New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1415. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Law-Partners of District-Attorneys--Publication of Legal Notices.

BILLS PASSED.

The Temperance Bill--A Question of Privilege.

THE PRICE OF A NOTARY--RETURN OF SENATORS

LETTING LOOSE.

DEATH OF HON. B. F. HARWOOD.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31, 1856.

In the Senate this morning Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Finance, introduced a written report and resolution. The resolution is as follows, and was adopted:

That an appropriation sufficient to relieve the Commissioners of Emigration from present embarrassments should be made by this Legislature, in order to continue the utility and advantages of that institution, and that such appropriation be made in Supply bill for the present fiscal year of the Government.

The report merely recited the reasons which had caused the Board to become thus deeply involved, together with a statement of the amount of property held by them in trust for the State and which has been paid for moneys received from emigrants, and recommending that $200,000 be appropriated to relieve them of indebtedness.

Some time afterward, Mr. SICKLES moved the reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution, which was carried, and the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. SICKLES avowed his ability to prove the Commissioners unworthy of confidence, and to show that their accounts with the State should be brought to a close.

KANSAS.

Mr. HASCOUART, from the minority of the select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Kansas and Nebraska, submitted his report. It was ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS AND THEIR LAW-PARTNERS.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill relative to District-Attorneys and their law-partners, as follows:

1. It shall not be lawful for any District-Attorney or his law partner, directly or indirectly, to receive or agree to receive any fee or reward for any official act of such District-Attorney from any person, except the statutory fees or salary of such District-Attorney.

2. No District-Attorney nor his law-partner shall directly or indirectly be engaged as attorney or counsel in any civil suit or proceeding when there shall be an indictment found before or after the commencement of such suit or proceeding, growing out of the same subject-matter.

3. Any violation of the above to be a misdemeanor, and conviction to vacate the office.

PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES.

Mr. RAMSAY also introduced a bill in relation to the publication of legal notices, which provides that the publication of any notice, law or advertisement required by law to be published, may be made in any newspaper printed or published in the county where such notice, law or advertisement is now required by law to be published.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Mr. RAMSAY also introduced a bill to authorize the Troy and Boston Railroad Company to extend their track from some point on the Troy Union Railroad to the dock in said city, pursuant to a map on file in the Clerk's Office of Rensselaer County.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charters of the villages of LeRoy, Jordan and Middletown.

To extend the charter of the Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company, in the City of Troy.

To allow the Supervisors of the County of Kings to borrow money.

To build a Town-House in Pelham.

To authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to purchase Johnson's Philosophical Chart for the use of the Common Schools.

To authorize the town of Olean to raise money by tax.

To incorporate the St. Lawrence University.

Amending the act relative to truant children.

Amending the law relative to special proceedings.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to jurors.

For the relief of OGDEN and FELLOWS.

Relative to punishment of offenders in the Seventh Judicial District.

Relative to unpaid taxes of 1854 in the town of Schodack.

Amending the Charter of the Cohoes Company.

Amending the Police laws of the city of Troy.

Establishing Free Schools in the town of Castleton.

Incorporating the Rockville Academy in Hempstead, Queens County.

Relative to Flushing Female College.

To increase the Assessors of the town of Southold, Suffolk County.

To amend the Charter of the Buffalo Saving Bank.

Also the Erie County Savings Bank.

Amending the Charter of the village of Geddes.

Relative to a school district in the town of Lancaster.

Relative to the Western House of Refuge.

To allow the Hamilton University of Minnesota to sell their real estate in the City of New-York.

Relative to the transportation and storage of gunpowder in the City of New-York.

To create a new Ward in the city of Brooklyn.

A general law for the incorporation of companies, for the purpose of mining, importing and selling guano and other fertilizers.

Recess.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

In the Assembly, Mr. MATTESON, from the select Committee to which was referred the bill *to suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Drinks*, reported the bill complete, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The only changes made in the bill are these: To require the petition of "fifty reputable freeholders, who have been such for a year," instead of "twenty freeholders," to secure the granting of a license, and the application must be made in writing, and verified on oath, and he shall have "four," instead of "two" spare beds.

The twentieth section, amended so as to enforce a fine of from $5 to $50, for taking in payment for liquors sold, any clothing, household furniture, provisions, jewelry or mechanics' tools.

Section 23 proposes a fine of $25, instead of $10, for selling liquors to intoxicated persons, and strikes out wines from the section.

The next section, allowing a wife to make complaint of her husband as a habitual drinker, extends the privilege to any parties, and directs the Overseer of Poor, or Magistrate, upon satisfactory proof, after a hearing on both sides, to issue notices to dealers not to sell to such person.

Section 33 is amended so as to exempt parties from prosecution for selling "cider" only—not including "ale and domestic wines."

Canal boats are exempted from the provisions prohibiting the sale of liquors on board boats or vessels.

The bill now punishes drugging and adulterating with imprisonment from three to six months, but no fine.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by striking out the provisions for grocers' licenses. He proceeded to urge his motion, till ruled out of order by the Speaker, as wandering from the question.

Mr. FOOT moved to lay the bill on the table, to have the amendments printed. Lost—38 to 44.

Mr. FOOT then moved to recommit, with instructions to substitute the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. BRADFORD.

Without taking a vote upon either of these motions, or taking the question upon agreeing with the report of the Committee, the Speaker declared the bill ordered to a third reading—it being understood that the motions to recommit would be renewed on Wednesday, when the bill comes up for a third reading.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. G. A. DUDLEY then, under a question of privilege, demanded the reading of the following correspondence, which had been alluded to by him and Mr. DUGANNE, but not admitted. Mr. BURNS said it contained some reflections on him as a member of the Select Committee, and he wished it read.

Mr. FOWLER objected, but the Clerk was directed by the Speaker to read the letters, which were found in the *Geneva Courier*. They are as follows:

MR. BREWSTER TO MR. GLOVER.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 5, 1856.

HON. E. W. GLOVER—*Dear Sir*: I am engaged largely in the manufacture of Ale, and should like to have your opinion as to the probable fate of *your* bill for the Repeal of the Maine Law, both in the House and in the Senate.

Dear Sir, if there can be any influences brought to bear *outside, where funds will be necessary to accomplish it, they must and shall be raised.*

Will you be so kind as to give me your opinion as regards the fate of *your* bill. Yours respectfully,

HENRY E. BREWSTER,
Syracuse, Onondaga Co.

MR. GLOVER TO MR. BREWSTER.

CONGRESS HALL, ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1856.

HENRY E. BREWSTER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your favor reached me in due course, some time since, but owing to the unsettled state of the affairs you inquire about, I have thought best to defer answering until some particular course had been determined on.

After frequent and long consultations with many *good* and *true* men, we have come to the conclusion, that it will be the best policy to repeal the present law, and substitute something similar to our old Excise Law, with the addition of a few *high-sounding modifications that would be likely to catch a vote of a few semi-liberal Prohibitionists.*

It would be utterly futile to attempt an absolute repeal, without offering some enactment that would supersede a statute law of this State, prohibiting the sale of liquors in less quantities than five gallons. This law, if permitted to go into effect, would, as you very well know, *entirely annihilate the retail trade.*

I think we have sufficient strength in the House to repeal, but I fear it would stick in the Senate. There is, however, every disposition manifested to adopt a liberal substitute for the present law. And I am credibly informed, that if such an enactment should be passed, the Governor would sign it without a doubt.

In reference to the aid you speak of, I will state that our friends have thought it proper to have no lobbying on this subject, but to do all we could in a *quiet way.*

It is sometimes necessary to have our reports published, and oftentimes it becomes necessary to have our arguments taken cognizance of by the reporters, and as we have no organ here, it occasionally involves some little expenditures.

But as Mr. HENDRICKSON, of this City, a very heavy dealer in liquors, has the sole charge of these matters, he could better inform you what is wanted. I will show him your letter, and I have no doubt he will address you, and advise with you in the premises.

Yours, respectfully, E. W. GLOVER.

Mr. GLOVER said, as the name of Mr. HENDERSON was mentioned in the letter, he desired that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statement, that Mr. H. had been promised that for $20,000 the Republican members of the House would withdraw their opposition to the bill.

Mr. G. A. DUDLEY desired to have the Committee also inquire as to the money received by the Reporters occupying seats on the floor.

Without taking any vote on this or other propositions, the subject was then dropped, and the regular business was resumed.

BILLS PASSED.

The only business of interest, save to localities, was the passage of the following bills:

To appoint a Clerk to take testimony in the Courts of Kings County.

To provide for the distribution of standard works of American authors among the libraries of District Schools of the State.

To facilitate education and civilization among the Indians residing in the State.

THE PRICE OF A NOTARY.

The New-York *Express* has a paragraph which charges that no Senator from the City can obtain the appointment of a notary. I have seen at least two of the Senators from your City asking and receiving such appointments, and I believe Senator SPENCER has never failed to receive a prompt response to every application he has made. I know that he has himself said that he had become almost ashamed to ask for any more. This sufficiently refutes the *Express'* story. I suppose the fact is Senator BROOKS, who has devoted two years to a continued abuse of the Executive and his political friends, has failed to obtain appointments for some of his brethren having a like disposition to abuse and villify.

The *Express* continues its charge further with a mysterious array of dashes and blanks, which implies that one applicant for a notary's commission paid $200 for it. Such a bargain and sale may have taken place—there are several persons hanging around Albany who pretend to have some kind of a connection with the *Express* establishment, who would, doubtless, heartily embrace an opportunity to clear out an applicant who was so green as to think they had position or influence. But the *Express* dare not give the name of any respectable man who will say that he has paid any political friend of the Executive one cent for any such appointment. Will the *Express* establish the truth of its assertions, or retract its slander.

WELL AGAIN.

I am glad to see Senators TOWNE and CUTLER again in their seats. They both return fully recovered from their indisposition.

LETTING LOOSE.

The Assembly has finally broken down all the barriers it has hitherto maintained to prevent party legislation. On Saturday forenoon they resolved to have a "Grinding Committee" appointed. In the afternoon they slid along all sorts of bills—in or out of order—and by evening the Assembly was "laying around so loose" that anything moved for was voted straight through.

DEATH OF HON. B. F. HARWOOD.

Somewhat unexpectedly it was announced yesterday morning that Hon. B. F. HARWOOD, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, had died at his rooms at Congress Hall in this city. The deceased was attacked on Thursday last with bleeding at the nose, caused by a rush of blood to the head. He was very much prostrated before the hemorrhage could be arrested. He partially rallied from the attack, and up to a late period on Saturday hopes were entertained of his recovery. On Sunday morning he became rapidly worse, and before nine o'clock he was a corpse.

Mr. HARWOOD was but thirty-eight years of age, and yet he had held many offices of honor and trust. Nearly three years ago he was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and since then he has resided in Albany. He leaves a wife and one child. His remains were this morning taken to Bloomfield, Ontario County, for interment.

In all the attributes of manhood the deceased was excelled by few of those around him. He was possessed of more than ordinary intellect, was generous in his impulses, faithful in his friendships. Rare attributes, seldom appreciated, but too frequently abused.

Of course this morning we have been making investigation of the law which directs the manner in which vacancies in the office held by the deceased are to be filled. I find that when they occur during the session of the Legislature, the Senate and Assembly elect, by joint ballot, a person to fill such vacancy. So that upon the present assembled wisdom devolves the duty of electing. When such a vacancy occurs during the recess of the Legislature the Governor has the appointment. LEO.

The Albany Bridge Bill in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

The Bridge bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate this evening, by a vote of 18 to 6. It is understood that the bill will be read to-morrow, when I think it will receive a larger affirmative vote than it received this evening. LEO.

Executive Appointments.

Governor CLARK has appointed the following Commissioners in other States for taking acknowledgments of Deeds, &c.:

Charles Demond, Boston, Mass., vice John A. Bolles, removed from the city.
Thomas M. Stetson, New-Bedford, Mass., vice Walter Mitchell, removed from the city.
Roger Welles, St. Paul, Minnesota Territory.
S. Henry Chase, Nevada, California.
James W. Grover, Newark, N. J.
John N. Parker, Burlington, Iowa.
Lorenzo Fairbanks, Davenport, Iowa.
Wm. E. Sheffield, Dixon, Lee County, Ill.
Wm. M. Pendleton, Norfolk, Va.
Thomas P. Pingree, Jr., Salem, Mass.
Benj. Hackey, Aurora, Ill.; Edward N. Kitchell, Rockford, Ill.; Geo. H. Stone, Peoria, Ill.
Thomas Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.

The seventh volume of *Hewet's Illuminated Household Stories*, a library of entertainment for little folks, has appeared, and, like the rest of its family, is in every respect most attractive. The fairy lore which charmed our own childhood, in a much humbler form than Mr. HEWET'S very handsome volumes, we would fain hand down to the rising generation, and in this series the text has been carefully revised. The old story of "Beauty and The Beast" occupies the present volume, with a frontispiece printed in oil colors, (a triumph of art, in its way,) and about a dozen beautiful engravings on wood, from designs by W. H. THWAITES. Illustrations, print, paper, and decorated binding, are all in accordance, producing a volume which not little folks only, but persons in maturer years, have every reason to admire. The whole series is very good indeed. (New-York; D. APPLETON & Co.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The $300,000 for the Suppression of Indian Disturbances—The Anti-Nebraska Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

The city is excessively stagnant.

Present indications are that the House will refuse the appropriation of $300,000 asked for the suppression of Indian disturbances in Oregon.

The Anti-Nebraska men held another caucus to-night. Speeches were made by CUMBACK and BARBOUR, of Indiana, SCOTT, of Ohio, and others. Harmony against the Administration party was the universal sentiment. General POMEROY, of Kansas, also spoke, and in answer to inquiries, gave a minute and interesting account of the proceedings there during the disturbances, and relative to further prospects. His private letters state that the immigration into Kansas is a thousand per week since navigation opened—eight out of ten Free-State men. S.

The Speech of Gen. Pomeroy at the Anti-Nebraska Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

The prominent feature of the Anti-Nebraska Caucus at the Capitol to-night, was the speech of General POMEROY, who responded to the call to hear from the "State" of Kansas. In regard to public opinion, he said, the people were anxious to have the State admitted with the Topeka Constitution. Emigration was going on at the rate of 1,000 a week.

He graphically described the alleged invasion by Missourians, and threatened capture by them of Lawrence, and denounced the elections in that city as illegal. His assurance that the sentiment of the people of Kansas was overwhelmingly on the side of Freedom was hailed by the Anti-Nebraskaites in caucus with wild delight. He was certain that any illegal interference with their rights would be sternly resisted. He made a long and eloquent speech, and answered many questions propounded by his delighted listeners.

Adjourned to Monday.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

COST OF THE WILKES EXPEDITION.

Mr. CLAYTON, in making explanations regarding his remarks the other day, said the whole cost of WILKES' Exploring Expedition, during four years' employment, including the printing of the narrative, was about $1,250,000.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. IVERSON, providing for the appointment of a Committee to summon members of the late Naval Board for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons which governed the action of the Board.

Mr. IVERSON reviewed the action of the Board, sympathizing with the unfortunate victims of that extraordinary tribunal. He could find no better parallel for the summary manner in which they disposed of the cases of naval officers than the exclamation of the Hunchback tyrant: "Off with his head—so much for Buckingham." He said that at a meeting of the Naval Board one of them submitted a resolution providing that the sessions of the Board should be held openly, but it was voted down by a large majority, thus showing that the Board acted like a band of secret conspirators; in some respects worse than the Spanish Inquisition, for that heard the accused, in his own defence, but this Board struck without hearing.

Mr. SLIDELL opposed the pending resolutions, and defended the action of the Board.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the legal character of the Board, and said it was his conviction that they had not conformed to the law under which they were organized.

Mr. CLAYTON denied that any injustice had been done officers by removing or disrating them without notice, as they held their offices during the pleasure of the Executive.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said the law contemplated rules and regulations by which officers of the Navy should have that justice which was not accorded to them.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

ENLARGING GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. HAVEN introduced a bill, which was passed, for the enlargement of the Custom-House, Post-Office and Court-House buildings at Buffalo.

VOLUNTEERS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of accepting the services of volunteers to aid in the suppression of Indian hostilities on the Pacific Coast.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The General Appropriation bills were made the special order on and after the 15th of April, excepting Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

THE INDIANS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from Committee of Ways and Means, to which had been referred a bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington, reported a substitute, appropriating $300,000, to be expended under the direction of the President, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific Coast, and $120,000 to purchase gunpowder. Mr. CAMPBELL said the original bill contemplated a rather warlike movement, but the Committee thought it would be better to report a measure looking to peace on the frontiers, as recommended by the Secretary of War.

Mr. ALLISON, while not disposed to throw any impediment in the way of the passage of the bill, was of the opinion that the charge made by General Wool against General CURRY, ought to be investigated.

The charge was that Gen. CURRY, by calling out men, purchasing horses, &c., was involving the Treasury to an expense of from two to four millions.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Penn., was in favor of voting money forthwith, and holding the Administration to account hereafter.

Mr. READY said it was sufficient for him to know that hostilities exist, to justify an appropriation for their suppression.

Mr. LANE of Oregon, proceeded to show that the war commenced against the Indians was not instigated by the white settlers, whom he eulogized as orderly, peaceable and gallant. The day has passed when Gen. WOOL can chastise the Indians of those Territories.

Mr. ANDERSON of Washington Territory, insisted on the necessity of the appropriation. It was not to fit out military expeditions, or to pay one dollar for the expenses of war, but to preserve peace by supporting friendly Indians on their reserves, and preventing them from joining hostile tribes.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, in referring to the conflicting statements about the affairs of Oregon and Washington Territories, said he thought an investigation was necessary before voting money.

Mr. PHELPS advocated immediate action on the bill.

The Hudson River Open at Newburg.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEWBURG, Monday, March 31.

The ferry boat between Fishkill and Newburg has commenced its regular trips through to-day.

The Southern Mail—Discharge of Captain Adams.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 31.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week, are on hand.

Captain ADAMS, arrested at Norfolk on the charge of shooting a sailor at Chincha Island, has been discharged by the Court.

Railroad Detention.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, March 31.

The freight train from Springfield for Hartford ran off the track at Windsor this forenoon, damaging the locomotive seriously, and delaying the passage of passenger trains several hours.

News From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 29.

Gen. LANE, Senator elect from Kansas, arrived here yesterday, bound for Washington. The United States District Court for Kansas meets at Lecompton on the 7th of April, when, it is expected, the Grand Jury will take into consideration the charges against the members of the new Legislature and the Free-State Government. Affairs in Kansas were quiet when Gen. LANE left.

News From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 29.

The Santa Fé mail is not expected to arrive here this month, on account of the alleged want of means of the new contractors to transport it. The outward mail of February is still lying at Westport.

Advices by private sources, from New-Mexico, report the Indians as quiet and suing urgently for peace.

No more Salt from Ivica.

BOSTON, Monday, March 31.

The ship *Undaunted*, Capt. FREEMAN, was at Ivica, on the 3d of March, loading salt, for New-York. The Spanish Government had issued orders to allow only those vessels which had obtained permits to load; and that no further permits to ship salt be granted.

Illness of Commodore McKeever.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, March 31.

Commodore McKEEVER, Superintendent of the Gosport Navy-Yard, has an attack of apoplexy, and, it is thought, cannot recover.

United States Cutter Dobbin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, March 31.

The United States cutter *Dobbin* has arrived at this port.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 29.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner* arrived here at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 29.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived at this port this morning.

Snow Storm at the South.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, March 31.

A severe snow storm prevails here to-day.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention in Michigan—5,000 Republicans in Council.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ANN ARBOR, Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention was held in this village to-day, and was largely attended.

The Convention organized by the appointment of Hon. HEZEKIAH G. WELLS of Kalamazoo County as President; William M. McConnell of Oakland County, Micah Porter of Washtenaw County, Charles Dicky of Calhoun County, John R. Kellogg of Allegan County, James M. Edmunds of Washtenaw County, Benj. L. Baxter of Lenawee, Harvey Williams of Eaton, and Mr. Dieffenbach of Wayne County, as Vice-Presidents; Henry Barnes of Detroit, C. B. Stebbins of Lenawee County, C. V. De Land of Jackson County, and A. B. Turner of Kent County, as Secretaries. The Convention then adjourned to the afternoon.

In the afternoon a Committee on Resolutions was announced, and during the absence of the Committee JOHN C. VAUGHAN, of Illinois, addressed the Convention in an eloquent argument on the aggressions of the Slave Power.

The following Delegates to the Republican National Convention were appointed:

At Large.—E. J. Penniman of Wayne, F. C. Beaman of Lenawee, Noyes L. Avery of Kent, Thomas J. Drake of Oakland, George Jerome of Wayne, and Charles L. Gorman of Calhoun. *Alternates.*—Austin Blair of Jackson, Charles T. Mitchell of Hillsdale, L. L. Lovell of Ionia, Elbridge G. Gale of Genesee, F. W. Curtenius of Kalamazoo, and James Sullivan of Cass.

First District.—M. A. McNaughton, Edwin Lawrence, Kinsley S. Bingham. *Alternates.*—Lorenzo Hand, William H. Pattison, George W. Lee.

Second District.—George A. Coe of Branch, Isaac P. Christiancy of Monroe, W. J. Baxter of Hillsdale. *Alternates.*—Charles J. Upson of St. Joseph, Perley Bills of Lenawee, and C. M. Crosswell of Adrian.

Third District.—Hezekiah G. Wells of Kalamazoo, R. Strickland of Clinton, and John R. Kellogg of Allegany. *Alternates.*—S. W. Fowler of Eaton, John McKinney of Van Buren, and A. H. Merrison of Berrien.

Fourth District.—James L. Cruger, A. P. Davis, and Dr. N. B. Skanks. *Alternates.*—Nathan Dickinson, James Seymour, and A. W. Williams.

Strong Anti-Nebraska resolutions were presented by HOVEY K. CLARKE, and adopted: Speeches were subsequently made by Gov. BINGHAM, Hon. JAMES L. CONGER, Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER and others. The Convention adjourned *sine die* in the afternoon.

KANSAS AID MEETING.

In the evening a Kansas Aid meeting was held, at which several large subscriptions were made to the Michigan Settlement in Kansas. A State Kansas Aid Association was formed, with the following officers: President, S. S. BARNARD, of Detroit; Vice-President, JAMES SULLIVAN, of Cass; Secretary, W. J. MAY, of Detroit; Treasurer, Hon. D. MCINTYRE, of Ann Harbor.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—D. C. Henderson, of Kalamazoo; John R. Kellogg, of Allegan; Mr. Judd, of Hillsdale; S. D. Noble, of Washtenaw; and Hon. Nathan Power, of Oakland.

Speeches were made by Rev. A. ST. CLAIR, Gov. BINGHAM, Hon. JOHN R. KELLOGG, D. MCINTYRE and others. It appears that a large number of persons are desirous of emigrating from Michigan and forming a settlement in some fine spot in Kansas. For this purpose two Associations have been formed, —one of members of the Company; the other is for the collection of subscriptions. MICHIGAN.

Dirty Tenant-Houses—The Remedy—Mr. Folsom Charges the Proposal to Imprison Tenants upon the Legislative Committee.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 31, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It will be generally admitted that it is the duty of the occupants of a house to keep it clean, and therefore, landlords usually prescribe rules to all the tenants of such houses, by which, if observed, the premises will be kept clean and in good order; and there would be a great deal less complaint if these rules were enforced. That the health and comfort of tenants, generally, would be promoted thereby, there can be no question.

Then why is it not done? you will ask; simply, in my opinion, because the landlord, whom it is generally expected to perform this duty, is *fined* if he attempts it! and heavily mulcted in damages in various ways. First, by his apartments being made still more filthy and his property injured or destroyed by the perverse tenant; and as if this were not enough he is then saddled with the costs of ejectment, often doubled; and then he takes a new tenant who, perhaps, does no better. The result is, the present condition of tenant houses, as described by your reporters, and yet it is the fashion to throw *all the blame* on the landlords—with what justice I leave the public to judge. The remedy which suggests itself to me and many others, is simple and may be made effectual. Let the present Legislature pass an act reducing the cost of a "Dispossess Warrant" for a tenant house, to the nominal sum of one dollar or less, unless a defence is set up, in which case the tenant should be required to give security to pay the costs, if it is not tenable; and let the *act apply to non-compliance with the rules of cleanliness as set forth in the agreement*, as well as non-payment of rent and holding over.

Let such a law go into effect on the 1st of May, and the whole community will be benefited, dirty tenants will be reformed in their habits, and ejectments less common, and the public health improved.

Your reporter committed an error in imputing to Mr. FOLSOM the suggestion of "imprisonment," as a remedy. In your Saturday's paper. That suggestion was made by Mr. DUGANNE, or some other member of the Committee. F.

Corrections.

The sales of COTTON at New-Orleans, March 28, amounted to 5,500, instead of 55,000, as published in this morning's paper.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

NOT IMPORTANT.

Not any matters of special importance were transacted at the Police Courts yesterday. The Police of the Sixth Ward reported on their returns a case of rape in their District, but when the case came for examination before Justice CONNOLLY, the heinous charge proved to be a much smaller affair—it dwindled down to a technical "indecent assault." The defendant was a gray headed man, and the complainant, a little girl of 10 or 11 years.

This matter having been passed upon, some little stir was created by the exhibition of four flashy-looking men, said, by the officers who arrested them, to be

NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKETS.

The parties so introduced gave their names as Edward Van Dere, James Williams, William Smith and John Hogan. The officers who had them in charge said they found them professionally engaged at the picture store of Williams & Stevens, Broadway, and knowing that they would make some of the visitors bleed, they deemed it best to secure them. Justice CONNOLLY thought so too, and therefore ordered them to be locked up for examination.

SUICIDE BY CUTTING THE THROAT.

Andrew Haviland, a provision merchant, residing at No. 47 McDougal-street, committed suicide at his residence at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. Haviland had just returned home with his wife, with whom he had been spending the evening at the theatre. He retired to a room for a moment, and his wife, on going into the apartment soon after, found him lying on the carpet, covered with blood. Medical aid was speedily summoned, but proved of no avail. He died in less than an hour. Coroner Connery held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide while temporarily deranged. The deceased was 34 years of age. He was a native of Westchester County.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A WATCH.

Cornelius Henry Vanness was next brought up, in custody of Sergeant Jourdan, accused with appropriating to his own use a valuable gold watch belonging to a Mr. Henry Holt. The alleged offence was committed more than a year ago, since which time the defendant and complainant have been to San Francisco, and there engaged in business together. The case is a singular and complicated one. The defendant denounced the charge as a conspiracy against him, and gave bail for his appearance to answer.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Randean, the German in whose grocery, on the corner of Mott and Houston streets, a large quantity of stolen property was found secreted the other day, is, with his clerk, undergoing an examination at the Lower Police Court. A large quantity of the goods so found has been reclaimed by the owners.

CAPTURE OF A SHOP-LIFTER.

Yesterday morning one of the Officers of the Reserved Corps saw a man named Martin Underleiter go into the store of Slocum, Stowell & Co., No. 37 Broadway, in company with another person. They soon came out, and Underleiter started off with a box under his arm. Allasen asked him what he had. He at first refused to tell, but finally admitted that he had a piece of silk worth $150, which he had just stolen from the store. Justice OSBORNE committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

FOUND UNDER A BED.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Moore was found secreted under a bed in one of the private rooms of the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street. Various burglars' instruments were found in his possession. He was given in charge of a Second Ward Policeman. He was brought before Justice WELCH, who committed him.

DEAD INFANTS FOUND.

Two dead infants, apparently twins, were found by a servant girl, yesterday, at the house of Mr. WILCOX, No. 76 West Fourteenth-street. They were found in an ash barrel, under the stoop. The bodies were wrapped in woolen blankets. A stillborn infant was found in a bank of snow and mud in Duane-street, near West Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Coroner Connery was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

The Telegraph Beat by Uncle Sam!!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last Saturday a firm had occasion to telegraph us from Virginia, and although our name is in the *Directory*, and our place of business lower down than the City Hall, yet the expert *attachés* of the "New-York and New-Orleans Telegraph" office, Post's Building, Hanover-street, could not find us, nor would they give satisfaction this morning other than referring to the *boy* who took out the dispatch and whose duty it was to find us!

What says Mr. AMOS KENDALL to this? Is there no redress, but from the ragged runners at two dollars per week? And must we wait for our dispatches until we are advised by mail, as in our case, that they were sent, and on application we may obtain them? Have we not a Branch "Circumlecution Office" in our midst? AN OLD FIRM.

The Fulton Ferry Boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your statement that the Union Ferry Company have *recently* adopted powerful steam fire engines to their boats, does the Company some injustice. These engines, (WORTHINGTON'S patent) were adopted more than five years ago, and are depended upon as well for supplying the boiler and pumping out the boat, as for protection against fire. The Company long ago recognized and acted upon the necessity for ample precautions against the dangers to which public attention has, by the recent disaster, been so closely directed. A DIRECTOR.

Fell in a Fit.

On Saturday evening about 8 o'clock a young man, while passing the residence of Mr. E. W. DEGROVE, No. 27 Irving-place, was observed to fall on the pavement in the convulsions of a violent epileptic fit. Mr. NIXON and several others immediately came up, and the poor sufferer was taken struggling into the basement of No. 27, where every attention that extreme kindness could dictate was bestowed by Mrs. DEGROVE. Dr. BUDD was called in. At 12 o'clock, the stupor of insensibility still remaining, a policeman was called and a search made to ascertain the name and residence of the patient. An old letter bore the name of ANDREW GREENHOLDT, Providence, R. I., without any other indication to show his identity or residence. At about 12½ o'clock, a stretch with blankets was procured, and the young man was removed to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, in East Twenty-second-street.

Persons subject to this terrible affliction should always carry their name and address about their persons.

Fires.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.

A bakery, located at No. 171 Attorney-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night.

FIRE ON BOARD A SLOOP.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out on the sloop *Empire*, of Southport, Me., lying at the foot of Pike-street. She was loaded with hay, which was somewhat damaged.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Stamford Bank vs. Phineas T. Barnum.

SUPREME COURT—AT CHAMBERS—March 28.

Amount of plaintiff's claim, $8,101 58.

The defendant, Barnum, having appeared in compliance with the order hereto annexed, and having been duly sworn, says:

Other supplementary proceedings have been instituted against the prior to the present one. There are four of them; three of them are in the Supreme Court and one in the Superior Court of this City. I was examined on oath under these proceedings fully, and at length by the counsel of the judgment creditors. I was also attended on the examination by my own counsel, Mr. Gerard. There was a Receiver appointed by order of the Court, of all my property in these proceedings. I was ordered by the Court to make an assignment to the Receiver of all my property under the proceedings I have referred to. I executed the assignment in pursuance of the directions and order of the Court. The assignment was executed under the direction and in the presence of Judge Roosevelt. That assignment was made under oath. Ex-Alderman Libby was appointed Receiver. The Receiver was required to give a bond with one surety. The bond was on the penalty of $25,000, and the Receiver and surety justified in double the amount.

The judgment in the supplementary proceedings which I have referred to, amounted to about $36,000. Those claims are all of them *bona fide* and valid claims. Nothing has been paid on account of the judgment upon these claims.

Question—Have you transferred and delivered to Mr. Libby, the Receiver, all the property you had here in Connecticut, or in any other part of the country, as required by order of the Supreme Court?

Answer—I have.

Question—Have you acquired or come into the possession of any property since the making of your assignment to Mr. Libby, the Receiver?

Answer—I have not.

Upon the close of the foregoing examination, an order was granted that Mr. Barnum execute to the Receiver, for the benefit of the Stamford Bank, an assignment of all his property similar in form to the one before executed, and that said assignment embrace in addition any property acquired by Barnum, if any, since the making of the former assignment to the Receiver.

Council for plaintiff, Burrill, Davison and Burrill.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHARLESTON.

PEACE CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Admission of France to the Conferences.

The Dispute between England and the United States.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE FILIBUSTERING CORRESPONDENCE.

FATAL DUEL BETWEEN TWO PRUSSIAN OFFICERS.

THE ARMISTICE IN THE CRIMEA.

BRITISH ANNEXATION IN INDIA.

Intervention of Louis Napoleon and the Emperors, his Cousins, in the Affairs of Spain—Article of the Espana Newspaper—Everything Rise in State Gas.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

The intervention of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. in the affairs of Spain, and with him that of other great European potentates devoted to the consolidation of absolute or despotic power upon the Continent, is already leaking out into publicity, and cannot be long maintained in the secret and reserved regions where it was when I began writing to you upon that theme. There is nothing exact and decisive as yet; most probably there is nothing definitively determined upon, nor will there be, until the progress of the Conferences at Paris gives more ample security what will be precisely the dispositions and relations of the great powers at their close, and if any unexpected turn of affairs should destroy the prospects of peace, then there will be nothing attempted in Spain till the sky is clearer in the North. Meantime, however, steps have been taken by the Emperor, whose significance cannot be mistaken, and something of their nature and import is already known in Spain.

You will recollect my telling you three months since that the Emperor of Austria had pressed NAPOLEON III. in this idea of arranging European politics to their mutual taste, and that the Czar of Russia had been communicated with on the same subject, and that the Czar had answered favorably to the project and indicated that he would not hesitate to recognize the present Queen of Spain in case her Government were arranged on just and absolutist basis as proposed.

I will now translate for you an article which appeared in the *Espana* newspaper of Madrid, on the 6th inst., and produced in that capital a great sensation. It was declared inexact in the official *Gazette* of the next day, and a great effort has been made to induce the people to believe that there was nothing in it. But between ourselves, dear Times, I can assure you that it is in fact substantially and reliably true. The *Espana*, though a ministerial journal, has always been distinguished for its patriotism, and no other newspaper in Spain can lay claim to more genuine Spanish spirit than the *Espana*. It reveals itself equally and always, whatever occasion offers, against ourselves, against France, or against England, at the least signal of alarm to Spanish independence or Spanish rights.

The article is as follows:

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, April 1, 1856.

Special Papers on the Dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

THE QUEEN-MAKERS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Dallas in England.

From the Liverpool Times, March 15.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, appointed to succeed Mr. BUCHANAN as United States Minister, to the Court of St. James, arrived in this city by the Atlantic steamer from New-York on Thursday afternoon, and immediately afterwards proceeded to the splendid Hotel Royal, where a great deal of gambling, it appears, has of late been conducted. The Hotel Royal, we are informed, is now under the superintendence of Mr. BARNEY, late of the Hotel de Paris, Monaco.

Mr. DALLAS, we understand, will be presented to the Queen by the Earl of CLARENDON, on Monday next, and will reside at No. 31 Harley-st.

The Approaching Imperial Birth—The Crescent.

Paris (March 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

I have still the great desire to the Emperor to be present at the birth of his son. Such a wish is natural, and I am ignorant whether it may happen to think well of it. Should the Empress be delivered of a daughter, the disappointment would be great, but not irremediable. The Empress is young, and there is no reason why she should not have a son. Besides, the Emperor is not a man to be disheartened by a misfortune. He would be the first to console the Empress, and to say that he loves her as much as if she had given him a son. Public opinion would be with him, and the Empress would be forgiven. Nothing is more popular than a woman who has children. Should the Empress have a son, the Emperor would be the happiest man in the world, and the Empress would be the most popular woman in France. Her position would be unassailable. Her son would be the heir to the throne, and the Empress would be the Regent. Her power would be immense, and she would be the most envied woman in Europe. Such are the reasons why I desire that the Emperor should be present at the birth of his son. I am not a courtier, and I am not a flatterer. I am a Frenchman, and I am a friend of the Emperor. I am sincere in my wishes, and I am sincere in my reasons. I am not a prophet, but I am a Frenchman, and I am a friend of the Emperor. I am sincere in my wishes, and I am sincere in my reasons. I am not a prophet, but I am a Frenchman, and I am a friend of the Emperor.

Horrible Murder of Rear Admiral Price.

The British correspondent of *Le Nord* gives the following details of the fatal duel previously reported:

It appears to have taken place between the President of Portugal, Count Thomar, and Admiral Price, the Admiral's steamer having arrived at Tarafal, Island of the Azores, on the 3d inst. Mr. BUCHANAN left Liverpool on Saturday last, in the steamer Cape, Oliver Eldridge, Commander of the *Atlantic*, dined yesterday with his Excellency at 6 P. M., train to-day for London, to assume his official duties.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Gazette de Cologne* has a slightly different version of the unhappy affair:

"The duel took place, it appears, in the forest of Sintra, between the Count de Thomar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Price, Commander of the English squadron. The cause of the duel is not known. The Count de Thomar is a man of very violent character, and is said to have insulted the Admiral in the most outrageous manner. The Admiral, who is a man of very cool temper, and a first-rate shot, sent a challenge to the Minister, which was accepted

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two brothers, aged 17 and 18 years, sons of a deceased hardware merchant of many years standing in New-York. The eldest wishes a situation in a wholesale hardware house; the youngest in a wholesale drug establishment, or with a drug broker. The above young men are well acquainted with the different business localities in the City. Undoubted references given. Can reside with their mother in Brooklyn. Address BROTHERS, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of excellent servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; professed cooks, thorough good plain cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class servants, will call at HENDERSON'S old established Servants' Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, of neat and tidy habits, one as plain cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a private family; is a most excellent baker; understands all sorts of meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and nurse; is a smart, active girl; she will go a few miles into the country; gives excellent City reference; the cook will take $7, the other $6. Call or address No 389 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man 19 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some mercantile house, in the capacity of clerk or salesman, is honest, industrious and ambitious, is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go out of town; can produce the best of testimonials as to character and habits. Address BUSINESS, this Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young man twenty years old, well acquainted with business, in some good wholesale, shipping or commission house, as salesman, or out-door clerk, where he would be generally useful. Can give the best of reference from his former employer. Address ENERGY, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook and laundress, by a competent young woman; is an experienced plain meat and pastry cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; is smart, active, and particularly neat in her habits; will be found honest and faithful; can refer to her last employer, with whom she lived seven years. Apply in the front basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or plain cook, washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 383 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands baking in all its branches; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference if required. Call or address No. 6 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant married man and wife, as coachman, and to assist in the garden, and his wife to do the washing at her own house or do the cooking in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 378 1st-av., or address J., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, who is a good gardener and understands the care of horses, and is a skillful driver; willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. A., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or sewing; is capable of doing such work. Call at No. 4 Jersey-st., New-York. Can show good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress, and to take care of grown children. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid. Would be willing to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 145 West 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a German who has been seven years in this country. He understands his business thoroughly. Would like to take charge of a first-rate place in the country. Address HERMAN, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 374 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young woman, for general housework, in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentleman's linen in the neatest style; wages from $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 66 41st-st., west of 7th-av., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in a wholesale grocery and provision house. Can influence a good country trade. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Satisfactory reference given. Address C. S., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 183 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man from the country; is well educated, industrious and energetic; would prefer to go south as a clerk. Best references given. Address J. A., *Times* Office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; one who can come highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 186 3d-av., corner 18th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very experienced young woman as seamstress and chambermaid in some respectable private family; understands all kinds family sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City reference, one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as a first-class cook. Call at No. 73 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., cor. 6th-av., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German woman, who can cook perfectly in all styles, plain and fine, and can cook or housekeep separately in a private house. Address M. M., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, to do waiting, assisting in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork; best of City reference from the last place. Call at No. 174 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 95 East 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of experience, as waiter in a private family. The best of City reference. No objection to the country. Adress J. O. H., No. 872 Broadway, cor. 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—For a respectable Protestant woman as child's nurse; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 1 Avenue D.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady, of some experience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family, in this City. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a college graduate who has some business experience, where his services may be of value. Address B. L., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—As cook, by a Protestant woman, who can give four years' City reference. Inquire at No. 483 8th-av., upper floor.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at paint store, No. 100 1st-av.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No. 298 Broadway, room No 4.

TO MACHINE FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES AND ROLLING MILLS.—A gentleman who has had practical as well as theoretical experience in the iron business, is desirous of an engagement as designer. Address RUDOLPH FAY, Union-square Post-Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY—Of the highest respectability, would like to meet with an opportunity to take the entire superintendence of a gentleman's family. An interview can be obtained, with satisfactory reference, by calling at No. 88 Franklin-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, would like a situation in a private family in this City or in Brooklyn, where two hours' daily instruction in the common English branches and music will be required; a small salary will be expected. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching English, French, Latin and Italian, wishes a situation as resident or daily governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 642, Post-Office, New-York.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—To take charge of two children, over 5 years of age, and also to act as seamstress. Good recommendation will be required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 Washington-square.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED AS NURSE—An English, Scotch or American preferred. She will have the care of one child, and must be a good seamstress. Apply at No. 48 East 23d-st., before 10 o'clock or after 2 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1828, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in the office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS—With good testimonials, can obtain superior situations at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—To introduce in France [illegible] For any active, energetic man [illegible] $5,000 the [illegible] A rare chance for a man of experience to make money. Address, if preferred, Engineer and Iron manufacturing agent, [illegible] recommendation. Address L. C. H., Post-Office, New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a carpet store. No one need apply except such as are acquainted with the City trade. Address D. D. O., this office.

COMPETENT NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant, to take charge of two children, and who can be useful with her needle. Inquire at No. 8 West 18th-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock.

PORTER WANTED—In a drygoods jobbing house; must be accustomed to packing drygoods. Apply between 4 and 5 P. M. to HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st.

CABINET MAKERS WANTED.—From 5 to 10 first-class workmen, none others need apply. Call between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 71 Gold-st. D. D. WINANT.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help, and "males of all work" with situations, both in City or country. N. B.—Girls well recommended can be supplied with first-rate situations. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman of liberal education, of character and capacity, desires employment in some respectable business, where attention, activity and trustfulness are required. Best references furnished. Address Box No. 1,592 Post-Office.

TO THE BOOK TRADE.—A young man of some experience as salesman in a bookstore desires a place in a bookselling or publishing house, to complete a knowledge of the business; satisfactory reference from employers given. Address LORING, *Daily Times* Office.

WASHING WANTED.—A woman who can give good references as to character and capability, would be glad to get the washing of a couple of gentlemen, or would take a family's washing. Apply at No. 80 Mulberry st., third floor, back room, for Mrs. CORAGAN.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A situation is desired by a young woman as nurse to children, companion to a lady, or in making herself generally useful; would be willing to agree for one year. Every satisfaction given as to respectability and integrity. Address A. M., this office.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH CLERK.—Situation wanted as assistant book-keeper, or in any permanent employment. Good references. Call or address W. SLACK, No. 48 Beekman-st.

CHILD WANTED.—A family having had the misfortune to lose their only child, would like to adopt a nice male or female child of American parentage, from two to four years old. A full orphan preferred. The best of reference given. Address PARENTS, *Times* office.

GIRLS WANTED.—Good servants, well recommended, can now be supplied with the best situations of various kinds, in the City or country. We want about 100 girls every day. Also, men and boys at 14 Sixth-avenue, or 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

COOK WANTED.—$25 per month will be paid to a first-class woman cook, in a private family residing a short distance in the country. Apply immediately at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

SUGAR REFINING.—Wanted immediately, a first-rate boiler, thoroughly competent to work a refinery. Applications strictly confidential, to A. N., *Times* Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of good character, to take care of a horse and garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 27 West 23d-st., between 8 and 9 morning, or later at No. 1 Wall-st.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—At No. 45 White-st., to learn the dressmaking. None but an expert sewer need apply.

WET NURSE WANTED—Immediately. Apply at No. 118 Lexington-av.

FARMER WANTED.—One that understands the farming business, and care of and driving horses. Apply to JOHN G. WILLIAMSON, East New-York, L.I.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT WANTED—In the city of Albany. Apply to A. B., Post-Office, Box No. 236.

BOY WANTED—In an engineer's office. Salary $50 per year. Address P. O., Box No. 2,714 this City.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856. Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854	82,548 25
Balance from business of 1855	106,298 56
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,221 68
Amount of interest and discount	21,624 75
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,195 93—184,050 36
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.	10,292 86
Total	$485,379 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$72,618 00
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	25,586 21
Reinsurance and purchased policies	9,040 62
Dividend on Capital	7,500 00
Total	$114,709 84

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	168,800 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	156,602 98
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	30,420 42
Cash in Bank and on hand	5,580 68
City Bonds and Stocks	4,250 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	14,563 69
	$485,379 53

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $371,198 47 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. A. WEMPLE, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO ASSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOSEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 53 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart G. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Isaacs,	A. Bleecker,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.
Thomas Smull,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'so Cushman
Alfred Willis,	Alve E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Eding. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson.
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	S. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,		John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 256 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbunole and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each $50 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle 2 50 to 30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c. $2 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains $9 00 to $85 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings $2 50 to $6 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets $7 00 to $36 00 each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings 75 cents to $5 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings $3 00 to $30 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings $2 50 to $36 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles $2 50 to $9 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals $1 50 to $5 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils $3 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils $1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Porte-monnaies $1 50 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces $3 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs $2 00 to $16 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses $1 75 to $10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses $30 00 to $500
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles 37 cents to $14 0

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Mercer-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can stem the current of decay. His medicines for recovery of health, comprising the diseases, leave the system in a healthy condition as before the attack. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S
TWELFTH
PIANO-FORTE SOIREE,
ASSISTED BY
Miss ROSALIE BERREND,
And other eminent talent,
At Dodworth's Rooms, on
SATURDAY EVENING, April 5, 1856.

I. M. GOTTSCHALK respectfully announces to the public that owing to the inability to accommodate the audience, he has made arrangements with Mr. Dodworth to accommodate 300 extra seats, which will prevent any difficulty hereafter in seating the audience.

Purchasers of tickets who were unable to gain admittance to the last Soiree, can have the money refunded or tickets exchanged for the next, by application to Mr. Gottschalk's Agent, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NINTH NIGHT—LAST BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
And last appearance in America, but one, of
MaDAME DE LA GRANGE.
On WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1856—Fifth and last time of Arditi's Grand Opera,
LA SPIA,
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Miss KLISE HENSLER,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
MORELLI and GASPARONI,
In the principle rôles.
MAX MARETZEK.... Musical Director and Conductor
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; opera commences at 8 o'clock precisely.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office, Academy of Music, and WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.
Admission $1 00 | Second Circle 50
Secured seats 1 50 | Amphitheatre 25

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6¾—to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. THIS EVENING, April 1, 1856.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION—DOUBLE ENTERTAINMENT.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT.
Ballet, Comic, Serious and Comic Pantomime.
To commence with the Brazilian Pantomime of
JOCKO.
Jocko Marzetti | Simon Francois
The beautiful Ballet
LES ABEILLES.
Mlle. Theresa Robert as the Queen of the Rus.
To conclude with
THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight Antoine Ravel
Harlequin Francois | Chevalier Jerome

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-ST.—TUESDAY—Four favorite and successful Pieces.
GANEM, THE SLAVE OF LOVE.
A great hit.
With Mr. Burton, Mrs. C. Howard, new scenery, dresses, and music.
THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT,
With Mr. Setchell.
THE GREAT BLESSED BABY.
Positively the most comical farce on the stage.
With Mr and Mrs. Burton, Mr. Reynolds, &c.
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1856.
With Mr. Burton, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Rainford, &c.
On THURSDAY—Bourcicault's new play of THE QUEEN OF SPADES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, April 1, at 7¾ o'clock, the Sterling Drama of the
THE LAST NAIL,
Or, the Drunkard's Doom.
After which THAT BLESSED BABY.
To be followed by
THE MAGIC BARREL
To conclude with the Drama of
SHINDERHANNES.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE OF THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, April 1, the performances will commence with
CAMILLE, OR A MORAL OF LIFE.
Armand Duval Mr. G. Jordan
Camille Gautier Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MAR SHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, April 1, the Farce of
THAT BLESSED BABY.
To be followed by the Allegorical and Mythic Spectacle,
PHANOR AND AZEMAS; OR THE TWO ERAS.
Phanor Mr. C. Fisher | Anastasia Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the great National Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, APRIL 1.
Shakespeare's play
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick Mr. Wallack | Dogberry Mr. Brougham
Leonato Mr. Dyott | Beatrice Mrs. Hoey
DEAF AS A POST.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Jaques Mr. Wallack | Adam Mr. Brougham
Orlando Mr. Lester | Touchstone Mr. Walcot
Duke Mr. Dyott | Rosalind Miss L. Howard
Box book open for one week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, April 1, 1856, will be presented Shakespeare's Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick Mr. Wallack | Beatrice Mrs. Hoey
Dogberry Mr. Brougham | Hero Mrs. Stewart
Leonato Mr. Dyott | Ursula Mrs. Stephens
To conclude with the Comedietta of
DEAF AS A POST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The management announces, with great satisfaction, a brief engagement with
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
The celebrated prodigy, who, as well as her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard,
WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK,
In a variety of her most popular pieces.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—NEXT WEEK of the GORGEOUS, ORIENTAL SPECTACLE, produced with entirely new scenery, new costumes, new properties, new and brilliant effects, entitled ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, which will, therefore, be performed EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Next week LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD will appear in her popular pieces. A young lady enters the Den of Lions at 2½ and 7 o'clock, P. M., each day. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

MILLER'S GRAND CONCERT ROOM, No. 446 BROADWAY.—These new and magnificent rooms are conveniently arranged for large or small concerts, anniversary meetings, &c. Their superior acoustic qualities are acknowledged by the best musical talent. The elegant proportions and unequaled style of finish far surpass any ever offered for public use in Europe or America. Terms favorable. Inquire of the proprietor.
GEO. W. MILLER.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The 31st annual exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original works of living artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents.
T. ADDISON-RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

CONCERTS.—WHITEHOUSE'S NEW-ENGLAND BANDS, under the direction of E. FREEMAN WHITEHOUSE, the popular ballad singer, will sing at the Brooklyn Athenæum on MONDAY EVENING, March 31; at the Odeon, Williamsburg, TUESDAY, April 1; at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2. Tickets 25 cents. Concerts to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS on exhibition here, including the lions, lama, tigers, zebras, bear, &c., will be fed THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

On reasonable terms to leave space for additional attractions. Apply at the Office of the Museum.

T. FRANKLIN BASSFORD—Respectfully announces a series of four Piano-forte Soirees, the first of which will take place on FRIDAY, April 4, at Dodworth's. Subscriptions—Lady and gentlemen, $5. Registry at HALL & SON'S and SCHUBERTH & CO.'S. See circulars. N. B.—Miss Fanny Dean has kindly waived her claim to the rooms for the above night.

GRAND CONCERT—By the YOUNG LADIES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 7, in Christie-st., at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, under the direction of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the school and at the Ticket Office on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; concert to commence at 7½.

WILLIAMSBURG AMUSEMENTS—WYMAN, the Wizard, will give his popular entertainments at the Odeon all of this week, commencing tonight, March 31. Fun, wonder and delight may be anticipated.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open every day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The terrific and sublime spectacle of the
LADY AMONG THE LIONS
May be witnessed every day at 2½ and 7 P. M., when Mlle. ELOISE will
ENTER THE DEN OF LIONS,
And perform the most extraordinary feats with these ferocious animals.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.—A very fine single coupé rockaway, can be made open or close, with a superfine solid silver-mounted harness, all as good as new, and forms an admirable establishment for a private family. Can be seen at CASSIDAY'S Stable, No. 263 West 34th-st.

SPAN OF BLACK HORSES FOR SALE.—Sold for want of use. Apply at No. 117 Troy-st.

FURNITURE.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock, with our patent cushions, which are preferred to all others. Six second-hand tables for sale cheap. Private houses furnished.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HOUGHTALING & BERLOW—THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 Nassau-st., will sell an assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, sofas, rocking chairs, mirrors, with new styles of grained; rich and elegant walnut parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle, lasting and hair cloth; carved oak sideboards, extension dining-tables, of the most approved patents; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror-doors and back stageres, walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly carved rosewood centre tables, sofas, pier and fancy do.; card tables; richly enamelled chamber suites, with landscape paintings, marble tops, suites with or without marble tops, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; solid walnut and mahogany do.; richly carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, 8, 10 and 14 feet long, with dining-room chairs; cheval glass, French plate; carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries, mirror doors; rich easy and rocking chairs, corner stands spring-seat parlor chairs; rich China tea sets; elegant marble vases. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish. Also a lot of second-hand furniture.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE OF A LARGE AND SEASONABLE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, manufactured for City trade, a large and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer clothing, comprising in part of cassimere cloth, alpacca, drapete linen, Marseilles and linen, duck, frock and sack coats; silk, satin, Valencia, linen and Marseilles vests; French doeskins and English cassimeres, cloth, linen and Marseilles pants, together with English and French broadcloths, plain and fancy cassimeres, linen ducks and drillings, cassimeres, doeskins, black and fancy silks and satins, dra'ers, stocks, alpaccas, Marseilles and linings, shirts and drawers, pongee silk handkerchiefs, black silk cravats, &c., &c. The attention of the trade is called to the above sale, as the goods are made up and trimmed in the best manner and styles. By order of JOHN T. STEWART, Deputy Sheriff.
JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY April 22, 1856, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property:

SEVENTH-AVENUE—Two large lots of ground with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 357 and 359 7th-av., east side, between 32d and 33d sts.

EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET—One lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on East 13th-st., south side, 293 feet east of Avenue B.

WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Five lots of ground on 56th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 6th-av.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain. The above will positively be sold to the highest bidder to close interests. For ma

Daily Times.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1856.

THE DAILY TIMES is served in ... Cents a week. Single ... Six Dollars a ...

THE MORNING TIMES is published ... (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be ... the other at three o'clock, P. M. It ... small at the same rates as the DAILY ...

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... Three Dollars a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five ... Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers ... single Copies.

Terms—Cash in *Advance*.

Office, No 128 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The News from Europe.

The *Canada's* mails reached this City yesterday, and copious extracts from our foreign files will be found in this morning's paper. In regard to the Paris Conferences, though their proceedings are kept profoundly secret, the indications of a speedy peace are unmistakable. It has been announced in the journals, and confirmed by Lord PALMERSTON in the British Parliament, that Prussia has been invited, in the name of the Congress, to send representatives to the Conferences, and that she will accept the invitation. This move is rightly considered as almost tantamount to a certainty that the most difficult points have been settled, and this point is even now established; for, had it been otherwise, or had the Allied proposals been obstinately resisted by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, it is not likely that the Allies would allow Prussia, as the friend of their opponent, to step in and cast a vote against them. It was for this reason that Prussia was at first refused admission to the Congress, and, now that her opposition would be of no avail, she has in all probability been invited to send her Plenipotentiaries to save appearances and complete the capitulation of Europe.

There are divers other subjects of interest in the European news. The enlistment correspondence, published some time since in this journal, has been received in England, and has been commented upon by the London press. Two articles from the *Times*, published among our extracts, will attract attention. The leading British journal has again shifted its position, and, arguing on the supposition that we are bent on "humiliating England," asserts, that if such is our determination "we have mistaken our victims." Now, than this sort of reasoning, nothing can be more absurd, and nothing can be more untrue than that our Government has attempted in any manner to "humiliate England." If there has been humiliation at all, it lies, not in atoning for, but in committing a wrong; and, in this case, the parties who violated our laws and sovereign rights must bear the opium of their own acts. In demanding the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, we adopted the only course possible for us consistently to pursue in the maintenance of our own dignity. But, though the *Times* construes this into an attempt to "humiliate England," we are glad to see, that since the whole controversy has been laid before the public, a more liberal view has been taken of the action of our Administration. Alluding to Mr. CRAMPTON, the European *Times*, a journal that fairly represents the views of a large portion of the commercial public, says, "If his conduct has been indefensible, which Lord CLARENDON has virtually admitted it to be by the apology which he offered to the American Government, that Government have a right to say, as in fact they have said—your apology must extend to the recall of your peccant minister." This is the amount of the whole matter, and in this view, we are gratified to find the people of England coincide, the thunder of the *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. Under these circumstances, the dispute, as far as the Enlistment difficulty is concerned, between our English cousins and ourselves may be considered as all but adjusted. Mr. CRAMPTON, we doubt not, will be recalled, and another efficient minister will be speedily found to fill his place.

Tenant Houses.

The Legislative commission for the examination of tenement houses has closed its researches. The results are not of a nature to surprise honest citizens of this good municipality, who may be assumed to be thoroughly posted in the ills and offences of the system; but to the good, old-fashioned folk of the rural districts, with their unbounded wealth of water, light, air and elbow-room, the disclosures must come with that startling interest which attended HOWARD'S first report upon British jails. It will appear incredible that such narrow confinement and unwholesome conditions of existence can be enforced upon less than abandoned convicts, whose being is of no human interest to society. The landlords and agents of such man-traps will be classed with the ogres and bad uncles of the fairy tales; men divested of humanity, whose vampirish natures are sustained by the air, and food, and health, of which they rob their imprisoned victims. It will be learned with amazement that these loathsome piles are ingeniously constructed as if expressly to exclude two of the elements most essential to animal life—air and water; while that other pair, fire and earth, are courted, encouraged and developed with the utmost of the joint energy of landlord and tenants. There is a universal lack of ventilation, a plentiful lack of water, no chance of escape in the event of fire; and to the heaps and coatings of filth and dirt, within doors and around the doors, the physiognomy of besom and brush is a profound mystery. The hundreds of families encamped at times in these buildings, in apartments very little larger, and quite as closely packed, as the pews of a fashionable church—may not the inmates be fairly called pew-holders in the temples of Cloacina?—the enormously disproportionate rent they have to pay for the pernicious shelter; and the vast profits accruing to builders and lessors from the aggregate receipts; all these topics, as developed by the Committee, may well appal the unaccustomed denizen of the woods and fields, and impress him with the necessity of instant legislative intervention. To get at the nature and extent of the distemper the Committee has crept through dark and unaired passage-ways, barely wide enough for the members to go in single file; descended into underground vaults to gaze obscurely at the mildewy troglodytes dwelling there; climbed—Oh, who can tell how hard it is to climb!—into the sixth and seventh stories, and wondered at the desperate audacity of the residents in that empyreal region, who in the always-likely event of fire beneath them are hopelessly cut off from all chance of salvation; they have breathed everywhere an atmosphere saturated with stench and poison; and discovered how vile even the moral atmosphere must be with such physical conditions.

In thus guaging the measure of the mischief, the Committee can hardly have failed to discover appropriate remedies. It is expected that they will present sundry recommendations touching ventilation, the distribution of water, the regulation of sinks and privies, the cleanliness and order of entries and passage-ways; require a more solid mode of construction, thicker walls and fewer partitions; exact abundant provision for the suppression of fires, and, in general, dictate such legal requirements as shall give a slight chance for life, health, and comfort to the inhabitants. It is not improbable they may suggest the appointment of a Supervisor, whose duty shall be to license future buildings of the sort, and see that they comply with the spirit of the law, and to insure such alterations in the houses already built and peopled as shall reduce their perils and discomforts as far as practicable. He should also, by frequent visits at periods *not* stated, ascertain with regard to the purity and wholesomeness of the cistries, sinks, and privies, and fulfill other sanitary duties now sadly neglected by the City Inspector.

One point it is of peculiar moment the Committee should neither overlook nor slight—the danger of fire. In a building where hundreds are huddled together, of the poorer, and too often of the most debased, drunken, and vicious sort, each pent-up room, with its fire and its lights, and the inmates frequently intoxicated, and nearly always careless; others not indisposed to play the part of deliberate incendiaries, as in a case reported in the TIMES yesterday; the amplest security against the fierce element should not be pretermitted. It is not sufficient that the walls be made hereafter of double thickness. So the fearful consequences of their fall is avoided, but it is of the utmost importance that the floors and staircases should not be liable to sink under the flying inhabitants as soon as the timbers are touched with flame; and hence the need of requiring iron beams, and iron stairways, firmly fastened to the mason-work. It is of vastly greater moment that these provisions should be made in houses where hundreds of human beings are heaped up cloud-high, than in those superb banking-houses about Wall-street, where the well cared-for lodgers are but brute metals and dirty rags. As between humanity and money-hoarding, the right of the matter admits of no doubt. Tenement houses should be, not merely, as at present, air-proof and water-proof, but substantially fire-proof; and all available resorts for saving life should be added besides, so that the awful results of a conflagration need no more be apprehended. Fortunately, the exaggerated incomes derived from such structures justify even more expensive requirements than these; but when we consider that beams and staircases of iron cost very little more than those of wood, while they very materially reduce the rate of insurance, and add largely to the permanent value of the building, we see no reason why the law should not demand their use in all cases. The matter is before a Committee possessed, we believe of all the information and intelligence requisite to a full and sensible report; and we trust the suggestion we have made will have in it a due share of attention.

☞ In the United States Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. IVERSON, for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain the reasons which governed the action of the Naval Retiring Board, was resumed. The matter was discussed by Senators IVERSON, SLIDELL, BUTLER, CLAYTON and CRITTENDEN, but no definite action was taken. In the House, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of accepting the services of volunteers to aid in the suppressing of Indian hostilities on the Pacific Coast. The greater part of the day was occupied in a debate on the proper method to be taken to suppress the Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories.

☞ The business of the Legislature is very heavy now, as the session draws toward a close, and a large amount is gone through with daily. In order to facilitate matters, the Senate yesterday passed a resolution to hold afternoon sessions, commencing to-day, and to meet in the morning at 9 o'clock. The Assembly bill authorizing the renewal of the State Prison contracts with CHARLES WATSON was passed, after amendment. In the Assembly, the Quarantine Bill for this City was reported complete and passed to a third reading. The Temperance Bill was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

☞ We understand that the Nicaragua Transit Office in this City is advised by telegraph, from New-Orleans, of the arrival of the *Daniel Webster* from Nicaragua, and the sailing of the *Star of the West* for New-York.

Champions of Freedom.

A print publisher in Broadway, taking advantage of the flood tide of Republican politics, has issued a sheet containing a group of well executed lithographed portraits, which he calls the Champions of Freedom. The print is a very handsome example of the lithographic art, but it indicates more than the artist, probably, meant, who grouped the heads together. They show how entirely all the various shades of political opinion at the North are merging together under the flag of Republicanism and Freedom. There are six of them, the centre head being that of WHITTIER, the Quaker poet, surrounded by SEWARD, SUMNER, CHASE, HALE and GREELEY. It is remarkable, oo, that three of these Champions of Freedom are natives of New-Hampshire, while the Champion of Slavery, President PIERCE, is, also, from the same State. It is rather invidious, while there are so many eminent champions of Freedom at the North and West, to select out five as being *the* champions *par eminence*, though none can question that they are entitled to the distinction of being named among the champions of the cause of human liberty.

Broadway Theatre.

Professor KELLER and his troupe of male and female artists appeared here last evening in the first of a series of "Tableaux Mythologiques et Religieux." The allegorical and mythical spectacle which introduces Mr. KELLER and his party to a New-York audience enjoys the pleasing title of "Phanor and Axemas," and is a translation from Mr. ROYER'S French work of the same name. It is intended, of course, merely as a dramatic vehicle for the tableaux, and is, perhaps, good enough for that purpose. The plot is simple. *Phanor*, (Mr. FISHER,) a weak-minded Athenian nobleman, encourages a virtuous love for *Axemas*, (Miss J. MANNERS,) but lacking moral decision, "back-slides" with *Anastasia*, (Mrs. PONISI,) a royal lady of loose morals, to whom he pays a visit. *Anastasia*, in addition to other recommendations, appears to be the proprietress of a company of "model artists," and with the combined fascination of herself and associates, leads the young man astray for a while. But an incident (that is to say a "muse," in which knives are used) enlightens the youth's dim intellects. He perceives that *Anastasia* is heartless; and surcharged with emotion, rushes to the forgiving arms of his first love. *Anastasia*, it is proper to observe, is Queen of the Isle of Pleasure; resides in a damp cavern, and dresses in a very indiscreet manner for such a moist habitation.

The tableaux by the Keller Troupe are in the highest degree artistic, and utterly free from grossness. They are mostly embodiments of the masterpieces of the great ancient masters, and as such are really instructive. Three of the tableaux last evening were especially beautiful—LEUTZE'S "Washington," "Golden Shower" and "Fannie." The latter is in fact an intense drama, quicker and more pathetic than speech. Mr. KELLER'S performance in this tableau stamped him at once as a great artist.

The troupe consists of twenty-seven members, selected of course with due attention to physical requirements. The properties, &c., are unusually neat, and everything, as we have before said, is thoroughly artistic and incapable of offending the most fastidious taste.

As a novel termination to the evening's entertainment, Mr. KELLER and one of the fairest of his ladies came forward and distributed several hundred bouquets to the audience.

NEW-YORK CITY

Fashions for April.

The stormy March is expected, by all those who have hopes for the dawn of Spring, to give place to the soft, wet-eyed April, whose tearful showers would be welcomed as preferable to the howling winds of the sullen month just departed. Our American Spring does not properly open with March. Its advent is usually bespoken only by the symbols of April-changing skies, frequent showers, hot sunshine and morning mists. The milliners work by the almanac, however, and, as we stated, after their general opening day, take it for granted that the clerk of the weather will not be so much of a churl as to keep off the fashionable season. The number and variety of materials made up this year for Spring use have been beyond all precedent; and yet, such has been the backwardness of the season, few ladies have appeared in their Spring costumes—having lain them aside till the mild and balmy breath of April, accompanied by the rays of a vivifying sun, shall permit them to unfold the delicate fruits and flowers, the rich and tastefully tinted materials, and the beautiful shapes which are designed to gladden the eyes and to decorate the faces of the maskers in life's carnival. Wind and dust are two demons particularly shunned by the fashionable world, and when they are whirling hither and thither, Fashion strikes the curfew bell, and bids good night to all remaining out of doors. A quiet sunny morning, however, sets all things to rights; and the moment we have a fixed fact towards *summery* weather, the fashions of April will glint and glow in parlors and on pavements—the themes of nine-tenths of the fairer half of humanity.

We are glad even to hope that the heavy wrappers, broadcloth talmas, female jack-boots, and such gear, will be thrown off incontinently. They were very needful in the severe wintry months, and there was something in the luxuriant furs, when contrasted with the ladies' cloths and velvets, particularly suggestive of comfort. Now, however, these beautiful natural robes of the inferior animals, which Mammon supplies and man is so proud to wear, must be bestowed in camphor wood-trunks, where incipient moth-hood cannot put its hood or head in.

Now the graceful shawl and mantle will take their place, shoulder to shoulder, and the little parasol, which performs the double duty of mask for beauty and screen against the piercing rays of the powerful sun—and *apropos*, an eminent literary lady among the fashionable promenaders, has introduced a most provoking style of leveling the point of the very acceptable whalebone and silk screen at the passer-by, thereby excluding the privilege which some men, under favorable circumstances, like to enjoy. Whether this fashion is one of necessity, or is to be classed with the "arts of design," has not yet been decided! Parasols are of every shade and hue. Many of them are covered with black lace. Deep fringes are used, also, as ornaments, and will be much in vogue. It may be anticipated that a sudden leap will be made from Winter to Summer. The heat may come down like anarchy in Rome in a five-act tragedy—the light business being entrusted to Apollo himself. Then the ladies will rush to the mantilla emporiums, and other kindred institutions, where these inventions of ancient Rome have been improved upon by our modern matrons. There they will find exquisitely wrought articles. Among them will be admired embossed velvets on a ground-work of luminous silk, "calculated to loom luminous for leagues," finished at the edge with deep fringes or elegant Chantilly lace flounces.

For dinner draperies embroidered black lace mantillas will be much worn. They only range in price from $100 to $500 each, and of course the overflowing pockets of our millionaires will cheerfully supply these rare luxuries to their splendid dames.

A new style of head-dress, very tasteful and elegant, has just made its appearance. It is *à la* MARIE STUART, to some extent, in its form, beautifully embroidered with pearls, and ornamented with leaves and flowers. The prices of these vary from $10 to $20. Head-dresses of other materials challenge attention by their admirable arrangement of graceful forms, but in all of them exquisite flowers combined with the recently introduced French novelties in Paris millinery, now so well known, will make them the *sine qua non* with every hair-dresser.

In addition to the many new hats noticed on the "opening day," competition among the *artistes* has brought forward many more beautiful shapes, accompanied by trimmings of the most delicate design and finish. These model hats are found everywhere on Broadway, and receive unlimited admiration. There is a tendency towards an enlargement of the shapes, and the Summer bonnets will be much larger probably than they have been for several seasons. The minimum of size having been touched, it is but reasonable that the usual revolution of fashion should run towards the other extreme—and we may yet reach the amplitudes of the Navarino and Lafayette school, when there was room inside for two persons.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

No Tidings of the Pacific.

The United States brig *Arctic*, (propeller,) Commander HARTSTEIN, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard last evening, after a cruise of forty-nine days, and without bringing any tidings of the *Pacific*. She brought in coals sufficient for three weeks, and abundance of provisions to serve for a six months' cruise. She comes in on account of the expenditure of water and to await orders from head-quarters. Since she was at Halifax, a full account of the cruise to which time has appeared in the TIMES, she has not touched at any port. She has encountered boisterous weather during the whole time. The leak which Boatswain HALL'S account led the public to believe was a very serious matter, turns out to have been but the wetting of the washing of a deck plate; the water ran in through the hole thus left, but was pumped out and caused no further trouble. The vessel, having been built for such cruises, proved herself fully up to the requirements of her tempestuous passage. Since Mr. HALL left the brig, Capt. HARTSTEIN has cruised between Nantucket Shoals and the Gulf Stream and this port.

On arriving at Halifax Capt. HARTSTEIN was waited upon by the Consul, who brought him papers which contained the following notice of the *Pacific*: "Liverpool, Jan. 19, 1856.—The weather here has been very severe during the past week. The *Pacific* was obliged to put back into the Shannon River on her way out of the channel, and the *Royal Charter* Australian steamer was forced to put back to Plymouth." He impressed upon the Captain's mind the authority from which this statement came, and consequently it was considered as hardly prudent to run into the sea. The Captain, therefore, after leaving that port, determined to cruise off Sable Island. Upon arriving there he was induced to go Westward, and got as far back as George's Shoals, when he fell in with a vessel which contradicted the first statement as to the supposed safety of the steamship. Turning back, the water of the *Arctic* was found to be short, and the rise being great, the idea was abandoned.

The Captain gives as his private opinion, that the *Pacific* is not above water, but has run into an iceberg and been sunk. He thinks that had she been disabled she must have run to leeward, when he would have fallen in with her.

[FROM OUR SHIP-NEWS REPORTER.]

The U. S. brig (propeller) *Arctic*, Commander HARTSTEIN, arrived last night and proceeded to the Navy Yard, after a cruise of 49 days in search of vessels in distress. She has encountered a constant succession of very heavy gales; has not seen nor heard of any vessels requiring assistance. On the 29th inst., lat. 39° 30', long. 71° 40', spoke the schr. *Fred. Dyer*, of Belfast, bound to Boston, and leaking some, but declined assistance. It was the intention of Commander HARTSTEIN to have gone as far East as the ice had been met with, but placing confidence in the correctness of the report received at Halifax, that the *Pacific* had put back into the river Shannon, he concluded, after examining Sable Island and its reefs for recent wrecks, that it would be better (as he has done) to work to the westward along the edge of the Gulf, keeping as much as possible in the track where vessels that might be disabled would most probably be found; but finding no disabled vessels he returned to port.

English Republicanism in the United States.

RECEPTION BALL TO JOHN FROST, ESQ.

A grand reception ball in honor of JOHN FROST, Esq., the eminent English Chartist, was given last evening in the City Assembly Rooms, by his Democratic friends in New-York. The assemblage was large, and the proceedings uninterruptedly agreeable. Mr. FROST received a host of friends, who warmly expressed their sympathy for his sufferings in the cause of freedom, and were earnest in their congratulations on seeing him in the only land in which the principles which he espoused, and for maintaining which he suffered, are understood and realized.

In 1840, it will be remembered, Mr. FROST was tried, along with WILLIAMS and JONES, on a charge of high treason, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Previous to the period of his indictment and trial, he held the office of Mayor of Newport, his native town, and was appointed by the popular voice to a seat in the People's Convention. He was an earnest advocate of popular rights, as expressed in the five points of the Charter, but soon came under the suspicions of the Government, by whom, in conjunction with the two persons already named, he was sought to be made an example to a people then on the very eve of rebellion, and was served in the manner and with the result already described. His sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation for life to the English penal colony in Australia, where he served the first six years of his exile in the chain-gangs, subjected to the most intolerable cruelties and brutal oppression. Last year, however, he received a conditional pardon—that is, he is denied the privilege of again setting foot on British soil, or living under British rule. Mr. FROST, though now 72 years of age, is a hale, hearty, good-natured old gentleman, and still enthusiastically devoted to the cause of popular freedom.

At 9 o'clock last night, Mr. EUGENE JOHN SULLIVAN, the active and intelligent Secretary of the Committee having the management of the celebration in charge, conducted Mr. FROST to the orchestra, where, in presence of a large and brilliant audience gathered in the ball-room below,

Mr. ROBERT T. WILDE, the Chairman of the occasion, introduced

Mr. BALDWIN, by whom was delivered to Mr. FROST an eloquent and sympathetic address, which was received by the assemblage with loud cheers.

Mr. FROST made a very effective response, in the course of which he asseverated his constancy to the principles for which a tyrannous Government had condemned him to exile, and strongly enforced the necessity of English Republicans in this country banding together to encourage and, if possible, assist the friends of the same cause at home in wresting, from the Oligarchy that misgovems Great Britain, the power of perpetuating the oppressions of the people by Parliamentary abuse. He strongly recommended a reform in the House of Commons, and appealed to all lovers of popular rights to aid in effecting the desired change. Mr. FROST was repeatedly cheered, and sat down amid loud and prolonged applause.

Captain OLIVER BYRNE briefly and pointedly addressed the audience on the claims which Mr. FROST had to recognition by all nationalities, as a universal Republican. The only two classes of Republicans in the world who heartily sympathised with and mutually recognized each other were, he said, the Republicans of Ireland and of England. On this account, therefore, Mr. FROST had special claims on his (the speaker's) esteem, for he (Mr. BYRNE) had himself resigned his commission as a Colonel in the Ordnance Department of the British Army in order to join the ranks of the English Chartists. [Applause.] Mr. FROST, he said, was as much entitled to the gratitude and friendship of the Irish people as MITCHEL or MEAGHER, and he (Mr. BYRNE) hoped he would assist at a still larger and more imposing demonstration of popular regard for the veteran champion of Republicanism whom this respectable assemblage had on this occasion met to honor. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. BALDWIN announced that the remainder of the night would be devoted to the pleasures of the dance, which were immediately entered on, and continued with unabated spirit till an early hour this morning.

Distressing Accident in the Seventh Ward—Falling of a Stable—A Boy Killed and Several others Injured.

A most distressing accident occurred in the Seventh Ward yesterday afternoon, whereby one person was killed and several others more or less injured. The accident resulted from the falling of a range of old brick stables, situated at No. 659 Water-street, which workmen were engaged in demolishing. At 5½ o'clock, and while the workmen were so engaged, the walls suddenly fell with a terrible crash, burying beneath the ruins a number of children who were about the building picking up chips or playing.

Every effort was made to rescue the little sufferers, who lay screaming with agony, pinned by rafters and bricks to the ground.

GEORGE BUERAS, aged 15 years, a son of Policeman BUERAS, of the Seventh Ward, was taken from the ruins dead. His body was badly maimed. He must have died instantly. His body was taken to his father's house.

MARCUS JOHNSTON, a lad of 12 years, was badly, and it was thought fatally, injured.

ANN COLLINS, aged 13 years, was also seriously injured. She was removed to the City Hospital.

THOMAS and JOHN FITZGERALD, (brothers,) JOHN HENRY, DANIEL MAY, PERRNOR QUADE, DANIEL CATING, MARY CUSHING, and several other little boys and girls were slightly injured, and were all removed to their homes near by.

Coroner CONNERY being notified of the occurrence, impanneled a Jury last evening, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of young BUERAS; but after taking the evidence of a few parties, it was adjourned till to-day.

Illness of Mr. McKeen.

Mr. JOSEPH MCKEEN, the well known City Superintendent of Schools, lies dangerously ill at his residence, No. 89 Fifth-street, having been taken with a violent bilious attack on Wednesday last. Great apprehensions are entertained of a fatal result.

On M... anniversary of the Society of ... Theological Seminary, was held in the Chapel of the Seminary of University-place, when the ... dated by the attention of a crowded audience were very interesting.

G. H. WHITE, Esq., of Indianapolis, Ind., the President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and after prayer by Professor HITCHCOCK, a chorale was sung by seven young gentlemen who, afterwards, at appropriate intervals, sang pleasing sacred compositions with much ability.

The first paper read was by Mr. JAMES L. HOYT, of New-Canaan, Conn., the subject—*Missions Conducive to Church Unity.*

The argument appeared to be, that the missionary spirit providentially concentrates the naturally divergent energies which would otherwise exhaust themselves upon those speculative and controversial matters which are inseparable from the whole church, and, perhaps, essential to its welfare, inasmuch as uniformity of opinion and government are not compatible with its most healthful vitality. All sects may meet upon the common ground of missions, which constitute a vast machine, whose motive power is God, in fact the church can have no existence unless so regarded. Here combines the wisdom and wealth of nations, regarded as means are utterly valueless and inadequate to the salvation of a single soul. The ultimate agency is God's Holy Spirit acting through the use of means.

After further remarks of an equally forcible character, the speaker gave way to Mr. OLIVER E. COAN, of Tarrytown, who delivered a most spirit-stirring address on the subject of "Christian Loyalty." He said the redemption of a lost world was the grandest work of God, and that in carrying out the conquest over moral darkness and crime, the power and influence of an *aggressive* Christianity was indispensable, and the motive for such aggression, the motive power that, like the lever of ARCHIMEDES, was to move the world, was the *faith* that is secured at the foot of the Cross. Christianity feels its growing inspiration there, and faith, hope and love make up true Christian loyalty. Faith in Christ as a divinity, for, stripped of this or reduced to a lower level, Christianity is but a deformed carcass—its moralities were barren, lifeless speculations. The faith for which he would contend, as essential to the missionary spirit, was well expressed by him who said, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of Christ." Nor was this feeling mere enthusiasm as distinct from loyalty. Enthusiasm might prompt the Crusades, but love to Christ, and anxiety for the extension of his kingdom, was quite a different thing. As Christ died for a world, so Christianity embraces in its unselfish grasp not our own country, but the whole human race. And as it is not a selfish, neither is it a coward feeling. It is not ashamed of its aims or the cause it advocates.

After the choir had sung another ode, Mr. J. G. COFFING, of New-York, read a paper entitled "Foreign Missions paramount, our hope for the Home field." He said it was a happy day for the prosperity of the American churches when four young men solemnly devoted themselves to the cause of missions, (alluding to JUDSON, MILLS, NOTT and NEWELL,) and when in 1810, the American Board was inaugurated. This was the age of missions, we did well to rejoice at it, but it ought to be with trembling, for in truth we were advancing very slowly, taking into account our increased means and facilities.

If we would see increased prosperity among our churches at home, we must do more for the heathen abroad. This proposition he enforced, by insisting that foreign missions promote the piety of the nations that engage in them. In seeking to save heathen children from death, a man necessarily cultivates and exhibits those feelings and that example which, operating upon his own children, and upon all within the sphere of his influence, tend to their spiritual life and growth. For what are our ships and increased commercial facilities? While European nations, as well as ourselves, have gained nothing by the Crimean war, *except the example of* FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, our uninterrupted peaceful relations place us under increased responsibilities that with every wind that blows our maritime advantages should not, very indirectly, tend to the extension of Christianity. Let it not be supposed then, that regard for the perishing heathen is felt at the expense of those amongst us. How much of active piety has the example of JUDSON enkindled at home? The more we do for those at a distance the more we shall infallibly, inevitably, unconsciously do for those at hand. The vitality of Christianity is found in its aggressive spirit, and the history of the Church clearly proves that its spiritual prosperity or declension has always been in direct proportion to its maintenance of or departure from this spirit of activity. He alluded very cleverly to the Peace Conference at Paris, drew attention to the "signs of the times," and thought it a significant fact that the representative of the greatest of the Mahometan powers was placed in a position to resign his supremacy into the hand of nominally and professedly Christian rulers. These things ought to rouse Christians to more wakeful preparation and activity.

Mr. E. L. HUBD, of Gatesburg, Ill., then read a clever paper entitled "The home work on its own basis." Music followed. Afterwards, an address by the President, Mr. WHITE, embracing and commenting upon all the previous topics. The Missionary Hymn was sung, the benediction was pronounced, and thus the interesting exercises of the evening terminated.

The Eudora Mystery.

We stated yesterday that the negro, GEORGE WILSON, imprisoned since November last on suspicion of murdering the captain and mate of the schooner *Eudora*, under circumstances well known to the public, had been set at liberty through the intervention of his counsel, Mr. MILLIKEN. Public feeling was so outraged by this discharge that the negro had to be guarded to the City by Police-officers. He was yesterday rearrested, at the instance of the United States Marshal, on a charge of creating a revolt on board the *Eudora*. The search for the remains of the missing men was necessarily discontinued during the Winter, but the channel between City and Hart Islands now being free from ice, it will be immediately renewed. It is, therefore, not improbable that the murderer may be brought to justice.

Naval.

The copper boilers and heavy machinery of the steam frigate *Mississippi*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, are now on shore, and the former (four in number) are being torn into shreds, to be packed up and sent to the Naval Store-house at Washington.

The Weather.

The lowest temperatures since Friday, 28, has been as follows: Friday, 22°; Sunday, 21°; Saturday, 24°; Monday, 20°.

The temperature during March of the present year has not risen above 47°. In March, 1849, it did not rise above 48°. The highest temperatures in the month of March for sixteen consecutive years have been as follows:

1841	66°	1849	67°
1842	70°	1850	66°
1843	48°	1851	75°
1844	65°	1852	69°
1845	73°	1853	66°
1846	63°	1854	76°
1847	60°	1855	53°
1848	66°	1856	47°

Thus it will be seen that the lowest temperatures have occurred in a circle of fifteen years, corresponding in number with the three hundred and sixty (360) hour circle of fifteen days.

The sixth great circle, counting from 26th of December, between 6 and 7 A. M., of three hundred and sixty (360) hours, passed into the seventh circle on the morning of March 25, at the close of a snow-storm. On the first day of April, between 6 and 7 P. M., the second quarter of the seventh circle will pass to the third quarter, and on the 5th, between 12 M. and 1 P. M., the third will pass to the fourth quarter, and the full circle will be complete on the 9th, between 6 and 7 A. M., when the eighth circle will commence and end on the 24th, at the same hour in the morning.

The circles are divided into forty-five hour sections, each being one-eighth of the circle.

From 3d to 5th and 9th to 13th of April, earthquakes occur annually in some sections of the globe, and snow falls every year south of lat. 45° North, between 9th and 18th of April.

But little rain has fallen in this portion of the United States since the 26th of December, now a period of ninety-six days. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Monday, March 31, 1856.

RUN OVER BY AN AVENUE CAR.

A little girl, of 9 years, named Lucinda McMasters, was run over on Saturday, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, by one of the Fourth-avenue Railroad cars. Her legs were badly mashed. She was conveyed to the Hospital. Ferdinand Campbell, the driver of the car, was arrested and brought before the magistrate, at the Essex Market Police Court, but there was no evidence offered to warrant his committal for trial. It was shown that the child, while playing with her brother, ran directly and suddenly before the car, and that the driver used all possible efforts to save her. He was therefore dismissed.

LONG ISLAND.

The Breach of Promise Case.

The Jury in the case of *Sarah Jones* vs. *David Evans*, tried in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, Friday last, for breach of promise of marriage, and seduction, rendered a verdict yesterday for plaintiff, with $1,200 damages. The defendant's counsel moved for a stay of proceedings to file a bill of exceptions, which was granted by the Court.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were 74 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending March 30. Males, 38; females, 36; adults, 39; minors, 44. Principal diseases: Scarlet fever, 12; consumption, 10; convulsions, 7; congestion of the lungs and inflammation of the lungs, 4 each; croup and inflammation of the brain, 3 each.

☞ The trial [illegible] of the Court of General Sessions, [illegible] City of Brooklyn before Judge [illegible] this day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Plot to Break Jail.

A plot was discovered on Friday, by Mr. JAMES M. NEWKIRK, Keeper of the Hudson County Jail, in which five or six desperate characters, in jail for thefts and burglaries, had conspired to break jail and take his life in so doing if necessary. A prisoner who overheard the plot gave Mr. NEWKIRK information respecting it. He has taken measures to prevent the consummation of the scheme.

Jersey City Charter Nominations.

The American or Know-Nothing City Convention, consisting of twenty-two delegates from each ward, met in Franklin Hall, on Saturday night last, and nominated DAVID S. MANNERS for Mayor, [illegible] for Recorder, F. D. VROOM for [illegible], and WM. B. BRAMHALL for Water Commissioner.

The Democrats of the Fourth Ward have nominated SENECA ACKER and M. S. WHITAKER for Aldermen.

The Loss of the Chilian Steamer Ohandon.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Private letters just received from Hon. DAWSON PERRIN, U. S. Navy, to his father, [illegible], Esq., of this city, give an account of the wreck of the Chilian war steamer *Ohandon*, which went ashore a few days ago. Lieut. PERRIN married the daughter of the Collector of the Port of Talcahuano, Chili, and left this city last Summer or Fall for his station at Valparaiso, accompanied by his wife, whose father, mother, sister, and niece were on board the ill-fated steamer when all on board perished except 46 out of 356 souls.

The family of Mrs. P. were going from Talcahuano to Valparaiso, to visit their daughter, when the accident occurred, not having seen her since her arrival from the United States, and by this sad calamity she has lost her whole family. The Captain is deeply censured for his carelessness, to which the loss is attributable, and is confined, awaiting a trial by a court-martial. The ship went down in about five minutes after striking, and broke in two; and though within a mile of the shore, but 46 could be saved out of 356.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the most delightful article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 42 Maiden-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, March 26, 1856.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS of this Company on the 29th of February, 1856, is published in conformity with the provisions of its Charter:

Premiums on risks unexpired on Feb. 28, 1855		$
Premiums received during the year ending Feb. 29, 1856		$
Total Premiums		$1,[illegible]
Earned premiums during the year	$	
Less return premiums		
		$
Losses paid	$	
Losses ascertained or assumed but waiting proof		
Reinsurance		
Expenses, commissions, loss of interest, and bonus on subscription notes		
Profit		$

ASSETS 29TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

Cash in bank		$
Loans on stocks and bonds and mortgages		
Bills receivable, viz.:		
Premium notes	$	
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		
Uncollected premiums and claims due the Company		
Total		$

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of six per cent, on the Scrip heretofore issued, be paid in cash to the holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of May next.

Resolved, That a dividend of [illegible] per cent. be declared on the net amount of the earned premiums on the certificates for which to be issued on and after the 1st day of May next. By Order of the Board,

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Francis Cottenet,	John S. Williams,	G. Henry Kent,
Robt. Emmet, Jr.,	A. M. Lawrence,	John B. [illegible],
Geo. E. Kunhardt,	Richard Irvin,	M. H. Grinnell,
Thos. Rigney,	Fred. G. Foster,	F. A. Schmandse,
C. H. Sands,	Geo. Christ,	J. [illegible],
John H. Hicks,	James Brown,	E. H. [illegible],
Corn'l K. Sutton,	N. D. Carlile,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Chas. Lamson,	Arthur Leary,	J. W. [illegible],
Mort. Livingston,	Fred. W. Edd,	Wm. [illegible],
Eugene Dutilh,	Wm. S. Wilson,	R. P. [illegible],
P. A. H. Renauld,	W. A. Platenius,	

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt

NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

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Patentees and Manufacturers.

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IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder

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NEARLY AND THIS MORNING.

HEWITT'S MEXICO.

WILL be published on SATURDAY, 29th inst., the second volume of

HISTORY OF MEXICO,

Under the Dynasty of the BOGUES CULMINATING in the ACCESSION of MAXIMILIAN and the EMPIRE.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN QUARTERLY.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

No. CLXXI. FOR APRIL, 1856.

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II. AMERICAN LITERATURE.
III. MISS MARTINEAU'S LIFE OF HARRIET MARTINEAU.
IV. KOSSUTH'S SPEECHES.
V. KOSCIUSZKO'S LIFE OF MILTON.
VI. INDIA AND THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.
VII. THE POETRY OF ANATOMY.
VIII. AMERICAN GENEALOGY.
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PUBLISH THIS DAY:

ASCHENBACH'S SPANISH BALLADS.

CONTENTS: A new and revised edition, with a biographical sketch of Lockhart. 1 Vol., 16mo. 63 cents.

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"Lockhart's Spanish Ballads" will be found a delightful addition to the Christmas literature of the season. Those ballads are the most spirited and picturesque in the language, and Lockhart's translations are unsurpassed for vigor and beauty.

"Lockhart's Spanish Ballads" is only known as a poet by his Spanish ballads. Those ballads the unanswerable proof of extreme facility in the spirit of the original, and have a better ability over the wild, they have a better ability over the wild, but are in the general romantic and chivalrous times, when Moors and Christians met on the borders to fight and make love. They are Spanish to the very heart.

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Translated, with an introduction and notes. By J. G. LOCKHART. A new and revised edition, with a biographical sketch of Lockhart. 1 Vol., 16mo. 63 cents.

NEW MUSIC.—Be kind to Each Other: by Mozt. 25 cents. "Welcome Spending Days: by Metz. 25 cents. "Welcome to the Home circle." The words and music are both beautiful. "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms": by Burgo. 25 cents. "Polka Redowa": by Cramer. 50 cts. "Polka Redowa": by Cramer. 50 cts. "Polka Redowa": by Cramer. 50 cts

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A house and lot in the village of Rye Neck, half mile from Mamaroneck Depot, 22 miles from New-York, very pleasantly situated; house contains 10 rooms and 11 closets. Also, conveniently arranged, an excellent and never-failing spring, both in and out of doors, both brought into the house; fruit trees; lot 60 feet front by 160 deep, with stable, hen-houses and yard, &c., together with a variety of fruit trees, all bearing, under such as apple, peach, cherry, quince, grape, raspberry and currants. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE R. JACKSON, at the Excelsior Rod Works, Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A convenient 2-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No 26 Howard-st., lot 25 by 117 deep; also a convenient 2-story attic and basement brick dwelling and lot, No. 129 Pine-st.; also 2 full lots on corner of 63d-st. and 11th-av.; also 2 lots on Jaman-av., Morrisania; also 60 full lots in Fordham, near the Railroad depôt. The above property sold low, 20 per cent. on delivery of warrantee deeds, balance in 3 and 6 years, secured by bond and mortgage, 7 per cent. interest semi-annually. Apply to CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSES FOR SALE LESS THAN COST.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th av., three stories, basement and counter-cellar, high stoops, balconies, &c., with all modern improvements: built in the best manner; sewerage is perfect, takes roof-water and connects with backhouse; everything in perfect order. Nos. 15 and 17, north side. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The handsome and ornamental four-story brown-stone front dwelling-house, finished throughout in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; 25 feet front by 70 feet deep; situate on the south side of 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Will sell on very easy terms or exchange for good Harlem property. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 99 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 3-story, brown-stone English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the north side of 42d-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary, one of the most desirable situations on the west side of the City. They will be rented at moderate rents to good tenants. Possession early in April. Apply at No. 289 West 23d-st., or No. 173 Front-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—Four first-class, four-story, brown-stone houses and lots, situated on 33d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. The houses are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern built four-story and basement house, No. 305 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., hallways from the basement to the attic story, with gas and croton throughout the house; built in the best manner, and a first-rate neighborhood. May be seen on the premises; price $9,500; half may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and English basement house No. 46 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., has all the modern improvements arranged in the best manner, location is one of the best in the City. The front is brown-stone and Philadelphia brick. For terms, &c., inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 57 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—$7,500 EACH.—For sale, two very neat three-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 384 and 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn; lots 22 by 100; houses 50 feet—three rooms deep; have hot and cold baths, gas, court-yards and balconies and every convenience; $4,000 on mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Modern English basement 4-story house No. 269 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., opposite Dr. Hatfield's Church—location is beautiful. Square 20 by 100; two kitchens and two vaults; house nearly new and well built; 17 rooms; gas and Croton throughout. Price $9,000. Only $3,000 cash required.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A strictly first-class four-story brown-stone front house, on north side, house 25 feet 8 inches wide by 103 feet deep, lot 25 feet 8 inches wide by 103 feet deep; the cabinet furniture is elegant and nearly new. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES B. CLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The four-story brown-stone front English basement house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 344 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. One of the row in Boorman-terrace. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The 3-story basement and attic brick house No. 133 Pearl-st., 6 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; has gas, range and heater, and is in first-rate order. Inquire of S. W. BURTIS, corner of Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP—If applied for soon.—A fine three story basement and counter-cellar house, in 24th-st., near 9th-av.; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new three-story house, finished in good style; has gas, marble mantels and range. Rent $250. Price $2,000. Only $500 cash required. Apply on the premises, No. 224 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On the north side of East 139th-st., near 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements. Size 16 feet 8 inches, by 55 feet deep, lot 92 feet deep. Price $7,500. For further particulars, apply at No. 160 10th-st. near 3d-av.

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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, an elegant house, 26 by 28 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story kitchen attached. Lot 55 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 55 feet deep, lots 98 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 6th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.

ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-street, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By J. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2 830; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 160 feet deep, $6,000; No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for groceries, two drug stores, cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—All lying between Fulton-av., Hanson-place, and Flatbush-av., viz: 16 on Hampden-st., 19 on Canton-st., 7 on St. Felix-st., 16 on Raymond-st., 17 on Navy-st., 20 on Lafayette-av., 16 on Fulton-av., 36 on Flatbush-av.

This property is now offered for sale for the first time, and a portion of it will be sold on very favorable terms. Title perfect. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

$11,000.—FOR SALE—That neat three-story brown stone house, and lot, No. 73 West 31st-st., near 6th-av. This house is in complete order and contains every convenience, and $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., second story.

$6,250.—FOR SALE—That neat three-story brick house, and lot, No. 109 7th-st.; has bath, gas, &c., and will be sold at a bargain; $2,500 on mortgage, at 6 per cent. Also, house and lot No. 113 Hammond-st. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two first-class brown-stone houses, three stories, with finished attics, reservoir, bath rooms, water-closets, &c., 21 feet 5 inches by 46 feet; lot 142½ feet, with gardens, Nos. 253 and 261 Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. Also, the splendid mansion house, south-west corner Clipton and Carroll sts., with garden and building lots, where applications will be received.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—For sale, $12,000, 2 first-class stone-front houses in 33d, 36th and 39th sts., near 5th-av.; also others, from $3,000 to $8,000, well located and on reasonable terms. Houses and parts of houses to let, lots to lease, &c. Apply to J. E. HATCH, No. 376 9th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of F. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., office No. 7.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF GEN. TOM THUMB.—In order to close the estate of the late SYLVANUS D. STRATTON, the fine family mansion situated in the delightful city of Bridgeport, Conn., is offered for sale. The house is of first quality and three stories and basement high, and built by boys' work in the most substantial manner. The grounds (six acres) are laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees. The out-houses, barn, carriage-house, woodhouse, &c., connected with the mansion, all were built only four years ago. Forty or fifty acres of land will be sold with the homestead if desired. A large portion of the purchase may remain upon bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. SILVANUS D. STRATTON, upon the premises, or W. E. BARRETT, No. 174 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL ONE TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed with timber in magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern markets.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $23, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR SALE.—The large and commodious dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land, situated in the central part of the village, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. The house is 56 feet, front and rear, by about 30 feet in depth and two stories high. It is in excellent repair, having been recently enlarged and put in the most complete order, with a view of its permanent occupancy by the present owner. Will be sold with or without the furniture. The out-buildings consist of a barn, carriage-house, ice-house, (very large and filled this season,) Summer kitchen, and a never-failing well of pure and soft water. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flower garden, strawberry and raspberry beds, grape vines, a vegetable garden, and a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees. The premises, being bounded by Church, Front and Second-sts., can, if desired, be advantageously laid out in building lots. There are a number of churches, of different denominations, within convenient walking distance of the property. Communications with the city by railroad four times daily; also, by telegraph. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to No. 70 Madison-st., or to No 82 Front-st., N. Y.

SAMUEL MILBANK, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MILBANK, }

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of the surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Near Yonkers, one mile from Bronxville Station, eighteen miles from New-York; nineteen acres under the highest state of cultivation and amply stocked with superior fruit, ornamental and shade trees, grape vines, &c. The improvements consist of a new two-story cottage with an addition, conservatory and kitchen, together with barn, carriage-house, cow-house, &c.; the gardens and lawns are beautifully laid out, and water from a fine spring introduced into the house and barn, and would supply the water for a fountain. Must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a sacrifice.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With fine mansion, outbuildings, garden, fish pond, fruit trees, and a farm of 250 acres attached. Land of the finest quality and in a high state of cultivation, with about 30 acres of apple trees. Will be sold as a whole or in parcels for village sites. It is situated 1½ hours' from New-York by railroad on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, having a depôt adjoining, and being one of the few country seats on this side of the river which are not intercepted by the railroad. For further particulars inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 353 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-fourths of a mile from the depôt at Sing Sing, good house, containing fifteen rooms, with City conveniences for water and bath, excellent garden, about four acres of land, and an abundance of choice fruits. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to H. UNDERWOOD, No. 32 South-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VILLAGE RESIDENCES FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn.; several beautiful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; genteel improvements, fruit, flowers, &c., on Main-st.; shaded walks, elevated and healthy, churches, schools, &c. Prices from $1,500 to $3,700 each. Present owners going West. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy.

ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway.

LOT FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot on the east side of 2d-av. between 14th and 15th sts.; size 28 feet 3 inches front by 118 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 180 14th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will contract a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

IMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.—The whole of the well known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style tower houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages, well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 200 by 49 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with pleasant door-yards. There are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $12,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 383 Front-st. (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.), to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocean, Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 40x32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 20x20, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, within a few hours' ride in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriages, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 69 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine building sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 263 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM AND STONE COTTAGE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Ramapo River, 2 hours' from New-York *viâ* Erie Railroad, 3 miles from Ramsays or Suffems depôt. It contains 122 acres, 50 in valuable woodland, 20 in very fine natural meadow, the remainder in pasture or arable land. Romantic scenery, clear spring water, sporting good, country healthy, access easy and frequent. The City morning papers to be had upon the premises by 9 A. M. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. MAXWELL, Room No. 9, 11 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—115 acres, 33 miles from New-York near Depôt, beautifully located, large and numerous buildings, choice fruits in great variety, soil rich heavy wood, worth $2,000 in market, living spring. Price $4,500, a bargain; terms easy.

W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., Nassau and Pine-sts. Commonwealth Building.

FARM FOR SALE—At Manorville, Long Island, 68 miles from New-York, containing 150 acres, with a house and barn and good orchard of grafted fruit. There is also a good water privilege on the premises, and a good location for the cultivation of the ozier willow, 30 acres of the farm being sold for that purpose. For particulars, inquire immediately of A. W. J. HELLIG, with D. B. Richard, No. 150 Broadway, New-York.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—100 yards apart. Two of the most desirable two story, handsomely finished and commodious residences in Westchester County, in a beautiful and healthful village, about 25 miles from the City, 10 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, accessible eight times a day, with seven acres of land to each. Also, for sale, an established boarding school. Inquire of J. P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Several delightfully located residences at Yonkers, 17 miles from New-York, on Broadway, Warburton and Vista avs., with beautiful gardens, plenty of fruit and shade, and near the depôt. Accessible hourly by railroad or steamboat. Fare by boat 12½ cents. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, four miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., N. Y. Price $3,500, all on bond and mortgage but $500 or $800, if desired.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

CORNER STORE AND LOT FOR SALE—On the southwest corner of Avenue C and 7th-st. The house is 3-story, brick; lot 21x83. One of the best business corners on the avenue, now occupied as a grocery store. Will sell for $4,500, and leave one-half on mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, three miles from Caldwell's Landing, and two from Fort Montgomery, containing 160 acres, with good house and barn; fruit trees of all kinds and the best of water, with one of the finest prospects on the Hudson River. For further information, apply to OSCAR WOOD, No. 27 Catherine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises.

ABRAHAM JUNE.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 45 acres, by the Depôt in Metuchen, beautifully situated, and very desirable for merchant or farmer. Terms, easy. Apply to ROBT. LETSON, No. 188 Pearl-st.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of the new marble-front store, No. 117 Nassau-st. Has three years to run from May next. Consists of store, basement and cellar 25 feet front, running through to Theatre-alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN WIGHT, No. 382 South-st.

CORNER STORE AND LOT FOR SALE—On the northwest corner of Avenue C and 6th-st. Price, $8,500, and half on mortgage. Also, seven 2-story high basement brick houses and lots on the westerly side of Avenue C, between 6th and 7th sts. Price, $6,000 each, one-half on mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

BERGEN POINT.—A modern built house and lot for sale low on Bergen Point containing 12 rooms; 200 yards from the steamboat landing, all built new this present Summer, in the best manner. If not sold by the 10th inst. will be to let. Terms easy. Apply to N P. TODD, on the premises, or to BEALE, MELICK & DEWITT, No. 30 Pearl-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—Two lots, junction of Broadway, 8th-av., and 59th-st., (northwest corner,) running 144 feet on 59th-st., 24 feet front on Broadway, 25 rear; lot on 59th-st., 25 feet front by 75 feet 5 inches deep, and 13 feet rear. For further particulars apply at No. 192 7th-av., or No. 394 Hudson-st., of DWYGT BISHOP.

DESIRABLE LOTS—For improvement, 13th-st., 19th-st., Broadway, 8th-av., 38th-st., 35th and 36th sts., adjoining 6th-av.; 8th-av. and 78th and 79th sts., and some of the most desirable vacant lots in Harlem, on all the avenues. BENEDICT & COIT.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE ON FORSYTH-STREET—Between Grand and Hester-st., 51x100, on favorable terms. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 6 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

SLOOP MISSOURI FOR SALE.—75 tons, light draft of water, and in good order. Can be seen at Newark. Inquire of HENRY W. SMITH, No. 35 New-st., Newark.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with Envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers.

BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The 2-story and basement house No. 255 Henry-st., with a fine garden running on Congress-st. 180 feet, is to let on Henry-st. from the corner of Congress to Verandah-place, well filled with the choicest fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubbery; it has a well of excellent water, large cistern, range, gas, and other conveniences. Rent $750. Within five minutes' walk of South ferry. Will be sold, if desired, for $10,000. Inquire of W. B. MIDDLETON, No. 10 East 18th-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDING TO RENT—No. 26 Gold-st., corner of Rider's-alley, now occupied by Frazier & Everett's manufactory. The premises are large and well lighted on three sides; rent low. A lease will be given. Apply at No. 21 Cliff-st., to T. ALLEN, or ANSON G. PHELPS.

HOTEL TO LET—Corner of Broome and Elm-st., and near Broadway. Also, the three-story dwelling-house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st. Also, the three-story house No. 126 Hammond-st. Also, houses Nos. 381 and 383 6th-st., near Avenue D. Also, store and cellar No. 93 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Also, the marble yard adjoining. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS TO LET—Situated near the Arsenal, making the entire plat of ground lying between the 4th and 5th avs. and 62d and 63d sts. Also, the premises No. 91 Pearl-st., now used as a stable, but suitable for a carpenter's or box maker's shop. Apply to GEORGE JONES, north corner Broadway and Warren-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Brownstone, English basement, in 22d-st., to a small family without young children, and the rent of house and furniture (which are new) would be taken out in board of present occupants—a family of three persons. An excellent opportunity to any small family who wish to keep house with economy, and live in good style. Address, at the office of this paper, JOHNSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Three stories and basement, No. 37 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, or a part, to a small family without children. Inquire on the premises, or address RENT, Box No. 86, Post Office, New-York.

FACTORY TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The valuable Factory on the corner of 1st-av. and 3d-st., four stories high, lot 75x100. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

LARGE STORE TO LET—On the Northwest corner of Bowery and Bond-st., one of the best situations on the street for any kind of business. Possession now. House to let, No. 228 4th-st., near 3d-av. See bills.

STORE TO LEASE—On corner 8th-av.; fine location for business; will not be let for liquor trade. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner of 14th-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER—In the New-Haven Railroad building, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square east of Broadway, 25 by 25 up to 25 by 100; for the immediate or the word *steady* we refer to our tenants. Apply to THOMAS BENNETT, on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—In the new buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Shafting new and rents low. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, at No. 37 Greene-st.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One large room 50 by 57 feet, well lighted on three sides, corner of Bleecker and Bonds sts. Possession immediately. Inquire of DUDLEY & SEE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

**STEADY STEAM POWER T

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,998,189 55
Average amount of Specie	295,439 30
Average amount of Circulation	816,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,869,180 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$843,253 00
Average amount of Specie	43,812 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,554 00
Average amount of Deposits	273,630 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,744,431 90
Average amount of Specie	1,663,451 34
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	58,382 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,731,653 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,456,961 11
Average amount of Specie	1,027,4-6 22
Average amount of Circulation	2,093 33
Average amount of Deposits	5,874,718 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,197,847 51
Average amount of Specie	161,965 81
Average amount of Circulation	20,252 23
Average amount of Deposits	1,116,564 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,078,468 81
Average amount of Specie	612,840 84
Average amount of Circulation	33,950 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,063,095 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,685,554 35
Average amount of Specie	1,00,266 94
Average amount of Circulation	83,405 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,280,182 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,328,862 07
Average amount of Specie	650,396 34
Average amount of Circulation	81,151 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,385,814 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,890,451 47
Average amount of Specie	705,396 49
Average amount of Circulation	5 0,991 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,235,911 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,016,965 99
Average amount of Specie	91,568 24
Average amount of Circulation	173,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	742,720 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,455,252 81
Average amount of Specie	153,337 00
Average amount of Circulation	294,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,006,153 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$366,328 80
Average amount of Specie	59,259 97
Average amount of Circulation	118,962 00
Average amount of Deposits	156,511 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,415,818 24
Average amount of Specie	103,267 19
Average amount of Circulation	92,006 00
Average amount of Deposits	926,486 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,411,696 78
Average amount of Specie	46,919 26
Average amount of Circulation	126,527 00
Average amount of Deposits	349,950 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,566,709 66
Average amount of Specie	314,219 16
Average amount of Circulation	247,464 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,294,046 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$737,294 95
Average amount of Specie	84,897 47
Average amount of Circulation	133,927 00
Average amount of Deposits	563,716 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,711,294 00
Average amount of Specie	163,612 42
Average amount of Circulation	40,817 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,396,178 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
W. G. MUNROE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,996,319 59
Average amount of Specie	257,999 58
Average amount of Circulation	98,347 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,286,944 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
E. F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,020,386 95
Average amount of Specie	106,483 60
Average amount of Circulation	98,709 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,491,402 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$444,936 00
Average amount of Specie	33,795 00
Average amount of Circulation	37,881 00
Average amount of Deposits	324,128 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,773,349 43
Average amount of Specie	262,465 20
Average amount of Circulation	130,464 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,524,237 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$592,556 58
Average amount of Specie	27,234 46
Average amount of Circulation	33,117 00
Average amount of Deposits	534,515 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,781 86
Average amount of Specie	164,003 34
Average amount of Circulation	90,351 00
Average amount of Deposits	417,754 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JOHN C. BEEGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,334,899 57
Average amount of Specie	97,629 64
Average amount of Circulation	107,131 00
Average amount of Deposits	748,336 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31 t day of March, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,613,195 86
Average amount of Specie	143,735 41
Average amount of Circulation	105,371 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,049,3 4 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$428,538 00
Average amount of Specie	36,019 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	241,579 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$556,853 39
Average amount of Specie	48,231 63
Average amount of Circulation	115,817 00
Average amount of Deposits	494,848 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct,

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,951,887 28
Average amount of Specie	164,557 19
Average amount of Circulation	246,581 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,447,126 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,983,321 35
Average amount of Specie	734,943 95
Average amount of Circulation	365,600 68
Average amount of Deposits	3,846,221 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$846,737 68
Average amount of Specie	53,515 55
Average amount of Circulation	203,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	727,333 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,419,182 26
Average amount of Specie	115,080 13
Average amount of Circulation	124,570 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,187,511 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,764,818 20
Average amount of Specie	591,867 87
Average amount of Circulation	364,100 77
Average amount of Deposits	2,981,062 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,232,549 64
Average amount of Specie	90,616 26
Average amount of Circulation	181,343 00
Average amount of Deposits	933,332 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 29, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$628,926 17
Average amount of Specie	62,756 33
Average amount of Circulation	111,484 00
Average amount of Deposits	480,190 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,977,742 94
Average amount of Specie	257,999 58
Average amount of Circulation	98,347 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,738,473 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,749,200 00
Average amount of Specie	1,9 9,345 24
Average amount of Circulation	209,145 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,670,359 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS R. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,974,856 67
Average amount of Specie	236,768 69
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late B. Haight	126,883 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,298,450 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,080,934 89
Average amount of Specie	1,053,844 46
Average amount of Circulation	207,119 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,028,929 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,207,525 00
Average amount of Specie	138,982 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,143 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,015,396 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,556,742 65
Average amount of Specie	196,690 02
Average amount of Circulation	165,123 00
Average amount of Deposits	954,586 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$319,913 19
Average amount of Specie	19,537 75
Average amount of Circulation	60,444 00
Average amount of Deposits	152,310 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$425,673 81
Average amount of Specie	16,533 28
Average amount of Circulation	71,494 00
Average amount of Deposits	125,819 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$233,490 29
Average amount of Specie	10,217 50
Average amount of Circulation	135,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	168,399 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,052,439 26
Average amount of Specie	94,523 10
Average amount of Circulation	158,977 00
Average amount of Deposits	849,677 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,629,355 06
Average amount of Specie	125,777 86
Average amount of Circulation	155,836 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,106,431 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$575,876 62
Average amount of Specie	34,182 62
Average amount of Circulation	110,334 00
Average amount of Deposits	456,513 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$94,760 34
Average amount of Specie	67,068 77
Average amount of Circulation	115,508 00
Average amount of Deposits	44,6-3 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$738,404 63
Average amount of Specie	37 2 8 99
Average amount of Circulation	121,552 00
Average amount of Deposits	534,744 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,438,437 69
Average amount of Specie	354,163 89
Average amount of Circulation	113,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,113,319 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$701,460 08
Average amount of Specie	94,106 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	423,365 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,190,602 84
Average amount of Specie	137,339 79
Average amount of Circulation	231,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	671,652 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,121,973 00
Average amount of Specie	96,966 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,640 00
Average am

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Will of the Late Nelson Robinson.

The will of the late NELSON ROBINSON has been filed in the Surrogate's department, where it awaits proof:

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF NELSON ROBINSON, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BROKER.

I, NELSON ROBINSON, of the City of New-York, Broker, do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

I order and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid by my executors as soon after my death as can conveniently be done.

I give and bequeath to my wife, Susan Antoinette Robinson, the sum of ten thousand dollars, which sum I give and bequeath to her in lieu of, and in full satisfaction of all her claims to dower out of my real estate, and all and each of her claims or any proportion of hers, out of my personal estate on or after my decease.

I give and bequeath unto my son, James Alexander Robinson, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which sum I hereby order and direct shall be invested and kept at interest by my executors or the survivors or survivor of them on bond and mortgage or stocks of a permanent or productive nature during the minority of my said son James, the interest and income thereof, or so much thereof as my executors or the survivors or the survivor of them shall deem necessary, applied to his use during his minority, and the principal, with all accumulations of interest, to be paid to him on his arrival at lawful age, and in case of his death prior to his arrival at lawful age, leaving lawful issue him surviving, the same upon his death to be paid to such issue, and in case of such death, leaving no lawful issue him surviving, then to be paid to his legal representatives in such shares and proportions as by the laws of the State of New-York they would take and inherit the same.

I give and bequeath unto my son Eugene Nelson Robinson the sum of $50,000, &c., (the provisions of this bequest are similar to the last.)

In case I shall hereafter have a child besides my sons hereinbefore name I give and bequeath to such child, if a son, the sum of $20,000, if a daughter, $15,000. In case I shall hereafter have more than one child besides my sons hereinbefore named, I give and bequeath to such sons as I shall hereafter have, the sum of $20,000 each, and to such daughters as I shall hereafter have, the sum of $20,000 each; and I order and direct, that the sum given and bequeathed to each of such sons as I shall or may hereafter have, shall be invested, paid over, and disposed of in like manner in all respects as is hereinbefore provided for in the case of my said sons James and Eugene respectively, and that the sums given and bequeathed to each of such daughters, as I shall or may hereafter have, shall be invested and kept at interest, as is hereinbefore provided for, in case of my said sons respectively, and that my executors, or the survivors or survivor of them, apply the interest and income thereof, or so much thereof as they or he shall deem necessary, to the use of such daughter during her minority, and until she shall have married, whichever shall first happen, and upon her marriage or arrival at lawful age, (whichever shall first happen,) to pay to her all the accumulations of interest, (if any there shall be,) and if such accumulations shall not at that time amount to the sum of $5,000, then to make up and pay over to her such part of the principal sum as much as shall be necessary to make up and pay over to her the full sum of $5,000, and I order and direct my executors, &c., to keep the said principal sum of $20,000, or so much thereof as shall then remain invested as aforesaid, and from thenceforth pay the interest and income thereof to the use of such daughter during her natural life, and, upon her decease, to pay over, distribute, and divide the said principal sum, or so much thereof as shall then remain, unto and among her lawful issue, in case she shall have lawful issue her surviving, each thea living child of hers taking an equal share thereof, and the issue of any deceased child who shall then have died, leaving lawful issue then living, taking by representation the share their parent would have taken if living; and, in case such daughter shall die leaving no lawful issue her surviving, then upon her decease to pay over, distribute, and divide the said principal sum, or so much thereof as shall then remain, unto and among the then living brothers and sisters of such daughter, and the issue of any deceased brother or sister that shall then have died leaving lawful issue then living, each of them surviving brother and sister of such daughter taking one equal share thereof, the issue of a deceased brother or sister taking by representation the share their parent would have taken if living.

I give and bequeath to my executors and the survivors or survivor of them, the sum of $50,000 in trust nevertheless, and for the uses and purposes hereinafter expressed and declared concerning the same, that is to say, in trust. That my executors and the survivors or survivor of them invest and keep at interest in bond and mortgage or stocks of a permanent and productive nature the said sum, and that they or he invest and keep at interest in like manner the interest and income which shall accrue thereon, from time to time, during the minority of my said son James Alexander Robinsen, and that on his arrival at lawful age the said principal sum of $50,000 with all accumulations of interest thereon be paid to my said son James, in case my executors or the survivors or survivor of them shall, in their discretion, deem it expedient and proper at that time to do so. In case my executors, &c., shall deem it inexpedient or improper to pay to my said son James at that time the said principal sum with the accumulations then, and from time to time upon the further trust, that they or he, shall or may, in their or his discretion, at any time thereafter during the natural life of my said son James, pay to him the whole of the said principal sum, with the accumulations which have accrued during the minority of my said son James, or from time to time during the natural life of my said son James, in their or his discretion, pay such sum parts or portions of the sum as my executors, &c., shall deem expedient or proper, or withhold the whole or any part of the same during his natural life, as they shall deem expedient or proper upon the further trust; that my executors, &c., in case they or he shall not have paid to my said son the principal sum with its said accumulations on his arrival at lawful age, then and in that case they shall pay the interest and income of the same (and of such portions of the same as they shall have withheld) to the use of my said son James yearly, and every year from the time of his arrival at lawful age until they shall, in their discretion, pay the same to him, or until his death. In case the whole or any part thereof shall thus remain unpaid to him, and he shall decease, after attaining lawful age, that they or he pay over, distribute and divide the said principal sum with its said accumulations, or so much thereof as shall then remain unto and among his lawful issue. In case he shall leave lawful issue surviving him, then each living child of his taking an equal share thereof, and the issue of any deceased child taking by representation the share their parents would have taken if living; and in case he shall die, leaving no lawful issue him surviving, then, upon his decease, to pay over, distribute and divide the same unto and among the then living brothers and sisters of my said son James; and the issue of any deceased brother or sister that shall then have died, leaving lawful issue then living, each then surviving brother and sister of my said son James taking an equal share thereof, and the issue of a deceased brother and sister of my said son James taking one equal share thereof; the issue of a deceased brother or sister taking by representation the share their parents would have taken if living. And upon the further trust that in case my son James shall die before he shall arrive at lawful age, leaving lawful issue him surviving, then that they or he pay, distribute and divide the said principal sum, or so much thereof as shall then remain, unto and among her lawful issue, in case she shall have lawful issue her surviving, each thea living child of hers taking an equal share thereof, and the issue of any deceased child who shall then have died, leaving lawful issue then living, taking by representation the share their parent would have taken if living; and, in case such daughter shall die leaving no lawful issue her surviving, then upon her decease to pay over, distribute, and divide the said principal sum, or so much thereof as shall then remain, unto and among the then living brothers and sisters of such daughter, and the issue of any deceased brother or sister that shall then have died leaving lawful issue then living, each then

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1412. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Pure Milk.

More Registry Laws—Tolls on Lake Navigation.

The Exterior Water Line—Short Legislation.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE BILL.

The Excitements of Legislation—Legislation Let Loose.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1, 1856.

In the Assembly, the entire session of yesterday afternoon was spent in discussion of the Assembly Apportionment bill; the point under discussion being the question of giving a member to Schuyler County. The bill was finally directed to be reported complete, with one member each from Schuyler and Tompkins.

Mr. ANTHON moved to add one member to New York, taking it from Broome County. Lost.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, the bill for the relief of Geo. B. WOOLDRIDGE, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, severely injured at a late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, while in the discharge of his official duties, appropriating $5,000, was lost—receiving 73 votes, 96 necessary.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the public health and Quarantine, and regulations in the nature of Quarantine, at the port of New-York, and to the Marine Hospital.

To authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York to raise $170,000 by loan, and to fund the same for rebuilding Tompkins Market.

To authorize DANL. RICHARDS and others to construct docks, bulk-heads, piers and basins, in front of their lands in Brooklyn.

To change the name of the New-York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company.

Prescribing the order in which votes received at general elections, except in New-York, shall be canvassed, and directing a republication of the Election Laws.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Mr. ANTHON introduced a new bill, similar to one introduced heretofore, authorizing the Corporation of New-York to increase the salaries of the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

PURE MILK.

Mr. DUGANNE brought in a bill to protect the people of the City of New-York against frauds by the adulteration of milk, and to provide for the inspection of milk.

The bill provides for the appointment by the City Inspector of six "Inspectors of Milk," to be assigned districts of the City, whose duty it shall be to keep a list of all dealers in milk, and examine the quality, and report to the City Inspector all cases of adulteration, or selling milk of diseased cows, &c. The City Inspector is authorized to stop the sale of milk by such parties, and to collect from them $10 for the first offence and $25 for each succeeding. The Milk Inspectors are to receive a salary of $700 per annum.

ANOTHER REGISTRY BILL.

Mr. DUGANNE has introduced a bill to prevent illegal voting and election frauds in the City of New-York. The bill provides for a registry of voters, but from the length of the bill and the lateness of the Session, we do not deem it important to attempt even an outline of its provisions.

TOLLS ON ONEIDA LAKE.

Mr. DENNISTON introduced a bill imposing tolls on property transported through the Oneida Lake from the Oswego to the Erie Canal, to the same amount as if transported to Syracuse and to Higginsville, on the Erie Canal.

THE GRINDING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following as the Select Committee of nine to select bills suitable to be referred with power to report complete: Messrs. Fowler, Glover, B. Bailey, Holmes, Gray, Prescott, Snow, Bradner and Wakeman.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation Bill was called up this morning, and the clause excepting the Albany Hospital from its share of the Appropriation to the Hospitals of the State, was stricken out, thus restoring this institution to equal privileges with other Hospitals in the State. The provision requiring all Hospitals to provide accommodations for cases of infectious diseases was retained. The appropriation for the support of Indian schools was stricken out, a general bill having passed rendering the appropriation unnecessary.

The provision to pay the interest on the loan of $350,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements on the Canals, was stricken out.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Among the bills passed to a third reading to-day are the following:

In relation to individual bankers.

For the better security of public moneys in the hands of certain officers.

To appoint Commissioners of Records in Kings County.

To amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

KENT COUNTY.

The bill to erect the new county of Kent from part of Steuben County, was under discussion most of the session, in Committee. Without taking a decisive vote progress was reported at the hour for recess.

WHO MAY MARRY.

In the Senate Mr. CUTLER presented the petition of the members of the Christian congregation of the Disciples of Christ, respectfully requesting the amending of the Revised Statutes so as to allow the Bishop and elders of their congregation to perform the marriage ceremony. The memorial is signed by I. J. CLAFF, JOHN DRATT and R. P. HIBBARD as Bishops and elders, three evangelists, three deacons and about 60 members of the congregation (all in one hand-writing.)

THE WATER LINE.

Mr. BROOKS presented the remonstrance of WM. W. FOX, AUGUST BELMONT, J. BRICE SMITH, JOHN L. BROWN and others, owners of property on the East River, against confirming the report of the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments, as relates to the establishment of wet basins between Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth streets, on the river side of New-York, on the ground that they have paid large sums to the Corporation of New-York for the privilege of filling out, to a certain extent; whereas, if the report of the Commissioners is adopted, they will not realize all they desire from made ground.

BOOKS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. BRADFORD reported favorably on the bill to authorize the purchase by Trustees of Common Schools of standard works of American authors.

SHORT LEGISLATION.

The "Grinding Committee," through their Chairman, reported some forty bills as proper to be referred to be reported complete, but there were none among them of sufficient interest to your readers to pay for the space their titles would occupy.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. NICHOLS introduced a bill providing that all Insurance Companies whose affairs and condition may seem to require investigation, (under direction of the Comptroller,) shall (themselves) pay a just and reasonable compensation therefor to such person as may be appointed to perform such service. All insurance companies now or hereafter chartered to be subject to the above provisions.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College of the City of New-York.

To authorize the building of a bridge over the Hudson at Albany by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Billinger, Clark, Cuyler, Ferdon, Hale, Harcourt, Huntington, Kelly, Lee, Nichols, Noxon, Petty, Ramsey, Richardson, A. M. Smith, Towne, Upham, Wadsworth—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradford, Briggs, Brooks, Halsted, Hotchkiss, Madden, Patterson, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, Sickles, Sweet—12. Mr. Rider, present, not voting; Mr. White, absent, sick.

To provide for the distribution of the Colonial History of the State.

The Assembly resolutions authorizing the survey of the waters of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek by the State Engineer and Surveyor to ascertain its capacities for navigation, were concurred in.

The Senate (concurrent) resolution relative to certain State papers of revolutionary interest, now in the hands of BENSON J. LOSSING, were passed, after striking out so much thereof as recommend the Regents of the University to employ BENSON J. LOSSING to arrange and annotate said papers.

The remainder of the session was spent in the discussion of general orders, during which nothing of interest transpired.

Recess.

THE EXCITEMENTS OF LEGISLATION.

Among the most exciting questions that have been before the present Legislature, was that authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson at this place. Since the time when the present age can remember, this has been a vexed and vexing question. In days gone by it was a struggle between two localities—it was Albany *vs.* Troy—and the tide of battle turned sometimes to the one, sometimes to the other, but neither had any permanent success. Of late the combatants are changed. On the one side it is Albany and Troy, in unison to oppose—on the other the traveling community, the west and east combining to construct a continued line—an unbroken iron chain between the lakes and the sea-shore. In this combat both parties have called to their service whatever of energy, of shrewdness, of skill, sympathy or wealth could command. On either side there has been a long, patient, thorough investigation—an investigation that has well nigh defeated positive action.

The examination of witnesses—the arguments of learned counsel in the committee room—the pleadings of friends and the denunciations of opponents—had an end to-day by a final vote of the Senate. Last evening the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 18 to 6. This morning the reading commenced, but it was soon arrested by a motion to recommit to the Attorney General, for his opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill, and to the State Engineer for his opinion touching the practicability of erecting a suspension bridge, upon the plan embodied in the amendment offered by Senator SICKLES. This was discussed for some time, and then lost by a vote of 10 to 19. The reading progressed, and on calling the roll, the first time through, there were 13 affirmative votes, and ten negatives. A call of the absentees produced three more affirmative and two negatives, and then another call brought out still two additional affirmatives—18 in all, and one more than was requisite to pass it. Of the affirmatives, 16 are Republicans, six Know-Nothings, and two Democrats. Of the negatives, two are Democrats, five are Know-Nothings, and five are Republicans. This shows that the effort to make this a political question has entirely failed.

The whole question has yet to be brought up in the Assembly. I think its passage through that body is as near a certainty as anything can be.

LEGISLATION LET LOOSE.

As I intimated yesterday, legislation in the Assembly is going at railroad speed. It stops at no obstructions, hesitates at nothing, slides bills through all the orders, and over the orders and around them. The most remarkable scene I ever witnessed was that of the third reading of bills in the lower House last evening. The clerks may have known what was being done: some of the outsiders may have had a surmise as to the transactions, but I doubt very much if the mass of the members had the slightest knowledge of what was going on. How much one's respect for the law increases with such brilliant interludes in the drama of law-making? I am tempted to raise a monument of words to carry down to posterity the mode and the method of the Solons that make our statutes; and yet I may not, for who may brave the vituperation welling up from the indignant depths of the host that would be impelled to plead questions of privilege. For once I study discretion—that coward excuse of the weak and the timid. LEO.

FROM MEXICO.

Government Forces Successful over the Insurgents—A New Minister to the United States.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 26.

The steamship *Texas* left Vera Cruz on her regular day, and brings us intelligence thence to the 22d inst. As yet we have nothing to inform us as to the state of the communications between Vera Cruz and the capital; although from the statements respecting the manner in which the insurgents of Puebla are hemmed in by the Government forces, we should infer that they were open.

The *Veracruzaño* announces that intelligence was received on the 12th inst., that an engagement had taken place between the Government troops and the insurgent forces under HARO Y TAMARIS, at Puebla, in which the latter suffered much loss in killed and wounded, with the destruction of a great part of their armament and munitions, while the former gained possession of part of the city, HARO being left shut up with one-half of the forces he had previously raised there. It is also stated that HARO had sought a truce from President COMONFORT, with terms, however, which were rejected, he being required to surrender at discretion, with the sole promise of sparing his life.

In its issue of the 19th, the *Veracruzaño* says that a letter of late date from Huamantla, near Puebla, announces that the Government forces had possession of the following points in Puebla: Carmen, Analco, San Agustin, San Francisco, Campania, and others very close round the place, reducing HARO within a very narrow circle.

In another letter from Huamantla, dated the 17th, the *Veracruzaño* says it is stated that President COMONFORT had directed the officer in command there, to establish a line between Nopalucan and Puebla to protect the introduction of some mortars; that HARO was confined to the plaza, and the heights and streets leading to it; that the drinkable water had been turned off from him, and that his troops were commencing to feel the effects of the scarcity of that commodity; that the Government forces were firing on the place all day, except for two hours allowed for the pacifically inclined to submit, and once every hour during the night; that the Government forces were receiving constant aid from the inhabitants of the adjacent place, and being otherwise strengthened; that a part of the Borja suburb had been destroyed; and finally, that the balls from their pieces were effecting great destruction and consternation among the insurgents. HARO is said to have a second time made propositions, which were rejected. The *Veracruzaño*, however, gives these items, without undertaking to vouch further.

The Government had issued several important and promising decrees. New postal routes have been established; new and lower rates of postage have been fixed, on the basis of prepayment, and a law fixing the public expenditure had been issued. This last is estimated at $14,228,324 93. The President had also issued a decree, appointing a Board of Directors, consisting of Señors D. GREGORIO MEIR Y TERAN, D. HERMENEGILDO DE VITA Y COSIO and D. PABLO MARTINEZ DEL RIO, to form a Company to prosecute, as promptly as possible, the construction of a railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, by the way of the plains of Apam and Puebla.

In Vera Cruz all was very quiet when the *Texas* left, in consequence of its being Holy Week. According to the custom the papers published on Good Friday appear in mourning.

There had been an abundance of musical and dramatic entertainment, previously however!

Gen. PALACIOS has been appointed Governor of Chihuahua. The condition of that State is represented as exceedingly depressed. The continual efforts to repel the attacks of the Indians have completely beggared the treasury, while they had, nevertheless, not been sufficient to prevent the savages from destroying life and property, to a ruinous extent.

La Sociedad, of the 18th inst., has an account of a horrible fever plague, which had been prevailing in Colima for a long time, notwithstanding the authorities had used energetic endeavors to stay its progress. As usual, it is those who could not command the necessaries and comforts of life that have been the heaviest sufferers.

A famous robber, named URSULO ESPINOSA, had been arrested, to the great satisfaction of his victims and those who feared being made so.

The Government of the State of Yucatan is said to have intimated to the Supreme Government that it cannot pay its deputies, nor obey the provisions dictated by the Treasury Department in consequence of its present afflicted condition.

Señor GARCIA TORRES is said to have purchased muskets for his corps of National Guards, at $10 a piece, and a few days afterwards to have been compelled to return them as worthless, at a loss of from $5 to $6 each.

The city COouncil of Tampico has solicited the Supreme Government for permission to introduce foreign flour, lard, sugar, and rice, (free of duty, we presume, though the paragraph from which we translate does not say so.)

According to a paragraph in the *Siglo XIX.*, of the 17th, the insurgents at Puebla were confined to the Cathedral and San Augustin, and were already suffering from want of provisions and munitions.

In consequence of the scarcity of ice in the Capital, the Government had issued a decree prohibiting the price from being raised above six reals the arroba in quantity, or three cents per pound by retail.

A reactionary outbreak in Guadalajara, to which some 200 are said to be parties, had broken out, but would, it was supposed, be promptly quelled.

Late letters from Lower California, according to the *Herald*, announces the discovery of new and very rich silver and gold mines, the produce of some of which had already reached La Paz. One very rich gold mine had been discovered in Malancita Rica. The inhabitants were highly elated, and were exploring and digging with great enthusiasm and success.

Among the passengers arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, by the steamer *Texas*, were the Signoras FELICITA VENTVALI and MARISTTA ALMONTI, both celebrated singers.

Gen. M. ROBLES, the new Minister from Mexico to our Government, arrived in the *Texas* from Vera Cruz, and we presume is on his way to Washington. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the best engineer officers in the Mexican army.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Difficulty in the Senate Between Senators Clayton and Bell—Rumor of Peace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

There was quite a scene in the Senate to-day. Mr. CLAYTON having been severe on Lieut. MAURY, BELL, of Tennessee, replied. His manner rather than his language seemed to offend Mr. CLAYTON, who insisted on immediately answering the "insolence" of the Senator from Tennessee. Much confusion ensued, with calls to order and motions to adjourn. Mr. BELL wanted the Senate to let the Senator from Delaware "proceed with his insolence," but pending the tumult an adjournment was carried. Both were much excited, and Mr. CLAYTON afterwards exclaimed, "I'll have a shot at him!"

There is a rumor in diplomatic circles to-day that a treaty of peace was signed at Paris on the 13th ult., and that the news came in a private dispatch per *Canada*. Doubtful. S.

Money for the Kansas Commission—The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

The Kansas Investigating Commission, before leaving the city, made an arrangement with private parties for a supply of money, in anticipating that $10,000 would be directed to be paid, but not yet appropriated by Congress.

The United States Supreme Court resumed its sessions this morning. All the Justices were present except Associate Justices MCLEAN and CATRON. No business was transacted.

Governor ROBINSON, the Free State Governor of Kansas, is here.

Sailing of the Sloop-of-War Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* is to sail from Norfolk on the 15th inst., to relieve the East India Squadron.

A Stagnant Term—Suppression of Indian Disturbances in Oregon—General Pomeroy—Army Appropriations, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31, 1856.

A stagnant "term" has fallen upon the Capital, and there is scarcely a ripple of interest upon the political waters. Presidential prospects have been worn threadbare. The Kansas Commission has started for the scene of its labors, and Congress is engaged chiefly either in discussing State subjects, or dry

SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

details. To-day the only point of interest in the House was the discussion of the appropriation of $300,000 asked for the suppression of Indian disturbances in Oregon and Washington Territories. On Friday last if a vote could have been had, the appropriation would have passed by a handsome majority; *now*, it seems likely to fail. The strongest argument brought against it is General WOOL's declarations that he has sufficient troops at his command to quell the disturbances, and that in many cases the troubles are really brought on by the whites themselves. The appropriation asked is designed in part to pay for services and expenses of volunteer troops raised to repel Indian aggressions, and also to pay for similar service in the future. Of one thing Congress may rest assured, and that is, that it will some day or other pay the expenses already thus incurred.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Gen. POMEROY, of Kansas, deeply interested the members present at the Anti-Administration Caucus to-night. After briefly depicting the condition of affairs in Kansas, and the progress of political events there from the organization of the Territory to this time, he submitted himself, good-naturedly, to a general questioning on all points,—by which means much valuable information was elicited. The General states that the Free-State men of Kansas will be delighted with the Congressional investigation recently ordered, and that it will assuredly result in the official compilation of facts most damning to those who have sought to bind Kansas in the chains of Slavery by criminal subversion of popular sovereignty.

RELIEF FOR THE ARMY.

The House will soon take up the Army Appropriation bill for consideration. I do not know what the Committee of Ways and Means contemplate doing for the relief of the officers, many of whom are quite unable to live on the miserably insufficient pay and rations now allowed by law. Certain it is, however, that some measure of relief is absolutely necessary. Any man who will inform himself of the exorbitant prices ruling on frontier posts for the common necessaries of life, cannot doubt that the present money value of the ration (20 cents) is entirely too low. That rate was fixed many years ago, when everything was cheaper. It should be raised to forty cents at least,—and then would be really lower in proportion to the actual cost of living than was the twenty cents rate when it was established. It is really to be hoped that Congress will look into this matter, and observe the Golden Rule. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, amending the act of March, 1855, to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States. He explained that the resolution proposed to change that feature of the act which seemed to make it mandatory on the President to elevate all our foreign Ministers resident to Ministers Plenipotentiary, and to affix the salary of each mission. Congress has no power to command, but could only recommend this to the President.

The resolution was adopted.

THE RETIRING BOARD—A LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

Mr. CLAYTON resumed his remarks on the action of the Naval Board, and in order to prove that it was no disgrace to officers to be placed on the retired list, mentioned the fact that in England the heroes of the Nile and Trafalgar were relieved from active service, and received less pay than officers of the same grade on our retired list. He replied to Mr. HOUSTON's attacks on Commodore PENDERGRAST, Capt. DUPONT, and other Naval officers.

Mr. BELL of Tenn., sustained, in the main, the proceedings of the Board, and earnestly defended Lieut. MAURY from charges made in Mr. CLAYTON's speech.

Mr. FITZPATRICK asked Mr. BELL to give way for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. CLAYTON—I hope the Senator will finish now.

Mr. BELL—I shall finish at some time. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLAYTON (earnestly)—The attack has been made, and I have a right to answer now.

Mr. MASON—I move the Senate adjourn.

Mr. CLAYTON (excitedly)—No adjournment. I am not bound to listen to the insolence of that man; it is unjust—unjust, Sir. [Sensation.]

Mr. MASON—I call the Senator to order.

The President rapped briskly with his hammer; meantime—

Mr. BELL said—Let him go on with his insolence; I have heard of that gentleman before, (pointing significantly with his finger to Mr. CLAYTON.)

While they were thus engaged in colloquy the Chair put the question and declared the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

LAND DISTRICTS.

Among the reports from Standing Committees were bills establishing additional land districts in Kansas and Nebraska.

DOCUMENTS ORDERED PRINTED.

Ten thousand copies of the Central American Correspondence, together with that between the United States and Great Britain on the Arbitration and Enlistment questions, were ordered printed; as were also the same number of copies of the document on the Commercial relations of the United States with all foreign nations, statistics, comparative tariffs, &c.

THE INDIAN BILL PASSED.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, and $120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder, was passed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message, and

Mr. WARNER vindicated the rights of the South in the common Territories of the United States.

Mr. ALLISON spoke in opposition to the extension of Slavery.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

War between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

GEN. WALKER IN THE FIELD.

PROSPECT OF A DESPERATE CAMPAIGN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 29.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan Nicaragua on the 23d inst., has arrived at this port.

The news is highly important.

Col. SCHLESSINGER, the Nicaraguan Envoy to Costa Rica, was escorted out of that country on the 9th of March, and on the following day a formal declaration of war by Costa Rica was received at Granada.

General WALKER immediately returned the compliment, and on the same evening accompanied by 300 troops, he crossed the Lake to Virgin Bay.

On the following day Col. SCHLESSINGER followed WALKER with 280 men.

At the latest dates, the Nicaraguan troops had not met the enemy, but had provided themselves with horses, intending to march against Guamo Castle on the 21st inst.

Major HEISS had arrived at Granada with dispatches from Washington, for Minister WHEELER.

An Ambassador from San Salvador had arrived at Granada, with dispatches of a peaceful character, but taking exception to the presence of so many Americans.

Gen. WALKER had been reinforced by the arrival of 310 Americans.

Mr. WALKER, in a proclamation issued on the 9th March, states that he was invited by the Democratic party of Nicaragua to espouse their cause. He complied with their request, and struggled to carry out the principles of the revolution of 1854, but the Legitimist Party having repelled all efforts at conciliation, there was left no other resource but war.

The Costa Rican Government had issued an address to the people of Central America, calling on them to rise and destroy the American invaders.

The Pupils of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of New-York are giving an exhibition to-night, in the Assembly Chamber, to the members of the Legislature. The Chamber is densely crowded. Neither House is in session.

Destructive Fire at Galena.

GALENA, Tuesday, April 1.

Thirty houses in the heart of the city were destroyed by fire this morning. It commenced in the rear of the De Soto House, extended up North Main-street to ALDERSON'S store, and then crossed to Bench-street to the Catholic Church, which was destroyed. The De Soto House was saved. The loss is not yet estimated.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 31.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Commodore M. BERRY commander, arrived here from New-York this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 1.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived here, after a passage of 59 hours, from New-York, with all on board well.

Destruction of the Schooner Tempter by Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 1.

The schooner *Tempter*, of New-York, Captain CRAWFORD, from Charleston for Providence, was destroyed by fire on the 25th of March. The crew have arrived here safe.

Death of Commodore McKeever.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, April 1.

Commodore MCKEEVER died at the Gesport Navy-Yard this morning.

NEW-YORK CITY

A Sad Case for a Philanthropist.

A young and pretty woman, rather thinly dressed for these raw Spring mornings, was seen turning the corner of Second-avenue and Thirteenth-street yesterday at an early hour, bearing under her shawl a large bundle. She moved along the flagging at a rapid pace, until she stood before the door of a physician, who lives in that neighborhood. Casting a quick glance around, and a more careful one at the closed shutters of the vicinity, she dropped her burden into an ash-barrel, and hurried on. JONATHAN E. KEOUGHS, Esq., who was taking his ante-breakfast walk, observed the movements of the woman, and suspecting all was not right, gave chase to her, shouted "Police," contrary to the rule secured the services of a star, and, by this time pretty well escorted by rag-pickers, school boys and passing mastiffed the poor shivering female back to the ash-barrel. She sobbed terribly, and protested it was nothing; but the policeman agreed with Mr. KEOUGHS that infanticide was too grave a crime to go unpunished. The crowd gathered around the barrel to investigate the contents of the bundle.

It was found to consist of an old silk apron wrapped around a body some twenty inches in length, and which must have died some days before. Feelings of indignation and shame for our poor fallen humanity gave place to an earnest desire to get out of the crowd as a forward urchin snatched up and swung the dead cat round his head, and the distressed female sobbed into Mr. KEOUGHS' ear—APRIL FOOL.

☞ There was a large sale of costly paintings yesterday at No. 32 East Twenty first street. From the prices which they brought we inferred first that picture-fanciers yet abound, and second, that there is some loose change yet lying around. A scraggy piece entitled "Boys Fighting for a Bird's Nest," by an unknown artist, brought $50, and the purchaser was encored. Two small English landscapes (artists unknown) brought $94 each. A snow-scene (by JOSEPH VERNET) sold for $102 50, and a "Conflagration," by the same, for $100. An Italian landscape, signed PETER DE WINCK, brought $117. A laughing and a crying child, by RAPHAEL MENGS, brought $82 50. A madman, of unknown origin, brought $180. "The Hawk," by F. SANDERS, was knocked down at $75—game is high. A large picture of "John in the Wilderness," by DUBUFF, was bought by Mr. ("China") KING, for $780.

New Fashions.

Several well-dressed ladies were out in Broadway yesterday, with kite-tails and old bonnets trailing behind them. One more dashily disguised than the rest dragged a tin horse mounted on wheels; a throng of gay and youthful natives followed at a respectful distance and righted the toy when it tumbled over.

By gentlemen yellow kids, very tight pants and half a sheet of foolscap, rudely printed with what seemed to be the family names, were much worn. The Police and some mischievous private citizens were disposed to cut the strings of the ladies' trains, scatter their attendants, and tear off unseen the gentlemen's rear adornments. What right have the Police to be interfering, we should like to know? Isn't it constitutional to dress as we please, so long as women don't dress like men? This comes of sumptuary laws and interfering.

Opposition of Mars.

To-day, the 2d of April, the Planet Mars, after an interval of more than twenty-five months, will again come into opposition to the sun and to its least distance from the earth during its present revolution. It therefore to-day will rise in the east as the sun goes down in the west, and even in the twilight may be recognised by its brilliant red light. Indeed, for some time past it has been after about 8 P. M., the most conspicuous object in the south-eastern sky.

☞ Rev. THEODORE CUYLER, of the Market-street Church, accompanied by his lady, left Monday in the steamer *Knoxville*, for Savannah. They go seeking health.

☞ They are tearing down (to rebuild it) the Revere House, where BILL POOLE was murdered. The present and late proprietor got a bad blow with a slung-shot a few nights since.

Teachers' Association.

This body of City Teachers held its monthly meeting on Saturday evening, the President, J. H FANNING, in the Chair. Some five or six new members were elected, and the names of several others were proposed.

A communication was received from S. P. ANDREWS, Esq., relating to some new methods of acquiring or teaching the modern languages, particularly the French; also, a communication from WARD B. MCLEAN, Esq., on the subject of Phonetics. Referred to the Committee on Literary Exercises.

Two volumes of the Records and Reports of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb were contibuted to the Teachers' Library by O. W. MORRIS, Esq. A vote of thanks were tendered to the Professor.

Messrs. FOULKE, HAZELTINE and SMITH were appointed a Committee to consider the subject of an increase of the initiation fee and dues; also to take action in regard to non-attending and non-paying members.

Mr. H. W. DUNSHEE alluded, in appropriate terms, to the recent decease of the venerable JAMES B. BRINSMADE, who, for over thirty years had been connected with the public school system of this City in an official capacity, and an honorary and regularly attending member of the Association since its organization. HENRY KIDDLE, A. M., Chairman of a Committee appointed for the purpose, submitted resolutions expressive of the sense of the Association in regard to their great loss, and that of the community. After remarks from Messrs. KIDDLE, SCOTT, HAZELTINE, DUNSHEE, JENNER and FANNING, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, a copy of which is to be forwarded to the family of the deceased. The Association then adjourned till April.

Fire in Warren-street.

At 9¾ o'clock a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop rear of No. 50 Warren-street, occupied by Mr. SHIELDS and Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON. The firemen were soon present and put out the flames before they had made much headway. Messrs. FERGUSON and SHIELDS lose about $200, and are not insured. The occupants of the dwelling No. 50 sustained a damage in the aggregate of about $800. This building is leased by a Mr. HOLLAND. Police-Sergeant MURPHY occupied some rooms on the second floor. His furniture was somewhat damaged by water.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. It was first discovered by JOHN G. MORROW, a private watchman.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DESCENT ON A "PANEL"—THE NOTORIOUS CHARLEY QUINN IN CUSTODY.

A posse of the Fifth Ward Police made a descent, about 12 o'clock on Monday night, on the house of the notorious Charley Quinn, No. 43 Thomas-street, whom they succeeded in arresting, together with Albert Sinclair, Thomas Stevens and James Bloomer, charged with having broken into the premises of Messrs. Van Tappell & Archer, No. 330 Washington-street, and stealing therefrom ten tubs of lard and other property. Four men and six females, inmates of Charley's house, were, also, arrested. The prisoners were all brought before Justice WELSH, yesterday morning, and were, by him, committed for examination.

Quinn is a very bad fellow. His house is one of the very worst and most notorious of its kind in the City, and has for a long time given great trouble to the police of the Fifth Ward. Quinn, it will be remembered, was dangerously stabbed some few months since by an Englishman, who alleged that he had been robbed of a large sum of money while in his den. In relation to the present arrest, Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth District, makes the following report:

"We are in hopes that Charley is fast this time. For a long time he has been under most strict surveillance by the Officer of this District, who was well aware that he was a "fence" (receiver of stolen goods.) He lives at No. 43 Thomas-street, and keeps a lot of white girls, ostensibly to run for stores, but really to pluck every greenhorn they can get hold of. The women we have arrested are inmates of his house; the men are constant visitors.

"The latter as precious a lot of thieves as can be found in a day's walk. Charley, it will be seen, is up to the wagon dodge; he keeps two light ones, and a fine black pony to convey merchandize from insecure stores to his dwelling. Too much credit cannot be given to James Radigan, a boy 14 years old, living at No. 14 Leonard-street, who saw the store taken in, and the load of lard put in a wagon and driven off. He gave a description of the wagon to the Officer, who searched through West Broadway, Worth and Thomas streets, and found it before Quinn's door."

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE ALLEGED ABORTION CASE.

In relation to the late alleged case of abortion, we have received the following card from Dr. Mattocks, with a request for its publication:

The undersigned, having become unexpectedly implicated in a proceeding instituted before Coroner CONNERY, to ascertain the cause of the death of Izabella Matilda McCarthy, in which I was subpœnaed and examined as a *witness*, resulting in my being held upon a charge of producing an abortion upon that young woman, I most respectfully ask a suspension of public opinion upon the case, as I shall be able to establish my entire innocence of the charge, when I have the opportunity, which was not afforded me in the investigation before the Coroner. And, furthermore, it is not true that I was confined in the Tombs as reported in some of the daily papers, as I had no difficulty in procuring good bail for my appearance.

J. S. MATTOCKS, M. D.

THE WATER-STREET CASUALTY.

The Coroner's Jury impanneled to inquire into the death of young BURNS, who was killed on Monday afternoon by the falling of a stable in Water-street, rendered as their verdict that the deceased came to his death accidentally by the falling of a house at No. 659 Water-street. From the evidence given, no blame could be attached to the workmen engaged in tearing the building down.

FUNERAL OF MLLE. GENET.

The funeral of Mlle. Genet (who died on Saturday evening from the effects of burns received at Niblo's Theatre, about two weeks since,) took place on Monday from her late boarding-house corner of Prince-street and Broadway. The corpse was followed to Greenwood by all the Company at Niblo's and many others of the lamented *artiste's* friends and admirers. Mlle. Genet was only 19 years of age. She has been playing at Niblo's about five months.

BURNING ACCIDENT.

Thomas Welch, a child 3 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 352 Front-street, was dangerously burned by his clothes taking fire. He had been left alone in the room by his mother for a short time, and during her absence he ventured too near the stove and his clothes took fire from it.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, Malott Kelly, while temporarily deranged, jumped from a 3-story window of house No. 173 East Twenty-second-street, to the sidewalk, and was seriously injured.

To the People of the United States.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburg Convention on the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three Delegates from every Congressional District, and six Delegates at large, to meet in PHILADELPHIA, *on the seventeenth day of June next*, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

E. D. MORGAN, New-York.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Maryland.
JOHN M. NILES, Connecticut.
DAVID WILMOT, Pennsylvania.
A. P. STONE, Ohio.
WILLIAM M. CHACE, Rhode Island.
JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.
GEORGE RYE, Virginia.
ABNER R. HALLOWELL, Maine.
E. S. LELAND, Illinois.
CHARLES DICKEY, Michigan.
GEORGE G. FOGG, New-Hampshire.
A. J. STEVENS, Iowa.
CORNELIUS COLE, California.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont.
WILLIAM GROSE, Indiana.
WYMAN SPOONER, Wisconsin.
C. M. K. PAULISON, New-Jersey.
E. D. WILLIAMS, Delaware.
JOHN G. FEE, Kentucky.
JAMES REDPATH, Missouri.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, District of Columbia.

National Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1856.

Proceedings of the American Institute, No. 351 BROADWAY, Tuesday, Noon, April 1, 1856.

Judge LIVINGSTON in the Chair.

The Secretary read some communications upon recommending a new and apparently valuable method of raising

EARLY MELONS, &c.

Put soil into a cheap wicker basket, or any such wicker work, and plant the seeds. These baskets may be set or hung in any warm or sunny place, and moved about to any point at pleasure. When the soil becomes settled and the weather suitable, these baskets may be fitted into the ground and left there. The roots, as they extend, will grow out through the openings about as well as if planted at first in the open ground. In this manner several weeks time may be gained.

ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., President of the Institute, read a lengthy paper on the "Adulteration of different kinds of food, drinks and drugs." This was in part an abstract of the report of the British Commission appointed to investigate the matter in London, a part of which was published in the Times some months since. Mr. PELL will continue and conclude his paper at the next meeting of the Club.

SHORT LIVES FOR VERMIN.

Messrs. PALMER & Co., of Troy, exhibited a fumigating apparatus for the destruction of vermin on trees, lice on cattle, bedbugs, roaches, &c., called "Whittaker's Vermin Exterminator." The apparatus consists essentially of a small furnace in which to ignite certain substances in combination, such as sulphur, tobacco, camphor, &c. A small hand-bellows attached forces a current of air through this furnace into a receiver, from which it is carried through a long flexible India-rubber or Gutta Percha tube, terminating in a small discharging pipe. On igniting the substances in the furnace, working the bellows and applying the tube to the retreats of the vermin, it is claimed that they will be speedily killed, while the gas is not especially deleterious to human lungs. By attaching a rod—a fish-pole for example—to the flexible pipe, the gas can be forced into the nests of insects upon fruit trees. Should the apparatus prove applicable to practice, it will be valuable.

SPRING WORK—REGULAR QUESTION.

Messrs. WARING and OLCOTT each read a short paper giving the outline of several well-known principles in feeding and cultivation.

TRENCHING.

Mr. JUDD stated that many of the most valuable operations in gardening and farming, though often referred to in agricultural lectures and periodicals, were not well understood. He had often been asked in regard to trenching, for example, and he found comparatively few persons who understood the *modus operandi*. As the subject was specially interesting at this season, he would, by the aid of a simple diagram or two upon the blackboard, describe and illustrate the process, repeating essentially what he had recently published on the subject in the *Rural Architect and Agriculturist*.

The word trenching is often used indefinitely to signify any method of stirring the soil deeply, either with

A Gallant Admiral.

The family of the NAPIERS are remarkable for both skill and courage, and have given several brilliant names to the roll of British worthies. They have, however, invariably exhibited a cold selfishness and indisposition to bear control, which has more than neutralized their more showy qualities. Their life has been a warfare with authority, and while exercising over others a rule almost despotic, they have invariably refused to set an example of obedience themselves. The hero of Scinde, who was esteemed by the Duke of WELLINGTON the greatest general of the day, and who was induced at a moment of emergency to take the command in India, had not been with the Eastern Army a month when he contrived to raise a conflict with the Company whom he served, and returned to England under a cloud from which to his death he did not emerge.

The representative of the family on the sea has not been more fortunate than its land hero. The Admiral Sir CHARLES, who has recently figured so largely on the scene, owed entirely to his popular reputation for reckless valor his escape from court-martial for repeated disobedience at Acre to the commands of his superior, Sir ROBERT STAFFORD. Since his return from that memorable siege he has occupied himself in spending the character he acquired there like a gentleman, until it has become in this last piece of extravagance almost exhausted.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER is one of those characters who is never happy. Slouching and moody, he carries always around him an air of gloomy calculation and discontent. When not in employment, he adopts the modal of Punch's organ-grinder, and maintains a perpetual hurdy-gurdy at the Admiralty gates. Nothing is right—no vessel is properly equipped or appointed as long as his pennant does not float from the flag-ship. Appoint him to the Channel, he chafes for the Baltic; appoint him to the Baltic, and he longs for the Black Sea. When he reaches any of these places, however, he usually contrives, through some other body's fault, to do nothing, and out of this nothing springs a fray.

The last of these frays, of which we have account by the last steamer, is rather a pretty one. It began at a feast. It may be remembered that some two years since, at the opening of the war, which by this time has delivered its last breath at Paris, a banquet was held in the splendid saloons of the English Reform Club, in honor of the appointment of the same Sir CHARLES NAPIER to the command of the Baltic fleet. The present Premier presided and told many pleasant tales of the battles their hero had fought and the dangers he had encountered. But even he fell short of the magnificent measure of laudation poured out by the Admiral's present foe, Sir JAMES GRAHAM. With the gay audacity of youth he anticipated the national voice of war, and bid England's champion go forth and give a quick account of Russia. There were few men at that banquet that night who under the influence of poetry or port did not see Cronstadt in ruins, and old CHARLEY, as he was affectionately called, spitting tobacco-juice, as is his playful practice, in the imperial palace at St. Petersburg.

But of those visions they soon became disenchanted. The fleet, one of the most glorious that ever strode the sea, rode off from Portsmouth before an admiring Sovereign and nation; and as it passed into the distance not a breath from shore touched a sail but was laden with a cheer and aspiration for victory. The country's hope was still more excited by Sir CHARLES' celebrated maiden message to his fleet,—"Lads, sharpen your cutlasses," and England hung with expectant ear upon the telegraph. The only fear at the nation's heart was that its hero might be too reckless. Weeks, however, passed and no message of victory came. It was found that the Octavius of valor had matured into an Augustus of discretion; and at the close of his season he who had gone forth to conquer everything, conquered nothing but some Finland huts, and was quietly told to haul down his pennant.

Sir CHARLES, in the bitterness of disappointment, threw the blame on his former friend of the Admiralty, who, at that pleasant banquet, had patted him on the back and bid him go forth to conquer. Sir JAMES GRAHAM did it all. Sir CHARLES thirsted for a tilt. The English papers, for the last year, have been full of Baltic battles not fought, forts not taken, citidels not blown up, all on account of the great traitor at the Admiralty. With the last files, we have word that the two Knights at last met; the combat came off to the delight of the House of Commons, which, like most Houses of the kind, rejoices in a good personal battle, and ended in both rolling gloriously in the dust. They were both, in a few moments, unhorsed, but, in the rough and tumble fight which followed, Sir JAMES GRAHAM was, perhaps, uppermost, and inflicted the severest biting on his foe.

About two years since we gave a picture of Sir CHARLES NAPIER, to which some exception was taken by our neighbor the *Albion*, the Admiral being at that time a hero and England's pet. Its truth, like all the others we have drawn of England's unworthies, is now confirmed in bolder and broader outline by the public opinion of England as expressed in its leading journal. We believe, with Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Sir CHARLES NAPIER's reputation to be greater than his courage, and his courage greater than his skill. Nor are his private virtues of sufficient multitude to cover his public defects.

The moral of the conflict appears to be that huge blunders were committed on all sides, and that the less ill who had to do with the war-talk of the past, the better. Such exhibitions may stir a nation's heart from sadness into bitterness.

A Challenge to Judge Edmonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

No sooner had the full details of the *Arctic* catastrophe been published and read by every one, than the public were favored with an account of Judge EDMONDS' interview, on the evening succeeding that disaster, with the spirits of those who then perished.

Now there is an excellent opportunity for Judge EDMONDS, or any other spiritualist, clairvoyant, soothsayer or prophet, to furnish proof of his claims to all the world, by giving us immediate intelligence of the *Pacific*. If Judge EDMONDS enjoys communion with the spirits, let him come out at once, and tell us if he has conversed with all the passengers of that vessel, or with any of them, in the other world. Or let him assure us that none of those on board the *Pacific* have yet arrived there.

When all shall have been discovered, and we have a full account in the public journals, we need not go to Judge EDMONDS to ascertain whether those who entertained on that steamer have found a watery grave. But, if Judge EDMONDS possesses this power of holding spiritual intercourse, let him not keep silence, but publish this intelligence to the world, that it may be convinced, or at least have a chance to test his assertions with reality.

B. H. W.

FERRY BOAT COMMUNICATION OPENED WITH EAST ALBANY.—The Hudson River Railroad ferry-boat *New-York* yesterday performed a feat which justly entitles her to being called the best ice-boat afloat. Leaving her slip on this side, she made her way through ice fifteen inches in thickness in the basin, and in the river from one to four feet thick. The task of opening this passage occupied nearly the entire day, but the work was so thoroughly performed that this morning the first trip she made, she conveyed over some thirty carts, all fully laden with merchandise. The Boston ferry-boat, *Olcott*, this morning commenced opening a communication with the Boston depot. The ice in the river about the "Cut" is over a foot in thickness, and is being used by carts, wagons and teams in conveying property from the Central to the Boston depots. It is considered perfectly safe, and with such weather, we cannot imagine how it can be otherwise.—*Albany Journal*, 31st ult.

☞ The new license act in Pennsylvania, passed both Houses, will have the effect of reducing the number of taverns in Philadelphia to about 900, and restaurants to about 225. It will no doubt be signed by the Governor, and may therefore be considered a law.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SELECTIONS FROM THE BRITISH POETS. By ELIZA WOODWORTH. With [illegible] Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. New-York: CARLTON & PHILLIPS.

The engravings in this volume are very good. The poems are selected with taste, for the most part. The biographical notices of authors are written with great carelessness—if, indeed, the manner and matter of their execution can be let off with so gentle a censure.

SHAKESPEARE, we are informed, took refuge in London, "being detected in robbing the hunting-grounds of a nobleman." If the tradition be true, (and it is more than doubtful,) the "robbing" of venison took place in the park of Sir THOMAS LACY, a park not being hunting-ground, no more than a baronet (which Sir THOMAS was) being "a nobleman." Further, we are informed that, in London, he "became the companion of *princes* and nobles." In his time, which was that of ELIZABETH, there were no princes in London of whom he could have been the companion. He also became "the favorite of Queen ELIZABETH, who specially interested herself in his welfare, and at whose request several of his dramas were written." It is not ascertained that SHAKESPEARE ever was personally known to ELIZABETH. She is reported to have suggested that he should introduce Falstaff in love, which was done in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which is only *one* play, instead of "*several* dramas."

The name of WILLIAM COLLINS, we are told, "is now remembered, while those (?) of the wealthy and proud who trampled him down have passed away forever!" It happens that COLLINS never was trampled down by any person.

SAMUEL ROGERS, author of the *Pleasures of Memory*, receives a notice of *three* lines, while ROBERT POLLOK, who wrote a third-rate religious poem, receives two pages. Indeed, several of the notices are of the briefest, GRAY being dispatched in six lines, JOANNA BAILLIE in three, THOMAS MOORE in three and-a-half, "Delta" in two, and ELIZA COOK in three. Short as this last is, it contains an error; Miss COOK is *not* "editor of a monthly journal in London;" her periodical died about two years ago. One poet is recorded thus: "Sir WALTER SCOTT, 1771–1832."

Of JAMES MONTGOMERY, it is said "as a poet he was supposed to be annihilated by the criticism of JOHNSON"—rather a doubtful assertion, seeing that MONTGOMERY was only thirteen years old in 1784, when JOHNSON died, and did not publish any of his poems until nine years after that event.

COLERIDGE, we are told, "at the age of fifteen selected the trade of shoemaker as his occupation. Failing in this, he commenced the study of medicine." At the age of fifteen, on the contrary, COLERIDGE was still learning Greek and Latin in Christ's Hospital, London; he never did select the trade of a shoemaker, and, therefore, never failed in it; his early studies were in Metaphysics and Theology, and not in medicine.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, we are here informed, had his life "a scene of constant struggle" from "poverty and ill-health," though "the latter years of his life were only saved from poverty by a pension from the Government." The facts are exactly the reserve. His *Pleasures of Hope* appeared in 1799, when he was in his twenty-second year, and the liberality of the publisher, who allowed him to bring out a quarto edition, by subscription, for his own exclusive benefit, put a thousand pounds into his purse. He was well paid, in succeeding years, for his contributions to the London newspapers, and in 1805, was rendered independent by the grant of a pension of £200 yearly, which he received until his death, thirty-nine years later. In addition, his income, from his pen, (including £500 a year for nominally editing the *New Monthly Magazine*,) averaged £800 per annum. At his death, in 1844, he bequeathed several thousands (pounds, not dollars) to his family.

Mrs. NORTON is mentioned as having only one sister, whereas she has *three*, and is lauded for bearing her wrongs, as a wife, "with calmness and patience," which she certainly has not done.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, truly described as having "written a great deal, but nothing of much peculiar merit," occupies a space of *eleven* pages in this volume, while HERRICK has *three*, GREY, *five*; GOLDSMITH, *four*; MOORE, *four*; KEATS, *three*; and SHAKESPEARE, himself, (exclusive of the memoir,) no more than *six!* Eleven pages of "Proverbial Philosophy," admitted to contain "nothing of much poetical merit," against six by the poet of all time. TUPPER elevated above SHAKESPEARE!

FRANCES BROWN is set down as a "native of England," though born and educated in the north of Ireland. Her poems, we are told, "have been *recently* collected and published in book form," whereas they appeared in that form at least thirteen years ago. Further, (in allusion to Miss BROWN being blind,) that "she may not see the lovely creations of the world about her; but *the shadow of its light* and beauty, and joy is within, like a dreamt vision." We do not exactly comprehend what the shadow of a light may be.

These are the most obvious errors (nearly all of them misstatements of readily ascertainable facts) which, in our opinion, constitute a considerable drawback on the value of this volume of selected poetry.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WITH HIS BROTHER JOSEPH, SOMETIME KING OF SPAIN. 2 vols., 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

When JOSEPH BONAPARTE last quitted this country, he left behind him, in honorable custody, a vast mass of letters, addressed to him by eminent individuals, during and after the reign of his brother NAPOLEON. Not the least important portion of this correspondence was that between NAPOLEON and himself. It commenced early in 1795, (when NAPOLEON was living at Paris, an unemployed General of Brigade,) and it ended only at the second abdication, in 1815. JOSEPH's papers were removed to Paris three years ago, and free use of them was made in the compilation of the *Mémoires du Roi Joseph*, published, not long since, under the patronage and with the sanction of the present Emperor of the French. A very voluminous biography it is; and a London publisher, who considered that a translation of the whole would scarcely succeed, determined to pick out its most attractive portion—namely, the confidential letters and orders of NAPOLEON with JOSEPH. The idea was a good one, and has been well worked out.

The translator appears to have been qualified for his task, not only by a close knowledge of the French language, but by a familiar acquaintance with the historical events and historical personages mentioned in, or in any way mixed up with, the letters and letter-writers in question. The book is divided into chapters, each of which has an introduction, narrating the peculiar circumstances under which the letters it contains were written. These letters, though principally, are not exclusively, from the pen of NAPOLEON. Several of JOSEPH's are introduced; there are a great many, during the Spanish campaign, from NAPOLEON's Generals, and there are some of NAPOLEON'S letters not given in the *Mémoires du Roi Joseph*. Add to this that there is a pretty full sprinkling of explanatory notes, supplied by the translator, with well-engraved portraits of NAPOLEON and JOSEPH, and the character of the work can readily be ascertained.

In a word, this work is highly important to all who desire properly to estimate the ability of NAPOLEON and to understand his system of government during his prosperity and in its decline. It shows NAPOLEON before, during and after the Egyptian campaign; it exhibits him as Consul and Emperor; it brings him before us as successively elevating his brother to the thrones of Naples and Spain; it shows him under the Russian reverses and the succeeding ones which ended in the first abdication; and it presents the great man amid the struggles and contests of the Hundred Days of 1815. We must say that the whole correspondence has led us to think better than before of the ability, character and fraternity of JOSEPH BONAPARTE. Whoever has a Napoleon shelf in his library, must place the present volumes upon it. Their historical value is great.

POST-BIBLICAL HISTORY OF THE JEWS. By MORRIS J. RAPHALL, M. A. Ph. Dr., Rabbi-preacher of the Synagogue, Greene-street, New-York. 2 vols., 12mo. Philadelphia: MOSS & BROTHER.

The Jewish annals, from the close of the Old Testament to the destruction of the second Temple by TITUS, (from about 420 B. C. to the year 70 of the Christian Era,) would appear to afford scope for a highly important work. We cannot say that Dr. RAPHALL, well qualified as he is by acquaintance with the subject and great learning, has succeeded as a historian. He fills his pages with the records of events which he evidently has taken great pains to accumulate from a variety of sources, carefully sifting out the truth; but his style is very heavy and unattractive. The dignity of PRESCOTT, the force of MACAULAY, and the eloquence of IRVING, were put so out of connection with such a plain, hard narrative as Dr. RAPHALL has given us. There was ample opportunity for a narrative occasionally picturesque, but the learned Rabbi seems to have sedulously avoided this. The second volume, more particularly treating of Judea under the Roman Emperors, is more attractive than the first—simply because it necessarily treats not only of the Jews but also of their conquerors.

Admitting fully, what the work largely supplies internal evidence of, that Dr. RAPHALL has been very painstaking in his endeavor to give accurate details, we still must come to the conclusion that the great mass of readers are not likely to take him as a substitute for JOSEPHUS, who was an eye-witness of many of the events which he records. More than once, Dr. RAPHALL denounces JOSEPHUS as "a vain man," and has a doubt whether he also was not "a traitor of set and deliberate purpose." At any rate, he was not a heavy writer. Our readers, who recollect what JOSEPHUS has said of Jesus Christ, may desire to know in what manner Dr. RAPHALL narrates his earthly course. We find the following:

"It was during the administration of Pontius Pilate that the events related in the historical books of the Christian Scriptures are said to have occurred, and it was from before his tribunal that the founder of the Christian faith was led forth to execution. We do not feel called upon to enter into this subject, for *at its origin, and during its infancy, Christianity has no claim on the attention of the Jewish historian.* (!) It is on its way of power, when full-grown, it chooses to abuse its strength and to emulate the worst deeds of those varnished Pharisees whom its founder so justly condemns. It is then that Christianity enforces its painful claim on the reluctant notice of him who relates the tear-bedewed and blood-stained events of the Jewish history."

We think, on the other hand, that an event of such importance as the rise of Christianity ought not thus have been slurred over by a writer of Jewish history. The last sentence above quoted may imply that the two volumes before us form only part of Dr. RAPHALL's work. From the destruction of the second Temple to the present time would afford ample scope to the historian, and, indeed, we regret that Dr. RAPHALL did not commence his narrative from the conclusion of that of JOSEPHUS.

There is no index to these volumes, an appendage without which a history loses much of its utility as a work of reference.

LIFE IN BRAZIL; OR, A JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO THE LAND OF THE COCOA AND THE PALM. By THOMAS EWBANK, (with 100 illustrations,) 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

An account of Brazil, by a writer who can be depended upon as a truth-teller, has long been desired. Mr. EWBANK is a conscientious as well as an entertaining author, pleasantly communicating information. More depends on an author's style than is generally imagined. It is not alone what is to be told, but the manner of telling it, which makes the difference between a readable and an unreadable book. Mr. EWBANK's style is attractive, and his information copious.

This work is literally a Cyclopædia as regards Brazil. It treats, in the fullest manner, of the aspect, condition, resources, religion, superstitions, manners, customs, trade, commerce, agriculture, natural productions, architecture, and antiquities of Brazil. Mr. EWBANK used not only his eyes and ears, to see and hear, but his feet to travel into out-of-the-way places, his pencil to delineate the objects which attracted his attention, and his pen to describe the

"Moving accidents by flood and field"

which he encountered. The result is a melange combining the incidents of travel with the deliberate results of careful examination. It is not too much to say that this is the best account of Brazil yet published.

One peculiarly attractive feature is the beauty and variety of its numerous engravings. They bring places, persons and things fully before the reader, and lead him, as it were, through a gallery of illustration. Natural scenery is thus realized, as it were; views of places and sketches of persons are also given; and the antiquities of the country, of which Mr. EWBANK very fully treats, are thus best illustrated.

On ecclesiastical matters—Romanism in its most ceremonious form—Mr. EWBANK has not hesitated to deliver a very free opinion. As it exists in Brazil, it struck him as "almost as purely heathen as before the advent of Christ," and the statements by which he justifies his conclusions appear too strong for simple denial, or even elaborate argument, to beat down. He considers that, in Brazil, Romanism is a great barrier to progress, and he gives the why and wherefore of his opinion.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN M. MASON, D. D., S. T. P., with portions of his Correspondence. By JACOB VAN VECHTEN. 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: CARTERS.

Dr. MASON's father was a Presbyterian clergyman who emigrated to this country in 1761, and took charge of a small congregation in New-York. When the War of Independence broke out, he sided with the patriots, entering the army as Chaplain, and chiefly serving at West Point. On one occasion, it is said, he insisted upon serving likewise as a soldier, and would not quit the ranks till peremptorily ordered away by the officer of his regiment, Col. MALCOLM, who happened to be a member of his Church—*militant*, it would seem. When Independence was secured, he returned to New-York, where the Associate Reformed Church was constituted, of which he became a minister. He died in 1792.

Born in 1770, JOHN MITCHELL MASON (second son of the above-named) was educated for the ministry, graduating at Columbia College, New-York. He pursued his theological studies under his father, and went to complete his education in Scotland. On his return to New-York, in the Autumn of 1792, he was examined and licensed to preach. In the following year he was called to supply his late father's pulpit. He became eminent as a preacher, and soon came to take great interest in the Missionary cause. Not long after, he visited Scotland and England, deputed by the Synod, (of which he became an active member,) and in 1804, was appointed Professor (or head) of the Theological Seminary then established, retaining the pastoral charge of his congregation. In 1807, he added the editorship of the *Christian Magazine* to his other labors. In 1810 he resigned the pastoral charge, taking the pulpit for a portion of his congregation, who formed a new church.

In 1816, he resigned the Provostship of Columbia College, which he had held for five years, and sought renewed health in a visit to Europe. In 1821 he accepted the Presidency of Dickenson College, at Carlisle, in which office he continued until his resignation in 1824, when he returned to spend the rest of his life in New-York. He died in December, 1829, in his sixtieth year.

Mr. VAN VECHTEN has judiciously allowed the life of Dr. MASON to be principally related in the letters from and to that divine. Among this correspondence are some highly interesting epistles from Dr. MORRISON, (the Chinese Missionary,) Dr. CHALMERS, Dr. PYE SMITH, CÆSAR MALAN, Dr. WAUGH, GEORGE BURDER, and other well-known theologians. A portrait of Dr. MASON forms the suitable frontispiece to the volume.

THE REPORTERS: CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED WITH OCCASIONAL REMARKS UPON THEIR RESPECTIVE MERITS. By JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE. Third edition, revised. 1 vol., 8vo, pp. 424. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. JOHNSON. For sale by J. S. VOORHIES.

Nowhere does the lawyer need more discrimination, more careful judgment, than in deciding what reports and what reported cases are authoritics. It is one thing to know what is the law, it is a second and a higher attainment to be able to say, in professional phrase, what is *good* law.

The great part of the earlier reports were nothing more than the private note-books of their nominal authors prepared with no thought of publication. Many of these, at first the work of the student, and perhaps never completed by the lawyer, were years after his death published, from translations, from copies, of the third and fourth generation, from abstracts and abridgements made by other hands. The line of demarkation between these and those which may be regarded as good authority is very vague.

The lawyer who would enrich his learning with the treasures of these store-houses needs to be very careful of his ground.

We have no collected and full information of the reporters, except that contained in *Marvin's Legal Bibliography* and *Bridgman's Bibliography*. Chancellor KENT's excellent remarks are brief and less minute and historical than we wish; and what may be found in GRESLEY's or similar cases, and in an occasional note in the text-books, or article in the law magazines, complete the sources upon which the student may draw. Mr. WALLACE has catalogued the reporters, now over 2,000 volumes, and has collected from contemporary and subsequent sources a great variety of most interesting and instructive information concerning the earlier reporters. This volume the author modestly characterises as a mere outline, saying in the quaint words of Lord BACON, "I shall content myself to awaken better spirits, like a bell-ringer who is first up, to call others to church."

The book is a most entertaining and valuable one. The author may think that others may do more on this subject hereafter. Certainly no one has done so much heretofore.

NOTES ON CENTRAL AMERICA: By E. G. SQUIER. With Original Maps and Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Here is a book with the unusual advantage of appearing at the precise moment when political events demanded the information it supplies. There is "a difficulty," just now, between the United States and Great Britain, relative to Central America, and *here* is the book to state the geography, the produce, the capabilities, and the requirements of the country in dispute. It is no compilation, stealing a bit here and there from previous writers, and eking out by invention what it wants in facts, but a plain-speaking, pains-taking, and thoroughly-reliable account of a country and a population with which the author is personally well acquainted. Central America generally, but the Republic of Honduras and San Salvador more particularly, are here treated of. Mr. SQUIER has been a close observer, a keen inquirer, and, we doubt not, a faithful as well as conscientious narrator. Geography is largely indebted to him, and politicians (who may desire to know something of the territories about which they would "cry havoc, and let loose the dogs of war") will study him with advantage. As a contribution to general literature the book is creditable. The style is free and flowing; the amount of information is extensive; the illustrations graphic; and the maps at once clear, full, and rendered accurate by collation and comparison. The index is remarkably unsatisfactory: two pages, where ten would be a fair allowance.

RECENT SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES. By CHARLES SUMNER. 1 vol. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This volume forms a proper continuation of a companion to the two volumes of Orations and Speeches, by the same eminent and accomplished orator and author, published in 1850. The addresses and speeches here collected, have been written or spoken after Mr. SUMNER's election as Senator of the United States for Massachusetts. They are marked with power, earnestness, and eloquence. The greater number treat, in a variety of ways, of the great Anti-Slavery question, which has Mr. SUMNER among its ablest and most devoted champions. There are other general topics, forcibly discussed, among which, the welcome to KOSSUTH may be noticed as especially dignified, manly, just, and republican. Another striking speech is that (7th July, 1853) on the Representative system on its proper basis, in which close argument is combined with language at once noble and patriotic. A shorter, but not less successful effort, imbued with the knowledge drawn from history, is that which speaks of the history and policy of Bills of Rights. We would also notice the very able and highly interesting lecture "On the Position and Duties of the Merchant," spoken before the Mercantile Library Association, of Boston, some eighteen months ago, in which, tracing the career of GRANVILLE SHARP, there is given a history of the legal struggle which ended in affirming the principle that, once his foot touches the soil of England, a negre ceases to be a slave. As we have intimated, the greater portion of the volume is devoted to the Anti-Slavery question, in a variety of phases, and it is impossible not to admire the ability, zeal, and eloquence with which Mr. SUMNER has advocated the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

MEMOIRS OF THOMAS HANDASYD PERKINS; containing extracts from his Diaries and Letters. By THOMAS G. CARY. 1 vol., 8vo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

A short time ago a biography of Mr. PERKINS appeared in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, (one of the most useful periodicals of the time,) which is here enlarged, chiefly by additions to the diaries and letters which appeared there. In its present extended form it is one of the handsomest volumes which even Boston neatness has yet produced. There is a fine portrait of Mr. PERKINS, beautifully engraved.

Mr. PERKINS, who died in January, 1854, at the age of ninety, will be remembered as one of the merchant princes of his native Boston, to whose literary and other public institutions he was a munificent benefactor. He amassed a large fortune in trade, of which he made a liberal use. His death was mourned in his native city by all classes, almost as an individual calamitous loss. It was fitting that some record of such a man's life should perpetuate his memory.

In a literary point of view, the attractive features of this volume are Mr. PERKINS' own accounts of his visit to Batavia in 1789, of his residence in Paris in the Spring of 1795, of a tour through France and Holland in the same year, of his residence in England, of a visit (on his return in 1796) to WASHINGTON at Mount Vernon, and of residence in London and Paris in 1812 and 1835, of a journey through Germany and Italy. There is much interest, too, in some fragments of an autobiography written for the information of his children. The book is really a very good one.

Indian Troubles in Washington and Oregon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article, recently published in your paper, defends the conduct of General WOOL in remaining with his command in "Winter quarters" during the late Indian troubles in Oregon and Washington. The same article assails the volunteer soldiery of those Territories.

I therefore take the liberty of inclosing to you the last message of Governor STEVENS, of Washington. This gentleman, who is a graduate of "West Point Military Academy," was an officer of the regular army. He has served with distinction, and was twice brevetted during the war with Mexico.

As chief of the Governmental Pacific Railroad Exploration of the Northern Frontier, he was in charge of both regulars and civilians in Indian country. He is as well qualified as any other individual to judge whether the German and Irish recruits, collected in our large Eastern cities for the ranks of the regular Army, are more efficient in frontier service than the outlying mountaineers of Northern Oregon and Washington. Nearly every one of the men last mentioned have crossed the great plains of this Continent, bearing, through incredible hardships and privations, the remnants of their families to the insecure homes of the Pacific settlements. Yet they are accused of a want of that mere animal courage hitherto deemed inherent with the pioneer of American civilization. The great mass of the Eastern public are taught to believe this far-off people guilty of the lowest sort of meanness and treachery; so totally wanting in principle and natural sagacity as to involve the whole unprotected country of the Northwest in a desolating Indian war, for the purpose of selling horses to Government, and of procuring the privilege of subsisting on mule flesh in the snow-drifts of the Walla Walla, at the rate of $450 per month. If this price for the services of the frontier soldier, well-mounted, equipped and already inured to the hardships of mountain life, seem exhorbitant to the inhabitant of the Eastern city, let it be noted that the labor of the common herdsmen is often worth $75 per month in Northern Oregon, and the men thus rapidly organized, and taking the field in mid-winter, move without the ponderous equipage of the camp and transportation train, remain but a few months in the field, conquer a peace, and return to their homes without having cost the Government the expenses of the isthmus or over-land transportation. On the ground of cost, Gen. WOOL will neither fight himself nor permit the volunteers to fight, until the Spring opens and the Indians have recourse to the Camass grounds, and the pasturage of the worked mountain valleys. It is now quite an open question when and how the *cost* of this war can be estimated.

I trust you will deem it an act of justice to the people of Washington and Oregon to publish such portions of Gov. STEVENS' Message as particularly refer to and throw light upon this important public question.

Gov. STEVENS was a great personal friend of PEU-PEU-MUX-MUX, and now the enemy of his command while in the field in 1853 for his patronage of and kindness to the Indian tribes. He cannot be supposed to feel any animosity toward his old companions in arms of the regular service, and his remarks on the whole subject at issue are definite, emphatic and reliable. KAYA.

THE RIVER DISASTER.—For several days past no bodies of the dead have been recovered from the river. The search is still progressing, but of late without success. The coroner's jury has not yet rendered a verdict, nor will one be finally made until the boiler is raised so that it can be examined. A theory has been started, based upon the evidence of KEYSER and others, that the fire on the ill-fated boat was caused by a leak in the bottom of the boiler, the escaping steam from which drove a strong flame out from the grate of the furnace and set fire to the woodwork of the boat. The boiler will, it is thought, be raised to-morrow, and the existence of the leak, if there be one, will then be ascertained.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*, 31st.

Will of the Late Henry Parish.

The following is a copy of the will of the late HENRY PARISH, merchant, of this city, who died shortly since, which has been deposited in the Surrogate's department for probate:

In the name of God, Amen. I, HENRY PARISH, of the City of New-York, Merchant, do make, publish and declare the following as my last will and testament:

First—I give to my well-beloved wife, Susan Maria, the house and lease of lot now known as No. 49 Barclay-street, in the City of New-York, where I now reside, called lot number 200, on lease from Columbia College to me, dated first day of May, 1820, with all my right and interest into and under the same, and, also, after the decease of my friend and relative Mrs. Catherine Payne, the house and lease of the lot now known as number 88 Chambers-street, on a lease from St. Peter's Church, called lot 429 of the Church farm, assigned to me by Joseph Sands by assignment dated the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, with all my right and interest into and under the same. Also I give the following real estate in the City of New-York: the store and lot now known as No. 54 Pine-street, which was conveyed to me by George Suckley and Daniel Oakley by deed dated the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. And my equal undivided half of the lot and store now known as No. 160 Pearl street, the other half of which is owned by Joseph Kernochan, a correct map of which said lot No. 160 Pearl-street, and also of lot No. 162 Pearl-street, and lots Nos. 120 and 124 Water-street, hereinafter mentioned and devised, made by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and certified to be correct by Joseph Kernochan of the City and County of New-York. I also give, devise and bequeath unto my said wife in fee, the Real Estate, situate in the city of New-Orleans, and which was allotted to me, or fell to my share, on the division of a part of the real estate, belonging to the latefirm of Gasquet, Parish & Co., of New Orleans, which division was made in March last, (1842,) to wit:—The store and lot of ground fronting on the Tchopitolas-streets, next, to the corner of Lafayette-street, adjoining ground now or late of P. Banks, being about thirty-two feet and three inches wide in front, by ninety-two feet and three inches and one-quarter of an inch deep. The store and lot of ground situated at the corner of Tchopitoulas and Lafayette-streets, fronting on Tchopitoulas-street, being about twenty-one feet and three inches and three-quarters of an inch wide in front, and ninety feet six inches and one-quarter of an inch deep on Lafayette-street. The lot of ground fronting on Camp-street, being about twenty-five feet and nine inches wide in front, by one hundred and fifty feet deep. The three lots of ground fronting on St. Joseph-street, being each about twenty feet and two inches wide in front, by one hundred feet deep.

Second—I also give, devise, and bequeath unto my said wife all my household furniture, including all my silver and plate, wines, and library of books, all horses and carriages, that I may own at the time of my decease, and also my pew (No. 98) in Grace Church, in the City of New-York.

Third—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my executors hereinafter named, or to the survivors or survivor of them, or such of them as may qualify and act as such, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of my personal estate, in trust, to invest or keep invested that amount in bond and mortgage on unencumbered real estate, or in stock of the City of New-York or of the State of New-York, or of the United States, and to pay her, paying the interest or income thereof to the sole and separate use of my said wife, during her natural life, and upon her decease to pay over the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars as my said wife shall by her last will and testament, or writing in the nature of a last will and testament, direct and appoint.

Fourth—I give, &c., unto my nephew and namesake Henry Parish, son of my brother Daniel Parish, in fee, my undivided one-half of the lot and store now known as No. 160 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the other half of which is owned by Joseph Kernochan; and also my undivided one-third part of the store and lot now known as No. 172 Pearl-street, corner of Pine-street, in the said City of New-York, the remaining two-thirds of which are owned by the said Joseph Kernochan and Daniel Parish.

Fifth—I give, &c., unto my namesake, Henry Parish Kernochan, son of my friend Joseph Kernochan, in fee, my undivided half of the two lots and stores new known as Nos. 124 and 126 Water street, in the City of New-York, the other half of which is owned by the said Joseph Kernochan.

Sixth—I give, &c., unto my friend Peter Conrey, of New-Orleans, all my part or share of, or interest in, the undivided real estate situated in the State of Louisiana, belonging to my said late firm of Gasquet, Parish & Co., in trust, to convey the same or to pay over the proceeds thereof to my namesake Henry Parish Conrey, son of the said Peter Conrey. A part of which undivided real estate is situated in Jefferson Parish, in the said State of Louisiana, and the balance (about 2,300 acres of land) in Ouachita in said State. It being my wish that the liquidating partners of my said late firm should be allowed, as they should think best, to sell said undivided real estate and pay over the proceeds to the said Peter Conrey, and in case the said real estate should be divided, it is my wish that the portion allotted or set apart to me should be conveyed to my said namesake. My desire being not by this device or bequest to embarrass my late partners in the liquidation or settlement of the estate of my said late firm.

Seventh—I give, &c., unto my friend and relative Mrs. Catharine Payne, of the City of New-York, the house and lease of lot now known as No. 88 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, now occupied by her, (which, after her death, I have hereinbefore given to my wife,) to have and hold the same during her natural life, and also give, &c., unto the said Catharine Payne an annuity of one thousand dollars, to be paid to her half-yearly during her natural life—the first five hundred dollars to be paid to her at the expiration of six months after my decease, and the like sum of five hundred dollars to be paid to her every six months thereafter during her life. The premium of insurance, ground rent and taxes of said house and lot are during the lifetime of said Catharine Payne to be paid by my executors.

Eighth—I give, &c., unto my executors, hereinafter mentioned, and to the survivors and survivor of them, or to such of them as may qualify and act as such, the sum of $20,000 of my personal estate in trust, to invest or keep invested that amount in bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate, or on stocks, &c., and to pay or apply the interest or income thereof to the sole and separate use of my sister, ANN Parish, during her natural life, and upon her decease to pay over the said sum of $20,000 as my said sister shall, by her last will and testament, &c., direct and appoint.

Ninth—I give, &c., unto my executors, &c., the further sum of $30,000 in trust to invest or keep invested, &c., and to pay or apply the interest and income thereof to the sole and separate use of my sister, Martha Sherman, a cousin of Allen M. Sherman, during her natural life, and upon her decease to pay over the said $20,000 to her lawful issue, the issue of any deceased child to take the share of of the deceased parent, and in case my said sister shall die without leaving any lawful issue then in trust, to pay over the said sum of $20,000 as my said sister by her last will and testament, &c., shall direct and appoint.

Tenth—I give, &c., unto each of my executors hereinafter named, to wit: Daniel Parish, Joseph Kernochan, Joseph Delafield, Henry Delafield and William Delafield, or to each of them who shall be living at the time of my decease, the sum of $10,000, to be received or retained by them in lieu of all commissions or compensation as such executors, and which $10,000 each is to receive, whether he qualifies or acts as such executor or not.

Eleventh—The provisions herein made for my wife are intended by me and are to be accepted by her in lieu of her dower on my estate.

Twelfth—After the expiration of two years from my decease, and after all the foregoing provisions of my will shall have been fully provided for and complied with, or my executors shall be satisfied that they can fully comply with said provisions, and also with the provisions hereinafter made, if the residue of my estate shall amount to or exceed the sum of $210,000, then I give, &c., the said further sum of $210,000 to my executors hereinafter named, &c., in trust to pay to my nephews, John H. Parish and Daniel Parish, Jr., (sons of my brother Daniel Parish,) and Jacob Parish and Thomas Parish (sons of my brother James Parish) respectively, and to each of them who shall be then twenty-one years of age the sum of $10,000 thereof, and if either of my said nephews shall be then under twenty-one years of age, then in trust to pay or apply the interest or income of the sum of $20,000 to his use until he comes of age, and as my said nephews shall respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, then to pay over to each of them the said sum of $10,000, and upon the further trust to pay or apply to the sole and separate use of each of my neices, Sarah E. Parish, Mary P. Parish, Anna Parish, Susan D. Parish, and Margaret K. Parish, (daughters of my brother Daniel Parish,) Mary Louisa Parish, Henrietta Parish, Eliza Parish, and Jane A. Parish, (daughters of my brother James Parish,) the interest and income of the like sum of $10,000 thereof during their natural lives. And upon the further trust to pay or apply to the sole and separate use respectively of my cousin Mrs. Margaret E. Kernochan, wife of Joseph Kernochan; of Mrs. Julia Delafield, wife of Joseph Delafield; of Mrs. Harriet Delafield, wife of John Delafield; of Mrs. Elizabeth Delafield, wife of Rufus K. Delafield; of my cousin Mrs. Mary P. Abeel, wife of James Abeel, and of Miss Emma Delafield, and of each of them during their natural lives the interest or income of the like sum of $10,000. And upon the further trust to pay to each of my friends, Dr. Edward Delafield and Major Richard Delafield, the sum of $10,000 thereof; and in case the said residue of my estate at or after the expiration of two years from my decease, and after fully complying with the previous provisions of my

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL DISTRICT TWENTY-FIVE IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Superintendents visited this first-class school on Monday. The Primary had 305 boys and girls, with a register of 338, under the care of Miss J. M. Lusk, Principal, Miss S. J. Martin Vice-Principal, and five assistants. It is one of the most desirable Primaries under the care of the Board. There is room for five hundred pupils, or two hundred more than were present. A large number of the little girls have been drafted to the Girls' School No. 47, in Twelfth-street, lately opened exclusively for girls, leaving the two upper stories of No. 35 as an exclusive boys' school, under the care of Washington M. Smith, Principal, Thomas Hunter, Vice-Principal, with six assistant teachers, and 470 boys; 700 could be comfortably seated. This school has always held the foremost rank, having sent about one-third of all the pupils admitted thus far to the Free Academy. Last year Mr. Smith sent 63 boys to that institution; more by twenty than any other school. Probably 75 or 80 more in the school could pass the Free Academy examination now. Still a great many of them are too young for it; they would do better to stay where they are a year or two.

The class in algebra was examined by Professor Kneass, who pronounced it superior to any former class. The best specimens of drawing were made by Cornelius Van Buskirk and George W. Ladd. There is a piano in the school—a rarity in a Boys' School, and music is taught by Prof. Ovington, formerly a pupil here.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Superintendent visited No. 11, a large first-class School, on West Seventeenth-street, by Eighth-avenue, in the Sixteenth Ward, on Monday. The building is new, having been opened on the 14th of March, 1855, and is one of the most commodious, best arranged and furnished houses yet erected under the direction of the Board of Education. The play-grounds are 100x100, extending under the whole building.

The entrances, stairways, halls and corridors, are capacious and safe against any sudden emergency and alarm. The house will seat about 2,500 pupils, and will accommodate over 2,000 in the regular class exercises. The Primary (Miss M. L. Macfarlane, Principal, and Miss A. M. Beale, Vice-Principal, with twelve Assistants) opened on the 14th of March, 1855, with 450 girls and boys present, and now has a register of 1,081! The attendance on examination day was 766, and the largest number present on any single day since the opening, 961. There is a large piano in the school, and musical instruction will be well cared for. The promise is fair, and everything betokens a first-rate school.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss M. S. Preston, Principal, Miss E. A. Maintain, Vice-Principal, with eight Assistants, has an average attendance of 357, with a register of 418. The first class was tested in Ancient History by the Vice-Principal, and acquitted itself well. The grammar, reading and arithmetic were good. The algebra fair. The novelty was a printed journal, edited by the girls of the school, and sold for five cents a number—called *Our Casket of Gems*. It has reached its second number, and sustains itself, and will be continued monthly.

The compositions were read from the *Casket*, and evinced much intelligence and facility of expression. The numbers are to be bound at the end of the year and kept in the School Library. The grade of the School was higher than was expected.

The Boys' Grammar School, John G. McNary, Esq., Principal; A. Hopper, Vice-Principal, with seven Assistants,) opened with 291 boys, and had present on Monday 425, with a register of 470. There is a fine piano in this department, and music is taught by Prof. Goodwin. The organization, classification, and style of this School are unexcelled.

The military drill step was first introduced by Mr. McNary, and the success which has attended its use thus far in improving the movements, attitude and manners of the boys individually has been very remarkable. All the changes of classes and movements of the School are made to music in quick time and more quietly than heretofore.

The exercises were generally of a very satisfactory character, and the grade of the School was pronounced to be ten per cent. higher than was expected. The algebra and book-keeping were first-rate. Lemuel Sherwood, Esq., gave a premium for the best composition on "Commerce," which was awarded to William McGeorge, and another premium for the second best on the same subject, which was awarded to Harrison Smith. A third premium, from Dr. Gillette, for the best composition on "Fiction," was awarded to Edwin M. Coxe. These premiums were offered at the last examination, six months since, and were competed for by eighteen boys.

NO. TWENTY-FOUR (SIXTH WARD.)

This fine School is in Elm-street, near Leonard—a quiet neighborhood. Its class-rooms are large, pleasant and well ventilated. The Primary (Mrs. Mary S. McDermott, Principal, aided by Misses McGlynn, Kearney, Gallagher and Keating) had 350 pupils. There are seats for 450 pupils. Of the boys who attend, quite a number sell papers for a living. The class for promotion was not large, but in good condition.

The Girls' Grammar School (Miss M. A. Cosine, Principal, Miss H. D. Morgan, Vice-Principal, Misses J. A. Craft and F. D. Murray, Assistants) had an attendance of 120, with a register of 180.

There is a fine piano in this school. Prof. Colburn teaches music, and the improvement made since the reorganization has been very decided. Miss Edwina Scott, of No. 28, in the Twenty-second Ward, and Miss Sybil Perkins, of No. 44, Fifth Ward, sang a duet, by invitation, in admirable style. The scholarship and grade of this department were better than ever before. The school officers were all present, and many other visitors.

The Boys' Grammar School (James M. Sweeny Esq., Principal; A. T. Gallagher, Vice-Principal; J. P. McIlvor, Hugh O'Neill and John White, Assistants) had an attendance of 180, an increase of twenty-five per cent. since the reorganization. The military drill is in practice here, and the order and classification are much improved.

The declamation and reading were very satisfactory performances. The arithmetic, history and natural philosophy, were exercises very creditable. A class in physiology was examined with fine results. We know of no other School that has achieved as much as this during the past three months.

NO. TWENTY-EIGHT, IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

This school, on Fortieth-street, by the Eighth-avenue, was visited by the examiners on Wednesday. This edifice is one of the old-fashioned order, without wings, but it stands on a fine site. The Primary (Miss Emily P. James Principal, Miss Julia M. Scarlett Vice-Principal, with five assistants) had 286 present, and a register of 700. The Summer attendance, usually heavy, about 625. There are seats for some 475 only. The class for promotion was large!

The Girls' Grammar School (Miss Mary Kelly Principal, Miss Mary H. Miller Vice-Principal, with four assistants) had 260 girls present. The exercises were enlivened by music, under the direction of Prof. F. H. Nash at the piano. The singing was fine—Miss E. Scott's solo especially so. The reading also was remarkably good. The compositions were fair. There is a class of twenty-five girls in French, taught by M. A. Grollier.

The Boys' Grammar School (Joseph Finch Principal, J. S. Ketchum Vice-Principal, with three assistants) had an attendance of 280. In arithmetic and algebra the classes were good. The other exercises were fair. The class-rooms are comfortable, and the school well managed.

NUMBER THIRTY-THREE, IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

This school, which is near the ninth-avenue, was examined on Tuesday. The building is small, illy-arranged, without suitable class-rooms or furniture. The street has been lowered since the house was erected, which adds to its inconvenience. The Primary department is in a miserable condition. There were 675 girls and boys present, under the care of Clara M. Edmonds Principal, Miss M. J. Denilson Vice-Principal, with nine assistants. There is a large new school-house, No. 48, in Twenty-eighth-street, in this Ward, that is not nearly filled up, which was opened in February last, and ought to relieve the present pressure upon this school. The School officers should take this matter into consideration, as there is no money in the treasury of the Board to allow of the necessary improvements on No. 33. *There were none of the School officers present*, so far as we could learn, and in this respect the Twentieth Ward has been singularly unfortunate for some time past. The class for promotion was large and in good order. Miss Edmonds has held the position of Principal but about two months, taking the place of Miss Eliza A. Ernsts, who was transferred to the Primary department of new No. 48.

The Girls' Grammar school (under the care of Miss Sarah K. Farnham, Principal, Miss Agnes E. Bayliss, Vice-Principal) had an attendance of 300. The grade was higher than ever before, and the order and general appearance satisfactory. The exercises were as thorough and extended as we have witnessed this season. The novelty on this occasion was a dialogue written by Miss Farnham, in which the four quarters of the globe and Uncle Sam were represented by five girls, who held a merry quarrel over the comparative excellencies of their respective countries, while Mrs. Uncle Sam cracked sharp jokes at all four of the *Miss Quarters*. The music and singing taught by Mr. Colburn in both grammar schools, was excellent. The penmanship and drawing specimens were tasteful, and some specimens of needlework were noticeable.

The Boys' Grammar School, Geo. W. Cooper, Principal, T. D. Martin, Vice-Principal, with six Assistants, had 273 boys present, with a register of 289. The order and appearance of the boys were excellent—the scholarship fair. The class-rooms are in long boxes, and the School might readily be relieved by a transfer of some of the pupils to No. 48, which is not yet full.

NO. FORTY-ONE (NINTH WARD)

The large Boys' Grammar School, (Thomas F. Harrison, Principal, J. H Zaebiskie, Vice-Principal assisted by George W. Harrison, William Kingland and Misses Ashley, Dunbar, Bussy Kohler and C. V. Dunbar.) with 490 boys present, was examined at great length, on Friday, by Mr. Superintendent Randall, Mr. McKeen being seriously ill of a severe bilious attack. The exercises were held in the large hall, in the top of the building, in the presence of hundreds of visitors. The singing, under the direction of Prof. Ovington, added much to the interest of the occasion. The want of suitable instrumental accompaniment was recognised and remarked by many. A class of 170 were exercised in algebra by the Vice-Principal with admirable results. Section A, numbering fifty boys, were pronounced to be entitled by scholarship to the second class certificate, age only interfering; a fact without parallel thus far in the schools examined.

The class in German on Professor Haehn's plan of analyzing the sentences, acquitted themselves well. The reading was very satisfactory. The declamations and compositions were fine. The closing address entitled Lessons, was a capital performance, and in a pleasant way told some important truths, and made some good suggestions in relation to the hours of study at home and out of school hours.

Sketching and drawing are taught by Geo. W. Harrison, and are carried further than in any school we have visited, except the Free Academy. The best specimens exhibited bore the names of Masters Charles Voorhies and W. P. Troy. The Principal of No. 41 is a worthy successor to the late Francis McNally, who died some two years since. No. 41 has no superior among our City schools.

NEW-JERSEY.

Examination of Public Schools.

The examination of the pupils of the Male and Female Departments of the Public Schools of Hoboken took place on Monday. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock. There were present, at times during the examinations, about one hundred spectators, among whom were His Honor Mayor Clickener, Rev. Mr. Bruce, Rev. Mr. Buer, Mr. C. Spielman, and Mr. Edmund Charles, Superintendent of Schools. The Boys' Grammar School is composed of about 170 pupils. The teachers are Mr. W. Dockson, Principal, and J. D. Pitcher. The examination of this Department was conducted by Mr. Dockson, and the proficiency manifested was highly complimented by Rev. Mr. Bruce, in appropriate remarks, addressed to the school and audience. The attendance in this Department is now larger, and its discipline is better, than at any former time.

In the Girls' Grammar School the teachers are Miss Maria G. Baulch, Principal; Miss Caroline Hall and Miss Ellen Brown, Assistants. This department is attended by 112 pupils. The various classes, in their examinations, exhibited good scholarship, and the discipline was excellent.

A number of very creditable compositions were read in this department. Rev. Mr. Buer addressed the young ladies. This department was also addressed by Rev. Mr. Bruce and by Mr. Charles.

The Primary Department consists of 175 pupils—both branches. The Principal is Miss Ellen M. Guyt, who is assisted by Miss Evelina Olmstead and Miss Elizabeth Maxwell. The examination here, also, passed off with satisfaction.

The progress of the Public Schools of Hoboken during the past year, in all respects, is highly encouraging to those whose children enjoy the advantages of the Schools, and entitles the Superintendent, teachers, and all who are concerned in their promotion, to the thanks of the public.

Finances of the City of Hudson.

The financial account of the city of Hudson for the year ending March 22, 1856, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
City taxes	$4,498 25	Supporting schools	$1,233 81
Licenses	325 00	Salaries	550 00
County tax	730 13	Printing and stat'ry	234 00
		Support of poor	234 55
Total	$5,553 38	Paid County tax	730 13
Balance to the credit of the city is	$2,640 96	City Hall rent and fuel	388 39
Amount uncollected on the tax warr'ts for the current year is	3,334 92	Police Department	84 00
		Repairs of roads	21 04
		City seal	35 50
		Total	$3,512 42

Charter Nominations.

The Jersey City Democratic City Convention held an adjourned meeting on Monday evening at the Hall in No. 61 Montgomery-street, at which the following nominations were effected:

For Mayor—William Pearsall, by acclamation.
For Water Commissioner—Moses B. Bramhall.
For Collector—Walter Vanderzee.
For Recorder—George E. Cutter.
For Assessors—Joseph Young, for First and Second Wards, and John Fiaere, for Third and Fourth Wards.

Mass Meetings and Nominations.

A mass meeting, irrespective of party, and largely attended, was held on Monday evening at Commercial Hall, in Jersey City. Alderman Alexander Wilson presided, and G. M. Olmstead was Secretary. A Committee appointed to report candidates reported the following, and they were ratified:

For Mayor—David S. Manners.
For Water Commissioner—Moses B. Bramhall.
For Collector—Lorenzo Jaquins.
School Superintendent—John W. Parker.
Assessors—D. W. Stone and Isaac Van Saun.
For Recorder—David Bedford.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not these at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Potatoes come in freely, and some varieties are lower, and quite heavy at prices quoted. Turnips arrive in quantities quite sufficient for market demand, and those who make ready sales at our quotations think themselves lucky.

Red Onions are quite low, many of them are more or less damaged, and sell at all prices from 37c. to $1 ₰ bbl. Those in fair condition bring $1 12@$1 50.

Apples continue at last week's prices, with a fair supply arriving.

Butter, Cheese and Lard have declined somewhat.

Eggs were scarce and high on Saturday, and brought 24c. readily. To-day they come in more freely and exhibit a downward tendency. The Egg market will be unsteady until Western supplies come in regularly. There are so few on hand that a chance, short or over arrival for a single day materially affects the price.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₰ bushel	—	@	—
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₰ bbl.	$1 62	@	$1 75
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₰ bbl.	1 87	@	2 12
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₰ bbl.	1 12	@	1 37
Potatoes—Western Red, ₰ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₰ bbl.	87	@	1 00
Potatoes—Californias	88	@	1 00
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₰ bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₰ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
Onions—Red, ₰ bbl.	1 12	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—Yellow, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 12
Onions—₰ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Leeks—₰ dozen bunches	25	@	37
Cabbages—₰ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Celery—₰ dozen	1 00	@	1 75
Spinach, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Beets—₰ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Carrots—₰ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Parsnips, ₰ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips—White, ₰ bbl.	50	@	75
Turnips—Russia, ₰ bbl.	50	@	88
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Apples—Greenings, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Apples—Baldwins, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Swaar, ₰ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₰ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Russets, ₰ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₰ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₰ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₰ bbl.	1 25	@	2 00
Dried Apples, ₰ lb.		5	@ 5
Dried Peaches, ₰ lb.		15	@ 16
Cranberries, scarce, ₰ bbl.	15 00	@	18 00
Hickory Nuts, ₰ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
Black Walnuts, ₰ bushel		88	@ 1 25
Butter, Orange Co., ₰ lb., in tubs		25	@ 28
State, ₰ lb.		21	@ 26
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb		16	@ 21
Lard, in bbls.		9½	@ 10¼
Lard—Kegs		10	@ 11
Cheese—State, ₰ lb.		9	@ 9½
Eggs—Fresh, ₰ doz.		21	@ 22
Eggs—Western—Preserved			@ —
Chickens, ₰ lb.		14	@ 16
Ducks—County, ₰ lb.		17	@ 17
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb.		25	@ 28
Widgeon, ₰ pair		50	@ 56
Black Ducks, ₰ pair		50	@ 62
Canvas Backs, ₰ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Turkeys, ₰ lb.		15	@ 16
Geese, ₰ lb.		9	@ 11
Guinea Hens, ₰ pair		50	@ 62
Quail, ₰ doz.	2 00	@	2 50
Prairie Hens, ₰ pair		75	@ 88
Rabbits, young, each		25	@ 31
Pigeons, tame Squabs, ₰ doz.	2 50	@	2 50
Wild, ₰ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Young Pigs, small, each, scarce	2 00	@	3 00
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₰ lb.	9	@	9¾

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, April 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are at $8 for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs., with light transactions.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow brought full prices

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very good demand, mainly for the spring trade, at payment prices, less than the prior rates, and transactions are limited. The manufacturers of desirable goods do not accept the rates, and the general supply is moderate. The importation, however, is tolerably complete.

CANDLES—Rule about the same.

COFFEE—Is quiet, at former rates, with sales reported since our last of only about 700 bags, Java at 11¼c. @11¾c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 11¼c.; and 500 bags Rio, in lots, at 10¾c. @11c. The stock of Rio equals 84,325 bags, against 83,230 bags on the 1st of March. The supply of other kinds is light, and held with confidence.

COPPER—Is in pretty fair request at unchanged figures.

COTTON—The demand is still animated, and prices are sustained, Middling Uplands bringing 10¾c., Orleans do. 10¾c., and other grades proportionate rates. ₰ lb.

FISH—The market exhibits no really new feature,—the business being moderate, and buyers having any extensive advantages. Though prices have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened pretty vigorously,—but the home inquiry subsequently abated, and shippers partially refused to move. Hence, the trade closed tamely and heavily. The sales since our last embrace only about 6,200 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75	@	7 06¼
Straight State	7 06¼	@	7 12½
Favorite and Extra State	7 12½	@	7 62½
Mixed Western	6 62½	@	7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	7 00	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25	@	7 50
Common to Good Ohio	7 00	@	7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 37½	@	7 62½
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 25	@	10 50

Canadian is unchanged—sales having been made of 600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 37½@$9 87½ ₰ bbl. Southern, of desirable quality, is in fair demand and is firm. The sales since our last amount to 2,500 bbls., inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 75@$10 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty active and steady. $4 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 81½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is in pretty active demand, and is firm—while other descriptions rule quiet, and are irregular in price. The sales since our last embrace about 6,400 bushels including Southern, at $1 93½ for White; and $1 56@$1 70 for inferior to good Red, ₰ bushel. Rye is dull and lower. 7,400 bushels have been procured since our last, at from $1 for inferior, to $1 10 for prime, ₰ bushel. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is brisker and former sales have transpired since our last of about 49,000 bushels at 61c @65c. for mixed Southern, and 62c.@68c. for White and Yellow do. ₰ bushel.

HAY—300 bales River found buyers at yesterday's prices.

HORNS—Import 17,800 Buenos Ayres, 7,400 Rio Grande, and some smaller parcels. Sales 10,000 Buenos Ayres, 6c @7c each; 10,000 California, at 7c. each, cash, and 7,000 Rio Grande, no price named.

HOPS—Are in firm supply and moderate demand at 7c. @11c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Remains as last noticed.

LEAD—Is quiet, yet steady.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in light supply and good request at strengthening prices. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—There were 400 bbls. New-Orleans bought at 41c.@45c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The transactions are restricted, but yesterday's prices are still generally adhered to.

OILS—Are generally quiet at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork, with a reduced supply, and a brisk inquiry, opened at a shade better prices, and closed considerably above yesterday's rates. The sales since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls. in lots, at from $16 37½ @$16 62½; closing at $16 62½@$16 62½ for Mess, and $15@$15 12½ for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth 8c.@8c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing in lots 9¼c. @9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady at 8¾c.@9¾c., as in quality, ₰ lb. Lard is dull and heavy, the sales including 500 bbls. and tcs. Fair to prime Prime at 9¾c.@9¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 10¾c. ₰ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at former prices. The sales since our last consist of 340 bbls., at $8 25@$8 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$10 75 for do. Mess, and $10 87½ @$13 for repacked do. ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$23 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$16 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling rather heavily, at 17c.@30c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for Common to very good State; 24c.@26c. for Prime and choice do, ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

RICE—About 200 tcs. have been sold at $4@$4 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

SALT—The market is quiet, yet holders are generally firm.

SEEDS—Are in rather better request and are stiffly held

SPICES—Appear in moderate demand at old figures.

SUGARS—The inquiry is pretty active; and prices are without any further change of moment. The sales since our last comprise about 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., within a range of from 9¼c.@9¾c.; and 350 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 7½c.@7¾c. ₰ lb. Messrs. Pond & Sachs, in their circular for the Havana market, sent forward today by the *Quaker City*, quote a decline of ⅛c. in hogsheads Cuba sugs since the 15th March. Since then, the receipts from Cuba and Porto Rico have been large, and those from Louisiana small. The demand in New-Orleans for the West is large enough to take up all the supplies of Louisiana, without any shipments of moment to this and other Eastern ports. Here the demand is only fair, and that for refining grades. The difficulties of transportation hinder business, but when navigation opens more activity will be felt. We are a month later this year in opening interior navigation.

The receipts of Sugar, Jan. 1 to April 1, were: 1855—78,000 hhds., 6,100 boxes, 32,000 bags. 1856—27,500 hhds., 15,000 boxes, 128,000 bags. The stock on hand April 1, 1855: 25,561 hhds., 11,435 boxes, 11,923 bags. 1854—10,472 hhds., 2,027 boxes, 9,881 bags. 1855—19,577 hhds., 7,363 boxes, 4,350 bags. 1856—14,084 hhds., 3,540 boxes

TALLOW—About 70,000 lbs. Prime have been disposed of within a day or two at 10½@10¾c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, passed off with a fair degree of animation, at essentially unaltered prices. Nearly all the Greens on the catalogue found buyers. The Blacks were largely withdrawn. We annex a full report of the sale:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co., per *Queen of the Seas*, &c. Terms 6 months.

Young Hyson—79 half chests, at 52½c.; 75 do. 51c.; 60 do. 48c.; 30 do. 42½c.; 57 do. 41½c.; 50 do. 41c.; 50 do. 40½c.; 50 do. 40c.; 162 do. 39½c.; 62 do. 38c.; 312 do. 35c.; 264 do. 33c.; 92 do. 32c.; 140 do. 31½c.; 34 do. 27½c.; 100 do. 27c.; 18 do. 26¾c.; 118 do. 23c.; 77 do. 25c.; 40 do. 24c.; 478 do. 23c.; 34 do. 22½c.; 441 do. 22c.; 77 do. 21c.; 170 do. 20c.; 38 do. 19½c.; 43 do. 18c.; 17 do. 18½c.; 47 do. 16¾c.; 16 do. 16c.; 51 do. 15¾c.; 220 do. 15c.; 93 do. 13¾c.; 155 do. 12½c.; 43 cases do. 44½c.; 88 do. 44c.; 111 do. 42½c.; 31 do. 42c.; 8 do. 41c.

Gunpowder—31 half chests 40½c.; 59 do. 34½c.; 60 do. 33c.; 37 do. 32½c.; 45 do 31c.

Imperial—39 half chests 54c.; 42 do. 53c.; 13 do 51¾c.; 34 do. 51c.; 37 do. 46½c.; 11 do. 45c.; 10 do. 39c.; 38 do. 35c.; 30 do. 33½c.; 16 do. 31c.; 39 do. 30c.; 47 do. 29c.; 176 do. 28c.; 58 do. 27½c.; 21 cases do. 52c.

Hyson Skin—54 ch. at 27½c.; 18 do. 14c.; 49 do. 14c.; 31 do. 13½c.; 120 hf. do. 30c.; 30 do. 27c.; 17 do. 26c.; 15 do 12c.

Twankay—81 hf. ch. at 26c.; 67 do. 25½c.; 49 do. 21½c.; 78 do. 23½c.; 107 do. 22c.; 207 do. 21c.; 29 do. 16c.; 75 do. 14c.

Oolong—65 half chests at 42c.; 41 do. 36c; 200 do 34c.; 250 do. 32c.; 15 do. 31½c.; 335 do. 31c.; 50 do. 30½c.; 237 do. 30c.; 67 do. 28c.

Oolong Pouchong—25 half chests at 56½c.

Congou—150 chests at 21c.

Souchong—150 chests at 21c.

TOBACCO—Continues in good request at full prices. Some new crop Kentucky, Maysville, has been brought to market and disposed of on satisfactory terms. The crop, it is said, promises well. The new crop of Havana also finds much favor. The sales since Friday last comprise about 107 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, part new crop, at 5½c.@14c.; 76 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@16½c.; 61 do. Florida, at 17c.@24c.; and 364 bales Havana at 21c.@34c. ₰ lb. The following statement shows the movement in domestic at the Inspection Warehouse, during the month of March:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total Hhds.
Stock 1st March, 1855	2,114	358	—	2,472
Received since	803	254	—	1,057
Total	2,917	612	—	3,529
Delivered since	506	246	—	752
Stock 1st April, 1856	2,411	366	—	2,777
Stock same time 1855	3,326	175	16	3,517

The business in Spanish Tobacco, during March, is indicated in the annexed table:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock, March 1st, 1856, bales	1,568	258	157	730
Received since	2,313	653	439	316
	3,881	911	596	1,046
Sales to March 31, 1856	1,854	811	259	169
Stock, April 1, 1856	1,927	100	347	887
Stock, April 1, 1855	1,587	2,218	131	532

WHISKY—Sales were made of about 500 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, mostly at 28½c @28¾c., but including some choice brands of Ohio, in store, at 30 c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid to-day. For Liverpool the engagements were confined to small lots of Cotton, at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₰ lb; Grain at 8d.@8½d., in bulk and bags, ₰ bushel.; Beef at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₰ tierce. and heavy goods at old figures. For London and Glasgow the shipments were light, at about former rates. For other ports nothing particularly new transpired.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK—Comprising thirty elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 211 Broadway.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
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Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 716 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students, at No. 716 Broadway.

NINETEENTH WARD—REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NINETEENTH WARD will meet at Mr. Geo. Conrad's, 3d-av., corner 53d-st., WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Those friendly to the cause are requested to attend.

JOHN OSBORN, Chairman.
G. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK DRY GOODS STORE.
The following list contains all Importers and Jobbers in each line of business in this city. Will send to any one of them on receipt of 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, MOREES & CO. (late Bowen & Job.), 119 Broadway.
Berlin Wools, Embroideries, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Beaded, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 49 John-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.
Dentist.
CHARLES A. PECK.....443 Broadway.
Engravers, (Wood).
W. HOWLAND, 229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.
French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers.) 34 Barclay-st.
English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.
Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & W. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.
Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.
JESSE DELANO.....38 Gold-st.
Iron Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.
Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 258 South-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 122 East 27th, and 119 Nassau st's.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.
Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.
Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....288 Washington-st.
Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER. (Imp's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two brothers, aged 17 and 15 years, sons of a deceased hardware merchant of many years standing in New-York. The eldest wishes a situation in a wholesale hardware house; the youngest in a wholesale drug establishment, or with a drug broker. The above young men are well acquainted with the different business localities in the City. Undoubted references given. They reside with their mother in Brooklyn. Address BROTHERS, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook in all its branches; also, her niece, a bright, intelligent girl of 18, will make herself useful to a lady, or mind a baby. The cook understands all styles of cooking, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; will do part of the washing if required. Has no objection to a few miles in the country in a respectable family, as she is fully competent. Gives excellent City reference. Call or address No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and his wife; they are competent and trustworthy. The man is a first-rate farmer—has had many years' experience in this country, as also the old. The wife is suitable for general housework, excellent hand over milk and butter. They can be well recommended. Also, a smart young man, who can drive and care for horses, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and highly recommended servants, one a competent woman, as meat and pastry cook, will assist in the laundry, thoroughly understands her business; the other an exceedingly nice girl, as chambermaid, and ass

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

☞ At 2 o'clock this morning nothing had been heard of the steamship *Atlantic* at Sandy Hook. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and will bring four days' later intelligence.

☞ In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, which was adopted, amending the Act of March, 1855, to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular system. Mr. CLAYTON then resumed his remarks on the action of the Naval Retiring Board, and was followed by Senator BELL. The discussion eventually led to a personal colloquy between those two gentlemen, in the midst of which the Senate adjourned. In the House, the bill appropriating $300,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, and $120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder, was passed; after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and the Slavery question was discussed.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River at Albany was passed, by a vote of 18 to 12. The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College was also passed. The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill to regulate interest on money, but notice was given that a motion will be made to reinstate it. In the Assembly, a Committee was appointed to move forward bills. The business transacted was principally of local interest.

War Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The news from Nicaragua, published in this morning's paper, is of decided importance. We had been previously apprised of the fact that the Government of Costa Rica had refused to receive or acknowledge Col. SCHLESINGER and the other Commissioners from Nicaragua, and now, by the *Daniel Webster* at New-Orleans, we learn that the unsuccessful envoys were escorted out of the country on the 9th of March, and that, on the following day, a formal declaration of war from Costa Rica arrived at Granada. This summons to arms was responded to by General WALKER (who over and over again has declared himself ready for peace or war) with that decision and energy which peculiarly belong to his character. A rupture with Costa Rica, and possibly with other Central American Republics, has, doubtless, been expected by him, and he has not been idle in making preparations for the worst. It is reported that on the very evening that the declaration of war was received, WALKER, accompanied by 300 troops, crossed the lake to Virgin Bay; that, on the ensuing day, Colonel SCHLESINGER joined him with 280 men, and that he had been further reinforced by 310 Americans. According to latest advices the Nicaraguan troops had not encountered the enemy, but it was alleged that they intended to assume the offensive and march against Guamo Castle.

It cannot be denied that the position of WALKER at the present time is an extremely perilous one. His efforts to make peace with the Central American Republics have been frustrated, and the reason is manifest. They have been jealous of the large influx of Americans, and of the increasing influence of their Chief; and it is now more than probable that a combination to overthrow him has been effected. It is, indeed, generally credited that an offensive and defensive treaty against the Nicaraguan Government, as at present constituted, has been actually signed, ratified by Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, so that WALKER, in the struggle about to ensue, will have not only one but all of these States to contend with. We know not as yet what amount of men and means he has at his command to meet, in the outset, this formidable combination. The Treasury of the Republic is not supposed to be in a very flourishing condition, but this circumstance is not an insurmountable obstacle to WALKER's success. Like NAPOLEON, he will make the country he conquers pay tribute for being vanquished, and (as on former occasions) the boldness and suddenness of his movements, and the pluck of his followers, will make up for deficiencies in men and munitions of war. The first rumor of the outbreak will bring down numbers of adventurers from California, and provided the General can hold his own until he has thus been reinforced, his ultimate success, notwithstanding the force of the enemy, cannot be regarded as an improbable event.

WALKER's endeavors to preserve peaceful relations with the Central American States have doubtless been sincere. It was his policy to do so, and was the only method by which he could secure prosperity for the country in which he has cast his lot. His friendly advances have, however, been repelled, and, especially, by the Costa Rican Government, whose animosity to the "American invaders," as they are termed, knows no bounds. Though the conduct of WALKER has met with condemnation from a portion of his own countrymen, it is but fair to remember that (as he himself stated) he was invited by the democratic party of Nicaragua to espouse their cause, and that the present rupture with Costa Rica has not been brought about through his connivance, but in opposition to his wishes.

Commercial Policy of Austria.

It seems to be but little understood in this country that Austria, under the paternal influence of the plebeian BACH, is rapidly becoming a commercial country, and laying foundations for future advancement more craftily and more in accordance with Anglo-Saxon ideas than at any previous period within the last two hundred years—indeed, since the time of its influence upon the Hanseatic towns. BACH is a *märzling*, and a renegade from the principles of the revolutionists, who first brought him,—then an obscure lawyer,—into notice, in 1848. He is none the less, however, a man of enlarged ideas, and, more even than Count BUOL, or Prince SCHWARTZENBURG, has succeeded in impregnating the mind of FRANCIS JOSEPH I. with those higher and more practical views of duty, which, as is becoming daily more evident, have given a fresh impulse to the destinies of the house of Hapsburg. It is well understood, at Vienna, that the vital question, for Austrian traffic, of the navigation of the Danube, was placed before the Imperial Government with redoubled force, at the commencement of the Eastern war, by Baron BACH, and that one of the chief causes of the decided sympathy manifested for England and France, was the conviction that Austria more than Turkey would be emancipated from Russian thraldrom by every success of the Allies.

Baron BACH has also been the Ministerial exponent of the old Metternich party upon the question of the restoration of Poland. Mr. PHINN demonstrated, in a speech delivered last April in the British House of Commons, that even the extension of Austrian, instead of Russian territory, by the acquisition of Poland, had been regarded as in direct opposition to the true interests of the former Empire, by all its leading statesmen, from the days of MARIA THERESA down to the present time. Russian intrigue had, before 1850, to a great extent obliterated the lines of policy which were laid down upon this subject by KAUNITZ; but they have of late years been revived to that extent, that the day-dream of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is now said to be the creation of an independent kingdom of Poland, to be governed by a junior Prince of his own house.

It has been wisely remarked that the contest now going on in Europe has not turned so much upon the question whether Europe should be Despotic or Constitutional, Cossack or Republican, but Commercial or anti-Commercial. In 1848–9, there were two parties in Austria, both Imperialist in their sympathies, but diametrically opposed to each other with regard to the course to be pursued when the Revolution should have been suppressed. The first favored a return to strict construction absolutism, a military despotism, and bloody reprisals against the people. The other strenuously advocated the expediency of being warned by the convulsions which had menaced the existence of the Imperial dynasty, and of initiating such material reforms as would tend to supersede the desire and necessity of revolutions. The young Emperor, at the instigation of BACH and a few others, and perhaps because not old enough to be entirely corrupted by Court adulation, threw himself warmly into the arms of the party of reform, and the influence of its policy has been continually increasing from that day to this. The destruction of Josephinism, and a renewal of relations with Rome, formed, singularly enough, a prominent feature of this policy,—the Concordat being, in fact, only a religious *coup d'état*, intended to bring the Catholics of Westphalia, the Rhine, Provinces of Prussia, Bavaria, Poland, as well as the numerous anti-Protestant inhabitants of Würtemberg, Hanover, Saxony, and the minor German States under the direct influence of the Emperor, whom they were thenceforward to look up to, as the champion of *their interpretation* of the doctrine of religious liberty!

The first essential step towards commercial reform in Austria was, of course, to retrieve the exhausted finances of the Empire. The financial circles of Europe were filled with astonishment when it was announced, at the commencement of 1854, that the bankrupt Court of Vienna had resolved upon a loan of 500,000,000 florins—the whole amount to be raised within the Empire, by contributions from Austrian subjects. They were more astounded still to learn that the intrepidity of BACH, who suggested the scheme, had been rewarded with success, and that the whole sum had been obtained on more advantageous terms, and in a shorter time, than had been hoped for by its projector. This loan was the first movement towards rescuing Austria from its sunken condition, but the vast expenses for the army of the following year prevented its enabling either Government or the Bank of Vienna to renew operations upon a specie basis, and BACH was called upon for a fresh plan of raising ready money, which should accomplish that result. The details of this second scheme are most instructive and interesting, as they consisted of nothing less than doing what had never before been attempted on the European Continent—transferring the duty of internal improvements from the State to individuals, and at a blow introducing the most ultra-Democratic practice, upon this subject, which is advocated even in the United States.

Simply enough, the Austrian Government resolved to sell to a company of bankers a large portion of all the railroads of the Empire, and thus, at the same time, stimulate private enterprise, and enable the State to assume the financial position which it had lost by the mismanagement of an *effete* despotism. This plan has already partly gone into effect, and though it may be doubted whether even the large amount raised would be sufficient to enable the Bank of Vienna to resume specie payments unless assisted by the *crédit mobilier* system, which is also being essayed, it has at least restored confidence in the energies of the Empire, and relieved the Government from the position of monetary anarchy into which it was plunged less than eighteen months ago.

In 1848 measures were proposed by the revolutionary party to suppress the feudal rights of the nobles. The restored Imperial Government, [illegible] has continued [illegible] all subjects equal in the eyes of the law; the Austrian civil code, resuscitated in 1848, having been confirmed in 1852. Restrictions on commerce have been everywhere removed. A network of railroads has been pushed across Hungary to Temesvar; through the Bohemian capital to the Northern frontier; to Trieste; into every corner of Lombardy; and when those in progress shall have been executed, no country on the Continent will outstrip Austria in rapidity of communication. The annual exports of Hungary have increased within seven years over fifty per cent.; and by the adoption of a liberal and really free-trade system, Austria has, to its most eastern extremity, become annexed to commercial Europe, and Bohemia placed upon the highway from the Atlantic to Asia.

It is amusing to take up recent Austrian pamphlets, and, in the newly awakened zeal for trade and commercial expansion, read that the hostility of England, and even the United States, against the Court of Vienna, is caused by *jealousy*, lest Austria should outstrip us in commerce! Alas, poor Austria! We much fear most Americans have yet to learn that when such a despotism has existed, trade, unshackled by bureaucratic supervision, is permitted to be carried on at all. Yet, we sincerely rejoice that some good thing, even if awakened by fear, can be done by the House of Hapsburg, and are willing to consider Freedom conceded as a favor, to be better than no Freedom at all. Among the most recent items of intelligence from Europe is the fact that strenuous endeavors are being made to establish direct commercial relations between Austria and the United States. This is a good sign, and we may perhaps see before long, and not far off in the distance, a statesmanlike sagacity in the new *régime* at Vienna, which will forever dissolve the connection of the Empire with the anti-commercial despotisms of the Old World.

Street-Opening.

There are probably few if any subjects of greater and more continually increasing importance to the tax-payers of the City of New-York, than the systematic scheming for plunder, which has been carried on from year to year by jobbers and contractors, in connivance with some of the heads of departments, in connection with the real or supposed necessity for opening, grading, paving and curbing new streets and avenues, in and near our metropolis. The outcry which was made a few years ago against those who then preyed upon the City Treasury, had less for its effect the correction of the evils then existing, than to arouse the attention of swarms of political corruptionists to the fact that the field for their enterprise was far wider and larger than had been imagined, and that millions of booty, within their reach, had been hitherto employed for legitimate purposes, which might have aided to swell the amount of their ill-gotten gains. Since then, especially within the last five years, robbery has been made a department of City political science; its various branches have been classified; its capabilities of development experimented on; and fresh fields are being continually explored for the benefit of the new and old hordes of spoil-seekers, who have made it their vocation to fatten upon the vitals of the municipal carcass. Thus the late Street Commissioner, among others, was enabled to administer his office as he did: and, under his supervision, a power of testing the patience and capacity of tax-payers was created, which threatens, unless a remedy be found, to overwhelm us in debt, and reduce our City affairs to deplorable anarchy.

The general principle upon which the practice of street-opening is based is the paramount welfare of the whole community. Some individuals must generally, in a degree, suffer, while others are benefited. Provision is therefore made that those who are damaged shall be recompensed, and that those whose property is increased in value shall be assessed in proportion. In order to procure the opening of a new street or avenue, any person or persons who may deem such a measure requisite, must make application to that effect, by petition, to the Common Council; and, if that body see fit to grant their request, it applies, through the Counsel of the Corporation, to the Supreme Court for Commissioners to make awards and assessments. The Commissioners named by the Supreme Court having performed their task, copies of their report, confirmed by the Court, are filed in the office of the County Clerk, and of the Street Commissioner. The Common Council then fix the time for opening—the Charter requiring that the work shall be performed by contract, and given to the lowest approved bidder. The assessments upon the property supposed to be benefited at the same time commence; and the Act of April 16, 1852, entitled "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to issue Assessment Bonds," provides that it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, from time to time, to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary, upon bonds to be paid from the collections made on the assessment lists. This power, vested in the Comptroller, to issue bonds, is unlimited, and their security has no other measure than the sum total of the assessments upon property which is legally made. No provision exists, nor is any power bestowed upon the Corporation, to pay these bonds in any other way from the City Treasury. The City Charter, moreover, prohibits the assessment of any property beyond half its value, as stated in the report of the City Assessors of the previous year, so that bonds over and above this legal aggregate have no worth whatsoever; and the effect of their over-issue by a corrupt Comptroller would be to disgrace our municipal credit beyond redemption. Under the direction of Mr. FLAGG, we have no apprehension of such a catastrophe; but we fear to contemplate what might be the consequences of the probable conduct of a spoil-seeker in his position.

Under pretext of enabling poor contractors to compete for the work of opening streets, the Common Council passed an ordinance in December, 1854, drawn up at the express instance of a few jobbers, the first section of which provides as follows:

"Whenever any contract shall be made hereafter, by any of the departments of the Corporation, the amount whereof is to be afterward collected by assessments from the property benefited by the work to be done under said contract, it shall be the duty of the head of department making such contracts to cause to be inserted therein a clause that as the work progresses, payments will be made to the contractors, by monthly installments of *seventy per cent.* on the amount of work performed; and the head of department making such contracts shall forthwith file a true copy thereof with the Comptroller."

The remaining thirty per cent. is all that the Comptroller is permitted to reserve until the completion of the contract. Nevertheless, no great objection would need to have been alleged against this section, if its spirit had been really what it professes to be, viz.: the benefit of poor contractors. This is not, however, the case. Its sole intent was to secure, by means of the Assessment Bonds, seventy per cent. of all work done, in the pockets of the jobbers and their partners in the Departments, so that when the crash should come, tax-payers or capitalists who had purchased the Bonds, and not themselves, would be the losers. Mr. FLAGG, we believe it was, who foresaw the unlimited license to which this section would lead, and who procured the addition of the last section (§ 7,) of the Act, by way of safety-valve. It is as follows:

"This ordinance shall apply only to contracts of $10,000 and over. Contracts involving an expenditure of less than $10,000 may be paid by the Comptroller with assessment bonds, issued in accordance with the State law of April 16, 1852, in the manner prescribed by this ordinance, only upon the confirmation of the assessment by the Common Council.

And it is also hereby expressly provided, that, hereafter, when the Street Commissioner or Comptroller, or either of them, have reason to believe that the assessable property is insufficient to provide for its full payment by an assessment made in compliance with the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to have a certified statement of the valuation of the property fronting on the avenues or streets embraced in the ordinance, and if the sum required to complete the work is greater than the sum which can be assessed and collected from the property, the work shall not be put under contract, but all the facts, with the opinions of the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller in relation to the matter, shall be reported to the Common Council, to the end that the payment of all assessment bonds issued under this ordinance for the payment of contractors may be amply provided for by the property benefited by the improvement."

Why, it may be asked, should the Comptroller think it possible that he could "have reason to believe that the assessable property can ever be insufficient," or that "the sum required to complete the work" may be "greater than the sum which can be assessed and collected from the property," when the subject does not come under his cognizance at all, until long after both the City Assessors and the Commissioners of the Supreme Court, not to speak of the Common Council, have examined into the question of value? We regret to be compelled to say that the answer to this doubt affords the most lamentable proof of the frightful extent to which corruption has spread in relation to everything connected with our City Treasury. The first task of jobbers has, in fact, lately become to *procure false assessments*. This does not require disbonesty on the part of the Assessor. It simply needs that the conspirator should declare to the Assessor his willingness to pay a larger sum for property than it has been rated at! The real owner is no better off for an offer of which he is not cognizant; it swells the assessment aggregate, and the bleeding process is perfected. We know of an instance of bare-faced villany, with reference to property in the Eighth-avenue, which will astound real-estate and rock owners there, when all its details come to be known, as we understand they soon will be, in a report of Comptroller FLAGG. We hope to find space for a brief statement of some of these transactions, which will by no means edify, although it may enlighten the public.

Commissioner FUREY did not go out of office until he had endeavored to make such provisions, by contract, as would have filled his own pockets and those of his scheming associates, for five years to come. The Tenth-avenue, as well as the Eighth, was especially marked out as a scene for their plunder, and their object would have been inevitably effected, had not the Comptroller absolutely refused to open the bids which had been made for the work. All the preliminaries had been already settled, based upon the false estimates of a bad surveyor, who had been employed by the Street Department, in spite of the known fact that he had, on a previous occasion, made a report which differed 33,000 cubic yards from the actual survey! Mr. FLAGG, however, procured a certificate from the Clerk of Arrears of the valuation of all the lots fronting on the streets through which the portion of the Tenth-avenue to be regulated would pass, and having, at the same time, succeeded in obtaining an exact estimate of the lowest sum for which the work of grading could be done, became aware of the fact that an expenditure of $200,000 *beyond the half of the assessed value of the lots*, would be the least amount for which this useless job could be finished, even if the very lowest probable bid that could be offered were accepted! Of course he availed himself of the power conferred by section 7, of the Ordinance of December, 1854, and prevented this immense fraud from being practiced on the City. His report was made to the Common Council, and sufficient proof of the nefariousness of the plan that had been concocted, is contained in the fact, that hardihood has not been found among the valiant grabbers of either Board to dispute its facts or conclusions. The bids remain unopened up to the present hour.

There is no quarter from which there is reason to apprehend greater embarrassment to the City Treasury, and eventual losses to tax-payers, than the improvident manner in which contracts are entered into, and expenditures made under the head of "Street-Paving." It is the sequence to street-opening. In 1854, alone, the Street Department expended, under this item, one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand and eighty dollars; and the collections, during the same period, were only four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Comptroller closes his report on the Tenth-avenue case with words which we fear may prove prophetic if the warning they contain is not heeded. He says: "These operations, in a very few years, will burn the barren rocks of the City into assessment Bonds, and this roll up a debt of millions of dollars, which cannot be realized from the property, but which must come from a general tax on the City."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"La Spia" will be played to-night for the fifth time. It is the last night but one of the season, and for both reasons there should be a fine attendance. All admirers of the opera will be sorry to hear that Mme. LAGRANGE's engagement terminates with the present week.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The excellent spectacle of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp" will be played this afternoon, and on every evening of the week. It is seldom that pieces of this description are so carefully and magnificently produced. The dresses, banners, properties and scenery are alike admirable and authentic. "Aladdin" will be withdrawn after the present week, in consequence of the engagement of little CORDELIA HOWARD, the original "Eva" of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We commend the etertainment to our readers, as one worthy of their appreciation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Over Sixty Years Ago.

When GEORGE WASHINGTON was elected first President of the United States he moved to New-York and began looking around for a residence befitting his rank and station. At last he fixed upon the house No. 3 Cherry-street, and soon after took up his abode therein. This was in 1789, and great were the complaints that the President had fixed his residence so far out of town, way off on the road leading to the farm of Mr. RUTGERS. The objections which would be urged now would be rather different. The house was situated at about the corner of Dover-street.

The Vice-President lived up in Greenwich-road, (now Greenwich-street,) on the other side of town, while the different officers of the Government and the Senators and Representatives from the several States were scattered through the lower portions of the City. Thus, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the honorable Senator from Connecticut, was an inmate of the house No. 193 Water-street, near Fulton-street, while CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, the Senator from Maryland, lived in Smith-street, as Williamstreet between Old-slip and Liberty-street was then called. ROBERT MORRIS, the financier of the Revolution, and then Senator from Pennsylvania, lived at No. 39 Great Dock-street—that is, in Pearl-street below Hanover-square. Of the Representatives, two of the best known, FISHER AMES and THEODORE SEDGWICK, both of Massachusetts, lived together at No. 15 Great Dock-street. F. A. MUHLENBERG, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House, resided at Rev. Dr KUNZIE's, the pastor of the Lutheran Churches, No. 24 Chatham (now Park) row. Rhode Island had as yet neither Senators nor Representatives. SAMUEL A. OTIS, of No. 5 Wall-street, was Secretary of the Senate, and JOHN BECKLEY, of No. 19 Maiden-lane, Clerk of the House.

Hon. JAMES DUANE, residence No. 17 Nassau-street, then filled the chair which Mayor WOOD now occupies, and ROBERT BENSON, of Maiden-lane, filled the offices both of Mr. VALENTINE and of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY as "City and County Clerk." The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. RICHARD MORRIS, lived at No. 27 Nassau-street.

The Chamber of Commerce already existed, and JOHN BROOM, of No. 6 Hanover-square, was its President. Merchants lived over their warehouses then, and their clerks and apprentices boarded with them. The "Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves" was active, Hon. JOHN JAY, the revolutionary statesman, being its President. The St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, St. George's, and the German Societies had all been already founded, and Baron FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN was President of the latter. The "St. Tammany's Society, or Independent Order of Liberty," had recently been founded, and from the following statement of its aims, &c., seems to have been something of a Know-Nothing concern.

"This being a national society, consists of Americans born, who fill all offices, and adopted Americans who are eligible to the honorary posts of warrior and hunter."

WM. MOONEY was then the Grand Sachem of this rather exclusive society.

Coach hire was not as dear then as now. "To take up and set down one passenger within one mile, one shilling. Two passengers, two shillings. To the two-mile-stone and round by CUMMING's, (a tavern in Water-street,) for a party, &c., six shillings. Horn's Tour, eight shillings; Lake's Tour, ten shillings; and for each hour the carriage may be detained on the above routes two shillings. For waiting on company in the City, three shillings per hour."

In 1790 the Boston stage left Cortlandt-street on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leaving Boston on alternate days. To Albany it went on Mondays and Thursdays. There were several routes to Philadelphia, the fare being three dollars, about the same as now.

We have gleaned the foregoing curious information mostly from a copy of the City Directory for 1789-90. In the Historical Library there is one for 1786, but in the City Library we find them for every year since 1789. The Directory for 1786-7 was edited by "DAVID FRANKS, Conveyancer," and published by "STEPHEN KOLLOCK, corner of Wall-street and Water-street." From 1789 to '91, ROBERT HODGE, THOMAS ALLEN and SAMUEL CAMPBELL were the publishers. Then for four or five years WM. DUNCAN edited and T. and J. SWORDS published it. From 1796 till 1819 DAVID LONGWORTH conducted it. In 1819 JONATHAN OLMSTEAD published it, but in 1820 THOMAS LONGWORTH compiled it and continued till the edition of 1841. After that JOHN DOGGETT, JR., published it for 11 years, since when it has been in the hands of JOHN F. TROW.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

The New-York Historical Society held a regular monthly meeting last evening, in the chapel of the University—the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, in the Chair. The first matter of general interest that came up for consideration was a proposition to purchase three of the chairs occupied by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which are now in the possession of a relative of the late JOHN PINTARD. They can be obtained for $100 each. Dr. FRANCIS, while recommending their purchase, spoke with much feeling of the great services which had been rendered to various institutions in the City by Mr. PINTARD, and of the peculiar circumstances under which the relics came within the reach of the Society. The members resolved to purchase them by voluntary subscription, and, when the meeting adjourned, over $100 had been subscribed. As there was no paper to be read, the President stated that in lieu of one, Mr. MOORE, the Librarian of the Society, would read some documents of much interest. The first document read was a letter written by Lieut. Governor CADWALLADER COLDEN, dated September 1759, and one of a series reviewing the then recently published History of New-York, by WILLIAM SMITH; and the other, a description of New-York in 1755, by Governor THOMAS POWNELL, now the property of Mr. GEO. W. PRATT. Their age and the manner in which they were read, entitled them to the respect and favor with which they were received.

After the adjournment, the members ascended to the Library room, where the incvitable chocolate, coffee and sandwiches, were dispensed by the hand of Historical PETER, who, having been absent for sometime, met with a "warm welcome back," from his old friends and patrons.

☞ The New-York Bible Society is meditating the plan of publishing the Bible in newspaper form, for more general circulation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

For the preservation of my books and valables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAmander Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

OFFICE OF THE CONNECT MUTUAL [illegible]

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AF[illegible] Company, on the 1st of January, 1856, is published in accordance with the provisions of its Charter. Dividends on claims unadjusted, not [illegible]

From issues received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1855 [illegible]

Total Premiums [illegible]

Earned premiums during the year [illegible]
Less return premiums 74,164 25

Losses paid [illegible]
Losses ascertained or assumed but waiting proof 161,975 05

Reinsurance [illegible]
Expenses, commissions, loss of interest, and bonus on subscription notes 78,947 18

Profit [illegible]

ASSETS 29TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

Cash in bank [illegible]
Loans on stocks and bonds and mortgages [illegible]
Bills receivable, viz.:
Premium notes $346,196 74
Subscription notes in advance of premiums 422,897 81

Uncollected premiums and claims due the Company [illegible]

Total [illegible]

The Board of Trustees have this day
Resolved, That an interest of six per cent. on the [illegible] heretofore issued, be paid in cash to the holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of May [illegible]
Resolved, That a dividend of twenty per cent. be declared on the net amount of the earned premiums on the certificates for which to be issued on and after the [illegible] day of May next. By Order of the Board,

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Francis Cottenet,	John S. Williams,	G. Henry Keep,
Robt. Emmet, Jr.,	A. M. Lawrence,	John B. Kinsley,
Geo. F. Rumbardt,	Richard Irvin,	H. H. Grinnell,
Thos. Elgar,	Fred. G. Foster,	F. A. Schermerhorn,
C. H. Sands,	Geo. Christ,	J. L. Aspinwall,
John H. Hicks,	James Brown,	E. H. E. Lynde,
Corn'l K. Sutton,	N. D. Carlile	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Chas. Lamson,	Arthur Leary,	J. W. Haven,
Mort. Livingston,	Fred. W. Read,	John Aschbaum,
Eugene Dutilh,	Wm. S. Wilson,	E. F. Sanderson.
P. A. H. Renauld,	W. A. Platenius,	

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

LIVES SAVED.

It will be remembered by those who read the New-York Daily Papers of Saturday, March 29, that S. H. Knowlton, M. D., Senor Don Pedro, Dr. W. R. Cox, John Pierpont, and N. E. Peabody, Esqs., published a statement of the wonderful and mysterious effects of Ciadi's Peruvian, in restoring them from aggravated cases of dropsy, liver complaints, dyspepsia and cutaneous diseases. Probably no article ever received the same authentic and highly reliable testimony of cures of chronic and painful diseases, as the Peruvian SYRUP. The distressed and gloomy victim of physical prostration finds immediate relief. We are to-day able to add the following individual testimony:

LIVER COMPLAINT.

GURDIN ROBINS, Esq., of Hartford, says that—I had long been troubled by dyspepsia, vertigo, and sick headache. I found immediate relief as soon as I commenced to take the Peruvian Syrup; my weight increased 5 pounds with the second bottle.

BOILS.

After suffering for nearly a year with boils, some sixty in number, I find myself entirely cured by one bottle of Peruvian Syrup.

E. B. PRATT, Pres. of Union Life Ins. Co., Boston.

Dr. JOSE D'ESPINAR, President of the Society of Medicine, in Lima, writes—I am so well persuaded, that the Peruvian Syrup has contributed to enrich modern pharmacy, that I shall not hesitate to make use of it, in preference to any other medicine, when a tonic remedy is required.

NEURALGIA.

BOSTON, Oct 20, 1854.

A lady of my acquaintance who had suffered terribly with neuralgia, was entirely cured by two bottles of Peruvian Syrup, and restored to better health and spirits than she had enjoyed for ten years. F. T. GRAY.

CHRONIC DYSENTERY.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1854.

My wife has suffered two years with indigestion and chronic dysentery, which were immediately alleviated by taking the Peruvian Syrup. She is now in perfect health and can eat anything with impunity. M. ARMSTRONG.

After such evidence, the afflicted should not despond. You can procure a pamphlet, with full particulars, of our New-York agents Messrs. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

WILSON, FAIRBANKS & CO., Boston.

Sold by all first-class druggists.

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS,

BARNES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at small below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

A LATE ARRIVAL!

Crossley's Splendid Velvet and Tapestry Carpets,

THE NEW PATTERNS,

Mosaic Rugs, Velvet Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Court, and under the direction of Assignees and others: Nine building lots on 28th-st.; house and lot No. 134 West 33d-st.; two lots on 79th-st.; two houses and lots on 8th av.; two lots on 4th-av.; house and lot No. 271 Bleecker-st.; 41 fine building lots in Williamsburg; the handsome house corner of Henry-st. and 1st-place.; also, house and lot on Union-av., and two houses and lots on Wyth-av., corner of Morton-st., in the city of Brooklyn.

Maps of the above can be had at the Auction Rooms No. 7 Broad-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the only ones that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH& CO.'S, No. 25½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

A HACKNEYED IDEA.—GENIN PROFESSES, IN one respect, to be a "man of one idea." He started with the notion of making a better Hat than the ordinary $5 fabric for $4, and he sticks to it most dogmatically. As a proof of his obstinacy, he is now selling at 128 Nassau, his splendid Spring style for 1856, nor shall any remonstrance on the part of friends or foes prevent his persevering in his old and confirmed habit of offering the handsomest and best Hats at the lowest rates. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

AUTOMATON BIRD TREE FOR SALE.—It represents a hawthorn tree, amidst the snowy branches of which bright plumed birds flit from branch to branch, without the help of any visible mechanical assistance. The motions of the tiny songsters and their warblings are so natural that the spectator can hardly believe them to be artificial. The mechanism is concealed with a cloud, which set in motion every half hour. TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., No. 345 Broadway.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Statuary, &c. A large Eagle, suitable for store-fronts or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Separate system, with recitations. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

THOSE SUFFERING FROM BILIOUS ATTACKS, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find D. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure. Call at No. 198 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, No. 188 Front-st., and druggists generally.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. At the same time it will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 Broadway, offer for sale a large stock of Iron Bedsteads, of their own manufacture, of superior styles and workmanship. Also, Hat-Racks, Settees, Fire-Screens, &c. No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

H. L. LOVET WOULD INVITE THOSE THAT are gray and bald to call at No. 702 Broadway, and he will refer to Ladies and Gentlemen who have been gray and bald, now having perfect heads of hair as when young, by the use of his WAIPENE.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, const

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CARD.—The business of the present year has far exceeded any previous season. All its correspondents of their history have the subscribers been so completely overwhelmed with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING; but such is the extent of their facilities, and the completeness of their arrangements for the NEAT AND RAPID execution of orders, that all have gone through correctly, and given complete satisfaction to customers.

To meet the still greater anticipated demands, the proprietors have increased the efficiency of every department of their establishment, and confidently invite the favors of their friends and the public, promising faithfully to fulfill all promises, and to perform what some would call "impossibilities."

Remember—Every description of Printing, from the largest Book or Bill to the smallest Card or Label, is executed at this office.

CASH PRICES—TERMS CASH.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Corner Nassau and Spruce sts.
Tribune Buildings, entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

☞ Grub's and other Superior Manufactures—

LANCASHIRE AND SHEFFIELD FILES,
DIXON'S BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,
BRASS AND IRON MACHINE AND CAP SCREWS,
PATTERN LETTERS
For Founders and Stove-makers.
HACK SAW-BLADES,
EMERY CLOTH AND EMERY PAPER,
MATERIALS FOR LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

☞ The Hair.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARE, T. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ Rushton's Pure Cod Liver Oil—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous affections ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Only at No. 15 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 423 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 139 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ A Word to Dyspeptics.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS is a sure remedy for dyspepsia in all its various forms, and general debility, having the highest testimonials ever given in favor of any medicine in the world.

BEADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. 136 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bonte's Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

Professors in Newark, New-Jersey—

New-York Dominus, New-York—

DEAR SIR: A number of your friends in this city, interested in the excellent course of your lectures recently delivered in Brooklyn, and believing they would be acceptable to the citizens generally, would respectfully request you to deliver a course in this city as soon as your convenience will permit.

We are, dear sir, your obedient servants,

Wm. Cullen Bryant,	Wm. Rankin, Esq.
Rev. A. D. Frankforter,	Jas. B. Pinneo, Esq.
Rev. G. A. Hallock,	Wm. S. Faloon, Esq.
Rev. H. J. Pohlier,	W. A. Whitehead, Esq.
Rev. James Scott, D. D.	Peter S. Duryee, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D.	Wm. A. Lum, Esq.
Rev. J. W. Poor,	Thos. T. Kinney, Esq.
Rev. T. Featherstone, Esq.	Sam'l Meeker, Esq.
Thomas E. Bond, Esq.	Jos. A. Halsey, Esq.
Courtland Parker, Esq.	H. N. Conger, Esq.
Jno. A. Darcy, M. D.	Thomas Sealey, Esq.
A. S. Pennington, M. D.	Edward Doughty, Esq.
J. Henry Clark, M. D.	Fred. G. Scriba, Esq.
Stuart C. Munn, M. D.	

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: For your flattering notice of my lectures recently given in New-York and Brooklyn, allow me to offer my cordial thanks.

It will afford me great pleasure to deliver the course on the "Chemical History of Creation, associated with the Sciences of Astronomy and Geology and their accordance with the Mosaic account," as early in the month of April as my arrangements can be completed.

I have the honor to remain your obliged and obedient servant,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

To the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Hon. Wm. Pennington, Hon. O. S. Halsted, Hon. H. J. Pointer, and others, of Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26, 1856.

DEAR SIR: The members of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city have for some time past been desirous of listening to your valuable series of lectures on the Chemical History of Creation, and the undersigned, in behalf of the Association, take pleasure in extending an invitation which they feel sure will be concurred in by our leading citizens, that you will at an early day deliver these lectures in Newark. With great respect,

ISAIAH PECKHAM,	HENRY C. FISH,
AMZI DODD,	J. C. WOODRUFF,
Jos. A. COEWIN,	JOHN M. LITTELL,
	Committee on Lectures.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 25, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to acquiesce in your polite request to deliver the course of four lectures on the *Chemical History of Creation.*

Your invitation is doubly gratifying, as I have just been honored with a similar request from a number of the prominent citizens of Newark.

With earnest hopes that the course may meet your anticipations, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

To Messrs. Isaiah Peckham, Henry C. Fish, Amzi Dodd and others, Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Newark, N. J.

N. B.—Due notice of the time and place at which the Lectures will be delivered, will be given as soon as arrangements can be completed.

☞ The Last Day.—$15 for a farm or building lot in that flourishing village of Lakeland, near Lake Ronkonkoma.—This opportunity should be improved by all desirous of a home. $15, payable in installments, secures such subscriber a deed for a farm from 2 to 20 acres, or a building lot 50 by 100 feet; equal to four City lots, in the division of farms and lots which will take place THIS MORNING. There is never can be his own landlord, and realize all the advantages of his improvements, without paying what he cannot low extravagant rent. Apply early, THIS DAY, to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

☞ Can You Speak? Yes. Then you can learn to do so in three Professor EDM. ANDRADE, and by pursuit is in no true in 97 cases out of 100. A free course of lectures will be delivered at Clinton Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 2, explanatory of the simplicity of the Professor's method, now so successfully taught by him at Clinton Hall, Clergymen, Sunday School Teachers, and others interested in Congregational singing are respectfully invited to attend. Illustrations and vocal singing by pupils. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Hankins & Duncomb—Will sell, THIS DAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to the highest bidder, 4 three-story houses and lots, Nos. 117, 119, 121, 123 North 6th, including the corner of 4th-st. Also, 1 lot on 4th-st., next adjoining; also, 1 lot on the corner of 4th and North 7th sts; also, 1 lot on the corner of 6th and South 5th-sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Terms easy—title indisputable. For maps, &c., inquire of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

☞ "In Love with his Cook!"—Well, no wonder for she was the new Gridiron, which draws all the smoke down into the fire and up chimney; cooks the meat entirely through without burning it; saves all the gravy, and meat shrinks 25 per cent., is a good preventative of dyspepsia, and conservator of health and temper in general, and costs only $3 to $3. Sold at No. 79 Duane-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 122 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ The Creditors of Olof Swedenborgh are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the office of GEO. B. GRANNISS, Room No. 19 Commercial Banking house, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 M. A general attendance is desired by the Committee appointed at the last meeting.

☞ Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Bottle—Buckingham's Dye of Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st. and 46 Ann-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at druggists and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound fluid extract of potash, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Price only $1 per bottle, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 122 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Minnesota Settlement Association.—Members are informed that all shares are $10 each, and all money is due THIS EVENING. The Association will organize April 15. Meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 104 Nassau-st. W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ New Ribbon Store.—No. 144 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Spring Ribbons in great variety. Also, a large assortment of French Flowers.
L. B. TEBBALS, Proprietor.

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NEWMAN'S, No. 539 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th sts.

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FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOT FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—No. 2 Saddle-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; 2 story, basement and cellar, and furnished throughout with every modern convenience. The walls are painted and papered throughout, and everything is in the most perfect order. The garden is supplied with fine fruit, rose bushes in great variety, &c. This most elegant residence will be sold at a decided bargain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LESS THAN COST—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th av., three stories, basement and counter-cellar, high stoops, balconies, &c., with all modern improvements; built in the best manner; sewerage is perfect, makes roof-water and connects with backhouse; everything in perfect order. Nos. 15 and 17, north side. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two 4-story, brown-stone English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the north side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary, one of the most desirable situations on the west side of the City. They will be rented at moderate rents to good tenants. Possession early in April. Apply at No. 289 West 21st-st., or No. 178 Front-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story, attic, and basement house, with two lots of ground, situated on Washington-av., near Lafayette, Brooklyn. The house is in excellent order, the lots contain a handsome flower-garden, and are well stocked with choice fruit trees, grape-vines, and shrubbery—the location one of the most desirable. For particulars and terms, apply to GEORGE MERRILL, No. 155 Maiden lane.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—Four first-class, four-story, brown-stone houses and lots, situated on 33d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. The houses are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and English basement house No. 46 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., has all the modern improvements arranged in the best manner, location is one of the best in the city. The front is brown-stone and Philadelphia brick. For terms, &c., inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 32 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—$7,500 REACH—For sale, two very neat three-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 384 and 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn; lots 23 by 100; houses 50 feet—three rooms deep; have hot and cold baths, gas, court-yards and balconies and every convenience; $4,000 on mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two superb brown-stone, English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on St. Felix-st., near Fulton-av. and Washington Park, and in the most fashionable neighborhood. Offered at the very low price of $4,500. $3,000 bond and mortgage. Apply to J. J. DRAKE, No. 20 Cortland-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A strictly first-class four-story brown-stone front house, on north side, house 25 by 63 feet all way up, lot 19; the cabinet furniture is elegant and nearly new. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES B GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water-closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 18th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for before May 1, 1856—a good three-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of three ferries. Terms easy. Apply to PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 49 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The 3-story basement and attic brick house No. 133 Pearl-st. 6 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; has gas, range and heater, and is in first-rate order. Inquire of S. W. BURTIS, corner of Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new three-story house, finished in good style; has gas, marble mantels, and range. Rent $250. Price $3,000. Only $500 cash required. Apply on the premises, No. 224 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 49 4th-st., between Bank and Troy sts. Range, bath, gas, &c. Price, $6,000. Apply to J. A. SHERMAN, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank, or on the prem ses.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On the north side of East 126th-st., near 2d-av.; contains all the modern improvements. Size 19 feet 8 inches, by 55 feet deep, lot 93 feet front. Price $7,500. For further particulars, apply at No. 160 16th-st. near 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William. Also Yacht, Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 106 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots with 2 farm-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 49th-st and 11th-av.; terms liberal. Inqure of C. C. ELLIS, No. 402 9th-av.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 56 feet deep, lots 88 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 8th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.

ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-street, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

J. L. DORRANCE & CO.—No. 83 Liberty-st., offer for sale:
1 House for sale or rent, Warren-st., Brooklyn.
2 Lots for sale, 2d-av., 50x100.
1 Lot for sale, 51st-st., 25x100.
4,000 acres Land in Iowa and Michigan.
1,134 acres Land in Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y.
160 acres Land opposite Hyde-park, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Farm, 145 acres, for sale in Wyoming County, N. Y.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the renting and sale of City and County property.
Land Warrants bought and sold.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000; No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for groceries, two drug stores, cottages and two lots on South 5th-st., $5,500. Cottages and houses to let.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—All lying between Fulton-av., Hanson-place, and Flatbush-av. viz: 18 on Hampden-st., 19 on Canton-st., 7 on St. Felix-st., 18 on Raymond-st., 17 on Navy-st., 20 on Lafayette-av., 16 on Fulton-av., 36 on Flatbush-av.
This property is now offered for sale for the first time, and a portion of it will be sold on very favorable terms. Title perfect. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

$11,000.—FOR SALE—That neat three-story brown stone house, and lot, No. 73 West 35th-st., near 6th-av. This house is in complete order and contains every convenience and $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., second story.

$6,250.—FOR SALE—That neat three-story brick house, and lot, No. 109 7th-st.; has bath, gas, &c., and will be sold at a bargain; $2,500 on mortgage, at 6 per cent. Also, house and lot No. 118 Hammond-st. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two first-class brown-stone houses, three stories, with finished attics, reservoir, bath rooms, water-closets, &c., 21 feet 5 inches by 46 feet; lot 112½ feet, with gardens, Nos. 253 and 261 Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. Also, the splendid mansion house, southwest corner Clinton and Carroll sts., with garden and building lots, where applications will be received.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of F. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., office No. 7.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF GEN. TOM THUMB.—In order to close the estate of the late SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, the fine family mansion situated in the delightful city of Bridgeport, Conn., is offered for sale. The house is 56 feet square and three stories and basement high, and built by days' work in the most substantial manner. The grounds (six acres) are laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees. The out houses, barn, carriage-house, woodhouse, &c., connected with the mansion, all were built only four years ago. Forty or fifty acres of land will be sold with the homestead if desired. A large portion of the purchase may remain upon bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, upon the premises, or W. H. BASSETT, No. 174 Pearl-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, two miles from the depôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 33½ acres, on which is a fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit;) mill and water privilege; from 7 to 8 acres good timber. For full particulars, apply to BALDWIN & DETMARS, No. 59 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, with a stable and carriage house, and four acres of land. A great variety and abundance of fruit will be sold or rented cheap. Apply to WELLS & CO., No. 1 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—First-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn, in pleasant locations and on favorable terms. Also, a 21 years' lease of a very desirable store in Maiden-lane, for sale cheap, and money to loan on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very productive farm of 75 acres near the depôt at White Plains; is admirably adapted to the culture of fruits; is in a healthy neighborhood. Apply to WELLS & CO., No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

LOT FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot on the east side of 2d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; rise 20 feet 3 inches front by 118 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 149 19th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large products. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, rain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

SMALL FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE ERECTED IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 23 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, twenty-two miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about five acres of excellent land in good stone fence, and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is in excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling house, 43x30, with an ex ension, two stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, such as hot and cold water, furnace, two ranges, &c.; also, a stable and carriage house of modern dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches &c. For price and further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and churches, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 20 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 335 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Astoria, L. I., one and a half miles from the village, containing three acres of land, stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and commanding an extensive view of L. I. Sound. a modern built cottage house, with all necessary out-buildings. 13 acres of land adjoining will be sold if required. Apply to JOHN LLOYD, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building, or to H. N. GAGE, No. 89 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, containing 3 acres of ground, about 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. The grounds are well laid out, a fine apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit in abundance. The house is surrounded by fine old shade trees. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 24 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 352 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property, a handsome cottage house in Flushing, L. I., situated on a fine lot 50 by 200 feet, making a fine garden spot. Said house contains nine rooms and is well finished throughout. For particulars, call at office of L. F. WILLIAMS, No. 69 Beaver-st., at 11 A. M., or 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND HALF AN ACRE OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Broadway, Yonkers, commanding an extensive view of the River, House 25x27 stories. Abundance of choice fruit as within a short distance of the Depôt and Steamboat landing. Apply to WELLS & CO., No. 1 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A large and beautiful country seat at Fishkill Landing, house and barn, brick; choice fruit trees, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRISON, on the premises, or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 2,035 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

VILLAGE RESIDENCES FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn.; several beautiful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; genteel improvements, fruit, flowers, &c., on Main-st.; shaded walks, elevated and healthy, churches, schools, &c. Prices from $1,500 to $3,700 each. Present owners going West. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy.
ELLIS POTTER, No. 299 Broadway.

BERGEN POINT.—A modern built house and lot for sale low on Bergen Point, containing 12 rooms; 200 yards from the steamboat landing, all built new the past Summer, in the best manner. If not sold by the 10th inst. will be to let. Terms easy. Apply to N. P. TODD, on the premises, or to
BEALE, MELICK & DEWITT, No. 30 Pearl-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 10 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 600 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FARM AND STONE COTTAGE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Ramapo River, 2 hours' from New-York via Erie Railroad, 3 miles from Ramsays or Sufferns depôt. It contains 122 acres, 50 in valuable woodland, 20 in very fine natural meadow, the remainder in pasture or arable land. Romantic scenery, clear spring water, sporting good, country healthy, access easy and frequent. The City morning papers to be had upon the premises by 9 A. M. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. MAXWELL, Room No. 9, 11 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—At Manorville, Long Island, 68 miles from New-York, containing 150 acres, with a house and barn and good orchard of grafted fruit. There is also a good water privilege on the premises, and a good location for the cultivation of the ozier willow, 30 acres of the farm being sold for that purpose. For particulars, inquire immediately of A. W. J. HELLIG, with D. B. Richard, No. 150 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat; or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1½ hours' ride from New-York City by railroad, and a few minutes' drive from a depôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden, with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. 56 William-st.

CORNER STORE AND LOT FOR SALE—On the southwest corner of Avenue C and 7th-st. The house is 3 stories, brick; lot 21x83. One of the best business corners on the avenue, now occupied as a grocery store. Will sell for $4,500, and leave one-half on mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of the new marble-front store, No. 117 Nassau-st. Has three years to run from May next. Consists of store, basement and cellar, 25 feet front, running through to Theatre-alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN WIGHT, No. 332 South-st.

CORNER STORE AND LOT FOR SALE—On the northwest corner of Avenue C and 6th-st. Price, $5,500, and half on mortgage. Also, seven 3-story high basement brick houses and lots on the westerly side of Avenue C, between 6th and 7th sts. Price, $6,000 each, one-half on mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

VILLA FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A handsome Italian villa, with six lots of ground, situated on Vista-av., about three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. The house is in excellent order and furnished appropriately for a genteel family. Gas and water are introduced into the house. The garden is tastefully laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., and there is a good barn and stable on the premises. The fruit can be purchased with the house, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, No. 93 Prince-st., N. Y.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3 4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very neat two-story and attic house No. 94 Vanderbilt-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. It contains 7 rooms, gas, with fixtures, speaking-tubes, water in kitchen, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $300. Possession on the 1st of May. Will be rented to a small family only. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Brooklyn City cars run within half a block of the house. Apply to S. W. BURTIS, No. 101 Myrtle-av.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES IN BROOKLYN TO LET—On 23d-st., Brooklyn, a convenient family residence, containing 12 rooms, numerous pantries, bath-room and under-cellar; fine lawn, forest trees, hawthorn hedges, extensive kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees, fine grapery, pasturage and stabling. Inquire of E. MARTIN, No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York. Cars leave the Fulton and Hamilton-av. Ferries every five minutes.

HOUSE AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story brick house and store No. 53 6th-av. Also the stores Nos. 730, 732, 734 and 736, on the east side of the 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., next block above the railroad depôt. Also, two lots of ground fronting on 51st-st., next to the corner of 8th-av. Rents moderate to good tenants. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

HOUSES TO LET—The two new three-story and attic brick dwelling-houses on the north side of 19th-st., two doors west of the 9th-av.; also, the two three-story and attic houses Nos. 264 and 262 West 20th-st.; these houses are replete with every convenience; also, the store and dwelling No. 139 9th-av. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 75 Liberty-st., or 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good assortment of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is 25x60 feet, three rooms deep; has furnace, gas, (fixtures belong to house,) bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two-story house, situated on 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath, &c., and large yard. Also, a 3-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d av. and 105th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 106th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, in complete order and a desirable location, situated on Carlton-av.—the eighth house south of Fulton-av. Railroad. For further particulars, inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS & CO., No. 148 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses replete with every convenience; are near the ferry, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at Office corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern three-story house No. 172 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has good basement, under-cellar, gas fixtures and bath. Fine location. Rent $350. Apply on the premises, or to D. H. GREGORY, No. 34 West 22d-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A well-finished English basement house, No. 202½ West 22d-st. Rent $750. Also, a very pleasant cottage, situated in 123d-st., (Harlem,) near 5th-av. Rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 77 White st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A fine house opposite one of the Squares, in good neighborhood, with all the modern improvements, in first-rate order. Rent very low. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner of 14th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 150 West 50th-st., with modern improvements. Convenient to 8th-av. cars or Broadway stages. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house, No. 93 Sackett-st. Apply to C. S. WATEOUS, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE TO LET, CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN—One of the most desirable residences (fourth south of Myrtle-av.) on this beautiful avenue; house 26 by 38, with 8 lots highly improved ground, grapes, fruits, and flowers in abundance—stable in the rear—and all in good order. To a desirable family would be rented for $1,000. Apply at next residence south, or at No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—Of the late BENJ. CHURCH, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad. The house is large, in fine order, and beautifully situated, fronting the green. The premises consist of two acres of land, with orchard, garden, out-houses, &c. A desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to R. M. PETERS, Esq., on the premises, or to BENJ. CHURCH, No. 45 Pearl-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO LET—In a very desirable location, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath, range, &c., to a small family of grown persons. Possession immediately if desired. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 44 East 11th-st. between 2d and 3d avs. References exchanged.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The owner of a large house, his family consisting of three persons and servant, would let to a small family the second-story, consisting of four rooms and one room in the third-story, house nearly new, in a genteel neighborhood, all the modern improvements, &c. Possession immediately. Rent $325. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The second floor and basement of house No. 256 West 32d-st., 3d door west of 9th-av., rent $228. Also, the 4th floor, to a small family. Apply on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A part of a three-story brick house, in a pleasant neighborhood in the VIIth Ward, well adapted to a genteel family. Terms moderate. Apply to JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

LECTURE-ROOMS TO LET.—The two large and commodious lecture-rooms in the College Buildings corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. will be let to religious societies for Sunday services, and also to associations for the evenings of week days. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

LOWER PART OF A LARGE HOUSE TO LET—Consisting of two parlors, one extension room, two bedrooms, kitchen, dining-room and a washroom, with Croton water, &c. Rent $275 a year. Inquire in the paint store, No. 366 6th-av., between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET.—The upper part of the spacious and airy building No. 414 Broadway, now occupied as a portion of the New-Haven House. Inquire of
THORN & OWEN, No. 414 Broadway.

TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated near Riverdale station, two miles south of Yonkers. The house is new, large and very convenient, supplied with the purest spring water, has furnace, range, hot and cold water bath, water closet, &c. Handsomely papered and painted the past season, and in perfect order. Six acres of land well shaded and handsomely laid out, on which is all kinds of fruit, good gardens, &c. Out buildings convenient, ice-house filled, fountain in front of house, &c. Time from Chambers-st. one hour and ten minutes. The subscriber has lived on the place eight years, doing business in the City, and can guarantee its perfect salubrity. Would like to meet with a person wishing to purchase such a place, if it suited them. Possession can be had at any time. For further particulars, apply to C. W. SIMMONS, 108 Chambers-st.

TO LET—In the new white marble building No. 94 Bowery, between Grand and Canal sts., the first, (front part of the second,) also the third and fourth floors, above the store occupied as a silk and dry goods business. These eligible floors are 25 feet wide by 90 feet in depth; as a first rate and central business stand are unsurpassed; and are suitable for either piano and music establishment, straw and millinery goods trimming and fringe manufactory, mantillas, clothing house, or any other kind of retail, wholesale, or manufacturing business. Rent moderate. Inquire next store at M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S ribbon store, on the corner.

TO LET, IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A very desirable dwelling house, in Jersey-st., opposite Christ Church; the house is large and in good repair, is well calculated for a first-class boarding house, or for the residence of a large family; attached are a fine garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and four or five acres of good land; communication with the City by railroad or water nearly every hour of the day. For further particulars and terms, apply on the premises, or to W. DE GROOT, No. 130 Front-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—At No. 390 Broadway, near Walker-st., property well suited for a manufactory, furniture store, printing establishment, or other business purposes, 100 feet deep, 3 floors. (Key in the cigar store, adjoining.) Possession can be had 1st April. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—The above house is of brick, three stories and a half, is located in a pleasant neighborhood; is easy of access to either Atlantic or Wall-st. ferries, being not over three minutes' walk to either. This is a desirable opportunity for a small family contemplating housekeeping. Rent $650 per year. Parties renting the above are expected to purchase the gas fixtures and pay monthly in advance. If desired, possession can be had on the 15th of April. Address Box No. 3,246, New-York Post-Office.

SEVERAL BRICK DWELLINGS TO LET AT HOBOKEN—All within 10 or 12 minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession can be given immediately if required. Rents varying from $300 to $700. Inquire at the Land Office opposite the ferry landing.
W. W. SHIPPEN.

COTTAGES TO LET AT BUSHWICK, L. I.—Eight new and very handsomely finished two-story cottages, with marble mantels, sliding doors, and every convenience for a small genteel family, fronting on Springterrace, corner of Meeke and Kingsland avs., about 1¼ miles from Grand-st. ferry, Williamsburg, and ¾ of a mile from Green Point ferry. A line of stages from Peckslip and Grand-st. ferries pass by the houses. Rent low, $300 per year. Apply to S. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Five large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $235. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A neat, two-story frame cottage, in good order, Venetian blinds, &c., on 142d-st. between 8th and 9th avs., with full lot of ground, respectable neighborhood. Price only $1,200, terms very easy. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COTTAGES ON THE SHORE AT S. I. TO RENT.—A large stone cottage containing 17 r

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRKETT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FIFTY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND, ON THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVS., BETWEEN SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-SECOND AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, BY AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

9 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 75th sts.,
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 75th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on south-east corner of 2d-av. and 74th-st.
4 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th st.
8 lots on north side of 72d st.
4 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
4 lots on west side of 3d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
4 lots on south side of 72d-st.
4 lots on west side of 4th-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
4 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

STEPHEN RANDEL, Auctioneer.

BLANCHARD, DUNCOMBE & SMITH—Office No. 14 Pine-st., corner of Nassau-st. Commodious Trade Sale Rooms, New-York—WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, peremptory sale of four valuable three-story brick houses and lot, and also three desirable building lots (two of which have the corner lots) in the city of Brooklyn, late Williamsburg. BARKER & DUNCOMB will sell at auction the following property, viz.:

ON NORTH SIXTH-STREET—Four three-story brick houses and lot, corner of 4th-st., known as Nos 117, 119, 121 and 123 North 6th-st.—the corner occupied as a grocery. Each house 18x40 feet; size of lots 36x39 feet. These houses are almost new.

ON FOURTH-STREET—One building lot well fenced, wood-house on the rear of the lot. $400 on bond and mortgage.

Also, one lot on the corner of North 5th and 5th n'sts.

Also, one lot on the corner of North 7th and 4thsts.; each lot 20 by 80 feet.

For terms of sale, maps, and additional information, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BLOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, carved parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, rich and costly parlor suites, covered in brocade, satin brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, several thick French plate pier and oval mirrors, rich oval mantel mirrors, choice oil-paintings, &c. We invite the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing, to view the articles previous to sale. First floor will be arranged with rich parlor furniture, mirrors, &c.; carved tête-à-tête, sofas, easy and Voltaire parlor chairs, several dozen mahogany parlor chairs, rockers, divans, ottomans, &c., mahogany and walnut extension dining tables, 14 feet long, suites of walnut and other ornamental oak sideboards, carved oak dining-room chairs, in green plush and morocco; mirror-door etageres, centre, pier and side tables, with an endless variety of other styles. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Also, a lot of second-hand furniture.

At 12 o'clock, five rich carved rosewood 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Ward, executor of Gideon Ostrander, deceased:

AVENUE C—1 lot on east side of Avenue C, 80 feet north of 3d-st., with building thereon 20x30 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE—1 lot N. E. corner 4th-av. and 109th-st. 20x80 feet.

THIRD AVENUE AND NINETY-STREET—3 lots on north side 100th-st., 25 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet.

Pew No. 18 in the Market-st. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the same executor:

40 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.....$65 each
40 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....$35 each
20 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE OF A LARGE AND SEASONABLE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTADORO, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock manufactured for the trade, a large and fashionable assortment of spring and summer clothing, comprising in part, cassimere, cloth, sbarcca, drapete, linen, Marseilles and linen duck coat and sack coats; silk, satin, Valencia, linen and Marseilles vests; French doeskin and English cassimere cloth, linen and Marseilles pants; together with French broadcloths, plain and fancy cassimeres, linen drilling, cassinettes, cassimeres, doeskins, black and fancy silks and serges, satins, draperies, alpaccas, Marseilles and linings, shirts and drawers, pongee silk bdkfs., black silk cravats, &c. The attention of the trade is called to the above sale, as the goods are made up and trimmed in the best manner and style. By order of JOHN T. STEWART, Deputy-Sheriff

JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.

Also a large lot of Children's clothing.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., elegant Brussels carpets, French plate pier glasses, window curtains and shades, rosewood marble-top pier and centre tables, elegant suites carved rosewood parlor furniture, consisting of eleven pieces, covered in brocatel; rosewood etageres and canterburys, mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chair in hair cloth; mahogany marble-top centre and pier tables mahogany extension dining tables, mahogany and maple cane-seat chairs, mantel and pier ornaments, bronzes and enamelled gas chandeliers and brackets, English oil-cloth, Brussels stair carpet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany French and high-post bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, bedroom chairs, hair mattresses, palliasses, bedding, &c. Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE of the stock of McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, who retire from the business on the 1st of May.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms No. 455 Broadway, a most valuable assortment of warranted first-class rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut parlor, hall, library and dining room furniture. Also, a large assortment of their unsurpassed cottage chamber suites. All of which must be sold without regard to cost, prior to that time, offering great inducements to those who require the best class of articles. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms: under $300, cash; over $300, approved indorsed notes at four months.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, on Staten Island, viz.: On Spring Hill, Staten Island, in the township of Castleton, on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse Tavern, and known as Schimpfi's (formerly Pinkney's) Farm, consisting of about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings, erected by the late owner without regard to cost. The property has upon it many splendid views and sites, suitable for country seats, and is well watered from a brook, of which there is an abundance, so that this property would afford ample opportunity for manufacturing purposes, as breweries, &c. For further particulars apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot on south side West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 71. The house 25x80 feet, and finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements. Lot, 25x98 feet 9 inches. $8,000 can remain permanently. For cards of admission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 2d-av.—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting of rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes and chairs to match, covered with brocatel; mahogany chairs and sofas, hair-cloth seats; piano and stool, ottomans, marble-top centre tables, velvet and tapestry carpets, satin de laine curtains, lace do., mantel ornaments, girandoles, gas fixtures, China and glassware—together with a variety of other household articles. Catalogues at the sale, and every article must be delivered and paid for in current money on the day of sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CITY-MADE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 79 Warren-st. The furniture is composed of rosewood, mahogany and walnut, and consists of parlor-suites, bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, extension-tables, centre and other tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pier glasses, oil-paintings, statuary, decorations, fine silver ware, dinner and tea sets of fine French China, &c., &c. Sale positive. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer

BY S. BOGART—Store corner Frankfort and William sts., FRIDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 37 and 39 Barclay-st., the entire household furniture contained in the above large five-story houses, consisting of a large and extensive assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture of every description contained in 55 rooms, together with kitchen utensils with which the sale will commence. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, on Staten Island, viz.: On Spring Hill, Staten Island, in the township of Castleton, on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse Tavern, and known as Schimpfi's (formerly Pinkney's) Farm, consisting of about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings, erected by the late owner without regard to cost. The property has upon it many splendid views and sites, suitable for country seats, and is well watered from a brook, of which there is an abundance, so that this property would afford ample opportunity for manufacturing purposes, as breweries, &c. For further particulars apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

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ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, (this) day, at 10 A. M., a farm of 3¾ acres, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH BRADFORD, deceased, situate on Bayley Plains, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, on the line of the Central Railroad, 2½ miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City. On the farm are a good two-story house, with kitchen attached, barn, carriage house and other buildings; a good well of water by the door; apples, cherries, quinces, currants, &c., and is a very desirable location for a gentleman's residence. Terms made known on the day of sale.

The above sale is adjourned to THURSDAY, the 3d April, inst., same hour and place.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court entered on the 9th day of February, inst., I, JACOB MONTROSS, a Receiver, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction, on the corner of 23d-st. and 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the property and effects of a line of stages known as the Spring-st. and Catharine Ferry Line of Stages, with Excuses, good-will, coaches, sleighs, horses, harness, and all other effects and property of said stage line wherever situated.

JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1856.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, shave regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 82 and 84 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At No. 152 West 21st-st., consisting of the entire parlor, dining room, chamber and library furniture of the house.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, the splendid and costly furniture of the above residence, to which he invites special attention, all of which will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues are now ready. The furniture consists in part of full seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, a fine instrument, used but 7 months, 3 large and elegant French pier and mantel mirrors, rich velvet and Wilton carpets, suite elegant rosewood parlor furniture, 9 pieces covered in rich brocade with covers; 1 double suite do., consisting two sofas, &c., covered in tapestry; 1 do. in maroon velvet, all these suites were made to order and are of the best description; richly carved rosewood centre and pier tables, lady's French secretary, richly inlaid; 2 superior marble-top rosewood etageres, with French mirror fronts, escritoires and music cabinets lined with satinwood, solid rosewood reception and tête-à-tête chairs in satin and tapestry, brocade and lace curtains, French shades, Turkish and reclining chairs in satin, costly mantel vases, bronzes, statuary, splendid chandeliers and gas fixtures, Parisian clock, French bleur-d'-ficss with marble top, a number of valuable oil-paintings in rich frames, armoires with French mirror fronts, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, all made to match throughout; solid rosewood bedsteads, marble-top rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, costly China toilet sets, invalid chairs, &c., 20 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rosewood secretary book-case, library do., with all the elegant dining-room furniture, extension dining-table opens 16 feet, dining-room chairs, side-board, rich silver ware, cut-glass and ruby ware, silver and ivory cutlery, elegant dinner set, 210 pieces, &c., with a large quantity of superior mahogany furniture of every description, English oil-cloth, elegant marble-top hall stand, velvet and Wilton stair carpets; also, the culinary department, with which the sale will commence. Everything in the house is to be sold without reserve, and a deposit required of every purchaser.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an interest:

NEW-YORK.—House and lot No. 589 Grand-st. Four houses and lots on West 30th-st., near 10th-av. Two houses and lots Nos 168 and 170 East 32d-st. One lot on 115th-st., near Avenue A. One lot on 16th-st., near Avenue B. Five houses and lots on 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Three houses and lots Nos. 11, 13 and 13 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st. One lot on South 4th-st., near 6th-st. House and lot corner 3d and South 1st sts. Four lots on South 5th-st., near 1st-st. Also, two lots on South 5th-st., with house and stable. House and lot on 5th-st., near Division-av. Three lots on the corner of Division-av. and 5th-st. House and lot No. 164 South 1st-st. Houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 South 4th-st. The splendid building known as the Odeon, on 5th-st. Two lots on the corner of South 4th and 5th sts.; adjoining the Odeon.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, to close an interest, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists and others that are desirous of making profitable as well as permanent investments. The terms will be liberal and the titles unquestionable. For more full descriptions of the sale and lithographic maps, apply to

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of the estate of Catharine Cozine, the following described property, viz:

Broadway—5 lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

56th-st.—6 lots on the south side of 56th, in rear of the above.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER A. HEGEMAN,
CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—The lot of land, together with the three-story first-class brown stone front house thereon, with high basement, and court-yard in front, situated on the northerly side of Third-place, Brooklyn, 60 feet west of Court-st, Lot 20 feet front and rear by 133 feet 5 inches deep. The house is 50 feet deep, and furnished with all modern improvements: range, boilers washtubs, bath-rooms, reservoir, gas, speaking-tubes, hot-air furnace, marble mantels, &c. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any time previous to sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—At No. 81 Nassau-st., of household goods, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; not an article but can be relied upon, as custom made, and will be sold without reserve, to close accounts, consisting of 20 hair mattresses, 25 bedsteads, 12 feather beds, &c.; extension tables, dressing and plain bureaus, book cases, sofas, second-hand dining tables and piano-forte, hall stands, cribs, cradles, ottomans, 12 easy chairs on castors, 12 rockers, 6 dozen parlor chairs, lounges and lounge bedsteads, oval and square mirrors, paintings, centre sofa and card tables, clocks, salamander safes and counting house desks, work and washstands, suite of parlor and chamber furniture, plain and fancy covering. N. B.—Storage free until first day of May. Boxing by experienced hands. Ladies attended as well as gentlemen at this establishment.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDERWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, &c., viz., sofa tête-à-tête, arm and Gothic chairs, marble-top centre, side, and pier tables, mahogany and secretary library book-cases, 21-day clocks, mantel ornaments, vases, &c., mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, carpets, crockery, wash-stands, &c. The attention of the trade is particularly invited to the above.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS—On 2d and 3d avs., and 70th, 71st., 73d, and 74th sts. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. They are mostly covered with beautiful forest trees, are near Hamilton-square and Central Park. It is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. Title perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—Of a family leaving the City. A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, 3d, at 10½ o'clock, at the large house No. 118 Prince-st., a general assortment of handsome household furniture, including piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China, glass and plated wares, mantel ornaments, beds, bedding, linens, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The whole being the property of a family leaving the City. Terms cash; and deposites required in all cases. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

N. COOPER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT—No. 196 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.—N. COOPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a valuable house and lot on the southerly side of Nassau st., 64 feet 9 inches westerly from Hudson-av.; lot 17 feet 5 inches by 65 feet; the house is of brick, two-story and attic, basement and sub-celler, with slate roof. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, at No. 65 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John—Second-hand and new furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Catalogue of parlor, chamber, hall and dining-room furniture, carpets and kitchen utensils, the whole to be peremptorily sold; making this sale worthy the attention of parties in want of good furniture for private use, and the trade. For particulars, see *Herald*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane a large variety of the finest and newest varieties of standard roses, adapted to our climate, warranted true to name and selected with great care, without regard to cost, by D. BOLL, corner of Broadway and 50th-st.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF STAGE ROUTE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, THIS DAY, April 2, at the corner of 10th-av. and 32d-st., at 12 o'clock M., the stage route, horses, stages, &c., known as the 10th-av., Catharine Ferry and Spring-st. line of stages. By order of JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

JOHN D. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., 350 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods, adapted to country or City trade; also, a large lot of seasonable goods, damaged.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
Store No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, April 3, at 1½ P. M., at No. 316 Gold-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, Voltaire and parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, Brussels and three ply carpets, oil-cloth, mirrors, paintings, chamber furniture, &c.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on THURSDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, carpets, beds and bedding.

E. TEFFLER, Deputy. E. LOTT, late Sheriff.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Some desirable securities will be offered.

HOUSE AT YONKERS AT AUCTION.—A fine large double house, situated on the Warburton-av., in the village of Yonkers, late the residence of Samuel Lawrence, deceased, will be sold at auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, at said house, on MONDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at noon. The house is new, situated in the best neighborhood in the village, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and steamboat landings, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River. Sale positive, and title indisputable. For further particulars apply in the village of Yonkers, at the office of WM. W. SCRUGHAM.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON.—AUCTION SALE—On THURSDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises lately occupied by CHARLES L. VOSE, near the saw mill river, adjoining the estate of Wm Austen, Esq., all the household furniture, consisting of 3 sets of cottage bedroom furniture, complete, and almost new, walnut bedsteads, dining and centre tables, chairs, oil-cloth, matting, kitchen furniture, sofas and settees, bedsteads, &c., &c., &c. Also ploughs, chains, hay cutter, shovels, crowbars, forks, 1 light wagon, 1 farm wagon, harness, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation, which are to be leased from the 1st day of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, by MILLER & MORRIS, Auctioneers, for the term of five years. The number and location of the Piers and Slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers may be seen at the same place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain.
PETER P. VORHEES, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Ch. F. C. S. Councilmen, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st. will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, a number of horses, suitable for all purposes; also, single and double harness, wagons, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THOSE WHO HAVE REALIZED

The wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy for purifying the blood in cases of Scrofula, Scorbutic or Cutaneous Eruptions, readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system, promotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both of them under 5 years of age. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. Please call and get a bottle of it; but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of disorders in the human system.

In order to give some idea of the wonderful rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the patronage of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $8 each, or four cases in one for $3, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by BARCLAY & Co., No. 25 Barclay-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary beyond description, in youth, manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, cures, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here ofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S LED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192

New-York Daily Times

A DISPUTED COMPTROLLERSHIP.

Giles vs. Flagg.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Emmet.

TUESDAY, April 1, 1856.

The case of the people *ex re* John Giles, the Know-Nothing aspirant for the Comptrollership, against Asariah C. Flagg, the present incumbent of that office, came up for trial yesterday before Judge Emmett, of Poughkeepsie, and a jury. The cause of action is a claim on the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Giles, that he, himself, was elected by a majority of votes to the office for which he and Mr. Flagg were rival candidates at the last election. Messrs. Ambrose L. Jordan, James T. Brady, and ex-Judge J. W. Edmonds appeared as his counsel, with Graham & Co. as attorneys. The defendant is represented by Charles O'Conor, and W. M. Evarts; Messrs. Green and Tilden acting as his attorneys. The following gentlemen, whose names were called on from the list of struck jurors, were sworn *en masse*: Edward Lange, Edward Jones, Hugh Auchincloss, James Gallatin, Edward Macomber, Aquila J. Stoughton, Edward J. Coding, Gabriel Meade, Henry Grinnell, Henry H. Elliot, Alfred D. Dorr, Anson D. F. Randolph.

Ex-Judge Edmonds opened the case for the plaintiff. He stated at length the alleged facts, on which Mr. Giles relies as establishing his right to the office of Comptroller. Every step, he said, during the progress of the last election, was marked by fraud, beginning to end, was probably scrutinised with as much closeness as any election we have ever had in this City. The result of the election, as declared by the County Canvassers, put Mr. Flagg into office by 179 votes. The plaintiff claimed, that Mr. Giles himself had the majority of votes, and that the County Canvassers erred in declaring that Mr. Flagg was elected and Mr. Giles defeated. It was the purpose of the counsel for the plaintiff, to lay before them (the Jury) the whole evidence that bore on his case. Among other things which were admitted, the plaintiff averred, that according to the returns of the District Inspectors and the County Canvassers, it was certified that Mr. Flagg had 24,813 votes, and Mr. Giles 24,134 votes, giving Mr. Flagg a majority of 179. They then averred that there were actually cast for Mr. Giles, in one of the districts of the City, 316 votes, and for Mr. Flagg 186, while the returns gave the 316 votes to Mr. Flagg and the 186 to Mr. Giles, reversing the fact, and thus giving Mr. Flagg a majority of 179 to which Mr. Giles was entitled. That averment was denied. The other averments were, for the most part, admitted. The simple question then, to be decided, was as to the number of votes actually given for their respective candidates in that particular district, which is the first district of the Nineteenth Ward.

The learned gentleman stated the points to which the testimony for the plaintiff would be given, and detailed the circumstances under which he supposed the mistake in reporting the numbers—for he did not say that it was anything but a mistake—might probably have arisen. The plaintiff had brought this action because the evidence he had sought in this manner, after his attention had been directed to the alleged mistake, was so clearly in his favor and so strong that he supposed there could be no escape from it in a court of justice. It was on these grounds that they would proceed to lay their case before the Jury.

Mr. Brady then rose and stated to the Court the facts contained in the answer.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mills was called and sworn.

Mr. Brady proposed to prove some matters of form, the first of which was the swearing, by Mr. Giles, on the 7th of January, 1856, to the oath of office before Mr. Whiting, who (Mr. Brady) having refused to receive it.

The fact was admitted, however, and the paper itself put in evidence.

It was admitted that the Mayor refused to receive and approve of Mr. Giles's bond for the proper discharge of his official duties. The bond itself, which was signed by William Pohl and Jahiel J. Post, was put in evidence.

The examination by Mr. Brady of the witness called to the stand was now proceeded with. Mills testified as follows: I resided in the month of November last in Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue; that was the Nineteenth Ward, First Election District; I was a voter of that Ward and District; I was present at the polls and attended the polls the biggest part of that day; the Inspectors of Election at that District were Crandall Rich, the Chairman, John S. Ketchum, and John Burke; Hugh M. Herrick and George W. Bolster were the Clerks; the election was held in Mr. Ketchum's house in Forty-second-street, near the Third-avenue; there were a Hard-Shell Democratic ticket, a Soft-Shell Democratic ticket, the American ticket, the Whig ticket, Reform ticket, and Republican ticket, all voted for at that election; the Republican and Whig tickets were separate in the nominees for State officers; I don't know about the City and County officers; there were a great many split tickets; they numbered three hundred in the City and County.

Mr. Brady explained that the witness meant to say that of the split tickets numbered three hundred, not that there were three hundred different classes of split tickets.

Witness continued—I was present at the closing of the polls that day; they commenced the canvass as soon as the polls were closed; the canvass was conducted part of the time by Mr. Ketchum, a part of the time by Mr. Ketchum; Mr. Rich acted as Chairman when Mr. Rich was away; the other Inspectors assisted; Mr. Burke was absent from but for a short time; they continued the canvass all through the night and next day till Wednesday evening; there was no intermission at all; the polls were both there; one of them might go out for a few minutes and come back again, but one of them was there all the time; the canvass was conducted in Mr. O'Brien's, where the election was held. I witness described the apartment, the furniture and the relative positions of the clerks and public on the diagram presented to him.] I saw there, he continued, during the whole canvass, with the exception of one ticket; that was the Assembly; they commenced to canvass the Comptroller's ticket sometime about twelve o'clock—eleven or twelve at night; I could not state the hour precisely; the inspectors opened the three boxes; counted the tickets before opening them to see if they tallied with the poll-clerk's entries; they commenced by laying the regular tickets, Democratic, Whig and Americans, by themselves in different piles; all ballots that were splits, or had names scratched out, or were irregular, were put in a pile of split tickets; then they proceeded to count; the tally-clerk took one of the tickets from the regular pile, wrote the number of the ticket into the tally-list; the votes were counted and put to the regular tickets; I saw the original tally list on which the names were written at the time; these (the papers produced,) are the original lists; after the clerk had got down the name of the first ticket, they proceeded to count the votes for that party; then they took the next regular ticket in the same way, till they had got them all counted; when they got through with all the regular tickets, the poll clerks separated pieces of paper together, and as the names were called off, they were put down on this tally list, until they got them all down; these are the three pieces of paper; then Mr. Herrick, as one of the clerks, called round to Mr. Ketchum the number of regular votes, and he put it down on this tally list; Mr. Herrick called out from the regular tally list the number of votes that each candidate received to Mr. Ketchum; Mr. Ketchum put it into this list, and added them up at the end; I was standing right behind Mr. Herrick at the time; Mr. Burke was right behind Mr. Ketchum looking over his shoulders; Mr. Herrick was sitting at that time; I kept a note of some parts of that canvass; the head clerks, pretty much all in the City and county, Sheriff, Comptroller, and City Inspector; I drew them off from the books; I held my book in my hand, and took them down as they proceeded; I have that book in my pocket; the results for each candidate were announced as soon as they were added up from the tally list; beside the clerks, inspectors and myself, there were other parties present when the Comptroller's ticket began to be canvassed; there were not many, not more than ten or a dozen; I kept tally for the three highest candidates, Mr. Flagg, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Enos; I also recollect Mr. Hawse.

Q.—What was the number of votes for Flagg?

Mr. O'Conor objected to the question.

Mr. Brady said that before he would put that question he would ask one or two others.

Witness continued—I examined the tickets where I could see them; I was so close to the tickets that I could read the names; I saw each ticket as it was laid on its proper pile; I saw the tickets when the votes were called off and the number marked for the various candidates; I made my list before the announcement, by seeing them when they were being called off; I saw each vote.

Q.—Of those votes, how many were for Flagg and how many for Giles?

Mr. O'Conor again objected. The witness had not, he said, sworn that he had seen all those ballots.

Mr. Brady resumed his examination, and elicited from the witness the statement that he had seen each ticket.

Q.—Did you see it as it was taken up?

Mr. O'Conor subjected to these questions as leading, and was sustained by the Court.

Witness went on—I read it with my eye on the splits, and not on the regular tickets; I saw the regular tickets as they were counted; as they were called they were entered on the list by the tally clerk; I entered them also on my book.

Mr. Brady now put his question as Mr. O'Conor had first stated it.

Mr. O'Conor stated his objection. The plaintiff's counsel, in his opening, had intimated that their theory was that this alleged change of votes was the result of a mistake, and had asserted their intention to produce, on behalf of the plaintiff, all the officers engaged in the canvass in that district. Those officers were the primary witnesses, and an outsider could not be produced to give corroborative evidence in advance of the primary evidence.

Mr. Brady replied, and

The Court ruled that the question was admissable.

Q.—What was the number of votes in that canvass counted for Mr. Flagg when you were present?

Mr. O'Conor excepted.

Witness—186 is the number of votes for Giles was 316; Enos received 123; Hawse, 30 or 31; there were no more that I remember for that office; I took down the largest number of votes for the different candidates; these results were announced at the time.

Q.—Was any announcement made of the results?

Mr. O'Conor objected.

Witness—The announcement was made by Mr. Ketchum that there were for Flagg 186, and for Giles 316.

Q.—Do you know whether or not that announcement was correct?

Mr. O'Conor objected.

Mr. Brady.—Have you got your book here?

Witness—I have; I saw the clerks writing down every portion of those papers; I saw them write down some of the names on the left hand side of that paper; I did not pay particular notice; the split tickets were marked out, and I marked under every name on the tally; the announcement of the votes for Giles and Flagg was made about seven o'clock in the morning; there were present at that time, that I remember, Mr. Burke, Mr. Bolster, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Herrick, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Kyser, Mr. Smithson, and two policemen whose names I did not know; there might have been one or two more present; there were one or two present whose names I did not know; there was a Mr. Drew there; Mr. Rich was not there at that time; he was not in the building; Mr. Rich had been absent about an hour; in his absence Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Burke conducted the canvass; Mr. Herrick and Mr. Bolster were present nearly all the time; I went to go out for a few minutes; besides myself I saw Mr. Fitch and Mr. Drew taking tally.

Mr. Brady now offered in evidence the original memorandum made by the witness.

Mr. O'Conor objected—at least until the witness had been cross-examined.

Mr. Brady admitted that the defence had the prior right of cross-examination, and said he was done with the witness.

More a conversation sprung up between the counsel and the Judge as to the hours of sitting. It was agreed to by the Jury that the hours should be from eleven till four o'clock.

Mr. O'Conor now entered on his cross-examination, which was unusually protracted, rigorous and searching. The facts elicited were, in many cases, repetitions of what the witness had stated in his direct examination, and rarely went beyond the minutiæ of the circumstances attending the canvass, the making of the memorandum by the witness, and the announcement of the result. The witness denied repeatedly that he had ever said to any one that the return of the Inspectors of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward was right, and that the allegation of transposition in the numbers was untrue.

Mr. Brady, at the close of the cross-examination, offered the original entries of the canvass made by the witness in the book now produced.

Mr. O'Conor objected.

The Court admitted the book in evidence.

The witness was now permitted to retire, and

The Court adjourned until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. Stillwell.

REVOLT AND ASSAULT AT SEA.

George E. Fisher and two others of the crew of the ship *Sea Breeze*, were arrested on a charge of revolt and assaulting the officers of the ship. After a brief examination of the evidence a *prima facie* case was made out against them, and they were committed for trial

☞ Until the vitriol man is captured, ladies would do better to wear their old clothes.

Fancy Dress Party at Ferrere's.

M. and Madame FERRERO gave the *finale* of their brilliant *soirées* last night at their Dancing Academy, No. 59 West Fourteenth-street. It was a splendid affair. There were knights and jockeys, and clowns and Yankee characters, countesses and queens and peasant girls in abundance there. The dancing commenced at 8 o'clock, with Wallace's band in the orchestra. The fashionable people did not begin to arrive until 10, but after that hour the rooms were crowded to excess with the gay assemblage. The *tout ensemble* of the dancing-room at that time was exceedingly imposing. The dresses were got up "regardless of expense." Among so many it would be impossible to mention all the ladies who looked enchanting, or all the gentlemen whose appearance *en costume* won their approving smiles. Among others, Miss W——N, of Fifth-avenue, dressed as a Spanish girl; Miss G——R, as Mary, Queen of Scots, and Miss H——N, of Bond-street, as Night, were particularly complimented. Miss F——D, of Twenty-third-street, was becomingly dressed in antique costume. Among the married ladies Mrs. B——N looked beautifully as "La fille du Regiment," and Madame F——A made a lovely nun.

There were a great many little children present attached to the dancing school, who made a singular appearance dressed like old men and women of ages gone-by. Young master A——N was the pet of the ladies, dressed as a military veteran. There was the representative of almost every nation present. Painted Indians who never saw a wigwam, jockeys that never crossed a horse, knights who would faint at the sight of a lance in rest—all were mingled in a motley assemblage which, altogether, presented a very gorgeous appearance. The dancing was kept up until a very late hour, and the rolling of carriages along Fourteenth-street in the early morning seriously disturbed the slumbers of gouty old gentlemen who had turned ever to take another nap.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We are all creatures of circumstances, especially the "ladies;" but never, except in the present instance, have they been prevented by any force of circumstances of displaying an absorbing interest in the great opening day of our fashionable *Modistes*; but as inducements of greater consideration have been offered by Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, it is reasonable to suppose the former must give precedence to the latter. These inducements consist in offering rich Stella Shawls at $5, worth $8; rich Spring Silks, of the newest styles, at 6s. per yard, worth 10s; pure Irish Linens at 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.; English Long Cloths at 6d. per yard, worth 1s.; Marseilles Quilts at $2, worth $5. Greater bargains than any offered from real or pretended bankrupts, stocks of assignee, or auction sale.

[Advertisement.]

POPULAR HOMŒOPATHY.—CURTIS & WEISSE'S specific remedies for Croup, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Piles, Nervous Headache, Felon or Whitlow. Each package, (price 50 cents,) contains medicines and directions for one disease. Sold by MOULTRIE & PALMER, No. 9 Merchants Exchange; WM. RADDE, No. 322 Broadway; Union Square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, and J. M. COEWIN, corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Brooklyn—HAYES, No. 175 Fulton street, and HAYES, No. 159 Atlantic street.

Responsible agents wanted.

Address Box No. 280 Union Square Post-Office, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

render it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856.

LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
[ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The bill of entertainment at this house, to-night, can certainly defy competition. Three beautiful pieces compose the programme. 1st. The moral Drama, entitled the "Last Nail, or the Drunkard's Doom." 2d. The "Magic Trumpet;" and lastly, though not least, the sterling old Irish Drama of "Brian Boroihme," Mr. G. L. FOX appearing in all three pieces, and Mr. J. H. ALLEN in the first and last. Apply in time for places.

[Advertisement.]

CAN YOU DO WITHOUT A HEAD?—You answer, "No." We rejoin by saying that you can as well do without a head as without one of KNOX'S gay, elegant, light, comfortable and attractive Spring hats, which you can obtain at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for only $4. Remember, you "might as well be dead as out of the fashion." Therefore, get a "KNOX," or cut off your head.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—T. M. JAMES will open this morning five cases Toilet Quilts at 12s.; also, ten cases yard-wide Shirting at 8d. a yard; also, two cases pure Irish Linens, at 1s. 10d. per yard; also, five cases English Prints (fast colors) at 6d.

No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Profesional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired, at the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—CAUTION.—Manufacturers of Combs, and dealers therein, are warned against counterfeiting or simulating the trade-marks or labels of this Company, under pain of being prosecuted, civilly and criminally, to the extent of the law.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The cynics of the medical schools are constrained to admit that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS banish disease from the stomach, liver and bowels, without reducing the strength of the patient. This is the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Clothing for April.—Fine black Frock Coats, $10; elegant blue Dress Coats, $8; beautiful moire antique Vests, $3; complete Cassimere Suits for April, $12, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATTENTION OF MILLINERS is especially requested to our stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising a great variety of

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS adapted to the SPRING TRADE. Also, SHAKER HOODS, IDS, FELT & HALL,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New-York.

N. B.—PATTERN BONNETS FOR MILLINERS.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Archbishop Hughes Thwarted.

Trinity Church, Brooklyn, as is well known, has for some time been in embarrassed circumstances, owing to the misfortunes of its builder and principal owner. There are several mortgages upon it, amounting to $90,000, one of which, for $30,000, was about to be foreclosed, and the property sold at auction. Archbishop HUGHES intended to purchase the building at the sale, and this stirred up the pride of some of the communicants, and they held a meeting Monday evening, when a strong appeal was made to raise money to pay off this mortgage—the others can be arranged. The result was that the whole amount, $30,000, was subscribed for during the evening.

An Ingigent Pupil.

A Principal of one of the public schools recently sent a note to the Superintendant asking books for "A ingigent pupil." The Board of Education intend to apprentice him to one of his own pupils.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held last evening—Vice-President DUNHAM in the Chair.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and an act of simple justice was rendered to the Superintendent, whose salary was raised from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum from the 1st of February last.

The Finance Committee reported that the expenses for the month of February amounted to $11,449 67—of this amount $8,452 26 was for teachers' wages.

The Committee on Normal Schools reported this School was in a flourishing condition, and that the average attendance during the month of March was 284. The Committee recommended a change of the school to Public Schoolhouse No. 14, for better accommodations. The recommendation was adopted.

The Library Committee was directed to furnish Bibles to the Public Schools where required.

The Omnibus Committee report that there will be required for School purposes in 1857: for general fund, $63,233 32; special fund, $47,800, making a total of $116,433 32 to be raised by the city of Brooklyn.

The Committee further report that there has accumulated $9,607 21 interest money, and recommend that this fund shall be kept intact until it shall reach to $15,000, to replace or repair any buildings belonging to this Board that may be destroyed or damaged by fire. If the property was all insured, it would be an annual outlay of $1,800.

Serious Accident.

A man named WILLIAM DANBY, while intoxicated Monday evening, fell from the front platform of a Myrtle-avenue car near Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, by which one wheel passed over his left leg, crushing it in such a manner that amputation was necessary. The unfortunate man also had his skull badly fractured. Officers WADDY and LEIGHTON, of the Fourth District Police, took the injured man to the City Hospital, where he was properly cared for; but there is little hope of his recovery.

Assault with a Slung Shot upon a Policeman.

On Monday night Officer LADD, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, entered a notorious den on Fulton-street, near the ferry, and as he was about leaving the premises a man struck him from behind with a slung shot, which knocked him senseless. After this persons in the place beat him severely, and he was subsequently conveyed home and is supposed to be seriously injured.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, a stable owned by PATRICK KELLY, in the rear of No. 85 Lawrence-street, was destroyed by fire; also, a house and two wood-sheds adjoining. Loss $500. No insurance.

Supreme Court.

A General Term of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District will be held in Poughkeepsie on Tuesday of next week, before Justices BROWN, STRONG and EMOTT.

☞ At the town election in New-Utrecht, held Tuesday, April 1, the following officers were elected:

Supervisor—Tunis G. Bergen.
Town Clerk—Jeremiah Van Brunt.
Justices of the Peace—Charles W. Church, John Gould.
Assessor—Isaac E. Bergen.
Commissioner of Highways—George Poole.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Carpenter.
Collector—John I. Denyse.
Constables—John I. Denyse, Cornelius Furguson, Henry Stilwell, Abraham Bogart.
Inspectors of Election—Tunis G. Bergen, Richard R. Bennett.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, March 28, by Rev. Jas. Millett, at his residence, Mr. GEORGE W. STANNARD, of Westport, Conn., to Miss MARIA JANE SEYMOUR, of this City.

On Thursday, March 6, by Rev. J. M. Lockwood, FREDERICK N. HAMLIN, of this City, to EMILY, only daughter of Henry Ryder, Esq., Albany, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 1, in the 66th year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, No. 73 East 28th-st., SUSANNA WARING, the widow of the late Stephen Waring, Esq., Paterson, N. J.

Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, 3d inst., where the funeral services will be performed, and then interred in the family burying ground.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 1, MATILDA M., only child of James and Charlotte Barton, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 87 Hammond-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 1, of consumption, AGNES REBECCA QUIN, consort of Henry H. Quin, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, James Quin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 26 West 43d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on Thursday, 3d inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 1, of croup, EMMA JANE, only child of Mary Jane and Thomas H. Ferris, aged 1 year, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends, and members of Palestine Lodge, No. 204, of F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Mangin-st.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

On Tuesday morning, April 1, JAMES R. WALTER, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given.

☞ California papers please copy.

At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 1, at her residence, Mrs. SARAH LEFFERTS, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In East Chester, Westchester Co., on Saturday morning, March 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. Crittenden, suddenly, Mr. ELIAS WARING, in the 77th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended at the Lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, March 28, DANIEL J. PHILLIPS, aged 69 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 1.

$4,000	Indiana State 5s.	84¾	200	Erie Railroad	s3 57⅛
4,000	Virginia 6s.	93½	450	do	b3 57⅜
6,000	Missouri 6s	84	300	do	s3 57⅜
2,000	do	b2 85	550	do	57⅜
6,000	Ohio 6s, '60	103⅜	200	do	b60 57⅝
12,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	96	100	do	b30 57⅞
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47	112	100	do	s60 57⅜
5,000	City 5s, '70	97	200	do	s30 57⅜
2,000	Erie Bds, '75	s3 91	300	do	b30 57⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs.	93½	100	do	b30 57⅜
5,000	Ill. C. R. B. ex int	88½	20	do	58½
2,000	do	88¾	100	Reading R. R.	s10 92½
16,000	do	88¼	100	do	c 92⅜
5,000	do	s60 88	100	do	s60 92⅜
2,000	Gal. & Chic. Bds.	98	300	do	c 92½
1,000	Ter Hte & Alton 2d mb.	77¾	150	Hud. River R. R.	35
20	Bank State N. Y.	103⅝	250	Mh. & N. Ia. R. R.	s90 95
10	B'k North America	105⅝	100	do	b60 95⅝
15	Metropolitan Bank	108	16	do	95⅛
12	Howard Ins. Co.	160	300	Panama R. R.	s60 104⅜
366	Canton Company,	t5 24	200	do	s3 104⅜
100	do	b60 24⅛	150	Ill. Central R. R.	97⅞
50	Nic. Trans. Co.	s3 13½	130	do	98
50	do	13⅝	13	Cin., H. & D. R. R.	65
400	do	13¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	s3 65⅝
200	do	13⅞	150	do	b60 68
25	Penn. Coal Co.	98½	5	Gal. & Chi. R.	113½
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 23⅝	30	do	113⅜
600	do	23⅞	30	do	113⅝
100	do	b10 23⅞	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 80
84	N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	300	do	s30 79⅝
100	do	s30 92⅝	300	do	b60 80⅛
500	do	b30 93	300	do	b60 80⅜
100	do	93⅛	100	do	s15d 80
100	do	s60 92⅜	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	92¾
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	86	250	Wis. L. Sh. & R. R.	b60 73
100	do	b60 86½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$6,000 Warren County, Ky., 6s, interest added..66
5,000 Hart County, Ky., 6s, interest added.....66
7,000 Mich. S. and N. Ia. Sinking Fund, int. ad..53½
5,000 Cleve. and Toledo R. R. Incomes, int. ad..73½
3,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 1st mort., int. ad..60
100 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..65¼
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.. 8⅞
94 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..98

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	North Carol's 6s.	99½	8	Panama Railroad	104¾
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	77¾	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	35
1,000	Ill. Cen. B. ex in.	88½	200	do	35⅞
500	Flor. & Key. Jt.	b3 ¾	200	do	b60 35¾
250	Niear. Trans. Co.	s3 13⅝	60	do	s60 36
65	N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	50	do	36¼
600	Erie Railroad	b10 57⅝	400	Clove & Tol. R. R.	80
50	do	s10 57¾	100	do	b3 80¼
50	do	57¾	150	do	s60 80
100	do	b90 57⅞	100	do	s90 79⅝
300	do	s3 57½	160	do	80¼

MINING BOARD.

1300	Gard't C	M. c.	s1 25	600	Nor. Car. Cop.	b3 s1 95
500	do	b10 1 30	150	do	s3 1 95
500	do	b10 1 30	250	do	b4 1 95
50	Hiwassie	3½	400	do	b15 2 00
500	Ward Coal Co.	s3 45	100	Flor. & Key. J. C.	s 35
100	do	c 45¼	300	do	b15 40
100	do	b3 45½	300	G. Ex. Auger C.	b3 8¼

TUESDAY, April 1—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer to-morrow ruled to-day at 109¼@109¾ on London, 5.18¾@5.17½ on Paris. There was a fair amount of business done with the Importing Trade, but the market closed with an abundant supply of Bankers' bills at the outside quotations. The mail for the steamship *Persia* will close at 12½ o'clock to-morrow. The ship will take about half a million in Bullion. The Money Market moves quite evenly, and we hear of no change to-day in demand or rates. The Stock Market closed firm, without much animation; Erie, 57⅝; Hudson River, 35½; New-York Central, 92¾; Toledo, 80¼. These are all a fraction stiffer than yesterday. There was a slight business in Railway Bonds, principally confined to Illinois Centrals at 88¼@¾ ex-dividend. The Interest payments for the Western Roads were less satisfactory than for some months past, and the principal default to-day, which was a flagrant one, because of the reputed wealth and property of the Company—the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—has not been without its effect upon pending new negotiations, and the demand for other Western Bonds. The Chicago and Mississippi Road (formerly THOMAS DWIGHT'S) failed to provide the half-yearly interest on $2,000,000, first mortgages, but as no very strict promptness was looked for from that quarter—the concern having been in hot water ever since DWIGHT'S failure in 1853—the expectation is indulged that before the 30 days allowed by the terms of the mortgage, the money for the interest will be provided. It is a satisfaction to know that the Madison and Indianapolis Road is again paying its interest with regularity, after having recently bought up all arrearages. The Ohio and Indiana Company paid their second mortgage interest, though a small balance on the first mortgage due in February still lies over. The coupons of the Shelby County Tennessee Bonds are now provided for at the Mercantile Bank. The Cleveland and Toledo Company officially announce their usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. to be paid on the 25th inst. The managers of the Road write to us that—

The business is beginning to increase very much. We are now beginning to feel the effects of the Wabash Valley Road. They are running wi h full trains to us.

The Mahoning Road, connecting with us at Cleveland, will be open during the Spring, and will also add much to our business.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $249,253; paid $46,655, and held at the close a regular balance of $7,457,584.

We correct for our paper which goes to Europe by the steamer, to-morrow, the following quotations for Bonds and Shares by the latest daily sales at the Brokers' Board, and the money circulars prepared for this opportunity:

	Present Packet.	Last Packet.		Present Packet.	Last Packet.
N. Y. 6s, 1873	118	118	Hudson, 1st mort	98¾	99½
N. Y. 5s, 1874	107	107	Hudson Conv'e.	70	68½
Penn. 5s, old	83¾	84¼	Illinois Centrals	88¼	88¼
Penn. coupon	85½	80	Ill. Freelands	93¾	90
Kentucky	104	101	Gal. & Chic. 2dm.	90	90
Tennessee	96¾	96	Mich. Cen. 8s, 1869	101	101¾
Virginia	93¾	95¼	Panama 7s	104¼	104
Indiana	84¾	84	Ohio & Penn. Inc	80	80
Illinois, 1867	113	110	Penn. Central 6s	97	95½
Louisiana	91	90	Reading 6s, 1870	88¼	88
Missouri	84	87	N. Y. Cen. shares	92¾	91½
California	89¼	90	Erie shares	57½	57⅝
Ohio, 1895	111½	110¾	Illinois Central	97½	97½
Ohio, 1860	111¾	110¾	Galena	113	113½
N. Y. City 5s, long	97¾	99	Michigan Central	94¼	93
Philadelphia	91½	92¾	Mich. Southern	95¾	94¼
Baltimore	93¾	93	Panama	104¾	104
Cincinnati	90	90	Reading	93¾	90¾
Chicago	91	90	Toledo	80¼	78½
Louisville	80	79¾	Hudson	35¾	34
Milwaukee	89½	88	Milwaukee	86	84¼
Pittsburg	78	77¾	Cleve. & Pitts.	65½	63¾
St. Louis	80	80	Ohio Trust	93¾	93
Sacramento	81	81	Pcl. and Hud.	127¾	125¾
San Francisco	104	104	Penn. Coal	98	100
N. Y. Central 7s	102¾	102	Bills on London	109¾	109¼
N. Y. Central 6s	93¼	93½	Paris	5.17½	5.17½
Erie, 1862	93¾	94	Bremen	78	79
Erie, 1875	91	90	Hamburg	36¾	36¾
Erie, 1871	83½	84	Frankfort	41	41¼

The first of the month has brought more than the usual amount of trouble in the way of the prompt payment of Railway Interest. Three of the Ohio Companies have been protested for nonpayment of Coupons, and attachments sued out against any property that may be found in the hands of their agents or correspondents in this City. Two of the concerns, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company, and the Indiana and Bellefontaine Company, have hitherto stood well in credit, and the stock of the former at or above par in the market; and when it was rumored that the Coupons upon which they are bound for prompt payment, and which have heretofore been paid by them, would be dishonored to-day, the fact was doubted and the failure treated as an accident until the receipt of the following letter from the President of the Cleveland and Columbus Company:

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, March 29, 1856.

GENT.: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company: As notice had been served upon them, by individual stockholders, forbidding the payment of the interest about to fall due on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company's Bonds, and threatening them with individual responsibility if they so appropriated the funds of the Company; and as they were notified by attorneys here that a bill in Chancery in behalf of Eastern stockholders was being prepared, enjoining the Company from paying this interest; it was deemed advisable that no provision should be made by this Company for the payment of said interest until the liabilities of the Company should be legally adjud

New-York Daily Times.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Declaration of War by Costa Rica against Nicaragua.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT RIVAS.

The Campaign Commenced---Movements of Walker.

Guanacaste and Punta Arenas to be Immediately Attacked.

GEN. WALKER'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN COSTA RICA.

Threatened Rupture between Nicaragua and San Salvador.

Proceedings of the Commission on the Transit Company's Affairs.

The steamship *Star of the West*, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from San Juan de Nicaragua, bringing dates to March 15 with full details of the important news announced by telegraph from New-Orleans in this morning's TIMES.

The *Star of the West* brings Specie to the following amounts:

Thos. Watson & Sons, Philadelphia	$15,000	J. R. Wier, New-York	3,275
G. W. Schenkberg, New-York	10,606	Messrs. R. Pavenstedt & Schumaker, New-York	3,000
Hamburger & Bros., New-York	9,202		
Total			$40,477

The *Star of the West* arrived at Punta Arenas on the 16th of March, at 12 o'clock M., left on the 23d, touched at Key West on the 29th. In port of San Juan del Norte, British Mail steamship *Hermes*, Capt. CORNINGTON; American hermaphrodite brig *G. W. Russell*, H. B. M. war-steamer *Eurydice*, Capt. TURNBULL. Lost overboard from the *Russell*, 1st mate G. W. EBOMS, on the night of the 15th of March, his body was recovered on the following morning. Schooner *Hester A. Jones*, Capt. BROWNLEY, of Baltimore, from Granada for New-York, sprunk a leak off Corn Island on the 12th of March. After throwing overboard part of cargo was compelled to run ashore; crew saved, and two-thirds of cargo; vessel total loss.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Star of the West*, and the enterprising express of G. H. WINES & Co., for late Nicaragua papers.

The commission constituted by the decree of government for the purpose of arranging the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, commenced its session in Virgin Bay, and was to continue until a complete settlement is effected. Colonel KEWEN has left Granada for the purpose of forming the Board.

Good paying gold mines had been discovered near San Antonio, across the bay from San Francisco, and hundreds of people were flocking thither from the surrounding cities and country. The dirt paid from 10 to 20 cents per pan.

A court-martial was to assemble at Leon on the 15th of March, for the trial of offenders. Col. M. B. SCHLESINGER, President, and Lieut. G. R. ASTIN, Judge Advocate.

WAR BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

Movements of General Walker---Colonel Schlessinger Opening the Campaign---Punta Arenas to be Attacked---Hoisting the Nicaraguan Flag---Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GRANADA, Sunday, March 16, 1856.

Since I last wrote, a portion of the history of Central America has been enacted. Col. SCHLESSINGER has made a report of his mission to Costa Rica. He was met by two Government officers in the first town at which he arrived, who informed him that he could not proceed further, nor could he remain but must forthwith leave the Territory of Costa Rica. While preparing to carry out these orders, one of the aids who accompanied him, a native of this State, managed to leave him, and he now becomes a Costa Rican, his style and title as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Don MANUAL ARGUELLO. By the time Col. SCHLESSINGER had reached Virgin Bay, there had also arrived at the same place from Costa Rica, a printed declaration of war. Col. S. reached this city on Sunday, the 9th of March, and on Monday, the 10th, an address signed by Gen. WALKER was issued. Of the spirit and style of this document you will form your own opinion.

In compliance with the last paragraph of the address, the troops on Monday assumed, and since continue to wear, the "red ribbon."

Fortunately the arrivals from New-York, New-Orleans and California, which reached this City on Sunday the 9th, brought two hundred and five recruits. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday the 11th, they received orders to march, and before sundown they were all on board the Lake boat *Virgil*, bound for Virgin Bay. At 10 o'clock P. M., General WALKER left his quarters on the Plaza and proceeded on board the *Virgil*. She sailed immediately after and at 6 o'clock the following morning, they began to disembark.

General WALKER returned to this City the next morning and on Thursday the 13th the Declaration of War against Costa Rica was read to the troops in general orders on the Plaza. At 6 o'clock A. M., the same day, Col. SCHLESSINGER commenced his march with about 400 soldiers on the City of Guanacaste, 45 miles from the boundary in the State of Costa Rica. I have it from an excellent authority that SCHLESSINGER's instructions are not to proceed further till reinforced, but to capture all the munitions of war, and, if he cannot hold the City, destroy everything he can and return, driving in all the horses and cattle to Virgin Bay or Rivas.

Large reinforcements are expected by the next arrivals, some of which no doubt will be sent after SCHLESSINGER.

It is also said that a battalion is being prepared to go by way of the Pacific and attack Punta Arenas, the best seaport on the Coast of Costa Rica. You will no doubt receive the news of the attack on Guanacaste by this mail.

The present critical state of affairs may be imagined from the fact that at least three out of every five of the native male population have left this State, some for the boundaries of Costa Rica, some for Honduras and all of them armed.

On Sunday evening last about 4 o'clock, a very large congregation were gathered in the Grand Church de Conception for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of baptism performed on the child of Lt. Col. Don UCALDE HERRERA, late Governor of this State.

General WM. WALKER was the god father on this occasion and set an example of respect and decorum for religion, its ministers and ceremonies worthy the imitation of his subordinates. The Vicar, General PADRE VIGIL, officiated on the occasion, and all the ceremonies were conducted with pomp and dignity.

At sundown on Sunday, 2d of March, the city was thrown into the greatest confusion by the report of the cannon on the Plaza. Every one ran to the great square. All thought the city had been surprised as the guns continued to bellow forth, and were accompanied by the bells of the great church in the most uproarious style. On reaching the Plaza I found the band playing, the guards standing to arms, and a large portion of the population drawn to a common centre. The cause of all this was the elevation, for the first time, of the present Free Flag of Nicaragua. A white centre, with blue on either side, and on the white is a raised shield representing a sunburst over five volcanoes.

The amount of mortality among the foreign population of this place is really terrific. From two to seven a day die out of a population of some three hundred, and the sick are even more numerous. The diseases that produce this result, it must be admitted, are generally traceable to the use of alcoholic liquors and imprudence in the use of fruit; yet the most cautious and temperate have no guarantee of health. And yet this is not what is called the sickly season which will come about the 1st of May as an accompaniment to the rainy season.

This being Palm Sunday an attempt is made to have a grand procession pass through the principal streets of the city, according to the custom of the Church of Rome in all Catholic countries. To many of our American citizens the sight now presented is new, and to some even edifying, but the natives say it is only a miniature picture of what such things used to be. The wealth, strength and beauty of the city is fled, and, therefore, it was that the procession was accompanied by only the poorer classes of the female population.

Small as is the number of Americans in Granada, we are far from being without our distinguished residents and our distinguished visiters. Of the latter the most recent arrival is that of Miss PELLETT, the lecturer and lady of strong-minded tendencies. She is preparing to edify her countrymen with a lecture next Sunday afternoon. She will no doubt "*astonish the natives.*"

A new fact has transpired worthy of record. The propositions from San Salvador were brought to this city by a native of that State of high standing and connexion, and, while waiting for his dispatches, he took the opportunity of asking a position in the Nicaraguan army. Gen. WALKER replied that he (G. W.) was only Commander-in-Chief, and the President of this Republic would attend to his business. S.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ON THE WAR.

General Mora's Proclamation to the People of Costa Rica.

From the San José Boletin Official, March 1.

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica to it's Inhabitants:

FELLOW CITIZENS: To arms! The hour has arrived which I announce to you. Let us march on Nicaragua to destroy that impious phalanx which has reduced her to the most opprobrious slavery! Let us march to fight for the liberty of our brethren.

They call us, they expect us to raise herself up against her tyrants. Her cause is our cause. Those who to-day will rob and assassinate them, audaciously defy us, and wish to bind upon us the same bloody chains. We fly to burst as under those of our brethren and to exterminate to the last man of their executioners.

We do not go to contend for a piece of land, not to acquire ephemeral powers, not to follow up miserable conquest, nor much less for sacrilegious parties.

No! we go to struggle for the redemption of all our brethren from the most iniquitous tyranny; we go to help them in the fruitful work of their regeneration; we go to tell them, "Brethren of Nicaragua, arise—annihilate your oppressors; we come here to fight by your side, for your liberty, for your country! Union, Nicaraguans, union! Your feuds bury in oblivion. No more partisanships—no more patricidal discords! Peace, justice and liberty for all! War only on filibusters."

To the conflict, then, Costa Ricans. I march at the head of the national army! I that rejoice to see this day your noble enthusiasm, which makes me proud to call you my sons, I wish always to share with you your dangers and glory.

Your mothers, wives, sisters and daughters animate you. Their patriotic virtues will make you invincible. In fighting for the salvation of our brethren, we will fence likewise for them for their honor, for their existence, for our idolized country and Spanish American Independence.

All the loyal sons of Guatamala, San Salvador and Honduras are in march upon that herd of bandit!—our cause is holy, triumph certain. God will give us victory, and with that the peace concord, liberty and union of the great Central American family.

SAN JOSE, March 1, 1856. JUAN R. MORA.

Declaration of War from Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, MINISTRY GENERAL.

GRANADA, March 12, 1856.

Señor Prefect of the department of [blank to be filled up with the name of each department to which this decree was sent.]

His Excellency the President has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

Inasmuch as the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica has unjustly refused to recognize that of Nicaragua, and has intervened in its internal affairs: Inasmuch as the said Government has insulted the dignity of that which now controls the destiny of Nicaragua, repelling the mission sent last month for the purpose of establishing a fraternal alliance; and what is more, calling its inhabitants to arms by its offensive proclamation dated the 1st of the present month: Inasmuch as the Government of Costa Rica is responsible for all the evils which its irregular conduct and its unjust procedure will inevitably occasion; the Government by virtue of its powers doth decree:

War is declared against the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica; and Nicaragua will not be answerable for the evils which this declaration may cause for the reasons aforesaid, and because it is made to vindicate her honor and her rights.

Given at Granada, the 11th of March, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

To the Minister-General.

And by supreme order I send it to you for your information, publication and circulation in the towns of your jurisdiction; of your fulfilment of which order you will duly report. FERRER.

Commencement of Hostilities at Guanacaste---Martial Law Declared.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA---MINISTRY GENERAL.

The President of the Republic to its Inhabitants.

Inasmuch as armed forces of the Republic of Costa Rica stationed in the department of Guanacaste, threaten the tranquillity of Nicaragua, and especially have created alarm in the frontier department of Mediodia, therefore, it is decreed—

1. That in the department of Mediodia, bounded by that of Guanacaste, all the inhabitants are obliged to take up arms to defend the honor of Nicaragua, and the integrity of its territory.

2. Any person who shall aid the enemy, or who has any communication by word or letter with the enemy, shall be judged according to martial law.

3. The right rests with all the authorities, civil and military, to investigate the crimes mentioned in this decree, and to give information thereof to the superior military authority, and notify the supreme government of the investigation.

4. The General-in-Chief of the Republic is empowered to use all the means in his power to sustain the Government of Nicaragua in its differences with the Republic of Costa Rica.

Given at Granada, March, 13, 1856.

Signed, PATRICIO RIVAS.

General Walker's Proclamation to the People of Central America.

Invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic Party of the Republic, the American force under my command has steadily struggled to carry out the principles for which the Revolution of 1854 was undertaken. In order, however, to consolidate a general peace, we were willing to bury past differences and endeavor to amalgamate the two parties into one. For this purpose we have, since the Treaty of October last, held in check our old friends, the Democrats, and have attempted to conciliate the men formerly attached to the Government of ESTRADA.

With the same view, the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, although differing in ideas and principles from the Governments of the other States of Central America, attempted to establish frank and friendly relations with the neighboring Republics. Our overtures of peace have been rejected. Our propositions of friendship have been, not only disregarded, but treated with scorn and disdain. Contempt and contumely have been returned for the amicable messages we sent to other Governments. The only reason given for such conduct is the presence of American forces in the State of Nicaragua.

The self-styled Legitimist Party of Nicaragua has repulsed our efforts at conciliation. They have maintained communications with their fellow-serviles in the other States. They have, by all means in their power, attempted to weaken the present Provisional Government, and have given aid and encouragement to the enemies of Nicaragua outside of the Republic.

In this condition of affairs, nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the Serviles throughout Central America. A very large proportion of the so-called Legitimists of this State are either open or secret enemies to our presence on this soil. They owe us for the protection they have had for their lives and property; they have paid us with ingratitude and treachery.

Against the Servile parties and Servile Governments of Central America, the Americans in Nicaragua are bound, by the common law of self-protection, to declare eternal enmity. Our proffered friendship has been rejected. We can only make them feel that our enmity may be as dangerous and destructive as our friendship is faithful and true.

The Troops of the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua will assume and wear the Red Ribbon. By command of WILLIAM WALKER,

General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant General Nicaraguan Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, GRANADA, March 10, 1856.

Address of Ubalde Herrera

TO THE PEOPLE.

I have not seen with indifference the Proclamation of true Democrats, nor the Address, published to-day, of the General of the Army, WILLIAM WALKER. My heart, my soul, my whole existence, as a soldier of the country, shall be sacrificed to its welfare. I look for no greater reward than to be a valiant soldier, and contribute to the honor and glory of my country. It is sufficient reward that I love my country, that I hold the principles of true democracy, that with this conviction I desire to be, what I am, a soldier. In this character I shall sustain the people's liberties. I shall sustain for them General WALKER, our friend, our pacificator, and our compatriot.

Do you not hear the roar of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans? Do you not hear the universal acclamation, that Nicaragua will be the emporium of the world? Friends, companions, fellow-citizens, let us follow General WALKER. Let us follow him who has been accepted by the people of this fertile country—destined, under Divine Providence, to be greater than all. I have a feeble, but faithful arm to offer, with a desire to be buried in forgetfulness, with some one only to say over my grave, "Here lies UBALDO HERRERA."

With such a spirit let us achieve the independence of our native land, in the confidence that others will weep true tears over our sepulchres, as they say: Long live Peace, long live Union, long live Liberty. UBALDO HERRERA.

RAYMUNDO SELVA, Prefect and Intendente of the Department of the East, has also issued an address to the people of that district in tenor very similar to that of UBALDO HERRERA.

The Army in Readiness.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
GRANADA, March 13, 1856.

The Supreme Provisional Government of the Republic of Nicaragua having formally declared war, by decree of March 11, 1856, against the State of Costa Rica, the Army will be held in readiness to commence active operations.

By command of WM. WALKER,

General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

WAR WITH COSTA RICA.

From El Nicaraguense, March 15.

By the official publications in another portion of the paper, both in Spanish and English, it will be perceived that we are in the midst of war. The dire alternative has been forced upon us, and we disclaim all responsibility in its origin. Nicaragua would have preferred a peaceable adjustment of her difficulties with Costa Rica, as her offers of peace have amply testified; but she does not shrink from the sterner arbitrament of the sword. And since war has been thus wantonly thrust upon us, since we are so unjustifiably assailed, it does not rest at our charge to ask for peace. The enemy must offer terms of reparation for this aggression before Nicaragua can consent to any cessation of hostilities.

The proclamation of President MORA is a regular piece of Buncombe, and would do credit to a backwoods lawyer. He says a great many things he does not mean, and proposes feats he has no idea of accomplishing. He is a weak President, something after FRANKLIN PIERCE's model, and no doubt has a Minister quite the counterpart of Mr. MARCY. But they have waked up the wrong man—they have put on airs in the wrong company. Gen. WALKER will learn them better manners, while he imposes upon their minds a serious lesson in politics. Such will be the consequence of this piece of parchment to Mr. MORA and his Secretary individually.

To Costa Rica, as a nation, we cannot calculate the consequences. On her rests the blame, and on her must fall the effects. This much we can say, however, that peaceful citizens need apprehend no evil. The soldiers of Nicaragua come to regenerate, not to destroy; and while an energetic war will be waged against the Government of Costa Rica, private property will be held sacred and personal liberty protected as inviolable. The agitators, however, who have set this war on foot, must hold themselves responsible to a new and different authority from any that ever judged their delinquencies heretofore.

It has been vaguely hinted that Americans captured in battle by the enemy, are to be summarily executed. The truth of the report we most disbelieve, but we assure the army that the General has determined on a fearful retribution, in the event so inhuman a proceding should be attempted. The frightfulness of the retaliation would make a gibbet of the State. But we have no fears of so improbable a contingency, and only refer to it as a rumor.

It is highly probable our army is to-day within the borders of Costa Rica, and in a few days we shall hear of the capture of Guancoste.

Commencement of the Campaign.

From *el Nicaraguense's* "rough sketches" of the events of the week, ending the 15th of March, we take the following items:

TROOPS FOR WALKER---ARRIVAL OF FRENCH AND GERMAN COMPANIES FROM NEW-YORK.

During the past week most startling and unexpected changes have taken place. In the first place arrives an Ambassador from the neighboring State of San Salvador, with a military escort in a uniform two sizes too large for them, and which may have been, and I think probably have been, used for the same purpose, for the past generation, by all the surrounding States. Luckily, the arrival of this most puissant personage, (no allusion intended here to either of the escorts, but to the General or Colonel, or whatever his rank may be,) was but the precursor of the arrival of the *La Virgen*, on Sunday morning last, with something like 310 troops for the Government, and 50 or 60 emigrants. Great were the rejoicings accordingly, and with reason. Among them was a fine company from New-York, a German and French Company; the latter was composed of as fine men as I ever had the pleasure to behold—many of them old Chasseurs de Vincennes, bronzed with the sun of Africa, and familiar with the use of that most deadly of weapons, the Minnié Rifle; these bringing with them their musicians, formed in their respective positions, and headed by their officers elect, and defiling in one continuous and lengthened column through the orange groves fringing the lake, up the gentle defile which will soon be the city of New-Granada, towards the city, there with drums beating appearing in parade order before the man whom all look to and revere—who holds in his hands the destinies of Central America. This was indeed a sight worthy the living for. After being marched around the plaza, they were conducted by their respective officers to the quarters allotted them—the greater number being quartered in the cloisters of San Francisco Church, where they soon, soldier-like, made themselves perfectly at home, and the air was soon resounding with songs of home and fatherland.

ASSUMPTION OF THE RED BADGE OF WAR.

On Monday morning the city was startled from its propriety by the assumption of the Red Ribbon (the badge of war) by the officers in garrison, and this in connection with the return of Col. SCHLESSINGER and Capt. SNYDER from Costa Rica, whose embassy, it appears, has proved unsuccessful, set all the gossips in town on the *qui vive*, and many were the inquiries made by the awe-stricken natives, as to its probable meaning. It was soon, however, explained, by the able and satisfactory manifesto of Gen. WALKER addressed to the people of Central America, which, while asking the assistance and conciliating the friendship of all good and true men, friends of peace and the prosperity and progress of the nation, yet denounces the actions and declares eternal war against secret traitors to the nation at home, and open foes abroad. This manifesto was eagerly sought after as soon as they made their appearance from the office of *El Nicaraguense*, and as eagerly read in the quarters of every company in the city, and seemed to give unbounded satisfaction to not only the new comers, but those who have had better opportunities of judging of the previous policy and strong-mindedness of the source from whence it emanated. Before evening parade the red badge was issued to each man in garrison, and was the occasion of boisterous demonstrations on the part of many who, tired of the monotony of camp life in peace, sigh for the ever-changing ones of campaign life in the tented field.

AN ALARM—ARREST OF TRAITORS.

On Wednesday night, through some unaccountable circumstance, an alarm was given in garrison, about the hour of 2 o'clock, and the different companies in hot haste, though in perfect order, marched to the plaza, but, after remaining under arms for less than an hour, and no further alarm, they were dismissed to quarters. During the early part of the evening of the same night, some three arrests of traitors to the Government had taken place, which rendered the report of an attack more probable.

GEN. WALKER CROSSES THE LAKE TO VIRGIN BAY WITH THE FIRST DETACHMENT.

La Virgin (March 13) Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.

Our settlement presented to-day a more lively and busy scene than I have ever had the pleasure of witnessing since my arrival in Nicaragua. At 6 o'clock A. M. the waters of the lake being unusually calm, the steamer *La Virgin* was hauled up to the wharf, and with infinite joy and relief to the inhabitants, who for the past week had been kept in a terrible state of excitement by the daily reports of invasion by Costa Ricans—disembarked his Excellency Gen. WALKER, and three hundred and fifty American troops under command of Col. SCHLESSINGER. Immediately after their arrival outposts were stationed at every point where it was possible to enter or leave the settlement, and strict orders given that no person should be allowed to pass out. The men without arms were then marched to Rivas, where they were to be provided for, amounting in all to about one hundred and fifty.

The Commissary found it very difficult to provision the battalion, but the men seemed resolved to be satisfied, and I did not hear a growl during the day—if I may except the host of curs, who were startled out of their native quiet by the unusual bustle and confusion. It is generally believed that the battalion will march on Costa Rica to morrow. Their first effort will no doubt be the seizure of Bona Casta, the destruction or capture of the Government stores, mules, cattle, &c. The soldiers are all in excellent spirits, and received, if they get a chance, to make their first fight-full. There were four companies, all recently arrived, one from New-York, under command of Capt. CRESCENTON, one from New-Orleans, commanded by Lieut. COLEMAN, a German and French Company. The Cushing Guards delivered up their arms to the regulars. Gen. WALKER went to Rivas with his staff, and returned this evening about 7 o'clock. I believe he will leave for Granada to-night.

Movements of Troops.

From the Central American Extra, March 15.

Three thousand five hundred Costa Rican troops are under way, headed by General MORA, the Commander-in-Chief.

Baron BELOW is in the field with 500 men.

We are informed that the Transit Company have been notified to stop running their boats upon the river, or Costa Rica will not be responsible for the consequence.

On the part of Nicaragua, General WALKER has dispatched Major SCHLESSINGER to meet the Costa Ricans.

Up to our going to press all kinds of exaggerated reports are made by the natives, upon none of which we can safely rely.

FORMATION OF A SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

The formation of a second rifle battalion is thus announced:

General Orders---No. 54.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, GRANADA, March 11, 1856.

1. Col Louis SCHLESSINGER is assigned to the command of the second Rifle Battalion, and will organize it from the troops recently arrived, on the same basis as the other battalions of the army.

2. The following promotions and appointments are made, to take effect from this date:

Capt. J. C. O'NEAL, of the first Rifle Battalion to be Major of the second Rifle Battalion.
D. W. Thrope to be Captain, A company.
Fred. Prange, to be Captain, B company.
Jno. Crighton, to be Captain, C company.
F. E. Lemay, to be Captain, E company.
J. T. Coleman, to be 1st Lieutenant, D company.
Anton Selden, to be 1st Lieutenant, B company.
Oba. Paxton, to be 1st Lieutenant, C company.
M. E. Bradley, to be 1st Lieutenant.
P. Coleman, to be 1st Lieutenant, A company.
C. T. Legroo, to be 1st Lieutenant, E company.
W. E. Muir, to be 2d Lieutenant, A company.
C. Bieber, to be 2d Lieutenant, B company.
A. J. Riggins, to be 2d Lieutenant, C company.
J. W. Anderson, to be 2d Lieutenant, D company.
A. B. Watson, to be 2d Lieutenant.
J. C. Richardson, to be 2d Lieutenant, C company.
2d Lieutenant E. A. Johnston, 1st Light Infantry, is transferred to the 2d Rifle Battalion, and is promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

By command of WM. WALKER,

General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant General, N. A.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NICARAGUAN ARMY.

Capt. J. C. O'NEAL to be Major in the 2d Rifle Battalion.

JAS. S. FIFER to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Light Infantry Battalion.

First-Lieutenant H. HOUSTON to be Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Captain.

Second-Lieutenant DE WITT CLINTON to be Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Captain.

WM. BROOME is appointed Second-Lieutenant in the First Rifle Battalion.

Obituary.

Died March 10, ROBEN H. COLBY, of New-York, aged 28. Died in Granada March 16, A. MASON, aged 37, born in Herkimer County, N. Y.

Preparations in Costa Rica for the War.

COSTA RICA WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT---NATIONAL LOAN---CIRCULAR TO THE GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

In the Costa Rica *Boletin* of the 1st March is a decree, declaring that the Republic of Costa Rica does not recognize the so-called provisional Government of Nicaragua created by the adventurers which dominate over the country, but on the contrary is determined at all hazards to root them out. The *Boletin* says: "With this important end in view, the Army of the Republic will immediately march, and not only all Costa Rican but all other Central Americans who reside in the country are obliged to take up arms under present circumstances and give all requisite help until the nationality of Nicaragua shall be established and the independence of Central America secured." The decree further orders the cantons, towns, provinces and districts, to provide the necessary provisions and men, &c., and denounces the severest penalties against traitors, who will be immediately tried by court-martial and shot in the most summary manner.

Another decree in the same journal orders a national loan of $100,000 to be raised among the native capitalists in the following proportions: $40,000 in the province of San Jose, $20,000 in the province of Carthage, a similar amount in that of Heredia, and $15,000 in that of Alajuela. The loan is to be collected by five respectable individuals in each province, and all persons whose property does not exceed $1,000 are exempt from lending the State any money. The government promises to pay one per cent. per month on all monies loaned to it, and pledges therefor all the revenues of the country, without exception. The decree says the money is to be used in defence of the Republic of Costa Rica, and all Central America, now threatened by the Filibusters. An hundred thousand dollars will not go very far in a free fight such as this is likely to be, and if President MORA starts with an empty treasury, it is a question of interest as to how long he will continue the war.

In the *Boletin* of the 8th of March is a decree confiding the Government to the Vice-President, D. F. M. ORGANUNO, as, on that day, Señor MORA put himself at the head of the army to march on Nicaragua. Following this is a circular to all the Governors of the provinces, stirring up their patriotism in favor of the war.

The circular announces that the war is not undertaken with the sole object of exterminating the handful of filibusters in Nicaragua, but to prevent their settling in Costa Rica. It says: "The Spring-like climate of Costa Rica, its healthiness, and natural wealth, have all excited the covetousness of these robbers of weak nations, and they have made great promises to the chieftain who now tyranizes at Granada, if he can succeed in seizing upon Costa Rica, which, on account of its temperature and productions, is a more suitable country to satisfy their unbounded veracity." The people are warned not to become alarmed by false rumors, and in order that they may know the truth as early as possible, an Army Bulletin will be published at the Camp, to communicate events with the utmost promptitude and truth,—and no other accounts must be believed. This Bulletin will be published tri-weekly, and as much oftener as circumstances may demand.

NOTIFICATION OF THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT TO THE TRANSIT COMPANY.

The following is the notification from the Costa Rican Government to the Agent of the Accessory Transit Company:

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSE, March 3.

SIR: The Government of Costa Rica, in union with the rest of Central America, has resolved to fight until Nicaragua is relieved of these bandits who, by means of a sad civil war, have treacherously taken possession of that unfortunate country. The very authorities of the United States, side by side with public opinion, unanimously declare that the steamers of the Transit Company, in both oceans, have afforded constant means of passage to those bandits. This being the case, my Government, publicly and privately, forewarns you, as representative of the Company, that, during the continuance of hostilities against the invaders of Central American soil, the trips of the steamers which run on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua must be suspended; and the Government is determined to use all means at its disposition to carry out this resolution, in the improbable case that the Company should disobey this order. In such circumstances the Government does not hold itself responsible for the serious consequences that may result to the Company or passengers. In order that you may not plead ignorance, I send a copy of this notification to all Consuls and foreign Governments.

God preserve you. JOAQUIN B. CALVO.

To the Agent of the Accessory Transit Company.

Relations of Nicaragua with San Salvador.

DISPATCH FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SAN SALVADOR—REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE STANDING ARMY OF NICARAGUA AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We translate from *El Nicaraguense*, the following dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of San Salvador to the Minister of Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

COJUTEPEQUE, Feb. 20, 1856.

Señor Ministro: The general opinion of the European press on the affairs of your Republic since October last; the opinion thereon expressed by the anti-annexationist press of the United States, the events that are taking place on the coasts of California and in some parts of the Atlantic States; the terms of the agreement by virtue of which the legitimatist forces capitulated, and the manner in which they have fulfilled and will fulfill their obligations; the official assertion that your Government was established with the consent of the people of Nicaragua, and was disposed at the same time to preserve peace and establish with closer bonds its union with the other sections of Central America; all these things, I say, are scarcely reconcilable with the standing army of your Republic, and with the fact, that that army is being continually augmented by foreigners, commanded, not by Nicaraguan officers, but by persons whose antecedents are as well known to the Central American Governments as they ought to be to the Señor, the Provisional President.

My Government, at the commencement, did not give its attention to reports which were then believed to be exaggerated and colored with a party spirit; but, subsequently, when it became acquainted with the course events were taking in your public, it could no longer keep silent, and consequently asked from your excellency a frank, loyal and definitive explanation of your policy in this particular—an explanation which, for some time, it hoped would have been spontaneously given, as friendly relations existed between the two countries; but as your Government has not thought it convenient to give the same to this Country I am compelled to ask it.

The Señor, Provisional President, with his great discernment, will understand that it is not without just cause that the President of San Salvador has taken a step which the affairs of the country and the interests of these States, including your own, alike demand. Nor does he pretend to attribute to Colonel WALKER any sinister or treacherous design in relation to these Republics; but, inasmuch as the press of his own country has condemned certain of his actions, and that the Government of the Union has explicitly disavowed the political condition of your Republic, it is not surprising that my Government is interested in knowing the affairs of your Republic and the policy of its established government.

Such is the object with which, under the supreme direction, I transmit the present dispatch in charge of an officer of the army of San Salvador, who will have the honor of placing the same in the hands of your Excellency, and of hoping for a reply.

With all respect I subscribe myself, your obedient servant, ENRIQUE HOYOS.

The reply to this document from the Nicaraguan Minister is couched in very general terms; makes no allusion to Gen. WALKER or the large force of foreigners in the territory, and protests that the intention and policy of the Nicaraguan Government are to preserve friendly relations with all the Nicaraguan States.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mantilla Opening Day.

Notwithstanding the raw wind and annoying dust of yesterday, there were two announcements made public, of almost equal importance, and nearly equal in the intensity of their interest to the female portion of the City of New-York. The first was that it was Mantilla Opening Day, and the second that France had got a baby! What an opportunity for a leag nice look at the fashions and a communion about the darling, thumping, big, fat baby King of Algiers. Why, bless you, the Emperor says it's "large enough to be two months old," and the "latest by telegraph" says that it tweaked its father's moustaches two minutes and fourteen seconds before the sailing of the *Atlantic*; and that such an early evidence of inherent pugnacity caused great excitement on the Bourse and a fall of 8 per cent. in the funds. The consequences would have been disastrous to the "balance of power," had not "one minute and a half later" promulgated the gratifying intelligence that the hair on the top of its head had been pronounced "brown and stout" by her Majesty's hair dresser. The Bourse was calm again and the funds went up—the "balance of power" was sustained by the incipient hair on the top of an infant's head. Impressed with the importance of the event, and resolved to read the full account of the whole matter in this morning's TIMES, the ladies hastened, leisurely, to BULPIN'S, to see the Spring Mantillas. Our "height of fashion" Reporter arrived at nine minutes past 3 o'clock, and found a crowd of ladies there, engaged in examining the goods. As he is not quite up to what is called "good looking," (private, he has a nose like an ophicleide and squints frightfully,) and as he is modest he succeeded in reaching the lower end of the shew-room, and ensconcing himself *behind* a large mirror, without having attracted very general attention. The mirror had been cleared for the occasion, and reflected every lady and mantilla in the room, thus affording an excellent opportuaity for taking a quiet note. It is very hard to tell the literal truth in the presence of a shew-room full of ladies, especially when they are young and beautiful. One is apt to become confused. But, nevertheless, the display was very fine indeed.

The greatest feature of the season is the "Gylantine," or shawl-shaped Mantilla, made up of various fabrics, such as taffeta and moire, trimmed with velvet for early wear, and in lighter combinations of textures, such as tulle, mixed with silk, and net with the same. There are also many of the following styles, more or less popular:

The Lady Blanche.
The Amina.
The Zela.
The Eugenie,

but the Gylantine is the favorite. For the New-York and Northern market, black is the dominant color, and real Guipure lace is quite fashionable. The Southern market calls for very light fabrics and light and fancy colors. The prices range all along from $8 to $1,000.

It was amusing and instructive to see the ladies examining the various styles. There were about one hundred mantillas of every style and fabric, placed upon pink representations of females without heads and with both arms amputated at the shoulders. To hide the wounds thus made, the shrewd proprieter had caused the arm-holes to be sewed tightly and neatly over the sore places, so that the nerves of his patrons might not be needlessly unstrung. "Oh! that is *so* pretty," said a fair lady to her friend, as she gazed with swelling, lustrous orbs upon a "Gylantine," of lace and velvet, which hung gracefully upon a pink representation, just in front of the aforesaid mirror. Our "Height of the Fashion" Reporter peeked out from behind and saw that it was even so. "It's so rich," responded her friend, in tones that told plainly of a powerful hankering after it, and of a consequent slight pull upon the leathor money bag of "dear papa." "Don't you think it would become me?" asked lady No. 1. "I don't know; I'm afraid you're too tall and sleader for a Gylantine," said lady No. 2. And she was right. *She* had "set her heart" upon it, and didn't want everybody to wear one just like it. But lady No. 1 had an opinion, and a taste of her own, and, therefore, resolved to try it on. She took it from the pink colored representation, with amputated arms, handed it to lady No. 2, and desired her to put it on her shoulders nicely. Lady No. 2 was determined to put her out of conceit of it, so she placed it skewing on her shoulders. An attentive salesman hastened with another mirror, so that both a front and rear view might be had. She viewed it and saw it was askew. A pretty girl in attendance discovered what was wrong, and, despite an indignant glance from lady No. 2, placed it to better advantage. Lady No. 1 thought it was beautiful, but to be sure of it, she placed it upon the girl who had "fixed it for her," and then, after taking another view of it, declared that it suited her perfectly, and ordered it sent home. Coming out from behind the mirror, the ladies were so entirely occupied in examining the goods, that escape was comparatively easy.

To sum up in the case of Mantillas *vs.* Indulgent Fathers, we have to say that the styles and fabrics which meet with general favor, are well adapted to the season during which they are to be worn; they do not conceal, but rather add to the attractions of a handsome form, and are within the reach of all who are accustomed to observe the seasons and adopt the changes in fashions which come and go with them.

The Nineteenth Ward Republicans held their usual meeting last night at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-second-street. Things are in good shape in that quarter.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

BIRTH OF THE KING OF ALGIERS.

Forms and Ceremonies Attending the Event

HIGHLY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

PARIS IN A WILD UPROAR.

Peace Considered Certain.

The United States and the Danish Sound Dues.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Markets Dull.

Consols 91 7-8 a 92 1-8.

The United States mail steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool [illegible] morning of Wednesday, March 19, arrived yesterday morning about 11 o'clock.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool 7½ o'clock, morning of Tuesday the 18th, bringing [illegible] of the *Pacific*.

The *Atlantic* crossed the "Banks" in fair weather. Saw no ice.

Awaiting the arrival of Baron MANTEUFFEL, who has now arrived in Paris, the Plenipotentiaries have held no meeting, since last advices, and matters remain precisely as they were. Peace is now considered a certainty, and it is expected that the protocol will be signed in a few days. Secrecy as to the proceedings is still observed.

News from Constantinople, by telegraph, is to the 6th inst. The Divan, considering the remonstrances of commercial men, renounces the projected issue of one hundred millions of paper. RUSTEM PASHA, convicted of malversation, has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and to refund several hundred thousand francs. The Sultan had received the Legion of Honor. Five hundred Bashi-Bazouks have been brought back from Adrianople. The state of the hospitals has improved, but we have to lament the death of two French surgeons. The Cossacks at Kamisch are hoping to sail by the Russians during the armistice. General MITCHELL has replaced Gen. VEVIAN, who is still sick.

New Russian troops have arrived in Bessarabia.

The Tartars at Eupatoria fear the consequences of a peace. A great number of them will follow the Allies when they retire. Some banditti have been killed at Larissa. News from Smyrna is to the 5th. An Anglo-Swiss battalion has arrived.

States slept two nights with their costumes on, and their valises by the bedside of all. Saturday morning, [illegible] the Empress was taken sick. Immediately the Ministers of State, the officers of the Household of all the Imperial families, the Imperial Princes themselves, the Senate, the Council of Families, the Legislature, the Marshals and high officers of the Army, were notified, and, hurrying on their official costume, drove to the Palace, and there arranged in organized bodies, the happy event. The Emperor furnished the provisions in the meantime, and as for sleeping arrangements, the velveted lounges and arm-chairs of the Palace came into general requisition. It was not till the next morning, at 6 o'clock, that all this army of officials was released from the Palace, and allowed to return home.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the cannon of the Invalides were fired a hundred and one times; and after the twenty-first gun many people held their breath for the twenty-second, and many bets were made during that minute that the salute was complete. But the twenty-second gun decided the sex of the child, and the suspense was over; bets were paid, and the friends of the BONAPARTE dynasty embraced and shed tears of joy. "Providence is still the protector of NAPOLEON and of France."

The Empress has always maintained and spoken of the forthcoming child as a boy; while the Emperor, from a delicacy of sentiment towards her Majesty which can be easily appreciated, uniformly limited his hopes to a girl.

On going into the street yesterday morning, the first cry I heard was that of the newsman: "The *Moniteur*, with full details of the *accouchement*!" All the houses on the Boulevard were already dressed in flags. A little farther on, a man was crying "Venetian Lanterns, for the illumination in honor of the *accouchement*; only five sous!" and, like the *Moniteur*, he was selling out rapidly. Everywhere groups of men and women were standing, giving to each other such details of the event as they had been able to gather from the *Moniteur*, or from the policemen, who are supposed to know everything. I walked down to the Tuileries and there found a great crowd of idlers with their noses through the iron railing, gazing at the dingy old palace. The same crowd had surrounded the palace for two days preceding the *accouchement*, and a policeman assured me that a considerable number had kept their ground the whole of the last night. What could have been the motive of such a sacrifice?

The sufferings of her Majesty, it is said, were much relieved by the constant kindness of the Emperor, and of those who surrounded her. When the child, which is a large and robust fellow, was presented to the Emperor, he exclaimed with more [illegible] than one would suppose LOUIS NAPOLEON capable under the circumstances: "Ah! now I understand how it is that my poor Empress suffered so much!"

Yesterday the Imperial infant was baptized with great ceremony in the chapel of the Palace, and received the names of NAPOLEON EUGENE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH. The two latter names are those of the godfather and god-mother, who are now definitely announced by the *Monitor* to be the Pope and the Queen of Sweden. The Pope's christian name is JEAN, (JOHN,) and that of the Queen of Sweden, JOSEPHINE.

The illumination last evening was splendid, and more general than I have ever seen in Paris. Scarcely a house could be seen, even in the narrowest streets, that did not have its Venitian lanterns suspended from the windows. The public buildings were magnificently decorated and illuminated; and among the first none made a much better display than the American Minister. Of all the Legations, the best illuminated were the English, Russian and American. The American Minister and his two Secretaries, Messrs. WEBB and WILSON, called in the course of the day at the Tuileries, to congratulate His Majesty.

The Doctors in attendance were, the Baron PAUL DUBOIS, CORNEAU, RAYER, JOBERT DE LAMBALLE, LUCHE CONVIHART and P. DEMEALDE. PAUL DUBOIS was promoted, the day of the *accouchement*, to the grade of *Commandeur* in the Legion of Honor. His father, ANTOINE DUBOIS, on the occasion of the *accouchement* of the Empress MARIE LOUISE, received the title of Baron, which the son now bears, and received besides, from the Emperor, a vast estate in Normandy, which the son still owns, and, I believe, has enlarged.

The Emperor has proclaimed that he will be godfather, and the Empress godmother to every legitimate child born in France on the same day as their own child. What happiness and what sighs will follow this announcement! Happiness for those who hit it, and unhappiness for those who just didn't!

To-day all the theatres, operas and circuses of Paris gave free representations at the Emperor's expense. He has given, besides, out of his private purse, the sum of one hundred thousand francs for the poor of the different cities and communes where the palaces of the Crown are situated; ten thousand francs to the Dramatic Authors and Composers' Fund; ten thousand to the fund of the Society for the Relief of Literary Men; ten thousand to the Association of Dramatic Artists; ten thousand to the Society of Musical Artists; ten thousand to the Society of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers and Designers; ten thousand to the Society of Inventors. The city voted besides, a sum of two hundred thousand francs, to be given in payment of the nursing expenses of the children of poor families, and for withdrawing from the pawnbrokers the useful objects which poor families have found it necessary to deposit there.

In former times the page or officers who carried the news of the birth of an Imperial or Royal Prince to the different bodies of State, received from each a present: from the Senate a sword; from the Corps Legislatif a pair of pistols; from the Council of State a bijou; from the city the title to an annual pension of ten thousand francs. The same took place on this occasion.

With the almost positive hopes of peace which now exist, the birth of the young Prince has caused a very general joy; and, while everybody agrees that LOUIS NAPOLEON is decidedly a lucky man, nobody seems to be jealous of his happiness. He is perhaps at this moment at the zenith of his popularity. But I have the first Frenchman to see who thinks that the new-born Prince will ever reign in France.

THE PRINCE JEROME.

By a strange coincidence the Prince, who is direct heir to the throne of France, in case no Prince be born to the Emperor, has been seized with a violent lung fever, which has threatened to terminate his life for several days. He is now, however, slightly better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. It would have been a singular coincidence in any other than the BONAPARTE family, if the Prince Jerome had died at the moment the new heir was born.

Newspaper Accounts of the Event.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVE OF THE IMPERIAL BIRTH.

From the Moniteur, March 16.

To-day, at 8¼ o'clock in the morning, Her Majesty, the Empress, was happily delivered of a Prince.

In the middle of the previous night her Majesty experienced the first pains; these were prolonged in the regular manner until the moment of her Majesty's happy deliverance.

The Emperor, who was at the side of the Empress as soon as the first signs of the *accouchement* were manifested, lavished the most touching attentions upon her Majesty, near whom were her mother, the Princess D'ESSLING, Grand Mistress of the Household, Madame BEHAT, Governess of the Children of France, and Madame the Duchess DE BASSANO, Lady of Honor. At the moment of delivery, their August Highnesses Prince NAPOLEON and Prince LOUIS MURAT, witnesses named by his Majesty, also their Excellencies the Minister of State and the Keeper of the Seals, were introduced into her Majesty's chamber.

Immediately after the *accouchement*, the infant was presented by Madame BEHAT, Governess of the Children of France, to the Emperor and to the Empress, to their auust Highness Prince NAPOLEON and Prince LOUIS MURAT, and to their Excellencies the Minister of State and to the Keeper of the Seals. The proces verbal of his birth was then entered upon the Registry of the Civil State of the Imperial Family by his Excellency the Minister of State, assisted by his Excellency the President of the Council of State, conformably to the article of the *Senatus consultum* of the 26th December, 1852, and to Article 18 of the Imperial Statute of the 31st of June, 1853.

The Imperial Prince has received the names of NAPOLEON EUGENE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH.

In the morning the Grand Mistress of the household of the Empress had sent, by order of the Emperor, to forewarn the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, the members of the family of the Emperor having rank at Court, the chief officers of the Crown, the Ministers and the President of the Council of State, the Marshals, the Admirals, the Grand Chancellor of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, the Governor of the Invalides, the Chief Commander of the National Guards of the Seine, the Commander of the Imperial Guard, the Adjutant-General of the Palace, the Officers and Ladies of their Majesties' household, who instantly came to the Palace of the Tuileries and remained until after the delivery.

The Senate, the Legislative Corps, and the Municipal Council of Paris, acquainted in the morning by the officers of the Empress's household, immediately met at their place of sitting. Some officers of the Imperial Ordinance went immediately after the birth of the imperial Prince to inform them of the happy news by order of His Majesty.

This morning at 6 o'clock, a salvo of 101 guns announced this great event to the population.

The Imperial Prince was privately christened at noon to-day in the presence of the Emperor, after Mass in the Chapel of the Tuileries, by the Bishop of Nancy, First Almoner of His Majesty.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Paris (March 16) Correspondence of the Daily News.

This day adds another to the many instances of the great good fortune which has attended Napoleon III. His dearest wishes as a husband and the founder of a dynasty are fulfilled. He has a son and heir, whose advent into this world has indeed been accompanied with a full measure of that suffering entailed upon the children of Eve by the primeval curse, but who has at last been born under circumstances as favorable as possible, both for mother and child. The imperial infant, (as I learn from a credible eye-witness, and not from the tattle of courtiers, is really as fine and robust a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising abundance of chestnut-colored hair, resembling his father's. The name given to him is NAPOLEON EUGENE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH. The reasons for these names are very simple. He is called NAPOLEON and LOUIS after his father; EUGENE from his mother EUGENIE; JEAN after the Pope, who is to be his godfather; and JOSEPH in compliment to his intended godmother, the Queen of Sweden, whose name is JOSEPHINE.

THE ACCOUCHEMENT.

The Empress felt the first labor pains as early as one o'clock on Saturday morning, although they were not so decided as to be noticed officially until four o'clock. From one until the hour of her delivery (a quarter-past three this morning) she suffered at times very considerably, but there were many intervals of comparative ease. The accoucheurs frequently thought in the course of Saturday that the crisis was at hand, but repeated unexpected cessations of the pains postponed the looked for event. During the intervals her Majesty enjoyed some calm sleep, and sometimes walked about her room. The Emperor never quitted her, and it is said that when her sufferings were acute he frequently consoled her by saying that all Paris was thinking of her, and that all the churches were full of the faithful, praying for her safe deliverance. A little before three o'clock this morning her Majesty's state was such that it was thought proper to introduce into her chamber the grand dignitaries convened to be witnesses of the birth. On seeing so many people about her bed the Empress appeared troubled, and the action of nature was awhile suspended. Terrible pains followed, and it is stated that the accoucheurs found an occasion to draw forth the exercise of all their skill and presence of mind. The birth was at last happily effected.

A REMARKABLY FINE CHILD.

I have already said, on good grounds, that the child is a remarkably fine and healthy one. It is stated by some that he is as big as many a child of two months old, and that when the Emperor saw him he exclaimed, "No wonder that the Empress suffered so much." Of private anecdotes about the event there are multitudes; many more have reached my ears than I have time to relate, or than you could find space to print. I am told that the Emperor wept abundantly, and that falling upon the neck of his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, he said to him, "You will, I am sure, love and protect this child."

THE HALF-BAPTISM.

The half-baptism (*ondoiement*) took place at 12 o'clock, with the ceremonies described in the programme already published.

101 guns fired from the Invalides at daybreak announced the tidings to Paris.

A bulletin published at 4 o'clock this afternoon, states that the health of the Empress and of the Imperial Prince is excellent.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Within a few minutes of the birth of the Prince, at a quarter past three this morning, the Emperor sent messages in his own name, announcing the event to the Pope, the Queen of England, the King of Piedmont, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, and, I believe, some other courts. It is a very curious fact, as showing not only the wonders of the electric telegraph, but also the activity of great personages at hours when the world at large is wrapped in sleep, that telegraphic messages of congratulation were received in answer before 6 o'clock from the Pope, Queen VICTORIA, and the Queen of Sweden.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EVENT.

The Senate and the Corps Législatif remained the whole of yesterday, in their respective palaces, waiting for the announcement of the event. To beguile the tedium of the long hours of expectancy they not only made ample provision of eatables, champagne and cigars, but sent for music, and invited their wives and daughters to keep them company. After remaining *en permanence* till 1½ in the morning, a message was received from the palace, giving them leave to go home. They could, however, have had but little sleep, for between 3 and 4 o'clock most of the members were knocked up by their private messengers bringing the great news, and by 8 o'clock they were again assembled in public sitting, waiting to receive the official communication of the intelligence. The Senate, as they are compelled to do by the constitution, sat with closed doors. To the Corps Législatif the public were admitted. The proceedings were very short. The President, Count DE MORNY, on taking the chair, said in a voice betraying much emotion—"Gentlemen, this night, at 4 o'clock, the Emperor sent an orderly officer to inform the Corps Législatif of the happy deliverance of the Empress. Her Majesty gave birth to an Imperial Prince at 3¼. (Cries of 'Vive l'Empereur' from all parts of the house.) I see, Gentlemen, (continued the Count DE MORNY,) that you participate in the joy of all France." "Vive l'Empereur," cried the President, "Vive l'Imperatrice," "Vive le Prince Imperial." After an announcement that the Corps Législatif would be received at the Tuileries by the Emperor, to-morrow, the House adjourned till after Passion week.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Among the preparations for the illuminations of the evening, those of the Bourse shine forth conspicuously, and they are the more remarked because the Bourse has never illuminated on any of the many recent occasions of public rejoicing. The decoration erected in front of the Bourse consists of a triumphal arch, surmounted by an imperial crown. On the frieze is the inscription, in colored lamps, "The Agens de Change to the Imperial Prince." The arch is united by garlands of flowers and evergreens to four pyramids surmounted with stars, ornamented with the national flag, and bearing the inscriptions, "Vive l'Emperor," "Vive l'Emperatrice." Between the pyramids are four escutcheons, bearing the words, "Confidence, Prosperity, Credit, Security."

CHARITIES.

The Municipal Council, on receiving the news, immediately voted a sum of 200,000 francs for the poor, of which 100,000 are to be employed in redeeming bedding pledged at the Mont de Piété, and the other 100,000 francs in paying the nurses of poor mothers who are in arrear.

PRESENTS.

Such an immense number of presents for the Empress and the imperial infant have lately been sent to Paris that it has been found absolutely necessary to send orders to all the railway stations and diligence offices in the country not to receive any parcel for such a destination. The money spent in paying for the carriage has been enormous. Of course very few could be accepted, and the greater part were returned to the senders with thanks for their offer. The carriage of all these returned parcels was paid by her Majesty. Many of the presents were of a very odd character. Among the gifts for the infant was an enormous case of honey, the carriage of which came to twenty francs. The Empress received from a woman in the South of France an extremely dirty girdle, which the donor said she had worn for seven confinements; as she had had only boys she thought the Empress would be glad to wear it for luck.

NO CHLOROFORM USED.

I am assured positively that the Empress did not take chloroform, and I learn on the same authority that the forceps were used.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, during a remission of the pains of labor, the Empress got up and walked about her apartment, leaning on the Emperor's arm. She was distinctly seen by many people from the gardens of the Tuileries.

THE BAPTISM.

From the Correspondent of the Morning Herald.

After the imperial mass in the chapel of the Tuileries, the private baptism of the Imperial Prince took place. All the places at the sides and the tribunes were reserved for the grand dignitaries and for the persons of the household of their Majesties. Near the altar were placed Cardinal DUPONT, Archbishop of Bourges; Cardinal GOUSSET, Archbishop of Rheims; Cardinal DONNET, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and Cardinal MORLOT, Archbishop of Tours; and M. LEGRAND, the curé of St. Germain l'Auxgerrois, the Imperial parish. Opposite them were the Bishop of Nancy, the first chaplain to the Emperor, and his clergy. In the middle of the sanctuary opposite the *fauteuil* of the Emperor, was a table covered with white drapery, on which stood a magnificent baptismal font, in silver gilt, with all its accessories. On one side of the chapel were the admirals and marshals of France and other high dignitaries, grand masters of the imperial household, and masters of the ceremonies; and on the other side the Princess MATHILDA, and the grand mistress, and the ladies of honor of the Empress. About 12¾ o'clock the Emperor entered, followed by the members of the imperial family, the ministers, the presidents of the Senate and the legislative body, the grand chamberlain and the grand master of the ceremonies. The Bishop of Adars performed the mass. After the gospel, the abbé, the preacher at the court, ascended the pulpit, and took for his text—"*Benedictus qui venit in nomine domini*"—"Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord." "It is Jesus Christ," said the abbé, "who is this envoy of the Lord, and God himself, to whom are addressed the wishes, not of a people, but of the world." After calling to mind that the envoy of God was personified in his church, the preacher, seized with an emotion in which all the auditory shared, exclaimed, "But it appears to me that your ideas anticipate me, and that public gratitude mingles with the new benedictions at the triumphal pomp of the Saviour of the world. Lord Jesus, the supreme Master of kings and people, you have heard our prayers and have granted the wishes of the sovereign and of the country. We return thanks to you before our altars for having given to an august union that fruitfulness which forms the joy of this great day. It is you who have blessed, in an heir to the throne, both the faith of the prince who proclaims before all the world his mission, and your Providence, and the charity of the pious princess who honors herself in being the protectress of the unfortunate, and the mother of your poor. Complete your mercies, O Lord! Watch over this cradle, the depository of so many hopes. Form him yourself to be the happiness of a great people, and the son of the Emperor. Give him from his father genius and magnanimity; from his mother kindness and inexhaustible benevolence; and from both sincere faith and devoted religion. To sum up all in a word—My God, give him a heart worthy of his destiny and worthy of his name." At these words the august auditory, who, it may be said, hung on the lips of the Christian orator, could not retain the feelings with which they were animated. After the remainder of the sermon, which turned on the peculiar scene of the day, (Palm Sunday,) the mass concluded as usual. After the mass, the newborn Prince, carried by his *gouvernante*, was brought in with the prescribed ceremonial, and was placed so as to receive the holy water.

HOW THE EMPEROR BEARS IT.

From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.

The Emperor, who always observes so much reserve, has frequently expressed himself to those around him in expressions of joy and thankfulness to Divine Providence. His Majesty is generally supposed to be of a cold temperament; but such, I am assured by one who is most near him, is not the case. He has a wonderful command over himself, but he has an affectionate heart. He never forgets his friends, and those whom he has proved worthy of his confidence receive it more frequently than is generally thought.

THE ILLUMINATIONS IN PARIS IN HONOR OF THE IMPERIAL BIRTH.

Paris (March 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is certain that for many years past nothing like the illuminations of last night, in honor of the infant Prince, has been witnessed in Paris. I do not allude to the mere magnificence of the decorations, or to the art with which the brilliant display was arranged, but rather to the universality of the manifestation; neither do I so much notice the illuminations in the great thoroughfares, such as the Champs Elysées, the Boulevards, the rue Royale, rue de la Paix, &c., but the less frequented streets, the by-ways as it were, which stand apart, if not remote, from the great centre of movement. I passed through several of these back streets and lanes in more than one quarter of the capital, where, I believe, no lights were ever hung out before, and I found that there were few indeed without their illumination—some of the most modest kind, it is true, but all evincing good will on the part of the occupants. In some streets off the Boulevards, ordinarily not much frequented, several houses were lighted up in all their stories. The blaze of gas from the Ministry of Marine and the Garde-Meuble lighted up the whole of the Place de la Concorde, and the Legislative Chamber was beautifully designed in flame. Colored lamps were suspended along the railings of the garden of the Tuileries, and the Rue de Rivoli looked an endless avenue of light. The Hotel de Ville was magnificently decorated: its *façade*, covered with flags and escutcheons, displaying the Imperial arms. The oriflammes that floated in the wind were marked with the date "16th March, 1856." Perhaps the most tasteful as well as most brilliant decoration was the triumphal arch erected in front of the Bourse. At the top in colored lamps were the words "*A mon Prince Imperial!*" and at either side "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" At the opening of the arch were suspended colored lamps. At the sides were Venetian pasats with streamers, on which were inscribed the words "*Vive l'Empereur, Vive l'Impératrice. Confiance, Sécurité, Crédit, Prospérité!*" in gold letters. The effect was so admirable, that during the whole of the evening crowds of persons thronged the place to gaze upon it. The Boulevard was one line of light from the Madeleine to near the Bastille. Crowds of foot passengers were constantly on the move, notwithstanding the rain, which, though not very violent, fell incessantly from an early hour in the evening. The domes of the Pantheon, Val-de-Grâce, the Invalides, and the ancient towers of Notre Dame, and the spires of St. Jacques stood out in bright relief from the sombre sky; and, wherever the eye could reach, colored lights, disposed in capricious forms and of varied tints, presented an *ensemble* the most picturesque. From the Faubourg St. Honoré the illuminations extended a long way beyond the Barrière de l'Etoile to the village of the Thermes and Champeny, Neuilly, Courbevoie, Asnières, Suresnes, as far as the eye could penetrate. Among the public edifices the Palais Royal, the residence of the Princes Jerome and Napoleon, was not the least remarkable for the richness and taste of the decorations. A cordon of light marked the architectural propertions of the *façade*, and immediately over the entrance the Imperial *escocheon* was displayed, the minutest lines and details of which were accurately designated in flame. To the right and left two eagles with wings outstretched were encircled by flags and shields. The buildings of the New Louvre were lighted up with gas, and the effect produced by the reflection of the white stone of which they are composed was very fine.

About 10 o'clock, however, the rain came down so thickly as to thin the crowd, and by 11½ o'clock the dense masses had disappeared. The illuminations, too, were a good deal damaged by wet.

ILLUMINATIONS ELSEWHERE.

The news of the birth of the Prince was received in the departments at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and, according to all accounts, was very well received. Letters from Havre state that the ships were dressed out in all their flags, and the theatre and public edifices illuminated. At 9 o'clock the guns of the citadel of Lille announced the fact to the citizens, who received it with every demonstration of joy. At Beauvais great satisfaction was manifested, and at Lyons, yesterday, after vespers, the *Te Deum* was chanted in the cathedral in thanksgiving for the event.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor and Empress will be the sponsors of all the legitimate children born yesterday in France.

OPENING OF THE THEATRES.

On the occasion of the birth of the Imperial Prince the following Theatres were opened to the public, free, this day, at 2 o'clock: The Opéra, Théâtre Français, Opéra Comique, Odéon, Théâtre Lyrique, Vaudeville, Variétés, Gymnase, Palais Royal, Porte St. Martin, Gaîté, Ambigu Comique, Cirque Impérial and Cirque Napoléon.

Long before the hour appointed for the opening, an immense number of people had assembled outside the different houses. The cost of these entertainments was at the expense of the Civil List, and at all the Theatres the first *artistes* performed. The following, in addition to their ordinary performances, gave something appropriate to the occasion: At the Grand Opera, a cantata was executed; at the Théâtre Français, an ode on the birth of the Prince Imperial; Opéra Comique, a cantata; Odéon, *Le 16 Mars;* Théâtre Lyrique, a cantata; Vaudeville, *L'Espoir de la Franse;* Variétés, *Le Berceau Imperial;* Palais Royal, 101 *Coups de Canon;* Porte St. Martin, *Divertissement Allégorique;* Gaîté, *L'Enfant de la France;* Ambigu Comique, *A la Voix du Canon;* and at the Cirque Impérial, a cantata. Every Theatre was crowded, generally with persons in the lower classes of society, and better conducted audiences it was impossible to find anywhere.

THE NEWS OF THE IMPERIAL BIRTH IN ENGLAND —THE INFANT'S FUTURE DESTINY.

From the London Times, March 17.

Two things go to make up the idea of a dynasty,—the perpetuation of the race, and the continuance of power in the hands of successive generations. The good fortune of the Emperor of the French has just fulfilled for him the first of these two conditions. The Empress has been safely delivered of a son, and the near approach of peace has been heralded by an event still more auspicious to the existing Government of France than the proximate close of hostilities. The same good fortune which has raised LOUIS NAPOLEON from an exile to a sovereign has now presented him with an heir, on whom may devolve his vast acquisitions, and who will, at any rate, have as good a claim as any other Frenchman to the throne of the first nation of the Continent.

* * * Joy and adulation may, no doubt, induce many to take so exaggerated a view of this event that they will think such congratulations and hopes as we have to offer far below the importance and the happiness of the present occasion. But, while hoping for the child that has just entered into this world of troubles and vicissitudes a less checkered and more auspicious life than has waited upon his predecessors born in the purple, we cannot forget the teachings of history, particularly of the history of France, nor be blind to the many chances which interpose themselves between the cradle and the throne of the baby Emperor. Not a little remarkable is it to observe that from the accession of LOUIS XIV. to the present time not a single King or Governor of France, though none of them, with the exception of LOUIS XVIII., have been childless, has been succeeded at his demise by his son. LOUIS XIV. survived his son, his grandson, and several of his great grandchildren, and was succeeded at last by one of the younger children of his grandson, the Duke of Burgundy. LOUIS XV. survived his son, and was succeeded by his grandson, LOUIS XVI. LOUIS XVI. left a son behind him, but that son perished in the filthy dungeon to which the cruelty of the terrorists had confined him. The King of Rome, to whom NAPOLEON fondly hoped to bequeath the boundless empire he had won, died a Colonel in the Austrian service. LOUIS XVIII. was, as we have said, childless. The Duke de Berri fell by the hand of an assassin in the lifetime of CHARLES X.; and his son, the Duke de Bordeaux, is in exile from the land which his ancestors regarded as their own estate. The eldest son of LOUIS PHILIPPE perished by an untimely accident, and his grandson and heir does not sit upon the throne of his grandfather. Thus, then, it appears that for upwards of 900 years in no one of the dynasties to which France has been subjected has the son succeeded to the throne of the father. We have no claim to offer any opinion with regard to the internal government of France as now established, and with reference to our own relations with that country have nothing better to wish for than the firm establishment of the dynasty of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

When we get beyond immediate benefits we are compelled to admit that many chances lie between the infant heir of the Emperor and the Empire itself. Should the present Emperor happily survive and perpetuate his power till his son has arrived at those years which entitle him to take upon himself the duties of the Government, one main difficulty would undoubtedly be overcome, but others remain behind of an equally formidable nature. Were France an hereditary monarchy like England, where the Sovereign is exempted by the very terms of the Constitution from responsibility for his acts, and is bound to govern by the advice of his Ministers, whatever be the character of the new-born child, we might confidently predict that he would ascend and occupy the throne of his father. Nay, were he a despotic monarch, like the Emperor of Russia, who rules not only by the fears, but by the veneration and fanaticism of his subjects, he might also probably succeed with no heavier liability than that of having his career cut short, should he govern in a manner to displease the most prominent and powerful of his subjects. But in France Government is neither founded on prescription, as with us, nor on superstition, as in Russia. The qualities which secure obedience in France seem now to be purely personal, and little is gained by birth, unless it be united with those qualities which conciliate the respect and compel the obedience of mankind. It is not every PHILIP that can hope to be succeeded by an ALEXANDER—not every man of good capacity who can expect to be ripe for the most difficult situation in the world in the first years of opening manhood. Amid the shipwreck of so many dynasties, amid the overthrow of so many hopes, amid the blasting of so many fair prospects of success, it were presumptuous to anticipate for this last child of a reigning family that good fortune which has been denied to so many of his predecessors. Who does not remember the prophetic poem in which BERANGER represents the son of the great NAPOLEON as warning the youthful Duke DE BORDEAUX of the snares and difficulties that surround the path of the future heir of the French diadem? "Fortune," writes the heir of the Empire to the heir of the Restoration, "stretches to you a hand, and smiles upon your birth. My first day also was fair. Kings adored me in my cradle, and yet I am at Vienna. I slept upon laurels, and you are wrapt in purple; sceptres were my playthings, my head was bound with a crown, the Marshals swore fidelity to me—an oath which they have doubtless kept—and yet I am at Vienna."

THE SUBLIME AND THE RIDICULOUS.

From the London Daily News, March 17.

A man-child was born in the Palace of the Tuileries yesterday morning. The luckless infant has been set apart and devoted to the service of Court forms from its birth. Other babies are allowed to nestle beside the mother, but this—so says the programme, after being presented to the Emperor, the Empress, the Minister of State, &c.—was "carried to its apartment by the Head Nurse, accompanied by her Sub-Nurse, the Equerry Commanding the Imperial Guard, and the Equerry on duty." This day "the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor will take to the Imperial Prince the Grand Cordon of the Order and the Military Medal." Equerries, however kind, will make but awkward nurses, and a grand cross and a medal will be but indifferent substitutes for a coral and bells—even when the time of teething arrives. Such ultra formalism might do, even in our day, in Vienna: but we may be allowed to question its expediency in Paris. Our gay and gallant neighbors, though not averse to shows, are keenly sensitive to epigrams, and rather addicted to making them. The majority of the population are disposed to sneer at mediævalism; and the minority pin their traditionary loyalty to other families than that which at present occupies the throne. More of the homeliness of human affection blended with the formalities of Imperial State, would have afforded a better guarantee for the future.

One appurtenance of old royal state will be wanting on this occasion. There will be no Astrologer in waiting to cast the nativity of the infant. They who guess at his future fortunes will look, not to the stars in the sky, but to the things upon earth. Europe appears to be on the eve of passing from a state of war to a state of peace. In France the Government are preparing for the transition by earnest exhortations against indulgence in excessive speculation on the part of shareholders and stock jobbers. In England men are trying to guess whether any modifications will be made, upon the advent of peace, in a Ministry constructed with a view to the energetic carrying on of the war—whether there will be a dissolution of Parliament—and whether such dissolution will take place before or after modifications in the Ministry. Extending our view beyond the two countries in whose destinies we have the most immediate interest, we see Turkey girding itself up to undertake administrative and social reforms, while Russia and Austria are cherishing a mutual grudge which may bear fruit some other day. From Prussia nothing is heard but the crack of pistol shots; Ministers killed in duels or killing themselves; events which appear to have a political significance, but may ultimately be found to have none. Italy and Scandinavia stand in silent expectation, wondering what effect the Conferences on the eve of being concluded are to have upon their position and progress. If we look only to the demonstrations of monarchs and diplomatists, the waves of European strife would appear to be subsiding—augury of a halcyon sea for the new-born Prince. But there are other elements of strife which cannot be stilled by conferences and protocols. The aspirations of the people after popular institutions are still unquenched; the determination of the dynasties to concede nothing appears to be unabated. The struggle which has convulsed Europe ever since 1789 is still in progress, and must go on. And the heir of the throne of France occupies the most exposed and dangerous position of the region over which the storm extends. The harmless infant is already an object of dislike to the partisans of the Republic, and to the retainers of the Bourbons; the lovers of peace and tranquility shake their heads and mutter about an addition to the number of pretenders to the throne of France. God help the poor child! for it is a rough world that it has been born into.

The Peace Conferences.

PEACE CONSIDERED CERTAIN AT ST. PETERSBURG.

From the Paris Patrie, March 17.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 6th inst., states that peace is there considered as nearly concluded. The violent polemic which a part of the Russian press had been for some time past indulging in against England had ceased. The Emperor ALEXANDER had just ordered some measures of reform in the medical department of the navy, and had increased the number of surgeons. In the ukase published to this effect, only the Baltic, Caspian and White Seas are mentioned. The Black Sea, or any port in that quarter, is not spoken of. On account of this voluntary omission, it is concluded that the Czar accepts without reserve all the conditions which have been imposed upon him.

Peace Considered Certain in England—Ulterior Designs of the Allies.

From the London Post (Ministerial) March 18.

The public naturally regards with satisfaction the progress which the diplomatists of Europe are evidently making towards the conclusion of negotiations, and looks with anxiety on the gradual diminution daily effected by the Congress in the space which separates us from peace. We sympathise with the public, and shall rejoice most sincerely and heartily when the moment arrives in which the Allies shall be enabled to present to the world, as results of the war and the fruit of their victories, treaties which shall secure, as far as treaties can secure, the peace of Europe. The object of these should be to give to the peoples of the East a fair chance to develop the capabilities of the fine countries which they inhabit, and to create, in addition, such a social and political organization as shall give them a better title than can be bestowed by any treaties, to be regarded in truth as members of the great European family.

We have every confidence that we shall complete such a peace. We know, and all the nations of the world—those against whom we have been arrayed in battle, no less than those who have been mere spectators of the struggle—know that the Allies have conquered the right to such a peace.

The Government of Lord PALMERSTON has conducted, in conjunction with our great ally, the Emperor of the French, a gigantic contest to an issue at once glorious to the two allied nations, and beneficial to the interests of humanity; and the conclusion of peace will put the finishing stroke to one portion of their task. But the greater and more important portion remains yet to be effected, and the first years of peace must be years of anxious care and watchfulness. It will little avail to the future of Europe, and of the world beyond Europe, that by war we have stayed the onward march of the semi-barbarism of the races of Russia, unless we take advantage of the peace which we have conquered to erect a barrier against future aggression, of such a nature that every additional year of peace will add to its strength, instead of spreading decay through its constitution. We must, in a word, establish a social and political organization in those rich districts which the feebleness and corruption of Turkey tempted the Russian to grasp at, so that she may eventually develop herself into a Power capable of holding her position without foreign protectorate during peace, or the intervention of foreign fleets and armies during war, and able to vindicate that "independence and integrity," which we are so anxious to consolidate. That is the great task to which we shall next have to turn our attention, and we warn the public not to deceive themselves with regard to its importance, its difficulties and its cost in money as well as in labor.

We have yet, be it remembered, to raise the Principalities from the prostrate condition into which they have fallen, and to place them in such a position as shall secure them equally from being grasped by the aggression of Russia upon the one side, or Germanized by the less ostensible though equally real advances of Austria on the other. These are great enterprises, and if we add to these the care, for some time to come, of the eastern shores of the Black Sea, the aggregate will constitute an undertaking which it will require all the sagacity, all the forbearance, and all the firmness which the Emperor of the French and the Government of Lord PALMERSTON have already exhibited, to conduct to a successful issue. We trust that this country and its Parliament will have the good sense to continue to the Government, in the no less arduous labors of peace, the support which they have hitherto generously afforded them in the struggles of war. It must be remembered that we have far more important matters in hand than the conflicts and triumphs of political confederations.

The United States and the Danish Sound Dues.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We announced in our impression of Saturday that the Conferences at Copenhagen upon the Sound Dues had been again adjourned, in order to gain time. The American Government, it appears, has consented to prolong the obligation of the treaty existing between the United States and Denmark, which was about to expire on the 14th of April, for a further term of two months, on the express understanding that something will be done in the meantime towards the abolition of the Sound Dues. We trust that Denmark will be able to comply with the terms of this understanding, and that the concession on the part of the United States will meet with that success which it seems to challenge. At the same time we must protest against the recommendations on this subject in the *Times* of this morning, to the effect that, because the Sound Dues are the staff of life to Denmark, and the bread by which, as a nation, she exists,—and further, because a great part of the Danish foreign debt has been contracted in this country, and assigned to British bondholders,—that, *therefore*, this country should consent to pay Denmark a large sum of money to effect the abolition of the dues. Has our cotemporary taken the trouble to ascertain whether Denmark is entitled to levy these tolls at all? We are told that if the 35,000,000 rix dollars demanded by Denmark for the capitalization of the dues be paid, British shipping will benefit, in English money, in the proportion of between £70,000, the present sum paid by this country in the shape of Sound Dues, and £45,000, the interest of the sum which it is proposed England shall pay by way of capitalization. But who is to pay the £45,000? Not the shipping interest, surely? Upon what principle can Government justify the bill which they have just past for the abolition of passing tolls levied in this country on shipping, if they should be induced to determine that, with respect to foreign passing tolls, not only compensation shall be paid, but be paid by the shipping interest. We believe, as we have affirmed on every occasion since the subject has been under discussion, that Denmark had never any right, except by treaty, to levy these obnoxious tolls, and that, at the expiration of the treaty now in existence, British ships would have a right to pass into the Baltic without leave of Denmark, and, of course, without submitting to be taxed by that State. Are the United States going to pay their share of the sum demanded for the capitalization of the Dues; or, when Denmark has exacted all she can from European commerce, are American ships to ride through the Soundfree from the exactions from which other maritime countries have had to purchase exemption? This is a question which must be answered before the subject of compensation can be permitted to be opened in this country. Whatever the issue may be it must be perfectly understood that British ships will no longer submit to pay these passing tolls to foreign States; nor will the shipping interest consent to be saddled with the cost of compensation to foreign Powers for the abolition of such imposts as our Government has admitted, in the present season, to be iniquitous and unjustifiable as regards the passing tolls on shipping levied at our own ports.

The Difficulty Between the United States and Great Britain.

From the London Spectator.

* * The whole question of hostility or no hostility has been created on this side. As a people, the Yankees have very little care about Central America, or any other outside question. There is always a horde of adventurers willing to seek their fortune by the sword, by intrigue, by playing the cuckoo with some adjacent State, or by any other move. These people constitute a class whom the American Government is powerless to restrain; but their representative national tendency rather than a national action. That restraint is a question of police, rather than of international law. They may be a nuisance to their neighbors—but treaties, or navies, or any other great imperial action, can no more keep them in check than they could keep in check the passenger-pigeons of the West or the locusts of the East. We should do quite as much in that way, by a friendly demeanor, bespeaking the coöperation of the Government and of the moderate part of the American people, as we can do by bluster. Bluster, therefore, is only surplusage, under cover of which indiscreet men would appeal to blows, and embroil the two countries in a war which the real public on either side would abominate as a calamity and a loss. If the object is to restrain the Yankees in Central America, let us endeavor to do so, but endeavor by the most practical means, and not by means which will at once give the adventurers their opportunity in the shape of war, while it would hand over New-York and Liverpool to pirates, and now-beggary broadcast in Florida and Lancashire. This is a subject as vital to the interests of our public as to the Americans, but we are under the dominion of a certain fashion, by favor of which at present, our journalists, without thinking of the serious consequences that may attend an irresponsible use of the pen, are making displays of a hostile spirit towards America which mean little at bottom, but are very irritating. Now there are many men in that country who look to the question entirely as a matter of business, who sympathize with our own sober citizens in desiring to put a control upon the follies of officials and the offences of adventurers, but who find in this bluster of the press a counteraction instead of an aid. The

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1856.

LAIRS.	REMAIN. In market to-day	RECEIVED. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st	1636	1638	27	371	880	1511
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	402	81	98	1479	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	110	48	53	1968	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	116	106	86	.....	.....
Sales reported at Reeses	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	2652	362	608	3327	.....
Last week	523	4163	105	647	3833	624

Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, corresponding week, 1855	8,188
Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,620
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,622

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	422	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	811	.....	.....	.....	1511
Camden & Amboy R.R.	146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	41	27	571	856	.....
N. J. & Penn. Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	199	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	950	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	102	Texas	—
Illinois	351	Connecticut	8
Kentucky	75	Michigan	—
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	60	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Maryland	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 55 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c.@1½c., higher.

The last market was so irregular as to furnish no criterion for comparison.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle, few	11½c.@12c.	10½c.@11c.
First quality	10½c.@11½c.	9c. @10c.
Medium quality	9c. @10c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality, few at	7½c.	6½c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	9½c.@11½c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales about	10c.@ 10½c.	8½c.@ 9c.

The average of all sales is nearly 2c. above that of last week, as the quality averages much better. The same quality ranges 1c.@1½c. higher.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c.@11½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We were not disappointed in finding a large falling off in the number of beeves offered to-day. The large supply for the last two markets, and the low prices, could have no other effect than to deter owners from sending in their stock, though many droves were on the way full two weeks ago, and could not be stopped at this season as well as in Summer time, when green feed is obtainable at the usual resting places. Again, several drovers were intentionally here on this day, as they have learned by past experience that one extreme is pretty sure to follow another. Their knowledge of this fact put money in their pockets, to-day, for prices were $5 to $10, or more, per bullock, above that of last week, which is $600 to $1,000 on a drove of 100. Not a small item.

The price of tip-top droves seldom varies as much as that of inferior qualities. Most of those who buy this class have contracts to fulfill with first class hotels, steamships, &c., and they are generally ready to take, at fair prices, such animals as will supply *their* customers.

The quality of the beeves offered, to-day, was quite above that of the last two market days. To Illinois we are indebted for a full share of the best beef this week.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	48..	Illinois..	Jones & Prather... T. White.
2..	100..	Illinois..	Jones & Prather... T. White.
3..	9..	Ohio.....	John Selsor..... J. A. Merritt.
4..	51..	Illinois..	B F. Harris..... T. White.
5..	53..	Ohio.....	Peter Platter..... S. Ullery.
6..	67..	Ohio.....	B. Weathamer..... Owner.
7..	53..	Ohio.....	Geo. Toffey..... Owner.
8..	40..	Ohio.....	Henry Hurd..... Owner.
9..	57..	Ohio.....	Henry Hurd..... Owner.
10..	43..	Ohio.....	Geo. Hall..... Beach & Smith.
11..	24..	Ohio.....	Lamphier, Colgr've. Beach & smith.
14..	45..	Ohio.....	Jacob P. Mouser... S. Ullery.
15..	40..	Illinois..	S. H. Armsrong... D. Barnes.
16..	103..	Ohio.....	Thos. Larimer..... C. G. Teed.
19..	40..	Illinois..	Cunningham..... W. Conger.
12..	75..	Ken'ky.	Geo. Bedford..... Sherman & Hosg.
20..	96..	Ohio.....	Bastable & Hunt'n. Barney Bartram.
21..	80..	Ohio.....	Valentine & Mar'n. Owners.
22..	55..	Ohio.....	Sheister & Co..... Geo. Ayrault.
23..	70..	Ohio.....	Several owners..... Miller, Haring& Co.
24..	90..	Illinois..	S. H. Armstroug... D. Barnes.
27..	34..	Ohio.....	Wright & others.... Mead & Holcomb.
7..	60..	Virginia..	Ben). Cunningham. J. H. Williams.
8..	16..	Ohio.....	David Selsor..... J. H. Williams.

JONES & PRATHER, of Sangamon County, Ill., contributed two lots, 100 and 48, very good quality, estimated at about 750 lbs. average. Selling to-day by T. WHITE at 10c.@11c., average 10¾c., seller's and owner's estimate.

BARNEY BARTRAM sold 96 Ohio Cattle for BASTABLE & HUNTON; pretty even at 700 lbs. net, medium quality, sold at 10c.@11c.

GEORGE BEDFORD contributed 75 Kentucky Cattle of smallish size, fairish quality, including several very good. Selling by SHERMAN & HOAG, at 10c.@12c. sellers' estimate.

GEO. AYRAULT sold for SHEISTER & Co. 55 Ohio cattle, mixed quality, including some very fair animals. OSWALD paid $485 for four, estimated at 11¾c.; CORNELL paid $800 for eight others, estimated also at 11¾c.; the rest of the drove sold out for 10c.@11c.

Thirty-five of the *Challenge Drove*, fed by HARRIS, of Ill., were sold to-day by T. WHITE. JAS. IRVING took 27 at the first offer, ($140 ₰ head,) estimated at 12c.@13c.

J. A. MERRITT was selling a fine lot of 66 for JOHN SELSOR, estimated to average 775 lbs. in good flesh. They brought 11c.@11¾c., and 12c. for the best.

PETER PLATTER, of Ross County, Ohio, brought in 83 fat Steers, which averaged at home 1,473 lbs. They were sold by SIMON ULLERY at 10¾c.@11¾c.

HENRY HURD sold, on his own account, a fair lot of 57 Ohio Cattle, at 9c.@11c., seller's estimate.

GEO. HALL'S drove, BEACH & SMITH salesmen, averaged about 650 lbs., and sold at 10c.@11c., sellers' estimate.

S. A. HOLCOMB, of Farmington, Conn., brought in 8 very fine Oxen, including 5 six and seven-year-old Devons, and 1 pair of five-year-old Durhams, fed by Major TIMOTHY COWLES. This pair weighed at home 4,85.5 lbs.

JACOB MONSER, of Pickaway Co., Ohio, brought in 45 quite good Cattle which were sold by SIMON ULLERY at 10c @11¾c.—11¾c. for the best. Average of the whole lot, 11c.; seller's and owner's estimate.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY report their own sales of 205 Cattle at Bergen, to butchers, at prices varying from 9c.@11c.

One of the finest droves offered to-day was 56 from Madison Co., Ohio, contributed by DAVID SELSOR. They were in excellent flesh, and weighed 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. This lot went off at 11c.@11¾c., which was about the top of the market.

BENJ. CUNNINGHAM, of Hardy County, Va., contributed 60 animals of his own feeding; average weight about 735 lbs., net. Selling by J. H. WILLIAMS, at 10c.@11c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold on account of WRIGHT and others 14 Ohio and 10 Connecticut Cattle, ordinary and mixed quality; 8½c @10½c.

S. H. ARMSTRONG, of Menard County, Ill., had a nice snug lot of small animals in fair flesh, which were sold by DANIEL BARNES at 10½c.@11¾c.

C. W. CONGER sold a fair lot of cattle at $85 ₰ head average, or 10¾c.@11¾c., seller's estimate.

THOMAS LARIMER's drove, C. G. TEED salesman, consisted of 103 medium and common animals, 500 to 700 lbs., net weight; selling at 10c.@9c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $55@$70.

The demand for Milch Cows is considerably better. Milkmen have sold off most of their stock which were in decent milking order, and are taking in fresh supplies.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows selling about the same as last week. Demand increasing, with better receipts.

BROWNING reports prices of Cows and Calves as remaining the same as last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows at $25@$40, and extras as high as $55.

O'BRIEN reports Milch Cows at $25@$60. In about fair demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts of Veals are daily increasing, with an improvement in the quality and age. Prices have not materially changed.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves selling from 7c. downwards, according to quality. Supply fair and quality improved.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves selling at 8c. for the extras, and from that price downward.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 5½c.@7½c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 6½c.@7¾c. Eight extra sold yesterday at 8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

We find the market very bare of good sheep or any sheep at all. The receipts are little more than one-third of the weekly average last year. Prices are about what sellers ask.

At ALLERTON'S Sheep and Lambs are reported exceedingly scarce and very high. Scarcely enough offered to fix any established prices.

BROWNING reports the Sheep and Lamb market very good. Some have sold as high as 16c. ₰ lb (for the meat.) Stock all from Ohio and New-York and mostly common. Of the 1,479 reported above, 510 came in last Thursday and 969 yesterday. For several days there was not a sheep on sale in the pens.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $3@$9.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for week ending April 2.

JAS. MCCARTY reports the following:

300 at	$1,740 00	140 at	$630 00
100 at	475 00	100 at	450 00
170 at	1,020 00	100 at	425 00
135 at	591 30		

Market very good; Sheep common.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports the following:

25 at	$189 50	2 at	$16 00
14 at	109 50	6 at	51 00
7 at	48 00	11 at	165 00
9 at	51 50	10 at	110 00
33 at	255 75	6 at	49 00
30 at	332 50	2 at	13 00

This was a fair lot of Sheep.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this sea on a large business is done in slaughtered Hogs, which are brought in in the carcase and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh Pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¾c., and, in this weather, ⅞c.@1c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

Swine are coming in rather more freely, and prices are declining a little.

ALLERTON reports Swine selling at 6¾c.@6¾c. live weight.

MESSRS. VAN BRUNT & WATBOUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn-fed Hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 8¼c.@8¾c. Western dressed, 7¼c @7¾c. The light Hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger Hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise. There are freer arrivals of both live and dressed Hogs. About 1,000 dressed Hogs were offered Tuesday.

W. H. MCNEIL, No. 43 Jay-street, reports corn-fed Hogs—heavy, 8¼c.; light, 8½c. to 8¾c.; still, 7¾c. to 7¾c.; Western dressed 7¾c. to 8c., net weight. Stock Pigs, 6¼c. to 6¾c. gross. Market closes dull. Receipts this week, 4,100 live, against 3,800 last, and 5,750 corresponding week last year.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 2, 1856.

The Dry Goods Trade, the past week, has shown more animation—without any other noticeable improvement. Domestic fabrics have been in fair demand at steady rates, for desirable styles; while a livelier inquiry has prevailed for Foreign productions, adapted to the current trade, and these have realized tolerably full prices. The receipts of Domestic goods are increasing, but are still, in some instances, behind the requirements of purchasers. The recent arrivals of Foreign manufactures have been quite extensive, exceeding those at the same time last year, but the available supply of seasonable articles is still moderate, and scarcely equal to the wants of buyers.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are salable and steady. Cotton Flannels, Denims and Drills, are in fair request at unaltered rates. Duck is brisker, yet not dearer; Ginghams, Lawns and Nankins are moderately dealt in, and are quoted firm; Osnaburgs, suited to the requirements of purchasers, are in light supply and good demand, at full prices. Printing Cloths are not active, yet they are stiffly held. Prints are rather quiet, but otherwise unchanged. Stripes and Ticks are pretty briskly inquired for at former quotations.

Woolens appear in moderate supply and generally fair request at full prices, for all desirable productions. Nothing really new has occurred in Blankets. Cassimeres are quiet at old figures. A moderate inquiry prevails for Cloths and Doeskins at steady rates. Flannels are inactive, yet not lower. Jeans, Linseys and Muslin de Laines attract considerable attention and are quoted firm. Satinets and Tweeds seem less active at about previous prices.

Foreign productions are in improved demand, and for all that suit buyers, satisfactory prices are being obtained, both privately and through the auction rooms. The heavy imports of the last eight or ten days have only supplied a want that had existed for some time, to the serious disadvantage of the trade, —a disadvantage that would have manifested itself at an earlier date and with more distinctness, but for the severe weather which obstructed business. At present the stock of foreign goods here is not a heavy one, and though the assortment is considered pretty fair, it is but too evidently susceptible of improvement, as some of the most popular articles are nearly out of market. Goods not adapted to the current trade are plenty enough, and for these there prevails but a very slack and unreliable inquiry, at irregular prices,—scarcely ever equal to the humblest expectations of factors.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS, GARDENERS—And every owner or cultivator of a plot of ground, large or small, should refer to the special notice in another column headed "Spring Work." Just the information needed at this season, is found in the Journal there advertised.

THORBURN'S NEWARK NURSERIES.—At East Newark, N. J., 15 minutes by Railroad from Jersey City; cars leave each and nearly every half-hour through the day. Purchasers are invited to examine the large stock (200 acres) and superior quality of fruit and ornamental trees ever greens; shrubs, vines &c., grown at these nurseries. Lists will be priced on application for Nursery men or parties requiring quantities of trees for rural cemeteries, parks or extended plantations; and attention is particularly asked to the very large stock of Norway Spruce, Scotch Fir, Weymouth Pine, Deciduous Cypress, Mountain Ash, Magnolias macrophylla, New Silver Abeles, Maples, Catalpas, Willows, &c., &c., which by the quantity will be put at very low rates. Retail catalogues furnished on application. Orders may be sent to S. J. GUSTIN, No. 10 Centre-st., Newark, or to JAMES M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

CHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT.

No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.

ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BONE-DUST.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.

Packages of one or two pounds of above for flowers gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a cook, chambermaid, and nurse, (Protestants.) The cook is an excellent baker, and understands plain pastries, &c., will cook, wash and iron for a small family; the chambermaid will do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; the nurse is a most excellent seamstress, she can cut and fit to please the most fashionable. Either has excellent City references from the most respectable families. Call or address at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two German girls, one a professed cook, to do cooking in either French, German or American style, or to go as housekeeper, understands all about pastries, meats poultry, game, &c., and would not object to the washing of a small family; the other would go as laundress or chambermaid, or in both capacities, would not object to a desirable place in the country; have references. Can be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable and competent young women, Protestants; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing and ironing; has lived with high families, both in City and country. The other is, without exception, as neat a person for nurse as any lady might require; can take care of an infant from its birth; sews well; is of an amiable disposition; could act as nursery governess if required. Apply at No 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable steady young men, (Protestants;) one is a first-rate waiter man, fully understands his business; no objection to go in a first-class hotel. City or country; has lived with nice private families; can give the best of references. The other is German by birth, speaks English well, desires a place as professed gardener; will make himself generally useful. Apply at No 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City reference—one as laundress in all its branches; almost excellent shirt ironer; does all styles of table linen, muslins and finery; laundress in all its branches; wages $7; excellent City reference. The other as waitress in all its branches or as parlor-maid and seamstress; will go a few miles in the country; excellent City reference; wages $7. Call at No. 339 2d-av

SITUATIONS WANTED—Together or separately, in city or country, for two experienced and well recommended servants—one is an excellent cook and baker and a first-class washer and ironer, (would do general housework); the other is a very efficient chamber-maid and waiter, is also an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at MANNING'S agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Jolies, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man 19 years of age is desirous of obtaining a respectable situation in a grocery store; is willing to devote all his time to the interest of his employer; is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; has been two years in the capacity of a grocer's clerk; has good City reference, and can show a good recommendation from his last employer. Address H. G. A., Dey-street House, Box No. 89. All notes promptly answered.

SITUATION WANTED—By a seamstress in a private family; is a Protestant, and understands dress making and other sewing; has no objection to do some chamber work, or would go as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to travel. Can refer to her present employers, with whom she will remain until suited; can also refer to other families in this City. Address J. E., Post-Office, box No. 332.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and highly recommended servants, one a colored woman, as meat and pastry cook, will assist in the laundry, thoroughly understands her business; the other, an exceedingly nice girl, as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Both willing and obliging. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 6th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, who has been accustomed to teaching as child's governess. Is competent to give instruction in music on the piano, and the rudiments of an English education, and also plain and fancy needle-work. Would have no objections to go to the country. Call, or address, GOVERNESS, for two days, at No. 190 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City reference, one as chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and fine seamstress; the other as chambermaid and nurse or as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or housework in a small family; the best of reference. Call at No. 114 Smith-st., a few doors from Dean-st., 2d floor, front room, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 14th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do general housework of a small private family, is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 260 West Washington-place, near 4th-st.; can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young woman, as waitress, or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Has the best of City references. Apply No 201 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl in a private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a first rate washer and ironer. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women; one to do general housework, one as seamstress, one as nurse; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; also by a colored cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young man twenty years old, well acquainted with business, in some good wholesale, shipping or commission house, as salesman, or out-door clerk, where he would be generally useful. Can give the best of references from his former employer. Address ENERGY, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a private family, or would do chamberwork; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 East 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or would take care of a baby, or would go as waiter. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in a fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business well and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 96 91st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and laundress, or chamberwork and sewing. Call on her present employer, at No. 62 West 36th-st., one door from 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady, of some experience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family, in this City. Address S. M., box 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. City reference of best character given. Call at the paint store, No 100 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as experienced nurse, and to do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 270 3d-av., near 23d-st.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD come to the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, next door to the Post-Office, where the best girls in the City can be had, for every capacity, both Protestants and Catholic, from all nations. MRS. M YORKSTON, Superintendent.

P. S.—Also a great number of male help for City and country.

WANTED—Some $8,000 or $10,000, on bond and mortgage on property situated in the heart of the city of Chicago, and worth double the amount. Interest 10 per cent., payable half yearly, in this City if desired. Satisfactory information as to the value of the property may be obtained in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS—Will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels or private families at MORRIS, CORNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, waiters, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A person of long experience in teaching of success, in which he is the bearer of flattering testimonials, also being a graduate, of several years' standing, from college, is now awaiting an engagement. Address L. L. L., *Times* Office.

TO TAILORS.—A good custom cutter wanted. He must understand his business, of temperate habits, and be willing to make himself useful in a fashionable tailoring and clothing establishment. A line addressed to J. L. K., *Times* Office, with name and place of business, will meet with attention.

THREE GOOD MOROCCO CASE MAKERS WANTED.—Those that have worked at daguerreotype cases preferred. Apply to JOHN BARNETT, No. 97 Fulton-st.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No. 293 Broadway, room No 4.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, Latin and Italian, wishes a situation as resident or daily governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842, Post-Office, New-York.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED.—To take charge of two children, over 5 years of age, and also to act as seamstress. Good recommendation will be required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 Washington-square.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY —And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

FIVE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—Competent to take the entire control of a Dress Goods Department. Reference required. Apply to REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WANTED.—A lady wishes to take two or three little girls, from 6 to 12 years of age, to board and educate with her daughter. Any one wishing to embrace such an opportunity, will address C. M. at this office, stating where an interview can be had.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman of liberal education, of character and capacity, desires employment in some respectable business, where attention, activity and trustfulness are required. Best references furnished. Address Box No. 1,892 Post-Office.

WANTED.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—Wanted to go to Nashville, Tenn., a first-rate finisher and moulder. Wages $14 per week, and constant employment guaranteed. Address, immediately, A. A. STITT, Nashville, Tenn.

SOPRANO SINGER.—Wanted, in an Episcopal Church, in this City, a lady qualified to lead in a Quartette Choir. A communicant of the Church preferred. Address D. R. O. at the *Times* office.

SOPRANO AND BASS SINGER WANTED —Of the best ability, in an Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Address QUARTETTE, *Daily Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WANTED —For dress goods. Apply before 10 A. M., and after 6 P. M. at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand-st., corner of Christie.

GOOD SALESMAN WANTED—In a well established dry goods store up town. Must be well acquainted with the City trade, and come well recommended. To such a fair salary and permanent employment will be given. Apply at No. 843 8th-av.

TWO GOOD SALESWOMEN WANTED —Well acquainted with the Lace and Embroidery trade. None others need apply, at S. EMBERSON'S, No. 256 8th-av.

PORTER WANTED—In a drygoods jobbing house; must be accustomed to packing drygoods. Apply between 4 and 5 P. M., to HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st.

GIRLS WANTED.—Good servants, well recommended, can now be supplied with the best situations of various kinds, in the City or country. We want about 100 girls every day. Also, men and boys at 14 Sixth-avenue, or 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man of integrity and industrious habits will find a good situation as collecting clerk by addressing R. S. A., at the *Times* office.

BOY WANTED—In an office; one who writes a good hand and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 3,669 New-York Post-Office, with references.

BOY WANTED—In a straw-goods jobbing store, 14 to 15 years of age, to learn the business. Address (in handwriting of applicant) STRAW, *Daily Times* office.

BOY WANTED—In an engineer's office; to one capable and willing, a good opportunity to learn the business. Salary first year $50. Address P. O., Box No 2,714 this City.

LAD WANTED.—An active, intelligent lad, in a counting room. Must write a good hand, and not be afraid of work. Address, in own hand writing, stating references, age, &c., Box No. 1,497 Post-Office.

A LADY WANTED—Competent to operate with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, to work on shirts. Inquire at No 7 5 Broadway.

COOK WANTED.—$25 per month will be paid to a first-class woman cook, to live in a private family residing a short distance from the City. She must have the best testimonials. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A PROTESTANT WAITER WANTED—A White or colored. Good recommendations will be required. Apply at No. 10 Washington-square, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT WANTED —In the city of Albany. Apply to A. B., Post-Office, Box No. 986.

INSTRUCTION.

READING INSTITUTE, READING, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—The Summer session of this well known and popular school will commence on Wednesday, May 7. We refer to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: W. H. Disbrow, Proprietor of Riding Academy; S. V. Benedict, D. R. Mangam, Ald. M. Morgan, New-York City; J. Ray, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.; John B. Cammeyer, Brooklyn; Hon. E. Driggs, Ex-Mayor Wall, Abm. Vandervoort, East Brooklyn. Catalogues may be had at the bookstores of D. Burgess & Co., No. 60 John-st.; of Banks & Bros., No 13 Park-row, and of S. W. Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. SANFORD.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms $50 a year. Circulars are sold at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 14 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.

D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

PEACH-TOWN ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution is situated about 8 miles west of the City of Schenectady, on the Highlands of the Mohawk, commanding a fine view of 50 miles in extent. A full corps of Teachers give instruction in all the departments of solid and ornamental education. It is free from all haunts of vice. Parents who wish to send their sons and daughters into the country, will find here a safe and pleasant Summer retreat. Whole expense, $32 per term of 14 weeks. Summer Term begins April 29. Apply to J. S. LANDON, A. M., Principal.

PEACH-TOWN, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

CHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Summer session of this Institution, which has been in successful operation several years, will commence Tuesday, April 29. Terms for board and tuition moderate. For further information as to the value of the property may be obtained in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

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PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED.—To take charge of two children, over 5 years of age, and also to act as seamstress. Good recommendation will be required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 Washington-square.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY —And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

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**STORE FOR

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the House resolution for the enlargement of the Government buildings at Buffalo was passed. A joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to permit Dr. KANE and the officers associated with him in his Arctic Expedition to accept testimonials from the British Government, was discussed at considerable length, and finally postponed. The $30,000,000 armament bill was then taken up, and Mr. FESSENDEN spoke on the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, taking ground against harsh measures, and in favor of settling the differences between this Government and Great Britain by negotiation. Mr. CASS followed, and argued that we should take a decided stand for the maintenance of our rights. The difficulty between Senators CLAYTON and BELL was settled. The House was engaged during its whole session in the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation Bills.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. SICKLES reported from the Select Committee a bill to amend the Charter of this City. It is made up from the several propositions before the Legislature, which agree that the two things principally needed to give us a good Government are, an improvement in its form and an opportunity to put better men in office. The bill makes three propositions for the accomplishment of these objects:

First—A change in the legislative branch of the City Government, known as the Board of Councilmen, by changing the number of the Board from 60 to 31, to be elected by Districts according to the population.

Second—Proposes a change in the Executive Department by doing away with the election of heads of departments by the people; to have one responsible Executive head, and make the other officers heads of departments subject to him for their appointment, and for their removal for misconduct—thus restoring the principle of the Charter of 1830.

Third—Proposes to reform the election of municipal officers by changing the time for such election from the Fall to the Spring, making the Charter election a separate election, thus concentrating public attention upon the candidates, and removing them from the influence of State and national elections.

The bill does not interfere with the terms of office of any officer elected by the people, but provides for changes as vacancies occur. It was ordered to a third reading under a suspension of the rules.

In the Assembly, the Albany Bridge bill was ejected from the Senate, and a protracted debate took place on a motion to refer it to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, which finally prevailed by a vote of 68 to 26. This was considered a test vote, indicating the certain passage of the bill. A report was made and agreed to, against the bill creating Jones' Park, in this City.

The Son of France.

The arrival of the *Atlantic* yesterday morning put us in possession of four days' later news from Europe; but the political and commercial intelligence is of little moment; the news is all gossip about the birth of the King of Algiers, the sufferings of his mother, the joy of his father and the general commotion of all Europe at the announcement of the auspicious event. Imagine any modern Rip Van Winkle, who had fallen asleep twenty years ago, waking up at this moment and reading the paragraph we have just written. What would be his bewilderment to learn that all Europe was convulsed with joy, whether real or affected, at the announcement of such an event. It would be as though we should read in this morning's journals that the King of Nova Scotia or Nootka Sound had been born. But the world keeps turning round, and none but slow-witted dunces are ever surprised at any change in human affairs, but least of all in French affairs. Twenty years ago the father of the King of Algiers was a fugitive in this City, an exile from France with small pecuniary resources, and but few friends. Since then he has been a special Constable in London, a representative in a Democratic Congress in Paris, the President of France, and is now the Emperor of the French, the ally of Great Britain, and, virtually, the dictator of all Europe. It is the child of this strange creature of Fate, the child of a private Spanish lady, who is born King of Algiers, heir to the throne of France, and whose advent has caused such a commotion in all Christendom that all other events are, for the moment, forgotten, or regarded as of no importance.

The young prince is called the Son of France, but the chances are as one to a hundred that France will disown him, and that he will never wear the crown which his father's extraordinary luck has placed upon his head. In the lapse of two hundred years no French monarch has been succeeded by his son, and, since the son of St. Louis ascended to Heaven by the portal of the guillotine, the laws of succession have suffered so many disruptions in France that the birth of an heir to the reigning monarch should rather be a cause of melancholy presentiments than of rejoicing. While the Duke of Bordeaux and the Count of Paris are in exile, it would seem to be quite superfluous to rejoice over the birth of an heir to the throne of France. But the infant King of Algiers is hailed with the same demonstrations of joy that welcomed the birth of the King of Rome forty-five years ago.

It is impossible to chronicle the birth of the heir of LOUIS NAPOLEON without recalling the strange events in the life of that remarkable man, who appears to have been born under a lucky star, or of adverting to the strange vicissitudes which have attended the heirs to the throne of France during the past two hundred years. But, let the future of the Imperial infant, whose birth is now engrossing so much of the public attention, be what it may, the present influence of his presence at the Tuileries will undoubtedly be in the highest degree beneficial on the affairs of Europe; and, apart from the mere formal rejoicings on the event, his birth will be hailed with unaffected joy by those who wish for the preservation of peace.

It is said that, with an heir to perpetuate his dynasty, the life of the Emperor will not be so liable to the assaults of the assassin; but the fanatics who perpetrate such deeds are not the kind of people to make nice calculations as to the consequences of their acts, and this last good luck of LOUIS NAPOLEON may serve to increase the bitter hatred of many of the men of France who still pant for his blood.

Prussia, Peace and Poland.

March has always been a remarkable month in the calendar of nations, and, if chronologers are right, its seems desirous to maintain its reputation. Just at the date on which the celebrated "ides" are fixed, another little NAPOLEON sees the light, and brings, there can be now but little doubt, peace to the world with him. Indeed, from day to day, almost from hour to hour, the official promulgation appears to be expected of the fact that a definite treaty has been signed, and a close put to that war which has, with so little result to either human happiness or freedom, occupied the three greatest powers in Europe during the past two years. So satisfied indeed do the public in both England and France seem to be on this head, as to render it doubtful whether the proclamation of peace will be followed by those monetary results which usually attend such events, and in the curiosity and excitement attendant on the ceremonies which surrounded the arrival of young Algiers, that the negotiations which will contribute to decide the destiny of Europe, perhaps for years, appears to be forgotten.

Indeed, the fact of Prussia's being invited to join the Conference, is a sufficiently significant evidence that the main difficulties in the way of peace have been surmounted. It will be remembered that before the plenipotentiaries arrived in Paris, an attempt was made by Prussia to obtain admittance to the Conference, which failed, her exclusion being deemed but an act of political justice. Having taken no part, either by diplomacy or arms, in the war, a participation in Conference was deemed more than she had a right to expect. Her neutrality, though infinitely more honorable than the treacherous game of Austria, naturally excited great jealousy in England, which was inflamed by several elaborate essays on Prussian duplicity, delivered by that wily old Statesman, Lord LYNDHURST. It was, however, idle to hope, whatever might be the feelings of England to render this exclusion absolute. Great nations cannot be deprived of their rank, and though Prussia might not be permitted to take part in the preliminary negotiations, necessity required her admission to a share in the final treaty. It would be but an idle dream to endeavor to deprive a treaty which will stand as a European law of the guarantee of the sanction of such a leading Power as Prussia. What, then, are we to gather from this admission of Baron MANTEUFFEL to a chair in the *salon des Ambassadeurs*? It is difficult to reconcile it with any other hypothesis than that the dubious points are settled, and that a pacific close is not far distant; since to admit Prussia to join before would be to annul the reason which originally justified her exclusion, and give a friendly ally to Russia at the Congressional board. Indeed, all signs in the political heavens forebode that peace is near. It will be remembered the Allies entered Paris on the 31st of March, 1814, the exact anniversary of the expiration of the present armistice between the belligerent Powers, and, as it is a sacred object with courtly Plenipotentiaries to avoid any position which might wake ungentle memories, it is likely that the treaty is now signed.

This admission of Prussia to the Conference, and its supposed object of fixing the future of Europe under a joint guarantee of the principal great Powers, has woke from its sleep a country, which, though in England once the dream of poets and theme of orators, has long been unspoken of, and lies silent on the map of Europe, nothing but a name. The friends of Poland, we see by our last files, had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON for the purpose of recalling to his memory the existence of Poland, and pressing her claim to at least some little notice at such a time. The arguments used by the deputation were not, in truth, very powerful, nor were they urged with any particular force or fire, as the fact of the mouthpiece of Poland being a member of the Government, Lord BREADALBANE, the Chamberlain, was not likely to give particular trouble to his first lord. Indeed, with poor Lord DUDLEY STUART, Warsaw saw her last true champion expire, and no passer-by has stopped to soothe the sorrows or stretch a hand to this Niobe of nations. Unless in some huge political earthquake, which may shake Europe to its centre, but of which we see no distant sign, the case of Poland appears hopeless. The aristocracy of the old school, those who loved her best, have long since abandoned her, and may be found in small dispirited bands in some leading Capital of Europe. There has never been a middle-class, the strength and sinew of every country, in Poland. Like Ireland, which has always failed in her efforts at independence on this account, Poland was a land of aristocrats and peasants, paupers and peers. We see it stated on the authority of the leading English journal, certainly not unfriendly if there was a hope to cling to, that the present peasants, so far from being like the hardy gallant fellows who once conquered Russia in the field, care little and know little about the story of their country or KOSCIOUSKO's name. It has been now so many years since a movement has been made in Poland—25 years, a longer period than at any time in her previous history—and nationality has under the Siberian system been so completely rooted out, that the present population are almost wholly Russian.

Poland, Italy and Hungary, the three great [illegible] round England's banner the sympathy and heart-beatings of this country, will, as we predicted, from the outset, be left still to form subjects for a few patriots' honest sorrow and many aspiring poets' ambitious muse. In what way will human happiness or freedom be one whit bettered by this Napoleonic war! One more tyrant-dynasty has been acknowledged, and Russia, England, Austria and Prussia are playing the fool over the cradle of one who bears the name and is born to perpetuate the dominion of him whom they sent to St. Helena some forty years before.

The Nicaraguan News.

In another part of this morning's paper will be found full details of the Nicaraguan news, a brief summary of which has been already telegraphed from New-Orleans. We have commented upon this important intelligence, and there is no necessity to repeat here the observations we took occasion to make in yesterday's TIMES. As announced by telegraph, a formal declaration of war from the Government of Costa Rica had been dispatched to Granada, and on its reception, President RIVAS issued a spirited manifesto, announcing the rupture with the neighboring Republic, and casting upon it the odium of having plunged the two countries into the horrors of war. General WALKER has also issued an address to the people of Central America, defining his position, and directing the troops under his command to assume the red ribbon—the badge of war; and UBALDO HERRERA, ex-President of the Republic, has appealed to his fellow-countrymen to support WALKER in defending the honor and interests of Nicaragua, and to range themselves on the democratic side. All these documents will be found translated in our columns. The action of the Nicaraguan Government, in anticipation of open hostilities, has been prompt and energetic. Col. SCHLESSINGER, with the first detachment of troops, and accompanied by Gen. WALKER himself, had crossed the Lake to La Virgin, and thence he was to march without delay upon Guanacaste. A decree had been published, placing the Department of Mediodia, adjoining Guanacaste, under martial law, and summoning all the inhabitants to arms. It was also rumored that an attack would immediately be made on Punta Arenas.

While these preparations have been progressing in Nicaragua the Costa Ricans appear to have been equally on the alert. Inflammatory proclamations, especially against the Americans, have been freely circulated among the people; a forced loan of $100,000, to defray the expenses of the war, has been raised; and, if decrees are any evidence of the fact, there are more than enough of them to show that the Costa Rican Government is determined, if possible, to exterminate WALKER and the democratic party of Nicaragua. In view of this the Transit Company has been officially notified of the prospect of hostilities, which may endanger the safety of their property and the lives of the passengers by their boats.

Finally, according to the latest dispatch from the foreign Minister of San Salvador to the Government of Nicaragua, it would not seem that the relations between these two Republics are as friendly as *El Nicaraguense* would wish us to believe. San Salvador positively objects to the large army of Nicaragua, and thinks that the fact of its being composed of Americans is a standing menace to the peace and union of the Central American States. Altogether the announcement made some time since that the Central American Republics had entered into a treaty offensive and defensive against the WALKER administration seems now more probable than ever.

Beef Up Again, but of Better Quality.

Our Cattle Market Report exhibits a considerable falling off in the receipts of Beeves, as compared with the preceding two markets. Yesterday morning 1,628 cattle were offered at Forty-fourth-street, against 2,729 on the last market-day. The average for 1855 was 1,981. The total receipts for the City during the week ending yesterday were 2,606; last week, 4,162. Average weekly receipts last year, 3,225. Prices went up 1c. to 1½c. per pound, or 12 to 15 per cent. The quality of the animals offered was much superior to that of the two preceding markets.

The diminished receipts, and consequent higher prices, were to be expected, after the over-supply for the previous two weeks.

The continued snow-storms created some irregularities, but these will soon be overcome, and the prospect is for a constant supply of Beef Cattle, at fair rates, hereafter.

Sheep are exceedingly scarce—the market being scarcely half supplied. The receipts for the week were only 3,827, while the weekly average last year was 10,940. Any farmers having good Sheep will find it to their advantage to hurry them forward at this time, as they can command almost their own prices. Early Spring Lambs will pay well this season. The Produce Market Reports furnish full information to farmers in regard to the various kinds of Produce.

Rain at Last.

After an unprecedented drouth of more than three months, during which there has been an almost uninterrupted prevalence of northwesterly winds, the wind, yesterday, blew all day from the southwest, and, at 10 o'clock in the evening, the rain commenced falling gently, but copiously. It was most refreshing to hear it patter on the sidewalks, and to see the glistening drops of moisture on the window-panes. In the City where we have the ever-flowing Croton, the effects of a drouth are not very serious, but our unfortunate neighbors over on Long Island, and in the adjacent rural districts have suffered greatly for the lack of rain water. The farmers were beginning to talk dismally about grass, but the gentle shower of last night will dispel all their forebodings. April is not likely to lose her reputation for showers this year.

The Mystery and Murders on Board the Schooner Eudora Imogene.

The examination of the negro GEORGE WILSON on the charge of revolt and mutiny will take place before Commissioner STILLWELL on Friday at 11 o'clock. Since the last arrest WILSON was brought up before Judge WHITING on writ of *habeas corpus*, but, it appearing that the offence for which the prisoner was committed was one which a Commissioner of the United States had jurisdiction over, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 191 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Fessenden's Speech in the Senate—A New Department in Florida.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S speech in the Senate to-day is generally deemed a masterly argument in favor of the policy of a "masterly inactivity on the Central American question.

The War Department has issued an order stating that, to meet the present exigencies of the service, that portion of the State of Florida now embraced in the department of East Florida, except the portion of it lying west of Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers, shall be until further orders constituted a separate department, to be known as the department of Florida. S.

The Visit of Mr. Robinson, the Free-State Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

The object of the visit to Washington of Mr. ROBINSON, the Free-State Governor of Kansas, is to ascertain the true state of feeling here relative to that Territory—the reports transmitted thither being contradictory and wholly unreliable. He will return this week. While on the way from Kansas to St. Louis the passengers on board the steamboat organized a meeting and listened to his statement of affairs with respectful attention.

The United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

The United States Treasurer reports the net amount subject to draft on the 24th March, two millions three hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, ($2,372,285.)

The Indian Wars—Peace in Europe.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1, 1856.

THE RED MAN.

Nothing like sleeping on a proposition, when men get excited over it. When the House adjourned last evening, there seemed little probability of passing the bill appropriating $300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories; but this morning when the House assembled, it was taken up and passed by an overwhelming vote. I incline to think the future will prove the wisdom of this result—for at some day Congress would have had to pay the expenses of the Indian war with accumulated interest.

NECESSITY OF MOUNTED TROOPS.

Surprise is often expressed that Indian hostilities are so much sooner and more effectually suppressed by volunteers than by regular troops. This I doubt not is to be accounted for by the fact that the volunteers in such cases are always mounted—while on the Pacific frontiers the force of mounted men is very small. The Indians are well aware that they are an over-match for infantry, whom they can always elude by their celerity of movement, consequently they become very bold in their depredations. Not so when in the vicinity of mounted troops, who can sweep down upon them like the hurricane the instant their presence for mischief is ascertained. When the regiment of Mounted Rifles was in Oregon, notwithstanding the country was more sparsely settled than now, no hostile Indians were often found in the neighborhood of the settlers. It is exceedingly doubtful whether security and peace can be afforded our fellow-citizens on the Pacific in any other way half so surely or so cheaply as by increasing the force of mounted men at those distant posts.

PEACE—RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The rumor that peace was signed at Paris on the 13th, is believed by some; but as I do not hear *who* has the letter containing the news, said to have been received here, I am inclined to think it one of the practical jokes which fools play at this season. Still there is a very decided opinion in diplomatic circles that the next arrival will bring the long looked-for proclamation of peace. In this connection, it may be profitable to anticipate the effect of peace in Europe on the Foreign Relations of the United States. It must be admitted that the procrastinating policy of the American Administration in the Enlistment affair, has played most admirably into the hands of Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON. It has been the game of the latter worthies to keep the Enlistment controversy open until the hoped-for peace should be declared; and having succeeded in that, and got the Eastern question off their hands, Mr. MARCY may expect the British Premier and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to come at him with a reargument of the whole question of international law, as applied to the Recruitment case—to result, as like as not, in just such another entanglement of a plain case as PALMERSTON has managed to create for the Central American question. Diplomacy is, with him, a sort

DIPLOMATIC CHANCERY.

of Court of Chancery, where a bad case may be kept indefinitely, while the party in the wrong can take the benefit of the chances of anything that turns up which may relieve him from his bad fix. PALMERSTON evidently has MARCY fairly in Chancery now, and will be likely to hold him there so long as to make the Recruitment controversy a legacy to PIERCE and MARCY's successors. A little bold decision as soon as the Administration became possessed of the proofs upon which it has demanded Mr. CRAMPTON's recall, and the dismissal of Consuls BARCLAY, ROWCROFT and MATTHEWS, would have disposed of this troublesome question long ago, and in a manner perfectly satisfactory to all parties. As the case stands, it would be hazardous to predict the result.

SENATORIAL PERSONALITIES.

The unpleasant collision in the Senate to-day between Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. BELL is deeply regretted by their friends. It is excused upon the plea that each was engaged in the defence of personal friends—an occasion when an undue warmth of expression rather betokens a good heart than a bad one. Each, no doubt, will regret the occurrence to-morrow, and be ready to resume the kindly relations which ought to exist between gentlemen who have grown gray in the same service. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT BUFFALO.

Mr. SEWARD reported the House resolution for the enlargement of the Custom-House, Post-Office and Federal Court building at Buffalo. Passed.

DR. KANE AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution to permit Dr. KANE, and the officers associated with him in the expedition in the Arctic Seas, to accept such tokens of acknowledgement therefor as the Government of Great Britain may please to present in accordance with its wishes on the subject.

Mr. CASS hoped the resolution would be immediately passed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was quite willing that all proper acknowledgment should be given to Dr. KANE, but he thought it a bad precedent to depart from ancient usage.

Mr. SEWARD inquired whether, under the resolution, a title of nobility could not be conferred on Dr. KANE.

Mr. MASON had no idea that the British Government would think of offering an acknowledgment of that kind, which, it might well suppose, would be unwelcome to a citizen of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD desired to express, in behalf of Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York, who furnished the funds with which the Expedition was prosecuted with so much energy, with so many sacrifices and such great results, his hope that the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the resolution.

Mr. MASON admitted the wisdom of the provision in the Constitution relative to reception of presents from foreign Governments, but as that instrument has reserved to Congress discretionary power in the matter, they could determine whether there was not a proper occasion to make an exception to the general rule. He cited the case of Lieut. MAURY, who was permitted to receive a gold medal from the King of Sweden.

Mr. BUTLER could not vote for the resolution unless he knew what the British Government intended to give Dr. KANE.

Mr. CASS said he had watched the manifestation of public sentiment in England, and he could see no sign in consistently protesting, unless some more definite action be taken. If the Government refused to [illegible] would declare war against us. Why should she when she has got all she wants? The true question is, what ought we to do? Shall we continue to submit, or shall we take a decided stand that we will enforce and maintain our rights? Great Britain has changed her grounds three times in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. As fast as she is driven from one untenable position she takes refuge in another.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice that he should discuss the bill as a war measure.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed.

THE ARMAMENT BILL AND OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.

The three million armament bill was then taken up, and

Mr. FESSENDEN, in allusion to the enlistment question, expressed the opinion that Mr. CRAMPTON ought to be dismissed, because, after the publication of the official correspondence, it is impossible that he can receive that respect which should be entertained for the representative of a foreign power. Speaking of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, he censured Senators for taking so much pains to prove that Great Britain has no good title in Central America—for, if our construction of that treaty is correct, it makes not the least difference whether her title is good or bad, or whether she has any at all, since she has abandoned it all, be it more or less. A refusal or neglect to carry out treaty stipulations, although involving a desecration of faith, does not necessarily justify war. Great Britain does not pretend to interfere with our rights, nor to do anything conflicting with our interests, and we should wait until she gives occasion, before we interpose in Central American affairs. If we expel her in that quarter, not one foot of the territory will be ours. We have no claim to it. As to giving a year's notice to Great Britain to vacate, and in the meantime to prepare for war, he was opposed to it.

Mr BELL (Tenn.) alluded to the rupture between himself and Senator CLAYTON yesterday. He regretted the occurrence, as it resulted from a misapprehension on his part. If the Senator from Delaware shall say he did not mean to be personally offensive in his remarks relative to Lieutenant MAURY, he was prepared to make the *amende honorable*.

[A voice—"That's right." General good humor prevalent.]

Mr. BELL, resuming, wished, however, to have it understood that without such disclaimer on the part of the Senator, it was no bargain.

VOICE—That's fair.

Mr. CLAYTON replied. He had no doubt that the Senator, with himself, regretted the disagreeable occurrence, especially as it originated in a misapprehension. He (Mr. CLAYTON) confessed that he felt warmly on that occasion, and was sorry for its exhibition. He could not bear malice after the frank and manly explanation of the Senator from Tennessee, and he was glad to renew the friendship existing between them for more than 20 years. He tendered him his hand with all his heart. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

The entire session was occupied in the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the West Point, Pension and Deficiency appropriation bills, without coming to any conclusion thereon.

Rhode Island State Election.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 2—10 P. M.

The election returns indicate the choice of a General Assembly composed of all the parties to the contest, without a large majority of either. So far as heard from, there are sixteen Americans and Republicans, and nineteen Democrats elected, exclusive of the Providence vote, which is not yet counted.

As regards the State ticket it is probable that WM. W. HOPPIN, for Governor, JOHN R. BARTLETT, for Secretary of State, and CHARLES HART, for Attorney-General, are elected, these candidates being on both the American and Republican tickets. For Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer there is probably no choice.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 2.

At 4 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the third story of the Court House. The Grand Jury Room and several other apartments were gutted. The fire was confined to the upper and westerly portion of the building. Loss, $10,000.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

No. 9.—Daniel South *et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs.* the State of Maryland—use of Jonathan W. Pottle. Argued by Hon. John Nelson for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Dobbin and Reverdy Johnson for defendant.

Annual Conference of the Methodist Church.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, April 2.

The Sixteenth Session of the Providence Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of Providence, commenced this day. The session was occupied in the organization and the preliminary business.

Ithaca Town Elections.

ITHACA, N. Y., Wednesday, April 2.

In this town the American ticket has been successful by 500 majority. In Tompkins County the Americans have elected seven out of nine Supervisors.

Funeral of Commodore McKeever.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, April 2.

The remains of Commodore MCKEEVER were interred to-day with military honors. There were two thousand persons in the procession.

The Weather South.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 2.

Rain has been falling here since sunflown, quite heavily. The storm came from the southeast.

The Deaf and Dumb Pupils.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 2.

The second exhibition of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum takes place this evening.

The United States Steamer Dispatch.

The United States steamer *Dispatch* was yesterday taken into the large sectional dock to receive a new propeller. This was fitted in the afternoon of the same day. She is to be taken out of dock this morning, and this evening or to-morrow morning she will proceed to Washington, where she was ordered some time ago, but was delayed by the breaking of her propeller. The following is a list of her officers: THOMAS M. CLOSSON, Lieut. Commanding. Lieutenants, JOHN J. WALKER, GEO. W YOUNG, JOHN J. CORNELL. Assistant Surgeon, JAS. LAWS. 1st Assistant Engineer, HARMAN NEWELL; 2d do., J. C. E. LAWRENCE; 3d do., H. A. RAMSAY. Captain's Clerk, JOHN J. OPELL.

School Girls' Concert at the Tabernacle.

The girls of the Tenth Ward Grammar School, No. 7, in Chrystie-street, Miss BUNKER, Principal, gave a grand concert, under the direction of GEO. F. BRISTOW, Esq., at the Tabernacle, last evening—the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a piano to be placed in the school. The programme was excellent, and the concert a complete success—realizing over $500 from the sale of tickets. All did well. A solo, by Miss ELIZABETH HEEFRES, was the finest thing of the evening.

Riverhead (L. I.) Town Election.

On Tuesday town meeting was held. The Know-Nothings mustered in their full strength and were beaten unmercifully. The Whig ticket went further ahead than ever. SYLVESTER MILLER was chosen to serve for his sixteenth year as Supervisor, by a majority of 200. NATHAN CORWIN was chosen Town Clerk as usual,—he having served in this capacity some 15 or 20 years successively. JAMES H. TUTHILL was reelected Superintendent of Schools.

The Hudson River Steamers.

The regular evening line to Albany for the coming season will consist of the *Isaac Newton* and *New World*. To Troy the *Francis Skiddy* and *Commodore* will constitute the evening line. If the *F. S.* is not ready (she is undergoing repairs) at the opening of the season, the *Rip Van Winkle* will take her place.

City Politics.

The Young Men's Democratic Republican (Soft-Shell) Committee have re-installed SOLOMON B. NOBLE, late Mayor of Granada, Nicaragua, as their President. They did so at a meeting in Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening.

☞ At a meeting of the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. HATFIELD's,) held on Tuesday evening, it was reported that $16,258 had been already raised towards building the new Church. The congregation was urged to immediate effort, in order to make the sum $20,000—that being the amount which, if raised by the 1st of May next, will entitle them to the ground upon which the new edifice is to be erected. We hope the friends of this Church and its members will be able to secure themselves in due time.

☞ Our ex-Councilman KERRIGAN, says a letter-writer from Virgin Bay, has had permission to resign his commission as Second Lieutenant of native volunteers in WALKER's army, and is to return home.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, March 27, 1856.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS of this Company on the 29th of February, 1856, is published in conformity with the provisions of its Charter.

Premiums on risks unexpired on Feb. 28, 1855, $[illegible]

Premiums received during the year ending this day, 29, 1856, $[illegible]

Total Premiums, $[illegible]

Earned premiums during the year, $[illegible]

Less return premiums, 74,196 22

Losses paid, $[illegible]

Losses ascertained or assumed but waiting proof, 161,575 05

Reinsurance, 27,[illegible]

Expenses, commissions, loss of interest, and bonus on subscription notes, 78,947 25

Profit, $[illegible]

ASSETS 29TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

Cash in bank, $[illegible]

Loans on stocks and bonds and mortgages, $[illegible]

Bills receivable, viz.:

Premium notes, $[illegible]

Subscription notes in advance of premiums, 222,877 61

Uncollected premiums and claims due the Company, 27,[illegible]

Total, $[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of six per cent, [illegible] here to be issued, be paid in cash to the holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of May next.

Resolved, That a dividend of [illegible] per cent be declared on the net amount of the earned premiums on certificates for which to be issued on and after the 1st day of May next. By Order of the Board,

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Francis Cottenet, John S. Williams, G. Hand, [illegible]
Robt. Fennet, Jr., A. M. Lawrence, John D. [illegible]
Geo. F. Kunhardt, Richard Irvin, H. H. [illegible]
Thos. Rigney, Fred. G. Foster, F. A. [illegible]
C. H. Sands, Geo. Christ, J. [illegible]
John H. Hicks, James Brown, R. H. [illegible]
Cond'k Sutton, N. D. Castillo, Jos. [illegible]
Chas. Lampon, Arthur Leary, J. [illegible]
Mort. Livingston, Fred. W. Read, John [illegible]
Eugene Dutilh, Wm. S. Wilson, R. F. [illegible]
P. A. H. Renauld, W. A. Platenius.

LEOPOLD STIEGWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
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IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLDER HERE to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) supplied with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentee and Manufacturer.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and [illegible]-st., have, at great expense, completed and "selected" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply [illegible] trade with an unrivaled assortment fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete in [illegible] us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN.—STRAW HATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—TO-DAY will be opened at GENIN'S lower store, No. 214 Broadway, the largest and most beautiful assortment of Straw Hats, Caps and Flats for children and Misses, ever offered at that establishment. The stock consists of more than twenty varieties of Paris hats, and a still greater number of home designs and manufacture, suitable for children of both sexes and of all ages, from the infant in arms to the young lady of 18 or 19 years of age.

The French artists in straw have produced, this season, a number of neat braids, and have displayed extraordinary taste in the novel and becoming shapes into which they have moulded them delicate materials. The designers employed in the GENIN factory have, also, surpassed all their former efforts in the same departments, and it may be confidently asserted that so great a diversity of fabrics and style in straw head-gear for children, has never before been introduced in New-York. All these novelties are exhibited for the first time, THIS DAY, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, for which they were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only one, awarded both, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Hall's Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.

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Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 458 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Brussels, velvet tapestry, Brussels, 2-ply and ingrain carpetings. Likewise the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WALDLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the great'st standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

THAT BLESSED BABY.—IF ANY OF THOSE ladies who attended the splendid ball at the Academy for the benefit of the Nursery, wish for themselves, (or that blessed baby,) a better boots or shoes of any of the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price, go and realize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wigs Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.—FLUSHING Stores, Houses and Lots, on Main-st. adjoining Mr. Van Velsor's millinery store, will be sold to-day, at auction, at 12 o'clock, in Merchants' Exchange; 3/4 per cent on mortgage.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—[illegible] PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the [illegible] of the above celebrated Safes and Patent [illegible] Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot, No. [illegible] one door below Maiden-lane.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED [illegible] all descriptions, with the most approved [illegible] constantly on hand and for sale, at [illegible] Warehouse, No. 139 Broadway.

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Minnesota Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia.—These cups have become very popular for their efficiency in dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, fever and ague, and similar complaints. The rapidity with which they impart their properties to either wine or water, is truly surprising. The genuine have our signature on the label. Wholesale depôt, No. 47 Maiden-lane.
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Importers of Druggists' Articles.

Trees and Plants.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those intending to plant to their fine stock of vigorous and symmetrical FRUIT and FOREST TREES, of the most desirable varieties, and to their large collection of SHRUBS, EXOTIC PLANTS, VINES, ROSES, &c., Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, by the quantity at reduced rates For catalogues, apply by mail, or at 29 Wall-st., basement

Rushton's Pure Cod Liver Oil—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous affections ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Dupre's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff—For sale at all respectable drug stores. May be had wholesale at the manufacturer's prices in New-York City, of STEPHEN, PAUL & CO.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RUSHTON; JNO. J. CODDINGTON; BARNES & PARK.

Is Consumption Curable?—We cannot doubt that in many cases of seated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr. WISTAR. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful

Spring Work—Spring Work—Spring Work.—Everybody is looking about to see what is to be done in their FIELDS and GARDENS and around their DWELLINGS at this season, and all are asking for information. Let them look into the April number of THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (Vol. XV.) now ready. This is one of the most Practical and Reliable Agricultural Journals published in this country. The Editor was trained to the business of Farming from childhood, and has taught many in the details of both the PRACTICE and SCIENCE of Soil Culture.

Each number contains 24 large Quarto (not octavo) pages, filled with plain, familiar instruction upon FARM, FIELD, and GARDEN WORK, adapted to the month in which it appears.

The April number, though not specially superior to the usual issues, treats upon some fifty topics, among which are the following—mostly original:

WORK FOR THE MONTH, (five columns.)
APRIL WORK FOR FEMALES By Anna Hope.
LAYING OUT A GARDEN—Practical Directions.
"WHAT IS TRENCHING?" ANSWERED. (Illustrated.)
THE ASPARAGUS BED. Just How to Make It.
GROWING STRAWBERRIES—Instruction for the Inexperienced.
ONION RAISER'S EXPERIENCE.
STRAWBERRIES—Value, and Method of Raising.
BEST APPLES FOR DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.
SOWING GRAIN IN ORCHARDS—Condemned.
FRUIT TREES—Hints on Setting Out.
FRUIT TESTS—Pruning as Standards.
A CONVENTION OF TREES.
ORNAMENTAL TREES.
SHADE TREES—What to Choose and How to Plant.
EVERGREEN TREES—What to Choose and How to Plant.
EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY—What to Choose and How to Plant.
DECIDUOUS SHRUBBERY—What to Choose and How to Plant.
DIRCA PALUSTRIS—A beautiful new Plant.
FLOWERS IN WINTER—A Lady's Experience.
TO MY SISTER UPON THE FARM. By Eliza.
GRANGES—Answers to Questions.
SOWING SPRING WHEAT.
WINTER WHEAT-FIELDS—Looking up Bare Spots.
BARLEY CULTIVATION.
PEAT—MAKES MUD.
HORSES—Stabling and Feeding.
HORSES—Sweeny, Nature and Treatment.
HORSES—Heaves, Feeding Corn-Stalks for.
SHEEP SHEDS FOR FATTENING.
LAMES ON TREES, FENCES, &c.
HOGS—A Boy's Experiments in Feeding.
POULTRY—Plucking each other's Feathers; Management.
BEES—Habits, Management, &c.
LICORICE—Can it be Grown in this Country?
SPARE THE QUAILS.
AN INDIAN'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
MONTHLY REVIEW AND COMPARISON OF PRICES, Weather. Also a dozen other subjects connected with every-day in-door and out-door life.

The second half of Vol. XV. began April 1. Subscriptions can commence at any time

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Hiawatha.—Miss CLARA DARLING'S READING IN COSTUME.—The Washington *Union* says: "Her reading of Hiawatha's Courtship—how he wooed and won the gentle Minehaha—was exquisitely fresh, tender and truthful." The *Star* remarks: "All were delighted; and the gifted reader was equally complimented for her distinct articulation, her modulated voice, her original conception of the poem, and her graceful manner." The *Organ* notices the performances thus: "Miss CLARA DARLING read the Poem of "Hiawatha" last evening to a very large audience composed of citizens and strangers of the highest intelligence. We can assure our readers that, since the days of Fanny Kemble there has been no public reading in this country of equal merit." We hope to see Nibloʼs Saloon crowded on Friday evening.

"In Love with his Cook!"—Well, no wonder for who does the new Gridiron, which draws all the smoke down into the fire and up chimney; cooks the meat entirely through without burning it; saves all the gravy, reduces meat 25 per cent., is a good preventative of dyspepsia, and conservator of health and temper in general, and costs only $2 to $3. Sold at No. 79 Duane st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

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It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John st.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John st.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 275 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

New-York Bible Society.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

Cancers, Tumors and Wens cured by Dr. S. B. Smith, No. 77 Canal-st.—Tumors and wens he extracts in from 4 to 8 hours, without pain and without the knife. Cancers also cured without the knife and with but little pain.

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Dr. Lydia Sayer—Of Washington, will lecture at Stuyvesant Institute, on TUESDAY, April 8. Subject—*The Dignity of Labor and the need and beauty of Woman Culture.* Commence 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOULAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE sprouts hair from few brushes, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE restores the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

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CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of new and original designs, of our own manufacture, may be seen at the new warerooms of MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO., No. 586 Broadway.

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There is no one work which gives the spirit of the memorable periods to illustrate which the author has devoted the present volume. It contains vivid and carefully collated descriptions of the principal battles of the United Irishmen of '98, and a clear statement of the circumstances which led to the differences between "Old Ireland" and "Young Ireland," the line of national policy adopted by the latter, with biographical notices and mention of the following (with other) persons:

Theobald Wolfe Tone,	James Hope,
Henry Grattan,	Arthur O'Connor,
Thomas Addis Emmet,	Samuel Neilson,
Robert Emmet,	Hamilton Rowan,
William Putnam McCabe,	Dr. William Drennan.

THE RETURN GENERALS:

Thomas Russell,	Ed. Fitzgerald of Wexford,
Henry J. McCracken,	Garret Byrne,
Henry Munro,	John Kelly,
William Aylmer,	Esmonde Kyan,
Ragnal Harvey,	Matthew Keugh,
Edward Roche,	John Devereux,
Lord Edward Fitzgerald,	Anthony Perry,
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PRIEST-GENERALS WHO LED THE INSURGENTS.

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Michael Murphy,	J Prendergast,
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	Denis Taafe.
Baron Plunket,	James Fenton Lalor,
Daniel O'Connell,	John O'Mahony,
Thomas Davis,	Father Kenyon,
William Smith O'Brien,	Michael Doheny,
John Mitchel,	Joseph Brenan,
Robert Holmes,	Dr. Antisell,
Richard Lalor Sheil,	C. Gavan Duffy,
Thomas Francis Meagher,	Richard O'Gorman,
Thomas Devin Reilly,	John Martin,
Tom Steele,	Lord John Russell,
John O'Connell,	Lord George Beatlluck,
Kevin I. O'Doherty,	Sir Robert Peel,
R. D. Williams,	Ben. Disraeli,
John B. Dillon,	T. Bellew McManus,
	P. O'Donohue.

And many other Irish and English notables of the period.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 24 Beekman-st.

THE GREAT AMERICAN QUARTERLY.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXI. FOR APRIL, 1856.
CONTENTS:

I. SLAVERY IN RUSSIA.
II. AMERICAN LITERATURE.
III. LIFE AND TIMES OF BISHOP HEDDING.
IV. READE'S NOVELS.
V. KEIGHTLEY'S LIFE OF MILTON.
VI. INDIA AND THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.
VII. THE POETRY OF ANATOMY.
VIII. AMERICAN GENEALOGY.
IX. THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
X. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.
XI. BOWEN'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.
XII. CRITICAL NOTICES.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW has now attained its 171st number or 83d volume, having been published without intermission for more than forty years. It is far the oldest American periodical devoted to general literature and science, and its reputation has been steadily maintained, both in this country and in Europe, as the leading journal of the United States within its appropriate department.

From the New-York Inquirer.

The *North American Review* is associated with the earliest promise of American literature. Hardly a name now considerable in our country for letters, but gained its earliest lustre as a contributor to its pages. It nursed into life the abilities of some, and the reputation of others. Sparks, Everett, Ticknor, Prescott, Bancroft, made their maiden efforts in its service, and found their first public in its patrons. Its editors alone form an illustrious line of literary worthies, connecting the earliest with the most recent of American reputations.

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SOUTH BROOKLYN.—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two first-class brown-stone houses, three stories, with finished attics, reservoir, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., 21 feet 5 inches by 42 feet; lot 112½ feet, with gardens. Nos. 358 and 361 Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. Also, the splendid mansion house, southwest corner Clinton and Carroll sts., with garden and building lots, where applications will be received.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, two miles from the depôt at Hastings on the Sprain River Road, containing 32½ acres, on which is a fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit;) mill and water privilege; from 7 to 8 acres good timber. For full particulars, apply to BALDWIN & DETMARS, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—First-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn, in pleasant locations and on favorable terms. Also, a 21 years' lease of a very desirable store in Maiden-lane, for sale cheap, and money to loan on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 50 Wall-st.

BERGEN POINT.—A modern built house and lot for sale low on Bergen Point, containing 12 rooms; 200 yards from the steamboat landing, all built new the past Summer, in the best manner. If not sold by the 10th inst. will be to let. Terms easy. Apply to N. P. TODD, on the premises, or to BEALE, MELICK & DEWITT, No. 30 Pearl-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of I. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., office No. 7.

LOT FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot on the least side of 2d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; size 26 feet 3 inches front by 118 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 100 19th-st., near 3d-av.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 45 acres, by the Depôt in Metuchen, beautifully situated, and very desirable for merchant or farmer. Terms, easy. Apply to ROBT. LETSON, No. 128 Duane-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—Two lots, junction of Broadway, 8th-av., and 59th-st., (northwest corner,) running 144 feet on 59th-st., 84 feet front on Broadway, 25 rear; lot on 59th-st., 25 feet front by 75 feet 5 inches deep, and 25 feet rear. For further particulars apply at No. 192 7th-av., or No. 304 Hudson-st., of DWYGT BISHOP.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stones picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half or two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are dear for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their roads promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit or provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R.R. Co., No. 51 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR SALE.—The large and commodious dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land, situated in the central part of the village, 36 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. The house is 56 feet, front and rear, by about 30 feet in depth, and two stories high. It is in excellent repair, having been recently enlarged and put in the most complete order, with a view of its permanent occupancy by the present owner. Will be sold with or without the furniture. The out-buildings consist of a barn, carriage-house, ice-house, (very large and filled this season,) Summer kitchen, and a never-failing well of pure and soft water. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flower garden, strawberry and raspberry beds, grape vines, a vegetable garden and a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees. The premises, being bounded by Church, Front and Second-sts., can, if desired, be advantageously laid out in building lots. There are a number of churches, of different denominations, within convenient walking distance of the property. Communications with the city by railroad four times daily; also, by telegraph. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to No. 70 Madison-st., or to No. 52 Front-st., N. Y.

SAMUEL MILBANK, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MILBANK, }

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees. The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 12 rooms below, all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $500; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 225 8th-av.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Near Yonkers, one mile from Bronxville Station, eighteen miles from New-York; nineteen acres under the highest state of cultivation and amply stocked with superior fruit, ornamental and shade trees, grape vines, &c. The improvements consist of a new two-story cottage with an addition, conservatory and kitchen, together with barn, carriage-house, cow-house, &c.; the gardens and lawns are beautifully laid out, and water from a fine spring is conducted into the house and barn, and would supply the water for a fountain. Must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With fine mansion, outbuildings, garden, fish pond, fruit trees, and a farm of 250 acres attached. Land of the finest quality and in a high state of cultivation, with about 200 acres of apple trees. Will be sold as a whole or in parcels for villa sites. It is situated 1¼ hours from New-York by railroad on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, having a depôt adjoining, and being one of the few country seats on this side of the river which are not intercepted by the railroad. For further particulars inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Astoria, L. I., one and a half miles from the village, containing three acres of land, stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and commanding an extensive view of L. I. Sound, a modern built cottage house, with all necessary out-buildings. 13 acres of land adjoining will be sold if required. Apply to JOHN LLOYD, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building, or to H. N. GAGE, No. 89 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 353 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-fourths of a mile from the depôt at Stag Sing, good house, containing fifteen rooms, with City conveniences for water and bath, excellent garden, about four acres of land, and an abundance of choice fruits. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to H. UNDERWOOD, No. 53 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property, a handsome cottage house in Flushing, L. I., situated on a fine lot 50 by 200 feet, making a fine garden spot. Said house contains nine rooms and is well finished throughout. For particulars, call at office of L. F. WILLIAMS, No. 69 Beaver-st., at 11 A. M., or 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye, Westchester County. The premises consist of a neat two-story house, consisting of ten rooms, barn and carriage house, with about one and a half acres of land; the location is healthy and desirable, being on the Sound and within a short distance of the Depôt; price, $2,500. Apply to N. B. DAYTON, on the premises; or to T. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., room No. 14.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 16 acres of land. It has a front of 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Jr., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND IRON WORKS.

FOUNDRY AND TANNERY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A large first-class FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP and SMITH SHOP, situated at Newburg, N. Y., having a large dock and a front on the river of over 200 feet. Foundry 50x150, with a wing 50x80, built of brick, slate roof, thoroughly found in all conveniences for the business. A large crane—sweeping main floor, cupola, large oven, a large assortment of iron and wooden flasks for making loam, dry and green castings.

THE MACHINE SHOP is three stories, 40x120, brick, with slate roof, has steam engine and boiler of fifty horse-power, an entire new stock of screw lathes and planing machines, slotting machines, screw-cutting machines, a large boring and turning lathe, a planing machine—planing six feet square, and all necessary small tools. The smith shop has nine fires and all tools for the business. Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF THE MOST MODERN PATTERNS FOR HIGH AND LOW-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINES,

Stationary engines, mill-gearing and general mill work, gullies and car work. The tools and fixtures of the foundry may be purchased, and the real estate leased for a term of years. An excellent opportunity for an investment or the formation of a Stock Company. A large portion of the stock of the Company would be taken at Newburg. Also, on the same dock, a large

TANNERY, WITH STEAM POWER,

now occupied by Col. O. S. Hathaway. For particulars, inquire of R. A. FORSYTH, GEO. A. ELLIOTT, or } Newburg, N. Y.
N. REEVE,

NEWBURG, March 3, 1856.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan av. and South Water-sts.,
CAICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, 4 good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocion Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful: the east boundary a mill pond a beautiful clear lake for fishing. The improvements good house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 4 x32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 20x30, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, &c. A rare and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Gracie Farm, containing 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive fruit orchards. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with cottage &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

FARM AND STONE COTTAGE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Ramapo River, 2 hours' from New-York *viâ* Erie Railroad, 3 miles from Ramsays or Sufferns depôt. It contains 123 acres, 50 in valuable woodland, 20 in very fine natural meadow, the remainder in pasture or arable land. Romantic scenery, pleasure, spring water, good, country healthy, access easy and frequent. The City morning papers to be had upon the premises by 9 A. M. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. MAXWELL, Room No. 9, 11 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—At Manorville, Long Island, 68 miles from New-York, containing 150 acres, with a house and barn and good orchard of grafted fruit. There is also a good water privilege on the premises, and a good location for the cultivation of the osier willow, 30 acres of the farm being sold for that purpose. For particulars, inquire immediately of A. W. J. HELLIG, with D. B. Richard, No. 150 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 51 acres, near Scotch Plains depôt, N. J., 23 miles from New-York, on the Central Railroad. The soil is excellent, society respectable, neighborhood very pleasant and healthy; has a farm-house, with many flowering shrubs, and large shade trees on the lawn; fruits (large and small) in plenty. Price low; $2,000 can remain for several years. Inquire of Dr. NEWTON, No. 133 4th-av., after 2 o'clock, or of JOSEPH S. DENBY, at Scotch Plains.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $80 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—110 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, four miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every hour; for further particulars, inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises or at No. 14 Pine-st., N. Y. Price $3,500, all on bond and mortgage but $500 to $800, if desired.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of the new marble-front store, No. 117 Nassau-st. Has three years to run from May next. Consists of store, basement and cellar, 25 feet front, running through to Theatre-alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN WIGHT, No. 232 South-st.

VILLA FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A handsome Italian villa, with six lots of ground, situated on Vista-av., about three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. The house is in excellent order and furnished appropriately for a genteel family. Gas and water are introduced into the house. The garden is tastefully laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., and there is a good barn and stable on the premises. The furniture can be purchased with the house, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, No. 93 Prince-st., N. Y.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES—AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Several delightfully located residences at Yonkers, 17 miles from New-York, on Broadway, Warburton and Vista avs., with beautiful gardens, plenty of fruit and shade, and near the depôt. Accessible hourly by railroad or steamboat. Fare by boat 12½ cents. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths, of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—100 yards apart. Two of the most desirable two-story, handsomely finished and commodious residences in Westchester County, in a beautiful and healthful village, about 25 miles from the City, 10 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, accessible eight times a day, with seven acres of land to each. Also, for sale, an established boarding school. Inquire of J. P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In the village of Rye, Westchester county, four minutes' walk from the Depôt, a convenient and substantially built cottage house, with about one acre of land, upon which are a barn, stable, ice house, shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Schools and churches of convenient access. Distance from New-York 26 miles, with facilities of communication six times a-day each way. Apply to I. LODER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS.—Two three story and basement and sub-cellar houses, brick, with brown stone stoops, &c., on Broadway, in Brooklyn, near 6th-st., only five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Door and Sash Depôt, No. 173 Centre-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—128 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 30x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $95 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt, A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

VILLAGE RESIDENCES FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn.; several beautiful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; genteel improvements, fruit, flowers, &c., on Main-st.; shaded walks, elevated and healthy, churches, schools, &c. Prices from $1,500 to $3,750 each. Frequent owners going West. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy. ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—MARBLE MANTELS FOR SALE CHEAP.—In consequence of the dissolution of coartnership between LEAVY & DIMOND, to take place on the 1st day of May, the extensive stock of marble mantels in their warerooom No. 182 East 23d-st., will be sold cheap for cash, if applied for immediately. LEAVY & DIMOND, No. 182 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The whole of a first-class two-story house on Gerrington-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk (after the 1st of May) from the termination of the Brooklyn 2d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage-house. Location perfectly unsurpassed; fine view of the Bay and River. Will be let for one or more years, and rent $350. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement house No. 258 Henry-st., with a fine garden running on Congress-st. 150 feet, and on Henry from the corner of Congress to Verandah-place, well filled with choice fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery. It has a well of excellent water, large cistern, range, gas, and other conveniences. Rent $750. Within five minutes' walk of South ferry. Will be sold, if desired, for $9,000. Inquire of W. E. MIDDLETON, No. 1 East 18th-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES IN BROOKLYN TO LET—On 33d-st., Brooklyn, a convenient family residence, containing 12 rooms, numerous pantries, bath-room and under-cellar; fine lawn, forest trees, hawthorn hedges, extensive kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees, fine grapery, greenhouse and stabling. Inquire of R. MARTIN, No. 37 Beekman-st., New-York. Cars leave the Fulton and Hamilton-av. Ferries every five minutes.

HOUSE TO LET.—A beautiful stone house, nearly new—three stories and basement with bath room and other modern conveniences—very pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, opposite Parkins' Garden, only five blocks from South Brussels and Fulton Ferry. Rent, $800. Possession given one or two weeks before the 1st of May if desired. Carpets, (chiefly Brussels and tapestry,) oil-cloths, gas-fixtures and parlor furniture—all nearly new—for sale. Inquire of WM. J. BELL, No. 14 Wall-st., on the premises, No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn, after 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, AT A MODERATE RENT.—The three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 195 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court, a very desirable location for any kind of business; this house is substantially built and in first-rate order. Also, to let in Clinton-st. two 2-story attic and basement brick houses; these are in good order. Apply to Mrs HANNAH HURD, No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two-story house, situate 1 on 3d av. and 104th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath, &c., and large yard. Also, a 3-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 104th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three-story and basement brick house with the modern improvements, in 31st-st., near Lexington-av. Rent $70. Also other good houses, in desirable locations, always on hand at the Manhattan Land Office, No. 434 4th-av.
KEYES & HOAGLAND.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house, in complete order and a desirable location, situated on Carlton-av.—the eighth house south of Fulton-av. Railroad. For further particulars, inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS & CO., No. 148 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—On 4th-av., near 27th-st., a very genteel dwelling part of house, consisting of 12 rooms, bath, gas, and in n

AUCTION SALES.

STEVENS, SMITH & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich velvet and Wilton carpets, large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, rich suites of parior furniture, valuable oil paintings and parlor ornaments, &c. &c. &c.—WILL be sold on FRIDAY, April 4, at the residence No. 37 West 33d-st. near 6th-av., at 10¾ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above house, which is of the best description and has been in use four months, consisting of three magnificent rosewood suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold color, rosewood pianoforte, rosewood secretary-bookcase, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three costly rosewood etageres, marble-tops with mirror-doors and backs, Turkish and reception chairs, in rich brocade and tapestry, solid rosewood card tables, do. corner etageres with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings, landscapes and other subjects. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Superior oak extension table, cost $80, oak chairs, China dinner set, elegant gold band and decorated tea and coffee sets, rich ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, &c. &c., elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, superior curled-hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, English oil cloth, stair carpets, &c. This sale will be found worthy the attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell without reserve on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an interest:

New-York.—House and lot No. 568 Grand-st. Four houses and lots on Ward's block, near 10th-av. Two houses and lots Nos. 166 and 170 East 32d-st. One lot on 115th-st., near Avenue A. One lot on 16th-st., near Avenue B. Five houses and lots on 28th-st., near 9th-av.

Williamsburg.—Three houses and lots Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st. One lot on South 4th-st., near 6th-st. House and lot corner 3d and South 1st sts. Four lots on South 5th-st., near 1st-st. Also, two lots on South 5th-st., with house and stable. House and lot on 5th-st., near Division-av. Three lots on the corner of Division-av. and 5th-st. House and lot No. 164 South 1st-st. Houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 South 4th-st. The splendid building known as the Odeon, on 5th-st. Two lots on the corner of South 4th and 5th sts.; adjoining the Odeon.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, to close an interest, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists and others that are desirous of making profitable as well as safe investments. The terms will be liberal and the titles unquestionable. For more full descriptions of the sale and lithographic maps, apply to

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLOW, POPLAR, and VINE-STS., BROOKLYN, at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN E. BURRILL, Esq., Referee:

Willow-street.—The valuable house and lot, No. 6 Willow-st., distant 49 feet 6 inches south from Poplar st. Lot 24.9 by 101.2. To be sold subject to a mortgage for $6,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, with 7 per cent interest from Dec. 1, 1855.

Poplar-st.-front.—The valuable house and lot, No. 12 Poplar-st., distant 134 feet 6 inches east from Columbia-st. Lot 22 feet 5 inches by 97 feet 10 inches in depth.

Vine-street.—The valuable house and lot, No. 9 Vine-st., distant 134 feet 6 inches east from Columbia-st. Lot 22 feet 6 inches by 25 feet 3 inches in depth.

Vine-street.—The gore lot on the north side of Vine-st., as described in the above diagram.

For further particulars, terms of sale, and maps of the property, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

PATTERSON & EASTMAN, Attorneys, No. 293 Broadway.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY BOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, carved parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, rich and costly parlor suites, covered in brocade, satin brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth, several thick French plate pier and oval mirrors, rich oval mantel mirrors, choice oil-paintings, &c., we invite the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing, to view the articles previous to sale. First floor will be arranged with rich parlor furniture, mirrors, &c.; carved sofa-tables, sofas, easy and Voltaire parlor chairs, several dozen mahogany parlor chairs, rockers, divans, ottomans, &c., mahogany and walnut extension dining tables, 14 feet long, some of which cost $75 each; carved oak sideboards, carved oak dining-room chairs, in green plush and morocco; mirror door etageres, centre, pier and side tables, with an endless variety of other styles of furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Also, a lot of second-hand furniture.

At 12 o'clock, five rich carved rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of the estate of Catharine Coxine, the following described property, viz:

Broadway—5 lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

56th-st.—3 lots on the south side of 56th, in rear of the above.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER A. HEGEMAN,
CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, } Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—The lot of land, together with the three-story first-class brown stone front house thereon, with high basement, and court-yard in front, situated on the northerly side of Third-place, Brooklyn, 60 feet west of Court-st; Lot 20 feet front and rear by 128 feet 8 inches deep. The house is 50 feet deep, and furnished with all modern improvements: range, boilers washtubs, bath-rooms, reservoir, gas, speaking-tubes, hot-air furnace, marble mantels, &c. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any time previous to sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 4th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, Brussels carpets, elegant double suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, 11 pieces, brocatel window curtains, pier glasses, rosewood, marble-top etageres, mantel and etagere ornaments, rosewood centre and sofa tables, rosewood extension dining-table. Also, a small and choice collection of original oil-paintings, black walnut and marble-top hall stands, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany wardrobes, bookcase and secretary, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c., China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, cutlery and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS—On 2d and 3d avs., and 70th, 71st., 73d, and 74th-sts. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. They overlook the beautiful forest trees, are near Hamilton-square and Central Park. It is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. Title perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—Of a family leaving the City. A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, 3d, at 10½ o'clock, at the large house No. 118 Prince-st., a general assortment of handsome household furniture, including piano-forte, Brussels and tapestry carpets, China, glass and plated ware, mantel ornaments, beds, bedding, linens, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The whole being the property of a family leaving the City. Terms cash; and deposites required in all cases. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

N. PELL, Auctioneer.

COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Boyle & Lauder, Nos. 4 and 6 East 20th-st., the entire valuable stock of richly sculptured statuary, ordinary veined siennas, black and gold and mosaic Italian marble mantels. This stock comprises a very large variety of modern designs, unsurpassed in execution, and finished in the most artistic style. Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues day before sale. N. B.—The mantels are now ready for examination.

J. DeVAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. DE VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 246 Pearl-st., on a credit of 4 months, 275 packages and lots assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, fine English guns, iron wire, &c., &c. Also, 60 dozen long handled shovels, and 10 casks wrought nails, 40 pounds masons' hammers, damaged, 10 cases axes. Also, an invoice of fancy clocks, in running order, good styles. For full particulars see catalogues, which are now ready.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer

BY S. BOGART—Store corner Frankfort and William sts., FRIDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 37 and 39 Barclay-st., the entire household furniture contained in the above large five-story houses, consisting of a large and extensive assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture of every description contained in 56 rooms, together with kitchen utensils with which the sale will commence. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE—On FRIDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 443 Broadway, above Canal-st., embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room suites of new and fashionable styles, bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, rockers lounges, centre, side and fancy tables, clocks, silver-plated ware, desks, &c. Sale absolute, and worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues at sale. Boxing and shipping as usual.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

Store No 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, April 3, at 1½ P. M., at No. 216 Gold-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, Voltaire and parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, Brussels and three ply carpets, oil-cloth, mirrors, paintings, chamber furniture, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., viz.: parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, cutlery, China and crockery, oil paintings, statuary, carpets, bedding, oil-cloths, refrigerator, cooking and parlor stoves, kitchen arrangements, &c.

C. G. HORTON, Auctioneer; salesroom No 84 Cedar-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY, April 4, at salesroom, at 10½ o'clock, second-hand furniture removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, viz.: book-cases and secretaries, bureaus, carpets, counting-house desks, counters, oil-paintings.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 156 West 31st-st, consisting of the entire parlor, dining room, chamber and library furniture of the house. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, the splendid and costly furniture of the above residence, to which he invites special attention, all of which will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues are now ready. The furniture consists in part of full seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, a fine instrument, used but 7 months, 3 large and elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich velvet and Wilton carpets, suite elegant rosewood parlor furniture, 9 pieces covered in rich brocade with covers; 1 double suite do., consisting two sofas, &c., covered in tapestry; 1 do. in maroon velvet, all these suites were made to order and are of the best description; richly carved rosewood centre and pier tables, lady's French secretary, richly inlaid; 2 superior marble-top rosewood etageres, with French mirror fronts, escritoires and music cabinets lined with satinwood, solid rosewood reception and tête-à-tête chairs in satin and tapestry, brocade and lace curtains, French shades, Turkish and reclining chairs in satin, costly mantel vases, bronzes, statuary, splendid chandeliers and gas fixtures, Parisian clock, French bleur-d'-flœs with marble top, a number of valuable oil-paintings in rich frames, armoires with French mirror fronts, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, all made to match throughout; solid rosewood bedsteads, marble-top rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, costly China toilet sets, invalid chairs, &c., 28 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rosewood secretary book-case, library do., with all the elegant dining-room furniture, extension dining-table opens 16 feet, dining-room chairs, side-board, rich silver ware, cutglass and ruby ware, silver and ivory cutlery, elegant dinner set, 110 pieces, &c., with a large quantity of superior mahogany furniture of every description. English oil-cloth, elegant marble-top hall stand, velvet and Wilton stair carpets; also, the culinary department, with which the sale will commence. Everything in the house is to be sold without reserve, and a deposit required of every purchaser.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AUCTION NOTICE.—CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 618 Broadway, a few doors above Houston-st. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction, as above, without reserve, on account of removal, the entire stock of cabinet furniture contained in the above warerooms, which is manufactured in the best possible manner for custom trade, and which, upon examination, will be found to be well worthy of the notice of housekeepers and the trade, and contains a very handsome assortment of carved and plain styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture en suite, for parlors, dining-rooms, libraries and chambers; rich rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in rich satin brocade, brocatels, rich green plush and hair cloth; also, unfinished in muslin; marble-top centre and fancy tables, easy and reception chairs and lounges, library and secretary bookcases, etageres, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, hall stands, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands; cane seat chamber sets complete, richly painted and enameled chamber sets, hair mattresses, paillasses, fancy chairs and other articles. We would invite our friends and purchasers generally to call at the warerooms No. 618 Broadway, the day before the sale, and examine the goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be packed at a reasonable charge, or the furniture can remain on storage until May, free of charge.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, GAS CHANDELIERS, MIRRORS, ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BEDS AND MATTRESSES, PARLOR SUITES, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Thursday, April 3, by virtue of a mortgage, a very large assortment of household furniture, removed from a hotel to the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story. The stock will comprise in part one or two suites of rosewood parlor furniture, several large gas chandeliers, large oil-paintings and rich engravings, carpets and oil-cloths in quantities, sofas and sofa bedsteads, dining and extension tables, dressing and plain bureaus, French bedsteads, bookcases, secretaries and wardrobes, marble-top centre and card tables, rocking chairs, mirrors, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, together with 150 pair of window shades, curtains and cornices, 50 or 100 cottage bedsteads, stoves, &c. &c. The sale will be peremptory, and will offer inducements to dealers as well as all in want.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell by auction, THIS DAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the Piano-forte warerooms of Messrs. Laukota & Marschall, No. 5 Mercer st., opposite Howard-st. Sheriff's sale of elegant rosewood pisno-fortes, all of the manufasture of Messrs. Laukota & Marschal, and the entire unfinished stock, consisting of 16 elegant square rosewood 7 and one 7¼-octave pianos, and one rosewood 7-octave upright cottage piano all elaborately cased and finished by the above celebrated manufacturers, unequaled in tone and beauty; also, about 18 rosewood piano-forte cases very nearly completed; also, the entire stock of boards and rosewood veneers, and contents of the drying-room, consisting of woods for finishing pianos, thoroughly seasoned and other articles appertaining to the business. The particular attention of our friends and the public is called to this sale, as the pianos are all of the highest class, and are unequaled in brilliancy of tone and durability of workmanship, having taken the first prize in the late Crystal Palace exhibition. By order, JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture, by order of mortgagee, the furniture of a private dwelling removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, &c., and the stock of a cabinet maker, upon which advances have been made, comprising a general assortment of superior made and upholstered furniture got up for private sale, consisting in part of ten parlor suites, covered in rich French satin brocatel, silk plush, medallion patterns, reps, and hair cloth; also, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, centre, card and sofa tables, library and secretary bookcases, extension dining-tables, solid oak chamber furniture en suite, enameled do., bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, paintings, French plate mirrors, paintings, hair mattresses and straw paillasses, China and glass ware, fancy goods, table cutlery, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY April 22, 1856. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property:

Seventh-avenue.—Two large lots of ground with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 357 and 359 7th-av., east side, between 32d and 33d sts.

East Thirteenth-street.—One lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on East 13th-st., south side, 263 feet east of Avenue B.

West Fifty-sixth street.—Five lots of ground on 56th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 6th-av.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain. The above will positively be sold to the highest bidder to close interests. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell on FRIDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock, at the brown stone front house No. 105 Dean, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, the entire furniture of the above house, consisting of two splendid French mirrors, cost $275 each, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, 150 yards rich velvet tapestry carpet, beautiful bronze gas chandeliers, cost $175 each, suite enameled chamber furniture, mahogany chairs and tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, mahogany tables, French bedstead, one of Messenger's patent spring mattresses, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, China and glass ware, &c., &c. JOHN PEARCE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4—At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of furniture, comprising a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and Brussels tapestry, ingrain and three-ply carpets, crockery, pier glasses, &c., &c.

Also, three pianos and a lot of handsome office furniture, desks, tables, arm-chairs, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot on south side West 33d st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 74. The house 25x60 feet, and finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements. Lot, 25x98 feet 9 inches. $8,000 can remain permanently. For cards of admission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on THURSDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, carpets, beds and bedding.

E. TRIPLER, Deputy. E. LOTT, late Sheriff.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will give their personal attention to the sales of household furniture, at the residence of parties breaking up housekeeping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HOUSE AT YONKERS AT AUCTION.—A fine large double house, situated on the Warburton-av., in the village of Yonkers, late the residence of Samuel Lawrence, deceased, will be sold at auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, at said house, on MONDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at noon. The house is new, situated in the best neighborhood in the village, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and steamboat landings, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River. Sale positive, and title indisputable. For further particulars apply in the village of Yonkers, at the office of WM. W. SCRUGHAM.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Mortgage sale, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 Franklin-st., fourth house west of Broadway; one rosewood pianoforte of brilliant tone and finish; parlor furniture of solid rosewood, rich carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, large oval pier glasses, rocking and easy chairs, mahogany and maple chairs, sofas, dining and tea tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, best hair mattresses, crockery, glass ware, &c., three enameled cottage suites. JAS. H. WATTS, Att'y for Mortgagee.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE—ESTABLISHED IN 1837.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. R. J. TODD, No. 88 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock, with our patent cushions, which are preferred to all others. Six second-hand tables for sale cheap. Private houses furnished.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat's, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any informa ion in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

Mrs. Burton, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. Jarvis, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a desperate ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. Wm. McClarren, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. James McKee, whose office is at No. 42 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. Johnson, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

R. Rice, Esq., No. 23 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by J. V. CLICENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by those, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS

Of toothache can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 400 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. Barrow, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

THE GREAT WORKMEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the vital energies of life would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot cure.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No. 157 Prince-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TESTIMONIALS AND TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER.

New-York March 24, 1856.

From Robert Fergusson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is *there*, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distemers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all the Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more: the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their reliefs and specities; nervous debility, local and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 49 Reade-st., corner of 390 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Row Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FAMILY SYRINGES AND BREAST PUMPS.—FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, have all the best and most approved Syringes. The elastic or self-injecting Instrument, $3; the new Pocket Pump,

New-York Daily Times

STATE AFFAIRS.

A New Charter for the City—A Missing Bill.

COLONIAL HISTORY—THE ALBANY BRIDGE.

Sale of the State Arsenal—The New-York Tax Bill.

HURRYING UP.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 2, 1856.

In the Senate Mr. SICKLES, from the Select Committee, composed of the Senators from the City of New-York, to whom was referred the various bills to amend the charter of the City, together with the papers connected therewith, reported a bill embodying the main features of the bill introduced by Senator PETTIT, the substance of which you have already published, but which I will briefly recapitulate to refresh the minds of your readers.

It changes the day for holding election for all municipal officers from November to May, so as to better call the attention of voters to the character and fitness of the candidates aspiring to the Chief Executive Office, and the various heads of departments to be elected.

It reduces the Board of Councilmen to the number of fifteen, to hold office for two years, to be elected from districts, as equally divided with regard to the present population as may be; said districts to be divided in such manner as not to divide any Ward in their formation. The Board of Councilmen to be the Superior Municipal Body.

The Board of Aldermen to remain as now, except that they are to be elected annually.

It also confers rather more supervisory power on the Mayor and Comptroller than is now possessed by those functionaries. It is understood His Excellency, Mayor WOOD, is unqualifiedly in favor of the last-mentioned provision.

A MISSING BILL.

Mr. C. P. SMITH rose to a question of privilege, and stated that in the early part of the session he introduced a bill to alter the present mode of supplying the Almshouses of the County of Kings with the various articles necessary to the sick and poor of the county, and which was recommended by the Supervisors of the county. There being some difference of opinion between himself and his colleagues in the other House, respecting the details of the bill, it was some time before they could come to an agreement respecting it, which was at last effected, and the bill reported to the Senate, and he himself took it to the printer. During the day on which the bill was reported, some one went to the Clerk, as coming from him, and obtained an order on the printer for the bill. This order was taken by a messenger of the Senate to the printer, and the bill delivered. The Messenger is of the opinion he delivered the bill to the Clerk of the Senate, but cannot now recollect. Neither can the Clerk remember anything further in relation to the matter. He had therefore prepared another bill similar in every respect to the one lost, and asked consent that it be referred to a select Committee to report complete.

Mr. J. A. SMITH objected.

Mr. MORGAN moved it be referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

The bill was afterwards acted on in Committee, and ordered to a third reading.

AMENDING THE RAILROAD LAWS.

Mr. CUTLER introduced a bill amending the General Railroad law, in regard to acquiring title to lands of infants in certain cases, in case any road wants to extend their depôts, or build additional freight-houses.

BILLS PASSED.

To change the name of the Crouse Bank.

Amending the Charter of the village of Jordan.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to Real Estate owned by infants.

For the relief of NEWTON CHAPPELL.

To repair the plank road belonging to the State from Clinton Prison to Saranac River.

To amend the law relative to the Onondaga Salt Springs.

Relative to the records of Niagara County.

Amending the Charter of the City of Syracuse.

Relative to the compensation of the Croton Water Board.

CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. FREDON offered a concurrent resolution that the Legislature would on Saturday, the 6th inst., proceed to elect a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. BENJAMIN F. HARWOOD. Laid over.

THE VETERANS.

The bill appropriating $150,000 for arrearages of pay to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, was briefly discussed in Committee this morning, and appearances indicate that it will fail of securing the required number of votes to pass even the Senate.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

At the afternoon session, yesterday, the bill erecting the new County of Kent was, after a protracted struggle, referred to report complete. To-day it was reported, and ordered to a third reading.

COLONIAL HISTORY.

The Senate bill for the distribution of the *Colonial History*, giving five copies to members of the Legislature, was, on its announcement, by a suspension of the rules, read and passed.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE.

The bill to charter the Albany Bridge Company came from the Senate this morning, when Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, of Troy, moved to refer the bill to the Attorney-General to report as to the power of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to authorise the building of the Bridge, and to inquire of the State Engineer as to the effect of such a Bridge upon the commerce of the River, and the kind of Bridge most proper to be built.

The Speaker ruled the motion not in order, as the rules required the immediate reference of the bill to some Committee of the House.

Mr. DANIELSON moved to lay the bill on the table, that it might be printed with the amendments. But on examination the bill on the files was found to correspond with the engrossed bill with one exception.

A variety of propositions followed, and more than half the session was spent in debate, when finally Mr. VAN S.'s motion was negatived, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges by a vote of 66 to 36.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GLOVER presented a petition from a mass meeting of laborers, held in the Park in New-York on the 27th inst., praying for the enactment of a law to protect them in their just rights against contractors.

Mr. BERRY, the petition of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, asking a donation of $10,000 towards the erection of a new building, demanded by the wants of the Society.

THE REPORTS.

A large number of bills were reported this morning, most of them being of a local character.

The "Grinding Committee" submitted the titles of thirty-five bills as suitable to be referred to report complete.

THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The bill reorganizing the Senate Districts of the State, was made the special order for to-day, but the bill not being on the files, progress was reported without any progress having been made.

The Assembly Apportionment bill was reported complete, according to the instructions of the House.

THE JONES PARK.

Mr. B. SMITH, from the Committee on Internal Affairs, reported against the Jones Park bill, which report was agreed to.

SALE OF STATE ARSENAL.

The Judiciary Committee presented a favorable report relative to the sale of the State Arsenal at New-York, having come to the conclusion that the State has a right to sell the property. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. ANTHON, of New-York, opposed the reference.

REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A communication was received from Hon. GEO. W. CLINTON, accepting the office of Regent of the University, to which he was elected on the 6th inst.

The concurrent resolutions in relation to certain papers in the hands of BENJ. J. LOSSING, belonging to the State, came from the Senate and were laid over under the rules.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

Mr. REILLY, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, presented a majority report relative to the New-York Tax Bill. The Committee think no doubt exists that extravagance and corruption have increased the taxation; but, from want of time, they have been compelled to confine their examinations to the particular items of the bill. They can see no advantage in such a reduction as to embarrass the various departments of City Government, but strike out some items apparently not essential. The following reductions are made:

County Contingencies	$50,000
Common Council Contingencies	7,500
Docks and Slips	50,000
Donations and Claims	5,000
Belgian Pavement in Broadway	70,000
Street Expenses and Paving	15,000
Officers' Fees	20,000
Building County Jail	25,000
Wells and Pumps	500
Railing around Tompkins-square	30,000
Total	$278,000

This report is signed by Messrs. REILLY, PECK, MORGAN and SNEDIKER.

Mr. SPINOLA presented a minority report, recommending additional items, as follows:

Board of Health	$35,000
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000
Ward Maps and Surveys	5,000
Total	$45,000

HURRYING UP.

Only a week remains before the legislative term ends, if there is any virtue in resolves to adjourn. I think, however, that the session will not finally close much before a week from next Saturday. The effort to force an extra session has been abandoned, and now there is some considerable anxiety to finish up certain matters that cannot be disposed of satisfactorily within the time marked out. The extension will not cost the people much,—that is one consolation. It may make the outsiders a little extra expense; but that matters little. They will probably be willing martyrs, as will not LEO.

[Advertisement.]

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED PORTABLE HAY PRESS.—This press combines greater power and portability, requires less labor, occupies less space, and costs less money than any other machine for baling hay ever offered to the public. It is equally convenient for pressing cotton, hemp, hops, brcom corn, rags, husks, &c. Samples may be seen at our warehouse, and circulars with cuts and full descriptions will be furnished upon application by letter or otherwise to FAIRBANKS & Co., Scale Manufacturers, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The Manhattan Gas Light Company have given notice that on and after the 1st of August, the price of Gas will be materially reduced. In the interval, parties wishing Chandeliers and Gas Pipes introduced into their dwellings, will find it decidedly to their advantage to give their orders to COLT & WHITTELSEY, Gas Fitters and Fixture Dealers, No. 922 Broadway, corner of Twenty first-street., whose facilities for doing your work promptly and economically are unsurpassed. Portable gas machines, regulators, gas heating and cooking stoves, &c., put up at short notice.

[Advertisement.]

A RHYME OF REASON.—

When the old hat loses
All its glossy shine,
And one sadly muses
Upon auld lang syne;
When he wishes to consult on
A good hat with few "rocks,"
Corner Broadway and Fulton,
He goes to KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a magnificent entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre, commencing with the celebrated Irish drama of "Brian-Boroihme," to be followed by the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," and concluding with the neat drama of the "Last Nail; or, The Drunkard's Doom," forming a most pleasant and instructive performance.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.—Every Housekeeper, Refectory, Chemist, Carpenter—in fact, everybody that requires a cheap, very economical and convenient Heater, or Summer Cooking apparatus—will find just what they want in the MAGIC PORTABLE SUMMER STOVE, which occupies no more room than a gentleman's hat. Sold at No. 375 Broadway, up stairs. Price $3 and $4.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade.

Also, the cheapest and best Portable Gas Works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c.

For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish are unrivaled.

CURTIS & ALEXANDER,
No. 13 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

[Advertisement.]

"EXAGGERATION."—Rev. Dr. VINTON will deliver his closing lecture, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Exaggeration." Tickets fifty cents—can be had at the Broadway drug stores and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally. Manufactured at Nos. 75 and 77 East Eleventh-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—THE GREAT EXTERNAL ANTIDOTE.—When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, pustules, dry exfoliations, boils, rashes, &c., this potent preparation is the only safe and radical remedy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Everybody enjoys cultivating a little plot of ground of their own, but not everybody understands how to do this well. Probably no better really *practical information* can be found, than that furnished in the *American Agriculturist*, (vol. XV.) See the table of contents under special notices.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—CAUTION.—Manufacturers of Combs, and dealers therein, are warned against counterfeiting or simulating the trade-marks or labels of this Company, under pain of being prosecuted, civilly and criminally, to the extent of the law.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Clothing for April.—Fine black Frock Coats, $10; elegant blue Dress Coats, $8; beautiful moire antique Vests, $3; complete Cassimere Suits for April, $12, &c.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. THOMAS BARBOUR, of New-York, and Miss LIZZIE, only daughter of Mr. David A. Warner, of Oneida Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour sailed same day in the steamship *Persia*, for Europe.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 2, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, EDMUND DEACON, to SARAH, only daughter of Louis Winters, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, ANDREW WRIGHT, aged 40 years and 9 months.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. Gardner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Columbia st.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 2, of scarlet fever, JOSEPHINE, only child of George W. and Margaret A. Wooster, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the house of her father, No. 149 Forsyth-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 1, BERTHA, youngest daughter of Augustus and the late Susannah Reiner, aged 8 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) April 3, from the residence of her grandfather, Augustus Reiner, No. 225 8th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, JOHN R. VANDERBILT, son of the late Jeremiah Vanderbilt, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Christopher-st., at 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 2, JOHN WILLIAM BURNS, son of Martin Burns, aged 29 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas C. Burns, No. 12 Greenwich-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Albany and Rochester papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, MARY L. ARMOUR, widow of the late James J. Armour, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Dickinson, No. 317 West 21st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 2, CHARLES BAXTER WILLIS, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Amelia Willis, foot of East 127th-st., (Harlem,) on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, April 2, JNO. HENRY HILL GILLESPIE, aged 24 years, only son of Samuel Gillespie.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 102 South 8th-st., on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Sing Sing, on Sunday morning, March 30, MARY ELIZABETH, only child of Thomas and Mary Roberts, late of Bridgenorth, Eng.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 1, of consumption, AGNES REBECCA QUIN, consort of Henry H. Quin, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, James Quin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 26 West 43d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on Thursday, 3d inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 1, at her residence, Mrs. SARAH LEFFERTS, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 2.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	93	300 Erie Railroad	b60 57⅝
2,000 do	93⅛	100 do	s3 57⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s	83⅝	400 do	s3 57⅝
1,000 Har. 1st M. B.	86	200 do	s3 57⅛
4,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71	83¼	50 do	b3 57⅛
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	70	100 do	b10 57⅜
2,500 Ill. C. R. R.	88	100 do	s3 57⅛
3,500 do	88⅛	350 do	57⅜
10,000 do	b60 88¼	200 do	s3 57⅛
10,000 do	b30 88⅜	50 do	s10 57⅜
10,000 do	s30 88⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	s6 19⅜
15,000 do	s60 88⅜	100 Reading R. R.	s10 92⅜
2,000 do	s3 88⅛	10 do	s3 92⅛
5,000 do	b10 88⅜	200 do	s30 92⅜
5,000 do	c 88⅜	650 do	s60 92⅜
5,000 do	b30 88⅜	13 Hud. River R. R.	32⅜
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d Mt. Bs.	77⅜	50 do	33
27 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	126⅜	150 do	b30 36
8 Bank State N. Y.	108⅜	105 Mh. So & N. Ia. R. R.	95⅛
10 Metropolitan Bank	108	500 do	s30 95
10 Market Bank	108	200 do	b30 95
100 Canton Co.	s2 23½	50 Panama R. R.	s3 104½
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 23¾	130 Ill. Central R. R.	b3 98
300 do	26⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	65⅜
50 Nic. Trans. Co.	b3 14	100 do	65⅞
100 do	14	200 do	b30 66⅛
125 N. Y. Central R.	92⅜	200 do	66⅜
250 do	b3 92⅝	17 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	118⅝
100 do	b60 93	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	80
200 do	b60 93	50 do	s30 80
100 do	b3 92⅜	250 do	80⅛
15 do	92⅝	550 do	s3 80⅛
100 C. & R. I. R. R.	b60 ex. div. 91	300 do	b30 80⅝
200 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	86	100 do	b10 80⅝
50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	32⅝	100 Wis. Lake S. R. R.	72⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 95	50 do	b3 73
50 do	95		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. MULLER:

45 shares New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Co.	181
60 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	197½
20 shares Bank of the State of New-York	108
10 shares Bank of New-York	130
10 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	133¼
20 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	133
200 shares Marble and Stone Carving Co.	80
500 shares Belleville Quarry Co., ₱ share of $25	65
1 share Rutgers Female Institute	55

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place on Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	93¾	50 Erie Railroad	56⅞
5,000 do	93¾	50 do	s3 56⅝
5,000 do	b60 93⅝	200 do	b3 56⅜
1,300 Hud. R. 1st Mort.	92⅜	100 do	56⅝
100 Nicar. Trans. Co.	b3 14	50 do	56⅜
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 93¼	100 do	b3 56⅝
100 do	b60 23¾	100 do	s3 56⅝
100 do	b60 23¾	100 do	56⅞
100 do	s10 23¾	400 do	s30 56⅞
80 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	73	400 do	b3 56⅝
500 Reading Railroad	93	100 do	s3 56⅝
100 do	93⅛	250 do	b30 56⅝
300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 80¾	50 do	56⅝
100 do	s10 80	100 do	b3 56⅞
100 do	s10 79⅞	50 do	b50 57
50 Harlem Railroad	19⅜	100 Panama Railroad	104¾
100 do	b60 20	200 Hudson Riv. R. R.	b60 56
150 N. Y. Central R.	b3 92⅜	50 do	s3 35⅞
25 do	92⅜	100 do	s30 35¾
50 do	s3 92⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	35⅛

MINING BOARD.

460 Nor. Car. Cop.	b30 $2 00	500 Gard'r G. M.	c $1 15
400 do	b30 2	500 do	c 1 15
200 do	s3 1 95	400 do	c 1 15
150 Ward Coal Co.	b3 45¾	200 do	b3 1 15
50 do	b10 45⅞	100 do	b15 1 25
300 Gold Hill	87⅜	500 do	s3 1 25

WEDNESDAY, April 2—P. M.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, March 19, arrived at this port early in the forenoon with money and market accounts four days later than by the previous arrival. The growing certainty of peace, and the auspicious birth of a male heir to the French imperial succession, diffused great satisfaction throughout Paris, but on the opening of the Bourse on Monday, 17th March, the Funds did not respond to this feeling. The 3 ₱ cent. *Rente* left off 72.60, which was a fraction lower than the opening price, and the 4½ ₱ cents. at 94. The decline was unexpected, and is attributed to overspeculation in anticipation of peace. A similar state of feeling obtains on the London Stock Exchange. Money had fallen in value, and discounts, outside of Bank, were easier than the previous week, yet Consols were not so firm, closing 91⅞@92. The Cotton market is steady; sales for three days, 19,000 bales; no change in quotations, but the buyer had rather the advantage. Grain in Liverpool not so stiff as the week before; Flour in good demand at full rates. The London market for Wheat is again quoted higher by 4s. the quarter. A London letter remarks:

"The rebound in the wheat market has continued, and a further advance of 4s. to 5s. per quarter has been obtained during the week. Many persons doubt, however, whether this firmness can be more than temporary. The whole Winter has been extremely favorable for agricultural operations, and although there are reports from some districts of ravages by wire worm, the general prospect for the next harvest, especially as regards the breadth of land sown, is that of abundance. Preparations must also now be actively going on for shipments from the various Russian ports of the Black Sea."

There is nothing new of American Stocks, the circulars on the subject being made up generally but once a week for the Cunard steamers. The letter mail brings little of interest in the way of orders.

The Stock Market at the close to-day ruled dull and irregular in prices. In the forenoon, there were some considerable orders filled in Illinois Centrals, and a fair and well divided business in the Road shares at about yesterday's prices. But at the Second Board Erie left off nearly 1 ₱ cent. lower, sales at 56⅛ cash, and 56¾ seller 60 days. Reading down to 91⅝, and Toledo from 80¼ in the morning to 79⅜; the general market weak. The Foreign news was deemed in the main satisfactory, but scarcely qualified the indifference to an active speculation for a rise, which the market has manifested for several days past. The events of yesterday concerning the April interest on certain Western Railway Bonds, hurt the Bond list and will no doubt retard for a time all new negotiation. State Stocks are barely steady. Both Missouris and Virginias are now at tempting figures; the decline in the former to 84 ₱ cent. being the result of several new parcels brought on the market, while the latter have been affected by an erroneous impression as to the bearing of the late legislation of the State, which, so far as the Foreign or Coupon Stock is concerned, does not bring a dollar on the market; on the contrary, all subsequent settlements are to be made with Railway contractors and others in domestic scrip, *not* convertible into coupon stock. Nor is the Public Debt, in any way, increased by the new bill, while the taxes for the payment of interest are raised, and an issue of Treasury scrip in advance of tax collections, authorized to prevent the possibility of default. The Commonwealth owes:

For certified settlements with the Railways	$1,060,060
Prospectively, for Railway aid	1,250,000
Provided for in Domestic Inscription Stock	$2,330,000
For advances in N. Y. on Sterling Stock	500,000
And Advances on Coupon Dollar Stock	170,000
Together	$670,000

A debt of about half a million to the Banks of the State, and the July interest on the Public Debt, are made sure by the use of Treasury Notes in anticipation of Taxes; the latter, if need be, to the extent of $800,000. The Tax Bill is an ample one, and the reverse of anything like default or repudiation.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853
Receipts at the Ports.	2,821,000	1,903,000	2,128,000	2,762,000
Exports to G. Britain.	1,131,000	963,000	840,000	1,100,000
Exports to France	324,000	249,000	239,000	255,000
Ex. other For. Ports.	346,000	167,000	179,000	294,000
Total Exports	1,831,000	1,379,000	1,248,000	1,359,000
Stock on hand	670,000	320,000	612,000	767,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports.	92,000	80,000	66,000	72,000
Exports to G. Britain.	35,000	38,000	59,000	22,000
Exports to France	14,000	19,000	9,000	25,000
Ex. other For. Ports	11,000	2,000	4,000	10,000
Total Exports	60,000	49,000	72,000	64,000

The reasons for the improved feeling and advance in prices, (says Mr. WRIGHT'S weekly circular,) is to be found in the comparatively moderate price of the article, in view of the question of supply and demand; in the falling off in the receipts at the Atlantic ports and Mobile, which give some foundation to the reports of 3,400,000 bales, as the probable maximum extent of the crop, just now prevailing in Charleston and Savannah; and in the very extensive business which has been done in Mobile and New-Orleans, during the last week, at a considerable advance in price.

The steamer *Persia* sailed from the Jersey City dock for Liverpool, to-day, with a large mail, 227 passengers and half a million of dollars in Bullion. The Exchanges closed steady, 109⅝@⅞ on London; 5.18¾@17½ on Paris. The business for ready money was a moderate one on both points, but a large amount of credits was settled with the regular Bankers at 109⅛.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $368,252, against $273,555 received. Among the receipts were $75,000 for transfer draft on Boston. The regular balance this afternoon stands $7,362,885. The demand for Money to-day was active at 7 ₱ cent. on demand loans. The mercantile offerings at Bank this week have fallen off at some of the large Banks, but there continues a good supply of 3 to 6 months paper with the Discount Brokers.

The Hudson River Road received in March, $229,325 against $178,550 same month last year. We understand that the actual earnings of the month settle up $241,141 against $167,079, the settlements for March last year. This makes the actual increased net result, $74,061. The February business was $190,184 against $174,904 same month last year.

The Albany Bridge Bill having been sent from the Senate to the Assembly, a preliminary test vote was taken in that House this forenoon, and resulted 68 to 26, which is considered an indication that the measure will receive the constitutional majority on its final passage.

The Mercantile Bank has made Mr. D. H. ARNOLD President, in place of Mr. DOUGLASS, resigned on account of ill health, as notified some weeks ago.

The Bounty Land Warrants of the United States are thus quoted by F. P. JAMES & Co. No. 36 Wall-street:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	$1 07 ₱ acre	$1 10 ₱ acre
120 acres	1 08 ₱ acre	1 05 ₱ acre
80 acres	1 07 ₱ acre	1 10 ₱ acre
60 acres	1 08 ₱ acre	1 05 ₱ acre
40 acres	1 15 ₱ acre	1 20 ₱ acre

The United States Treasury held, at the close of March, in all its depositories, $25,483,136, of which $22,372,285 was subject to draft. The principal sums held at

New-York	$10,798,510	St. Louis	$1,906,704
Philadelphia	3,633,571	San Francisco	2,100,331
Boston	2,756,712	Miscellaneous	4,388,308
Total			$25,483,136

The reports are to Monday, 24th March, since when the balance at New-York has been increased to $13,343,818.

Flushing Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of the Directors of the Flushing Railroad called on me last evening, and requested me to say to you, that in the report of NICOLAY'S sales, in yesterday's *Times*, there is a misprint or error in calling the $23,000 of Flushing Railroad Bonds sold at 45¼, "*First Mortgage.*" It should be *Second Mortgage*. Will you please oblige the Company and friends of the Road by making the correction. J.

State of Trade.

From our Liverpool Correspondent.

The reports of the general trade of the country, during the week past, had been mostly favorable. At Manchester there had been a good average business, and the transactions would have been larger but for the firmness of prices. At Birmingham the Iron trade continued dull, owing chiefly to the orders from the United States being unusually limited. The other manufactures of the district are, with few exceptions, also inanimate. A meeting had been held in the Pottery District, to petition the Government to bring about a mutual abolition of import duties between France and England. At Wolverhampton it has been resolved to establish a Chamber of Commerce. From Nottingham our reports describe great activity. In the Woolen Districts, also, the transactions have been large, stocks are low, and confidence prevails. In the Irish Linen markets the tendency to improvement is well maintained.

London Money Market.

From the Standard, March 18.

The Money Market has exhibited a disposition towards increased ease during the last day or two, the demand for discount accommodation being less urgent than for some time previously. There is, however, not much hope entertained of a reduction in the rates charged by the Bank of England at present, but it is considered that no harm can arise from the removal of the restriction which was imposed by the Directors of that institution with regard to the dates of bills offered for discount. Unquestionably, the circumstances which the Directors of the Bank of England considered sufficient to induce them to fix 95 days as the longest period for bills to run which they would discount, have passed away in a great measure; and, as there is at present no appearance of an extraordinary drain of Bullion setting in, it is conceived that the removal of the restriction as to the period which bills may have to run that are offered for discount would not be in any respect dangerous, while to the majority of merchants it would be a sensible amelioration. The payment of the next installment of the loan will not take place before the 29th inst., and during the interim it is hoped that the Directors of the Bank will take some steps to ameliorate the pressure which the present high rates o money necessarily produce, and which is felt most severely by persons engaged in commercial dealings with foreign countries.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

COTTON—The market, since the sailing of the *Canada*, has been even duller than during last week, though the business has been to a fair extent, the sales on Saturday amounting to 7,000, and yesterday 8,000 bales; prices are nominally unchanged, but the advantage is on the side of the buyer. Common qualities are becoming more and more depressed, and are almost unsalable.

This morning, by the arrival of the *Asia*, we are put in possession of American accounts to the 5th inst.; the receipts for the week were the largest on record, and it was expected that for the next fortnight they would be on the same extensive scale; crop estimates are consequently on the increase, and 2¾ millions is again the favorite figure; notwithstanding this, Southern prices and freights have improved, middling being quoted in New-Orleans at 9¾c., and freights 11-16d., equal to 6¾c. to sell here, which, at present prices, would leave a loss of ⅜c.@¾c. ₱ lb. Shipments to this country continue singularly small, but as those to the Continent of Europe, and particularly to France, have been extremely heavy, we must expect an early falling off in the exports to the latter quarter, and more liberal shipments to our own markets, where an increased supply is much needed if our already much reduced stock is to be kept from further dwindling down.

The sales, to-day, only reach 4,000 bales, at rather irregular prices, holders being more influenced by the heavy receipts than by the other and more favorable portion of the steamer's advices.

From Manchester we have the following telegraph: "Market firm, but little doing; quotations for goods and yarns the same as last Tuesday."

Politics look decidedly favorable. Peace may be considered as virtually concluded, and the arrival of the Prussian plenipotentiary is only awaited in order to sign a protocol of peace.

The Money Market is rather easier, but full rates are still exacted. Consols have been somewhat weak, and close to-day at 91⅞@92⅛.

BREADSTUFFS—Business in Wheat moderate, but Flour has been in large demand at full prices. To-day there is less doing.

Corn Exchange Association.

The Board of Trustees of the Corn Exchange Association, chosen on the 22d ult., met yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN L. BUCKLEY.
Vice-President—Theo. Banks.
Secretary—Theo. Perry.
Treasurer—Isaac T. Frost.
Finance Committee—Jesse Hoyt, J. B. Herrick, A. M. Lawrence.
Building Committee—Walter S. Griffith, David Dows, E. F. Sage.
Arbitration Committee—John B. Wright, A. Daws, A. D. Melick.

This is a very powerful and popular board of officers, and it cannot fail to promote the best interests of the Association. It will be remembered that, in our report of the result of the election for trustees, published on the 24th ult., we stated JOHN L. BUCKLEY would, most likely, be chosen President of the Association, by the new board of trustees, as soon as they could meet and organize. Our prediction has now received verification.

It has been asserted and partially conceded, that those opposed to the recently much agitated flour and meal inspection reform, gained a great victory in the success of the party now invested with the management of the affairs of the Corn Exchange Association for a year to come. We neither admit nor deny this claim, believing as we do, that the influential body, who advocated and favored the inspection reform, may well be satisfied with the number of representatives of that cause to be found among the new administration of the Corn Exchange Association. To enable our readers to judge whether those who have sought to establish a reliable system of flour and meal inspection have been entirely repudiated in the recent election for trustees and officers of the Corn Exchange Association, we subjoin a comparative nominal list, the first column comprising a few of the names of those to whose labors and friendly countenance the public are indebted for the new Inspection Association, and the second column embracing six out of the thirteen names of the recently elected trustees and officers of the Corn Exchange Association.

JOHN L. BUCKLEY,	JOHN L. BUCKLEY,
THEO. PERRY,	THEO. PERRY,
JESSE HOYT,	JESSE HOYT,
DAVID DOWS,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN B. WRIGHT,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
JAMES L. ADAMS.	JAMES L. ADAMS.

If the opponents of the flour and meal inspection reform deem this list conclusive proof of the entire repudiation by the Corn Exchange Association of the large body who favor that reform, we rather think they cannot find many to concur in such an opinion.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, April 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Retail at $8 for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock light.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at former rates, the sales including only small lots of Java, at 14¾c. @15c., Laguayra at 12½c.; 500 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11⅝c., and some Bahia at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Total stock here, 60,457 pkgs. A private telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, dated 1st inst., reports the market for Rio, there as quiet but firm. Sales for the week, 13,000 bags. Stock, 42,000 bags.

COTTON—

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1414. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NICARAGUA AND THE FILIBUSTERS.

Position of the Army—American Popularity—Execution of Prisoners—Prospects of the Campaign in Costa Rica—The Vicoyta Indians.

GRANADA, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

The declaration of war with Costa Rica has produced much excitement in Granada, and given additional vitality to our always somewhat lively city. This event has not been unexpected by General WALKER. From time to time he has been placed in possession of facts relative to the progress of the hostile alliance, formed by Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, and, while this course has been of a peaceful and conciliatory character towards these States, he has nevertheless so prepared himself for the contingency of a campaign, that he feels able, if necessary, to defy the united efforts of all Central America. A glance at the actual condition of affairs will convince you that this is not boasting.

POSITION OF THE ARMY.

In the first place, it is to be premised that, in the struggle which is now commenced, numerical superiority is of but little value to the enemy. This was demonstrated by WALKER at Rivas, where with fifty-six men he held six hundred in check for half a day; and again at Virgin, where, with less than that number of effective soldiers he completely routed General GUARDIOLA, with a force of five hundred men. Gen. WALKER does not require a greater number of men than he at present commands. He will be able to throw an army of six hundred Americans and an equal number of native troops into Costa Rica; and when the certain aim and utter fearlessness of these American pioneers are taken into consideration, the result of the campaign can scarcely be regarded as doubtful. In the meantime he leaves a perfect chain of defences surrounding Nicaragua. The river San Jean, defended by one hundred and fifty men at Castillo, and an equal number at San Carlos; Virgin, with its American militia company, and regulars, numbering nearly two hundred rifles; Rivas, garrisoned by sixty men; Matagalpa, an entire company; Leon, two hundred and fifty, and lastly, Granada, where more than a thousand bayonets, one-half Americans, are always ready to repel an attack. These details, which may err in underrating WALKER's force, are sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the strength and stability of his Government.

POPULARITY OF THE AMERICANS.

The friendly feeling which has governed the intercourse of Americans with the natives has succeeded in perfecting a greater victory than can the red hand of ruinous war, which now subjects the enemies of peace to the decrees of the Government. The hearts of even the disaffected serviles and remnants of the Chamorrista faction have been won to peace and quiet, and the formerly much-reviled Americans of the North are now invited to mingle in their social amusements, and participate in their councils. It is, in fact, a revolution which has been achieved by mental conflict. And from every well-informed source, we observe General WALKER now receives the laudations which his chivalric career has so well merited for him. For a long time, his exact position was misunderstood in the States; but whenever light has dawned upon, and truthful information has been presented to, dispassionate and candid men, capable of understanding the real position and state of political affairs in this Country, settled that doubts have been cleared up, that praise has taken the place of criticism, and that joy over the success of WALKER, and aspirations for the permanency of the present order of things, have superseded censure. General WALKER is a man who never halts between two opinions—who carries water on only one shoulder—who attends only to his own business, and those of the State intrusted to his guidance. The people here are satisfied, and the Government is popular. All its acts are approved, although the necessity which has called for some of its decrees has been regretted.

THE EXECUTION OF PRISONERS.

The statement made here by the natives, that Americans captured in battle would be executed, receives confirmation in an article which appears in the official organ, written by General WALKER. The Commander-in-Chief will, doubtless, take terrible reprisals for this inhumanity, should it actually be adopted. As a proof that such is the usual system of warfare among the natives of Central America, I send you the following order of the late General CORRAL, for whose fate so much sympathy has been expressed, translated from the Order Book which fell into the possession of the democratic party on the capture of Granada:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, GRANADA, Aug. 30, 1855.

The General-in-Chief commands me to say to you that for the purpose of rooting out the bandits who have profaned the soil of the Republic, and to give a wholesome example to the foreign adventurers passing across this Isthmus, you cause four heads of the filibusters who may be taken in your department to be cut off, fried in oil, and inclosed in iron cages, to be placed on high posts; one in the Port of San Juan del Sur, another at La Virgen, another in Castillo de San Juan, and another in Transit Road, midway between Pueda and La Virgen, causing an inscription to be affixed to each post, saying "Such a one for being a filibuster." I communicate this to you for punctual fulfillment, instructing the Governor of the Department, in case of your absence, to see that it is strictly complied with.

A pleasant thing it would have been, Secretary MARCY, would it not, for the father or brother of John Smith, on the way to San Francisco or New-York, to pause at the foot of one of these posts, and looking up at the oil-fried head in the iron cage to read "John Smith, for being a Filibuster!" Such was the Government whose overthrow the Secretary of State of the United States so much laments.

PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The natives of the Department of Mediodia, a portion of Nicaragua which adjoins Guanacaste, have been called to arms, and as this section of the country has always been democratic in its politics, the call will doubtless meet with a cheerful response. The campaign will open in Guanacaste, as it is generally expected that President MORA will advance and risk a battle, rather than await the approach of WALKER to the table lands of San José and Cartago, to which, however, it is the intention of our Commander-in-Chief to penetrate. This plateau is the most cultivated section of Costa Rica, and is rich in extensive plantations of coffee. Guanacaste is merely a cattle-breeding province, and is principally inhabited by Indians, who are all, more or less, favorable to the Americans, and cherish the most bitter feelings towards their task-masters, the mixed Spanish-and-negro race. The varieties of the human species to be met with in Costa Rica are truly incalculable. As you are aware, there are the three distinct types, Indian, Spaniard and Negro, and a few persons of pure blood are yet to be found; but the great mass of the inhabitants are the degraded offspring of mingled nationalities, possessing the characteristic vices of all, but the virtues of no individual type. The cowardice of the Negro, the laziness of the Indian, the superstition and treachery of the Spaniard; the absence of these qualities is, indeed, the exception to the rule. With such soldiers composing the enemy's ranks, the successful issue of WALKER's campaign is simply a matter of time.

THE VICEYTA INDIANS.

Among the Indian tribes hostile to the Government of Costa Rica, not the least important is this interesting tribe, of whom, however, very little is known, and still less of the fruitful territory they inhabit, which is exceedingly rich both in vegetable and mineral wealth. These Indians are of a very light copper color, well made, hospitable and brave; peaceful in their habits, and receiving with gratitude the friendly intercourse of strangers. They have a king and nobility, distinguished by badges, or rather shields of gold, worked into a variety of shapes, such as bats, winged frogs, beasts, and other fantastic figures, each designating the rank of its possessor. The country produces on the margins of its numerous rivers the finest sarsaparilla in the world; its coasts give the most beautiful tortoise shell. In the forests are found splendid cedars in great quantities, and all the most rare and costly woods suitable for cabinet manufacture; and, as there are many fine rivers, these could be easily rafted to the coast, where they would constitute an extremely lucrative article for exportation. I have seen several most beautiful specimens of copper ore from this territory, where minerals of all kinds abound.

The State, or rather kingdom, of Vicoyta, although nominally belonging to Costa Rica, has not as yet acknowledged allegiance to any State or power, nor to the king, (BALLIEO,) who reigns supreme, at all events, over the Indians, and who is inclined to do so, being proud and independent. It was in this part of Central America that the famous gold mines of the Spaniards were situated. I refer to the Tisingal, that famous El Dorado of the Conquest, which was lost with the burning of the city of Estrella by the Indians—the entire Spanish population having been destroyed. Since that time, these immense riches have remained hidden from the white man, although it is supposed the Indians possess the secret, which is preserved from generation to generation in the family of their priest or conjuror, which office has always been hereditary. As to the immense mineral riches of this territory, sufficient proof is to be found in the archives of the old Spanish Government which still exist at Cartago, and where are to be found the annual reports of the Governor of the city of Estrella. Another evidence is in the quantity of gold ornaments used by the Indians at the present day. Precious stones are also to be found in the rivers,—it being common to see beautiful specimens of the opal adorning the person of some native belle. The country is almost entirely unexplored by the white race. Two or three old traders, one of whom is from Carthagena, have accumulated fortunes by trading with these Indians for their sarsaparilla, tortoise shell and vanilla, all of which are to be found in abundance and of superior quality.

FOLLOW THE LEADER.

You are doubtless aware of the vast reinforcements which have arrived here during the past two months. In that time probably seven hundred men have arrived from the States of California, for the purpose of sharing with WALKER the glory or the disgrace of his enterprise. Now, is it not singular, when we reflect upon it, what it is that tempts these men to leave their homes and court the perils of a sickly climate and a foreign land The love of glory, perhaps; yet it is likely there is not one among them who would not shrink from the undertaking, were he not encouraged and lured on by the power of example. "*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute*," and the initiative once taken, hundreds will follow like a flock of sheep, no matter how hair-brained the enterprise, how perilous, wearisome, or impossible. "Follow the leader!" is the cry which has lured thousands into adventures resulting either in fame and fortune, or disgrace, oblivion, and death. New worlds have been discovered, dynasties have been overthrown, and empires built up, by the power of that principle which exists in man's nature to equal or out-do his fellow-man in daring, skill, or foolhardiness. CESAR felt and illustrated the power of example, when at Pharsalia he seized a sword and buckler from a fallen soldier, and changed a panic-stricken multitude into a victorious army. HENRY IV owned it, when at Ivry he cried:

"And if my standard-bearer fall, as fall full well he may,
For never saw I promise yet of such a bloody fray,
Charge where ye see my white plume wave amid the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre."

How many a brave captain has said, in substance, with the noble MONTGOMERY, "You will not fear to follow where your General leads." The coward will change his nature at such a cry, and follow the footsteps of the brave to triumph or to death.

E. H.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nicaraguan Minister to be Recalled—A Movement Against Walker—Letter from Mr. Buchanan, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

The recall of Col. WHEELER, United States Minister to Nicaragua, is anticipated. Several reasons for this step are mentioned, one of which is that he has not kept our Government posted on the affairs in that country, having neglected to write by several mails. The State Department sent out no dispatches to him by Major HEIRS.

It is said that a project, calculated to damage WALKER's movements in Nicaragua, is now before the Cabinet. Secretary MARCY is the reputed author of the scheme.

The *Union* to-morrow will contain a letter from Hon. JAS. BUCHANAN, dated the 28th of December, in which he declares that the Missouri Compromise is dead and gone, and asserts that the Nebraska bill is the only basis upon which the Slavery question can be settled—that it must be adhered to at all hazards, and every storm faced that can be brought against it.

Mr. SEWARD is preparing an elaborate speech on Kansas affairs, which will probably be delivered on Tuesday next, it being understood that he is to follow Mr. GEYER, of Missouri, who has the floor for Monday, on the same subject.

A New View of The Central American Question—Walker and the Transit Company—The Central American War, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2, 1856.

CENTRAL AMERICA FROM A NEW VIEW.

Mr. FESSENDEN's speech in the Senate to-day, upon the Central American question, was concise, logical, and to the point. He is in favor of the policy of "masterly inactivity," neither enforcing the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, nor yet abrogating that instrument. He would have the United States contented to protest against Great Britain's present violation of it, and then let the matter rest until it should be found that we are actually suffering some practical injury in consequence of such violation. During this period of inactivity, we shall be continually growing stronger as a nation, and more able to cope successfully with the powers of Europe, should the necessity for an armed contest arise. Meantime, the Anglo-American element, already so largely infused into Central America, will grow and spread, and become, at no distant period, strong enough to afford us a natural ally for the maintenance of the "Munroe Doctrine," of more advantage than a thousand treaties.

CHARACTER OF MR. FESSENDEN'S ORATORY.

The Senator from Maine was listened to with profound attention, as he always is when he addresses the body: for his speeches ever abound in plain practical common-sense views of the question in hand, presented in forcibly simple terms, and well calculated to furnish food for thought. Without agreeing with him altogether in his conclusions it must be confessed that his argument of to-day considerably lessened the importance of present forcible resistance to England's intrusions upon the territory covered by the Treaty of 1850—intrusions which he showed to be about as impotent as against the United States, as they are impudent and unjustifiable.

COL. WALKER AND THE TRANSIT COMPANY.

Col. WALKER has acted with much discretion in not seizing upon the steamers of the Nicaragua line plying between New-York, New-Orleans and San Juan. These, having American Registers, are under the protection of the United States, and their seizure would, doubtless, have required the interference of our Government. WALKER knew this, and avoided the dangerous snare. The other property of the Transit Company seized by WALKER—their boats on Lake Nicaragua, and other materials of transit—were entirely under the jurisdiction of a Nicaraguan Charter and the Nicaraguan Government; and it is difficult to see how the United States can possibly make a pretext for interfering to secure redress of the grievances now complained of by the Company. It is really of no consequence, so far as the United States Government is concerned, in considering the propriety of interference, whether the Transit Company had or had not colluded with WALKER, to aid him in his filibustering enterprise, nor whether the seizure was or was not the result of collusion between MORGAN and GARRISON on the one side, and WALKER on the other. As I have before stated, the principle has been well established, that the Government of the United States will not interfere

THE GOVERNMENT NOT A GUARANTOR.

for the protection of its citizens in any private contracts which they may have made with foreign Governments. The Transit Company's charter was a foreign instrument in every possible sense,—a contract made in Nicaragua with the Government of that Republic,—and it is subject to all the freaks and fancies of the unstable Government of that region. This is a fact which our capitalists should treasure up in their memories, that they may understand the risks they undertake when contracting with foreign powers. If a ship-carpenter makes a contract with the Minister of Peru, for instance, in this city of Washington, to go to Callao and build vessels for his Government, and, when the work is done, the Government refuses or fails to pay him a dollar, the United States will not interfere in his behalf, except, possibly, unofficially. This is a

STRONG CASES IN POINT.

strong case, and yet it is precisely a case which came under my observation when in Peru, last Summer. Through the friendly offices of our Minister, Mr. CLAY, the American shipwright obtained his money finally but it was expressly understood that the Minister's interference was extra-official altogether. Indeed the present American Administration has carried this policy of non-interference so far that it has recently come to the determination not even to extend this *unofficial* aid to the American citizen seeking the fulfillment of a private contract with a foreign Government, and it is only a few days since it turned away from the State Department a very respectable citizen who asked its aid in the mere presentation of his just claim against the Government of Spain.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The war between WALKER and the States of Central America has broken out at last. There is no doubt that the Colonel and his men will fight bravely, but it would be well for those who suppose him invincible against the native troops to remember the miserable result of his expeditions to Lower California. He will be able to meet and subdue for a time forces far superior to his own in numbers; but can he maintain the war long against an enemy which pours in hundreds of men to his single one, and who are abundantly supplied with munitions of war, and acclimated and well acquainted with the country where the contest pends?

FOREBODINGS OF DISASTROUS RESULTS.

Besides, unless the reports are very erroneous, he will soon find England and France aiding his enemies with all needed supplies, while their fleets will take care that everything in the way of aid and assistance to WALKER's army shall be cut off from all seaward approaches. I may be mistaken in these anticipations, but I very much fear WALKER and his comrades will soon find that they have undertaken a contract too heavy for successful execution, and that suffering, disaster and defeat will soon follow rapidly upon their track. And I fear too that England will embrace this opportunity to place the States of Central America under so great obligations for ridding them of the dreaded "Yankee fillibusters," that British influence will become paramount there, greatly to the disadvantage of the United States. We have not yet begun to estimate the consequences of the WALKER *raid* in Nicaragua.

KANE, GRINNELL AND THE SENATE.

The Senate seems disinclined to pass the Joint Resolution permitting DR. E. K. KANE, HENRY GRINNELL and others connected with the Arctic Expedition, to receive offered tokens of gratitude from the Government of Great Britain. The objection made is that the Constitution of the United States having wisely forbidden our officers receiving presents from foreign Governments, except by permission of Congress, to *grant* such permission would establish a bad precedent. The argument seems to me very illogical. The fact that the Constitution makes the exception, is the best possible evidence that the framers thought thereought to be exceptions; and it would be difficult to find a case more entitled to the exceptional distinction than the present. But why a bad precedent? The subject is always within the control of Congress,—and while it is so there can be danger that our officers can ever be successfully tampered with by foreign Governments, in view of anticipated reward. It is to be hoped the joint resolution will pass; and, if it *does* not, the American people will ask each man who votes against permitting England to honor GRINNELL, and KANE and his brave companions in glory, what honor he proposes that our own Government shall bestow.

ARMY ORDER.

I append an Army order of interest to the service, an extract from which you have already received by telegraph.

S.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1856.

I. To meet the present exigencies of the service, the President directs that the State of Florida, (now embraced in the Department of the East,) except that portion of it lying west of the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola rivers, be, until further orders, constituted a separate department, to be known as the DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA.

II. Paragraph 56 of the Regulations for the Ordnance Department, is so far amended as to authorize the per diem allowed to enlisted soldiers employed on extra duty in that Department, to be paid to *saddlers* of mounted companies when engaged in the repair of horse equipments for a continuous period exceeding ten days. Such extra services will be noted on the muster-rolls, and payment therefor made by the Paymaster; and, for the sums thus expended, the Pay Department will be reimbursed by the Ordnance Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

MEMORANDUM.

The following error, which occurred in a portion of the edition of the system of Tactics for Light Infantry and Riflemen recently published, will be corrected in the copies of the work containing it, to wit:

Volume II, page 85, paragraph 380, for the words "If the column be at a halt, and closed in mass, instead of at full or half distance, &c," substitute the following: "If the column be at a halt, and, instead of being closed in mass, is at full or half distance, &c."

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR ALBANY.

The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the sloop of war *Albany*, was passed.

CHEROKEE PENSIONS.

The joint resolution declaring the manner in which pension laws for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians shall be executed, was adopted.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. COLLAMER, Kansas affairs being under consideration, argued to show that by the practical construction of the Constitution Congress never submitted the question of Freedom or Slavery to the people of the Territories, and insisted that Congress had the power to legislate them. He defended the Emigrant Aid Societies, and read from South-Carolina papers to show that the South had adopted similar measures, thus entering into competition with the North, which was altogether proper. Without concluding, he yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

REPORTS.

Various reports of no general importance were made by Standing Committees.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House was then engaged considering the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The proceedings were uninteresting.

Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

No. 72—Aaron Ledoux *vs.* John Black *et al.*, Argued by Messrs. Carlile and Badger for plaintiffs, and Hon. J. P. Benjamin for defendants.

Nos. 73 and 74—The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, plaintiffs, *vs.* Henry Debolt, late Treasurer of Hamilton County, and Charles Thomas, present Treasurer. Submitted on record and printed arguments by Messrs. Perry and Stanberry for plaintiffs, and Hon. Geo. E. Pugh for defendants.

No. 75—Theodore Adams *et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs.* Jetham Salisbury *et al.* Argued by Mr. Austin for the defence.

The United States Troops at Santa Fe—Court-Martial.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 3.

Advices from Sante Fé state that Gen. GARLAND had ordered 260 men, under Colonel CHANDLER, to take the field early in March, for the purpose of invading the Gila Apache country, to demand satisfaction of the Indians for the murders and robberies committed by them.

The Court-Martial case of Col. BLAKE had been postponed, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the defence. The trial of Lieut. JOHNSON resulted in the verdict of acquittal.

The Fire at Galena.

GALENA, Thursday, April 3.

The total loss by the recent fire in this city is estimated at $300,000. The heaviest insurances are in the London and Liverpool Insurance Company.

Success of the Americans and Republicans in Rhode Island.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 3.

Another gun for Freedom! Rhode Island seconds the motion made by New-Hampshire. Gov. HOPPIN, the American and Republican candidate for Governor, is elected, and the Americans and Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The friends of the Pierce Administration made great exertions. H. H.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 3.

The Americans and Republicans have a clear majority of both branches of the General Assembly, and those of the successful candidates were on both the American and Republican tickets there is some confusion in classifying the returns.

Mr. HOPPIN is reelected Governor by 2,885 majority. Mr. BARTLETT, Secretary of State, and Mr. HART, Attorney-General, by about the same. There is no choice for Lieutenant-Governor, nor for General Treasurer.

Providence County—*For Governor*—Hoppin, 5,493; [illegible], 4,858; scattering, 12. *For Lieutenant-Governor*—Brown, 4,423; Pell, 4,404, Robinson, 1,022; scattering, 23.

Newport County—*For Governor*—Hoppin, 1,434; [illegible], 763. *Lieutenant-Governor*—Brown, 1,195; Pell, [illegible]; Robinson, 197.

[illegible] County—*For Governor*—Hoppin, 916; Pot[illegible]. *Lieutenant-Governor*—Brown, 543; Pell, [illegible]; Robinson, 319.

Washington County—*For Governor*—Hoppin, 1,511; [illegible]er, 804. *Lieutenant-Governor*—Brown, 1,302; [illegible]360; Robinson, 174.

[illegible] County—*For Governor*—Hoppin, 592; Pot[illegible], scattering, 2. *Lieutenant-Governor*—Brown, [illegible]; Pell, 864; Robinson, 128.

The Senate stands 16 Americans and Republicans, 9 Democrats, 1 Whig, and 5 vacancies.

The House stands about 89 Americans and Republicans, 21 Democrats, and 13 vacancies.

This classification is not entirely accurate, but nearly so. There is no doubt of a majority of the united American and Republican parties in both Houses.

The totals are as follows:

For Governor—Hoppin, 9,946; Potter, 7,096; scattering, 15.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Brown, 7,990; Pell, 7,146; Robinson, 1,898; scattering, 24.

The Philadelphia Ferry-Boat Disaster.

RAISING OF THE BOILER OF THE NEW-JERSEY—DEFECTS FOUND—THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 3.

The boiler of the ill-fated ferry-boat *Neso-Jersey* was raised to-day. One of the furnace doors was found open. The U. S. Boiler Inspector examined the interior of the boiler and found it to be very defective. Several patches where it had been mended were actually burnt away. Numerous leaks were also found about the back legs of the boiler, sufficient when acting upon the furnace to fill the flues with steam and force out flames in front.

The Inspectors say it is a matter of astonishment that the boiler could have stood so long without accident. The plates in many places were reduced to one-third of their original thickness. The boiler was totally unfit in every respect for service. Although the above was evidently the cause of the destruction of the boat, it was also found that the plates and brick-work under the boiler were open, through which fire could rapidly communicate to the woodwork at the bottom of the boat. The Coroner's Jury meet to-morrow to form a verdict.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. BROOKS, against certain sections of the Harbor Bill fixing the exterior water lines.

By Mr. RAMSEY, from BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, for a charter to work the silver mines leased for the State.

REPORTS.

By Mr. UPHAM, favorably, to enlarge the locks of the Chemung Canal.

By Mr. CUTLER, to amend and complete the Code of Procedure. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. FERDON, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. BROOKS, favorably, to provide against unsafe buildings.

By Mr. PATTERSON, the supplementary bill to reorganize the Judicial Districts, giving New-York an additional Justice of the Supreme Court. Read a third time and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RAMSEY, to incorporate the Sing Sing Silver-Mining Company.

By Mr. PETTY, a bill in relation to the Police Department of New-York, naming six Commissioners of Police, JAS. S. SIBLEY, WM. M. VERMILYE, WM. D. ANDREWS, ALEX. SPAULDING, WM. N. MCINTYRE, and ISAAC DAYTON, with power to appoint the Chief and entire force—the Commissioners' term of office to commence 1st of June, 1856, but the present Chief and members of the force to hold office until their successors are appointed. The Commissioners are to hold office as follows: The two first named for three years, the two next named for four years, and the two last named for five years, at salaries of $2,500 each per annum, with a clerk of $1,500. In 1859, and every year thereafter, two Commissioners to be elected by the people, to hold office three years. The law contains the usual provisions as to the qualifications and powers of the Commissioners.

By Mr. PETTY, to amend the law relative to landlord and tenant, so as to facilitate the recovery of the premises by the landlord, in case of a breach of the covenant.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the National Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New-York State Woman's Hospital.

To close Bloomingdale Square.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The House was occupied all the morning in discussing the items of the Supply bill, in consequence of the Committee of Ways and Means having cut down the appropriations far below ordinary years. The fight over the bill is quite prolonged and spirited.

Opening of Navigation, the Weather, &c.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, April 3.

We have had no rain here yet. The river will not, apparently, be open in two weeks. The ice is two feet thick, and teaming is good to Frankfort.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 3.

The weather here is very thick, and it is raining slightly. It is thawing rapidly in the vicinity of Boston.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 3.

The weather has been very mild here for the last two days. There was a warm rain last night, and the snow is rapidly disappearing. The ice in the River still holds on, but shows symptoms of giving way. Between Coburg and Toronto boats are running.

RONDOUT, Thursday, April 3.

The ferry-boat between this place and Rhinebeck succeeded in cutting its way through the ice across the River this morning, and the boat now runs regularly to connect with all trains on the Hudson River Railroad.

CALAIS, Thursday, April 3.

The weather here is foggy, with light rains. The snow has disappeared from our streets, but remains about one foot in depth in the country.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, April 3.

It has been raining here all day. The snow is very deep, and the roads almost impassable. The river will not open for two or three weeks yet.

DETROIT, Thursday, April 3.

The Detroit River is clear of ice.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 3.

The Mississippi River is open as far as Dubuque, and the Illinois to Lasalle. The Missouri River is falling rapidly.

MILWAUKIE, Thursday, April 3.

Milwaukee and Chicago harbors are open; several vessels have left the latter port this week for Milwaukee and other ports.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, April 3.

Cloudy, foggy and raining.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, April 3.

The weather is warm—the streets dry. No snow in the city and but little in the vicinity.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Thursday, April 3.

Warm and wet, with very little snow on the ground.

Sale of the Clippers "Westward Ho," "Winged Racer" and "Nightingale."

BOSTON, Thursday, April 3.

The clipper ships *Westward Ho*, *Winged Racer*, and *Nightingale*, of Boston, have been sold to parties out of the United States.

Strike of Canal Boatmen.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Thursday, April 3.

The Canal boatmen have struck on a strike. They paraded the town this afternoon in procession, with flags, music, &c.

REPUBLICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

BIBLES AND RIFLES.

Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to C. B. Lines, Esq.

BROOKLYN, Friday, March 28, 1856.

C. B. LINES, Esq., NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to address you, and through you, the gentleman of your company, on the eve of your departure for Kansas. I hope and believe that you will find a settlement there to be a means of great personal prosperity. You are not, like the early settlers of New-Haven, going upon a doubtful enterprise, to a poor soil, in a severe climate, the ocean on one side and the wilderness of a continent on every other side. You will not go far from us. In our day we measure by time rather than distance, by hours, not miles. You will not be as far from your old homes as one Sabbath is from another. And yet you go upon an errand not one whit less Christian and less heroic than that of our common ancestors, who founded New-Haven. You are pioneers of towns and cities. You are the seed of Christianity—the germs of civilization. You will put down your feet in a wilderness—in a year it will be a populous place. And where the morning sun now scatters up herds of wild buffalo, crouching deep in grass, in your own life time it will bring forth the cry of multitudes and the noise of a city. Never the less such perils have been called about the young State of Kansas, that it is an act of courage to settle there, if a man goes with the true spirit of American institutions. To go there determined to transplant to its soil that Tree of Liberty which under God has in older States borne and shook down from its boughs all the fruits of an unparalleled prosperity, requires heroic courage. It is a pleasure and honor to us to be in any way connected with such an enterprise, by furnishing to the emigrant material or moral aid. I have personally felt a double interest in your company, because it springs from New-Haven, my father's birthplace and home of my ancestors. A friend and parishioner (A. STUDWELL, Esq.) desires me to present to you twenty-five copies of the Bible. This is the charter of all charters, the Constitution of all Constitutions, the source and Spring of Christian manliness. This book will lie at the foundation of your State. It will teach you to value your rights, and inspire you to defend them. The donor has caused to be inscribed upon them: "*Be ye steadfast and immovable.*"

It is a strange thing in America, amidst our free institutions, any thing else should be needed but moral instrumentalities. But you do need more. You will be surrounded by men who have already committed the wickedest wrongs and the most atrocious crimes. They will scruple at nothing by which Slavery may be fastened upon this young State. To send forth companies of men, with their families, amid those who have been bred to regard helplessness as a lawful prey to strength, would be a piece of unjustifiable cruelty. I send to you, therefore, as I promised, the arms required for twenty-five men. I have not the least fear that a hundred men, bred under New-England influences, will be too eager or too warlike. You have been taught to create wealth, and not to rob it; to rely upon intelligence and rectitude for defence. And you will not be in any danger of erring on the side of violence. But you are sent for the defence of great rights. You have no liberty to betray them by cowardice. There are times when self-defence is a religious duty. If that duty was ever imperative, it is now, and in Kansas. I do not say that you have barely the *right* to defend yourselves and your liberties. I say that it is a duty from which you cannot shrink without leaving your honor, your manhood, your Christian fidelity behind you. But this invincible courage will be a shield to you. You will not need to use arms when it is known that you have them, and are determined to employ them in extremities. It is the very essence of that spirit which Slavery breeds to be arrogant toward the weak and cowardly before the strong. If you are willing to lose your lives you will save them. If on the other hand you are found helpless, the miscreants of Slavery would sweep you from Kansas like grass on the prairies before autumnal fires. If you are known to be fearless men, prepared for emergencies, Slavery, like a lion, will come up, and gazing into the eyes of courageous men will stop, cower, and creep away to ambush. I trust that the perils which a few months ago hung like a cloud over that fair State, are lifting and passing away. May you find an unobstructed peace. *Then* let these arms hang above your doors, as the old Revolutionary muskets do in many a New-England dwelling. May your children, in another generation, look upon them with pride, and say, "Our fathers' courage saved this fair region from blood and Slavery. We will not forget you." Every morning breeze shall catch the blessings of our prayers, and roll them westward to your prairie homes. May your sons be large-hearted as the heavens above their heads. May your daughters fill the land as the flowers do the prairies, only sweeter and fairer than they.

I am, in the bonds of the Gospel, and in the firm faith of Liberty, truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, March 31, 1856.

REV. H. W. BEECHER—*Dear Sir:* Your note of the 29th inst. is just received, together with the box of Bibles, and the amount promised for "Weapons of Defence," all for the use and benefit of our Kansas Colony. The responsibilities connected with our enterprise, together with numerous cares and anxieties of a more private nature, press so heavily upon me that I am utterly unfitted to respond to your letter in a manner at all suited to my own feelings or the circumstances of the case. I can only say that we gratefully accept the Bibles as the only sure foundation on which to erect Free Institutions, and the *sole basis of a pure Christian*, and of course well suited to meet the earliest wants of our Prairie House. We ask no better "Charter" for our liberties than can be found upon its pages—no "constitution" as the basis of our social fabric that does not derive its character and vitality from the pure and holy principles of the Bible. Upon this Rock we design to rear our infant *colony*, and by so doing, feel the strongest confidence that He whose power controls will smile upon us, until in the vast wilderness there shall be another point of communication between Earth and Heaven—the voice of prayer and songs of praise ascending to the Throne of God; and in return, countless blessings descending upon the people. We hope, also, that from this settlement there will go out an influence for good over the State, that shall to some extent be *felt* in promoting civil order, just and equal laws, a correct idea of the rights of man, and the value of Free Institutions. But in the judgment of a large majority of our people, there are always circumstances connected with the founding of new States, that render it wise and proper, even for peaceable Christian men, while they rely upon the Providence of God for protection, to provide themselves also with the means of rendering such aid available. We rely upon God for a crop of corn, but only in connection with breaking up the prairie and sowing the seed. Our fathers came to this land *emphatically* as religious, and yet they brought with them "weapons of defence," and *they* found use for them; and it does not yet appear that any of the conservative Pro-Slavery journals in our Northern cities have discovered any "treason" in their conduct. Recent events have shown that emigration to Kansas in this enlightened age and country has been attended by circumstances clearly indicating that there is not even here exemption from the common necessity. We therefore accept the weapons, also, and like our fathers, we go with the Bible to indicate the peaceful nature of our mission, and the harmless character of our company, and a weapon to teach those who may be disposed to molest us, (if any such there be,) that while we determine to do only that which is right, we will not submit tamely to that which is wrong. We wish nevertheless to have it distinctly understood, that we do not anticipate the occurrence of any contingency that will render it necessary to use these deadly weapons for our protection, and that they cannot be so used while in our hands except in the *last resort*, and for the defence of those rights and liberties that are dearer than life itself. It only remains for me to tender to you, and through you, to those who have cooperated with you in these mani-

[illegible] behalf of the Company.

BIBLES AND RIFLES.

The New Haven *Journal and Courier* publishes a report of a sermon preached in that City last Sabbath evening by the Rev. Mr. DUTTON, from two texts—one in Luke ii. 14, and the other in Matthew x. 3.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men."

"Think not that I am come to send peace on earth. I came not to send peace but a sword."

We make the following extracts from the eloquent gentleman's address:

"A new territory, vast and productive, has recently been opened to emigration. To bring possession of it for Christ and his religion, is a Christian duty. In order to possess it by the noblest, its pure and effective forms, it must be kept free from the oppressive and corrupting institution of Slavery. It had been forever consecrated to freedom by a legal compact of more than thirty years standing. That compact was not made by our national legislature; and the territory was thrown open to Slavery as well as Freedom. It would therefore, rather fall by freedom or slavery, as the majority of the actual settlers should decide. There was a determination and plan on the part of the friends of slavery, especially in the adjoining Slave-States, to secure it for slavery, by sending in slaveholding or slavery-favoring emigrants. In order, therefore, to possess it for freedom, and thus for Christ, it was necessary to counteract the emigration thither of those in favor of Slavery. Thus it became the duty of some to go, and of others, who remained at home, to help them. It was found that the slavery party was strong in numbers, and in the habit of using arms. Organized, and controlled by the habit of command, they were ready for the conflict. Many of the friends of freedom, on the contrary, were unaccustomed to the use of arms, and in the majority an actual peaceful character. Christ to their aid, and in this way arms in their hands became necessary for them, and for the [illegible] sons of self-defence. And it has been [illegible] this State's most prosperous, and these chiefly [illegible] ed civil war, and the introduction of slavery, by illegal and bloody violence."

Of late, in this State and this community, we have been endeavoring to do our duty by sending a corps of our choicest men, friends of freedom and of Christ, to that Territory. In this city and vicinity they eminently and disinterestedly have given them arms by which they may defend themselves from illegal and ruffianly violence—arms, the very possession of which will probably prevent violence and ensure peace.

Now this has in some quarters been loudly condemned as unchristian. Unchristian! To [illegible] fence against lawless violence—self-defence by men promoting in a lawful way the interests of freedom and christianity, unchristian? Unchristian to furnish arms to such men, for such a purpose? Then Christ himself was unchristian. For, on a certain occasion, no more exigent surely than this, he said to his disciples, "*He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one.*" Unchristian to arm, in defence of life and liberty, against wicked violence? Then our revered forefathers, who fought on this very soil for the freedom we now enjoy, were unchristian.

But it is complained that Christian ministers engaged in this work of procuring and transporting arms. *They did.* One plead for them: and I myself gave to a friend, a deacon of this church, (who, I have no doubt, will use both with discretion,) a Bible and a rifle—"the sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" I did right. It was an act which my conscience, after judgment, and mature reflection approves. I can defend it before the assembled universe. If it be such an act as Christ enjoined—as we have seen it to be—then it was right for one of his ministers to do it. It was a sacred Christian duty, unsuited, indeed, for any Christian, in whatever station

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Thirty-first Annual Exhibition.

SECOND ARTICLE.

There is a picture, by RAPHAEL, of St. Catherine which always had a peculiar interest in our eyes. The subject is treated with extreme simplicity. The beautiful martyr stands alone, in a quiet landscape, in a serene attitude of mingled confidence and humility, with her eyes fixed upon the heavens, and with the instruments of her torture by her side. It is not a merely conventional picture of a Saint, depending for its interest on the fact that it is the work of RAPHAEL, or on the manual dexterity with which certain difficulties of drawing have been overcome; on the contrary, it is of such simplicity and delicacy that it must be long looked at before the secret which it holds can be discovered, and, like any human face in whose lines and tints the history of a life-long struggle and final victory is written, this picture holds the heart of every man whose eyes linger long upon it, a willing prisoner to its moral beauty.

The eye, in passing from the face to the figure and so out into the landscape, rests with tranquil delight upon the downy globe of a dandelion, which, poised lightly on its long transparent stem seems just ready to detach itself and float away. This dandelion is the only object in the foreground, for the figure of the saint is not seen in its full length; her robes, gently agitated by the breeze, touch the limits of the canvas on either side, and the dandelion stands up clearly relieved against this dark background, finished with the nicest accuracy and most loving care, showing the great master's sense of what his art required at his hands, and in its deep, inner, and exquisitely poetic significance, teaching a lesson, which we may well take as text and guide in what we are about to say. For it was not a mere whim which placed that poor weed in so conspicuous a place, and which made a man like RAPHAEL glad to paint it with all the power of his hand and heart and brain. It is a various symbol. As it waves gently to and fro in the air, it is the soul of her soul, at whose feet it grows; the autumn of the earthly year which its presence indicates is the sad symbol of the autumn of her life, and as that frail vanishing globe hovers over its stem, so the pure soul of the fair saint trembles, ready for flight, over her body ripe for death.

A cotemporary journal has caricatured Mr. DURAND's large picture in the Academy Exhibition as a specimen of the "shirk-the-details" School of Painting, but it was hardly fair, on the contrary it was very unjust, to take the President's picture as a type of that school. Its apostles and teachers may be recognized by their works over all the walls. In general, Mr. DURAND has been noticeable for the care with which he has painted detail. We wish we could say that he has been as remarkable or the way in which he has made his detail minister to the complete rendering of the idea which his pictures seek to convey. In most of them the detail, even when best made out, stands unconnected with everything else in the scene.

Doubtless the idea has occurred to every one who has examined pictures with an unprejudiced, fresh eye—"Why do painters fill up the foreground of their pictures with such confused messes of mullein, little sticks, old stumps, and impossible bits of rocks? Why is not every picture constructed as Nature constructs her pictures; in the foreground, nearest our feet or eyes, weeds, very often "of glorious flowers;" shrubs, thick with blossoms, or with every leaf and spray clear in the light; the various grasses of the grass gay with violets, or anemones, or dandelions, or butter-cups; and here [illegible] on which the birds rest to drink [illegible] with rust and [illegible] brown lush and [illegible] violets love to lurk; then, a little further off, all this clear cut-ness and defined beauty begin to faint and grow dim—changing its masses of light, and deepening its treasures of shadow, but still, in its every phase, clear as defined, calling for love and study, and repaying both with bounty;—and in the farthest the landscape rises as it were into a cool, luminous ethereal, and seats, a dream of love-liness between heaven and earth; yet even here carries us on and on with the light that lies palpitating on the rounded hills or the heaped-up crags, and sparkles in the streams that course down the hollows and wind among the meadows, leading the eye away, away, until, weary with gazing, it returns, like the lark from its mounting in the morning cloud to nestle among the weeds and grasses from which she first took her flight?

For it seems to us that every landscape-picture ought to give us, as nearly as human work can do it, the sentiment, the inner soul of what the scene itself had in nature. Every landscape has its own sentiment. It is useless to enlarge upon this point. The painter is great or little, as he can seize this sentiment and imprison it in his lines and colors. And it would seem clear enough that he can attain this end only by working as Nature works. In Nature the eye rests upon every part of the landscape with equal pleasure. It runs hither and thither, rests or flies like the bird. When it looks afar off, it is satisfied; when it nestles to the ground, it is at home among its weeds and thistles, and is satisfied also. There is a soul in Nature and there is a body. Man has a soul and a body—a picture must have a soul and a body. The picture strives to translate Nature, and man wishes to enjoy the picture. A painter who shirks the detail, and thinks he can without it give us the soul, slanders; a painter who gives us the details with studious care, and is satisfied with that, [illegible] and slanders, and as fatally as the [illegible] painter will look at Raphael's St. Catherine, and will [illegible] with his foreground weed. He will see that the painter has not worked with so much care and pathos wholly in vain; that he has felt the touching beauty of the symbol, "the secret of a weed's plain heart," and that, so far from the delicate [illegible] detail interfering with the thought [illegible] to the celestial face and its higher [illegible] the mind passes with pleasure and gain from one to the other.

[illegible] in our first article, we spoke of the promise that we found in this Exhibition, we alluded to those few pictures, mostly by young and little-known men, in which the truth we have here only lamely hinted seems to have been clearly sought. The pictures of Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. SHATTUCK, Mr. BUTTON, the little "Pæstum" of Mr. CROPSEY, with its grand sense of solitude and mournfulness flushing the whole scene, and mellowing to tenderness even the hard, untransparent sky,—these things give us hope. On the other hand, Mr. KENSETT's picture, No. 126, in spite of its masterly rock-painting, in which he stands as yet unapproached; Mr. DURAND's large picture, in which he violates truth and even probability, while the sentiment of one little portion is thoroughly felt; Mr. CROPSEY's "Chenango River Scenery," with its distortions, its crudity, its straining after effect,—these pictures, which speak only of low aims and irresolute purposes, grieve and disappoint us. But in the pictures of these younger men, which, though small in size, are intrinsically great, Young America will find the first frank promise of a comelier and better day. We counsel all who hope for [illegible] day to give earnest heed to the pictures we have indicated.

[illegible] TARIFF.—We learn at the [illegible] in the State Department that the new Tariff of duties, promulgated a few months since, has been interpreted in the report on our commercial relations with all foreign nations. The importance of giving the latest changes in the commercial legislation of [illegible] was one of the reasons which influenced the Committee on Commerce in recommending that the subject be printed under the superintendence of the office whence it emanated.—*Nat. Intel.*

FROM KANSAS.

Border Ruffians Shooting a Young Lady's Piano—They Found to be Killed—Call for a Public Meeting.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, March 24, 1856.

The border ruffians of Missouri seem disposed to annoy our people as much as possible. Emigrants to this State are carefully watched, and compelled to undergo a *surveillance* humiliating to them. And traveling through Missouri is rendered very unpleasant and unsafe by this lawless band. A few days since, a steamer, on its way up the Missouri, was boarded at Lexington, and searched by this same band of desperadoes; after looking a while they found a rather long box, directed to a town in this State; their curiosity was excited; they determined to examine the contents, and proceeded to open the box. The captain of the steamer then made his appearance, and forbade the examination of any baggage while it was under his care. The ruffians at the word of command, desisted for the present from opening the box, but concluded to come on to Kansas City with it, which they did. Soon after it was landed on the levee, and the captain had left, these brave men pounced down upon it, pryed open the cover and looked in, expecting so see some Sharpe's rifles or Yankee cannon nicely stowed; but imagine their disappointment on discovering the contents of the very suspicious looking box to be nothing more nor less than a *piano-forte*, which was sent to a young Yankee lady in Asamattomie.

They concluded to return at once to Lexington and report what they had discovered.

Coming into the city this afternoon, I found that a handbill, a copy of which I send you was being sent out to different towns in the State, calling upon the citizens to meet in Mass Meeting on the 27th inst., to consider the subjects set forth in the bills.

The following is a copy of the Call. It is very numerously signed:

"A meeting of the merchants and other citizens of Kansas is hereby called at the Free-State Hotel, in Lawrence, on Friday next, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the condition to which we are subjected by the acts of an organized band of lawless men along the Missouri River, by whom our goods are broken open and searched, our property stolen, and our persons as well as emigrants, subjected to a *surveillance* degrading to humanity, humiliating to us, and unknown in a civilized country; also, the imposition of an unreasonable and oppressive tax by the combination of boat owners on the Missouri, of 25 cents per hundred lbs. on goods to Leavenworth, in addition to the rates to Kansas, Mo.; with a view to the establishment of a line of steamers direct between Alton, Leavenworth and Lawrence."

Emigrants are coming every day from the Northern and Eastern States, and report many more on the way about leaving their homes to settle in Kansas. The emigration of freemen to this State promises to be very large the present season. But few have yet arrived from the South. A few weeks since 50 arrived from Georgia determined to remain here long enough to make it a Slave State, but four-fifths have already left, gone back, and in a short time they will doubtless report themselves in Georgia as having seen the Kansas elephant as much as they want to.

Yours, OLIVER.

The Texas Debt.

Gen. JAMES HAMILTON writes to the *National Intelligencer* from Austin, Texas, in reference to the Texas Debt. He appeals to the creditors of the State to beg that they will meet in Convention in Washington on the first Monday in May next, to consider propositions to be submitted to the State of Texas at the assembling of her Legislature, on the first Monday in July next—the first being:

That, after receiving in person fifty per cent. on our respective securities in cash at the Treasury of the United States, we should authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to hold in deposit, in the Treasury of the United States, twenty-six per cent. of the seventy-six per cent. of the *pro rata* provided by the Act of Congress—this amount to be appropriated for *railroads in Texas*.

He adds:

I am told the Legislature of Texas would never have accepted the debt bill if its members had not believed it was a *finality*. Gentlemen, it is a decree of Almighty God that there is no *finality* in this world where there remains a solitary act of justice to be performed. Man attempts in vain to rub out the records of his dominant oppression, but they remain eternal and inefaceable, inscribed on the tablets of truth. Texas can find no *finality* to her public debt but by being just. This may be achieved without its costing her one additional farthing which will not be more than compensated in her rising prosperity and in her honor, which no man can afterwards impeach. There is a *moral* duress as well as a *physical* one. A man worn to the bone by poverty—the result of the delayed justice of his country—who is told, "*take this or nothing*," acts under a coercion scarcely less stringent than he would by the application to his bosom of the pistol of a highwayman.

In conclusion I desire to give you the best evidence of my sincerity, and that the opinions I have expressed are exempt from the imputation of sordid views of profit. Of the large amount of my interest in the public debt of Texas, not one cent will come to me or to my wife and children to remunerate me for 15 years' laborious prosecution of my claim on the late Republic of and now State of Texas. But they will go to those who have a better right to them—my creditors. But, gentlemen, if I can persuade a majority of you, to whom 50 per cent. is a most munificent settlement, to devote the pittance of 26 per cent. to the development of the gigantic resources of this vast country, I shall die content, and believe with all the humility that belongs to my humble fortunes that I have not lived entirely in vain.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 18, 1856.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION IN NEWARK.

The Newark *Mercury* says: Some two or three informal meeting have been, held at different times of the friends of the Republican cause in this city, and their action has been preparatory to the formation of an Association, through which Republican principles might be disseminated. The constitution, carefully prepared by an excellent Committee, has been adopted. It declares:

"*We*, the subscribers, protesting against, and being irreconcilably opposed to the further extension of Slavery, and to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union out of territory now free, and agreeing to lay aside for the present our former party affinities, without, however, yielding, or in any manner disowning our respective opinions upon those general subjects of Federal or State Administration or legislation, a different opinion about which has hitherto divided the country into the two great political parties, have agreed to associate ourselves as "Republicans," (a name offensive to none, but dear to every lover of freedom, and every true-hearted American; a name proudly and rightfully claimed, not only by Whigs and Democrats, but by every lover of his country, to whatever party he may belong,) to oppose by every peaceful and lawful means in our power, the further extension of Slavery, and the admission of any more Slave States out of territory now free."

From New-Mexico.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Col. SEVERY, Mr. BRANSFORD, Mr. REES and several other gentlemen, have recently arrived in our city from New-Mexico.

They represent the Indians as quiet, and a better prospect for a permanent peace among the hostile tribes, who have heretofore been a terror upon the plains, than ever before. Indeed, the Indians may be said to be suing for *peace* and *forgiveness*.

The Santa Fé Mail, due the latter part of this month, will not, it is supposed, arrive, as the new contractors for its transportation, it is alleged, have not the means or necessary appliances to put it through.

The outward bound mail for Santa Fé, which started on the first of this month, only proceeded a few miles from Westport and then came back on account, it is said, of the depth of the snow, and lies there at present. There is no news of any particular interest in New-Mexico. The Winter has been the hardest one ever experienced there, and the stock upon the plains have suffered quite severely. The Arkansas River is reported to be frozen to the bottom. A number of merchants from New-Mexico are already in our city, and others are expected, to lay in their stock of goods for the season. The purchases this year will be very heavy.

SCAN. MAG.—A piece of scandal has recently transpired in our city, which, as it came near ending in a felony, is worthy of notice. Several months ago a Mr. STRAWS, of a neighboring city in Indiana, a person of considerable property, became enamored of his servant girl, and was not long in inducing her to leave with him on a trip of pleasure. They resorted to this city, passed themselves off as man and wife, obtained boarding at a respectable house on Market-street, and there lived coolly together. The errant husband pretended business on this side of the river, and thus excused himself to his wife. But unluckily on a recent Sabbath day, an acquaintance met him as he was proceeding to church with his *quasi* wife—who had joined one of our city churches—and returning to Hoosierdom reported what he had seen. This led to suspicion; then to investigations, and eventually to the discovery of the actual state of the case. A prosecution for bigamy was threatened Mr. S., but he warded it off by getting his inamorata to swear that she was never married to him, although she went under his name in society and in the church. So we go!—*Louisville Courier*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Routine Business—Nominations—Gov. Duke Resigns—Chief Anderson Elected.

The Board met Tuesday. The usual requisitions were read and passed.

Among the matters demanded in the "general requisition of the Apothecary" for Bellevue Hospital, presented each fortnight, occurs: *ten pounds* of sulphate of copper, and *twenty pounds* of acetate of lead, *four pounds* of sulphuric ether, and *four pounds* of chloroform. The latter article is seldom omitted in these requisitions, and would seem to be very largely used.

Various communications were read. The Visiting Physicians at Bellevue Hospital forwarded certificates of their satisfaction with the medical department. Ordered to be printed.

The mechanics employed at Blackwell's Island ask for an advance to $2, from $1 75 per day. Referred.

A communication was read stating that at a regular meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Board of Governors be requested to direct that the House Staff be increased by one medical division, to be styled the fourth. The following gentlemen had been examined and nominated as candidates for the post of Junior Assistant Physicians:

Dr. B. A. Pope, of Georgia; Dr. Reuben Cobb, of North-Carolina; Dr. Saunders, of Alabama; Dr. J. Smith Dodge, of New-York; Dr. J. B. Ousley, of Kentucky; Isaac A. Hines, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Ben. Lee, of Delaware; Dr. J. C. Draper, of New-York; Dr. F. V. White, of New-York; and Mr. Joseph Bloxome, of New York.

The following among these were also nominated as candidates for Senior Assistants, to fill existing vacancies:

Dr. J. S. Dodge, Senior Assistant second medical division,

Dr. Dudley D. Saunders, Senior Assistant third medical division.

Dr. B. A. Pope, Senior Assistant first surgical division.

Dr. F. V. White, Senior Assistant second surgical division.

Dr. J. M. E. Wetmore was nominated as House Physician in the fourth medical division.

Referred to Committee on Bellevue Hospital, to report.

The Chairman read a note from Gov. DUKE, resigning his position. Gov. TIEMANN moved that the communication be laid on the table. Carried.

A recess of 15 minutes was taken.

On the return of the Governors from their recess, Gov. TAYLOR moved that the letter of Gov. DUKE be taken off the table. Gov. DUKE persisting in his resignation, Gov. TAYLOR moved that it be accepted. This was carried, each Governor present expressing his regret and uttering complimentary expressions in reference to the past conduct of Gov. DUKE while in office.

On motion Mr. Cornelius V. Anderson, ex-chief of the fire department, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Gov. DUKE. The Board then adjourned.

Sale of the Leases of Public Docks and Slips.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the following docks and slips for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May next, was yesterday sold at public auction at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock M., by Messrs. MILLER & MORRIS. The sale was held in the Common Pleas Court-room, No. 19. The attendance was quite large, and the bidding rather spirited.

EAST RIVER.

Lot 1—Pier No. 37, and half the bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38, and 44 feet 6 inches of the bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 37 and 36; foot of Market-slip, was sold to H. A. Williams, at.....$2,900

Lot 2—Pier No. 38, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 38 and 37; foot of Market-slip, to George Brown, at..... 2,255

Lot 3—East half of small Pier No. 52, Gouverneur-street, adjoining Jackson Ferry, to Russel Sturgis..... 250

Lot 4—East side of Pier No. 54, and half bulkhead between Nos. 54 and 55, foot of Jackson-street, to Steven Roberts, at..... 400

Lot 5—West side of Pier No. 55, and half bulkhead between Nos. 55 and 54, foot of Jackson-street, reserving the right of pilots to use the same free of wharfage, to Richard Squire, at..... 235

Lot 6—Bulkhead foot of and along the North side Rivington-street, and to within 50 feet of Pier between Stanton and Rivington streets, withdrawn.....

Lot 7—North half Pier foot Stanton-street, to Charles Schultz, at..... 449

Lot 8—South side of Pier No. 61, and fifty feet, bulkhead along Tompkins-street, to Wm. H. Brown, at..... 350

Lot 9—Pier foot of Fifth-street, for one year only, to Charles Schultz, at..... 220

Lot 10—Pier foot of Twenty-fifth-street, to same, at..... 385

Lot 11—Pier foot of Thirty-eighth-street, withdrawn.....

Lot 12—Pier foot of One Hundred and Fifth street, Harlem, withdrawn.....

NORTH RIVER.

Lot 13—North half of Pier No. 84, foot of Harrison-street, to Jonas Sparks, at..... 2,250

Lot 14—Whole of Pier No. 52, and half of the bulkhead on either side Amos-street, to Archer Martine, at..... 3,525

Lot 15—Bulkhead foot of Twenty-first-street, to Charles Schultz, at..... 215

Lot 16—Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, to Michael Bowen, at..... 955

Lot 17—Pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, to William Myers, at..... 155

Lot 18—Pier foot of Fifty-fifth-street, to Jas. E. Warren, at..... 96

The sale of the lease of the Staten Island Ferry for ten years, from the 1st of April next, did not take place as advertised, Mr. FLAGG having been enjoined, yesterday, by the Staten Island Ferry Company, from proceeding with the sale.

The following are the principal terms on which the above leases were sold:

The lessees are to be charged with 10 per cent. per annum on the cost of the construction of all piers extended during their lease, from the time of completion.

The laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council to determine wharfage dues.

Wharfage is not to be charged to Hell Gate or Sound pilot boats, nor to the boats of the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, nor to United States Navy Yard or Garrisons, nor to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal ashes of the City.

The Corporation reserves the right to alter, extend and rebuild piers, clean slips, &c.

The Corporation can use any of these piers or wharfs at pleasure, on paying a just compensation.

The lessees are required to keep this property in good condition and give bonds in double the amount of the lease; the rent to be paid quarterly.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent, together with the auctioneer's fees of $5, to be paid at time of sale, and the amount credited to the lessee.

The above sum to be forfeited if the lessee does not execute lease and furnish securities when required, and the wharves and piers bid off may be resold at the expense of the bidder, should he fail to comply with the specified terms.

The aggregate of the sales fell short of the amount realized by previous leases.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce held their regular monthly meeting at the Merchants' Bank yesterday. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in reference to the subject of short weight in candles, was laid upon the table. HENRY MYERS, HENRY COGGILL, and R. W. HAWES, President of the Park Bank, were unanimously elected members of the Chamber.

To fill vacancies in the Committee of Arbitration, the following gentlemen were elected: RICHARD BURLEW and JONATHAN STURGIS.

The report of the Committee appointed on the subject of examining and reporting upon the nautical instrument invented by Professor CHAUVENET's great Circle Protractor, was received and adopted, including their resolution, worded as follows:

Resolved, That Professor CHAUVENET has, by his invention of an instrument of great practical utility, rendered a valuable service to navigation, and that the general distribution of the Protractor would prove highly beneficial.

A Committee of three was appointed, Messrs. BLUNT, PARRIS and KELLY, to examine the question of the practicability of the Atrato route. On this subject a translation of a letter was presented from Baron VON HUMBOLDT to Mr. F. M. KELLY, expressing the satisfaction with which he had investigated the surveys and levels made by Mr. WM. KENNISH, the engineer, on the river Atrato.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW introduced with appropriate remarks the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Chamber learns with regret that the efforts to produce in the present session of the Legislature a modification of the usury laws have failed; therefore,

Resolved, That the opinion of this Chamber remains unchanged as to the great need of the relaxation asked for; and the Chamber advises a continuance of unremitting efforts to disseminate information as to the evil influence of stringent usury laws upon the great financial movements of this State.

Some discussion followed upon this resolution. It was adopted.

The subject of oceanic postage next engaged the attention of the Chamber.

Mr. C. H. MARSHALL expressed a hope that the Chamber would take a decided stand for the abrogation of a tax which bears so strongly upon all classes, especially the poor.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS said there was already a City Committee taking action on the subject of inland postage. As a member of that Committee he would have no objection to bring the question of oceanic postage before them.

A Special Committee was appointed to confer with the City Committee as to the propriety of urging a reduction of ocean postage.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Academy of Medicine—Meeting for April.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the President, Dr. WILLARD PARKER in the Chair. After the reading of minutes of the last meeting, the President introduced to the Academy Dr. TURNIPSEED, of Columbia, S. C., who has lately been in the employ of the Russian Government, and surgeon in Sebastopol during the siege until its capture.

The report of the section on surgery in relation to Dr. HOLCOMB's recent paper, was under discussion, but was finally adopted. Some six or eight gentlemen were elected Fellows, and the name of one, reported as keeping a drug store and selling patent medicines, was referred back to the Committee on admissions for further examination.

Thirty or forty delegates to the National Medical Association were elected.

A letter was read from Dr. JAMES STEWART, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the Secretary, stating that he had been the successful candidate for the Prize Essay on *Cholera Infantum*, and requesting that the prize, $100, might be sent to the *Child's Hospital* as a donation towards its building fund. A letter from Mrs. DUBOIS, First Directress, acknowledged its receipt, with thanks.

Dr. ISAACS proceeded to read the remainder of his valuable paper on the Microscopic Anatomy of the Kidney, with the result of some new experiments instituted during the last month. Its reading was interrupted by frequent manifestations of approbation, especially when he demonstrated several very obscure points, rendered clear by means of new experiments and new methods of exploration. It was referred to the Section on Anatomy.

Books were presented through the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Dr. T. A. GREEN, from Prof. CHARLET, of Vienna.

Dr. S. C. FOSTER then read an elaborate paper on *Atalectasis*, or *Carnification of the Lung*, describing the difference between it and lobular pneumonia, and pointing out important differences in its treatment.

Dr. DETMOLD read a paper on the *Modus Operandi of Anæsthetics*, which was, in the main, a written statement of his opinions informally presented at the last meeting, and a *resumé* of which was given in the report of that meeting.

Dr. GRISCOM made some corroborative remarks, endeavoring to account for the heretofore unexplained fact that all atmospheric air contained 1½ per cent. of carbonic acid gas in its composition.

Dr. GARDNER presented two instruments from Mr. TIEMANN, the surgical cutler. One for generating and locally conveying this new anæsthetic, and the other a syringe for injecting pure chloroform vapor or adulterated with atmospheric air.

Dr. DOWNS reported that he had used carbonic acid gas with little, if any, permanent effect.

The Academy adjourned.

The Fulton Steamship.

On Wednesday evening an elegant entertainment was got up on board this magnificent steamship, to which were invited the personal friends of the Directors, the Commander, the Insurance Companies and others interested in the success of the Havre line. About 150 persons, comprising a large proportion of ladies, sat down to supper in the principal saloon, the second saloon being cleared for dancing. We need not particularize that the viands and wine were quite in character with the costly elegance visible in every department.

The *Fulton*, like her companion, the *Arago*, has accommodation for upwards of 400 passengers. We noticed in the "smoking saloon" a framed placard specifying the arrangements in case of accident from fire, or on leaving the ship. There are eight capacious life boats, swung so as to be liberated on the instant the chief officer is ordered to leave with the first boat and one-sixth of the passengers—the commander with the last; and precaution is taken against any one either getting into a boat or attempting to leave without immediate permission.

The vessel is built with several water-tight compartments, and the mode of raising her anchor is a great modern improvement. The most observable peculiarity on board is the admirable ingenuity and contrivance displayed in the employment of disposable space. Perhaps the *Fulton* is the most costly and elegant of all the floating palaces which cross the Atlantic; but, apart from this, her more valuable recommendations render her inferior to no vessel afloat.

The heavy fall of rain prevented many from being present. Supper was served about 10 o'clock, after which, the healths of Capt. JAMES A. WOTTON and his lady, with three cheers for the success of the line, were given. That gentleman responded briefly but neatly to the compliment, and presently the company broke up, all highly pleased, not merely with their reception on board, but with the opportunity of inspecting so splendid a specimen of naval architecture.

The "ladies boudoir" is said to resemble a similar apartment once occupied by the ill fated MARIE ANTOINETTE, at the Tuileries. Better than this, the officers and crew appear to be worthy of entire confidence in buffeting the waves of the stormy Atlantic, and the engines are said to work smoothly, the vessel being reported as "behaving well" under the most trying nautical circumstances.

Not the Man, and Another Place.

No. 111 NASSAU-STREET, Thursday, April 3,

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please correct the innocent mistake made in the item headed "City Politics," yesterday, in which greatness, under the title of "late Mayor of Granada," is undeservedly thrust upon me. I am not conscious of having achieved such a position during my visit to Nicaragua—indeed I knew of no such office or officer there under the Provisional Government.

SOL. B. NOBLE.

Man Traps.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to call attention through your columns to a *couple of traps*, which are dangerous to those going near them. One is a cellar filled with water, with nothing to keep persons from falling in. It is on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. The other is a church trap, on the corner of Thirty fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. It consists of a long, large and deep area, on the very verge of the sidewalk, and is unprotected by even the apology of a rail. It is exceedingly dangerous.

Please call attention to these nuisances, as the owners of these two pieces of property will do nothing about the matter. Yours, K.

Hang the Expense.

The Small Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island will be a very desirable Summer residence. It is to be finished in a palatial style that will reflect great credit upon the taste of our generation, if we may guess from the proposals to marble workers advertised by the Ten Governors. The proposal is "for black and white tiles" "for the floors of the lower hall," "the white tile to be Italian marble," and all the tiles to be polished. Very creditable—very.

How to Get a Horse Up.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been much amused, while in New-York, to observe when a horse falls down, they try to lift the poor creature bodily from the ground, he kicking and floundering all the time, breaking shafts, traces, &c. Some people that drive horses every day appear to know very little about them; by simply putting your foot on his head and keeping it to the ground, a horse cannot move. In that state it is easy to unhitch him; then by backing out the cart he is all clear. All this can be done in five minutes by two persons. Respectfully, H.

The Crystal Palace Property.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. VALENTINE Chairman, at a meeting, Wednesday, decided to report adversely to the petition asking an extension of the Crystal Palace lease. The present lease was granted for five years, and has till January 13, 1857, to run. Messrs. DAVID BANKS, JOHN GRAYCHOR and others, owners of property in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, appeared before the Committee and remonstrated against further extension of the lease. The ground of their remonstrance was, that they bought their lots from the corporation at public auction, under the representation that the ground occupied by Crystal Palace was to be laid out as a public park. They allege great detriment to their property from the plot of ground having been given to the Crystal Palace instead of being devoted as originally designated.

A Double Wedding.

At Calvary Church, Wednesday evening, there was a large and brilliant assemblage to witness the marriage ceremony between Miss MARION E. R. SHEGOGUE, to Mr. T. H. MORRELL, by Rev. Dr. COOK, Pastor of S. Bartholomew's Church, and Miss LIZZIE MORRELL, to Mr. EUGENE R. SHEGOGUE, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, of Calvary Church. The occasion was a joyous one, the brides looked happy, the grooms grateful, and the young people generally largely interested in this rather singular intermarriage of brothers and sisters.

☞ The New-York State Temperance Society have just shipped to Rev. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, a Methodist Clergyman at San Francisco, and who is devoting the best energies of his life to the interests of Temperance in California, more than *half a million printed pages*, comprising copies of the *Prohibitionist*, and the various other publications of that Society. Upon application to the proper officers, the United States Mail Steamship Company have consented to forward the boxes containing this great amount of Temperance matter for California, entirely free of charge. The American Express Company have passed the packages free to New-York.

☞ A very general move is making in the principal up-town streets, in the matter of putting large gilt numbers on the glass-light, over the hall-doors of private residences, so that they can be seen with ease by day and night. Probably no city in the world is so poorly numbered as this, and we hope that this improvement will be universal. A distinct number on the glass, which can be seen at all hours in the evening, while there is a light in the hall, will save much trouble to all parties.

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS.

New Hotel Projected—Authorities Committed—Dear Property.

There is very little hope that building operations on Broadway will ever cease, at least during the lives of the present generation. By the time every lot between the Bowling-green and Union-place is occupied by a "first-class" store or hotel, such vast improvements, doubtless, will have been introduced in the construction of buildings, that many of those now called first-class will need to be rebuilt to keep up with the requirements of the age. We must still be content, therefore, to expose our sconces to stray bricks toppling down from aloft, to breathe clouds of mortar dust and pass along uncertain causeways spanning profound abysses, our fortitude meanwhile sustained by the consoling reflection that it is all for the public good and the glory of Broadway. The most that can be expected is that builders shall not encumber the streets and sidewalks to a greater extent than is unavoidable. According to appearances, the present year will not fall short of any preceding, in point of number and elegance of new edifices to be erected on the great thoroughfare. The following are some of the buildings already commenced or projected on:

BROADWAY.

They are tearing down the central portion of the Irving House, and on its site MELLIS, AYRES & Co., dry goods importers, will erect a magnificent store, extending back in the form of a T, fronting on Chambers and Reade streets. Half of the remaining part, on the corner of Reade-street, now occupied by WM. CARTER, bookseller, and held by him under a lease having several years to run, will probably be taken down after the first of May, should the parties at present negotiating for the property come to an agreement. The corner buildings occupied by DELMONICO and C. C. MERCHANT & Co., respectively, most likely will not be disturbed this year.

The once imposing, but now seedy structure, known as Masonic Hall, long the haunt of the lovers of bowling and pistol shooting, and more lately a place for model artists to make their disreputable exhibitions, will be taken down after the 1st of May, to give place to commodious stores to be erected by JOHN STEWARD, Jr. Mr. STEWARD also intends putting up a fine store, of 35 feet front, at No. 311, nearly opposite, between the Hospital grounds and Duane-street.

On the southeast corner of Broadway and Pearl-street stands a low, rickety two-story wooden shanty, for years an eye-sore to property owners in the vicinity, and a standing nuisance in the view of all who favor the adornment of Broadway. It may be interesting to many thousands to know that this rookery is to be removed soon, and a new building, 25 feet by 100, erected in its place by Mr. GEMMELS.

A petition is now circulating which proposes the widening of Duane-street, east of Broadway, as far as Pearl-street; thus opening another spacious route to the East River *viâ* Pearl and Dover streets. The subject will probably be brought before the Common Council during the coming week.

On the northeast corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, Messrs. BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co., after the 1st of May, will commence to put up a large five-story warehouse of white marble exterior, having a front of 75 and a depth of 150 feet. It will cover the site of all the present buildings between the Broadway Theatre and Pearl-street, and when completed is designed to be occupied by the owners.

One of the most elegant and extensive buildings to be erected this year will be located on the northeast corner of Broome-street and Broadway, on a lot 68 feet front and 100 deep. The houses lately covering this ground have already been removed, and the new structure will be finished about the 1st of next November. This building is to be five stories, exclusive of basement and sub-cellar, and will have tasteful iron fronts on both streets, adorned with columns of the Corinthian order. It will be owned and entirely occupied by Mr. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, for the manufacture and sale of cutlery, plated ware, China decorations, &c.

Mr. THOMAS E. DAVIS will soon begin the erection of a handsome building, 50 feet front and extending back to Mercer-street, nearly opposite the main entrance of the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE HIPPODROME.

This somewhat famous establishment, near Madison-square, where the splendors of chivalry were once imitated on a small scale, and humbug rode triumphant in Roman chariots, and which, when first opened, coined money fast enough to satisfy any reasonable CROESUS, was long since closed, and the walls and other remains have lately been taken away to make room for stores. The Hippodrome failed to become a fixed institution amongst us, and with the exception of the first season it was opened, the proprietors thereof are said to have found it a losing concern.

CHAMBERS-STREET.

The building formerly known under the name of the St. Louis Hotel, northwest corner of Church and Chambers streets, has just been taken down to make room for a large store, to be owned by Mr. RICHARDS. The adjoining dwelling-house is in process of alteration; the first floor to be fitted up for a store, and two stories to be added above.

WARREN-STREET.

No. 10 of this street, near Broadway, is coming down, and in its stead Mr. JOHN HAGGARTY will erect a fine store. These premises are somewhat notorious, having, for several years past, been used for gambling purposes. At Nos. 28 and 25, two stores will be put up, having a front of 25 feet each, and a depth of 75 feet. These lots were recently occupied with stables, and the improvement will be welcome.

BARCLAY-STREET.

A number of changes are going on in this street. At No. 11 Dr. BRADSHAW is building a store of 25 feet front and 75 feet deep, which is now about half completed. At No. 27 Mr. A. HIGGINS, of the firm of A. & E. S. HIGGINS, is putting up a warehouse of six stories, having a front of 25 feet and a depth of 115. The front is of brown-stone, with a very pretty style of iron lintels. On the adjoining lot, No. 29, ROGERS, CHURCHILL & Co. are building a store similar in dimensions to the one just mentioned. Nos. 33 to 51 inclusive, are already taken down, and in their places large warehouses will be erected. The late residence of ROBERT L. STEVENS, Esq., with its red-stone front in the Egyptian style, is included in this batch, all of which will extend through to Park-place. Several other improvements are also contemplated in this street.

VESEY-STREET.

J. & J. W. MEEKS, the furniture dealers, have lately taken down their warehouse, immediately in the rear of the Astor House, and are about commencing to erect on its site two fine buildings of six stories, one of 25 and the other 50 feet front, and both running back 100 feet. The fronts will be of white marble, and the depth, below the curb-stone, of basement and sub-cellar about 22 feet. Part of the building now torn down embraced a large ten-pin alley, a billiard room and a pistol gallery.

American Bible Union.

The Board of Managers held their regular meeting on Wednesday the 2d instant, at four o'clock P. M., in the Bible Rooms, No. 350 Broome-street, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE presiding. A large number of visiting clergymen were present, among whom were Rev. Messrs. ADEIT and BENNETT, and ROGERS, of Nova Scotia, Agents of the Union. The Treasurer, Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, reported that the receipts of the month had improved perceptibly over those of last month.

WM. H. WYCKOFF, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, read abstracts from several hundred letters received since last meeting. Among the letters was one from a distinguished minister and scholar, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who gave in his adhesion to the Bible Union in the following language:

"I wish those who are raising such an outcry against this revision would just sit down, as I have done, and carefully study what has been published, and sure I am, not only would all their prejudices be dissipated, but they would rise with gratitude from the perusal, and thank God for having put it into the hearts of Christian scholars to undertake the onerous, responsible, and, as it appears, not enviable task. May the blessing of high Heaven attend all who are engaged in it. I am neither afraid nor ashamed that my approval of this great and noble undertaking should be known."

A letter from Rev. J. G. ONCKEN, of Germany, was read, expressing his thanks for $1,000 received from the Bible Union in aid of its Bible colporteurs in circulating the Scriptures in Germany. Mr. OSCKEN reports that the preaching stations of the German Mission now exceed 500. More than $1,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, and about 700,000 Tracts, &c., have been brought into circulation.

Rev. A. MACLAY, D. D., the President of the Union, having requested a reprint of his "Plea for Faithful Versions of the Holy Scriptures," an edition of 1,000 copies was authorized.

Three new agents were appointed for the States of

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Police Courts were largely attended yesterday, and the proceedings were of more than usual interest, though not quite so Catholic as those relating to the birth of the half-baptised King of Alsiest. Among the "cases" at the Tombs was the well-known

AWFUL GARDNER,

who, having served the City and County for six months on Blackwell's Island, for breaking the jaw of a certain Mr. Henry, is again at large. Awful—he signed his name "Hezekiah O. Gardner," and his residence, the Claremont House,—deposed that yesterday afternoon he was assaulted, and beaten by a man named George Cornell, residing at No. 186 West Thirty-second-street, who drew a knife and attempted to stab him, but only succeeded in cutting his coat sleeve in several places. The parties, it appears, were drinking together, when some words arose between them, which led to the assault. Awful stated that Cornell had assaulted him more than once before. Cornell was apprehended and was required by Justice WELCH to give bail for his appearance at the Court of Sessions, in the sum of $500. The bail was promptly furnished by Thos. S. Chamberlain, of No. 247 Washington-street.

A FEROCIOUS BLIND MAN.

The next person arraigned was a ragged, grey-headed blind man, named Matthew Bowen, charged with assaulting and stabbing with a knife Daniel McCarthy and his wife Ann. Matthew was drunk and Dan wasn't sober, and both persisted in telling their stories at the same time. They abused each other like Congressmen. Dan said, "He's a very wicked ould rascal, your honor," and Mat retorted by saying, "Didn't I go yer bail in this very Coort 30 years ago? besides, *I* get my living dacintly. I seen (I) you when you hadn't a rag to your back." "Be dadn' I've got one on my fist now," said Dan, holding up a bandaged and bloody hand, "and I may thank you for that,—because you gave me a fine prod there!"

His wife Ann gave further proof of Bowen's ferociousness, by exhibiting her left arm badly cut in several places. The parties, it appears, live at No. 7 Mott-street, and for some reason impossible to ascertain from the statements made, got into a free fight, in which the old blind man and his knife came off first best. The row was put an end to by a Sixth Ward Policeman, who took the parties to the Tombs. Bowen was sent below by Justice WELSH.

THE CASE OF COUNCILMAN MCCONNELL.

Councilman McConnell, of the Thirteenth Ward, who was arrested a few days since charged with beating a "lady boarder," because she woke him up and told him it was time to go home, was yesterday brought for a hearing before Justice CONNOLLY. His counsel made a most pathetic appeal to the complaint to discontinue the case, but she would listen to no offers of compromise, so the Councilman was ordered to give bonds in the sum of $300 to answer.

CHARLEY QUINN BAILED—A NEGRO MILLIONAIRE.

A venerable looking colored *gentleman*, (he's rich,) in plain attire, appeared before Justice WELSH yesterday, to whom he stated that he wished to offer bail for the appearance of Charley Quinn, whose arrest we chronicled yesterday. He gave his name as Chas. Sylva, and stated, under oath, to the great astonishment of the spectators, that he possessed property in the vicinity of the Reservoir worth over $7,000. His bond was accepted and Quinn released.

PICKPOCKETS.

More than half a dozen pickpockets were arrested and committed to prison, yesterday, for plying their profession at the expense of honest citizens.

ARREST OF AN INCENDIARY—HIS CONFESSION OF GUILT.

A young man of prepossessing appearance, named William Marx, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice WELSH, charged with having, on last Saturday night, burglariously entered the carriage shop of Mr. Frederick Bang, in the rear building No. 9 Spring-street, stealing therefrom a quantity of tools, and then setting fire to the premises. The accused was arrested by the Fire Marshal, by whom the charge was investigated. The evidence against the prisoner being of the most positive kind, he confessed his guilt. He was in the employ of Mr. Bang, but left about a week before the fire without assigning any cause for so doing. After committing the deed for which he is imprisoned, he left his father's house and engaged board at another place under an assumed name. In addition to the stolen tools, there was found in his valise the following collection of books: "Harry Clifton, the Man of Many Crimes;" "Jack Sheppard," "Wilfred Montressor," "New-York Under Ground," "The Four Sergeants," "Mysteries of Paris," "Wandering Jew," "O'Halloran and his Man," "History of Kentucky," "History of New-York," and "The Jews, by Carl Spindler."

STEALING FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON.

A young man, named Alexander Lachleur, stole, yesterday, from an express wagon, while standing in Broadway, a bundle of hosiery, worth $30. A policeman saw him do the deed, and took him in custody. Justice OSBORNE committed him for trial.

Miscellaneous.

A man named Francis Ellis was found dead in Spring-street on Tuesday evening. The body was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house. He had just left a saloon where he had partaken of an oyster stew. The Coroner's Jury found that he came to his death from congestion of the brain.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a little girl of 5 years named Catharine Donley, who died from burns received on the 11th of March, at No. 311 West Forty-Third-street, by having her clothes set on fire by the stove, during the momentary absence of her parents. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

CITY CRIME.

The whole number of persons committed to the Toombs during the last month was 1,396. Of this number 278 were committed as vagrants, 390 for intoxication, 188 for assault and battery, 138 for disorderly conduct, 132 for petty larceny, and 17 for violating corporation ordinances.

DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about sixty-five years of age, was found lying dead yesterday morning in a small brook near the junction of Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. He was dressed in plain attire and appeared to be a gardener. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered by a Coroner's Jury.

Some boatmen while grappling for iron yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Market-street, fished up the body of an unknown man. His name could not be ascertained. There were no external marks of violence on his person. Verdict—death by drowning.

INFANT FOUND.

The dead body of an infant was found yesterday in an open lot in Twenty-ninth-street.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

At 11¼ o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the fourth story of the tenement house No. 180 West Thirty-sixth street, occupied by THOMAS MULLIGAN. It was discovered and extinguished by the Twentieth Ward Police before any serious damage was done.

FIRE IN FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

The piano-forte manufactory of LOUIS HARDMAN was damaged by fire at 8¼ o'clock P. M., yesterday, to the amount of about $300.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.

A camphene lamp exploded in the upper part of the house No. 152 Canal-street, on Wednesday evening, and set fire to the premises. No one was injured, and only a trifling damage was done to the building or furniture.

THE DISPUTED COMPTROLLERSHIP.

Giles vs. Flagg.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Judge Emmott.

THURSDAY, April 3.

The case of *Giles* vs. *Flagg* was resumed at 11 A. M., pursuant to adjournment. The public attendance was comparatively small.

The Judge announced that in the event of the case not being terminated on Saturday, he should be obliged to adjourn the Court for a fortnight from Monday next.

John Fitch, the witness sworn on the previous day, was examined and cross-examined at considerable length, as to the tallying of the votes for Flagg and Giles, and the announcement of the result in the First District of the Nineteenth Ward. His testimony was mainly confirmatory of that of the previous witnesses.

John Burke, one of the Inspectors of Election—a gentleman who went the Liquor-dealers' ticket, and who described himself as having by chance been born in Ireland—who has been a butcher, a carpenter in the Navy-Yard, a policeman, a clerk in the County Clerk's office, and has again taken to the butchering business—recited a very straightforward story of his connection with the canvass; his discovery of the mistake in the returns for Giles and Flagg; his repeated endeavors to have it corrected, and a variety of other details, "too numerous to mention."

H. P. Carr, of the County Clerk's office, proved the presentation of a number of affidavits to the Board of County Canvassers certifying to the errors in the returns, one only—that of Crandall Rich—asserting their accuracy. He also proved, from the minutes of the Board, that these affidavits were laid severally on the table, on the ground that they had no power to go behind the records.

Jason Mills was recalled, and testified to seven different tickets, as being specimens of those in circulation in the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, each having printed on it the name of Giles, for Comptroller.

Mr. Brady here proposed to rest, on the understanding that he should be at liberty to introduce Mr. Ketchum and another witness, at a subsequent stage of the case, not being cognizant of the line of defence which the other side would adopt, he supposed that, in the event of their introducing voters to prove that Mr. Flagg had the majority, the plaintiff would be permitted to produce rebutting testimony of a similar character.

This led to considerable argument, which was eventually terminated by the Judge intimating that he would decide the question in the morning.

The Court was then adjourned till Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MARCH 29.

Before Judge Betts.

PLEADING—FORFEITURE—VESSEL OWNED BY FOREIGNER—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *The Bark Jaspar*.—The libel of information charges that the vessel has become forfeited to the United States, because, being an American vessel, built in the United States, and registered in the name of Samuel S. Yeaton, a citizen of the United States, she was afterwards, in the month of June, 1855, sold and transferred by way of trust and confidence, to a subject of a foreign Prince, to wit: Don José Mora, a subject of the Queen of Spain, and that such sale and transfer was not made known in the manner directed by the laws of the United States, contrary to the provisions of the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress of Dec. 31, 1792, entitled "an act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels," whereby and by force of the twenty-seventh section of said act, the said bark became forfeited to the use of the United States. The libel thereupon prays condemnation of the vessel, &c.

The claimant filed his answer to the libel Nov. 19, 1853, admitting that the vessel when arrested was within this District, and alleging that she was not at the time of issuing her register, nor had ever since been the property of and owned by Don José Mora, and refusing to admit any other allegation in the libel, leaves it to the libelants to prove the same.

On the 11th of December, 1855, the claimant filed his plea to the libel, averring that the bark did not become forfeited in manner and form as is in the information alleged. This is tantamount to a general demurrer, and presents the question whether a legal cause of forfeiture is made out upon the allegations of the libel.

It is held, first, that the libel is defective in substance in not averring any act committed or omitted on the part of the vessel which would be a legal cause of her forfeiture. The only matter charged is, that a sale and transfer of this vessel was not made known in the manner directed by law, without specifying what acts the law required to be done, or what particular acts the claimant omitted doing.

2. Certain special acts constitute a cause of forfeiture under the provisions of section 7, and if relied on as grounds of condemnation in respect to this vessel, it was necessary to charge them in the libel. The allegation, as it stands, is no more than a deduction of law; it is not the averment of a fact.

3. More particularly the libel demands the forfeiture of the vessel under section 27, without averring any use of the certificate of registry by a foreigner, or stating any fact which, under that section, would be cause of forfeiture.

4. The libel does not aver that the vessel had been seized on waters navigable from the sea, or on the high seas, and therein fails to make a case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

5. The place of seizure and act of seizure are facts prerequisite to the attaching of the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court comes into cognizance of revenue and navigation cases of this class, *in aid* of the revenue officers and to complete by judgment of forfeiture *seizures* already made by them.

6. The information omits to state facts made essential to its sufficiency by the 23d rule of the Supreme Court in Admiralty.

On the proofs *ex pais* it is held

1. That the libelants do not give testimony legally affecting the vessel, that her American certificate of registry was used by a foreigner, or that she had been sold or transferred to a foreigner within the United States or abroad

2. Parol proof to these facts may be competent evidence, but it must come from parties who had power over the vessel to make or receive a sale and transfer of her, or to create and execute possession in trust of the vessel and for the benefit of a foreigner.

3. Although there is strong ground of suspicion that the vessel was being used, in contravention of the statute, in trust for or for the benefit of a foreigner, on the voyage in question, yet adequate evidence to authorize her condemnation for that cause is not furnished by the plaintiffs.

The libel of information upon this state of the pleadings and proofs must accordingly be dismissed, and a decree to that effect is ordered. But the evidence discloses probable cause for the prosecution, and a certificate to that effect will be entered accordingly.

Libel dismissed.

For libelants, Mr. Joachimssen; for claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, and Mr. Morton.

JURISDICTION—CONSUL OF FOREIGN POWER.

Augustine Valarino vs. *William D. Thompson*.—The question in this case came up on demurrer, and is whether in case of a debt owed jointly by two, one of whom is a foreign Consul residing here, an action can be sustained against him alone in this Court.

Held by the Court—That jurisdiction over all suits against foreign Consuls is given to this Court by act of Congress.

That a joint debt is the absolute debt of each obligor, and it in no way enters into the vitality of the contract, that it shall be inforced equally and at the same time against all parties bound to discharge it, nor is the creditor's right limited by principles of general jurisprudence to that method of redress.

That the rule of common law courts, that the remedy of a creditor upon a joint contract must be pursued against all who united in the agreement, is a rule of pleading and practice, and not one entering into the obligation of the contract.

That all rules of practice and pleading are subordinate to the legislative authority, and when the Legislature authorizes a mode of action, or remedy, courts are no longer subject to the customary method, if not conforming to the law. This Court will not regard the doctrines or usages of common law courts as impeding it in the employment of methods of legislative function, expressly conferred by acts of Congress.

That the act of Congress, having granted jurisdiction positively to the District Court in respect to Consuls, may be deemed to dispense with other parties necessary in proceedings against ordinary defendants, and to render contracts, joint in form, entered into by a consul and another, several as well as joint against these officials in regard to the remedy in this tribunal.

That jurisdiction over this cause belongs to this Court.

Ordered judgment on the demurrer against the defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Laroque and Barlow; for defendant, Messrs. Emerson and Prichard.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, April 3, 1856.

Our Produce markets have not varied essentially, during the past week. The home demand for most articles has been good, while the inquiry from shippers has continued to be restricted by a disagreement about prices, and by high freights. The European advices received here since the 27th ult., favored Cotton less, and other descriptions of produce more, than any news from the Old World for several previous arrivals,—yet this altered tenor of the European intelligence has not made any permanent impression on trade in this City.

In our last Weekly Summary we gave a few returns of the estimated stocks of Breadstuffs available at various points in the interior, and in this neighborhood. We have since received similar information from several other points, but can only give an abstract of the numerous communications containing it, that have reached our hands. At Detroit, the available supply of breadstuffs is represented as approaching 40,000 bbls. flour, 30,00 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, and 20,000 bushels Oats. On Lake Ontario, there is said to be available a supply of about 75,000 bbls. flour, and 300,000 bushels Wheat on the American shore, with about 90,000 bbls. flour, and 100,000 bushels Wheat, on the Canadian shore. On Lake Erie (exclusive of Buffalo and Detroit) the available supply is estimated at about 25,000 bbls. flour, and 100,000 bushels Wheat on the Canadian shore, with 30,000 bbls. Flour and 120,000 bushels of Wheat on the American shore. The shores of Lakes St. Clair and Huron, we are informed, can furnish very little over 5,000 bbls. Flour and 75,000 bushels Wheat; while the various ports on Lake Michigan (exclusive of Chicago and Milwaukee) are considered good for only about 10,000 bbls. Flour, with about 150,000 bushels Wheat. At Beardstown, Cass Co., Ill., on the Illinois River (a point lower down this river than any we had heard from when we made up our previous Weekly Summary,) we learn that there is in store, awaiting shipment on the resumption of navigation on that river, a stock of Grain, comprising nearly 200,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Wheat, and 20,000 bushels Oats.

This is only an abstract statement of the available (estimated) supplies of Breadstuffs, at various points in the interior, not heard from when we prepared our former Weekly Summary. The returns then given, and those introduced above, furnish the following:

RECAPITULATION.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.
From Ottawa to Beardstown, on the Illinois River	—	1,255,000
Various other points in Illinois	—	375,000
Shores of Lake Michigan, including Chicago and Milwaukee	95,000	700,000
Shores of Lakes St. Clair and Huron.	5,000	75,000
Shores of Lake Erie, including Detroit and Buffalo	155,000	1,095,000
Shores of Lake Ontario	165,000	400,000
New-York City and vicinity	350,000	800,000
Total	670,000	4,610,000

The foregoing statement is chiefly based on estimates—which are never thoroughly reliable—but when (as in this instance, we know) they are furnished by well-informed parties, they possess sufficient value to justify us in publishing them. We have now room only to add that the amount of Grain credited to New York City and vicinity, in our table, includes only the quantity of Wheat and Corn believed to be available here. In addition to this, there is a very large supply of Oats, mainly of the growth of our own State, and a fair supply of other kinds of Grain, especially Rye. It will be remembered that the farmers throughout the country are represented, (doubtless correctly,) as having still under their control unusually ample supplies of the produce of the last harvest, which have yet to be sent to market. This fact, with the estimates given above, would certainly indicate that we can rely on a plentiful and cheap Summer's supply of Breadstuffs—so that (to use the language of one of our most intelligent Western correspondents) "there can be no real danger of this branch of the business being so trammeled by speculators of any class or character, as to seriously injure the mass of our people, whose greatest need is cheap and wholesome food.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs, for the last week, comprise about 62,400 bbls. of Flour, 47,600 bushels of Wheat, 225,000 bushels of Corn, 36,700 bushels of Rye, and 5,000 bushels of Barley,—showing a decrease of only 2,200 bbls. of Flour, and 4,800 bushels of Rye, with an increase of 15,400 bushels of Wheat, 88,000 bushels of Corn, and 2,200 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which consisted of about 64,600 bbls. of Flour, 32,200 bushels of Wheat, 193,000 bushels of Corn, 41,800 bushels of Rye, and 2,800 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 44,800 bushels more than those of the preceding week. As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Flour closes a trifle lower. Prime Wheat is firm, while Rye is 3c.@4c. ₩ bushel cheaper. Corn is 2c. @3c. ₩ bushel down. Barley and Oats are essentially the same in value.

Cotton has continued in good request and has again partially risen ⅛c. ₩ lb. in price. Our available supply is now about 59,000 bales, against 60,000 bales same date a year ago.

Provisions have been more sought after, and nearly all hog products have advanced considerably. Other articles remain about the same. The stock of provisions in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, on the 1st inst., included but 22,460 bbls. Pork, and 69,357 bbls. and tcs. Beef; against 21,478 bbls. Pork, and 24,980 bbls. and tcs. Beef, on the 1st of April, 1855.

Groceries have been moderately dealt in at essentially unaltered rates. The stock of groceries in first hand, on the 1st inst., included 60,457 pkgs. Coffee, 1,868 hhds. and 7,245 bbls. Molasses, with 14,064 hhds. and 2,530 boxes Sugars.

Hemp has continued very quiet, and somewhat nominal. The stock in first hands, on the 1st inst., included 3,216 bales American, 17,000 bales Manilla, and 750 bales Jute.

Metals remain generally inactive, yet are stiffly held. The stock here on the 1st inst., and expected soon, included about 3,150 tons of Lead, and 600 tons Spelter.

Naval Stores have not varied much in demand or value. The stock in first hands, yesterday, included about 10,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 18,000 bbls. Spirits do., and 19,000 bbls. Tar.

Tobacco is in active demand, at full rates. The available stock here, on the first inst., comprised 2,777 hhds. Domestic Leaf, in the Inspection Warehouse, 3,261 bales in the hands of importers, and about 30,500 pkgs. Manufactured Tobacco.

Wool is rather quiet, owing mainly to the reduced quantity offering and the enhanced claims of factors. We understand that the stock of Domestic now scarcely exceeds 500,000 lbs. Fleece, and 400,000 lbs. Pulled—being much less than a million pounds in all.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moments, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Home-made Poudrette.

Mr. "Gravel," who forgot to add his other name, sends an ingenious puff of an advertised article under the guise of a series of questions on poudrette or night-soil in general. The article in question is probably good, and the publishers will doubtless furnish room for interested persons to advertise it. That is not the business of *these* columns. This remark will apply to half a dozen other letters of a similar character. However, as our correspondent has given the "hint," we will say that night-soil furnishes one of the best fertilizers found upon the farm, and no good cultivator will allow it to be wasted. The disagreeableness of handling this kind of material, as well as its apparently poisonous effects when used uncombined, have prevented its extensive use. A better understanding of the value of night-soil, and some simple method of using it, will ere long turn to most profitable account an article which has generally been the source of annoyance, not to say of sickness, and even death.

Of several simple methods devised by individual farmers, the following may be noted: one has constructed in the rear of the outhouse a box, so arranged that it receives all the solid and liquid materials, including also a portion of the sink washes that are carried out by hand, and poured into an opening prepared for this special purpose within the building.

These fluids serve to wash off and keep clean a board, set at such an angle that it conducts whatever may fall upon into the box without the building. The box itself is supplied with a movable cover, attached to the building by hinges, so that it can be turned up and fastened, or let down over the box as a roof to protect it from rain.

The contents of the box are preserved from fermentation or producing disagreeable odors by the frequent addition and admixture of some deodorizer, such as pulverised charcoal, muck, plaster of Paris, &c. In the absence of these, any common soil may be used—larger quantity being required. A little sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) diluted with several times its bulk of water, and added from time to time, not only adds to the value of the material, but also greatly assists in preventing disagreeable odors. When the box, which holds a small cart load, is nearly full, the materials are removed to the garden or field, or if not wanted at the time, they are deposited under cover in the barn-yard or elsewhere.

This is found to be a highly valuable fertilizer, and when a sufficient quantity of charcoal muck or substance is added, all disagreeableness of handling is removed, and the compost may be applied directly to the seeds, roots or tops of all kinds of crops, without fear of injury. Including the first cost of the simple fixtures, (which is more than repaid by the removal of what is generally one of the greatest nuisances,) a fertilizer can in this way be prepared at one-half or one-fourth the cost of any purchased manure of equal value.

A similar arrangement to the above consists in elevating the building sufficiently high to admit placing under it a sort of sliding-box—like a bureau drawer. This is drawn out at the rear, and supplied from time to time with dry charcoal or muck, which is better if occasionally saturated with a little diluted sulphuric acid. The contents of this drawer or box can be removed as often as may be desirable.

In some parts of China, and also in the more thickly settled countries of Europe, where a large number of persons are supported from the product of a small area, they attach great value to night soil, and instead of allowing it to be wasted as here, large sums are paid for all that can be gathered from private as well as public buildings.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, April 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited supply and demand at yesterday's prices.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, yet firm; with sales reported since our last of about 40 pkgs. Java at 15c.; 230 bags Jamaica, Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12½c., mostly Maracaibo at the lowest rate; and 700 Rio at 11½c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.; the latter an extreme price.

COTTON—Is tolerably active, and very stiffly held—some factors even refusing to sell at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling	10⅝	10¾	10½	10⅝
Middling Fair	11	11	11½	11¾
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is quite dull and heavy. Owners of most descriptions, particularly of common, are anxious sellers even at reduced prices, while the demand is limited; emanating almost exclusively from the home trade. Shippers are moving with great reserve. The sales since our last embrace only about 7,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$6 12½	@	6 62½
Ordinary State	6 62½	@	6 75
Straight State	6 75	@	6 87½
Favorite and Extra State	6 87½	@	7 37½
Common to good Michigan	6 56¼	@	6 81¼
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 87½	@	7 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 00	@	7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Michigan	7 25	@	9 00
Extra Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri	7 25	@	9 37½
Extra Ohio	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 25	@	10 50

Canal-boat buyers—sales having been made of 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Southern is dull and lower. The sales since our last amount to 2,300 bbls. inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 37½@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty active and steady. $4 25@$6 12½ for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal, at from $1 50@$2 ₩ 100 lbs. A pure article is not easily obtained. The available supply of what is called Buckwheat Flour is largely composed of only sufficient of the genuine buckwheat flour to disguise White Corn Meal, the principal ingredient of a very considerable portion of the stock.

GRAIN—Wheat remains quiet, but firm,—as prime lots are scarce and other kinds are not needed. The sales since our last include only about 6,700 bushels, at $1 95 for very good Canadian White; $1 92½ for Southern do., and $1 75 for prime Southern Red, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping,—7,800 bushels Pennsylvania and Northern were procured at $1 05@$1 08 ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are inactive, yet firm. Corn is more inquired for, and is 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 48,000 bushels, mixed, yellow and white Southern at, according to quality, from 64c.@70c.—the latter rate for very choice (Devereux) White ₩ bushel.

HAY—200 bales River were taken at $1 12½@$1 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—About 80 bales have been sold since our last at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—The market is quiet, yet steady.

LIME—Rockland is now worth but 95c. for common, and $1 25@$1 37½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no important change, the sales since our last having been confined to 800 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c.@45c.; some Cuba Muscovado at 37c.@38c.; and clayed Cuba at 32½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are without any essential alteration; Spirits Turpentine is now held with increased confidence at 38c. ₩ gallon, but is not actively inquired for thereat.

OILS—No important movement has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened pretty briskly and buoyantly, but was subsequently freely offered, and it closed dull and lower. The sales since our last have been confined to about 550 bbls., in lots, closing mainly at $16 62½@$16 75 for Mess, though early in the day a price equal to $16 87½ was paid for one or two small lots; and (nominally) $15 50 for Prime. the supply of which is nearly all under the control of one house, and is held for higher rates, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth only 7¾c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing in lots 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, to arrive and here, and 7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady at 9c.@10c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and steady, the sales including 450 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some Prime in kegs, at 11c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at former prices. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $8 25@$8 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$10 75 for do. Mess, and $10 87½@$13 for repacked do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$22 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 17c. @23c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for Common to very good State; 24c.@25c. for Prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, April 1, 1856.

	Char. Mess.	Chgd. Mess.	Prime Mess.	Repacked Mess.	Repacked Chicago Mess.	Repacked Prime.	Extra Prime.	Other Extra.	Unclassified.	Total.	Old Beef.
City Prime											
Country Prime											
Unclassified											
Total										600	317

	Mess.	Prime Mess.	Prime.	Total.	Old Pork.
Total	9419	2341	16	8776	1

	L.	G.	L.	T.	P.	D.	Total.	New-York Yards.
	10	91	5	1	7	440	10,784	63
	5200	1400	1	1	1	1	6603	

	L.	G.	L.	T.	P.	D.	Total.	New-York Yards.
	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	63
	5200	1400	1	1	1	1	6603	

	L.	G.	L.	T.	P.	D.	Total.	New-York Yards.
	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	63
	5200	1400	1	1	1	1	6603	

	L.	G.	L.	T.	P.	D.	Total.	Brooklyn Yards.
	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	63
	5200	1400	1	1	1	1	6603	

	Total.	Last Week.	This Day Last Year.
Chgd. Mess.			
Prime Mess.			
Prime.			
Total	16,499	16,499	16,499

NOTE.—The abbreviations G., E., T., P., L., D., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: G.—Gelston's. L.—E. O. Lamson's. T.—Thompson's. P.—Parker's. L.—Lewis'. D.—Dow's.

RICE—About 300 tierces have been disposed of since our last, chiefly at @4 12½@@4 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Remain in fair request, chiefly for refining, at unaltered rates, with sales since our last of about 1,100 hhds., mostly Cuba, at 6c.@7¾c.; but including some Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@8¾c.; and New-Orleans at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—We have heard of nothing really new in private trade. An auction sale occurred to-day. The catalogue comprised much more of green than of black Teas, yet the former were purchased freely at full prices, while only a few lots of the latter changed hands at a shade lower rates—importers having had withdrawn the bulk of what Black Teas were offered, rather than part with them at reduced quotations. We annex a specific report of the sale, by HAGGERTY, JONES & CO.:

Imported ₩ *Golden Star*, &c. Terms 6 mos.

Hyson—82 half-chests at 38c.; 45 do. 32c.

Young Hyson—195 chests at 38c.; 20 half-chests 51c.; 339 do. 50c.; 25 do. 45¾c.; 319 do. 45c.; 30 do. 44½c.; 70 do. 44c.; 33 do. 42c.; 33 do. 41¾c.; 379 do. 40¾c.; 250 do. 40c.; 100 do. 38c.; 115 do. 33¾c.; 150 do. 33c.; 260 do. 32½c.; 55 do. 25¾c.; 80 do. 26c.; 50 do. 23c.

Hyson Skin—158 ch. at 26c.; 73 hf. do. 31c.; 29 do. 21¾c.; 45 do. 20.

Hyson Twankay—55 hf. ch. at 26¾c.

Twankay—75 hf. ch. at 30½c.; 25 do. 20.

Gunpowder—20 hf. ch. at 38c.; 50 do. 34.

Imperial—36 hf. ch. at 53¾c.; 10 do. 47c.; 217 do. 45¼c.; 23 do. 39.

Colong—50 hf. ch. 36c.; 83 do. 35½c.; 300 do. 34c.; 12 do. 33c.; 501 do. 32½c.; 60 do. 31½c.; 140 do. 30½c., 1,214 do. 30c.

Congou—104 hf. ch. 21c.; 100 do. 20½c.; 100 do. 18½c.; 60 do. 17¾c.; 50 do. 16¾c.

Souchong—100 hf. ch. 20c; 90 do. 19½c.; 18 do. 19c.; 300 do. 18c.

Orange Pecco—44 hf. ch. 20½c.

WHISKY—There were 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 29c.@29½c. ₩ gal.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive and tending downwards. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to some lots of Cotton at ⅛d. for compressed, ₩ lb.; Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain at 7½c.@8d. ₩ bushel; tc. Beef at 3s. 6d., and heavy goods at former rates. For London, the shipments included some Naval Stores at old figures; and 1,100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. For other ports, nothing really new transpired.

The Weather and the Crops.

The Chicago *Journal* asserts that: "We must have large crops next Fall. The snow which has fallen during the past 60 days is equal to five inches of manure. People capable of estimating matters, imagine that the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest ever harvested in this country. To estimate the value of snow upon the ground at $10,000,000, would be a low figure."

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier*, expresses its opinion that we may expect another very fine crop of wheat, and bases its opinion upon these reasons: "The early part of the Winter was very mild, so much so that the late sown wheat, of which there is much, continued to grow to a much later date than usual. Then the snow will have protected it from injury by the frost. Lastly, such uninterrupted cold weather for so long a period, and until so late a date, augurs an uninterrupted Spring-time when it comes. It is further said, that the number of acres put under wheat in that part of the country last Fall was greater than ever before known."

Montreal Ashes Inspection Statement.

1ST APRIL, 1856.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
Delivered	432	435	867
In Store	1,777	741	2,518—3,386

1ST APRIL, 1855.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
Delivered	863	545	1,127
In Store	666	383	1,049—2,176
Increase 1st April, 1856			1,209

Sweet Potatoes.

Those who are fond of this vegetable will regret to learn that the crop is likely to be almost a nullity in the Southern States, the coming season. The seed has been destroyed by the intensely cold weather. The State of Georgia alone, produced in 1855 nearly 7,000,000 bushels, and in that State there will not be the tithe of a crop this year.

Hen and Egg Statistics.

According to RAYEE's agricultural statistics the number of hens in France is 73,556,862, laying on an average fifty eggs per year each, making a total of 3,772,956,834 eggs, valued at 178,331,110 francs. Between fifty-two and fifty-five million eggs are annually exported, mainly to England. The annual consumption of eggs in Paris alone is 175,000,000, of the value or 7,724,356 francs.

Stock of Groceries, April 1.

At BOSTON—23,985 pkgs. Coffee, 2,100 hhds. Molasses, with 789 hhds., and 3,493 boxes sugar.

At BALTIMORE—23,000 pkgs. Coffee, nearly all Rio; and 4,043 hhds. Sugar.

INSTRUCTION.

GOSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Summer session of this Institution, which has been in successful operation several years, will commence Tuesday, April 29. Terms for board and tuition moderate. For further information or a circular, apply to Mrs. M. P. BRADLEY, Principal.

REFERENCES—WILLIAM BEERS, Esq., No. 356 Broadway, New-York City. WILLIAM STANLEY, Esq., No. 37 Wall-st., New-York City. Goshen, Orange Co., New-York.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents in every respect. Its twenty-first session will commence on the 10th of May next. Further information, as well as catalogues may be had of the following patrons: JAMES M'CALL, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; R. F. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT RAY, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

SING SING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The sixth semi-annual term of this school will commence May 1. The course of instruction is thorough and complete; no extra charge for ancient or modern languages; French being generally spoken in the school. Terms $200 per year. For further information or circulars apply to the Principal, THO

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1856.

Subscribers to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and Vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a Year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at one, and the other at three o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail on the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at Three DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies, TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, Ten Cents per Copies.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors.

Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in ample season for the mail per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ In the United States Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who were on board the sloop-of-war *Albany* was passed. Kansas affairs were discussed by Mr. COLBURN, who defended the action of the Emigrant Aid Societies. In the House, the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill were considered.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, the supplementary bill to reorganize the Judicial districts, giving New-York an additional Justice of the Supreme Court, was read a third time and passed. The bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company was ordered to a third reading. A bill was introduced making important alterations in the Police Department of this City, the details of which will be found noticed elsewhere. The bill to incorporate the Woman's Hospital was passed. The Assembly was engaged all the morning in discussing the items of the Supply bill, the Committee of Ways and Means having cut down the appropriations far below the figures of former years.

☞ The Rhode Island election has resulted in the triumph of the Americans and Republicans over the Democrats. Mr. HOPPIN is re-elected Governor, Mr. BARTLETT Secretary of State, and Mr. HART Attorney-General. There is no choice for Lieutenant-Governor, nor for General-Treasurer, though as the Americans and Republicans have a clear majority of both branches of the General Assembly, the election of Anti-Nebraska men is rendered certain. As near as can be ascertained at present, the Senate stands 16 Americans and Republicans, 9 Democrats, 1 Whig, and 5 vacancies; the House, about 39 Americans and Republicans, 21 Democrats, and 13 vacancies. The returns will be found under our telegraphic heading.

A "Patriotic" Steamship Commander.

A very remarkable letter has recently been given to the public by Captain NYE, formerly commander of the Collins steamer *Pacific*, casting imputations of no very gentle nature on the conduct of the Liverpool Agents of the Collins steamers, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., and he Messrs. BROWN of this City, their correspondents. Captain NYE has a private quarrel with the BROWNS, and plumply accuses them of aiding and comforting the Cunarders to the detriment of the Collins steamers, whose business they manage. We have no disposition to judge between the parties, and presume that the BROWNS will take care of their own cause. But there is a part of the letter of Captain NYE in which he makes a very grave charge against himself, the truth of which, of course, no one will pretend to question, and which more nearly concerns the traveling public. Captain NYE says:

> All remember the accident to the *Atlantic* in Jan., 1853, her return to Liverpool, and consequent detention for repairs. In November following, while the machinery of the *Pacific* was being examined, preparatory to her sailing for New-York, a crack was discovered in the port journal of the main centre shaft. After a survey by the resident engineer, the chief engineer (Mr. THOMPSON) and myself, it was decided that, *with care*, the ship might reach New-York in safety. The extensive repairs necessary to our wheels occupied the time night and day, and prevented the possibility of turning the engines till three hours before sailing. I then ascertained there was a crack on the opposite side of the shaft. The hour of sailing—9 o'clock, A. M.—allowed no time to communicate with the agents. Thus I found myself in a tight place, and not one of my own seeking. After consulting with my chief engineers, and agreeing on the amount of steam which might be safely carried with the shaft in that condition, I decided to *assume the responsibility*, and proceed on the voyage. I requested Mr. JACK, the resident engineer, (and the only person in Liverpool cognizant of the fact) not to name it, and thus avoid creating unnecessary anxiety. The event justified my decision; in eleven days the ship was at her dock in New-York. No one outside the engine-room was aware that anything was amiss, nor was it even known to the public that the ship required a new shaft at that time. To remain in Liverpool would have been most disastrous. The ship was loaded, passengers coming on board; we should have failed to perform our mail contract. Not to speak of the greater expense of repairs on that side, we should have had the mortification of a second detention within the year, and a renewal of the sneers of the British public at *American* machinery; while the Company was nearly bankrupt, and seeking the extra appropriation from Congress, which was necessary to its existence. No one was more directly benefited by the result than the Messrs. Brown, they holding a large amount of stock. My own pecuniary interest was too trifling to be weighed against the racking anxiety and sleepless vigilance required. I might, therefore, have preferred a claim to *some* degree of "patriotism," and a greater proportion of fidality to the interests of the Company. This, I am happy to say, was fully appreciated by all interested except Mr. BROWN. Three days after I left Liverpool, the "agents" there, without any knowledge of the facts, except what they derived from Mr. JACK, (who took the earliest opportunity to inform them,) followed me with a letter, strongly condemning what they termed my "assuming too much responsibility." This was rescinded by the Messrs. BROWN; and by the standard of these "*foreign agents*" I was judged and condemned on the plea, "suppose you had failed."

We will not deny that Captain NYE's rash conduct may have a dash of patriotism in it, and that it would have been perfectly justifiable, and even praiseworthy, if there had been any necessity for it. But, according to his own statement, no necessity existed for such an act of imprudence, which not only involved the safety of the human lives intrusted to his charge, but even the character and prosperity of the enterprise in whose interest he was engaged. It seems that the Liverpool agents did not wait for the result of the experiment to be known, but, very much to their credit, sent a letter to Captain NYE condemning his rashness, and most properly ringing in his ears, "Suppose you had failed."

If the Captain intends to lay up in clover the rest of his life, his candid admission of his rash conduct may be very well for him, and gain him a character for patriotic recklessness; but, if he ever intends going to sea in charge of another steamer, he cannot expect that passengers will recklessly place themselves under his charge, lest, when he may find himself in another "tight place," his "patriotism" may get the better of his prudence, and cause him to risk the lives and property entrusted to his keeping, through dread of incurring the expense of delay, to repair a discovered defect in his machinery,

The Democratic Candidates for the Presidential Nomination.

The hitherto placid career of the favorite son of Pennsylvania has terminated in the perils of candidacy. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* formally presents his name to the Democracy in an elaborate biography. From this document it appears that Mr. BUCHANAN is in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His political life commenced in 1814, as a member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. He served two terms, and returned to the practice of the law in Lancaster County. During this period, and for many years afterwards, he was a Federalist. This is a fact which we do not learn from the Democratic authority above cited. Nor can we discover from this account any allusion to the other fact that federalism continued with him, a cherished principle of action, until his election to Congress in 1820. Commencing service in the national House of Representatives in 1821, he continued a member of that body until 1831. He obtained some reputation as Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary, by conducting the impeachment and trial of Judge PECK before the Senate. In 1824 Mr. BUCHANAN accompanied TIMOTHY PICKERING and other leading Federalists in their hegira from their ancient party, then in the throes of death, to the support of ANDREW JACKSON. This proceeding brought him into connection with a very remarkable episode in our political history. One GEORGE CREEMER, a Pennsylvania Democrat, made the charge after the election of Mr. ADAMS, that Mr. CLAY had been induced to vote for that candidate by the promise of the seat in the Cabinet which he afterwards obtained. Gen. JACKSON assumed responsibility for the report, and being called on for his authority, gave the name of Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. BUCHANAN immediately published a letter professing the highest respect for Gen. JACKSON, but stating that in this case he was mistaken; that, in short, he had never made the assertion imputed to him.

Mr. BUCHANAN retired from Congress in March, 1831. In January, 1832, he was appointed by Gen. JACKSON Minister to St. Petersburg, where he remained until August, 1833. In this capacity he negotiated a treaty of amity and commerce. He was elected to the United States Senate in December, 1834, and continued a member of that body until March 4, 1845. From this time until 1849 he was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Mr. POLK. He enjoyed the quiet seclusion of Wheatland, near Lancaster, until July, 1853, when he accepted the appointment of Minister to England, from which he has just retired.

Pennsylvania presented the name of her favorite to the Baltimore Convention in 1844, but his claims were soon overshadowed by the fresher pretensions of Gen. CASS, and both were eclipsed by the superior fortune of Mr. POLK.

Mr. BUCHANAN participated in the intrigues which preceded the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1848. In August, 1847, he wrote a letter to the Democracy of "Old Berks," in which he agitated the subject of Slavery at length, in connection with the Territories expected to be acquired from Mexico. He opposed the Wilmot Proviso, but eulogized the Missouri Compromise. In the Spring of 1848, however, it was developed that Gen. CASS had obtained control of the party machinery, and Mr. BUCHANAN gracefully withdrew from the competition for the nomination. In 1852 he contested the nomination with Gen. CASS, Mr. DOUGLAS, Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, Mr. MARCY, Gen. LANE, and others. Gen. PIERCE, who had not been entered for the race, won the prize.

The elements in the political character of Mr. BUCHANAN are: moderate talents as a reasoner and debater, pleasant manners, and personal respectability. He has no genius, and is rather a statesman from long experience in affairs, and from association with leading minds, than from original power of intellect.

He has entered upon the canvass with two prominent and recognized competitors, Gen. PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS. Gov. MARCY, Mr. WISE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. RUSK, Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. GUTHRIE, will be candidates with more or less assured support. The nomination will be made by a two-thirds majority, a rule no more to the disadvantage of Mr. BUCHANAN, than adverse to the claims of any other candidate. His antecedents are those of a devoted partisan, with no thought above the discipline of the organization to which he is attached. This quality in his character is not detracted from by the fact that during the earlier portion of his career he was a Federalist, very warmly devoted to its doctrines and measures. The Federal Party was his political home as long as it had an existence. When it departed from life he was forced to seek shelter with the Democracy, because he could go nowhere else. It is said that in some 4th of July oration, Mr. BUCHANAN once said that if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would open a vein and let it out; and again, that he wrote to a friend, informing him in confidence, that it might be necessary to mount the Democracy in order to ride it to perdition. A new generation has passed away since these expressions are said to have been uttered, and the repetition of them, whether true or false, excites only a good-natured interest in the controversies of a former day.

On the Slavery question Mr. BUCHANAN has made party expediency his higher law. He came into Congress after the Missouri controversy was adopted, but, in 1820, as the legislature of Pennsylvania *unanimously* passed resolutions against the admission of Missouri with Slavery, it is certain that he warmly approved of its exclusion from the remaining territory of the Northwest. In 1847 he wrote and published an eloquent commendation of that act of settlement. The author of his biography quotes that indorsement and justifies it. Mr. BUCHANAN has not been in the country since the repeal of that measure was proposed, but rumors have been circulated upon respectable authority, and they have never been contradicted, that he has openly, and in writing, expressed his disapproval of the proceeding, and deprecated the reopening of the Slavery agitation occasioned by it. The Washington *Union*, while under the charge of Mr. BUCHANAN's personal friend, did not deny it, though attention was more than once called to it, but now that the personal friend has withdrawn from the official organ, that print regards the exposition of Mr. BUCHANAN's views on Slavery, as given in the biography, with suspicion. We need hardly say that Mr. BUCHANAN will be required to place himself upon a Pro-Slavery and Anti-Missouri Compromise platform, or he will not be permitted to enter the Cincinnati Convention. No doubts will be tolerated on this head, and it is probable that he will take early occasion to recant what he has previously written, affirming the wisdom, necessity, and inviolability of the Missouri adjustment, and that he will accept with Democratic alacrity the whole policy of which its repudiation formed a part.

A Fact for Slavery.

A City cotemporary, in the Slavery interest, has been favored with evidence that negroes after enjoying the sweets of liberty for a due season covet return to the shadow of the patriarchal institution. The evidence consisted in the production at the editorial sanctum of a slave wife and mother who had been torn away from her children at the South, to wait upon her master's child in a Northern journey; had here been surprised with a gift of freedom, which, as it involved separation from a husband and family, to which every natural instinct attracted her, she declined to accept, and begged to be carried back to the plantation. On the strength of this very natural circumstance the *Herald* indulges in a first-rate notice of the benign and seductive qualities of servitude, the fascinations of which prove so irresistible even in a region so far remote as this.

It is, in general terms, a sufficient *quietus* upon all this sort of logic to point to the unquestionable fact, that for one face turned back towards the house of bondage, ten thousand are averted with indomitable hatred and disgust. Canada contains two-score thousands of such. The back-track to their old homes is always open, and every aid and energy is at their service to speed them to Slavery. *Facilis descensus Averni*—it is the easiest thing in the world to escape from freedom whenever so monstrous a disposition developes itself; the Railroad towards servitude is above ground, and has Federal Commissioners and Marshals in endless supply to conduct returning passengers. Where are they? It is supposed that one thousand negroes—market price $750 each, aggregate value $750,000—fled during the past Winter over the frozen waters of the Ohio, and found refuge in Canada. Notwithstanding the intense cold of the season, greatly intensified as it was to fugitives from the moderate climate of Kentucky to the rigorous frost of British America, what instance is there of any of the thousand seeking a return? When an equal number of freemen shall be at the same pains and labor to flee *en masse* from the distasteful institutions of liberty to the attractions of Slavery, we shall admit the fact to its proper weight in the balance of argument.

In stating this case, therefore, the *Herald* has missed its mark. It exemplifies rather one of the most atrocious features of the "peculiar" institution. Slavery, habitually, and from the necessities of its very nature, separates husband and wife, parent and child. Such stories as this best illustrate the tenacity of the ties thus daily severed; and the anguish, and longing, and life-long regret it visits upon all the helpless victims of legalized crime only arrive at the notice of the benevolent through such accidental croppings-out as the *Herald* injudiciously furnishes. This woman, obedient to a holy instinct, sought rather her husband and children, than to enjoy, alone, the unrealized blessings of freedom. Very possibly, had the test been applied, she would have preferred their society to life itself; and thus supplied Pro-Slavery logicians with proof that death is, in the eyes of the African, preferable to liberty. This is a fair reduction of the argument to its intrinsic absurdity. We are driven, consequently, to the proper moral of the tale, that the constant custom of Slavery, to part members of the same family, is, in the last degree, inhuman and inexcusable, when freedom itself thus proves an inadequate temptation to detain a mother from her offspring. Of the same class of cases is that of MARGARET, the Cincinnati slave-mother, who offered her own life freely, in order that her infant children might be released from the intolerable ills of servitude; only she *did* stake her life, where this woman merely offers her freedom.

When more evidence of this sort is needed, the *Herald* may get it without the trouble of importing it directly from the plantation. An instance not wholly dissimilar fell under our own observation but a few weeks ago. A mother, whose maternal instinct was momentarily overcome by the craving for freedom, turned her back upon a Southern City and made good her flight hither, leaving one child, a girl of ten or a dozen years, behind her. Her destination was, of course, Canada; but so overwhelming had her longing for the deserted daughter become by the time that she arrived here that she could not prevail upon herself to go further, and eventually applied to certain Abolitionists of the City to send her back. She was so sent; because in the eyes of these misnamed fanatics the instinctive and mysterious tie uniting mother and child is too sacred to be parted, even in the cause of freedom. The fact is at the service of the Pro-Slavery press. "It will furnish a text for another *gloria in excelsis* to Slavery in that class of papers. We shall be satisfied on the other hand to regard it as witness of one of its most revolting peculiarities; and also of the unstable and worthless character of all the facts and reasoning invoked for an indefensible institution.

American Music Association.

This Association gave its second Soirée at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening, before a select and highly appreciative audience. A Quintette by Mr. HOHMANN, of Philadelphia, was the principal instrumental feature. It is a work correctly and classically written, and was performed in a highly creditable manner, having had but four rehearsals. The singing of Mrs. BEINCKENHOFF, especially in Mr. GOTTSCHALK's charming song "Alone," and Miss ANNIE KEMP, was vehemently encored, and at the close of the performances Mr. GOTTSCHALK appeared in response to reiterated calls, to end the evening pleasantly with one of his bewitching melodies "The Last Hope." Messrs. BRETI, (encored) BASFORD and HOPKINS were also received with favor, and the Soirée altogether was a success—with the drawback of an extraordinary length of time between the pieces, a thing which is likely to try the patience of an audience.

Dramatic.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOURCICAULT produced a new drama here last night, called "The Queen of Spades." It is a translation of the French play, "La Dame de Pique." In adapting it to the English stage, however, Mr. BOURCICAULT has made some improvements, and is entitled to more than the ordinary meed of praise bestowed on a translator.

The plot of the drama is painfully exact. Every word has a direct reference to the *denouément*. There is no superfluous dialogue; no soft gliding conversation; no flippant gallantries. Everthing goes to the point, like "I will" in the marriage service. A conscientious critic cannot indulge in the luxury of winking while such plays are being propounded. He must be awake, eyes and ears, or some of the inexorable destinies will slip through his fingers. Plays of this character are called intense—because they require intense mental application before they can be appreciated—and intense patience. Of many such lately produced the "Queen of Spades" strikes us as being of the best. It is romantic without being stupid, and interesting with only one duel. This is saying a great deal.

Katinka Nelliaroff (Mrs. C. HOWARD) is the heroine of the play. *Katinka* is a sprightly damsel lately attached to the Court of the Empress. She is in disgrace for having slapped the face of the Emperor, in reply to certain improper overtures. She escapes from Royal vengeance by the aid of her aunt, the Princess Beresina, who dresses her up in some of her own clothes, and as an additional security gives her a signet-ring of magic properties, by the exhibition of which she can not only pass in safety through the country, but be the arbiter of her own luck at the gaming table. When the play opens *Katinka* has just arrived at the Palace of the *Princess Beresina*, near the great salt mines. On her journey she has received some attentions from *Eric Ramberg*, an Imperial courier, and has fallen in love with him; *Eric* (Mr. REYNOLDS) is the bearer of dispatches to *Prince Moskan* (Mr. RAINFORD) an Imperial gentleman to whom he owes a considerable grudge. Having delivered his dispatches he invites the Prince to a settlement on the other side of the frontier. The *Prince* declines the proffered steel, wherein *Eric* calls him coward, and strikes him. The *Prince* calls in a file of soldiers. *Eric* is condemned to die, and is led in the salt mine for the purpose of being preserved. *Katinka* tried her influence with the *Prince*, but cannot obtain a reversal of the verdict on favorable condition. She determines therefore to attack the local authorities, and at once makes approaches to *Ivan*, (Mr. PERRY,) the master miner, a monomaniac who can think of nothing but winning at cards. *Ivan* has heard of the magic properties of the signet ring, and agrees to favor the escape of *Eric* if that jewel is given to him as a reward. It *is* given to him, and *Eric* escapes from the mine, making his ascent in a basket. This scene is exceedingly well worked up. All the resources of an experienced dramatist are taxed to give it intensity. In the third act the Prince has become the possessor of the magic ring. Not content with this he wishes also to possess the Princess, and agrees if she will sign a marriage contract to deliver into her possession certain documents which will free *Eric* from certain dishonorable aspersions which have been cast on the fame of his ancestors. *Katinka* signs the contract, because as she is not the princess there is no harm in doing so. *Eric* steps in, and tries once more to induce the reluctant Prince to indulge in a little private stabbing, but without success, for the prince declines to fight until he has been paid a hundred thousand roubles, which are due to him from *Eric's* ancestors. Poor *Eric* has but twenty thousand, and as the Prince can't afford to fight for that, he determines on risking it at the gaming table. He challenges the prince, and in spite of the magic ring succeeds in winning the requisite sum. Swords are out in a moment, and a "situation" is achieved. The arrival of the real Princess puts an end to the matter. *Katinka* weds *Eric*; the *Prince* receives an invitation from the Emperor to cultivate the moralities in Siberia, and the secret of the magic ring is explained. It always won at Court, because as the wearer was the king's favorite, the courtiers determined, as a matter of policy, that it should win. The third act is essential to the completion of the plot, but it does not possess the interest of either of the two previous acts. It is explanatory and a little tedious.

The performance of the play was somewhat imperfect. It has evidently been hurried on the stage, and all the artists will benefit by additional study. Mrs C. HOWARD as *Katinka*, was quite effective and artist-like. Mr. RAINFORD as the Prince, was heavy, but careful. Mr. PERRY as *Joan*, needs only a little more quietude to be picturesque and impressive. The scenery and costumes are excellent.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY, having made the circuit of the great Southern route, has turned his steps from New-Orleans up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and is delivering his Lectures on the GEORGES in Cincinnati. The audiences were large, as usual—for Mr. T, is lucky in that way—but the *Gazette* next day said that "his talents for saying nothing in a most entertaining manner surpass those of any speaker we ever heard."

☞ The New-York Central College, Magrawville, Cortlandt County, commences its Spring term on the 5th inst. Students of both sexes, and every variety of complexion, are received. This college is at present entirely dependent upon its own resources.

☞ Bishop O'REILLY, of Rhode Island, was not on board the *Pacific* when she last sailed from Liverpool. He was heard from by his friends at home a few days since, and was safe in Ireland.

☞ A Boston man is said to be engaged in the construction of a new clipper model, designed to sail faster and carry more cargo than any clipper now afloat.

☞ The Cleveland *Herald* hoists the name of Col. FREMONT as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and indorses him in a leading column.

☞ The Gardiner *Transcript* says:

> "A child of Mr. GEORGE ATKINS, of South Gardiner, aged about nine months, vomited up *one hundred and thirty-eight* Pins, one day last week. The story seems almost incredible, but it is authenticated by several residing in the same neighborhood. The child is doing well."

That child will be worth his present weight in composition metal, if he lives. Pins are very high and labor is growing scarcer and dearer every year. A natural pin-cushion of this sort must prove invaluable.

☞ There was a dense fog on the Rivers last night. The ferry-boats managed to make their trips by aid of bells ringing and whistles, but a good deal of time was lost. As it is some three months since we have enjoyed an Easterly wind, a fine old-fashioned fog is quite a rarity.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Condition of Things at the Navy-Yard Brooklyn.

Artists who are engaged in painting very brightly-colored pictures, whose tints are very tiresome to the eye, generally make it a rule to withdraw their gaze at stated intervals from the painful object, and recreate it with the sight of some more subdued and refreshing color. We would advise New-Yorkers whose "eye-balls have been seared" this Winter by the perpetual glare of mud and filth which have wrapped the City in a russet mantle, to pay a visit to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and view the universal cleanliness which characterizes this patch of Uncle Sam's domain. We are very certain that the change would be an agreeable one, both for the eyes and for the lungs. Compared with the dirty streets of Brooklyn that surround it the Navy-Yard is like the abode of a fairy whose entrance is guarded by unsightly monsters. One would imagine that the local Government of Brooklyn would be aroused to emulation by the proximity of such neatness in the grounds belonging to the General Government. But the reverse is the fact. However, this is all forgotten as soon you have passed the dragon and entered the paradise beyond. Here the pavement is like the white scrubbed floor of an old New-England homestead.

The sentinel at the gate, in the becoming uniform of the United States Marines, paces silently back and forth, bearing both his musket and his instructions to hold no conversation with visitors, in strict accordance with the rules of military discipline. The quarters of the officers, and the offices for the transaction of business, show, by the mode of their construction, got up "regardless of expense," and by their excellent condition, that the public money built them and keeps them in repair. The huge cannon and cannon-balls, piled with mathematical exactness, so many in a row, within their fenced inclosures, with here and there a trophy captured from the enemy in some of the old wars, produce a belligerent sensation in the bosom of the patriotic visitor. But it is when he enters the huge houses in which shipbuilding is carried on, that he fully realizes that this is "a great country." Here he beholds monstrous vessels in process of completion, their unplanked ribs exposed to view, and their oaken walls ringing under the hammers of troops of ship-carpenters. A first-class vessel *in* the water is a beautiful and a noble sight, but a great ship lifted on the stocks, with all her immensity visible, is inconceivably more grand. The U. S. propeller *Niagara*, one of the six vessels for which six millions of dollars was appropriated by Congress, is on the Dry-Dock at the Yard, being coppered. She has been visited recently by a great many people anxious to examine her model before she is relaunched.

The United States steamship *Mississippi*, also, attracts a great deal of attention. She is to be almost entirely rebuilt; and her frame is well worthy of it. The ancient and revered *North Carolina*, the store-ship for this port, is resting peacefully on the laurels of the past, at anchor off the Navy Yard. Visitors are permitted to board her, now, only on Thursday of every week. On this day the young Midshipmen, and the officers generally, prepare themselves for a holiday on boad the ship. Very many ladies present themselves to be assisted in mounting the sides of the vessel by their beau-ideal of manliness, a naval officer with a fierce moustache, and to obtain gratification of the curiosity for which the sex is proverbial, from the same delightful source. Innumerable are the soft questions which they ask, innumerable are the soft replies that they receive, so that their sojourn on ship-board is generally a very agreeable one for both parties.

Many new buildings have been erected recently within the Navy-Yard, for the use of the various Departments, and several are still unfinished. They are built variously of brick and stone and greatly improve the appearance of the northern part of the Yard which they occupy. Economy is not the object sought for in their construction, for the money that defrays the expenses comes out of the long pocket of Uncle Samuel, who at present feels particularly "flush." At the same time we think it would be well if that gentleman were reminded occasionally, that he is only the Treasurer for the people. In the event of war he would feel that some of the money expended for brick and stone would have been more advantageously laid out in live-oak. However, those in charge of the Navy-Yard deserve much praise for the care which they bestow upon its internal appearance. There is an air of regularity and good order about the place that does them a great deal of credit, and although its fortifications of course were not intended for a protection to the City, we can safely say that the stoutly-built and well-appareled vessels of war which are prepared for usefulness there would be of far more value to us as a protection against an enemy outside of the harbor than all the forts within the Narrows or Sandy Hook, after a hostile fleet had effected an entrance.

The garrison at the Navy-Yard consists of only *twelve* men, rather a small army, but probably as many as are required there at present.

If some of the buildings were painted white instead of yellow, we think it would improve their appearance—however that is a matter of taste rather than utility, and it is not our desire to suggest any new mode of expending the public money unless some public benefit will be the "value received" in return.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Topographical Survey of New-Jersey.

At the meeting of the Society, on Thursday evening, a letter was received from Rev. Mr. RAPHAEL, stating his willingness to read a paper on the geographical relations of the Isthmus of Suez, but regretting his inability to do so before the 1st of May. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Society such paper was announced as to be expected last evening.

After the transaction of some business of a private nature, Lieutenant VIELE read a paper on the "Topographical Survey of New-Jersey." His remarks were illustrated by beautifully executed maps. It had been discovered in England that the topographical maps constructed by order of Government, had developed a greater amount of geological facts than had arisen from the geological surveys. He then alluded to the surveys which have been executed since 1854, in this country, and which are now in progress. He defined what is topography, described a topographical map, and the plane table. He then defined geodesy as the modes of determining the relative latitudes and longitudes of varying points, the formation of a base line, the system of triangulation, primary, secondary and tertiary, and the various elements which enter into the calculation of these triangles. The next step is the transference to paper of these actual distances and spaces; but it must be recollected the earth is spherical. In mapping, we resort to an artificial arrangement of right or curved lines. This is termed projection. The method adopted in this survey is to assume a central meridian, the object being to present the total area unchanged. The first step in such a survey is a general *reconnaissance*. A base line of about five miles has been carefully measured on Fire Island, and upon it a system of triangles has been erected.

The speaker, after some further details, described the boundaries of New-Jersey; three-fourths of the State is unimproved. It will be valuable to show on a large map the relative extent of improved and unimproved country. Three millions of acres of land in that State remain uncultivated. The first settlers always seek the alluvial bottom lands. The elevated portions of any country furnish the key to its topography. The Blue Mountains form the most elevated New-Jersey range, having an entire length of thirty-five miles, forming part of the Blue Ridge which runs through Pennsylvania, and there reaching a height of 1,500 to 1,800 feet. The course of an intended railroad was pointed out on the map. Limestone, slate, and the old red sandstone compose this ridge.

The continuation of the highlands of New-York from northeast to southwest, forms another great feature of New-Jersey. This range is primitive rock, intersected with iron ore very abundantly.

The lower section of the state down to Cape May was described as a dense forest, and has probably been submerged and risen from the water frequently. Three successive deposits of marl are separated by layers of sand. Cedars have grown over layers of fallen cedars. Immense cedar logs are now extracted from the earth and sawn into sound shingles. The Atlantic coast about Cape May subsided about a foot in one hundred years, in a country where the people are actually mining for wood. They mistake the subsidence by saying that the tide rises much higher than formerly. Thousands of lives and millions of dollars are lost upon the low beach extending some distance from Cape May. The arrangement of sluggish water and swamp, as shown on a map of two inches to a mile, presents a most curious appearance. The general habits of the wreckers was described as good, and even kind, not deserving the name of Barnegat pirates. They attended to this business with much disinterestedness until the Government compensation was made. [illegible] declared that humanity was not [illegible] of the inhabitants of this district. [illegible] of the coast is not particularly [illegible]

Conversation then became general upon [illegible] teresting remarks were elicited as to [illegible] ral capabilities of the country, as arising out of its peculiar geological and other relations. A vote of thanks being presented to the Lieutenant for his interesting conversational paper, it was [illegible] that the State of New-York at no distant day should enter upon a topographical survey of her own limits similar to that conducted by Lieut. VIELE in New-Jersey.

Sixteenth Ward Republican Organization.

There was a very respectable and [illegible] meeting of Republicans in Minnerly's Hall last evening, called for the purpose of taking [illegible] ry steps towards the formation of a "[illegible] Ward Republican Club." Mr. GARDNER H. [illegible] was appointed Chairman, and Mr. WILLIAM [illegible] Secretary. The objects of the meeting were stated by Mr. ISAAC DAYTON who also presented a series of resolutions expressing sound Republican sentiments, and favoring the appointment of a Committee of five, to draw up a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the proposed Club. The resolutions were adopted unanimously; after which Mr. RUSSELL made a few pertinent remarks, and PETER MORRIS afforded variety, by singing "Revolutionary Recollections and Republican Echoes." Subsequently another Committee of five was appointed to confer with the Republicans of other Wards, and organize a Central Committee. The meeting then adjourned to meet again, at the same place, two weeks hence.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Club.

A meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club was held last night at No. 118 Avenue C. It was composed of citizens strongly opposed to the present National Administration, and to the extension of Slavery. Mr. FREEMAN HUESTIS was President, and Mr. C. S. PERLEY, Secretary of the Club.

The business before the meeting last night had reference solely to the choosing of delegates to meet the delegates of other Wards and citizens generally in the formation of a Central Organization. Speeches were made to this effect by the President, Mr. WILLIS, late member of the Assembly, Mr. KILPATRICK, Mr. SEAMAN, Mr. GODDARD and Mr. SHERWORTH. After some debate, it was resolved on motion, that a special meeting for the choice of three delegates, should be held this evening at the same place, and that advertisements of the same and all the Republicans in the Ward to attend should be inserted in the TIMES and *Tribune*.

☞ The collection of paintings in the rooms of Mr. J. F. CROSBY, are soon to be offered at public sale. Mr. CROSBY is well known as one of the most distinguished landscape painters of the city. For several years past he has resided in this City, but his health now requires him to go abroad, and his fine collection, the fruit of the labors of many years, is to be sold.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DEALERS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Invite the attention of these buyers to their large stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
By far the largest assortment in either [illegible] upon terms that cannot fail to command [illegible] large dealers throughout the world. All articles below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!
THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLDER to ask himself, is, "Am I supplied with one of
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt
NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 22 W. Arch-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of
WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN.—STRAW HATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—TO-DAY will be opened at GENIN'S lower store, No. 214 Broadway, the largest and most beautiful assortment of Straw Hats, Caps and Trimmings for children and Misses, ever offered at that establishment. The stock consists of more than twenty varieties of Paris hats, and a still greater number of home designs and manufacture, suitable for children of both sexes and of all ages, from the infant in arms to the young lady of 16 or 17 years of age.

The French artists in straw have produced, this season, a number of neat braids, and have displayed extraordinary taste in the novel and becoming shapes into which they have moulded these delicate materials. The designers employed in the GENIN factory have, also, surpassed all their former efforts in the same departments, and it may be confidently asserted that no great variety of fabrics and style in straw head-gear for children, has ever before been introduced in New-York. All these novelties are exhibited for the first time, THIS DAY, at
GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure Truss. At the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of eminent and mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this instrument can be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 25 Park Row, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 7 P. M.

AUTOMATON BIRD TREE FOR SALE.—It represents a hawthorn tree, amidst the snowy branches of which bright plumed birds flit from branch to branch, without the help of any visible mechanical assistance. The motions of the tiny songsters and their warblings are so natural that the spectator can hardly believe them to be artificial. The mechanism is connected with a clock, which sets it in motion every half hour. TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., No. 245 Broadway.

HOSTETTER.—NO ARTICLE HAS EVER OBTAINED the same unqualified satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. They remove the blood, force off secretions, impart tone to the system, and give health and vivacity in place of disease and despair. No family can afford to be without them. Sold by all Druggists, grocers, hotels, &c.
BARNES & PARK,
Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring stock of Brussel and velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Statuary, &c. A large stock, suitable for store-fronts or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm-sts.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with modifications. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

TO THE LADIES.—S. CAHILL CALLS THE ATTENTION of the ladies to his new style of Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, and the largest assortment of any house in this country, and as cheap. Also, the greatest assortment of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, of every description, at No. 377 Broadway. S. CAHILL.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York, and at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

MR. BANTA WILL OPEN, TO-DAY, HIS collection of Straw Goods. Whatever taste and [illegible] could do to produce a superior article and a variety of styles, he has accomplished. His exertions,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Stubbs' Kent cutlery superior to Sheffield manufacture—
LANCASTER AND SHEFFIELD FILES,
EXTRA'S BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,
BRASS AND IRON MACHINE AND CAP SCREWS,
PATTERN LETTERS
For Founders and Stove-makers,
HACK SAW-BLADES,
EMERY CLOTH AND EMERY PAPER,
MATERIALS FOR LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

☞ Rushton's Pure Cod Liver Oil—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous complaints ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 190 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Dyspepsia Cured.—A fair trial of the OXYGENATED BITTERS will convince the most skeptical sufferer that this medicine has no equal in the world for the cure of this disease. Every Dyspeptic ought to know its value.

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☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. 186 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

☞ Lectures in Newark, New-Jersey—By R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, Professor of Natural History in the New-York Free Academy, &c., &c.
NEWARK, March 25, 1856.
To R. Ogden Doremus, New-York—
DEAR SIR: A number of your friends in this city, interested in the subject of your lectures recently delivered in New-York and Brooklyn, and believing they would be acceptable to the citizens generally, would respectfully request you to deliver a course in this city as soon as your convenience will permit.
With great respect, your obedient servants,

Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower,	Wm. Rankin, Esq.
Hon. Wm. Pennington,	Jas. B. Pinneo, Esq.
Hon. O. S. Halsted,	Wm. S. Faitoute, Esq.
Hon. H. J. Peinier,	W. A. Whitehead, Esq.
Rev. James Scott, D. D.	Peter S. Duryee, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D.	Wm. A. Lum, Esq.
Rev. Dan'l W. Poor,	Thos. T. Kinney, Esq.
Rev. Dan'l W. Poor,	Saml. Meeker, Esq.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq.	Jos. A. Halsey, Esq.
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Cortland Parker, Esq.	Thomas Sealey, Esq.
Jno. S. Darcy, M. D.	Edward Doughty, Esq.
S. H. Pennington, M. D.	Fred. G. Scribe, Esq.
J. Henry Clark, M. D.	
Stuart C. Hawk, M. D.	

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 28, 1856.
GENTLEMEN: For your flattering notice of my lectures recently given in New-York and Brooklyn, allow me to offer my cordial thanks.
It will afford me great pleasure to deliver the course on the "Chemical History of Creation, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology and their accordance with the Mosaic account," as early in the month of April as arrangements can be completed.
I have the honor to remain your obliged and obedient servant,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS.
To Hon. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Hon. Wm. Pennington, Hon. O. S. Halsted, Hon. H. J. Pointer, and others, of Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25, 1856.
DEAR SIR: The members of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city have for some time past been desirous of listening to your valuable series of lectures on the Chemical History of Creation, and the undersigned, in behalf of the Association, take pleasure in extending an invitation which they feel sure will be concurred in by our leading citizens, that you will at an early day deliver those lectures in Newark.
With great respect,

Isaiah Peckham,	Henry C. Fish,
Amzi Dodd,	J. C. Woodruff,
Jos. L. Corwin,	John M. Littell,
	Committee on Lectures.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 25, 1856.
GENTLEMEN: I am happy to acquiesce in your polite request to deliver the course of four lectures on the *Chemical History of Creation*.
Your invitation is doubly gratifying, as I have just been honored with a similar request from a number of the prominent citizens of Newark.
With earnest hopes that the course may meet your anticipations, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS.
To Messrs. Isaiah Peckham, Henry C. Fish, Amzi Dodd and others, Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Newark, N. J.
N. B.—Due notice of the time and place at which the Lectures will be delivered, will be given as soon as arrangements can be completed.

☞ The Recitation of Longfellow's Hiawatha—In Indian costume, by Miss Clara Darling, which has created an unusual sensation in the literary and dramatic circles in Philadelphia, Washington City, and elsewhere in the South, is to be presented at Niblo's Saloon THIS EVENING. The lady is said to possess remarkable dramatic power and elocutionary skill, and her recitations have attracted extraordinary crowds.

☞ Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potash, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, body belts and every bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City, including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

A MERCHANT—Aged 30 wishes to marry, and to that end seeks correspondence with ladies of education and refinement, who are, like himself, well situated, both socially and pecuniarily. Address, for one month, M. O. R., care of Swart's Express, and a frank reply will be returned.

BOARDING.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 3½ Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 30 King-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young gentlemen are desirous of boarding in a private family, where they will enjoy all the comforts of a good home and agreeable evening's society; are willing to pay liberally. A French or American family preferred. Address ORLANDO, *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED IN HOBOKEN—By a gentleman, wife and child, who will furnish their own room; partial board for the gentlemen. References given and required. Address HOBOKEN, *Herald* office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Private family preferred, references exchanged.—A gentleman and wife require board as above, with furnished rooms. Address, stating terms, location, &c., WALKER, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife; a second-story room in a private family, west side of Broadway, below 14th-st. Address HARRY FRANCO, Broadway Post-Office, stating terms.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A front parlor and two bedrooms on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, may be had, with board, in a small family. Also one room on the third for a single gentleman. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 48 East 19th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives, without children, may obtain two suites of rooms, in a modern stone house, beautifully furnished and decorated; private family. Terms, from $25 to $35 per week, the year round. Professional gentlemen preferred. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREEN'S FARMS, NORWALK—A fine house in a pleasant and healthy situation, large and airy rooms, location convenient for sea bathing. A few families or single persons can be accommodated for the Summer. Address or apply to WM. H. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A family of four persons, without servants, willing to pay liberally for six months' board, in a gentleman's family occupying a delightful position on the river, within three-quarters of an hour's sail from the City, may address, with name, &c., WALTER E. DIXON, New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 3d st., near Bowery New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three gentlemen can be accomodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, by applying at No 3 Wesley-place, South 3d-st., Williamsburg. References required.

ROOMS TO LET.—Three nice rooms on the third story, to gentlemen, with partial board if desired. Apply at No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man 19 [illegible] of obtaining a respectable [illegible] to devote all his [illegible] willing to [illegible] years in the [illegible] reference, and [illegible] employer. [illegible] No. 30. All [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, who can refer to her last employer in this City, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; she would like to go to Astoria, Long Island or Yonkers, as country quietness and fresh air is her object. Can be seen at No. 241 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family; can do plain cooking, is a first-rate baker, and also a first-rate washer and ironer. Has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 223 Avenue B, between 13th and 14th sts., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, sisters, one as good plain cook, and assist in washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid or laundress; the both have good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 19th st., between 6th and 6th avs., front basement. Can be seen until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young girl, as chambermaid and nurse; does plain, neat sewing; will wash and iron for the nursery, or wait on a lady who boards; is quick at the needle; gives excellent City references; will go to Brooklyn. Call or address No. 339 2d-av. Wages, $5 to $6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiter; also, a young woman wishing to travel with a lady, has no objection to what part she will travel to. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 152 Clinton-place, back room, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an Englishman and a Scotchman; the latter is married, without children; is a practical gardener, and knows his business; his wife is competent and willing to take any respectable situation. The Englishman is a well-educated man, a practical farmer. Call at No. 371 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged American woman, as saleswoman in a fancy dry goods, millinery, or shoe store. Good City reference given. A note addressed to Mrs. R. E. L., Union-square Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; one who understands her work well. Can produce reference of the first character from her last place. Call at No. 186 3d.-av., corner 16th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook, good baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 215 Mott-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and washer and ironer, with the best City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 13th-st.

WANTED—Some $3,000 or $10,000, on bond and mortgage on property situated in the heart of the city of Chicago, and worth double the amount. Interest 10 per cent., payable half yearly, in this City if desired. Satisfactory information as to the value of the property may be obtained in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—A first-class salesman wanted at No. 4 East Broadway, for a dry goods jobbing house. Salary liberal. A clerk on a river steamboat, porters for stores and hotels, bar-keepers and coachmen, two boys to learn trades. Charges moderate.
EDWARD GILLEN, Agent.

SEAMSTRESS.—A seamstress wants a situation in a private family; understands dress-making and other sewing; would have no objection to do some chamberwork, or would go as lady's maid. Can refer to her present employer, also many others in the City. Address this day, (Friday,) J. E., Box No. 852 Post-Office.

TO TAILORS.—A good custom cutter wanted. He must understand his business, of temperate habits, and be willing to make himself useful in a fashionable tailoring and clothing establishment. A line addressed to J. L. K., *Times* Office, with name and place of business, will meet with attention.

THREE GOOD MOROCCO CASE MAKERS WANTED.—Those that have worked at daguerreotype cases preferred. Apply to JOHN BARNETT, No. 91 Fulton-st.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—To travel, who can influence customers for Coal Varnishes and Japans. Address B., at the Office of this Paper.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4.

PROFESSOR OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A lady wishes to make an engagement with a first-class institution. She has studied under the best masters in Paris, and is a medal pupil of the Royal Drawing School. Can also teach French if required. Adress IDA, care of H. HAYS, Esq., No. 227 Broadway, where specimens may be seen. Would be willing to accept an engagement as artist in painting photographs.

INSTRUCTION.—A person of long experience in teaching of success, in which he is the bearer of flattering testimonials, also being a graduate, of several years' standing, from college, is now awaiting an engagement. Address L. L. L., *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has taught the English branches, French and Music, wishes to teach in a school or family. Particulars and references may be obtained by addressing Box No. 3,457, Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, English, French, Latin and Italian, wishes a situation as resident or daily governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842, Post-Office, New-York.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant woman as nurse; an English, Scotch, or American preferred. She will have the care of one child, and must be a good seamstress. Apply at No. 43 East 23d-st., before 10 o'clock or after 2 o'clock.

NURSE WANTED.—Wanted a woman, Protestant preferred, as nurse and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, in a small family, living a short distance from the City. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, at No. 180 West-st.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—Wanted to go to Nashville, Tenn., a first-rate finisher and moulder. Wages $14 per week, and constant employment guaranteed. Address, immediately, A. A. STITT, Nashville, Tenn.

SOPRANO SINGER.—Wanted, in an Episcopal Church, in this City, a lady qualified to lead in a Quartette Choir. A communicant of the Church preferred. Address D. B. O., at the *Times* office.

SOPRANO AND BASSSINGER WANTED—Of the best ability, in an Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Address QUARTETTE, *Daily Times* Office.

TO DYERS.—A steady man who thoroughly understands his business, may find a good situation by applying at J. SORIA's French Dyeing Establishment, No. 199 East 26th-st.

WANTED IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY—A nurse and seamstress, cook, waiter girl, laundress, groom, and gardener. All must be Protestants. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a dressmaker.

TO MAP ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, one or two good map engravers, to whom constant employment will be given. Address J. L. HAZZARD, box No. 313, Philadelphia Post-Office.

GOOD SALESMAN WANTED—In a well established dry goods store up town. Must be well acquainted with the City trade, and come well recommended. To such a fair salary and permanent employment will be given. Apply at No. 243 8th-av.

TWO GOOD SALESWOMEN WANTED—Well acquainted with the Lace and Embroidery trade. None others need apply, at S. EMBERSON'S, No. 285 8th-av.

TO PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—Wanted a finisher at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 245 West 29th-st., near 9th-av. None but first-rate workmen need apply.

MILLINER WANTED.—A first-rate milliner to go West. Good references required. Apply at No. 76 Chambers-st.

CLERK WANTED—An Entry Clerk and Assistant Book-keeper. Address, with references, box No. 121 Post-Office.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man of integrity and industrious habits will find a good situation as collecting clerk by addressing R. S. A., at the *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD, March 27, in the 10 o'clock train from Newark to New-York or on the ferry boat of that train, a package containing some articles of JEWELRY. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or for information where they may be found.
J. M. DARAND, No. 13 John-st., New-York,
Or No. 45 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—On Saturday afternoon last, between New-York and Williams Bridge, a BLACK LEATHER P. O. marked "J. L., Milwaukee," was taken from car No. 57, probably through mistake, the contents of which were valuable only to the owner. Whoever will return it to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Depôt, at 26th-st., will receive the above reward from the President and no questions asked.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, on Wednesday evening, between corner of 6th av. and 21st-st. and the Fulton Ferry, a red plaid woolen shawl. The finder will receive the above reward, by leaving it, in good condition, with
MACY & CO., corner 21st-st. and 6th-av.

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NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856.

PARTNER WANTED.—One that has $2,500 at command, to engage in an established manufacturing business in this City, paying from $4,000 to $6,000 per annum, as will be shown upon an interview. References exchanged. Address IRON WARE, *Times* office, with name, &c.

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—Two large Standing Galleys, lined with brass, and about 100 pairs second-hand Cases. The cases will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.—Address or apply to the Foreman of the *Daily Time*

A PAID MILITIA.—A NEW TAX FOR NEW-YORKERS.—The citizens of New-York perhaps are not aware that there is now before the legislative bodies at Albany an amendatory law to the Militia Act, which proposes to tax the citizens of New-York with the annual burden of a new taxation, amounting to nearly forty thousand dollars per annum.
The citizens of New-York, and of the State generally, have heretofore paid fifty cents, and the citizens of New-York seventy-five cents, commutation military tax, for the privilege of exemption from military duty. This tax directly falls upon those, *and those only*, who are liable to perform military duty according to act of Congress relating to the militia of the United States, to wit: that all able bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall perform militia duty. So far the laws bearing upon the militia of this State have worked very well, and very few even of those liable to do military duty have been called upon, nor have they been in any way annoyed, to effect this end in accordance with that law, which says *they shall perform* military duty. Hence the military tax has not yielded that harvest which was expected from it, and hence it is now sought to effect a new sort of tax to insure a certain amount of money in place of the onerous duty of collecting the military head tax as heretofore.
The citizens of New-York should be acquainted with the fact that the head tax, or commutation money as popularly known, by law, is intended to be devoted to the payment of the military expenses of the First Division New-York State Militia, in the shape of drill rooms, military instructors, &c., &c. The commutation tax, if properly attended to and properly collected, would yield ample funds to effect this judicious end of the proposers of the law, and the exempt citizens, whether from over-age or having served their legal term in the fire or in the military departments, or whether aliens, would not be called upon to pay a tax to support a military body of men whose vital interests in their capacity compel them either to do *jury* duty, or to turn out as a fireman, or to serve in the Militia. It is so well known that to the business man it is all important to avoid jury duty, where he may be taken from his business and family for days, nay for weeks. These men, then, to avoid the dreadful innovations upon their business time which jury duty would inflict, as a more convenient form and as a lesser evil, either do firemen's duty or militia duty. It is the interest of these men, therefore, to support their own corps, to sustain the Militia, inasmuch as they are exempted from $300 to $1,000 worth of property being taxed in addition to jury exemption.
It is sought by this act now before the Legislature, to add a tax of about $40,000 a year to the police appropriation, to be paid by the Comptroller, not to the Police, but to the Division Board of officers of the First Division New-York State Militia, for them to pay out such military expenses as they deem proper, while the mass of the militia will have no more to do with or control over this Police tax than they have over the Custom-House appropriations. Here then, by this outrageous and unjust tax, the exempt citizens of New-York, say some 50,000, who have served out their time in the Fire Department, in the Military service of the state, and who by years (being over 45) are exempt, these exempt citizens are now to be called upon to pay a tax for these men, who are serving their own interests, their own business profit and their own prosperity, by avoiding jury duty, and its terrible loss of time. Here, then, these 50,000 exempt citizens are to pay a tax of $40,000 a year for the support of 5,000 men serving in the militia, who are exempt each on an average of $750 worth of property per annum, or an aggregate of $52,500 taxes, which would be paid into the City Treasury; and to this amount the sum of $40,000, now sought to be extracted from the City Treasury, and we have the sum total of $92,500, which would be the annual cost of the First Division to the City and County of New-York. By way of addenda, it may be added that these troops, if called upon by the authorities to perform duty, by law receive pay from the county for these duties. It remains to be seen whether the citizens of New-York will submit to these outrageous proceedings by that body in the legislative halls who are sent there to observe and to protect the interests of their constituents. It is to be hoped that they will pause before they perpetuate such an unjust tax upon the people, already bowed into the earth by their numerous oppressive acts.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
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HOUSE FOR SALE—On Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Washington Park. A first-class 3-story brick house, Philadelphia front, high basements and counter cellar, with gas, baths, range, &c., built and finished in the most thorough manner, and in complete repair throughout; lot 21 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; yard flagged. The owner having moved West, this place will be sold a bargain; two-thirds can remain. Inquire on the premises, between Lafayette and DeKalb ave., 3d house north of the brown stone fronts, or of the subscriber, No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A DESIRED BARGAIN—No. 40 Pacific-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; lot 25x200, running through to Amity-st; house 22x33, brick, 2-story, basement and cellar, and furnished throughout with every modern convenience. The walls are painted and papered throughout, and everything is in the most perfect order. The garden is supplied with fine fruit, rose bushes in great variety, &c. This most elegant residence will be sold at a decided bargain. Apply to
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HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story, attic, and basement house, with two lots of ground, situated on Washington-av., near Lafayette, Brooklyn. The house is in excellent order, the lots contain a handsome flower-garden, and are well stocked with choice fruit trees, grape-vines, and shrubbery—the location one of the most desirable. For particulars and terms, apply to GEORGE MERRILL, No. 155 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES TO LET.—The houses Nos. 87 and 82 4th-av., reple's with every convenience. No. 80 has an extension room running back 27 feet. There is a large four-story workshop on the rear of both lots. The property will be let separately or together. The keys are at Mr. LANE's store, corner 4th-av. and 10th-st. Inquire of
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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water-closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

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KEYES & HOAGLAND.

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SOUTH BROOKLYN.—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two first-class brown-stone houses, three stories, with finished attics, reservoir, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., 21 feet 5 inches by 46 feet; lot 112½ feet, with garden. Nos. 258 and 261 Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. Also, the splendid mansion house, southwest corner Clinton and Carroll sts., with garden and building lots, where applications will be received.

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FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.
The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.
Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted in the new ly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.
Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.
Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.
Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.
The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.
The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

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The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one Rvms and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.
Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any great city, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to
JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 68 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK FOR SALE.—The handsome house and grounds lately belonging to James Thompson, deceased, in the town of Nyack, will be sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The house is nearly new, well built of wood filled in with brick, two stories in height besides cellar and attic with five rooms on the ground floor and four rooms on the upper floor, and cost about $4,000. It is in excellent order and supplied with water brought in by pipes, bath, range and every modern convenience. It is situated north of the village, commanding a very beautiful and extensive view up and down the river. There is a stable, stone ice-house and grapery. The grounds are about two acres in extent, in a high state of cultivation, well planted with pear, peach, apricot and cherry trees and shrubbery, with a fine flower and vegetable garden. Several steamers a day to and from New-York, touch at a wharf five minutes' walk from the house, and a steam ferry boat runs to Tarrytown distant by rail about one hour from New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—"Shady Side," situated two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale station, consisting of six acres of land and a handsome new house, fifty feet front, two stories, basement and attic. Contains every convenience of city houses, except gas; water supplied from a never failing spring higher than the house. The owner built it for his own use, and has lived on the place eight years. It is remarkably healthy and well shaded, fruit in abundance, outhouses new and convenient. Time one hour and ten minutes from Chambers-st. Title perfect, and terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to E. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $550. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 325 8th-av.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 130 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 252 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property, a handsome cottage house in Flushing, L. I., situated on a fine lot 50 by 200 feet, making a fine garden spot. Said house contains nine rooms and is well finished throughout. For particulars, call at office of L. F. WILLIAMS, No. 69 Beaver-st., at 11 A. M., or 3 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A large beautiful country seat at Fishkill Landing, house and barn, brick; choice fruit trees, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRISON, on the premises, or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 2,035 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—All lying between Fulton-av., Hanson-place, and Flatbush-av., viz.: 18 on Hampden-st., 19 on Canton-st., 7 on St. Felix-st., 18 on Raymond-st., 17 on Navy-st., 30 on Lafayette-av., 16 on Fulton-av., 36 on Flatbush-av.
This property is now offered for sale for the first time, and a portion of it will be sold on very favorable terms. Title perfect. Apply to
WILLIAM B. NICHOLS,
No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. L. DORRANCE & CO.—No. 83 Liberty-st., offer for sale:
1 House for sale or rent, Warren-st., Brooklyn.
2 Lots for sale, 2d-av., 50x100.
1 Lot for sale, 51st-st., 25x100.
4,809 acres Land in Iowa and Michigan.
1,124 acres Land in Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y.
100 acres Land opposite Hyde-park, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Farm, 845 acres, for sale in Wyoming County, N. Y.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the renting and sale of City and County property.
Land Warrants bought and sold.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house in Baltic, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Gas, marble mantels, bath, grate, bells, &c. $2,500 can remain on mortgage for a term of years. If applied for soon will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOT FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot on the East side of 2d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; size 25 feet 2 inches front by 118 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 199 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of the new marble-front store, No. 117 Nassau-st. Has three years to run from May next. Consists of store, basement and cellar, 25 feet front, running through to Theatre-alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JOHN WIGHT, No. 322 South-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $225. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat; or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1¼ hours' ride from New-York City by railroad, and a few minutes' drive from a depôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden, with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. 55 William-st.

VILLA FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A handsome Italian villa, with six lots of ground, situated on Vista-av., about three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. The house is in excellent order and furnished appropriately for a genteel family. Gas and water are introduced into the house. The garden is tastefully laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., and there is a good barn and stable on the premises. The furniture can be purchased with the house, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, No. 93 Prince-st., N. Y.

PIANO FACTORY AT NYACK FOR SALE.—The piano factory lately owned by James Thompson, deceased, in the town of Nyack, will be sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is about 35 feet by 60, and three stories in height, besides the basement. It is well built of wood, filled in with brick, and warmed by a furnace; has a fall and a water tank, and is well situated for manufacturing purposes. The out buildings consist of a drying house and stable, and the whole, with the yard, occupies three lots. There is constant communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—For sale, a lease for a term of years, consisting of two lots of ground, with two front buildings, with a three-story brick shop on rear, with cellar for houses and mill; shop is 48 feet by 26; Croton water all through. Said shop has got a good yard to drive a horse and cart through; all improvements—such as carriage-house, hardware-room, racks and sheds for lumber. Location unsurpassed in this City, with the benefit of a ten years' established business. Also, one lot, with four-story shop with cellar, 25x25 feet, suitable for a sash-maker, stair-builder, or cabinet manufacturer. For further particulars, apply on the premises Nos. 111 and 113 West 11th-st.

FLUSHING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—9 acres, new house, $1,850; good dwellings, ½ to 18 acres, at Clarkstown, Rockland Co., $425 to $825; farms, 25 to 440 acres, $375 to $2,700; 4 houses and lots in Brooklyn, very cheap; two small farms on Staten Island; village property at Piermont, Nyack and Rockland Lake; farms in Surry County, Michigan, that will double in value soon; one new two-story and basement house, 30 by 40, to let in South Brooklyn, $300 per year; one small house and lot for sale, $850. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. One farm in Sussex County, N. J., 1,000 acres, $6,500; good buildings, saw and bark mills, 3 dwellings, good outbuildings, $1,200 cash; one first-rate farm, 75, in Berlin Town, Wayne Co., Pa., $1,000.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millington, Somerset Co., N. J., 24 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerset depôt; nine miles of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by day's work, is 2½ stories high, with a well of good water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 55 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered, 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass, and for which is offered $300 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—if the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 3d floor, front office.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 51 acres, near Scotch Plains depôt, N. J., 28 miles from New-York, on the Central Railroad. The soil is excellent, society respectable, neighborhood very pleasant and healthy; has a farm-house, an orchard of grafted fruit, and large shade trees on the lawn; fruits (large and small) in plenty. Price low; $2,000 can remain for several years. Inquire of Dr. NEWTON, No. 153 4th-av., after 2 o'clock, or of JOSEPH S. DARBY, at Scotch Plains.

$500.—STANLY FARM FOR SALE—A farm of about 30 acres, good soil, divided into meadow, pasture and wood land, commodious house, pleasant lawn, shade trees, &c., on high ground, commanding a view of New-Brighton and Springfield; mountains free from fever and ague; large cellar, good well in the house, and cistern; orchard filled with a variety of grafted fruit, grape vines, &c.; carriage house and barn. The above is distant 4¾ miles from Newark, 8¾ miles from Elizabethtown, 13½ miles from Camptown (now called Irvington,) Post-Office plank road from Newark to Camptown; 2¾ miles from South Orange, 13½ miles from Stone station, Morris and Essex Railroad; 13½ miles from Prof. Chapman's Home Institute: other schools, churches and stores in the vicinity; suitable for a gentleman's residence, boarding-school or Summer boarding house. Terms, $500 cash, and $500 per year, with interest, until the whole is paid; or, would lease the above to a responsible person. Inquire of J. G. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, near Maiden-lane, New-York.

A TTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT—A DESIRABLE BARGAIN—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, an hour's ride from the City, and within a minute's walk of a depôt, at which 12 trains of cars stop during the day. The premises consist of about 16 acres of land, beautifully situated on the river, with large substantial dwelling-house, a gardener's cottage, carriage-house, with stable, wash, and poultry houses, good garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. A really desirable place for one of such moderate price. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths. of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS.—FOR SALE—At Bedford, 14 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., 100 feet east of New-York-av., running through to Schuyler-st. The situation is a very desirable one, and rapidly improving, with first-class improvements. Will be sold together or in separate lots. Inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No. 69 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PIANOS —A 3-story brick dwelling house, 17 by 30 feet, lot 90 feet, in Imlay-st., near William-st., Brooklyn, in immediate vicinity of Atlantic Dock, and about 6 minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. The property will be disposed of on terms very advantageous to the purchaser, on application at No. 292 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

CHEAP FARMS—Well located in a very fertile valley, 28 miles from New-York per railroad—4 acres $500, 11 acres $1,200, 23 acres $1,300, 38 acres $1,800, 68 acres $3,000, 90 acres $5,000, 120 acres $6,500. All have good buildings, &c.
W. J. BRUNDRED & CO.,
Commonwealth Building, Nassau and Pine sts.

CITY LOT FOR SALE—A great bargain, as the owner is going West. A full City lot on 48th-st., level with the grade, between 1st and 2d avs. Apply to GEORGE HAYSLIP, Oyster Store, No. 99 Fulton-st.

SLOOP MISSOURI FOR SALE.—75 tons, light draft of water, and in good order. Can be seen at Newark. Inquire of HENRY W. SMITH, No. 35 New-st., Newark.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE, OR SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WANTED—In this City or Brooklyn, by a desirable tenant, three in family. References, &c., most satisfactory. Address, stating location, &c., and giving price, (which must be moderate,) Mr. JENKINS, *Daily Times* Office.

FRONT ROOM WANTED—For a Physician's office, in a first class house, in any of the streets from 20th to 30th sts., between 4th and 5th avs., with breakfast and tea, if convenient. The best reference given. Apply to ROSS & ERVING,
Real Estate Agents, No. 48 8th-av.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—Four rooms and basement in Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, in a respectable locality, by a small family, (American) of three persons and servant. Rent not to exceed $240. Address J. P., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—For a year, with the privilege of purchasing—a residence on the east side of the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of Sing Sing or Tarrytown, with four or five acres of land. Address LEX, Office of *New-York Times*.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

GEO. BREEZE, BREAD AND MUFFIN BAKER—No. 81 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince sts., begs to inform the inhabitants of New-York that he has made such an addition to his establishment that will enable him to supply the upper as well as the lower part of the City with all kinds of the very best bread, including French and Rye Bread and Muffins and Crumpets, early in the morning. Families, hotels, stores and steamboats will be supplied on reasonable terms. All orders left at the above number will be punctually attended to Hot Muffins from the store from 5 till 10 A. M.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT ONE? GOLD PENS IN SILVER CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and warranted to write well, at C. SHEPARD & CO.'S.

C

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—The whole of a first-class two-story house on Ovington-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk (after the 1st of May) from the termination of the Brooklyn Ed-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage-house. Location perfectly unsurpassed; fine view of the Bay and River. Will be let for one or more years, and rent $350. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET—The two new three-story and attic brick dwelling-houses on the north side of 19th-st., two doors west of the 9th av.; also, the two three-story and attic houses Nos. 254 and 263 West 20th-st.; these houses are replete with every convenience; also, the store and dwelling No. 133 9th-av. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 75 Liberty-st., or 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

HOUSE TO LET IN DARIEN, CONN.—A large, 2-story house, suitable for boarding-house, or for a private family wishing to reside in the country. It is pleasantly situated, within a few rods of the New-York and New-Haven depôt, and churches, with or without any quantity of orchards, pasture and meadows attached to it. For further particulars, inquire of or address LESTER ST. JOHN, Darien depôt post-office, Conn.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling-house northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is 25x60 feet, three rooms deep; has furnace, gas, (fixtures belong to house,) bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A fine modern built four-story brick house on De Kalb-av., second house west of Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, nearly opposite the City Park. Will be put in complete order for a desirable tenant. Rent only $400. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or to BUCKLEY & HYATT, No. 208 Chatham-square.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, 32 East 21st-st. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two-story house, situated on 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath, &c., and large yard. Also a 2-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSES TO LET—To small American families, the upper part of the two 2-story houses Nos. 48 Rivington-st. and 180 Eldridge-st.; the premises consist of four rooms each; rent moderate. Apply at No. 13 Chambers-st., from 12 to 2, or at No. 150 Eldridge-st., between 8 and 10 in the morning, or from 5 to 7 in the evening.
W. HAYWARD.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The beautiful residence No. 1 London-terrace, (corner 23d-st. and 10th-av.,) with large court (garden) in front, &c. Lot 29x117.6. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 92 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, or at No. 63 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A very desirable 3-story English basement house, with all improvements, on 29th-st.; rent $600; also a 3-story high-stoop house, in perfect order, newly painted, and with every improvement, in 32d-st., near 6th-av.; rent $700. HENRY FRANKLYN, 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP F. BOYCE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich velvet and Wilton carpets, large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, rich suites of parlor furniture, valuable oil paintings and parlor ornaments, &c. S. STOVER will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 4, at the residence No. 87 West 26th-st, near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above house, which is of the best description and has been in use four months, consisting of three magnificent rosewood suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold color, rosewood pianoforte, rosewood secretary-bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three costly rosewood etageres, marble-tops with mirror-doors and backs, Turkish and reception chairs, in rich brocade and tapestry, solid rosewood card tables, do. corner etageres with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings, landscapes and other subjects. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Superior oak extension table, set of chairs, China dinner set, elegant gold band and decorated tea and coffee set, cut ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c., elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, superior curried-hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, fine ingrain and Venetian carpets, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. This sale will be found worthy the attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AUCTION NOTICE.—CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 618 Broadway, a few doors above Houston-st. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction, as above, without reserve, on account of removal, the entire stock of cabinet furniture contained in the above warerooms, which is manufactured in the best possible manner for custom trade, and which, upon examination, will be found to be well worthy of the notice of housekeepers and the trade, and contains a very handsome assortment of carved and plain styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture en suite, for parlors, dining-rooms, libraries and chambers; rich rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in rich satin brocatie, brocatels, rich green plush and hair cloth; also, unfinished in muslin; marble-top centre and fancy tables, sofas and reception chairs and lounges, library and secretary bookcases, etageres, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, hall stands, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands; oak chamber sets complete, richly painted and enameled chamber sets, hair mattresses, fancy chairs and other useful articles. We would invite our friends and purchasers generally to call at the warerooms No. 618 Broadway, the day before the sale, and examine the goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be packed at a reasonable charge, or the furniture can remain on storage until May, free of charge.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an interest:

NEW-YORK.—House and lot No. 589 Grand-st. Four houses and lots on West 30th-st., near 10th-av. Two houses and lots Nos. 168 and 170 East 33d-st. One lot on 115th-st., near Avenue A. One lot on 18th-st., near Avenue B. Five houses and lots on 38th-st., near 9th-av.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Three houses and lots Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st. One lot on South 4th-st., near 6th-st. House and lot corner 3d and South 1st sts. Four lots on south 5th-st., near 1st-st. Also, two lots on South 5th-st., with house and stable. House and lot on 8th-st., near Division-av. Three lots on the corner of Division-av. and 5th-st. House and lot No. 164 South 1st-st. Houses and lots No. 80, 82 and 84 South 6th-st. The splendid building known as the Odeon, on 4th-st. Two lots on the corner of South 4th and 5th sts.; adjoining the Odeon.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, to close an interest, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists and others that are desirous of making profitable as well as permanent investments. The terms will be liberal and the titles unquestionable. For more full descriptions of the sale and lithographic maps, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 75d sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
7 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 2d-av.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on north side of 74th-st.
8 lots on south-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th st.
5 lots on north side of 73d st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
3 lots on west side of 2d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
3 lots on north side of 73d-st.
4 lots on west side of 4th-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
4 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICOLAS.—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture, by order of mortgagee, the furniture of a private dwelling removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, &c., and the stock of a cabinet maker, upon which advances have been made, comprising a general assortment of superior made and upholstered furniture got up for private sale, consisting in part of two parlor suites, covered in rich French satin brocatel, silk plush, medallion patterns, reps, and hair cloth; also, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, centre, card and sofa tables, library and secretary bookcases, extension dining-tables, solid oak chamber furniture en suite enameled do., bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, paintings, French plate mirrors, pantings, hair mattresses and straw paillasses, China and glass ware, fancy goods, table cutlery, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 618 West Washington-place, near 6th-av., splendid furniture, rosewood piano-forte, pier glass, carpets, &c., being the entire furniture contained in the above house, viz.: 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Feld, New-York, cost $335; French plate pier glass, slab and brackets, oval mirrors, paintings, covered rosewood parlor suites, rosewood centre tables, 4-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, oil-cloths, rich painted and enameled marble-top chamber suites, cost $160, with wardrobes to match; pure hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.; mahogany French and gothic bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, tables, painted wardrobes, mahogany and cane-seat chairs rockers; also, China vases, gothic clocks, and other mantel ornaments; crockery, China and glass ware, silver plated forks, spoons, castors and cutlery. Together with a large cook stove, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—By H. T. LEEDS, on FRIDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 402 Broome-st., consisting of solid rosewood suites, in French satin brocatel; 10 pieces rich Wilton carpet, richly carved rosewood centre and pier tables, two superior marble-top rosewood etageres, with French mirror fronts, corner do., brocade and lace curtains, French shades, costly mantel vases, Parisian clock, French fleur de flosa, with marble top; a number of valuable paintings in rich frames, elegant secretary bookcase, superior hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows; extension tables, open 13 feet; dining-room chairs, rich silver ware, cut-glass and ruby ware, silver and ivory cutlery; with a large assortment of mahogany furniture of every description; elegant marble-top hall stand, Wilton stair carpet. Everything in the house to be sold, without reserve.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 4th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, Brussels carpets, elegant double suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, 11 pieces, brocatel window curtains, pier glasses, rosewood, marble-top etageres, mantel and etagere ornaments, rosewood centre and sofa tables, rosewood extension dining-table. Also, a small and choice collection of original oil-paintings, black walnut marble-top hall stands, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany wardrobes, bookcase and secretary, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c., China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, cutlery and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS—On 2d and 3d avs., and 70th, 71st., 73d, and 74th sts. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. They are mostly covered with handsome forest trees, are near Hamilton-square and Central Park. It is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. Title perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auction seer, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Doyle & Lamb, 26 East 29th-st., the entire valuable stock of richly sculptured statuary, ordinary veined sienna, black and gold and mosaic Italian marble mantels. This stock comprises a very large variety of modern designs, unsurpassed in execution, and finished in the most artistic style. Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues day before sale. N. B.—The mantels are now ready for examination.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 403 Broadway, above Canal-st., embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room suites of new and fashionable styles, bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, rockers lounges, centre, side, and fancy tables, clocks, silver-plated ware, desks, &c. Sale absolute, and worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues at sale. Boxing and shipping as usual.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART—Store corner Frankfort and William sts., FRIDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 37 and 39 Barclay-st., the entire household furniture contained in the above large five-story houses, consisting of a large and extensive assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture of every description contained in 56 rooms, together with kitchen utensils with which the sale will commence. A desk will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 88 and 90 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPORTED WINES, BRANDIES AND OTHER LIQUORS.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, April 5, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, 67 cases of various kinds of wines and brandies, every article of which was imported more than four years since expressly for private use; among them may be found 20 cases old London port wine, pale sherry, brown do., several cases London Particular, Gordon Dale, fine Steinlah and various other kinds of wines. Also, 16 cases of superior raspberry brandy, 100 gallons champagne do. Also, 30 5-gallon demijohns containing superior raspberry brandy, port and sherry wines, old London Dock, cherry brandy, Tenerif and Madeira wines, &c., &c. All the above will be sold without reserve. Dealers and all others are invited to examine them, as it is sold to close an estate, and have remained in a family over three years.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

RICH ENGLISH VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETING—(Patterns to suit,) good furniture in large variety, &c., will be sold by auction THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., where purchasers will meet with every accommodation as at private sale. Dealers will be satisfied so they can make large profit, as the sale embraces salable second-class furniture as well as fancy, being from well-known City manufacturers and warehouses closing business and necessitated. For description examine previous and at time of sale in the spacious salesroom. Any dissatisfaction, at liberty to leave. The carpeting is from the most celebrated factory in Europe. Also, sent in by various persons, fancy goods, iron safes, piano-forte, pair mattresses, mirrors and paintings.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF HYPOTHECATED STOCKS TO PAY A LOAN TO BE MADE—At auction, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—90 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.; 50 each; 70 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co., $50 each; 50 shares Lorrillard Fire Insurance Co., $25 each; 40 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each; 20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., $50 each; 34 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co., $25 each; 10 shares East River Fire Insurance Co., $15 each; 25 shares United States Life Insurance Co., $10 each. Also, 20 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell on FRIDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock, at the brown stone front house No. 105 Dean, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, the entire furniture of the above house, consisting of two splendid French mirrors, cost $275 each, rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, 160 yards rich velvet tapestry carpet, beautiful bronze gas chandeliers, cost $175 each, suite enameled chamber furniture, mahogany chairs and tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, mahogany tables, French bedstead, one of Messenger's patent spring mattresses, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, China and glass ware, &c., &c. JOHN PEARCE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CITY-MADE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 70 Murray-st., near College-place. The furniture is composed of rosewood, mahogany and walnut and consists of parlor suites, bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, extension-tables, centre and other tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, rockers, washstands, mirrors, pier glasses, oil-paintings, statuary, decorations, fine silver-ware, dinner and tea sets of fine French China, &c., &c. Sale positive. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—(Friday,) at salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a large and varied assortment; also, three dozen silver-plated casters; large assortment of glass-ware; 15 dozen silk and cotton umbrellas; 4 second-hand pianos. N. B.—The trade particularly invited to attend.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., viz.: parlor dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, cutlery, China and crockery, oil paintings, statuary, carpets, bedding, oil-cloths, refrigerator, cooking and parlor stoves, kitchen arrangements, &c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION—By WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN & SON—TUESDAY, April 8, without reserve, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that splendid residence in South 3d-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, the three-story basement, counter cellar, coloniade, and lot of ground, known as No. 76 South 3d-st., near 4th, within five minutes' walk of Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries; lot 25x80, house three parlors deep on first and second floors. The house is nearly new, has stained glass and other sliding doors, marble mantles, grates, and gas throughout; also hot and cold water, range, bath rooms. The entire property cost between $7,000 to $8,000; no expense was spared to make this a first-class house. Call and see the premises. Terms of sale, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and 15 per cent. additional on the delivery of the deed.

N. B.—The house is richly furnished with solid carved rosewood and other furniture covered in silk; roval velvet carpets, silk and brocatel curtains, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors. All made to order, been in use two years. Will be sold at a great sacrifice to the purchaser of the premises if wanted.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage and to foreclose the same, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the salesroom of Reed & Cole, No. 345 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, paintings, kitchen furniture &c.

F. G. QUEVEDO, Attorney for Mortgagee.

GEO. LEACH—Auctioneer and Agent for the sale and letting of real estate, and general collections No. 344 Broadway. Attends to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families. Terms reasonable and settlements prompt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 3-story brick house in Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AT YONKERS AT AUCTION.—A fine large double house, situated on the Warburton-av., in the village of Yonkers, late the residence of Samuel Lawrence, deceased, will be sold at auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, at said house on MONDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at noon. The house is new, situated in the best neighborhood in the village, within five minutes' walk of the depot and steamboat landings, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River. Sale positive, and title indisputable. For further particulars apply in the village of Yonkers, at the office of WM. W. SCRUGHAM.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BROWER & BRINKERHOFF, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by THOS. M. BROWER, who is alone authorized, and who has assumed the payment of all its debts.

THOMAS M. BROWER,
WILLIAM H. BRINKERHOFF.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER will continue the SHIP HARDWARE, BRASS FOUNDRY AND MECHANICS' TOOL BUSINESS, at the old stand, No. 126 Cherry-st., near Catharine Market, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. THOMAS M. BROWER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscriber has this day associated with him in business his brother JOHN N. CHESTER, of this City, under the firm of CHARLES T. & J. N. CHESTER. CHARLES T. CHESTER.

The undersigned, having increased facilities, will continue the manufacture and sale of Telegraph Instruments, Batteries, Insulators, Sub-marine Cable, &c., and are prepared to furnish promptly every article in demand by the telegraph community for construction and supply. Manufactory over Harlem Freight Depôt, White-st.

CHARLES T. & J. N. CHESTER,
Office No. 6 Wall-st.

THE FIRM OF VANDERBILT & WRIGHT—Merchant Tailors, of No. 184 Canal-st., was dissolved March 4th. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 408 Broadway, by either party.

WM. S. VANDERBILT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1856. CHAS. H. WRIGHT.

DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned withdrew from the firm of CAMPBELL, HOCK & CO., on the 19th day of January, 1855, and said firm was thereby dissolved. The public are cautioned against trusting any member of said firm on the credit of the undersigned. Dated March 6, 1856. SUSANNAH KENDALL.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Thos. LYON, Commander.

Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, April 9.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare including stateroom, to Norfolk $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS AND HAVANA—The U. S. Mail steamer BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. J. W. Smith, will commence receiving freight on WEDNESDAY, April 9, and sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 12, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st. Freight for St. Louis goes through by this line in 16 days.

LIVINGSTON, CROGHERON & CO., Agents.
No. 13 Park-place.

NOTICE.—No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with Envelopes of all grades styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers.

BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers,
No. 194 William-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS

Of toothache can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will clear the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in such common places in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applied to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; P. W. ELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 110 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 31 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also, by Mrs. WATTS, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No. 157 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary beyond description, in youth, manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 390 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend DR LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FAMILY SYRINGES AND BREAST PUMPS.—FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, have all the best and most approved Syringes. The elastic or self-injecting Instrument, $3; the new Pocket Pump, $3 50—all with extra tubes. A lady in attendance, at No. 308 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 78, to the NEW MARBLE STORE No. 75 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, Foreign and Domestic, will embrace a larger variety than usual.

They are also Agents for the series of Papers known as the

KENT MILLS;

which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

REMOVAL.—DRAKE & BRADFORD have removed their offices to No. 49 Merchants' Exchange, entrance in Wall-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Corning, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Suffern's, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Jerseyville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 3 o'clock A. M.; 8:30 P. M. for Providence after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford, 3:15 P. M., arriving at 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train

New-York Daily Times

Junior Exhibition at Yale.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, April 2, 1856.

Among College Festivals, Junior Exhibition stands next in importance to Commencement. The former has all the excitement of the latter, and seems only to differ from it in one respect—that then no degrees are conferred. The students have also more to do with its management. A Committee of managers is appointed from among the speakers, which makes all the necessary arrangements, such as procuring music, place for holding the exercises, &c. The managers for the present exhibition were as follows:

F. B. Butler, J. C. Jackson, G. Pratt, J. C. Day, C. Northrop, A. H. Strong, D. F. Forrest, D. G. Porter, H. Tyler.

Changing the time from the last day of the term to a week earlier afforded all an opportunity of attending without staying a day or two after the customary term examinations had been concluded. Substituting the comfortable accommodations of the College-street Church for the straight backs and board cushions of the Chapel was also a marked improvement. Everything else had to yield to the importance of the occasion. Evening prayers were postponed until the next morning, and some were so vain as to imagine that the clerk of the weather was caught napping for once, and had not had time to get up the rain which has seemed to be an inevitable accompaniment of these exercises. The afternoon was beautiful, and the mildness of the air was almost enough to persuade one that Spring had really come, but, by the time the audience dispersed in the evening, one of E. M.'s inevitable "cycles" had succeeded in bringing about a gentle rain.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the speaking commenced, and continued until shortly after 5 o'clock. The order was as follows, music being freely interspersed:

AFTERNOON.

Latin Oration, "De studio in Graecis Latinisque litteris imitando," by WILDER SMITH, Albany, N. Y.

Dissertation, "Misdirected Efforts," by JAMES BREWSTER Conn, Hartford.

Dissertation, "Ignatius Loyola and the Origin of the Jesuits," by EDWARD THURSTON FULLER, Brooklyn, L. I.

Oration, "The Future and the Past, as Theatres of Spiritual and Mental Activity," by GEORGE SHAMAN GRAY, New-York city.

Dissertation, "William Penn," by ALFRED HAND, Honesdale, Penn.

Oration, "Character of a primitive New-England Colony," by JAMES WAKEMAN HUBBELL, Wilton.

Oration, "Crises in History," by NATHAN WILLEY, South Windsor.

Poem in German, "Hochzeitnung des Sternes im Morgenlande," by WILLIAM EMIL DOSTER, Bethlehem, Penn.

Dissertation, "The Mountains," by GEORGE MORRIS WOODRUFF, Litchfield.

Dissertation, "The True Idea of Patriotism," by CHARLES SEYMOUR BLACKMAN, New Haven.

Oration, "Influence of a Belief in Immortality," by HENRY SWIFT DEFOREST, South Edmeston, New-York.

Dissertation, "American Poetry," by STORRS O. SEYMOUR, Litchfield.

Dissertation, "Moral Excellence essential to Perfect Mental Development," by JOHN QUINCY BRADISH, Allen's Grove, Wis.

Dissertation, "Pocahontas," by DOUGLAS FRENCH FORMEY, Alexandria, Va.

Dissertation, "Thought and Action," by SOLOMON JOHNSON DOUGLASS, New-Haven.

Dissertation, "Love of the Ideal an Evidence of Immortality," by JAMES PAYN GARNER, Church Hill, Miss.

Dissertation, "The Power of Sympathy," by LEWIS HENDRIX MATSON, Owego, N. Y.

Dissertation, "The Energy of Reform," by WILLIAM HENRY SAVARY, Groveland, Mass.

Philosophical Oration, "Active Beneficence as a Principle of Government," by DANIEL GUSTAVUS FOSTER, Waterbury.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the Church was crowded. The old Quaker rule, which still holds good at Commencement, of sending the ladies into the galleries, and reserving the body of the house for gentlemen, was forgotten. All who could not find seats had the privilege of standing, and a large number availed themselves of it.

EVENING.

Greek Ode, by LEVI HOLBROOK, Westborough, Mass.

Dissertation, "Sir John Franklin," by DAVID STUART DODGE, New-York City.

Oration, "Popular Discussion," by LESTER BRADNER, Evansville, N. Y.

Oration, "Alfred the Great," by FRANCIS EUGENE BUTZEL, New-York City.

Oration, "Acadia," by EDMUND THOMPSON ALLEN, Fairhaven, Mass.

Dissertation, "American Originality," by HENRY SIDNEY HUNTINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

Poem in Latin, "Yalensis," by VOLNEY HICKOX, Springfield, Ill.

Dissertation, "Enthusiasm," by NORMAN CAROLAN FOWNES, Pomfret, Vt.

Oration, "A Single Purpose," by EDGAR LAING HEERMANCE, Kinderhook, N. Y.

Dissertation, "The Three Inspirations," by HENRY CLEVELAND PRATT, Hartford.

Oration, "The Satire of the 'Blue Laws,'" by MOSES TAYLOR, New-Haven.

Poem, "Mystery," by GEORGE PRATT, East Weymouth, Mass.

Oration, "Heroism," by JOSEPH COOKE JACKSON, Newark, N. J.

Poem, "The future Unity of the Saxon Race," by JOHN MILTON HOLMES, Chicago, Ill.

Dissertation, "Poetry for the People," by AUGUSTUS HOPKINS STRONG, Rochester, N. Y.

Philosophical Oration, "Integrity," by CYRUS NORTHROP, Bridgeport.

* Excused on account of sickness.

To say that all the speaking was excellent would be but to repeat that which is rightly said of each occasion of the kind at Yale. There are some of the speeches, however, which deserve a passing notice:

That of Mr. PERKINS, on "Enthusiasm," was an earnest defence of progressive men and progressive ideas, and was well received.

Mr. HOLMES very ably sketched those characteristics of the SAXON race which would secure its future unity.

Mr. STRONG fixed the attention of the audience, and aroused their enthusiasm, by his eloquent address on "Poetry for the People."

The exercises were very appropriately closed by Mr. NORTHROP's oration on "Integrity," an exceedingly able production. The manner of the speaker perfectly coincided with the character of the oration, and both received the warmest applause.

As for the music, it is sufficient to say that it was furnished by the Band of the New-York National Guard. W——G.

Political.

ORGANIZATION OF A REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION AT NEWARK.

We were exceedingly gatified to find, last evening, at the Republican Committee-room, so full an attendance. The following officers of the "Republican Association of Newark," were then unanimously elected:

President—Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER. *Vice-Presidents*—First Ward, William S. Faitoute; 2d, Amzi Dodd; 3d, Charles T. Pierson; 4th, Daniel M. Wilson; 5th, David H. Tichenor; 6th, Thomas V. Johnson; 7th, Lucius D. Baldwin; 8th, Daniel F. Tompkins; 9th, Horace W. Ball; 10th, Lewis Nichols; 11th, Garret Haulenbeck.

Removals and Appointments by the Canal Board.

From the Albany Journal, April 3.

At a meeting of the Canal Board held this day, on motion of Mr. SEYMOUR, State Engineer, the following removals and appointments were made in the Engineer Department:

SPENCER COLE and M. C. FERMYER were removed from the office of Resident Engineer, to take effect on the 15th May.

WILLIAM MCCAMMON and DANIEL RICHMOND were appointed Resident Engineers, to take effect on the 15th May.

JOSEPH FRENCH was removed from the office of First Assistant Engineer.

C. B. HYDE, A. C. BISHOP, and F. S. K. RUSSELL were appointed First Assistant Engineers.

Mail Robbery.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

On Thursday night WM. J. BROWN, special mail agent, brought to this city an Irishman, named THOMAS MCDONALD, charged with robbing the mail at Michigran City.

About the 7th or 8th of March Mr. DEMING, the mail agent, missed a Chicago mail. He had reason to believe it was lost at Michigan City.

They suspected the culprit, MCDONALD, from the first, because, being the watchman at the office where the mails were left when, as sometimes happened the trains failed to connect, he had a better opportunity than any one else to perpetrate the robbery.

By arrangement between Messrs. BOAZ and MCDOWELL, the latter, in company with Mr. T. BENHAM, watched in the Railroad office. The mails had been carefully counted and placed, so that if they were disturbed it would be seen at once. The officers had hardly concealed themselves before they heard the window raised. MCDOWELL at once hurried to the window, with pistol in hand and commanded the intruder to "stand or die." The prisoner (MCDONALD) spoke, begging MCDOWELL not to shoot him. He was secured and the officers at once proceeded to search his house. There they found a mail bag full of opened letters, envelopes, &c., &c.

They demanded of the prisoner's wife the money and papers which her husband had taken from the letters. She showed them a trunk in which the "plunder" was concealed, and opening it they discovered some $200 or $300 in cash, and near $4,000 in drafts. This made a tolerably plain case. MCDONALD was stopped for this place early next morning, and reached here, as we have already stated, on Thursday night. His wife, quite a good looking young woman, accompanied him. MCDONALD is a stout and not bad looking Irishman, who had, up to the time of his arrest, borne a very good character.

On the conclusion of the investigation, the Justice asked MCDONALD what he had to say for himself. "Nothing," said the prisoner, only I was drunk at the time." He was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail, where he now lies.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death of Gorham A. Worth.

The painful intelligence has just reached us of the sudden death of GORHAM A. WORTH, the President of the City Bank, of this City. He was taken ill on Saturday last, but he conversed with his relatives as late as 9 o'clock this forenoon, without inspiring any apprehensions of his sudden demise. Soon after, however, he fell into a quiet sleep, and was at rest forever. His disease was inflammation of the lungs.

Mr. WORTH was born in Hudson in 1783, and was, therefore, in the 73d year of his age. His father, THOMAS WORTH, came from Martha's Vineyard, and was one of the company of emigrants from thence and Nantucket who founded the city of Hudson. One of his sisters was the mother of T. W. OLCOTT, of Albany, and another was the mother of JOHN W. EDMONDS, of this City.

He began life as a merchant's clerk in the store of the father of Judge EDMONDS, in Hudson; he then became clerk in the Bank of Hudson; afterwards cashier of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany; then cashier of the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati; then cashier of the Tradesmen's Bank of this city, from whence he was transferred to the City Bank, with which he has been connected, as Cashier and President, about 31 years. He was elected Cashier in 1825, and President in 1843. He leaves four sons and two daughters.

As a financier, Mr. WORTH was skillful and sagacious, and of unimpeachable integrity. A natural circumspection, a shrewd insight into the characters of men, and a long experience fitted him, in a remarkable manner, for safely conducting the affairs of the Institution of which he was long the principal officer. He possessed many amiable qualities as a private man, and his conversation was lively and amusing. He frequently employed his leisure hours in literary composition, and his productions in prose and verse, though not often allowed to appear in print, were handed round among his friends and read with pleasure.—*Evening Post, April 3.*

H. W. Beecher on Succotash.

"Succotash (says Mr. BEECHER) is a liquid compromise between corn and beans. It is perfect when its flavor is that of corn lapsing into bean, and of bean just changing into corn. In short, it is a dish whose flavor represents the evanishing point of both beans and corn, towards a mystic vegetable union in some happier sphere. But to be perfect there should always be a hierophantic bit of pork, presiding over the nuptials and giving its unctuous blessing."

This is not from Mr. BEECHER'S last sermon, but from the latest Star Paper.

Fire in West Forty-seventh-street.

An old frame building, formerly occupied as a starch factory, in Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, was entirely destroyed by fire about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning. Loss about $300. The building was evidently set on fire, probably to make kindling wood, as all the timbers not entirely destroyed were taken away by the thievishly inclined in the neighborhood.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 3.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

SEDUCTION CASE.

Ellen Fitzgerald vs. John Kelly.—Mr. Kelly is a native of the Emerald Isle, and since his receipt into this City he became acquainted with a lady by the name of Ellen Fitzgerald. Ellen and John, during a year's acquaintance, became very good friends, and each thought that they could live together in the holy bonds without being troubled by the bondage. But John was in too much haste to possess his lady. In October, 1855, he was in the habit of visiting and passing the night with her, assuring her that he would soon marry her, or in his own words, he "would make it all right, and there could be no harm done." On Sunday, the 20th of October, after he had been living with her, he invited her to take a short walk and get married. To both of these propositions she consented, and they went down to Father Curran's church, near the City Hall, where they requested the Holy Father to make them one flesh. But to this request the Father, unfortunately, refused to comply, on the ground that they must be published first; and to this opinion he adhered, in spite of fifteen gold dollars glistening in the nervous hand of the bridegroom. The couple were therefore obliged to postpone the little ceremony to some more convenient season.

Once or twice after this, John made appointments with Ellen to get married, but each time he had pressing engagements which prevented him from keeping them. One day, Ellen heard that her lover was about starting for California, and having considerable interest in his welfare, and doubtless being apprehensive that the climate of the gold mines was not adapted to John's constitution, she called on Justice BRENNAN and got him to use his influence to persuade him to remain here. His Honor sent a special friend, with a somewhat formal, but perfectly legal, note to John, which completely changed his plans, and he immediately called on Mr. BRENNAN, who, after hearing Miss Ellen's story, together with that of her intimate friend, Ann Rodgers, was convinced that John would not better go to California, but in substitute he offered to pay, even urged him, to accept a private room, all to himself, in the stately building on the corner of Leonard and Centre-streets.

John was a diffident man, and did not like to make trouble. He was not sure that it was exactly according to the rules of etiquette for him to remain a guest of the gentleman at whose house he was stopping for so long a time. He got a friend to refer the nice question to Mr. WHITING, whom he had heard was a judge of such matters. He thought that Helena's note or 'davy was not sufficient to make it justifiable for him to remain, as it did not state that he seduced her under *promise of marriage*. Mr. WHITING, who was a judge of such matters thought that Ellen would better insert the above words in her note, and that Mr. John might go elsewhere if he left $500 as bail, that is to say a fee for the cook and chambermaid. As John did not like to hurt the feelings of the gentleman of the house, he went back and passed the night with him.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE BEEKMAN-STREET BRICK CHURCH.

In re. widening of Beekman-street.—It will be remembered that when the City took the land from the Brick Church for the widening of Beekman-street, the church was allowed the sum of $38,000 for it. The land in question consisted of a number of vaults, which were owned by private parties, and not by the church. The assessors awarded three-fourths, of this sum, being $21,000, to the church, and the balance to the vault owners. These owners, however, claim that all the sum should have been allowed to them; and as the matter now comes up for a confirmation of the referee's report, they move that the whole 28,000 shall be awarded to them, as it was their land, and not that of the church, which was taken. The case was heard yesterday, but no decision has as yet been rendered.

Jacob L. Smith vs. The Mayor, Commonalty and Comptroller of the City of New-York—A temporary injunction was, yesterday, granted, restraining the defendants from leasing or selling any piers, docks or privileges to any persons, for establishing a new ferry to Staten Island. The matter will come up on a hearing in a few days, and the facts will then be given.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistable Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPOT TO GO TO.—It is not everybody that can place his hand upon the spot to which he would recommend a fastidious friend, were that friend disposed to embellish his outer man in the way of costume. But, in the matter of hats, everybody would think of KNOX the moment the article was mentioned, because KNOX is the Napoleon of hatters, and his articles are among the best and handsomest in market. KNOX is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, have on hand, and are offering to the trade, the most extensive variety of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Toothpicks, &c., we have ever seen. They are also proprietors of the celebrated "LOWNDES Patent Pen and Pencil, which is the best style of case in the market."

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. J. H. ALLEN takes his Annual Benefit at this favorite place of amusement, and offers an excellent programme of entertainment, viz., the Comedies of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" and "My Aunt;" the Pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet;" and the Drama of the "Fatal Goblet;" Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr. WALTER RALTZA, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATTENTION of MILLINERS is especially requested to our stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising a great variety of

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS adapted to the SPRING TRADE. Also, SHAKER HOODS, IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New-York.
N. B.—PATTERN BONNETS FOR MILLINERS.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 898 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"EXAGGERATION."—Rev. Dr. VINTON will deliver his closing lecture, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Exaggeration." Tickets fifty cents—can be had at the Broadway drug stores and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

KING OF ALGIERS.—The King of Algiers has just made his appearance, but the new French style of Hat, just issued by BUCKLEY & HYATT, of No. 208 Cantham-square, is creating a greater excitement in the fashionable world than the long expected arrival of "that blessed baby."

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally. Manufactured at Nos. 75 and 77 East Eleventh-street.

[Advertisement.]

RAILROAD IRON.—1,800 tons 57-lb rails, Erie pattern, ready for immediate delivery, by THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 165, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Gravesend.

The following officers were elected in this town at the recent election:

Supervisor—William Bennett, Dem.
Assessor—Hendrick R. Wyckoff, Whig.
Town Clerk—Nicholas Stilwell, Dem.
Commissioners of Highways—Bernardus J. Voorhees, Whig.
Justice of the Peace—Nicholas Stilwell, Dem.
Superintendent of Common Schools—Cornelius S. Stryker, Whig.
Collector—Bernardus Donly, Whig.
Inspectors of Election—Nicholas Stilwell and Abraham Van Sicklen, Dems., and Abram E. Stilwell, Whig.
Constables—John Friend, Wm. Mott, John Oliver, John Emmons, Wm. Tinsdale.
Pound Master—Cornelius C. Emmons, Whig.
Commissioners of Common Lands—R. I. Ryder, Jas. A. Williamson, Jaques J. Stilwell, Whigs.
Town Treasurer—Lawrence Ryder.

Tenant Houses in Brooklyn.

The following returns were made yesterday, which, with the lists heretofore published, embraces the whole city:

Sixth Police District—Fifteenth Ward—In this Ward there are 26 tenant houses, 4 of which are occupied by 5 families each; 14, 6; 6, 7; 1. 10; 1, 14.

Sixteenth Ward—93 houses are occupied by 5 families each; 53, 6; 18, 7; 6, 8; 3, 9; 5, 10; 1, 11; 1, 12; 2, 14; 1, 20.

Whole number of tenant houses in the District, 208, occupied by 1,260 families.

Flatbush Town Election.

The election in this town resulted as follows:

Supervisor—Jacob V. Schoonmaker, Democrat.
Clerk—John L. Lefferts, Democrat.
Commissioner of Highways—Jacob Martense, Whig.
Overseer of Highways—Jeremiah Vanderbilt, Whig.
Collector—John C. Vanderveer, Whig.
Justices of the Peace—John Hess, Whig; Francis Dillon, Democrat.
Constables—Peter Williamson, Whig; Benjamin S. Nelson, Democrat; John Tolton, Democrat; John Hegeman, Democrat.

Sudden Death.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a painter by trade, while at work on a vessel at the foot of Gold-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, of a sudden pressed his hand to his head and fell to the ground a corpse. Coroner HANFORD held an inquest, when a verdict of death from a disease of the heart was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

Teachers' Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, March 29, 1856.

The Essex County Teachers' Institute closed its third annual session last night. The session has been unusually profitable and pleasing. One hundred and twenty teachers were present, each apparently desirous of contributing his quota to the common stock of professional knowledge, and as desirous of making all the information given his own. It is probable that at no institute in New-Jersey has more unanimity of purpose or more earnest desire for improvement prevailed. Professors NORTHEND, CAMP and SHERWOOD, of Connecticut; Professor COLBURN, of Rhode Island; Dr. LAMBERT, of New-York; and other prominent educators, were among the instructors in various departments. Dr. CONGER, City Superintendent of Public Schools, lectured on Monday evening; Professor NORTHEND on Tuesday evening; Professor GUYOT, of the New-Jersey Normal School, on Wednesday evening; Professor MCELLCOTT, of New-York City, on Thursday evening; and W. F. PHELPS, Principal of the New-Jersey Normal School, last evening. Professor SAMUEL W. CLARK, of Newark, was elected President of the Essex County Teachers' Association for the ensuing year.

The usual complimentary resolutions were adopted, and the Institute adjourned *sine die*.

Next week the Mercer County Teachers hold their Institute in the City of Trenton. J. B. THOMPSON, State Agent, is to be the conductor. PEDAGOGUE.

Political.

WM. PEARSALL, nominated as Democratic candidate for Mayor of Jersey City, and LORENZO JAQUINS, People's candidate for Collector, have declined their nominations.

The Whigs of the Third Ward have nominated WM. L. DICKINSON and RUFUS K. TERRY for Aldermen.

The Know-Nothings of the Third Ward have taken up JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, Democratic, and WM. L. DICKINSON, Whig, candidates for whom to vote for Aldermen at this election.

Pickpockets.

There were several pickpockets from New-York in Jersey City yesterday, at the departure of the *Hermann*. New-York lady, Mrs. MAILLARD, had her pocket picked, while leaving the steamer, of $230 and a check of $30. A Frenchman, arrested on suspicion, was examined before Recorder CUTTER, but was discharged for want of evidence.

A BOY TORN TO PIECES BY A BLOODHOUND.—A young lad named EPHRAIM WHITENHEAD, living in Cleveland, was killed by a bloodhound on Saturday last. He was missing, when the family became alarmed, and search was instituted for him. A nephew of Mr. WHITENHEAD discovered the boy in a field, about twenty rods from the house, nearly dead, having been attacked and torn in a most awful manner by a bloodhound slut, owned in the neighborhood. The poor little fellow lived only a half an hour after he was found. When he was found, the question was asked whether it was the bloodhound that attacked him. He had barely strength enough to half articulate "Yes." The boy was about eight years old, and was a general favorite with the family.

A BARBAROUS DUEL.—The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* has an account of a duel lately fought near Dallas, Paulding County. The parties were WILEY JONES and WILLIAM BANE, relatives. They fought with rifles, and fired three times. At the first shot, a part of JONES' right ear-lock being cut off by the ball of his antagonist. They were still not satisfied, loaded again and fired, BANE's ball passing through JONES' hat, just above his head. JONES then made at his antagonist with the rifle, and attempted to knock him down with it; but BANE got the advantage, knocked him down and beat his brains out, and fled thurt. Up to the latest accounts BANE had not been arrested.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 2, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, T. H. MORRELL to MARION E. R., daughter of J. H. Shegogue, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 2, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, MR. EUGENE R. SHEGOGUE to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Thomas Morrell, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 3, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD to Miss ROSA ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Thos. Dean, Esq.

In this City, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. Dr. Knox, ANNE MCCREADY, daughter of Lawrence Prondfoot, M. D., to CLIFFORD EAGLE, son of Sheldon Smith, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 2, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, WILLIAM E. PITMAN to CORNELIA, daughter of the late C. S. Van Winkle, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 3, by Rev. C. J. Hopkins, SAMUEL L. POST, Jr., to EMELINE, daughter of William Flandrau, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., GEORGE H. PHINNEY to C. ELIZA, daughter of Norman Cook, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 3, GORHAM A. WORTH.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 14 East 22d-st., without further notice.

In this City, on 4th day evening, April 2, JANE F., widow of the late Joseph Willits, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 223 Henry-st., on 6th day, the 4th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken the next morning to Westbury for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 3, CATHERINE FURMAN, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 Nevins-st.

At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, April 2, ANN COOPER, wife of Samuel Cooper, aged 44 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tompkinsville, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 2, JOHN WILLIAM BURNS, son of Martin Burns, aged 29 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas C. Burns, No. 12 Greenwich-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Albany and Rochester papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 3.

$1,000 California 7s, '70	88	200 Harlem Railroad	19¾
1,000 Ohio 6s, '75	112	500 Reading Railroad	92
2,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	500 do	s10 91¾
2,000 Missouri 6s	83¾	300 do	c 91¾
1,000 Kentucky 6s	103½	200 do	s30 91¾
3,000 Erie 3d Mtg. Bs.	95	10 do	91¾
3,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '71	83½	100 do	92
3,000 Erie bonds of '75	83½	300 do	b60 93¼
4,000 Hud. R. 2d m. bs	71	211 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113½
2,000 N. Ind. R.R. bs 2d is	82¾	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	s30 35½
24,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bds.	88¾	300 do	s60 35½
10,000 do	s30 88	350 do	b60 36
2,000 Fl. Cen. R. R. bs	88	300 do	35¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	88½	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	94¾
500 do	89	165 do	b3 95
15 Union Bank	121	15 Mi. So. & N. I. R. R.	95
14 City Bank	122	300 do	b60 95
38 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	127	500 do	s3 95¼
11 Penn. Coal Co.	99	15 Panama Railroad	104½
400 do	b60 99¼	100 do	104¾
33 Ocean Bank	96	60 do	104¾
40 Pacific Bank	109	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	96
5 Commonwealth Bk.	96	50 Sixth-avenue R. R.	84
150 Canton Co.	23¾	30 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	65¾
38 N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	10 do	65¾
430 do	93¾	200 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	b30 80
200 do	93¾	100 do	s3 79¾
200 do	b30 92½	300 do	s30 79¾
150 Erie Railroad	b10 56¾	200 do	s60 79¾
550 do	s3 56¾	100 do	79¾
400 do	b60 56¾	200 do	b30 80¾
200 do	b30 56¾	300 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	b60 91
600 do	s30 56¾	43 do	90
100 do	s30 56¾	25 Wis. Lake Shore R.	72¾
100 do	56¾	48 Cleve. C. & Cin.	101
150 do	s3 56¾	200 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 23
150 do	b15 56¾	100 do	s30 23
50 do	b60 56¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$300 California State 7s, 1861		Int. added	87½
$15,600 Hartford City 6s, 1876		Int. added	95
$11,000 Central New-Jersey R. R. 1st Mort.		Int. added	93
$5,000 Hampshire Coal and Iron Co. 6s, do.		Int. ad.	87@44¾
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. Construc. 7s.		Int added	88
$2,000 Madison and Indianapolis R. R. In.		Int. added	54¾
$200 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Div.		Int. added	60¾
$1,500 Toledo and Illinois R. R. 2d Mort.		Int. added	52¾
$5,850 Flushing Railroad 2d Mortgage		Int. added	44¾
$3,500 Mort. 3-story brick house and lot on 43d-st.			$3,325
$1,588 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854			91¾
$4,410 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856			69¾
2 shares Academy of Music, per share of $1,900			$400
10 shares New-York and New-Haven R.R.			25
50 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.			72¾
50 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.			43¾
10 shares Third-Avenue Railroad			86¾
25 shares Rutgers Insurance Co.			96¼
40 shares Lenox Insurance Co.			94¾
25 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.			150
20 shares Hamilton Insurance Co.			50½
80 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.			37½
40 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.			42
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.			95
50 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.			163½
40 shares Excelsior Insurance Co.			101½
67 shares East River Insurance Co.			90
15 shares Flatbush and Bath Plank Road Co.			5
60 shares Phenix Insurance Co., Brooklyn			101¾
100 shares Central Bank, of Brooklyn			104@104¼

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold a special and positive sale of Stocks to-day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	88	150 Cumb. Coal Co.	23¼
8,000 do	b10 88¼	200 do	23¼
1,000 do	88	200 Erie Railroad	s60 56¾
2,000 Erie Con. Es. '71	83¾	110 do	s3 56¾
$2,000 New-York Cen. 6s	89	300 Hudson Riv. R. R.	s60 35½
34 Amer. Exch. Bank	120	50 Ill. Central R. R.	b30 98
160 Mich. S. & N. I.	b30 95½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 80¾
100 Nicar. Tran. Co.	b60 14½	200 do	80
100 do	s3 14	100 Reading Railroad	92¾
50 do	s3 14	25 Wis. Lake Sh. R.	b60 73
200 do	14		

MINING BOARD.

100 Franklinite Co. c.	$6 00	1000 Gard'r G. M. c.	$1 10
150 do	b2 6 25	500 do	b4.1 12½
50 Ward Cl. & I. Co.	b3 44¾	800 do	b10.1 12½
50 do	c 44¾	300 do	c.1 12½
50 do	bnw 45	500 do	b10.1 15
1000 Flor & Key. Jt.	b3 42¾	500 do	bnw.1 20
500 Mineral Co.	c 10		

THURSDAY, April 3—P. M.

The day has been a very quiet one in Wall-street. No change in Money rates, and the business at the Stock Exchange only to a moderate amount and at much the same prices as yesterday. The fractional variations were in favor of Hudson River, Erie, Toledo and Reading shares. The bonds of the Illinois Central and of the State of Missouri were ¼ ₱ cent. weaker than on Wednesday. Erie closed 56⅝; Hudson, 35⅝@36; Reading, 92⅝, and Toledo, 80. Virginia State Stocks have assumed more steadiness; other State Stocks, except some parcels of Missouris, scarce, and the sales made are at full rates. Kentucky 6s at 103¼; Ohio 6s of 1875 at 112. New-York Central shares, 92¼@92⅝; the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 89. The general market closed dull, though prices were steady.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $217,121, including $50,000 from Chicago, and $25,000 for transfer draft on Boston. The payments were $54,685. Regular balance this afternoon, $7,525,371. The steamship *Fulton*, of the Havre line, sails on Saturday. The Foreign Exchanges for this opportunity have not been fairly established, though Sterling has a firmer look, at 109½.

We understand some of the New-York Stockholders in the Cleveland and Columbus Road, as well as some of the representatives of the Foreign holders, are addressing remonstrances to the Board at Cleveland against their action in suffering the indorsement of the Company to be dishonored on Tuesday. They take the ground, and very properly, that the public credit of the concern should be kept right at all reasonable hazard and sacrifice. There is not a doubt that the majority of the Shareholders would have held the Directors blameless had they promptly met their engagement, in case the threatened legal proceedings had been instituted afterwards. The Stock Exchange, to-day, voted a Committee of Inquiry on this transaction. The Cleveland and Columbus Stock is daily called on the official list, and the subject is thus brought within the province of the Board of Brokers.

The late legislation of the State of Missouri, on the subject of the Public Debt, included not only a Sinking Fund of 2½ ₱ cent. a year on the 20-year Bonds of the State and 1¼ ₱ cent on the 30-year Bonds, but a State Interest Fund, to which $200,000 was immediately voted from the Treasury, and $100,000 a year, for at least thirteen years, pledged to its certain and unfailing support, the whole being placed under a separate Commission. This specific provision is in addition to the claims of the Bondholder upon the whole resources and credit of the Railway Companies to whom the Bonds are issued, and upon the ordinary resources of the State Treasury. There is thus a triple pledge for the prompt payment of the half-yearly interest of the Debt, which is to be made, uniformly, at one place in New-York. The Sinking Fund is to be supported first by the Railways, but, in case of default or inability, by the State Treasury. Its operation will sink the principal of the Debt by or before maturity. In addition to all which, the State Bonds are a first mortgage upon the Railroads. The entire issue to the first of the present year was only $4,580,000. The subsequent issues are made only as the work on the Road is completed in sections. The Pacific Company have opened their main line to Jefferson City. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, as already announced, has been taken in hand by a party of wealthy capitalists in Boston and London, and if their programme be carried out, we regard it as certain that the support of the interest on this portion of the Public Debt will not become a charge upon the State Treasury.

We have been thus particular in recurring to the basis of the Debt of Missouri, because of the relatively low rate at which the Six ₱ cents. are at present selling in the

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON POLICE COURTS.

The Supply Bill—Work of the Court of Appeals.

Tenement Houses—Prohibition vs. License.

Reports, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4, 1856.

In the Senate the Chair presented the report of the Select Committee of the last Legislature, appointed with power to visit the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to ascertain the mode of procedure in Criminal Courts and in the Police Department of the City of New-York, and report to the present Legislature "what, if any further, legislation is necessary for the suppression and punishment of crime and the better protection of persons charged with crime."

The facts which the Committee present are familiar to your readers, as the testimony taken was regularly published by you during the sitting of the Committee last year. They recommend a law be passed in relation to the "abominable shystering" practiced in and about the ——Tombs," that a law be passed making it a misdemeanor for any keeper or officer connected with either of the Courts or the Tombs, to take or receive any money or property, or make any agreement to receive any money or other valuable thing from any person, for any services in procuring counsel for any person, or for any services in procuring counsel for any person; and in case any complaint is made for such offences, any person who may have paid or agreed to pay money shall be a competent witness to testify in behalf of the people; and any counsel who shall have paid any one for procuring a fee shall, on conviction, be deprived of his license in all the courts in the State, and be punished by fine and imprisonment; and any person may be a witness in behalf of the people.

They further say that one great cause of the inefficiency of the Police Justices Courts is the fact that justices have no control over their clerks, they being responsible in a great measure only to the power that appoints them, and recommend that some law be enacted to remedy this, which they deem a great defect in the law relative to Police Justices and Police Courts in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; nevertheless a more faithful adherence to the statutes, already in existence, they think, would remove many of the complaints which are made against the criminal administration of justice in those cities.

With regard to the Police Department in New-York, they recommend the appointment of four or six Commissioners, whose sole duty it shall be to supervise the Police. It recommends, in fact, provisions fully embodied in the bill presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. PETTY. The report is signed by ex-Senators CROSBY and HOPKINS and ex-Assemblymen GARNER and STUYVESANT—Mr. O'KEEFE dissenting from the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, on so much of the report as relates to the Police of New-York. Mr. O'KEEFE will present a minority report on that subject.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to a plank-road in West Monroe.

To abolish the office of City Superintendent of the City of Albany.

To amend the act incorporating the Leffert's Park Association in the City of Brooklyn.

To amend certain sections of the Code of Procedure relative to the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

For the relief of ELIZABETH FRANKLIN.

Mr. PETTY moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote in the bill amending the Charter of the City of New-York. Carried, when the motion to reconsider was withdrawn.

To provide for the election of judicial officers on a separate ballot.

Relative to Rome and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

Amending the Charter of the City of Rochester.

Relative to Prospect-square in the City of Brooklyn.

To authorize the City of Oswego to grant and convey certain lands.

To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

THE WATER LINE.

The bill to establish a water line on the shores of the North and East Rivers in the Harbor of New-York as recommended by the Harbor Commission, was gone through with in Committee, and some few verbal amendments made, but owing to the map of the proposed line not being yet on the tables of members, progress was reported on the bill.

CLERK OF APPEALS.

The resolution that the Legislature would on Monday proceed to elect a Clerk of the Court of Appeals in place of Hon. B. F. HAKWOOD, deceased, was again called up on a motion to reconsider the vote of last night, and finally rejected by a vote of 14 Ayes to 16 Noes.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, considered the New-York Police Bill.

Mr. BROOKS moved to insert among the Commissioners the Mayor of the City.

Mr. SPENCER moved that the Committee rise and report progress, on the ground that the bill had not been read through, and should, from its importance, be debated fully. Carried.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

The bill appointing the Commissioner to erect the New-York City Hall was then considered.

Mr. SPENCER moved that the Committee rise and report progress, for the same reasons given on the Police bill. Carried.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The debate upon the Supply Bill, in the Assembly, was continued through the entire evening session, without however being gone through with.

The most interesting debate arose respecting an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to the Nursery for the children of poor women in the City of New-York.

Mr. FOOT proposed to strike out the clause making it the duty of the Managers to receive and provide for foundlings.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to amend further, to provide that no rule of the Institution should make illegitimacy a bar to the admission of children.

Messrs. FOOT, DUGANNE, MAHER, DAWSON, HAXTER, B. HAILEY, GUEST, WOODS, SNOW, and others, partook in the debate.

Mr. FOOT's proposition prevailed.

REPORTS.

A very large number of local bills were reported this morning, many complete, going at once to a third reading.

Among the latter were the following New-York bills:

To legalize the acts of the Board of Supervisers.

To erect a new Ward.

To alter the City Map, so as to inclose Bloomingdale-square.

To authorize the sale of the State Arsenal.

THE GRINDING COMMITTEE.

The "Committee of nine," presented a report this morning, giving the *numbers* instead of titles of bills suitable to be referred to report complete. This was grinding too fine, and the House sent the report back for the titles of the bills.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The Select Committee sent to examine the condition and construction of tenement houses in New-York and Brooklyn, presented their report this morning, concluding by asking leave to sit during the recess, to complete their examinations and report to the next Legislature the legislation needed.

After a suggestion that the Committee must sit without pay, the matter was laid on the table to await the printing of the reports.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The Senate bill regulating the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, was discussed in Committee and killed.

On motion of Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, the bill was amended so as to pay travelling and office expenses of the present incumbents, to an amount not exceeding $500 per annum. This proposition carried, when the bill was reported to the House with the enacting clause stricken out. In the House an effort was made to restore the enacting clause, and lost by a tie vote—63 to 63.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The bill to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks, coming up for its third reading, was again recommitted with instruction.

The proposition of Mr. FOOT to recommit with instructions to substitute the Senate bill introduced by Mr. BRADFORD, was negatived by a vote of 44 to 72.

Mr. NORTHUP's motion to recommit for three specific amendments, was then taken, on each separately, two propositions carrying.

The first instructs the Committee to amend by making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor where groceries and merchandise are sold, and it was carried by a vote of 64 to 52.

The next provides that none but the Supervisor and Justices shall have power to grant licenses out of cities, which changes the bill only, as it seems to me, by striking out or nullifying the provision *requiring* these officers to grant licenses on the application of fifty freeholders, and passed by a vote of 61 to 56.

The third, requiring responsible bail for any injuries sustained by any person by reason of intoxication, as the result either direct or indirect of the sale of liquor, was lost 46 to 67.

The bill was therefore recommitted, when Mr. DUGANNE, who originally moved the first amendment, moved to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted, urging as a reason that the amendment was seized upon by the friends of prohibition, and adopted, to make the bill so obnoxious to the friends of regulating the traffic, that they could not vote for the bill. It was desired, he charged, by the friends of prohibition to keep the question open for another political campaign. Mr. D. moved the previous question on his motion, in spite of the rush of members to reply to his charge. The House by a tie vote refused to order the main question.

Mr. PENDLETON replied to Mr. DUGANNE, denying the charge of inconsistency made against the Republicans, and accusing Mr. DUGANNE with pretending to advocate an amendment and retreating from it when adopted.

A motion to reconsider then prevailed by ayes, 60; nays, 54.

Mr. NORTHUP's original amendment was then lost by ayes, 55; nays, 56. Subsequently, Mr. HAMPTON, who voted in the affirmative, found his vote recorded in the negative. This changed the result of the vote.

Upon his motion to correct the journal much excitement ensued, amidst which the House adjourned till evening.

Upon the reassembling of the House, after a stormy debate, on the suggestion of Mr. ANTHON, the Chair decided that Mr. HAMPTON had a right to correct the journal, and directed the Clerk so to correct the vote on Mr. NORTHUP's amendment.

This changed the result, and the amendment was declared carried, and as a consequence the subsequent proceedings were destroyed.

Mr. B. BAILEY appealed from the decision, but the Chair was sustained by Ayes 58, Nays 42. The bill was therefore recommitted.

Confusion prevailed upon the announcement of the result, and motions were made to reconsider.

The Chair decided the motions out of order.

Pending a motion to take up the Appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The resolution to proceed to the election of a Clerk of the Court of Appeals on Saturday next, was called up in the Senate last evening, and voted down. This morning a motion was made to reconsider the negative vote, which motion prevailed—but on a test vote the resolution was again defeated. The result appeared to greatly astonish some of the outsiders, but I rather guess it is all right, as they will probably ascertain if they will make inquiry of Senator UPHAM. Some time ago there were two Regents of the University to be elected. The Republicans voted for one Democrat and one Republican, with the understanding that the Democrats would unite in electing the two designated. When it came to joint ballot the Republicans were so indiscreet, or rather so incredulous, as to permit the election of the Democrat to be effected. That done, and one secure, the Democrats found an alliance, and by a little skillful manœuvering, for which I give them full credit they succeeded in electing a second Democrat. It is a very foolish rat that permits his tail to be caught twice in the same trap. The Republicans now have the Deputy Clerk of the Court—in the event of a failure to elect, he will perform the duties of the office. It is not at all to be supposed that they will jeopardize what they have for the sake of affording their political opponents an opportunity to make another combination. Overhaul your political tactics, and when found, make a note of that. LEO.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

The Broadway Railroad Injunction case was argued to-day before the Court of Appeals by JOHN VAN BUREN, Judge BEARDSLEY and HENRY HILTON for the People, and by D. D. FIELD for the grantees.

The Schuyler fraud case will be argued to-morrow by W. C. NOYES and GEORGE WOOD for the New-Haven Railroad Company, and by Mr. VAN WINKLE and DANIEL LORD for the spurious scripholders.

Caucus of the Whigs and Republicans at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

The Whigs and Republicans held caucuses tonight, the former to devise some means to carry through, and the latter to defeat Mr. UPHAM's bill abolishing the office of Superintendents of the Canal.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Buchanan on the Missouri Compromise.

From the Washington Union, 4th.

Some discussion having taken place upon the position of Mr. BUCHANAN on the Kansas Nebraska bill, we are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. BUCHANAN to Senator SLIDELL, dated London, on the 28th of December last, when there seemed to be no difference as to Mr. B.'s thorough identity with the Democratic Party on this, as on all other issues. It will be seen that Mr. B. speaks of the Kansas Nebraska bill with his usual frankness and decision. We are confirmed in our impression by this letter that no man, no set of men, and no newspaper, are at all warranted to speak authoritatively for Mr. BUCHANAN upon this or upon any other question. His own words speak for themselves.

The letter of Mr. BUCHANAN was not, it will be seen, intended for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has thought it necessary, after the editorial article in the *Union* of Wednesday last, to lay it before the country:

"The question has been settled by Congress, and this settlement should be inflexibly maintained. The Missouri Compromise is gone, and gone forever. But no assault should be made upon those Democrats who maintained it, provided they are now willing in good faith to maintain the settlement as it exists. Such an understanding is wise and just in itself.

It is well known how I labored, in company with Southern men, to have this line extended to the Pacific Ocean. But it has departed. The time for it has passed away, and I verily believe that the best—nay, the only—mode now left of putting down the fanatical and restless spirit of Abolition at the North, is to adhere to the existing settlement without the slightest thought or appearance of wavering, and without regarding any storm which may be raised against it."

Rachel's Marriage—Piquant Letter from La Grande Tragedienne.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday republishes from the *Revue de Paris* of M. JULES LECOMPTE a letter from RACHEL to a journalist who had insinuated that the fair tragedian was about to abandon her art for an advantageous marriage. The letter loses a great deal of its piquancy by translation, but even thus will be read with interest:

I have heard it said by many sensible persons that it is often better to be abused by the press than to undergo its silence and forgetfulness. I have then to thank you for your remembrance of me in ——. But why, dear friend, have you for so long a time busied yourself about these *lecesdes de mariage*, which you invent for the purpose of reprimanding me, and why, to-day, do you imagine such a piece of folly? I have two boys whom I adore; I am now thirty-two years old and am fifty in experience. Eighteen years of passionate declamation on the stage, travels over the world, the Winters of Moscow, the treason of Waterloo, the perfidious sea, the ungrateful land, all these have oldened a poor little woman like myself. But God protects the brave, and there seems to have been created expressly for me a little nook, unknown to geography, where I can forget my weariness, my trouble, my premature age—and yet you fling your base *canard* among the birds, perched upon my branches, who are singing to me such happy songs on my return!

If I had died in America, you—oh! I am sure of it,—would have been the first to have dedicated to me (in a manner worthy of your mind and heart) one of the warmest eulogiums. And because I have been brought back to life in a most marvelous manner, because I have the hope of seeing you again, and taking your hand as that of an old friend, you say—"She lives, thanks be to God! now let us worry her!" Then you endeavor to irritate my very susceptible nerves, and amuse the world at the expense of poor little RACHEL! A fine triumph for your spirit! Is it thus that you ought to treat a poor creature who has truly returned from the other world? Be just and good; admit that you have been guilty of unpardonable meanness towards me, so that I can pardon you—anew, and hope to meet you again in Paris, or in the country.

By Jupiter, I feel that I am very gentle to act thus by you, for this letter is certainly not written by a *grande tragédienne*, but by a good child who calls herself RACHEL.

March 11, 1856.

☞ Dr. GRAHAM, who killed Colonel LORING at the St. Nicholas Hotel, now in Sing Sing, is so ill that he is not expected to live.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1415. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill supplementary to the copyright law of 1831.

EXTRA PAY.

The Senate then considered the bill to allow extra compensation to GEORGE P. MARSH for diplomatic services on his special mission to Greece.

After debate the subject was postponed.

THE INDIAN BILL PASSED.

The House bill appropriating $360,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, and $120,000 for gunpowder was passed.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. COLLAMER resumed his remarks on Kansas affairs, and contended that the Missourians went into the Territory to control the elections, fearing that the Free-State men would triumph unless they interposed. He believed that 5,000 illegal votes were cast, and that the inhabitants were driven from the polls, not being permitted to vote in some districts. As to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise he thought it rather hard that the North, having made a bargain, which they were not very well satisfied with, but which they were content to abide by for the sake of good faith, should now lose the little advantage they derived from it. He presumed gentlemen were familiar with the story of the "Vicar of Wakefield," and remembered how Moses traded his horse for a lot of green spectacles with shagreen cases. He did not suppose the Vicar proud of that bargain, but he had never heard that the horse jockey, after using up his horse, had come back to demand his green spectacles again. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS replied to some of Mr. COLLAMER's criticisms on the Majority report, maintainitg that the purpose of the Free-State men in Kansas was to resist the Federal Government, if their application as a State was rejected. They had given notice that unless they were admitted, they would resist to a bloody issue, and for the purpose of preparing themselves for such resistance, they had procured SHARPE's Rifles, and organized the Kansas Legion, with its horrible oaths. Yet the Senator from Vermont omitted all these facts in his two-days speech. In the course of his remarks, Mr. DOUGLAS said it was a remarkable fact that the first intimation that an election was to take place in Kansas on the 30th of March came by way of Boston, through the agents of the Emigrant Aid Society. This he contended was proof that there was a private understanding between them (the agents) and Gov. REEDER to influence the election by sending voters from the North; consequently these facts refuted the charge of invasion by the Missourians.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. EVANS introduced a bill to authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph Line.

The bill was referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

CHALLENGING JURORS.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Committee on Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating, and making uniform, the right of challenging jurors in criminal cases before Federal Courts.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL—SLAVERY.

The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill were taken up in Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., argued that the South is more conservative than the North—hence the accession of Slave States has a tendency to strengthen the Union. He spoke at length on party politics, reviewing with condemnation the Republican and American organizations.

Mr. GILMER, prompted, as he said, by a stern sense of duty, discussed the Slavery question, arguing that Slavery is incompatible with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore illegal. That instrument, he contended, not only in spirit, but in express terms, repudiates Slavery, and positively bars its existence.

Adjonrued till Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4.

Cause No. 75—Theodore Adams *et. al. vs.* Jonathan Salisbury *et. al.* Error from the Circuit Court of the Northern district of California. The plaintiffs were called and, failing to appear, the cause was dismissed with costs.

No. 121—Mary Ann Connor alias Mary Ann Van Ness, plaintiff, *vs.* Samuel A. Peugh, lessee. A motion to dismiss the writ of error was argued by Messrs. Lawrence and Bradley in support, and Mr. Brent in opposition.

No. 76—Lafayette Insurance Company, plaintiffs, *vs.* Maynard French *et. al.* Argued by Mr. Gillet for plaintiffs, and submitted on the record and printed argument by Mr. Smith for the defendants.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 4.

The Mexican brig *Mercules*, from Vera Cruz the 26th ult., has arrived here. She brings four days' later intelligence, but no papers. It was reported at Puebla that the revolutionists surrendered to the Government forces on the 22d, but the particulars had not been ascertained.

Issue of Fraudulent Bank Stock.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 4.

J. G. EGGLESTON, a transfer clerk in the State Bank of Charleston, has been arrested on the charge of issuing fraudulent stock to the amount of $32,000.

Death of John R. Scott.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 4.

JOHN R. SCOTT, the tragedian, died in this city this morning of apoplexy.

The Pacific's Loss Foretold by Spirits.

The *Spiritual Telegraph* of April 5 has the following:

"The spirits not unfrequently disclose important events before they transpire, and we have several times published such prophetic statements in these columns. In several instances the truth of their predictions has been realized in the most signal manner, as was the case in the remarkable fulfillment of the NAPOLEON prophecies, given to Mr. COLES of Williamsburg. Through a great number of media the spirits have predicted or affirmed the loss of the steamship *Pacific*, and the fatal disaster with its terrible details has been represented with fearful distinctness in presence of many witnesses. The subjoined account from Mr. S. W. BRITTON, a merchant of this city, embodying the results of several interviews with spirits on this subject, can hardly fail to awaken an interest in the mind of the serious reader:

MR. BRITTON'S STATEMENT.

On the evening of Dec. 23, 1855, while the writer was engaged in conversation with several friends who had assembled in the rooms of S. B. BRITTAN, at the Tremont House in this city, Mrs HARRIET PORTER, (one of the best mediums I have ever known,) being also present, was employed at the time in making magnetic passes over one of the editor's daughters, with a view to remove a neuralgic pain in the head. The writer was sitting near the parties, observing the movements of Mrs. P., when the latter suddenly turned around, and said with peculiar emphasis: 'You have asked for a test; I will now give you one. The steamship *Pacific* will be wrecked, and all on board will perish. Put that in your pocket, and keep it for a test.' The spirit purported to be my son EDWARD, and on my inquiring for further particulars, he added, 'I will tell you nothing more now; there will be an excitement on the subject, and you will come to see me again. There will also be a report that she is safe, but it will prove to be false.'

There were present on the occasion, Mrs. S. B. BRITTAN, EMMA FRANCES JAY, E. VIRGINIA BRITTAN, Mrs. WELLS, Mr. and Miss VAIL, the medium and myself, any one of whom will verify the truth of the foregoing statement. I have still in my possession the original memorandum, on the back of which is the following indorsement, made at the time the communication was received: 'Spiritual prediction given through Mrs. HARRIET PORTER, Dec. 23, 1855.' Soon after the announcement respecting the loss of the *Pacific* was made, I communicated the the same to the editor of the *Telegraph*, and to Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE. Subsequently, and before any apprehension of the loss of the *Pacific* had been awakened, I mentioned the subject to many others, and exhibited the memorandum to some twenty persons, including several who had little or no confidence in the claims of Spiritualism. The names of the persons here referred to can be given if necessary.

Some time after the occurrence of the circumstances already described, and when the arrival of the *Pacific* was beginning to be looked for, I again visited Mrs. PORTER, at her residence, No. 149 West Twenty-fourth-street. In the course of the interview, some remark was made respecting the *Pacific*, whereupon Mrs. P., speaking with unusual earnestness, said: 'The *Pacific* is lost, and all on board have gone to their long homes.'

At a still later date, the writer called on Mrs. PORTER, thus was verified the statement respecting her safety. The next morning the report was widely circulated, and generally credited, that, for some cause, the *Pacific* had run into the river Shannon, and was still safe. Before the report was contradicted I saw Mrs. PORTER yet again; the Spirits would neither retract nor modify what they had said respecting the loss of the steamer; but they were particular to remind me that they had, on the occasion of the first interview, predicted that such a report would obtain currency.

Not many days had elapsed, when the writer of this again found himself at Mrs. PORTER's table; the company on this occasion consisted of twelve persons. We had been seated but a short time, when the medium was entranced by a Spirit who said his name was —— FAULKNER—that he was Purser on board the *Pacific*, had a brother in New-York, who was a silversmith, &c. In reply to questions propounded, by the writer and others, the following additional particulars were elicited:

When six days out, the *Pacific* struck an iceberg, at 11 o'clock on the evening of January 29, and very soon went down, stern foremost. As the vessel sank, three persons escaped from the wreck, and found a temporary resting place on the ice, but they were subsequently frozen to death. It was further alleged that there were forty-eight persons on board—forty males and eight females; that, at the time of the catastrophe, the ship was in latitude 46° North; that the Captain was at fault in taking the course he did, his object being to make a quicker trip than the *Persia*, which was then on her first voyage. In the course of the evening—the melodrama being entranced—the heart-rending scene was graphically represented. The general consternation, the wild tumult, and the frantic prayers to God for deliverance, excited intense and solemn emotions in all who were present.

Since the utterance of the original prophesy respecting the loss of the *Pacific*, the writer has had at least a dozen interviews with the Spirits through Mrs. PORTER. On all occasions they have maintained a general consistency, and no important discrepancy thus far appears in their statements. Had the undersigned anticipated the publication of these facts, many additional particulars might have been preserved; but they were not noted at the time they transpired, and I cannot readily recall them at this late day with sufficient clearness to warrant a more circumstantial description. S. W. BRITTON.

Similar representations of the loss of the *Pacific* have recently been given through other channels, but we know of no other instance of a definite prophecy on this subject having been made at so early a date as the 23d of December. Spirits from the doomed ship have purported to be present on numerous occasions, and in presence of many witnesses have given curious, interesting and satisfactory proofs of their identity.

When the *Pacific* had been out some thirty days, Mrs. PORTER was one day visited by two strange ladies, who, on entering her rooms, gave no intimation respecting the specific object for which they sought an interview. They had not been long seated at the table before the special purpose of their visit was made known by invisible intelligence. A spirit said, in substance, through Mrs. PORTER, 'I was an engineer on board the *Pacific*: am your brother; I was the mainstay of the family; don't tell mother of this yet; the *Pacific* is lost, but I am here. SAMUEL HAVENS.' On the receipt of this communication one of the ladies gave way to sudden and painful emotions. She acknowledged that she had a brother by that name on board the *Pacific*, and that he was employed in the capacity of engineer.

The writer, some time since, while at the residence of WARD CHENEY, Esq., in South Manchester, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. MARTINE, of Hartford, Miss EMMA F. JAY and others, being in the company, witnessed a manifestation of the presence of spirits which may be briefly described in this connection. While all the persons present, including the family of Mr. CHENEY, were seated around the dinner-table, some one referred to the loss of the *Pacific*, when the writer suggested the propriety of changing the theme of conversation during the dinner hour, as the agitation of the subject would not only be likely to induce the presence of those who were lost with the steamer, but might lead to manifestations of an unpleasant nature.

In less than two minutes the writer distinctly perceived their entrance into the dining-room, by a disturbed feeling which their presence immediately occasioned. Coming into the sphere of their former earthly relations seemed to revive the emotions which accompanied the last moments of mortal life, and similar emotions were instantly awakened in those of our party who were most subject to spiritual influence. A shadow fell on the company; more than one smiling countenance was eclipsed, and there was a strange feeling of sadness in the heart, like the indefinite images of broken clouds which float about us at mid-day in the great ether-sea. We experienced a mysterious sense of the presence of something impalpable. We could neither grasp the image, nor define its limits, but it was there, and we felt the chill and the shadow in the very atmosphere.

Our apprehensions were speedily realized. In a moment after we were made conscious of the presence of spirits, one of the mediums was powerfully influenced, and attempted to speak, but the utterance was broken and incoherent. The manner of the spirits' departure was then graphically portrayed. The whole body was convulsed, and the obstructed and difficult respiration was accompanied with a gurgling sound, as if a current of air was being forced by an irregular process through a narrow channel filled with water. At length the struggle was over, and vital motion seemed to be suspended. There was a momentary pause in the heart's action, when the influence was withdrawn."

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 823 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 302 Walnut-st.
BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

RAILROAD IRON.—1,800 tons 57-lb rails, Erie pattern, ready for immediate delivery, by THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.—ANOTHER SAFE BROKEN OPEN!—This is to certify that my office was entered last night by burglars, and my Safe (one of SILAS C. HERRING's manufacture) opened and about forty dollars in money taken, and the books spoiled by the robbers, by first breaking off the hinges, then cutting a hole, four inches square, entirely through the door, and finally blowing the lock off with powder. (Signed) DAVID FRENCH,
Proprietor Detroit Plaster Mills.

DETROIT, March 22, 1856.

The above adds another to the long list of burglaries from the sheet iron safes of the day.

The only *reliable* security against thieves, burglars and fire is by LILLIE's Chilled Iron Safe, used by nearly all the banks in the City of New-York and other cities of the United States. Manufactured and for sale by World's Safe Co., No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The Manhattan Gas Light Company have given notice that on and after the 1st of August, the price of Gas will be materially reduced. In the interval, parties wishing Chandeliers and Gas Pipes introduced into their dwellings, will find it decidedly to their advantage to give their orders to COLT & WHITELSEY, Gas Fitters and Fixture Dealers, No. 922 Broadway, corner of Twenty first-street., whose facilities for doing your work promptly and economically are unsurpassed. Portable gas machines, regulators, gas heating and cooking stoves, &c., put up at short notice.

[Advertisement.]

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Farmers, gardeners and all interested in soil culture, stock raising, fruit growing or in anything that appertains to rural life, should not fail to read the Special Notice headed "Spring Work." Those who anticipate having a "home in the country" hereafter, will find it to their interest, as well as pleasure, to peruse from month to month the journal there announced. Though the best agricultural journal in the country, its annual cost is but trifling, and it may save many from false hopes and rash plans.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH's "Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart-disease, and the Laws of Life, with a full exposition of 'Medical Inhalation,'" a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 20 engravings and steel portrait of the Author, will be furnished to or for invalids for 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift,—will be sent by mail, postage 15c. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The steam fire-engine recently exhibited in the Park did not attract one-half the attention that has been and is still bestowed upon KNOX's new, elegant, and altogether unsurpassable style of gentleman's Hat for the present season. One of KNOX's beautiful, light, and durable Hats can be purchased at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for $4. No real gentleman would be without one.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The public are cautioned against base imitations, claiming to be "original," of this truly valuable remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache &c., and are informed that none is genuine, except that having the signature of "HILLS & STRINGER" upon the label. Sold at No. 679 Broadway, and by most Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—WILMARTH, CLUSEMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, have on hand, and are offering to the trade, the most extensive variety of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Toothpicks, &c., we have ever seen. They are also proprietors of the celebrated "LOWND's Patent Pen and Pencil, which is the best style of case in the market."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—TO MOTHERS.—Sore breasts are a sad drawback on the pleasures of maternity. This ointment at once allays the inflammation and heals the excoriated nipple. It is equally prompt in its curative action upon eruptions, sores, whitlows, and all external hurts.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS.—We have this day received forty pieces of Crossley Spring styles Tapestry Carpetings, making a stock equal to the best in Broadway, and will sell them in a ratio cheaper as Sixth-avenue rents are to those of Broadway. J. SACKETT ALLING & Co., No. 95 Sixth-avenue, opposite Eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]

"EXAGGERATION."—Rev. Dr. VINTON will deliver his closing lecture, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Exaggeration." Tickets fifty cents—can be had at the Broadway drug stores and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best Portable Gas Works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine is sold by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and retailed by druggists generally. Manufactured at Nos. 75 and 77 East Eleventh-street.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

RESTORATION OF PEACE.

POINTS OF THE TREATY ABOUT TO BE RATIFIED.

Deputations to Napoleon on the Birth of his Heir.

AMNESTY TO FRENCH POLITICAL EXILES.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

PARTICULARS OF THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Advance in Consols.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, March 22, arrived at her dock yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock.

Nothing has been heard of the *Pacific*.

It was generally believed that the treaty of Peace would be signed on Saturday the 22d, or Monday the 24th of March. In the event of delay occurring, the armistice would be extended to the 30th of April.

The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Tuesday, the 18th March, and the Prussian representatives took their seats.

The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday, the 20th, and it was rumored that peace would be signed on Saturday, the 22d, or on Monday, 24th.

The actual business of the Conference is said to be over, and a Committee of one representative of each of the powers is engaged in drawing up the formal treaty of peace.

The Committee consists of M. de Bourqueney, Lord Cowley, Count Buol, Baron Brunow, Count Cavour and Aali Pacha.

Mr. BUCHANAN has introduced his successor, Mr. DALLAS, to the diplomatic corps, and on Monday, the 17th, transferred to him the charge of the Embassy.

[illegible]. At the gentlemen approached, the infant [illegible] jumping towards them with evident delight, and a group was quickly formed around it, uttering exclamations of surprise at its extraordinary development and sprightliness. The current report that a volume of the young Prince's works would soon be published, began to obtain believers; but the Grand Chamberlain, who was conducting the procession, and who had fallen for a moment in the rear, seeing the crowd collecting around the child, hallooed out: "*Vous vous trompez, messieurs! ce n'est pas celui-là!*" ("You are mistaken, gentlemen; that is not the one!") The gentlemen were admiring the child of Madame BRUAT, Governess of the children of France, aged two months!

The Imperial infant lies in State to receive visitors in a room entirely lined with wadded and quilted white satin, trimmed in blue and silver. The effect is said to be very fine. The Prince receives in the [illegible] presented by the city of Paris. It has a very large head, which bears in its upper part the suspicion of Dutch origin which characterizes its father.

It was a question at one period of Her Majesty's *accouchement*, which was very laborious, of administering chloroform, but the forceps were used instead. Apropos of this circumstance, a government journal puts on record the overpowering fact that His Majesty was *gay sentiment dans*—profoundly moved; which, it is safe to say, was the first time in his life that His Majesty was *profoundly* moved at the sufferings of another, except in the columns of the *Moniteur*. But I believe this was true, and therefore give him the benefit of the quotation.

On the day of the reception of deputations, a committee of fish-women were admitted and conducted by the Emperor himself to the cradle of the young Prince—an honor which His Majesty does not even concede to the Legislative bodies. But the market women of Paris are tyrants in or out of the Palace, and must be conciliated.

Count ORLOFF, whose wonderful conversion to LOUIS NAPOLEON is the town talk of politicians, was the first official personage who paid the Emperor a visit of congratulation. His zeal led him to violate the Chamberlain's programme.

You will not fail to remark the promotions which the Emperor accords on the occasion of the birth of the Imperial Prince. M. ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State, who was in the bedroom of Her Majesty with the Emperor, the doctors and the ladies, receives, as well as Drs. DUBOIS and CONNEAU, a promotion in the Order of the Legion of Honor,—from Grand Officer to the Grand Cross. Why? Admiral HAMELIN, Minister of Marine, also receives the Grand Cross, for services rendered in the Black Sea. General of Division, Count RAUDON, Generals of Division CANROBERT and BOSQUET, are made Marshals of France. The Marshals of France are now the following: Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, Count REILLE, VAILLANT, MAGNAN, Count DE CASTELLANE, Count BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, PELISSIER, Count RAUDON, CANROBERT and BOSQUET—10.

The Dowager Queen of Sweden is the widow of Gen. BERNADOTTE, but no relation to NAPOLEON III. She was sister-in-law to JOSEPH BONAPARTE, King of Spain, who married her sister, Mlle. CLARY, about the same time that she became the wife of BERNADOTTE. The reigning Queen of Sweden, who is to stand godmother to the young Prince NAPOLEON just born, is on the contrary daughter of EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS, brother of the Queen HORTENSE, (mother of LOUIS NAPOLEON,) and consequently a full cousin to His Majesty.

Count ORLOFF continues to be the "lion" of Paris. He is sought after by everybody, but he rarely extends his visits beyond the Tuileries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the saloons of his colleagues of the Conference. At a *soirée* at the house of one of the latter, recently, the Count was approached by a gentleman whose former acquaintance gave him a certain right to familiarity, when the following conversation took place:

"Well, Count," commenced the gentleman, "they say that you are going to give us peace; that it is ready to sign."

"It is certain," responded the Russian Ambassador, "that the French ladies are charming."

"It is asserted even that we will have it signed in less than three days."

"The English ladies are blonde, but the Spanish—"

At this point the inquisitive gentleman took the hint.

In the Government account of the baptism of the young Prince, published in the *Moniteur*, the singular omission was made—some people believe it was not an omission—of the Prince NAPOLEON's name. Now, whether the Prince was present at the baptism or not, I cannot say, but the omission having been remarked, the Government announces this morning, in a conspicuous place in the columns of the *Moniteur*, that the Prince *was* present, and that his name was omitted in the *compte-rendu* by accident. Gentlemen who have seen the Prince since his nose was disjointed by the new comer of the Tuileries, assure me that he looks like a frightfully disappointed man, which would seem to confirm the idea that the Prince had really had hopes that the French people would choose him for ruler in case no direct heir was born to the throne. It is further cited in evidence of this fact that the Prince is giving himself up to dissipation in the very teeth of the public whom he no longer hopes to call his subjects, and that he even permitted himself to be seen in a *coupée* one day this week on the Boulevard with Mademoiselle P., the charming *jeune première* of the theatre Porte-Saint-Martin. It is evident that the star of "Gen. Plon-Plon" is on the wane, and that it will take more than HORACE VERNET's battle of the Alma, and the Prince's muddy Crimean boots, to reëstablish his damaged fortunes.

The *Constitutionnel*, in correcting itself, gravely calls its cotemporaries to account for some errors into which they have lately fallen in translating from the English. The *Constitutionnel* first signalizes and then corrects the error which they had all made in supposing Mr. BANKS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, a negro. The error was made by the appellation which the American journals constantly affix to his name, of "Black Republican." The next error to which the journal alludes is that of supposing that the word "Scattering"—the *Constitutionnel* has it "scattered"—was a man's name, and of announcing the votes thus: Mr. BANKS, 103; Mr. AIKEN, 100; Mr. Scattered, 13. The *Constitutionnel* enlightens its cotemporaries by the discovery that this word "Scattered" means, in French, *voiz perdues*—lost votes. The third error signalized is that of translating "boxes" from "tithes" or "taxes," and thus making the English House of Commons vote to abolish the poor boxes in the churches, instead of the Church tithes—quite a difference.

As everybody knows, a considerable proportion of the revenue of Paris is derived from its incomparable taste in the articles of ladies' toilets, and that Paris dicts on this subject are law for the rest of mankind. But the exaggerations of the queens of fashion have lately excited the indignation of the Catholic clergy, who have commenced a systematic attack on the frightful development of the *crinoline*. One of these gentlemen did not fear to proclaim from the pulpit that these ample robes "*étaient gonflées de nos iniquités*"—were swelled out by our iniquities—language as piquant as true. But the crinoline abused too much by young ladies in search of husbands, has commenced to suffer a reaction, for they find that one of the inconveniences which they labor under is precisely to keep away the husbands they search.

Apropos of crinoline, I came near being smothered in beauty and crinoline combined, a few evenings ago, at the annual ball of Messrs. FOWLER and PEETERS, American dentists, in the Boulevard des Italiens. Somehow or other, one encounters mere beauty at an American ball in Paris than at any other, and it is perhaps for the reason that Americans never give balls but on a grand scale, and they are thus assured of the attendance of all their invited guests. But the ball in question, from its brilliancy and elegance, requires more than a passing notice. It was, in fact, one of the most remarkable of the season.

The numerous attendance comprised many of the celebrities of the fashionable, literary and scientific world. The arrangement and the vastness of these gentlemen's apartments are well adapted to the designs of the decorator, and it is rare to meet a more profuse or exquisitely artistic decoration than that which adorned their saloons on the occasion in question. The profusion of rare and choice flowers gave to the saloons, at this cold season of the year, a freshness and a charm which did not fail to exert a cheerful influence on the multitudes that circulated in every part of the house. Almost every nation was represented at this ball; Americans, French, English and Spaniards were the most frequently encountered, and, as usual, the American ladies carried off the palm of beauty. It is remarked as somewhat singular, that notwithstanding the northern nations of Europe are always well represented in Paris, and are on [illegible] with the United States, they are [illegible] on such occasions, but particularly the former. Is it because the Americans are more fond of the frivolous and the gay than of the grave and weighty? MALAKOFF.

RESTORATION OF PEACE.

The Paris Conferences.

THE TENTH SITTING.—PARTICULARS OF THE TREATY ABOUT TO BE RATIFIED.

Paris (March 21) Correspondence of the London Post.

The last meeting of the Congress, I have reason to believe, *was not concluded without satisfactory results.* Probably those questions which relate to the Black Sea were discussed, *and received the sanction of the Russian Plenipotentiaries.* The articles of the treaty can now be elaborated. Supposing the Plenipotentiaries find no objection to the wording of this document, which is not very probable, the treaty of peace will be signed within a week from the present moment. As soon as the ratification has taken place, some of the Plenipotentiaries now in Paris will leave this city. To execute the details of the treaty will certainly occupy some time.

Commissions have to be appointed for regulating frontier questions, and their reports cannot be collected it may be for weeks to come. Certainly, Lord CLARENDON, AALI PACHA, and M. CAVOUR cannot be expected to remain in Paris for so long a period, when their presence is necessary to their respective Governments. Lord CLARENDON, as I have before informed you, will probably be in London before the 31st of this month. I presume, therefore, that the resident Ambassadors will attend to the execution of such details as are involved in the practical execution of the treaty. When the articles of the said treaty have been signed, the Representatives of the Allies will probably receive extraordinary powers from their Home Governments to execute the contracts entered into.

What has taken place at the Congress will perhaps never be known, but I have learned enough to assure you that Lord CLARENDON has manfully fulfilled his mission, and thoroughly represented the views of Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet. The Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs has personally waited on the Emperor after each meeting of the Congress, which is a safe guarantee that the wisdom and loyalty of NAPOLEON III. have ever presided at the Council Board. Englishmen will require nothing more, and France will be satisfied. A group of grumblers will be found, no doubt, on both sides of the Channel, for political opposition feeds on such dishes as whet the appetite of a discontent in which it desires the rest of the world to participate. I sincerely believe that the good sense of the majority will consider the treaty now in course of formation as highly honorable.

The integrity of Turkey has been secured, and a vast new field of commerce is opened to commercial Europe, and in which Russia will herself participate. Whether or not the Governments of France and England will seize upon the present occasion to endeavor to ameliorate the condition of certain countries now suffering from political degradation, I know not. Count ORLOFF, I understand, has declared that his master, Emperor ALEXANDER, *is willing to grant privileges to Russian Poland.* The Emperor of the French desires ardently to see the Roman States more prosperous and contented. But the difficulty of reconciling the people to the Crown without the risk of "concessions" wandering into abuses is so great, that, like most political, and royal, and imperial hopes and promises, they may never be practically applied. Nevertheless, if we may believe assertions, there really seems to be a desire among the Plenipotentiaries to give Europe the material for permanent repose. To do so, however, effectually would involve radical changes, of which stupid despotic Governments afford us no past examples, excepting under the influence of revolution. There is a dawn of hope on the world's political horizon, which may light the eye of the political watcher, but will scarcely deceive his reason.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULT OF THE CONFERENCES.

Paris (March 20) Correspondence of the London Herald.

People are beginning to suspect that too much hurry and anxiety have been exhibited about peace, and there is an uneasy feeling, of the existence of which some proof is presented in the state of the public funds. The Congress excited hopes which, it is feared, *will soon turn to bitter disappointment*, and whatever *prestige* France may have acquired by the glorious part she has taken in the war will hardly compensate her sensitive people for their sacrifices, if they find themselves made subjects for reproach by oppressed nations who looked to them for protection and support. If the conditions of peace prove not to be such as ought to have been demanded, then may there not arise a sense of shame, a feeling of remorse, and, as a consequence, a sentiment of dissatisfaction, leading to results which, however remote, cannot be excluded altogether from view?

Poland will have her reproach to make, and Italy will refuse further confidence, and Hungary will think that if ever her constitution is to be restored it will not be through the aid of the Western Powers. In fact, the peoples of Europe will have to deplore that, when a mighty opportunity was afforded by their very oppressors for the inauguration of a grand and glorious policy, the greatest Powers of this earth, although combined in an irresistible league, wanted the heart to seize the victory which was touching their hands. If the French people are already suspecting that they were too anxious for peace, and if they be showing signs of repentance, what may not their feelings be if they discover that the fruits of their splendid courage have been handed over to the tricksy despots of the day? It is whispered about that England is likely to prove dissatisfied, and that a coolness of relations may not improbably succeed an alliance which promised to be durable. Coolness with England would be felt to be a calamity. A greater evil is not impossible in the shape of an alliance with the Northern Powers. If there be not some serious misgivings in the public mind, how is it that two such mighty events, occurring simultaneously—the birth of an heir affording stability to the dynasty, and peace relieving the country from the burdens of war—should fail in giving elasticity to the funds? This dogged and pertinacious heaviness of the Bourse cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by local circumstances connected with the state of particular securities, but must come from a more general cause, complicated, indeed, it may be by minor questions; and that general cause we take to be, the suspicion that the sacrifices made for peace are uncalled for by any real necessity, and not worthy of Powers in the position of France and England, united openly with Turkey and Sardinia, and backed by the opinion, as they would readily be supported by the arms of other important States. The monument which is to stand as the glory or shame of the allies will be that which history will call the peace of Paris. This is felt to be the case, and hence the absence of any sign of trust in the future which marks the present moment. We foresaw from the beginning the evil that would follow from making Paris the seat of the Congress. Such a resolution could have no other effect than to open to Russian emissaries opportunities for intrigues, of which they have amply availed themselves. Count ORLOFF has proved the most obsequious of flatterers to the Emperor. He has tried by all means to detach France from the alliance with England, and to bid for an understanding between France and Russia upon any conditions the former might dictate. We do not say he has succeeded; far from it. But, if the peace be a bad one, he has gained his ends by tarnishing the *prestige* of his adversaries.

CONFERENCES ON COMMERCIAL POLICY.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Herald* says:

"Letters from St. Petersburg announce that after the conclusion of peace, Conferences will be held to examine and discuss plans of reform in commercial policy. The journey of the Emperor into Poland is postponed until after his coronation. There are indications of a bad feeling between Russia and Austria."

Opinions of the British Press on the Immediate Restoration of Peace.

From the London Post, (Ministerial,) March 19.

Although nothing has been definitely announced as the result of the Conferences, the winding up of which Prussia has been invited to witness, *yet we presume it is no secret that peace is as nearly determined upon as anything can be which has not received the final impress of ratification by all the parties interested.* We may presume that the closing of hostilities *is no longer a matter of doubt.* Before the expiration of the armistice on the 31st of March, sufficient intimation of "the end" will be given to prevent the resumption of arms by the belligerent parties. At the same time, although the blockade in the Baltic still continues, a steamer has been dispatched to forbid any proceedings of an offensive character until further instructions.

These things—together with the confident belief, in the best informed circles of Paris, that no important difficulty has arisen in the determination of the five points of the Vienna protocol—and that all that now remains to be settled by the Envoys relates to matters of detail not involving the alternative of peace or war—are sufficient to justify the world in the confident anticipation that the bright days of the coming Spring are not to be darkened by the storms of war and fury, and rendered miserable by the waste of life and destruction of hopes that gave to last year its dismal characteristics. We may therefore rejoice in the belief that we stand upon the very verge of peace, if indeed it be not already determined upon.

From the London Times, March 19.

After a long period of discussion, kept secret with jealous care, the result of the Paris Conferences is about to be given to the world. *It is probable that peace will be concluded some day before the 31st, in order to avoid the necessity of renewing the armistice in the Crimea.* A sub-Committee has been formed to draw up the terms of the treaty, which will be signed as soon as they have completed their work. The sub-Committee is composed of Lord COWLEY, Baron BOURQUENEY, Count BUOL, Count CAVOUR, AALI PASHA and Baron BRUNOW, being one representative for each of the negotiating Powers. When peace shall have been signed, it is intended, we believe, that the Conference shall be dissolved, but that a Committee shall be left sitting to carry out the details, which there is not now time to arrange.

The questions of the Principalities and of the Turkish Christians will probably receive the attention of this body. The Prussian Plenipotentiary, Baron MANTEUFFEL, has, no doubt, by this time, arrived in [illegible] and will [illegible] with the formal signature of peace, a right of Prussia having been one of the parties to the Treaty of 1815. Whatever may have been the views of the English Government as to the necessity of a Prussian Envoy's presence, they have felt bound not to oppose the wishes of other Powers on this point, and the Cabinet at Berlin will once more pledge itself to uphold the rights and independence of the Ottoman Porte.

So far as we may consider matters to have been decided within the room in which the Conferences met, it will be easily understood that Lord CLARENDON and Count ORLOFF have borne the principal parts in this diplomatic struggle. As it is, we believe, determined that the proceedings of the Conferences shall not be published, the details of what has taken place *will probably either remain unknown, or only escape into publicity gradually and after a long interval.* That the British Plenipotentiary, however, should boldly assert the determination of this country to obtain complete guarantees and satisfactory assurances, is only what might be expected of a Minister who knows the spirit of his countrymen, their undiminished resources, and the severe judgment they will pass on any one whom they may conceive to have abandoned the high position which they have attained by such exertions and sacrifices.

The Plenipotentiaries of Turkey and Sardinia have, we believe, given to the representations of Lord CLARENDON a support which makes us regret that the States which have accredited them are the least powerful members of the alliance. Lord CLARENDON should have indeed a commanding position. Great Britain is at this moment both able and willing to carry on a great war. Although she entered into this contest after forty years' neglect of military armaments, she now possesses the largest forces of any State in Europe. Her fleets in the Baltic and the Black Sea will in any future campaign count many hundred pendants. Her army is in perfect condition, is continually reinforced, and is probably the largest which now occupies the shores of the Crimea.

The financial state of the country is all that could be wished, and any sums necessary to uphold its honor and interest will be voted with readiness by the Legislature. On the other hand, Russia, by the admission of her own statesmen, has lost upwards of 400,000 men, is in want of money and material, and can continue the war only by the most unheard-of sacrifices.

From the London News, March 21.

An expectation prevails in certain quarters that the Treaty of Peace will be signed on Saturday, (tomorrow.) The act of signature will be a mere matter of form, for everything shows that peace is already restored. An order was passed by the Cabinet, at the meeting on Wednesday last, to discontinue enlistment and the embarkation of troops.

THE IMPERIAL BIRTH.

Deputations to the Emperor.

FROM THE PARIS CONGRESS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:

On Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, the Emperor received all the Plenipotentiaries of the Paris Congress, as well as the members attached to their mission.

On this solemn occasion Europe was represented by the most eminent personages of each respective country, all of them Presidents of the Council, or Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and enjoying the full confidence of their Sovereigns.

Count WALEWSKI, President of the Congress, selected as Speaker on the occasion by his colleagues, spoke as follows:

"The Plenipotentiaries of the Congress have thought fit to select me, on this solemn occasion, as the mouthpiece of their sentiments towards your Majesty.

I am happy and proud, Sir, at finding myself called upon to express to your Majesty, in the name of Europe, the sentiments, the hopes, the joy inspired on all sides by the happy event with which it has pleased Providence to bless you, and which, by assuring and consolidating the Napoleon dynasty, is a new pledge of safety and confidence to the whole world."

The Emperor replied:

"I thank the Congress for the well-wishes and congratulations addressed to me through you.

I am happy that Providence has granted me a son *at a moment when a new era of general reconciliation dawns upon Europe.* I will bring him up imbued with the idea that nations must not be egotistical, and that the peace of Europe depends upon the prosperity of each nation."

His Majesty then approached the Plenipotentiaries, and addressed words of thanks to each of them.

FROM THE DIPLOMATIC CORPSE.

At 1 o'clock his Majesty the Emperor received in the Throne-room the members of the Diplomatic Corps, whose President, his Eminence the Papal Nuncio, presented to his Majesty, in the name of his colleagues, their warm congratulations on the happy event of the Empress' *accouchement*, and on the birth of an Imperial Prince.

At the wish of the members of the Diplomatic Corps his Majesty had them conducted to see the Prince.

FROM THE SENATE.

At 1½ o'clock, in the Throne-room, the Emperor received the congratulations of the bodies of the State on the birth of the Imperial Prince.

His Majesty was seated on the throne, surrounded by his household, by the Cardinals, Ministers, Marshals, and Grand Crosses of the Imperial Legion of Honor. His Excellency the Grand Master of the Ceremonies introduced successively the great bodies of the State to the Emperor.

His Excellency the President of the Senate addressed his Majesty as follows:

"SIRE: Providence has gifts in store for those Princes who devote themselves to the greatness and prosperity of their people. It has just proved this to your Majesty by a most striking favor. But this great joy which it gives you by the birth of a son is also a happiness for the great family that gathers round you. Already France breathes more freely by the birth of this child; she associates her future with its destinies.

When he shall reign over this Empire, which GROTIUS styled the finest under the kingdom of Heaven, the 19th century, having reached its extreme period, will gather the fruits that the protective seed out of which have been sown by our generation in the present. Africa, fostered by your powerful hand, will have become one of the brightest gems of his Crown. The East and the West, which have been seeking each other since the Crusades, and are only coming in sight of each other now, will have connected their seas and coasts to let forth the improving tide of the ideas and riches of civilization. Let the future Sovereign of our children follow in the steps of his august father; let him call to mind a reign where the genius of government is guided by moderation and justice; and in this march of humanity France will still be, as she is now, a regulator for Europe, a lever of progress, a torch of intellect.

Let us hail, then, this son of the Empire, the pledge of so many great destinies; let us greet likewise, and thank his graceful mother. A wife already so endeared to you, will be dearer still to your heart by this consideration of maternity.

Allow the Senate, Sire, to place its homage for her at the foot of this throne, which she embellishes by her amiable qualities, and which she has cemented by this happy birth."

The Emperor replied:

"MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DU SENAT: The Senate shared my joy when it learnt that Heaven had granted me a son, and you have hailed as a happy event the birth of an *Enfant de France.* I purposely make use of this expression. In fact, the Emperor NAPOLEON, my uncle, who had applied to the new system created by the revolution all that was great and noble in the old *régime*, resumed that old denomination of "*Enfants de France.*" And, in truth, gentlemen, when an heir is born destined to perpetuate a national system, that child is not only the offspring of a family, but he is truly, also, the son of the whole country, and the name indicates his duties. If this was true under the old monarchy, which more exclusively represented the privileged classes, with how much more reason ought it not to be so to-day, when the Sovereign is the elect of the nation, the first citizen of the country, and the representative of the interests of all?

I thank you for the good wishes you have expressed for this Child of France and for the Empress."

These words were received with unanimous shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice! Vive le Prince Impérial!*"

FROM THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The legislative body having then been introduced, his Excellency the President addressed his Majesty as follows:

"SIRE: Heaven has blessed your union. On the eve of a holy anniversary the Empress has given a son to your affection and a future Emperor to France. If this event has caused universal joy, it is not because, full of gratitude and attachment to yourself, the country participates in your happiness; it is also because it hails this child as a pledge of safety for the future.

At other periods similar hopes have been conceived and have not been realised; why do those to which we so cordially give vent to-day inspire us with so much confidence? It is, Sire, because the two dangers which have upset thrones—revolutions at home and coalition abroad—have been averted by you; you overcame revolution by force, diverted it by labor, calmed it by clemency; you have conciliated foreign States with France, because your armies have only reaped glory in the maintenance of justice and of right, and because you have known how to add to the greatness of France without humiliating Europe.

Thus, when every Frenchman is indebted to you for the quiet of his home, for the future of his children, and, above all things, for the right to be proud of his nationality, you will understand, Sire, that he will give a hearty welcome to this young Prince, and that he places so many hopes on the head of this child.

I come, therefore, Sire, in the name of the Legislative body to congratulate your Majesty, to beg of you to lay your congratulations at the feet of the Empress, with our wishes for her speedy convalescence, and finally to renew upon this cradle the oaths of fidelity and devotion which we have taken to you, and which we will keep to our dying day."

The whole Legislative body associated itself to the words of its President by loud cheers.

His Majesty replied:

"MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DU CORPS LEGISLATIF.—The expression of your sentiments on the birth of the son which it has pleased Providence to grant me has touched me nearly. You have welcomed him in the hope, which it is flattering to entertain, of perpetuating a system which is held to be the surest guarantee of the general interest of the country; but the unanimous acclamations which surround his cradle do not prevent me from reflecting upon the fate of those born in the same place and under similar circumstances. If I hope that the fate may be a happier one in that, first of all, conciliating in Providence, I cannot doubt of its protection when I see it restore again, by an extraordinary combination of circumstances, what it was pleased to overthrow 40 years since, as if it wished to mature by martyrdom and misfortune a new dynasty issuing from the rank of the people. History has, moreover, lessons which I shall not forget. It tells me, on the one hand, that we should never abuse the favors of fortune; on the other, that a dynasty has only then a chance of stability when it remains faithful to its origin, and when it occupies itself solely with the popular interests for which it was created. This child, whose birth is consecrated by the peace under preparation, by the blessing of the Holy Father, brought by electricity in an hour after he saw the light of day, and finally by the acclamations of the French people whom the Emperor so much loved—this child, I say, will, I hope, be worthy of the destinies that await him.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the well-wishes you have expressed for him and for the Empress."

The reply of the Foreign Ministers was remarkable for emotion, and was received with loud acclamations.

FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State having then been called, his Excellency the President, spoke as follows:

"SIRE: In the midst of the rejoicings caused throughout the whole of France, by the birth of an Imperial Prince, your Council of State feels happy in expressing to your Majesty its warm and respectful congratulations.

Divine Providence, which, since the accession of your Majesty, has showered so many blessings upon this Empire which, after crowning our arms with victory, seems to be preparing so many glorious results to your policy, could not have given you, Sire, a more striking proof of its protection than by granting to your wishes and to ours the birth of an Imperial Prince.

Around this cradle, the depository of so many hopes, the new pledge of the future and of security, France offers up thanksgiving and invokes heavenly blessings upon you, Sire, who saved her, and upon that august Princess, the object of your love and of our respect, so worthy of the happiness she experiences to-day as a mother and an Empress.

SIRE,—Your Council of State, while adding its voice to the accents of public rejoicing, could not select a more solemn occasion for renewing to your Majesty the assurance of its unchangeable devotion; it beholds in the Providential event which assures the happiness of France a new encouragement for its labors.

Proud of the part your Majesty has reserved to it in the preparation of your noble ideas of improvement and progress, it will double its efforts to show itself worthy of your confidence, and to keep itself up to the mark of a mission which appears to enlarge in proportion with the prosperity of France, which, thanks to you, Sire, and with God's help, is increasing and is being developed."

His Majesty replied:

"M. LE PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL D'ETAT: The Council of State, that intimate Council of the Sovereign and of his Government, which is initiated to all his thoughts, and which associates itself with all his acts would. I was sure of it, take a lively participation in the rejoicing of the present and in the hope of the future. None labor more than yourselves, gentlemen, towards the consolidation of that future. Strong in the grand traditions of the Council of State of the first Empire, you elaborate the laws which, while they consecrate the grand principles of the revolution, pacify the country, consolidate the ruling power, curb factions, and prepare the peaceful reign of a wise liberty. I count, therefore, upon the talents and patriotism of which you have already given me so many proofs to render easy to the child who has just been born, the accomplishment of his future destinies."

YET ANOTHER DEPUTATION.

The women of the markets, or, as they are called, *les dames de la Halle*, went, on the 17th, to the Tuileries, to congratulate the Emperor on the birth of the Prince Imperial. A deputation of them, carrying magnificent bouquets, were admitted to the Emperor, and his Majesty received them with marked kindness. After conversing a few minutes with them, the Emperor led them himself to the apartments of the Prince, and presented the infant to them. All the corporations of workmen of the capital also manifested a desire to be allowed to present their congratulations to his Majesty, but the Emperor, from regard for the health of the Empress, and also on account of the bad weather, charged the Prefect of Police to tell them that he regretted not being able to receive them, but that he would accept their visit at the moment of baptism.

THE CONDITION OF THE EMPRESS—INTERESTING.

A Paris correspondent says: If I am well informed, the Empress' health is, upon the whole, as favorable as the case admits of. She remains exceedingly weak, but is gradually recovering from the sufferings of her confinement. It is rumored that M. DUBOIS is to receive 500,000 francs, not only for his services, but to compensate him for the fearful anxiety of mind he underwent when it became inevitable that violent means must be resorted to to bring about the birth. The poor Empress for hours believed every moment would be her last, and never ceased recommending her soul to the intercession of the Saints; and this conviction upon his Imperial patient's part, of course, doubled the responsibilities and the nervousness of M. DUBOIS; consequently it is held that £20,000 (the relative dearness of the two epochs well considered, too) is no more than the equivalent, in 1856, for the £10,000, awarded in 1811 to his father, for his attendance upon the Empress MARIA LOUISE, at the birth of the King of Rome.

The following is the latest official bulletin: "The milk fever is on its decline. The health of Her Majesty is excellent. The state of His Highness, the Prince Imperial, is what might be wished."

The *Indépendance Belge* says: "It is known that the delivery of the Empress was owing solely to those extreme resources which science confides in such cases to the hands of her representatives. The forceps has left on the face of the Imperial Prince a few slight traces of bruises, but which will speedily disappear. The joy of the Emperor, when he heard that it was a son, equaled the agony he had suffered—it was indescribable. As for the Empress, she could hardly believe that all her hopes had been so fully realized; she required the Emperor's own word to confirm it before she gave herself up to joy. The Emperor had given to the Empress, for this solemn event, a reliquary he never parts with."

Amnesty to Political Exiles in France.

From the Moniteur.

The Emperor has caused an account to be given to him of the number and the situation of the individuals still kept in Algeria, or abroad, in consequence of political measures. After the events of June, 1848, 11,000 persons were condemned under the Republic to transportation to Algeria; through the clemency of the President, there no longer remain in Algeria more than 306. In December, 1851, 11,200 were either transported or expelled; the pardons since granted by the Emperor have reduced that number to 1,058. On the occasion of the birth of the Prince Imperial, His Majesty has decided that the authorization to return to France shall be granted to all who declare that they submit loyally to the Government which the nation has given itself, and pledge their honor that they will respect the laws. At the time of the inauguration of the Empire a similar generous offer was made, and the Emperor has now ordered that it shall be repeated. There will henceforth remain out of the country only those persons who shall obstinately persist in setting at nought the national will and the monarchy which it has founded.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Particulars of the Annexation of Oude.

From the London Daily News.

A territory the size of Scotland, and a third more populous, has been transferred from a native to the British Government, without bloodshed or a blow. Oude, the fairest province of Bengal, covers an area of 24,000 square miles, and contains a population of between three and five millions, with a revenue of nearly a million. The Resident, General OUTRAM, having spent some time with Lord DALHOUSIE, at Calcutta, in January, left on the 25th of that month for Lucknow, to carry out the policy with the execution of which he was intrusted. He reached Cawnpore on the 28th, where a force of 12,000 men had been established, and a bridge of boats constructed to convey them across the river.

On the following day orders were issued for two brigades to proceed to Lucknow. The first, commanded by Colonel WHEELER, consisted of her Majesty's 52d, two batteries with guns, the 1st Light Cavalry, and 18th and 73d Native Infantry. The second, of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, a battery of artillery, and the 22d and 41st Native Infantry. These, having proceeded to the capital, were in readiness to overawe the malcontents, should any such present themselves, or to put down disturbance should it threaten to appear. But the King, of his own accord, had on their approach dismantled his guns, disarmed the garrison, and shut up the palace.

General OUTRAM's first interview with the sovereign occurred on the 4th of February, when, accompanied by Captain HAYES and Captain WESTON, members of the mission, his Majesty was urged to sign a deed of abdication. This he positively refused, saying that he would appeal to England, and go in person to London. Upon this General OUTRAM issued the proclamation (given below) deposing his Majesty. The general then ordered the minister to bring to the residency all the chief officers of state. About mid-day the following attended: the Minister ALLY NUCKY KHAN; the Revenue Minister, RAJAH BAL KISSEN; the Custom-House Darogah, SHUFF-OOD-DOWLAH; the City Kotwal; and all other officers of the different branches of administration. The Resident ordered the Revenue Minister to give in the whole accounts of amount of revenue and the details of Purgunnahs, which was at once commenced upon. The Kotwal was directed to furnish the list of Thannahs to Captain WESTON, which he did. The Resident then placed guards from Captain MAGNESS's regiment over the office of the revenue minister and custom-house, directing that all should be allowed to go on as usual, but that no money nor papers were to be taken away. The King has sent a circular to all zemindars and amils, informing them that the Company have taken charge of the kingdom, and directing them to pay all rent to the officer sent by the Resident to collect it, and ordering them to offer no opposition. The King has closed the palace gates, and declared that he would never sign the razeenamah. An allowance has been appointed to him of £150,000 a year.

According to the Bombay *Times*, the future Administration will be conducted under Gen. OUTRAM, as Chief Commissioner, with four Commissioners, Mr. WINGFIELD and Mr. CHRISTIAN, of the civil service, and Col. GOLDNEY and Major BANKS, of the Bengal army. Mr. COOPER, Deputy-Secretary to Government, is to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and Capt. HAYES, Military Secretary. The following are spoken of as Deputy-Commissioners: Messrs. DENNISON, FORBES, SIMPSON, BOILEAU, MARTIN, BENSON, POLLOCK, J. B. THORNHILL, C. W. CUNLIFFE, G. LAWRENCE, GORNE and BLOCK. The above, with Mr. M. R. GUBBINS as financial, and Mr. OMMANEY as Judicial Commissioner, complete the list up to the present time.

A contingent of some 15,000 men is to be raised, 12,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and four companies of artillery; and these will take the place of an army larger than that of England itself in a peace establishment. The following officers are named as having been appointed to the contingent:—Captain Gowan, Lieutenant Miles, and Lieutenant Hawes, of the Bengal army; and Captain Daly, and Lieutenants Black, Johnson, G. Grant, and H. Johnstone, of the Bombay army.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

The following official proclamation of the annexation of Oude will be read with interest, as illustrating how such things are done by the British:

"By a treaty concluded in the year 1801, the Hon. East India Company engaged to protect the Sovereign of Oude against every foreign and domestic enemy, while the Sovereign of Oude, upon his part, bound himself to establish such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as should be conducive to the prosperity of such territories, and to secure the lives and property of his subjects.

The obligations which the treaty imposed upon the Honorable East India Company have been observed by it for more than half a century faithfully, constantly and completely.

In all that time, though the British Government itself has been engaged in frequent wars, no foreign foe has ever set his foot on the soil of Oude; no rebellion has ever threatened the stability of its throne. British troops have been stationed in close proximity to the King's person; and their aid has never been withheld whenever his power was wrongfully defied.

On the other hand, one chief and vital stipulation of the treaty has been wholly disregarded by every successive ruler of Oude; and the pledge which was given for the establishment of such a system of administration as should secure the lives and properties of the people of Oude, and be conducive to their prosperity, has from first to last been deliberately and systematically violated.

Fifty years of sad experience have proved that the Treaty of 1801 has wholly failed to secure the happiness and prosperity of Oude; and have conclusively shown, that no effectual security can be had for the release of the people of that country from the grievous oppression they have long endured, unless the exclusive administration of the territories of Oude shall be permanently transferred to the British Government.

To that end it has been declared by the special authority and consent of the Hon. the Court of Directors, that the treaty of 1801, disregarded and violated by each succeeding Sovereign of Oude, is henceforth wholly null and void.

His Majesty WAJID ALI SHAH was invited to enter into a new engagement, whereby the Government of the Territories of Oude should be vested completely and forever in the Hon. East India Company, while ample provision should be made for the dignity, affluence and honor of the King and of his family.

But His Majesty the King refused to enter into the amicable agreement which was offered for his acceptance.

Inasmuch, then, as His Majesty WAJID ALI SHAH, in common with all his predecessors has refused, or evaded or neglected to fulfil the obligation of the treaty of 1801, whereby he was bound to establish within his dominions such a system of administration as should be conducive to the prosperity and happiness of his subjects; and inasmuch as the treaty he thereby violated has been declared to be null and void; and inasmuch as His Majesty has refused to enter into other agreements which were offered to him in lieu of such treaty; and inasmuch as the terms of that treaty, if it had still remained in force, forbade the employment of British officers in Oude, without which no efficient system of administration could be established there, it is manifest to all that the British Government had but one alternative before it.

Either it must altogether desert the people of Oude and deliver them up helpless to oppression and tyranny, which, acting under the restrictions of treaty, it has already too long appeared to countenance; or it must put forth its own great power on behalf of a people for whose happiness it more than 50 years ago engaged to interpose, and must, at once assume to itself the exclusive and permanent administration of the territories of Oude.

The British Government has had no hesitation in choosing the latter alternative.

Wherefore proclamation is hereby made that the government of the territories of Oude is henceforth vested exclusively and for ever in the Hon. East India Company.

All Amils, Nazims, Chuckledars, and other servants of the Durbar, all officers civil and military, the soldiers of the State, and all the inhabitants of Oude, are required to render hereafter implicit and exclusive obedience to the officers of the British Government.

If any officer of Durbar, Jageerdar, Zemindar, or other person, shall refuse to render such obedience, if he shall withhold the payment of revenue, or shall otherwise dispute or defy the authority of the British Government, he shall be declared a rebel, his person shall be seized, and his powers or lands shall be confiscated to the State.

To those who shall immediately and quietly submit themselves to the authority of the British Government, who her Amils, Public Officers, Jageedars, Zemindars, or other inhabitants of Oude, full assurance is hereby given of protection, consideration and favor.

The revenue of the districts shall be determined on a fair and settled basis.

The gradual improvement of the Oude territories shall be steadily pursued.

Justice shall be measured out with an equal hand.

Protection shall be given to life and property, and every man shall enjoy henceforth his just rights without fear of molestation.

By order of the most noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India."

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

We are indebted to Capt. LOTT for the following dispatch received at Liverpool just prior to the *Asia's* departure:

SOUTHAMPT

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy Protestant men, one a Scotchman, who is a practical gardener in its branches; is married; would like a cottage to reside in. The other is English; has been brought up to farming and plain gardening in the old country; is competent to fill a first-rate place in the capacity of clerk, entry clerk or book-keeper. Apply at No. 271 Bowery this day or Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of good business habits, as salesman in a wholesale grocery or wine and liquor store; has been engaged in the above business West for the last three years, and can influence a large amount of Western trade; or would accept a situation as assistant book-keeper. No objection to go out of town. City reference given. Address D. H., *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy Protestant young women, (sisters,) one as a good meat and pastry cook, washes and irons well; the other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both can be highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply No. 271 Bowery, this day or Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man of honesty and experience in service as waiter, in a gentleman's family. Would endeavor to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 48 East 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women, one to travel as nurse or lady's maid; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a colored cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good waiter, who has excellent City references; would like to travel with a gentleman, or go to the country with a private family. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a boy in some mercantile establishment, to run errands and make himself generally useful. Address C. S. O., *Times* Office.

WANTED—Some $8,000 or $10,000, on bond and mortgage on property situated in the heart of the city of Chicago, and worth double the amount. Interest 10 per cent., payable half yearly, in this City if desired. Satisfactory information as to the value of the property may be obtained in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—To travel, who can influence customers for Copal Varnishes and Japans. Address B., at the Office of this Paper.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has taught the English branches, French and Music, wishes to teach in a school or family. Particulars and references may be obtained by addressing Box No. 3,437, Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, English, French, Latin and Italian, wishes a situation as resident or daily governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842, Post-Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 514 New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Wishes to engage in a school; teaches the higher English branches, rudiments of French and Latin, and the ornamental; would prefer going South. Address S. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Three compositors, steady men, to whom constant employment will be given. Also, three boys accustomed to set type: 22 cents paid to two-thirders. Apply to LYON & HILLYER, No. 112 Pearl-st., up stairs.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply at Nos 377 and 379 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman of liberal education, of character and capacity, desires employment in some respectable business, where attention, activity and trustfulness are required. Best references furnished. Address Box No. 1,892 Post-Office.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant woman as nurse; an English, Scotch, or American preferred. She will have the care of one child, and must be a good seamstress. Apply at No. 43 East 23d-st., before 10 o'clock or after 3 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Canaries near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—Wanted to go to Nashville, Tenn., a first-rate finisher and mouldboy. Wages $24 per week, and constant employment guaranteed. Address, immediately, A. A. STITT, Nashville, Tenn.

SOPRANO AND BASS SINGER WANTED—Of the best ability, in an Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Address QUARTETTE, *Daily Times* Office.

TO DYERS.—A steady man who thoroughly understands his business, may find a good situation by applying at J. SORIA's French Dyeing Establishment, No. 110 East 26th-st.

TO MAP ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, one or two good map engravers, to whom constant employment will be given. Address J. L. HAZZARD, box No. 313 Philadelphia Post-Office.

A RESPECTABLE BOY—Wishes to learn the wheelwright, wagon or carriage making. No objection to living in the country. Apply to F. B., No. 293 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY—(1847)—By F. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 293 Broadway, serving the people with their money, filling all orders, vacancies and changes. No charge to pupils.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—Well acquainted with the retail dry goods business. C. C. MERCHANT & CO., No. 287 Broadway.

WAITRESS WANTED—With unexceptionable City references, at No 20 Waverley-place.

CLERK WANTED—An Entry Clerk and Assistant Book-keeper. Address, with references, box No. 121 Post-Office.

DRY GOODS.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Now on hand and just opened by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

A full and select assortment of the above articles, viz:

Lace Curtains, by set or by the yard.
Muslin Curtains, by set or by the yard.
Lace Applique, by set or by the yard.
Linen and Muslin Sheetings, all widths.
Linen and Muslin Shirtings, every desirable make.
Bleached and unbleached Linen Damask, various patterns.
Bleached and unbleached Linen Table Cloths, all sizes.
Napkins and Towels of every description.

The subscribers are the more particular in enumerating the above articles, as the season for families to supply themselves with such goods is now approaching, and they would respectfully solicit a call.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

OFFICE No. 3 JOHN-ST.,

TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

☞ **Dye Ribbons, Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods,** in piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known.

Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed.

Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS AND SHAWLS.

250 Stella Shawls, in rich Colors, as low as $4, worth $5.
50 Stella Shawls, superior broche border, $8, worth $6 50.
750 Stella Shawls, broche border, much superior, $6, cheap at $8.
200 Stella Shawls, extra quality, gold border, $7 and $7 50, usual price $10.
100 pieces rich stripe Silks, 4s. 6d. and 5s., worth 6s. and 6s. 6d.
125 pieces Chene Striped and Plaid, 6s., usually sold at 8s.
200 pieces very superior Striped and Plaid, 7s. to 9s., cheap from 9s to 11s.

H. R. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS OPENED HIS
SPRING MANTELETS,
FOR BEST CITY TRADE,
at his new store,
No. 775 BROADWAY,
ABOVE NINTH-ST.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton st., New-York, Manufacturers of Fire Clothes,

Call the attention of firemen to their large stock of drab and blue beaver, pilot and felt cloths which they have now on hand.

Samples of their fire coats can be seen at their stores.

SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a large lot of French embroidered sets, from $4 50 to $10, good patterns. Embroidered muslins, for basques, &c. Also a carton of black lace collars, &c., all of which are offered at prices which will insure quick sales.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

NEW LUTONG SUMMER SILKS—PINEAPPLE CLOTHS, for dresses and bonnets, in all colors and black, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

PINEAPPLE HANDKERCHIEFS—Cuffs, Collars, and Sleeves, embroidered in various styles, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MANILA AND COTTON CORDAGE—Manufactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company, and for sale by J. ATKINS & CO No. 32 South-st

BOARDING.

EAGLESWOOD.

PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES, BOARD AND EDUCATION.—A few individuals, desiring good educational advantages for their children, with freedom from many of the exposures, moral and physical, of city life, have purchased the beautifully situated estate of "Eaglewood," at Perth Amboy, on Raritan Bay, where they have erected a fine block of brown-stone dwellings, arranged in flats or suites of apartments on the European plan, heated by steam, supplied throughout with pure spring water and designed to be lighted with gas; in short, embracing the conveniences of modern city dwellings and calculated to dispense, wholly or in part, with the necessity of servants. Connected with this block are a refectory, bakery and laundry, enabling families who desire it to banish from their homes many of the cares of housekeeping, without foregoing its comforts and privacy. Also, a good school-house, gymnasium and hall for worship and social gatherings.

Board at a good table d'hote is provided in a pleasant, airy dining hall.

The school is under the charge of THEODORE D. WILD, who can receive a few additional pupils from families residing on the place, and arrangements are in progress for opening a boarding school on a liberal scale the ensuing autumn.

Beautiful cottage and villa sites will be sold at moderate prices to those wishing quiet country homes, a little over two hours from New-York by steamboat, and soon to be reduced materially by a railroad now making.

A few suites of rooms now vacant, are offered to let. Inquire on the premises, or on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at No. 23 Broad-st., New-York, of MARCUS SPRING.

N. B. Steamer *Thomas Hunt* leaves Robinson-st., North River, at 3 P. M. daily. Fare 12½ cents.

BOARDING.—A small private family, having more room than they require, would like to take a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, to board. The house is supplied with bath, gas, and has a large airy yard, and is pleasantly located. Terms moderate. For information, terms, &c., apply at No. 107 Greene st., near Spring.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Private family preferred, references exchanged.—A gentleman and wife require board as above, with furnished rooms. Address, stating terms, location, &c., WALKER, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Superior board, with elegant rooms, in one of the most healthful and desirable localities of South Brooklyn, accessible to cars and ferries, may be obtained by application at Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st.

BOARDING IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—Persons wishing to secure comfortable rooms with the luxury of a good table and attendance, can do so by applying at once at No. 31 West 22d st. near 5th-av. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No 266 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BROOKLYN.—No. 51 Sands-st., one large room and two single ones, with partial board for single gentlemen. A few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

PERMANENT BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Dr. ADAMS, hydropathic physician, receives a few boarders at his residence, No. 141 Amity-st. Splendid rooms, en suite on second floor, can be had from the 1st of May; also rooms for a few single gentlemen. Those looking for a quiet home and excellent accommodations, will do well to call and see for themselves. Between Clinton and Henry sts. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depôt, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 3d st., near Bowery New-York.

FINE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS—With gas, commodious closets, supplied with Croton and bath-room, &c., adjoining, to let, together or separately. Also, two single rooms, at No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is new, containing all the modern improvements. Breakfast, if required. Family private. None but those of the highest respectability need apply. Satisfactory references exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED—By a single gentleman in a respectable private family, where no other boarders are taken, a bedroom and parlor, furnished preferred; breakfast and dinner either with the family or served private. Location must be pleasant and up town. Terms, moderate. References exchanged. Address A. S. D., Office of this paper.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A front parlor and two bedrooms on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, may be had, with board, in a small family. Also one room on the third for a single gentleman. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, unfurnished, and board, in a private family, where there are no children. Call at No 228 West 29th-st., near 8th-av. References given and required. Possession can be had immediately.

ROOM TO LET—To one or two respectable American females, in a house with a plain private family; a pleasant room, on second floor, with fire-place. To an approved tenant the rent will be reasonable. Inquire at No. 46 Downing-st.

ROOM TO LET.—A small private family, occupying a house with all the modern improvements, would let to a single gentleman a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom. Apply at No. 74 West 19th-st. References exchanged. Cars and stages pass near.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three gentlemen can be accomodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, by applying at No 3 Wesley-place, South 2d-st., Williamsburg. References required.

ROOMS TO LET.—Three nice rooms on the third story, to gentlemen, with partial board if desired. Apply at No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Pleasant rooms on second floor with board, can be had at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 24th-st

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGER.—Mr. GREGORY M. WORTABET, the native Syrian, whose eloquent lectures in Great Britain have attracted so great attention, arrived in this country a few days since, and is now quartered at the Astor House. We learn that he has already been engaged to deliver a course of lectures upon *Syria and the Holy Land*, during the present month, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, of this City. His appearance will be awaited with anxiety.

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."—The annual meeting of the members of the EASTERN DISPENSARY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 7, in the Library of the Rutgers' Female Institute, in Madison-st., at 7 o'clock P. M. The election of not less than 20 nor more than 50 of the members to serve as Trustees for the ensuing year will take place at the same time and place. Poll to be kept open from 7 to 8 o'clock P.M. Members are requested to attend.

WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—Members are requested to attend the next regular meeting of the above Society, at No. 163 Bowery, on Saturday evening, April 5, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this Union in the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia in May next. The new Constitution will also be taken up for consideration.

R. D. DACK, Rec. Sec. WM. L. STUBBS, Pres't.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER—Will deliver an oration in the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1856, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic orphans. Subject—*Patrick's Day—National Anniversaries—Their Significance and Beauty.* Tickets 50 cents each.

LECTURES ON SPIRITUALISM.—Judge EDMONDS will deliver two lectures on SUNDAY, April 6, at the Stuyvesant Institute, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject: *The Folly, Fanaticism and Dangers of Spiritual Intercourse.*

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st. to
No. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.,
where may be found the largest and the best assortment of
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Suitable for every style of house architecture.
Also every article in the same line for
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

REMOVAL.—CHILDS & SMITH have removed from No. 449 to the spacious store No. 453 Pearl-st., directly opposite their old store, where may be found the most desirable assortment of Decorative and Plain Paper Hangings, Border and Curtain Papers, with every other article in the line suitable for City or Country Dealers. Also, the largest assortment of Window Cornices, Band Pins, Loops, &c., that can be found in New-York

CHILDS & SMITH, No. 453 Pearl-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—On Saturday afternoon last, between New-York and Williams Bridge, a BLACK LEATHER BAG, marked "J. L., Milwaukee," was taken from car No. 57, probably through mistake, the contents of which were valuable only to the owner. Whoever will return it to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Depôt, at 26th st., will receive the above reward from the President and no questions asked.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWELFTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

Assisted by Miss HENRIETTE BEHREND and Mr. CANDIDO BERTI, Pianist, At Dodworth's Assembly Rooms, (adjoining Grace Church,) on SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Grand Fantasia on Norma, for two Pianos..Thalberg
GOTTSCHALK and BERTI.
2. Grand Aria, "Dio Clemente," from the Opera Marino Faliero.....Donizetti
Miss BEHREND.
3. (A) Solitude, (Ballades.)
(B) Mazourka, } .....Gottschalk
(C) Fequisse.
4. Ballad, "I Strive to Forget Thee,"....W. V. Wallace
Miss BEHREND.
5. La Rapidité, (étude de Concert,).....W. V. Wallace
GOTTSCHALK.

PART II.

6. El Cocoye, (Cuban National Fantasia).....Gottschalk
7. German Romanza, "The Winged Messenger,".....A. Fesca
Miss BEHREND.
8. Le Mouvement Perpetuel; Finale of Sonata in A major.....Weber
GOTTSCHALK.

Tickets, $1; Ladies' Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Music Stores and at the door. The Grand Piano-Fortes used on this occasion are from the Warerooms of CHICKERING, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, having many more applications to receive pupils than he could accommodate, has decided to give a Second Course. The term will consist of 12 lessons; one hour each, $8; half hour each, $3. Applications may be made to D. S. BOOKSTAVER Agent for L. M. GOTTSCHALK, No. 239 Broadway; or Mr. Gottschalk, at his rooms, No. 706 Broadway.

GOTTSCHALK'S favorite pieces, THE MARCHE DU NUIT, and THE LAST HOPE, are just published, and may be had at the Music Stores. THE LAST HOPE is the new edition, as acily as performed by Mr. G. It has, in all the places difficult of execution, an extra stave for facility.

FOURTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

SUNDAY EVENING, April 6,

At the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Miss LEBRECHT, (Pianiste,) her first appearance in America; the celebrated CHORAL SOCIETY ARION, together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, will assist.

The programme contains, among other classical morceaux, HAYDN'S GRAND SYMPHONY, in D major, No. 11; BEETHOVEN'S LEONORA OVERTURE; SO HUZON C Sharp minor, by Robert Schumann. Also CHORUSES from Mozart's "Magic Flute, and Wagner's "Tannhauser."

Conductor.....C. Beremann | Leader.....Theo. Thomas

Tickets, 50 cents; may be had at the principal Music Stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—EXTRA AND LAST NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Her LAST APPEARANCE in Opera in this City.
Madame BERTUCCA-MARETZEK
will on this occasion make her first appearance for a year.

On MONDAY, April 7, will be presented Mozart's Grand Opera,

DON GIOVANNI.

The other principal rôles will be sustained by Miss ELISE HENSLER, Signor MORELLI, ROVERE, ARNOLDI and GASPARONI.

MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor.

Doors open at 7½ P. M.; opera commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

Seats can be secured at the Box Office, Academy of Music, and WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

Admission.....$1 0 | Second Circle..... 50
Secured seats..... 1 50 | Amphitheatre..... 25

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—For this night only, the doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5, 1856,
BENEFIT TO MME. GENET,
as a token of sympathy for her in her affliction from the loss of her daughter
MLLE. PAULINE GENET,
LATE OF THE RAVEL FAMILY,
on which occasion will be offered a most attractive bill.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, Mlle. ROBERT, and every artist attached to the establishment.

To commence with Jerome's new Pantomime,
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Followed by the Ballet Divertissement,
LES ABEILLES.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Antoine as the.....White Knight

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-ST.—SATURDAY—THE QUEEN OF SPADES;
OR, THE GAMBLER'S SECRET.
Brilliantly successful, with new Scenery, &c. Also
GANEM, THE SLAVE OF LOVE.
The wittiest piece on the stage, will be played for the last time. Also
THAT BLESSED BABY.
A very great comic hit!
MR. BURTON IN TWO LAUGHABLE CHARACTERS.
Mrs C. Howard, Mr. H. Perry, Mrs. Parker, &c.
On MONDAY—FORTUNIO.
On TUESDAY—A WINTER'S TALE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at ⅞ o'clock THIS EVENING, April 5, 1856, will be presented Shakespeare's play of
ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick.....Mr. Wallack	Beatrice.....Mrs. Hoey
Don Pedro.....Mr. Norton	Hero.....Mrs. Stewart
Dogberry.....Mr. Brougham	Margaret..Miss Thompson

To conclude with the Comedietta of
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ precisely. THIS EVENING, April 5, the farce of
THAT BLESSED BABY.
To be followed by the Allegorical and Mythic Spectacle,
PHANOR AND AZEMAS; OR, THE TWO ERAS.
Phanor.....Mr. C. Fisher. | Anastasia....Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the great National Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—A TERRIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.—THIS EVENING, April 5 at 7¾ o'clock, the Sterling Drama of THE LAST NAIL, OR THE DRUNKARD'S DOOM. To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of the MAGIC TRUMPET.

After which the Comedietta of
THAT BLESSED BABY.
To conclude with the Favorite Drama entitled
ROCK OF THE WOODS.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, April 5, the performances will commence with the
MORNING CALL.
To be followed by the
BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

A WINNING CARD—
THE QUEEN OF SPADES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK of the GORGEOUS, ORIENTAL SPECTACLE, produced with entirely new scenery, new costumes, new properties, new and brilliant effects, entitled ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, which will, therefore, be performed EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Next week LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD will appear in her popular pieces. A young lady enters the Den of Lions at 2½ and 7 o'clock, P. M., each day. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Management announces, with great satisfaction, a brief engagement with
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
The celebrated Prodigy, who, as well as her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD,
Will appear next MONDAY, in a variety of her most popular pieces.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—The great American Artist, Miss KIMBERLY, will give a recitation of LONGFELLOW'S Romantic Indian Legendary Poem, HIAWATHA, in Hope Chapel, opposite New-York Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7. The Recitation will be divided into two parts, and the whole will occupy about one hour and a half. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at HALL'S and JOLLIE'S Music Stores, Broadway, where seats can be secured without extra charge. Doors open at 7; Recitation will commence at 8 o'clock.

"YE WHO LOVE the haunts of Nature,
Ye who love a nation's legends,
Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,"
Come and hear this rude description,
Hear this song of Hiawatha!

SPOKEN BY MISS KIMBERLY—In Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The 31st annual exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original works of living artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

MISS KIMBERLY WILL
"Sing the song of Hiawatha!"
Sing his wondrous birth and being;
How he prayed and how he fasted,
How he lived and toiled and suffered,
That the tribes of men might prosper,
That he might advance his people!"
On MONDAY EVENING, April 7, in Hope Chapel.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—ONE NIGHT ONLY.—SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.—LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.—Miss CLARA DARLING will by solicitation give one recitation of the new Legendary Poem, HIAWATHA, as above. Tickets 50 cents—can be had of Mr. TAYLOR, at the Library, and at the door.

"STAY and hear this rude inscription,
Hear this Song of Hiawatha!"
BY MISS KIMBERLY, IN HOPE CHAPEL, MONDAY EVENING, April 7.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

COME AND HEAR
"Minnehaha Laughing Water,
Handsomest of all the women."
In Hope Chapel, MONDAY EVENING, April 7.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—Office No. 359 Broadway, New-York, where the apparatus can be seen and explanatory circulars obtained. H. O. HAWLEY, President.
E. AUBIN, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN-ST.

The undersigned, having exceeded the dimensions of his warerooms by the addition of another store, is now prepared to offer to the trade an extensive stock of goods in each of the several departments of his business

THE SILK GOODS DEPARTMENT
comprises Ribbons, Silks, Laces, and all articles belonging to that branch of the trade, and is constantly being replenished by importations and purchases at auction.

IN THE STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT
may be found every description of Italian, French and English Straw Bonnets, Cashorn Hats, Neapolitan and Straw Laces, Edgings, Trimmings, &c., together with a splendid stock of French Flowers of new and unusually rich and beautiful styles.

IN THE SILK BONNET SHOW-ROOMS
are exhibited the most magnificent French Pattern Bonnets of his own importations, as well as a very large assortment from his own manufactory, unequaled in the variety and elegance of style and finish.

THE DRESS CAP DEPARTMENT,
just added, is a new and attractive feature of the establishment, and the articles exhibited cannot be surpassed in the beauty and tastefulness of their patterns and designs.

All the above goods are offered to the trade at moderate prices, and a call respectfully solicited.

R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, PIQUETS,
Trimmings and materials for florists are offered to the trade at reduced prices, for cash, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner William, New-York.

HOMER & KSTCHUM.

Just received, a large and elegant lot of straw flowers, entirely new in style.

SPRING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.

The subscriber has just opened 5,000 boxes of elegant Spring ribbons, and an extensive variety of all kinds of millinery goods, which he will offer much below the regular prices. Also an extensive stock of ladies' dress trimmings.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Have opened, in their new store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., the largest and most attractive assortment to be found in the City, to which they invite the attention of Milliners and dealers. French straw and pattern bonnets, artificial flowers, ribbons, silks, &c.

OPENING OF FRENCH BONNETS—At No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will be opened on TUESDAY, April 8: 3 cases of French bonnets, together with fine English straws children's Leghorn hats of a superior quality, &c., &c. Ladies are invited to call.

INSTRUCTION.

READING INSTITUTE, READING, FAIRFIELD Co., CONN.—The Summer session of this well known and popular school will commence on Wednesday, May 7. We refer to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: W. H. Disbrow, Proprietor of Riding Academy; S. W. Benedict, D. R. Mangam, Ald. M. Morgans, New-York City; J. Gay, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.; John R. Cammeyer, Brooklyn; Hon. E. Driggs, Ex-Mayor Wall, Abm. Vanderveer, East Brooklyn. Catalogues may be had at the bookstores of D. BURGESS & Co., No. 60 John-st.; of BANGS & BROS., No. 13 Park-row, and of S. W. BENEDICT, No. 5 Wall-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. SANFORD.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $250 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.
D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Under the direction of Messrs. ROUX and MONTANDON, Sing Sing, N. Y. The establishment affords pupils an opportunity of acquiring in a short period of time a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of he modern languages, and particularly the French, without neglecting any studies pertaining to a sound and polished English education. The pupils will be the subjects of most sedulous attention on the part of the Principals, and enjoy in their family all the advantages of home life. The Summer term will commence on the 1st of May. Circulars containing terms and references will be sent on application.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL SEMINARY.—The Summer session of the Institution, which has been in successful operation several years, will commence Tuesday, April 29. Terms for board and tuition moderate. For further information or a circular, apply to Mrs. M. P. BRADLEY, Principal.

REFERENCES—William Brent, Esq., No. 356 Broadway, New-York City. William Stanley, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st., New-York City. Goshen, Orange Co., New-York.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents in every respect. Its twenty-first session will commence on the 10th of May next. Further information, as well as catalogues, may be had of the following patrons: JAMES M'CALL, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; H. F. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT M. Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

SINGSING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—The sixth semi-annual term of this school will commence May 1. The course of instruction is thorough and complete; no extra charge for ancient or modern languages: French being generally spoken in the school. Terms $200 per year. For further information or circulars apply to the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing. Wanted a good mathematical teacher. Apply by letter as above.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—At Little Ferry, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J., the Summer Term opens May 1; for healthfulness of location, thorough instruction, large and well furnished rooms, and good living, this School is unsurpassed; pupils received any time. Terms for board and tuition from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with particulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Is a first-class Seminary under the best influences, in which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and drawing are each the charge of a family teacher. Terms for junior pupils $50 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 648 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE—BELLPORT, L. I.—The next term of this school commences on the first TUESDAY in April. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway; P. E. MATHER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York, and W. M. RAYNOR, Esq., Bellport.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, gives his personal attention specially to students in penmanship, and guarantees, by his new method of hand-training, to remove all stiffness and trembling from any hand, in one week.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Twelve miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Particular attention given to the study of the French. Terms moderate Summer term for boarders begins May 1. For circulars, references and particulars, apply to Mr. BERRIAN, No. 240 Bowery, or to Mr. RICHARDS, at the office of the institute, No. 307 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, will continue open until the 1st of June, enab

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at ten, and the other at three o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ In the United States Senate, yesterday, the House bill making an appropriation of $300,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indians on the Pacific Coast, and $120,000 for gunpowder, was passed. Mr. COLLAMER then concluded his remarks on Kansas affairs, and was followed by Mr. DOUGLAS in reply. In the House, a bill was introduced to authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, Southern, and Central Pacific Railroad and Telegraph line, which was referred to the Select Committee on that subject. The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill were taken up in Committee, and the Slavery question was discussed. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to amend the Charter of this City, as reported by Mr. SHERMAN, was passed, as was also the bill to incorporate the Pure Milk Company. The Harbor Commission bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the New-York Police bill was made the special order for Monday. In the Assembly, the bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, was considered in Committee, and the enacting clause was stricken out by a close vote. The House subsequently refused to restore the clause. The report of the Tenant Farmer Committee was presented, with a resolution to extend the powers of the Committee during the recess. It was laid on the table. The Temperance bill was recommitted after a stormy debate.

The News from Europe.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon with three days' later advices from Europe—the most important part of which is that the restoration of Peace is all but officially announced, and that a treaty is on the eve of being concluded. It is alleged by the London Journals—and general credit seems to be given to the statement—that a Committee has been appointed by the Paris Congress to frame this treaty on the bases of the Vienna Protocol, and that it will be immediately followed by a proclamation of peace. The speech of the Emperor of the French, in answer to an address from the Plenipotentiaries on the advent of an heir to his throne, is regarded as a significant confirmation of the popular belief. On that occasion NAPOLEON said—"it gives me joy that Providence has sent me a son at the moment when an era of general reconciliation announces itself to Europe;" and the positive manner in which the fact is stated, taken in conjunction with the cautious character of the man who uttered the words, must remove every doubt on the subject, and convince the most skeptical that the object of the Paris Congress has been attained. The direction, now, which the attention of thinking men has taken is to speculate on the nature of the treaty about to be ratified and the probabilities of its containing all the requirements for a substantial and durable peace. In this connection an article, which we publish elsewhere, from the London *Times*, is worthy of attention. It is there asserted that some of the secrets of the Conferences have leaked out, and it is hinted that the British Plenipotentiaries have not received from France sufficient support to enable them to exact conditions of peace to satisfy the people of England. Such, indeed, seems to be the prevailing impression in Great Britain, to judge from the tone of the London journals—the *Post*, a ministerial organ, alone excepted. The Paris correspondent of the latter professes to give some of the leading points of the treaty itself, and the writer certainly does not lead us to believe that the large concessions for which the British Press and public have been so clamorous, were either demanded by France or have been granted by Russia.

The remaining intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. It is chiefly composed of gossip about the Empress EUGENIE, and the young King of Algiers. The *Moniteur* states that Exiles, banished for political offences, will be allowed to return to France on promise of good behavior for the future.

Some interesting news has been received from India. The official proclamation on the annexation of Oude to the British Dominions, which we have transferred to our columns, is somewhat curious as illustrating how such things are done by Britishers, and how justification can always be pleaded in their extenuation. Verily, indespite of John Bull's holy horror at our filibustering propensities, we have yet a lesson or two to learn from so old a hand.

Mr. Buchanan on the Missouri Compromise.

The letter from Mr. BUCHANAN promised by the Washington *Union* appeared yesterday morning, and is copied elsewhere in our paper to-day. It appears not to have been written for publication, and is very brief; but it is long enough to decide the question of Mr. BUCHANAN's position on the Missouri Compromise. He was opposed, to abolishing it; but since it has been done, and has become a Democratic measure, he would not restore it, and deprecates agitation. In this Mr. BUCHANAN is perfectly consistent with himself—whatever is (democratically) is right. That is his motto.

Frauds in Street-Opening.

We understand that a report will be submitted to the Common Council, in a few days, relating to the Eighth-avenue, which embraces the history of one of the very grossest schemes of plunder which has ever been concocted between the contractors and the incumbents of office in the Street Department. Although many of the details of the transaction are known to us, we do not care to anticipate this report; but, in the meanwhile, it will be profitable for our property-owning readers, possessed of votes and influence, to consider the circumstances of another Eighth-avenue transaction, which is about being brought to a close.

On or about the 30th of October, 1849, the Common Council of New-York passed an Ordinance to the effect "that a space of forty feet, through the centre of the Eighth-avenue, should be regulated," and granted that one-half of the expense should be assessed on the property to be benefited thereby, and that the remaining half should be defrayed by the Corporation of the City of New-York. This work was divided into sections, and the section C, between the northerly line of Eighty-fourth-street, and the northerly line of One-hundred-and-seventh-street, was let and contracted to THOMAS J. HAGAN and JOHN LYNCH, as the lowest bidders. By this contract of December 24, 1849, one-half of the price of the work was to be payable as the work progressed, and one-half when the same should have been collected by assessment. The excavations were to be deposited between One-hundred-and-seventh-street and One-hundred-and-twelfth-street, and the prices to be paid were 72 cents per cubic yard for blasting rock, 14 cents per cubic yard for excavating earth, 77 cents per cubic yard for macadamizing, and $2 per running foot for culverts. The said contract was to be completed on the 31st December, 1850. It was not finished until November, 1852, yet the work was pronounced properly done, and the entire cost, amounting to about $27,000, was paid to the contractors.

Now mark. The grade, according to which this labor was performed, was made by Messrs. DANIEL EWEN and THOMAS LUDLUM, who, in consequence of the great amount of rock in the Eighth-avenue, alternating with deep places where filling was required to a depth, frequently, of seventy-five feet, had taken care to draw a line which should require as small an aggregate of expense for blasting as possible. In 1852, however, two new Commissioners were appointed—Messrs. SMITH and TRACY—who immediately set about establishing an entirely different set of grades, in consequence of which an Act authorizing the grades was pushed through the Legislature in March of that year, and the City Fathers, passed a resolution, but not until the 11th October, as follows:

"That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized, in the matter of regulating the Eighth-avenue, between One-hundred-and-second and One-hundred-and-eighth streets, to have the same regulated in accordance with a plan drawn by G. A. SAGE, City Surveyor; making a greater depth of cutting, of about five feet, between said points, the surplus material to be deposited in said avenue, north of One-hundred-and-eighth-street, the expense to be drawn from the appropriation of roads."

Messrs. HAGAN & Co. were thus permitted to go on finishing the old work, not yet completed, and with no benefit deriving from it to the City, before the new plan was acted on; but simultaneously with the time that the money for the 1849 contract was pocketed—on the 3d of November, 1852—a new contract was entered into by the Street Commissioner, in the name of the Corporation, with the very same man, HAGAN, whereby he was to receive, for carrying out the resolution of the 11th October, *ninety-five cents per cubic yard for excavating rock*, and fourteen cents per cubic yard for excavating earth, for which he was to be paid every three months. And in direct opposition to the requirements of the City Charter, and notwithstanding the fact that HAGAN had raised his prices over thirty per cent. for blasting rock, this second contract *was not advertised for bids, was not given to the lowest bidder, and was not even laid before the Common Council, nor approved by them, and no time whatsoever was specified for its performance!* On the 8th of November, 1854, the work was completed and fully paid for.

In the meanwhile, however, a new Street Commissioner had come into office, and a fresh set of leeches had applied their suckers to the arteries of the City Treasury. It is sadly interesting to observe with what precision and uniformity the game of grab is carried on, when its combinations are followed by success. Mr. FUREY came into office on the 1st of January, 1853. He immediately turned Messrs. SMITH and TRACY out of their offices as Commissioners, and appointed in their places Messrs. EDWARD EWEN and ISAAC T. LUDLUM. These latter gentlemen so quickly *established a new and third grade* for the Eighth-avenue that it was ready to be acted on in less than five months, and by the 11th of June, 1853, the Common Council had again passed a resolution in these words:

"*Resolved*, That the Eighth-avenue, between One-hundred-and-second and One-hundred-and-fourteenth streets, be regulated in accordance with the accompanying plan, drawn by G. A. SAGE, City Surveyor, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to arrange with the contractor for the regulation of the Eighth-avenue in accordance with the said plan; and the sum of $7,000 is hereby appropriated to defray the cost thereof, the same to be *in addition to* the special appropriation for Roads and Eighth-avenue regulating."

This resolution had been passed seven months before it was acted on by Mr. FUREY. Not, in fact, before the second contract of Mr. HAGAN was completed, and he had got the money for it. That done, on the 2d January, 1855, the Street Commissioner, in the name of the Corporation, entered into a new contract *with the same Thos J. Hagan*, and an associate of his named MCCARTY, for carrying out the new grade, according to which they were to receive the enormous prices of $1 25 per cubic yard for excavating rock, 25 cents for excavating earth, 60 cents for filling, $1 75 for macadamizing, and $4 per foot for culverts! Appetite had literally grown with the impunity attending the previous transactions, and the extent of the plunder anticipated may be calculated from an estimate of the amount of work which was made in December, 1854, by the City Surveyor. He states that 45,000 cubic yards of rock, 6,000 cubic yards of earth, 30,000 cubic yards of filling and 250 feet of culverts, were included in the intention of the Common Council, in their resolution! Again, in defiance of the Charter, Mr. FUREY *did not advertise the new contract; nor was it given to the lowest bidder, nor was it laid before and confirmed by the Common Council*; Mr. FLAGG has made affidavit that the prices to be paid are nearly double what the work is reasonably worth, and that would have been bidden, if advertised according to law, (which facts he swears were well known to the Street Commissioner and the Contractor:) and no time was specified for its performance!

The shamelessness with which the third contract was entered into will be better appreciated when it is recollected that it was signed within one month of the time that Mr. FLAGG had given the following warning to the Common Council with regard to this very matter:

"The Street Commissioner asks for an appropriation and tax of $15,000 for 'Roads and Eighth-avenue.' On the 30th of Oct., 1849, a resolution passed for grading forty feet in width of the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to One-hundred-and-eighth-street; the City to pay half the expense, and an appropriation of $10,000 was then made to commence operations. The contract, now in progress, was made on the 3d of November, 1852, by THOMAS J. HAGAN, for grading the Eighth-avenue, from One-hundred-and-second to One-hundred and-ninth streets, under the original resolution, passed five years since. In 1852, $7,500 was appropriated, and $6,357 expended. In 1853, $10,000 was appropriated, and $9,982 92 expended. In 1854, $[illegible] was appropriated, and up to the 13th of November, $6,282 71 had been expended. It is now proposed to reappropriate the balance which was collected by tax in 1854, say $8,717 29, to be expended on the Eighth-avenue in 1855. This exceeds the average annual expenditure since Mr. HAGAN commenced under his contract."

Three returns were made by the Surveyor under the last Hagan contract:

May 8, 1855, rock excavation, 5,069 yards.
May 8, 1855, earth excavation, 3,346 yards.
Aug. 1, 1855, rock excavation, 6,255 yards.
Aug. 1, 1855, earth excavation. 249 yards.
Nov. 15, 1855, rock excavation, 5,358 yards.
Nov. 15, 1855, earth excavation, 588 yards.

The nature of the labor to be performed may be judged of by the vast disproportion between rock and earth. Not being aware of the invalidity and illegality of the contract, Mr. FLAGG made payment upon the first return; but after that time, having become acquainted with the details of the history of Eighth-avenue regulating, he refused to give to Mr. HAGAN any more money. This latter gentleman thereupon applied to the Supreme Court for redress, (!) asking a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to give him the sums he demands. The decision of Judge WHITING will, it is said, be given in a day or two, *refusing his application*, on the ground that the *provisions of the Statute have been violated*.

This is one of hundreds of cases by which property-owners and tax-payers are swindled. A still worse instance, if possible, will be soon developed. And no end can be foreseen to the financial evils with which we are threatened, if the eyes of the community are not opened by facts like those we have exposed, and a remedy is not applied.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the most magnificent houses we have ever seen assembled last night to witness the last performance of the "Trovatore." Now that the season is ending, the customary enthusiasm begins to manifest itself. Had it been a trifle earlier, it would have been more useful.

Miss PHILLIPS appeared as *Azucena*, for the second time, and was far more successful than on the night of her *début*. She is not, however, the artiste we were led to expect from the eulogiums of the Boston press. She has a good voice and a fine stage manner, but she is certainly deficient in cultivation, and needs lengthened study to equalize her voice. As *Azucena*, she leaves us much to regret. It is a pity that she had to make her *début* in that.

On Monday (the last night of the season) "Don Giovanni" will be played. We shall then, for a time, be without opera. Rumors are afloat of pending negotiations with the present company for a continuation of the present season, but from all we can gather they are likely to fall through.

BASSFORD'S SOIREE.—Mr. T. F. BASSFORD—a pianist of decided talent—gave the first o a series of piano forte *soirées* at DODWORTH'S rooms, last night. Mr. BASSFORD labors under the disadvantage of coming after another pianist who has carried, and continues to carry, all before him. GOTTSCHALK, with his strong and elegant individuality, can entertain an audience for any given length of time simply by playing his own compositions, but Mr. BASSFORD, who essays the same task, cannot do so, because he possesses *no* individuality. He would have shone to greater advantage had he come before the audience as a player only. He has mechanical facility, and considerable natural delicacy of expression. With patient study he could easily become a great player. As a composer, his merits are equivocal. He imitates, probably without knowing it, but the imitation is too palpable to escape notice. In the two pieces, "Marche du Matin" and "Echo of the Past," the name of the composer should be GOTTSCHALK, not BASSFORD. Notwithstanding these things, we expect much from Mr. BASSFORD. He has youth and natural talent to favor his efforts.

Mrs. LOUISE PAYNE, Mr. ALLAN IRVING, (an admirable concert singer,) and Mr. CANDIDO BERTI assisted.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Miss CLARA DARLING read LONGFELLOW'S poem of "Hiawatha" last evening to a rather limited audience. The entertainment was novel and elegant, and should have excited more interest. Miss DARLING appeared in the costume of an Indian girl, and was backed up by Indian wigwams, forest scenery, &c. She read with distinctness and perception, but appeared to be laboring under a troublesome cold in the head.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The fourth Sunday Concert of Mr. BERGMANN'S series will take place to-morrow. The programme is, as usual, admirable. There is a grand Symphony by HAYDN, (No. 11); overture to Leonora, (the third,) by BEETHOVEN; *Scherzo*, by ROBERT SCHUMANN; overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor," by NICOLAI; three grand choruses by MOZART, WAGNER, and MULLER, (sung by the Arion Musical Society,) and a couple of solos for the piano, played by Miss LEIBRECHT, who makes her first appearance in America. These Concerts really deserve success.

News from Venezuela.

By the arrival of bark *Venus*, from Curacoa, we have received advices from Venezuela to March 20.

In consequence of a serious destruction of property belonging to the Dutch residents at Ville de Coro, by the inhabitants of Coro, some six months back, the Dutch naval West India fleet are at present at Laguayra, to give restitution for the above damages. On the sailing of the *Venus* they had not come to terms. In the event of Venezuela not satisfying the above claims, the Dutch Commodore has positive orders to blockade the Venezuelan ports and declare war, in which case there will be no more shipments of produce from the main. The issue is doubtful.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Extortions of Gas Companies—A Light Swindle, but an Outrageous one!

A good deal of just indignation is expressed by the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, at the new swindle now practiced by the Gas-Light Companies of these cities upon their customers.

It seems that the Manhattan and the New-York Gas-Light Companies—whose legitimate business is to supply the City of New-York with light—have, within the past year, made it an imperative rule to demand from every one making application for their gas, a permanent deposit of money, which must be made before the gas will be furnished. This money varies in amount from $10 to $50, according to the number of burners to be supplied from any one metre. For an office the deposit must be $10. For a dwelling-house, $25, &c. A certificate of deposit is issued by the Company in return for this advance. This certificate bears no interest; is not allowed as an offset in value for any gas that may be consumed by the holder of it; nor will it be redeemed until the owner, having paid the last gas bill, notifies the Company that he has no further need of the gas,—which, of course, will not be until he removes his residence from this City, where light is thus taxed. In short, these deposits are a new capital belonging to the people, but used for the benefit of the Gas Company, who obtain it without any value given, and retain it without any compensation allowed.

The Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, which is an exclusive monopoly, and charges more for its gas than any other company, has followed the example of the New-York establishments, though more timidly, (for the Legislature is still in session,) and demands a deposit of $5 in advance, before they will allow their gas to flow into any premises.

The miserable excuse offered for this extortionate tax is that some consumers, on moving, leave their last bill unpaid, and that there is no other way to prevent this loss than by requiring from all a deposit of money in advance, as a security for final arrears! That is to say, *the community must be taxed for the purpose of insuring certain Gas Companies, whose business is exceedingly lucrative, against all bad debts, real or imaginary!*

There is certainly neither right nor reason in this policy, and we doubt if there is any law in it. We have no means of knowing how many defaulting consumers there are that patronize these avaricious Gas Companies. There are, probably, but very few. But if these companies really suspect that their customers are villains—disposed to cheat them out of their hard earnings—they can demand payment of their bills once a week, instead of once a month, or once a quarter. Or they may present them every morning before breakfast, for the gas consumed the night previous; and in case of non-payment, they have the right to stop the flow of gas into the defaulter's premises, as they do now. But what legal right have they *to compel* a loan of money from every one who deals with them, and at the same time refuse to pay interest for it? No matter whether this loan be $5 or $500, it is a heavy tax upon many poor but honest people; and is, in principle, exceedingly offensive, tyrannical and unjustifiable.

We take it for granted that Gas Companies are chartered and protected by law as public conveniences; that their legitimate business is to furnish gas to any party who demands it, and will pay for it;—that they have no right to refuse a supply under these circumstances. It is neither their business nor right to prejudge, as dishonest, everybody that applies for their merchandise; requiring that, as a preliminary to any transaction, a bonus, a *douceur*, a "deposit," shall be made under the pretext of protecting them from possible thefts, and insuring them against imaginary losses! If a Gas Company may do this lawfully with its customers, why may not a Water Company, a Bank, or even an omnibus driver in Broadway? We cannot but characterize this scheme as a gross SWINDLE, and one that would never have been attempted if the business of making gas were not a monopoly. Public sentiment cannot tolerate it long. Our citizens are justly indignant about it; but the only consolation offered by the monopolists is, that "we will return you your money when our transactions are closed with you." Most of us can do better with our money (when we have any) than loan it for life, without interest, to parties about whose responsibility nothing is known! We are informed that the amount of moneys already collected in this way, by the New-York and Brooklyn Gas Companies, exceeds two MILLION DOLLARS!—Capital enough to supply all the gas consumed in these cities.

We desire to call the attention of the Legislature, now in session at Albany, to this subject. We beg to submit to that honorable body—Have these Gas Companies any authority, by their Charter, to borrow money, or extort money in this way? Have they any authority to assume the functions of Savings Banks, receiving long deposits of money, and issuing certificates for the same? If they have, then we would ask what *securities are pledged* for the faithful redemption of these loans and certificates? And does not the interest which accrues on the loans, while in the possession of these monopolies, properly belong to the unwilling depositors? We hope the Legislature, before its sojournment, will look into this matter. And we hope that some of our citizens who have suffered this imposition (the newspapers have been passed by) will speedily test the justness of it by legal proceedings against the extortioners.

Great Sale of Italian Marble.

A sale of valuable Italian Marble,—not such marble as our stone fronts are built of—but real statuary Leghorn marble, of superior quality, took place on Thursday afternoon, in three yards in South-street, near Corlears, and at the foot of Cherry-street. The blocks, 149 in number, and the least of which was some tons in weight, comprised the invoices of the ships *Naples* and *Erie*. Very seldom is such marble offered for sale in this city, and we were surprised that higher prices were not realized, $2 50 per foot being the best bid for the ordinary white and veined. Some very fine blocks of Lisbon marble, pink and salmon colors, were withdrawn for private sale. Only about fifty persons were present,—all of them in the trade,—and most of them became purchasers. The Leghorn and Lisbon marble is used exclusively for cabinet work of the best quality, and for the highest class of mantels. Some of the blocks sold on Thursday were of enormous size.

Illustrated News.

To satisfy the craving for news, the aid of the artist has become almost a necessary auxiliary to the pen of the reporter. The brilliant success which has attended the publication of the London *Illustrated News* has awakened an emulative spirit on this side the Atlantic. FRANK LESLIE'S *Illustrated Newspaper* has become a more than rival to the London paper with the lovers of picture news in this country. The last number of his paper is remarkably good.

The Slaver Falmouth.

This vessel still lies at the Navy-Yard. No one has appeared yet to confess himself as her owner. On Tuesday next—unless claimants present themselves in the meanwhile, which seems altogether unlikely—the vessel will be advertised for sale at public auction. The ship with her cargo is estimated at $5,500. Half of the proceeds of the sale go to the United States Marshals who captured her, and the residue to the Government.

The Eudora Negro.

The case of GEO. WILSON, the negro suspected of murder and of scuttling the *Eudora*, was called up before United States Commissioner MORTON, yesterday. JOSHUA LEVINUS was examined at length—his evidence confirming the story which we published at the time that the mystery was fresh. The District-Attorney for the County of Westchester was present, and took full notes of the testimony for the purpose of laying all the facts before the Grand Jury of that county. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN conducted the prosecution for the United States, which is based on the old act of Congress, "endeavoring to make a revolt, and usurping the command of the vessel," and is punishable by ten years' imprisonment, at hard labor.

The further examination was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Political.

A meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republicans was called last evening at No. 113 Avenue C, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee. The following gentlemen were elected: CHARLES B. FOLSOM, J. LEWIS, DANIEL WILLIS, C. S. BEELEY, —— KEELEYS.

Dr. SOUTHWORTH moved a series of resolutions, which were adopted, congratulating the Republicans upon their prospects, &c.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward held a meeting last evening at No. 193 Grand-street, and organized a Club by electing SANFORD L. MACOMBER, Esq., President, and GEORGE TERWILLIGER, Esq., Secretary.

Addresses were made by S. L. MACOMBER, GEORGE TERWILLIGER, PETER CHIVOIS, and others, sustaining the position taken by the Republican Party.

☞ A regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club was held last evening. It was determined to send thirty representatives of the Club to attend the Cincinnati Convention; also to hold semi-monthly meetings until the selection of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

AUSTRALIA.

The Mines—Politics—Adams & Co—Music—American Shipping.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1855.

The *Anna* sails to-day for New-York direct. She gets a full complement of passengers, many of whom have made their "pile;" others thoroughly disgusted with the gilded falsehoods that induced them to leave America.

There is very little doing at the mines. The alluvial diggings are almost worked out, and the mining community are now directing their attention to the quartz reefs, many of which are turning out well, especially those at Mount Blackwood. A party of Americans have a claim on a place called "Yankee Reef," for which they have refused $5,000 per share; they are now putting up extensive machinery for crushing and amalgamating their Quartz. On the whole, the miners are not earning wages, hundreds not making sufficient to pay their board; they must, however, be satisfied if they can do that. There are hundreds in the towns who are on the brink of starvation, and unable to obtain employment, and have not sufficient funds to carry them to the mines.

LEGISLATION.

The Legislative Council have just met, and it is expected that this will be the most important session that has ever occued; during it the new Constitution will be ushered into existence—an act which disposses the Governor of much of the authority previously possessed by him, and places it in the hands of the representatives of the people. Coming events cast their shadows before them. The very day that the announcement was made public of its receipt from England, (where it had been sent to obtain the Queen's signature,) the Governor issued a notice that the Royal Mail ship *James Baines*, which was to sail in two days afterwards, would be detained for five days, without making the slightest inquiry as to whether it would interfere with the arrangements of the agents or not. Mark the consequence: As soon as MACKAY, BAINES & Co., the agents, were informed of the purport of the official bulletin, they posted a notice in the Exchange, of which the following is a copy *verbatim*: "The Royal Mail ship *James Baines* will positively go to sea upon the day advertised by us." Here was a dilemma; the difficulty could only be adjusted by one of the belligerents caving in. Next morning the *Argus*, formerly at the head of the liberal organs, but now reduced to the position of second fiddle to *Sir Charles*, as he is styled, came out with a furious leader, and demanded that the independent agents should be made to feel a Government's vengeance, and denouncing their (M. B. & Co.'s) repudiation of his authority as the most treasonous circumstance known in the annals of Colonial history.

His *Excellency* thought differently; he found he had exceeded his authority—that the mail contract was made by the English Government, not by a Colonial one, and with a very bad grace yielded the position he had taken. The *James Baines* went to sea next morning.

The first action of the representative portion of the Assembly was the introduction in counsil of a series of resolutions condemning the conduct of the Government; and after a stormy debate, which lasted for two days, the motion was lost by a majority of one—the miners' representative, who, false to his constituents, traitorously went over to the Government side at the last moment. The division was, however, sufficient to demonstrate that the people of this Colony had no confidence in the present Executive. Do not be surprised if you should hear very shortly that this Colony had declared its independence—not the declaration we had from Ballarat a year since, but the united and simultaneous voice of the people, who, disgusted with the idea that they can be ruled by one sixteen thousand miles away—will take into their own hands the reins of Government; and some of our wisest men appear to think that the day is not far distant when the "*Southern Cross*" shall again be unfurled to the breeze with a thousand hands and hearts as ready to defend it as we should be were our Star-Spangled Banner menaced by an enemy. But now adieu to politics, at least, for the present.

The affairs of ADAMS & Co. are almost wound up, and their agent, Mr. AMES, leaves here in January. In addition to the loss they sustained by opening a house here, I regret to say that their late Manager, SAMUEL H. CUTTER, embezzled over $10,000 of their funds and then made a most unostentatious exit to parts unknown.

MUSIC.

Buchine's Minstrels are singing here to crowded houses. KATE HAYES is singing in operas at the Theatre Royal, and Rainer's Serenaders are at the mines. The notorious LOLA MONTES is living here at present she is enjoying private life. DENNER, the celebrated *danseuse*, has returned to California after a successful engagement here.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The ship *Flying Arrow* was towed into port last week, totally dismasted, having encountered a heavy gale two days after leaving the Heads. The vessels in harbor are the *Grey Feather* and *Metropolis*, from New-York; the *Eastern State* and *Progressive Age*, from Calcutta; the *Alert* and *Eliza Ann*, from Boston—the latter is for sale here; the *Star King*, from San Francisco; the *Asa Sawyer*, from Hamburg; the *Mary Parker*, from Chili; the *Aura*, for New-York; the *Kendall* and *Vaqquero*, for Calcutta; and the *Staghound*, for New-Zealand; the schooner *Tickler*, from Boston for the Feejee Islands, put in here for supplies, and has not yet sailed. The ship *Red Jacket* arrived from Liverpool on Tuesday, after a passage of seventy-five days; she made the run from the line to Hobson's Bay in forty-four days—a feat which has surprised the skippers of the British brushwaters. American-built ships still retain the palm for quick passages.

W. E. L.

The Broadway Railroad—Decision of Judge Strong.

Judge STRONG delivered his opinion sustaining the injunction heretofore issued by him, restraining the Mayor and the Clerks of the two Boards of the Common Council from taking any action to give effect to the resolution recently passed by the Board of Councilmen, proposing to rescind the grant made to JACOB SHARP and others, of the authority to construct a railroad in Broadway.

The main points of his decision are:

First—That the grant was a contract which the corporation cannot rescind—that the question of the validity of the grant is pending before the Court of Appeals, and the grantees are entitled to a decision from that Court—and if the grant should be held by that Court to be void, no recision is necessary.

Second—That the action of the two Boards not concurring in the same political year—having been passed by the Board of Aldermen in 1855, and by the Board of Councilmen in 1856—it was irregular and invalid. The opinion considers these questions somewhat at length.

Naval.

The United States frigate *Savannah* was at Rio Janeiro Feb. 13, and was about to sail in company with the steamer *America*, Capt. HUDSON, a foolish rumor having been circulated there by one of her deserters that she had been fitted out for a Russian Privateer.

☞ Dispatches from Wilmington, received yesterday, confirm the report of the safety of the Revenue Cutter *Dobbin*. She arrived at that port on the 29th of March.

☞ At the Navy Yard yesterday the national colors were displayed at half-mast, in commemoration of the death of Commodore CONNER; at noon a salute of thirteen minute guns was fired from the *North Carolina*.

☞ The mammoth new Collins steamship *Adriatic* will be launched from STEERS' ship-yard, foot of Seventh-street, East River, on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

The steamship *Atlantic* is now in the Balance Dock re-coppering.

☞ Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN, is at present in the City, staying at the residence of Hon. B. F. BUTLER.

☞ Dr. ALDEN MARCH will leave Albany, for a European tour of some months, in the steamer to-day.

☞ The Special Committee of the Aldermen, on the New City Hall, met yesterday. No conclusions were reached—nothing agreed on.

☞ Eighteen shad were taken yesterday by the Staten Island fishermen, being the first this season.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 5.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Declaration of War by Costa Rica against Nicaragua.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—Birth of the King of Algiers—Rejoicings in Paris.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN NEW-YORK DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL—Opinions of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FROM MEXICO—Government Forces successful over the Insurgents.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORIALS—Posthumous Justice. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Valedictory. Imperial Babies. The Relative Capacities of Nations. The Son of France. The Nicaraguan News. Commercial Policy of Austria.

CITY INTELLIGENCE—Explorations of the Tenant Houses of New-York: Frightful Scenes. News of the week, carefully condensed from the Daily.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—A peculiar feature of the WEEKLY TIMES,—containing elaborate reports of the Live-Stock and Produce Markets of New-York, with original articles on current topics. Prepared by an experienced agriculturist.

TERMS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum;

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$8; or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 68 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS.—HATS AT THE WEST-END Emporium, No. 126 Canal st. These hats will be found to combine all the improvements of the age, less the exaggerated charges. Boys' caps, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt

NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN.—STRAW HATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—TO-DAY, will be opened at GENIN'S lower store, No. 214 Broadway, the largest and most beautiful assortment of Straw Hats, Caps and Hats, for children and Misses, ever offered at that establishment. The stock consists of more than twenty varieties of Paris hats, and a still greater number of home designs and manufacture, suitable for children of both sexes and of all ages, from the infant in arms to the young lady of 15 or 17 years of age.

The French artists in straw have produced this season a number of neat braids, and have displayed extraordinary taste in the novel and becoming shapes into which they have moulded these delicate materials. The designers employed in the GENIN factory have, also, surpassed all their former efforts in the same department, and it may be confidently asserted that no such a diversity of fabrics and style in straw head-gear for children, men, and women, has ever before been introduced in New-York. All these novelties are exhibited for the first time, THIS DAY, at

GENIN'S, No 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

TO GROCERS.—WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION to the following Goods, adapted to your trade, which we offer in quantities to suit, at the lowest market prices:

Olive Oil,	Indigo,	Nutmegs,	Mace,
Ginger,	Mustard,	Cloves,	Cinnamon,
Cayenne Pepper,	British Lustre Gelatine.	Fig Blue, Tapioca,	Isinglass, Pearl Sago,
Barley,	Arrow-root,	Pearlash,	Saleratus,
Bay Rum,	Bird Seed,	Castile Soap,	Starch,
Starch Polish,	Flavoring Extracts,	Ex-Bath Brick,	Sal Soda,
Matches,	&c		

HALL, RUCKEL & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

ONE-PRICE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 354 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.
The latest Patterns and best Styles at the lowest prices.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 61 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered: also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE LADIES.—S. CAHILL CALLS THE ATTENTION of the ladies to his new style of Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, and the largest assortment of any house in this country, and as cheap. Also, the greatest assortment of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, of every description, at No. 377 Broadway. S. CAHILL.

THOSE SUFFERING FROM BILIOUS ATTACKS, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find DR. RANDOLPH'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure. Call at No. 198 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, No. 188 Front-st., and druggists generally.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brannan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

"THAT BLESSED BABY"—THE SUNDAY COUR

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Mr. Beirut's Young Men's Christian Association.**—LECTURE ON SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.—Mr. GREGORY M. WORTABET of Beirut, Syria, whose lectures have attracted marked attention throughout Great Britain, will deliver a course before this Association, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, as follows, viz.: THURSDAY, 10th inst.—subject—*Syria, Its Rise, Progress and its Decay.* MONDAY, 14th—subject—*Palestine, the Holy Land as a Field of Missionary Enterprise.* THURSDAY, 17th—subject—*Syrian Manners and Customs.* In order that these deeply interesting lectures may be within the reach of all, the charge for single admission will be 5 cents; course tickets 50 cents. The lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Broadway hotels and bookstores.
CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Notice.**—Pedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Morton. The sixth sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. J. HOLDRICH, D. D. Subject—*God our Supreme Ruler.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M by the pastor, Rev. W. C. SMITH. Also at 3 P M, by Rev. D. C VAN NORMAN, Principal of the Rutgers' Female Institute, New-York. Seats free.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.** The first of a course of Sunday Evening Sermons before the Association will be preached by Rev. E. M. WAITFIELD, in the Washington-st Methodist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Young men are particularly invited to attend.
J. T. CONKLING, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **By Special Request**—Rev. S. W. BAILEY will repeat a discourse delivered in October last, on *The true principle of Life and Growth of the Church, as connected with the Evangelization of Cities*, on SABBATH (to-morrow) EVENING, April 6, in the Chapel of the 6th-st. Presbyterian Church, two doors east of 2d-av. All interested in the cause are particularly invited to be present. Service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Sabbath School Anniversary.**—The Sabbath School of the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., near 6th-av., will hold their Anniversary TO-MORROW EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children; Addresses by Mr. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Theological Seminary, New-Brunswick, N. J., and Rev. E. W. DOLLIER, of this City. All interested are invited to attend.

☞ **The Berean Baptist Church** having been closed for several weeks for repairs, &c., will be reopened for divine service TO-MORROW. Rev. JOHN HOWARD, D. D., of Philadelphia, having accepted the unanimous call to the pastorate of said Church, will commence his labors with them, and may be expected to preach on the occasion at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. RICE, after which the ordinance of baptism will be administered. At 7½ o'clock P M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. MATTISON, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sabbath School from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., every Sabbath.

☞ **The Twenty-third Anniversary**—Of the Sunday School and Juvenile Missionary Association of the Houston-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, April 6, at the Church on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st. Addresses may be expected by R. G. PARDEE, N. Y. S. S Union; Rev P. F. JONES and Rev. T. R. SMITH. The public are invited to be present.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians.**—Will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, pastor. Service at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath. Sunday School meets at 9 and 3 o'clock.

☞ **Universalist Church**—Orchard-st., near Broome—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor, will, TO-MORROW MORNING, by request repeat the discourse on *What Constitutes the Christian:* and, in the Evening, Lecture on *Blaspheming against the Holy Ghost.* Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Religious.**—The Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 6. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Churches for Kansas.**—A meeting in aid of church building in Kansas will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Gen. SCHUYLER, of Cornell City, Kansas, and Rev. W. PATTEN, D. D.

☞ **An important Subject.**—Bishop Snow of Mount Eden, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 381 Broome-st., on the great question, *Are the Dead Conscious?* Will you hear him?

☞ **Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church.**—The 37th annual meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be held in Dr. PARKER'S Church, on 4th-av. TO-MORROW EVENING. Sermon by Rev. WILLIAM HOGARTH, of Brooklyn.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Hindrances to the work of God.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The joy of the Saints.* Sacramental service at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., *On the Fulfillment of the Prophecies and the second coming of Christ.* Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **New Jerusalem Church.**—Public worship EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Minister, Rev. SAMUEL BESWICK.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Tyng**—Will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Ludlow-st., near Grand,) TO-MORROW EVENING. A collection will be made in behalf of the Mission.

☞ **The Second Lecture** in the course, by Rev. WILLIAM W. ANDREWS, will be delivered in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway on SUNDAY EVENING next, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Coming of Elias.* Seats free.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church,** corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sermon in the afternoon by Rev. GARDNER SPRING PLUMLEY.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Ferris** will preach in the Market-st. Church TO-MORROW, 6th instant, morning and evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Stub's and other Superior Manufacture—**
LANCASHIRE AND SHEFFIELD FILES,
DIXON'S BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,
BRASS AND IRON MACHINE AND CAP SCREWS,
PATTERN LETTERS
For Founders and Stove-makers,
HACK SAW-BLADES,
EMERY CLOTH AND EMERY PAPER,
MATERIALS FOR LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those intending to plant to their fine stock of vigorous and symmetrical FRUIT and FOREST TREES, of the most desirable varieties, and to their large collection of SHRUBS, EXOTIC PLANTS, VINES, ROSES, &c., Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, by the quantity at reduced rates For catalogues, apply by mail, or at 29 Wall-st., basement

☞ **The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of** HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., (late Rushton, Clark & Co.,) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depôt, No. 165 Broadway.

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Yours, very truly,
JOHN R. CHILDS, Editor *Chicopee Telegraph.*
Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 20, 1854.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspeptics, Gabaudan and Hill's Tonic Cups**—So highly approved by the medical profession, are daily becoming more popular. They give general satisfaction wherever they are used for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, loss of appetite, Intermittent Fever, and other analagous complaints. They may be used with either wine or water, as both partake instantly of their properties. The genuine have our signature on the label and are sold by all respectable wholesale and retail druggists
GABAUDAN & HILL,
Importers of Druggists' Articles, No. 47 Malden-lane.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Dr. Lydia Sayer**—Of Washington, will lecture at Stuyvesant Institute on TUESDAY, April 8, at 8 o'clock. *The Divinity of Labor and the merit and benefit of Work.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING WORK IN THE FIELD.
SPRING WORK IN THE GARDEN.
SPRING WORK AROUND THE DWELLING.

☞ **What is to be Done?**—When is it to be done? How is it to be done?
These are practical questions, about which almost every one is desirous to learn from the experience of others. A single hint thus obtained is very often worth many dollars.
The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (now in its Fifteenth Volume) stands without a rival as a source of useful information in the various departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., including Hints, Suggestions and Practical Directions upon the various kinds of in-door and out-door work incident to rural life.
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The Editor resides in the country and was trained from childhood to the business of cultivating a large farm, embracing a varied culture, and having passed many subsequent years in traveling for observation, and in the laboratory, &c., is versed in all the details both of the PRACTICE and the SCIENCE of soil culture.
From some fifty articles in each number (mostly original) the following are selected to give a general view of the range of topics embraced by this journal:

IN THE MARCH NUMBER:
WORK FOR THE MONTH, (five columns.)
EARLY POTATOES—How to get them.
ASPARAGUS BEDS, (two articles.)
STRAWBERRIES—PLAIN AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.
ROSES—Directions for growing them.
FRUIT TREES—Capital directions for setting out.
PEAR TREES; BEST SELECTIONS—How to set out, &c.
FENCING—Cheap and good, (illustrated.)
HORSES, (three articles,) on Influenza, Cheap Food, Shoeing, &c.
GUANO AND STABLE MANURE—Compared.
CHINESE POTATO, (*Dioscorea Batatas*)—Is it worth trying?
CHICORY—Is it a bad weed?
HOUSEHOLD MATTERS—Cheap Hat-stand, Lemon Cheese, &c.
BEES—Peeps into a Bee hive.
THE WEST—Do Eastern Farmers gain by going there?
A STROKE OF FARM ECONOMY—Mr. Tim Bunker.
BOYS, "HELP YOURSELVES"—A capital article for BOYS. And about thirty other articles of a practical character.

IN THE APRIL NUMBER:
WORK FOR THE MONTH, (five columns.)
APRIL WORK FOR FEMALES. By ADA a Hope.
LAYING OUT A GARDEN—Practical Directions.
"WHAT IS TRENCHING?" ANSWERED. (Illustrated.)
THE ASPARAGUS BED—Just How to Make It.
GROWING RHUBARB—Instruction for the inexperienced.
ONION RAISER'S EXPERIENCE.
STRAWBERRIES—Value, and Method of Raising.
BEST APPLES FOR DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.
SOWING GRAIN IN ORCHARDS—Condemned.
FRUIT TREES—Hints on Setting Out.
PEAR TREES—Pruning as Standards.
A CONVENTION OF TREES.
ORNAMENTAL TREES.
SHADE TREES—What to Choose; How to Plant.
EVERGREEN TREES—What to Choose; How to Plant.
EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY—What to Choose; How to Plant.
DECIDUOUS SHRUBBERY—What to Choose; How to Plant.
DIELYTRA SPECTABALIS—A beautiful new Plant.
FLOWERS IN WINTER—A Lady's Experience.
TO MY SISTERS UPON THE FARM. *By Eliza.*
GRASSES—answer to Questions.
SOWING SPRING WHEAT.
WINTER WHEAT-FIELDS—Looking up Bare Spots.
BARLEY CULTIVATION.
PEAT—MARSH MUD.
HORSES—Stabling and Feeding.
HORSES—Sweeny, Nature and Treatment.
HORSES—Heaves. Feeding Corn-Stalks for.
BEST SHEEP FOR FATTENING.
LAMB'S TAILS, &c.
HOGS—A Boy's Experiments in Feeding.
POULTRY—Plucking each other's Feather's; Remedy.
BEES—Habits, Management, &c.
LICORICE—Can it be Grown in this Country?
SPARK THE QUAILS.
AN INDIANA PETITION TO THE EDITOR.
MONTHLY REVIEW AND COMPARISON OF PRICES, Weather, and many other topics connected with in-door and out-door life.
The MAY NUMBER, and those succeeding it, will be quite as full, comprehensive and instructive, as the editorial assistance of a wider circle of intelligent practical men is constantly being secured.
It is the aim of the publisher to EXCEL in the reliability and utility of the AGRICULTURIST, as a teacher and guide to all who have anything to do with tilling a plot of ground, however large or small.
Although this journal has long enjoyed, and still retains, a fair proportion of patronage, it is believed that thousands of others, who have not chanced to be reckoned among its constant readers, would be profited by a more intimate acquaintance.
The publisher, having thus set forth some of the claims of the Agriculturist, respectfully asks those interested to give it a year's trial and judge for themselves of its merits or demerits. The paper is never forced upon any one, but is promptly discontinued when the time expires for which it was ordered.
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Subscriptions can begin with MARCH, or any subsequent number. The extra numbers previous to March are all exhausted.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher & Proprietor,
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STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
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REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
No. 8 State-st., Boston.

☞ **Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspeptics.**—GABAUDAN & HILL'S TONIC CUPS, so highly approved by the medical profession, are daily becoming more popular. They give general satisfaction wherever they are used for dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, intermittent fever and other analogous complaints. They may be used with either wine or water, as both partake instantly of their properties. The genuine have our signature on the label and are sold by all respectable wholesale and retail druggists
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Importers of Druggists' articles, No. 47 Malden-lane.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at 10½ o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, &c., per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Trusses, Shoulder Braces,** Abdominal supporters, body belts suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING.
Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Clawson Guards.**—A meeting of the above Company will be held at Montgomery's, Nos. 16 and 17 Beekman-st., THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. By order.
THOMAS DOWNEY, Captain.
B. MILLSPAUGH, Secretary.

☞ **Sketching from Nature Easily Acquired**—In a short course of lessons with S. WOOD, Jr., No. 231 6th-av. His system is universally admired for its extreme rapidity and simplicity. New pupils received next week.

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Military Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. F. A. POTTER, President.

☞ **The Witnesses**—On the part of the defendants in the case of Giles vs. Flagg, are requested to appear in Court THIS MORNING. (Saturday, April 5,) at 11 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—The person who brought the trunk belonging to the late LEONARD W. VAN STAHL, from London, will confer a favor by calling on A. C. MORRILL, No. 9 Chambers-st.

R. P. T. T.—Received ten dollars. S. A. is well. Address as before. M. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—A perfect stranger in this City, being lately placed in the very best circumstances, is anxious of forming an acquaintance of some very respectable young lady with a view to matrimony. It is unnecessary that the lady should be in good circumstances, as he of himself is independent. GODFREY. Address *Daily Times* office, stating where an interview can be had.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, instruments. Paris perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUTTS K. McHARG & CO., No. 158 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WORK OF GREAT INTEREST.
CHRISTINE;
Or,
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The writer of this work is evidently no unpracticed writer, and we feel confident, from the perusal of CHRISTINE, that she is one who will make her mark in the field of literature, and take her stand in the very foremost rank of our most gifted authors. There is a freshness in the conception, a force and vigor in the execution of this book, that show the writer to be one who has thought deeply and earnestly upon the subjects of which she treats; and consequently she writes forcibly, and with the power and effect that spring from the heart. Those who take up the book with the idea that it will minister to a romantic and sickly sentimentality, will be much disappointed.

Christine is a noble character, and in many respects worthy of all imitation. Firm of purpose, and undeviating rectitude, she pursues without flinching the course she had marked out for herself, even though in so doing she sacrifices her heart's best affections.

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Christine is a work of decided character and ability.

From the Statesman, Albany, New-York.
This is a domestic Romance of really stirring character, and well calculated to become widely popular.

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The authoress has achieved quite a triumph in this work.

From the Plaindealer, Cleveland, Ohio.
The excellence of this sweetly-told Tale, which develops both character and a superior mind on the part of its fair author, will strike the peruser on reading the first chapter. It is an admirable Tale, in an entirely new vein, and the author has acquitted herself with great ability.

From the Advertiser, Rochester.
This book is likely to find friends wherever it secures readers.

From the Leader, Cleveland, Ohio.
The book will be read with delight.

From the Albany Evening Journal.
The restless and aspiring spirit of the heroine is admirably portrayed.

From the Commercial Journal, Pittsburg, Pa.
This is a remarkable book—remarkable in freshness, vivacity and narrative power.

From the Miner, Sandusky, Ohio.
It is a well written and thrilling work.

From the Baltimore Clipper.
The authoress has treated her subject with consummate ability.

From the Worcester Spy.
This is a remarkable book. It is a work of power, of thought, of deep and abiding interest. It is as fresh and renovating as a fine morning in May.

From the Advocate, Newark, Ohio.
This is a readable book, fully equal to "Jane Eyre" or Frederika Bremer's "Neighbors."

From the Mercury, Newark, N. J.
Were there more books like "Christine" published and read at the firesides of the land, there would be more true heroism in the cause of morals and virtue.
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FANNY FERN AND THE EDITORS OF THE DAILY TIMES.—In this week's issue of that popular Family Paper, the NEW-YORK LEDGER, FANNY FERN takes a "peep" at the Editors of the *Daily Times* which is about as keen as FANNY can write. The LEDGER is brim full of other good things. Price four cents. For sale at all the news offices.

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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
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PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
A REVIEW
OF THE
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FROM THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
Price 15 cents.
Numerous applications having been made for copies of the New-York *Herald*, in which this Review originally appeared, the edition's containing it being exhausted, an impression of it is now printed in a form suitable for binding, with the work reviewed.
Published by the Author, and for sale by all the principal Booksellers.
The trade supplied through STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

FANNY FERN AND THE EDITORS OF THE DAILY TIMES.—In this week's issue of that popular Family Paper, the NEW-YORK LEDGER, FANNY FERN takes a "peep" at the Editors of the *Daily Times*, which is about as keen as FANNY can write. The LEDGER is brim full of other good things. Price four cents. For sale at all the news offices.

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THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD!
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Is published weekly in the quarto form, and has a larger circulation than any other religious paper of a similar class. Over
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have been added to our lists since the first of January last, and we are now increasing at the rate of TWO HUNDRED a week on an average! Such success has never been known in the history of religious journalism. The following are some of the distinguished writers who are engaged to contribute weekly to the columns of *The Independent*, viz.:
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REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
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And numerous others. Our
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL
articles are written weekly by a down-town merchant; one engaged in active business, and having facilities for information such as cannot be surpassed. Our
PRICES CURRENT AND MARKET REPORTS
will continue to be made by the same competent hands which have heretofore conducted this department of our paper, and which have the past year given such marked satisfaction to the farming and trading portion of our subscribers.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.
TERMS—By mail, $2 a year, in advance.
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Money sent by mail is at our risk.
Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.
April 5, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER!
No. 18, issued THIS MORNING, April 5, contains the following splendid Engravings:
Dreadful Disaster at Sea—Destruction of the Packet Ship John Rutledge by an Iceberg.
Awful Situation of young Nye, the only survivor of the Ship John Rutledge.
Portrait of Hon. Edward Everett.
Editorial Portraits, No. 2—Thomas Ritchie.
House of Prayer, Newark, N. J.
Interior of the House of Prayer—"Institution Ceremony."
Portrait of Rev. John Sheckleford.
Academy of Design, New-York. Copies of seven Pictures on exhibition.
Birth of the King of Algiers.
Portraits of Napoleon and Eugenie.
New School-house, New-York.
Fashions for Spring—Seven Engravings.
Java—Five Splendid Engravings.
Chess, by an experienced Editor, and all the News of the Week.
Continuation of the thrilling Romance, "The Last of His Race."
Price 10 cents, or $2 per volume. Office Nos 13 and 14 Spruce st., New-York. For sale at all News Depôts.

THE FIRST GUN FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD!—TRIUMPH OF THE NICARAGUANS IN THEIR FIRST ENGAGEMENT AGAINST THE COSTA RICANS!—The NEW-YORK DISPATCH for April 6, will contain an interesting letter from one of Gen. Walker's officials, giving later news than has appeared in any of the City papers as to the progress of the invading army. Office No. 22 Beekman-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS MORNING:

I.
MADEIRA, PORTUGAL, &c.—Sketches and Adventures in Madeira, Portugal, and the Andalusias of Spain. By the author of "Daniel Webster and his Cotemporaries." Numerous and beautiful illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25.
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II.
MISS BEECHER'S CALISTHENICS.—Physiology and Calisthenics, for the use of Schools and Families. By CATHARINE E. BEECHER, author of "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness," "Domestic Economy," "Domestic Receipt-Book," &c. Numerous illustrations. 16mo. Paper, 37½ cents; Muslin, 50 cents.
The object of this work is to introduce into schools and families a system of instruction for childhood and youth that shall train their bodies to strength, beauty, gracefulness, and *perfect health.* Methods for curing deformities will also be introduced. This is to be done scientifically, and, in order to this, the children are to be taught the construction of their own bodies and the philosophy of all the methods pursued, so that they will understand the influence and benefits of all the exercises adopted. This portion will be prepared for regular lessons, to be recited to teachers, while at the same time the exercises are practiced. The work is illustrated by over one hundred beautiful engravings.

HARPER & BROTHERS HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

I.
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VII.
EWBANK'S BRAZIL.—Life in Brazil; Or, a Journal of a Visit to the Land of the Cocoa and the Palm. With an Appendix, containing Illustrations of Ancient South American Arts, in recently discovered Implements and Products of Domestic Industry, and Works in Stone, Pottery, Gold, Silver, Bronze, &c. By THOMAS EWBANK. With over 100 Illustrations, 8vo, muslin.

VIII.
SQUIER'S CENTRAL AMERICA.—Notes on Central America, particularly the States of Honduras and San Salvador; their Geography, Topography, Climate, Population, Resources, Productions, &c., and the proposed Inter-Oceanic Railway. By E. G. SQUIER, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. With Original Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $2.

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NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA; Or, Interesting Anecdotes and Remarkable Conversations of the Emperor during the Five and a Half Years of his Captivity. Collected from the Memorials of Las Casas, O'Meara, Montholon, Antommarchi and others. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. With Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $2 50; Half Calf, $3.

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LILY.—A Novel. By the author of "The Busy Moments of an Idle Woman." 12mo, muslin, $1.

XIII.
LEARNING TO TALK; Or, Entertaining and Instructive Lessons in the Use of Language. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illustrated with 170 engravings. Small 4to, muslin, 50 cents.

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XV.
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HOUSES FOR SALE LOW AND TERMS EASY—One house in West 30th-st., 16x35, English basement, all the improvements.

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Also, several fine country seats, varying from $3,000 to $16,000 each. Apply to

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HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN ON EASY TERMS.—A bargain, or exchange for similar property in Jersey City, an English basement brick house, No. 349 State-st.; possession immediately; all the modern improvements; lot full depth. The owner resides in New-Jersey, and is anxious to sell or let, and to facilitate the same will accept small payments of $250 yearly, or for cash a liberal discount from what the house cost. To view the premises, the Ice is at No. 215 Adams-st. The house can be seen at No. 34 Murray-st., at Barrett & Shaffer's, between 12 and 1 o'clock, each day; other business hours, at No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A house and lot in the village of Rye Neck, half mile from Mamaroneck Depôt, 23 miles from New-York, very pleasantly located; house contains 10 rooms and 11 closets, very conveniently arranged; an excellent and never-failing well of water, and cistern, both brought into the house through pipes; lot 60 feet front by 180 deep, with wood-house, hen-house and yard, &c., together with a variety of fruit trees, in bearing order, such as apple, peach, cherry, quince, grape, raspberry and currants. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE R. JACKSON, at the Excelsior Iron Works, Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN UNION-PLACE, LONG ISLAND.—This property, which is most desirable is located within a few rods of the Long Island Railroad Depôt, and only half an hour's ride from the South Ferry. It is on the south side, but near the Jamaica plank-road, on which the Williamsburg stages run to and from the city every half hour. The whole will be sold cheap, as the owner is about moving out of the State. Application may be made at the *Daily Times* office, No. 79 Ann-st., or to Mr. DARRELL, on the premises, Locust-st., Union-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A DESIRED BARGAIN—No. 40 Pacific-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; lot 25x100, running through to Amity-st; house 20x32, brick, 2 stories high, basement and cellar, and furnished throughout with every modern convenience. The walls are painted and papered throughout, and everything is in the most perfect order. The garden is supplied with fine fruit, rose bushes in great variety, &c. This most elegant residence will be sold at a decided bargain. Apply to

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The whole of a first-class two-story house on Ovington-av, Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk (after the 1st of May) from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage-house. Location perfectly unsurpassed; fine view of the Bay and River. Will be let for one or three years, and rent $250. Apply to

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HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A new three-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, with marble mantels and grates, arched parlors, front and rear piazzas, gas, water &c. Lot 25x100. House 22x32. Situate on west side of Bedford-av., No. 340, south of Myrtle-av railroad. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, near the premises.

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HOUSES TO LET.—The houses Nos. 80 and 82 4th-av., replete with every convenience. No. 80 has an extension room running back 37 feet. There is a four-story brick yard in the rear of both lots. The property will be let separately or together. The keys are at Mr. LANE'S store, corner 4th-av. and 10th-st. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscribers have a three-story house and lot of ground, No. 49 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water-closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On 38th-st., near 8th-av., a very superior brown-stone house, 22 feet front, in first order. Rooms deep, well built; will be sold low, in consequence of the owner leaving the City. Also the furniture for sale cheap. E. B. KINSHIMER,

No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 19th st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 126 East 18th-st.

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HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The 3-story basement and attic brick house No. 133 Pearl-st., 6 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; has gas, range and heater, and is in first-rate order. Inquire of S. W. BURTIS, corner of Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE AND TO LET.—The new three-story house, finished in good style; has gas, marble mantels and range. Rent $250; price $3,000 easily $400 cash required. Apply on the premises, No. 221 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn.

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HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A neat two-story cottage, containing eight finished rooms, sod cellar, &c., with about 100 feet square of ground; pleasantly situated. Terms easy. Inquire of BARKER & OSTRANDER, No. 157 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Two houses and lot, southeast corner of South 5th and 1st sts; a first-rate stand for business. Apply to WASHINGTON POST, No. 67 Wall-st., at St Mark's Fire Insurance Company.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 309 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William New York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watch maker's store, No. 165 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A first-class three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 33 South 4th-st., Williamsburg. For particulars apply to W. C. BURGER, No. 115 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4-story house with brown-stone front, No. 113 East 12th-st., with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Terms easy. Apply to C. T. BUNTING, No. 1.6 East 13th-st.

TWO BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Situate on the north side of Greene-av., 100 feet west of Adelphi-st.; lots 22 by 93 feet, houses 22 by 36; 2 large stories; basement and counter-cellar, gas, bath, range, &c., built and finished in the best manner; two brick houses, mastic fronts, on the north side of Gates-av., fifth and sixth houses west of Classon-av.; lots 22 by 110 feet, houses 22 by 66, three stories, basement and counter-cellar, gas, range, &c. Also, a frame cottage house on the east side of Clermont-av., 150 feet south of Park-av.; house 19 by 32 feet, two stories and basement. Apply to S. B. TURNER, on the premises on Greene-av., or houses on Green-av. Terms easy.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In the village of Rye, Westchester county, four minutes' walk from the Depôt, a convenient and substantially built cottage house, with about one acre of land, upon which are a barn, stable, ice house, and shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Schools and churches of convenient access. Distance from New-York 26 miles, with facilities of communication six times a-day each way. Apply to I. LODER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS—Two three story and basement and sub-cellar houses, brick, with brown stone stoops, &c., on Broadway, in Brooklyn, near 6th-st., only five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Door and Sash Depôt, No. 173 Centre-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.—In the town of Yonkers, two miles from the depôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 33½ acres, on which is a fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit;) mill and water privilege; from 7 to 8 acres good timber. For full particulars, apply to BALDWIN & DETMARS, No. 60 Wall-st.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land in the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood. It unites drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy.

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BERGEN POINT.—A modern built house and lot for sale low or on Bergen Point, containing 12 rooms; 200 yards from the steamboat landing, all built new the past Summer, in the best manner. If not sold by the 10th inst. will be to let. Terms easy. Apply to N. P. TODD, on the premises, or to

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FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 12th-av. Inquire of I. T. HERWIN, No. 39 William-st., floor No. 7.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands are now granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the States, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded as reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons or interrupted canal communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $30, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply these purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.

No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR SALE.—The large and commodious dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land, situated in the central part of the village, 26 miles from New-York, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. The house is 56 feet, front and rear, by about 30 feet in depth, and two stories high. It is in excellent repair, having been recently enlarged and put in the most complete order, with a view of its permanent occupancy by the present owner. Will be sold with or without the furniture. The out-buildings consist of a barn, carriage-house, ice-house, (very large and filled this season,) Summer kitchen, and a never-failing well of pure and soft water. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flower garden, strawberry and raspberry beds, grape vines, a vegetable garden and a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees. The premises, being bounded by Church, Front and Second-sts., can, if desired, be advantageously laid out in building lots. There are a number of church edifices, of different denominations, within convenient walking distance of the property. Communication with the city by railroad four times daily; also, by telegraph. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to No. 70 Madison-st., or to No 32 Front-st., N. Y.

SAMUEL MILBANK, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MILBANK, }

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK FOR SALE.—The handsome house and grounds lately belonging to James Thompson, deceased, in the town of Nyack, will be sold under a foreclosure of mortgage at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The house is nearly new, well built of wood filled in with brick, two stories in height besides cellar and attic with five rooms on the ground floor and four rooms on the upper floor, and cost about $4,000. It is in excellent order and supplied with water brought in by pipes, bath, range and every modern convenience. It is situated north of the village, commanding a very beautiful and extensive view up and down the river. There is a stable, stone ice-house and grapery. The grounds are about two acres in extent, in a high state of cultivation, well planted with pear, peach, apricot and cherry trees and shrubbery, with a fine flower and vegetable garden. Several steamers a day to and from New-York touch at a wharf five minutes' walk from the house, and a steam ferry boat runs to Tarrytown distant by rail about one hour from New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, forty-two miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about five acres of excellent land in good stone fence, and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is an excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling house, 45x30, with an ex ension, with stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, such as hot and cold water, furnace, two ranges, &c.; also, a stable and carriage house of modern dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For price and further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to

GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—"Shady side," situated two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale station, consisting of six acres of land and a handsome new house, fifty feet front, two stories, basement and attic. Contains every convenience of city houses, except gas; water supplied from a never failing spring higher than the house. The owner built it for his own use, and has lived on the place eight years. It is remarkably healthy and well shaded, fruit in abundance, outhouses new and convenient. Time one hour and ten minutes from Chambers-st. Title perfect, and terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to E. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 19 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 8th-av.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 130 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property, a handsome cottage house in Flushing, L. I., situated on a fine lot 50 by 200 feet, making a fine garden spot. Said house contains nine rooms and is well finished throughout. For particulars, call at office of I. F. WILLIAMS, No. 60 Beaver-st., at 11 A. M., or 3 P. M.

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LAND AGENTS,

Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,

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CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Near Yonkers, one mile from Bronxville Station, eighteen miles from New-York; nineteen acres under the highest state of cultivation and amply stocked with superior fruit, ornamental and shade trees, grape vines, &c. The improvements consist of a new two-story cottage with an addition, conservatory and kitchen, together with barn, carriage-house, cow-house, &c.; the gardens and lawns are beautifully laid out, and water from a fine spring is introduced into the house and barn, and would supply the water for a fountain. Must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a sacrifice.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles in the country on the Bergen Point plank-road, the late residence of Michael Vreeland, Esq.; mansion house, 12½ acres of ground, well improved, fruit, &c.; house, barn and fences two years built. In complete order, in full view of New-York Bay, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City and the surrounding country. Stages pass the door twenty times a day, fare 6¼ cents. For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome residence at Tottensville, with 13 rooms, lot 80 by 133 feet; a good spring of water in the cellar; with choice fruit trees, &c. Terms very easy. Apply to CLARKE & WEEKS, Real Estate Office No. 86 Wall-st., New York, or to S. B. AVERTS, Tottenville, S. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-fourths of a mile from the depôt at Flushing, good house, containing fifteen rooms with City conveniences for water and bath, excellent garden, about four acres of land, and a fair number of choice fruits. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to

H. UNDERWOOD, No. 32 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 352 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Rye, Westchester County—a splendid cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the improvements, out-buildings, &c., with one acre of land, tastefully laid out with shrubs, and bordering on the Sound; a first-rate place for gunning, fishing and sailing, and desirable for a party doing business in the City, the cars running ten times a-day. For particulars, apply to JOHN S. LOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st., or to SYLVANUS LYON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding fine views of South Bay, Great Neck and Jamaica Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 46x32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 20x20, giving a front of 66 feet, with piazza, enclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Gracie Farm, containing 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive fruit orchards. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with commanding &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—240 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—Situated on Dean-st., Brooklyn, L. I., about two miles from the Fulton and Atlantic Ferries. The main building is 20 by 75 feet, four stories and basement, with a two-story wing and stable attached. Also a three-story detached building, which can be easily converted into a dwelling. There are in all 3 lots of ground, with a good cistern in the yard. The above property is well adapted to a large manufacturing business, and will be sold or rented on favorable terms. Apply to JAMES WEEKS, No. 39 Platt-st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES.—A valuable plot of ground, on 15th-st., near Union-square. Also, a superior brown-stone House on 34th-st., near 5th-av. Also, a fine three-story brick house on 20th-st.; one on 23d-st; two on 24th-st. &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 o'clock.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of the new marble-front store, No. 117 Nassau-st. Has three years to run from May next. Consists of store, basement and cellar, 25 feet front, running through to Theatre-alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOHN WIGHT, No. 232 South-st.

PIANO FACTORY AT NYACK FOR SALE.—The piano factory lately owned by James Thompson, deceased, in the town of Nyack, will be sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is about 30 feet by 60, and three stories in height, besides the basement. It is well built of wood, filled in with brick, and warmed by a furnace; has a fall and a water tank, and is well situated for manufacturing purposes. The out buildings consist of a drying house and stable, and the whole, with the yard occupies three lots. There is constant communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—For sale, a lease for a term of years, consisting of two lots of ground, with two front buildings, with a three-story brick shop on rear, with cellar for horse and mill; shop 48 feet by 26; Croton water all throughout. Said shop has got a good yard to drive a horse and cart through; all improvements—such as carriage-house, hardware-room racks and sheds for lumber. Location unsurpassed in this City, with the benefit of a ten years' established business. Also, one lot, with four-story shop with cellar, 25x25 feet, suitable for a sash-maker, stair-builder, or cabinet manufacturer. For further particulars, apply on the premises Nos. 111 and 113 West 11th-st.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 2 4ths. of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—138 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 30x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $35 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Several delightfully located residences at Yonkers, 17 miles from New-York, on Broadway, Warburton and Vista avs., with beautiful gardens, plenty of fruit and shade, and near the depôt. Accessible hourly by railroad or steamboat. Fare by boat 12½ cents. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, four miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises or at No. 14 Pine-st., N. Y. Price $3,500, all on bond and mortgage but $500 to $700, if desired.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—100 yards apart. Two of the most desirable two story, handsomely finished and commodious residences in Westchester County, in a beautiful and healthful village, about 25 miles from the City, 10 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, accessible eight times a day, with seven railroad depôt, accessible eight times a day, with seven trains &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

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AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an interest:

NEW-YORK.—House and lot No. 589 Grand-st. Four houses and lots on West 30th-st., near 10th-av. Two houses and lots Nos. 182 and 170 East 33d-st. One lot on 116th-st., near Avenue A. One lot on 16th-st., near Avenue B. Five houses and lots on 24th-st., near 9th-av.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Three houses and lots Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st. One lot on South 4th-st., near 6th-st. House and lot corner 3d and South 1st sts. Four lots on South 5th-st., near 1st-st. Also, two lots on South 5th-st., with house and stable. House and lot on 6th-st., near Division-av. Three lots on the corner of Division-av. and 5th-st. House and lot No. 154 South 1st-st. Houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 South 4th-st. The splendid building known as the Odeon, on 5th-st. Two lots on the corner of South 4th and 5th sts.; adjoining the Odeon.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, to close an interest, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists and others that are desirous of making profitable as well as permanent investments. The terms will be liberal and the titles unquestionable. For more full descriptions of the sale and lithographic maps, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 73d sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on 3d-av. between 74th and 73d sts.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th st.
5 lots on north side of 73d st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
4 lots on west side of 2d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
8 lots on north side of 73d-st.
4 lots on west side of 6th-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
6 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, on Staten Island, viz.: On Spring Hill, Staten Island, in the township of Castleton, on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse Tavern, and known as Schmuhl's (formerly Pinkney's) Farm, consisting of about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings, erected by the late owner without regard to cost. The property has upon it many splendid views and sites for country seats, and is well watered from spring and brook, of which there is an abundance, so that this property would afford ample opportunity for manufacturing purposes, as breweries, &c. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 West Washington-place, near 6th-av., household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, pier glass, carpets, &c., being the sailing furniture contained in the above house, viz.: Elegant rosewood piano, made by Reid, New-York, cost $325; French plate pier glass, slab and brackets, oval mirrors, paintings, covered rosewood parlor suites, rosewood centre tables, 3-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, oil-cloths, rich painted and enameled marble-top chamber suites, cost $100, with wardrobes to match; pure hair mattresses, bedlinens, &c.; mahogany French and gothic bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, tables, painted wardrobes, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, rockers; also, China vases, gothic clocks, and other mantel ornaments; crockery, China and glass ware, silver-plated forks, spoons, castors and cutlery. Together with a large cook stove, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPORTED WINES, BRANDIES AND OTHER LIQUORS.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, 97 cases of various kinds of wines and brandies, every article of which was imported more than four years since expressly for private use; among them may be found 20 cases old London port wine, pale sherry, brown do., several cases London Particular, Gordon Pale, fine Spanish and various other kinds of wines. Also, 16 cases of superior raspberry brandy, 100 gallons champagne do. Also, 20 5-gallon demijohns containing superior raspberry brandy, port and sherry wines, old London Dock, cherry brandy, Tenerif and Madeira wines, &c., &c. All the above will be sold without reserve. Dealers and all others are invited to examine them, as it is sold to close an estate, and have remained in a family over three years.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st.—Rosewood sofa and chairs, in brocatel and plush; mahogany sofas and chairs, hair cloth; rosewood and walnut easy centre and pier tables card tables, French plate pier glasses, mantel ornaments, large mahogany lawyer's bookcase, framed engravings, window curtains, desks, iron bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut French and cottage beds, hair mattresses, blankets, diningroom and kitchen furniture. Also, the balance of the furniture from the Delancey House, consisting in part of Wilton and 3-ply carpets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, window curtains, brocatel curtains of various sizes and patterns, enameled cottage suits, marble-top dressing bureaus, maple and black walnut bureaus, oak and rosewood revolving chairs, oak arm chairs, toilet sets. Also, to pay advances —elegant rosewood armoire à-glace bookcases, buffets, étagères, carved oak extension dining-table, elegant sideboard to match; rosewood spring chairs, in silk, velvet, brocatelle and de laine.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 5, household furniture, consisting of all the furniture contained in the houses Nos. 50 and 52 Barclay-st. Parlor furniture—Rosewood carved suite covered in crimson maroon brocatel, six stuffed back chairs, arm chair, gothic do., sofa, one suite, covered in blue and maroon, made to order; rosewood marble-top centre tables, oak extension dining table, silver-plated ware, paintings, engravings, mantel ornaments, &c. Bedrooms—Ingrain and three-ply carpets, clocks, paintings, engravings, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads.

D. S. HOTCH, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CITY-MADE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 79 Warren-st., near Greenwich. The furniture is composed of rosewood, mahogany and walnut and consists of parlor suites, bookcases, étageres, wardrobes, extension tables, centre and other tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, rockers, washstands, mirrors, pier glasses, oil-paintings, statuary, decorations, fine silver-ware, dinner and tea sets of fine French China, &c., &c. Sale positive. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF CABINET AND ENAMELED FURNITURE PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.—At the large salerooms of RUSSELL & DAY, No. 95 Nassau-st. near Fulton, THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, comprising rich parlor suites in rosewood, rich decorated enameled suites complete for bedrooms, with a general assortment of dining-room, parlor, bedroom and library furniture. Also by order of the mortgagee, one superior rosewood piano-forte, cost $340, one German piano, and one ladies' rosewood secretary bureau, a superior article.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Boyle & Lauder, Nos. 4 and 6 East 20th-st., the entire valuable stock of richly sculptured statuary, ordinary veined sienna, black and gold and mosaic Italian marble mantels. This stock comprises a very large variety of modern designs, unsurpassed in execution, and finished in the most artistic style. Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues day before sale. N. B.—The mantels are now ready for examination.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION—On MONDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., at the seed store of MCILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 7 John-st., a choice collection of roses, verbenas, camellias, hyacinths, and other garden and greenhouse plants from Wm. Wilson, florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS—In Brooklyn, on MONDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., near City Hall, Brooklyn, two carriages, nearly new, six splendid light wagons, three rockaways, several horses, harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, &c. By order of SIDNEY CLAYTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will give their personal attention to the sales of household furniture, at the residence of parties breaking up housekeeping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., will sell on the 15th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a large parcel of lots, situated on 1st, 2d and 3d avs., and 70th, 71st, 73d and 74th sts., forming a portion of the tract so well and so favorably known as Jones' Wood. This has always been regarded as the most delightful part of our City, being in the vicinity of the East River, near Hell Gate, and covered with a fine growth of large trees, and now rendered conveniently accessible by the two City railroads running directly through the property. Sale positive, to divide interests. See maps, at the office of the Auctioneers.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 88 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage and to foreclose the same, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the salesroom of Reed & Cole, No. 343 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, paintings, kitchen furniture &c.

F. G. QUEVEDO, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HOUSE AT YONKERS AT AUCTION.—A fine large double house, situated on the Warburton av., in the village of Yonkers, late the residence of Samuel Lawrence, deceased, will be sold at auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, at said house, on MONDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at noon. The house is new, situated in the best neighborhood in the village, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and steamboat landings, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River. Sale positive, and title indisputable. For further particulars apply in the village of Yonkers, at the office of Wm. W. SCROGHAM.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 West 36th-st. between Broadway and 7th-av., all the furniture on the premises, comprising rich rosewood parlor suites, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, one splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, rosewood etageres, hexteaus, bureaus, washstands, centre tables, oil-paintings, chamber suites kitchen and basement furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

N. B.—This sale is particularly worthy the attention of purchasers, he furniture being of the best quality, made to order last Fall and very little used.

SAVAGE & PARKS, Acting Att'ys for Mortgagees.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—MONDAY, APRIL 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 4 Poplar near Columbia-st., (near the Fulton Ferry) Brooklyn. Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, splendid oval mirror, mahogany sofas, chairs, side and centre tables, crockery, glass ware, oil paintings, gas fixtures, &c. Also splendid rosewood piano, 6⅔-octaves, Lighte & Newton, makers. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GERARD & BETTS will sell on MONDAY, April 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 413 Greenwich-street—Furniture: The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpeting; mirrors, mantel ornaments, window curtains, mahogany sofas, chairs, dining, tea, pier and centre tables; bedstead, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, hall lantern, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, engravings, China dinner and tea sets, glassware crockery, stoves, kitchen range, &c. Also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.—At No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, superior velvet and Brussels carpeting, cabinet furniture in large variety, hair mattresses, oil-paintings, iron safes, fancy goods, &c. Particulars in *Herald*. Dealers, and those intend going housekeeping will attend. Storage until 1st May free of charge.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO. WILL SELL—On SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M., by order of the administrators of the estate of George Morrow, deceased, the fixtures and property of the Coal Yard known as Nos. 34 and 36 Washington st., consisting of horses, carts, harness, weighs, scales and screens, iron safe, desks and other property in use by the trade. Also, all the lumber on the place.

J. S. HIGBIE, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM SEBERG.—SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., this day, No. 32 Lindon-place, Sandford-st., near the north end of Graham-av., on MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ A. M. For further particulars see hand bills. Grand-st. and Calvary Cemetery stages convey passengers within one block of the place. Deposits required of all purchasers.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat's, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,
Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any informa ion in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

MRS. BURTON, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. WM. MCCLAREEN, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was TEN INCHES long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClareen had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES MCKEE, whose office is at No. 42 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 122 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GODWIN of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age: the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all cases of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought as antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No. 157 Prince-st.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO. WILL SELL—On SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M., by order of the administrators of the estate of George Morrow, deceased, the fixtures and property of the Coal Yard known as Nos. 34 and 36 Washington st., consisting of horses, carts, harness, weighs, scales and screens, iron safe, desks and other property in use by the trade. Also, all the lumber on the place.

J. S. HIGBIE, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM SEBERG.—SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., this day, No. 32 Lindon-place, Sandford-st., near the north end of Graham-av., on MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ A. M. For further particulars see hand bills. Grand-st. and Calvary Cemetery stages convey passengers within one block of the place. Deposits required of all purchasers.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat's, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,
Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

THOSE WHO HAVE REALIZED

The wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy for purifying the blood in cases of Scrofula, Scorbutic or Cutaneous eruptions, readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system, promotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary beyond description, in youth, manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable. None of which he has permission to refer to as here afore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast supersedeing all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood. The digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Parent and London treatment from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED,—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, April 15, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection of and finishing of a new building extending to and connecting with Ward School House No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts., said building to be erected on lot No. 116 West Broadway, in the Vth Ward.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and the builder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder, as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., of whom or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, or of either of the Building Committee, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed, "Proposals for the extension of the Vth Ward School No. 44," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., or by either of the Building Committee. No proposals will be received after the time appointed above. The School Officers of the Ward reserving the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the Vth Ward. NEW-YORK, April 1 1856.

A. L. DECAMP,
PETER GROVENOR,
W. WILSON,
} Committee.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for W. S. No. 34," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M. for making alterations at Ward School house No. 34, in Broome-st. between Sheriff and Willett sts., XIIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and for the carpenter work and materials; and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the interest of the public.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1856.

J. R. SCHIEFELD,
A. J. CASE,
H. RAUSHER,
S. HIGGINS,
S. BROOKER,
} Building Committee.
School Officers, XIIIth Ward.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock, M., TUESDAY, the 8th of April next, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the alteration of the building known as the Friends' Meeting House, in Downing-st. near Bleecker, IXth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for mason's work and materials, also for carpenter's work and materials. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., to whom proposals, indorsed proposals for altering building for Primary School No. 22, may be delivered. The School Officer reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by them for the public interest.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1856. Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, until the 5th day of April, at 3 o'clock, for furnishing with desks and seats, in the Grammar Department of Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome; same as those now in use in Ward School No. 3, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. All proposals will be deposited in the office of said Clerk. The School Officers reserve the right to reject all or any of the estimates offered. The name and residence of sureties must accompany each estimate. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES S. BURNTON, Chairman.
H. A. MORGAN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, March 28, 1856.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	$25 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$38 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $300 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $100 00
Silver English patent lever	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students, at No. 710 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Davton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 7:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M. on the following day; also connections at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio. Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
*MICHI

New-York Daily Times.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

TICKET SWINDLING.

The California ticket swindlers are carrying on a brisk business. Complaints against them have been unusually frequent of late. A very distressing case of this kind was brought to light at the Mayor's Office yesterday. A man appeared there and made affidavit before Justice OSBORNE that he had laid out nearly $325 in the purchase of tickets for California, by a certain route, which proved to be worthless for that line. After ascertaining that the tickets were of no value to him, he returned to the office where he had purchased them, and requested the return of his money, but instead of receiving it was beaten and ejected from the office. This case is the more distressing as the sum paid was nearly all the money he had to bear the expenses of himself wife and child to San Francisco. The warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused parties, and the case will, it is thought, be brought up for examination to-day.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF LUMBER.

John R. Brown, a raftsman, and William Bloomer, Captain of the steam-tug *Deer*, were yesterday arrested and brought before Justice WELSH on a warrant charging them with feloniously stealing two rafts of pine and oak lumber, containing 138,966 cubic feet. The lumber in question was lying at Jersey City, from which place, on the 3d inst., it is alleged the defendants towed it to the foot of Thirty-third-street, on the opposite shore. The defendants stated that they were employed to remove the lumber by a Mr. Voorhis, and that they knew nothing further of the affair. They were held for a further hearing.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

A horse, wagon and harness, valued at $200, which were stolen on Tuesday last from the Cadet Hotel, Newark, N. J., were recovered on Friday by officer Knapp, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, the same having been found in the Bull's Head stables, where the horse had been sold to Mr. Wilson, the stable proprietor. The property was restored to the owner. No trace of the thief has yet been discovered.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

An Englishman, named Thos. Houghty, jumped overboard from Pier No. 3, on Thursday evening, with the intention of drowning himself. He was rescued by the First Ward Police. He stated that he wished to die as he was unable to procure employment, and was suffering for the necessaries of life. He was properly provided for.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 63 James-street, upon the body of John Powers, a child about 1 year of age, who died from scalds received by upsetting some hot tea on his body.

VIOLENT DEATH.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of Charles Dutch, a native of Germany, aged 34 years, who died from injuries accidentally received by being run over by a team which he was driving.

THE DISPUTED COMPTROLLERSHIP.

Giles vs. Flagg.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Judge EMMOTT.

FRIDAY, April 4.

The case of *Giles* vs. *Flagg* was resumed this morning at 11 A. M.

John R. Ketcham was recalled and examined as to the different tickets polled and canvassed in the First District of the Nineteenth Ward. He was cross-examined at much length by Mr. O'Conor.

Here the counsel for the plaintiff said he would rest his case.

A long discussion ensued relative to the course to be pursued by the plaintiff in producing rebutting testimony in that allotted for the defence, in the event of the latter desiring to examine the individual voters of the district to sustain the right of Mr. Flagg to his office.

The decision of the point was to the effect that the defence after having submitted all their other evidence, should give notice to the other side whether they would call the individual voters to the stand. In that case, the plaintiff would produce his evidence of the same character for him.

Mr. Tilden opened the case for the defence. He charged the plaintiff's witnesses with deliberate perjury, and demonstrated from the tally-list of the split votes, which contained the sums of the entries of the votes cast on the regular tickets, that Mr. Flagg was entitled to his seat. These regular entries were found in every case to be 315 for the Soft-Shell ticket, 37 for the Hard-Shell, 22 for the Hard-Shell variety, 22 for the German Democrats, 113 for the Know-Nothing, and 8 for the Republicans, from which it was inferred that Mr. Flagg, who was on the regular Soft-Shell and Republican, must have received 315 votes; while the entry of 111 on the split tally-sheets, as being the sum of his regular votes, was a number which obviously did not enter into any of the mathematical combinations of numbers exhibited by the balloting, and was, consequently, false.

In addition to this, errors were discovered in the returns of this City and County Ticket, from the District in question, one of which gave Mr. Morton more votes than the entire ballots amounted to, and another which deprived Mr. Vache, Mr. Morton's opponent, of 57 votes.

Mr. Tilden offered to produce the City and County ballot-box with the ballots in it.

The Court adjourned at a few minutes past 4 till 11 on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

DECISIONS.

Smith vs. *Beck et al.*—Leave to answer granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion.

In re Guardianship of Mary A. Clement—Order to be entered that unless Mrs. Burton will stipulate to permit the visits of the infant's uncle and aunt to the child, and the child to visit them at such times and under such circumstances as the Court may seem proper, the letters of guardianship to Mrs. Burton must be revoked, and the said Wm. A Conant be appointed the guardian of said infant.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Samuel Willetts, President of the Mechanics' Bank vs. *Wat'*—At aching creditors to be paid out of the funds attached with costs.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—It has already been mentioned that an accident occurred on Saturday to the express train from Philadelphia for Pittsburg. It was caused by the breaking of a rail, and three passenger cars were thrown from the track. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:

The front passenger car went first, and, fortunately lodged against a tree, or the train would have been precipitated down the embankment into the water. The first car was considerably broken, and the two others were somewhat damaged. There were a large number of passengers in the cars, but, fortunately, but few of them were injured. Dr. STANLEY, of Brownsville, had his arm and collar-bone injured. Mr. SHEPLAR, a drover, who resides about twelve miles from Brownsville, got his face very badly cut. His nose was cut in two, and nearly severed from his face. Col. JAMES ANDERSON, who resides in Alleghany City, was somewhat bruised about the back and shoulders. A lady, residing in Manchester, also received some pretty severe bruises, and several others were slightly bruised and scratched.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, by Rev. Jas. Millett, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. JOHN LYONS, of Lynn, Mass., to Miss ELIZA JANE MORROW, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 3, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. E. Neville, D. D., Lieut. WILLIAM LEWIS MAURY, U. S. N., to ANNE F., second daughter of the late William Maury, Esq., of Liverpool.

In this City, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. JOHN P. WHITE to MARGARET H., daughter of David Bryson, deceased.

In Schenectady, on Wednesday, April 2, by Rev. Dr. Elphalet Nott, ELIAS PEISSNER, of Vilseck, Bavaria, and MARGARET, daughter of Tayler Lewis.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, April 4, ALEXANDER DOOLY, youngest son of William S. and Catharine E. Rockwell, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 161 East 50th-st., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, April 4, ELIZA P. GEDNEY, daughter of Sylvanus Gedney, aged 36 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the M. E. Church, Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment, on Monday.

In this City, on 6th day (Friday) morning, April 4, LIZZIE WILLETS, only daughter of George F. and Julia M. Bowne, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this 7th day (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 224 Clinton-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Friday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock, SARAH LOUISE, only daughter of Frederick and Amanda M. Hornby, aged 13 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 66 East 16th-st.

In this City, on Thursday night, April 3, HANNAH, relict of the late James Grimmes, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 Marion-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., CARLINE M., wife of Gustavus A. Brett, and daughter of Dr. Peter Van Arsdale.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 144 2d-av.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 3, CATHERINE FURMAN, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 Nevins-st.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, April 1, JAMES R. WALTER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, April 8, at 12 o'clock M.

☞ San Francisco, and California papers generally, please copy.

On Monday, March 31, FREDERICK, only child of Frederick and Helen L. Norman, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At Scarsdale, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, April 2, LAWES, wife of Elijah Augevine, aged 72 years.

At Elizabeth, N. J., ELIJAH KELLOGG, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, April 1, Mrs. ALEXINA, wife of John W. Bell, in the 28th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 4.

$600	Cal. 7s '70	82½	400	Harlem R. R.	b60 19⅜
10,000	Virginia 6s	c60 94	200	do	c 19⅝
51,000	Missouri 6s	b3 86	200	do	c 19⅝
30,000	do	b60 84	100	do	c 19⅝
1,000	N. List me. G. L. 6s	86	14	Stonington R. R.	42
7,500	Ill Cen. R. R. bs	86	10	Cleve. C. & Cin.	100
5,000	do	b30 86¼	200	Ills. Cen. R. R.	97⅜
5,000	do	b60 86	110	Reading Railroad	s3 93¼
5,000	do	c 87½	300	do	s3 92½
4,000	I. C. R. R. F. Bs. w. p.	85	200	do	s60 92
6,000	Ill. Fl'd Bs. w. p.	94	200	do	s10 93⅛
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102¼	100	do	s10 92
6,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. 6.	77⅜	100	do	b60 93¼
25	Metropolitan Bk.	b3 108	50	do	s3 92
6	Continental Bank	108¾	111	Hudson River R. R.	85⅜
50	Commonwealth Bk.	95	50	do	b30 85½
18	Ocean Bank	98	100	Mic. Cen. R. R.	b60 95¾
5	Tel. & Hud Can'l Co.	128	150	do	95¾
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	b30 14⅜	300	Mic. S. & N. I. R. R.	s3 95¼
400	do	s3 14⅜	50	do	b60 96
25	Penn. Coal Co.	99¾	100	do	b30 95¾
25	do	99⅜	25	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	34½
850	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 23¾	350	Pan. R. R.	104¾
100	do	b60 23½	110	do	b60 105
500	do	s3 23½	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 89
100	do	b60 23¾	700	do	b60 81
100	do	b60 23½	400	do	s30 80½
20	N. Y. Central R. R.	92½	100	do	s3 81½
800	Erie Railroad	b30 57	100	do	s15 80½
200	do	b10 56⅞	40	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	85½
200	do	b60 57	150	do	b10 86
200	do	b15 56⅞	50	do	s10 85
300	do	s3 56½	50	do	b30 86½
50	do	b30 56⅞	100	Flor. & Keyp't Joint	⅞
100	do	b60 57⅛			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by A. H. MULLER:

90 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co. 96¼@98¼
70 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co. 98¾
50 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co. 111¼
40 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co. 125
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co. 101½
34 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. 67¾
10 shares East River Fire Insurance Co. 96
25 shares United States Life Insurance Co. 95
20 shares United States Fire Insurance Co. 131¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,500	Virginia 6s	s60 93⅜	100	Erie Railroad	s60 56¾
3,000	do	s60 94⅝	275	do	57
5,000	do	93¾	25	do	56⅞
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	76½	200	do	b3 57
8,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	91	250	do	b60 47¼
83	Merch. Exch. Bank	107½	100	do	b10 57
50	Canton Comp'y	b60 23¾	100	do	s30 56⅞
50	do	s3 23¾	100	do	s10 57
100	do	b60 24	100	do	b30 57¼
200	do	s3 23¾	100	do	s3 57¼
100	Flor. & Key. Joint	⅞	100	do	s10 57¼
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 23¾	100	do	s10 57½
50	do	b30 23¼	30	Panama Railr'd.	b6 105¾
100	Harlem Railroad	c 19⅝	50	New-York Cen. R.	s6 92
100	Mich. Cen. Railroad	95¼	100	do	b7 92½
100	do	b60 95¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b15 81
50	Chic & R. I. R. R.	91	400	do	80¾
100	Reading Railr'd.	b60 92¾			

MINING BOARD.

200	Gold Hill	bnw. $1 37½	200	Gard'r G. M.	b3. $1 12½
100	do	b3.1 37½	300	do	c.1 12½
150	Ward Cl. & L. Co.	c 44¾	700	do	b3.1 15
150	do	b3 45	500	do	b15.1 20
50	do	c 45	200	do	b10.1 20
450	do	b10 45½	360	Flor. & Key. Jt.	b10 37½
300	Portsmouth Co.	s3 1⅜	300	Conrad Hill	c 15
100	Gibbs Ex. A. Co	s3 8¾	700	Nor. Carolina	b3 1 90
50	do	s30 8¾	500	do	bnw. 2 00
50	do	s30 8¾	100	Hiwassie	c 3½
500	Mineral Co.	c 7⅜			

FRIDAY, April 4—P. M.

The Foreign Market and Money accounts by the steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool March 22, were received to-day about the close of 'Change hour. They embrace only two days' additional business after the *Atlantic* sailed, as Good Friday, March 21, was kept a close holiday, both on the London Stock Exchange and among the merchants at Liverpool. The English Funds left off 92¼@⅜; French 72.80. The London Money market inclined to decisive ease, and the Bank of England had reduced the discount on long bills from 7 to 6 ₰ cent. The demand for discounts was less active, and the supply of means more liberal. The condition of the Bank was very nearly the same as on the previous report, the Specie advanced three thousand pounds sterling. The ease in Money was viewed by some authorities as temporary; the apprehension being felt that, on further payments on the new loan at the close of March, the rates would again stiffen up, outside of Bank. Meanwhile Stock loans were making at 5@6 ₰ cent. The Silver export to the East Indies continued, $2,015,000 for the week the steamer sailed. The changes in American Stocks are not important; there were sellers of Illinois Centrals at 81, ex dividend, and Freelands at 85. Virginia Sixes held for 88; Sterling, 85; Pennsylvanias, Old Fives, 85; Coupons, 88. The Cotton market was ½d. down on ordinary descriptions, while the higher grades were rather steady, though holders, generally, were disposed to press their Stocks, on a demand not brisk from the trade, owing to the holiday. American Provisions were in good request at previous figures. Grain trade very dull; Wheat could be bought at a lower range, though no exact decline is quoted. Indian Corn, 1s. the quarter lower; mixed, 31s.; yellow, 31s. 6d.; and white, 32s. Lower grades of Flour irregular in prices, 30s. to 33s.; Southern and Ohio, 35s.@36s. The Iron trade improved in tone, owing to large orders for Rails from the East Indies, quoted £8@£8 5s.; Bars, £8 2s. 6d.@£8 5s. There was a speculative inquiry for Sugar, and prices are 1s. the cwt. dearer.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,550,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,054	4,918,200	10,425,918
Jan. 25	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,872
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,613,719
Feb. 16	17,748,638	5,643,365	10,582,494
Feb. 23	19,425,515	5,848,816	10,575,392
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,493,005	10,589,640
Mar. 8	18,928,328	5,764,620	10,559,410
Mar. 15	19,265,028	5,884,865	10,553,565

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 7th instant:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Mar.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 15	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mon. 17	92	92¾	92	92¼	92¾	92¼
Tues. 18	92¼	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	92¾
Wed. 19	92	92¾	92¼	92¼	92¾	92¾
Thur. 20	92	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	92¾
Fri. 21	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut

Our Stock Market improved on the Foreign news ⅛@¾ ₰ cent., as compared with the sales of Thursday, and the general list closed firm and with some disposition to buoyancy in Erie and Toledo Shares, the former 57⅛@¼ cash, the latter 81 buyer 15 days, 81¼ buyer 60 days. The Western Road list was firm, and Panama advanced to 105⅜ buyer 60 days, 104¾ cash. Reading was offered on Philadelphia account as low as 91⅛, between the Boards, but closed 92@92⅛. A small parcel of Delaware and Hudson brought as much as 128, the highest rate for many months. The last exhibit at the March annual meeting of the Stockholders is regarded the best the Company have made for five or six years. State Stocks were steady. The only free supply is in Missouris, and these were taken to the extent of $60,000 at 84. Virginias closed at 93⅞ cash, 93⅝ on the sellers' option 60 days. Illinois Centrals 88@87⅞; sales of Eries of 1875 at 91; Terre Haute 8 ₰ cents 77½@78. The Harlem Company have made Mr. W. J. CAMPBELL their General Superintendent, in place of Mr. NOTTINGHAM, resigned.

The earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for the month of March last are $27,226 28.

The Exchange market for the Havre steamer sailing to-morrow, is steady in rate, but not active for Sterling at 109¼, while there is a good trade demand for Francs, which the leading Continental drawer is supplying at 5.17½. The steamer will carry out $400,000 in Gold. The Money market is quiet; a fair activity in demand loans, at 7 ₰ cent., but a reduced offering of mercantile paper, which two of the leading Discount Brokers quote to us at rather easier rates—60 days, 7 ₰ cent.; 90 days to 4 months, 7@8 ₰ cent., first-class mercantile names; some short Bankers' acceptances done as low as 6@6¾ ₰ cent. A few Railway acceptances offering at 9@10 ₰ cent. The country balances are again increasing with some of the Banks, and discounts are freer with them this week. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $184,924; paid $51,241, and held at the close a regular balance of $7,609,054. The Foreign Dry Goods entries are again heavy this week; $2,115,602, against $538,934 same week last year. The following is the summary:

	Entered for Consumption.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,053	$220,373	461	$56,157
Man. of Cotton.	2,493	494,668	191	38,060
Man. of Silk.	994	477,885	285	153,857
Man. of Flax.	1,314	260,295	227	45,883
Miscellaneous.	1,473	62,457	32	6,699
Total.	7,344	$1,914,692	1,177	$301,505
		$1,505		

356	$96,180	1,914,097	
25	3,925		
88	15,850		
13	2,925		
80	16,827		
93	19,823		
99	20,496		
80	15,850		
25	3,925		
356	$96,180	1,914,097	
		$2,010,277	

Total entered.....$2,115,602 Total marketed.$2,010,277

We derive the following interesting statement of the number of miles run, number of tons of freight, and number of passengers carried one mile, total earnings, total expenses of the New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads, from a careful Railway correspondent, who takes his figures from the last reports of the two Companies, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855, as taken from the recent report of the Railroad Commissioners of this State.

	N. Y. & Erie R. R. 1855 Railroad Year.	N. Y. Central R. R. 1855 Rail'd Year.
Number of miles run	3,181,878	3,654,574
Number of tons of freight carried one mile	150,673,997	99,605,836
Number of passengers carried one mile	84,069,389	169,052,341
Total earnings	$5,488,993 37	$6,563,581 14
Total expenses	$2,680,327 92	$3,401,455 65
Length of Road operated, miles	729	862.98
Earnings ₰ mile run	$1 73	$1 79
Expenses ₰ mile run	84	93
Net earnings ₰ mile run	89	86
Earnings ₰ mile of Road	7,529 48	7,613 65
Expenses ₰ mile of Road	3,676 72	3,945 64
Net earnings ₰ mile of Road	3,852 76	3,668 10

Breadstuffs in Michigan—What is thought of the Flour Inspection Reform there.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

JACKSON, Mich., Monday, March 31, 1856.

In compliance with your request relative to the breadstuff question, we propose making some remarks as to supplies, &c., in this part of the world. Upon this subject there is a great diversity of opinion. Conflicting accounts are constantly promulgated through the Western press, so that it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion except only so far as one's personal knowledge and observations extend. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, in our remarks, to our own locality in particular, and our State in general.

It is doubtless well known to all, that our last wheat crop was nearly all more or less damaged by excess of wet weather during the season of harvest. A harvest undoubtedly far greater in extent of acres, and far more promising in quality and yield, than ever before ready for the sickle. The loss by wet and other causes originating therein, in securing the crop, probably reduced it to about an average yield in quantity, but the quality fell far below our usual standard. Of that quantity, we estimate the amount actually marketed here, as compared with former years, at about one half, and we have the means of making this comparison by figures. Of the balance, we believe we can safely assert that it is in most cases in the granaries of our most able farmers, many of whom hold their entire crops of one to two thousand bushels.

They are men who, for their two preceding crops, obtained nearly twice what their present crop would command per bushel; men of intelligence, generally, who closely watch the Eastern markets, who are quick to see any favorable symptom, but we think, nevertheless, they are too apt to deceive themselves, by looking too exclusively on one side of the question. All of them are confidently looking for a speedy reaction in prices, which must be a very considerable one, to meet their expectations, and when it comes, they design selling freely. On the contrary, should prices remain about as they are, their reserved supplies will be marketed very reluctantly and entirely at their convenience. At an advance in prices, very much more would be sold in the aggregate than if present prospects continue, as in the latter case much will be used for coarse feed, &c., and will not be as carefully husbanded, as at higher prices.

It would seem to us that the supplies yet in first hands are sufficiently ample to check any speculative advance, while the indifference of farmers to sell, will prevent any rapid accumulation of stocks in the Eastern markets. Stocks in the hands of millers and dealers along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad are much smaller than usual at this season, while in Detroit they are also considerably less, being now of Flour about 30,000 bbls.* against 45 or 50,000 bbls. same time last year, and in Wheat there is a greater difference, while the shipments over the Canada Road during the Winter have also been much less than last. This, we think, is a fair statement of facts, from which you may draw such conclusions as they may seem to warrant.

Millers here feel much interest in the Fleur inspection movement in your City. They care but little what is the system or standard, if it be uniform and impartial in action, preferring a high standard rigidly adhered to. It is a common remark among us that for the poorest qualities of Flour New-York is the best market in the country, while for the finer qualities other markets are much better.

* We have reason to believe this is less than the *actual stock of flour* at Detroit. In our last Weekly Summary we put down nearly 40,000 bbls. to the credit of that city, and we think our authority for doing so reliable.—ED.

Limited Partnership Bill.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

There is a bill before the Legislature to amend the existing law relating to limited partnership, which, we believe, is very cordially approved by our most experienced and active business men, and is calculated to promote the more stable interests of trade. The following are the amendments proposed, which, it is to be hoped, will be passed during the present session of the Legislature:

SECTION 1. The 3d, 17th and 23d sections of title 1 of chap. 4, of part II of the Revised Statutes, are hereby amended so that the same respectively shall read as follows:

SEC. 3. The special partners may take part in the management and conduct of the business of the partnership, but only the general partners shall be authorized to sign for the partnership, and to bind the same.

SEC. 17. No special partner shall be made liable beyond the fund contributed by him to the capital, by reason of his taking part in the management or conduct of the business of the firm, but any special partner who shall sign the firm name shall be liable as a general partner upon every such signature.

SEC. 2. Any special partner may loan or advance money to the partnership, and stand upon the footing of a creditor of the firm therefor; and in case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the partnership, for all such loans or advances the special partner shall be entitled to payment *pro rata* with the other creditors of the partnership. In case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the partnership, no special partner shall be allowed to claim as a creditor thereof upon or for any other cause or consideration than for money loaned or advanced to the partnership, until the claims of all the other creditors shall be satisfied.

SEC. 24. This act shall take effect immediately; but any existing limited partnership shall remain subject to the provisions of the law regulating the same previous to the passage of this act.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Cotton and the State of Trade.

From the London Times, March 22.

This week, with American advices at hand of large receipts of Cotton at the ports, and consequent increased estimates of the produce crop, our market has again manifested a tame and drooping aspect. Spinners have purchased very sparingly, and as holders, especially of the low qualities of American, have offered very freely, buyers have daily had an abundant selection, and in American below 5¾d. have obtained a concession of fully ⅛d. ₰ lb. Above that figure, however, prices have barely given way 1-16d. ₰ lb., the quantity offering of the better qualities of American not being so great as the holders thereof such pressing sellers as of low qualities of American, of which the recent imports principally consist. The present stock on hand at this port is estimated at 335,140 bales, of which 219,490 are American, against a total last year of 643,990 bales, of which 422,000 bales were American.

The quantity of American Cotton now on the water for this country is estimated at 340,000 bales, against about 175,000 the same time last year. The total sales this week are 31,850 bales, of which speculators have taken 1,900 American, 270 Bahia, and 230 Surat; and exporters 1,070 American, and 590 Surat; thus leaving 27,790 bales all kinds to the trade.

The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair—Bowed, 6¾d.....Mobile, 6¾d.....Orleans, 6¾d.

From the manufacturing districts the general course of trade appears to be carried on in as favorable a condition as could be desired. At Manchester the leading features have been quietness, with extreme firmness on the part of producers, especially in the Cloth department. Any attempt to place orders is considered as labor lost, and if any change is noticeable in the character of the markets, it is a tendency to higher rates. Yarns generally have been in better request than previously anticipated—as a rule, however, no reduction in prices can be quoted; still there are individual instances where slightly easier prices have been conceded, in order to secure small parcels. In the Woolen districts the manufacturers are asking higher rates, and holding back from contracts, except at an advance in price. The rise in the value of Wool has also added to the increased rates demanded.

Liverpool Grain Trade.

Per Asia.]

The wind having been unfavorable for arrivals dur'ng the week, the imports of Breadstuffs from America are limited to 680 quarters Wheat, 2,000 barrels Flour, 2,008 quarters Indian Corn; the wind, however, is now more favorable, and we may soon look for more liberal supplies.

Yesterday having been Good Friday, we have only had one market day since our last and business has in consequence been somewhat interfered with. The advance in Wheat, as noted in our last, has no been maintained; and the present tendency is towards a lower range of prices, the demand is very limited, and our quotations for red range from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., for Canadian from 8s. 9d. to 10s. 7d. ₰ 8 lbs., whilst for fine white, which is exceedingly scarce, 11s. 4d. to 11s. 6d. ₰ 70 lbs. is obtainable. Flour of fine quality meets a fair sale, at our former quotations, but inferior kinds are difficult to move, and prices somewhat irregular. Indian Corn has been much depressed, and, in the absence of any demand of consequence, prices have receded 2s. ₰ quarter; prime mixed being readily obtainable at 31s., yellow at 31s. 6d., and white at from 31s. to 32s. ₰ 480 lbs., according to quality.

A. F., & R. MAXWELL.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

To morrow being Good Friday, and the steamer sailing at an early hour on Saturday morning, we issue our Circular to-day. This week only 10,568 bushels Wheat, 2,016 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bbls. Flour have arrived from the States; 2,6 0 qrs. Wheat from Europe, and 3,476 qrs. Wheat, 52 qrs. Corn from Egypt. To-day, however, the wind has changed to the west, and several ships are coming up. Since Tuesday the Corn Trade has been very dull, and transactions limited in all kinds of Breadstuffs most limited. WHEAT can be bought at much reduced rates; but in the absence of sales the exact decline cannot be stated. FLOUR—nominally unchanged. INDIAN CORN—no buyers, at 1s. ₰ quarter under Tuesday's prices.

The quotations, which are to some extent nominal, are: FLOUR—Baltimore and Ohio, 35s. to 36s. WHEAT—Red, 9s. 6d. to 11s.; White, 10s. to 11s. ₰ 70 lbs. INDIAN CORN—31s. ₰ quarter, for all kinds. By a return lately issued, it appears Government contracted for, and bought, from September, 1854, to June, 1855, inclusive, the enormous quantities of 51,850 tierces and 12,830 barrels Beef; 73,650 tierces and 26,280 barrels Pork, at the extreme prices of £3 4s. 6d. to £11 ₰ tierce for Beef, and £3 to £12 10s. ₰ tierce for Pork. Now that peace is considered certain, it may well to remember that the usual requirements of the Government are about 6,000 tierces Beef and 10,000 tierces Pork. BEEF—In fair demand, and steady at late rates. PORK—One or two small parcels arrived, but not yet landed. BACON—No further arrivals. LARD—Brings 54s. to 55s. ₰ cwt., but only in small quantities. TALLOW—Influenced by the failure of a large speculator, is quite unsettled, and quotations nominal. RESIN—Common has been firmer, and 4s 9d. to 5s. has been paid. BARK—A parcel of Philadelphia sold, to arrive, at 12s.

COTTON—The market has been very freely supplied all week, and the demand being limited, to effect sales holders have had to submit to a decline of 1-16d. ₰ lb. on the Middling, and ⅛d. ₰ lb. on the lower qualities of American. The dullness here has been communicated to Manchester, and very little business has been done there this week. Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; Mobile and Upland, 5 13-16d. ₰ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

American Stocks.

MESSRS. STOKES, HUGHES & PREVOR, (a leading firm,) London, quote:

United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds	1868	105 @ —
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Sterling	1868	Buyers at par
Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Sterling	1889	87 @ 89
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Stock	1870–5	75½@ —
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	1877	84 @ —
Virginia Bonds	1880	86 @ 88
Virginia 5 ₰ cent. Sterling	1886	88 @ 90
Penn. Central R. R. 6 ₰ cent. 1st Mtge.	—	88 @ 90
Pennsylvania Sterling 2d Mortgage	—	90 @ 92
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent	1862	79 @ 81
Illinois Cen. 7 ₰ cent., sellers ex div.	—	82 @ —
Illinois Freeland, sellers ex div.	—	85 @ —
Canada Debentures	1877	101¾@103¾
Nova Scotia Debentures	1875	103¾@ —
Three ₰ cent. Mexican	—	20½@ —

Havre Market.

The published report embracing the transactions from the 11th to the 18th of March, inclusive, states that after receipts of American advices, per *Asia*, the COTTON market became quiet; sales during the week 3,500 bales, against 5,178 bales imports, reducing the stock to 67,480 bales. Quotations, according to Havre classifications:

	Tres Bas.	Bas.	Tres Ord.	Ord.
New-Orleans	82	87	92	97
Mobile	82	86	90	94
Upland	82	85	88	92

Advices from the manufacturing districts were satisfactory; sales were regular, although prices had not advanced for goods. WOOL—Less wanted, and prices tended upwards, owing to the scantiness of supplies.

BREADSTUFFS had become quite unsettled in consequence of permission to export cereals from Naples; FLOUR was, therefore, quoted to arrive at 42.5⅝@43 ASHES continued neglected; Potash nominal, but Pearl well supported. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR and TYRE sugar varied, but transactions limited. HIDES, quiet, unchanged. No change in METALS. OILS continued to decline; White sold at 74, and to arrive at 69. PROVISIONS unchanged—no imports. RICE, Carolina, steady, firm. SUGAR, firm, rather dearer. No sales in TALLOW. Small sales American LARD at 67@67.5 ₰ 50 kil., duty paid. TEA, nominal, dull. WALSHONE firm, unchanged.

Freights at Liverpool.

Rates from Liverpool to New-York were: For Iron, 30s. @25s.; Salt, 21s.; Dry Goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.; Earthenware, 25s. 6d.; Passengers, gross, £4 10s. To Boston: Iron, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Dry Goods, 17s. 6d.@20s.; Hardware, 20s.; Passengers, £5. To Philadelphia: Iron, 20s.@22s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 15s.@20s.; Earthenware, 10s.; Passengers, £5. To Baltimore: Iron, 20s.@22s. 6d.; Salt, 16s.; Dry Goods, 20s.@25s.; Hardware, 20s.@30s.; Earthenware, 10s.; Passengers, £5. To Charleston: Iron, 12s. 6d. @15s.; Salt, 7s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 20s.@22s.; Hardware, 25s. @25s.; Earthenware, 7s.; Passengers, £5 5s. To New-Orleans: Iron, 15s.@16s.; Salt, 10s.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Collamer's Speech on Kansas—Buncombe in the House—Mr. Seward's Coming Speech.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3, 1856.

MR. COLLAMER ON KANSAS.

Mr. COLLAMER to-day addressed the Senate upon the Kansas question, but had not concluded when he gave way for a motion to adjourn. The purpose of his speech was to sustain the Minority Report on Kansas affairs made by himself from the Committee on Territories. So far as he proceeded to-day, Mr. COLLAMER most successfully maintained the positions assumed by him in that document, and answered with effect the sophistry and cunning by which Mr. DOUGLAS has sought to turn the eyes of the people away from the issue of fraud made against the Administration Party by the Free-State men of Kansas. One point in particular was exceedingly well put. He noticed the fact that the Majority Report admits illegal voting by bands of Missourians at seven of the election polls in Kansas, while it denies the existence of any evidence of such illegal voting at other points. Mr. COLLAMER argued that the incursion of these Missourians into the seven Districts mentioned, is a clear admission that except for illegal interference the Free-State men would have carried the first Territorial Legislature of the Territory—else why did the Missourians deem their invasion necessary? Mr. C. urged, further, that the motive of the invasion being clearly to carry the election for the Pro-Slavery Party, it is to be presumed that when these unjustifiable means were resorted to at all, they were availed of sufficiently to be sure to accomplish the desired result. In any event the illegal and infamous character of the opposition to the Free-State Party is made perfectly manifest.

SILLY COQUETRY FOR BUNCOMBE.

The Administration men in the House are playing a silly game, and seem likely to get bitten badly. Last year they ordered a large amount of engraving to accompany the Pacific Railroad Reports. An amendment to the Deficiency bill is now pending, appropriating $49,000 to pay for this work—work done by friends of the Administration. Of course the Administration men want it passed, but, relying on the fact that an opposition member leads the Committee of Ways and Means and supports the amendment, they seem to think that they can safely oppose it, take credit for "economy," and trust the opposition with carrying the appropriation through. The result probably will be that our friends will take the Administration men at their word, vote down the amendment, and leave the latter to reconstitute it and save their friends as they best can. Serve 'em right.

MR. SEWARD ON THE STATE OF KANSAS.

On Tuesday next Senator SEWARD is expected to speak in support of his bill for the admission of Kansas, and, if I mistake not, his speech will create a sensation in the Senate and out of it. Mr. S. aiming at bolder, original views of great questions, and the present will not be found an exceptional case. S.

Mr. Collamer's Speech on Kansas Affairs—Douglas' Efforts to Change the Issue—Injustice to Private Claimants—Mr. Granger's Speech, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

It is to be regretted that the able speech on the Kansas question, concluded yesterday by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, is not to-day in the hands of every man, woman and child in the United States. "Truth is mighty and will prevail,"—and this appeal in support of the report recently made by the Senator from Vermont on the whole subject of the troubles in Kansas,—carries truth in its every line, and must fasten conviction on the hearts of all who attentively peruse it. It would be impossible to present its general ideas in the brief limits of my letter; so, until the speech itself is published, I will only say that it triumphantly maintains every proposition and argument contained in Mr. COLLAMER's minority report, (published exclusively in the DAILY TIMES not long since,) and leaves the report of Mr. DOUGLAS, sustaining the policy of imposing Slavery by force upon the new Territory, a shattered, sinking wreck. Read it, every man who wants a text-book upon this great overshadowing issue of our day and generation.

CHANGING THE ISSUE.

Mr. DOUGLAS tried to change the issue, yesterday, after Mr. COLLAMER had concluded. Instead of devoting his attention to the recent controversy between popular sovereignty and Freedom on one side, and illegality, tyranny, oppression and Slavery on the other, he started off to the realms of futurity, and charged it as the purpose of the Free-State men in Kansas to resist "the Federal Government," if their application to be admitted as a State should be denied. I take issue with the Senator. No resistance is proposed to be made against "the Federal Government." He begs the question when he thus ingeniously uses the *words* I have quoted. No resistance is threatened, except as against the lawless *perversion* of the authority of "the Federal Government," and Mr. DOUGLAS might as well charge treason against a man who refuses to be murdered because a maniac insists that he is a United States Marshal, and clothed with authority to hang whomsoever he shall suspect of loving

DARE DOUGLAS REFUSE THE STATE OF KANSAS?

Freedom better than Slavery. But even if DOUGLAS' indictment were true, this is not the time to press it. There is another and a present issue pending. Let him stick to that. Congress has not yet refused to acknowledge the State Government of Kansas. The crisis which he anticipates may never arise. The House of Representatives will pass the bill to admit Kansas *now* into the Union, and it remains to be seen whether even the senior Senator from Illinois himself, with all his boldness, *dare* vote against her admission. It is better that he should wait awhile, and prove that he is ready to keep Kansas out of the Union, before he abandons the pending question, and seeks another in the dim and uncertain future.

SHAMEFUL INJUSTICE TO PRIVATE INTERESTS.

Yesterday was private bill day in the House, but, after a brief time spent in the discussion of an incidental question, the regular business of the day was dropped, and the Deficiency bill was taken up, in order to permit speeches to be made upon the Slavery question. In the name of the hundreds of private claimants upon the justice of Congress, I protest against this course of proceeding. Private bill day should be sacredly devoted, except in extraordinary cases, to the business of the citizen who, not being allowed to sue his Government, is compelled to come to Congress and petition for his rights. There are now cases on the Calendar involving the pecuniary ruin of honest and industrious men—men who ask a hearing only. Some of these have sacrificed thousands of dollars and months of valuable time in the vain effort to get Congress to give attention to the business for which they are elected, and now ruin stares them in the face because Congress will not observe its own rules, but holds out a false light, only to allure and deceive them. I submit that this is cruel and heartless, and that common honesty demands a reform. If members will be so thoughtless of the wrongs thus suffered at their hands by the humble citizen, it is to be hoped the yeas and nays will hereafter be taken upon every motion to rob private claimants of their right to be heard on Friday, and that the country may know who are they that care so little for their fellow citizens writhing under the heel of oppression and neglect.

A RADICAL ABOLITION SPEECH.

After a speech from Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, in defence of Southern conservatism, Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, made a severe onslaught on the institution of Slavery, denying its constitutionality, and generally presenting the GERRIT SMITH views on the subject. The speech was a strong one, and will create a stir; but I question whether it was a prudent one. Certainly it does not express the sentiments of the great mass of the Anti-Slavery men of the North. These are opposed to the extension of Slavery to free territory, and in favor of the divorce of the General Government from the support and maintenance of the institution in any way, manner or shape; but with SLAVERY as a municipal institution, *in the States*, the mass of the people of the North freely admit they have nothing to do,—no right or power of interference

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1416. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The attempt was made by Southern men to get Mr. GRANGER to admit in the course of his speech that he was a member of the "Republican" Party,—but he declined the challenge. Nevertheless his speech will be circulated all through the South, and in the more conservative districts of the Northern States, and its sentiments be heralded as those of the party who oppose the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Administartion and party which sustain that iniquity.

RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Mr. FISH yesterday induced the Senate to take up and pass at once a bill for the relief of the families of the officers, seamen and mariners of the United States sloops-of-war *Albany* and *Porpoise*, lost at sea. These vessels, it will be remembered, are for a long time missing, and no trace of their fate has ever been discovered. The sea has swallowed them, beyond all doubt, and the watery grave rears no monument to their memory, nor sends back the slightest token of their sad fate. It is to be hoped the House will promptly pass the Senate's bill. It is the least the country can do for the surviving dependents of those who have yielded their lives in the public service.

WALKER RECRUITING—GOVERNMENT WATCHFUL.

Information has been received that WALKER's agents are engaged in endeavoring to drum up recruits in New-York and elsewhere, to aid him in carrying on his war against Costa Rica. It is to be hoped our Government will use prompt and energetic measures to vindicate the neutrality laws, and save the deluded creatures who propose to follow the fortunes of WALKER and his band, from the disaster and destruction so likely to overtake them. From what I hear I doubt not strict watch will be kept upon the steamers now advertised to sail for San Juan. If suspected of fillibusterism, they will be detained. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Mail Contracts—The Swedish Minister, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 5.

The reception of the bids for the mail contracts will close on the 14th of April, and the final decision in regard to the same made on the 7th May, when likewise the contracts will be concluded on all the mail routes of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, together with the miscellaneous routes established by the recent acts of Congress, embracing all the remaining States of the Union.

Chevalier SIBBERN, the Swedish minister, is on the eve of leaving for London, whither he has been transferred by his government.

Capt. WM. J. MCCLUNEY, recently returned from the East Indies with the *Powhatan*, has been ordered to the command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, *vice* Commodore M'KEEVER, deceased.

The Case of Judge Davis, of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 5.

The hearing in the case of Judge DAVIS, before the Legislature at Augusta, was opened by HENRY W. PAINE, Esq., of Massachusetts, this morning. The statements of General ANDERSON, SAMUEL FESSENDEN and others were put in. Mr PAINE's speech was a powerful one. Hon. F. O. J. SMITH made a powerful speech of three hours, in the afternoon. Public feeling at Augusta is strongly in favor of Judge DAVIS. The Convention has adjourned till Monday, 9 A. M. A great crowd was in attendance.

Counterfeiter Arrested at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 5.

A man giving his name as B. J. RAINSFORD, was brought before the Police Court this morning and held to bail in $5,000, to await trial on the charge of counterfeiting. The implements which were found in his possession include a press, banknote paper, and a package of $5s, well executed, on the City Bank of Manchester, N. H.

A Liquor Case in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 5.

In the case of URI BURT & Co., of Albany, to recover damages for seizure of ale in Springfield, by the officers, the Jury in that city was unable to agree and were discharged.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 5.

The weather here is mild, threatening a rainstorm. The ice still holds on in the river, but crossing over on it is now rather dangerous.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 5.

The U. S. steamship *Marion*, Capt. W. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

INTERESTING FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Great Excitement About the Suspected Privateer America—Mysterious Movements of the British, French, and American War Vessels at Rio.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

We have just had a repetition of the bark *Maury* affair in this port, which has served to create a little excitement in this very stupid town. There were no freights on the market, the coffee trade had become stagnant, and we were in danger of a serious commercial apoplexy, when all on a sudden it was discovered by the allied powers that there was a Russian privateer in the harbor, having touched here on her way to the Pacific.

The story in brief is this: The American steamer *America*, HUDSON commanding, on her way from New-York to the Pacific, put in here to coal. Her second mate proving inefficient, or in some way unsatisfactory, Captain H. discharged him and shipped another, who in twelve hours showed himself to be perfectly worthless, and was turned adrift. This man, a vagabond Englishman, stated that the *America* has some large guns under her coal, boxes of muskets and ammunition, and that she was probably intended for a Russian privateer, to be delivered at some port in the Pacific. An affidavit being made in regard to guns, small arms and ammunition, the Ministers of the English and French Governments requested an examination of the *America*, that these suspicions might be removed.

The usual quiet of Sunday evening on board the United States ship *Savannah*, was broken about 8½ o'clock, by the arrival alongside of the Captain of a French man-of-war, and not long after the English Admiral sent his boat with an officer, and soon Commodore SALTER sent his flag-lieutenant away. What all this meant no one knew, for, as yet, nothing had reached the public as to the alleged suspicious character of the *America*. No steampress ever coined news more rapidly than did the galley of the *Savannah* for a couple of hours. Monday morning the English and French were, apparently, ready for a cruise; the English steamer got up her fire, and, on the whole, all the characteristic blustering which John Bull, Esq., knows so well how to do, was fully enacted. Meanwhile the complainants were informed that their curiosity could not be gratified, but that the ship was open to the ordinary inspection of the officers of the customs in Brazil, who, if they would pay the expense and a round sum for demurrage, could discharge the cargo. The Custom-House officers did make a visit, and satisfy themselves that all was right. During Monday diplomats were busy running to and fro, looking very wild. We, the dear public, know nothing of the mighty secrets in their keeping, and what skill has been expended in keeping two nations from going to war on the lying statement of a drunken sailor.

The issue of the matter, as it now stands, (Tuesday afternoon,) is, that the *Savannah* is ready for sea, and will go out to-morrow morning. None of her officers have come on shore this morning, and what are to be her future movements is a profound mystery.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* and surveying steamer *Water Witch* are expected here, having sailed for this port from Montevideo on the 3d inst.

Coffee continues to accumulate in the market, but prices are so much above the limits of orders that there are no sales, and consequently no freights. It has been a hard time for vessels—those that have one away in ballast being better off than the few which have remained. The market is over-stocked with flour, and heavy losses must be submitted to.

The city continues healthy, for the season—the weather (occasional thunder and lightning) being favorable.

This morning the ship *Northern Empire*, HILL, from Chincha Islands for Valencia, Spain, sailed for her port of destination. J. S.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Loss of the Sea Witch with Chinese Emigrants.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, commander, from Mouth of the Mississippi the 28th ult., and Havana the 31st, arrived here early on Saturday morning.

From Havana we have to report the usual quiet and dearth of political news of interest. The weather is very warm, but the health of the city is still excellent; the American war vessels have left for Matanzas. Several English are still in port.

The clipper ship *Sea Witch*, from China, loaded with Chinese apprentices, went ashore on the Island, 12 miles west from Havana, on the morning of the 28th, and will prove a total loss. Several Spanish steamers went to her assistance, and succeeded in taking off the passengers and crew. No lives lost.

Wreck of the Sea Witch—Expertation of Sugar cane to Louisiana prohibited—The British West India Fleet at Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Monday, March 31, 1856.

The beautiful clipper ship *Sea Witch* lays a wreck upon our coast about fifteen miles to the westward. She was from Hong Kong, having 500 Asiatic colonists on board, for the labor hands of Cuban cane fields. Eighty of these ignorant forced emigrants died on the passage,—and if the rest have not perished, we shall have tidings this morning. (They were brought in by the Spanish steamers *Gaudalquiver* and *Congress* last evening.)

I learn from undoubted authority, that the shipment of sugar cane, to supply Louisiana with plants, will be prohibited. One cargo was shipped before the thought struck our superior intelligence. It may not be very neighborly, but it smacks of good policy—in our rather restricted way of reasoning, or according to our cramped ideas.

A boat sent from the bark *C. E. Fowler*, on shore, near Lucretia Harbor, fifty miles east of Remedios, by the master of that vessel, had not been heard of for some time, and it is supposed that the party in the boat was captured for having presumed to land for water. The vessel arriving here, the Captain (PALMER) reported the facts to the United States Consul, and to Commodore PAULDING. On the representation of these officers General CONCHA ordered search for the men, with instructions that they should be sent to this City. They were found and are now on the way to Havana, Captain PALMER having been prematurely alarmed. After departure of their ship they were treated with great kindness by the Spanish officials of the country.

Commodore PAULDING and his squadron are at Matanzas, for which place the vessels left this port on the 27th; arrived there same day, all well.

The British Admiral FANSHAWE is here, on board of the ship *Boscawen*, 74 guns. Still in port, the *Powerful*, 84 guns; screw-propulsion frigate *Termagant*, 26 guns; do. sloop-of-war *Buzzard*, 20 guns; and brig *Arab*, 15 guns. Six or seven more to come, when we shall know what for.

The RAVELS are drawing charming houses of Cuban beauty, &c., at the Tacon, and charm all they draw.

Easter holidays have prevented my having anything to say of business. Exchange, New-York, 5¼ to 6 per cent. discount; London, 6 to 6⅛ premium. Weather good.

Mr. GODARD gave us a beautiful balloon excursion last evening at 6 o'clock. He was absent from terra firma two hours. The incidents of his voyage I shall not have in time for this steamer.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night the Academy closes it doors for the season. This alone is a circumstance which would goad the public into momentary enthusiasm. "Don Giovanni" will be played; this is another reason why the house will be filled. But what gives certainty to the fondest aspirations of the Treasurer, is the fact that Mme. LAGRANGE is to make her last appearance in America to-night—her benefit. This admirable artist will, it is said, return to Europe in a few days. We would prefer to believe that this is not the case, for of all the *artistes* who have visited our shores, Mme. LAGRANGE has been the most loyal and devoted. She has never disappointed the public, or frustrated the efforts of the manager. With industry only equaled by her talent, she has cheerfully studied and sung in every kind of Opera. It is doubtful if any singer has ever before worked so hard for the gratification of an American audience, and quite certain that no singer has achieved more brilliant results. Mme. LAGRANGE is a model *prima donna*, and will be quoted by expostulating managers for years to come. We are sure that every proper and kindly demonstration will be made to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"London Assurance" will be produced here to-night with Mr. WALLACK as *Dazzle*, and Miss LOUISA HOWARD as *Lady Gay Spanker*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—There never has been an exhibition in New-York more thoroughly artistic than the *tableaux vivants* of Mons. KELLER. The glorious works of the ancient masters—unapproachable by the untraveled—are realized with an intensity faithful beyond imagination. Several scriptural subjects have been prepared, and will be represented to-night and each succeeding night of the week. The "Descent from the Cross," after RUBENS' immortal work, excites emotions which the pulpit may envy. It must be seen.

Seven grand tableaux will be given to-night in addition to the spectacle of "Phanor and Azemas."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—BOURCICAULT'S last drama the "Queen of Spades" has proved a hit, and will be repeated to-night, together with "Paul Pry."

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—After an exceedingly brilliant career, "Camille" has been withdrawn to make room for Messrs. TAYLOR & REED'S drama of the "King's Rival." The cast includes all the names of the leading artists of this establishment. "Novelty" is the after-piece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS appear to-night in the comic Chinese ballet of "Kim-Ke" and in the fairy pantomime of the "Green Monster."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A varied and exciting bill to-night, containing "The Orange Girl of Venice," "Whittington and his Cat," and "In and Out of Place."

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The enterprising Managers of this establishment have made an engagement with the wonderful little CORDELIA HOWARD, who appears to-night as *Ida May* in the drama of that name. Besides which, for one week more only, in obedience to public solicitation, the romantic spectacle of *Aladdin* will be repeated.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Miss KIMBERLY (who will be remembered by our readers) gives her reading of LONGFELLOW'S "Hiawatha" to-night in Hope Chapel.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Miss CLARA DARLING gives her second and last recitation of "Hiawatha" to-morrow night.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The fourth Sunday Concert of Mr. BERGMANN'S series attracted a full audience last evening. These entertainments are creeping into public esteem. They deserve to be popular, and must become so. The programme of last evening contained a Symphony by HAYDN, a Chorus by WAGNER, the Leonora Overture by BEETHOVEN, (performed in an exceedingly creditable manner,) a *Scherzo* by ROBERT SCHUMANN, and several other *morceaux* of equal interest. Miss LEBERICHT, a young German lady of engaging simplicity, performed two solos on the piano with marked ability. She is a fine executant, and only lacks what most lady performers lack—power.

Brooklyn City Court.

The April Term of this Court will commence this day. There are 88 causes on the Calendar.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT FLUSHING, L. I.

Two Mangled Bodies Drifted Ashore in a Flour Barrel!

A Terrible Warning to Scientific Men!

There was a great excitement yesterday at College Point, (the east side of Flushing Bay,) which reached Flushing in the evening, and stirred that quiet little village as it is very seldom stirred—on a Sunday especially. The cause of the excitement may be gathered from the following statement of facts:

A German, named WAENDE, found a barrel washing ashore yesterday afternoon, and thinking he had found a prize, knocked in the head, and discovered inside the remains of one or more human beings. Being alarmed, he notified Justice SAMUEL WILLETT, of Flushing, who immediately got Coroner JOHN BOYD, Constable BENJAMIN AERSON and others, and proceeded to examine the barrel's contents.

On turning them out upon the sand, two human bodies were displayed,—the arms and legs of each cut off, but present. One of the gentlemen on the spot furnished us with the following description: One body was that of a large man, measuring six feet in length. The trunk was sound; the flesh of the limbs was somewhat mangled and cut away; the head was of medium size and bald at the top; there was an awful bruise on it, apparently made with a hammer; the hair was reddish; as some lime was found in the barrel, the color, it was thought, may have been changed by its presence; short red whiskers, somewhat grayish; arms cut off at shoulders; legs cut off at the hips,—unjointed by a dull knife, evidently; left hand not found; on the breast full reddish hair; teeth in good condition. Two stabs in the throat under the chin. One rough cut ten inches long just above the collar-bone, sown up with a fish-line. Another diagonal cut, also sown up with a fish-line, in the throat. In the hand there was a cut as if a knife had been drawn through it.

The second body was a smaller one—that of a short stout man, some five feet two inches long. Head large; arms and legs cut off but present. The right thigh-bone sawn in two roughly, the left unjointed at the hip. The hands were decayed a good deal. Hair black, whiskers dark, body much decayed; back-bone and ribs dropped out in handling. Teeth bad; right front upper-tooth broken off, left ditto, standing out a little and sound.

These remains were in a flour barrel, and nailed up with tea-penny nails.

On the barrel was marked B. V., in large letters; also, the name "GEORGE H. FULTON," and other marks indicating flour of a superfine brand. The Coroner and his Jury not being able to make out the meaning of all this, nor able at once to fathom the terrible mystery, repacked the remains in a box and removed them to Flushing for a more extended examination to-day.

The news spread like wildfire. It was the talk of old and young. The public places were crowded, and the inhabitants stood around in little knots, discussing the theme. Copies of the DAILY TIMES of the 12th or March were procured, and the descriptions of the bodies foully murdered on board the *Eudora Imogene* were read carefully, and each point compared with the statements of those who had seen these bodies. Some points of resemblance between them and the missing bodies of the *Eudora* were evident, and what were not so clear were forgotten. So the opinion grew, and, at last, generally prevailed that the *Eudora* bodies had at length been found.

One of our reporters hearing of the stir visited the spot at 10 o'clock last night, and with the assistance of Drs. VERMEE and ALLIN, obtained access to the remains and made a discovery which upsets at once the prevalent theory and renders it evident that the bodies were subjects of the dissectionists of some private or public school, the gashes were cut by the anatomists, and the fish-lines with which they were sewed up, the strong twine used by the boys after cutting down to inject the arteries and veins; or after trying the operation of tracheotomy upon the cadaver. The cuts upon the abdomen were not so very bungling after all. Indeed, the operation for hernia had been conducted very handsomely upon one; the wound on the head might easily enough have been made by a demonstrator prior to exhibiting the structure of the brain, and the other wounds were such as, with the greatest propriety, young surgeons who follow the excellent advice of all good old ones might make—with the laudable intent of studying Relative Anatomy. But as if to make assurance doubly sure that the remains were not those of men foully murdered, but of some unclaimed relicts whom the law authorizes to be surrendered for the sake of science to decent people upon giving proper bonds for their Christian burial, a small card or label was found folded under the head of the knee of one of the bodies. It read as follows:

A DR. DELAFIELD'S COLLECTION, NO. 44.

From which it is clear that the relics have at one time or another been in the hands of the dissectors. But how they came overboard, "lying around loose," is not so clear. Perhaps—but we know nothing about that. The remains were placed in a cell at Flushing Court-house for inspection, examination and identification to-day. If some mischievous students have cast them loose, and stuck in the label above named to "divert" attention to the wrong quarter, they are hereby invited to ride out to Flushing to-day and see their property.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Trial of the Indicted Fillibusters.

To-day was set down for the trial, in the United States District Court, of the fillibusters arrested on the *Northern Light* on the 24th of December last. The parties originally arrested were Geo. B. Hall, Mr. S. Lystor, A. Farnsworth, A. J. Morrison, Chas. Walters, F. B. O'Keefe, and John Creighton; Captain Tinklepaugh, of the *Northern Light*, Mr. Fowler, Chief Engineer of the *Northern Light*, and Joseph T. White, Agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company, together with Joseph R. Malé, Editor of the *El Nicaraguense*, and D. S. Dillingham, Private Secretary of Col. PARKER H. FRENCH, who were subsequently arrested and held likewise to bail, to appear for trial at the opening of the present April Term of the United States District Court. By curious, though not unusual, machinations of law, several of these parties have, since the arrests, been discharged from bail on their own recognizances, to appear for trial, while all who have not thus been discharged have had their bail reduced more than one-half. As the case now stands, therefore, Messrs. MALE and O'KEEFE, who were discharged from bail on their own recognizances to appear at trial, are both at present in Nicaragua, with no likelihood of returning, the one devoting his paper to the interests of Gen. WALKER, and the other acting under a captain's commission in WALKER's army. Mr. CREIGHTON, under $2,000 bail, is also a captain in WALKER's army, and avows his intention to remain there in the discharge of his command. The others are all here, however, including MORRISON and LYSTER, who since their arrest have been to Nicaragua, and hold at present commissions in the army of Gen. Walker. The parties thus on hand, it is understood, will appear for trial. They have engaged as associate counsel Messrs. FRANCIS B. CUTTING, OGDEN HOFFMAN, A. A. PHILLIPS and THOMAS VAN BUREN.

☞ The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen meet again this evening after a vacation of about a fortnight.

☞ Mr. JOSEPH MCKEEN, so long Superintendent of City Schools, still remains very dangerously ill at his residence.

☞ At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Union held on the 5th inst., an election was had for Delegates to attend the annual meeting of the National Typographical Union, to be held in Philadelphia early in May, when THOMAS J. WALSH, WM. B. MCMANUS and ROBERT D. BACK were chosen.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.

We passed an hour at this institution on Saturday. There were 116 girls present, with a register of 194, divided into classes as follows: Class C, Mrs. C. A. TYEE teacher, had 22 girls; Class 2d, 25 girls, Miss M. S. ARNOUX, teacher; Class D, Miss E. S. BUENS, teacher, had 26 girls; Class E, Miss S. E. VERBRYDER, had 24 girls. The school is held in the Hall at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, and is under the direction of Miss WRIGHT, Vice-Principal of the Teachers' Normal School, held on Saturday in the same place.

All of the girls have entered under a promise to become teachers. This requisition has prevented some twenty applicants from entering. Is this right?

The girls are from most of the Grammar Schools in this City, and show wide differences in the quality of instruction they have enjoyed.

This School is a good substitute for the Girls' Free Academy to those who specially desire to become teachers. The rooms are pleasant, well furnished, and will accommodate comfortably 400 pupils.

NUMBER SEVEN, TENTH WARD.

A new Piano made by HAZLETINE BROTHERS for the Girls' Grammar School No. 7, of which Miss BUNKER is Principal, was placed in the school room on Friday morning. It cost $350, and was entirely paid for from the proceeds of the Girls' Concert on Wednesday evening.

NUMBER THIRTY-SEVEN, (YORKVILLE) TWELFTH WARD.

The Superintendents visited Number thirty-seven on Eighty-seventh-street, by the Third-avenue, on Tuesday. The building is new, having been opened about eighteen months since, taking the place of the Public School on Eighty-sixth-street. The furniture is neat and comfortable, and the general arrangement of the house very convenient. The play grounds extend under the whole edifice. The situation is commanding and airy, affording a fine view of the North and East Rivers and the Palisades.

The Primary (Miss LAURA GILDERSLEEVE, Principal, Miss LOUISE INGERSOLL, Vice-Principal, with Misses E. M. GEARY, MARY FRAZER and FRANCES THORN, assistants) had 242 girls and boys present. The Principal has held her present position but about three months, and has formed her first class during that time. The order was excellent, and the schoolmarship satisfactory. Simple drawing has been introduced, and the school is evidently improving. The register is 313, with seats for about 500 pupils.

The Girls' Grammar School. Miss H. E. GUDLIFF, Principal, Miss M. HIBBARD, Vice-Principal, Misses M. GILDERSLEEVE and E. CROCKER, assistants, had 150 girls present, in admirable order.

The School officers have placed a piano in the school, for which they pay rent, in order to enable the girls to prepare for a grand concert to be given at an early day, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a new fine-toned instrument. Miss CUDLIFF teaches drawing and painting in water colors. There were exhibited some very neat and tasteful specimens of painting, drawing and penmanship, with embroideries in Berlin wools. The tests in reading were well selected, and the girls acquitted themselves well. The classes in history, algebra and grammar did themselves credit. Misses ARMSTRONG and HAIGHT presided at the piano. The singing of the school in chorus and the compositions elicited much applause. The school has improved very decidedly during the past six months.

The Boys' Grammar School, JOHN W. BOYER, Esq., Principal, G. MILLER, Vice-Principal, with Misses E. T. HART, LUCY PANGBURN and KATE SUMMERSELL, assistants, had 171 boys present, with a register of 174, in first-rate order. Miss PANGBORN presided at the piano, and the boys interlarded their other exercises with spirited singing.

Many of the highest class in arithmetic and algebra passed the Free Academy standard. Several of the boys were examined in geometry and numeration, with very fair results; original specimens of drawing were on the tables, of fair merit. The compositions were very good, and several declamations fair. Father CURTISS gave out the certificates, and wound up with some remarks on presenting one to a ragged little fellow, about the size of a two gallon jug, who is one of the best mathematicians in the school. The grade of this school has advanced fully 20 per cent. in six months.

The citizens of Yorkville and the Twelfth Ward may congratulate themselves on having one of the best schools in the City, and should send in their children to fill up the vacant seats.

The following are the names of the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, most of whom were present during the day:

Commissioners.—Dr. A. P. Williams, John Green.
Inspectors.—Bartlett Smith, O. R. Steele.
Trustees.—J. S. Breath, Chairman; E. H. Brown, G. C. Hebbard, Wm. S. Jennings, Dennis Sadlier, John Vance. Dr. H. H. Gregory, Secretary.

NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT, CLARK-STREET, IN THE EIGHTH WARD,

Was examined on Wednesday. The Primary Department (Miss ELLEN M. KNAPP, Principal, Miss MARY INSLEY, Vice-Principal, with eight assistants,) had 521 girls and boys present, with a register of 610. There are five class-rooms, and the main room is divided by two sliding-doors, with a gallery. The number of pupils that can be comfortably seated and taught is but about 450, and one of the class-rooms is a mere closet on the ground floor. The play grounds are about 80x100 feet, and extend under the whole building. The furniture and class-rooms through the house are very inferior and insufficient.

The class for Promotion was large and well taught, reflecting much credit upon the teachers. The order, style, appearance and singing were commended by the examiners.

The girls Grammar School (Miss CORDELIA CHADBOURNE, Principal, Miss MARY A. DOWNS, Vice Principal with six Assistants) had 370 girls present in their usual unexceptionable style and lady-like bearing. The exercises were opened with music under the direction of Prof. F. H. NASH. The Principal having been the first to follow Miss CORNELL in introducing the piano into her school. The reading was more uniformly good than we have listened to during the present examination, yet some of the pupils would improve by a trifle more of animation. The exercises in arithmetic, composition and physiology were about equally good. The grade of the School, notwithstanding the inferior accommodations, is very high in all respects.

Of the Boys' Grammar School, J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD, Principal, CHARLES W. LORD, Vice-Principal, with eight assistants, (of whom but three are females!) the scholarship was generally satisfactory, and in history and the natural sciences decidedly good. There were very good specimens of drawing and penmanship on the tables. The singing was unusual; Mr. LORD, the Vice-Principal, having been in the habit of teaching music to the pupils on each Friday afternoon during the past six years.

Miss EDWINA SCOTT being noticed among the visiters, was called upon by Mr. RANDALL to sing a solo, which was warmly applauded by the boys and their friends present. Another interesting incident was the exhibition of the original silver medal presented by Congress to PAULDING (one of the captors of Andre) and now the property of his grandson, JOSEPH PAULDING, a pupil of this school.

NO. TWENTY-THREE, CITY HALL-PLACE—SIXTH WARD.

This School was visited by the Superintendents on Thursday. The building is one of the worst in the City, and a disgrace to the Board of Education. The original design was the worst that could be conceived. It is without class-rooms, is of the packing-box order, and has water-closets on all the floors, adjoining the rooms occupied by the pupils—so that there is an intolerable stench poisoning the air. The entrances are placed in the most inconvenient situations, with narrow stairways. The grounds are 50 by 90 feet, the building being about 40 by 90 feet, with the Primary on the ground floor, leaving the play grounds mere alley-ways, five feet wide. Mr. SINCLAIR and his associate School-officers are trying to secure an appropriation to enable them to raise this house a story, carrying the Primary up to the Girls' Department, and to add class-rooms, with new furniture. There is no School in the City that needs improvement so urgently as No. 23.

The Primary, Mrs. ANNA MCHENRY, Principal, aided by Misses TOOLE, MCGRATH, RILEY and MARY MCHUGH, had 311 boys and girls present, with a register of 417. The class for promotion was large and more advanced than is usual in Primary schools. The reading was better than in the girl's department. The singing, order and tidy appearance of the children, considering their miserable quarters, were admirable. One gallery class-room, about 12 by 12 feet, and unventilated, had 120 little ones packed in it. It is outrageous to give scholars or teachers such quarters as these.

The Girl's Grammar School, (Miss C. DUFFY, Principal, aided by Misses M. J. GALLAGHER, R. O'NEIL and MARY DOLAN,) had an attendance of 158 girls. The scholarship was unequal—some classes were fair, others less satisfactory; the order good. Mr. COLBURN teaches music and presided at the piano. Several premium books were presented by Misses O'NEIL and DOLAN to meritorious pupils.

The Boys' Grammar School, (WM. MELLONY, Principal, with three Assistants,) had 175 boys present, with a register of 259. There were several very fine specimens of drawing, the best bearing the names of P. GARRITY, J. WALSH and WM. KENNY. The scholarship was fair, some of the declamations were good, and the singing was better than ever before. The want of class-rooms and decent accommodations, render it impossible to make a thorough classification. Mr. SINCLAIR, a Trustee, was on hand here, as in the Girls' Department, with his long basket of cakes,—taking the floor as the Superintendent left it,—to the evident gratification of the boys.

On Friday, No. 18, on Fifty-first-street, near Lexington-avenue, in the Eighteenth Ward, was visited. Our account of the public opening of this School, published a few days since, precludes the necessity of speaking of the building.

The Primary is in a very good condition. It is under the care of Miss A. E. D. ROCKWELL, Principal, aided by Miss C. C. ROCKWELL, E. A. SCANLAN, E. FRENCH and ANNIE M. WALSH.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss ANNA DARROW, Principal, with Misses S. F. MILLER, A. M. S. HOYT-WAITE and ANNA DIBBLOW, Assistants, with about 130 girls present, gave some very fair reading and acquitted themselves well in algebra and history. The penmanship and drawing were good; the order of the classes satisfactory: the singing tolerable. The School has been recently removed from the old house which stands in Lexington-avenue, and is to be removed on the opening of the avenue.

The Boys' Grammar School, Mr. H. KIRBY, Principal, aided by L. B. CASEY, THOMAS H. COONEY and Miss MORGIANA FARRELL, had 198 boys present. The classes did very well in natural philosophy, physiology and book-keeping. The Grammar and arithmetic were good. Some drawings in outline were "first-rate."

On Friday evening the classes lately examined in the large Fifth Ward School, No. 44, on North Moore-street, gave a grand review of their exercises at the late examination, in order to enable their school officers, many of whom were kept away by business on examination day, to judge of their advancement. The occasion was one of the most interesting and delightful that could well be imagined. Mr. BERGOW directed the singing at the piano. There were 300 girls present, all dressed in white, and about the same number of boys, occupying the body of the upper main room. A host of visitors were present.

The exercises consisted of compositions, (which were of more than usual merit,) declamations, solos, duets and choruses.

Mr. LEGGETT, Chairman of the School Board, announced that the School would give a grand concert at the Tabernacle, on the 21st of May next, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a piano for the Boys' School, there being already five pianos in other two of the departments.

BROOKLYN NORMAL SCHOOL.

We passed a couple of hours in the Normal school held in No. 14, near the new City Park, in Brooklyn, on Saturday. There were 340 teachers present, including many of the principals of the various schools, who willingly become pupils although having full certificates, for a time—should be glad to chronicle in relation to our City Normal school. Mr. J. W. BULKLEY, the Superintendent, acts as General Principal, with Messrs. REEVE, VALENTINE, BUCK, KIMBALL and ADAMS as special instructors.

The Girls' Grammar school and Primary of No. 41, in Greenwich-avenue

UNIVERSAL EMPIRE.

"The frenzy of nations," says a modern statesman-novelist, "is the statesmanship of fate." Who can say with certainty that the hostilities which, within the past two years have cost Europe countless treasure and a quarter of a million of lives, may not be the means of preventing Russian aggression on the Western as well as the Eastern Continent? The extent of Cossack schemes of annexation in Europe and Asia, has begun, of late, to be understood. It has ceased to be a diplomatic mystery that, previous to 1853, the influence of Russia had honey-combed with disaffection or international chicanery the borders of every single nation which touches her own, and the necessity is acknowledged of providing a remedy for the evils that had been created by her ambition. It has become known that Russian military posts in Asia extend far south of Siberia, towards the Chinese Wall; that the recent civil discords which have rent the Celestial Empire are traceable to intrigues originating at St. Petersburg; and that the vaunt has been heard from the lips of hoary Russian Generals that the grand battle field between Russia and England would be on the plains of China. Russian projects respecting Sweden, Denmark, Pomerania, Bohemia, Galicia, Asia Minor, Palestine, Persia, Turkey, and even the coasts of the Mediterranean, have been abundantly discussed in the Parliaments of Europe and by the press; and if a Treaty of Paris has been signed, it will have been for the purpose of checking them for the present generation. Few care, however, to remember that the American Continent has been also included in the gigantic plan of Universal Empire; that formidable encroachments were once made, under the auspices of the Czar, upon our Pacific coast; and that the "Monroe doctrine" was nearer to being practically annihilated by colonists from west of Behring's Straits, than it has been by the people of any other nation.

Extensive commercial relations existed, towards the middle of the Fifteenth Century, between the Chinese and various tribes that had originally passed over into America from the Asiatic Continent. This trade consisted principally in furs and ivory, and traditions still exist on the American coast of Bhering's Straits, of intercourse between Pekin and the colonized Tchuxatchis. The stations which are now occupied by Russia upon the northern coast of its American possessions, were founded by the Chinese, who, in the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, had already made thither numerous expeditions.

After the Cossacks, under YERMAC TIMOFCEF, had passed the Ural Mountains, in 1578, they conquered the Tartar hordes with whom the Tchuxatchis were partly united, and continued to push their garrisons rapidly forward to the East and South, until the Amoor River bounded their Empire on the side of China, and the Frozen and Pacific Oceans were the limit of their possessions to the Northeast. These gradual encroachments upon Chinese territory were finally resisted, in 1650, when a war broke out between Russia and China, which was carried on for nearly forty years. It terminated in the treaty of peace of 1689, by which Russia restored a portion of its conquests to China, and yielded the navigation of the river Amoor to the Pekin Government. The whole of Siberia and Kamschatka remained, however, under the Czar's dominion, and his subjects acquired commercial rights with China greater than had been ceded to other nations. Indeed, comparatively free trade with the Celestial Empire was considered the great acquisition of that Treaty, and of consequence sufficient to reconcile the Imperial brothers, PAUL and PETER THE GREAT, to a relinquishment of a part of the territory they had for a while possessed.

Before that time, however, Russia had had an eye to the trade which might accrue to her on the northeastern coast of Asia, and in America. In 1648, seven Russian ships had sailed from Kolina, two of which reached the Gulf of Anadir, in Kamschatka. As the want of a central point in that region had been considered a cause of many previous defeats in conflicts with the Tchuxatchis, ten thousand Russian families and fifty thousand Cossacks were transplanted to the coast of Okhotsk, and a beautiful city, with forts, palaces, an arsenal, a cannon foundry, barracks, and a fleet, soon sprang into existence on that frozen, desolate coast. Laborers and soldiers died, however, more rapidly than they could be replaced. Their only food was salt fish; bread could not be obtained; iron was worth as much as silver, and no amount of enterprise and energy were found sufficient to withstand the exposure and famine to which the colonists were subject. Neither did the enormous sacrifices made by the Government secure those victories over hostile tribes that had been calculated on. The settlement of Okhotsk was therefore abandoned, and the town speedily sank from ephemeral greatness into the miserable village which it continues to remain at the present day.

The Empress CATHARINE adopted a different system from that which had been followed by her predecessors. Her counsellors persuaded her that the possession of Oregon and California were requisite to insure eventual prosperity to Siberia, and that the natural riches of the American Continent must become the inexhaustible fountain whence to supply the desert plains and enrich the poverty-stricken tribes of her Asian dominions. A considerable fleet was therefore assembled in Kamschatka, in 1788, for the purpose of acquiring possession of Nootka, now Vancouver's Island. The leader of the expedition was directed, when this should have been accomplished, to explore the Pacific coast for favorable military positions, as far south as Upper California, and to take possession of them in the name of the Russian Government. But for the energy of the Viceroy of Mexico, these plans would have been executed. Admiral ESTEVAN MARTINEZ left California, and landed with considerable forces upon the Island of Nootka, and two Spanish frigates made a diversion by blockading the Russian settlements in the Alentian Archipelago. CATHARINE did not dare at that time to declare war against Spain. The Russian fleet returned to Kamschatka, and the immense materials that had been amassed for founding new colonies, went to fortify those islands in Behring's Straits which were most exposed to attacks from the Tchuxatchis. Shortly after, PITT, then at the head of the English Ministry, by prudently directed menaces, succeeded in obtaining from Spain the entire renunciation of Nootka Island.

Under the protection of the Emperor PAUL, a whale fishery and fur company was established at Moscow and Iakutsk, which commenced very extensive operations on both banks of Behring's Straits. This Association was so successful that the Czar made over to it all Russian possessions it could acquire in America, but attached the condition that it should carry out the plan of CATHARINE, to establish, either by arms or purchase, military posts down the Northwestern American coast, as far as Mexico. In 1806, RESANOTT, Governor-General of the Russian settlements, made the first attempt to obtain a hold below Oregon. He sailed southward as far as the Gulf of Bodega, (near San Francisco,) explored the valley of Santa Rosa, and succeeded in purchasing from the Mexican authorities the right to build depôts for provisions which should be brought by the Ciboleros to the coast. This depôt shortly became an armed fort, then an important town; agriculture was carried on by farmers from Courland and Siberia, and the dried meats of the Ciboleros became an important article of trade and of nourishment to the inhabitants of Kamschatka, Okhotsk, and the interior towns of Siberia.

The inhabitants of California, instigated by Americans and English, often sought to get rid of their "red-bearded" guests; but had become too much afraid of them to make any very vigorous attempt to resist their encroachments. The Provincial Government forbade, under heavy penalties, all commerce with the Russians; but the latter steadily acquired power, obtained possession of the fisheries of California, and established agencies at Monterey, Santa Barbara, and Matatlan. Beef and mutton were to be purchased two hundred per cent. cheaper in Kamschatka than at San Francisco, and, after the peace of 1815, the Russians multiplied rapidly their Mexican Colonies.

In 1821, the Emperor ALEXANDER I. decreed that all the Western coast of America, north of latitude 51 degrees, belonged to Russia, and forbade, under penalty of confiscation, the entry of foreign ships into Russian ports in that territory. This act of despotic folly ruined great numbers of New-England shippers, and was regarded as an insult by the Cabinet at Washington. The declaration of President MONROE, in 1823, followed, that no part of the North American Continent might thenceforth be considered open to aggressive colonization, and, in 1824, a treaty, for ten years, between the United States and Russia, guaranteed, in some measure, American rights. This treaty, and another between Russia and England in 1825, limited the Russian territory on this Continent to the region north of latitude 54 degrees, and Russia agreed to restore Bodega to Mexico. But so far from fulfilling the obligations thus assumed, the agreement to abandon the Mexican coast was followed by an increase of the garrison there; by taking into Russian pay American, Canadian, and even Sandwich Islander adventurers; and by an augmentation of Russian power in Upper California. This lesson, together with a score of others of the same kind, may lead to a surmise with what accuracy the conditions of the Treaty of Paris will be kept by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, even if it should have been signed.

The overthrow of Spanish supremacy in America, and the establishment of the Mexican Republic, assisted Russian aggression, by throwing into the hands of its diplomacy a means of intrigue which promised to secure for her the possession of the coast between 25° and 40° latitude. The provinces of Upper and Lower California, divided into so-called *Missions*, were entirely under the control of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, who were attached to the monarchy. With these powerful dignitaries, the Russian settlers sympathized, in order to bring about a division of the State; and Bodega became a hot-bed of sedition against the young Republic. About the time of the accession of NICHOLAS, the connections which Russia had thus established in Western Mexico, were powerful and extensive, and from the port of Bodega, valuable commercial intercourse with the Sandwich Islands, Batavia, Chili, the East Indies and Peru, had multiplied the influence of the Czar in the Pacific a hundred fold, and if it had not been for his false policy at that period, the powerful settlement of Bodega might have become a mighty Russian colony, which would have one day disputed with the United States the wealth of California.

In 1834, at the expiration of the treaty of 1824, between ALEXANDER II. and the MONROE Government, NICHOLAS declared that he could not meet the wishes of our Government for its renewal; and followed up his exclusion of our ships from North-Western Pacific commerce, by sending Russian cruisers to prevent American vessels from fishing or trading in Russian ports or seas. The same prohibition was extended to English vessels, and principally to those of the Hudson's Bay Company. This narrow-minded measure was the cause of the downfall of Russian power in Mexico, and might, if we had possessed proper energy at that moment, have driven her despotic rule from our continent. American whalers supplied the discontented inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands with arms against their oppressors; a merchant of Honolulu, settled at Petropolovski, lent himself actively to intrigues with the turbulent Tchuxatchis, northward of Anadir, and revolts on both sides of Behring's Straits alarmed the Czar for the power which he had considered, a few months before, immovable.

These disturbances in the North were not of very long continuance; but English and American residents excited a crusade in California, which swept away from Mexico the last vestige of a nationality which had established commercial restriction so tyrannically. They instructed the Creoles thoroughly in the plans of the Czar for the destruction of Mexico. Free companies were established, who waylaid and destroyed those Ciboleros who persisted in carrying on the forbidden commerce with Bodega, and the fortifications which the Russians had erected were one by one destroyed. In less than three years the Colony was utterly ruined. The town of Bodega became untenable, and the Russians abandoned forever Upper California, in which they had so sagaciously and perseveringly labored to maintain a stronghold. In 1841 the Government of St. Petersburg sold to a Swiss, named SUTTER, whatever remained of its houses, lands and possessions in Mexico, and the traveler may still see in the various remains of great former power, sufficient to cause wonder at the madly foolish policy of an Emperor who could so unwisely have frittered away the grand schemes of his predecessors for acquiring Universal Empire.

News from Demerara.

DREADFUL RIOTS—VESSELS OF WAR DEMANDED FOR PROTECTION—CATHOLIC CHURCHES BURNT—THE ANGEL GABRIEL IN PRISON.

We have received the following from Captain WELLS, of bark *Kate Lincoln*, dated Demerara, Feb. 22:

The noted street preacher, J. S. ORR, better known in New-York, and other parts, as the Angel Gabriel, has created great excitement in Demerara, between the Portuguese and blacks, so that the authorities have dispatched to a number of islands for vessels of war to protect the place. I bear dispatches to St. Vincent, from the Governor of British Guiana, for vessels of war. No war vessels in port, and but few troops—mostly colored. They have taken about 600 or 700 rioters as prisoners. The negroes have pulled down, plundered and set fire to a good many Roman Catholic Churches and Portuguese ships. The Angel Gabriel is taken prisoner. The health of the port is very good. Times rather dull, as all mercantile business is suspended, on account of the riot. A long-boat, containing the captain and crew of bark *Mary Hartley*, which sunk about lat. 50 N., lon. 49O, from Callao, bound to London, arrived Feb. 20. The *M. H.* was a British vessel, and belonged to London. The sugar season well advanced.

Pardon of Dr. Graham.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 5.

GOV. CLARK, on learning from the highest medical authority that Dr. ROBERT M. GRAHAM, who was convicted, more than a year ago, of killing Mr. LOUING in a personal rencontre at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is so ill that longer imprisonment would have resulted fatally, granted a pardon yesterday. With a full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances connected with this application, we have no hesitation in saying that it was a just, enlightened and beneficent exercise of Executive clemency. Indeed, though participating in the sentiment which demanded Dr. GRAHAM'S conviction, we have learned enough of the transaction since, and of the respective characters of the unfortunate parties, to say that the Governor would have been justified in interposing at an earlier day.

Independent of the affray which resulted so fatally, and of the excitement which occasioned it, Dr. GRAHAM had lived the life of a good citizen and of an eminently useful physician. His pardon was earnestly asked for by many hundreds of persons holding the highest official and social positions—persons whose names could never have been obtained by a man unworthy of the respect and friendship of the highest and best men in our country.

DEATH OF COMMODORE MCKEEVER.—A telegraphic dispatch reached this city yesterday morning from Norfolk announcing the death of Commodore ISAAC MCKEEVER. Commodore MCK. was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and entered the naval service from Louisiana on the 1st of February, 1808. He received a captain's commission on the 8th of December, 1836. At the time of his death he stood number eight on the list of Captains.—*Union.*

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE SILVER MINE—THE STATE LINE.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

NEW POLICE BILL—SUPPLY BILL.

POLICE LOBBY.

THE STOREHOUSES AT QUARANTINE.

THE TEMPERANCE BILLS.

Bills Passed.

THE BRIDGE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3, 1856.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. RAMSAY, presented a petition from BENJ. BRANDRETH, for a charter to work a silver mine, leased from the State, situated in Westchester County. He states that he purchased a lease granted to certain parties by the late agent of the Sing Sing Prison, and the three Inspectors then in office, and that he has expended over $10,000 in cleaning the mine, and as it will, to work it successfully, take more means than he has at command, he prays the State to grant him a charter, and also to authorize the Commissioners of the land office to execute a lease of the mine for his benefit, upon the same terms that he holds the present lease, for the term of fifty years.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill in accordance with and to carry out the views of the petitioner in the premises.

THE WATER LINE.

Mr. BROOKS presented the remonstrance of various individuals against confirming the water line on the shores of Manhattan Island, as proposed by the Harbor Commissioners, as they think the present proposed lines unjust. If the Legislature will only strike out the first eight sections of the proposed bill, they believe they will be individually saved from ruin for the present.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. PETTY also introduced a bill to amend the law relative to landlord and tenant, embodying, in a measure, the proposition presented to the Legislative Tenant-house Committee, by Mr. FOLSOM, viz: That a dispossessing warrant shall only cost one dollar, all fees included; and, if the tenant sets up a defence, and is defeated, he shall pay all the costs or suffer accordingly. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NEW POLICE BILL.

Mr. PETTY introduced a bill in relation to the Police Department of the City of New-York:

1. It names as Police Commissioners, JOHN A. KENNEDY, WM. M. VERMILYE, WM. D. ANDREWS, ALEXANDER SPAULDING, WM. N. MCINTYRE and ISAAC DAYTON, and gives them power to appoint all officers from the Chief down, their term of service to commence on the 1st of June, 1856, but nothing in the law to be construed to prevent the continuance in office of the present Chief, officers and others until their successors are appointed.

2. The terms of office of the two Commissioners first named to expire on the first Monday in June, 1859, the terms of the two next named to expire in 1860, and the terms of the last two in 1861, but this shall not prevent their continuance in office until successors are duly qualified.

In the election for charter officers in 1859 and every year thereafter, there shall be elected one Commissioner of Police, and immediately after the County canvass shall declare who is elected, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to appoint the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes as another Commissioner, said Commissioners to hold their office for three years. Any vacancy occurring, to be filled by the Mayor with the consent of the Common Council for the balance of the unexpired term.

4. Prescribes the oath of office and the filing thereof, and gives power to elect a President for one year, and gives them a salary of $2,500 a year, and their clerk a salary of $1,500.

5. Provides that any false evidence given before the Commissioners in any matter shall be deemed perjury and liable to be punished accordingly.

6. No one holding the office of Commissioner to hold any other office. The acceptance of another office to be deemed a resignation.

7. Contains the same provisions relative to applicants for positions under the board as the present law.

8. Requires the Common Council to provide suitable apartments and directs the mode and time of transacting certain portions of their business. A majority to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

9. Constitutes the Mayor of the City the executive head of the Police Department, with power to suspend for cause, but in case of suspension of any member of the department he is to inform the board in writing within ten days, and they are to try and decide the case.

10. Repeals section first of article three of the act relative to the Police Department of New-York passed April 13, 1853, and other acts inconsistent with this act.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the County of Yates.
To authorize the loan of money to Mexico Academy.
Relative to compensation of Commissioners to examine into the affairs of insurance companies.
To amend the charter of National Fire Insurance Company in New-York.
To extend the charter of the St. Lawrence County Mutual Insurance Company.
To incorporate the New-York State Woman's Hospital.
To amend the charter of the Orphan Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York.
Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society.
Relative to the village of Green Island.
To sell the Wallabout Burial Ground in Brooklyn.
Relative to squares, streets and alleys in the city of Albany.
To close Bloomingdale Square in the City of New-York.
Relative to fisheries in Lake Ontario, Jefferson County.
To provide for the building bulkheads and piers in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.
To erect the town of Baldwin in Chemung County.
Relative to police in the town of Newburg.
Relative to the town of Fishkill.
To incorporate the Waterville Volunteer Fire Company.
To construct an inlet from the Atlantic Ocean to the great South bay, in the County of Suffolk.
To incorporate the Fredonia Water Works and Gas Light Company.
Relative to the Surrogate of the County of Erie.
Exempting certain property from taxation.
For the relief of the Merchants' Building Association in the city of Albany.
Relative to the joint liability of Commissioners of Highways.
Relative to local officers in the Counties of Essex and Clinton
Relative to the Surrogate in the County of Cattaraugus.
Relative to Prospect-square, in the city of Brooklyn.
For the relief of A. BRUNDRS, of New-York.
Relative to the Special Terms of the Supreme Court.
Constituting the husband the ultimate heir of the deceased wife, and the wife the ultimate heir of the deceased husband.
To amend the charter of the Onondaga County Savings Banks.
Relative to plank and turnpike roads.
Providing for the payment of Croton water furnished the State at Sing Sing Prison.
Amending the Charter of the City of New York.
Mr. UPHAM moved a reconsideration, and that motion do lie upon the table. Agreed to.
Relative to schools in the village of Penn Yan.
For the relief of the St. Regis Indians.
To release the title of the State to certain lands in Chautauque County.
Amending the General Railroad law.
Three bills for the payment of canal damages were also passed, when the Senate took a recess till 7½ P. M.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The entire session in the Assembly was spent in debate upon the annual Supply Bill.

The only extra appropriation of importance added to the bill, was that of an allowance to the widow of B. F. HARWOOD, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for one year's full salary of such clerk.

The appropriation to G. B. WOOLDRIDGE, Sergeant-at-Arms of Assembly, after being once negatived, was again pending at time of recess.

Increased pay of officers was the greatest "bone of contention" of the day. The bill was not gone through with when progress was reported, and the House took a recess, making the bill the special order again this afternoon, with the intention of sitting it out to-night.

It is the custom to make a jolly time of the evening session on the Supply Bill. I presume we shall have the regular set-to on this occasion.

A POLICE LOBBY.

How many surplus police officers have you down in the City? I notice four captains are here, active and earnest in the lobby. They appear to be much interested in legislation, and intently engaged in button-holding members. Does their appearance here have any reference to an opposition to the new police bill introduced this morning by Senator PETTY. It squints that way. Don't you think so?

LEO.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

In the Senate, this mecning, the following message from his Excellency the Governor was received:

To Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, President of the Senate:

In my annual Message to the Legislature, I called attention to the dilapidated condition of the buildings at the Quarantine.

A joint resolution has been passed by the Legislature, requesting action in the matter by the proper authorities of the National Government.

A communication has been received from the Committee on Commerce in the Senate of the United States, and also from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, adverse to the request.

The whole subject is therefore again submitted to your consideration. MYRON H. CLARK.

Mr. SPENCER said he was glad this subject had been brought before the Senate even at this late stage of the session. It would show at least there had been no negligence on the part of the Governor, or the Legislature, or on the part of our Senator in Congress (Gov. SEWARD) to whom the joint resolution was referred. That resolution, introduced early in the session by myself, was referred in the United States Senate to the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator SEWARD was a member. He immediately called upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who seems to have asked information from officers of the Customs in New-York. They applied to certain other persons connected with the Customs, who reported the structures were in a dilapidated state, and that it would require more than $30,000 to repair them.

The Collector of the Customs, in making his report in reply to the Secretary, was pleased to give his own opinion, and to say he thought it "not necessary for the United States to be at the expense of repairing the structure referred to." With such opinions or advice from such a quarter, it was natural for the Secretary of the Treasury to say, and he did say to one Senator who again called upon him, "it would be inexpedient for the United States to be at the expense of repairing the buildings *for the benefit of the State of New-York.*"

This, then Sir, is the state of things in New-York—there is no place provided for landing infected cargoes, and none is to be provided—we are threatened with the pestilence which has lately visited our Southern cities—we have been warned of all this by our Governor—we have applied to the Federal Government for relief and have been refused—I know not what the Legislature can do, but shall ask that the message of the Governor and the correspondence accompanying it be referred to a Select Committee, when I trust it will receive due consideration. They were so referred.

The Chair appointed the following Senators as a Select Committee on the Governor's Message relating to Quarantine matters—Messrs. SPENCER, RIDER, and C. P. SMITH.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Railroads to report directly, for the consideration of the Senate, the Assembly bill repealing the law of 1855 creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. UPHAM moved the resolution do lie on the table. Carried—Ayes 17, Noes 11.

THE TEMPERANCE BILLS.

The various bills relating to and regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks, were made the special order for Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the charter of the Northwestern Insurance Company.
To raise money by tax in Oswego County.
Relative to Kingston Mutual Insurance Company.
Amending the General Insurance Law.
To incorporate the Buffalo Juvenile Asylum.
Incorporating the Fishkill Savings Institution.
Relative to the town of Lyons.
Relative to the North Dutch Church in Albany.
Amending the charter of the village of Waterloo.
Appointing a Clerk to take testimony in the County of Kings.
Relative to poor in the town of Newburg.
Amending the General Railway Law.
Relative to the Westchester County Railway Company.
Authorizing the Black River and Utica Railroad to increase their fare.
Amending the Charter of Canton Village.
Providing for a more certain canvass of votes.
Incorporating the Albany Exchange Savings Bank.
Amending the charter of the Union Savings Bank.
Relative to the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company.
Relative to Flushing and Newtown Plank Road Company.
Amending the General Railroad law.
Relative to a road in St. Lawrence County.
Relative to Troy and Sand Lake Turnpike Company.
Changing the name of the Bleecker-street Church in New-York.
To bridge the Sacondaga at the Fish House.
Relative to Common Schools in Palmyra, Wayne County.
Relative to the Moreah Plank Road Company.
Relative to a road in Carrolton, Cattaraugus County.
To rebuild Tompkins Market, in New-York.
For the relief of EUGENE COURTNEY.
To bridge the Canal in Syracuse.
To bridge the Canal in Rochester.
To bridge the Canal in Horseheads.
Relative to a Canal culvert in Rochester.
Relative to Black River Canal and Feeder.
To allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry-boats.
Relative to the Brooklyn Fire Department.
To loan money to the New-Paltz Academy.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Yesterday forenoon the House resolved to recommit the bill to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks, for two specific propositions. At the time of taking recess, the pending question was upon Mr. DUGANNE'S proposition to reconsider the motion to recommit with the first instructions, respecting grocers' licenses.

At the afternoon session this question was taken, and declared lost, the vote being 55 to 56—when the second proposition was also reconsidered, and lost, and the bill was about to be read a third time, when Mr. HAMPTON, of Allegany County, stated that his vote had been improperly recorded. He had voted in the affirmative, but was recorded in the negative.

He demanded that his vote be recorded as given. As this entirely changed the result, the greatest excitement was occasioned by the announcement, and the entire session, also that of the evening, was spent in debating the question as to the right of Mr. HAMPTON to have the record of his vote changed.

The SPEAKER ruled that the statement of the gentleman as to the fact, must be taken as conclusive, and directed the Chair to change the record. An appeal was taken, but the Clerk was sustained, and the bill was recommitted with instructions to amend by making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor where groceries and merchandise are sold.

This morning the bill was reported, with clause to the above effect, inserted in the seventeenth section, but the fourth section authorizing the licensing of grocers, was unchanged.

Upon the reception of the report, it was urged that the instructions of the House had not been complied with but evaded, but after debate, the report was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading, as amended, by a vote of 69 to 43.

THE BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. PRESCOTT, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported the Albany Bridge Bill, without amendment. After a brief conflict, the bill was made the special order for Monday morning at 10 o'clock, by a vote of 74 to 32.

REPORTS.

A multitude of local bills were reported complete; among them we notice the following:

To enable the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax.
To confirm the resolution of the Common Council for the widening of Battery-place.
To protect the shores of Coney Island.
To incorporate the New-York Harmonic Society.
To incorporate the Turnverein in New-York.
Relative to the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New-York.
To amend the charter of the National Fire Insurance Company in New-York.
Regulating salaries of Prison-keepers.
To amend the General Railroad law relative to completing roads and acquiring property.
To charter the Leffert's Park Association.
For the government of the Manhattan Park.
To charter the Metropolitan Medical College.

THE BRIDGE.

The vote in the Assembly on making the consideration of this bill the special order for Monday morning at 10 o'clock, is considered as indicating the certainty of its passage in the lower House. There is a very strong lobby here on both sides, and, I think, I have never seen such hard work done on both sides of any proposition. LEO.

CITY HISTORY.

A Glance at New-York—Historical Gleanings through "Uncle David's" Spectacles.

Fourteen years has Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE commemorated the opening of Spring by a new issue of his excellent *Corporation Manual*. As his head grows whiter in the City's service, his volumes grow more bulky, are more richly laden, and come with a pleasanter smack of the history of old times, dug from the dingy, dusty, unpublished records that lie in piles of decaying manuscript within the precincts of the City Hall—very like so many bottles of crusty Port that have never seen the light while a century has rolled over them. The present issue is a plump, handsome 12mo of six hundred pages; 400 containing all sorts of City information, and the remaining 200 full of meat that is sweet to the taste. According to custom, we pick out a few kernels of the best for the benefit of our readers.

In these days of Charter-mongering, it is interesting to know that so long ago as August, 1730, "His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Province of New-York" was directed to prepare a new charter for the City. JOHN MONTGOMERIE was then Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey. That was precisely a century and a quarter ago. Charters have been overhauled, modified, and tinkered generally, many times since that day; and it seems the end is not yet.

The first Recorder of the City sat from 1683 to 1688, and just as King JAMES was cast out of his kingdom, Mr. JAMES GRAHAM went out of the Recordership, and the office was vacant for two years. Mr. Recorder SMITH now fills the post acceptably, and will do so (D. V.) for two years longer.

JAN LAMPO, Esq., was Sheriff of this respectable burg in 1696, and after him came Mr. LUBBERTUS VAN DINCKLAGEN,—whose name, it is to be hoped, was pronounced as seldom as possible. Mr. JAMES C. WILLET is the gentleman who fills that berth today. He is in till 1859.

The Corporation appears to have been a counsel unto itself for a long time; or, perhaps, it rejected counsel. At all events, the first Corporation Counsel was elected in 1813. He was D. S. JONES. Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD is the present incumbent; term expires in 1859.

Little Dutch boys used to disport and Dutch geese waddle in the *Vlachte*. Business men this morning rushed along the flagged walks of the *City Hall Park*. All this difference has taken place since 1660. So lately as 1731, there was a fine of 40 shillings as a penalty for "digging holes in the Commons." Some future VALENTINE, presiding over the publication of a quarto *Manual*, will perhaps record the performance of depositing accumulations of Broadway ice in the triangular sections of the Park. Mr. WOOD will be remembered as the originator of that brilliant expedient.

In the old French war, (1757,) barracks were erected along the line of the present Chambers-street.

In 1759, there was a row of brick-yards along the present Chatham-street, which was then the high-road to Boston.

In 1760, Broadway was extended through "the Commons"—*i. e.*, the Park. About this time, also, the Commons were hired out for brick-kilns.

The value of land on Broadway, near Pearl-street, was quite respectable, so fart back as 1760, when ten-twelfths of a lot 248 feet square sold for £1,713. Murray-street was regulated in 1768. The City Hospital had land granted it in 1771.

The present Brick Church, opposite the TIMES Office, was erected in 1766. It was then known as the English Presbyterian Church.

A proposition *to dig out Broadway* north of the present Duane-street was entertained by the Common Council in 1795. "'Tis sixty years since."

There is something comical to our ears in the following serious report made to the Common Council in 1797, in relation to

THE CONDITION OF THE "OLD TEA-WATER PUMP."

1797.—A petition against the inconvenience arising *from the spout of the tea-water pump projecting over the street*, was presented, and referred.

The Committee subsequently reported as follows: The Committee on the subject of the petition complaining of the obstruction in Chatham-street, caused by the tea-water pump delivering its water in the street, and by the water-carts being drawn up across the street, when about to receive water—report, that they have viewed the premises, and find the matters and things set forth in the petition to be true. That the Committee have maturely considered the premises, and are of opinion that the said obstruction may be removed at no great expense to Mr. THOMPSON, the present occupant and part proprietor of the premises, by causing the spout of the said pump to be raised about two feet, and by lengthening it so as to deliver the water at the outer part of the paved walk, which would permit foot passengers to pass under without inconvinence; and if the water-carts were ordered to draw up abreast of the spout, near the gutter, and receive the water in rotation, it would remove the obstruction in the street. The Committee recommend, also, that the sidewalks in that vicinity be paved." Their recommendations were adopted, except the paving, which was postponed for the time being.

A map of 1743 indicates the locality of JACOB LEISLER'S grave. A sketch of LEISLER'S career, given at considerable length, is sprinkled with touches of "highfalutin"—such as "fire-eyed fury," which "burnt within the households of the people of New-York," &c.,—but otherwise, it is a readable chapter. LEISLER was buried in Garden-street, near Exchange-place.

A picture is given of Lispenard's Meadows, (foot of Canal-street,) as they appeared at the time of the Revolutionary War.

THE FIRST CITY GRAVE-YARD.

The following narrates a curious discovery:

Some years ago, while the workmen were excavating the cellars of buildings on the west side of Broadway, now occupied by those elegant free-stone stores, commencing a few doors above Morris-street, there were thrown up, by the spade, a great many skulls, and other relics of humanity, obviously of the European type, which created not a little excitement among our wonder-loving citizens, who were unable to account for so strange a circumstance, unless upon some mysterious surmise, respecting dark deeds done in the time of the Revolution. It was known that, as far back as memory or tradition could penetrate, the site had been occupied by the abodes of our most fashionable citizens, and this added to the strangeness of the event. The attention of our historical *savans* was directed to a problem which no ordinary knowledge could solve, and the result, finally arrived at, evinced the fastidiousness with which the matter was investigated, for the origin of these bones was (though falsely) traced to the very foundation of the City. A new theory of the first settlement of the town was projected, and, against all the revelations of authentic history, it was thought to be proven that the first comers from Holland established their earliest fortification on this spot, and within its inclosure interred their dead.

Such, indeed, has been the light afforded by historical research, until within a recent period, and the author of the *Manual* accredits to himself the discovery that this spot was, in fact, the burial place of New-Amsterdam; the honored ground wherein, with little pageantry or show, were laid the remains of the earliest race that peopled our City. It would, perhaps, be uninteresting to go through the mass of material, consisting of antiquated MSS., dusty records, and unknown tongues, through which the author labored, to arrive at a fact so interesting; but it was a sufficient stimulus to any degree of labor, to find among the earliest English records mention made of "*the Old Grave-Yard.*" The old grave-yard of which no trace, relic, or tradition, had descended to modern times.

A capital history of the celebrated "Negro Plot" of 1741, is contained in the chapter on Negro Executions. The trial of ZENGER, which took place in 1735, is also treated of at length, and the venerable HAMILTON'S plea in defence of the prisoner is given in full.

ODDITIES.

A chapter on Obsolete Names of Localities is curious. We copy a specimen:

Bunker Hill—This pleasant eminence, from the top of which an extensive view was to be had of the lower section of the island, was, prior to the Revolutionary War, called Mount Pleasant, and from early times, was a place of resort for excursionists and parties from the City. It stood a short distance westerly from the Bowery Lane, the precise locality being on the blocks now within the boundaries of Centre, Grand, Broome and Elizabeth streets. On the south it sloped down to the meadows which surrounded the Collect Pond. On the north it was bounded by a line leading through Mr. BAYARD'S farm. On the west by the garden of Mr. BAYARD, and on the east it descended gradually to the Bowery road. The hill was, after the Revolution, excavated, and the earth used to fill up the Collect Pond. At one period it was known as "Bayard's Mount."

Love Lane.—New-York, like many other villages, had, at different times, its romantic, secluded and shady lanes, or by-roads, where youthful couples loved to wander from the more public paths, and to enjoy a Summer walk without fear of annoyance from obtrusive persons. The first of these umbrageous lanes was that called by the Dutch the "*Maedge poetje*," or Maiden's path, now Maiden-lane: the next, some century later, was situated near the present line of East Broadway, extending, from the present Chatham-square, nearly half a mile eastward; it was a road through the farm of Colonel ROUTSEN, and was quite secluded; no objection was made by the proprietor to the romantic intruders, and hence the name "Love Lane," was given to the road. Through the venture of the mad-man, a brook, which emptied into the East River, near the late Rutgers' premises, after passing through extensive fields of corn on the present

"*The Kill where the tree lies over the water.*"—If our readers have the curiosity to search out these localities we will give them all the information in our power to aid them. The description being found in a grant dated in 1641, of "land on Manhattan I-land, in breadth betwixt the two creeks where the water is running over the stones, and the tree lies over the water, with the same breadth betwixt these two creeks into the woods. We think, however, that it means between the present King's Bay and Turtle Bay. But while upon this intricate subject, we may as well go on a little further, in respect to these names of early times, and refer to that vicinity known, in 1639, as

Deutel Bay—Since corrupted into Turtle Bay. We find it thus mentioned at the above date, in a grant to two tobacco planters, "land on this island, extending in breadth from Deutal Bay along the East River till to the

"*Hill of Schampeu*," where

The beech tree lies over the water, one hundred rods deep in the woods.

The Great Kill, or (Great Creek,) present Harlem River, known as above in the time of the Dutch.

The Otter's Pow or Otter Track. The name of land, along the East River, near Harlem, date 1645.

Bylaerd's Bowery—In the time of the Dutch, was the name of a farm of about 80 acres, on this island.

Sapokanican—This is one of the few Indian names of localities on this island which have been preserved and can be identified. The name was applied to the vicinity afterward called Greenwich, and now in the Ninth Ward of the City. The name of Sapokanican to this locality was the common appellation in the times of the Dutch, and among their descendants it continued to be used for several generations after the Dutch era. But among the English the name of Greenwich prevailed, and finally threw out of use entirely the euphonious name which had been sent down from Indian times.

It is hard to pass by scores of good things, but we wind up with a glance at present times, thrown into the form of

SUNLEY MODERN STATISTICAL ITEMS.

The City possesses 51 fire-engines, 60 hose-carts, 35 hook and ladder trucks, and 4 hydrant-companies perform duty.

There are 9 fire-bell stations, attended by 27 ringers.

The citizen soldiery in this blessed year A. D. 1856, consists of 6,786 men, of whom 1,291 are cavalry. The four Brigades of the first Division are commanded by Generals SPIGHT, YATES, HALL, and EGAN; Maj. Gen. SANDFORD commanding.

The valuation of the real and personal estate of the City is $486,285,790.

The real estate occupied for Market purposes is worth $1,109,000.

The Croton Aqueduct Department uses real estate of the value of $15,474,000, estimating the Aqueduct at $15,000,000.

We have 19 Parks, big and little, from the dirty, dingy plat upon the Five Points, with its rotted wooden palings, up to and including the magnificent Central, which the City values at $5,111,000. There is a little triangular piece, chiefly iron-railing and paving stones, in Beech-street, which comes under the designation of a "Park;" abutting upon West Broadway, not a cleanly or attractive thoroughfare, so that it is never sought and is tightly locked up. Its value is $15,000. The buildings in the City Hall Park are valued at $200,000. Washington-square is worth $816,000. Union-square let put down at $504,000. Madison-square is worth $620,000, (and has an unsightly wooden railing at that.) That refreshing spot in Varick-street, known as St. John's Park, is not enumerated in this official list; being private property, owned by Trinity Church. You can get in there (provided you behave well, and don't tread upon the grass, nor stare rudely at the ladies) for the moderate sum of $10 per annum, which includes key and privileges.

The most valuable pier in the City now is No. 51, at the foot of Duane-street, N. R., valued at $110,000. No.

DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

Report of the Committee on Tenant Houses in New-York.

The Special Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the tenement houses in New-York and Brooklyn, with a view to suggesting some action of the Legislature in the matter of effecting a reform in the construction and management of such buildings, presented their report Friday, as follows:

The Special Committee, appointed under a resolution of the Assembly, to visit, and examine tenement houses in New-York, beg respectfully to report:

That, in accordance with the above resolution, they proceeded to New-York on the 15th March, and again on the 23d March and spent, on the first visit, three days, and on the last four days, in a personal inspection of some of the most infamous tenement-houses in the City, and in receiving from the proper authorities such information connected therewith as it was in their power to furnish. In the brief space of time allowed them for the investigation, your Committee have been enabled to do no more than to glance at evils of such magnitude as to imperatively demand a thorough and searching scrutiny; and they are sensible that their labors will be unattended by any particular result, unless they succeed in impressing upon your honorable body a conviction of the necessity that exists for an extension of their powers, with a view to perfecting some plan of reform upon which future legislation may be based.

At this late period of the session, and when legislative action cannot be taken, it would be a needless encroachment upon your time should your Committee here go in detail all the facts they have elicited and all the sights they have witnessed in the exploration of the haunts of misery, poverty and vice in the metropolis. They deem it sufficient for their present purpose to state, generally, that the examination they have made has convinced them that the evils sought to be remedied are of a serious nature, requiring the attention of the State Legislature, and demanding such action at the hands of the present Assembly as will secure their ultimate removal.

In order, however, that your honorable body may appreciate the magnitude of these evils and the injurious influence they must exert upon the prosperity, health and happiness of the community, your Committee deem it expedient to set before you the following condensed facts:

Partial returns, made up hurriedly by the captains of police for the use of the Committee, show that in twenty-two districts there are over one thousand two hundred tenement houses, of the lowest description, occupied by not less than ten families each. In some of these as many as seventy different families reside, and into a few over one hundred families are crowded. A number of these dwellings were visited by your Committee. In one building one hundred and twelve families are gathered, some of them numbering eight or ten members, occupying one close space, without regard to decency, indiscriminately in damp, foul cellars, to breathe the air of which is to inhale disease. Here, in their very worst aspect, are to be seen the horrors of such a mode of living. Here are to be found drunken and diseased adults of both sexes lying in the midst of their filth; idiotic and crippled children suffering from neglect and ill treatment; girls, just approaching into womanhood, living indiscriminately in the same apartment with men of all ages and of all colors; babes left so destitute of care and nourishment as to be fitted only for a jail or hospital in after years, if they escape the blessing of an early grave. Indeed, no language could fairly depict the suffering and misery witnessed even in the hurried visits paid by the Committee to these hotbeds of immorality, drunkenness, debauchery and disease.

In the Ninth District, out of seventy houses reported by the Captain of Police as being let in tenements to not less than ten families, forty are designated as in a very filthy condition, unfit for human habitation, and all of these are occupied by from fifteen to thirty-five families each. In the Tenth District, out of seventy-six houses several are occupied by as many as seventy distinct families, and are reported as in a filthy condition, without ventilation, and destitute of the accommodations necessary for the use of civilized beings. In the Eleventh District, in which are some seventy houses of a like description, the report says: "Of all the tenement houses in the District, Folsom Barracks and the Cottages are the most wretched and filthy—alike disgraceful to the owners of the property and the city that tolerates such nuisances. It could not fail to be a matter of surprise to any one who would go through and examine them, that the occupants did not all die of pestilence generated by their unspeakable filth and dissolute habits of living."

In the Thirteenth Ward, in a building known as Manhattan Place, there are ninety-six separate apartments. These are inhabited by 148 families—or more than one family and a half to each room—numbering in all 577 persons—or about six individuals to each single room. The report of the Health Warden, setting forth these facts says: "These premises are three stories high, the cellars are in a bad condition, the sinks filthy and the ventilation poor. In the summer season these premises are known to be very filthy, and not the least attention is paid to them whatever by either owner or agent—the sole aim apparently being to make money, exhibiting in the same an entire disregard to all law whatever."

In the houses visited by your Committee sights were presented to them alike startling and painful to behold. In many, whites and blacks were living indiscriminately together—negro men with white women, and white men with negro women. Young races, haggard with want, and bearing that peculiar look of premature age imparted by early sin, peered at them from every corner; misery and vice in their most repulsive features met them at every step. Scarcely an apartment was free from sickness and disease, and the blighting curse of drunkenness had fallen upon almost every family. Here and there might be found, it is true, some attempt at cleanliness, some display of a love of home, some evidence of industry and sobriety, with their internal accompaniments, cheerfulness and good health. But these, your Committee found, were in most instances families that had not long been inhabitants of the neighborhood in which they lived. The demoralization and ruin apparent all around had not had time to do their work on them. It is to be feared that too soon the lessons they will creep into their systems, undermining the sturdy constitution, and prostrating its victims on a bed of sickness. Health failing them, want will follow; and then must come crowding rapidly upon them neglect of home, neglect of children, uncleanliness, drunkenness and sin. This is no fancy sketch—no future of the imagination. It is a stern reality—enacted every day in the midst of luxury and wealth—the natural and fearful result of the rapacity of landlords in an overcrowded City, unrestrained by conscience, and wholly unchecked by legislation.

Many of the buildings that are thus rented to the poor realize for their owners larger annual incomes than do the first-class dwelling houses in the best parts of the City. And yet they are estimated by the assessors as almost valueless, and escape anything like a fair taxation, notwithstanding they are the principal cause of the heavy burdens imposed upon the citizens of New-York for the support of the criminal and the poor. This is of itself a forcible argument in favor of some active legislation upon the subject of tenement houses.

In these buildings, thus crowded with human beings, there is, with nearly an exception, but one narrow stairway, and egress to the multitude inside, in case of fire, is an impossibility. Common humanity demands some law against this evil.

Every underground cellar in these tenement buildings that is not absolutely flooded by water and filth, is made a lodging-room for one or more wretched families. All of these are destitute of any species of ventilation; in most of them the floors are thick with filth and mud, and the pipes and sinks communicating with them from the upper apartments, give out their offensive and deadly gas, and pollute the air of the whole neighborhood. One of the provisions of a law regulating these matters should be directed against permitting an underground apartment of any description to be rented or used as a tenement.

It would be an unnecessary encroachment upon your time to present in detail the numerous suggestions made by practical builders, and by the Police and Health Officers of New-York, who appeared before your Committee, in reference to the best mode of effecting the much desired reform in the construction and management of tenement houses, with a view to removing the evils resulting from their present filthy and dangerous condition.

It is sufficient to say that, in every instance, they concurred in recommending legislative action at the earliest possible moment, and that they were unanimous in the opinion that only through the interference of the Assembly, and the passage of some law regulating the style of tenement buildings, and providing for their management, could the existing evils be properly reached or effectually remedied. In the views of these parties the entire New-York press has concurred, for there is not a paper published in the City that has not warmly approved of the object, for the attainment of which the Committee was formed, and urgently recommended a continuance of its powers during the recess of the Legislature, and until some definite plan of reform had been perfected, to be submitted to the next Legislature for action.

The members of the Legislature, very properly, desirous of protecting the State against needless expenditures, are apt to oppose the extension of a committee's powers after the adjournment, but your committee would be remiss in their duty did they fail to urge upon your honorable body the necessity that exists for such action in the present instance. That the evils complained of in reality exist, no person will deny. That they need the interference of the Legislature for their removal all will admit. If the matter should be now ended for the present year, the expenditure that has been thus far incurred would be comparatively wasted, and the next Legislature would doubtless be unable to accomplish any result during the brief space of time they are enabled to devote to the subject during the session. The expense that would attend the probably fruitless labors of a new committee, appointed next year, would suffice to enable the present committee, during the recess, to make a thorough investigation of the matter, to mature a well-considered plan of reform, and to prepare a bill upon which the succeeding Legislature will be able to act.

Indeed, no expenditure that could be incurred in securing the removal of the evils complained of could be at all commensurate with the benefits and the saving that would result therefrom. To the wretched condition of the dwellings of the poor of New-York can be traced an enormous proportion of the burdens imposed upon the property holders of the City, and upon the State at large, for the support of paupers and criminals. From the foul atmosphere of the tenement houses spring the infectious diseases that so frequently spread through the City, sweeping away thousands, and not confining their depredations to the class with which they originate, but penetrating into the localities occupied by the wealthy, and rendering desolate many a happy household. Hundreds upon hundreds of paupers pour into the hospitals, stricken by disease contracted in these hotbeds of pestilence. From them drunkenness mainly receives its victims; for what will sooner drive man to the intoxicating cup than an absence of all attraction and comfort from his home? From them the brothels of the City are peopled, for there the female is early taught to forget all womanly feeling, and inured to a life of shame. From them the jails are supplied, for they are the natural haunts of felons. It is no idle assertion to say that a reform by which the condition of the homes of the poor could be improved, would remove a large proportion of the criminals from our prisons and the paupers from our almshouses. In London, since the model lodging houses have been in existence, together with baths and wash-houses for the poor, the mortality has decreased 31 per cent., and pauperism 39 per cent. A similar result would attend a similar reform in New-York.

The practical results which your Committee will endeavor to secure through legislative action, and to which their inquiries will be directed, are:

Ventilation and cleanliness in tenement-houses, so that the public health may be protected, the spread of infectious diseases checked, and the expenses of public hospitals and almshouses decreased.

An enactment against permitting the renting of underground apartments or cellars as tenements.

Regulations as to the building of halls and stairways in houses occupied by more than three families, so as to insure easy egress in case of fire.

The prevention of prostitution and incest, by providing that only a sufficient number of rooms or a room properly divided in separate departments, shall be rented to families, and by prohibiting sub-letting.

The prevention of drunkenness, by providing to every man a clean and comfortable home.

In conclusion, your Committee would state that as they are all residents of New-York, or its immediate neighborhood, the expenses attending their labors during the recess would be comparatively trifling, and they therefore beg respectfully to submit, for the consideration of the House, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the tenement-houses in New-York and Brooklyn, have power to extend their operations during the recess of the Legislature, so far as is necessary to enable them to perfect some plan of reform, and to prepare a bill for the consideration of the next Legislature, some time during the first week of January, 1856.

JOHN M. REED, Ch.,
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
WILLIAM J. SHEA,
ELI CURTIS,
SAMUEL BREVOORT. } Committee.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 44, and 1 to 9 inclusive.

☞ Only ten causes will be placed on the day docket, and when they are disposed of, the Court will then hear any causes, in their order on the Calendar, which may be ready. No cause will be reserved unless Counsel shall be actually engaged; and no causes will be specially set down for any day, but if not ready when called, must be passed. The Court will open at 10 A. M. every day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24 to 31, 33 to 52, 55, 56.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 6, 7, 12, 54, 74, 77, 102, 1-2%, 115, 122, 215 to 218, 293, 158. *Part II.*—Nos. 91, 136, 23, 31, 44, 57, 60, 49, 90, 133, 134, 141, 172, 194, 2-5, 98.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE "ERLING MOUNTAINS"—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MAYOR.

Jacob L. Dodge vs. *the Mayor, Common Council, and Comptroller of the City of New-York.*—This is a motion for a perpetual injunction against the defendants, restraining them from paying any moneys for clearing Broadway of the ice and snow. The plaintiff complains that the Mayor engaged Wm. Baird to clean Broadway, whereas he had no right so to do, the authority of making the contract being vested in the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. The plaintiff also alleges that Mr. Baird did no work in cleaning the street, but that it was done before he commenced. He therefore, as a taxpayer, prays for an injunction.

The defendants, by the District-Attorney, read an affidavit of Mr. Orr Wood, alleging that he notified the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps of the horrible state of Broadway, and he for three days refused to attend to the matter, and therefore they claimed that the Mayor was empowered to make such arrangements as were necessary under the circumstances. The affidavit stated that Baird did actually perform the work. The affidavit of Mr. Baird was also read, stating that he performed the work. The main question of the case is, however whether the Mayor has power to make such contracts without the consent of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

His Honor heard the case, and will soon render a decision on the subject.

In the Superior Court it being vacation week, no decisions were rendered on Saturday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Saturday

Before Judges Ingraham and Brady.

DECISIONS.

Dennis McMahen vs. *Thomas E. Allen.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

Isachen Rosa, Jr., vs. *Phela V. Beebe.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Hester Courtoes vs. *L. F. Harrison.*—Order appealed from reversed, without costs, and the defendant required to appear and submit to an examination at two days' notice.

Frederick R. Hardy vs. *Frederick Seelye.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Charles L. Thompson vs. *Joseph H. Wood.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William Tubless, &c. vs. *Joseph F. Rapelye.*—Judgment in the report of referee set aside and reference opened, either party to be allowed to produce further testimony. Costs to abide event.

James Noble vs. *Thomas Cornell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Isaac Freer vs. *Stearns & Marvin.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Adolphus F. Buddenburg vs. *Valentine Beaver.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Charles Hammer vs. *Henry Frost.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

George Gregan vs. *Francis McBride.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Ludwig Pearle vs. *Lewis Miller.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

During March there were 55 commitments to the Jersey City Prison for offences, as follows, viz:

Drunkenness	39	Assault	3
Disorderly conduct	6	Keeping disorderly house	1
Vagrancy	2	Burglary	2
Malicious mischief	1	Stealing	1
Total			55

Their nativity is stated as follows: Ireland 42, England 4, Germany 4, Scotland 1, United States 4. Total, 55.

☞ CHARLES FINK has been nominated as candidate for Mayor of Jersey City, by a public meeting of citizens, and by the Democratic City Convention last evening.

☞ In Hoboken C. V. CLICKENER was nominated by the Democratic City Convention for reelection as Mayor. Of the 15 votes in the Convention he received 14; the other was blank.

REPUBLICANISM IN MAINE.—By the joint action of the Republican State Committee and the Republican members of the Legislature of Maine, March 18, the following gentlemen were selected as delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, June 17, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President: Anson P. Morrill, Edward Kent, Freeman H. Morse, Theophilus Cushing, Henry Carter, G. M. Weston.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, April 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pearls are very scarce, and now held at $8@$8 12½ ₱ 100 lbs., but are quiet thereat. Pots are also in light supply and demand, at $6 ₱ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse continued, to-day, 6 bbls. Pearls and 186 bbls. Pots; together, 192 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio is in improved request, at full rates. The sales since our last comprising about 3,800 bags, at according to quality, from 10¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet, yet firm.

COTTON—Is actively inquired for, and is essentially unchanged in value. The sales since our last add up about 3,500 bales, at about the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11¾
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¾

EARTHENWARE—The demand continues pretty brisk, and is more readily met, as the supply bears a closer proportion to the requirements of the trade, having been fairly replenished by late receipts. Prices are sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour evinces increasing heaviness and languor—the sales since our last not exceeding 6,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$6 00	@ 6 57
Ordinary State	6 50	@ 6 62½
Straight State	6 62½	@ 6 75
Favorite and Extra State	6 75	@ 7 25
Common to good Michigan	6 50	@ 6 87½
Common to good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 75	@ 7 00
Common to Good Ohio	6 75	@ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	7 00	@ 7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 00	@ 7 25
Extra Michigan	7 25	@ 9 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	7 25	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio	7 25	@ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 37½	@ 7 87½
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 8 00

Canadian is unchanged—sales having been made of 500 bbls. Superfine to best extra at $7 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 2,400 bbls. inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed, $4@$6 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature,—the sales since our last comprising about 8,400 bushels, including prime Canadian White at 94 ₱ bush., and $1 98; and do. Red, at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ bushel. There have been 4,000 bushels Rye disposed of since our last,—the market closing tamely and languidly, at $1@$1 04 ₱ bushel. No important change has occurred in Oats. Barley continues in good request at full prices. The sales reported since Wednesday last equal 23,000 bushels, ranging from $1 23@$1 38 with small lots, and $1 30 ₱ bushel—the latter being the highest quotation for prime. Corn is less sought after, and is cheaper,—with sales since our last of about 40,000 bushels, at 61c.@63c. for mixed Southern; 62c.@66c. for Yellow do., and 63c.@66c. for White do. ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is quiet, yet firm at $1@$1 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock limited.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that Hides have been in active demand during the past month, with an upward tendency, and the receipts coming forward very sparingly, has given a decided improvement to prices; quotation for all descriptions are fully 1c. ₱ lb. higher than at the commencement of the month, leaving a very meagre stock. During the early part of the month, Buenos Ayres were selling on the spot and to arrive, at 25c., while they have been sold this week, to arrive, at 27c., which is the highest price ever known. With the present good demand and moderate prospective receipts, we cannot expect any accumulation of stock for some time. The imports for the month of March have been light, amounting to 101,826 of which 76,715 were from Foreign ports, and 25,211 coastwise. The demand continues active and most of the arrivals noticed in my last, have been disposed of at full prices. Sales of Buenos Ayres have been made to arrive at 27c. The stock is much diminished and those on hand are held at above current prices. The balance of the Orinocos are held at 25c. The *Warren Goddard*, from Montevideo, with 12@14,000 hides, (part of which are sold to arrive,) has put into Pernambuco in distress. The imports of Hides since my last have been 4,800 coastwise and 13,820 from foreign ports, as follows: 5,575 dry and 1,625 salted Buenos ayres, ₱ *Cynthia*; 5,864 dry salted Maranham, ₱ *Mazeo*; 866 Chagres, ₱ *Caroline*, and 500 Vera Cruz, ₱ *Jeretomon*, making in all 18,820 hides. Sales since our last comprise: 6,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs. at 26¾c., 9 months, usual selection; 6,000 dry Buenos Ayres (to arrive), 25 lbs. at 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 dry Rio Grande, 19½ lbs. at 26¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,450 dry Orinoco, 23 lbs. at 24¾c. each, less 3½ ₱ cent payable in 30 days; 1,000 dry Orinoco (from store,) 20 lbs. at 24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 686 dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs. at 24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs. at 24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 dry Mexican 24 lbs. at 22½c., 6 months, rej. bad hides; 1,453 dry Savanilla, 23 lbs. at 19¾c., 6 months, as they run; 1,019 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs at 19¾c.@20c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged 275 dry Cinaloa, 14 lbs. at 21½c.; 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 315 dry Laguayra, 25 lbs. at 21½c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent., rejecting water damaged; 200 dry Jamaica, 21 lbs. at 18c. cash, rejecting water damaged; 2,000 dry Southern, 16@17 lbs. at 16½c.@17c. cash, rejecting water damaged; 400 dry salted Southern, 28 lbs. at 16½c cash, rejecting water damaged; 500 wet salted Rio Grande Cow, 46 lbs. at 13½c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent; 843 wet salted Newfoundland, 70 lbs. at 8½c., 4 months; 2,000 dry salted Maranham on private terms; 100 bales Manilla Hide Cuttings, (to arrive) on private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *George Otis*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,500 hides; the *Virginia*, from Buenos Ayres, with 2,500; the *Windward*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Warren Goddard*, from Montevideo, with 14,000 hides; the *Blumenthal*, from Orinoco, with 15,000 hides; the *Ida Reine*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides; the *San Juan*, from Vera Cruz, with 3,000 hides; the *Wild Rover*, from Vera Cruz, with 2,000 hides; the *Thomas Bradley*, from San Juan, with 4,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 25,860, as follows: 5,900 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 3,750 dry Rio Grande; 3,700 dry Orinoco; 3,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 1,360 dry Maracaibo; 800 dry Maracaibo; 600 dry Chagres; 3,00 dry Mexican; 450 dry St. Domingo; 2,000 dry West India, Southern, &c.; 800 dry California; 1,000 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande; 3,000 salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

HORSE—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is lighter at old rates.

LEATHER—Mr HULL says that the receipts still continue entirely inadequate to the demand and without an immediate prospect of any material increase in the arrivals. Some of our dealers have orders sufficient to take all their receipts during the present month. Prices are firm to or all descriptions, and an advance on my last quotations has been obtained. Oak is in good demand with means stock. Slaughter, in rough, is quite scarce, with but little prospect of a supply, as the Western Tanners have had a short stock of Slaughter Hides, they having been purchased last Autumn by dealers here and a quantity tanned into enameled and band Leather: Receipts—Hemlock, 27,100; Oak, 7,200. Sales—Hemlock, 29,300; Oak, 6,500. Stock—Hemlock, 73,800; Oak, 2,300. Wequote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 34c.@35c.; do., Middle, 34c.@35c.; do., Heavy, 33c.@33c.; do. Spanish do. All Weights, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., do. Light, 25½c.@26¾c.; do., Middle, 24c.@25c.; do., Heavy, 24½c.@25¼c.; do., Middle, 24½c.@25½c.; do., Heavy, 23½c.@23¾c.; do. and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 21c.@22½c.; do. Poor, do., 19c.@19½c.; do Slaughter, in rough, 28½c.@29c.; on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Is not varied.

MOLASSES—There were 300 bbls. New-Orleans taken at 42c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have no particular change to notice in this line.

OILS—Remain about the same as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer, the sales since our last consisting of about 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 62½ for Mess, and $15 75 for Prime. ₱ bbl Dressed Hogs are worth only 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing in lots 8c.@8½c. for Hams, to arrive and here, and 7¾@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady at 8¾c.@10c., as to quality, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm, the transactions including 400 bbls. and tcs Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some Prime in kegs, at 11c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at former prices. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $8 25@$8 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$10 75 for do. Mess, and $10 87½@$13 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 17c. @20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c for Orange County to very good State; 24c.@26c. for Prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is plenty and heavy, at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: Goat—We have been entirely without receipts this week, and as the market is but poorly supplied, the demand is somewhat restricted. Stores are Mexican in fine hands, and the stock of Curaçoa is very light. Transactions are confined to this description. Sales have been 80 bales Curaçoa, at 55c.@56c. Deer—The market is quiet, with light receipts and demand, which for domestic Skins is confined chiefly to small parcels, which are taken about as fast as received, at my quotations. The supply of Foreign in first hands is very limited, and I have to notice sales of 34 bales Java at 48c.; 10 bales Siam, to arrive, and 4,000 lbs. Southwestern, on private terms; and about 1,500 lbs. Florida, in small parcels, at 9c.

SUGARS—Are still in moderate request at former rates.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, chiefly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—This branch of business was essentially unaltered, the engagements having been very moderate at about previous figures.

CANAL TOLLS—1856.

Rates Fixed by the Canal Board.

From Albany Evening Journal, March 5.

The following rates of toll for 1856 have been fixed by the Canal Board:

Resolved, That the rates of toll be established by this Board on persons and property transported on the New-York State Canals, to take effect on the opening of navigation in 1856, as follows, viz.:

	cts. m. fr.
PROVISIONS, &c.	
1. On salted beef, butter, tallow, beer, cider and vinegar, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 3 0
2. On salted pork, bacon, lard, lard oil, grease and cheese, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
4. On salted fish and fish in brine, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
4. On bran and ship stuffs, and oil-cake or oil-meal, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
IRON, MINERALS, ORES, &c.	
5. On salt manufactured in this State, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
6. On foreign salt and barytes, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
7. On gypsum the product of this State, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
8. On foreign gypsum, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 3 0
9. On bloom, scrap and pig iron, broken castings, gas pipes and water pipes, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
10. On sand, lime, clay, earth, manure, pig and smelted copper, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
11. On leached ashes, brick, stone for the manufacture of lime, and bones for manure, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 5
12. On gun and pearl barley, rice, burr stone, millstones, and bleaching powders, kelp, soda ash and copperas, and maganese, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
13. On mineral coal, charcoal and iron ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 5
14. On stoves, iron car wheels and car axles, bed plates for steam engines, plow castings and all other iron castings, except machines and the parts thereof, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
15. On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water, and copper ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 5
16. On stove pipe and furniture for stoves, not cast iron, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 6 0
FURS, PELTRY, SKINS, &c.	
17. On furs and the skins of animals producing furs, per 1,000 pounds per mile	1 0 0
18. On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
19. On sheep-skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
20. On green hides of domestic animals of the United States, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 3 0
21. On imported raw hides of domestic and other animals, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
FURNITURE, &c.	
22. On household furniture, accompanied by and actually belonging to families emigrating, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 3 0
23. On carts, wagons, sleighs, plows, and mechanics' tools necessary for the owner's individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 3 0
STONE, SLATE, &c.	
24. On tile for roofing, and stone-ware, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
25. On fire-proof cement, and drain-tile, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
26. 1—On unwrought stone and slate, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
2—On all stone, wrought or partly wrought, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 5
LUMBER, &c.	
27. On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats	0 4 0
28. On the same, if carried in rafts, per 100 cubic feet per mile	1 0 0
29. On the same, if cleared after the 31st of June, and arriving at tide water before the 15th of August, inclusive, per 100 cubic feet per mile	0 7 0
30. On timber carried in boats, when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile, viz.:—	
1. On white pine, white wood, cedar, staves and heading, dressed or partly dressed, boards, plank, scantling, and all siding lath, and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, and in bark, (except such as is enumerated in rates number 33 and 41)	0 1 5
2. On oak, hickory, beech, sycamore, black walnut and butternut	0 1 0
3. On spruce, maple, ash, elm, fir, tamarack and yew	0 1 3
4. On cherry	0 1 4
5. On hemlock	0 0 6
6. On sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, all kinds of red cedar, cedar posts, estimating that a cord, after deducting for openings, will contain one thousand feet, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed	0 4 0
7. On hemlock per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed	0 2 5
8. On sub. 6 and 7, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 feet per mile	2 5 0
9. On sawdust, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 0 5
31. On mahogany, (except re-sawing,) reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile	1 5 0
32. On sawed lath, of less than ten feet in length, split lath, hoop poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom handles, spokes, hubs, tree-nails, fellies, boat knees, plane stocks, pickets for fences, and stuff manufactured or partly manufactured for the use of wheelwrights, shoemakers, &c., per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
33. On staves and heading, undressed empty barrels and casks, and ship knees transported in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
34. On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
35. On shingles, carried in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 5
36. On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile	0 4 0
37. On split posts (not exceeding 10 feet in length) and rails for fences, (not exceeding 14 feet in length,) per M. per mile, carried in boats	3 0 0
38. On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile	8 0 0
39. On wood for fuel (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll,) and tan bark, per cord per mile	0 5 0
40. On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile	2 0 0
41. On sawed stuff for window blinds not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes and blinds, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 6 0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, &c.	
42. On domestic distilled spirits, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 3 0
43. On wood, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
44. On cotton, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
45. On live cattle, sheep, horse, horns, hoofs and nerves, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
46. On horses (except those used exclusively for towing boats or other floats,) per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 3 0
47. On horses used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, exempt from toll.	
48. On rags and junk, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
49. On manilla, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
50. On hemp and tobacco, going toward tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
51. On tobacco, going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
52. On pressed broom corn, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
53. On pressed hay and pressed straw, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
54. On corn, corn meal and oats, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
55. On wheat, flour, barley, rye, peas and beans, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 3 0
56. On flour starting and going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 0
57. On potatoes, apples, onions, turnips, all other esculent roots and fruit, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 2 0
58. On all other agricultural productions of the State not particularly specified per [illegible]	0 4 0
MERCHANDISE.	
59. On raw cotton, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 5 0
60. On sugar, molasses, coffee, iron in bars, bundles, and sheets, steel, nail rods, boiler iron, nails and spikes, horse shoes, crockery and glass-ware, tin, resin, tar, pitch, turpentine, oil, anchors, chain cables, oakum, mineral water, oysters and clams, dye woods, and all other merchandize not enumerated, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
61. On railroad iron and railroad chairs, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 1 5
62. On thrashing, mowing and reaping machines, fanning mills, plows, harrows, and drill barrows, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.	
63. On all articles not enumerated or excepted, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0 4 0
BOATS AND PASSENGERS.	
64. On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons navigating the canals, per mile	4 0 0
65. On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile	3 0 0
66. On boats used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile	2 0 0
67. On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile	2 3 0
68. On all persons over ten years of age, per mile	0 0 5

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

BOARDING.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 283 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARDING IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—Persons wishing to secure comfortable rooms with the luxury of a good table and attendance, can do so by applying at once at No. 31 West 22d st. near 5th-av. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BOARD—In a private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; rooms lighted with gas; furnished or unfurnished

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at three o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

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☞ In the State Senate on Saturday, a message was received from the Governor relative to the repairs of the Government docks and warehouses at Quarantine, stating that the General Government did not deem it expedient to expend any money on such repairs. Bills were passed to amend the general Insurance laws, to provide for the more certain canvass of votes in this City, to amend the general Railroad law and to rebuild Tompkins Market. In the Assembly, the Temperance bill was reported, with amendments. The Albany Bridge bill was made the special order for to-day, and the New-York Tax bill was made the special order for to-morrow. A number of bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading, among which will be found several of immediate interest to our citizens.

English Fillibustering in India.

The armory of reasons set forth in the British proclamation annexing Oude to the Indian Empire, is as curious as the contents of the Tower. Less bulky, however; and, indeed, there is no difficulty in compressing them within the compass of a dozen lines of quite legible letter-press. We find them in the document as published at length in our latest London files. The preamble, or recitative, sets forth that Oude is an independent allied Kingdom, whose intercourse with the British authorities has always been of the most faithful and satisfactory description; that in all his relations with the East India Company the monarch has ever been most exemplary; and that upon such grounds no provocation to disturb matters exists. It even admits that by a treaty ratified in 1801, the independence of the native crown was guaranteed by the Company against itself, and other usurpers. But as the reigning potentate has not found himself able to govern his people with that wisdom, moderation, and gentleness, another clause in that treaty required, the Company declares the instrument cancelled, and the Kingdom of Oude a province of the British Empire. Its population are forbidden to yield obedience to their dethroned prince, or to any of his agents; and all the collectors of taxes and imposts are enjoined under the sternest penalties to bring their whole harvest to the Company's granary. Such, without the slightest injustice, is an abstract of this remarkable paper. The only reason, in fact, the Governor-General presents for the annexation lies in the simple proposition—the people of Oude are not governed to the taste of the Court of Directors. We have sought with the penurious patience of a rag-picker for any other, and vainly.

Now, inasmuch as the school of Warren Hastings failed to make good their theorem, that one code of political ethics and honesty is required in Europe, and another, and very much viler, in Asia, British statesmen have admitted the necessary universality of the Christian system. We are, therefore, justified in generalizing the argument of the Indian Government into a principle, with full privilege to apply it to cases less out of the way than a realm on the banks of the Ganges. When a monarch misrules and oppresses his people, this law dictates, any external power is authorized to interfere, and seize, and wield the Government for its own and the popular advantage. There is Naples. No Oriental despot ever so galled, persecuted, hunted, trampled and destroyed his people as the tyrant of that most beautiful land—beautiful and precious in its wealth of classical associations and relics. We have the testimony of the present, as well as immediately preceding Ministry of England, that the wrongs of the Neapolitans exceeded Christian patience and outraged humanity. A leading Cabinet Minister aroused Europe only the other day with his tragic narratives and burning appeals on the subject. He named over the sad list of men of learning, of genius, of refinement, whose fame was European, and whose friendship and hospitality had gladdened the visits of all the illustrious of every country to that once thronged capital; but who now, in the chain-gang, in the dungeon, and under the lash, ask nothing but death as the "end of all their sufferings, and the balm." He numbered the thousands of less elevated condition, who perish in the same ghastly circumstances. Christendom has been many years the horrified spectator of these royal atrocities, and nobody has been noisier in protesting against them than England. Why has she never applied to King Bomba the political rule so wholesome for the despot of Lucknow? The obligation to do so how can she escape? Not by pleading remoteness of interest, for Sicily, acre by acre, is already owned more largely by British than by native capitalists, and Malta is a British dépôt. Besides, in the Oude annexation, considerations of interest are carefully disclaimed; all is done through unmingled regard for the people. How, we repeat, can England justify under the rule non-intervention in behalf of the Neapolitans? Why not seize the crown, pension off the King, and place a British Viceroy in his place?

There is Mexico. On the strength of what exception to the principle above stated can the annexation of that Republic to the United States be opposed? The people of Oude were never more wretchedly misgoverned than are those of Mexico. Every form of anarchy, usurpation, misrule and oppression prevails in turn; the Anarch of the day is but the creature of some mischievous invasion of popular rights, and all his administrative acts but repetitions of the original wrong. What shall hinder us when, in the fullness of time, we proceed to apply the Oude discipline to Mexico? Or Canada; although more discreetly governed than when under the iron rule of other days, we are quite at liberty to denounce its form of government at variance with our purely democratic scheme, and consequently distasteful, and a proper object of revolution and annexation. Who can properly interpose? Not England; she is estopped by her appropriation of Oude.

And so might we travel over the map, pointing out the neglected duties of Great Britain, proved to be such by principles she herself promulgates. So might we find unlimited license to spread manifest destiny from Greenland to Cape Horn. But the true moral of the lesson is not thus attained. This Hindostanee theft is less an example than a warning. Our whole history, including the chapters upon African Slave Trade and Fillibusterism, contains no record that is not perfectly lustrous beside the story of British India, China, and the Cooly Trade. We have no land that has not been bought fairly and fully paid for—no subject republics, or stolen monarchies. So far has this popular self-control been carried, that intervention in the affairs of oppressed republics abroad, so eloquently invoked by one of the most eloquent of men, was refused in deference to a principle of right which the appropriation of Oude utterly ignores. These are topics of honest self-gratulation, and, without Pharisaism, we are authorized to be grateful for not having sinned as England has sinned, even with the most sacred maxims of right and justice upon her lips, and to pray that we shall always as a people resist temptation with the same constancy as heretofore.

Comparative Burdens of Nations.

In a foregoing article, we have seen to what extent the revenues of the principal nations of Christendom are mortgaged, as it were, to the *past*, or appropriated to the interest of their public debts. But these debts, vast as they are, do not represent all the burdens entailed by the past upon the present generation. They are nearly all the products of war—a system which, through the armed-peace policy, imposes an additional load, of almost equal weight, upon the people; for the preparations for *future* wars cost several great nations nearly as much annually as they once expended in actual conflict with hostile powers. Both of these burdens are virtually the legacies of the past and its policy. It may be instructive to put them in the scale against all the other expenditures of different governments. In doing this, it would be calling things only by their right names if we denominate the interest of these public debts a charge for wars past, and the annual cost of military armaments an expenditure for wars prospective. All the other expenses are put under the head of *civil government*. We subjoin these items as they may be found in the returns for 1854:

	Expenditures.
ENGLAND.	
Wars Past	$133,089,412
Wars Prospective	117,984,201
Civil Government	30,668,107
Total	$281,741,720
FRANCE.	
Wars Past	$76,128,652
Wars Prospective	85,152,033
Civil Government	129,929,640
Total	$291,210,325
AUSTRIA.	
Wars Past	$32,073,201
Wars Prospective	53,744,596
Civil Government	55,283,299
Total	$141,101,096
UNITED STATES.	
Wars Past	$3,071,016
Wars Prospective	22,501,822
Civil Government	28,516,000
Total	$54,088,264
PRUSSIA.	
Wars Past	$7,804,041
Wars Prospective	20,184,508
Civil Government	49,764,297
Total	$77,752,846
HOLLAND.	
Wars Past	$14,483,793
Wars Prospective	6,421,996
Civil Government	7,375,694
Total	$28,281,483

The foregoing statistics show what a large proportion of the revenues of the leading nations is swallowed up in expenditures for wars past and prospective. These two items absorbed $251,073,613 of the public income of Great Britain in 1854; while all the expenses for the Civil Government amounted to only $30,668,107. Thus, the war-system devours, even in time of peace, *seven-eighths* of the revenue of a nation that professes to be the most civilized and Christian in the world! These two heads of war-expenditure cost France, in 1854, $161,280,685 of its entire revenue, which was $291,210,325; they cost Austria $85,817,797 out of $141,101,096; Prussia, $27,988,549 out of $77,752,846; Holland, $20,905,789 out of $28,281,483; and the United States, $25,572,838 out of $54,088,264.

Here are the six most commercial, wealthy and enlightened nations of the earth spending in one year $572,639,271 on wars past and prospective! As the ass in Scripture crouched between two burdens, so the people of European Christendom are bending to the ground beneath these two deadweights, saddled upon their shoulders by the war-system. And, what seems to aggravate their misfortune, the burden grows heavier from year to year. With the exception of the United States, all the nations of the civilized world, instead of diminishing, seem to be increasing their public debts, and also their annual expenditures for military and naval armaments. Nearly every year, some new "improvements" in these arms and agencies are pressed upon Governments, the adoption of which involves an additional outlay. Now steam must be applied to war-ships, and a whole navy reconstructed or remodeled, at immense cost. Now the "Minié rifle," and "Colt's revolvers" must displace a hundred arsenals full of the old-fashioned "shooting-irons," and bring a new bill of expense upon the people. Now a ship of 7,000 tons, carrying a Gibraltar armament of cannon, is launched, and a great nation glories in its capacity to run over a common 74, as if it were but a fishing smack. This is to be the *Ne Plus Ultra* of naval power. Nothing will ever go beyond this sea-giant of war.

Before it has made its trial trip, the keel of a ship of 22,000 tons is laid, which, when constructed, would run down the great *Napoleon*, or *The Duke of Wellington*, as easily as either of them could sink a common frigate. Thus it goes in the eager race for naval and military superiority. The best-paid science and genius of the age are employed to stimulate this costly competition, by inventing "improvements" or applying "new principles."

Where, when and how is all this to end? Is this ruinous policy to be pushed until all the leading nations of Christendom shall break down under its weight? It must work to this end, unless timely and effective measures be adopted to arrest the evil. It is proposed by one or more of the parties in the diplomatic Conference now sitting in Paris, that a great Peace Congress of all the European Governments shall be held to discuss and adjust all the mooted questions of that Continent. No subject of more vital importance could come before such a Congress of Nations, than some practical plan for putting an end to this ruinous armed-peace system, which is dragging them into the abyss of bankruptcy. They have reached almost the brink of the precipice by proportionate and simultaneous increase of war-armaments. The only way of escape is to retrace their steps, *pari passu*; that is, by proportionate and simultaneous disarmament. In such a Congress, it should be as easy to do this as to *neutralize* the Black Sea, or to limit the number of war ships in its waters. No nation in Christendom would change its position, or lose any of its relative strength by this arrangement. "If from equals you take equals, the remainders will be equals," is clear enough; and it is equally clear that if from unequals you take equals, the original inequality will not be affected by an iota either way. To reduce simultaneously the naval armaments of Christendom by so many guns per hundred, and its standing armies by so many men per thousand, would leave all the nations in the same relative force as at the present moment. Can any intelligent and candid mind see any other way of extricating those nations from the bog in which they are now floundering? Can any impartial man suggest an arrangement more important to their well-being then such a disarmament? The only motive and object which the United States should have in taking part in the proposed Congress, if invited, should be, to press the adoption of this measure.

The Trade of Boston.

They have a way of doing some things in that intensely respectable city of Boston which we in New-York might copy to advantage. It is a mistake to designate that capital as the City of Notions; for, however notional the regular-bred Bostonian may seem to be, he is preëminently practical. He is shrewd, cool, long-headed and industrious. He transacts his own business in his own way, and allows his clerks the privilege of learning his own way, as a compensation for their services. He leaves his house early in the morning, walks calmly down State-street, calls at the Post-Office, reads his letters on the steps of the Exchange, and passes on to his counting-room; and he is particularly pleased if he "gets down" before his boy or his book-keeper. At 2 o'clock he goes home to dine with his family, taking 'Change on his way. He is back again at 3½ o'clock, smokes (perhaps) a fragrant cigar, makes one more trade, and turns home again by sundown, to enjoy his tea, toast and the *Transcript* by his own comfortable fireside. In the evening he accompanies his daughters to an Oratorio by the Philharmonic, or the old Handel and Haydn; or to a lecture before the Mercantile Library; or to the opera, if the tickets are "reasonable." In the absence of all these, it is a moonlight stroll along the Frog Pond, or down the Beacon-street mall of the Common. Thus the diary of the regular-bred Bostonian is eminently practical, as well as eminently respectable; and respectability is a jewel not lightly esteemed in that venerable City of the East Winds.

This same characteristic is apparent in all the municipal affairs of his city. The acts of the Mayor and Aldermen, of the Common Council, of the Judges, the Police, and all the city officials develop it. There is no Mr. Tite Barnacle nor any Circumlocution-office in Court-square, as there is in our Park. Everybody there knows How to do it, while everybody here knows better How not to do it. So it results that Boston is the best-governed city in the world, as it certainly is the cleanest, the sweetest and the healthiest.

This trait is also apparent in the systems and relations of Trade in Boston. Every old custom, as well as every modern feature of the commercial habits of the Bostonians, is practical and useful. We are particularly struck with this fact in looking over the last Annual Report of the Boston Board of Trade—a clean octavo of 172 pages. It is certainly the most interesting commercial history of an enterprising and wealthy city that we have ever seen. It furnishes authentic and elaborate statistics of the annual trade and commerce of Boston, a complete review of that market for a year past, all the commercial regulations and usages of the port of Boston, and a variety of similar facts, which are of essential service to merchants abroad doing business with that city.

The Trade statistics of this Report are very interesting. We condense some of them for the benefit of our readers:

Ten years ago, the total value of *Agricultural Tools* produced in Massachusetts was only $650,723. Now there are in Boston alone five agricultural warehouses whose united sales in 1855 were two and a half million dollars. Among the articles sold, the curious reader will notice 36,950 plows, 93,000 shovels, 60,600 hoes, 60,000 forks, 138,600 rakes, 33,600 scythes, 12,000 axes, 6,750 wheelbarrows, 11,900 hay-cutters, 12,165 corn-shellers, 5,815 cultivators, 5,100 grain-cradles, 1,850 horse-rakes, &c., &c. One house alone sold 100 tons of clover-seed, 10,000 bushels of Timothy seed, and 7,500 bushels of red-top.

In the *Bookselling and Publishing* business, Boston seems to be regaining her old position. This trade in 1855 increased twenty-five per cent over the average of the last five years, and amounted to five and a half million dollars; which does not include the trade in Paper and Stationery.

There are probably more *Boots and Shoes* sold annually in Boston than in any other city in the world. During the year ending 1st June, 1855, there were manufactured in Massachusets, 44,308,302 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at $37,468,355,—which gave employment to 43,907 men and 32,652 women. Much of the Boot and Shoe trade in Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont is carried on for Boston account, and finds its natural outlet in other cities. The value of *Leather* consumed in this trade in Massachusetts is estimated at $20,000,000 annually.

In 1840 there were only two houses in Boston that sold *Clothing at wholesale*, and their united business did not exceed $2,000,000 annually. There are now thirty establishments in that city, employing 50,000 operatives and producing ready-made clothing to the value of $12,000,000 annually.

Boston has always exercised a commanding influence over the *Domestic Dry Goods* trade of the country. By the Census of 1850 it appears that two-thirds of all the Cotton and Wool consumed, and two-thirds of all the Cotton and Woolen manufactures produced in the United States are consumed and produced in those parts of New-England of which Boston is the business centre. In 1855 the value of domestic Cotton goods sold in Boston, by first hands, was $46,700,000, and of domestic Woolen goods was $22,000,000—making the total first sales of Domestic Dry Goods in that city last year, *sixty-eight millions and seven hundred thousand dollars!* The statistics of the *Importing and Jobbing* of Dry Goods show that this trade has doubled in the last three years, quadrupled in the last five, and is now twenty-fold greater than it was ten years ago.

The *Wholesale Furniture* business of Boston in 1855 amounted to $4,500,000. Large quantities of every description of furniture are shipped from that port annually to the Southern and Western States, to the East Indies, the West Indies, and South America.

The statistics of the *Lumber* trade are not made up for the last year. In 1854 the amount of lumber sold in Boston exceeded 150,000,000 feet. The value of *Western Provisions* received in that market last year was $4,500,000. The sales of the seven *India Rubber* Companies in that city amounted to $2,200,000, of which $1,400,000 was in rubber boots and shoes. The imports of rubber into Boston last year were 1,200,000 pounds, of which 954,700 pounds were imported from the East Indies.

The *Wholesale Grocery* business of Boston is carried on by seventy-five firms, whose capital is $4,500,000, and whose sales in 1855 were $25,000,000. The Smyrna trade of the United States seems to be principally in the hands of the Bostonians, and a great part of the Malaga trade also. West Indian products, and East Indian coffee, pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves, &c., are imported direct by the Boston grocers.

Boston is the original source of the *Ice* business. The annual consumption of ice in that city is reported as 60,000 tons. The foreign exports of this luxury in 1855 were 40,000 tons, and the domestic exports 80,000 tons—making the total exports of this luxury 120,000 tons, which is less by 25,000 tons than the exports of 1854.

The trade in *Drugs, Paints and Dyestuffs* is set down at $14,000,000 in 1855. The great bulk of the drugs of commerce come from Calcutta, and the American trade with that port is almost entirely under the control of Boston merchants. Of seventy-six vessels which arrived in the United States from Calcutta in 1855, *sixty-six* came into Boston. We recall many an opulent gentleman on India Wharf, and on the south side of old Central Wharf, whose wealth was acquired by practical experience in Calcutta. That East Indian port is now full of Boston boys, whose ambition is to return some day to their native city, and take a counting-room in one of those old brick stores looking off upon the sea, and load a ship once a month for the East Indies.

In *Spirits* there was a very exciting trade in Boston last year. The business of distilling has been carried on extensively in that city for nearly three quarters of a century. The municipal historian at a future day will be puzzled by the fact that, notwithstanding the existence of a "Maine Law," the Boston distilleries have done a more profitable business during the past two years than during many years previous. There are twelve distilleries in Boston, employing a capital of $2,000,000. These manufactured, last year, 8,638,500 gallons of spirits, principally New-England rum. Large quantities of alcohol were also manufactured for chemical and medicinal purposes, and $600,000 worth of burning fluid. 2,028,860 gallons of domestic rum and whisky were exported from Boston in 1855, against 382,803 gallons in 1845. Most of these exports went to the Mediterranean and the Crimea, to furnish "Dutch courage" to the Allies. How many of the notorious blunders of the Crimean campaign may be attributed to the Boston distillers we shall probably never know. The importation of foreign spirits into Boston last year amounted to 508,218 gallons, against 390,244 gallons in 1854, and 241,768 gallons in 1845.

The *Shipbuilding* statistics show that 44 vessels, whose aggregate was 45,988 tons, were launched last year in the Boston waters; and that 22 vessels, aggregating 27,877 tons, were on the stocks at the close of the year. The capital invested in ships belonging to the District of Boston and Charlestown is estimated at twenty-five million dollars. The long-voyage trade beyond the Equator and the Southern Capes, of which old Billy Gray was the father, is now, as it always has been, almost entirely in the hands of the Boston merchants. It is a remarkable fact, that out of 175 ships which arrived in the United States in 1854, from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 105 came into Boston. And out of 154 ships which arrived from beyond that parallel in 1855, 86 came into Boston; while 7 came into Salem, 1 into Providence, 54 into New-York, 5 into Philadelphia, and 1 into Baltimore. And of the 54 which came into New-York, 14 from China were owned in Boston.

A series of statistics like these furnished by the Boston Board of Trade, are of immense value in any community. They tell us how the merchants and traders of our day are engaged, where their capital is invested, and what parts they perform in the great division of human labor. They make a complete and reliable history of the various occupations of our commerce,—of their beginning, increase and decline; showing the particular causes which, during any year, have exercised a beneficial or injurious influence upon the different branches of our industry. Every business man in New-York must recognize the value and importance of such a history of *our own City*. Its benefit to us could hardly be estimated. It would be the annual balance-sheet of our trade and commerce—showing us its course and its character from year to year,—instructing us where we are strong and where we are weak,—when we are retrograding and when we are advancing. Such a history would create in us an attachment to every department of our local industry. It would make us patriotic, and would enkindle that honorable pride and self-respect which is so notable in the Bostonian; and which the old dweller on the Tiber felt as he exultingly declared himself to be a Roman citizen,—when, "to be a Roman citizen was greater than a king."

We desire to *call the attention of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to this subject;* and would suggest to that venerable body that they might advantageously leave legislation and politics, yellow fever and privateering, alone, and come down into a useful employment of their time and talents, by devoting them directly to the interests of the trade and commerce of our Empire City,—by collecting and publishing, annually, historical statistics of our enterprise and industry, in accordance with this example, set them by our more practical neighbors at Boston.

Decidedly Significant.

The Boston *Post* is out with a long leader arguing in favor of the renomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency. The *Post* labors very hard, and certainly not without plausibility, to convince the South that the rejection, by them, of so faithful a servant, one who has proved himself so thoroughly devoted to Slavery, would be the greatest aid and comfort that could be bestowed upon the Abolitionists. It brings up, very appropriately, the taunts which were thrown at the South when it rejected Webster, and intimates that the friends of Slavery at the North would be discouraged by such a disregard of their services as the rejection of so constant a champion of their cause as Pierce would imply. Certainly there is great force in these arguments, and, if the South should do so ungrateful a thing as to reject its most devoted Northern friends, and nominate a Southern man, it would be small encouragement for the Pierces, Douglases and Cushings, who have been so true to its interests. By way of a clinching argument in favor of the claims of President Pierce to the renomination, the *Post* asks:

"But is it not significant that Sharpe's rifle, black Republican traitordom never rose up to *praise* President Pierce?"

In strict justice to President Pierce it must be admitted that the party to which the *Post* applies these epithets, has never, to our knowledge, risen up or set down to praise him, and we question if there be much chance of its doing so between the present time and the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. The fact is "significant," unquestionably.

Launch of the Adriatic.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, our readers will have the opportunity of witnessing the launch of the steamship *Adriatic*, from foot of Seventh-street, East River. She is doubtless the most beautiful ship ever designed and constructed by an American artist. She is the largest wooden ship in the world; is considerably larger than the iron steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard Line, and is only surpassed in size by an iron steamer, now building in England, called the *Great Eastern*, whose dimensions, as they are reported to us, almost surpass belief. The steamship *Atlantic*, when completed, some seven years ago, was regarded as the consummation of marine architecture. She was then the largest and most perfect ship that carried the American flag. But neither she, nor her honorable successors in the Collins Line, have satisfied the daring ambition of our ship-builders, whose genius, becoming bolder and more skilful every year, now presents to our admiration the most complete masterpiece of their art yet produced.

The *Adriatic* is the third ship recently launched into the New-York waters, of a class which has heretofore been considered almost impracticable. If she does not surpass her noble cotemporaries—the *Vanderbilt* and the *Niagara*—in the beauty of her lines, she exceeds them in the magnitude of her proportions, as will be seen in the following table, which compares her principal dimensions with the dimensions of these ships and of the *Atlantic*, the pioneer of the American Line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool:

	Adriatic.	Niagara.	Vanderbilt.	Atlantic.
Length	354 feet.	345 feet.	335 feet.	287 feet.
Breadth	50 feet.	55 feet.	49 feet.	48 feet.
Depth	33 ft. 2 in.	31 feet.	33 feet.	31 feet.
Tonnage	5,900	5,200	5,100	3,000

The *Adriatic* has been built for the Collins line of European steamships, by Messrs. J. & G. Steers, the architects of the victorious yacht *America*, and of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*. Her hull is divided by water-tight bulkheads, and in her construction she has all the strength and power of endurance that oak and iron can furnish. She is as beautiful as she is strong, and doubtless will prove to be as swift-winged as she is beautiful. She will sail under the command of Captain James West, late of the *Atlantic*, and will be an honor to American Art wherever she goes.

☞ Will be launched this day, the splendid steamship *Ouba*, 1,000 tons burden, from the shipyard of Wm. H. Webb, foot of Sixth-street, East River. This vessel was built for B. Blanco, Esq., and is intended for the South American trade. The machinery is from Pease & Murphy's Fulton Iron Works.

☞ The steamships *North Star* and *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line to Havre, having been repaired and refitted, are now laying abreast at the foot of Corlear-street, E. R., apparently waiting orders, and will probably soon resume their trips. The new steamship *Vanderbilt*, also of that line, is at the same wharf, receiving her machinery, and is rapidly approaching completion in every respect. Her boilers, with all the attachments, air pumps, slides, cylinders, working beams and shafts, with their centres and flanges, are all in their proper positions. The arms are also on the wheels, and the rims and buckets, or floats, will be placed on them in the course of the present week. The boilers, (each weighing 70 tons,) cylinders, shafts and working beams, were all placed on board by one of the Bishop boom-derricks.

The Astor Library.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you permit me to draw your attention, and, through your columns, that of the public generally, to the fact that the hours of admission to this very valuable library are such as render it almost a "closed book" to that class for whose benefit, it is presumed, it was designed. The doors of this institution are not opened until 10 A. M., while they are closed at 5½ P. M., thereby wholly precluding those engaged in business during the day from reaping any advantage from this munificent gift to the City. If it be, as is vulgarly supposed, a library to which commercial, as well as professional, men and students, to say nothing of those devoted to mechanical pursuits, may be expected to repair for instruction, profit, or amusement, then the present usage of time, thus meted out, is perfectly inadequate to their requirements. On the other hand it is superficially apparent that the regulation, as now adopted, is merely to accommodate "gentlemen at leisure," or such individuals as the nameless editor of a notorious journal, who recently made the bragging boast that *his* library was so complete as to render him independent of the public libraries.

Friday, April 4, 1856. T. L.

Graham's Bad Health.

Some of the Sunday papers say that Graham (of the St. Nicholas homicide) was carried from the State Prison (Sing Sing) on Saturday on a litter, and all have represented him as being in very poor health. A gentleman of Brooklyn saw him leave the Prison on Saturday, accompanied by two ladies, and he was apparently in *excellent health and spirits!*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REV. DR. VINTON WILL DELIVER HIS CONcluding lecture at the hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Exaggeration.* It will prove an evening of rare enjoyment to all who are fortunate enough to hear it.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS, BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st., Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES, By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at cash below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT! The most important question for every business man to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS. E. G. WILDER & CO., Patentee and Manufacturers.

RAGLANS AND PELISSIERS.—SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 132 and 140 Fulton-st., will, on MONDAY, (to-day,) expose for sale, their new importations of Raglans and Pelisiers. Those admiring a neat and tasty Spring Over-Coat would do well to purchase one of their Raglans. Those who desire a becoming Business Coat should not fail to secure one of their Pelisiers. There is a style and superiority of finish about these garments that supasses anything ever before offered to the notice of the public. Call and examine.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 493 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpetings, to which the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos at $25, $75, $110 $120, $141, $160 and $180. Melodeons at $42, $55, $65, $90, $125 and $135. Music at reduced prices.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR TRAVELing Dresses will be opened this morning by BUCKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, called ARGENTINE. It will be found, on trial, to be the most DESIRABLE MATEEIAL ever manufactured for that purpose. Also on hand, for same use, some very fine CHENE POPLIN.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Statuary, &c. A large Eagle, suitable for store-fronts or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with institutions. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAmander Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Bramah's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the dépôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. Also, Iron Safes at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the ontlook, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wigs Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their own, and not all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S WIGS, HAIR DYE AND TOUPEES, excite admiration among all connoisseurs in arts. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his inimitable dye, the only reliable article of the kind extant. Wholesale and retail at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted exclusively to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE ON WINDOW SHADES AND Paper Hangings, at No. 361 Greenwich-st. 5,000 Rolls American and French Satins, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. 4,000 Rolls American and Gold, 4s., 5s. 10,000 Rolls Blanks, at reduced prices—and store to let, at No. 361 Greenwich-st.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 CANAL-ST., HAVE just received a fresh lot of ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches, from $23 to $35; Chatelaines, $6 to $20; guard chains, $10 to $40; vest chains, $7 50 to $30; fobs, $12 to $75. All goods warranted to be as represented.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 536 Broadway, are selling off the entire lot of carpets, bought at auction, at the following prices: Brussels, 2s. per yard; superfine carpets, 6s. per yard, &c. &c.; good all wool, 4s. 6d. per yard.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 Broadway, offer for sale a large stock of Iron Bedsteads, of their own manufacture, of superior styles and workmanship. Also, Hat-Racks, Settees, Fire-Stands, &c. No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 763 BROADWAY.—THE ONLY ARTICLE THAT will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness, is LOVETT'S Wahpene. Call and he will refer to those that have been cured of grayness and baldness. Beware of a counterfeit article.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, FOR all descriptions, with the most approved bangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Lectures in Newark, N. J.—A course of four lectures on the *Chemical History of Creation* associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, illustrated with experiments, by R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, Professor of Natural History in the New-York Free Academy, &c., &c., will be delivered at Library Hall Market, at Newark, N. J., on the evenings of

MONDAY.....April 14 | FRIDAY.....April 18
MONDAY.....April 21 | FRIDAY.....April 25

Commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Tickets may be obtained in this City of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Pharmaceutist, No. 183 Broadway, and in Newark, of Messrs. F. W. RICORD, Librarian of the Newark Library; ALFRED H. RODGERS, No. 99 Broad-st., W. T. BRADY, ALFRED D. MERCER, Co. 224 Broad-st., A. L. DENNIS & BROTHER, No. 348 Broad-st., BENJAMIN OLIN, No. 376 Broad-st., C. W. BADGER, No. 238 Broad-st., THOS. S. KING, corner of Market and Mulberry sts., and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

☞ Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Sheffield's Files and other Superior Manufacture—
LANCASHIRE AND SHEFFIELD FILES,
DIXON'S BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,
BRASS AND IRON MACHINE AND CAP SCREWS,
PATTERN LETTERS
For Founders and Stove-makers,
HACK SAW-BLADES,
EMERY CLOTH AND EMERY PAPER,
MATERIALS FOR LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS, &c
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

☞ The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., (late Rushton, Clark & Co.,) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 105, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depôt, No. 105 Broadway.

☞ Deservedly Popular.—We do our friends a real service in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as WISTAR'S BALSAM. We are all liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the WILD CHERRY.

BEADS
☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 196 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Lectures in Newark, New-Jersey—By R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, Professor of Natural History in the New-York Free Academy, &c., &c.
NEWARK, March 25, 1856.
To R. OGDEN DOREMUS, New-York—
DEAR SIR: A number of your friends in this city, interested in the subject of your lectures recently delivered in New-York and Brooklyn, and believing they would be acceptable to the citizens generally, would respectfully request you to deliver a course in this city as soon as your convenience will permit.
With great respect, your obedient servants,

Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower,	Wm. Rankin, Esq.
Hon. Wm. Pennington,	Jas. B. Pinneo, Esq.
Hon. O. S. Halsted,	Wm. S. Faitoute, Esq.
Rev. H. J. Pointer,	W. A. Whitehead, Esq.
Rev. James Scott, D. D.	Peter S. Durree, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D.	Wm. A. Linn, Esq.
Rev. Dan'l W. Poor,	Thos. T. Kinney, Esq.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq.	Sam'l Meeker, Esq.
Gen. P. Bradley, Esq.	Jos. A. Halsey, Esq.
Cortland Parker, Esq.	H. N. Congar, Esq.
Jas. S. Darcy, M. D.	Thomas Sealey, Esq.
S. H. Pennington, M. D.	Edward Doughty, Esq.
J. Henry Clark, M. D.	Fred. G. Scriba, Esq.
Stuart C. Marsh, M. D.	

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 28, 1856.
GENTLEMEN: For your flattering notice of my lectures recently given in New-York and Brooklyn, allow me to offer my cordial thanks.
It will afford me great pleasure to deliver the course on the "Chemical History of Creation, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology and their accordance with the Mosaic account," as early in the month of April as arrangements can be completed.
I have the honor to remain your obliged and obedient servant,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS.
To the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Hon. Wm. Pennington, Hon. O. S. Halsted, Hon. H. J. Pointer, and others, of Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25, 1856.
DEAR SIR: The members of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city have for some time past been desirous of listening to your valuable series of lectures on the Chemical History of Creation, and the undersigned, in behalf of the Association, take pleasure in extending an invitation which they feel sure will be concurred in by our leading citizens, that you will at an early day deliver these lectures in Newark. With great respect,

[illegible] Peckham,	Henry C. Fish,
[illegible]ngton,	J. C. Woodruff,
Jos. A. Oswin,	John M. Littell,
	Committee on Lectures.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 25, 1856.
GENTLEMEN: I am happy to acquiesce in your polite request to deliver the course of four lectures on the *Chemical History of Creation*.
Your invitation is doubly gratifying, as I have just been favored with a similar request from a number of the prominent citizens of Newark.
With earnest hopes that the course may meet your anticipations, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS.
To Messrs Isaiah Peckham, Henry C. Fish, Amzi Dodd and others, Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Newark, N. J.
N. B.—Due notice of the time and place at which the Lectures will be delivered, will be given as soon as arrangements can be completed.

☞ Fhair & Co.,
STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
No. 23 Beekman-st.,
Near the Office of the *Daily Times*.
MERCANTILE PRINTING
ON STEAM PRESSES,
CHEAP FOR CASH!
Every description of JOB PRINTING, from the immense leviathan poster to the small CARD or LABEL, at the shortest notice. COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find on our counter the most beautiful assortment of Plain and Colored Designs for Store Bills ever offered for their inspection.

☞ Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia, Cabandan and Gillit's Tonic Cups—So highly approved by the medical profession, are daily becoming more popular. They give general satisfaction wherever they are used for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, loss of appetite, Intermittent Fever, and other analagous complaints. They may be used with either wine or water, as both partake instantly of their properties. The genuine have our signature on the label and are sold by all respectable wholesale and retail druggists.
GABAUDAN & HILL,
Importers of Druggists' Articles, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

☞ Masonic.—The members of Palestine Lodge, No. 204, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting of the Lodge, THURSDAY EVENING, April 10, to take into consideration an amendment to the By-Laws.
H. R. JACKSON, W. M.
WM. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and 156 and 464, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ T. Gilbert & Co.'s Piano-Forte Warerooms—Are on the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, (up stairs.) A splendid assortment on hand to let or for sale by paying monthly instalments. Excellent melodeons. No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.
H. E. MATHEWS.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, body belts suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City, including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Cancers and Tumors Cured Without the Knife.—The TUMORS are extracted in from four to eight hours without pain. CANCERS are cured with but little pain. No pay will be required unless the cure is effected. S. R. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, 77 Canal-st.

☞ Peterseville Homestead Association.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Military Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. F. A. POTTER, President.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—The person who brought the trunk belonging to the late LEONARD W. VAN ETAHL, from London, will confer a favor by calling on A. C. MORRILL, No. 9 Chamber-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—A perfect stranger in this City, being lately placed in the very best circumstances, is anxious of forming an acquaintance of some very respectable young lady with a view to matrimony. It is unnecessary that the lady should be in good circumstances, as he of himself is independent. Address GODFREY, *Daily Times* office, stating where an interview can be had.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also
CHAMBIE AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st. to
No. 326 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.,
where may be found the largest and the best assortment of
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Suitable for every style of house architecture.
Also every article in the same line for
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS

REMOVAL.—CHILDS & SMITH have removed from No. 449 to the spacious store No. 462 Pearl-st., directly opposite their old store, where may be found the most desirable assortment of Decorative and Plain Paper Hangings, Border and Curtain Papers, with every other article in the line suitable for City or Country Dealers. Also, the largest assortment of Window Cornices, Band Pins, Loops, &c., that can be found in New-York.
CHILDS & SMITH, No. 462 Pearl-st.

LOST IN BROOKLYN—Thursday afternoon, a lady's small gold lepine watch with heavy link chain and key attached, while going through Fulton, Orange and Columbia sts. The finder will be handsomely rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 56 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant servants, also one hundred best-class of Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country, competent cooks, thorough good plain cooks, general housewerkers, chambermaids, waiter girls, several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of good servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established servants office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of good business habits, as sal sman in a wholesale grocery or wine and liquor store; has been engaged in the above business West for the last three years, and can influence a large amount of Western trade; or would accept a situation as assistant book-keeper. No objection to go out of town. City reference given. Address D. H., *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women—one as cook, the other as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse. The cook will assist in the washing; she understands plain pastries, and is a good bread baker. Both have good City references, and have no objection to go in the country. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants, and the best class of Catholic help, of every domestic description, suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country, (references promised direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young girl of neat and tidy habits, as nurse and chambermaid; will assist in the washing and ironing or do the waiting or chamberwork of a genteel family. Gives excellent City references. Wages $6. Call at No. 329 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and plain sewer, by a respectable woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; would go in the country or travel; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron by a steady, active girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, has no objections to assist in the care of children, has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 6½ West Washington-place, near 4th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and chambermaid by a very competent young woman, who does dressmaking and children's clothing nicely, and as a first-class laundress or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av. in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid, or as children's nurse, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. And as chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a tidy, industrious girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; no objections to chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference; has been two years and seven months in her last place. Call or address No. 248 7th-st., first floor, between Avenues C and D.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, pastrys, &c.; and would not object to assist in the washing, or to take the whole charge of it in a small family; don't object to a convenient place in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced Respectable Protestant young women, in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer—makes first-rate bread and plain pastry; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 371 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as nurse, is a good plain sewer and fond of children, has no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Has good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room

SITUATION WANTED—In any wholesale store by a steady young man. The advertiser has had four years' experience in the grocery business. Good reference given with security, if required. Salary no object. Apply or address M. M., No 691 Hudson st.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 13 James-st., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do the fine washing; can give satisfactory references from her last employers. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., near the 3d-av., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German young woman, to travel with a lady—an English young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress—an American young woman, as nurse—and one as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse by a respectable young woman, her baby is only two weeks old, a beautiful healthy child. Can be seen at the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress. Has no objections to assist with chamberwork. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 137 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 125 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 325 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a boy in some mercantile establishment, to run errands and make himself generally useful. Address C. S. O., *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR SITUATIONS—Are now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., for first-class servants.

WANTED—Some $8,000 or $10,000, on bond and mortgage on property situated in the heart of the city of Chicago, and worth double the amount. Interest 10 per cent., payable half yearly, in this City if desired. Satisfactory information as to the value of the property may be obtained in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—To travel, who can influence customers for Copal Varnishes and Japans. Address B., at the Office of this Paper.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND PEOPLE'S UNION (1847)—By E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 293 Broadway.—Many orders on hand. Teachers' meeting and correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies and openings for checkholders and life members: $8, $10, $16, $20, $30, $35, $100, &c., according to grade and expectations of benefit. Every draws $50 to $100 compensation. No charge to pupils.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady who was educated in Europe, and has lately resided 12 years in Paris, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. She instructs in drawing, music, singing, thorough bass, the higher English branches, Latin, the Italian, Spanish, French, and German languages. The two latter she speaks like a native. Direct R. M. L., office of this paper.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young English lady, of the Episcopal Church, wishes to form an engagement with a family (either in the City or country) to take charge of and instruct children in the usual English branches and French. References given. Address A. M. R., *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has taught the English branches, French and Music, wishes to teach in a school or family. Particulars and references may be obtained by addressing Box No. 3,437, Post-Office, New-York.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A respectable young girl wishes to go out by the week or month who is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; understands dressmaking and can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Can refer to respectable families.

BOY WANTED—In a bookstore, 15 or 16 years old, to make himself generally useful. He will be required to give the best of reference as to honesty and interrity. Call at O. H. CROSBY'S, No. 36 William-st., bookstore.

TWO GOOD MILLINERS WANTED—Also, one trimmer—who are competent and understand the business References required. Apply a No. 115 Division-st., New-York. P. & W.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant woman as nurse; an English, Scotch, or American preferred. She will have the care of one child, and must be a good seamstress. Apply at No. 43 East 23d-st., before 10 o'clock or after 2 o'clock.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A general book-keeper who is competent to take charge of a set of books, and who writes a good hand. Also an entry clerk, who is capable and experienced, and who writes rapidly and legibly. Apply to C. W. MOORE, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co. No. 26 Park-place.

WANTED.—Situations obtained at No 4 East Broadway, basement, for school teachers, clerks, men on steamers and railroads, boys for stores and trades, porters, ostlers, coachmen, barkeepers, waiters, &c. Apply to E. GILLEN.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A Protestant woman that is a competent seamstress. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 293 Henry-st., corner of Harrison, South Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1826, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain for a young American woman, who understands somewhat of dressmaking, a country situation, the Far West preferred; will be at the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st., this day, about 12 o'clock.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman about leaving for Europe wishes to obtain a situation for his present servant, who has been in his service upwards of 4 years; is a very superior servant, a Protestant, married man. Apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st.

WANTED.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels and private families at MORRIS, OEHNERT & CO.'S, No. 297 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, etc., at this or the branch office, No. 168 Greenwich-st.

COOK WANTED.—A first-rate cook, French preferred, none need apply but those who understand pastry as well as meat cooking, and can bring unexceptionable references. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 2 Neilson-place, next to the corner of Waverly-place.

TO CHURCHES.—A young lady of superior abilities wishes to engage as Soprano in a church choir of any denomination. Quartette choir preferred. Address R. M., Union-square Post Office.

TO DYERS.—A steady man who thoroughly understands his business, may find a good situation by applying at J. SORIA'S French Dyeing Establishment, No. 199 East 26th-st.

BOY WANTED.—A boy to work at composition casting. Apply at No. 6 Astor-place, second floor, near Broadway. TRACY & HATFIELD.

CLERK WANTED—An Entry Clerk and Assistant Book-keeper. Address, with references, box No. 121 Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a dry goods store: one that is well acquainted with the business. Also, a boy. Apply No. 223 6th-av.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED THIS DAY. Apply at No 279 Grand-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GARRETT & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
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GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS:
A STORY OF VERMONT.
BY BLYTHE WHITE, JR.
One vol., 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
From the Author's Introduction.
Who ever breathed the air of those Green Mountains, or heard of their sons that will not glory in the illustration of the character of their girls? That of Alida Blythe is one to be proud of. Can any daughter of America read it, and not rejoice to call her sister? The coldest heart will throb—the dryest eye will moisten—and every one will sympathize with her misfortunes. What soul will not expand as it follows the saddened path of her daughter, or will not rejoice and weep by turns as the characters of these Green Mountain Girls are unfolded? If any one can study that of Marc Tharp and not love her, he is not moral, nor is he more, for angels do. How many hearts will bleed as they read the early history of Luthella Brandon, or rejoice as it is developed with her noble character, I cannot say, but I can exercise the Yankee privilege and guess. I guess that none will read and not feel the heart warming with pride to think that she is a true specimen of the genuine Green Mountain Girls.

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Vermont in the Olden Times.	A Steeple Chase—Six to One.
Yankee Smugglers.	Arrest—Trial—Conviction.
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Woman Frightened and Angry.	Going out in the Wide World.
Mary hugs Michael.	Search of a Lost Sister
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Looking through the Grates.	Apple Parings and Huskings.
Toasting the Happy Pair.	The Old Bell and its Tones.
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A Race for Life.	Mountain Road and Precipice.
Death of the Smugglers.	Terrible Death.
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Very short, but full of Fire.	A Wedding and the End.
A Mountain Thunder-storm.	
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Escape, Pursuit and Capture.	

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THE LIBRARY OF STANDARD LETTERS.
MASON BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH
SATURDAY, April 5,
THE LETTERS OF LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE.
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Author of "Woman's Record," "Northwood," "Vigil of Love," &c., being Vol. II. of the "Library of Standard Letters."
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JUST PUBLISHED:
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The great American artist, Miss KIMBERLY, will give a RECITATION of Longfellow's Romantic Indian Legendary Poem,
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In HOPE CHAPEL, (opposite the N. Y. Hotel,) THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 7.
Miss KIMBERLY will
"Sing the Song of Hiawatha!
Sing his wondrous birth and being,
How he prayed and how he fasted,
How he lived, and toiled, and suffered,
That the tribes of men might prosper,
That he might advance his people!"
* * * * * * *
"Ye who love the hearts of nature,
Ye who love a nation's legends,
Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Come and hear this rude inscription,
Hear this Song of HIAWATHA!"
COME AND HEAR
"Minnehahah, Laughing-Water,
Handsomest of all the women."
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SOUTH BROOKLYN.—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two first-class brown-stone houses three stories, with finished attics, reservoir, bath rooms, water-closets, &c., 21 feet 5 inches by 46 feet; lot 112½ feet, with gardens, Nos. 253 and 261 Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. Also, the splendid mansion house, southwest corner Clinton and Carroll sts., with garden and building lots, where applications will be received.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy. ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION—NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of section 4 of the Act "for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 20, 1851, the Trustees of the St. Nicholas Building Association will on the 26th day of April next proceed to declare forfeited all shares of stock on which six months dues shall at that time remain unpaid, together with all the payments made thereon. Payments may be made at the regular monthly meetings, held at No. 183 Bowery, or at the office of the Association, every MONDAY EVENING, between 6½ and 7½ o'clock. By order of the Trustees. R. D HART, Secretary.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The choice 4 story brown-stone house, 24 by 65, on 22d-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av.—a rare opportunity for a person wishing a No. 1 house in a first-class neighborhood, where all the houses are occupied by the owners with every improvement; the plumbing, gas, and heating apparatus and material used in the construction were of the most select and substantial character, frescoed throughout in the richest style, from basement to attic, all in complete order. Terms and possession to suit. Also an elegant lot corner 5th-av. and 26th-st. Apply to I. O. POWLER, No. 94 Warren-st.; or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall and near a depôt; together with 80 acres, (some fine building sites,) 4 dwellings, blacksmith-shop, barn, &c. Factory is 4 stories stone, 50 x28 feet, and in perfect order, as well as everything connected with it. The water covers 25 acres, from which a large crop of superior ice can be taken. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3 4ths. of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 179 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A three story, basement and sub-cellar brick house in Baltic, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Gas, marble mantels, bath, grate, balls, &c. $1,500 can remain on mortgage for a term of years. If applied for soon will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE.—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with small dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

FARMS AND LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL THEIR MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of the Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and on all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of the road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Wisconsin should bear in mind that lands there, or any raise along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the price per acre is much far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. on the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 13 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all he purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK FOR SALE.—The handsome house and grounds lately belonging to James Thompson, deceased, in the town of Nyack, will be sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The house is nearly new, well built of wood filled in with brick, two stories in height besides cellar and attic with five rooms on the ground floor and four rooms on the upper floor, and cost about $4,000. It is in excellent order and supplied with water brought in by pipes, bath, range and every modern convenience. It is situated north of the village, commanding a very beautiful and extensive view up and down the river. There is a stable, stone ice-house and grapery. The grounds are about two acres in extent, in a high state of cultivation, well planted with pear, peach, apricot and cherry trees and shrubbery, with a fine flower and vegetable garden. Several steamers a day to and from New-York touch at a wharf five minutes' walk from the house, and a steam ferry boat runs to Tarrytown distant by rail about one hour from New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimneys.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—"Shady Side," situated two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale station, consisting of six acres of land and a handsome new house, fifty feet front, two stories, basement and attic. Contains every convenience of city houses, except gas; water supplied from a never failing spring higher than the house. The owner built it for his own use, and has lived on the place eight years. It is remarkably healthy and well shaded; fruit in abundance, outhouses new and convenient. Time one hour and ten minutes from Chambers-st. Title perfect, and terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to E. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Bellevide, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (unfurnished) $650; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property, a handsome cottage house in Flushing, L. I., situated on a fine lot 50 by 200 feet, making a fine garden spot. Said house contains nine rooms and is well finished throughout. For particulars, call at office of L. F. WILLIAMS, No. 69 Beaver-st., at 11 A. M., or 3 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A large beautiful country seat at Fishkill Landing, house and barn, brick; choice fruit trees, &c. Apply to Mr. G. HARRISON, on the premises, or to Mr. C. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 2,035 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

$4,500.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated near the village of Rossville, Staten Island. The house is new and in good order; two stories high; 26x32 with wing, 16 feet square. There are about 18 acres of good land and a fine flower and vegetable garden; two barns on the place. Apply to WELLS & CO., No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

$4,250—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new brick house, 20x34, three story, basement and sub-cellar, on Cumberland-st., near Washington Park, Brooklyn, for sale cheap by MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

$650 FOR A NEW HOUSE—And two lots of land, (inclosed with pickets,) on Fisk-av., four miles from Williamsburg Ferries, near the plank road and railroad depôt; $250 cash, balance at 6 per cent.; situation high and healthy. Inquire at KOLYER'S Store, Columbusville.

HOME IN THE COUNTRY—For sale, a cottage house and ten acres of land, situated in South Orange, New-Jersey, about seven minutes from the railroad station. Inquire of Mr. HATCH, No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York, second floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—The stock of a music store on Broadway, consisting of store fixtures, piano-fortes, sheet music, stationary, &c. J. DAVISON, Hanover Building corner William and Pearl-sts.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT MANSION, No. 23 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., with or without the furniture. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

LOT FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot on the East side of 2d-av. between 14th and 15th sts.; size to feet 3 inches front by 118 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND IRON WORKS.

FOUNDRY AND TANNERY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A large first-class FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP and SMITH SHOP, situated at Newburg, N. Y., having a large dock and a front on the river of over 200 feet. Foundry 60x80, with a wing 32x80, built of brick, slate roof, thoroughly found in all conveniences for the business. A large crane—sweeping main floor, cupola, large oven, a large assortment of iron and wooden flasks for making loam, dry and green castings.

THE MACHINE SHOP is three stories, 40x120, brick, with slate roof, has steam engine and boiler of fifty horse-power, an entire new stock of screw lathes of planing machines, slotting machines, screw-cutting machines, a large boring and turning lathe, a planing machine—planing six feet square, and all necessary small tools. The smith shop has nine fires and all tools for the business. Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF THE MOST MODERN PATTERNS FOR HIGH AND LOW-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINES,

Stationary engines, mill-gearing and general mill works, pullies and car work. The tools and fixtures of the foundry may be purchased, and the real estate leased for a term of years. An excellent opportunity for an investment or the formation of a Stock Company. A large portion of the stock of this Company would be taken at Newburg. Also, on the same dock, a large

TANNERY, WITH STEAM POWER,

now occupied by Col. O. S. Hathaway. For particulars, inquire of R. A. FORSYTH, GEO. A. ELLIOTT, or, Newburg, N. Y. N. REEVE.

NEWBURG, March 3, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT CASTLETON ISLAND—A handsome residence at Tottensville, with 93 rooms, lot 80 by 133 feet; a good spring of water in the cellar; with choice fruit trees, &c. Terms very easy. Apply to CLARKE & WHEKS, Real Estate Office, No. 63 Wall-st., New York, or to S. B. AVERTS, Tottensville, S. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 24 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 359 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millington, Somerset Co., N. J., 28 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerset depôt; daily line of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with land of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by days' work, is 2½ stories high, with a well of good water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 55 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered. 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass and for which it has been offered $20 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—of the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor, front office.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat; or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1¼ hours' ride from New-York City by railroad, and a few minutes' drive from a depôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm is finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. 56 William-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—Situated on Dean-st., Brooklyn, L. I., about two miles from the Fulton and Atlantic Ferries. The main building is 20 by 75 feet, four stories and basement, with a two-story wing and stable attached. Also a three-story detached building, which can be easily converted into a dwelling. There are in all 3 lots of ground, with a good cistern in the yard. The above property is well adapted to a large manufacturing business, and will be sold or rented on favorable terms. Apply to JAMES WEEKS, No. 32 Platt-st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES.—A valuable plot of ground, on 15th-st., near Union-square. Also, a superior brown-stone House on 36th-st., near 5th-av. Also, a fine three-story brick house on 20th-st.; one on 23d-st; two on 26th-st., &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 o'clock.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of the new marble-front store, No. 117 Nassau-st. Has three years to run from May next. Consists of store, basement and cellar, 25 feet front, running through to Theatre-alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN WIGHT, No. 322 South-st.

PIANO FACTORY AT NYACK FOR SALE.—The piano factory lately owned by James Thompson, deceased, in the town of Nyack, will be sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is about 3 feet by 60, and three stories in height, besides the basement. It is well built of wood, filled in with brick, and warmed by a furnace; has a full and a water tank, and is well situated for manufacturing purposes. The out buildings consist of a drying house and stable, and the whole, with the yard, occupies three lots. There is constant communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT.—A DECIDED BARGAIN—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City, and within a minute's walk of a depôt, at which 12 trains of cars stop during the day. The premises consist of about 16 acres of land, beautifully situated on the river, with large substantial dwelling-house, a gardener's cottage, carriage-house with stable, wash, and poultry houses, good garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. A really desirable place for one of such moderate price. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, four miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. For further particulars, inquire of A. DURYEA, on the premises, or at No 7 Pine-st., N. Y. Price $3,500, all on bond and mortgage but $500 to $800, if desired.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CASTLETON LANDING, S. I.—Two large cottages pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $296. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat and substantial-built cottage-house and two lots of ground, garden and fruit trees in good order, very pleasantly located and within two blocks of Fulton av. Railroad. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st. Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.—A gentleman, a portion of whose time is unoccupied having an office conveniently and eligibly located for business purposes, would undertake the charge of an estate, the letting of houses or the collection of rents located in this City. The advertiser is fully competent and abundantly responsible, and possesses every facility for the proper and satisfactory discharge of any care intrusted to him, and would only treat with a respectable and responsible party to whom his services could be made available. Any gentleman wishing to confer with the advertiser may address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 165 *Herald* Office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In Yonkers or vicinity.—A comfortable, large-sized cottage or house well furnished, with 6 to 8 bedrooms and parlor and kitchen, with plenty of shade-trees in a pleasant part of the village, or within one quarter of a mile, with river view, for which a fair price will be paid from the 1st of May for 6 months or longer. Apply to W. H. ARTHUR, Yonkers.

SUITES OF ROOMS WANTED.—A family is desirous of obtaining suites of rooms in an eligibly located modern built house, where they can be provided with the services of attendance, and of a first-class cook. Advantageous terms will be paid. Address H., at the office of this paper.

FRONT ROOM WANTED—For a Physician's office, in a first class house, in any of the streets from 20th to 30th sts., between 5th and 9th avs with breakfast and tea, if convenient. The best reference given. Apply to ROSS & ERVING, Real Estate Agents, No. 48 8th-av.

WANTED TO RENT—With a view to purchasing a small house not far from New-York, with a few acres of land. Terms must be moderate. Address RURAL, at this office.

WATER-POWER GRIST MILL WANTED.—Must be easy of access to New-York by railroad and water. Apply to BENSEL & HOLMAN, No. 215 Centre-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE—In lots to suit purchasers, by GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers will locate Land Warrants in Kansas, having unusual facilities for selecting locations. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 335 and 337 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is ready put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against impostors. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

COAL.—The best quality of range and stove coal can be had for a few days to dealers and carmen at $5 25 per ton, and to others at $5 75. Weighed by a sworn weigher. Terms cash. J. W. WILTSIE, foot of 4th-st., East River.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The neat 3-story and basement brick cottage house, No. 17 Hanover-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The house contains range, gas, chandeliers, &c., and fitted up in the best manner. It is furnished throughout. The furniture has not been in use long, and will be sold at a great reduction from cost to the party taking the house. This is a good opportunity for a small, genteel family, commencing housekeeping. Rent $400. Price of furniture $900. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two first-class houses in 38th-st., near 8th-av.; 1 do. brown-stone front in 34th-st; apartments in 48th-st. HOUSES FOR SALE.—A first-class 4-story brown-stone front in 47th-st.; a 2-story frame house in 35th-st., $3,300; a front and rear house in 35th-st., $4,000; a 2-story brick house and two lots on 43d-st., $1,050; two houses, with long lease, in Hudson-st. near Chambers, price $7,000; also, two 2-story brick houses in 27th-st., price $5,000. Apply at No. 462 8th-av. J. WELLSLAGER, Agent.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three English basement four-story brick houses situated 53d-st., between 11th-av. and North River, will be rented at a very low price. Also the two three-story and basement brick houses directly in the rear, fronting 52d-st. They have a fine view of the river. There is a very beautiful garden in front of several acres, which makes a very desirable residence; with or without stables. Apply to JOHN G. LAVISON, No. 13 Maiden-lane, or on the premises.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—No. 240 Canal-st., corner of Renwick. A good stand for the hardware, clothing, crockery, or any kind of business; has been lately fitted up with fashionable windows and 3 doors. Location desirable. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Also, three small houses in Hudson-st., with stores; excellent stands for business. Inquire at No. 41 Charlton-st. N. B.—None of the above-mentioned houses will be let for the sale of liquor.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling-house northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. Heing-bone in front, three rooms deep; has furnace, gas, (fixtures belong to house,) bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—The houses Nos. 80 and 82 4th-av., replete with every convenience. No 80 has an extension room running back 27 feet. There is a large four-story workshop on the rear of both lots. The property will be let separately or together. The keys are at Mr. LANE'S store, corner 4th-av. and 10th-st. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES TO LET—The two new three-story and attic brick dwelling-houses on the north side of 19th-st., two doors west of the 9th av.; also, the two three story and attic houses Nos. 254 and 256 West 26th-st; these houses are replete with every convenience; also, the store and dwelling No. 133 9th av. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 75 Liberty-st., or 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The three-story, modern-built brick house, brownstone basement, in Woodhull-st., north side, fifth door from Henry-st., near 2d-place, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, furnished with marble mantels, gas, &c. Inquire of JAMES H. KENNEDY, at JAS. DE GRAY & CO.'S, No. 18 Warren-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two story house, situated on 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath, &c., and large yard. Also a 2-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—At Harlem, one cottage, with 11 rooms, stable, hen house, garden, with 6 or 12 lots, on 116th-st., near the river. Also two new neatly finished houses one with stable. 2 minutes' walk from the depôt. Several others at low rents. One 3-story brick house, for sal cheap. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 123d-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The full size brick house No. 16 Pompkins'-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., will be put in complete order for a good tenant. Also the two-story and basement brick-house, No. 1 Wy

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, April 7, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$2,000 Sacramento City (Water Fund) 10 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.

$1,500 Louisville and Portland Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, $500 each.

$6,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.

$1,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 2d Mortgage Bond.

$500 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 3d Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond.

$28,000—Four Certificates of the Breckenridge Coal Company, $7 000 each.

60 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company, $25.

15 shares Guano Company, $100.

T. B. Bleecker's note, due March 3, 1856, for $399 26.

W. E. Raskin's note, due Feb. 20, 1856, for $275.

200 shares Jersey City Gas Light Company $10 each.

2 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $1,000 each.

100 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, $50 each.

20 shares Panama Railroad Company, $25 each.

40 shares Lenox Insurance Company, $25 each.

40 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Company, $25 each.

50 shares Hamilton Insurance Company, $10 each.

40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, $25 each.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 10.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 7 Broad-st.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer

LARGE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of a family declining housekeeping.—S. STOVER will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 7, at the residence No. 57 West 26th-st., near 6th av., at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above house, without reserve, which is of the best descriptions, and has been in use four months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, elegant rosewood piano forte, three magnificent rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. do., in green and gold; rosewood secretary cases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa, and pier tables; three costly rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; Turkish and reception chairs, in rich tapestry; elegant rosewood card-tables, do. corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, bronze and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings—landscapes and other subjects. Dining and chamber furniture—Dining extension-table, China dinner set, elegant gold-band and decorated China tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and crystal cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, casters, &c.; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, superior hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites furniture, in hair-cloth; cottage mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stand, English oil cloth stair-carpets, &c. This sale will be found worthy the attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an interest:

NEW-YORK.—House and lot No. 588 Grand-st. Four houses and lots on West 30th-st., near 10th-av. Two houses and lots Nos. 168 and 170 East 33d-st. One lot on 115th-st., near Avenue A. One lot on 16th-st., near Avenue E. Five houses and lots on 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Three houses and lots Nos. 11, 13 and 13 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st. One lot on South 4th-st., near 6th-st. House and lot corner 3d and South 1st sts. Four lots on South 5th-st., near 1st-st. Also, two lots on South 5th-st., with house and stable. House and lot on 5th-st., near Division-av. Three lots on the corner of Division-av. and 5th-st. House and lot No. 164 South 1st-st. Houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 South 5th-st. The splendid building known as the Odeon, on 5th-st. Two lots on the corner of South 4th and 5th sts.; adjoining the Odeon.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, to close an interest, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists and others that are desirous of making profitable as well as permanent investments. The terms will be liberal and the titles unquestionable. For more full descriptions of the sale and lithographic maps, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 75d sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 2d-av.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 2d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 2d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th st.
5 lots on north side of 73d st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
3 lots on west side of 2d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
3 lots on north side of 73d-st.
4 lots on west side of 5th-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
6 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

H. T. LEMME, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—H. T. LEEDS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in house No. 462 Broome-st., consisting of one splendid rosewood piano-forte; two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel; rosewood marble-top bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood washstands, rosewood side and centre tables; splendid rosewood etageres, with plate-glass doors and backs, and side and corner sofa-bedsteads, couches, sofas, rocking chairs, parlor chairs, large pier glasses, and oval and small; lace and brocatel curtains, tapestry carpets, ingrain and stair; 28-day clock mounted in ormolu; fancy Dresden vases, article for toilet, silver-plated ware, pearl-handled cutlery, do. ivory; one splendid French china dinner set, of 163 pieces; do. tea sets, glass ware, crockery, one splendid oak extension dining table, do. tables of all kinds, with a general assortment of household furniture too numerous to mention.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8—At 9½ o'clock A. M., at No. 76 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.—A large and general assortment of elegant furniture, in excellent order, the greater part in use but one year, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in crimson and purple, mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, oak extension table, suite of painted chamber furniture, splendid oval mirrors, French plate, rich carved frames; velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets; oil-cloths, silver-plated ware, pearl-handled cutlery, do. ivory; one splendid French china dinner set, of 163 pieces; do. tea sets, glass ware, crockery, one splendid oak extension dining table, do. tables of all kinds, with a general assortment of household furniture too numerous to mention.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an interest:

NEW-YORK.—House and lot No. 588 Grand-st. Four houses and lots on West 30th-st., near 10th-av. Two houses and lots Nos. 168 and 170 East 33d-st. One lot on 115th-st., near Avenue A. One lot on 16th-st., near Avenue E. Five houses and lots on 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Three houses and lots Nos. 11, 13 and 13 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st. One lot on South 4th-st., near 6th-st. House and lot corner 3d and South 1st sts. Four lots on South 5th-st., near 1st-st. Also, two lots on South 5th-st., with house and stable. House and lot on 5th-st., near Division-av. Three lots on the corner of Division-av. and 5th-st. House and lot No. 164 South 1st-st. Houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 South 5th-st. The splendid building known as the Odeon, on 5th-st. Two lots on the corner of South 4th and 5th sts.; adjoining the Odeon.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, to close an interest, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists and others that are desirous of making profitable as well as permanent investments. The terms will be liberal and the titles unquestionable. For more full descriptions of the sale and lithographic maps, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

GEORGE COBB, Auctioneer.

VERY ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the Warerooms No. 442 Broadway, embracing parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps and hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, of spiendid design and finish, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, library bookcases, extension dining tables, centre, side, sofa and quartette do., shaving stands, sofas, chairs, rockers, lounges, mirrors, plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at sale. G. C. will be happy to attend to the sale of household furniture or merchandise, at the residence or stores of owners on the most liberal terms.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Boyle & Lauder, Nos. 4 and 6 East 20th-st., the entire valuable stock of richly sculptured statuary, ordinary veined siena, black and gold and mosaic Italian marble mantels. This stock comprises a very large variety of modern designs, unsurpassed in execution, and finished in the most artistic style. Terms—4 months over $10, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues day before sale. N. B.—The mantels are now ready for examination.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SONS WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 2d-st., the entire household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, sofas, tête-à-tête, bedsteads, washs and a dressing bureaus, piano-forte, French plate mirrors, tapestry, ingrain and velvet carpet, oil-cloth, engravings, paintings, China tea set, with a large lot of crockery, glass ware and kitchen furniture, &c. Will be sold without reserve.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.—In Brooklyn, on MONDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., near City Hall, Brooklyn, two carriages, nearly new, six splendid light wagons, three rockaways, several horses, harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, &c. By order of SIDNEY CLAYTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION—On MONDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., at the seed store of MCILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 7 John-st., a choice collection of roses, verbenas, camellias, hyacinths, and other garden and greenhouse plants from Wm. Wilson, florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 86 and 88 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HOUSE AT YONKERS AT AUCTION.—A fine large double house, situated on the Warburton-av., in the village of Yonkers, late the residence of Samuel Lawrence, deceased, will be sold at auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, at said house on MONDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at noon. The house is new, situated in the best neighborhood in the village, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and a steamboat landings, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River. Sale positive, and title indisputable. For further particulars apply in the village of Yonkers, at the office of WM. W. SCROUGHAM.

AUCTION SALES.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, valuable Brooklyn property:

NAVY-STREET—Six neat three-story and basement brick houses, near Fulton-av., in complete order, new, and with modern improvements.

ADELPHI-STREET—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses, near Lafayette-av., with modern improvements.

FULTON-AVENUE—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses corner of Grand-av., new, and with modern improvements.

PORTLAND-AVENUE—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses, near Myrtle-av. and Washington park, new, and with modern improvements.

BEDFORD-AVENUE—Cottage house, with four lots, 25 by 105 feet, near corner of Gates-av.

GATES-AVENUE—Five lots, 21 by 100 feet, corner of Bedford-av.

GRAND-AVENUE—Three lots, 20 by 100 feet, 100 feet south of Fulton-av.

VANDERBILT-AVENUE—Three lots, 20 by 100 feet, 200 feet south of Flushing-av.

NAVY-STREET—Three-story frame house, filled in to the peak, finished in plain style; store on the ground floor, occupied for a grocery doing a good business; lot 25 by 100 feet, with a neat two-story and basement cottage on the rear, and fron ing on Lafayette-st. The whole is rented for $650 per annum—a rare chance to make a profitable investment. Sale positive. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, STATUARY, PLATED WARES, FANCY GOODS, &c., being the stock of the store and house No. 630 Broadway, (known as the Bazaar,) to pay advances and retirement from the business. Also gas fixtures, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, 9, and THURSDAY, 10, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Broadway Bazaar, No. 630 Broadway, the entire stock of elegant fancy goods, rosewood furniture, including parlor suites, armoires, wardrobes, and bedsteads, real French gilt and marble clocks and candelabras, Sheffield plated wares, bronzes, statuary, paintings, jewelry, and articles of vertu; also a small quantity of second-hand furniture; also all the gas fixtures, including chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c.; also a lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The whole will be peremptorily sold without reserve to pay advances, as the proprietor retires from the business, and the premises are to be vacated on the 14th inst. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GERARD & BETTS will sell on MONDAY, April 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Greenwich-street—Furniture: The following contained in the above house, consisting in part of Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpeting; mirrors, mantel ornaments, window curtains, mahogany sofas, chairs, dining, tea, pier and centre tables; bedstead, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, hall lantern, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, engravings, China dinner and tea sets, glassware, crockery, stoves, kitchen range, &c. Also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, marble-top pier tables, plate glass backs, elegant wardrobes, book-cases, sofas, mahogany, easy rocking and parlor chairs, McGrath's patent sofa-bedsteads, sideboards, French and cottage bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds and bedding, oil-paintings and engravings, carpets and oil-cloths, blankets, quilts, &c., China, crockery and glass ware, cooking stoves, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold for cash.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—H. G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit dealers, a large assortment of white granite and all kinds of common ware, including 25 crates boots' best white granite; also, 200 superior clocks and 25 packages glass ware, assorted. Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping. Sales every TUESDAY.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of boots, shoes, brogans, &c.—ALFRED BRAGG will sell at auction, at the store of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortland-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., being the stock of a dealer, to be sold by order of assignee. Buyers will positively have a chance to buy a number of duplicates.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Also, beds and bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, office desk, &c.

J. S. H. BAETJETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, April 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds of white granite, blue and common ware, 60 packages glass ware, French china vases, English China tea sets, 44 pieces, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping at low charge.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, APRIL 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 12 Maiden-lane, standard roses of the finest and newest varieties, adapted to our climate, and all warranted true to name, selected with great care without regard to cost, by D. BOLL, florist, cor. Broadway and 50th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction, a number of horses, new and second hand wagons, single and double harness, saddles, &c. Commencing at 12 o'clock. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest, falling due in this City on the 1st day of April proximo, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Office of the undersigned, on the presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF MARION AND SHELBY, (Ohio,) issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY'S 2D MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.

THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S 2D MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.

THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S INCOME BONDS, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO } NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856, No. 18 William-st }

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA } RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURG, March 25, 1856 }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest, falling due on the 1st day of April proximo, on the Income Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND INDIANA } RAILROAD CO., FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 24, 1856 }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April proximo, on the 2d Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., in said City, on presentation of the proper coupons.

GEORGE QUIMBY, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, March 25, 1856.—The Board or Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable on and after the 7th April, ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to 7th April, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, payable on and after the 12th day of April, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st. The Transfer Books will be close! from the 1st to the 12th of April. A. G. FLAGG, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in New-York City.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, April 2, 1856. }

DIVIDEND—A Quarterly Dividend of three per cent. on the capital of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.

D. PALMER, Treasurer.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

GEO. BREEZE, BREAD AND MUFFIN BAKER—No. 81 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince sts., begs to inform the inhabitants of New-York that he has made such an addition to his establishment that will enable him to supply the upper as well as the lower part of the City with all kinds of the very best bread, including French and Rye Bread and Muffins and Crumpets, early in the morning. Families, hotels, stores and steamboats will be supplied on reasonable terms. All orders left at the above number will be punctually attended to Hot Muffins from the store from 5 till 10 A. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THOSE WHO HAVE REALIZED

The wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy for purifying the blood in cases of Scrofula, Scorbutic or Cutaneous eruptions, readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system, promotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but what sold another; never tried it, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, teaspoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, BRISTOW & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 61 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by MRS. WAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the salaries of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately, on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No. 157 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distress ng consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary beyond description, in youth, manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 29 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here often. Charges moderate, and cures in all cases guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S ARD DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours. It is entirely superior to the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and every kind of humor. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further the disease cannot be contracted by the use of the mixture as taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as promptly as is consistent with the action of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 4 0 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their tricks and specifics; nervous debility, local and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

CANCER CURED WITHOUT CUTTING.—All skin diseases cured permanently. Dr. S. S. STAFFORD is prepared to receive patients suffering from Cancer and skin diseases, and will guarantee a speedy cure. He has discovered a remedy which will heal the worst case of cancer. He has treated successfully during the past year 400 cases. The remedy is a salve prepared entirely from vegetables. Letters containing a fee will be promptly answered, and the remedy sent to all parts of the United States and Canadas. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. S. S. STAFFORD, M. D.,

No. 54 William-st., Room No. 12, New-York City.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FAMILY SYRINGES AND BREAST PUMPS.—FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, have all the best and most approved Syringes. The elastic or self-injecting Instrument, $3; the new Pocket Pump, $2 50; all with extra tubes. A lady in attendance, at No. 308 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

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COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Laston, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 4:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. SIMMON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

DR. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

DR. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLEBARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in these cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skilful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER'S views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 828 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 362 Walnut-st.
BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, this favorite place of amusement appears in an entire new dress, Manager PURDY, with his usual lightening speed or magical powers, having, since Saturday night, (a space of about 42 hours,) completely and thoroughly renovated the house inside and out, ornamented, upholstered, carpeted, papered, gilded, painted, &c., &c., and, to-night, produces a new piece, called the "Orange Girl of Venice," in which all the old favorites, together with the addition of Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss GLASSFORD, Mr. S. B. WILKINS, Mr. BLAKE and others. A new pantomime, called "Whitington and his Cat," will also be presented for the first time, and the entertainment will conclude with the comedietta of "In and Out of Place." The National can now boast of having the best company in the City.

[Advertisement.]

"EXAGGERATION."—This common foible, as a theme in Dr. VINTON'S able hands, cannot fail of proving eminently useful and attractive; indeed, we know of no one more capable of analyzing this universal failing, and portraying its manifold varieties, as they appear in the sayings and doings of nations and individuals. The Lecture will be delivered this (Monday) evening, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD at BARNUM'S Museum.—This wonderful child appears this evening in her favorite part of *Ida May*, or the Kidnapped Child, a very beautiful and affecting representation. Mrs. G. C. HOWARD appears as *Aunt Venus* and Mr. HOWARD as *Walter*. It will be one of the most interesting things in the world. The famous "Aladdin" is presented there this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATTENTION OF MILLINERS is especially requested to our stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising a great variety of

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS
adapted to the SPRING TRADE. Also, SHAKER HOODS,
IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New-York.
N. B.—PATTERN BONNETS FOR MILLINERS.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—WILKINS, CLEGMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, have on hand, and are offering to the trade, the most extensive variety of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Toothpicks, &c., we have ever seen. They are also proprietors of the celebrated "LOWND'S Patent Pen and Pencil, which is the best style of case in the market."

[Advertisement.]

CARPETINGS.—We have this day received forty pieces of Crossley Spring styles Tapestry Carpetings, making a stock equal to the best in Broadway, and will sell them in a ratio cheaper as Sixth-avenue rents are to those of Broadway. J. SACKETT ALLING & Co., No. 83 Sixth-avenue, opposite Eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—A STARTLING TRUTH.—Those who die with the means of cure at hand commit constructive suicide; and as these useful Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies have no excuse to take them, incur a fearful responsibility.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. FOWLER commences a course of Phrenological Lectures in Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, to be continued every evening. The first two lectures free. Seats to subsequent ones, 12½ cents.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

RAILROAD IRON.—1,800 tons 57-lb rails, Erie pattern, ready for immediate delivery, by THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, April 6, by Rev. Dr. Price, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. THEODORE S. LITTELL to Miss LOUISA, youngest daughter of John Ferrin, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 1, by Rev. Mr. Landon, THOMAS BURRS, Esq., to Miss MAGGIE HARRIS SMYLIE, daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. John Jenkins, J. CUSHING LADD and MARY E., eldest daughter of Wm. Reinwel, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, April 5, FRANCIS C. WARNER, son of the late Cyrus L. Warner.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Samuel and Benjamin, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of Samuel A. Warner, No. 20 West 36th-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, April 5, suddenly, ROSALIE, only daughter of Dr. H. W. B. and Azelia G. Woodhull, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 63 Madison-av., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday morning, April 5, SARAH, widow of the late John Fakin, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funer l, from her late residence, No. 196 Centre-st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 6, after a brief but severe illness, Mrs. ESTHER BENSON, wife of Col. Benjamin W. Benson, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from John-st. Church, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, April 5, CHARLES PEYER, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in law, Oliver Robertson, No. 183 Cherry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday morning, April 5, ANNIE HOWARD, youngest child of Frances Brown, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Frederick Tracy, No. 8 Madison-square, this day, (Monday,) 7th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday evening, April 4, CATHARINE, wife of Benjamin Haight.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Rev. Dr. Haigh, Augustus H. and Edward Haight, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 7th inst., from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., at 3½ o'clock, precisely, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 5, Miss MATILDA REMSEN, daughter of the late Jeremiah Remsen.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 6, Miss CLARA MESSERVE, daughter of the late Elias Messerve, aged 20 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Daniel F. Fernold, 116 Lawrence st.

On Staten Island, Sunday, April 6, Miss CATHERINE L. MCLEAN.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Mr. Seek's at Richmond, S. I.

On Friday, April 4th, HENRY AUGUSTUS, son of J. A., and Cornelia Smith, aged 4 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Enniskillen, Ireland, on Friday, March 14, at his father's residence, after a long protracted illness, JAMES INGOLDSBY, late a merchant of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

At East Morrisania on Sunday, the 6th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob Buckhout, JOHN DEVOE, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without fur her notice, from St. Ann's Church, East Morrisania, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

At Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, April 6, MARY LOUISA, wife of Jacob H. V. Cockcroft and daughter of James Horn, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 8, at 3 P. M., from her late residence Division-av., between 3d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, and at 4½ P. M., from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d av.

In this City, on Friday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock, SARAH LOUISE, only daughter of Frederick and Amanda M. Hornby, aged 13 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 61 East 16th-st.

In this City, on Friday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., CAROLINE M., wife of Gustavus A. Brett, and daughter of Dr. Peter Van Arsdale.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 144 3d-av.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, April 1, JAMES R. WALTER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, April 8, at 12 o'clock M.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 4th inst., ELIJAH KELLOGG, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 5.

$3,000	Louisiana 6s....	92	50	Erie Railroad.....	b3 57¾
15,000	Missouri 6s....b3	84¼	100	do.....	b30 57¾
18,000	Ohio 6s, '75.....	112	300	do.....	b60 57½
5,000	Illinois Interest..	80	350	do.....	c 57¾
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	98	300	do.....	s3 57¾
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	94	250	do.....	s10 57½
7,000	do.....	93¾	400	do.....	b40 57¾
4,000	do.....	s90	93¾	100	do.....	b30 57¾
1,000	Indiana 2½s.....	56	100	do.....	c30 57¾
1,000	Erie Con. 8s, '71	83½	150	do.....	s3 57¾
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '62	85¾	100	do.....	57¾
$60	Erie Bonds of '75	91	30	Harlem Railroad..	c 19¾
1,000	do.....	90¾	200	do.....	b30 19¾
2,000	N.Y. & N. H. R.	86	100	do.....	s3 19¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. 8s	88	60	New-Jersey R. R..	122
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M. 8s	71¾	300	Reading R. R....	s90 92
2,000	N. J. 1st M. G. L..	86	300	do.....	b3 92½
70,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s.	88	400	do.....	b30 92¾
5,000	do.....	b30	88¾	100	do.....	s3 92½
30,000	do.....	s40	88	100	do.....	b40 92¾
5,000	do.....	b6c	88¾	200	do.....	c 92¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s...	103¾	200	do.....	b10 92¾
500	do.....	103	450	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 95¾
26	Ocean Bank.....	96	65	do.....	s3 95¼
10	Merchants' Bank..	146	250	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	65¾
50	Del. & Hd. C. Co.	130.12½	200	do.....	b60 95¾
250	do.....	b60	129¾	5	do.....	95¾
15	do.....	129	100	do.....	b60 96¼
8	do.....	129¼	180	Panama R. R....	s60 105
10	Chatham Bank.....	85	10	do.....	105
17	Bank of Nor. Amer.	106¾	30	do.....	105¼
5	Hanover Bank.....	95¾	15	Sixth-avenue R. R.	84
5	Metropolitan Bank.	108	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	65¾
10	do.....	b6	129	50	do.....	b30 66¼
30	Market Bank.....	106	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113¾
10	Commonwealth Bk.	95	11	do.....	114
50	Home Insur. Co....	107	700	Clev. & Tol. R. R....	81
5	Park Insurance Co.	100	250	do.....	b60 81¾
400	Flor. & Key. Jt.	b60	¾	100	do.....	b90 81¾
50	Nicar. Transit Co..	14½	150	do.....	s60 80½
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	106	100	do.....	b15 81¾
250	Cumb. Coal Co....	23¼	1200	do.....	81¾
130	N. Y. Central R..	s3	93½	900	do.....	b30 82
50	do.....	s30	92½	20	Chic. & R. R. I R.	opg 90¾
40	do.....	c 92¾	10	Wis. Lake S. R. R..	72¾
50	Hudson River R. R.	35¾	37	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	87
18	Ill. Cen. Railroad..	97¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Louisiana 6s.....	93	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.....	94
18,000	Virginia 6s.....	s30	93¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R..	b10 81¾
15,000	Missouri 6s....	b3	84¾	200	do.....	81¾
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. S.	78	100	do.....	81¾
10,000	Ill Cen. R. R. 8s.	88	100	do.....	b60 82
100	Nic. Tran. Co.....	14¾	100	do.....	b15 81¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co..	b60	23½	200	Mic. Cen. R. R..	b60 95¾
100	Erie Railroad..	s30	57	50	do.....	b30 95¾
200	do.....	b60	57¾	50	Mic. & N. I. R. R.	b30 95¾
100	do.....	57	5	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	86
200	Reading Railroad..	s	92½	300	Panama Rail'd. s6.	105
200	do.....	s30	92	10	do.....	105¼
700	Reading Railroad..	s3	92¾	50	Mic. S. & N. I. R. R.	b30 95¾
400	do.....	b60	92½	100	do.....	95¾
100	do.....	s5	92¾	100	do.....	s3 95¾
400	do.....	c	92¾	15	do.....	96

MINING BOARD.

1000	Gard'r G. M..	s3.	$1 15	200	Nor. Carolina.	s10.	$1 90
200	do.....	s10.	1 15	500	do.....	b15.	1 95
500	do.....	b3.	1 15	1000	do.....	b10.	1 95
300	do.....	c.	1 15	1600	do.....	b60.	3 00
500	do.....	b20.	1 25	500	Gold Hill.....	b10.	1 37½
50	Ward Cl. & I. Co.	b3	46¾	200	do.....	b3.	1 37½
50	do.....	c	45¾	100	Conrad Hill.....	c	30

MONDAY, April 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade Returns at the port of New-York, for the month of March, as officially rendered from the Custom-House, present an Import In dutiable goods, consumption direct.....$15,781,297
Dutiable warehoused..... 2,222,655
Free Goods..... 2,141,661

Total entries.....$20,145,613
Against March, 1855..... 10,089,898

Increase.....$10,055,715

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $111,845.

The Export of Domestic Produce for the month amounted to $8,044,122, against $4,807,833 same month last year. The Export of Specie, $2,584,396, against $2,298,697 same month last year. The reexportation of Foreign Miscellaneous Goods, $659,122, against $1,534,102 in March, 1855.

The several items of Import and Export in March, compare as follows with the previous two years, same month:

	1856. March.	1855. March.	1854. March.
Foreign Goods entered	$20,145,613	$10,089,898	$16,112,059
Produce of U. S. cleared.	8,044,122	4,807,833	5,562,802
Foreign Goods reexported	659,122	1,534,102	464,479
Specie exported.....	2,584,396	2,298,697	1,466,197

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at and from the port of New-York, from the 1st July, being the commencement of the fiscal or Treasury year of the General Government:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July.....	$16,240,000	$20,034,000
August.....	16,458,000	22,819,000
September.....	18,915,000	14,106,000
October.....	15,551,000	10,949,000
November.....	11,933,000	8,593,000
December.....	15,416,000	9,277,000
January.....	15,523,000	12,855,000
February.....	15,964,000	12,014,000
March.....	20,146,000	10,090,000
Total, 9 months.	$141,146,000	$120,834,000
Increase this year.....		20,312,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July.....	$3,961,000	$3,768,000
August.....	4,281,000	4,487,000
September.....	5,229,000	3,772,000
October.....	6,614,600	4,672,000
November.....	8,344,000	4,660,000
December.....	8,820,060	5,508,000
January.....	5,258,000	4,997,000
February.....	5,409,000	3,155,000
March.....	8,044,000	4,808,000
Total 9 months.	$56,960,000	$39,927,000
Foreign reëxported	3,776,000	7,611,000
Together.....	$60,736,000	$47,538,000
Increase this year.....		13,198,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July.....	$2,928,000	$2,922,000
August.....	2,606,000	4,548,000
September.....	1,832,000	6,547,000
October.....	1,188,000	3,359,000
November.....	1,012,000	3,538,000
December.....	987,000	57,000
January.....	105,000	156,000
February.....	1,204,000	2,124,000
March.....	2,584,000	2,299,000
Total 9 months.	$14,435,000	$25,550,000
Decrease this year.....		11,115,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
Domestic Produce..	$56,960,000	$39,927,000
Foreign reëxported..	3,776,000	7,611,000
Specie.....	14,435,000	25,550,000
Total 9 months..	$75,171,000	$73,088,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
July.....	$3,787,342	$4,015,745
August.....	4,290,796	5,214,630
September.....	3,528,379	3,439,493
October.....	3,329,195	2,402,115
November.....	2,171,708	1,751,024
December.....	2,984,942	1,505,920
January.....	3,663,656	2,560,038
February.....	3,592,588	2,707,016
March.....	4,405,022	2,417,427
Total 9 months..	$31,769,238	$26,013,418

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK.

1855-56.	Manifests.	1854-55.	Manifests.
July 9.....	$822,970	July 10.....	$1,144,372
July 11.....	839,613	July 12.....	1,097,355
July 26.....	1,805,497	July 28.....	209,000
Aug. 5.....	940,035	July 24.....	1,754,301
Aug. 11.....	904,490	Aug. 7.....	663,875
Aug. 8.....	1,285,616	Aug. 11.....	1,127,038
Aug. 26.....	712,000	Aug. 24.....	1,996,009
Sept. 8.....	1,005,597	Sept. 8.....	1,022,000
Sept. 11.....	979,364	Sept. 12.....	1,086,786
Oct. 1.....	1,783,599	Sept. 26.....	990,830
Oct. 15.....	461,528	Sept. 27.....	1,202,272
Oct. 16.....	1,385,428	Oct. 8.....	960,491
Oct. 30.....	1,670,477	Oct. 12.....	596,458
Nov. 3.....	100,000	Oct. 27.....	1,872,792
Nov. 13.....	1,654,062	Nov. 9.....	1,699,288
Nov. 29.....	1,939,592	Nov. 14.....	534,405
Dec. 11.....	326 501	Nov. 24.....	1,568,644
Dec. 15.....	1,503,358	Dec. 2.....	737,288
Dec. 28.....	1,405 892	Dec. 9.....	1,384,005
Dec. 29.....	587,676	Dec. 15.....	833,706
Jan. 12.....	637,705	Dec. 25.....	1,461,646
Jan. 14.....	1,189,354	Jan. 5.....	1,208,498
Jan. 29.....	643,446	Jan. 9.....	1,830,000
Jan. 30.....	881,000	Jan. 24.....	847,381
Feb. 13.....	247,959	Jan. 29.....	976,137
Feb. 14.....	1,023,028	Feb. 8.....	1,239,209
Feb. 27.....	1,140,296	Feb. 14.....	476,405
Feb. 28.....	529,560	Feb. 25.....	1,113,547
March 14.....	372,583	March 4.....	646,659
March 15.....	1,219,058	March 12.....	1,161,248
March 28.....	1,261,272	March 19.....	92,322
March 31.....	40,000	March 24.....	317,800
Total 9 mos..	$30,968,728	Total 9 mos..	$33,902,797

The several items of Import and Export for the nine months of the fiscal year, viz.: from July 1, 1855, to March 31, 1856, compare as follows with the corresponding period the preceding two years:

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.	1853-54. From July 1, '53.
Goods imported.....	$141,146,000	$120,834,000	$141,532,000
Produce exported.....	56,860,000	39,927,000	51,385,000
Foreign reëxported....	3,776,000	7,611,000	5,073,000
Specie exp'd, N. York.	14,435,000	25,550,000	21,897,000
Specie from Boston...	7,471,000	6,668,000	5,058,000

During the foregoing period, the following is the approximate value of Cotton exported for the nine months to Foreign countries, from all the ports in the United States:

EXPORT OF COTTON, JULY 1 TO MARCH 31.

Nine months.	Bales.	Average value.	Export value.
1854.....	1,430,000	$46 86	$58,344,000
1855.....	1,669,600	28 70	64,506,039
1856.....	2,040,000	40	81,600,000

Increased export value over last year...$17,100,000

The Foreign Trade movement of the past week, as unofficially rendered from the Custom-House, was unusually heavy, compared with the first week in April last year, owing to the arrival of a very large fleet of India and European sailing vessels; many of them after long voyages.

	April 5, 1856.	vs.	April 7, 1855.
Foreign Dry Goods.....	$2,115,602		$538,934
General Merchandise.....	4,189,376		817,936
Together.....	$6,304,978		$1,356,870

This import is the largest weekly return we have ever recorded—the next largest of the current Treasury year, being the first week in January, $5,646,570. The General Merchandise list embraces:

Teas.....	$534,277	Sugars.....	$291,904
Metals.....	960,542	Leather.....	431,846
Coffee.....	121,361	Furs.....	248,679
Dyes and Oil.....	315,895	Miscellaneous...	1,287,672
Total General Mrchandise.....			$4,189,376

The following is a comparative statement of the Export hence, of domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales.....	9,164	$809,882	8,736	$554,288
Flour, bbls.....	11,412	114,291	12,738	108,971
Corn Meal, bbls.....	1,582	8,881	272	1,148
Wheat, bush.....			39,117	57,774
Corn, bush.....	118,491	117,984	77,373	68,095
Pork, bbls. and tcs...	2,230	12,827	2 145	20,929
Beef, bbls. and tcs...	1,188	26,414	1,622	31,494
Total Produce.....		$869,479		$850,294
Miscellaneous.....		302,117		740,076
Total for the week....		$1,671,596		$1,600,374

The Specie Export last week, including $562,000 by the Havre steamer *Fulton* on Saturday, amounted to $1,248,922, against $1,293,000 same week last year. The Specie balance in the Government Office in this City, in all departments, stood at the close of the week $13,646,309, against $13,200,772 at close of previous week. This difference, $445,537, and the foreign export just named, were principally drawn from the City Banks, and will probably reduce the average reserve on the statement to be made up this afternoon to about $13,000,000. It stood on the last statement $14,216,841. The income of Gold of the week was only $40,000 from California, viz: Nicaragua, and $100,000 from Chicago, with some parcels by express from the interior, the particulars of which are not known. The Money Market, through the past week, was moderately active, both on demand loan at 7 ₰ cent., and on mercantile paper at 7 to 9 ₰ cent. The latter in good request at the close of the week, and lenders disposed to take favorite signatures at rather easier rates. Foreign Exchange steady on London at 109¾, and on France at 5.17½. The remittances by the Cunarder on Wednesday were heavy, and there was a fair amount of business in Francs for the Havre steamer on Saturday.

The Stock Market closed with rather a firm feeling on Saturday afternoon, though the change in prices from the previous day were not important. The course of the market through the week was somewhat unsteady, particularly on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the influence of several defaults in the payment of Railway interest on the first of the month was adversely felt. The Foreign news by the *Asia* was favorably interpreted, and a fair demand for Stocks followed on Saturday. State loans closed at a slight advance, and Cleveland and Toledo shares were buoyant at a rise of 1@1½ ₰ cent.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, March 29.	Saturday, March 29.	Saturday, April 5.
N. Y. Central.....	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie.....	55¾	55¾	57
Reading.....	92	92¾	92¾
Toledo.....	77¾	79¾	81¾
Galena.....	111¾	113¾	114
Michigan Central.....	93¾	94	95¾
Southern Michigan.....	93¾	95¼	96
Panama.....	103½	104¾	105¾
Illinois Central.....	90¾	92	ex d.
Virginia.....	94¾	93¾	93¾
Missouris.....	84½	84	84½
Transit Company.....	15¾	15¾	14¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg...	65¾	65¾	65¾
Hudson River.....	94½	94½	95¾
Rock Island.....	96	96	91ex d.
Milwaukee.....	86¾	86¾	86

The City of New-York borrows to-day, at 2 o'clock, $4,400,000 to pay for the new Central Park, of 750 acres in area, from Fifty-ninth to One-hundred-and-sixth streets, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues. Of this sum $1,600,000 in three-year six ₰ cent. stock, is borrowed in anticipation of private assessments upon property around the new Park. The remainder is in a 5 ₰ cent. stock, $2,800,000 to run to 1st July, 1898. This sum is the entire cost to the City of the magnificent estate which is to be devoted to the public use, convenience, recreation and health of the people of New-York. The purchase is, relatively considered, a cheap one. For the security of the money this day to be borrowed, the pledges are, in magnitude, beyond any other public loan offered to capitalists since the Federal loan of 1848. 1. There is a pledge of $486,998,000 real and personal private property, subject to taxation. 2. The public property, $42,684,000 of the Corporation of the City of New-York. 3. The capital invested in moneyed corporations, $70,882,000, subject to taxation;—making together *six hundred millions of dollars*, upon which the existing encumbrances in the way of City Funded Debt is only $8,406,000. 4. The faith of *the State of New-York* is pledged, by special act of the Legislature, to pass, from time to time, such acts as shall be necessary to enforce taxation for the payment of the principal and interest of this loan of $2,800,000. The Six ₰ cents., redeemable in 1859, are a lien upon a vast private estate around the new Park, recently assessed to be worth $1,657,590 more than its ordinary value, by the establishment of the Park, which assessment has to be paid within three years. The lots, equal to 7,700 in number, 25x100 feet, and embracing an area of 750 acres, are assessed, altogether, at the value, including costs of assessment, of $5,169,000, viz.:

NEW CENTRAL PARK IN NEW-YORK.

Value of 750 acres or 7,700 lots.....	$5,169,000
Private estate around Park to pay.....	1,658 000
City Property in Park.....	306,000— 1,964,000
Cost to the City.....	$3,205,000
Less Bond and Mortgage on property in Park, say.....	405,000
Leaving to be borrowed by City.....	$2,800,000

It will thus be seen, that the value of the property within the Park is nearly double the sum to be funded in 5 ₰ cents to pay for the purchase. The 6 ₰ cents, in anticipation of assignments payable within 3 years, will constitute a very convenient temporary security to parties seeking an undoubted investment. The stock will be issued in sums of $100. The late owners of property within the Park, to whom the assesements are to be paid, will have the privilege of receiving their money at once, if they should offer more favorable terms for either of the loans than other parties.

WEALTH AND FINANCES OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Private Real Estate, taxable.....	$336,975 866
Personal Estate.....	150,022,412
City Estate.....	42,684 769
Aggregate wealth.....	$529,683,047
Moneyed Corporations pay taxes on.....	70,882,662
Grand Total of taxables.....	$600,565,709
Taxes levied in 1855.....	$5,843,823
Funded Debt, less Sinking Fund.....	$8,406,186
Population in 1855.....	629,810
Qualified voters in 1855.....	88,315
Wealth per capita of Voters.....	$5,965

The stocks in money corporations are doubly taxed, first as personal estate, and secondly as capital of the corporations.

We understand that the arrearage of First Mortgage Interest due in February from the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company was paid on Saturday. All the Second Mortgage interest was provided in due course on Tuesday, April 1. The First Mortgage on the Maysville and Lexington Road has been foreclosed, and the Road is to be sold for the benefit of the Bondholders on the 9th instant. Although some obstacles were interposed to this proceeding by third parties out of the State, the Stockholders and Courts in Kentucky have acted with commendable promptness and perfect good faith in enforcing the terms of the mortgage.

The advices from Albany lead to the conclusion that the Bridge Bill will pass the Assembly, today, by a decided majority, and go to the Executive for his approval. The immediate effect of this measure upon the Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad, *of every class*, will be to confirm the confidence of holders in their perfect security, as the establishment of the bridge at Albany will undoubtedly contribute largely to the traffic of the Road, and, probably, lead to a permanent running arrangement, or lease, with the New-York Central.

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Amendments of the Law of Limited Partnerships.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I wish to call your attention to a provision in a bill now before our Legislature, proposing to amend the existing law relating to Limited Partnerships. The section 23d (if the amendment be adopted) in terms provides that special partners shall in case of

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1421. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

Bishkies vs. Barr.

BILLS PASSED—AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

THE LICENSE BILL.

THE BRIDGE—THE POLICE.

The Third Senate District.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 7, 1856.

In the Senate Mr. KELLY from the Bank Committee made quite a lengthy report on the subject of Savings Banks and Savings Institutions, wherein he urges that a law should be passed compelling them to report at stated intervals to the Head of the Bank Department, and also recommending that all Banks of Issue and Discounts be restrained from acting in the capacity of Banks or Institutions of Savings.

The Committee, owing to defects in the returns from various parts of the State, use the returns from New-York and Brooklyn (being complete) only as a basis for their arguments in urging upon the Legislature their recommendation. In all the State 49 returns have been received from Savings Banks organized regularly. Eight Banks having charters, have not yet organized for business purposes; one has closed up its affairs; one has failed and gone into the hands of receivers; two have made no report and it is believed have never been organized.

The following table is only indicative of the relative deposits and withdrawals in New-York and Brooklyn during the past two years:

Amount of deposits made in 1854.....	$13,411,588 93
Amount withdrawn in 1854.....	15,784,061 68
Decrease.....	$2,382,592 75
The present Report shows the following:	
Amount of deposits made in 1855.....	$13,746,326 32
Amount withdrawn in 1855.....	13,140,916 45
Increase.....	$605,409 87
Throughout the whole State:	
Amount of deposits made in 1855.....	$19,156,215 12
Amount withdrawn in 1855.....	18,317,506 34
Increase.....	$938,806 78
Total number of depositors in the State.....	176,121
Average amount of each depositor is.	$210 72

The aggregate amount of deposits in all the Savings Banks of the State is upwards of $56,000,000, and is invested as follows:

In bonds and mortgages upon productive property.....	$17,026,005 97
In Stocks of the character authorized by the charter.....	14,663,100 66
In cash and available loans on securities.....	5,093,981 32

The Committee say that this amount is garnered up for the ordinary contingencies of human life by the most laborious of our people, and the State ought and should throw every safeguard around those institutions which legislation can properly apply.

Synopsis of the most important items embraced in the condition of Savings Banks in the State of New-York for 1855.

Deposits in City of New-York.....	$12,456,378 80
Deposits in the City of Brooklyn.....	1,260,058 12
Remainder of the State.....	5,409,888 80
Total for the State.....	$19,156,316 12
Withdrawn as follows:	
City of New-York.....	$11,978,699 89
City of Brooklyn.....	1,162,386 76
Remainder of the State.....	5,076,591 89
Total withdrawn.....	$18,217,508 31
Numbers of depositors, Jan 1, 1855:	
New-York.....	134,929
Brooklyn.....	11,200
Remainder of State.....	27,670
Total.....	163,792
In 1856, Jan. 1:	
New-York.....	132,787
Brooklyn.....	12,562
Remainder of State.....	31,029
Total.....	176,121

SICKLES vs. BARR.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, through Mr. HALSTED, in the matter of the contested seat of the Third Senatorial District, reported

That the parties with their counsel, appeared before the Committee, and after a hearing of the matter and argument in the case, agreed to set forth the whole matter upon the facts set forth in the said petition, with the like effect, as if the same had been submitted upon the evidence.

The irregularities complained of occurred in the Second Election District of the First Ward, in the City of New-York, and are substantially as follows:

First—After the polls were closed, and the canvass commenced, two additional inspectors were appointed and sworn in by the Chairman of the Board in place of two of the original Inspectors, who then withdrew, and before the canvass was completed, another person by the name of SMITH came into the room and at his request, was sworn in as inspector, and [illegible] to assist in completing the canvass. [illegible] portion of the time while the canvass [illegible] *none of the duly appointed inspectors were present, and the canvass left entirely to* [illegible] *without authority to canvass the votes.*

Second—That the canvass commenced at the place of holding the poll, but was discontinued by *an adjournment*, during which time the ballot-boxes containing the unscounted ballots were deposited *and left in the Ward Station-House and not in the care of any of the inspectors.*

Fourth—That after the canvass was commenced an adjournment was had, and the canvass was completed in the Station-House, and write the canvass, thus propounding the political friends of THOMAS J. BARR and other electors of the said district, *were refused admission into the room where the canvass was going on.*

The Committee then go on and cite the provisions of the Revised Statutes in regard to elections, and submit their own conclusions as follows:

"It will, therefore, be seen, at a glance that the requirements of the Election law were grossly violated by the inspectors, and the protection thrown by law around the ballot-boxes utterly disregarded in several important particulars, thereby furnishing an opportunity to designing persons of changing the result by changing the ballots after the closing of the poll and in the counting and canvassing the votes. In this connection, the Committee have come to the unanimous conclusion that the irregularities complained of were sufficient to have vitiated and set aside what purported to be the returns in this case, and that the votes of this District should not have been allowed as a part of the aggregate vote of the District, and in this view of the case the Committee find that THOS. J. BARR has a majority of 90 votes over the said DANIEL E. SICKLES."

As additional reasons for their decisions, the Committee say that, should this election certificate be confirmed, (D. E. SICKLES',) it would, in the first place, defeat the designs of the law intended for the purpose of ascertaining with certainty the popular will.

Second—The increasing evils growing out of a lax construction and enforcement of our election laws are calculated to destroy all confidence in the result of our elections, and strike a blow at the very existence of our free institutions.

Third—As a question of public policy, irregularities of this nature should not be tolerated. If they are, the grossest frauds may be perpetrated without the possibility of detection, the provisions of the Statute virtually annulled, and our elections become a mere farce.

Fourth—The most effective remedy, in the opinion of your Committee, is to require a strict adherence to the provisions of our election laws in any essential particular, and if the election and canvass are not so conducted, let it be understood and *known* that the vote of the District will be rejected, and the evil will soon correct itself.

The Committee, after quoting various authorities in support of their position, conclude with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That DANIEL E. SICKLES, who holds the certificate of election, and now occupies the seat as Senator of the Third Senatorial District of this State, is not entitled to the same.

Resolved, That THOMAS J. BARR, the contestant for the seat held by DANIEL E. SICKLES, as Senator of the Third Senatorial District of this State, has established his title thereto, and the said THOS. J. BARR is hereby declared to be the Senator elect, and that the oath of office be duly administered to him upon his presenting himself for that purpose.

Mr. KELLY moved the report be laid upon the table and printed. Carried.

Mr. BROOKS moved the question of agreeing to the report of the Committee being made the special order for Wednesday morning next, immediately after the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To build certain piers in Gowanus Bay.

Incorporating the Troy Savings Bank.

To establish a temporary Jail in Broome County.

Relative to Seamen's Fund and Retreat.

Amending the law relative to proceedings against Foreign Corporations.

Incorporating the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Relative to unsafe buildings in the City of New-York.

To close Prospect-square in Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad to lay down light rail on a portion of their road.

Amending the Charter of the city of Brooklyn.

Appropriating $10,000 for the Elmira Female College.

THE POLICE BILL.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the discussion of the bill amending the New-York Police law, during which Senator SICKLES occupied most of the time in defence of Mr. Mayor WOOD, he being allowed, as was jocosely observed, more time than would have been accorded any other Senator, from the peculiar position in which he was placed by the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

At the afternoon session of the Assembly, on Saturday, Mr. ANTHON called up his joint resolutions initiating an amendment to the Constitution, changing the mode of appointment and the tenure of all judicial officers—abolishing the elective system and restoring the power of appointment to the Governor and Senate—such Judges to hold office during good behavior.

The question was not on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were negatived—Ayes, 15; Noes, 75.

AYES—Messrs. Anthon, T. D. Bailey, J. B. Clark, Dawson, Denniston, Fowler, Glover, Hoyle, Mattice, Mallory, Prescott, Simons, the Speaker, E. T. Wood, J. Wood.

COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. FOOT called up the motion to reconsider the adverse vote on the resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, so as to allow the Legislature to confer on the County Courts such original jurisdiction as it may deem proper. [Reconsidered, ayes 70, noes 13, and the resolution adopted, ayes 77, noes 6.]

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

A resolution passed fixing on the 8th inst., at 12 M., for the election of a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in place of B. F. HARWOOD, deceased.

THE BRIDGE BILL.

The Albany Bridge Bill being the special order at 10 o'clock, was taken up, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. PRENDERGAST in the Chair, and nearly the entire session was spent thereon. Several amendments similar to those proposed in the Senate, were moved, but promptly voted down, under a rule passed before going into Committee, limiting the time in debate to five minutes. The project for a Suspension Bridge was urged, but that also failed. At the hour of recess, Mr. VAN SANTVOORD had the floor, having had two hours voted him in which to present his objections to the bill. He is to conclude this afternoon.

THE LICENSE BILL.

The third reading of the bill to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks, was set down for 12 o'clock, and at that hour, under the action of the previous question, it was read, and passed, by a vote of 72 ayes and 41 noes. Messrs. ARROTT, BERRY, G. A. DUDLEY, COON, FENN, HOYLE, MORGAN and WARD each asked to be excused from voting, which request the House refused to grant.

Mr. DUGANNE declined to vote until some question of privilege he had before raised, but of which no one seemed to knew anything, was heard. A resolution was offered to place him in contempt, but was laid on the table. The following are the ayes and nays:

AYES—Messrs. Anthon, B. Bailey, T. D. Bailey, Bancus, Brevoort, Bradner, Brady, Buckley, Bucklin, Carpenter, Case, J. B. Clark, J. Clark, Crocker, Curtis, Dawson, Denniston, Dewesing, Dimock, Dixon, Dolan, Fenn, Floyd, Foot, Fowler, Glover, Goodrich, Gray, Guest, Hanford, Banchett, Hayes, Haxtun, Holmes, R. H. S. Hyde, Ketcham, King, Lafever, Lewis, Lovett, Mahan, Mattice, Matteson, C. T. Mills, Morgan, Odell, Penfield, Prescott, Ray, Reed, Reeve, Reilly, Rodgers, Schoonmaker, Scott, Shea, W. S. Smith, Speaker, Spinola, Spraker, Strong, Ten Broeck, Tracy, Trimmer, Van Derveer, Ward, Ware, Wilbur, Whitbeck, J. Wood, Woods, Wright—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Algar, Barnes, Berry, Burton, Cole, Coon, Dewey, G. A. Dudley, S. Dudley, Gage, Gould, Greene, Hakes, Hampton, Hobbs, Hoyle, H. Hyde, Jutland, Kingman, Lee, Longstreet, Mason, Main, Mallory, Matthy, Massey, Mead, Paine, Peck, Powers, Prendergast, Rose, Simons, R. Smith, Southwick, Stephens, Wakeman, Warner, Whitcomb, Williams, E. T. Wood—41.

On the reassembling of the House this P. M., Messrs. VAN SANTVOORD, ANTHON and PRESCOTT obtained an extension of time, and the first two made able arguments against the bill, and the last in its favor.

Mr. FOWLER then moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Carried.

In the House Mr. PRESCOTT moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be ordered to a third reading.

The opponents of the bill made a desperate struggle to stave off the question, but the previous question was ordered and the yeas and nays called.

Before calling of the roll, Mr. DUGANNE rose to a question of privilege, and after a few preliminary remarks, stated he had been offered a bribe for his vote on the Bridge question, made by a member of his own party, in whom previously he had confidence, and he was told that the origin of the opposition was a gentleman residing in Albany and having a high party position.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD offered a privilege resolution, for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the matter of the bribe offered to Mr. DUGANNE.

The Chair decided the motion out of order, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading by 73 to 27.

Several ineffectual motions were then made to adjourn or take a recess.

The regular order of business being announced, Mr. PRESCOTT moved to lay order after order on the table.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD called for a vote on his privilege resolution for a Committee of inquiry into the bribery case.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair named Messrs. VAN SANTVOORD, COLE and BRADNER as the Committee.

Mr. PRESCOTT then moved that the Albany Bridge bill be taken up out of its order, and read a third time.

After several motions by Messrs. VAN SANTVOORD and ANTHON, on points of order, all of which were overruled by the Chair, the third reading of the bill was ordered.

Mr. GLOVER moved the previous question on the third reading, which the Chair sustained.

When section 2 was read, Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved an amendment.

This was ruled out by order of the Chair, on the ground that the bill was under the operation of the previous question.

All amendments were, therefore, cut off, and the bill passed by 91 to 27.

The House then adjourned.

Intense interest prevailed during the entire session.

THE THIRD SENATE DISTRICT.

Among the most prominent acts of the morning session was the presentation of the report in the Senate, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, upon the claim of Hon. THOMAS J. BARR to the seat occupied by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The Committee are unanimous in their conclusion that the contestant is entitled to the seat. I send a very full report of the statements made by the Committee. The consideration of the question is set down for discussion immediately after the reading of the journal on Wednesday next. Without expressing any opinion of my own, I may say that it seems to be the outside impression that the claims of Mr. BARR will receive the final indorsement of the Senate. I believe the case went to the Committee upon a complaint and demurrer, Mr. BARR alleging certain facts, which Mr. SICKLES, admitting their truth, contended did not vitiate his right to retain the seat of which he was an occupant.

LEO.

Passage of the Albany Bridge Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, April 7.

The Bridge Bill was passed through the Assembly this evening, by a vote of ayes 91, nays 27. A motion to reconsider failed by about the same vote, so that the bill will go directly to the Governor. It will probably be a law by to-morrow night.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7.

No. 68.—Euphrosine Fouvergne *et al.*, *vs.* the city of New-Orleans. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 67.—The executors of Michael Allen *et al.*, *vs.* David Allen *et al.* Judge CATRON rendered the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, with costs.

No. 76—Arguello *et al.* claimants and appellants *vs.* The United States, and the United States *vs.* Arguello *et al.*, claimants of the Rancho de Cisco Bay, who allege title under Don Jose Arguello, one of the original founders of California. Argument was commenced by William Carey Jones for claimants, and continued by Assistant Attorney-General Gillet for the United States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway, Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Mason's Report on the Sound Dues Question—Mr. Pelton's Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7.

Senator MASON's report, made to-day, that no further legislation is necessary to give effect to the notice of termination of the Sound Dues Treaty, rests upon the error of confounding the treaty-making and treaty-abrogating powers, assuming them to be identical. The report is nevertheless likely to be sustained.

Mr. PELTON's bill, reported to-day, for the employment of a steam-tug for the relief of passengers in distress outside of Sandy Hook, meets with much favor, and is likely to pass.

Col. MUNSON, of the Second Artillery, will continue to command the troops, and be the head of the new Military Department of Florida.

The Anti-Nebraska Caucus—Other Meetings.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7.

Owing to a slim attendance, the proceedings of the Anti-Nebraska Caucus at the Capitol to-night were principally of a conversational character.

The Democrats and Americans of the city, severally, are holding meetings to-night.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7.

THE SOUND DUES.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution to the effect that no further legislation is necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark regulating the Sound Dues.

The subject was made the special order for Monday next.

MEMORIAL FROM THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Mr. CASS said:

I desire to present a memorial from persons composing the self-styled Legislature of Kansas, and moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. SEWARD—Which of them?

Mr. CASS—The honorable Senator understands just as well as if I told him.

Mr. SEWARD—I desire to know from my honorable friend from Michigan, whether the memorial he presents is a memorial which purports to come from the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, organized under the act of Congress, as I am led to infer from the manner in which he describes it, or whether it is a memorial from the Provisional Legislature of the new State of Kansas.

Mr. CASS—I will answer the Senator, if he says he don't know. If he does not say that, I have no further answer to make. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD—Well, let it go; I have no concessions to make.

Mr. HALE—(To Mr. CASS)—Very well done General—I never knew you to do better. [Laughter.]

Mr. CASS moved that the report be printed.

Messrs. BUTLER and BAYARD opposed the motion, and—

Mr. SEWARD demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. CASS thought the report would be interesting to a great many persons, and therefore urged its printing.

Mr. DOUGLAS could not imagine what this bogus Legislature could have to say for itself.

BOUNTY LANDS.

The subject was laid aside, and the Bounty Land bill taken up, which was also set aside, after an argument by Mr. FOOT in favor of its passage.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. GEYER addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs, saying that his position in the Senate, as the sole representative of the State of Missouri, would not permit him to decline participation in the debate. He engaged in it as a work of necessity rather than inclination. The circumstances under which the debate was inaugurated, seemed to indicate a purpose to make political capital out of the Kansas disturbances, with the view of controlling the coming National and State elections. In such a controversy he had no disposition to engage. It, however, became his duty to defend his constituents against the grave and serious charges brought against them. He then proceeded to consider the constitutional aspect of the Slavery question, contending that the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations in regard to the territory and other property of the United States, extends to the public domain only, and not to the domestic affairs or institutions of the territory.

Without concluding, Mr. GEYER gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7.

ILLINOIS CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring vacant the seat of the Eighth District of Illinois, claimed by Mr. B. B. FOUKE; also that Mr. S. S. MARSHALL, the sitting member from the Ninth District of the same State, was elected over Mr. L. J. B. FORNEY.

Consideration of the Committee's report was postponed.

CONSTITUTION OF KANSAS.

Mr. MACE, by unanimous consent, presented the Constitution of Kansas, together with a memorial of the new Legislature of Kansas on the subject.

Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. MACE's motion to print 10,000 copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

DEFICIENCIES—POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

In Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the Deficiency Appropriation bill being in order,

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, made a speech on political affairs, calling on the Democratic party and the Conservatives of the North, to crush the aggressive spirit of fanaticism directed against the South. He maintained that the Presidential fight will be confined to the Democratic and Republican parties. There can be but two flags—the American organization being out of the question. The people will accept only one great issue at a time. The contest must turn on the Nebraska bill, the Democrats having accepted that issue. He condemned the one-term principle as unwise in theory and practice, and declared his hostility to the doctrine of availability.

Mr. MILLSON spoke in favor of appropriating $1,000 for filling up and grading the grounds belonging to the Custom-House building at Norfolk, Va. He said that humanity and mercy required it, in view of the efforts now making to avoid the recurrence of yellow fever in that city.

The Committee rose.

RELIEF TO DISTRESSED VESSELS.

Mr. PELTON from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill authorizing the President to cause to be procured a suitable steamer to be stationed at New-York, as a revenue cutter, to afford relief to distressed vessels. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL the Committee on Foreign Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring the engagement of American vessels in the Chinese Coolie trade to be illegal, and a sufficient cause of forfeiture to the captors of the ship engaged therein.

On motion of Mr. PRINGLE, it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate what information he may possess in regard to citizens of the United States being engaged in the Slave trade, or in the transportation in American ships of coolies from China to Cuba, and other countries, with the intention of placing or continuing them in a state of Slavery or servitude, and whether such traffic is not, in his opinion, a violation of the spirit of existing treaties, rendering those engaged in it liable to indictment for piracy, and especially that he be requested to communicate to this House the facts and circumstances attending the shipment from China of some 600 coolies, in the ship *Sea Witch*, of the City of New-York, lately wrecked on the coast of Cuba.

APPOINTMENTS ON COMMITTEES.

Messrs. CLIVER, SHERMAN and HOWARD, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, having asked to be excused from serving on Standing Committees, the following were appointed in their places: On Elections, Mr. SAVAGE; on Foreign Affairs, Mr. STANTON, and on Ways and Means, Mr. BILLINGHURST. Mr. HUGHSTON was appointed on the Committee on Accounts, *vice* CADWALLADER, and Mr. CLARK on Military Affairs, *vice* STANTON.

Adjourned.

Connecticut State Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 7—10½ P. M.

In this city C. R. INGERSOLL and CHARLES L. ENGLISH, Fusion, are elected. The State ticket, Fusion and Administration, are about equal. J. E. ENGLISH, Democrat, is elected Senator. The other two Senators from this County are probably Fusionists.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.—*Fusion*—New-Haven, 1; North Haven, 1; New-Brantford, 1; Milford, 1; Menden, 1; Orange, 1; Guilford, 2; Derby, 1; Madison, 1; Waterbury, 2; Fairfield, 2; Darien, 1; Wethersfield, 2; East Haven, 2; New-London, 2; Waterford, 1; East Lyme, 1; Groton, 1; Stonington, 2; North Stonington, 2; Lyme, 2; Westbrook, 1; Clinton, 1; Griswold, 1—Total, 34; add 3 others from the Bridgeport Senatorial District, and there are 37. *Democrats*—New Haven, 1; Stratford, 1; Hartford, 2; Old Lyme, 1; Bridgeport, 1; Essex, 1; Hamden, 1; Woodbridge, 1—Total, 10; add 6 more from the Bridgeport Senatorial District, and the number stands: 16 Democrats to 37 Opposition.

The Senate has 21 members, but there is too little known to express an opinion about it. The House has, probably, a fusion majority.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 7—11 P. M.

The election in this State to-day has been a very exciting one. The prospects now are that the opposition have the House, while the Senate is doubtful. Hartford has gone Democratic by about 100 majority. The vote is the largest ever polled in the city. The Democrats have elected their Senators in the First and Eighteenth Districts.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 7—11 P. M.

Further returns show the following additional Democratic Representatives elected: Brantford, 1; Wallingford, 2; Southbury, 1; Oxford, 1; New-Britain, 2; Middletown, 2; Portland, 1; Cromwell, 1; Windsor Locks, 1; West Hartford, 1; Simsbury, 1; South Windsor, 1. *Fusion*—Suffield, 1; Simsbury, 1; Durham, 2; Manchester, 1—making a total of 73 Representatives, of which the Fusionists have 42.

The Democrats suppose they have carried the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth and Eighteenth Senatorial Districts. The Fusionists suppose they have carried the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Nineteenth Districts. If this be so, there will be eleven more Districts to be heard from.

The Fifth District in this county is exceedingly close.

There is no election of State Officers by the people.

DAVID J. PECK is elected Judge Probate for this District.

LATEST.

The Fourteenth Senatorial District is Fusion, and the Thirteenth is the same, by 49 majority, with Windham, Voluntown and Chaplin to hear from.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 7—11½ P. M.

As far as heard from the Democrats have elected 39 Representatives, and the Opposition 50. Returns yet to come in are expected to be favorable to the Opposition—making the House probably sure, and the Senate doubtful.

From the Cape De Verds.

DISTRESSING CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

BOSTON, Monday, April 7.

Capt. RIDER, of the brig *Planet*, arrived at Salem from Port au Praya, Cape de Verds, Jan. 3, reports that a crisis was fast approaching there, want and misery prevailing to an alarming extent. By the arrival of a small quantity of food from Brazil, and the exertions of the Governor-General, actual starvation, except in a few instances at St. Antonia, had thus far been prevented. Their present supply will soon be exhausted, and they will require outside assistance for nine to twelve months to come.

Explosion at the Montreal Gas Works.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 7.

At three o'clock, yesterday morning, the purifying house of the Montreal Gas Works blew up. Three men were severely burned—one dangerously. The explosion was by one of the workmen entering the building with an unguarded lamp to search for an escape of gas. The machinery escaped without injury. The works were stopped for five hours.

Fires.

BURNING OF A DEPOT IN FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

FRAMINGHAM, Monday, April 7.

The dépôt of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, at this place, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

BURNING OF A WATCH-HOUSE IN EAST CAMBRIDGE.

BOSTON, Monday, April 7.

A watch-house in East Cambridge was destroyed by fire last night, and an intoxicated man confined therein was burnt.

The Case of Judge Davis.

PORTLAND, Monday, April 7.

The hearing of Judge DAVIS before the Legislature at Augusta closed to-day. Mr. CHOATE spoke for two hours and a half, although enfeebled from illness. The case will be decided to-morrow.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 5.

The U. S. mail steamship *Florida* arrived here this (Saturday) evening.

Marine Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 5.

The ship *Macedonia* reports meeting at sea the packet bark *Ottawa*, from New-York for Havana, dismasted. The *Macedonia* supplied her with spars to rig a jury mast with and enable her to reach Nassau.

Boston Banks and the Clearing-House.

BOSTON, Monday, April 7.

All of the Boston Banks have acceded to the requirements of the new Clearing-House, and will hereafter be governed accordingly.

Transportation West.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 7.

A large quantity of freight yet remains at Suspension Bridge, awaiting locomotive power for removal West by the North Shore Railroad.

Still More of Mr. Barnum's Affairs.

J. BENHAM VS. P. T. BARNUM.

In the Superior Court, before Judge HOFFMAN, Mr. BARNUM was examined again yesterday. Under an examination already reported, a receiver, Mr. JAMES S. LIBBY, has been appointed. The details of the examination showed, in addition to what the former examinations disclosed, that Mr. BARNUM, having no other business now than that of settling his debts, was perfectly resigned to the endless repetition of this form of squeezing a dry sponge. He said, after asserting that most of the alleged clock debt claims were void: "but if creditors prefer to stop law expenses, they are welcome to take all the property without opposition from me, and fight it out among themselves. But if you prefer this form of dragging me into Court daily, please go ahead. The only way for creditors to realize anything, is to take the Connecticut property *pro rata*, paying off the mortgages, and then sell it gradually at private sale."

In answer to a detailed inquiry what had become of his last Summer's fortune of nearly half a million, he accounted for it as follows:

Clock debts paid and secured.....	$70,000
Lost on bonds bought for the Jerome Company at high prices.....	80,000
Sacrifice on property in Connecticut worth more than it will bring at forced sale by from $150,000.....	300,000
Lost on speculations since July.....	18,000
Depreciation in assets.....	35,000
Total loss.....	$483,000

Besides this, family expenses, and especially law expenses, make a large additional item.

After the examination the plaintiff's counsel took an order for a further assignment of any property that Mr. BARNUM might have remaining, *if any.*

For the plaintiff, ABBOTT BROTHERS.

The great collision case on Lake Erie, between the steamer *Atlantic* and the propeller *Ogdensburg*, has been concluded in Cincinnati, and Judge MCLEAN has taken it under advisement.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Our City Schools.

NO. 41—NINTH WARD.

The Superintendents visited the large Primary and Girl's Grammar Schools in No. 41 Greenwich-avenue, yesterday. The building was opened in 1850, and is peculiar in its internal arrangements, with pleasant class-rooms and comfortable furniture. The Primary (Miss S. WHITING Principal, with eight Assistants) had an attendance of 590 girls, with a register of 651. The class for promotion was large and well advanced. The system and order, in all the classes, was thorough and complete.

The Girl's Grammar School is under charge of Miss LOUISA SCOTT, Principal, and Miss M. S. ARNOUX Vice Principal, aided by Misses E. CAVANAGH, S. F. WIXON, E. KNOX, Mr. J. TOPPING and C. LUPERBERT. The attendance was 353, the number on register 410.

The order and style of the school were found in the highest degree satisfactory. The compositions were remarkably good. The readings indicated careful teaching. The grammar and history exercises were thorough tests of the method practiced in the class-room, and were very satisfactory. The arithmetic and algebraic examinations were conducted by Prof. THOMPSON. In the latter the class was carried as far as to quadratic equations. The scholarship in these branches was somewhat unequal, but, as a whole, it was first rate. Mr. HARRISON examined a class in Physiology. Certificates were given out at the close of the exercises. A trio, "The Holy Dead," sung by Miss WIXON and two of the pupils, was the most admired musical exercise, and was really an admirable performance. There are no vacant seats in No. 41, which is one of the very best schools in the City in all respects.

No. 42, in Allen-street, will be examined to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during March, 1856.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary.....	2870	676	3546	2450	1096	873	7712
Northern Dispensary.....	1291	508	1799	911	888	366	5455
Eastern Dispensary.....	1306	407	1795	1039	756	185	3953
Demilt Dispensary.....	229	641	870	463	407	16	2011
North Western Dispensary.....							
Totals.....	5796	2232	8010	4861	3147	912	16440

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month of March—Males 8,414; Females 4,514. NATIVITY—3,925 patients were born in the United States, and 5,625 in foreign countries. PARTIAL RESULTS—Sent to Hospital, 189; Died, 69. The principal causes of death were Phthisis, Pneumonia and Vaulces. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system; among the most important were Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rubeola Scarlatina.

Liquor-dealers' Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Liquor-dealers' Society was held last evening at National Hall. In the absence of the stated President, Mr. A. R. BOOTH was called to the Chair. The session was lengthy and quite exciting—the subject under discussion being the new License bill at Albany, which has already passed the House and is awaiting the action of the Senate. The opinion bears unanimous against the Northup amendment, taking away the privilege of selling liquor from grocers. A Committee was appointed to go to Albany and use all possible effort for the defeat of the bill. The only objection to the measure was apprehension that at this late day opposition would be of but little avail. Several bills requiring payment were passed upon, and some talk had as to a change of place for meeting, when an adjournment took place subject to the call of the President.

Third Presbytery of New-York.

The regular quarterly meeting of the above body took place yesterday morning in the lecture room of the Mercer-street Church. Four young men from the Union Theological Seminary, and one from the Seminary at Andover, were taken under the care of the Presbytery, with a view to their future licensure. The pastoral relation between the Rev. Mr. STRYKER and the Church in Hoboken was dissolved, to take effect on the first of May. The examination of candidates for licensure will take place this (Tuesday) morning at ten o'clock. After the transaction of other business of no public import, the Presbytery adjourned.

New-York Horticultural Society.

The Society held one of its usual monthly meetings last night at Clinton Hall, JOHN GRESHON, Esq., the President, in the Chair. The business of the evening had relation to arrangements for the quarterly exhibition, intended to take place next Wednesday afternoon. Some Russia seeds, from the Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg, were distributed. Several new members were elected.

☞ On Sunday morning, at the Second-avenue Baptist Church, the ordinance of baptism was administered by Rev. Dr. LATHROP to fifteen individuals, among whom were several well known and most distinguished citizens.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Few cases of interest or importance have been before any of the Police Courts the past few days. The number of commitments for gross intoxication, disorderly conduct, petty larceny and the like, is about the average.

A MOURNFUL SIGHT—AN ERRING DAUGHTER.

The other day, at the Tombs, a young woman, of about 19 years, bare-headed, and but half-dressed, was brought in in charge of a Policeman, who stated that he had arrested her at the request of her father and mother, both of whom she had attacked and beaten at their residence in Reade-street only a few minutes before.

The parents and prosecutors being called on, stepped forward. They were Irish, of the poorer class. Both gave evidence of recent rough treatment. Several scratches were visible on the mother's face, and one of the father's fingers bled pretty freely.

The father said, in substance: "This is a hard case, your Honor, to complain of one's own flesh and blood! But what can I do? There's no standing the house with her when she breaks out. She beats her mother, pulls her hair, scratches her face and tears her clothes. This she has done more than once. She attacked us both this afternoon, and while I was trying to hold her she got my finger in her mouth, and bit, as you see."

"But what induces the girl to act in this manner?" asked Justice CONNOLLY.

"I don't know, your honor," replied the father, "unless it is that the devil has got into her. When she gets into one of her mad fits she disgraces me, for she brings a crowd about my doors."

"She drinks, I suppose?"

"I believe she does, Sir."

"Does she travel about nights?"

"I can't say that she does. But she is bad enough without that, and I want her sent on the Island. I'd have sent her before but her mother interfered."

The mother stood by sobbing bitterly, looking with a half-mournful half-chiding expression on her erring daughter, who stood by her side pleading to be once more forgiven.

The mother seemed disposed to give way to her natural feelings, by interfering for the withdrawal of the complaint, when the Magistrate said: "I see how this matter stands. Your daughter is evidently a bad one. It will do her good to put her on the Island for a few months, and I shall send her there. The peace of the neighborhood requires it. But I believe that both of you (addressing the parents) are to blame in this matter. You have not brought up your daughter properly; you have not performed the duties of parents towards her; and I regret that I have not power to punish you as well as the victim of your ignorance and neglect. Mr. WOODRUFF make out a commitment for four months!"

The accused was taken below screaming loudly, after having been tenderly embraced by her mother. The father turned his head away, and as he did so a tear was glistening in his eye, and his voice trembled, as he said to the wondering crowd who had gathered around, "Oh! 'tis a very hard case, but I couldn't help it!"

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.

Pickpockets have been quite busy of late. A crowd of them were present on professional business at the launching of the *Adriatic* yesterday. Sergeant Jourdan, of the Lower Police Court, nabbed one of them, named John Larning, and took him to the Eleventh Ward Station-house. A lady's portemonnaie, containing about $5, was found in his possession. In a few hours afterwards a lady came to the Station-house and identified the portemonnaie and contents, found on Larning, as property picked from her pocket while witnessing the launch.

Thomas Collins, Jack McDonald and Philip Cregio, were also arrested at the same place as pickpockets. A pocket-book belonging to a Mrs. Murphy was found with Cregio. On his person was also found a gold watch valued at $60. The arrested parties are well known to the police.

At the Jefferson Market Court Jesse Allen and Edward Williams were brought up, charged with attempting to pick the pockets of some of the congregation of a Sixth-avenue church. They were sent to the Island as vagrants for three months.

CHARGE OF ALLEGED LARCENY.

A [illegible] was arrested yesterday afternoon [illegible] charged with entering the dwelling of [illegible] and stealing therefrom [illegible] consisting of [illegible] and [illegible] in money. The accused will have a hearing in this case to-day.

☞ There will be no steamer for Nassau this week. The *Roanoke* will leave her dock [illegible] Wednesday, the 16th inst.

COURT CALENDAR—Supreme.

U. S. District Court—First day's calendar. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. [illegible] to 78.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT. [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH GOMENOL REME

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Interesting Ceremony.

It was our privilege to witness a ceremony Sunday which, though not uncommon in the City, is quite novel and curious to Gentile eyes. It was upon occasion of the "*Berith*" or "naming" of a grandson of the distinguished Rabbi RAPHALL, at the Rabbi's residence. At 12 o'clock, the invited guests, mostly friends of the family, (Mr. CESENAS M. LEVY) and men of high standing in the several synagogues which they represented, gathered into a large room where the Rabbi, seating himself upon a table, firmly held the infant boy in his lap. A surgeon—Dr. LEVY—performed the operation of circumcision, the name was formally announced, a chant sung, and then followed a sumptuous breakfast to which some forty people sat down. Speeches were made, toasts drunk, and all sorts of good wishes uttered. Among others, a distinguished traveler present proposed the lad's health and the hope that he would live to see the restoration of the Holy City and Jerusalem rebuilt according to its past magnificence. This he said he had very good reason to believe was not an extravagant wish nor its fulfilment improbable.

This rite of circumcision by which the male children of the Hebrews are admitted under the Covenant of Abraham is performed—unless forbidden at so early an age for medical reasons—upon the 8th day after birth, and the occasion is always one of high festivity.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, at 4½ o'clock—Hon. A. BRUYN HASBROUCK in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY and BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Esqrs.

Four new societies were recognized, of which one is in Indiana, one in Wisconsin, and two in Connecticut.

Communications were received from agents showing the state of the work at home: from Hon. THOS. BRANKLAND, Kansas, in regard to Bible distribution in that Territory; from Rev. C. BYINGTON, missionary among the Choctaw Indians, in reference to the Scriptures among that people; from Rev. T. T. GARNIS, Secretary of the French and Foreign Bible Society, giving encouraging accounts of Bible distribution in France; from Rev. LUDWIG S. JACOBY, of Bremen, giving very gratifying accounts of Bible distribution in Germany; from Rev. Mr. WIMMER, a Hungarian clergyman, now at Bremen, in reference to distribution of Bibles among the prisoners in jail in that place, and showing the good effects which in some cases followed; from Rev. RAMON MONTSALVATGE, at the Rev. D. R. WILLIAMS, showing the openings for Bible distribution in New-Granada.

Some preparatory measures were adopted in regard to a general and systematic examination and supply of the entire country with the Bible.

Grants were made to a Bible society in New-Brunswick, N. J., for a missionary Sunday School; to feeble auxiliaries in Kentucky, Texas, Illinois, and Missouri; pulpit Bibles for several new mission churches, at home and abroad; to the American and Foreign Christian Union, for distribution in Germany; two volumes in raised letters for the Blind; and several smaller grants in different languages.

Appropriations in money were made of $2,000 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Germany; and $4,000 to print an edition of twenty thousand of the Reval New Testament in Russia.

Being the last stated meeting of the year, it was gratifying to find the affairs of the Society in an encouraging and prosperous condition.

The Weather.

I see by the newspapers that the temperature of 580, yesterday, is regarded as extraordinary for the season of the year. Our records, covering a period of sixty-eight consecutive years, show that it is not unusual for the temperature to rise above 580 in the first four days of April.

During the term of years mentioned, the highest temperature on the first four days of April were as follows: On one year 740, two years 700, two years 690, two years 680, one year 670, two years 660, six years 650, four years 640, and six years from 590 to 620. All higher and some very much higher than the temperature of yesterday.

A thunder storm was experienced at St. Louis on 27th ult., accompanied by a fall of snow, which was there regarded as a phenomenon. Such storms occur every year.

Last evening the shower was attended by lightning, and this morning a frigorific current is running in the high atmosphere, and I have no doubt has produced snow on the tops of high mountains south of 450 north latitude.

Yesterday the highest temperature was 580 at 1 and 3 P. M., being the highest experienced at my place of observation since the 16th of November, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) days, or about four and two-thirds (4⅔) months—on that day it rose to 640, and a severe thunder storm traversed St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Such perturbations in the temperature of the atmosphere are connected with earthquakes.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Friday, April 4, 1856.

Junior Exhibition at the New-York University.

A large and brilliant audience, the majority of whom were ladies, assembled on Friday morning in the large chapel of the University to listen to the exercises in oratory of the Class of 1857. To some of the students who ascended the rostrum for the first time, the array of Spring bonnets in the galleries was an exceedingly formidable obstacle for their embarrassment to surmount, and the bright eyes that peeped out from beneath them still more so. But as a general thing they acquitted themselves very creditably. DODWORTH's band was present and enlivened the occasion with choice selections of music. After prayer by Chancellor FERRIS, the programme was proceeded with as follows, music intervening between each oration:

1. Moral Grandeur of Modern Missions—WM. GRAHAM, New-York City.

2. The Ideal of True Greatness—WARD C. PARDEE, New-York City. This speaker, although he spoke with much apparent confidence, was as pale as a ghost with the excitement of a first effort. "Phantom Chorus" was the appropriate title of the music which followed.

3. National Apprehensions—JAMES W. LINGENFELTER, New-York City.

4. Oratio—EDWARD A. COLLIER, New-York City. This speech was delivered exceedingly well, and at its close the orator was rewarded with a shower of bouquets.

5. Uninscribed Monuments—ALFRED A. POST, New-York City.

6. Moral Heroism—JAMES A. MURDOCH, Flatbush, L. I. A small flower garden bloomed around him when he turned to leave the stage.

7. Humble Beginnings of Great Events—ALFRED S. COLLINS, New-York City. This was a trite sermon from the text, "Tall Oaks from little Acorns Grow."

8. The Brand of Dominic—WILLIAM GREENOUGH, New-York City.

9. Our Land the Battle Field of Truth—THOMAS S. MOUNT, Stoney Brook, L. I.

10. Those of whom the World was not Worthy—MARCUS H. HUTTON, New-York City. The following from his introduction is a fair sample: "All those great spirits which have suffered have left behind them testiments, wherein they bequeathed unto us great ideas and principles, so that the world, cavern, arched over by its own dark histories, may be lighted up, if you will but throw reflection's beams on the stalactites which fret its roof—*stalactites formed by God's truth slowly dripping through the eternities.*" Mr. HUTTON was vehemently applauded.

11. The Political Error of the Reformation—HERMAN D. WEAGE, Schleswig, Germany. This gentleman's accent savored a little too much of his birthplace to be thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the Committee appointed for that purpose, Dr. WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, and Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, unanimously awarded the "Webster Prize" to MARCUS H. HUTTON as the best orator of the occasion.

A benediction was then pronounced, and the audience separated.

How is It?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you have the kindness to inform me, and the public generally, whether the Ward meetings of our School Trustees are private, and whether residents of that Ward have a right to be present at such meetings? Also, whether a Ward Board has any authority to suspend or dismiss teachers without first giving them a fair and impartial hearing, and if so, is there no power to which the teacher may appeal for redress? Our citizens seem to know but very little of the powers invested in School officers, and take less interest in the selection of candidates than the importance of the trust demands. The subject is worthy of attention, and I hope you will, at least, give this a place in your columns.

INQUIRER.

F. C. M.

For the benefit of all whom it may concern, we announce—without stopping the press—that the Four Cent Man has relinquished the sale of writing paper, and now confines his attention to fancy envelopes, at the usual price per pack. The stationers now will probably put up the price of writing paper.

It may not be known generally, that our venerable peripatetic stationer is bringing up a son in the trade—some half a block to the southward of our corner. Those who hear the son crying his stock at 20 per cent. higher than the father's, think there is a rival in the trade, but it turns out that this is a trader's trick. To a stranger, the article has the appearance of underselling his competitor, and of course, he has a perfect rush of customers.

☞ Mr. DELAHAY, editor and proprietor of the *Territorial Register*, whose press and types, it will be remembered, were destroyed on the 22d December, 1855, by the Missourian mob, is in the City for the purpose of purchasing press and types for a new paper which he intends to issue at Leavenworth with all possible dispatch. We trust that Mr. DELAHAY will meet with that support from the citizens of New-York which, as the fearless advocate of Free Institutions for Kansas, he eminently deserves. An agent of Mr. DELAHAY's is now in the City soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for the new paper, which will be resumed under the title of *Kansas State Register*.

School for Girls.

The ladies who have been aiding to carry on the Fourth Ward School for Poo. Girls feel that they have a right to appeal to the public. For two years and a half they have been teaching, feeding and clothing, at their own trouble and with much expense, some 250 poor street girls of that quarter. They have never received a collection in any church, though their enterprise is, above all, a mission to the poor. They have had but few contributions, even from the immediate neighborhood most benefited by the School.

Except the donation last Winter of $300 from the Common Council, (for which they are truly grateful) they have never received public aid for an enterprise solely intended for the public benefit.

They feel, then, that they have a claim on the assistance of the public. The good effects of the School are not doubted. Some *four or five hundred* have been instructed since the School was opened, and about 250 have been sent to homes in the country.

The annual expenses are about $1,400; the subscription for each member is $2 per annum. Let there be but 350 subscriptions now, and the School can get through the year. All subscriptions may be sent either to the School, No. 22 Oliver-street, or to either of the following ladies:

Mrs. E. PECK, No. 10 Waverley-place.
Mrs. D. MORGAN, No. 35 Lafayette-place.
Mrs. W. PARKER, No. 37 East Twelfth-street.
Miss G. LIVINGSTONE, No. 179 East Fourteenth-st.

Exploration of Western Africa.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following statement:

With a view to advance geographical science, and thereby to subserve the interests of commerce and the general comity of nations, the Society have resolved *to explore the western section of the broad central belt of the African continent.* Various considerations have directed the attention of the Society toward the exploration of the country lying east of the Republic of Liberia, along the course of the St. Paul, and thence southward to the coast of Guinea;—in particular, the remarkable success that has attended recent explorations on the continent of Africa; the great advantages that these explorations promise to the commerce of the world; the special commercial and political affinities of the Republic of Liberia with the United States; the readiness of the Liberian Government to cooperate in such an enterprise; and the proffer of the services of a gentleman long familiar with African affairs, and thoroughly acclimated to tropical regions.

The researches of Dr. LIVINGSTON in Southern Africa, of Dr. BARTH in Central Africa, and of Dr. KRAPF in Eastern Africa, have not only contributed greatly to our knowledge of the physical geography, the climate, the resources, and the inhabitants of that vast continent, but have also opened new channels to the trade of the civilized world.

Dr. LIVINGSTON, in a letter dated Cassange, Angola, west coast of Africa, Jan. 29, 1855, describes the country through which he had lately passed as "a most splendid one," in respect both of climate and of soil. "I never saw," he says, "such luxuriant vegetation before. Everything grows if they only put it into the ground; but the inhabitants, having been seduced by the gains of the slave-trade from the pursuits of honest industry, have paid but small attention to developing the resources of their country. Coffee was introduced by the Jesuit missionaries, and finding a congenial soil and climate, has propagated itself over the whole country. I saw it a short time ago at Tala Mongous, nearly 300 miles inland, and fine plantations of it are daily discovered in the dense forests which line the sides of the mountains. It is the finest coffee in the world, being descended from the celebrated Mocha. It affords an excellent means of turning to honest industry from slave-trading, for all that is necessary is to cut down the brushwood and leave the large tree to afford shade, and then the person possesses a lucrative estate."

Dr. LIVINGSTON adds that "many South American fruit trees introduced by the Jesuits grow luxuriantly." As an evidence of the security of property in Angola, he states that although the missionary stations of the Jesuits have been so long deserted, "their neat gardens stand as they left them;" and as a further illustration of the comparative civilization of Angola, he adds that, "in the district of Ambaga it is considered a disgrace for any one to be ignorant of letters, and it is not unusual for blacks to be seen in the evening with a fire-stick in one hand and a pen in the other, writing in a beautiful hand a petition or other document to a commandant."

Dr. BARTH, who has recently returned from Timbuctoo, reports that the Mahometan tribes in the interior of Africa are quite alive to the importance of commercial intercourse with Christian nations. He met with Christian natives traveling in the interior as traders from the Gold Coast Mission.

In Dahomey, hitherto the stronghold of the slave trade, "the King is anxious to substitute regular commerce for the slave traffic with Europeans, and has lately sent for Mr. FREEMAN (Wesleyan Missionary) and the British Consul at Cape Coast, to confer with them on matters of interest to himself and his people."

Doubtless similar encouragement to commercial enterprise would result from the thorough exploration of the western section of Central Africa.

Natives and colonial traders who have followed the course of the St. Paul for some distance back from Liberia, report that there lies along that river a fartile and salubrious country, peopled with friendly tribes, a country rich in agricultural products, in metallic ores, and in facilities for manufacture. The "Sah Pe" country and the "Day" country, along the Dubucti river, are said to abound in malleable iron of virgin purity, and to have large manufactories of iron, paper, and cotton cloth. The present commerce of Liberia is estimated at from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000. This will soon be increased by the establishment of regular lines of packets and possibly by mail steamers from this country. The opening of an extensive back country to Liberia, with good roads and secure trading posts, would immeasurably enhance the prosperity of that Republic, and would proportionably increase its commerce with the United States. Thus while acting mainly in the interests of science, the Geographical Society, by a thorough exploration of the proposed section of Africa, would render a great service to the commerce of our country.

At the same time it would equally subserve the cause of philantropy in the Christian civilization of Africa. By opening to the citizens of Liberia a retreat from their insalubrious coast, and preparing the way for peaceful agricultural settlements in the interior, this exploration would augment the industrial resources of the Republic, and would stimulate emigration from this country, by the prospect of health, safety and independence.

With these views of the importance of the enterprise, the Society appeal with confidence to their fellow-citizens for aid in its accomplishment. The estimated cost of the exploring expedition is *eight thousand dollars*, and the expedition will not sail until that sum shall have been raised. Competent persons will be secured to conduct the topographical and geological survey o the country; and Rev. J. MORRIS PEASE will be associated with the Commission, to report upon the commercial, social and moral condition of its inhabitants.

It is desirable that the Commission should enter upon their work early in the ensuing Autumn. The Society would, therefore, ask the favor of early and liberal contributions to this object, assuring the public that no part of the money thus contributed shall be applied to any other use, and that if the sum of eight thousand dollars shall not be collected for this purpose within twelve months, the sums contributed shall be held subject to the order of the respective contributors.

Rev. J. MORRIS PEASE is authorized to receive subscriptions for this object. Remittances may, also, be made direct to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 78 South-street, Treasurer of the Geographical and Statistical Society.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
EGBERT L. VIELÉ,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK CITY, April, 1856.

Fires.

FIRE IN A STABLE.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the hay loft of the livery stable of WILSON & BROTHERS, No. 85 Tenth street. The horses were all saved. The fire was extinguished before it had made much headway. The entire loss amounted to about $300. The firm are fully insured in several City offices.

FIRE IN BLEECKER STREET.

Shortly after 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire was discovered in the cellar of the building No. 204 Bleecker street, corner of Hancock. It originated among some cuttings from the patent bonnet frame manufactory of W. E. KIDD. The flames were extinguished before they extended beyond the cellar. Mr. KIDD estimates his loss at about $100. He is insured for $500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building belongs to Mr. NICHOLAS LOW. It is damaged about $50, and fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company.

FIRE IN HESTER-STREET.

A fire broke out, about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, in the carpenter's shop in the rear of No. 94 Hester-street, near Norfolk, owned by Mr. A. BATEMAN. The flames were promptly subdued, not, however, until a valuable horse was destroyed belonging to Mr. BATEMAN. The shop was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $100.

LONG ISLAND.

Dedication.

A new Church has recently been erected on Twelfth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Gowanus, by the Methodist Episcopal Society in that vicinity. This edifice is plain in its structure and details, but well adapted, so far as convenience of arrangement is concerned, to the wants of a Society worshipping the Creator "in spirit and in truth." It is a frame building, 45 feet front and 65 feet deep, with a brick basement—the whole costing about $4,500. In the body of the house are seats for 700 persons.

This Church was dedicated on Thursday afternoon last, when the sermon was preached by Rev. WM. P. CORBITT, from 1 Corinthians, chap. 1, verses XXI to XXV.; and in the evening the pastor, Rev. Mr. HOYT, officiated.

The collection at the service amounted to $500.

More Consolidation.

The question of uniting the whole County of Kings under one Municipal Government, is again agitated. There are five county towns with a population much less than some single Wards of Brooklyn, and the friends of the measure urge that these towns have now too large a representation, particularly in the Board of Supervisors, which is composed of one from each Ward of Brooklyn and one from each County Town. The most influential member in the Board is reëlected annually, and the whole vote cast for him is less than two hundred, while another represents twenty-five hundred voters. The difference as regards property is still greater.

This change consummated, and then Brooklyn will be ready to unite with New-York.

Political.

A Fillmore and Donelson Club has been organized in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, and the following officers elected:

President—NATHAN LANE.
Vice Presidents—Gerritt Van Zandt, C. M. Wright.
Secretary—D. P. McMullen.
Treasurer—Oliver Holden.
Executive Committee—Samuel S. Guy, C. B. Cotton, James M. Burt, Madison Page, John A. Fiske.

Williamsburg Young Men's Christian Association.

The following officers have been elected by this Association for the ensuing year:

President—WM. G. MCCUTCHEON.
Vice-Presidents—O. M. Beach, Theo. R. Carter.
Recording Secretary—G. P. Payson.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry A. Tuttle.
Treasurer—John Truslow.
Librarian—D. R. James.

Brooklyn Police Department.

The bill now before the Legislature to reorganize the Brooklyn Police Department, and which, it is said, will pass, reduces the police force to 100. The Commissioners named in the bill are: WM. WALL, WILLIAM H. PECK, EDWARDS W. FISKE, DANIEL A. ROBINS, ROBERT W. ALLEN.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Deaths during the week ending April 5, 67. Males, 39; females, 28. Adults, 21; minors, 46. Principal diseases: Scarlet fever, 10; consumption, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 6; croup, 5.

Embankment Accident.

JAMES MULDONY, a laboring man, while employed Saturday last in excavating on Division-avenue, near Bedford, Brooklyn, was severely injured by a bank of earth falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Periodicals for April.

The new number of the *North American Review*, just published, completes the eighty-second volume of that periodical—a work which may be mentioned with commendation, as expressing liberal opinions in politics, without committing itself to mere partisanship, while its purely literary criticism is independent, appreciative, and generally based upon solid grounds. In the present issue, the subjects discussed (we name them in the order of merit) are, "India and the East India Company," "The Monroe Doctrine," "American Literature," (*apropos* of Messrs. DUYCKINCK's admirable *Cyclopædia*,) "The Poetry of Anatomy," "Slavery in Russia," "Life and Times of Bishop HEDDING," "READE's Novels," "Political Economy," "Life of MILTON," "The Alcoholic Question, as treated by the *Westminster Review*," and "American Genealogies." Among the minor articles is a critical notice of the "Narrative of the Japan Expedition," compiled from Commodore PERRY's original notes and journals. We were not aware that the Government edition (quarto) of this work had been published, or that it had been issued, in octavo form, in this City. From what is here said of it, from an "advance copy," we presume it must be a work of great interest and importance. By the way, the short reviews of books which conclude each number of the *North American* are generally well written and analytic. We have not space for quotation, but can safely recommend the April number of the *Review* as not inferior to any lately issued. The periodical is truly a national one, and is so esteemed across the Atlantic.

Brownson's Quarterly Review (Ultra-Romanist in Faith, Politics and Letters) has little variety. Of the general articles two are good—on the "Army and Navy of the United States," and the "Revival of Letters and the Reformation." There is much good sense, too, in the remarks *apropos* of Mrs. SADLIER's "Blakes and Flanagans." A review of Count DE MONTALEMBERT's recent work on the Political and Social condition of England, is long and heavy. The rest of the number is more or less a defence of "The Church,"—as Dr. BROWNSON calls Papal Romanism. His tolerant idea of Protestantism is as follows—(the italics are ours:)

"We do not mean, by denying Protestantism to be a religious movement, to assert that Protestants have *no* religion, or that they associated nothing of religion with their movement against the Church. The Protestant people generally *profess to have some sort* of religion, and the great body of them always have been, and are, *in their way*, a religious people. Nor do we mean to say that they have *no* religious truth, or that their religion is *utterly worthless*. But in so far as they have religious truth and Christian piety, they are *not* Protestants; and what of truth and piety they have, they have not *by virtue* of their Protestantism, *but in spite of it.* They have not in all cases cast off *all* Catholic doctrine, or lost *all* sense of Christian faith and duty. They *believe themselves*, for the most part, religious, and we doubt not that there is to be found among them much genuine piety, *as far as it goes.*"

This is pretty good, but a point beyond it is the Reviewer's assertion that "the Catholic press" is more free than any other. Here is the passage:

"The only press either in Great Britain or the United States that can pretend to *any* degree of freedom and independence is THE CATHOLIC PRESS, and even the Catholic editor is sometimes harshly treated by a portion of his brethren *for daring to exercise the freedom of thought and expression allowed by his Church. (!!!)* Still it is comparatively independent, and is the *only* press in the world to be uniformly counted on as the loyal defender of truth and justice, *civil and religious freedom*, and the rights and dignity of man as man."

This superiority of "the Catholic press" is certainly what Algebraists call an unknown quantity. Equally startling is the assumption that the Church of Rome allows "freedom of thought and expression."

The Art-Journal for March, which is published in New-York as well as in London, is extremely attractive. Besides line engravings of two pictures in Queen VICTORIA's collection, and a chalk engraving of "The Woodman," a piece of sculpture by SCHWANTHALER, there are original papers by MULREADY, and others, with the first portion of a biographical and critical notice of C. R. LESLIE, R. A., with beautiful engravings after his "Ann Page and Slender," "May-Day in the time of ELIZABETH," and "Sir ROGER DECOVERLEY Going to Church." It is, indeed, a splendid number of a first-rate work.

The March number of *Blackwood's Magazine* (LEONARD SCOTT's reprint) almost comes in with our own April periodicals. The most noticeable article is one (attributed to the pen of Professor AYTOUN, the Editor) called "Biography Gone Mad," in which the recent Memoirs of HORACE GREELEY and JAMES GORDON BENNETT are reviewed with bitter personal sarcasm, at considerable length.

Littell's Panorama of Life and Literature, published monthly, has reached the tenth number, and contains a great variety of articles on all subjects, principally selected from the leading literary journals and reviews of England. There is a sprinkling, too, of papers from the journals of this country.

☞ The *American Medical Monthly* is out punctually this month. The contents are not much varied, but quite interesting. The first article is an admirable condensation of the Autobiography of the late Dr. CALDWELL; the second is the history of a case of Paracentesis Abdominis for Ovarian Dropsy—an instructive case, honestly described—by Prof. PEABLES; the proceedings of the Pathological Society, and the Academy follow, and then comes the chronicle of Medical Progress.

THE DELAWARE CATASTROPHE.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Censure of the Ferry Company and Boiler Inspector.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the *New-Jersey* disaster on the Delaware, rendered the following verdict on Sunday;

A majority of the Jury of Inquest beg leave to accompany their verdict with a few remarks, which, though not in accordance with the usual custom, may not be deemed out of place on this more than ordinary occasion.

The magnitude of this calamity on the Delaware River, on the night of the 15th March last, is unequaled in its consequences by any other in the history of accidents, and though daily records are before us of casualties of every character, none hitherto has come home to the citizens of Philadelphia and Camden, so harrowing to their feelings and exciting to their sympathies, as this which the Jury have been engaged in investigating.

By this appalling event husbands have been torn from their wives and wives have become widows; parents have been bereft of their children and children have been made orphans; dependent mothers and helpless families have been deprived of their only support, and homes hitherto happy and cheerful have become desolate; and even now, while sorrowing friends and relatives are paying the last tribute of respect to the beloved and lamented, other victims of this heart-rending calamity yet slumber beneath the wave or mingle their ashes with the ruins of the ill-fated *New-Jersey*.

The Jury are aware that a most solemn responsibility rests upon them, and that it becomes their duty not only to inquire into the means by which so many unfortunate citizens of Philadelphia and Camden were hurried into eternity, but also to trace out the cause which led to such a disastrous result.

If the Jury have seemed tardy in rendering their verdict, it has been occasioned by circumstances beyond their control; by their determination to leave no effort untried, no stone unturned, and to enable the sorrowing inhabitants of our sister city to recover somewhat from the shock which this disaster has occasioned, and be enabled to render their aid in the investigation.

By the testimony of the officers in charge of the *New-Jersey* on the night of the disaster, the Jury were unable to determine in what manner the fire originated; all their testimony, as well as that of the passengers, concur in stating that when the alarm was first given the flames were seen issuing from the boiler-room immediately around and about the smoke-stack, and had already attained such headway as to render all efforts to check or extinguish them impracticable.

The officers appear to the jury entirely at a loss to conjecture, or even capable of advancing an opinion as to its first cause; and the only fact elicited from that source is, that when the fire was first discovered issuing from the boiler-room, the fireman was on deck, away from his proper post, performing another duty, which was exacted from him by his employers—the duty of shipping and unshipping the rudder pins. To run the boat on shore, to save the lives of themselves and the passengers, appears to be the one and the only thought of the panic-stricken crew.

But other testimony has at length presented itself in the examination of the boiler by gentlemen of known experience and ability, and the clouds and smoke that hitherto involved the fire in mystery, have passed away, and as the mutilated remains of the unfortunate victims rise up in evidence of the awful result of this reckless disregard of human life, so does the resurrection of this boiler appear in judgment against the accessories to this wholesale slaughter.

In investigating the conduct of the officers in charge of the *New-Jersey* on that melancholy night, and the causes which influenced them in determining the course which they pursued as the means of escape for the passengers and themselves, the Jury have been scrupulously searching. Much useful information has been derived, not only from repeated examinations of the parties themselves, but from explanations which have not appeared in the ordinary reports, and could not be satisfactorily explained within the limited space allotted for such purposes, but which had been sufficient to satisfy the Jury that in forming their verdict they are actuated by the dictates of their consciences

An awful responsibility rests somewhere. The daily chapter of accidents recording the sacrifice of hundreds of human lives from the carelessness, the negligence and incapacity of those engaged in the navigation of steam vessels, has of late years so excited the minds of the public, that an appeal was made to Congress for the enactment of some law for the security of the lives of passengers from the parsimoniousness and carelessness of the owners and operatives engaged in steam navigation. After the most careful inquiry into the causes, and the most appropriate means of prevention, the law was passed. The means of contributing to the safety of passengers from every variety of accidents that steam vessels are subject to, are clearly defined and pointed out in the provisions of that act; and though vast outlays and expenditures were required in many cases to bring steam vessels within the requirements of that act, they were rigidly exacted and promptly complied with.

In forming their opinion of what may be considered as the requisites necessary for the safe transport of passengers on steam vessels, no matter how long or short may be the transit, the Jury have not only been governed by their own judgments, but have kept in view also the particular features in that late act of Congress on the subject, and although it is contended that steam vessels engaged in the service in which the *New-Jersey* was employed, are exempt from the requisitions of this law, yet it clearly defines and gives to the world the important information what provisions are deemed necessary for the security of the lives of passengers on steam vessels, whether compelled by law, authorized and sanctioned by custom, or influenced by the dictates of humanity.

No individual, owner of, or employe on a steam vessel, is ignorant of the suggestions of this law, and the Jury are unwilling to believe that any feature of this act of Congress was unknown to a single individual in authority in the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company; and when they consider these facts, and bear in mind the kind of service in which the *New-Jersey* was employed, transporting, nightly, through the perils of storms and ice its crowded freight of human lives—men women and helpless children; when they consider the niggardly parsimoniousness which has characterized every department in the direction of this Ferry Company for years; when they reflect that an extra pittance is wrung from the hard earnings of the laborious poor, for this nightly transit to their homes and firesides upon the rotten shambles of this Corporation; when they bear in mind that from this pittance extracted from the sweat drops of the toiling, laboring men and females, this boated thoroughfare has fattened and accumulated hundreds of thousandss of property in our city, the Jury believe that they, with unbiassed minds, with no fear or favor before them, and under their most solemn oaths and affirmations, have rendered such a verdict as will be accorded just and righteous by every unprejudiced mind, who will read the evidence and be governed by it alone.

The inquest find:

1. That

Benj. H. Simons, colored,	John Little,
Morris Bailey, colored,	Francis Fitzpatrick,
Mary Ann Diggs, colored,	Mary Shade,
James McCaffrey,	James Williams, colored,
Fred. A. Thompson,	Varvasa Nixon,
James M. Shermer,	Jacob Campbell, colored,
Henry Johnson, colored,	Henry Lelarge,
Alex. Clayton,	Charles Weatherby,
Francis Baird,	Ed. Manorkey, colored,
John S. Newton,	Emory P. Riley, colored,
Jas. A. Kennard, colored,	Mary E. Massay,
Luther Oney, colored,	Elisha Hutchinson, col'd,
Meyer Rheinbeck,	Charles Sharpe,
Thomas Smith,	Samuel Briggs,
Asa Bullard,	

came to their deaths by violence, to wit: by exposure to fire and drowning, in the burning and sinking of the steam ferry-boat *New-Jersey*, on the night of Saturday, 15th March, 1856, between the hours of 8¾ and 9¾.

2. That the said deaths by violence occurred on the waters of the Delaware River, opposite the city of Philadelphia, and within the mutual jurisdiction of the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

3. That this inquest, constituted under the authority of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the said deaths by violence occurred within its jurisdiction.

4. That the destruction of said ferry-boat *New-Jersey*, by which these deaths by violence occurred, was caused by the worn-out, leaky and defective condition of the boiler employed on board said boat, of which RICHARD FETTERS was Inspector.

5. That the following persons were, on the occasion of these deaths by violence, in charge of said boat: WM. COZZON, as Captain or Collector; JOHN SPRINGER, Pilot; CARNEY CARTER, Engineer, and DAVID JENKINS, Fireman.

5. That no censure attaches to the conduct of these persons, or either of them, who appear, to this inquest, to have discharged their duty according to their *capacity* in such an emergency.

7. That the steam ferry-boat *New-Jersey*, by the burning of which these deaths by violence occurred, was entirely unfit for the transportation of passengers; that she was inadequately manned, her boiler worn out, leaky, and defective; that there were no boats, life preservers, floats, spare plank, buckets on deck, or such other means provided for the escape of passengers in case of fire, collision, explosion, or any other emergency.

8. That the ferry-boat *New-Jersey*, by the burning of which these deaths by violence occurred, was owned by the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company, a Company incorporated by an act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, of which JOHN W. MICKLE is President; E. A. Stevens, Benjamin Fish, John L. McKnight, Gideon V. Stevens, John C. Bullitt, Samuel Thompson, William H. Gatzmer and John R. Thompson are Directors and Managers, and A. B. Frazee is General Agent or Superintendent.

That the deceased came to their deaths by the inefficiency exhibited by Richard Fetters, in the examination of the boiler of said boat, and by the negligence of John W. Mickle, President; E. A. Stevens, Benjamin Fish, John L. McKnight, Gideon V. Stevens, John C. Bullitt, Samuel Thompson, William H. Gatzmer and J. hn R. Thompson, Directors and Managers, and A. B. Frazee, General Superintendent of the said Company, in the employment of an unfit and unsafe boat for the transport of passengers, and their omission properly to man and equip and supply with means of escape from the said ferry-boat.

WM. H. BROWN,
CHAS. W. PACKER,
F. HABERMEHLE,
} Jurors.

E. BRINCKLE,
HENRY MARTER,
D. STROUD COLBERT,

Horrible Murder of a Wife.

From the Freeport (Ill.) Journal, March 27.

A shocking murder was committed on last Sabbath, at Crane's Grove, near this city, by an Irishman named JOHN CROSSON, upon the person of his wife, MARGARET. It appears that CROSSON and another Irishman had been celebrating, by means of some whisky, their release from the restraints of Lent, and had become somewhat intoxicated. The latter left the house of CROSSON at about noon, and sometime during the afternoon or evening CROSSON commenced a brutal attack upon his wife, with a hickory stick, which the family had been using as a poker, about three feet in length and about one inch in diameter, from the effects of which she was found dead next morning.

Word having reached this city, Coroner SMITH at once proceeded to hold an inquest over the body. When he reached the place a most horrible sight presented itself. The limbs and back of the woman were found literally beaten to a jelly. The left arm was bruised considerably, evidently in fending off blows, and the arm-bone splintered. Her head had also upon it several severe bruises, one upon the top of the head causing a considerable effusion of blood upon the brain, which, in all probability, was the main cause of death. The woman was *enciente*, and the lower portion of her abdomen bore marks of violence either from kicking or blows.

The Coroner's Jury returned, as we understand, a verdict of death by wilful and malicious blows inflicted upon her by her husband.

CROSSON was at once arrested, and is now in jail in this city. At first he seemed indifferent in regard to the matter, but since his confinement in jail he feels badly over it. He says that he struck his wife, but that he did not intend to kill her, having frequently whipped her much more severely with no serious results. He is a man of about 40 years of age, and has two children by his wife. He is a Catholic, while she was a protestant.

Suicide of a Polish Exile.

From the Savannah Republican, April 3.

A most melancholy affair occurred at the house of Mr. FUGE, in Drayton-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. JOHN F. DEMBRISKI, a Pole, and one of those unfortunate exiles who have been driven from their own land by the political convulsions of late years, being destitute of means and employment, deliberately placed a pistol to his side and discharged its contents into his body. He died about 10½ o'clock at night.

Mr. DEMBRINSKI was a young man, some 24 or 25 years of age, was educated for the army at St. Petersburgh, joined the Hungarians in the revolution of 1848, taken prisoner after a disastrous battle, and sent to St. Petersburg. While on the way he made his escape from the guard, passed through Belgium, into England, and thence came to the United States. He arrived in this city about three weeks ago. The following note in the handwriting of the unfortunate man, was found in his room.

SAVANNAH, April 2, 1856.

I am tired of life. I am here as a stranger. Could not find any employment, and my money was all gone, and so I resolved to commit suicide.

I fought in Europe against despotism, lost everything I possessed. No bullet could find me in the battles, and here in a Republican country I am obliged to shoot myself.

Dear CHARLES, you are my only friend. Farewell forever. If there is another world there we will see one the other again.

The cause that I don't sign my name is because I don't want my parents to know that I am dead. It would kill my mother. X. ADVEAY RO. PINEK, Remember me.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
MONDAY, April 7, 6 P. M.

ASHES—Retail at Saturday's prices. The stock is very light.

COFFEE—The market is very quiet, yet prices are supported. The sales since our last have been confined to small lots, at unchanged rates. The stock of Rio is now about 35,500 bags.

COTTON—Is in good request, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas
Ordinary	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is quite dull and heavy, home dealers and shippers both buying very sparingly, while the supply is increasing and being pressed for sale. The transactions since our last comprise only about 5,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$6 00	@	6 50
Ordinary State	6 50	@	6 62½
Straight State	6 62½	@	6 75
Favorite and Extra State	6 75	@	7 25
Common to good Michigan	6 50	@	6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 75	@	7 00
Common to Good Ohio	6 75	@	7 00
Fancy Michigan	7 00	@	7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 00	@	7 25
Extra Michigan	7 25	@	9 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	7 25	@	9 50
Extra Ohio	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 87½	@	7 87½
Extra Genesee	8 00	@	10 00

Canadian is unchanged—sales having been made of only small lots of Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 1,800 bbls. inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 25@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed, $4@$6 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 31½ for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat appears at rather languid prices for

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, having more room than they require, would like to take a gentleman and his wife or a small family, to board. The house is supplied with bath, gas, and has a large airy yard, and is pleasantly located. Terms moderate. For information, terms, &c., apply at No. 107 Greene-st., near Spring.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a fine unfurnished front parlor on second floor, with pantry attached, at No 341 East Broadway, in a private family. Gas, baths, &c. Also, partial board for a single gentleman. References required and given.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURD'S No 292 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

BOARDING.—A gentleman with his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 72 3d av.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTERY, No. 288 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen or a gentleman and wife desiring a neat and comfortable home, with full board, for the lady only, in a desirable location, of easy access by Wall-st. or South Ferries, will find every requisite on application at No. 8 Garden-st. Rooms pleasant and convenient. First-class reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 97 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 256 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts

BOARD—In a private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; rooms lighted with gas; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 32 King-st.

BOARD WANTED—In a respectable private family for a young man and two young ladies; location must be west of Broadway, and below 4th-st. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., C. C. B., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A small family desire board up town, with some family of respectability, and in a house where the table and house itself are clean; they will want a parlor, one double and one single bedroom. Address COMFORT, this office, stating full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and child, in a private family and in a central part of the City; terms must be moderate. Address box No 771 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—No. 51 Sands-st., one large room and two single ones, with partial board for single gentlemen. A few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a small quiet family, consisting of a gentleman and his lady, three children and nurse, board for the mon hs of July and August, in a family where no other boarders would be taken. For suitable accommodations a liberal price would be paid. The location must be healthy, and not over two hours from the City by steamboat, or one and a half by railroad. Address Box No. 1,957 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 15 3d st., near Bowery New-York.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, in a small private family where there are no other boarders; a very pleasant neighborhood and convenient to car and stage routes; will be let unfurnished, if desired; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 77 Horatio-st.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer boarders. No place on the Hudson River offers greater inducements for the quiet pleasure-seeker than this; rooms single or en suite from $4 to $7 per week. Connected with the establisment is a large and commodious barn and trusty hostler.
THEODORUS GREGORY, Proprietor.
Address THOS. H. GREGORY.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.—A fine house in a pleasant and healthy situation, large and airy rooms location convenient for sea bathing. A few families or single persons can be accommodated for the Summer. Address or apply to WM. H. BURR, Westport, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A front parlor and two bedrooms on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, may be had, with board, in a small family. Also one room on the third for a single gentleman. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 46 East 16th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms in suites or separately to gentlemen, with board if required; first-class house, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS TO RENT.—A first-class suite of rooms, either on the first or second floor, may be obtained by a gentleman. Apply at No. 28 University place.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 24th-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO YOUNG LAWYERS.—A professional gentleman much absent from town, will operate as practitioner to occupy his office (which, though small is central and furnace warmed) free of rent, in consideration of some attention to advertiser's business during his absence. If very competent advertiser may also put something additional for his services. Address COUNTRYMAN, *New-York Times* Office.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE TO RENT—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A first-rate grocery and liquor store, situated in the 1st Ward, one of the best locations in the City of New-York, Nos. 58 and 58½ Pearl-st., and 56 Jeppers-st., fronting on both streets, having a fine run of custom for the last 20 years,—the proprietor being desirous of retiring to the country. Apply on the premises.

STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of the well-known Gentleman's Furnishing Store, No. 196 Chesnut-st., opposite the State House. This business has been established for upwards of thirty years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years will be given of the said store. Apply to BULLITT & FAIRTHORNE, No. 20 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A CARD.—Having associated ourselves in the firm of D. DEVLIN & CO., we have concluded to sell our stock and lease at the corner of John and Nassau-sts. This favorite stand is one of the best retail location in the City, the sales being nearly $100,000 per annum. Apply corner Broadway and Warren-st.
DEVLIN & JESSUP.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE—The stock and good-will of an old-established shoe store now doing a fair business. Money has been made, and now is a first-rate opportunity for business. Apply by letter, addressed to C. D., *Times* office, stating where an interview can be had.

A DRUG STORE—Of the first-class, of moderate size, in a most respectable neighborhood, requiring only suitable attention, which the present proprietor cannot give to be to secure success. Will be disposed of below its value. Inquire further of F. HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—Wanted a partner in a first-class tea cake bakery, well established, and doing a sure custom trade. To one who understands the business practically the present is a rare opportunity. Apply at No. 119 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

VALUABLE INVENTIONS AND NEW DISCOVERIES IN CHEMISTRY, &c., &c.—For which capital and business talents are wanted. SAMUEL COLMAN, Negotiator, No. 6 Wall-st. Office hours 3 to 4.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, cor. of 3d-av. and 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Interest allowed at the rate of 5 ₰ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 ₰ cent. on sums above $500.
All sums deposited on or before the 10th of April will be allowed interest from April 1.
Bank open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
my30,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
my30,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK—CAPITAL $2,000,000.—(With privilege to increase the same to $10,000,000.)—This Bank will be opened for business at their Banking House, head of Beekman-st., opposite the Park, on MONDAY, March 31, 1856, to which we invite the attention of all classes of business men.
REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors for the nex ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 14th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

MANILA AND COTTON CORDAGE—Manufactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company, and for sale by J. ATKINS & CO No. 58 South-st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—A large assortment at the music store of COONLEY & BROTHER, Agents, No. 342 Broadway. "I am very happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*Henry C. Rose.* "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*T. B. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Eichberg*

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEIN WAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANOS.—S. M. AMBLER & CO., manufacturers of the improved circular scale piano-fortes, No. 358 Bowery, a few doors below 4th-st., New-York, where will be found an assortment of piano-fortes of our own make, warranted per each in tone, finish, &c. Pianos repaired, tuned and taken in exchange. Also, a few second-hand instruments, in good condition, at low prices.

20 NEW PIANO-FORTES AT COST—Must be sold by the 1st of May, as one of the partners retires; all superior instruments, by celebrated makers, fully warranted with and without the iron frame, scroll legs, panel corners, finished backs, grand French action, &c.
W. OSBORN & CO.,
No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors west of Broadway.

PIANOS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—FOR CASH.—One 7¼ oct. rosewood piano, cost $250, in use but 6 months, is fully warranted, one 7 oct. do. for $110; one do. for $100, and 30 others from $30 to $90. also one organ harmonium for $120, cost $300, and one small organ with 4 stops, price $120, at No. 102 36th-st. near 6th-av. R. GONZALEZ.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, construction in the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A splendid new rosewood piano, 7¼ octave, made by one of the best makers in the City, for sale low, as the owner goes to Europe. Apply to JOHN TRUESDALL, southwest corner of South 10th and 3d sts., Williamsburg, or to T. F. JONES, No 52 Ann-st., New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS Warerooom No. 128 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET—New and second hand, from $3 to $10 per month. A 7-octave rosewood round corner piano, nearly new, for $175. Great bargains in second-hand and new pianos.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 280 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton or 2,000 pounds.
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

CAMELIAS—The finest in the country; Orange Trees, Roses and every variety of green-house plants, and a choice collection of standard Roses, will be sold very low to close up business. D. BOLL, Broadway, corner 5th-st.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856
Office No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854	82,548 25
Balance from business of 1855	108,298 59
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,221 03
Amount of interest and discount	31,624 75
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,185 02—194,030 80
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.	10,392 88
Total	$495,270 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$72,618 00
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	26,536 21
Reinsurance and purchased policies	9,149 63
Dividend on Capital	7,500 00
Total	$114,793 84

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	168,800 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	156,602 88
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	20,426 42
Cash in bank, on hand	5,358 68
City Bonds and Stocks	4,850 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	14,582 69
	$495,270 51

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $271,193 87 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 8 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. S. WYMPLE, Secretary.
The Manhatan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United Sta es, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most possible security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application by mail, or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 15, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.
They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.
They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.
The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUTHY, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, **$2,230,005 47.**
LOSSES PAID,
$1,336,990 84.
DIVIDENDS PAID, **$715,492 66.** PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 256 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—An Election for five Trustees of the New-York Life Insurance Company and for three Inspectors of the next Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 146 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
NEW YORK, April 2, 1856.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, April 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

THE FOURTH BIENNIAL EXHIBITION OF THE TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE—(A. NEWMAN, Principal and Proprietor.) took place on the evening of the 26th of March, at he Methodist Episcopal Church, before a crowded house. The feeling of satisfaction was unanimous. It was declared by many to have been the best that ever occurred in connection with that institution and by others the best they had ever attended. The programme was judiciously arranged, the speaking taking the course of good to better, reminding one of what is commonly called a climax. The smaller lads spoke several pieces in concert, with a unanimity of voice and gesture that was truly surprising; and the order in which they appeared before the audience evinced some knowledge of military tactics.
Among the pieces well spoken were "The Little Husbandman," "American Flag," "Execution of Montrose" and "The Dying Alchymist." The whole performance was unexceptionably pleasing. The audience sat for the space of three hours with intense interest and delight. At the close of the exercises the premiums were awarded, among which were three very valuable and beautiful gold medals, presented to CURTIS P. MESSERVOLE and JOHN S. PATERSON of Tarrytown, and JOSEPH L. KLEMM, of New-York, for being No. 1 in the First Honorary Class three terms. These medals may be considered not only as tokens of the real merit of these young gentlemen, but also as an evidence of the liberality of their worthy Principal.
An institution that gives such evidence of good discipline, rewards &c., as the one here spoken of, must be well managed, and deserves commendation and extensive patronage. A FRIEND OF ELOCUTION.
NEW-YORK, April 3.

READING INSTITUTE, READING, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—The Summer session of this well known and popular school will commence on Wednesday, May 7. We refer to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: W. H. Disbrow, Proprietor of Riding Academy; S. W. Benedict, D. R. Mangam, Ald. M. Morgans, New-York City; J. Gay, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.; John E. Cammerer, Brooklyn; Hon. E. Driggs Ex-Mayor Wall, Abm. Vandervoort, East Brooklyn. Catalogues may be had at the bookstores of D. Burgess & Co., No. 60 John-st.; of Banks & Bros., No. 13 Park-row, and of S. W. Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. SANFORD.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $60 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.
D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—In this Institute young gentlemen are prepared for commercial pursuits or professional life, and for college, with care and parental. Instruction thorough and practical, and no one is allowed to remain in the institution whose deportment exerts an improper influence on the others. The price of board and tuition, including bed, bedding, &c., is from $200 to $240 per annum, according to age and studies. Summer Term commences May 1. Circulars, with references, view of the Institute, &c., may be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, Principal.

ROSE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY, HARTFORD, CONN.—Mrs C. M. WHITE, Principal, assisted by competent teachers, both male and female. The Summer session commences the 1st of May. The course of instruction is thorough and complete. French spoken in the School. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st.; WM. T. PINKNY, Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham, or WM. HALL & SON, Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, New York.
N. B.—Mrs W. will be happy to place their children where they will be well cared for can rest assured that the aim will be to make it a happy home. Further particulars can be obtained, with references of the highest order, by applying at No. 41 Vandam-st., New-York.

COOPESTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Spring term opens April 9, 1856; expenses per term of 14 weeks, including board and tuition in higher English, $34 50. The instruction in every department of education is thorough. In ancient and modern languages, painting, music, and wax work, we challenge comparison with any institution in this country. For particulars, address ELIHU PHINNEY, President of Trustees, or P. D. HAMMOND, Principal.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY—Miss CATHARINE AKIN, Principal.—The Summer term of this Institution will commence on 23d April. The situation is delightful, arrangements liberal, and every attention paid to the pupils. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had at APPLETON & CO.'S or ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, Broadway. His Excellency Governor W. J. MINOR, President Board of Trustees.

COSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Summer session of this Institution, which has been in successful operation several years, will commence Tuesday, April 29. Terms for board and tuition moderate. For further information or a circular, apply to Mrs. M. P. BRADLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES—WILLIAM BERRIE, Esq., No. 356 Broadway, New-York City. WILLIAM STANLEY, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st., New-York City. Goshen, Orange Co., New-York.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents in every respect. Its twenty-first session will commence on the 1st of May next. Further information, as well as catalogues, may be had of the following patrons: JAMES M'CALL, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; H. F. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT RAY, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

$25. BOYS ABOUT LEAVING SCHOOL—Will be practically prepared for business, by spending one quarter at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 499 Broadway. The terms are only $25 for bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, &c. Mr. DOLBEAR teaches in person, and guarantees, by his system of hand training, to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for college or for business. Under the tuition of a companionable native teacher the French is made a spoken language. Circulars can be obtained at this Office, or at the bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

SINGSING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—The sixth semi-annual term of this school will commence May 1. The course of instruction is thorough and complete; no extra charge for ancient or modern languages; French being generally spoken in the school. Terms $200 per year. For further information or circulars apply to the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing.
Wanted a good mathematical teacher. Apply by letter as above.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Twelve miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Particular attention given to the study of the French. Terms moderate. Summer term for boarders begins May 1. For circulars, references and particulars, apply to Mr. BERRIAN, No. 180 Bowery, or to Mr. RICHARDS, at the office of the institute, No. 347 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—(Two hours' ride on the Central Railroad from Albany) Whole expense for board and tuition in common English $100 a year. For catalogues or particulars, call upon or address one of the next term opens, May 7, Rev. J. E. WHITTIMER, Principal, Smithsonian House, No. 664 Broadway, New-York City.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Just a first-class Seminary, under the best influences, in which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and drawing are each the charge of a family teacher. Terms for junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 646 Broadway.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—TIME UNLIMITED—Taught during the day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 233 Grand, corner Bowery; No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing lessons, $2. full course, Mr. PAINE has been among us for a term of years, and has acquired an exalted reputation as a teacher of chirography.—*Advertiser.* Providence.

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, SELLPOUT, L. I.—The next term of this school commences on the first TUESDAY in April. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway; F. E. MATHER, Esq.; No. 74 Broadway; WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York, and WM. RAYNOR, Esq., Bellport.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONNECTICUT.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M. and Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, Principals is fully equipped and in successful operation. The accommodations are very superior. Circulars or an interview may be obtained at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantages.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Summer Term of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence April 28, at No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

MISS WAKEMAN—Astoria, wishes to receive a limited number of boarding and day scholars. See circulars, office of Messrs. WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH—By FABREGOU. Apply in afternoon, No. 78 Franklin-st., office of *Courrier des Etats-Unis.*

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—Two large Standing Galleys, lined with brass, and about 100 pairs second-hand Cases. The cases will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Address or apply to the Foreman of the *Daily Time*

TEAS.—CHOICE "FAMILY CONGOU"—In chests. Extra fine "English Breakfast" Souchong, in half-chests.
Choice "Oolong" in half-chests and boxes.
Single Packages. For sale by
GORDON, TALBOT & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

MESMERISM.—Dr. BERGEVIN, correspondent of the Mesmeric Society of Paris, treats mesmerically rheumatism, gout, diseases incident to females, and all maladies of a nervous character. Office No. 470½ Broome-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES E. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN A. VANDEWATER—Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Wm. E. Wilmerding, No. 48 University-place,
RICH HEDGEHOLD FURNITURE—Manufactured by E. W. Hutchins, Bandpin and others.
PARLOR FURNITURE—Solid rosewood, richly carved suites, styles of Louis XIV., covered rich satin brocatel, French plate-glass mirrors, rosewood piano-fortes, Brussels tapestry carpets and rug, solid rosewood carved statuary; marble-top, centre, pier and sofa tables; magnificent carved rosewood etagere, ladies' rosewood secretaire; paintings and engravings in rich gilt frames; rosewood 6-octave melodeon, Charles Austin, maker; rich decorated Parisian China vases, mantel and etagere ornaments; rich 31-day clock, shade and stand; dining and library-room oak extension table, extending 14 feet; magnificent carved oak marble-top buffet; do. dining chairs; rich decorated Parisian China dinner, dessert and tea sets; silver-plated tea sets; do. spoons, forks, cake-baskets, castors, &c.; rosewood library and secretary bookcase, library tables, chairs, lounge, paintings and engravings, 31-day clock Brussels carpet, &c.
BEDROOM—Tapestry Brussels three-ply carpets, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, solid rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood and mahogany card and centre tables, gilt frame mirrors, bedsteads hair mattresses, palliasters, wardrobes, 31-day clocks, Parisian China vases, mantel ornaments, &c., &c; together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Also, a fine 7-octave rosewood piano-forte.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 5th-av., Wilton, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, elegant suite of antique carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in purple velvet, with real artistic bronze feet and arms, suite mahogany inlaid parlor furniture, covered in crimson and gold satin, mahogany and rosewood sofas, chairs, (Richard Barnham,) elegant French plate pier glasses, brocatel and satin window curtains, bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets, mahogany marble-top pier and centre tables, ormolu clocks, chandeliers, China vases, mantel etagere, ornaments, quartette tables, etageres, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, Oil paintings—about sixty choice ancient and modern paintings in heavy gold gilt frames, consisting of landscapes, interiors, cattle pieces, fruits, sea subjects, mythological scenes, &c.; mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets and counterpanes, china and glass ware, silver plated ware, table linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY April 22, 1856, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property:
SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET—Two large lots of ground with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 357 and 359 7th-av., east side, between 32d and 33d sts.
EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET—One lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on East 13th-st., south side, 293 feet east of Avenue B
WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—Five lots of ground on 56th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 6th-av.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain. The above will positively be sold to the highest bidder to close interests. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A FARM NEAR YONKERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. A handsome farm, 60 acres, situated near Yonkers Westchester County, N. Y., and about 15 minutes' walk from Hunt's Bridge, Railroad Station of the Harlem Railroad, and about 2½ miles from the Yonkers Railroad Depôt. This property is beautifully situated for cottage and villa sites, and country residences and is known as the property of and occupied by Edward Powell. The place abounds with all kinds of fruit and shade trees. The fruit trees are very fine, consisting of cherry, peach, apple and other trees in great variety. For further particulars of the above property, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or on the premises.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF MOST MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 8, at 10 A. M., at No. 79 Warren, near Greenwich-st., consisting of rosewood piano, rosewood suites in tabby de laine, oil paintings, pier glasses, lace curtains, velvet and Axminster carpets, French clocks, rosewood etageres, Sevre's porcelain vases, massive mahogany wardrobe, rosewood amoire de glace, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet and commode stands, China dinner and tea sets, silver services, silver ware generally, ivory ware, 3-4 yards tapestry Brussels carpets, 14 feet mahogany extension table of walnut, mahogany dining and tea tables. Sale commences at 10 o'clock in the parlors. For particulars see *Herald* and *Tribune.*

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Boyle & Lander, Nos. 4 and 6 East 20th-st., the entire valuable stock of richly sculptured statuary, ordinary veined sienna, black and gold and mosaic Italian marble mantels. This stock comprises a very large variety of modern designs, unsurpassed in execution, and finished in the most artistic style. Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues day before sale. N. B.—The mantels are now ready for examination.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FURNITURE, &c.—Will be sold at No. 81 Nassau-st.—THIS

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and Vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at six o'clock, and the other at THREE o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers for mails for single Copies.

Terms, Invariably Cash in Advance.
Publication Office, No 128 Nassau-st, cor. Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the effect that no further legislation is necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark in relation to the Sound Dues. Mr. Cass presented a memorial from what he termed the "self-styled Legislature of Kansas," and a discussion was had on its reference, but the subject was not disposed of. Mr. GEYER, of Missouri, then addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. In the House, the Constitution of Kansas was presented, together with a memorial of the new Legislature on the subject, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, authorizing the President to cause to be procured a suitable steamer to be stationed at this port, to afford relief to distressed vessels. Some preliminary action was taken in regard to the engagement of American vessels and citizens in the Cooly trade, which we have referred to elsewhere.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a report was made against the repeal of the law organizing the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The Special Committee, to whom the matter had been referred, reported in favor of the claim of THOMAS G. BARE to the seat occupied by DANIEL E. SICKLES. A number of bills were passed, among which was the one relative to unsafe buildings in this City. In the Assembly, the Temperance Bill was read a third time, and passed by a vote of 72 to 41. The Albany Bridge Bill was taken up, and passed by a vote of 91 to 27. A motion to reconsider was lost by about the same vote—so that the Bill will probably soon become a law.

☞ Returns received from the Connecticut State election, at a very late hour last night, indicate with certainty that there is no election of State officers by the people. As far as heard from, the Democrats have elected 39 Representatives, and the Opposition 50, and the returns yet to come in are expected to be favorable to the latter. The Senate is yet doubtful.

A Launch.

The launch of a ship is by no means a rare sight in New-York. Huge ships, mammoth steamers, fleet clippers, trim yachts, and vessels of meaner degree—the dromedaries of ocean traffic—are constantly gliding from the shipyards of the East River, without exciting the least commotion in our ever-busy community. And so in the proud days of PERICLES, temples and statues were common enough in Athens; yet, when the scaffolding was removed from the sculptured frieze of the Parthenon, all the people assembled to gaze upon the crowning glory of Grecian Art. In a similar spirit, yesterday, all New-York, or at least all that could conveniently do so, went up to the ship-yard of the Messrs. STEERS to witness the launch of the steamship *Adriatic*, the crowning glory of which we may honestly claim as an American Art. There were sculptors before PHIDIAS as there have been ship-builders before GEORGE STEERS; but what PHIDIAS was among antique sculptors, the builder of the *Adriatic* is among naval architects.

The launch of the *Adriatic* may justly be regarded as an event of national importance; though she has yet to prove her qualities as a sea-going vessel, yet the inspection of her hull, one of the most beautiful and stately that has ever rode upon the bosom of our noble river, which is preëminent for its splendid ships, must be sufficient to satisfy every one who is competent to express an opinion, that her performances will justify all the expectations that have been formed of her. Her wondrous beauty of form, the gracefulness of her harmonious lines, satisfy the eye with delight, and the lightness and ease with which the ponderous mass of timber and iron glided from her ways into the blue waves, which seemed to lovingly embrace her as she dashed rapidly through them, filled the mind with wonder.

The day was a most auspicious one; it was the first really fine Spring weather we have had, and the river was filled with a gay multitude of boats crowded with spectators, while on the shores an immense throng of human beings clustered on every eminence, to catch a sight of the pageant, like swarms of bees. While waiting for the *Adriatic* to move from her ways, another large and elegant steamship was launched from a neighboring yard, and, though a proud spectacle in itself, it scarcely attracted a passing notice from the crowd, who were accustomed to such ordinary sights as that. It is worth noticing, as characteristic of the modesty and unpretending manners of the man, that after the launch, when his friends had assembled at a collation in Broadway, on his invitation, he was not among them; but, on being sent for, was found among the workmen in his yard, giving directions, as though nothing unusual had happened.

The *Adriatic* will probably take her place in the Collins line about the first of September, and, if she should not make a shorter passage to Europe than has yet been accomplished by any other steamer, there will be many besides ourselves who will be greatly disappointed in their calculations.

It was impossible while looking at this magnificent launch not to think of the majestic ships with their precious freight, belonging to this same line, which left port so proudly, but never returned again. May a happier destiny await the superb *Adriatic*.

Commerce in Coolies.

Visitors to Cuba, during the past Winter, have had enlarged opportunities of noting the condition of the Cooly apprentices, of whom thousands swarm everywhere on that lovely island. On the plantation they have seen them driven to the field or the mill, like cattle, retained at work with the lash, and whipped cruelly for idleness or insubordination. In all particulars, they will have noted their agrestic life suffers in comparison with that of the African who toils at his side, for he is spared, because owned, by his master, while Cooly servitude is restricted to a certain term of years; and every interest of the sugar and tobacco cultivator lies in extracting the largest amount of service within that term. Those reserved for domestic offices fare better. Yet, in the cities, the comparison between the African and Asiatic is always favorable to the former. The Cooly, though of much greater intelligence, tact and industry, is more frequently whipped, more constantly overworked, more unsparingly abused. They are bought and sold precisely as the African. When by excessive cruelty they are driven to despair, their refuge is suicide, opium supplying the means, and the expectation of immediate translation after death to the Celestial Empire, whence they came, the inducement. The number of suicides is represented as frightful. This scheme of Slavery, every feature of which is worse in all particulars than negro servitude, sickens the traveler in Cuba at every turn. Every domestic duty, including those ordinarily assigned to women, he finds executed in the house where he lodges by these oriental slaves. Slaves, nominally, for seven years; but, substantially, for life, since no provision is made for restoring them to their homes, and, while in Cuba, their portion is the inevitable yoke.

A vessel laden with these wretched creatures was cast away near Havana on the 28th ult. It was, we regret to say, a vessel owned in New-York, and well known in the mercantile marine for its speed, though certainly no evidence of that quality was afforded by its last and fatal voyage from Amoy to Cuba, four months being the time. It left the former port with a crowded freight, decoyed on board, doubtless, by those atrocious and reckless representations which correspondents from that part of the world repeat to us as the staple of imposition upon an ignorant and guileless people. Of the five hundred and eighty embarked, eighty had perished before the voyage ended. What homesickness, discomfort, privations and despair—what close crowding in pestiferous holds and cabins, while twice crossing the Equator—must have fed this awful ratio of death to life, we can readily imagine, with the aid of data furnished in other instances. Unlike the Guinea voyage, the path is long, reaching more than half around the globe. The food is proportioned, not to the wants of the captives, but to a nice estimate of the lowest amount upon which human life can exist, slightly reduced in favor of the profit and loss account of the owner. No occupant of a State prison subsists upon such lenten fare. Water is doled out with equal parsimony. Discipline is of the sternest. Of course, discontent with such starvation-diet, and with the first awakening to the fact that the journey is not of a day or two, but of months, and that, instead of being free men and passengers, they are of less consideration than so many quadrupeds, is anticipated and provided against. The crew being comparatively few, the odds are made up by arming them to the teeth. A few examples are always made the first week out; what is the sacrifice of a half-dozen Asiatics, in the scale with the safety of the captain and crew? The cruelty systematically practiced upon the poor creatures in order to frighten them into abject submission and silence, is described by occasional passengers in such vessels, as absolutely demoniacal and heart-rending. Thus, beaten, knocked down, kicked, cuffed, stabbed, thrown overboard or shot, if more than usually troublesome; pent up in quarters filthy and thronged to that degree that those who survive the fevers thus engendered are enfeebled and wasted to the last tenuity; with no more clothing or means of warmth when doubling the bleak Capes at the South than when passing under the burning line; is it any wonder that the loss of but 80 out of 580 should be named as creditable to the officers of the vessel? More frequently 20 per cent. are sacrificed on the voyage. Nay, in one instance, the Captain found it due to his safety to smother the whole cargo, over 500, beneath the hatches, notwithstanding it involved subsequently the labor of throwing the dead bodies overboard—a task of considerable magnitude.

And this barbarous commerce, begun in the practice of deception and falsehood upon the ignorant and needy; continued in a spirit of inhumanity at which human nature recoils with horror, and ended in dooming its victims to irretrievable Slavery, employs whole fleets of ships, and sweeps every ocean. Thousands are carried to perish on the guano islands of the Pacific, and in the mines of Peru and Bolivia. Thousands are carried to the British Colonies adjacent to Demerara, and to the British Islands in the West India Archipelago. Thousands are carried to Cuba and Porto Rico. They swarm in California—there, happily, not in a condition of involuntary servitude. And the most painful fact of all is, that American merchants, doubtless through ignorance of the traffic, send their shipping to assist in a business not a bit more humane or respectable than negro slave-trading, and which has not already, like that, been condemned as piracy by the common voice and law of nations, merely because the evidence of its enormous character has not been fairly spread before the world. That such current publicity may be soon attained should be the desire of every philanthropist. Once instructed as to the nature of the Cooly commerce, the common sense of mankind must be so loud in its reprobation, that no law would be needed to deter a humane merchant from sharing in it; its attendant infamy would be prohibition enough. Until that condition of public sentiment shall have been excited, the task that CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE believed themselves to have finished, will be still incomplete.

By referring to our telegraphic reports from Washington it will be seen that this matter has at last arrested the attention of Congress, and is to be made the subject of a special investigation; the Committee on Foreign Affairs having been instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring the Cooly trade to be, like the African Slave-trade, illegal; and, on the motion of Mr. PRINGLE, the President was requested to furnish all the information he may have touching the traffic in Coolies by American merchants, and also in relation to the loss of the *Sea Witch* on the coast of Cuba, to which we have alluded in this article.

A Distinction without a Difference.

The *Pennsylvanian* accuses us of stating what was not true, in announcing that it had formally presented the name of Mr. BUCHANAN as a candidate for the Presidency in an elaborate biography. The untruth consists, according to the *Pennsylvanian*, it was the Democratic party of Pennsylvania that presented the name of BUCHANAN, &c. But, as it was done in the *Pennsylvanian*, and by the *Pennsylvanian*, we must confess that we do not exactly see where the difference lies. The matter on which our remarks were based, was the elaborate biography, which could hardly have been the production of the Democratic Party. If Mr. BUCHANAN should happen to be elected, we hardly believe that the *Pennsylvanian* will disclaim the right of property in the long and elaborate biography in which, we must repeat, the name of BUCHANAN was formally presented to the Democracy, &c. Is the *Pennsylvanian* afraid of being known as the champion of Mr. BUCHANAN?

The Cost of our National Capital.

Two years ago, certain Administration prints in Washington were zealously engaged in the attempt to inflame the minds of the people of the federal city against Senator SUMNER and Mr. BANKS, because they represented the Anti-Slavery sentiment of Massachusetts, which was then particularly obnoxious on account of the ANTHONY BURNS affair. It was then computed, by a writer who had made himself acquainted with the facts, that the annual disbursements from the Federal treasury, expended within the District of Columbia, averaged nearly one hundred dollars to each individual of the population, and amounted to more than four millions of dollars; and, in further analysis of the *pabulum* upon which our fellow-citizens of that favored spot subsisted, he showed that the average appropriations for the support of the several Pro-Slavery prints which then fattened upon their own patriotism and their country's bounty, were equal to one thousand dollars per day, and that the cost to the people of the United States of each line of disinterested eulogy bestowed by their editors on the "Union and the Constitution" was two dollars, of each sentence ten dollars, of each column one hundred and seventy-six dollars. This being the meat upon which our Cæsars fed, their sanguinary longing for the summary execution of Free-Soilers, wherever caught, was not to be wondered at. But ANTHONY BURNS was restored to the house of his childhood and to the patriarchal sway of his master, and the bloodhounds which for a week had been whetting their fangs, in anticipation of a distinguished prey, were appeased with meaner food.

Since then times have somewhat improved in the Federal community, and the scale of Government expenditure has been enlarged. New buildings and new enterprises of various characters, adding to the wealth, convenience, and general prosperity of Washington, have been commenced, and all the old schemes have been vigorously prosecuted. Never over Pactolean sands rolled the golden wave more steadily or more bountifully than through the streets and avenues of Washington.

These expenditures have, generally, been authorized and defended in the name of the Constitution and the Union. It has been argued that, unless the foundations of the Capitol were cemented, and its wings ballasted with treasure it would be transported to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or other central locality; and the best way to keep turbulent spirits from dividing the Union, was to give them plenty of money to divide among themselves. Acting in this spirit Congress has, within two years, directed the construction of an aqueduct for supplying the city with water, though, being abundantly supplied from the same source with the means to obtain the article for themselves, it has been ill-naturedly suggested that they ought to buy their own water as well as those more inspiriting liquids which water is there chiefly used to dilute. The Congressional water-pipes, for popular use, will cost from four to six millions of dollars. The Treasury, being called upon to expend more, of course made arrangements to receive and contain more, and a wing is now being provided as an extra accommodation, at an expense of half a million of dollars. The dome of the Capitol was to be rendered more in unison with modern ideas, and one hundred thousand dollars was set apart for the purpose. The dome was demolished, but now that the roof of the main building is as flat as the architect's ideas of the ways and means required for the execution of his plans, it is found that to raise the projected mountain of iron and brass will cost a million of dollars; and the most unpleasant suspicions begin to agitate the bosoms of all concerned, that the cunning work of their hands will, before completion, come down upon their simple heads.

And thus our legislators go on, from one extravagance and absurdity to another—enriching, ennobling, and exalting the political Capital and its citizens at the expense of their constituents. We would not be understood as opposing liberal and judicious expenditures for the real purposes and necessities of the Government. We do not object to magnificence of architecture in those edifices which are indispensable to the due performance of the duties thrown upon the federal authorities. In the distant future these will stand as monuments of the civilization of the period when they were erected, and will be to coming generations honorable memorials of our greatness. But in no just construction of the powers and rights of the Federal Government can authority be found for supporting out of the general means the inhabitants of the Federal District, whether a large or a small community. It is sometimes argued that as Congress is the local Legislature for the District of Columbia, the right to distribute among its population the money contributed by the nation at large cannot be questioned. The fact assumed is not exactly correct, nor, if the fact were granted, is the inference warranted. The local Legislature is the Municipal Council of Washington, which has a right to lay and apply taxes, limited only by the usual rules which restrict the powers of similar corporations in the States. Congress does not permit the national property to be taxed, for the excellent reason that it takes care of it without extraneous aid. But this plea for bleeding the Treasury deserves the less indulgence from the well-known fact that the people greatly prefer the immediate jurisdiction of Congress to any other system of managing their public affairs. It has been frequently proposed to confer upon the District an organization like that of the Territories, with a delegate in the House. But the people flatly decline the boon. They are in fact making a good thing out of their disfranchisement.

The evil effects of the lavish expenditures of Government at Washington, for other than national purposes, are already abundantly apparent. Whenever "District Appropriations" come up for consideration, the galleries are crowded with audiences who look upon favorable or adverse votes as personal benefits conferred or withheld, and applaud or condemn by cheers or murmurs accordingly. In the exciting contest over the organization of the House the sympathies of this class of spectators were manifested in the most offensive manner. Any coxcomb who had a fancy for a sensation had but to throw a slur or an insult at the "Black Republicans" to set the galleries in a roar. This custom needs but slight encouragement to make of Congress the instrument of a populace pampered by indulgence, and inflated with the thought that the contributions of the States are but the first tribute to the claims of the metropolis.

LAUNCH OF THE ADRIATIC.

The steamship *Adriatic*, constructed by GEORGE STEERS and intended for the Collins Line, was launched yesterday, between ten and eleven o'clock, in the presence of more than thirty thousand persons. Such a concourse never before welcomed a good ship to our eastern branch of the highway of the nations. Within the enclosure there were fifteen thousand—every available space of ground was covered—every piece of timber or remnant of a plank served either as a seat or a footstool, and far away up upon the piled lumber there were anxious gazers, all giving to the yard the appearance of a great theatre filled with an intensely curious audience, awaiting the first motion of a newly imported tragedian of renown, rather than of a place where logs rough from the forest are hewn to their destined positions in merchant ships. Then beyond and above these, on either side, were vessels, the decks and rigging of which were swarming with earnest lookers-on; and further off, and still higher, were some thousands more, awaiting the advent, on the roofs of the buildings from which a view of the vessel could be obtained.

At 10 o'clock, the *Adriatic* had not moved. All were wishing she would, and hoping the launch would be successful, but the time had not yet arrived. By way of affording a foretaste of the feast, the steamship *Cuba* was launched successfully from the adjoining yard of Mr. WM. A. WEBB, and was greeted with loud cheers.

Meanwhile, row-boats, with their four or five, and steamers with their hundreds, with colors flying, were gliding to and fro in front, adding greatly to the interest, and enhancing the picturesque beauty of the scene. It reminds us of descriptions of scenes on distant waters, at times when monarchs were leaving their shores for their defence or for a pleasure sail. And well might the scene resemble that in grandeur, for the triumphs of our merchant marine are appreciated, and they were there to witness the first entry of what they believed to be the Queen of Naval architectural beauty upon her own domain. They might well be joyful, for she was to take that rank not by hereditary right, but because she had been fashioned by the unsurpassed genius of an American mechanic. While they waited the workmen were busy, and when the tide was right, the last clog was removed, and she hastened to her future home amid the ringing of bells, the shrill piping of steam whistles, the booming of cannon and the enthusiastic shoutings of a delighted multitude. Onward she went across the water—all other craft making way for her. When she had reached the middle of the stream, those on board let go her right bower anchor, but on she went, dragging it with her. They let go her left, but she dragged that also, and continued onward until she had destroyed a portion of a Brooklyn pier, made the others tremble, and satisfied an interested party that she was bound to run down all opposition. Then she stopped. Many were afraid she might have sustained some injury, but those who examined her declared she had not received even a scratch. When this had been made known the multitude began to disperse, and at 12 o'clock but few remained.

As we published her dimensions, and compared them with those of other very large vessels, yesterday, they need not be repeated here. A minute architectural description will be prepared and published by us in a few days. It may now be added, however, that her machinery is in course of construction at the Novelty Works, and that it is now believed she will be ready to make her trial trip four months hence. She is to have two oscillating engines, the cylinders of which will be 100 inches in diameter and 12 inches stroke. Their nominal horse-power will be 1,000—actual power 4,000. She will have eight tubular low-pressure boilers, which will be worked at 30 lbs. to the square inch, though capable of bearing 60 lbs. She goes immediately to the Dry Dock at the foot of Market-street, to be coppered. It is a remarkable evidence of her great strength that when launched her lines were not changed more than 11-16th of an inch.

After the work of launching had been completed, a select party, at the invitation of Mr. STEERS, proceeded to the Pacific Supper-rooms, No. 600 Broadway, where a very good dinner was served, and several speeches made. His Honor the Mayor presided, and after the cloth had been removed, arose and read two pages of manuscript, to the effect that the ship *Adriatic*, which had just been launched, was a good ship, and that he congratulated Mr. STEERS and Mr. COLLINS and the City of New-York upon the birth of another steam-vessel—one which, he believed, was unequaled. In conclusion, he proposed the health of Mr. E. K. COLLINS.

Mr. COLLINS did not wish to speak, but in consequence of a remark from the Mayor, he would say that the enterprise with which he was connected had not been conducted with a view to profit alone. The Company had suffered much, and suffered willingly, during their effort to establish a line of Ocean steamships that would be an honor to the United States. [Applause.] In the first place: when they began, they had to contend against a line previously in operation, and also against a strong popular opposition at home. In this connection he wished to say, that the Collins line never would have been established, had it not been for the liberality and enterprise of Mr. JAMES BROWN and a few other gentlemen, who had money and were willing to spend it in the establishment of such a line. As an illustration of the difficulty of obtaining means sufficient for the construction and maintenance of ocean steamships, he mentioned that the Law line, when the company had two ships, and the Aspinwall line, when that company had three ships, found great difficulty and sought Government aid. As an evidence of the confidence of Mr. BROWN in him, he stated that when he went on to build four ocean steamers, he had expended $2,500,000 before he gave Mr. BROWN a single voucher for the money he had expended, and when he had spent $3,000,000, Mr. BROWN said spend the money but don't fail. [Cheers.] It had been said that the Collins line was owned by foreign capitalists—that was not true. Mr. BROWN was a citizen and had been a resident in this country more than fifty years; and, he would add that, had it not been for him, the *Adriatic* would never have been seen. The Company had been opposed by our own Government, and in the face of that, twice as much money would be spent in putting the *Adriatic* on the line as was necessary to fulfill their contract with the Government [great cheering]—the only Government that had opposed them. Had they failed, England would have laughed at our steam marine, but with such men as Mr. BROWN and the others there was no such word as fail. [Applause.] And he would further say that a controversy had recently been published, which he regretted very much. He believed Capt. NYE was as good an officer as ever sailed a ship, but he was wrong in his attack upon Mr. BROWN.

In conclusion, he proposed the health of Mr. JAMES BROWN, which was drunk amid great applause.

That gentleman not being present, Mr. STUART BROWN, of the firm of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., was called upon to respond. He thanked them for the compliment and called upon Capt. HUDSON, of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The Captain, after a few preliminary remarks, proposed "the Collins line of floating palaces and the American STEERS who has combined all their beauties in his unequaled *Adriatic*."

The sentiment was received with cheers and followed by loud calls for STEERS.

Mr. GEORGE STEERS, whose entrance to the room had been the signal for a round of applause, arose and said he thought it was out of order to call upon him. He was pretty well fatigued, and making speeches was not at all in his way. If he had been blessed with a little of Dr. CHAPIN's tongue and eloquence, he might have been able to do justice to the subject, but as he had not, he would simply thank them for their kind feelings towards him, and call upon Rev. Dr. CHAPIN to speak.

The reverend gentleman arose, and after objecting to the proceedings, so far as calling upon a clergyman for a speech, without giving time for preparation, and particularly on a Monday, was concerned, he said that if he could construct such a vessel as the *Adriatic*, he would believe that he was eloquent indeed. It was in itself the eloquence of works, with power. He then spoke of our ships and of our commerce in a strain of eloquence which was frequently interrupted by applause; followed the *Adriatic* "as she sowed the seeds of fire in the furrows she plowed across the deep," and concluded with an expression of a belief that the construction of such ships tended to strengthen the bonds of the brotherhood of nations, not to war and bloodshed.

When the reverend Doctor had concluded, the President arose, and requesting the company to fill a bumper, proposed "the Press," which was well received and handsomely responded to by Mr. DANA of the *Tribune*.

Mr. PLINY MILES, as a representative of a Boston Press, wished to say that the interest in such ships as the *Adriatic* was not confined to Manhattan Island: it spread throughout the entire country. [Applause.] He remarked that he was in England at the time of the great yacht race, when the triumph of the *America* was the topic of conversation in every part of the land, and the name of GEORGE STEERS, her builder, had become a household word. He was told that we Yankees had no right to boast of the triumph, as Mr. STEERS was born in Scotland, and a regular Britisher.

A gentleman said, "Let Mr. STEERS speak for himself." Whereupon he rose and stated that he was an American, and was born in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GLOVER, of the *News*, now proposed the health of Mr. STILLMAN, of the Novelty Works, where the machinery for the *Adriatic* is building.

The proposition was responded to with enthusiasm, after which, Mr. STILLMAN said that the compliment to him belonged to the mechanics who were in the workshops. [Applause.] With reference to the machinery for the *Adriatic*, he wished to say that the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy had consented to act in the Novelty Works during its construction in his place. In conclusion, he proposed the health of the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, Mr. DANIEL B. MARTIN. Mr. MARTIN would not attempt a speech; and after a few more toasts the company separated.

Academy of Music.

"Don Giovanni" was played here last night to a house it always deserves and always gets—crowded from pit to dome. It has become a fashion to give this opera as a *finale* to the season, and a better could not be selected, for it gives *éclat* to the occasion and hits at taste and musical appreciation. And so last night "Don Giovanni" closed the Spring campaign of Mr. PAYNE's management. When and under what auspices the house will reopen we know not. Various rumors are afloat, but they are generally of little value. It is to be hoped that the Academy will not be allowed to remain closed for a long period. If it could be opened at once, profitable audiences might be attracted nightly for at least six weeks. If this cannot be effected, it will, probably, be more to the interest of the management to defer the opening until the middle of August. In good season we shall know which policy is pursued.

The performance last night was generally satisfactory, although not remarkably excellent. Mme. LAGRANGE was, as she always is, superb, and sang and acted with genius. Miss HENSLER was mild and inoffensive. Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZECK, who volunteered for the occasion, was really good, and merited in an unusual degree the hearty *encore* she received in "Vedri Carino." This lady knows the secret of the German School. Of the gentlemen it is not necessary to say much. Signor ARNOLDI was supportable, Signor ROVERE admirable, and Signor MORELLI excited, and apparently anxious to conduct the opera as well as sing in it.

Mme. LAGRANGE was heartily received, and at the end of the first act was called out to receive the applause of the audience, and a laurel crown.

New Music.

Messrs. WILLIAM HALL & SON have just published two valuable additions to the repertoire of American music, namely, the "Marche de Nuit" and the "Last Hope," by Mr. GOTTSCHALK. These compositions are of no ordinary kind. They are chaste and exquisite art creations, glowing with the genius of a master. The more such pieces are published, the more they will be studied, and the clearer will be the musical perception of the public. We hold it as a good sign of the times that these *morceaux* have been at once appreciated. Their publication is simply a demand and supply necessity. Messrs. HALL have issued these two delightful works in a sumptuous manner. The typography is a perfect luxury,—so bold, clear and finished. The pictorial embellishments are also excellent. For the sake of true art, we hope these two publications will meet with the extended popularity they deserve.

City Politics.

Politicians are getting lively. The Softs especially appear particularly active, now that the great presidential campaign of 1856 has opened.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY

Were in council in the "old wigwam" half an hour after the setting of the sun yesterday. The redoubtable DAN DELAVAN presided in the absence of Grand Sachem SHEPPARD. Three new members were formally initiated into the brotherhood, after which a general and social confab was had about the annual election of the Society, which is soon to take place. The meeting—so we are informed—was more than usually harmonious and jolly.

☞ The steamship *Plymouth Rock*, since being relieved from the protracted detention at City Island, has been placed on the large Balance Dock, foot of Market-street, and there received a most thorough overhauling. Every part of the hull in the least injured having been removed and entirely renewed, while additional fastenings, new kelsons and braces give increased strength to the massive and substantial frame. The engines and boilers were found not in the least affected by the accident. The steamer has been repainted and regilded, the furniture and equipments renewed and refitted, so that the *Plymouth Rock*, to all intents and purposes, is now a new steamer just ready for service. She will resume her trips on the Stonington line to-day, under command of Capt. JOEL STONY.

☞ The Coroner's Jury in the case of the *New-Jersey* disaster upon the Delaware, have rendered a verdict of censure against the Boiler Inspector for his inefficient performance of duty, and against the Ferry Company for culpable negligence. The Jury say that the ferry-boat was unfit and unsafe for the transport of passengers, and that the Company and their Superintendent are blameworthy because of their omission to equip the craft with proper means of escape in case of accident. The immediate officers of the *New-Jersey* are exculpated.

The Catherine-street and Eleventh-street (Williamsburg) Ferry.

The Aldermen's Committee on Ferries (Mr. FOX, Chairman) met yesterday at 3 P. M. to hear parties relative to the old grant for a ferry between Catherine-street and South Eleventh-street, Williamsburg. A grant for a ferry between these points was given some four years ago to Messrs. BERRY & HICKS. These parties began the construction of a bulkhead at the foot of Catherine-street, but an injunction was placed upon the work by the Comptroller, which prevented the completion of the work. While the subject of the injunction was in litigation the lease of the ferry was bought by Ex-Alderman CHARLOCK, GEORGE LAW and others. The suit with the original grantees not yet being decided, and the prospect of any early decision being very dim, a resolution was submitted to the Aldermen directing that the present lessees place boats on the ferry forthwith, and secure, at their own expense, a landing place on this side, either at Roosevelt Ferry or some of the neighboring piers. Ex-Alderman CHARLOCK appeared before the Committee, and stated that the Company were only waiting the termination of the lawsuit with the Corporation as to the unfinished bulkhead at the foot of Catherine-street, before putting their boats on. The boats were already built, and by this had for a long time been ready on the Williamsburg side. If the resolution before the Committee was passed, they would find a landing place this side. They desired to accommodate the Williamsburg people, who were pressing them daily to put on boats. Mr. JOHN P. HICKS, one of the original grantees of the lease, presented a voluminous written remonstrance against the passage of the resolution. He claimed to have certain vested rights, and insisted that he should be indemnified for some $11,000 outlay upon the bulkhead at Catherine street Ferry. He claimed that there was still due him, by CHARLOCK, LAW & Co., $8,200. This was declared by Mr. CHARLOCK "a lie;" whereupon some spicy remarks followed between him and Mr. HICKS.

The Gas Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From the tenor of your article in this day's TIMES upon the *gas swindle*, I see you are fully posted up and digest the subject fully and *fairly*.

I among thousands of others am a victim, and I have no doubt the Company violates their charter in thus *demanding* this deposit—at any rate their charter will tell.

Can you not publish a copy of it? This community will *thank* you for exposing this gross *fraud*. If it were not too late, I would myself go to Albany and lay the matter before the *Legislature*. This is a *fraud* and imposition on a *grand scale*.

A. B.

Exaggeration.

REV. DR. VINTON delivered a lecture last evening—the last but one of the course—at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. His subject was "Exaggeration," and he handled the theme in a manner very acceptable to the large audience that was in attendance.

☞ The Republicans of New-Jersey will hold a grand mass meeting at Library Hall, Newark, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking measures to organize a Republican party in the State. An adjourned meeting will be held in the evening, at which addresses will be made.

☞ The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association will hold its eighth annual Exhibition at Faneuil and Quincy Halls, Boston, early in September next. The programme, already issued, promises well.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentee and Manufacturers.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "matured" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the absolute sale to be made TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, and sold by order of the Surrogate and others, embracing very valuable property in the City of New-York and Williamsburg, which is worthy of attention, as the sale will be without reserve. Titles unquestionable. For full particulars, we refer to the advertisement in another column. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOSTETTER.—NO ARTICLE HAS EVER CREATED the same unqualified satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints as HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS. They remove the bile, force off secretions, impart tone to the system, and give health and vivacity in place of disease and despair. No family can afford to be without them. Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels, &c. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 204 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos at $35, $75, $110 $130, $140, $180 and $180. Melodeons at $40, $55, $85, $90, $125 and $135. Music at reduced prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAmander Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wigs Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ECONOMY AND BEAUTY!

COMBINED IN THE EXTENSIVE SPRING STOCK OF CARPETS NOW OPENING, At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, consisting of English Velvet, Wilton, Tournay, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply Ingrains, &c., &c.

ONE-PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE, YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st. The latest Patterns and best Styles at the lowest prices.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 CANAL-ST., HAVE just received a fresh lot of ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches, from $23 to $250; Chatelaines, $6 to $50; guard chains, $10 to $40; vest chains, $7 50 to $50; fob, $12 to $75. All goods warranted to be as represented.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 324 Broadway, are selling off the entire lot of carpets, bought at auction, at the following prices: Brussels, 8s. per yard; superfine carpets, 6s. per yard, &c. &c.; good all wool, 4s. 6d. per yard.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANK'S Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Scrib's and other Superior Manufactures**—
LANCASHIRE AND SHEFFIELD FILES,
SCRIB'S BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,
BRASS AND IRON MACHINE AND CAP SCREWS,
PATTERN LETTERS
For Founders and Stove-makers,
HACK SAW-BLADES,
EMERY CLOTH AND EMERY PAPER,
MATERIALS FOR LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those intending to plant to their fine stock of vigorous and symmetrical FRUIT and FOREST TREES, of the most desirable varieties, and to their large collection of SHRUBS, EXOTIC PLANTS, VINES, ROSES, &c., Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, by the quantity at reduced rates For catalogues, apply by mail, or at 29 Wall-st., basement

☞ **The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,** (late Rushton, Clark & Co.) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depôt, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **Rushton's Pure Cod Liver Oil**—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous affections ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Invaluable.**—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of dyspepsia can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms.

BEADS
☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ **Lectures in Newark, N. J.**—A course of four lectures on the *Chemical History of Creation*' associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, illustrated with experiments, by R. OGDEN DORREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, Professor of Natural History in the New-York Free Academy, &c., &c., will be delivered at Library Hall Market, at Newark, N. J., on the evenings of
MONDAY.....April 14 | FRIDAY.....April 18
MONDAY.....April 21 | FRIDAY.....April 25
Commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Tickets may be obtained in this City of Mr. JOHN MILHAU, Pharmaceutist, No. 183 Broadway, and in Newark, of Messrs. F. W. RICORD, Librarian of the Newark Library, ALFRED H. RODGERS, No. 99 Broad-st., W. T. MERCER, Co. 234 Broad-st., A. L. DENNIS & BROTHER, No. 248 Broad-st., BENJAMIN OLDS, No. 278 Broad-st., C. W. BADGER, No. 358 Broad-st., THOS. S. KING, corner of Market and Mulberry sts., and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

☞ **Removed**—Mrs. E. A. FARR to No. 508 Broadway, (from No. 459 Broadway,) up stairs, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; to enlarge the manufactory of Gentlemen's Linen Robes De Chambre, etc. We have, also, on hand a handsome assortment of colored Fancy Shirtings.
N. B.—Received a reward of merit for the best make of Men's Shirts and Robes De Chambre, at the Fair of the American Institute, both in 1846 and 1847, and at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, pulmonic croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **T. Gilbert & Co.'s Piano-Forte Warerooms**—Are on the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, (up stairs.) A splendid assortment on hand to let or for sale by paying monthly installments. Excellent melodeons. No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.
H. E. MATHEWS.

☞ **Chas. H. Collar,** SHORT-HAND WRITER AND VERBATIM REPORTER, for several years one of the official reporters in Congress, will furnish *verbatim* reports of law cases, public meetings and addresses of all kinds with the utmost accuracy and dispatch. Will attend to orders from abroad. Address Mr. C., or call at Room No. 6, No. 208 Broadway,

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 178, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held THIS EVENING in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. STORRS',) commencing at 8 o'clock.
J. T. CONKLING, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Gas Fixtures and Fitting.**—Chandeliers and Brackets, from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker and others, of the latest designs.
BROWN & HELM,
No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections and scrofula at his offices, No. 133 4th-av., near 13th-st. Office hours before 11 A. M. and after 1 P. M.

☞ **New-York Eye Infirmary.**—An election for twenty-two Directors of this Institution will be held at the Infirmary, corner of 2d-av. and 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 9. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

☞ **Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes**—Extra large size, for only 50 cents, in colors, including a beautiful case, equal in quality to those charged five dollars elsewhere, at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts.

☞ **Trusses, Shoulder Braces,** Abdominal supporters, body belts, suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City, including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING.
Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Dr. Lydia Sayer**—Of Washington, will lecture at Stuyvesant Institute, on TUESDAY, April 8, Subject—*The Dignity of Labor and the need and beauty of Woman Culture.* Commence 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—A perfect stranger in this City, being lately placed in the very best circumstances, is anxious of forming an acquaintance of some very respectable young lady with a view to matrimony. It is unnecessary that the lady should be in good circumstances, as he of himself is independent. Address GODFREY, *Daily Times* office, stating where an interview can be had.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE DEATH OF PASKIEWITCH.—
Paskiewitch is dead,
Victories he gained numbers;
But E. Lyon lives,
Though the Russian slumbers.
LYON'S powerful Pills
Hosts of Vermin slaughter,
And his Powder kills—
Wonders it has wrought here.
LYON'S poisonless magnetic powder, for the destruction of bed bugs, roaches, &c., and his pills for rats and mice—No. 354 Broadway.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....$6 50 to $30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.....$2 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains.....$9 00 to $85 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets.....$7 00 to $30 00 each.
Plain Gold Rings.....75 cents to $6 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings.....$3 00 to $20 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings.....$2 50 to $26 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles.....$2 50 to $6 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.....$1 50 to $25 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils.....$3 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils.....$1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Porte-monaies.....$1 50 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....$3 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....$3 00 to $19 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....$1 75 to $10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses.....$9 00 to $500
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to $140
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated DANDELION COFFEE is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, etc. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers, also by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.; ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HALL, RUCKER & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; WAID, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; and by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can, or $4 per dozen.

A WINTER'S TALE AT BURTON'S, TONIGHT AND THURSDAY.—The only chance this season to witness this great Shakespearean triumph.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For over 200 experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references,) accustomed to serving and suitable for gentlemen in City or country, viz.: Some very experienced cooks, nurses capable of taking entire charge of infants; efficient chambermaids, waiter girls, seamstresses and general housework servants. Also, a large number of neat young girls, for nurses and chamber-work, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished families.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant servants, also one hundred best-class of Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country, competent cooks, thorough good plain cooks, general houseworkers, chambermaids, waiter girls, several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of good servants, will please call at HENDERSON'S old established servants-office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an Englishman and his wife, together; the man as coachman. Good references and many years' recommendation from London; understands the proper management and care of horses, carriages, harness, &c. The wife as cook or as seamstress; no objection to either city or country; wages no object, to a permanent, comfortable situation. No incumbrance. A letter addressed R. N., at this office, for two days, will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework, in a small family; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; is neat, intelligent, and trustworthy. Also, by a neat, smart girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; can be highly recommended from her present employers, where she can be seen. Both are willing and obliging; to be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 346 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient and respectable young women (sisters) in city or country. One is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; the other is nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, could take a place as laundress if required. Any family requiring such help will find them an acquisition. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, of tidy habits, one as general housemaid, in a small genteel family. Makes good bread, will wash and iron well. Is a kind person to children. Wages $6. The other is a smart, active girl, gives excellent City references, will mind a baby, do its washing and ironing neatly. Is a good chamberma'd and neat sewer. Will go to Brooklyn. Wages $6. Calls at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as competent seamstress; can cut and fit; would assist in housekeeping, or take charge of an invalid lady; also is a member of the Episcopal Church. A note addressed to SEAMSTRESS, No. 135 West 20th-st., will be promptly attended to. No. 135 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant married man, as coachman or gardener. He understands the raising of vegetables; he also understands the treating of vines, flowers, &c. He would take the charge of a farm, as he is accustomed to it latterly. For either of the above situations he is fully competent, and has good references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; can bake, &c.; is an excellent laundress; is clean and tidy about her work. Has no objections to go in the country. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., back room, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, 16 years old, as chambermaid or waitress, wages moderate; none but a strictly pious Protestant family need apply; a quiet home preferred. Call at No. 514 2d-av., corner of 32d-st., front room, 4th-floor, to be seen for 2 days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women, one as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; the other as cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call at No 80 West 17th-st., near 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener and groom, by a married man, who understands laying out of new grounds in all branches of it, or to take charge of a team of horses, or one horse and garden. Can be seen personally at No. 198 Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., or address a note to M. D., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, who can refer to her last employers in the City, as laundress; she is a first-rate shirt ironer, and can do up ladies' fineries in the best style; is willing and obliging, and would not object to a nice situation in the country. Can be seen at No. 223 Bowery for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good waiter, who has excellent City references; would like to travel with a gentleman, or go to the country with a private family. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., or address T. L., this office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English young women; one as chambermaid and waiter—one as nurse and seamstress. Also by a woman, as cook, washer, &c. Also by two American girls—one about 16, the other 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat young girls—one as chambermaid, and to do sewing; the other as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do general housework—has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 62 West Washington-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, by a respectable protestant woman, with good city reference. Also as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av. in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference can be given. To be seen for two days, at No. 57 West 25th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Good City reference can be given. To be seen for two days, No. 57 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (second floor.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant girl, in a small respectable American family, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do extra fine washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 East 35th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Good City references. Apply at No. 30 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as cook; can do all kinds of cooking pastry, cooking and baking; and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 24 Christopher-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman as laundress. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 130 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; would prefer a laundress' place. Best reference given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 225 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman. Reference to her last place, where she now advertises from—No. 81 East 18th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A lady accustomed to teaching music and English, wishes a situation as resident or daily governess to children, or as housekeeper and companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel. Reference given and required. Can be heard of at No. 1 1st-st., Bowery, for one week.

TEACHER.—A lady accustomed to teaching is desirous of making an engagement in a private family, to teach the English branches and rudiments of music; and an agreeable home would be more desirable than a large salary. Best of references given. Address A. X. C., Office of *Times*.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 514 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady wishes to make an engagement as resident governess in a gentleman's family, in or near New-York. The charge of children under 12 years of age preferred. References of the first respectability given. Address M. C., *Times* Office.

GOOD SOPRANO AND BASS SINGER WANTED—For an Episcopal Church in the upper part of the City; must be experienced in the Church music. Address, stating qualifications, terms and residence, EPISCOPAL CHOIR, at the *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady accustomed to teaching, and a thorough musician, desires a situation in a private family. The salary of not so much importance as a pleasant home. Address C. C., *Times* Office.

SOPRANO SINGER—Is desirous of a situation in a Protestant Church choir in this City. Reference given if required. Address L. W., office of this paper.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman of liberal education, of character and capacity, desires employment in some respectable business, where attention, activity and trustfulness are required. Best references furnished. Address Box No. 1,982 Post-Office.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—To travel, who can influence customers for Copal Varnishes and Japans. Address B., at the Office of this Paper.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant woman as nurse; an English, Scotch, or American preferred. She will have the care of one child, and must be a good seamstress. Apply at No. 43 East 23d-st., before 10 o'clock or after 2 o'clock.

NURSES, WAITER GIRLS, LADY'S MAIDS AND LAUNDRESSES—Are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., for superior situations now ready.

SALESMAN WANTED—In an importing stationery house. One thoroughly conversant with the business, and well acquainted with the City and country trade, preferred. Address, with references, box No. 3,307 Post-Office, stating amount of salary required, with full particulars, &c.

SUPERIOR SITUATIONS.—Are now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., for first-class servants.

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A man competent to keep a set of books by single entry must be a man of family. He will be required to assist in shipping of carriages, and taking a [illegible] same; some practical knowledge of carriages would be desirable, as he will be required to oversee a large shop and pay the men; must be a man of energy and sobriety, and possessing a general knowledge of business. Such a man fully competent and willing to promote the interest of his employer, can have steady employment and a good salary. Address POST, Rahway, N. J., giving full particulars as to capabilities, age, references, &c.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A young man wants a place in a lawyer's office or real estate office. Writes a plain, legible hand. Is good at figures. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 23, immediately.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, every way qualified, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Address "M.," care A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A Protestant woman that is a competent seamstress. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 393 Henry-st., corner of Harrison, South Brooklyn.

AMBROTYPE OPERATOR.—A daguerreotypist; who is a superior workman at the above branches, can hear of a good situation by addressing a note to DAGUERREOTYPE, (care of INSLEY'S Gallery, No. 511 Broadway,) for one week. To a good hand an interest will be given in the business.

A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN—With a fresh breast of milk, would take a baby to nurse at her residence, No. 403 Adelphi-st., between Fulton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn. None but respectable persons need apply. Call up stairs.

WANTED—A waitress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can bring City references. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 116 East 21st-st., rear.

NUMBER OF NEAT SEAMSTRESSES WANTED.—None need apply without a good sample of work. Inquire of Mrs. FARR, No. 508 Broadway, up stairs.

COPYIST WANTED.—A copyist, who writes a neat, distinct hand, can obtain employment for two evenings each week, by addressing for three days, postpaid, COUNSELOR, at *N. Y. Times* office.

TWO GOOD MEN WANTED—To work in a tannery, who are thoroughly acquainted with the business. Apply at No. 37 Spruce-st.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

COOK WANTED.—A first-rate cook, French preferred, none need apply but those who understand pastry as well as meat cooking, and can bring unexceptionable references. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 2 Neilson-place, next to the corner of Waverly-place.

MAN WANTED.—A competent man may have a permanent situation and good wages, as deliverer or County agent. Apply to MARTIN JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Beekman-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy, 12 or 14 years of age, to run of errands and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 34 Beekman-st.

BOY WANTED—In a crockery store, about 14 years of age. Apply to J. M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—For jobbing on stages. Apply corner of 9th-av. and 44th-st.

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SHAWLS,	QUILTS,	BLANKETS,	LINENS,
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PARAMATTAS,	GINGHAMS,	BRILLIANTES,	PRINTS,

And all sorts of DOMESTIC GOODS.
IF THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUES,
The bargains cannot last long, for we have been crowded with anxious and ready customers ever since we first displayed this stock. From the large amount, however, there must necessarily be some bargains still.
The best time is in the morning.
We are less crowded then.
Open at 9 o'clock, A. M.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
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A Choice Assortment
RICH SPRING DRESS GOODS,
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SILK ROBE DRESSES,
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With a New Invoice of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Of the Latest Parisian Styles.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS—Received per steamers *Fulton* and *Asia*, will be offered THIS MORNING, April 7.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.
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SPRING MANTLES.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 58 Canal-st.,
Having opened for the season his retail department, is now exhibiting the largest and most complete stock of rich Mantles in the City, and will be daily adding new novelties, having made arrangements with the most noted modist in Paris, to receive by every steamer the latest fashions in advance of their issue, and will so be able to offer earlier than any other house in the trade the very latest styles.
He has now a very large stock of rich Guipures and French Lace Mantles, and they are decidedly cheaper now than they will be again this season, owing to the very large demand there is for them. Ladies, please call early and secure the benefit of present prices. No. 58 Canal-st

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
CONTINUED ONE WEEK LONGER.
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
in store No. 279 Grand-st.
Consisting of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES,
PARAMATTAS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CALICOES,
FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
SHIRTING LINENS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, BAREGES, PRINTED
MUSLINS, LACE VEILS, GINGHAMS,
and DOMESTIC GOODS.
Also, EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY.
Those who CALL IMMEDIATELY will secure bargains, as all will be sold. By order of the Assignee.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO'S, No. 361 Grand-st.
3,500 yards plain, plaid, striped and chene Silks, new styles, very cheap.
1,800 yards heavy black Gros de Rhine—a great bargain.
Also, Challies, Barèges, De Laines, Poplins, French and English Prints, brilliant Lawns, Jaconets and Cambrics, in a great variety, and at very reduced prices.
We have still remaining about 1,500 yards of plain Plaids and Striped Brocade Silks, slightly damaged, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per yard.
In order to avoid confusion in our regular stock, these goods will be exhibited in the shawl-room.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LEADBEATER'S STOCK,
NO. 347 BROADWAY.
CLOSE OF SALE.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS.
The sale will positively terminate at the end of the third week, in the present month. Every inducement will, therefore, be offered to purchasers.
The fixtures of the store for sale.
C. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

COLUMBIAN HALL FAILURE.
S. & M. E. TOWLE'S BANKRUPTCY,
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IMMEDIATE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF STOCK, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
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HAS NOW
A RICH STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
MANTELETS, SHAWLS, ROBES,
SILKS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
And other fashionable and staple articles,
At his new store,
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
Of French embroidered basques, capes, muslin and bands for basques, mantillas, sets, &c. Also, black thread lace collars and sleeves, veils and coiffures, Brussels point, Valenciennes, English thread and Honiton sets. A new style of collar and sleeves, of lace and embroidery combined, very rich. In mourning collars and sleeves we can show the largest and choicest assortment to be found in the City.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

RICH SILKS FROM AUCTION.
Jaspé rayé and quadrille Pou de Soie—Gros du Rhin—Moire Antique—Polka and Chine Soie—Paris Plaids, Stripes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c. Also,
A NEW AND CHOICE LOT,
About 20,000 yards lustrous Plaid and Striped Real Canton Boiled Silks, at 50 to 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st

TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS GENERALLY.
LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, will open to-day, (Tuesday,) 8th inst., a large assortment of rich colored bordered towelings and house-cloths; also 3 cases of linen sheetings at unprecedented low prices. Fronting linens, 2s. per yard. Also, a splendid shirting muslin for 10 cents, worth 13 cents.
Remember the number, 759 Broadway.

SUPERIOR FAMILY LINENS.
Linen Damask Table Cloths, Napk

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A house and lot in the village of Rye Neck half mile from Mamaroneck Depôt, 23 miles from New-York, very pleasantly located; house contains 10 rooms and 11 closets, very conveniently arranged; an excellent and never-failing well of water, and cistern, both brought into the house through pipes; lot 80 feet front by 160 deep, with wood-house, hen-house and yard, &c., together with a variety of fruit trees, in bearing order, such as apple, peach, cherry, quince, grape, raspberry and currants. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE R. JACKSON, at the Excelsior Iron Works, Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Corner of Franklin and Willow-sts.—A double brick house, built in the most careful and substantial manner, by day's work. Each house contains six rooms, with large and convenient closets and pantries; marble mantels on the first floor of each, and hard-finished walls throughout; a good cistern and other conveniences in each yard, and stable on one of the rear lots 25x25 feet; plot of ground contains over three lots. Price $5,000—$3,000 of which can remain on bond and mortgage for seven years. Inquire of E. MILLS, Postmaster, Astoria, or THOMAS KELLEY, New-York and Astoria Express.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON GATES-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A genteel dwelling house, nearly new, containing nine rooms, kitchen and cellar—built expressly for the comfort of the owner, who is about breaking up housekeeping. Has range, force-pump, hot-air furnace, gas fixtures, &c., and is in perfect order. Lot 37x100, good yard and garden, well stocked with shrubs, flowers, vines and choice fruit trees. Will be sold low; terms easy. Some of the furniture may be had, if required for nearly half its value. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., near the ferry, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A DECIDED BARGAIN—No. 40 Pacific-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; lot 25x100, running through to Amity-st; house 26x52, brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, and furnished throughout with every modern convenience. The walls are painted and papered throughout, and everything is in the most perfect order. The garden is supplied with fine fruit, rose bushes in great variety, &c. This most elegant residence will be sold at a decided bargain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A new three-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with bricks, with marble mantels and grates, arched parlors, front and rear piazzas, gas, water, &c. Lot 25x100. House 22x32. Situate on west side of Bedford-av., No. 240, south of Myrtle-av railroad. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, near the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story, attic, and basement house, with two lots of ground, situated on Washington-av, near Lafayette, Brooklyn. The house is in excellent order, the lots contain a handsome flower-garden, and are well stocked with choice fruit trees, grape-vines, and shrubbery—the location one of the most desirable. For particulars and terms, apply to GEORGE MERRILL, No. 155 Maiden lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A pleasant residence, comprising good dwelling-house and four acres of garden land, desirably located, within one hour's ride from the City. The dwelling contains eleven rooms, in good order; fruits of various kinds landing from two roads, in the immediate vicinity of churches, district and select schools. Price $3,100. Terms easy. KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 6 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LESS THAN COST—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th av., three stories, basement and counter-cellar, high stoops, balconies &c., with all modern improvements; built in the best manner; the conveyance is perfect, takes roof-water and connects with backhouse; everything in perfect order. Nos. 15 and 17, north side. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES IN NEW-YORK FOR SALE—First-class houses on West 23d, 27th, and 28th sts.; splendid houses on 33d-st., $8,000; ten brown-stone houses on 24th-st., $7,500 to $16,000; splendid houses on 36th, 39th, 40th, and 45th sts., from $6,000 to $12,000; also, a large number of others at various prices. Apply to H. STREET, No. 34½ Pine st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 36 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—Well finished high stoop, beautiful dining room, dumb waiter, ventilators, &c., house built for owner and is in good order. Gas fixtures and mirrors can be had with the house if desired. Apply to JAMES D. OLIVER, No. 62 Amity-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner and having all the modern improvements and a very excellent location. For further particulars, apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Terms easy. A neat two and a half story brick house, with cellar, Croton water, bath-room and gas—location desirable, No. 136 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. For particulars, apply at No. 24 Greenwich-av., or to A. J. WOOD, Nos. 123 and 124 Duane-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, and fine location, in 39th-st. between 4th and Madison ave., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. BYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 49 4th-st., between Bank and Troy sts. Range, bath, gas, &c. Price, $6,000. Apply to J. A. SHERMAN, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Lexington-av.—a very superior 25-foot house, in elegant order, all modern improvements. Will be sold at a moderate price, in consequence of the owner leaving the City. Possession given at once. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A neat two-story cottage, containing eight finished rooms, good cellar, &c., with about 100 feet square of ground; pleasantly situated. Terms easy. Inquire of BARKER & OSTRANDER, No. 157 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—4 2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 309 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 113 East 19th-st., with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Terms easy. Apply to C. T. BUNTING, No. 116 East 12th-st.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy. ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The choice 4 story brown-stone house, 38 by 65, on 23d-st., 200 feet west of 5th-av.—a rare opportunity for a person wishing a No. 1 house in a first-class neighborhood, where all the houses are occupied by the owners, with every improvement; the plumbing, gas, and heating apparatus and materials used in the construction were of the most select and substantial character, frescoed tastefully in the richest style, from basement to attic, all in complete order. Terms and possession to suit. Also, an elegant lot corner 5th-av. and 26th-st. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 94 Warren-st.; or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3 4ths. of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c. &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, tw miles from the depôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 32½ acres, on which is a fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit;) mill and water privilege; from 7 to 8 acres good timber. For full particulars, apply to BALDWIN & DETMARS, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—In the village of Eastchester county, four minutes' walk from the Depôt, a convenient and substantially built cottage house, with about one acre of land, upon which are a barn, stable, ice house, shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Schools and churches of convenient access. Distance from New-York 26 miles, with facilities of communication six times a-day each way. Apply to I. LODER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS—Two three-story and basement and sub-cellar houses, brick, with brown stone stoops, &c., on Broadway, in Brooklyn, near 6th-st., only five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Door and Sash Depôt, No. 173 Centre-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A three story, basement and sub-cellar brick house in Baltic, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Gas, marble mantels, bath, grate, bells, &c. $3,500 can remain on mortgage for a term of years. If applied for soon will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—The stock of a music store on Broadway, consisting of store fixtures, piano-fortes, sheet music, stationary, &c. J. DAVISON, Hanover Building corner William and Pearl-sts.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT MANSION, No. 23 West 23d st., between Broadway and 5th-av., with or without the furniture. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$4,250—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new brick house, 20x34, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, on Cumberland-st., near Washington Park, Brooklyn, for sale cheap by MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

$650 FOR A NEW HOUSE—And two lots of land, (inclosed with pickets,) on Fisk-av., four miles from Williamsburg Ferries, near the plank road and railroad depôt; $250 cash, balance at 6 per cent.; situation high and healthy. Inquire at KOLYER'S Store, Columbusville.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, four miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. For further particulars, inquire of A. R. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., N. Y. Price $3,500, all on bond and mortgage at $500 to $600 if desired.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, *ready* for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be for varied and reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern markets.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to 3d per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of those lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into two rooms and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and such outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase moneys become due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the lands, (which, brought out the States—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 62 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR SALE—The large and commodious dwelling house, and about 12½ acres of land, situated in the central part of the village, 26 miles from New-York, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. The house is 56 feet, front and rear, by about 39 feet in depth and two stories high. It is in excellent repair, having been recently enlarged and put in the most complete order, with a view of its permanent occupancy by the present owner. Will be sold with or without the furniture. The out-buildings consist of a barn carriage-house, ice-house, (very large and filled this season,) Summer kitchen, and a never-failing well of pure and soft water. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flower garden, strawberry and raspberry beds, grape vines, a vegetable garden and a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees. The premises, being bounded by Church, Front and Second-sts., can, if desired, be advantageously laid out in building lots. There are a number of church edifices, of different denominations, within convenient walking distance of the property. Communications with the city by railroad four times daily; also, by telegraph. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to No. 70 Madison-av., or to No. 2 Front-st., N. Y.

SAMUEL MILBANK,
JEREMIAH MILBANK, } Executors.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK FOR SALE.—The handsome house and grounds lately belonging to James Thompson, deceased, in Town of Nyack, will be sold under a foreclosure of mortgage at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The house is nearly new, well built of wood filled in with brick, two stories in height besides cellar and a tie with five rooms on the ground floor and four rooms on the upper floor, and cost about $4,000. It is in excellent order and supplied with water brought in by pipes, bath, range and every modern convenience. It is situated north of the village, commanding a very beautiful and extensive view up and down the river. There is a stable, stone ice-house and grapery. The grounds are about two acres in extent, in a high state of cultivation, well planted with pear, peach, apricot and cherry trees and shrubbery, with a fine flower and vegetable garden. Several steamers a day to and from New-York, touch at a wharf five minutes' walk from the house, and a steam ferry boat runs to Tarrytown distant by rail about one hour from New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 39 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 16 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $800; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Near Yonkers, one mile from Broxville Station, eighteen miles from New-York; nineteen acres under the highest state of cultivation and amply stocked with superior fruit, ornamental and shade trees, grape vines, &c. The improvements consist of a new two-story cottage with an addition, conservatory and kitchen, together with barn, carriage-house, cow-house, &c.; the gardens and lawns are beautifully laid out, and water from a fine spring introduced into the house and barn, and would supply the water for a fountain. Must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depôt; good house, all necessary outbuildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to F. S. STALLKNECHT, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property, a handsome cottage house in Flushing, L. I., situated on a fine lot 50 by 200 feet, making a fine garden spot. Said house contains nine rooms and is well finished throughout. For particulars, call at office of L. P. WILLIAMS, No. 69 Beaver-st., at 11 A. M., or 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-four hs of a mile from the depôt at Sing Sing, good house, containing fifteen rooms, with City conveniences for water and bath, excellent garden, about four acres of land, and an abundance of choice fruits. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to H. UNDERWOOD, No. 52 South-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th av. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., Office No. 7.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan av. and South Water-sts.,
CAICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and Adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome residence at Tottensville, with 13 acres, lot 80 by 133 feet; a good spring of water in the cellar; with choice fruit trees, &c. Terms very easy. Apply to CLARKE & WEEKS, Real Estate Office, No. 83 Wall st., New York, or to S. B. AVERTS, Tottensville, S. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 24 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 253 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocean Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 4 x32 marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 24 x30, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., 28 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerset depôt; daily line of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and in thorough repair; it has 3 parlors high, with well of wood water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 56 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered, 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass, and for which the owner has been offered $250 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—or the purchase money $2,500 will can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor, front office.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat; or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1¼ hours' ride from New-York City by railroad, and a few minutes' drive from a depôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm is finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden, with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. 56 William-st.

PIANO FACTORY AT NYACK FOR SALE.—The piano factory lately owned by James Thompson, deceased, in the town of Nyack, will be sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is about 25 feet by 60, and three stories in height, besides the basement. It is well built of wood, filled in with brick, and warmed by a furnace; has a fall and a water tank, and is well situated for manufacturing purposes. The out buildings consist of a drying house and stable, and the whole, with the yard, occupies three lots. There is constant communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Gracie Farm, containing 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive out-buildings. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with cottage &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—240 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 160 acres excellent tillable land, and 50 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Fronting on a public park. The house is large and commodious, just completed and finished in the best manner, with hay windows, gas water furnace, &c., all complete. For particulars, inquire of G. R. CONOVER, Cashier Importers' and Traders' Bank, Broadway, New-York, or of T. V. D. HOAGLAND, New-Brunswick, N. J.

SUPERIOR FARM—168 acres, delightfully located, 16 miles from New-York per railroad; 100 acres highly cultivated, balance wood and pasture. Two new houses, out buildings and every thing in perfect order; fine water, abundance of fruit. Price $9,500; terms easy. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Several delightfully located residences at Yonkers, 17 miles from New-York, on Broadway, Warburton and Vista avs., with beautiful gardens, plenty of fruit and shade, and near the depôt, accessible hourly by railroad or steamboat. Fare by boat 12½ cents. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—138 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $85 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE INVENTION FOR SALE—The patent right for the whole United States of a very ingenious apparatus used in the manufacture of porte-monnaies, &c. The invention of a gentleman from Europe—an effectual preventive against theft or loss. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st.

PEW FOR SALE—No. 16 St. Thomas' Church, lower floor. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In Yonkers or vicinity.—A comfortable, large-sized cottage or house well furnished, with 6 to 8 bedrooms and parlor and kitchen, with plenty of shade trees in a pleasant part of the village, or within one quarter of a mile, with river view, for which a fair price will be paid from the 1st of May for 6 months or longer. Apply to W. H. ARTHUR, Yonkers.

HOUSE WANTED.—Neat two-story house, with modern conveniences, for a gentleman and wife with out family, on the west side of the City, below 42d-st., and near 6th-av. preferred. A responsible tenant can be had by addressing X, *Times* Office, stating terms and location. None others will be noticed.

SUITES OF ROOMS WANTED.—A family is desirous of obtaining suites of rooms in an eligibly located modern built house, where they can be provided with the services of attendance, and of a first-class cook. Advantageous terms will be paid. Address H., at the office of this paper.

PART OF A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel neighborhood, for a family of three grown persons, located between 30 h and 40 hsts. and 2d and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address HOME, Office of the *Daily Times*.

WANTED TO RENT—With a view to purchasing, a small house not far from New-York, with a few acres of land. Terms must be moderate. Address RURAL, at this office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK—Comprising thirty elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 821 Broadway.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—Office No. 858 Broadway, New-York, where the apparatus can be seen and explanatory circulars obtained. H. O. HAWLEY, President.
E. AUBIN, Secretary.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The neat two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. 17 Hanover-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The house contains range, gas, chandeliers, &c., and fitted up in the best manner. It is furnished throughout. The furniture has not been in use long, and will be sold at a great reduction from cost to the party taking the house. This is a good opportunity for a small, genteel family, commencing housekeeping. Rent $440. Price of furniture $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A beautiful stone house, nearly new—three stories and basement, with bath-room and other modern conveniences—very pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, opposite Perkins' Garden, only five blocks from South Ferry. Rent, $800. Possession given one or two weeks before the 1st of May if desired. Carpets, (chiefly Brussels and tapestry,) oil-cloths, gas-fixtures and parlor furniture—all nearly new—for sale. Inquire of WM. J. BELL, No. 14 Wall-st., or on the premises, No. 161 Amity-st., Brooklyn, after 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE TO LET—A large and convenient four-story brick house, No. 173 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; it will be let at a low price to a good, respectable tenant, for six or twelve months, from the 1st of May next; and, if desirable, perhaps an arrangement may be made to pay part of the rent in board. For particulars, inquire at the house, or of Mr. W. MILLER, No. 61 Murray-st., up stairs, for three days. Good reference given and required.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $600.—The three story and basement brick house No. 125 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts. Said house is substantially built, 25 by 44 feet, lot 25 by 80 feet, is in first-rate order, supplied with gas, has sub-cellar, coal vault, and rear piazza. For any kind of business the location is excellent, and, if desired, the basement can be let to a physician for $160. Apply on the premises, No. 125 Atlantic-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three English basement four-story brick houses situated 52d-st., between 7th-av. and North River, will be rented at a very low price. Also the two three story and basement brick houses directly in the rear, fronting Striker-place. They have a fine view of the river. There is a very beautiful garden in front of several acres, which makes a very desirable residence; with or without stables. Apply to JOHN G. LAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane, or on the premises.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—No. 340 Canal-st., corner of Renwick. A good stand for the hardware, clothing, crockery, or any kind of business; has been lately fitted up with fashionable windows and doors. Location desirable. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Also, three small houses in Hudson-st., with stores; excellent stands for business. Inquire at No. 41 Charlton-st. N. B.—None of the above-mentioned houses will be let for the sale of liquor.

HOUSES TO LET.—The houses Nos. 89 and 82 4th-av., reple with every convenience. No. 80 has an extension room running back 27 feet. There is a large four-story workshop on the rear of both lots. The property will be let separately or together. The keys are at Mr. LANE'S store, corner 4th-av. and 10th-st. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two story house, situated on 3d av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath, &c., and a large yard. Also a 3-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The full size brick house No. 16 Tompkins'-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., will be put in complete order for a good tenant. Also the two-story and basement brick-house, No. 1 Wyckoff-st., corner Court-st. FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—For a term of years, on Murray Hill—the first-class three-story and high basement house No. 63 40th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low, to a good tenant. Inquire of THOMAS BUTLER, No. 139 West-st., corner Vesey.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, 33 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLE

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Tribune by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,897,097 85
Average amount of Specie	978,200 00
Average amount of Circulation	827,423 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,638,740 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$550,768 60
Average amount of Specie	59,243 09
Average amount of Circulation	99,154 00
Average amount of Deposits	304,728 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,982,951 19
Average amount of Specie	1,485,789 69
Average amount of Circulation—notes of less than $5	54,179 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,618,068 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$610,231 55
Average amount of Specie	1,102,072 74
Average amount of Circulation	2,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,236,576 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,172,894 94
Average amount of Specie	171,968 98
Average amount of Circulation	92,147 67
Average amount of Deposits	1,192,859 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,675,919 23
Average amount of Specie	571,936 65
Average amount of Circulation	263,378 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,150,281 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,561,801 28
Average amount of Specie	185,595 54
Average amount of Circulation	79,778 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,431,865 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,432,709 73
Average amount of Specie	575,432 80
Average amount of Circulation	91,928 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,801,995 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,989,983 83
Average amount of Specie	404,653 92
Average amount of Circulation	534,463 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,622,772 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,029,053 71
Average amount of Specie	74,188 40
Average amount of Circulation	151,275 00
Average amount of Deposits	866,564 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,479,773 16
Average amount of Specie	185,737 79
Average amount of Circulation	234,336 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,504,765 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$278,113 00
Average amount of Specie	23,774 43
Average amount of Circulation	119,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,157 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,496,974 77
Average amount of Specie	175,721 15
Average amount of Circulation	92,761 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,170,522 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$615,146 07
Average amount of Specie	62,150 53
Average amount of Circulation	130,951 00
Average amount of Deposits	394,398 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,564,236 23
Average amount of Specie	299,746 50
Average amount of Circulation	255,294 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,328,120 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$727,653 22
Average amount of Specie	78,573 37
Average amount of Circulation	158,235 00
Average amount of Deposits	548,501 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of April, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,696,189 81
Average amount of Specie	143,581 19
Average amount of Circulation	45,233 92
Average amount of Deposits	1,249,167 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSSAN STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JAMES W. HALP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,071,027 45
Average amount of Specie	295,239 41
Average amount of Circulation	88,820 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,185,867 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,554,430 62
Average amount of Specie	99,137 17
Average amount of Circulation	89,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,492,163 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$449,994 00
Average amount of Specie	48,125 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,129 00
Average amount of Deposits	385,479 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,765,466 95
Average amount of Specie	131,707 55
Average amount of Circulation	138,088 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,454,091 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM W. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$596,153 81
Average amount of Specie	30,498 59
Average amount of Circulation	22,786 00
Average amount of Deposits	510,799 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$657,989 72
Average amount of Specie	136,090 86
Average amount of Circulation	90,332 00
Average amount of Deposits	693,316 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,350,444 69
Average amount of Specie	92,658 63
Average amount of Circulation	167,468 00
Average amount of Deposits	781,662 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,664,710 67
Average amount of Specie	125,536 82
Average amount of Circulation	117,907 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,094,219 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
THOS. L. THORWELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$448,538 00
Average amount of Specie	40,761 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,371 00
Average amount of Deposits	260,109 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$578,535 64
Average amount of Specie	50,257 86
Average amount of Circulation	119,552 00
Average amount of Deposits	509,488 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,976,756 78
Average amount of Specie	164,492 14
Average amount of Circulation	273,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,444,356 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,007,536 05
Average amount of Specie	863,133 88
Average amount of Circulation	399,486 35
Average amount of Deposits	3,985,538 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$845,348 25
Average amount of Specie	42,559 48
Average amount of Circulation	88,926 00
Average amount of Deposits	680,985 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,443,917 39
Average amount of Specie	119,296 32
Average amount of Circulation	125,126 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,230,957 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,069,144 44
Average amount of Specie	517,236 24
Average amount of Circulation	385,606 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,348,478 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,351,378 17
Average amount of Specie	49,419 72
Average amount of Circulation	200,495 00
Average amount of Deposits	884,978 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$717,723 37
Average amount of Specie	53,790 29
Average amount of Circulation	118,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	497,773 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,838,606 45
Average amount of Specie	370,166 48
Average amount of Circulation	101,644 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,535,169 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,662,476 00
Average amount of Specie	1,038,725 36
Average amount of Circulation	316,733 33
Average amount of Deposits	5,648,393 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,127,161 31
Average amount of Specie	305,375 22
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	130,159 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,476,413 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,781,363 73
Average amount of Specie	1,013,740 68
Average amount of Circulation	217,963 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,329,068 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,234,663 00
Average amount of Specie	144,118 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,068 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,051,886 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,570,455 26
Average amount of Specie	182,365 41
Average amount of Circulation	69,532 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,007,357 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$317,451 22
Average amount of Specie	10,315 69
Average amount of Circulation	93,216 00
Average amount of Deposits	147,572 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$428,283 33
Average amount of Specie	14,643 40
Average amount of Circulation	72,511 00
Average amount of Deposits	103,193 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$259,396 46
Average amount of Specie	12,049 29
Average amount of Circulation	126,733 00
Average amount of Deposits	178,532 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,046,762 73
Average amount of Specie	50,847 38
Average amount of Circulation	179,974 00
Average amount of Deposits	876,351 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,688,390 13
Average amount of Specie	120,949 37
Average amount of Circulation	168,849 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,179,815 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$561,352 80
Average amount of Specie	39,428 62
Average amount of Circulation	114,149 67
Average amount of Deposits	369,748 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$963,801 80
Average amount of Specie	57,772,06
Average amount of Circulation	120,379 00
Average amount of Deposits	665,822 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$471,541 17
Average amount of Specie	78,838 54
Average amount of Circulation	973,638 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
ROBERT M. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$737,937 66
Average amount of Specie	52 732 98
Average amount of Circulation	186,376 00
Average amount of Deposits	494,205 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,398,148 10
Average amount of Specie	235,483 74
Average amount of Circulation	131,687 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,107,223 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
WM. CUTTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$713,786 00
Average amount of Specie	31,020 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,743 00
Average amount of Deposits	493,515 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AARON PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of April, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,202,994 40
Average amount of Specie	149,478 21
Average amount of Circulation	363,814 00
Average amount of Deposits	687,600 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met again last evening, after a vacation of over two weeks. Many of the members look much more venerable than when they parted. Especially Alderman FULMER, who made "his first appearance" in a bran new white cravat, which became him exceedingly; with the other aldermen, new clothes were also plenty. The lobby was very large, and displayed much interest in the proceedings. Alderman MOSES, although his bodily health is almost restored, is still suffering from the effects of his recent severe illness, and did not appear.

SUPERVISE.

The minutes having been read and approved, the Board proceeded to business. A petition was received in favor of extending Beekman-street through the Park to Broadway. Referred.

The annual report of the Sailor's Snug Harbor was received and ordered on file. The total receipts for the year 1855 was $126,488 26, more than half of which was on account of rents of lots in the Fifteenth Ward.

WATERING THE STREETS.

A petition was received from Alex. T. Stewart & Co., D. Appleton, and 175 others, for use of Croton water in sprinkling Broadway, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. Referred to the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON THE MAYOR AND DIRT.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to the question whether the Mayor alone or he and the Comptroller can contract for cleaning the streets. He gives it as his opinion, "that under certain circumstances the Mayor may exercise such a power in accordance with the resolution of April 8, 1854.

Whether the action of the Mayor referred to in your resolution is within the terms of that resolution, depends upon facts which are not before me. The very question, however, is now pending in the Supreme Court, and will probably be shortly settled by that tribunal."

GRADING EIGHTH-AVENUE.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to contracts for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue. As the paper was very long, it was not read, but laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in document form.

On motion of Alderman VARIAN, the Board resolved to continue its meetings three times a week, and then adjourned until Wednesday.

COUNCILMEN.

Authority Granted to Sell the Brick Church Property.

A VETO FROM THE MAYOR.

The first regular meeting of the Councilmen for the April session was held last evening, President PINCKNEY in the chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of John M. Atwood and others, to have the names of Chatham-street and Park-row altered to East Broadway.

Of sundry policemen, asking the City to assume a debt existing against them in the matter of an action brought against them for false imprisonment, by some parties who they arrested for disorderly conduct, 26th January last. The action went by default.

Of property owners, to have Pearl-street, between Whitehall and State streets, widened.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED, ETC.

By Mr. BOGAS, referring to a Special Committee of five to report on the expediency of erecting an observatory in New-York.

By Mr. BARKER, directing the Comptroller to pay to Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Council, $1,000 for his services in compiling the Common Council Manual for the present year.

By Mr. SWAN, referring to the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance authorizing parties assessed for street openings, grading, &c., &c., to nominate an Inspector of the work, to be appointed by the Street Commissioner.

By Mr. ROEHRER, that the flags of the City be displayed on the City Hall on the 12th of April, the anniversary of Henry Clay's birth.

By Mr. MCKELVEY, that the Comptroller be authorized to pay the bill of members of the Common Council for cartage hire. Laid over under the rule.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Mr. BARKER presented the report of the Committee on Finance, recommending concurrence with the Board of Aldermen to permit the trustees of the Brick Church to sell the property for a sum not less than $250,000, one-quarter of the proceeds to be paid into the City Treasury, for the benefit of the City.

Mr. SWAN argued the immediate adoption of the report.

Mr. WARNER followed. The importance of the privilege urged him to move a postponement of action. He for one knew nothing of the rights of the Common Council in the matter, and wanted light.

Mr. SWAN did not want to press it so as to make it uncomfortable for gentlemen to vote. In order that the gentlemen might have an opportunity to look into it, he was willing that it should go into the Committee of the Whole.

The motion to refer was then put and lost, and the motion to adopt taken up.

Mr. WARNER objected. The Trustees come here, and ask permission to sell out their interest in this property, after having tested the Board, by obtaining permission to erect certain buildings. They want to build up town, and, to do so, ask permission to sell property of which they have only a lease, and, as an inducement, agree to give the City one-quarter of the proceeds. In his opinion, a vote concurring with the action of the Board of Aldermen of last year has no effect.

Mr. BARKER remarked that the Supreme Court decides it has.

Mr. WARNER believed that it has no effect. He moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. GAVITT—How long is that lease for? for life (Laughter.)

Mr. WARNER—Perpetual.

Mr. SWAN—The fact is the corporation made no lease but a conveyance subject to a condition, that the Church trustees should erect a building and the law was to be perpetual in the trustees so long as they should use it for purposes other than for private secular purposes. The City received a sum which originally amounted to somewhat more than $1, proud, as an annual rental. Some years after the property was vested in them by compliance with the condition, the Trustees built a vault for the reception of their dead. Some years elapsed and the Corporation passed an ordinance forbidding the burying of the dead in vaults. The Common Council, in consideration of taking away that right, allowed them to build the buildings which now stand. Inasmuch as the Trustees of the Church have complied with the conditions on which the conveyance was made, their right of property is perpetual and the City cannot reclaim it, except the Church shall use it for private secular purposes. The Trustees could wall it up, and as long as they pay $37 to the City the property would be vested in them. The grant says private, and the Trustees have that. They may be well assured as to the legal tenure under which they convey it to this Board, lest hereafter the property may revert to private use. They are able to sell to-morrow for public purposes such as a post-office or a theatre, and the right under which it would then be held would be good so long as such were its uses. The City made the donation, putting in this provision. The proposition is to concur with the Aldermen in a matter recommended by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The City will get $50,000, yielding yearly at interest $3,500, an equivalent of the yearly rental for 50 years. The improvements being placed on it cannot fail to return to the City a large sum.

Mr. WARNER understood the grant to mean for Church purposes alone, and should vote accordingly.

The question to lay on the table was then put, and lost by a vote 18 Ayes and 30 Nays.

The motion to adopt was then put, and carried by the following vote:

AYES—Councilmen H. Smith, J. L. Smith, Clifton, Gavitt, Ingalls, Barney, Crane, Murray, Phillips, Martin, Gregory, Kennard, Hemphill, Cooper, Boehner, Van Tine, Whitlock, Colyer, Hart, Floyd, O'Reilly, M. Smith, Bradley, Egan, Appleby, Leary, Merritt, S. Hopper, Watrous, Van Riper, Pinckney, R. Reilly, Wallace, Dunn, Taylor, Baxter, Buckley, Maynard, Cargill and I. A. Hopper—41.

NAYS—Councilmen J. Reilly, Rickford, Warner, Barry, Beals, Raymond, McConnell and Odell—8. Majority, 33.

A VETO.

A message was then received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution of the Board directing the Comptroller to repudiate the contract made by the Mayor.

THE MAYOR'S VETO OF THE BROADWAY CLEANING RESOLUTION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 7, 1856.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

I return the resolution, originating in our Board, "directing the Comptroller not to make any payments for the cleaning of Broadway upon the contract entered into by the Mayor, without approval."

The facts upon which the contract referred to was made are, that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, whose duty it is to clean the streets, neglected or failed to do his duty in the removal of the collection of the snow and ice he had gathered in the centre of Broadway, our leading street, though frequently urged to do so by myself, his superior officer. In consequence, this office was almost hourly besieged with citizens doing business in that part of the city, complaining of the omission, supposing very naturally that the chief Executive officer of the City Government should have sufficient power inherent in his office to relieve them from so serious an obstacle to their trade, as well as a dangerous nuisance.

Finding that the Commissioner, notwithstanding my repeated applications, evinced no disposition to act, I determined to assume the responsibility. For this purpose an advertisement to receive proposals to do the work by contract was drawn up, submitted to the Comptroller, to the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and to the Superintendent of Streets. The former and latter concurred in it—the Superintendent saying that it was the course he had recommended to Mr. ERLING from the first, and that, in his judgment, it was the only way to do it expeditiously and economically. Mr. ERLING did not refuse to concur, but said he would like to consult his lawyers before doing so. Under this advertisement the estimates were received, and the contract awarded "to the lowest bidder with adequate security," according to the provisions of the amended charter. Upon the execution of the contract, notice was given to the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to the effect that as the contractor would do the work of removing the ice, &c., from Broadway, he must desist, observing the corporation would be paying twice for the same work; and also, that if he persisted in his operations in the Comptroller's office, I find that Mr. ERLING has spent over $10,000 for doing the same work upon the other part of Broadway, which must, of course, be from the Astor House to the Battery—not one-fourth of the distance. I give the exact amount:

Requisitions drawn by Mr. ERLING for Broadway—

Feb. 26	$4,934 43 | March 17	$2,397 82
March 1	1,846 56 | March 17	1,726 82
Total		$10,905 59

It is well known that much of this work was done by individuals at their own expense. Besides these, Mr. ERLING has recently drawn requisitions for the streets as follows:

February 15	$7,078 71
March 1	8,541 17
Total	$15,619 88
To which add for Broadway	10,305 58
Total	$25,925 46

Making a total of $25,925 for street-cleaning, &c., from the 15th of February to the 17th of March, which is at the rate of about $300,000 per year.

It is not my purpose to ask at this time where the work has been performed—in what streets this large sum of money has been expended within a month. This would be an assumption of inquisitiveness upon the part of the Mayor which would not be tolerated by Mr. ERLING or his friends in the Common Council. Another tribunal may entertain the inquiry, in the meantime your tax-payers are getting restive, and one of them has obtained an injunction restraining the payment of any more money to Mr. ERLING for street-cleaning, until he makes contracts according to law. It is to be hoped the Common Council will act upon the subject speedily, that we may be spared from the resilience now threatened by the condition of the streets, upon the approach of warm weather. In most of them, especially in the eastern section of the City, there are large collections of filth and animal matter, which, if not removed within two months, will be productive of very serious consequences to the public health.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Without reading the document, the Board adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The Manhattan Gas Light Company have given notice that on and after the 1st of August, the price of Gas will be materially reduced. In the interval, parties wishing Chandeliers and Gas Pipes introduced into their dwellings, will find it decidedly to their advantage to give their orders to COLT & WHITTELSEY, Gas Fitters and Fixture Dealers, No. 922 Broadway, corner of Twenty-first-street., whose facilities for doing your work promptly and economically are unsurpassed. Portable gas machines, regulators, gas heating and cooking stoves, &c., put up at short notice.

[Advertisement.]

THE HISTORY OF THE HAT.—When a chronicle of invention is written in relation to this most useful article of costume, we are certain that the Spring Fashion, recently introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, will occupy a most prominent place. For neatness, elegance, durability and elasticity, it has but few equals among the numerous articles now in vogue, and "heads" them all off, when poised upon the "heads" of the people.

[Advertisement.]

SHE TRIUMPHED LIKE A QUEEN.—Little CORDELIA HOWARD, the wonderful prodigy, carried every thing before her last evening as *Ida May*. She filled Barnum's Museum with an immense crowd of people, and their enthusiasm knew no bounds. They applauded warmly; they screamed with delight. The ladies were especially pleased with little CORDELIA. "Ida May" will be repeated to-night and "Aladdin" this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The eleventh hour. Let no victim of scrofula, salt rheum, or any ulcerous or eruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use HOLLOWAY'S Ointment for external complaints, or his Pills for internal disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialistic* devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RED HOUSE PROPERTY.—We are requested to call the attention of real estate buyers to the sale to be made this day (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by JAMES M. MILLER, of about 100 lots of land with improvements known as the Red House property, by order of assignees, located on 1st and 2d avs. 104th, 105th, 106th and 107th sts.

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D.,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
No. 16 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

PINEAPPLE DRESSES.—A few pieces of an extra fine quality, and other articles made of the fibres of the pineapple fruit, will be opened to-morrow at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RAILROAD IRON.—1,800 tons 57-lb rails, Erie pattern, ready for immediate delivery, by THEODORE [illegible], No 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, April 7, by Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, at the residence of the bride's father, FRANK JONES, of Albany, to ADELAIDE A., daughter of Capt. Charles H. Dougherty, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 7, after a severe illness, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, son of Robert and Elizabeth Jones, aged 2 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 6th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 7, ELIZA ELLEN, daughter of James Wiggins, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 91 North Moore-st., on Wednesday morning, 9th inst. The hour will be given to-morrow.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 7, LATERIA ALICE, infant daughter of John H. and Alice Corey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) April 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. John T. Burnton, No. 241 Hudson-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 7, STEPHEN F. HALLET, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 25 Henry-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday noon, April 7, at his residence, in Adelphi-st., JOHN PERKINS, in the 57th year of his age.

In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, April 7, ELIZABETH HALL, relict of the late Goodea G. Hall, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons, Chas. F. and Andrew Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 Union-place, Bloomfield-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, April 6, CAROLINE AMELIA, daughter of Mr. John D. Steinwagon, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At Fishkill Landing, on Sunday, April 6, HANNAH M. WILTZE, relict of the late Martin Wiltze, in the 84th year of her age.

At Newburgh, on Saturday morning, April 5, Mrs. CAROLINE S. CARPENTER, wife of Benjamin Carpenter, Esq., aged 58 years.

At Salem, Mass., on Thursday, April 3, ALICE WHITALL, infant daughter of Thomas A. D. and Anna W. Forster, of that city, aged 14 days.

In this City, on Saturday morning, April 5, suddenly, ROSALIE, only daughter of Dr. H. W. B. and Azelia G. Woodhull, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 63 Madison-av., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 6, Miss CLARA MESSERVE, daughter of the late Elias Messerve, aged 20 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Daniel F. Fernold, 116 E. Lawrence-st.

At East Morrisania on Sunday, the 6th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob Buckhout, JOHN DEVOE, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. Ann's Church, East Morrisania, on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

At Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, April 6, MARY LOUISA, wife of Jacob H. V. Lockcroft, and daughter of James Horn, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 8, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, Division-av., between 3d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, and at 4½ P. M., from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d av.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange., APRIL 7.

$4,300 Cal. 7s '70	89¾	500	Erie Railroad	b60	57
35,000 Virginia 6s	s30	92¾	319 do	s	56⅞
500 do		93¾	100 do	b30	56⅝
10,000 Ind. State 5s		84¾	300 do	s60	56⅝
24,000 Missouri 6s		84¼	50 do	b10	56¾
10,000 do	b3	84¼	50 do	b15	56⅝
2,000 Erie 2d mige bds		98	350 do	c	56⅞
7,000 Erie bds of '75	b3	91	50 do	b60	56⅛
3,000 Hud. R. 2d m. bs.		92	500 do	c	56¾
8,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		87¾	100 do	s10	56¾
25,000 do	s30	87⅝	250 do	s	56⅞
2,000 do		87¾	100 do	b3	56⅞
1,000 do		87⅜	300 Harlem Railroad		19⅝
3,000 Ill. F. Bs with pr.		93⅝	200 Mich. Cent. R. R.	c	85⅛
10,000 do	s3	94	100 do	b30	93⅝
5,000 T. H. & A. 1st m. Bs.		73¾	24 Mich. S & N. Ia. RR.	s3	95¾
25 Phenix Bank		115	100 do		93⅝
76 D. & Hud. Can. Co.	c	129⅝	410 do	s3	96
10 Metropolitan Bank		108½	200 do	b60	96¾
10 Commonwealth Bk	s3		150 do	b15	96⅝
10 Ohio L. & T. Co.		92	70 Clev., C. & Chi.	b3	100⅝
50 Beekman Ins. Co.		101	20 do		100¾
50 Canton Co.		38⅝	30 do		100
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	c	23	100 Ills. Cent'l R. R.	s3	99
150 do		23½	100 Panama R.R.	s60	165
50 Nic. Transi Co.		14⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	b3	65¾
100 do		14⅜	110 Gal. & Chic. R. R.		114
200 do		14¼	350 do	b60	115
150 do	b3	14¾	102 do	s3	114⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co.	b3	100¾	100 do	s3	114⅜
100 do	s3	100¾	150 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3	81¼
100 do	s3	100¾	100 do	s10	81⅝
50 do	s3	101	100 do	b60	82
300 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b60	92⅜	100 do	b60	81⅞
50 do	b3	93	100 do	b30	81⅝
25 do		93⅛	100 do	b10	81⅝
50 do		91⅞	100 do	s10	81⅝
5 do		91¾	100 do	b10	81¾
100 do		92	100 do	c	81⅞
100 do	s60	91⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b30	91
968 Reading Railroad	c	93	200 do	s60	90⅝
100 do	b60	92⅛	150 do	s60	90
250 Hudson Railroad	s	35¾	50 do	opg	91
100 do	s30	35⅜	10 Wis. L. Shore R. R.		72¾
50 do	b30	35¾	115 Mil. & Miss. R. R.		66¾
100 do	b60	36⅛	100 do	b60	86¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$8,000 Sacramento City Water Fund, 10s. in. ad. 60¼
5,000 Hudson R. R. 1st mortgage, int. added. 96½
5,000 Flushing R. R. 1st mortgage, int. added. 65
9,000 Caran. and Corr. R. R. 1st Mt. int. added. 66⅜
5,000 G. W. (Ill.) R. R. 10s., 1st Mt. int. added. 88⅞
1,500 Lou. and Port. R. R. 6s, 1st Mt., int. add. 40
1,000 Te. and Ill. R. R. 2d mortgage, int. added. 52⅜
500 Chic. and Miss. R. R. 10s., int. added. 53⅜
226 shares Jersey City Gas Light Co. 86¾
2 shares Pacific Mail S. S. Co. 73¼
100 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. 81¾
50 shares Panama Railroad. 104¾
60 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co. 90@90¼
40 shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co. 69
50 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co. 51
10 shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co. 94¼

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks at auction will take place, to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	b60	87¾	100 Erie Railroad	s60	56⅜
5,000 do		87¾	150 do		56⅜
5,000 do	b3	87¾	100 do	b60	56⅞
5,000 do		87¾	50 do	b60	56¾
10,000 Missouri 6s		84¾	100 do	s3	56⅜
19,000 Wiscbla 6s	s3	93¾	28 Panama Railroad		103½
25 St. Nicholas Bank		95¾	100 Reading Railroad	s30	93
100 Canton Company	s3	23¾	100 do	c	93
200 Nic. Tran. Co.		13¾	200 do	b30	93¾
150 do		13⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b10	96
200 do	b60	14	350 do	s30	96⅛
100 Flor. & Key. Is.		4	200 do	b60	96¼
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3	23	200 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b30	115⅜
200 do	b60	23¾	do	s	115⅜
50 N. Y. Central R. R.	2d	91¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c	81
100 do	b40	92½	100 do	s30	80½

5 Hudson River R. R. 36

MINING BOARD.

400 Nor. Carolina	c	81	500 Gard'r G. M.	b3	1 15
50 Ward Coal Co.	b15	4¾	500 do	c	1 15
50 do	b10	4¾	300 do	b15	1 20

MONDAY, April 7—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, to Saturday last, April 5, which are advertised separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes, as compared with the previous statement of March 29:

Increase of Loans and Discounts	$2,216,711
Decrease in Specie	835,886
Increase in Circulation	402,245
Increase in Gross Deposits	2,821,760
Increase in Actual Deposits	332,734
The Gross Deposits, March 29, were	$88,186,648
Less average Daily Clearances	20,524,704
Actual undrawn Deposits	$67,662,944
Gross Deposits, April 5	$91,008,408
Less Daily Average Clearances	23,022,720
Actual Undrawn Deposits	$67,985,678
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	$322,734

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	April 7, '55.	April 5, '56.	March 29, '56.
Loans	$94,499,409	$106,962,018	$104 745,307
Specie	14 967,982	13,381,354	14,216,841
Circulation	7.771.581	8,347,498	7,945,253
Deposits	77,313,857	91,008,408	88,186,648
Govern't Office		13,646,359	13,200,772
Sub-Tre'y alone	3.445,541	7,375,979	7,041,186

The movement of the week was every way a large one. A new Bank, the Park, entered into business, with $1,328,000 capital paid in, and $950,000 in deposits. These funds were temporarily placed with other City Banks, and demand loans predicated upon them to the extent of a million and a quarter of dollars, which accounts for the greater part of the large increase in this department of the present statement. The Clearance-House transactions of the week were very large, embracing the checks and notes drawn and paid on 4th April. The loss of Specie was the result of shipments to Europe, and payments into the Sub-Treasury, in the absence of fresh receipts from California. The increased activity in the retail Spring trade has caused an enlargement of the Bank-note circulation. We understand a similar increase is going on with the country circulation in this State; new impressions to the amount of a million of dollars having been ordered through the Agent of the Bank Department for superintending engraving. The further considerable enlargement of the line of Loans and Discounts, while the Specie reserve is running down, is a feature in the Bank movement which will not be viewed with favor, though the effect upon confidence is not so decided at this season of the year as it might be if on the eve of the Fall trade. The Bank managers feel that they have a liberal line of country balances to go upon for some months to come, and that the maximum in this department has not yet been reached.

The week opens with a good inquiry for money, on demand loan, at 7 ₰ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer are less firm at the close of 'Change hour than during the past week. Southern Bank sterling, 109⅝; regular Bankers, 109⅛; prime Mercantile bills, 109⅝@109¼; Francs are 5.17½, and North of Europe barely steady at last week's quotations. The steamer from Boston will take about $250,000 in Gold, from present appearances.

The Stock Market closed dull, and generally lower than on Saturday afternoon. Some adverse use was made of the Bank Statement and the unusually heavy return of Imports for the past week. Western Road Shares and State Stocks were fairly supported, while Erie, New-York Central and Reading were rather weak, and Erie ⅝@⅝ ₰ cent. down; Illinois Centrals fell off ¾ ₰ cent.; Hudson River Thirds advanced ⅛@1 ₰ cent., and the Shares ¾@1 ₰ cent.

The City of New-York Central Park Six ₰ cent loan of $1,600,000, three years to run, was awarded this afternoon, as follows:

John Thompson	$500,000	at	100.01
S. C. Thompson	100,000	at	100.05
Ward & Co.	500,000	at	100.03
J. L. Talman	50,000	at	100
Seamen's Bank	25,000	at	100.37
Seamen's Bank	30,000	at	100
Irving Savings Bank	30,000	at	100
Brooklyn Savings Bank	30,000	at	100
Mariner's Savings Bank	20,000	at	100
A. Foster	38,000	at	100
Sundry other parties	$282,000	at	100
Total	$1,600,000		

The 5 ₰ cent. loan, as far as subscribed, was principally taken at par by parties to whom the awards were made for property within the Park. The cash subscriptions amount to $175,000 at par.

The Albany Bridge Bill passed the House of Assembly this evening, and will, no doubt, be signed by the Governor; so that the measure may be considered a law of the State. The majority in the Assembly was unexpectedly large, 91 to 27.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $219,950; disbursed $278,011, and held at the close a regular balance of $7,516,916.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translation.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 7, 1856.

The absence of speculation which we have noticed for several weeks past still continues; and neither the abundance of capital, nor the general conviction since the *Asia's* arrival that peace is now a certainty, has been able to communicate a serious movement to public stocks. Quotations have been well sustained during the week, and show on the whole a slight improvement on our previous advices. The coupons due the 1st inst. on the $400,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds, indorsed and guaranteed by the three following companies: Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, and Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, have not been paid. This default is in consequence of an injunction served at the request of a few Stockholders upon the three last companies, restraining them from paying the said interest until the Courts shall have decided as to the validity of the said indorsements. The indorsements were given in consideration of a change of the gauge of the first mentioned road, and, in the case of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, was ratified by the Directors, and by a meeting of the stockholders. But the plea urged for resisting payment is, that the charter (which is a special charter, given prior to the enactment of the General Railroad Law of Ohio) does not authorize the Company to indorse or guarantee the bonds of other companies, without being previously authorized to do so by a special act of the Legislature, which authority has in this case never been obtained. This default has called forth general reprobation, and the feeling is almost unanimous with the stockholders, the press and the public, immediately to take the necessary steps to legalize the bonds in dispute. What those steps may be it is at present too soon to determine. The coupons of the Chicago and Mississippi first mortgage Bonds have likewise been allowed to pass unpaid. Those of the Madison and Indianapolis second mortgage Bonds, which have remained unpaid for a long time, as well as those of the first mortgage, were paid on the 1st inst.

State Stocks well sustained, with some activity in Missouris; Louisianas have risen 3; Missouri, ½; Virginia, ⅛ ₰ cent. City and County Bonds inactive, and without changes. Railroad Bonds firm but dull. Illinois Central Construction Bonds, after selling as high as 88⅛, have fallen off 1 ₰ cent.; Freeland Bonds have advanced 1 ₰ cent.; Erie 1875 Bonds are firm at 91; Erie Second Mortgage have risen ½; Erie 1871s, ½; Harlem First Mortgage, ½; Hudson River Third Mortgages, 2; New-York Central 6 and 7 ₰ cents. ⅛ ₰ cent.; Erie 1883 Bonds have declined ½; Erie 1862, 1 ₰ cent. Bonds not quoted at the Stock Exchange—no transactions, excepting a few purchases of Michigan Central 8 ₰ cents., 1869; and of Terre Haute and Alton First Mortgage Railroad shares; bidding changes, with no speculative feeling. Chicago and Rock Island (ex. div.) ⅝ ₰ cent. higher; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1; Hudson River, ¼; Michigan Central, 1; Michigan Southern, ½; Panama, ¼ ₰ cent. Cleveland and Columbus and Cincinnati has declined 2; Erie, ¾; New-York Central, ¼; Reading, ⅛ ₰ cent. Money remains without change, Loans on call 6@7 ₰ cent., chiefly at 7; First-class paper, 7@8, names less current 8@9. Exchanges weak, with the exception of Francs, limited business at 109⅜@⅝ for Sterling, and 5.17⅛ for France.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translation.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 7, 1856.

We have no prominent feature to notice since our advices of the 1st inst. There has scarcely been any variation in our money market; the export of Specie is too moderate to affect it unfavorably, and rates of exchange too weak just now to create any fear of its immediate increase. The business of the week in securities for permanent investment, as well as in those for speculation, has been moderate, and there is but little speculative spirit in the market. Notwithstanding that the news is looked upon as very favorable, it remains without any material effect, and our subjoined table of daily quotations shows no important variations. State Stocks: There have been sales of Ohio 6s, 1875, and some animation with a slight advance in Virginia 6s and Missouri 6s. Louisiana 6s have risen 2 ₰ cent., with light sales. In City Bonds there have been moderate transactions in Wheeling 6s, (municipal,) and Detroit 7s; at better rates in Milwaukee 7s; Cleveland 7s; Chicago 6s and 7s; and St. Louis 6s at well maintained prices; and in San Francisco 6s at a decline. Railroad Bonds—At the Stock Exchange, the Illinois Central Construction have alone been the object of any large operations at a decline of 1½. In the different classes of Erie and New-York Central, there has been but little doing. At private sale, we notice some purchases of Terre Haute and Alton, First Mortgage; Milwaukee and Mississippi, Third Section, and Peoria and Oquawka First Mortgage. The demand generally has been very limited. Railroad Stocks—Erie, and Cleveland and Toledo, have been quite animated, the former at a decline of 1⅛ ₰ cent. Transactions in the following have been more limited: in Hudson, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Panama, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Milwaukee and Mississippi, at a slight advance, and Reading and New-York Central at a fractional decline. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati have declined 2 ₰ cent. under the influence of causes mentioned in another paragraph. Delaware and Hudson have risen 2⅛ ₰ cent. and Pennsylvania Coal 1½, with a good demand.

We regret to announce that the following Companies have failed paying the interest due on 1st of April on some of their Bonds: the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad on their First Mortgage Bonds, and the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad upon their Income Bonds, amounting to $400,000, guaranteed jointly and singly by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, the Bellefontaine and Indiana, and Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroads. The non-payment of the latter was quite unexpected, the three indorser Companies being able by their financial condition to honor their engagements. The reason given by the officers of the Company is, that they were enjoined by a few of the stockholders from paying these indorsements, under the plea that they had been given against the authority granted by charter, although approved by the Directors, and subsequently confirmed by the Stockholders. The officers, to avoid personal liability, have adopted the above course, awaiting a legal decision. This cautious mode of proceeding has caused general indignation, and is highly censured by a large portion of the stockholders, who recommend the adoption of such a course as may be necessary to legalize the guarantees given.

Money without any alteration, from 6@7 ₰ cent. for loans on call, and 7@9 ₰ cent. for business paper. Exchanges on Europe rather fist; principal business on London, 109¾; Paris, 5.17½@5.18¾.

DE COPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—APRIL 5.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$7,007,067

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE SENATE DISTRICTS—THE TAX BILL.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—THE POLICE BILL.

French Spoliations—License vs. Prohibition.

THE BRIDGE.

Death of a Member.

The Bar in Profusion.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

In the Assembly, the bill to organize the Senate Districts of the State, being the special order for the day, was taken up in Committee, and discussed for half the morning session, without coming to a vote. The Committee then reported progress and the subject was postponed till to-morrow at 10 A. M., in effect making it a special order for that hour. The discussion took a political direction, it being charged that party interest had been consulted in the plan of the districts. This was denied by the Committee, who claimed the strictest integrity in their efforts to harmonize conflicting interests, and to divide the State justly.

CONCURRENCE.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bills:

For relief of the Elmira Female College.

To provide against unsafe buildings in New-York.

To authorize DANIEL RICHARDS and others to construct piers and bulkheads at Brooklyn.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Governor sent in a Special Message, transmitting a communication from the Commissioners of Emigration, representing that without immediate aid to the amount of $200,000 the Commission must be abandoned. The Governor suggests that it seems wise and expedient to extend the necessary aid, as otherwise the care of emigrants will become a State charge.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

The New-York City Tax bill had its final reading at 12 o'clock to-day, and was passed, having 82 votes.

THE CANAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee of the Whole passed the bills: To provide for the deficiency in the fund appropriated for the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1856, and making appropriations for the canal debt, and the maintenance, enlargement, and construction of the Canals of the State, for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Supply bill was again considered in Committee, and disposed of by being referred to the Committee on Ways and Means to report complete, reserving the right of members to an appeal to the House on rejected claims.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. MASSEY announced the death of Hon. ISAAC WELLS, of Jefferson County, which occurred at the Albanhouse at 11 o'clock this morning.

The House, after adopting appropriate resolutions of respect for the deceased, adjourned till Wednesday morning.

THE POLICE BILL.

The main point of interest in the Senate this morning was the discussion of the report of the Committee on the bill relative to the Police of the City of New-York. Mr. NOXON reported the bill complete from the majority of the Committee, Mr. WADSWORTH dissenting. This brought Mr. SICKLES to his feet, who moved to amend the report of the Committee by striking out the name of WILLIAM M. VERMILYE and inserting that of HORACE GREELEY. He then denounced the measure in most energetic terms, and said the occasion warranted the opponents of the bill in pursuing it to the bitter end, and in using all the appliances the machinery of legislation afforded to thwart the designs of the friends of the bill by consuming all the time of the remainder of the session in the discussion of the bill. After he had concluded, Mr. SPENCER moved the bill be laid upon the table until the minority of the Committee brought in his report.

This was, after debate, amended so as to compel the minority to report by 3½ o'clock this P. M., in which shape it was adopted.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the Governor's Message covering the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, respecting the French Spoliations matter, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of the Senate of the State of New-York, that the Government of the United States is bound by every consideration of justice, to provide for the satisfaction of the claims arising out of the French Spoliations upon American Commerce prior to September, 1800. That a settlement of those claims upon the French having been made by our own Government, on receiving an ample equivalent therefor, the Government of the United States assumed the debt due from France to our citizens, and voluntarily placed herself under a solemn obligation to satisfy the debt, the payment of which has been too long delayed.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law whereby our citizens may be compensated for the loss above referred to.

LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

The remainder of the Session was spent in discussing the bill "to prevent intemperance" introduced by Mr. BRADFORD, being the law enacted last year, with the clauses pronounced unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, stricken out.

Mr. SICKLES moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the House License bill, which was lost.

Mr. BROOKS then moved the following amendment:

All acts and parts of acts relating to the suppression of intemperance, the sale or prohibition of intoxicating liquors, the punishment of drunkards and drunkenness, the taking away of licenses from those selling to persons addicted to intemperance, or in any way regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and in force on the 1st day of April, 1856, are hereby re-enacted and made the law of the State, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with these acts, or this act, are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect immediately.

This was also lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 19 to 11.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Police Bill was taken up, but no action taken, Mr. SICKLES, by adroit management, prolonging the debate till the hour for special order.

THE BRIDGE.

As you have already heard by telegraph, the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge at this place, passed the Assembly last evening, by the strong vote of 91 to 27—the fullest vote that has been had upon any bill of this session to which there was the slightest opposition. It occupied nearly the entire sitting of the day, and its progress was watched with the most intense interest by the immense concourse, both for and against the proposition. Its final passage was hailed by a round of applause from the friends who had labored so earnestly in its behalf. It was out of order, and the rap of the Speaker's hammer came loud and fast, but so long a suspense and so protracted an effort could not be closed without the manifestation of some boisterous exultation.

I understand that the opponents of the bill have solicited and obtained from Governor CLARK the privilege of being heard by counsel before he shall affix his signature. I suppose the proposition is to prove to his Excellency that the measure is unconstitutional. I believe there are precedents that justify the Executive in granting the hearing asked for.

LICENSE VS. PROHIBITION.

The Assembly has passed a bill reenacting the old license system, "with a few high-sounding provisions to catch prohibitionists. The prohibitionists of the Senate, however, were not to be caught by such provisions, for this morning the prohibitory law, so amended as to meet the requirements of the late decisions, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate by the decided vote of 19 to 11. I hardly think any law will pass this session—far better none than the old license system—that threw the mantle of the law about the business of selling liquor.

DEATH OF A MEMBER.

Just as the Assembly was adjourning this morning it was rumored that Mr. WELLS, of Jefferson, had died during the day. The deceased was one of the two members who were sick with the small-pox, and removed to the small-pox ward of the Almshouse Department. I presume the rumor is correct, as he has been sustained for some time by stimulants. The deceased was sixty-five years of age. He was one of the most honest and pure-minded men in the Assembly, and labored in the discharge of his duties as a representative with a sincere desire to accomplish the good and destroy the evil. I presume the Legislature will adjourn for a time, in respect to his memory. Of course, it would not be deemed prudent for his associates to be present at his funeral. In fact, I believe it was among his last wishes that his remains should be buried here, in the clothes which he had on, so that his kindred and friends at home should run no risk of contracting the terrible disease of which he was the victim.

THE BAR IN PROFUSION.

Just now we have here in Albany a long line of the most acute, astute and profound of your bar. I noticed at the same table some half dozen or more, among whom were DANIEL LORD, GEORGE WOOD, JOHN VAN BUREN, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

These severally are here discussing and arguing before, and I fear sadly mystifying, the honorable, the Court of Appeals—the Schuyler frauds on the New-Haven Company and the Broadway Railroad injunction being the ostensible bones over which all this acuteness and judgment is being exhausted.

I was in on Saturday to hear the last hours of the argument on PRO's side, and the first hour of the reasons to be offered in favor of CON. I left very much in the condition of the Dutch Justice, who thought one side in the right until the other side opened—and then he didn't believe either. I wondered if all those nine up there in a row really cogitated solemnly and earnestly upon the points raised and the opinions so profusely cited by the counselors in front of them—or whether they did not arrive at their conclusions, and decide all by a game of "penny-hustle." How else but by the flip of a copper can they pick their way between so many perplexities as they do?—and how else but by chance can they find so many devious ways as they travel? What a muddle it all must be, unless cleared up by copper-flipping! LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

Mr. PEARCE reported a bill to remit and refund duties on goods, wares, and merchandise destroyed by fire.

Mr. SEWARD said the same bill passed by the Senate last session, but failed in the House for want of time. It was passed.

LIABILITIES OF SHIP-OWNERS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill supplementary to the act to limit the liabilities of ship-owners.

VIRGINIA LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill to make further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants.

MR. GEYER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. GEYER resumed his remarks on the Kansas question, and expressed the opinion that, had it not been for the Emigrant Aid Societies, Kansas would be a Free State, as it requires much more time for slaveowners to emigrate with their property, than is necessary for Northern men, who have no cumbersome material to carry with them. But the South, having been stimulated by the attempt of the North to shape the destiny of that Territory, would in all probability maintain the present Southern ascendancy therein. He quoted from the Massachusetts Personal Liberty bill, unfavorably contrasting some of its provisions with the laws of the Kansas Legislature, against which so much has been said by Senators on the other side.

Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

SPEECHES ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill pending,

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER replied to his colleague, Mr. SMITH, in justification of his vote for a new American platform in the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. HUGHSTON argued against the extension of Slavery. He though the men who were seeking to enlarge the limits of involuntary servitude more obnoxious to the charge of Black Democracy than those who seek to restrain it are to the appellation of Black Republicans.

Mr. WALDRON earnestly condemned the violation of the Missouri restrictions, and expressed, as his opinion, that the rights of the people of Kansas had been usurped by invaders, and the Government designed for their protection to be made an instrument for their oppression.

Mr. BOYCE argued that Great Britain had violated our neutrality laws, in the enlistment case. We should insist by negotiation for reparation, which will be forthcoming when a future British Administration attain power; for the present, one cannot make reparation without condemning itself. He objected to Great Britain's pretence to the Mosquito Protectorate and occupation of Ruatan. War was not a remedy for the settlement of the question, our policy being peace. Adjourned.

The Sound Dues Question and Senatorial Usurpations—Relief of Distressed Vessels.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7, 1856.

SENATORIAL USURPATIONS.

I enclose you a complete and exclusive copy of the Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the Sound Dues matter, made in the Senate to-day by Mr. MASON. The question involved is highly important. It is not the question merely of the sufficiency of the notice—but whether still another encroachment by the Senate upon the rights, powers and functions of the House of Representatives as one of, and the popular branch of the Government, is to be practised, and to be submitted to without remonstrance.

It will be seen that the document is simply an argument in reply to the speeches of Senators SUMNER and SEWARD upon the adoption of the resolution calling forth this report. And, if I mistake not greatly, it will be deemed a very unsatisfactory argument at that—sophistical, misty, and inconclusive. Its great error is the assumption, that the Treaty-making power, and the Treaty-abrogating power are identical. This fallacy was clearly exposed by Mr. SUMNER when he introduced his resolution. He then asserted, and without contradiction, that although the Constitution gives to the President and Senate the power to make Treaties, it does *not* confer upon them any power to abrogate them.

WHO CAN ABROGATE A TREATY.

Indeed, it was admitted in the former debate on this question, by both Senators MASON and TOUCEY, that a Treaty cannot be *abrogated* except by act of Congress, or by a new Treaty. But the Committee's Report argues, that to terminate a Treaty which contains a provision for its own termination *upon* such notice, is not *abrogating* it, and is therefore within the province of the Treaty-making power. And they sustain this argument by the suggestion that as the Treaty-making power could terminate a Treaty by making a new one, it follows that it has the power to terminate it on the conditions named in the original Convention. The fallacy of this view is that the Committee reach it only by forgetting that in making a new Treaty both the parties to the old one agree to its termination, while in the case in hand the United States terminate it against the most earnest opposition of Denmark.

THE RADICAL DIFFERENCE EXEMPLIFIED.

The Clayton Bulwer Treaty contains no provision for its termination. It is perpetual. For the United States to undertake on its own behalf to terminate that Treaty, without the coöperation of Great Britain, would be an unfriendly act, and so considered by National Law, and it could not be done without a declaration of bad faith on the part of England. Yet that Treaty differs from the Treaty with Denmark, in the matter of termination, only in this,—that the latter reserves within itself the right of abrogation, independent of the law of Nations, and without its being considered an unfriendly act, while the former can only be abrogated *under* said law of nations. Now can it be possible then, that while Congress is required to interpose for the termination of the Treaty in the one case, the President and Senate may do it in the other? If it were necessary, there would be no difficulty in abundantly proving that the only purpose of this provision for the termination of Treaties, was to enable them to be terminated by either of the parties thereto, without the necessarily *unfriendly* construction of the act. Some of these provisions are couched in a different phraseology, and provide in terms for the notice of termination to be given by either of "the Governments," instead of "the parties." Surely the President and Senate are not "the Government" of the United States, and it will not be contended that they could give the notice under a stipulation containing those terms.

VIRGINIA AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF '98.

The subject will afford the topic for an interesting debate when it is taken up—but I suppose that—right or wrong, the report will be adopted by the party majority, for it would be "unconstitutional," and violative of "the Resolutions of '98" to admit that the Senator from Massachusetts caught the Senator from Virginia in an unstatesmanlike blunder, especially when the latter had been cautioned against it by the Secretary of State.

RELIEF OF DISTRESSED VESSELS.

I send you also a copy of the able and interesting report made from the Committee on Commerce today, by Hon. GUY R. PELTON, of New-York, accompanying a bill appropriating $125,000 for the purchase of a suitable steamer to be stationed at the port of New-York for the relief of vessels in distress, near the entrance to the harbor. The report presents many valuable facts, and a strong argument in support of the measure. With the earnest energetic advocacy which the popular Representative from the Third District will give the measure he has thus reported, I think it can hardly fail of early success. S.

Judge Burrill, of Kansas, in Washington—The Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Associate-Justice BURRILL, of Kansas, is said to be in Washington, for the purpose of consulting the Executive authorities relative to the course to be pursued toward the officers of the Kansas Free-State Government.

Some of the prominent Southern members of Congress are urging a union of Democracy on Senator FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, for the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

No. 53—George C. Dodge *vs.* John M. Woolsey. Judge Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Ohio, with costs.

Nos. 77 and 78—Argument was continued by Mr. Gillett in behalf of the United States.

The Connecticut State Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 8.

One hundred and nine towns heard from give the Fusionists 69 Representatives and the Democrats 37—forty-four towns yet to be heard from.

Senate doubtful.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 8.

The Senate is Fusion by a small majority, and probably the House.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, April 8.

Six towns in Litchfield County give 11 Fusion and 4 Democratic Representatives. Three Senators in that County are reported Fusion.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 8.

The returns of yesterday's election thus far give the Democrats 84 Representatives and the Opposition 104, leaving 44 to hear from. The House will probably have a majority of 10 to 12 for the Opposition. The Senate is expected to stand 12 Opposition to 9 Democrats, thus giving the Americans the State ticket on joint ballot. The vote is one of the largest ever cast in the State.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 8—9 P. M.

Returns for Representatives from all the towns in the State, except Hartland, give the Democrats 99 members, and the Fusionists 127. Fusion majority 28. Of the 21 Senators, 11 Fusionists are elected, not counting Mr. CUTLER, who is probably chosen. Including Mr. CUTLER, the Senate will be composed of 12 Fusionists and 9 Democrats. The Democrats give up the State.

Municipal Elections.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, April 8.

At the municipal election held in this city yesterday, Mr. WM. D. LAWRENCE, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by 200 majority over C. R. WHIDDEN, the Democratic candidate. The Republicans have elected their entire ticket in four of the five Wards.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday April 8.

JAMES T. MCCOBB, Liberal, was elected Mayor today, by a vote of 2,115 against 1,837 for WILLIAM WILLIS, Republican. Six Liberal Aldermen are elected, and one Republican, and twenty Liberal Councilmen—one undecided.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 7.

Election returns indicate that HOWE, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, and the whole Democratic ticket, is elected by 1,500 majority. Both branches of the City Council are undoubtedly Democratic.

CLEVELAND, Monday, April 7.

The City Election yesterday resulted generally in favor of the Democrats.

The Philadelphia Mayoralty.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 8.

The Democrats have nominated RICHARD VAUX as their candidate for Mayor.

Seizure of a New-York Vessel by the Authorities of Virginia.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 8.

The Captain and crew of the schooner *Maryland*, of New-York, have been seized and the vessel brought from Hampton Roads, for refusing to submit to a search for slaves under the law recently passed. Upon the refusal of the Captain to allow his vessel to be searched, a company of military was sent on board. Great excitement exists, as it is believed there are slaves concealed in the vessel. The Captain and crew have been consigned to prison.

News from Texas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 8.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last came to hand last night. They contain Texas dates to the 29th. The Federal Officers at Fort Mackintosh had interfered to prevent another invasion of Mexican Territory from the American side. The Lipan Indians had attacked another mail rider, wounded some escorts and committed other depredations.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, April 8.

Two schooners, from below, arrived here yesterday, with market produce. They report the river free of ice below. The ferry-boats also commenced running yesterday.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 8.

The weather here is quite warm, and the ice opposite the city is giving indications of soon breaking up. The river is open from Three Rivers to Quebec, also above Prescott.

Accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Tuesday, April 8.

A gravel train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Bound Brook, this morning, backed into the carriage of Mr. DAVID TALMADGE, of Somerville, injuring Mr. T. so seriously that his life is despaired of.

Incendiary Fire in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, Tuesday, April 8.

A barn and corn-house in this city was fired by incendiaries this morning and totally destroyed. The property belonged to Mr. ENOS PRICE. Two boys have been arrested on suspicion.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Tuesday, April 8.

A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry, last evening, was rejected—48 votes for to 67 against

Schooner Sydney Sunk.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, April 8.

The steamship *Roanoke*, off the mouth of the Delaware, on Saturday night, ran into and sunk the schooner *Sidney*, of Philadelphia. The *Roanoke* was considerably damaged. One man on board the *Sidney* was drowned.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 8.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here last (Monday) evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 8.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here this morning from New-York.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 8.

The following are the footings of the Weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Specie	4,418,000
Due to other Banks	5,672,900
Circulation	7,134,500
Loans and Discounts	52,464,500
Due from other Banks	7,131,000
Deposits	15,641,700

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 7.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 9,000 bales. SUGAR is selling for 7¾c.; MOLASSES, 35c. FLOUR dull with an advancing tendency—Ohio, $7. LARD is quoted 9c.@10¾c. BEEF dull—nothing doing. PORK unchanged in price, with an active market. Freights drooping.

THE EUDORA CASE.

Burial of the Bodies found in a Barrel at Flushing.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Trial of Wilson on a Charge of Scuttling the Vessel.

MORE DEAD BODIES AFLOAT.

All the horrors with which the public mind was stricken when the sinking of the *Eudora*, and a moral certainty of the murder of her captain and mate by the negro WILSON, first came to the general ear, were revived, and for a few hours intensified, by a publication in the TIMES, that on Sunday last two bodies had been found packed in a barrel, in Flushing Creek, which the people supposed to be the bodies of the *Eudora* victims. Of the excitement which reigned in the town of Flushing at the time of the discovery, and of the subsequent belief that the bodies found had received their gashes in a dissecting-room, and not on board the vessel, an account was given on the following morning. The last impression is still the prevalent one. The Coroner's Jury did in not succeed eliciting any facts tending to or aiding in an identification; and after rendering a verdict to that effect the bodies were interred. Nevertheless, their discovery is still the popular topic of conversation, and "who could it have been?" is asked hourly more by way of expressing deep interest in the mysterious case than in the hope of receiving a satisfactory answer. The barrel in which they were packed stands near the town-house, on the town-house green. The men, as they pass, look at it, and in melancholy tone, wonder how the bodies of two large men could have been packed in so small a barrel. The women gaze at it curiously, and ask how large the gashes were? If told, they pass on hurriedly to tell the horrid tale to their neighbors, and unite with them in wondering who could have murdered them.

Meanwhile the trial of the negro WILSON, on a charge of scuttling the *Eudora*, is progressing before the United States Commissioner. The following evidence was taken yesterday:

Justice Arnold, being sworn, said—I reside at Deep River, Conn.; I knew the schooner *Eudora*; she was an American vessel, built at Deep River; I saw her in October or November last; she was then commanded by Capt. Wm. Palmer; Gilbert Pratt was then mate of her. The crew consisted of three persons—the captain, mate and cook. [Mr. Arnold identified the prisoner as being the cook.] I saw the vessel afloat about the 1st November at Deep River; these three persons were then on board of her; she was bound for Fire Island; she had a cargo of shiptimber, and nothing else; I next saw her at City Island about the 27th November; she was then sunk, lying on her larboard side.

I have not seen the mate or captain since I; saw certain articles at City Island—two pocket-books, a watch and silver-case pencil, also a hatchet and clock belonging to the vessel, as well as some clothes belonging to the captain; I identified one of the pocket-books as having belonged to the captain—also the watch and pencil as having belonged to the mate; I knew that the hatchet belonged to the captain—he had had it for years.

Cross-examined—The hatchet was used on board the vessel; the vessel sailed from Deep River about the 1st of November; I saw the side and mast of the vessel soon after she was sunk; there was no timber on board of her; at the time she was raised her cargo consisted of coal.

Examination resumed—I was there when she was raised; her coal was on the lee side; there were four auger holes bored at her bow; I tried to open the mate's state-room and found it locked; I took the clothes from the room; they were floating about the berth; did not examine the clothes very closely; I afterwards searched in the run under the cabin floor, and found two shirts split open in front and turned inside out; there was what I call blood on the shirts; I then hauled out three shirts together; these were cut down in front like the rest; I also hauled out two pillow cases, one of them tied up with a string; I descried blood on one of the shirts last hauled out, and also blood on the pillow ticks; among the coal I found a piece of flesh near the main hatch.

Cross-examined—The captain and mate slept in different staterooms, one on the starboard and the other on the larboard; both these staterooms were locked; the mate slept in the larboard stateroom; I examined the larboard stateroom; I found the mate's clothes there; I found jackets and other wearing apparel, such as four pea jackets, two pairs of pantaloons and one vest; I identified some of the clothing Wilson had with him as having belonged to the mate; among these were a pair of drawers and a striped flannel under-wrapper; they were all sea-going clothes; I have seen the mate on shore in other than sea-going clothes; the mate generally had these clothes with him on the vessel; the vessel had been to Brooklyn; do not know how long she remained; found none of his land clothes on the vessel; I examined the mate's bed; saw no stains about it; some of the clothes found by me in the room belonged to the captain and some to the mate.

There were found in the room a calico shirt, a blue flannel shirt, and a knit wrapper belonging to the mate; I saw the mate have these things on about the 29th of October; there were no private marks on them; he had three similar shirts in his chest, which I knew to be his; I also had been with him in the same ship, and therefore knew them to be the mate's clothes; I also knew by the size; there was some blood on the vessel at the time she was raised; I examined the Captain's state-room; the Captain's state room was lying out of water, and I went into it before the vessel was raised.

Charles McClennen, sworn—I reside at City Island; I first saw the schooner in question on the 23d of November; she was then sunk; it was in the evening about 7 or 8 o'clock; it was dark; I was standing on the shore in company with Captain Lavinis, watching a man in a boat; the man had excited our suspicions while we were looking about the shore some time before; we saw a schooner in the offing, between Hart and City Island, heeling over; we remarked to each other that she was sinking; this schooner was the *Eudora*.

When we saw the man he was about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore; Mr. McCleanon identified the prisoner as being the man in question; he was arrested the same evening, and was brought to my house where I found him on my return from the schooner; he was then in charge of an officer; he had a canvas and carpet bag; he was searched in my house; I saw the pocket-book found in his boot leg; I heard questions asked him that night, and among others, why he didn't give notice that the vessel was sinking; and he replied that it was no use, or something of the kind; there were two or three other vessels in the offing near the *Eudora*, at the time it went down.

Cross-examined—The nearest vessel was the *Benjamin Brown*, about three hundred yards to the northward. The tide was running to the westward.

Mystery upon Mystery—More Mangled Bodies Floating Ashore.

Yesterday, a barrel was dragged ashore, at the foot of Dikeman-street, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, which, upon being opened, was found to contain one trunk of a human being, without head, legs or arms, four arms, four legs, a small bunch of reddish hair and a little lime. The legs were severed at the hip, and the arms at the shoulder. The barrel was a common flour barrel, marked "*Georgetown*"—around it was tied a new hemp rope. The remains were in such a state as to render identification impossible. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, when the Jury rendered a verdict, that "deceased (s) came to his death from some cause to the Jury unknown." If these bodies are from the dissecting rooms, some body must be more careful. It is indecent carelessness.

DEPARTURE OF THE ORIZABA.

300 Fillibusters Off to Nicaragua.

Three Arrests, But a Host Gone on to Reinforce General Walker.

The *Orizaba*, lately put on the Nicaragua line of steamers in place of the *Northern Light*, left yesterday at 3½ P. M. for Nicaragua, with some 300 fillibusters on board. Three of the fillibustering party were arrested with a polite but official mandamus requiring a postponement of their contemplated tour. With this exception, the steamer got off "all right." An immense crowd was on the wharf, it having been intimated that some arrests would, doubtless, take place, and that fun might safely be looked for. There was fun, sure enough—though the crowd at the last moment before the departure of the steamer had about given up all expectation of any.

The lines had been taken in from the stern of the steamer. Orders had been given by Captain TINKLEPAUGH to haul in the forward gang plank, when suddenly Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, appeared, accompanied by some half dozen Deputy United States Marshals. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN at once cried out, "I arrest the vessel," and having uttered the words he hurried on board. The wheels of the steamer then began their revolutions. One Marshal only seeing them taking in the tow-line, had the hardihood to follow Mr. J. The rest looked on, but did not stir, for all connection with the steamer from the wharf was cut off, by the falling of the gang-plank into the water. The revolutions of the steamer's wheels continued.

"That's right, take the old cud to Nicaragua," shouted one.

"Pitch him overboard," cried another.

"Gen. WALKER will hang the devil if he ever gets hold of him in Nicaragua, and it would be a pity to waste hemp on him."

Such complimentary observations, accompanied by occasional oaths and cheers for Captain TINKLEPAUGH particularly, and Gen. WALKER and Nicaragua generally, rose from the crowd. A large number had no doubts but that Mr. JOACHIMSSEN and the Deputy Marshal with him would be taken straight to Nicaragua. It did not prove so, however. The steamer, after having got a few rods from the dock, halted. A small boat was lowered from the vessel's side, and rowed to the steamer's dock. The remaining U. S. Deputy Marshalls jumped into the boat and were directly conveyed on board the steamer. A few minutes after, three small boats were seen to part from the steamer to Pier No. 4. It was noticed that they were all nearly filled with men. It was further noticed that some dozen of the men got out of the several boats, and that, while they struck a march toward West-street, the boats returned to the steamer. Shortly the wheels of the steamer again began their revolutions, loud huzzas rose from the crowded deck—the vessel was rounding its pier. The crowd on the wharf, though mightily bewildered as to the movements up to this point, appreciated this latter movement, and showed their appreciation by deafening cheers. The *Orizaba* was soon lost to sight.

The enigma of the small boats was thus expounded. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, after getting on board, produced a warrant for the arrest of the following-named parties: WM. H. JENKINS, J. H. WILSON, J. C. HENWICH, N. A. JACKSON, JOHN L. KINGSLEY, FREDERICK BATEN, C. CARROL HICKS, JACOB STEENS and JAMES MULLEN. Capt. TINKLEPAUGH expressed his willingness to have the parties arrested if they were on board. As soon as all the Deputy Marshals were received on the steamer the search begun, but among the parties named there could only be found C. C. HICKS, J. C. HENWICK, JOHN KINGSLEY and JAMES MULLEN. These were placed in small boats and conveyed ashore, and taken to the United States District-Attorney's office, with the exception of one, who managed to elude the Marshals before being removed from the steamer. The other three were at once held to bail in the sum of $2,500 each, and in default of bail were lodged in Eldridge street prison. Captain HICKS belongs to Alabama, and had just returned by the last steamer from Nicaragua, where he holds a commission in General WALKER'S army. The warrants of arrest were issued upon affidavits made by JACOB H. JONES and FRANK H. SAVAGE, who set forth that the individuals mentioned in the warrants proposed to join General WALKER'S army and aid in carrying on a war against a Government with which the United States is at peace. Mr. SAVAGE accompanied Mr. JOACHIMSSEN on board the *Orizaba*. It is probable that all the parties cited in the warrant were on the steamer, but Mr. SAVAGE failed to identify them.

The *Orizaba* had some 500 passengers. Of these over 300 are unquestionably bound for General WALKER'S army. Mr. DILLINGHAM, Secretary of Colonel FRENCH, was among the passengers.

The United States Revenue cutter, Capt. FAUNCE, previous to the departure of the *Orizaba*, had been stationed outside the Narrows, with instructions not to let the *Orizaba* pass without a permit being shown from the United States District-Attorney. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, before leaving the *Orizaba*, gave such a pass to Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.

The following notice of the arrests was posted on "the Nicaragua Bulletin," at the St. Charles Saloon, in Broadway—the head-quarters of the fillibusters. Its genial tone and sweet, seductive style, clearly sets forth the amiability of the fillibusters towards the Indomitable Assistant District-Attorney. He will probably survive it, however:

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

SUCCESS OF THE INDOMITABLE JEW-ACHINSON.

The *Orizaba*, bound for Nicaragua, on leaving her wharf, was boarded by JOHN MCKEON'S Jew. She was brought to, in the stream, and the Jew was reinforced by a detachment of United States Marshals, who arrested Capt. C. C. HICKS and two more persons, less important, when the Jew magnanimously allowed the steamer to proceed. All arrested were committed to the care of SOL KIP, Esq., at the Eldridge-street Jail. The poor devil who informed was put in charge of the Physician in the *Tombs*. His health is precarious, and dispatches will be received announcing his situation every two hours.

MORE EXCITEMENT—ARREST OF ANOTHER FILLIBUSTERO.

Capt. MORRISON detected a man in the vicinity of the Marshal's Office, selling Nicaragua Maps, evidently to induce persons to emigrate to that country. He was promptly arrested by Marshal DAYTON, and is now in custody.

Passengers.

In steamship Orizaba, for San Juan, Nicaragua—G. B. Wines & Co.'s messenger, G. Denmark and lady, E. Denmark and lady, Mrs. A. Walters and child, S. Beardsley, Miss Smith, W. Morris and servant, Judge Smith, C. C. Dix, Mr. Birdsall, L. McIntosh, L. D. Hart, C. E. Jewett, C. J. Smith, Mrs. E. Leight, Mrs. Smith, E. Ridder, M. Moore, J. Towney and lady, M. M. Henderson and lady, Miss Henderson and 2 sisters, Mr. Henderson, brother and child, A. E. Jackson, W. Jackson, A. Leslie, A. Fisher, lady and 2 children, H. L. Marsh, M. Hendrick, A. J. Preble, Mrs. Standfield and child, A. Restoletti, M. Claudian, A. Maynard, J. Genny and lady, Miss C. McSweeney, John Dawes, G. A. Cook and lady, Col. H. L. Lawrence, E. Woodward, J. H. Switzer, Mrs. McLaney, S. Shorthouse, J. Owen, J. Lorenzo, G. W. Barney, J. S. Mabury, P. Crowley, J. Lang, G. Palmer, J. Mulholland, J. Fernell and lady, D. Webber, E. L. Crayton, J. Dunn, J. Shum, J. Elbert, H. Heiser, G. Lee, J. Banger, D. S. Hoyt, W. A. Wade, D. Tucker, E. Shank, A. Mums, R. Vanhorn, D. Wares, J. Richardson, O. M. Lefebore, M. Boglioni, M. Boglioni, Jr., M. Suesurt, J. P. Liston, S. M. Cajen, J. Julian, C. C. Shatsuck, S. P. Warrior, H. Betsani, J. G. Scott, J. R. Betzer, J. G. Robinson, C. Gifford, H. A. Peoples, S. D. McComb, W. McKewen, W. Haines and lady, J. A. Peck, D. D. Steel, J. W. Kincaid, G. W. Cover, H. McMullen, L. Mason, S. Gilbert, J. McArdle, J. Due, Mrs. R. Jacobs and child, Miss R. Jacobs, Mrs. M. Jacobs, Mrs. S. Jacobs, A. O. Bernard, Mr. Littleford, H. Craton, H. Marke, Mrs. E. Hennessey, J. Bowe, H. H. Clarke, S. Hansom, H. M. Mathews, J. Glyn, J. Clark, H. Lafield, D. Bushman, W. Derrick, W. K. Derrick, A. Laguerre, T. Moodore, D. Charrett, M. Lameux, O. Cheeverfield, P. Mortycello, W. D. Ward, L. Elder, D. Wood, F. Lorsop, Mr. Garman and lady, C. Daley, D. Walter, M. Miller, D. Hupp and lady, A. Hupp and lady, T. Trook, Fell, C. Cashbaum, S. W. Hitchcock, J. Canty, J. McGun, D. Ferguson, J. Fraser, L. Fraser, M. Fonton, B. Fonton, J. K. Choyman, A. Langlois, C. Adams, A. Adams, F. Tigeans, C. Finn, N. Gravier, J. Fore, John Fore, J. Fitzpatrick, J. Redman, D. Fries, A. Newcomb, A. Stryker, C. Fayres, W. Fayres, wife and child; W. McDougall, W. Young, R. Monshaws, J. Steagle, L. Kinyer, S. Ronger, A. B. Sell, S. Travis, L. Miller, M. Miller, M. Barnes, T. Lewis, J. Lewis, J. Young, G. C. Fayres, G. R. Hinchfield, J. J. Morell, Mr. Shartley, G. Garibaldi, G. Garibaldi, Jr., G. Previdi, C. Wilson, wife and 4 children; M. Spelman, J. Monahan, C. R. Hitchcock, D. K. Austin, J. Willoughby, G. G. Mixon, S. Higgins and boy, H. S. Saunders, J. Banahan, D. Carney, Miss M. Regan, H. Gates, A. Miner, J. Morgan, Mrs. H. Dusenbury, G. McSweeney, R. Downing, D. Lee, J. Brophy, Mrs. Smith and child, E. Smith, R. Smith, C. L. Van Duyer, D. Starr, W. M. Thompson, J. Jolemburg, S. Campbell, J. Babcock, H. P. Walsh, J. McCue, P. Salisbury, O. Cook, Mr. Reynolds, J. Lander, M. Lender, Mr. Ranksenbers, G. Bildener, D. Harley, D. Shoemaker, J. Heck, E. Rains, E. Miller and lady, P. Senor, J. Kelly, J. I. Rice, J. Fox, A. Fox, Miss C. Adenburgh, M. Murray, J. Burns, W. Hughes, V. Isaacs, M. Carr, H. Desterne, Mrs. Price and child, A. Frost and lady, R. W. Gates, G. Cushing, J. S. Bisnie, R. M. Jackson, G. Parma, J. Anderson, J. Nesbitt, Z. Dillen, R. H. Russell, C. Lottadale, W. Myers, F. R. Dougherty, G. Robinson, S. S. Robinson, J. Gould, A. Onoc

FROM KANSAS.

First Church in Lawrence—Immigration—River Assault—Sentiments of the People of Kansas—Douglas County Scrip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FIRST CHURCH IN LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, March 27, 1856.

The corner-stone of the first Church edifice built in this city, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Under the stone a sealed box was placed containing a copy of our new Constitution, a picture of Lawrence drawn by Mrs. C. ROBINSON, copies of the different papers published here, and other documents relative to the history of Kansas. The building is erected by the Unitarian Society of this city, assisted by friends in New-England. It is to be sixty feet long by forty wide, with a basement room to be used for schools and other purposes. It is to be built of stone. The spot selected for it is about three-eighths of a mile from the main portion of the city, on Ohio-street, near Oread Mount. It is estimated to cost about $7,000. Rev. EPHRAIM NUTE, Jr., formerly of Chickopee, Mass., is pastor for the Society. He is a young man and very popular with the people.

DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

His excellency Gen. CHAS. ROBINSON, Gen. JAMES H. LANE, Senator elect, and Judge HUNT, left here for Washington, D. C., a few days since, intending to travel through as soon as possible. There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of some members of Congress favorable to our cause, on our position, wants, &c. The above delegation, fresh from Kansas, will be of service to the State on their arrival at the Capitol.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from the Southern and Eastern States has already commenced—a few drops before a plentiful shower. Two gentlemen arrived to-day from the State of Virginia, who report that 1,500 will emigrate from that State to this sometime during the present season. A few gentlemen from Kentucky report a larger number just on the eve of departure from that State, destined for Kansas. A gentleman from Wisconsin states that about 2,000 families will emigrate to Kansas from that State, and so on. All prophesy a tremendous emigration to this State from different quarters of the Union before next January. If reports are not very much exaggerated, Kansas will be a very populous State by the time the next President takes his seat, and Senator DOUGLAS' alleged opposition to our admission into the Union (a want of sufficient population) will be done away with.

ASSAULT ON BOARD A RIVER STEAMER.

A few days since a young gentleman from Washington, D. C., took passage on board of the steamer *Martha Jewett*, at St. Louis, Mo., to come to Leavenworth. While on his way up the river, one evening he entered into conversation with what he supposed a party of gentlemen, upon the different questions that are now agitating the public mind. It was just at dusk, standing near the guards with several around him, when, in reply to a question put to him by one of the party, he gave offence to a border ruffian, who immediately struck him in the face, knocking him down, and after he was down kicking him. No one stepped forward to protect him, and after the cowardly ruffian or ruffians had gratified their fighting propensities, he was allowed to get up and retire to his state room. The young gentleman is a native of the District of Columbia, not an Abolitionist, but an American, who dared to presume upon having a right to express his own opinions in regard to the freedom of Kansas, upon the waters of the Missouri. But he made a mistake; no one should say a word against the institution of Slavery while traveling through Missouri. For such language is treasonable, and a person guilty of using it is a traiter, and should be knocked down, cruelly beaten, &c., by every border ruffian that should happen to meet him.

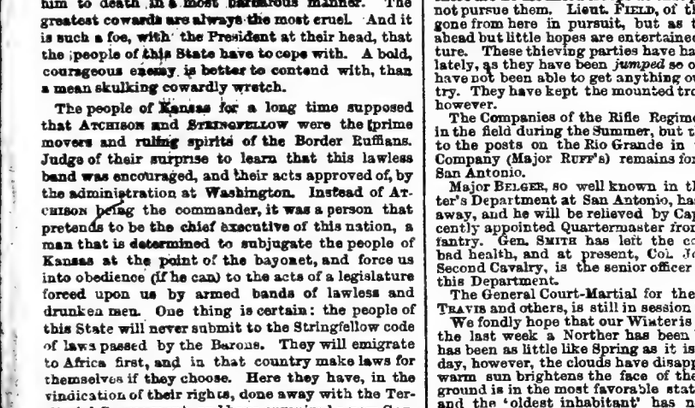
Let the freemen of the North, and the East, come here to help us, and bring along with them those instruments of defence which will compel the Missouri hounds to show us some respect. With a good rifle or revolver, and a fixed determination to use them to the best advantage, should occasion require it, a person can express his honest convictions without molestation.

The Missourians are never known to make an attack upon the opposite party if they understand that those they are about to "pitch into" are prepared and determined to make a manly resistance. Missouri chivalry is to war against those that are defenceless. And if a large number of them can mob a single person without arms, you may be sure to hear of a savage murder. At Easton, BROWN, with fifteen resolute men, caused seventy Missourians to tremble with fear. But when they had poor BROWN alone in their power, they amused themselves by torturing him to death in a most barbarous manner. The greatest cowards are always the most cruel. And it is such a foe, with the President at their head, that the people of this State have to cope with. A bold, courageous enemy is better to contend with, than a mean skulking cowardly wretch.

The people of Kansas for a long time supposed that ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW were the prime movers and ruling spirits of the Border Ruffians. Judge of their surprise to learn that this lawless band was encouraged, and their acts approved of, by the administration at Washington. Instead of ATCHISON being the commander, it was a person that pretends to be the chief executive of this nation, a man that is determined to subjugate the people of Kansas at the point of the bayonet, and force us into obedience (if he can) to the acts of a legislature forced upon us by armed bands of lawless and drunken men. One thing is certain: the people of this State will never submit to the Stringfellow code of laws passed by the Barons. They will emigrate to Africa first, and in that country make laws for themselves if they choose. Here they have, in the vindication of their rights, done away with the Territorial Government, and have organized a new Government to please themselves, which they have all taken a solemn oath, either directly or indirectly, to support, and in fulfillment of the requirements of the new Government they are determined to sustain it, and carry it on to its final completion. "The people of the Territories have a right to form such republican institutions as they choose."

DOUGLAS COUNTY "SCRIP."

The officers of Douglas County, elected by the Bogus Legislature, have found it very difficult to collect taxes of the settlers to defray the expenses of the County officers—to build Court-houses, prisons, &c. And, as a last resort, have gone to BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*, and got him to print some "Douglas County Scrip,"—a copy of which I send you, as follows:



It is signed by J. N. O. P. WOOD, as President of the Board of County Commissioners, and attested to by JAMES CHRISTIAN, Clerk of the County. Mr. CHRISTIAN has been trying to find some person to assess and collect taxes of the squatters for the redemption of the scrip. No one will accept of the office, although $4 per day is offered. CHAPMAN, a member of the Bogus Council, has been appointed to the office, but has declined, well knowing how unpopular it will be for him or any one else to attempt the collection of money from the people to support the appointees of a Legislature created by a mob.

The celebrated Sheriff JONES, it is said, sold $15,000 worth of the scrip, at 40 per cent. discount, in Missouri. A high time is expected when the holders of these Bonds come up from Missouri to demand the redemption of the paper, as 99 out of every 100 squatters will refuse to pay taxes to such men—all considering the acts of that Legislature forced upon us, and the offices created by it as null and void.

Yours, for Freedom, KANSAS.

☞ Mr. CLAY's birthday is to be celebrated on a grand scale in his native county of Hanover, at a beautiful place called the Slash Cottage, situated immediately on the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond. The President of the United States and other distinguished persons are invited; and, as the celebration is totally irrespective of party, it is hoped they will attend.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Coinage Bill—Injustice to Private Claimants—Army News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 6, 1856.

HUNTER'S COINAGE BILL.

I perceive that the Coinage bill recently reported in the Senate by Mr. HUNTER, in pursuance of a motion by Mr. FISH, does not find favor in the eyes of some of your cotemporaries. It is to be feared the grumblers have either not read the bill, or have failed to give it a careful examination. The chief object of this measure is to drive out of circulation the Spanish quarters, shillings and sixpenny pieces, and so establish the decimal system of currency throughout the United States. It is complained that it will not accomplish this purpose, and that its only effects will be to cause a loss of twenty instead of four per cent. in the making change of these Spanish coins.

THE MEASURE A GOOD ONE.

The bill proposes that the Government shall receive the Spanish quarters, eighths and sixteenths of the dollar, at the respective rates of twenty, ten and five cents; and that once received by the Government, they *shall not be paid out again*, but shall be sent to the mint for recoinage. So, it will be seen, that the old game of receiving them at the decimal rate, and paying them out at the full Spanish rate, cannot be again resorted to by Government officials. The fact that Government refuses to receive these coins, except at the reduced rate, will induce merchants to send them to South America, where they will still pass current at the *full* rates. This result will be further induced by the operation of another section of the bill, which repeals all former acts making foreign coins a legal tender.

NECESSITY OF SOME REMEDY—CAN WE GET A BETTER?

It is a mistake to suppose that the poor man loses only four per cent. now, in the making of change with these Spanish pieces. By a little calculation of the way in which change is made, it will be perceived that he often loses eight, twelve, and even twenty-four per cent. This should be remedied if possible; and the pending measure is well calculated to promptly modify the evil, if it does not eventually obviate it altogether. Give the Spanish pieces a "bad name," and they will soon vanish from circulation. There is only one better remedy,—and that is for Government to buy up these coins at their present current value, recoin them and submit to the loss. Such a plan would meet serious opposition and probably fail in Congress. It will be easy to make the experiment, however, by way of amendment when the Hunter bill comes up: and if it cannot be carried, the plan of the Committee at all events should be adopted.

INJUSTICE TO PRIVATE CLAIMANTS.

Cougress has been in session over four months, and has yet accomplished scarce a particle of private legislation. It is high time that a reform should be effected in this matter. Private citizens are compelled to come here year after year, to seek simplest justice at the hands of Congress; and in many cases their heart-sickening failure results simply from the fact that Congress does not *act* on their cases, either one way or the other. Take the case, for instance, of CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, whose reaping and mowing machine has become quite familiar with us all by its success at the World's Exhibitions at London and Paris. He seeks a renewal of his patent,—*not* by Congress, however, nor by special legislation in his behalf. He claims, and I think justly, that under the *general* Patent laws he is entitled to an extension,—and so thinks Mr. BURKE, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, under whose administration MCCORMICK made application for an extension. Some technical difficulty, however, arose, which places it out of the power of the Patent Office to consider his application, and he simply asks Congress to pass an act referring his case *to* that Office to decide whether or no he is entitled to an extension *under the general Patent laws*. It would seem that a case like this ought receive prompt attention, and yet it has been pending for years,—passing one House of Congress, but never reaching consideration in the other before the adjournment. No Committee has ever reported against it, and I hardly think any unprejudiced man could vote against it after due consideration of the facts; but it sleeps under the influence of wicked inactivity. This is a fair sample of many a case which is dragging along in Congress, until the citizen becomes weary, disgusted and discouraged. Should these things be? I think not, and so I am sure will the reader.

INTERESTING ARMY NEWS.

A letter from Fort Mason, Texas, of a recent date, contains the following items of Army news:

"A few days since, Capt. BRACKETT, with a detachment of his Company of the Second Cavalry, surprised a camp of Indians near the Guadalupe River, and captured all their animals and other plunder. From papers taken it is supposed that this was the same party of Indians that robbed the house of Mr. HILL on the 27th of February, on the Cibolo. Lieut. PHELPS, of the Second Cavalry, has just come into this post, having been in an unsuccessful pursuit after a party of Indians that has been thieving in the direction of 'Pecan Bayou.' This party was so bold as to ride through the Garrison at Fort Chadbourne, about a week since. As there are no mounted troops at that post they could not pursue them. Lieut. FIELD, of the Cavalry, has gone from here in pursuit, but as they are so far ahead but little hopes are entertained of their capture. These thieving parties have had a hard time, lately, as they have been *jumped* so often that they have not been able to get anything out of the country. They have kept the mounted troops very busy, however.

The Companies of the Rifle Regiment will remain in the field during the Summer, but they will return to the posts on the Rio Grande in the Fall. One Company (Major RUFF's) remains for the present at San Antonio.

Major BELGER, so well known in the Quartermaster's Department at San Antonio, has been ordered away, and he will be relieved by Capt. MCLEAN, recently appointed Quartermaster from the First Infantry. Gen. SMITH has left the country in very bad health, and at present, Col. JOHNSTON, of the Second Cavalry, is the senior officer of the Army in this Department.

The General Court-Martial for the trial of Capt. TRAVIS and others, is still in session here.

We fondly hope that our Winter is over now. For the last week a Norther has been blowing, and it has been as little like Spring as it is with you. To-day, however, the clouds have disappeared and the warm sun brightens the face of the country. The ground is in the most favorable state for the crops, and the 'oldest inhabitant' has never seen anything like what we will have." S.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the Senate of the United States, April 7, 1856.

Mr. MASON made the following report, which was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and postponed to, and made the special order for Monday, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, which is annexed, have had the same under consideration, and now report:

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to consider the expediency of some act of legislation, having the concurrence of both Houses of Congress, by which the treaty with Denmark regulating the payment of Sound Dues, may be effectively abrogated in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, under which every treaty is a part of "the supreme law of the land," and in conformity with the practice of the Government in such cases; and especially to consider whether there be any defect in the notice which has been given, which such legislation may be necessary to remedy.

The Senate, in executive session, on the 3d day of March last, adopted the following resolution, as to which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, viz:

"*Whereas*, By the fifth article of the general convention of friendship, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, concluded at Washington on the 26th day of April, 1826, it is provided that,

"Neither the vessels of the United States nor their cargoes shall, when they pass the Sound or the Belts, pay higher or other duties than those which are or may be paid by the most favored nation."

Which article has been construed into a concession, on the part of the United States, of the right on the part of the Government of Denmark to levy duties or tolls on such ships and cargoes burdensome and oppressive to the commerce of the United States in the Baltic Sea, and in derogation of common right to the free navigation of open seas.

And it being provided by the eleventh article of the said Convention, that after ten years from the date thereof either of the contracting parties should be at liberty to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same in the manner therein provided.

With a view, therefore, to relieve the commerce of the United States in the Baltic Sea from the duties or tolls aforesaid,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Denmark the notice required by the eleventh article of said general Convention of the 26th day of April, 1826, for the termination of the same.

And the President, in his Annual Message, at the commencement of the present session, informed Congress that,

"In pursuance of the authority conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark on the 14th of April, of the intention of this Government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose."

The Convention spoken of in the Message of the President, and referred to in the resolution of the Senate, is the "General Convention of Friendship Commerce and Navigation between the United States and His Majesty the King of Denmark," concluded at Washington, on the 26th day of April, 1826, and promulgated by proclamation of the President on the 14th of October following. It is, as its title imports, a Convention affecting commerce and navigation only, between the two countries. No legislation was necessary to carry it into effect, nor has any been had.

The eleventh article of the Convention is in the following words:

"The present Convention shall be in force for ten years from the date hereof, and further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this Convention and all the provisions thereof shall altogether cease and determine."

The resolution of the Senate, directing the Committee to consider "the expediency of some act of legislation" by which the convention with Denmark may be "effectively abrogated, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, under which every treaty is a part of the supreme law of the land," would seem to direct this inquiry as interesting only to this Government, or to its citizens; that is to say, the resolution is construed to assume that the notice which has been given is effectual to terminate the convention as between the two Governments, when the period limited for such termination shall expire, and requires the Committee to consider, as a domestic question, whether this convention, although abrogated so far as Denmark is concerned, by the notice which has been given, yet being "the supreme law of the land," some act of legislation by Congress may not be necessary to repeal or to annul it as such law. At least such is the construction placed by the Committee on the resolution, that whether such legislation be necessary or no, as to Denmark, the treaty is at an end, when the time limited by the notice shall expire.

But as to this Convention, and all others of like character, the Committee are clear in the opinion that it is competent for the President and Senate, acting together, to terminate it in the manner prescribed by the 11th article, without the aid of intervention of legislation by Congress, and that when so terminated it is at an end to every intent, both as a contract between the Governments and as a law of the land.

By the Constitution of the United States, the whole power to make treaties is vested in the President and Senate. In article 2, section 2, granting power to the President, it provides that

"He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

The question then presented by the resolution is, after a treaty is so made where power is reserved by it to either party to terminate it on notice, can the treaty-making power give such notice? or is it such an exercise of political power as to require the concurrence of the House of Representatives through the forms of legislation?

A treaty between nations has its sanction, by international law, in the good faith of the contracting parties, added to which, in this country, it becomes "the supreme law of the land," and thus, to our own citizens, it is further clothed with the obligations of domestic law.

To violate a treaty, it is agreed among civilized nations, is the highest breach of national faith—which is national honor—and is justly declared to be sufficient cause of war, or if a treaty be violated or disregarded by one of the parties, the other may hold itself released from its obligation and act accordingly.

There is, of course, no provision to be found in the Constitution, assigning power to any department of the Government to abrogate or annul existing treaties; and yet occasions may arise where the national honor as well as safety may require the Government to hold itself and its citizens released from treaty obligations, by declaring such treaties null. Such an occasion was presented in our relations with France in 1798, and it was then determined that Congress, by law, could, for the reasons assigned in the preamble to this act, declare the treaties with that power at an end.

It was a hostile act, as the preamble shows, and was looked upon at the time as the precursor of war, if not an act of war itself. There was no provision in the treaties with France to terminate them at the will of the contracting parties, and hence, as well to preserve the honor of the country as to resent the injurious conduct of France, there was no alternative but to declare war or to declare the treaties null.

So far as "the practice of the Government in such cases" (in the language of the resolution) is concerned, the committee can find but two instances in which treaties have been annulled or abrogated.

The first is the case referred to, of the treaties with France annulled in 1798.

The second is the case of the Convention with England of August, 1827, annulled by notice provided for in the Convention itself, similar to that in the treaty with Denmark now under consideration.

The mode in which the Government acted would, in both cases, seem to have been the same, inasmuch as both have the sanction of law—that is to say, in the case with France the treaties were, by law, declared no longer "legally obligatory on the Government or citizens of the United States."

And in the case with England, Congress, by law, authorized the President to give the notice for the termination of the Convention, yet the Committee see the most clear and palpable distinction in the character of the two acts, though both are in the forms of legislation.

The treaties with France contained no reservation of right, to either party, to terminate them at their discretion. The Convention with England did contain such reservation.

And whether it be competent, or not, to the President and Senate, as the treaty making power, to abrogate treaties where no such right is reserved, (a question not necessary to be brought into discussion here,) the Committee entertain no doubt that where the right to terminate a treaty at discretion is reserved in the treaty itself, such discretion resides in the President and Senate.

The distinction in the character of the acts, in the one case of treaties and in the other, consist in this, that in the first case, as in the treaties with France in 1798, they were annulled as to the other contracting party, *ex invito*.

In the second, the case with England, they became null with the assent of that power proviously given.

The Committee do not consider it necessary to review "the practice of the Government," so far as it was evinced in the case of the French treaties, further than to show that it cannot be invoked as a precedent in the matter now before them.

The relations between France and the United States were, at that time, of the most unfriendly character, as both the cotemporaneous legislation and history show; the act annulling the treaties was one of a series of laws, passed at the same session, of hostile import. It was made to rest on the principle of universal law, that where a contract is violated by one party, the other is at liberty to regard it at an end as to both.

That act with its preamble is as follows:

"*Whereas*, The treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government, and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity; and whereas, under authority of the French Government, there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:* That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties and the consular convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the Government or citizens of the United States."

It is thus manifested that the power here exercised was outside of any treaty stipulation, and while the Committee are not called on to decide whether the President and Senate might not, by their independent action, have annulled these treaties, yet, as a power inherent in all governments to protect itself from aggression and wrong, or as one of a series of measures projected and carried into execution to disable an adversary and place him in the wrong in anticipation of war, the Committee can well justify the action of the Government in the case cited, as a rightful exercise of the war power, without viewing it in any manner as a precedent establishing in Congress alone, and under any circumstances, the power to annul a treaty.

But, however this may be, where the power annulling a treaty is exercised *violenter*, or against a contracting party *ex invito*: the case is very different where, by original stipulation, the treaty is to terminate by consent.

To avoid occasions of rupture it has been prudently stipulated in most of our later treaties, that, after a certain period fixed by the treaty, either party should have power to terminate them on reasonable notice to the other.

Such were the provisions in the Convention with England of 1827, providing for the joint occupation of Oregon by the subjects and citizens of the two powers, and in the treaty with Denmark now under consideration.

In the case with England, the notice to terminate the treaty was given by President POLK, pursuant to the provisions of a law passed at his recommendation, and it remains to be considered whether this is to be taken as evidence of a practice in the Government inconsistent with the power assumed by the President and Senate in the case with Denmark.

The third article of the Convention with England, and the eleventh article of that with Denmark, (which has been cited above,) are substantially the same, and what is affirmed of the one, may be affirmed of the other.

The Committee consider that the legal effect of the eleventh article of the treaty with Denmark is that it remains a treaty of perfect obligation for a period of ten years; after that it becomes a treaty at will, subject to the condition only of twelve months' notice to terminate it. Who is to exercise this will on the part of the United States?

The Constitution determines this. The whole power to bind the Government by treaty is vested in the President and Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present, concurring. The treaty in question was created by the will of the treaty-making power, and it contained a reservation by which that will should be revoked, or its exercise cease, on a stipulated notice. It is thus the will of the treaty-making power which is the subject of revocation, and it follows that the revocation is incident to the will.

The President and Senate could certainly terminate this treaty or any other with the consent of the opposite contracting party, by the negotiation of a new treaty, in terms annulling it. And what is the present case, but such consent, providing in advance for its termination on a contingency, and without negotiations.

The Committee are thus satisfied that the notice authorized by the Senate, and given by the President to Denmark, was a proper exercise of the right reserved in the Treaty; and that its effect will be to annul the Treaty at the expiration of the time limited, both as regards the two Governments and the citizens and subjects of either.

Nor do the Committee see that there is anything inconsistent with this in the exercise of a like power in the case of the Convention with England, concerning the joint occupation of Oregon, pursuant to the authority of a law having the concurrence of the House of Representatives, instead of an authority derived from the President and Senate alone. Although it be true, as an exercise of Constitutional power, that the advice of the Senate alone is sufficient to enable the President to give the notice, it does not follow that the joint assent of the Senate and House of Representatives involves a denial of the separate power of the Senate.

In the case of the Oregon treaty President POLK recommended that both Houses should unite in authorizing the notice. It had become imperiously necessary, to prevent collisions between the citizens and subjects of the two Powers who were settled in that country, and which might involve their respective Governments, that the boundary should be determined. All efforts to adjust this by negotiation had failed whilst the joint occupation endured. And, in wise diplomacy, the President thought the minds of the two Governments would be more earnestly directed to this end if such joint occupation were terminated. To do this with the assent of both Houses of Congress was certainly calculated to make the act more impressive upon England than if authorized by the Senate alone; and especially as it was known that, on the policy of giving the notice at all, the Senate was by no means united. The result showed the wisdom of the course pursued by the President.

Instructions modifying the pretensions of the British Government, and acceptable to ours, as the basis of a new treaty, were dispatched from England to the British Minister at Washington, after the notice was received in England, but before it had been delivered to that Government.*

Whilst, therefore, the Committee are clear in the opinion that the right to give the notice in question pertains to the treaty-making power, they see nothing in the fact that, in the case with England, the House of Representatives acted with it, from which it is necessarily to be inferred that such union was then considered necessary to perfect the authority. But, if it were so intended, the Committee would not yield to the precedent; they consider the reasoning irrefragible which establishes the right to give this notice in the treaty-making power, and, in their judgment, it should ever be so maintained.

Then as to the inquiry, whether, conceding the notice effectual to terminate the treaty so far as our relations with Denmark are concerned, legislation is not necessary to repeal or annul it as part of the "law of the land."

By the 6th article of the Constitution it is declared that

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The latter clause of this article is the key to the meaning of its antecedent. Treaties are laws to the nations contracting them. Nor was it intended by this provision to ascribe to them on the part of this Government any greater or higher obligation, as between the contracting parties, than they imported under the law of nations.

From the peculiar structure of the federal government, however, in its relations to the State governments, it was deemed proper and necessary to declare the paramount authority of a treaty if at any time in conflict with a State constitution or laws; a necessity that extended equally to the federal constitution and the federal laws; and, accordingly, having classed them together, the latter clause of the article declared them also "supreme," and bound the State judges so to administer them, "anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

It may also have been considered as more conducive to the peace of the country by placing them, for domestic purposes, on the general footing of "laws," to make them *as such* obligatory on the citizen. They are thus brought practically, for domestic purposes, immediately within the reach of judicial exposition, and to be enforced directly, as other laws, against the citizen. But it were a capital error to suppose that it is under this provision of the Constitution that a treaty can be abrogated or annuled by law of Congress.

Treaties are contracts resulting from the faith which all civilized nations must, for the peace of the world, repose in each other. To violate them, except on grave and proper consideration, and for adequate cause, is not only utterly dishonoring to the offending party, but may be taken as cause of war. No statesman would venture to justify before a foreign power the abrogation of a treaty, by quoting a supposed right to do so reserved in this article of the Constitution.

In the instance cited, that of the Act of 1798, declaring the treaties with France no longer obligatory on the United States, no reference was had to this article of the Constitution. But, on the contrary, those treaties were so declared null *exclusively* on the ground that they had "been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government," and that "the French Government yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence infracting the said treaties."

The Committee on the whole conclude, that so far as the "practice of the Government," is concerned, there is nothing to question the sufficiency of the notice that has been given to Denmark to terminate the treaty, and they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the notice which has been given by the President to Denmark, pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of March 3, 1855, to terminate the treaty with that power of the 26th of April, in the year 1826, is sufficient to cause such treaty to terminate and be annulled to all intents and purposes whatsoever, pursuant to the eleventh article thereof; and that no other or further act of legislation is necessary to put an end to said treaty as part of the law of the land.

* The joint resolution authorizing the notice to be given was passed on the 27th April, 1846. It was received by Mr. MCLANE, our Minister at London, on the 15th May, with instructions to deliver the notice. On the 19th the new instructions left England for the British Minister at Washington, while the notice was not delivered until the 21st. The new treaty settling the boundary was signed at Washington on the 18th of June.

ALABAMA.

A Backward Spring—Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad—Fillmore in Alabama—Kansas at the South—Col. Burford's Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The buds and blossoms that should have been out a month since still retain their Winter covering. The hills are beginning to look rosy with peach blossoms, and the white flowers of the dog-wood gleam through the desolate twilight of leafless forests. In ordinary years the foliage of April is almost the richest of the year; the April of 1856 comes into life almost as naked as January.

As a consequence, crops that should have been in the ground a month since have yet to be planted. Corn, and, in some instances, Cotton, has been planted on the lighter soils, but on the miry prairies nothing can yet be done. Crops of all kinds may, nevertheless, be good.

The railroad from Montgomery to Pensacola, in Florida, has received a new impetus recently. Surveys are proceeding vigorously, and the labor of grading will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit. This enterprise is one of great importance to the southeastern part of the State, opening a portion of country almost inaccessible.

FILLMORE IN ALABAMA.

The nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON by the American Party does not excite the enthusiasm at the South which was expected from it. FILLMORE has not given those pledges to Slavery which it demands of all who seek its suffrage. It is not enough to have discharged impartially the onerous duties of the highest office in the nation; he must have committed himself to the perpetuation and extension of the "institution" in some unmistakable manner. The American Party will not carry a single Southern State if the Democracy nominate a man whose record is acceptable. So far as I can judge, PIERCE will be the choice of the Slave Power. He has sold himself and will receive Judas' reward.

KANSAS AT THE SOUTH.

Of Kansas news I have small store to communicate. South Carolina is the only State of the South that exhibits any interest in its fate. We are permitted to know nothing, save that committees are appointed and resolutions passed; one might apprehend serious results from so much talk, had not the chivalry a reputation for wordy demonstrations. Before you get this Col. BUFORD will have set out with his valorous five hundred, if he gets them. Some who pretend to know, think he will do well to get together a company of three or four hundred. The expedition is a military one, with officers and a set of regulations. They carry no visible arms, however, that no offence may be given to the Government! They propose to supply themselves at St. Louis. They go direct to Lecompton, the gathering point of Southern emigrants.

COL. BUFORD'S EXPEDITION.

There really is no enthusiasm in this State in regard to this Kansas business. One of BUFORD's mouthpieces stated, in a pathetic speech, that in only two places within a considerable portion of the State over which he had traveled did the people enter zealously in the work of making Kansas a Southern State. Two reasons are alleged by intelligent Southerners for this apathy; it is believed to be a speculation on the part of BUFORD, and as such has no claim to their sympathy; the character of those who form this company is not satisfactory. Many of them are worthless characters at home and cannot be expected to be better in Kansas. A truer reason probably is, that the people clearly understand that the whole thing is not creditable to the South—is a shameless trick of political gamesters. Many concede that it ought to be a Free State, many more are persuaded that it will be. Whatever else may be attributed to Southern character, a profound dissimulation, downright deception, does not belong to it. Hence, with the facts before them, they cannot, and will not, enter heartily upon this enterprise of imposing upon Kansas the long train of evils that follow in the footsteps of oppression.

W.

A Halt at Newark.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A train, this morning, passing around the curve near the New-Jersey Railroad Bridge, at Newark, was thrown off the track, producing serious confusion and inconvenience. Fortunately no one was injured seriously, but the alarm, of course, was great. The place is so narrow, and the opportunities to work effectively so limited, that some hours elapsed before the track could be sufficiently cleared to permit other trains to pass; and as they continued to accumulate every moment, above and below the point, it is supposed that at least *fifteen hundred* impatient people were sitting there an hour before the way was finally opened.

The responsibility of this detention there is no difficulty in fixing. The Railroad Company, conscious of the danger of this sudden curve,—a danger illustrated by the precipitation, a few years since, of the locomotive and forward cars of an express train into the waters of the Passaic,—obtained last year authority to erect a bridge at a lower point, so as to approach the river both ways in a right line. They proceeded energetically to work, purchased the necessary land for the deviation, and had graded the double track on either side to the water's edge, when certain citizens of the Fourth Ward applied to the Chancellor for an injunction upon the building of the bridge, on the ground of its possible interference with the navigation of the river. The injunction still restrains the Company, and probably will continue to do so until the merely inconvenient and vexatious accident of to-day shall be followed by others so fearful and calamitous as to oblige, by the stress of public opinion, the withdrawal of opposition to a safer route. Five thousand passengers are now daily exposed to personal danger, and the tediousness of a lengthened ride to favor a half-dozen schooners and shallops, who object to the delay of a drawbridge.

TRAVELER.

National Democratic Convention Meeting at Charleston.

On the evening of the 4th inst., a meeting of persons favorable to a delegation from South Carolina to a Convention of the National Democratic Party, was held in Charleston. The attendance was not large. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Citizens of Charleston here assembled, express it as their conviction, that the State of South Carolina should be represented, at the Democratic Convention to be held at Cincinnati, in the present year.

Resolved, That not only is such a representation due to the Democratic Party, for its fidelity to the Constitution, and in that to the rights of the Slaveholding States: but that it is moreover due to our sister Slaveholding States, who have not only prepared themselves for being represented in that Convention; but have also expressed the earnest desire that all the Slaveholding States shall be there represented.

Resolved, That in the measures which will be submitted to that convention for its adoption, as proposed by the people of Georgia and Alabama, we can perceive a distinct and opportune occasion presented, for the recognition and adoption by the National Democratic Party, of the rights and privileges of the Slaveholding States; and in the success of that party, we have a reasonable assurance that these rights and privileges will be enforced in the action of the Government.

Resolved, That, believing as we do, in the united and cooperative action of all the Slaveholding States, especially in all matters which relate to their domestic institutions, we feel bound, so far as we can accomplish it, to secure the representation of our State, in any convention of delegates from the various States of this Union, at which our sister States propose to establish in their full measure the rights of the Slaveholding States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That in view of the great practical questions which now affect the peace and welfare of the Slaveholding States of this Union, these States, in council, or in action, should be united. That in our opinion the Slaveholding States should positively refuse to affiliate with any National Party, which will not distinctly recognize and maintain their rights under the Constitution. But that where there is in existence a National Party which will recognize and maintain those rights, it is our high duty to act with it efficiently and heartily, to the end that our rights may be protected—the Constitution of our country maintained and the Union preserved in its development of the good it was intended to perpetuate.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting do appoint at his leisure twenty delegates to the State Convention at Columbia, who shall have power to fill vacancies in their body; who shall represent the city of Charleston in Columbia, and there assist in such measures as may be necessary to secure to this State a representation in the Convention at Cincinnati.

Latest from Liberia.

By the last arrival from England, letters from Liberia to the 20th of February have been received at the office of the Colonization Society in this city. Dr. ROBERTS writes from Monrovia, on the 12th of February. He says:

"The emigrants by the bark *Lamartine* arrived in good health, with the exception of one or two who were feeble. Those destined for Monrovia were landed and housed in town, where they remained until acclimated. A few of them have already a touch of fever, but they are doing well. Thirty, including Dr. SNOWDEN's family, were landed here. The medicine sent out by the *Lamartine* was very acceptable, and very opportune, and it was distributed agreeably to instructions.

I am very glad to find that you approve of my recommendation to stop too great an emigration. To allow it to be more gradual will most unquestionably be the best for all concerned. The welfare of the emigrants will be the best promoted by having them well provided for on their reaching this country, by having sufficient and commodious receptions for their use."

JOHN MARSHALL, one of those colored men who made an address at the last anniversary held in this city, and who went out in the *Lamartine* to look at the country, writing from Bassa Cove, Feb. 15, says:

"The bark *Lamartine* sailed yesterday for New-York, but as she will touch at some places along the coast, I have thought best to send a few lines *vid* England, having written fully by the bark.

On Monday next, the 17th, I intend to go up the St. Johns' River, perhaps as far as the territory of New-Jersey. My friends suggest that I had better wait a while, but I have no notion of waiting here to be sick; I must be at something. I am already satisfied that any one, with the will, may make a comfortable fortune in this country. I find, by-the-bye, that disinterested benevolence is not the growth of this fine country. Every man looks out for himself. Our emigrants are well and well pleased with the country. I can say this of all, with one single exception, and that one desires to go back.

I spoke of disinterested benevolence. The Africans will do anything and everything you desire, but you must pay the highest price for what you want.

When I go into the interior, I must take with me one or two boys. If I take men they must be "*dashed*," and that I cannot afford."

Mr. J. D. JOHNSON, another of those who went out in the *Lamartine*, writes from Monrovia, Feb. 20:

"On Saturday night, previous to our reaching this place, the passengers assembled and passed a vote of thanks for the comfortable manner in which they had been fitted out.

I regret that on my arrival I found my country involved in war, but I am happy to say that it is about ended, with no loss of life of any citizens, except of those massacred before the war was declared. We expect the return of our troops in a few days. This outbreak of the natives is a severe blow to our financial affairs. However, I inform you, with pleasure, that our prospects are encouraging.

The emigrants who came out with me in the *Lamartine*, express themselves highly pleased with the new country, and declare that any man who could claim the authorship of the compilation of 'Four Months in Liberia,' must be either out of his head or have a malicious design against our Government or citizens, inasmuch as they have not found one word of truth in those assertions published by NEGRIT."

Mrs. ARNET, who took out an interesting family, writes from Monrovia, February 15th, thus:—

"I sit down to address a few lines to you, although I am, with my second daughter, somewhat indisposed. We were attacked with fever on Sabbath last, but we are now mending. LUCY is quite well, and so are all the rest. We are all well pleased with our new home; nor has our present sickness disheartened us, or given us one repining thought; and if we live, and health be spared to us, we need not fear getting along. When we have passed our acclimation, we propose to go up the River. LUCY has the prospect of a school early in April. Mr. WILSON says there will be a situation for her there. We had a most pleasant passage in the *Lamartine*.

Allow me to tender my respects to yourself and family, and to your clerk, Mr. A., for the very kind attention paid to us while in New-York. To Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, please also to present my

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 5, 6, 3, 9, 10, 12 to 18.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—Nos. 326, 363, 364, 337, 79, 913, 367, 3 , 163, 191, 38, 362, 290 to 322.

Superior Court.—Nos 67, 68, 106, 107, 109 to 113, 115, 116, 118, 12 to 128, 135, 136, 138, 141, 142, 533, 144, 147 to 151, 158 to 165, 157, 158, 160, 161, 163 to 167.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 332, 218, 129, 195, 358, 361, 353, 366, 375, 378, 379, 381, 382, 384, 386. *Part II.*—Nos. 91, 197, 391, 32, 97, 195, 360, 374, 412, 414, 387, 394, 411, 420, 372.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 8.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The case of the *United States* vs. *Two trunks*, &c., containing paintings, sketches and engravings, came up for trial this morning.

The articles in question were brought over from Europe by Joseph Richardson, the claimant, in the steamship *Washington*, from Southampton, and were landed at the port of New-York in the month of December last, and were entered as his personal baggage and implements, or tools of trade, by the Inspector, on his declaration that these trunks and packages contained nothing else. It was proved for the Government that the goods were entered as above—that information was given a few days after that the trunks contained quantities of engravings and paintings which were dutiable, and that on that information the Collector caused them to be seized as forfeited to the United States under the act of March 3, 1799, which act also provides that persons' baggage and implements, or tools of a trade or profession, shall be exempt from the operation of the act. The goods were subsequently appraised at $1,050, and sold by the Marshal for $1,500.

It was claimed on the part of the claimant that these articles were sketches, designs, &c., which came within the exemption clause—that they were the tools or implements which an artist uses in his profession, and, secondly, that it was his property when he went to Europe, and that, therefore, it did not come strictly within the act as "goods imported from a foreign country." The claimant proved that some of the sketches and paintings or some similar were seen in this country before the claimant left for Europe.

The Court charged that the goods were dutiable unless the Jury should be of the opinion that they were the implements or tools of trade of the claimant; and the Jury, after a few moments' absence, brought in a verdict in favor of the Government.

For the United States, Mr McKeon and Mr. Joachimsen.; for claimant, Messrs. Shepard and Parsons.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

THE JOSEPH WALKER AGAIN.

Daniel Dodge et al. vs. *Junius S. Lewis.*—Suit by a part-owner of the *Joseph Walker*, praying an injunction upon the Mayor, Jones &c., and an order that the proceeds of the sale of the vessel be paid into Court till the decision of the principal question.

Recovered, Several thousand dollars have been drawn from the City Treasury to pay in part, at least, the expense of raising the ship and cargo. This expenditure, *prima facie*, would create a lien in favor of the City on proceeds of the sale.

It would seem, however, that this lien was intended to be transferred to Jones. And the question is, was the transfer legally made so as to divest the rights of the City.

The extent of the Mayoralty powers in such cases is not perfectly clear. There was no special resolution of the Common Council, nor has any general ordinance been cited to meet the difficulty. Indeed, the point which creates the most embarrassment in my mind, was scarcely touched upon the argument of the motion

It seems to me, under the circumstances, that I shall best consult the rights of the parties by leaving the injunction to stand, and also the order directing the money to be paid into Court, where it may remain secure, to abide the final hearing.

Order to show cause discharged, without costs.

Chas. A. Williams vs. *Daniel Jackson et al.*—Injunction granted.

Kurtz & Dunbar vs. *McGuire.*—Part of answer stricken out as containing an "irrelevant defence.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Samuel B. Wells vs. *James Crumbie.*—In December, 1854, Walter S. Wells and Thomas H. Wolfenden, being owners of the lease of the drug store corner Broadway and Fourteenth-street, agreed to assign the lease to the defendant, for the sum of $1,800, to be paid by the defendant's notes at two, four, six, and eight months in equal amounts. The defendant received the assignment of lease, but deferred giving his notes, agreeing that he would execute them on a subsequent day, and as security gave a memorandum note for the whole sum, payable one year after date. On the day the defendant refused to execute his notes, and the claim having been assigned to the plaintiff, this action was brought to recover the price upon the original agreement.

Mr. W. Welles, for plaintiff; Mr. Wagner, for defendant.

Hoffman, Justice—The defendant admits the contract to purchase the lease in question for the sum of $1,800. He also admits that payment was to be made in four notes as stated, payable in two, four, six and eight months from the 8th of December, 1854. As to the note at twelve months, dated December the ninth, the plaintiff says that it was given when the defendant was, as he stated, pressed for time, and as a memorandum to be replaced on the 11th of December, by the four notes according to the contract. The defendant's representation of the reason of giving this due bill or note, is that he distrusted the representations of the plaintiffs assignors as to their having paid the $400, which it was part of the bargain they should pay; he gave this note to obtain time for inquiry, apprehensive that if he gave the four notes they would be passed away, being negotiable in their nature.

Both parties therefore, agree that the instrument of the 9th of December, 1854, does not define and was not meant to define their rights and liabilities. They must be decided by the testimony upon the point of the payment of the $400 in question.

That Wells and Wolfenden paid Courtlandt Palmer the sum of $400 is proven fully; proven by Palmer himself. He says it was on account of a difference between the sum of $1,800, the rent fixed in the lease, and $2,000, the sum actually to be given for about three years and three quarters. On the other side the evidence is very strong that it was paid distinctly in discharge of William Crumbie's rent. There is some misapprehension in this case, but the strength of the evidence is so clearly with the plaintiff that I must consider that Palmer is in error. The plaintiff's assignors supposed they had paid according to the contract, and in their interview with the defendant said so, and that they would go and get the note.

Some of the original notes to be given would now be due. However the plaintiff has a right to resort to an action for the price, as the defendant has without good cause, refused to give him negotiable paper

Judgment for plaintiff for $1,800 the principal sum, with interest, and a rebate as stated by the counsel, viz: for $123 78, as of the 28th of March, 1856, and costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—April Term.

Judge Capron occupies the Bench this Term. Yesterday, at the opening of Court, the following gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

Benjamin H. Day, Foreman.

A. R. Cashman,	Wm. Flandraw,	John W. Howe,
John McLean,	John Pettigrew,	Chas. E. Anderson,
Benj. C. Wandell,	Peter J Boart,	Walter H. Taylor,
Steph. Daymond,	Francis Gay,	T. J. Calderaleave,
John K. Myers,	John W. Miller,	Chas. G. Fair,
E. J. Randolph,	Edward Schell,	Thomas Traior.

After they were duly sworn, Judge Capron delivered a long and able charge, which, as he himself said of it, was "especially practical." After the customary allusion to the Usury Laws, the Statute against extortion by public officers, the Election Laws, the Judge spoke thus of the

GAMBLING LAWS.

At this day no lottery or game, device or chance, in the nature of a lottery, is authorized by the laws of this State, nor can lottery tickets be sold. Every violation of this statute is declared to be a misdemeanor, and is indictable.

Gentlemen of the Jury, as intimately connected with this subject, I will bring to your especial notice the statute enacted for the suppression of gambling, and the vending of lottery policies, which is by our law denominated gambling. Experience has demonstrated that the best interests of society, I may almost say the very existence of domestic and social happiness, imperiously depend upon the prompt suppression of these towering evils. If these great objects of Government are not attained and protected, of what worth are Government and laws? Without domestic and social happiness, all the sweet sentiments that cluster around that alluring word, society, are but an empty sound.

These two vices prevail to a fearful extent in this City. Something has recently been attempted for the suppression of both, but much, very much, more must be done before the work will be accomplished. I need not lay open before you the sad and gloomy scenes that mark the pathway of the heartless gambler. Your own experience as men of business in this City will point your minds to thousands of homes, once peaceful and happy, that have been made destitute by his satanic arts; you can readily bring to recollection the fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters, whom you have known, and who, by the accursed vice of gambling, have been reduced from competence and even from opulence to beggary, from sobriety and purity to drunkenness and debauchery, and from the bright hopes of present and future joys to the solemn certainty of the suicide's doom.

Do you ask, can gambling be eradicated in the City of New-York? I promptly answer YES. Do you inquire, how can the good work be done? I can the more impressively reply by stating *how it never will be done.* Gambling will never be stopped by the inactive which at present characterizes the moral portion of the population of this City on the subject. It is easy to fold our arms in our pleasant homes, and say: "The welfare of the City is in the care of the ministers of the law, and they will look after the gambler. Unaided by the moral power of public sentiment, how impotent are all the engines of Government. Have we not, during the past year, had an impressive exemplification of this truth enacted before our eyes? This is no theoretic flourish, no new idea. When, in primitive times, the people of Israel failed to hold up the hands of their inspired Law Giver, the Amalakites prevailed over the armies of the Lord of Hosts! How, then, shall the arm of human law hope to contend successfully against these modern Amalakites unless the people hold up the hands of the ministers of the law?"

Do you ask how shall this moral power be used in aid of the Courts and officers of the law? My answer is, regard and treat the gambler, of high or low degree, as the robber is regarded and treated. Wherein do they morally differ? In no respect. Wherein do they legally differ? The legal distinction between the two crimes, when reduced to its real essence, is, in numerous instances, but the faintest shadow of a shade, and, in respect to their public character, the gambler is more to be feared than the robber. While the latter secures an occasional victim, the former beguiles his hundreds to ruin. While the robber exhibits manly daring, the secret and cowardly depredations of the gambler evinces the quintessence of cowardice.

By some strange ethical twist, the philosophy or consistency of which I am unable to comprehend, gambling is, by many excellent and intelligent persons, deemed as a *foible*, as contradistinguished from a *crime*, and in the vocabulary of those polite apologists for human errors, is softly termed a *social* vice. Upon this specious distinction, the merchant smiles complacently upon his gambling customer, for the gambler's purchases are varied and large, and his payments are prompt; the politician bows obsequiously for the gambler's vote counts one, certainly, and perhaps ten on election day: the mechanic is as bland as a May morning in the presence of the gambler, as this amateur sportsman pays a generous price for artistic handicraft; and the landlord surely must be courteous, for he receives a large rent from his gambling tenant; in a word, the hideous crime of gambling finds numerous apologists from motives of interest in all the circles of business, and words of censure are whispered so "soft and low" as to be almost silenced by intonation into accents of approval.

While this condition of the public mind exists it is idle and even worse than idle, to look to the law for the suppression of gambling in this City. The Courts may do whatever they will, but without the moral power of a decided City opinion, their efforts will never be attended with complete success. No hesitation is manifested by any portion of the public in preferring complaints and giving testimony against the thief, burglar, robber, swindler, incendiary or murderer. The crimes of all such lawless desperadoes are invasions of the rights of society; but is it clearer that the professional gambler entails more suffering and wretchedness upon individuals, and is a more serious public evil than either of those other classes of offenders, yea, than all of them. While their crimes are isolated, and comparatively occasional, while the consequences are generally circumscribed within narrow bounds, the heartless robbery of the gambler sends a thrill of distress in the shape of ruined fortunes, blasted hopes, desolated families, phrenzied maniacs, and melancholy suicides, through all the circles of social life.

IS IT HONORABLE TO BE AN INFORMER?

Who hesitates (continued the Judge) to inform against the thief and robber? Who should hesitate to inform against the gambler? The whole City should become informers against professed gamblers and the venders of lottery policies; and should pursue them until not one is left to tell the tale of the wrongs they have inflicted upon thousands of innocent citizens, who are in no respect implicated in the commission of their crimes. *Informers!* Why was infamy originally stamped upon that word? Simply because two gamblers, named Emnson and Dudley, in the reign of Henry VII. of England, sold themselves to that infamous king to inform in the Star Chamber Court against wealthy citizens for breaches of old and obsolete penal statutes, which—as truly or falsely alleged by these informers—the ancestors of the accused had violated a century before and had therefore forfeited their lands to the crown! The term has no taint of reproach in the State of New-York. In this country, complaint and informer are synonymous in signification. *It is not only honorable to be an informer, but it is the duty of every citizen to become one*, when violation of the criminal law of the State, enacted as they are to preserve the peace and good order of the body politic, become known to such citizens. How long would these criminal laws be obeyed, if never enforced? How long would they be enforced if no informer preferred a complaint?

Let the friends of good order and morals in this City present complaints against gamblers and venders of lottery policies; let the committing magistrates promptly issue warrants of arrest, and when the accused are brought into Court, let them, if held for trial, not be permitted to go at large on their *paroles of honor*, but be committed without distinction of wealth or of social connection, or, if bailed, let the amount be so large as to render their appearance in Court a moral certainty; let the Grand Jury do its whole duty by finding indictments in all cases of gambling indiscriminately which admits of no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused; and, finally, let the Courts refuse, on conviction, to suspend judgment, except in very special and peculiar instances:—In a sentence, let the citizen, the Courts, and the ministers of the law thus harmonize, and at the end of one year from this time neither gambling nor sales of lottery policies would exist in the City of New-York.

What I have said respecting the prosecution and punishment of dealers in lottery policies must be referred to the *principals* in this traffic. The thousands of ostensible operators who make promiscuous sales, in a small way, to the million, are comparatively of little account. Those are sus ained only by the "*Backers*" in this business. These "*Backers*" are the gentlemen to whom I particularly refer the attention of the Grand Jury.

The system on which this business is conducted in this City renders the whole traffic a huge gambling Hydra. The monster has a series of principal heads and from those go forth an innumerable number of smaller ones. It is useless to lop off the latter, for others will immediately appear and nothing useful will have been accomplished. The axe of the law must be leveled at the great heads of the system. These contain the main arteries which impart vitality to all the smaller members. Suppress the operations of these "backers" and the nefarious evil will be effectually removed.

The crime of gambling, gentlemen, is by our statute raised from a misdemeanor to a felony, and you have original jurisdiction, in the first instance, to entertain complaints made against gamblers, the keepers of gambling-houses and the landlords who rent their tenements for gambling purposes.

Several complaints of this nature will be presented, and I hope you will act upon them promptly and without reserve. You have the power also to summon witnesses before you, for the purpose of determining whether it will be proper to find indictments against such persons in the City as under the guise of some lawful pursuit are, as you have reason to believe, engaged in the sale or guarantee of lottery policies.

The people of this City are at this time unusually aroused to a sense of the importance of this subject. The crime of gambling has become alarmingly prevalent, and these gamblers and policy-dealers have assumed a bold and even defiant tone. It is high time that they should be taught to respect the laws to which they are amenable, and to realize that there are administrators of the law who will vindicate its integrity and its power on the persons of its violators. With these remarks I leave this subject in your hands.

Judge Capron made these remarks on

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

It is doubtless known to you, gentlemen, that the Court of Appeals or this State has recently adjudged that certain provisions of the "Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855, are subject to valid Constitutional objections, and are therefore void.

One of the provisions thus condemned is that which, as the Court alleges, denies the right of trial by Jury to parties prosecuted under it for a misdemeanor who demand such trial, and offer proper bail for appearance at General Sessions

Another of such provisions is that which declares it a criminal offence to keep in certain specified places intoxicating liquors, which the owner had in such places when the law became operative.

It is also held that the two preceding defects are so blended with other parts of the law, which regulate the rights of sale, that all those parts are also void.

But it is admitted that the great principle embodied in that law, *the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, exists in the Legislature*, and is therefore constitutional, provided liquor owned by the citizen at the time when the law shall take effect, be especially exempted from its operation.

The present Statute, not making this distinction, is declared void in that respect.

These being adjudications of the highest Court of this State, are the settled law of the land, and as such, reserving the right of private dissent, they will be respected for their source, by all good citizens. It is to be regretted, however, that the decision is but the judgment of a divided Court. The change of only one vote from the majority to the minority, would have neutralized the action of the Court on all but one of the important principles involved in the Prohibitory law.

In consequence of this decision, however, it is proper for the Court to say to you, at this time, that the law in this State on the subject of intoxicating liquors is involved in much obscurity. What provisions, if any, of the old excise law are revived, or what parts of the Prohibitory Law are still in force, and if any of them survive, what parts of such parts may have, if any effect, on those provisions of the former law which may have been thus re-animated, are questions which cannot be solved in a moment. The best interests of this great community demand that those uncertainties should be removed by Legislative action, and it is hoped that body will, before its adjournment, pass some law for that purpose. The great and benevolent principles of prohibition ought not to be abandoned. Having been adjudged constitutional, it ought to be immediately enacted into a law, formed on a safe and effectual basis. A few days will determine the action of the Legislature on this subject, and enable the Court to instruct you more definitely respecting your relative duties in the premises.

After some remarks on the Bribery Laws, the Judge terminated his charge as follows:

There is at other law, gentlemen, to which you should devote particular attention. It is the statute which declares the "keeping, or in any manner receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen" to be a crime. This offence is punishable "by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding five years, or in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding $250, or by both such fine and imprisonment," and is therefore a felony. The practice of receiving stolen property is one of the prevailing and most pernicious evils existing in this City.

Those who perpetuate this crime, are successful schoolmasters, training our youth of both sexes, to habits of vice which inevitably result in disgrace and ruin. Our children are the victims of this iniquitous business! Our young children are encouraged to steal by those infamous purchasers of stolen property! Need more be said about this evil?

The Grand Jury were then conducted by an officer to the room appropriated to their deliberations. Some minor cases of robbery and larceny were then tried.

LONG ISLAND.

Robbery of a Dry Goods Store.

The drygoods store of Walter Lockwood, corner of Atlantic and Clinton-streets, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Sunday evening, who succeeded in carrying away nearly $7,000 worth of goods. A young man who sleeps in the store was absent during the evening, and upon his return he found the door locked upon the inside. Instead of at once calling for the Police he went to the residence of another clerk, and when he returned the thieves had escaped.

Sam Sick in Suffolk.

Southold has elected a Democratic Supervisor. South Hampton has done the same. Riverhead has elected an Anti Know Nothing by a very large majority. Islip has a Democratic Supervisor. Huntington has elected an entire Democratic ticket by a handsome majority. Smithtown has done the same. Brookhaven is the only town in the county where Sam is around, at all, and for this he is indebted to the temperance people, who had pity on him and gave him a moderate lift.

Indian Bureau—Interesting Intelligence from New-Mexico.

The *Union* makes the following extract from a letter of Dr. Steck, Indian Agent, dated Apache Agency, the 13th of February last:

"I have the satisfaction of reporting that, since my meeting the Apaches at Sierra Blanca, they have closely watched the movements of Cigarito's party. About five days ago five of the thieves left their camp for the settlements. Delgadito immediately sent an express, directing me to put the people on their guard, which I did at once, writing to Mesilla. The five thieves went direct to Mesilla, where they stole four oxen; and the next day they were followed and overtaken, and three of them killed—one of them the son of Cigarito. They also stole some horses from the Miembre Apaches, who followed them and killed two others.

About a month ago a Mexican (usually called California Jo,) who has been living with the Apaches for two years, and who I have suspected was engaged in much of the petty stealing charged to Indians, was employed by me to invite the Indians to the agency after the robberies at Socarro. He borrowed a horse and left, but, instead of doing as he agreed, went to the Indian camp, told them not to come in, and killed the horse he had borrowed. The Indians, ascertaining the facts, probably became alarmed, as inquiries were being made about the horse. They declared that Jo must return a horse. He refused; a quarrel ensued, and Jo was killed on the spot. This is the Indian tale, and the only part of it that I can vouch for is, that Jo was killed. I have since been on the ground, and have undoubted evidence of the fact.

Thus we have got rid of six thieves in the last month. The remainder of Cigarito's party have gone South into Mexico, where I hope they will remain.

About three weeks ago Palanquito and Vueltas, and their people, visited Fort Stanton. The remainder of the Mescaleros are on the Sacramento and White Mountains, and have been seen repeatedly on the Fort Stanton Road, but have thus far molested no one."

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Potatoes come in freely from New-Jersey—not many from the North or West, as yet. Large receipts are looked for from those directions as soon as the Hudson River opens, which will take place soon, if the present weather continues. The general tendency of the market is decidedly downwards. Sweet Potatoes are pretty well up.

Turnips exhibit a little upward tendency. Parsnips are very plentiful and quite low.

Apples are a little scarcer.

Poultry is in fair demand at good prices, with a scarcity in the market. Spring Chickens sell at six to ten shillings ₱ pair wholesale, with a demand quite exceeding the supply. Domestic Ducks are also scarce.

Eggs are arriving very freely. The Philadelphia Boat brought some 800 barrels (960 to 1,000 Eggs in each) on Monday, and yesterday 250 barrels more. The Baltimore Boat delivered 200 barrels yesterday. The daily receipts from Southward are nearly 300 barrels. New-Jersey also furnishes a pretty good supply.

Old Butter remains about the same. Fine qualities are not plentiful. Shipping demand for old Butter active. Some samples of new Butter, from Orange County, brought 28c.@31c., ₱ lb.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₱ bushel	—	@ —
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₱ bbl.	$1 62	@1 75
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₱ bbl.	1 87	@ 2 12
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl.	1 87	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	1 37	@ 1 50
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl.	1 12	@ 1 25
Potatoes—Western Red, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@ 1 25
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₱ bbl.	75	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Californias, ₱ bbl.	75	@ 1 00
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@4 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 3 25
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 12
Onions—₱ 100 bunches	2 50	@ 3 00
Leeks—₱ dozen bunches	31	@ 50
Cabbages—White, ₱ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ 100	4 00	@ 5 00
Celery—₱ dozen	88	@ 1 25
Spinach, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Beets—₱ bbl.	75	@ 1 00
Carrots—₱ bbl.	1 00	@ 1 25
Parsnips, ₱ bbl.	50	@ 1 00
Turnips—White, ₱ bbl.	50	@ 75
Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl.	50	@ 88
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 75
Apples—Greenings, ₱ lb.	2 00	@ 2 75
Apples—Baldwins, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples—Swaar, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ 3 00
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 2 25
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Further) ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@ 2 00
Dried Apples, ₱ lb.	—	@ 5
Dried Peaches, ₱ lb.	15	@ 16
Cranberries, scarce, ₱ bbl.	14 00	@18 00
Hickory Nuts, ₱ bushel	2 50	@ 3 00
Black Walnuts, ₱ bushel	88	@ 1 25
Butter, Orange Co., ₱ lb., in tubs	28	@ 31
State, ₱ lb.	21	@ 26
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb.	16	@ 21
Lard, in bbls.	9¾	@ 10¼
Lard—Kegs	10	@ 11
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.	9	@ 9¾
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.	17	@ 17½
Fowls, ₱ lb.	14	@ 15
Chickens, ₱ lb.	15	@ 16
Spring Chicken, ₱ pair	88	@ 1 25
Bucks County, ₱ lb.	17	@ 18
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb.	25	@ 28
Widgeon, ₱ pair	37	@ 37
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@ 50
Brant, ₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	16	@ 20
Geese, ₱ lb.	9	@ 11
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair	50	@ 62
Prairie Hens, ₱ pair	75	@ 88
Rabbits, young, each	25	@ 31
Hares, ₱ pair	62	@ 75
Pigeons, tame Squabs, ₱ doz.	2 50	@ 2 50
Wild, ₱ doz.	75	@ 94
Young Pigs, small, cash, scarce	2 00	@ 5 00
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₱ lb.	9	@ 9½

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

Tuesday, April 8, 6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet, being scarce and held at $8 12½@ $8 25 for Pearls, and $8 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is less animated, and stocks generally are more nearly adequate to the wants of buyers, but prices are unaltered.

CANDLES—The market seems pretty active at former quotations.

COFFEE—Remains quiet at old prices. The sales since our last have been confined to about 550 pkgs. Java at 14¾c., 125 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 11¾c@12¼c.; 500 Rio, in lots, at 11¾c.@12c; and 500 do., skimmings, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Appears as previously reported.

COTTON—The demand is good and prices are steadily supported.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas
Ordinary	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11¼
Fair	11½	11½	12	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands is heavy and languid. Common grades are dull and a shade lower, with much more offering than is needed to satisfy the wants of buyers. The medium and finer qualities are moderately active and comparatively firm. The home inquiry is the briskest; the export demand is quite limited. The sales since our last comprise about 6,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 75	@ 6 37½
Ordinary State	6 37½	@6 50
Straight State	6 50	@ 6 62½
Favorite and Brands State	6 62½	@ 6 75
Common to good Michigan	6 37½	@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 62½	@ 6 87½
Common to Good Ohio	6 62½	@ 6 87½
Fancy Michigan	6 87½	@ 7 12½
Fancy Ohio	6 87½	@ 7 25
Extra Michigan	7 12½	@ 9 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	7 25	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio	7 25	@ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 37½	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	8 00	@10 00

Canadian is unchanged—sales having been made of only small lots of Superfine to best Extra at $7@$9 ₱ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 1,500 bbls. inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed, $4@$6 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 31½@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 81½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

FRUIT—This branch of trade is devoid of activity, and is otherwise essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is in rather better request, at tolerably uniform prices. The sales since our last consisting of about 23,500 bushels, including fair Canadian White at $1 87½; Western Red at $1 63@$1 70; Southern White at $1 85@1 87½; and do. Red at $1 68@$1 72 ₱ bushel. About 5,400 bushels inferior to good Southern Rye were obtained at 85c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats appear as previously reported. Corn is plentier and cheaper, with sales since our last of about 48,000 bushels, closing at 60c. @63c, for mixed Southern, with 61c.@66c. for poor to good Yellow and White do., ₱ bushel. Some choice Southern White brought as much as 69c. ₱ bushel, but this rate was considerably above the highest market price.

HAY—There were 450 bales River sold at yesterday's prices.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at full rates. The stock is very moderate.

HOPS—There have been 42 bales purchased at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Remains very quiet, and is somewhat nominal.

LATHS—Have not varied much

LEAD—Holders are quite firm, but the demand is tame.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole continues in light supply and good request, at buoyant prices.

LIME—Is dull and heavy at former figures.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet but firm, with sales since our last of 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@45c.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 37c., and 80 hhds. clayed Cuba at 32c. ₱ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Common Resin is even more inquired for, and is now held as high as $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered,—but is lightly dealt in, buyers refusing to pay so much.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are quiet at former rates. Linseed is in slack request, and is heavy at 69c.@ 84c. ₱ gal. No further change can be noticed in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. The sales since our last having been confined to about 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 56½ for Mess, and $15 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth only 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plentier and cheaper, at 8½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady at 9¾c.@9¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is quiet but firm, the transactions including 450 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10c., mostly within the range, and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at former prices. The sales since our last consist of 200 bbls. at $8 25@$8 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$10 75 for do. Mess, and $10 87½@$13 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter plenty and selling moderately, at 17c. @20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c for Common to very good State; 24c.@26c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been 120 tcs. disposed of at $4@ $4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are not very active, but they remain quite firm.

SPICES—Are sparingly dealt in at former quotations.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new feature, the sales since our last comprising about 650 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c.@ 7¾c.; 70 New-Orleans at 7¾c.@7¾c., and 118 hhds. do., by auction, at 6¾c.@7 9-16d. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime brought full prices.

TEA—Are quiet but steady in private trade. The auction sale to-day was an extensive one, and resulted quite favorably to the holders, of what teas were disposed of. Greens formed the bulk of the offering, and were of a superior average quality. Blacks fared off a little better than at the last public sale.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, the light stocks restricting purchases, while prices rule firm. The sales since Friday include 67 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 5½c.@18c.; 83 cases Seed-Leaf at 7½c.@14c.; 18 Florida at 18c.@35c., and 265 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—About 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured at 29½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were quite moderate, and rates were without any essential improvement. Shippers are not inclined to move freely until they secure later European news.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHARLES A. PECK.....443 Broadway.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. B. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers.) 34 Barclay-st

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO.....33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO.....28 Gold-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 258 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 73 Fulton-st.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be handed to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Engine and Boiler—TWENTY-H RSE POWER, AND LINE SHAFTING FOR SALE.—Also building to lease for a term of years from first of August next. Size 40x50 feet, four-stories and cellars, built of brick, situated in New-burgh, close to the docks. Engine and boiler has been in use four years. Can be seen running any time. Apply to GRANT E. EDGAR, Newburgh.

Grocery and Liquor Store to RENT—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A first-rate grocery and liquor store, situated in the 1st Ward, one of the best locations in the City of New-York, Nos. 86 and 88 Pine-st., and No. 6 Depeyster-st., fronting on both streets, having a fine run of custom for the last 20 years,—the proprietor being desirous of retiring to the country. Apply on the premises.

**Store for Sale

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1856.

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Publication Office, No 129 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

☞ In the United States Senate, yesterday, a bill to remit and refund duties on goods, wares and merchandise destroyed by fire was passed. It is the same bill which passed the Senate last Session, but which failed in the House for want of time. Mr. GEYER concluded his remarks on Kansas affairs, and Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor. In the House, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was pending in Committee, and a variety of speeches were made on as many subjects.

☞ In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to reënact the Prohibitory Law of last year, with the clause which has just been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals stricken out, was ordered to a third reading, after the failure of a motion to substitute the bill passed in the Assembly. A series of resolutions from the Committee on Commerce, declaring that the General Government is bound to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising out of French spoliations prior to 1800, was adopted. The New-York Police Bill was debated, but no action was taken. In the Assembly, a message was received from the Governor, recommending an appropriation of $200,000 for the Commissioners of Emigration. The New-York Tax Bill was passed. At the afternoon session, the death of Mr. WELLS, of Jefferson County, was announced, and the Assembly adjourned.

It is now considered probable that the session of the Legislature will be prolonged till Saturday.

☞ The Connecticut Election has resulted in the triumph of the Opposition over the Democrats, according to the latest dispatches received. Returns from all the towns in the State, except one, give the Opposition 127 Representatives against 99 for the Democrats; while of the 21 Senators, 12 are stated to be Opposition and 9 Democrats—thus insuring the former a clear majority on joint ballot.

☞ We publish on our Second Page this morning the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted to the United States Senate by Mr. MASON on Monday, in answer to a resolution of that body, directing the Committee to consider the expediency of some act of legislation for the more effectual abrogation of the treaty with Denmark, regulating the payment of the Sound dues.

Palmerston and Napoleon III.

LOUIS NAPOLEON seems determined that he shall ever stand as the prominent character on the European stage. As the war was his, so is peace, and as he was ready to throw aside traditional memories of hatred to enter on a war when it suited his object, so does he seem now equally prompt to discard his recent affection when it answers his purpose that war shall cease. The coquettings of ORLOFF and NAPOLEON are said to have grown into affection, and this French Macheath to have discarded his English Polly for this shaggy Russian Lucy.

We have never from the start, indeed, placed any particular faith in this wondrous alliance, nor could we believe it was ever destined to fill an emblazoned page in the history of England. Those healthy rules which are good for individuals, are equally good for nations. An honest citizen will not form a partnership with a reckless gambler. A Constitutional Government should not consort with a desperate despot. It finds its result in the graceful discardal it now receives from its hitherto upright and affectionate ally. Indeed, it is not attempted to be concealed by the press in England, that the spawn of this Peace Conference will not be very agreeable to British taste. Whatever may have been the motives, or conduct, or designs of their diplomats and statesmen, the heart of the English people has beat strong and true. They at at least entered on this struggle as a war of liberty against despotism, and it is but due to them to say, that not in the darkest hour, when they saw an army of lions sacrificed to asses, and their braves fall in thousands on the Golgotha around Sebastopol, did they feel a less stern confidence than now, in their hour of comparative triumph, that their cause must succeed. Leaders may have failed, the aristocratic machinery may have broken down, but the British people have not failed. They have gallantly borne every sacrifice and repaired every blunder until now at the close of the war they stand as the power in Europe, the firmest, least shaken, and most ready to continue it with vigor. England precisely occupies the position of a pugilist, who, owing to the negligence of his trainers, is felled in the first few rounds, but whose stamina and pluck leaves him at the finish in possession of the ring.

Having obtained this position at cost of heavy sacrifice, the people of England will hardly submit in coolness to its forfeiture by a miserable, make-shift peace, which, instead of securing the objects for which sacrifice was borne, seems to have no other result than to strengthen despotism in Europe. It will, indeed, be strange if it shall come to pass, as now portends, that while the sweat of the working masses for ages to come was mortgaged to strike down the uncle, the sinew of industry should again be loaded for still further ages to build up the nephew. However unheroic the feeling which prompted England's crusade against the first NAPOLEON, it was relieved from ignominy by the asserted insatiate ambition of the man they opposed. To win glory in checking ambition is one thing; to earn disgrace in pandering to despotism another. The position of a slighted tool of LOUIS NAPOLEON is not an agreeable one, nor will the English people be well-pleased to find that after all their sacrifice, instead of bread they are offered but a stone. At present the political heavens are still; but, from the reception accorded to Mr. LAYARD and others, who made strong War speeches, it is evident, that underneath, a strong feeling prevails against such a false and flimsy peace as the Conference at Paris is likely to concoct. The people of England do not lightly part with their confidence. They have firm faith in the pluck of PALMERSTON, and even a strong belief in LOUIS NAPOLEON'S fidelity. But the stronger this feeling, the more bitter will be their anger if disenchantment comes. The popular pet of the day may by a turn of the wheel become an object of aversion, and should an unsatisfactory peace be concluded, PALMERSTON'S position will not be worth the purchase of an hour. At present he is in a minority in the House of Commons, and could, by a combination of parties, be any moment thrown from power. At Court his personal arrogance and repeated rebuffs to Prince ALBERT have made him an object of special dislike, and there certainly no point will be strained to afford him even a chance of continuing in power one hour longer than necessity requires it. Upon the popular favor alone he lives, and it will be to us a wonder, with his keen sense of this *fact*, if he parts with it even to maintain the French alliance.

As to LOUIS NAPOLEON, the popular feeling of England will pass from him in a breath, as in a breath it came. Some four years ago, when the terror of a French invasion had seized on old English ladies and people of that class, his name was a by-word of execration. But a year after and it was honored from the palace to the cottage through the land. A trifling gust may whip the sail again the other way. For him, peace once restored, will become the test of his destiny or brain. Hitherto peace in France has meant revolution. Will LOUIS NAPOLEON'S star still shine down and light him to a reversal of this unvarying historic truth?

A State in Contumacy.

It will be recollected by most of our readers that about two years ago an alleged fugitive from Slavery was arrested at Milwaukee in Wisconsin, and was rescued from the custody of the federal authorities, who claimed to hold him under the act of 1850. Mr. BOOTH, a Wisconsin editor, was implicated in the rescue of the man, and was prosecuted and convicted upon that charge, in pursuance of the criminal provisions of the same act. The case of Mr. BOOTH was brought before the Supreme Court of the State, by *Habeas Corpus*, and the law of Congress under which he was convicted was pronounced unconstitutional, and the prisoner was discharged.

If accounts from Washington are correct, this case has assumed a new and very interesting form. It has been complained to the Supreme Court of the United States that grievous error was committed by the Wisconsin tribunal in discharging Mr. BOOTH, and some six months ago a writ was issued calling up the cause for revision, and *commanding* the Supreme Court of the State to send up its record. To this command the Wisconsin Court responds by ordering its Clerk not to certify the record—that is, it denies the right of the Federal Court to make the demand, and refuses either to appear or to enter an appearance. It is true that the appeal can be argued and decided at Washington as well without this certified record as with it, but the course pursued by the State Court is still an important incident in the progress of the struggle between Federal usurpation and the rights of the States, as represented on either side by the Judiciaries of the State and National Governments.

It is understood to be the desire of the aggressive party in this struggle not to precipitate a determination in Mr. BOOTH'S case. It is not necessary to push matters to extremity now. It may be better to wait a year until the agitation of the public mind on the sectional questions embraced in the Presidential election shall have passed away. We do not, therefore, consider it probable that such a judgment as the United States Supreme Court is certain, ultimately, to render against the State of Wisconsin, will be thrown out to alarm the Free States at such a period as the present. The argument of the cause then, it may be supposed, will go over to the December term of the Court.

We cannot, however, allow the present occasion to pass without invoking the attention of the country to the composition of the Supreme Court, and the absolute hopelessness of obtaining in that tribunal a judgment on a question of public policy, controverted between the North and the South, which shall not be subversive of the rights of the Free States. We need only refer, in proof of this, to the decision in PRIGG'S case against Pennsylvania, and to the *dicta* of the Judges, in their circuits, on the Fugitive Act. The Court consists of nine Judges, of whom five are from Slave States, and the four appointed from Free States have been selected in every case upon the single consideration that they were effective partisans of the claims of the South in respect to Slavery. We may take the example of the member of the Court representing this Circuit. Judge SMITH THOMPSON, of this State, died early in 1844. President TYLER nominated Chancellor WALWORTH to succeed him. That nomination lay for more than six months unacted upon in the Senate, notoriously because Chancellor WALWORTH had uttered incidentally an expression not favorable to some of the doctrines then coming up asserting the supremacy of Slavery over the laws and constitutions of the Free States. This objection was fatal, though Judge WALWORTH had a reputation wide as the limits of the Republic for legal learning and conservative opinions. The nomination was withdrawn. Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, one of the best lawyers and most eminent citizens this State ever produced, was next nominated. A similar objection was made to him. He was not "sound on Slavery." Beside, he was a man cast in such a mould that he could never have been made an instrument in the hands of a majority of the Court. He too was of course rejected. Judge NELSON was then nominated, a year after the vacancy occurred. Why he was nominated and why confirmed with indescribable alacrity—will appear we think conclusively enough to any reader of his charge to the Grand Jury of this City, relative to the Fugitive Slave act, soon after its passage. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

It is with profound regret that we express our conviction that a political question affecting the controverted rights of the Northern States might as well be referred to a Committee of the South Carolina Legislature as to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We have always admired the wisdom, independence and conservatism of Mr. CLAY, in declaring that political questions should be kept out of the Supreme Court, that they were too large for its capacity.

☞ The telegraph brings us intelligence of the first seizure under the law recently passed by the Virginia Legislature, authorizing the search of vessels leaving the waters of that State. The captain and crew of the schooner *Maryland*, of this City, have been seized and consigned to prison, and the vessel taken from Hampton Roads to Norfolk, on a refusal to submit to a search for slaves. Great excitement existed, as it was believed there were slaves concealed on board.

Dramatic.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The best of warriors must sometimes fire blank shot, and the best of dramatists are occasionally unfortunate enough to do the same. When Messrs. TOM TAYLOR and CHARLES READ put their heads together, they usually shake out something good. If they cannot effect this desirable object they produce at least a play of literary interest, and for this reason, if for no other, it is always pleasant to see their names on the bills. A recent production of their somewhat copious pens was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, in the shape of a Comedy in five acts, called "The King's Rival." We are disposed to think that this work will not enjoy a lengthened popularity. The subject is hackneyed, the dialogue rather meagre, and the situations forced and frequently unnecessary. When we add to these objections the additional ones that the Comedy is badly placed on the stage, and (with one or two exceptions) badly acted, we shall have given sufficient reasons for our opinion.

The period of the play is the reign of CHARLES the Second, the merry monarch—a gentleman who, if he gave mirth to a nation, has been the cause of much gloom to the stage. The Monarch (Mr. DICKINSON) is enamoured of a *Mistress Stuart*, (Miss REIGNOLDS,) a haughty, beautiful, and influential maid of honor to the Queen, (Mrs. LEDEDNIER.) *Mistress Stuart*, must, of course, have a lover, whose intentions are honorable, and the swain is supplied in the person of the *Earl of Richmond*, (Mr. G. JORDAN.) The Earl has been fighting the battles of his country, and returns to find *Mistress Stuart* the object of peculiar attention, not only of the courtiers, but of the King himself. The green-eyed monster is at once aroused, and a row ensues. The *Stuart* asserts her fealty, but the Earl will not listen to her. He snorts for the wars, and a friendly bullet to his misery. He is about departing, when *Mistress Stuart* solicits the King to deprive him of his commission, in order that he may remain near her person. The King, anxious to propitiate the fair maid of honor, does so. When the Earl discovers that he has been bereft of his command through the intercession of *Mistress Stuart*, he is furious, but rushes into all kinds of dissipation and madness. A *Major Wildmann*, (Mr. REA,) a fanatical fifth monarchy man, comes across him whilst he is in this frame of mind, and induces him to sign a paper, by which act he enrols himself as a conspirator to dethrone the King. In process of time this paper falls into the hands of the King, himself, and the Earl is on the point of being sent to the Tower. *Nell Gwynne*, however, (who is the guardian angel of the piece,) exerts her influence to prevent this catastrophe. She also explains to the Edrl that he has been wrong in suspecting *Mistress Stuart*, and succeeds in effecting a reconciliation, or at all events marries them, so that their quarrels can no longer interest the public. It is the custom of modern dramatists to exalt the amiabilities of *Nell* into virtues, and in this piece she shines with considerable radiance.

The comedy is written with ability, but it is not brilliant—perhaps for the reason that the authors were under the necessity of *trying* to be brilliant. *Nell Gwynne* (Miss LAURA KEENE) is pert and bold, but not distractingly witty, although she is constantly trying to be so. In good hands this character can be invested with much interest and pleasantness. The authors would, we are sure, have been delighted with Miss LAURA KEENE'S performance. It was spirited, arch, and lifelike with those cloudlets of thoughtfulness which Miss KEENE knows so well how to hang over her best impersonations. Mr. JORDAN as the *Earl* was sufficiently moody, and shone to advantage in the eulogium to OLIVER CROMWELL, in the third act. Mr. REA, in the comparatively unimportant part of *Capt. Wildmann*, created quite an effect in the dying scene, by the perfectly regardless way in which he flung himself on the stage. The *King* was played by Mr. DICKINSON, a gentleman new to these boards. Mr. DICKINSON possesses a good stage figure, and is evidently experienced in moderate stage business. But he has many defects, among which, we may enumerate lack of power, and a pernicious habit of muttering through the teeth. His performance on Monday was principally remarkable for a generous development of these defects. The other characters were sustained with very moderate ability. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS might have been good, but she preferred to be hysterical, and consequently, was sometimes ridiculous.

The scenery is beneath criticism, and is too bad even for condemnation. We prefer to take it on its merits—as the worst scenery ever offered to a New-York audience—and can thus extend liberal praise to the artist. The "Spring Gardens" scene, in the third act, is a masterly exhibition of what can be effected in the way of all that is abominable. The rules of perspective are here defied by a giant mind. The coloring looks as if it had been trodden in with the feet, and the moon as though it had been borrowed from an apple stand.

The "King's Rival" will be repeated to-night.

Election of a Councilman.

A special election for a Councilman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the demise of ROBERT S. DIXON, in the Twenty-fourth District, Ninth Ward, took place yesterday. There were only two candidates for the office—ISAAC O. HUNT, Whig, and PETER P. WENDOVER, "Citizens'" candidate. The former was supported by the "Americans," and the latter by the friends of Temperance. Mr. HUNT was elected by a large majority. The vote stood thus:

Hunt	303
Wendover	91
Majority for Hunt	212

Successor to Rev. Dr. Hatfield.

The Presbyterian Society worshipping at the corner of Broome and Ridge streets, last evening elected Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH their Pastor. Rev. Dr. BUEGHARD was chosen Moderator of the meeting, and after opening the exercises with prayer, made a few remarks. The number of votes on the first ballot was 231, of which 192 were cast for Rev. Mr. SMITH, and the majority of the remainder were understood not to oppose Mr. SMITH, but to favor a postponement of present action. On the final balloting there were only 35 dissenting voices.

The Slaver Falmouth ordered to be Sold.

Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, on motion of Hon. JOHN MCKEON, the schooner *Falmouth*, with her tackle, cargo, &c., was ordered to be sold forthwith by the United States Marshal. Her value is estimated at $10,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of Representatives of the Fire Department.

A meeting of the Representatives of the Fire Department was held last evening, at the new Firemen's Hall, to make the annual election of Fire Wardens JOHN BELCHER, Esq., President, presided.

Previous to entering upon the election, the annual report of the Board of Fire Wardens was read, and ordered on file. The labor performed by the Wardens during the past year was stated as follows: dangerous stove-pipes ordered to be remedied, 118; wall strips found over three feet long, 36; number of arches having wooden lintels, 26; houses examined on account of heaters and furnaces, 40; number of eight-inch walls over 35 feet, 19; number of chimneys found started on second story, 20; wooden sheds enclosed over 12 feet high, 39; violation of ordinance in relation to trap doors and hoistways, 188; number of buildings without coping, 16. Whole number of buildings examined 1,593.

The balloting for four Fire Wardens for the ensuing year was now commenced, and resulted in the choice of the following persons:

George C. Brown, Foreman Engine Co. No. 29.
Wm. R. McDonough, Hose Co. No. 25.
Theodore Keeler, Engine Co. No. 38.
John T. Harding, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 13.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the election terminated. There was a large number of candidates presented. A large outside lobby of the friends of the different candidates was in attendance, and upon the announcement of the election of each new Warden, the respective friends of the successful contestants sent up deafening cheers. On the whole, there was much less difficulty in getting through the election than was anticipated from the multiplied candidates in the field.

The meeting last evening is the first held by the Representatives in their new room. The room is the largest in the new Firemen's Hall, being fifty feet wide and extending through the whole length of the structure, from Mercer to Green street. Its arrangement and furnishing are very neat and tasty. The President's desk, situated on the centre of the north side, is an exquisite piece of workmanship. It is made of rosewood, and on the front are beautifully carved in bas relief the City coat of arms and emblems of the Fire Department. On either side of the desk is a table for reporters. The seats are semi-circular, facing the President's desk, and are made from oak with high and easy backs, cushioned throughout with red velvet plush. The seats will accommodate 360 persons. A heavy matting covers the floor. This was chosen in preference to carpeting as being more appropriate and *durable*. The walls are plain white, hard finished, but relieved with heavy rich mouldings. Three chandeliers light the room. In the centre, surrounding the main one, are other emblems of the Fire Department, of unique mechanism. Opposite the President's desk, in a niche on the southside of the room, is to be placed the tablet in honor of the memory of Mr. WM. D. WADE, the late President of the Fire Department,—a temporary tablet occupies it at present. It is draped in mourning and bears the name of Mr. WADE and the inscription: "No tongue can speak or pen express the grief we feel." The tablet designed for permanent occupancy of this niche, has been already chosen, though the same will probably not be ready till about the 1st of September, to be put in the place assigned it. It is to be constructed of the finest Italian marble, nine feet high. An urn crowns its summit, underneath which is to be a likeness cut in the marble of Mr. WADE. On the right side, extending from the urn to the bottom of the tablet, is to be a heavy mass of drapery. Beneath the likeness is to be engraved the name and age of Mr. WADE, with such other inscriptions as may be decided upon hereafter by the Representatives. On the right side of the room fin inscription will be cut of the City Coat of Arms. Below the inscriptions will be portrayed three figures, showing the leading emblems of the Fire Department. The cost of the tablet is estimated at $1,500. It was selected from fifteen plans submitted to the Committee. Bids to construct the same will be opened by the Committee having the tablet in charge at a meeting to be held this evening.

An Orange County Bloomer in Town.

Miss LYDIA SAYER,—or Doctor LYDIA SAYER, for the lady is a hydropathic physician in good repute,—appeared last evening before a New-York audience in full Bloomer costume. The Stuyvesant Institute was the place, and the "Dignity of Labor and Need of Woman-Culture" was the subject. Miss SAYER has lectured in public in Washington, in Baltimore and in Philadelphia; never before in New-York. She is a native of Orange County in this State. Her father, a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, has taken pride in fostering his daughter's passion for making herself useful to womankind, has provided her abundantly with the means of studying a profession, and so Miss LYDIA SAYER becomes a Doctor, and heals mental maladies as well as physical. Her principal remedy, apparently, is the application of caustic, as if everybody had a throat disease; her phrases sting and bite as very few women's phrases do; but what she says is generally sensible and to the point, marred a trifle by inattention to the elegancies of composition; her speech was nevertheless fluent and certainly independent. In personal appearance, as a specimen of the race of Bloomers, Miss SAYER is decidedly attractive. In age, say twenty-four, (no lady ever is known to exceed twenty-five;) in height, above the average; in form robust and straight as a young poplar. Her eye is a deep blue; her hair, cut short, falls in small ringlets; her dress, a black silk basque, with skirt of same material, falling some distance below the knee—pantaloons of dark stuff, gathered into a frill above the ankle, and a pair of shoes more substantial than flimsy gaiters; a lace collar, confined by a simple gold pin; and chemisette, decorated with a breastpin. So much for the lady's appearance. Her hat was laid aside; it was a plush fabric, with oval brim, and not at all unbecoming. The treatment of her theme indicated that Miss SAYER is an enthusiast in the matter of reforms, and some of her bits at fashion will be presented more fully in a second discourse which she proposes to deliver. It will pay to see if not to hear her.

The Adriatic—How she wasn't hurt by pitching into Williamsburg.

The *Adriatic* did not, as some might suppose from some of the strong writing on the subject, when she was launched, knock all Williamsburg down, nor render it probable that she would cut a ditch through to the Atlantic, which by being fortified would relieve Mayor WOOD'S apprehensions as to the danger of an attack upon Brooklyn from Down East in case of an invasion. She merely struck a sort of bridge, or, as it is termed, a *brow*, that had been formed over a ship's launching ways, so that she was not damaged in the slightest manner below water, and only had her varnish scraped in places where it came in contact with the timbers of the bridge. Her copper was not torn off, as stated, for she had none above her keel and garboard streaks.

It was only through the carelessness of her boatswain that she reached the opposite side of the river, as she did. For both anchors should have been "cockbilled," under water, at the moment of her leaving the ways, which would have so much diminished the force of her momentum, that when at a proper distance from either shore, by handsomely "veering" the cables till the anchors were "planted," the vessel, unquestionably, would have been brought to. Whereas, no such precaution was exercised, until very near the opposite shore, when the best bower only was let go, "by the run," which caused the cable to part, and the other one (the small bower) was, "like the Dutchman's anchor," with the stopper key jammed, so that it could not be cleared and let go in time. The result of it all is, therefore, more to be attributed to good fortune than good management on the part of the one in charge, whoever he may have been. His experience on that occasion will, undoubtedly, render him supremely eligible for the next occasion.

☞ The steamship *Atlantic*, the pioneer ship of the Collins line to Liverpool, which has been in the large balance dock for the last few days undergoing repairs of coppering, &c., will be floated out this day (Wednesday) at 1 P. M., the time of high water. At the same time, while the dock is submerged, the new steamer *Adriatic*, of the same line, is expected to be taken in, also for the purpose of coppering, painting, shipping the rudder, &c.

Third Presbytery (N. S.) of New-York.

Yesterday, the Presbytery reassembled in the session-room of the Mercer-street Church. Eight candidates for licensure presented themselves, namely: LYMAN H. JOHNSON, HERMANN C. RIGGS, ISAAC BRINDAGE, C. C. WALLACE, ALEX. MCLEAN, C. S. ARMSTRONG, JAS. B. BONAR, C. H. POWELL.

The greater part of the morning was spent in the examination of these young men in theology and Church history, which was conducted by Dr. CAMPBELL and Rev. Mr. MCLEOSELLIE, of Westchester County.

After a recess of two hours the examination was renewed; Dr. CAMPBELL conducting that on Doctrinal Theology—Rev. Mr. OSBORN, of Stamford, Conn., that in Hebrew, and Dr. OWEN, of the Free Academy, that in Greek. Epitome of the prophecies of Hosea and Joel were read, sentence by sentence, parsed and construed with apparent ease and freedom, as also selections from the Gospels in Greek. At the conclusion, Dr. OWEN strongly urged upon each one the advantage and necessity of always carrying a small Greek Testament in the pocket, and making it an object of daily and familiar study. It was a mine of great value, and ought not to be neglected.

Wednesday (this day) will be devoted to their examination on Church government and Pastoral Theology, as well as the inspection of written essays.

Three other young men gave their details of their Christian hopes, and asking to be received into the care of the Presbytery, were taken under its charge with a view to their ultimate introduction into the ministry.

The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly, which will be convened in this City on the 15th May:

Delegates—Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D. D., Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Joseph B. Sheffield, Oliver N. Lee.

Alternates—Rev. D. N. Seward, Rev. J. L. Corning, James H. White, James O. Pond, M. D.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. SKINNER, the Presbytery adjourned.

Anniversary of Fourier's Birth-day.

On the evening of the 7th, the leading Socialists of New-York celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of this noted French philosopher, at the private residence of Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE, No. 149 Second-avenue. About thirty-five ladies and gentlemen assembled during the evening, and at 10 o'clock the company was invited to sit down to an elegant repast, prepared by the host, who presided. After getting through with the viands, Mr. BRISBANE arose and spoke in terms highly eulogistic of the memory of CHAS. FOURIER, who he ranked next to LUTHER in the development of great truths, which truths he had left as an inheritance to the future, and which would, sooner or later, find their appropriate recognition. FOURIER, though now reviled and sneered at by the prejudices of the age, would yet be revered as a great one in the history of mankind.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS followed, and dilated on the especial practicability of FOURIER'S ideas: his theories comprise the elements of symmetry and beauty, since whatever is practical is inherently beautiful. Our steamships, hotels and associated capitalists, in all departments of business, realize, to a certain extent, the doctrines of FOURIER, and the essentialities of those doctrines are gradually coming into general use.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. M. DAVIS, HENRY CLAPP, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, E. F. UNDERHILL and others. It was 1 o'clock before the company separated.

Our City Schools.

NUMBER FORTY-TWO—TENTH WARD.

Superintendants RANDALL and SETON made their semi annual examination of the various departments of the Tenth Ward School, No. 42, in Allen-street near Hester, yesterday. This was the first of the large school edifices with wing class rooms erected by the Board of Education in 1850-'51, before the consolidation of the Public and Ward schools.

The Primary Department, Mrs. EMILY B. HUNT, Principal; Miss E. M. JUDSON, Vice-Principal, with eight assistants, had an attendance of 741 present, and a register of 841. The highest classes were examined at great length, with the most favorable results in all respects. No. 42 is one of the best Primary schools under the care of the Board of Education at the present time.

The Girl's Grammar School, Miss ANN E. LLOYD, Principal, Miss C. HOPKINS, Vice-Principal, with six assistants, and an attendance of 550 girls present, passed a capital examination, in all respects, and was pronounced by the examiner entitled to rank with the best.

The compositions were made from a manuscript paper entitled the "Day Star."

The best specimen of drawing bore the name of FANNIE ROBJOHN.

The musical exercises were conducted by Prof. BERGOW, and were first-rate.

The Boys' Grammar School, E. L. AVERY, Principal, JOHN WALSH, Vice Principal, with five assistants, and 315 boys present, and a register of 409, passed a very critical examination, carrying up their Algebra to quadratic equations. More than twenty of the boys could readily enter the Free Academy on their present scholarship. The declamations, under the direction of the Vice Principal, was effective. The best specimens of drawing bore the names of CHARLES WARNER, H. HERZOGG, and A. B. SMITH. The best speaker was Master FRANKLIN. The singing was fair. The Examiners stated that this department had made decided advancement during the past six months, and was now in first-rate condition.

No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, will be examined to-day.

☞ Franklin-street, from Broadway to Elm-street, is in a horrible condition. Ice, mud, and garbage of all kinds abound; in some places, the heaps and ridges of dirt are four feet high. Is there no municipal officer who will give orders to have this nuisance removed?

☞ Between the first and second acts of the "Don Giovanni," at the Academy Monday night, as the bar-keeper of the saloon informed an evening editor, no less than three hundred and sixty glasses of lager bier were drunk.

☞ The Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, according to the Sauk papers, are more contented and peaceable than they have been for many years. White costumes and habits are in vogue.

LONG ISLAND.

South Classis of Long Island.

This body convened in the Chapel of the "Church of the Heights," Brooklyn, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. VAN BUREN, of New Lotts, President, presided. After the opening exercises—prayer and singing—half an hour was devoted to business. In this time the Committees for the ensuing year were appointed. Rev. Mr. QUACKENBOSS, late of Poughkeepsie, was admitted as a member of this Classis. Mr. QUACKENBOSS now has charge of the Mission School established in Summit-street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Society over which Rev. Dr. BETHUNE exercises a pastoral care—"The Reformed Dutch Church of the Heights."

At 10½ o'clock an excellent sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. MANNING, of Gowanus, at the conclusion of which the usual classical collection was taken up, and business was again resumed.

Letters were read from several clergymen unable to attend, and not settled, stating the manner in which they had been employed during the past year—all of which statements were satisfactory.

Rev. A. P. VAN KEUSEN was also admitted as a member of the Classis.

A letter was read from the Board of Education connected with this Church, asking for further aid to complete the education of some thirty-eight theological students. About $2,000 is wanted by the 1st of June next.

Next came the reports from different churches. No extraordinary growth in grace or increase of communicants is manifested during the past year, but large expectations are entertained for the future.

Flatbush Church.—This Society report that they have more cause for lamentation and mourning than for rejoicing. Intemperance is the greatest evil they have to contend with.

Number of families attending, 90; number in congregation, 500; communicants, 122; Sabbath School scholars, 60; $1,244 67 contributed for benevolent purposes.

New-Utrecht.—Families in attendance, 80; number in congregation, 420; communicants, 129; Sabbath School scholars, 100: $722 contributed for charitable purposes.

Gravesend.—Families, 70; congregation, 400; communicants, 101. No account kept of money collected for benevolent purposes.

Flatlands.—Families, 74; congregation, 325; communicants, 85; Sabbath School, 109.

New-Lotts—Families, 60; congregation, 300; communicants, 97; Sabbath school, 60; $979 contributed for benevolent purposes.

This church is in a very prosperous condition; 34 new members have been added and a fine parsonage erected during the year. This Society is free from debt.

East New-York—Families, 65; congregation, 170; communicants, 90; Sabbath school, 100.

This Society has no settled pastor, but hope to have one by the 1st of May. The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition.

South Brooklyn—Families, 27; congregation, 125; communicants, 25; Sabbath school, 40; $35 55 contributed for benevolent purposes.

Middle Church, (Brooklyn)—Families, 160; congregation, 750; communicants, 263; Sabbath school, 250.

This society is steadily increasing.

North Gowanus.—This church is well filled, and rapidly increasing in numbers, grace and benevolence. The building has been enlarged during the year.

Families, 80; congregation, 400; communicants, 77; Sabbath school, 135; $218 34 contributed for benevolent purposes.

North Brooklyn—New house has been erected and nearly paid for. The society is in excellent condition, and is increasing fast in grace. Sixty-three Sabbath-School Scholars have attended an inquiry meeting at one time. The Society has raised and expended $18,000 during the year.

Families, 125; Congregation, 600; Communicants, 165; Sabath-School, 190; $313 92 contributed for benevolent purposes.

Church of the Heights.—This Society has been quite prosperous, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs; $18,000 was collected, which clears the debt upon the building, leaving only the land to pay for. Communicants, 204; Sabbath School, 185. (Four schools;) $6,792 67 contributed for benevolent purposes.

East Brooklyn.—This Society only have preaching once each Sabbath, and is in debt $700.

Families, 25; congregation, 100; communicants, 36; Sabbath School, 75; $700 contributed for benevolent purposes.

West Brooklyn.—No pastor.

Families, 35; congregation, 125; communicants, 35; Sabbath School, 35; $2,500 contributed for benevolent purposes.

The Sabbath Schools in all places are represented as in good condition and increasing. The increase of communicants is small, with the exceptions mentioned.

Rev. Mr. QUACKENBOSS was elected Stated Clerk.

The Classis, at 1 o'clock, took a recess for dinner. Upon reassembling, considerable routine business was transacted, when the body adjourned.

The Bridge-street African Church, Brooklyn.

Another disturbance has occurred in this Church which rendered the attendance of a large police force necessary. It appears that last Sunday the pastor announced that on the 8th there would be an election of three Trustees, to fill vacancies occasioned by the removal of ABRAHAM BROWN, ENOS C. WATMFORD and HENRY JOHNSON. These parties allege that they never have been removed, and that the term for which they were elected has not expired. They accordingly, last evening, applied by counsel to T. D. MORRIS, Esq., County Judge, and obtained an injunction restraining the Minister from proceeding to the election. About 7 o'clock last evening, while the meeting was in session, the injunction was served, and amid considerable excitement. This was allayed by the presence of a large number of the Fourth District Police. During the evening the Minister's party explained the case to Judge MORRIS, who immediately vacated the order he had a short time before granted, and the election was proceeded with.

Commodore McKeever.

The usual honors to the memory of the late Commodore MCKEEVER, who died at the Gosport Navy Yard, were paid at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

☞ HIRAM MCGARY, of the firm of MCGARY, LOUNSBURY & TREUSLEY, Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested a few days since in Montgomery, Ala., on suspicion of being engaged in running off slaves. He was committed to jail, but subsequently obtained bail to appear for examination on the 8th inst., (yesterday.)

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDER FOR APRIL 9.—Nos. 12, 27, 29, 33, 37, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN.—STRAW HATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—TO-DAY, will be opened at GENIN'S lower store, No. 214 Broadway, the largest and most beautiful assortment of Straw Hats, Caps and Flats, for children and Misses, ever offered at that establishment. The stock consists of more than twenty varieties of Paris hats, and a still greater number of home designs and manufacture, suitable for children of both sexes and of all ages, from the infant in arms to the young lady of 15 or 17 years of age.

The French artists in straw have produced, this season, a number of new braids, and have displayed extraordinary taste in the novel and beaming shapes into which they have moulded these delicate materials. The designers employed in the GENIN factory have, also, surpassed all their former efforts in the same departments, and it may be confidently asserted that so great a diversity of fabrics and style in straw head-gear for children, has never before been introduced in New-York. All these novelties are exhibited for the first time, THIS DAY, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DEALERS IN BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES, By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT. THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot, NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WINDOW SHADE IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES; and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the absolute sale to be made THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Au

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Genuine Cod Liver Oil of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., (late Hazleton, Clark & Co.) has undergone test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the name and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 736 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ Bouquet of the Blessed Baby.—LUBIN, the celebrated Perfumer, of Paris, is out with a new extract (that surpasses all his others,) with the above name, in honor of the Infant Prince. To be had at RUBSTON'S, 510 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ To Cure a Cough—Buy a bottle of the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. We have more faith in this combination of Dr. Wistar, than in any other remedy known, having witnessed its entire success in many cases of protracted cough.

☞ BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE BY E. F. BROWN, No. 198 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Lectures in Newark, N. J.—A course of four lectures on the *Chemical History of Creation* illustrated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, illustrated with experiments, by R. OGDEN DORRANCE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, Professor of Natural History in the New-York Free Academy, &c., &c., will be delivered at Library Hall Market, at Newark, N. J., on the evenings of

MONDAY.....April 14 | FRIDAY.....April 18
MONDAY.....April 21 | FRIDAY.....April 25

Commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Tickets may be obtained in this City of Mr. JOHN MILHAU, Pharmaceutist, No. 198 Broadway, and in Newark, of Messrs. F. W. RICORD, Librarian of the Newark Library, ALFRED H. RODGERS, No. 99 Broad-st., W. T. MERCER, Co. 294 Broad-st., A. L. DENNIS & BROTHER, No. 949 Broad-st., BENJAMIN OLDS, No. 278 Broad-st., C. W. BADGER, No. 328 Broad-st., THOS. S. KING, corner of Market and Mulberry sts., and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

☞ Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia, Rahandan and Gill's Tonic Cups—So highly approved by the medical profession, are daily becoming more popular. They give general satisfaction wherever they are used for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, loss of appetite, Intermittent Fever, and other analagous complaints. They may be used with either wine or water, as both partake instantly of their properties. The genuine have our signature on the label and are sold by all respectable wholesale and retail druggists.

GABAUDAN & HILL,
Importers of Druggists' Articles, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

☞ Wakefield.— The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 165 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of May, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of May) fines will be enforced against those who are not delinquent.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ The Minnesota Settlement Association—Now numbering 23 member, will positively leave New-York April 23. Members will be received till the 10th, when all members must be square upon the books or for all. Village lots of one half acre, $10 each. Meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ Rare Seeds from Japan.—Just received at the Agricultural Depot, No. 170 Murray-st., New York, Imperial Silver-skin Tuvola, Lacquer Paint Oil, White Goma Oil, Black Goma Oil, Hardy Moss-Rose, at 25 cts. per paper; Apple and Pear Seeds, at 6¼ cts. each; Japanese Peas, at one dollar per quart.

HENRY F. DIBBLEE

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 122 Broadway, corner of John st.

☞ This Day, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.—Will be sold in front of HENRY H. LEDDS & CO.'S store, Nassau-st., one close matched pair of elegant dark bay horses, young tails, six years old, warranted sound and kind. Just from the country. Bred in Warren county, N. Y., from GIFFORD MORGAN stock. Sold to close a concern.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at USHERMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 276 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ T. Gilbert & Co.'s Piano-Forte Warerooms—Are on the corner of Canal-st and Broadway, (up stairs.) A splendid assortment on hand to let or for sale by paying monthly installments. Excellent instruments. No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pain, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 122 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ "Know Thyself."—LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, by Prof FOWLER, EVERY EVENING, in Centennial Hall, 5th-av., corner of 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Examinations, with charts and full written delineations of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ New-York Eye Infirmary.—An election for twenty-two Directors of this Institution will be held at the Infirmary, corner of 2d-av. and 13th-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 9. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

C. DUBOIS, Secretary.

☞ Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, body belts suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 122 Broadway corner of John-st.

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A man fully competent to keep a set of books by double-entry, must be a man of family. He will be required to attend to shipping of carriages, and taking a description of the same; some practical knowledge of carriages would be desirable, as he will be required to oversee a large shop, and pay the men; must be a man of energy and sobriety, and possessing a general knowledge of business. Such a man only competent and willing to promote the interest of his employers, can have steady employment and a good salary. Address POST, Rahway, N. J., giving full particulars as to capabilities, age, references, &c.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A teacher of the piano-forte and vocal music in a female boarding-school, two hours' ride from the City. A lady competent to speak and teach the French language preferred. Also, in the same school, an active, amiable and experienced middle-aged American woman as housekeeper. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 69, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young English Lady, of the Episcopal Church, wishes to form an engagement with a family (either in the City or country) to take charge of and instruct children in the usual English branches and French. References given. Address A. M. R., *Times* office.

SOPRANO SINGER.—Is desirous of a situation in a Protestant Church choir in this City. Reference given if required. Address L. W., office of this paper.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—To travel, who can influence customers for Copal Varnishes and Japans. Address B., at the Office of this Paper.

CHURCH CHOIR.—A good quartette choir, or individual members of it, with or without organist, would like an engagement from the 1st of May. All familiar with the Episcopal service. Terms moderate. Address HAYDN, *Times* office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women, of more than ordinary capability—the one as cook, understanding it in all its branches, such as jellies, puff paste, &c.; the other a Scotch woman of a most respectable appearance, as nurse and seamstress; she can cut and fit, or will travel with a family. Both have excellent references. Call or address at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House Buildings, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most experienced young woman as nurse and seamstress, is quite competent to take charge of young children; is a perfect dress-maker, cuts and fits in superior style; understands all kinds of family sewing; would do chamber-work. Can be seen for two days, in the basement of No. 346 8th-av., near 28th-st. Highest reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook; or a very respectable well recommended Protestant girl, as cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found neat, obliging and and efficient. Also by a very capable, trustworthy girl, as chambermaid and waiter or nurse; has the very highest reference; is a neat seamstress. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient young women (Protestants)—one is a competent cook, washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread and pastry—the other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Could undertake the fine washing and ironing, if required. They can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, 16 years old, as chambermaid or waitress, wages moderate; none but a strictly pious Protestant family need apply; a quiet home preferred. Call at No. 514 2d-av., corner of 29th-st., front room, 4th-floor, to be seen for 2 days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a respectable Protestant widow woman without incumbrance, to take care of an infant or invalid lady, no objections to travel or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 6th av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent person, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 195 West 13th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent person as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business. The best of City references given. Call at No. 157 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and make, or assist in washing; or would take the place of nurse. Good City reference. Apply at No. 13 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, room No. 1, up stairs, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 15 East 11th-st., basement door.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women—one as chambermaid and waiter—one as nurse and seamstress—one to do general housework. Also, by a good cook, and a nice girl of 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-av., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl as nurse, or chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 279 6th-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or general housework in a small private family. City reference given. Call at No. 358 8th-av., 29th and 30th sts., can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Good City references. Apply at No. 30 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Welsh girls, one a cook and the other a chambermaid, in a private family, can be seen until engaged, good references can be given. Call at No. 141 Christie-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as cook; can do all kinds of cooking, pastry, cooking and baking; and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 24 Christopher-st., in the store.

TEACHER.—A lady accustomed to teaching is desirous of making an engagement in a private family, to teach the English branches and rudiments of music; and an agreeable home would be more desirable than a large salary. Best of references given. Address A. X. C., Office of *Times*.

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COLUMBIAN HALL FAILURE.
S. & M. E. TOWLE'S BANKRUPTCY,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
No. 281 Grand-st.
IMMEDIATE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF STOCK, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
COMMENCES MONDAY, APRIL 14.
PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW
A RICH STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
MANTELETS, SHAWLS, ROBES,
SILKS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
And other fashionable and staple articles,
At his new store,
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
Of French embroidered basques, capes, muslin and bands for basques, mantillas, sets, &c. Also, black thread lace collars and sleeves, veils and coiffures, Brussels point, Valenciennes English thread and Honiton sets. A new style of collar and sleeves, of lace and embroidery combined, very rich. In mourning collars and sleeves we can show the largest and choicest assortment to be found in the City. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 625 Broadway.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Of the latest styles.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JUST RECEIVED:
CANTON CRAPES,
And other materials for Traveling Dresses.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SUPERB DRESS GOODS,
Received by the FULTON, will be opened on MONDAY, April 7th.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

6,000 YARDS OF DRAB BEAVER,
Imported expressly for
FIRE CLOTHES.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

BLACK LACE VEILS—Capes, Collars, &c., very cheap, at MILLER & GRANT'S, No. 371 Broadway; also, Paris embroideries in collars, sets, basques, skirts and handkerchiefs, embroidered muslins by the yard, with bands to match, a lot of cambric bands at half their value.
MILLER & GRANT'S, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DRESSES
LATELY PURCHASED AT AUCTION,
May now be found at BEEKMAN & CO'S, No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
Also, some very fine French Lawn Handkerchiefs, from 1s. 6d. to 3

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A house and lot in the village of Rye Neck half mile from Mamaroneck Depôt, 28 miles from New-York, very pleasantly located; house contains 10 rooms and 11 closets, very conveniently arranged; an excellent and never-failing well of water, and cistern, both brought into the house through pipes; lot 60 feet front by 160 deep, with wood-house, hen-house and yard, &c., together with a variety of fruit trees, in bearing order, such as apple, peach, cherry, quince, grape, raspberry and currants. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE R. JACKSON, at the Excelsior Iron Works, Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—And four lots of ground; being a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. The house is well built, filled in with brick and contains 12 rooms, besides a large garret and cellar; the garden is handsomely laid out, a variety of good fruit, also a nursery with a choice variety of foreign grafts. It is within 25 minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry, or 40 minutes by railroad to Fulton Ferry. Price $6,500. For further particulars, apply to WM. WHITMORE, Bank of the State of New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A new three-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with bricks, with marble mantels and grates, arched parlors, front and rear piazzas, gas, water, &c. Lot 25x100. House 22x32. Situate on west side of Bedford-av., No. 240, south of Myrtle-av. railroad. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, near the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A pleasant residence, comprising good dwelling-house and four acres of garden land, desirably located, within one hour's ride from the City. The dwelling contains eleven rooms, in good order; fruits of various kinds, landing fronting on two roads, in the immediate vicinity of churches, district and select schools. Price $3,000. Terms easy.
KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 6 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for soon—a three story basement and counter cellar, in West 29th-st.; has all the modern improvements; is in good order; lot is feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; house 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet; rents for $700; price $7,000; $4,000 on mortgage. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO 36 WEST SEVENTEENTH-st.—Well finished high stoop, beautiful dining room, dumb waiter, ventilators, &c., house built for owner and is in good order. Gas fixtures and mirrors can be had with the house if desired. Apply to
JAMES D. OLIVER, No. 62 Amity-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The superior built stone-front house No. 14 East 24th st., near 5th-av. Lot full size; house 25 feet by 64; has all the modern improvements, and every convenience that can be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or DR. BLOIS, No. 320 4th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for before May 1, 1856—a good three-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of three ferries. Terms easy. Apply to PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars, apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Terms easy. A neat two and a half story brick house, with cellar, Croton water, bath-room and gas—location desirable, No. 186 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. For particulars, apply at No. 41 Greenwich-av., or to A. J. WOOD, Nos. 123 and 124 Duane-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at a bargain, a three-story and basement brick house, size 25x56; lot 100; with the modern improvements, nearly new, in good repair, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The new three-story house, finished in good style, has gas, marble mantels, and range. Rent $250—price $2,000, only $500 cash required. Apply on the premises, No. 224 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Lexington-av.—a very superior 24-foot house, in elegant order, all modern improvements. Will be sold at a moderate price, in consequence of the owner leaving the City. Possession given at once. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A neat two-story cottage, containing eight finished rooms, good cellar, &c., with about 100 feet square of ground; pleasantly situated. Terms easy. Inquire of BARKER & OSTRANDER, No. 157 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On the south side of 46th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Lot 25x100; house 25x36, 3-story and basement high. Sold low if applied for soon. One-half may remain on mortgage. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—4 2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 113 East 13th-st., with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Terms easy. Apply to C. T. BUNTING, No. 116 East 13th-st.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The choice 4 story brown-stone house, 24 by 65, on 23d-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av.—a rare opportunity for a person wishing a No. 1 house in a first-class neighborhood, where all the houses are occupied by the owners, with every improvement; the plumbing, gas, and heating apparatus and material used in the construction were of the most select and substantial character, frescoed tastefully in the richest style, from basement to attic, all in complete order. Terms and possession to suit. Also, an elegant lot corner 8th-av. and 26th-st. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 94 Warren-st.; or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3 4ths. of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnaces, range, &c.; has a fancy iron verranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE LOW—A SUPERIOR MARBLE QUARRY—Water power, marble mill, 23 by 64 feet with 6 gangs of saws; gris mill, 3 stories, 40 by 30 feet; 2 run of stone with appurtenances; 3 iron water wheels; 1 dwelling and 2 tenant houses, and 20 acres land, with plenty of fruit, situate at Dover, on Harlem Railroad, Dutchess County. The marble is of a superior quality, and for brilliancy and whiteness is unsurpassed; is extensively used for monuments and building purposes, and easily worked. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A three story basement and sub-cellar brick house in Baltic, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Gas, marble mantels, bath, grate, bells, &c. $2,500 can remain on mortgage for a term of years. If applied for soon will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—Two English basement houses, entirely new, brown-stone and Philadelphia brick front, with bay window; house 45 feet deep, in Schermerhorn-st., near Hoyt. Price $4,000. Apply on the premises, or No. 387 Atlantic-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., lot 39 feet on Broadway and 130 feet on Great Jones-st. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall-st., or S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT MANSION, No. 23 West 23d st., between Broaway and 5th-av., with or without the furniture. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$4,250.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new brick house, 20x34, three story, basement and sub-cellar, on Cumberland-st. near Washington Park, Brooklyn, for sale cheap by MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE.—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morisania depôt. Terms easy.
ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT—A DECIDED BARGAIN—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City, and within a minute's walk of a depôt, at which 12 trains of cars stop during the day. The premises consist of about 18 acres of land, beautifully situated on the river, with large substantial dwelling-house, a gardener's cottage, carriage house, with stable, wash, and poultry houses, good garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. A really desirable place for one of such moderate price. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, and near a depôt; together with 80 acres, (some fine building sites,) 4 dwellings, blacksmith-shop, barn, &c. Factory is 4 stories stone, 50 x30 feet, and in perfect order, as well as everything connected with it. The water covers 36 acres, from which a large crop of superior ice can be taken. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A large beautiful country seat at Fishkill Landing, house and barn, brick; choice fruit trees, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRISON, on the premises, or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 2,086 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Fronting on a public park. The house is large and commodious, just completed and finished in the best manner, with bay windows, gas, water, furnace, &c., all complete. For particulars, inquire of G. R. CONOVER, Cashier Importers' and Traders' Bank, Broadway, New-York, or of T. V. D. HOAGLAND, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THREE-STORY BRICK HUUSE FOR SALE—No. 132 East 13th st., between 3d and 3d avs., south side, in excellent order, with all the modern improvements, in a quiet pleasant neighborhood. House 21½x34 feet, with tea-room 12 feet deep; lot 103 feet. Possession given the middle of April. For terms and orders to see the premises apply to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Bridge-st.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—At Yonkers, 20 minutes' walk from depôt, containing 13 rooms, gas, water, bath, &c.; half an acre of garden, choice fruit, grape arbors, &c. A delightful suburban residence. W. J. HUNDREDO & CO., Commonwealth Buildings, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

PEW FOR SALE—No. 16 St. Thomas' Church, lower floor. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted or the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $2 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles back, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of the Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or uninterrupted communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent hold over those on the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT, PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Nineteen miles by railroad (double track) from New-York; cars ply 10 times daily each way; commutation tickets low. There are 20 acres of land under fine cultivation one mile from depôt, and on an eminence overlooking a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants, and an extent of from 10 to 12 miles of beautiful country. Its acknowledged to be the most desirable for sale on the line of railroad, and is within one mile of a town that abounds with public and select schools, and churches of all denominations. For further particulars, inquire of A. CAMPBELL, or B. CROWEL, at No. 208 Broadway, third floor, at the office of B. M. CROWEL, Room No. 9.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, twenty-two miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about five acres of excellent land in good stone fence, and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is an excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling house, 43x30, with an ex ension, two stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, such as hot and cold water, furnace, two ranges, &c.; also, a stable and carriage house of modern dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For price and further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of house, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 16 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Commanding with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depôt; good house, all necessary outbuildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to S. S. STALLKNECHT,
No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome residence at Tottensville, with 13 rooms, lot 80 by 132 feet; a good spring of water in the cellar; with choice fruit trees, &c. Terms very easy. Apply to CLARKE & WEEKS, Real Estate Office, No. 63 Wall-st., New York, or to S. B. AVERTS, Tottenville, S. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 393 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat; or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1¼ hours ride from New-York City by railroad, and few minutes' drive from a depôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden, with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. 56 William-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $200. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The moderate-sized houses Nos. 9 and 27 West 35th-st. Possession of No. 9 can be given immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millington, Somerset Co., N. J., 28 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerset depôt; daily line of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by days' work, is 2½ stories high, with a well of good water at the door; good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 56 acres, 16 acres of which are well timbered. 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass, and for which the owner has been offered $200 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—of the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor, front office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Rye, Westchester County—a splendid cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the improvements, out-buildings, &c., with one acre of land, beautifully laid out with shrubs, and bordering on the Sound; a first-rate place for gunning, fishing and sailing, and desirable for a party doing business in the City, the cars running ten times a-day. For particulars, apply to JOHN S. LOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st., or to SYLVANUS LYON, No. 190 Fulton-st

COTTAGES FOR SALE IN BEDFORD, BROOKLYN—Two neat and convenient cottage houses on Putnam-av., 100 feet east of Bedford-av.; houses two stories, basement, and sub-cellar, with marble mantels; ornamented cornice in parlor story and front basement; the houses are new; lots 25 by 10 feet, and will be sold for $2,300 each. Fulton-av. cars from Fulton ferry run within two blocks of the above property. Terms easy. Inquire of H. A. WEED, Madison-st., near the property.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT NEWTOWN, L. I., TO LET.—Three large first-class detached houses, just finished, with marble mantels, bath rooms, ranges, and all the modern improvements, having fine gardens, on high ground, within half a minute of the railroad station at Newtown; access seven times daily by steamboat and railroad; time, 35 minutes only from Fulton Ferry. Persons desiring to attend to business in the City can reside in the country will find this a good opportunity, and parties in pursuit of an elegant country residence in a healthy location would do well to examine them. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, No. 255 Grand st., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Possession given 1st of May. The house is built in cottage style, and contains eight rooms, besides basement and kitchen, with all the modern improvements. There are 9¼ acres of land belonging to the place, about one half under cultivation, and balance finely wooded. For healthiness of location it is unsurpassed. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 92 West-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—In Orange Town, Rockland County, containing 23 acres, with grist mill, house, barn and other buildings, all in good order. Also a farm in Bergen County, N. J., containing 67 acres, 30 acres of woodland, with house and barn, and all necessary buildings. For particulars, inquire of J. T. OUTWATER, near Tappan Village, or of F. A. ESTY, No. 255 Washington-st., New-York.

ON WARBURTON-AVENUE, IN YONKERS—A fine two-story wood cottage, containing two rooms, all in perfect order, and lot containing nearly an acre beautifully laid out and ornamented with shade and fruit trees. Terms very easy—the first payment being but a trifle more than the place would rent for one year, and subsequent payments to run for four years. Possession given immediately. The furniture will be disposed of, if desired, on equally easy terms. Apply to E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FARM AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—60 acres under a high state of cultivation; two-story frame house, 24 by 32, with 11 rooms; ice-house, barn, carriage house, crib, smoke-house, and hot-beds; 70 bearing cherry-trees, 30 pear, 50 quince, and large old apple-orchard, and 70 young apple-trees. 300 grape-vines, asparagus bed, and all the garden fruits; 1 mile from steamboat, and 2 from depôt; good schools, &c., and location free from fever and ague.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., Office No. 7.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In Yonkers or vicinity.—A comfortable, large-sized cottage or house well furnished, with 6 to 8 bedrooms and parlor and kitchen, with plenty of shade-trees in a pleasant part of the village, or within one quarter of a mile, with river view, for which a fair price will be paid from the 1st of May for 6 months or longer. Apply to W. H. ARTHUR, Yonkers.

HOUSE WANTED.—Neat two-story house, with modern conveniences, for a gentleman and wife without family, on the south side of the City, below 14th-st., and near 8th-av. A responsible tenant can be had by addressing X, *Times* Office, stating terms and location. None others will be noticed.

COAL YARD WANTED—For a term of years. A place suitable for a coal yard. Address, with real name, H. H., No. 4 Wall-st. (basement) stating terms, location and improvements. Also, where an interview may be had.

WANTED TO RENT—With a view to purchasing, a small house not far from New-York, with a few acres of land. Terms must be moderate. Address RURAL, at this office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—A large and convenient four-story brick house, No. 173 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square; it will be let at a low price to a good, respectable tenant, for six or twelve months, from the 1st of May next; and, if desirable, perhaps an arrangement may be made to pay part of the rent in board. For particulars, inquire at the house, or of G. W. MILLER, No. 51 Murray-st., up stairs, for three days. Good reference given and required.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $800.—The three-story attic and basement brick house No. 185 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts. said house is substantially built, 25 by 44 feet, lot 25 by 80 feet, is in first-rate order, supplied with gas, has sub-cellar, coal vault, and rear piazza. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE,—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, 32 East 21st-st. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The houses Nos. 80 and 82 4th-av., replete with every convenience. No 80 has an extension room running back 27 feet. There is a large four-story workshop on the rear of both lots. The property will be let separately or together. The keys are at Mr. LANE'S store, corner 4th-av. and 10th-st. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house, No. 66 Sackett-st. Apply to C. S. WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—No. 349 Canal-st., corner of Renwick. A good stand for the hardware, clothing, crockery, or any kind of business; has been lately fitted up with fashionable windows and doors. Location desirable. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Also, three small houses in Hudson-st., with stores; excellent stands for business. Inquire at No. 41 Charlton-st. N. B.—None of the above-mentioned houses will be let for the sale of liquor.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large three-story furnished house, situated in a delightful location near Washington-square, with gas chandeliers, baths, &c. To a private family rent $1,500 per annum. Address notes to FOUNTAIN, *Times* Office, for one week.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or AMOS JUDSON, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The convenient three-story brick house No. 33 Pacific-st., on the north side, between Hicks and Henry sts. D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—Two-story and attic house, with Croton water and gas, No. 45 Charlton-st; also, the upper part of house No. 49 Renwick, corner Spring-st suitable for boarders. Apply to J. F. BIRDSALL, No. 45 Charlton-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A highly finished dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, situate on the western side of 5th-av., above Madison-square. For further particulars apply to N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No 56 William-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern built, three-story house, with rear extension, No 63 Bleecker-st., a few doors East of Broadway. House has gas, Croton water, &c. Inquire at No. 43 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses replete with every convenience; are near the ferry, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at Office corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET—In Eastern District, Brooklyn, near the junction of Division and Myrtle avs., a two-story and brick basement house, with eight lots of ground on Adams-st. Inquire of J. McARTHUR, No. 20 Cedar-st. Rent $250.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE—The new brown-stone, four-story dwelling-house, English basement, No. 139 West 34th-st., with all the modern improvements, and the situation one of the finest on that street. Apply to EDWARD BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A handsome three-story and attic brick house, in the vicinity of the New-York Hotel, suitable for a first-class boarding or club-house; will be rented low to a good tenant. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or No. 129 8th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story brick house No. 118 Amos-st., containing all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, at the Irving Savings Institution, No. 96 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat 3-story mastic-front house on Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts., with large garden in front; has gas, bath, &c. Apply on the premises. Rent $450.

HOTEL TO LEASE, NEAR BROADWAY.—The large and convenient 5-story building on the southwest corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. The entire premises have recently been put in order and painted throughout. The situation being good and the street wide, renders the location for a good hotel very desirable; rent moderate and possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of house No. 70 Sullivan-st., near Spring, containing front and back parlors, with folding doors, back basement, two attic rooms, &c., with Croton water, gas and fixtures complete. Inquire within, or of J. B. PURDY, corner of Franklin and Church sts., or No. 224 19th-st., near 6th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., the second story, consisting of four rooms, and one or two rooms on the third story. Neighborhood good, and the house has all the modern improvements. A desirable place for a small family. Apply at 199 West 31st-st.

PART OF A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—To a small family, No. 180 East 19th-st. House has all the modern improvements, three rooms deep, with use of hall oil cloths, stair carpetings and gas fixtures. Rent moderate to a responsible party. Can be seen during the day.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 43 Charlton-st., between Varick and Macdougal, four rooms on second floor, one in attic, back basement, water, range and bath. Will be put in good order. For particulars, inquire No. 62 Fulton-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—One-half of the modern four-story house No. 69 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton ferry. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 25 Fulton-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small genteel family, part of the modern house No. 103 4th-av. The rent can be paid in table board for three persons. Inquire on the premises.

HALF OF THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—No. 317 West 37th-st. The house has gas, bath, &c., and is in an excellent neighborhood. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire on the premises.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—In 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., cars running on either avenues to and from the City every 15 minutes. Apply at the American Patent Steam Ice Cream Company, No. 188 Chatham square—or J. N. WATSON, Land Agent, in 4th-av., opposite the depôt, Harlem.

DWELLING PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 16 South 7th-st., Williamsburg, (100 yards from Peck-slip Ferry,) consisting of ten rooms and basement; rent low. Apply to ROBERT DUNCAN, No. 51 Beekman-st.

$500.—TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—The three-story brick house No. 63 South 10th-st., with two-story extension, built on the Philadelphia plan, with private stairs, gas, furnace, good cellar. Rent moderate to a responsible person. If desirable, the owner's family, consisting of four persons, would board with the party hiring. For particulars, inquire of J. G. WYCKOFF, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York, or No 3 Lafayette-place. South 4th-st., one door from 6th, Williamsburg.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—At Bedford, Brooklyn, corner of Herkimer-st. and Nostrand-av., containing two parlors, seven bedrooms, with closets attached to each. There are about eleven lots, on which are a carriage house and stable, wood house, besides fruit and ornamental trees. Occ

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell without reserve on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an interest:

NEW-YORK.—House and lot No. 588 Grand-st. Four houses and lots on West 30th-st. near 10th-av. Two houses and lots Nos 169 and 170 East 23d-st. One lot on 116th-st., near Avenue A. One lot on 116th-st., near Avenue B. Five houses and lots on 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Three houses and lots Nos. 11, 12 and 13 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st. One lot on South 4th-st., near 6th-st. House and lot corner 3d and South 1st sts. Four lots on South 5th-st., near 1st-st. Also, two lots on South 5th-st., with house and stables. House and lot on 4th-st., near Division-av. Three lots on the corner of Division-av. and 5th-st. House and lot No. 164 South 1st-st. Houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 South 4th-st. The splendid building known as the Odeon, on 5th-st. Two lots on the corner of South 4th and 5th sts; adjoining the Odeon.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, to close an interest, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists and others that are desirous of making profitable as well as permanent investments. The terms will be liberal and the titles unquestionable. For more full descriptions of the above and lithographic maps, apply to

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] & MELLOR—TO-MORROW [illegible] 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., [illegible] sale of cabinet furniture, [illegible] quick 4 French plate mirrors, [illegible] vases, dinner sets, oil-paintings, [illegible] parlor suites, dining-room and library furniture, [illegible] warranted as represented.—H. & M. will [illegible] above, to pay advances, the most desirable stock of rich and tasteful cabinet furniture and housefurnishing articles that has been offered at auction this [illegible] is worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants and hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first class houses. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz.: Several solid rosewood frame arlor suits of [illegible], covered with the most costly brocatels, plush and [illegible] hair-cloth; solid rosewood centre, pier and other tables; rich etageres; armoire writing cabinets, rich work-tables and stands, several large richly decorated enamelled chamber suites, book-cases, secretaries, tête-à-tête, and plain back sofas, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor chairs, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, lounges and sofa bedsteads, Turkish chairs, cane-seat fancy chairs, patent extension-tables, 14 feet long; dining-room chairs to match. At 12 o'clock, six superior-toned rosewood piano fortes of good tone and finish. Also, four second-hand piano-fortes.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No 79 Nassau, near John-st.—Sale of stock of a bankrupt cabinet-maker, by order of Assignees. Also a quantity of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale. This stock consists in part of a general assortment of superior cabinet furniture made for custom trade, and embraces solid rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, richly carved and covered with French satin brocade, brocatel, silk, plush and hair cloth, parlor chairs, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes centre, card, and sofa tables, suites of solid carved oak chamber furniture, bedsteads, dressing pier bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, Several secretary and library bookcases of first-class workmanship, etageres, corner stands, hall hat stands extension dining tables. Also second-hand furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, hall and kitchen furniture, carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, hair mattresses, palliasses, China and glass ware, mantel ornaments, Sheffield silver-plated ware and table cutlery, fancy goods, &c., and two double-barre'ed guns, one of which is a superior London, genuine twist, fowling piece. Sale without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale. For particulars, see *Herald*.

ANTHONY J BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

9 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 73d sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 2d-av.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
5 lots on south side of 74th st.
5 lots on north side of 73d st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
8 lots on west side of 3d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
8 lots on north side of 73d-st.
4 lots on west side of 3d-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
5 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, on Staten Island, viz.: On Spring Hill, Staten Island, in the township of Castleton, on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse Tavern, and known as Schmuhl's (formerly Pinkney's) Farm, consisting of about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings, erected by the late owner without regard to cost. The property has upon it many splendid views and sites, suitable for country seats, and is well watered from spring and brook, of which there is an abundance, so that this property would afford ample opportunity for manufacturing purposes, as breweries, &c. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ROSES, FRUIT TREES & GRAPE VINES, &c.—From the nursery of J. B. Mantel. WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., standard and dwarf roses, on their own roots, of the newest and finest kinds, well adapted to the climate, selected by Mr. S. B. Mantel, during his late visit to Europe, without regard to cost. A large and fine collection of hardy grape vines, pear, apricot, cherry and apple trees, currant bushes, very large fruit, quite new and very costly; all the above trees are in fine order, in perfect order, having been packed under Mr. Mantel's immediate supervision while in France, and came with him in steamer lately arrived from Havre, and are now in his nursery, Astoria. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 915 Broadway, near 21st-st., Brussels, three-ply and ingrain parlor, bedroom and dining-room carpets; mahogany chairs and sofas, in hair cloth; French plate; pier and mantel mirrors; mahogany marble-top pier and centre tables, mantel ornaments, oil-paintings and engravings, window curtains and shades, oil-cloths, hall and hat stands, stair carpets, black-walnut and maple French bedsteads, cottage and windlass do., marble and mahogany-top dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, book cases, secretaries, hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, counterpanes, &c.; toilet sets, dining and tea tables, black-walnut and oak, cane and hair-seat chairs, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS—On 2d and 3d avs., and 70th, 71st., 73d, and 74th sts. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. They are mostly covered with beautiful forest trees, are near Hamilton-square and Central Park, and it is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. Title perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auction ear, No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILTON CARPETS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 701 East Broadway, the entire furniture of the large three-story house, comprising in part rich Wilton three-ply and ingrain carpets, sofa and tête-à-têtes, rich wardrobes, mahogany and marble-top dressing bureaus, centre tables, card do., mahogany and curled-maple chairs, curtains and cornices, beds and mattresses, dining and tea tables, China and glass ware, table cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELL & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 10, at the warerooms of Messrs. Boyle & Lander, Nos. 4 and 6 East 20th-st., the entire valuable stock of richly sculptured statuary, ordinary veined sienna, black and gold and mosaic Italian marble mantels. This stock comprises a very large variety of modern designs, unsurpassed in execution, and finished in the most artistic style. Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues day before sale. N. B.—The mantels are now ready for examination.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—THURSDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 273 Jayst., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby st., parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, in good order.

Immediately after the above, at about 1 o'clock P. M., at No. — 4th-place, 5th house west of Clinton-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, in good order. Catalogues at the salesroom.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD his regular weekly sale of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be had at the office No. 58 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—At Drake's Hotel, Morristown, N. J. To be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., the place formerly owned and occupied by Mr. WM. P. JONES, situated on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about one mile from Morristown, containing 29 acres of good land, with a choice variety of grafted fruit trees, consisting of peach, cherry, plum, quince, grape-vines currant and gooseberry bushes, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c. The buildings consist of a good substantial frame house, with ten rooms, modern-built, with water in the kitchen, a handsome lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees; also a barn, carriage and bath house, granary, ice-house filled—making a very desirable country residence for a genteel family, or would be a good investment for a capitalist, as there is a front on the railroad a quarter of a mile. The terms, which are easy, will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENGLAND, on the premises.

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AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, ON FRIDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 162 West 21st st., all the magnificent furniture contained in the above five-story dwelling. Has been in use but a few months, and is in perfect order. Part of which was made in Paris, and by the best makers in this City. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at W. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 401 Broadway, or of the auctioneer. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and the removal of the furniture immediately from the premises, imperative. The furniture consists of two large and elegant French mantel mirrors, made in Paris; two large pier do., with slabs and brackets, crimson and gold curtains, with heavy lace curtains, cornices to match; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon silk, and velvet, viz.: Sofas arm and parlor chairs, reception and buffet do., with slip covers rosewood arm and spring chairs, covered in brocade-fauteuils covered in moquet, sewing-chairs in tapestry, rosewood music-case, plate doors; centre-tables, pier do.; quartettes of papier maché, inlaid with pearl; ormolu chandeliers, amerib carved seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, with the attachment, embroidered cover and stool; richly carved rosewood etagere, oval mirror front and back; rosewood secretary and bookcase; French marble-top escritoire, lined with boxwood; rich Wilton and velvet carpets; elegant mantel ornaments, paintings, &c. Dining-room Furniture—Mirror sideboard, with marble top; solid oak extension-table, with a large and superb variety of rich China—dinner set of 221 pieces, tea do.; cut glassware, silver dining and tea service, silver and inlaid cutlery, &c; with the chamber and library furniture—rich carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus and washstands made to match, reclining lounges and chairs, in tapestry; one rosewood suite, covered in melallon tapestry; China toilet sets, French oval mirrors, superb hair mattresses and bedding, ottomans, tête-à-têtes, sofas, rockers, library bookcase, &c; with a large variety of beautiful bed-room and basement furniture, in mahogany; marble-top hall-stand, velvet stair-carpet, &c.—all of the best kind. Knickerbocker and 6th-av. stages pass near the house. Terms of sale: Bankable money, and a deposit from all purchasers. On Tuesday, April 15, the entire furniture of house No. 106 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, valuable Brooklyn property:

NAVY-STREET—Six neat three-story and basement brick houses, near Fulton-av., in complete order, new, and with modern improvements

ADELPHI-STREET—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses, near Lafayette-av., with modern improvements

FULTON-AVENUE—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses corner of Grand-av., new, and with modern improvements.

PORTLAND-AVENUE—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses, near Myrtle-av. and Washington-park, new, and with modern improvements.

BEDFORD-AVENUE—Cottage house, with four lots, 25 by 106 feet, near corner of Gates-av.

GATES-AVENUE—Five lots, 21 by 100 feet, corner of Bedford-av.

GRAND-AVENUE—Three lots, 20 by 100 feet, 100 feet south of Fulton-av.

VANDERBILT-AVENUE—Three lots, 20 by 100 feet, 200 feet south of Flushing-av.

NAVY-STREET—Three-story frame house, filled in to the peak, finished in plain style; store on the ground floor, occupied for a grocery doing a good business; lot 25 by 100 feet, with a neat two-story and basement cottage in the rear, and fronting on Lafayette-st. The whole is rented for $318 per annum—a rare chance to make a profitable investment. Sale positive. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 10, 11, and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at Delmonico's Hotel, corner Broadway and Morris-st., consisting of all the furniture in the above hotel, which is mostly rosewood and manufactured to order—20 rosewood stuff-backed suites, covered in crimson plush, viz.: 6 chairs, arm-chairs, and couch; 30 do., covered in satin brocatel, richly carved, with the same number of pieces; 30 do., covered in hair-cloth; dining-tables, oak and black-walnut dining-chairs; 20 bronze gas-chandeliers, a large assortment of gas-brackets, 100 fine Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets; large silt-frame French-plate pier-glasses, do. mantel-glasses; nice window-curtains; gilt-frame engravings and paintings; 75 oval rosewood marble-top centre-tables; oil-cloths; 75 fine rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, 75 do. washstands to match; a large assortment of toilet sets, water-bottles; 100 fine rosewood double and single bedsteads—best curled hair mattresses to each bedstead; feather beds, palliasses, white counterpanes; a large variety of double and single mattresses, maple, and black-walnut bedsteads, &c., &c. The above hotel contains about 100 rooms, furnished in the most complete manner, the whole forming one of the finest sales of the season. Also, the bar and fixtures and cooking utensils.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, STATUARY, PLATED WARES, FANCY GOODS, &c., being the stock of the store and house No. 630 Broadway, (known as the Bazaar,) to pay advances and retirement from the business. Also gas fixtures, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, 9, and THURSDAY, 10, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Broadway Bazaar, No. 630 Broadway, the entire stock of elegant fancy goods, rosewood furniture, including parlor suites, armoires, wardrobes, and bedsteads, real French gilt and marble clocks and candelabras, Sheffield plated wares, bronzes, statuary, paintings, jewelry, and articles of vertu; also a small quantity of second-hand furniture; also all the gas fixtures, including chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c.; also a lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The sale will be peremptorily sold without reserve to pay advances, as the proprietor retires from the business, and the premises are to be vacated on the 14th inst. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 West 17th-st., near 5th-av., velvet medallion and royal Wilton carpets, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture covered in crimson and green brocatel, elegant suite carved rosewood medallion back-parlor furniture covered in crimson brocatel, suite green and gold satin brocade window-curtains, with lace under curtains; heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, ormolu eight-light gas chandelier, rosewood marble-top pier and centre tables, elegant carved rosewood 7-octave cabinet piano-forte, papier-maché pearl-inlaid chairs and tables, bronze and ormolu clocks and candelabras, Parian and china ornaments, foliage vases, &c.; mahogany extension dining table, crimson brocatel window-curtains, suites carved rosewood bedroom furniture, bedsteads, armoire à glace, washstands and cabinets, suites of black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday) April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY—Consisting of single and cluster stones, diamond brooches, finger rings, bracelets, studs, &c., set in the neatest and newest styles; 18 carat gold case watches, chronometers, Duplex, independent seconds, patent levers, Lepines, made by Arnold, Adams & Co., Tobias, Joseph Johnson, and other celebrated makers; also a line of fine gold guard, fob and vest chains, made in the newest styles; together with a line of fine gold jewelry, manufactured for retail trade, brooches, pins, finger and ear-rings, &c. The whole to be sold peremptory to the highest bidder.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE OF A FAMILY—With a large, choice and valuable stock of housekeeping articles in general, (new,) will be sold THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., where it has been removed for convenience of sale. An elegant collection rarely offered for one sale. N. B.—Those intending housekeeping will avail themselves of this sale. They will be accommodated with storage (free) until 1st of May. Examine early as possible. No postponement.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On WEDNESDAY, April 9, at No. 14 Greene-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of every variety generally found in a first-class dwelling, in part one rosewood piano-forte, made by Gilbert, two solid rosewood suites in plush, large mirrors, tapestry carpets, mahogany and black walnut chamber and dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils, extension tables, &c. Sale to take place without regard to weather.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 12 Maiden-lane, standard roses, of the finest and newest varieties adapted to our climate, and all warranted true to name; selected with great care, without regard to cost, by D. Bull, florist, corner of Broadway and 5th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies, of various kinds, in fine order.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

$50 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS—Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade. On Thursday, April 10th, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS, No. 56 Beekman-st., without reserve for cash.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction, a number of horses, new and second hand wagons, single and double harness, saddles, &c. Commencing at 12 o'clock. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—An excellent family horse and Rockaway carriage and harness, a very desirable establishment, will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. 12 South-st., up stairs.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 32 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS—Manufactured by the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.

HENRY AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Washington-st., near Cortland-st.
New-York.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do no keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.

This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes and eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball and internal lining of the eyelid it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. Its recesses are universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within the limits of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

One to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case so sure as two and two make four, are certain to follow. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1855, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Messrs. MARSH, BRISTOL & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYLE & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; I. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 204 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary beyond description, in youth, manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their secrets and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of DR. HUNTER, Hunter's Hall, No. 7 Chatham-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here-after. Charges moderate, and in all cases a perfect cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the, proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when first exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the restoration of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Johnst., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 318 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their secrets and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 41 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend DR. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, National Democrat. Day Book, Courier*

CANCER CURED WITHOUT CUTTING.—All skin diseases cured permanently. Dr. S. S. STAFFORD is prepared to receive patients suffering from Cancer and skin diseases, and will guarantee a speedy cure. He has discovered a remedy which will heal the worst case of cancer. He has treated successfully during the past year 400 cases. The remedy is a salve prepared entirely from vegetables. Letters containing a fee will be promptly answered, and the remedy sent to all parts of the United States and Canadas. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. S. S. STAFFORD, M. D.,

No. 54 William-st., Room No. 12, New-York City.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOMBS, No.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

National Anniversaries—Their Significance and Beauty.

A LECTURE BY THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

A lecture on "National Anniversaries—St. Patrick's Day—their significance and beauty," was delivered last night by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, in the Academy of Music, to an overflowing and enthusiastic audience. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The platform was occupied by the 69th Regiment and Shelton's Band, which performed a *melange* of national airs.

Mr. MEAGHER was accompanied on the platform by the Trustees of the Institution, and the members of the Committee. His appearance was greeted with tumultuous and prolonged applause.

The following is but a meagre outline of his magnificent oration:

He began with the story of the Campanaro, the bell-founder of Florence, eight of whose favorite and most beautiful bells having been taken away from the valley in which he lived, and where he had dedicated them to the Church of Our Lady, and where his home and all he loved in life had been laid waste in one of the civil commotions which devastated Italy, journeyed all over Europe on foot to find them. At last, coming to anchor in the Shannon, one lovely evening in Spring, he heard them pealing from the cathedral church of Limerick. Overcome with the recollections they tumultuously awakened, he fell back in the boat that was bringing him to shore, and died. In that exquisite story, the [illegible] orator said, they had evidence the most [illegible] of the emotional power excited by the reminiscence of sounds and scenes that had been familiar to them in their early years. More thrillingly than the most impassioned speeches did that simple story reveal them, that love of home was the supreme [illegible] (Cheers.) With almost every people there [illegible] associations of that love. The Spaniard [illegible] days. The Swiss, the Swede, the peasant [illegible] The Englishman and the American. What of the American? What of his day? The sun rose from [illegible] those waters in which the Madeiras and Azores were hushed in fragrant sleep, and coming on and [illegible] higher, and brightening as it ascended, [illegible] an eternal truth spoken in obscurity at first, [illegible] spreading itself amongst the people, lit up an [illegible] fire, the frontiers of which were girt, the cities of which were signaled by forty pillars of pine, from which flew out the flag they stood and swore by (loud cheers)—the Stripes symbolizing the red gashes [illegible] in the war of freedom—the Stars being the [illegible] indications of the Power above [illegible] crowned the struggle. [Loud cheers.] It was, [illegible], a brighter sun than that of Austerlitz, [illegible] broke upon the Fourth morning of July—it [illegible] the Sun of Liberty. [Vehement applause.]

[illegible] that vast audience, where he heard the Irish [illegible] pulsate so audibly, it was idle to ask them if [illegible] had a day sacred to this imperishable love. [illegible] knew—the city knew—all knew that the 17th [illegible] of March was the day of all days in the calendar [illegible] Ireland. [Great cheering.] On that day, wherever [illegible] be, the Irishman went home. If from Connaught, he read his acquaintance with that picturesque old town of Galway, once famous for its commerce—a commerce which, according to a letter of HENRY CROMWELL, eclipsed that of any other town, port or place, in the three nations, London alone excepted. If not from Connaught, he might be from Inniscowen. If so, he wouldn't take his place of Donegal without hunting out the spot where RICHARD MONTGOMERY drew the milk which gave him sinew for Quebec. [Loud cheers.] Or should it chance he was from the country of the [illegible], he'd be sure to ask the neighbors to show him where JAMES SHIELDS was born—the brave Irish lad, whose blood spouted in torrents on the field, which, stony as it was, fertilized by the generous flood, blossomed [illegible] America into the crimson flowers of victory. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Mr. MEAGHER then gave a vivid sketch of Ireland—its Christom House—Trinity College—the Rotunda—the old Parliament-House, where, he said, the inspired apostleship of a transcendent era poured forth the golden numbers, and rolled the thunders, and winged the lightnings, in the midst of which the divine commandment of Liberty was announced. Alluding to Nelson's Pillar, [illegible] up the finest thoroughfare in Europe, MEAGHER remarked it was happily misplaced there, since it conspicuously typified the intolerance of England, which always stood in the way of Irish happiness. [Laughter and loud cheers.] The Cork-man, he continued, sped back to the city of St. Finbar, and, with the devotion of the Campanaro, listened to the bells of Shannon—

"Whose notes so wild would, in days of childhood,
Fling o'er his cradle such magic spells."

Perhaps he took a drive out in the direction of Blarney, to be Lady JERSEY's castle, where a certain unspeakable stone, when kissed, was supposed to insinuate the tongue with a mellifluous civility of the most suspicious fascination. [Loud laughter.] Then the Kerryman had the Lakes of Killarney, and the Clareman the Caves of Kilkee. As for Waterford, he'd take a whole day to that the next night he spoke. [Roars of laughter.] But there was Tipperary with its Galtics, and the Valley of the Suir, and the Rock of Cashel, crowned with cathedral, tower and chapel—the ruined regalia of Celtic kings. [Loud cheers.] Many an emigrant from the foot of Keeper, or the Golden Vale, or Holy Cross, tramped back to Tipperary on the day sacred to the shamrock. [Renewed cheering.] Last of all, there was Limerick—they would remember Limerick! [Great applause.] Yes! to every spot—ruin, grave, river, mountain, city—sacred to his love, memory, hope, or vengeance, and with which the light or darkness of his early days was interwoven, the child of Irish birth returned the morning of the 17th day of March. [Great applause.] Hence these social gatherings in this city of the Young Friends and the Friendly Sons. Hence that lone line of Civic Societies, with their scarfs and banners, their mounted Marshals, and young mounted escort. Hence the parade of the 9th, the 69th, and 15th regiments of the State Militia, with their bands and staff, thus proclaiming that, as faithful citizens and soldiers, they felt, and with arms in their hands declared, that reverence to their fathers was compatible with their oaths and liabilities to the commonwealth, and that they who averred the contrary had a challenge to accept, and a falsehood to combat. [Loud and continued cheering.] Who found fault with this? Was he in this noble country, where everything was free, and generous, and quick, to vindicate that love, without which the world would be a heap of ignoble ashes, and history a travelled almanac. Was he there, in that magnificent temple, dedicated to the Muse of Song, to vindicate that love, which—especially in Ireland, whose melodies were immortal—found through song its noblest utterance? [Cries of no, no, and vehement cheering.]

But there were gentlemen who prided themselves on taking practical views, and who sedulously cultivated an English tone in their polite and dainty dissertations, who said that Ireland was not worth remembering. He had heard it said, with a compassionate suavity, which, affected as it was, might be endurable but for the sneaking docility to English opinions which accompanied it, that Ireland had nothing in the past for her sons to look to, and with pride enumerate. She had, they said, plenty of [illegible] and fables, legends and sorrows, but no imperishable realities. No splendors that endured. Then Mr. MEAGHER broke into a splendid passage, in which he rapidly and brilliantly reviewed the painters, sculptors, poets, literary men and orators of Ireland. He spoke of BARRY, of whose Archangel at the Gates of Paradise, CANNOVA had said that Rome possessed nothing superior of its kind; spoke of [illegible], BURTON, HAVERTY and FORDE, who was to Ireland what MURILLO was to Spain. Among the Irish sculptors he specially referred to HOGAN, whose Dead Christ was a mystery of art—who had thrown the human form into positions unknown to the ancient sculptors—and whom the Pantheon of the Pantheon had invested with the insignia of RAPHAEL. Enumerating the essayists, novelists, satirists, and dramatists of Ireland, he quoted the saying of a German critic in reference to GOLDSMITH, whose *Vicar of Wakefield*, the critic said, would be found alive a thousand years hence. BURKE received an enthusiastic eulogy. So did EDMUND BURKE. So did GEORGE CANNING, who, the eloquent speaker said, rose from the obscurity of his unlettered childhood in Kerry, with all the graces of his eloquence, and the resources of his fascinating wit, to replenish the void caused by the death of PITT, FOX and WYNDHAM. Then there was SWIFT, whom the Duke DE MONTBELLO, writing from Ireland in 1698, described as "a combination of PERSIUS, JUVENAL, and MIRABEAU." Last of all came GRATTAN. But what more could be said of him than was said by his great compeer, EDMUND BURKE, by his great eulogist, Lord BYRON, by his great antagonist, Mr. PITT? Oh, let those of his countrymen who were doomed to drudgery, and earned their bread by the sweat of their aching brows—who carried the hod, and helped the rich man to disguise his primitive plebianism in an aristocracy of brown stone; who swept the streets at midnight, that so the dainty foot of some splendid fortune might not be soiled in crossing on the morrow, or the crested carriage, once a meat or milk cart, might not be splashed; or the hammer-cloth, once a potato bag, might not be peppered with the dust; let these toilers as they were, drudges as they were, reviled for the labor which Providence assigned them; threatened to be proscribed for that they were in rags, and hadn't been to school, and had a rude accent, and were no gloves; let them, slaves! as an arrogant faction would make them, but, by the Republic! never should—[vehement applause,]—remember they were of the same land which gave birth to the men whose names he had recounted; that they were of the same old stock; blood of their blood; direct inheritors of their fame—a fame which illuminates the world; and with this consciousness, let them stand their ground, hold up the head, show their honest hands though foul with toil, and in their deepest drudgery exult! [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] To those who would find fault with the perpetuation of these memories, he would put the question—does that monument, to Nelson, on the summit of Sackville-street, or that commemorative statue throw a treasonable shadow on the waters, which in the rich sunshine of each August, reflect the bayonets and white canvas of the youth of the Republic—they who are the perpetual flower of the armies of America? [Great applause.]

Mr. MEAGHER next made a very beautiful allusion to MONTGOMERY's monument, and having spoken of the names of SARSFIELD and O'BRIEN, Earl of CLARE, which names may be seen in letters of gold on the walls of the *Salle des Victoires* of Versailles, and to the capture of the Malakoff, the tri-color which announced the capture being planted by the son of an Irish rebel, and having quoted letters from Gen. SCOTT and WASHINGTON,—the latter, he said, having in his answer to the Friendly Sons of ST. PATRICK, of Philadelphia, who made him "an Irishman by adoption," put on record his sanction of the memories and the day which had been the theme of his discourse—the eloquent young orator, after an address, which occupied two hours, concluded very nearly as follows: These memories, these festivities, these anniversaries are natural and just, beautiful and sacred. Irrepressible, inevitable, they do not conflict, but harmonize, with our obligations to the Commonwealth, its spirit, its institutions, the opinions of its elder statesman, and the genius of its origin. They not only concur with the loyalty which citizenship inspires, but, permit me to add, they contribute to the intellectual life and historic opulence of the country. The stateliest house your wealthiest merchant, in this City of countless private palaces, may erect, will not be injured, but improved and enriched a little, by a few paintings of the old masters. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Or, to apply an illustration suggested to me by the noblest student of God's great works, who, as yet, has walked the earth, and been the chronicler of its glories, let me quote a passage from this book of HUMBOLDT's. In the Andes, above Quito, mankind, he says, has the privilege of beholding all the varieties of vegetable life, and all the stars of the firmament at once. There, he says, the fruitful bosom of the earth, and both hemispheres of the heavens, display all the stores of their phenomena, with all their endless variety of form and feature. There may be found all the climates of the globe, and all the zones of vegetable life they severally determine. [Hear, hear.] What the Andes above Quito are to the material world, this Republic is to the political. Here are all the varieties of social life. Here are all the varieties of race, temperament, adaptability, and intellect, which parcelled off into different portions of the old world, remain so, but here congregate, and in an illimitable space adapted for them all, multiply and harmonize. Exhibiting endless individualizations of heart, memory and genius, they thrive in different pursuits, attain to different elevations, put forth different hues, but from their infinite diversities a magnificent aggregate emerges, expands and towers, which, like the Andes above Quito, until the moon turns to blood, no storm shall shake.

Mr. MEAGHER concluded amid thunders of applause.

Postal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following is the petition issued by the Postal Reform Committee, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the two public meetings held in this City.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens and residents of the City of New-York, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that they labor under great inconveniences in consequence of the imperfections in our postal system.

Your memorialists look upon the Post-Office, in its relations to the people, as by far the most important Department of Government, and do not think that its value to the nation is to be estimated by its income, or expenditure—by its cost, or the amount of its revenue. We are confident that your honorable body, in your deliberations on this subject, will give the design and intention of the founders of our National Post-Office the most liberal interpretation, and make the Post at once cheap, reliable, and efficient, as a measure dictated by every consideration of justice, economy, and sound national policy.

While desirous of expressing our obligations to the presiding officer of the Post-Office Department, and to the Postmaster of this City, for various improvements in our City postal arrangements, we are firmly of the opinion that the numerous evils and imperfections of which we complain are inherent in the system, of long standing, and only to be removed by legislative enactment.

With a view, therefore, to meet these wants and remove the inconveniences that are seriously felt, your petitioners respectfully request that your honorable body will frame a law embodying the following particulars:

A UNIFORM POSTAGE OF TWO CENTS on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, throughout the United States; and a cheap, uniform rate for printed matter.

RECEIVING HOUSES AND LETTER BOXES in all cities and principal towns, without extra charge.

MONEY ORDERS for sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be drawn by the principal Post-Offices on each other.

A UNIFORM AND LOW RATE OF OCEAN POSTAGE between the United States and foreign countries.

THE POSTAGE ON ALL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND FRANKED MATTER to be paid out of the Treasury.

THE ABOLITION OF COMPULSORY PRE-PAYMENT, and double postage on all mail matter not pre-paid.

THE RETURN OF ALL DEAD LETTERS to the writers, and, whenever possible, without opening.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

This memorial embodies the principles advanced in the Committee's address, and may well be considered as the almost universal public opinion in New-York, so far as it could be obtained by a wide publicity, and a consultation of many individuals. It is to be hoped that the newspaper press will give it an extensive publication, and that it will be received, adopted and acted upon by all who agree with the proposed reforms, and that those who do not will frame such a petition as will be acceptable, and have it forwarded to Congress at an early day. Every indication goes to show that these principles must be adopted in the framing of a judicious postal law.

I scarcely think it possible that the "cheap uniform rate for printed matter" can be understood by any to be a uniform price for letters and books and papers. According to the rates named in the Committee's Address, the single letter postage, (half-ounce letter,) two cents will be the minimum of postage for a transient paper or small package; that sum paying the postage on any package of transient printed matter up to four ounces in weight; four cents from four to eight ounces, and so on in that proportion; and regular periodicals and magazines, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, one-half of that amount. The only rate that has been named for regular newspapers, is 20 cents a year for a weekly paper, without regard to distance, and in the same proportion for tri-weekly or daily papers. That is a medium between the thirteen cents and twenty-six cents a year now paid. These petitions are left at the most prominent public places in New-York, the Exchange, the reading-rooms, libraries, hotels, bookstores, dry goods stores, &c. Extra copies can be obtained at APPLETON'S, HARPER & BROTHERS', STRINGER & TOWNSEND's, the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other places; and the Committee's Address and the Postal Reform principles, neatly printed on letter and note paper, can be had at the ordinary price of paper, at the principal booksellers and stationers. It is hoped that this paper will be procured and used extensively to write letters on, thus giving a wide circulation to Postal Reform principles. The time for earnest, energetic action has arrived, and whatever the people are fully determined to have, will unquestionably be brought about. If the public will not sign these petitions, or draw up and adopt others, I counsel you, Mr. Editor, to close your columns to all complaints about an imperfect postal system, and the abuses in our Post Office. Very resp'y your ob't serv't,

PLINY MILES,
Secretary Postal Reform Committee.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnappe. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnappe is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement has come out in a new dress,—having been redecorated and ornamented throughout;—several new additions have also been made to the company, which now renders it one of the most magnificent Theatres, and with the best Company of any in the City. The "Orange Girl of Venice," also made a hit, as did also the pantomime. Manager PURDY must congratulate himself on his bright prospect for the new season. Go to-night and see the house and the fine pieces.

[Advertisement.]

☞ By particular request, Bishop CLARK will deliver his highly popular and interesting Lecture on "Boston Life Two Hundred Years Ago," at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on Monday evening next, the 14th inst. No lecture of the season has surpassed this in the attractiveness of its subject and the success of its handling. Tickets (fifty cents) can be obtained at GREEN'S, Broadway and Fourteenth-street; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-street, and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Says B. to A.,
The other day, together as they sat,
Let's U and I
Just step and buy, of KNOX, a new hat.
Says A. to B.,
I plainly see, you know the shop full well;
His hats suit me, just to a T,
And none can them XL.

Hats and caps, of the best quality, for sale at KNOX's popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

RALPH TREMBLY, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.
THOS. H. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector for the Second District.
ALLEN E. SIMONS, Deputy Inspector, First District.
GEORGE KABE, Sealer, First District.
JOHN H. EMBREE, Sealer, Second District.
FAIRBANKS SCALE WAREHOUSE, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

POPULAR HOMŒOPATHY.—CURTIS & WEISSE'S specific remedies for croup, hoarseness and loss of voice, dysentery, diarrhœa, piles, nervous headache, Felonor Whitlow. Each package (price 50 cents) contains medicine and directions for one disease. Sold by MOULTRIE & PALMER, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange; WILLIAM RADDE, No. 322 Broadway; Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway; and J. M. COGGIN, corner Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Brooklyn—HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street; HAYES, No. 189 Atlantic-street. Responsible agents wanted. Address Box No. 280 Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a Full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 80 engravings and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter or personally to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES, TOOTHPICKS, &c.—A large stock of the above goods constantly on hand an for sale at reasonable prices to the out of town and City trade. Also the celebrated "Lownds patent pen and pencil," which is acknowledged to be the *ne plus ultra* of cases.

WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATTENTION OF MILLINERS is especially requested to our stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising a great variety of

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS adapted to the SPRING TRADE. Also, SHAKER HOODS,
IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New-York.
N. B.—PATTERN BONNETS FOR MILLINERS.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.—To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist nature in her conflict with disease, by re-vitalizing the blood, and expelling all morbid matter from the system.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally. Manufactured at Nos. 75 and 77 East Eleventh-street.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.—This is the star of the season. She fills Barnum's Museum all the time with an enthusiastic crowd. Her performances are truly wonderful. Her *Ida May* is the most pathetic and effective character ever yet portrayed.

[Advertisement.]

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION—At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street. Splendid cassimere pants, $2 50; black frock coats, $6; elegant blue dress coats, $8; cassimere business coats, $4 to $6; complete cassimere suits, $10.

[Advertisement.]

RAILROAD IRON.—1,800 tons 57-lb rails, Erie pattern, ready for immediate delivery, by THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 7, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Hon. MINER C. STORY to Miss JULIA A. BELL, daughter of H. W. Bell, M. D.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, by Rev. Thos. Pearson, Mr. WILLIAM J. WATSON to MARY JANE SIMONSON, all of Staten Island.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At Malone, N. Y., on Saturday, April 5, by Rev. J. R. Herrick, HENRY W. BELCHER, of this City, to Miss ELIZA A., daughter of Wm. King, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 7, at his residence, No. 96 Forsyth-st., MARTIN J. DALY, aged 30 years and 4 months, after a protracted and severe illness, which he endured with Christian fortitude and calm resignation.

The friends of the family, and his acquaintances, also those of his brothers, Henry and John, and of his father-in-law, Mr. James Deagle, his brothers-in-law, Capt. J. E. Davison, and George and Lorenzo Deagle, are hereby respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

"Blessed are they who die in the Lord."

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, after a short illness, HARRIET EMMA, daughter of Thomas E. and Isabella S. Cooper, aged 2 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 489 3d-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 8, of dropsy, Mrs. JANE ANDERMAN, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. West, No. 110 1st-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 7, ELIZA ELLEN, daughter of James Wiggins, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 61 North Moore-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, SILAS TOBIAS, aged 86 years.

The friends of the family of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 615 4th-st., near Avenue C, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, at the residence of her son-in-law, Gen. AVEZZANA, MARY, relict of the late John Morrell, Esq., of this City, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, James Morrogh, and son-in-law Joseph Avezzana, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from St. Stephen's Church, in 28th-st., on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

At Fordham, on Monday, April 7, at 8½ o'clock P. M., JOSEPH SNOW, ex-sheriff, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Fordham, opposite the Depot.

At Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, April 7, Capt. MOSES P. LOCK.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Union, N. J., on Tuesday morning, April 8, HENRY W. KINGSLAND, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Christ Church, Belleville, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., where his friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

In Stockbridge, Mass., on Saturday, April 5, Rev. BANCROFT FOWLER, aged 80 years.

In this City, on Monday, April 7, after a severe illness, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, son of Robert and Elizabeth Jones, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 6th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst., without further invitation.

In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, April 7, ELIZABETH HALL, relict of the late Gordon G. Hall, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons, Chas. F. and Andrew Hall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 Union-place, Bloomfield-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 8.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	104½	200	Erie Railroad	s3
1,000	N. Carolina 6s	98	200	do	s90
5,000	Missouri 6s	s3 84¾	100	do	
10,000	do	84¾	300	do	b60
2,500	Ind. State 5s	84½	100	do	b60
100	Virginia 6s	b30 91	200	do	b10
3,000	do	s89¾	50	do	b10
27,000	do	s30 89½	150	do	b30
2,000	E. Con. Bds. '62	85¾	50	do	b30
500	E. Con. Bds. '71	91	600	do	s3
3,000	do	90¾	100	do	b3
1,000	do	90¾	50	do	s10
10,000	do	b30 91	100	do	b60
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	86¾	25	New-Jersey R. R	b3
3,000	do	86¾	300	Reading Railroad	c
13,000	do	85¾	100	Hud. River R. R.	s3
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 7s	103¼	50	do	
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	89¾	350	do	s30
2,500	do	89¾	50	do	s10
5,000	Chi. & R. I. R. Bs.	94	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b15
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m. Bs	77	50	do	s15
15	Metropolitan Bank	103¾	100	do	c
8	Ohio L. & Trust Co	32	33	Clev. C. & Cin	10
45	Penn. Coal Co	113	5	do	s12m
50	Canton Co	s19 23¾	10	do	100
50	do	s30 23¾	10	Clev. & Pitts.	s10
100	do	b60 23¾	24	Cal. & Chic. R. R.	114
100	Cumberl'd Coal	b60 22¼	50	do	b60
100	do	s3 23	100	C. & To. R. R.	s3m
200	do	s30 23	100	do	s3
300	do	s30 23	200	do	s10
10	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	b3 91¾	200	do	b3
50	do	b30 91¾	25	do	
50	do	c 91¾	100	do	s10
200	do	c 91¾	100	do	s30
111	do	91¾	300	do	b10
148	do	91	300	do	s30
100	do	b60 91⅜	100	do	
110	do	b30 91¾	100	do	
200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s30 90¾	100	do	b10
115	do	90¾	10	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	
200	do	b60 91	100	do	s30
100	do	91	500	do	
50	Panama R. R.	s10 105¾	10	M. Central R. R.	
50	do	b30 105¾	100	do	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$5,000 Iowa County Illa. 8s, 1868.....Int. added 75¾
4,000 New-York Central R. R. 6s.....Int. added 87
90 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. stock.. 72
40 shares Island City Bank..... 84
80 shares Citizens' Bank..... 105
20 shares Atlantic Bank..... 84

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of stocks, to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	California 7s, '70	89¾	300	Hudson River R.	b3
30,000	Virginia 6s	s60 93¼	50	do	b30
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s3 86¾	30	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	c
5,000	do	b3 86¼	200	Panama Railr'd.	b70
5,000	do	s30 86¼	50	Cal. & Chic. R.	114
15,000	do	s6 86¼	13	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	79¾
35	Canton Company	s3 23½	200	do	s2
300	do	b60 23¾	100	do	b20
20	Harlem Railroad	19¾	100	do	s30
50	do	s3 19¾	35	Third-av. R. R.	b3
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 23¼	50	Erie Railroad	b3
160	Flor. & Key. R.	3¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	66¾
50	N. Y. Central R.	b30 91¾	25	Chic. & R. I. R.	91

MINING BOARD.

50	N. A. G. Per. Co.	s40 00	100	Nor. Car. Cop.	b5
100	Ward Coal Co.	46	200	Gard'r G. M.	b3
100	do	b10 46¾	400	do	rw
100	G. Ex. Auger. C.	83¾	400	do	c
1000	Aberdeen Co.	b3. 10	2000	do	b15

MONDAY, April 8—P. M.

There was a steady disposition manifested at the Stock Board to-day to operate for a decline in prices, and both shares and bonds were pretty freely sold at from ⅛ to 1 ₱ cent. cheaper than on Monday. Erie opened at 56⅜ and closed in the afternoon 56⅝. The bonds of the Illinois Central Road sold down to 86 ₱ cent. Some considerable sales of Virginia Sixes were made on sellers' contract, 30 to 60 days, at 93⅛@¾. Some of the orders to sell are understood to be from Baltimore. The cash Stock is worth 93¾@94. New-York Central sharps and Cleveland and Toledo were each down ⅛@¾ ₱ cent., though a fair amount of business was done at the decline. The Western Roads generally continue to be well supported. The movement in Reading is quite inconsiderable this week. The sales made to-day were at 91¾ ₱ cent. The general market closed dull. The opposition to a further rise in prices is growing stronger, and promises to multiply a large number of contracts for future delivery. The sellers are going, at present, on the look of the Bank Statement, which, although unusually full in the has not yet influenced the supply of Money, although line of Loans and Discounts, and lower in Specie, the demand to-day among some of the Stock people was a little more active than at the close of last week. The Discount Brokers report a good request for paper at 7 ₱ cent. for very short dates, 7⅛ to 9 ₱ cent. 90 days to 4 months. The Foreign Exchanges closed quite favorably for the Boston steamer. Most of the business in Sterling to-day was at 109⅝, at which rate there were some transient Bank bills left over. The rate with the regular Bankers closed 109⅛@109⅜; Francs, 5.18¾@5.17½.

The Import returns published yesterday for the month of March and the first week in April have also been used in the Street as an unfavorable omen for the future of the Money market. Undoubtedly the first week in April was one of the most remarkable for the large importation of Foreign Merchandise we have had to record for some time; made so, however, by the unusual number of East and West India arrivals with Sugar and Teas, and the arrival, together, of a large number of sailing packets from ports in Europe, some of which made 90 or 100 days' passage and others only 30 or 40 days. The total of entries was $6,304,000, or an excess of $4,948,000 over the same week last year. But the week was not less remarkable for the heaviest export yet recorded of Cotton from the South: 97,000 bales, against 32,000 bales same week last season, making a difference in the exchanges of $2,600,000. And so with the month of March: The excess of goods imported into New-York was $10,055,000, while the excess of Domestic Produce shipped from New-York was $3,236,000, and of Cotton from the South 120,000 bales, or $4,800,000. For the nine months of the Treasury year, the excess of goods brought in is $20,312,000. The excess of produce exported from New-York, $15,973,000, and of Cotton from the South, $17,100,000—together $33,073,000. Allowing for $10,000,000 excess of goods brought into other ports, or in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds at New-York, the balance sheet is not so unfavorable as, at first glance, it would seem to be. The fact that $10,512,000 in Specie less than last year has gone out from New-York and Boston confirms, in a measure, this view. Nevertheless, the Importations undeniably present of late a degree of extravagance which should not be lightly considered. They should, at least, induce caution. We merely present the other side of the account to prevent needless alarm or unseasonable panic, believing that the growing and substantial prosperity of the country this year is such as to render the parallel in the Foreign Trade, with the past year, of less moment than it would be under a different state of things at home.

CITY BANK MOVEMENT.

	April 9, 1856.	vs.	April 7, 1855.
Capital	$51,113,025		$47,805,655
Deposits actual	67,965,678		57,313,600
Together	$119,078,703		$105,155,655
Loans	$106,962,018		$94,499,394
Specie	13,381,454		14,968,004
Together	$120,343,472		$109,467,398

The foregoing figures will serve to show the relative *ability* of the Banks to discount $106,968,018 this season, as against $94,499,394 same period last season. The means at their disposal are now $14,000,000 greater than in April, 1855. Upon these they have predicated $12,462,624 additional loans. Proportionally the inflation is less this year than last, the *domestic* relations of the movement being alone taken into view. The country has accumulated, from the present crop and the enhanced values of property and securities sold or exchanged, fourteen millions additional wealth. Of this, over $3,000,000 has gone into Bank capital, to be used, of course, in discounting, and $11,000,000 remain as undrawn deposits, to be loaned to the extent the Banks may deem prudent in view of their individual safety and the *foreign* as well as domestic bearing of the general movement. If the latter is likely to demand a larger draught upon their Specie reserve than last Spring, when from $4,200,000 to $7,200,000 a month in Gold went to Europe, the fair presumption is they will check the expansion of loans, even though five or eight millions additional in deposits should be placed at their disposal. On the other hand, should the Foreign Exchanges rule steadily at or a fraction below Specie point, and the restoration of peace in Europe render the further remittances of Gold from this side undesirable, the probability is that the movement for the next two months or more will be scaled by the accumulation of the surplus means of the country, until the Fall trade sets in, and that, as the deposits rise, the discounts will go up accordingly.

The American Exchange Bank, we hear, has purchased the property on the South-East corner of Broadway and Cedar street, with a view to a new banking house, in the course of the present or next year. The lot is 50 feet front by 100 feet back. This will make the ninth bank on the square bounded

New-York Daily Times.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT NEWARK.

State Mass Meeting at Newark—Address to the People of the State—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

The Republicans of New-Jersey met in Mass State Convention at Library Hall, Newark, yesterday afternoon and evening. The call for the gathering summoned the people of the State, without regard to past differences, to oppose the policy of the Administration—to insist upon the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and to take effectual measures for the organization of a Republican Party in New-Jersey. The call was signed by a great number of citizens. The attendance at the opening of the meeting was large and highly respectable, and in the evening was considerably increased. Great enthusiasm marked the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order a few minutes past 2 o'clock, by C. M. K. PAULISON, Esq., of Passaic, as member of the National Executive Committee appointed by the Republican Convention at Pittsburg in February.)

DR. WM. C. PIERSON, of Essex County, was chosen temporary Chairman, and JACOB SWAZEY, of Mercer County, Secretary *pro tem.*

Prayer was offered by Rev. WILLIAM H. BROWN, of Newark.

A Committee of five on Permanent Organization was appointed who retired to deliberate; and in the interim, letters were read from Hons. LYMAN TRUMBULL and JACOB W. MILLER, and E. W. WHELPLEY, Esq., of Morristown.

SPEECH OF COL. DELAHAY, OF KANSAS.

Col. DELAHAY, of Kansas, was introduced and made an effective appeal in behalf of the Free-State men. The Colonel is a tall, thin, earnest gentleman, 40 years old, with a thick, jet-black moustache and beard, and speaks fluently. He said it had been at some sacrifice that he placed himself in the hands of Jerseymen, for he desired to speak with those whose brethren were already settled in Kansas. The time has come when the horizon is enshrouded in clouds, and he had to bear his testimony to certain facts which Jerseymen should be made aware of. It was known to them that Freedom had been treated with contempt in Kansas. It was for them to say whether, by their opportune interference, they would take care of their brethren and sisters in Kansas. For himself, Mr. DELAHAY did not know exactly where he stood. Once, he was a Democrat; in 1852, he was the first to get up a PIERCE club, in Springfield, Ill., but he had since been read out of the ranks. He could not now abide PIERCE. He held that the passage of an "Enabling Act," of which so much is said, is but the claptrap of the day. Kansas has a Republican Constitution, suited to her people; she says that on the 1st of August, 1857, Slavery shall be taken out of that Territory. [cheers.] and you will sympathize with her in that resolution. [Great cheering.] Jerseymen are always in the right. Let us trust there will be an expression of all the Free States to compel Congress to admit Kansas with her free Constitution.

We in Kansas have patiently submitted to all manner of wrong. Our fathers never submitted to wrongs with more patience than they. They have as yet the first outrage to commit. The other party have trodden upon our rights, and by the ballot, with Mr. PIERCE at their head, endeavored to enforce outrageous laws in defiance of the wishes of the people. And in order not to put himself in opposition to Government authority, Mr. D. had tamely acquiesced in the enforcement of these laws, believing them to be so infamous that they would presently die of themselves. Mr. DELAHAY went on to argue that if Kansas was not admitted with the Constitution she has adopted, there will be but little hope. They have signified their desire to undertake the burden of a State Government, and they desire to have no Slavery among them.

He demonstrated, also, that Slavery is not necessary in Kansas. It is a grain and grazing country. A good negro is worth $1,500; many bring 25 per cent.—say 10 per cent. It costs $320 per year to keep a slave. The argument for free labor is, that a free laborer is 100 per cent. cheaper. As a grazing country it is the best in the country. The beef is extraordinarily good. And then as to swine, it is notorious that the pigs flourish greatly. So for wheat; and as for minerals, the country is full of them.

He spoke of the recent elections. In St. Louis, JOHN HOW had been elected Mayor of the city by the Benton Democrats—a circumstance which Mr. D. considered equivalent to a Republican victory. In Connecticut, too, the result is gratifying.

Mr. D. said it would be pleasant for him could he be identified with a Party, for he had always preserved an identity. But in Kansas they had no politics. [Laughter.]

ORGANIZATION.

The following permanent officers were elected:

President—Hon WILLIAM PARRY, of Burlington.

Counties.	*Vice-Presidents.*
Atlantic	Wm. Moore.
Bergen	Robert Rennie,
Burlington	L. D. Hammii.
Camden	Philip J. Gray.
Cumberland	Isaac West.
Essex	Samuel Meeker.
Gloucester	John W. Hazleton.
Hudson	Brinswell L. Grinnell.
Hunterdon	John E. Forman.
Monmouth	George S. Green.
Middlesex	John W. Stout.
Monmouth	John Robins.
Morris	George P. McCulloch.
Ocean	George W. Cowperthwaite.
Passaic	Henry M. Low.
Salem	Judge Lowry.
Somerset	Bethuel Mason.
Sussex	David Ryerson.
Warren	Robert S. Kennedy.

Secretaries.

First Congressional District...W. H. Snowden.
Second Congressional District..Jacob L. Swazey.
Third Congressional District..Mr. Gordon.
Fourth Congressional District..James H. Shuble.
Fifth Congressional District....George A. Emmel.

A Committee of five was appointed to prepare an address and draft resolutions.

Colonel HOWARD, of Rhode Island, in a short speech, denied that the result of the election in that State was an indication of favor to the administration of Mr. PIERCE.

ADDRESS.

An elaborate address to the people of the State was reported. It reviews the questions involved in the Slavery issue, discusses the relations of parties, the acquisition of Louisiana, the annexation of Texas, the Missouri Compromise; showing that the agitations on the subject of Slavery have been brought about by the measures of the slaveholding class, whose threats, instead of being disregarded, have been yielded to, and thus they have been taught to regard them as all-powerful. The address then proceeds:

From the hurried survey we have now made of our history, it is clear that, from the time the question of the admission of Missouri arose, the advocates of the extension of Slavery have had a series of unvarying triumphs. In every conflict Slavery has succeeded in diverting the policy of the Government further and still further from that of its framers. So constantly have the Slavery-Extensionists triumphed—so constantly have the defenders of Freedom and the principles of the Constitution yielded to the threats of the former, that politicians who seek to be always on the strong side have of late years adopted it as an axiom that a political aspirant, in order to be a successful office seeker, must be on the side of Slavery. When, then, in 1854, some one of this ingenious but unprincipled set of men had outdone all others by broaching the monstrous idea of disregarding the Missouri Compromise—since Slavery had nothing more to gain by it, and Freedom everything to lose by repealing it—the whole race of demagogues, repelled not a moment by the infinite baseness of the proposition, immediately approved of it, and sought only to outdo each other in their zeal to carry it into execution. They believed that the highest offices of the government would certainly reward those who should excel in this scheme to aggrandize Slavery and outrage the friends of Freedom. And, therefore, unsolicited from any quarter, to their surprise and indignation of the people, they reagitated the question they had just before pledged themselves not to agitate; denounced as unconstitutional the policy inaugurated by the framers of the Constitution, and repealed the Missouri Compromise, in violation of every principle of honor.

At the approaching Presidential election these demagogues fondly hope that the object for which they have raised the tempest will be attained. Having forced the Democratic Party and the American party in the South into the support of their schemes, they will soon call on the American people to crown them with success.

* * * * * * *

r The duty of every American who desires to be true to the Constitution and fulfil his obligations under that sacred instrument—in this extraordinary case, is plain. He has but to follow the the example of the founders of the Union and to adhere to their principles. They who made the Constitution understood it best. The example of WASHINGTON is still a light to guide us. It will lead us only in the old safe course, and not into the marsh and mire into which modern demagogues have led the nation. The judgment of JEFFERSON and MADISON is still wiser, and better, than the dangers and interested dogmas of DOUGLAS or STEPHENS. Let us bring back the Government to the policy of its founders. Let us reëstablish in 1856 the doctrines of 1787. Let us do as our fathers did—leave Slavery all its rights, but prohibit its extension. Abstain most sacredly from interfering with it in the States, but prohibit it forever in the Territories. Maintain every principle of the Constitution—those which protect the rights of the slaveholder just as fully as those which do not, and those which do not just as fully as those which do.

The Republican Party of the United States having but one object at heart, have also but one policy to pursue. We seek only to bring back the Government to the principles of the Constitution. We stand where we have always stood, and, where a few years ago, all the sensible men of all parties stood. We stand by the Missouri Compromise, by the principle of the Ordinance of 1787—by and for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. That which was constitutional last year, or fifty years ago, must be constitutional now. The Constitution has not changed, because enemies have assailed it.

* * * * * * *

As for the candidates for office, we shall require of them but one principle—devotion to our cause; but one qualification—ability to maintain it with credit to the country.

Fellow-citizens of New-Jersey, the principles we have thus set forth have long been your principles, no matter what party you have belonged to. Both the old parties have frequently, in the Legislature or in State Conventions, professed them. Having so frequently avowed these sentiments when they were not in danger, will you desert them now they are assailed? Having so often declared your devotion to the Constitution, will you now leave that sacred instrument to the mercies of its enemies? Will you allow demagogues whom you detest, to trample it under foot? The time approaches when you may inflict upon these demagogues the punishment they so richly merit, and make them signal examples, so that politicians hereafter may shun their folly and fate. But if you fail to punish, you reward them; and make them examples which other demagogues will not fail to follow. You are soon, as a part of the American people, to utter your all-decisive judgment, and to bid the politicians and the statesmen of the country, either to restore the Government to the policy of its framers and to the principles of the Constitution, or to go on, as they have been doing, perverting its principles and undermining the foundation of the Union. There is no doubt which of these is the line of duty and of patriotism. We trust you will not fail to pursue it.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the people of New-Jersey, without distinction of party, in their popular assemblies, having opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and having then warned the Pro-Slavery interest that we should regard it as a breach of public faith and a wanton sacrifice of territory forever consecrated to human Freedom to the blight of Slavery; that it only remains for us now to fulfill the pledge we then made, to resist the aggressive spirit of Slavery, and to accept the issue thus forced upon the Free States.

Resolved, That while we do not desire to make war upon any party, or to oppose the spread of any beneficent principle, yet we regard the momentous issue at the approaching election to be—whether Slavery or Freedom shall be National; whether it shall remain within its original limits, or whether it shall be extended into Territories pledged and dedicated to Freedom.

Resolved, That as citizens of New Jersey, uniformly true to their constitutional obligations, we disclaim, and expressly disavow, any desire to interfere with Slavery, wherever by the Constitution it lawfully exists; but that the only design and purpose of the Republican Party is to restore the Government to the policy of its founders.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our fellow-citizens in Kansas, outraged as they are and have been both by Border outlaws and a weak and wicked Administration; and that, if Congress shall reject their application for admission into the Union as a Free State, it will become our duty, as well as the imperative duty of the friends of Freedom in all the States, to make the cause of Kansas their own, and seek redress for the great wrong at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That Free Institutions being indisputably the most favorable for the highest intellectual and moral development, we regard it as a duty which we owe to the prosperity of our country and to the welfare of posterity, to make every honorable effort to lay the foundations of the States, which are yet to be erected out of our vast national domain, in such form that Free Labor, Free Schools and Free Speech shall ever be the distinguishing characteristics of their inhabitants.

Resolved, That we recommend that a State Convention be held in Trenton on Wednesday, the 23d of May next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to nominate Candidates for President and Vice-President, to nominate an Electoral ticket, and to transact such other business as may be deemed advisable for the permanent organization and success of the Republican Party.

Mr. GRAY, of Camden, seconded the resolutions.

Mr. H. N. CONGER, Editor of the Newark *Mercury*, spoke with earnestness of the result of 1854.

The question was put on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried by a unanimous AYE!

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected as a State Executive Committee: Wm. P. Sherman, Elias Cook, David Ripley, John W. Stout, C. M. K. Paulison, Geo. S. Green, Philip S. Gray, and Isaac M. Tucker.

The Committee was authorized to appoint a Corresponding Member in each county.

The meeting then adjourned until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting reassembled at the appointed hour, when speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen, among whom was Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, United States Senator from Ohio, who was still speaking at 9½ o'clock, when the train left for New-York, and was to be succeeded by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and Gen. NYE, of this City.

Transportation to Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 9.

A Committee from Kansas is in this City, delegated by a number of the business men of that Territory, to take steps for the establishment of a line of steamers from Alton, Ill., to Kansas, for the transportation of Northern emigrants and merchandise. The Committee will proceed to Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Immediate Admission of Kansas into the Union.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PROBABILITY OF THE RECOGNITION OF WALKER'S GOVERNMENT, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech, to-day, was heard by a large and attentive auditory. It is generally esteemed his grandest production.

The effort to get some action of our Government in favor of the Nicaragua Transit Company against WALKER, has been renewed without success. The friends of the President state that if WALKER gets safely through his present war with Costa Rica, the President will recognize his Government. HEISS, of Kentucky, the former Minister to Central America, recommends it. The latter has been here to consult with the President on the subject, and it is said that he has declined the appointment of Minister as WHEELER'S successor in Nicaragua.

The House Committee on Territories is unable to report on the Kansas State Constitution because of the absence of members. This is a very unfortunate loss of time.

The Committee on Elections heard arguments today in the contested case of OTERO against GALLEGOS. The chances appear to be largely in favor of the former. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

BILLS FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

A number of bills from the Court of Claims, making appropriations for certain claims, were passed.

PRINTING THE KANSAS MEMORIAL.

The question of printing the Memorial of the Kansas Legislature, presented by Mr. CASS, was taken up.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the motion on the ground that the memorial being arrogant in its language, it would be violative of the rules of the Senate to print it. He had no objection to Kansas coming in the Union as a Free or Slave State, but he wanted it to enter honestly through the gate, and not climb over the wall or creep under it.

Mr. MASON thought the memorial ought not to have been received; he now moved that it be laid upon the table.

Mr. SEWARD said he desired to be heard on the question.

The subject was postponed, and the special order resumed, the right of the floor belonging to

Mr. SEWARD, who addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT: To obtain empire is easy and common; to govern it well is difficult and rare indeed. I salute the Congress of the United States in the exercise of its most important function, that of extending the Federal Constitution over added domains, and I salute especially the Senate in the most august of all its manifold characters, itself a Congress of thirty-one free, equal, sovereign States, assembled to decide whether the majestic and fraternal circle shall be opened to receive yet another free, equal, and sovereign State. The Constitution prescribes only two qualifications for new States, namely—a substantial civil community, and a Republican Government. Kansas has both of these. The circumstances of Kansas, and her relations towards the Union, are peculiar, anomalous, and deeply interesting. The United States acquired the province of Louisiana, (which included the present Territory of Kansas,) from France, in 1803, by a treaty, in which they agreed that its inhabitants should be incorporated into the Federal Union, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States. Nevertheless, Kansas was, in 1820, assigned as a home, for an indefinite period, to several savage Indian tribes, and closed against emigration and all other than aboriginal civilization, but not without a cotemporaneous pledge to the American people and to mankind, that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude should be tolerated therein forever. In 1854, Congress directed a removal of the Indian tribes, and organized and opened Kansas to civilization, but by the same act rescinded the pledge of perpetual dedication to Freedom, and substituted for it another, which declared that the (future) people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to establish or to exclude Slavery, as they should decide through the action of the Republican Government which Congress modeled and authorized them to establish, under the protection of the United States. Notwithstanding this latter pledge, when the newly associated people of Kansas, in 1855, were proceeding with the machinery of popular elections, in the manner prescribed by Congress, to choose legislative bodies for the purpose of organizing that Republican Government, armed bands of invaders from the State of Missouri entered the Territory, seized the polls, overpowered or drove away the inhabitants, usurped the elective franchise, deposited false and spurious ballots without regard to regularity of qualification or of numbers, procured official certificates of the result by fraud and force, and thus created and constituted legislative bodies to act for and in the name of the people of the Territory. These legislative bodies afterward assembled, assumed to be a legitimate Legislature, set forth a code of municipal laws, created public offices and filled them with officers appointed for considerable periods by themselves, and thus established a complete and effective foreign tyranny over the people of the Territory. These high-handed transactions were consummated with the expressed purpose of establishing African Slavery as a permanent institution within the Territory by force, in violation of the natural rights of the people solemnly guarantied to them by the Congress of the United States. The President of the United States has been an accessory to these political transactions, with full complicity in regard to the purpose for which they were committed. He has adopted the usurpation, and made it his own, and he is now maintaining it with the military arm of the Republic. Thus Kansas has been revolutionized, and she now lies subjugated and prostrate at the foot of the President of the United States, while he, through the agency of a foreign tyranny established within her borders, is forcibly introducing and establishing Slavery there, in contempt and defiance of the organic law. These extraordinary transactions have been attended by civil commotions, in which property, life, and liberty, have been exposed to violence, and these commotions still continue to threaten not only the Territory itself, but also the adjacent States, with the calamities and disgraces of civil war. I am fully aware of the gravity of the charges against the President of the United States which this statement of the condition and relations of Kansas imports. I shall proceed, without fear and without reserve, to make them good. The maxim, that a sacred veil must be drawn over the beginning of all Governments, does not hold under our system. I shall first call the accuser into the presence of the Senate—then examine the defences which the President has made—and, last, submit the evidences by which he is convicted. The people of Kansas know whether these charges are true or false. They have adopted them, and, on the ground of the high political necessity which the wrongs they have endured, and are yet enduring, and the dangers through which they have already passed, and the perils is which they are yet exposed, have created, they have provisionally organized themselves as a State, and that State is now here, by its two chosen Senators and one Representative, standing outside the doors of Congress, applying to be admitted into the Union, as a means of relief indispensable for the purposes of peace, freedom and safety. This new State is the President's responsible accuser. The President of the United States, without waiting for the appearance of his accuser at the capital, anticipated the accusations, and submitted his defences against them to Congress. The first one of these defences was contained in his annual message, which was communicated to Congress on the 30th of December, 1855. I examine it. You shall see at once that the President's mind was oppressed—was full of something too large and burdensome to be concealed, and yet too critical to be told. Mark, if you please, the state of the case at that time. So early as August, 1855, the people of Kansas had denounced the Legislature. They had at voluntary elections chosen Mr. A. H. REEDER to represent them in the present Congress, instead of J. W. WHITFIELD, who held a certificate of election under the authority of the Legislature. They had also, on the 23d day of October, 1855, by similar voluntary elections, constituted at Topeka an organic Convention, which framed a Constitution for the projected State. They had also on the 15th of December, 1855, at similar voluntary elections, adopted that Constitution, and its tenor was fully known. It provided for elections to be held throughout the new State, on the 15th of January, 1856, to fill the offices created by it, and it also required the Executive and Legislative officers, thus to be chosen, to assemble at Topeka on the 4th day of March, 1856, to inaugurate the new State provisionally, and to take the necessary means for the appointment of Senators, who, together with a Representative already chosen, should submit the Constitution to Congress at an early day, and apply for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union. All these proceedings had been based on the grounds that the Territorial authorities of Kansas had been established by armed foreign usurpation, and were nevertheless sustained by the President of the United States. A constitutional obligation required the President "to give to Congress," in his annual Message, "information of the state of the Union." Here is all "the information" which the President gave to Congress concerning the events in Kansas and its relations to the Union:

"In the Territory of Kansas there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to Federal law, or of organized resistance to Territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of this unhappy event will be prevented by the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States."

This information implies, that no invasion, usurpation, or tyranny, has been committed within the Territory by strangers; and that the provisional State organization now going forward is not only unnecessary, but also prejudicial to good order, and insurrectionary. It menaces the people of Kansas with a threat, that the President will "overcome and suppress" them. It mocks them with a promise, that, if they shall hereafter deport themselves properly, under the control of authorities by which they have been disfranchised, in determining institutions which have been already forcibly determined for them by foreign invasion, that then they must be protected against "interference by citizens of any of the States." The President, however, not content with a statement so obscure and unfair, devotes a third part of the annual message to argumentative speculations bearing on the character of his accuser. Each State has two and no more Senators in the Senate of the United States. In determining the apportionment of Representatives in the House of Representatives, and in the electoral colleges among the States, three-fifths of all the slaves in any State are enumerated. The slaveholding or non-slaveholding character of a State is determined, not at the time of its admission into the Union as a State, but at that earlier period of its political life in which, being called a Territory, it is politically dependent on the United States, or on some foreign sovereign. Slavery is tolerated in some of the States, and forbidden in others. Affecting the industrial and economical systems of the several States, as Slavery and Freedom do, this diversity of practice concerning them early worked out a corresponding difference of conditions, interests and ambitions, among the States, and divided and arrayed them into two classes. The balance of political power between these two classes in the Federal system is sensibly affected by the accession of any new State to either of them. Each State therefore watches jealously the settlement, growth, and inchoate slaveholding and non-slaveholding characters of Territories, which may ultimately come into the Union as States. It has resulted from these circumstances, that Slavery, in relations purely political and absolutely Federal, is an element which enters with more or less activity into many national questions of finance, of revenue, of expenditure, of protection, of free trade, of patronage, of peace, of war, of annexation, of defence, and of conquest, and modifies opinions concerning constructions of the Constitution, and the distribution of powers between the Union and the several States by which it is constituted. Slavery, under these political and Federal aspects alone, enters into the transactions in Kansas, with which the President and Congress are concerned. Nevertheless, he disingenuously alludes to those transactions in his defence, as if they were identified with that moral discussion of Slavery which he regards as odious and alarming, and without any other claim to consideration. Thus he alludes to the question before us as belonging to a "political agitation" "concerning a matter which consists to a great extent of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over-zeal in social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, having but a remote connection with any of the constitutional functions of the Federal Government, and menacing the stability of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union." In like manner the President assails and stigmatizes those who defend and maintain the cause of Kansas as "men of narrow views and sectional purposes," "engaged in those wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated one after another in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators"—"mad men, raising the storm of frenzy and faction," "sectional agitators," "enemies of the Constitution, who have surrendered themselves so far to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans, and trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation, and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our free institutions." Sir, the President's defence on this occasion, if not a matter simply personal, is at least one of temporary and ephemeral importance. Possibly, all the advantages he will gain by transferring to his accuser a portion of the popular prejudice against Abolition and Abolitionists, can be spared to him. It would be wise, however, for those whose interests are inseparable from Slavery, to reflect that Abolition will gain an equivalent benefit from the identification of the President's defence with their cherished institution. Abolition is a slow but irrepressible uprising of principles of natural justice and humanity, obnoxious to prejudice, because they conflict inconveniently with existing material, social and political interests. It belongs to others than statesmen, charged with the care of present interests, to conduct the social reformation of mankind in its broadest bearings. I leave to Abolitionists their own work of self-vindication. I say, however, remind slaveholders that there is a time when oppression and persecution cease to be effectual against such movements; and then the odium they have before unjustly incurred becomes an element of strength and power. Christianity, blindly maligned during three centuries, by PRETORS, Governors, Senates, Councils and Emperors, towered above its enemies in a fourth; and even the cross on which its Founder had expired, and which therefore was the emblem of its shame, became the sign under which it went forth ever more thereafter, conquering and to conquer. Abolition is only yet in its first century. The President relies in his defence a false issue, and elaborates an irrelevant argument to prove that Congress has no right or power, nor has any sister State any right or power, to interfere within a Slave State, by legislation or force, to abolish Slavery therein—as if you or I, or any other responsible man, ever maintained the contrary. The President distorts the Constitution from its simple text, so as to make it expressly and directly defend, protect and guarantee African Slavery. Thus he alleges that "the Government" which resulted from the Revolution was a "Federal Republic of the free white men of the Colonies," whereas, on the contrary, the Declaration of Independence asserts the political equality of all men, and even the Constitution itself carefully avoids any political recognition not merely of Slavery, but of the diversity of races. The President represents the Fathers as having contemplated and provided for a permanent increase of the number of slaves in some of the States, and therefore forbidden Congress to touch Slavery in the way of attack or offence, and as having therefore also placed it under the general safeguard of the Constitution; whereas the Fathers, by authorizing Congress to abolish the African Slave-trade after 1808, as a means of attack, inflicted on Slavery in the States a blow, of which they expected it so languish immediately, and ultimately to expire. The President closes his defence in the annual message with a deliberate assault, very incongruous in such a place, upon some of the Northern States. At the same time he abstains, with marked caution, from naming the accused States. They, however, receive a compliment at his hands, by way of giving keenness to his rebuke, which enables us to identify them. They are Northern States "which were conspicuous in founding the Republic." All of the original Northern States were conspicuous in that great transaction. All of them, therefore, are accused. The offence charged is, that they disregard their constitutional obligations, and although "conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own confessedly within their jurisdiction, they engage in an offensive, hopeless and illegal undertaking, to reform the domestic institutions of the Southern States, at the peril of the very existence of the Constitution, and of all the countless benefits which it has conferred." I challenge the President to the proof, in behalf of Massachusetts; although I have only the interest common to all Americans and to all men in her great fame. What one corporate or social evil is there, of which she is conscious also of inability to heal it? Is it ignorance, prejudice, bigotry, vice, crime, public disorder, poverty or disease afflicting the minds or the bodies of her people? There she stands. Survey her universities, colleges, academies, observatories, primary schools, Sunday schools, penal codes and penitentiaries. Descend into her quarries, walk over her fields and through her gardens, observe her manufactories of a thousand various fabrics, watch her steamers ascending every river and inlet on your own coast, and her ships displaying their canvas on every sea; follow her fishermen in their adventurous voyages from her own adjacent bays to the icy ocean under either pole; and then return and enter her hospitals, which cure or relieve suffering humanity in every condition and at every period of life, from the lying-in to the second childhood, and which not only restore sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf, and speech to the dumb, but also bring back wandering reason to the insane, and teach even the idiot to think! Massachusetts, Sir, is a model of States, worthy of all honor; and though she was most conspicuous of all the States in the establishment of Republican institutions here, she is even more conspicuous still for the municipal wisdom with which she has made them contribute to the welfare of her people, and to the greatness of the Republic itself. In behalf of New-York, for whom it is my right and duty to speak, I defy the Presidential accuser. Mark her tranquil magnanimity, which becomes a State for whose delivery from tyranny Schuyler devised and labored, who received her political Constitution from HAMILTON, her intellecttal and physical development from CLINTON, and her lessons in humanity from JAY. As she waves her wand over the continent, trade forsakes the broad natural channels which conveyed it before to the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and to the Gulfs of St. Lawrence and of Mexico, and obediently to her command pours itself through her artificial channels into her own once obscure seaport. She stretches her wand again towards the ocean, and the commerce of all the continents concentrates itself at her feet; and with it, strong and full floods of immigration ride in contributing labor, capital, art, valor, and enterprise, to perfect and embellish our ever-widening empire. When, and on what occasion, has Massachusetts or New-York officiously and illegally intruded herself within the jurisdiction of sister States, to modify or reform their institutions? No, no, Sir. Their faults have been quite different. They have conceded too often and too much for their own just dignity and influence in Federal Administration, to the querulous complaints of the States in whose behalf the President arraigns them. I thank the President for the insult which, though so deeply unjust, was perhaps needful to arouse them to their duty in this great emergency. The President, in this connection, reviews the acquisitions of new domain, the organization of new Territories, and the admission of new States, and arrives at results which must be as agreeably surprising to the Slave States, as they are astounding to the Free States. He finds that the former have been altogether guiltless of political ambition, while he convicts the latter not only of unjust territorial aggrandizement, but also of false and fraudulent clamor against the Slave States, to cover their own aggressions. Notwithstanding the President's elaborated misconceptions, these historical facts remain, namely—that no acquisition whatever has ever been made at the instance of the Free States, and with a view to their aggrandizement; that Louisiana and Florida, incidentally acquired for general and important national objects, have already yielded to the Slave States three States of their own class, while Texas was avowedly annexed as a means of security to Slavery, and one Slave State has been already admitted from that acquisition, and Congress has stipulated for the admission of four more: that by way of equivalent for the admission of California a Free State, the Slave States have obtained a virtual repeal of the Mexican law which forbade Slavery in New-Mexico and Utah; and that, as a consequence of that extraordinary legislation, Congress has also rescinded the prohibition of Slavery, which, in 1820, was extended over all of that part of Louisiana, except Missouri, which lies North of 36° 30' of North latitude. Sir, the real crime of the Northern States is this: they have forty degrees too much of North latitude. I dismiss for the present the President's first defence against the accusation of the new State of Kansas. On the 24th of January, 1856, when no important event had happened which was unknown at the date of the President's annual message, he submitted to Congress his second defence, in the form of a special message. In this paper, the President deplores, as the cause of all troubles which have occurred in Kansas, delays of the organization of the Territory, which have been permitted by the Governor, Mr. REEDER. The organic law was passed by Congress on the 31st of May, 1854, but on that day there was not one lawful elector, citizen, or inhabitant, within the Territory, while the question, whether Slavery or universal Freedom should be established there, was devolved practically on the first Legislative bodies to be elected by the people who were to become thereafter the inhabitants of Kansas. The election for the first Legislative bodies was appointed by the Governor to be held on the 30th of March, 1855; and the 2d day of July, 1855, was designated for the organization of the Legislative Assembly. The only civilized community that was in contact with the new Territory was Missouri, a Slaveholding State, at those instance the prohibition of Slavery within the Territory had been abrogated, so that she might attempt to colonize it with slaves. Immigrants were invited not only from all parts of the United States, but also from all other parts of the world, with a pledge that the people of the new Territory should be left perfectly free to establish or prohibit Slavery. A special election, however, was held within the Territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, without any preliminary census of the inhabitants, for the purpose of choosing a delegate who might sit, without a right to vote, in Congress, during the second session of the Thirty-third Congress, which was to begin on the first Monday of December, 1854, and to end on the third day of March, 1855. Mr. J. W. WHITFIELD was certified to be elected. There were vehement complaints of illegality in the election, but his title was nevertheless not contested, for the palpable reasons, that an investigation under the circumstances of the Territory, during so short a session of Congress, would be impossible, and that the question was of inconsiderable magnitude. Yet the President laments that the Governor neglected to order the first election for the Legislative bodies of the new Territory to be held simultaneously with that hurried Congressional election. He assigns his reasons: "Any question appertaining to the qualifications of persons voting as the people of the Territory would (in that case, incidentally) have necessarily passed under the supervision of Congress, (meaning the House of Representatives,) and would have been determined before conflicting passions had been inflamed by time, and before an opportunity would have been afforded for systematic interference by the people of individual States." Could the President, in any explicit arrangement of words more distinctly have confessed his disappointment in failing to secure a merely formal election of Legislative bodies within the Territory, in fraud of the organic law, of the people of Kansas, and of the cause of natural justice and humanity? The President then proceeds to launch severe denunciations against what he calls a propagandist attempt to colonize the Territory with opponents of Slavery. The whole American continent has been undergoing a process of colonization, in many forms, throughout a period of three hundred and fifty years. The only common element of all those forms was propogandism. Were not the voyages of COLUMBUS propagandist expeditions, under the auspices of the Pope of Rome? Was not the wide occupation of Spanish America a propagandism of the Catholic Church? The settlement of Massachusetts by the Pilgrims; of the New-Netherlands by the Reformers of Holland; the later plantation of the Mohawk Valley by the Palatines; the establishment of Pennsylvania by the Friends; the mission of the Moravians at Bethlehem, in the same State; the foundation of Maryland by Lord BALTIMORE and his colony of British Catholics; the settlement of Jamestown by the Cavaliers and Churchmen of England; that of South Carolina by the Huguenots: Were not all these propagandist colonizations? Was not Texas settled by a colony of slaveholders, and California by companies of freemen? Yet never before did any Prince, King, Emperor, or President denounce such colonizations. Does any law of nature or nations forbid them? Does any public authority quarantine, on the ground of opinion, the ships which are continually pouring into the gates of New-York whole religious societies from Ireland, Wales, Germany, and Norway, with their pastors, and clerks, and choirs? But the President charges that the propagandists entered Kansas with a design to "anticipate and force the determination of the Slavery question within the Territory," (in favor of Freedom,) forgetting, nevertheless, that he has only just before deplored a failure of his own to anticipate and favor the determination of that question in favor of Slavery, by a *coup-de-main*, in advance even of their departure from their homes in the Atlantic States and in Europe. He charges, moreover, that the propagandists designed to prevent the free and natural action of the inhabitants in the intended organization of the Territory," when, in fact, they were pursuing the only free and natural course to organize it by immigrating and becoming permanent inhabitants, citizens, and electors, of Kansas. Not one unlawful or turbulent act has been hitherto charged against any one of the propagandists of Freedom. Mark, now, an extraordinary inconsistency of the President. On the 29th of June, 1854, only twenty-nine days after the opening of the Territory, and before one of the emigrants had reached Kansas, or even Missouri, a propagandist association, but not of emigrants, named the Platte County Self-Defensive Association, assembled at Weston, on the western border of Missouri, in the interest of Slavery; and it published, through the organ of the President of the United States at that place, a resolution, that "when called upon by any citizen of Kansas, its members would hold themselves in readiness to assist in removing any and all emigrants who should go there under the aid of Northern Emigrant Societies." This association afterward often made good its atrocious threats, by violence against the property, peace and lives of unoffending citizens of Kansas. But the President of the United States, so far from denouncing it, does not even note its existance. The majority of the Committee on Territories ingeniously elaborate the President's charge, and arraign Massachusetts, her Emigrant Aid Society, and her emigrants. What has Massachusetts done worthy of censure? Before the Kansas organic law was passed by Congress, Massachusetts, on application, granted to some of her citizens who were engaged in "taking up" new lands in western regions, one of those common charters which are used by all associations, industrial, moral, social, scientific, and religious, now-a-days, instead of copartnerships, for the more convenient transaction of their fiscal affairs. The actual capital is some $60,000. Neither the granting of the charter, nor any legislative action of the association under it, was morally wrong. To emigrate from one State or Territory singly, or in company with others, with or without incorporation by statute, is a right of every citizen of the United States, as it is a right of every freeman in the world. The State that denies this right is a tyranny—the subject to whom it is denied is a slave. Such free emigration is the chief element of American progress and civilization. Without it, there could be no community, no political Territory, no State in Kansas. Without it, there could have been no United States of America. To retain and carry into Kansas cherished political as well as moral, social and religious convictions, is a right of every emigrant. Must emigrants to that Territory carry there only their persons, and leave behind their minds and souls, disembodied and wandering in their native lands? They only are fit founders of a State who exercise independence of opinion; and it is to the exercise of that right that our new States, equally with all the older ones, owe their intelligence and vigor.

"There are, who, distant from their native soil,
Still for their own and country's glory toil;
While some, fast rooted to their parent spot,
In life are useless, and in death, forgot."

It is not morally wrong for Massachusetts to aid her sons, by a charter, to do what in itself is innocent and commendable. The President and the majority of the Committee maintain that such associations are in violation of national or at least of international laws. Here is the Constitution of the United States, and here are the Statutes at Large, in ten volumes octavo. Let the President or his defenders point out the inhibition. They specify, particularly, that the action of the State violates a law of comity, which regulates the intercourse of independent States, and especially the intercourse between the members of the Federal Union. Here are VATTEL and BURLAMAQUI. Let them point out in these pages this law of comity. There is no law of comity which forbids nations from permitting and encouraging emigration, on the ground of opinion. Moreover, Slavery is an outlaw under the law of nations. Still further, the Constitution of the United States has expressly incorporated into itself all of the laws of comity, for regulating the intercourse between independent States, which it deems proper to adopt. Whatever is forbidden expressly by the Constitution is unlawful. Whatever is not forbidden is lawful. The supposed law of comity is not incorporated into the Constitution. With the aid of the Committee on Territories, we discover that the emigrants from Massachusetts have violated the supposed national laws, not by any unlawful conduct of their own, but by provoking the unlawful and flagitious conduct of the invaders of Kansas. "They passed through Missouri in large numbers, using violent language, and giving unmistakable indications of their hostility to the domestic institutions of that State," and thus "they created apprehensions that the object of the Emigrant Aid Company was to abolitionize Kansas, as a means of prosecuting a relentless warfare upon the institution of Slavery within the limits of Missou

...ing a connected system of maxims and principles, invented to justify them. I proceed, however, to clinch conviction by direct and positive proofs: First, the statements of the party which has been overborne. General Pomroy and his associates, in behalf of the State of Kansas, make this representation concerning the Congressional election held in the Territory on the 30th of November, 1854:

"The first ballot-box that was opened upon our virgin soil was closed to us by overpowering numbers and impending force. So bold and reckless were our invaders, that they cared not to conceal their attack. They came upon us, not in the guise of voters, to steal away our franchise, but boldly and openly, to snatch it with a strong hand. They came directly from their own homes, and in compact and organized bands, with arms in hand and provisions for the expedition, marched to our polls, and, when their work was done, returned whence they came. It is unnecessary to enter into the details; it is enough to say that in three districts, in which, by the most irrefragable evidence, there were not one hundred and fifty voters, most of whom refused to participate in the mockery of the elective franchise, these invaders polled over a thousand votes."

In regard to the election of the 30th of March, 1855, the same party state:

"They (the Missourians) arrived at their several destinations the night before the election, and having pitched their camps and placed their sentries, waited for the coming day. Baggage wagons were there with arms and ammunition enough for a protracted fight, and among them two brass field-pieces, ready charged. They came with flaming beating and flags flying, and their leaders were of the most prominent and conspicuous men of their respective States. In the morning they surrounded the polls, armed with guns, bowie-knives, and revolvers, and declared their determination to vote at all hazards, and in spite of all consequences. If the judges could be made to subserve their purposes, and receive their votes, and if no obstacle was cast in their way, their leaders exerted themselves to preserve peace and order in the conduct of the election; but at the same time did not hesitate to declare, that if not allowed to vote, they would proceed to any extremity in destruction of property and life. If the control of the polls could not be had otherwise, the Judges were by intimidation, and, if necessary, by violence, prevented from performing their duty, or, if unyielding in this respect, were driven from their post, and the vacancy filled in form by the persons on the ground; and whenever by any means they had obtained the control of the Board, the foreign vote was promiscuously poured in, without discrimination or reserve, as the slightest care to conceal its nefarious illegality. At one of the polls, two of the Judges having stood up in the face of an armed mob, and declared they would do their duty, one portion of the mob commenced to tear down the house, another proceeded to, break in the door of the Judges' room, while others, with drawn knives, posted themselves at the window, with the proclaimed purpose of killing any voter who would offer himself to be sworn. Voters were dragged from the window, because they would not show their tickets, or vote at the dictation of the mob; and the invaders declared openly, at the polls, that they would cut the throats of the Judges, if they did not receive their votes without requiring an oath as to their residence. The room was finally forced, and the Judges surrounded by an armed and excited crowd, were offered the alternative of resignation or death, and five minutes were allowed for their decision. The ballot-box was seized, and, amid shouts of 'Hurrah for Missouri,' was carried into the mob. The two menaced judges then left the ground, together with all the resident citizens, except a few who acted in the outrage, because the result expected from it corresponded to their own views.

"When excuses for the foreign force was found to be had at one poll, detachments were sent to the others. * * * * A minister of the Gospel, who refused to accede to the demands of a similar mob of some 400 armed and organized men, was driven by violence from his post, and the vacancy filled by themselves.

Another clergyman, for the expression of his opinion, was assaulted and beaten. * * * The inhabitants of the district, powerless to resist the abundant supply of arms and ammunition, organized preparation, and overwhelming numbers of the foreigners, left the polls without voting. * * * * In the Lawrence district, one voter was fired at, as he was driven from the election ground. * * * * Finding they had a greater force than was necessary for that purpose, some 200 men were drafted from that number, and sent off under the proper officers to another district, after which they still polled from this camp 700 votes. * * * * In the Fourth and Seventh Districts, the invaders came together in an armed and organized body, with teams of fifty wagons, besides horsemen, and, the night before election, pitched their camps in the vicinity of the polls, and having appointed their own judges, in place of those who, from intimidation or otherwise, failed to attend, they voted without any proof of residence. In these two election districts, where the census shows 100 voters, there were polled 814 votes, and last Fall 765 votes, although a large part of the actual residents did not vote on either occasion. * * * * From a careful examination of the returns, we are satisfied that over 3,000 votes were thus cast by the citizens and residents of the States."

I place in opposition to these statements of the party that was overborne, the statements of the party that prevailed, beginning with signals of the attack, and ending with celebrations of the victory.

General Stringfellow addressed the invaders in Missouri, on the eve of the election of March 30, 1855, thus:

"To those who have qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or National, the time has come when such impositions must be disregarded, as your rights and property are in danger; and I advise you, one and all, to enter every election district in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder and his vile myrmidons, and vote, at the point of the bowie-knife and revolver. Neither give nor take quarter, in case such should be demanded. It is time that Slaveholding interest wills it, from which there is no appeal. What right has Governor Reeder to rule Missourians in Kansas? His Proclamation and prescribed oath must be repudiated. It is your interest to do so. Mind that Slavery is established where it is not prohibited."

The Kansas *Herald*, an organ of both the Administration and the Pro-Slavery Party, announced the result of the Legislative election in the Territory immediately afterwards, as follows:

"Yesterday was a proud and glorious day for the friends of Southern Rights. The triumph of the Pro-Slavery Party is complete and overwhelming. Come on, Southern men! Bring your slaves, and fill up the Territory! Kansas is saved!"

The *Squatter Sovereign*, published in Missouri, thus announced the result of the election, the day after it closed:

"Independence, March 31, 1855.

Several hundred emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence brass bands. They came in at the west side of the public square, and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music, and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the bands were about two hundred horsemen in regular order; following these were one hundred and fifty wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. The latest report that we have is, that Slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have made a clean sweep."

A letter written at Brunswick, in Missouri, dated April 20, 1855, and published in the New-York *Herald*, a Pro-Slavery journal, says that—

"From five to seven thousand men started from Missouri to attend the election, some to remove, but the most to return to their families, with an intention, if they liked the Territory, to make it their permanent abode, at the earliest moment practicable. But they intended to vote. The Missourians were, many of them, Douglas men. There were voters from this county, 175 from Howard, 100 from Cooper. Indeed, every county furnished its quota; and when they set out, it looked like an army. * * * * They were armed. * * * * And, as there were no houses in the Territory, they carried tents. Their mission was a peaceable one—to vote, and to drive down stakes for their future homes. After the election, some 1,500 of the voters sent a Committee to Mr. Reeder, to ascertain what was his purpose to ratify the election. He answered that it was, and said the majority at an election must carry the day. But it is not to be denied that the 1,500, apprehending that the Governor might attempt to play the tyrant—since his conduct had already been insidious and unjust—swore on their hats bunches of hemp. They were resolved, if a tyrant attempted to trample upon the rights of the sovereign people, to hang him."

On the 29th of May, 1855, the *Squatter Sovereign*, an organ of the invasion in Missouri, thus gave utterance to its spirit:

"From reports now received of Reeder, he never intends returning to our borders. Should he do so, we, without hesitation, say that our people ought to hang him by the neck, like a traitorous dog as he is, so soon as he puts his unhallowed feet upon our shores.

Vindicate your characters and the Territory; and should the ungrateful dog dare to come among us again, hang him to the first rotten tree.

A military force to protect the ballot-box! Let President Pierce, or Governor Reeder, or any other power, attempt such a course in this, or any portion of the Union, and that day will never be forgotten."

Governor Reeder, at Easton, in Pennsylvania, on his first return to that place after the elections, declared the same result in frank and candid words, which cost him his office, namely:

"It was indeed too true that Kansas had been invaded, conquered, subjugated, by an armed force from beyond her borders, led on by a fanatical spirit, trampling under foot the principles of the Kansas Bill and the right of suffrage."

Hon. David R. Atchison, a direct and out-spoken man, who never shrinks from responsibility, and who is confessedly eminent at once as a political leader in Missouri and as a leader of the Pro-Slavery movement therein directed against Kansas, in a speech reported as having been made to his fellow-citizens, and which, so far as I know, has not been disavowed, said:

"I saw it with my own eyes. These men came with the avowed purpose of driving or expelling you from the Territory. What did I advise you to do? Why, meet them at their own game. When the first election came off, I told you to go over and vote. You did so, and beat them. We, our party in Kansas, nominated General Whitfield. They, the Abolitionists, nominated Flenniken; not Flanegan, for Flanegan was a good, honest man, but *Flenniken*. Well, the next day after the election, that name Flenniken with three hundred of his voters, left the Territory, and has never returned—no, never returned!

Well, what next? Why, an election for members of the Legislature, to organize the Territory, must be held. What did I advise you to do then? Why, meet them on their own ground, and beat them at their own game again; and, cold and inclement as the weather was, I went over with a company of men. My object in going was not to vote; I had not a right to vote, unless I had disfranchised myself in Missouri. I was not within two miles of a voting place. My object in going was not to vote, but to settle a difficulty between two of our candidates; and Abolitionists of the North said, and published it abroad, that Atchinson went there with bowie-knife and revolver, and by God 'twas true. I never did go into that Territory. I never intend to go into that Territory without being prepared for all such kind of cattle. Well, we beat them, and Governor Reeder gave certificates to a majority of all the members of both Houses; and then, after they were organized, as everybody will admit, they were the only competent persons to say who were and who were not members of the same."

A tree is known by its fruits. If Missourians voted in Kansas, it would be expected that the ballots deposited would exceed the number of electors. Just so it was. We have seen that it was so asserted. The Executive Journal, recently obtained, proves that in four districts, where the results were not contested, 2,964 votes were cast on the 30th of March, although only 1,365 voters were there, as ascertained by the census. Again: The Legislature chosen on the 30th of March, 1855, withdrew from the interior of the Territory to a place inconvenient to its citizens, and on the border of Missouri. There that Legislature enacted laws to this effect, namely: forbidding the speaking, writing, or printing, or publishing, of anything, in any form, calculated to disaffect slaves, or induce them to escape, under pain of not less than five years' imprisonment with hard labor; and forbidding free persons from maintaining, by speech, writing, or printing, or publishing, that slaves cannot lawfully be held in the Territory, under pain of imprisonment and hard labor two years. The Legislature further enacted, that no person "conscientiously opposed to holding slaves," or entertaining doubts of the legal existence of Slavery in Kansas, shall sit as a juror in the trial of any cause founded on a breach of the laws which I have described. They further provided, that all officers and attorneys should be sworn, not only to support the Constitution of the United States, but also to support and sustain the *organic law of the Territory*, and the *Fugitive Slave Law*; and that any persons offering to vote shall be *presumed* to be entitled to vote until the contrary is shown; and if any one, when required, shall refuse to take an oath to sustain the Fugitive Slave law, he shall not be permitted to vote. Although they passed a law that none but an inhabitant who had paid a tax should vote, yet they made no *time* of *residence* necessary, and provided for the immediate payment of a poll tax; so virtually declaring that on the eve of an election the people of a neighboring State can come in, in unlimited numbers, and, by taking up a residence of a day or an hour, pay a poll tax, and thus become legal voters, and then, after voting, return to their own State. They thus, in practical effect, provided for the people of Missouri to control future elections at their pleasure, and permitted such only of the real inhabitants of the Territory to vote as are friendly to the holding of slaves. They permitted no election of any of the officers in the Territory to be made by the people thereof, but created the offices and filled them, or appointed officers to fill them, for long periods. They provided that the next annual election should be held in October, 1856, and the Assembly should meet in January, 1857, so that none of these laws could be changed until the Lower House might be changed, in 1856; but the Council, which is elected for two years, could not be changed so as to allow a change of the laws or officers until the session of 1858, however much the inhabitants of the Territory might desire it. How forcibly do these laws illustrate that old political maxim of the English nation, that a Parliament called by a conqueror is itself conquered and enslaved! Who but foreigners, usurpers and tyrants could have made for the people of Kansas—a people "perfectly free"—such laws as these. Anatomists will describe the instrument, and even the force of the blow, if only you show them the wound. Behold the proofs on which the allegations of invasion, usurpation and tyranny, made by the new State of Kansas, rest. They are, first: the President's own virtual admission, by defences indirect, irrelevant, ill-tempered, sophistical and evasive; second: an absolute agreement, concurrence and harmony, between the statements of the conflicting parties who were engaged in the transactions involved; third: the consequences of those transactions exactly such as must follow, if the accusations be true, and such as could not result if they be false. A few words, however, must be added, to bring more distinctly into view the President's complicity in these transactions, and to establish his responsibility therefor. The President openly lent his official influence and patronage to the slaveholders of Missouri, to effect the abrogation of the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, contained in the act of Congress of 1820. He knew their purposes in regard to the elections in Kansas. He never interfered to prevent, to defeat, or to hinder them. He employed his official patronage to aid them. He now defends and protects the usurpation and tyranny, established by the invaders in Kansas, with all the influence of his exalted station, and even with the military power of the Republic; and he argues the duty of the people there to submit to the forcible establishment of Slavery, in violation of the national pledge, which he concurred in giving, that they should be left perfectly free to reject and exclude that justly obnoxious system. It thus appears that the President of the United States holds the people of Kansas prostrate and enslaved at his feet. To complete the painful account of this great crime it is necessary now to add that there has not been one day nor night, since the Government of Kansas was constituted and confided to the President of the United State, in which either the properties or the liberties, or even the lives, of its citizens have been secure against the violence and vengeance of the extreme foreign faction which he upholds and protects. At this day Kansas is becoming, more distinctly than before, the scene of a conflict of irreconcilable opinions, to be determined by brute force. No immigrant goes there unarmed—no citizen dwells there in safety unarmed; armed masses of men are proceeding into the Territory, from various parts of the United States, to complete the work of invasion and tyranny which he has thus begun, under circumstances of fraud and perfidy unworthy of the character of a ruler of a free people. This gathering conflict in Kansas divides the sympathies, interests, passions, and prejudices, of the people of the United States. Whether, under such circumstances, it can be circumscribed within the limits of the Territory of Kansas, must be determined by statesmen from their knowledge of the courses of civil commotions, which have involved questions of moral right and conscientious duty, as well as balances of political power. Whether, on the other hand, the people of Kansas, under these circumstances, will submit to this tyranny of a citizen of the United States like themselves, whose term of political power is nearly expired, can be determined by considering it in the aspect in which it is viewed by themselves. Speechless here, as they yet are, I give utterance to their united voices, and, holding in my hand the arraignment of George III., by the Congress of 1776, I impeach—in the words of that immortal text—the President of the United States:

"He has refused to pass laws for the accommodation of the people, unless they would relinquish the right of representation in their Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only:

He has called together Legislative bodies at a place unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures:

He has prevented Legislative Houses from being elected, for no other cause than his conviction that they would oppose with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people:

"He has refused, for a long time after" spurious Legislative Houses were imposed by himself, by usurpation on the people of Kansas to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and civil war within:

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance:

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies to compel our submission to a foreign Legislature, and has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power:

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

'For protecting' invaders of Kansas 'from punishment for any murders which they shall commit on the inhabitants' of this Territory:

'For abolishing the free system of American law in' this Territory, 'establishing therein an arbitrary Government, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into' other Territories:

For taking away our charter, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our Government:

'For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring' an usurping Legislature, constituted by himself, 'invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.'"

What is wanting here to fill up the complement of a high judicial process? Is it an accuser? The youngest born of the Republic is before you, imploring you to rescue her from immolation on the altar of public faction. Is it a crime? Bethink yourselves what it is that has been subverted. It is the whole of a complete and rounded-off Republican Government of a Territory, indeed, by name, but, in substance, a Civil State. Consider the effect. The people of Kansas *were* "perfectly free." They now *are* free only to submit and obey. Consider whose system that Republican Government was, and the power that established it. It was one of the Constitutions of the United States, established by an act of the Congress of the United States. Consider what a tyranny it is that has been built on that atrocious usurpation. It is not a discriminating tyranny, that selects and punishes one, or a few, or even many, but it disfranchises all, and reduces every citizen to abject Slavery. Examine the code created by the Legislature. All the statutes of the State of Missouri are enacted in gross, without alteration or amendment, for the Government of Kansas; and then, at the end, the hasty blunder of misnomer is corrected by an explanatory act, that wherever the word "State" occurs, it means "Territory." And what a code! One that stifles not, indeed, the fruits of the womb, but the equally important element of a State, the fruits—the immortal fruits—of the mind; a code that puts in peril all rights and liberties whatsoever, by denying to men the right to know, to utter, and to argue, freely, according to conscience—a right in itself conservative of all other rights and liberties. I do not wonder that a Senator who has defended these laws here deemed it necessary, at the same time, to assail the New-York *Tribune*. If transactions like these had occurred in old Rome, similar denunciations would have fallen on the heads of the Gracchi—the Tribunes of the people. Is an offender wanting? He stands before you, in many respects the most eminent man in all the world—the President of the United States—the constitutional and chosen defender and protector of the people who have been subjugated and enslaved. Is there anything of dignity or authority wanting to this tribunal? Where elsewhere shall be found one more august than the Senate of the United States? It is the ancient, constant, and undoubted right and usage of Parliaments—it is the chief purpose of their being—to question and complain of all persons, of what degree soever, found grievous to the Commonwealth, in abusing the power and trust committed to them by the people. Does this tribunal need a motive? We have that, too, in painful reality. These usurpations and oppressions have hitherto rested with the President of the United States, and those whom he has abetted. If they shall be left unredressed, they will henceforth become by adoption, our own. The conviction of the offending President is complete, and now he sinks out of view. His punishment rests with the people of the United States, whose trust he has betrayed. His conviction was only incidental to the business which is the order of the day. The order of the day is the redress of the wrongs of Kansas. How like unto each other are the parallels of tyranny and revolution in all times! Kansas is to-day in the very act of revolution against a tyranny of the President of the United States, identical in all its prominent features with the tyranny of the King of England, which gave birth to the American Revolution. Kansas has instituted a revolution simply because ordinary remedies can never be applied in great political emergencies. There is a profound philosophy that belongs to revolutions. According to that philosophy, the President is assumed by the people of Kansas to entertain a resentment which can never be appeased, and his power, consequently, must be wholly taken away. Happily, however, for Kansas, and for us, her revolution is one that was anticipated and sanctioned and provided for in the Constitution of the United States, and is therefore a peaceful and (paradoxical as the expression may seem) a constitutional one. Never before have I seen occasion so great for admiring the wisdom and forecast of those who raised that noble edifice of civil Government. The people of Kansas, deprived of their sovereignty by a domestic tyranny, have, nevertheless, lawfully rescued it provisionally, and, so exercising it, have constituted themselves a State, and applied to Congress to admit them as such into the Federal Union. Congress has power to admit the new State thus organized. The favorable exercise of that power will terminate and crown the revolution. Once a State, the people of Kansas can preserve internal order, and defend themselves against invasion. Thus, the constitutional remedy is as effectual as it is peaceful and simple. This is the remedy for the evils existing in the Territory of Kansas, which I propose. Happily, there is no need to prove it to be either a lawful one or a proper one, or the only possible one. The President of the United States and the Committee on Territories unanimously concede all this broad ground, because he recommends it, and they adopt it. Wherein, then, do I differ from them? Simply thus. I propose to apply the remedy now, by admitting the new State with its present population and present Constitution. My opponents insist on postponing the measure until the Territory shall be conceded by the usurping authorities to contain 93,700 inhabitants, and until those authorities shall direct and authorize the people to organize a new State, under a new Constitution. In other words, I propose to allow the people of Kansas to apply the constitutional remedy at once. The President proposes to defer it indefinitely, and to commit the entire application of it to the hands of the Missouri borderers. He confesses the inadequacy of that course by asking appropriations of money to enable him to maintain and preserve order within the Territory until the indefinite period when the constitutional remedy shall be adopted. There is no sufficient reason for the delay which the President advises. He admits the rightfulness and necessity of the remedy. It is as rightful and necessary now as it ever will be. It is demanded by the condition and circumstances of the people of Kansas now. You cannot justly postpone, any more than you can justly deny, that right. To postpone would be a denial. The President would need no grant of money, or of armed men, to enforce obedience to law, when you shall have redressed the wrongs of which the people complain. Even under Governments less free than our own, there is no need of power where justice holds the helm. When justice is impartially administered, the obedience of the subject or citizen will be voluntary, cheerful, and practically unlimited. Freedom justly due cannot be conceded too soon. True freedom exists, the utmost bonds of civil liberty are obtained, only where complaints are freely heard, deeply considered and speedily redressed. So only can you restore to Kansas the perfect freedom which you pledged, and she has lost. The Constitution does not prescribe 93,700, or any other number of people, as necessary to constitute a State. Besides, under the present ratio of increase, Kansas, whose population now is 40,000, will number 100,000 in a few months. The point made concerning numbers is therefore practically unimportant and frivolous. The President objects that the past proceedings, by which the new State of Kansas was *organized*, were irregular in three respects: *First*—That they were instituted, conducted, and completed, without a previous permission by Congress, or by the local authorities within the Territory. *Secondly*—That they were instituted, conducted and completed, by a party, and not by the whole people of Kansas; and, *Thirdly*—That the new State holds an attitude of defiance and insubordination towards the Territorial Legislature and the Federal Union. I reply, first, that if the proceedings in question were irregular and partisanlike and factious, the exigencies of the case would at least excuse the faults, and Congress has unlimited discretion to waive them. *Secondly*—The proceedings were not thus irregular, partisanlike and factious, because no act of Congress forbade them—no act of the Territorial Legislature forbade them, directly or by implication—nor had the Territorial Legislature power either to authorize or to prohibit them. The proceedings were, indeed, instituted by a party who favored them. But they were prosecuted and consummated in the customary forms of popular elections, which were open to all the inhabitants of the Territory qualified to vote by the organic law, and to no other; and they have in no case come into conflict, nor does the new State now act or assume to act in conflict with either the Territorial authorities or the Government of the Union. *Thirdly*—there can be no irregularity where there is no law prescribing what shall be regular. Congress has passed no law establishing regulations for the organization or admission of new States. Precedents in such cases, being without foundation in law, are without authority. This is a country whose Government is regulated, not by precedents, but by Constitutions. But if precedents were necessary, they are found in the cases of Texas and California, each of which was organized and admitted, subject to the same alleged irregularities. The majority of the Committee on Territories, in behalf of the President, interpose one further objection, by tracing this new State organization to the influence of a secret, armed, political society. Secrecy and combination, with extra-judicial oaths and armed power, were the enginery of the Missouri borderers in effecting the subjugation of the people of Kansas, as that machinery is always employed in the commission of political crimes. How far it was lawful or morally right for the people of Kansas to employ the same agencies for the defence of their lives and liberties, may be a question for casuists, but certainly is not one for me. I can freely confess, however, my deep regret that secret societies for any purpose whatsoever have obtained place among political organizations within the Republic; and it is my hope that the experience which we have now so discreditably had, that they can be but too easily adapted to unlawful, seditious and dangerous enterprise, while they bring down suspicion and censure on high and noble causes, when identified with them, may be sufficient to induce a general discontinuance of them. Will the Senate hesitate for an hour between the alternative before them? The passions of the American people find healthful exercise in peaceful colonization, and the construction of railroads, and the building up and multiplying of Republican institutions. The Territory of Kansas lies across the path through which railroads must be built, and along which such institutions must be founded, without delay, in order to preserve the integrity of our Empire. Shall we suppress enterprises so benevolent and so healthful, and inflame our country with that fever of intestine war which exhausts and consumes not more the wealth and strength than the virtue and freedom of a nation? Shall we confess that the proclamation of popular sovereignty within the Territory of Kansas was not merely a failure, but was a pretence and a fraud? Or will Senators now contend that the people of Kansas, destitute as they are of a Legislature of their own, of Executive authorities of their own, of Judicial authorities of their own, of a militia of their own, of revenues of their own, subject to disposal by themselves; practically deprived as they are of the rights of voting, serving as Jurors, and of writing, printing and speaking their own opinions, are nevertheless in the enjoyment and exercise of popular sovereignty? Shall we confess before the world, after so brief a trial, that this great political system of ours is inadequate either to enable the majority to control through the operation of opinion, without force, or to give security to the citizen against tyranny and domestic violence? Are we prepared so soon to relinquish our simple and beautiful sentiments of Republican Government, and to substitute in their place the machinery of usurpation and despotism? The Congress of the United States can refuse admission to Kansas only on the ground that it will not relinquish the hope of carrying African slavery into that new Territory. If you are prepared to assume that ground, why not do it manfully and consistently, and establish Slavery there by a direct and explicit act of Congress? But have we come to that stage of demoralization and degeneracy so soon? We, who commenced our political existence and gained the sympathies of the world by proclaiming to other nations that we held "these truths to be self-evident: That "all men are born equal, and have certain inalienable rights; and that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" we, who in the spirit of that declaration have assumed to teach and to illustrate, for the benefit of mankind, a higher and better civilization than they have hitherto known! If the Congress of the United States shall persist in this attempt, then they shall at least allow me to predict its results. Either you will not establish African Slavery in Kansas, or you will do it at the cost of the sacrifice of all the existing liberties of the American people. Even if Slavery were, what it is not, a boon to the people of Kansas, they would reject it if enforced upon their acceptance by Federal guns. The attempt is in conflict with all the tendencies of the age. African Slavery has, for the last fifty years, been giving way, as well in this country as in the islands and on the main land throughout this hemisphere. The political power and prestige of Slavery in the United States are passing away. The slave States practically governed the Union directly for fifty years. They govern it now, only indirectly, through the agency of Northern hands, temporarily enlisted in their support. So much, owing to the decline of their power, they have already conceded to the Free States. The next step, if they persist in their present course, will be the resumption and exercise by the Free States of the control of the Government without such concessions as they have hitherto made to obtain it. Throughout a period of nearly twenty years, the defenders of Slavery screened it from discussion in the national councils. Now, they practically confess to the necessity for defending it here, by initiating discussion themselves. They have at once thrown away their most successful weapon, compromise, and worn out that one which was next in effectiveness, threats of secession from the Union. It is under such unpropitious circumstances that they begin the new experiment of extending Slavery into free territory by force, the armed power of the Federal Government. You will need many votes from Free States in the House of Representatives, and even some votes from those States in this House, to send an army with a retinue of slaves in its train into Kansas. Have you counted up your votes in the two Houses? Have you calculated how long those who shall cast such votes will retain their places in the National Legislature? But I will grant, for the sake of the argument, that with Federal battalions you can carry Slavery into Kansas, and maintain it there. Are you quite confident that this republican form of government can then be upheld and preserved? You will then yourselves have introduced the Trojan horse. No republican Government ever has endured, with standing armies maintained in its bosom to enforce submission to its laws. A people who have once learned to relinquish their rights, under compulsion, will not be long in forgetting that they ever had any. In extending Slavery into Kansas, therefore, by arms, you will subvert the liberties of the people. Senators of the free States, I appeal to you. Believe ye the prophets? I know you do. You know, then, that Slavery neither works mines and quarries, nor founds cities, nor builds ships, nor levies armies, nor mans navies. Why, then, will you insist on closing up this new Territory of Kansas against all enriching streams of immigration, while you pour into it the turbid and poisonous waters of African Slavery? Which one of you all, whether of Connecticut, or of Pennsylvania, or of Illinois, or of Michigan, would consent thus to extinguish the chief light of civilization within the State in which your own fortunes are cast, and in which your own posterity are to live? Why will you pursue a policy so unkind, so ungenerous, and so unjust, towards the helpless, defenceless, struggling Territory of Kansas, inhabited as it is by your own brethren, depending on you for protection and safety? Will Slavery in Kansas add to the wealth or power of your own States, or to the wealth, power, or glory, of the Republic? You know that it will diminish all of these. You profess a desire to end this national debate about Slavery, which has become, for you, intolerable. Is it not time to relinquish that hope? You have exhausted the virtue, for that purpose, that resided in compacts and platforms, in the suppression of the right of petition and in arbitrary parliamentary laws, and in abnegation of Federal authority over the subject of Slavery within the National Territories. Will you even then end the debate, by binding Kansas with chains, for the safety of Slavery in Missouri? Even then you must give over Utah to Slavery, to make it secure and permanent in Kansas; and you must give over Oregon and Washington to both. Polygamy and Slavery, so as to guaranty equally the one and the other of those peculiar domestic institutions in Utah; and you must go on, sacrificing on the shrine of peace Territory after Territory, until the prevailing nationality of freedom and of virtue shall be lost, and the vicious anomalies, which you have hitherto vainly hoped Almighty Wisdom would remove from among you without your own concurrence, shall become the controlling elements in the Republic. He who found a river in his path, and sat down to wait for the flood to pass away, was not more unwise than he who expects the agitation of Slavery to cease while the love of Freedom animates the bosoms of mankind. The solemnity of the occasion draws over our heads that cloud of disunion, which always arises whenever the subject of Slavery is agitated. Still, the debate goes on, more ardently, earnestly and angrily than ever before. It employs now not merely logic, reproach, menace, retort, and defiance, but sabres, rifles and cannon. Do you look through this incipient war quite to the end, and see there peace, quiet, and harmony, on the subject of Slavery? If so, pray enlighten me, and shew me how long the way is which leads to that repose. The Free States are loyal, and they always will remain so. Their loothold on this Continent is firm and sure. Their ability to maintain themselves, unaided, under the present Constitution, is established. The Slave States, also, have been loyal hitherto, and I hope and trust they will may remain so. But if disunion could ever come, it would come in the form of a secession of the Slaveholding States; and it would come, then, when the Slaveholding power, which is already firmly established on the Gulf of Mexico, and extends a thousand miles northward along both banks of the Mississippi, should have fixed its grappling irons upon the fountains of the Missouri and the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Then that power would either be intolerably supreme in this Republic, or it would strike for independence or exclusive dominion. Then the Free States and Slave States of the Atlantic, divided and warring with each other, would disgust the Free States of the Pacific, and they would have abundant cause and justification for withdrawing from a Union productive no longer of peace, safety, and liberty to themselves, and no longer holding up the cherished hopes of mankind. Mr. President, the Continental Congress of 1787, on resigning the trust, which it has discharged with signal fidelity, into the hands of the authorities elected under the new Constitution, and in taking leave of their constituents, addressed to the people of the United States this memorable injunction: "Let it never be forgotten, that the cause of the United States has always been the cause of human nature." Let us recall that precious monition; let us examine the ways which we have pursued hitherto, under the light thrown upon them by that instruction. We shall find, in doing so, that we have forgotten moral right, in the pursuit of material greatness, and we shall cease henceforth from practicing upon ourselves the miserable delusion, that we can safely extend Empire, when we shall have become reckless of the obligations of Eternal Justice, and faithless to the interests of Universal Freedom.

Mr. Clay obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was taken up.

Mr. Shorter contended that Massachusetts, by her conduct relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, has placed herself outside of the pale of the Constitution, and ought not to be represented here. He said that the South had been victimized every time she had compromised with the North. He hoped, therefore, that no further attempt of that kind would be made. He said, not only Alabama, but every Southern State, is resolved that, should the Government fail to protect them in their constitutional rights, they will take the remedy into their own hands. They will stand on the Georgia platform If the Democratic Party, which is the true exponent of State-rights' principles, shall triumph in the Presidential election, the Union will be saved; but, if Black Republicanism prevails, the history of our Confederacy will have been written. The only way to preserve the Union is for the true conservative men of the North, now represented by the sound National Democracy, to unite with the South, and wage unceasing war on the fanatics who would tear down the pillars of our Republic.

The Senate's amendment appropriating nearly $50,000 for engraving maps and drawings accompanying the reports of the explorations and surveys to determine the route for a Pacific Railroad was discussed. The question of extravagance was dilated upon in this connection, one gentleman saying the printing and engraving of this work will cost one million dollars, while others thought such large outlays would have a tendency to prejudice the construction of the road. An ineffectual effort was made to confine the appropriation within proper limits, excluding illustrations fitted only to adorn books of travel and natural history. The amendment to that effect was rejected and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening at 5 P. M. A petition was received from the employés in the manufacturing department of the Institution for the Blind, disclaiming any knowledge of the defamatory paper, in regard to Mr. Brown, recently presented. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE UP-TOWN POST-OFFICE.

The majority report of the Special Committee on the Up-Town Post-Office was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes. It is adverse to any action on the subject, and was made the special order for Monday. It reads as follows:

The Special Committee, to whom were referred two several messages of his Honor the Mayor, communicating copies of certain correspondence between the Mayor and the Postmaster-General of the United States and the Postmaster of this City upon the subject of an up-town Post-Office, and other postal matters; also, a communication from the Postmaster, relative to the postal arrangements for this City, and transmitting a copy of an additional letter from the Mayor to the Postmaster-General and an accompanying petition—respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee have carefully considered the various points embraced in the various papers referred to them, and made such inquiries as were necessary to a full understanding of the matter.

The Postmaster has furnished to the board a copy of a letter from the Mayor to the Postmaster-General, dated April 27, 1855, which the Mayor omitted to communicate, explicitly upon the subject of "a Branch Post-Office in the upper part of the City," and inclosing a petition for its location at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

This letter is in the same peremptory style, which has characterized the communications of the Mayor to the several Departments of the City Government, and even to the Common Council. In his message of the 3d of March last, the Mayor states positively that there has been no correspondence between the Postmaster-General and myself, or between the Postmaster of New-York and myself, relative to an up-town Post Office, not already communicated by me to the Board of Aldermen. It certainly seems strange that the Mayor, after his letter assuming the Postmaster-General that a failure to obey his requirements would be a dereliction of duty, should so soon have forgotten his impressive condemnation of the National Government. His Honor appears to esteem the dereliction of an official in Washington as lightly as that of an official in New-York.

Although your Committee are bound in charity to concede that on the third of last month the Mayor had forgotten his letter of the 27th of April previous, they are not prepared to admit that he had forgotten it at the time this matter was first brought before the *Common Council*. It was presented to the Board of Aldermen by the member who is generally considered to be on the most intimate terms with His Honor, and it is not unreasonable to assume that the latter finding that the doctrine of "passive obedience did not prevail at Washington, may have suggested the action of the Common Council as a "make right" in the matter. It is certain that the parties interested in pressing this matter did not seek the aid of the Common Council until they had found the action of the Mayor insufficient.

It appears from the letter of the Postmaster, dated Dec 22, 1855, communicated to the Board by the Mayor in his Message of Jan. 31, 1856, that when offers were made under an official invitation of sites for a Post-Office in this City, the particular spot urged by the Mayor for the up-town office, was offered to the Government at the price of $216,000. It is the block bounded by Broadway, Sixth-avenue, and Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. According to the Ward map it is 211 feet 6 inches on Broadway, 168 feet 4½ inches on Thirty-first-street, 197 feet 6 inches on Sixth-avenue, and 92 feet 9¼ inches on Thirty-second-street; in all a little over 10 full lots. Three-fourths of the block in assessed value is owned by Dr. Nathaniel Niles, the most active advocate of the project of a Post-Office at that place, and Mr. J. Blackwell, the first signer of the petition forwarded by the Mayor to the Postmaster General on the 27th of April last. The entire block was valued by the assessors for last year at $118,400—the highest valuation being the house and lot at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-street, assessed to Dr. Niles at $12,000, which amount he had reduced by the Tax Commissioners to $10,000, from which fact it is apparent that he considered the valuation of the assessors sufficiently high. Your Committee are of the opinion that the sum of $220,000 is nearly or quite $100,000 more than the block is worth, and do not agree with the Mayor that the Government, by refusing to consummate the speculation, is derelict, nor with the "minority report," in denouncing an exposure of such attempts at speculation as the result of "a practiced attempt to derive persons' advantage from public establishments, and a perverted moral sense."

Your Committee are informed by the Postmaster that the first knowledge he had of this scheme was obtained at Washington more than a year since; on which occasion he found Dr. Niles urgently pressing it upon the Post-Office Department; but he has since upon your Committee. The petition sent to Washington by the Mayor, as above stated, was for an office at the junction of "Sixth-avenue and Broadway," by which your Committee assume is meant the intersection of those streets at Thirty-second street.

A member of your Committee has been accorded the favor of a presentation of his views in the shape of a minority report, which has been entered at length on the minutes of the Board. Your Committee regret that the worthy Alderman has allowed himself to be imposed upon by interested parties; and if they comment with some freedom upon the fallacies and misstatements of that paper, there is no intention to reflect upon the minority of the Committee, whose sincerity they cheerfully acknowledge.

It is first charged, that in refusing to establish a post-office at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, "there is but too much reason to apprehend that the Post-Office Department is animated by a jealous apprehension of being shorn of the power of exclusively controlling the postal arrangements of the entire City." As the Department would have the same control over a new office that it does over an existing one, the charge is absurd.

It is next stated that "that locality is at a distance of more than three miles" from the existing office, and that the rule of the Department is not to establish post-offices within three miles from each other; wherefore it is assumed that the failure to establish an office there "must have been owing to personal influences." The distance between the New-York and Yorkville offices is less than six miles, and the proposed site must be

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, April 10, 1856.

Our Produce markets, during the past week, have shown rather less vigor. The home trade alone have operated with anything like spirit, and even they have refrained from all movements that they could conveniently avoid. Shippers have transacted a very light business. The receipts of Produce have been to a fair extent for the season, and receivers have generally been willing sellers. Prices of most articles have favored purchasers, yet these have not largely availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented of securing cheap supplies.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs, for the last week, reach only about 54,800 bbls. of Flour, 47,200 bushels of Wheat, 289,000 bushels of Corn, 33,900 bushels of Rye, and 27,300 bushels of Barley, showing a decrease of about 7,600 bbls. of Flour, 400 bushels of Wheat, and 2,500 bushels of Rye, with an increase of about 37,000 bushels of Corn and 22,300 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to about 62,400 bbls. of Flour, 47,600 bushels of Wheat, 245,000 bushels of Corn, 36,700 bushels of Rye, and 5,000 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be only about 18,100 buahels more than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Flour closes 25c.@31½c. ₱ bbl. cheaper, with, however, a reviving home export inquiry for desirable grades, which are not now pressed on the market. A large quantity of poor and inferior Flour is being tendered for sale, and as such descriptions are not needed by purchasers, they are quite heavy and unsettled in price. Corn Meal is a trifle dearer, being less abundant and more sought after. Wheat has slightly deteriorated, yet lots suited to the requirements of buyers being rather scarce, they still command pretty full prices. Corn has fluctuated considerably, but it closes heavily and languidly, especially common and inferior kinds, of which our available stock is now largely composed. Rye has rapidly declined, closing irregularly at prices from 5c.@8c. ₱ bushel under those of last week, with a fair amount offering on the spot, and a very ample supply to arrive on the resumption of river and canal navigation. The demand for Rye is not very active. Barley has been sparingly tendered and with a good inquiry, it has not materially altered in value. Oats have slightly improved. They are now plenty, yet held firmly, and are in pretty fair demand.

Cotton is still brisk and buoyant,—with a moderate stock, at prices indicative of a further partial rise. Regular shippers are not purchasing very heavily, and spinners buy with some reserve,—but speculators are transacting an extensive business. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 911,000 bales over those of last year. The total exports so far this season are 521,000 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago,—and the total stock, on hand now are 293,000 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855. The yield of the crop, this season, is still variously estimated,—but the belief is gaining ground that it will not be much under 3,500,000 bales.

Provisions have varied a little. Pork, Cut Meats, and Lard increased in demand and value early in the week,—but they close tamely and languidly. Bacon is brisk and buoyant,—with a very meagre stock here. Salt Beef is in limited demand and is without any essential change in price. The available stock thereof is a very ample one, Butter is plenty and is in but moderate request. Prices of most kinds close about the same as last week. Cheese is also abundant and depressed.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moments, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the **WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET,** and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2333	2655	62	971	296	1749
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	225	81	79	1559	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	118	57	62	1798	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	124	84	79	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	3272	234	1191	3953	1749
Last week.	1628	2606	252	608	3837	624

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855.	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day.	2,655
Receipts for corresponding week last year.	2,313
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.	3,925
Total receipts for week ending to-day.	3,272
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.	3,094

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

DESTINATION.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.	1200	10	.....	.....	571
Hudson River Railroad.	942	.....	.....	.....	1359
Camden & Amboy R.R.	386	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad.	95	52	971	296	.....
N. J. & Penn. Railroad.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	997	Pennsylvania	57
New-York	208	Texas	—
Illinois	796	Connecticut	10
Kentucky	46	Michigan	—
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	70	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	20	Maryland	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle, few	11c. @12c.	11½c.@12c.
First quality	10c. @11c.	10½c.@11½c.
Medium quality	9c. @10c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8 c.@ 9c.
Peerless quality, few at	8c. @	@ 7½c.
General selling prices	9c. @11c.	9½c.@11½c.
Average of all sales about	10c. @	10c. @10½c.

The average of all sales would have been still lower, but for the general good quality of the animals offered.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Could we have our own wish, we would ask for just such a market as that of to-day all the year round. The prices were not far from the average for any consecutive six months. The total receipts for the week differed less than fifty bullocks from the weekly average of 1855.

Then, again, the general quality of the greater part of the animals was satisfactory to any one but the most inveterate grumbler. We had a few tip-top beeves for those who can afford two or three shillings a pound for what just suits their fancy, while a large proportion of all offered were nice bullocks, in good flesh, of 650 to 800 lbs. net. The assortment would not have been complete without a sprinkling of scalawags, which a certain class of butchers seem to have an inherent liking for, no matter how *dear* they may be. We often have to pity some poor bipeds who go round and round, from yard to yard, in search of a quadruped that can be purchased for about $34 62½. The drovers well know that, if they have anything at that price, it is sure to go. We have seen $40 paid for a bony frame, covered with an apology for a skin, and set off with hoofs and horns, and glassy, if not glass, eyes. The tallow is net to be reckoned. As for meat, they may furnish a couple hundred pounds of what may be called by that name, for want of any other. These sales may be set down at 20c.@25c. and upwards. We suppose this class of butchers have customers—we pity *them*.

There was just about enough of "dickering" to-day to keep up a fair excitement. The weather, like that of almost all Wednesdays for sixteen months past, was as fine as if "got up for the occasion."

Some drovers complain of the irregularity which they think is creeping in upon the old custom of selling cattle on one day only. This can not be very extensive, since of the 2,655 received for the week, 2,233 were offered in the yards this morning. There is now a prospect for some regularity in the receipts, and Western dealers will come on at their convenience, as the railroads are getting quite regular.

The excitement about a Southern route seems to have subsided, and most shippers take the old Northern roads.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

Yd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	97	Illinois	W. L. Rankin	D. Barnes.
2.	57	Penn	Henry Eckstein	Owner.
3.	58	Ohio	Jacob P. Mouser	C. W. Conger.
4.	86	Ohio	Mr. Knapp	Henry Hurd.
5.	76	Ky.	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
6.	96	Ohio	Barney Bartram	Owner.
7.	80	Iowa	Thomas M. Vail	Owner.
8.	80	Ohio	Perrill & Pancake	J. A. Merritt.
8.	83	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	J. A. Merritt.
9.	69	Ohio	F. Campbell	George A. Toffoy.
10.	70	Ohio	Several owners	Miller, Haring & Co.
11.	53	Ohio	Isaac C. Riggin	S. Sherman.
12.	87	N. York	Parks & McCartney	D. L. Belden.
13.	88	Illinois	Smith & McGinnis	W. H. Belden.
14.	66	Ohio	Valentine & Mar'n	Owners.
15.	71	Ohio	Col. Geo. Radcliff, Murray & Williams.	
16.	78	Illinois	Jno. J. Alexander	S. Ullery.
17.	90	Ohio	George Wood	Barney Bertram.
18.	38	Illinois	B F. Harris	T. White & Son.
18.	85	Illinois	Harris & Harrison	T. White & Son.
19.	51	Illinois	Samuel Dixon	T. White & Son.
19.	47	Illinois	Ira A. Rush	C. G. Teed.
19.	53	Illinois	Rush & Nichols	C. G. Teed.
19.	62	Illinois	E. Nichols	C. G. Teed.
20.	55	Ohio	John Crozier	C. G. Teed.
21.	66	N. York	Several owners	Geo. Ayrault.
22.	48	Ohio	J. Lynn	J. C. Hoag.
23.	40	Ohio	E. D. Welling	Owner.
24.	45	Illinois	Michael Dalton	Owner.
25.	12	N. York	Several Owners	H. W. Cooke.
26.	24	N. York	J. A. Hamilton	Budlong & Carey.
27.	42	Ohio	A. Milestone	James Gilchrist.
6*.	70	Ohio	Shuster & Co	J. H. Williams.
7*.	66	Virginia	John Pierce	J. H. Williams.
8*.	19	York	Snowden & Charles	W. H. Gurney.
9*.	71	Ohio	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
12*.	46	Kent'ky	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Every man desires to excel in his business, whatever it be—as proof, note HARRIS' "challenge drove." Also a lot brought in to-day by JAS. A. HAMILTON, of Lima, Livingston County, N. Y. These last consisted of 26 prime cattle, which included 10 of decidedly PREMIUM BREVES, said to be the finest car load of cattle that ever left Livingston County. One pair, fed by RICHARD PECK, of Lima, were brought from Ohio a year since, by FREEMAN, Jas. S. WADSWORTH'S cattle agent. They are 5 years old this Spring, ¾ or ⅞ Durham. They weighed at home 5,410 lbs. They stand a trifle over 17 hands high, and well proportioned.

Another pair brought from Kentucky a year ago, and fed by Mr. PECK, were nearly full-blooded Durhams. They weighed at home 4,314 lbs. This and the above drove were put on the scales to-day, and the four animals weighed 9,270 lbs., showing a shrinkage of 450 lbs. from the home weight, or 117 lbs. each. The other six weighed at home 12,050 lbs., making a total of 21,783 lbs. for the ten, or over a ton each.

The first named four were sold to H. GILCHRIST, of Tarrytown, for $800. The Tarrytowners will have some good eating for a season—no mistake about that.

The other sold at 11c @12c. Four of the best were fed by JAS. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo.

SNOWDON & CHARLES brought in 19 large bullocks from Montgomery Co., N. Y., 10 of them fed by WM. FELT, and 9 by W. H. OSTRANDER. The first 14 sold for $1,780, or over $121 each. The lot averaged 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. One was estimated at 1,600 lbs., and sold to SAMUEL ISAACS, of First-avenue, for $180, or 11¼c. The lot ranged from 11c.@11¾c.

CULVER, HURD & Co., sold two lots on their own account, one of 46, Kentucky cattle, quality good; 709 to 1,000 lbs.; 10¾c.@11c. The other drove, 71 fair Ohio animals; 600 to 1,000 lbs.; average about 735 lbs.; 10c.@11c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold on their own account a mixed lot of 66 Ohio cattle, including several very good; weight, 600 to 1,200 lbs.; average, say 800 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.

BARNEY BARTRAM sold, for GEORGE WOOD, 90 Ohio cattle at $81 ₱ head, estimated at 750 lbs.

T. WHITE & SON sold 38 more of B. F. HARRIS' challenge drove—25 to Jas. IRVING at $140 each.

By same sellers, 95 for HARRIS & HARRISON, of Illinois; also 101 Ohio Cattle for SAMUEL DIXON.

A. MILESTONE contributed 42 roughish, but well-fleshed Cattle, from Madison County, Ohio; 600 to 900 lbs., averaging 700 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c., but pretty uniformly at 10c.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling a mixed lot, very various in quality. One pair went for between 11c.@12c., the rest at 8c.@11c. They sold 116 to butchers at Bergen Hill during the week.

J. LYNN, of Clarke County, Ohio, contributed 48 good Cattle; prime weight 1,417 lbs. Selling by J. C. HOAG at 10c.@11c.

SHUSTER & Co.'s drove, J. H. WILLIAMS salesman, were fair 750-lb. animals, which went at 10c.@11c.—sellers' estimate.

WILLIAMS also sold a very good lot of Virginia Steers for JOHN PIERCE, of 700 to 1,000 lbs.; average say 850 lbs.—pretty even at 11c.

C. G. TEED was selling 55 Ohio Cattle for JOHN CROZIER; quality very good; weight say 850 lbs.; selling by owner's estimate at 9¾c.@10½c., and by seller's at 10c.@11c.

TEED also sold 47 Illinois Cattle for IRA A. RUSH; 52 for RUSH & NICHOLS, and 62 for E. NICHOLS.

BARNEY BARTRAM sold on his own account a fair lot of 6 Steers, averaging 725 lbs., at 10c.@11c.

HENRY HURD sold for Mr. KNAPP 86 small steers of fair quality, averaging say 625 lbs., at 9c.@11c.

SMITH & MCGINNISS contributed 88 Illinois animals of medium quality; weight averaging 700; selling by W. H. BELDEN at 9½c.@10½c.

JNO. T. ALEXANDER'S drove, S. ULLERY, salesman, were fair 700-lb. animals, from Morgan County, Ill. Selling at 9½c.@10½c.

F. CAMPBELL, of Marion County, Ohio, brought in 63 mixed and ordinary animals, say 660 lbs., which were selling by GEO. A. TOFFEY at 9c.@11c., seller's estimate.

Col. GEO. RADCLIFF contributed 71 pretty good Ohio cattle; home weight 1,493 lbs.; selling by MURRAY & WILLIAMS at 10c.@11c.

W. L. RANKIN, of Menard County, Ill., brought in 95 first-rate Durham grades, in good flesh, young, 4 and 5 years old—average weight at home 1,620 lbs. This drove numbered 106 when they started, but seven of them fell out of a car on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, the door having got open. The loss will be made up by the Railroad.

PARKS & MCCARTNEY, of Madison County, N. Y., contributed 87 fairish still-fed animals, estimated at 750 lbs. Selling by D. L. BELDEN at 9c.@10½c.—average, say 10c.

ISAAC C. RIGGIN'S drove from Fayette County, Ohio, were of good quality; home weight 1,500 lbs.; 750 lbs allowed to-day. Selling to-day by SHERMAN at 10c.@11c., owner's estimate.

PERRILL & PANCAKE'S, Ross County, Ohio, drove of 86, J. A. MERRITT, salesman, were a good lot of 725-lb. animals, in full flesh, generally. Selling at 10c.@11c.

MERRITT also sold, yesterday, 83 Onio cattle belonging to WM. SNYDER. The whole were estimated at 750 lbs., and were taken by NEBAUM & STRAUS at $81 ₱ head.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The price the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $55@$70.

The receipts of Milch Cows with Calves are about the same as last week, with no marked change in selling prices.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows with Calves in good supply, selling at $35@$70, as in quality.

BROWNING reports Milch Cows with Calves selling dull. Prices range from $25@$50, as in quality.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows selling at $25@$68.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

Veal Calves are coming in more freely, the receipt for the week being 1,191. Prices of good animals are not materially changed.

ALLERTON reports Veals selling at 4c.@6c.; extras, 6¾c. Supply good.

BROWNING reports Veals as selling, during the week, at 4¾c.@7c. Good Veals can be got now for 6¾c.; market well supplied with poor ones—too poor to kill.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals 5c.@4¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

There is still a large unsupplied demand for Sheep. There is no criterion for prices. Some butchers, whose customers must have mutton at any price, of course pay whatever sum is asked, if that be the lowest.

At ALLERTON'S Sheep are reported in very small supply; prices as high as ever.

BROWNING reports Sheep in good demand. Quality of those offered rather poor. Stock principally from New-York, Ohio, and New-Jersey. Only 20 Sheep left over in the pens this morning.

SHEEP BROKER'S SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of:

62 at	$465 00	26 at	$107 25
74 at	431 50	222 poor, at	736 00
188 at	1,151 50	837 at	2,081 56
100 at	550 00		

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

25 at	$300 00	4 at	$33 00
8 at	47 00	40 at	260 00
30 at	204 00	23 at	149 50
20 at	260 00	9 at	63 00
13 at	106 00	38* at	203 15
9 at	70 00	35* at	255 50

*8c. ₱ lb live weight.

BALDWIN & HUME report the sales of:

160 Sheep sold for	$852 20	181 Sheep sold for	822 75
80 Sheep sold for	410 00	38 Sheep sold for	200 00
199 Sheep sold for	1,264 00	38 Sheep sold for	152 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¼c., and, in this weather, ½c.@1c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

There are freer arrivals of live hogs, and the market has a downward look.

ALLERTON reports a larger supply of Hogs arriving, selling live weight at 6¼c.@6½c.

MESSRS. VAN BRUNT & VAN BROUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn-fed Hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 8c.@8½c. Western dressed, 7c.@7½c. The light Hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger Hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise. There are few arrivals of Western dressed Hogs. Lower prices are anticipated.

W. H. MCNEIL, No. 43 Jay-street, reports corn-fed Hogs—heavy, 7¾c. to 8c.; light, 8¼c. to 8½c.; still fed, 7¾c., net weight. Stock Pigs, 6½c. to 7c., gross weight. Receipts this week, 3,480, against 4,100 last, and 4,680 corresponding week last year. Weather fine. Market closes dull. With the present limited demand for heavy Hogs and even a moderate supply, the above prices should not be looked for by shippers. Light wanted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT—Will repeat his Address on the Character of WASHINGTON, in aid of the fund for the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, at the request of citizens of Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S,) Orange st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Committee, in taking Plymouth Church, have secured the largest audience-room which Brooklyn can furnish. But even that of necessity is limited, especially in comparison with the Academy of Music in New-York; and they have resolved to sell no more tickets than the house will comfortably accommodate. As the privilege of hearing Mr. EVERETT is now a rare one, and as the object to which the proceeds are appropriated is entirely national and patriotic, they feel assured that their fellow-citizens will justify them on this occasion in putting the price of single admissions at One Dollar. Tickets may be had of either of the Committee, and at the Bookstores of W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st.; W. W. SAYNE, No. 210 Fulton-st., and H. H. DICKERSON, Atlantic, corner of Henry-st.

Committee.
F. A. FARLEY, No. 70 Pacific-st.,
B. C. CUTLER, No. 1 Sands-st.
A. COOKE HULL, No. 106 Joralemon-st.,
Former Clinton-st.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THOS. DOUGHTY—Landscape painter—Now suffering with a disease which it is feared will prove incurable, was held at the Astor House on Wednesday evening. On motion of Rev. Dr. MAGOON, seconded by WALTER M. ODDIE, WM. C. BRYANT was called to the Chair, HENRY PETERS GRAY chosen Secretary, and D. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer. It was thought not advisable to hold an exhibition at present of Mr. DOUGHTY'S works, but to start a subscription for his benefit. All who may be desirous of contributing to this fund, will please send their subscriptions to WM. C. BRYANT, *Evening Post* Office, to HENRY PETERS GRAY, No. 709 Broadway, or to D. HUNTINGTON, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

DR. LYDIA SAYER—Of Washington—will Lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute on FRIDAY, April 11. Subject—*Fashion Morally and Physiologically Considered.* The lecturer was received with approbation in Washington, Baltimore, &c. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1.000 REWARD.—The store of the subscriber, in Atlantic-st., was entered by burglars early last evening, and robbed of black and colored silks, silk hdkfs. and shawls, estimated at about $6,000. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or in the same proportion for any part of them.
BROOKLYN, April 9, 1856. WALTER LOCKWOOD.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—A certificate of deposit for $500, No. 2,168, issued by the Bank of America, Dec. 21, 1855, payable to the order of SANFORD COLEY, and by him indorsed payable to the order of Samuel F. Few. The same was inclosed in a letter directed to Samuel F. Few, South Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, same date. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. SANFORD COLEY.

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—Two large Standing Galleys, lined with brass, and about 100 pairs second-hand Cases. The cases will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Address or apply to the Foreman of the *Daily Times*

TO PRINTERS.—Desirable opportunity to purchase a Job Office, consisting of power, card and hand presses, run by steam—a good assortment of type. One of the best locations, and an established business. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Address PRINTER, at this Office.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL—NOT EXPLOSIVE—secured by patents; Lubricating Oil, equal to Sperm Oil; Binnacle Oil, for ships' use, not affected by the coldest weather.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTINS, Agents
for the Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 gallo. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	$25 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $250 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $100 00
Silver English patent lever	$15 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, E. & G. Beeseley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. J. BUTHOMPSON & CO.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful tonic beverage, has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled if left in the morning, will be executed the same days. G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS—$1 50 per thousand for CARDS; CIRCULARS, (in quantities,) 50 cents per Thousand; and every other description of PRINTING executed promptly, in first-rate style, and as cheap as the cheapest, at
ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York.

MESMERISM.—Dr. BERGEVIN, correspondent of the Mesmeric Society of Paris, treats mesmerically rheumatism, gout, diseases incident to females, and all maladies of a nervous character. Office No. 478½ Broome-st., New-York

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, having more room than they require, would like to take a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, to board. The house is supplied with bath, gas, and has a large airy yard, and is pleasantly located. Terms moderate. For information, terms, &c., apply at No. 107 Greene-st., near Spring.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a fine unfurnished front parlor on second floor, with pantry attached, at No. 241 East Broadway, in a private family. Gas, baths, &c. Also, partial board for a single gentleman. References required and given.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURD'S No 202 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

BOARDING.—Two young gentlemen may be directed to a pleasant home, in a desirable location in Brooklyn, by inquiring of WM. STANLEY, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman with his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large room on the second floor, and partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 139 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD, WITH ROOMS—For single gentlemen, and gentlemen with their wives, can be had at No. 103 Leroy, near Hudson st.; large front rooms and board $10, unfurnished; neatly furnished, $12 per week; rooms for single gentlemen, with board, from $4 50 to $6.

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 72 2d av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 366 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BROOKLYN.—No. 51 Sands-st., one large room and two single ones, with partial board for single gentlemen. A few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

BOARD.—Two or three young men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; also, unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Those desirous of the comforts of a home would do well to call. Dinner from 12 until 1 o'clock. No. 24 Ferry-st., near Waverley-place.

BOARD—In a private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; rooms lighted with gas; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 32 King-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen or a gentleman and wife desiring a neat and comfortable home, with full board, for the lady only, in a desirable location, of easy access by Wall-st. or South Ferries, will find every requisite on application at No. 8 Garden-st. Rooms pleasant and convenient. First-class reference required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—One or two families can obtain good board during the Summer months in a beautiful village on the banks of the Hudson River, about 3½ miles from the City, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, address S., Box No. 3,901 Lower Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be immediately accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a large room or suite of rooms on second story can be secured. Reference required. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., near Bowery New-York.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer boarders. No place on the Hudson River offers greater inducements for the quiet pleasure-seeker than this; rooms singly, or en suite from $4 to $14 per week. Connected with the establisment is a large and commodious barn and grassy bowling-green.
THEODORUS GREGORY, Proprietor.
Address THOS. H. GREGORY.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a small quiet family, consisting of a gentleman and his lady, three children and nurse, board for the months of July and August, in a family where other boarders would be taken. For suitable accommodations a liberal price would be paid. The location must be healthy, and not over two hours from the City by steamboat, or one and a half by railroad. Address Box No. 1,957 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family, who have leased a first-class house near St. John's Park, which is larger than they require, propose renting a parlor and one or two bedrooms, comfortably furnished, to gentlemen, (without board,) with use of bath and privilege of Park. The location is very pleasant, and is convenient to the cars and stages, being within a few moments' walk of Broadway. References exchanged. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,962 Post-Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A lady is desirous of letting two or three rooms, will full or partial board, with every accommodation and comfort; suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 98 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to single gentlemen. A suite of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly situated. For further particulars, apply at No. 100 Amos-st., near Bleecker.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms in suites or separately to gentlemen, with breakfast if required; first-class house, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st

AGRICULTURAL.

SPENCER'S NURSERY, WEST FARMS—At the junction of the West Chester and Hunt's Point roads, about one mile south of West Farms village. The subscriber offers for sale a large variety of Fruit, Flower and Evergreen Trees, comprising apple and cherry trees of a large size and most approved varieties; also, pear, peach, plum and quince, of choice fruit and thrifty Norway spruce, American, Chinese and Siberian arbor vitæ, Weymouth pines, English yews, balsam firs of large size, Scotch firs, weeping willows, mountain ash, silver-leafed and Norway maples, catalpas, silver-leaf poplars, lilac, currant and goosberry bushes, grape vines, and a good variety of shrubbery, roses, &c. To those desiring to stock their grounds with fruit or ornamental trees, or to nursery men wishing to enlarge or replenish their stocks, an excellent opportunity is offered of procuring large and thrifty trees at very moderate rates. Apply at the nursery or to C. V. SPENCER, No. 116 Broad-st., New-York.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO. (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. F

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at three o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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Terms, *invariably Cash in Advance.*

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ E. Pickup, Montreal, C. E., adjoining the Post-Office, will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, by the single copy.

☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, the question of printing the memorial of the Kansas Legislature was decided, but the subject was postponed, and Mr. SEWARD addressed the Senate. His speech is given elsewhere. In the House, the Deficiency Appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. SHORTER made a long speech on the Slavery question, denouncing Massachusetts for her action relative to the Fugitive Slave law, and declaring that the only guarantee for the perpetuity of the Union will be the success of the Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced to consolidate the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn into one Municipal Government, to be called New-York. The Annual Tax Bill for this City was passed; also the Annual Appropriation Bill. A resolution was adopted, extending the session to 10 o'clock P. M. to-day. In the Assembly, a great amount of business of a private nature was transacted. The Supply Bill, as reported complete by the Committee, was passed to a third reading. The Governor sent in a message, positively refusing to call an extra session; but notwithstanding this, an adjournment *sine die* was carried at 10 o'clock last night, without the passage of the Appropriation, Supply or Apportionment Bills.

☞ Returns received from every town in Connecticut but one show the whole vote for Governor to be 66,600—the largest ever cast in the State. INGHAM, the Democratic candidate, lacks 1,554 of an election by the people. The American State Ticket will be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot.

☞ We publish in another part of our paper this morning the very able speech of Hon. W. H. SEWARD in the U. S. Senate, yesterday, on the immediate admission of Kansas as a member of the Union.

Col. Fremont's Letter to Governor Robinson.

The manly and patriotic letter from Colonel FREMONT to Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, which we publish elsewhere this morning, cannot fail to receive the attention and consideration to which it is so well entitled. If a man has good points, says the frank and chivalrous explorer, then they become salient, and we know each other other suddenly. This is precisely what will be said by all honest men who read Col. FREMONT's letter. His good points have become salient in it, and we know him suddenly. The people of this country already knew that Col. FREMONT was one of the boldest and most indomitable men who have explored our wilderness, and marked out the path of empire; but only his intimate friends knew how heartily and thoroughly he sympathized in every movement towards freedom and the emancipation of the country from the rule of an unscrupulous and oppressive oligarchy. There is no equivocation or hesitation in Col. FREMONT's declaration of sentiments, as regards the Government of Kansas. He is heartily and broadly in favor of the Free State movement, and entertains not a doubt of the final triumph of the good cause.

Republicanism in New-Jersey.

A Republican mass meeting of the citizens of New-Jersey, irrespective of party, was held in Newark yesterday afternoon and evening. The immediate object of the gathering was to effect a permanent State organization of the Republican Party. The attendance was very large, comprising representatives from all sections of the State, and great enthusiasm was manifested. An able address, and a series of strong resolutions, were adopted with remarkable unanimity. They declare that the people of New-Jersey will insist upon the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and as a Free State only, and take ground earnestly in favor of discarding old party issues, in order that the strength of the State may be centered upon the question of the predominance of Slavery, or the triumph of Freedom. A State Convention, for the election of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, is called to meet at Trenton on the 22d of May. An evening session was held, at which Senator WADE, of Ohio, spoke with great effect for nearly two hours. The demonstration throughout was harmonious and significant. New-Jersey will enroll herself among the ranks of the Freemen of the Union in the approaching struggle.

Good Beef in Fair Quantity and Quality—Prices Easy.

Our Cattle Market Report exhibits a fair supply of good beef cattle, which sold yesterday at about the average price of 1855, or but a trifle higher. The total receipts for the past week were 3,272; the weekly average for last year, 3,225. Most of the animals were young enough to be tender, and old enough and fat enough to be good. If the butchers will regulate their retail prices to the wholesale cost yesterday, they will find little complaint among their customers, though we think there will be a chance to fall a little in the course of a week or two. Veal calves are abundant, and the eating-houses will probably soon set a smaller figure against veal cutlets. Our reports, both of the Cattle and Produce Markets, will be found unusually interesting—to citizens.

Augmenting the Army.

The annual Appropriation bill for the Army is under discussion in the House of Representatives, as a companion to the bill providing for the massacre of the Indian tribes of Oregon. The two subjects belong together. The latter is an addition to the yearly estimate for the army of $300,000. It also proposes to spare the regular service the unpalatable task of butchering the wretched aborigines, by turning loose upon them, at the above price, what are denominated "friendly tribes," who will execute the job of extermination with that savage vindictiveness and completeness that the workmanship of civilized warfare would naturally lack. Of the humanitarian view of this idea we have elsewhere stated our convictions at length. It also deserves, before the bill passes the Senate, approach from the economical side.

The army is chiefly useful as a border police for the repression of hostile savages. Its other purposes have ceased to have any very tenacious hold upon the liking, or need, or statesmanship of the country. The opinion is no longer private or singular that against the hazards of invasion or insurrection in periods of peace, a standing army is no necessary precaution, and the large class of rigid economists stand ready to prove that its cost is so much money mischievously wasted. It has ceased to be the practice of the Secretary of War to rest his claims for enlarged appropriations, and augmented ranks upon any other ground, than the necessity of repressing Indian outrage. Gen. DAVIS, in his Annual Report for 1854–5, expressly admits that for other objects a standing army is of no earthly advantage to the country; and denies the constitutional right of the government to maintain it, but for that specialty. If it was ever questioned before, it has not been doubted since the Mexican war, that the volunteer and militia force is abundantly ample for all the exigencies of external attack. Momentarily assuming, then, for argument's sake, the justice of these radical positions, let us apply them to the matter before Congress. Conceive the prestige of military glitter cleared away. Strip the officers, big and little, of their vulgar titles and frippery decorations of costume and equipage; and call the whole body by the only name its duties indicate—the Indian Police—and let us see how much we shall be willing to pay for that homely, unchivalrous, work-a-day service. To this test it is all important to have the matter brought. It costs the people of the United States sixteen millions of dollars yearly to support this police force. The number of rank and file at any time in actual service, even with the addition of the four regiments authorized by the last Congress, never is reckoned above 10,000; although more than fourteen thousand draw pay. Taken, therefore, by and large, every man taxes the treasury sixteen hundred dollars; a rate of wages, all things considered, entitling the country to the most efficient and successful performance of duty, and very certainly forbidding the notion that further aid and outlays are necessary to preserve order on the Indian frontiers. What is the fact? The Appropriation bill under discussion proposes to increase largely the compensation of officers, as two years ago the pay of privates was increased, thus adding vastly to the expense of the establishment, at the very moment its unwieldy inefficiency is substantially confessed in the application for auxiliary force to carry on the slaughter of the savages beyond the Rocky Mountains. The sixteen millions now assigned to this Department, and which fails to produce evidence of pacification at any part of our frontier; which leaves us the same monthly story of BILLY BOWLEGS, and his corporal's guard of Seminoles, who might with ordinary energy have been caught and bagged, and carried thrice round the solar system in the time wasted in successive wars upon them, leaves us reiterated stories of Camanche outrage, of Sioux aggression, and of hopeless contests with the Oregon tribes, only relieved and mitigated by such merciless butchery as that perpetrated by HARNEY, in Nebraska, last year—these sixteen millions it is proposed to swell to twenty millions—two thousand dollars a head for every man employed—in order to quiet the borders. Why, half the money would extinguish the Indian title to every foot of land occupied by them in the Territories; and the other half would purchase a distant tract large enough to remove them *en masse*—thus, once for all, relieving the advance-guard of white emigration from the perils of such resistants. On economical grounds, therefore, we must regard these extraordinary benefactions to the army as uncalled for, and most injudicious. They are premiums for neglected duty; attractions tempting men fit for better things to seek service and rank in that school of aristocratic tendencies and vacant indolence; a serious reduction of the labor for which the money is to be the equivalent, and the transfer to other hands of a task already thrice paid for. If sixteen millions of dollars will not repress Indian violence, no amount in the Treasury can. Any enlargement of the appropriation must be the merest prodigality.

These remarks, let us add, are not dictated by any unfriendly dispositions towards our military arm. Indeed, he must be a hero of herculean resolution, who shall singly declare war against an army of ten thousand men. Practical good undoubtedly results from the military education afforded to officers by a permanent establishment; a good thoroughly exemplified by every battle fought by TAYLOR and SCOTT eight years ago. We applaud such schooling on pretty much the same principles as governed one of the Philadelphia municipalities, during the fearful riots of other days, when they adopted resolutions against interfering with the rioters, as, by such street-fights, a war-like temper, that must be serviceable to the country in the event of war, was developed and encouraged. But there is always the danger of leaving so potent an engine in the hands of an Executive, who may at any moment do what President PIERCE has threatened—employ them to extinguish legitimate popular movements. In the contemplation of this hazard, the growing cost of the War Department comes in to augment the discontent; and he is the best friend of the army who warns it against excessive greed, and exhorts it to increased activity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to consolidate the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn into one Municipal Government, to be called New-York. He said he did not introduce the bill with any expectation of action upon it this session, but to allow an opportunity for examination and discussion upon it. If he lived until another session, he intended to advocate the measure with all the power that he possessed.

Mr. KELLEY submitted the minority report on the Assembly Apportionment bill. It gives New-York 18 members, and Broome County 1. Messrs. WHITE and UPHAM's report gives New-York 17 members, and Broome County 2.

Mr. UPHAM reported a bill for the apportionment of the Senate districts.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Matteawan Cutlery Company.

Amending the Quarantine Laws.

To lay out River-street, Brooklyn.

Exempting the land of Agricultural Societies from taxation.

The New-York annual Tax bill.

To provide for the distribution among the district schools of the State of the standard works of American authors.

Relative to property conveyed by aliens.

For the better security of persons furnishing or repairing machinery.

To establish water lines for New-York harbor, and to define the duties of Harbor Commissioners.

The Annual Appropriation bill was passed.

A resolution was adopted extending the session to 10 o'clock P. M. Thursday.

EVENING SESSION.

Business was brought to a stand through the action of the House.

The report depriving Mr. SICKLES of his seat was discussed, but no action taken upon it up to the hour of adjournment.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9.

During the first hour of the session an immense amount of business of a private nature was rushed through, until the supply bill was reached.

A long debate and struggle followed upon it. Eventually the bill, as reported complete by the Committee, was laid on the table for a third reading.

The Governor sent in a message positively refusing to call an extra session, and stating that if the ordinary bills necessary for the carrying on of the State Government were not passed, the responsibility must rest on the Legislature.

The report of the Committee of Investigation into the matters relating to the Central Railroad Consolidation was presented, and a motion made to extend the powers of the Committee during the recess. Lost.

BILLS PASSED.

The Annual Appropriation bill.

The School bills.

Mr. B. BAILEY rose to a question of privilege. He found in the Evening *Journal* the statement that a communication had been received from the Governor in reply to what purported to be an application addressed to him for an extra session.

He desired to know if any such communication was in possession of the House. The statements in it were false, let them proceed from the Governor or whom they might. No communication asking him to call an extra session had been sent to him. A paper signed by several members resolving that if the session was called they would vote for adjourning on the 20th had been shown the Governor, and he requested it might be left with him. A copy it appeared had been taken and published for political purposes.

A resolution, directing the Clerk to return the Governor's Message, was offered, but subsequently withdrawn.

Debate then ensued upon the Senate's resolution, extending the Session, which continued till the adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

A fierce fight took place over the attempt to extend the time of the Session, when the Senate's resolution to continue the Session until Friday night was non-concurred in by a vote of 61 to 40. Various other similar propositions were lost.

The Appropriation bill came down from the Senate amended, and with a section introduced appropriating $13,000 for the payment of the Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. NORTHUP moved that the section be now concurred in. He charged that the bill repealing the act creating the Railroad Commission had been killed in the Senate at the dictation of the Lieut. Governor. He called upon the House to strike out the proposed appropriation.

The bill was laid on the table.

The Senate then sent down another proposition to extend the Session until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. DUGANNE spoke in opposition, and made a violent attack upon the Albany Regency, to the efforts of whose paid agents he attributed the delay that had taken place. They had pressed off all necessary bills in order to drive through measures in which their leaders personally were interested.

After an exciting and stormy debate,

Mr. B. BAILEY rose to a question of privilege. He said he understood that an Appropriation bill, which had been laid on the table by a vote of the House, had been taken away by some person not an officer of the House. He moved for a Committee of Investigation.

The Speaker said the bill had been returned to the Senate in consequence of a resolution recalling it by that body.

After a warm discussion, it was found that a wrong bill had been sent up to the Senate.

The House then having possession of it, called for a reading of the Senate's resolution.

In the midst of this confusion, Judge FOOT moved the extension of the session till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Cries of "Played out, played out."

It was evident that the House had resolved to drive over every measure in order to compel an extra session.

Messrs. DUGANNE, SNOW and others spoke against time.

Mr. BENJAMIN RAY wanted to know how long this had been going on.

Here a half dozen members rose and tried to speak at the same time, and for ten minutes preceding the adjournment, the House was in a perfect uproar.

At last, the hour of 10 o'clock arriving, the Speaker's hammer fell, and the House was declared adjourned *sine die*, and without having passed the Appropriation, Supply or Apportionment Bills.

It is generally supposed that Governor CLARK's proclamation will be published in the morning.

The Case of Wells, Pardoned by President Fillmore—Decision of the Supreme Court—Kansas Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

In April, 1852, a man named WELLS was convicted of murder in this city, and sentenced to be hanged. He was pardoned by President FILLMORE, with the condition that he be imprisoned for life. A year ago an application was made to the Circuit Court for his discharge under a writ of *habeas corpus*, the prisoner's counsel, CHARLES L. JONES, Esq., assuming the broad ground that the pardon was absolute and the condition void. The Court refused the application and remanded WELLS to the Penitentiary.

The case came before the Supreme Court on appeal. Justice CATRON delivered an opinion this morning, sustaining the inferior Court, and saying the condition of the pardon was not the exercise of a new power, but merely the substitution of one punishment for another, and arguing that the pardoning power must be understood as it existed in England and in these Colonies prior to the formation of the Constitution.

Justice CURTIS and CAMPBELL concurring, were understood as assuming that writs of Error in criminal cases, not being permissible to the Supreme Court, it has no jurisdiction in the premises, and therefore the case should be dismissed.

Justice MCLEAN dissenting, argued that the example of England in matters of prerogative were not applicable to this country, the Executive being confined to positive law—in the absence of which, in this case, the conditional pardon was not sustainable. It was the exercise of a new power.

The Senate having called for additional information on Kansas affairs, and the House for further intelligence on the Central American question, the President to-day sent to each a message saying there is nothing new in the State Department regarding these subjects.

Governor BROOME, of Florida, has arrived in Washington, the object of his visit being to consult the Executive authorities regarding the protection of the frontiers of that State.

Louisiana Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 8.

At the race over the Metarie Course yesterday, three mile heats, *Minnow* was the winning horse, handsomely beating his competitor, *Arrow*.

Elections.

CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, April 9.

We have returns from every town in the State but one for Governor. The whole vote is 66,000—the largest vote ever cast in the State. INGHAM, the Democratic candidate for Governor, lacks 1,554 of an election by the people. The House stands, Democrats 104, and Opposition 127, with one to hear from. The Senate has 9 Democrats to 12 Opposition. The American State ticket will be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot. It will be strongly Anti-Nebraska.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, April 9.

The Senate is Fusion by three or five majority, and the House Fusion by seven majority, with three to hear from. Litchfield County has gone Fusion.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

The majority of Mr. HOWE, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is 2,569—which is about the average majority of the entire Democratic ticket.

The Common Council will be composed of 32 Democrats and 8 Americans.

NIAGARA COUNTY TOWN ELECTIONS.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, April 9.

The town meetings in this county were held yesterday, and resulted in the election of a Board of Supervisors composed of 5 Americans, 4 Republicans, 2 Democrats, and one Independent. The Americans have a small majority of the popular vote.

The Free-State Question.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, just previous to his departure from the city yesterday, met a number of gentlemen, members of the Legislatnre and others, at the rooms of the Emigrant Aid Society. He expressed very decidedly the opinion that the safety of Kansas as a Free State depends upon defeating Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for a new Constitutional Convention. Under the present Administration, and its bogus laws, there would be no chance of securing a fair election. Mr. ATCHISON, who, he said, is President, as far as Kansas is concerned, is reported to have three million dollars at his command to force Slavery into Kansas.

The Massachusetts Legislature and the Prohibitory Law.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The Senate Committee on the Prohibitory Law have reported that it is inexpedient, in the opinion of the Committee, to alter or modify the existing law. A minority report will be submitted. The Senate rejected the Ten-Hour bill by a large majority.

Kansas Investigating Committee.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, passed through Chicago yesterday.

Boston Chief of Police.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

Major DANIEL J. COBURN was to-day appointed Chief of Police in place of ROBERT TAYLOR removed. Mr. TAYLOR leaves the office with the satisfaction that he has the general respect of community.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed at noon to-day, with 84 passengers for Liverpool and 7 for Halifax. She took out $203,000 in specie. CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, is among the passengers for Halifax, whence he goes to Newfoundland.

The Expected Steamer from Europe.

HALIFAX, Wendesday, April 9—1 P. M.

The steamship *Cambria* is now eleven days out, from Liverpool, with a week's later European news. Nothing has been heard of her up to the present moment.

The Albany City Election.

The election in Albany yesterday resulted in the choice of Dr. QUACKENBUSH, Soft Democrat, for Mayor, by a few votes, and in the success of the Democratic ticket generally. Mr. PADDOCK, Soft, is elected Recorder. The Democrats will have the Common Council. Of the ten Supervisors elected, 4 are Democrats, 3 Republicans and 3 Know-Nothings.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

WARDS.	Quacken-bush, D.	Perry, K. N.	Ten Eyck, Rep.
First	450	290	122
Second	224	311	77
Third, Eastern District	151	113	50
Third, Western District	152	204	80
Fourth, Eastern District	70	167	39
Fourth, Western District	109	202	97
Fifth, Eastern District	77	64	63
Fifth, Western District	71	48	69
Sixth	186	222	122
Seventh	606	260	36
Eighth, Northern District	220	229	56
Eighth, Southern District	554	69	65
Ninth, Eastern District	55	231	82
Ninth, Western District	157	336	45
Tenth, Eastern District	187	343	159
Tenth, Western District	81	230	38
Totals	3330	3308	1200

Sing Sing and Middletown Silver Mines.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate, granting to Dr. BRANDRETH a charter to work a silver mine, located on the State Prison grounds, and also a lease of the same for a period of 50 years. He alleges that he has already expended $10,000 in clearing out the mine, and has no more ready money he cares about sinking there—the work to be successfully prosecuted requiring a large additional outlay. This mining business, at first thought, seems to be rather out of the doctor's line; but there is, after all, quite an analogy between adding to the circulating medium by operating on the bowels of the earth, and promoting the circulation of the blood by operating on the human bowels. About two years since, the Sing Sing Silver Mine, which had remained undisturbed for three-quarters of a century, was re-opened by a company of citizens, but capital proved to be wanting, and a collapse was the result. Dr. BRANDRETH then purchased the concern and went on with the work all last Summer, and suspended operations upon the approach of Winter. He now proposes to start afresh the present Spring, and infuse new life into the metallic veins by a further liberal supply of aliment, probably through associating with him a number of gentlemen. This mine is situated a few rods north of the State Prison, the entrance being only a few feet from the Hudson, and on a level with the railroad. It consists of a perpendicular shaft 130 feet in depth, having as many as nine chambers or galleries branching off in various directions, and severally of 30 to 100 feet in length. The traditional reminiscences of this mine possess considerable interest.

About the year 1770 a fisherman found near the mouth of the present shaft what proved to be a lump of silver cropping out from a limestone rock. He subsequently tried to explore further by means of a powder blast, but, unfortunately, his hopes themselves were *blasted*, as the *report* spread, and the discovery soon became generally known. The poor fisherman received no other reward than what beneficent Nature kindly bestowed,

By *silvering o'er* his head with age.

The Colonial Government took hold of the matter, and in the end made a very handsome thing of it. About a quarter of a mile distant, by the side of a small stream known as the Kill, a stamping and smelting mill was erected, and turned out large quantities of the silver bullion, in the form of bars nine to twelve inches in length. There are those now living in Sing Sing who have heard their parents describe all these things, and themselves remember to have seen, when very young, large quantities of the silver ingots lying in piles at the smelting-house. When the Revolutionary War began, mining operations were suspended, and the subterranean apartments have remained filled with water until a year or two since. It is stated that the troubles of war alone put a stop to the working of this mine; but, from the fact that the doctor dug out very diminutive specimens of *argentum* last season, it would rather appear that the veins were long since exhausted.

In the town of Middletown, Conn., there is a silver and cobalt mine, which is now producing more tangible results. It seems, a French medical gentleman, formerly attached to the household of LOUIS PHILIPPE, removed to this country a few years since, and settling at Middletown, learned the fact of the existence at that place of a mine which had been wrought a hundred years before, by a party of Germans, and then yielded a combination of the above metals. Being something of a mineralogist, he gave personal attention to the subject, and the consequence was the formation of a company, which has been successful far beyond expectation. Cobalt is the largest product, but considerable quantities of silver have been taken out, and the originator of the project has already realized a small fortune.

FROM KANSAS.

Immigration from the South—A Company from New-York—An Enabling Act—Growth of Lawrence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, March 25, 1856.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

This forenoon a gentleman arrived in this city from Wisconsin, who reports that there were at St. Louis about 500 young men from the Southern States, who were on their way to Kansas. They were all well supplied with arms and munitions of war. On the same steamer he came up on there were about 150, all well armed, with several boxes containing guns, and directed to WILSON SHANNON. There were two cannon on board belonging to the party. They have come here for the purpose o voting at the next election, and say that they intend to do nothing until next October, and at that time they intend to vote for making Kansas a Slave State. Doubtless it is well understood in Western Missouri and some of the Slave States that PIERCE, DOUGLAS & Co. are determined to get an act through Congress fixing a time for the people here to vote for the organization of a State Government, and next October is perhaps the time to be fixed for the election of members to a Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Kansas. That being the case, the President sees the necessity of having some men here at the time, in order to vote for a Slave State. And this movement just now in the South to send their young men out, well supplied with arms, moneys, &c., shows most conclusively that a desperate effort is about being made to secure this beautiful country to the dominion of the Slave power. The South seems in earnest on this question, and if the North fails to manifest a fixed determination to sustain the freemen here in what has already been done, and to resist the further aggressions of Slavery, our cause is doomed, and Kansas will be a *Slave State*. It is well known throughout the country that the people of this State have decided to have this a *Free State*, and to secure that object delegates to a Constitutional Convention have been elected and performed the duties incumbent upon them; their labors have been indorsed by the people by a large majority, and the different State officers and members of the first General Assembly have been elected, taken the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of their duties. PIERCE & Co. seem determined to disregard, *in toto*, the doings of the people, and to make provision for the destruction of our liberties. Border Ruffians, headed by ATCHISON, PIERCE, and STRINGFELLOW, rule America, and if the North permits such things to continue and be successful, we are all doomed to suffer the worst form of Slavery.

Yours, OLIVER.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

THE RIVER.

We have no boat at Lawrence yet, although there has been water enough for any boat drawing three feet of water the past three months. Almost every day we receive messages that we can look for one in two or three days—sometimes, that they are loading at Kansas, but I doubt whether there is any better prospect now than there was the 1st of March for navigating the Kansas at present. The *Lizzie*, which ran upon a bar some thirty miles below here last Summer, remains there still, from last reports, while the water is at least five feet above low water mark. This shows that she could have been ran down to Kansas long ere this, had the managers desired to do so, but I have reasons for distrusting the intentions of the whole Missouri boat craft, and for believing that they only wish to humbug us and give us no boats. I hope they may yet prove these suspicions to be groundless, and that in my next letter I may be able to tell you of the landing of some proud little steamer at our levee. Unless this is the case, it is our duty to inquire after the cause of suffering a full stream the size of the Kansas to go without boats a whole season. Boatmen from the Ohio or Illinois Rivers will find an ample field here at once, and our capitalists will not permit the season to pass without looking after their own interests in that respect.

IMMIGRATION EARLY.

Emigrants are beginning to come in much earlier than last year, and appearances are of the most flattering character, that we shall receive the lion's share for the next six months. On Monday a company of fifteen arrived here from Ohio, including two brothers of the lamented BARBER, and they all intend to make this their future home. I will here digress by saying that the widow of THO. W. BARBER, who was so inhumanly murdered near this place last December, continues in a state of mind bordering upon despair. She is seldom induced to take any food whatever, is lonely, unsocial, and walks the room, mourning her great loss almost without cessation. The widow of BROWN, who was *chopped* to death at Easton the middle of January, is a *raving maniac*, and will probably continue in that deplorable state till her death. Such are some of the living evidences of that social and civil injustice we have suffered, which will forever cry to heaven for revenge.

On Tuesday, a small company from New-York arrived, who are the agents for a large party soon to follow, who have over one hundred thousand capital they wish to invest in the most favorable place they can find in the State. They have now passed on up the river, and we feel willing to abide their judgment on their return as to the merits of Lawrence, compared with any other point in the State, as a place for making large investments in mechanical or manufacturing pursuits. A rumor prevailed here three days ago that 500 more rifles and 20 cannon had been robbed from a boat coming up the Missouri, and put off at Lexington; but from latest accounts, such is not the fact. Dr. CUTTER started for Washington last week, but intends to return in June. His purposes are not known respecting the rifles taken from the *Arabia*. He spoke before a large audience in this town on Tuesday evening upon Temperance—an old subject, taking deep root upon our new soil.

Another small party has just arrived from Indiana, who say there are many more on the road. Yesterday Professor DANIELS, of Wisconsin, arrived in town with later news from the South. He states that he saw 500 emigrants at St. Louis, on their way to Kansas, from South Carolina and Georgia. One hundred and fifty of them came up the river on the steamer *Lucas*, in company with him, and by passing for a Pro-Slavery man he learned their intentions somewhat towards us. They are *paid by the day* for coming here, and intend to stay just long enough to fasten Slavery upon us by voting at the next election. They all come well armed with rifles, pistols, and even cannons. Wonder how *they* will pass the quarantine at Lexington with so many incendiary missiles about them? The Professor learned that many more were soon coming from the South—and from all he could learn he expects about 2,000 here of that class in a few weeks. He represents them as being the most uncultivated, rough and groveling set of men he ever met with. They are not men who will ever locate here for the purpose of living an industrious and useful life, but they are avowedly coming for the worst of purposes. They say they intend to accomplish that end next October. Now it is quite possible that DOUGLAS & Co., are intending, by a concerted plan which these emigrants understand, to pass an "enabling act," with a new election law, providing for elections throughout the Territory, in October next, for the purpose of choosing anew another set of delegates to a Convention called to frame another constitution, in which Slavery shall be recognized. I already fear this is the case, and that such an election will be forced upon us sometime this season, when all the satellites of satanic Democracy *will be hired* to invade our country, to renew all the dreaded difficulties of the past.

Congress is at last waking up to our interests, and we have many choice spirits there to plead our cause. The majority and minority reports in the Senate, show that our position is becoming better understood outside of the White House. Governor ROBINSON and General LANE have started for Washington, to aid in piloting our infant bark into the harbor of the Union.

To-day some 15 more emigrants have arrived in town, mostly from the West, and design to make Kansas their residence, and talk already of investing money in our beautiful town. Unlike the history of last year, they all come now determined to stay. City property is going up very fast here now, several lots having been sold this week for from $200 to $400. Professor DANIELS has left to-day for a tour through the State, and he intends to return in about three weeks, when he will go to Chicago and Wisconsin, and give directions to several hundred families now ready to emigrate as soon as they get his opinion of the most favorable locality. The future of Kansas never appeared one-half so bright to me before in respect to population as it does to-day, and never did our fine climate seem so unlike anything I ever witnessed before, as since the warm breezes and bright suns—so peculiarly our own—have returned, and begin to faintly adorn the earth again with green.

LAWRENCE.

About twenty houses are commenced already in town this Spring, and at least one hundred more good stone masons could find permanent employment here in town. The Free-State Hotel is nearly completed, and Col. ELDRIDGE intends to open it to the public in a few days. Then our friends who visit us can find as good accommodations here as in any city in the West. RANDOLPH.

Letter from Col. Fremont.

From the *Boston Atlas*.

The following letter from Col. FREMONT to Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON, of Kansas, has been handed to us by the Governor himself, with his consent that it should be published:

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 17, 1856.
No. 176 Second-avenue.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of February reached me in Washington some time since. I read it with much satisfaction. It was a great pleasure to find you retained so lively a recollection of our intercourse in California. But my own experience is, that permanent and valuable friendships are most often formed in contests and struggles. If a man has good points, then they become salient, and we know each other suddenly.

I had both been thinking and speaking of you latterly. The Banks balloting in the House, and your movements in Kansas, had naturally carried my mind back to our one hundred and forty odd ballots in California, and your letter came seasonably and fitly to complete the connection. We were defeated then, but that contest was only an incident in a great struggle—the victory was deferred, not lost. You have carried to another field the same principle, with courage and ability to maintain, and I make you my sincere congratulations on your success, incomplete so far, but destined in the end to triumph absolutely. I had been waiting to see what shape the Kansas question would take in Congress, that I might be enabled to give you some views in relation to the probable result. Nothing yet has been accomplished, but I am satisfied that in the end Congress will take efficient measures to lay before the American people the exact truths concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what verdict the people will pronounce upon a truthful exposition. It is to be feared, from the proclamation of the President, that he intends to recognize the usurpation in Congress as the legitimate Government, and that the sedition law, the test oath, and the means taken to expel its people as aliens, will all, directly or indirectly, be supported by the army of the United States. Your position will undoubtedly be difficult, but you know I have great confidence in your firmness and prudence. When the critical moment arrives you must act for yourself. No man can give you counsel. A true man will always find his best counsel in that inspiration which a good cause never fails to give him at the instant of trial. All history teaches us that great results are ruled by a wise Providence, and we are but units in the great plan. Your actions will be determined by events as they present themselves; and at this distance I can only say that I sympathize cordially with you, and that as you stood by me firmly and generously when we were defeated by the nullifiers in California, I have every disposition to stand by you in your battle with them in Kansas.

You see that what I have been saying is more a reply to the suggestions which your condition makes to me, than any answer to your letter—which more particularly regards myself. The notices which you had seen of me in connection with the Presidency came from the partial disposition of my friends, who think of me more flatteringly than I do of myself, and do not, therefore, call for any action from us. Repeating that I am really and sincerely gratified in the renewal of our friendship, or rather in the expressions of it, which I hope will not hereafter have so long an interval.

I am yours, very truly, J. C. FREMONT.

Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

Town Elections.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—In Haverstraw, the K. N. ticket is elected by an average majority of 100. In Ramapo, the K. N. Justice of the Peace was elected by a slim vote. The Opposition carried their ticket in Clarkstown. Orangetown went K. N. by small majorities.

News from Demerara—The Riot Quelled.

By the arrival of the bark *Montezuma*, we have news from Demerara to the 22d March. The captain of the *M.* reports that the difficulty between the blacks and the Government has been quelled, and the Governor has appointed Commissioners to ascertain the damage done by the blacks.

☞ Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his lecture on WASHINGTON before the Faculty and Students of the College of New-Jersey, on the 8th. Mr. EVERETT was the guest of President MACLEAN during his stay in Princeton.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot. NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK. Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentee and Manufacturers.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, WHOSE SANDS OF life have nearly run out, discovered while living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this invaluable recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling; three cents to be returned as payment for the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

WINDOW SHADES. IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 281 Broadway and Exade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 496 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR TRAVELING Dresses will be opened this morning by BECKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, called ARGENTINE. It will be found, on trial, to be the most DESIRABLE MATEERIAL ever manufactured for that purpose. Also on hand, for same use, some very fine CHEMIE POPLIN.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those intending to plant to their fine stock of vigorous and symmetrical FRUIT and FOREST TREES, of the most desirable variation, and to their large collection of SHRUBS, EXOTIC PLANTS, VINES, ROSES, &c., Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, by the quantity at reduced rates For wholesale, apply by mail, or at 29 Wall-st., basement

☞ **Rushton's Pure Cod Liver Oil.**—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous affections ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of** HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., (late Rushton, Clark & Co.,) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 272, 511, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depôt, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **Burns's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff**—For sale at all respectable drug stores. May be had wholesale at the manufacturer's prices in New-York City, of STEPHEN, PAUL & CO.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RUSHTON; JNO. J. CODDINGTON; BARNES & PARK.

☞ **The Oxygenated Bitters**—Is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

☞ **The Medical Specialist for April is Out.**—Its articles are on the following subjects:
Returns of Deaths from Affections of the Respiratory Organs in New-York
Hospitals for Special Diseases in London.
The Consumption Hospital.
Cough Syrups, Cherry Pectorals, and Pulmonic Wafers.
Cool Impudence and Dishonest Plagiarism.
The Dangers of Spring.
To our Readers and Exchanges.
Physic and Physicians, Regular and Irregular.
Hopeless Cases.
Deaths from Consumption in New-York—Remarkable Decrease.
What is Meant by a "Cure?"
Bathing in Pulmonary Affections.
Diet of Consumptives.
On Superstition.
On Air.
The Vanity of Theories.
The SPECIALIST is edited by DR. ROBERT HUNTER, the well-known Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, No. 838 Broadway, and published by SHERMAN & CO., No 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.
Single copies 10 cents. Subscription, $1 a year.

BEADS
☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
NO. 186 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ **Ice! Ice! Ice!**—THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY having succeeded in filling their ice house (which is the largest in the world, holding 65,000 tons) with the purest water ice ever brought to this market, will be ready to deliver the same from their depôts, at the foot of 13th-st. and bulkhead between Laight and Vestry sts., North River, New-York, and the foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I., at the low price of $1 25 per ton, as soon as navigation shall open. Shippers, independent ice dealers, butchers, confectioners, and all who use ice, are invited to give the Company a call. Principal office, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **We Call Particular Attention**—To the sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, TO-MORROW, April 11, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of three valuable lots, with the buildings, Nos. 19, 23 and 25 Orchard-st., near Canal-st., the latter nearly 37 ft. wide, and a piece of ground, 29 ft. wide, lying in the rear. 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of May, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of May) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 198 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—WORTABET'S Lectures on "*Syria and the Holy Land*" commence THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 724 Broadway. Single admission, 25 cents; course tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Barker & Duncomb will sell** on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the assignee the property known as the 13th-st. Planing and Sawing Mill, with all the machinery, patent-right, &c. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 198 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **"Know Thyself."**—LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, by Prof. FOWLER, EVERY EVENING, in Continental Hall, 8th-av., corner of 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **Gas Fixtures and Fitting.**—Chandeliers and Brackets, from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker and others, of the latest designs.
BROWN & HELM,
No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections and scrofula at his offices, No. 132 4th-av., near 13th-st. Office hours before 11 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

☞ **For Sale, a handsome Bay Pony**—Five years old, 14 hands high, warranted sound, kind, and very gentle, well broke to harness and under the saddle; a square trotter, with rapidly increasing speed. Apply at No. 156 8th-av.

☞ **Trusses, Shoulder Braces,** Abdominal supporters, body belts, suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City, including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 198 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

If J. G.—Of Newry, will call on R. J. W., he will receive a package of letters from home.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young woman, member of the Episcopal Church, wants a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or young ladies' boarding school; she is fully competent. For particulars, address E. L. H., *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 476 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter; the other as an experienced chambermaid and nurse, or as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, and one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a nice American girl of 14, and a Protestant young woman, to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by one, and to do general housework by the other. These girls are very experienced and have good City reference. Call at No. 133 13th-st., west of 7th-av., in the basement, during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; will do fine washing and ironing, or would prefer a laundress' place. City reference given. Call at No. 188 11th-st., on the corner of 8th-av., front room, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As tenor singer or leader in a church in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman possessing a very superior voice; abundant reference given, if required. Address MERLE WILLIS, at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as laundress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 108 West 16th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing. Excellent City references. Call at No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate cook, who understands meats, soups, games and desserts. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., up stairs, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter, by a Protestant man, knowing his business thoroughly, and has lived in some of the most respectable families in this City. Can show good City reference. Address G. B., No. 123 West 12th-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent person as chambermaid and seamstress. Can bring the best of references from her present employer, at whose house she may be seen. Apply at No. 128 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as laundress, understands French fluting; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 144 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most experienced young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and plain sewing. Is thoroughly experienced in either capacity; is neat, smart, trustworthy and obliging. Is highly recommended by her present employer, where she can be seen. Wages no object to a quiet home. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 245 8th av., near 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, one as first-class cook, and understands all kinds of baking, and can do the best of fine washing and ironing; and the other as chambermaid and waiter, and can do the very best of fine washing and ironing; excellent shirt ironer; will be always willing to assist each other. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 26th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

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SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery store, by a young man from this country. He can bring the best of testimonials for character, industry and faithfulness to the interests of his employer, from persons residing in this City. Address H. V. B., Madison-square Post-Office, stating where an interview can be had.

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TEACHERS WANTED.—A teacher of the piano-forte and vocal music in a female boarding-school, two hours' ride from the City. A lady competent to speak and teach the French language preferred. Also, in the same school, an active, amiable and experienced middle-aged American woman as housekeeper. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 69, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 514 New-York Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman of liberal education, of character and capacity, desires employment in some respectable business, where attention, activity and trustfulness are required. Best references furnished. Address Box No. 1,892 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady wishes to make an engagement as resident governess in a gentleman's family, in or near New-York. The charge of children under 12 years of age preferred. References of the first respectability given. Address M. C., *Times* Office.

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SALESMAN WANTED.—One acquainted with the City retail dry goods trade. Apply No. 43 Catharine-st. DE BEVOISE & RAWSON.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A young man would like to dispose of six hours of his time daily where he could make himself generally useful; he is well acquainted with the City and has the best of references. Address INDUSTRY, office of this paper, for three days.

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WOMAN WANTED—To cook and wash and iron for a private family; she must come well recommended, and understand her business thoroughly. None others need apply. at No. 217 Bleecker-st.

WOMAN WANTED—By a small family, a short distance from the City, a Protestant woman as cook or to do general housework. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 119 2d-av.

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TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A young lady from Baltimore, a superb Alto Singer, wishes a situation in Church. Address PHILLIPS, *Times* Office.

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FREEDOM FOR KANSAS.—OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE, No. 442 Broadway, ALBANY, April 5, 1856.—The New-York State Kansas Committee have opened their office, No. 442 Broadway, Albany, for the purpose of entering the names of all persons intending to emigrate to the Territory of Kansas, with the design of becoming actual and *bona fide* residents thereof. All such persons are requested to send their names to the Secretary immediately, stating their occupation, and whether married or single, and also post-office address. The Committee will require satisfactory evidence of the *bona fide* intention of applicants to become actual and permanent residents of Kansas. The Committee have resolved to provide first-class tickets from Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester or Buffalo, to Kansas City, including board from St. Louis, to the members of the first Colony, not exceeding the number of 50 persons, at the price of $20 per ticket. This sum should be sent to the Secretary without delay, to insure a ticket in this Company. Children between the ages of four and twelve years, half price.
The Committee have decided to send the first Colony from Albany *via* N. Y. Central Railroad, on the morning of the 16th day of April, inst., under the direction of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company, expecting that a party from Boston will join the Albany Company on the 15th inst. It is desirable, but not positively required, that persons residing out of the city should be in Albany on the 15th inst. to start with the company at this place. All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary.
Subscriptions from the friends of Freedom of Kansas are solicited, and should be sent to C. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, Albany.
Circulars will be sent gratis to persons desiring information on the subject of emigration to Kansas.
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CAMBRIC COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.—500 French worked breakfast sets, at 14s., worth $2 50, for sale on

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—A number superior three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, (rough cast, in imitation of brown-stone, on all sides,) with three lots of ground, laid out as a garden, with handsome fences, &c., in all 75 by 100 feet, with paved alley-way in the rear, 30 feet wide, situated in the most valuable portion of the city. The houses is new, and was built under the owner's supervision, for his own use, without regard to cost; newly painted in gloss throughout, in the most thorough manner; has inside blinds to all the windows, front and rear; contains gas in every room; bath room, with hot and cold water; kitchen ranges, &c.; first-rate hot-air furnace, set in brick, and a never-failing well of good water in the cellar. There is a river view from the second and third stories. balconies and Summer house. If applied for soon, this eligible property will be sold considerably less than cost, and immediate possession given. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to DANL. A. GALLAWAY, Esq., corner of Old-alip and Water-st, or to J. DEUTSCH, Architect, Higgins Buildings, Washington-st., Hoboken.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT ASTORIA. L. Corner of Franklin and Willow-sts.—Two double brick houses, built in the most careful and substantial manner, by day's work. Each house contains six rooms, with large and convenient closets and pantries; marble mantels on the first floor of each, and hard-finished walls throughout; a good cistern and other conveniences in each yard, and stable on one of the rear lots, 25x25 feet; plot of ground contains over three lots. Price $5,000—$3,000 of which can remain on bond and mortgage for seven years. Inquire of E. MILLS, Postmaster, Astoria, or THOMAS KELLEY, New-York and Astoria Express.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A house and lot in the village of Rye Neck, half mile from Mamaroneck Depôt, 23 miles from New-York, very pleasantly located; house contains 10 rooms and 11 closets, very conveniently arranged; an excellent and never-failing well of water, and cistern, both brought into the house through pipes; lot 60 feet front by 160 deep, with wood-house, hen-house and yard, &c., together with a variety of fruit trees, in bearing order, such as apple, peach, cherry, quince, grape, raspberry and currants. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE R. JACKSON, at the Excelsior Iron Works, Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—And four lots of ground; being a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. The house is well built, filled in with brick, and contains 12 rooms, besides a large garret and cellar; the garden is handsomely laid out, a variety of good fruit, also a grapery, with a choice variety of foreign grapes. It is within 25 minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry, or 40 minutes by railroad to Fulton Ferry. Price $6,500. For further particulars, apply to WM. WHITMORE, Bank of the State of New-York.

HOUSE ON LAFAYETTE-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, high basement, and counter cellar stationary wash-tubs with hot and cold water, gas, baths, range, furnace, &c. The owner having moved West, this property will be sold a bargain and on easy terms. One minutes' walk from the car to Fulton Ferry. Inquire near the premises of A. R. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., or at Johnson's Hotel, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 132 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side, in excellent order, with all the modern improvements; in a quiet, pleasant neighborhood; house 21½x41, with lot 99 feet deep; both 105 feet. Possession given the middle of April. For terms and orders to see the premises, apply to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HOUSES FOR SALE LESS THAN COST.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., three stories, basement and counter-cellar, high stoops, balconies, &c., with all modern improvements; built in the best manner; sewerage is perfect, takes roof-water and connects with backhouse; everything in perfect order. Nos. 15 and 17, north side. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW AT BROOKLYN.—The two very superior three-story brick houses, 33 by 45 feet, Nos. 126 and 128 Bergen-st., finished with range, hot and cold water, gas, furnaces, &c. Rent $350. Also six very genteel three-story brick houses on Degraw-st., corner Van Brunt. Rent $250. Apply or address T. MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, and in first location, in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. EYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 36 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—Well finished high stoop, beautiful dining room, dumb waiter, ventilators, &c., house built for owner and is in good order. Gas fixtures and mirrors can be had with the house if desired. Apply to JAMES D. OLIVER, No. 62 Amity-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars, apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 16th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near 8th-av. A first-class four-story brown-stone house, 20 by 65, north side of 36th-st., west of 5th-av., with every modern improvement. Numbers being irregular, it has a bill on. Apply to H. T. GAMAGE, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A neat two-story cottage, containing eight finished rooms, good cellar, &c., with about 100 feet square of ground; pleasantly situated. Terms easy. Inquire of BARKER & OSTRANDER, No. 187 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 113 East 13th-st., with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Terms easy. Apply to C. T. BUNTING, No. 116 East 13th-st.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3 4ths. of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnaces, range, &c.; has a fancy iron verands on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—Some of the best building sites on the Hudson River; most commanding view of River and country, and most genteel and improving neighborhood; two miles north of Yonkers and one mile south of Hastings; in plots of from five to fifty acres. Also, a most substantial two-story frame house, 44 by 38 feet, with large kitchen, green-house, &c., all filled in with brick to peak; double-weather boarded; most superior cellar under the whole; excellent well of water and cistern, marble mantels, grates, &c.; good carriage-house and stable, and large fowl yard; with land to suit, overlooking the North and East Rivers, Palisades, &c. THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In the village of Rye, Westchester county, four minutes' walk from the Depôt, a convenient and substantially built cottage house, with about one acre of land, upon which are a barn, stable, ice house, shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Schools and churches of convenient access. Distance from New-York 26 miles, with facilities of communication six times a-day each way. Apply to J. LODER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS—Two three-story and basement and sub-cellar houses, brick, with brown stone stoops, &c., on Broadway, in Brooklyn, near 6th-st., only five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Door and Sash Depôt, No. 173 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—At Tompkinsville, S. I., a large and convenient house, with nine lots of land, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, with stable, coach house, fine garden, &c. Apply to GEORGE CATLIN, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS—House in Lexington-av., near 31st-st.—house in 7th-av., near 26th-st.—house in 28th-st., near 7th-av. L. D. COMAN, No. 1 Hanover Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., lot 39 feet on Broadway and 130 feet on Great Jones-st. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall-st., or S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., between 10 and 12o'clock.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS BONDS.—The 3-story and attic house No. 379 4th-st., size 25 by 60, lot 120. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished in good style; has gas, marble mantels and range. Rent $250; price $2,000; only $500 cash required. Apply on the premises, No. 224 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn.

$4,750—FOR SALE.—A handsome, basement brown-stone front house, 24x39; lot 27x132, situated on the Passaic River, in the pleasant village of Bellville, N. J., 3 miles from Newark, 9 from New-York; iron balcony, inclosed rear piazza, heavy iron fence in front, well finished, marble mantels, well and cistern, with pump in the house. $4,000 can remain. Also for sale—50 choice building lots will be sold separately; no money required if improved. C. M. HARTWICK, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., room No. 1.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE.—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morisania depôt. Terms easy. ELLIS POTTER, No. 239 Broadway.

SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Fronting on a public park. The house is large and commodious, just completed and finished in the best manner, with bay windows, gas, water, furnaces, &c., all complete. For particulars, inquire of G. R. CONOVER, Cashier Importers' and Traders' Bank, Broadway, New-York, or of T. V. D. HOAGLAND, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GENTEEL COTTAGES FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—Just completed, on 123d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. An unincumbered farm, not more than 50 miles from the City, would be taken in payment. WM. J. BURRITT, No. 15 Wall-st.

THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION will please call at No. 57 Fulton-st., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, from 3 to 7, or FRIDAY FORENOON, from 8 to 11½ o'clock, with their passbook, and receive their money as per resolution. JOHN STEVENS.

BARN FOR SALE.—FOR SALE—In the beautiful Township of Greenfield, Pa., containing the grounds of the centennial Exhibition, 1876, a new dwelling-house, barn, and a factory, (stone building,) 30x40 feet; 3 stores with a wing joining, 24x60 feet; water wheel and shafting in perfect order. Any wishing to buy, will inquire for further particulars of C. W. FOWLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of the Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the rapid settlement of this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information, and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Stamford, Conn.—The double 2-story and attic frame house, on Henry-st., nearly opposite the Stamford Female Seminary; contains twelve square rooms, exclusive of kitchen, large store rooms and numerous closets; built in modern style, and finished in the best manner, filled in with brick, parlors beautifully finished, double cornice with centre pieces, white marble mantels, sliding doors, French windows, ornamental iron verandah in front, inclosed piazza in rear, good range, cemented cellar, two large cisterns, and well of excellent water near the door; good garden, abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, grounds handsomely laid out, and all in complete repair; five minutes' walk from the depôt, and about the same distance from the steamboat landing. Price, $6,000. A large portion can remain at 6 per cent. Also, a beautiful and convenient cottage, on the same street, containing thirteen rooms—five on the first floor, handsome grounds, good garden, with young fruit trees and shrubbery. Immediate possession given. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, at Johnson's Hotel, No. 4 Warren-st., or Mr. D. L. SCOFIELD, Stamford Depôt, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Bellevale, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $360. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 8th-av.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depôt; good house, all necessary outbuildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to F. S. STALLKNECHT, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome residence at Tottensville, with 13 rooms, lot 80 by 132 feet; a good spring of water in the cellar; with choice fruit trees, &c. Terms very easy. Apply to CLARKE & WEEKS, Real Estate Office, No. 63 Wall-st., New York, or to S. B. AVERTS, Tottensville, S. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 362 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE NORTH RIVER FOR SALE—Adjacent to the Depôt; also farms, lots, and houses, in great variety, variously located, and on easy terms; also a variety of property to exchange. Apply at D. P. VANLIEW'S Real Estate Office, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 till 3.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—138 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $85 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Or to let, within 25 miles of New-York, containing about 18 acres. House is large, double 2-story and attic, with extensive out-buildings, and within 200 yards of railroad depôt. It is well stocked with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, and flowers. It will be sold low if applied for immediately. Also for sale, the farm of 80 acres and large house adjoining, with extensive outbuildings, the land is good, as well as the buildings and fences, the situation is high, healthy and pleasant. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PEW FOR SALE, No. 16 St. Thomas' Church, lower floor. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND IRON WORKS.

FOUNDRY AND TANNERY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A large first-class FOUNDERY AND MACHINE SHOP and SMITH SHOP, situated at Newburg, N. Y. having a large dock and a front on the river of over 300 feet. Foundry 80x50, with a wing 82x29, built of brick, slate roof, thoroughly found in all conveniences for the business. A large crane—sweeping main floor, cupola, large oven, a large assortment of iron and wooden flasks for making loam, dry and green castings.

THE MACHINE SHOP is three stories, 40x120, brick, with slate roof, has steam engine and boiler of fifty horse-power, an entire new stock of screw lathes and planing machines, slotting machines, screw-cutting machines, a large boring and turning lathe, a planing machine—planing six feet square, and all necessary small tools. The smith shop has nine fires and all tools for the business. Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF THE MOST MODERN PATTERNS FOR HIGH AND LOW-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINES,

Stationary engines, mill-gearing and general mill works, pulleys and car work. The tools and fixtures of the foundry may be purchased, and the real estate leased for a term of years. An excellent opportunity for an investment or the formation of a Stock Company. A large portion of the stock of the Company would be taken at Newburg. Also, on the same dock, a large

TANNERY, WITH STEAM POWER,

now occupied by Col. O. S. Hathaway. For particulars, inquire of A. F. FORSYTH, GEO. A. ELLIOTT, or N. REEVE. } Newburg, N. Y.

NEWBURG, March 3, 1856.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,

LAND AGENTS,

Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY, Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R Co. DAVID S. OGDEN, Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millington, Somerset Co., N. J., 28 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerville; daily line of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by days' work, is 2½ stories high, with a well of good water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 56 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered, 6 acres are low meadow land, from which immense crop of grass, and for which the owner has been offered $200 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—of the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor, front office.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced, and watered, a good situation, high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocion Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 6 x 32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 20x30, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Gracie Farm, containing 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive fruit orchards. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with cottage &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated, 8 miles from the Village of Huntington, L. I., containing about 130 acres of first-quality of farming and wood land. There is on the place a good house, barn, and other out-buildings, a large variety of fruit of all kinds, and good water near the door. Will be sold (to close an estate) cheap, or exchanged for good improved City property. Inquire of C. B. GRIFFITH, No. 21 Catharine-st.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—Fronting New-York Bay. It contains 22 acres, part meadow. There is a new two-story Gothic house, with barn, &c. on the premises. For particulars, apply at No. 70 West 41st-st.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Near Yonkers, one mile from Bronxville Station, eighteen miles from New-York; nineteen acres under the highest state of cultivation and ample stocked with superior fruit, ornamental and shade trees, grape vines, &c. The improvements consist of a new two-story cottage with an addition, conservatory and kitchen, together with barn, carriage-house, cow-house, &c.; the gardens and lawns are beautifully laid out, and water from a fine spring introduced into the house and barn, and would supply the water for a fountain. Must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a sacrifice. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE IN BEDFORD, BROOKLYN—Two neat and convenient cottage houses on Putnam-av., 140 feet east of Bedford-av.; house two stories, basement, and sub-cellar, with marble mantels; ornamented cornice in parlor story and front basement; the houses are new; lots 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold for $3,200 each. Fulton-av. cars from Fulton-ferry run within two blocks of the above property. Terms easy. Inquire of H. A. WEED, Madison-st., near the property.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT NEWTOWN, L. I., TO LET.—Three large first-class detached houses, just finished, with marble mantels, bath rooms, ranges, and all the modern improvements, having fine gardens, on high ground, within half a minute of the railroad station at Newtown; access seven times daily by steamboat and railroad; time, 35 minutes only from Fulton Ferry. Persons desiring to attend to business in the City and reside in the country will find this a good opportunity, and parties in pursuit of an elegant country residence in a healthy location would do well to examine them. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, No. 255 Grand-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A large and beautiful house, with 21 acres of land in a state of high cultivation, bounded on a public road on the four sides. It is handsomely located in the town of Greenwich, Conn., about 15 miles ride from Greenwich depôt, and 5 minutes' walk from Cascob depôt, and 1 hour's ride from the city. The house was built in modern style for and under the supervision of the owner. A large barn and other out-buildings, all new; good water and a variety of fruit. Also another lot, with dock, and new house, at Cascob landing, one of the best places between here and New-York to carry on any mechanical business, or for a coal yard. There are three market boats run regular to New-York every week. For further information, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. WM. WHITE.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—Of 80 acres and superior improvements, one mile from the flourishing village of Middletown, Orange County. Price $4,500. Also other fine farms, of all sizes, for sale or exchange for City property. Cottages on the Hudson from $2,000 upwards—10 to 12. C. H. OLIVER, 6th-av., corner 40th-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Two houses and lots on 6th-av., Nos. 428 and 430. Price for the two, $14,500. Terms easy. Also, a house in 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, for $6,000. Two houses and 2 lots on 8th-av. for sale, Nos. 364 and 366. Price $12,000 for the two. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE.—The moderate-sized houses Nos. 9 and 27 West 35th-st. Possession of No. 9 can be given immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., Office No. 7.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In Yonkers or vicinity.—A comfortable, large-sized cottage or house well furnished, with 6 to 8 bedrooms and parlor and kitchen, with plenty of shade-trees in a pleasant part of the village, or within one quarter of a mile, with river view, for which a fair price will be paid from the 1st of May for 6 months or longer. Apply to W. H. ARTHUR, Yonkers.

PART OF A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel neighborhood, for a family of three grown persons, located between 30th and 40th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address HOME, Office of the *Daily Times*.

WANTED TO RENT—With a view to purchasing, a small house not far from New-York, with a few acres of land. Terms must be moderate. Address RURAL, at this office.

VASES—FINE PORCELAIN DINNER-SETS, TEA-sets, rich cut-glass goblets, tumblers, wines, decanters and Bohemian glass colognes and toilet articles, English and French toilet-sets, and a large collection of fine ware for sale at bargains, being about to close business. A. H. GOUGH, No. 594 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—A large and convenient four-story brick house, No. 173 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; it will be let at a low price to a good, respectable tenant, for six or twelve months, from the 1st of May next; and, if desirable, perhaps an arrangement may be made to pay part of the rent in board. For particulars, inquire at the house, or of G. W. MILLER, No. 51 Murray-st., up stairs, for three days. Good reference given and required.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $800.—The three-story attic and basement brick house No. 185 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts. Said house is substantially built, 25 by 44 feet, lot 25 by 80 feet, is in first-rate order, supplied with gas, has sub-cellar, coal vault, and rear piazza. For any kind of business the location is excellent, and, if desired, the basement can be let to a physician for $160. Apply on the premises, No. 185 Atlantic-st.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 240 Canal-st., corner of Renwick. A good stand for the hardware, clothing, crockery, or any kind of business; has been lately fitted up with fashionable windows and doors. Location desirable. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Also, three small houses in Hudson-st., with stores; excellent stands for business. Inquire at No. 41 Charlton-st. N. B.—None of the above-mentioned houses will be let for the sale of liquor.

HOUSE TO LEASE—Broadway, corner 9th-st., the large 4-story house No. 772 Broadway, 29 feet front, also No. 776, 26 feet front, with extension-room to 2d-story; both have extra baths, water closets, chandeliers in parlors, and gas fixtures to the attic, rendering them desirable either as dwellings or for any business requiring spacious show rooms. To parties who wish to carry on business and reside on the premises the above offers every advantage. Can be had a few days before May 1. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The superior three-story high basement brick dwelling house, No. 73 7th-st. It has all the modern improvements, except water closets; is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted and papered the past year. All the gas fixtures will go with the house, except the parlor fixtures. A part of the furniture will be sold, if desired. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. GEER, Nos. 32 Cortland and 39 Dey sts.

HOUSES TO LET.—The houses Nos. 80 and 82 4th-av., replete with every convenience. No. 80 has an extension room running back 27 feet. There is a large four-story workshop on the rear of both lots. The property will be let separately or together. The keys are at Mr. LANE'S store, corner 4th-av. and 10th-st. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The full-size brick house No. 16 Tompkins'-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., will be put in complete order for a good tenant. Also the two-story and basement brick-house, No. 1 Wyckoff-st., corner Court-st. FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—A beautiful three-story house in perfect order throughout, in a most desirable situation, being within two minutes' walk of three of the principal City railroads. Also one large building five stories high and 25x80 feet deep, built expressly for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. Large single lofts also to let. For particulars, inquire at No. 196 Christie-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT YORKVILLE—Two of the row of handsome and convenient 3-story houses on the north side of 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The street is 100 feet wide, high ground, with a commanding view, rendering the situation very desirable. Rents $300. Apply to SILLECK & BUCK, 86th-st., near 4th-av.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 37 3d-av. A first-rate stand for dry goods or fancy business; has been occupied for dry goods for the past eight years. Fixtures complete. Will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st., or S. BARKER, No. 14 Pine st.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with

AUCTION SALES.

ROSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on FRIDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 31st-st., all the magnificent furniture contained in the above three-story dwelling. Has been in use but a few months, and is in perfect order. Part of which was made in Paris, and by the best makers in this City. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 381 Broadway, or of the auctioneer. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and the removal of the furniture immediately from the premises, imperative. The furniture consists of two large and elegant French mantel mirrors, made in Paris; two large pier do., with slabs and brackets, crimson and gold curtains, with heavy lace curtains, cornices to match; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon silk, and velvet, viz.: Sofas arm and parlor chairs, reception and buffet do., with slip covers rosewood arm and rocking chairs, covered in brocatelle, fauteuils covered in moquet, sewing-chairs in tapestry, rosewood music-case, plate doors; centre-tables, pier do.; quartettes of papier maché, inlaid with pearl; ormolu chandeliers, superb carved seven-octave rosewood pianoforte, with the attachment, embroidered cover and stool; richly carved rosewood stagers, oval mirror front and back; rosewood secretary and bookcase; do. French marble-top secretaire, lined with boxwood; rich Wilton and velvet carpets; elegant mantel ornaments, paintings, &c. Dining-room Furniture—Mirror sideboard, with marble top; solid oak extension-table, with a large and superb variety of rich China—dinner set of 221 pieces, tea do.; cut glassware, silver dining and tea service, silver and inlaid cutlery, &c.; with the chamber and library furniture—richly carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands made to match, reclining lounges and chairs, in tapestry; one rosewood suite, covered in medallion tapestry; China toilet sets, French oval mirrors, superb hair mattresses and bedding, ottomans, tête-à-têtes, sofas, rockers, library bookcase, &c.; with a large variety of beautiful bed-room and basement furniture, in mahogany marble-top hall stand, velvet stair-carpet, &c.—all of the best kind. Knickerbocker and 6th-av. stages pass near the house. Terms of sale: Bankable money, and a deposit from all purchasers. On Tuesday, April 15, the entire furniture of house No. 106 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, valuable Brooklyn property:

NAVY-STREET—Six neat three-story and basement brick houses, near Fulton-av., in complete order, new, and with modern improvements.

ADELPHI-STREET—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses, near Lafayette-av., with modern improvements.

FULTON-AVENUE—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses corner of Grand-av., new, and with modern improvements.

PORTLAND-AVENUE—Two three-story and basement Philadelphia-front brick houses, near Myrtle-av. and Washington-park, new, and with modern improvements.

BEDFORD-AVENUE—Cottage house, with four lots, 25 by 106 feet, near corner of Gates-av.

GATES-AVENUE—Five lots, 21 by 100 feet, corner of Bedford-av.

GRAND-AVENUE—Three lots, 20 by 100 feet, 100 feet south of Fulton-av.

VANDERBILT-AVENUE—Three lots, 20 by 100 feet, 200 feet south of Flushing-av.

NAVY-STREET—Three-story frame house, filled in to the peak, finished in plain style; store on the ground floor, occupied for a grocery doing a good business; lot 25 by 100 feet, with a neat two-story and basement cottage on the rear, and fronting on Lafayette-st. The whole is rented for $518 per annum—a rare chance to make a profitable investment. Sale positive. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 10, 11, and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at Delmonico's Hotel, corner Broadway and Morris-st., consisting of all the furniture in the above hotel, which is mostly rosewood and mahogany, made to order—20 rosewood muff-backed suites, covered in crimson plush, viz.: 4 chairs, arm-chairs, and couch; 20 do., covered in satin brocats, richly carved, with the same number of pieces; 30 do. covered in hair-cloth; dining-tables, oak and black-walnut dining-chairs; 20 bronze gas chandeliers, a large assortment of gas brackets, 100 fine Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets; large silt-frame French plate pier-glasses, do. mantel-glasses; lace window-curtains; gilt-frame engravings and paintings; 75 oval rosewood marble-top centre-tables; oil-cloths; 75 fine rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, 75 do. washstands to match; a large assortment of toilet sets, water-bottles; 100 fine rosewood double and single bedsteads—best curled hair mattresses to each bedstead; feather beds, pillasses, white counterpanes; a large variety of double and single mattresses, maple, and black-walnut bedstead, &c., &c. The above hotel contains about 120 rooms, furnished in the most complete manner, the whole forming one of the finest sales of the season. Also, the bar and fixtures and cooking utensils.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—MONDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 496 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal-st., elegant custom-made rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak cabinet furniture, finished in the latest styles and fully warranted, all having been made to order expressly for Broadway sales, consisting in part, of about 30 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush, hair cloth, reps and other fashionable coverings; upholstered and pair sweepbacks, solid rosewood, centre and pier tables, etageres, patent extension dining-tables 14 feet long, in oak, mahogany and walnut; rich bookcases in great variety; easy and Voltaire chairs, rockers, spring seat parlor chairs, corner stands, bookshelves, work tables, &c.; also, a variety of chamber furniture, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mahogany and walnut do., pure hair mattresses, together with the usual variety of articles found in a first-class private warerooms, the whole of which will positively be sold, and is worthy of the attention of the trade and those about refurnishing first-class houses. Catalogues on morning of sale. The stock is now arranged for exhibition.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 39 PARCELS OF PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM, AND HOUSTON-ST.—POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.:

Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 96th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st.—No. 11 is a gore lot. Nine lots north side of 97th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. Eleven lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 106th-st., 4 fronting on 5th-av. and 7 on 106th-st. Four lots on and next northwest corner of 4th av. and 41st-st. Five lots on south side of 85th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 602 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three-story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances; 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY April 22, 1856, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property:

SEVENTH-AVENUE—Two large lots of ground with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 357 and 359 7th-av., east side, between 33d and 34th sts.

EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET—One lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on East 13th-st., south side, 225 feet east of Avenue B.

WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—Five lots of ground on 56th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 6th-av.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain. The above will positively be sold to the highest bidder to close interests. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 915 Broadway, near 21st-st., Brussels, three-ply and ingrain parlor, bedroom and dining-room carpets; mahogany chairs and sofas, in hair cloth; French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; mahogany marble-top pier and centre tables, mantel ornaments, oil-paintings and engravings, window curtains and shades, oil-cloths, hall and hat stands, stair carpets, black-walnut and maple French bedsteads, cottage and windlass do., marble and top dressing and wash-stands, washstands, wardrobes, book cases, secretaries, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, counterpanes, &c.; toilet sets, dining and tea tables, black-walnut and oak, cane and hair-seat chairs, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 178 Franklin-st.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 178 Franklin-st., the entire furniture of the house, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, some of which has been in use for several years, and some more modern; the whole will be sold without reserve, and must be removed the same day. No postponement on any account.

On FRIDAY, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, from a family giving up housekeeping. More full particulars in to-morrow's papers.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SALE AT NO. 630 BROADWAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will continue at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, the sale of the elegant stock of goods at No. 630 Broadway, comprising rosewood armoires, secretary and bookcase, rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany bedsteads and beds, bronzes, stationary, Sheffield wares, Parian marble paintings, jewelry, articles of vertu, &c. Also, the gas fixtures, show cases, iron safe, &c. The whole to be sold without reservation, to close the business.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF CLOTHING.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, near Wall-st., will include in their sale of FRIDAY, April 11, at their auction room, a large and desirable assortment of ready made clothing, just finished for Spring sales and adapted for Summer wear, comprising everything in the coat, pant and vest lines. Well worthy the attention of dealers. Catalogues and samples morning of sale.

WM. C. HIGGINS, Auctioneer.

WM. C. HIGGINS WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at No. 3 Abingdon-square, (junction of 8th-av. and Hudson-st.,) all the furniture contained in the above four-story house, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, mirrors, China and glass ware, clocks, oil-cloths, mantel ornaments, &c., &c. Sale positive.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, FRIDAY, April 11, at 11 o'clock, at the auction-rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., gas chandeliers and fixtures; will sell to pay advances, storage and expenses, an assortment of large and costly gas chandeliers, brackets, gas pipe, fixtures, &c., large mirrors, &c. Sale without reserve.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Eighth regular Trade Sale will take place THIS DAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., on four months credit. For particulars see catalogues, which are now ready.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, April 10, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage Bond.....
$3,000 Great Western Railroad 1st Mort. Bds.$1,000 each
$4,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Illinois Central Railroad Cen. Bonds...$1,000 each
$3,000 Flushing Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$500 each
$4,600 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.....$500 each
$25,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company...$7,000
$5,600 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.$1,000 each
$500 Cannel Coal Company Bonds of Coal River, Virginia.
$1,000 one share of the Academy of Music.
70 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Company.....$25 each
17 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company.....$25 each
50 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
67 shares Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company.....$50 each
25 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$25 each
6 shares Lenox Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Company...$25 each
17 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
20 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Company.....$20 each
50 shares Metropolitan Insurance Company.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, April 14.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF UP-TOWN PROPERTY TO DIVIDE INTERESTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, the following very desirable building lots, every one of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder, namely:

ON FOURTH-AVENUE—Corner of 54th-st., 4 lots

ON BROADWAY—Between 42d and 43d sts., 3 lots, each 20 feet front by 80 feet deep.

ON THIRD-AVENUE—Corner of 75th-st., 4 lots.

ON TENTH-AVENUE—Corner of 70th-st., at the junction of Broadway, 4 lots, all full size. Also,

ON TENTH-AVENUE—Corner of 73d-st., and near the junction of Broadway, 4 lots.

ON FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Between 4th and 5th avs., 4 lots, each 25x100.

ON SEVENTIETH STREET—100 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th av., 13 lots, all of full dimensions.

ON SEVENTY-SECOND STREET—100 feet east of 10th-av., and about 150 feet east of the junction of Broadway, 6 lots, each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches.

ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—100 feet east of 10th-av., 6 lots, each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

ON SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—West of 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches.

Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and other particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF 64 LOTS AND GORES ON 1ST-AV., 123TH, 124ST, 123D AND 123D STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, in partition, the following Real Estate, viz.:

ON 121ST-STREET—13 Lots of ground, including a number of gore lots, situated on the south side of 121st-st., commencing 43 feet east of 1st-av.

ALSO—11 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st av. and 121st-st., eight of the same fronting on the avenue and three on the street. These lots have nearly all full fronts on both the avenue and street.

ALSO—4 Gore Lots on and next the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 122d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore Lots on the south side of 123d-st., commencing 130 feet 11 inches west of 1st-av.

ALSO—28 Lots and Gores situated on the lot bounded by 1st and 2d avs., and by 122d and 123d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av., 11 fronting on 122d-st., and 7 fronting on 123d st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.

ALSO—3 Gore Lot on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 197 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described Lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.

R. MOTT, Attorney.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 75th sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 2d-av.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st
8 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th st.
5 lots on north side of 73d st.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
3 lots on west side of 2d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
8 lots on north side of 73d-st.
4 lots on west side of 6th-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
6 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of cabinet furniture, piano-cortes, first quality thick French plate mirrors, richly decorated China vases, dinner sets, oil-paintings, enameled chamber suites, dining-room and library furniture, every article warranted as represented.—H. & M. will sell as above, to pay advances, the most desirable stock of rich and tasteful cabinet furniture and house-furnishing articles that has been offered at auction this Spring, and is worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants and hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first class houses. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz.: Several solid rosewood frame arior suites of furniture, covered with the most costly brocatels plush and English hair-cloth; solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; rich etageres, armoire writing cabinets, rich work-tables and stands, several large richly decorated enameled chamber suites, book-cases, secretaries, tête-à-tête, and plain back sofas, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor chairs, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, lounges and sofa bedsteads, Turkish chairs, cane-seat fancy chairs, patent extension-tables, 14 feet long; dining-room chairs to match. At 13 o'clock, six superior-toned rosewood piano fortes of good tone and finish. Also, four second-hand piano-fortes.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR, on FRIDAY, April 11, 10½ o'clock—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, contained in the five story brown-stone front dwelling house, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace. Elegant household furniture: solid rosewood piano-forte, cost $450; rich brocatel parlor suites of furniture; rosewood do., covered in hair cloth; rich centre table; tarestry and three-ply carpets throughout the house; English oil-cloth; rich ormolu chandeliers, hall stand and chairs; wal ut and mahogany chamber furniture, in great variety; pure hair mattresses and bedding, in 15 rooms; pillow feather beds, walnut cottage furniture wardrobes. Basement—extension dining-table, chairs, rich cut-glass ware, heavy silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, liquor stands. China dinner and tea sets, &c., &c., together with the usual variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The whole for absolute sale, and must positively be removed on day of sale; a deposit required from all strangers. The above is in excellent order, having been in use only 15 months, and worthy the attention of the trade, and those about refurnishing. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT AND DURABLE FURNITURE—At the residence No. 68 Murray-st., opposite the Germont House, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, (Thursday,) most magnificent rosewood piano-forte, tables, elegant rosewood parlor furniture en suite, etageres, papier maché and other tables, heavy lace curtains, gas chandeliers, velvet and Axminister carpets, French clocks, elegantly painted vases, mahogany dining and extension tables, China dinner and tea sets, fine silver ware, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, pillows and bolsters, mirrors, tapestry, Brussels carpeting, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—ON THURSDAY, April 10, at 1½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 12 Maiden-lane, standard roses, of the finest and newest varieties adapted to our climate, in all well warranted true to name; selected with great care, without regard to cost, by D. Bell, florist, corner of Broadway and 5th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies, of various kinds, in fine order.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, April 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, pianos, &c. Those who intend sending goods for this sale would confer a favor by sending them to the store as soon as may be convenient.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—At Drake's Hotel, Morristown, N. J. To be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., the place formerly owned and occupied by Mr. WM. P. JOHNS, situated on the Morris and Essex Railroad about one mile from Morristown, containing 29 acres of good land, with a choice variety of grafted fruit trees, consisting of peach, cherry, plum, quince, grape-vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c. The buildings consist of a good substantial frame house, with ten rooms, modern-built, with water in the kitchen, a handsome lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees; also a barn, carriage and bath house, granary, ice-house filled—making a very desirable country residence for a genteel family, or would be a good investment for a capitalist, as there is a front on the railroad a quarter of a mile. The terms, which are easy, will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to JOHN M ENGLAND, on the premises.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., will sell on the 15th of April, at 12 o clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a large parcel of lots, situated on 1st, 2d and 3d avs., and 7th, 71st, 72d and 74th sts., forming a portion of the tract so well and so favorably known as Jones' Wood. This has always been regarded as the most delightful part of our City, being in the vicinity of the East River, near Hell Gate, and covered with a fine growth of large trees, and now rendered conveniently accessible by the two City railroads running directly through the property. Sale positive, to divide interests. See maps, at the office of the Auctioneers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The pews of this church will be sold at public auction in the church on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of the Vestry. The church will be open for inspection every day until the sale

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I shall sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 11th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the public pound, 36th-st., near 3d-av., one dark bay horse with short tail.

J. M. ODELL, Pound Keeper.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NORTON—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 79 Nassau, near John-st.—Catalogue sale of new and second-hand furniture, comprising several suites of richly-carved solid mahogany, rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, covered with the most fashionable and costly French satin brocade, silk plush and hair cloth; also, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, centre, card, and sofa tables, rockers, chairs, arm chairs, secretary bureaus, library and secretary bookcases, oak and mahogany etageres, extension dining tables, enameled and solid oak chamber furniture en suites, carved and plain bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, French plate pier glasses and mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises or stored until 1st May.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SONS, Auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SONS WILL SELL on TUESDAY, the 15th of April, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3 3-story and basement first-class buildings, with all the modern improvements, situate at 61st-st., near 1st-av. These houses are well worthy the attention of purchasers, as there are no better built houses on this island. For particulars and terms apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

A. M. CRISTALAR WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY—11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 53 Cortlandt-st., the stock and fixtures of a wholesale oil establishment, comprising about 6,000 gallons of sperm, whale and other oils, oil-cans, measures, boxes, and everything appertaining to the above business. To the trade, who are respectfully invited, this is a chance seldom to be met with. By order of JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer and Banker.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT No. 222 West 30th-st.—JAMES M. MILLER, will sell, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the superior 3-story house and lot No. 222 West 30th-st., finished in the best manner for the owner's use, and is in fine order. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago at 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO DIRECT TO CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *viâ* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD

Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.; 8:30 P. M for Providence after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford, 8:15 P. M., arriving at 7:16 P. M., connecting with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, 7:50 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BRAIN, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above train connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *viâ* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($16 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side at 6½, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the trains at Hunter's Point, (opposite 33d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fair 20 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner Day-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the keg, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINTS—Manufactured by the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
HENRY AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Washington-st., near Cortland-st.,
New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—An excellent family horse and Rockaway carriage and harness, a very desirable establishment, will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. 28 South-st., up stairs.

CARRIAGES.—The entire stock of the Carriage Repository No 26 Wooster-st. will be offered at reduced prices, and must be disposed of previous to the 1st May, as the undersigned then retires from the business.

MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
RYAN'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,

Are most certainly cured by

New-York Daily Times

Fire at Savannah.

From the Savannah Republican, April 4.

The main building of the Savannah Steam Rice Mill Company, at their works at the lower end of the city, was discovered to be on fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire first made its appearance in a small room in the second story, and is supposed to have been caused by friction in the machinery. It speedily communicated to the third and fourth stories, spreading entirely across the upper portion of the building. The roof, third and fourth stories, and part of the second, with their contents of every description, were entirely consumed, or so damaged by the fire and water as to be of little value.

The fire was confined to the main building containing the machinery—which is damaged, we suppose, to the amount of some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. We have been unable to ascertain with accuracy what portion of this is covered by insurance, as our information is contradictory.

The amount of rice consumed or badly damaged is about 35,000 bushels. The article is now worth in the market 90 cents per bushel, so the loss in this particular is very heavy. There is much of this, however, that will not prove a total loss. Some 2,000 bushels, we learn, belonged to the company, and was insured. The balance was owned by planters, and was, for the most part, insured.

The prospects in New-Jersey of a large yield of peaches were never better than at the present time. The buds are generally uninjured, and the lingering cold weather will prevent them from swelling until the season is so far advanced as to have them suffer from high winds or frosts. Nothing indicates the approach of Spring except the swelling of the maple buds.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICER.—Gouton N. POINDEXY, appraiser at large at this port, died suddenly at New-Orleans on the 29th March, aged 57,) at which port he was engaged in his official duties.

BENJ. MARSHALL, Esq., of Troy, offers to give six acres of land for the purpose of securing the erection of a suitable building in that city for the reception and treatment of patients afflicted with infectious diseases.

NEW-YORK CITY.

To the Husbands and Fathers of our Wives and Daughters.

Among the more recently invented of the numerous mysteries of a modern lady's toilet, the mode of giving an appearance of thickness to the hair most deserves the palm for originality. Hoops were not so extraordinary; our grandmothers wore them; and even Eve, the mother of all mankind, we are told, *stood out* against the serpent very successfully at first—so that the antiquity of this habit cannot be at all disputed. But it may not so generally be known, and, perhaps, we should not reveal it to bachelors, that the side-puffs of a lady's hair, which give them such a bewitching look, are stuffed, positively, with horsehair! We met a young lady in Broadway, a few days since, whose hair had become slightly disarranged, and a tuft of this coarser stuff stuck out from the side of her bonnet in strange contrast with her own flaxen tresses. We have known old gentlemen, and old ladies even, whose crests grew white as time brought them nearer Heaven, to wear wigs outside the natural covering of their heads, to conceal its sparseness; but a wig worn by *young* ladies *beneath* their golden or raven locks, to increase their seeming luxuriance—this is something entirely new in all our experience of this ever-ll world. And then the stuff of which this new-fangled wig is made—it might be becoming to the *Mayor* of the City, but we cannot see how any one else can wear it. If this state of things is allowed to continue we shall be compelled to call for a new *Maine* law. We are no enemy to Woman's *rights*, nor do we faint at puffs, but we say to you, Benedicts, when *C'est rare* thus kiss your wives and daughters as they meet, it is high time that you tried the virtue of a ha[illegible] trigger.

Governors of the Almshouse.

The regular weekly meeting of this Board was held Tuesday. Governor ANDERSON was assigned to act on Committees to which Governor DUKE was attached. It was ordered that no resolution involving an expenditure of money shall be considered on the day on which it is presented, unless by unanimous consent.

The Committee appointed to proceed to Albany in reference to the appropriation called for by the Department, reported. The statement made by Governor DRAPER to the Legislative Committee was read, when the following resolution was offered by Governor GUNTHER and adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Governors approve the action of the Committee, and write in the same as borne out by the facts and the records of the Department.

The subject of a dead-house was then taken up, and it was resolved to erect an edifice two stories high, suitable for the accommodation of medical students.

Mr. DUNN, late one of the Governors, has been appointed General Agent of the Almshouse Department, at a salary of $2,500 per year.

Louis Napoleon in New-York.

Under this head the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday published an article and an accompanying letter, from which we translate the following:

"One of the favorite employments of the American Press against NAPOLEON III. has been to evoke the pretended antecedents of the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON during his sojourn in New-York. Scarcely a week passes without the present sovereign of France being represented as having left in the American metropolis the reputation of a good-for-nothing fellow of the lowest kind, and almost a swindler. The facts specified are given with so much assurance, the details seem so precise, the passions to which appeal is made are, moreover, so willing to accept all as truth, that it is with difficulty that even controversy can be raised on the subject of these assertions.

But our object is not to enter upon a polemic, it is simply to contradict in a categorical manner the rumors to which we have alluded. A letter which we have recently received, lends us decisive authority of categorical facts.

"This letter emanates from a man who is known for his republican opinions, and whom political exile has brought to the United States. It ought to be considered the more disinterested from the fact that the subscriber, after having been the companion of [illegible] NAPOLEON, has not even been willing to [illegible] to the memory of NAPOLEON III., [illegible] Brooklyn in mediocrity, whilst he might [illegible] to seek favors at Paris. The following [illegible] has been written to us by Monsieur L. W. TINELLI, that is the name of our informant:

BROOKLYN, Monday, April 7, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: When Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON was in New-York, in 1837, I was one of the few whom he admitted into his society, and even into his confidence. My former relations with him, the proofs of friendship that he was pleased to give me at that period, make it a duty for me to refute the foolish imputations, the insinuations as malevolent as absurd, put in circulation concerning the short sojourn of the Prince at New-York.

Certain individuals have pretended that LOUIS NAPOLEON had passed some time in a French Hotel at Hoboken, where he lived most extravagantly, and that the proprietor still waits for payment of his bill.

On the other hand, [illegible] lawyer has thought to derive some personal advantage from giving out that he obtained the release of LOUIS NAPOLEON from the Tombs, and that the face for that service long forgotten, have [illegible] said to him since his client's advent to power.

To this last assertion there is but one reply needed—that is, that in 1837 the Tombs did not exist.

The *Sunday Dispatch* of yesterday, in a short and superficial refutation of these rumors, says the exiled Prince was, during his stay in New-York, "the guest of a wealthy resident of the City." That is another error.

From the day of his arrival until that of his embarkation upon the packet ship *Independence*, the 28th of June, 1837, LOUIS NAPOLEON lodged at the Washington Hotel, situated in Broadway, in the place where the magnificent store of STEWART now stands. There, he received and [illegible] was entertained at his table—beside Count ARESE, one of his most intimate confidants—a very small number of friends: Messrs. Confalonieri, Forestí, Maroncelli, [illegible] Lacoste, Rev. Mr. Steward, and some [illegible] very retired and remarkably regular [illegible] the invitations with which he was [illegible] He only made exceptions for the [illegible] CATHERINE LIVINGSTON, which he [illegible] and Madame PANNORS, who [illegible] the *ditts* of the French society. [illegible] the life that is imputed to him, the [illegible] himself on the contrary with serious la[illegible] and [illegible] A short time before he left, he asked me to [illegible] for him a great agricultural establishment, for he had the intention of buying lands and locating upon them a little French colony. This design was not fulfilled, only because the bad news which he received of the health of his mother required his immediate departure.

Here, Mr. Editor, you have the simple truth in regard to the short residence of LOUIS NAPOLEON at New-York.

Accept, &c., L. W. TINELLI.

Prepare.

Senator SMITH has given notice that next session he will lay himself out on the project of consolidating New-York and Brooklyn. He has introduced a bill to that effect already, in our State Senate, but he does not expect to push it now. People of Brooklyn prepare to face your destiny.

☞ The *Adriatic* was not taken into the balance dock yesterday, but is expected to be taken in to-day (Thursday) at 1 o'clock. The *Atlantic* passed out safely. Her larboard bow encountered the bowsprit of the ship *Neptune's Car*, but as that vessel swung loose, she disentangled herself, and no harm was done.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration could not obtain a quorum yesterday.

☞ Mr. T. F. MEAGHER's *Irish News* has made its appearance. It is a handsome octavo of large size, and promises to be a creditable addition to our list of weeklies. It seems to have made arrangements for a very extensive correspondence, and each other of its departments appears to be well manned.

☞ The Live Oakers take matters easier than any party we know of. They have relieved themselves of the expense and labor of publishing *Young Sam*, which is now only issued semi-occasionally; they get rid of gas bills, room rent and such like, by holding their meetings informally at the private houses of leading members. They look forward with some pleasing hopes to the 5th of June, when the secessionists from the Philadelphia American Convention meet in New-York City.

Commissioners of Police.

Yesterday afternoon, the Commissioners met in the Mayor's Office. Several cases were postponed after being called, in consequence of parties not being prepared for trial.

The case of Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, excited some interest. He is charged with being intoxicated while on duty on the 25th of February, 1856, at the Second District Police Court, in violation of the 38th section of the rules and regulations, and that on the night of Jan. 17, 1856, he assisted in procuring the discharge of James M. Turner, a prisoner under arrest and confined in the Eighth District Station-house, charged with assault and battery. The testimony of John Wildey, Lorenzo D. Leighton, and John Reynolds, was taken as to the first charge, they giving evidence as to the fact of intoxication.

The second charge was made by District-Attorney Hall, who in a communication to the Mayor sets forth that Turnbull infringed the orders of the Department in aiding and abetting an irregular discharge of a prisoner when in his custody, by a Magistrate, and that his conduct was unbecoming an officer of Police in so assisting to effect the discharge of a person under arrest, who informed Mr. Hall he would not have gone but for the presence of Capt. Turnbull.

Justice Bogart was examined, and testified that on the night in question he went to the Station-house at the request of Dr. Sanger and opened Court there; that he asked what was the charge, and was told that it was for assaulting a female; he directed the witness to be sent for, but she returned word that she would not go to the Station house for any of the Police magistrates; there being no evidence against the prisoner, witness discharged him. The affidavit of Dr. Sanger confirmed this testimony. The case was then closed.

The case of John Clements, Nineteenth Ward, charged with unbecoming conduct on the 4th of March, in violently seizing Eliza Mantellilla, kissing her and taking improper liberties, came on next for investigation. The complainant is alleged to be a "model artist," and employed at a theatre in Broadway. Judge Beebe closely examined a policeman who was a witness, and who deposed to having seen Clements in her company.

The further investigation of this case was postponed until next Wednesday, Judge Beebe being obliged to leave. The complainant, who states herself to be the wife of an artist, is a young and somewhat prepossessing female, well dressed and of modest deportment.

Some other cases of no great public importance were advanced a stage, after which the Commissioners adjourned.

A Relative of Washington in Want.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see by the papers that Mr. EDWARD EVERETT has declined to accept any part of the proceeds of his late lecture on the "Character of Washington," and that the Mercantile Library Association have decided to apply the amount—some $1,000 to $1,200—to the purchase of books for the Library. Should the Association have any difficulty in expending the amount judiciously, I beg to suggest a mode. At No. 1,014 Broadway resides a lady, 70 years of age, who is a blood relative of General WASHINGTON. Her name is Mrs. RUNNELL. She is poor—very poor—but a female of good education and unusual intelligence. She bears a striking resemblance to the portraits of WASHINGTON, and the writer has no reason to doubt the entire authenticity of her statements. She supports herself by her needle or pen, often sitting up till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. She has but one room, but that is large, neat, clean, and comfortable. She cooks no food—having no facilities—but lives upon what her friends choose to send in to her from day to day. She has had no milk this Winter, and three of the coldest days was without coal.

Any one desirous of being satisfied of the truth of this article, can easily do so by calling as above. Simple justice requires that a relative of our beloved WASHINGTON should not suffer for the necessaries of life in this land of plenty.

Junior Exhibition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your notice of the Junior Exhibition, at the University, has been a proper subject of some harsh criticism. Among the objections to the article are, 1st, The attempt to produce a risible emotion at the expense of Mr. WARD C. PARDEE, who certainly behaved very creditably and "acted well his part," notwithstanding the "excitement of a first effort." In view of his youth and natural modesty of demeanor, who excelled him? 2d, The extravagant language in reference to some of the performers and orators, which, in my opinion, was unmerited. But as the praise of one not entitled to it is by no means so disagreeable as the "damning by faint praise" of those whose qualifications deserve better things, the last objection is pardonable. Is the paragraph in reference to Mr. WRAGE compatible with the usual liberal views of the *Daily Times*? G. A. S.

Stepping up to the Bar.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the Bar at the opening of the General Term at Poughkeepsie yesterday: Horton R. Platt, Ira H. Tuthill, H. Shepherd Campbell, Geo. Harfcutt, Jr., Robert Finn, Ransom Baker, Gorham Parks, Jr., Dean A. Fletcher, Gould J. Jennings, John S. Applegate, James P. Sanders, Chas. Wheaton, Samuel T. Jones.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 3, 9, 10, 12 to 61.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 18, 19, 20, 33, 21, 22, 23, 27, 24, 25.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 336, 363, 364, 337, 367, 8, 9, 163, 101, 38, 368, 399 to 385.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 118, 122, 132, 133, 170 to 172, 174 to 178, 180 to 185, 188 to 194, 196, 198 to 205, 207 to 217, 219.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 322, 315, 129, 195, 361, 398, 425 to 426, 438 to 442 *Part II.*—Nos. 91, 195, 369, 374, 412, 414, 429, 205, 397, 398, 403, 422 to 425, 428.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Davies.

The People ex rel. Harman B. Crossey et al. vs. *The Richmond Plank Co.*—Judgment for defendants on the demurrer with costs. Decided on the hearing.

Hannah Griffin vs. *Thos. J. White et al.*—Decree granted.

Jos. M. Whittier vs. *C. F. Bates et al.*—Complaint set aside with costs. Plaintiffs at liberty to have an amended complaint within 20 days after the entry of this order.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

KINGSTON, Tuesday, March 8, 1856.

☞ Having for many years been acquainted with the qualities of a stone, known in Ulster County as the "Esopus Stone," I do not hesitate to give my testimony in favor of the said Stone for any use which may require a very hard substance. This stone, although exceedingly hard, will not, like most others, become smooth by use. Its qualities, for milling purposes, have been constantly tested for the last century; and the extent to which the quarries have been worked enables the proprietors to furnish an article so superior that the Cement Mills in this country prefer the "Esopus Stone" to any other, more particularly on account of its hardness and its unlikeliness to become smooth. From the peculiar quality of the stone, I should judge that it possessed, above any other that I am acquainted with, those requisite for paving where a hard and unsmooth surface is required.

DANIEL BRADBURY, Editor *People's Press.*

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARE, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The Manhattan Gas Light Company have given notice that on and after the 1st of August, the price of Gas will be materially reduced. In the interval, parties wishing Chandeliers and Gas Pipes introduced into their dwellings, will find it decidedly to their advantage to give their orders to COLT & WHITTELSEY, Gas Fitters and Fixture Dealers, No. 922 Broadway, corner of Twenty first-street., whose facilities for doing your work promptly and economically are unsurpassed. Portable gas machines, regulators, gas heating and cooking stoves, &c., put up at short notice.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE PRACTICAL UNITED.—It has been considered as impossible to unite the beautiful and the practical as to marry fire and water. But the seeming impossibility is one no longer. KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, has reduced the union to a science. His hats are no more marvels of artistic beauty than they are of incomparable excellence and durability. No "shocking bad hats" ever come from KNOX's, just as there are never any ugly old women among the English aristocracy. The charm of both lasts to the end.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Passing through the absorbents into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills by their action on the blood neutralize the elements of disease. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES, TOOTHPICKS, &c.—A large stock of the above goods constantly on hand an for sale at reasonable prices to the out of town and City trade. Also the celebrated "Lownds patent pen and pencil," which is acknowledged to be the *ne plus ultra* of cases.

WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At No. 308 Broadway, Phrenological Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, by Prof. FOWLER. Public lectures in Continental Hall, Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, every evening, on Phrenology and Physiology.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D.,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
No. 16 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND.

New Fire-Engine.

Eagle Engine Company, No. 6, Eastern District of Brooklyn, received their new engine on Tuesday, from Messrs. HUNNEMAN & Co., Boston. This machine is one of the best made, and is a mate of No. 12, in Brooklyn. Her capacity was tested yesterday, and was very satisfactory.

Installation.

Rev. B. PETERS was installed as pastor of the Universalist Church corner of Fourth and South Third-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN.

☞ A Presbyterian Church is about to be located on Adelphi-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—APRIL 8.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

James Baillie and Thomas Hogan, who heretofore pleaded guilty to an indictment for riot, were sentenced each to thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $25.

BURGLARY.

A boy, 15 years old, named Thomas MURRAY, indicted for burglary in the third degree, for breaking into the store of John S. Beales, and stealing therefrom $16 5c., was, at the urgent request of his counsel, H. A. Moore, Esq., and in consideration of his youth, permitted to plead guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

On the 17th December, Martin Kelly went before Justice BLACHLEY, in Brooklyn, and made oath that James McCormick, a police officer of the Third District, had committed a violent assault upon him with a stone—knocking him down, threatening to kill, and attempting to rob him. A warrant was issued, and when confronted by McCormick, he stated that his affidavit was false. For this he was indicted, and to-day convicted, the Jury recommending the accused to the mercy of the Court.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY, April 10—Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 86.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, 1856, by Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, EUGENE MOWATT to MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Charles Vulte.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. T. B. Carter, of Yonkers, EDMUND HASELL, M. D., to ELIZA, daughter of Hon. James R. Whiting, Judge of the Supreme Court, in this City.

On Wednesday, April 9, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, Mr. JOHN D. NEGUS, of Jersey City, to MARIA E., daughter of Roswell G. Allen, of Brooklyn, E. D.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 8, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., G. HENRY HOWELL and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of G. W. Lee, Esq.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Rockwell, Mr. CHARLES F. HANKS to Miss FRANCES A., eldest daughter of David Fithian, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, of consumption, MRS SOPHIA L. TRIPLER.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Jenkins, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Chapel, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 9, after a short illness, at her residence, No. 241 8th-av., MRS. MARY M. POST, relict of Dr. Wright Post, late of this City.

The friends of the family, and those of her late husband, also those of her sons and sons-in-law, Wm. M. and R. H. Hawthorne, are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock. Her body will be conveyed to Richmond, Staten Island, for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, NANCY, wife of Joseph R. Barnum.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 125 Sullivan-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, SILAS TOBIAS, aged 86 years.

The friends of the family of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 615 4th-st., near Avenue C, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, April 7, Capt. MOSES P. LOCK.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, April 9, ALBERT ALONZO, infant son of Townsend and Sylvina P. Bockwith, aged 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 33 Washington-terrace, this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

In Hamptonburg, Orange Co., N. Y., on Monday morning, April 7, EMMA, infant daughter of J. Francis and Hettie G. Deming.

At Huntington Landing, Conn., on Tuesday, April 8, CLARK ELLIOT, aged 57 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 9.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	84¼	70	Erie R. R.	56⅜
15,000	do	84½	250	do	56⅜
5,000	do	84	20	do	56⅜
1,000	North Carolina 6s	94	450	do	56⅝
60,000	Virginia 6s	99⅜	300	do	56⅝
6,000	do	99⅜	100	do	56⅝
5,000	Tennessee 6s '90	90¾	150	do	56⅝
1,000	Erie Con. bds. '71	83⅜	500	do	56⅝
1,000	Erie Bds. of '75	90⅜	50	do	56⅝
1,000	Mich. Sou. Bds	98	50	do	56⅝
10,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	86⅜	100	do	56⅝
5,000	do	86⅜	100	do	56⅝
17,000	do	86⅜	500	do	56⅝
5,000	do	86	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	56⅞
2,000	Ga. & Chi. Bds	99	5	do	95⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	200	Reading R.	91⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102⅜	1350	do	91⅜
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	129⅜	100	do	91⅜
8	do	129¾	600	do	91⅜
50	do	129⅜	600	do	91⅜
22	do	129	25	Hud. Riv. R.	35⅜
5	Bk. State N. Y.	108⅝	20	do	35⅛
15	Metropolitan Bank	108⅜	400	Panama R.	105
20	Hanover Bank	96	200	do	105⅜
5	St. Nicholas Bank	96	50	do	105⅜
20	Park Bank	99⅜	50	do	105⅜
16	Ohio Life & Trust Co	93	38	Clev. C. & Cin.	100⅜
1450	Nic. Trans. Co	14	70	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	65
100	do	13⅜	100	do	65⅜
500	do	14	100	do	64⅜
150	Penn. Coal Co	101	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	114⅜
100	do	101⅛	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	79¾
100	do	101⅛	1350	do	79¾
200	Cum. Coal Co	23⅛	100	do	80
200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	90⅜	100	do	80⅛
10	do	91	50	Harlem Railroad	19¾
200	do	91	50	Illinois Cent. R. R.	98
100	do	90¾	233	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks were made by A. H. MULLER:

$3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86⅛	10	Mich. Central R. R.	94⅜
6,000	do	86⅜	300	Hudson River R. R.	35⅛
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	100	do	35⅜
100	Canton Company	23⅜	100	Erie Railroad	56⅛
400	Nic. Trans. Co.	13⅜	100	do	56⅛
500	do	13⅜	50	do	56⅛
200	Reading Railroad	92	300	do	56⅛
100	do	92	100	do	56¾
12	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	96	100	do	57
50	do	96	150	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	80
85	do	96	400	do	80⅛
100	do	96	200	do	81⅛

MINING BOARD.

200	Gard't Gold	1	100	Franklinite St.	6½
100	do	1	50	do	6½
50	Ward Coal Co.	4½	100	D. B. T. Co. stk.	25 00
100	do	4⅝	100	McCulloch Gold	5
1000	Flor. & Key. J.	30			

WEDNESDAY, April 9—P. M.

The Money Market was quiet to-day, with less demand from the Brokers than yesterday and Monday. The offerings at Bank are about equal to the income, while the amount of strictly first-class paper left for negotiations with the Discount Brokers is not heavy. We quote 7 per cent. on demand loan and Bank accommodation; 7¾@8 ₱ cent. on 60 to 120 days prime paper, outside, and 9@10 ₱ cent. on fair mercantile names and approved Railway acceptances. The Country Banks, out West, are not for the present increasing their balances. The Southern Bank accounts, however, are looking up. The general characteristic of the market is activity in the employment of money and ease and confidence in the supply at the going rates.

The Stock Market improved in tone, and fully recovered the decline in prices noticed yesterday, closing this afternoon quite firm and with a good demand for the Road Stocks and for Illinois Central Bonds. Erie, 56⅞; Toledo, 80¼; Reading, 92⅛; Southern Michigan, 96; Illinois Centrals, (after the close of the list,) 87, seller 60 days. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $128,809; paid $49,437, and held at the close a regular balance of $7,658,441. Nothing done in Exchange after the closing of the Boston mail yesterday afternoon. The steamer from Boston to-day took out $203,000 in Gold which went from this City. The *Atlantic*, of the Collins line, is the next European steamer, sailing on Saturday. The rates of Sterling are 109½@⅝; Francs, 5.18¾@5.17½; the supply liberal. The excitement in Cotton continues at the South. Telegraphic advices to-day report a further advance at Charleston and Mobile of ⅛@¼ cent. The sales here were 4,000 bales, at very full prices. All the markets on this side are now relatively ahead of the last Liverpool quotations.

The quantity of Illinois Central lands sold since 1st January for $578,345, was reported erroneously yesterday 53,320 acres, instead of 43,320. The average ₱ acre was over $13, instead of $10.

BANKS OF NEWARK.

	Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
City	$476,382	$162,903	$15,049	$171,351
Bkg. Insurance	1,476,319	397,545	37,362	248,617
Mechanics'	1,165,509	553,397	41,974	279,250
State	962,159	337,493	25,192	181,993
Total	$3,880,310	$1,470,348	$119,577	$881,360

LAND WARRANTS—QUOTED BY F. P. JAMES & CO., 86 WALL.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	$1 08 ₱ acre,	$1 10 ₱ acre.
120 acres	1 04 ₱ acre,	1 06 ₱ acre.
80 acres	1 08 ₱ acre,	1 10 ₱ acre.
60 acres	1 04 ₱ acre,	1 06 ₱ acre.
40 acres	1 16 ₱ acre,	1 20 ₱ acre.

We direct attention the advertisement of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., of the 10 ₱ cent. Bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, and other Iowa and Missouri City and County Securities. The same house offer the remaining portion of 7 ₱ cent. Special mortgage of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Bonds, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Road, under a compact made with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. L. P. BAYNE, late of Washington City, is now connected with the private banking-house of APPLETON & Co., Baltimore.

A note from the legal counsel of the dissenting Stockholders in the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, is inserted herewith. It was at the instance of these parties that the President of the Road last week defaulted on the indorsement of the Company for the Piqua and Columbus Road. We take for granted they have framed the best apology the circumstances will admit of for the singular and highly discreditable proceeding in question. If it have other than mere technical force, the financial reader may possibly find it out. Its tone, certainly, is in marked contrast with the sentiments of the memorial of a portion of the heaviest of the New-York Stockholders, which we copy to succeed it.

There is not much use in mincing or multiplying words about this transaction. It is wholly indefensible among business people. It will, in the end, be found mischievous even to the parties who originated it, in the Courts or Legislature of Ohio. It will taint the security of their shares, wherever they are known or pressed on sale. This may not be sensibly felt at first. But the worthy gentlemen who hope to help their Stock by repudiating an obligation entered into, by authority of the general laws of Ohio, and confirmed in general meeting of the Stockholders, will find this out, to their cost, before the hazardous game they have initiated on the legal *shuffle board* is played out. The plea of illegality, which they set up we understand to rest upon a strict construction of the original charter. What is not permitted in that, the Directors could not do. The Legislature of Ohio subsequently passed a general Railroad law, authorizing such indorsements for and aid to other Roads, as the one in question. Under this law the Cleveland and Columbus Directors and Stockholders made this indorsement. They availed of the *general* law to make it, and now resort to the *special* charter to repudiate it. The quibble is, that although the general law was practically acted upon, it was not technically accepted. That is, no written acceptance of the general law, as part of the Charter, was filed with the Secretary of State! The charter was, therefore, violated by the indorsement. The sequence would seem to be, that all the penalties for a violation of charter are liable to be visited upon the offending Corporation. These, we take it, do not stop at a repudiation of its illegal act by one or two of the Stockholders, who hope to profit by the wrong done to third parties by their own servants in the direction, *and their own proxies* in the Stockholders'. meeting, but it places the franchise of the Road at the mercy of the Ohio Legislature. Some of the parties to this business, being also stockholders in the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road, already understand what legislative prerogative, in resuming a franchise which had been abused or perverted, means. In the present instance, it seems that the violation of the charter and the insult to the general laws of the State are, to be equally confessed, to avoid payment of an honest obligation. The tenure of the franchise will be thus rendered extremely critical. The power that made can unmake it for cause. It is not certain, indeed, that a proceeding in the nature of a *quo warranto* will not be first tried in the Courts—since the letter of the bond is to be the touchstone. *Shylock*, therefore, in saving his pound of flesh, may cause the blood to flow from the vitals of his own corporation.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

The Dry Goods business is more vigorous, the weather being more propitious, and facilities for transporting merchandise having materially improved within a few weeks. Domestic productions are the liveliest, and Southern dealers are the principal buyers. Western merchants are not very numerous in our market, as yet, and from the Northwest and North there is experienced but a limited demand. Foreign fabrics are not brisk, yet staple goods are firm, though fancy articles are languid and irregular.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in fair demand, and, if anything, favor factors. Bleached goods are salable and steady. Cotton flannels, Denims and Drills appear in request at former quotations. Duck is more inquired for, and is firm. Ginghams, Lawns, and Nankins are moderately dealt in, and are essentially unchanged in value. Osnaburgs are also without any quotable variation. Printing Cloths and Prints are selling rather slowly, but regularly. Stripes and Ticks are unaltered.

Woolens are generally quite stiffly held, though the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1424. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bill Passed for the Relief of Persons Illegally Voted.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10, 1856.

The session at last—that extraordinary contribution to the Constitution as the Assembly of the State of New-York. Gone back to their constituents many of them to be forgotten, except [illegible] are remembered for their infamy and [illegible].

The telegraph furnished a brief outline of the closing [illegible]. Of course, it could be but an etching, [illegible] it must be such as to satisfy any person of [illegible] discriminating character.

I speak, of course, of the Assembly—the Senate, [illegible] the interests, apparently thoroughly imbued [illegible] a sense of the duties imposed by the [illegible], faithfully endeavored to perform all [illegible]. There were perhaps two exceptions [illegible] the circle of the upper House that [illegible] disposed to embarrass and defeat the transaction of business. Had the "previous question" been within the reach of Senators, it would have been promptly applied, to prevent the waste of time, but as it could not be, Senators contented themselves with giving utterance to the [illegible] which they felt.

The ordinary business of legislation has been [illegible] attended to, and hence many of the local acts have been left unfinished. In the Assembly, there were more than two hundred bills ordered to a third reading, and which two days more would have closed out.

The General Appropriation bill and the Supply bill were both lost in the Assembly. The apportionment bills appeared to have failed between the two Houses. The temperance question remains as it was—the House indorsing the license system, the Senate reënacting the Prohibitory statute, amended to comply with the decision of the Court of Appeals. These were all the bills of a general importance that I now recollect as among the debris of upper and lower Houses.

As I propose, hereafter, to revive some "Recollections of the Session," and to endeavor to reach the motives which prompted the management of the [illegible], I refrain from doing justice to the controlling spirits. The following sentence from the Albany [illegible] indicates so clearly the general character of these men, that I content myself, to-day, with the impression it will have upon the public mind:

"The scene, previous to the hour of adjournment, was the most infamous and disgraceful ever seen in the Assembly Chamber."

WHAT FURTHER?

Nothing, I think, for this season. I do not think lightning often strikes twice in the same place. If this existing Assembly ever again pollutes the capitol with its presence, it will by the interposition of Providence—who may inflict it upon the State as a penalty. Why should the Governor call an "Extra Session?" What possible good can come from it—what can even be hoped? To be sure, the ordinary bills for the support of Government are lost. What then? The wheels of the various departments need not necessarily be clogged on that account. The appropriations made last Winter extend until the first of October next. It is but three months from that date until another Legislature meets. In the Supply Bill are consolidated the pay of the officers of the two Houses—the appropriations to our charities—the donations to individuals for extra services. Their loss will be severely felt; severely felt by the poor and afflicted—inconveniently felt by those who elsewhere have to look for the remuneration of their labor through the session. But they will not materially suffer. The poor will receive what their necessities require from individuals instead of from the State. The servants of the State will find friends to advance them such assistance as they may require—assured that a succeeding Legislature will promptly pass upon the lost bill. Manifestly they can wait.

The bill to divide the State into Senate districts, and to apportion the members of the Assembly among the Counties, should have been enacted. The Constitution required it to be done at the session just closed. It is left undone. Possibly this is the one single argument in favor of re-assembling. What and who is to blame for this? Certainly not the Executive. He has called the attention of the Legislative branch to the requirements of the Constitution—all the statistics and information necessary to enable them to do their work efficiently were before members at the commencement of the session. They have thought proper to leave "undone those things which they ought to have done, and to do those things which they ought not to have done." A continuance of the quotation, that "there is no good in them," might well be made. What guarantee would the Executive have that an Extra Session would result any better than that which has closed? None can be found in the history of the past three months—a personal knowledge of those who have controlled during that period forces the conviction that the future would be little better.

I am confident the Executive has carefully considered the entire question—that he has carefully considered the possibility of such an emergency as now exists. He has given to the public and the Legislature timely assurances that he would not immediately convene them. I think he will firmly adhere to the decision he has made. He will be justified in so doing by the [illegible] conscience, and by the honest and respectable [illegible] everywhere.

CHARGE OF HENRY WILTSE—A MEMBER FROM YOUR CITY—FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

We had a novel proceeding here day before yesterday—with an equally novel sequence yesterday. On Tuesday the charter election for Albany was held. Among those who offered to vote at the Ninth Ward polls was HENRY WILTSE, one of the Assembly from the City of New-York. He was told by the Inspectors that he had no right to vote—that he had only come to Albany on the first of January—that he was a representative from the City of New-York—and therefore had no right to exercise the elective franchise there. He still persisted, and on being challenged swore in his vote.

Upon the following affidavits, Justice COLE issued a warrant for the arrest of WILTSE. He was taken to the Police Office, and, after examination, was held over to answer any indictment which may be found by the Grand Jury:

The People vs. Henry Wiltse.—Albany County, ss.—[illegible] McQuade, being duly sworn, makes complaint against Henry Wiltse of having voted at the poll of the election on the 8th day of April instant, at the Ninth Ward of the City of Albany, in said County—he not being a resident of the said ward. That this complainant is informed by Henry Crandell and Stephen Kellum that they saw him, the said Wiltse, vote at the said poll; and this deponent knows that the said Henry Wiltse is a resident of the City of New-York—and prays that summons be issued to require the said Henry Crandell and Stephen Kellum to testify what they may know in the premises, to the end that a warrant may be issued against the said Henry Wiltse for the said offence.

JAMES McQUADE.

Sworn before me this 9th day of April, 1856.

JOHN O. COLE, Police Justice.

John P. Corrigan, of the corner of Washington and Hawk streets, being duly sworn, says: That yesterday he was at the Poll of Election of the Ninth Ward, Eastern District, in the City of Albany—and that a person who gave his name as Henry Wiltse offered his vote—and I challenged the vote, and the said Wiltse took the oath administered to him by the Inspectors of the Election; he swore that he was a resident of this city for four months, and that he resided within the District where he offered his vote; that this deponent is informed and verily believes that the said Henry Wiltse resides in the City of New-York, and is now a Representative in the Assembly of this State from the City of New-York.

JOHN P. CORRIGAN.

Sworn before me this 9th day of April, 1856.

JOHN O. COLE, Police Justice.

Henry Crandall, of No. 287 State-street, being duly sworn, says that he attended the poll, at the election, of the Eastern District of the Ninth Ward of the City of Albany yesterday, and saw a person called Henry Wiltse offer his vote at said election, and the vote was challenged; and he took the oath which was administered by the Inspectors; in which he swore that he was a resident of the said district; that this deponent is informed, and verily believes, that the said Wiltse resides in the City of New-York.

HENRY CRANDALL.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of April, 1856.

JOHN O. COLE, Police Justice.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

It is understood that in Executive Session to-day the nomination of A. D. BARKER, as a Harbor Master in place of J. J. CHAMBERS, was considered and confirmed. A measure of justice long delayed, and yet all the more acceptable, now that it is meted out. From considerations of a personal character—pledges self-imposed, I may not join in the excessive gratification, here universally felt and expressed at this event—but I may give my tribute to the high character which Mr. BARKER sustains at at his house in Oneida County, He is honest and capable, and true to his friends. I have learned to appreciate such characteristics, and to realize their worth. The vote on the confirmation of Mr. BARKER is understood to have been 25 to 2. I am confident that in the community where he is known, it would have been unanimous. In no position will he be tried and found wanting. LEO.

TITLES OF ACTS.

Passed by the Legislature of New-York of 1856.

1. To fix the time and place for holding the annual meeting in the town of Cotesville in the County of Broome.
2. To extend the time for collection of taxes in the several towns in the State.
3. To amend the act entitled "An act authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping, passed April 4, 1837, and the loan acts of 1792 and 1808."
4. To amend an act entitled "An act to secure the faithful expenditure of moneys raised and collected for certain charitable institutions in the first Senate District, passed May 13, 1840."
5. For the relief of James D. Gill.
6. For the relief of James D. Gill.
7. For the determination, settlement and payment of the claim of H. G. Hotchkiss against School District No. 6, Lyons.
8. For the relief of St. Luke's Hospital in the City of New-York.
9. To change the name of Peter Fort Nelson, of Aurora, Cayuga County, to Peter Fort.
10. To authorize the Trustees of School District No. 3, of Watertown, to borrow money to pay for building a school house.
11. To provide payment for the removal of coarse salt vats in the city of Syracuse.
12. To provide for the election of a fifth Justice of the Peace in the town of Harmony, in the County of Chautauque, and for the further election of five Justices of the Peace in said town.
13. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Pacific Mail Steamship Company," passed April 12, 1848.
14. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Brooklyn City Hospital," passed May 8, 1845.
15. To amend the articles of association of the Farmers' Bank of Hudson.
16. For the relief of the Lumbermen's Bridge Company.
17. To legalize the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monroe.
18. Further to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York," passed March 29, 1850.
19. To fix the place for holding the next annual town meeting in the town of Clayton, Jefferson County.
20. To release the interest of the State in certain lands of which Saville Dowling died possessed, to Mary Jane Johnston.
21. To renew the appropriation to pay an award of the Canal Board to R. Nelson Gere and Charles W. Steves, under chapter one hundred and ninety-six of the laws of 1852.
22. Authorizing the payment of a claim of the Bank of Fishkill for money advanced to the agent of the Sing Sing State Prison for the benefit of the State.
23. To extend the time for the collection of taxes of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in the several cities and towns of this State.
24. Relating to sales at public auction in the city of Buffalo.
25. To confirm the official acts of Nathan Barrett, a Superintendent of the Poor of Richmond County.
26. To alter the lines between the towns of Stockport and Stuyvesant.
27. In relation to the Bridge across the Kinderhook Creek, at or near Stuyvesant Falls, in the County of Columbia.
28. To confirm certain provisions of the act passed April 10, 1855, entitled "An act in relation to a bridge over the Kinderhook Creek, at Stuyvesant Falls, in the County of Columbia, and to alter the lines between the towns of Stockport and Stuyvesant, and also to confirm certain proceedings had under the same.
29. To authorize the construction and maintenance of a road bridge over the Erie Canal, on Vernon-street, in the village of Middleport, Niagara County.
30. In relation to the village of Hempstead, in the County of Queens.
31. To provide for the preparation of the State census of 1855.
32. For the relief of, and to reduce the capital stock of, the East River Bank.
33. To amend an act entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Firemen in the City of New-York," passed March 29, 1855.
34. Making appropriation for rebuilding the Prison buildings at Sing Sing.
35. To empower the congregation B'nai Jeshurun of the City of New-York to change the number of their Trustees and to alter and protect their Cemetery.
36. To appropriate the avails of the State tax and other school moneys for the support of schools, and for the expenditure of a portion of the library money in providing the School Districts with the laws and decisions relating to public instruction.
37. Confirming the election of officers in the village of Fort Byron and the acts of such officers.
38. To continue and extend the charter of the Suffolk County Mutual Insurance Company and to amend the same.
39. To extend the charter of the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company and restrict its operations to the County of Richmond.
40. Authorizing August Wilhelm to change his name.
41. To incorporate the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
42. To renew the charter of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York.
43. To fix the place for holding the next annual town-meeting of the town of North Castle, in the County of Westchester.
44. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Buffalo Trust Company," passed April 14, 1855.
45. In relation to the office of the Surrogate of the County of Otsego.
46. To authorize the several School Districts in the County of Herkimer to purchase O'Conner's map of Herkimer County.
47. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Buffalo Water Works Company," passed March 15, 1849.
48. To extend the corporate boundaries of the village of Sandy Hill, and to amend the charter of said village.
49. To authorize the town of Kingsbury to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars by tax, to be applied in erecting a grand jury room in said town.
50. To authorize the Troy Turnpike and Railroad Company to transfer a portion of their road bed to the city of Troy.
51. To continue and extend the charter of the Monroe County Mutual Insurance Company.
52. To incorporate the Spraker's Basin Suspension Bridge Company.
53. For the relief of the Clinton County Agricultural Society.
54. To amend an act entitled "An act to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the time of sending in the annual report of Academies subject to the visitation of the Regents," passed March 9, 1855.
55. To revive and amend the act to incorporate the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of Utica.
56. For the relief of Peter D. Ludington.
57. To amend an act to incorporate the New-York Juvenile Asylum, passed June 30, 1851.
58. To incorporate the Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.
59. To repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the effectual drainage of Tonawanda Swamp, situate in the Counties of Genesee and Orleans," passed April 16, 1855.
60. For the relief of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.
61. To amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for taking the acknowledgments of deeds and other written instruments by persons residing out of the State of New-York," passed April 7, 1848.
62. To erect the town of Rathbone from parts of the towns of Addison, Cameron, and Woodhull, in the County of Steuben.
63. To incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company.
64. To authorize any town in the County of Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, Delaware, Chenango or Broome to subscribe to the capital stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.
65. To amend an act entitled "An act for the incorporation of Companies formed to navigate the lakes and rivers," passed April 5, 1854.
66. To provide the means to support the Government.
67. To authorize the Comptroller to loan money from the income of the United States Deposit Fund to aid the establishment of the New-York State Agricultural College.
68. To authorize the inhabitants of the town of Southold, in the County of Suffolk, to elect six Assessors for said town.
69. Appropriating money to Genesee College.
70. To authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell certain lands and to convey the same.
71. To facilitate education and civilization among the Indians residing within this State.
72. To amend "An Act to regulate the Police of the city of Troy," passed April 10, 1849.
73. To amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Village of Medina, in the County of Orleans," passed April 10, 1855.
74. To amend an act entitled "An act to establish free schools in District number one in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, in the County of Richmond," passed April 10, 1855.
75. For the relief of John Ponting.
76. To continue and extend the charter of the Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company, of the city of Troy.
77. To authorize and empower the Trustees of the Hamlin University, of Minnesota, to sell their real estate lying in the City of New-York.
78. To repeal the twenty-sixth section of act to incorporate the Rochester Water Works Company, passed April 16, 1852, and also to repeal an act amending said twenty-sixth section, passed May 23, 1853.
79. Prescribing the order in which the votes received at general elections, except in the City of New-York, shall be canvassed, the manner of electing School officers in said City, and directing a republication of the Election laws.
80. To create a new ward in the city of Brooklyn.
81. To amend the Charter of the village of Ogdensburg.
82. For the relief of Leonard Lewis.
83. To renew and amend an act relative to the General Society of Mechanics' and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.
84. To release the interest of the people of this State to certain real estate of which John Brewster Beresford died seized.
85. To authorize the Trustees of the Free Church of Sherburne, Chenango County, to alienate certain real estate belonging to said church.
86. Authorizing the appraisal and payment of canal damages to HELEN A. WOOD and others, heirs at law of the estate of BENJAMIN H. WOOD, deceased.
87. To incorporate the Court-street Bridge Company of the village of Binghamton.
88. To incorporate the Binghamton Suspension Foot Bridge Company.
89. For the payment of expenses under the act for the preservation of the harbor of New-York from encroachment, passed March 30, 1855, and to limit the expenses and duration of the commission created by said act.
90. To provide for the removal and safe keeping of records in Niagara County, and to compensate the clerk of said county therefor.
91. To incorporate the St. Lawrence University and Theological Seminary.
92. For the payment of an award made by the Canal Board to Abijah Osborn.
93. To repeal an act entitled An act to form a road district from Richfield Springs in the County of Otsego, to the north line of the Town of Warren, in the County of Herkimer, passed April 10, 1855.
94. For the repairing of the Plank-road from Clinton Prison to the Saranac River.
95. To amend the several acts relating to the Onondaga Salt Springs, to increase the manufacture of salt; extend the north side canal in the First Ward of the city of Syracuse, and reduce the level of Onondaga Lake.
96. To authorize the City of Utica to borrow money to provide for its floating debt, and to authorize the imposition of a tax to pay the same.
97. To change the name of the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company.
98. To prevent prize fights and fights among game animals.
99. To amend an act entitled an act, to revise the charter of the City of Buffalo, and enlarge its boundaries, passed April 13, 1853.
100. To extend the charter of the Northwestern Insurance Company.
101. In relation to Mount Prospect Square in the City of Brooklyn.
102. To release to Anna C. Brunjes the interest of the State of New-York to certain real estate in the City of New-York.
103. For the appraisal and payment of Canal damages to Benjamin Smith and Elias Stillwell.
104. For the appraisal and payment of Canal damages to John Kennedy and Company.
105. For the appraisal and payment of Canal damages to John F. Packard.
106. To amend an act to authorize the confinement of persons convicted of certain offences in the County of Dutchess, &c.; passed April 15, 1854.
107. To amend an act entitled "an act to amend the act entitled" an act to incorporate the Watertown Volunteer Fire Company.
108. To authorize Clerks of Boards of Supervisors to administer oaths in certain cases.
109. To amend the charter of the Onondaga County Savings Bank.
110. To continue and extend the charter of the Kingston Mutual Insurance Company.
111. To establish special road district number four, in the town of Carrollton, County of Cattaraugus
112. To create a Board of Auditors in the town of Fishkill, and County of Dutchess.
113. To authorize the construction of an inlet from the Atlantic Ocean into the Great South Bay, in the town of Brookhaven, County of Suffolk.
114. To erect the town of Baldwin, in the County of Chemung.
115. Authorizing the payment of money to Thomas Willse, of the town of Perrinton, County of Monroe.
116. For the loaning of certain money to the New Paltz Academy, at New-Paltz, Ulster County.
117. To authorize the Black River and Utica Railroad Company to increase their rates of fare for the transportation of passengers.
118. To abolish the office of County Superintendent of the Poor in the County of Putnam, and to authorize the Board of Supervisors of said County to employ a Keeper of the County Poor-house and Farm.
119. Authorizing the Comptroller to loan money to the Mexico Academy, and for other purposes.
120. To relinquish the title of the State to certain lands in the town of Ripley, Chautauque County.
121. For the payment of damages to the St. Regis tribe of Indians, for the sale by the State of two Islands in the River St. Lawrence, known as Barnhart's and Baxton's Islands, and which belonged to them.
122. Releasing the interest of the State in certain lands to Martha Wright.
123. To incorporate the Buffalo Juvenile Asylum.
124. To authorize the Trustees of School District No. 7, in the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess, to procure and fix suitable lands as a site for a school-house, and necessary privileges for the same, in said district.
125. Authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Orange to levy a tax on the town of Parish in said County.
126. To extend the charter of the St. Lawrence Mutual Insurance Company.
127. To authorize the construction and maintenance of a culvert under the Canal and Canal Feeder in the city of Rochester.
128. To authorize the President and Trustees of the village of Green Island, in the town of Watervliet, Albany County, to close up and discontinue a portion of Plaine-street, and to reduce the width of Centre-street in said village.
129. In relation to School District number six, in the town of Lyons, Wayne County.
130. To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the Erie Canal in the city of Rochester.
131. Authorizing the Canal Commissioners to construct a bridge across the Erie Canal at the village of Rome, in the County of Oneida.
132. To amend an act entitled "An act for the better support of the poor of the town of Newburg in the County of Orange, passed April 1, 1854.
133. To authorize the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society to purchase and hold real estate in said County for the use of said Society.
134. For the relief of Sally Chamberlain Carr.
135. To amend an act to incorporate the Village of Canton, passed May 13, 1845, relative to street and highway taxes levied in said villages.
136. To vest in the trustees of the Village of Union Springs, the title, use and occupation of the island in Cayuga Lake opposite said village.
137. Further to amend an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the City of Rochester," passed April 10, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof.
138. For the relief of Ebenezer Seeley.
139. For the relief of Eugene Courtney.
140. Authorizing Andrew B. Hodges to construct a bulk-head and piers at Crane's Neck Farm in the town of Brookhaven, in the County of Suffolk.
141. To authorize the appraisal and payment of canal damages to George Folts.
142. To authorize the Directors of the Moriah Plank-road Company to regulate the rates of tolls on said road.
143. Relative to lands situated in the County of Queens, devised by John Jackson to Elizabeth Franklin, wife of Eugene F. Franklin, and her descendants.
144. To authorize the relief of Eugene Chappell.
145. To amend chapter thirty of the laws of 1853, being an act to consolidate road district 8th, in the town of Ledyard, and county of Cayuga, and to provide for the election of a Pathmaster.
146. For the relief of Newton Chappell.
147. To amend chapter 30 of the laws of 1853, relating to the Aurora road district.

These are all the bills signed up to 2 o'clock yesterday. At that time there were sixty-four in the hands of the Governor yet unsigned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rescue of the American Vessels Parana and Golden Rule—The Maine Contested Seat.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

Dispatches from the American Minister at Naples mention in terms of high commendation the eminent services of VINCENZO D'ARANDO and Capt. GONZALES, in rescuing from shipwrick the American vessels *Parana* and *Golden Rule*. The Minister suggests that small gold medals with suitable devices and inscriptions be presented to them, and says that such testimonials will be valued by these officers beyond the decorations so commonly bestowed by royalty, and not only strengthen the relations of good understanding between the two countries, but what is of more importance, might, by encouraging similar acts, prove the means of saving the lives and property of American citizens. If the President makes the recommendation, our Minister thinks the presents may thus be advantageously bestowed. The document to-day was transmitted to the House.

The Committee on Elections in the House have decided that Mr. FULLER, of Maine, the sitting member, was duly elected over Mr. MILLIKEN, and recommend that the latter receive per diem and mileage from the commencement of the Session.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

THE KANSAS MEMORIAL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print the memorial of the members of the Free-State Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. MASON opposed the proposition, saying that the memorial emanated from men who are in rebellion against the laws of the country.

Mr. SEWARD regarded it as a comparatively unimportant question whether the memorial be printed or not, as he had already seen it in journals circulating many thousands of copies. It would, therefore, be read by the world, at any rate. He thought it would be proper to print it as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. BUTLER reiterated his former objections to the motion.

Mr. HAMLIN desired that the memorial be printed for his own information, so that he might act understandingly on the admission of Kansas under the present State Constitution. He thought a striking parallel could be found in the treatment that Senators were inclined to bestow on this memorial, by laying it on the table or rejecting it, by looking at the conduct of Lord NORTH, when petitions from the North American Colonies were laid before the British Parliament.

Mr. BUTLER replied if those petitions were brought forward in violation of Parliamentary rules, Lord NORTH did his duty in opposing them. If the motion to print this Kansas memorial should prevail, he should regard it as the greatest piece of contempt ever offered to the South.

Mr. HALE read the concluding paragraphs of the memorial to show that the memorialists contemplated no rebellion, but merely asked the admission of Kansas as a State into the Confederacy on equal terms with the other States which preceded them. He believed the refusal to admit Kansas as a State would leave her a State out of the Union, and quoted the case of the admission of Missouri to prove that position.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, saying this was not a parallel case. Congress had passed a law authorizing the people of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to her admission into the Union. In the present instance, the proceedings of the Topeka Convention were not only unauthorized by Congress, but were revolutionary and rebellious. He could not recognize Kansas as a State, either in or out of the Union, in consequence of what they had done without authority of law.

Mr. FULES said, under the rules of the Senate, the memorial could not be printed, and, as unanimous consent was required to suspend the rules, he should demand they be adhered to.

The Chair decided that the motion to print must go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BUTLER was unwilling that the memorial should take that course.

Mr. CASS explained, in presenting the memorial, he by no means indorsed its statements. He had always made it a principle to present every petition he was asked to present. It was not for him to investigate the justice or injustice of the allegations in the memorial, that being the duty of the Committee on Territories, to which it was referred.

Mr. BAYARD thought that men who were in direct antagonists with the laws of the land had no claim to be heard by petition.

Mr. MASON submitted a resolution rescinding the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Territories.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and BAYARD then entered into general questions concerning Kansas matters.

Mr. PUGH said he had carefully examined the document, and did not believe it was an original paper. The signatures are all in the same handwriting, and there are many erasures and interlineations.

Mr. CRITTENDEN should vote against the resolution, with the view to suppress all designs to disturb the union of this country, and the peace of its citizens. This discussion did no good. He wanted to know if the publication in the New-York paper was identical with the document presented here, with its erasures and interlineations.

Mr. SEWARD could not tell, not having compared the two. He thought such criticisms were unworthy the great question involved, and would better become a cross-examination of witnesses in a county court.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was proud of being a lawyer, and would rather be a professional lawyer than a professional politician.

Mr. SEWARD disclaimed any imputation on the legal profession. It was the criticisms on chirography to which he adverted.

Mr. BENJAMIN believed the document to be an impudent forgery; and even if not, the men whose names are appended to it are now fugitives from justice, and why should further notice be taken of this insolent memorial. In the course of his remarks he strongly condemned Professor SILLIMAN as having sacrilegiously desecrated the house of God by appeals to the people of Connecticut for money and arms to carry on open war against the Government. It is desire for power more than for freedom which instigates such lawless and revolutionary proceedings. The game is not worth the candle. Let the obscure paper sleep where it was.

Mr. RUSK spoke of sacred scoundrels who disgrace the pulpit in connection with Kansas affairs. He did not believe the memorial had ever been in Kansas; he thought it was a forgery and rehash of much of what had heretofore been said on that subject.

Mr. STUART understood that Mr. CASS would make a statement in regard to the genuineness of this paper, and that the latter was not, himself, satisfied on this subject.

Mr. BUTLER believed that Mr. CASS presented the memorial from motives honorable to his heart, believing in the right of petition, but when voices cried out, "Print it," "Print it," in violation of the rules, he had a different opinion, for the memorial was branded as a fraud and a forgery. He (BUTLER) believed that if CHRIST should come to the earth with all his purity of principles, he would be banished the confederacy by such fanatics as Christ drove from the temple—the money-changers and sellers of doves; yet money changers-come here claiming to have the purity of doves.

Mr. CASS said that, within a few minutes, he had had an interview with the person who handed him the memorial to present, and it was only necessary for him to remark that he (CASS) was not satisfied that the paper was one which ought to be acted on by the Senate.

Mr. HALE said if he were satisfied the paper was not genuine, he would be the last to take any advantage. He thought Mr. BENJAMIN had done infinite injustice to that honorable and good man, Prof. SILLIMAN. It was not his and others' intention, as was charged, to war against the Government—but they were driven to the law of self-defence, the Federal promises having been proved a lie.

Mr. SEWARD, in reply to several Senators who essayed to involve him in the alleged fraud regarding the memorial, said he had seen the gentleman who handed the paper to Mr. CASS for presentation, (Col. LANE,) who authorized him to say, that before he left Kansas he saw a paper—he did not say the identical paper in chirography—but he saw a memorial, of which this is the substance and text, signed by all the members of the Kansas provisional Legislature, and this is a true copy. I know the Senator from Texas (Mr. RUSK) to be a brave and honorable man, and a lover of freedom, but when it becomes necessary for me to resort to an exhibition of courage, it will be time enough for him to taunt me with the want of it.

Mr. MASON said, no one stood up to vindicate Mr. LANE as a fair and honorable man. If a man is known by the company he keeps the company is known by the man who represents it.

Mr. HAMLIN, in explanation, said he had not taken the paper into his hands, but by its having been presented by Mr. CASS he had reason to regard it as genuine; but it not now appearing as such he would vote against its reception.

The vote by which the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories, was reconsidered by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Iowa, Mason, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Trumbull, Weller, Wright, Yulee—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Harlan, Seward, Sumner—3.

The memorial being thus brought again before the Senate, Mr. CASS asked and obtained leave to withdraw it, to return the same to Colonel LANE.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION CASE.

The House discussed the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. P. B. FINKE not duly elected from the Tenth Congressional District of Illinois, and on vote, the resolution was adopted, only five in opposition.

The resolution, declaring SAMUEL S. MARSHALL sitting member from the Ninth District of Illinois, duly elected over Mr. TURNEY, was then passed. Both Mr. FINKE and Mr. TURNEY were allowed mileage and *per diem* to date.

The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were considered. Adjourned.

The Steamship Merrimac Ordered to Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

The steamship *Merrimac* has been ordered to Annapolis, with a view to its examination by members of Congress, as well as to afford means of instruction to the acting midshipmen of the Naval Academy.

The Slee Protest and the Isthmus Mails.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The recent protest (in behalf of Col. SLOO) against payment to Messrs. LAW, ROBERTS & Co., for carrying the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, will have no effect on the transportation of mails by the usual mode of conveyance. The quarterly compensation has been paid as heretofore.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

No. 121—Mary Ann Connor *alias* Van Ness *vs.* Samuel A. Peugh, lessee. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the case with costs.

Nos. 77 and 78—Argued by William Cary Jones, Esq., for the claimants.

No. 79—William Thomas *et al.*, owners of the barque *Laura*, *vs.* James W. Osborne. Argument commenced by George W. Brown, Esq., for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Thomas for the appellee.

The Connecticut Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, April 10.

The popular vote in this State, with all the returns in but those from Hartland, is: INGHAM, 32,620; MINOR, 25,934: WELLES, 6,815, and ROCKWELL, 1,223. The whole vote is over 2,000 larger than last year. The Senate is 13 Opposition, to 8 Democrats, giving CUTLER to the Opposition, who appears to be elected by 1 majority.

Fast Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 10.

The Governor's Proclamation for a fast was almost universally observed in this City to-day, and in quite a variety of ways, the churches and theatres being open, and many places of business closed. The houses of public worship were respectably attended, and the various places of amusement liberally patronized, afternoon and evening.

The American Party in Wisconsin—Fillmore Repudiated.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, April 10.

The American State Council, in session in this city, have repudiated the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, and passed resolutions recommending Mr. BANKS as the American candidate for the Presidency.

More Recruits for Gen. Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 10.

Two hundred recruits left here this morning in the steamship *Charles Morgan*, for San Juan, to join Gen. WALKER's forces. Gen. HORNSBY was among the passengers.

The Canada Outward Bound—Non-Arrival of the Cambria.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 10—11 P. M.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, has just arrived here.

There is no appearance of the *Cambria* as yet. A strong northwest wind is blowing, and the weather is clear.

The Kansas Investigating Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 10.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and Governor REEDER, arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Kansas.

Fires.

FOUR HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON BURNED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 10.

A fire on Lewis wharf to-day destroyed four hundred bales of cotton, and damaged several wooden buildings. The cotton was owned by Messrs. GODDARD & PRITCHARD, whose loss is about $15,000.

POOR-HOUSE BURNED AT LANCASTER, PA.

LANCASTER, Pa., Thursday, April 10.

The County Poor-House, and a number of barns and stables, in this place, were destroyed by fire this morning. Thirty-six horned cattle and four horses were consumed. The loss is heavy.

Weather at Bangor—Two Men Drowned.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, April 10.

The warm weather of the last three days has rendered the ice very thin. Two men were drowned to-day by its giving way while they were crossing the river on foot.

Gen. Harney and the Indians—Terms of Peace Agreed Upon.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 10.

Private advices from the Plains state that Gen. HARNEY had met all the representatives of the Indian tribes in the Sioux country, with the exception of two, and that definite terms of peace had been agreed upon.

News from Mexico.

SURRENDER OF THE PUEBLA REVOLUTIONISTS—REPORTED CONDITIONS OF SURRENDER—COMMUNICATION WITH THE INTERIOR REOPENED

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 4.

The Mexican brig *Hercules*, Capt. PUENARINO arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which por she left on the 26th ult., four days after the steam ship *Tezas* on her late trip. She brings no papers however, which is to be regretted, as they would have afforded particulars of interest in reference to an important event, of the occurrence of which she brings intelligence.

The Puebla revolutionists are reported to have surrendered to the Government forces on Saturday the 22d ult., the day after Good Friday, and the day of the departure of the *Tezas* from Vera Cruz. They are stated to have surrendered at discretion; but this is incompatible with a few details which a passenger on the *Hercules* says he saw given in some of the Vera Cruz papers. He says that it was therein reported that a parley had taken place between a general who announced himself in command of the revolutionists, and two officers on behalf of the Government, the result of which was an agreement that such of the revolutionists as chose should be allowed to join the army, and the rest be permitted to proceed to their homes unmolested. Neither HARO Y TAMARIZ nor CASTILLO appeared in the matter, nor were they referred to in the conditions of surrender. These last, it is said, were published at full length in the Vera Cruz papers.

We hear with regret that those who are in a position to form a reliable judgment on the subject, consider the whole proceeding a mere compromise between the revolutionists and the Government, indicating that the latter found themselves unable really to overcome the former, while the revolutionists have adopted the step merely for the purpose of gaining time, and seizing a better opportunity for carrying out their object. It is said, too, that they are numerous and strong enough to insure their eventual success.

For our own part, however, we should be inclined to doubt the correctness of the report of the conditions of the surrender; and, although we can well understand that the country is likely to be continually disturbed by revolutionists and brigandage as long as its present population hold it, we should yet not think it probable that the partisans of the Puebla revolution will be able to revive that particular manifestation of the characteristic restlessness of the people.

Be this as it may, it is some satisfaction to know that, for the present, at least, communications from Vera Cruz with the interior were freely opened, and that business men and others were taking advantage of the improvement. For fuller, and it is to be hoped more satisfactory particulars, we suppose we shall have to await the arrival of the *Texas*, due on the 11th inst.

Another Feature of the Passmore Williamson Case.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

A criminal suit was brought before Alderman BUTLER, yesterday, against Alderman JAMES B. FREEMAN, the complainant being JAMES MARTIN, one of the parties engaged with PASSMORE WILLIAMSON in the abduction of Col. WHEELER's slaves.

The complainant alleges that Alderman FREEMAN, corruptly and maliciously demanded of him, and WILLIAM CUSHIS, ISAIAH MOORE, JOHN BALLARD and JAMES S. BRADDOCK excessive bail in the suit brought before him by JOHN H. WHEELER; in default thereof he committed them to prison, and with unlawful and corrupt motives did conspire with certain other persons to oppress and maltreat him and the persons above named.

There being no witnesses present, Mr. VAUX asked that the complaint be dismissed because the act of Assembly relating to the arrest of Aldermen had not been complied with—thirty days' notice being required by the law before any such arrest could be made. This, he averred, had not been given.

The case was adjourned.

CORRUPTION IN THE ELECTION.—HON. HENRY WILTSIE, MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FROM NEW-YORK, ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—We were all along aware of the tremendous efforts of the Know-Nothings and their allies, to defeat, at all hazards, the Democracy of the City, but were not prepared for the exhibition of recklessness which characterised their proceedings at the polls. New instances of their outrages on the purity of the ballot are constantly being brought to light, with the evidence of an organized band of illegal voters, ready and willing to aid them. Mr. HENRY WILTSIE, *a Member of Assembly from New-York*, was, yesterday, arrested upon a complaint of illegal voting, in the Eastern Election District of the Ninth Ward. After examination of witnesses, before JOH

STATE AFFAIRS.

BILLS PASSED.

Interesting Correspondence—No Extra Session.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

At the opening of the session in the Assembly this morning the following was the state of business on the calendar:

There had been 669 bills introduced, and 279 received from the Senate, making 879 bills before the House.

Of these, 693 have passed on the General Orders, only 249 of which, however, have been ordered to a third reading, and but 200 have passed.

The condition of the Senate calendar is better. In that house 483 bills have been introduced, and 161 received from the Assembly, making 644 bills in all before the Senate. 326 of these have gone upon the General Orders, and of the 291 which have been ordered to a third reading, 255 have passed.

The number of bills ready for a third reading were largely increased by the reporting complete of a large number of local bills this morning.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported the Supply Bill complete this morning, but under the resolution of yesterday members enjoyed the right of appeal, in case of rejected applications for appropriations. By virtue of this arrangement, the following additions, with a few others of smaller amount, were made to the bill: To the New-York Home for the Friendless, $10,000, instead of $5,000 as before; to the Albany Home for the Friendless, $1,000; to the Syracuse Home Association, $700.

The bill will doubtless be passed early this afternoon.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. HASKIN, from the Select Committee to investigate the matters connected with the consolidation of the New-York Central Railroad, presented a report this morning, representing that the Committee had not had sufficient time to complete their examinations, and intimating that the completion of the subject would afford a nice Summer's business.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved to extend the powers of the Committee to allow them to sit during the recess and report to the next Legislature.

This, however, was lost, and the investigation is at an end.

BILLS PASSED.

But few bills were passed this morning. Among them were the following:

The General Canal Appropriation bill. The bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriation to the Champlain Canal.

The bill providing for a more thorough supervision of Schools, and amending the statutes relative to public instruction.

To amend the law of taxation for the support of Schools, and to change the mode of distribution of school moneys.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The following paper was this morning presented to Gov. CLARK:

Whereas, There is now a large amount of unfinished business on the General Orders of the Assembly of great general interest, among which are the bills for districting the State into Senatorial and Judicial Districts, and apportioning members of Assembly according to the requirements of the constitution, and also the general supply and appropriation bills, and, whereas, both branches of the Legislature have passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 9th inst., and the duty of calling an extra session will be thrown on the Executive, we, the undersigned, members of said Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves each to the other, that in the event of such extra session being called, to commence on the 10th inst., we will use our votes and influence to bring such session to a close on the 25th inst., and to oppose the introduction of any new business except of great general interest; and in the event that such extra session may be called to commence at any other time, we will use all honorable endeavors to have the same terminate within, or at the end of twenty days from its commencement.

Dated ALBANY, Tuesday Evening, April 8, 1856.

ORVILLE ROBINSON, Speaker.

Benjamin Bailey,	Wm. S. Smith,	Caleb Goodrich,
Henry Wilkin,	Eli Curtis,	D. Schoonmaker,
David U. Floyd,	E. T. Wood,	Isaac La'ever,
Wm. D. Ferchild,	R. C. Wright,	H. Massey,
Thos. Boone,	A. C. Kruse,	E. W. Glover,
John Hanford,	Jabez Lewis,	J. B. Thomas,
[illegible] Dimock,	John Clark,	J. H. Matteson,
[illegible] King,	John D. Dixon,	Daniel O. Ward,
[illegible] Baker,	J. D. Hanchett,	W. S. Fenn,
[illegible] H. Borden,	Francis B. Spinola,	A. R. Strang,
Wm. J. Shea,	G. F. Fowler,	S. Ten Broeck.
Thomas S. Gray,	L. Simons,	

To Honorable Orville Robinson and the Gentlemen associated with him.

GENTLEMEN: I have received and considered with profound respect, the communication transmitted to me by yourself and thirty-eight members of the Honorable Assembly, calling my attention to the fact that a great amount of the public business is still unfinished, and requesting me to invoke an extra session of the Legislature, and intimating that if such session is called, your efforts would be used for a termination of it at a time therein specified.

I cannot but regret that in the judgment of any portion of the Legislature there should have arisen the belief that it was necessary, when only the ordinary and regular business of the State was to be transacted, to exercise that power which evidently the Constitution placed in the hands of the Executive to be exercised only on the most solemn and important exigences.

It is not the province of the Executive to review the proceedings of the Legislature. The duties which the Constitution has assigned to him, of calling their attention to the general welfare of the State, he has endeavored by his messages, annual and special, to discharge, and if from any circumstances the business before the representatives of the people is not completed, it is a subject of regret, and, it may be, of embarrassment. But it is for the Legislature to determine upon the business before them, not the Executive.

Every consideration of economy in the management of the public finances, and of rest in the public mind, forbid the idea being entertained of convening an extra session, and the Executive could not feel that he had sustained the Constitution in the guard which its limitation has fixed against excessive legislation, should he comply with the request which has been presented to him.

Of course, the Executive could not consider the question of a limitation to the extra session, which limitation is not mentioned either in the Constitution or the laws.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, &c.,
MYRON H. CLARK.

SICKLES VS. BARR.

In the Senate, immediately after the reading of the journal, the special order, being the consideration of the "Barr and Sickles" case, was postponed until 7½ o'clock P. M., and reports of Committees received and the usual routine of business gone through with.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. G. P. SMITH introduced a bill to provide for the consolidation of the municipal governments of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the towns of the County of Kings, into one city, to be called the City of New-York. Mr. SMITH said he introduced the bill with no expectation of its being acted on this session, but simply to bring it before the people, as it was a measure he intended to advocate with all the ability he possessed at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The bill provides for the appointment of ten freeholders in the City of New-York, four from the city of Brooklyn, and one from the towns of Flatlands, Flatbush, New-Utrecht, New-Lotts, and Gravesend, to act as Commissioners in the matter. Their place of meeting to be in the City of New-York. The act gives them all the powers necessary to consummate the nuptials, provided the consent of the guardian (New-York State) is first had and obtained.

The remainder of the session was spent in third reading of bills, except one and a half hours devoted to Executive business.

The results are appended. LEO.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Matteawan Cutlery Company.
For the relief of JOHN T. VAN ALSTYNE.
For the relief of LEONARD CATLIN.
For the relief of EBENEZER PRESCOTT.
For the relief of EBENEZER MURDOCK.
Relative to highways in Sing Sing.
Amending the laws relating to Quarantine.
To lay out River-street in Brooklyn.
Relative to Justices' Court of city of Albany.
For the relief of PETER BUSCHER, an alien.
Confirming the official acts of ROBERT H. MARTIN.
In relation to punishment for crime in certain cases.
Relative to firemen in West Farms, Westchester County.
Relative to the town of Rotterdam.
Relative to Cortlandville villars.
Amending the charter of the village of Watertown.
Relative to sale of plank and turnpike roads.
Relative to School District No. 5 in Hempstead, Queens County.
Amending the charter of the village of Geddes.
For the relief of JOHN B. BENJAMIN.
Relative to the poor of the city of Buffalo.
Exempting lands of Agricultural Societies from taxation.
Incorporating the Troy Savings Bank.
Relative to the poor of the counties of Dutchess and Cayuga.
For the improvement of Trout River.
For the relief of JAS. BRADY and DANIEL HARKNESS.
The New-York Annual Tax Bill.
For the relief of the Alfred Academy.
For the relief of THOS. J. PAPY.
To allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry-boats.
For the relief of HENRY SATTERLEE.
To prevent intemperance and its consequences (as follow):—

AYES—Messrs. Bellinger, Bradford, Clark, Cuyler, Hale, Halsted, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Lee, Noxon, Patterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, C. P. Smith, Sweet, Towne, and Upham.

NOES—Messrs. Brooks, Kelly, Nichols, A. M. Smith, Sickles, Spencer, and Wadsworth.

Ayes, 18; Noes, 7.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Harbor Master—Amaziah D. Barber *vice* J. J. Chambers, resigned.

Loan Commissioners—New-York—Edgar Ketchum and C. C. Leigh.

Trustees of Seamen's Fund and Retreat—Nathaniel Briggs.

Commissioners of Emigration—Wilson G. Hunt in place of J. J. A. Kennedy; Gulian C. Verplanck, re-appointment.

Notaries Public—New-York—Daniel W. Clark, N. B. Hoxie, William Dodge, E. H. Walton, M. Campbell, A. C. Washington, John Nelson, S. F. Bull, Q. Van Winkle, J. Dodge, Jr., J. M. Guittcall, H. Cameron, Jr., W. H. Starbuck, A. S. Van Deusen, R. Sill, H. L. Stevens, G. F. Rogers, L. Irving, J. O'Brien, A. Kohler, J. L. Dayton, T. F. Smith, W. Poole, M. B. McLay, E. F. Delancy, E. Hoffman, L. Pitkin, J. E. Jenkins, D. O'Keefe, Jr., C. F. Winthrop, W. Bloomfield, F. F. Somers, J. W. Lawton, A. Hoffman, J. Newhouse, C. T. Buckley, R. C. Campbell, U. B. Varnum, Jr., J. Paris, C. R. Dissosway, J. H. Pentz, H. Cammerden, Jr., J. Black, E. D. Smith, John Livingston, J. Bull, T. H. Lane, H. C. Van Vorst, W. Schlucter, J. S. Meriam, J. Y. Lane, F. L. Vultee, Jr., W. Allen, John T. Carr, H. N. Sherwood, H. V. Lovell, George Walsh, Jas. C. Rise, G. F. Macy, J. Adriance, W. A. Timpson, J. Whitbeck, N. W. Busteed.

Kings County—J. Sparks, J. C. Connor, D. L. Northrup, C. H. Dougherty, John Oakley, Thomas Cottrell, J. L. Marcellus, D. B. Hasbrouck, W. H. Smith, E. A. Thurston, T. F. Jackson, W. Richards, J. Wortendyke, L. Hurst.

Robert B. Minturn and Appollos R. Wetmore, Commissioners to supervise the expenditures of certain moneys for charitable purposes in the First Judicial District.

Port Wardens—John Butler, Jr., reappointed.

Loan Commissioners—Suffolk County—Henry Pike and Jas. H. Tuttle.

KANSAS.

Memorial to Congress, Asking the Admission of Kansas as a State.

The following is the Memorial of the people of Kansas to Congress, asking admission as a State. It was presented in the House on the 7th inst., by Mr. MACY, and referred, with the accompanying State Constitution of Kansas, to the Committee on Territories:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

This Memorial of the undersigned Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State of Kansas, now in session, respectfully showeth:

That, upon the organization of Kansas as a Territory, persons from all parts of the United States, wishing to make for themselves homes, and to aid in moulding the institutions of a new State, having confidence in the justice and fidelity of the General Government, and believing that the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the Organizing Act would be secured to them, subjected themselves to the hardships of a pioneer life, and assumed the responsibility of establishing the institutions of an enlightened people in a hitherto rude and uncultivated land. They came as law-abiding citizens, asking for nothing but what belonged to American citizens; and, as men proud of their attachment to the Constitution, were willing to accept the Government extended to them, until the population should justify the formation of a new State, in which formation they were willing to be governed by the will of the majority.

On the 29th day of November, 1854—the day which had been selected on which to elect a Delegate to represent the people of the Territory in the Congress of the United States—several hundred persons from the adjacent State of Missouri came into the Territory and voted for such a Delegate. The man who was elected by their illegal votes was not the choice of the resident citizens of the Territory, and could not represent their will. They, however, not believing that such open and defiant aggression would be sanctioned by a Government to which they should look for protection, quietly submitted—trusting to that Government for redress.

On the 30th day of March, 1855, when the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature was to be held, thousands of armed men from Missouri invaded the Territory and voted. Every District was controlled by their votes except the Pawnee Representative District, which was entitled to but one Representative. In the Fifth District, about 900 armed men, having come from Missouri on the day previous with two pieces of artillery, and organized as if for war, on the morning of the election surrounded the pools, and held possession of the ballot-boxes until late in the afternoon, when, after completing their voting, they returned to Missouri. Some of them, when asked by the Judges of Election if they resided in the Territory, replied that they resided in the State of Missouri; that they had come to vote, and that they would vote or die in the attempt. In this District the Judges of Election erased the word "legal" in their returns, and made them out so informal that they did not certify that any legal votes had been polled. Because of this informality in the returns, and the protest of the inhabitants in said District, the election was set aside by the Governor, a vacancy declared and a new election ordered.

In the Second and Third Districts the Judges of Election were driven from the polls, and fled to escape death. The ballot-boxes were destroyed, the legal voters were overpowered and driven from the polls, and mob violence prevailed throughout. Similar attacks upon the people and ballot-boxes were everywhere made. This invasion was led by some of the most distinguished men in Missouri, among whom was the late President of the United States Senate.

This election, upon which rested the liberty and only protection of the people, was a fraud and a forcible disfranchisement of them.

On the 22d day of May following, pursuant to a proclamation of the Governor, new elections were held in six Districts, and several hundred persons came from Missouri and voted in the twelfth precinct. In the other precincts, where they were not, there was no interference, and the legal voters, for the first time, were allowed the free exercise of their rights.

On the second day of July following, the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas assembled in Pawnee, pursuant to the Proclamation of the Governor, when the seats of the members elected at the second election, except those in the twelfth precinct, were contested. On the third day of the session, every member whose seat was contested, although he had a certificate o election from the Governor, was ousted. All were ejected, without an investigation of their claims, which was asked as a right, but was denied them.

These members were expelled on the ground that the Governor had no right to declare a vacancy and order a new election; but your memorialists represent that such right is given to him in the act organizing the Territory, and could not be lawfully rescinded by the Legislature. Therefore, by such violation of the principles of the act, eight legally elected members were rejected, and their places supplied by men who had no certificates of election from the Governor, nor proper credentials from any source

On the third day of the session, the Legislature located the temporary seat of Government at the Shawnee Mission; and, as this power was not given to the Legislature by the Organic Act, (it being given to the Governor alone,) your memorialists believe all acts enacted at said Mission to be invalid. They further believe that the Legislature never had any legal existence; for nothing can be legal which is unconstitutional, and no Legislature of a Territory or State in this Union can be constitutional unless it be created in conformity with a republican form of government; hence, a Legislature imposed upon the people by fraud, by force, by residents of another State, adversely to the will of the people, can have no legal existence, and no act of the Governor can legalize a Legislature thus created, especially when said Governor is not elected by the people, but appointed by other authority. In the opinion of your memorialists the issuing of certificates by the Governor to those not legally elected cannot legalize the election. Hence, even admitting the right of Congress to extend a Territorial Government over Territories, the Legislature elected on the 30th March, 1855, having been elected in violation of the Organic Act, and in the manner before described, can have no legal existence, and their enactments are a nullity.

Notwithstanding the injustice done to the people of Kansas—notwithstanding three invasions of the Territory for the purpose of controlling the elections, the people submitted, preferring to respect laws enacted by a body imposed upon them by fraud and violence, to living longer without Government. Wishing to preserve the peace and quiet, and to promote the prosperity of the country, they took no measures for throwing off the burden thus forced upon them. But when further developments of this system of tyranny were made, when the laws enacted by the Legislature proved conclusively to your memorialists a determination to enslave the people, they, conscious of their rights as freemen, with the Constitution for their guide, resolved to fall back upon their inalienable rights, and throw around themselves that protection which is afforded by a State Government.

Your memorialists respectfully present for your consideration, some selections from the Acts of the Territorial Legislature, which the people of Kansas, while conscious of their rights as American citizens, could not submit to.

The eleventh section of an act entitled "An Act to regulate Elections," says:

"Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of 21 years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective officers; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may hereafter adopted the customs of the white man, and who are liable to pay taxes, shall be deemed citizens."

As this does not require that voters shall have inhabited the Territory any stated time, it allows our enemies to take advantage of residents thereof, as they have done in entering the Territory, voting and returning to their homes, in an adjoining State, on the same day, claiming at the same time that those who were at the polls at the time of voting, were actual inhabitants. It is believed that this act was intended to invite illegal voting, and it is feared that so long as the people of Kansas remain under a Territorial Government, the right of the people to the elective franchise would be wrested from them by overpowering invaders.

The twelfth section of the act entitled "An Act to punish offences against Slave Property," declares that:

"If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

Your memorialists represent that this act destroys the Freedom of Speech, controls the Liberty of the Press, and is an innovation upon those rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Obedience to it would be an act unworthy an American citizen.

The thirteenth section of the same act reads as follows:

"No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecutions for any violation of any of the sections of this act."

It was the enactment of such laws that forced the people of Kansas to take the initiatory steps toward the formation of a State Government, believing that by such organization they might throw off an oppressive burden, and secure their safety for the future.

This State organization, to which your memorialists would now respectfully request the attention of your honorable bodies, originated in a call, of which the following is a copy, and which was signed by many citizens:

MASS MEETING.

"The Squatters of Kansas Territory, without distinction of party, will assemble in the mass meeting in Lawrence, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Territorial Convention, preliminary to the formation of a State Government, and other subjects of interest."

Pursuant to this call, a large meeting, from all parts of the Territory, irrespective of party distinctions, met to consult together upon the all-important subject before the people. Some of the officers of the meeting were "Free-State" men, and some were "Pro-Slavery," both of the Whig and Democratic Parties; but party distinctions were lost sight of while consulting upon matters of such vital importance. Most of the leading men of this meeting were men of talent, integrity, and were decidedly conservative in their views. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The people of Kansas Territory have been, since its settlement, and now are, without any law-making power, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass meeting assembled, irrespective of party distinctions, influenced by a common necessity, and greatly desirous of promoting the common good, do hereby call upon and request all *bona fide* citizens of Kansas Territory, of whatever politics, views, or predilections, to consult together in their respective election districts, and, in mass Convention or otherwise, elect three delegates for each representative to which such district is entitled in the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, by proclamation of Gov. REEDER of date March 10, 1855—said delegates to assemble in Convention at the town of Topeka on the 19th day of September, 1855, then and there to consider upon all subjects of public interest, and particularly to that having reference to the speedy formation of a Constitution, with an intention of an immediate application to be admitted as a State into the Union of the United States of America.

Pursuant to the above notice, meetings were held in nearly every neighborhood in the Territory; the grievance of the people, and the subject of State organization, were fully considered, and the feeling in favor of a State organization was almost unanimous. At these meetings delegates were elected to meet in Convention, in accordance with the above call. On the 19th day of September the Convention of the people's delegates assembled at the town of Topeka, pursuant to the above resolution, and the following was among their proceedings. The report of the Business Committee was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people of this Republic the right of assembling together in a peaceable manner for the common good, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for a common defence, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; and

Whereas, The citizens of Kansas Territory were prevented from electing members of the Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of a proclamation of Governor REEDER, on the 30th of March last, by an invading force from a foreign State coming into the Territory and forcing upon the people a Legislature of non-residents and others inimical to the people of Kansas, thereby defeating the organic act, in consequence of which the Territorial Government became a perfect failure, and the people were left without any legal Government, until their patience has become exhausted, and endurance ceases to be a virtue, and they are compelled to resort to the only remedy left—that of forming a Government for themselves; therefore,

Resolved, by the people of Kansas Territory in Convention assembled—That an election shall be held in the several election precincts of this Territory on the second Tuesday of October next, under the regulations and restrictions hereinafter imposed, for members of a Convention to form a Constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights, and take all needful measures for organizing a State Government preparatory to the admission of Kansas as a State.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, who shall organize by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall have a general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory, so far as the organization of a State Government is concerned, which Committee shall be styled the Executive Committee of Kansas.

In conformity with the above resolution, the Executive Committee issued the following Proclamation:

Whereas, The Territorial Government for Kansas, as now constituted, has proved a failure; Squatter Sovereignty, under its workings, a miserable delusion; in proof of which it is only necessary to refer to our past history and our present deplorable condition; our ballot-boxes have been taken possession of by bands of armed men from foreign States; our people forcibly driven therefrom; persons attempted to be foisted upon us as members of a so-called Legislature unacquainted with our wants and hostile to our best interests, some of them non-residents of our Territory; laws of the most oppressive, tyrannical and insulting character were passed and are now attempted to be enforced by the citizens of foreign States: the Right of Suffrage taken from us; we were debarred the privilege of a voice in the election of the most insignificant officers, the right of free speech; the muzzling of the press attempted;

And, Whereas, The people of this country have heretofore exercised the right of changing their form of Government whenever it becomes oppressive, and have at all times conceded this right to the people of this and all other Governments; and, *Whereas*, the debasing character of the Slavery in which we now are impels to action, and leaves us the only legal and peaceful alternative, the establishment of a State Government; and, *Whereas*, the organic act fails in pointing out the course to be adopted in an emergency like ours; therefore, you are requested to meet at your several precincts in said Territory, hereinafter mentioned, on the second Tuesday of October next, the 9th day of the month, and then and there cast your votes for Delegates to a Convention, to meet at Topeka on the four h Tuesday of October next, to form a Constitution, adopt a bill of rights for the people of Kansas, and take all needful measures for organizing a State Government, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The elections were holden in the several precincts, pursuant to the above proclamation, at which election two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (2,864) votes were polled; which votes were polled in conformity with the following qualifications:

"All white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intentions before the proper authorities to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, who have had a *bona fide* residence in the Territory for the space of thirty days immediately preceding the day of said election, shall be entitled to vote for Delegates to said Convention."

The elections were conducted strictly in conformity with the above qualifications, and with good order.

On the 23d day of October the Delegates elected to frame a Constitution assembled at Topeka. The Constitution framed at this Convention speaks for itself. It shows the men of the Convention to be men of ability, patriotism and character; to be men devoted to their country; men unmoved by sectionalism or fanaticism.

On the 15th day of December the Constitution was referred to the People for their acceptance, and, pursuant to the proclamation of the Executive Committee, the people met in their respective precincts—those in favor of the Constitution depositing a ballot on which was printed "Constitution;" those opposed depositing a ballot on which was printed "No Constitution."

The Constitution was ratified by the qualified voters, scarcely a vote against it; and although the entire vote was not polled, the reasons were, not a want of interest in favor of the movement, but because an invasion of a large armed force from Missouri had just occurred, and was still threatening, which kept many on military duty, and thereby deprived of the privilege of voting.

Your memorialists deny the imputation that this movement of the people of Kansas was led and supported by a faction, and are prepared to substantiate by the most reliable testimony the facts herein set forth, and thereby prove that from first to last it has been the movement of the people, and not of a party, faction or section; but few opposing it except those holding office under Executive appointment, or by virtue of an election by a foreign and hostile people. The movement has been as unanimous as any important movement in the history of this country; and in it has been manifest a determination strengthened by a unanimity which cannot be baffled by the assaults of our enemies.

On the 2d day of October last the Territory was invaded for the fourth time, and about fifteen hundred votes polled by non-residents. The infringement upon the ballot-box was under the operation of laws passed by the self-styled Territorial Legislature. But the invasions at the several elections for the purpose of voting are not all. At the election for ratifying the Constitution, bands of armed invaders, not wishing to vote themselves, and determined that the actual settlers should not, destroyed the ballot-boxes, and prevented voting in Leavenworth, Kickapoo and other places, this being one cause of the smallness of the vote on the Constitution. Also, at the election for State Officers and members of the General Assembly, the settlers were not permitted to vote in Leavenworth, and the Judges of Election, having authority, postponed the election—a few of the voters going to Easton. Our enemies, determined that the right of elective franchise should not be exercised by our people, assailed the ballot-box; and when the citizens resolved to protect themselves in this sacred right, an engagement ensued. On their return to Missouri from Easton, the invaders captured R. P. BROWN, a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, one of our citizens, a man of unimpeachable character and unflinching courage, and brutally murdered him with knives and hatchets. But other invasions than those for the purpose of voting have been made upon this people.

Late in November, about two thousand armed men, with seven pieces of artillery, made an attack upon the town of Lawrence, and held it in a state of siege for about two weeks. They made the attack without any provocation or illegal act on the part of the inhabitants of Lawrence. The enemy declared their intentions to destroy the town and slaughter many of its inhabitants; and nothing but the firmness and patriotic courage of those who rallied to protect the town, saved it from destruction.

The facts herein set forth by your memorialists will show to your honorable bodies the grievances which compelled this State organization, and the principles which guided them in effecting it.

The principles of self-government, inherent in the people, constitute in them, and in them alone, the right to establish their own Government.

The wrongs inflicted upon the people by the Slave Power in total disregard of the Constitution and organic act, having become too grievous to be borne, it was their duty to provide such a government of their own as might rid them of this oppression, and make them free and prosperous.

Believing that the past outrages will be repeated; knowing that the Territorial Government has, thus far, proved a failure, and expecting no relief from the Executive Department, there was left one course to pursue.

The foregoing are the reasons for the State organization.

The wrongs which they have endured and the outrages yet threatened, have compelled the people of Kansas thus early to assume the burdens of a State Government.

We come to you in neither the spirit of servility nor of arrogance, but as American citizens knowing our rights and asking them at your hands; and, in transmitting to your honorable bodies a copy of the Constitution adopted by the citizens of Kansas at a State Convention, held at Topeka on the 23d of October last, and ratified by the people on the 15th of December following, (we respectfully pray for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Confederacy upon an equal footing with those States which have preceded her.

DAVID REESE,	A. CURTIS,
JOHN BROWN, Jr.,	J. B. HIGGINS,
M. C. DICKEY,	THOMAS BOWEN,
JAS. M. ARTHUR,	J. M. TUTON,
SAM. WALKER	HY. F. SAUNDERS,
PATRICK KORR,	C. C. HORNSBY,
ISAAC CODEY,	JOHN HUTCHINSON,
	S. N. HEARTWELL.

Governor Robinson on the Condition of Kansas.

From the Boston Atlas, April 9.

Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, at the solicitation of a number of friends of the infant State, addressed a small party of gentlemen, members of the Legislature and others, yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company. Senator WILSON was among the audience. The Governor spoke of the prejudices existing in the North as well as the South, against the Emigrant Aid Company, which he regarded as strictly a national, anti-sectional institution. It confined its operations entirely to erecting saw mills, forwarding emigrants, without question as to their opinions on Slavery, and generally promoting the well-being of the settlers. He believed it would be abundantly proved to the Kansas Commission recently sent out, that at the election of the so-called Legislature, every district was carried by Missouri voters.

The Free-State men hold that as the Legislature was fraudulent, all their acts are void. Otherwise the fate of Kansas would be sealed, for the laws they passed would disfranchise all the Free-State men, who number at least three-fourths of the actual settlers. They also elected Commissioners for four years, who would appoint the same reckless Pro-Slavery judges of elections. The recent city election in Leavenworth was cited as an instance in the management of these Judges. The Free-State votes were thrown out and Pro-Slavery votes put in, making the votes returned much more than the whole number cast.

The admission of Kansas under the Constitution they had adopted through many difficulties and dangers, would insure the safety of the State; but the slave power demands that they shall abandon the vantage ground already obtained, and try it all over again. They expect the General Government to order this, and have planned accordingly. They have now thousands of men from the South, who are waiting quietly in Missouri, prepared to go into the Territory and remain until the State shall be secured to Slavery. In hiring voters the South has the advantage, for no Northern man can be hired to vote, and no Northern man will stoop to buy a vote. He believed that under the present administration, it would be impossible to have a fair election in Kansas, in which Slavery is concerned. Gov. SHANNON was the tool of the slave power.

The new State, he said, proposed, while the great question is pending, to follow the precedents set by other new States, violating no law. They will organize their Government, counties and towns, and make such needful laws, and he anticipated no collision or difficulty, except from invasion. In community, they do not resist the laws passed by the Missourians, but manage as best they may. All the people of Kansas want is, that the Anti-Administration party in Congress should make the issue on the admission of Kansas, and that the people of the whole country should accept the issue. If the administration will do nothing against the people of Kansas, which may furnish political capital against themselves. He hoped especially that Massachusetts would take the right ground, and that she would come out with honor in the end.

The examples of California and Michigan, in carrying on indedendent State Governments before their admission into the Union, were adverted to. He thought if the President saw fit to denounce the men of Kansas as traitors for doing the same thing, it would only prove that the unusual course was taken on account of their Constitution, formed in the straightest school of squatter sovereignty. They would not go, however, beyond what the sentiments of freemen would warrant. He hoped Massachusetts would instruct her delegation in Congress to vote for the admission of Kansas, that other States would do the same thing, and that such a whirlwind would be raised before the election, that the Administration would be driven forever out of sight of the White House.

The action of the South in sending men to Kansas was further commented upon. ATCHISON, who is President as far as Kansas is concerned, is reported to have $8,000,000 at his command, to force Slavery into Kansas. Gov. ROBINSON then replied to a number of questions about Kansas affairs, propounded by various gentlemen present, but we have not space to sketch his interesting remarks further.

American Artists in Dusseldorf.

From the Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser, April 8.

But what of Dusseldorf? Nothing beyond this social life, except the Academy. COLERIDGE celebrates the six-and-thirty stenches of Cologne, and the invention of eau-de-Cologne to cover them. He might have included Dusseldorf, especially since the railway has made it a suburb. But the Academy is *sui-generis*, and deserves a word or two, though I have already held you by the ear too long. In spite of the hot-bed culture and all the innumerable debilitating effects of Art-Unions and Academies, it has produced some noble fruits; and there are now some three hundred artists and pupils laboring with more or less success. At the head of these I am authorized by the common consent to place our countrymen LEUTZE, who is settled here in a charming residence, surrounded by a lovely family, where good cheer and kindly hospitality mingle with the graces—who all speak our mother tongue. He has just finished a characteristic reduced copy of his great celebration of MILTON, and is now engaged in studies for a picture of the battle of Bunker Hill. Then we have Mr. WASHINGTON, a grandson of a brother of the Pater Patriæ, Mr. IRVING, of North Carolina, Mr. PHILLIPS, of Brooklyn, Mr. WHITEDON, a most successful landscape painter from Cincinnati, so prolific in artists, and three or four others.

Among the most promising pupils in sculpture is a step-son of Hon. WILLIS HALL. It is only fair to mention that FEUCHTMAN, a Swede, enjoys the first distinction among the European artists. He received one of the highest rewards for a celebrated historic painting at the late Paris exhibition.

The professors of the Academy are paid by the Prussian Government, and are held in high esteem. The artists live together on the most friendly terms, and their Club House, with its news, music and refreshment rooms, is one of the most agreeable resorts in Germany.

COUNTY HOUSE MANAGEMENT.—In the County House at Mount Holly, N. J., a few days since, the *Mirror* says, a boy who had committed some act requiring punishment, was put in a cell with a crazy man. Soon after, a wild fit came upon the man, and he seized the boy and killed him in a very short time—mangling him in a shocking manner.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR FISHERIES.—The citizens of Superior have received upon organizing an association having for its object a more complete and extensive development of the fish trade on Lake Superior. The company goes under the name of "The Lake Superior White Fish, Salmon Trout, Siscowit and Herring Fishing Company," with a capital of $100,000.

☞ Piermont is to become a great coal dépôt. The Erie Railroad has just contracted with a Pennsylvania mine to transport 300,000 tons during the coming season. It is supposed that this new source of supply will have a favorable effect on the market of Albany. It will doubtless add considerably to our barge and sloop business.

THE DISPUTED COMPTROLLERSHIP.

GILES VS. FLAGG.

SPEECH OF S. J. TILDEN, ESQ., IN OPENING THE DEFENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Emmett.

FRIDAY, April 4, 1856.

JOHN S. KETCHUM was recalled and examined, and cross-examined at some length as to the ticket canvassed as regular by him and his associates at the close of the voting in the First District of the 19th Ward, of which he was one of the Inspectors, and as to the mode of conducting that canvass. When he had retired from the stand,

Mr. BRADY rose and announced that the plaintiff now rested his case.

Mr. O'CONOR moved, in view of the disadvantage to which a breaking up in the defendant's case by an adjournment on Saturday for two weeks might lead, that the proposed adjournment should take place now.

Mr. BRADY opposed the motion.

The Judge refused it on the ground that neither party had any right on this point.

The question as to the party by whom the individual voters should be called to the stand, in the event of such evidence being deemed necessary, was also discussed at some length, and finally settled on the understanding that if the defence resolved upon calling individual witnesses, they should first notify the other side, and then the plaintiff's counsel might make their election.

MR. TILDEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. TILDEN then rose and opened the case on behalf of Mr. FLAGG. The annexed report of his address is furnished by Mr. CAREY, the Reporter for the TIMES, and employed also as stenographer of the testimony for the defence.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I think it can scarcely fall to the lot of any gentleman engaged in this trial to have had, or hereafter to have, a duty to perform more onerous and more important than that which, to-day, devolves upon this Court and Jury. The question who is the rightful incumbent of that great office which administers the finances of this metropolis—on the proper, and wise and honest conduct of which, the interest of all classes—of the capitalist and of the laborer—so much depends,—the character which may be given to that administration by the person who, for the time being, shall control it, and the circumstances under which the controversy in respect to so great a trust is to be decided,—form a combination of considerations which ought to engage the earnest and careful attention of the Jury.

The defendant, Mr. Flagg, is in possession of the office of Comptroller of this City. His election has been ascertained and declared in accordance with all those forms which have been devised from the very beginning of our elective system, and which have been improved and perfected from time to time ever since, for the purpose of giving effect to the real vote of the people. His title, upon the public record, is complete and perfect. The relator, Mr. Giles, comes into this Court to controvert that title, to impeach all those electoral forms, to oust the possession under them, and to substitute another in its stead.

In permitting him to attempt this, as the law does, out of its great regard for the real will of the people, as expressed by their votes, it, at the same time, casts upon him the full burden of proof. It is no nicely-balanced or doubtful case—it is no difficult choice between conflicting testimony, that can justify you in awarding to this relator the triumph which he seeks over all those forms and all those records which, in many cases, are regarded by law as conclusive. He must make out his case affirmatively, and by evidence so clear and so certain as to overcome the presumptions which the law raises against him.

The case of the relator, as you are already aware, is founded entirely and exclusively upon an alleged error in the official returns of the canvass of the votes in the First District of the Nineteenth Ward. He claims that 316 votes were deposited by the electors in the ballot-box for him, and only 186 for Mr. Flagg; that those votes were counted in this way by the Inspectors; that they were entered in this way upon the tally; that they were declared in this way by public proclamation, as required by law, in presence of all those persons who took interest enough in the result to attend at the canvass; and that the statement in the official return of the Inspectors, which, reversing these figures, gives the 316 votes to Mr. Flagg, and but 186 to Mr. Giles, was a clerical error, made in carrying the result from the tally to the official returns, in which it was entered at length, and signed by the officers of the election and filed.

Whether such a transposition, such a clerical error, was in fact committed, is the question. This is the issue which, when you shall have heard the testimony we have to offer, you are to decide, bearing always in mind that it is incumbent upon this relator to establish his case affirmatively, and beyond any reasonable doubt.

In approaching the consideration of this question, the first thing that will arrest your attention is the remarkable and extraordinary fact that three of the five witnesses produced here by the relator—those on whom his case entirely depends and without which my learned friends on the other side would not have advised their client to enter this Court—are, all of them, sworn officers of the election—men who, acting under the obligations of an official character, and under the solemnity of their oaths, deliberately executed, signed and filed those public records which they come here to impeach. They are men who come here to impeach their own record. I say men who come here to say that a record thus made up by themselves, when their knowledge was fresh, and their knowledge of the large number of persons who attended the canvass was fresh, and before it could be known the result

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The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers six DOLLARS a Year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at twelve o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES, containing nearly al[l] the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, at Two Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year. Single Copies, Twenty-Five Cents. Clubs of Ten Dollars, to one address.

THE NEWS FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] and steamer. Price, in wrappers [illegible]

Office of Publication, No. 113 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The *Cambria*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, had not been signaled off Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock this morning. The *Cambria* is a fast boat, and is scarcely over-due.

No Extra Session.

By the letter of our Albany correspondent it will be seen that the Governor is firm in his determination not to call an extra Session of the Legislature. Evidently there is not the necessity for it which was so strenuously alleged by the members of the Assembly who presented to the Executive the request that he would exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution.

In this City there seems to be a universal sentiment in favor of the course pursued by Gov. CLARK.

The Moral of the Connecticut Election.

One of the Administration orators recently detached from service in Washington for campaign duty in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, reported, on his return, that every New-England State was irrevocably dissevered from the Democracy. Verification follows closely upon the heels of the prediction. New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut have again, for the third time, pronounced against the insane scheme of Slavery subjection and its abettors. Neither State have fortunately never been debatable grounds. The result of the Connecticut election is the severest blow yet struck at the power and *prestige* of the Administration and its guilty of extending Slavery over the Free States and Territories. Connecticut is represented in the Senate by the boldest, and we may say one of the ablest agents employed by propaganda of Slavery at the North. Senator TOUCEY has, with astonishing effrontery, defied and denounced the people and the Legislature of Connecticut for the last three years as abolitionists, disunionists, and traitors. He has looked to the election of this year for an indorsement of his course. Confidently appealing from the admitted sentiments of his State, as declared in the election of 1854, while the bill repudiating the Missouri Compromise was pending, to the sober second thought of the people, and the awakening of the Northern Democracy, Mr. TOUCEY presumed to repeal the instructions then sent to him to vote against the Nebraska Bill, and thus, for the time, to make Connecticut a party to that violation of public faith. The new Legislature will, doubtless, send to their faithless and disobedient servant proof of the matured judgment of the State. We hope it will be met by the object of it in a more chastened spirit and decent manner than was exhibited by him on the former occasion. But in case he should manifest the same obstinate and insolent resistance to the will of his constituency, it is clear that the exigency will require the adoption of a more decisive course; and as Senator TOUCEY recognizes, for political purposes, the doctrine of instructions, it might be expedient to instruct him to resign, and in the event of his refusal, to place upon the State records a censure upon him, which shall be as a beacon to all future betrayers of trust.

The contest in Connecticut has been unusually active and animated. The Federal Administration sent into the State some of its most devoted partisans and most vigorous electioneerers with instructions to spare nothing either in money or promises. Mr. TOUCEY's paper mills turned more merrily in anticipation of renewed orders from the superintendent of public printing, by which their owner would be rendered in a double sense independent of his constituents.

There was also another and unmeasurably greater question incidentally introduced into the canvass than any party success. It was whether force could ever rightfully be used in defence of life, of property and political right, even when law was confessedly impotent to protect the citizen. That was the issue involved in the subscription for Sharpe's rifles for Kansas emigrants, made in Dr. DUTTON's Church, upon the appeal of its pastor, of Prof. SILLIMAN, and Mr. BEECHER. This was an occurrence from which the Administration expected to derive great advantage, and over which they are still raising an intense clamor. The people of Connecticut have on this, as on several previous occasions, declared their opinion that when law refuses to protect the citizen he must perform that duty for himself.

Emigration to Nicaragua.

Let no man whose account with time is not finally closed emigrate from this northern clime to Nicaragua. In addition to the standing perils of the country, before which the unacclimated fall as grain before the reaper, war adds just now its horrors to the pestilence, and reduces the odds of life incalculably to the disadvantage of the northerner. Our public and private correspondence agrees in the melancholy tale of young, hopeful, energetic men, whose lives have hitherto been untainted by disease, falling victims to the fevers of the Isthmus. Few, indeed, who have not resided in the Southern portions of this country, escape death. Early flight saves some; others unhappily seek that safety too late; while others still, enlisted in the army of WALKER, ask in vain for leave of absence. It is needless to say that in the presence of the enacting contest with Costa Rica, the furloughs will be rarer than ever. On every account, consequently, emigration is now their worst policy. What inducement the hope of glory can induce sane men to encounter that tremendous hazard?

The idea of peaceful settlement upon any of those lands offered by the Government gratuitously to colonists must be suspended during the war. The fortunes of war and the fate of the Government are both extremely uncertain. It may be that the conflict with Costa Rica will be short, and favorable to the fillibusters. While it lasts, however, every able man in the republic is required to do military duty. Martial law, our advices assure us, is proclaimed universally. The conscription admits of no exceptions or excuse. Assuming the result to be as anticipated by admirers of WALKER, there is every prospect that Costa Rica will not be prostrated without other sympathizing States of the Isthmus demanding that vengeance suggested alike by hatred and prudence. A future of strife and turbulence is inevitable. The life of the immigrant, supposing him to preserve it against the double danger of war and pestilence, must be divided between the plow and the sword; and the wretchedness of countries where such is the heterogeneous industry of the population is established by the experience of a world. There is every natural, every social dissuasive from the migration of those to that region, who desire to provide sagely for future repose and prosperity, and elect homes for their families. Aside from all arguments founded on the political merits of WALKER's position, the one consideration that it can only be maintained by a protracted struggle against the prejudices of a race, destroys all hopes of quiet industry.

If thrift be the impulse of the emigrant, we are at a loss to see what advantages are presented by this ill-advised expatriation above settlement on the soil of our own Great West. There the prospects of the settler are beyond peradventure. Ordinary care exempts him from local diseases. Land may be obtained for a trifling sum in quantity sufficient for all the uses of a moderate farmer, and in quality unsurpassed even in the tropics. If the small amount of ready means required to make a location be wanting, there are money-dealers at every land office prepared to advance upon the security of the tract determined upon; or the unsurveyed prairies of Kansas and Nebraska will furnish him abundant room to "squat," and pay at his leisure. All the important consideration of climate, soil, and production, argue for our own distant Territories; and no prudent man will turn his back upon them, to follow the precarious fortunes of WALKER. If fame be the bait of the young adventurer, why seek it in the swamps and malaria of Central America, when Kansas offers nobler lists, and a less questionable cause? Chivalry has never enjoyed a more creditable field for its displays. The heroism and lofty resolve of the Free-State settlers has secured the applause of their bitterest opponents. Nothing achieved as yet by the fillibuster chief exceeds in grandeur, physical and moral, the doings of ROBINSON and his fellows at Lawrence. In their company, glory enough for any reasonable aspirant may be earned, and of a far more insurable description. Why not enlist with them?

Romance may give the preference to WALKER. He is an American; contending with a handful of Americans against a foe exceeding them vastly in numerical force; and a not unnatural sympathy courts the accession to his ranks of those who would not see him utterly destroyed. It must not be forgotten, however, that the danger which surrounds the fillibusteros was voluntarily encountered; they may be fairly left to the consequences of their conduct, whether good or ill. Help, too, from the temperate zone is of little value. The Gulf States and California are constantly reinforcing him with the most useful, because acclimated, auxiliaries; and he may well dispense with the aid of others, whom the exposure and vicissitude of a campaign would speedily hasten to the grave. Our advice, therefore, is, to every Northern recruit, disposed to visit Nicaragua, do nothing of the sort. Stay at home, if home have greater charms for you than life in a Western settlement; but if impelled by Yankee restlessness, or proverty, to make any change for better or worse, go to Kansas, and at once enrich and distinguish yourself. The event will very surely justify the counsel.

☞ In the United States Senate yesterday the entire session was spent in the consideration of the motion to print the memorial of the members of the Free-State Legislature of Kansas. The discussion was participated in by a number of Senators, and finally, a doubt having arisen as to the genuineness of the document, the vote by which it was referred to the Committee on Territories was reconsidered—only Messrs. HARLAN, SEWARD, and SUMNER voting in the negative—and Mr. CASS asked and obtained leave to withdraw it. The House adopted the resolutions of the Committee on Elections deciding the election cases of the Ninth and Tenth Districts of Illinois.

Concert.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave his thirteenth Pianoforte *Soirée* last evening, to a crowded audience. The programme opened with Mr. WELS' effective duet arrangement of the "Trovatore" airs, played by the author and Mr. GOTTSCHALK. The latter gentleman, although laboring under the effects of a maimed thumb, played with good effect, and succeeded, as he always does, in delighting the audience. The programme contained some of his best pieces. A few alterations, however, had to be made in consequence of the accident referred to. The next *Soirée* is postponed on this account to the 24th instant. We are glad to observe that seats may hereafter be secured without extra charge by applying to the music stores. Many persons who have been accustomed to stand, may hereafter indulge in the luxury of a seat.

Broadway Theatre.

A number of artists headed by Mr. ELLIOTT, have tendered Mr. KELLER—proprietor of the Tableaux Vivants—a complimentary benefit, which will come off on Saturday. The Card will be found elsewhere.

☞ At a meeting of the Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary, on Wednesday evening, the following were elected as officers: President, Wm. P. Coolidge; Vice-President, Wm. Donnistoun; Treasurer, E. D. Brown; Secretary, Wm. W. Smith.

☞ Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS, of Hoboken, has been confined to his bed for a number of days past but he is now improving.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.

Brilliant Galaxy of Beauty and Talent.

The eighth Anniversary festival of the American Dramatic Fund Association was held last evening in the Metropolitan Hotel, on which occasion there was the largest and most brilliant assemblage that has ever graced the dinner of this charitable Society. The dinner was given in the large banqueting hall of the hotel, which was very beautifully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. At the cross table, which was placed in a dais, overhung with draperied flags and portraits of WASHINGTON, SHAKESPEARE and GARRICK, sat the President, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., who was supported by Messrs. WEYMSS, BLAKE, STAGG, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, T. F. MEAGHER and Judge DALY. The long tables were entirely filled, and a considerable number of guests could not find room to sit down. It was rather remarkable, but there were hardly any theatrical people present, the professional avocation of the most distinguished members of the stage demanding their attendance elsewhere. Among the artists who assisted in the vocal exercises were Sigs. BADIALI, ROVERE, Messrs. FRAZER, PYNE, and an excellent Glee Club, led by Mr. WALCOT. After the removal of the cloth, "Non Nobis" was sung in such admirable style that it elicited a burst of applause which rather astonished the singers.

Before the company were summoned to the dining room, Mr. W. R. BLAKE presented the President with a very handsome emblematical ornament attached to a collar of crimson silk, to be worn by him as a badge of office on all public occasions.

Mr JAS. T. BRADY, the President, rose, and, after some introductory observations, said: The programme for this evening, so varied in character, admonishes me that I should detain you but a few moments from the enjoyment of the pleasures which it promises; but I should be wanting in justice to you and in justice to my own feelings if I did not thus early tender to you my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the very great honor that has been done me by some gentlemen connected with this association, in selecting me as its President, and affording me the glorious opportunity to preside upon so brilliant an occasion as the present. [Applause.] Our friend, Mr. SIBBINS, who long and faithfully served this association, has thought proper to resign this post, leaving behind him the record of a duty well performed, and the gratitude in which we shall ever hold his disinterested labors and devoted services. [Applause.] Upon my word, gentlemen, I do not know upon what principle I have been selected as the successor of Mr. SIBBINS, except to present the beautiful antithesis of perfect laziness opposed to efficient industry. I believe I recognize in this choice the gratifying assurance that the precepts of the sagacious Dogberry still continue to rule in the world. [Laughter and applause.] I believe that his rules apply as well to the selection of more important functionaries as they do to the nomination of a constable of the watch; for, amongst all who might aspire to the dignity I enjoy, I will not permit myself to be contradicted when I insist that I am "the most desartless and fit man of them all." [Laughter and cheers.] Much as I admire, gentlemen, that distinguished sage for having promulgated a precept that has led to my occupying this place to-night, I shall not endanger your happiness by imitating all his examples; I will not bestow my tediousness upon you, for that "would be most tolerable and not to be endured." [Laughter and applause.] If you cast your eye over this bill you will observe that I am not one of the "stars" on this "benefit night." Amongst them you will find the LELANDS, the purveyors and architects of this superb banquet which we have so nobly and so delightfully appreciated. [Applause.] You will find amongst those "stars," Dodworth's Band, to whose enlivening strains we always listen with such intense delight. [Applause.] Amongst these stars are the glittering intellects whose fragrance will be shed before you ere this evening closes, and those artists who have come here with the harmonies of sound to furnish us with pleasing thoughts to soothe our senses and make us feel how great an acknowledgment is due to them for the skill and generosity with which they contribute to the great pleasures of the night. [Applause.] Nor, gentlemen, are these the only stars that deck the occasion; for, though I miss from the tables the fragrant and the beautiful offerings that the Spring time might have sent here, I discover that the reason why your Committee and the LELANDS have omitted them, is, that some gentlemen preferred to substitute their rivals in beauty, the stars which glitter round this table, and form a beautiful fringe and garlanding decoration for the hour. [Applause.] If I cannot play a star engagement, I can, at least, for the first and last time, "on this occasion only," and not "by particular desire," represent the bouquet-man, and call your attention to these flowers of beauty. [Loud applause.]

A few words more. It is not entirely to appreciate loveliness—it is not entirely to gratify any tastes by which we are distinguished, that we assemble here to-night. Ours is no transitory and selfish festival. The gratifications which we enjoy here are not limited to this hour, nor to this place; but it is hoped and expected that the radiations of our pleasure will penetrate the gloom that hangs around many an humble tenement, in the future, and relieve the darkness that overshadows many a fond and faithful heart. It is our hope that the gladness which we share may be extended throughout our land, and far in the future come to cheer the widow and the orphan—come to assist the faltering steps of age—come to bestow relief upon the poor, decayed actor, in the decline of his life—and to spread comfort and contentment in the abodes where sorrow and privation may have obtained access or may threaten an invasion. It is our hope and our expectation that when the lovely flowers of the time shall have departed, when the women who come here to smile upon us shall have returned to grace their home, when the voice of the orator shall become silent and the music which is to delight us shall be hushed, when all of us, after long lingering, have gone away and left "this banquet hall deserted," even out of the ashes of our feast there shall arise a spirit which shall go abroad upon a bright errand of mercy, of charity, and of benevolence, extending its progress and its beneficence far and wide, diffusing gentle and benign influences and shedding upon the hearts bowed down by sorrow the "gentle dews from Heaven upon places beneath." [Loud Applause.] Without any formal preface I will now call your attention to the first regular toast. It will be repeated by Judge EDMONDS, the first Vice President,

The President of the United States.

Drunk standing.

Second regular toast:

The City of New-York.

Drunk with enthusiastic applause.

GLEE—"What shall he have who killed the deer?"

Third sentiment:

Shakespeare and the early Drama.

Song by ALLAN IRVING, "I arise from dreams," which was loudly encored.

Judge DALY responded in an admirable speech, which was loudly cheered. He dealt principally with the private life of SHAKESPEARE, and vindicated his claims to classical scholarship with much erudite ability and critical judgment.

Fourth sentiment:

Sheridan and the later Drama.

Aria Variata by Signora VILTTI VELTIPRACH, which was vehemently encored.

Mr. T. F. MEAGHER responded in a speech, which elicited warm applause. In conclusion he said:

As far as the American stage is concerned, I would venture deferentially to say, that it has been already too crowded with tame translations, adaptations, and emendations of a school which, being alien to the character and habits of the people, can only live in sufferance until such time as America produces and encourages men to write for the American stage, works racy of the soil. We are not without such, and I trust it may not be considered an excess of national vanity, if I feel proud that among the foremost of those is a countryman of SHERIDAN—one, whoever, who has had the better fortune to devote his talents to a country which warmly appreciates and will liberally reward them. Like SHAKESPEARE, he has sometimes violated, with a most shocking recklessness, the unities of art, and tortured history to gladden the Winter season, to make Christmas the more merry, please his patrons and suit his purpose. But he has committed his crimes with such malicious grace, that I much question whether posterity will not prefer BROUGHAM's version of Pocahontas to that of BANCROFT. [Prolonged cheering.] I conclude with the sentiment:

"*James Wallack and Edwin Forrest*—The one an alien, the other a native—the genius of both contribute to the glory of the Republic—both names shall find the same place in the heart and homage of the future of America." [Loud cheering.]

Fifth toast:

The Society.

In consequence of the absence of OGDEN HOFFMAN, Esq., who was to have delivered the annual address on behalf of the fund, Mr. BLAKE was called on to extemporise a speech, which he did with distinguished ability, and amid repeated applause.

Several other toasts were proposed and responded to, and the festival, which was uninterruptedly pleasant, was protracted until a late hour.

The Late Arrested Fillibusters.

Captain C. C. HICKS, one of the parties arrested on the *Orizaba* on Tuesday, gave bail Wednesday in the amount specified, $2,000. Mr. A. P. LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, became his surety. His examination is set down for to-day, at 10 A. M., before the United States District Court. J. C. HENWICK and JOHN KINGSLEY, the other parties arrested, still remain in Eldridge-street Jail. They are both from Baltimore. JACOB H. JONES, one of the parties upon whose affidavit the arrests were effected, gave bail yesterday in $1,500 to appear as a witness. The examination takes place this morning at 11 o'clock.

Slaughter Scene in the Court of General Sessions.

The Court of General Sessions was occupied during the whole of yesterday in the attempt to obtain a Jury under somewhat novel circumstances. On Tuesday, a man named THOMAS THOMPSON *alias* Thomas Wells, pleaded guilty on a charge of burglary, and was sentenced by Recorder SMITH to five years imprisonment in the State's Prison. THOMPSON, it seemed, had been advised by one of his counsel, ex-Judge BEBEE, so to plead, in the expectation that the Court would be lenient in sentencing him. But the Recorder, in passing the sentence, remarked that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case; that the prisoner's reputation was very bad, and that public justice would not be satisfied with less than the extreme of the punishment which the law allowed. On learning that he had gained nothing by the acknowledgment of his crime, THOMPSON was much incensed, and abused Judge BEBEE for advising him to plead guilty. Mr. BEBEE immediately addressed the Court, and requested that the prisoner might be allowed to withdraw his plea, and stand the chances of a trial. This request was granted, and THOMPSON pleaded not guilty. Judge BEBEE then refusing any further connection with the case, leave was given the prisoner to select another counsel, in addition to the gentleman who had previously acted with Judge BEBEE, and for that purpose the trial was postponed until Wednesday. On that day Mr. CLINTON appeared in Judge BEBEE's place, and urged that as he had only just been called into the case, and knew nothing of its merits, it might be allowed to go over till the May term. This motion was refused by Judge CAPRON, at the instance of the Assistant District Attorney. Mr. CLINTON then, in order to delay the case, took advantage of the statute which gives to every prisoner, who chooses to claim it, the right to refuse to go to trial, unless twenty-four Jurymen are present in Court, when the twelve who are to try him, take their seats in the box. As only twenty one Jurors answered to their names, the Court, after waiting some time in vain for the absent Jurors to return, adjourned for the day. Yesterday, Mr. CLINTON renewed his motion for the postponement of the case, and being again refused, he resorted to an expedient—quite legal indeed, but very annoying to the prosecution—by which he succeeded in postponing the trial for a few days at least. He selected triers, and proceeded to challenge each of the Jurors on the principal question, and for favor. The ground of challenge was the formation of an opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and as nearly every Juror was in Court on Tuesday and heard THOMPSON plead guilty, and had also listened to the Recorder's remarks in passing the severe sentence, the natural conclusion was that, as the prisoner had confessed his guilt, they would believe that he was guilty. So it turned out. The whole day was passed in challenging; the entire panuel of Jurors called by the Sheriff was exhausted, (with the exception of three, who were fined for non-attendance,) and only seven had formed no opinion. Five of these were challenged peremptorily, and two remained. Those two were the only Jurors obtained. Of course, as it was impossible to try the prisoner with the present panel, the Sheriff was instructed to issue his summons for a new panel, and Monday next was set down for the trial. As the new panel will consist of persons who did not *hear* the prisoner confess his guilt, they will probably be impartial.

The proceedings yesterday, though they seemed to waste the time of the Court and the Jury, were full of interest, especially to the legal profession. A case, we believe, has never occurred before, in this Court, at least, where a Jury called to try a prisoner have had their impartiality as Jurors previously subverted by the prisoner's own admission of guilt in their presence, by a plea of guilty.

Whose are the Bodies, and Where are the Missing Men?

Four weeks since a human body, with the throat cut, and the limbs nearly burnt to a cinder, was washed ashore in a sack at Williamsburg. On Sunday last two mutilated human bodies came ashore in Flushing Bay in a flour barrel. Last Tuesday, portions of another human body were washed ashore at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, also in a barrel. The three bodies found in barrels were doubtless "subjects" obtained perhaps from Potter's Field, Bellevue Hospital or Blackwell's Island, upon which ambitious students have been perfecting themselves in surgical craft. The body that came ashore at Williamsburg, seemed to bear evidence of a revolting murder, but who was the victim, and who was the murderer? Or if that, also, was the "subject" of a dissecting room, we have still more reason to reprobate the indecency of those operators, who, instead of affording proper interment to the remains of the corpses they have mutilated for scientific purposes, pack them into bags and barrels, and cast them into our rivers to be thrown up again by the tide, a spectacle violently repugnant to even the ordinary feelings of humanity.

But if some of these trunks and limbs,—if some of these entire bodies that come floating among our wharves and piers, are *not* and do not belong to "subjects" of the dissectors? Within the last seven months over twenty people have disappeared in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Some of these, like Mr. NEVILLE, of the Kings County Hotel, have been found in the river, and there was no evidence to show whether they had drowned themselves or been murdered. As far as we can discover, there are still fourteen people missing, one of whom is young PIERCE. Others are watchmen on the piers and vessels in the slips, who, if they chanced to fall asleep, might so easily have been knocked on the head and cast overboard by river thieves. Others are tradesmen whose business caused them to return home at a late hour of the night, and others are tradesmen whose habits are admitted by their friends to have been of that social kind, which leads a man too frequently to refuse to go home till morning. Some of these have been missing through the Winter, and some have disappeared within a few weeks. Their friends naturally fear that they have been the victims of violence. Is it so? What has become of them?

Dust, Dust, Dust,—But Ebling gets his Money.

The street-sweeping machines, tried last year in this City by a Philadelphia firm, which caused Street-Commissioner EBLING so much annoyance recently in the Court of General Sessions, seem to have taken such a hold upon his mind, and to have filled him with such disgust, that he now dreads street-sweeping as a burnt child dreads the fire. When the streets were many feet deep in snow and frozen mud, he would not clean them himself, and he would not consent that the Mayor should clean them. And now that the snow and mud are gone, he is as inactive as if he had no duty in the matter, and were quite willing that the City should be buried in dust as Pompeii was buried in the lava of Vesuvius. Fie, Mr. EBLING. Act like a man, and rid yourself of the phantoms of those street-sweeping machines which haunt your pillow nightly. You have nothing more to fear from them. The District-Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi*, and no more Juries will disagree in that matter. So go to work like a Street Commissioner that wishes to earn his money, and sweep, without machines, the unfortunate thoroughfares of our most miserable City. Wretched indeed, were our citizens yesterday. Mr. EBLING. We do not wonder that the City Hall bell rang so frequently, for look where you would, the dust rose so high and so dense above the roofs of the tallest buildings, that half the City seemed on fire. Instead of smoke, however, it was dust. Dust, Mr. EBLING, dust. While for two or three hours yesterday morning, all that could be seen at the distance of two blocks in the principal streets, was an advancing column of dust, like that before which, in the Great Sahara Desert, travelers and camels throw themselves on the ground and bury their faces to avoid being choked by it. Mr. EBLING, are you aware that you were abused yesterday, and your name almost execrated by twenty thousand indignant citizens, who demanded why you received money for work which you did not perform? Cannot you employ men to sweep Broadway, as the latter once did? Are you incompetent to cleanse the streets, or are you merely disinclined?

Always Leave Your Ash Barrel Out—Twins Found.

The people who live at No. 126 Second-street have a habit of leaving in their front area the emptied ash barrel—with a view, of course, to picking up anything that overburdened travelers may prefer to leave. On Monday night their care was rewarded in the handsomest manner. At early evening a nice, fat, clean boy-baby, not a fortnight old, announced his presence in said barrel by a rousing scream. On reconnoitering, the foundling was drawn out. He was evidently a native, cried without any brogue, had on a clean, spotless suit, and was altogether a charming, if not—poor thing—a blessed baby. Captain HART of the Seventeenth Ward and a warm-hearted couple who were passing, took charge of little Sam.—At the same hour, as fat and as noisy and as nice, and as cleanly clad a boy was dropped into the front area of No. 107, nearly opposite. Of course, [illegible] to wait [illegible] mother may [illegible] herself [illegible] ways are taken care of.

Sale of Mr. Cropsey's Paintings.

The esteem as an artist in which Mr. J. F. CROPSEY is held by the lovers of the art, brought a large company to witness the sale of his pictures, which took place at his studio yesterday morning. The room was opened at 9, but as the sale was not to commence until 11 o'clock, the interval afforded an agreeable opportunity of examining the collection. The largest, and, with a few exceptions, the most attractive pictures were the "Coast of Genoa," the "Spirit of War" and the "Spirit of Peace;" "Niagara Falls," "Catskill Clove," "Recollections of Italy," and the "Nameless River." The admiration expressed of these and a number of sketches in oil, promised a spirited rivalry when they should be under the hammer of the auctioneer, and the promise was fulfilled. The first offering was a modest sketch entitled "Black Mountains, Lake George," which was sold for $15. "Little Fall, Passaic River," went at $16, and was followed by "Oak Tree," a sketch, at $22 50. The next was a fine painting, 50 by 33, the "Nameless River." This had been a favorite before the sale began, and the bidding was spirited until $245 was reached, at which it was knocked down to Mr. ——. Several smaller pictures were next sold, among them a "Pine Tree" and a "Study of Rocks," which were bought by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, the first at $19 and the second at $30. "Cicero's Tomb," a very good pencil sketch, was sold for $8. The next picture was "Recollections of Italy," 64 by 48, and one of the very best in the collection. It was sold to Mr. DOUGLAS, at $370. "Chepstow Castle," 27 by 18, was sold to Dr. BELLOWS for $165; and "Lake Winnipiseogee—Moon rising," brought $140. "Clove—A Storm Scene in the Catskill Mountains," 48 by 60, went to Mr. TIBBITTS, at $391. The next of special interest was "Niagara," 72 by 48, a very desirable painting. The view is taken from below, on the American side, looking down Niagara River, from which the Cave of the Winds is partly visible under the first sheet of water. The bidding for it was lively, and it was finally sold to Major CARNEY for $510. "Loch Achray and Benvenue" brought $225, and Dr. BELLOWS gave $39 for a very pretty Newport scene. He also purchased "Hon. Mark Spencer's House" for $28, "A Jewish Captive" for a smaller sum, and a "Scene at Paestum" for $41. He obtained "Twilight" for $25, a "Study of Foliage in the Forest of Fontainebleau" for $75, a "Scene in Scotland" for $61, and, besides securing a number of others of less value, carried off the artist's pride, the "Coast of Genoa," 72 by 48, for $500, a sum generally esteemed much less than the real value of the painting. In fact, the Rev. Doctor had himself offered $600 for it before the auction sale began. The "Spirit of War" and the "Spirit of Peace," two paintings of rare excellence, were sold to Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD for $600 each. They are large—67 by 48. The expression and picturesque incidents of the Feudal Times furnish the material for the spirit of War. A lurid morning dawns upon a baronial castle and sterile landscape. Beacon fires blaze from the summit of the mountains, announcing the approach of an enemy, and startling from their revelry the baron's vassals. War, which brings in its train unhappiness and carnage, finds an expression in the burning hamlet, the unhappy mother, the frightened flock, and the steel-girt men bent on deeds of blood. In the "Spirit of Peace," the incidents of war are supposed to have passed. The tomb to war finds a place. Palm and olive trees spring up; and in their midst, overlooking all, stands the Temple of Peace; from its altar ascends incense. Commerce, drawing domestic and pastoral happiness, finds suitable expressions in the various figures, cultivated fields and growing city. Some fifty others of smaller size and less value were sold rapidly, at from $10 to $100 each. As a whole, we presume the sale was satisfactory to the artist, for although some of the largest paintings did not sell for their value, many of the smaller ones brought a very good price. The drawings, sketches and engravings in the portfolios, went at a great sacrifice, but notwithstanding this about $3,000 was realized from the sales.

☞ Our little Hard cotemporary tells a story about Mr. Surveyor COCHRANE, of which this is the substance: JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, Esq., of this City, says our neighbor, became an applicant for the appointment of a United States Engineership from the General Government; in order to procure this highly lucrative situation, he obtained letters of recommendation from most of the prominent "Softs" in this State. Armed with these, he started for Washington, presented his credentials, and was just on the eve of a crowning success, when JOHN COCHRANE, Surveyor, getting wind of what was going on, sent a telegraphic dispatch to the President, to the effect that "upon no consideration must Mr. MURPHY be appointed until explanations could be made by mail." Next morning every member of the Cabinet received an autograph letter from COCHRANE, making the strongest and most violent personal and political accusations against MURPHY. This was followed up by a flying visit of the Surveyor to Washington. Mr. MURPHY, hearing of this, got a friend to write a note to COCHRANE, demanding that a "thorough and absolute retraction in *writing* should be made," or Mr. COCHRANE must give that "*satisfaction which one gentleman demands of another!*" Mr. COCHRANE obtained the friendly services of Hon. JOHN KELLY, and through him sent a letter of explanation to Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PIERCE and everybody in the Cabinet; and so Mr. MURPHY received his appointment. It is a very funny story, and may be true for anything we can say.

☞ Ladies, a distinguished doctor in Great Britain has announced his belief that the fashionable bonnet, worn on the back comb, and only protecting the bump of philoprogenitiveness, is a fruitful cause of neuralgia! It begets ear-ache, tooth-ache, ulcerated gums, tic douloureux, and all that, but it gives promenaders a better chance to see lovely faces, and that balances the account.

☞ The venerable Mr. JOSEPH CURTISS lies seriously ill at his residence, No. 46 Lexington-avenue, of a bilious fever. He is quite delirious at times. Every friend of the Public Schools will feel this as a personal affliction.

☞ Chief MATSELL is still rusticating. We hope his prolonged stay out of town will recuperate his energies and lay good round meat upon his bones.

☞ Superintendent MCKEEN still remains very ill. He has not improved any of late, we regret to say.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains Senator SEWARD's great Speech in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union. Price 6¼ cents per copy, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE NEW-YORK HOTEL will continue its accustomed business, notwithstanding the decision of Justice SLOSSON, one of the Judges of the Superior Court. I shall appeal, and, as I hope, successfully, from his decree. HIRAM CRANSTON.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot, NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK. Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentee and Manufacturers.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS, BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES. By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Secured by their celebrated La Belle Lock, afford better protection from fire and gunpowder than any article of the kind now offered to the public. We invite bankers, jewelers, merchants, and all others who desire the best fire-proof safe ever invented, to call and examine our stock, of every desirable size, with an improved style of finish, which, by reason of our increased manufacturing facilities, we offer at reduced prices. Depot No. 146 Water-st., after May 1, No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers for thirteen years, and are the only persons holding an undisputed right to make and sell these world-renowned salamanders.

WINDOW SHADES. IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their improved apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE, DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, WHOSE [illegible] have nearly ten cent. discovered [illegible] East Indies a certain cure for consumption, [illegible] coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do [illegible] much good as possible, he will send (his invaluable recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling; three cents to be returned to him to pay the postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be deducted from the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. [illegible] Jersey City, N. J.

HOSTETTER.—TO ARTICLE HAVE [illegible] the same unqualified satisfaction in [illegible] and Bilious Complaints as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. They remove the [illegible] secretions, impart tone to the system, and [illegible] vivacity in place of disease and debility. [illegible] afford to be without them. Sold by all druggists, [illegible] hotels, &c. BARNEY & [illegible] Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner [illegible]

ELEGANT CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 405 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new [illegible] of velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and [illegible] carpets. Among the assortment will be found a large [illegible] new designs and styles never before offered, also a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other [illegible] connected with the trade.

APRIL. And then least joined the gentle train, And wantoned the gayest queen of [illegible]

Ladies, if you wish Kid Button Boots, Kid Slippers, Kid and Gaiter Boots, with Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all the fashionable styles, patronize J. R. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR TRAVELING Dresses will be opened this morning by BERRIMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, called ARGENTINE. It will be found, on trial, to be the most DESIRABLE MATERIAL ever manufactured for that purpose. Also on hand, for same use, some very fine CHINESE POPLIN.

TO THE LADIES.—S. CAHILL CALLS THE ATTENTION of the ladies to his new style of [illegible] Shoes, and the largest assortment of any in this country, and as cheap. Also the greatest assortment of gents' and boys' Boots and Shoes of every description, at No. 377 Broadway. S. CAHILL.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible.—The adulation of the crowd, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, it leaves the hair injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their own and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale spring trade is now in full operation, and they are stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with [illegible] tions. Training in the practice with [illegible] nesses, &c., and in all the business details of [illegible] sion and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous [illegible] daily. Next term begins on 5th May. Send for [illegible] to J. W. FOWLER.

WHO W

PERSONAL.

[illegible] Broadway Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[illegible] OF THE FRIENDS OF [illegible] Painter.—Now suffering [illegible] which it is feared will prove incurable, [illegible] on the [illegible] evening. On [illegible] inst., Rev. [illegible], seconded by WALTER R. OGDEN, Esq., C. BEYART was called to the Chair, HENRY [illegible] Gray, College Secretary, and D. HUNTINGTON, [illegible]. [illegible] was appropriate to hold an exhibition at present at Mr. DOGGETT'S works, but to start a [illegible] Benefit. All who may be desirous of [illegible] to this fund, will please send their subscriptions to Mr. BRYANT, Post Office, to HENRY [illegible], No. 703 Broadway, or to D. HUNTINGTON, [illegible]'s Building, No. 343 Broadway.

MASS MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK HOUSE PAINTERS will be held at Convention Hall, Wooster-st., on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] inst. at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the depressed and future prospects of the Trade.

CHAS. A. CLARK, President.
BENJAMIN MADDOX, Financial Secretary.

DR. LYDIA SAYER—Of Washington, will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute on FRIDAY, April 11, subject—*Famous Morality and Physiologically Considered.* The lecturer was received with approbation in Washington, Baltimore, &c. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be immediately accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a large front or suite of rooms on second story can be rented. Reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURDT'S, No. 272 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, from May 1, two unfurnished rooms, with bedrooms and pantries, in a genteel house, with gas, baths, &c. Would be let to families or college gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 11 Vandam-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or a single gentleman, desiring to obtain pleasant apartments, with board, in a private family, can be accommodated by applying at No. 30 King-st.

BOARDING.—Two young gentlemen may be directed to a pleasant home, in a desirable location in Brooklyn, by inquiring of WM. STANLEY, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st.

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 71 2d av.

BOARD WANTED—In a respectable private family for two young ladies, where there are few or no boarders. Address B., *Daily Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, No. 295 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a private location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BROOKLYN.—No. 81 Sands-st., one large room and two single ones, with partial board for single gentlemen. A few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with competents on the most liberal terms. Board seekers registered gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 205 Broadway, Room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

BOARD.—Two or three young men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; also, single rooms; suitable for gentlemen and their wives. These desirous of the comforts of a home would find it to suit. Dinner from 12 until 1 o'clock. No. 24 Carmine-st., near Waverley-place.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—One or two families can obtain good board during the Summer months in a beautiful village on the banks of the Hudson River, about two miles from the City, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, address S., Box No. 3,901 Lower Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman; a furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, where there are but few boarders, in the vicinity of South or Wall st. Ferries, Brooklyn. Address I. K. L., *Times* Office, with full particulars, for three days.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms to New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depot. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., near Bowery New-York.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer visitors. Its location on the Hudson River offers greater inducements for the quiet pleasure-seeker than this; rooms singly, or en suite from $4 to $14 per week. Connected with the establishment is a large and commodious barn and trusty hostler.

THEODORUS GREGORY, Proprietor.
Address THOS. H. GREGORY.

ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to single gentlemen. A suite of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly situated. For further particulars, apply at No. 100 Amos-st., near Bleecker.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms in suites or separately to gentlemen, with breakfast if required; first-class house, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS.—A suite of rooms may be obtained in a modern stone-front house. Family private. A liberal price expected. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A GOLD BRACELET, in the vicinity of 2d-av. and 16th and 21st sts., on Wednesday. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at ISAAC J. OLIVER'S, No. 206 2d-av.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 139 West Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 19, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gouverneur B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
W. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
H. E. Wells,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Gouverneur W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Deming Deer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Lorillard, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. F. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CONRAT, Secretary.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. COURAUD'S FOUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE makes the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. COURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS SELLING KINDLING-WOOD.—The subscribers having just put up a new and improved machine for splitting wood by steam-power, for kindling and other purposes, are now prepared to supply the trade and others promptly with the best of Virginia pine, oak and hickory wood, on very liberal terms. Also, Virginia pine wood by the load or cargo.

ROACH & WIRGMAN,
No. 138 Back-st., below Washington-st.

FIRE-KINDLER.—The American Patent Fire-Kindler lights your fire quickly and surely. No litter of shavings, no burning of the half-read newspapers, no waiting out of the coal after the fire is once built, but a quick, ready fire. It lights charcoal Cannel coal, coke or coarse kindling-wood, and its cost is nominal. For sale at all Family Groceries, or at the Manufactory, Nos. 368, 370 and 372 West 36th-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; EISNER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, &c., &c. Paris perfumery and toilet articles and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. MOHARG & CO., No. 178 Broadway.

WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women; the one as cook, [illegible] serves, jellies, &c., bakes good bread, [illegible] washing; the other as chambermaid, [illegible] an excellent laundress, understands [illegible]. Also, a Protestant girl to do general housework; all have good references, and are anxious to please their employers. Call or address No. 24 2d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls with excellent City references. One as plain cook in all its branches, a most excellent baker, understands all sorts of meat and poultry. The other as chambermaid and waitress, will do neat sewing if required, she will go a short distance in the country. If in one family, the cook will take $7, the other $6. Call or address No. 316 East 25d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; she is a very good plain cook and bakes first-rate bread and biscuit, is also an excellent washer and ironer, and would not object to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By two trustworthy Protestant young men, one is a first-rate waiter man, knows his duties well, no objection to a first-class hotel, City or country, the other is a married man without incumbrance, would like a place as caretaker for a gentleman in the country, drives well, understands the care of horses, will be found a desirable man. Apply No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook; she understands plain cooking, bakes good bread and cakes, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has for the last five years always lived in the country, and would now like to take a situation somewhere convenient to the City. Has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 Mott-st., between Hester and Grand, 3d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women, (Protestants,) one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, washes and irons well; the other will be found a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, has lived for nearly four years in her last place; they are excellent domestics. Apply No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, for a small private family; has no objection to chamber work or plain sewing; has the best of City reference; was two years and seven months in last place. Call at No. 377 10th-st., between avenues C and B, for two days, first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class nurse and seamstress; is a perfect dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; can refer to families where she has lived and always gave satisfaction; cuts and fits in superior style; is honest, willing and obliging; can take entire charge of a baby. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as waitress and to do up fine washing and ironing, or to assist in chamberwork; they both perfectly understand their business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 69 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced young woman with good City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av. in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable youth, 16 years of age, in a wholesale hardware, jewelry, fancy or dry goods store; writes a fair hand and has some knowledge of book-keeping; unquestionable references given. A note addressed to E. A., *Herald* Office, will meet with immediate attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women (sisters)—one as first-rate plain cook, and assist in the washing and ironing—the other as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 120 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an English woman as first-rate cook; an American young woman as chambermaid and waiter; a Protestant young woman to do general housework, and a nice girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man and his wife as coachman and gardener; the woman as cook or laundress. Address for two days, A. O. C., *Times* Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young woman, a member of the Episcopal Church, wants a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or young ladies' boarding school; she is fully competent. For particulars, address E. L. H., *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English young woman (a Protestant) to take care of children, and do chamberwork, or to sew. Can be seen at No. 379 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen at No. 261 West 42d-st., till suited.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A teacher of the piano-forte and vocal music in a female boarding-school, two hours' ride from the City. A lady competent to speak and teach the French language preferred. Also, in the same school, an active, amiable and experienced middle-aged American woman as housekeeper. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 69, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A young lady, possessing a well-trained Alto voice, and reads music at sight, wishes to obtain a situation in a Church Choir. References can be given. Address R., at J. SCHUBERT & CO.'s Music Depôt, No. 539 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—Wanted by a young man, 18 years of age, a good permanent situation to play the violin, or as clerk in a music store. Can tune piano-fortes if required. Good references given. Address PRESTO, Salem, New-London County, Conn.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, Latin and Italian, desires a situation as resident or daily Governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 843 Post Office, New-York.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED—To sing in a church in the City, east of the Bowery. A professing Christian preferred. To one well recommended it will be a permanent situation. Address, stating the salary expected and reference, post-paid, D. R. S., Box No. 1,193.

CHURCH CHOIR.—A good quartette choir, or individual members of it, with or without organist, would like an engagement from the 1st of May. All familiar with the Episcopal service. Terms moderate. Address HAYDN, *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A young lady competent to teach small children is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family or school. Address H. S., No. 291 West 30th-st., or call between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. References exchanged.

A LADY—Of much experience in teaching music and singing, would wish a situation as teacher in a school. The highest testimonials can be given. Address MUSIC, Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

A GRADUATE—Of long experience in teaching, having the most ample testimonials of character and ability, now desires a situation. Address SIGMA, *Times* Office.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A young lady from Baltimore, a superb Alto singer, wishes a situation in Church. Address PHILLIPS, *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY—Of middle age, of respectability and intelligence, and much experience, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper and companion; would be willing to travel, is of amiable disposition and a lover of music. Has a powerful voice for soprano or alto, and would prefer a musical family. References given and required. For further particulars, for one week, address Mrs. JOSEPHINE DAY, Union-square Post-Office.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, in a small family; one with good recommendations, who is willing to go to a healthy place in the country for a few months, may apply at No. 59 Bleecker-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1826, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED.—One acquainted with the City Retail Trade, and who can bring satisfactory references, may apply to J. S. KENYON, 3d av. and 126th-st., Harlem, in person or by letter.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale Drug warehouse, one thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale jobbing business in all its branches. Also, an order clerk who understands his business, and is a good and expeditious packer and marker. Address, with references, Box No. 2,623 Post-Office.

NURSE—SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by an experienced Protestant woman, is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth if required; is a neat, plain sewer; can produce the best of City references. Call for two days at the Millinery Store, No. 71 6th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—In a light, pleasant business. Two to Five Dollars per day may be made. A small deposit required to insure good faith. This is a *bona fide* business, and a monopoly is secured to every agent. Apply to J. H. SIMONSON, No. 444 8th-av.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family these servants: cook, lady's maid, chambermaid, laundress, seamstress, coachman, footman, and gardener; all must be really first-class servants, and will be paid the highest wages. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—For dress goods and shawls. Apply at
LORD & TAYLOR, Grand corner of Chrystie.

SUPERIOR COOK WANTED—White or colored. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 10 Washington-square, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—To learn the gold pen trade. None need apply except with their parents or guardian. J. MACONNELL, No. 25 Maiden lane and No. 53 Nassau-st.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework, in a small family. None but those having good reference need apply, at No. 654 4th-st.

BROAD-LOOM WEAVERS WANTED.—Apply at the Morrow Woolen Mill, at Paterson, N. J.

COOKS WANTED.—Wages $12 to $20. Apply at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed, free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No. 292 Broadway, Room No. 4.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] TALE, BY SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING. It will be MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED. The LEDGER also contains FANNY FERN'S articles, Poems by Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and a great variety of choice FAMILY READING, making by far the best weekly paper in the country. Price ONLY Four Cents.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
OR,
THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF AMERICAN LIFE,
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,

Will be published and for sale on Wednesday morning next, at
T. B. PETERSON'S,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Read what the editor of the *Dollar Newspaper*, in this week's paper, says of it:

"This book, by one of the most popular authors in the country, has been issued in the publisher's very best style. There are but few readers of the current literature of the day, who are not acquainted with the name and the stories of this authoress. Her style is a pleasing one, and her stories usually strongly marked in incident. The volume now published abounds with the most beautiful scenic descriptions, and displays an intimate acquaintance with all phases of human character; all the characters being exceedingly well drawn. The moral is of a most wholesome character, and the plot, incidents and management give evidence of great tact, skill and judgment on the part of the writer. It is a work which the oldest and the youngest may alike read with profit."

Third edition ready this day:
INDIA, THE PEARL OF PEARL RIVER,
BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

Immense success of it. Everybody is buying it and all are in ecstasies with it. Second edition exhausted, and a new edition is published this day, and for sale at the Philadelphia Cheap Publishing House of
T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chesnut-st.
For sale by all Booksellers.

THE GREAT TALE, BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR., will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING. It will be MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED. The LEDGER also contains FANNY FERN'S articles, Poems by Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and a great variety of choice FAMILY READING, making by far the best weekly paper in the country. Price ONLY Four Cents,

"GOOD," said GREELEY, "I like that," when he heard that COBB was going to write a Tale for THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB is a printer, and GREELEY likes him, although when they worked together at type-setting, they could never agree upon anything except the hour for dinner. But GREELEY always acknowledged COBB'S superior talents, and knows his superiority as a writer of first-class Novelettes; hence his joy in hearing that COBB had written his long-contemplated Tale—THE GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW—for THE LEDGER, which is the only paper that Mr. GREELEY invariably takes home with him. THE LEDGER is sold for FOUR CENTS. Look out for the new STORY which appears at daylight on Saturday morning.

THE GREAT TALE, BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR., will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING. It will be MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED. The LEDGER also contains FANNY FERN'S articles, Poems by Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and a great variety of choice FAMILY READING, making by far the best weekly paper in the country. Price ONLY Four Cents.

WELL EARNED POPULARITY.
ENTERPRISE BEGETS SUCCESS.
Liberality of expenditure in business insures liberality in patronage.
THE PUBLIC APPRECIATE WORTH.
These facts are exemplified in the unheard of success of the
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
of which we shall print over 90,000 copies this week.

The *Ledger* (ready on Saturday morning) will contain the commencement of a new novelette, by that popular writer Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., entitled the GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW, an exciting romance, beautifully illustrated. The *Ledger* will also have more of Norma Danton, more of Fanny Fern, and more of other good things. Price four cents. Sold everywhere. Subscription $2 per year.

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PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 16 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depôt; good house, all necessary outbuildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to F. S. STALLKNECHT, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A handsome residence at Tottensville, with 13 rooms, lot 80 by 132 feet; a good spring of water in the cellar; with choice fruit trees, &c. Terms very easy. Apply to CLARKE & WEEKS, Real Estate Office, No. 63 Wall-st., New York, or to S. B. AVERTS, Tottensville, S. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 393 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Nineteen miles by railroad (double track) from New-York; cars ply 10 times daily each way; commutation tickets low. There are 20 acres of land under fine cultivation one mile from depôt, and on an eminence overlooking a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants, and an extent of from 10 to 12 miles of beautiful country. It is acknowledged to be the most desirable site on the line of railroad, and is within one mile of a town that abounds with public and select schools, and churches of all denominations. For further particulars, inquire of A. CAMPBELL, or B. CROWEL, at No. 208 Broadway, third floor, at the office of B. M. CROWEL, Room No. 9.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Or to let, within 25 miles of New-York, containing about 18 acres. House is a large, double 2-story and attic, with extensive out-buildings, and within 200 yards of railroad depôt. It is well stocked with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, and flowers. It will be sold low if applied for immediately. Also for sale, the farm of 80 acres and large house adjoining, with extensive out-buildings, the land is good, as well as the buildings and fences, the situation is high, healthy and pleasant. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st

VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Half a mile from the Germantown Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, 12 miles below Hudson, consisting of a large new gothic dwelling, good out-buildings, and ten or more acres of excellent land, beautifully situated overlooking the river, and in full view of the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House; possession given immediately. Also several fine building lots. Inquire of GEORGE W. CALKINS, at Germantown, N.Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Possession given 1st of May. The house is built in cottage style, and contains eight rooms, besides basement and kitchen, with all the modern improvements. There are 20 acres of land belonging to the place, about one half under cultivation, and balance finely wooded. For healthiness of location it is unsurpassed. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 92 West-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A SUPERIOR MARBLE QUARRY—Water power, marble mill, 32 by 64 feet with 6 gangs of saws; grist mill, 3 stories, 40 by 30 feet; 2 run of stone with appurtenances; 2 iron water wheels; 1 dwelling and 2 tenant houses, and 20 acres land, with plenty of fruit, situate at Dover, on Harlem Railroad, Dutchess County. The marble is of a superior quality, and for brilliancy and whiteness is unsurpassed; is extensively used for monuments and building purposes, and easily worked. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VACANT LOTS NEAR NORTH RIVER FOR SALE—Adjacent and lying on the north side of 24th-st., and east side of 11th-av. Apply to THURBER BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st., 3d floor, front.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The moderate-sized houses Nos. 9 and 27 West 36th-st. Possession of No. 9 can be given immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Rittingtown, Somerset Co., N. J., 38 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 6 miles from Somerset depôt; daily line of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by day's work, is two stories high, with a well of good water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 56 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered, 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass, and for which the owner has been offered $200 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—if the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 3d floor, front office.

FARM FOR SALE—Near new city Clarkstown, Rockland County, 2 acres very best land, good house, kitchen, barn, well, fine apple orchard and other fruit trees; all kinds of garden fruit, grape arbor, &c.; stages and express men passing daily. It is a beautiful and healthy place, convenient to school, churches, store, Post-Office. Time by New-York stages, 3 hours; fare 3s. Price $825. Also, joining place, same size, no fruit, $775. Two next places, good house, lot 40 by 100 feet, $450. One place, near 5½ acres, new house, $825; one do., 13 acres, $775. Thousands of persons that are making clothing, shoes, cigars, &c., should own and live in such places, and save the money they pay for rent in cities; also for sale, 30 to 75 miles from New-York, farms of 25 to 450 acres, $375 to $12,000; two 85 acre farms, 1½ story house in Sullivan County, $650; 50 10 900 acres good land $4 50 to $5 50 per acre. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—In Orange Town, Rockland County, containing 23 acres, with grist mill, house, barn and other buildings, all in good order. Also a farm in Bergen County, N. J., containing 67 acres, 30 acres of woodland, with house and barn, and all necessary buildings. For particulars, inquire of I. T. OUTWATER, near Teppan Village, or of F. A. ESTY, No. 255 Washington-st., New-York.

COTTAGES FOR SALE IN BEDFORD, BROOKLYN.—Two neat and convenient cottage houses on Putnam-av., 160 feet east of Bedford-av.; houses two stories, basement, and sub-cellar, with marble mantels; ornamented cornice in parlor story and front basement; the houses are new; lots 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold for $3,200 each. Fulton-av. cars from Fulton-ferry run within two blocks of the above property. Terms easy. Inquire of H. A. WEED, Madison-st., near the property.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Quincy-st., near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, two-story attic and basement cottage, nine rooms, filled in with brick, two lots of ground, a large part on mortgage, $2,500. FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT NEWTOWN, L. I., TO LET.—Three large first-class detached houses, just finished, with marble mantels, bath rooms, ranges, and all the modern improvements, having fine gardens, on high ground, within half a minute of the railroad station at Newtown; access seven times daily to and from Fulton Ferry. Persons desiring to attend to business in the City and reside in the country will find this a good opportunity, and parties in pursuit of an elegant country residence in a healthy location would do well to examine them. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, No. 265 Grand-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE EAST RIVER FOR SALE—At Whitestone, L. I., opposite Throg's Point, commanding fine views of River and Sound. Large mansion house, stables, ice-house, garden, and fine lawn sloping to the river. Accessible eight times a day by steamboats and Flushing Railroad from Peck-slip and Fulton market. One of the finest water sites near New-York. Also for sale, a few choice building plots, adjoining the above, and fronting the water. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Large new 2-story brick house, corner lot, 156x180 feet, situated little east of the village on main road, half mile from Depôt at Flahkill, and from 1½ to 2 hours from City; it is one of the most convenient, prettiest, and desirable places in the country. Price $4,500; from one to two-thirds can remain if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ON WARBURTON-AVENUE, IN YONKERS—A fine two-story wood cottage, containing ten rooms, all in perfect order, and lot containing nearly an acre beautifully laid out and ornamented with shade and fruit trees. Terms very easy—the first payment being but a trifle more than the place would rent for one year, and subsequent payments to run for four years. Possession given immediately. The furniture will be disposed of, if desired, on equally easy terms. Apply to E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FARM AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—60 acres under a high state of cultivation; two-story frame house, 24 by 32, with 11 rooms; large house, barn, carriage-house, crib, smoke-house, and hot-beds; 70 bearing cherry-trees, 30 pear, 50 quince, and large old apple-orchard, and 70 young apple-trees, 300 grape-vines, asparagus bed, and all the garden fruits; 1 mile from steamboat, and 2 from depôt; good schools, &c., and location free from fever and ague.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, granary and crib; 160 acres excellent tillable land, and 20 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A QUIET COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE—A farm of 14 acres, with a beautiful farm-house, carriage-house, barn, &c., situate on a bridge of land which overlooks one of the most lovely valleys in the State of New-Jersey, only one hour from this City. Apply to Mr. HATCH, No. 140 Fulton-st., second floor, between the hours of 9 and 12.

SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—A little over 15 hands high; 7 years old; fine carriage horses, and stylish travelers. Can travel 12 miles an hour. Can be seen at REMSEN'S stable, corner Union and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

PEW FOR SALE—No. 16 St. Thomas' Church, lower floor. Inquire No. 43 Chatham-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In Yonkers or vicinity.—A comfortable, large-sized cottage or house well furnished, with 6 to 8 bedrooms and parlor and kitchen, with plenty of shade-trees in a pleasant part of the village, or within one quarter of a mile, with river view, for which a fair price will be paid from the 1st of May for 6 months or longer. Apply to W. H. ARTHUR, Yonkers.

FARM WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—A first-rate farm, of from 50 to 80 acres, with a good house and outbuildings; must be in a high state of cultivation, in the State of New-York, and within 160 miles of the City. Address box No. 4,586 Post-Office, stating lowest cash price and full particulars.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—For a small family, between 4th and 6th avs., with gas, &c., consisting of front basement, second story, and one or two rooms in third. References exchanged. Address J. W. B., *Daily Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small respectable family; the second story and front basement of a house between 14th and 38th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $300. Address Box No. 2,187 Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A two or three-story house, (or part of a larger house,) from 1st May to 1st November; preferred up town, east of 5th-av. Address at this office, C. A. S., stating location and rent.

WANTED TO RENT—With a view to purchasing, a small house not far from New-York, with a few acres of land. Terms must be moderate. Address RURAL, at this office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western Land business, and particularly well informed respecting Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in June or July next, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our Agent will in all cases go upon the lands in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.

For terms, apply at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers will locate Land Warrants in Kansas, having unusual facilities for selecting locations. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE.—Ten cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, April 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. F. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 Washington-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 20 cents per cubic foot, or 13½ cents per pound, pre-paid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOOB BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1856.

WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $600.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 185 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts. Said house is substantially built, 25 by 44 feet, lot 25 by 80 feet, is in first-rate order, supplied with gas, has sub-cellar, coal vault, and rear piazza. For any kind of business the location is excellent, and, if desired, the basement can be let to a physician for $160. Apply on the premises, No. 185 Atlantic-st.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—No. 240 Canal-st., corner of Renwick. A good stand for the hardware, clothing, crockery, or any kind of business; has been lately fitted up with fashionable windows and 2 doors. Location desirable. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Also, three small houses in Hudson-st., with stores; excellent stands for business. Inquire at No. 41 Charlton-st. N. B.—None of the above-mentioned houses will be let for the sale of liquor.

HOUSE TO LET.—The superior three-story high basement brick dwelling house, No. 73 7th-st. It has all the modern improvements, except water closets; is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted and papered the past year. All the gas fixtures will go with the house, except the parlor fixtures. A part of the furniture will be sold, if desired. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. GEER, Nos. 33 Cortland and 39 Dey-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The houses Nos. 80 and 82 4th-av., replete with every convenience. No. 80 has an extension room running back 27 feet. There is a large three-story workshop on the rear of both lots. The property will be let separately or together. The keys are at Mr. LANE'S store, corner 4th-av. and 10th-st. Inquire of WM. H. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—A beautiful three-story house in perfect order throughout, in a most desirable situation, being within two minutes' walk of three of the principal City railroads. Also one large building five stories high and 25x80 feet deep, built expressly for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. Large single lofts also to let. For particulars, inquire at No. 195 Christie-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT YORKVILLE—Two of the row of handsome and convenient 3-story houses on the north side of 80th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, high ground, with a commanding view, rendering the situation very desirable. Rents $300. Apply to SILLECK & BUCK, 86th st., near 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling-house northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is 25x60 feet, three rooms deep; has furnace, gas, (fixtures belong to house,) bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. E. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—Two four-story brown-stone English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the North side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary; one of the most desirable situations on the North side of the City. Rent low to good tenants. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 173 Front-st. or No. 84 West 23d-st.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, 32 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 60 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The convenient three-story brick house No. 33 Pacific-st., on the north side, between Hicks and Henry sts. D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—In the most pleasant part of South Brooklyn, a new two-story and basement house, 20 by 40; rent $200. Cars within one block. All places like it in New-York rents for $275. There is ample room for two families. Apply at No. 57 Fulton-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beaut

AUCTION SALES.

STOVER'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—I WILL SELL THIS DAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 316 West 38th-st., all the splendid furniture contained in the above five-story dwelling. Has been in use but a few months, and is in perfect order. Parties desiring to reside in Paris, and by the best makers in that city, can have descriptive catalogues can be obtained at W. J. HILLEY & CO., No. 33 Broadway, or of the premises. Sale positive, without regard to weather, and the removal of the furniture immediately from the premises, imperative. The furniture consists of two large and elegant French mantel mirrors, made in Paris; two large pier do., with slabs and brackets, extension and gold cornices, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 87 West 38th-st., near 6th-av. S. STOVER will sell, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, and has been in use four months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, three elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood secretary book-cases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa, and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror back, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, bronze and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant oak extension tables, do. chairs, china dinner set, rich gold hand and decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and crystal cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, casters, &c., elegant suite of rosewood bedsteads, &c. do. bureaus and washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites furniture, in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES AND PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, (Friday,) April 11 at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 59 Nassau-st., and No. 23 Ann-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale, comprising in part: rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, 2 rosewood parlor suites in satin brocat el, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes in hair cloth and velvet, 12 walnut and mahogany library bookcases and secretaries, mahogany spring seat chairs, library do., mahogany and cottage beds, sofas, lounges and cottage beds, dressing and common bureaus, mahogany, black walnut and oak extension tables, reception chairs, divans, mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, cornices, cornices, cottage suites hair mattresses and feather beds, feather beds, mahogany and black walnut marble top washstands, common do., top and wash tables, Yelverton and easy chairs, sofa beds, oil-cloths, solar lamps, girandoles, &c., &c. Also 3 loads of furniture from Staten Island, consisting of 56 bedsteads, mattresses, cooking stove, chairs, cane seat stools, &c., &c. Also 1 very fine mocking bird. Sale positive, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale, or early Saturday morning.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—MONDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 406 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal-st., elegant custom-made rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak cabinet furniture, finished in the latest styles and fully warranted, all having been made to order especially for Broadway sales, consisting, in part, of about 30 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush, hair cloth, reps and other fashionable coverings; upholstered and plain sweepbacks, solid rosewood, centre and pier tables, etageres, patent extension dining-tables 14 feet long, in oak, mahogany and walnut; rich bookcases, in great variety; easy and Voltaire chairs, rockers, spring seat do., corner chairs, corner stands, bookshelves, work tables, &c.; also, a variety of chamber furniture, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mahogany and walnut do., pure hair mattresses, together with the usual variety of articles found in a first-class private warerooom, the whole of which will positively be sold, and is worthy of the attention of the trade and those about refurnishing first-class houses. Catalogues on morning of sale. The stock is now arranged for exhibition.

W. S. MELLOR Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, contained in the five story brown-stone front dwelling house, No. 264 West 33d-st., opposite London-terrace. Elegant household furniture: solid rosewood piano-forte, cost $600; rich brocatel parlor suites of furniture; rosewood do., covered in hair cloth; rich centre table; tapestry carpets throughout the house; 4-quilt blankets, mirror mantel chandeliers, hall stand and chairs; walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, in great variety; pure hair mattresses and bedding, in 15 rooms; pillow feather beds, walnut cottage furniture wardrobes. Basement—extension dining-table, oil cloths, rich cut-glass ware, heavy silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, liquor stands, China dinner and tea sets, &c. &c., together with the usual variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The whole for absolute sale, and must positively be removed on day of sale; a deposit required from all strangers. The above is in excellent order, having been in use only 15 months, and worthy the attention of the trade, and those about refurnishing. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

P. L. DELESSE, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.—For the sale of Books, Stationery Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Worsted Work, Merchandise generally. SPECIAL SALE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock, a collection of beautiful stuffed North and South American, West-Indian Birds, mounted on sprays, branches under vases, glass cases, singly, &c., put up in a superior manner, principally to order. Also, slates, stationers' letter and writing paper, marbled paper for book-binders' use, envelopes, &c., &c.

Also, at 6½ o'clock, a large catalogue of school music, miscellaneous and standard books, now on exhibition, to which the attention of the trade and public is requested. Catalogues ready.

TUTHILL MORRELL, Auctioneer.

BALANCE OF ENGLISH VELVET CARPETING—Also, Brussels, with large and choice stock of Furniture, &c., will be sold THIS MORNING, 1½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st. Only chance to purchase rich velvet and Brussels carpeting in quantities desired. (Bring size of room.) Also, a valuable stock of velvet cabinet furniture of all descriptions, to which examination will prove satisfactory. Also, mattresses, mirrors, gilt paintings, mantel and table ornaments, sofas, &c. Ladies, &c., will all call promptly as no delay will occur.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF CLOTHING.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 79 Broadway, near Wall-st., will include in their sale THIS DAY, April 11, at their auction room, a large and desirable assortment of ready made clothing, just finished for Spring sales and adapted for Summer wear, comprising everything in the coat, pant and vest lines. Well worthy the attention of dealers. Catalogues and samples morning of sale.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 7 John-st., hardy perpetual moss, mossary, and climbing roses, honeysuckles, westerias, double dwarf carnation pinks, dahlias, tuberoses, &c., &c., from T. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, &c., GROCERIES, GRAIN BAGS.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich-st., 300 grain bags, 250,000 assorted cigars, tel headwear, soap, teas, &c. At 12 o'clock, one brown pony, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind, one light, square-box wagon, one top buggy wagon.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CROCKERY DEALERS.—MONDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 98 Pearl-st., by W. W. SHIRLEY, Stonebridge's large stock. To be sold without reserve, on time over $100. Come and get bargains.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The pews of this church will be sold at public auction in the church on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of the Vestry. The church will be open for inspection every day until the sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 86TH, 87TH AND 97TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following very desirable property, viz.:

ON 86TH-STREET.—Three houses and lots on south side of 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., commencing about 656 feet 6 inches west of 3d-av. No. 1 house is a 3-story frame house, 20 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, with kitchen on the rear. Croton water, shrubbery in the garden, walls all planked. No. 2 is a 3-story frame house, high basement, 25 feet 6 inches by 26 feet, containing 11 rooms. No. 3, 23 feet by 23, kitchen in rear and cellar, 9 rooms, with closets and mahogany folding-doors, with a yard laid out with grape-vine and shrubbery, an i Croton water. Each lot is 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 102 2 inches in depth.

ON 86TH-STREET.—2 lots on the north side of 86th-st. commencing, one about 150 ft. from the N. W. corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st., and the other 200 ft. from the same corner, each being in size 25 ft. front and rear, and 100 ft. 8½ inches in depth.

ON 87TH STREET.—1 lot on north side of 87th-st., about 300 feet from the northwest corner 1st-av. and 87th-st. The street is graded from 1st-av. to the lot. Size of this lot is 25 ft. front and rear, and 103 feet 8½ inches in depth.

ANTHONY J BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 73d sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on 1st-av.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st
8 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th st.
5 lots on north side of 73d st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st, between 3d and 3d avs.
8 lots on west side of 3d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
8 lots on north side of 73d-st.
4 lots on west side of 6th-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
6 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 79 Nassau, near John-st.—Catalogue sale of new and second-hand furniture, comprising several suites of richly-carved solid mahogany, rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, covered with the most fashionable and costly French satin brocade, silk, plush and hair cloth; also, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, centre, card, and sofa tables, rockers, chairs, arm chairs, secretary bureaus, library and secretary bookcases, and mahogany etageres, extension dining tables, enameled and solid oak chamber furniture en suites, carved and plain bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, French plate pier glasses and mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, China and glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises or stored until 1st May.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, April 11.

HYPOTHECATED STOCK.

90 shares Hudson River Railroad Co., $100 each.
100 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $100 each.
38 shares Island City Bank Stock, $25 each.
5 shares New-York and Erie Railroad Co., $100 each.
300 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $100 each.
80 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co. Stock, each.
75 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. Stock, $25 each.
$5,000 6 per cent. Bonds of New-York Central Railroad Co., $1,000 each.

Also, for cash on the day of sale, the following Hypothecated Stock:

2,600 shares Second av. Railroad Co., $100 each.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on MONDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 222 Thompson-st., near Amity, the entire genteel furniture of the House, all purchased new within the last six months. Among the assortment will be found very beautiful English woolen and velvet carpets, old English oil-cloths, very rich mahogany sofas and tête-à-tête, one or two very fine sofa-bedsteads with spring mattresses, marble-top enameled and cottage furniture, black walnut dining and extension tables, one rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, hair mattresses, hunk do., three-ply and ingrain carpets. China and glass ware, table cutlery, together with every article in the house. Catalogue early on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—SATURDAY, April 12, at 9 o'clock A M., at No. 247 Livingston, between Hanover-place and Nevins-st., Brooklyn—Parlor and chamber furniture, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood chairs, ottomans, centre tables, stagere, china, glass, and the usual assortment of kitchen furniture; also, an excellent rosewood piano; the whole in excellent order.

Catalogues at the Salesroom.

Same day, at about 1 o'clock P. M., at No. — Flatbush-av., near Pacific-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, embracing parlor suites in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites of various patterns, centre, side and sofa tables, extension dining tables, rosewood, oak and mahogany bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, lounges, chairs, rockers, corner stands, paillasses, mattresses, mirrors, plated ware, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale. Boxing and shipping as usual.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SONS, Auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SONS WILL SELL on TUESDAY, the 15th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 2 3-story and basement first class buildings, with all the modern improvements, situate at 61st-st., near 1st-av. These houses are well worthy the attention of purchasers, as there are no better built houses on this island. For particulars and terms apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By PEED & COLE, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of mahogany sofas, bureaus, chairs, marble-top centre tables, Voltaire and rocking chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, paintings, China, glass and silver ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT No. 222 West 30th-st.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the superior 3-story house and lot No. 222 West 30th-st., finished in the best manner for the owner's use, and is in fine order 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, FRIDAY, April 11, at 11 o'clock, at the auction-rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., gas chandeliers and fixtures; will be sold to pay advances, storage and expenses, an assortment of large and costly gas chandeliers brackets, gas pipe, fixtures, &c., large mirrors, &c. Sale without reserve.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I shall sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 11th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the public pound, 36th-st., near 3d-av., one dark bay horse with short tail.

J. M. ODELL, Pound-Keeper.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, April 15, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection of and finishing of a new building, extending to and connecting with Ward School House No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts., said building to be erected on lot No. 116 West Broadway, in the Vth Ward.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and the builder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder, as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay sts., of whom or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, or of either of the Building Committee, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed, "Proposals for the extension of the Ward School No. 44," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., or by either of the Building Committee. No proposals will be received after the time appointed above. The School Officers of the Ward reserving the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the Vth Ward. New-York, April 1, 1856.

A. L. DECAMP,
SETH GROSVENOR,
W. WILSON,
} Committee.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. Lewis, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, April 12, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

Regular and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parker, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage fare (including state-room) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—There will be no steamer for Petersburg this week. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for Norfolk and Richmond on SATURDAY next, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Roman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHEIBLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of G. VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 25, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STERNBERG,
GOODWIN LOURSY,
JOHN S. JENNINGS,
} Executors.

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MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON desires to state, as many have suffered by the promises of ear'ah charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous pamphlets, &c. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES OF THE SEASON

exert vast influence over the human system and sensations; upon their recurrence all persons of plethoric habit—sufferers from scrofula—cutaneous eruptions—stubborn ulcers, from an injudicious use of mercury, and in chronic constitutional disorders—should have resort to SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, the original and genuine article so long celebrated for the cure of the above-named diseases, and all others arising from an impoverished, vitiated or inflamed condition of the blood or habits of the system. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARRON, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and inventor of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are immediate in young sufferings, and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $5 each, or four cases in one for $18, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted), unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both of confirmed Cancer. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 25 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Mr. MARSH, 445 Broadway, No. 190 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 275 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. The ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price $1. May be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here often. Cases attended to, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the worst case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturer; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. It only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT CUTTING.—All skin diseases cured permanently. Dr. S. S. STAFFORD is prepared to receive patients suffering from Cancer and skin diseases, and will guarantee a speedy cure. He has discovered a remedy which will heal the worst case of cancer. He has treated successfully during the past year 400 cases. The remedy is a salve prepared entirely from vegetables. Letters containing a fee will be promptly answered, and the remedy sent to all parts of the United States and Canadas. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. S. S. STAFFORD M. D.,
No. 54 William-st., Room No. 13, New-York City.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 43 Reade-st., corner of 260 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 323 Broadway. We commend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, United States Gazette, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a backstrengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most motherly care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st. (Chatham Row Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 14 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

NEW AND GREAT DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.—Prof. C. H. DERBY'S TRIESMAR, for the cure of all diseases of the nervous system as well as those contracted from the improper use of mercury, cubebs and copavia. Will be sent by mail or express upon receipt of $2. Consultation free. Address C. H. DERBY, M. D., Fishkill Landing, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—SIMPSON'S celebrated Vegetable Pile Specific, warranted to cure in all cases—never known to fail, as can be seen by the certificates at the principal office, No. 515 Broome-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists in the United States.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day. Also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Chicago Union, Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Offices of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY and
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Tr

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

The Throat and Lungs.

The *Medical Specialist* for April is out. Its articles are on the following subjects:

Returns of Death from Affections of the Respiratory Organs in New-York.
Hospitals for Special Diseases in London.
The Consumption Hospital.
Cough Syrups, Cherry Pectorals, and Pulmonic Wafers.
Cant, Impudence and Dishonest Plagiarism.
The Dangers of Spring.
To our Readers and Exchanges.
Physic and Physicians, Regular and Irregular.
Napoleon Cases.
Deaths from Consumption in New-York—Remarkable Statement.
What is Meant by a "Cure?"
Bathing in Pulmonary Affections.
Diet of Consumptives.
On Superstition.
On Air.
The Vanity of Theories.

The *Specialist* is edited by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, the well-known Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, No. 288 Broadway, and published by SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House, New-York.

Single copies 10 cents. Subscription, $1 a year.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnappe. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnappe belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

BURGLARY.—The store of WILSON & HAMLIN, in Wilton, was broken into on Friday night last by burglars, and about $80 taken from the safe. A hole was cut in the top of the safe with a steel chisel, the ledger taken out leaf by leaf, until a hole large enough to admit an arm was made, then a duplicate key was taken from the safe, and the safe unlocked. By this means the money was obtained. An adjoining store was also entered, but a person sleeping there frightened the rascals, and they left everything unmolested.—*Lockport Advertiser.*

The safe spoken of above was one of Messrs. SHARPS & MARVIN's manufacture, as we are informed, and equally as burglar proof as all other Sheet Iron Safes.

The only real Fire and Burglar Proof Safe or Lock are those of LILLIES' Patent *wrought and chilled Iron*, manufactured by "World's Safe Company,"

J. C. MORRIS, Agent,
No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.
ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, &c.

We beg leave to return thanks to a discriminating public for the constantly increasing patronage bestowed on our establishment, and shall continue to regard it as evidence that our exertions in manufacturing and importing the most desirable styles—keeping a very large assortment, and selling durable goods at very low prices—are appreciated.

ALEX. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—What a brilliant business this Theatre is now doing, and what a great change has taken place in its character within the past few years; and how magnificently the place looks throughout; and what an excellent company Manager PURDY has for the present season; and how magnificently the stage manager, G. L. FOX, places the good selection of pieces on the stage. The "National" is the east side theatre, and we only ask the reader to visit it but once to verify our assertion. "Orange Girl of Venice," "Whittington and his Cat," and "In and Out of Place," to-night—Drama, Pantomime, and Farce.

[Advertisement.]

☞ By particular request, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will deliver his highly popular and interesting lecture on "Boston Life Two Hundred Years Ago," at the hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on Monday evening next, the 14th inst. No lecture of the season has surpassed this, in the attractiveness of its subject and the success of its handling. Tickets (fifty cents) can be obtained at GEERE's, Broadway and Fourteenth street; VAN NORDEN & RISE's, No. 45 Wall-street, and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

TO HOSIERY AND THREAD AND NEEDLE DEALERS—A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—The subscriber, retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of hosiery, under-shirts, drawers, thread and needle and fancy goods, together with the good-will of the business, and lease of the premises No. 27 Avenue D. To an enterprising person this offers an excellent and rarely equaled opportunity of stepping at once into a long-established and profitable business.

JOHN HACKERTY, No. 27 Avenue D.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Coal Consumers' Association—organized under the act of this State—are now prepared to deliver their superior Range and Stove Coal, screened from yard, at $5 75 per ton,—weighed by sworn weighers. This Company was formed for the purpose of supplying stockholders and the public a good quality of Coal and full weight. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Terms cash on delivery. Depôt foot of Fourth-street, East River.

[Advertisement.]

DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a Full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 30 engravings and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter or personally to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., which, for beauty of design and elegance of finish, stand unrivaled.

CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal-street,
Between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The will of the late HENRY PARISH, involving nearly two millions of dollars worth of property, does not cause as much talk as do KNOX's beautiful $4 hats. These hats are all the go, and we pity the unfortunate man who does not wear one. The Spring style is admirable. It is the perfection of elegance and of good workmanship. Sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

OH, MEN'T IT TOUCHING?—Every body exclaims when they see little CORDELIA HOWARD in her famous character of *Ida May*, and weep over the deep pathos the wonderful child throws into her life-like part. It is surprisingly effective, and the multitude applaud every scene, every act, every incident to the echo. She enacts *Ida May*, this evening, at Barnum's Museum. "Aladdin" will be played this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and [illegible] in this country, employed [illegible]

[illegible] money, is small. Unless the California [illegible] arrives by-morrow with a fresh supply of [illegible] basis, the shipment of Specie on Saturday will be small.

By an oversight of the printer, and from the pressure of other matter, the documents on the Cleveland indorsement case, which we referred to and commented upon yesterday, were left out of the morning edition of our paper. They now appear on this page.

The shares of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road have been introduced to the Stock Exchange, and the character of the Stock referred to a Committee before registry upon the official list.

The earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for the month of March, after deducting the proportion payable to the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, have been as follows:

From Passengers	$12,527
From Freight	14,346
Transportation of U. S. mails and other services	1,350
Total	$27,226

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for March are:

Main stem	$366,575
Washington Branch	39,244
Total	$405,820
Against March, 1855	370,455

The receipts of the Covington and Lexington Railroad for the month of March, 1856, were as follows:

From Passengers	$11,371 41	
Mail	818 83	
Freight	15,062 40	—27,247 64
Receipts for March, 1855		20,000 00
Gain		$7,247 64

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Co. for the month of March last are: $31,800
For March, 1855: 30,456
Increase: $1,344

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $125,457, disbursed $261,366, and held at the close a regular balance of $7,522,532.

The Legislature finally adjourned last evening, without passing any of the amendments, heretofore noticed, to the Banking laws.

The holders of the endorsed bonds of the Piqua and Columbus Road are called to meet at the Astor House on Wednesday next, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock.

The Cleveland Indorsement.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Our attention has just been called to some very severe and unwarrantable strictures, contained in the Money Article of your paper of the 2d inst., upon the course of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, the Bellefontaine and Indiana, and the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Companies, in neglecting to pay the Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, indorsed and guaranteed by them, and due on the 1st inst.

As the Attorneys of the dissenting Stockholders, and not as the apologists of the Railroad Companies, we desire to say, through the columns of your paper, that the indorsement and guaranty of said Bonds are regarded as wholly unauthorized and utterly void. There is no disposition on the part of the dissenting Stockholders "to trifle" with the holders of those Bonds, but there is a disposition to ascertain whether the managing officers and directors of a Corporation can pledge its capital or its earnings to projects not authorized by its act of incorporation, nor within the scope of its authority. If the indorsement and guaranty in question be unauthorized and void, any payment made by the Officers and Directors of those Companies would render them personally responsible to the Stockholders therefor.

The Coupons of the indorsed and guaranteed Bonds due on the 1st of October last, were paid by moneys ratably furnished by the Companies indorsing and guaranteeing the same; but to prevent a similar recurrence in regard to the payment of the Coupons on the 1st inst., by said Companies, notice was served, in behalf of the dissenting Stockholders, upon the President of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company more than a week prior to the maturing of said Coupons, and upon the Presidents of other Companies somewhat later, not to pay said Coupons, as, in the event of such payment, they would be held personally liable therefor; and measures were immediately adopted to test judicially the validity of said indorsement and guaranty. A bill was filed by us in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Ohio, against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, asking that said indorsement and guaranty should be declared null and void, and that said Company should be forever enjoined from paying either the interest or principal of said Bond, and also for a temporary injunction restraining the payment of interest during the pendency of the suit, which was allowed by the Court. At the same time a similar suit was brought by us against the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company.

In due time the question can be brought before the highest judicial tribunals for their decision; and in that decision, whatever it may be, all parties must acquiesce. Meanwhile, unjust accusation will avail nothing. It will tend neither to dissolve the temporary injunction which has been allowed, nor to affect the rights of the parties, or the ultimate decision of the case.

We refrain from all remarks upon the inability of the minority of the stockholders of a corporation, however convened, or however unanimous their action, to bind the majority to acts not authorized by their charter, and also from all remarks upon the fact that the very documents published in your article were of themselves sufficient to put all prudent men upon inquiry touching the validity of such engagements.

O'FIS, SEARS & WYMAN.
CLEVELAND, Friday, April 4, 1856.

New-York Stockholders' Memorial.

To the President and Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: We have noticed with great dissatisfaction and regret that the coupons due 1st inst. on the Cleveland, Piqua and Indiana Bonds, indorsed by you, have not been honored. Being unwilling to take advantage of the technicalities of law to evade an obligation for which a consideration has been received, and to which the sanction of a majority of the stockholders has been obtained, we request you to call, at as early a day as possible, after giving due public notice thereof, a meeting of stockholders, to devise the most effective means to sustain the good faith of the Company, either by obtaining a legislative enactment legalizing the indorsement, or by such other means as may seem most practicable and expedient. [Signed by six leading firms, *not* holders of the repudiated bonds.]

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, April 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Favor factors, being scarce and in request at $8 23@$8 37½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is essentially unaltered. Holders are firm, though the demand is rather limited. The sales since our last have been confined to about 1 0 pkgs. Java, part at 14¾c.@16c.; 195 bags Laguayra, and Maracaibo at 12c.@12¾c., and 700 Rio, in lots, at 11½c.@12c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—The inquiry is fair, and prices are quite firm. Operators are very anxious to receive later European news.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is but moderately active and languid. The demand is not brisk, being mainly for home use, as shippers are not inclined to operate. Holders are generally free sellers, though they do not press their stocks on buyers. The receipts are moderate, and the supply is a fair one for the season. It is expected that river navigation between this City and Albany will soon be fully resumed, and this circumstance cannot fail to influence the market. The sales since our last embrace about 6,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 75	@	6 87½
Ordinary State	[illegible]	@	6 50
Straight State	6 50	@	6 75
Favorite and Extra State	6 75	@	7 25
Common to good Michigan	6 37½	@	6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 50	@	6 87½
Common to Good Ohio	6 62½	@	6 87½
Fancy Michigan	6 87½	@	7 12½
Fancy Ohio	6 87½	@	7 12½
Extra Michigan	7 00	@	9 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	7 00	@	9 25
Extra Ohio	7 00	@	9 25
Fancy Genesee	6 75	@	7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@	10 00
Extra Missouri	7 25	@	10 50

Canadian is unchanged—sales having been made of about 700 of Superfine to best Extra at $7@$9 ₱ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 2,7y bbls. inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed, $4@$6 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 62½@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

FRUITS—Sales were made by auction of 561 boxes Naples Lemons at $2 50@$2 75, and 3,758 boxes do. Oranges at $1 81½@$3 12½ per box.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat is in light supply and fair request at steady prices. Other kinds are quiet and depressed. The sales since our last embrace about 4,800 bushels, including Southern White, at $1 91 ₱ bushel, and Southern Red at $1 61 ₱ bush. Rye is nominally sought after, and is advancing. The sales since our last reach over 14,000 bushels, chiefly at 95c.@95½c. for Southern, ₱ bush. Northern would readily command $1, but owners look for higher rates. About 3,000 bushels prime Barley changed hands at $1 20@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are pretty active and firm. We quote Chicago at 46c.@47c.; Ohio at 42c.@45c.; State at 41c.@45c.; Jersey at 37c.@40c., and Southern at 34c.@37c. ₱ bushel. Corn, of desirable quality, is in fair request at slightly improved rates, but poor lots continue depressed, not being needed by purchasers. The sales since our last consist of about 57,000 bushels, at 57c.@66c. for very inferior to good Mixed Southern; and 62c.@66c. for Yellow and White do., ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 300 bales River changed hand's at $1 12½@$1 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened tamely and languidly, but subsequently attracted more attention and closed a shade firmer. The sales since our last add up about 900 bbls., in lots, closing at $16 37½ for Mess, and $15 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Pressed Hogs are nominally worth only 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are salable and firm at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady, at 9¾c.@9¾c., as to quality, ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request and is firm, the transactions including 700 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10c., mostly within the range, and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

Beef continues abundant and in stock demand at former prices. The sales since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $8 25@$8 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$10 75 for do. Mess, and $10 87½@$13 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 16c.@19c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c for Common to very good State; 24c.@26c. for Prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. obtained at $4 18¾@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have attracted considerable attention, and have ruled quite firm. The sales since our last consisting of about 1,000 hhds. chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c., but including some New-Orleans at 7¼c.@7½c., and Texas on private terms. Refined Sugars are pretty brisk and buoyant.

FREIGHTS—The business in this line to-day was moderate, and elicited no very important change in rates. Later European news is anxiously looked for by all parties, and there is not much inclination to operate in its absence.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 10.

BEEF has advanced; 450 head of beeves were offered at the Cattle Market to-day, of which 100 were driven East, and the remainder sold at $9@$11, net, generally of good quality. Hogs scarce and improving. Sales at $8@$8 50.

New-Orleans Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 9

COTTON firm, with an upward tendency. Sales to-day, 16,500 bales. Quotations for Middling, 9½c. @9 c. SUGAR is quoted at 7¾c. LARD at 9c. Mess PORK is drooping, and selling for $16 50. BACON Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. SHOULDERS, 7¾c. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool, 18-32d. STERLING EXCHANGE, 8¾ premium.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$5,000 City Gas 6s, New, 92¾; $1,8 0 do., 93¾; $500 City R. R. 6s, 92¾; $1,000 City 6s, New, 97⅝; $3,000 City 6s, 91½; $800 do. 91½; $8,300 do. 97¾; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, Cleve. & Pitts., 74½; $1,000 do., 74½; $1,000 do., 74½; $1,000 do., Connell., 71¾; $1,000 do., 72; $5,000 Lehigh 6s, 96½; 100 Sch. Nav., 21½; 11 Beav. Mead. R. R., 52¾; 15 Penn. R. R., 45⅝; 10 Mh chill R. R. 66; 300 Morris Canal, 14¾; 50 Lehigh Zinc 1¾; 100 N. Penn. R. R., 18¾; 200 Reading Railroad, 46; 27 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 2 Commercial Bank, 54½; 6 do., 54½; 50 Union Canal Preferred, 13¾; 100 Girard Bank, 12¾; 42 do., 12¾.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 117½; Phila. 6s, 91½@91¾; do., new, 97¾@97¾; Penn. 6s, 84@84½; Read. R., 46@46½; Read. Bonds, 70, 84¾@84¾; Read. Mortgage 6s, '50, 98@99; Pennsylvania Rail'd, 46¾@ 45¾; Morris Canal, 14¼@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74¾@80; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@21½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½@30½; Long Island, 15@15½; Vicksburg, 7¼@7¾; Girard Bank, 12¾@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¾@1¾; Union Canal, 10½@10½; New Creek, 1¾@1¾; Susquehanna Canal, 11½@12.

MISCELLANEOUS ARMANAC THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets.... 6 34 | Moon sets..... 1 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 56 | Gov. Island. 10 41 | Hell Gate..... 2 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Cleared.

Ships Recorder, (Br.,) Osborn, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Golden Gate, Dewing, Bombay, Chambers & Heiser; Medallion, Thebold, Baltimore, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Louisa, Sanper, Cardenas, Morat & Rivier; Garland, Christimon, Wolgast, J. H. Sager & Co.; Evelyn, Hickborn, Carsenas, Wilson, Lever & Chase.

Brig Itasca, Mitchell, Brothers Island, R. P. Buck & Co.; Time, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. Johns, N. F., J. S. Whitney & & Co.; Emily, Davis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Schooners Ellicott, Kingsland, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Orbit, Peck, Boston, Wadleigh & Knox; W. A. Kills, Nichols, Carsenas, Wilson, Lever & Chase, Nina Crandal, Robinson, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes; H. Nutt, Garwood, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; H. Price, Johnson, Richmond, R. S. Crook; Henrico, Scranton, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Diadem, Welsh, Kingston, Ja., master; L. A. Edwards, Douglas, Georgetown, Doliner & Potter; Castilian, Lord, Hamilton, W. M. Smith; E. H. Manchester, Potter, Lavaca, Mellady, Mott & Co.; Nile, Nourmahal, Meyers, Boston, S. W. Lewis; W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Washington, B. Blossom & Son; J. S. Havens, Rathborn, Providence, J. H. Havens: Oregon, Lovell, Philadelphia, James Hand; E. S. Wilets, Cammerden, Washington, J. H. Mathews; Alma, (Br.,) Cornell, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevins & Sons; Surprise, Latourette, City Point, Jas. Hunter & Co.

Sloops J. D. Fish, Davis, Fall River, master; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master.

Propellers Oneida, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Kennebec, Blake, Philadelphia, Sandford's line; Tacony, Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Barge Grampus, Shaw, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Chicago, Chase, Liverpool Dec. 11, via Fayal Feb. 9, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. 3d inst., lat. 36 56, lon. 48 55, saw ship Col. Cutts, of New-Orleans. The C. has experienced heavy gales, carried away bowsprit, foretop sail yard, lost head, split sails, &c. Put into Fayal for water and provisions.

Ship Swordfish, Osgood, Havana 8 ds., in ballast to Crocker & Warren. 8th inst., off Havana, signalized a bark bound N., showing a white signal with black letters Y. V. in it; had lost the head of her foremast.

Bark Virginia, (of Machias,) Miller, Buenos Ayres Jan. 25, and Montevideo Feb. 4, with hides, wool, &c., W. W. DeForrest & Co. April 8, C. L. Austin, passenger, died of consumption.

Bark Maria Magdalena, (Dutch,) Williamahevich, Rotterdam 49 ds., with madder, gin, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. March 28, lat. 37 40, lon. 61 50, fell in with brig Motto, of Provincetown, Capt. Dorr, from Darien for Boston, in a sinking condition. Took from her the captain and five men, and brought them to this port. The M. had a cargo of naval stores and lumber, and had experienced heavy gale, lost all sails, and had 9 feet of water in her hold when abandoned. She sailed from Darien Feb. 34. The M. M. has experienced heavy gales, stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.

Bark Katherine, (Br.,) Crocker, Cardiff, 53 ds., with iron to Edmondson & Bros. Has experienced heavy gales on the passage, split sails, and is leaking badly.

Bark Joseph Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Havana 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Napier & Johnson.

Bark M. E. Trout, (of Lincolnville,) Dean, Apalachicola 11 ds., with cotton to master.

Brig Adelaine Sprague, (of Boston,) Smith, Cienfuegos March 29, with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with bark Kate Lincoln, for New-York, and others.

Schr. James T. Boyd, Mathews, Williamston, N. C., with shingles and naval stores to Benton & Bros.

Schr. J. Preble, Wall, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Macey & Co.

Schr. Roanoke, Dinsmore, Eastport, laths and plaster to master.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Johnson & Slaght.

Schr. Eclipse, (lighter,) ——, from brig Cardiff, ashore at Cape May.

Schr. John, Donovan, St. Andrew's, N. B., 8 ds., with ship timber to Halsted & Co.

Schr. Abdel Kader, Thompson, Potomac River, with ship timber to order.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Ship Kerelan, (Br.) Easdale, Liverpool, and others.

Below.

Ship Harmonia, Doane, Glasgow and Greenock Jan. 2, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Posthumous, 80 days from Newcastle, Eng., with coal to Barclay & Livingston.—(By pilot boat W. J. Romer. Also, 1 bark and 1 brig.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 29, lat. 49 05, lon. 9 52, ship Oriental, from Liverpool for New-Orleans.

March 5, lat. 47 56, lon. 37, Dutch brig Carolina, fm. Rotterdam for Boston.

March 29, in the Florida Passage, was passed brig E. G. Washburn, bound S.

March 30, lat. 31, lon. 70 10, schr. Leo, from Bermuda for Porto Cabello.

April 5, lat. 32 10, lon. 72 30, bark Corrilla, 4 days hence for New-Orleans, leaking 350 strokes per hour.—(By bark Virginia.)

April 7, lat. 39 31, lon. 65 30, bark Moneynich, Smith, fm. Boston for Charleston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC.—Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Melodeons, with entire iron frame, overstrung scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at fac ory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $35, $45, $55, $75 and $100. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEIN WAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW INVENTION.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM HALLET'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 15c and 18 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A splendid new rosewood piano, 7¼-octave, made by one of the best makers in the City, for sale low, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to JOHN TRUESDAIL, southwest corner of South 16th and 3d sts., Williamsburg, or to T. F. JONES, No 63 Ann-st., New-York.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Are on the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, (up stairs.) A splendid assortment on hand to let or for sale by paying monthly instalments; excellent melodeons. No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooom No. 135 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 300 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL—NOT EXPLOSIVE—secured by patents; Lubricating Oil, equal to Sperm Oil; Binnacle Oil, for ships' use, not affected by the coldest weather.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTENS, Agents
for the Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 galls. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER—Has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 58 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $28 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.
WARREN WARD, No. 58 Canal-st.

SHOWCASES AND METAL SASHES.—Country merchants and others can find a large assortment of every style of Showcases, at the very lowest prices; also, Metal Sash manufacturing for store fronts, &c., at No. 12 Park-place, near Broadway, and No. 12 Canal-st., near Broadway and Centre-st.; also, No. 260 South Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. A. J. CAMPBELL.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE—ESTABLISHED IN 1827.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. R. J. TODD, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 63 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale in the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents.
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINTS—Manufactured by the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
HENRY AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Washington-st., near Cortland-st.
New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A first rate family horse, perfectly sound, kind and gentle. An excellent rockaway carriage. Also, a wagon, which is nearly new. They can be seen at WALTERS' Livery Stable, No. 232 Mercer-st. For terms apply at office of Boyd's City Express Post, No. 48 William-st. JOHN T. BOYD.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—An excellent family horse and Rockaway carriage and harness, a very desirable establishment, will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. 32 South-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of the well-known Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 151 Chesnut-st., opposite the State House, which business has been established for upwards of thirty years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years will be given of the said store. Apply to BULLITT & FAIRTHORNE, No. 20 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE BOOK BUSINESS.—Wanted, an Active Partner with a Capital of $4,000 to $5,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in an old and well established Book and Stationery business. Address, CHARLES F. BERRY, Post-Office, New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—In one of the most densely populated parts of the City: having a good run of custom, and cheap rent. An excellent location for a physician. Apply at No. 251 Elizabeth-st., near Houston.

FREEDOM FOR KANSAS.—OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE, No. 443 Broadway, Albany, April 5, 1856.—The New-York State Kansas Committee have opened their office, No. 443 Broadway, Albany, for the purpose of entering the names of all persons intending to emigrate to the Territory of Kansas, with the design of becoming actual and *bona fide* residents thereof. All such persons are requested to send their names to the Secretary immediately, stating their occupation, and whether married or single, and also post-office address. The Committee will require satisfactory evidence of the *bona fide* intention of applicants to become actual and permanent residents of Kansas. The Committee have resolved to provide first-class tickets from Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester or Buffalo to Kansas City, including board from St. Louis, to the number of the first Colony, not exceeding the number of 1,000 persons, at the price of $20 per ticket. This sum should be sent to the Secretary without delay, to insure a ticket in this Company. Children between the ages of four and twelve years, half price.

The Committee have decided to send the first Colony from Albany *via* N. Y. Central Railroad, on the morning of the 16th day of April, inst., under the direction of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company, expecting that a party from Boston will join the Albany Company on the 15th inst. It is desirable, but not positively required, that persons residing out of the city should be in Albany on the 15th inst. to start with the company at this point. All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary.

Subscriptions from the friends of Freedom of Kansas are solicited, and should be sent to C. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer Albany.

Circulars will be sent gratis to persons desiring information on the subject of emigration to Kansas.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, President.
H. H. VAN DYCK, M. M. GOWAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WILLIAM BARNES, Secretary.

DYE AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 535, 537 and 539 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore.
J. E. THOMPSON & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY RE

New-York Daily Times.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board convened last evening at the usual hour, President Barrin in the Chair. A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, transmitting the complaints of the Superintendent of Pavements in regard to the state of the pavement in Chatham-street and other parts of the City, there being over 500 miles of pavement in the City, over two-thirds of which is out of repair, and for the repairing of which the present appropriations are insufficient. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from the Mayor and read:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, NEW-YORK, Friday, April 11, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—This communication is addressed to you as a Board of Aldermen, because you also constitute with the addition of the Mayor and the Recorder, the Board of Supervisors of this County, and it is the better method of presenting these few suggestions before the members of that Board.

Without referring to what has already taken place as to the late grand organization of the Supervisors, for the present year, and without a wish to reproach any party or individual, I beg to express the hope that there be no further delay in the convention of the Board, that the various creditors may be paid and other important business be transacted.

The relation to the Presidency of the Board—which it has been alleged has been the cause of the difficulty—so far as I am concerned, I have no desire to occupy that office, and am quite ready to stand aside or yield it to any other member, provided the selection be made according to law, with the presence of either the Recorder or myself. Indeed, the many pressing and onerously severe duties of the office of Mayor render it quite undesirable for me to add to them by this position, and I shall be satisfied to take my place upon the floor, in a more free and less restricted place, but as a, probably, of as much usefulness to the interests of the City.

Allow me, to ask Gentlemen, permit me to ask that the Board of Supervisors may be convened at once, and to recommend to my friends that no struggle be made as to the presiding officer, but that any gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications may be selected, without reference to party considerations. I shall not be a candidate, and my name must not be used in that connection.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman VOORHIS moved that the message be referred to the present Chairman of the Supervisors.

Alderman CLANCY—Who is it? There is none.

Alderman VOORHIS—The Alderman of the seventeenth has been duly elected as such.

Alderman CLANCY—I cannot recognize him. I move the message lay on the table.

The motion being put and lost,

Alderman ELY rose and explained his position, contending that he had been legally, though without his endeavors, chosen as Chairman of the Supervisors. A very long debate ensued, in which Aldermen CLANCY and ELY took the principal part.

Alderman CLANCY moved to amend by referring it to the Clerk (instead of the Chairman) of the Supervisors. Lost.

Finally the motion was adopted, by the following vote:

AYES—Aldermen Gerwin, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffin, Briggs, Barker, Fullagar, Ely, Valentine and Drake.

NAYS—Aldermen Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Jackson, Monaghan, Herrick, McConkey and Varian.

FINES.

The Corporation-Attorney informed the Board that the receipts in his office for fines for the violation of Corporation ordinances, etc., for the month of March, were $117 75.

FIRE WARDENS.

A communication was received from the representatives of the Fire Department, transmitting the names of the following persons, elected as Fire Wardens: Geo. C. Brown, Theodore Keeley, Wm. H. McDonald and John T. Harding.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in awarding the contract for building an iron bell-tower on Mount Morris (Harlem) to Julius Kroell, for the sum of $7,800. The Board also resolved to lay a four-inch Croton-water pipe into the City Hall.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned until Monday next, at 5 P. M.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Commissioners of Emigration to be Removed from Castle Garden.

THE COST OF CLEANING THE STREETS.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, and transacted the following business:

EXTENDING AND WIDENING THE STREETS.

A petition was received and referred to the Committee on Streets, asking to have Sixth-avenue extended to West Broadway, and West Broadway through College-place to Greenwich-street; also, to widen Greenwich-street, on the east side, so as to make the said thoroughfare eighty feet wide; also, a petition in favor of having Reade-street widened on the south side of the street instead of the north, as now proposed.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE MILITARY.

The following preamble and resolution were passed:

Whereas, Attempts are now being made to force through the Legislature of the State of New-York a certain amendatory act in relation to the State military department, particularly applicable to the City of New-York, and thereby, under other names, to make heavy appropriations out of the City Treasury for the support of new, extraordinary and oppressive organizations to increase the burden of taxes upon the City to nearly forty thousand dollars, without the consent of those most conversant with the financial condition of our City, and without the consent of the Municipal Government of the City, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed from this Board to inquire into the subject, with power to take such immediate action to prevent the passage of any such act as the occasion may require.

COMMON COUNCIL CARRIAGE-HIRE.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. CLIFTON, and laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby authorized and directed to pay all the bills now due for carriage-hire of Members of the Common Council, which have been incurred by said members, when on official business of the City, since the 1st of October, 1855; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay such bills as shall hereafter be incurred for carriage-hire, by Members of the Common Council, when necessary for the furtherance of the business of the Corporation, provided every such bill shall contain the name of the party, the date, and the length of time said carriage was in use, and the purpose for which it was employed.

The following was added by Mr. BAXTER:

Providing no one member's bill does or shall amount to more than $200 per annum.

COST OF CLEANING THE STREETS.

The following are the totals in a communication received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps:

CLEANING BROADWAY.

Freighting ashes, pay of street and manure inspectors, ticket-men, laborers, and helpers on heaps, attendance in office, &c.	$12,723 38

For cutting and carting ice and snow from Broadway from Feb. 18, 1856, to March 19:

No. of days' work done	5,889¼	
Amount paid laborers		$7,388 00
No. of days' carting	1,168	
Amount paid carmen		2,928 46
Salt used		125 12—10,441 59

OTHER STREETS.

For cutting ice and snow, removing ashes, garbage, rubbish, &c., from the several Wards, from Jan. 1, 1856, to March 22:

No. of days' work done	5,580½	
Amount paid laborers		$4,726 79
No. of days carting ice	712½	
Amount paid for carting ice		1,728 21
No. loads ashes removed	117,649	
Amount for carting ashes		$31,563 79—40,092 70
Total		$63,267 57

Cost for removing ashes, &c., and cleaning the streets in each of the wards:

Wards.	Amount.	Wards.	Amount.
I.	$2,190 28	XIII.	$2,866 16
II.	1,710 81	XIV.	2,334 38
III.	1,742 66	XV.	2,264 11
IV.	1,319 83	XVI.	1,441 78
V.	1,352 39	XVII.	3,631 40
VI.	2,469 13	XVIII.	2,336 40
VII.	1,855 58	XIX.	392 54
VIII.	2,083 43	XX.	1,476 24
IX.	2,129 01	XXI.	1,035 62
X.	2,326 54	XXII.	439 12
XI.	2,252 49		
Total			$40,092 70

CITY CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A petition was received and referred, asking to have accommodation, on City cars on the Hudson River Railroad, from Fifty-second-street to Chamber-st.

POLICE INEFFICIENCY.

The Police Committee presented a report, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, recommending that the Legislature be petitioned to enact some law whereby the Police Department may be rendered more efficient than it is at present. The report reflects the popular feeling concerning the frequency of burglaries and the rarity of arrests.

NO EMIGRANT DEPOT AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The report of the Special Committee adverse to the use of Castle Garden as an immigrant dépôt, was called up and debated at some length.

Mr. SWAN thought that if the Commissioners of Emigration were driven from Castle Garden, the immigrants would suffer by it.

Mr. SMITH would not defend immigrant runners; all he had to say was, that the business and property of those in Battery-place and elsewhere on the line, had suffered materially, and therefore he was in favor of the removal of the Commissioners.

Mr. COOPER had been in favor of retaining Castle Garden as an immigrant dépôt, but after having heard testimony *pro* and *con*, he favored the removal.

Mr. GRAY thought the loss of business and depreciation of property was in consequence of the way in which the Battery enlargement had been conducted, and not because Castle Garden had been converted into an emigrant dépôt.

Mr. HERBERT favored the removal.

After some further debate the ayes and noes were called on a motion to lay the whole subject on the table, with the following result: Ayes, 16; Noes, 29.

The ayes and noes were then called on the adoption of the report, and it was lost by the following vote: Ayes, 20; Noes, 18—not a constitutional majority.

Subsequently the vote was reconsidered and the report laid on the table.

After passing the ordinance relative to the sale of young veal, the report of the Committee on Castle Garden was called up again, and carried, to concur with the Aldermen, by a vote of 33 Ayes to 17 Noes.

The ordinance relative to cleaning streets, nearly the same as published in the TIMES of February 14, was debated at some length in Committee of the Whole. It was slightly amended and ordered to a third reading, when the Committee rose and the Board adjourned.

The Board met yesterday, BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

ISAAC O. HUNT was elected for the Twenty-fourth District, in place of R. S. DIXON, deceased, and took his seat.

The ordinance for cleaning streets, as amended, was read a third time and passed by a vote of 35 to 11.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole and adopted several resolutions and reports, which were ordered to a third reading.

The New-York Passenger and Baggage Line.

The Councilmen's Committee on Ordinances met yesterday, to hear the parties asking to be incorporated under the name of the "New-York Passenger and Baggage Line."

Mr. W. W. LELAND first appeared. He said he had been connected with hotels in New-York since 1838, and knew of the monstrous, impudent and barefaced extortion to which passengers arriving in New-York were subjected by the owners and drivers of hacks and cabs. The object of the New-York Passenger and Baggage Line was to protect passengers from those impositions. As it was now, all the leading hotels require some twenty horses each. This plan would require but the number of horses at present used at the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, and a proportionate reduction in the number of men employed. They proposed to carry each passenger and his baggage to any portion of the City for twenty-five cents, and they expected to make money by it. The amount at present charged varied from seventy-five cents to two dollars.

Councilman MERRITT said that hackmen had not grown rich by their extortions.

Mr. LELAND—It is not their fault. The only thing that should have induced to the contrary, is the fact that in iniquity there is not prosperity. A system like the one they proposed had been adopted in London and Paris, and other leading cities of the Old World, as also in numerous cities of the United States. It worked to a charm. The beauty of the system was, that it prevented the passenger from coming in connection with the driver.

Mr. CYRUS LAWTON followed with an extended defence of the good effects of the proposed incorporation. The points were, that the establishment of a new baggage and passenger line would not be detrimental to hack proprietors or any class of people in New-York; that responsible parties were at the head of the new Company, and that besides, being justly conducted, it would prove a great benefit to citizens generally, as well as strangers visiting New-York. He claimed that the Company did not desire a monopoly, but were willing to pay license to the City and take its chances with other public conveyances. After Mr. LAWTON, the members of the Committee, and others present amused themselves and each other by recitals of the impositions to which they had been respectively subjected by hack and cab drivers. The most pointed circumstance related was by Councilman MERRITT. He said he went to Albany some time since, before he got to be Councilman, and with his wife took a hack to be driven to a hotel some forty rods from the railroad dépôt. As he did not travel very often, he thought he would be quite liberal, and so upon reaching the hotel, put his hand in his pocket and offered the driver seventy-five cents.

"No you don't," said the driver. "My charge is two dollars."

"Here, wife, take this carpet bag," said Mr. MERRITT, "while I whip this man."

Mr. MERRITT said the driver immediately took the seventy-five cents offered him. Subsequently, upon being informed by Mr. MERRITT that he was a carman from New-York, and somewhat "posted" as to hack charges, the driver sought reparation by asking him to drink.

The Committee, both sides having been heard, announced that no further public meetings would be held, and that they would report speedily upon the matter before them.

Additional from Mexico.

THE PUEBLA REVOLUTION—CONDITIONS OF THE SURRENDER.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 5.

Since the account of the surrender of the Puebla revolutionists, published in yesterday morning's *Picayune*, we have been favored with the official account of the occurrence which we subjoin. It was published in a supplement or extra to the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 24th ult.:

"The reaction which made Puebla its head-quarters," says the *Progreso*, "has terminated in the surrender of the rebels who had promoted it! The only particulars that we have upon this important event, will be found by the reader in the following important documents, just received by his Excellency the Governor of this State. We omit all comment at present, in order not to delay the publication of this extra.

Private Correspondence of the President of the Republic.—To the Most Excellent Sr. D. Ignacio de la Llave, Vera Cruz.—Puebla, March 23, 1856, 3 o'clock, A. M.—My esteemed friend: After a previous day and night of great fatigue, I have scarcely time to inform you that this city is now in possession of the Supreme Government. I have agreed to a capitulation in the terms of which I send you a copy, in order to spare the city from greater miseries.

In accordance with this, and with the disposition to be made of the surrendering officers, some will have to leave the Republic; and I have to-day given to General D. LEONARDO MARQUEZ a passport for that purpose, of which I inform you, that, being aware of the fact, you may keep him under surveillance from the time of his arrival at your port until his embarkation.

I do not desire to keep back this gratifying information from you, and, therefore, I send it to you by express, in confidence, until appropriate circulars, circulars shall be issued.

Your friend remain, &c. J. COMONFORT.

Army of Operations on Puebla.—General-in-Chief—Field Secretariat: Considering that civil war is the greatest of evils for a nation, especially at the moment when it is endeavoring to establish itself: that the power of the Government is reorganized by the State to which the insurgent forces have been confined: that these are ready to submit to obey the Government, by which the desired result is attained in the state of political affairs, while the misery and destruction to which the innocent inhabitants of this city would otherwise be reduced are avoided:—the Most Excellent Señor, the President, General in-Chief of the Army of Operations on Puebla, has deemed it meet to agree to the following capitulation, through the M. E. Sr. the Governor of Guanajuata, D. MANUEL DOBLADO, and Generals D. VICENTE ROSAS and RAMON IGLESIAS, nominated by his Excellency, and Sr. LICENCIADO D. PASCUAL ALMAZAN, and Generals D. IGNACIO ORMACHEA and D. MIGUEL ANDRADE, nominated by Gen. D. CARLOS OROZNOZ, on whom the command of the insurgent forces has fallen:

"ART. 1. The troops in garrison in the Square of Puebla shall be at the disposition of the Supreme Government, and shall remain quartered at such points as the latter shall designate, under the strictest responsibility of their respective chiefs.

ART. 2. The wishes of the troops shall be consulted, and absolute freedom shall be at once granted to all privates who do not desire to continue to bear arms.

ART. 3. The Major-General of the army of operations against Puebla shall designate the places in which the artillery and the stores for the park shall be deposited, the delivery of both to be attested by the person or persons whom the Government shall appoint to receive and take charge of them.

ART. 4. The Generals, chiefs and officers in the square, shall proceed to take up their residence at the points to be indicated by the Supreme Government, while the latter shall determine in what manner they are to remain in the army.

ART. 5. The property of private persons, which may have been taken for the defence or service of the place, and which may be in it on its being occupied by the besieging army, shall be restored to its owners on claim and identification.

ART. 6. The wounded of the place shall be considered and assisted the same as those of the Supreme Government.

ART. 7. The Government shall dictate such measures as it may deem proper, in order to provide for the security of the persons and property of the city.

ART. 8. As soon as this capitulation shall be signed, the M. E. Señor, the President, shall designate the hour and manner of occupying the place.

PUEBLA, March 22, 1856.—Manuel Doblado, Vincente Rosas, Ramon Iglesias, Pascual Almazan, José Ignacio Ormachea y Ermaiz, Miguel Andrade.

Copy.—Headquarters, in Carmen, Puebla, March 22 1856. J. M. CAMPUZANO, Secretary."

Court-Martial Upon Commissary Willard.

The court-martial, directed by the President of the United States, upon Commissary WILLARD at Governor's Island, was to have opened yesterday at 11 A. M. The officers delegated as the Court of Inquiry not being all present, the opening of the ex- was postponed till this morning. The against Commissary WILLARD Government moneys alleged to by Lieut. HALDEMAN. Com- the principal witness against Lieut. HALDEMAN brings the which the present court-martial is

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

PASSAGE OF PRIVATE BILLS.

The Senate passed forty-eight private bills, including one for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Army who sustained losses by the *San Francisco* and *Winfield Scott* steamboat disasters.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.

The bill to compensate Ex-Minister JOHN S. PENDLETON for extra diplomatic services was passed, together with a number of other private bills.

Adjourned till Monday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward's Speech—Then and Now—Committee Business—Tariff—Army.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

It is quite unnecessary that I should say anything of Mr. SEWARD's surpassing speech on the Kansas question, made to-day, for ere this reaches you it will already be spread before your hundred thousand readers, few of whom, having commenced its perusal, will be content to lay it down unfinished. I think it has been my good fortune to hear every speech which Mr. SEWARD ever made in the Senate of the United States, and I am quite sure that, brilliant and forcible as were those of former Sessions, his effort of to-day o'ertopped them all. He was listened to with great attention by a full Senate, and by crowded galleries, and I believe no one questions the eloquence or ability with which he handled the important subject of discussion, although, of course, there are many who feel bound to differ with, but will find it exceedingly difficult to answer, him.

THEN AND NOW—TIME'S CHANGES.

As I noted the rapt attention of his auditors, my mind naturally reverted to the period when Mr. SEWARD first addressed his fellow-Senators—now seven years ago. Then those who were opposed to him, blinded by prejudice, would scarcely listen to him with decent respect. To-day, their silent attention evidenced the conviction that the Senator from New-York is a gentleman to be heard, and not despised. Mr. SEWARD has already lived down a mountain of prejudice and calumny, and the little molehill which still remains is rapidly sinking away in the light of a nation's advancement in knowledge and truth. The day has come when he is recognized as orthodox, and his sentiments in behalf of Freedom—once thoughtlessly condemned as too radical and almost revolutionary—are recognized by millions of his fellow-countrymen as the inceptions of soberness, justice, and truth.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS—ABSENTEEISM.

Congress presented little of interest to-day beyond this speech. In the House some little progress was made with the Deficiency bill, and we may hope to see that out of the way by the middle of next week. A large number of members are absent, and there consequently is little disposition to press business, either in the House or in the Standing Committees. It is deemed highly important that the Committee on Territories should immediately report a bill for the admission of Kansas as a State; but it unfortunately happens that, in consequence of the absence of some of our friends, the Administration men have at this time a majority in that Committee. It is to be hoped the absentees will not delay their return.

THE TARIFF—RAILROAD IRON AND WOOL.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not consider the subject of the Tariff at all until after the return of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the Chairman, who is expected back by the middle of the month. The advocates of free railroad iron have been represented here several times since the session commenced but I think they have pretty much given up all idea of getting the legislation they desire, as the Committee on Ways and Means is against it. The advocates of free wool are more hopeful, and I think a strong effort will be made to carry a repeal of the duties on raw wool, either as a special measure, or by amendment of an Appropriation bill. I am, however, by no means sanguine that the move will be successful.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION—SENATOR TOUCEY.

The result of the Connecticut election is, of course, hailed with great joy by our friends, and especially because it puts an end to TOUCEY'S Senatorial career, that whom no man in Congress is more justly entitled to the palm for "doughface-ism." He is pretty sure, however, to alight upon his feet whenever he falls; so we may expect the President to find some vacancy on a Judicial bench somewhere, to which he can be appointed just before the expiration of his term. Mr. GILLETTE, who preceded Mr. FOSTER temporarily, and Mr. DIXON, who was a popular member of the Thirty-first Congress, I think, are each spoken of for the succession.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.

Mr. JAMES, of Rhode Island, will also vacate his seat on the 4th of March next. I have heard no one spoken of especially to succeed him; but if the choice is to be based upon the experience and eminent fitness of the nominee, it may reasonably be expected that Ex-Governor THURSTON will be the man. He was formerly a Democrat, but abandoned his party on the Nebraska issue, and has stood ever since among the most devoted friends of Freedom.

RELIEF FOR THE ARMY.

A few days since I referred to the importance and necessity of some provision by law for the relief of our troops serving on frontier posts, by an increase of the present price of the ration. The following extract from a private letter of an officer serving in Texas, is a fair sample of many which I have seen from similar sources.

"I am living in one room for parlor, bedroom and all. We cook out of doors,—but are contented, or we *would* be, I think, if we could buy our butter, eggs, potatoes, flour, &c., a little cheaper, or have a little more means to buy them with. Butter is 40 cents per pound with us. Eggs 40 cents per dozen, potatoes 10 cents the pound, flour $27 a barrel, &c., &c. We cannot make gardens, for we are liable to be ordered off at any hour."

I think if the Military Committee will make a fair computation of the cost of living at these rates, and report the facts to the House in proper shape, it cannot fail to acknowledge the necessity of some legislation that shall afford the soldier a decent living. S.

The Birthday of Henry Clay—Mail Agent Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Many members of Congress have accepted invitations to participate in the celebration of the birthday of HENRY CLAY to-morrow, at Hanover Slash Cottage, Virginia.

GEORGE FOX has been appointed Mail Route Agent between Washington and Philadelphia.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

No. 212—A. Secombe *et al.*, plaintiffs *vs.* Franklin Steele. Error to Supreme Court of Minnesota. Docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 79—Wm. Thomas *et al.*, owners of the bark *Laura vs.* James W. Osborne. The argument was continued by Messrs. THOMAS and WALLIS for the appellee, and Mr. BRUNE for appellants.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Friday, April 11.

SAMUEL SUMNER, aged 22 years, from East Stockbridge, Mass., fell from a train of cars on the Hudson and Boston Railroad, at this place, to-day, the hinder portion of the train passing over one of his legs. The surgeon amputated the limb, but he died soon after.

Adjournment of the Ohio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 11.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned to-day till the first Monday in January. The adjournment was to have taken place on Wednesday night, but was postponed in consequence of the press of business. The proceedings to-day were harmonious, and business was about finished up.

Full of a Meteor.

BELFAST, Friday, April 11.

At 9 o'clock this morning, a large meteor fell south of this city, shaking the buildings in this vicinity, and being distinctly heard in Rockland and neighboring towns. The sound resembled the explosion of a powder mill. It is not exactly known where it fell.

The Virginia Search Law.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 11.

The schooner *Maryland* has been released, Capt. SPEIGHT having paid the fine of $560 for his refusal to submit to a search.

Railroad Collision.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, April 11.

On the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Easton, to-day, a gravel-train came in collision with a coal-train, and two men were seriously injured. The engines were completely smashed.

The Case of Judge Davis of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, April 11.

The address to the Governor for the removal of Judge DAVIS has passed the Legislature. In the Senate the vote stood 25 to 3, and in the House 80 to 61.

Non-Arrival of the Cambria.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 11—10 P. M.

There are still no signs of the steamship *Cambria*, now thirteen days out.

The *Canada* left here for Liverpool at 11¼ o'clock last night.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 11.

The ice moved out of our harbor last night. In the Lake it is slowly breaking away.

GREAT FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Artisans' Building Totally Destroyed—Loss About $350,000—Fire in Bingham's Court.

From the Bulletin of yesterday.

The most destructive conflagration (so far as the amount of loss is concerned) that has occurred in this city since the great fire of July, 1850, took place this morning. The fire broke out in the large building on Ranstead-place, known as the Artisans' Building. The flames, when first discovered, at about midnight, or shortly after, were confined to a room in the east wing of the fifth story, occupied by S. P. UPTYER, gold chain maker. The fire commenced near an escape steam pipe in a portion of the premises where no fire was used, and its origin is involved in mystery. The flames made but slow progress at first, but the smoke was so dense that the firemen, who were early in service, found it impossible to reach the fire.

The principal entrance to the property was from Ranstead-place, a narrow passage at the head of which it stood. There was also a branch of the building that had a front upon Merchant-street. The immense size of the structure, its peculiar construction, and its cooped-up position, all operated against the efforts to save it, and the consequence was that the fire spread from story to story, and from apartment to apartment, until the vast edifice was enveloped in flames from top to bottom, belching forth fire and smoke, and spreading ruin and dismay around. The flames quickly communicated to the rear of the United States Hotel, and the northern end of that large building was soon in a light blaze.

The boarders in the house moved out most of their baggage, and a good portion of the furniture of the hotel was also removed. The firemen introduced side-streams into the hotel, and, although much of the back part was constructed of wood, they succeeded in keeping the fire in check, and in preventing it from extending through the main body of the hotel.

On the east of the Artisans' Building, the flames spread to several large structures, some of which were entirely destroyed.

The scene, during the height of the conflagration, was appalling. The wind was blowing freshly from the northward, and the flames, fanned into fury, were leaping upward, illuminating the entire city, and threatening to involve in destruction the entire block bounded by Fourth, and Fifth, and Chestnut, and Merchant streets.

Showers of sparks and burning flakes were carried to an immense distance, setting fire to several places squares distant. Around the immediate neighborhood of the conflagration the store-keepers and proprietors of workshops were busy in the effort to remove their goods to places of safety. About 2 o'clock the walls of the Artisans' Building commenced falling, and considerable damage was done in this way. Several persons were hurt, and a man named ALLEN was so badly crushed that his life was despaired of.

Below we give the names of the sufferers, the estimated amount of their losses, and the amount insured, so far as we could ascertain them, in the confusion that exists.

THE ARTISANS' BUILDING.

The Artisans' Building, the dimensions and construction of which we have already described, was built by Mr. H. COWPERTHWAIT, and it was completed in the Winter of 1848-49. The building, together with an 80 horse steam-engine in the basement, cost $85,000. The destruction of the building and machinery was complete, and very little was saved by the occupants. Mr. COWPERTHWAIT was insured for $25,000. There were a great number of tenants in the building, and not less than three hundred operatives were engaged upon the various floors. The tenants were as follows:

Fourth Floor.—JAMES BURNS, printer of cloths and satinets; Loss $30,000, insured for $10,000. Mr. BURNS occupied the North and East wings on this floor. JAMES WATTS, silversmith. Loss $3,000. No insurance. There was some machinery upon the premises of Mr. WATTS that belonged to HENRY DUBOSC, jeweller. J. H. CAMP, lithographer; loss $8,000. Insured for $2,000.

Second Floor.—P. S. DUVAL & Co., lithographers, occupied the entire second floor. Their loss is immense. They had thirty or forty presses in operation, and a great number of valuable stones, pictures and materials. Among the stones were a number belonging to the United States Government, which were illustrations for the forthcoming history of the Japan Expedition. There was also about $6,000 worth of finished work belonging to the Government, that was destroyed. The loss on the second floor is estimated at $100,000, upon which there was an insurance of $20,000.

Third Floor.—EDWARD GASKILL, bookbinder, occupied the north and east wings of the third floor. He had a large stock of work and materials on hand, part of which belonged to the United States Government. The loss upon their premises is probably not less than $20,000. We have not learned whether there was an insurance upon this property.

Fourth Floor.—GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, Gold Pencil Makers, occupied the greater part of the fourth floor. Nine-tenth's of their property was saved, except such stock and materials as were in their fire-proofs. The latter have not been opened. The Messrs. SIMONS estimate their loss in machinery, tools, &c., at $20,000. They have an insurance of $8,000 upon their property. C. & C. P. WARNER, watch-case makers, occupied the west wing of the fourth floor. Their loss is about $10,000. We could not learn the amount of their insurance. NATHAN MORGAN, spectacle frame maker, occupied the east portion of this floor. Loss, $6,000; insured for $5,000.

Fifth Floor.—S. UPTYER, chain maker. Loss, $4,000; insured for $2,000. It was in this apartment the fire originated. SAMUEL B. EAKINS, electro plater and gilder. Loss, $3,000; partly insured. GEORGE HEPPARD, jeweler. Mr. H. worked for the Messrs. SIMONS. His loss is in tools—$300 will probably cover it. CHAS. WILLIAMS, paper marbler. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

This estimate makes the loss in the Artisans' Building alone $195,300.

RANSTEAD-PLACE.

The property on the south side of Ranstead-place, below the Artisans' Building, was not damaged in any considerable degree—the only injury being the catching of the roofs of one or two of the houses. On the north side, No. 1 was occupied on the first story as a lager-beer saloon—loss about $200. Second and third stories by Mr. DOBELBOWER, printer—loss estimated at about $5,000. Fourth story by Mr. SAMUEL N. FOSTER, embosser and fancy label manufacturer—loss about $3,000. All these tenants lost everything, stock, tools, and materials. No. 3 was occupied by EDWARD JONES, stair-rod manufacturer, on the first floor. Mr. J.'s loss is about $1,000, we learn that he was insured. Second and third floors, KITE & WALTON, printers; loss $8,000—insured $5,000. Fourth floor, Messrs. FISHER & BROTHER, printers. Messrs. F. & BROTHER are insured to the extent of $5,000, but their loss will far exceed this. They have lost all their stereotype plates, five presses, and a large quantity of materials. We heard their loss estimated at $12,000.

The buildings No. 3 and 4 were of brick, five stories in height. They were estimated at about $3,000 each. They were insured.

MERCHANT-STREET.

The portion of the Artisan's Building that stood on Merchant-street was saved, as it was in a measure detached from the main structure. MERRIHEW & THOMPSON, printers; MOSS & BROTHER, book-binders; B. FRANKLIN JACKSON, printer; DEUTE & WINNELL, jewelers; and WOOD & CHRISTY, agents, occupied this portion of the property. The damage here as mostly by water. MOSS & BRO. and Mr. JACKSON estimate their losses at $1,500 each. The other tenants escaped serious damage. There were a number of other buildings on Merchant-street that were more or less damaged. The rear end of DUFFY's stable was crushed by the falling walls. The back part of the packing-box manufactory of C. & D. STEWART was crushed and burned. J. S. WARNER, silver surgical instrument maker, and other occupants of property on Merchant-street, suffered some damage from the removal of their goods and from water. The stables of the Black Bear Inn, at the corner of Fifth and Merchant-street, were crushed by the falling walls.

We estimate the damage on Merchant street, outside of the Artizan's Building, at about $4,000.

FOURTH-STREET.

Some of the occupants of the stores on the west side of Fourth-street suffered from water, and several persons moved some of their goods.

INCIDENTS.

One of the most melancholy incidents of this disastrous conflagration was the death of an elderly lady named Miss MARY ANN CHRISTIE, living in Chestnut-street, immediately east of the United States Hotel. During the height of the conflagration Miss CHRISTIE became so much alarmed that she died from terror.

When the west wall fell, a man, named BARTHOLOMEW ALLEN, said to belong to the Western Engine, was on the roof of STEWART's carpenter shop, and was buried beneath the mass of burning ruins. His injuries are of a very severe character, several ribs being broken, and he being badly burned in a number of places about the body.

RICE & HUEY, Publishers, No. 27 Minor-street, lost $1,500 worth of books in Mr GASKILL's bindery, and all the valuable steel engravings for the "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," which cost over forty thousand dollars, are in a vault under the ruins. It is hoped they may be saved. No insurance.

THE FIRE IN BINGHAM'S COURT.

When the fire in Ranstead-place was in progress, and the sparks were flying southward, the roof of a large four-story brick building, in Bingham's-court, caught fire from some of the flying sparks. The roof was completely burned off, and every portion of the building drenched with water, thus damaging it materially. It was occupied by a number of German families, most of whom removed their goods. The owner of the house is Dr. JAYNE. The loss is about $5,000, from fire and water, and the insurance is $2,500.

The Suspected Privateer America at Rio de Janeiro—Difficulty between Commodore Salter and a British Admiral—Right of Search Resisted.

The following account from the Washington *Organ*, of the difficulty at Rio between the English Admiral and American Commodore, at that port, in relation to the suspected Privateer *America*, confirms what was lately published in our Rio correspondence, and gives, at the same time, some additional particulars of interest:

"We have seen a letter from one of the officers of United States ship *Savannah*, under date of Feb. 11, at Rio de Janeiro, addressed to a gentleman of this city, giving some important information on this subject.

It seems that the English squadron, of which Sir HOPE JOHNSON is Admiral, was lying in the harbor of Rio, and that the steamer *America*, Capt. HUDSON, belonging to and sailing from the United States, was there also. The English Admiral, on that morning, sent a Lieutenant on board the *Savannah* to inform Commodore SALTER that, from late information received, he believed the *America* to be a Russian Privateer, and that she was loaded with arms and ammunition for the Russian possessions in the Pacific, and that he felt it his duty to search her. To this message Commodore SALTER returned answer, that under no condition should he allow an English officer to search a vessel bearing the American flag.

Captain HUDSON, of the *America*, came on board the *Savannah* and denied the charge. He was perfectly willing to be searched by the officers of the *Savannah*, or the Custom-House officers of Rio; but he would not submit to anything of the kind from the English or French, and threatened, if they sent a searching party on board, to throw them overboard.

On the morning of the 12th another message was received from Admiral JOHNSON, who was not satisfied with Captain HUDSON's denial of the charge, but still insisted on the right to search the *America*. Commodore SALTER sent back a warm answer, which was met by a threat on the part of the Admiral to follow, overhaul and search the *America* at sea.

This caused the Commodore to cease all communication with the English, and bend all his energies to preparing his ship for sea and for action. A letter was sent him from the Admiral by a British lieutenant, but the letter was returned unopened. At the time of writing, the ship was ready for sea, her boats being all hoisted in, and the ship unmoored and riding at single anchor.

The *America* was to sail the next morning, and tow the *Savannah* to sea with her—the Commodore declaring that, though the English force was treble his own, he would fire upon them at the first attempt to make a forcible search. The officers and crew of the *Savannah* were actuated by the prospect of an engagement with such odds, but hopeful of victory.

Such was the certainty of an engagement that a number of the foreign residents of Rio had chartered a steamboat to accompany the two squadrons to sea, in order that they might witness the engagement.

From advices from Rio de Janeiro, we learn that the reason that Admiral JOHNSON, of the British squadron, insisted on searching the steamship *America*, which touched at that port on her way from New-York *vid* Pernambuco to San Francisco, was, that he had received an affidavit from SAMUEL ADAMS, late second mate of the *America*, intelligence that she had guns concealed under her coal, and also ammunition; that she had two sets of papers, and that while she claimed to be an American vessel she was in fact a Russian privateer.

Commodore SALTER, of the American squadron, called Captain HUDSON, of the *America*, on board the frigate *Savannah*, and questioned him as to this statement. The charge was strenuously denied, and accompanied with a request that a searching party should be sent on board. This request the Commodore granted. The result was, that Lieutenant LE ROY and boatswain WHITAKER, who led the searching party, reported in writing that they had examined every part of the *America* possible, and that no vestige of the alleged ammunition was found. Captain HUDSON was once connected with the United States Navy. The man EDWARDS was shipped at Rio as second mate of the *America*, but was discharged the same day as incapable of doing the duty of that office.

FROM KANSAS.

Legal Proceedings—Annoyances of the Free-State Men—Legislative.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Monday, March 31, 1856.

Our neighbors at Hickory Point are again being imposed upon by the Pro-Slavery crew in that vicinity. A few days since, writs were served upon Messrs. GLEASON & JACOB BRANSON, by a bogus Sheriff, commanding them to appear, at a specified time, before a bogus Justice of the Peace of Douglas County; the former gentleman to answer to a suit made against him by COLEMAN, the murderer of the lamented Dow, charging Mr. GLEASON with cutting timber on his (COLEMAN'S) claim, and claiming one hundred dollars damages. Mr. BRANSON was summoned as a witness in the case, Both gentlemen considered the process only as an attempt to get up a row, or to make them recognize the authority of the Courts established by the Barons at the Shawnee Mission, consequently, no notice was taken of the summons.

COLEMAN got a judgment against GLEASON of two hundred dollars for damages, and Mr. BRANSON was fined forty dollars for contempt of Court. To get the money was the next thing to do; and on Saturday last, SAM SALTUS, Deputy Sheriff, COLEMAN, and about forty others, went to the house of Mr. GLEASON, father of the one who was accused of taking timber, and by force of arms, took his two horses, harnesses and wagon, and drove off with them to the house of Mr. BRANSON, to steal a yoke of oxen. They found it very difficult to drive the brutes, who did not like the company, and so they left them, sa

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Appointed at Philadelphia, February 22, 1856.

Hon. J. H. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, speaking in 1853 upon the Industrial resources of the South, says:

"It is manifest that the commercial prosperity of the South would identify somewhat with cause, that would be the case if the South would manufacture for herself. There are those connected with the cultivation of the soil, and the production of labor, who do not desire to see the South engaged in manufactures, lest it should become a rival to them in the production of the staple articles of export. But I am not of that class. I am for the development of the resources of the South, and for the prosperity of the whole country. Although manufactures may be carried on to a certain extent in the South, the cultivation of the soil will be the great employment of the people. The number of laborers will be increased, and the value of labor will be enhanced. It is not proposed to convert the South into a manufacturing country, but to add to the agricultural wealth of the country the profits of manufactures, and thus to increase the wealth of the whole country."

The Governor of each State is also elected by this district—with the exception of the States of [illegible] and [illegible], which elect their Governors at large.

But by no means ready to obtain.

But by no means ready to obtain.

But by no means ready to obtain

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as chambermaid and lady's dress, the other as waiting and to do up fine washing and ironing, or would assist in chamberwork; they both perfectly understand their business, and can give the best of City references. Call at No. 69 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable youth, 16 years of age, in a wholesale hardware, jewelry, fancy or dry goods store; writes a fair hand and has some knowledge of book-keeping; unquestionable references given. A note addressed to E. A., *Herald* Office, will meet with immediate attention.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman who understands French and American cooking. City reference given in regard to capabilities and honesty. Call at No. 115 Smith-st., between Pacific and Dean, Brooklyn, or address a note to this office, C. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women—one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, and one as chambermaid and seamstress. Also, an American girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at 8 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Five first-class Dry Goods salesmen. To those who thoroughly understand the business a permanent engagement and a liberal salary will be given. Reference required. Apply to REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 304 and 306 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young woman, member of the Episcopal Church, wants a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or young ladies' boarding school; she is fully competent. For particulars, address E. L. H., *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to go to the country for the season. Good City reference. Call at No. 5 Union Court, University-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as washer and ironer. Best of City references given. Call at No. 269 9th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English young woman (a Protestant) to take care of children, and do chamberwork, or to sew. Can be seen at No. 379 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen at No. 261 West 42d-st., till suited.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A teacher of the piano-forte and vocal music in a female boarding-school two hours' ride from the City. A lady competent to speak and teach the French language preferred. Also, in the same school, an active, amiable and experienced middle-aged American woman as housekeeper. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 69, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—A lady competent to teach the ordinary English branches and rudiments of music, is offered a pleasant home and a small salary, say $15 per quarter, to instruct four children in the family of the advertiser. Address with reference, W. H. B., No. 109 South st.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A young lady, possessing a well-trained Alto voice, and reads music at sight, wishes to obtain a situation in a Church Choir. References can be given. Address B., at J. SCHUBERT & CO.'s Music Depôt, No 539 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte in the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionab e reference. Address MARY, Box No. 514 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, Latin and Italian, desires a situation as resident or daily Governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 843 Post-Office, New-York.

CHOIR OR QUARTETTE.—A Prime Bass wishes a situation. Also, a superb Alto. Location preferred in South Brooklyn, on account of residence—New-York not particularly objectionable. Address N. O. W., *Times* Office, for four days.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A young lady from Baltimore, a superb Alto Singer, wishes a situation in Church. Address PHILLIPS, *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a school near New-York. Conditions: for house furnished and school fixtures, $1,000 secured, and $1,000, or half avails of tuition for one year. Will meet applicants at *Times* office Monday next. T. B. M.

SIX NEAT AND INTELLIGENT BOYS WANTED—From 12 to 16 years of age, in a first-class Dry Goods Store. The best of references required as to honesty and stability. Apply to REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 304 and 306 6th av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman of liberal education, of character and capacity, desires employment in some respectable business, where attention, activity and trustfulness are required. Best references furnished. Address Box No. 1,892 Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, every way qualified, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Address "M.," care A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Bread-st.

CARPENTERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-rate journeymen Carpenters. None but first-rate workmen need apply. Inquire at No. 127 6th-st., near 6th-av.

GIRLS WANTED.—Good girls, well recommended, can be supplied with first-rate situations in any part of the country, at short notice, by calling at No. 19 Bleecker-st.; we require 100 servants every day. Apply at No. 19 Bleecker-st., or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

GIRL WANTED.—A good American or German girl to do the work of a small family. Apply at No. 20 West 38th-st.

CLERK WANTED.—A smart lad, who writes well and is willing to be useful, and is not instructed with a very moderate salary, may apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a large store, near this City; a young man accustomed to the business preferred; best of references required. Address by letter ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED—For ALEXANDRE'S RESTAURANT, Montreal, to whom the highest wages will be given. Immediate application to be made to A. ALEXANDRE Restaurateur, Montreal.

500 MEN WANTED—For the United States Army, pay from $11 to $22 per month, furnished with clothing, board, and medical attendance, free of charge. Also twelve musicians for the Second Cavalry Band. Apply at the Principal Recruiting Station U. S. Army, No. 115 Cedar-st., New-York City.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—Thoroughly accustomed to detail and working drawings. Apply, with specimens of ability, at the office of Mr. Y. WREY MOULD, No. 325 Broadway, between 9 and 5.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—16 or 17 years of age, to act as page to a gentlemen visiting Europe; he must be respectably connected, and of refined manners. None over the age specified need answer. Address FREDERICK, *Times* office, stating when and where they may be seen in the City only.

WAITER WANTED.—A man who understands his business will find a place by applying at No. 6 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

COMPOSITORS.—Several swift hands wanted, on good work, at the highest prices. Apply THIS MORNING, to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* buildings.

GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—With good references; none other need apply. Call at No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, in a small family; one with good recommendations, who is willing to go to a healthy place in the country for a few months, may apply at No. 69 Bleecker-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

BOY WANTED IN A BROKER'S OFFICE—An American boy, from 12 to 14 years of age. Address, in hand-writing, Box No. 1,628 Post-Office.

BROAD-LOOM WEAVERS WANTED.—Apply at the Morrow Woolen Mill, at Paterson, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THOS. DOUGHTY—Landscape painter—Now suffering with a disease which it is feared will prove incurable, was held at the Astor House on Wednesday evening. On motion of Rev. Dr. MAGOON seconded by WALTER M. ODDIE, WM. C. BRYANT was called to the Chair, HENRY PETERS GRAY chosen Secretary, and D. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer. It was thought not advisable to hold an exhibition at present of Mr. DOUGHTY's works, but to start a subscription for his benefit. All who may be desirous of contributing to this fund, will please send their subscriptions to WM. C. BRYANT, *Evening Post* Office, to HENRY PETERS GRAY, No. 769 Broadway, or to D. HUNTINGTON, Appleton's Building, No. 349 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—The next regular meeting will be held in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ P. M. An essay will be read by CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, on *Human Reason and Scripture Mystery*, to be followed by a discussion on the subject of the essay. The public are invited.

D. H. OLMSTEAD, Chairman Lec. Com.

MASS MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK JOURNEYMEN HOUSE PAINTERS will be held at Convention Hall, Wooster-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, 1856, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the present and future prospects of the Trade.

CHAS. A. CLARK, President.
EPHRAIM MARSON, Financial Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS will deliver a sermon before the Union in the Church corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 13, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK—Will meet, by adjournment, in the Session Room of Mercer-st. Church, on MONDAY, April 14, at 9½ o'clock A. M. JAMES C. EGBERT, Clerk.

PRÆSTEMUS.—The Fifth Anniversary of the Columbian Literary Club will take place at the Chapel of the New-York University, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 15. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbid paying any money to or making any settlement of any of the outstanding accounts due to the late firm of FULLER & ROYCE, with any one but the undersigned.

GEORGE S. ROYCE, corner 13th-st. and 10th-av

MANILA AND COTTON CORDAGE—Manufactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company, and for sale by J. ATKINS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

FAILURE OF COLUMBIAN HALL.
NO. 261 GRAND-ST.
BANKRUPTCY OF S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

LIABILITIES OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IMMEDIATE SALE OF STOCK
FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

Whereas, by a certain bill of sale bearing date the 31st day of March last, executed by the above-named Insolvents to Messrs. Bliss, Briggs & Douglas, Importers Jobbers and general Dry Goods Merchants, of Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., in this City, (the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of certain claims on the part of certain specified creditors,) their entire stock in trade, fixtures, lease of premises, &c., &c., have been by them voluntarily relinquished, and complete disposal made thereof.

And whereas, by a certain other bill of sale, bearing date the 8th of April, instant, the last-named parties have also relinquished and given up their claim to said stock of dry goods, &c., in favor of the subscriber.

Now, therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern; that he will offer at private sale, to the public generally, commencing on

MONDAY, April 14,

In lots suitable to the wants of private consumers, this valuable collection of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise,

TO CONTINUE FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

The balance (if any remaining) to be then sold in one lot, either at public auction or by private sale, as he may then see fit.

The long and well-known high standing as merchants of the Messrs. TOWLE & CO., (now unfortunately reduced to insolvency, chiefly in consequence of the late disastrous and overwhelming emergency of the times) and he justly eminent celebrity of Columbian Hall as a popular and at all times favorite

DRY GOODS MART,

render more than a passing comment on the stock of goods to be found there entirely superfluous. Suffice it to say, that for variety, richness and sterling goodness of quality, it is second to none in the City; a brief enumeration, therefore, is all that is deemed necessary.

IT CONSISTS OF

A magnificent variety of plain and fancy Silks, Barèges, De laines, Alpacas, French Merinos, Plaids, Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams and other Dress Goods. Family Linens, in Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Towels and Towellings, Cloths and Cassimeres, Blankets and Flannels, Long Cloths and Shirtings, Hosiery and Gloves, Under-Garments, Muslin and Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantillas, Quilts and Counterpanes, Table Covers and Cloths, Laces and Embroideries, Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Book Muslins, Brilliantes Skirts, &c.

In order to facilitate the disposal of this property within the specified time, and for the convenience of customers resident in distant localities, Express wagons will be dispatched from Columbian Hall at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, so that ladies in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and also the upper part of New-York, can rely upon having their purchases promptly delivered.

N. B.—Terms of sale—Strictly cash on or before delivery.

Hours of business from 9 till 5 o'clock. Wholesale dealers previous to 9 o'clock A. M.

G. B. WILLIAMS,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, April 14th.,

THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,

Comprising one of the best and most elegant assortments opened this season, of all the

NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES, AND RICHEST MATERIAL AND TRIMMINGS.

A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERIES

LATELY PURCHASED AT AUCTION,

May now be found at BEEKMAN & CO'S, No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

Also, some very fine French Lawn Handkerchiefs, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. each. Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, colored borders, at 2s.

All being less than half price.

PLAIN CRAPE SHAWLS.
EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS.
STELLA SHAWLS,
60 cases and cartons of the above just opened, by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

A FEW OF THOSE BAREGE ROBES,
ONLY $5 50 EACH,
Still left at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

$80.000.—BANKRUPT STOCK OF AN UNFORTUNATE DRY GOODS RETAILER is being sold by F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.—This stock was first exposed about a week ago, since which not less than 15,000 customers have been served, and all have seemingly been satisfied. The prices of the goods are about half the market price on the average. The best time is in the morning. The stock comprises every article, from a moire antique silk to a fourcent muslin.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT.)
No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GRO DE RHINE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

LEABEATER'S STOCK,
NO. 347 BROADWAY.
CLOSE OF SALE,
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS.

The sale will positively terminate at the end of the third week, in the present month. Every inducement will, therefore, be offered to purchasers

The fixtures of the store for sale.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

BELL'S MANTILLAS,
NO. 58 CANAL-ST.

The largest assortment of Rich Moire Antique Mantles.
Rich Black Silk Mantles, very richly trimmed.
Rich French and Guipure Lace Mantles.
The handsomest shawl-shape Mantles in the City.
No. 58 Canal-st.

COLUMBIAN HALL FAILURE.
S. & M. E. TOWLE'S BANKRUPTCY,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
No. 261 Grand-st.
IMMEDIATE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF STOCK, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
COMMENCED MONDAY, APRIL 7,
PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW
A RICH STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
MANTELETS, SHAWLS, ROBES,
SILKS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
And other fashionable and staple articles,
At his new store,
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

BELL'S MANTLES,
NO. 58 CANAL ST.
Rich Shawl-Shape Mantles.
Trimmed Guipure lace and bugles.
Rich, Black Silk Mantles, in every variety.
Guipure Lace Mantles.
French Lace Mantles, a new style.
Chantilla Lace Mantels, exclusive patterns.

6,000 YARDS OF DRAB BEAVER,
Imported expressly for
FINE CLOTHS.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

A CARTON OF BLACK LACE
Mantillas, Shawls, Brussels, applique and point a l'aiguille sets and collars, just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.—The Pioneer Establishment, devoted to the sale of exclusively first-quality Ready-Made Garments, in this, its 23d year, is stocked in the Retail Department with seasonable goods of such styles as will justify an assurance of our determination to retain the precedence heretofore given to our productions.

No. 581 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

EMBROIDERIES—At tremendous bargains, at C. G. HOOK'S, No. 759 Broadway.

A FEW MORE of those rich striped and plaid Silks left, at 6s. and 6s. 6d. per yard.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

LINENS FROM AUCTION, at tremendous bargains, at C. G. HOOK'S, No. 759 Broadway.

A LARGE INVOICE OF RICH SILKS just opened at C. G. HOOK'S, No. 759 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful fresh beverage, has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand Orders to be filled if left in the morning, will be executed the same days. G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—Office No. 385 Broadway, New-York, where the apparatus can be seen and explanatory circulars obtained. E. G. HAWLEY, President.
N. AUBIN, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, PIQUETS,
Trimmings and materials for florists are offered to the trade at reduced prices, for cash, at Nos. 64 and 66 Johnst., corner William, New-York.

HOMER & KETCHUM.

Just received, a large and elegant lot of straw flowers, entirely new in style.

STRAW BONNETS,
Of the most fashionable style,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN-ST.

The undersigned, having extended the dimensions of his warerooms by the addition of another store, is now prepared to offer to the trade an extensive stock of goods in each of the several departments of his business.

THE SILK GOODS DEPARTMENT

may be found every description of Italian, French and English Straw Bonnets, Leghorn Hats, Neapolitan and Straw Laces, Edgings, Trimmings, &c., together with a splendid stock of French Flowers of new and unusually rich and beautiful styles.

IN THE SILK BONNET SHOW-ROOMS

are exhibited the most magnificent French Pattern Bonnets of his own importations, as well as a very large assortment from his own manufactory, unequaled in the variety and elegance of style and finish

THE DRESS CAP DEPARTMENT.

just added, is a new and attractive feature of the establishment, and the articles exhibited cannot be surpassed in the beauty and tastefulness of their patterns and designs.

All the above goods are offered to the trade at moderate prices, and a call respectfully solicited.

R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT—No. 746 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.—Misses WAKEMAN & CRAFT having opened the above establishment, invite the attention of their friends and the ladies of New-York generally, to their NEW STOCK OF STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, and every other article in the Millinery line. Their personal attention given to the execution of all orders.

NEW RIBBON STORE—No. 164 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Spring ribbons in great variety, by the piece or yard. Also a large assortment of French flowers straw, and other millinery goods. Country milliners supplied low. L. P. TIBBALS, Proprietor.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT—Of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$7,122,147 90
Overdrafts		1,535 78
Due from Banks		689,309 03
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$138,531 13	
Due from Brokers	603,702 50	
Real Estate		2,342 67
Specie		1,135,955 94
Cash Items, viz.: checks City Banks		1 387,042 09
Stocks		454,666 68
Bonds and Mortgages		160,906 13
Bills of Solvent Banks		160,992 00
Loss and Expense Account		11,175 38
Total		$11,048,413 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$3,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$398,720	
Less Notes on Hand	92,769	
		305,951 00
Profits		313,916 67
Due to Banks		2,194,762 46
Due Depositors on demand		4,329,912 35
Unpaid Dividends		1,870 00
Total		$11,048,413 48

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President, and ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT,
Commissioner of Deeds.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 8th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 ₰ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 ₰ cent. on sums above $500.

All sums deposited on or before the 10th of April, will be allowed interest from April 1.

Bank open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d23,'54-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10f.'55-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 7, 1856.—The FLOUR CITY BANK (Rochester) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, its agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 10, 1856.—The BROOME COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 10, 1856.—The MOHAWK BANK of Schenectady has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 8, 1856.—The HUDSON RIVER BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers" passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK—CAPITAL $2,000,000. (With privilege to increase the same to $10,000,000.)—This Bank will be opened for business at their Banking House head of Beekman-st., opposite the Park, on MONDAY, March 31, 1856, to which we invite the attention of all classes of business men.

REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

FREEDOM FOR KANSAS.—OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE, No. 442 Broadway, ALBANY, April 5, 1856.—The New-York State Kansas Committee have opened their office, No. 442 Broadway, Albany, for the purpose of entering the names of all persons intending to emigrate to the Territory of Kansas, with the design of becoming actual and *bona fide* residents thereof. All such persons are requested to send their names to the Secretary immediately, stating their occupation, and whether married or single, and also post-office address. The Committee will require satisfactory evidence of the *bona fides* intention of applicants to become actual and permanent residents of Kansas. The Committee have resolved to provide first-class tickets from Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester or Buffalo, to Kansas City, including board from St. Louis, to the members of the first Colony, not exceeding the number of 50 persons, at the price of $30 per ticket. This sum should be sent to the Secretary without delay, to insure a ticket in this Company. Children between the ages of four and twelve years, half price.

The Committee have decided to send the first Colony from Albany *via* N. Y. Central Railroad, on the morning of the 16th day of April, inst., under the direction of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company, expecting that a party from Boston will join the Albany Company on the 15th inst. It is desirable, but not positively required, that persons residing out of the city should be in Albany on the 15th inst. to start with the company at this place. All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary.

Subscriptions from the friends of Freedom of Kansas are solicited, and should be sent to C. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer Albany.

Circulars will be sent gratis to persons desiring information on the subject of emigration to Kansas.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, President.

H. H. VAN DYCK, } Vice-Presidents.
M. M. GOWAN, }
WILLIAM BARNES, Secretary.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CHEAP.—Wedding, at-Home Cards, Wedding, Address, and Autograph Cards, Wedding Stationery, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Checks, Labels, &c., neatly lithographed at JOSEPH KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—TARRYTOWN.—The Spring Term of this Institution commenced March 3, in the spacious edifice formerly known as the Irving House, under the direction of ROBERT ROLTON, Jr., A. M., late of New-Rochelle, aided by an efficient corps of Professors and Teachers.

All the arrangements of the Institution are upon the most liberal scale. The rooms are airy and well furnished, hot and cold baths, water upon every floor, and every convenience that can be desired. A Church is now in process of erection within a few rods of the house. The grounds surrounding the building are well shaded, adorned with summer houses, and a gymnasium for out-door exercise. The depôt of the Hudson River Railroad and steamboat wharf are within ten minutes' walk from the house. Terms $400 per annum. This includes board, washing, and tuition in all the English branches; also, Latin, French, Drawing and Painting. Books are furnished free of charge. Circulars may be obtained of THOS. N. STANFORD, No. 637 Broadway; ROBERT CARTER & BROS., No. 285 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, ROBERT ROLTON, Jr.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. Wm. Whetcote Delancey, D.D., LL.D.; Rt. Rev. Wm. Creighton, D.D.; Rev. C. W. Coit, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. Alonzo B. Chapin, D.D.; Rev. C. W. Bolton; Rev. J. Selden Spencer; Washington Irving, Esq.; Thomas N. Stanford, Esq.; George H. Swords, Esq.

CLIO COLLEGIATE ACADEMY AT MYSTIC, CONN.—Seven miles from New-London. Number limited to twelve. The design is to take a small number, and instruct them thoroughly. While the Classics, Mathematics and French are taught, special attention is given to the elementary branches. Summer session begins on TUESDAY, May 6. The Principal will be at the Smithsonian House, New-York, May 2 and 3, till 3 P. M., to take charge of pupils.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Krebs, Alexander, Phillips Parker; Messrs. Everett & Brown, J. W. C Leverage, 4 st., New-York; Faculty of Princeton College and Theological Seminary.

For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Under the direction of Messames ROUX and MONTANDON, Sing Sing, N. Y. The establishment affords pupils an opportunity of acquiring in a short period of time a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the modern languages and particularly the French, without neglecting any studies pertaining to a sound and polished English education. The pupils will be the objects of most sedulous attention on the part of the Principals and enjoy in their family all the advantages of home life. The Summer term will commence on the 1st of May. Circulars containing terms and references will be sent on application.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ALBERT TOLMAN, for three years tutor in Amherst College, and four years teacher in the Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., has now the charge of a Select Family School for Boys in Lanesboro', Berkshire County, Mass. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal. The next term will commence May 1. NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—J. R. Spaulding, Esq., *Courier and Enquirer* Office; W. H. Tyler Esq., No. 93 Broadway, former Principal of the Young Ladies' Institute; Prof. H. B. Smith, D.D., Union Theological Seminary. N. B.—The Principal will be at the St. Nicholas until April 16.

ROSE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY, DANBURY, CONN.—Mrs C. M. WHITE, Principal, assisted by competent teachers, both male and female. The Summer term commences the 1st of May. The course of instruction is thorough and complete. French spoken in the School. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 118 Franklin-st.; WM. T. PINKNY, Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham, or WM. HALL & SON, Music store, No. 239 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Mrs W. will be happy to meet her friends at Earle's Hotel, the 9th, 10th, and 11th, from 4 to 6 P. M.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $25 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.

D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

READING INSTITUTE, READING, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—The Summer session of this well known and popular school will commence on Wednesday, May 7. We refer to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: W. H. Disbrow, Proprietor of Riding Academy; S. W. Benedict, D. R. Mangam, Ald. M. Morgans, New-York City; J. Gay, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.; John E. Cammeyer, Brooklyn; Hon. E. Driggs, Ex-Mayor of Wall, Abm. Vandervoort, East Brooklyn. Catalogues may be had at the Bookstores of D. Benson & Co., No. 60 John-st.; of BANGS & BROS., No. 13 Park-row, and of S. W. BENEDICT, No. 5 Wall-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. SANFORD.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY—Miss CATHARINE AKIN, Principal.—The Summer term of this Institution will commence on the 23d April. The situation is delightful, arrangements liberal, and every attention paid to the pupils. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had at APPLETON & CO.'S or ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, Broadway. His Excellency Governor W. J. MINOR, President Board of Trustees.

GOSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Summer session of this Institution, which has been in successful operation several years, will commence Tuesday, April 29. Terms for board and tuition moderate. For further information or a circular, apply to Mrs. M. P. BRADLEY, Principal.

REFERENCES.—WILLIAM BIDDLE, Esq., No. 356 Broadway, New-York City. WILLIAM STANLEY, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st., New-York City. Goshen, Orange Co., New-York.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents in every respect. Its twenty-first session will commence on the 10th of May next. Further information, as well as catalogues, may be had of the following patrons: JAMES MALLETT, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; H. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT RAY, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

SING SING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—The sixth semi-annual term of this school will commence May 1. The course of instruction is thorough and complete; no extra charge for ancient or modern languages; French being generally spoken in the school. Terms $200 per year. For further information or circulars apply to the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing. Wanted a good mathematical teacher. Apply by letter as above.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mr. GEO. S. PARKER, Principal of the University Grammar School, will open April 28, a school in two departments, Senior and Primary, with gymnastic apparatus for physical training, at No. 522 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st. Mr. PARKER may be seen at the University or at No. 7 5th-av., or will call on any parent who may request it by note. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Twelve miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Particular attention given to the study of the French. Terms made for the Summer term for boarders begins May 1. For circulars, references and particulars, apply to Mr. BERRIAN, No. 186 Bowery, or to Mr. RICHARDS, at the office of the institute, No. 317 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Is a first-class Seminary under the best influences, in which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and drawing are each the charge of a family teacher. Terms for junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Private bills were considered in both Houses of Congress yesterday, forty-eight of which were passed by the Senate, including one for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Army who sustained losses by the disasters to the steamers *San Francisco* and *Winfield Scott*. Adjourned over to Monday.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Cambria*, with one week's later news from Europe, and some time over-due, had not been signaled off Halifax at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Liberty Party.

That division of the Abolition Party who reflect the views of Mr. GERRIT SMITH have issued a call for a National Nominating Convention at Syracuse in the latter part of May. As far as we can gather from an impartial scrutiny of the document, the main object of the Convention is to promote the defeat of the Republican movement. To the denunciation of that organization, to the discredit of its motives, to the reprobation of its aims, is the whole paper devoted, while Slavery escapes with very gingerly and considerate treatment indeed. It is quite clear that, in the approaching canvass, as always heretofore, radical Abolitionism will be found fighting on the side of Slavery. To that side, with a perversity that might be regarded as deliberately studied for untold bad objects concealed in the breasts of its leaders, has it uniformly lent its whole strength, and so contributed to all those aggressive measures which have destroyed utterly the equilibrium of the States in favor of the South and Southern institutions.

Consistent with the course pursued by the Garrisonian extremists, we must say the action of this so-called "Liberty Party" cuts but a shabby figure. GARRISON and his friends decline to participate in political movements, or to exert the elective privilege. They are logical and consistent. Thoroughly aware that every vote cast for any Presidential candidate, not accepted by the great body of the North, is as mischievous as a direct vote for a Southern candidate, they refrain wholly from the ballot-box, and so decline to retard or disable the Northern movement, while they as firmly decline to accelerate it. GERRIT SMITH, and his followers, in setting up what may with propriety be termed private candidates, cast their votes indirectly but no less serviceably for the Polks, and Pierces of Pro-Slavery choice, and bar from the Chief-Magistracy the only men in whom there lies a hope of restoring the Government to its early purpose. Sense, and conscience, and right, agree in condemning this direct contribution of well-intended forces to the wors of ends, and throw the weight of a fearful responsibility on the leaders who counsel it.

The apologies offered for a policy thus misdirected are not even plausible. They are such as would be entertained nowhere else in human affairs. In the charge, upon which this call rings all possible changes, consists the whole marrow of it—that the Republicans are merely an Anti-Slavery organization, whose march is unquestionably in the same direction with radical abolition, but stopping short of its extreme results. Admitting the impeachment, it would be easy to convict Abolitionism of the flattest absurdity, in preferring to ally itself with Slavery against such half-way help, to availing itself of all attainable energies against that monstrous evil. They might be pointed to that law of the understanding, in accordance with which no two minds in the universe hold precisely the same system of belief, and asked whether such discrepancy should prevent union for just aims among individuals of proximate convictions. They might be told that all reform and development, in nature or society, are gradual, and progressive; that to the advancement of every great world-change all manner of influences, good and evil, have contributed and have been accepted by the Apostles of reformation. They might be reverently directed to the Providence of God itself, which bends all energies, benignant and malign alike, to the promotion of beneficial ends; and rejects no agency as unworthy. The soldier would ridicule the mad fanatic who, in besieging, a town, should decline the assistance of a vast army, because it offered to carry the fortifications one by one, and by prudent approaches, instead of proceeding to the end directly by storm. He would add a still stronger epithet, if the madmen should join the garrison in a war of extermination upon the friendly force. The traveler would pity the wayfarer, as crazed, who, fainting by the way, should refuse an offered ride in the direction of his journey, because the vehicle proposed to stop short of his distant home. He would regard him with horror, if he should further attempt to assassinate the proposed helper. The sailor would take refuge in affright and superstition, if in mid-ocean he encountered a drifting raft, laden with passengers, who should decline relief, unless the passing vessel would covenant to bear them to some remote inland town, rather than to its nearest sea-port. If they proceeded to scuttle the ship, upon non-compliance with such exaction, they might fairly be set down as evil spirits, rather than men. In just such category, guilty of just such absurdity, and proof to all such reasoning, are the adherents of Messrs. SMITH and TAPPAN. They are, by old habit, enlisted in behalf of Slavery; it is natural, easy, and pleasant, to assail the calmer movements of less ardent soldiers in the same cause; it lends a stimulating zest to the result of an election, to know that the Pro-Slavery incumbent was chosen through their factious perversity; and that the supremacy of the policy which gave birth to the Kansas wrong is thus insured for four years longer. With these incitements to action, the Convention at Syracuse will act. They will act, with the assured conviction that the fruit, as far as they can promote its maturity, must be Pro-Slavery triumph; and will, nevertheless, we doubt not, issue an address and resolutions overflowing with Anti-Slavery zeal. Let it suffice for the more direct and honest purpose of Republicanism, that in this call, the great Northern movement is admitted to be opposed to Slavery; and that consequently, any side movement that contends with it, or abates its strength, must be practically identified with the objectionable institution. Precisely such is the attitude of the mis-named 'Liberty Party."

Mrs. Candour Turned Up Again.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but we think the answer of the Washington *Union* to our well-intended commentary upon the political career of Mr. BUCHANAN will serve only to inflame the anger of his friends. If it was the design of the Government journal to present to the Democracy in the strongest light and the most impressive manner those passages in Mr. B.'s life which the party would most willingly forget, and which can be most effectively used, first to prevent his nomination, and next to defeat his election, it could not have adopted a style of advocacy more suited to its object than is resorted to in an article professedly in reply to our remarks on Mr. BUCHANAN on Monday last. Damning with faint praise is a sort of detraction not less understood in the political than the literary world, and the Washington print appears to be an adept in the art.

The pretended defence of the *Union* is a real attack upon Mr. BUCHANAN. It takes care to select and place before its readers, in bold relief, those points which the Democratic competitors of that gentleman rely upon to prove his want of availibility, or his unfitness as a candidate at this time; and then, as if with the express purpose of showing the Democracy that the objections thus indicated are insurmountable, it interposes special pleas of defence so feeble, so frivolous, and so inapplicable as to convey the conviction of the writer that Mr. BUCHANAN is, after all, not the man of the times, and, in short, not to be thought of as the choice of the Cincinnati Convention. It is true that the salient points in the Pennsylvanian's career, as presented by the TIMES, are described as slanders by an Abolition print, and so on, but this phraseology is a trick the *Union* has, and may be regarded as a trade-mark stamped upon its production to assure the Democracy of its genuineness.

This mode of defence is the same as that pursued by Mrs. Candour in vindication of the unquestioned chastity of an absent friend. I assure you, Sir Benjamin Backbite, said my lady, and Mr. Crabtree and Lady Sneerwell, I beg you to believe me, that Miss Letitia Piper was not last evening delivered of twins. Let us, in like manner, assure all Democrats in pursuit of a candidate that though it is advertised in the Washington *Union* that Mr. BUCHANAN was a Federalist 35 years ago, but is, nevertheless, now a good-enough candidate for the Party; that he had a controversy with Mr. CLAY, in which he failed to sustain Gen JACKSON at a critical moment; that it is currently reported that he proposed opening his veins in order to deplete them of any latent Democratic virus; and that his position on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is equivocal—he is not half so bad as these smothered hints of a secret enemy make him out to be.

On the contrary, he is to us, perhaps, the least unacceptable of any of the Democrats yet offered as presidential candidates. *We* are perfectly satisfied that from its inception to its consummation, Mr. BUCHANAN was opposed to the Nebraska bill, and that he now regards with indignation the unprincipled conduct of the administration toward the Free-State settlers of Kansas Territory. This is to us a point in his favor, and though we cannot overlook the weakness which has induced his tardy acquiescence in the outrage, we could hope that in case of his election the incendiaries who have perverted the mind of Gen. PIERCE would be scourged from the White House and its purlieus, and, perhaps, it would not be unreasonable to expect that he would use the influence of his position to calm the agitation so wantonly provoked by his predecessor. We also desire the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN from a more selfish consideration. We believe he would not be cordially supported by that numerous wing of his Party which is composed of covenant-breakers, repudiators of contracts and fillibusters, and that we should more easily and certainly defeat him, and with him the party organization which sustains him, than we could any other person likely to be selected as its candidate. And if, despite this defection, Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected, we are not without hope that he would call about him moderate and conservative men of all sections and opinions, and place the Democratic Party in irreconcilable hostility to the fanatical agitators who, in the interest of Slavery, are plotting against the peace of society, and, as an alternative to their schemes, against the permanency of the Union.

The National Academy of Design—Thirty-first Annual Exhibition.

THIRD ARTICLE.

We are glad to see so few "Compositions" in the present Exhibition. Mr. DURAND'S large picture—"The Symbol;" Mr. KENSETT'S "Franconia Mountains;" Mr. CHURCH'S, "A Tropical Morning;" Mr. CROPSEY'S "Chenango River Scenery;" these are the most prominent examples, and of these, only Mr. DURAND'S is avowedly a composition. But the others are a little less objectionable. It is true they have names, and profess to be transcripts of actual scenery, but it is easy to see that Nature has merely furnished a hint, and that the artist, aided by his Summer's sketches, has proceeded in his studies away from the actual influences of the scene, to cover his canvas with the old conventions, and to smother truth and beauty under the dreary formulas of a dead past.

In no other Art, Fine or Mechanic, let us call these modes of expression by what name we will, has man made so little progress as in Painting. The architect, the sculptor, the poet, the lawyer, the physician, the engineer, the shipbuilder; no one of these has been slouching for the last three hundred years. Every one has fitted himself to his time. The pioneer who built the first log-house on a Western prairie was the prophet of a peculiar American architecture. BROWN'S "Striking Indian," and WARD'S "Daniel Boone," though Greek in spirit, could have been produced in no other country than ours, and in no other century than the Nineteenth. Compare the "Law" of to-day with the Law of yesterday. See the English judge in wig and ermine, and the American judge in broadcloth. Think of TENNYSON and EMERSON, the greatest poets of England and America, and mark how peculiarly they are the product of this age. The physician of this era, sees the old cliques and dogmas rapidly disintegrating and giving place to new ideas. Intrench himself as he may, these meddlesome intruders, homœopathy, hydropathy, motopathy, and the old and young Drs. TOWNSEND, will climb into his lecture-room by the windows, and coax away half his patients. Could Greece or Rome, or France or England, fifty years ago, have built the Menai Bridge or launched the *Persia?*

Meanwhile the painter lives in the nineteenth century as if it were the seventeenth or eighteenth. Scarcely has a step been taken since the great men died. If we were to descend into the vault where the sacred bones of the beloved RAPHAEL lie, we should almost look to see the pale form of the genius of art stretched, a dead mourner, over the coffin of her noblest child. The painter sits in his studio, not using the Past as a guide, but serving it as a master. Sir GEORGE BEAUMONT, an English lord who lived a century ago, and who set himself up as a critic and rival of CLAUDE, when he saw an artist making a picture after the established rules, asked, "Where are you going to put your brown tree?" If he were alive to-day he would ask the same question. He would find the same conventionalities, the same tricks, the same jargon about "breadth" and "tone" and "handling," in which he and his mates delighted, delighting us in America. He would find scarcely anything on these Academy walls which should say to him—here are the works of new men in a new land.

Here, for example, are these compositions. We have indicated several, not because they are bad pictures painted by poor artists—on the contrary, they are pictures with abundant merit of a certain kind, and painted by clever men—but because they are all prominent pictures; they are pictures that people study and talk about. The cry is, "Let us see what DURAND, and CROPSEY, and CHURCH, and KENSETT have done this year!" And here they have it. Here they have specious works, painted on false principles, which their painters do not see to be specious. They are bad wholes full of good bits. They are made on the old, bad pattern, and, judged by the old standard, will pass. They do not help us. They do not belong to America and the nineteenth century, but to a past age, and to other lands and histories on which we have turned our backs. Why should we have "Compositions?" Who wants them? It is an imaginary demand which these artists seek to supply. "A Composition" is an attempt to "prettify" nature, to reduce to rule and balance what we do not find so reduced. It is an impertinence, and a very useless one, and the first man who makes a broad mark in America as a great landscape painter, will touch the popular heart, among other proofs of loyalty to truth, by never painting a "Composition.

And how is it possible for any man, unless he is supernaturally gifted, to paint a landscape, fitly, in his studio? We believe it is utterly impossible. The constancy with which this has come to be done would explain, logically enough, without making it necessary to see the pictures—the result which is mourned over as "The Decline of Painting." We know not what artists say about it, nor how they defend it, but we feel assured that the practice is utterly indefensible by any arguments of right reason. What! Paint a mountain, a tree, a cloud, in on attic room, lighted by a skylight? How absurdly it sounds, stated in this bald manner. Yet we mean to be just: we have no desire to indulge in ridicule for the sake of ridicule. The great landscape painter before alluded to, will further make his loyalty to Nature appear by painting every picture out of doors in the actual presence of the scene he is portraying.

Our readers will easily see how all this apparent slavishness and copyism is consistent with the largest and most imaginative treatment. It is useless for us to insist on this. It is plain that the great painter must be a great poet, and no necessities can cramp or thwart the poet. He plays with rules and difficulties, and rises above these dull material weights, as the violets pierce and crown the clod. But the power of the greatest poets has come from their simple trust in Nature. They have been willing to sit at her feet, and let the pure ray of her truth pass, uncolored and unbroken, to the eyes of men, through the crystal of their speech.

Hiawatha.

Miss KIMBERLEY—a lady who has considerable reputation in the East, and is faverably known here as a reader of SHAKESPEARE—gave her third reading of LONGFELLOW'S trochaic poem of "Hiawatha" last evening at Hope Chapel. Miss KIMBERLY possesses many natural qualifications for fixing the attention of an audience, and interesting them in the subject of her discourse. She has an attractive person and a fine voice; and so far, is the best reader of the poem we have yet had in New-York. But we are doubtful if a woman ever can read "Hiawatha" with the dignity and impressiveness requisite for its Indian character.

Miss KIMBERLY educes a kind of dramatic narrative out of "Hiawatha," and succeeds in preserving the thread of the story, but she does so at the expense of the poem. Stanzas—even lines, and parts of lines—are strangled remorselessness. The cuts are perfectly horrifying. A man with the book in his hand experiences the sensations of an author who has perforce to skip from cut to cut. There is undoubtedly a necessity for abbreviating the poem in order to bring it within the limits of an evening's entertainment, but we doubt the policy of mutilating the sections that are reserved. Where only one or two lines are wanted to complete a stanza they should be given. More study of the poem will add additional charms to Miss KIMBERLY'S future readings. She is sadly imperfect at present, and disregards that nice choice of words for which LONGFELLOW is remarkable. Common-place adjectives too often marred the poetic effect of passages in themselves delicately colored with choice epithets. Sometimes even worse lapses of memory were noticeable, as, for instance, in the words of Mudjekeewis, who, in reply to Hiawatha's query, "Is there nothing that can harm you:" *should* say—

"——There is nothing,
Nothing but the black rock yonder,
Nothing but the fatal Wawbeek."

but according to Miss KIMBERLY, said:

"Nothing but the *bull rush* yonder."

Thus confounding the two replies of Mudjekeewis and Hiawatha.

With more study, and more of the calm dignity of the Indian, Miss KIMBERLY will read "Hiawatha" in an enjoyable way, and thus afford to our citizens a delightful and highly elevated entertainment.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—In another column will be found a communication from Mr. LOUIS KELLER on the subject of the Tableaux Vivants. It is to the point and worth reading.

An Alligator among the Newspapers.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Esq., former editor of the *Elephant*, and late puncher-up of MATSELL, is about to start a daily paper, to be called the *Alligator*. We saw his prospectus when it had been one hour and a half in circulation, and subscribed to it were 28 names of our first citizens—*i. e.* to say, towards the capital he had collected, $20, cash. Mr. BRANCH'S powerful judgment, and occasional "fine phrensy," will insure his *Alligator* very distinguished consideration. Mr. BRANCH will issue but six *Alligators* a week—Sundays being excepted.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Hydropathic Medical School Commencement.

If a man is to be drowned pure Croton is perhaps as harmless as any other liquid; and besides, its cheapness and the ease with which a sufficient quantity to destroy life can be obtained are additional and should be effective recommendations in its favor. But, we submit that, when Æsculapius is to be put out of the way, if a liquid must be used, something more potent than water is due to his rank, and, we fear, necessary to the accomplishment of the work. Nevertheless there are a number of respectable and intelligent gentlemen and ladies congregated in a building in Laight-street, who have been working night and day, for many months, in the hope that they may in the end succeed in getting him under such a pressure of water as will squeeze all the breath out of him. They believe they will succeed. In fact they are so sure of success that the most enthusiastic are even now considering the most desirable size and form of a water butt to be erected in triumph in his most gorgeous temple. Every now and then they gather with their disciples and congratulate themselves on the progress they have made, and to increase the number of the workers. They are called "Hydropaths," and they held one of their meetings Thursday night. It was a very interesting meeting, and a great many sensible things were said. There was one gentleman who had taken a frightful quantity of mercury through his father, who very naturally denounced that particular medicine. It had nearly killed him. The same quantity taken at first hands would doubtless have killed him outright, as he is not a robust man. But he is tough—holds on to life with a tenacity only equaled by that with which the King of Terrors is said to cling to a deceased gentleman of color. He has been under hydropathic treatment for ten years, and he is still, although in a precarious condition, in the land of the living. There were several others who spoke with almost equal effect against the Old School of Medicine, and in favor of Hydropathy. The Principal stated, during the evening, that the Professors had prepared sixteen diplomas for pupils, whose modesty had not permitted them to ask for them. By way of comfort, and as a hint to where they had better go as soon as possible after having received them, he said that although a diploma from that school was not recognized as an authority in the well-settled portions of the country, it was as good as any other in the *Far* West. A hydropathic practitioner from the neighboring city of Brooklyn was called on to tell his experience. He said, in effect, that he was doing very well, considering that he had a very large house on his hands and very few patients in it, and that, owing to the "dry spell," there was a great scarcity of water. During a drouth, it is with the utmost difficulty that sufficient water can be obtained in Brooklyn to souse a good fat patient all over. After the experience of the Brooklyn doctor, there came other speeches, and after those, an adjournment.

Dr. Lydia Sayer on Heavy Petticoats.

Dr. LYDIA SAYER is a fine, dashing girl, fresh as her own Orange County butter, and beautiful as the scenery of her own Orange County home. But fresh and fair though she be, she is not a speaking ornament to a lecture-room. With a less masculine ambition, she might adorn the kitchen, the parlor, and the bedside, and enhance the beauty and respectability of any audience of which she formed a part; but with aspirations which are not comely in woman, and a boldness incompatible with refined sensibility, she neutralizes the good she is formed for doing, by aiming at what she is not fitted to accomplish. A construction of sentences in accordance with the rules laid down by LINDLEY MURRAY, and correct pronunciation, are absolutely necessary to the success of any lecturer who presumes to improve and refine the tastes of the public. LYDIA, with all her beauty, is lamentably deficient in both. Her ambition o'erleaps LINDLEY, and her affectionate nature centres with all its power upon the last syllable of all the words she uses. There are many words worthy of esteem, but to place one's affections upon a monosyllable, and that always the last, is unworthy of a female. LYDIA might easily find an object more deserving of her highest regard. When speaking she seems possessed of the idea that, however much sentences may vary in length, they must all be finished within the same number of seconds. Her endeavor to carry this strange notion into effect offends the ear of her audience, and forces her to a flippancy which attains its object upon washing-days only. Her objections to "fashion morally and physiologically considered" are precisely the same as have obtained in all ages, and as are preached by the devotees of fashion to-day. Everybody knows and believes that heavy-quilted petticoats, fastened as they usually are, and corsets, laced as is the custom, are injurious. If LYDIA would have a change for the better, let her no longer waste her time in the preparation of maudlin lectures, but retire from the forum to the back parlor, and there, with scissors and needle, fashion garments which shall be becoming, convenient and healthful. Then let her exhibit them in a conspicuous place, and use all her energies in dispensing them. If she succeeds in making such garments attractive, she will have accomplished more that is good than all the strong-minded women who exhibit themselves where men only should stand, will ever attain.

Alleged Mutiny at Sea and Charge of Murder.

Nine arrests were made Wednesday afternoon from the packet ship *Underwriter*, Captain SHIPLEY, just arrived from Liverpool, of parties charged with mutiny at sea. Their names are Silas B. Phillips, Joseph Smith, James Reiley, John Robinson, Joseph Gilman, Charles Lester, Michael Mahen, Wm. Welch, and Huron Fisher. They were all taken before U. S. Commissioner MORTON, and committed for examination. They had been kept in irons on board the *Underwriter* several days. A more miserable, filthy, and revolting set of white men was never presented. They claim to have been very severely used by the officers of the *Underwriter*, and charge that one of the crew was so severely injured by the third mate, that he died during the passage from Liverpool. One shows several teeth knocked out—another a severely flattened nose, and a third a badly bruised head, which they aver were caused by blows received without just provocation at the hands of the officers of the *Underwriter*.

Yesterday upon counter affidavit of the above-named parties, WM. WELSH, the first mate of the *Underwriter*, and THOMAS KEEL, the third mate, were arrested, the former upon charge of cruel treatment of several of the crew of the *Underwriter*, and the latter of murder, in having caused the death of one JOHNSON, of the crew, by a flogging administered at his hands. The parties charged with mutiny, together with the first and third mates, are in Eldridge-street Jail. The case will be examined into in a day or two before Commissioner MORTON.

Rental of Pews in Dr. Adams' Church.

The rental of pews not previously sold, in Dr. ADAMS' Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, was conducted last evening by public auction. The terms of rental are 15 per cent. on the rated value of the pews, payable semi-yearly in advance. A large number of the pews in the galleries, and all those on the ground floor, were rented, with the exception of about thirty; the premiums ranged from par to $21. The sum realized for the sale of pews, since the last sale, amounts to some $35,000.

New-York Horticultural Society.

A quarterly exhibition got up under the auspices of this Society, is now being held in one of the rooms of the Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The specimens are excellent, though few—probably not more than fifty, and consist mainly of geraniums, azaleas, cacti, &c., all greenhouse plants. The exhibition is free.

☞ A meeting of the friends of THOMAS DOUGHTY, landscape painter, now suffering with a disease which it is feared will prove incurable, was held at the Astor House on Wednesday evening. On motion of Rev. Dr. MAGOON, seconded by WALTER M. ODDIE, WM. C. BRYANT was called to the Chair, HENRY PETERS GRAY chosen Secretary, and D. HUNTINGTON Treasurer. It was thought not advisable to hold an exhibition at present of Mr. DOUGHTY'S works, but to start a subscription for his benefit.

☞ The steamship *Adriatic* was yesterday taken into the Balance Dock, between Catharine and Market-streets. A great number of spectators were present to witness the operation, which was successful in every respect.

☞ PATRICK KERRIGAN, for many years Captain of the "Irish Dragoon," died on Monday, at his residence in Sixth-avenue, after a painful and protracted illness.

Literary Institution.

The thirty-third anniversary of this Institution (situated at No. 29 Mercer-street) was celebrated Thursday.

The exercises were opened by Rev. Dr. KNOX, who read a portion of Scripture, and made some introductory remarks.

Dr. COOK read the Report of the Board of Managers. This document set forth that, during the past year, 167 respectable women had been admitted into the Asylum, whose marriages had been proven, either by certificate or satisfactory evidence; 90, in whose health and respectability confidence could be placed, have been provided with places as wet nurses.

The general health of the Institution has been unexceptionable. The out-door department continues to be of essential benefit to those who, although able to remain at home, are not competent to pay for medical aid. Of this description of patients 338 have been attended and relieved.

The Physician's report gives the following statistics:

Mothers left, or remaining in the Home in good health, 131; do. do. do. in feeble health, 1; do. died, 3. Total confinements in the Asylum, 135.

Of the Children born in the Asylum, there were boys, 74; girls, 62.

The condition of the children at birth was: Living, 127; dead, 7; premature, 2.

Summary of confinements: House cases, 135; District cases, 828—total, 963.

The Treasury of the Asylum is not in bad condition. The total receipts of the year were $4,434. The expenses, $2,378. Officers were elected as follows:

Directresses—1st, Mrs. J. W. Schmidt; 2d, Mrs. J. Mason; 3d, Mrs. Bache McEvers; 4th, Mrs. Dr. Bliss; 5th, Mrs. T. A. Emmett; 6th, Mrs. Dr. Coit.

Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Coit.

Secretary—Mrs. J. R. Nevins.

Managers—Mrs. O. J. Cammann, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Dr. J. B. Andaries, Mrs. G. J. Cornell, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Mrs Samuel Jordon, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Frederick Jones, Mrs. G. W. Sumner, Mrs. E. B Little, Mrs. S. H. Foster, Mrs. R S. Bullers, Mrs. T. W. Clerke, Mrs. Colden, Mrs. B. W. Leigh, Mrs. J. H. Mortimer, Mrs. Henry Moyer, Mrs. Leonard Corning, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. John Murry, Mrs. Lydig.

What Steamer's was it?

The British bark *Alliance*, which arrived yesterday, reports that when in latitude 37° 23', longitude 71° 47', saw the top part of a steamship's paddle-box, painted black, with a new board in it.

☞ Mr. THOMAS STACK will launch from his yard foot of North Second-street, Brooklyn, this day, at 3½ P. M., the ship *Graham's Polly*, of 1,000 tons burden. This ship was built for Messrs. LAYTIN & HURLBUT'S line of Antwerp packets. Captain M. H. HAYDEN is to command her.

☞ The Chambers-street Bank for Savings was removed yesterday to the very fine new marble structure No. 67 Bleecker-street, nearly opposite Crosby. The old granite banking-house in Chambers-street is to come down, and be replaced by new and splendid stores, which will extend to the corner of Church-street.

☞ The first boat that arrived at Albany this season was the *P. G. Coffin*, from Hudson, which boat reached there at an early hour Thursday morning. The *P. G. Coffin* was quickly followed by the *South America*, from New-York, reaching the city at 11 o'clock. The racing season will open soon. Indeed, between here and Poughkeepsie it opened some time since.

☞ The friends of Col. T. B. THORPE will regret to learn that he now lies dangerously ill at his residence, in Brooklyn. It is not probable that he will be able to leave his house in some time, even though he should recover from his illness.

☞ The Lobbying Committee, sent by the New-York Liquor Dealers' Society, have returned from Albany in good spirits. They had a fine time. The Society which they represented has or had a well-filled Treasury.

☞ Mr. CURTISS continues delirious, with occasional ebullitions of violence alternating with sleep. His physicians considered his case manageable up to our last advices. Mr. CURTISS is 74 years of age.

☞ Mr. MCKEEN was pronounced by his physicians somewhat better last evening, but continues very low.

☞ Col. MING, the Mayor's Clerk, is still quite ill.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 12.

COL. FREMONT'S LETTER TO GOV. ROBINSON.

UNIVERSAL EMPIRE—Progress of Russian Policy.

FROM EUROPE—Arrival of the *Asia*.

FROM KANSAS—Immigration from the South.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS—From our Special Correspondent.

STATE AFFAIRS—Proceedings of the New-York Legislature.

EDITORIALS—Col. Fremont's Letter. The News from Europe, English Fillibustering in India. Comparative Burdens of Nations. Commerce and Coolies. Decidedly Significant. The Cost of our National Capitol. A Launch. A Distinction without Difference. Republicanism in New-Jersey. A Fact for Slavery. A "Patriotic" Steamship Commander.

LAUNCH OF THE ADRIATIC.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending April 9, prepared expressly for this Paper. Produce and Live-Stock Markets. The Chinese Potato. Wholesale Produce Markets, &c., &c.

TERMS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum;

1 copy for.....$1.

10 copies for.....$9; or 90 cents each.

25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

KELLOGG'S SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF Gents', Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps. The Ladies of New-York and elsewhere are invited to examine a large and beautiful variety of Children's Straws and Leghorns, which are unsurpassed. No. 128 Canal-st.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt,

NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentee and Manufacturers.

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN—STRAW HATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—TO-DAY, will be opened, at GENIN'S lower store, No. 214 Broadway, the largest and most beautiful assortment of Straw Hats, Caps and Flats, for children and misses, ever offered at that establishment. The stock consists of more than twenty varieties of Paris Hats, and a still greater number of home designs and manufacture, suitable for children of both sexes and of all ages, from the infant in arms to the young lady of 16 or 17 years of age.

The French artists in straw have produced this season, a number of new braids, and have displayed extraordinary taste in the novel and becoming shapes into which they have moulded these delicate materials. The designers employed in the GENIN factory have, also, surpassed all their former efforts in the same departments, and it may be confidently asserted that so great a diversity of fabrics and style in Straw Head-gear for children has never before been introduced in New-York. All these novalties are exhibited for the first time, THIS DAY, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Secured by their celebrated La Belle Lock, afford better protection from fire and gunpowder than any article of the kind now offered to the public.

We invite bankers, jewelers, merchants, and all others who desire the best fire-proof safe ever invented, to call and examine our stock, of every desirable size, with an improved style of finish, which, by reason of our increased manufacturing facilities, we offer at reduced prices. Depôt No. 146 Water-st.; after May 1, No. 40 Murray-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers for thirteen years, and are the only persons holding an assigned right to make and sell these world-renowned salamanders.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

NOW'S YOUR TIME
To get a healthy Complexion at a low price.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 49 Bowery,
is selling his Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains low that every thread must

WIRE WORK.
IMPROVED WIRE WORK.
KELLY & PERRIGO,
[illegible] at great reduction, their [illegible] Improved Wire Work for Store SHADES, and are now prepared to furnish them with an improved [illegible] CENT LESS than any other [illegible] to manufacture under our [illegible] its either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE LINENS, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
JAMES, REESE & CO.,
No. 236 Broadway,
Manufacture all the approved [illegible] of Iron Bedsteads, and have now ready a large stock, for [illegible] some new styles, after French designs, and [illegible] ITALIAN BEDS, very rich and showy, on [illegible]

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR THE KITCHEN is an important item to housekeepers and to know where to get exactly what is wanted is some [illegible]
JAMES, REESE & CO.'S,
No. 236 Broadway,
and you will find Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, [illegible] DLPS, Forks, Sadirons, and every article of [illegible] PARATUS as well as REFRIGERATORS, Mineral Springs, Wire Cloths and Tin Ware, warranted of best quality and at reasonable prices.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR TRAVELING Dresses will be opened this morning, by [illegible] MAN & COMPANY, No. 63 [illegible] TINE. It will be found, on trial, to be [illegible] ABLE MATERIAL ever [illegible] Also on hand, for same use, [illegible] POPLIN.

THOSE SUFFERING FROM BILIOUS ATTACKS, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, [illegible] ficulties arising from deranged liver, will find [illegible] RANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure. Call at No. 156 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, No. 156 Front-st., and druggists generally.

CRISTADORO'S WIGS, HAIR DYE AND TOUPEE excite admiration among all connoisseurs in art. A [illegible] of elegant private apartments for applying his [illegible] he dyes the only reliable article of the kind [illegible] Wholesale and retail at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—THE HORACE WATERS' modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to [illegible] and allowed on purchase; pianos for sale on [illegible] monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $50 to $100, and melodeons from $40 to $150.

TO THE LADIES.—S. CARTER CALLS THE ATTENTION of the ladies to his new style of [illegible] Shoes, and the largest assortment of any house in the country, and as cheap. Also the greatest [illegible] men's and boys' Boots and Shoes of every [illegible] No. 377 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the infallible—the only true and perfect dye; the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without a shade; injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the [illegible] of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their [illegible] excel all others. They are acknowledged all over the [illegible] world for their graceful ease, and [illegible] to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for a copy of the Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

B. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now [illegible] stocked with their late and elegant styles of [illegible] Summer clothing—and their custom department [illegible] Sewed) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, Metropolitan.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND SHOES.—[illegible] classic elegance about the Boots and Shoes [illegible] by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. [illegible] ahead. In his branch of business, WATKINS [illegible] Gentlemen of taste who want stock [illegible] go to WATKINS'.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—[illegible] PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the [illegible] of the above celebrated safes as [illegible] 1 silence Locks and Cross-Bolts. [illegible] one door below Maiden-lane.

SPRING STYLE FOR 1856 NOW [illegible] New Hat Company's, Nos. 140 and [illegible] quality $3 only. The public are [illegible] a single hat at the wholesale price!

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED [illegible] all descriptions, with the most [illegible] constantly on hand and for sale, at [illegible] Warehouse, No. 190 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Mission to Seamen.**—The [illegible] versary of the Protestant Episcopal [illegible] Society for Seamen, in the City and [illegible] will be held at St. Bartholomew's [illegible] place, on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th [illegible] commence at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Right [illegible] HOPKINS, Bishop of Vermont. The annual report [illegible] also be read, and a collection made on behalf of the objects of the Society.
THOS. P. CUMMINGS, Sec. [illegible]

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The second of a course of [illegible] evening sermons, before the Association, will be delivered in the Church on the Heights, (Pier

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Harris,** the Converted Jew, will preach in the Rev. Dr. N. W. Church, TO-MORROW, April 13, at the usual hours of A. M. Rev. Dr. Bond, presiding Elder, is expected.

☞ **Rev. Dr. ——** (anything will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bedford and Downing-sts., To-Morrow, at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½, on SUNDAY, April 13.

☞ **North Sixth Presbyterian Church,** Williamsburg.—Public worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the Evening.

☞ **Rev. John Lillie**—Will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., NEXT SABBATH, April 13. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **The Chapel**—In the Northwest cor. of 6th-av. and 19th-st., will be open for public worship TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Winslow**—Of India, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, Carmine-st., SABBATH, April 13, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.**
OFFICE No. 3 JOHN-ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

☞ **Dye Ribbons, Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods,** in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known.
Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed.
Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

☞ **GENUINE SELTZER WATER AND Genuine Farina Cologne Water.**—Just received, direct, and for sale wholesale and retail, by HEDEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those intending to plant to their fine stock of vigorous and symmetrical FRUIT and FOREST TREES, of the most desirable varieties, and to their large collection of SHRUBS, EXOTIC PLANTS, VINES, ROSES, &c., Evergreens and Deciduous Trees by the quantity at reduced rates For catalogues, apply by mail, or at 29 Wall-st., basement

☞ **Rushton's Pure Cod Liver Oil.**—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous affections ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,** (late Rushton, Clark & Co.,) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depôt, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **BEADS**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. 198 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ **Valuable Testimony in Favor of the Oxygenated Mixture.**—WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Having made use of the Oxygenated Mixture, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in many cases we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be so generally diffused throughout the country, that it may be accessible to all the afflicted.
SAM'L S. PHELPS, } U. S. Senators from Vermont.
WILLIAM UPHAM, }
JAS. F. SIMMONS, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.
J. T. MORGAN HEAD, U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky.
L. H. ARNOLD, Member of Congress, and formerly Governor of Rhode Island.
WM. WOODBRIDGE, U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Michigan.
H. D. MARTIN, Delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory.
Such testimony as the above is worthy the confidence of the public.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

☞ **"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."**

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Chilblains, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Ringworm, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Stiles, Fevers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Eyes, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, the genuine picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & PARK, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., or any wholesale druggist.
REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
No. 8 State-st., Boston.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of digestion, sensation, motion, and excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. W. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Ice! Ice! Ice!**—THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY having succeeded in filling their ice house (which is the largest in the world, holding 65,000 tons) with the purest water ice ever brought to this market, will be ready to deliver the same from their depôt, at the foot of 12th-st. and bulkhead between Laight and Vestry sts., North River, New-York, and the foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I., at the low price of $1 25 per ton with open navigation. Families, shipping, independent ice dealers, butchers, confectioners, and all who use ice, are invited to give the Company a call. Principal office, No. 231 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Popular Homeopathy**—CURTIS & PERKINS' specific remedies for Croup, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough; Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Pills, Nervous Headache, Felon or Whitlow. Each package, (price 50 cents) contains medicine and directions for one disease. Sold by BOULTBEE & PALMER, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange, WM. RADDE, No. 342 Broadway, Union-square Post-Office, No. 381 Broadway and J. M. CORWIN, corner 8th-av. and 19th-st. Brooklyn, HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., HAVEN, No. 150 Atlantic-st. Responsible agents wanted. Address, Box No. 209 Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Druggist**—No. 351 8th-av., corner 28th-st.—Special attention paid to preparing and compounding prescriptions, pure and genuine medicines; 16 years' experience with KIERNAN, CLARK & CO., CRUMBIE, &c.; strict personal attendance at all hours, day and night. Leeches, brandy and wines for medicinal use, perfumery, &c.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

☞ **Clinton Hall, Astor-place**—PEACE OR WAR.—Mr. WILLIAM C. DIX will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 15. Subject—*American sympathy, duty and interest, respecting the fate of the Ottoman Empire, and the aroused ebullitions of Russia and the Western Alliance.* Tickets 25c. For sale at the door. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 188 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box. Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 150 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, aches of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have tested it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Grand Celebration.**—The E. L. Snow Social Union, No 1, will celebrate their Tenth Anniversary on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, 1856, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Entertainment will consist of speeches, dialogues, singing, recitations, &c. Admittance free. Commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **"Know Thyself."**—LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, by Prof. FOWLER, EVERY EVENING, in Centennial Hall, 8th-av., corner of 24th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **Gas Fixtures and Fitting.**—Chandeliers and Brackets, from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker and others, of the latest designs.
BROWN & HELM,
No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe, per U. S. steamer *Atlantic*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORTY REASONS FOR BUYING
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

1. Because it is the BEST paper published.
2. Because it isn't anything else.
3. Because it is the handsomest paper published.
4. Because it is the cheapest paper published.
5. Because it is the most instructive paper published.
6. Because it is the most entertaining paper published.
7. Because it is the most amusing paper published.
8. Because it is the most popular paper published.
9. Because it has the most splendid ILLUSTRATIONS.
10. Because it has the best complete stories.
11. Because it has the best continued stories.
12. Because it has the shortest editorials.
13. Because it has the wittiest articles.
14. Because it has the sharpest paragraphs.
15. Because it has the funniest jokes.
16. Because it has the most spanking witticisms.
17. Because SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., writes for it.
18. Because everybody likes it.
19. Because it has the LATEST FASHIONS.
20. Because it is conducted with great enterprise.
21. Because it mirrors Time as it flies.
22. Because the Publisher knows how to Advertise.
23. Because it is going ahead.
24. Because everybody buys it.
25. Because Mrs SIGOURNEY writes for it.
26. Because it speaks right out.
27. Because it makes its readers laugh.
28. Because it makes its readers cry.
29. Because it contains FANNY FERN'S "Peeps from under a Parasol."
30. Because it contains COBB'S great illustrated Novel
31. Because it contains the great illustrated Tale, "THE GUN-MAKER OF MOSCOW."
32. Because it has pictures of the Gun-maker fighting his enemies.
33. Because it has pictures of lovely women.
34. Because it has pictures of brave men.
35. Because it has all sorts of handsome pictures.
36. Because it is the Ladies' favorite paper.
37. Because it is the Family's favorite paper.
38. Because FANNY FERN writes for it exclusively.
39. Because it costs only FOUR CENTS.
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THE TEACHER. By JACOB ABBOTT.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,) Publish this morning:

I.
THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. A History. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY. 3 vols. 8vo, muslin, $6; sheep, $6 75; half calf extra, $8 25. In this valuable contribution to historical literature by an American writer, we have a parallel to the masterly productions which have given such an enviable celebrity to the names of Irving, Prescott, Bancroft and Hildreth, in a similar department of composition. It embraces the period from the abdication of Charles V., in 1555, to the death of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, in 1584. The memorable conflict between the feudal institutions of the middle ages and the dawning light of modern liberty; between the most malignant form of religious bigotry, and the infant genius of toleration; between the arrogant claims of monarchical prescription and the timid aspirations of universal justice, is portrayed by Mr. Motley in vivid colors and with enthusiastic sympathy in the cause of human progress. The foreground of the picture is occupied by that admirable specimen of patriotism, and nobleness of character, William the Silent, whose eminent virtues belong to the same class of excellence as those which have since commanded the homage of the world in the person of Washington. The scene is crowded with significant and impressive events, connected with the development of political and religious freedom. Mr. Motley has produced a vigorous narrative worthy of the great historical theme, to which it is devoted. In beauty and animation of style, picturesque variety of grouping, and dramatic exhibition of character, his work is not surpassed by any of the classic historical productions which are among the most remarkable literary features of the age.

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From the Literary Gazette.
With scanty funds, few letters of introduction, and no more luggage than a carpet-bag to be carried in her own hand, this elderly, and not very robust, lady sets out on journeys, the dangers and discomforts of which might well appal the hardiest of the stronger sex. Some of the places to which she penetrated had never before been visited by Europeans, and the account of parts of the interior of Borneo, Java and Sumatra, is a novel contribution to the record of travel. In the New World she passed over more familiar ground, but not on that account the less interesting will be found the reports of a traveler so observant, intelligent, and trustworthy.

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FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
NO. 19, ISSUED THIS MORNING,
Contains the following splendid Engravings:
LAUNCH
OF THE UNITED STATES
MAIL STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.
OF THE COLLINS LINE.
The *Adriatic*—Bow view.
Nicaragua Troops landing at Virgin Bay, en route for Costa Rica.
Examining a squad of men at Virgin Bay, about to depart for the scene of War.
The new Dome of the Capitol at Washington, in course of erection.
The old Dome of the Capitol at Washington.
View of the Transit Company's buildings at Punta Arenas, seized by General Walker.
Present from the Cross, after Reubens, represented by Keller's Troupe at the Broadway Theatre, New-York.
Mont Blanc—Hut and Rocks of the "Grand Mulets."
Crossing the Glacier of Bossons.
The Saddle Rock.
Night encampment on the snow.
Cradle presented by the City of Paris to the Emperor of France.
The Upas Tree.
Editorial Portraits No. 3, Colonel C. G. Greene, of the Boston *Post*.
Railroad Depôt, Washington City, D. C.
Chess by an experienced Editor, and all the News of the week.
Price, 10 cents, or $2 per vol. Office Nos. 13 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York. For sale at all News Depôts.

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THE LEDGER ACROSTIC.

THAT 'tis Saturday morning, what mortal can doubt,
Who sees the newsmen men flying about,
For, behold! the NEW-YORK LEDGER is out—
Ninety Thousand the issue or thereabout—
Lying to answer the rush and the rout
Of people—even those who are lame with the gout—
Who scarcely their breakfasts can swallow without
First reading the LEDGER through, inside and out.

HURRY the news-men, the big ones and small,
Hurry the news-men, the short and the tall,
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall
Till they've purchased the LEDGER and read it through, all

EACH week but increases the general furore,
While subscribers and buyers come in by the score;
By hundreds and thousands who never before,
Had thought of a paper, except as a bore,
Till the LEDGER their vision op'd more and still more,
And they cried to its beautiful stories "encore!"
And studied its pictures and pondered them o'er,
And read and re-read till their eyes were half sore.

NO paper so popular ever was known;
So read and so quoted from zone unto zone—
From the poorest man to the King on his throne—
And why? because freighted with treasures, thick strown,
Fresh, novel and lively, and moral in tone,
And advertised widely—for merit unknown
Might hobble and starve, while BONNER has shown
How merit, well advertised, aids to its own.

EVEN here as you read BONNER'S wisdom appears,
For the LEDGER this morning is the richest for years:
Full of matter for mirth, and reflection and tears,
And all that a journal to fireside endears;
With no line to offend the most sensitive ears,
But sentiment such as the intellect cheers;
Though challenging, may be, some evil one's sneers—
Who's to folly a slave and to sense in arrears.

WHY, mark what the LEDGERS this morning contain;
"Norma Danton," continued in exquisite strain;
While from under a parasol, FANNY again
Peeps forth and speaks out in her FERN-lest vein;
Mrs. Sigourney's poems—of stories a train;
Editor BONNER'S good things, never uttered in vain,
And so much besides that no reader'll complain
That better his fourpence in pocket had lain.

YET a greater attraction remains to be told,
A new Novelette, worthy letters o' gold!
Of the New World the author—the scene in the Old:
"The Gun-Maker of Moscow," bold sturdy and bold,
"Or Valdimir the Monk," an anchorite cold,
"A Tale of the Empire," when Peter uprolled
Russia's conquering car—to-day's LEDGER'll unfold
This story in part. Get one ere they're all sold.

OF all COBB has written, this novel's his best,
As a sun to a star, it shines over the rest;
By THWAITES illustrated, it must be confessed
The LEDGER to-day'll be a thrice-welcome guest,
And thousands will read it ere gentle or jest,
By Earth's sleepers to-night—and read it with zest,
That will lengthen the days till they get to the rest,
And learn the whole story and feel themselves blest.

REMEMBER! the LEDGER that's issued TO-DAY—
Or rather this morn ere the dawn's early gray,
(While dreams in your brains very like were at play)
Is the one that contains these rich things—so away
To news-man or news-boy (but FOUR CENTS to pay)
And a LEDGER secure while secure it you may,
For they'll go like hot cakes—it's unsafe to delay!
Buy your LEDGER—then read at your leisure all day.

KIND reader, to know what blessings this age
Confers to your weal through the newspaper page,
Go back to the days when the seer and the sage,
Kept learning and knowledge, like bears in a cage,
Ere Guthenburg's types threw the monks in a rage;
Be thirsty for reading, with naught to assuage
But mumbling of friars—and gold, I'll engage,
Would be worthless compared to one LEDGER'S fair page.

LUCK with the LEDGER'S had little to do;
Good management, merit, and principles true—
These were the touch-stones, which BONNER well knew
And still knows, how to blend in proportions all due;
And bravely he's battled and won its way through,
Till the LEDGER'S a mint both to him and to you,
(Good readers,) and still it's as fresh as 'twere new—
Like the wine that was better the older it grew.

EVERY week something rich in the LEDGER you'll find;
A little, at least, to suit every one's mind;
The last being better, and best of its kind
And who runs, if he reads, must be stupid or blind
(Or not to be pleased very strongly inclined)
If he cannot some thread from the LEDGER'S web wind
Round bouquets of mem'ry, worth hoarding, to bind—
Bouquets from the LEDGER'S gems gathered and twined.

DOING well in the past, in the future still more
BONNER'll do for the LEDGER—he's projects in store.
Too rich and too many to name them all o'er;
New novels, new stories, (no line that can bore,)
Steady writers of talent and genius, a score;
He's bound to surprise you as never before,
Till the news-man more welcome is hailed at each door,
And the LEDGER is read the two hemispheres o'er.

GIVE praise to the LEDGER, then; praise, too, the will
Of BONNER to make it more popular still;
He's conquered the field and surmounted the hill,
And has courage, and cash, and the talent to fill
His columns with aught the best pens can distill,
From the fountain of prose and pure song's gushing rill,
Down to incidents daily, of good or of ill,
Making weekly (what's said of the play) "a strong bill."

EVERY man, woman, child, will yet clamor to see
The LEDGER, that's spicy as fearless and free:
And ready each Saturday morning to be,
And hundreds of thousands will read and agree—
What's suggested itself to you and to me—
That the palm and the wreath from the greenland tree
To the LEDGER and BONNER belong! "So say we,"
Cry the legions who read them by land and by sea.

REMEMBER, the LEDGER this morning to get—
This Saturday morn—'tis the richest one yet!
All sparkling with treasures of wisdom and wit,
And something the taste of each reader to hit.
O! the LEDGER'S the paper, there's nothing like it
To chase glooms and shadows, if any should flit
O'er the heart or the brain—or give ennui a fit.

RENOUARD'S
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The Address of F. P. BLAIR, on behalf of the people of Maryland.
The Speech of ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of New-York, on submitting the Address.
The Letter of F. P. BLAIR, Jr., declining to serve as a member of the National Committee; and,
The Speech of Hon. GALUSHA A. GRAW, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, on the President's Kansas Message, has been printed in pamphlet form by the Republican Committee, and will be furnished to Committees and Clubs at the rate of $20 per thousand. Orders should be addressed to ROBERT BROWN,
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THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—The MEDICAL SPECIALIST for April is out.—Its articles are on the following subjects:
Returns of Deaths from Affections of the

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AND A FINE HOUSE FOR SALE.—At Hunt's Bridge, Mount Vernon; simple and [illegible] to it, plenty of water in the house. Apply to R. HANES, on the premises, corner of Union and North sts.

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HOUSES FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Two new cottages, on Franklin and Willow-sts.—A double brick dwelling, built in the most careful and substantial manner, by day's work. Each house contains six rooms, with large and convenient closets and pantries; marble mantels on the first floor of each, and hard-finished walls throughout; a good cistern and other conveniences in each yard, and stable on one of the rear lots 25x35 feet; plot of ground contains over three lots. Price $5,000—$1,000 of which can remain on bond and mortgage for seven years. Also, two new cottages, on Mill-st., Astoria, for sale or to let. Inquire of THOMAS KELLEY, New-York and Astoria Express.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A house and lot in the village of Rye Neck, half mile from Mamaroneck Depôt, 32 miles from New-York, very pleasantly located; house contains 10 rooms and 11 closets, very conveniently arranged; an excellent and never-failing well of water, and cistern, both brought into the house through pipes; lot 80 feet front by 160 deep, with wood-house, barn-house and yard, &c., together with a variety of fruit trees, in bearing order, such as apple, peach, cherry, quince, grape, raspberry and currants. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE R. JACKSON, at the Excelsior Iron Works, Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The three four-story and basement brown-stone front houses, situate on the northerly side of 36th-st., being the home on the northwest corner of 36th-st. and Lexington-av., and the two houses on 36th-st. next but one to the corner of Lexington-av. The houses are 20 feet wide by 50 feet deep and the lots are 100 feet deep, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av., or at the buildings.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The handsome four-story stone front dwelling house, finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements 25 feet front by 70 feet deep, situate on the south side of 17th-st, between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Will sell on very easy terms, or exchange for good City property. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two four-story brick dwellings, with stores, situated on the village of Yorkville, on the west side of the 3d-av., between 79th and 80th sts., pleasant and neat apartments for respectable mechanics, and the stores are large and convenient for any kind of business. Rent reasonable; or would be an excellent investment. Apply to J. FOLLY, on the premises, or A. McCOTTEN, 128 Fulton-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW AT BROOKLYN.—The two very superior three-story brick houses, 18 by 45 feet, Nos. 126 and 128 Bergen-st., have the range, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. Rent $300. Also the very genteel three-story brick house on Degraw-st., corner Van Brunt. Rent $230. Apply on premises T. MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 125 10th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House and lot on 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

TO LET—Studio No. 58 East 12th-st., corner of Broadway.

ALSO—Office in building No 78 Broadway. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 2-story brick house No. 132 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side, in excellent order, with all the modern improvements; in a quiet, pleasant neighborhood; house 21½x56, to rear of lot; has 16 feet. Possession given the middle of April. For terms, and orders to see the premises, apply to the owner and occupant, LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Spring-slip.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first-class dwelling house and four lots on 1st-st., near 8th-av., in full view of High Bridge. The house is new, possession given immediately; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for a small house in Brooklyn, or lots or lumber in this City. Would be let to a suitable tenant, and rent mostly taken in board. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, cor. Broadway and 35th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class [illegible] brown stone front houses, with high stoops and [illegible] ruins, with all the modern improvements, and the location, in 39th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., in the best manner. Inquire of WM. FYFE and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Harlem. A first-class four-story brown-stone house, 20 by 60, north side of 36th-st., west of 5th-av., with every modern improvement. Numbers being irregular, it has a high stoop. Apply to H. T. GAMAGE, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The superior brick three-story front house No. 14 East 24th-st., near 5th-av. Lot full size; house 25 feet front; has all the modern improvements, and every convenience that can be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or DR. BLOIS, No. 330 4th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A new brick house, two and a half story, with basement and sub-cellar; [illegible] nine rooms, has pantries, gas, marble mantels, &c. Lot 19½ by 100; price $8,300. Terms very easy. Apply near the premises to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A handsome two-story cottage, containing eight finished rooms, good cellar, with about 1½ feet square of ground; pleasantly situated. Terms easy. Inquire of BARKER & OSTRANDER, No. 157 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 54 East 33d-st., next door to 4th-av., with all the modern improvements, will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to the country—possession on 10 days' notice. Apply to FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at bargain, a 3-story and basement brick house; size 18x56; lot 100, with the modern improvements, nearly new, in good repair, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On Murray Hill, south side of 42d-st., west 4th-av., two 4-story brown-stone houses, 25 by 55 feet, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant manner, replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two story frame house, with 3 or 5 lots of ground and carriage-house, corner of Quincy-st. and Nostrand-av. Apply on the premises. Take Fulton-av. cars to Bedford.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD.—A superior and very showy cottage and 5-4ths. of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Corner of Classon and Gates avs., Brooklyn. House 40 by 38 feet, and rear addition, stable and carriage-house, 8 or 16 lots as desired. The house is furnished with every modern convenience, and the grounds ornamented with shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees. Apply to JOHN WENDELL, No. 63 South-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

NICE LITTLE HOUSE FOR SALE LOW.—In Brooklyn, near railroad, three stories, marble mantels, and pleasure fruit and rear. Price, $3,800; small cash payment. Apply to MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—Some of the best building sites on the Hudson River; most commanding view of River and country, and most genteel and improving neighborhood; two miles north of Yonkers and one mile south of Hastings; in plots of from five to fifty acres. Also, a most superior two-story frame house, 44 by 38 feet, with large kitchen, green-house, &c., all filled in with brick to peak; double-water-proof boarded; most superior cellar under the whole; excellent well of water and cistern, marble mantels, grates, &c.; good carriage-house and stable, and large fowl-yard; with land to suit, overlooking the North and East Rivers, Palisades, &c.
THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In the village of Rye, Westchester county, four minutes' walk from the Depôt, a convenient and substantially built cottage house, with about one acre of land, upon which are a barn, stable, ice house, shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Schools and churches of convenient access. Distance from New-York 26 miles, with facilities of communication six times a-day each way. Apply to J. LODER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A very pleasantly situated house near the Ferry, Nos. 149 York-st. or 5 York-terrace; it is three story, mastic front, with gas and all modern conveniences; also the furniture of the same if wanted. This is an excellent opportunity for those who desire to keep house, and will be sold low. Possession given immediately; most of purchase-money can remain on the property. Address Box No. 2,328 Post-Office, New-York, or apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS—Two three story and basement and sub-cellar houses, brick, with brown stone stoops, &c., on Broadway, in Brooklyn, near 6th-st. only five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Door and Sash Depôt, No. 173 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—At Tompkinsville, S. I., a large and convenient house, with nine lots of land, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, with stable, coach house, fine garden, &c. Apply to GEORGE CAYLIN, No. 45 William-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS—House in Lexington-av., near 31st-st.—house in 7th-av., near 26th-st.—house in 26th-st., near 7th-av. L. B. COMAN, No. 1 Hanover Building.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS in [illegible] 40 acres and upwards, on long credit[illegible] interest.

These lands were [illegible] Government to aid in the construction of [illegible] include some of the richest and most [illegible] the State, interspersed here and [illegible] great groves of oak and other timber. The [illegible] from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $1 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the products to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of the Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 8th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CT., of seven acres, tastefully laid out, and abounding in fruit trees and small fruits, with a large house and barn, and within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven and New-York Railroad Depôt, owned by a landscape gardener, who would remain the coming summer, and carry out his plans of improvement without charge. Price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY VILLAGE RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—In Ridgefield, Conn., in view of the Sound and surrounding country; easy of access with from one to ten acres each; genteel improvements, fruit, flowers, &c.; on main-st., shaded walks; elevated and healthy, churches, schools, &c.; prices, $1,500 to $3,700 each; part cash. Present owners going West. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to or address, E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE.—In the pleasant village of Sharon Conn., four hours from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, containing 18 rooms, where a boarding house is much needed. Barn and carriage house, rich, large garden, with cherries, pears, plums, apples, grapes, currants and gooseberries. Rent $150; furnished, $200; store $100; ten acres choice land $50. Apply to GOULDS & PULLIOT, No. 196 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depôt; good house, all necessary out-buildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to F. S. STALLKNECHT, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 99 West 20th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—On the North River, adjacent to the depôt. Also farms, lots and houses for sale in great variety, variously located and on most reasonable terms. Also a variety of property to exchange. Apply at D. F. VANLIEW & CO.'S Real Estate Office, No. 4 Nassau-st.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Near Yonkers, one mile from Bronxville Station, eighteen miles from New-York; nineteen acres under the highest state of cultivation and amply stocked with superior fruit, ornamental and shade trees, grape vines, &c. The improvements consist of a new two-story cottage with an addition, conservatory and kitchen, together with barn, carriage-house, cow-house, &c.; the gardens and lawns are beautifully laid out, and water from a fine spring introduced into the house and barn and would supply the water for a fountain. Must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWO SMALL HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—In 33d st., between Lexington and 3d-av., south side, three stories and attic with sub-cellar, finished in the best manner, brown-stone basement, stoop and doorway, &c.; gas, bath, range, wash-basins water closets, marble mantels, hot and cold water, laundry, &c., complete. Price $4,500; $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Rent $450. To be finished by the 1st of May. Inquire of WITHERUP & ARMSTRONG, No 300 Mulberry-st., or No. 19 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Or to let, within 25 miles of New York, containing about 13 acres. House is a large, double 2-story and attic, with extensive out-buildings, and within 20 yards of railroad depôt. It is well stocked with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, and flowers. It will be sold low if applied for immediately. Also for sale, the farm of 60 acres and large house adjoining, with extensive out-buildings, the land is good, as well as the buildings and fences, the situation is high, healthy and pleasant. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Half a mile from the Germantown Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, 12 miles below Hudson, consisting of a large new gothic dwelling, good out-buildings, and ten or more acres of excellent land, beautifully situated overlooking the river, and in full view of the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House; possession given immediately. Also several fine building lots. Inquire of GEORGE W. CALKINS, at Germantown, N.Y.

FOR SALE LOW—A SUPERIOR MARBLE QUARRY—Water power, marble mill, 22 by 64 feet with 6 gangs of saws; grist mill, 3 stories, 40 by 30 feet; 2 run of stone with appurtenances; 3 iron water wheels; 1 dwelling and 2 tenant houses, and 20 acres land, with plenty of fruit, situate at Dover, on Harlem Railroad, Dutchess County. The marble is of a superior quality, and for brilliancy and whiteness is unsurpassed; is extensively used for monuments and building purposes, and easily worked. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two-story house and two lots, situated at corner Palisade-av. and Columbia-st., North Hoboken, N. J., two and half miles from Hoboken Ferry. Inquire at Mrs. GARDNER, North Hoboken.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocion Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 4 x32 marble mantels in parlors range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 2 x30, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted, for further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millington, Somerset Co., N. J., 28 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerset depôt; distance of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by days' work, is 2½ stories high, with a well of good water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 56 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass, and for which the owner has been offered $70 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—of the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 5 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor, front office.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I. —The Gracie Farm, containing 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive fruit orchards. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with cottage &c., fine location for a family. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable building, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE IN BEDFORD, BROOKLYN—Two neat and convenient cottage houses on Putnam-av., 100 feet east of Bedford-av.; houses two stories, basement, and sub-cellar, with marble mantels; ornamented cornice in parlor story and front basement; the houses are new; lots 25 by 10 feet, and will be sold for $3,200 each. Fulton-av. cars from Fulton-ferry run within two blocks of this above property. Terms easy. Inquire of H. A. WEED, Madison-st., near the property.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Rye, Westchester County—A splendid cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the improvements, new building, &c., with one acre of land, tastefully laid out with shrubs, and bordering on the Sound; a first-rate place for gunning, fishing and sailing, and desirable for a party doing business in the City, the cars running ten times a-day. For particulars, apply to JOHN S. LOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st., or to SYLVANUS LYON, No. 190 Fulton-st

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $225. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Quincy-st., near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, two-story attic and basement cottage, nine rooms, filled in with brick, two lots of ground, a large part on mortgage, $2,500. FOSTER & LOPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE EAST RIVER FOR SALE—At Whitestone, L. I., opposite Throg's Point, commanding fine views of River and Sound. Large mansion house, stables, ice-house, garden, and fine lawn sloping to the River. Accessible eight times a day by steamboats and Flushing Railroad from Peck-slip and Fulton market. One of the finest water sites near New-York. Also for sale, a few choice building plots, adjoining the above, and fronting the water. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Large new 2-story brick house, corner lot, 150x180 feet, situated little east of the village on main road, half mile from Depôt at Fishkill, and from 1½ to 2 hours from the City; it is one of the most convenient, prettiest, and desirable places in the country. Price $4,500; from one to two-thirds can remain if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A QUIET COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE—A farm of 14 acres, with a beautiful farm-house, carriage-house, barn, &c., situate on a ridge of land which overlooks one of the most lovely valleys in the State of New-Jersey, only one hour from this City. Apply to Mr. HATCH, No. 140 Fulton-st., second floor, between the hours of 9 and 12.

ELEGANT COTTAGE AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE—On the Hudson River Heights, in the upper part of the City, five acres and eight acres, within five minutes' walk of the 2 8th-st station. Also, nine plots of two acres each, river front; one plot of twenty acres on Fort Washington station, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situated on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from a depôt; together with 60 acres, (some fine building sites,) 4 dwellings, blacksmith-shop, barn, &c. Factory is 4 stories stone, 50 x3[illegible] feet, and in perfect order, as well as everything connected with it. The water covers 26 acres, from which a large crop of superior ice can be taken. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A large and beautiful house, with 21 acres of land in a state of high cultivation, bounded on a public road on the four sides. It is handsomely located in the town of Greenwich, Conn., about 15 miles ride from Greenwich depôt, and 5 minutes' walk from Sacob depôt, and 1 hour's ride from the city. The house was built in modern style for and under the supervision of the owner. A large barn and other out-buildings, all new; good water and a variety of fruit. Also another lot, with dock, and new house, at Sacob landing one of the best places between here and New-York to carry on any mechanical business, or for a coal yard. There are three market boats run regular to New-York every week. For further information, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. WM. WHITE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—Fourteen miles by railroad from the City Hall; price $6,000. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage—the balance, $500 down, and $1,000 or $1,500 one year from the date of purchase. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. MORRIS, No. 29 William-st., (basement office.)

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE.—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morisania depôt. Terms easy.
ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway.

SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Fronting on a public park. The house is large and commodious, just completed and finished in the best manner, with bay windows, gas water, furnace, &c., all complete. For particulars, inquire of G. R. CONOVER, Cashier Importers' and Traders' Bank, Broadway, New-York, or of T. V. D. HOAGLAND, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GENTEEL COTTAGES FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—Just completed, on 123d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. An unincumbered farm, not more than 50 miles from the City, would be taken in payment. WM. J. BURRITT, No. 15 Wall-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—138 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $95 per acre; 37 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt.
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th av., 75 feet and 6 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

SEVERAL NEAT COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—With gardens, near the junction of Myrtle and Division avs., East Brooklyn; cars and stages to the Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries, within two or three minutes' walk; rent, $150; location beautiful and healthy; price, $1,000 to $3,500. Apply to H. STEELT, No. 74½ Pine-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—Finished in good style, has gas, marble mantels and range. Price $3,000; only $500 cash required. Apply on the premises, No. 524 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn.

LOTS FOR SALE—With large Builder's Loans, situated between 5th and 6th-avs; 5 lots in 38th-st.; 6 do. in 34th-st.; 5 do. in 16th-st.; 1 do. in 34th-st., near Madison-av.; 10 do. in 27th-st. near Lexington-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., lot 29 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on Great Jones-st. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 84 Wall-st., or S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

PEW FOR SALE—No. 16 St. Thomas' Church, lower floor. Inquire No. 45 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—The stock of a music store on Broadway; consisting of music, stationery, pianos, &c. J. DAVISON, Hanover Building, corner of William and Pearl sts.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The moderate-sized houses Nos. 8 and 27 West 35th-st. Possession of No 9 can be given immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st.

GLASS FRONT FOR SALE—Of splendid French plate glass, suitable for a drug store, or gentlemen's furnishing store. To be seen at No. 114 Chambers-st. For particulars, address H. S. OLCOTT, *Working Farmer* Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—That elegibly situated 4-story medium house No. 403½ East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Has basement, sub-cellar, furnace, range, hot and cold water to 3d story, croton and gas in every room, water-closets, bath, &c., &c. A pleasant situation and desirable residence for a small family. Elegant chandeliers, &c., put in by the owner, for which a rent is charged extra. The present occupant, who removes to the country, has a 3 years' lease, at $270 per annum, which will be transferred; carpets and oil-cloths new in November, will be sold. House can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M., daily. The rent is a cheap one, and family ties about to commence housekeeping would do well to call.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.—No. 240 Canal-st., corner of Renwick. A good stand for the hardware, clothing, crockery, or any kind of business; has been lately fitted up with fashionable windows and doors. Location desirable. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Also, three small houses in Hudson-st., with stores; excellent stands for business. Inquire at No. 41 Charlton-st. N. B.—None of the above-mentioned houses will be let for the sale of liquor.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—A beautiful three-story house in perfect order throughout, in a most desirable situation, being within two minutes' walk of three of the principal City railroads. Also one large building five stories high and 25x80 feet deep, built expressly for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. Large single lofts also to let. For particulars, inquire at No. 195 Christie-st.

HOUSES TO LEASE OR FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A neat three-story house, twelve rooms on 50th st., between 7th and 8th avs., fronting Central Park; rent $200. Also, a four-story brick house, 37 rooms and two stores, $4,500; will let in apartments, for $700. Also, a large lot, 33 feet front, adjoining the Depôt at Weehawken, on a long lease, at $50. E. M. CURRY, No. 208 Broadway, or No. 89 West 33d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two-story house and ¾ of an acre of land with stable room, situated on Fort Washington, 10 minutes' walk from Hudson river Railroad Depôt. Rent $175 per annum. Also, a large room on 2d and 3d floors Nos. 17 and 19 Bowery, has been used for concert and beer saloon; 27 feet front by 90 feet deep. 2d floor would be let for a workshop. Inquire at No. 57 Bowery.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—To respectable families, two three-story basement and under-cellar brick houses, each containing 13 rooms, being Nos. 127 and 129 Hudson-av., near Sands st., within five minutes' walk of the Ferries. Rent $335 and $350 a year. Apply before 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M. to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Corner of Court and Butler sts.—The large 2-story and attic house, furnished with gas, hot-air furnace, bath, &c., and is in complete order; also, the stable on Butler-st., adjoining. Apply to J. PURDY, No. 39 East 15th-st., before 10, or after 4 o'clock. At Astoria, a house of 18 acres of land, suitable for a gardener.

HOUSES TO LET—At Havenswood, L.

AUCTION SALES.

...ER & CO. will sell at public ...DAY, April 14, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, ... in the City of New-York, by ... Court, under the direction of the ..., in partition, the following Real Es...

All Lots of ground, including a number ... on the south side of 121st-st., com... ... 1st-av. ... Gores on and next to northeast cor... ... eight of the same fronting on ... the street. These lots have nearly ... Avenue and street, ... and next the southwest corner of ... All fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore ... of 122d-st., commencing 150 feet 11 ...

... Gores situated on the lot bounded by ... and 123d sts., two of said lots ... av., 21 fronting on 123d-st., and 7 fronting ... between being Gore Lots on the rear of ...

... Lot on the north side of 123d-st., com... ... west of 1st-av., and opposite the last de... ... The terms will be made known on the day ... of the above property apply at the office ... No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.

...ER STOVER, Auctioneer.

...ST OF ELEGANT HOUSE... ...FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet car... ...plate mantel and pier mirrors, three ... furniture, rosewood piano-forte, val... ...pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 87 ... 6th-av. S. STOVER will sell, THIS ... at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of ... which is of the finest description, and has ... the attention consisting of large and costly ... and pianial mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, ... rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich ... brocade, one do. in green and gold, ... book-cases, solid carved rose... and pier tables, three superior rosewood ... with mirror doors and backs, ele... ...ation chairs, in rich satin and tapestry, ...ngers, with mirror back, rich lace win... ...shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, cost... ...ion vases, bronze and parlor ornaments, ... of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room ... —Elegant oak extension tables, do. ... dinner set, rich gold band and decorated tea ... and cedar pail, elegant ruby and crystal cut glassware, ...ery, cake-baskets, casters, &c., elegant ... bedsteads, &c., do. bureaus and wash... ...marble tops, nicely decorated china toilet ... feather beds and bedding, ... mirrors, mahogany suites furniture, in hair... ...mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood ... and, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. Catalogues on the ... of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF UP-TOWN PROPERTY IN DIVIDE INTERESTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, the following very desirable building lots, every one of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder, namely:

On Seventh-avenue—Corner of 54th-st., 4 lots.
On Broadway—Between 43d and 45d sts., 3 lots, each 25 feet front by 99 feet deep.
On Fifth-avenue—Corner of 75th-st., 4 lots.
On Seventh-avenue—Corner of 70th-st., at the junction of Bloomingdale-road, all 25 lots.
On Seventh-avenue—Corner of 72d-st. and near the junction of Broadway, 4 lots.
On Fifty-fourth-street—Between 4th and 5th avs., 4 lots.
On Fifty-second-street—100 feet west of the junction of 2d-av. and 52d-st., 12 lots, all of full dimensions.
On Fifty-first-street—100 feet east of 10th-av., 10 lots, each 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.
On Seventy-third-street—100 feet east of 10th-av., 6 lots, each 25 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches.
On Seventy-second-street—West of 3d-av., each 25 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches.

Fifty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and other particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN H. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY.—On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and WEDNESDAY, April 17, 18, and 19, at 10½ o'clock, at Delmonico's Hotel, corner Broadway and Morris-st., the entire furniture of all the furniture in the above hotel, which is nearly renewed and manufactured to order—20 rosewood ... covered, with the same number of pieces; ... cloth; dining-tables and cabinets; ... chairs, covered in satin ... 30 bronze gas chandeliers, ... gas-brackets, 100 fine Brussels, ... and ingrain carpets; large gilt-frame French-... &c. mantel-glasses; lace window-... engravings and paintings; 75 oval ... centre-tables; oil-cloths; 75 fine ... dressing-bureaus, with 75 cottage bureaus, to match; a large assortment of toilet sets, water-bottles; ... rosewood double and single bedsteads—best ... mattresses to each bedstead; feather beds, ... counterpanes; a large variety of double ... maple, and black-walnut bed... The above hotel contains about 180 rooms, ... the most complete manner, the whole form... ... sales of the season. Also, the bar and ... fixtures.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BOUCTON & MELLOR.—MONDAY, ... o'clock, at No. 6 Broadway, up stairs, ... custom-made rosewood and mahog... ... oak cabinet furniture, finished in the ... and fully warranted, all having been made ... order expressly for Broadway sales, consisting, in part, ... rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich ... hair cloth, reps and other fashionable ... tables, etageres, patent extension ... feet long, in oak, mahogany and walnut; ... great variety; easy and Voltaire chairs, ... sofas; fine parlor chairs, corner stands, book-... work tables, &c.; also, a variety of chamber fur... rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and wash... ... walnut do., pure hair mattresses, ... variety of articles found in a ... warerooms, the whole of which will pos... sold, and is worthy of the attention of the ... about refurnishing first-class houses. ... morning of sale. The stock is now ar... notice.

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JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—MONDAY, April 14, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, the neatly furnished ... No. 5 Bergen-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., Brooklyn, parlor and chamber furniture; ... painted marble-top chamber set; aubusson and other car... &c. Catalogues at Salesrooms 4

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—W. S. McILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., hardy perennial, moss ... and climbing roses, honeysuckles, weeping ash, ... carnation pinks, dahlias, tuberoses, &c., &c., ... HENDERSON, Jersey City. Descriptive cata...

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL ... THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at ... store, No. 13 Maiden-lane, standard and other ... pretty evergreen trees in tubs and ve... ... Also, a large variety of tree peonies.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—At ... Hotel, Morristown, N. J. To be sold without ... on the 23d of April, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, April 14, at 5 o'clock P. M., the place formerly owned and occupied by Mr. WM. P. JOHNS, situated on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about one mile from Morristown, containing 29 acres of land, with a choice variety of grafted fruit trees, ... peach, cherry, plum, quince, grape-vines cur... and gooseberry bushes, asparagus and strawberry beds, ... garden, &c. The dwelling is a good substantial house, ... rooms, modern-built with water in the ... and a large lawn in front, shaded with forest and ... trees; also a barn, carriage and bath house, granary, ... &c., all filled—making a very desirable country resi... for a ... family, or would be a good investment ... a capitalist, as there is a front on the railroad a quar... of a mile. The terms, which are easy, will be made ... known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply ... to WM. M. ENGLAND, on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUC... ... BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., will sell ... on the 16th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a large parcel of lots, situated on 1st, 2d and 3d avs., and 7th, 71st, 72d and 74th sts. forming a portion of the tract so well and so favorably known as Jones' Wood. This has always been regarded as the most delightful part of our City, being in the vicinity of the East River, near Sixty-First-st., and covered with a fine growth of large trees, and now rendered conveniently accessible by the two City railroads running directly through the property. Sale positive, to divide interests. See maps, at the office of the Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a large variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The pews of this church will be sold at public auction in the church on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of the Vestry. The church will be open for inspection every day until the sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

CLOSING SALES OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,

BEING BALANCE OF STOCK OF MESSRS. McGRAW & ALLENDORPH.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 16th, and THURSDAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the old-established warerooms of McGraw & Allendorph, No. 455 Broadway, the balance of their valuable stock of superior cabinet furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany, oak and black-walnut parlor, hall, library and dining-room furniture, enameled chamber suites, and almost every article in the line necessary to the complete furnishing of a house.

As regards the quality nothing need be said, as it is well known that this is one of the oldest firms in the trade, and for substantial and elegant work, stands second to none in the City; as they have made positive arrangements to retire from the business on the 1st May. Every article will be sold without reservation and warranted in every respect, thus affording great inducements to those intending to furnish this season.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

TERMS.—Under $300 cash, over $300 approved indorsed notes at 4 months.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 84TH, 86TH, 87TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following very desirable property, viz.:

ON 84TH-STREET.—Three houses and lots on south side of 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., commencing 438 feet 6 inches west of 3d-av. No. 1 house is a 2-story frame house, 20 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, with kitchen on the rear, Croton water, shrubbery in the garden, walls all planked. No. 2 is a 2-story frame house, high basement, 25 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, containing 11 rooms. No. 3, 32 feet by 32, kitchen in rear and cellar, 9 rooms, with closets and mahogany folding-doors, with a yard laid out with grape-vine and shrubbery, and Croton water. Each lot is 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 102 3 inches in depth.

ON 86TH-STREET.—2 lots on the north side of 86th-st., commencing one about 150 ft. from the N. W. corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st., and the other 200 ft. from the same corner, each being in size 25 ft. front and rear, and 100 ft. 8½ inches in depth.

ON 87TH STREET.—1 lot on north side of 87th-st., about 300 feet from the northwest corner 1st-av. and 87th-st. The street is graded from 1st-av. to the lot. Size of this lot is 25 ft. front and rear, and 102 feet 8½ inches in depth.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 73d sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on 2d-av.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st
8 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st
8 lots on south side of 74th-st.
5 lots on north side of 73d-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
8 lots on west side of 2d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
8 lots on north side of 73d-st.
4 lots on west side of 6th-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
6 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, 15, and WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Academy Galleries, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)—FINE ARTS—We beg to announce the sale at auction, on the above evenings, of an extensive and valuable collection of high class pictures, the property of a gentleman going to Europe; and which we fearlessly pronounce superior to any offered at public competition for a long series of years in this City—among them will be found a landscape by C. W. Brown; a fine Alpine, W. Hart; a charming landscape by Sydney R. Percy, of London; a grand landscape by Beddington; Donkey Racing by G. A. Williams; together with rare examples by C. Berem, Gerard Reit, Huysman, Berghem, Storck, J. F. Herring, &c. The gallery to be open for inspection on WEDNESDAY, 9th and following days; and on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., by gas-light. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to view this truly excellent assemblage of works of art.

P. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY AND ROSE-WOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, &c.—P. COLTON will sell on MONDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 222 Thompson-st., near Amity, the entire genteel furniture of the House, all purchased new within the last six months. Among the assortment will be found very beautiful English woolen and velvet carpets, old English oil-cloths, very rich mahogany sofas and tête-à-tête, one or two very fine sofa bedsteads with spring mattresses, marble-top enameled and other furniture, black walnut dining and extension tables, one rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, hair mattresses, husk do., three-ply and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, table cutlery, together with every article in the house. Catalogue early on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 47 VERY VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES.—On 109th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st and 122d sts., and 3d and 1st avs., and Avenue A, Harlem, and in Stanton-st., New-York.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above named property, without reserve, to the highest bidder. For further particulars see advertisement in *Courier and Enquirer* and *Evening Post*.

Terms very liberal; 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent., and the title is unquestionable. Sale positive without reserve. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN REDDING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN REDDING will sell the following goods, as per schedule, consisting of a lot of unfinished and finished marble work on the premises, situated No. 6 West 34th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

SCHEDULE.

Lot No. 1. A number of Mantels, all styles and quantities.
Lot No. 2. Statuary and some Figures.
Lot No. 3. The finished and unfinished work, as it will be presented on said premises.

Sale peremptory on the 14th day of April, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Terms cash. Persons in the trade are particularly requested to call and examine the stock.

VALENTINE REIDENBACH, Assignee.
J. COLE, of Counsel.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M., at the residence No. 79 Warren-st., elegant rosewood suites, pianoforte, centre tables, pier glasses, velvet carpets, etageres, Chinaware, paintings, dining and extension tables, dinner and tea sets cut glass and silver ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, washstands, Brussels carpets, lace and muslin curtains, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SONS, Auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SONS WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, the 15th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3 3-story and basement first class buildings, with all the modern improvements, situate at 61st-st., near 1st-av. These houses are worthy the attention of purchasers, as there are no better built houses on this Island. For particulars and terms apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell, on MONDAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock, corner Cour and Joralemon sts., rear City Hall, Brooklyn, 7 horses, 2 coaches, 9 light wagons, nearly new; buggies, rockaways and business wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., removed from the riding-school, Williamsburg. SIDNEY CLAYTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell, on MONDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a large lot of above cases, glass cases, counters, tables and slabs, and all the fixtures of a fancy store; also, household furniture, carpets, beds and bedding. S. CLAYTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at their sales-room, No 33 Cortlandt-st., five hundred cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable assortment of Spring goods, direct from the factories, suitable for the country and City trade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A first rate family horse, perfectly sound, kind and gentle. An excellent rockaway carriage. Also, a wagon, which is nearly new. They can be seen at WALTERS' Livery Stable, No 223 Mercer st. For terms apply at office of Boyd's City Express Post, No. 45 William-st. JOHN T. BOYD.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—An excellent family horse and Rockaway carriage and harness, a very desirable establishment, will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. 22 South-st., up stairs.

CARRIAGES.—The entire stock of the Carriage Repository No 26 Wooster-st. will be offered at reduced prices, and must be disposed of previous to the 1st May, as the undersigned then retires from the business. MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A little over 15 hands high; 7 years old; fine carriage horses, and stylish travelers. Can travel 13 miles an hour. Can be seen at REMBEN'S stable, corner Union and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned withdraws from the firm of CAMPBELL, DIMOCK & CO., on the 19th day of January, 1855, and said firm was thereby dissolved. The public are cautioned against trusting any member of said firm on the credit of the undersigned. Dated March 6, 1856. SUSANNAH KENDALL.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of HUNTER & MILLER is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—NEW-YORK, April 10, 1856.

LEONARD PAULSEN—Has associated himself with the merchant tailoring department in the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

NEW AND GREAT DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.—Prof. C. H. DERBY'S TRIESMAR, for the cure of all diseases of the nervous system as well as those contracted from the improper use of mercury, cubebs and corevia. Will be sent by mail or express upon receipt of $2. Consultation free. Address C. H. DERBY, M. D., Fishkill Landing, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, in most cases. Many of them is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Times*, *Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any informa ion in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

MRS. BURTON, No. 197 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of she ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. WM. MCCLARREN, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was TEN INCHES long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES MCKEE, whose office is at No. 42 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. RICE, Esq., No. 33 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. He visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GODWIN of pain in the side, breast, and coughing of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLENE & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, special agent, proprietor and sole depositaries of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the *Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris*, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vigor, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician has made his study, and the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $5 each, or four cases in one for $18, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by DR. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 41 Reade-st., corner of 324 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 324 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis*, *States Zeitung*, *National Democrat*, *Day Book*, *Courier*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. MOTT and CARNOCHAN, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases, and for those of the lungs and throat, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Office hours from 9 to 5, and from 5 to 8. Treatment also by letter, and remedies adapted to the case sent. *Consultations en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took on its shocking form. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE for scrofulous and virulous affections, and in all disease in which Sarsaparilla is recommended by the faculty, this preparation has proved itself superior to all others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES.—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extreme habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER.
New-York, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 17th-st.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1853

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide,

[illegible] Daily Tribune.

The [illegible] annual examination of the various departments of No. 69, in Twenty-fourth-street, by the Board of Education, took place on Wednesday and Thursday. This is the largest school under the care of the Board of Education, perhaps the largest in existence, the total attendance being often over 1,200 pupils, with a register somewhat larger. The room for this very superior edifice was prepared by Mr. H. L. STUART, and published in the New-York Sun on the 7th of May, 1850, and was the first practical attempt toward the present policy of large houses, ample recitation rooms, comfortable furniture, and commodious wardrobes, book-cases, &c.

The Primary, Mrs. EMILY KENNEDY, Principal, Miss R. W. HAVEN, Vice-Principal, with thirteen assistants, had 800 girls and boys present, with a register of 1,161, the opening of new schools in Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth streets having reduced the immense attendance somewhat since the commencement of the current year. The class for promotion, numbering fifty boys and fifty girls, passed a first-rate examination in all respects, the reading being especially good. This School, in order, appearance and condition, is equal to the best.

The Girls' Grammar School (Miss ADELAIDE HAWLEY, Principal, Miss ANNA E. FOWLER, Vice-Principal, and eight Assistants) had 480 girls present. The exercises were opened with a chorus under the direction of Prof. C. E. NAEF at the piano, followed by a beautifully executed chart after which class C, 2d., was heard in reading and grammar; C 1st. was next tested in arithmetic. These exercises were satisfactory and were followed by a chorus and a song after which a class in [illegible] History of the United States, [illegible] Miss HUSSEY'S class in [illegible] were examined by [illegible] without missing a [illegible] several commendable compositions [illegible] paper, edited by the [illegible]

Section A (Miss FOWLER'S class) was next examined in grammar, sustaining its past reputation; after which came the closing exercise in algebra, under the direction of Prof. THOMPSON. The girls were tested in detail from interest in practical arithmetic through quadratic equations in algebra. The rapidity and uniform correctness of their answers were more marked than in any class in a girls' school we have yet found. There were numerous well-executed specimens of penmanship, drawing and needle-work exhibited. Miss FOWLER teaches a large class in Latin, and Misses HUSSEIS and S. E. CORNWELL teaches classes in French. These branches being beyond the regular course of studies prescribed by the Board of Education, the classes were not examined on this occasion.

The Boys' Grammar School, THOMAS FOULKE, Esq., Principal, M. B. BANTAM, Vice-Principal, C. W. MOORE, J. W. CRARY, Mr. MARKIN and Misses STEVENS, HARTE, HORTON, HULBERT and ELEN. D. TRAPHAGEN, Assistants, had an attendance of 480 present, with a register of 550 when examined on Thursday. Declamation and singing were more satisfactory than we remember to have heard in any of our boys' schools yet. The class in physiology and hygiene were pronounced perfect. The highest class was examined in grammar, suffixes, prefixes, derivation of words, etc., in all of which they sustained the reputation of their teachers and character of their school better than on any former occasion.

The class in arithmetic and algebra were examined by Mr. SCOTT of No. 40. The most difficult problems in their text books were solved with ease. A large class in book-keeping was examined. There is no better class in this most important department in our schools. Excellent specimens of penmanship and drawing were on the tables, the most noticeable bear the names of J. H. DUNNELL and WM. HAGGERTY. Architectural drawing is taught here. In declamation, Master ROBERTS won the most praise. With considerable success music is taught by Prof. NAEF in each of the departments. There is a good instrument in this department. No. 45 still holds its foremost position, but is crowded by several of her schools very closely.

All the school officers of this Ward were present both days—a fact much to their credit.

The large Primary, No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, (Miss M. L. MACFARLANE, Principal,) had its reception yesterday. A host of parents and visitors were in to see the 800 boys and girls there present. The occasion was peculiarly interesting.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Mr. EDWARD PEET, a teacher in the institution for the deaf and dumb in this City, has been elected Superintendent of the Illinois institution, to occupy the place of Mr. GUTTON. It is not understood that Mr. PEET has as yet accepted the office, but has left for Illinois to make inquiries. He is a son of President PEET, and is an efficient instructor. The Directors of the institution here will be sorry to lose his services, as those of Illinois will be glad to receive them. A new steward, Mr. JOHNSON, has been appointed here, in place of Mr. MORRIS, who is relieved of the double burden of teaching and providing, which he has performed so satisfactorily for a year past.

The Directors are understood to suffer some embarrassment in the construction of their new building in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to pass the appropriation bill. The sum named was about $27,000. It is very necessary that the Fanwood edifice should be completed. The existing accommodation for pupils are inadequate, some eight or ten applicants having been turned away during the year because no place could be found for them. The house in Fiftieth-street is now overcrowded.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—There was a large crowd in attendance on the Union Course, Friday, and two well-contested races came off. The track, although in good order for this early part of the season, was rather too spongy. Since the close of the season it has undergone considerable improvement. About forty horses are already announced to fill engagements for purses. These, together with the various matches already on hand, must make the season unusually attractive.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Friday, April 11, 1856. Match $500; mile heats, to wagons:

M. Bowsman names g. g. *Tom*.....	1 1
D. Piffer names s. g. *Boston*.....	2 2
Time—2:56—2:52.	

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, April 10. Match $500; mile heats, to wagons:

Conner names a. *Golding*.....	Rec'd. forfeit
G. Brooks names *Black Warrior*.....	Paid forfeit

PEDESTRIANISM.

On Thursday Jess VANNAME, of Staten Island, and SAMUEL DEMOS, of New-York, ran 200 yards at the Union Course, for $500. There were about 1,000 persons present. The betting for several days previous to the race was $100 to $50 on the "Staten Island Clipper," bet on the men making their appearance on the ground it was even betting. VANNAME for choice, who is a fine athletic looking fellow, is twenty-one years of age, stands five feet seven inches. DEMOS, who is a strong-made youth, is twenty years of age, stands six feet two inches. For this race he took his breathings under the care of HIRAM HORTON. It was rumored that he hurt his leg during his training. At 5 o'clock the men toed the scratch, and immediately started, DEMOS with a lead until they got within 20 yards of the goal, when VANNAME made a desperate rush and passed his opponent, and gained the victory after one of the best, fastest, and most closely contested races ever seen in America. Time 21 seconds.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BAR-ROOM FRACAS—TWO MEN SHOT.

On Thursday afternoon a desperate fight occurred in the bar-room of John Coffee, No. 158 Maiden-lane, and during its continuance two men got shot with a revolver in the hands of Patrick O'Connor, who was yesterday taken in custody by Sergeant Jourdon, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Lower Police Court.

Owen Connor, of No. 362 Broadway, being sworn in the case, deposed that while proceeding through Maiden-lane on Thursday afternoon, his attention was attracted by a noise proceeding from the bar-room of No. 158, as if from men engaged in a fight. On going to the door to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, he saw O'Connor and Coffee clinched and fighting, and immediately after O'Connor drew a revolver and fired it twice, shooting the witness in the breast, and Coffee, his antagonist, in the calf of the leg. Connor's escape from death seems almost miraculous.

Immediately after the shooting affair, O'Connor appeared at the Tombs and preferred a complaint against Coffee, the proprietor of the saloon, Henry Burke, and Denis McCreal's, all of whom he accused of assaulting and beating him in a cruel manner and without provocation. He further stated that he went to the bar-room to ask Coffee for a sum of money due him; that Coffee refused to pay him, and that on remonstrating against such refusal, Coffee and all present attacked him.

Warrants were thereupon issued for the arrest of all the parties concerned. O'Connor had a partial hearing, and was then committed in default of $1,000 bail. Coffee and the other accused will be brought up for examination to-day.

ABANDONMENT.

Cases of wife abandonment have been very prolific of late. An examination into a charge of this nature was held yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY. It was more than usually interesting, and a great many people were present at the proceedings. Several witnesses, *pro* and *con*, were examined, but the case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court. The accused was a man of fine appearance, named G. W. McALPINE, and the complainant, his wife Margaret. The charges made by the prosecution were that Mr. McAlpine had abused his wife, (to whom he had been married for twenty years, and by whom he had fourteen children,) and then contrived to get rid of her by [illegible] to the Island as a vagrant. After [illegible] and lived with her in an illegal manner. Two interesting [illegible] parties to the suit, were put upon the stand to testify as to their knowledge of the [illegible] stories of the difficulties between their parents were painful and interesting. The case will be continued to-day, when further evidence for the defence will be offered, which, it is asserted, will prove the defendant not to be so bad a husband as asserted by the prosecution.

ANOTHER CASE OF ABANDONMENT.

Yesterday a prepossessing-looking young woman of about 22 years appeared before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's office, and entered a complaint against her husband for abandoning her. She stated that her husband, a sea captain generally sailing from this port to the West Indies, has not contributed anything to her support for several months, and that, on parting with her on Thursday last, he refused to leave her any funds, nor would he allow her to draw on his employers during his absence. As he will sail again in a few days, she desired that he might be arrested. The Justice took the necessary steps to compel her truant husband to give her a sufficient support during his absence.

Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER BURNING-FLUID ACCIDENT.

Esther Cohen, Eliza Cohen, Simon Straus, his wife Esther, and his daughter Barbara, were all very severely burned at their residence, No. 250 Stanton-street, on Thursday evening, by the explosion of a burning-fluid lamp. Esther was replenishing the lamp when the explosion took place.

DROWNED.

Thos. Osborne, a bad 10 years of age, was drowned on Thursday afternoon, by falling into the river from a canal boat lying at Pier No. 3, East River. He was playing with some boys at the time of the accident. He was an orphan, and resided with a cousin in Whitehall-street.

KILLED BY A FALL.

An Irish laborer, named Michael Meed, while at work on the ship *Guy Mannering*, at the foot of Dover-street, accidentally fell through the hatchway to the lower hold, and was almost instantly killed.

The Late Arrested Fillibusters.

The examination of the fillibusters arrested on the *Orizaba*, on Tuesday last, which was announced to take place yesterday, was adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Ex-Judge PHILLIPS appeared as counsel for the parties.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 32, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54 to 57.

Motions and decisions in the other Courts.

[Advertisement.]

The Sacred Tableaux.

MR. LOUIS KELLER TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.

Having nearly completed my contract with the manager of the Broadway Theatre, and being about to remove the exhibition of my tableaux to a building not used for theatrical representations, I deem it not improper to address a few words to the public of New-York in regard to certain violent attacks which have been made upon me; and I know that I shall be heard in a candid, generous spirit. The journal which has so grossly misrepresented the motives and the character of my representations has, I find, an established reputation obtained by availing itself of every opportunity to make personal and political capital for its editors, by attacking the religion and the clergy of the Church of Rome, and by assuming an exclusive and aggressive "American" position. It were hopeless, then, for me to expect that my reproductions of sacred pictures, painted by Catholic artists, and hanging in Catholic churches, would escape an onslaught; especially as they have received the approval of the people, the public authorities, and the clergy of most of the cultivated countries in the world, the large majority of which are Catholic in religion; and most especially as the Pope himself has honored these tableaux with his commendation, because, as it was falsely assumed by the journal in question, I was a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic.

All this being the case, I was, of course, to be persecuted; and if my persecution has secured my puritanic inquisitors a subscriber or a vote, I am so far content; because the small pecuniary losses that these attacks may have caused me, are not more than I choose to give up in charity to the needy, even among my enemies; and it would not be worth my serious consideration were it a hundred times as great as it could possibly have been; for I was not obliged to come to New-York to make my fortune—that, the unvarying favor of the public of continental Europe, and of Protestant England, during the last nineteen years, long ago secured to me. But I am an artist; and whatever may be my ability, I do not lack devotion to my art. I am willing to confess that I take delight in designing and executing tableaux vivants, and that I feel a lively pleasure in contributing to the enjoyment of the public, and in receiving tokens of its approbation. I reproduce the renowned works of the great masters of the arts of design, sparing no thought, no trouble, no expense, to make them faithful embodiments of the spirit, as well as of the forms and colors, of those immortal creations; and especially is this the case with the sacred tableaux. If I am repaid for my exertions, I, of course, am pleased; but if I do no better than to lose nothing, I can afford at this time to be content.

Born in a Protestant country (Prussia) whose system of education for the people is inferior only to that of this favored land, I am yet unable to discover in what respect my sacred tableaux differ in their effect upon those who see them from the great works of RUBENS and other masters, of which they are the faithful reproductions. But as I am accustomed to respect the religious feelings of all countries, I am glad to observe, by the generous support of the Press and the public, that in the metropolis of this great country my representations have not failed of the approval as well as the admiration which they have received throughout the civilized world. I offer my exhibitions to the citizens of New-York as a gallery of art, in which, as in all the great galleries of Europe, (the master pieces of which I bring before the eyes of those who else might never see them,) sacred and profane subjects hang side by side; the effect of both upon the spectator depending entirely upon the spirit in which he looks at them. LOUIS KELLER.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnappa. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

RALPH TREMBLY, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.
THOS. H. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector for the Second District.
ALLEN E. SIMONS, Deputy Inspector, First District.
GEORGE KANE, Sealer, First District.
JOHN H. EMBREE, Sealer, Second District.
FAIRBANKS SCALE WAREHOUSE, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Last time of Little CORDELIA HOWARD as *Ida May*, at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon, and also this evening. The most beautiful and affecting, as well as the most wonderful performance for a little child ever yet seen upon a stage.

[Advertisement.]

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I frequently find in examining patients who suppose themselves far gone in consumption, or hopelessly affected with heart disease, that no such diseases exist, or if either of the organs be deranged, that the difficulty is slight and easy to be removed, but that their fears have magnified a trifling disturbance into a fatal malady. Again, there are those whose life hangs upon a thread, and they scarcely feel that they need help. This comes from the fact that their vitality is so far exhausted that they have not the power to feel that they are rapidly passing away, and that unless a speedy change is wrought their days are numbered.

It is particularly desired that all supposed hopeless cases should try this new method of cure. It is very easy, the medicines purely vegetable and very palatable. When electricity or magnetism is used it is done in the mildest way. No one can fail to be relieved if (as in some cases) it is not possible to effect a cure. Generally, the sufferer of years' standing is relieved in a few hours, and cured in a few weeks.

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[illegible] health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, he [illegible] makes known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DARNELL, No. 39 Tuller-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Charles H. Sing, CHARLES H. INNES to MARY O. TILLOU, daughter of the late Wm. C. Tillou, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, by Rev. Mr. Gulon, GEORGE HARRISON, Esq., of London, Eng., to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Kip, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, Mr. AUGUSTINE CAMPBELL to Miss JANE A. EDGAR, daughter of James M. Edgar, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1855, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James Millett, Mr. SYLVANUS FANDS to Miss EMILY MABEE, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., AUGUSTUS C. F. EDLER, of Prussia, to LEONORA K., daughter of the late John Cole, Esq.

In Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. R. H. Loomis, Col. AARON BURR, of Redding, and Mrs. CAROLINE G. KENDAL, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 10, JAMES L. and EMMA A., only children of William and Emeline Gildersleeve.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Celestia Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Attorney-st. M. P. Church.

☞ Newark and Long Island papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, April 11, of consumption, EUGENIA R. F. FINCH, widow of the late Henry F. Finch, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of her brothers, Edward B., David N. and Michael A. Holly, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 174 Hudson-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, April 11, MARIA, wife of Tunis Van Brunt, Esq.

Notice of the funeral and other particulars, will be given in our next issue

In this City, on Thursday, April 10, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 18 East 20th-st., Dr. J. HALSTED, in the 48th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Dutchess County for interment.

In this City, on Friday evening, April 11, GERTRUDE SEAFURY, infant child of Charles James Livingston.

In this City, on Friday, April 11, of scarlet fever, HELEN FRANCES, infant daughter of Arthur and Abby L. Cook, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 15 West 33d-st.

In this City, on Friday, April 11, of scarlet fever, CORNELIUS FRANCIS, only son of Cornelius Francis and Cornelia Van Blarkenbergh, aged 7 years and 6 months.

At Gowanus, on Friday, April 11, suddenly, ANN, the beloved wife of Thomas Fitzpatrick, native of the County of Wexford, Ireland, aged 35 years.

His and her friends, also the members of the Barry Benevolent Society, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 22d st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Monday, March 10, on board the steamship *Uncle Sam*, on his passage from New-York to San Francisco, Cal., JOHN CARMAN, of Hempstead, L. I.

In this City, on Thursday, April 10, IDA C., only child of Thomas J. and Mary A. Davis, aged 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of James and Hannah Davis, and Daniel and Margaret Oakley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 415 4th-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 11.

$8,000	Virginia 6s.....	93¾	
6,000	do.....	93¾	
21,000	Ohio 6s, '60.....	b5 103¾	
5,500	do.....	103¾	
8,500	Louisiana 6s.....	93¼	
1,000	Erie 2d. M. Bds..	85¾	
5,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	83¾	
2,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M.B.	71¾	
12,000	do.....	s3 71	
20,500	I. C. R. R. Bonds.	87⅞	
2,000	do.....	87¼	
5,000	do.....	s30 87⅞	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. Bonds	99	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	89¾	
2,000	do.....	90	
6,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.B.	78	
10	Park Bank.....	99¾	
10	Continental Bk.....	110	
30	Phenix Bank.....	115	
10	Market Bank.....	108¾	
4	Bk. of N. America..	107½	
5	Bk. New-York.....	190	
10	Com'th Bank.....	94½	
18	do.....	95	
100	Canton Co.....	23¾	
100	do.....	b60 24	
200	Nic. Transit Co....	18¾	
200	do.....	b30 18¾	
100	do.....	b10 14¾	
100	do.....	s3 14	
50	do.....	87½	
360	Penn. Coal Co.....	101	
200	do.....	b30 101	
1260	Cum. Coal Co....	s3 23¾	
100	do.....	b60 23¾	
200	do.....	b3 23¾	
200	do.....	b60 23¾	
200	Mich S. & N. I. R. R.	95¾	
25	Panama Railroad..	105¾	

100	N. Y. Cen. R. R..	b3 92¾	
150	do.....	c 92¾	
50	do.....	b60 93	
100	do.....	b30 92¾	
635	Erie Railroad....	b60 57¾	
200	do.....	c 57¾	
800	do.....	57¾	
900	do.....	s15 57¾	
50	do.....	s10 56¾	
200	do.....	b30 57¾	
200	do.....	c 57¾	
100	do.....	s30 57¾	
180	do.....	57¾	
160	do.....	b10 57¾	
100	do.....	57¾	
100	do.....	s50 57	
300	Harlem Railroad..	19¾	
100	Reading Railroad..	92¼	
100	Hudson R. Railroad	34½	
60	Clev. C. & Cin....	101	
380	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	65¼	
100	do.....	65¼	
100	do.....	b60 66	
85	3d-av. R. R.....	60	
25	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	115	
140	do.....	114¾	
100	Cleve. & T. R. R.	s3 81¾	
300	do.....	b30 81¾	
100	do.....	b30 82	
400	do.....	81¾	
100	do.....	s30 81	
750	do.....	81¾	
400	do.....	81¾	
100	do.....	s10 81¾	
100	Ch. & Rock I. R.R.	b30 91¾	
96	do.....	opg 91¾	
162	do.....	91¾	

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1426. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.

Celebration of Henry Clay's Birthday.

The Clay Festival Association celebrated on Saturday night, in the Metropolitan Hotel, the eleventh of their annual *fêtes*, and the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth-day of HENRY CLAY. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT filled the chair. Among the invited guests seated on either side of him, we observed Ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT, Senator PUTNAM, Rev. Dr. H. CHAPIN, HENRY GRINNELL, Judge GREENE, James L. WHITE, and several others.

After the earnest and protracted discussion of an exquisite and extensive bill of fare, the Chairman rose and proposed the first of the regular toasts:

The 19th of April, 1777—The public commemoration of this day may indeed be neglected, but history will ever point to it as glorious and eventful in the progress of our Republic.

Music—"Here's to you, Harry Clay."

Song by Mr. MICKELL—"Clay's Natal Day."

The next toast was received with immense applause:

The Political Principles of Henry Clay—Lessons of wisdom for the guidance of the Nation.

Music—"The fine Kentucky gentleman."

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT rose to respond amid loud applause. He began by speaking of the services which HENRY CLAY had rendered to his country in preserving the independence and integrity of the Union over the formation of which WASHINGTON presided.

Perhaps, he continued, it ought to be regarded as the crowning glory of his life that on several distinct occasions, at a crisis of the greatest danger and difficulty, when to all common minds it appeared that the country was to be involved in the worst evils of civil war, he was enabled by his hold on the feelings of the people to propose the greatest healing measures, which terminated strife and discord, and once more brought all sections of the country into those cordial and friendly relations which were established by the fathers of this republic, and which it ought ever to be the first aim of the statesman and the patriot to cultivate and preserve. In these days, it has been considered wise and patriotic by some, for whom we have all been accustomed to entertain friendly and high regards, to denounce compromises, to object to all measures by which extreme sections and conflicting interests are brought to harmonise, but we ought to remember that the Government under which we live, the Union and the Constitution of these States were the result of a spirit of compromise, and they are only to be preserved and perpetuated by the cultivation among the people and their representatives of the considerate regard for the rights and prejudices and conflicting interests which axist one part of our country against another, which are necessary to enable men to combine and carry out the common objects affecting their liberty and independence. It is in this spirit we first ought to view all the measures of compromise brought before the country, and adopted by Congress upon the recommendation of Mr. CLAY, because every great compromise was initiated by him and was adopted by a majority of the representatives and approved by the deliberate, calm judgment of the American people.

Mr. HUNT then referred to the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, and to its recent repeal. It required, he said, a surrender of prejudices upon both sides of the question to both sides, by which they could accept it without any forfeiture of pride or honor. In an evil hour that compromise was disregarded by the administration now in power. Under the influence of the Executive of the United States an aggressive siding and abetting—the Missouri Compromise was repealed by Congress, and we all felt that a great wrong was inflicted on the country—that it was a great misfortune to the American people. But, gentlemen, the deed is done, and the question for the statesman and patriot is to determine not so much—for we all know what principles ought to have guided our representatives—but what course we are to pursue. Now that it is accomplished, we ought to see what can be done to remedy the evil. It has never appeared to me that we could find any redress or satisfaction for this act of injustice by indulging in reproaches or recriminations against that section of the Union where slavery exists; for we ought to bear in mind that the measure was not forced upon the country nor decided to Congress by the Southern people, but was originated by politicians and by those who, acting in a representative capacity, saw fit to bring it forward and crowd it upon the country without any expression of the people in favor of it. [Applause.] I have always believed that a majority of the people in the Southern States, if consulted in advance upon the repeal of the Compromise, would have declared themselves in favor of adhering to it as a bond that was binding, as a settlement of the question, forever; and whether it was for their interest or right, they would have maintained it, as they were bound in honor to do, and would not have consented to its abrogation. [Applause.]

The speaker next adverted to the influence wielded by Mr. CLAY in repressing the dangers which threatened the country during the administration of Gen. JACKSON, and then continued: Mr. CLAY was the author of the Compromise measures of 1850, and although you and I on one side, if we alone had been consulted in the settlement of the great questions that then disturbed the country, would undoubtedly have required or desired provisions different from those that were finally adopted—in some material aspects we would have wished for a different settlement—yet it was necessary at that time that each section should concede something, that the same spirit should prevail which gave birth to the compromises of the Union itself. And, gentlemen, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon your minds, whenever you hear the Compromise measures assailed, that they have, after so much discussion, and agitation, and controversy, thus far received the deliberate assent of the country. They have been sustained by the patriotic, the wise and reflecting, in every portion of the land, and there are very few among those in either section of the Union who were more dissatisfied with the settlement adopted in 1850, who now stand up to condemn either the general principles of that compromise or the author of them. [Cheers.] It is true that Mr. FILLMORE, who was then President, and who signed the compromise measures, [vehement cheering, and a cry for "three cheers for Mr. FILLMORE"] it is true that Mr. FILLMORE is sometimes assailed and denounced as if he had committed a great offence against the country, an unpardonable crime against the interests of freedom and humanity. I maintain that he was bound by every principle of honor, as a duty, to give his assent to those measures if he believed them to be in accordance with the Constitution.

Mr. President, we have sometimes been called upon, of late, to surrender the political principles which HENRY CLAY maintained and illustrated, and we have, also, been summoned to renounce the name of that great Whig Party he established, and to unite with others in announcing that it is abandoned and dismissed forever. Some of us have ventured to resist this summons, [applause,] to assert for ourselves a small portion of that liberty which furnishes others a subject of declamation from "early morn till dewy eve," in regard to another and inferior race. (Laughter and applause.) We have refused to surrender the flag and the principles of HENRY CLAY. [Cheers.] I am one who intend, as long as I live, whatever shape parties may assume, whatever names may be adopted, or ingenious inventions produced by those who are skillful in inventing panties of one idea, to play upon a harp of a single string—[laughter and applause]—as for me, I intend to adhere to the principles of HENRY CLAY. [Renewed cheering.] I maintain that they did not perish with him; that, although he has gone to his rest, these great sentiments, those noble moral gems, these rules of maxims of politics which he laid down and vindicated, still live in all their vigor, and still assert an increased claim upon our allegiance and support. [Applause.] There is a wide distinction to be observed between broad political principles, comprehensive and vital, which form the basis of a great system of public policy and isolated measures, and secondary questions which occupy the attention of the country but for a day and then disappear. It is true that some of the prominent measures with which Mr. CLAY's name has been connected have been disposed of, either by their adoption or rejection, which makes them no longer applicable to the existing state of affairs; but the principles which he maintained still exist and are still applicable, and will be as long as we have a Constitution to maintain and a free Government to be administered. [Applause.] A broad, liberal and friendly construction of the Constitution, in favor of the advancement of commerce, of agriculture and manufactures, as distinguished from that narrow interpretation which denies the power of the Government to be employed for useful purposes; the assertion of justice and good faith in our relations with all the nations of the world; the restriction of executive power within proper limits; the maintenance of the Legislative Department of the Government in the exercise of their proper functions; integrity and fidelity in the discharge of the public trusts; the preservation of respect, friendship and mutual confidence between all the States, and a spirit of harmony and good will between all the portions of the Confederacy—these are the principles which survive HENRY CLAY, and which we are bound to take up and carry forward. These are the principles which we cannot afford to surrender for any single question, whether it be temperance or Slavery, or naturalization, or whatever else it may be. These are principles which are sufficient, if properly carried out and maintained, to secure to the country all the reforms of abuses that circumstances may require; and I prefer to adhere to the ancient ground which we held during the lifetime of the illustrious man whose memory we venerate, and whose virtues we celebrate on this most interesting occasion. [Applause.]

The honorable gentleman next referred to the two classes of politicians—one seizing some wrong, real or imaginary, in order to make political capital out of it, and intent on keeping up internal strife and hostility—the other espousing and advocating a policy of conciliation which will enable reasonable men in both sections of the Union to come together on terms honorable and fair to both. I believe in my soul, he observed in conclusion, that a large majority in all sections still cherish that filial affection to the Constitution and the Union that would enable them once more to remove the causes that now exist, and that threaten to jeopardize the public tranquillity. It may be inquired what is to be done, and what can be done by those who still adhere to the principles and political maxims and teachings of HENRY CLAY? It is not for me to speak for others, it seems unnecessary for me to speak even for myself; but in that connection I will simply say, that notwithstanding the strife and confusion of parties that now exists, the new names that have been assumed, the new topics that have been presented, there are thousands and tens of thousands of Henry Clay Whigs spread over the vast expanse of this Republic; and whether the party is declared disbanded or not, there is still a large portion of the American people who adhere to his principles and will maintain and carry them into effect. [Enthusiastic cheers.] So far as the Whigs of New-York are concerned, it is not to be doubted that in due time they will counsel together. They will come to an understanding; they will convene and deliberate and consider the true condition of the country, and adopt that course that is best calculated to restore peace and harmony to the Confederacy, and place the Constitution and the Union upon an imperishable foundation, and will sustain no candidate or affiliate with no party that is not true to those principles and to that policy which the Whig party maintained in its best and palmiest days. These are my sentiments.

Mr. HUNT sat down amid vociferous cheers, again and again renewed. The three next toasts were passed over without being read.

5. *The Memory of Henry Clay*—Never can it be forgotten that "He would rather be right than be President."

Music—"Oft in the stilly night."

4. *The Constitution*—Based upon the immutable principles of truth and justice—the *only platform* for the consistent disciples of HENRY CLAY.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

5. *The Union of the States*—One heart in many bodies.

"Be it storm or Summer weather,
Peaceful, calm, or battle jar,
Stand in beauteous strength together,
Sister States, as now ye are."

Music—"We're a Band of Brothers."

Senator PUTNAM eloquently responded to the sixth toast:

Millard Fillmore—Whether occupying the Chair of State, or in the retirement of private life, the consistent friend of HENRY CLAY, and the steadfast champion of his principles,—we heartily mingle his name with the festivities of this occasion.

Music—"Hail to the Chief."

The fifth toast was now proposed by the Chairman, and doubly honored. Mr. MOULTON sang a song and Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE made a speech, in which he vehemently asserted his attachment to Henry Clay Whiggery, deprecated a fusion with any other party, pitched into the Whig Convention at Syracuse, and conjured his hearers to stand true to their principles as Henry Clay Whigs, and transmit them pure and unsullied to posterity.

In response to the fourth toast the following letter was read:

UNION SQUARE, April 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your obliging note of this day, inviting my attendance at your approaching festival in commemoration of the birth-day of Mr. CLAY. I sincerely regret that I cannot join you in the tribute of respect to one of the most distinguished patriots and statesmen of his time. I have made all my arrangements to return home to-morrow morning, after a long absence. With my best wishes for a celebration honorable to the illustrious deceased and grateful to the living, I remain, gentlemen, yours. EDWARD EVERETT.

The remaining toasts were as follows:

10.—*Our Annual Presentation.*—The Violet and White Cedar—emblems of fidelity and remembrance.

"All the token flowers that tell.
What words can never speak so well."

Music—"Forget me not."

11.—*Our Deceased Associates.*—They are "no more of earth," but their memories are indeed still green in our hearts.

"Deep for the dead the grief must be,
Who ne'er gave cause to mourn before.

Music—"Auld Lang Syne."

12.—*The Press.*—A mighty power for good or for evil. Let those who wield it remember that while

"It is glorious to have a giant's strength,
It is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Music—"Hail Columbia."

13.—*The Fair Daughters of Columbia.*—"Woman—The light of the whole household."

"A light
Shining within when all without is night."

Music—"Let the toast be dear woman."

Col. FULLER responded to the last.

Several other toasts were proposed, and a letter read from HENRY GRINNELL, after which the company broke up.

LONG ISLAND.

Incendiary Fire—Fatal Accident.

Three small stables on Bugbie's-alley, near Poplar-street, Brooklyn, owned by GEORGE SUTTON, LOUIS DE HOUMMEUE & JOHN BAYARD, were destroyed by fire about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, together with several small out-buildings attached to dwellings fronting on Fulton and Poplar streets. The total loss will not exceed $500. Mr. SUTTON is insured for $150, in the Warren Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

While Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4 were proceeding to this fire, in going down the steep descent near the corner of Henry, in Fulton-street, their carriage being on the railroad track, became unmanageable, and was abandoned by most of the company. At this point the tongue or one of the ladders struck a man named JAMES SHIELDS in the breast and knocked him upon the track, when the wheels passed over him. He was immediately carried to Dr. GILFILLAN's, corner of York and Main streets, but he died before reaching that place, and the body was taken to the Second District Station-house. Yesterday Coroner REDDING held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Jury drew up a petition to be presented to the Common Council censuring the practice of the firemen running their machines on the Railroad track, and asking that an ordinance may be adopted to prevent further accidents from this cause—three lives having been lost within a very short period of time. Deceased was not a member of the Fire Department and at the time of the accident was standing at the tongue of Engine No. 1, which was at suction. He leaves a family in indigent circumstances. Another man was run over at the same time as deceased, named JOHN ROGERS, but he escaped serious injury as if by a miracle.

The fire undoubtedly was the work of an incendiary.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 12th inst. there wore 74 deaths in this City: Males, 56; females, 58; adults, 21; minors, 58.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.—Scarlet fever 9; convulsions and dropsy in the head, 6 each; consumption, 5; puerperal fever and marasmus, 4 each; inflammation of the liver and inflammation of the lungs, 3 each.

Stabbing.

SALMON NATHAN, a shoemaker, No. 13 James-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by the Second District Police, for stabbing THOMAS BRADY, a man in his employ, with a shoe knife in the right shoulder. The wound is not a dangerous one.

Firemen's Fight.

A disgraceful fight occurred Saturday evening, between Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 11 of the Brooklyn Fire Department, at the corner of Concord and Pearl streets. These companies have gained an unenviable notoriety for acts of rowdyism.

☞ A recent act of the Legislature authorizes the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn and the Surrogate to appoint a Clerk to take testimony in the Kings County Courts, at a salary of $1,000. This office will be a perfect sinecure, and was created for the special benefit of an individual who seems to lack the faculty of taking care of himself. If the wishes of the tax-payers are consulted the appointment will never be made.

☞ The sudden squall of Saturday evening caused considerable damage in Brooklyn, to signs, awnings, stagings, chimney-tops, &c.

Brooklyn Courts.

The Supreme Court, Justices BROWN, STRONG and EMOTT, in session at Poughkeepsie, last week, adjourned to meet in Brooklyn to-morrow, Tuesday.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar, for April 14—Nos. 3, 6, 22, 25, 51, 58, 68, 65, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90.

☞ The Toronto *Globe* is savage upon a Reverend gentlemen in Canada, in an article headed "A Clerical Kettle Rebuking Lay Pots."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Immigration—Visit to the Aqueduct—California Mails.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

From a recent communication of the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, we learn that the total number of passengers arrived in the United States for the year 1855 was upwards of 230,000. Over 160,000 of these arrived in New-York. Germany furnished 66,000, Ireland 49,000, and England 39,000, in round numbers. The total number of passengers arrived, in this country since the 30th of April, 1843, is 3,400,000.

A large delegation of Congressmen, together with a number of Government functionaries, visited the Aqueduct to-day, and returned this evening. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress of the work.

The Senate Committee on Post-Offices have before them a proposition, the object of which is to adopt a plan to prevent the usual large exportation by mail of documents to California.

Destructive Tornado at Philadelphia—150 Houses Unroofed—Great Loss of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 13.

About 10 o'clock last evening our City was visited by a most violent gale of wind, unroofing an immense number of buildings, demolishing fences, &c. In the northeast section of the City, comprising the former district of Kensington, the damage was most serious.

The large Presbyterian church on Frankford-road above Franklin-street, has been partially destroyed. The entire roof was shipped off, and carried to a great distance. The main damage to the interior was, however, caused by the falling of the gable wall, the bricks from which, falling inside, crushed the pulpit and the floor of the audience-room down into the session-room occupying the basement. The damage to the building cannot be less than $4,000. The congregation held religious services yesterday in the Kensington Hall. The principal portion of the roof and rafters fell into the yard on the south side. One large piece of roof struck the roof and front of an old brick house on the opposide of the street, cutting a narrow gash in the roof, caused by striking it edgeways. The brick wall between two of the front windows was demolished. Another large fragment of the roof was carried about 100 feet from the church, and completely demolished a frame building, two stories high, attached to the dwelling of JAMES MAY, and fronting on Shackamaxon-street. In the lower story there were three grown persons and six children who escaped by the ceiling resting upon a table and some chairs. The children were afterwards taken out from beneath them.

The brick church at Queen and Marlborough streets has its roof torn off. Damage about $3,000.

The Webster Public School-house was also unroofed. Damage $2,000.

The Kensington dépôt of the Trenton Railroad, had about one-fourth of the roof torn off.

The most complete scene of destruction is that presented at the Franklin Iron Works of Messrs. SUTTON & Co., on the wharf. The boiler shop, a frame structure, 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, has been leveled to the ground. During Saturday not less than a hundred men were employed beneath it. The building cost about $5,000, exclusive of the machinery, which is supposed to be not much damaged.

Not less than 50 dwellings in this section were unroofed, but throughout the disaster, wide-spread as it has been, the cases of personal injury inflicted have been very few indeed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, 9 P. M.

The tornado last night unroofed 150 houses in different sections of the city, but there was no loss of life as far as heard from. Two large brick churches and three factories in Kensington were unroofed. The large boiler house of the Franklin iron works, 160 feet long, was totally demolished. The Trenton railroad dépôt at Kensington was partially unroofed.

The Western telegraph lines are all down, and it will require two or three days to get them again in working order.

Large Fire in Boston—Destruction of the Gerrish Market Building—Loss $300,000.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 12.

The Gerrish Market building, at the junction of Portland and Sudbury streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. It was a large brick structure, six stories high, occupied on the lower floor as a domestic market, second only to Faneuil Hall market in extent. The upper stories were occupied by Messrs. SANBORN, CARTER & BAZIN, book publishers, who employed about sixty hands, and who have lost $40,000 in stereotype plates, presses, paper, &c.; Messrs. BARNARD & DILLINGHAM, furniture manufacturers; Messrs. A. & M. LOWE, pianoforte makers; A. H. ALLEN, cabinet furniture; Mrs. POLLEN, sewing machines; Messrs. BOYCE, SHORE & Co., painters, and others.

GEORGE W. GARRISH's loss, the principal owner of the building, is about $150,000. Insurance one-half.

The falling of the walls crushed two adjoining wooden buildings.

The steam fire engine was brought out after the fire had made good headway, and proved to be very efficient.

Strike Among Canal Laborers—Outrages of the Strikers.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 12.

There was a strike among the laborers on Cluts Canal, at Bytown, on Thursday last. The contractors' barns were set fire to and one hundred tons of hay, two hundred bushels of oats and many valuable horses destroyed. Further destruction of property is anticipated.

Vacancies Filled in the Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, April 13.

The election to fill ten vacancies in the General Assembly was held in this city on Saturday. The Fusion ticket was elected—seven of the ten chosen being Americans and three Republicans. The majorities range from 234 to 557.

Loss of the Schr. Saml. P. Lord.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, April 12.

The schr. *Saml. P. Lord*, ashore at Squan, went to pieces yesterday, in attempting to haul her off. She is a total wreck.

Shipment of Flour from Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 12.

The steamtug *Austin* leaves this afternoon, with thirty barges loaded with Flour. The aggregate is between 25,000 and 50,000 barrels.

CLOVER SEED is scarce here, at 15 cents for medium and 16 cents for large.

The Town of Bardstown, Ky., on Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 12—P. M.

The town of Bardstown is on fire. The Mayor of this City has been telegraphed to for aid.

The Ice on Lake Champlain.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The ice in Lake Champlain is completely broken up and is floating about in large pieces.

Non-Arrival of the Cambria.

HALIFAX, Sunday, April 13—Midnight.

The *Cambria* has not been heard of up to the present moment. The weather is clear and cold. Wind light from the West.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 13.

We had a heavy rain and severe gale last night. It is clear and calm to-day.

Imports at the Port of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 12.

The imports of foreign goods at this port during the week ending April 11, are as follows:

Dry Goods	$65,720	Gunny cloth and bags	41,562
Mackerel	49,610		
Hemp	71,353	Molasses	27,532
Linseed	83,742	Sugar	158,895
Saltpetre	72,873	Coffee	29,788
Hides	37,908	Other articles	294,637
Total			$1,234,262

NEW-YORK CITY

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CURIOUS CASE OF RASCALITY.

In the TIMES of Friday it was stated that on the previous day a French boy named Jules Salmond was brought from Boston under arrest to this City, on a warrant charging him with having, on the 23d of March last, stolen from Joseph Simosin, a fellow countryman, 500 half-eagles and a gold watch valued at $50. The boy was locked up in the Tombs, and was on Saturday brought before Justice CONNOLLY for an examination. The original affidavit made by Simosin against the boy could not be found for some time, and Simosin was requested to make another, which he did. In the meantime the first affidavit was found, and, on comparison, was found to differ materially with the second. This circumstance excited the magistrate's suspicion; Simosin was ordered to step aside, and the boy, Jules, was called forward, and, on being questioned, stated, through an interpreter, that he was born in Nancy, France, and arrived in this City during the past month, having been sent hither by his father to learn the English language. Falling sick during the voyage he gave his funds, $1,443, to the captain of the vessel for safe-keeping. On arriving in town the captain returned the money and advised him to put it in some place. To one of his fellow-passengers—Joseph Simosin—he confided the keeping of $1,100, and then went to Boston. Getting short of money while there, he wrote to Simosin for a remittance of $100. Instead of forwarding the money, Simosin went before a magistrate, and accused him of having stolen 500 half-eagles and a gold watch, and (as already stated,) had him arrested and brought here as a criminal.

Simosin was, upon the conclusion of this statement, (sworn to by Salmond,) taken in custody by Sergeant Jourdon. The officer, on going to Simosin's house, (which, by the way, was not where he said he lived,) brought him back to Court. On being searched, $406 in gold and a gold watch worth $55, belonging to Salmond, was on his person. It also appears that, with the remainder of the boy's money, Simosin had purchased a farm in the State of New-Jersey. Simosin was then committed for perjury in default of $2,000 bail.

MUTINY AND MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The ship *Underwriter* arrived at this port on Thursday, after a passage of unusual duration and hardship. On her arrival, nine of her crew, viz: Silas P. Philips, Joseph Smith, James Reilly, John Richmond, Joseph Gilnor, Charles Lester, Michael Mahon, William Rich and Heman Fisher, were arrested on a charge of mutiny and sent from the United States Marshal's Office to Eldridge-street Jail to await an examination. They had been kept in irons a long time on board ship, and when brought ashore presented a sorry plight. Their persons were greatly emaciated, and one would scarcely believe them to be white men, so dirty and black was their appearance from their long confinement. When questioned as to the charges against them, they pleaded in extenuation that the first and third mates had used them so inhumanly that flesh and blood could not endure it. For the slightest offence they stated they were most unmercifully flogged. Besides this, they were deprived of their allowance of water, while four dogs belonging to the mate received an unlimited supply. One of the crew, named Johnson, they further charged, was so severely beaten that he died soon after from its effects. In corroboration of these statements, they exhibited their persons, which were badly bruised and cut. Upon the strength of these statements, warrants were issued for the arrest of William Welch, the first mate, and Thomas Keel, the third mate, the former for brutal chastisement and general cruelty, and the latter for murder. These parties were also taken from the *Underwriter* and committed to the Eldridge-street Jail. All the charges will be examined before Commissioner MORTON during the early part of the present week.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

David Lamb and Alphonso Smith were arrested on Friday night in the Ninth Ward, charged with attempting to utter, at a drug store in Carmine-street, a counterfeit $5 note, purporting to be a genuine issue of the Franklin Bank of Chepachet, Rhode Island. They were told that the bill was counterfeit, whereupon they left and proceeded to a drug store at the corner of Varick and Downing streets, and there offered another note exactly similar. A Policeman was called, and they were taken into custody. Justice FLANDREAU committed them for examination.

Wm. Ghrett, Charles C. Chew, Mary A. Chew, and Wm. Johnson *alias* Benjamin Ware, were taken in custody, in the Sixteenth Ward, on Saturday, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit money. They were held for examination.

DARING OUTRAGE.

On Saturday afternoon a man, named Chas. Mackey, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court charged with attempting to outrage the person of a married woman, named Wolfum. For the prosecution it was stated that while Mrs. Wolfum was proceeding through Sixteenth street, near the Eighth-avenue, during the forenoon of Saturday, she was seized by Mackey and another man, and dragged into a stable. Mrs. Wolfum, who is about 35 years of age, resisted them bravely. Her cries brought to her aid officers Evans and Daly. One of the ruffians fled and made his escape, but Mackey was arrested. He was committed for examination by Justice FLANDREAU.

HE MARRIED THE GIRL.

A pretty German girl, named Ernestе Erling, appeared before Justice FLANDREAU on Saturday afternoon, and preferred a complaint of seduction against August Tueschwordt. Her appearance went far to corroborate the charge. The accused was arrested, and after some consultation he agreed to marry the girl. The Magistrate thereupon bound the hasty lovers in the holy bonds of matrimony, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, and dismissed the case.

TRYING TO COME IT.

Sarah Lewis, residing at No. 52 Mulberry-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to extort money from Isaac Jacobs. The accused, it appears, went into the clothing store of the complainant under the pretence of buying some clothes, and after a while charged him with picking her pocket, and threatened to have him arrested unless he gave her $22. Instead of giving her the money he called an officer and had her brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who had her committed to the Tombs.

Miscellaneous.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

John Campbell, who was arrested last week, on a charge of robbing a stranger of a sum of money, has been dismissed from arrest, the complaint against him not being sustained.

RUN OVER.

About 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a man named Stephen Poole, aged 60 years, was run over at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway, and badly cut in the head, by a runaway horse. The same day, a little fellow, named Patsy McCarty, was knocked down and run over by a vehicle in Broadway. He was severely bruised, and was removed to the City Hospital.

FOUND IN THE STREET.

A man named Michael Rieman was found lying in Roosevelt-street yesterday morning, with a severe cut in the head. He was taken care of by the Fourth Ward Police.

EXPLOSION OF A CAMPHENE LAMP.

A camphene lamp exploded at No. 27 Madison-street on Saturday evening, and burned severely one of the inmates of the house, a man named Schwartz.

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Saturday morning John Cosgrove arrived in this City from New-Haven, on board of the steamer *Granite State*. Immediately after stepping ashore, he dropped on the pier and died almost instantly of disease of the heart.

VISIT OF INDIANS.

A number of Indian females visited the Mayor's office on Saturday forenoon. The party consisted of the interpretor,—an intelligent looking Indian, two interesting females of perhaps 16 or 18 summers, three girls of about a dozen years, and a boy of 10. They were dressed in fanciful costume, variegated with stripes and plaid, decorated with jewelry, and wore bloomer straw hats, with feathers and a profusion of ribbons. One of those females, it is said, is descended in a direct line from Logan, the celebrated Indian Chief.

☞ The steamship *Granada* has arrived from Havana, bringing full files of papers. We find nothing in them of special importance.

The Turf.

HARLEM, N. Y., Saturday, April 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper I notice the following report:

Union Course, L. I., trotting, April 10. Match $200; mile heats, to wagons. Owner, names *G. Gelding*, received forfeit; C. BROOKS, names *Black Warrior*, paid forfeit.

I wish you would contradict the above, as I did not make any such match, and, consequently, never paid forfeit, as reported above. The parties using my name did so without authority from me, and, therefore, imposed upon the public.

CHARLES BROOKS.

Little Paul, and other stories, by LIZZIE AMORY, is a pleasant work of fiction for young persons. The tales are original, intelligible and instructive. (Boston: WHITTEMORE, NILES & Co.)

NEW-JERSEY.

Shad.

North River shad are now caught opposite Jersey City and in the Bay, plentifully, and are selling in market from 25 to 50 cents each.

Verdict in the Case of McIntosh.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of WM. MCINTOSH, found dead on Thursday, in Jersey City, found a verdict of "Death, caused by a fit of apoplexy, occasioned by intemperance; and further, it was more immediately caused by the liquor given him while intoxicated—and we hereby censure the men who sold him the liquor." EDWARD BARTON, who slept with him in the store on the night that he died, and was arrested on suspicion, has been discharged, nothing appearing to show blame on his part.

Literary Items.

Miss BREMER writes that her new work "Hertha," will not be ready for publication until about the 1st of May. The American edition will be issued simultaneously with the English and Swedish editions.

Bibles printed in China will shortly reach Amoy, in the neighborhood of which they will be prudently disposed of by two native colporteurs employed by the Glasgow Bible Society.

By request of the Synod of Illinois, Rev. Dr. BERGEN, the oldest minister of the Synod, is now engaged in writing a history of the Presbyterian Church in that State.

In 1854, there were printed in Russia 861 works in Russian, and 451 in foreign languages. There are 85 printing offices; 45 of them in St. Petersburg.

Dr. DEWEY is lecturing in New-Orleans. Mr. THACKERAY is now in New-York, and is invited to lecture upon the "Humorist", in Philadelphia.

LAMARTINE will presently be delivered of a new volume of Lyrics; also, VICTOR HUGO of his *Contemplations*.

HEPWORTH DIXON, the biographer of WILLIAM PENN, has a life of ROBERT BLAKE in hand.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. will soon publish a new life of Rev. ADONIRAM JUDSON.

The English translation of HEINRICH HEINE'S *Book of Song* is nearly ready.

ARAGO'S Scientific Biographies are to be translated into English.

Medical.

BRAITHEWAITE'S *Retrospect*, a semi-annual journal published in London, of the very best authority, said in its last number:

"We must here take the liberty of saying that few things have pleased us more than, in the course of our reading lately, to find such surprising improvement in the periodical literature of our transatlantic cousins. The American journals which we have read lately abound in the most valuable and original articles, and show the rapid strides which our friends are taking to compete with the mother country. We need only add, they have our best wishes; we watch their progress with the greatest interest."

☞ They raise finer donkeys in England, we suspect, than anywhere else. The following which is an extract from the proceedings of the British Parliament proves it; where else could a Doctor utter such stupidity?

"DR. MICHELL described the bill as one for legalizing murder, and hoped it would be withdrawn altogether. He was prepared to prove that since the introduction of vaccination small-pox had increased rather than diminished. The reason was, that formerly people avoided the disease, whereas now, thinking themselves secure, they unhesitatingly entered places where they could hardly fail to be infected. At one time all weak children were thrown into the Ganges, and in other parts of the world the maimed were suffocated. Vaccination bills served the same purpose in another way. Their object was to legalize the murder of a certain number of persons in order to save the lives of the rest of the community."

On Saturday, a petition was presented to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, by SAMUEL GREGG and others, for an act of incorporation as the Homœopathic Medical Society of Massachusetts; and also one by JOHN H. WILKINS and others, for an act of incorporation as Homœopathic Medical Dispensary.

Acts Passed by the Legislature—Continued.

148. For the relief of ROYAL C. MOORE, TIMOTHY HOYLE and JOHN WHITESIDE, Commissioners for the improvement of the Big Chazy River.

149. Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

150. Relative to public health and quarantine, and regulations in the nature of quarantine at the port of New-York and to the Marine Hospital.

151. Appointing a clerk to take testimony, &c., in the Courts of Kings County.

152. Making an appropriation to pay the award made in pursuance of the provisions of chapter sixty-four of the laws of 1853.

153. For the relief of the Elmira Female College.

154. To provide for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal.

155. Making appropriations for the Canal debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the canals.

156. To provide for the deficiency in the fund appropriated for the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1856.

Cotton Superseded by Silk.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Atlas* says:

"We hail with delight the announcement that a *savant* has just made so valuable a discovery in the art of preparing silk, that this article will become cheaper and more common than cotton. This *savant*, it appears, one day having nothing else to do, began to *think*, which is wonderful for a *savant*, says ALPHONSE KARR—that there was but one creature capable of producing silk—that there was but one description of vegetable matter, that of the mulberry tree, fitted for that creature's food, therefore the silky substance must lie not in the animal, but in the vegetable matter; so at once the *savant* set about ("What! eating mulberries?" interrupted the *gamin* Prince NAPOLEON, when the story was told at the Tuileries. He was rebuked by a *regard supérieur*, and the story went on)—the *savant* set about analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling it to a thick paste has produced every description of silk in immense quantities.

I have seen several yards of manufacture, and although wanting a little of the gloss belonging to that spun by the worm, I can pronounce it far superior to the finest *foulard* hitherto made. The price of the silk is five francs a pound when spun, being one hundred and twenty francs cheaper than that of the present day. This new method of procuring silk will at once be adopted in all countries, as the mulberry can be grown in any country, and requires scarcely any culture. The cultivation of this new branch of industry will do away entirely with that of cotton, so that Slavery will have a natural cause of abandonment in the United States, little anticipated at the beginning of the century."

A SHOCKING MURDER.—For a day or two past a rumor has prevailed in the city that a Mr. BURDEN, living in Newbern, Greene County, in this State, had been murdered. The rumor proves to be correct. By a letter written from Greene, dated 26th ult., we learn that on the night of the 26th some person unknown threw a stone through a glass window at Mr. BURDEN while sitting in his bedroom. The damaged glass was not repaired during the following day, Thursday; and at night, after Mr. B. had retired to bed, and while Mrs. B. and the children were in an adjoining room, a gun was thrust through the aperture in the window and discharged, the contents lodging in the head of Mr. B. and "blowing it into fragments." Although the report of the gun was heard, and its result immediately ascertained, the efforts to secure the perpetrator of the deed were unsuccessful.—*Mobile Tribune, April 5.*

The Maple Sugar Season.

The present is the season for the manufacture of maple sugar, in all the Northern and Eastern States. The amount of maple sugar yearly made in the United States, at the time the last census was taken, was 34,236,857 pounds. At twelve cents a pound the crop would amount to $4,108,388. The product should be increased by from $100,000 to $200,000 worth of maple molasses. New-York produces much the largest quantity of any of the States, its produce being 10,231,464 lbs. Vermont produces 6,342,787 lbs. annually; Ohio, 4,658,109; Indiana, 1,921,042; Pennsylvania, 2,326,526; Michigan, 2,429,294; New-Hampshire, 1,204,853; Virginia, 1,227,695 lbs. The free States furnish the most of the crop. All the other Southern States may yield as much as Virginia. Even South Carolina, with its low latitude and low lands, yields 200 lbs. annually, while Rhode Island figures but 28.

Vermont, in proportion to its population and territory, produces the largest amount, an amount three times greater than that of all the rest of New-England. About this time a bogus article is usually offered for sale, remoulded from the last year's product. It is usually mixed with crushed sugar, and though a sham, is really a very pleasant article for eating, and commands usually 25 cents a pound. The genuine article usually wholesales at from 11 to 12 cents a pound. The present season promises well for an abundant yield.

FOREIGN EXCITEMENT FURTHER.

ARRIVAL OF THE Wilmington.

Unsatisfactory Aspect of the Paris Conferences.

Refusal of Turkey to Sanction the Proceedings.

THE TERMS OF THE EXPECTED TREATY.

Two British Steamers Sent in Search of the Pacific.

The Trouble Between England and the United States.

MORE ABOUT THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

FRIGHTFUL ASSASSINATIONS IN PARMA.

BREADSTUFFS LOWER—COTTON STEADY.

Consols 92 3-8.

By the United States Mail Steamship *Washington*, Capt. CAVENDY, with the German, French and English mails, we receive intelligence from England and Europe, *via* Southampton, to the 26th of March.

The Royal Mail steamer *America* had not arrived, and the *Cambria* was appointed to sail from Liverpool with the next mails for America, on the 29th ult.

The British Admiralty have, in acc

[illegible] upon a peace having been signed at the close of the meeting, there is reason to fear that no one can [illegible] that treaty will be signed, or whether the difficulties that are now in the way will be removed during the ensuing week. I do not [illegible] to arbitrary guess, but I doubt if any one can fix the period when they will; and, though I am far from stealing or believing that the solution of the Conferences will be otherwise than pacific, I fear we are at this moment more distant from that [illegible] than we were supposed to be ten days ago. Difficulties have arisen which I hope are not insurmountable, but which take time to remove. That time is fast to be very precious in every respect, and not least in a financial point of view. Indeed, the loss incurred is considerable in men as well as money. Typhus is raging in the army, and the expense incurred by fourteen or fifteen days' unnecessary delay in the Crimea is calculated for the English at about $0,000,000£., for the French about 15,-[illegible]£.

Our armistice expires on the 31st, and it is denied, though I can hardly credit the denial, that it will be renewed; but, even if it be renewed, an act of indiscretion on the part of a general officer, of a diplomatic agent, or even of inferior persons, may add new complications, as if there were not enough already. You will agree with me that the cause must be a serious one indeed which would justify so much loss. That a cause, great or small, important or trifling, exists, there is no doubt. But what can it be? everybody asks. Were we not told from the beginning of the present week that nothing could be more satisfactory than the progress of the negotiations? Indeed, the Russians were so conciliating that they seemed to regret that no more was asked of them; the Austrians appeared resolved not to be offended by any scowl or sarcasm from Count ORLOFF; and the Prussians were said to be as meek as mice. In fact, everything went on, or was said to go on, "merrily as a marriage bell," when all of a sudden the scene changes. I think I can guess the cause of this change.

I believe it to be owing to the demand put forth yesterday by the *Prussian Plenipotentiaries to be admitted to sign the treaty of peace on the same footing and in the same character as if Prussia had been a principal in the alliance throughout*, as if she had accepted both the obligations involved in it, had joined in the [illegible] and had declared that she would abide by all its consequences. Such, it seems, are the pretensions of Prussia at this moment, and I believe that in these pretensions she has the support of Russia, if not of others. That these pretensions are opposed in the Congress is evident from their preventing the conference being brought to a conclusion yesterday, but by what Powers in particular I am unable to say. Of the main fact of their being put forward, and of their being the principal, if not the sole, cause of this unforeseen delay, I think I can safely assure you. By some persons such a cause is considered, if not trifling, at least not sufficient to justify the serious consequences that may follow. Others, I suspect, real importance is attached to [illegible] I do not take upon myself to decide as to who is right, or who is wrong; I content myself with repeating that the delay in signing the treaty of peace, reported yesterday, is attributable to the opposition [illegible] to the demand of Prussia to be admitted on terms of equality with the great Powers, and that I cannot say when that demand or that opposition will be withdrawn.

THE TWELFTH SITTING.

Paris, March 30, correspondence of the London Times.

The Congress met again to-day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nothing certain has transpired. [illegible] rumor circulated during a part of the day that the [illegible] of peace would be announced to-morrow. I hope so, but I am not aware of any good foundation for the rumor.

THE TERMS OF THE EXPECTED TREATY.

The *Siècle* conveys intelligence from St. Petersburg which shadows forth, according to this authority, some of the leading articles of the expected treaty. They are:

1. Russia consents to the neutralisation of the Black Sea. 2. Sebastopol is not again to become a war depôt, and the reconstruction of the fortresses [illegible] prohibited. 3. Nicolaieff is to be reduced to a commercial port. 4. Russia is to abandon her protectorate of the Principalities. 5. Russia renounces certain Territories in Bessarabia, which leaves the navigation of the Danube perfectly free. 6. A Commission is to be appointed to trace the new frontier in this district. 7. The fact of a Russian soldier passing the Pruth is to be looked upon as a *casus belli* by the contracting Powers.

The *Siècle* adds: "Although these details are believed to come from well-informed persons, we only publish them under all reserve." But then follow these important paragraphs, to which the sentence about reserve does not grammatically apply:

The question of the Principalities will also, it appears, be submitted to the commission appointed to settle the boundary line. This commission will probably make its report in August next. It is for the Moldavians and Wallachians now to come to a mutual understanding, to lay aside all their antipathies, all their pretensions, and to show themselves so united that the Commissioners may be able to propose in favor of this Roumain people, so worthy of sympathy, an organisation in harmony with the degree of civilisation of this population, which is the advanced guard of the East.

Our correspondent does not pronounce the heroic name of Poland.

We say it with conviction—the Congress will not have fulfilled its grand task if nothing be done for Poland, and we will permit ourselves to hope that when the commission returns from the East, at which moment the Congress will meet again, the great cause of Poland will obtain something more than a disdainful silence.

When the Congress proceeds to regulate the conditions of the cessation of the occupation of the Crimea by the allied troops, it will also pay attention to the occupation of Rome by the French troops, and the occupation of the legations by the Austrians. The representatives of Europe will not suffer that Austria, who alone gains by the solution of the Turco-Russian dispute, shall extend her power in Italy. *En attendant* the solution of the question of Italian independence which the *Siècle* is continually treating of; the foreigner must quit these countries, which have been but too often trodden under foot by conquerors. France is willing and able, without danger to her policy, to set the example; Austria must follow it. But it will be said, what will become of the temporal power of the Pope if the soldiers of France and Austria leave him face to face with a hostile people? We are of opinion that this hostility is greatly exaggerated. We believe that if the Pope will give guarantees to the people subject to his rule, if he will imitate the example of Piedmont, and govern in a liberal spirit, he will recover the sympathy with which he was received on his accession to the Pontifical throne. But we stop: we will not discuss incidentally this great Italian question, which goes to the heart of all those who have embraced the sacred cause of liberty and the independence of nations.

REFUSAL OF TURKEY TO SANCTION THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCES.

From the London Times, March 26.

The intelligence which we communicated some days since, to the effect that the Porte had refused to sanction in some particulars the proceedings of the Paris Conferences, *is now confirmed*. The Council of Constantinople, it is now known, has directed AALI PASHA not to consent to the insertion of the Sultan's late decree among the articles of peace, as such a concession would bind the Porte to a certain form of administration in its own independent territories. The Plenipotentiary has been also formally ordered to oppose any arrangement about the Principalities which should be in any way prejudicial to the sovereign rights of the Porte in those Provinces. Of the former question we have already spoken. The institutions which are to give the Rayah subjects of the Sultan new rights and a new career must be the care of the Western Powers for many years to come. *It will be some time before England and France will be able to relax their hold upon Turkey.* The matters to be determined are important and complicated, and even the most enlightened statesman must confess that he sees but a little way before him, in this medley of hostile races, deep-rooted prejudices, decaying yet tenacious creeds, intrigue, misrepresentation, and venality. We may be content, therefore, in some degree to wait, and see how gradual and tentative reforms work in a land where everything has been prescription and immobility for ages. But the question of the Principalities demands a speedy decision. These provinces are the most exposed and coveted part of the Turkish empire. They are even now occupied by foreign armies. They have been for several generations under the influence, and at last under the recognized protection, of Russia. Within a few years they have been twice invaded by Russian troops, and at the outset of he war were almost formally confiscated by the Czar. They are, through a large part of their extent, fertile beyond the average productiveness of Europe; they command the great river of Europe, and the rectification of frontier proposed by the new treaty will add to their territory the delta and fortresses of the Lower Danube. The race which inhabits them is strangely situated. A part is under Russian sway, in Bessarabia, and that part of Moldavia which was appropriated by ALEXANDER in 1812. A part is subject to the dominion of the Austrian Emperor. Each of these potentates can place large armies on the frontier of that part of Roumania which is still in a manner independent, and each may be tempted to violate treaties by the natural desire to extend his empire, and the equally natural fear that his rival may anticipate him. The seizure of the Principalities was the cause of this war, and must be the first step in any new aggression of Russia. It is therefore the duty of the Allies to settle the question on a sure basis, and build up a political fabric which will give content to the inhabitants, preserve as far as possible the rights of the Porte, and, without giving cause of offence to any powerful neighbor, insure peace and tranquillity to Europe.

The manner in which the Turkish Council has roused itself of late to assert its independence of foreign control, is well described by our correspondent at Constantinople. It seems that the Turkey whose armies were ordered to and fro by the allied Generals, and whose assent to diplomatic arrangements it was hardly thought necessary to ask for, *is resolved once more to assert a will of its own*. Whether the Porte will have the courage to persevere we know not, but at present its policy seems to be to uphold the independence and integrity for which the allies have declared that they fought. At the preliminary Conferences at Constantinople the question of the Principalities was debated, but nothing was settled.

The want of full instructions was pleaded by the Ambassadors of France and Austria, and the matter was referred to the Conference at Paris. Shortly after the telegraph informed the Porte that Lord CLARENDON, Count ORLOFF, and their associates were debating on the union of the two provinces. This idea had not been brought forward at the Constantinople Conference. The receipt of the news threw the Council into much excitement. Meetings of the high dignitaries of the empire were daily held, and the result was a formal protest by telegraph against the discussion even of the union of the two Principalities, as an interference with the internal affairs of Turkey, and a violation of the sovereign rights of the Porte in those provinces. In spite of long interviews between the French and Austrian Ambassadors and the Ministers at the Porte, this protest was sent.

OPINIONS OF THE CZAR ON THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The St. Petersburg correspondence of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, writing on the 11th of March, says:

"The Emperor and Empress appear to be well satisfied with the progress of affairs. A courier arrived this morning from Count ORLOFF, the bearer, it is said, of very favorable accounts from Paris; and, during the reception, the Empress was so cheerful and animated as to excite the notice of the persons invited; and the Emperor conversed with different groups, to whom he declared that peace appeared to him to be more and more certain, and that he could now occupy himself with important works at home, and with useful modifications in his Empire. To one of the groups, composed of members of the *corps diplomatique*, the Emperor said, 'The war has only been an accident, or rather a misunderstanding. It will not have changed, in any way, the good personal relations between the Russians and the French, who have some remarkable points of resemblance. They have certainly fought too long, but it has always been with courtesy and humanity. The Russian prisoners have been treated by the French not as enemies, but as brothers; and I have been anxious that proper treatment should be shown to the prisoners whom the fortune of war has thrown into our hands. When peace shall have been signed—and everything leads me to believe that it is about to be so—France and Russia may hold out the hand to each other—may esteem and love each other as in the past; for although the struggle has been warm, it has been carried on in all honor, and without hatred.' The Emperor ALEXANDER also spoke in the most affectionate manner of NAPOLEON III., and did full justice to the acts of his Government, and to his love of peace, which, he added, 'is as sincere as my own.'"

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Reply to Mr. Marcy's Last Dispatch on the Enlistment Question—Special Pleading.

From the London Times, March 25.

We have not done justice to Mr. MARCY's argument—his argument, we mean, against the English Government, and its presumptuous act of advertising its military service in the United States. He appeals to authority as well as to reason. WOLFIUS is on the side of Mr. MARCY. WOLFIUS says, "It is not permitted to raise soldiers on the territory of another without the consent of its Sovereign." Now, if WOLFIUS is right, what then? The English Government sent out no instructions to advertise its military service, leaving whoever chose to avail themselves of such information to repair to English territory to put their choice into effect by enlisting. So much for WOLFIUS. VATTEL says, "The man who undertakes to enlist soldiers in a foreign country without the Sovereign's permission, violates one of the most sacred rights of the Prince and nation." VATTEL, then, only so far says what WOLFIUS says. But VATTEL says, that it is wrong to "entice away the subjects of another State." Does VATTEL, by *enticing*, mean advertising, giving intelligence? If he does, of that further on. HAUTEFEUILLE, "a modern French author of much repute, regards permission by a neutral power to one belligerent, *though extended to both*, to raise recruits in its territories, to be an act of bad faith, which compromits its neutrality." Well, but a man should really talk sense before he is considered an authority. How can a State possibly compromise its neutrality by allowing the same liberty to both belligerents? Our acquaintance with M. HAUTEFEUILLE being confined to this extract, we will not assert that he is not a writer of judgment or sagacity; but, if he is, this *dictum* does not represent him fairly.

But did it never occur to Mr. MARCY, as he was quoting the authority of publicists who lived under continental despotisms one or two centuries ago, that *international* rights might more or less depend upon *national*, and that a change in the one might possibly affect the other? International law obliges you to respect the rights of a national Government, and therefore, if that Government possesses certain rights over its subjects, you have no business to interfere with them; and if among those rights is numbered the right to control the movements of its subjects, to prevent their leaving its territory, entering on any foreign service, or going anywhere for any purpose whatever to which the national Government objects,—in that case you have no business to have any dealings whatever with such subjects, the issue of which may be locomotion, departure, embarcation, transit for foreign ports, and, lastly, occupation in foreign departments of commerce, navigation, or war, without previous notice to such Government and consent obtained from them. But, if a national Government possesses no rights over the locomotion of its subjects, or their choice of climate, place, or profession, what rights of such a Government do you interfere with by suggesting a choice on these points to its subjects, and informing them of the advantages they will gain by joining any undertaking, military or civil, that you have on hand? Does not Mr. MARCY, then, see that international rights depend to a certain extent upon national, just as the right of property is very largely affected by the question whether the possession which you defend really belongs to you or not? A man trespasses on your land, and you are indignant. But is the land yours, or is it common land? If it is the latter, you have no cause of complaint. The right between man and man would be violated if you *had* the right in the first instance; but, if there is not the right, there is not the violation of it. In the same way, if a national Government has a right to control the movements and conduct of its subjects, you interfere with that right if you invite its subjects to cross the sea. But, if the national Government has no such right in the first instance, no right belonging to it is violated by such invitation. Two centuries ago the Government of this country claimed the right to control the bodily motions of its subjects, and stopped the embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers. International law, then, would have been violated in those days, and the Government of CHARLES I. would have complained if a foreign nation had invited English subjects to emigrate. But we should not consider any such invitation to be a violation of International law now, because that National Government no longer claims the same right. But Mr. MARCY raises upon a Republican basis a right which supposes a despotic dominion, and takes a position which implies a common ground between the United States' Government in the Nineteenth Century and CHARLES I. in the Seventeenth.

Indeed, we cannot but contrast the plain common sense which runs through the letters of our own Foreign Secretary on this subject with Mr. MARCY's ambitious profundity. Lord CLARENDON views the matter as a man of plain sense and common judgment would; and takes a natural view of the whole case, without diplomatical pretence. But Mr. MARCY is *professional*, and puts on the diplomatist. He appears to think, because he is in a Secretary's office, that therefore he must argue quite differently from the way in which an ordinary sensible man would argue. He must take higher flights, and appeal to grand abstractions—to an American sovereignty and an American neutrality, which are supposed in themselves, and without further explanation, to be in direct conflict—no mortal can tell how—with the act of the English Government in this affair.

Europe shall see how a United States' Secretary can argue; that it is quite a different thing from common reasoning or common sense. Then Europe shall see how deep in authorities a United States' Secretary is. Yes, the New World is more erudite than the Old, and beats it on its own ground. WOLFIUS and VATTEL must leave upstart Europe for mediæval America, and the rough sense of our backwoods must yield to the polish, the erudition, and the classical lore of the United States. We commend the truly creditable ambition of the Hon. Secretary, but would advise him, at the same time, to take care that the Government of the United States does not under his direction combine crudity with obsoleteness—the asperity of a new with the pedantry of an old State.

Duplicity of British Ministers in the Controversy with the United States.

From the London Chronicle, March 24.

If all fear of a rupture with the United States may now be considered at an end, we certainly owe that propitious termination of a menacing dispute more to the good sense of the people than to the good conduct of the Governments of the respective countries. That President PIERCE and his confederates should have acted as they have done, seeking to involve two great nations in war, merely that they might perpetuate their own power, was to be expected from the character alike of the individuals and of the institutions of the people over whom they are placed in authority.

A Government, which might almost be described as an organized anarchy, is scarcely blamable on the score of any efforts it may make to prolong its precarious existence. We have seen that even in England, where these degrading necessities do not operate to the same extent, successive Ministries have been compelled to resort to arts, tolerated, rather than sanctioned, by our political system, when they have been assailed by a powerful and menacing Opposition. But it is to the credit of our statesmen that they have never abused their privileges in a manner to compromise the permanent interests of the country. We cannot go the length of saying that in the pending dispute with America Lord PALMERSTON and the Earl of CLARENDON have wilfully imperiled peaceful relations between the two States; but we are justified in affirming that all which could be effected by jesuitry and hypocrisy, and by the subterfuges of diplomacy, carried to their utmost limits, has been hazarded by the Earl of CLARENDON, *and that if his desire had been to furnish President Pierce with an excuse for his policy of aggression, he could not more effectually have gratified it than by the course of conduct he has pursued.*

It is a popular impression, with regard to one part of the controversy with America, that it is virtually arranged by an explanation and apology. It is supposed that Lord CLARENDON and our Minister in America acted under erroneous impressions as to the law of the United States, and that as soon as their mistake was discovered they made a satisfactory atonement. According to our last accounts from America, it appears that Mr. CRAMPTON had no fear of being recalled. But we cannot understand the motive of his confidence. We speak fearlessly on the subject, now that the feelings of irritation between the two countries are subsiding, and that the conduct of our own Ministers is in question, rather than the relations of the two States. The more the correspondence is examined the more clear it becomes that our Ministers have acted with a finesse which can only be properly described as hypocrisy, and which certainly was calculated to excite feelings of indignation in the American people. Lord CLARENDON endeavored to persuade his countrymen that he had taken no step to violate the American law—a statement which is only true as regards any open and active violation of such law. *It is altogether untrue in another and more honorable sense.* Some of the apologists of the Ministry seek to persuade the public that Mr. Secretary MARCY, in his explanations of the purport and character of the American law, has been guilty of intentional mystification, and that any attempt to make out a case, based on the spirit and purport of a law, cannot subsist in the teeth of its literal meaning. We need scarcely say how unfair and unphilosophical are such arguments. What makes the difference between the pettyfogging practitioner and the man of honor and character? That the one respects the spirit of the law, while the other avails himself of technical forms or interpretations, in order to wrest it from its legitimate purpose.

Lord CLARENDON, we fear, stands self-convicted of having unworthily abused the privileges of diplomacy in this respect. He is accused of having violated the law of the United States by encouraging the enlistment of American subjects in a foreign legion. His answer to the charge is a positive denial, and he points triumphantly to the letter of the American law as justifying his argument. Mr. MARCY, on the other hand, recalls him to a sense of something better than a mere technical interpretation of the law, and points out, with great force, the impropriety of offering to American citizens under-hand temptations to violate their own laws. *We venture to say that the English nation will regard with a feeling of shame the exposure of artifices on the part of their Foreign Minister, opposed as they are to every principle of honor which ought to regulate the intercourse of States* Lord CLARENDON would not openly enlist Americans in the British service, because that would have been a manly and straightforward avowal of his purpose. But he does not think it beneath his own dignity, or that of his country, to provide across the American borders the means by which such persons could enlist.

A British Expedition sent in search of the Steamer Pacific.

The British Government sent out on the 25th ult. an expedition consisting of two steam vessels of war, to search for the unfortunate steamer *Pacific*. The origin of the movement in the first place was the following letter in the London *Times* of the 22d March from Mr. J. S. OAKFORD of the firm of CROSKEY & Co. of London and Southampton, agents of the Bremen and Havre line:

SIR: No good reason exists for the popular belief that the unfortunate ship has perished with her passengers and crew. Those most competent to form an opinion upon the dangers and difficulties of an Atlantic steam voyage, especially the commanders of steamships traversing the same route, and exposed to the same difficulties as the missing ship, confidently believe that she is still afloat with disabled machinery, and that she may yet reach port; to them her long absence is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that the lately prevailing winds on the coasts of Europe and America effectually barred her approach to either shore.

Of all disasters likely to occur to such a ship, breakage of machinery is most probable; the history of Atlantic steam navigation records scores of "accidents" to machinery, some serious enough to destroy the steam power, others, of less importance, causing only trifling delay.

It is reasonable to assume that the *Pacific* may have broken some important part of her machinery (perhaps in the ice-field) on or near the Banks of Newfoundland; if so, her commander would have turned back and attempted to regain the coast of Ireland, (as the *Atlantic* did in 1851;) he would not for an instant have attempted to work to the American coast under canvass against the strong westerly gales that almost unceasingly sweep the American seas in mid-Winter.

If her steam power failed on the Banks, she might have regained the coast of Ireland by the 20th to the 25th of February, provided she had westerly winds all the way, as the *Atlantic* had on her return passage. Against head winds the *Pacific* could make no progress. Relying upon her steam power, she spreads very little canvass. She has no bowsprit, and scarcely any head or after sail. With an immense hull, high out of water, and large paddle-boxes and deck-houses, she must drift to leeward as fast or faster than she would reach ahead.

Throughout the month of February strong southerly winds blew constantly between lon. 150 and 400 West. On this coast, extending as far West as 150, we have had easterly winds, with occasional gales, almost without intermission, since the 16th of February. More than 300 ships are overdue from the westward at the ports of Great Britain and the Channel ports of the Continent, though few (and among them are some of the best-appointed packet-ships) that have recently arrived from New York came rapidly over with the westerly and southerly winds until they struck soundings, thence they have battled for weeks against easterly winds. A ship arrived yesterday, 50 days from New-York, more than 30 of them used on soundings at the chops of the Channel. If such ships are held in check for a month what is the fate of the disabled steamer, with her retreat cut off by the opposing winds. In retracing her course across the Atlantic the south winds must have drifted her to leeward, north of the route of passing vessels. On reaching the meridian of 150 her progress eastward was effectually barred; she could not get to the eastward or southward. In such an emergency she would have held on as well as she could, drifting slowly northwards on the western margin of the eastern winds! If afloat—and no good reason exists for doubting that she is—she is probably within 300 to 600 miles W. N. W. of Ireland, where she can be found and rescued by a searching squadron of two or three, or even one steamer, sent from these shores.

Urgent reasons exist for sending relief to her without delay; her canvass, scanty and insufficient at all times, has now to be exposed to the storms of the North Atlantic for fifty days, and may be entirely worn out or blown away; the stock of provisions on board is fast diminishing, and it is not impossible that her unfortunate passengers and crew (186 in all) may perish by famine unless relief is sent to them. The ship may be staunch and strong, but without propelling power she is a helpless trunk upon the waters, and out of the usual track of ships crossing the Atlantic she may drift for months.

NEVER DESPAIR.

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN SHIP-CAPTAIN IN RELATION TO THE PACIFIC.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I arrived in London from Shanghai on the 22d inst., and having seen in the *Times* of that day a letter signed "Never Despair," relating to the missing steamer *Pacific*, I thought I would give an abstract of my log from Feb. 18, then being in lat. 41 48 N., long. 37 20 W.; fresh gales from the S. E. and squalls of rain. Feb. 19—Moderate breezes from the S. W. and thick weather. Feb. 20—Fresh breezes from the S.S.E. and thick and rainy, with a heavy sea from the S.S.; lat. 47 27 N., long. 31 11 W. Feb. 21—This day heavy gales from the S.E., with a very heavy sea; at meridian, ship under close reefed maintopsail and fore staysail; lat. 49 21 N., long. 29 49 W. February 22.—All this day heavy gales from S. E., my ship laying-to under close-reefed maintopsail, with a very heavy sea; lat 50 0 N., long. 29 23 W. February 23.—All this day heavy gales from the S. E., and heavy squalls of rain; at meridian, ship under main spencer, and a very high cross sea; on this day saw a steamer steering to the N. W. under short sail and steam; could not make out whether she was a side wheel or a screw, but think she was a screw; lat. 51 4 N., long. 28 43 W. February 24.—The first part of this day heavy gales from the S.S.E.; from 8 P. M. to 3 A. M. it blew a perfect hurricane, the ship laying her lee rail under fore and aft; at meridian, light breezes from the W. S. W.; lat. 51 15 N., lon. 28 49 W. February 25.—First part light breezes from the W. S. W.; latter part fresh breezes from the land, rainy; middle and latter part heavy gales from the S., with a heavy sea, and the ship under close-reefed topsails; lat. 51 10 N., lon. 22 59 W. February 27.—First part heavy gales from the S., the ship under close-reefed maintopsail, latter part more moderate; lat 51 35 N., lon. 21 31 W. February 28.—All this day fresh gales from the S. S. E. and thick; ship under double reefed topsail; lat. 51 11 N., lon. 17 35 W. February 29.—Fresh breezes from the S., and squalls of rain; lat. 51 11, lon. 15 5. March 1.—This day fresh breezes from the S. E. and E., tacked ship to the S.; lat. 50 36 N., lon. 12 33 W. From the 1st of March to the 15th have had the wind from E. N. E. to E. S. E., some of the time blowing a gale, the ship under reefed topsails. You will see I have been 27 days from lat. 41 48 N., lon. 37 20 W. to the Scillys. Now, then, if the missing steamer was disabled, and with no more canvass than they generally carry, she could not fetch within 300 miles of Ireland; I could not fetch Cape Clear, and if the *Pacific* is afloat she is as far north as 55, if not further, if she had the wind as I had it. I passed 100 vessels on the edge of soundings. March 10.—Lat. 49 27 N., lon. 8 48 W., spoke the ship *Lady Louisa*, from London, bound for Melbourne, and was very kindly supplied with provisions from her, for which I return my thanks. B. W. TUCKER.

Master of the American clipper ship *Swallow*.

LONDON, March 24.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. OAKFORD AND LORD PALMERSTON—ORDER FROM THE ADMIRALTY TO DISPATCH TWO STEAMERS AFTER THE PACIFIC.

To give additional effect to the appeal thus made, Mr. OAKFORD had a long personal interview with Lord PALMERSTON, the English Premier, who seemed to take great interest in the subject, and expressed his desire to do everything that could possibly be done to search for and relieve the missing steamer. Lord PALMERSTON received Mr. OAKFORD with the greatest kindness and urbanity, discussed with him most particularly, and at great length, the whole of the circumstances relating to the *Pacific*, and finally gave him an order to the first Lord of the Admiralty, directing an expedition to be sent out at once. Armed with this authority, Mr. OAKFORD had an interview with the Admiralty authorities, and subsequently received the following official dispatch from the Secretary of the Admiralty:

ADMIRALTY, March 24, 1856.

SIR: With reference to your suggestions as to a search for the missing United States steamer *Pacific*, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that orders have been given to Her Majesty's ships *Tartar* and *Desperate* to cruise to the westward on this service, and in the event of their failing in with the steamer in question, to render her every assistance in their power. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) THOMAS PHINN.

J. S. OAKFORD, Esq., Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., No. 67 Gracechurch-st., London.

CHANCES OF THE PACIFIC'S SAFETY—URGENCY FOR AN IMMEDIATE SEARCH.

The London *Times* most strongly urged the Government to adopt the steps they have taken in subjoined article, which appeared on the 24th March:

There is still a very remote chance that the *Pacific* may not be lost, although the delay of her appearance on one side of the Atlantic or the other gives too much ground for apprehension as to her fate. A correspondent whose letter appeared in our columns on Saturday last therefore argues that we have not at present any right to assume the fact of a fatal result, nor to relax in our efforts for carrying assistance to the missing ship. The chances, he declares, in favor of the supposition that she is still afloat with disabled machinery are not inconsiderable, and so we are bound to act as though this contingency were an ascertained fact. In the case of the *Pacific*, happily, there is no necessity for organizing a costly expedition, or of dispatching squadron after squadron upon a forlorn hope to the dangers of the Northern Pole.

Seafaring men appear to agree in the conclusion that, if the missing ship is above water at all, she must be sought for in an area sufficiently circumscribed to render the process of investigation easy and expeditious. In the letter to which we allude the prevailing theory as to the probable situation of the *Pacific*, if she be still afloat, is set forth with sufficient clearness. The writer presumes that the machinery of this noble vessel may have given way somewhere about the Banks of Newfoundland. In connection with this probability two well-ascertained facts must be taken into account. The first is, that the steamer relied mainly upon her steam power for her progress through the water. She had very little canvass, no bowsprit, scarcely any head or after sail. The next certainty is, that at the season of the year when she must have reached the waters in question heavy westerly gales play over the surface of the Atlantic. Against these it would be idle for any ship to struggle unless her sailing powers were of a high order.

The probabilities then are that if the accident to the machinery occurred as presumed, the captain of the *Pacific* would seek to regain the Irish coast. Now, in this attempt he would have been foiled, because—we quote from the letter of our correspondent—"throughout the month of February strong southerly winds blew constantly between longitude 50° and 40° west. On this coast, extending as far west as 15°, we have had *easterly* winds, with occasional gales, almost without intermission, since the 10th of February." The writer adds that 300 ships are actually overdue from the westward—that a ship has just arrived fifty days out from New-York, fifty of which were spent in battling with easterly winds, in soundings at the chops of the Channel. Surely, if all these *data* be true, there is no reason, yet for absolute despair as to the missing steamer, and we are bound by every consideration of duty and humanity to do our utmost for her relief. The suggestion as to her proceedings and actual position is as follows:

"In retracing her course across the Atlantic the south winds must have drifted her to leeward, north of the route of passing vessels. On reaching the meridian of 15° her progress eastward was effectually barred; she could not get to the eastward or southward. In such an emergency she would have held on as well as she could, drifting slowly northwards on the western margin of the easterly winds. If afloat—and no good reason exists for doubting that she is—she is probably within 300 to 600 miles W. N. W. of Ireland, where she can be found and rescued by a searching squadron of two or three, or even one steamer, sent from these shores."

The *Pacific* will soon have been two months at sea, and, as the number of human beings she carried, including passengers and crew, amounted to 186, the horrors of famine will inevitably be added to the other perils of her situation.

We know not that any word of ours can give additional force to this simple statement of facts. It is just possible that this unfortunate steamer may now be drifting hither and thither within a few hundred miles of our coast, without any chance of relief, save that which may be especially dispatched with a direct view to this object. Once out of the usual track of ships, the *Pacific* can expect no casual assistance.

Now, it is clear that, if the suppositions given above are founded on fact, she must have been blown or have drifted so far to the northward that she is cast out from the fellowship of the sea, and therefore we must act, and act at once, or make up our minds to abandon the vessel to her fate. We have so much confidence in the spirit and humanity of the country, that we feel sure an effort will be vigorously made to carry relief to these unfortunate people. One or two Government steamers would suffice. If they be still among the living, this is the only way in which they can be saved; if they are already numbered among the dead, at least we shall have our consciences clear, and feel that all was done which man could do for their relief. The important point, however, is instant dispatch. If the effort is to be made, it must be made now, without the loss of a day or an hour.

SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION.

On the 25th the *Times* announces the fact of the expedition being ordered as follows:

The authorities of the Admiralty have responded with the most praiseworthy promptitude to the appeal which has been addressed to them through the columns of the *Times*. The *Desperate* and *Partarus*, two steamers, are to be instantly dispatched in search of the missing *Pacific*. We trust their efforts in this forlorn hope may be attended with success, and that ere many days have elapsed we may be gratified with the intelligence that they have succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew of the absent vessel from the destruction which must otherwise be their fate. At the same time, we warn the public and the friends and relatives of those for whose safety so much anxiety is felt not to overmuch buoyed up with hope. The chance of success is very remote.

The true course of action is neither to give way to exultation nor despondency, but to bend every nerve to the discharge of a solemn duty. The assistance which we now send would have been sent in any case, but we must not lose sight of the fact that our Transatlantic friends on their side dispatched an expedition in search of our missing countrymen in the Polar Seas. Such acts as these are far better evidence of the real sentiments which prevail among the great masses of the two communities than the noisy brawling of stump orators. The intelligence that the *Pacific* had been rescued from her perilous condition would be hailed with as universal delight throughout the British Isles as in the United States. The steamers have probably sailed before this. God speed them on their errand!

The United States and the Danish Sound Dues.

Copenhagen (March 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

You are aware that the ground upon which the Government of the United States has denounced the treaty of amity and commerce with Denmark of the 16th of April, 1826, is their unwillingness to surrender to any Power the right of using the ocean as the "highway of commerce," and to acknowledge the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues—a right which the United States have recognized from the moment of their entering into the class of independent nations until 1826, as a not privileged State, and as a privilege from that year until the 14th of April, 1855, when they denounced the above-named treaty. Some of the most eminent American state-men—as DANIEL WEBSTER and the celebrated HENRY WHEATON—formerly acknowledged the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues, as resting upon "immemorial usage," and sanctioned by numerous treaties; and the best writers on public law—for example, REINKERSHOEK and Lord STOWELL—consider the law of nations as derived from the usage and practice of mankind. The first time the right of Denmark to levy tolls upon the merchant vessels passing the Sound and the Belts has been denied was in 1843, by the then American Secretary of State, Mr. UPSHUR, who, in a report to President TYLER, remarked "That Denmark could not demand this toll upon any other ground than ancient usage, which finds no justification in the existing state of things. She renders no service for this exaction, and"—this, I presume, is the principal argument—"has not even the claim of power to enforce it." But Mr. UPSHUR died shortly after, and his successor in office, Mr. CALHOUN, the great jurisconsult, entirely abondoned the stand taken by Mr. UPSHUR in this question. Now, the new American doctrine of public law might, perhaps, be defended—at least, from an American point of view—if the United States themselves acted up to it in their relations with every other nation. But, if you compare the course pursued by the United States Government in a recent negotiation, about the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River with that which they have adopted in regard to the Sound Dues, you will perceive that the *jus fortioris* is the real principle of American public law. In the negotiation with great Britain about the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the United States claimed that the stipulations of the Vienna treaties, "by which the navigation of the great European rivers had been made free to all nations, were applicable per analogy to the navigation of the St. Lawrence." In their negotiations with Denmark about the Sound Dues the United States (viz., Mr. MARCY, in his dispatch to the American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Copenhagen, of July 18, 1853) deo idedly repudiate the idea of allowing any weight to the treaties of Vienna in regard to the Sound Dues question, and does not take any notice of the fact that the Congress of Vienna, although making free the navigation of the great European rivers, *left the right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues entirely untouched.* By the fourth article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain of June 5, 1854, the United States agreed: "That the citizens of the United States of the United States shall have the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence, subject only to the *same tolls and other assessments of a like nature to those levied for be exacted of Her Majesty's said subjects, it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege of giving due notice thereof to the Government of the United States.*" But to Denmark Mr. MARCY talks in a high tone of the "free highway of nations," and refuses to have anything to do with European public law and European balance of power. When invited to the conferences about the Sound Dues, held at present at Copenhagen, and where Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Oldenburg, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and Russia are represented, the United States declined taking a part in them, and in all probability the question will be resolved without their cooperation.

In a recent meeting of the conference the Danish Commissary, Mr. BLUHME submitted a proposal of capitalization of the Sound Dues, according to which Denmark should receive 35 millions of Danish rixdollars as indemnity for the abolition of the tolls, on the following conditions:

"(a.) That all the Powers interested in the Baltic trade and navigation participate in the payment, and that it shall be agreed to by the powers represented in the conferences, Denmark reserving to herself to treat separately with the Powers not represented as to their *quota* share.

"(b.) That a sum of [illegible] rixdollars shall be considered as indemnity for the lighthouse dues, and 32,664,-912 rixdollars as compensation for duties upon goods.

"(c.) That the payment of the *quota* share of each of the represented Powers shall be guaranteed to Denmark in a satisfactory manner."

The Danish Commissary further stated that the above-named sum was the *minimum* of indemnity which Denmark had the right of claiming.

According to this proposal, the share of Great Britain would be about 10,000,000 Danish money (or about 1,200,000£.), the share of Russia about the same sum, that of Prussia about 4 500,000 Danish rix dollars, that of Sweden and Norway about 2,000,000, that of the Netherlands 1,500 000, that of France 1,250 000, that of Belgium 300,000,000 rixdollars, that of Spain 1,000,000, and so on, in proportion to the yearly average amount of dues each State has paid in later years.

You will easily understand that it is of the greatest importance to Denmark that this affair should be regulated before the 14th of June, 1856, the prolonged term of the expiration of the Danish American treaty of 1826, as after this time any extremity of violent measures may be feared on the part of the American Government. The journals of the Union at least speak of seizing upon the Danish West India Islands, especially St. Thomas's, as reprisals against the Danish Government, should it exact the payment of Sound dues by American vessels passing the Sound after the expiration of the treaty of 1826. Many British subjects being settled in those islands, and St. Thomas's being an important British postal and packet station, it is to be supposed that the British Government would not look with indifference upon such an act of violence on the part of the United States. But still it would be preferable that, the Sound dues question being settled before the above named term, the threatened complication did not arise.

Frightful Assassinations in the City of Parma—Martial Law Proclaimed.

We read in the *Parma Gazette* of the 18th inst.:

At 7 o'clock last evening, when the Auditor of War, GAETANO BORDI, was walking in the street Bassa de Magnani with another officer, he was treacherously stabbed in the back with a poniard by an unknown hand. The assassin, having precipitately fled, could not be arrested. Lieutenant BORDI, supported by two soldiers, was conveyed to the office of the Commander, where he received medical relief and the consolations of religion. At 9 o'clock he was carried to his house. His life is in the greatest danger.

In consequence of this atrocious attempt, the following sovereign act and proclamation has been issued:

"We, LOUISE MARIE DE BOURBON, governing for Duke ROBERT I. the States of Parma, &c:

"Murderous hands have once more sacrificed two innocent victims to their infamous designs, and struck with dismay and horror the peaceable population of this city. These horrible attempts fill our heart with sadness and pain. Our intentions were and are clement, but we cannot forget that it is our duty to protect honest people against the wicked, and to adopt rigorous and efficient measures solely directed against the latter. With that object we have enacted the following:

"ART. 1. In virtue of the decrees of the

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Navy Yard.

Everything in and around the Navy Yard shows new life and activity. The overhauling of the *Mississippi* goes on apace. Most of her machinery is now taken out, and workmen are employed in taking her huge boilers to pieces, with a view to a thorough inspection of their condition. The carpenters are also at work upon her hull, taking out the rotten and damaged planks and replacing them with sound ones.

The coppering of the *Niagara*, also, progresses very rapidly, and will be finished much sooner than was anticipated. It is confidently expected that the vessel will be in the river by this day week.

The Robbery at Ball, Black & Co.'s.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the various reports published of the robbery at our store, many mistakes were made which are too trivial to notice, except in the account you gave.

We have five clerks always sleeping in the store. We permit no intoxicating drinks to be used under any circumstances; and, on this occasion, no one partook of the wine, but one person, who sipped merely and immediately spit it out, remarking it was sour.

Our porter, Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, whom your statement makes it appear "helped himself pretty freely," did not, and never does, use any intoxicating beverage. He feels deeply this inadvertent slur on his character for sobriety, and we respect and sympathize with the annoyance he has been subjected to in this matter, which is greater than you may suppose. Mr. JOHNSON has been twenty-five years in our employ, and we would trust him to any extent.

GEO. W. HAYDON never slept in the store with our permission or knowledge. One of the clerks recently asked leave of absence for a night, proposing HAYDON as a substitute to watch, but we peremptorily refused. This same clerk, notwithstanding, has subsequently allowed him to sleep in the store, without telling the others of our orders against it or mentioning the fact to us. We have discharged him for his neglect. BALL, BLACK & CO.,

No. 247 BROADWAY, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

Arrest of a Fugitive Ship-Master in the State of Maine.

On Saturday, DE ANGELOS, one of the Deputies of United States Marshal HILLYER, returned after a hot pursuit of Capt. GEORGE B. AUSTIN, of the ship *Calhoun*, who was complained of by one of his crew for assault with a dangerous weapon. A warrant was issued about three weeks ago, and the Captain slipped his *cable*, and scudded before the wind away down East. DE ANGELOS, who is a sort of "chipper" himself, gave chase, and after a hard run, overhauled the Captain and brought him back on Saturday. An examination will be had in a few days.

Mechanics' Club—American Institute.

At the usual meeting last evening, Mr. LINDSAY, of Malone County, New-York, exhibited the model machine, and explained the process of polishing stone, glass, and similar materials by means of Broughton's patent. Mr. THOMAS GODWIN exhibited some specimens of incrustation, nearly an inch in thickness, taken from the boiler of the steamship *Mississippi*.

The subject of the evening was then taken up, namely, the use of iron in the construction of buildings.

Mr. JOHN W. THOMPSON, acting for Mr. BOGARDUS, of this City, read a paper illustrative of the advantages and mode of construction of iron buildings, of which many splendid specimens have been recently erected in New-York. Such buildings combine unequaled advantages of ornament, strength, durability and economy, whilst they are at the same time absolutely secure against danger from fire, lightning, or an imperfect foundation.

Such buildings may be erected with extraordinary beauty at any season. No plumb is needed, no square, no level. As fast as the pieces are handled they may be adjusted by the most ignorant workmen. Wedges, mortices and chains, are all ignored, they are the subsequent inventions of interested individuals, in order to create jobs for the parents, and to render less dangerous or less apparent their imperfect and unstable joints. Cast-iron houses do not tax their owners with the cost and trouble of repairs incident to other buildings. Though cast-iron is not without expansibility, the temperature of this climate throughout its utmost range, exerts upon such buildings no appreciable effect. Besides which, they are perfectly safe in thunder storms, forming huge conductors and needing no lightning-rods.

The Secretary said he had already outlived all the houses in America; had all the buildings on the face of the earth that were ever erected been iron, houses had been more durable than the generations of mankind.

Mr. PELL contended that the originality ascribed to Sir JAMES PAXTON was in truth due to Mr. BOGARDUS, who was now sending his houses and fronts to all parts of the world. Mr. PELL recited passages from a pamphlet in reference to "Dyott's Patent," and also several testimonials from various cities of the Union but it contains nothing as to the value of the general principle which is not noticed in the paper of Mr. BOGARDUS.

Mr. BACKUS reviewed the whole subject. A man who has good stone and lime on his estate would be silly to send for iron to build a barn.

Iron certainly has the power of resisting tension, or a cross strain better than other things. If we have a weight to support where stone is cheap, the substitution of iron is foolish.

The tendency of iron building thus far has been to deteriorate the architecture. The use of iron in arches is like the use of wood in heavy blocks; to build iron in arches is an imitation of the use of other proper material, and, therefore, a violation of taste and propriety. RUSKIN speaks of ornament "bought by the yard, and put upon a building." On this subject the speaker made some just remarks.

American Medical Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being a delegate from a medical institution to the American Medical Association meeting on the 6th of May in Detroit I should be glad to inquire through your valuable journal, of the money-making railway and steamboat companies, whether they are willing to reduce the fare of the delegates and members, in consideration of our aim to benefit the medical science, and by it the public at large, and also in regard to the claim many among us have upon the companies on account of the gratuitous services rendered by physicians on the occasion of if not frequent railway and steamboat accidents?

Your obedient servant, .T. G.

Wortabet's Lectures.

The Young Men's Christian Association met very numerously Friday night in Hope Chapel to listen to the first of a series of lectures on "Syria, its former grandeur, its fall, and present condition," delivered by GREGORY M. WORTABET, a native Syrian, the son of an Armenian Bishop. The lecturer is a really eloquent speaker, has a most fluent delivery, and uses no notes. We predict for the rest of the course an audience even more crowded and attentive than that of Friday evening.

☞ Sportsmen are enjoying themselves in the country just now. Game is quite plenty in New-Jersey, we understand, and those who are fond of shooting are living on bird-meat out there. Many of our citizens, unable to resist the temptation, are deserting their business, brisk as it is just now, to take "a day's shooting" over the river.

☞ The United States District and Circuit Court rooms, in the new City Hall, have just been newly fitted up—repainted, recarpeted, and recarpenterod. It improves their appearance and comfort vastly, for they needed it sadly. Why will not the local authorities emulate the Federal example, and rejuvenate the apartments in which the State and City tribunals distribute justice?

☞ The whole number of interments in Greenwood since it was laid out in 1849, was 47,223, up to April 9, 1856. The first interment was the body of MRS SUSAN HANNAH, which was removed from New-York Sept. 5, 1849. The first funeral was over the body of THOMAS M. MILLER, Sept. 10, 1849. The number of interments since Sept. 23, 1854, have been 10,064.

☞ Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works, have completed, ready to go in the ship, the three engines and four boilers for the new United States steam propeller *Niagara*. The probable weight of her machinery will be 700 tons. They have under way the engine and boilers for the new steamship *Cuba*, launched a few days back; size of cylinder 60 inches diameter, 9 feet stroke, with 2 boilers, duplicate machinery, &c.

☞ A plan for cooking without fire is described in a scientific paper. The invention is a combination of tin cooking dishes, placed one above another, the bottom of one vessel fitting on the top part of the dish below. In the lower dish of all a small quantity of quick lime is placed, and then, by means of a tube, cold water is introduced upon the lime. Chemical action generates intense heat, whereby the articles on the dishes are quickly cooked, ready for the table.

☞ Nearly $1,000 have been added to the church tunicing fund for Kansas during the past week. About $100 is from the Broadway Tabernacle church, additional to $200 before subscribed by members of that church; nearly $700 is from the churches in New-Haven; the balance from other sources. $8,000 more will complete the fund, and $3,000 more will warrant the trustees in making disbursements.

☞ The Chapel of the Five Points Mission, (site of the old Brewery,) has lately undergone an entire remodeling. The style of seating is peculiar, the ladies having planned it to suit the wants of the Mission. The furnishing, painting, &c., are in good taste, and the whole presents a clean, genteel appearance. It will seat about 600 persons.

☞ The registration books issued in Scotland in 1855, required every woman to swear that she was present at the birth of her own child!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 61.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 45, 46, 48, 58 to 67, 221, 68 to 78.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 363, 364, 104, 375, 214, 216, 79, 246, 384 to 390.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 533, 188, 219, 239, 224, 234, 262, 263, 267, 272, 134, 274, 276 to 280, 282, 283, 285, 287 to 301, 308, 306 to 308, 310 to 313, 315 to 324, 172.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 12, 158, 264, 265, 357, 443, 446 to 465, 467 to 469, 398. *Part II.*—Nos. 429, 305, 397, 398, 402, 426, 133, 456, 458, 31, 80, 183, 279, 42, 433, 429.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Isaac Vradenburgh vs. *James B. Cook et al.*—Answer to be stricken out. Order accordingly.

Geo. Sparrow vs. *Peter V. Hasted.*—Order discharged.

Before Judge Davies.

Wm. H. Bigelow vs. *American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.*—Demurrer overruled with costs Defendants have leave to answer, &c.

Florence Sullivan, by, &c. vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer Costs to abide events.

Annie Stewart, by, &c. vs. *James D. Stewart.*—Judgment of divorce from bed and board, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sloson.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

Edmund Griffin vs. *Curtis Judson et al.*—This is known as the New-York Hotel case. A statement of the principal allegations in the complaint, and the questions depending thereon, appeared in the TIMES of Jan. 25, at which time it was argued

The plaintiff is a creditor of Judson, against whom he obtained judgment, in the Superior Court, for $11,041 97, execution on which was returned unsatisfied.

He alleges that his debtor, who was a joint lessee of the New York Hotel with Cranston, a defendant, executed to him an assignment of his whole interest, for the specific purpose of defrauding his creditors and with the understanding that, when relieved from the pressure of their claims, he should be reinstated in his full rights and interests.

The defendant Cranston denies that this assignment was of a fraudulent character, averring that it was made in consideration of his assumption of certain debts, partly on account of the partnership and partly on Judson's individual liabilities, which amounted to more than the value of Judson's interest in the lease, furniture, &c., of the hotel—to much more, that the surplus was covered by a mortgage on the furniture of the Brevoort House, estimated at $25,000, and executed by Judson to Cranston.

Upon the nature of these assignments the case turned. For, unless they were cancelled, the plaintiff had no rights in respect to the property in question.

Judge SLOSSON grants all the prayers of the complaint, as appears from the conclusion of his opinion subjoined:

"The acts to Cranston must be set aside as void, and also the mortgage and agreement for services There must be a reference to take or state the account of the partnership up to and including the 5th of December, 1854. A receiver must be appointed, and plaintiff must have judgment for his debt out of any surplus which may be found to belong to said Judson."

Reuben Ross, Jr., vs. *James Gordon.*—Warrant discharged without costs defendant to stipulate to bring an action against plaintiff.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Coursey vs. *Bailey, et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Poulon, Jr., vs *Kenney*—Motion denied, costs of motion, $10, to abide event of suit.

Contested Will Cases.

SURROGATE COURT—APRIL 11.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, surrogate.

In the matter of proving the Will of Benjamin Stagg.—Petition filed Nov 27, 1855. Jonathan Miller appeared in behalf of the will, and Richard Goodwin in opposition. Deceased's estate amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars, left by will, in the main, to his nephew, and contested on the ground of alleged incapacity on the part of the testator, and undue influence. This case has been pending about a month; a final hearing was ordered.

Ewate Seymour.—Held that where a legacy is given to a widow in lieu of dower, it carries interest from the death of the testator. Held, also, that the widow is entitled to the use of the deceased husband's principal dwelling, and to sustenance out of his estate for forty days after his decease, notwithstanding the estate may be insolvent.

Estate of William Dubois.—The testator was a member of he firm of Dubois & Wassiver, and this is an application by one of said partnership creditors to compel the payment of his claim out of the individual estate of the deceased partner. The petition states that before Dubois died the firm was in difficulty borrowing money and renewing notes, and it is not believed that there are any partnership assets. The executor, on the other hand, contends that the creditor must first recover judgment against the survivin g partner, and show a failure to collect his debt on execution, before he can reach the estate of the deceased partner.

Decision.—The rule is well settled (Dayton's Surrogate, 298, 2 Denio, 577) in this State that the executors or administrators of a deceased member of a firm cannot be sued for a partnership debt, unless the insolvency of the surviving partner, or some other ground of special relief, be shown. (Voorhies vs. Baxter, 1 Abbott's Pr Reports, 43.) The ground of this doctrine is that the obligation is joint, and not joint and several, and as the remedy at law continues against the surviving partner, the creditor is bound to resort to his legal remedy against them, unless he can show a necessity for coming into a Court of Equity for relief against the estate of the deceased partner. Late cases in England have adopted a different rule, but the highest tribunal in this State has unanimously decided the law as stated. In Lawrence vs. The Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, (3 Denio, 577,) the Court for the Correction of Errors affirmed the decisions of the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor, and it was adjudged that a "creditor of a copartnership, on the death of one of its members cannot sustain a bill against the representatives of the deceased and the surviving members, or against such representatives alone, without averring and proving that such surviving partners are insolvent." Doubtless the creditor of a deceased person is not held to strict legal rules in bringing his claim into the Court for payment; that is, according to the established principles of equity, he will not be debarred his rights by any mere technicality. I understand, however, the doctrine held by our courts on this subject of the liability of the representatives of a deceased partner to be one of substance and not of naked form. The obligations of the firm are against the surviving partners. Some reason therefore, should be shown for disturbing the usual course of the law. The surviving partners have the control of all the assets of the firm, and are in the first instance bound to pay the debts. It is not enough to say the firm was insolvent, for still sufficient may have been realized to pay a dividend, and if so, the individual property of the members ought not to be liable until the joint assets have been applied. Even if no property existed, belonging to the firm, at the death of the deceased partner, the only reason why the creditor should prosecute his claim against the representatives of the deceased, in preference to suing the surviving members but, on the contrary, it would seem far more appropriate to pursue those who are conversant with the business of the partnership, than those who are necessarily ignorant of them. The law gives the creditor an undoubted remedy against the surviving partner, and why should he be permitted, in the mere exercise of arbitrary choice, to recline that course? Notwithstanding there are no partnership assets, it still may be that, on an adjustment of the accounts of the partners, the survivors would be bound to discharge all the firm debts. The insolvency of the partnership is not, therefore a sufficient excuse for departing from the rule at law; the insolvency of the surviving partner may be, but that is not alleged although the applicant has procured the affidavit of the partner as to the insolvency of the firm. I must, therefore, deny the present application.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

ASSAULT DE LUNATICO,

Francis H. Saltus vs. *Wm. E. Smith.*—This was an action of assault and battery, in which the damages were laid at $5,000. It appeared that the defendant is the son of a wealthy family in this City, but of weak intellect. In the month of May, 1854, he assaulted the plaintiff in the streets with a cane said to be loaded—and a fight ensued, which was stopped by the Police, who took both parties before Justice CLARK, who then acted as Police Justice at the Jefferson Market Court. After hearing the facts the Justice came to the conclusion that the defendant was laboring under such a hallucination of mind at the time as not to be accountable for his actions, and dismissed the charge The same defense was interposed to the recovery of damages in this action, with the addition of a counter charge of assault, on the person of the defendant. Several members of the family testified that the defendant was subject to fits of insanity, and Dr. Valentine Mott confirmed them, he having had the defendant under his care professionally, for several years Ex-Justice Clark also testified to the mental condition of the defendant when he was before him on this complaint. The case closed here and was adjourned to Monday, when counsel will sum up, as the plaintiff contends that even admitting the defence to be made out, an insane man is liable for any damage—peculiarly—which results from his acts to a third party. It is only as a moral agent that the law does not hold him to be responsible. The point is a nice one.

Before Judge Brady.

A LUCKY ACCIDENT—WHO PAYS?

George Hutson vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an old suit, which has been long before the Courts and must in the end cost the tax-payers of this City nearly $10,000. About six years ago, some of the wise men of this City cut a hole or a trench in Forty-second-street. The plaintiff in this suit was going home from a German ball, in his uniform, as a Colonel of some Regiment of Militia and the coach fell in the hole, breaking his arm, and damaging his uniform, and also injuring his wife, who was also in the coach. He brought two suits against the City—one in the Superior Court, where he luckily recovered $3,000. The Corporation lawyers carried the case to the Court of Appeals—more costs—where the verdict was confirmed; the second cause was brought in this Court, and hung up until the decision of the Court of Appeals was obtained, and yesterday resulted in a verdict of $3,000 more for the people to pay, and costs.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH A WRONG TO WOMAN.

Nathan and Dolly Fry vs. *Aneas Fitzpatrick.*—This was an action for laying hands on the person of Mrs. Dolly Fry by the defendant, who is a dealer in crockery. It appeared that Mrs. Dolly went to defendant's shop and bought sundry articles of delf, for which she paid, and then the crockery man asked her if she did not intend to pay him for the egg cups she had in her pocket. The lady denied the impeachment, but permitted it was said, her person to be searched, and for this breach of good manners this action was brought to recover a compensation of $5,000. The Judge said that if the Jury believed the permission was given to search by the plaintiff, a verdict must be rendered for the defendant. That was a question of fact for the Jury. Verdict for plaintiff six cents.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Carpenter vs. *Frederick Boyer.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

William Lee vs. *Benjamin J. Carr*—Motion to dismiss complaint denied with $10 costs.

Wilson, Grant vs. *Albert G. Smith*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with liberty to defendant to plead this twenty days and to pay the costs.

Francis Kelleher vs. *John Orser*, Sheriff—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs, unless the appellant pay the costs in the Court below and the costs of this motion in six days.

Philip Smith vs. *Edward Landner*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs.

Joseph W. Corlies vs. *W. T. Gurney*—Motion to set aside and vacate order of arrest denied.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed an act to define the liabilities of the husband for the debts of the wife, and to define the liabilities of property received through the wife for the debts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage. It provides that "hereafter, when persons intermarry, the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife further than the property received through the wife will satisfy, and that the property received by the husband through the wife shall in no case be liable for the debts, defaults, or contracts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, April 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are extremely scarce and quiet, at $8 25 for Pearls, and $6 62½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, only 81 bbls. of all kinds.

COFFEE—Remains quiet and heavy, with sales of only small lots of Java Laguayra, and Rio, within our previous range. The stock of Rio is now about 37,000 bags.

COTTON The market continues pretty brisk and buoyant with sales reported since our last of about 3,000 bales, here and in transitu. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	10¾	10½	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour is quite dull and unsettled. Holders are pressing their supplies upon buyers and to induce these to purchase, they offer to accept prices 12½c @25c. ₱ bbl. under yesterday's quotations. The demand, however, is restricted, as free arrivals from Albany are now looked for which it is thought cannot fail to add much to the available stock here, or to influence the market favorably for buyers ere long. The sales since our last embrace only about 6,200 bbls. in lots, closing mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50 @ 6 25
Ordinary State	6 12½@ 6 25
Straight State	6 25 @ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50 @ 7 00
Common to good Michigan	6 25 @ 6 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 37½@ 6 75
Common to Good Ohio	6 37½@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 62½@ 7 00
Fancy Ohio	6 75 @ 7 00
Extra Michigan	6 75 @ 8 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 87½@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	6 87½@ 9 00
Fancy western	7 25 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 25 @ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 25 @ 9 25

Canadian is in slack demand at reduced prices—the sales since our last having been confined to about 400 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern rules quiet and languid. The sales since our last amount to 2,200 bbls. inferior Extra to medium and best Extra at $6 80@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed, $4@$6 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 31½ for Jersey and $3 68¾@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of 1,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $3 87½@$3 25; and 3,000 boxes do. Oranges at $1 75@$3 06¼ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat remains about the same. Sales having transpired since our last consist of about 5,000 bushels, including good Southern White at $1 85; and Common do. Red at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 10,000 bushels, mostly Northern, to arrive in a few days, at about $1 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats appear as previously reported. Corn is less freely offered and is in moderate request at steady prices for desirable parcels. The sales since our last consist of about 85,000 bushels at 60c @64c. for mixed Southern; 62c.@64c. for Jersey Yellow; and 62c.@66c. for Southern Yellow and White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—200 bales River changed hands at $1@$1 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that the receipts this week have been very liberal, comprising a large number from domestic ports, many of which were consigned to dealers. There is less animation manifested during the latter part of the week—the large arrivals and extreme high prices having restricted operations, to some extent, but importers are firm in their views, as the high cost of the receipts in South American ports leave but little margin for profit, even at these prices. The sales for the week amount to 70,000, as follows: 14,913 Orinoco, ₱ *Blumenthal*; 8,710 Rio Grande, ₱ *Windward*; 2,527 Buenos Ayres, ₱ *Virginia*; 5,486 Maracaibo ₱ *Addy Swift*; and *Ida Raines*; 6,142 Vera Cruz, ₱ *Wildfire* and *San Juan*; 2,178 Rio Hache, ₱ *Ritche*; 507 Curacoa, ₱ *Venus*; and 1,581 from West Indies, making a total of 42,893 from foreign ports, and 27,423 coast wise. The sales are: 2,000 Rio Grande, 21½ lbs. at 27c. 6 months; usual selection; 1,800 dry Buenos Ayres, from Baltimore, 21½ lbs., at 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 300 dry Buenos Ayres Calf Skins, 7 lbs. at 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,150 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs. at 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 750 dry Rio Grande, (in bond for Canada,) 21¼ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry salted Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,354 dry Salted Maranham, 27¾ lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,400 dry Porto Cabello, 23¾ lbs. at 23c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,850 dry Porto Cabello, (coastwise,) 23½ lbs., at 23c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 2,950 dry Porto Cabello, (inferior, coastwise,) 23 lbs., at 19c., cash less 5 ₱ cent, rejecting water damaged; 290 dry Charges, 16 lbs., at 22c., cash less 4 ₱ cent., rejecting water damaged; 200 dry Para, 27 lbs. at 17c., 6 mos., rejecting water damaged; 900 dry salted Mobile, 33 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,400 dry Southern, 16@18 lbs. at 17c. cash, rejecting water damaged; 500 dry Mexican, 24 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 2,000 green salted New-Orleans, 75 lbs., at 10c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 220 green salted Western, 55 lbs., at 10c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,028 green salted Buenos Ayres, 48 lbs., at 15½c., cash less 4 ₱ cent.; 339 green salted Florida, 45 lbs., at 10c., cash less 4 ₱ cent.; 655 green salted Rio Grande Horse, at 6¾c., 6 months; 50 bales Buenos Ayres Hide Cuttings, at 7c., cash less 4 ₱ cent. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *George Pitt*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 hides; the *Mary Broughton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 hides; the *Wm. Goddard*, from Montevideo with 24,000 hides; the *Annie*, from Rio Grande with 8,000 hides; the *Elizabeth*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Thomas Bradley*, from San Juan, with 4,000 hides; and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 50,000, as follows: 7,100 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 9,000 dry Rio Grande; 11,900 dry Orinoco; 3,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 5,500 dry Maracaibo; 2,175 dry Rio Hache; 5,000 dry Mexican 1,125 dry St. Domingo; 4,000 dry West India, Southern &c.; 500 dry California; 1,200 dry Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD.—Is in request and is steady at $6 87½@$7 12½ for foreign, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Galena, ₱ 100 lb.

IRON—Nothing really new has transpired in the line.

LEATHER.—Mr. HULL states that, with a slight increase in the receipts, manufacturers find less difficulty in procuring an assortment, although the stock still continues very light—not averaging more than 500 Sides to each dealer Prices are quite firm, and manufacturers purchase with more confidence, as the Spring business is thus far very good. Oak tanned is still scarce and prices are fully maintained.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	35,300	8,850
Sales	29,400	7,900
Stock	13,200	3,120

We quote: Oak Slaughtered and salted, Good Light, 34c@35c; do do Middle, 34@35c; do, do Heavy, 32c@33c; do Spanish, good, 31@32c; Weights 3 @32c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good, Light, 25½@26¾c; do do good Middle, 24c@27c; do, do good Heavy, 23¾c@24c; do Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24¾c@25¾c; do, do good Middle, 24½c@25½c; do do good Heavy, 21¾c@23½c; do do and B A Damaged, all weights, 21c@23½c; do do and B. A. Poor all weights, 13@15c; do Slaughter, in rough, 28¾c@29c, on 6 months credit.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—About 60 bbls. New-Orleans found buyers at 42c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Exhibit no particularly new feature OILS—The market is devoid of animation, but prices of most articles are sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork is active and advancing. The sales since our last consist of about 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $16 5 @$16 62½ for Mess, and $15 5 @$16 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are salable and firm at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c. @7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in lively demand, and is steady, at 9¾c.@9¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request and is firm, the transactions including 750 bbls. at 10¾c. for Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10c., mostly within the range, and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and in slack demand at drooping prices. The sales since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $8 12½@$8 50 for Country Prime, $9 25@$10 50 for do. Mess, and $10 50@$13 for repacked do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 16c. @19c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for Common to very good State; 24c.@26c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10½c. for fair to choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 125 tcs. obtained at $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is scarce and now worth 15¾c.@18c. ₱ lb., but is quiet at these figures. Other kinds remain about the same.

SKINS—Mr HULL sums up the week's business, thus: "The receipts of Deer have been moderate, and nearly all of those which have arrived recently, have been sold at full quotations. I notice sales of 10,000 lbs Honduras on private terms; 4,000 lbs. Western, at 31c.; 3,000 Florida, at 30c.; and 8,000 lbs. Indiana at 31½c.@33c.

GOAT—The market is without animation and sales embrace only 100 bales Curaçoa at 58c. The receipts have been 547 bales Curaçoa; 450 bales Mexican and 10 bales Maracaibo."

SUGAR—The demand is fair and prices are firm, with sales reported since our last of about 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; but including some New-Orleans at 8¾c.@7¾c.; and Porto Rico, in bond, at 6¾c.@8¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. Prime have been sold at full prices

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was a very extensive one, and so far as concerned Greens, the result was satisfactory to importers. Blacks were less noticed and fared off rather poorly: We annex a full report. By L. M. HOFFMAN & Co.:

Per ships *Boston Light, Game Cock and Queen of the Seas.*

Young Hyson—80 half-chests ex. fine matted, 38¾c.; 26 do. do. Moyune do. 35c.; 50 do. do. do. 37½c.; 59 do. fine do. 37½; 50 do. fine Moyune do. 37c.; 50 do. ex. fine do. 36¾c.; 40 do. do. do. 36c.; 26 do. do. do. 38¾c.; 23 do. fine do. 35c.; 27 do. do. 34c.; 56 do. do. ex. fine Moyune, 33½c.; 30 do. do. finest, 31c.; 33 do. fine Moyune, 3 c.; 40 do. ex. fine, 29¾c.; 50 do. do. fine, 28c.; 65 do. do. 26c.; 50 do. do. 24c; 50 do. do. 23¾c.; 69 do. do. 22c.; 11 do. superior Moyune, 21c.; 51 do. do. do. 19¾c.; 35 cases, 4 boxes each—63 do. do. curious, 16c.; 83 do. do. 15c.; 8 do. do ex. fine, 41½c.; 25 do. do curious 43c.; 184 do. ne ex. fine, 41¾c.

Hyson Skin—16 half-chests extra fine, 38c.; 14 chests do. Moyune, 21c.; 15 half-chests fine, 18¾c.; 33 do. Moyune, 17¾c.; 20 chests fine, 16c.; 41 do. ex. fine Moyune, 16c.; 55 half-chests fine, 15c.

Hyson—Sundry—25 half chests ex. fine, 27c.; 62 do. 24c.; 48 do. 23½c.; 63 do. 9c.; 20 do. fine, 18c.; 38 do. superior, 16c.; 50 do. fine, 16c.; 42 do. 15½c.; 90 do. Moyune, 14c.

Gunpowder—24 half-chests finest Moyune, 56c.; 11 do. ex. fine do. 50c.; 36 do. ex. fine, 46½c.; 90 do. 43c.; 81 do. fine do. 40c.; 46 do. 36c.; 104 do. ex. fine, 41c.; 34 do. do. 36c.; 25 do. fine, 33c.; 60 do. superior, 32c.

Imperial—7 half-chests ex. Moyune, 48c.; 49 do. ex. fine, 43c.; 14 do. do. 41½c.; 20 do. do. 40c.; 30 do. do. Moyune, 38½c.; 21 do. fine do. 36c.; 40 do. do. 33½c.; 40 do. ex. fine Pingsuey, 34c.; 71 do. fine do. 32 do. 30½c.; 30 do. do. 29½c.; 90 do. superior, 26c.; 30 do. do. 25c.; 24 do. superior, 24c.; 407 boxes do. 22c.

Pouchong—58 boxes choice Oolong, 32c.; 40 chests finest do. 30c.; 60 half-chests fine, 27c.

Oolong—88 half chests finest, 50c.; 50 do. ex. curious, 37c.; 340 do. curious, 275c.; 20 do. do. ex fine, 30c.; 315 do. 27c.; 228 do. ex. do., 37c.; 300 do. do. do. 29c.; 120 boxes—each 23 lbs net, finest, 47c.

Souchong—50 chests ex. fine Company, 18½c.; 92 half-chests do. do. 17c.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were obtained at 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were very moderate, to-day, and rates were without any quotable change. The latest charters have been: Ship *Tecora*, 400 tons, hence to Naples, Cotton, ¾c.—and back, $3,900—(or Marble, $11 ₱ ton; a brig from Brothers Island to New-York, Guano, $8; one from Nuevitas to New-York, Sugar, 3¾c—Melado, 3¼c—and Molasses, $2 25; a barque and two brigs from South side Cuba to New-York and a brig from Porto Rico to New-York, 4½c. and $3; a schr. to Mayaguez and back, 45c. and $3 25, without primage; a brig from North side Cuba to New-York 37½c. and $3; a schr. to Antigua, 50c. ₱ bbl.; and from Manzanilla to Montreal, Lignumvitæ $8—Molasses and Rum, $6, and Sugar, 60c.; one to St. Johns, N. F., Dry bbls., 65c. and Wet 70c.; a Port brig to Oporto, and a barque to Bremen, on private terms

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No. 9 Spring-st., near the Bowery. Handsome and comfortable rooms, and meals prepared, can be accommodated with genteel board and pleasant rooms on the 1st of May next at No. 9 Spring-st. References exchanged. For particulars prior to that time, address Box No. 1,892 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURD'S No 303 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

BOARDING.—To let with board, from May 1, two unfurnished rooms, with bedrooms and pantries, in a genteel house, with gas, baths, &c. Would be let to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 12 Vandam-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or a single gentleman, desiring to obtain pleasant apartments, with board, in a private family, can be accommodated by applying at No. 31 King-st.

BOARDING.—Some very pleasant rooms for a family can be found at No. 21 Clinton-place.

BOARD.—Corner of Hudson and Leroy. Large front rooms and bed rooms can be had with or without board for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Inquire at No. 163 Leroy-st., first door from the corner. All modern improvements, bathing, gas, &c. Mrs. ALGER.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No 266 Hicks st. corner of State.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms on second floor, with full or partial board, at No 50 Pacific-st., corner Henry-st., Brooklyn, near South and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—One or two families can obtain good board during the Summer months in a beautiful village on the banks of the Hudson River, about 3 miles from the City and within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, address S., Box No. 3,901 Lower Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—In a private family in the vicinity of 2d av., not above 8th-st., for a gentleman and wife, partial board for the summer; terms not to exceed $9 per week. Address J. H. B., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—For a gentleman, wife and three children, within 50 miles of New-York. Address Box No. 2,018 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a small family, within a convenient distance of New-York and railroad or boat, in some healthy and pleasant village, from May 1 to Nov. 1, for a lady and three children, young

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856.

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RAYMOND WORTLEY & CO., Publishers.

The News from Europe.

The aspect of the Peace question—as presented by the news published in this morning's papers, and received yesterday by the *Washington*—is not so favorable as we had been led to anticipate. Not that there is any probability of the Paris Congress breaking up without attaining the end for which it assembled; but it is perfectly clear that there are serious obstacles which prevent, for the moment, the ratification of a treaty and the reëstablishment of Peace. One difficulty is supposed to refer to the admission of Prussia to the Congress. That Power demands, as her right, participation in the Conferences on an equal footing with the Allies; but to this the latter, Austria included, are said to be decidedly opposed. This is the cause for the delay in concluding the negotiations given by the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*; but whether it is the true one, or whether there are others of a more serious nature, are questions which, as yet, it is impossible to answer, as the proceedings of the Congress are still kept profoundly secret. All we know positively is, that the twelfth sitting has been held, and that the public, who looked for the ratification of a treaty before then, has been disappointed. The Paris *Siècle*, in an article on the negotiations, supposed to be semi-official, publishes the terms of the long-expected treaty. They are alleged to be: The neutralization of the Black Sea; Sebastopol not to be rebuilt; Nicolaieff to be made a mere commercial port; the exclusive Russian protectorate over the Principalities to be abandoned; a sufficient portion of Bessarabia to be ceded to secure the free navigation of the Danube; and the crossing of the Pruth boundary by a single Russian soldier to be deemed a *casus belli*. These points are doubtless in the main correct. But there are others yet to be discussed and settled. One of the most difficult is the interior organization of the Danubian Principalities. The scheme proposed in the Congress was to unite them, but to this the Porte objects, and protests against its domestic affairs being brought up at all in the conferences. Hence, it may be inferred, that the Turkish plenipotentiary will not assent to the treaty, the conditions of which are, to a certain extent, so diametrically opposed to the wishes of his Government, and, as if to complicate this branch of the negotiations, it appears that the people of the Provinces do not coincide with the views of the Porte, or with those of the Western Powers. The Moldavians seek to enjoy greater independence of Turkey, and, at the same time, protest against their country being subjected to the protectorate of Europe. Taking all these things into consideration, it is probable that the organization of the Principalities will not be included in the treaty, but will form a subject for future discussion and settlement.

American affairs are again commented upon at some length in the London papers. We have transferred two articles, one from the *Times* and the other from the *Chronicle*, to our columns, but the subject has been so fully canvassed in all its bearings, that it would be difficult indeed to elicit any new fact or argument. The *Times*, like a lawyer in a bad case, takes up Mr. MARCY's last dispatch on the enlistment question and looks out for flaws. As a piece of special pleading the article may be a good one; but as to its facts they are as erroneous as ever—still harping on the string that the whole excitement was got up by President PIERCE as an electioneering ruse. The remarks of the *Chronicle* are worthy of attention. That journal, but lately opposed to us, now candidly admits, after reading the correspondence, that the conduct of British Ministers in the recruiting business, has been such as to make the people of England ashamed of their falsification of the facts, and their subterfuges to conceal their misdeeds. There can be little doubt that in all the material points of the controversy, the people of England entirely coincide with us, and are ready to admit the justice of the stand taken by our Administration on the enlistment as well as on the Central American Question.

The British Government, with a promptness which will be appreciated by our people, has dispatched, it will be seen, two vessels in search of the missing steamship *Pacific*. We have given elsewhere all that pertains to this act of international courtesy, which was induced under the supposition that there is still a chance for the *Pacific's* safety.

We receive but little miscellaneous news by this arrival. Assassinations are reported to have taken place in Parma on such a scale that the supreme authority has deemed it advisable to place that city under martial law.

Mr. BUCHANAN, Ex-Minister at the Court of St. James, was shortly to take his departure from Southampton in the steamship *Arago*.

The Missing Steamer.

A slight gleam of hope for the long missing *Pacific* has been created by intelligence brought by the *Washington* yesterday. Not that there have been any reports of her having been seen, but ships arriving in England have reported a constant succession of strong easterly gales during the past two months, and ships arriving here having encountered a succession of westerly gales during the same time, make it very certain that, if the *Pacific* had met with any accident which deranged her machinery, it would be quite impossible with her very inadequate rig for sailing to have made any progress either east or west, if she had been disabled in the neighborhood of the Newfoundland banks. So probable was this supposition considered in England, that the Government, with a noble generosity that will cause a thrill of grateful satisfaction in the breast of every American, has dispatched two efficient steamships to cruise in search of the long-missing ship. Whether the search be attended with success or not, the generous effort to rescue our countrymen will not be forgotten. The *Desperate* and the *Tartarus* are the names of the two steamers which have been sent out by the Admiralty, probably left on their errand of mercy on the 26th of last month. There is a bare possibility that the noble ship may yet be afloat, and, until these steamers return from their cruise, there will be room for hope; but it would be cruel to excite any sanguine expectations in the breasts of those who have friends on board the missing ship, when the chances are so fearful against her safety. A little longer and the agony of contending hopes and despondency will be over. For the present there is reason to stop short of utter despair.

The Clay Banquet—Speech of Ex-Governor Hunt.

The annual dinner was eaten on Saturday by the admirers of HENRY CLAY; toasts were drunk, speeches made, and the solemn observances appropriate to such occasions otherwise strictly observed. Old attendants upon the Clay Festival noticed a very marked change in the character and motives of the participants generally, and a decidedly melancholy falling off in their tone. Men ate, and deplored the departed statesman, whose lives had been devoted to unsparing opposition to every doctrine he advocated, and denunciation of every act that founded his genuine glory. Others, whose remaining business in life seems narrowed to the task of abrogating the compromises he made, and opening controversies he tried to close finally, drank and bewailed the great pacificator. One half the company was composed of Silver Grays, famous while the Whig party existed for bolting its Conventions, and intriguing for the defeat of its candidates; the other half was of Hunker Democrats and "Native Americans," to whose combined exertions was owing the defeat of Mr. CLAY in the last Presidential contest at which he was a candidate; and whose treacherous devotion to Slavery dissolved the Whig organization. Taken at their word, had the muster-roll of the revived Whig Party, as it was a dozen years ago, been called then and there, how many, think you, would have answered to their names? Possibly, a half-score; certainly very few beyond that number. The summons would have exposed the sham. Indeed, the audacity of imposition can be carried no further than for those, with applause for and advised acquiescence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise on their lips, to sing their *laudamus* of him, whose chief boast it was to have suggested and established that compact for ever. The only approach to such effrontery was attained by the Know-Nothing participators, whose only distinctive partisan characteristic is advocacy of sentiments to which Mr. CLAY never hesitated to utter his aversion, in a way he habitually condemned.

The orators of the occasion were Ex-Governor HUNT, and Mr. PUTNAM, of the State Senate. The remarks of the latter were chiefly laudatory of Mr. FILLMORE, on the principle, perhaps, that a living animal of any sort is worth more than a dead lion. As the effort was entirely of an electioneering character, and, of course, grossly misplaced at a funeral banquet, it demands no notice. Mr. HUNT's is entitled to greater attention. It is remarkable, as a gratulation upon the continued vitality of the Whig party, addressed to Old Hunkers and Know-Nothings. It is remarkable, as a fossil attempt at Union-saving, when everybody has ceased to believe in the possibility of dissolution. It is most remarkable, as reiterating that astounding hypothesis of the Ex-Governor, that a large body of the South opposed and now condemn the abrogation of the Missouri restriction, and are prepared to assist any reasonable movement at the North for its reënactment. When first propounded, last Summer, this startling theory attracted general attention. It was discussed from one corner of the Union to the other. If any of the hypothetical beings referred to had substantial existence, then was the time to manifest it, in response to the eloquent and confiding appeals of their champion. No such response has been heard; there has been not even a whisper of it. The honorable, the conservative, and faithful citizens of the South, relied upon for the Ex-Governor's national party, remain as problematical as the population of the moon. The seven men in buckram are not appeared for by even one. They are not represented either in the Senate or House of the federal Congress. What Southern man has there raised his voice else than in exultation over the act of perfidy? They are not represented in the Democratic Party: the only indispensable requirement of delegates to and candidates before the approaching Cincinnati Convention, is entire approbation of the repeal. They have no voice in that American party with which, if Mr. HUNT is not identified, he sympathizes most cordially: for, in the Philadelphia Council the most ultra and inexcusable ground upon that subject was assumed. The press, either in editorial essay, or communication from private disciples of Mr. HUNT, has failed to utter the feeblest approval, or indorsement, of his positions. On the contrary, the unanimity of the South in applauding the theft, and in employing all practicable grappling hooks to retain the stolen property, is unbroken by any dissenting voices, unless those of the few who enlist with Republicanism. The Ex-Governor's invocation has raised up not one respondent. How amazing then, how inexplicable, his adherence to the same chimerical idea, which at first lacked the semblance of probability, and now stands convicted of insane absurdity. Unless through spiritual or other peculiar channels, quite inaccessible to the baser world, Mr. HUNT has information of opinions of the kind he insists upon as prevalent at the South, though so subdued and disguised as to elude the observation of any save adepts, we can hardly avoid suspecting him of attempting a clumsy sham, a degree or two less respectable than the many that bristled at this Clay banquet, and painfully discreditable to a gentleman of his admitted respectability. Mr. HUNT must be perfectly aware that, aside from the Democratic and South American Parties, with emphatic Pro-Slavery platforms, and the Republican and Northern American Parties with Anti-Slavery bases, there is absolutely no material at the North or South out of which to make up his organization. The leading names of the country, without which, and all the influence of which, these middle movements are uniformly abortive, are distinctly committed to one side or the other of the Slavery issue. Compromises of the nature Mr. HUNT proposes have never been effected until the great leaders of all parties could be brought to throw the weight of their popularity into the scale opposed to agitation. Those great leaders, satisfied that the day of compromise is past, and that the issue must now be decided, are identified with agitation; and they have the great masses of the people with them. It is impossible to believe Ex-Governor HUNT too blind to see this; and we are driven, therefore, either to question his sincerity, or to regard him as an unhappy victim of a cherished idea settled into monomania.

The Suspected Russian Privateer.

We have already published a letter from our own correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, and another from an officer of one of our men-of-war in that port, giving an account of the arrival there of the steamer *America*, from New-York, and the suspicions excited by her appearance, among the English and French in Rio, of her being designed for the service of Russia in the Pacific. We are inclined to believe that those suspicions were not without some foundations. We understand that the steamer was built here, by our great ship-builder, Mr. WEBB, and that the Russian Engineer, who had been some time here, took peculiar interest in her. On the 20th of January last the following allusion was made to the mysterious steamer by the *Sunday Courier*, but it did not excite any attention at the time:

"A long, low, black, rakish looking' steamer of some five hundred tons burthen, dropped quickly down the bay, a few days since, and took her departure for parts unknown. Now, at the risk of serving John Bull, we must say what we know about this suspicious craft. Built in the strongest manner, by one of our crack ship-builders, with thick ribs, small cabin, ample deck and war rig, carrying plenty of good seamen, and a splendid store of ammunition, this fastest and sauciest steamer that ever left our harbor may well be an object of alarm to British commerce. We predict that the next thing we shall hear of her will be a report from those formidable long guns which she carried concealed under her cargo. Why were they concealed?

The question, what are the three Russian officers here for? may now find a probable solution. They do not reside in New York three years for nothing. Besides, their frequent sly visits to this vessel while building had more than mere curiosity in them.

What has Mr. Consul BARCLAY been about all this time? That a ship should have been built and fitted up for war purposes under his busy nose, without creating suspicion, is not a little discreditable to his reputation for vigilance.

Whether the steamer has gone after the Cunarders or Indiamen, or the naval ships of the enemy, we leave him to declare. But wherever she goes she has the power and the will to make terrible marks."

It was probably this suspicious steamer which Consul BARCLAY had got wind of, when, by a very remarkable blunder, he fastened his vigilant eye upon the barkantine *Maury*, and got himself into such a ridiculous scrape with our Chamber of Commerce. If the Peace Conferences should not have a favorable termination, we may yet hear more of this suspicious craft in the Pacific.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Whenever Italian opera gets in a "tight place," MAX MARETZEK rushes to the helm, and endeavors, sometimes successfully, to guide the frail bark through the dangers which threaten it with destruction. He is once more at the post of honor. Arrangements have been made with Mr. PAINE for the lease of the Academy, and under MAX MARETZEK's management that superb establishment will re-open on Wednesday next. The company will be the same as that of last season with one or two additions, amongst the number Signors BOLCIONI and COLLETTI, both useful artists. If practicable, arrangements will be made with Signora VESTVALI and Signora PARODI, who are on their way northwards. Without these desirable additions the company will be sufficiently strong, and cannot fail, we should suppose, to attract the attention of all admirers of Italian Opera.

The season is intended to last four weeks, and on its success depends, in a great measure, our best chances for a liberal operatic enterprise in the Fall. We have confidence in the industry and ability of MAX MARETZEK. If he is but fairly encouraged, he will, we are sure, delight us with good artists and good operas. No man possesses more energy, and few are endowed with keener common sense. The programme for the Spring season of four weeks, contains no less than *seven* operas, namely, "Ernani," "Trovatore," "William Tell," "Louisa Miller," "Nozze di Figaro," "Der Freischutz," and "Martha"—the two latter will, we presume, be given in Italian. There is enough here to justify a month's liberal support. The performances will be four times a week—the off-night being devoted to the German works, in which Madame LA GRANGE will sing. We might experience some curiosity to know how this lady would shine in a new school, if we were not perfectly certain that she will be, as she always is, unapproachable to criticism. We have to thank MAX MARETZEK, however, for affording us the opportunity of hearing her in German music.

On Wednesday, then, the Academy of Music will open for the season. VERDI's opera of "Ernani" is to be the first revival

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The veteran manager of this elegant establishment continues to give his acceptable round of impersonations, and succeeds in nightly crowding the Theatre. To-night he appears in BUCKSTONE's little piece of the "Scholar," supported by BROUGHAM, WALCOT, Mrs. VERNON and Miss GANNON. The last-mentioned lady also appears in the "Little Treasure." She is the Little Treasure of WALLACK's Theatre.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Three popular pieces will be played here to-night: "Laugh when you can," "Gaieties," and "That Blessed Baby." Mr BURTON appears in each. On Wednesday next the new American Comedy lately produced in Boston, called "'Tis Ill Playing with Edged Tools," will be produced. The verdict of the Boston public has not been particularly favorable to this play. It is reasonable to suppose that it has merit, however, or Mr. BURTON would not revive it.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS commence an engagement here to-night with three eccentric pieces: "The Irish Lion," "In and Out of Place," and "Barney the Baron."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new comic pantomime, called "The Conscript," will be played here to-night for the first. The Ravels appear in the principal parts, assisted by artists of their troupe. The ballet divertissement of "Terpsichore" and "M. Dechalumeau" will also be given.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The "King's Rival" has retired into private life for a time, and to-night "Camille" is restored to its triumphant place on the bills. "Novelty" (which has been played for nearly fifty nights,) is the afterpiece. The triumphant success of this trifle shows how much can be accomplished with good scenery and some tact and taste.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Little CORDELIA HOWARD is still the attraction here, and appears for a night in the "domestic version of Mrs. STEPHENS', "Fashion and Famine." This play will be given every night this week, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new play of the "Orange Girl of Venice," "Magic Pills" and "Matteo Falcone," will be played to-night.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN encouraged by the success of their Classical Matinées, announce two supplemental entertainments to be given on the same plan, but in the evening instead of the morning. The first *soirée* takes place to morrow at DODWORTH's room, and we direct attention to the programme. Among other items it contains BEETHOVEN's Quartette No. 11, and ROBERT SCHUMANN's Quartette for piano, violin, viola and cello. Miss HENRIETTE BEHREND will assist in the vocal department, and Mr. WILLIAM MASON will play a solo on the piano. During the past season Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN have succeeded in carrying out an exceedingly difficult experiment. They have established a series of classic entertainments dependent not only on the old masters, but on those new lights of the art which the German fatherland seems privileged to produce. We have thus had interpreted, and in the best manner, the most advanced musical thought of the age. That there was need of interpreters has been evidenced in the warm encouragement bestowed on Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN. We doubt if a high kind of entertainment was ever so quickly popular as the *matinées*. From the commencement they have met with the cordial approbation of the press, and their great excellence has had a substantial foundation for future operations which must benefit and educate the public taste, and enrich the conductors. The *soirées* which commence to-morrow night are intended for the benefit of those who have not been able to attend the morning performances. The great interest excited by the latter have led naturally to these additional performances....Signor GIULIO, one of the members of the Italian Opera Company, gives an exceedingly attractive concert on Tuesday evening in Niblo's Saloon. All the principal artists of the Academy have volunteered for the occasion—no slight mark of respect—but Signor GIULIO is a gentleman who seems to possess the respect of every one. The programmee for the occasion is of terrific length, and is as abundant in gems as a regal coronet. Mme. LA GRANGE, Signori BRIGNOLI, MORELLI, ROVERE, BERNARDI and GIULIO sing in about a dozen different selections under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. A new French pianist will also make his first appearance on this occasion. Mons. GUTON is a pupil of TALBERG's and plays two compositions by that master....Miss KIMBERLEY will repeat her readings from LONGFELLOW's "Hiawatha" on Monday next....Miss ELOISE BRIDGES, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. M. FLEMING, will give a musico-histrionic entertainment, in House Chapel, on Wednesday next, the 16th.....Mr. T. F. BASEFORD will give his second piano-forte *soirée* on Friday, in Dodworth's Rooms, assisted by Miss LOUISA PAYNE, Mr. ALLAN IRVING and Mr. BERTI.....Miss FANNY DEAN's concert and literary *soirée* is to take place on Thursday, at Dodworth's. The young lady, it will be remembered, was for a short time a member of Mr. WALLACK's company.....It is said that Miss BEHREND will shortly make her appearance on the boards of the Academy of Music. It is also said that Miss BEHREND is to be the prima donna of an American opera company, to which Mr. MILLARD, of Boston, and Mr. BOUCICAULT and Miss AGNES ROBERTSON have been playing in Washington, and will probably be in New-York before long....The "HUTCHINSON'S" are giving farewell concerts in the East, prior to their departure for Minnesota.

TWO FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GONE.

Death of Superintendent McKeen and Mr. Joseph Curtis.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL D.

JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL.D., long known to the public for his connection with the Superintendency of the City Schools, died on Saturday morning last, after an illness of some fifteen days.

Mr. MCKEEN was born in Autram, Vermont, and at the time of his death was in his 65th year. From his earliest manhood he was engaged in the profession of teaching. He removed to this City 38 years since, and here prosecuted the same business. At first in a private school, but afterwards and for a long time in Public School No. 5, situated in Mott-street. As a teacher he enjoyed great popularity—was a great favorite with his pupils, and no less so with all the intelligent friends of Education who observed the state of the Schools. In 1848 he was the man of all others whom the Teachers indicated as worthy of the birth of the Superintendent of City Schools,—nor had they ever any occasion to regret that their choice was ratified by his selection to fill that honorable and responsible post. He dignified the office and performed its duties with marked ability. In examining teachers he had a shrewd way of taking their measure without offending them, and in examining schools, he managed at the same time to discover their strong points—to encourage all parties—and yet of developing what was lacking to make them better. In his annual reports, he furnished many valuable suggestions to the Legislature of the City and the State, for which our system is much the better now. In 1854, the duties of the office which he had ably borne alone were divided, and three men were elected to perform them. Mr. S. S. RANDALL was made City Superintendent, and Mr. MCKEEN and Mr. SETON were elected his assistants. But though relieved of much of his necessary duties, being a man who never "shirked" work, nor half did a job, he spent no less time than before in the schools, nor labored any less arduously for their good. He was busily engaged in the semi-annual examinations when he was taken down with his last illness. About 1848 Mr. MCKEEN established, and for a year or two continued to edit, the *Journal of Education*—a successful and valued paper.

Mr. MCKEEN has long been a Church member,—for several years in connection with the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, and since that time for sixteen years a member of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, under the care of Dr. F. ADAMS and Rev. Mr. WOOD. He was a warm friend of Sabbath Schools, and his death creates a vacancy in the Board of Visitors in the Northeastern Division of the City. He leaves a widow,—all of his children having preceded him in departing this life. His disease was quite obscure, and its diagnosis unsatisfactory. A *post mortem* examination revealed a large abscess in the stomach, and a serious organic change in the substance of the kidneys.

His loss will be felt by a very large circle of acquaintance. Probably no man in the City was more generally known to both old and young than he, and none who knew failed to respect him. His funeral will be attended this afternoon, from the Broome-street Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock.

We have received the following communication from President GELEN, of the Board of Education:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Office of the President of the Board of Education,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

Intelligence having been received at this Department of the decease of JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL.D., Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, as a mark of respect to the memory of one so long and intimately connected with the educational interests of this City, and to enable the teachers to attend the funeral ceremonies of the deceased, I respectfully recommend that the school officers cause the schools in their respective Wards to be closed immediately after the opening exercises on Monday morning next.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
President of the Board of Education.

On Saturday the announcement of his death was conveyed to the Normal School, then in session, which immediately adjourned. In the evening the Teachers' Association had a special meeting in their rooms. The President, JOHN H. FANNING, having stated the object of the meeting, said:

A sad event is the occasion of our assembling to-night. JOSEPH MCKEEN—so long and favorably known in connection with the superintendent's department of our public system of education—died this morning at 8 o'clock, after an illness of about two weeks' duration. His indefatigable labors in our schools during the past Winter, without doubt, produced the sickness that has proved fatal. Mr. MCKEEN was not only well known and highly respected in this City, but also throughout the State. The announcement of his decease, flying along the telegraphic nerves of our great State, is doubtless heard bringing sadness and sorrow to many a sympathetic heart. He was noted for his peculiar amiability of character, for his strong desire to befriend every one with whom he came in contact, and for his great interest in the cause of popular education. His death has created a void that can scarcely be filled.

But his labors are now ended. He has met with our association for the last time. He has extended to each of us, personally, the last cordial grasp of the hand. He has performed his last friendly act. He has gone through the world, and heavy debts of his last official examination for which we believe his upright life and Christian principles had thoroughly prepared him. His ashes will soon mingle with the soil of Greenwood, but his spirit, we trust, is now receiving the benefits of the welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant." He now rests from his labors, and the beneficial results of his good works will follow him.

Dr. MCKEEN needs no eulogy at our hands—his most appropriate eulogy has already been proclaimed by the services of his long and useful life. Identified, however, as he has been with this Association from its first organization, as he was one of its trustees at the time of his death, and as he has always been looked upon as the teacher's friend—himself formerly a teacher—it seems appropriate that the Association, and all teachers, should endeavor, as far as acts and language will enable them, to give expression to their feelings in reference to the great loss that they and the whole community have sustained.

Mr. HAZELTINE followed with a biographical sketch of the deceased. Superintendent S. S. RANDALL, Messrs. SCOTT, MCELLIGOTT, HARRISON, and WALSH followed with many expressions of sorrow and eulogy. The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we regard the death of JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq., as a public loss; that it is especially so in this community, where, for nearly forty years, his influence has been steadily given on the side of religion and virtue; where his life has been alike distinguished for the graces that mark the Christian gentleman the accomplished scholar, and the amiable and unwavering friend.

Resolved, That it is difficult to estimate the loss that public education has suffered by the death of Mr. MCKEEN. As an unflinching advocate of a once judicious and able, and an ardent supporter of common schools for a quarter of a century, he has exercised an influence which has made his name well known and honored, not only in this, but other States.

Resolved, That with the schools of this City, now that Mr. MCKEEN has gone from among us, will miss deeply that cheerful face so full of encouragement and sympathy, that readiness to advise, that patient manner, that unfailing desire to place the best construction on everything which made his presence in the schools acceptable as the visit of a beloved friend.

Resolved, That we, his fellow teachers, while we bow in submission to the toll that has so severely smitten us, lament most deeply and unfeignedly the bereavement we are called on to deplore, for he was to us as a very brother, endeared by common sympathies, by mutual trials, successes and labors.

Resolved, That we do sincerely sympathize with the widow of the deceased in this most afflictive dispensation of Providence, and that we do recommend her, in her loneliness, to the consolations of Him who was the stay of the deceased during his last moments.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect we will attend, in a body, the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be signed by the President and Secretary of the meeting and be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH CURTIS.

Another distinguished and venerable friend of Education, Mr. JOSEPH CURTIS, died on Saturday at twenty minutes to 10 P. M., aged 73 years, 6 months and 7 days. He was a native of Newtown, Conn. He came to this City when 16 years old, and has resided here ever since. He was an active member of the "Manumission Society" in 1817, and received from the Society for his efforts in securing the passage of the Gradual Emancipation Act, two massive silver pitchers as a token of their appreciation. In this Society he was associated with PETER A. JAY, CADWALLADER D. COLDEN and Mr. SOLOSSON. He was an active operator in the establishment of the Society for the Prevention of Vagrancy, and was the leading spirit in developing our House of Refuge—an institution of which, at the time, Europe had not the like. In 1820 he established the first Sabbath School ever instituted for Free Blacks; it was at Flatbush, Long Island. For twenty years of his prime he was an active fireman, and was the first to introduce the firemen's torch. He first introduced hose carriages to our City. He, too, first proposed and secured the use of our present ventilators for sewers.

For 33 years Mr. CURTIS was a Trustee of the Public School Society. He stood by the side of DE WITT CLINTON in 1804, at the opening of No. 1, in Tryon-row—the first Free School in this country, and that one, it may be remarked, an African School. For 20 years back he was the man who always gave out the certificates of merit to scholars on examination days of the public schools. In 1853, when the old Public School Society was merged in the present system, Mr. CURTIS was one of the 15 Commissioners chosen to represent that Society in the Board of Education. In that capacity he secured universal respect and affectionate regard.

On leaving the Board he was invited by a unanimous vote to continue his visits to the Schools, and to neglect no opportunity to make such suggestions, especially with regard to ventilation, heating, &c., as should occur to him. During the past Winter he has attended most of the school examinations, and visited most of the evening schools, and given much encouragement by his presence and his brief and pertinent remarks. The last time he was out he attended the school exhibition in North Moore-street, on Friday, April 4, and there made some very appropriate remarks, which we reported at the time.

Two years ago Mr. and Mrs. CURTIS celebrated their golden wedding—Mrs. CURTIS survives her partner. One of their daughters is the wife of Knickerbocker CLARKE; another is the wife of Mr. TELFAIR, of New-Orleans. Another remains at home. Mr. JOSEPH CURTIS, Jr., of Hyde Park, is his only son. The funeral will be observed at All Souls Church, (Dr. BELLOWS') on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The procession will move from his house, No. 46 Lexington-avenue, at 3½ o'clock.

A Hint to Express Companies.

The lot on the southeast corner of Hudson and Duane streets has been purchased recently by the American Express Company, with view to the erection of a building for receiving and shipping the Company's freights arriving by the Hudson River Railroad. A switch from the track of the Railroad is to run into the building, so that cars containing the Company's shipments, on the arrival of trains, can at once be switched into the building. The building is to be 22 by 126 feet, and will admit four cars to run in at a time. An arrangement like the above would prove a vast public benefit, were it to be adopted by all the leading Express Companies, in connection with the different railroads leading from the City. Under this arrangement, all express goods received or sent from the City could be landed direct from the trains in the Companies' storehouses, with a saving of the time and expense now requisite to effect the removal to the storehouses, located, as at present, a large way down town.

The Thaw Complete.

Nothing remains now to thaw out in New-York. The great thoroughfares, the bye streets, the slips, the rivers, all have been thawed out for many days, and only one thing remained in its Winter captivity. That was the City Sprinkler.

We are happy to announce that on Saturday the Sprinkler was thawed out. It made its appearance on that day, a little the worse for its Winter confinement, somewhat bruised and battered, and one man was reckless enough to say that it leaked. It is very probable. The rain of that morning, which had probably completed the emancipation of the sprinkler, had also laid the dust a little, so that we could not tell. But it is a consolation to know that it is out.

The Five Points Mission House.

The chapel of the Ladies' Mission House, on Five Points, which has been remodelled and decorated, was opened again yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of children who reside in the immediate neighborhood, and of ladies from other parts of the City, all of whom listened with attention to an appropriate discourse from Rev. Dr. FOSTER, of Brooklyn.

Court of Inquiry upon Lieut. Willard, United States Army.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to examine into the accounts of Lieut. G. L. WILLARD, Eighth Regiment of Infantry, entered upon their investigation last Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.—a full Court being then in attendance.

A letter from Mr. HORACE HALDEMAN, late Lieutenant in the United States Army, to Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, was first read, setting forth the charges into which the Court was to investigate. In this letter it was alleged that there had been paid by Lieut. HALDEMAN to Lieut WILLARD, on account of Post and Depôt Fund, at Fort Columbus, the following sums: March 5, $855, $836; May 5, $878 85; July 3, $1,708 65. It was further stated that Lieut. WILLARD, in his evidence before the recent Court Martial upon Lieut HALDEMAN, accounted only for the following amounts: In March, $561 62; May, $779 27; July, $1,383 65—leaving a deficiency unaccounted for of $568 96.

Mr. HALDEMAN was the only witness examined on Saturday. His evidence gave in detail the payments cited in his letter of charges. The only additional fact of importance elicited, was a statement that he took no receipts from Lieut. WILLARD, of the amounts paid over to him. He showed a memorandum list with the amounts noted. The payments, he stated, were only made to him as a matter of convenience and form. The Court convenes again at 11 A. M., this morning, and will doubtless occupy several days.

In Saturday's TIMES, Lieut. WILLARD was wrongly titled Commissary, and the present investigation should have been stated a *Court of Inquiry*, instead of a Court Martial. The present examination is instituted at Lieut. WILLARD's own request.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT RUSH AT PHILADELPHIA.
BY TELEGRAPH.
PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]
SILAS C. HERRING, New-York: Dear Sir—On [illegible] a safe of your manufacture to the [illegible] On [illegible] fell from the fourth story of the Asylum, [illegible] contained $10,000 worth of [illegible] safe.
FARMERS & [illegible]
No. 56 [illegible]

It will be seen by the above telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, that the Herring's Patent (Silas C. Herring's Patent) proved faithful to its trust, having preserved from the flames $10,000 worth of jewelers. The [illegible] named safe was manufactured and sold by the same [illegible] since; when I was the patentee (by purchase) and [illegible] since the best safe in the market; but [illegible] superior fire proof article was invented by the [illegible] chemist, of Philadelphia, and the exclusive right to [illegible] it to safes was purchased by me; thus [illegible] the patentee. (by purchase,) the benefit of which I [illegible] furnish to the public until a better one could be obtained [illegible] invented or discovered. Then I shall be willing [illegible] invention; for I am as ambitious as any one to [illegible] in the manufacture of safes, to furnish the public with the best article in the world.

When I can obtain a still better patent than the present one, I can with propriety reassign the same to Mr. [illegible] I voluntarily did to Mr. [illegible] in December, 1854. (who was not the inventor of the [illegible] but the owner by purchase,) for I have no [illegible] disposing of or reassigning any patent and [illegible] to work under it, so long as I have one [illegible] willing to rely upon the good judgment of [illegible] public, as well as upon the fiery ordeal to [illegible] relative merits of the various safes in market. [illegible] may say that a verdict has already been rendered by [illegible] of these, in favor of my patent. [illegible] an improvement upon all improved safes; and it is well known that I manufacture and sell many more safes [illegible] any other establishment in the world.

SILAS C HERRING.

The subscribers keep the largest assortment of [illegible] Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Vault Doors, [illegible] Safe Locks in the world, Wilder's Patent [illegible] Safes, new and second-hand, such as have been taken in part payment for the Herring's Patent Champion Safes, for sale at reduced prices.

The following are among the more recent tests by fire of the Original Herring's Patent Champion Safes, which preserved the books, papers and money of the following firms:

HICKEE & BRO., Brooklyn.
TILLOTSON & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
E. & W. KELLER, Easton, Penn.
JAMES & Co., Lynchburg, Va.
THOMAS W. PRICE, Philadelphia.
J. W. EMERSON, Mount Bridges, C. W.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Brick Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
$90,000 IN JEWELS SAVED IN ONE OF
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
The following dispatch was this day received from Philadelphia:
Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co.,
No. 128 Water-st., New-York:
GENTLEMEN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE containing FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Jewels, belonging to Messrs. Simmons & Brothers of this city, was opened and found in a *perfect state of preservation*, with their books and papers. Some safes of other makers were destroyed.
WILDER'S PATENT defied the elements and proved indestructible.
STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Philadelphia, April 12, 1856.
A good assortment of these celebrated Safes and Burglar-Proof Safes, with WILDER'S PATENT SAFE LOCK, or WILDER'S NEW COG WHEEL BANK LOCK, without Key or Key hole, acknowledged to be the best lock for Bankers, Jewelers, &c., now in use.
For sale at the Warehouses
No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York;
or, No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.
Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—
GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 43 Gold-st., which occurred last night. The building was [illegible] stories high filled with lumber and [illegible] which caused an intense heat.
The safe was located on the second floor, and [illegible] the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the [illegible] ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.
Please send another Salamander to our [illegible], No. 138 Church-st., and oblige,
Yours, respectfully,
LAWRENCE, HAWKINS & [illegible]
These Salamanders, secured by our [illegible] POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS, and every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their depot, No. 246 Water-st.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

IMPORTANT.
THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLDER to ask himself is, "am I supplied with one of
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt,
NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of
WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO WHOLESALE
AND COUNTRY DEALERS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their [illegible] stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
By far the largest assortment in either Hemispheres, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers through out the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 46 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of real velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

REAL ESTATE SALE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] HAIR DYE. By permit of the Board of Health, held and sold by [illegible] this well-known and reliable CELEBRATED HAIR DYE will instantly change [illegible] to a beautiful and natural appearance. [illegible] BOGLE'S BALM OF CITHEREA [illegible] BOGLE'S ANGLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & [illegible], SCRIPTURE, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; [illegible] SANDS, Fulton-st., and [illegible] throughout the world.

☞ Unprecedented Success.—This peculiar medicine is [illegible] every sufferer from Dyspepsia, and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain will never regret a trial of it. A few doses will give proof of its curative [illegible].

HEADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
[illegible] No. 256 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Art and Criticism.—In the "Second Article" on Mr. Tuckerman's Review of the Works of Art, collected at the National Academy of Design, we find some critical remarks of a more extended circulation than they [illegible] to receive from the Tribune alone. We quote:

"No. 37. The Broken Straw—EDWARD HOAY."
"No. 38. Master John Howard—A. FISHER, A."
"No. 39. Portrait of a girl—F. SCHLEGEL."

"These three atrocities are very properly placed up against the ceiling where they cannot be seen. We have not the honor of knowing Messrs. HOAY and SCHLEGEL, but we do know the modest and unpretentious FISHER; and we do know, moreover, that neither of the first two is the knowledge of refined Art, [illegible] him and his works too well to call his admirable portraits "atrocities." It was probably to criticisms like those of the self-complacent "Second Article," bestowing and apportioning reputation, that Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS turned his deaf ear, "when they talked of these Titians, Correggios and stuff." CRAYON.

☞ Lectures in Newark, N. J.—A course of four lectures on the Chemical History of Creation' associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, illustrated with experiments, by R. OGDEN DORMEUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College, Professor of Natural History in the New-York Free Academy, &c., &c., &c., will be delivered at Library Hall Market-st., Newark, N. J., on the evenings of

MONDAY.....April 14 | FRIDAY.....April 18
MONDAY.....April 21 | FRIDAY.....April 25

Commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Tickets may be obtained in this City of Mr. JOHN MILLER, Proscenium, No. 193 Broadway, and in Newark, of W. RICORD, Librarian of the Newark Library; ALFRED H. RODGERS, No. 99 Broad-st., W. T. [illegible], Co. 224 Broad-st., A. L. DENNIS & BROTHER, No. 249 Broad-st., BENJAMIN OLDS, No. 278 Broad-st., H. BADGER, No. 338 Broad-st., THOS. S. KING, corner of Market and Mulberry sts., and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the [illegible], and the ailing in every section of the Union. The [illegible], nervous invalid, the victim of headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, [illegible], or any other disorder of the organs of digestion, sensation, motion, or secretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The second in the Course of Lectures by Rev. GREGORY M. WORTABET, of Beyrout, Syria, will be given at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Syria and the Holy Land as a field of Missionary enterprise.* Tickets, 25 cents; for the two remaining lectures, 50 cents. Tickets can be had at the Broadway hotels and bookstores, and at the door.

RARE SEEDS FROM JAPAN.

☞ Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 100 Murray-st., New-York, Improved Silver-skin Turnip, Lacquer Paint Oil, White Sesamum, Camellia Oil, Hardy Moss-Rose, at 25 cts. each; Apple and Pear Seeds, at 6¼ cts. each; Japanese Plum, at one dollar per quart.

HENRY F. DIBBLER

☞ Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—PEACE OR WAR.—Mr. WILLIAM G. DIX will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 15, subject—"American sympathy, duty and interest, relative to the wars of the Ottoman Empire, and the avowed designs of Russia and the Western Alliance." Tickets 25c. For sale at the door. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, influenza, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye—Four Shillings a Size. Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 247 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Sons of Cape Cod!—The Sons of Cape Cod, residing in New-York and vicinity, are invited to meet at the Gramercy Park House, East 20th-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to consider the propriety of forming an Association for Social purposes. By order of the Committee.

☞ "Know Thyself."—LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, by Prof FOWLER, EVERY EVENING, in Clinton Hall, 8th-av., corner of 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 346 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—Sixteen hands high; 7 years old; fine carriage horses, and stylish travelers. Can travel 13 miles an hour. Can be seen at REMSEN'S stable, corner Union and Court sts., South Brooklyn. Also, one set double harness.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
SHOP, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
J. HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 139 West Broadway.

☞ REMSEN-STREET, 22
CHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS, No. 22 Remsen-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of job printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine specimens.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposition. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 314 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 281 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, BUCKEL & CO., No. 318 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. JACKSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in three weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 516 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. EBBEL, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

FIRE-KINDLER.—The American Patent Fire-Kindler lights your fire quickly and surely. No litter of shavings, no burning of the half-read newspapers, no taking out of the coal after the fire is once built, but a quick, real fire. It lights charcoal, Cannel coal, coke or [illegible] kindling-wood; and its cost is nominal. For sale at all Family Groceries, or at the Manufactory, Nos. 265, 267 and 273 West 28th-st.

DEMILLE'S FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, instruments, Paris perfumery and toilet articles and every articles sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 198 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The fifty-first annual exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original works of living artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

PUROY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Have you seen the magnificent drama of THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE or THE COUNCIL OF TEN, at this Theatre? Go to-night and you can enjoy a treat. THE MAGIC PILLS pantomime will be performed with it.

MESMERISM.—Dr BERGEVIN, correspondent of the Mesmeric Society of Paris, treats mesmerically rheumatism, gout, diseases incident to females, and all maladies of a nervous character. Office No. 476½ Broome-st., New-York.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES—A large assortment of new and original designs, of our own manufactures, may be seen at the new warerooms of MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO., No. 586 Broadway.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—The only Patent Cast Iron apparatus in the United States. Also every description of apparatus, copper or iron.

WM. GEE, No. 59 Fulton-st.

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JUST ISSUED.

THE NEW'S DAUGHTERS,
A TALE OF CITY LIFE,
BY RED BUNTLINE,
Author of "The Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," etc.
Price 25 Cents.
GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.

Also for sale by all Booksellers.

VALUE OF A SINGLE HINT!

A FARMER writes to the Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, "A single hint in your issue for September, 1854, upon preparing SEED WHEAT, increased the yield of a ten-acre field at least five bushels per acre. The fifty bushels thus gained sold for $1 75 per bushel. (I followed your advice and sold in Auburn.) giving a clear profit of $76 88. My account stands thus:

American Agriculturist, Dr.,
To one year's subscription.....$1 00
To extra cost of preparing seed..... 1 62½
To extra cost of harvesting, threshing and marketing 50 bushels, say..... 8 00
Total.....$10 62½

American Agriculturist, Cr.,
By increase in yield of wheat.....$87 50
Net profit on one year's subscription..... 76 88

This does not include the profits of hundreds of other hints. Inclosed please find $10 for myself and neighbors, whose names are on the accompanying slip."

The above is only one of many similar letters. The truth is, the AGRICULTURIST is prepared by practical men, who know by experience what is reliable and what is unreliable in Farming, Gardening, Stock-raising, Fruit-growing, &c. The Editor was brought up to the business of soil culture in its various departments, and now resides in the country. He visits the City daily for business purposes connected with the AGRICULTURIST, and will be happy to see any of the friends of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., at his office. No 191 Water-st., second floor.

The AMERICAN GRICULTURIST is published on the first day of each month and the articles are prepared with direct reference to work of the season. Each number contains 24 large quarto (not octavo) pages. Vols. XII, XIII and XIV, neatly bound, furnished at $1 50 each. Back numbers of vol XV., previous to March were all exhausted by an unlooked-for rush of new subscribers. Subscriptions can begin with March or any future number. All subscription and business communications to be addressed to ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS,
No. 112 Washington-st.,
WILL SHORTLY RECEIVE:

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Vol. 10. Containing articles by the Right Hon T. B. Macaulay, Prof. H. Rogers, Thomas De Quincey, Sir John Richardson, Prof. Forbes, &c., &c. 4to.

GROTE'S HISTORY OF GREECE. Vol. 12, (completing the work.) with Portrait, Map and Index; 8vo.

MERIVALE'S HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE. Vols. 4 and 5, comprising Augustus and the Claudian Cæsars.

MEMOIRS, JOURNALS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS MOORE, by Lord John Russell. Vols. 7 and 8, with Portraits and a copious General Index to the whole work.

Further supplies of the following just received:

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vols. 3 and 4.

BLAINES' ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RURAL SPORTS. Illustrated with over 1,000 engravings. 8vo half calf.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF PLANTS. New edition, corrected to the present time. 1 vol., thick 8vo.

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LOUDON'S ARBORETUM ET FRUTICETUM BRITANNICUM. 8 vols. 8vo; four of letter press and four of plates.

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LORD MAHON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. New edition, 7 vols. post 8vo.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND WILL BE SOLD IN A SHORT TIME.
NOW READY:
MRS. HENTZ'S GREAT WORK,
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OR, THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF AMERICAN LIFE.
BY MRS CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.
Author of "Ernest Linwood," "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," "The Planter's Northern Bride," "Linda," "Rena," &c.
Complete in One Large Volume, Bound in Cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents; or in Two Volumes, Paper Cover, for One Dollar.

This work will be found on perusal by all, to be one of the most exciting, interesting and popular works that has ever emanated from the American press. It is written in a charming style, and will impart to all a thrill of deep and exquisite pleasure. It is a work which the oldest and the youngest may alike read with profit. It abounds with the most beautiful scenic descriptions and displays an intimate acquaintance with all phases of human character—all the characters being exceedingly well drawn.

It is a delightful book, full of incidents, oftentimes bold and startling, and describes the warm feelings of the Southerner in glowing colors. It will be found in plot, incident and management to be a superior work. In the whole range of elegant moral fiction there cannot be found anything of more inestimable value, or superior to this work, and it is a gem that will well repay a careful perusal.

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No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
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ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB.

THESE ARE CONSIDERED LUXURIES because few know how to raise them. But the process is simple when understood. Any body having a few square feet of soil may learn all the particulars by consulting the March and April numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, (vol XV.) published at $1 a year, by ORANGE JUDD, No. 191 Water-st., New-York. Each monthly number contains some fifty instructive articles upon every department of soil culture, domestic animals, in-door and out-door work appertaining to the rural dwelling, &c., &c. Subscriptions can begin with March or April—no previous numbers of vol. XV. are left.

GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS.
WHO DOES NOT LOVE THEM?
Now Ready, and For Sale at the Bookstores,
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS:
A STORY OF VERMONT
By BLYTHE WHITE, Jr. One volume 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
From the N. H. Patriot.

From the tropical glories of Cuba to the Green Mountains, its cool streams and shady forests and smiling girls, the transition is not ungrateful. We thank Mr. White for introducing us to the pleasant society of border Vermont, and the exciting adventures of frontier life, on the Canada line, in 1812, '13 and '14. Who has not heard a hundred anecdotes of smugglers and smuggling along that line, before the war, and during the war, and after the war? Tales of wild peril and dashing adventure and desperate risk—sometimes absurdly farcical in their details, sometimes deplorably sad and tragical.

The scene of this stirring and very readable story, (the northern part of Vermont) and the time chosen, and the characters which that time and scene afforded, are admirably adapted to the purpose of the romance-writer or novelist, and the author has made good use of his materials. DERBY & JACKSON,
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MUSICAL SOIREES.

WM. MASON and CARL BERGMANN, with Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL and MATZKA, will give TWO CLASSICAL SOIREES, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 15 and 22, at Dodworth's Academy: at which, selections of classical music similar to those in the programme of their Matinees will be given.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.—Single tickets for a gentleman, $1; single ticket for a lady, 50 cents; gentleman's ticket, admit ing to both Soirees, $1 50; lady's do., 75 cents.

Tickets for sale at Messrs SCHARFENBERG & LUIS'S, C. BRUESING'S, SCHUBERT & CO.'S, S. T. GORDON'S, and WM. HALL & SON'S.

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APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!!—WHAT TO CHOOSE—HOW TO PLANT CUT, &c., &c., are plainly described in the March and April numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, (vol XV.) of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, one of the oldest and most instructive papers in this country devoted to soil culture. More than five hundred articles upon every department of work connected with rural life, are published in this Journal during a single year. Can these be read by any cultivator of even a village lot without furnishing hints worth many times the annual cost of the Agriculturist? Terms $1 a year, in advance. Subscriptions can begin with March or April. Previous back numbers of volume XV. are exhaus ed.

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One of the largest and best Agricultural papers issued in this country. This journal contains, during a single year, more than 500 practical articles upon FARM and GARDEN WORK, in-door and out door.

TERMS ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
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To the Trade exclusively,
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In every variety and style at
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Of the most fashionable style,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
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NEWARK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY IN NEWARK FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house, 24x41, with basement and counter cellar, contains 10 finished rooms, marble mantels in front basement; 1st and 2d stories, bathing room, hot and cold water fixtures, gas, well in cellar; walls of house mainly one foot thick; built about three years for the owner, who now occupies it. Lot 31x99, now known as No. 89 Franklin-st.

ALSO—Three-story brick house, 22x32, with two-story dining-room and kitchen, 16x36, contains 12 finished rooms; is furnished with bathing-room, hot and cold water, gas in 1st and 2d stories, and in dining-room and kitchen. In all respects a very valuable and convenient house. Lot 25x2 0, known as No. 153 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—Three-story brick house with basement; contains 9 finished rooms, recently built, with modern improvements and designed for the use and occupancy of the owner. Lot 23x96, known as No. 25 Franklin-st.

ALSO—Three-story brick house, 23x32, with two-story frame piazza in rear, 6x22, contains 13 finished rooms; supplied with water and gas. Lot 30x140, known as No. 77 Chestnut-st.

ALSO—Two-story frame dwelling-house, with two-story dining-room and kitchen—contains 10 finished rooms, with gas. Lot 25x80 known as No. 3 Cottage st.

All of the above are very desirable premises, and will be sold on very accommodating terms
KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad st.

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LOST—On Thursday last, in Broadway or Clinton-place, a DIAMOND RING. The finder will be suitably rewarded by E. H. ARNOLD, No 34 Beaver-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

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$30,000
BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Once the property of an unfortunate retailer,
SELLING AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
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LINEN BRILLIANTE STRIPES, at 9 cents, worth 25.
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SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
30,000 SHAWLS, small prices, at $1 50.
These goods cost at least $3 to import.
THE NEW BALTIC MILL,
4-4 BLEACHED COTTONS, at 10 cents.
Never sold by the package less than 12½ cents.
IRISH LINENS.
Some most extraordinary bargains.
TOWELS, by the doz., 75 cents to $1 50.
EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS—8s. to $3—
Only about half-price.
A FINE LOT OF BOYS' WEAR.
A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF DRAPERY MUSLINS.
MANTILLAS.
OUR OWN MAKE—NEW PATTERNS.
NEW GOODS of the last importation.
Open at 9 o'clock, A. M.
ONE PRICE, and that marked plain.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., No. 471 Broadway, will open, THIS MORNING, April 14, a magnificent stock of Summer Dress Goods, entirely new. No. 471 Broadway.

GREAT OPENING DAY OF
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
One door below 14th-st.
MONDAY, April 14,
THE EXHIBITION OF
RICH CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
VARYING IN PRICES
From $3 50 to $15.
EQUAL TO ANY OFFERED,
From $8 to $35.

LANE & PORTER,
Having completed the alterations and extensions of their NEW STORE, No. 72 CANAL-ST.,
thereby rendering it one of the
FINEST and MOST EXTENSIVE IN THE CITY,
have prepared and will
OPEN FOR SALE THIS MORNING,
APRIL 14,
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
They would call especial attention to the
SILK SHAWL, MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES,
and
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
which are replete with Elegant Dresses and Fabrics of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
They take occasion to solicit an examination of their stock on MONDAY, feeling confident that its
EXTENT, VARIETY and CHEAPNESS
will make it to the interest of purchasers to call before making their selections.
The goods will be shown freely with pleasure, but in no case will a lady be urged to buy.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, April 14,
A complete assortment of
PURE IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
DOILIES, NAPKINS and TOWELLINGS,
LINEN PILLOW-CASINGS and SHEETINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
ENGLISH and DOMESTIC PRINTS,
LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY
IN EVERY VARIETY,
And all other goods incidental and necessary for
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS,
At 30 per cent below cost.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, April 14th,
THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
Comprising one of the best and most elegant assortments opened this season, of all the
NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
AND RICHEST MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT
A. G. COLBY'S,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.
Commencing MONDAY, April 14, and will continue
FOR ONE WEEK.
Sales to commence daily, at 8 o'clock.
THE STOCK IS LARGE AND VARIED,
And contains some of the most desirable Goods of the season, and will be sold during this week
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st, corner of Eldridge.

CHENE STRIPED SILKS,
Yard wide, at 11s. per yard, will be offered THIS MORNING, April 14.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 471 Broadway.

NO. 51 CATHARINE-STREET.
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.
JUST & CO. will re-open store No. 51 Catharine-st, 4th door from Monroe, favorably known as a dry goods store of the highest character, with an entirely new and fashionable stock of Silks, Shawls, Linens, and Housekeeping Goods; also, De Laines, Barèges, Hosiery, Haberdashery, and Gloves, together with a full assortment of Embroideries, Hosiery and Lace Goods, which will be offered at the following low prices:

700 dozen Linen Cambric Handerchiefs, at 6d.
1200 dozen Linen Cambric Handerchiefs, at 8d.
560 dozen Linen Cambric Handerchiefs, 10s. 6d. per dozen, is. each.

SILKS! SILKS!!
Just received from auction,
650 yards fashionable Plaid Silks, at 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
7 lots of Cheap handsome Plaids, 5s 6d, cheap.
A lot of Cheap Silks at 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
And every other style of rich Dress Silks cheap in proportion.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
The most desirable stock to be found in this City. Mantillas made on the premises and sold at wholesale prices.
No connection with any other store One price.
JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING PER LATE STEAMER,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, sat

New York Daily Tribune, Monday, April 15, 1861.

FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND MILLS, 30 miles from the city, on the Erie Railroad, for sale or to let. Apply to W. H. TAYLOR, on the premises, or to J. & T. TAYLOR, 74 Wall-st.

FOUNDRY AND TANNERY FOR SALE OR LEASE. A large three-story FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, 40 by 100 feet, with large dock and 4 feet of water on the river at foot. Four acres of land in connection with the above. Also, a large TANNERY and BARK-HOUSE, with 100 vats, and all the necessary buildings, with 4 acres of land. Also, a large DWELLING-HOUSE, with 10 rooms, and 2 acres of land. Also, a large BARN and STABLE, with 2 acres of land. Also, a large BLACKSMITH SHOP, situated on Newburg, N. Y. Having a large dock and 4 feet of water in front of the same, and 3 years' lease of the premises. Apply to JOHN I. BROWER, on the premises, or to THOS. McCLURE & CO., No. 49 Broadway.

TWO LOTS TO LET.—In store No. 312 Pearl-st., corner of Peck-slip suitable for business requiring a good light. It will be fitted up for either of the following purposes: A DRY GOODS STORE, with counters, shelving, &c., complete, or PACKING ROOMS, with counters, &c. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—A two-story house and 2 lots on the northerly side of Bergen-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn. Apply to THOS. McCLURE & CO., No. 49 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two-story house and 2 lots on the northerly side of Bergen-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn. Apply to THOS. McCLURE & CO., No. 49 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 147 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., nearly opposite the Grand Opera-House. Rent moderate. Apply to GEORGE W. KENDALL, No. 49 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 18 St. Mark's-place with 6 acres of land, and three-story stone stable, 40x100, brick, with water; rent, \$1,000. Apply to JOHN I. BROWER, No. 49 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 14 Bank-st., with 6 acres of land, and three-story stone stable, 40x100, brick, with water; rent, \$1,000. Apply to JOHN I. BROWER, No. 49 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 147 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., nearly opposite the Grand Opera-House. Rent moderate. Apply to GEORGE W. KENDALL, No. 49 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—In a desirable part of Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry. Apply to JOHN I. BROWER

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, April 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$20,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$500 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bond.....One Bond.
$4,000 Flushing Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$500 each
$8,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage Bond.....$1,000 each
$21,000 Breckenridge Coal Company.....$7,000 each
15 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.....$100 each
20 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co.$100 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company...$50 each
25 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company.....$25 each
25 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.$100 each
25 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$25 each
118 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
17 shares Firemen's Insurance Company.....$17 each
20 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Company.....$20 each
20 shares Merchants' Insurance Company.....$50 each
14 shares Insurance Company.....$50 each
25 shares Howard Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
20 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad.$100 each
250 shares North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.....$20 each
20 shares Rutgers Insurance Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale, THURSDAY, April 17.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same, on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker,
No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 69 East 14th-st., three doors east of 4th av., elegant household furniture, being the property of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping. All the furniture in the above mansion was made to order by Hitchings, of Broadway, and is in excellent order.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Consists of elegant rosewood suite, covered in satin, damask brocatel, richly carved, cost to manufacture $700, viz: Two sofas, two large arm chairs, four parlor do., magnificent rosewood carved corner etagere, two sets of rich satin brocatel curtains, lined with silk; two sets of rich lace do., two elegant gilt frame French plate pier glasses richly carved rosewood centre table, with statuary marble-top, elegant Chinese fire-screens, rosewood fancy table, elegant gas chandelier, &c., &c.

BACK PARLOR.—Brussels velvet carpets, Chinese tea trays, fancy reception chairs, mantel ornaments, engravings and paintings, gas chandelier, &c.

MIDDLE PARLOR.—Elegant velvet carpets magnificent carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Worcester, cost $700; richly carved rosewood suite in satin brocatel, consisting of two sofas, one rosewood sewing chair, one arm chair and four parlor do., rich six-light chandelier, rich gilt frame oil-painting, rosewood marble-top table, &c.

HALL.—English oil-cloth, hall chairs, silk rugs, rosewood hat stand, with glass, gas chandelier, oil-painting.

DINING ROOM.—Magnificent Chinese tea set, rich set cut-glass ware; extension table and dining chairs, &c., &c., together with a large variety of bedroom furniture.

Catalogues can be had at the salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, on Monday morning.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF 64 LOTS AND GORES ON 121ST-AV., 120TH, 121ST, 122D AND 123D STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, in partition, the following Real Estate, viz.:

ON 121ST-STREET.—13 Lots of ground, including a number of gore lots, situated on the south side of 121st-st., commencing 45 feet east of 1st-av.

ALSO.—11 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st-av. and 121st-st., eight of the same fronting on the avenue and three on the street. Those lots have nearly all full fronts on both the avenue and street.

ALSO.—4 Gore Lots on and next the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 122d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore Lots on the south side of 122d-st., commencing 130 feet 11 inches west of 1st-av.

ALSO.—38 Lots and Gor s situated on the lot bounded by 1st and 2d avs., and by 122d and 123d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av., 11 fronting on 122d-st., and 7 fronting on 123d st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.

ALSO.—1 Gore Lot on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 197 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described Lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.

E. MOTT, Attorney.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) April 15, at 10½ o'clock handsome household furniture contained in house No. 166 Leonard-st., six doors east of Broadway, embracing the entire furniture of the house, consisting of superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Grow & Christopher; 1 fine boudoir, suite rosewood parlor furniture, cushioned backs, with slip covers; French plate mirrors, tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood marble-top etagere plate front; carved centre and sofa tables, rich mantel ornaments, ormolu clock, paintings, lace curtains and shades, extensive table, opens 18 feet; splendid China of every description, dinner set, teadio., cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, silver ware, sofas, spring-seat chairs, rich enamelled chamber furniture, all as good as new; English oil-cloth stair carpets, hall stand, arm dining-room chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, refrigerator stoves, kitchen ware, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues at house.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell by order of Executors of JOSEPH PARKER, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the mansion house and grounds, containing 3¼ acres of land, in the village of Milton, town of Rye, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Station, at Rye. The property is now occupied by the widow of the late JOSEPH PARKER, deceased. The house 44 by 38 feet, containing 2 parlors, 1 dining-room, 1 sitting-room, 13 bedrooms, good cellar, kitchen, large barn; the house is two-story and attic, in full view of Long Island Sound, and near the famous Rye Plain, favorably known as a beautiful bathing place and beach drive. The above property is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, or business man in New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF SIXTY-SEVEN LOTS.—On 2d and 3d avs., and 70th, 71st., 73d, and 74th sts. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. They are mostly covered with beautiful forest trees, are near Hamilton-square and Central Park. It is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. Title perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 245 West 31st-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of parlor furniture in satin, old marqueterie furniture, of elegant design and elaborate finish. Paintings by Hogarth and Hogarth, fine, proof and mezzotint engravings. For further particulars see auction head in large papers.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, April 15, 9 o'clock, No. 280 Pearl-st. Large assortment all kinds W. G. bl a and common ware; cut and pressed glass of all kinds, decorated china vases, &c., &c., in lots from the shelves to suit deale s. Sale positive and goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURG AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CARPETS, &c. By order of Assignee on TUESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock at the Northeast corner of South 9th and 6th sts., consisting of a general assortment. Catalogues can be had on Monday Evening at 113 Grand-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BLANCHARD & CO.—Will sell, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 10½ A. M., at their store, No. 239 Pearl-st., (up-stairs,) 1,000 cases of prime, seasonable boots, shoes and brogans.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—At Drake's Hotel, Morristown, N. J. To be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., the place formerly owned and occupied by Mr. WM. P. JOHNS, situated on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about one mile from Morristown, containing 29 acres of good land, with a choice variety of grafted fruit trees, consisting of peach, cherry, plum quince, grape-vines currant and gooseberry bushes, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c. The buildings consist of a good substantial frame house, with ten rooms, modern-built with water in the kitchen, a handsome lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees; also a barn, carriage and tool house, granary, ice-house filled—making a very desirable country residence for a genteel family, or would be a good investment for a capitalist, as there is a front on the railroad a quarter of a mile. The terms, which are easy, will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENGLAND, on the premises.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., will sell on the 16th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a large parcel of lots situated on 1st, 2d and 3d avs., and 70th, 71st, 73d and 74th sts., forming a portion of the tract as well and so favorably known as Jones' Wood. This has always been regarded as the most delightful part of our City, being in the vicinity of the East River, near Hell Gate, and covered with a fine growth of large trees, and now rendered conveniently accessible by the two City railroads running directly through the property. Sale positive, to divide interests. See maps, at the office of the Auctioneers.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Loanies, Deb s, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The pews of this church will be sold at public auction in the church on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of the Vestry. The church will be open for inspection every day until the sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

CLOSING SALES OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
BEING BALANCE OF STOCK OF MESSRS. McGRAW & ALLENDORPH.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 16th, and THURSDAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the old-established warerooms of McGraw & Allendorph, No. 455 Broadway, the balance of their valuable stock of superior cabinet furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany, oak and black-walnut parlor, hall, library and dining-room furniture, enameled chamber suites, and almost every article in the line necessary to the complete furnishing of a house.

As regards the quality nothing need be said, as it is well known that this is one of the oldest firms in the trade, and for substantial and elegant work, stands second to none in the City; as they have made positive arrangements to retire from the business on the 1st May. Every article will be sold without reservation and warranted in every respect, thus affording great inducements to those intending to furnish this season.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

TERMS.—Under $300 cash, over $300 approved indorsed notes at 4 months.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 84TH, 86TH, AND 87TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following very desirable property, viz.:

ON 84TH-STREET.—Three houses and lots on south side of 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., commencing about 636 feet 6 inches west of 3d-av. No. 1 house is a 2-story frame house, 20 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, with kitchen on the rear, Croton water, shrubbery in the garden, walls all planked. No. 2 is a 2-story frame house, high basement, 25 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, containing 11 rooms. No. 3, 22 feet by 52. Kitchen in rear and cellar, 9 rooms, with closets and mahogany folding-doors, with a yard laid out with grape-vine and shrubbery, and Croton water. Each lot is 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 102 2 inches in depth.

ON 86TH-STREET.—2 lots on the north side of 86th-st., commencing, one about 150 ft. from the N. W. corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st., and the other 240 ft. from the same corner, each being in size 25 f. front and rear, and 100 ft. 8½ inches in depth.

ON 87TH STREET.—1 lot on north side of 87th-st., about 240 feet from the northwest corner 1st-av. and 87th-st. The street is graded from 1st-av. to the lot. Size of this lot is 25 ft. front and rear, and 102 feet 8½ inches in depth.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 73d sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 2d-av.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
4 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th st.
5 lots on north side of 73d st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
8 lots on west side of 2d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
8 lots on north side of 73d-st.
4 lots on west side of 4th-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
6 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 39 PARCELS OF PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM, AND HOUSTON-ST.—POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors viz.:

Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 96th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st.—No. 11 is a gore lot. Nine lots north side of 87th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. Eleven lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 108th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue, and 7 on 109th-st. Four lots on and next northwest corner of 4th av. and 41st-st. Five lots on south side of 86th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 602 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts; the house is three-story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances; 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mor gage for 3 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the farm of ROBERT K. MORRIS, Esq., Throog's Neck, Westchester Co.—HORSES, HIGH-BRED STOCK, WORKING CATTLE, CARRIAGES, WAGONS FARM WAGONS, FARMING UTENSILS AND IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, FARM-HOUSE FURNITURE, &c. The subscriber, having disposed of his farm, will sell by public auction as above, on the premises his entire stock by him, at Throgg's Neck, two thorough bred Glencoe mares, about 18 head of blooded stock, a fine yoke of working cattle, together with farm wagons, ox carts, plows, harrows, manure and farming implements of all sorts and kinds. Also, a quantity of farm house furniture and dairy utensils.—ROBERT K. MORRIS. Full catalogues will be ready at the sale. If the above day prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day thereafter, at the same hour. The Harlem Railroad cars leave corner of White and Centre sts., at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock, for Williams Bridge, and returns at 1½, 4 and 6½ o clock. Stages will be found there to convey passengers to the sale.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE ON TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the large house No 618 Broadway, near Houston-st. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction as above, by order of the mortgagee, a very large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, most of which is in excellent order and of good quality, viz.: parlor suites in brocatel and plush, two large pier glasses, mahogany sofas and chairs, marble-top centre and pier tables, rosewood etageres, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, library and secretary bookcases, extension dining tables, sideboards, dining-room chairs, marble-top dressing bureau, carved mahogany and other bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, painted chamber furniture, hall stands, one large mahogany wardrobe, with mirror doors, &c. Purchasers can leave the furniture at the house free of charge until the 1st of May, if desired. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 47 VERY VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES.—On 109th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st and 122d sts., and 3d and 1st avs., and Avenue A, Harlem, and in Stanton-st., New-York.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above named property, without reserve, to the highest bidder. For further particulars see advertisement in *Courier and Enquirer* and *Evening Post*.

Terms very liberal; 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent., and the title is unquestionable. Sale positive without reserve. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, April 14, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 223 Thompson-st., near Amity, the entire genteel furniture of the House, all purchased new within the last six months. Among the assortment will be found very beautiful English woolen and velvet carpets, gold English oil cloths, very rich mahogany sofas and side-a-tête, one or two very fine sofa bedsteads with spring mattresses, marble-top enameled and cottage furniture, black walnut dining and extension tables, one rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, hair mattresses, husk do., three-ply and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, table cutlery, together with every article in the house. Catalogue early on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—TUESDAY, April 15 at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 91 West Warren, between Court and Clinton sts.—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 163 Atlantic, between Clinton and Henry sts.—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 241 Jay, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 3½ o'clock P. M., at No 110 Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av.—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Also, rosewood piano, stool and cover. Catalogues ready at the salesrooms.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, on MONDAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock, corner Cour and Joralemon sts., rear City Hall, Brooklyn, 7 horses, 2 coaches, 9 light wagons, nearly new; buggies, rockaways and business wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., removed from the riding-school, Williamsburg.

SIDNEY CLAYTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, on MONDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at No 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a large lot of show cases, glass cases, counters, tables and slabs, and all the fixtures of a fancy store; also, household furniture, carpets, beds and bedding.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION **A.**—On MONDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at their sales' room, No 33 Cortlandt-st., five hundred cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable assortment of Spring goods, direct from the factories, suitable for the country and City trade.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DELMONICO HOTEL.—Corner Morris-st. and Broadway. The sale of the Furniture of the above Hotel, which was postponed from Saturday in consequence of the death of Mrs. Delmonico, will be resumed on TUESDAY, 10½ o'clock, A. M. Goods will be ready for delivery on Wednesday morning.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CROCKERY AND GLASS DEALERS.—THIS DAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, Stonebridge's large stock, without reserve. On time over $100.

FOR SALE ON WEDNESDAY—APRIL 16, by A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st., four very desirable well finished dwellings, with tea-room extension and marble mantels, 150 feet from Myrtle-av. cars; street and houses lighted with gas. Location Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALE.—Magnificent view of New-York Bay and harbor. DAVID SCOTT, of Jersey City, will sell, on MONDAY, April 14, at 3 o'clock, the pretty two-story house on Tuers-av., Bergen Heights, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church. Terms one-half cash; balance on mortgage.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.—Sales-rooms, No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., gives his personal attention to the sale of household furniture, merchandise, paintings, statuary, fancy goods &c., at residence or stores of owners. Constantly on hand, at private sale, a handsome stock of genteel furniture, at auction prices. Regular sales by auction at store, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 12½ o'clock.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Of 39 parcels of property at Yorkville, Harlem and Houston-st.

SALE POSITIVE. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.: Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 96th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th st.; No. 11 is a gore lot. 9 lots north side of 87th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. 11 lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 108th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 109th-st. 4 lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. 5 lots on south side of 86th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 602 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, and other particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of Samuel Osborn, deceased.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 448 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal-st., elegant custom-made rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak cabinet furniture, finished in the latest styles and fully warranted, all having been made to order expressly for Broadway sales, consisting in part, of about 30 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush, hair cloth, reps and other fashionable coverings; upholstered and plain sweep backs, solid rosewood, centre and pier tables, etageres, patent extension dining-tables 14 feet long, in oak, mahogany and walnut; rich bookcases in great variety; easy and Voltaire chairs, rockers, spring seat parlor chairs, corner stands, bookshelves, work tables, &c; also, a variety of chamber furniture, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mahogany and walnut do., pure hair mattresses, together with a small variety of articles forming a first-class private warerooms, the whole of which will positively be sold, and is worthy of the attention of the trade and those about refurnishing first-class houses. Catalogues on morning of sale. The stock is now arranged for exhibition.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 49 Wall-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CITY MADE FURNITURE.—THURSDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No 36 East 36th-st., the entire furniture in the above residence, consisting of English, Brussels, and three ply carpets, beautiful mantel ornaments, damask and white lace curtains, one magnificent rosewood piano-forte, spring seat mahogany chairs, walnut chairs, easy chairs, sofas, &c.; beautiful gilt edged China dinner dessert and tea sets, one splendid double plated tea urn, and a quantity of the best quality plated and cut glass ware, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washs ands, mattresses, bedding, &c.; one magnificent mahogany wardrobe bedstead; also a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues on day of sale.

M. WEAY, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF PIANOS, LUMBER, TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On TUESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway, M. WEAY will sell as above, by order of the administrators of the late ROBERT GLENN, piano-forte manufacturer, the entire stock, comprising about 30 new and second-hand elegant rosewood pianos, various sizes and most modern style; also, the lumber, materials, tools, &c.; also, the entire household furniture, comprising carpets, tables, chairs, mirrors, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, &c.; also, a lease of 4½ years of the premises. Terms cash. Deposits of 2½ per cent. required at the time of sale. The sale will commence with pianos.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF A CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTURER.—Will be sold at auction THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at No. 81 Nassau-st., where it has been removed for convenience of exhibition and sale. Dealers wishing to fill up the warerooms, will do well to attend promptly to the time, as no delay will occur. Including all kinds of good work.

Also at same place and time, velvet and Brussels English carpeting in patterns desired. Also oil-paintings, mirrors, hair mattresses, beds, iron furniture, &c. Also iron safe, cost $1.0, C. H. desks, china and glass ware. Commence with 20,000 Havana and German Cigars, in lots to suit (sold in rear room.) The entire stock will be found an object to those wishing to purchase.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS Will sell at auction on TUESDAY MORNING, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 West Washington-place, the whole of the furniture in said house, embracing a general assortment of household furniture, but little used, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, library bookcase, French plate mirrors, curtains, oil-paintings, marble top centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, wardrobes, bedsteads, washstands and bureaus, dining-room and hall furniture, hair mattresses, paillasses, bedding, table cutlery, silver plated ware, stores, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c., the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

JOHN REDDING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN REDDING will sell the following goods as per schedule, consisting of a lot of unfinished and finished marble work on the premises, situated No. 6 West 34th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

SCHEDULE.

Lot No. 1. A number of Mantels, all styles and quantities.
Lot No. 2. Statuary and some Figures.
Lot No. 3. The finished and unfinished work, as it will be presented on said premises.

Sale peremptory on the 14th day of April, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Terms cash. Persons in the trade are particularly requested to call and examine the stock.

VALENTINE REIDENBACH, Assignee.
J. COLE, of Counsel.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

J. L. SMITH—Will sell TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Amity-st., west of Broadway, 1 rosewood piano, of brilliant tone and finish; parlor furniture, of solid rosewood; rich carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, large oval pier glasses, rocking and easy chairs, mahogany and maple chairs, sofas, dining and tea tables, maple and mahogany bedsteads bureaus and washstands to match; best hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass ware, clocks, silver-ware, &c.; enameled cottage suites.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., near Maiden-lane, will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock, in lots, from the shelves to suit city and country trade, 138 crates best white granite, blue, C. C. and dipt ware, including 13 crates Roots and 35 crates Missouri pattern best white granite. Also, 200 packages assorted glassware and 150 superior high day clocks, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

HORACE COOKE, Auctioneer.

HORACE COOKE WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, April 15, at the dwelling in 45th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, while the whole of the costly furniture contained in said house, comprising elegant mahogany and rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, beds, bedding, china, rich cut glass, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house on the day of the sale. Should the day prove stormy the sale will be postponed until the next clear day.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

PLATED AND GERMAN SILVER TABLE WARE.—PEREMPTORY SALE.—By SAVAGE & PARKS—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 314 Broadway, a splendid assortment of new goods comprising German silver treble plated and pure silver casters, cups, goblets, tea sets, cake and card baskets, waiters, spoons, forks, &c. Dealers and housekeepers are advised to attend. Terms cash for all sums under $100.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, standard roses of the finest and newest varieties adapted to our climate, and all warranted true to name, selected with great care by D. BOLL, florist, corner Broadway and 56th-st. Also a large assortment of tree roses of different varieties, and other plants.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil.
BINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use;
Not affected by the Coldest Weather.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS AUSTENS,
AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere, For sale at the company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 galls. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Our machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

SHOWCASES AND METAL SASHES.—Country merchants and others can find a large assortment of every style of Showcases, at the very lowest prices; also, Metal Sash manufacturing for store fronts, &c., at No. 11 Park-place, near Broadway, and No. 13 Canal-st. near Broadway and Centre-st.; also, No. 338 South Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. A. J. CAMPBELL

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of richly enamelled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE—ESTABLISHED IN 1827.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. E. J. TODD, No. 88 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful tonic beverage has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled if left in the morning, will be executed the same days. G. F. MENDUM, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—Office No. 42 Broadway, New-York, where the apparatus can be seen and explanatory circulars obtained. H. O. HAWLEY, President.
N. AUBIN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases these is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE for scrofulous and ulcerous affections, and in all diseases in which Sarsaparilla is recommended by the faculty, this preparation has proved itself superior to all others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both blunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Emigrant Commission.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a special meeting Saturday morning, to confer in regard to the best course to be pursued by them in view of the deficiencies in the means at their disposal for the relief of the sick and destitute emigrants chargeable to them.

They seem to entertain the idea that they will be enabled to continue the support of the Quarantine establishment at Staten Island, the landing dépôt at Castle Garden, and the Labor Exchange in this City, and have a surplus. This supply might, however, unless emigration should increase considerably, be inadequate to the support of the Ward's Island establishment.

This matter was referred to the Retrenchment Committee, with the object of ascertaining the possibility of further reduction in the expenses of the Commission.

In view of the possibility of an unfavorable report, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel for this Board be requested to prepare an opinion in regard to the duty of the Governors of the Almshouse to assume the care and support of the alien emigrants in this City and county, when so requested to do, to be reimbursed as far as may be, from the Commutation fund thereafter, and also generally on the subject and duties of the Commissioners and the Governors thereof, as to the same.

☞ Chief of Police MATSELL returned home from his Western visit on Saturday. He is looking remarkably well. His friends say there is no truth in the rumor that he has resigned or has any intention of resigning.

☞ JAMES KENNEDY, well known as the captain of the steamboat *Glen Cove*, which plies between this City and Glen Cove, formerly an active politician, died at 2 o'clock on Saturday.

☞ Capt. JAMES M. TURNER is dangerously ill with "a tumor in the stomach," the physicians say, which has been growing for several years.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 10.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

GREAT STEAMSHIP CASE—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION—PRACTICE—AFFIDAVITS.

The case of *Aspinwall & Clyde, et al., vs. George Law, et al.*, was before the Court this morning, the motion for a temporary injunction, which was commenced some weeks since, being continued. The affidavits and bill of complaint being read for the complainants, and the defendants also having read their answering affidavits, Mr. Dickerson, counsel for the complainant, offered to read supplementary affidavits. The reading of them was, however, objected to by the defendant's counsel, who, the question whether these affidavits should be read, was argued at length by counsel on both sides, until the adjournment of the Court.

APRIL 11.—At the opening of Court this morning, Judge INGERSOLL said that he would give his decision upon the question to-day or to-morrow.

The rule of Court placed the admission of supplementary affidavits within the discretion of the Court, and he was to say answering affidavits to be read against them; that the reason of the rule was that the defendant might make a new case in his affidavits, which the plaintiff would have no opportunity to answer, except by supplementary affidavits; that it was therefore held that affidavits which merely supported the allegations of the complaint, and were not responsive to new matter, could not properly be received.

That the facts offered to be proved by these supplementary affidavits, were either in support of the allegations of the complaint, or went to show neglect on the part of the defendants, while neglect was no ground for the injunction prayed for, which was to restrain them from doing, and not to compel them to do anything.

That he did not, therefore, consider the affidavits proper to be admitted at this stage of the case, however pertinent the matters contained in them might be on the final hearing of the cause.

The affidavits, therefore, being excluded, the argument on the motion was commenced by Mr. Fisher in behalf of the complainants.

TO JOHN McKILLOP, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: The gradual but steady improvement in the character, capacity and reliability of the "Commercial Agency" since you undertook its management has been a frequent subject of remark both in and out of the office. When you assumed the charge, some three years ago, the Agency had lost the confidence of the community. Its books were full of inaccuracies, its reports confused and unsatisfactory, and its information, for the most part, stale. Working under every discouragement, with but a handful of subscribers to begin with and restrained by a high moral feeling from pushing yourself forward, and soliciting subscriptions till you were in a condition to furnish a reasonable "*quid pro quo*," you have brought order out of confusion and filled your books with full and reliable records of information, not surpassed, if equaled, by any other Agency. This is not only *known* to us, but is generally admitted by the business community, and proved by the incessant stream of inquirers that throng the office. The rapid stride that has been made within the passed few months in the number of subscribers, rendering necessary more room for work, and the contemplated removal to Park Bank Building, present a suitable and convenient opportunity for us to express our utmost confidence in you as a manager, and to bear witness to the ability and fidelity that guard the interests of the "Commercial Agency." At the same time it enables us to assure you that the kind feeling which has ever shown you the friend, more than the employer, (as witnessed in our daily intercourse,) gives us pride and pleasure. We feel proud of our Agency and proud of its management. The accompanying testimonial of our esteem and respect we beg you will accept with our best wishes for your continued success, health and happiness.

Respectfully,

R. H. DOUGLASS, } Committee on
J. D. HOAG, } behalf of
D. J. SPRAGUE, } 46 signers.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 19, 20 and 26 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The thorough renovation which Manager PURDY has given his popular Theatre renders it now the most magnificent place of amusement in New-York. The interior and exterior have been regilded, painted, ornamented, upholstered, and furnished, carpeted, &c., &c., which has given the appearance of a palace. The new and gorgeous Spectacle-Historical Drama (from the pen of that eminent author, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, and placed upon the stage by that enterprising stage manager and withal prince of fun-my fellows, Mr. G. L. FOX) has met with unlimited success. It is entitled "The Orange Girl of Venice; Or, The Inquisition by the Council of Ten"—and is of sterling merit, and recommends itself to every lover of the drama. It will be continued all this week, and with it will be performed the best of all pantomimes, the "Magic Pills;" the performance concluding with the drama of "Matteo Falcone."

☞ By particular request, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will deliver his highly popular and interesting lecture on "Boston Life Two Hundred Years Ago," at the hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on Monday evening next, the 14th inst. No lecture of the season has surpassed this, in the attractiveness of its subject and the success of its handling. Tickets (fifty cents) can be obtained at GEREE's, Broadway and Fourteenth street; VAN NORDEN & KING's, No. 45 Wall-street, and at the door on the evening.

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. MABIN, Psychical Physician and Therapeutist, No. 62 West 26th-st., N. Y. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process. No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. HOWARTH & FREDERICKS,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Purchasers are cautioned against imitations of this valuable substitute for Java Coffee, and great remedy for Indigestion and Sick-headache, and are notified that none is genuine without the signature of "HILLS & STRINGER" upon each wrapper. General Depôt No. 679 Broadway.

NEW GOODS FOR THE TRADE.—Gold and silver pencil and pencil cases, gold pens, tooth-picks, &c., in every quality and style, and at all prices. WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, proprietors of the famous "Lownds' Patent" pen and pencils, offer the above goods at most reasonable rates, and their work is unrivaled.

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

THE STRAWBERRY GIRL—To-night—at Barnum's Museum—Little CORDELIA HOWARD—Tremendous success—"Fashion and Famine"—Famous local drama—Little CORDELIA as the *Strawberry Girl*—Great treat—Nobody should miss it. The largest woman alive now at the Museum; also, the smallest female dwarf. Great curiosities.

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Wherever civilization has penetrated, these Pills are in demand. The stomach, the lungs, and the intestines, are the organs most assailable by disease in all climates, and upon these the remedial action of this medicine is rapid, thorough and invariable.

☞ At No. 308 Broadway, Phrenological Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, by Prof. FOWLER. Public lectures in Continental Hall, Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, every evening, on Phrenology and Physiology.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

POSTPONEMENT.—Owing to the sudden indisposition of Bishop CLARK, his Lecture, advertised for this evening, is postponed.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

BIRTH.

On Thursday morning, April 10, Mrs. FULLER, wife of Junius A. Fuller, of a son.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, HENRY S. NETTLETON, of Milford, Conn., to ANNA T., daughter of Samuel D. Barnes.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 10, at the Church of Epiphany, by Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. SAMUEL JAMES TYLER to Miss REBECCA P. CORNWELL, daughter of Whitehead Cornwell, Esq., all of this City.

In Roxbury, Mass., April 8, by Rev. Dr. Putnam, Mr. RICHARDS BRADLEY, of Brattleboro', Vt., to Miss SARAH A. W. MERRY, daughter of the late Robert D. C. Merry, Esq., of Boston.

On Thursday morning, April 10, at the house of her father, James M. Edgar, Esq., by Rev. Frederick Clark, Mr. AUGUSTINE CAMPBELL to Miss JANE A. EDGAR.

On Thursday, April 10, by Rev. S. Malone, Mr. TERENCE R. QUINN, son of Dr. Quinn, to Miss ELIZABETH O. RILEY, niece of James Moir, Esq., merchant, all of Williamsburg.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1856, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James Millett, Mr. SYLVANUS SANDS to Miss EMILY MABIT, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, April 12, at his residence, No. 47 Lexington-av., JOSEPH CURTIS, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from All Soul's Church, (Dr. Bellows',) corner 4th-av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, 15th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, April 11, MARIA, wife of Tunis Van Brunt, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 191 West 14th-st., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting to convey the friends to Jamaica, Long Island, where her remains will be taken for interment. Services may be expected at the house.

In this City, on Saturday, April 12, MARY S. GOODWIN, relict of the late Daniel Goodwin, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, Wm. P. Lee, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., this day, Monday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, April 13, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISE, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Eliza Jane Gardner, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 2 12th-st., near Greenwich-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

In this City, on Saturday, April 12, ADA, daughter of John V. and Sarah Gridley, aged 2 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 191 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, April 11, DEBORAH L., wife of Oliver Richardson, and youngest daughter of the late Josiah Stirges, aged 37 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 148 West 39th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 15th inst. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th av.

In this City, on Saturday, April 12, after a lingering illness, ANNAI MARIA CROCE, widow of the late Francois Delmonico, aged 50 years and 18 days.

The friends of the family, and those of Peter A. and Lorenzo Delmonico, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Delmonico's Hotel, No. 25 Broadway.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, ABRAHAM, infant son of Charles L. and Julia E. Brower, aged 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Lafayette-av., between Carlton and Cumberland, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Naihl Gardiner, ANDREWS HOWELL, of Sag Harbor, L. I., in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services at No. 69 Remsen-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to his late place of residence for interment, on Tuesday morning, by the Long Island Railroad.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, after a short illness, LUCINDA V., wife of Winthrop Willson, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Abm. Van Zile, No. 515 Grand-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

In Jersey City, on Saturday, April 12, CHARLES L. WARD.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to tend the funeral, from his brother's, Wm. Ward, Montgomery st., corner of Washington.

In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 13, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ELIZA S., wife of James Traphagen, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral will be attended this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5 Orchard-st.

At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 12, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, PHILA ANN, wife of Milton Sears, aged 44 years.

At Perth Amboy, on Friday, April 11, GERTRUDE, sister of Hon. James Parker, aged 86 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her brother's residence, this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The steamboat *John Potter* leaves Pier No. 1, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M., and returns in the afternoon.

At Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, April 10, Wm. THOMAS MUMFORD, aged 27 years, son of the late Wm. W. Mumford, of Rochester, N. Y.

On Sunday, March 30, of yellow fever, on board the *W. S. Brown*, on his return to New-York from Port au-Prince, Mr. EDWARD RICH, of Liverpool, Eng., aged 35 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 12.

$5,000	Ind. State 5s	84¾	50	Ports'h Dry Dock	1¼
7,000	Virginia 6s	93½	50	Nic. Transit Co	12½
2,000	Louisiana 6s	92¼	100	do	12⅝
20,000	Missouri 6s	b30 85	200	Reading R. R	s60 92¾
2,000	Erie 2d mtg. bds.	95½	10	do	92⅝
7,000	Erie Conv. bs. '71.	83¾	300	do	c 93⅛
500	Hud. R. 1st mt. bs.	99½	200	do	b30 92⅝
1,000	Hud R. 2d M. Bs.	88½	100	do	s30 92⅝
165	Penn. Coal Co	101½	600	do	b30 92⅝
200	do	b30 101¾	100	do	c 92⅝
50	do	b60 101¾	40	Hudson Riv. R. R.	34½

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 14.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 87	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s6 86
500	do	s6 87¼	100	do	c 86¼
20,000	do	s6 87½	100	do	c 86¾
5,000	do	87½	10	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	96
2,000	I.C.R.R.P.P.	87½	100	Panama R. R.	c 106½
500	New York Cen.	s6 90	100	Ills. Cen. R. R.	b30 98
1,000	New-York Cen. 7s.	102	100	Clev. & Pitts'g R.	b60 66
2,000	T. H. & A. 2dm. Bs.	78	60	Clev. C. & Cin.	101
2,000	CL. & Tol. Con Bs.	83	14	Galena & Chic. R.	115
20	New-York Co. Bk.	100	75	do	b3 115
100	Canton Co.	s3 22½	100	do	b60 116
150	do	s3 22¾	195	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 81¾
100	do	b60 23¾	300	do	s5 81⅞
100	do	b60 23½	1355	do	83
50	do	23¾	800	do	b60 82¾
300	do	23¾	400	do	s30 81¾
30	Del. & Hd. Canal Co.	129¾	300	do	s6m 80
100	do	129¾	100	do	s6m 80
200	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 23¼	50	do	s30 80½
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 92¼	482	Chi & Rk. Is. R. R.	c 93
100	do	b3 94½	100	do	92¾
100	do	c 92½	100	do	s30 93¼
200	do	s30 92½	50	do	c 92⅞
350	Erie Railroad	s30 87	50	do	b30 93
200	do	87	100	do	b7 93
200	do	s60 87	100	do	b3 93
200	do	87¼	300	do	b30 96
650	do	c 87½	100	do	s30 92½
100	do	b3 87½	11	Mil. & Miss. R. R	85¼
250	do	c 87½	50	do	85⅞
950	do	s3 87½	50	do	86
200	do	b15 87¾	100	Long Isl'd, R. R.	29½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Louisiana 6s	92¼	150	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93
10,000	Missouri 6s	b3 85	200	do	b30 93¼
3,500	do	b30 86	12	do	93¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	87¾	30	New-Jersey Rail'd.	123
4,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. B.	78	10	N. Y. Central R. R.	93¾
100	Reading Rail'd.	b15 93½	10	Erie Railroad	87
100	do	92¾	100	do	87½
100	do	b30 93	300	do	b60 87⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 81¾	100	do	b30 87⅝
200	do	82½	100	do	s3 87½
100	do	s30 82	100	do	s15 87⅝
100	do	s30 82	100	Huds. Riv. R. R.	b30 35
22	Little Miami R. R.	93½	100	do	35
100	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	b60 73	300	do	b60 35½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Louisiana 6s	92¼	150	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93
10,000	Missouri 6s	b3 85	200	do	b30 93¼
3,500	do	b30 86	12	do	93¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	87¾	30	New-Jersey Rail'd.	123
3,500	do	87¾	10	N. Y. Central R. R.	93¾
4,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. B.	78	50	do	b30 93
100	Reading Rail'd.	b15 93½	10	Erie Railroad	87
100	do	92¾	100	do	87½
100	do	b30 93	300	do	b60 87⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 81¾	100	do	b30 87⅝
200	do	82½	100	do	s3 87½
100	do	s30 82	100	do	s15 87⅝
100	do	s30 82	100	Huds. Riv. R. R.	b30 35
22	Little Miami R. R.	93½	100	do	35
100	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	b60 73	300	do	b60 35½

MONDAY, April 14—A. M.

The steamer *Washington*, of the Bremen line, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with Market and Money accounts from England and France to the 26th March, four days later than by the previous arrival. They show a steady Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester. Prices for the raw material without change, and the daily sales 6,000 or 7,000 bales. Further considerable depression in Breadstuffs is noticed in the report of Tuesday, 25th March, from Liverpool, compared with the previous market day, reported by steamer *Asia*. Wheat was 3d.@4d. lower; Flour 1s. and Indian Corn 1s. 6d.. The range of the last 30s. to 31s. 6d. the quarter of 480 lbs. With the exception of the finest qualities of Wheat the entire trade was much depressed. Indian Corn is stated to be influenced by the undiminished abundance and cheapness of Potatoes in Ireland, and the knowledge that large American supplies of Corn were at hand. The weather in the agricultural districts was fine and seasonable. In France, the accounts of the growing crops from all parts of the country are of a satisfactory nature—the weather of late extremely favorable, and vegetation likely to be six weeks in advance of last season. The Funds on the London Exchange were 92⅝@92⅞, a fraction dearer than by the previous report. They closed less firm on Tuesday, owing to the delay in the announcement of the signing of the definite Peace Treaty at Paris. The French Funds are quoted 72.45@72.70, the final prices showing a tendency to decline. The Continental Exchanges continue slightly to favor London. The Money market without quotable change in rates. Some few bills taken below the Bank rate. Several Australian Gold arrivals are reported, amounting to $1,750,000, and another ship, the *Blackwall*, was about due with a like amount. The price of Money keeps up in Paris, and tradespeople are disposed to limit their operations until the Bank reduces the rate of discount. At Rouen and Lyons some activity prevailed; and it is stated that transactions would be still more extensive, if the late rise in the price of Gold did not deter purchasers from laying in large stocks. We have only partial reports of the market for American Stocks in London. Some business was done after the sailing of the *Asia* in Illinois Central scrip at 97 ₩ cent., or 17 for 20 paid, and in New-York Central 7s at 94¼ sterling. The latest quotations for Illinois Central Construction Bonds are 80@81 ex-dividend; Freelands 82@84; Michigan Central 8 per cents, 92@94; Eries of 1875, 82@83; Eries of 1883, 84½@85⅝; Ohio and Pennsylvania Incomes, 75@77; Pennsylvania Central, sterling, second mortgage, 91@92. It will be noticed that the British Admiralty have sent two of their war-steamers in search of the unfortunate *Pacific*.

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York, for the past week, exhibit a continuance of the large importation of Foreign Merchandise. The total of entries for the week, including the Dry Goods Table both in our last paper, is $5,257,832, against $2,228,392 same week last year, and $4,837,154 in 1854. In the General Merchandise list, the articles of Tea and Sugar are again large, $934,739 in value; metals are also large, $661,412, and Cigars $184,099. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, amounts to $1,127,099, against $803,470 same week last year. The Specie Export was only $6,850, against $348,717 same week last year. In addition to this, $203,000 in Gold was sent to Boston for shipment by the British steamer on Wednesday last, against $610,000 in the same direction the corresponding steamer last April. The movement altogether is $209,850, as against $958,717 last season. The specie balance in all departments of the Government office on Saturday afternoon stood $13,727,992, against $13,646,309 at the close of the previous week. The exchanges with the interior have brought some parcels of Gold to New-York. The Specie reserve in the Banks, to be made up this afternoon, will probably be lower than on the previous statement, as the business of the week is believed to have opened on a declining average. The difference, however, is not likely to be important. The last reserve stood $13,381,454.

For the current Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1855, the monthly official returns of the Import of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York to 1st April instant, present

a total of	$141,146,000
Add two weeks in April	11,562,810
Total to present date	$152,708,810
Against same time last year	124,414,262
Increase to date	$28,294,548

The same tables present a total export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to April 1, of $69,376,000; add two weeks in April 2,727,473

Total to date	$72,103,473
Against same time last year	49,983,066
Increase to date	$13,250,407

The same tables give a total export of Specie from this port of $14,495,000; add two weeks in April 1,225,872

Total to date	$15,720,872
Against same time last year	27,191,717
Decreased Export	$11,500,845

The following is a comparative statement of the Export of domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	963	$89,227	6,301	$295,810
Flour, bbls	5,391	21,436	8,618	75,391
Corn Meal, bbls	1,468	7,106	1,204	5,999
Wheat, bush	———	———	27,896	42,260
Corn, bush	992	1,059	115,844	84,163
Pork, bbls. and tcs	5,569	87,242	6,195	141,188
Beef, bbls. and tcs	1,156	25,986	1,979	17,786
Total Produce		$181,349		$642,187
Miscellaneous		622,131		485,912
Total for the week		$803,479		$1,127,099

The course of the Stock market through the past week was somewhat irregular. Early in the week the Import returns published on Monday and the report of the Bank Loans on Tuesday morning both had a depressing influence for a day or two, but this passed away as the Money market showed little or no variation, while the Foreign Exchanges for Wednesday's steamer were found to be less firm than previously expected. The list of sales at the Stock Exchange on Tuesday and Saturday indicated a pretty firm feeling, though it is proper to remark that the Commission Brokers still complain of the absence of outside owers, without which speculation moves with equivocal confidence. The following shows the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday March 29.	Saturday, March 29.	Saturday, April 5.	Saturday, April 12.
N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	93¾
Erie	87¼	86¾	87	87½
Reading	93	93½	92¾	93¾
Toledo	77¼	79½	81¾	82
Galena	111¾	113½	114	115
Michigan Central	93¾	9-¾	96¾	96¾
Southern Michigan	93¾	95¾	96	96
Panama	105½	104¾	105½	105½
Illinois Centrals	90½	93	88ex d.	87¾
Virginia	94½	93¾	93½	93¾
Missouris	82½	84	84½	85
Transit Company	11½	13½	14¼	13½
Cleve. & Pittsbg.	65¼	65¼	65¾	65½
Hudson River	34¾	34¾	35½	35
Rock Island	96	96	91ex d.	92¾
Milwaukee	83¾	86½	86	86

During the week Erie sold as low as 56⅜; Illinois Centrals 86; Hudson 34; Milwaukee 84¾; Reading 91¾; Toledo 79¼; and New-York Central 91¼. The general market closed firm on Saturday.

The *Cleveland Herald* is the only Ohio press that has ventured to countenance the act of default and repudiation by the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company. Its force and method of defence turn altogether upon the wickedness of Wall-street. A few choice sentences from the various contributions made to the editorial columns of the *Herald* by the Railroad gentlemen in that vicinity will illustrate—

"True, the C., C. & C. Company have no favors to ask of Wall-street, *and it really matters not a penny in what esteem the stock stands in that Street*, but the attack upon the Company by those harpies, aided and assisted by the New-York press, is a shameful attack, and is done for the base purpose of speculating out of the fears of the timid. * * A thorough probing of the recent movements in Wall-street, we believe would show one of the blackest schemes of stock gamblers ever divulged *in the cold, clammy, selfish atmosphere of that sink of iniquity.* It is well known that the legality of the indorsement of Railroad bonds by Railroad companies has been a disputed point since the practice thus to bolster up credit was introduced. It is said that English decisions all bear strongly against the legality of such indorsements. * * * To what extent the hyenas of the Wall-street menagerie, and the *golden* pens of their editors ["*golden pens*" are good] can depress the C., C. & C. stock, remains to be seen. Heavy orders are daily going forward from this City for its purchase. Thirty thousand dollars were remitted by the first mail after the attack appeared in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Herald*, and if this onslaught has the effect of restoring to the West what stock the *Eastern blacklegs* got away from Ohio, a most desirable end will be attained. *The Directors and officers of the C., C. and C. road are able to hold every dollar of the stock, and could buy and sell these Wall-street brawlers a three times a day.*"

We are content to let third and wholly impartial parties reply to the foregoing. First, the Sandusky City *Register*, another Ohio journal of at least equal respectability with the Cleveland *Herald*, says—

"That last flourish is rather 'steep;'—that the directors and officers of the C., C. & C. R. R can buy and sell Wall-street operatives three times a day, is pretty hard to digest. Wall-street is supposed to use about $50,000,000 per day in its transactions:—on what amount does the officers of the Cleveland Road pay taxes, that they can three times a day buy and sell the hyenas? We should advise the assessor to look after these officers. If the *Herald* can teach the 'bulls' and 'bears' anything in righteousness, we beg it will 'pitch in.' But, if it hopes to use English decisions as a precedent for the usages and laws of Wall-street, it is, we fear, sadly doomed to disappointment, for there, an indorsement is considered a guaranty, and probably always will be *if it is as officially done as the letter of Mr. Hubby and the certificate of the Directory of the C., C. & C. Road seemed to assume.*"

We will only add the following extract from a letter addressed by a Banking House in this City, wholly disconnected from the Stock and indorsed Bonds of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, to a leading citizen in Cleveland. It was written on Saturday last, ten days after the act of default and repudiation, and after every apology and pretext for it had been discussed and listened to. The language of the extract but gives expression to the general sentiment of the business community.

"The injunction laid to prevent the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati paying the interest on its guarantee to the Piqua road, is a serious matter. It opens the question of repudiation, and is regarded here with disgust and horror. If so respectable a concern as the C., C. and C. can put off its securities upon innocent investors who take them *only* in the faith that it is too high a corporation to do what it has no right to do; and then a crochetty stockholder can, by a simple injunction, destroy that faith, and intimidate a body of directors (who, in any suppositious case, would have been judged MEN enough to run the risk of an adverse decision, and pay the interest at their own hazard, rather than startle the public mind,) then we must say good bye to the cherished hope that the troubles of the past three years are over, and to the pride which has been felt that *repudiation* is obsolete. There will be enough to follow such an example. Better the road should lose its charter and pay the penalty of a renewal, than destroy public confidence."

We have been favored with the proof sheets of the forthcoming Annual Report of the Illinois Central Company, embracing as well the Treasurer's, Superintendent's and Land Agent's separate statements, as a general review by the President and Directors. We shall have occasion hereafter to advert to this document after it is made ready for public distribution. Meanwhile we annex an abstract of our own of the figures presented by the Treasurer.

ABSTRACT TREASURER'S REPORT, MARCH 1, '56.

$2,571,050 Capital paid in, netting	$2,271,050
16,247,000 Construction bonds, sold for	14,682,888
3,000,000 Free land bonds, sold for	2,079,571
2,246,400 Bills payable	2,245,450
312,862 Loans on bonds unsold	312,862
94,936 Sundry receipts	94,975
$24,471,287 Total Stock and Debt	$21,687,449
Charter expenses	$26,057
Office expenses since 1851	259,116
Salaries	187,115
Engineering	428,406
Railroad Iron	4,104,178
Construction	9,620,157
Stations, fencing, &c	1,669,143
Equipment	2,294,777
Right of way	851,003
Interest since 1851	1,225,061
Miscellaneous expenses	25,081—$20,374,448
Leaving means on hand	$1,312,996
Cash with Treasurer	$381,450
Balance in London	120,128
Balance at Chicago	141,758
Bills receivable	448,869
Accounts receivable	158,592
Sundries	72,201— $1,313,996

From the foregoing statement and other explanations in the Report, we make the real cost of the work, to the 1st of March, 1856:

In Capital and Funded Debt	$21,818,050
Unfunded	$2,652,237
Less means unused	1,312,996— 1,340,241
Total cut to March 1	$23,158,291
In construction proper	$20,374,446
Discount on bonds	2,283,845
Interest off stock in 1851	500,000—$23,158,291

The means applicable to the completion of the work, (70 miles of the Chicago Branch,) the liquidation of the unfunded debt, and the subsequent interest charges, would seem to be:

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1427. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WORKMEN OF THE ADRIATIC.

Banquet to the Shipwrights by George Steers, her Architect.

Mr. Stebbins effected a very agreeable reunion of the mechanics employed on the new and magnificent Collins steamer, the *Adriatic*, by inviting them, last night, to a dinner in the Pacific, No. 600 Broadway. The hour was somewhat beyond that prescribed by fashion, inasmuch as the company did not take their seats until about 20 minutes to 10 o'clock. The delay, however, did not, as a matter of course, seriously interfere with the appetites of the guests. The tables were cleared in most workmanlike style, and with admirable promptitude; the champagne flowed freely in a downward direction, and the enjoyment on all hands was uninterrupted and sincere.

The difficulties experienced by the representatives of the press in gaining admission were hardly less serious than Archbishop Hughes might be expected to meet with in obtaining entrance into a Know-Nothing Lodge.

Eventually, however, the stern Januses relented. Indeed their rigorous adherence to the order to admit nobody without a ticket may be considered as necessary, because the accommodation was limited, and it is well-known that a number of gentlemen of doubtful means are in the habit of honoring such festive occasions by their presence, and obtaining admission as reporters, when they have no more right to the title than we have to that of a shipwright.

The company consisted of about one hundred and forty stalwart, warm-hearted and enthusiastic American artisans. At the upper table, assigned for the President and gentlemen specially invited, were seated Mayor Wood, E. K. Collins, Senator Sickles, Geo. F. Allen, of the Novelty Works, and several others.

An excellent band was in attendance.

Mr. Stebbins, the host, was unfortunately detained at home by sickness. His absence was made the subject of expressions of the most friendly sympathy and sincere regret.

At about 10¾ o'clock, Mr. Collins rose and said, that the Mayor had consented to take the Chair at this festival, and propose the toasts which had been prepared for the occasion.

The Mayor said he had complied with the invitation to be present at this festival in violation of a rule which the requirements of his office had imposed upon him, because he thought if there ever was an occasion when he was called upon to violate that rule it was to-night, when he could have an opportunity to meet those men whose skill, whose industry, whose assiduity had been able to construct one of the finest specimens of naval architecture ever created in this or in any other country. [Applause.] He proposed the first toast,

The President of the United States

Which was drunk standing, and with cheers.

The next toast was—

The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

Which was ordered to be drunk standing.

The company rose and honored the toast with ironical laughter, one old gentleman very candidly observing, that "it was rather a hard pill to swallow."

Third toast—

The Adriatic—the last and highest effort of her builders—[applause]—dependant only upon Congress to make her the Queen of the Seas.

[Enthusiastic applause again and again renewed.]

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles rose to respond amid renewed cheering. He said it was part of the genius of America to build fine ships. Greece in the old days was famous for her sculptors; Italy had been renowned for her painters; every country manifested a capacity, a peculiar talent, for some department of art or science. He believed it was the mission of America to surpass all other nations in the building of ships. [Loud applause.] American civilization had two pioneers—they who hew down the forest and cleared the wild, and from the humble beginning of the log cabin, construct great cities, create States, and extend the area of freedom to the far West. Another class of pioneers they (this audience) represented, whose dominion is the sea, and who, by their industry, their handicraft, their invention, succeed in extending the dominion of America upon that other element, the ocean. [Applause.] Liberty seemed always to be associated with commerce. Republics had been famous for their power on the seas. The Italian Republics of the middle ages, the States General of Holland, were instances of this. It was the custom to celebrate the praises of the painter, the poet, the architect, but he conceived that an eminent justice was done in recognizing the claims of the builders of ships. [Loud cheering.] The honorable gentleman paid a tribute of enthusiastic eulogy to the Collins line, and concluded by saying that he was glad to meet those to-night who had contributed so much to its renown. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

A Voice—Three cheers for Daniel E. Sickles. (Vehement cheers.)

Fourth toast:

The Collins Line—Yet unconquered, it has only itself to beat. (Loud applause.)

Three thundering cheers were given for E. K. Collins.

Mr. W. J. Rose cleverly extemporized a speech, which was loudly and frequently cheered.

5. *American Genius and the Launch of the Adriatic.*

Mr. W. Campbell responded in an original poetic effusion, entitled "The Launch of the *Adriatic*," which he recited with considerable spirit, and amid frequent cheers.

6. *The Shipwrights of New-York*—Who, for the beauty of their models, and the durability and skill of their workmanship, are rarely equaled and never excelled.

Mr. E. K. Collins rose to reply, amid vehement plaudits. He said: It affords me much pleasure to-night to meet my coöperators in the construction of not only the *Adriatic*, but several of the Collins line of steamers. No doubt, as my friend Mr. Rose observed, there has been much wonder on the other side of the water at the great success of the Collins steamers, but if they could only take a peep into this room to-night, they would not be at all astonished at what the country has produced. [Vociferous cheering.] It is now, gentlemen, four and twenty years since I first had anything to do with the construction of ships, and I have been very fortunate with all the builders with whom I have been associated, for it is with pride I say that the first ship which I built, the *Cengress*, is still running, and has never been passed by a vessel of her inches. [Loud applause.] And, although I have had many difficulties to contend with, I have been fully remunerated in the construction of this *Adriatic* for them all, for there has not been a single individual who has done the smallest piece of work on her, who has not done it with as good a will and with the same pride as though the ship belonged to him, and all the honor was to redound to him. [Immense cheering.] I am very sorry, gentlemen, that our friend, Mr. Stebbins, to whom we all must feel indebted for the production of the *Adriatic*, cannot be present with us; but I now propose to you—

"The Health of George Steers."

This toast was received with unbounded applause and cheering, the whole company rising *en masse*.

The toasts of "The Navy" and "The Press," were then proposed and duly honored, and the affair terminated, it being now 12 o'clock.

The Japan Report.

From the Union.

It was stated in our telegraphic columns this morning that the plates prepared to illustrate Commodore Perry's report of his expedition to Japan had been destroyed in the great fire at Philadelphia on Thursday night last. It gives us much pleasure to state, on the authority of the Superintendent of Public Printing, that the destruction of these plates will not delay the publication of this great work beyond two or three weeks.

The Naval Medical Board.

We learn, says the *Union*, that the following named Assistant Surgeons in the Navy were reported for promotion by the Naval Medical Board, which convened at Philadelphia on the 1st of March last:

Wm. F. Carrington, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon John Ward.

James Suddards, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Gunnell.

Jesse F. Hendis, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Shippen.

Arthur Lynah, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon James F. Heustis.

Samuel F. Coues, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Arthur Lynah.

Charles F. Fahs, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Coues.

Jacob S. Dungan, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Jacob S. Dungan.

George Peck, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Fahs.

Jenks Harris Otis, to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon George Peck.

Frederick Horner, Jr., to rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Jenks Harris Otis.

The following named gentlemen were reported for the office of Assistant Surgeons of the Navy. They are arranged in the order of their merit:

No. 1. H. A. F. Washington, of Virginia.
" 2. Richard G. Dean, of Pennsylvania.
" 3. Lawrence Sheldon, of Connecticut.
" 4. Philip S. Wales, of Maryland.
" 5. Albert C. Gorgas, of Pennsylvania.
" 6. Alexander M. Vedder, of New-York.
" 7. Solevan Bloodgood, of New York.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 191 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate in the Senate—Attempt to Fix the Adjournment—Another Slice of Mexico—Anti-Nebraska Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

Washington, Monday, April 14.

The debate in the Senate, to-day, was highly interesting. Messrs. Wilson, Harlan and Hale triumphantly met and repelled the arguments o the opposition to Lane's Memorial. It will be seen that the Nebraska men refused even to receive it and denied the right of petition.

Mr. Cobb's attempt to introduce a resolution, today, fixing the adjournment for the 14th of August, evidently was designed to prevent discussion of the Kansas question after the return of Howard's Committee. This doubtless is the plan of the Administration. It should be defeated at any cost.

Escandon, the wealthy Mexican banker, P. A. Habgoud and others arrived here with Señor Robles, the new Mexican Minister. It is rumored that they have a scheme in hand for the sale of another slice of Mexico to the United States.

The Anti-Nebraska men held a most enthusiastic and harmonious caucus to-night. Mr. Stanton of Ohio presided. Mr. Seward introduced resolutions congratulating the country on the recent victories, as cheering evidence of the cordial union of the opponents of Slavery extension. A number of stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Seward, Hale and others. Steps were also taken to defeat the attempts of the Administration to get an adjournment before the Kansas Committee's report shall be received and discussed. S.

The Clay Celebration at the Slash Cottage—Fire in Richmond.

Washington, Monday, April 14.

The Clay Celebration at the Slash Cottage was attended by Attorney-General Cushing, Messrs. Crittenden, Butler, Mason, Douglas, Bigler, and others of the Senate. Mr. Cushing and a number of the Senators made speeches.

Christ Church and Francis' carriage factory were destroyed by fire at Richmond on Sunday.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, April 14.

THE KANSAS MEMORIAL AGAIN.

Mr. Harlan presented an affidavit made by Col. Lane, subject to the Kansas memorial, which was presented to the Senate by Gen. Cass and returned by the Senate.

Mr. Harlan said that respect for the Senate called upon him to explain why he should present the second time the memorial of the members of the Provisional Legislature of Kansas. He alluded to the charge made on Thursday last, that the paper was a forgery, because the signatures were all in the same hand-writing, and said that to him it was the same thing whether his name was attached to a paper by his authority or in his own handwriting. Again, if the paper is a copy of the original memorial, the establishment of that fact is proof of its authenticity. He thought it would be a little strange to argue against the authenticity of the Bible because we are unable to lay our hands on the original parchments as they came from the hands of the patriarchs, prophets, and apostles. Although those parchments had been copied millions of times, and had been translated into various languages, there were few who doubted the genuineness of the Scriptures on that account. Mr. Harlan then proceeded to speak of the character of James H. Lane, saying he had been a Democrat from his youth. His father, Amos Lane, was twice Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, elected by the Democrats and, when a member of Congress, he was the wheel-horse of Gen. Jackson's Administration. The career of James H. Lane was then traced by Mr. Harlan, from his appointment as Postmaster, by Mr. Van Buren, down to the present time, alluding to his services in the Mexican war, and stating that he was one of the Democratic electors for Pierce and King.

Mr. Harlan read Mr. Lane's petition, which says that the General Assembly of the Provisional State of Kansas appointed a Committee to draft a memorial asking Congress to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution. The Committee reported a rough draft, which unanimously passed each house—but though correct in matter of fact, it was deemed by members as crude and prolix in phraseology, and to remedy these defects it was referred to a Committee with power to revise, modify, and correct it, and to prepare three copies—one for each House of Congress, and one for the people of the United States. Such revision was accordingly made. Mr. Lane prays the Senate to receive the memorial, being the same as that heretofore submitted by Mr. Cass.

At 1 o'clock the Chair announced the special order.

Mr. Douglas desired Mr. Harlan to finish his remarks, as he intended to reply.

Mr. Wilson desired to know when the Pacific Railroad bill would come up. Three weeks ago it was made the special order for to-day. If it should be laid over until to-morrow, it would interfere with Mr. Clay, who has the floor on the Kansas question.

Mr. Douglas urged that this subject ought to be disposed of without delay, and on his motion the special order was postponed.

Mr. Harlin concluded his remarks, in the course of which he alluded to Mr. Butler as being familiar with the names of Hector, Priam and Nestor—heroes of the Trojan war, but seemed more ignorant of heroes who had fought the battles of his own country.

Mr. Butler replied, that he had sometimes illustrated his remarks by allusions to the *Iliad*, and did not know but exploits at the battle of Buena Vista would yet be set to verse, and styled the "Lane-iad" [Laughter.] He asked pardon of the Senator from Indiana for using the word "Gravamen," for, he said, he knew about as much of it, as Mr. Harlin did of English. [Laughter.]

Mr. Douglas stated his reasons for objecting to the reception of the document which the Senate had once rejected, and which it was now attempted to reintroduce. As to the Democracy of Col. Lane, he had nothing to say, now that he had fallen from grace. Francis P. Blair and Andrew J. Donelson were Democrats once. Nobody regarded them as such now, when one is a leader of the Black Republicans and the other the Know-Nothing candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Douglas said the memorial was a forgery, because it had been materially altered since its reputed signers saw it.

Mr. Wade replied to what he termed the pettifogging arguments of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Pugh said that if the General Assembly of Kansas should adopt the report of the Committee of Supervision, and send the memorial proposed by them to the Senate properly signed and authenticated, it would then be time enough to receive it.

Mr. Hale said Col. Lane had been accused of fraud or forgery, and his character assailed by various Senators. Mr. Lane had then prepared a statement explaining and vindicating his character, and praying that his former memorial be received. The question now is, shall a man who is accused be heard in his own defence. If his explanation should be deemed satisfactory, then the Senate could decide upon granting his prayer and receiving the memorial which had been rejected.

Mr. Wilson said Mr. Douglas had indulged in partisan catchwords unworthy of the Senate. The term Black Republicans had been applied to the friends of Freedom—but between this and that of Border-Ruffian Democrat the Republicans were ready to take issue before the country. It was under the malign influence of David Atchison that the Border-Ruffian secret societies were organized in Missouri, to plant Slavery in Kansas. The Senator from Illinois said he would beat us down—but he can subdue us never. We shall yet have a majority of members here and in the other House, and a man at the other end of Pennsylvania-avenue at the head of the Government who will conduct it on true Democratic principles. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson—No doubt of it.

Mr. Douglas replied, explaining that he had used the word subdue as applicable to the traitors and rebels in Kansas. He had used the word "black" to designate the Republicans because every clause in their platform relates to the negro question; he had used it also as a substitute for defunct national republicans. What could be more appropriate? Those principles are sectional, and not avowed in the Slave States.

Mr. Wilson (interrupting) said he had addressed a large meeting in a City Hall in Delaware, on Saturday, and laid down the doctrines of the Republican Party freely and plainly, and they were generally assented to there. The Republicans claim that their principles are National, and that they have advocates in every section of the Union.

Mr. Douglas trusted that wherever avowed they will be avowed as boldly and explicitly as in the North. As to the increase of Black Republican members of Congress the feat was accomplished by fusion. The Democratic Presidential candidate will take issue with that of the Black Republicans, and will boldly go before the country on the Nebraska-Kansas act and the important doctrines it involves. He refuted what he termed the Abolition libels and foul slanders on him, and said they had been invented for partisan and malicious purposes, owing to his course on the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

Mr. Wilson, alluding to remarks made by Mr. Douglas about amalgamation, said the charge usually comes from men with the odor of amalgamation on themselves. [Laughter.] He (Mr. Wilson) knew no reason why a man, because feeble, should be degraded by unjust and unequal laws. He did not disown the name of Abolitionist. John Quincy Adams, Washington, Jefferson, Jay, Hamilton, Franklin, and the men who formed the Constitution, and carried us through the fire and blood of the Revolution, were Abolitionists. The Republican Party oppose Slavery everywhere, but he would rather die in his place than interfere with it in the States. The people of Kansas are not rebels, but law-abiding citizens. He thought Mr. Douglas has a hard road to travel, and will realize that those for whom he fought cannot afford to be generous, and will find to be true the remark of a once eminent politician—"Gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come."

Mr. Stuart deprecated the discussion here of the delicate and exciting question of Slavery, by those whose openly avowed object is to grasp the reins of power. It has been seized with the avidity that hungry hounds rush upon a carcass. It grieved him to see the urgent business of the country neglected for such unworthy purposes. He thought the remark of Mr. Wilson, that "the South could not be kicked out of the Union," should have been reserved for some other place or occasion.

Mr. Wilson—I said that the men who threaten to dissolve the Union cannot be kicked out, but I did not use the word South, for I think we shall have no trouble.

At the instance of Mr. Stewart, the motion to receive Mr. Lane's petition was laid on the table by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clayton, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Iverson, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Collamer, Durkee, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Seward, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, April 14.

LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEAT.

The Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. Faber, of Louisiana, contesting the seat of Mr. Eustis.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, asked leave to submit a resolution, closing the present session of Congress on the 4th of July.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said this movement was intended to smother the Kansas investigation.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving the resolution, by a vote of 85 against 57; two-thirds being necessary to suspend the rules.

ONLY ONE WOMAN FOR EACH MAN.

Mr. Hall asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of an enactment by Congress of a law prohibiting, under appropriate penalties, any person married and having a husband or wife living from intermarrying and cohabiting with another within any Territory of the United States, anything in any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The reading of the resolution created a great deal of laughter.

Mr. Orr—I object for the benefit of my neighbor, (referring to Mr. Bernhisel.)

Renewed laughter followed this sally.

A Voice—Is there a law in that Territory permitting a woman to have more than one husband?

Ha! ha! ha! from all parts of the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 86 against 56—not two-thirds.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then considered. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Monday, April 14.

No. 138.—The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, owners of the Roanoke, appellants, *vs.* George Hotchkiss. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The matters in controversy settled between the parties, and the case dismissed with costs.

No. 80.—J. W. Goslee *et al.*, owners of the steamer *Autocrat*, *vs.* Theo. Shute *et al.*, owners steamer *Magnolia*. Argued by Mr. Sargent for the appellants, and Mr. Benjamin for the appellees.

Later from Havana and Key West—More Indian Outrages in Florida.

Charleston, Monday, April 14.

The steamship *Isabel*, with Havana dates to the 10th inst., has arrived at this port. Among her passengers is Senator Mallory. She brings no news of importance from Havana.

From Key West, we learn that the ship *Albus*, of Boston, went ashore on the 29th, and was rescued by the wreckers. The salvage and expenses amounted to $3,050. She sailed for New-Orleans on the 2d inst.

The ship *James Guthrie* went ashore on the 28th ult., but she was got off by the wreckers, and taken to Garden Key, whence the steamer *Corwin* towed her to Key West.

The ship *Washington*, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, passed Sand Key on the 4th, partially dismasted, having experienced a gale on the 24th ult. She reports seeing the ship *India*, dismasted by the same gale.

The cargo, stores and materials of the ship *Manner*, previously reported, had been sold for $9,000.

The ship *Francis*, of Portland, from Boston for Havana, was wrecked on Doz Rocks.

Further Indian outrages are reported near Tampa. Capt. Pratt's party, at Cape Roman, had been attacked, and Corporal Crook and one private killed and two wounded. More United States troops were urgently required.

Arrest of Mail Robbers.

RE-ARREST OF GEORGE W. TOWNSEND.

Philadelphia, Monday, April 14.

Colonel Hughes, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested, this morning, George W. Townsend, who broke jail at Newcastle, while waiting sentence for stealing a letter from the Wilmington Post-Office. The prisoner had a hearing before Commissioner Hazlitt, and was remanded to prison to await a requisition from the United States authorities in Delaware. He had three revolvers on his person, and every barrel in them charged. When he escaped from prison he liberated seven other prisoners. Townsend is about twenty years of age,

ARREST OF JOSEPH ROACH.

Albany, Monday, April 14.

Joseph Roach, a stage driver, has been arrested in Salini County, Missouri, for robbing the mail. A draft for $1,925, and other moneys, were found in his possession, which he had abstracted from letters.

The Storm Westward.

Cleveland, Monday, April 14.

The storm of Saturday did a great deal of damage along the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. A church and fifteen houses were blown down at Alliance, and one man killed. A large number of trees were blown across the track between Salem and Damascus.

The Southern Mail—Ship Ashore.

Baltimore, Monday, April 14.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are received, but they contain nothing of interest.

The Charleston papers report that a ship was seen ashore at Cape Romain—supposed to be the *Abby Langdon*, of New-York from Havre for Savannah.

Navigation of the Hudson.

Albany, Monday, April 14.

No tows from New-York have yet arrived here. The steam tug *Anna* with thirteen barges is expected here this afternoon.

Massacre of Indians in Northern Mexico.

New-Orleans, Saturday, April 12.

By the steamer *Louisiana* we have Galveston dates to the 8th inst. The Texas news unimportant. The Indian depredations in Northern Mexico continued without abatement. Col. Senagua surprised a party of Lipans, killed forty and took one hundred prisoners.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Saturday, April 12.

The U. S. mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain Thomas Ewen, arrived here this (Saturday) morning.

The *James Adger* will be detained at this port till Sunday noon, when she will leave for New-York.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Saturday, April 12.

The U. S. mail steamship *Alabama* has arrived at this port from New-York.

Hartford Municipal Election.

Hartford, Monday, April 14.

The Democrats have carried the city of Hartford by 588 majority on Mayor, and they carry four of the six Wards, electing by large majorities their Aldermen and Councilmen.

The Defaulting Treasurer of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Saturday, April 12.

Mr. Garland, the defaulting Treasurer, of New-Orleans, has been allowed his liberty on giving $40,000 bonds for his appearance for trial.

Pardon of Dr. Graham—Letter from the Governor.

From the Albany Journal, April 14.

Executive Chamber, Albany, April 3, 1856.

To His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana:

Robert M. Graham, a citizen of your State, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, at the October term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the City of New York, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

His case is a striking illustration of the effects of an unsound public opinion on the subject of intemperance.

The hotels in our cities, designed for the comfort and rational enjoyment of travelers, are nevertheless ostentatiously supplied with temptations addressed to low and diseased appetites. Weak-minded people seek them for purposes of idle show and vagrant dissipation, and coarse and reckless ones resort to them as places for the exhibition of noisy and vaporing courage and vulgar controversy. Such persons, conscious of often being offensive to others, and expecting others to be therefore passionate towards them, arm themselves with concealed weapons, and so are always ready to become assassins upon any rude provocation. Brawls occur just in proportion as men are prepared and armed for them in times and places where excitable groups assemble.

Society has hitherto seemed content with the hazards of breaches of the peace in places of public resort, rather than consent to an abridgement of the temptations to crime which unrestrained appetite demands. But while refusing to prevent crime by removing temptations, society nevertheless vainly expects to obtain security by bringing to condign punishment those who commit crime under the influence of intemperance.

Robert M. Graham, a native of Kentucky and a citizen of Louisiana, with his wife, and Charles Loring, a native of North Carolina and a citizen of California, with his wife, were lodgers at a hotel in Broadway, New-York, in August, 1854. The parties occupied contiguous rooms, but were entirely unacquainted with each other. Loring had, in his room, two canes and a six-barreled loaded Colt's revolver, while Graham carried, habitually, a sword cane in his hand. An affray occurred between them at an early hour in the morning, which resulted in the death of Loring. Loring was unarmed during the rencontre, while his antagonist was in possession of his accustomed deadly weapon.

When the inmates of the Hotel awoke that morning, there was a dead body and a widow there. They were naturally filled with horror and indignation, and for a few days the city and even the State were excited and alarmed, demanding speedy and vindictive justice.

The Grand Jury indicted Graham for murder. His trial came on at an early day. He was acquitted of the charge of murder and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the State Prison.

I think the verdict and the sentence were sustained by the evidence on the trial. But since the sentence has gone into effect, new testimony has been presented to me, which, if it had been produced on the trial, would, in my opinion, have materially modified the verdict and sentence. This testimony has been corroborated and confirmed by circumstances which are entirely conclusive

I can, however, by no means regard the offence of the prisoner as morally excusable. His crime was the fruit of drunkenness, and society wisely enacts that drunkenness shall not excuse crime. Nevertheless it would be still wiser if society would consent to prevent drunkenness. But certainly it cannot do this by unjust and vindictive punishments of the crimes which intemperance engenders.

Dr. Graham's devoted wife has brought to me testimonials of his good character and amiable conduct from yourself and the Governor of Kentucky, and also from the Senators and Representatives of both Kentucky and Louisiana; and from the Mayor, judicial officers and authorities of the city of New-Orleans, and from the medical profession and other citizens of the various places where the Doctor has formerly resided, accompanied with earnest importunities for his pardon. While these testimonials, in view of Graham's conduct, as exhibited in this case, have only served to embarrass me, I am not unmindful of that courtesy and comity which should exist between the chief Executives of sister States. It is very unusual, as in this case, for the Governors of different States in our confederacy to sue for Executive clemency on behalf of one of their fellow-citizens, from the Chief Magistrate of another State. Knowing also that an opinion prevails in the section of the country to which Graham belongs, that his trial and punishment were more rigorous on account of his Southern nativity than they should have been, and that he was tried at a time when the public mind was greatly excited and possibly prejudiced, it has incidentally afforded me pleasure to be able to come to my present decision in the case.

I may remark that my examination of the case and my decision have been somewhat hastened by certified intelligence from the prison-keepers and physicians that the health of Graham has become so greatly impaired that his punishment must soon terminate in insanity or death, unless relieved by Executive interference. The balance of the prisoner's sentence must be remitted, not, however, mainly as an act of clemency, but because, in my judgment, it is quite doubtful whether the conviction could have taken place if the evidence now before me had been produced on the trial.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, MYRON H. CLARK.

One of Barnum's Friends.

Everybody who has any soul in him seems to be heartily sorry that such serious troubles have come upon Mr. Barnum. But it is not everybody who has the will that has the power to stretch to an old favorite, when he comes into deep water, a hand to lift him out of it. We hear of one, however, who can do something to comfort a man when he has surrendered his house and his bed to satisfy other men's creditors, who met Mr. Barnum last week in the street. Taking him by the hand, he said:

"Barnum, I heartily condole with you in your troubles. Still, I've a favor to ask"

"Of me?" replied B., in surprise. "What can *I* do for a millionaire like yourself?"

"Why, you see, Barnum, I've a very large house and a very small family, up the Fifth-avenue. I've plenty of servants, horses, carriages and *et cetera*. Now, the favor I want you to do for me, is to remove yourself and wife to my mansion, make yourselves a portion of my family, and stay there this whole year, and the next year, and—and—in fact, as long as you please—the longer the better."

The great showman was so thoroughly amazed that, for a moment, he was unable to speak.

"My dear Sir," he replied, at last, "your generosity pains me beyond expression."

"Generosity! nonsense!" exclaimed the man of wealth; "its no generosity at all; it's pure selfishness; for I tell you frankly that I shall feel more gratification than you possibly can, if you will accede to my proposition. You can do it without the slightest feeling of dependence. Make my house yours, and I repeat it with all sincerity that I and not you will be the party especially accommodated. Say no more about it, but come at once. You have now arrived at a time of life when too much excitement may destroy your health. You need rest and quiet. I offer it to you; for my house shall be "Liberty Hall" to you and yours, and in it you shall do just as you please. I have talked it all over with my wife, and she unites with me in asking this favor at your hands."

Good for the—but we must not tell who it was.

☞ The ship *Adriana*, Capt. Delange, bound to San Francisco, was boarded, after getting under weigh, on Saturday last, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Peter Miller, and came to an anchorage at the south west Spit. On the next day, at 11 A. M., she weighed anchor and went out in tow of the steam-tug *J. Birkbeck, Jr.*, setting Mr. Miller on shore as she passed Sandy Hook. Mr. M., the Marshal, had seized the vessel by virtue of a process of ownership; but after having been set ashore, returned to the City in the steam-tug. Mr. C. J. Dungan, at the corner of South and Wall streets, the agents, or one of the owners of the vessel, was arrested yesterday by the same Officer, for Admiralty, and held to bail in the sum of $8[illegible].

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

The Peace Treaty not yet Signed.

ALL DIFFICULTIES REMOVED.

NO EXCITEMENT WITH REGARD TO THE AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Grand Review to be Held at Paris.

Visit of the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

French Expedition to Colonize Madagascar.

COTTON QUIET—BREADSTUFFS DROOPING.

Consols 92 3-8 a 92 1-2.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

Halifax, Monday, April 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria*, from Liverpool, on the 29th ultimo, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. She sailed again at 10 o'clock for Boston, where she will probably arrive in season for her mails to go forward on Wednesday morning's train.

On March 29, exchanged signals with the bark *Carpatic*. On the 4th inst. passed the steamship *Africa* off Cape Clear.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Wednesday, the 26th ult., and the Collins steamship *Baltic*, from New-York at 7 A. M., on Friday, the 28th inst.

There is no news of the missing steamship *Pacific*.

THE CONFERENCES.

The Difficulties in the way of Peace Removed.

The Peace Congress met again on Thursday the 27th ult., all the members being present. It is said that the deliberations were important, and it was confidently believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday, the 29th of March—the day the *Cambria* sailed. The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, says the Court tradesmen have been ordered to prepare illuminations for Saturday evening definitely. Other papers say Sunday; others, one day next week, but all agree that it will be early. Previous intelligence from Paris had stated that the Diplomatic difficulty was on the point of being settled.

It will be remembered that, on Saturday, the 22d, the Plenipotentiaries assembled with the expectation of that day terminating their labors. It is reported that Napoleon fully supposed their business was concluded, and that he ordered the guns of the Invalides to announce the conclusion of peace at the same time the *Te Deum* was being celebrated for the birth of his son.

The claim of Prussia to sign the Treaty on equal terms with the other powers, caused the delay.—Lord Clarendon having earnestly resisted the claim of Prussia, and insisted that she should adhere to the Treaty in the same manner that France did to the Treaty of 1840, which was signed without ratification in making it.

The Paris *Patrie* (Government paper) now says: "Without infringing the necessary reserve, we can announce that the trifling difficulties of which some foreign correspondents have spoken have not been attended with any important consequences. The Congress and its Commission continue to labor at their task. The Commission consists of all the second Plenipotentiaries: Messrs. Bourqueney, Cowley, Hubner, Villamarina and Hatzfield. Djemie being ill, Ali Pacha replaces him."

The correspondent of the London *Times* says that Lord Clarendon's motion prevailed, and that an arrangement was come to that the Allies shall sign one protocol, and that a second shall be drawn up, which Prussia and the Allies shall sign jointly. The Committee is now engaged in the redaction of both protocols, and the only delay, supposing no accident to occur, will be in the proper framing of these protocols.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, speaks of "our Allies" as unwise and undignified in their demonstrations in favor of peace, and conceives that the people of Great Britain will be discontented with the terms of peace—the only advantageous results to England being her victories and the consciousness of undiminished resources.

The armistice is not formally prolonged, but telegraphic dispatches have been sent to the troops not to renew hostilities without express orders.

THE CRIMEA.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 13th ult. The health of the French Army was much improved. Several conflagrations had occurred at Eupatoria. Ten thousand English troops were at Balaklava. General Marmora has left Constantinople for the Crimea. The Polish General, Zamoyski, had arrived at Constantinople. The English fleet was expected at Malta. The weather in the Crimea continued stormy. Omar Pacha had had a lengthened interview with the Turkish Ministry. He seems determined to resign unless he receives the satisfaction he demands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no excitement whatever with regard to the difficulties with America. Interest in the subject is almost extinct, although the papers continue to discuss the subject. A writer, dating from Paris over the signature of "Statesman," sends an admirable letter on the subject to the London *Times*.

The London Marine Insurance Underwriters held a meeting to discuss the present state of that business. F. Baring presided. The discussion was adjourned to some future day.

Louis Kossuth writes to the Press expressing himself greatly mortified by the recent appeal, in his behalf, made in the journals by Walter Savage Landor.

FRANCE.

The crew of the Russian frigate *Diana* have arrived in France as prisoners of war.

The newspapers continue to publish numberless congratulatory addresses concerning peace.

A review is to be held at Paris, of 100,000 men, on the signing of the declaration of peace. The review, nominally, is a compliment to Count Orloff, the only soldier of the Plenipotentiaries. Among the rumors prevalent, is one that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have respectively promised to visit Paris soon after the conclusion of peace. Six thousand French have embarked at Marseilles for the Crimea, probably to supply sick vacancies.

Napoleon has determined to send an expedition to colonize Madagascar, which England does not approve of.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. So also has the Emperor of Austria. There is nothing reported concerning the Carlist troubles.

ITALY.

The American Mediterranean Squadron remained at Genoa.

GERMANY.

The Assembly of Hamburg has rejected the project for a new constitution to be drawn up by the Germanic Diet.

AUSTRIA.

The differences between Austria and Rome relative to the proposed conference to interpret the Concordat have been mutually arranged. Very bad feeling is exhibited by Russia and Prussia towards Austria in numerous small matters.

PERSIA.

Mr. Murray, the British Minister to Persia, is still at Tabriz, but it is said that, Persia having apologized, he will return to Teheran.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' circular reports a fair demand with a good supply. The lower qualities were rather easier but not quotably lower, while the better qualities, although to more limited request for export, were maintained. The sales of the week, comprising only five business days, amounted to 41,710 bales, including 7,500 to speculators, and 4,848 for export.

The following are the quotations: New-Orleans Middling, 5½d.; Fair 6¼d.; Uplands Middling, 5 13-16d.;

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

In Breadstuffs, yesterday, there had been a slight decline from the quotations received by the *Asia*, and the business had been to a moderate extent. Dealers had been large purchasers of Western Canal Flour. In the week prices had been unsettled, but the final sales showed a decline of 1s. @2d. Trade, Wheat showed a decline of 1d. @2d. Trade, White (supplied by the Brokers' Circular at 10s. @11s.; Red, 9s. 6d. @10s. Flour fair; sales of good, but inferior Western Canal 33s. @34s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s. @33s.; Ohio 34s. Corn—Less demand, and prices rather lower. Mixed Western 30s. @30s. 6d. Prices of White at 31s. @31s.; Yellow and Mixed at 30s. @30s. 6d.

The weather had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report Beef dull, owing to heavy arrivals; ordinary 3s. @3s. lower, but the higher qualities firm, at former rates. Pork in moderate stock, and more buyers than sellers—prices nominal, without change. Bacon steady, and prices unchanged. Lard in somewhat improved demand, at former rates; sales at 58s. @58s. 6d. Tallow irregular; North American quoted at 50s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

Rice steady. Small sales of Carolina at 28s. 6d. @29s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet; 200 bbls. sold at 34s. @34s. Nothing doing in Crude. Tar quiet at 12s. @13s. Resin inactive at 4s. 9d. @5s. No sales of Tobacco. Cotton limited—speculative demand. Sugar slightly advanced, and market firm and active. Molasses—A better feeling prevailed, and there were more buyers than sellers. Linseed Oil quiet, and prices steady at 34s. @34s. 6d. Pot Ashes quoted at [illegible]. Nothing doing in Pearls. Quercitron Bark scarce. Palm Oil—Sales at £33. Tea dull. Dye Woods steady at former rates.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester market was pretty active, and prices were firmly maintained.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., report Breadstuffs dull and lower.

Iron

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Action of the Senate on the Kansas Memorial—Nicaragua Matters—Presidential Speculations, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

THE KANSAS MEMORIAL.

The action of the Senate on Thursday, in rejecting the memorial of the State Legislature of Kansas, is not to be taken as the close of the Kansas battle in Congress, nor even its postponement. The Administ[illegible] determined resolutely to exclude the question, regardless of all right principle, and so, after objecting to it all day on the ground that it proceeded from a bogus body entitled to no respect, they finally changed their ground, and—upon the pretense that it was not a genuine document, but altogether spurious—added to the number of those who voted to recall it from the Committee to which it had been referred—nearly every Senator present—an unusual number of the friends of Free Kansas being absent. The debate which preceded the vote was sharp and interesting. MASON, BUTLER, BAYARD, PUGH, DOUGLAS, RUSK and CRITTENDEN, were overbearing almost to insolence, in the vain expectation apparently that our friends were to be frightened from their ground. Mr. CASS was uncertain and timid, watching closely the chances of the battle, and taking care at last to be found on the strong side senatorially, although the weaker side, let us not doubt, in the estimation of the people.

THE DEBATE.

Messrs. SEWARD, HALE, HAMLIN, HAMLIN and TRUMBULL, boldly sustained the right of the memorialists to be heard, although, unfortunately, Mr. HAMLIN at last was deceived by the specious pretensions of MASON, BUTLER & Co., casting doubt on the genuineness of the document and fell away. CRITTENDEN, for some reason or other, pitched into Mr. SEWARD. Perhaps he didn't like the rather positive speech delivered by the Senator from New-York the day before, and thought it was safe to abuse him. So it was, so far as Mr. SEWARD is personally concerned; for the latter, as usual, took the assault upon him quite placidly, *evincing*, rather than saying, that he didn't rest his fame and reputation on the opinion of the patriotic Senator from Kentucky. Perhaps the hottest work of the day, on our side the chamber, fell upon Mr. TRUMBULL, who, chiefly in reply to Mr. BAYARD, evinced again rare powers as a ready debater, and completely exposed that Senator's pretence, that, because there is always some illegal voting at every election, therefore, even admitting the charges that the elections in Kansas were controlled by illegal voters from Missouri, the fact affords no excuse to the citizens for refusing to recognize the validity of said Legislature.

TRUTH MORE BUT TRUE MEN.

The memorial will doubtless be sent again from Kansas ere long, properly attested, and it is to be expected that it will be then placed for presentation in the hands of some true and courageous friend of Kansas, and not be trusted to a doubting time-server, without the moral courage to defend it unless certain of being backed by superior numbers. Gen. CASS' conduct, in relation to this memorial, proves how utterly fallacious were the hopes of those who looked to see him assail the perversions of "popular sovereignty," of which the Pierce party has been guilty in Kansas, and the vote on the occasion quite as distinctly shows that there is no shadow of hope for free Kansas in any political organization now known as Democratic.

THE NICARAGUA BUBBLE AND ITS BLOWERS.

What has become of "Mr. Nicaragua?" It seems to me that the gentleman and his Wall-street bubble have both died out of late. Or is it true, as suspected here, that "Mr. Nicaragua" really has a perfect understanding with Messrs. MORGAN, C. K. GARRISON and Colonel WALKER—and that he is only playing a part, and playing it admirably well, when he comes down here, ostensibly to get our Government to do exactly what he knows it *won't* do—interfere for the restoration of the Transit grant to the old Transit Company? Indeed, I have heard it stated quite positively that "Mr. Nicaragua" is to share in the profits of the new grant, and only Mr. VANDERBILT, of the large stockholders, is really to be badly bitten in the recent tumble of their suspicious fancy. How is this matter? The Administration is well inclined to believe the story. By the way, the sailing of the *Orizaba*, the other day, vindicates your correspondent's prediction in opposition to the Union organ's recent "kiting" article professing to foreshadow the arrest by the Government of any filibuster which might be sent to San Juan in the interests of the new holders of the Transit grant. The remainder of my information will be found equally reliable; and, upon the state of facts now presented, our Government will not interfere to restore the Transit grant to the old Company. Those who propose to dabble in Nicaragua stock will do well to bear this fact in mind.

WALKER AND THE PANAMA ROUTE.

An effort seems to be making in some quarters to create the impression that the Panama route is in danger from WALKER or some other filibuster, and that the non-interference of our Government in the case of the Nicaragua Company will be a precedent for similar non-action in behalf of the Panama Railroad Company. Not so. By the Treaty of 1349 with New-Grenada, in consideration of certain privileges granted to our citizens, and the United States stipulated to maintain the sovereignty of New-Grenada over the Railroad route. Nor is this treaty violative of our National policy of refusing to become guarantors of private contracts of our citizens with foreign Governments; because the treaty does not directly guarantee the Railroad itself—but our stipulation to protect the sovereignty of the State, indirectly, but effectually operates as a guarantee of the Road itself.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The oldest and wisest politicians at Washington are utterly befogged with reference to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The subject never before, surely, was so involved in uncertainty, perplexity and doubt. PIERCE expects to get it,—and nobody scarcely feels at all certain that he won't succeed,—for it is admitted that if the South don't stand by him *en masse*, then there's no use of any one's ever again trying to sell his soul and conscience for the interest of the South and her peculiar institution. DOUGLAS, on the other hand, is determined to get the nomination if possible,—and he seems likely to go into the Convention with a strong vote. If he fails, he will undoubtedly join hands with PIERCE, in endeavoring to prevent BUCHANAN from getting the two-third vote necessary to success, and in the effort to throw the nomination on a South-man. This, again, the South generally does not desire. It prefers a Northern man without other principles than a supreme love of Slavery and "Squatter Sovereignty," held in check by Federal bayonets at the bidding of the Slaveholding Oligarchy.

BUCHANAN AND THE SOUTH.

BUCHANAN's friends feel much encouraged by these symptoms, and by the confidence with which his recent letter to Mr. SLIDELL, declaring his cordial adhesion to the Nebraska bill, has been received in the South. The chances, however, are that PIERCE and DOUGLAS will succeed in keeping him out of the nomination. Then if the party turns to the South for a candidate, beginning, of course, with Virginia, they will be met at once by a bitter feud which has arisen between the Wise and Hunter factions in that State. This is believed to be irreconcilable; and so Virginia must be passed over. Next on the list comes Senator RUSK, of Texas. He is a strong man, an earnest, hard-working member of his party, and quite ready to take the nomination should it be tendered him. He would unquestionably be a formidable candidate before the people; but he will be strenuously objected to because of his extreme Southern residence. There will be a merry time at the Cincinnati Convention.

INTEREST ON CLAIMS.

The Senate has passed several private bills reported from the Court of Claims, rejecting an amendment, however, which proposed adding interest on said claims. This vote may be looked upon as a settlement of the interest question—and shows that Congress will only pay interest on private claims where the Court of Claims gives judgment for interest as well as principal. The decision is doubtless just, for the Court of Claims, being a Court of equity, is expected to strike an exact and righteous balance between the Government and the citizen, without regard to what can be claimed on merely legal terms.

WASHINGTON GAYETIES.

The festival season in Washington was closed on Thursday evening with a splendid party given by the accomplished lady and daughters of GEORGE PARKER, Esq., whose elegant mansion was thrown open to several hundred guests, who spent several hours most agreeably, in music, dancing, social intercourse, and intellectual converse. Among the wealthy private citizens of Washington who thus contribute to make the Winter season pleasant to sojourners at the Capital, there are none who in the elegance and liberality of their entertainments excel the PARKERS. Those who thus avail themselves of fortune's favors to add to the social enjoyments of this metropolis are entitled to the appellation of public benefactors. S.

FROM HAVANA.

The British Squadron—Grand Entertainment by General Concha—Americans Present—Symptoms of Cholera—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

We have been a good deal devoted to our friends of the British squadron, under Admiral FANSHAW, and they have enlisted the feminine heart of Havana, while they have excited the envy of the "*figurines*," who do not wear buttons with their beards. A splendid entertainment was given the Admiral and his officers, at the Palace, on the 2d instant. Many Yankees were present to witness the display, and were received with great *empressement* and courtesy by the General and his lady, on presentation by the acting United States Consul, WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON—particularly noted Mr. and Mrs. HOWLAND, (the lady, in her bridal dress, putting all Cuban charms to forgetfulness for the moment,) Mr. and Mrs. KONNERITZ, and Mr. and Mrs. COMSTOCK, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. ABOTT, of Boston; Mr. DURIVE and son, Mr. POLLOCK and Mr. MITTENBERG, of New-Orleans. The main object of attack was the supper—it was good. The toasts, if not teeming with wit, were appropriate to the occasion—"VICTORIA, Queen of England, by CONCHA; Admiral—"The Queen of Spain," drank with gusto; "The Host and Hostess," by a Frenchman—Consul, I believe. Music followed each *sentiment*, in harmony therewith. I should have mentioned that the Admiral had been taken to see our field sports—that is, a grand parade and review, in which we enact mimic war. The sham was perfect; no one would have ever dreamed of real battle, from the representation. On the night of the 3d, the officers of the squadron were invited to the Tacon Theatre, which drew well in consequence. On the 4th, the Admiral gave a jam on board of the *Boscawen*, where, strange to say, everybody went that was invited, except General CONCHA. As the fire was getting strong and the metal hot, the Admiral took counsel of discretion, and retired from these waters on the morning of the 5th—towed to sea by one of the steam-tugs of the bay, instead of having 40 special barges to drag him out, as has been the custom. The *Boscawen* goes to Bermuda to rest after the fatigues of our hospitality. Without invidious reflection, it is proper to remark that no such attentions have ever been accorded to our maritime national representatives—and I am glad of it.

The Russian Consul was the only foreign agent not present at the feast of honor and valedictory to the gallant Rear-Admiral.

The people were again gratified with a balloon-ascension by Mr. GODARD, on Sunday evening, the two hundred and ninety-fourth of his voyages.

The health of the city and country is good, but there is some fever and cholerine demonstration among the crews of the vessels in port, and there have been several deaths charged to fever and cholera.

Business in our chief staple has not become so regulated that quotations can be given, and the sales of the past week were small, not exceeding 6,000 boxes, in small lots. Exchange on New-York 6 to 6¼ per cent. discount; others *North*, 6¼ to 6¾ do.; London, 5¾ to 6 per cent. premium. The leading articles of Eastern trade are in good request and prices compensatory. Freights trend down.

The *Saratoga*, *Potomac*, *Cyane*, and steamer *Fulton* were at Matanzas when last heard from.

The Model Man-of-War.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"The six steam frigates which are now in process of being built at our several navy yards, we have scarcely a hope will reach our ideal standard of what they should be; yet we feel assured that they will not prove inferior to the best European steamers of their class."

We have copied the above paragraph from our communication published in the *Evening Mirror*, June 25, 1854, as a preface to further remarks upon the same subject.

The facts which have been developed in the completion and launching of the six steam frigates, will warrant the assumption that our prophecy is, strictly speaking, verified in the sequel. Perhaps no more could have been expected, in the comparative infancy of steam power adapted to vessels of war.

Our old frigates and other ships were marked triumphs of the genius of the age which produced them, and justly admired, as models, by the world. After improvements in their batteries, excluding cannonades, brought them to the acme of perfection as sailing vessels, mounting long 32-pounders for solid shot. Minds endowed with the genius which invented those noble ships, must now produce a similar perfection in *steam* "*men-of-war.*" Now war steamers must be a fitting illustration of the two greatest developments of the human mind—steam power and the electric telegraph. In other words, they must be worthy in model and battery of such a *twin offspring*.

We have commenced a new era in naval shipbuilding, which must force maritime Europe to emulate our example, however great the sacrifice of its old war material, which will be rendered useless by the change.

How important, then, for our Government, at this crisis in our naval history, to employ the *best* talent of the country, *in* and *out* of the navy, in the construction and armament of new steamships of war.

Unprejudiced men, fully competent to judge, should decide, before the keel of another ship is laid, the relative merits of the *Merrimac* and *Niagara*, with the view of adopting the best qualities of both.

The *Niagara* we prefer for the superior indications of speed shown in her model, and we include her battery, if intended for solid shot at a long range. Her hollow lines must accelerate her speed, the water passing *by and under her*, as it will, without any apparent obstruction. We promise that if Mr. STEERS should be called upon to build another steamship for the Navy, with the experience in the man-of war line he has derived in one year's service under "Uncle Sam," as T. N. C., under difficulties, he will produce a ship with one deck, for a battery of heavy guns of 11 or 10-inch calibre, covered by a spar-deck, and that she would prove, *as a whole*, a great improvement on the *Niagara*, and, perhaps, be the *model ship*. "*Nous verrons.*" A. E. M.

News from Bermuda.

YELLOW FEVER—THE CURLEW—THE RIOTS AT DEMARARA.

By the arrival of the brig *T. M. Mayhew* at this port yesterday, we have late advices from Bermuda. Our files of the *Royal Gazette*, which we have received to the 1st inst., contain no news of importance.

The British war steamer *Argus* had arrived from Jamaica with several cases of yellow fever on board. Some seven or eight had terminated fatally. Among the deaths were Lieut. WM. F. GALLOON, Second Lieutenant of the *Argus*, and Assistant-Surgeon DALY. The *Argus* had been ordered to Port's Island to be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

Captain HUNTER, of the late Cunard steamer *Curlew*, had left the Islands for Halifax. Previous to his departure, the Mayor and principal inhabitants of the town of St. Georges had presented him with an address, in the course of which they say:

"The unfortunate loss of the Royal Mail steam packet *Curlew*, under your command, on the coast of these Islands, on the morning of the 18th inst., and the distress of mind, in consequence, it has caused you, have very naturally called forth the sympathy of the inhabitants of this town on your behalf—assured as we are that the disaster was purely the result of accident, (to which we need scarcely say all are liable,) your abilities as a navigator having been fully established from the circumstance of your commanding; at different periods, one or other of the mail steamers on this station for upwards of eighty voyages. The untoward event which has elicited this letter we sincerely hope will be looked upon by those more immediately concerned, in the same light that it is regarded by us, and that you will not be in the remotest degree prejudiced or injured by the sad occurrence."

Accounts from Demerara are favorable No further outrages had been reported. HUNT MARRIOT, Esq., J. P., had returned from the River bringing several prisoners. H. M. Brig *Mariner*, and R. M. Steamers *Fyne* and *Conway*, were employed in carrying parties of the second W. I. Regiment from Barbados to Demerara. The French schooner of war *Pourvoyeuse*, and the French war steamer *Voyageur*, were placed by their respective Commanders in aid of the Government. The property destroyed is estimated at $200,000. The gaols were filled with the rioters.

☞ The Fourth Presbytery, (N. S.,) of New-York, assembled on Monday evening in the Central Presbyterian Church. The Moderator, Rev. H. M. FIELD, editor of the *Evangelist*, delivered a discourse on the subject of "Moses staying the plague, as he stood between the dead and the living." Mr. FIELD designated moral evil as a pestilence assuming the tri fold form of ignorance, infidelity and vice, which he characterized as forming the Trinity of Hell. Of modern infidelity, he observed that its most curious and suspicious peculiarity is its professed friendship with the religious sentiment. The sermon ended, arrangements were made for next day's business meeting, at the same place.

The third volume of *Dr. Maginn's Miscellaneous Writings* contains "The Shakespeare Papers," consisting of essays on some of the leading characters in the dramas, with an elaborate discussion of the *quæstio vexata*—was SHAKESPEARE an ignorant or an educated man? (REDFIELD: New-York.)

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BURNING OF GERRISH MARKET—OTHER BUILDINGS INJURED—TOTAL LOSS $300,000.

The telegraph yesterday announced the destruction of Gerrish Market in Boston, by fire. The *Daily Times* gives a detailed account of the loss:

The large brick building, six stories in height, and extending from Portland to Friend-street, on Sudbury-street, erected only a year or two since, and styled the "Gerrish Market," was entirely destroyed by fire, and by the falling of its walls causing destruction and extensive damage to the buildings adjoining. The flames were first discovered about 1 o'clock, in a room in the attic story, occupied by GEO. A. SAMPSON, chamber furniture manufacturer, and the inflammable nature of the contents caused the fire to spread so rapidly, that before the alarm could be fairly given the building was on fire its whole length.

The scene on the Friend-street side was terrific—the wind blowing a hurricane, raising clouds of dust as well as fanning the flames into perfect fury, and blowing them almost across the street. The carriage repository opposite the fire was in extreme danger, but well directed efforts and continued exertions saved it. At this juncture, it being about 2½ o'clock, the noted Steam Fire Engine arrived on the ground, having been ordered out by Mayor RICE. Its arrival created considerable sensation, as the majority of people had forgotten that there was such a machine in existence. It took its position in Haymarket-square, and steam being very soon got up, in a few moments the heaving "chunk, chunk," recognizable at a great distance, told that the monster was at work in real earnest. Two immense streams were then brought to bear.

The market building was owned by GEORGE W. GERRISH, of Chelsea, and was valued at $100,000. It was fully insured. The building was occupied by a large number of tenants for a great variety of purposes. The principal occupants were Messrs. SANBORN, CARTER & BAZIN, who used the two upper stories and a portion of the attic for a printing office and bindery. They had recently put the premises in complete order, and employed about sixty hands, forty of whom were girls, who were obliged to run for their lives. A steam engine had been recently erected in their establishment to run their presses, of which they had two of Adams' best. A very large amount of printers' stock and unbound books was in the establishment, all of which was burnt, besides a valuable hydraulic press, binders' tools, stock, &c.

The loss of Messrs. SANBORN, CARTER & BAZIN is very heavy. They are insured, $24,500 in all; but it is feared this will not cover the loss by $5,000.

The attic was occupied by Miss E. BOYLE, for the manufacture of clothing for many of our Boston wholesale dealers. She employed about sixty seamstresses, who were not aware of their danger until alarmed by people outside. Miss BOYLE had just completed three thousand pairs of pantaloons, all which were waiting to be sent home. Of these SNELLING, DELAND & Co., lost about $1,800, insured; EATON, PALMER & Co., $1,000, insured at the Firemen's; JOHN GOVE & Co., a large amount, probably insured; MCCULLOUGH, WILLIAMS & Co., $1,000, insured. The property of Miss BOYLE, consisted of thirty sewing machines, and some stock, which was valued in all at $4,000 on which there was but $1,000 insurance. Officer DUNN showed himself of great service in saving a large amount of clothing, as he collected 846 pairs of pantaloons, worth $4 per pair, and had them carried to the office of the Chief of Police for safe keeping.

The building on Friend-street, adjoining the market, also destroyed, was owned by A. H. ALLEN, furniture dealer, and was valued at $12,500; insured for $5,000.

The lower floor of the market building was occupied by the following persons: Messrs. Marshall & Page, L. T. Hill, A. L. Robinson, and Barker & Winchester, dealers in butter and cheese; Ira Hill, Wm. Smith, Charles Williams, C. H. Hill, A. Porter, Pope & Lewis, and F. Goodnough, dealers in meat; O. N. Chase and Sullivan Freeman, dealers in vegetables.

Mr. WM. M. STEELE occupied a portion of the cellar as a pork house. The stock and fixtures, valued at $3,000, are a total loss.

Mr. H. ROLLINS had just deposited a load of West India goods, worth about $500, under the market, and arrived with a second, when the fire broke out.

The second floor was occupied by Mr. GEORGE A. SAMPSON, as a furniture warehouse, who had a large stock on hand, which, of course, was all destroyed; insured.

The third floor was occupied by WHITE & KING, polishers of ship furniture and map mounters. They had a large amount of shipwork on hand. The rest of this story was occupied by Messrs. SANBORN, CARTER & BAZIN.

The fourth floor was occupied by A. & M. LOW, piano-forte makers; BARNARD & DILLINGHAM, furniture painters; JOSIAH WALCOTT, ornamental painter; BOYES, SHORE & Co., painters, and others.

The building on Friend-street, demolished by the falling of the wall, was occupied by JEROME BOLES, second-hand joiners' materials, &c. His loss is about $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,000.

The warehouse of Mr. JOHN PEAK, funeral undertaker, on Friend-street, adjoining Mr. ALLEN'S, was in great danger. His building was next to the sash and blind warehouse of Mr. BOLES, and was on fire several times. His loss will not exceed $500.

On Portland-street, the sash and blind warehouse of Mr. JEREMIAH STIMPSON is an entire ruin. The falling wall of the market broke through its roof and set his stock on fire. He is insured partially—his whole loss being about $5,000 on his stock.

The boarding-house kept by Mrs. RILEY, adjoining Mr. STIMPSON'S, was somewhat damaged by fire and water. This house is owned by the widow of the late Dr. BALDWIN.

The butchers in the market lost everything. Not $10 worth of fresh meat was saved. They were so confident that the fire would be checked that they did not move anything. One dealer lost $700 worth of fresh meat.

The heat of the fire caused the gas in a cesspool at the corner of Friend and Merrimac streets to explode, by which three men were somewhat hurt, though not seriously. Upon hearing the explosion, the cry was raised of "Powder!" and the multitude fell back in all directions. An old man, whose name we did not learn, was thrown down in Friend-street, and at least a hundred people trampled upon him before he regained his feet.

A sad accident took place in front of the Merrimac House, caused by the falling of some brick from a chimney on that hotel. Two little girls—EMMA DYER, aged 10 years, and SARAH ADAMS, aged 13, were standing on the sidewalk beneath, and both were very seriously injured, the latter dangerously so, her skull being fractured. The former was struck by a brick, the sharp corner of which cut the flesh from her entire forehead to the skull. She is the daughter of Mr. WILLIAMS DYER, shoe dealer, in Hanover-street; the latter is the daughter of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, safe maker, in Fulton-street.

During the progress of the fire, much apprehension was felt from the flying cinders, carried to a great distance by the wind. Roofs of buildings far off caught fire, but were discovered in time to prevent serious damage. It is a pleasure to be able to state that, with the exceptions above mentioned, we have heard of no serious personal injury to any one—a remarkable thing, under the circumstances. There were several pickpockets around, but the depredations were small. Quite a lot of clothing was stolen, and some arrests made, and the property recovered.

The Tornado at Philadelphia.

The damage done by the tornado in Philadelphia last Saturday night has been very extensive. In the enumeration of the buildings and property injured as published in the Philadelphia papers we find the following:

The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Depôt, on the Frankford Road, was partially destroyed. About one hundred feet of the shed over the track was blown in upon the cars, doing considerable damage to the windows of the passengers' cars, &c. The roof of their Machine Works was also blown off.

The roof and chimneys of the Hancock M. E. Church, on the south side of Hancock, below Thompson-street, was also somewhat damaged. A portion of the roof of this building lodged upon the roof of Mr. CONN's residence adjoining. Mrs. C. made a narrow escape from being crushed.

The gable end of the Presbyterian Church in Howard-street, south of Thompson-street, was blown off, and the greater portion of the roof and upper rafters carried away. The damage is so great that it will be necessary to tear down and rebuild the entire structure.

The "Old Brick" M. E. Church, at the northeast corner of Marlborough-street, was totally unroofed, and a portion of the upper part of the walls and chimneys torn off.

A large and extensive frame building on Beach-street, near Wood, was completely prostrated and demolished, some portions of it being blown into the Delaware River. This building was occupied by Messrs. SUTTON & Co., as a foundry and machine-shop, and the damage must be heavy.

The roof of Mr. HELLER'S house, on Hanover-street, near Cherry, was blown off, and the chimney forced over into the building, burying in the ruins two little boys, who were so severely injured that their recovery is considered doubtful.

A Presbyterian Church, on Frankford road, above Franklin-street, was entirely unroofed. A Dutch Reformed Church on Howard-street, above Phœnix, was partly unroofed. Another church on Fifth-street, below Thompson, was partly unroofed. A frame house on Frankford road, near Shackamaxon-street, was split in half, and three brick houses adjoining were blown down to the first-story. In Franklin street, below Hanover, the roof was torn from a house, and carried a distance of two squares. The bricks blown down at the same place fell into a bed containing two sleeping children, and severely injured them.

The roof of ROWLAND'S mill, in Beach-street, below Maiden, was blown off. Scarcely a square in the entire district of Kensington escaped injury. The handsome unfinished new Presbyterian church at the corner of Seventeenth and Spruce streets had the scaffolding blown away. The marble door-jambs of a house on the north side of Arch-street, west of Twenty-second-street, were blown down. At the intersection of Third and Cherry streets a roof was blown off, and a trap-door carried away.

The following is a recapitulation of the property destroyed.

Dwellings damaged	224
Dwellings destroyed	5
Churches damaged	6
Lumber yards damaged	11
Glue manufactories damaged	2
Machine shops damaged	2
Railroad depôts damaged	2
Carpenter shops damaged	8
Chair manufactory damaged	1
Nursery damaged	1
Dye-house destroyed	1
Boiler manufactory destroyed	1
Stables destroyed	8
Planing mill damaged	1
Whiting manufactory destroyed	1
Slaughter-house destroyed	1
Total	265
Total damage over	$100,000
Number of persons injured	9

The *Bulletin* of last evening gives the following additional particulars:

The rear of the brick building on Shackamaxon-street, above Franklin-avenue, owned by ROBERT LAUGHLIN, and a frame dwelling adjoining, both of which were occupied by Mr. JAMES MAY, were seriously damaged by the timbers from the latter church. The last named house was crushed completely to the ground, and the furniture was wholly destroyed.

Mr. MAY, six children, and an elderly lady who resides in the family of Mr. M., were in the frame at the time of its demolition, and made a narrow escape from death. Mr. MAY had his left leg and shoulder badly bruised by the falling ruins, and the children were miraculously saved. The son of the above named gentleman, aged about eight years, had his face and forehead badly cut, and, with two of his sisters, was saved from being crushed by a portion of a chair, which was broken by the masses of timber thrown upon it. The legs and arms of the other children were considerably lacerated, and the hip and sides of the old lady were bruised in a serious manner. Mrs. MAY was also injured about the forehead and face by the pieces of wood which flew in all directions.

The sloop *Mary*, bound to Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, was passing down the river below the Point House when the storm came up. The sloop was capsized. The crew consisted of the Captain and four men. The Captain and two of the men got upon a flour barrel and some planks, upon which they floated to Red Bank, where they were picked up almost exhausted. The people of Red Bank then went to the relief of the other two men, and found them clinging to the wreck, and almost dead from cold and exposure. This morning efforts were made to right the vessel.

In the Woodlands Cemetery the damage will reach several thousand dollars. A great number of trees were blown down, and several tombs and monuments were broken.

On the Schuylkill the force of the wind was felt with great severity. Several canal boats were broken from their fastenings, and floated down the stream. At Vine-street wharf they ran into a boat loaded with iron and sank it.

The bridges over the river were not damaged, although the wind made them tremble in every timber. The wire bridge swayed frightfully in the gale.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 14.

Accounts from towns in the vicinity of this city give additional information of the ravages of the tornado. A lady was killed at Westchester, by a shutter striking her head while she was endeavoring to close the blinds. An inumerable number o dwellings and barns have been unroofed in every direction.

A train of loaded freight cars, standing near the dépôt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in West Philadelphia, was blown from the track.

Ten loaded cars on the Reading road were driven a hundred yards from the place where they were left, and five of the number were blown off the track.

News from the Rio Grande.

RUMORED SIEGE OF TAMPICO—NEWS FROM MATAMORAS—ORDER RESTORED AT BROWNSVILLE—ENCOURAGEMENT TO GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

From the Brownsville *Flag* of the 22d ult., we extract the following paragraphs:

"A rumor is in circulation in Matamoras, though how truthful we know not, to the effect that Tampico was again besieged. This rumor doubtless has its foundation in the fact that a body of four hundred troops had, the other day, left Matamoras for Tampico, to be from thence forwarded, it is said, to Puebla *viâ* Vera Cruz.

In Matamoras the greatest quiet prevails; the merchants complain of a want of purchasers. This stagnation of business is complained of pretty generally, on both sides of the River, though we opine it is confined to the retailing dealers, and even with them we venture the prediction that it is only temporary. The recently existing struggles in the interior have drawn both the purchaser and the consumer towards the scene of action, but now that quiet is like to be again restored we may soon expect to see our marts refilled with buyers. Even now we are informed that large invoices are arriving, destined for a market on the northern frontier of Mexico.

ORDER RESTORED.—We take pleasure in recording the fact that quiet is again restored to our community. Affairs having arrived at that point where "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," our citizens took the matter in hand, forming themselves into vigilant committees, and have succeeded in making the place too hot to hold evil doers. Some amusing jokes are told of the adventures of some of the gentlemen comprising one or two of these committees. Their action has proved salutary, however, and for which they merit the thanks of the community.

The N. O. *Picayune* adds:

The above we presume refers to a foray or combination of the citizens against a band of thieves, who at last accounts were plundering right and left in Brownsville.

By a paragraph from the *Restaurador* of Monterey, published with approving comments in the Matamoras papers, we perceive that Señor VIDAURI has been authorized by the Supreme Government to admit German colonists to settle upon the vacant and uncultivated lands of New-Leon and other frontier States, and that it is his intention to encourage such emigration by offering extraordinary privileges.

One of our correspondents says that the Indians have been ravaging the Mexican frontier towns of late. At New-Camargo they killed one or two men and carried off several women, besides robbing the ranches and driving off the stock. They encamped nearly all of one day in the neighborhood of Mier, and did not appear to have the least fear of the inhabitants. It was not certainly known to what tribe they belonged, but they were supposed to be Lipans.

Letter from Walter Savage Lander in Favor of Kossuth.

From the London Times of March 26.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have no right, and, in truth but little hope, to expect that I may induce you to advocate the cause of KOSSUTH. Politically, I know you are adverse to him; morally, I am confident you are not. I now appeal to your candor, impartiality, and generosity. It is only this morning I hear that the illustrious exile is in straitened circumstances. Trusted by all the highest, bravest, most virtuous of his countrymen, appointed by them to the first station, and holding their wealth at his disposal, he lived among them and departed from them, poor. The jewels of the Hungarian crown lay at his feet; he spurned them, as he spurned the usurper and perjurer who had worn them. Military treason necessitated his flight; the valor of BEM and GUYON was insufficient against the enemy. The representative of Mahomet saved the follower of Christ from the vengeance of the Apostolic; the Caliph cast his mantle over the wounded, and defied the uplifted sword. KOSSUTH at last took refuge in England. Here he was welcomed in every city by the magistrates and the people, and even by those of the nobility who were not Germanized by the Court. Among us there are some remaining whose affections are not torpefied nor chilled by contact with adversity. Let us see how many there are of them. I will not close my eyes until I make this appeal to you, declaring most solemnly that I have had no conversation or correspondence on the subject with the exile of Hungary; I have not asked, directly or indirectly, his permission to make the appeal, and I fear I may want his countenance; but what I am now doing I feel to be a duty. Let me hope, however, and trust that the most eloquent of statesmen since DEMOSTHENES will not refuse that public tribute which another of much celebrity accepted. Mr. FOX had squandered a large fortune in the most pernicious of vices—in gambling. KOSSUTH has no riches and no vices; he left a lucrative and honorable profession to rescue his outraged country. Mr. FOX committed an act of treason, or very similar, by sending an agent to the Empress KATHARINE, assuring her that she might safely take possession of Nootka Sound, against the just claims of England. The speeches of Mr. FOX never elevated the soul, never enlarged the intellect, never touched the heart. He upheld the cause of France against England throughout the war, even while her best citizens were bleeding on the scaffold. KOSSUTH upheld the cause of Hungary, not only throughout the war, but throughout years more disastrous. Only one orator and statesman ever acted with so much ability, consistency, and energy; he, too, was an exile. DEMOSTHENES, a victim crowned with imperishable glory, walked calmly forth from the temple of Poseidon and shook hands with Death, sparing his enemy the guilt of his murder. May we Englishmen be exempted from a guilt almost as heinous!—the guilt of seeing die among us, without our sympathy and without our help, a man as virtuous, as ardent an orator, and as pure a patriot—the one Pan-Hellenic, the other Pan-European.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

P. S. I forgot to say that my subscription of £10 is ready.

A STRANGE HEAD.—The Napoleon, Arkansas, *Sentinel*, of March 21, says: "We were shown by Dr. LEBEARER, a day or two since, a most singular and remarkable head—that of FOUCHER, a celebrated chief of the Creeks. The singularity of the head consists in two perfect mouths—a front and rear mouth, with a double set of masticators to each. It is a remarkable fact that it made no difference in his eating or feeding operations which mouth he used, as either answered the same purpose, but whenever he imbibed from the rear mouth, drunkenness ensued much sooner than if he had taken it by the front. Such a head is worthy of the study of anatomy of the medical faculty."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDARS—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 61.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 46, 58 to 63, 62 to 66, 231, 66 to 77.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 214, 263, 264, 275, 79, 346, 364 to 367, 369, 380, 384, 378, 391.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 353, 168, 352, 263, 367, 311, 317, 39, 335 to 376.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 12, 396, 268, 477 to 490. *Part II.*—Nos. 397, 398, 403, 133, 456, 458, 69, 374, 470 to 478.

Louis Baker again on Trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Hon. Judge Strong Presiding.

MONDAY, April 14.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened this morning at the adjournment of the General Term. Louis Baker was again put on trial for the murder of William Poole at Stanwix Hall, on the 28th of February, 1855.

Mr. Brady alone appeared for the defence, Mr. Horace F. Clark, his associate in the former trial, being temporarily engaged in the U. S. Circuit Court.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall moved a *nolle prosequi* in regard to John Morrissey and James Irving, indicted with Baker as principals in the second degree. Judge Cowles' decision on the motion to admit these parties to bail was read, and that portion of it in which the testimony relied on as implicating Irving and Morrissey was declared to be utterly unsatisfactory, was stated by the District-Attorney to have been confirmed by the proceedings of the subsequent trial.

The Court granted the motion.

The District-Attorney said he now proposed to try all the other parties on the indictment—Baker, Lynn, Turner, Tyler, McLaughlin and Van Pelt.

Mr. Brady demanded a separate trial for Baker.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the names of the Jurors who had previously answered, (of whom there were 166,) and as each appeared, he was challenged on principal to the favor, or peremptorily, as the Counsel for the prisoner deemed appropriate.

Messrs. W. Tallmadge and Alanson Nash were sworn as triers.

Of 167 jurors who answered to the call, (one having subsequently appeared,) 7 were excused by the Court, 2 were peremptorily challenged by the defence, and 2 were discharged because of the entertainment of conscientious scruples adverse to the death penalty. On the exhaustion of the panel, the following five persons were found competent to act, and were severally sworn in as jurors:

Alexander Phyfe, broker, No. 11 Wall-st.
John M. Crowell, Dental dépôt, No. 404 Broadway.
James Peterson, confectioner, Canal-street, (extension.)
George S. Mawson, agent, No. 44 Maiden-lane.
William H. Slocum, restaurant keeper, No. 108 South-street.

Some conversation then ensued as to the future disposition of the case. The result was that an extra panel of 500 jurors was ordered to be summoned to attend the Court on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, to which time, after the jurors sworn in had been cautioned, the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Strong, Roosevelt, and Clerke.

In the matter of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assess the value of lands taken for the New Reservoir, Judge STRONG delivered an opinion (in the conclusions of which Judge ROOSEVELT afterwards stated all the Judges sitting agreed) confirmatory of the Commissioners' Report.

In the course of it he stated that the Act under which these Commissioners were appointed did not conflict with, but might be regarded as forming an exception to, the provisions of the Act establishing a central park; that their estimates in the matter of valuation would bind the Court like the verdict of a Jury, and not be set aside upon less weighty reasons; and that it was no objection to the Report that it was signed but by two Commissioners, so long as it did not appear that all three failed to act together in the business in hand.

In the case of Warner vs. Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and others, under the Prohibitory Law, judgment was rendered in conformity with the late decision of the Court of Appeals, and the complaints dismissed.

The Rules of Court on awarding money to unknown owners were affirmed, with the exception of substituting ten Referees for five in the fourth Rule.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Davies.

Thos. A. Howland vs. *Jared W. Post et al.*—Motion to discharge attachment granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of *Louis Maunoberg and Infant &c.* Order granted.

Catherine Muremus, by, &c., vs. John M. Muremus.—Judgment of divorce.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

In the matter of the application of *John McNulty et al.*—Order of reference granted.

Henry Lewers et al. vs. *John Wagner.*—Motion to vacate order, denied without costs.

Augustus Koit vs. *James Sigmot.*—Both being equally in the wrong, and each equally liable to the other for costs, it occurs to me to be a proper case for offsetting the costs of each against the other and confirming the judgment to the $32. Judgment accordingly.

The Filibuster Cases.

The examination before Mr. Commissioner MORTON, which was set down for yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow,

INSTRUCTION.

CHEMUNG INSTITUTE ACADEMY AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—The Spring Session of this Academy will commence on Monday, May 5. The design is to take a small number of pupils, and render them thoroughly accomplished. While the Classical department will be under the charge of [illegible], assisted by [illegible], special attention will be given to the English branches. Summer session will commence on the first Monday in July. Circulars may be had at the Bookstore of [illegible], New-York. May 3 and 8, will 3

[illegible] Drs. Krebs, Alexander, Phillips, [illegible] Everett & Brown, J. W. C. Lawsredge, [illegible] Faculty of Princeton College and Theological Seminary.

For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
REV. S. M. HOWELL, A. M.

KINGSBRIDGE BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kingsbridge Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will be under the superintendence of the Rev. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guarantee for the high character of the Institution. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $60 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or at Kingsbridge.
W. H. TOBEY, President.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Northampton, Mass., is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents in every respect. The twenty-first session will commence on the 10th of May next. Full information, as well as catalogues, may be had of the following persons: JAMES McCALL, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; H. F. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT RAY, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

ROSE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY, Roxbury, CONN.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, assisted by competent teachers, both male and female. The Summer term commences the 1st of May. The course of instruction is thorough and complete. French spoken in the School. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st.; WM. T. PINKNY, Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham, or WM. HALL & SON, Music store, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY—A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Who still resides in the pleasant part of Jersey City after the 1st of May, wishes to receive into her family two little girls to board and educate. To a widower desirous of placing his children where they will receive a mother's care, and at the same time be thoroughly instructed, the present opportunity affords peculiar advantages. References will be found satisfactory. Address Mrs. P., Office of this paper.

SINGSING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—The sixth semi-annual term of this school will commence May 1. The course of instruction is thorough and complete; no extra charge for ancient or modern languages. French being generally spoken in the school. Terms $200 per year. For further information or circulars apply to the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing.
Wanted a good mathematical teacher. Apply by letter as above.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mr. GEO. S. PARKER, Principal of the University Grammar School, will open April 28, a school in two departments, Senior and Primary, with gymnastic apparatus for physical training, at No. 922 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st. Mr. PARKER may be seen at the University or at No. 7 5th-av., or will call on any parent who may request it by note. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Twelve miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad. Particular attention given to the study of the French. Terms moderate. Summer term for boarders begins May 1. For circulars, references and particulars, apply to Mr. BERRIAN, No. 189 Bowery, or to Mr. RICHARDS, at the office of the institute, No. 207 Broadway.

1857.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 562 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical bookkeeper, guarantees to qualify students for head bookkeepers in any establishment. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person, and will remove all stiffness and trembling from any hand in one week.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—It is a first-class Seminary, under the best influences, in which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and drawing are each the charge of a faculty teacher. Terms for junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 646 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM for Bible boys.—(A school with two departments, limited to 30 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in deportment the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

PRESCOTT SEMINARY—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—The Summer Session will commence on MONDAY, May 5th. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstores of Messrs. APPLETON, No. 346; STANFORD, No. 637; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; and T. O. DAVIS, No. 1,000, Broadway; or of Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, is fully equipped and in successful operation. Accommodations quite superior. Gymnastics and military exercises daily. Circulars, or an interview, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—Is a Family Boarding-School, pleasantly located in Fairhaven, one mile east of New-Haven, Conn. Number limited to 30.—Young Ladies of any age or Boys under 12 years. Next term will begin 28th of April. Circulars at Shepherd's Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.
THOS. G. SLOAN, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantages.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABLE FAMILY—Is desirous of finding a home in some wealthy family in New-York or Brooklyn, where she could teach one or two quiet young children a few hours every day as a recompense for her board. Address H. G., *Times* Office.

FORT EDWARD SEMINARY.—Term opens May 1. Terms of board and tuition in common English studies, $60 per year. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, Principal, Fort Edward, N. Y. Pupils received at his house, No. 604 Broadway.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Summer Term of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence April 28, at No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH—By FABREGOU. Apply in afternoon, No. 78 Franklin-st., office of *Courrier des Etats-Unis*.

DIVIDENDS.

TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the net profits of the Company for three years ending March 4, 1856, were distributed in accordance with the Charter, as follows, viz.:

1. A dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid by POLICY-HOLDERS, with interest at six per cent. until the next triennial investigation.

2. The dividend of 1853, to POLICY-HOLDERS, is increased by an addition thereto of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH PER CENT., and will bear interest at six per cent. until the next triennial distribution.

3. A dividend of SIX PER CENT. to the STOCKHOLDERS, payable 1st proximo.

Policies in the late Howard Life Insurance Company, on which a year's premium had been paid to the United States Life Insurance Company, participate in the above dividend.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
JOHN RADIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.)
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856, No. 18 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 24th. By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
April 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FOOT, COLE & CO., for the transaction of the paper commission business, at No. 32 Beekman-st.
JOEL W. FOOT, } FOOT, COLE & CO.
CHAS. COLE, }
C. D. HARMAN,
CARLTON LE SAGE.
Mr. H. C. GOODWIN has no further connection with us.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned withdrew from the firm of CAMPBELL, DIMOCK & CO., on the 19th day of January, 1855, and said firm was thereby dissolved. The public are cautioned against trusting any member of said firm on the credit of the undersigned. Dated March 6, 1856.
SUSANNAH KENDALL.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of HUNTER & MILLER is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—NEW-YORK, April 10, 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC—Ballet, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, carved scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at fac ory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $25, $45, $55, $75 and $100. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

20 NEW PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—Must be sold by the 1st of May, as one of the partners retires; all superior instruments, by celebrated makers, fully warranted, with and without the iron frame, panel corners, grand French action, &c. Prices from $150 to $250.
W. OSBORN & CO.,
No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors west of Broadway.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Are on the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, (up stairs.) A splendid assortment on hand to let or for sale by paying monthly instalments; excellent melodeons. No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
H. E. MATHEWS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris premium pianos, Carhart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos, with full iron frame, for $250, 6¾-octave for $225; grand and boudoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale, on monthly installments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 128 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 309 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED.—A good one, for which cash and a house lot 108x25 feet, in a suburban village, will be given. Address H A. P., *Times* Office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple, and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, counties, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.
C. R. WOODWORTH & CO.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

EAGLE CUT NAILS.—The subscribers, Agents of the Eagle Nail Company, are prepared to fill orders for their Nails, to be delivered at New-York, Albany, Troy or Reuse's Point. From Reuse's Point they can be forwarded West via Ogdensburg Railroad at much less freight than by canal.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

OLD COLONY NAILS AND SHOVELS.—As Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company, the subscribers are prepared to fill orders for their Nails at the lowest market rates.
Our assortment of Shovels, Spades and Scoops now comprises over 100 different kinds, a full stock of which we have on hand at our Warehouse, No. 32 Cliff-st.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE.

HEATING BY STEAM AND HOT WATER.—A. E. HITCHINGS continues to superintend the erection of the most approved Hot Water and Steam Apparatus, warming hotels and other large buildings. Also, green-houses, graperies, forcing pits, &c. Can refer with confidence to those having his heating apparatus in use during the last fourteen years. No. 68 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

ENGINE AND BOILER—TWENTY-HORSE POWER, AND LINE SHAFTING FOR SALE.—Also building to lease for a term of years from first of August next. Size 46x60 feet, four-stories and cellars, built of brick, situated in Newburgh, close to the docks. Engine and boiler has been in use four years. Can be seen running any time. Apply to GRANT E. EDGAR, Newburgh.

JAPANNED, PLAIN AND PRESSED—Tin ware, Britannia ware, housekeeping hardware, and zinc water-coolers, with earthen jars, manufactured in large variety and for sale by HATHAWAY & CARMER, No. 13 Platt-st. Also agents for Peck Smith Manufacturing Company. Tinmen's tools and machines at lowest prices and warranted first-quality.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William st.

TO MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.—I have opened the store, No. 175 Centre-st., with a general assortment of iron and steel, and will cut from the bar any length required. Bar, rod, hoop and sheet iron; cast, German and shear steel. JAMES SCOTT.

57 POUND RAILS—300 tons, Erie pattern, ready for immediate delivery. For sale by
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st. near Broadway.

HORSE SHOE AND WROUGHT NAILS—Manufactured by American Horse Nail Company, Providence, for sale by their agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adriondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, RANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheel's and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856. Office No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854	89,548 25
Balance from business of 1855	108,398 50
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,221 03
Amount of interest and discount	31,624 75
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,185 02—194,039 80
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.	16,392 88
Total	$495,370 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$73,618 00
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	25,836 21
Reinsurance and purchased policies	9,049 63
Dividend on Capital	7,500 00
Total	$114,703 84

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	168,900 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	186,602 88
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	30,420 42
Cash in Bank and on hand	5,339 68
City Bonds and Stocks	4,850 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	14,862 69
	$495,370 51

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $271,193 87 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.
N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. S. WYMAN, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application by mail, or otherwise.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

REMOVAL.

AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 75, to the NEW MARBLE STORE, No. 75 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, will embrace a larger variety than usual.
They are also Agents for the series of papers known as the
KENT MILLS:
which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

REMOVAL.—THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY has been removed from No. 25 Nassau-st. to the Park Bank Building, No. 5 Beekman-st.
TAPPAN & McKILLOP.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS—Has removed from No. 167 Chambers-st. to their new building, No. 67 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF,
No. 17 William-st.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Lucca,	Rome,	
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Reyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege.	Pau,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—At an election held at the Banking House, on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JAMES McCALL,	JOHN STEWARD, Jr.,
HENRY SUYDAM, Jr.,	JONATHAN H. RANSOM,
WILSON G. HUNT,	A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,	THOMAS SMULL,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	PELEG HALL,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
EDWARD G. FAILE,	JOHN H. SWIFT.
HENRY L. PIERSON,	

At the same time Messrs. JAMES FREELAND, ROBERT McCOSKRY and JOSEPH BATTELL, were elected Inspectors of the next Election.

At a meeting of the old, held on the 8th inst., they unanimously reelected JAMES McCALL, President, and JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President, for ensuing year.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 16 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the first Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Company and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company at Adrian in the State of Michigan, on the 4th WEDNESDAY of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of Electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

The transfer books will close on the 12th of April and open the day after the election.
JOHN M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A meeting of parties interested in the Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, by the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, and by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be held at the Astor House, in this City, on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Prompt and general attendance is requested.
In behalf of the holders of the above described Bonds.
SAMUEL J. BEALS, No. 19 William-st.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE TEXAS WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 63 Beaver-st., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1856.

INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MADE as to votes upon Scrip Stock, and also as to dividends when made as to interest, the rule is, that the share upon which no default is made, will be entitled to one vote, irrespective of the amount paid—and, that no interest is payable on any stock, unless installments to at least two and a half per cent have been paid; but all dividends and interest are payable in proportion to the amount paid on each share. By order,
S. JAUDON, Secretary.

$15,000 WANTED—On undoubted security, payable in one, two and three years, interest payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. Address Box No. 2,724 Post-Office.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made on or before Tuesday, April 15, will draw interest from April 1.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
my30,'54-law2y Tu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
au29,'54-law2y Tu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 7, 1856.—The FLOUR CITY BANK (Rochester) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 10, 1856.—The BROOME COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of "THE MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, April 10, 1856.—The MOHAWK BANK of Schenectady has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 8, 1856.—The HUDSON RIVER BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK—CAPITAL $2,000,000,—(With privilege to increase the same to $10,000,000.)—This Bank will be opened for business at their Banking House, head of Beekman-st., opposite the Park, on MONDAY, March 31, 1856, to which we invite the attention of all classes of business men.
REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of the well-known Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 185 Chesnut-st., opposite the State House. This business has been established for upwards of thirty years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years will be given of the said store. Apply to BULLITT & FAIRTHORNE,
No. 20 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

GREAT CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—To get a first-class Hotel on very advantageous terms. Peculiar circumstances offer a great bargain to a hotel man of moderate means. Address HOTEL OWNER, *Daily Times* Office, New-York.

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale:
1 Ruggles combination press, platten 16½x10½ inches.
1 Gordon press, platten 14x10 inches.
1 Medium hand press, platten 26½x19½ inches.
1 small cap press, platten 16x10 inches.
At CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—Two large Standing Galleys, lined with brass, and about 100 pairs second-hand Cases. The cases will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Address or apply to the Foreman of the *Daily Time*

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER.—Will sell, THIS DAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 69 East 14th-st., three doors east of 4th-av., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, being the property of gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of all the furniture contained in the above house, and made to order by Hutchins, of Broadway.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of elegant rosewood suite, covered in satin damask brocatel, richly carved, cost to manufacture $700, viz: Two sofas, two large arm chairs, four parlor do., magnificent carved rosewood corner etagere, two sets of rich satin brocatel curtains, lined with silk; two sets of laced do., two elegant gilt frame French plate mirrors, rich carved solid rosewood and statuary marble-top centre tables, Chinese fire-screen, rosewood marble-top centre tables, Chinese fire-screen, rosewood fancy table, six-light gas chandeliers, mantel ornaments, Parisian China vases, 21-day clocks, paintings, &c.

MIDDLE PARLOR—Elegant velvet carpets magnificent carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Wooster, cost $700; richly carved rosewood suite in satin brocatel, consisting of two sofas, rosewood sewing chair, one arm chair and four parlor do., rich gas chandelier, rich gilt frame oil-paintings, carved rosewood statuary marble centre tables.

BACK PARLOR—Brussels velvet carpets, Chinese tea pays, fancy reception chairs, mantel ornaments, engravings, paintings and gas chandelier.

DINING ROOM—Rich dining and tea sets, cost $150; elegant cut-glass ware of all descriptions; extension dining tables, dining chairs, together with a general assortment of bedroom furniture.

Catalogues can be had at the salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, this morning.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 15, at 10½ o'clock handsome household furniture contained in house No. 106 Leonard-st., six doors east of Broadway, embracing the entire furniture of the house, consisting of superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering & Christopher; do. boudoir, suite rosewood parlor furniture, cushioned backs, with slip covers; French plate mirrors, tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood marble-top etagere, plate front; carved centre and sofa tables, rich mantel ornaments, ormolu clock, paintings, lace curtains and shades, extensive table, opens 18 feet; splendid China of every description, dinner set, tea do., cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, silver ware, sofas, spring-seat chairs, six full suites enamelled chamber furniture, all as good as new; English oil-cloth and air carpets, hall stand, and dining-room chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, refrigerator, stoves, kitchen ware, with all the cooking fixtures and chandeliers in the house, all of which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues at house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, &c.—Of a high class, well worthy the attention of persons forming collections. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 17th inst, at 11 o'clock, at the house (of an old resident removing to the country) No. 64 St. Marks-place, 8th-st., a well-selected collection of old and modern paintings, many of them purchased in Europe, years ago, with great judgment and taste. Of the moderns, there are many fine specimens, painted to order of the present owner, from the studios of some of our best American artists. Of these, are works by Oddie, Gignoux, Hamilton, Hinckley of Boston, Kanemeans, the great animal painter, Arnesfield, &c. Among the old will be found a grand Holy Family by Stella, a lovely picture, equal to anything in the country, purchased with others at the sale of Cardinal Fiesch, eight years ago; also, works by Vernet, Boucher, Gainsborough, Woevermans, Sassoferrato, Canelletto, &c. The elegant and costly furniture will be sold on Friday, April 18, with a separate catalogue.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the large house No. 618 Broadway, near Houston-st. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction as above, by order of the mortgagee, a large assortment of rose and mahogany and oak furniture, most of which is in excellent order and of good quality, viz.: parlor suites in brocatel and plush, two large pier glasses, mahogany sofas and chairs, marble-top centre and pier tables, rosewood etageres, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, library and secretary bookcases, extension dining tables, sideboards, dining-room chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus, carved mahogany and other bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, painted chamber furniture, hall stands, one large mahogany wardrobe, with mirror doors, &c. Purchasers can leave the furniture at the house free of charge until the 1st of May, if desired. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—SALE OF the whole stock in trade and fixtures of the first-class restaurant, known as the Rotunda Exchange, No. 82 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee and mortgagee, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 18th instant, at 10½ o'clock. The stock consists of several oil-paintings of superior merit, also marble-top tables, revolving and other chairs, cut-glass ware, China and crockery ware, cut

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, published every morning (Sundays excepted), at Two Cents per Copy. Subscription Price, Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be sent for Eight Dollars, and Ten Copies for Fifteen Dollars. Postmasters and Subscribers may remit at our risk. Address, post-paid, RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter published in the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, at Three Dollars a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ D. KENDALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., are agents for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

☞ In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the question of the reception of the Memorial of the Kansas Legislature was again discussed very elaborately, on the presentation by Senator HARLAN of an affidavit made by Col. LANE as to its authenticity. The Senate finally refused to receive Col. LANE's petition. In the House, Mr. CONN, of Georgia, asked leave to submit a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the Fourth of July, but the House refused to suspend the rules to receive it.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Cambria*, whose arrival at Halifax with three days' later European advices we announce in this morning's paper, brings news of some importance in regard to the labors of the Peace Conferences. It is now alleged that the obstacles to the immediate conclusion of a peace treaty have been removed, and that the Plenipotentiaries would affix their signatures to the document within a few days. The claim of Prussia to be allowed to sign the treaty on equal terms with the other parties is understood to have caused the delay. The London *Times* has an editorial speaking of "our allies" as unwise and undignified in their peace demonstrations, and conceiving that the people of Great Britain will not be contented with the terms of peace. The news from the Crimea is unimportant. No formal extension of the armistice had been made, but no hostilities were apprehended. The excitement with regard to the difficulties with this country had died out, although the papers continued to discuss the subject. LOUIS NAPOLEON is about to send an expedition to colonize Madagascar, which, it is said, England does not approve of. The commercial news by this arrival is unimportant, the markets generally being quiet.

The *Baltic* is now about due at this port, with news to the 3d inst., but nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Post-Office in the Park.

There are various plans on foot in regard to the location of a new Post-Office, in this City, provided Congress can be induced in its superlative wisdom, to make a suitable appropriation for that object. It is a great misfortune that no public improvement of importance can be set on foot, without arousing in full cry, a pack of greedy speculators, who are ever anxious to thrust their hands into the Public Treasury. Why cannot the City be induced, in its compassion for the poverty of the General Government, to open Beekman-street, through to Park-place, and freely bestow the portion of the Park thus cut off for a Post-Office site, on condition that Government will erect an edifice thereon suitable for the purpose.

With the main central office thus located, with receiving houses properly distributed, according to the plan of Deputy Postmaster FOWLER, to which we have, on a former occasion, alluded, an arrangement, similar to that generally known under the name of the "London" system, could be successfully perfected. In order, however, to accomplish this very desirable result, some legislation is necessary on the part of Congress. There should be one uniform rate of postage, with a free delivery, which the existing acts of Congress in relation to carriers in cities now render impossible, and constitute one of the gravest obstacles to the reform of existing evils.

Another advantage to be derived from the location of the Post-Office in a situation like the Park, and the erection there of a commodious building, is the abolition of the abuse of private City Post-Offices, and the numberless frauds and losses, particularly to the poor and uninformed, which are their consequence. Economists are agreed that the peculiar circumstances of the case require that the delivery of letters should be as little as possible open to competition. It is one of the few legitimate subjects of Government monopoly, and consequent suppression of free trade. In a growing country like the United States, the control of the Post-Office by the National Government is necessarily identified with the constant creation of new States and the acquisition of new territory. There exist now, however, in the City of New-York, sundry private establishments, which have assumed the name of Post-Offices, and are conducted in such a manner as to be mistaken for the offices of the Government. This should not be allowed. In every city and town there should be but one responsible postal institution, with as many receiving houses as are requisite for the collection, and hourly delivery by carriers, of all correspondence. This cannot be, so long as the petty two-cent tax on letters already paid for through the mail, is permitted and it must be permitted, until Government shall act with energy and promptitude, and shall give every facility attainable to those who have business with them.

Much remains to be done, and many problems to be solved; but we think that if the plan with regard to the Park were sufficiently considered, it would be found to pave the way for the removal of nearly every imaginable difficulty.

Ingoldsby's Conversion to Romanism.

Monsieur LEDRU ROLLIN, the distinguished exile and associate in Europe of Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, "the Gracchus," published some few years since a work upon England's decadence, in which he predicted the speedy ruin of her empire, and the hastening advent of that hour to which MACAULAY points with melancholy prescience, when some traveler, possibly "our GEORGE," standing on the broken battlement of London Bridge, may look upon the spot where St. Paul's once stood, and flinging a portion of its dust upon the air, cry—"This is all that remains of the mighty Saladdin." History seems to take a strange, and, we must say, ungentlemanly pleasure in refusing to verify the predictions of illustrious exiles and philosophers. Indeed, if we specially desired a particular event, we should engage one of these political Madame Morrows to predict the opposite, with a confident reliance of success. Thus, we find, though the shadow has long passed on the dial the hour pointed out of England's decadence, St. Paul is still standing, no broken battlement hold our GEORGE, and Mr. LEDRU ROLLIN himself is a comfortable sojourner in that country he had doomed to nothingness and dust.

In France, however, no philosopher, however illustrious, is allowed to have the field to himself. No prophet, among these ingenious people, is permitted to start a prediction without finding a rival on the opposite side of the way. Accordingly, we have Monsieur DE MONTALEMBERT, the celebrated champion of Roman Catholicity in France, putting forth a pamphlet, in which he predicts the still greater rise and glory of England. We confess, to us the truth appears to be midway between these extremes. With the Duke of WELLINGTON, with whom it was a constant and melancholy remark, we do not believe that England will ever again enjoy the prosperity, or hold the place among nations, which belonged to her some half-century ago. Oppressed as she is with debt and with the cumbrous expense of an empire scattered in broken pieces over the globe, her own most thoughtful minds feel that she cannot long maintain a race with a young, vigorous nation like ours, whose strength is concentrated and compact. We believe, however, and hope that, in the words of her leading organ, "England will take a good deal of beating before she falls," and we are not without a warm sympathy in Mr. BUCHANAN's sentiment, that instead of endeavoring to prevent the spread of free institutions, free thought and free altars on this side of the ocean, she may find her destiny in extending them on the other side. The reason which Monsieur DE MONTALEMBERT assigns for the hope that is in him, is something so eccentric and strange, and has given birth to so many interesting personal statistics, that we are tempted to extend to it some notice.

Hitherto it has been the fashion to date England's glory from the period of the Reformation. LUTHER has been held as the giant who struck down the gates through which she strode to greatness. According to Monsieur MONTALEMBERT, however, her increased greatness is to come from their reërection. The Flaminian gate is once more to be lifted up and planted in triumph in her centre. With the restoration of the Roman Catholic Church, England is to find, like another Sampson, her strength restored. Indeed, the hair has already begun to sprout, and we are favored, as a kind of appendix, with statistics of its growth.

It is strange to observe in this list we have seen of Roman Catholic conversions in England, how the favorite axiom of POPE still holds good:

"'Tis from high life high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn."

The people are not even once alluded to. The masses, on whose broad shoulders LUTHER and CALVIN built up a free bible, are not once named. If any such beings have had the grace to be converted, they are thrown in, as was attempted with the soldiers in the first returns from the Crimea, in a lump. But in the list of titled converts every little letter of distinction is lingered over with delight. The roll opens with one, who is by this time rather an old star, not as Father IGNATIUS, or even in his late lay and clerical individuality as Honorable and Reverend GEO. SPENCER, but as the brother of the most noble, the Earl SPENCER, Knight of the Garter, Knight of ST. ANNIE of Russia, and various other wondrous people of that class. After him we have CHARLES CAVENDISH, Esq., a pretty good name in England even as it stands; but, as an apology for the intrusion of a simple Esquire, the world is told with awe that he is grandson of Lord CAVENDISH, cousin of the Earl of BURLINGTON and second cousin of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and so forth. Then comes the Honorable and Reverend GEORGE TALBOT, who must be heralded as brother of Lord TALBOT, De-somewhere or other in Ireland, and the HON. CHARLES REGINALD PACKENHAM, who is not sufficiently defined, without its being told that his father is Earl of LONGFORD and his mother a daughter of the Earl of BEAUCHAMP, after the fashion of the old song:

His father was a Callaghan,
His mother was a Brady;

and, further, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. Then the stream swells and we have Viscount FIELDING, son of the Earl of DENBIGH, Viscount CAMPDEN, son of the Earl of GAINSBORO, and Lord HUNTINGTOWER, a repentant sinner son of the Earl of DYSART. After these in a cluster came Mr. SCOTT MURRAY, a Buckinghamshire Squire, late an M. P., Mr. PROSSER, another ex-M. P., Mr. HOPE SCOTT, who married Miss LOCKHART, the grand-daughter of Sir WALTER, and who is now Lord of ABBOTSFORD, where the observances of the antique faith are carried out with a pomp and ritual observance that would have given delight to the heart of the old Antiquary. After the mention of some half-dozen black-letter lawyers, who love old wood cuts, old spelling and old law, and some dozen Oxford divines, including the distinguished names of NEWMAN, WILBERFORCE and MANNING, we are led on to the ladies, who bring up the rear in strong and pleasant force. Women love dearly incense and flowers, and forgiveness, and such fragrant things. Three "Graces" lead the way—Buccleuch, Hamilton and Leeds. Of these, they have with their usual violation of copyright, stolen somewhat from us. The Duchess of LEEDS, if we mistake not, is a Baltimore lady, and a born Catholic. We, therefore, claim one figure in this Corinthian column. Another, borrowed from our Canadian neighbors, Viscountess BURY, is, we believe, in a similar predicament as Miss MACNAB. But, though this plagiarism might seem to imply weakness, it may be forgot in the list that follows, including the Marchioness of LOTHIAN and her two daughters, the ladies KERR, Lady GEORGINA FULLERTON, sister to a Cabinet Minister, Lord GRANVILLE, twenty-two ladies of Baronets, and half a dozen of Knights. We should be sorry to depreciate this distinguished roll of the converts who have been lured over by the Circean sorcerer with golden cap and flaming petticoat, as MACAULAY styles the Roman lady; but we cannot believe that either the increased glory or decadence of England will be in the slightest degree affected by the whole lot. They are chiefly persons of a mild, contemplative character, who know much of books and little of mankind, and have none of the stuff,—the bold heart and sweating brow,—out of which a nation's greatness is hewn. Half a dozen of CROMWELL's soldiers would scatter the whole lot. Monsieur DE MONTALEMBERT should look out for some other reason for the hope that is in him.

High Rents.

This is the season of the year when the people of New-York break out in loud complaints about the rise of rents, the scarcity of houses, and the impossibility of making both ends meet while landlords demand such exorbitant rates for their tenements. Bankruptcy, ruin, and the depopulation of the City are the least consequences foretold from this state of things. But still our population increases at a rate that causes the most sanguine believers in the possible grandeur of New-York to look aghast; houses are built with a recklessness that approaches the frenzy of gambling; miles and miles of new streets are built up every year, small buildings are pulled down and lofty ones erected in their places, churches are converted into stores, and grave-yards become hives of business; the neighboring villages rapidly expand into cities, farms are turned into city lots, yet, in spite of all the wild speculations in real estate, and the increase of stores and dwellings, houses continue scarce and rents constantly rise. It is rather remarkable that such evidences as these of a prosperity that continually goes beyond expectation, and an expansion of business that exceeds the ability to furnish accommodations for it, should be regarded as indications of ruin. Rents are higher in this City, beyond a question, than in any other part of the Union, except California; yet we should regret extremely to have to acknowledge the probability of a decline. Prices of real estate have already reached a point which would have been regarded as fabulous but five years ago; and the tendency is still upward.

The lower wards of the City are now very nearly depopulated, and it cannot be long before the whole of the First, Second and Third Wards will be occupied entirely with warehouses and offices, to the exclusion of dwelling houses. There cannot be any check given to the expansion of business and the necessary rise in rents, unless some convulsion of nature should suddenly dam up the Hudson, or place an obstruction at the entrance of our harbor. A foreign war would but cause a temporary check to our growth. It could not arrest it. The breaking out of a pestilence, which is not a wholly improbable event if our streets are to remain under the jurisdiction of the present Commissioner, might, for a season, cause a fall in rents and the loss of a few millions to our real estate holders; but, with the return of health, the demand for houses would return and prices would go up again.

It is not a matter of the least consequence, what bankers and wealthy merchants have to pay for their offices, nor that families with large incomes have to pay roundly for the privilege of living in certain genteel localities. The evil of high rents all falls upon the poor, and upon men of limited incomes whose connections and habits will not admit of their living in those human hives called tenement houses. The laboring poor cannot live at a great distance from their work, and the vast number of clerks, agents, and young beginners in business, who are as necessary to the prosperity of the City as the great capitalists, importers, and large jobbers, must live within a reasonable distance of their places of business, so that too much of their time shall not be consumed in traveling to and from their homes.

Both of these classes can find abundant accommodations in the easily approached suburbs which surround the City on every side. There is not in the whole world a city so well situated for the accommodation of a vast population as this, and there is not the slightest reason to apprehend that dwelling-houses will ever be so scarce as to cause serious inconvenience to our laboring multitudes. Those who cannot afford to live in the City will experience no difficulty in finding homes adapted to their incomes, in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island.

But there is great room for improvement in the manner of building houses for tenants of limited means, and much better accommodations might be afforded for less prices than are now paid, if more intelligence were bestowed upon the construction of the class of dwellings designed for that numerous body of men who live on small salaries, but whose avocations bring them in constant intercourse with the wealthy and refined. It is a matter of surprise that none of our great capitalists, who can afford to make an experiment of the kind, should have attempted to erect a building on the principle of the tenement-houses, for a better class of tenants than usually occupy such houses. Such a building should be located in a respectable neighborhood, and so arranged that each family would live by itself, while enjoying the common conveniences which are only to be found in large houses. The experiment should be made on a large scale, and so managed that the delicate pride of the most fastidious families should not prevent them from benefiting by it; and there should be no indications about it of cheapness, any more than in our great hotels, where every guest is on a common footing, without any regard being paid to the part of the building he occupies, and the elegancies which are enjoyed in common are maintained by a very trifling per centage on the charge for board.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of Superintendent McKeen.

At 1 o'clock yesterday the more immediate friends of the late JOSEPH MCKEEN, L.L.D., and the members of the Teachers' Association, met at his late residence, No. 39 Fifth-street, listened to a prayer by Rev. Mr. WOOD his pastor, gazed for a last time on his features, which wore a most natural smile, and formed into procession to attend the body to the Central Presbyterian Church. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:

Dr. David Patterson,	S. W. Seton,
John Patterson,	C. S. Pell,
A. L. Avery,	John W. Bulkley,
A. Walsh,	S. S. Randall.

The members of the Male Normal School, having assembled at the Hall of the Board of Education, walked up to meet the procession and returned with it to the Church in Broome-street, where an immense congregation had gathered. Among these were several noted teachers, most of the members of the Board of Education, and school officers of this City and Brooklyn. The coffin was borne through the central aisle and placed in front of the altar. On the lid of the coffin was a silver plate, bearing the following inscription:

JOSEPH MCKEEN,
DIED APRIL 12, 1856.
Aged 64 years and 8 months.

Dr. GILLETT made an impressive opening prayer. Mr. WOOD delivered the funeral sermon. The closing prayer was made by Dr. PARKER, after which the Pastor announced that the people present could take a last look at the face of the deceased.

This ceremony occupied nearly half an hour, the crowd being very great, after which, the coffin was placed in the hearse, and a long procession of carriages followed the remains to Greenwood.

The officers of the Twenty-second Ward ordered the Girls' Schools to be draped in mourning—a very appropriate tribute of respect, which will be adopted in most of the Girls' Schools under the care of the Board of Education. But, whether or not these outward symbols of mourning are assumed, there will be much mourning in all the schools for months to come. The cheerful face of a most esteemed and punctual visitor within their walls will be seen there no more.

Dr. Graham.

Those who urged upon Governor CLARK the propriety of pardoning Dr. GRAHAM would have done better had they refrained from holding up to view his precarious state of health as the reason why he should be released from confinement. The Doctor had suffered considerably from a fever during the past Winter, but at the period of his leaving the State Prison he is said, by those who are posted, to have been convalescent. His constitution was not known to be impaired at that time, nor had disease permanently affected his general health. It is not surprising if he closed his prison career somewhat shorn of that robust and full habit of body with which he commenced it. There are few constitutions that could resist the mental depression naturally consequent upon such an unfortunate and degrading position, and escape without at least some visible traces of care and suffering.

According to all accounts the hardships of Dr. GRAHAM's prison life were materially alleviated—as usually happens in the case of wealthy and influential people, when the law does get hold of them for committing a crime—by the kind assiduities of grateful or prepossessed officials. During his whole incarceration, the Doctor has worn a white shirt and collar, and a black cravat.

Assisted by flannels and the warm air of the hospitals, he was enabled mostly to dispense with coat and hat, and about the only garment suggestive of prison discipline which he would endure, was his pantaloons—and they were said to be of a much finer fabric than the general run used there, and to have exhibited at the best but a faint outline of those dark bands which invariably characterize the prison wardrobe.

There is no doubt the Doctor lived well while doing the State service, as the hospital is bountifully supplied with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life for the use of patients, and it is stated that he usually, if not constantly, partook of that fare.

Cape Cod Association in New-York.

In compliance to a call published in our yesterday's issue, a goodly company of the sons of Cape Cod assembled at the Gramercy Park House, last evening, having for their object the formation of a social society. Mr. CROCKER was chosen chairman of the meeting. Mr. MATHEW HALE SMITH and others made remarks in favor of such organizations, which were heartily concurred in by all present. A Committee of seven were appointed to report a Constitution and by-laws at a future meeting, and the Cape Coders adjourned till next week.

Sale of the Condemned Falmouth.

The clipper schooner FALMOUTH, which was a short time ago seized while passing out through the Narrows, by Deputy Marshals DE ANGELES and NEVINS, and brought back to the Navy-yard, on suspicion of being a slaver, has been condemned as such, and will be sold, together with her cargo, stores, furniture, sails, rigging, &c., at auction, on the 24th inst., for the benefit of the Government and the officers who made the seizure.

☞ A new German Daily, the *Staats Demokrat*, made its first appearance yesterday. It is carried on by the editors, compositors, etc., of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*—they having abandoned that paper. It declares that it will not be a party paper—will support the right and oppose Temperance fanaticism, Know-Nothingism, the extension of Slavery, priest-craft, etc.

☞ On Sunday night, the Twelfth Anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church, in the presence of a crowded congregation. Bishop POTTER presided. Bishop HOPKINS delivered a sermon on the occasion, and a liberal collection was taken up.

☞ The steamer *America* (Schuyler Line) left this City for Albany on Saturday night, (12th inst.,) with fifty barges in tow, loaded with merchandise, coal, &c. There was about 500 tons to a barge—making 15,000 tons in all. This is supposed to be the largest tow ever before made in the United States.

☞ Mr. WORTABET, of Beyrout, delivered his second lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association last evening.

☞ Bishop CLARK, having been taken suddenly sick, did not repeat the Lecture advertised for last night.

☞ Ex-Gov. HUNT, who has been spending several weeks in this city, will return home on Tuesday.

Our City Schools.

NUMBER THIRTY-NINE, (HARLEM,) TWELFTH WARD.

Superintendents RANDALL and SETON visited No. 39, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, at Harlem, on Friday. The Primary (Miss MARY A. FREEMAN Principal, with four assistants) had 310 girls and boys present in admirable condition in all respects. Considerable attention is paid to plain sewing and embroidery. The grade was found higher than at the last examination in the class for promotion.

The Girls' Grammar School (Miss MARIA S. KENYON, Principal, with two Assistants) had an attendance of 105 girls present. The scholarship was creditable. The class in algebra went into quadratic equations with facility. The grammar and compositions were superior and reflected much credit on the teachers. The singing was excellent. It is taught by Miss SERAPHINA LANDON—a capital singer herself, without the aid of piano. A concert is to be given soon with a view to raise the funds to purchase one.

The prize for the best composition was awarded to Miss SUSAN KETCHUM. Certificates for good conduct were given out and brief addresses made at the close by the Superintendent and others. Many of the Boys' Grammar School Graduates were present. Principal, with two Assistants) had 316 boys present. Quite a number of the boys were ready for the Free Academy, and the grade of the School was more advanced than on any former occasion. The furniture and class-room accommodations are not very good, and the comparative isolation of the school acts as a drawback to its growth. The introduction of music would be of great service to this department.

HOUSES OF REFUGE SCHOOL.

After the examination of No. 39 was ended, the Superintendents, with about forty of the visitors, passed over to the House of Refuge Schools, which were examined at considerable length. The girls' school, held in the southern wing of the building, have 81 girls present, under the care of Misses HELEN GEARY and LYDIA KEYES. The girls are allowed but four hours for study, the rest of the time being devoted to the details of housekeeping for the establishment, all of which they perform. Most of the girls are entirely ignorant when they enter, yet the examination was quite creditable, the compositions especially so.

The teachers seem to have won the good will of the girls, and are discharging their duties faithfully.

Mrs. KETCHUM furnished a comfortable dinner at the close of the examination, after which the Boys' School, with 475 boys present, under the care of Mr. EDWARD H. HALLOCK, J. H. JONES, S. O. LEE, JAMES CRYSTAL, and Miss S. KEYES, were examined, with very satisfactory results. The examination turned up several smart boys, some of whom had been in our City schools. The singing was decidedly good, and the boys behaved like gentlemen. The teachers are all capital men and women. They work hard, and the boys have much improved in scholarship and manners during their sojourn in the Refuge. Many of them will become useful citizens and members of society.

On Thursday next the school at Manhattanville will be examined.

Further Widening and Extension of Duane street.

The Councilmen Committee on Streets, Mr. VAN RIPER Chairman, met yesterday at 2 P. M., in the City Library, to hear parties relative to the widening east of Broadway of Duane-street. There was a numerous attendance of property-owners along the line of the proposed widening and extension of the street.

Mr. THOMAS PALMER explained to the Committee the proposed line of extension, which was to make the street from Broadway to Elm-street the same width (65 feet) with the street as widened west of Broadway, the same to Centre-street and thence, preserving the same width, to extend in a straight line to Franklin-square, and thence through Dover-street to the East River. He exhibited a map showing the line of the street as thus proposed.

Mr. PALMER, M. J. MYERS, WM. CUMMINGS and others favored the widening. C. W. HULL and others made objections. Adjourned to Wednesday.

Extension of the Third-avenue Railroad to Harlem Bridge.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, Ald. DEAKE, in the Chair, met yesterday and had under consideration the subject of allowing the Third-avenue Railroad to charge ten cents a passenger to Harlem Bridge, if the road should extend its rails to that point, the charter of the road having established the rate at six cents. Mr. WM. A. DARLING, President of the Railroad Company, appeared before the Committee, and urged the necessity of permitting the charge of ten cents. He said that the Company would proceed, upon the completion of the grade of the avenue to Harlem Bridge, as lately ordered by the Common Council, to lay down the rails to that point. He stated that the Company, after the laying of the rails, would put on ten cars to run to and from Harlem Bridge every ten minutes, and run occasional cars all night. He urged that the residents at the upper terminus of the road mainly approved this additional fare asked for.

The Committee will probably report favorably to the proposition.

Court of Inquiry upon Lieut. G. L. Willard, U. S. A.

The Court of Inquiry in this case, Major EATON President, met again yesterday at 11 A. M. The testimony of Mr. Horace Haldeman was resumed and occupied the entire day. The essential points of the additional evidence elicited was as follows: The check sent to him in July last by the Commissary in New York, the proceeds of the sales of the savings of the post and dépôt funds was $1,890. Of this amount on July 2d he paid Major Raines $181 91 on account of temporary fund, $1,708 65 on the next day to Lieut. Willard. The original check was not given to Lieut Willard, as he was not entitled to such an amount. He did not take a receipt of the amount then paid to Lieut. Willard, as he was not himself responsible for the amount. He received this check as also other checks from the Commissary of New York, by the request of Sergeant Head, and at his request made payment to the parties entitled to the money. He invariably told Sergeant Head the amount of the checks he asked him to indorse. He knew nothing himself about the sales of the savings of soldiers' rations other than as shown by the checks received through Sergeant Head. He examined Lieut. Willard's post fund account when a member of the Council of Administration, but never his "dépôt fund" account.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

☞ The Second Presbytery, (O. S.,) of New-York met last evening in the Stanton-street Church, the meeting being opened by a sermon from Rev. R. W. DICKINSON, D. D.—the subject being the evangelists interview with the Jewish proselyte, or the baptism of the eunuch as recorded Acts 8th, v. 26th to 39th. Few, excepting the delegates, were present. At the close of the discourse, arrangements were made for the meetings for business the ensuing day.

Accident to the New World.

The steamer *New World* left New-York for Albany on Saturday evening, with a large load of freight and passengers. In the vicinity of Catskill she met with an unpleasant accident, breaking her shaft and forcing her commander to return to New-York. The accident will keep her from performing her regular trips about a week.

RELIC OF ANTIQUITY.—Found in Susquehanna River a little below the Owego bridge, on the 7th instant, by RICHARD DRYDEN, a Stone Mortar. It is about twelve inches in diameter, five inches deep and almost two inches thick. It is beautifully cut, smooth in the inside and on the outside concentric rings surround it. The stone is greyish and very hard, with apparently no grain. There is no crack or flaw in the mortar. It is more than possible that it is the workmanship of some Indian whose only tool was the flint stone, the marks of which are still manifest upon it.

A lady in the County of Goochland, Va., recently gave birth to three living daughters, all of whom, as well as the mother, were doing well at last accounts. It is said that during MONROE's Administration, a lady of Louisiana gave birth to four sons, whom she named WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE, all of whom lived to manhood. The same lady, before her death, was the mother of thirty-six children.

In a libel suit brought by JOHN D. HILL *vs.* AUSTIN FLINT and SANFORD B. HUNT, as editors of the Buffalo *Medical Journal*, the Jury brought in a verdict of damages to the amount of $500.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, and for sale at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing, will contain the following articles:

Speech of Governor HUNT at the Clay Banquet.

Address of the National Republican Executive Committee.

Biographical sketches of the late Superintendent MCKEEN and of JOSEPH CURTISS, Esq.

The Peace Conferences in Europe, &c., &c.

☞ Price 6¼ cents per copy. Subscription $3 per annum, in advance.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hope, for a reason, bade the world farewell,
And Beauty faced before the awful spell,
Till HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the friend of man,
Dyspepsia cured, and taught sighs to smile again.

PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a fœtid breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such symptoms arise from a disorganized stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane sts., are our wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No 364 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

ONE-PRICE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.
The latest Patterns and best Styles at the lowest prices.

NOW'S YOUR TIME
To get a choice Carpet at a low price.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery,
is selling his Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrains less than ever! Go and see!

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross bars. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

H. L. LOVET WOULD INVITE THOSE THAT ARE bald, and gray to call at No. 762 Broadway, and he will refer to ladies and gentlemen who have been gray and bald, now having perfect heads of hair as when young, by the use of his VARPENE.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANK'S Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

WHAT THE HYGEIAN TEA DOES.

[illegible] and moderate [illegible] the Hygeian Tea [illegible] the [illegible] complaint. The Hygeian Tea [illegible] its astonishing virtues in [illegible] and should not be so [illegible] although it is one of [illegible] chronic nervous debility and [illegible] it's cure silence; whenever other [illegible] ical skill. Diseases arising from [illegible] stomach or liver, producing [illegible] the blood, palpitation of the heart, [illegible] coldness or heat in the extremities, [illegible] pains in the stomach, dyspepsia, loss of [illegible] of the system, sinking in the stomach, [illegible] cy of the mind and general physical prostration, [illegible] permanently and speedily cured by the [illegible] American remedy. It is surprising that its virtues have been so long unknown in this country. The properties being so peculiarly adapted to our [illegible] ease, particularly among the American ladies.

LEMUEL [illegible]

I write this to express my gratitude to you for [illegible] cured me of a long-seated distressing [illegible] pelling the mental cloud of gloom and [illegible] which I have been suffering for years. [illegible] PERUVIAN SYRUP I have been restored to [illegible] health. Yours truly, JOSE [illegible]

DROPSY.—DAVID BREWER, Esq., of Dorchester, writes:

"I am 68 years of age, and have suffered the [illegible] agony in breathing from dropsy on the chest. [illegible] menced to breathe easier as soon as I began [illegible] PERUVIAN SYRUP, and now consider myself [illegible] can recommend the PERUVIAN SYRUP to the [illegible] afflicted with great pleasure.

NEW-YORK, April 10, [illegible]

My wife has suffered two years with [illegible] and indigestion, which was immediately [illegible] permanently cured by two bottles of [illegible] SYRUP. Yours truly, [illegible]

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—It is with great [illegible] we touch upon these universally prevalent [illegible] which unfits full one half of our sisters, mothers and wives for any enjoyment of life. We will only say that those who are willing to make one more trial have our assurance of the very great efficacy of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. You will be thankful for having tried the experiment. Procure a full pamphlet of our agents.

WILSON, FAIRBANKS & CO., proprietors, [illegible]
BARNES & PARK, wholesale agents, corner Broadway and Duane-st., New-York. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and respectable druggists everywhere.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
$40,000 IN JEWELS SAVED IN ONE OF
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

The following dispatch was this day received from Philadelphia:

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co.,
No. 122 Water-st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE containing FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Jewels, belonging to Messrs. Simmons & Brothers of this city, was opened and found in a *perfect state of preservation*, with their books and papers. *Some safes of other makers* were destroyed.

WILDER'S PATENT defied the elements and proved indestructible. STEPHEN H. PIERSON,
Philadelphia, April 12, 1856.

A good assortment of these celebrated FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with WILDER'S PATENT SAFE LOCK, or WILDER'S NEW COG WHEEL BANK LOCK, without *Key or Key-hole*, acknowledged to be the best lock for Bankers, Jewelers, &c., now in use.

For sale at the Warehouses,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York,
or, No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—

GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 43 Gold-st., which occurred last night. The buildings were four stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, which created an intense heat.

The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send another Salamander to our manufactory, No. 128 Church-st., and oblige, Yours, respectfully,
LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.

These Salamanders, secured by our "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK, and of every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their dépôt, No. 146 Water-st.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself is, "Am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the dépôt,
NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE GENIN HAT.—THERE IS TRUTH AS WELL as poetry in the remark, that "improvement travels on the car of time." As an illustration of the fact, GENIN points to his hats for the present Spring. If these are not an improvement upon any similar fabric hitherto manufactured in America, he has wasted his skill and money and achieved nothing, for he seeks no medium between extremes. His experience and judgment as a designer and manufacturer justify him in announcing his present styles as the most happily conceived and brilliantly executed models that have ever adorned the head of a gentleman. Although an improvement upon all its predecessors, the price is still the same, viz., $4.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "set-order" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Manufacture FOUNTAINS of various designs, suitable for countryards, gardens and public parks, at prices varying from $25 to $2,000. Also, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL VASES, from $2 to $100; SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES and GARDEN BORDERS, DOGS, LIONS, DEER, RABBITS, LAMBS, &c., life-size and in miniature; WIREWORK, FLOWER STANDS, POT, BALCONY and VINE TRAINERS and ARBORS; IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, HAT RACKS, &c.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ [illegible] Pure Cod Liver Oil.—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and [illegible] ROBERTSON'S name is full on each label. Only [illegible] Hotels, corner of Barclay-st., and No. [illegible] corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 189 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Pulmonic Cures in all affections of the throat and lungs are constantly being made by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Great as its reputation, its worth are greater. Many physicians speak of it in the highest terms.

☞ Gas Fixtures and Fitting.—Chandeliers and brackets, from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker, and Chilton, of the latest designs.
BROWN & HELM,
No. 66 East 12th-st., one door west of Broadway.

BEADS
☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 136 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. B. KING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Ice! Ice! Ice!—THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY having succeeded in filling their ice house (which is the largest in the world, holding 65,000 tons) with the purest water ice ever brought to this market, will be ready to deliver the same from their depots, at the foot of 18th-st. and bulkhead between Laight and Canal-sts., North River, New-York, and the foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I., at the low price of $1 25 per ton, as soon as navigation shall open. Shippers, independent ice dealers, butchers, confectioners, and all who use ice, are invited to give the Company a call. Principal office, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Notice.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.
GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

☞ Land Reform Testimonial to the Memory of the Late George H. Evans.—A meeting in favor of this object will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 17, at Union Buildings, No. 176 Bowery, near Broome-st. All friendly to the memory of that honest Reform Editor are invited to attend.
JOHN WIND, Chairman.
Rev. Phelps, Secretary.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmatic coughs, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 189 Bowery, corner of John-st.

☞ Hall's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Bottle, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN & CLARK'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pain, stiffness of the joints, &c.—RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ "Rory Tyrsell."—LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY by Prof. Fowler, EVERY EVENING, in Castle-st. Hall, No. 4, corner of 46th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—All Citizens of the Thirteenth Ward in favor of the platform established by the National Republican Committee of Washington, are respectfully requested to meet at ONDERDONK'S HALL on TUESDAY NIGHT, the 15th inst., to organize the Ward for the coming campaign. By order of DAVID TAPPEN, EDWARD COLLIN, SAMUEL ATKINSON, Delegates to the Central Republican Committee.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its regular Spring Exhibition at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY 16th April, from 2 till 10 P. M., and on THURSDAY 17th, from 8 A. M., til 10 P. M. Admittance to non-members 25 cents. Members can obtain their tickets at the Society's Room.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMER'S CLUB—Meet at No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 15, at noon. Subjects—"Oat's Irrigating Machines" and "Potato." Strangers especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LECTURE.—DR. SOLGER will open his class for ladies, on the Philosophy of Modern History, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, at 11 A. M., at the Sunday School Room of Dr. BELLOWS' Church.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, April 15, at 8 o'clock.
G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

PRÆSTERUS.—The Fifth Anniversary of the Columbian Literary Club will take place at the Chapel of the New-York University, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 15. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEWARK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY IN NEWARK FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house, 24x42, with basement and counter cellar, contains 10 finished rooms, marble mantels in front basement; 1st and 2d stories, bathing room, hot and cold water fixtures, gas, well in cellar; walls of house mainly one foot thick; built about three years for the owner, who now occupies it. Lot 21x90, now known as No. 39 Franklin-st.
ALSO—Three-story brick house, 22x32, with two-story dining-room and kitchen, 6x30; contains 12 finished rooms; is furnished with bathing-room, hot and cold water, gas in 1st and 2d stories, and in dining-room and kitchen. In all respects a very substantial and convenient house. Lot 20x100, known as No. 154 Mulberry-st.
ALSO—Three-story brick house with basement; contains 9 finished rooms, recently built, with modern improvements and designed for the use and occupancy of the owner. Lot 20x80, known as No. 36 Franklin-st.
ALSO—Three-story brick house, 22x32, with two-story frame piazza in rear, 6x15, contains 13 finished rooms; supplied with water and gas. Lot 30x100, known as No. 77 Chestnut-st.
ALSO—Two-story frame dwelling-house, with two-story dining-room and kitchen—contains 10 finished rooms, with [illegible]. Lot 25x80, known as No. 2 Cottage-st.
All of the above are very desirable premises, and will be sold on very accommodating terms.
KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st.

22 BEEKMAN-STREET. 22
PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS, No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of job printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine specimens.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$26 to $160 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....$2 50 to $30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.....$2 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains.....$9 00 to $85 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....$3 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets.....$7 00 to $80 00 each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings.....75 cents to $6 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings.....$3 00 to $30 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings.....$2 50 to $26 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles.....$2 50 to $6 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.....$1 50 to $25 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils.....$3 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils.....$1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Porte-monnaies.....$1 50 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....$2 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....$2 00 to $18 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....$1 75 to $10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses.....$9 00 to $300
Gold Armlets, Smelling Pins and Silver Thimbles.....87 cents to $140
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

TO CARTMEN AND OTHERS SELLING KINDLING-WOOD.—The subscribers having just put up a new and improved machine for splitting wood by steam-power, for kindling and other purposes, are now prepared to supply the trade and others promptly with the best of Virginia pine, oak and hickory wood, on very liberal terms. Also, Virginia pine wood by the load or cargo.
ROACH & WIEGMAN,
No. 126 Bank-st., below Washington-st.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful tonic beverage has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled if left in the morning, will be executed the same days.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

MESMERISM.—Dr. BERGEVIN, correspondent of the Academy of Society of Paris, treats mesmerically [illegible], gout, diseases incident to females, and all [illegible] a nervous character. Office No. 476½ Broome-st., [illegible]-York.

[illegible]—I am now delivering from my new yard, corner of 7th-st. and 6th-av., the best quality of Peach [illegible] Coal, well screened, at the low price of [illegible] ton. Weight warranted, or forfeit Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Employers desirous of engaging experienced servants, (Protestants and others,) of the most respectable stamp, with reliable references, are respectfully reminded that they can, as usual, find the largest and by far the most competent selection in the City, for every domestic capacity, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is now many years established, under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished families. Waiting for engagements this day, a few excellent cooks, chambermaids and waiters, and nurses, who are fully capable to discharge their duties in gentlemen's families.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant servants; also, one hundred best class of Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country; competent cooks, thorough good plain cooks, general housewerkers, chambermaids, waiter-girls, several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of experienced servants, will call at HENDERSON'S old established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits. One as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing neatly, is a smart girl at work, no objection to a good boarding-house. Wages $6. The other is 16, a good nurse, a smart girl with children, is a good sewer, will wait on a lady who boards. Wages $4. They have excellent City references. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; she is a most excellent laundress and a good baker; an excellent disposition and neat in her habits; has no objection to go with a small private family to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 144 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women, in City or country. One is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread; understands milk and butter. The other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; could take a place as fine washer and ironer. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, and understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting, or as chambermaid and waitress, as she is fully competent to fill either situation, and has the very best testimonials from her last place, where she has lived two years. Can be seen at No. 255 East 14th-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; would do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands her business well; is not afraid of work; no objections to the country for the Summer; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 171 East 11th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as laundress or cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for over 2 years; she perfectly understands baking in all its branches. A note addressed to Mr. W., No. 443 3d-av., in care of J. KAUFFEN & CO., will meet with prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced young woman to do general housework, is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Makes excellent bread and biscuit; has lived two years in her last place; will take $6 in a nice family. Also by an experienced chambermaid and waitress; both highly recommended. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant married man, as coachman or gardener; he understands caring and driving horses; is a first-rate gardener; he understands raising all kinds vegetables, he is a good florist; has good references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or to do fine washing or help to the care of growing children; has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 87 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress, can cut and fit nicely. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, and do plain sewing, or general housework in a small private family, good City reference. Call for two days at No. 356 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., on the second floor in the back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl from Scotland, is a nurse and good plain sewer; can take charge of a baby; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; best City reference given; can recommend from her last place. Apply No. 184 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as nurse; is a good plain sewer, and fond of children; has no objection to go to the country or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 69 Hammersly-st., in the front basement, for one day only.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an American young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; a young woman as cook; one to do general housework; and a nice girl of fifteen. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st. near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English Protestant girl to do the housework of a small family, is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 312 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady as nursery governess or companion; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country and a clergyman's family preferred. Address M. A., W. J. C. GORDON'S, No. 156 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes and family sewing in general. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 354 7th-ave., between 32d and 33d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, with respectable City references, with a private family, as waitress or as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 11 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady English girl, as chambermaid or under nurse; has been two years at her present place, from which she can be thoroughly recommended. Apply this day and to-morrow, at No. 58 East 34th-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a respectable, young, healthy woman, whose infant is four week old. Can bring good recommendations as to character. Apply to Mr. GEO. KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress. No objection to go to the country. Good references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to do general housework, in a small family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-st. Inquire in the office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent girls, one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply till Tuesday 12 o'clock, at No. 99 West 14th-st., house of present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook by one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply till Tuesday 12 o'clock, at No. 99 West 14th-st., house of present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 77 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., front basement, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As waiter and cook in a gentleman's family, by a Protestant married man for himself and wife, who is a very good cook. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to take charge of children, in a family about to travel. Apply at No. 124 1st-av., second floor.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Five first-class Dry Goods salesmen. To those who thoroughly understand the business, a permanent engagement and a liberal salary will be given. Reference required. Apply to REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—One that can cut and fit children's clothes, to go out by the day. Apply at No. 36 Charlton-st.

TO INSTITUTES.—A widow lady, possessing energy and accomplishments, accustomed to tuition, offers her services to conduct a first-class ladies' institute, where talent and the conscientious discharge of duties would be appreciated. The advertiser will treat with any gentleman of high standing wishing to form a superior educational establishment. Address INSTITUTE, care of EDWARD DECHAUX, No. 709 Broadway.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A young lady, possessing a well-trained Alto voice, and reads music at sight, wishes to obtain a situation in a Church Choir. References can be given. Address E., at J. SCHUBERT & CO.'s Music Depot, No. 539 Broadway.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL TEACHER.—A French teacher, of several years successful experience in this country, wishes to engage as French and classical teacher in a school or family, either in the City or in the country. He speaks English fluently, and has the best references. Address GALLIA, *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 514 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, Latin and Italian, desires a situation as resident or daily Governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of the Episcopal Church, wishes for a situation as resident or visiting governess, either in the City or country, to take charge of and instruct children in French and usual branches of an English education. Address, A. M. E., *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a family in Brooklyn, a lady as Assistant Governess, fully qualified to instruct in French, music, drawing, and the usual branches of a sound English education. Address, with terms, &c., box 2,024 Post-Office, New York.

WANTED.

SEAMSTRESS.—(Protestant) wants a situation in a private family; understands dress-making and other sewing; has no objection to do some chambeswork; understands doing up fine work; would go as ladies' maid; would go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 Madison-square, North, where she will remain until suited.

TO DENTISTS.—TWO ASSISTANT DENTISTS WANTED.—In the mechanical department, those having some knowledge of surgical dentistry preferred. To fully competent persons, good wages and permanent employment given. Apply or address with references, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 175 Clinton-st., New-York, MESNIL.

TO CUSTOMER BOOT MAKERS.—An Englishman, a good boot man, is anxious to get a seat of work in the Western part of New-York State, or in any other part of the country, where rent is moderate. Has been in the country eight years. Can give good reference as to sobriety and good work. None need apply but those who are willing to assist his family to get to such place. Address A. G., Newark Post-Office, N. J.

500 MEN WANTED—For the United States Army, pay from $11 to $23 per month, furnished with clothing, board, and medical attendance, free of charge. Also twelve musicians for the Second Cavalry Band. Apply at the Principal Recruiting Station U. S. Army, No. 115 Cedar-st., New-York City.

SIX NEAT AND INTELLIGENT BOYS WANTED.—From 12 to 16 years of age, in a first-class Dry Goods store. The best of reference required as to honesty and stability. Apply to REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

GIRLS WANTED.—Good girls, well recommended, can be supplied with first-rate situations in any department of service, high wages and immediate employment; we require 100 servants every day. Apply at No. 14 6th-av., or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To work in a garden and who understands management of horses, &c., on farm near the City; good reference required. Inquire at No. 118 Chambers-st., up stairs.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED.—In a gentleman's family—Cook, laundress, chambermaid, coachman, groom, and a generally useful man. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

MARRIED COACHMAN AND WIFE WANTED.—In a gentleman's family—he must understand his business, and she must be a good cook; they must be without family. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young American widow, a lady of respectability, wishes the position of housekeeper where she can take the entire charge. References exchanged. Call or address A. M. C., No. 63 Amos-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, every way qualified, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Address "M.," care A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS ARE WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For superior situations now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

BOY TO LEARN A TRADE.—A boy wishes to learn a respectable trade. Apply at No. 236 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

FIRST-RATE MILLWRIGHT WANTED.—To put in two iron water-wheels. Call at No. 56 Columbia-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE JEW'S DAUGHTER,
A TALE OF CITY LIFE,
BY NED BUNTLINE,
Author of "The Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," etc.
Price 25 Cents.
GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.
Also for sale by all Booksellers.

GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS.
WHO DOES NOT LOVE THEM?
Now Ready, and For Sale at the Bookstores,
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS:
A STORY OF VERMONT.
By BLYTHE WHITE, Jr. One volume 12mo. Illustrated.
Price $1 25.
From the N. Y. Patriot.
From the tropical glories of Cuba to the Green Mountains, its cool streams and shady forests and smiling girls, the transition is not ungrateful. We thank Mr. White for introducing us to the pleasant society of border Vermont, and the exciting adventures of frontier life, on the Canada line, in 1812, '13 and '14. Who has not heard a hundred anecdotes of smugglers and smuggling along that line, before the war, and during the war, and after the war? Tales of wild peril and dashing adventure and desperate risk—sometimes absurdly farcical in their details, sometimes deplorably sad and tragical.
The scene of this stirring and very readable story, (the northern part of Vermont,) and the time chosen, and the characters which that time and scene afforded, are admirably adapted to the purpose of the romance-writer or novelist, and the author has made good use of his materials.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, New-York.
For sale by Booksellers and Agents everywhere.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 19,
TICKNOR & FIELDS WILL PUBLISH:
I.
MEMORIALS
AND
OTHER PAPERS.
BY THOMAS DE QUINCEY.
Author of "Confessions of an Opium-Eater," &c.
2 vols, 16mo., cloth $1 50.
II.
THE HEROES,
OR
GREEK FAIRY TALES FOR MY CHILDREN,
BY CHARLES KINGSLEY.
Illustrated by the Author. Price, 75 cents.

RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, &c.
No. 61 William-st., N. Y., (near Cedar-st.,)
OFFER TO BUYERS,
Wholesale and Retail, a large stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPERS, COPYING PRESSES, STATIONERY, all kinds of their own Manufacture and Importation, AT LOW PRICES!
PAINTING, LITHOGRAPHY and ENGRAVING, executed in every variety of design and style, at the lowest possible prices.
We solicit Country and City buyers to call at No. 61 William-st.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, $6 a year, (weekly.)
PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, $3 a year, (monthly.)
LITTELL, SON & CO., Boston: 343 Broadway, New-York.

GOTTSCHALK'S MUSIC.—We have just published the "Marche de Nuit," and "The Last Hope," which have been great favorites, and had such wonderful success at Gottschalk's late soirees. They are produced in the best style, and exactly as played by the composer. Where the passages are difficult there is an extra stave, for facility, thus bringing them within the capacity of performers of medium ability. "The Last Hope" is altogether different from an old edition of the same work. Inquire for Hall's new and only correct edition. In press, "La Seranata," ballads; also, new editions of "Souvenir d' Andalouise," "Jota Arragonaná," "Jerusalem," fantaisie, and other favorite pieces.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

A PRICED LIST OF FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGE-PLANTS, &c.—Suitable for all soils and exposures, with very hardy sorts for the sea-shore, in all sizes, from $1 per 100, upwards, will be forwarded gratis to any address. Also, a catalogue of CHOICEST FRUITS, with prices. Carriage of packages paid to New-York.
B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—The best work on the subject in existence, with bank-note plates and designs, by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, bank-note engravers. Price 1 25.
GEO. PEYTON. No. 418 Broadway.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—Offer special inducements to BOOK and BLANK-BOOK buyers, at their new store, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH STRAW FLOWERS.
STRAW BONNETS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS
MATERIALS FOR FLORISTS,
To the Trade exclusively,
FOR CASH,
In every variety and style, at
Nos. 64 and 66 JOHN-ST., corner William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

STRAW BONNETS,
Of the most fashionable style,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.
The undersigned, having extended the dimensions of his warerooms by the addition of another store, is now prepared to offer to the trade an extensive stock of goods in each of the several departments of his business.
THE SILK GOODS DEPARTMENT
comprises ribbons, silks, laces, and all articles belonging to that branch of the trade, and is constantly being replenished by importations and purchases at auction.
IN THE STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT
may be found every description of Italian, French and English straw bonnets, Leghorn hats, Neapolitan and straw laces, edgings, trimmings, &c., together with a splendid stock of French flowers of new and unusually rich and beautiful styles.
IN THE SILK BONNET SHOWROOMS
are exhibited the most magnificent French pattern bonnets of his own importations, as well as a very large assortment from his own manufactory, unequaled in the variety and elegance of style and finish.
THE DRESS CAP DEPARTMENT,
just added, is a new and attractive feature of the establishment, and the articles exhibited cannot be surpassed in the beauty and tastefulness of their patterns and designs.
All the above goods are offered to the trade at moderate prices, and a call respectfully solicited.
R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT—No. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.—Misses WAKEMAN & CRAFT having opened the above establishment, invite the attention of their friends and the ladies of New-York generally, to their NEW STOCK OF STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, and every other article in the Millinery line. Their personal attention given to the execution of all orders.

NEW RIBBON STORE—No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Spring ribbons in great variety, by the piece or yard. Also a large assortment of French flowers, straw, and other millinery goods. Country milliners supplied low. L. P. TIBBALS, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, April 14,
A complete assortment of
PURE IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
DOILIES, NAPKINS and TOWELLINGS,
LINEN PILLOW-CASINGS and SHEETINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
ENGLISH and DOMESTIC PRINTS,
LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY
IN EVERY VARIETY,
And all other goods incidental and necessary for
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS,
At 30 per cent below cost.

NEW SPRING STYLES
OF RICH DRESS GOODS.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, April 14,
A choice selection of
Rich Robes de Soie,
Rich Robes de Barege,
Rich Barege de Laines,
Rich Paris Printed Jaconets,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION FOR LESS THAN COST.
To which they would invite the attention of the ladies, comparing the extremely low prices with their intrinsic value.

LANE & PORTER,
Having completed the alterations of their new store,
No. 72 CANAL-ST.,
Will offer TO-MORROW, 16th:
100 pieces beautiful plaid and striped silks, from 5s. to 6s.
Also, a large assortment of the better qualities, at equally low prices.
Also, a full assortment of
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
They solicit an examination of their stock, feeling confident that its variety, extent, and cheapness will make it to the interest of purchasers to give them a call.
Goods will be shown freely, but in no case will a lady be urged to buy.
One price only. LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT
A. G. COLBY'S,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.
Commencing MONDAY, April 14, and will continue FOR ONE WEEK.
Sales to commence daily, at 8 o'clock.
THE STOCK IS LARGE AND VARIED,
And contains some of the most desirable Goods of the season, and will be sold during this week
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

GREAT OPENING DAY OF
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
One door below 14th-st.
MONDAY, April 14,
THE EXHIBITION OF
RICH CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
VARYING IN PRICES
From $2 50 to $15.
EQUAL TO ANY OFFERED,
From $8 to $35.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway, will open, THIS MORNING, April 14, a magnificent stock of Summer Dress Goods, entirely new. No. 471 Broadway.

CHENE STRIPED SILKS,
Yard wide, at 11s. per yard, will be offered THIS MORNING, April 14.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 471 Broadway.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, APRIL 14,
at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
We shall offer, this day, and until further notice, about 150 lots of desirable Dry Goods bought at the late auction sales at the following great reduction:
1,700 yards Plaid Silk, worth 6s., at only 4s. 6d.
1,600 yards Chene Ombre, worth 7s., at only 5s.
1,375 yards Jasper Canelle, worth 8s., at only 5s. 6d.
1,180 yards Wide and Heavy, worth 9s., at only 7s.
1,312 yards choice styles, worth 12s., at only 9s. and 10s.
750 Black Lutestring (English) worth 10s., at only 6s.
290 Rare Robes à Volant, $5, $7 and $10.
1,565 Challi and Barége Delaine, beautiful designs.
French Cambrics, Jaconets and Lawns.
Also,—yards Super Plaid Scotch Ginghams, slightly wet, worth 2s., will be offered at 1s. per yard.
250 Super Marseilles Quilts, slightly damaged, worth $4, will be sold for $2 each.
750 Stella Shawls new designs from $3 50, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $7, $7 50, $8, $9 and $10 each.
We would call particular attention to the above sale, as it will comprise some of the greatest bargains ever offered. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

200 PIECES OF PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS.
First rate quality,
At 75 cents per yard,
Will be opened on MONDAY, April 14.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
We shall offer this week our entire stock of fancy silks at a great reduction, as the whole must be cleared out before the 1st of May. The following figures will give some idea of the prices:
100 pieces plaid silks at.....5s.
75 pieces rich plaid silks.....6s.
50 pieces chene striped.....7s.
50 pieces beautiful styles.....8s.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

200 FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $13 each, and
1,000 VERY RICH ROBES,
From $18 to $50,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
JNO. CROSSLEY & SONS AND OTHERS
SUPERIOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
At $1 per yard.
Also, 4-4 superfine Ingrains at 75 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BELL'S SPRING MANTLES.
Black and colored moire antique Mantles, very richly trimmed, at reasonable prices.
Rich black silk Shawls, trimmed French lace, the most elegant garments out.
And all the most desirable and latest novelties, comprising rich Guipure lace.
Rich French lace.
Rich Chantillies, exclusive styles and patterns.
MOURNING MANTLES, No. 68 Canal-st.

500 DOZEN LADIES' SUPERIOR
ENGLISH COTTON HOSE,
slightly discolored, will be offered at a great reduction, on MONDAY, April 14. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
Of new designs and in great variety, collars, sets, basques, skirts, slightly embroidered goods for mourning, crape goods of our own manufacture, at importers' prices.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP 8 FLIGHTS.
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
Made in the form of the real, both with and without flounces, prices from $4 50 to $20; paint-sets, collars in Point à l'aiguille, and black Chantilly, just received, by MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED BY THE ASIA,
On MONDAY, April 14th,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ROBES SEVIGNE,
(For Breakfast Dresses,)
At $2 50 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES
(From auction.)
COMMENCING AT $3 50 EACH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS AT 75 CENTS.
300 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at 75 cts., worth $1;
200 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at 87½ cts., worth $1 12½;
200 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at $1, worth $1 25;
and higher prices, proportionably cheap, will be offered at retail, on MONDAY, April 14.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 63 Canal-st.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW AND CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the highest price paid for them, by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

DAMAGED GOODS—Selling off at reduced prices, black cloths, cassimere, French prints, lawns, de laines, drap d'ery, muslin plain and figured, Swiss, &c., also a complete stock of linen goods of all kinds, which will be sold very cheap. WM. MATHEWS,
Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—For gardening, house-cleaning or any work that soils the hands; they are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, by wearing the hands are made soft and white; for sale at all Rubber stores, and by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—Being obliged to reduce both their premises and the size of their stock, preparatory to building their new store, will commence selling their Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, April 14.
No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Corner of Franklin and Fulton-sts.—A fine brick house, built in the most perfect and substantial manner, by day's work. Each house contains six rooms, with hall and convenient closets and pantries; marble mantels; ornamented cornice in parlor story and front basement; the houses are new; lots 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold for $3,200 each. Fulton-av. cars from Fulton-ferry run within two blocks of the above property. Terms easy. Inquire of H. A. WEED, Madison-st., near the property.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $235. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

SUPERIOR FARM AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—40 acres under a high state of cultivation; two-story frame house, 24 by 32, with 11 rooms; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, crib, smoke-house, and hot-beds; 70 bearing cherry-trees, 30 pear, 50 quince, and large old apple-orchard, and 70 young apple-trees. 300 grape-vines, asparagus bed, and all the garden fruits; 1 mile from steamboat, and 2 from depôt; good schools, &c., and location free from fever and ague.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The moderate-sized houses Nos. 9 and 37 West 35th-st. Possession of No. 9 can be given immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 90 acres, near Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., 38 miles from the City. House is a two-story double-frame, and contains eight rooms and kitchen, together with good barn, coach-house, carriage-house, smoke-house, &c. It is suitably divided into meadow, pasture, plow and wood land. It is well watered, and has an abundance of fruit, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 165 West 34th-st., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities.—The new, first-class five-story store, 33 feet by 97 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; 28 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to
JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER,
No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—In the village of Rye, Westchester county, four minutes' walk from the Depôt, a convenient and substantially built cottage house, with about one acre of land, upon which are a barn, stable, ice house, shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Schools and churches of convenient access. Distance from New-York 26 miles, with facilities of communication six times a-day each way. Apply to SOLOMON LODER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS—Two three-story and basement and sub-cellar houses, brick, with brown stone steps, &c., on Broadway, in Brooklyn, near 6th-st., only five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Door and Sash Depôt, No. 178 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fruit trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One of the best places for a Summer boarding house or a boarding school, in Westchester County, for only $4,800. Call before the 20th instant, at Westchester County Land Agency, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. M. K. COUZENS & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In a pleasant New-England village, a valuable water power, large factory and forging shop, fitted with trip hammery, lathes, grindstones, &c.; well adapted to the manufacture of scythes cutlery or edge tools. Address Box No. 1,673, New-York Post-Office.

$11,000.—FOR SALE.—The elegant four-story English basement brown stone front house and lot No. 73 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. The house is nearly new and very substantially built, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures included. Can be seen from 9 to 12 morning, or from 5 till 8 evening. Terms easy.

GLASS FRONT FOR SALE—Of splendid French plate glass, suitable for a drug store, or gentleman's furnishing store. To be seen at No. 114 Chambers-st. For particulars, address H. S. OLCOTT, *Working Farmer* Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3 4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron verandah on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—128 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $65 per acre; 37 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt.
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 20th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all encumbrance. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving, by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWE, No. 176 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is greatly rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $2 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of the Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, and the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 8th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CT., of seven acres, tastefully laid out, and abounding in fruit trees and small fruits, with a cottage house and barn, and within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven and New-York Railroad Depôt, owned by a landscape gardener, who would remain the coming summer, and carry out his plans of improvement without charge. Price $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depôt; good house, all necessary outbuildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to F. S. STALLKNECHT,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. 1 and from 15 to 120 acres; 1,000 peach trees; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d-story.

CONVENIENT COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—With 2½ acres or more ground, situated but 45 minutes' ride from the City, near railroad depôt, for sale low on easy terms. The house is new, 2 stories, 32x32, filled in with brick, most substantially built and well finished. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

SEVERAL NEW HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Arranged with baths, water closets and wash trays, with four lots of ground to each, on 89th-st., near Second-av. Railroad. Rents very low. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No 212 5th-av., or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two-story house and two lots, situated at corner Palisade-av. and Columbia-st., North Hoboken, N. J., two and half miles from Hoboken Ferry. Inquire at Mrs. GARDNER, North Hoboken.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A large and beautiful house, with 21 acres of land in a state of high cultivation, bounded on a public road on the four sides. It is handsomely located in the town of Greenwich, Conn., about 15 miles ride from Greenwich depôt, and 5 minutes' walk from Cascob depôt, and 1 hour's ride from the city. The house was built in modern style for and under the supervision of the present. A large barn and other out-buildings, all new; good water and a variety of fruit. Also another lot, with dock, and new house, at Cascob landing, one of the best places between here and New-York to carry on any mechanical business, or for a coal yard. There are three markets boats run regular to New-York every week. For further information, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. WM. WHITE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Half a mile from the Germantown Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, 12 miles below Hudson, consisting of a large new gothic dwelling, good out-buildings, and ten or more acres of excellent land, beautifully situated overlooking the river, and in full view of the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House; possession given immediately. Also several fine building lots. Inquire of GEORGE W. CALKINS, at Germantown, N.Y.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocean Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 40x32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 20x20, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Gracie Farm, containing 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive fruit orchards. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with cottage &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

FARMS FOR SALE—In Clarkstown, Rockland County, New-York, one 3 acres, house, kitchen, barn, fine orchard, grape arbor, &c., $800; one do. 9½ acres, $225; one 18 acres, $700; one 2 acres, new house, no fruit, $750; one, 25 acres, $1,600; six of 50 to 120 acres, very cheap; 30 farms at other places. Time by boat and stage 2½ hours; fare 3s. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-st.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

Owners of WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millington, Somerset Co., N. J., 28 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerset depôt; daily line of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by days' work, is 2½ stories high, with a well of good water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 56 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered, 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass, and for which the owner has been offered $200 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—of the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor, front office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Of 75 acres at White Plains. 18 acres of land, with a good two-story house, at Rossville, Staten Island, price $4,500. A house and 6 acres at Bloomingview, S. I., price $2,500. A country-seat, with 35 acres of land, near Jamaica, L. I., price $10,000. A desirable residence on Broadway, Yonkers, commanding an extensive water view, price $6,000. A large and desirable residence, with 16 acres of land, having a water front, pleasantly located near the railroad at Tottensville, S. I. For particulars apply to WELLS & CO.,
No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st.,
over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two stone front houses, four story high, in 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with the modern improvements. Rent $800 each. Also, on 35th-st., between Lexington-av and 4th-av., a four-story front house, modern improvements. Rent $700. Also No. 250 West 13th-st., three-story and basement house, bath, gas, &c. Rent $500. Also No 120 9th-av., store and dwelling would be let for $450. Also No. 239 West 20th-st., a large three-story and attic house, gas, bath, &c. would be let for $750, and put in good order. Also No. 327 West 31st-st., bath, gas, good location, &c. Rent $500. Also No. 167 West 19th-st., three-story, with modern improvements. Rent $500. Also several stores. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class three-story brick house, in Williamsburg, entirely new, finished a few months since, in the best manner, arched parlors, hot and cold water bathing apparatus, situated within a quarter of mile of Peck-slip Ferry, in a fine block of brick houses. Cars running to Peck-slip and Fulton Ferries, passing within two blocks. Rent $450. Apply to MONROE & PAINE, No. 18, South 7th-st., near Peck-slip Ferry, or to H. C. FREEMAN, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY.—Rent $450. The 3-story brick house No. 49 Morris-st., three years old, 5 minutes' from the ferry. It is 27 feet wide, and contains 11 rooms, with gas fixtures and chandeliers, 15 pantries and closets, bath-room and kitchen with hot and cold water, coal vault, &c. The house is finished with French parlor windows and balcony, and will be painted and papered throughout. Inquire at No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two-story house and ¾ of an acre of land with stable room, situated at Fort Washington, 10 minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Rent $175 per annum. Also, a large room on 2d and 3d floors Nos. 17 and 19 Bowery, has been used for concert and beer saloon; 37 feet front by 90 feet deep, 2d floor would be let for a workshop. Inquire at No. 57 Bowery.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—In a desirable neighborhood for residence or business. The house, with iron balcony, No. 408 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, has store and basement floors, 8 rooms, closets, gas, soft water, &c., &c. Rent to a good tenant will be $400. Apply at No. 46 3d-av., New-York, three doors above 10th-st.—for key to Mr. WARNER, at the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—Two four-story brown-stone English-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the North side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary; one of the most desirable situations on the North side of the City. Rent low to good tenants. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 173 Front-st. or No. 84 West 23d-st.

HOUSES TO LET—A 3-story house on 28th st., near 4th-av., $660.
A 3-story house on East 26th-st., $750.
A marble-front house on 31st-st., $800.
A 3-story large brick house on Lexington, $350.
A 3-story basement house on 4th-av., $950.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 & 3 to 7.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story English basement house No. 202 West 26th-st., opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Has all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of CARPENTER & RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st., or JAMES M. EDGAR, corner 19th-st. and 9th-av.

HOUSE TO LEASE—Broadway, No. 776, between 9th and 10th sts.; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas-fixtures through the house. Very suitable for fashionable tailoring or millinery, as there are 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d story. Can be had a few days before May 1. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—That three-story and attic brick house No 188 West 21st-st.; has gas, bath, water-closets, range, bells, &c. Gas fixtures belong to the house, which will be put in complete order. Rent $600 to a good tenant. For further information, apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A medium-size three-story brick house, situated between 1st and 2d avs. and 18th and 22d sts., with all the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures. The parlor-carpets and oil-cloths can be bought at a bargain. Rent $650 and water tax. Address Box No. 165 Chatham-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, and the highest respectability as a residence, for a family of character and refinement, (half an hour from the City Hall,) may be secured by early application to Mr. CAMPBELL, Cashier Pacific Bank, or W. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The substantially built brick two-story and attic house, with brown-stone front basement, No. 130 Amity-st. near 6th-av., containing eleven rooms with pantries, also a dry sub-cellar, marble mantels throughout, and mahogany side and sliding doors to parlors. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. E. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 31 Sammit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry, a three-story brick house with all the modern improvements, gas complete. Inquire at No. 29, next door, or of MARSH & CO., No. 25½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The convenient three-story brick house No. 33 Pacific-st., on the north side, between Hicks and Henry sts. D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 55 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story brown-stone English basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 162 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. For further particulars, inquire of V. B. DEPIERIS, No. 509 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 226 West 31st-st. It is a two-story and attic house, with high basement, modern built, and containing all the improvements, and will be let at a very moderate rent. Apply to JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story and attic house, now empty, No. 259 Greene-st., near 8th-st; has gas, bath and every convenience, and will be put in perfect order. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st. and 128 8th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—At No. 18 East Broadway, near Chatham-square, a convenient house, with gas, pipes, Croton water, eight rooms, closets, &c. Apply to Mr. THOMPSON, on the premises, or to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—Two-story and attic house, with Croton water and gas, No. 45 Charlton-st.; also, the upper part of house No. 49 Renwick, corner Spring-st. suitable for boarders. Apply to J. F. BIRDSALL, No. 45 Charlton-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story, high stoop and sub-cellar house, No. 96 West 27th-st., in complete order, with modern improvements, fine gas fixtures in the house. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises, or at No. 90 same street.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three modern genteel houses, with heaters, gas, bath and ranges, Nos. 1, 3, and 21 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Rent cheap. Inquire on the premises, or at 167 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 67 East 29th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 56 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 82 Lexington-av.; three-story and basement house, recently put in perfect order—furnace, gas, chandeliers, bath, &c.
THOMAS M NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 90 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The whole or part of a modern house on 34th-st. Rent low. Apply to WM. W. RAYNOR, cor. Broadway and 35th-st.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th st., near Stuyvesant-square, and finished off inside in the most elegant manner with solid oak blinds, speaking-tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiter, water-closet, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c. &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in the City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable, and first class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE. The restaurant and hotel so long and favorably known as Gould's, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Fulton-st., containing 100 bedrooms; also 3 large dining-rooms, a very large bar, and in successful operation. Apply to PORTER & ABBOTT, No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6, or on the premises.

HOTEL AND EATING HOUSE TO LET—At South Ferry, corner of Whitehall and South sts. Will be let separately or together. Apply at office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance in South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In a pleasant town about one and a half hours' ride from this City by railroad. The house is a very superior one, and the grounds, containing about one and a half acres, are abounding with trees, shrubbery and flowers, are laid out in a very tasteful and superior manner. On the place is a carriage-house and barn, and a green-house well stocked with flowers. The gentleman owning the place, with his wife, would like to constitute a part of the family taking it, and have their board pay a part of the rent. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & McINTYRE, No. 300 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 28th-st., near 4th-av., 2-story, 3 rooms deep, 13 rooms, with modern improvements, in good order and newly painted. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant; 6 or 12 months, with immediate possession. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply at 11 o'clock, to R. C. READ, No. 62 South-st., or through the Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—An elegantly furnished four-story English basement house, 20 by 60, in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from May 1, for a year or term of years. Rent $2,000. For particulars, apply to Mr. SCHARFENBERG, No. 769 Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A handsome English basement house, replete with every convenience, and all modern improvements; elegantly furnished; situated in West 23d-st., No. 179½. House and furniture are new, and will be let low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A small house in good order, well furnished, near Madison-square. Rent for six months or a year $100 per month. Address B., *Times* office.

WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—Situated on the southwest corner of 2d and South 3d sts., within three minutes' walk of either Peck-slip or Grand-st. Ferries. The house is nearly new, and will be painted inside and out, and put in perfect order for a good tenant.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

LARGE BUILDING, STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 43d-st., 50 ft. by 90 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 35th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $660. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LARGE MANSION-HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LET—On 4th-av., corner 93d-st., (on top of "Tunnel at Yorkville"),—a beautiful view of "Hurl Gate," "East River," the islands, villages, and for miles northward and southward. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—The three-story brown stone house No 29 West 35th-st., will be put in complete order. Also, 5 new 8-story brown stone houses on north side 43d-st., 85 feet east from Broadway. For sale, the house No. 27 West 35th-st., brown-stone front, 20 feet front, 56 feet deep. Apply to SAM'L S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

BERGEN HEIGHTS.—TO LET—3 fine houses, very pleasantly situated, a short distance from the Jersey Ferry; omnibuses every four minutes; thirteen rooms each; rent $300 to $350; good water, schools and churches; location healthy, with the finest view around New-York. Apply at office of *Daily Telegraph*, No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Half of the two-story and attic house in South Brooklyn, next door to the brick house corner of 17th-st. and 3d-av. Court-st. and Hamilton-av. cars pass the house every five minutes. Situation pleasant. Rent low to a small family. Inquire as above.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family. The second story of the house No. 114 Forsyth-street, containing two rooms, two bedrooms and two pantries, together with the back cellar. Can be seen between 10 and 4.

PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET—No. 211 and 209 Bleecker-st., consisting of 2d-floor back basement and one bed-room in attic; small American families preferred; rent $225 a year for No. 211. Inquire at No. 209 Bleecker-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The upper part of house No. 765 Greenwich-st., consisting of six rooms, with bath and gas. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—With the modern improvements and kitchen. Possession immediately, if required. Apply at No. 34 Macdougal-st., corner of Prince.

TO YOUNG COUPLES.—One of those snug little cottages, No. 308 West 24th-st., fitted with every convenience. will be let, and the furniture sold, if applied for at once. The house and appliances are particularly desirable, and constitute all that reason can wish for.

DUANE-STREET STORE TO LET.—The 5-story brown stone front store, No. 159 Duane-st., in the immediate vicinity of the Erie and Hudson River Railroad Depôts. Street to be block paved immediately. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD, cor. of Pine and Nassau-st.

ECONOMY IN RENT—Along with unusual advantages of situation, great comfort, many conveniences, and the highest respectability as a residence, for a family of character and refinement, (half an hour from the City Hall,) may be secured by early application to Mr. CAMPBELL, Cashier Pacific Bank, or W. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.
Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.
Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of house No. 276 West 32d-st., 3d door west of 9th-av. There are two large parlors, three large bedrooms, and basement; has marble mantels, sliding doors, good yard, &c. Apply on the premises.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—No. 118 Amos-st., continuing all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, at the Irving Savings Institution, No. 96 Warren-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Pecksip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—With 17 acres of land at Chatham, Morris County, N. J., suitable for a Summer residence for a small family. Apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, No. 158 Maiden-lane.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

**COUNTRY

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,308,302 85
Average amount of Specie..... 731,922 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 338,841 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,747,154 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and my that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $550,865 00
Average amount of Specie..... 66,327 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,649 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 292,531 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,116,717 54
Average amount of Specie..... 1,538,372 59
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 52,664 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,891,380 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,691,869 62
Average amount of Specie..... 1,144,314 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,080 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,286,553 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,219,407 15
Average amount of Specie..... 129,578 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,381 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,198,385 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,644,336 39
Average amount of Specie..... 430,796 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 254,309 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,998,386 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,578,782 33
Average amount of Specie..... 195,770 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 8,757 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,314,359 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,447,219 99
Average amount of Specie..... 635,749 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,730 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,807,141 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,730,284 12
Average amount of Specie..... 360,259 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 500,011 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,630,963 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,019,798 75
Average amount of Specie..... 105,983 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 171,136 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 853,500 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,469,591 07
Average amount of Specie..... 111,132 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,948 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,297,344 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner or Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $378,703 94
Average amount of Specie..... 16,548 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,454 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 164,913 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement, is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,520,774 13
Average amount of Specie..... 206,159 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,566 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,243,554 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $814,933 66
Average amount of Specie..... 38,896 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,968 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 567,365 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,572,161 49
Average amount of Specie..... 281,144 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 249,359 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,276,986 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $737,702 57
Average amount of Specie..... 81,469 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,268 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 591,756 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of April, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,709,321 29
Average amount of Specie..... 333,568 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 44,333 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,402,333 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,818,846 79
Average amount of Specie..... 98,632 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,961 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,216,298 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,506,222 29
Average amount of Specie..... 88,729 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,170 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,480,984 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $459,927 00
Average amount of Specie..... 48,741 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,090 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 346,340 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,688,167 12
Average amount of Specie..... 150,618 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 137,940 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,363,452 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $591,706 32
Average amount of Specie..... 38,517 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 32,284 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 553,006 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $642,543 33
Average amount of Specie..... 139,843 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,722 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 589,240 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JOHN C. BEECH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 350, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,365,662 61
Average amount of Specie..... 94,519 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,976 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 785,603 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,665,778 21
Average amount of Specie..... 112,144 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,389 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,078,807 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $437,338 00
Average amount of Specie..... 38,035 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,185 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 267,167 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $590,378 77
Average amount of Specie..... 46,778 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,879 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 526,645 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,041,518 16
Average amount of Specie..... 168,983 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 264,987 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,562,396 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,056,089 11
Average amount of Specie..... 504,140 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 398,061 52
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,791,052 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $833,632 13
Average amount of Specie..... 59,053 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 72,738 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 715,714 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,449,563 18
Average amount of Specie..... 111,536 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 133,971 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,226,751 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,175,132 34
Average amount of Specie..... 457,962 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 891,117 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,427,166 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,210,979 07
Average amount of Specie..... 57,630 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 206,736 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 889,077 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 12, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $741,074 49
Average amount of Specie..... 53,439 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,180 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 598,046 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JOHN M. DAVOL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,495,936 57
Average amount of Specie..... 208,340 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,227 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,356,179 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,485,661 23
Average amount of Specie..... 1,004,341 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 302,232 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,275,194 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,192,172 37
Average amount of Specie..... 231,970 30
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 122,802 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,463,048 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,271,405 55
Average amount of Specie..... 766,498 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 215,983 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,310,715 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Vice-President of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,365,417 00
Average amount of Specie..... 192,056 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,306,068 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,596,773 47
Average amount of Specie..... 167,741 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 306,686 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 980,710 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $313,333 57
Average amount of Specie..... 13,630 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,166 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 148,787 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $427,602 71
Average amount of Specie..... 17,669 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,587 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 91,337 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $239,859 70
Average amount of Specie..... 11,172 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 133,413 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 186,567 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,062,383 40
Average amount of Specie..... 66,130 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 170,138 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 867,529 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,692,486 13
Average amount of Specie..... 99,499 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 167,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,189,160 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
OSCAR W. STUARTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $571,098 26
Average amount of Specie..... 44,211 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,671 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 464,318 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $893,398 09
Average amount of Specie..... 76,341 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,965 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 671,132 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,386,919 01
Average amount of Specie..... 66,896 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,089,135 06
Average amount of Deposits..... 432,118 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MAGY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MAGY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $758,012 97
Average amount of Specie..... 41 631 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 158,432 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 548,451 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,380,362 33
Average amount of Specie..... 212,527 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,792 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,966,274 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $698,584 00
Average amount of Specie..... 34,985 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,240 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 432,118 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AER'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,371,229 73
Average amount of Specie..... 133,348 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 357,356 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 675,991 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRANCIS, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,308,671 00
Average amount of Specie..... 168,268 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,125 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 989,470 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,350,897 08
Average amount of Specie..... 59,981 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 263,445 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 765,551 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,918,416 96
Average amount of Specie..... 323,107 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,892 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,968,932 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE

CO

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, most of the members and a very large lobby being present.

Alderman Vermilye introduced an ordinance to authorize the Corporation to unite with the Trustees of the Brick Church to sell and convey their church property situated in the Second Ward. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

ALDERMAN BRIGGS ON SICKLES AND BROOKS.

Alderman Briggs offered the following resolution:

Preamble and Resolution by Alderman JOHN H. BRIGGS, of the Thirteenth Ward:

Whereas, A system of black mail is being introduced into the Police Department, in the form of coercing policemen to contribute to Senator SICKLES, for his patriotic and very disinterested and violent assaults on the late Police Board; and

Whereas, Policemen, with large families, complain that they have been urgently solicited to contribute to the SICKLES donation; and after refusing to do so, that the word "refused" was written against their names, with threats that they would be *sent down town*; and fearing that they would be marked men, and removed from office, if they did not contribute from their limited means, that they in view of this, did contribute against their will, to the SICKLES donation; and

Whereas, If policemen must be plundered, that inasmuch as Senator ERASTUS BROOKS opposed the Police bill with the same vehemence as Senator SICKLES, that he should also be favorably considered by those who are coercing the policemen to give Senator SICKLES and others gold and silver plate—a system so common of late in the Police Department; therefore

Resolved, That, as the immediate representatives of the people, and as the general supervisors of the Police Department, and of the Police Commissioners, we do hereby most solemnly admonish every policeman to peremptorily refuse to contribute a farthing to the partisan and plundering scheme in contemplation by the political scoundrels who recently congregated at Albany and broke up, through bribery, the lower branch of the Legislature, in order to foil those who labored so hard to wrench the Police Department from the "unrestricted" and "one man power" control of the most dangerous, unscrupulous and aspiring demagogue of the present age.

Alderman MONGHAN moved that it be referred to Stephen H. Branch.

Alderman CLANCY asks if the paper was in order?

President BARKER decided that it was not, and it was not received.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

A communication was received from the City Inspector nominating Henry E. Hoyt as Health Warden of the Twelfth Ward, and Joseph S. Monell as Registrar of Records in his office. The first one having been confirmed, Alderman HERRICK stated that there was no such office as "Registrar of Records." After a very long debate, the nomination was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A long communication was received from the Comptroller in regard to the Central Park matter, the paying of awards, letting out of buildings in it, &c. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in document form.

THE COMMISSIONERS AND THE GOVERNORS.

Alderman ELY offered the following resolution:

Whereas, There is reason to fear that owing to the impoverished condition of the Treasury of the Commissioners of Emigration these will be made to throw an additional burden upon the City, therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby requested to give his opinion in regard to the right of the Governors of the Almshouse to assume the care and support of the alien Emigrants in this City and County, when so required to do, and also generally on the rights and duties of the Governors of the Almshouse and the Commissioners of Emigration respectively as to the same. Adopted.

THE EXTENSION OF CHAMBERS-STREET.

On motion of Alderman FOX the special order of the evening, the extension of Chambers-street to the East River, was taken up. The majority report was in favor of sending it to James-slip, that of minority to the foot of Catherine-street. The first is in accordance with the Councilmen. After the reading of the two reports, Alderman BRIGGS moved that the minority report be adopted, which was lost, there being only 3 votes in its favor to 16 against. The majority report was then adopted.

THE UP TOWN POST-OFFICE.

The other special order of the evening, the matter of the up-town Post-office was then taken up. The majority and minority reports (which we have already published) having been read, Aldermen VANDERBILT and VOORHIS supported their own respectively. After a very long debate, the question was taken on the question of adopting the minority report, which was not adopted. The majority report was then adopted by 11 to 8 and the Special Committee was discharged.

Alderman VALENTINE presented a report from two of the Special Committee on the subject of a new City Hall, in favor of adopting Ira Buckman's plan. After some debate, in which the other three members of the Committee stated that they were unable to agree, the report was laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PECKHAM in the Chair, and, among other matters acted upon the following:

THE BRIGGS COMMITTEE.

The bill of ALLASON & NASH against the Corporation, for services as Counsel to the Briggs Matsell Investigation Committee, amounting to $681 93, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Fifteen fatal accidents having occurred on the City railroads during the past year, the matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads, to report an ordinance for the better protection of life on the cars.

DIVIDING THE CITY.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Special Committee of Five, to divide the City in sixty Council Districts, in accordance with the third section of the Amended Charter of 1855.

OFFICIAL FURNITURE.

The Comptroller, shocked by the extravagance of certain officials, sent a communication to the Board, showing the cost of furnishing several rooms as follows:

For furniture for the Office of the City Inspector	$115 00
For City Judge's Office:	
An oak sofa	$45 00
An oak desk	55 00
An oak chair	12 50
Tapestry carpet	22 31
Ingrain carpet	13 19
Gilt clock	7 00
Oak bookcase	88 00
Total	$250 29
For Court of Common Pleas	261 82
The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies' Office has been furnished with chairs, amounting to	$54 00
Sofa	16 50
Carpet	17 88
And for the various bureaux furniture to the amount of	252 88
The Street Commissioner's Office has been furnished with three desks, at an expense of	104 50

BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE.

A resolution was adopted to close Bloomingdale-square, and extend Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets.

A numerously signed petition against the widening, opening and extending of Duane-street.

A long report was received and referred, in favor of widening Reade-street from Broadway to Washington-street.

After spending some time in Committee of the Whole, during which the proposition to establish a Bureau of Inspectors of contract-work, the Board adjourned.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 5th day of April to the 12th day of April, 1856: Men, 80; women, 78; boys, 148; girls, 127—total, 433. Adults, 158; children, 275; males, 228; females, 205; colored persons, 12:

DISEASES:

Abscess ovaries.	1	Dropsy in head	11
Album'l Bright's Disease Kid's.	1	Drowned	2
Angina Pectoris.	1	Dysentery	4
Apoplexy	9	Enlargement of Prostate Gland	1
Bronchitis	4	Erup'n (Eczma)	1
Burned or Scald.	2	Erysipelas	4
Cancer	4	Exposure	2
Cancer Stomach	1	Fever	2
Cancer Throat.	1	Fever, congest'e	2
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, intermit.	1
Catarrh	2	Fever, puerperal	3
Casualty (sail).	2	Fever, remittent	1
Cholera, Inf'um	2	Fever, scarlet	41
Cholera, Morbus	3	Fever, typhoid	3
Cong. of brain	7	Fever, typhus	5
Cong. of lungs	6	Fracture of legs	2
Consumption	81	Heart, disease of	10
Convul'ns, infnt.	46	Heart dis., val'r	1
Convul'ns, puer.	1	Heart dis., fatty.	1
Croup	14	Heart dis., wast.	1
Debility, adult.	3	Hooping cough	3
Debility infant.	9	Inflammation	1
Delirium Tremn.	2	Inflam. bowels.	9
Diarrhœa	3	Inflam. brain	8
Dropsy	5	Inflam. heart	2
Dropsy in chest.	1	Inflam. lungs	37
Total			433

Infism. stomach.	2	Old age	2
Infism. throat.	3	Palsy	4
Insanity	1	Pleurisy	1
Infus. Intestines	1	Premature birth	2
Infus. of brain	1	Rupture bowels	1
Lock Jaw, infan.	2	Rupture womb.	1
Lues Venerea	2	scrofula	1
Malform'n of heart	2	Small-pox	7
Marasmus, adult	1	Soft'ng stomach	1
Marasmus, inf.	14	Spine, disease of	2
Measles	6	stillborn	39
Old age	2	Suicide, oil alm's	1
Palsy	4	Teething	8
Pleurisy	1	Unknown	1
Premature birth	2	Varioloid	1
Rupture bowels	1		
Rupture womb.	1		
scrofula	1		
Small-pox	7		
Soft'ng stomach	1		
Spine, disease of	2		
stillborn	39		
Suicide, oil alm's	1		
Teething	8		
Unknown	1		
Varioloid	1		

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	2	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	53
Brain and nerves	35	Uncertain seat and general fevers	37
Generative organs	7	Unknown	1
Heart and blood vessels.	18	Urinary Organs	1
Lungs, throat, &c.	115	Total	433
Old age	2		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	60		
Stillborn and prem'e birth	43		

Of which 9 were from violent causes.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 145; 1 to 2 years, 33; 2 to 5 years, 18; 5 to 10 years, 20; 10 to 15 years, 8; 15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 25 years, 19; 25 to 30 years, 17; 30 to 40 years, 31; 40 to 50 years, 31; 50 to 60 years, 19; 60 to 70 years, 17; 70 to 80 years, 7; 80 to 90 years, 2; unknown, 1. Total—433.

NATIVITIES.—England, 12; France, 1; Germany, 21; Holland, 1; Ireland, 71; Scotland, 5; United States, 316; Wales, 4; West Indies, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 433.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 7; City Hospital, 4; Colored Home Hospital, 1; House of Refuge, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 5; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 6; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 5. Total, 34.

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
I	10	XIII	28
II	20	XIV	27
III	36	XV	16
IV	23	XVI	20
V	25	XVII	24
VI	16	XVIII	14
VII	18		
VIII	34	XVI	15
		Total	433

*Includes City Hospital. †Includes Randall's and Ward's Island. ‡Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital. ||Includes Bellevue Hospital.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 12, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., for the widening of Beekman-street from Pearl-street to Park-row.—The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed to make the awards for lands taken for this improvement, awarded for the strip of land between Nassau-street and Park-row the sum of $28,000. The award was made in pursuance of the directions of the statute, to unknown owners, and the land has been taken for the improvement and the money deposited in Court.

The present proceeding was instituted to ascertain the rights of the respective claimants to the fund or the sum thus awarded.

A reference has been had and the report of the referee is now before the Court for confirmation.

The land taken was originally owned by the Corporation of the City of New-York, who granted it to the ministers and others of the English Presbyterian Church on the 25th of February, 1766. This deed is an absolute conveyance in fee to the grantees "their heirs and assigns forever," of the triangular piece of ground bounded by Nassau and Beekman streets and Park-row.

This grant was upon condition that the grantees should erect thereon, within ten years, a church or edifice for public worship and should use the same on some part thereof, for a cemetery or churchyard, and should not at any time thereafter appropriate, apply or convert the same to private secular uses. This latter condition is not mentioned in the petition to the Common Council in the report of the Committee to whom same was referred, or required by the vote of the Common Council, passed Feb. 25, 1766, authorizing and directing the conveyance to be made.

It is not apparent by what authority it was inserted in the deed. On the 31st of August, 1784, the grantees in the above conveyance conveyed the premises therein described to the First Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York. This is an absolute conveyance of all the right, title and interest of the grantors in the premises. The grantees covenant to pay the rent reserved in the deed from the Mayor, &c., of Feb. 25, 1766.

On the first day of May, 1809, the Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York was formed, and by deed, dated May 29, 1809. The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church granted the said premises to the Corporation of the Brick Church.

On May 31, 1769, as appears from the church minutes, Mr. McDougal, one of the trustees, reported, "that several persons had applied to him, to know whether they could have the privilege of *purchasing the ground* for burying-vaults in the new churchyard. Whereupon, the trustees resolved to grant that privilege to such persons as apply for the same, on the same terms, of the same dimensions, as such are granted by the Dutch Consistory."

June 5, Mr. Livingston reports "to the trustees that, in pursuance of the order of the Board, he has inquired of the Dutch Consistory the dimensions and terms on which they grant vaults in their churchyard, which is as follows, viz.: for vaults, thirteen and a half feet by ten and a half, in the clear, with room for the steps, they grant in fee forever for £15, subject to all the usual charges for burying, *except paying for the ground*. The Board then resolved that they will grant the privilege of vaults in the new church on the aforesaid terms."

June 27, 1786, a Committee was appointed by the Board of Trustees for the purpose of laying out the ground in the yards of the two churches for vaults, *and to dispose of the spaces* so laid out to such persons as may apply for the same at the price of £15 for each lot. And it was further ordered that deeds be prepared and executed for the same. The land taken for widening of Beekman-street embraced thirteen pieces or spaces of ground thus laid out, one of which was the minister's vault and is not conveyed. The testimony taken before the referee tends to show that the deeds for five of these parcels of ground were in the form of that to Dewitt & Quackenboss, and were given between May 31, 1769, and June 27, 1786. That the deeds for the remaining parcels were like those to Thomas and William Ash and William Irving.

The first class are in the form of a deed con. £15, to the grantees, their heirs and assigns forever, of "*all that small parcel of ground under the earth.*" "And is already converted into a vault for the interment of the dead," with liberty to pass and repass, to open the ground for the purpose of making interments, and to cover the passage into the vault with a stone even with the surface of the ground. "And the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits of the same with the appurtenances." Habendum, "the said vault, *tract of land* and premises hereby granted," "to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever."

The second class of conveyances are in form of a lease for 999 years for a piece or parcel of ground 13½ feet in length and 10½ feet in breadth, for the purpose of constructing a vault for the interment of the dead, reserving a rent annually for one year of Indian corn with the proviso that the lessee shall not appropriate the said piece or parcel of ground "*to any use or purpose whatsoever other than the interment of the dead.*"

Each of these 13 pieces of ground contains 142 square feet.

The amount allowed by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the land taken was $28,000, being $12 33 per square foot.

The proportionate share of each of these pieces would be, consequently, $1,819 86 if the vault owners are the absolute proprietors in fee of the land granted.

Mr. L. B. Shephard, counsel to the Corporation.

Mr. Bidwell and Mr. Holden for the Brick Church.

Mr. J. F. Ruggles for owners of vault No. 1.

Mr. A. J. Vandepool for vault No. 3.

Mr. L. S. Chatfield and Mr. J. A. Stoutenburg for vaults Nos. 4 and 10.

Mr. G. W. Wright for vaults Nos. 5 and 9.

Mr. R. Burwell for vault No. 6.

Mr. P. M. Irving for vault No. 7.

Mr. Nagle for vault No. 8.

Mr. Nagle and Mr. White for vault No. 11.

Mr. J. H. Wood and Mr. Marberry for vault No. 12.

Mr. Holden for vault No. 13.

DAVIES, JUSTICE.—The first question that presents itself for disposition is, what interest, if any, had the Corporation of the City of New-York in the fund of $28,000 in question? I cannot better explain my views upon this subject than by quoting the language of the learned referee, whose report is now before me.

[This report has already been published.]

In these views I entirely concur. On the argument the counsel to the Corporation submitted his views in writing, acquiescing in said report, though he did not agree in the reasoning, by which the referee has arrived at his conclusion, concerning the rights of the Corporation in the case.

He stated:

1. That the Corporation do not regard the exercise of the right of eminent domain in widening Beekman-street as an act of the Corporation of the Brick Church, and therefore they do not conceive that any forfeiture was wrought thereby.

2. They do not conceive that the possible forfeiture entitled the City Corporation to the fund in question. On the contrary, the condition not having been broken, they admit the right of the Corporation of the Brick Church or their grantees to the fund. Whether the Church or their grantees shall have this fund, or in what proportion the same shall be distributed, are questions which the Corporation of New-York does not discuss.

3. The only claim, therefore, which they present is for $123, for the extinguishment of a portion of the ground-rent under section 161 of the act of April 9, 1813.

The next and serious question in the case is: What are the relative rights of the Brick Church, and the vault owners, in the said fund?

It is so well stated by the Referee, that I cannot do better than use his language:

"It is claimed, in behalf of the vault owners, that the grants from the Church were intended to convey, and did legally convey, the fee of the land occupied by the vaults and their steps; that the Church retained no legal estate or interest in the land so conveyed, and cannot rightfully claim any portion of the sum awarded as its value, but that said vault owners are entitled each to their ratable proportion of the sum awarded, to wit: in the ratio borne by the area of the land occupied by said vaults and steps, to the area of the whole of the land taken, being, as shown by the proofs, $2,052 80 for each vault.

This claim is contested by the Church on the ground that the grants of the vaults were not intended to convey, and did not convey, any portion of the legal fee, but only a privilege or easement in the land to bury the dead, that the whole legal estate in the land remained in the Church, subject only to such privilege or easement, and that the possession of such of the vault owners who produce no grant or paper title proves only that as occupants they were enjoying a similar privilege or easement.

I think the vault-owners are in error in supposing that the Church intended to convey or did in fact convey any portion of the land occupied by the steps to the vaults. I gather from the resolutions of the Trustees of the Church that it was their intention to grant a piece of ground 13½ feet by 10½ for the purpose of burying the dead, and I am also of the opinion that the deeds executed and delivered did convey the right to use a piece of ground of those dimensions, and nothing more for that purpose, except the right to have steps into the vault by occupying sufficient of adjacent land for that purpose, and to cover such steps with a flat stone even with the surface of the ground, and to have access to the vaults at all times necessary for the purposes of interments therein.

I think it may be also reasonably that each vault-owner received from the Church a deed of a similar character to those produced. The five vault-owners whose titles accrued previous to 1786 of the character of that to Dewitt & Quackenboss, and the seven whose title was acquired subsequent to that date, similar to those to the Messrs. Ash and Mr. Irving.

We now arrive at the serious question in the case, and that is, whether estate was granted by these conveyances to the grantees by the Church?

It was an incident at common law to every corporation to have a capacity to purchase alien lands and chattels unless they were specially restrained by their charter or by statute. Independent of positive law all corporations have the absolute *jus disponendi* of lands and chattels, neither limited as to objects nor circumscribed as to quantity, and this common law right of disposition continued in England until it was taken away as to religious corporations by several restraining statutes in the reign of Elizabeth. We have not reenacted in New-York those disabling acts. [2 Kent's Comm., pp. 318, 314.]

Although these statutes have not been reenacted in this State, yet as they attend the common law, they are binding here. (See, Kent, in 1 Comm., pp. 523, 524, lays down the rule, that it is the established doctrine that English statutes formed before the emigration of our ancestors and applicable to our situation, and in amendment of the law, constitute a part of the common law of this country. See cases cited, and particularly Bogardus *ex.* Trinity Church, 4 Paige's, p. 198. The act of March 14, 1806, 39th section, chapter 43, authorized the Chancellor to make an order permitting a religious corporation to make sale of any real estate belonging to it. The objects and reasons of this act are fully discussed by Chancellor Walworth in the case of the Garden-street Church *vs.* Mott, 17 Paige, 83.) He there arrives at the conclusion that previous to the act of 1813 a religious corporation could not make sale of its real estate, and that the intention of that act was to give to every religious corporation an unlimited power to convey any real property held by them with the consent of the Chancellor. And in that case he held that the corporation could not sell or make a good title without the previous consent of the Chancellor.

It is, therefore, clear to my mind that an absolute right or title in fee of the soil belonging to this religious corporation could not have been granted previous to the act of 1813, and since then only with the consent of the Court of Chancery.

I think the referee has arrived at the correct conclusion in reference to the estate actually granted. It is but an easement or privilege for the interment of the dead in the particular place designated, and such easement being terminated by the taking of the land for public uses, compensation is to be made for its value.

These views have been sustained by three Judges of this Court since the decision of Vice-Chancellor McCown in 3 Edwards, by Justice Edwards in the matter of the Petition of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York, and in the proceedings before Justices Mitchell and Roosevelt, in the sale of the Dutch Church in Franklin-street. I refer particularly to the opinion of the latter Justice in the case of Richards and others against the said Dutch Church.

On the assumption that this is the character of the interest held by these vault-owners in the land taken for the widening of Beeckman-street, the amount fixed by the referee to be paid out of the fund as a compensation for the extinguishment of their right is deemed adequate. Several of the vault-owners have expressed themselves satisfied with the sums thus awarded, and with the principles assumed by the referee in making the same.

I do not understand that any of the objectors contend that the sum awarded is too small, if the principle assumed is correct that they have only an easement and not a fee.

In relation to that portion of the referee's report in reference to the claim of Maria Sherwood, I have read it with great interest, and admired its research and learning. I entirely concur in the conclusions to which the referee has arrived. And an order must be entered confirming the report of the referee in all respects.

I think the novelty and importance of the questions raised and discussed in this case present considerations which should allow to the several counsel engaged therein a reasonable counsel fee to be paid out of the fund in Court.

When the order is settled for confirmation of the report I will adjust the amount.

[Advertisement.]

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The 39th Semi-annual examination of the pupils of this long-established and well-known School occurred on Thursday and Friday of last week, and was largely attended by the friends of education, as usual.

Classes were examined in the following branches, Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Physiology, Elements of Moral Science, the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, Drawing and Music.

The examination fully sustained the high character which this school has so long had, and resulted in satisfying all who were present that the instruction in every department is faithful and efficient. For systematic, practical, and thorough education and discipline, we believe this school is not surpassed by any other in this country, and in respect to position, buildings, grounds for recreation, gymnasium, and internal arrangements, that it is superior to all others. Parents who want their sons to be well cared for and properly trained for the great purposes of life, usefulness in this world, and happiness in the next, should place their sons in this noble Institution.

The next term will commence on the 7th of May. Particular information as to terms, etc., can be obtained by addressing a letter to the Principal and Proprietor, CHAS. BARTLETT.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 30 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—To deplete the system by bleeding and violent purging, is to deprive life's machinery of its motive power. These great remedies disinfect the blood and the secretions, and cure external and internal complaints, by destroying their seeds in the vital fluids. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

LOOKING UP—ALWAYS KEEP LOOKING UP.—That is the motto. Aim at something higher and handsomer. Never gaze on matters beneath notice, but look up! look up! KNOX's customers always look up, and with great satisfaction. They like their friends to look up, too. And why not? One of KNOX's fascinating Hats are worth looking up to. So cheap, yet so beautiful, and the pink of fashion. KNOX, at Broadway and Fulton-street, may be put in the first rank of hatters.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 356 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS FOR THE TRADE.—Gold and silver pencil and pencil cases, gold pens, tooth-picks, &c., in every quality and style, and at all prices. WILMARTH, CLUSEMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, proprietors of the famous "Lownds' Patent" pen and pencils, offer the above goods at most reasonable rates, and their work is unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At No. 308 Broadway, Phrenological Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, by Prof. FOWLER. Public lectures in Continental Hall, Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, every evening, on Phrenology and Physiology.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The magnificent Drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice, or the Council of Ten," and the best of all pantomimes, the "Magic Pills," are drawing crowds to this beautiful Theatre nightly. Go see the pieces to-night, and with them the interesting Drama of "Matteo Falcone."

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 16 Bond-street, New-York,
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

MATRIMONY AND PHRENOLOGY.—MR. FOWLER delivers his second lecture on this interesting subject this evening, in Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Admission 12½ cents. Professional examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARE, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Moutarde de Maille, white pots, in cases of five dozen each, landing ex *T. H. Ryerson*, from Havre. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 495 Broadway.

[Acts Passed by the Legislature—Continued.

157. Authorizing the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad Company to use iron rails of a less weight than is required by the general railroad act, on a portion of their road.

158. Supplementary to the act amendatory of the act entitled "An act to authorize the towns of Sodus, Arcadia and Phelps to subscribe for stock of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad," passed April 17, 1854.

159. Authorizing the Canal Board to hear and determine the claim of James H. Sherrill and John Doty, for damages sustained, and work and materials done and performed by them in building the combined locks at Whitehall.

160. To revise and continue in force an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Oswego to take stock in railroads, and to sell its bonds to provide for the payment thereof," passed May 27, 1853, and an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize the city of Oswego to take stock in railroads, and to sell its bonds to provide for the payment thereof,' passed May 27, 1853," passed April 17, 1854.

161. Authorizing an appropriation to aid in constructing stone piers under the bridge built by the State across the western branch of the Hudson River at Fish House.

162. In relation to the punishment of crimes in certain cases.

163. To authorize the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to refund the same, for the rebuilding of the Tompkins Market.

164. To authorize the Commissioners of Highways in the towns of Fallsburg and Liberty, in the County of Sullivan, to assess highway labor on the Fallsburg and Liberty Turnpike Road.

165. For the relief of Edward Pinkwan.

166. For improving Trout Brook, a branch of the Schroon River and its tributaries.

167. For the relief of Alfred Academy.

168. To amend the Charter of the City of Utica.

169. To amend the law of taxation for the support of schools, and to change the mode of distribution of the school moneys.

170. To amend the act passed Feb. 16, 1821, entitled "An act establishing a Justices' Court in the City of Albany, and the acts amendatory thereof, and to regulate the fees of justices, witnesses, constables and jurors in said court and in certain special proceedings."

171. For the relief of Wm. Baldwin, contractor for draining the Cayuga marsh and swamp land.

172. To provide for the distribution of standard works of American authors among the libraries of district schools.

173. To exempt the Library edifice and site of the New-York Historical Society from sale under execution

174. To change the name of Jesse Blakeslee Alcox.

175. To affirm and establish the boundary line between the town of Irondequoit and Webster, in the County of Monroe.

176. To enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax.

177. To provide for a supply of water in the village of Cohoes.

178. To satisfy the claim of the heirs of Henry Satterly, a soldier of the Revolution, to bounty lands.

179. To provide for a more thorough supervision and instruction of Common Schools; and further, to amend the statutes relating to public instruction in this State.

181. To incorporate the firemen of the town of Morrisania, late a part of the town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester.

182. To divide the Salisbury and Manheim Plank Road Company into two distinct companies.

183. To exempt lands held by Agricultural Societies from taxation.

188. To Provide for unsafe buildings in the City of New-York.

There are several yet unsigned.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, by Rev. Duncan Dunbar, HENRY T. BUTTON of Hampton, Conn., to MARY A., eldest daughter of John C. Howser, of this City.

At Utica, Oneida Co., on Tuesday, April 8, by Rev. Elder Corey, Mr. RICHARD R. ROBERTS, of Steuben, to Miss MARY A. LEWIS, of Utica. Also, at the same time and place, (in the Welsh language,) by Rev. Elder Williams, Mr. OWEN LEWIS to Miss ANN OWENS.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, April 13, of consumption, HANNAH M., wife of James M. Hoyt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 205 5th-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, Tuesday.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 14, ANNA, wife of William Thorp, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Thomas Garner, Joseph L. Clark and Armand Lachaise, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 74 Clinton-place, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday evening, April 11, of paralysis, JOHN B. TAYLOR, in the 54th year of his age.

His remains were interred on Sunday, the 13th inst.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, April 14, CLEMENT GORDON, infant son of Aug. and Elizabath S. Edwards, of Philadelphia.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 14, FREDERICK JACKSON TUCKER, aged 38 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of Morgan S. Mott, No. 123 Crosby-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, April 14, GABRIEL VAN COTT, youngest child of Thomas G. and Harriet Van Cott, aged 3 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 84 Columbia-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, April 12, HENRY G., son of Mr. James G. and Mary Jane Abbott, in the 6th year of his age.

In this City, on Sunday night, April 13, MARIA E. FOSTER.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, Charles W. Foster, No. 15 West 16th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, April 11, of dropsy in the head, EDWARD K., son of Albert A. and Mary E. Gould, aged 4 years, 6 months and 23 days.

His remains were taken to New Village, Suffolk Co., L. I., for interment.

At Mamaroneck, on Sunday, April 13, EDWARD, youngest son of William H. and Rachel Ann Ireland, in the 6th year of his age.

At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 13, HENRY ARTHUR, infant son of H. R. and Isabelle M. Fuller, aged 3 days.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning, Mrs. WEALTHY ANN JAQUES, wife of Isaac Jaques, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence.

In this City, on Saturday evening, April 12, at his residence, No. 47 Lexington-av., JOSEPH CURTIS, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from All Soul's Church, (Dr. Bellows',) corner 4th-av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, 15th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, after a short illness, LUCINDA V., wife of Winthrop Willson, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Abm. Van Zile, No. 516 Grand-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 15.

$3,500	Indiana State 5s.	585	Erie Railroad..s3 57⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s..... 84⅞	250	do.....s30 57⅝
16,000	do.....b3 85	750	do.....b10 57⅞
3,000	Virginia 6s..... 93⅜	10	Reading Railroad... 92⅝
2,000	do..... 93½	112	do.....s7 92⅝
2,000	do..... 93⅝	100	do.....s7 92⅝
2,000	Louisiana 6s..... 93	500	do.....at 90 93
2,000	Erie Bonds of '53 92½	5	Hud. Riv. R. R..... 34¾
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75 91	50	do.....s60 35
1,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71. 83½	500	Mich. Cen. R. R..s90 96
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. '60 80	100	do.....96⅛
2,000	M. So. Sink Funds 86	50	do.....b30 96⅜
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs. b10 87¾	33	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR. 96
30,000	do.....s3 87¾	13	do.....96⅛
1,000	do.....s3 87⅞	519	do.....96¾
5,000	do.....s30 87¾	100	Panama R. R.....s60 105
10,000	Ill. C. R. F. R.w.p. 87¼	250	do.....105¼
5,000	Ill. Fr. Rds. w. p. 91

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1428. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL.

Progress of Republicanism—Mass Meeting in Kentucky—Speech of C. M. Clay.

The Newport (Ky.) *News* has the following:

The Republicans of Madison, having called a meeting in Madison County, Ky., the centre of the State, to nominate Delegates to the National Convention to meet on June 17 next, in Philadelphia, and to form a County Republican Association, we were tempted, by the novelty and importance of the movement, to leave the labors of our office and be present on the occasion. Previous notice had been given of the time and purpose of the meeting, and that C. M. CLAY would deliver an address. At the hour of the call, at about 12½ o'clock P. M., there was a great rush to the Court-House, and soon the large room, which is one of the largest and finest in the country, was full to its utmost capacity, except a small vacancy in the standing-room about the door-entrance.

There had previously been a call for a meeting of the American Party to ratify FILLMORE and DONELSON's nomination. After organizing the meeting, resolutions were offered, (and a few spirited remarks by a Mr. BRUCE,) which were adopted, and the meeting then adjourned, when the Republicans organized in the midst of intense interest, by the calling of WILLIAM SHORT, Esq., to the Chair, who stated that any motion was then in order. C. M. CLAY then rose, advanced to the platform, and read in distinct and emphatic voice, a Constitution of the Madison County Republican Association, which declares:

That this body obtains itself with the National Republican Association at Washington, upon the same voluntary principle by which its membership is constituted, and adopts those "Resolutions" of the 22d of February, 1856, until otherwise by a similar party usage.

That the Federal Union may right to interfere, except by moral influence, with Slavery in the local sovereignties of South Carolina, or Mississippi, or Missouri, or any other State, North or South, but avows the right and intention of using all peaceful and moral means for the overthrow of Slavery in Kentucky and the United States (to which we owe allegiance) above us.

That without law there is no Liberty, and, therefore, they will resist all violence and indirection, whether for the overgrow or defence of Slavery.

The above being seconded, was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were then elected:

President—WILLIAM SHORT.

Vice-Presidents—Jonathan Heathman, John B. Bogie, John Bowman, T. J. Bandy.

Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Bronston.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. John G. Fee, Berea, P. O., Madison County, Ky.

Treasurer—John H. Lewis.

C. M. CLAY, Esq., then read the following:

Resolved, That delegates be appointed to represent us in the National Republican Convention to be assembled at Philadelphia on the 17th June next for the nomination of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That since the Oligarchy has overthrown the Missouri Compromise by the most flagrant breach of faith and total disregard of the rights and interests of the fourteen States, that therefore we are in favor of the total prohibition of Slavery in any territories of the United States now existing or hereafter to be acquired.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to move in National Convention the modification of the first article of the Pittsburg platform, in accordance with the second resolution.

SPEECH OF C. M. CLAY.

With a distinct and emphatic voice he then proceeded to address the audience in a lengthy, argumentative and impassioned style; which was listened to throughout with the profoundest attention; interrupted at times by the unwilling applause of his opponents, and the most rapturous acclamations of the friends of his cause. The leading men who on the breaking up of the meeting had left the hall, returned and took their places in the audience. As soon as he got under way the whole sitting and standing room in the house was filled to intensity, and so continued to the close. We shall not venture upon a synopsis of his speech, further than to say that he reviewed the position of the Whig and Democratic parties upon the subject of compromises and agitation, and proved their faithlessness in the one and their falsehood in the other.

He showed that the Democrats and Whigs were the servants of the slaveholder, and faithless to the people North and South. He went elaborately into the Kansas question, and showed fully that it was now the sole issue, not whether the blacks should be free, but whether the whites should be made slaves! We trust to be able to have a report of the speech. Upon his conclusion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Rev. JOHN G. FEE (member of the National Republican Committee) was then loudly called for; but he arose and declined, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, making a speech. Then, uncalled for, Rev. Mr. JONES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made his way to the stand, and began speaking very deliberately. So soon as he was found to be against the Republicans a great uproar was raised, but Mr. CLAY interposing he was allowed quietly to proceed. He made a very elaborate defence of the American Party against the assaults of Mr. CLAY.

SPEECH OF REV. JOHN G. FEE.

Mr. FEE then again took the stand—alluded to his being born on Kentucky soil—had given up voluntarily the position of a slaveholder—separated from his family and friends and his own pecuniary interests—all for the service of the slave and the master. He then carried on the most scathing invective against his brother JONES, which forcibly reminded us of that requisition of the good Book which requires us to pray for our enemies, 'that we may heap coals of fire upon their heads!' JONES was overpowered—attempted to explain, and was pitied even by foes and friends. While Mr. FEE was speaking, another preacher handed brother JONES a paper containing an article from the *New-York Herald*, in which Mr. CLAY was denounced because of his misfortune in being compelled, through his assignees, to sell his life estate in trust slaves. When Mr. FEE closed, the reverend gentleman rose and very sanctimoniously read the article.

MR. CLAY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

The greatest excitement prevailed; Mr. CLAY's friends rose up and stood round the speaker, and all parties sprang to their feet. Mr. CLAY calmly arose. He regretted that gentlemen had felt compelled to show so little magnanimity as to allude to his personal misfortunes. He considered it a poor cause which descended from reason and facts to personal insinuations. *This* people knew him. Such argument might be used in Charleston or New-Orleans, but not *here!* Not by *pecuniary* interest certainly was he influenced. His father, next to R. WICKLIFFE, had been the largest slaveholder in Kentucky. His interests were on that side. Not by *political* election certainly. He had beaten all his most powerful opponents, both in that and the Fayette District. The road to fame and office were open to him. When he returned from the Mexican War he was asked to give up his opposition to Slavery, and he was told no post in the nation was too high for him.

Now, after he had sacrificed all in this cause—time and money, and family, and friends, and fame, and almost life itself—here in his own home these ungenerous taunts were brought against him. He had liberated all the slaves he held in his own right. Had he carried those trust slaves to Ohio and liberated them, he would have violated the rights of his heirs, and been denounced as a violator of law and a "negro thief." Now, since his misfortunes had caused them to be sold by assignees, he was calumniated for the efficacy of laws which he had so much struggled to overthrow, and which his accusers had, against his will, kept upon the statute book!

Here the sympathy and indignation of the crowd seemed so great that even Mr. JONES shrank under it. He arose and said he did not intend to cast any imputations upon Mr. CLAY's motives. Mr. CLAY quickly retorted: "Yes, I understand the gentleman—a priest is never wanting in direction. The gentleman indulges in a magnificent personal attack, and then shrinks from the odium of it, by disdaining personalities. The man's a fool who sees anything else but personality in that article. Against the reader of it—against the man who handed it to him—against the clique who backs him—against the party who indulge in such warfare, I hurl back defiance and indignant contempt!" The effect was electric, their batteries were silenced. Mr. CLAY turned quickly to the President and said: "I move the election of Delegates." The following gentlemen were then nominated and elected:

Delegates—Rev. John G. Fee, A. E. McWilliams, J. H. Rawlings and Harrison Burnam.

Substitutes—Thos. Tatum, Jr., Wm. B. Wright, Frank Bland and T. J. Renfro.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Six Persons Injured.

From the Pittsburg Post, April 14.

On Saturday morning a serious collision between the passenger trains occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, three miles west of Johnstown, which resulted in smashing up four or five cars and injuring six persons on board. No one was killed. We are told that the collision occurred in this wise: The train due here at 1.20 P.M., arrived at Johnstown and had five minutes to run to a sideling three miles beyond, which it attempted to do; but just as it arrived, and before it had got on to the side track, the Western train came in sight, when the Western train commenced backing. Before it succeeded in getting fairly under headway, they came into collision, with the result above stated. RICHARD ALLEN, engineer on the train coming West, was slightly injured in attempting to jump off; JOHN ALLEN, an Express Messenger on the train going East, was more seriously hurt; and HENRY GARRETT, baggage master on the same train, was also cut and bruised somewhat. Three passengers—two gentlemen and a lady—whose names we could not ascertain, were injured, but not seriously. The result would have been more serious had not the Eastern train been backing at the time of the collision.

ICE IN SENECA LAKE.—The Geneva *Gazette*, of Friday, says that the Seneca Lake is still covered with ice a mile and a half from its foot and entirely across to the shore. On the 9th inst., Mr. DANIEL MORSE did what will probably not be done again in many years. He walked across the Lake, to near the eastern bank, returned to near the centre, and then strolled southward to a point nearly opposite Mill Point Ravine, and thence back to Geneva. He reports the ice somewhat porous, yet very thick.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ocean Mail Transportation—The Messilla Valley Treaty—Annuities to Indians, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. RUSK authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract with Messrs. VANDERBILT & LIVINGSTON for the conveyance of mails between Southampton and New-York, or such other ports of the United States as the public service may require, in steamers suitable for defensive purposes, and which the Government may at any time employ on payment of a reasonable sum of money. The length of time to which the contract may extend without renewal is not to exceed six years, and the compensation for carrying the mails is not to be more than that paid by the English Government to the Cunard Line.

The President has transmitted to the Senate a voluminous document relative to the payment of the three millions under the Messilla Valley Treaty. The report confirms the statements heretofore unofficially published on the subject, and says that Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL received three several sums amounting to two and a quarter millions, and Messrs. HARPER BROTHERS the remainder on the 7th of February.

The Senate to-day ratified two treaties concerning annuities to Indian tribes in New York and Michigan, besides confirming many Executive appointments, including some in the Marine Corps.

About twenty western delegates to the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, have arrived here for political purposes.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

OCEAN MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. RUSK, from the Post-Office Committee, to which was referred the memorials of Messrs. VANDERBILT and LIVINGSTON, reported a bill to encourage new steam navigation lines to provide for the transportation of mails by sea, and for other purposes.

THE KANSAS DEBATE POSTPONED.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. CLAY, who had the right to the floor on the bill to admit Kansas as as State, the subject was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

CLAIM OF A COLORED VOLUNTEER ALLOWED.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing payment to JACOB DODSON for services as a volunteer from California in the Mexican war. Being a colored man, and the law not permitting him to enter the army, this special act is necessary for his relief.

PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY LOST IN WAR.

The bill amendatory of the act of 1849 regarding the payment for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, was passed. The bill is intended to facilitate the means of obtaining proof in such cases.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT REFUSED.

The deficiency appropriation bill under consideration, the House rejected the Senate's amendment appropriating $300,000 for continuing the Washington aqueduct, and without final action on the bill, adjourned.

Col. Lane's Memorial in Relation to Kansas—Debate in the Senate.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14, 1856.

The debate in the Senate to-day was of surpassing interest. It occurred, as you know already, upon the presentation of a memorial and affidavit from Col. LANE, setting forth the circumstances under which the memorial of the Provisional Legislature of Kansas, presented last week by General CASS, was gotten up, and disproving the charges of fraud and forgery so glibly preferred by various Senators, in order to relieve themselves of the responsibility of denying the right of respectful petition. Mr. HARLAN presented Col. LANE's statement this morning, accompanying it with some forcible remarks, and suggesting, among other things, that no one thought of doubting the authenticity of the Bible because he did not read it in the original parchment sheets which came from the hands of the Prophets, Patriarchs and Evangelists. He maintained, also, that the name of any man attached to a memorial, having been put there by the authority of the party whose name is thus signed, is as sufficient as though in the handwriting of the memorialist.

After the debate had proceeded at great length, Mr. HALE brought the Senate back to the real question at issue. He reminded Senators that Colonel LANE was last week bitterly denounced on that floor as a forger—as a person so base that nobody could be found to defend him. To-day he comes forward with a full, free and candid explanation of all the facts, to show that he is not the base creature he has been represented, but that he is a gentleman worthy of respect and confidence. He asks the Senate to receive this explanation—this memorial—to examine it, and see whether or no it *is* satisfactory; and the Senate refuse to look at it—refuse to inform themselves whether their censures of last week are just or otherwise. This was the whole of it.

Mr. DOUGLAS here changed the issue again, or raised a new one, charging those who sent the State Constitution of Kansas to the Senate with having suppressed that provision of it indorsed by the people in a separate vote, which absolutely excludes free negroes from the State.

Mr. SEWARD interposing, explained that this provision was not a part of the Constitution, and that the vote taken upon the provision named was merely an expression of sentiment to be regarded by the first succeeding Legislature of the State as instructions for their guidance.

Mr. DOUGLAS refused so to consider it, but insisted that this prohibitory clause was made a part of the Constitution of Kansas by the vote of the people, adopting it at the same election in which the Constitution was adopted; and starting upon this assumption, he charged the friends of Free Kansas with fraud in suppressing the clause in question.

Mr. WADE here warmed up and replied with much acrimony and point. He denied that the prohibitory clause had been made part of the Constitution of Kansas. The Senator from Illinois had demanded the proofs of this negative proposition; but Mr. WADE insisted that the burden of proof rested with the Senator himself, who had made the affirmative proposition, and he would ask him, "Where are *your* proofs, Sir?"

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he had been told that the provision in question had been adopted by the people of Kansas as part of her Constitution, by Messrs. REEDER, WHITFIELD and LANE; and furthermore neither the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD) nor the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) denied it.

Mr. WADE—This is rather loose evidence, Mr. President, upon which to tell us what a Constitution contains. It is nothing but the simple irresponsible statements of various gentlemen,—witnesses whom Mr. DOUGLAS himself stands ready to impeach.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I certainly never knew a Judge to refuse to admit a plea of guilty of murder or theft; and Mr. WADE promptly reminded him of that other rule of law, which forbids a man bringing witnesses into Court to impeach him. Mr. W. also defended the course of the Governor of Ohio, in recommending aid from that State to the Free State cause in Kansas. If one State, he said, may assail and oppress the people of Kansas, another may defend and sustain her; and for one he would do it to the extent of his means, and the necessities of the case, and trust the consequences to God.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, next attempted to show that Colonel LANE makes the memorial of the Kansas Legislature, already rejected by the Senate, a part of his own memorial, and that, therefore, if the Senate receives the latter, they necessarily receive the document they have already voted not to receive, to be again smuggled in. Mr. HALE pricked this superficial bubble forthwith, by showing that the rejected memorial is introduced by LANE, only as part of the narrative, and not as an appeal to Congress.

After a few words from Mr. TOUCEY, Mr. SUMNER took the floor, and delivered a bold, eloquent and impressive speech, which was listened to with almost breathless attention. After exposing Mr. DOUGLAS' attempt to put some of his fellow Senators in a false position, by his assertion in relation to the intimate and un-Democratic exclusion of free persons of color from Kansas, he proceeded to rebuke him for his frequent employment of "partisan catch-phrases" in his Senatorial speeches. If the Senator from Illinois used the phrase Black Republicans as a term of reproach, Mr. WILSON and those who coincide in sentiment with him, were content to accept the issue, and in the contest with "border ruffian" Democracy, would go into the battle expecting to conquer. Already they began to see the fruits of the struggle upon this issue, in the defeat of some of those who had ranged themselves among the cohorts of Slavery. "In the words of BURKE," said the speaker, "we have seen them going down one by one, unwilling sacrifices in an inglorious cause."

The Senator from Massachusetts thought it unbecoming in the Senator from Illinois, one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, to apply a term, invented as an insult and reproach, to three-fourths of the free people of the United States. It was the DOUGLAS habit also frequently to prate of "Abolitionists" and "Abolition agitators," and the terms thus used were intended to imply sentiments repudiated by Mr. WILSON and his friends; and the latter once again distinctly declared that the opponents of Slavery extension, while they desire to see the Federal Government divorced from Slavery, have no desire to interfere with the institution within the States wherein it exists. They hold that to be a question which each of the fifteen Slave States must dispose of for itself; and epithets, and phrases, and misrepresentations designed to create a different impression were unworthy of the Senator from Illinois, they should come from smaller men.

In conclusion, Mr. WILSON stated that the report of the Kansas Committee of Investigation, when ever made, would show that in 1852 the bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was defeated by the order and the efforts of DAVID R. ATCHISON, now the border ruffian leader; that in the Summer of 1855 secret societies were organized in Western Missouri, whose members were pledged to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas; that having effected these organizations he came to Washington in the Winter of 1855, and desired to resign his place as President of the Senate in order that he might be made Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and control the legislation which should fasten Slavery upon Kansas. This arrangement was not carried out; but DOUGLAS and the Senate and the Executive promptly followed the lead of this border ruffian chief, and the result is before the country. All the circumstances combine to show that there has been from the beginning an earnest, persistent and determined effort to force Slavery into Kansas, and establish it there. Yet those who resist this are "agitators!" These epithets, and threats that "we will subdue you!"—as uttered not long since by the Senator from Illinois—the sneers at Abolitionists, &c., might have some effect possibly in some parts of the country, but not much, for the great masses of the people of the United States were being educated up to a standard overlooking all this. You may vote us down perhaps, said the Senator, but you can never subdue us, for we belong to a race of men that are never subdued. The star of duty shines upon our pathway, and we shall follow it let what will betide. In the end we shall triumph. Even now we have an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States with us, if we are only united; and we intend to enlarge this (the opposition) side of the Chamber, and thin out the other.

The debate continued until a late hour. Mr. DOUGLAS, in replying to Mr. WILSON, insultingly proclaimed that the people of Illinois are a white race opposed to amalgamation, and said that if Massachusetts chose the promiscuous association of amalgamation they were welcome. Mr. WILSON stingingly rejoined, as he cast his eyes slowly around the Senate Chamber, that Massachusetts favored no such amalgamation; but that he should expect its defence from those who came here with the odor of amalgamation upon their skirts. My letter is already so extended by a brief sketch of this debate that I have no room for further comment, except to call special attention to the fact that every Senator claiming to be a Democrat closed the proceedings of to-day by refusing to receive and examine the memorial of a citizen in self-defence from assaults made upon his public and private character by Senators in their places. S.

Col. Lane's Memorial.

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

Your memorialist, claiming to be entitled to a seat in your honorable body as a Senator from the State of Kansas, when her present application for admission into the Union shall be granted, would respectfully represent:

That the memorial from the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Provisional Government of Kansas, presented by the Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS,) at the request of your memorialist, which was the subject of debate on Thursday last, was framed and adopted as follows:

The General Assembly of Kansas assembled at Topeka on the fourth of last month (March) under the Constitution which was ratified by the people on the 15th of December last, a copy of which has been presented to your honorable body. A Committee was raised for the purpose of drafting a Memorial to Congress, asking for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. That Committee, by its Chairman, JOHN HUTCHINSON, Esq., reported the accompanying Memorial, a short time before the General Assembly (about four weeks since) took a recess until the Fourth of July next. This Memorial was read in each House, and by each unanimously adopted. It was hastily prepared by Mr. HUTCHINSON, and although entirely correct in its relation of fact, was deemed by some crude and prolix in its phraseology. To remedy these defects it was referred to a Committee, of which Mr. HUTCHINSON was made Chairman, with power to revise, modify and correct it, and with instructions to prepare three revised copies; one for each House of Congress and one for the People of the United States. The Committee on Revision met, a short time after, at Topeka, (the General Assembly having meantime taken recess), and Gov. ROBINSON and your memorialist were present by invitation. The Memorial was examined, and it was determined that so much as was superfluous and inconsiderate in its form of expression should be omitted in the revised copies, which your memorialist, who was on his way to this City as one of the United States Senators elect, was instructed to prepare and submit. This duty your memorialist proceeded to discharge immediately upon his arrival; and three copies were prepared by a clerk. On examination of them, some sentences were deemed superfluous, and were stricken out by direction of your memorialist. Thus, the three copies, with their alterations, were prepared in this City, in conformity with the authority vested in your memorialist by the Committee on Revision, and in obedience to your instructions, and when so prepared were submitted to C. ROBINSON and Mr. HUNT, the one the Governor, the other one of the Supreme Judges of the Provisional Government of Kansas, who accompanied your memorialist to this city, and by them were sanctioned. They were seen by no other person, except one member of the House of Representatives, who casually entered the room when they were being read, until they were confided to the Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS,) and the member from Indiana, (Mr. MACE,) to be presented to their respective branches. After their reception and reference, the third copy, at the request of the editor of the *Tribune*, was given to him for publication.

Your memorialist earnestly solicits your honorable body to institute a comparison between the memorial submitted by General CASS with the original draft herewith annexed, that by such examination you will perceive and admit that no change of purpose or substance has been made, and that all the amendments have been calculated and intended to fulfill the purposes for which the original draft was subjected to revision by the Legislature of Kansas.

Immediately subsequent to the reference of the Memorial to the Committee of Revision, as above recited, three separate sets of signatures were executed by the members of the General Assembly, in the presence of your memorialist, to be attached to the revised copies when completed. These, unfortunately, have been mislaid, and the names subscribed to the Memorial presented to your honorable body were taken from autographs now in his possession. They, being in a book containing other memoranda, cannot be attached to the Memorial, but the book is placed by your memorialist in the hands of the Senator from Iowa, (Mr. HARLAN,) with a request that it be exhibited to your honorable body. Herewith, and as part of this memorial, is appended the original draft, duly authenticated, of the memorial referred to, as reported by the Chairman of the Committee, (Mr. HUTCHINSON,) adopted by the General Assembly, referred to the Committee on Revision, intrusted to your memorialist, and from which the revised copy, which was submitted to your honorable body, was prepared.

With this explanation and exhibit, which your memorialist trusts will be satisfactory, he, on behalf of the Provisional Legislative bodies of Kansas, prays you to receive again the Memorial with which he is charged by them, being the one which was submitted by General CASS, and grant the prayer there in expressed to admit Kansas into the Union with her present Constitution, on an equal footing with the other States. All of which is respectfully submitted. J. H. LANE.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14, 1856.

[COPY.]

District of Columbia, County and City of Washington, ss.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, duly authorized by law to administer oaths, James H. Lane, Senator elect from Kansas, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath states that the twenty-four half sheets of paper hereunto annexed contain the original draft of the Memorial from the Members of the General Assembly of Kansas, which convened at Topeka on the 4th of March last, to the Congress of the United States; as reported to the said Assembly by John Hutchinson, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft said Memorial; as adopted by both branches of said Assembly; as referred to the Committee on Revisions, and intrusted by said Committee to this affiant, and from which the revised copy was prepared which was submitted to the Senate of the United States by General Cass, and which was the subject of remarks on Thursday last.

Dated in Washington City, the 14th day of April, 1856.

J. H. LANE

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th April, 1856.

JOHN McLEAN,
Justice Supreme Court United States.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

No. 80.—J. W. Gosler, et al., owners of the steamer *Autocrat*, *vs.* Theo. Shute, et al., owners of the steamer *Magnolia*. Argument continued by Hon. J. J. Crittenden for appellants.

No. 81.—A. Dennistoun & Co., plaintiffs, *vs* Roger Stewart. Argued by Hon. P. Phillips for plaintiffs, and printed argument submitted by defence.

No. 82.—John Bacon, et al., appellants, *vs.* William Robertson, et al. Argued by Mr. Wharton for appellants.

Frauds in the Albany Municipal Election—Eli Perry Declared Elected Mayor.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 15.

The meeting at the Capitol last evening, to protest against the frauds at the recent Charter Election, was largely attended.

The vote for Mayor, in the Seventh and Eighth Wards, was rejected by the Common Council last night on the ground of alleged frauds in canvassing, and ELI PERRY was declared elected Mayor. The Board remained in session until 3 o'clock this morning.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Common Council, after a long debate last night over the Election Returns, resolved, by a vote of 11 to 9, to reject those from the Seventh Ward on the ground of frauds committed at the polls. They then also rejected those of the Southern District of the Eighth Ward. Deducting these from the aggregate vote, ELI PERRY has a majority of the votes cast in the other Wards, which, according to this ruling of the Common Council, elects him. The remainder of the returns were certified to without alteration.

Fires.

STEAMBOAT DESTROYED ON SENECA LAKE—MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

GENEVA, N. Y., Tuesday, April 15.

The steamboat *John Arnott*, plying on the Seneca Lake, was burned to the water's edge this morning, while laying at her dock at Watkins. A man on board named DENNIS was burned to a crisp. He resided at Starkey. Nearly all on board were more or less injured, but few seriously. Capt. TUTHILL was burned about the head, hands and feet.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 14.

Eighteen houses in Williamstown, Ky., were destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is unknown.

The mahogany saw-mill of HENRY ALBRO, in Cincinnati, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $12,000.

Last night the upper story of the Office of the Cincinnati *Gazette* was burnt.

Republican State Convention in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 15.

A delegate Convention of the Republicans of Massachusetts has been called to meet at Worcester on the 4th of June next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of the same month.

Trenton Municipal Election.

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 15.

At the Charter election held in this City, yesterday, JOSEPH WOOD, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 230 majority, which is about the average majority for the entire Democratic city ticket, except Superintendent of Schools. The Common Council is a tie.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, April 15.

A carriage containing Rev. Mr. JEWETT, wife and son, was run down by a train of cars this afternoon. The son died this evening, and Mr. JEWETT is not expected to survive. Mrs. JEWETT may possibly recover.

Condition of the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 15.

The Erie Canal is reported to be in such condition between this city and Lockport as to preclude the possibility of opening it before the fifth of May.

Navigation of the Penobscot.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, April 15.

The ice on the Penobscot moved down this afternoon, and navigation will probably be unobstructed to this city by to-morrow morning. There has been no freshet, and no loss of logs.

Removal of Judge Davis.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, April 15.

Governor WELLS has removed Judge DAVIS from his office as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine.

Non-Arrival of the Cambria at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 15—9 P. M.

The *Cambria* has not been signaled from the lower station, and will not probably arrive before morning.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 14.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain BERRY, arrived here this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 15.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement of the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,006
Loans and Discounts	52,534,500
Specie	4,626,000
Due from other Banks	7,388,600
Due to other Banks	6,080,900
Deposits	16,206,000
Circulation	7,492,600

THE VIRGINIA CELEBRATION OF CLAY'S BIRTHDAY.—The Richmond papers have accounts of the enthusiastic celebration on Saturday last of the 79th anniversary of the birth of HENRY CLAY, with appropriate ceremonies at the Slash Cottage, Hanover County, Va., the spot of his nativity. A special train left Richmond at 3 P. M., and about 300 persons.

On the introduction of the regular toasts, responses to them were drawn successively from Messrs. CALEB CUSHING, U. S. Attorney-General; Hon. J. M. BOTTS, Senator BUTLER, Mr. CADWALLADER, M. C., of Pennsylvania; Senators CRITTENDEN, DOUGLAS, JONES, of Tennessee; BIGLER, of Pennsylvania; JONES, of Iowa; Mr. KEY, District-Attorney, and Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Private Secretary of the President.

Mr. BOTTS performed the ceremony of christening the village where this grand celebration occurred, and which has been heretofore known as the "Slash Cottage," with the name of "*Ashland*."

DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA.—The dry season is a subject of universal complaint among the farmers in Virginia. Less rain has fallen in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, in the last three months, says the *Herald*, than during the same season for years past. The *Herald*, speaking of the effect of snow upon the wheat, says, that experience has shown that the usual advantages derived therefrom are not apparent at present in the wheat fields. This, however, is to be attributed to the fact that, previous to the gale of snow, the fields were covered with a thick coating of ice, through which the air could not penetrate. Air is as necessary to the vegetable as it is to the animal kingdom.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Receipts of the Benevolent Societies.

The following table shows the receipts of fifteen Societies during the past year, nearly all of which observe their anniversaries next month:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
American Tract Society	$415,75*	$418,174	*$415,946
American Bible Society	394,340	346,801	338,317
Am. B. C. Foreign Missions	———	154,393	†156,760
Pres. B. Foreign Missions	174,453	180,074 (est)	190,000
Am Home Mission Society	191,209	190,127	196,549
Am. Bap. Home Mis Society	62,720	64,946	51,541
Am. and For. Bible Society	46,697	40,184 (est)	41, 00
Am. Seamen's Friend Society	26,173	23,545	21,500
Am. Anti-Slavery Society	11,000	18,000	‡18,000
N. Y. State Colonizat'n Soc'ty	17,670	17,571	18,913
Am. Female Guard. Society	17,670	26,233	27,228
Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews	14,000	10,000	7,000
Children's Aid Society	———	9,859	10,064
Total		$1,545,333	$1,61[illegible],496 1,545,333
This year more than last			$55,113

* Of which $257,170 was from sales.
† For seven months ending Feb. 29.
‡ Including the receipts of all auxiliary Societies.

Disgraceful—"The Shad" Broken Up.

A notorious dance-house at No. 123 Old William-street, known as "The Shad," which has been for a long time a rendezvous for the most degraded of both sexes, was, about 11½ o'clock last night, the scene of the most disgraceful orgies. A crowd of young men and boys who had been present during the evening, suddenly, and as if by preconcert, extinguished and tore down the gas lights. They then, like so many fiends, set to work to break and demolish every article of furniture which they could lay their hands upon, and in this they were completely successful. Chairs and tables were pitched about in all directions; the inmates of the house fled in terror to the street, screaming for help, and the women visitors attempted to flee, but many of them were detained. This scene lasted for nearly a quarter of an hour, and when finished, the participators in it walked away in a body delighted with the "fun." No arrests were made.

Sticking up the Fare—Third-avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The increase of fare from six cents to ten cents, asked for by the Third-avenue Company, is to apply to every passenger who resides above Eighty-sixth-street. That is the dividing-line, above which every adult or boy or girl over 12 years of age, who goes up and down once daily, is required to pay at the rate of $29 per annum more than is allowed by the grant. In this shameful attempt (entirely unknown to the great body of citizens of Yorkville and Harlem) they have not had the decency to make the dividing-line the natural one—about Ninety-sixth-street—but wish to swindle half Yorkville. It is preposterous to suppose that the citizens favor this sly job; the fact is, the Committee of last year never advertised their meeting on the subject, and when it first became public by the proceedings at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, in December, it fell like a bomb-shell among the Harlem and Yorkville people. A meeting was organized at Harlem, and a committee was appointed to remonstrate against it, consisting of Messrs. MECHELIUS EKLIS, THOS. GODWIN and WM. H. SPOONDALE. No meeting of the Aldermen's Railroad Committee has been held publicly from that time until the one noticed in yesterday's paper. All we desire is a public notice of the objects and times of meeting by the Committee.

If this attempt of the Third-avenue Company succeeds, the other railroad companies will follow suit. It is a fair precedent and we have no right to suppose that any Company will be less awake to its own interests, and the City's damage than this.

Will such attempted swindles help either up-town or down-town? Will it benefit the City or will it drive over the River all good citizens who cannot make up their minds to live down-town, and who will not consent to live up-town and be shaved by the City Railroad. AN UP-TOWN VICTIM.

A Noted Burglar Convicted.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday a young man of prepossessing appearance, very shrewd and intelligent, was tried on a charge of burglary. His present name is EDWARD TAYLOR, but he has had, it is said, as many aliases as he can tell upon his fingers, and for a long time he has been known to the Police as a most desperate and dangerous character. The Jury who tried him yesterday were not aware that he was one of the gang which broke into the store of JENNINGS, the tailor, in Broadway, two years ago, and set it on fire, thereby causing the death of thirteen or fourteen firemen. If they had been aware of that fact, they would not probably have recommended him to the mercy of the Court, when they found him guilty.

The burglary was committed on March 14 of the present year, in the store of Mr. CAMMEYER, No. 97 Gold-street. The property stolen was valued at $150, and consisted chiefly of sheep skins. A carriage was employed in their removal, which was traced by officers MATHEWS to the store of MORRIS and JOHN LEVY, in Canal-street, where the goods were found by officer RICARD, of the Chief's Office. TAYLOR, with his confederate WILSON, who has not yet been tried, were arrested in the store, together with the receivers, the brothers LEVY. The latter, yesterday, pleaded guilty to receiving the stolen goods. TAYLOR was not sentenced. The Jury, struck with his appearance, and ignorant of his previous history, were inclined to disagree. Preparations had been made for their passing the night in deliberation, and it was not till nearly 7 o'clock P. M. that their verdict was delivered. During the whole of the trial, which occupied several hours, a crowd of the worst thieves and burglars in the City filled the lobby of the Court, anxious for the fate of the prisoner at the bar.

☞ The Central Committee of the Mount Vernon Estate, Richmond, Va., have invited Mayor WOOD to deliver an address in that city, at such time as he may specify, in aid of the purchase of the Mount Vernon property. He has accepted the invitation, and will deliver the address early in May. His subject will be the "Character and Genius of Alexander Hamilton."

☞ The New-York Gas Company is about to render tardy justice to its patrons, by allowing interest hereafter on the advance deposits made by consumers. Is the Brooklyn Company intending to face out the public in their imposition? or will they follow the example of the New-York Company?

☞ To get the use of the Academy of Music for a lecture that promises to draw well, or for an anniversary meeting, costs $250; the Broadway Tabernacle, for a like purpose, costs $55.

☞ The Columbian Literary Club had its anniversary last night in the Chapel of the University. A full attendance.

☞ Mr. DIX's lecture last night was postponed.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—TUESDAY.

The number of inmates remaining at the various hospitals, prisons and asylums, under the care of the Governors, for the week ending April 12, 1856, is 6,350, showing a decrease of 85 upon the previous week; 1,164 had been admitted, 20 had died, 1,114 had been discharged, 115 were sent to the Penitentiary.

Thirteen individuals are in the Small-Pox hospital.

The usual requisitions were read.

The death of Mr. KENNEDY, the master baker at Blackwell's Island being reported, the expenses of his funeral were ordered to be defrayed.

Mr. HARMAN ELDRIDGE reports that 61 acres of land on RANDALL'S Island will be under garden cultivation this year. A communication was received from the Warden of the City Prison, stating that the Police Justices continue to commit or impose fines upon intoxicated persons.

TIPSY MEDS.

Two of the medical men connected with the Almshouse were charged with making a disturbance when drunk, and violently entering the apartment of another official. Referred to a Committee and their, discharge ordered if the allegations be sustained.

Governor SMITH rose to present for the Committee plans and specifications from the architect, Mr. R. G. HATFIELD, in reference to proposed enlargements and improvements at Bellevue Hospital, the estimates being $25,450. Governor GUNTHER advised that for every thing except the mason's work, advertisements should be issued.

Governor TOWNSEND urged that only a portion should be erected this year, and a contract be made for such portion. Governor GUNTHER, on the contrary, thought that not a moment ought to be lost. The roof of the present building is of wood, and in the event of a fire among the surrounding buildings, the Hospital would certainly go. The whole building ought to be at once commenced. The appropriation had been made, and as much as possible ought to be completed during this year. Fifteen thousand dollars would be required to replace the roof as it now stands, but by carrying out the architect

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S POEMS.

Peace, Mr. TENNYSON! as truly as war, may it shine in the sudden making of splendid names!" for in desperate needs, in its magnificent opportunities, the whole world is a battle-field. On every side faltering crowds of men strain eager eyes to catch the white plume of some HENRY of Navarre, by the smoke and din of the conflict bewilder the brain, and the uncertain wills of the thousand decide the resolute will of the one. And when that one Lepanto, poet or philanthropist, patriot or preacher, leader at least, and captain, straightway his words resound as trumpets and his name becomes an oriflamme. And around him our admiration gathers the attributes of chivalry, and we praise him in the speech of soldiers, and lavish upon him all the symbols which incarnate man's undying reverence of gallantry and generosity, of courage and the temper of command. So it is that we must honor the name of CHARLES KINGSLEY. A preacher of the English Church, a student rich in learning, a novelist, a poet, KINGSLEY's pen is yet no sword, and his sermons are as banners borne in the van. He speaks and he sings, only to strike or to save—to strike down some armed iniquity, to save some suffering good. No living writer seems more profoundly impressed with the truth that words are weapons, and no man ever wielded less than he, with tools so dangerous. His heart is warm, his limbs are lusty, he rejoices like an old Viking in the tempest of strife—but he has a prophet's passion for the Right, and a scholar's skill in speech, and a Poet's love of Beauty. Small wonder should we feel, therefore, that a name which, but five or six years ago, few of us had heard, should have already become a power in England, or that France and America should unite in placing the young Rector of Eversley in the forefront of the British army of progress.

KINGSLEY combines in his genius and his character more of the great qualities that distinguish the artist and the man of action, than any of his peers or his predecessors.

The "primrose by the river's brim," is as eloquent to him as it ever was to WORDSWORTH—to him, as truly as to WORDSWORTH, all nature breathes out sweet religious meanings—but the world which to WORDSWORTH was a private chapel, is a cathedral to KINGSLEY; the poet of Rydal was a Brahmin whose songs forever dwindled into sermons addressed to himself; the preacher of Eversley is an Apostle whose sermons forever aspire into songs to rouse mankind and bless the world.

The contrasts and the splendors of the past are as fascinating to KINGSLEY as they ever were to SCOTT, but SCOTT was mainly a troubadour who rejoiced to honor the deeds of the dead, while KINGSLEY is supremely a poet who seeks to learn and teach the lesson of their passions and their thoughts. SCOTT is Homeric in the reality, the intensity, the breadth of his sympathies. KINGSLEY is Miltonic in the ardor and the loftiness of his aspirations. CARLYLE, in his most Titanic moods, never listened prouder praises of strength and valor than KINGSLEY has poured into his descriptions of sport and battle; DICKENS, in his most pathetic moments, never looked on sin with more Christian sorrow—on suffering with a manlier pity, than KINGSLEY has given to the woful lives of the abandoned and the desolate.

It is not our purpose now to dwell at length upon the work which this gifted and true-hearted man has done, and is doing, in literature and in life. If we should say that "Amyas Leigh," and "Alton Locke," "Hypatia" and "Yeast," are the finest prose-poems which England has produced, we should be guilty of a great indecorum, for a critic who respects himself and his public, never utters an unfortified opinion, and our space forbids us from developing here the arguments which would at least vindicate such a dictum from the imputation of extravagance, if they failed to establish it in the reader's belief. But if the mere hint of such a proposition should send any thoughtful person, for the first time, to any one of these remarkable books, it will be worth while to have thrown it out, and we shall be perfectly willing to hold ourselves responsible for the consequences!

Not the least of these consequences, we opine, will be that the knowledge of "Yeast" and "Alton Locke" will beget an immediate desire for the poems of their author.

And, anticipating this desire, we shall proceed to tell our friends that are to be, what these Poems are, and to give them some notion of their quality. Like all that he has done, Mr. KINGSLEY's poems are full of purpose. But they are not, therefore, prosaic, for their moral intention rises into the glow of a passion, and while the preacher bends earnestly forward to his end, the poet takes a poet's pleasure in the beauty or the force of every emotion that he studies, and every scene that his fancy conjures up.

The longest poem which Mr. KINGSLEY has written is in the dramatic form, and is founded upon the story of ELIZABETH of Hungary. In the "Saint's Tragedy" the poet (we use his own words) has contemplated the lovely Princess, whose memory makes more green the green Thuringia where she lived, as the "type of the two great mental struggles of the Middle Ages; first, of that between Scriptural or unconscious, and Popish or conscious purity—in a word, between innocence and prudery; next, of the struggle between healthy human affection and the Manichean contempt with which a celibate clergy would have all men regard the names of husband, wife, and parent. To exhibit this latter falsehood in its miserable consequences, when received into a heart of insight and determination sufficient to follow out all belief to its ultimate practice, is the main object of my Poem. That a most degrading and agonizing contradiction on these points must have existed in the mind of *Elizabeth*, and of all who, with similar characters, shall have found themselves under similar influences, is a necessity that must be evident to all who know anything of the deeper affections of men. In the idea of a married Romish Saint, these miseries should follow logically from the Romish view of human relations. In *Elizabeth's* case, their existence is proved equally logically from the acknowledged facts of her conduct."

Here, it will be owned, is material enough for tragic thought. The great struggle of life between instinct and authority is here condensed in the warring emotions which shake the heart of a woman—the heart of a woman, which is the natural temple of Religion, and the natural home of Love. To see this conflict waged through weary years, and wasting daily its once beauteous battle field—to follow the bleeding steps of those soft, white feet over these fearful scenes, is a spectacle which should indeed put fire into a poet's brain, and bring tears to the eyes, and thoughts deeper than tears, into the minds of all who feel and think. About this beautiful central figure, this Madonna who believes herself a Magdalen, KINGSLEY has grouped characters who breathe, and speak, and get the very life of the wondrous middle age, "the crooked and perverse generation" which took delight in all things fierce and foul, and made a world so bad, that those who would be saints at all, were forced to leave the world altogether. Chief among these personages, is *Lewis*, the valiant husband of *Elizabeth*.—*Lewis*, who dimly feels the beauty of his wife's pure soul, and madly adores the beauty of her face and heart.—*Lewis*, a woman-worshipper, as were all knights—but ignorant as they were all, of the inmost, the supreme, the delicious womanhood which only blooms into life in the light of a refined intelligence, and a spirit subtle in its strength.

So *Lewis*, who cannot help *Elizabeth* to see the true saintship from the false, must surrender her, and with her all his hopes, and her own true earthly hopes also, into the sway of *Conrad*, the monk. "A noble nature warped and blinded by unnatural exclusions from all those family ties through which we first discern and describe God and our relations to Him." In the conception and the development of this character of *Conrad*, Mr. KINGSLEY has been guided by the same large sagacity, the same far-seeing generosity, which led him into the very hearts of the Alexandrian skeptic and the fair Greek visionary, and gave him power to make the Nineteenth Century sympathize with the Fifth.

Yet the "Saint's Tragedy" can hardly be pronounced a successful drama. For a drama is the exhibition of an action, or course of actions by which human character is tested and revealed. It is the crystallization of emotions and sentiments about some critical experience upon which the dramatist seizes, and holds it up to us flashing with condensed and luminous truth. In the "Saint's Tragedy" KINGSLEY has described development with its results in action, instead of painting action with its apocalypse of development. And this mistake in the artistic construction of the work throws it necessarily out of the dramatic realm. But, without being a great drama, the "Saint's Tragedy" is a most brilliant dramatic poem. Had SHAKESPEARE written for us the psychological history of Lady MACBETH, with a hint at the eventual atrocities of her career, we should still have had a poem of passionate interest, though we should have lost an immortal tragedy.

How vividly Mr. KINGSLEY has treated his theme, his own words shall witness. Look at this scene for instance, in which *Conrad* and *Lewis* are introduced in conversation with a third, *Walter*, a great, hearty, hulking fellow, compact of the *Norse King*, who believed "neither in Christ nor in Odin, but in his own good sword and black-sailed ship," with *Pulci's* Falstaffian giant, who was given to one doctrine only, and that "a good fat capon whether roast or boiled."

Lewis and *Walter* riding through the rich fields, tilled by the Monks of Thuringia, meet *Conrad*, who joins them with a ghostly greeting.

Con.—Peace to you, reverend and war-worn knight,
And you, fair youth, upon whose swarthy lips
Blooms the rich promise of a noble manhood.
Methinks, if simple monks may read your thoughts,
That with no envious or distasteful eyes
Ye watch the labors of God's poor elect.
Wal.—Why, we were saying, how you cunning rooks
Pitch as by instinct, on the fattest fallows.
Con.—For he who feeds the ravens, furnisheth
The bread and water sure, and leads us on
By peaceful streams in pastures green to lie,
Beneath our Shepherd's eye.
Lew. [In such a nook, now,
To nestle from this noisy world—
Con. And drop
The burden of thyself upon the threshold.
* * * * * *
Lew. Be it so;
But love you have foresworn; and what were life
Without that chivalry, which bends man's knees
Before God's image and his glory, best
Revealed in woman's beauty?
Con. Ah! poor worldlings!
Little you dream what maddening ecstacies,
What rich ideals haunt, by day and night,
Alone, and in the crowd, even to the death,
The servitors of that celestial court
Where peerless Mary, sun-enthroned, reigns,
In whom all Eden dreams of womanhood,
All grace of form, hue, sound, all beauty strewn
Like pearls unstrung, about this ruined world,
Have their fulfillment, and their archetype.
Why hath the rose its scent, the lily grace?
To mirror forth her loveliness, from whom,
Primeval fount of grace, their livery came;
Pattern of seraphs! only worthy ark
To bear her God athwart the floods of time!
Lew.—Who dare aspire to her? Alas, not I!
To me she is a doctrine and a picture—
I cannot live on dreams.
* * * * *
Wal.—Ay, by the Living Lord, who died for you!
Will you be cozened, Sir, by these air-blown fancies,
These male hysterics, by starvation bred
And huge conceit? cast off God's gift of manhood,
And like the dog in the adage, drop the true bone
With snapping at the sham one in the water?
What were you born a man for?
Lew. Ay, I know it:—
I cannot live on dreams. Oh for one friend,
Myself, yet not myself; one not so high
But she could love me, not too pure to pardon
My sloth and meanness! Oh! for flesh and blood,
Before whose feet I could adore, yet love!
How easy then were duty! From her lips
To learn my daily task:—in her pure eyes
To see the living type of those heaven-glories
I dare not look on;—let her work her will
Of love and wisdom on these straining hinds;—
To squire a saint around her labor field,
And she and it both mine:—That were possession!
Con.—The flesh, fair youth—
Wal. Avaunt, bald snake, avaunt!
We are past your burrow now. Come, come, Lord Landgrave,
Look round, and find your saint.
Lew. Alas! one such—
One such, I know, who upward from one cradle
Beside me like a sister—No, thank God! no sister!
Has grown and grows, and with her mellow shade
Has blanched my thornless thoughts to her own hue,
And even now is budding into blossom,
Which never shall bear fruit, but inward still
Reborb its vital nectar, self-contained,
And leave no living copies of its beauty
To after ages. Ah! be less, sweet maid,
Less than thyself! Yet no—my wife thou might'st be,
If less than thus—but not the saint thou art.
What! shall my selfish longings drag thee down
From maid to wife? Degrade the soul I worship?
That were a caitiff deed! Oh, misery!
Is wedlock treason to that purity
Which is the jewel and the soul of wedlock?
Elizabeth! my saint! *(Exit Conrad.)*
Wal. What, Sir? the Princess?
Ye saints in heaven, I thank you!
Lew. Oh, who else,
Who else the minutest lineament fulfills
Of this my cherished portrait?
Wal. So—'tis well.
Hear me, my Lord—you think this dainty princess
Too perfect for you, eh? That's well again
For that whose price after fruition falls
May well too high be rated ere enjoyed—
In plain words,—if she looks an angel now, you will
be better mated than you expected, when you find
her—a woman. For flesh and blood she is, and that
young blood,—whom her childish misusage and your
brotherly love: her loneliness and your protection:
her springing fancy and (for I may speak to you as
a son) your beauty and knightly grace have so bewitched, and, as some say, degraded, that briefly,
she loves you, and briefly, better, her few friends
fear, than you love her.
Lew.—Loves me! My Count, that word is quickly spoken:
And yet if it be true, it thrusts me forth
Upon a shoreless sea of untried passion,
From whence is no return.
Wal. By Siegfried's sword,
My words are true, and I came here to say them,
To thee, my son, in all but blood.
Mass, I'm no gossip. Why? What ails thee, boy?
Lew.—Loves me! Henceforth, let no man, peering down
Through the dim, glittering mine of future years,
Say to himself, "Too much! this cannot be!"
To-day and custom wall up our horizon:
Before the hourly miracle of life
Blindfold we stand, and sigh, as though God were not.
I have wandered in the mountains, mist-bewildered,
And now a breeze comes, and the veil is lifted,
And priceless flowers, o'er which I trod unheeding,
Gleam ready for my grasp. She loves me then!
She, who to me was as a nightingale
That sings in magic gardens, rock-beleaguered,
To passing angels melancholy music—
Whose dark eyes hung, like far-off evening stars,
Those rosy-cushioned windows coldly shining
Down from the cloud-world of the unknown fancy—
She, for whom holiest touch of holiest knight
Seemed all too gross—who might have been a saint
And companied with angels—thus to pluck
The spotless rose of her own maidenhood
To give it unto me!

Not a phrase have we to add here. The silence which befits the dying fall of sweet music, comes best after words like these, and speaks the poet's praise more exquisitely well than any voice.

Will you listen again, reader? It is *Elizabeth*, who shall speak now. You have heard the morning song of Love in the heart of *Lewis*. Love won the heart of the maiden princess too, and she became a bride. But still her soul was troubled with doubts, and these doubts were fostered and inflamed by the teachings of *Conrad*, and the life of the two lovers became at last a tragedy to the glory and power of the Church—and *Lewis* went his way to the Crusades, and *Elizabeth* with painful steps pursued the path of sanctity. And now at last she has reached the summit whence Heaven is to be descried, and she has subdued the world and the flesh—and the end of all is at hand. And now mark well the passing away of the life that [illegible] with such great pains, and per-[illegible] sharp agonies to make [illegible] pure, but rich to God."

Abbess—"He said she heard in dreams her Saviour call her
To mansions built for her from everlasting.
Con.—Ay, so she said.
Abbess. But tell me, in her confession
Was there no hint of shame—no self-abhorrence
For the vile pleasures of her carnal wedlock?
Con.—She said no word thereon: as for her shrift,
No Christian child could show a chart of thoughts
More spotless than were hers.
Abb. Strange, she said nought;
I had hoped she had grown more pure.
Con. When, next, I asked her
How she would be interred; "In the vilest weeds,"
Quoth she, "my poor hut holds; I will not pamper
When dead, that flesh which, living, I despised.
And for my wealth, see it to the last doit
Bestowed upon the poor of Christ."
2d Woman. Oh grace!
3d Woman.—Oh, soul to this world poor, but rich toward God!
* * * * *
Woman. [Oh listen, listen!]
What sweet sounds from her fast-closed lips are welling,
As from the caverned shaft, deep miner's song?
Eliz. [*In a low voice.*]—Through the stifling room
Floats strange perfume;
Through the crumbling thatch
The angels watch,
Over the rotting roof-tree.
They warble, and flutter, and hover and glide,
Waking old sounds to my dreary bedside,
Snatches of songs which I used to know
When I slept by my nurse, and the swallows
Called me at day-dawn from under the eaves.
Hark to them! Hark to them now—
Fluting like woodlarks, tender and low—
Cool rustling leaves—tinkling waters—
Sheepbells over the lea—
In their silver plumes Eden-gales whisper—
In their hands Eden-lilies—not for me—not for me—
No crown for the poor fond bride!
The song told me so,
Long, long ago,
How the maid chose the white lily;
But the bride she chose
The red red rose,
And by its thorn died she.
Well—in my Father's house are many mansions—
I have trodden the waste howling ocean-foam,
Till I stand upon Canaan's shore,
Where Crusaders from Zion's towers call me home,
To the saints who are gone before.
* * * * *
Con.—The victory's gained at last!
The fiend is baffled, and her saintship sure!
Oh people blest of heaven.
Eliz. Oh master, master!
You will not let the mob, when I lie dead
Make me a show—paw over all my limbs—
Pull out my hair—pluck off my finger-nails—
Wear scraps of me for charms and amulets,
As if I were a mummy, or a drug?
As they have done to others—I have seen it—
Nor set me up in ugly naked pictures
In every church, that cold world-hardened wits
May gossip o'er my secret tortures? Promise—
Swear to me! I demand it!
Con. No man lights
A candle, to be hid beneath a bushel:
Thy virtues are the Church's dower: endure
All which the edification of the faithful
Makes needful to be published.
Eliz. Oh my God!
I had stripped myself of all, but modesty!
Dost thou claim yet that victim? Be it so.
Now take me home! I have no more to give thee!
So weak—and yet no pain—why, now nought ails me!
How dim the lights burn! Here—
Where are you, children?
Alas! I had forgotten.
Now I must sleep—for ere the sun shall rise,
I must begone upon a long, long journey
To him I love.
Con. She means her heavenly bridegroom—
The spouse of souls.
Eliz. I said, to him I love.
Let me sleep, sleep.
You will not need to wake me—so—good night.
[Folds herself into an attitude of repose. The scene closes.]

Not very familiar with dramatic art, Mr. KINGSLEY has amplified his tragedy beyond reasonable bounds, nor has he always been faithful to his own clear dramatic conceptions of the characters he paints—but the extracts we have given will abundantly sustain us in the assertion that the poem is one of the most passionate and powerful which have been produced in these latter days. The same intense pictorial genius which filled the pages of "Yeast" and "Amyas Leigh," with the atmosphere of England, and the light of the tropics, gives life and warmth to many a scene and sentence of the "Saint's Tragedy." Keen insight into the human heart, genuine sympathy with the finer pleasures and the finer pains of the intellect and the soul, generous contempt of all half measures and half truths, cordial joy in the natural loveliness and affections and delights of our mortal life, breathe through the whole; and had Mr. KINGSLEY's American publishers contented themselves with republishing the Tragedy alone, they would have done their author a good service and us a better one.

But they have added a collection of miscellaneous poems, the most and the best of which are already known to the admirers of Mr. KINGSLEY's genius, but which we commend afresh to them and to all men. Mr. KINGSLEY has a dash of the true lyric enthusiasm, which combines with his strong imaginative qualities and his vivid perceptions of nature, to make his minor poems, and particularly his ballads, singularly fine. Who that reads poetry does not know this wonderful song from "Alton Locke?"

"O Mary, go and call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
Across the sands of Dee;"
The Western wind was wild and dank wi' foam,
And all alone went she.

The Western tide crept up along the sand,
And o'er and o'er the sand,
And round and round the sand,
As far as eye could see.
The rolling mist came down and hid the land—
And never home came she.

"Oh! is it weed, or fish, or floating hair—
A tress o' golden hair,
O' drowned maiden's hair,
Above the nets at sea?
Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
Among the stakes on Dee?"

They rowed her in across the rolling foam,
The cruel crawling foam,
The cruel hungry foam,
To her grave beside the sea:
But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle home
Across the sands of Dee!

Does not that bring before you the sands and the sea, infinite dreariness and the wail of the wind, when the mists are deepening the twilight into night, and a hundred vague forebodings and dismal fancies throng upon the soul? Not less powerful is the ballad of "Tregarva" in Yeast, which tells, with terrible simplicity and force, the story of the peasant's woe, and the landlord's gross, unthinking selfishness.

If PALEY's parable of pigeons kept him from the Bishop's bench, KINGSLEY's "Merry Brown Hares," you may be sure, have run away with his chance of the lawn-sleeves. But he is one of the Bishops by the grace of God, and can well spare the mitre and the crook, while he can strike upon the lyre such notes as this, at the sound of which we definitely drop our humble theorbo.

THE DAY OF THE LORD.

The Day of the Lord is at hand, at hand!
Its storms roll up the sky:
A nation sleeps starving on heaps of gold;
All dreamers toss and sigh:
The night is darkest before the dawn—
When the pain is sorest the child is born,
And the Day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, angels of God—
Freedom, and Mercy, and Truth;
Come! for the Earth is grown coward and old—
Come down and renew us her youth.
Wisdom, Self-sacrifice, Daring, and Love,
Haste to the battle-field, stoop from above,
To the Day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, hounds of hell—
Famine, and Plague, and War;
Idleness, Bigotry, Cant, and Misrule,
Gather, and fall in the snare!
Hirelings and Mammonites, Pedants and Knaves,
Crawl to the battle-field—sneak to your graves,
In the Day of the Lord at hand.

Who would sit down and sigh for a lost age of gold,
While the Lord of all ages is here?
True hearts will leap up at the trumpet of God,
And those who can suffer, can dare.
Each old age of gold was an iron age too,
And the meekest of saints may find stern work to do,
In the Day of the Lord at hand.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—A gentleman writing to the Commissioner of Patents from Molino del Rey, Arkansas, says: "All kinds of stock seem to do well here, but as yet we have no imported stock. Our lands are quite rich, and do not require manuring, and we produce fine crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats and the like; but the soil has not been thoroughly tested. I have raised from fifty to sixty bushels of corn per acre, and also 2,000 pounds of cotton in the seed per acre. Insects rarely do our crops harm. Our market is New-Orleans. Fruit is receiving marked attention here. The Catawba and Isabel grapes do well, and are, so far, free from any disease. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, and quinces are sure crop. The grape is only cultivated for table use, but I made some excellent wine from my crop during the last year.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

Southern Views of the Character and Prospects of Abolitionism.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 9.

* * * But is the proposition teasible which asserts that the Abolition party is inherently weak—that it has no inherent force or power, either as a moral or political tenet?

The policy of under-estimating or despising the strength of our enemies, in politics as in war, has often produced national disasters the most fatal. The religion, the moral code of the Abolition party, are not our religion, our moral code; but they are not on that account the less a religion, a moral and political tenet to them. It is not wise to overlook the fact that all men pursue not the same method of thought, either on morals, religion, or politics. Different methods of thought (and no two tribes of the human race pursue the same) lead infallibly to different conclusions upon all these subjects. The history of man proves the fact that the benighted Pagan will pour out his blood in defence of his idols as freely and courageously as the Christian in defence of his sacred altars. The faith of the Abolitionists is false to us, but they may deem it truth to them. But whether it be so or not, *it is the same to us, for they act upon it as a belief; and it is their acts at last, and not their faith, with which we have to deal.* If their faith, their moral and political tenets, produce fanatical madness, and that faith and madness produce action that may be fatal to us, the inherent power and force of those tenets is not only a fact, but even a fearful one. That they are thus led on by a wild and unreasoning faith and fanaticism, is conclusive proof that the organization contains within itself the inherent force, the terrible energy of madness, that would glory over the horrid scenes of blood and carnage as a delicious repast. In vain we urge the considerations of right reason and true religion upon their attention. When men cease to reason, to be rational beings, they become the beast of prey—the tiger in the jungle; and if they have sufficient method in their madness to augment their power, their inherent strength, by a union of their numbers, and to direct their strength to a common effort and aim, they become to the social and political organism what the whirlwind and the storm are to the physical world.

But quitting theory upon this grave question, I appeal to facts. And I point to the history of Abolition both in Europe and America, to prove, what I believe to be true, that *no party has arisen among mankind during the last hundred years, which has given such indisputable evidence of inherent strength, or that has gained so many victories over its opponents—over the established orders of society and civilization, with or without resorting to the armies and navies of powerful States and Empires—as the Abolition Party has done.* Let us then briefly survey the line of its victorious march, the fields of its conquests.

When less than a century ago, a few obscure individuals first met in conclave in London, to form a programme, to commence their intended assault upon the African slave trade, African Slavery prevailed as a domestic organism, in very nearly every State in Christendom, and in the Isles of Asia, Europe, and America. The people of England alone, had many millions of pounds sterling invested in that trade. The city of Bristol, situated near the confluence of the Severn with the Bristol Channel, was at that time, perhaps, the greatest slave mart in the world. The Atlantic ocean was literally whitened with the sails of the slave ships owned by the Bristol slave merchants; and so popular and profitable was this branch of European commerce, that even reigning princes granted peculiar privileges to commercial companies, cities and states, upon the stipulated condition that they should receive a share of the profits realized from the traffic. At this portentous epoch of the history of Abolition, the American Abolitionists find a precedent for their guidance, which they are now adroitly putting in practice. The anti-Slave Trade Committee in London, disclaimed all intention to abolish Slavery, at any place where it existed within the limits of the British Empire. The abolition of the slave trade alone, they declared, was all they sought to accomplish. The Abolitionists were few in number, and had but little political or social influence in the realm of England. They were opposed and denounced by all the power and influence which many millions of invested capital could bring to bear against them. They were treated with contempt, and scorned by the great mass of the English people, as we have seen repeated in our times nearer home. But they did not falter—they pursued the even tenor of their way, endured with patience the reproaches which were unsparingly heaped upon their heads. They braved the storm of persecution which broke over them, and the more persecution and denunciation prevailed, the more their number and power increased. They sent missionaries to France in the most stormy period of the French revolution. The immortal LAFAYETTE and his Marchioness, MIRABEAU the elder, and other leaders of the revolution, adopted their abolition tenets, and promised concurrence in national action. They sent missionaries to the United States, and sowed the seeds which now promise a plentiful harvest of ills. The ordinance of 1787 was the immediate effect of the mission to the United States. The United States has a *secret history* on this subject which has not yet been written.

If the record of the passage of that ordinance be searched, it will be found that Mr. MADISON was in the hall of Congress a short time *before*, and a short time *after* the vote on the passage of the ordinance was taken, but his name is not recorded for or against it. The ordinance itself had a somewhat mysterious origin. Even then, almost at the birth of the Republic, there was an inherent force at work, and exerting a mysterious power, the end of which is not yet.

They, the London Abolitionists, entered the British Parliament, first by petition, then by their representatives in the House of Commons. They, too, had a method in their madness. The powerful influence of British gold failed to arrest the career of these despised fanatics. The slave trade was at last abolished, the fleet of Bristol slave-ships were turned out of employment, and the armed surveillance of the British Navy set to watch over them. They were devoted to other pursuits, or stranded upon the shore to rot; millions of capital was thrown out of investment, and invested in other forms. The property of the then flourishing city of Bristol, its commercial importance, its great social and industrial interests, were prostrated at a single blow, to rise no more. All Christendom, in the end including the United States, united in a common league to put an end to the African trade.

But the London Committee were not content with the great victory they had gained against such fearful odds. The Slave trade abolished, they boldly elevated the black flag of Abolition, and announced the intention to abolish the institution of Slavery itself, wherever it existed in the British Empire, and thereby to free the British Crown from all responsibility on the subject of Slavery. That is the source, the precedent, from which our Abolition party derives the idea and the language in which they clothe it, of *divorcing* the Federal Government from Slavery and "slave power."

In this second campaign of the English Abolitionists, they met with a stern and uncompromising resistance. The great interests of the British West Indies were at stake. Inch by inch the field was contested, and year after year the Abolition party gained ground upon their opponents.

The immense monetary power of the East India Company was enlisted on the side of Abolition, as the result of a deeply laid and comprehensive scheme of commercial monopoly, which my limits will not permit me to discuss in detail. It is enough for my present purpose to say, that Abolition again triumphed over all its opponents, by means of its "inherent force," the power mysterious and undefinable though it be, which it exercises over the minds of men. "The truce of God" was agreed to in the Parliament, Lords and Commons, and Slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire. In this vast wreck and ruin of the existing social system, slave property was not the only property that was involved in a common fate. The landed interests of the West India slaveowners, perhaps the most valuable property of that class in the world, was remanded back to the dominion of the desert, the jungle and the reptile, by the act of negro emancipation.

Thus, a single Abolition victory demolished, at a single blow, without violence or bloodshed, without the aid of armies or navies, perhaps five hundred millions worth of the property of British subjects, and the semblance of justice was presented to the world, to justify the wrong of paying the owners for the wholesale ruin, twenty millions of pounds sterling; which, if I err not, was paid by the East India Company of merchants.

Since that London Committee of Abolitionists first met in conclave, France, England, Portugal, all Europe has abolished Slavery wherever it existed; with the qualification that Spain agreed with England, I believe, to abolish it in all her dominions, save her West India possessions, in a stipulated number of years, and for a stipulated sum of money. It has been abolished in seven of the old thirteen United States, over two-thirds of the Territorial Districts of the United States, where popular States are now running the career of nations, and including a vast country, rich in the elements which enter into the support and maintenance of human life, and capable of sustaining an empire of two hundred millions of souls. It has been abolished in Mexico, in all the South American States, except, I believe, Brazil, and in many of the isles of the sea. In order to form a right conception of the victories which Abolition has won over the organic structure of human society, let us look at the world-wide area of Slavery, when the London Committee first met, and then look at its circumscribed area now. It exists in the Southern States of this Union, in the Spanish West Indies, and in Brazil. But where else? Echo answers, where? It may, I think, be safely asserted, that *no military conqueror, who has disturbed the repose of the world, and scourged the nations of the earth with the rod of his power, has effected such vast changes upon the social and commercial interests and organism of society, as Abolition has already done;* and still, uncloyed with its mighty victories, meeting "nor adversity nor defeat," insatiable as the grave, it pursues its steady course, unchecked in its march, confident of gaining still more important, more devastating triumphs. And, with these great historic feats before our eyes, and the steady tramp—tramp—of the Abolition forces sounding in our ears, and disturbing our midnight slumbers, we refuse to realize the truth—the perils of our condition, and persevere in ascribing to this mighty element of disruption and subjugation, this destroyer of civilizations and social structures, "inherent weakness." May a ruling Providence open our eyes to the truth before it be too late.

FUTURE RELATIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SLAVERY.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 12.

I have said we cannot overrate the importance to the South of a triumph in Kansas. But with the most respectful deference to the Committee, I conclude that a Free Soil defeat in Kansas would neither prostrate Abolition at home, nor "repel political ambition from its failing fortunes."

I have shown that Abolition seeks to accomplish its destructive aims, by the power of the Legislative, and ultimately of the chief Executive authority of the Union. It has, therefore, not only, up to the present time, progressed by the exercise of the power of both the State and Federal Governments, but that it may do much more than it has yet done, it seeks to obtain more entire control of all the departments of the Federal Government—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Now, what are its chances to accomplish this great aim? Let us see. I have not a line of statistics before me to refer to, of any kind. The facts stated in these numbers are drawn from memory alone. I assume, then, what I believe, on reference to the record, will be found nearly true, that the census return of 1850 shows there are fifteen millions of white population in the Northern States, and seven millions of white population in the Southern States. African slaves have no political rights; but as, under the Constitution, a certain per centage of them enter into the basis of our representation, they add to the number of our representatives. Still, the view I intend to present cannot be rightfully based on any portion of the population of the United States, save that class which constitute the great body politic of the Union—for these alone constitute the State.

Now, writers on political economy, as well as the history of the Union, concur in establishing the fact, that a population that is well supplied with wholesome food, will increase to double its numbers every twenty-five years—a little more or less. With these data before us, we may, without difficulty, see what an important feature in the future of the Union will be. In twenty-five years from 1850, the North will have thirty millions of white population and the South fourteen millions at the end of the same decade. At the end of the next decade, the North will have sixty millions, and the South twenty-eight. We may even include the Southern slaves in the calculation—and without adding a unit in favor of the North, for the vast tide of foreign emigrants that increases their numbers every year, to which there is no set-off in the South; and at the end of the present decade, the white population of the North will outnumber the population of the South, including the Africans, to the extent of about ten millions of souls; at the end of the next decade to the number of twenty millions—even the balance against the South, outnumbering the whole population of England, Scotland, and Wales—which constitute the basis of the most powerful empire in the world. The North doubtless outnumbers us in population now, to the amount of perhaps seven millions of white population or more. We see their population already great, with an earnestness and energy never perhaps equalled, acting together with an unprecedented unanimity, to the one aim and design of sectionalizing their whole country against us upon the Abolition question. They are shrewd calculators. They *know* the whole the power of the Federal Government will soon fall into their hands, by the silent but sure operation of the laws of nature; and the idea and intention to outnumber and overwhelm us with their predominant millions, enters as an element into the Free-Soil movement, for they want the extended plains of the territorial districts of the United States, in which to aggregate their millions, by whose power they intend to blot out our civilization from the map of the world. The Union—the Federal Government—are not the elements which are leading on the human race on this Continent to its destiny. That race progresses by laws which lie deeper and exert a power more potent and irresistible. So far from controling and shaping the fortunes and destiny of the people of the Union, *the people of the Northern States alone will mould, shape and direct the Government as they please, and drive it before them like chaff before the storm.* Look now upon the picture I have drawn, and is it not plain as noon-day that the Federal Government of the Union *will be no more Southern forever?* A few weeks since we saw a Speaker placed in the Chair in the House of Representatives, without having received a single vote from the South. This is one phase, but more will follow, that are more important still. Abolition will next grasp the Senate in its hand, then the Executive power, then the Judiciary; for Abolition demands sectionalization, that by the power of the Government it may abolish Slavery; political ambition demands sectionalization, for the sake of the millions which enter into and go out of the public treasury. Countless millions present and to come—passion—fanaticism—brutality—abolition—political ambition—sentiment—crazed if you will, but still sentiment—moral, religious and political tenets—all—all demand sectionalization, that the North may rule, pocket the spoils, and subjugate the South—FOR THIS IS THE NORTHERN METHOD OF THOUGHT.

If Kansas was engulfed by an earthquake, and struck out of the map of the Union, it would matter little to the North, for they have room and landed resources enough now for an empire such as the world itself has seldom seen; and its present and future present a field for the arts and impostures of political ambition more inviting and stimulating, far, than any other on the globe. If Kansas be subjected to Southern rule, there is Nebraska, already surrendered to the North without let or hindrance, which is far more than an equivalent.

The question simply is, whether the North shall take all the fruits of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, (which has been lauded as a great Southern triumph,) or only a part. With the North, it is a question of gain, not of loss. If the North triumphs in Kansas, will our Southern National Democrats take back the songs they chanted in honor of their victory over the North upon the Kansas Nebraska bill? They like Washington better than Kansas, perhaps.

We should, as we love our dearest liberties, our hearthstones, and domestic altars, delude ourselves with unfounded hopes no more. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—THE UNION—WILL PROTECT THE SOUTH FROM NORTHERN AGGRESSION NO MORE FOREVER.

The Suspected Privateer "America" at Rio—Correspondence Between Commodore Salter and the British Admiral.

From the Washington Union, April 15.

Advices have been received from Commodore WILLIAM D. SALTER, Commander-in-Chief of the Brazil Squadron, dated United States flag-ship *Savannah*, (harbor Rio de Janeiro.) Feb. 12, 1856. It appears that the United States merchant steamer *America*, which arrived at the above named place from New-York, *vid* Fernambuco, and bound to San Francisco, on the 4th of February last, was charged with having arms and ammunition concealed on board. This charge was made to the English Admiral by a person who was only on board the *America* but a short time, (about twelve hours,) and who proved himself so worthless that he was discharged, thus giving rise to the supposition that he circulated this report with malicious intentions, without having any foundation whatever for making it. The facts are briefly as follows:

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Commodore SALTER by Rear-Admiral W. J. HOPE JOHNSTONE, commanding H. B. Majesty's Naval forces on the Brazil Coast, dated the 10th of February last:

"The late second mate of the United States steam vessel *America*, now in this port, (Rio de Janeiro,) having voluntarily acquainted the officer in command of H. B. Majesty's steam vessel *Trident*, and subsequently informed me verbally and in writing that the above-mentioned steamer, commanded by Captain HUDSON, 'has got two sets of papers, and has eight guns in boxes stowed under the coals, and boxes of small arms under the cabin, none of which are included in the manifest,' and having further stated that she cleared out yesterday at the Custom-House, and will sail to-morrow at 6 A. M., I therefore request you will consider it expedient to prevent the *America* from quitting this port until the above statement on the part of the said mate is proved to be true or otherwise; and, in the meanwhile, I have communicated the information to the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, in order that the local authorities may act as they deem proper, and also to the French senior officer.

I may add, further, that I recently received information of a fast steamer being about to quit New-York, supposed to act as a Russian privateer, and, although the *America* does not in every particular answer the description, yet, if the mate's testimony is true, I consider there are just grounds of suspicion in this case, which make me the more desirous of communicating with you on so delicate a point as interfering with the movements of any vessel bearing the United States flag."

The following is the reply of Commodore SALTER to the above letter, dated Feb. 11:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, delivered to me by your Secretary, relating to the United States steamer *America*.

Immediately upon the receipt of your letter, I communicated its contents to Captain HUDSON, and in reply was assured by him in the strongest terms that there were no arms of any description on board the *America*, with the exception of a rifle, fowling piece, and a pair of pistols, all belonging to himself; that he had on board the ship some boxes of machinery, but not a piece of armament except the above.

Captain HUDSON also stated that the person who gave the information to yourself and the commander of the *Trident* was not on board the ship when she arrived, but was shipped here, and, proving worthless, was discharged very soon after he joined the vessel. In discharging him Capt. H. was very abrupt, and he (Capt. H.) has no doubt the reports concerning his vessel were made with a malicious motive of revenge.

I am the more convinced of the want of truth in the statements made by the second mate, from the fact that at present in the United States, and particularly in New-York, from which port the *America* sailed, a most rigid search is made of vessels leaving port, in order to prevent any filibustering movement; and had the *America* had any such quantity of arms on board

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

There are a great many counterfeit five's on the Chesapeake Bank, of the State of Massachusetts. One or more arrests are made almost every day of parties attempting to utter these spurious bills. On Monday evening, a young woman, giving her name as Catharine Barber, was arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, for attempting to pass one of these bills at a grocery in that District. She was brought before a Magistrate, who committed her for examination.

CHILD ABANDONMENT—SUSPICIOUS.

A female child, apparently about six months old, was found on Monday evening by a policeman of the First Ward, in the door-way of the dwelling No. 154 Broadway. It was removed to the Station-house for the night. A woman living at the house in question, stated to the policeman that a young woman had frequently called there with a child, and inquired for a doctor, keeping on office thereabouts, saying she said was the father of the child. The last time she called she was requested to leave before a policeman could be sent for. She then went away; but as it appeared down after left her child behind to be taken care of by its father.

PETER FUNK AGAIN.

David Wineman, of Ohio, wanting to purchase a good watch at a low price, went into Peter Funk's auction store in Broadway, near Fulton-street, yesterday morning. A "beautiful gold watch, four-holes jewelled, 23 carats fine," was put up, and soon knocked down to Mr. Wineman, for the sum of $70. He paid the money, took the watch and left; but learning soon after that he had been swindled, he returned to the shop to get his money back. The gentlemen there congregated expressed much sympathy with him, and advised him to put the watch up again. He did so, and it was knocked down for $35 to a California merchant, who left a deposit of $10 until he returned for the property. This great sacrifice did not satisfy Mr. Wineman, so he went to the Mayor's office and told his experience at a Broadway auction shop. Justice OSBORNE sent an officer with Mr. Wineman to try to get his money back.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Conrad Muller and Julius Richards were brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, charged with stealing a case of boots and shoes, valued at $40, from C. W. & T. S. Keith, of No. 165 Greenwich-street. The goods, it is said, were found in their possession. The prisoners were committed for a hearing.

Miscellaneous.

A CHAPTER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

George H. Lace, aged 15 years, and a native of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., was killed, on Monday evening, on board the ship *G. B. Lamar*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 17, East River, by the falling of a boom upon him

Patrick Daly, aged 16 years, and a native of Ireland, died at the City Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of a gunshot wound received accidentally, on the 27th of February last, at Kingston, N. J., whither he had gone a-gunning with a companion from this City.

John Fraser, a native of Scotland, and aged 21 years, died also at the Hospital, yesterday, from a fracture of the leg and other injuries, received by being run over on the Erie Railroad, at Paterson, N. J., a few days since. The deceased was employed as a clerk in Nelson & Co.'s bookstore, No. 131 Nassau-st., and was by that firm sent to Paterson, with another clerk, on business connected with the establishment. He attempted to leave the train before it had completely stopped, and in doing so slipped and fell. The cars passed over one of his legs, mutilating it badly. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered till yesterday, when he died. He resided with his brother at No. 27 City Hall-place.

William Calvin fell from a car, in Fourteenth-street on Monday afternoon; the wheels of the vehicle (which was loaded with furniture) passed over his body. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died the same night. The deceased was 24 years of age. At the time of the accident he was superintending the removal of his mother's household furniture from No. 22½ Fifth-street to Port Morris.

James Oldworth, aged 30 years, died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effect of burns received by the upsetting of a can of burning pitch which he was carrying from a shop in Washington-street on board a ship. The Coroner's Jury deemed that "the deceased died of delirium tremens from burns accidentally received while carrying a can of pitch."

YET ALIVE.

The German woman, Catharine Holmeyer, who was so dangerously stabbed at No. 33 Monroe-street, on Monday afternoon, by her discarded lover, Chas. Weller, is still alive, and the prospects for her recovery are becoming more hopeful. She has not been removed from the house where the occurrence took place.

TRIED TO HANG HIMSELF.

A shoemaker named John McGinniss was arrested on Monday night, by the Sixth Ward Police, because he attempted to hang himself. Believing him insane, they locked him up in their Station-house for safe-keeping.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 61.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 58, 70, 72, 75 to 77, 51, 78 to 90.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 214, 363, 364, 375, 79, 246, 384 to 387, 389, 390, 324, 378, 391.

☞ The trial of Baker is postponed to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 532, 188, 252, 263, 311, 327, 338, 348, 396, 58, 377 to 382, 385, 386, 388 to 390, 392 to 399, 401, 402 to 406, 408 to 415.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 488, 489, 495, 74, 444, 449, 367, 448, 498 to 504.

Part II.—Nos. 132, 374, 134, 418, 423, 424, 490, 491, 854, 493 to 497.

The Schooner Eudora Mystery.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before G. W. Martin, Esq.

The following evidence was taken yesterday:

Captain Arnold was recalled and testified that the Captain and mate have never returned to the schooner since the time she anchored off City Island; the vessel had but one boat and that hung on the davits.

Daniel Quimby testified that he resided at White Plains, Westchester County, and knows the prisoner; had a conversation with him in the sleigh; asked him about the vessel, and how much money he had got, and who it belonged to; he said $50 and it belonged to the Captain; he said he had two watches which belonged to the mate; asked him where the Captain and mate were gone; he said a boat came alongside the day before and the Captain and mate went away in her; asked him how he came by the money; he said when the vessel began to sink he began to gather what clothes he could find in the cabin and the money was in the clothes; asked him next about the staterooms; he said they were locked and he did not break them open; he said there was no other persons on board the schooner but the Captain and mate, and himself, Wilcox.

The examination was further adjourned for one week, and the prisoner remanded.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

AN INDIGNANT CELESTIAL.

Captain Haskell, who has just returned home from the Celestial Empire, was arrested and held to bail in $2,500, for a very novel offence. The chief of the *cuisine* of the ship was a Chinaman, and he having offended the Captain, the latter cut off poor Chinaman's long black cue, or appendage to his head. To cut off this is deemed in China the grossest kind of offence, and the poor fellow, when he made his case known, was as much affected as if he lost his fortune. He said he never dare return home again.

BREAKING A SEAL AND ABSTRACTING MONEY.

Albert Lombard was arrested for taking a letter from the Post-Office which contained $40, and was addressed to Augustus Lombard. He was held for examination.

EVIDENCE AGAINST FILLIBUSTERS.

Three witnesses arrived yesterday from Philadelphia who are to give evidence against the parties arrested last week on board the steamship *Orizaba*.

DEATH OF AN EX-CLERK.

James T. Metcalf, formerly Clerk of U. S. Courts and Commissioner, died yesterday.

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

No. 351 BROADWAY, TUESDAY NOON, April 15, 1856.

ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., President, in the Chair.

SOMETHING FOR WINE-DRINKERS.

The Secretary read a paper on the Wines of Oporto, and the disease affecting the grape-vine, from the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office of the United States. A letter from the Consulate, dated Oporto, Jan. 28, 1856, describes the pestilence, and states that it made its appearance early in March, and spread with great rapidity over the whole kingdom. The writer expresses his conviction that not a basket of good healthy fruit was produced in the wine districts last year. In the district of Douro in ordinary years they have 1,190 pipes, in 1855 only 200 pipes. The export of wine in 1855 to all the world was 34,386 pipes. Of these, 638 were sent to the United States.

A DYNAMOMETER.

Mr. W. F. LEONARD exhibited a model of his Dynamometer, a contrivance to test the draft of plows at plowing matches. It is also recommended for determining the speed of ships, and for various other purposes.

W. F. HOLCOMB presented a folio fasiculus of designs for country seats, edited by GILDEMEISTER and BENGUR, of this City. They are very beautiful, and include those of Mr. H. SHELDON, of Tarrytown, Mr. HOGUET, on the Hudson, and several others, which have either been built or are in progress. The work is to be continued, each number to contain twelve lithographs, with appropriate letter-press. Mr. BENGUR was present, but from his ignorance of English, Dr. HOLCOMB spoke in his behalf.

ADULTERATIONS.

The President then concluded the paper upon adulterated drugs, the first part of which was read at a previous meeting. He referred to *four*; namely—Powdered jalap, powdered ipecacuanha, powdered opium, and powdered scammony. The latter two are liable to adulteration in the countries where they are produced, and powdered roots as well as other substances are liable to gross adulteration by the drug grinder, and next by the retailer at home. In reference to opium, adulteration is not harmless, inasmuch as it leaves the dose uncertain. Sometimes drugs are adulterated for the sake of color, with poisonous materials, which violently modify their action. Snuff is apt to produce paralysis when colored with chromate of lead. Many other illustrations were given. The microscope is useful in detecting adulterations, especially that of coffee with chicory.

In conclusion, he proposed that the American Institute should issue a Commission for the examination of adulterated drugs and food. He stated that the materials of his paper were taken from the report of the British Commission, and he thought a similar Commission as urgently necessary on this as on the other side the Atlantic.

The subject of the day was here taken up.

OATS.

In 1840 the total produce was 123,071,341 bushels; in 1850 the produce was 146,584,179 bushels—showing an increase of 23,512,838 bushels. The produce in 1853 was near 160,000,000 bushels, which, at 37½ cents, would be worth $60,000,000.

The Chairman read a lengthy paper on the culture of oats, from which we gathered the following items: Greater quantities are now grown than formerly, in consequence of the increased number of horses. He described the several varieties. Some think oats equal to barley, on medium soils. Oats ripened well on *green* crops, but not well after wheat, rye, or barley. He had usually sown timothy or clover with or after the oats, and though not considered good farming, it had always succeeded well with him.

Oats are thought to degenerate by being grown too long on one kind of soil, and this more so than any other grain. The variety may be changed.

After some further remarks, not important to the public, the Club adjourned for one week.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The receipts of Potatoes from New-Jersey are very large. Northern have not yet arrived in any amount as the river is but just open. No Nova Scotias in market, but a cargo is daily expected. The Potato market is reported very dull, except for early Junes, which are in good request for seed, with a short supply. Four barrels of new Bermudas arrived by the *Princess Royal* on Saturday, and sold at wholesale for $7. The same brig brought 500 boxes of Tomatoes. These are coming in quite freely. They are six-quart boxes, and wholesale for 75 cents ₰ box.

Russia Turnips are plentiful and cheap. Parsnips glut the market, and ge slow at our quoted prices.

Apples are lower for the same qualities, though choice barrels bring good prices. A hundred barrels of mixed sorts, in good condition, from Palmyra, N. Y., sold on the dock yesterday for $2 25 ₰ bbl.

Cranberries are a little more plentiful, and sell at lower rates.

Poultry is still quite scarce, and sells readily at our quotations.

Eggs come in in large quantities—over 600 barrels came in yesterday—principally from Philadelphia. They retail by the single barrel at 9@9½ ₰ dozen.

Butter and Cheese are arriving in larger supply, and prices are declining materially. New Butter, of Spring make, is far plentier than usual at this season. Makers are feeding corn and other grain to their cows, and turning it into butter.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₰ bushel	—	@	—
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₰ bbl.	$1 62	@	$1 75
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₰ bbl.	1 87	@	2 00
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₰ bbl.	1 12	@	1 62
Potatoes—Junes, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₰ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—Western Red, ₰ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₰ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Potatoes—Californias, ₰ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Potatoes—Bermudas, (new,) ₰ bbl.	7 00	@	—
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₰ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₰ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Onions—Red, ₰ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—Yellow, ₰ bbl.	1 87	@	2 00
Onions—₰ 100 bunches	2 25	@	2 75
Leeks—₰ dozen bunches	31	@	37
Cabbages—White, ₰ 100	1 00	@	4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₰ 100	4 00	@	8 00
Celery—₰ dozen	62	@	88
Spinach, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Beets—₰ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Carrots—₰ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Parsnips, ₰ bbl.	50	@	75
Turnips—White, ₰ bbl.	50	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₰ bbl.	38	@	62
Tomatoes, six quart boxes	75	@	75
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₰ bbl.	1 25	@	3 00
Apples—Greenings, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	3 00
Apples—Baldwins, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Apples—Swaar, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Spitsenbergs, ₰ bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Russets, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	2 50
Apples—Gillflower, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₰ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
Dried Apples, ₰ lb.	b	@	5
Dried Peaches, ₰ lb.	15	@	16
Cranberries, ₰ bbl.	11 50	@	13 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₰ lb., in tubs	22	@	28
State, ₰ lb.	18	@	22
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	11	@	16
Lard, in bbls.	9¾	@	10½
Lard—Kegs,	10	@	11½
Cheese—State, ₰ lb.	8	@	9¾
Eggs—Fresh, ₰ doz.	15	@	16
Fowls, ₰ lb.	14	@	17
Chickens, ₰ lb.	15	@	18
Spring Chickens, ₰ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Bucks County, ₰ lb.	17	@	20
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb.	25	@	28
Widgeon, ₰ pair	37	@	37
Black Bucks, ₰ pair	50	@	50
Brant, ₰ pair	1 37	@	1 75
Turkeys, ₰ lb.	16	@	20
Geese, ₰ lb.	9	@	11
Guinea Hens, ₰ pair	50	@	62
Prairie Hens, ₰ pair	75	@	88
Rabbits, young, each	25	@	31
Hares, ₰ pair	6¼	@	75
Pigeons, tame Squabs, ₰ doz.	2 25	@	2 50
Wild, ₰ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Young Pigs, small, each	2 00	@	3 00
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₰ lb.	9	@	9½

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

TUESDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much, the supply and sales thereof being still light, at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pearls, and $6 62½ for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 2,000 lbs. American Yellow disposed of at former rates.

CANDLES—Sperm are in fair request and are firm. A moderate inquiry exists for Adamantine, but these are pretty freely offered, and are languid in price. Mould Tallow are unaltered.

COFFEE—The demand is brisker, and prices, though not quotably higher, evince renewed vigor. The sales since our last include about 6,485 pkgs. Java (an entire cargo) at private bargain; 300 pkgs do., in lots, at 14¼c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 12c.@12¾c.; 500 Rio at 11½c.@12c.; and 3,326 do., by auction, at from 10¾c.@12¾c., average 11¾c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—The market is not very active, but prices are tolerably well sustained.

COTTON—Presents no really new feature. The inquiry is good, and prices are firm. Operators are desirous to get their correspondence per *Cambria*. The sales since Saturday add up about 7,500 bales, at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¼	11
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	13

FEATHERS—We heard that 3,000 lbs. prime Live Geese were purchased, to go out of this market, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is still unsettled. The amount offering for sale exceeds the requirements of purchasers, and as factors are anxious to dispose of their supplies, prices strongly favor buyers. The sales since our last embrace about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25	@	5 75
Ordinary State	5 87½	@	6 00
Straight State	6 00	@	6 12½
Favorite and Extra State	6 12½	@	6 50
Common to good Michigan	6 37½	@	6 25
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 00	@	6 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 00	@	6 37½
Fancy Michigan	6 37½	@	6 62½
Fancy Ohio	6 37½	@	6 75
Extra Michigan	6 25	@	8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50	@	8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 50	@	6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75	@	9 25
Extra Missouri	7 00	@	10 00

Canadian continues in slack demand at drooping prices—the sales since our last having been confined to about 600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $6 37½@$9 ₰ bbl. Southern rules quiet and languid. The sales since our last amount to 1,500 bbls. Mixed to Extra at $6 87½@$8 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed, $4@$6 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey and $3 68¾@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

FRUIT—The private trade is very limited at about old quotations. Sales were made, by auction, of 2,070 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 50@$3, and 6,780 boxes do., Oranges at 87½c.@$2 81¼ ₰ box.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is scarce and wanted. Sales transpired to-day of only about 3,800 bushels White at $2, for prime Genesee, deliverable at Newburg; $1 97 for do. Western, and $1 91 for good Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye is plenty and heavy. 22,500 bushels were obtained in part at 95c.@95c. ₰ bushel. Barley is inactive at former figures. There is not much of it here. Oats rule quiet and languid at 43c.@46c. for Ohio and Chicago; 39c.@42c. for State; and 36c.@38c. for Jersey, ₰ bushel. Corn is in better request, and is a shade firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 47,000 bushels mixed, Yellow and White Southern at, according to quality, from 60c.@67c. ₰ bushel, the latter (an extreme) price having been procured for a very handsome lot of Southern White.

HAY—We heard that 400 bales River were procured, to-day, at 87½c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 37½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are more freely offered, and as the demand is checked by the high claims of owners, prices are not so well sustained,—though no quotable change has occurred, as yet.

HOPS—There were 40 bales taken at 7c.@10. ₰ lb.

IRON—Sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig were reported at $25 @$25 50, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LATHS—Remain as last noticed.

LEAD—Rules quiet, yet firm.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is rather plentier, but the inquiry therefor is lively, and prices continue strong. Other kinds are unaltered.

LIME—Appears scarce and quiet at about yesterday's quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@47c.; some Porto Rico, in hhds., at 40c.@44c., and Cuba Muscovado at 36c. ₰ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in fair supply and is moderately inquired for, mostly at $3 12½ ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is salable and steady, at 38c.@39c. ₰ gallon. Some holders claim a shade higher rates. Tar is quiet and depressed at $1 75@$2 25 ₰ bbl. Resin is improving, being now in request at $1 78@$1 80 for common, ₰ 310 lbs, delivered, and $2 50@$2 75 for No. 1 and white, ₰ 280 lb.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, yet quoted firm. Red Oil is dull and drooping. About 200 baskets Olive changed hands at former rates. Linseed is pretty freely taken, in lots from store, at 81c.@83c. ₰ gallon. Large parcels are partially neglected, and are not worth over 80c. ₰ gallon. Lard Oil is plentier and is procurable at 90c. @ 95c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, and is on the advance. The sales since our last reach about 1,250 bbls., in lots: $16 75@$16 87½ for Mess, and $15 50@$15 62½ for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are heavy and obtainable at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair demand, at 8c.@8¾c., as in quality, ₰ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy, the transactions including 700 bbls. and tes. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10c., mostly within the range, and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c. ₰ lb. Beef continues abundant and in slack demand at drooping prices. The sales since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $8@$8 37½ for Country Prime, $8 75@$10 25 for do. Mess, and $10 50@$13 for repacked do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$23 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$17 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 15c. @18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 23c.@25c. for Prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 5c.@10c. for poor to choice, ₰ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. obtained at $4@$4 75 ₰ 100 lbs. The latest Southern accounts strengthen the confidence of factors, and these are less desirous to realize. A late issue of the Savannah *Republican* contains the following: "We learn from planters that the recent freshets and cold weather have interfered materially with the planting of the rice crop on the Ogeechee and Altamaha Rivers, especially on the upper and inland plantations. Generally the greater part of the crop is put in the ground during the month of March, and certainly by the middle of April, unless the operations of the planter are suspended by freshets or other causes beyond his control, in which event the work of planting is sometimes continued at intervals through April and May, even into June. This far but a small portion of the upper rice lands on the streams above mentioned has been planted. We hear of some complaint on the Savannah, but not to the same extent. It is probable, though we have no information to that effect, that the same causes have conspired to retard the operations of the planters on the Carolina rivers. We understand there was ice at this place last week."

SALT—Is more abundant, but is held rather above the views of buyers, and is quiet.

SEEDS—Clover is now generally held at 16¾c.@17c ₰ lb. There is very little of it remaining unsold. Flax is unchanged. Calcutta Linseed has fallen to $1 85 ₰ bushel, and is dull thereat. Timothy rules about the same.

SPICES—Continue quiet at about former quotations.

SUGARS—Are in good demand at full prices, with sales since our last of about 1,200 hhds. at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Cuba, 9¾c.@9¾c. for Porto Rico, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for New-Orleans, ₰ lb. 3200 boxes Havana brought 7¾c.@8¼c. ₰ lb. The latest mail advices from the South are quite discouraging in regard to the prospects of the growing crop in Louisiana. The Donaldsonville *Vigilant*, of the 3d instant, says: "From the assurances we receive from planters of the vicinity, we incline to believe that the sugar crop of 1855–57 will be shorter than that of 1855–56. Much of the cane is injured by the cold and the rain, and in many cases the ground has been so wet, at the time of planting, as to leave little hope that even the small quantity planted will come up. The 'ratoons' are also said to be in very bad condition." The Point Coupee *Echo*, of the 5th instant, says: "From all sections of our parish, we hear of nothing but the most discouraging accounts of the coming sugar crop. Owing to the utter rottenness of the stubble, and a defect in a large quantity of the seed cane, many of our planters will not be able to grind at all the coming season, and not a few will scarcely make sufficient cane for seed for '57. Many, foreseeing the inevitable failure, have plowed up the old stubble, and in its stead put in large crops of cotton and corn." The Franklin *Journal*, of the 5th instant, says: "The recent dry weather has crusted the surface of the earth so as to check vegetation, and our planters now want a slight shower to assist the cane out of the ground. It is hardly possible to estimate the amount of damage done to the seed cane and the ratoon by the severe freezes of the past Winter. We are fearful the injury is greater than has been anticipated."

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime brought former rates.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, and is steady. The sales since Friday include 36 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 10c.@14c.; 75 bales Havana, (part in bond,) on private terms; 214 bales Yara at 34½c.@35c.; 75 cases Seedleaf at 11c., and 11 cases Florida at 20c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There were 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of 25c.@25½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅛d.@3-16d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d.; ₰ bbl; Grain 4½d.@5d. ₰ bushel; heavy goods 22s. 6d.@ 25s. ₰ ton. For London, Flour 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₰ bbl.; Grain 5d.@6½d. ₰ bushel; Provisions 2s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; heavy goods 25s.@30s. ₰ ton. For other ports, the business was limited and rates were depressed.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Thursday, April, 15, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—Since the departure of the *Canada's* mail, 8th inst., we have experienced a very heavy market. With continued unfavorable advices, successively at hand ₰ steamers *Washington* and *Cambria*, but little inquiry has existed for export, the home trade having likewise purchased sparingly. This, in connection with the opening of Hudson River navigation, occasioned a gradual decline in prices of common and medium qualities, of about 37½c. ₰ bbl. A better inquiry prevails at the decline—in part for export. *Clearances from New-York, from April 7 to April 14, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 1,695 bbls.; British Provinces, 4,704 bbls.; West Indies, 1,642 bbls.; South America, 812 bbls.; East Indies, 245 bbls.

WHEAT—The market has been without animation during the week. For export little or nothing has been done—the orders being limited below current rates. Moderate purchases have been made for milling purposes at about the last quotations. Of good and prime parcels the supply is very limited, and such qualities are pretty firmly held; other descriptions being in better supply and in less request, are very dull and unsettled in price. Ohio and Michigan White, $1 75@$1 83 ₰ 60 lbs.; Missouri White, $1 85@$1 97; Southern White, $1 82@$1 92; do. Red, $1 65@$1 75; Genesee White, $1 90@$2; Canadian White, $1 75@$1 95. *Clearances from New-York, from April 7 to April 14, both inclusive:* To Liverpool 20,966 bushels.

INDIAN CORN—With a decline in freights, a fair business has been done for export since the 8th inst. Prices have slightly fluctuated, closing at the following quotations: Southern Yellow, 64c.@65c. ₰ 56 lbs.; do. White, 64c.@67c.; do. Mixed, 61c.@63c.; West Mixed, 64c.@ 65c. *Clearances from New-York, from April 7, to April 14, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 72,726 bushels. Antwerp, 5,548 bushels. Bremen, 3,000 bushels. South America, 7,388 bushels. West Indies, 1,465 bushels.

RYE—Much firmness was manifested in the market until within a day or two, when, with a falling off in the export inquiry and a larger supply offering, prices receded. The closing rate is 93c.@95c. ₰ 56 lbs.—with considerable sales to-day at the decline. *Clearances from New-York, from April 7 to April 14, both inclusive:* To Hamburg, 20,368 bush.; Antwerp, 12,896.; Bremen, 7,223.; Archangel, *via* Hamburg, 9,071.

FREIGHTS—Have receded—To London, Flour 2s. ₰ bbl.; Grain 5½d.@6d. ₰ bush. Liverpool, 1s. 6d.; 4½d. Glasgow, 3s. 6d.; 7½d.@8d.; Havre, 6⅞c.@7c.; 16c.@19c. Antwerp, 3s.; 8¾d.@9d.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1856.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee to encourage new steam navigation lines to provide for the transportation of mails by sea. In consequence of the illness of Mr. CLAY, who was entitled to the floor, the debate on the admission of Kansas was postponed. In the House, a bill [illegible] obtaining of proof in claims [illegible] Government for horses and other [illegible] military service was passed. The Senate amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill appropriating $300,000 for continuing the Washington Aqueduct, was rejected.

☞ The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, with European advices four days later than those brought by the *Cambria*, is now due at this port. The instructions lately given to the Collins steamers to cross the Banks south of 43 degrees will probably make a difference of some twenty-four hours in the time of the passage from Europe.

☞ The Mail steamship *George Law* with a fortnight's later news from California, New-Granada and the South Pacific is considerably over due at this port. It is surmised that the *George Law* has touched at San Juan, Nicaragua, which circumstance would account for her detention.

The State Legislature.

No act of Governor CLARK'S administration has elicited more uniform or more emphatic approval than his refusal to summon an extra session of the Legislature. It is quite true that, in many respects, the public interest suffers greatly from the refusal of the Assembly to pass sundry bills of great importance to the State Government—but these evils are far less than we may reasonably anticipate would be inflicted on the State by an extra session of the Legislature. Probably there was never before gathered at Albany so corrupt an Assembly as that of last session. The many good, upright and intelligent men whom it contained were utterly overborne by the ignorant, reckless and venal crew who thwarted, for their own selfish purposes, every movement that looked toward the public good, and were determined to end the session when they found it could no longer be made subservient to their cupidity. If men who know the facts chose to give the public the benefit of their knowledge, there would probably be no difficulty in sending more than one of the prominent members of that body to the penitentiary, for crimes committed in connection with the discharge of their official duties. For outside offences, one of them is already under indictment.

The bill making appropriation for the support of Government was not passed:—but as all dues for official services are payable quarterly,—and as the present fiscal year for which appropriations have already been made, does not expire until the first of October next, the embarrassments arising from this source can easily be overcome. The failure of the Supply Bill,—upon which the charitable institutions of the State are dependent, is a serious blow to them:—but they will probably find no difficulty in making temporary loans to supply the deficiency.

There has been a general impression that the failure of the Legislature to apportion the State into Senatorial districts was a more serious matter,—and that an extra session would be absolutely necessary in order to make this apportionment. We are inclined to think that this opinion is erroneous. The Constitution says that the apportionment "shall" be made by the Legislature "*at the first session* after the return of every enumeration" of the inhabitants:—and this clause unquestionably made it the duty of the Legislature to make the apportionment at its late session. But it was not done:—and if a strict construction of the Constitution is insisted upon, a compliance with this requisition is now impossible:—for an *extra* session would not be its "*first* session, after the returns of the enumeration" was made. It seems to us very clear that the duty enjoined by the Constitution upon this Legislature may be, and must be, performed by the next. Such a course will certainly be quite as manifest a compliance with the Constitution as would the apportionment of the State at an *extra* session of the Legislature.

We are confident the whole State will approve the Governor's determination not, under any circumstances, to call an extra session of the Legislature. With such an Assembly as the one now in office, no public interest would be safe.

Walker and Costa Rica.

Gen. WALKER has already commenced the fulfillment of his "destiny," by attacking Costa Rica. We do not place full reliance upon the accounts which represent this State as the aggressive party in the conflict which is now in progress. We believe that when the history of the affair shall be fully exposed, it will be found that the alleged declaration of war by Costa Rica is either not a genuine document, or that it was caused by some proceeding on WALKER'S part clearly evincing his belligerent purposes. It will be remarked that the war, for which responsibility is thus charged upon Costa Rica, begins by the invasion of that State from Nicaragua. It cannot reasonably be expected that, unaided, Costa Rica can oppose a successful resistance to the bold and desperate men who have invaded her Territory. The Government has some money, and, from having recognized and provided for her debts, some credit. In these views of war it will have an advantage over the army of the Fillibusters. But the valor of his men, their despair of mercy or escape in case of failure, their excellent weapons, and their skill in the use of them, give to WALKER a superiority over his adversary, which must, it appears to us, result in his triumph, unless the issue of arms is averted by the interposition of a power which has not yet appeared in the field.

The letters addressed by Minister WHEELER to his friends do not support the accounts published in the newspapers, of the condition of WALKER'S army, nor do they make any mention of the alleged combination of the other States against him in the controversy with Costa Rica. Those letters, indeed, as we are informed upon competent authority, present quite an opposite state of facts. Mr. WHEELER asserts that WALKER'S army is well supplied with every article that can contribute to its efficiency, that it is well officered, and that the health of the troops is good. It is true that Mr. WHEELER is an interested witness, having aided to raise WALKER to his present position and having incurred the disapprobation of his own government for recognizing the administration of his friend, without instructions and against the presumed wishes and the well-known policy of his superiors. But being in a position to know the facts on which he writes, the testimony of the minister must be admitted to have some value.

The power and disposition of our Government to prevent the reinforcement of the fillibuster army of Nicaragua, by recruits from the United States, have been fully tested. The attempt has been virtually abandoned; within a single week more than five hundred men left New-York and New-Orleans, of whom at least three-fourths may be regarded as volunteers for WALKER. Not being organized in military form, they could not be interfered with, and the number of those who will follow will certainly not be limited by the action of this Government. With this source of supply open to him, the last want likely to be felt by WALKER is want of men.

Unless prevented by foreign intervention, the invasion of Costa Rica must, it seems to us, be successful. The conquest and annexation of Granada, San Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Yucatan and the Mosquito Coast, will follow in due course.

The consummation of these purposes will be followed by certain consequences, among which may be reckoned the following:

Costa Rica is a well governed State, which, during most of its separate existence, has been under British protection. Its debt is held in London. Its coffee and sugar estates are doubtless closely identified with the moneyed and commercial interests of that great capital—the country is well cultivated, and has been peaceful and prosperous, while all the rest of Central America has been torn by civil conflict, and desolated by the furious strife of faction and castes. Is it likely that Great Britain will consent that this fair territory shall be added to the domain of fillibustering ambition? The case seems a clear one for British intervention, upon the recognized principles of her policy. And when we consider the position and prospects of the United States, as mingled with the course of events in Central America, it is undeniable that such intervention would not be unprofitable to us, though it might be distasteful to a large portion of our people. In fact, it is perfectly apparent that the consolidation of the projected Walkerian empire will greatly endanger the connection of the western with the middle and eastern divisions of our Republic.

A Hard Job.

The Richmond *Whig* is laboring, with great zeal, to induce the Democrats to drop all their candidates and ratify, at Cincinnati, the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE! It urges, with great force, that no man whom they can possibly select, will be more reliable in support of Slavery than Mr. F.,—and that any other nomination will only distract and divide the Pro-Slavery Democrats throughout the country. The *Whig* makes out a strong case;—but the prospects of its success do not seem to be very flattering. Governor WISE will secure his tax on oysters a good while before the *Whig* persuades the Cincinnati Convention to nominate Mr. FILLMORE. The Richmond *Enquirer* has not yet given in its adhesion to the scheme.

Southern Views of Slavery.

A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* is discussing the general subject of Abolition, with special reference to the political questions which now divide the country. A Committee, appointed at a Kansas meeting recently held at Charleston, issued an Address, in which the great importance of establishing Slavery in Kansas was urged, upon the ground that it would break the force of the Abolition movement in the Northern States,—inasmuch as that movement was inherently weak, and could not survive such a blow as a defeat in Kansas would inflict upon it. The writer in the *Mercury* does not coincide in these views. On the contrary, he believes that the fanaticism which demands the Abolition of Slavery, is a *growing* sentiment,—and that it will eventually obtain complete possession of the Federal Government in this country.

We copy, in another part of this sheet, a portion of the communications in which these views are set forth. They are interesting, not only from the ability with which they are written and the striking character of the opinions expressed, but as indications of the tendency of political speculation in the Slaveholding States. This writer abandons all hope that Slavery can, in the long run, be upheld and protected by the general Government of the Union. That Government, in his opinion, must eventually be in the hands of the opponents of Slavery;—and he deems it folly, therefore, to rely upon its support. What course the South ought to adopt, he does not very clearly state;—but it is evident that he looks forward to Revolution as the means by which the Slaveholders are to resist the natural tendencies of time and the development of [illegible]ulation. What success would attend such an endeavor, any one of [illegible] history will readily perceive.

The views of this writer are in the main those which were always held and taught by Mr. CALHOUN. They will always find advocates among the most daring and speculative of Southern politicians, but will never be accepted as a basis of action by the great mass of the Southern people.

The Slave-Trade.

The Boston *Atlas* states that Capt. CHARLES KERMAN, who, in the Summer of 1854, was sentenced in that city to imprisonment in the County Jail for three years, and to pay a fine of $1,000, for being concerned in the fitting out of the schooner *Glamorgan* for the slave-trade, has received an unconditional pardon from the President of the United States. The reasons for this exercise of clemency are not stated. We trust that they are not based upon the theory, which is now openly advocated at the South, that the slave-trade is a legitimate branch of commerce, and ought not to be discouraged, and still less treated as criminal, by the Federal Government. President PIERCE can hardly be prepared to go so far as this, in his subserviency to Pro-Slavery views,—even for the sake of compassing the Cincinnati nomination.

There is not the slightest doubt that the slave-trade is carried on constantly, from this port, and from others on our coast,—in spite of the stringent laws which are still on our statute-books against it. If it is understood that the Executive clemency is to be extended to this class of offenders, the laws pronouncing the slave-trade piracy may as well be abolished at once.

Louis Napoleon.

We publish in another column an interesting letter from Rev. C. S. STEWART, concerning the private life led by LOUIS NAPOLEON, when he was in this country. So many statements of his poverty, profligacy and general misconduct have been made, that the public generally had settled down into the conviction that he led the life of a reckless and characterless adventurer. Mr. STEWART was one of the few who knew him intimately while here;—and his statements may well be received with full confidence. They are in strict harmony with the uniform tenor of the present Emperor's life in this,—that they show him to have been fully possessed with the conviction that he should at some time succeed to the imperial sway of France. Such a conviction in such a mind, is incompatible with the low profligacy which current rumor has imputed to him.

The statements of Mr. STEWART needed no confirmation, but they are corrob rated by a letter in the *National Intelligencer* yesterday, from General WEBB, who is the "near relative" referred to by the reverend gentleman, at whose house he first met the present Emperor of the French in New-York.

Opera Patronage.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Covent Garden Theatre was held in London a fortnight ago, to determine whether to reërect the building. Some of the statements and arguments employed are not without interest. Mr. SURMAN, a legal gentleman, representing a majority of the shares, entered into extended remarks upon the conduct of such places, confirming the fact, already more than suspected, that in the support of musical art the aristocracy of the British Capital is quite as derelict as the wealthy orders of our own City. In the lease to Mr. GYE, that gentleman had bound himself to pay over one-seventh of the receipts to the shareholders. Mr. SURMAN remarks, that if the shareholders had been obliged to wait for this *pro rata* until the manager had collected it from the nobility and gentry who rushed to secure boxes at £300 apiece, they would have serious reason to complain. Mr. GYE uniformly advanced it, confiding in his aristocratic creditors; and that confidence, Mr. SURMAN testified, had not at all been justified by the event. If these fashionable defaulters could be brought to square up, it was the conviction of Mr. GYE'S friends that his losses by the burning of the theatre would be quite indemnified.

It is gratifying to know that among the shortcomings of our musical public this precise species of abuse is quite unknown. There is no charge extant, we believe, of season subscribers, and box-holders repudiating their side of the contract, or deferring payments, to the ruin of the management. Failures on the other side are not infrequent, sometimes unavoidable. The throats and tempers of opera singers are peculiarly inflammable; choruses fail to harmonize; orchestras addict themselves to petty imbroglios; and any one of these trifling accidents puts the patience of the season-subscriber to a trying test. Not on that ground, however, does he decline the satisfaction of his debt. Punctuality is the uniform rule; nay, so far does the partiality for art carry a certain laudable few, that they have contributed, we are told, largely and far beyond the requirement of any legal undertaking for the maintenance of opera at our Academy of Music. If the catastrophes of Messrs. LUMLEY and GYE are solely or mainly owing to bad debts of the kind referred to, we safely promise them a better field and the hope of happier fortune in New-York, than they have thus far experienced in London.

It is rumored that the season just inaugurated by Mr. MARETZEK is to be the final experiment with the Academy. They *do* say that, in the event of its failure, the building is to be turned over to a charitable object, a hospital, we believe—an exchange of singing for sighing, and the mellifluous woes of desolate tenors for the groans of real suffering, that must afford the cynic a text for an original and bitterly caustic commentary. The idea, to use the language of Miss Dorrit's pupil, is decidedly "hospitally." It will not, we trust, be realized. We wish better fortune to Mr. MARETZEK; but, if the wish be fruitless and the event unhappy, we shall think the Academy condemned without a fair trial, unless the seats reserved to stockholders be abandoned, and the doors be opened to the public at the usual theatrical charge. With the present excellent company, and th[illegible] [illegible]ent of the impresario is now in control of affairs, the experiment would certainly result advantageously.

Musical.

Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN—to whom the musical public is indebted in an unusual degree—gave their first Classical *Soirée* last evening, in DODWORTH'S Saloon, before an exceedingly select and intelligent aud ence. The programme contained, 1. *Quartette* No. 11 by BEETHOVEN; 2. *Ave Maria*, (sung by Miss BEHREND,) by ROBERT FRANZ; 3. *Solos* by Mr. WILLIAM MASON; 4. Lied by PROCH; 5. *Quartette*, with piano, by ROBERT SCHUMANN, (op 47.)

This *recherché* selection was performed with all the admirable skill and delicacy for which the *matinées* of Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN are remarkable. We have already, when speaking of the latter entertainments, expressed our opinion of the principal items of the programme, and need only now refer to the excellent vocalization of Miss BEHREND and the solo performances of Mr. MASON. The rapid improvement perceptible in the singing of Miss BEHREND gives something more than promise of future excellence. Her style is dramatic, and her ambition evidently leads her to cultivate it with assiduity aed success. In the two pieces in the programme she was admirable, and merited all the applause bestowed on her.

Mr. WILLIAM MASON played three of his own compositions, all of which were beautiful and artistic. An exquisite "Lullaby" was encored by the audience. It is the most graceful and delightful little thing we have ever heard. Mr. MASON was again encored after the "Etude de Concert," and played his ever fresh and acceptable impromptu, "Silver-spring."

The second *soirée* will take place on Tuesday evening next, and we earnestly hope that all who appreciate art, and art-progress, will be in attendance.

Concert.

Signor GIELIO,—assisted by Mme. LAGRANGE, Signor MORELLI, ROVERE, MARETZEK, and other members of the Italian Opera—gave a grand Concert at Niblo's Saloon last evening before a large audience. The programme contained selections from the best Italian Operas, and it is needless to say these were executed with faultless skill. Signor BEIGNOLI was to have assisted, but in consequence of an accident, was prevented from doing so. Mme. LAGRANGE volunteered to supply his place, and did so, it is unnecessary to add, in an admirable manner. The Concert was in every respect the most satisfactory one of the season, and we are indebted to Signor GIELIO (who himself sang with skill and unction) for the unusual array of talent it presented. M. GUYON, a pianist, and pupil of THALBERG, played two compositions by that master. M. GUYON is what young ladies would call a nice player, but he lacks the breadth, force and individuality necessary for the Concert room.

Academy of Music.

This establishment opens to-night with VERDI'S "Ernani."

NEW-YORK CITY.

About a Poem on Spiritualism.

We dropped in at Stuyvesant Institute last evening to hear "A Poem" on Spiritualism, recited by "A Lady," pursuant to advertisement in the papers, admission free. There were about a hundred and twenty people present. Of the majority, the hair was long, and with many, the beard was flowing. Cheek bones were prominent, and complexions were generally cadaverous. In fact, none of the features of a spiritualistic audience were wanting.

We had not the pleasure of the "lady's" acquaintance, and did not learn her name. She was not a Bloomer.

The poem which she recited was stated in the advertisement to be "Illustrative of Spiritualism." It was not—strange to say—the composition of spirits, but the lady's own production. She commenced by invoking the Muse, in real Homeric fashion. HOMER, however, had the advantage of her in genius. Indeed, much as we dislike to say it, the "lady's" divine afflatus was very minute. The "vision and the faculty divine" were not hers. She rolled her eyes in frenzy, but it was not the "fine frenzy" of the poet. We have seen something like it at at Bloomingdale, and in the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island. Nowhere else.

The "poem" (forgive us, Mr. K. N. Pepper) was a recitative of individual experience. The lady told her audience that she

—— was Nature's happy child,
And fairy forms around her pillow smiled.

But bitter experience came. She lost her parents, and "the blossom in her path, which, prattling, lisped her name," was taken from her—passed, as she said, very originally,

—— unto that bourne,
From which, alas, no traveler can return.

At this point, a gentleman near the door invited the lady to be kind enough to give him a little more strength of voice. She accordingly went at a high-sounding pitch into an unmetrical rhapsody, in which here and there a jingling rhyme stuck painfully out, reminding her hearers that it was not prose run mad. She "looked through the cloudy vista, to where smiled full fruition." She was "untrammeled by the creeds which bigots frame." Her "love-freighted bark had gone down and perished," but her soul was "unshackled by the fetters of superstition." She believed that

God is with us in falling showers;
His breath is in the opening flowers:

and

Ages on ages first must roll,
Ere we can hope to see the Whole.

With a great deal of blasphemy, such as SHELLEY delivered himself of in "Queen Mab," (only SHELLEY *did* write poetry,) there was more senseless rodomontade, and that, too, without any show of sequence or connection of subjects, than we can ever expect to listen to, except in a congregation of Spiritualists. When the "poem" was concluded, the lady announced that a collection would be taken up to defray expenses, and while the money-box was going round, she entertained the company with a song.

The Shipwrights' Banquet.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the DAILY TIMES of April 15, I find a report of the Shipwrights' Banquet, from which the following is a curious extract:

"He proposed the first toast,
The President of the United States.
Which was drunk standing, and with cheers
The next toast was—
The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,
Which was ordered to be drunk standing.
The company rose and honored the toast with ironical laughter, one old gentleman very candidly observing, that 'it was rather a hard pill to swallow.'"

My emotions on reading this take the form of verse.

When our great President was drunk,
The cheers were most ecstatic,
By full two hundred stalwart men
Who built the *Adriatic*.

But when the toast was England's Queen,
A mother, wife and daughter,
The TIMES' "Reporther" says 'twas met
With mingled sneers and laughter.

One "gentleman" of ancient years,
Consumptive, sad and sallow,
Acknowledged with some bitter tears,
The pill was "hard to swallow."

Can this be true? will native-born
Americans allow it?
Stand up, ye "stalwart artisans,"
And boldly disavow it.

A VIRGINIAN.

Small-Pox.

The steamship *Emeu*, of the Cunard line, entered the port of Boston a short time since, and landed a ship-load of passengers; after which, she sailed for this port, and arrived on the 5th or 6th inst. She hailed from Liverpool, and while on her voyage to Boston, a case of small-pox broke out on board, which was sent on shore at Boston. Without being fumigated, or otherwise cleansed of the infection, she sailed for the City of New-York. Soon after she arrived, it was found that some of her crew had been taken with small-pox, which they contracted from the case sent on shore at Boston, and the authorities (of Jersey City) ordered the ship to be anchored off in the stream, and the small-pox cases of her crew to be sent to the Marine Hospital at Quarantine. The occurrence of these cases, and a knowledge of the same coming to the public ear, gave rise to some considerable excitement, and especially in the neighborhood of the wharf at which the *Emeu* was moored.

The *Emeu* did not stop at Quarantine, simply because the old quarantine law did not include her among the vessels proper to be examined by the Health Officer; and what is true of the *Emeu*, relative to the old law not declaring her subject to Quarantine, and to her bringing into port the plague of small-pox, is true of hundreds of other vessels during the Winter season.

For years past the City Inspector's report has shown that, during the Winter season, there has been an astonishing number of cases of small-pox in our City, and that they were unusually fatal. From this City it usually spreads into the country, until it numbers among its victims citizens of all parts of the State. Something should be done to put an end to the importation of small-pox. The new law will intercept this dreadful disease from foreign ports. All such vessels as can bring small-pox to us from abroad, will, under the *new* law, be compelled to stop at Quarantine, and there be freed from the infection, and those diseased will be sent to the Small-Pox Hospital.

Funeral of Mr. Joseph Curtis.

The funeral services of Mr. JOSEPH CURTIS were attended yesterday. The immediate friends of the family, the members of the Common Council and of the Board of Education, met at his late residence, where a prayer was offered. The body was then borne to All Souls' Church, by the following gentlemen: PETER COOPER, JAMES DEPEYSTER, LINUS W. STEVENS, WILLIAM C. BEYOUT, S. S. RANDALL, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, WM. H. NEILSON, ANDREW H. GREEN, Dr. RABINEAU, and WM. B. MURPHY.

At the Church, a very large Congregation had gathered—every seat was filled, and the aisles were crowded. A solemn piece of music was given by the Organ. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD made the opening prayer. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS followed with a biographical sketch of the deceased, and a most happy analysis of his character. We have already furnished our readers with a brief notice of his humble, but most useful career, and must not here repeat it, although the particulars, as narrated by Dr. BELLOWS, were exceedingly interesting. As to his religious character, he himself furnished the clew when on his death-bed. "If anybody asks, my children," said he, "what your father's religious opinions were, tell them they may be found in the sixth chapter and the eighth verse of the Prophet Micah: '*He hath showed thee a man what is good. And what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.*'" These words Dr B. took as the text of his discourse upon this occasion. During the largest part of his life he had attended Friends' meeting with his wife—still a member—and his children. He, however, was never a member. About twenty years ago he united himself, not as a communicant, (which he never was,) but as a fellow-worshipper, with the congregation under Dr. DEWEY, and later with the congregation of Dr. BELLOWS. "Will you love one another?"—he said to his children when on his death-bed—"there is no heaven but love."

After the discourse and the benediction, opportunity was afforded to have a last look upon the features of the dead; after which the body, attended by a long procession, was borne to the cemetery in Second avenue, near First-street, and there deposited.

The Late Richard Walsh.

A meeting of the friends of the late RICHARD WALSH was held at the Eagle Drill-Rooms, corner Chrystie and Delancy streets, on Monday evening, to make some provision for his destitute widow and family. After the transaction of some informal business, the meeting was adjourned to next Monday evening, at the same place, when a Treasurer will be appointed and collectors designated to procure donations. Mr. WALSH was formerly publisher of the *Honest Truth*, and subsequently Secretary of the Irish Aid Society. He was widely known.

Catholic Library Association.

The first public effort in favor of the establishment of a Catholic Library Association in New-York, was made last night, by a meeting at Hope Chapel, which was sufficiently large and respectable to afford fair ground for expecting a successful issue to the movement. Mr. COZANS briefly stated the purpose which the Committee, with whom the idea of a Catholic Library was originated, had in view. These objects, he said, were

1. The dissemination of Catholic and useful knowledge. 2. To forward the moral and intellectual advancement of its members. 3. To create among its members a spirit of harmony and good feeling, that will be conducive alike to their interests and pleasure. These to be attained by establishing a Library and Reading Room; and by Readings and Lectures, when practicable.

Mr. QUINN, the Secretary, read letters of apology from Dr. IVES and CHARLES O'CONOR.

Dr. O. A. BROWNSON was introduced amid prolonged applause. He advocated the claims of the infant institution to Catholic support, on the ground that it was eminently calculated to create and foster a Catholic public opinion.

Mr. JAS. A. MCMASTER, in the course of a brief address, stated that though in this City there were 300,000 baptised Catholics, there was not, outside their homes, a room twelve feet square specially set apart for the purpose, where they could meet in friendly intercourse and intellectual communion. And this was the more strange because the most illustrious members of the first rank in the legal, the medical, and all the learned professions, as well as of those engaged in commercial pursuits, were Catholics. That they were not negligent of their public duty as Catholics was sufficiently manifested in the magnificent temples which the religion and liberality of Catholics of all classes had reared on this island. The only thing which this Library Association required to secure its success, was a moderate beginning, which a little goodwill and a little money would certainly bring about.

Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN spoke in favor of the objects of the association, basing his appeal on the dignity and worth of Catholicity in a social point of view. He wound up by a glowing tribute to the spirit of religious freedom which the church, no less than the primitive teachings of Christianity itself, recognized and cherished.

Flour—Now and Then, and the Bakers.

By a reference to our Market reports, and a comparison of the prices of the different qualities of Flour now with those which prevailed on the 1st of December last, our readers may perhaps be astonished, in view of the continued minuteness of their bakers' loaves, at the great fall which has taken place in that article. On the 1st of December, Ordinary State ranged from $9 25 to $9 31½—now the quotation is $5 87½ to $6; Straight State, then, $9 31½ to $9 37½—now, $6 to $6 12½; Fancy Ohio, then, $9 62½ to $9 75—now, $6 37½ to $6 75; Fancy Genesee, then, $9 56¼ to $9 75—now, $6 50 to $6 75; Extra Genesee, then, $10 to $11 50—now, $6 75 to $9 25;—and in the same proportion with all the other grades.

Then, sixpenny loaves were about as big as a decent biscuit—now, they are not a whit bigger. And we would like to know why not? We turn up all the reasons that occur to us, and not a decent one appears. Have bakers no eyes to see that flour is down? no ears to hear the demand for loaves to match this altered arrangement of affairs? no bowels of compassion for the poor, whose sixpences they will not take if crossed, or clipped, or worn? no hearts, no honor, no sense of propriety?

—Men who have wives, get a barrel of flour, and beg your wives to bake their own bread, and you shall have something worth eating, of a size to suit you, and a savor and relish that will make all bakers' bread hereafter taste sour in comparison.

Old England in Town.

There was a hearty, ruddy, full-cheeked crowd in at a neighboring bar-room last night. They were a set of Johnny Bulls just arrived by the ship *London*. The women were trim, and tidy and robust, bright eyed and blooming, going about waiting upon their lords and masters. They were all English peasants, coming here in search of home and home comforts and so many shillings a day. One sturdy fellow was invited up to the bar by somebody who entertained an interest in his well-being, and, unaccustomed to seeing whole bottles full of liquor, filled his glass all the way to the brim. He was immediately uproarious. It is a shabby thing this—"treating" of freshly arrived immigrants. But it was an interesting sight to see these people. They were so clean and good-humored, and congregated in such an odd place. At midnight they were still there.

Harbor Encroachments.

The Harbor-Encroachment Committee reassembled in this City yesterday and continued their labors. They have, to the present time, given their attention to an examination of the Harbor and the construction of exterior lines. Henceforth they will be engaged in preparing recommendations concerning filling up or enlarging piers within the exterior lines, rates for wharfage, the preparation of maps, the propriety of laying out a street on the permanent water line of Brooklyn, and the establishment of an East-River boundary line for New-York and for Kings and Queens Counties. They will give to those interested in these matters an opportunity of appearing before them in a few days.

☞ Broadway is once more a moving panorama of the most diverse order of life. The frost, apparently enough "in its own right," has had a still greater legacy of dangerous smoothness bestowed upon it by the recent showers of April rain. A layer of mud on which the foot cannot rest firmly combines all progress longitudinal or latitudinal for horses or for pedestrians exceedingly hazardous. The head cheek-bone of mother earth, which forms the pavement in the middle of the street, is kissed by the devout sons of clay with a singular warmth of fond affection, and as for the horses long habit has at length brought them to consider their domicil at least half a dozen times a day an inevitable event, and they take it as a matter of course. It is shameful in this fast age that human progress in the shape of thoroughfare of the Empire City should be so slow and dangerous an affair.

☞ Yesterday afternoon, the Aldermanic Committee on Streets, Alderman BIRDS, Chairman, took a carriage-ride through a number of streets of the City. They got a fair view of the flags and curb-stones, but of the paving-stones they saw mighty little.

The Councilmen's Committee, in their late tour, looked carefully through twenty-eight streets.

☞ They are doing a good thing—setting out trees in the Park. Posterity will be much obliged.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

Since the introduction of my SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New-York have commenced putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, and calling it Schnapps. The name belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeits and imputations on the public.

I understand a number of bar rooms in this City keep the poisonous Gin for sale on account of the cheapness of the price—$2 50 a dozen—when pure Holland Gin is worth by the pipe $1 50 a gallon. Look out for such imposters.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

$40,000 IN JEWELS SAVED IN ONE OF WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

The following dispatch was this day received from Philadelphia:

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 121 Water st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE containing FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Jewels, belonging to Messrs. Simmons & Brothers of this city, was opened and found in a *perfect state of preservation*, with their books and papers. Some safes of other makers were destroyed.

WILDER'S PATENT defied the elements and proved indestructible. STEPHEN H. PIERSON,
Philadelphia, April 15, 1856.

A good assortment of these celebrated Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with WILDER'S PATENT SAFE LOCK, or WILDER'S NEW COG WHEEL BANK LOCK, which *cut Key or Key-hole*, acknowledged to be the best lock for Bankers, Jewelers, &c., now in use.

For sale at the Warehouses,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York,
or, No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
B. G. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—

GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 43 Gold-st., which occurred last night. The building was four stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, which caused an intense heat.

The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send another Salamander to our manufactory, No. 128 Church-st., and oblige, Yours respectfully,
LOVEREE, HAVILY & CO.

These Salamanders, secured by our PATENT BELLIED POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK, and of every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their depot, No. 128 Water-st.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt,
NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK.
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, full THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR THE KITCHEN is an important item to housekeepers, and to know where to get exactly what is wanted is equally important. Call at JANES, BEEBE & CO.'S,
NO. 356 BROADWAY,
and you will find ROASTERS, BOILERS, GRIDIRONS, GRIDDLES, POTS, SAUCEPANS, and every article of COOKING APPARATUS as well as REFRIGERATORS, MEAT SAFES, WOODEN and TIN WARE, warranted of best quality and at reasonable prices.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
Manufacture all the approved kinds of IRON BEDSTEADS, and have now ready a large stock for the Spring trade—some new styles, after French designs, and an invoice of ITALIAN BEDS, very rich and showy, on commission.

HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.—WE DESIRE TO call attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT M. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, embracing 47 very valuable lots and gores on 109th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d sts., and 3d and 1st avs. and Avenue A, Harlem. Terms very liberal. Also, house and lot No. 27 Stanton-st., house and lot on 119th-st., and house and lot at Mott Haven, Morrisania. For maps and particulars, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Disentery, Croup, Cholera, Colic, Rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depôt No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with rare facilities. Training in the practice of the courts, Jurisprudence, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 496 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted exclusively to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—TWO SPLENDID carved rosewood counters, and show-cases, large French mirrors, now in the jewelry store of the late firm of MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., No. 6 Broadway; also, the fancy inlaid floor of said store, a lot of jewelers' tools and benches, one large jeweler's safe, gas fixtures, &c.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—RATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the habitable world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at RATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

LATE ARRIVAL

Of superb English Carpets

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kissam's Concentrated Electro-Chemical Baths, [illegible] are in constant attendance, at No. [illegible] Broadway. Fifteen baths for five dollars. Fifteen baths will cure [illegible] rheumatism, painters' colic, fever and ague, debility, paralysis, contracted muscles, erysipelas, pain, disease, and the like. They guarantee the removal of all metals, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused thereby. Special department for ladies.

☞ **Hunkton's Pure Cod Liver Oil**—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous affections ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each bottle. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 126 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Sick Headache and Debility.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are worthy the attention of all persons afflicted with these or any other symptoms arising from a weakened and deranged state of the digestive system.

☞ **Four Gold and Silver Medals**—Have been awarded to MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., for superior porcelain, and handsomely DECORATED DOOR KNOBS, BELL PULLS, &c., a full assortment now ready on the most reasonable terms.

☞ **Extra Silver-Plated Door Knobs, Bell-Pulls**—NAME AND NUMBER PLATES, HINGES, FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, and all descriptions of Building Materials, at lowest prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the afflicted, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Ice! Ice! Ice!**—THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY having succeeded in filling their ice house (which is the largest in the world, holding 45,000 tons) with the purest water ice ever brought to this market, will be ready to deliver the same from their depôts, at the foot of 18th-st. and bulkhead between Laight and Vestry sts., North River, New-York, and the foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I., at the low price of $1 25 per ton, as soon as navigation shall open. Shippers, independent ice dealers, butchers, confectioners, and all who use ice, are invited to give the Company a call. Principal office, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The April number of Dr. Hunter's Medical Specialist** is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."
The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-st.,) New-York.

☞ **Notice.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.
GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association**—Now numbers 270; will leave New-York April 26, at 4 P. M. Village lots of one-half acre, $10 each. Members will take 160 acres of land, and pay for it when the Government demands it. Meetings every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. W. WILDE, Sec'y.

☞ **Land Reform Testimonial to the Memory of the Late George H. Evans.**—A meeting in favor of this object will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 17, at Union Buildings, No. 103 Bowery, near Broome-st. All friendly to the memory of that honest Reform Editor are invited to attend.
JOHN WIND, Chairman.
EDM. FIELD, Secretary.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attendance to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 188 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, catarrhs, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Man, Know Thyself.**—Prof. FOWLER lectures EVERY EVENING this week in Continental Hall, 8th-av., corner of 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway, near Duane-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism**, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potases, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 189 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 177 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Two Club-boats, House and Fixtures for Sale**—To be sold before 1st May. Apply to R. C., box No. 2,780 Post-Office or No. 53 Henry-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two most respectable and competent women; the one as cook; understands meats, pastries, preserves, &c.; is a good bread and pie baker; will assist in the washing. The other, a German Protestant, will do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and laundress; she is capable of doing fine washing. Both have good city references. Call at No. 24 2d-av., Bible House buildings, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls, with the best of City reference; one as cook and do the washing and ironing of a private family, is a most excellent baker of bread and biscuit, does all sorts of meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in the washing. The cook will take $7, the other $6, if in one family. Call No. 216 East 32d-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, as meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the pantry. Can refer to the highest families for years. Also, a young Protestant girl, of 18, a situation to care for children and sew, or any light work in a nice house; wages no object. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Swiss of good habits and education, speaking and writing fluently the English, French and German languages, to travel with a gentleman (with or without family,) going to Europe as guide or interpreter and to make himself generally useful. The best of reference in the City and country will be given. Address, INQUIRER, No. 45 Jefferson-st., Newark, N. J.

SITUANION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and would go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Call or send to No. 36 [illegible] Broadway and 4th av.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two thorough Germans in the capacity of general housekeepers; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread and plain pastry; the other is a first-class person as [illegible] waitress or nurse and seamstress; [illegible] to assist in laundress. Apply No. 271 Bowery [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—To do housework in a private family, or seamstress, or chamber-work. No objection to go a short distance in the country, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 257 35th-st., corner 9th-av., second floor, front room, up stairs. Good City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl from Scotland, is a nurse and good plain sewer; can take charge of a baby; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; best City reference given; can recommend from her last place. Apply No. 184 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady as nursery governess or companion; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country and a Catholic family preferred. Address M. A. W., J. C. GORDON'S, No. 156 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes and family sewing in general. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 264 7th-av., between 23d and 33d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a respectable woman, who can give the best of City references; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go in the country; can do fine washing and ironing; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 113 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-rate cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable girl. No objections to take care of a small dairy, or to go a short distance in the country. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 269 William-st., top floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is capable of doing fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present place, in President-st., Brooklyn, first house west of Court, right hand side.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's-maid and seams ress, or to take care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 35 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an American man and his wife, in a gentleman's family, as waiter and lady's-maid; they have first-class City references. Apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a respectable, young healthy woman, whose infant is four week old. Best kind of recommendations as to character. Apply to 22d GEO. BERLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

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FOR SALE—The three four-story and basement brick Dwelling Houses, situate on the southeast corner of 7th-av. and 22d-st. The lots have a northeast exposure, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep. Each house contains 12 rooms, and contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A pleasantly situated house, No. 149 York-st., or No. 5 York-terrace, large stables, gas, and other improvements, within twenty minutes' time of the New-York Exchange; the furniture can be had also. This is a fine opportunity for those beginning housekeeping. This property will be sold very cheap, but a small amount of money will be required. Inquire on the premises, or direct to Box No. 3,280 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 177 West 18th-st., north side, near 8th-av. It contains 12 rooms and bedrooms, is in excellent order, has a large yard, is furnished with gas, gas fixtures, bath, range, &c., and convenient for cars and omnibuses. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Inquire of W. B. SILBER, No. 251 West 21st-st., after 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick House No. 132 East 18th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., south side, in excellent order, with all the modern improvements, in a quiet, pleasant neighborhood. House 22½ by 55 feet to second story; lot 108 feet. Possession given the middle of April. For terms and orders to see the premises, apply to the owner and occupant.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant four-story Philadelphia brick front dwelling house, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, 23 feet 6 inches front, by 55 feet deep, situate on south side of 37th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—Two or three good new houses, on the north side of 30th-st., east of the 8th-av., with hot and cold water, bath-tub, gas, with gas fixtures; in a good neighborhood, desirable for genteel residences. S. W. CRONK or J. M. GRENELL will be on the premises, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., to show them, name terms, &c.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 56 East 23d-st., next door to 4th-av., with all the modern improvements, will be sold cheap; as the owner is going to the country—possession on 10 days' notice. Apply to FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the College of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, &c. It contains a library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 20 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also all necessary outbuildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600, unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depôt; good house, all necessary outbuildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to F. S. STALLKNECHT,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. 1 and from 15 to 120 acres; 1,000 peach trees; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, 3d-story.

CONVENIENT COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—With ¾ acre or more ground, situated but 45 minutes' ride from the City, near railroad depôt, for sale low on easy terms. The house is new, 2 stories, 32x32, filled in with brick, most substantially built and well finished. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c. apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR BUILDING FOR SALE—Low, if applied for soon, on an eminence of from 10 to 60 feet above the surrounding country, within 45 minutes of New-York, where the cars pass by 10 times each way daily; 15 minutes' walk of the depôt and of a large and flourishing town. There are 20 acres of land under fine cultivation, lying in a position that may be beautified and made the most desirable location on the line of Railroad. The summit overlooks an extent of some 8 of 10 miles of beautiful country. For further particulars, inquire of R. M. CROWELL, No. 248 Broadway, third floor, room No. 9, or of FORD & CLEAVLAND, No. 80 Cortland-st.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT—A DECIDED BARGAIN—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City, and within 5 minute's walk of a depôt, at which 12 trains of cars stop during the day. The premises consist of about 15 acres of land, beautifully situated on the river, with large substantial dwelling-house, a gardener's cottage, carriage-house, with stable, wash, and poultry house, good garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. A really desirable place for one of such moderate price. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Corner of Classon and Gates avs., Brooklyn. House 40 by 28 feet, and rear addition, stable and carriage house, 6 or 16 lots as desired. The house is furnished with every modern convenience, and the grounds ornamented with shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees. Apply to JOHN WENDELL, No. 83 South-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS—House in Lexington-av., near 31st-st.—house in 7th-av., near 26th-st.—house in 26th-st., near 7th-av. L. D. COMAN,
No. 1 Hanover Building.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $325. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

SUPERIOR FARM AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—60 acres under a high state of cultivation; two-story frame house, 24 by 32, with 11 rooms; fine house, barn, carriage house, crib, smoke-house, and hot-beds; 20 bearing cherry-trees, 30 pear, 50 quince, and large old apple-orchard, and 70 young apple-trees, 300 grape-vines, asparagus bed, and all the garden fruits; 1 mile from steamboat, and 2 from depôt; good schools, &c., and location free from fever and ague.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS—Two three story and basement and sub-cellar houses, brick, with brown stone fronts, &c., on Broadway, near 65th-st., only five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Door and Sash Depôt, No. 178 Centre-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One of the best places for a Summer boarding house or a boarding school, in Westchester County, for only $4,300. Call before the 20th instant, at Westchester County Land Agency, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. M. K. COUZENS & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In a pleasant New-England village, a valuable water power, large factory and forging shop, fitted with trip hammers, lathes, grindstones, &c.; well adapted to the manufacture of scythes cutlery or edge tools. Address Box No. 1,673, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JENKINS, Agent.

$11,000.—FOR SALE.—The elegant four-story English basement brown stone front house and lot No. 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. The house is nearly new and very substantially built, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures included. Can be seen from 9 to 12 morning, or from 5 till 8 evening. Terms easy.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 8 4ths. of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, furnace, ranges, &c.; has a fancy iron verandah on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—138 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $35 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt.
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE.—Two neat two-story frame cottages, on 39th-st., near Broadway, and lease of lot. Possession given immediately. Apply to EGBERT, MILLS & CO., Broadway, corner of 18th-st. or Broadway, corner of 24th-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Possession given 1st of May. The house is built in cottage style, and contains eight rooms, besides basement and kitchen, with all the modern improvements. There are 20 acres of land belonging to the place, about one half under cultivation, and balance finely wooded. For healthiness of location it is unsurpassed. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 28 West-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN HOBOKEN FOR SALE—Three three story English basement houses, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, with two-story ten room; lower part used for kitchen; lots 20 feet wide by 100 feet deep, and a paved alley 20 feet wide in the rear. These houses are nearly new, having been occupied one year only, and are in good order. They are situated in the best part of the city, on high ground. For parties wishing a permanent location, the premises are very desirable, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to W. H. WILSON, No. 53 Murray-st., N. Y.; J. M. BOARD, cor. 1st and Washington-sts., Hoboken.

FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES FOR SALE—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit, and at low rates of interest.
These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of the Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from there to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest, extreme of the State, and on all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to many points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, &c., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.
Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.
Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large products. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $250 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.
Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern markets, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.
Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.
Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of the Company at the prices fixed.
The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.
The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.
Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Including furnished house, outbuildings and about 28 acres of land, at South Orange, N. J., about half a mile from the railroad depôt, and about 20 miles from Jersey City. It is accessible several times daily from New-York, and would be a delightful residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Half a mile from the Germantown Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, 12 miles below Hudson, consisting of a large new gothic dwelling, good out-buildings, and ten or more acres of excellent land, beautifully situated overlooking the river, and in full view of the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House; possession given immediately. Also several fine building lots. Inquire of GEORGE W. CALKINS, at Germantown, N.Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millington, Somerset Co., N. J., 28 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerset depôt; daily line of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by days' work, is 2½ stories high, with a well of good water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 56 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered, 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass, and for which the owner has been offered $200 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms of the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor, front office.

NEW-ROCHELLE FARM—EMBRACING VILLAGE SITES, &c. Peremptory sale, by order of the Supreme Court, will be made by the Sheriff, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Sibery's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, of all the lands composing the farm formerly of Joseph Brewster, deceased, of late years occupied by Simeon Lester.
For many purposes, or gentlemen's country seats, or villa sites, this equal can scarcely be found so near the City of New-York. It is desirably located, and commands an extensive view of the Sound.
For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or in the City of New-York, of JOHN HALSEY, No. 170 Water-st., or F. E. MATHER, No. 74 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Gracie Farm, containing 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive fruit orchards. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with cottage &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC NEAR BELLVILLE—Containing about 6½ acres in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and all the garden fruits; with a 1½ story house well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes ride from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—In Orange Town, Rockland County, containing 23 acres, with grist mill, house, barn and other buildings, all in good order. Also a farm in Bergen County, N. J., containing 67 acres, 30 acres of woodland, with house and barn, and all necessary buildings. For particulars, inquire of J. T. OUTWATER, near Tappan Village, or of F. A. ESTY, No. 255 Washington-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE—In Bloomfield, within one mile of the railroad depôt of West Bloomfield, and five miles from Newark; one of 33 acres of choice land, good house, barn, &c., plenty of fruit of all kinds. Also, one of 30 acres, new house and apple orchard; and one of 16 acres, new house and barn, fine apple orchard. For information, apply to E. M. HARISON & CO., No. 189 West-st., or to ARCH. DEACON, East Bloomfield, New-York Hotel, near the depôt.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 175 Canal st., under the People's Bank.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD at R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

SMALL ESTATE IN RYE FOR SALE—Near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 28 miles from the City—the house large, and finished in good style with modern improvements. There is about 40 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Stock, farming utensils and furniture will all be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER FOR SALE—THE CHESTER COUNTY FOUNDRY, within 20 miles of the City of Philadelphia, is offered for sale on the most favorable terms. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling-houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two stone front houses, four story high, in 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with the modern improvements. Rent $360 each. Also, on 35th-st., between Lexington-av. and 4th-av., a four-story front house, modern improvements. Rent $700. Also No 250 West 19th-st., three-story and basement house, bath, gas, &c. Rent $500. Also No 120 9th-av., store and dwelling would be let for $450. Also No. 239 West 20th-st., a large three-story and attic house, gas, bath &c., would be let for $750, and put in good order. Also No. 327 West 31st-st., both gas, good location, &c. Rent $590. Also No. 167 West 19th-st., three-story, with modern improvements. Rent $500. Also several stores. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class three-story brick house, in Williamsburg entirely new, finished a few months since, in the best manner, arched parlors, hot and cold water bathing apparatus, situated within a quarter of mile of Peck-slip Ferry, in a fine block of brick houses. Cars running to Peck-slip and Fulton Ferries, passing within two blocks. Rent $450. Apply to MONROE & PAINE, No. 18, South 7th-st., near Peck-slip Ferry, or to H. C. FREEMAN, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY.—Rent $450. The 3-story brick house No. 49 Morris st., three years old, 5 minutes from the ferry. It is 27 feet wide, and contains 11 rooms, with gas fixtures and chandeliers, 15 pantries and closets, bath-room and kitchen with hot and cold water, coal vault &c. The house is finished with French parlor windows and balcony, and will be painted and papered throughout. Inquire at No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well furnished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—Two four-story brown-stone English-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the North side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary; one of the most desirable situations on the North side of the City. Rent low to good tenants. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 173 Front-st, or No. 84 West 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very convenient two-story and basement house No 13 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., convenient to the city railroads and ferries, will be let to a respectable tenant. Apply to WM. FISQUIFFMAN, No. 13 Duane-st. near Chatham, N. Y. Rent $325.

HOUSES TO LET.—Brown stone four-story English basement houses with all the modern improvements, south side 34th-st., 65 feet west from Broadway, very eligible location indeed, one of them for sale; rent reasonable; will be finished April 20. Inquire on the premises between 11 and 12 A. M.

HOUSE TO LEASE—Broadway, No. 776, between 9th and 10th sts.; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas-fixtures through the house. Very suitable for fashionable tailoring or millinery, as there are 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d story. Can be had a few days before May 1. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AT CHELSEA—Nearly opposite Theological Seminary—No. 147 10th-av., near 20th-st., three-story brick dwelling, well finished, Croton water, bath, &c.; house 23 by 46 feet, lot 100 feet, rent moderate. Apply at the house between 10 and 3 o'clock, or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house No. 143 West 42d-st., on block west of Broadway, having every modern improvement throughout. The situation is very desirable. Rent $800. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS McCLUNE & CO., No. 47 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A medium-size three-story brick house, situated between 1st and 2d avs. and 18th and 22d sts., with all the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures. The parlor-carpets and oil-cloths can be bought at a bargain. Rent $650 and water tax. Address Box No. 155 Chatham-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 35 East 20th-st., the second brown free-stone house east of Broadway, south side, with all the modern improvements. Location very pleasant. Possession any time this month. Inquire on the premises, usual hours.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 31 Summ-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry, a three-story brick house with all the modern improvements, gas complete. Inquire at No. 29, next door, or of MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable three-story house No. 63 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th, having hot and cold water, gas, &c.; rent, to a good tenant, $650. Can be seen from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. Inquire of P. RIGNOLDS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The convenient three-story brick house No. 33 Pacific-st. on the north side, between Hicks and Henry sts. D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story brown-stone English basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 162 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. For further particulars, inquire of V. B. DEPIERRIS, No. 509 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 226 West 31st-st. It is a two-story and attic house, with high basement, modern built, and containing all the improvements and will be let at a very moderate rent. Apply to JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three modern genteel houses, with heaters, gas, bath and ranges, Nos. 1, 3, and 21 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Rent cheap. Inquire on the premises, or at 167 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 187 East 29th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 56 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The whole or part of a modern house on 34th-st. Rent low. Apply to WM. W. RAYNOR, cor. Broadway and 35th-st.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av, New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th st., near Stuyvesant-square, and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking-tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiter, water-closet, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c. &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in the City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable, and first-class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOTEL AND EATING HOUSE TO LET—At South Ferry, corner of Whitehall and South sts. Will be let separately or together. Apply at office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance in South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 38th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, 3 rooms deep, 13 rooms, with modern improvements, in good order and newly painted. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant; 6 or 12 months, with immediate possession. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply at 11 o'clock, to R. C. READ, No. 63 South-st., or through the Post-Office.

NEW HOUSE AND TWO LOTS IN BROOKLYN TO LET OR FOR SALE—A new first-class three-story brown-stone basement and under-cellar brick house, with back range, gas fixtures, marble mantels, grates, &c., &c., beautifully located on S. E. corner of De Kalb-av. and Adelphi-st., nearly opposite Washington Park. Will be rented or sold very low. Apply to owner, H. JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., up stairs.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with garden attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET.—No. 39 Willow-place, near South Ferry, Brooklyn, has been recently painted, and put in complete order, with gas fixtures through the house, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of P. O'HARA, marble works, corner Schermerhorn and Court sts.

LARGE BUILDING STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 43d-st., 50 ft. by 98 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 35th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $600. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 83 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The upper part of house No. 765 Greenwich-st., consisting of six rooms, with bath and gas. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE TO LET—No. 24 West 26th-st., to a small family only, consisting of the first floor, three rooms deep; kitchen with range; two rooms on third floor; privilege in the bath-room, laundry and sub-cellar; gas in the house. Inquire at No. 24 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or on the premises

TO LET.

TO YOUNG COUPLES—One of those snug little cottages, No. 7 West 24th-st., fitted with every convenience, will be let with the furniture sold, if applied for at once. The house and appliances are particularly desirable, and constitute all that reason can wish for.

DUANE-STREET STORE TO LET—The 5-story brown stone front store, No. 159 Duane-st., in the immediate vicinity of the Erie and Hudson River Railroad Depôts. Street to be block paved immediately. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD, cor. of Pine and Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—The country seat of J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, on the Hudson River, a mile and a half below the Newburg Landing—furnished house, with barn, ice house, &c., and 13 acres of land, containing a good garden, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., &c. Apply to J. J. MONELL, Newburg; or WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.

DESIRABLE PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 55 Forsyth-st., consisting of front and back parlor on the first floor, front basement and three bedrooms. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Rent $300.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.
Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.
Apply at No. 157 Spring-st.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Containing five rooms, in a large brick house in Willow-place, two minutes' walk from either Wall-st. or South Ferries; gas in each room; rent $300. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO LET—Consisting of two parlors, three bedrooms, and kitchen, having the Croton water in, in the handsome brown-stone building No 44, 8th-av. The parlors have marble mantels. Rent only $175 per annum. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of house No. 276 West 32d-st., 3d door east of 9th-av. There are two large parlors, three large bedrooms, and basement; has marble mantels, sliding doors, good yard, &c. Apply on the premises.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No 353 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—With 17 acres of land at Chatham, Morris County, N. J., suitable for a Summer residence for a small family. Apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—In store No. 312 Pearl-st., corner of Peck-slip, suitable for business requiring a good light; will be fitted up for offices if required. Inquire on the premises. JOHN I. BROWER.

TWO COTTAGES TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—No. 79 11th-st. contains 10 rooms and 8 pantries; peach trees and grape vines in yard. Also No. 240 South 2d-st. contains 8 rooms and 6 pantries. Cellars full size of house. Well calculated for one large or two small families. The above are the best cheap to good tenants. Apply at Mr. CLAPP'S Grocery, corner South 1st and 10th sts.

**THREE-STORY BR

AUCTION SALES.

SHERRY MOORE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILMERDINGS & MOUNT
WILL SELL
AT THEIR STORE NO. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16,
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE
OF
FRENCH GOODS,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE IMPORTATION
OF
MESSRS. L. & B. CURTIS & CO.,
CONSISTING OF

200 pieces 1-color Paris Printed BAREGE.
100 pieces 2-colors Paris Printed BAREGE.
700 pieces 2-colors Paris Printed SATIN PLAID BAREGE
200 pieces Paris Printed SATIN PLAID BAREGE.
400 pieces JACONETS and ORGANDIES, of the celebrated printing of E. HOFFER GROS JEAN.
200 pieces 1-color Paris Printed Satin Plaid GRENADINES.
300 pieces 2-colors Paris Printed Satin Plaid GRENADINES.
80 pieces very rich Printed MUSLIN DE SOIE.
100 pieces Paris Printed CHALLIES.
200 pieces 2-colors Paris Printed SATIN PLAID ROBES A VOLANT.
200 pieces 2-colors Paris Printed SATIN VOLANT SATINE.
200 pieces Paris Printed ORGANDY ROBES A VOLANT.
250 pieces colored SATIN PLAID and A TRAVERS BAREGE.

Together with a line of BRAZILLIENS, DE LAINES, &c.

ALSO,

500 pieces FANCY PLAID and JASPE GROS DE NAPLES.
200 pieces other quality BARRE and JASPE POULT DE SOIE.
100 pieces very rich CHINE POULT DE SOIE.
100 pieces BLACK GROS DE RHINE 34 to 36 inches, including some of superior quality
200 fancy POULT DE SOIE ROBES A VOLANT.
50 super quality BLACK SILK ROBES A VOLANT SATINE.

Together with an assortment of plain and figured POULT DE SOIE.

ALSO,

a fine line of Plain, Black and Colored CASHMERE, PRINTED CASHMERE AND STELLA SHAWLS.

Also, a line of square and long VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

CLOSING SALES OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
BEING BALANCE OF STOCK OF MESSRS. McGRAW & ALLENDORPH.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 16th, and THURSDAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the old established warerooms of McGraw & Allendorph, No. 426 Broadway, the balance of their valuable stock of superior cabinet furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany, oak and black-walnut parlor, hall, library and dining room furniture, enameled chamber suites, and almost every article in the line necessary to the complete furnishing of a house.

As regards the quality nothing need be said, as it is well known that this is one of the oldest firms in the trade, and for substantial and elegant work, stands second to none in the City; as they have made positive arrangements to retire from the business on the 1st May. Every article will be sold without reservation and warranted in every respect, thus affording great inducements to those in search of furniture this season.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

Terms—Under $200 cash, over $200 approved indorsed notes at 4 months.

EDWARD R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John—Extensive sale of new and second-hand furniture, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, mirrors, paintings; also, the whole contents of a first-class Broadway restaurant, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of paintings, marble-top tables and counters, chairs, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, settees, all clocks, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Also, the whole contents of a private dwelling house, comprising a quantity of second furniture and house furnishing articles, but little used; and a general assortment of superior, new cabinet-made furniture, viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, sofas, centre, card and pier tables, fine secretary book-cases, secretary bureaus, etageres, washstands, bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing, toilet, chairs, mirrors, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.; also, a lease of 4 years of the premises. Terms cash. Deposits of 20 per cent. required at the time of sale. The sale will commence will please.

TUBB MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AT THE SALESROOM—NO. 81 NASSAU-ST., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, extensive stock of household furnishing articles, new and second hand, including English, velvet and Brussels carpeting in quantities required, parlor and chamber suites of furniture. Also single articles in large variety, sofas, chairs, (easy and rocking,) centre, side and sofa tables, dressing bureaus, desks, &c., enameled chamber suites, marble tops, oil paintings and mirrors, sofas, lounges, secretaries, Gothic, cottage, &c., bedsteads, hair mattresses and feather beds, extension dining tables, (superior maker,) second-hand piano-forte. Dealers will attend, as they will find a good chance to purchase.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Lexington-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, rosewood centre table, rosewood arm-chair in brocatel, mahogany bookcase, card and work-tables, oak extension-table, chairs and sofa covered with morocco, French bedsteads, beds and bedding; a parlor theatre of extra size; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade, without reserve for cash.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF UP-TOWN PROPERTY TO DIVIDE INTERESTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, the following very desirable building lots, every one of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder, namely:

ON FOURTH-AVENUE—Corner of 84th-st., 4 lots
ON BROADWAY—Between 42d and 43d sts., 3 lots, each 20 feet front by 80 feet deep.
ON THIRD-AVENUE—Corner of 78th-st., 4 lots.
ON TENTH-AVENUE—Corner of 70th-st., at the junction of Broadway, 4 lots, all full size. Also,
ON TENTH-AVENUE—Corner of 73d-st. and near the junction of Broadway, 4 lots
ON FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Between 4th and 5th avs., 4 lots, each 25x100.
ON SEVENTEENTH-STREET—100 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th av., 18 lots, all of full dimensions.
ON SEVENTY-SECOND STREET—100 feet east of 10th-av., and about 150 feet east of the junction of Broadway, 6 lots, each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches.
ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—100 feet east of 10th-av., 6 lots, each 25x102 feet 2 inches.
ON SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—West of 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches.

Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and other particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF 64 LOTS AND GORES ON 1ST-AV., 120TH, 121ST, 122D AND 123D STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, in partition, the following Real Estate, viz.:

ON 121ST-STREET—13 Lots of ground, including a number of gore lots, situated on the south side of 121st-st., commencing 436 feet 6 inches west of 1st-av.

ALSO—11 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st-av. and 121st-st. eight of the same fronting on the avenue and three on the street. These lots have nearly all full fronts on both the avenue and street.

ALSO—4 Gore Lots on and next the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 122d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore Lots on the south side of 123d-st., commencing 159 feet 11 inches west of 1st-av

ALSO—28 Lots and Gores situated on the lot bounded by 1st and 2d avs., and by 122d and 123d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av., 11 fronting on 122d-st., and 7 fronting on 123d st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.

ALSO—1 Gore Lot on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 197 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described Lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.
R. MOTT, Attorney.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 39 PARCELS OF PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM, AND HOUSTON-ST.—POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz:

Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 96th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st.—No. 11 is a gore lot. Nine lots north side of 97th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1¾ inches east of 4th-av. Eleven lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 98th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue, and 7 on 109th-st. Four lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Five lots on south side of 85th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 602 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three-story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Of 39 parcels of property at Yorkville, Harlem and Houston-st.

SALE POSITIVE. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.: Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 96th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st. No. 11 is a gore lot. 9 lots north side of 97th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1¾ inches east of 4th-av. 11 lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 109th-st. 4 lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. 5 lots on south side of 85th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 602 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for 3 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of Samuel Osborn, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, &c.—Of a high class, well worthy the attention of persons forming collections. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the house of his old residence removing to the country) No. 64 St. Marks-place, 8th-st., a well-selected collection of old and modern paintings, many of them purchased in Europe, years ago, with great judgment and taste. Of the modern, there are many fine specimens, painted to order of the present owner, from the studios of some of our best American artists. Of these, are works by Oddie, Gignoux, Hamilton, Hinckley of Boston, Kannemans, the great marine painter, Armfield, &c. Among the old, will be found a grand Holy Family by Stella, a lovely picture, equal to anything in the country, purchased with others at the sale of Cardinal Fiesch, eight years ago; also, works by Vernet, Boucher, Gainsborough, Woevermans, Sassoferrato, Canelletto, &c. The elegant and costly furniture will be sold on Friday, April 18, with a separate catalogue.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, GLASS WARE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Jay-st., near Greenwich-st., all the furniture contained in the large 4-story boarding house, in complete order, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes; centre, side, and card tables; mahogany and common bedsteads and paillasses, hair mattresses, black walnut and mahogany dining extension tables, mahogany spring-seat chairs, ample do., dressing and other bureaus, very fine bookcase and secretary, wardrobes, fancy tables, window curtains and cornices, shades, and fine Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets, crockery, glass ware, cutlery, &c., &c.; beds and bedding, oil paintings, engravings, mantel ornaments, &c., &c. All the above goods are in perfect order, and been in use but a short time. Catalogues early on Wednesday morning. Sale peremptory, and a deposit required of all persons unknown to the auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—THURSDAY, April 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 91 State-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

Immediately after the above, at about 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 64 Harrison-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.—Walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, with Brussels and ingrain carpet, oil-cloths, large hall stove, feather beds, mattresses, cutlery, china, glass, and kitchen furniture, all new in October last.

Immediately after the above, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 112 Bergen-st., corner of Hoyt-st.—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

Immediately after the above, at about 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 218 Livingston-st., between Bond-st. and Hanover-place.—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY April 22, 1856, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property:

SEVENTH-AVENUE—Two large lots of ground with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 357 and 359 7th-av., east side, between 32d and 33d sts.

EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET—One lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on East 13th-st., south side, 293 feet east of Avenue B.

WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—Five lots of ground on 56th-st., north side, 360 feet west of 6th-av.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain. The above will positively be sold to the highest bidder to close interests. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell by order of Executors of JOSEPH PARKER, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the mansion house and grounds, containing 3½ acres of land, in the village of Milton, town of Rye, Westchester County, 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Station, at Rye. The property is now occupied by the widow of the late JOSEPH PARKER, deceased. The house 44 by 38 feet, containing 2 parlors, 1 dining-room, 1 sitting-room, 12 bedrooms, good cellar, kitchen, large barn; the house is two-story and attic, in full view of Long Island Sound, and near the famous Rye Flats, favorably known as a beautiful bathing place and beach drive. The above property is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, or business man in New-York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 49 Wall-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CITY MADE FURNITURE—THURSDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 36 East 20th-st., the entire furniture in the above residence, consisting of English, Brussels, and three ply carpets, beautiful mantel ornaments, damask and white lace curtains, one magnificent roosewood piano-forte, spring seat mahogany chairs, walnut chairs, easy chairs, sofas, &c.; beautiful gilt edged China dinner dessert and tea sets, one splendid double plated tea urn, and a quantity of the best quality plated and cut glass ware, mahogany bedsteads, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, bedding, &c.; one magnificent mahogany wardrobe bedstead; also a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues on day of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell on THURSDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 12 Maiden-lane, STANDARD ROSES of the finest and sweetest varieties, adapted to our climate, and all warranted true to name, selected with great care, without regard to cost by D. Boll, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

E. HOUGHTON WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, April 17, all the magnificent furniture contained in the dwelling house cor. 34th-st. and Avenue A, all of the first-class and made to order by best makers. Particulars to-morrow. Catalogues now ready at the Auctioneer's Office. No. 66 Nassau-st.; one billiard table.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 153 3d-av., near 15th-st. A nice stock, worthy the attendance of retailers.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, April 18, at 11 A. M., at No. 119 Grand-st., corner of Broadway, the contents of said stable, consisting of horses, carriages, wagons, harness, saddles, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Also, office and stable fixtures.

FOR SALE ON WEDNESDAY—APRIL 16, by A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st., four very desirable well finished dwellings, with tea-room extension and marble mantels, 15½ feet from Myrtle-av. cars; street and houses lighted with gas. Location Evarson-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood pianoforte, valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 87 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. S. STOVER will sell, THIS DAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, and has been in use six months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood pianoforte, elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do in green and gold; costly rosewood secretary book-cases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture—Elegant oak extension table, oak chairs, china dinner set, rich gold band; decorated tea and coffee sets, cut glass ware, and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c.; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do bureaus; washstands with marble tops; costly decorated china toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth; cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood, Italian marble and cut glassware, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 84TH-ST. AND 87TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following very desirable property, viz.:

ON 84TH-STREET—Three houses and lots on south side of 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., commencing about 636 feet 6 inches west of 3d-av. No. 1 house is a 2-story frame house, 20 feet 6 inches by 24 feet, with kitchen on the rear, Croton water, shrubbery in the garden, walls all planked. No. 2 is a 2-story frame house, high basement, 25 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, containing 11 rooms. No. 3, 32 feet by 22, kitchen in rear and cellar, 9 rooms, with closets and mahogany folding-doors, with a yard laid out with grape-vine and shrubbery, and Croton water. Each lot is 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 102 2 inches in depth.

ON 86TH-STREET—2 lots on the north side of 86th-st., commencing one about 150 ft. from the N. W. corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st., and the other 200 ft. from the same corner, each being in size 25 f.. front and rear, and 100 ft. 8½ inches in depth.

ON 87TH STREET—1 lot on north side of 87th-st., about 300 feet from the northwest corner 1st-av. and 87th-st. The street is graded from 1st-av. to the lot. Size of this lot is 25 ft. front and rear, and 102 feet 8½ inches in depth.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—SALE OF the whole stock in trade and fixtures of the first-class restaurant, known as the Rotunda Exchange, No. 82 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee and mortgagee, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 18th instant, at 10½ o'clock. The stock consists in part of several oil-paintings of superior merit, also marble-top tables, revolving and other chairs, cut-glass ware, China and crockery ware, cutlery, plated casters, trays, urns, goblets, spoons and forks, two large ranges, steam boilers, steam table, oil-cloth, counters and oyster stands, gas fixtures Salamander safe. Also the lease for three years from first of May, of the premises, which are very desirable for any kind of business. Catalogues on the day previous to the sale, and goods and premises can be examined by calling on the auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau-st.

H. P. ALLEN, Attorney for Mortgagee.
W. D. STOCKER, Assignee.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Wednesday), April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 496 Broome-st., elegant household furniture, being the property of a gentleman going to Europe, manufactured by Hutchins, consisting of mahogany parlor furniture, en suite, richly carved; elegant French plate pier and mantle glasses, Brussels tapestry, carpets, etagere, marble-top tables, piano-forte, lace window curtains, clock, vases, mantel ornaments, &c.

Dining-room mahogany extension table, extending 14 feet; do. dining chairs, lounging chair, book-cases, marble-top buffet, dinner, dessert and tea sets, &c.

Bed-room furniture, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, marble top centre tables, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattrasses, feather beds, paillasses, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL—At public auction, on Tuesday the 22d of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots on 54th, 55th, 56th and 59th sts. and 2d-av., viz.: On 54th-st., North side, commencing 135 feet East from 3d-av., 11 vacant lots, each 25x100 ft. 5 in. On 55th-st., South side, commencing 100 feet East from 3d-av., 12 vacant lots, each 25x100 ft. 5 in. On 2d-av. East side, corner 57th-st., 4 vacant lots, 25x100. On 59th-st, South side, commencing 100 feet East of 2d-av., 4 vacant lots, 25x100. On 56th-st., South side, between 2d and 3d avs., commencing 250 feet west of 2d-av., 4 vacant lots, 25x100 ft. 4 in. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 345 West 31st-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of parlor furniture in satin, old marquetrie furniture, of elegant design and elaborate finish. Paintings by Hogarth and Heplie, line, proof and mezzotint engravings. For further particulars see auction head in large papers.

SPLENDID SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—The attention of those interested is respectfully solicited to the superior facilities presented by the subscriber to parties who may have furniture of a rich and costly description to be sold, but wish to retain the same in use up to the 1st of May. Such furniture it sent to our auction-rooms is generally so much injured for the want of room to arrange it properly for sale, that a great sacrifice is the inevitable consequence. The Central Salesrooms (formerly occupied as a Church) are fitted expressly for the purpose, and the arrangements are unequaled by any rooms in New-York. A call at the rooms on any regular sales day, (Friday,) will convince strangers that there is no better place to dispose of property of any kind at auction and none where a larger or more respectable audience can be gathered. As our buyers have confidence in our code of doing business, and buy for their own use chiefly, the prices realized are generally far more than furniture brokers are willing or able to give. We pay the ferriage on all furniture sent to us from New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer a private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NON-EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil.
BINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use;
Not affected by the Coldest Weather.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTENS,
AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 galls. Only agent for
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

REMOVAL.

AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 78, to the NEW MARBLE STORE, No. 75 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, will embrace a larger variety than usual.

They are also Agents for the series of papers known as the
KENT MILLS:
which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

REMOVAL.—THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY has been removed from No. 25 Nassau-st. to the Park Bank Building, No. 5 Beekman-st.
TAPPAN & McKILLOP.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS—Has removed from No. 167 Chambers-st. to their new building, No. 67 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FOOT, COLE & CO., for the transaction of the paper commission business, at No. 32 Beekman-st.
JOEL W. FOOT, FOOT, COLE & CO.
CHAR. COLE,
C. D. HARMAN,
CARLTON LE SAGE.
Mr. H. C. GOODWIN has no further connection with us.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints is Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's agents.
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 4 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.; 3:30 P. M. for Providence after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Providence for Hartford, 3:15 P. M., arriving at 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford, 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.
The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.
No Train on Sunday.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 15, 1856. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 5:10 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fair 20 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON AND NAIL RODS.—The undersigned, Agent for the manufacturers, offers for sale, on favorable terms, a full assortment of the above brand of Nails. Also, superior Horse-Shoe Iron

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery Improvements.—An Apostle and Battery by a Mandate.

Fitch v. Sabre vs. Wm. H. Smith.—In this action for an assault and battery, reported in the TIMES on Monday, the Jury yesterday morning came into Court with a sealed verdict, awarding the plaintiff $2,250. It seems, therefore, that it is as expensive a luxury for a madman to indulge in as for a man-of-war in his sober senses. It was said at the trial that the lunatic could afford it.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Stores in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

PEAKE'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is a pleasure to acknowledge the energy, perseverance and liberality displayed by the manager of this very popular Theatre in catering for the amusement of the public. There is no place in this City where a person or family can go and receive the same amount of enjoyment in one night. Spectacle, drama, pantomime, comedy and burlesque, with a variety of singing and dancing, are always to be found in the programme. To-night, "Orange Girl of Venice," the pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the comedy of "O'Flanagan and the Fairies." Go early and enjoy it.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MABIN, Psychical Physician and Therapeutist, No. 83 West 26th-st., N. Y. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND [illegible] in Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps [illegible] the highest talent are employed for the [illegible]. No picture allowed to leave the [illegible] satisfactory. Miniatures and Daguerreotypes of deceased persons. GURNEY & FREDERICKS, [illegible] Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

"HENRY, TAKE MY JACK KNIFE!"—Is what Josh Strong exclaims in "Fashion and Famine," to little CORNELIA HOWARD, as the Strawberry Girl. He is affected to tears by her pathos and naturalness. So is the audience always. She plays this Afternoon and Evening at BARNUM'S Museum. The largest woman in the world is there now. The smallest one also—only 3 feet high.

[Advertisement.]

HELIS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Purchasers are cautioned against imitations of this valuable substitute for Java Coffee, and great remedy for Indigestion and Sick-headache, and are notified that none is genuine without the signature of "HILLS & STRINGER" upon each wrapper. General Depôt No. 679 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS FOR THE TRADE.—Gold and silver pencil and pencil cases, gold pens, tooth-picks, &c., in every quality and style, and at all prices. WILMARTH, CLUSERMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, proprietors of the famous "Lownds' Patent" pen and pencils, offer the above goods at most reasonable rates, and their work is unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

TASTE AND STYLE.—One of the pleasantest signs of the return of Spring is the production of KNOX'S superb hats, the handsomest articles of the season—brilliant, graceful and light—combining in fact, in themselves, every individual merit of which the hat is capable. KNOX'S store is at No. 212 Broadway. Call upon him early, if you would secure one of his inimitables.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES—With steel plates, engraved by RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON. This work is based entirely upon general principles, and is guaranteed to make every intelligent reader capable of detecting the best forgeries, whether counterfeit or altered, in a very short time. Price $1 25.
GEO. PAYSON, No. 418 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, BRADMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas Fixtures of all the latest and most elegant styles, in gilt and artistic bronzes, are offered to the trade or at retail by CURTIS & ALEXANDER, manufacturers, No. 15 Canal-street.
Old Chandeliers refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—FEEBLE CONSTITUTIONS.—Thousands of persons with weak constitutions die early from sheer debility. Nature should, in such cases, be assisted with HOLLOWAY'S Pills. They give tone and stamina to the system, and vigor to the circulation.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—DR. ROBERT HUNTER, Physician for Diseases of the Chest. Office No. 828 Broadway. Hours for consultation 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this body was held on Monday evening, when a large amount of business was transacted.

WATER.

A communication was received from the Citizens' Water Committee, asking the Common Council to appoint a Special Committee to confer with them. The communication was referred to the Standing Water Committee.

A communication from a Coroner's Jury recommending that an ordinance be passed forbidding the Firemen to run their Engines on the rail tracks, was referred to the Committee of the Board to frame such an ordinance.

THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A communication was received asking the Common Council to compel the Railroad Company to complete their contract with the City by laying tracks through Furman and Columbia streets. In connection with this, Alderman MCGARRY offered a resolution that the Railroad Company be notified to commence these tracks within three weeks, or upon refusal or neglect to do so the Corporation Counsel be directed to institute proceedings against them for the first payment of their bond. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

GAS.

A resolution was adopted directing the Gas Company to lay mains and pipe in the Ninth Ward.

N. B. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An ordinance was adopted directing the Firemen to elect a Chief and Assistant Engineer, on the last Monday in April, who shall hold their offices for two years.

Section 6 says that the term of office of the present Chief and Assistant Engineers shall expire on the second Monday of May, 1856.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday evening, to hear the annual report of the Superintendent.

During the year 146 candidates were examined for Teachers in the Public Schools, and 51 of them were appointed. The examinations occupied 32 sessions. 12 females were sent to the Packer Institute. There are 40 grammar schools, 29 primaries, besides 6 grammar and 3 primaries for colored children. Total schools, 78. There are 25 male teachers and 287 female, making a total of 321. During the year the Superintendent has paid 848 occasional visits, an average of 11 to each school; he spent 63 consecutive week-days in examination of classes. The library embraces 29,305 volumes. There are 30 public school buildings, but the number of scholars attending is not given.

Burglary—Recovery of Goods.

On Saturday night, the Dry Goods Store of E. E. MATHER, corner of Fourth and South Fifth streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was robbed of about $1,000 worth of goods. Sunday afternoon three men in a wagon, were seen to stop in front of an unoccupied building at the corner of Flushing and Division avenues, by a man who had the property in charge, whose curiosity was excited to know what their business was, and upon approaching them they started off in great haste. He entered the building and there found a quantity of dry goods, and it was subsequently ascertained that they were the same as stolen the night previous from Mr. MATHER'S store.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the month of March 524 patients were treated at this Dispensary for the following

DISEASES—Of children, 71; lungs, 64; skin and vaccination, 49; head and digestive organs, 85; females, 6; eye and ear, 49; surgery, 130. Of these 28 were males; 244 females. *Nativity*—Born in the United States, 121; in foreign countries, 483. 1,514 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Church of the Holy Trinity.

The sale of the pews in this church, at auction, commenced on Monday evening. There was a large attendance, and the sale was conducted with considerable animation. But few of the highest priced pews were sold, and those at a premium ranging as high as $55 on the assessed value.

Base Ball Club.

The following officers have been elected by the Club for the ensuing year:—*President*—SAMUEL GODWIN; *Vice-President*—GEORGE E. HOYT; *Secretary*—JOHN S. MORRELL; *Treasurer*—DANIEL GODWIN; *Directors*—E. A. WALTON, GEO. P. PAYSON, THOMAS S. DAKIN. They played their first game of the season last Saturday.

Overboard.

A sailor, named JAMES AGEN, fell overboard from the brig *Gladiator*, in the East River, near the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn, on Monday morning. He was rescued by Officers COLVERT and CRAFT, of the Second District Police.

Kings County Republican Club.

A regular meeting of this Club was held on Monday evening, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The attendance was quite large, and good feeling prevailed.

Fire in Flatbush.

At 7 o'clock Monday, the house near the County Buildings, known as the Cortelyou homestead, was destroyed by fire. Loss $2,000.

Accident.

MATHEW MCCLOSKEY, of Elizabeth-street, New-York, fell at the corner of Elizabeth and Doughty streets, Brooklyn, Monday night, and broke his leg. He was intoxicated at the time. Officer COYLE, of the First District Police, took him to the City Hospital.

No Fight.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I noticed in this morning's paper an account of a disgraceful fight between Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 11. I would state that at the time of the disturbance, No. 6 was in the house, the roll called, and many of the members gone home. The statement therefore was entirely unfounded.

A MEMBER OF ENGINE CO. NO. 6.

Brooklyn Courts.

☞ Supreme Court Calendar for this day, commencing with No. 45, calling ten cases.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 23, 34, 35, 39, 48, 50, 51, 63, 65, 83, 89, 90.

NEW-JERSEY.

Official Canvass of Jersey City.

The following is the official vote cast for the candidates at the late Charter Election, as decided by the Board of Canvassers: Whole number of votes cast 1,886, viz.: First Ward 358, Second Ward 352, Third Ward 601, Fourth Ward 520.

	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	Total.
FOR MAYOR.					
D. S. Manners	196	191	304	312	1,003
Charles Fink	153	150	279	198	780
Maj. for Manners	43	41	25	114	223
WATER COMMISSIONER.					
M. B. Bramhall	256	182	354	403	1,195
Benj. F. Woolsey	95	157	336	114	702
Maj. for Bramhall	161	25	118	289	593
RECORDER.					
George Ford	65	47	160	110	382
George E. Cutler	137	124	113	137	511
David Bedford	139	161	275	242	816
Geo. W. Gardner	—	5	22	47	74
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.					
Abram S. Jewell	184	145	290	301	860
Lewis Colby	165	110	259	211	745
Majorities	19	35	59	90	85
COLLECTOR.					
Peter D. Vroom	190	135	337	313	975
Wal'r Vanderzee	159	209	251	205	817
Majorities	31	67	86	108	158
ASSESSORS.					
David W. Stone	187	131	280	306	874
Joseph Young	174	211	311	213	909
James Goeswill	147	116	250	272	786
Isaac Van Saun	192	193	275	234	894

JOSEPH YOUNG is the Assessor for the First and Second Wards, and ISAAC VAN SAUN for the Third and Fourth Wards.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—James K. Thompson, 260; George S. Gardner, 194; Daniel S. Sinclair, 188.

Second Ward.—Justus Slater, 107; Adrian B. Reynolds, 128; Hugh McComb, 215; Joseph G. Edge 286.

Third Ward.—Jacob R. Wortendyke, 578; Wm. R. Drayton, 327; Nehemiah Knapp, 263.

Fourth Ward.—Jonathan V. Thurston, 236; Thos. E. Tilden, 296; Seneca Alger, 227; Melancthon S. Wickward, 210.

The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each Ward were elected.

Official Majorities.

The official majorities of the Charter Election, held in Hoboken on Tuesday last, are as follows, as decided by the Board of Canvassers:

Mayor—C. V. Clickener	130
Treasurer—Louis Huesman	126
City Clerk—Samuel W. Carey	283
Collector—Joseph Wood	148
Collector of Arrears and Taxes—Samuel W. Carey	125
Superintendent of Schools—Edmund Charles	256
Overseer of the Poor—James Davis, Sen	186
Street Commissioner—Samuel Whitney	349
Councilman, First Ward—Garret Van Mater	40
Councilman, Second Ward—George W. Bampton	27
Councilman, Third Ward—John Beard	33

All of the officers elect are Democrats. The average majority of the Democratic City ticket last year was 30.

Police.

On Monday, in the Recorder's Court, Jersey City, a woman named MARY ANN HINSWORTH, of bad reputation, who has for some time past slept with her child in a hog pen, was committed to the County Jail as a vagrant for a term of three months. Her child was taken to the Almshouse.

SUSAN WATTS, a woman of bad character, was committed to the County Jail as a vagrant for three months.

C. H. NOYES, a boy, was sent to the City Prison for one day, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly in the street.

H. CLINE and H. T. FRAZIER, arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit bills on the Providence Bank, in New-York, pleaded guilty, and were sent back to New-York for trial.

Swindle.

A man, giving his name as BREWSTER, recently stopped a short time at the Philadelphia Hotel, Jersey City, and paid the balance of his bill, about $13, with a check upon a bank where he had no funds. His child was taken sick, and upon his going to a drug store with a prescription, he gave a check for $10, and received $9 75 in change. He requested them not to present the check that day, and he would call in the evening and cash it. He called in the evening with a forged check of $66, to which was signed the name of JOSEPH G. EDGE, with which he took up his own $10 check, and got $56 cash. He left for Philadelphia before the swindle was discovered.

Special Election.

The Jersey City Common Council has ordered a special election in the First Ward, to be held on Friday, the 25th instant, to elect an Alderman in place of Alderman GRIFFITHS, who has resigned.

Mr. Cass and the American Residents at Rome.

From the Boston Atlas.

We learn from reliable authority that Mr. LEWIS CASS, Jr., the American resident Minister at Rome, at no time very acceptable to his countrymen, has recently added not a little to his unpopularity by his singular proceedings in regard to a proposed celebration of the birthday of WASHINGTON. All the arrangements had been made for a magnificent *fête* in honor of the 22d of February. Everything was in readiness, even to the printing of the cards of invitation, when it was deemed expedient to abandon it, *the entire responsibility of the failure being formally thrown upon Mr. Cass.* The facts, as we learn them from a gentleman who was in Rome at the time, are as follows: Early arrangements had been made for the celebration by all the Americans present, with their invited guests. The festivities were to conclude with a ball. No opposition by the Government was anticipated, but early steps were taken to ascertain its willingness and to receive permission. Mr. CASS undertook the task of ascertaining the views of the Papal Government. This, however, he neglected to do until a late day, when, instead of seeing Cardinal ANTONELLI in person, he consulted only some of the sub-officials, and from them reported that the Government would be offended if there were dancing in Lent. He stated that the police would not interfere to interrupt or prevent the party, but *that it would damage the standing of the American Minister.* It was thereupon decided to abandon the whole affair, and a formal vote was passed censuring Mr. CASS, and throwing upon him the responsibility of the failure. As soon as the American Minister heard of this vote he waited upon Cardinal ANTONELLI, and was assured by him that the Roman Government had not the least objection to the proposed celebration. As soon as the knowledge of this reached the American residents a renewed attempt was made to proceed with the *fête*, but as Mr. CASS positively refused to allow the use of his name as one of the managers, the majority were unwilling to go on with the party, and it fell through. Subsequently a dinner party was proposed and successfully accomplished, to which, as a sense of their feeling towards Mr. CASS, it was agreed by general consent to give that individual no official invitation. He was privately invited by the gentleman who presided at the dinner party, but this invitation he had sense enough not to accept.

SUSPECTED FRAUDS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—There are rumors of a disagreeable outcome to the recent fugitive slave cases in this City, and the opinion is getting abroad that some people have done considerably "more than their duty" in the premises. The enormous cost of the proceeding has, it is said, startled the Secretary of the United States Treasury from his propriety, and a special agent from the department has arrived in the City, and is opening up what is thought to be, a pretty extensive mine of corruption. Stories are afloat of frauds—very bareface frauds—by which some people expected to pocket large sums of money, upon the supposition that as Government was determined to do the thing up liberally, a few thousand more or less, would not be taken into account. We have heard that the Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, who resides principally, we believe, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, has been sent for, in haste, by telegraph, and that, if he has not already arrived in this City, he is hourly expected; but whether he comes for the purpose of making arrests or *the reverse*, we have not been so happy as to learn.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE SEARCH LAW—ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY TO BE TESTED.—The schooner *Maryland*, taken at Norfolk on account of the refusal of the Captain to submit to a search of his vessel under the inspection law, as already stated, was released on Friday, the agent in Norfolk having secured the payment of the fine of $500 to the State. She sailed on Saturday. The Alexandria *Sentinel* says that one of the coal and iron companies who have their depôt in that city, and whose vessels are searched as they go out of the Potomac, intend to test the constitutionality of the new law at the next term of the Court.

FIRE IN THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OFFICE.—The fire in this establishment is covered by an insurance of $10,000. The exact loss is not ascertained, as the damage to furniture, material, stock, &c., could not be readily estimated. Among other losses is the entire destruction of the April number of *Moore's Western Lady's Book*, an edition of about four thousand copies. We are assured by the proprietor that it will be supplied as soon as the work is done. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire broke out at twenty minutes after six, and shortly after the hands had finished up and left.

IMPORTANT TO STREET DRUNKARDS.—The Rochester *Union* has it on reliable authority that Judge SELDEN has stated that the recent decisions against the Prohibitory act in no wise effect that portion which makes street drunkenness an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment. And he has further assured the police authorities that they can safely enforce that clause. We trust this is true, for the clause referred to is a salutary one and productive of good.

☞ From the Boston papers we learn that as some workmen in the employ of Mr. W. C. CARLTON, No. 12 Beach-street, were in the act of filling a vessel from a carboy of nitric acid or aquafortis, the vessel was accidentally broken, spilling the contents on the floor. Instead of leaving the room, the workmen remained and attempted to absorb the fluid by throwing sawdust upon it. They soon became so affected by inhaling the noxious effluvia, that they were obliged to leave the room. They subsequently repaired to their homes, without making any special complaint, and nothing further was heard of the matter at Mr. CARLTON'S shop until the following morning, when it was reported that two of the men were dead, and others had become seriously affected.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.—We are informed that a few days since a young man who has been married but a few years, and residing in Frankfort, got "gloriously drunk," and abused his young wife in a brutal manner, knocking some of her teeth out of her mouth, and otherwise bruising her; but this did not satisfy him. On Monday night, or rather about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning of this week, he returned home from a groggery drunk, and kicked her until he broke several of her ribs, and she is now in a dying state, if not already dead.—*Little Falls Journal.*

ALBANY EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS.—The first Company of Kansas Emigrants, under the auspices of the New-York State Kansas Committee, will start for Kansas City to-morrow morning, at a quarter after seven o'clock. Their route will be *via* Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. A small party from Boston will arrive here this evening under direction of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company.—*Evening Journal, April* 15.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 14, CLARENCE S., son of the late Dr. Benjamin Kissam.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 34 3d-st. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday, April 14, DAVID K. MILLER, of the firm of Miller, Corning & Co., Albany, N. Y., in the 69th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Rochester for interment, on Thursday, 17th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, of dropsy on the brain, PERCY, only child of Willis J. and Mary E. Renville, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 48 6th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 15, EMILIE MATILDA, only child of Fred. W. and Sarah M. Devoe, aged 1 year, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Mr. Walter Briggs, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 16th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., from No. 177 9th st. The remains will be taken to Yonkers, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 15, ELEANOR KIP, relict of Luke Kip, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 172 West 26th-st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 15, of congestion of the lungs, MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Charles M. and Mary A. Carpenter, aged 2 years, 8 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of her father, No. 11 Grove-st.

Dearest daughter, the Grave hath won thee;
Deep in our hearts we feel our loss:
But the Saviour to himself hath called thee,
To join the cherubs of the Cross.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 14, SAMUEL S. CARMAN, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his son, James Carman, No. 197 Duffield-st. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 14, JAMES HIBBEN, M. D., aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at his late residence, No. 194 Atlantic-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, April 10, THOMAS ROGERS, of the firm of Rogers & Walker, No. 40 Barclay-st., New-York, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 360 Grand-st. His remains will be taken to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, April 11, MRS. CHARLOTTE QUINTARD, widow of the late Abraham Quintard, aged 77 years.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 14, ANNA, wife of William Thorp, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Thomas Garner, Joseph L. Clark and Armand Lachaise, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 74 Clinton-place, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 14, FREDERICK JACKSON TUCKER, aged 33 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of Morgan S. Mott, No. 123 Crosby-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 13, HENRY ANTHON, infant son of H. R. and Isabella M. Fuller, aged 3 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 15.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	96	70 Harlem Railroad	19¾
5,000 Ia. State 8s	s3 84¾	200 Reading R. R.	b60 88
12,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	300 do	b3 92¾
10,000 do	s60 93¾	100 do	s3 92¾
1,000 California 7s '70	89¾	300 do	b60 92¾
1,000 Missouri 6s	85	200 do	b60 94¾
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bds	96¾	400 Hud. River R. R	b30 86
2,000 Erie Bonds '75	91	200 do	24½
1,000 Erie Convt Bds	83½	50 Wis. Lake S. R.	b3 73¼
1,000 N.Y.&N.H. Bs '80	80	27 New-Jersey R. R	121
1,000 do '66	80	86 Little Miami R. R	93
1,000 Hd. Riv. 1stmtg Bs	99¾	11 Mich. Cen. R. R	95
5,000 Hd. Riv. 2dmtg Bs	90	50 do	s60 95
1,000 N.Ia. R. R. Bs 2ds	83	50 do	b30 95¼
15,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds	s3 88	50 do	b30 95¼
5,000 do	s30 88	100 do	b60 95¾
30,000 do	b60 88¾	20 do	s3 95¾
25,000 do	s3 88¾	500 Mil. S. & N. L. R	opg 97
10,000 do	b15 88¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. R	b3 98
8,980 Ill. F. Bs. w. p	93	150 Panama Railroad	105
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	89¾	300 do	s60 105
15,000 do	b3 89¾	300 do	b60 105
80 Ocean Bank	96	150 do	b60 105¼
11 Am. Ex. Bank	121	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R	65¼
50 N. J. Zinc Co	2	300 do	b10 66
100 Canton Co	s3 23¾	100 do	65
200 do	b6(23½	50 do	b30 65¾
50 Portsm. Dry Dock	1¾	5 Cleve. C. & Chi.	99¾
100 N. Iear. Transit Co	13¼	170 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 115
25 do	13¾	300 do	b30 115
50 do	s3 13¾	200 do	b60 115
700 Cumb. Coal Co	c 23¼	1200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 83¼
100 do	b60 23¾	400 do	c 83¼
100 do	b10 23½	500 do	b30 83½
10 do	23½	1600 do	c 83¾
1220 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾	200 do	83¾
100 do	b30 93¾	200 do	83¾
125 do	b tw 93¾	100 do	b30 83¾
50 do	b60 93	250 do	b30 83
500 Erie Railroad	57¾	100 do	83
450 do	s3 57¾	20 do	82¼
350 do	b60 57¾	25 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	93¾
350 do	b60 57¾	75 do	93¾
250 do	s60 57	50 do	93¾
5 do	57	25 do	b3 93¾
30 Pacific Mail SS Co.	72		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$23,000 Ohio and Mississippi R. R. 2d mortgage..27¾
2,000 Chicago and Mississippi R.R. income 10s.58¾
80 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....71
60 shares Island City Bank.....82¼

SECOND BOARD.

$6,500 Ind., State 5s	84	100 Erie Railroad	c20 56¾
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	s3 88	100 do	56¾
20 Ocean Bank	96	100 do	b3 56¾
150 Canton Co	23½	100 Harlem R. R.	b60 19¾
500 do	b60 23½	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 93¾
50 do	s3 23¾	300 C. & Tol. R.	b30 ex. d. 78
380 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 23¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 92¾
150 do	s3 23	50 do	s3 92½
300 do	s30 23	200 do	b60 92¾
400 do	c 23	50 do	b10 92¾
50 Panama R. R.	b60 105	50 do	s3 92
16 Galena & Chic. R. R.	114½	150 Reading Railr'd.	b10 91½
100 Erie Railroad	56¾	100 do	s10 91¾
400 do	s10 56¾	300 Mich. So. & N. L. R.	b30 97
150 do	s3 56¾	100 do	s30 96¾
100 do	s10 56¾	100 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	s15 93¾
300 do	s3 56¾	10 do	93¾
50 do	b30 56¾	700 do	b30 94
100 do	b3 56¾	50 do	s3 93¾
100 do	b10 56¾	106 do	93¾
250 do	b30 56¾		

TUESDAY, April 15—2 P. M.

The leading drawers of Exchange put up their rates on London to-day to 109⅝@109¾, owing to the command which they have of the market, in the absence of any considerable supply of transient Bank bills. The business done was mainly at 109⅛ for Southern Bank signatures, 109⅛@⅝ City drawn. Credits were settled at 109⅝. The rate on Paris firm at 5.17½. The leading Continental drawer supplied the demand at this figure, and will ship $250,000 or $300,000 in gold coin by the *Asia* to-morrow. Among the Stock people there was more activity in the demand for money. One or two of the large Banks called in part of their Stock loans. The regular mercantile offering for Discounts is scarcely equal to last week. The rates of paper with the Discount Brokers are the same. The Stock Exchange was under some excitement after the regular morning session, and the active speculatives fell off suddenly ½@1 ₱ cent. A sale of 2,000 shares Erie by a single operator, between the Boards, at 57@56⅞, caused several other Stocks to sympathize in the decline. Toledo and Cleveland gave way to 78 ex dividend, equal to 82 if sold in the morning, and Reading was done at 91¾. The total business of the day on the official list, it will be noticed was quite large, while the outside transactions, not registered, must have reached 3,000 or 4,000 shares. Illinois Centrals were firm at 88¼@88 ₱ cent. The sales of New-York Central were quite considerable at 92½@92¼ and finally at 92 ₱ cent. Southern Michigan and Rock Island both firm and ¼ ₱ cent. dearer than on Thursday. Panama 105, buyer 60 days. There is a stronger market this week for Virginia and Missouri State Stocks. The recent legislation of both States was directed to the prompt payment of the half-yearly interest. In the case of Virginia, the tax list was greatly increased, and means taken by the issue of temporary Treasury notes to anticipate the collection of taxes. The practical effect has been to pay off certain moneys advanced to the State by the Banks, and to provide $800,000 extraordinary means in aid of the July interest. No sacrifice has been submitted to in this operation. The Treasury Notes bear 6 ₱ cent. interest and are receivable after September in payment of taxes. The Banks at Richmond, we understand, have taken the entire issue at par. There will be no further coupon or foreign stock made by the Commonwealth. The outstanding contracts of the State to the Railways are provided for in domestic inscription stock. Of the legislation of Missouri, we had occasion to speak a few days ago. The few parcels of Louisianas on this market have been taken at 92@93 ₱ cent. Tennessees are partially supplied at 96. Kentuckys are wanted for the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth at par and interest. Ohios command 103¼ for the short loan of 1860. Indiana fives worth 84. Georgias, Illinois and Carolinas all scarce. Marylands, Massachusetts and Alabamas, not offered at all in this market. Indeed, with the exceptions of Missouris and Virginias, no considerable parcels of any of the State issues are offered below par, and these are attracting a more general demand, as the recent measures of legislation begin to be properly appreciated.

The weekly Bank Statement published this morning, excites remark on the increase of loans, as it did early last week. The increase comes from the new Park Bank, $814,000, the changes in the other Banks about balancing each other. To this subject, and the disappointment in the Erie earnings for March, are attributed the depression in the market for Stocks. The stiffness in Exchange also had something to do with it, although the shipment of Specie is not likely to be one-fourth as much as by the corresponding steamer last Spring, when $1,393,000 went out. The packet will take but few Stocks as a remittance. The Brokers for European buyers complain of extreme dullness, and especially is this the case with the Continental houses.

The holders of the protested indorsements of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, present or represented in the City to-morrow, are called to meet at 3 o'clock to confer on the best means of prosecuting their claim upon the defaulting Company. Although the protest, deliberately suffered on the 1st inst., is an unfortunate affair in a public sense, affecting, from the previous high standing of the example, the good faith of the whole Railway interest, the Bondholders have as yet no reason to distrust the reimbursement of their money, principal and interest; the principal sooner, perhaps, than the Bond if promptly and honorably cared for on the 1st of April would have authorized. The legal remedies are neither few, nor confined to the single State of Ohio, nor yet to the corporation of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road, though the responsibility here is ample enough, if the Bondholders should elect to confine themselves to it, without bringing their action also against the Directors individually and the two or three Stockholders who have combined to stop payment by temporary injunction. These last mentioned gentlemen, we understand, take their case into the United States Court; a selection of tribunal which the holders of their dishonored indorsements ought not to object to, since Justice McLEAN presides on the Ohio Circuit and he has already adjudicated the question of the responsibility of Railway Corporations on contracts made by their officers and agents. A contract made by the President of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Road, without, as we have heard, the previous sanction of either Directors or Stockholders, was sustained by this authority, and perpetual injunction granted to prevent the violation of the contract by the alteration of guage at the State line. It was because of this very decision, acquiesced in without appeal, by the Indianapolis and Cleveland Companies, who had attempted to break the contract that the present indorsements were made for the valuable consideration of a uniform gauge from Cleveland to Indianapolis. The Piqua Company, on their part, surrendered an advantage which the previous contract, affirmed by Judge McLEAN, gave them. A new contract, in other words, was entered into, and being such a contract as the statute law of Ohio and Indiana authorized, it will no doubt be ultimately affirmed and enforced as its predecessor was, if litigation be not arrested by other and wiser counsels than prevailed at Cleveland week before last.

READING RAILROAD—FOUR MONTHS' BUSINESS.

For the Month of March.	1856.	1855.
Received from Coal	$207,698 42	$295,756 50
Merchandise	30,179 19	32,697 51
Travel, &c	24

New-York Daily Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA'S MAILS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPECTED CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCES.

RESTORATION OF PEACE TO EUROPE.

DISSATISFACTION OF ENGLAND WITH THE RESULT.

Interesting from the Crimea.

The Cunard steamship *Cambria* arrived at Boston about 12, (midnight,) Wednesday. Her mails, dispatched South in the early train, reached this City yesterday afternoon.

We have but little to add to the ample summary of the *Cambria's* news which was telegraphed from Halifax.

In regard to the Peace Conferences the latest intelligence is to be found in the following dispatch, dated Paris, Friday evening, March 28:

"The Congress has terminated its labor, with the exception of a formal signature of the conditions of peace, which, it is said, will be definitely signed by the whole of the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday next.

The London *Post* also mentions Sunday; but the City article of the London *Daily News* states that the treaty will be actually signed to-day. It is understood that this last statement rests on very excellent authority."

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Infant Prince and his Nurse—An American Prima Donna in Paris—Madame Biscaccianti—M. Nacquet's Account of the Rachel Expedition in New-York—Poe in France—Alexander Dumas, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

PARIS, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

AFFAIRS AT THE PALACE.

The news from the Palace this week is without emotions of any kind. The health bulletins of the Empress, of the Imperial infant, and the Prince JEROME, have ceased to appear—all are doing well. Guard has been mounted over the young Prince by soldiers of the Imperial Guard. Two carabiniers *en permanence* before the door of the Prince's ante-chamber, are supposed to prevent intrusion into His Highness' presence without permission from His Highness, or without having their names proclaimed in His Highness' ear. The guard and the ceremony, however, are only believed to be allegorical. I have said that there had been no emotion at the palace; but I forgot that there had been an accident which was duly recorded in one of the Government journals. The nurse, in traversing the room with the Imperial *mostard* in her arms, caught her toes in the carpet and nearly fell, an accident which, it is said, did not at all alarm the future Emperor, but which caused a grave indisposition of the nurse!

I should not forget to mention that Drs. DUBOIS and CONNEAU, besides the promotions in the Legion of Honor, on the occasion of the *accouchement* of Her Majesty, received fees as follows: Dr. DUBOIS, $6,000; Dr. CONNEAU, $1,600. Each of the other doctors present received $1,200.

AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA AT THE ITALIENS.

The great triumph of Madame BISCACCIANTI, of Boston, at the Italian Opera on Sunday evening last, has been the subject of much pride to the Americans in Paris. Madame BISCACCIANTI, formerly Miss OSGENELLI, of Boston, and niece of Mr. HEWITT, music-seller of New-York, made her appearance for the first time before a Paris audience, under a crowd of unfavorable circumstances which would have crushed any *artists* of ordinary merit. Madame BISCACCIANTI is engaged in Italy and at London; but she desired to secure an engagement in Paris for a later period, and in order to do so was obliged to give a representation. But when and what was she to sing?

The Italian Opera has, this Winter, as many prima donnas as pieces, and there seemed at first neither a spare night nor a piece; for between GUEN, FREZZOLINI, BORGHI-MARIO and PENCO, all the valuable time and pieces are occupied. The Sunday night before Easter, however, is exactly one of those nights on which people do not go to theatre, and that night was assigned her for her *début*. They allowed her to sing the "Somnambula." She had but one rehearsal with the orchestra, and she had one recital at her house, which satisfied her hearers that they had found, to use their own words, another MALIBRAN. On the morning of the day on which she was to sing she was taken with a sudden hoarseness, which would have prevented any other *artiste* perhaps from appearing before an audience; but this appeared to be the only opportunity to make he *début* at Paris, and she determined to risk the consequences.

To add to all these difficulties, the house was not more than half full. The Italiens, as you know, is the coldest theatre in the world—nothing but a superior talent can warm it into a bravo. It is too fashionable to be moved easily to a cheer, and a boisterous *claque* will not be tolerated. But Madame BISCACCIANTI was cheered from beginning to end of the piece. Her debut was as brilliant as any that has taken place within memory at this theatre. The critics speak of her in the highest terms, and although they do not admit that she is a Malibran, they all, I believe, without exception, place her before GRISI, and FREZZOLINI, and TEDESCO, and consequently in a position which will leave her without rival on the French stage. The consequence is that she will occupy, in all probability, the place of prima donna at the Italiens the coming Winter. The French public acknowledge their surprise that America should send them a prima donna who should eclipse all their own; but they find some consolation in the fact that Mme. BISCACCIANTI received her musical education in Italy, the great school of music for all nations.

RISTORI'S MEDAL.

Mme. RISTORI, who is making a fortune this season in Paris, repeated, at her house, a few evenings ago, in presence of M. LEGOUVE, the author, and an invited company of select friends, the *rôle* of *Médée*, translated into Italian from the French. The reader perhaps knows that the great *tragédienne* has already played the work of M. LEGOUVE in Italy, and with a success superior, if possible, to that of *Rome*. The company present at the rehearsal applauded beyond measure, and at the end M. LEGOUVE, taking the hand of Mme. RISTORI, said, with a voice full of emotion: "Madame, your performance is wonderful! You have revealed beauties in my work which I did not believe to exist. People talk of the rage and the irony of Mlle. RACHEL! but what will they say when they see you?" It would seem a hazardous enterprise for a French company to attempt to play a French translation of SHAKSPEARE in London or New-York, and the friends of RACHEL predict that RISTORI will fail in the Italian translation of *Médée*; but they evidently mistake the qualities of the great actress. An actress who has the power to conquer renown in the pieces of ALFIERI is capable of overcoming the prejudices of a French audience in favor of RACHEL's *Médée*.

GUSTAVE NAQUET ON FELIX RAPHAEL.

M. GUSTAVE NAQUET, the interpreter and advertising agent of the Rachel company in the United States, has just arrived in Paris from New-York. His first work on his arrival was to publish a letter on the Rachel speculation and on FELIX RAPHAEL in particular. In this letter M. NAQUET says that the speculation, as far as it went, was not a failure, and that at the end of ten or eleven weeks Mlle. RACHEL sent home to Paris a draft for 300,000 francs, and M. RAPHAEL one for 60,000 francs. That afterwards, when Mlle. RACHEL fell sick, she spent about 150,000 francs, but RAPHAEL spent nothing. This agrees very nearly with the account of M. LEON BEAUVALLET, and may be accepted as the true state of affairs.

M. NAQUET says, that on arriving at New-York he did all in his power to introduce properly to the New World the name of the great *tragédienne*. To use his own words: "I succeeded perfectly in this object. The biography of MIRECOURT was crushed under a biography of RACHEL, written by me in English! The press of New-York, which gives the *lo* to the entire press of the United States, sung over and over again for the thousandth time the praises of RACHEL, and upon the arrival of the great *tragédienne* the public was duly prepared to applaud her, and to pay dear for the right to applaud her. The success was immense; it was a success as well for the artistes as for the cashier, and that, too, in spite of the administrative mismanagements of M. FELIX RAPHAEL, who has a particular talent for making enemies with the press and with the public." M. NAQUET complains loudly of the judaic conduct of RAPHAEL throughout, and announces that he has already commenced a suit against him for his unpaid salary.

It is evident from the revelations that are being made by the returned company, that if M. RAPHAEL had been left at home, or if the management had been in the hands of an American, the speculation would not have broken up.

Mlle. RACHEL has not announced at what day she will appear again at the Théâtre Français. She repeats continually to her friends that she was well pleased with her reception in the United States, and that she still hopes to be able to return and fulfill her engagements. Where is the American manager that will undertake the speculation?

The letters of M. LEON BEAUVALLET, on "RACHEL and the New World," of which you published the first, reached the number of twelve, and were consequently too lengthy to publish entire in the columns of the TIMES. They are about to appear in book form, enlarged and revised.

EDGAR A. POE.

After a long and trying labor on the part of the translator, M. BEDOLLIERE, the publishing house of MICHEL LEVY has at length brought out in one volume a collection of the romances of EDGAR A. POE, already published in the United States.

The work has been well received by the critics. In fact, the admiration of POE in France is unbounded. They do not hesitate to declare that he has created a new style, that he has made a valuable innovation in the routine of modern romance, and that he is destined to have many imitators in France. A critic characterizes the tales of POE as bearing the real mark of American fabrication, which, he says, no novelist of the Old World could either have conceived or brought to an end.

DANIEL STERN.

An Italian journal announces the approaching marriage of the Baroness D'AGOST, more known to the public under the name of "Daniel Stern," to LISTZ, the long-haired pianist, whom you know. The Baroness is about 54 years of age.

Madame GEORGE SAND will be in despair at this news, and will find all sorts of reproaches for the inconstancy of man.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

ALEXANDER DUMAS was leaving a *soirée*, the other night, at the same time as a gentleman whose breast was covered with crosses and other decorations. The gentleman with many titles gave to the domestic, who handed him his over-coat, ten sous. ALEXANDER DUMAS drew from his pocket a piece of ten francs and gave it to the valet.

"Pardon, Monsieur," said the domestic to DUMAS, "without doubt you have made a mistake."

"No, no, it is not me, it is the other gentleman," said DUMAS, designating the decorated individual.

FRENCH SANG FROID.

A Frenchman was tried the other day in one of the Departments, for having killed his father and mother. The crime was committed under the most revolting circumstances; and at the end of the pleadings, when he was about to be condemned to death, the President of the Tribunal asked the usual question, if he had any thing to say in his defence?

"*Mon Dieu, non, Monsieur le President,*" he replied, "Only I hope you will have pity on a poor orphan!"

MALAKOFF.

THE CONFERENCES.

Difficulties in the Way of Peace Removed—Unsatisfactory Nature of the Treaty about to be Established.

From the London Times, March 28.

The last intelligence from Paris is to the effect that *the late diplomatic difficulty is on the point of being settled.* It will be remembered that a few days since an unexpected obstacle threatened to delay the conclusion of peace. On Saturday last the Plenipotentiaries met with the expectation of concluding their labors. The Emperor, among others, is reported to have been certain that all was over, and even *to have given orders for the cannon of the Invalides to announce the advent of peace* at the same time that the *Te Deum* was resounding in the churches of France for the safe delivery of the Empress.

The claim of Prussia to sign the treaty on equal terms with the other Powers, is said to have been the cause of this difficulty, and orders will be, or have been already, dispatched to the Generals at the seat of war, ordering them not to recommence hostilities, even though the 31st of March should arrive without their receiving the news of peace. Lord CLARENDON is reported to have resisted the Prussian claim with much earnestness, and to have insisted that this State should only adhere to the treaty in the same manner as France did to that of 1840—signed without her participation. *Matters now appear to have been arranged.* We cannot, therefore, anticipate anything more serious than a short delay, and trust that, though some days may pass before all is settled, the Plenipotentiaries will soon affix their names to a new Treaty of Paris.

We conceive it quite possible, therefore, that the British people *will be discontented with the peace which is about to be proclaimed.* Granting what its defenders state, that it is as favorable as could be expected, and may stand on its solid merits, we doubt whether it will satisfy the hopes which, rightly or wrongly, have been cherished by Englishmen. There can be no doubt that the war commenced with large expectations, which were increased by victory and by the consciousness of ability to prolong the contest. It was thought that territorial concessions or even pecuniary indemnity would be the result of our exertions. But it now appears that *our triumph is of a different and of a less palpable kind.* Our victories and our undiminished resources are their own reward. The defeats of the Czar and the the dissipation of fears which had brooded over Europe are the losses of Russia. Even though no concession had been wrung from the enemy, even though Sebastopol and Bomarsund were again to bristle with guns and shelter squadrons beneath their batteries, Russia would not be what she was. The Allies have scattered two illusions—that her armies were invincible, and that her territory must be the grave of an invading force. They have shewn that the increase of maritime commerce and the progress of science have made possible a campaign with the sea for a basis of operations, and that Russia may be at any time assailed according to the tactics of 1854. They have not only destroyed one of her navies and forbidden its reconstruction, but they have shown that naval forces in any sea are to Russia only a feeble exotic, fostered with uncessing care and vast expense, to impose on the world in time of peace, but useless when the day of trial comes.

Whatever may be the future destiny of the Turkish Empire, it is at least delivered for the present from the fear of invasion and dismemberment. There is, therefore, time to regenerate, *if regeneration be possible.* Perhaps the most solid gain of the war is the right to advise and to enforce advice on Turkey. In one sense *we garrison the frontiers of the Ottoman State.* For many years, unless France and England be more reckless, and Russia more subtle than we can believe, the ascendancy of the Western Powers must be complete at Constantinople. Somewhat similar are our relations to Sweden. The two seas along the shores of which Russian power has so craftily advanced are commanded by two States which have been the victims of Muscovite aggression, and which are now bound to us in close and natural alliance by the events of this war. Such a state of things could not have been hoped for three years since, and was only made possible by a convulsion like that which is about to end. Viewed dispassionately, these new alliances, the result of our exertions and victories, are of more importance than if we had severed a province from the Czar's dominions, or restored to its savage population the supremacy over a mountain chain.

While, therefore, we regret that the weight of the burden of the war on our allies, *and their unwise and undignified demonstrations in favor of peace, have given to Russia better terms than she had reason to expect,* we cannot believe that this war has been made in vain. Nothing that the country has done or suffered will be lost; even its shortcomings, so speedily and amply repaired, will add to its future fame. It will not be again believed that a nation must be unfit for war and incapable of a high policy because its people in time of peace devote themselves to those pursuits by which alone the advantages of peace can be attained. These two years have shown that industry and enterprise are the surest basis on which even military power can rest.

The nation which is said to have recklessly, foolishly, even sordidly neglected the art of warfare, is found, after a short term of hostilities, possessed of the largest armaments, by land and sea, that the world has ever seen, while military monarchies are exhausted and collapsed. This reflection alone should reconcile Englishmen to the results about to be announced at Paris, and convince them that the blood of their countrymen has not been shed in vain. It should also convince any Envoy who may seek to delay or dissemble that there is at least one Power both able and willing to continue the war.

From the London Post, (Ministerial,) March 28.

Before many days have elapsed the Articles of Peace will probably be signed at Paris, and the war with Russia will have become a thing of the past. Already hostilities are in abeyance by the operation of the armistice, and it is not now likely that they will be renewed. The din of war will remain hushed, and the nations of Europe be again at liberty to prosecute the various objects of human enterprise without danger or interference. Upon what exact terms this peace will be concluded, it is impossible at present to say. The secret is very properly kept within the innermost recesses of diplomatic reserve. They will, doubtless, transpire in due course, and find their way to publication through the usual channels; but, till then, an exciting mystery shrouds them round, and we can only guess and infer what they are likely to be from what has gone before.

The Five Points are, we know, conceded in substance and principle. What remains to be now done is to make them sure in effect; and this is, to a great extent, dependent upon matters of detail. These will be arranged by a Commission, whose labors may extend over several months, and will only be seen in their results. Public expectation must therefore tone itself down and take a lesson in patience, not prying too anxiously behind the diplomatic curtain, nor laying down too dogmatically the conditions on which we are to be content to sheathe the sword. However protracted may be the deliberations of the Envoys upon the minor questions, the fact remains that peace is substantially determined upon. Differences may arise in the Commission with respect to certain details, but they will be composed without war. Hostilities are virtually over, and we may congratulate the country upon the achievement of this desirable result.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF PEACE REMOVED.

From the Paris Patrie, March 26.

The Congress again met to-day, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Without departing from the reserve imposed upon us, we think we can announce that the trifling difficulties of which certain correspondents of foreign journals have spoken have ceased. The Congress and the Commission of Secondary Plenipotentiaries are actively progressing in their work.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CONFERENCES.

Paris (March 22) Correspondence of Le Nord.

The eleventh Conference has been held to-day. Upon this occasion all the Plenipotentiaries were present, and the draft of the treaty of peace, prepared by the second Plenipotentiaries, was handed in.

Austria has raised new questions concerning the navigation of the Danube. I have already informed you that the Prussian Plenipotentiaries have not had an occasion up to this time to praise the proceedings of Austria. In fact, Count BUOL, knowing that Baron DE MANTEUFFEL and Count HATZFELDT had arrived, and were awaiting admission, wished to make his new proposition in their absence, and the Prussian Plenipotentiaries were obliged to wait more than an hour. You may imagine this proceeding was not thought very friendly.

The Conference has had to regulate the occupation of Turkey by the Allied troops. This appears to have been fixed at the amount of 20,000, partly French and partly English. Its duration it is not possible to predict at present.

The English Government has lowered its tone considerably with regard to Prussia. The possibility of new alliances must be kept in view.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES—THE PORTE'S OBJECTIONS.

Paris (March 26) Correspondence of the London Post.

The Congress will meet every day at 1 o'clock until the treaty of peace is signed, which act, I have no doubt, will be accomplished before the 31st. Parisian gossip has fixed every day between this and the close of the month for the great event, when the city is to be illuminated. The question of the Principalities, as regards the internal government, will probably be left to a commission. As I informed you, some days since, the Porte is determined not to sign away his legitimate influence over these districts of the Turkish Empire. At the same time, no alarm need be felt as to the results of the Congress, each of the Plenipotentiaries who will sign the treaty having placed the necessary reserves to those articles which the various commissions may modify.

The only object the Porte has in objecting to bind himself to the new reforms by treaty is the coercive character it will give to acts which the Sultan and his Government are anxious themselves to carry out, and of which fact they are giving daily examples.

The Turkish Government finds no difficulty about an Anglo-French force being stationed for a certain time in different parts of the Turkish Empire.

The Russian Envoys at Paris support the idea of the union of the Principalities. Turkey opposes this arrangement, as it would render Russian intrigue more easy, in proportion as the Principalities are more independent. In fact, the "emancipation" of the Principalities leaves the door again open to the old aggressor. The latest accounts from Constantinople all confirm a previous rumor that the Porte was averse to the introduction into the general treaty of peace of the reforms contained in the late Hatti Scherif. But this assertion must be taken in the way I have pointed out. The Government of the Porte is rigorously applying the new reforms throughout the Empire.

CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCES.

From the Assemblée National.

The labors of the Congress are evidently drawing to a close. All the essential conditions of the treaty which is to bestow peace on Europe have been settled, it is said, some days ago; and some arrangements concerning the Danubian provinces and their internal rule have alone retarded its definite conclusion. It is added that the signatures will be affixed probably this week—Thursday or Friday. What we can assure is this, that Lord CLARENDON has made several P.C. visits, and has announced that he will quit Paris on Sunday morning, in order to be present at the Monday's sitting of the House of Lords.

We believe that in the course of the negotiation the best harmony has not appeared to reign between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Russia, and that there has been in their relations something of that bitterness which is usually to be remarked in old friends who have been separated by circumstances, and mutually believe themselves ill-treated. In a word, if appearances were to be believed, as also the commentaries to which they have given rise, the intimate alliance which existed before the war between the three great Northern Courts is more or less seriously compromised.

Kossuth on the Austrian Concordat.

From the London Daily News, March 28.

Last evening, M. KOSSUTH delivered the first of two lectures, at the Spa-fields School-room, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, on the "Concordat between the Pope and FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, with special reference to Hungary in general, and the Protestantism of Hungary in particular." The charges for admission were 2s. and 1s., and the spacious room was crowded—Rev. Mr. THORESBY presiding. M. KOSSUTH, who was received with loud cheers, remarked that the Concordat was, on the part of the Pope, a daring and dangerous manifestation of aspiration of universal supremacy, and, on the part of the Austrian Emperor, a shameful surrender of the most sacred rights of the crown, the clergy, and the people. To Hungary the consequences would be very serious. That country had always displayed a bold opposition to Papal pretensions, both before and after the Reformation. No nation had rendered greater services to the cause of Protestantism. Hungary had been chosen as the field for this aggression, because she was disarmed and helpless; but he hoped the time would come when Providence would afford her the means of shaking off the fetters of tyranny and oppression. After taking a general survey of the causes of the Concordat, reserving the details of it for the next lecture, he proceeded to sketch the peculiar characters of the Pope and the Emperor of Austria. Bigotry and priestcraft were united in them for the suppression of liberty. In conclusion, M. KOSSUTH pointed out the troubles which the triumph of the Concordat in Hungary might in time bring upon England, and quoted a remark made upon the subject by OLIVER CROMWELL, in 1656.

The meeting separated with three cheers for the lecturer.

Smuggling Silks to America.

From the European Times, March 29.

At the Liverpool Assizes, yesterday, the following case was adjudicated upon:

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—BRENNAN *vs.* HOWARD.

This was an action for the recovery of damages for a breach of contract arising out of rather singular circumstances Mr. ATHERTON, Q. C., with whom was Mr. OWENS, was counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. EDWIN JAMES, Q. C., with whom was Mr. BLAIR, for the defendant. In stating the case to the Jury, Mr. ATHERTON said that the plaintiff is Mr. JOHN BRENNAN, a silk merchant, of Manchester, and who had also a place of business at New-York. The defendant is Mr. HENRY HOWARD, who held the situation of berthing clerk in the employ of Messrs. GRIMSHAW & Co., of Liverpool. In November, 1853, the plaintiff, being desirous of forwarding some silk goods to New-York, came to Liverpool for the purpose of entering into arrangements with Messrs GRIMSHAW & Co. to forward the same. Plaintiff met a person named DEVINE, to whom he stated his object. DEVINE then introduced him to the defendant, and the three arranged to meet in the evening, which they did. Plaintiff stated that he wished to forward a considerable quantity of silk goods to New-York, packed, not in the usual way, but, in fact, in hampers, with the view, it must be acknowledged, of escaping the *ad valorem* duty that would be exacted upon their importation into New-York. DEVINE said that the defendant was just the very man, being intimately acquainted with several mates of ships in the New-York trade.

An arrangement was then entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant, who contracted to deliver three hampers of silk—packed in three dozen hampers, to imitate bottled porter—[laughter]—for which he was to receive £7 upon each. The usual charge for the conveyance of such a package to New-York would not be more than from 6s. to 10s., while the *ad valorem* duty upon the silk in New-York, if openly landed, would be considerably more than £7 each. On the 11th November, 1853, one hamper, containing silk goods, to the value of £183 0s. 6d., was addressed to DEVINE for the purpose of his handing it over to the defendant for transit to New-York, as per contract; on the 25th November a second hamper of silk goods, of the value of £127 odd, was similarly sent; and, on the 17th December, of the same year, a third hamper was dispatched from Manchester, under like circumstances, containing silk goods worth £152 16s. 7d. For each of these hampers the defendant gave a receipt. It turned out, however, that two of these hampers had never reached their destination, while the third came to hand with half its original contents abstracted. This action was, therefore, brought to recover the amount of plaintiff's loss, the result of the defendant's neglect and non-fulfillment of contract. The plaintiff was examined, and his evidence corroborated the foregoing. Mr. JAMES cross-examined the plaintiff at great length, and elicited that he had been in the habit of "smuggling silks to America" during the last five or six years, through DEVINE and the defendant. DEVINE was what was called a "runner" in the same employ as the defendant, and received £1 upon hampers for his trouble. The goods were generally forwarded in the boxes of emigrants, sometimes by the mates of sailing vessels and steamers. Plaintiff had not, upon the whole, been the gainer by these smuggling transactions. It was something like horse-racing, for he had been taken in, so it was not, after all, a very profitable business—certainly not in the transaction in question. The loss of the hampers had been accounted for by a statement to the effect that they had been thrown overboard in the river Hudson, to avoid their seizure. By Mr. ATHERTON: I have not sent more than 30 parcels to be smuggled into New-York during the past six years, but send out silk goods in the regular way to the extent of some £500 monthly. JOHN DEVINE said he had known the defendant some years, and had been engaged in the same office with him. Witness got 10s. per week and commission for obtaining passengers. Recollect the plaintiff calling in November, 1853, and stating that he wanted to ship some goods, through Messrs. GRIMSHAW, for New-York. Witness told the defendant this, when he (defendant) replied that if the plaintiff would send the goods safe to Liverpool, he would forward them right enough to New-York. According to agreement plaintiff, defendant, and witness met in the evening, first at the office after the clerks had left, when they adjourned to an hotel. An agreement was there entered into by the defendant to deliver "three dozen hampers" of silk at the plaintiff's warehouse in New-York, free of duty, at £7 each, no money to be paid until plaintiff should hear of the safe arrival of the property. The defendant also stipulated that the hampers should not be addressed to him, but to witness, which was done, the three hampers in question received, and handed over to the defendant, who gave a receipt for each.

In cross-examination by Mr. JAMES, the witness said he had sent away a few boxes for the defendant, who paid him ten shillings a box; he had smuggled nothing, and had not the slightest knowledge that the boxes contained contraband goods. If he had known the fact, and was paid for it, he would send off boxes of smuggled goods. Perhaps he might have known that the 30 boxes and hampers he had sent off contained smuggled goods, but he did not know what. Witness, also, kept a boarding-house. The Police had not very lately been there looking after any person.

By Mr. ATHERTON—Witness had been left a considerable sum of money lately, and was no longer "a runner," having left Messrs. GRIMSHAW's employ. After some further corroborative evidence, Mr. ATHERTON applied for permission to amend the declaration. Mr. JAMES objected. His Lordship said that he must object; and observed that he should not be a party to assist a person who had been defrauding the American revenue. The way would be to withdraw a Juryman, which was done, and the plaintiff was non-suited.

Meeting of Generals in the Crimea to Arrange an Armistice.

Sebastopol (March 14) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

"The Tchernaya was the boundary between the Allies and the enemy. On the near side, where the two tents were pitched, we observed not only officers of every grade, but a lady on horseback, who was said to be a Mrs. DALRYMPLE, of some family well known about John O'Groat's House. In the rear of these two tents the ground rises, and the acclivity was covered with a mass of soldiers on foot, and not a few horsemen among or in the rear of them. The ground for the conference on the Anglo-French side of the bridge was kept by the Zouaves. Marshal PELISSIER did not attend, but sent his chief of the staff, Gen. MARTIMPREY. Gen. CODRINGTON, Commander of the Forces, was present, with a brilliant staff; and the Sardinian General-in-chief and suite accompanied them.

Part of this *cortege* rode across the bridge, some few hundred yards, to receive and escort the Russians to Gen. CODRINGTON's tent. Some of the Muscovites wore very striking uniforms. The officers were all well mounted. They had evidently turned out on their best steeds, and in their best attire. A tall officer, in a white uniform, attracted particular attention; and the helmets of the Russians, surmounted by waving plumes, were pronounced, on all hands, as perfection. After crossing the bridge, the generals entered one of the tents, remained there a short time, and then adjourned to the other, where, it is said, an abundant supply of champagne and other good things had been prepared for them.

As to what passed at the conference, 'this deponent sayeth not.' But it was asserted on the ground, that the ratification of the armistice was the real, and, indeed, only business of the day: although some added that a demand had been made that English ships should, during the armistice, enter that part of Sebastopol harbor held by the Allies—a demand which the Russian General at once negatived. When the conference was over, the Allied Generals, with their staff, escorted the Russians back again over the bridge."

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Congregational Society organized in Flushing five years since, and since worshipping in a small temporary chapel, have just completed a new and beautiful church edifice on the corner of Bowne-avenue and Allanthus-place. Interesting dedicatory services were held on Tuesday evening, which included a statement of the history and present condition of the Society, and a sermon and remarks by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, and Rev. JOSEPH THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle.

☞ One of the street-sweeping machines (the American patent) was at work in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. SMITH, "the machine man," having obtained the contract for cleaning the Fourth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards. We have no doubt the contractor will make lots of money out of the manure he will collect there. But *here* is the place to make the money. Our streets are about a foot under, and every bushel that overlies them would make the farmers' fields laugh. Let somebody clean our streets for health's and decency's sake. Mr. EBLING's delicate operations will never do it.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 15, 17, 20, 25, 38, 48, 84.

FIRES.

Disastrous Fire in Bardstown, Ky.—Fourteen Buildings Burnt.

From the Louisville Journal.

BARDSTOWN, Sunday April 13, 1856.

Our town was visited yesterday by the most destructive fire that has ever occurred here. The wind was very high, and the flames spread with extraordinary rapidity. Unfortunately our fire engine got out of order at the commencement of the fire, and proved of little avail. It originated from the chimney of a kitchen. I give you a list of the buildings burnt and by whom they were owned:

Two frame houses, the property of MICHAEL DONOHOE; JAMES GREEN's old tavern stand, kitchen, &c.; frame building of ROBERT MATTINGLY and out-buildings; one frame house of J. C. MATTING, and out-buildings; one frame house of the DOOM family; one two-story frame house of NATHANIEL WICKLIFFE, and out-buildings, including stables and fencing; one two-story frame house of ALEXANDER MOOR, and all the out-buildings; one two-story frame house of the widow MCATEE, and out-buildings; the widow GIBSON's house, half frame and half wood, with a brick kitchen, and all other out-buildings; G. W. HITE's brick dwelling, with all the household furniture, brick kitchen, and stable, with four or five hundred bushels of corn, and all the other out-buildings on the lot; the Methodist brick meeting-house; P. M. DOOM's stable, on the same lot; Dr. H. W. MCCOWN's two-story brick house and furniture, brick kitchen, and all other buildings, including stable with eight or ten hundred bushels of corn, meat-house with all the meat; J. C. WICKLIFFE's two-story brick house and kitchen; the two-story frame house of BRECKINRIDGE, on the bluff. The fire was stopped at Wickliffe's-alley. The school-house and Presbyterian meeting-house were saved.

Fire at Nashville, Tenn.—Loss $200,000.

GALLATIN, Sunday, April 13, 1856.

On this (Sunday) morning the most destructive fire that ever happened in Nashville occurred. The Court-House, Nashville Inn, H. & B. DOUGLASS', SCOVALL's and STRICKLAND & ELLIS' houses, were totally destroyed, besides several other buildings being greatly injured.

The loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of one hundred thousand dollars.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

First Battle between the Walker Army and the Costa Ricans.

Total Defeat of the Nicaraguan Troops.

NINETEEN PRISONERS SHOT.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Massacre of One Hundred Men in Leon.

Progress of the Central American Alliance against Walker.

News from Guatemala, San Salvador, and New-Granada.

Destruction of the Steamer Osprey by Fire.

TWO WEEKS' LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

By the steamship *George Law* which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, we have intelligence concerning the war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua of great importance and interest.

Col. SCHLESSINGER, at the head of 400 troops, has been defeated near San José by 500 Costa Ricans under Gen. MORA. Nineteen Americans were taken prisoners and were shot. The Costa Rican army was about to enter Nicaragua. Full details of this news will be found published below.

It is reported that Honduras and San Salvador are about taking the field, in conjunction with Costa Rica, against WALKER.

The steamship *Osprey*, belonging to the New-York and Venezuelan Steamship Company, was burned at her wharf at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 25th ult. She is a total loss. Insured.

The March of Walker's Army into Costa Rica—Description of the Battle with the Costa Rican Army—Highly Interesting Particulars—Rumored Slaughter of Walker's Men at Leon—Union of Honduras and Salvador with Costa Rica.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, April 3, 1856.

Our only important news here is from Central America, where WALKER is making himself the "observed of all observers," and as your communication with San Juan del Norte is broken off I send you full particulars, as received here a few days ago by the steamer *Emilie*, from Punta Arenas and Central American ports.

As your readers are doubtless aware, for some time past, the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, alarmed at the aspect of affairs in Nicaragua, and naturally jealous of the interference of foreigners in their affairs, especially when carried on in the high-handed manner WALKER has done, have formed among themselves a league, offensive and defensive, for the purpose of opposing the foreign influence in Nicaragua.

Costa Rica especially, cut off as it is from the other powers, small, sparsely populated, but at the same time wealthy and progressive, had every reason to fear that it would be the Naboth's vineyard coveted by WALKER, and when the Commissioners from Nicaragua proposed to form a treaty with it, positively refused to have anything to say to that country as long as it was in the hands of strangers. In this it did no more than the United States Government, in not acknowledging Mr. PARKER H. FRENCH.

At last matters came to a crisis.

On the 25th of February, the President of Costa Rica, Don JUAN RAFAEL MORA, convoked Congress in extraordinary session, and on the 27th that body authorized him, alone, or in union with the other Central American States, to take arms against the Republic of Nicaragua, to defend its inhabitants from the heavy oppression of the fillibusters, and to drive them from the soil of all Central America.

On the same day, the President issued a decree calling out 9,000 of the militia, and on the 28th another, in which it denied the authority of the so-called Provisional Government of Nicaragua. A loan of $100,000 was asked for, and the whole sum was immediately subscribed.

In the meantime, by WALKER's order, the British mail for San José de Costa Rica was seized by a party of his forces, at a place called Hipp's Point, whilst ascending the San Juan River, and on the 10th of March he issued his proclamation of "war to the knife" against all Central America.

The Costa Rica troops were immediately marched to Punta Arenas and there embarked for Liberia, the President himself accompanying them. A large force was also left in Punta Arenas to protect it in case of invasion, as WALKER threatened to come down there in the Company's steamers. A printing press accompanies the army, and a daily bulletin is issued. On the 20th of March the first engagement took place, at a place called Santa Rosa, between four hundred of the fillibusters under Colonel LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, and five hundred Costa Ricans under General JOSE JOAQUIN MORA. According to the official reports published in the Costa Rica *Boletin Oficial*, as well as from letters received from private parties which I have seen, it appears that in fifteen minutes the fillibusters were defeated, the Costa Ricans storming their position at the point of the bayonet, twenty six were killed, many wounded and about forty prisoners taken. SCHLESSINGER, however, managed to escape.

The names of the killed and wounded are not given. Private letters state that many prisoners have since been taken in the woods, and that they all have been shot.

In the meantime the main army, three thousand strong, is marching into Nicaragua, where WALKER has taken his stand, having fortified Granada as well as his means would permit.

Another version of this battle, and perhaps a more correct one, though I have it only from hearsay, is, that the Costa Rica forces were advancing quite unconscious of the presence of the fillibusters at Santa Rosa, when the advanced guard met three strangers, two white men and a native, in the act of making a *reconnoissance*. They surrounded them and took them prisoners, and one, a Scotchman, name not given, the Secretary to Colonel SCHLESSINGER, was wounded, (and had to have, subsequently, his arm amputated.) From them they learned of the presence of the force at Santa Rosa and managed to reach them unobserved. A general fight took place, many of the fillibusters took to the house and the others escaped; the Costa Ricans attempted to fire the premises but did not succeed, and they then broke in the doors, killed some and made the rest prisoners.

They then learned that a Costa Rica outpost had been attacked a few days before by SCHLESSINGER on his march, and the party, consisting of eight, all killed to prevent their giving notice of the approach of the invaders, and this barbarity so excited the troops that they insisted on the immediate execution of the prisoners. In this way it is possible to account for SCHLESSINGER's defeat, otherwise it is hard to credit this overthrow by a force so little superior to their own, taking into consideration also the advantage of the invaders' position. I give this story as I heard it, and your readers must form their own opinion as to its credibility.

It is said that in Leon the people rose against WALKER's men *and killed one hundred*, and that a strong feeling exists against him all through the State.

CARRERA, it is reported, is coming with a large force of his Indian troops to the aid of Costa Rica, and Honduras and Salvador are also arming, so that WALKER will find himself in a tight place, and a bloody war, without quarter on either side, is likely to result.

Yellow fever and cholera are said to prevail among WALKER's forces, and these, together with the climate, his small force, want of munitions of war, &c., make it probable that his race is almost run, and that a bullet or a "machete" will terminate his adventurous career.

As the subject will no doubt interest your readers, I send you translations of the principal documents and extracts from private letters.

In conclusion, and in contrast to all this war news, I annex a statement of the trade of Punta Arenas during the past year.

Number of vessels arriving	80
Aggregate tonnage	16,682
Value of imports	$1,695,695
Value of exports	$1,441,681
Number of vessels from Atlantic ports	19
Number from South Pacific	15
Number from North Pacific	5
Number coasting	40
Number of passengers arriving and dep't'g.	568

REWOP MHOJ.

Important Documents on the War.

Our attentive correspondent at PANAMA sends us a budget of important documents on the progress of the war now fairly commenced between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Many of these documents have been published before in this Journal. The following are new and will be read with the greatest interest:

LETTER FROM JUAN R. MORA ON THE BATTLE.

LIBERIA, Friday, March 21, 1856.

To Señor D. Manuel José Carbao:

MY VERY ESTEEMED FRIEND: By the official communications of this date, addressed to the Government, you will be made acquainted with the details of the battle fought by General Don JOSE JOAQUIN MORA with the Fillibusters, yesterday, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hacienda of Santa Rosa, where, notwithstanding that three to four hundred of the greatest assassins in the bandit WALKER's band had fortified themselves behind the stone walls of the farm-yard, our men were not deterred from attacking them, and, after one volley, charging them with the bayonet. The struggle was fearful, and lasted for fifteen minutes, after which those who were not killed were forced to fly and escape, one by one.

Our losses are great, but not so many as might have been expected, which is due to our soldiers having charged

[illegible] great quantity had come down already, [illegible] shipped on board of English and other for[illegible]. Actual price of gold dollars at Punta Arenas, $19 to $19 50 per quintal.

The ports of San Salvador appeared to be very quiet and dull; the time for the shipment of the principal produce, Indigo, having past, and the [illegible] against the filibustering party not being [illegible] at present, still, at the return of the [illegible] considerable talk was prevailing about this topic of the day in Central America, and people appeared little fright[illegible] in consequence of the manifesto put out by General WALKER on the 10th of March, from Granada, and in which he threatens all Governments of Central America with vengeance for not having listened to his peaceable invitations. Four hundred filibusters, under the command of Colonel Schlessinger, are said to be well fortified by the walls and forces of the "Hacienda de Santa Rosa," had been charged and entirely defeated by 500 Costa Rican troops, under the command of Gen. MORA. A private letter, dated Liberia, 25th, written by a foreign[illegible] head-quarters, confirms this important event, and has good faith for the success of the war in favor of the Costa Rican army, as the troops are in good condition and full of courage, and wish to be led against the filibusters. In about eight days the army was to pass the frontiers, and enter the State of Nicaragua. More than twenty prisoners, consisting principally of Irish and Germans, were in the hands of the Costa Ricans; they were to be tried by a court-martial, and most probably all will be shot. On the hour of sailing from Panama the notice arrived from the head-quarters at Liberia, that nineteen prisoners had been executed.

25th—At 6 o'clock A. M., near the Island of Cano, spoke H. M. S. *President*'—14 days out from Panama, and 8 days becalmed at that place.

26th—At 7½ A. M., entered Boca Chica, and left at 11½ P. M.

28th—At Punta Mala, saw the Panama steamer, bound for San Francisco.

The Pacific Brings a full cargo of Central American produce, for Panama and Europe, and about 20 passengers.

The English mail from Greytown for Costa Rica, has been taken by WALKER's people at Hipp's Point, entrance of the Serapiqui River.

From the Panama Star and Herald, April 3.

Private letters state that the President and his army embarked to Punta Arenas. Before his departure the foreign residents gave him a public entertainment. The troops were in the highest spirits, and well armed. Considerable disappointment was felt on account of Guatemala not evincing more energy in coming to the aid of Costa Rica.

All kinds of rumors were current, and it was difficult to arrive at the truth.

An express that arrived in Punta Arenas, on the 26th, states that 90 of WALKER's men were found dead, and others were supposed to have perished in the woods. Nineteen prisoners were tried by court-martial and shot.

The cholera and yellow fever were said to rage in Nicaragua, committing great ravages amongst the natives and WALKER's army.

News from Guatemala.

EXPORTS OF COCHINEAL—CHARGES AGAINST CABANAS—NEWS OF THE WAR IN GUATEMALA.

From the Panama Star and Herald, April 3.

In addition to the news published in our last, relative to Central American affairs, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following summary compiled from our files of exchanges and private correspondence:

GUATEMALA.

In the correspondence of the Guatemala *Gazette*, of the 8th of March, Cochineal, the principal export, was sold in the London market from 3s. 6d. to 5s.; that from Tuneriffe, 3s. 8d. to 4s., and Mexic n, 8s. 6d. to 9s. The following table shews the amount imported, sold and remaining on hand within the four last years:

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Imported.....	18,824	6,553	11,351	18,980
Sold.....	11,713	13,286	13,365	14,039
Remaining.....	12,868	7,120	5,668	10,613

An article in the *Gazette* of the 8th March, taken from the *Accusaciones*, accuses General CABANAS of being a traitor, and congratulates the Cabinet of President RIVAS in getting rid of a man "indecent in his domestic relation, and with but shame in his political." The last post brought, nevertheless, a letter from CABANAS to General WALKER, telling him simply to "clear out."

The notices about Costa Rica and Nicaragua in Guatemala to the 13th inst. were: That the filibusters were to have made the first attack on Punta Arenas, to supply themselves with coffee and dry goods. Baron BULOW was therefore busy with 800 men fortifying the port; 2,500 more men were arriving from San José, under the command of Gen. D. J. JOAQUIN MORA; the President, with his staff, to follow immediately after.

The order for recruits was received with great enthusiasm by the Costa Ricans. More than a thousand volunteers presented themselves. There was no difficulty in obtaining the loan which had been demanded.

News up to the 29th ultimo was that the adventurers had received no reinforcements, but were expecting them in the month of March.

The necessaries to maintain the filibusters were every day less. The cholera, small-pox and fevers prevailed in the villages, especially in Masaya, Managua, and Granada. Leon was more healthy.

News from San Salvador.

THE INDIGO CROP—ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DISPUTE.

Our dates from this Republic are to March 14. The indigo crop for this year is estimated to reach 13,000 seroons, and the revenue of the State for the year is calculated at $3,000,000, but this is considered too high, though it is probable it will exceed 2,000,000.

The action of the Government in regard to the Central American dispute with Nicaragua is kept a profound secret, though it has leaked out that if Guatemala takes an active part against WALKER, Salvador and Honduras will join it. A thousand stand of Minié rifles has been ordered, and the Government is deliberating as to the proper officer to be placed in command of the army. Our correspondent says: "CABANAS has aided not a little in appreciating Gen. WALKER. His return was anxiously looked for by his party, and when he did come his denunciations against the fillibusters not only astonished the so-called Democrats, but changed their former sympathy for WALKER into hatred."

The Government of Salvador does not believe that the United States has any sympathy with the fillibusters, and has taken every means to prevent such an idea from spreading among the people, who are too apt to condemn the whole nation for the acts of WALKER and his party.

News from New-Granada.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC—A NEW VOLCANO IN ECUADOR—EARTHQUAKES—PANAMA—CULTIVATION OF LAND—TRAFFIC OF THE RAILROAD—MURDERER TO BE SHOT—CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PANAMA, Thursday, April 3, 1856.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Santiago* arrived from Valparaiso, Callao, and intermediate ports, on the 21st ult., bringing dates from Valparaiso to Feb. 28, Lima March 12, Guayaquil March 16. There never was such a dearth of news, either political, commercial or general; everything is quiet. Chile quiet and progressing, Bolivia quiet and stationary, Peru quiet and retrograding. Ecuador also is quiet, but it is the calmness of one of her volcanoes, that at any moment may break out into eruption.

Apropos of volcanoes, a new one suddenly burst out the other day in the province of Azuai in Ecuador; the birth of this "child of earth" was accompanied by violent earthquakes felt over a large portion of the Republic. In the city of Cuenca two churches were destroyed, houses thrown down and more than fifty persons killed, while the little village of Deleg that stood on the site of the volcano was entirely swallowed up. The date of this event is not given, but it must have taken place between the 15th and 25th of February, and it is a curious fact that within that period we have notices of four shocks of earthquake on the North Pacific, namely: San Francisco, Feb. 15th; Sonsonate (Salvador) Feb. 16th; at sea off the Island of Montuosa, reported by Captain WATKINS of the *Golden Age*, Feb. 18th, and David in the province of Chiriqui, the same date. Whether the birth of this new volcano had any connection with the foregoing, is a question I must leave to your scientific readers to determine.

Panama is intensely dull. It looks like some deserted city; the only activity being visible at the Railroad station, where large piles of merchandise are crowded for transportation to the Atlantic side. Last week no less than four vessels arrived from Buenaventura, with full cargoes of Cascarilla bark, and every day more produce, such as india-rubber, sarsaparilla, hides, straw hats, horns, &c., arrives in transit to Europe or the United States. An additional large storehouse is to be built, and it is also proposed to enlarge the Company's Wharf, so as to afford more accommodation.

Along the line of the Railroad a great deal of land has been cleared this season for cultivation, say between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, all good land, and capable of growing any tropical production. The increase in the number of houses along the road is also quite apparent.

The company keep about 1,300 men constantly employed on the line, which every day is improving and can well accommodate all the travel to and from California, now that the Nicaragua Transit is "installed up;" indeed I wonder how any person can prefer the Nicaragua route to this one; I have traveled both, and apart from all prejudice give the palm to Panama.

To-morrow an unfortunate miscreant named MARIA CARBALLIDO is to be shot in the prison-ground here. About eight months ago he killed his father and his own child, and attempted to violate his mother, was caught in the act, and immediately sent up from the Pearl Islands, the scene of his crime, to Panama, where, after some delay, he was tried by a jury and found guilty. His counsel appealed on the plea of insanity, but the Superior Court confirmed the verdict. During the delay consequent upon the appeal the murderer, along with sixteen other prisoners, broke out of the old building used here for a jail and escaped as far as Gorgona, where he was retaken. At one [illegible] in Castilla attended by [illegible]. He is [illegible] wretch, of most [illegible] aspect, [illegible] hypocrisy, and only regrets he has not murdered more persons. A bill is now before Congress to abolish the penalty of death, and substitute ten years imprisonment as the maximum penalty. What punishment would this be for such a crime? And yet the bill will probably pass.

A project of federalizing the State is also before Congress, and at the same time efforts are being made to reconstitute the old Columbian federation of New-Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador; so that the question of State and Federal right will become a double complication, as if those people had not now sufficient difficulty in governing themselves.

Peace is once more restored in the Provinces of this State, and the Governor, with the troops, has returned to Panama. How long quiet will continue is a question upon which the wisest could not form an opinion.

Destruction of the Steamer Osprey by Fire.

We find the following in the Panama *Star and Herald* of the 3d of April:

To the kindness of Messrs. PERRY and WILLIAMS, of the Panama Railroad Company Telegraph Line, we are indebted for the following information:

P. R. R. Co., TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ASPINWALL, Monday, March 31—9 A. M.

Vessels arrived from Jamaica this morning bring news of the total destruction, by fire, of the steamer *Osprey*, at her dock in Kingston. The origin of the fire was not known. She was burnt to the water's edge, and ship and cargo are supposed to be a total loss. The crew of the *Osprey* arrived this morning per sailing vessel from Jamaica, on their way to New-York.

Arrival at Panama of the Suspected Privateer America.

By Telegraph across the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Friday, April 4, 1856.

There is a steamer coming up the bay, supposed to be the *America*, Capt. WM. H. HUDSON.

J. HAWES, Agt. Pacific Express Co.

News from the South Pacific.

PREPARATIONS IN CHILI FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—THE MARKETS.

The dates are Valparaiso, Feb. 28; Callao, March 12; Guayaquil, 16.

The news from Chili is very unimportant. In the political world everything is very dull. Preparations are being made for the coming Presidential election in September next, and it is presumed that the present Administration will be again reelected. The attention of Government has been lately directed to the establishment of schools in various parts of the Republic, and the formation of Public Libraries in the chief towns. The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad is progressing, and a further portion will be opened by September next.

The financial statement of the Corporation of Valparaiso for the last year has been published—the income was $300,057; for educational purposes, $13,813 was expended, and $84,091 for police.

Nothing has as yet been done towards investigating into the loss of the *Cazador*.

Copper, of 70 per cent., on the 15th inst., was selling at from $9 to $9¼ the quintal.

WASHINGTON'S anniversary, on Feb. 22, observed by the North Americans, was honored by the ships of war in harbor, on its late recurrence. There was no American man-of-war, excepting the store-ship *Fredonia*. However, one of the British sloops-of-war, of which there are two here, *Trincomalee* and *Amphitrite*, and the Chilian corvette *Constitution*, hoisted the American flag at midday, and saluted in fine style. The Americans among us were greatly gratified in this courtesy. It was a worthy recognition of the fame of the great and good man.

During the fortnight ending Feb. 28 the market has been steady, with moderate sales for inferior consumption. Cottons, shawls and pantaloon stuff is inquired for and wanted; all other articles steady with stocks on hand. Woolens quiet, with full supply. Silks, market well provided. Linens, market supplied and quiet. In metals, abundant, except tin plates, much in demand and scarce. Wines, spirits and oils are plentiful, with steady sale. Almonds, beef, pork and lard are wanted; all other provisions plentiful, at fair prices. Spirits of turpentine, indigo, American soap and pine lumber wanted; for the latter $50 to $55 would be paid for good assorted lots.

Freights for Liverpool—Copper ores £4 5s.; guano, from Chincha Islands to Havre, £4 10s.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,458,502 on Freight.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

CONTINUED HOSTILITIES.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Markets.

The United States Mail steamship *George Law*, W. L. HERNDON, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, at about 2¾ o'clock.

The *George Law* sailed from Aspinwall on the 4th, at 6 o'clock P. M., and from Havana on the 11th inst., at 3 P. M. Same day, at 4 o'clock P. M., 10 miles northeast of Havana, passed the American Squadron, consisting of frigate *Potomac*, sloops-of-war *Saratoga* and *Cyane*, and steamer *Fulton*, lying to.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, from San Francisco March 20, with the United States Mails, 500 passengers, and $1,700,000 in treasure, arrived at Panama 3d inst., at 10 P. M.

P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Golden Gate*, with the mails and passengers from New-York per *George Law*, 20th March, sailed from Panama for San Francisco, 29th ult., 12 P. M.

Steamer *Cortes*, of the Nicaragua Line, sailed from San Francisco 20th March, had not been heard of at San Juan del Norte on the 6th inst., and as it was rumored that the forces of Costa Rica had possession of San Juan del Sur, it was supposed she would proceed on to Panama and there disembark her passengers and treasure.

Bark *Hesper* arrived at Havana 11th inst., (desired to be reported.)

Steamer *Illinois*, from New-York for Aspinwall, sailed from Havana 11th, 6 A. M.

Steamer *Empire City*, from New-York, sailed from Havana for New-Orleans 11th, 9 A. M.

Bark *Emily Taylor* sailed from Aspinwall for Balize 2d inst.

Brig *Abby Taylor* arrived at Aspinwall 30th ult.

Brig *Albert Taylor* arrived at Aspinwall 29th ult.

The *George Law* brings home the officers and crew of the "New-Grenada Canal and Steam Navigation Company's" steamer *Osprey*, which ship was totally destroyed by fire, in the harbor of Kingston, on the morning of the 25th ult.

Steamer *America*, from New-York, arrived at Panama 4th inst.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. HULL, Purser of the *George Law*, for the above intelligence.

We are also indebted to the Expresses of FREEMAN & Co. and WELLS, FARGO & Co., for late files of California and Panama papers.

Treasure List per Steamer George Law.

Booth & Edgar.....	$6,500	Morgan & Co., E.....	$80,000
Berwin, A.....	5,000	Nevin, David.....	6,000
Bank of America.....	34,000	Newhouse & Spats.....	13,000
Cummings, C. H.....	3,000	Order.....	56,343
Colburn & Co., G. H. &	3,000	Probst & Co., F.....	3,971
Coleman & Co., W. T.	25,758	Patrick, Jas.....	54,000
Durand & Co., Jno...	6,211	Robert & Williams...	10,000
Dayton, Sprague & Co.	4,000	Strybing, Henry.....	4,500
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	97,000	Strauss, I. Bro. & Co.	16,188
Drexel & Co.....	306,000	Seligman, Wm. & Co.	21,000
Freeman & Co.....	27,300	Scholle & Bro.....	25,463
Hooker, W. T.....	2,750	Treadwell & Co.....	7,500
Heller, W.....	5,500	Ulmer & Feigenbaum.	27,000
Hecht & Bro., J.....	3,700	Wolfe, Bro. & Uns...	15,400
Howland & Aspinwall.	21,125	Wells, Fargo & Co....	238,650
Hoge & Co., Wm.....	100,000	*From Aspinwall.*	
Jacobs & Co., Aaron..	14,900	Mosquera & Co.....	1,400
King & Son, H.....	4,000	Everett & Brown.....	1,600
Kelly & Co., E.....	24,450	D. T. Lauman.....	300
Morgan, Hathaway & Co.....	5,388	Rollin, Thorne & Co..	7,268
Mechanics' Bank.....	800	Francis Spies.....	2,100
Metropolitan Bank....	160,500	Leaycraft & Co.....	780
		P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.....	2,800
Total.....			$1,458,502

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Case of Adams & Co.—Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention—Mining News—Republicanism in California.—Miscellaneous News.

Our San Francisco dates are to the 20th of March.

The case of NAGLEE, newly appointed Receiver in the case of ADAMS & Co., *vs.* ALFRED A. COHEN, first Receiver, was concluded on the 8th March, after a very long trial, by a verdict against the defendant for $269,664. A stay of proceedings has been granted for forty days. Messrs. J. C. PALMER, JOHN COOK and C. C. BEWMAN are on Cohen's Island.

The Democratic State Convention met in Sacramento on the 5th March, and elected the following delegates to attend the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati: P. H. Burt, S. H. Boss, J. L. Bret t, J. Hill, D. F. Buel, C. N. Solomon, J. N. Dawley, S. J. Hays. The Convention adopted resolutions approving of the main principles of the Nebraska bill, *alias* "popular sovereignty," and declared that JAMES BUCHANAN was their first choice for the Presidency.

A petition has been circulated for the appointment of R. A. THOMPSON, late one of the Judges of the U. S. Land Commission, to the U. S. District-Attorneyship. The nomination is unpopular, because THOMPSON, as Judge, passed upon and approved a large number of important land cases, which, as Attorney for the United States, he would have to oppose before the District Court. The State Assembly adopted a resolution almost unanimously to request the President to not appoint Judge THOMPSON.

It is said that S. W. INGE has sent in a resignation of his position as United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of California.

The Howard Engine Company No. 3 has been turned out of doors by the owner of the land on which the house was built, the city having failed to pay any rent for the twelvemonth past.

A shipment of eighty tons of copper ore has arrived at San Francisco from the Arizona (lately styled "El Ajio") mine in the Gadsden Purchase. The ore contains from 60 to 90 per cent. of metal, and the proprietors say that the ore of this quality is very abundant and can be furnished in England or New-York at $110 a ton. Ten more may be required to pay for smelting. This estimate leaves nearly a hundred per cent. for clear profit.

On the 1st of March there was a grand jubilee in Yreka in celebration of the introduction of water to the mines in and near that place by means of a mining ditch.

On the 15th March, a party of native Californians and Mexicans started with wagons from San José to emigrate to Mexico. They numbered several hundred persons.

There has been great complaint among the miners and farmers on account of the drouth. On the 13th March there was a lively shower, but it was not sufficient to do much good.

RHODES & WHITNEY'S Express was robbed on Trinity Mountain, near Shasta, the 12th March, of $16,000. Five men were in company with the expressmen, and the balance of the company were robbed of enough to swell the total amount to about $25,000. The Express Company were coming up Trinity Mountain, and were attacked by twelve men in disguise, who sprang upon the expressmen from out the bushes, and had them all secure before they had a chance to offer any resistance. When the news arrived in Shasta, one hundred and forty men started after the robbers.

The Assembly previous to the departure of the last steamer adopted a resolution condemnatory of the election of BANKS. The Senate on the 13th rejected that resolution, and tabled a substitute to the effect that California declines to interfere in sectional dissensions. This substitute was considered a matter of policy; for the organs of the American Party in this State, almost without exceptions, are bitterly opposed to BANKS and his "sectional" views.

Measures have been taken for the organization of a Republican Party in this State, but there have been no public demonstrations.

The ship *Anglo Saxon*, arrived at this port on the 16th of March, and immediately on her arrival FREDERICK RUGE, second mate, was arrested on a charge of having murdered a seaman named BILL, by a kick in the stomach and other inhuman treatment, on the second day out from New-York.

JOHN VANDERCOFF, in San Francisco, FRANK CASSELL, in Sacramento, have been convicted of manslaughter, and A. O. RIBEIRO, in Oroville, and PEDRO REVIERO, in Mariposa, have been convicted of murder.

There was a municipal election in Marysville, on the 17th of March. The Democrats elected almost their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 70 to 200. The Know Nothings at the State election carried the city by 400 majority. In September, 1855, there were 1,600 votes cast; in March, 1853, 1,500.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Indian Hostilities.

The present aspect of Indian hostilities in Northern and Southern Oregon, and Washington Territory, says the Oregon *Times*, looks anything but flattering. There is a gloomy aspect pervading the future fortunes of the whites. The hostile hordes in the Walla Walla vicinity are bidding us defiance; yet it is hoped that Colonel CORNELIUS will be able, with his 600 Volunteers, to rout this combination. Though a bloody contest is looked for, and the numbers unequal, we have strong hopes that the brave Volunteers may be as successful as in the four days' fight in December. The Willamette Valley is about the only portion of Oregon at present apparently safe from the Indian murderers; and this portion of Oregon has furnished hundreds of her best men, and generously advanced its means and credit for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the defence of the frontier settlements.

STEAMER WASCO FIRED INTO BY THE INDIANS.

The steamer *Wasco*, says the *Oregonian*, while ascending the Columbia river, between the Cascades and the Dalles, was fired into on Wednesday last by the Indians, who were collected in large numbers on the north side of the river, opposite the mouth of Dog (or Hood) river. Their balls, however, did no damage. Major HALLER, of the United States army, with a small force of regulars, came immediately down from the Dalles, to prevent the Indians crossing to the Oregon side.

CONDITION OF THE SETTLERS AT OLYMPIA.

An express came from Olympia to Vancouver, says the *Oregonian*, on Wednesday morning last, for aid. The Indians were approaching the heart of the settlements. They had driven the settlers from their homes to take refuge at Olympia, which is barricaded. Lt.-Col. CASEY has, as the *Oregonian* learns, called upon Col. WEIGHT, in command at Vancouver, for more troops, but he has none to send. A company of volunteers left on Wednesday night, on the steamer *Multnomah*, for the mouth of the Cowlitz, on their route to Olympia.

THE ROGUE RIVER WAR.

From the Crescent City Herald, March 12.

Through the politeness of Dr. HOLTON, who arrived on the *Republic* from the Fort at the mouth of Rogue River, *via* Port Orford, we learn that in attempting to open a communication between Port Orford and that place by sea, a whale boat was capsized, containing eight men from Port Orford, six of whom were drowned, the other two succeeded in getting into the Fort.

At the time the Doctor left, (6th instant,) they had succeeded in redeeming Mrs. GEISELL, daughter, and infant about five weeks old,—her husband and three sons having been killed in the attack of the 22d February.

On the 2d instant, five white men and one negro left the Fort for the purpose of securing some potatoes that were not destroyed by the fire at the mouth of the river, and although well armed were cut off and every man killed, since which time no persons have ventured to leave the Fort, forty men being kept on guard day and night. The whole number of persons in the Fort being 96 men (five wounded,) 7 women, and 12 children.

Old ENOS is the leader of the savages, who boasts with others, that they have plenty of ammunition and arms, and only sold Mrs. GEISELL and her family to the whites, from the fact that they soon expected to take the Fort with all its inmates, and establish an Indian town upon its ruins.

Only about 60 guns are in the Fort, and the supplies are reduced to about six days' rations. The Indians have made three attacks, but were repulsed each time, losing some few of their number, but they have not, as yet, made a general charge; and from lack of numbers no sally has been made from the Fort.

As no communication is kept up between the parties, they learned from Mrs. GEISELL, (who was a prisoner with the Indians for nine days,) all further particulars respecting their views and intentions. She states that the Indians are very sanguine that they will entirely overcome the whites and secure their immediate possession of the Fort, as it is supplied by a small running stream, which the Indians threatened to cut off, but which, as yet, has not been done. A communication is kept open with the beach, a distance of some fourteen yards, from which place they secure their firewood. The Doctor left the Fort as messenger to Port Orford, by means of a whale boat sent from that place.

The *Republic* on her return trip landed at Port Orford some 72 regular troops, which added to the 43 landed by the *Columbia* as she went up, and those already stationed there amounts to 175. These troops are under the command of Major REYNOLDS, who sent a dispatch to Colonel BUCHANAN for the purpose of securing his cooperation.

Mrs. GEISELL and her infant were received in exchange for two squaws, who were prisoners in the hands of the whites. Her daughter was purchased at something of a cost. At the time of capturing Mrs. GEISELL on the night of the 22d of February, her hands were tied behind her, and she was compelled to witness the murder of her husband and children, as well as the most savage mutilation of their bodies after death, when she was conducted to like horrible scenes upon the persons of many of her friends and neighbors.

A house containing six of the volunteers was attacked at daylight, and not until the afternoon were all the inmates slain.

Five of the volunteers got into the Fort, some of them having their feet frozen and existing without food for five days.

The whole loss of the whites is about 26 killed and 5 wounded. The names of the wounded are JAMES HUNT, EDWIN WILSON, N. B. GREGORY, GEORGE BASSET, and one name unknown.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Continued Indian Depredations.

From the Puget Sound *Courier* of February 15 and 29, we learn that the Indians are still committing depredations. The dwelling-house, block-house, and barn of L. M. COLLINS, of King County, were all burned to the ground by the Indians, during his absence from the premises. The barn had a large quantity of grain stored in it. His stock, consisting of sixty head of cattle, together with hogs and sheep, were all driven off. His orchard, which is said to have been the largest and best in the Territory, was cut down and mutilated by the Indians before they left the premises. Mr. C. had previously fled with his family to Seattle for protection.

Mr. SWANS, who had been sent to the Indian Camp to see whether the savages were sincere in their pretensions to a desire for peace, has returned. He reports the Camp to be about one hundred and fifty strong, and situated in a large swamp near Green River, almost inaccessible, and affording great facilities for the escape of the Indians by means of a trail leading into the mountains. The savages appeared to be nearly out of provisions and ammunition, and quarreling among themselves. LESCH, their Chief, was anxious for peace, provided that a new reservation could be given his people, and they could be forgiven for what they had already done.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The United States regulars of Fort Steilacoom, says the Puget Sound *Courier*, have been making active preparations of late for taking the field, there to drive the savages from their hiding places, and visit them with punishment due for their crimes and depredations. Four companies have already marched for the Puyallup and White River country. We opine there will be some good service done by them. They left the Fort as follows:

On Wednesday, 13th inst. Capt. MALONY, with Company A, 4th Infantry, consisting of 60 men; also, Lieuts. DAVIES and FLEMMING, with Company D, 9th Infantry, 55 men, accompanied by Assistant-Surgeon GEO. SUCKLEY, U. S. A.

On Thursday, 21st inst., Capt. GUTHRIE and Lieut. MCKIBBIN, with Company H, 9th Infantry, 71 men. The Quarter-Master also dispatched 28 pack animals, with a number of packers, for the same destination.

On Tuesday, 26th inst., Col. CASEY, of 9th Infantry, commander of the forces, Capt. KEYES, Lieuts. MCKENZIE and WHITE, with Company M, 3d Artillery, 60 men.

These movements make a large drain upon the Fort, leaving only one company (C, under command of Lieuts. NUGENT and SHOOP,) to hold the post, which, in our estimation, is a very small force, but hope there will be no need for greater protection. Lieut. NUGENT has command of the post.

The Volunteers' teams were in Upper Steilacoom on Wednesday night, 20th inst., and Assistant Quarter-Master W. GOVE sent out fifteen wagons loaded with provisions for the Indian country.

The Volunteers moved from MONTGOMERY'S on Saturday last, under command of Major HAYS, consisting of three companies, viz.: Capt. RABBESON, Company B; Capt. WHITE, Pioneer Company; Capt. BENNESS, Mounted Rangers. They will establish a ferry and block-house at BIDDINGS', on the Puyallup; and also at FOSTER'S, on White River.

Capt. CHARLES W. RILEY, with a select company of fifteen men, from this place, moved on Friday last to Lone Tree Point, about twenty-two miles below, on the Sound. Five of the company returned on Wednesday evening for supplies, having completed a good substantial block-house. This is an important point, a few miles from the mouth of Puyallup River, and the termination of a large and important trail leading from the camp of the hostile Indians to the Sound.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISTURBANCES—

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WOOL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Herald, March 20.

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Active*, Commander JAMES ALDEN, U. S. N., arrived last evening, four and a half days from Steilacoom, Puget Sound, *via* Seattle, where she left the United States steamer *Massachusetts* and sloop-of-war *Decatur*—all well. She brings as passengers Gen. JOHN E. WOOL and Staff. With the exception of three weeks passed in protecting Seattle against a threatened attack by the Indians, subsequent to their late appearance about that town, the *Active* has been constantly running about the Sound, Admiralty Inlet and Gulf of Georgia, carrying troops and munitions of war, and keeping a close watch for hostile canoes, both from the Puyallup River and Vancouver's Island. A fleet of forty canoes, containing some 400 Indians, arrived, anxious to visit the Sound to obtain work, but were cautioned against going there. No fear need be entertained of their joining the hostile Indians on the Sound. Since leaving this port the *Active* has run 4,329 miles, making 529,358 revolutions, and has anchored 79 times, performing very important services to Washington Territory, and now returns to resume her surveying duties.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER ATTACK ON SEATTLE —LIEUT. KANTZ SURROUNDED.

The correspondent of the *Alta* writing at Seattle, W. T., on the 10th of March, says: Since my last communication, information has been received from a large number of friendly Indians that the enemy is preparing for another attack upon Seattle with about 1,500 strong. OU-HI is collecting reinforcements, and on his return will move upon this place. His force is divided into two bodies, one is to attack the rear of the town while the other endeavors to gain the water front and place the whites between them.

LUSKI has crossed the mountains to obtain force from the Klickitats; the Indians report about 500 of that tribe as being already on this side of the Cascades. The hostile chiefs are straining every nerve to increase their numbers.

About the 1st inst., the command of Lieut. KANTZ, 4th Infantry, numbering 70 men, and accompanied by Lieut. MCKIBBON, was surrounded and attacked by a large body of Indians, on White River, near Muckle Shute Prairie.

Lieut. KANTZ held his own until the arrival of Captain KEYES with 53 men, where both parties charged and drove the enemy from every position which they attempted to occupy, until they made a final stand on a hill near the edge of the prairie, when they were charged and completed routed and driven down the river.

Loss—One private killed; Lieut. KANTZ and eight privates wounded.

The loss of the enemy is not known, as all but one were carried off. Estimated force of the enemy 200.

NEWS FROM SITKA.

From the San Francisco Herald.

By the ship *Zenobia*, Capt. ESSLING, which arrived Saturday, sixteen days from Sitka, we have received later dates from that port. Everything is quiet in that region, and no vessels were left in port. The *Zenobia* experienced strong southeast winds and heavy rains most of the passage. Capt. ESSLING reports as having fine and moderate weather in Sitka, the thermometer ranging as high as 45° for the last two months—during which time the wind has been southeast, with slight deviations.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE.

The Eastern Mail—Growth of Cotton—Adjournment of the Legislature—Miscellaneous News.

Our dates from Salt Lake City are to the 1st of February. The Eastern mail for Independence, which left on the 1st of January, not being able to get over the Big Mountain, returned to the city on the 4th. That was anticipated at the time the party started out, but they were sanguine that if any men could make their way through the snow and get over the Wasatch range of mountains they could; they succeeded, however, in getting up the mountain one mile, at which point the snow was five feet deep in the track made by T. S. WILLIAMS & Co.'s train, and considering it impracticable and even dangerous to proceed further, they reluctantly turned about on the morning of the 2d, and with difficulty retraced their track to the Birch springs that day, snow falling all the time there, though it was one of the most clear and pleasant days in the Valley they had this Winter.

Mr. WM. BELL, a merchant of Salt Lake City, has been appointed Postmaster of that place, vice E. SMITH, removed.

Cedar City is improving rapidly, and the settlements on the Los Vegas are enjoying health and plenty, while in some parts of the Territory cattle are dying of starvation on account of the very severe Winter.

The *News* publishes a letter from one of the Elders at Los Vegas, dated Dec. 10, in which is inclosed a specimen of cotton. It says: "The cotton was planted on the first of July and gathered on the first of November. This is a fair indication that any required staple and quality can be raised in this locality. The settlers are quite spirited in planting peach stones and other fruit seeds, and are making arrangements to procure grape cuttings, fig trees, etc., from Lower California, and there is no doubt but our soil and climate will prove well adapted to raising almost every desirable variety of the products of warm climes."

The *News* says: "The Winter has been very hard upon stock, and many cattle have died from cold and the want of feed in this and the counties north, in spite of the pains that have been taken to save them."

The Legislature adjourned on the 21st of January, after a session of forty days. The Supreme Court had adjourned previously for the want of business, there being only one case on the docket. Who will say there is not fine picking for lawyers in Utah? The editor advises them to turn their attention to some more profitable occupation.

A mass meeting was held on the evening of the 9th of January, at Fillmore City, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a daily express line of stages from the Missouri River to California, *via* Salt Lake City. Gov. YOUNG presided, and able speeches were made by several members of the Legislature and the different officers of the Territory, in favor of the measure.

From the 1st of November, 1855, to the 18th of January, 1856, there had fallen at Fillmore thirteen snows, making a total depth over the ground of two feet eight inches.

JOHN C. L. SMITH, President of the settlements of Parowan and Paragoonah, died at Parowan on the 30th of December, in the 34th year of his age. Deceased was a relative of JOSEPH SMITH, and has been a member of the Mormon Church since 1841.

We also notice the death of Mrs. MARY WATT, in the 56th year of her age. Mrs. WATT was the wife of Mr. GEORGE WATT, the Legislative Reporter. Her husband and herself were the first converts to Mormonism in England, which was introduced into that country in the year 1840. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

The Mail Carrier reports that great quantities of snow had fallen along the route, and for two hundred miles was from two feet to thirty inches in depth.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Great Fire at Macao—The Chinese Town Destroyed—Thirteen Hundred Houses Burned—Damage $1,000,000—Incendiarism—Village, Slaughter, and One Hundred Persons Lost by the Fire.

The *China Mail* of January 10 says, that a fire broke out at Macao on January 4, and another the following night—which, between them, destroyed the greater portion of the Chinese part of the town, the number of houses burned down is, at the lowest estimate, over thirteen hundred, and the property destroyed upwards of a million dollars. The Hong Kong *Register* says $2,000,000. The fire commenced in the neighborhood of the house occupied by the Chinese Hoppo, before that functionary with his Custom-House officers was expelled by Gov. AWARES, and spread to the eastward, along the Mitapao, destroying the whole of the market, until, by great exertions on the part of the crews of the French ship-of-war *Virginie* and *Constantine*, it was stopped near the residence of the late Mr. PAIVA, close to the Portuguese Custom-House.

The second fire occurred in a place known as the Rua de Botelho, Praia Requena, in some houses and boats surrounded by a high wall, the gate of which is locked every night. The consequence was, the inmates had no means of egress, and it is reported that one hundred men, women and children were burned or smothered.

The first fire was accidental; but the second was, it is believed, the work of an incendiary, who is now in jail. After the flames had been extinguished, the soldiers fired upon the crew of a boat supposed to be landing with the intention of pillaging, and who refused to pay any attention to the challenge of the sentry, though he discharged two muskets over them as a warning. As they still approached, the guarded turned out, and killed several men. Another attempt at incendiarism was made the same night, but was balked through the vigilance of the Provisorio.

CONVOYS OF MERCHANTMEN OF ALL NATIONS IN THE CHINESE SEAS, BY BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR.

The Hong Kong *Register* says: "To Admiral Sir JAMES STIRLING we are indebted for the most admirable and useful measure which we have ever known to emanate from authorities, civil or military, in China. The piracies which have been ever rife in Chinese waters, during the past few years had reached a point which almost forbade any Chinese trafficking by sea. The transmission of produce or goods from one port on the coast to another was so surrounded by risk, that to a great degree it had been given up. The spasmodic efforts which were ever and anon made by officers of H. M. Navy to put down piracy, were of little avail; a fleet of piratical junks were met here and there, and scattered or destroyed, but a few days or weeks served to bring their remains again into one point, and to permit the many hordes of pirates escaped from the destruction of their vessels, again to repossess themselves of others, and make themselves the terror of peaceful traders."

The *Government Gazette*, of Jan. 5, contains a notice on this subject, from which we extract the following:

"Ships-of-war will have orders to take under convoy all vessels of every nation, who may see fit to avail themselves of the occasion thus afforded to pass in safety from port to port; and positive orders will be given that the ships-of-war shall not permit any sort of piratical interference whatsoever with the vessels under their protection."

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER TO CHINA AT HONG KONG.

His Excellency Dr. PETER PARKER, United States Commissioner to China, had arrived at Hong Kong. The *Mail* of Jan. 10 says:

"A defamatory placard against Dr. PARKER's appointment has been recently issued at Canton, profess

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DRIVE YARDS, 45TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street, Browning's, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN's, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st	2268	2470	46	943	382	736
Browning's, Sixth-st	.....	339	54	79	493	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	148	63	68	575	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	86	106	46	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2268	3333	267	1636	1450	736
Last week	2933	3272	254	1191	3859	1740

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,951
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,470
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,120
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,333
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,940

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

DATE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1467	.....	.....	.....	691
Hudson River Railroad	245	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	187	46	843	339	45
Camden & Amboy R.R.	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	294	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON's were derived from the following States:

Ohio	973	Pennsylvania	108
New-York	811	Texas	—
Illinois	490	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	88	Michigan	—
Indiana	274	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	131	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	74	Maryland	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 46 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are very nearly the same, perhaps a shade higher. We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	11c. @12c.	11c. @12c.
First quality	10c. @11c.	10c. @11c.
Medium quality	9c. @10½c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	8½c. @ 9½c.	8½c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality, few at	8c. @	7¾c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	9c. @11c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales about	10c. @10½c.	10c. @10c.

At BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8¾c. @10¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c. @10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c. @10¾c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

There is scarcely variation enough from the last market day to call for any extended remark. The receipts at Forty-fourth-street for the week were only 185 below those of the previous week, while the number offered this morning exceeded last market morning by 35 head. The general quality of the beeves offered to-day was below that of last week. We have given the prices about the same. Taking into account the quality, and allowed weights, there may have been a trifling advance, though less than ½c., taking the whole day together. The sales were actually better at 2½ to 4 o'clock P. M., than earlier in the day—several "tailings" of fair droves sold for as much ₲ lb. as those first selected out by butchers and purchased in the morning. There is evidently an increased demand for meat among butchers.

A cool, half-cloudy, half-sunshine day, was just the thing for a good market.

Few animals were left over in the yards at sundown. With similar receipts for another week there will be but little change in prices. From present appearances, we may probably calculate upon the beef market *averaging* just about 10c. ₲ lb. through the Spring. There may be chance days when the failure of a train or some other circumstance, may affect the market, but these cannot be calculated upon, and should not enter into the arrangements of drovers and others.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

Yds.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	98..	Ohio	Wiley & Johnson	D. Barnes.
2..	82..	Ohio	.....	Miller, Haring & Co.
3..	84..	Ohio	Perrill & Pancake	Barney Bartram.
4..	85..	Illinois	Prather & Jones	T. White & Son.
5..	84..	Penn	Henr. Eckstein	Owner.
6..	104..	Ohio	A. Miller	Thos. Wheeler.
7..	90..	Illinois	H. M Valentine	Owner.
8..	84..	Ohio	Michael Dalton	Owner.
9..	48..	Ohio	George Ford & Co	M. Phillips.
10..	48..	N. York	Sheehan & Bro	Barney Bartram.
11..	84..	Penn	Shuster & Co	Owners.
12..	90..	Ohio	George A. Toffey	Owner.
14..	101..	Illinois	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag Brothers.
15..	93..	Ind	J. Pancoast & Co	Geo. Ayrault.
15..	16..	Illinois	Metcalf & Spears	Geo. Ayrault.
16..	70..	Ohio	Warner & Thompson	Beach & Holcomb.
17..	94..	Illinois	W. Alexander	S. Uffery.
18..	94..	Illinois	J. Dunlap	Henry Hurd.
19..	74..	N. York	Clark & Brown	Geo. Ayrault.
20..	81..	Illinois	S Harrison	C. G. Teed.
21..	89..	Ohio	Perrill & Pancake	J. A. Merritt.
22..	46..	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	J. A. Merritt.
23..	22..	N. York	Woodruff & Co	Shuster & Levi.
25..	26..	N. York	C. Schultz	Owner.
26..	25..	Illinois	ohn Bruen	Wholesaled.
27..	25..	Ohio	Phelps & Manly	Budlong & Carey.
28..	81..	Ohio	Edward Williams	J. H. Williams.
30..	20..	Virginia	Daniel McNeil	J. H. Williams.
4*..	8*..	Ky	Sol. C. Van Meter	J. H. Williams.
5*..	35..	Ohio	..... Hall	H. Westheimer.
6*..	16*	Ind	Dunn & Ferry	J. H. Williams.
9*..	45..	Illinois	W. H. Huffman	Owner.
10*..	101..	Kent'ky	Col. McCann	Burd & Myers.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

HOAG, BROTHERS, sold for Capt. HUTCHINS, 101 cattle, 27 fed by owner, and 74 by GEO. HEDGES, of Des Moines County, Iowa. They were put on cars April 4, at Biggsville, on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad. Fare to Chicago, 193 miles, $12 ₲ car, (14 animals to the car.) Chicago to Detroit *via* Michigan Central Railroad, 282 miles; $50 ₲ car, (14 to the car.) Detroit to Suspension Bridge *via* Canada Railroad, 229 miles. On this road, cars for 12 cattle, $35; those for 15 cattle, $40 for box cars and $45 for rack cars. From Suspension Bridge through to New-York *via* Elmira Railroad and Erie Railroad, (16 to the car,) $68 ₲ car. Of this drove the 27 fed by Capt. HUTCHINS averaged 1,505 lbs. at home. The rest of the drove weighed 1,292 lbs. They were in good flesh and were selling out to-day at 10c. @11c. for the 74, and 10¾c. @11¼c. for the 27 best.

BARNEY BARTRAM sold for PERRILL & PANCAKE, of Ross County, Ohio, 84 fair quality cattle, average 725 lbs.; they sold at $77 50 ₲ head, or full 10¾c.

DANIEL MCNEIL sent in 20 fine animals from Hardy County, Va., which were sold by J. H. WILLIAMS at an average of $110; they averaged 1,000 lbs., which makes just 11c.

PERRILL & PANCAKE brought in 89 good quality Cattle from Ross County, 650 to 1,050 lbs.; average say 775 lbs. They were sold by JOHN A. MERRITT at 10c. @11c., average about 10¾c.

PRATHER & JONES, of Pyatt County, Ill., sent in 88 Cattle pretty fair quality, ranging from 600 to 900 lbs.; average say 700@725 lbs. Sold by T. WHITE & SON at 10c. @11c.

S. HARRISON, of Scott County, Ill., brought in 81 Cattle of fair quality, home weight 1,425 lbs. average. They sold to-day by C. G. TEED at an average of $70, or full 10c., say 9¾c @11c., according to quality.

WM. SNYDER sent in 56 ordinary cattle from Fayette County, Ohio, weight say 675 lbs., running from 500 to 900 lbs., selling by J. A. MERRITT at 9¾c.@ 10¾c., average say 9¾c.

J. PANCOAST & Co., of Jasper Co., Ind., brought in 93 common cattle from Jasper Co., Ind.; weight about 675 lbs. AYRAULT sold them out at an average of $65, or about 10¾c.; range 10c. @10¾c.

GEO. AYRAULT also sold 86 during the week for METCALF & SPEARS of Illinois, at an average of $71 or 10c., seller's estimate.

WILEY & JOHNSON, of Fairfield, brought 96 cattle of middling quality, average near 650 lbs.; sold by DANIEL BARNES, at 9¾c. @10¾c.

GEO. FORDICE, of Putnam Co., Ind., brought in 48 good fair quality cattle, ranging from 550 to 900 lbs.; selling by Mr. PHILLIPS at 9c. @10¾c., average about 10c., seller's estimate.

WARNER & THOMPSON, of Ross County, Ohio, brought in 70 pretty good cattle, which weighed at home 1,400 lbs. average. They were selling to-day by MEAD & HOLCOMB at about $75@$76 ₲ head, or say 10c. @10¾c. Two of the poorest sold below 10c.

T. DUNLAP brought in 94 fairish Illinois cattle—600 to 800 lbs.—which were sold by HENRY HURD at about $72, or 9½c. @10¾c.; average say 10¼c., seller's estimate.

CLARK & BROWN contributed 74 cattle from the Buffalo distillery; weight about 800 lbs.; they sold by GEO. AYRAULT at an average of $86, or about 10c. @11c.

JOHN N. BRUEN brought in 25 Illinois cattle from Henderson County, and wholesaled them yesterday at Bergen for $72. They weighed at home 1,398 lbs.

MR. DALTON was selling 50 Ohio cattle purchased of owner at Albany. Ordinary quality; weight 500 to 700 lbs.; average say 625@650 lbs.; selling at 9¾c. @10¼c.; average say 9¾c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $55@$70.

The receipts of Milch Cows with Calves have been a little below the previous week, but without strengthening prices.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows with Calves selling all the way from $30@$90, according to quality, fancy of buyers, &c.

BROWNING reports Milch Cows with Calves about same as last week, $25@$65—if anything, rather the worse for "cow merchants." Dull prospects ahead.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows with Calves selling at $25@ $30@$60.

O'BRIEN reports Milch Cows with Calves $25@$50. Sales less brisk than last week and prices lower.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's, and O'BRIEN's.

The receipts of veals have been fair, and we notice considerable improvement in age and quality.

At ALLERTON's veals are reported as selling at 4¼c. @ 6¾c. Quality improving

BROWNING reports veals at 4c. @6½c.; "bobs" sell at $1 50@$2 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports veals selling at 4½c. @6c.

O'BRIEN reports veals at 3½c. @6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON's, BROWNING's and CHAMBERLIN's, at so much ₲ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

We have never reported so few sheep in this market. If Sheep will not pay better than any other stock for a year or two to come, the present condition of this market furnishes no criterion.

At ALLERTON's Sheep are reported as still very scarce and high. Some poor specimens have sold as low as $2, but usually the price is two, three, or four or more times this figure.

BROWNING reports in reference to Sheep and Lambs: The receipts for the past week have been smaller than at any time previous during several years, and as a consequence prices have ruled very high. They have sold for 8c. ₲ lb. live weight, and 16c. and over by the carcass. Several Sheep from Maryland came in ready sheared. Pelts with wool on sell at $2@$2 25 each. Of the 493 reported, above 206 came in on Friday, and 287 yesterday. Arrivals, to-day, from Albany, 320.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $3 50@$6.

SHEEP BROKER'S SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.

HUME & BALDWIN report:

100 Sheep sold for	$760	80 97 Sheep sold for	$773 90
13 Sheep sold for	58 50	15 Sheep sold for	156 00
100 Sheep sold for	792 00	22 Sheep sold for	190 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₲ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, at this season, 1¾c. @1¾c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get cooled and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

ALLERTON reports live hogs selling at 6c. @6¾c. gross.

Capt. HUTCHINS, of Illinois, sold, yesterday, 650 Illinois hogs, 160 lbs. gross average, at 6¾c.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATERS, pork packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn-fed Hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 7¾c. @7¾c. for heavy, and 7¾c. @8c. for light. The light Hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger Hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise. There are few arrivals of Western dressed Hogs. Lower prices are anticipated.

No arrivals of Western dressed. Live Hogs arrive freely. Live Hogs sell by the gross weight at 6c. @ 6¾c. Market a downward tendency.

W. H. MCNEILL, No. 43 Jay-street, reports corn fed Hogs heavy—7¾c. @8c. net, 6½c. gross; light, 8¾c. net, 6¾c. gross; still fed, 7c. @7¾c. net, 6¼c @6½c. gross. Arrivals—4,320 against 3,480 last week, and 4,750 same week last year. Market closes dull.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 16, 1856.

We can notice this week no really new feature in the Dry Goods trade. The demand from Western buyers has resulted in a fair business, transacted mainly by jobbers; but merchants from the North and Northwest have not, as yet, commenced purchasing with freedom, and are not generally expected to do so before the opening of the Canals. Southern dealers have had nearly all their Spring orders executed, and have partially retired from our market. Goods, to ship, are not now in much request. These circumstances combine to give trade a tame and spiritless character. Yet factors of desirable productions evince no great diffidence, and appear reluctant to make any serious reductions in prices, even though tempted thereto by assurances of a much readier sale, for what supplies they still retain.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are rather quiet, and only the choicest styles bring full prices. Cotton Flannels sell slowly at former rates. Denims are in reduced supply and are held firmly, yet are not very brisk. Drills are moderately inquired for, in part, if not in the main, by shippers, and are worth 8c. for browns, 8¾c. for bleached, and 9¾c. for blues. Duck is in fair supply and demand at well sustained prices. Some factors look for an advance, in view of the steady upward movement in the raw material. Ginghams are lightly purchased and are infirm. Lawns are attracting a little more attention, but are otherwise unaltered. Nankins rule about the same. Osnaburgs, of desirable styles, are in limited stock, and fair request, at steady prices. Printing Cloths are not very freely offered, while they are but moderately inquired for at about previous figures. Prints are generally dull and heavy, except some novelties, which find a ready market at unaltered rates. Stripes and Ticks are more abundant, and are quiet, yet firm.

Woolens, of desirable makes, are in rather livelier request, and are held with considerable confidence. No particular change has occurred in Blankets. A moderate business has been transacted in Cassimeres, at, however, somewhat irregular rates. Cloths are quiet, yet stiffly held. Flannels and Jeans are also inactive and depressed. Linseys are in pretty fair demand, but parties disagree about prices, and this circumstance is an impediment to active business. Favorite styles of Muslin de Laines are in good request and are steady. Satinets are still salable and firm. Tweeds are partially neglected and are heavy in price.

Foreign productions, with continued heavy imports, and a comparatively slack demand, are generally much depressed in value. Importers cannot readily distribute their supplies, and are resorting to the auction rooms to find a free market. This course is adopted at the expense and to the serious injury of prices. Very few articles bring what factors consider satisfactory rates. The bulk of these put lic sales result disadvantageously to sellers. The legitimate Spring season is nearly over, and this circumstance helps to embarrass holders of large stocks, who had calculated on a demand that has not been experienced. Yet they do not renounce hope, as the latest accounts from abroad advise of rising markets for most productions, and such parties here as are in possession of stocks of standard goods, trust to the future to furnish them with a market therefor more satisfactory than is now available.

One Way to Get Early Potatoes.

A gardener of Newtown, L. I., informs us that he gets good crops of early (or late) potatoes as follows: He prepares the ground in the usual manner, adding plenty of manure. He then selects seed potatoes of good size, cuts them lengthwise into four pieces each, and plants the pieces eight inches from each other in rows one foot apart. The ground is then made level and smooth with a roller or otherwise, and a good coating of salt hay spread over the whole surface. The hay keeps down the weeds, preserves the ground moist, and perhaps furnishes some nourishment to the growing bulbs. No hoeing or after cultivation is needed—the whole is summed up in preparing the ground, planting, mulching with salt hay and digging the nice early bulbs.

Spring Wheat.

Mr. L. KIEFFER, of Stone Mills, Jefferson County, N. Y., in answer to our inquiries as to his experience with the different varieties of Spring Wheat, informs us that the past season he raised from 35 acres 755 bushels, principally of the Fife variety. This is an average of about 21⅗ bushels per acre. Formerly he raised the Fife, China and Black Sea, but is discontinuing the Black Sea as the Fife and China have proved equally productive and hardy with the Black Sea, and on account of superior whiteness they sell for a higher price.

He prefers the Fife to the China as being less likely to smell in handling, and not so apt to crinkle or lodge in wind or rain.

Mr. K. plows his ground in Autumn, leaving the dead-furrows open to furnish drainage, and goes over it with a heavy cultivator in the Spring—twice, if necessary, narrows in the wheat seed, then sows grass or clover seed, and follows with the roller.

He prefers sowing as soon after the last of May as possible, as that sown earlier is more liable to be attacked by the Wheat Midge.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, April 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain scarce and rather quiet at $8 25 for Pearls, and $5 87½ for Pots ₲ 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained. The stock is generally moderate, yet the movement is pretty good.

BRICKS—The market is rather brisker, but is otherwise without alteration.

COAL—Is quiet at about previous quotations.

COFFEE—Is less active, yet rules firm, with sales since our last of only about 700 bags, Java at 11¾c.; 1,000 bags Laguayra at 12c. @12¼c.; 400 Rio at 11¼ c. @12c.; and 200 bags Domingo, &c., at 10¾ c @10¾c. ₲ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request at strengthening prices. The available supply here is about 67,000 bales, against about 82,000 bales at the same date last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	11	11¼
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	13

FISH—Are generally dull and heavy at about our previous language rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer. The demand is more animated for export and on speculation, and is fair for home use. The arrivals are less extensive, and factors are not now inclined to force sales. Prices have partially risen 12½ c ₲ bbl., and are still gaining vigor and buoyancy. The sales since our last amount to nearly 13,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range

Superfine No. 2	$5 30	@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00	@ 6 12½
Straight State	6 12½	@ 6 25
Favorite and Extra State	6 25	@ 6 62½
Common to good Michigan	6 00	@ 6 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 12½	@ 6 50
Common to Good Ohio	6 12½	@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 37½	@ 6 62½
Fancy Ohio	6 37½	@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 50	@ 8 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	6 50	@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 62½	@ 6 87½
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	7 25	@10 00

Canadian continues in stock demand at unchanged prices —the sales since our last having been confined to about 900 bbls. Superfine sold at $6 37½@$6 50 ₲ bbl. Southern rules about the same. The sales since our last amount to 1,500 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $7@$10 ₲ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and depressed, $3 87½@$5 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₲ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 2½@$3 31½ for Jersey, $3 37½ for Baltimore, and $3 62½ @$3 67½ for Brandywine, ₲ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

FRUIT—Remains rather quiet at essentially unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no essential variation. Prime is very sparingly offered and readily commands full prices. Other kinds are in moderate supply and are heavy. The sales since our last add up about 6,600 bushels, including Inferior Canadian at Michigan Southern Red at $1 65; good Southern White at $1 67½, and good Southern Red at $1 70 ₲ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 55@$2 for ordinary to choice white, and $1 50@$1 75 for do. to do. red, ₲ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping, with an ample supply and moderate inquiry—13,000 bushels sold—at 84c. @85c. ₲ bushel. Barley is quoted at from $1 15@$1 20 for poor to choice, ₲ bushel. It is not abundant, while it is in very fair request. Oats are plenty and depressed at 42c. @46c. for Ohio and Chicago; 28c. @41c for State; 35c. @38c. for Jersey, and 34c. @37c. for Southern, ₲ bushel. White Beans are selling in a small way at $2 25@$3 50 ₲ bushel. Peas are in good supply and moderate demand at $1 06@$1 15 for Canada, and $1 12½@$1 25 for black-eyed, ₲ bag of two bushels. Corn is pretty actively sought after and is increasing in value. The sales since our last amount to about 35,000 bushels mixed yellow and white Southern at, according to quality, 61c. @66c. ₲ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is quite salable and firm.

HAY—There were 300 bales River purchased at 90c. @ $1 25 ₲ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is still inactive, yet otherwise unaltered.

HIDES—Are quiet, but pretty stiffly held. The available stock amounts to about 55,000 of all kinds.

HONEY—Is in limited request at old prices.

HOPS—Sales of 50 bales transpired at 7c. @10c. ₲ lb.

IRON—The market is generally dull and heavy, 80 tons Scotch Pig were purchased at $35@$36 50, usual terms ₲ ton. A lot of a new brand called "Derwent," recently changed hands at $32 ₲ ton. English Bar can be had at $92 50@$95 for Common, and $97 50@$72 50 for Refined, ₲ ton; but attracts very little attention.

LARDS—Nominal.

LEAD—Is certainly dealt in, yet it is quoted very firm.

LEATHER—We have nothing really new to notice in this line. Stocks, small; demand, fair; prices, well maintained.

LIME—Rockland is in demand and is steady at 97c. for Common, and $1 37½ for Lump, ₲ bbl.

MOLASSES—There have been 400 bbls. New-Orleans purchased, in lots, at 44c. @47c. ₲ gal.

NAILS—Have not varied much

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in fair supply and slack demand, mostly at $3 12½ ₲ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is quiet and languid, at 38c. @39c. ₲ gal. Some holders claim a shade higher rates. Tar is quiet and depressed at $1 75@$2 25 ₲ bbl. Resin is in request at $1 75@$1 87½ for common, ₲ 310 lbs., delivered, and $2 50@ $4 75 for No. 1 and white, ₲ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm remain quiet, yet firm. Red Oil is dull and heavy at 60c. About 150 baskets Olive changed hands at $3 56¾@$3 62½. Linseed is pretty freely offered at 77c. @79c. ₲ gal., but is inactive thereat. Lard Oil is procurable at 90c. @95c. ₲ gal.

NEW-BEDFORD, April 15.—SPERM.—The market for Sperm is quiet, and the only sales coming to our knowledge are 250 bbls. at $1 80. WHALE—The transactions in Whale since our last include sales of 200 bbls. at 81c., and 1,450 do. at 82c. ₲ gallon. In New-York we learn of sales of about 2,500 bbls.—1,100 bbls. of which sold at 80c., and the balance at 79c. @79½c. ₲ gallon. WHALEBONE—The sales in this market include as far as we can ascertain, 4,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 53¾c.; 13,000 lbs. Japan at 50c.; also 20,000 lbs. large Ochotsk reported at 62c. We learn that about 230,000 lbs. of the *Shooting Star's* cargo has been sold in New-York at 52½c. to 53c.—3c. for North West and 9c. for Polar. Of the *Splendid's* cargo we hear of sales 1,000 lbs. at 53¾c., 4,000 lbs. at 61¾c.—very handsome.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in still better demand, and is more valuable. The sales since our last amount to about 1,600 barrels, in lots, at $17@$17 12½ for Mess; $16 50@$17 25 for Prime Mess; $18 25@$18 75 for clear Mess; and $15 62½@$15 75 for Prime, ₲ barrel. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are heavy and obtainable at 5¾c. @8c. for Hams, and 7c. @7¾c. for Shoulders. Bacon is in light supply and demand, at 8¾c. @9¼c., as in quality, ₲ lb. Lard is brisker, though not quotably dearer, the transactions including 1,400 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c. @10c., mostly within the range, and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c. @10¾c. ₲ lb. Beef continues abundant, while it is in very fair request. Oats are plenty and depressed at 42c. @46c. for Ohio and Chicago; 28c. @41c for State; 35c. @38c. for Jersey, and 34c. @37c. for Southern, ₲ bushel. White Beans are selling in a small way at $2 25@$3 50 ₲ bushel. Peas are in good supply and moderate demand at $1 06@$1 15 for Canada, and $1 12½@$1 25 for black-eyed, ₲ bag of two bushels. Corn is pretty actively sought after and is increasing in value. The sales since our last amount to about 35,000 bushels mixed yellow and white Southern at, according to quality, 61c. @66c. ₲ bushel.

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New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1856.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted,) One edition will be [illegible] and the other at seven o'clock, P. M. It [illegible] by mail on the same rates as the DAILY [illegible]

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☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. SEWARD presented joint resolutions, providing that uninhabited islands, lying beyond the maritime jurisdiction of nations, which have been or may hereafter be discovered and taken possession of by American citizens, shall become part of the territory of the United States; but the right of the property in deposits of guano, etc., shall be vested in the persons who shall have made the discovery. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House, a joint resolution was passed by a small majority, to purchase 15,000 copies of Dr. KANE's narrative, at five dollars per copy, for distribution among the members of Congress, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have appropriate medals prepared. An ineffectual effort was made to have the vote reconsidered. No other business.

☞ The Mail steamship *George Law* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon with a fortnight's later news from California and Oregon, and nearly a million and a half in treasure on freight. The intelligence from California is meagre. On the 5th of March the Democratic State Convention met in Sacramento City, and elected delegates to attend the approaching Cincinnati Convention. The Convention declared that JAMES BUCHANAN was their first choice for the Presidency. Measures, it is said, have been taken for the organization of a Republican Party in California, but there have been as yet no public demonstrations. Indian troubles still continued to a great extent in Oregon and Washington Territories, and another attack on Seattle was anticipated. The reader will find among our extracts a sketch of the principal events that have transpired in the Pacific Territories since the date of previous advices. We also receive later news from Salt Lake by way of San Francisco. No feature of special importance presents itself for comment.

☞ We have received, *viâ* San Francisco some late and interesting intelligence from China. Sir JAMES STIRLING has issued a decree, dated at Hong Kong, by which merchant-vessels of all nations shall for the future be protected by British men-of-war in passing from port to port. This move is one of great importance to trading-vessels, and it is the only way by which these piratical depredations in the Chinese Seas, of which there have been lately so many examples, can be effectually crushed. It is announced that the prosecution against the U. S. Consul KEENAN, for liberating a prisoner, has been abandoned by the Government. Dr. PARKER, the U. S. Commissioner, had arrived at Hong Kong, and had commenced his duties by taking a determined stand against the trade in Coolies. A terrible fire had occurred at Macao. Thirteen hundred houses were burnt, at an estimated loss of over a million of dollars.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Cambria* arrived at Boston about midnight on Wednesday, and her mails, dispatched South by the morning train, reached this City yesterday afternoon. The news, which we publish elsewhere, is simply in confirmation of the summary previously telegraphed from Halifax. According to all accounts, a Treaty of Peace was on the eve of being signed, and it was confidently expected that the Conferences would be adjourned almost immediately afterward. An article from the London *Times*, which we have transferred to our columns, betrays the fact that the Treaty about to be concluded has not attained the ends for which the war has been ostensibly carried on, and that it will be, in consequence, unacceptable to the mass of the English people.

☞ The United States mail steamship *Baltic*, now overdue at this port, will, in all probability, arrive during the day.

The News from Nicaragua—Walker's Defeat.

The news from Central America, received by the *George Law*, and published in this morning's paper, is important and interesting. It will be remembered that after the declaration of war by Costa Rica against Nicaragua, General WALKER promptly sent Col. SCHLESSINGER forward with about 400 men, with instructions to enter the Costa Rican territory. It seems now that about the 20th of March, this advance detachment encountered a Costa Rican force, numbering some 500 men, under General MORA, and that after a sharp contest of some fifteen minutes' duration, the Nicaraguans were defeated with a loss which has been variously estimated at from twenty to a hundred men. Our Panama correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, gives some highly interesting particulars of this engagement. It is alleged that nineteen prisoners who fell into the hands of the enemy were immediately shot; but it must be remembered that the whole of these statements have been received from the Costa Ricans themselves, and their love of exaggeration may well incline us to pause ere we place implicit confidence in the reported details of their victory. It is not improbable that they obtained an advantage over WALKER's troops, but whether they can maintain that advantage is a matter to be decided hereafter. The official dispatches announcing the engagement are confirmed by private letters, so that there is no room, so far, to doubt that a meeting between the two parties had actually taken place. The latest intelligence concerning the movements of Colonel SCHLESSINGER is to that effect. He had declared himself able to maintain his position until reinforcements could be brought to his aid. It is again alleged that both San Salvador and Honduras have effected a junction with Costa Rica, and that the forces of these three States united will shortly invade Nicaragua in overwhelming numbers. During the prevailing excitement, there are, of course, many rumors flying about upon which but little reliance can be placed. According to one of these the people of Leon are supposed to have risen against the adherents of WALKER and killed upwards of a hundred men in that city. It is hardly necessary to add that this story is extremely improbable.

If the Costa Rican version of this victory should ultimately prove to be true in all its details, (which is barely possible,) then will WALKER be nearer the fulfillment of his destiny than we imagined, and his destiny will be a very different one from that foretold by his friends. It is true that the defeated troops were not commanded by WALKER in person, and that he may yet retrieve the losses sustained by Colonel SCHLESSINGER; but, in the present critical condition of his affairs, any disaster to his forces must seriously affect him, and tend to destroy the prestige which his previous successes have given to his name. As we have already observed, the accounts received are furnished altogether from the Costa Rican authorities, and therefore cannot be implicitly relied on. Before we look upon the cause of the audacious fillibuster as seriously damaged we must wait for more satisfactory advices. The course of conquest did not always run smooth even with the great NAPOLEON, and it is to be expected that our fillibustering countryman should meet with some reverses in his Napoleonic career in Central America.

P. S.—A dispatch reached us at a late hour last night from New-Orleans, which states that the agent of the Nicaraguan Government in that city denounces the story of the rout of Col. SCHLESINGER's command as a falsehood. He states that Col. SCHLESINGER had only two hundred and fifty men, and was attacked by nearly three thousand, and that he retreated to San Juan.

Adjournment of Congress.

A resolution, introduced into the House of Representatives on Monday by the acknowledged leader of the Administration party, provides for the adjournment of Congress on the fourteenth day of August, nearly a month before the ordinary time. After brief discussion, the proposition was rejected by a vote of 87 to 57. The entry of the entire transaction on the journals occupies perhaps no more than a dozen lines, and if important enough to attract the attention of future antiquaries, it will doubtless suggest the merely cursory remark that a large but ineffectual minority of the XXXIVth Congress proposed to expedite business and curtail the sessions, and were promptly silenced by the majority.

The fact, however, has no such creditable purport. Trivial as it is, it belongs to a settled policy of the Administration, and is explained, not by reference to public and economical considerations, but to motives of a purely partisan and selfish character. The history of misgovernment in Kansas reflects so much shame and disgrace upon the party in power, that the necessity of repressing all official inquiry into the facts, or, at least, of postponing it until after the presidential election, has been impressed upon the leaders since the first hours of the current session. It was the conviction that these damaging developments, if made before or during the canvass, must seriously diminish the chances of the Democratic succession, that has inspired the policy of resistance. If the authentic story of Kansas, and its wrongs, should be introduced into the record upon which the friends of President PIERCE propose to go to trial before the people, it was obvious that an unfavorable verdict must be inevitable. Hence the protracted fight on the Speakership, the Territorial and Election Committees depending on the Speaker. Hence the long contest upon the resolution authorizing investigation by a Special Committee; and the anxiety, when a Committee of some sort could not be avoided, to substitute for it an extra-legislative Commission of a pro-slavery aspect who might be induced to postpone a report until the next session. When the Committee was at last authorized and named, the policy took a different shape; every energy was to be devoted to hastening an adjournment, in order to preclude a report before November. The Administration, forseeing the appointment and dispatch of the Commission, had already initiated the policy, by proposing the origination of money bills in the Senate, thereby placing, as they fancied, the necessary supplies for the year beyond the hazard of sudden adjournment, while much of the food for debate in the last month or two of the session would thus be withheld. The time necessary to accomplish the objects of the Kansas Committee has been shrewdly estimated. It is supposed, that what with the difficulties and delays attending the assemblage and examination of so large a body of witnesses, two months must be consumed. Another month may safely be set down to the obstacles and contumacy government officials will be instructed to interpose at every step of the inquest. Add still another month for the preparation of the report, and the first weeks of September will be reached; and if Congress be then sitting, the report must be received, the session prolonged for its discussion; and so not only will the damning record go to the people on the eve of election; but the orators and itinerant exhorters of the administration pack will be prevented by Congressional duties from going with it, and by ready sophistry and flat contradiction obviating some of its ruinous effects. To anticipate these calamities by previous adjournment is indispensable; and we shall therefore see the proposition of Mr. COBB brought up in one form or another again and again, until possibly in a lethargic or careless mood of the majority, it may be adopted.

It is evidently the duty of the opposition to prevent the consummation of this electioneering trick. On the completeness and publicity, in that though compelled to retreat, he had declared himself able to maintain his position until reinforcements could be brought to his aid. It is again alleged that both San Salvador and Honduras have effected a junction with Costa Rica, and that the forces of these three States united will shortly invade Nicaragua in overwhelming numbers. During the prevailing excitement, there are, of course, many rumors flying about upon which but little reliance can be placed. According to one of these the people of Leon are supposed to have risen against the adherents of WALKER and killed upwards of a hundred men in that city. It is hardly necessary to add that this story is extremely improbable.

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It is evidently the duty of the opposition to prevent the consummation of this electioneering trick. On the completeness and publicity, in an indisputable charge of Kansas the evidence, depends largely the event of the contest. Skepticism will be out of the question in the light of its disclosures. The grand facts of outrage and violence upon the sovereign rights of the people of the new State; the violation of the ballot-box; the usurpation of legislative functions; and the encouragement lent to all these acts, and to the plunder and murder of Free-State settlers by the Federal Executive, will be established beyond contradiction, and will read like articles of impeachment against the Administration and its supporters. And, as the evidence goes with the articles, the people will have the means of returning a speedy and an emphatic verdict.

We trust, therefore, that those in Congress who are desirous of having this question settled upon its merits, will see the importance of thwarting all attempts to secure a premature adjournment of Congress.

A Smuggling Case.

We publish this morning a very remarkable report of a trial which lately occurred in Liverpool, in the course of which it was proved that a respectable merchant, or rather, a merchant of respectable standing in Manchester, named BRENNAN, having a house in this City, had, for many years, been in the habit of smuggling silk goods into this port in hampers. It seems that he had made an arrangement with a clerk in the employ of the agent of one of the lines of passenger ships, through whose connivance he had been enabled to carry on a very successful smuggling business. Three of the hampers having failed to reach their destination, the Manchester merchant brought a suit against the clerk to recover the value of their contents, but was nonsuited, the Judge declaring that he could not assist anybody in defrauding the Government of the United States. The decision was a very natural one, and the marvel of the case is, that the smuggling silk dealer should have had the stupidity to expose his nefarious practices. We fear that this Manchester man is not a solitary transgressor among the constituency of Mr. BRIGHT; and the calico grandees of the great manufacturing metropolis of England should deal with him in such a manner as to show that they entertain a proper sense of the enormity of conduct so unbecoming a merchant.

Beef Neither Up nor Down—Mutton Very Scarce.

Our Cattle Market Report shows a fair supply of Beeves, with no material variation of prices from last week. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday, were 3,333, or 61 more than for the previous week, and 108 more than the average weekly receipts for 1855. The market appears to have become somewhat regular.

The receipts of Sheep for several weeks past have been unusually small, and for the seven days ending yesterday, they were less than for any single week during several years past. Frequent sales have been made as high as 16 cents per pound for the whole carcass, and numbers have brought a still higher figure.

Death of G. G. Foster.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday contains the following announcement:

"GEORGE G. FOSTER, known as the author of *New-York by Gas Light*, *New-York in Slices*, and many other works of kindred character, as well as a piquant and ready writer for various journals in Philadelphia and New-York, died suddenly in this city this morning. His disease, we belive, was congestion of the brain."

Mr. FOSTER has been a notoriety for several years past, and one of his more recent *escapades* in Philadelphia brought his name painfully prominent before the public. He was a native of Vermont, and was by profession a printer; but he possessed a remarkable facility at paragraphing, and had been for many years connected with various papers in New-Orleans, at the West, in Baltimore, Philadelphia and this City; at the time of his death he was connected with the Philadelphia *Morning Times*. Some two years ago he was imprisoned in Moyamensing for forging the name of Mr. BURTON, manager of the theatre in Chambers-street, and during his imprisonment he was married to Madame DE MARGUERITTES. After being in prison nearly a year he was released without a trial, no one appearing to testify against him. He was about 42 years of age. He has two daughters residing in this City.

Mr. FOSTER was a rather remarkable example of the worthlessness of a brilliant talent unguided by a moral purpose, or a decent regard for the conventional proprieties of civilized society. Undoubtedly many men, with much less ability, have achieved a permanent reputation, an exalted position, and independence. But morality is, in itself, talent, and without it talent is useless. Mr. FOSTER possessed a most sensitive organization, he had considerable musical cultivation, and wrote some poetry of a more than respectable character. He had been connected with the theatre as an actor, a musician, and a dramatist, and was, at one time, member of an Equestrian Company, and formed one of the band of a traveling menagerie. But his talent for newspaper paragraphing was his forte, and in that line, where few excel, he had not many superiors. He was the author of several publications, most of which were of a character to exclude them from the hands of readers not over fastidious; broad descriptions of the lower phases of City life, interwoven with little episodes of romantic writing, form the staple of these works, which were written on the spur of the moment to relieve pressing wants. He has not, probably, left anything worthy of preservation, of a literary character. He was a genuine Bohemian in his nature, and no encouragement, nor any prospect of success, could induce him to continue long in one place, or constant to any employment. He does not appear to have had any great vices, but he was hopelessly loose and uncertain.

Theatrical.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A new Comedy, by that industrious but mediocre author, "A gentleman of this City," was produced here last night. It rejoices in the somewhat distressing title of "'Tis Ill Playing with Edged Tools." If a comedy can be looked on as an edged tool the author will probably discover the truth of his proverb in a home application. But we doubt if this comedy *can* be called an edged tool. It is not brilliant; it is not keen, and it certainly does not cut with painful severity.

The plot of the Comedy is said to be taken from the French. If this is the case the author is entitled to much praise for the industry he must have evinced in discovering the trifle. He may now safely claim it as his own without fear of disputants. The heroine, *Mrs. Goldie*, (Mrs. A. PARKER,) is a lady addicted to play. She has success with the cards, and is encouraged to gamble on a larger scale in Wall-street. Here she is not so fortunate. She loses all, including the dowry of her sister and two thousand dollars borrowed from a servant. To avert exposure, she makes a confidant of an old rascal, named *Brown*, (MOORE,) who is willing to give her what money she wants, provided she is kind and unfaithful. Another lover of *Mrs. Goldie's* overhears the proposition; and being of a more generous and spoony nature, frustrates the designs of the old rascal by discharging the pressing debts of honor and afterwards marrying the sister of *Mrs. Goldie*, for what reason we have not been able to discover.

The argument of the play is, that New-York ladies are addicted to gambling, and that this vice very often leads to dishonor; that is to say, when the fair but insolvent creatures are in want of money, they are apt to sell themselves to get it. Thence, "'Tis ill playing with edged tools."

The play is written with considerable dullness, and is smooth and torpid to the end. The dialogue is largely sprinkled with the colloquialisms of low society, and lavishly adorned with the pronoun "him." Every one talks about "him." There is no getting rid of "him" at any price. There is some attempt at delineation of character, and not without success. *Mr. Brown* is a tolerable sketch, and there are some touches of nature about *Ella*, (Mrs. C. HOWARD.) But the monumental stillness of the play is fatal to their vitality. There are no situations, and consequently there is no action. Notwithstanding these facts, the audience applauded, and Mr. BURTON abused its generosity by announcing the play for repetition.

The acting last night was exceedingly praiseworthy. Mr. BURTON, as the *Colonel*, exerted himself in a way which the author should remember to his dying day. Mr. MOORE was also excellent. Mr. PERRY needs more study; he was frequently at fault. Mrs. C. HOWARD, as *Ella*, was vivacious and good. Mrs. PARKER demonstrative and overpowering. Altogether the play was well done, and the modest applause bestowed on it was, we suspect, intended more for the actors than the author—whose name, by the by, did not transpire.

Academy of Music.

The season under the management of MAX MARETZEK was inaugurated last evening under the most auspicious evidences of success. The attendance was large, the audience in the best possible humor, and the singing not only delightful in the main, but delightfully appreciated. The Impressario was warmly greeted on entering the orchestra, and the reappearance of Madame LAGRANGE, (looking unusually well,) and the applause with which she was welcomed in her first aria, were the signal to a most satisfactory performance of "Ernani" throughout. The tenor, Signor BOLCIONI, fresh to the season, though not new to the audience, dividing the honors of the evening.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Challenge from Col. Lane to Senator Douglas—Congress Invited to Visit the Merrimac.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

Col. LANE, of Kansas, will challenge Senator DOUGLAS to-night or to-morrow, because of the latter's reflections upon his private character in Thursday's debate. As DOUGLAS recognizes the "code duelle," he will be compelled to fight or retract.

The Secretary of the Navy has invited Congress to visit the new steam frigate *Merrimac* at Annapolis, in company with the President, next Saturday.

S.

Senator Rusk's Ocean Mail Transportation Bill—The Credentials of the New Mexican Minister Presented.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

An error was inadvertantly made in the telegraphic dispatch yesterday, relative to Senator RUSK's bill for the transportation of the mails between New-York and Southampton. It proposes to open contracts for general competition, and not for the benefit of particular parties.

General ROBLES, to-day, presented his credentials as Minister from Mexico, to the President. Expressions of friendship, and an earnest desire to preserve peace between the two Republics were mutually interchanged.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

MEXICAN AND SPANISH COINS.

The bill proposing to remove from circulation the smaller Mexican and Spanish coins, and establishing their value in receipt for Government dues, also providing for the coinage of a new description of cents, was passed.

RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN NEW DISCOVERIES.

Mr. SEWARD presented joint resolutions providing that uninhabited islands lying beyond the maritime jurisdiction of nations, which have been or may hereafter be discovered and taken possession of by American citizens, whether in the public service or not, shall become part of the Territory of the United States of America, whose jurisdiction over the same shall be asserted and maintained; but the right of property in deposits of guano or of any valuable natural products of such islands and of embarged waters thereof shall be vested in the persons who shall have discovered and taken possession of the same, (provided they shall be citizens of the United States, not engaged in the public service,) their successors, administrators and assigns, with the privilege of entering upon and occupying the grounds and waters for the purpose of preserving, disposing of or taking away said deposits and productions.

Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

BOUNTY LAND, ETC.

The Bounty Land bill was debated, then laid aside to enable Mr. JONES, of Iowa, to reply to the speech of Mr. HARLAN on Kansas affairs.

Mr. JONES addressed the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

PENSIONS ALLOWED.

The bill allowing a pension of $20 per month for the relief of a lady in South Carolina who lost her husband and three sons in the Mexican war.

AGRICULTURAL.

The agricultural portion of the Patent-Office Report was received.

DR. KANE'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. TYSON, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for the purchase of 15,000 copies, at five dollars each, of *Kane's Narrative of the Arctic Expedition*, for distribution among the Members of Congress, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have appropriate medals struck off and presented to Dr. KANE, his officers and men, expressive of the high esteem in which Congress holds their respective services. Passed under the operation of the previous question by four majority.

Mr. STANTON moved for a reconsideration of the vote. He said this system of book-publishing was condemned by every intelligent man in the country, and ought not to be tolerated. He did not want his friends, who were in the majority, to be responsible for such extravagance. In the Presidential election it would stick to them like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. He expected to arraign the Administration, not only for the sins of the Nebraska act, for Executive influence and bayonets for propagating Slavery, but also for profligate expenditures.

Mr. WALKER eulogized Dr. KANE for the hardships he had so nobly endured, and for valuable contributions he had furnished to science.

Mr. KEITT inquired what party Mr. STANTON represented when he introduced his bill of indictment against the Administration? The gentleman from Ohio was a leading member of the Black Republican Party. A few months ago they came here asserting the nationality of Freedom and the sectionalism of Slavery, making their issues the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and the non-admission of any more Slave States into the Union. They came here boasting a majority, and elected their leader Speaker. Rumor says they dare not now go before the country on those issues. No disreputable dodging—no bolstering up fraud; if the North is abolitionized, make the issue boldly—no cowardly skulking.

Mr. GIDDINGS appealed to the chivalry of Mr. KEITT to give him the floor.

Mr. KEITT said he could not, having promised to renew the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote.

Clamorous cries for the question followed, and the question being put, was decided in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

No. 82—Argument continued by Messrs. Wharton and Yerger, for the appellants, and by Mr. Lawrence for the appellees.

From Kansas.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 16.

Advices from Kansas to the 12th inst., furnish but little news of interest. The Committee, appointed by the Free-State Legislature to prepare a code of laws, are in session at Topeka. Their report will be presented to the Legislature in July.

The New-Haven Colony had arrived safely. Gov. ROBINSON was at St. Louis yesterday (Tuesday.)

COL. SCHLESSINGER NOT DEFEATED.

Contradiction by the Agent of the Nicaraguan Government at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 16.

The agent of the Government of Nicaragua in this city denounces the story of the rout of Col. SCHLESSINGER by the Costa Ricans as a falsehood. He says the account received from head-quarters is, that Col. SCHLESSINGER had only two hundred and fifty men; that he was attacked by nearly three thousand Costa Ricans, and that he retreated to San Juan.

Stock of Breadstuffs in the West.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 16.

The Milwaukee *Agriculturist*, of Saturday, publishes letters giving the stock of Wheat and Flour at Milwaukee, Chicago and other ports on Lake Michigan, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Rochester, Oswego, Toronto and Buffalo. The whole amount is stated to be 1,501,770 bushels of wheat, and 319,257 barrels of flour.

Another Victim to the Ferry-boat Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 16.

A body was found in the Delaware last night, which has been recognized as that of WILLIAM STILL, formerly a school teacher in Gloucester County, New-Jersey, one of the victims of the steamboat disaster, not previously named as among the victims.

Navigation on the Lakes.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, April 16.

The harbor and lake are clear of ice, and the steamer *Kentucky*, of the old Oswego Line, left last night for Toronto with a full cargo of bonded goods.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamer *May Queen*, arrived this afternoon from Detroit; she encountered but little ice on the passage.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamer *Bay City*, for Sandusky, and the *Arrow*, for Toledo, left here to-day.

The Ship Abby Langdon still Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 16.

The ship *Abby Langdon*, of New-York, before reported ashore at Cape Romaine, still remains so—in a bad position with five feet of water in her hold.

Weather at Montreal &c.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, April 16.

Weather more mild. The channel is open to Kingston, but the ice in the harbor is still firm, and no boats are running.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 16.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of sufficient interest to telegraph.

☞ A State Republican Convention has been called in Massachusetts for the 4th of June next, at which delegates are to be appointed to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Republican Central Committee.

The delegates to the Central Republican Committee had a meeting last evening, at No. 510 Broadway. E. KETCHUM, Esq., presided. Twelve Wards were represented. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the duly appointed delegates from the Republican Ward organization here assembled form themselves into a Republican Central Committee for the City of New-York, and that the Wards not represented be requested to organize and appoint delegates to this Committee to coöperate in the direction of the Republican movement in this City.

General SCHUYLER, of Kansas, was present and made a strong address.

The Committee adjourned to meet on the 28th instant.

Medical.

At a late meeting of the French Academy of Medicine the use of setons was talked over. Prof. GERDY did not approve of them at all. Prof. MALGAIGUE thought they might be excellent for eight or ten days, but not longer. BOUVIER, CLOT-BEY and VELPEAU, defended the common doctrine of their utility.

☞ No. 4 of the collations on board the *Adriatic* came off yesterday. We hope that foreigners will not get the impression from our loud cackling over this "fresh, good egg," that it is our only one, or that we dare not hope for another. STEERS, the builder, has the good sense to be sick, and absent on these occasions.

☞ It was rumored that a delegation of farmers from the east end of Long Island were in town yesterday stipulating with the dandies they met in Broadway for a lot of Shanghae Spring coats and tight pantalcons for scare-crows. I their bargaining is successful, an unprecedented crop of corn may be expected.

☞ What is the office—the "General Superintendents"—into which the Ten Governors have installed the late Governor DUER? What are its functions? Is it a public necessity? and if so, is it necessary that the old Board of Governors be continued?

☞ The hoops begin to decline in size. Since the Engenie collapse, it is easier walking in Broadway. It may not be necessary, after all, to widen the sidewalks or inflict the neglected penalty for building cellar ways, &c., on the public domain.

☞ The old church in Franklin-street, west of West Broadway, is being fitted up for a market—for Mr. A. L. SIMPSON.

THE ALDERMEN.

SPEECH OF ALDERMAN CLANCY.

The Board convened last evening at 5 P. M., President BAKER in the Chair. The minutes having been read and approved, the Board proceeded to legislate for the good of the City. A long communication from the Comaissioner of Streets and Lamps, in reference to cleaning of streets, was received, read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. We have already given the main items of this paper.

VARIOUS BUSINESS.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in resolving to purchase one thousand badges for the use of exempt firemen.

The report of the Committee on Finance adversely to the petition for remitting all taxes on property taken for the Central Park, since the act establishing the Park was passed, was received and adopted.

The Aldermen indulged in a very, very long debate on the subject of in what manner Third-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, should be paved. It was finally resolved to pave it with the Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half, instead of two-thirds, as proposed in the Report.

AN AMUSING SCENE.

L. T. Smith having been confirmed as City Inspector, on motion of Alderman FULMER the Board adjourned, amid exceedingly loud, violent, and vehement language from Alderman CLANCY. His last words were, (at the top of his voice,) "It's mean and ungentlemanly, and I am responsible for what I say! Yes! I, here! JOHN CLANCY! *I* am responsible!" [Applause.]

THE COUNCILMEN.

HOSPITALITY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY, in the Chair, and the members were in a very good humor. They had been on board the *Adriatic*, and, as is elsewhere reported, had enjoyed themselves hugely; therefore they were not disposed to serious business, and as they were not so disposed, they adjourned early. The following was considered and passed unanimously:

Whereas, It has been announced in the public journals that Hon. James Buchanan, late the American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, would embark for the United States at Southampton on the 9th instant, and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that this eminent citizen and distinguished statesman will arrive in New-York on or about the 21st instant, and

Whereas, His patriotic, dignified and able course as the representative of his country at the British Court, and especially the judgment and ability displayed in conducting the recent negotiations with Great Britain have commanded the admiration and approval of the American people, and

Whereas, The respect entertained by our citizens, without distinction of party, for his exalted character and commanding talents, as evinced in a long career of conspicuous public service, ought to find a fitting expression in the action of their representatives in the Common Council. Therefore be it

Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur.) That a Select Committee of five be appointed to receive the Hon. James Buchanan on his arrival at this port, as the guest of the City, and tender to him the hospitalities thereof.

Resolved, That the sum of $1,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of carrying into effect the above resolution.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be directed to cause the proceedings of the Board to be published in NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and *Herald*, [illegible] for their services.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met yesterday. [illegible] nication was received from [illegible] Commissioners will not require the further use of the premises No. 2 Canal-street.

The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Board passed the following resolution, in reference to the conduct of Dr. Walker, who jumped into one of the docks at Staten Island, and saved the life of Lisette Peckel, an emigrant who in a fit of temporary insanity threw herself into the water:

Resolved, That this Board [illegible] to the heroic act of Dr. Theodore Walker, in saving Lisette Peckel from death by drowning, a new proof of his distinguished philanthropy, and deem it entitled to the consideration of the Government of the Board.

Number of alien passengers arrived to April 9, 1856.....
Number of alien passengers arrived since April 9.....

Total		
To same date in 1855		
Number of inmates in Ward Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of inmates in Marine Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overdraft on bank, Jan. 1, 1856		[illegible]
Aggregate receipts to April 9, 1856	$25,422 75	
Received since to April 16 for commutation of alien passengers	2,991 23	$28,414 98
		$54,[illegible]
Disbursements as per previous account to April 9, 1856	$50,425 96	
Current expense, bills &c.	1,997 44	52,[illegible] 40
Overdraft on bank, April 16, 1856		$[illegible]

Fires!

IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.

A fire broke out in a leather factory in Thirty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss about $1,500. The building was insured for $1,000.

☞ The Court of Inquiry upon Lieut. G. L. WILLARD met again yesterday. Mrs. ANNIE S. HALDEMAN, the wife of Mr. HORACE HALDEMAN, was the only witness examined. Her testimony confirmed the evidence of Mr. HALDEMAN touching his payments to Lieut. WILLARD in the months of May and July, 1855. Mr. HALDEMAN here rested his case, after putting in the testimony of MARGARET DALY, taken at his request court-martial. Mrs. DALY being just now absent with her husband, a soldier in the United States Army in Texas. Mr. HALDEMAN reserved to himself the right to offer rebutting evidence if his character was attacked by Lieut. WILLARD. Adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

Since the introduction of my SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York have commenced putting up mixed and poison Gin, and calling it Schnapps. The name belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

I understand a number of bar-rooms in this City keep the poisonous Gin for sale on account of the cheapness of the price—$6 50 a dozen—when pure Holland Gin is worth by the pipe $1 50 a gallon. Look out for such impostors.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—

GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 43 Gold-st., which occurred last night. The buildings were four stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, which created an intense heat.

The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send another Salamander to our manufactory, No. 128 Church-st., and oblige. Yours, respectfully,

LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.

These Salamanders, secured by our "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK, and of every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their depot, No. 146 Water-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

GAITER BOOTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON!—LIGHT, ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP!—CANTRELL, the manufacturer of gaiter

[illegible] Houses—Medals—Have been awarded to [illegible] BALDWIN & MANY, [illegible] for superior [illegible] and for their DECORATED PORCELAIN KNOBS, BELL PULLS, &c., a full assortment now ready on the most reasonable terms.

Trees and Plants.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those wishing to plant to their fine stock of vigorous and symmetrical FRUIT and FOREST TREES, of the most desirable varieties, and to their large collection of SHRUBS, HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS, VINES, ROSES, &c., Evergreens and Herbaceous Trees, by the quantity at reduced rates [illegible] apply by mail, or at 29 Wall-st., basement

Hunter's Pure Cod Liver Oil—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, [illegible] and all Pulmonary diseases ever used. Be cautious to have [illegible] HUNTER'S name in full on each label. [illegible] No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 627 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 179 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Burns's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff—For sale at all respectable drug stores. May be had wholesale at the manufacturer's prices in New-York City, of STEPHEN, PAUL & CO.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; BURNTON; JNO. J. CODDINGTON; BARNES & PARK.

Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—By an ingenious combination with a few other simples, affords us the surest antidotes known for consumption of the lungs. Dr. WISTAR, in his BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has produced a remedy of untold value.

Extra Silver-Plated Door Knobs, Bell-Pulls—NAME AND NUMBER PLATES, HINGES, FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, and all descriptions of Building Materials, at lowest prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

Attention, Republicans of the Eighth Ward.—THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTH WARD, and all others opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the illegal interference in Kansas with the Elective Franchise, the policy of the present Administration, to the Extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and approving of the principles adopted by the PITTSBURG CONVENTION on the 22d of February last, are requested to meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization.

Andrew Bleakley,	William Peel,
John J. Silleoby,	Arthur Murphey,
William Bogart,	Henry David,
S. Underhill,	Jesse G. Haviland,
M. W. Ostrander,	John W. Roe,
John Lockwood,	Thomas Cann,
Charles T. Cook,	William Strong,
James Shaw,	Robert Roe,
B. A. Mayerans,	Thomas Hood,
Charles Thompson,	Henry Tweon,
Thomas Read,	Wm. Wallace,
A. L. Sawin,	Geo. W. Bertholfe,
Charles Rogers,	Richard Halloway,
William Forbes,	William H. Delano,
B. S. Forster,	William H. Stevens,
William Eadie,	Charles S. Hallock,
Jacob Penn,	Nathaniel Johnson,
S. M. Phillips,	William Meir,
Wm. M. K. Chapman,	S. H. Williamson,
Geo. Hide,	Clarence S. Kissam,
Lorenzo Savage,	Herman Notte,
James Godfrey,	Julius Notte,
William Godfrey,	Joseph Pool,
John Shaw,	Thomas Outwater,
William Mayerean,	A. H. Stoutenburgh.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious attacks, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. E. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Notice.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.
GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

Land Reform Testimonial to the Memory of the Late George H. Evans.—A meeting in favor of this object will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 17, at Union Buildings, No. 168 Bowery, near Broome-st. All friendly to the memory of that honest Reform Editor are invited to attend.
JOHN WIND, Chairman.
EDW. PRICE, Secretary.

Wakefield.—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Man, Know Thyself.—Prof. FOWLER lectures EVERY EVENING this week in Continental Hall, 8th-av., corner of 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway, near Duane-st.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Syria and the Syrians.—The third and last lecture, by Mr. C. M. WORTABET, of Syria, will be given at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING—*Syria, its manners and customs, illustrative of Scripture.* Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box. Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.—Chandeliers and Brackets, from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker and others, of the latest designs.
BROWN & HELM,
No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

Daguerreotypes, Large Size, for Fifty Cents.—The cheapest place in the City to get good Pictures is at SHERWOOD'S, No. 109 8th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts. N. B.—Have been operator at Welling's, in Bleecker-st., for the last five years.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. ROBERT HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Residence and Office, No. 828 Broadway.

Third-avenue Railroad Stock—Bought and sold for cash, on commission.
JAUDON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

Two Club-boats, House and Fixtures for Sale—To be sold before 1st May. Apply to E. C., Box No. 2,780 Post-Office or No. 63 Henry-st.

PERSONAL.

ASSIGNEE OF W. L. BRANCH—Formerly in the cabinet business, will please call on J. M. WARDWELL, No. 241 Pearl-st.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THOS. DOUGHTY—Landscape painter—Now suffering with a disease which it is feared will prove incurable, was held at the Astor House on Wednesday evening. On motion of Rev. Dr. MAGOON, seconded by WALTER M. OSBORN, WM. C. BRYANT was called to the Chair, HENRY PETERS GRAY chosen Secretary, and D. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer. It was thought not advisable to hold an exhibition at present of Mr. DOUGHTY's works, but to start a subscription for his benefit. All who may be desirous of contributing to this fund, will please send their subscriptions to WM. C. BRYANT, *Evening Post* Office, to HENRY PETERS GRAY, No. 769 Broadway, or to D. HUNTINGTON, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

MANSION TO LET AT ELLIOTTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A very pretty stone mansion, containing fourteen rooms, walnut stairs, &c. The house stands on an elevation, surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees in the lawn, with stable, &c. Rent very low to a good and careful tenant. Also to let, a well finished cottage for a small family, furnished or unfurnished, containing seven rooms, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and City. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

CRAYON DRAWING AND WAX FLOWERS.—A lady would give lessons to a few pupils at her own residence, in one or both of the above accomplishments. Terms—For one picture in Crayon Drawing, $5; Wax Flowers, $6—for 12 lessons of one hour each, or $15 for the completion of a bouquet. Materials furnished at the above prices. Address for three days, A. M. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

OPENING, WIDENING AND EXTENDING OF LUDLOW-ST.—All persons opposed thereto, will find remonstrances against the same for signature at J. C. BULL & SONS, No. 148 Cliff-st.
DANL. SWEENY'S, No. 64 Chatham-st.
JAMES BOGARDUS, corner Centre and Duane sts.
Dr. PRINCE, corner Frankfort and Pearl sts.

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Two Club-boats, House and Fixtures for Sale—To be sold before 1st May. Apply to E. C., Box No. 2,780 Post-Office or No. 63 Henry-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 respectable young women, to do general housework. Is a good cook, and can take excellent and pleasant baker. Also, by an experienced nurse. Can take charge of a baby from birth; will do chamberwork. Are neat and intelligent. Both will be found desirable persons to any lady wishing trustworthy and faithful servants. Highest references. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 girls, sisters, with excellent City reference, one as cook, and do the washing and ironing of a private family; makes good bread and biscuit, is neat and capable. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, is kind and willing to work; they will go in one family—the cook $7, the other from $5 to $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., in the fancy store, or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Swiss of good habits and education, speaking and writing fluently the English, French and German languages, to travel with a gentleman (with or without family), going to Europe as guide or interpreter and to make himself generally useful. The best of reference in the City and country will be given. Address, INQUIRER, No. 46 Jefferson-st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help (with reliable references) suitable for gentlemen's families; especially some very experienced cooks, washers and ironers, efficient waiters, chambermaids and nurses, seamstresses and general housework servants, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant girls, in City or country; they are well suited for chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; one would have no objection to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Any family requiring such help will find them of excellent character. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women—one as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress—one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two sisters—one as cook—one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant girl, who feels herself competent to do her business, cut and fit dresses, or would assist in the chamberwork in a respectable private family; no objections to the country; first-rate references given. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress. Has lived with the most respectable families in this City. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at the dry goods store No. 268 3d-av., this day and to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook by a very experienced woman, with good City reference, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a tidy, active girl, who is a nice hand as children's clothing, shirt-making, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In a store by a young man from the country, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as employment; the best of City reference given. Apply at Mr. TIBBLE'S bookstore, 100 Nassau-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady as nursery governess or companion; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country and a clergyman's family preferred. Address M. A. W., J. C. GORDON'S, No. 156 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; she bakes well, is a good laundress, and has good City references. Call or address, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to do general housework, in a small family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-st. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes and family sewing in general. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 354 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by an active, intelligent married man with one child. Parties in want of a first-rate man, and no others, will apply or address, HORTUS, at Bridgeman's Seed Store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, or the Office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Americ can girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing. Is willing to make herself useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 19 North Moore-st., 2d door from Varick-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and nurse and plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Can be seen for one day at No. 60 Hammersley-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 West 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 47 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

MILLINER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—One of taste and experience will find a good opening and a liberal salary to go to Aberdeen, Miss. It is one of the most healthy cities of the Union; so no danger may be apprehended to health by going there at this season. Apply from 12 to 3, or 6 to 8 P. M., to Miss S. C. JARVIS, No. 89 Prince-st.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY—(1847)—By E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 293 Broadway.—Teachers' Meeting and Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies and changes for checkholders, until every dollar procures $100 compensation, supplying everything to schools, families and teachers. No charge to pupils.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.—A gentleman fully qualified wishes a situation in a School, as Instructor in the art of Drawing; if necessary, would act as assistant teacher of vocal music, and the rudiments of the Italian language, and piano playing; would not object to the South. Address W. T., Post-Office, Williamsburg, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED—In a suburban seminary, as residents. A thorough instructress in music and singing; also, a Francaise for that language. It is desirable that one of the ladies should be able to teach drawing also. Cards at Mr. SHEPPERD'S, No. 153 Fulton-st.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, Latin and Italian, desires a situation as resident or daily Governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 Post-Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 514 New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A teacher with satisfactory testimonials wishes a situation as instructor of the French classics or mathematics. Address INSTRUCTOR, *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of the Episcopal Church, wishes for a situation as resident or visiting governess, either in the City or country, to take charge of and instruct children in French and usual branches of an English education. Address, A. M. R., *Times* Office.

FRENCH SERVANTS WANTED.—Nurse, seamstress, lady's maid, nursery maid, and valet, are required immediately, in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

500 MEN WANTED—For the United States Army, pay from $11 to $22 per month, furnished with clothing, board, and medical attendance, free of charge. Also twelve musicians for the Second Cavalry Band. Apply at the Principal Recruiting Station U. S. Army, No. 115 Cedar-st., New-York City.

EXPERIENCED CUTTER WANTED—Who is capable to superintend a large clothing house, in cutting patterns and fitting garments, and to have the care of other cutters. An American preferred. Those who can give satisfactory reference, can do so by addressing a note to CUTTER, at this office.

PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED—By a competent girl as seamstress; can cut and fit with judgment and taste; has no objection to assist in other things; has excellent reference from her last place. Apply at No. 72½ West 36th-st., near Broadway, before 12 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, every way qualified, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Address "M.," care A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Bread-st.

TO ARTISTS.—WANTED—An artist who understands the art of painting photographs in pastel, to go to a Southern city, to whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at BURGESS & BENICZKY'S Photographic Gallery, No. 232 Broadway, up stairs.

CLERK WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE.—A young man as general clerk and salesman, active and industrious and acquainted with books and stationery. Apply at RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

UNDER NURSE OR NURSERY-MAID WANTED.—In a Clergyman's family. She must be an English, French, or Scotch Episcopalian. The lady requiring her can be seen from 1 to 3 P. M. this day, at No. 149 Grand-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY—Who has been accustomed to cares of a family, wishes to get a situation as housekeeper. Address, by letter, No. 47 Jane-st. No objection to a short distance in the country.

SALESMAN WANTED—A young man of some experience, in a retail dry goods store, reference required. Apply to L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

LAD WANTED—A smart, active lad, from 14 to 15 years of age, one who resides with his parents. Apply at the stationery store No. 72 Chambers-st.

BOY WANTED—In a Looking-glass store; about 16 years of age, well recommended. Apply at No. 119 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED—To wait in a saloon; one that understands opening oysters preferred. Inquire at No 15 Beekman-st.

BOY WANTED—One who resides with his parents. Must write a good hand. Salary, at first, $5 a month. Apply to T. H. FARINA, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st.

BOY WANTED—In a law office; one who has been in an office before, or a law student, preferred, on a fair salary. Address Box No. 480 Post-Office.

THREE OR FOUR EXPERIENCED PLANK MAKERS WANTED—Immediately. Inquire of COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

WANTED.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new Directory of the United States this day published. Competent men, who have been accustomed to canvassing the City, may make several dollars a day. Apply to Mr. DOGGROVE, front room No. 11, 2d floor, No. 127 Broadway.

JOURNEYMAN HARNESS MAKER WANTED—To work in the country. Call on THURSDAY at 12 o'clock at No. 96 Wall-st.

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WILL BE READY AT TEN O'CLOCK:
COMPLETION OF THE SIXTH YEAR.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MAY.
CONTENTS.
A VISIT TO THE SILVER MINES OF CENTRAL AMERICA. Illustrated by thirteen engravings.
COMMODORE PERRY'S EXPEDITION TO JAPAN. Illustrated by eighteen engravings.
THE GNAWERS. Illustrated by twelve engravings.
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TWO COLLEGE FRIENDS.
THE STORY OF KARS.
THE SENSES.—SIGHT.
RECOLLECTIONS OF SAMUEL ROGERS.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrations.—Mr. and Mrs. Flintwinch.—The Ferry.
CHAPTER XV. Mrs. Flintwinch has another Dream.
CHAPTER XVI. Nobody's Weakness.
CHAPTER XVII. Nobody's Rival.
CHAPTER XVIII. Little Dorrit's Lover.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
MAY DAY IN NEW-YORK.
MAY DAY IN THE COUNTRY.
FASHIONS FOR MAY. Illustrations.—Promenade Costumes.—Mantilla.—Bonnet Shapes.—Bonnet.
The May Number closes the TWELFTH VOLUME and the SIXTH YEAR of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with the extraordinary issue of One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Copies. The Publishers have endeavored, by a well-directed use of the abundant resources at their command, to render it not only the cheapest, but the most attractive and most useful Magazine of popular reading in the world; and the extent to which their efforts have been successful is indicated by the fact that it has attained a greater circulation than any similar periodical ever issued.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING—Of the Republicans of the 23d Ward, held at No. 579 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1856, the following gentlemen were duly elected Delegates to the Central Committee: L. B. WARD, JOHN IVES, JAMES E. COULTER. CHARLES MISSING, Chairman.
WM. H. ALDIS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—An adjourned meeting of the members of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 17th day of April, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, to hear the report of the Nominating Committee.
D. M. REESE, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Will hold its regular Spring Exhibition at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY 16th April, from 2 till 10 P. M., and on THURSDAY 17th, from 8 A. M., till 10 P. M

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ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—198 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $36 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt, A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In the village of Rye, Westchester county, four minutes' walk from the Depôt, a convenient and substantially built cottage house, with about one acre of land, upon which are a barn, stable, tea house, shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Schools and churches of convenient access. Distance from New-York 26 miles, with facilities of communication six times a-day each way. Apply to J. LODER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 97 acres, near Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., 34 miles from the City. House is a two-story double-frame, and contains eight rooms and kitchen, together with good barn, coach-house, corn-crib, fowl-house, smoke-house, &c. It is suitably divided into meadow, pasture, plow and wood land. It is well watered, and has an abundance of fruit, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 166 West 34th-st., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS—Two three story and basement and sub-cellar houses, brick, with brown stone stoops, &c., on Broadway, in Brooklyn, near 6th-st., only five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Inquire of JENKINS & PORTER, Door and Sash Depôt, No. 178 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In a pleasant New-England village, a valuable water power, large factory and forging shop, fitted with trip hammers, lathes, grinders, &c., &c.; well adapted to the manufacture of scythes, cutlery or edge tools. Address Box No. 1,673, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôt. By WM. JENKINS, Agent.

LARGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Brooklyn, with 20 rooms in it, and with about 25 lots of ground, on the bank of the East River, between 54th and 56th sts., to which there is a water front of 200 feet. Terms of sale very liberal. Inquire at the office of French's Hotel.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—198 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $36 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt, A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be obtained at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—At Tompkinsville, S. I., a large and convenient house, with three lots of land, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, with stable, coach house, fine garden, &c. Apply to GEORGE CATLIN, No. 26 William-st.

TERRACE FARMS FOR SALE—In Bloomfield, within one mile of the railroad depôt at West Bloomfield, and five miles from Newark; one of 30 acres of choice land, good house, barn, &c., plenty of fruit of all kinds. Also, one of 36 acres, new house and apple orchard; and one of 16 acres, new house and farm. Apple orchard. For information, apply to T. HARROD & CO., No. 189 West-st., or to ARCH D'MACON, East Bloomfield, New-York Hotel, near the depôt.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES E. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of

FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections, and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this Agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

In economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

A furrow turned on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $1 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Horses, cattle, etc., will be purchased on reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the clean lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $2 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to markets, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of the Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT.

PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 33 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Half a mile from the Germantown Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, 12 miles below Hudson, consisting of a large new gothic dwelling, good out-buildings, and ten or more acres of excellent land, beautifully situated overlooking the river, and in full view of the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House; possession given immediately. Also several fine building lots. Inquire of GEORGE W. CALKINS, at Germantown, N.Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—Located in Millington, Somerset Co., N. J., 28 miles from this City, 7 miles from Plainfield, N. J., and 8 miles from Somerset depôt; daily line of stages from and to the Railroad; the farm is in a very fair state of cultivation, well supplied with water, and fruit of different kinds; the dwelling is nearly new, and was built by days' work, is 2½ stories high, with a well of good water at the door, a good barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair; the farm contains 56 acres, 10 acres of which are well timbered, 6 acres are low meadow land which yield an immense crop of grass, and for which the owner has been offered $200 per acre; the balance of the farm is high ground, and beautifully situated on the public highway. Any one wishing to purchase the crops, farming utensils, stock, &c., can do so on favorable terms—of the purchase money $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 54 Wall-st., 3d floor, front office.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Gracie Farm, containing 90 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive fruit orchards. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with cottage &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet and will be sold cheap from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of fine-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

$4,500. DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, S. I.—House 25 by 32, with a wing 16 square, two stories high. Also, two barns, good garden, with fruit. Also, a large two-story and attic house, with basement, near the landing at Rossville, containing 14 rooms. Location pleasant, with a fine water view. Two boats daily; fare 1s. Apply to WILLS & CO., Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

SMALL ESTATE IN RYE FOR SALE—Near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 25 miles from the City—the house large, and finished in good style with modern improvements. There is about 4½ acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Stock, farming utensils and furniture will all be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire at this office.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocion Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary is mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 4 x 32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 20x30, giving a front of 90 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—In Jersey City near the ferry, for sale or lease, for dwellings or factories, 100 feet square, fronting on Railroad-av., near Prospect-st., 100 feet square, on Steuben, between Prospect and Warren-sts. One plot 110 feet on Railroad-av., running through to Steuben-st. 200 feet. Two blocks on Morgan-st., between Warren and Provost, with front on Morgan-st., flagged and curbed and partly filled, the balance sewed by the tide. A rare chance for some manufactory to be built and then fill with rubbish. Gas and water-pipes are laid. The above are all near the ferry, and will be sold low and on liberal terms. Apply to CHARLES J. SMITH, No. 50 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the banks of the Croton River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $60 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the establishment of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 210 acres, 190 improved—the soil is of the best kind and most beautifully located in Sullivan County, N. Y., where a cash home market may be had for produce at the highest rates. Title good. Terms easy. Apply to
R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant house No. 24 West 20th-st., built by a gentleman with great care for his own use. The house is 26 by 60, 4 stories, brown stone front, and contains in a very complete manner all the modern improvements. If not sold it will be rented to a small private family. For admission and other information, apply to RUSCH, ESCHER & RUSCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—From $5,750 to $15,000; second-class, from $1,500 to $5,000. Also, lots from $600 to $6,000, or exchange. Also, to lease or let, houses, lots, stores, floors, &c. Farms from $1,100 to $15,000, all on easy terms. J. E. HATCH, No 375 9th-av., or EDWARD JENKINS, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class three-story brick house, in Williamsburg entirely new, finished a few months since, in the best manner, arched parlors, hot and cold water bathing apparatus, situated within a quarter of mile of Peck-slip Ferry, in a fine block of brick houses. Cars running to Peck-slip and Fulton Ferries, passing within two blocks. Rent $450. Apply to MONROE & PAINE, No. 18, South 7th-st., near Peck-slip Ferry, or to H. C. FREEMAN, No. 64 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY.—Rent $450. The 3-story brick house No. 49 Morris-st., three years old, 5 minutes from the ferry. It is 27 feet wide, and contains 11 rooms with gas fixtures and chandeliers, 15 pair sash, bath, range in kitchen with hot and cold water, coal vault, &c. The house is finished with French parlor windows and balcony, and will be painted and papered throughout. Inquire at No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 99 feet 9 inches; five gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—In Clinton place, near Broadway, a three-story dwelling-house, in good order, with all the modern conveniences, deep lot, delightfully situated; possession on or before May 1, for one or more, (with some furniture, if wanted.) Address, with real name Box No. 500 Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE—Near the 5th-av., an elegant and new four-story brown-stone house, north side 36th-st., west of 5th-av., with every modern improvement. The numbers being very irregular, it will be known by the bill. Apply to H. T. GAMAGE, No. 62 Wall-st., room No. 11.

HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Within five minutes' walk from the Ferry—a genteel two-story, attic, and basement house, corner of Washington and Essex streets. Inquire on the premises, or of F. BROUWER ANCHER, No. 45 Beaver-st., 2d floor, back office.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very convenient two-story and basement house No. 13 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., convenient to the city railroads and ferries, will be let to a respectable tenant. Apply to WM. FISCHER, No. 13 Duane-st. near Chatham, N. Y. Rent $325.

HOUSES TO LET.—Brown stone four-story English basement houses with all the modern improvements, south side 34th-st., 65 feet west from Broadway, very slightly injured by the fire of them for sale; rent reasonable; will be finished April 20. Inquire on the premises between 11 and 12 A. M.

HOUSE TO LET AT CHELSEA—Nearly opposite Theological Seminary—No. 147 10th-av., near 20th-st., three-story dwelling-house, well finished, Croton water, bath, &c.; house 23 by 46 feet, lot 100 feet, rent moderate. Apply at the house between 10 and 3 o'clock, or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A medium-size three-story brick house, situated between 1st and 2d avs. and 18th and 22d sts., with all the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures. The parlor-carpets and oil-cloths can be bought at a bargain. Rent $650 and water tax. Address Box No. 165 Chatham-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LEASE—Broadway, No. 776, between 9th and 10th sts.; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas-fixtures through the house. Very suitable for fashionable tailoring or millinery, as there are 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d story. Can be had a few days before May 1. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—That three-story and attic brick house No. 188 West 21st-st.; has gas, bath, water-closets, range, bells &c. Gas fixtures belong to the house, which will be put in complete order. Rent $800 to a good tenant. For further information, apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story and attic house, now empty, No. 259 Greene-st., near 8th-st.; has gas, bath and every convenience, and will be put in perfect order. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st. and 129 8th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two three-story brick houses Nos. 114 and 116 West 26th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements; will be put in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st., second story, front room.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 59 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN TO LET.—A 3-story, modern-built, brick house to let in Berzen-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., the fifth house from Bond-st.; rent $500. Apply to S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable three-story house No. 83 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th, having hot and cold water, gas, &c.; rent, to a good tenant, $650. Can be seen from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. Inquire of P. RIGNOLDS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The convenient three-story brick house No. 83 Pacific-st., on the north side, between Hicks and Henry sts. D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 226 West 31st-st. It is a two-story and attic house, with high basement, modern built, and containing all the improvements and will be let at a very moderate rent. Apply to JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 83 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—RENT $400.—The three-story brick dwelling, mastic front, house No. 73 Dean-st., Brooklyn; is in a pleasant part of the street; has front court-yard, gas range, &c. Apply to A. W. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane, or No. 62 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three modern genteel houses, with heaters, gas, bath and ranges, Nos. 1, 3, and 21 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Rent cheap. Inquire on the premises, or at 167 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 82 Lexington-av.; three-story and basement house, recently put in perfect order—furnace, gas, chandeliers, bath, &c.
THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 87 East 29th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 56 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The whole or part of a modern house on 34th-st. Rent low. Apply to
WM. W. RAYNOR, cor. Broadway and 35th-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, and finished off inside in the most elegant manner with solid oak blinds, speaking-tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiter, water-closet, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c. &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in the City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable, and first-class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold at private sale it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

NEW HOUSE AND TWO LOTS IN BROOKLYN TO LET OR FOR SALE—A new first-class three-story brown-stone basement and under-cellar brick house, with bath, range, gas, 5 marble mantels, grates, &c., &c., beautifully located on S. E. corner of De Kalb-av. and Adelphi-st., nearly opposite Washington Park. Will be rented or sold very low. Apply to owner, H. JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., up stairs.

COTTAGE TO LET IN MADISON, N. J.—A neat cottage with about two acres of land, pleasantly situated in Madison, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt, convenient to schools, churches, &c. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT H. HUNTER, No. 175 Front-st., New-York City.

TO LET.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, recently occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family; part of the three-story house No. 160 East 19th-st.; house is three rooms deep and has all the modern improvements, with two of hall oil-cloth, stair carpetings and gas fixtures. The apartments consist of the front basement, the entire second story, &c., &c. Rent $350. Can be seen during the day.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The upper part of house No. 765 Greenwich-st., consisting of six rooms, with bath and gas. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LOWER PART OF THE MODERATE-SIZED THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 246 10th-st., within two blocks of St. Mark's Church, consisting of the parlors, closets in hall, two bedrooms in third story, front basement, use of under-cellar, &c. Neighborhood pleasant and genteel. Rent $350, or less to a suitable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—Two strong frame houses, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on the Heights, near Wall-st Ferry, with or without furniture. Apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 24 Broadway; or to J. T. HOWARD, No. 150 Hicks

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
RICH PARIS JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
&c., &c.
COFFIN & HAYDOCK
WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF MESSRS. MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., IN LIQUIDATION,
(LATE HARRETT, JAREY & CO.IMB.)
On TUESDAY, April 22,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE STORE OF
Messrs. MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., No. 481
BROADWAY,
ON SIX MONTHS' CREDIT FOR APPROVED INDORSED NOTES,
The entire stock of rich Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., &c., consisting of sets diamonds, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, brooches; half sets do. do.; ear-rings and brooch; gold crosses set with diamonds, pearls and rubies; bracelets, necklaces, &c. set with diamond and pearl; breast-pins, diamond buckles, diamond sleeve buttons and studs and gold buttons, ear-rings, pendants and drops, watches, watch backs, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, April 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Great Western R. R. 10 per cent Bonds..$1,000 each.
$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent Bonds.
$1,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 New-York and Harlem 2d mort. Bonds..$1,000 each
$1,000 Cass County (Va.) 6 per cent. Bonds....$1,000 each
$10,000 Lake Erie, Alton and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent Income Bonds.
$15,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d [illegible]
[illegible] R. 7 per cent. Bonds..$1,000 each
[illegible] Va. Steamship Co.....$100 each
[illegible] and Manufac'g.....$12 50 each
[illegible] Light Company.....$20 each
[illegible] Insurance Company.....$25 each
[illegible] Ohio Draw and Coal Company.....$25 each
[illegible] shares American Guano Company.....$100 each
[illegible] shares Kerosene Gas Light Company.....$25 each
[illegible] shares Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company...$100 each
[illegible] shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company.....$25 each
[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Insurance Company.....$25 each
[illegible] shares Howard Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company..$100 each
[illegible] shares Lenox Insurance Company.....$25 each
ON CREDIT.—SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, April 21.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, private sales of the same, on any other days when required.
THE SAFEST, the most desirable variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF UP-TOWN PROPERTY INTO DIVIDE INTERESTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, the following very desirable building lots, every one of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder, namely:

On FOURTH-AVENUE—Corner of 54th-st., 4 lots.
On THIRD-AVENUE—Between 42d and 43d sts., 3 lots, each 20 feet front by 80 feet deep.
On THIRD-AVENUE—Corner of 76th-st., 4 lots.
On THIRD-AVENUE—Corner of 76th-st., at the junction of Broadway, 4 lots, all full size. Also,
On THIRD-AVENUE—Corner of 73d-st., and near the junction of Broadway, 4 lots.
On FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Between 4th and 5th ave., 4 lots, each 25x100.
On SEVENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—100 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th av., 18 lots, all of full dimensions.
On SEVENTY-SECOND STREET—100 feet east of 10th-av., and about 100 feet east of the junction of Broadway, 6 lots, each 25 feet by 103 feet 2 inches.
On SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—100 feet east of 10th-av., 6 lots, each 25x103 feet 2 inches.
On SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—West of 3d-av., each 25 feet by 103 feet 2 inches.
Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and other particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 39 PARCELS OF PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM, AND HOUSTON-ST.—POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.:

On 87th-st.—Two lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st.—No. 11 is a gore lot. Nine lots north side of 87th-st., commencing about 201 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. Eleven lots on 88th-st. next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue, and 7 on 109th-st. Four lots on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 87th-st. Five lots on north side of 86th-st. near 4th-av. House and lot No. 60 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three-story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is held free and clear of all incumbrances; 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

HENRY H. LYNE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, &c.—Of a high class, well worthy the attention of persons forming collections. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his house (of an old resident near 8th st. to the country) No. 48 Marks-place, 6th-av., a well-selected collection of old and modern paintings, many of them purchased in Europe, years ago, with great judgment and taste. Of the moderns, there are many fine specimens, painted to order of the present owner, from the studios of some of our best American artists. Of these, are works by Oddie, Gignoux, Hamilton, Hinckley of Boston, Kenmeanan, the great marine painter, Arnold, &c. Among the old will be found a grand Holy Family by Stella, a lovely picture, equal to anything in the country, purchased with others at the sale of Cardinal Fesch, eight years ago; also, works by Vernet, Boucher, Gainsborough, Wouwermans, Sassoferrato, Canelletto, &c. The elegant and costly furniture will be sold on Friday, April 18, with a separate catalogue.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOND-STREET AND FULTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AND CORNELIA-STREET, NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell

New-York Daily Times.

THE HURRICANE.

Terrific Hurricane at Alliance, Ohio.

From the Alliance Ledger Extra, 18th.

WHAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—LOSS OF LIFE—BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN AND UNROOFED—TREMENDOUS VIOLENCE OF THE STORM.

Last evening, about 6½ o'clock, a tremendous hurricane passed over Alliance, the like of which has never before been witnessed in this region, and never, we fervently hope, may be again.

The storm, we should think, lasted about three minutes, during which time the air was filled with the various fragments of shattered buildings and other missiles blowing about with terrific violence.

As soon as the gale had spent its force, although the rain poured down in torrents, large numbers of our citizens left their places of retreat to ascertain the extent of the damages, and as dismantled buildings were seen in every direction, it was feared that the loss of life was great.

It was soon discovered that ISAAC JOHNSON, a farmer, whose residence is about one mile west of town, had been killed, no doubt, instantly. Mr. JOHNSON had come to town with his wife, and was at the store of E. THETERS & Co, when the storm came on. He went out to the east of the block to attend to his team, when the wall of the building fell upon him, crushing in the top part of his skull, so that the brain protruded. He presented a horrible spectacle when discovered, being almost buried in bricks and mud, the blood streaming from his wounds.

The mother of Mr. JOHNSON, an elderly lady, experienced so severe a shock on beholding the remains of her son, that apoplexy was the consequence, which speedily terminated her existence. Thus has a double affliction befallen this family.

The large frame building on Alliance-street in course of erection by our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. H. & H. HOOVER, and Messrs. R. D. HANNA, and intended to be occupied by them as stores, was literally razed to the ground. Several carpenters were at work on the building at the time, two of whom were caught by the falling timbers. One of these, a Mr. SAVAGE, of Malboro', was extracted with some difficulty, and found to be severely injured. He received a severe contusion on the lower part of the head, and other wounds. He was taken into the store of the Messrs. HOOVER, where his wounds were dressed, and afterwards removed to the Buckeye House. His wounds were not considered dangerous. The other was a German by the name of POELE. He was considerably bruised, and those who saw the timber falling upon him, assure us that his preservation from instant death was almost a miracle.

The three-story brick hotel known as the Alliance Exchange, owned by J. B. NIXON, of Mount Union, and occupied by JOHN A. MOORE, as landlord, who moved in but a few days ago, presents the appearance of a dismantled fortress. Not a shingle of the roof of the main building is remaining, the walls are leveled to the eaves, and numerous windows demolished.

Merchant's Block has sustained severe damages; a large portion of the roof carried away, the upper portion of the walls in each end thrown down, and the block otherwise badly fractured.

The Baptist Church edifice, a fine brick structure approaching completion, is a complete wreck, scarcely one brick remaining upon another. This is the second time this Church has been destroyed, the walls having fallen about a year ago. Present loss $2,000.

The forests and orchards in the neighborhood of Alliance have materially suffered. The storm came from the northwest, and in many places it made a clean sweep of fruit and forest trees.

To-day our streets have been thronged by persons to inspect the ruins.

VICINITY.

The fruit trees and fences on the farm of Mr. ELIJAH TAYLOR were damaged, as he informs us, to the amount of $400.

The house of Mr. HATHURST, about three miles from town, took fire at the commencement of the storm, and while the family were trying to extinguish the flames the house blew down, severely injuring two of Mr. H.'s daughters, and a colored man living with him. The latter, it is said, cannot recover.

Mr. JOHN WEBB, residing near town, had his barn unroofed and fence down. Loss about $500.

ENOCH SHAFFER, residing near town—house and barn unroofed. Loss $500.

There was a rumor in town last evening that Rev. Mr. HYS, pastor of the M. E. Church, had been killed between here and Lexington, but the report was groundless.

At Salem, we hear, that the storm raged with terrific violence. A gentleman who came from there on Saturday evening's express train, informed us that the station house was partly unroofed. A large three-story brick, belonging to and occupied by Mr. PEASE, was entirely demolished. His wife and two other persons in the house at the time, are said to be dangerously, if not fatally, injured. There is a rumor, also, that a Mrs. CASSELBERRY was badly hurt, so that her life is despaired of. Nothing definite received.

We cannot learn that the hurricane took Canton in its course. The telegraph wires are down, both east and west, and all communication cut off.

At Marlboro' but slight effects of the storm were experienced.

At Rochester, Bayard, Winchester and Moultrie, the storm prevailed with unexampled fury, sweeping away numerous barns and houses, uprooting trees, &c.

The evening train from the South, on the C. and P. Railroad, encountered a dozen or more trees blown across the track between here and Bayard.

At Damascus, it is said the Quaker meeting house was destroyed, along with other buildings. One man had his leg broken.

The village of New-Chambersburgh, Columbiana County, is reported a mass of ruins. Fifteen persons killed and wounded. This is probably an exaggeration.

At Old Enon, Penn., damages reported heavy—several lives lost. At Enon Valley damages slight.

Dreadful Storm on Lake Michigan.

From the Chicago Press, 14th.

Saturday forenoon the weather was subjected to a sudden change. The wind came with an icy puff from the north, and rapidly increased in force until by afternoon it had become one of the most bitter and violent gales which ever visit us during the navigable season. Within the previous twenty-four hours many vessels had gone out for lumber ports on the west shore of the lake, which were driven back, bounding over the billowy seas like coursers. Most of them being light, were fortunate enough to make the harbor by rounding in close to the north pier. The water was much higher than usual, and those drawing 7½ and 8 feet, came over the bar without touching.

With such a wind and such a sea as we had last Saturday, the current southward past the end of the north pier is tremendous. It throws a vessel off her course and carries her to leeward in spite of everything, and those who do not calculate on its mighty power, and head right down upon the pier, are borne so far away by it that they find it impossible to work up again, after reaching smooth water, far enough to reach the piers. It looks dreadfully dangerous to the master of a vessel coming in, to bear right down upon that north pier, with the mountain seas breaking over it, but it would be impossible to get on to it unless coming in far to windward, on account of that powerful current rushing past the end of it.

The following vessels came in during the afternoon while the gale was at its height. The brig *Sandusky*, Capt. SMITH, with a load of shingles from Two Rivers, made the pier in fine style, drawing seven and a half feet of water. The schooners *C. W. Walker*, *St. Lawrence*, *Arabella*, *Warner* and *Baltic* came in well, all being light. The *N. C. Walton* had a narrow escape from bilging on the south pier, but shot inside of it and tied up safely. The *Caledonia*, getting too far to south, struck off the end of the South Pier and fell to leeward. Letting go her small anchor, she parted the chain to it, but dropping her large anchor the cable held and brought her up in time to save her from going against the Break-water. The *Jane Louise* coming in, ran against the *Sandusky*, but did no damage of consequence.

The *Gesnit* also failing to enter came to anchor near the *Caledonia*. The *H. N. Gates* going too far to the leeward of the pier, put out into the lake again, and anchored abreast of the harbor, where she had a rough berth for the night. Several other vessels coming up towards the harbor near night did not attempt to enter, and stood off again into the lake.

After midnight the wind died away, and by yesterday morning was nothing more than a good sailing breeze. The vessels at anchor and in the offing all came into the piers without difficulty.

Captains who came up the lake on Saturday report two vessels ashore at Milwaukee, South Point, and one at Racine Point, but we could not learn their names.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A FEMALE VITRIOL-THROWER.

Vitriol-throwing is becoming common. A colored woman, named Sarah Pierce, was yesterday brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court, in custody of a Fifteenth Ward Policeman, charged with having thrown vitriol on and partially destroyed a quantity of newly-washed clothing, which had been hung out to dry by one of her neighbors, named Mrs. Morris. Sarah, it seems, has had the deed in contemplation for some time, for she purchased the vitriol on Sunday, at a drug store in Sixth-avenue. Sarah was committed by Justice DAVIDSON for examination.

AN ARTIST CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

A man named LYON, a painter by profession, was arrested by Officer Poole, of the Ninth Ward, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while in the act, as alleged, of breaking into the clothing store of Mr. Price, rear of No. 457 Hudson-street. The accused was brought before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed him for examination.

OBSTRUCTING THE THOROUGHFARE.

A cartman named John McGrath was arrested yesterday by officer Clark for blocking up the thoroughfare and refusing to give his name and number, as required by law. He was brought before Justice OSBORNE, who ordered him to pay a fine of $2, and in default of payment he was committed to the Tombs. Good! Cartmen, express men, and the drivers of all public vehicles, evince a strange desire to block up the cross-paths, especially in muddy weather. There is a law against their doing so, but like most laws relating to New-York, it is seldom enforced. A few such examples as the above will teach them better manners.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Solomon Deutsch, of No. 126 Greenwich-street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of grand larceny, because, as alleged, a case of stolen boots and shoes was traced to his possession. As he could give no satisfactory account of the person of whom he purchased the property, he was held to answer in the sum of $600 by Justice OSBORNE.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY at No. 178 Second-avenue, upon the body of LEVI H. COHEN, who came to his death from burns received on the 26th ult., by the boiling over upon him of a pot of varnish. The deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Germany.

DIED FROM DRUNKENNESS AND EXPOSURE.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 194 Leonard-street, upon the body of MARY BELFORD, a married woman aged 29 years, who came to her death (so the Coroner's Jury said) from "Pneumonia, the result of drunkenness and exposure."

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 61.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 70, 76, 79 to 84, 87, 88, 89, 92 to 98, 100, 102.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 214, 363, 364, 375, 79, 246, 384 to 387, 389, 390, 324, 378, 391.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 533, 188, 263, 327, 379, 396, 397, 406, 416, 155, 416 to 419, 421, 425 to 467, 298, 150, 119.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 443, 353, 366, 439, 462, 515 to 524.

Part II.—Nos. 423, 424, 854, 492, 494 to 497, 136, 507, 508, 511, 512, 506, 514.

Contested Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT—APRIL 16.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—This being the day announced for the probate of the Will of Henry Parish, contested on the ground of the alleged incapacity of the testator, Messrs. F. B. Cutting and Ogden Hoffman, on the part of the Will, and Messrs. Dillon and Edmonds in opposition. The amount of property involved in the case is supposed to be two millions of dollars. The Will and codicils are contested by the heirs-at-law. Judge Edmonds moved that the Surrogate should strike out from the citation the name of Mr. Sherman, the husband of one of the heirs and next of kin. Mr. Cutting opposed the motion, and after argument the Surrogate decided that the name should not be stricken out of the citation, but that the party might renounce the contest, and thereby, according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, escape any liability for costs, and become a competent witness, so far as relates to the objection that he was a party to the record. That such renouncement might be filed at the next meeting. The case was then adjourned. Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Jordan are also retained in opposition to, and Mr. Lord for, the Will.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "See! Julia, what a magnificent Mantilla and gorgeous Silk. As I live, it is Celia T. Let us join her." "Agreed." "Good morning, Celia. Anne and me were just admiring your beautiful Mantilla and Dress; no doubt a hundred-dollar bill changed hands on your last shopping tour in Broadway." "My last shopping tour in Broadway, no doubt, cost pa a hundred dollars, but this Dress and Mantilla that you were admiring came from Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE's brown-stone store in Sixth-avenue, and although equal to any in Broadway, did not cost one quarter the sum you mentioned. Why, Julia, you would be surprised to see the difference between the prices of rich Dress Goods at Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE's and those of our former shopping places, and then such beautiful goods! Ah! if you wish to see the folly of high prices, visit Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE's, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The April number of Dr. HUNTER's Medical *Specialist* is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-street,) New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Delicate females, who are harassed and debilitated by complaints peculiar to their organization, are uniformly relieved by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For hysteria, spasm, hot flushes, sick headache, pains in the back and loins, they are a safe and reliable remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

"THE WAY TO WIN A CROWN."—We do not counsel war, nor recommend bloodshed, to the peaceful denizens of New-York. But a crown may be won without either. Call upon KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and for a little of the shining dross he will put you in possession of a "crown," and a brim to boot, that will make you proud as an emperor, and last longer than Louis Napoleon's is likely to do. KNOX's hats are unimpeachable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH's "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 300 pages, 80 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 16 Bond-street, New-York,
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES—With steel plates, engraved by RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON. This work is based entirely upon general principles, and is guaranteed to make every intelligent reader capable of detecting the best forgeries, whether counterfeit or altered, in a very short time. Price $1 25.
GEO. PAYTON, No. 418 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

[Advertisement.]

WELSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Those wishing to get a sight at the beautiful drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," must do so at once, as it must be withdrawn after this week to make room for the Messrs. CONYS and their trained Dogs. Apply early to-day for places.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 838 Broadway

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology illustrated in its various bearings, by reference to a great variety of skulls and paintings in Mr. FOWLER'S lecture this evening, in the Centennial Hall, Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.

Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, daily at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 15, by Rev. John S. Inskip, at the house of the bride's father, MARVIN HALL, Esq., of Cairo, Ill., to Miss ANNE JANE WRIGHT, daughter of John Wright, Esq., of this City.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, and Cairo, Ill., papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday April 13, at St. Columbus' Church, in 25th-st., by Rev. Father Jocelin, Mr. JAMES MCANENY to Miss BRIDGET RODGERS.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, by Rev. C. W. Hackley, D. D., CHARLES WHEILDON WILKINS to Miss JULIA V. SECOR, both of this City.

At Bristol, N. J., on Wednesday, April 16, by Right Rev. Bishop Clark, LLOYD ASPINWALL, Esq., of this City, to HARRIETTE, daughter of Wm. Bradford D'Wolf, Esq., of the former place.

At Niagara City, on Thursday evening, April 3, by Rev. J. O. Knapp, CHARLES M. SMITH, of New-York City, to Miss MARY SOPHIA, daughter of Henry Shomburg, of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, CATHARINE, widow of the late Alexander Clark, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her sons, Pelham, Alfred H. and Charles C. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday night, April 15, MARGARET, eldest child of Rev. Edward E. and Emma W. Rankin, aged 6 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Friday) morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, JULIETTE, only child of Lemuel and Susan A Powell, aged 6 years and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 94 Canal-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 16, ELIZA GRAIN, of Virginia, aged 65 years, wife of Frederick Grain, artist.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence No. 69 Houston-st.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 16, after a severe and protracted illness, PRESTON PRENTICE MAYNARD, youngest son of Ezekiel and Eleanor Maynard, aged 12 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 373 Bleecker-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Australian, Fishkill and Connecticut papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, WILLIAM PRICE, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) from his late residence, No. 56 Willett-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 15, ELEANOR KIP, relict of Luke Kip, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 East 17th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, of paralysis, HENRIETTA, wife of James Dailey, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., from her late residence, No. 490 Greenwich-street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, JULIA R. CROMMELIN. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Joseph R. Crommelin, No. 142 Willoughby-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 16, of congestion of the brain, LOUISA BAKER, youngest daughter of Henry R. and the late Olive Adelaide Kimberly, aged 6 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 341 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 18th inst.

At Granada, Nic., on Tuesday, March 11, of the fever of the country, GEORGE CHANDLER CARTER, in the 28th year of his age, youngest son of the late Durden R. Carter, of Philadelphia.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, of dropsy on the brain, PERCY, only child of Willis J. and Mary E. Benville, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 48 6th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 15, CHARLES W. THOMPSON, only son of Joseph and Sarah Thompson, aged 2 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 172 West 26th-st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 16.

$1,000	Louisiana 6s	92¾	100	Erie Railroad	56⅞
16,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	200	do b3	56⅞
30,000	do b60	93⅞	50	do b3	56⅞
18,000	Missouri 6s	84⅝	50	do b10	56⅞
10,000	do b60	85¼	10	do	56
1,000	California 7s, '70	89¾	1650	do	56¼
500	Erie Bonds of '75	90¾	50	do b10	56⅝
2,000	Erie Bonds of '83	92	150	do b30	56⅝
2,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	76	300	do	56¾
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bds.	71	100	do s10	56¼
1,000	N. Ind. R. B. 2d is.	83	400	do b30	56⅝
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	400	Harlem Railroad	19⅝
10,000	do b60	87¾	50	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	130
50000	do b60	86¾	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R. b3	85½
5,000	do b30	88	13	New-Jersey R. R.	121⅝
10,000	do s10	87⅞	30	Michigan Cen. R. R.	94⅜
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	89¾	1400	Reading Railroad	91⅜
10	Merchants' Bank	145	10	do	91⅜
25	Commonwealth B'k.	98	200	do b3	91⅜
5	Hanover Bank	95	300	do s30	91⅜
10	Park Bank	99	100	do s10	91⅜
300	Canton Co.	23	100	do s30	91⅜
150	Nic. Trans. Co. s3	14½	100	do b15	91⅜
350	do	14⅜	600	do	91⅜
100	do	14¾	400	Hud. R. Railroad	34⅝
100	do b15	14½	100	do	34⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Co. s60	22½	20	Gal. & Chi. R.R. b30	114⅝
300	do b30	23¼	100	do b30	114
200	do	23	10	do	113½
400	do s60	23	10	do b10	113⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. c	92	6	do	113¾
200	do b30	92	200	Clev. & Tol. R. opg	78
5	do b3	92	100	do c	78
150	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R. opg	96¾	50	Panama R. R.	May 27 78
50	Panama R. R. b60	105	100	C. & R. I. R.	s30 93¾
100	do	104¾	500	do b15	94
20	Ills. Cen. R. R.	98	500	do s15	93¾
50	do	97⅞	125	do	93¾
50	do	97¾	230	do c	94

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	s30	93¾	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R. opg 78¾
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	96		50	Panama R. R. b3 104⅝
4,000	Missouri 6s		84¾	20	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R. R. 96
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75.		91	675	do 96¾
150	Hudson Riv. R. R.		84¾	100	do s3 95
150	Erie Railroad	b3	56¾	450	do 96¾
1000	do		56¾	100	do s10 94¾
200	do	b30	56⅞	100	do 96
850	Reading Railroad.	b3	91¾	7	Mich. So. & N. I. R. opg 96¾

MINING BOARD.

50	Ward C. & I. Co.	b3	45⅞	300	Aberdeen c 8¾
200	Nor. Carolina	b10	1 80	700	do 10
200	Gardner	b3	1 10	300	do 10
100	Aberdeen	c	8		

WEDNESDAY, April 16—P. M.

The California mail steamer *George Law* arrived this afternoon from Panama with a Gold freight of $1,458,000, and two weeks' later market and mining accounts from San Francisco. She also brings intelligence that General WALKER had sustained several severe repulses in Costa Rica; upon which the shares of the Nicaragua Transit Company, whose charter WALKER recently declared forfeited, advanced 1 ₱ cent. to-day at the Stock Exchange. The mining news by this arrival is less favorable than by the previous packet, though the manifest of Gold for this City is larger. The San Francisco market appears to be overcrowded with Goods, and the warning to Atlantic shippers is repeated not to press further supplies.

The Stock Exchange was enlivened this afternoon by certain practical evidences of a short "corner" in Chicago and Rock Island shares, which appears to have been arranged by the outside friends of the Stock with sufficient deliberation and care to compel the Bears who have oversold to pay 96⅜@97 ₱ cent. ex dividend, to make good their contracts, now maturing. This is equivalent to 162 ₱ cent., including the 5 ₱ cent. dividend now being paid, against 87@89 the first week in February, a rise of nearly 15 ₱ cent. in about ten weeks. The rise this week has been equal to 4 ₱ cent. on the cash stock. The corner is made by the refusal of the buyers to postpone the delivery of the stock beyond Thursday, (to-morrow,) when a number of contracts are supposed to mature. As much as 97 ₱ cent. cash was paid this afternoon, at the same moment that new contracts were offered on three days' time, at 95 ₱ cent., and ten days', at 94 ₱ cent. The *Bears*, whose frequent turn it is to make good harvest on the sudden *fall* of Stocks, are thus made to pay back on the *rise* of a particular security which they ventured to sell beyond their ability to deliver or borrow, without coming to the terms of the buyer.

This operation is the more remarkable, as occurring on a day when the disposition at the Brokers' Board was to sell down almost the entire list, in the forenoon. The somewhat increased activity in Money, noticed among the Brokers' yesterday; the look of the Bank Statement, and the stiffness in the Foreign Exchanges, were availed of to make heavy contracts in the Road Stocks at lower prices, and this, in turn, caused the cash sales to be pressed. Nearly 5,000 shares of Erie were done at 56¾@56⅝; Reading at 91⅝ and Toledo at 78. At the Second Board, these, and other stocks, were ¼@⅝ ₱ cent. dearer, the general market closing firm. The Bond list was a fraction weaker early in the day; sales of Missouris at 84⅝ Illinois Centrals 87⅞ ₱ cent.

The activity in Money on demand loan continues, though we hear of nothing like decided closeness in the supply at 7 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers are passing short paper, first class, at 7@7⅛ ₱ cent., and 90 days to 4 months at 8@9 ₱ cent. Fair or second class names rate 9@10 ₱ cent. The steamer *Asia* took out $453,000 in gold and a large mail. Foreign bills closed steady at 109½@109¾ on London, 5.17½ on Paris. The export movement of Cotton this week from the Southern ports is reported 98,000 bales, equal to an exchange of $4,000,000.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports.	2,996,000	2,081,000	2,312,000	2,884,000
Exports to G. Britain.	1,379,000	1,019,000	947,000	1,221,000
Exports to France	375,000	272,000	234,000	241,000
Ex. other For. Ports.	372,000	180,000	192,000	226,000
Total Exports	2,026,000	1,471,000	1,373,000	1,738,000
Stock on hand	619,000	346,000	646,000	679,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports.	67,000	86,000	85,000	63,000
Exports to G. Britain.	79,000	35,000	50,000	80,000
Exports to France	10,000	18,000	1,000	30,000
Ex. other For. Ports.	9,000	7,000	5,000	10,000
Total Exports	98,000	60,000	56,000	118,000

The active demand existing in this market during the last four weeks, (says the circular of Mr. WRIGHT,) continues unabated, all classes of buyers participating; the sales have again been large, at a further advance in price of fully ⅛c. ₱ lb. Spinners have operated more extensively than for some time past, and are taking freely of Strict Middling, Good Middling and Middling Fair grades. Continental buyers have also been picking up the higher qualities. For Liverpool, the Cotton on the spot is held so much higher relatively than transit parcels, that only a limited inquiry has existed. The sales for the week I estimate at 10,000 bales, closing very firmly at the annexed quotations, with much indifference on the part of sellers to realize.

The City Bank has made a half yearly dividend of four per cent. payable the first of May, and the New-York Gas Light Company, five per cent. payable also first of May.

The Foreign mails by the *Cambria*, at Boston, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office this evening. We find very little to add to our telegraphic summary from Halifax heretofore published. Of American Stocks the Circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

"We have to note a very dull Market for American Securities in London the past week; the amount of business transacted has been exceedingly limited, and there are a good many Bonds offering, with few buyers. We note transactions at the close in Illinois Construction Bonds at a decline of 1¼ ₱ cent., in Erie Third Mortgage Bonds at ¾ ₱ cent., and in Sinking Fund Bonds at ⅛ ₱ cent. from the prices of last week, and a few small transactions in New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. and 7 ₱ cent. Bonds at previous rates."

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	8,820,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,864	4,987,000	10,466,951
Jan. 19	16,507,064	4,913,200	10,425,319
Jan. 25	16,750,654	4,874,975	10,346,108
Feb. 2	16,216,497	5,411,985	10,706,672
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,611,713
Feb. 16	17,743,632	5,643,365	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19,425,515	5,848,816	10,575,399
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,493,905	10,599,640
Mar. 8	18,928,323	5,764,620	10,550,410
Mar. 15	19,285,628	5,884,865	10,553,585
Mar. 22	18,425,297	5,836,745	10,372,711

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 21st of March:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Mar.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 22	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Mon. 24	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	92⅞	92¾
Tues. 25	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝
Wed. 26	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Thur. 27	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Fri. 28	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝

The report of WILMER & SMITH, Liverpool, on the Cotton trade, remarks:

Our Cotton market opened this week with a very firm aspect—an increased demand—and the tendency of prices rather against buyers in the middling qualities of American. The advices, however, subsequently received from America of large receipts and rather increased estimates of the incoming crop, has not only checked the demand, but somewhat increased the desire to sell on the part of holders, and the last few days the market has again assumed the same quiet tone as manifested last week, the prices now current in American descriptions being the same as quoted a week ago. Brazil and Egyptian are also unchanged in price, whilst Surats are heavy of sale at a decline of ¾d. ₱ lb. the last fortnight. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales—500 on speculation and for export. The total sales this week are 41,710 bales, of which speculators have taken 3,980 American, 510 Pernam., and 2,950 Surat; and exporters 870 American, 1,660 Pernam., 30 Laguayra, and 2,850 Surat; thus leaving 29,800 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair—Boweds, 6½d. Mobile, 6¾d. Orleans, 6¾d.

Of the French Funds, the London *Globe*, of Friday evening, March 28, reports:

"On the Paris Bourse yesterday there was considerable activity amongst speculators for the rise, who succeeded in advancing the 3 ₱ Cents. 30c. for the account, and 20c. for money, with a view to fix them at 73 frs. by the close of the week. The upward movement was assisted by the certainty felt that peace would be proclaimed on Monday at the latest, and that the Bank of France would next week notify a reduction of the rate of discount. Railway and Bank Stocks were firm at previous quotations, with an advance in *Crédit Foncier* of 10 frs., and *Crédit Mobilier*, 5 frs.; and of the principal Railway Shares of 1 fr. 50c. to 5 frs."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $152,797; paid out, $29,908, and held at the close a regular balance of $7,836,113.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, Banker, No. 2 Wall-street, of State and City of New-York Stocks on private sale, in sums to suit applicants.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Cleveland and Columbus Bonds.

At a meeting of parties interested in the third mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Pi

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1439. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS.

A Shareholder's View of the Condition of Affairs in Kansas.

The following letter, which we copy from the Charleston (S. C.) *Standard*, was written to the Chairman of the Kansas Executive Committee in Charleston. It presents views of considerable interest and importance:

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Tuesday, March 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ult. reached me on Saturday evening last, and I hasten to furnish you such information as I have been able to gather. In so new a country as Kansas, much of what you desire to know is merely matter of opinion, and, impressed with the importance of giving you nothing but what has been well digested, and is believed to be correct, I deemed it advisable to confer with ——— on the subject. He is more conversant with everything relating to the political condition of the Territory than any one in this upper country, and has devoted much attention to the scheme of populating Kansas with Pro-Slavery emigrants. The result of our conference I will embody in answers to your questions in the order in which you have put them. Should my replies not be as full as you would wish them, you must attribute it to your request that I should "write immediately," and to the importance of giving the information desired at the earliest moment.

1. Can you give us accurate information as to the relative strength among the *bona fide* settlers in Kansas of the two parties?

I cannot tell with any precision the strength of the two parties at this time. *There has been no reliable test of the vote of either party since last Spring.* The returns of the elections of WHITFIELD and ——— cannot be taken as any criterion of the true vote of the respective parties. There being no opposition to WHITFIELD, the vote cast at his election by our friends was very light; while at REEDER'S, there being no legal restraints, the vote was such as the Abolitionists chose to make it.

From the most reliable information I can get, I think *there is certainly a majority of Pro-Slavery men in the Territory*, and, as they are not like the Abolitionists, concentrated upon one or two points, in an election for members of the Legislature they would, without aid from the "border ruffians," be able to carry a decided majority of representatives. We have the assurance, however, that the Abolitionists will again make the most strenuous efforts to send out emigrants, and as Missouri has already contributed so many settlers, it is all-important that the other Southern States should now come to our assistance.

2. As to the possibility of a hostile collision immediately.

I think there is none, or indeed do I believe it *very likely there will be one at all.* The knowledge that Government troops will be used against them will keep the abolitionists in check, and prevent them again breaking out in insurrection, and unless WHITFIELD'S election be set aside and a new election ordered, there cannot well arise any occasion for a collision—at least, until next Fall, when the election for members of the Legislature will be held.

3. The possibility of strengthening effectually the hands of the Pro-Slavery Party by the next Fall elections. And

4. What number of emigrants from the South will be necessary to secure in a political contest at the ballot-box the majority to the Pro-Slavery Party.

The election for members of the Legislature will be held on the first Monday in October next. *If the Slaveholding States will send us two thousand emigrants—that is, two thousand voters—during the present year, our friends believe the condition of Kansas will be definitely settled.* This is, however, a mere matter of conjecture, for, of course, we cannot tell how large the emigration from the North will be.

From the most reliable information we are led to believe that we shall receive the number suggested and more. There will also be from Missouri a large emigration in addition to those already in the territory.

* * * * * *

5. The parties who arrive by the first of June, ought to make by their labor enough to pay for their subsistence. Employment for all kinds of laborers can be obtained at high rates. Mere farm hands will bring from $15 to $30 per month, with board furnished them, and mechanics of all kinds are in great demand. All can certainly procure employment until the first of December, and I am assured in ordinary Winters, can labor conveniently out doors almost the entire season.

* * * * * *

In addition to the matters suggested by your inquiries, I would state that the Territory lying between the Kansas and Missouri Rivers is *now occupied by a decidedly Pro-Slavery population.* On the South side of the Kansas River, and especially along that River, the Abolitionists have made their chief settlements. It has occurred to our friends that it would be better, as a matter of policy, and as being more Southern, more agreeable to the Southern emigrants, that a good portion of them should settle South of Kansas River. By this means we will secure the Southern half of the Territory before it is filled by Abolitionists; the Northern half will be saved by Missourians. The representatives have already been apportioned to the different Counties, and adding to our numbers North of the Kansas River, will not increase our strength, for we have a majority there now; but if the Southern men are distributed among the Counties South of the River, their votes will tell.

The emigrants would still come up the Missouri river, and land at Kansas City or Atchison, as they might determine on going to the Eastern or Western portion of the Territory. Atchison is nearer to Lecompton, the Capitol; and I think the better portion of the Southern part of the Territary now open for settlement, can be reached from that point most conveniently. These are, however, matters for future consideration.

I would suggest that you should seek, as far as possible, to induce all who have a small number of slaves to come out. To such this is a peculiarly desirable country, and they need have no fear of their slaves escaping. *The actual presence of a good number of slaves would at once settle this question.*

If I can be useful to you in any way in carrying out the objects of your society, my services are at your command.

Yours respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
J. P. CARR.

Latest Indian News—United States Troops Killed—Seven Slaves Taken Prisoners.

From the Key of the Gulf, April 5.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida*, Capt. COZZENS, from New-Orleans *via* Tampa and Charlott's Harbor, arrived here on the 6th inst.

The *Florida* brings intelligence of further Indian depredations on the Manatee, and the particulars of an attack upon a small detachment of United States troops, near Cape Roman.

At Manatee, a small settlement situated five miles from the mouth of the River of that name, the house of Dr. BRADEN, a sugar planter, was attacked the evening of 31st ult., by a small party of Seminoles. Dr. BRADEN was fortunately armed, and returned their random fire with such vigor that they quickly retreated; but passing by the negro quarters, they took seven of his slaves prisoners and made their escape with them and three mules towards the everglades. Great excitement prevailed in the settlement; scouting parties were sent in pursuit, but it is feared with the usual want of success.

The *Florida* touched at Punta Rosa, Charlott's Harbor, and there was informed by the officer in command, that on the 30th ult., while a fatigue party from Capt. PRATT'S command were engaged procuring water from an island near Cape Roman, distant 1½ miles from the camp, they fell into an ambuscade of Indians, and two of their number were killed and two wounded. The party were in two boats and were approaching the beach when the shots were fired. They at once fired a volley in the direction of the smoke, but being too small a force to follow up in pursuit they returned with their killed and wounded to camp.

A strong party immediately visited the spot and discovered marks of blood, but the Indians had all escaped to the main land. The Indians numbered fourteen, as that number of forked sticks planted in the ground indicated that fourteen rifles had rested upon them, to make sure their deadly aim upon the boats. Corporal O'ROOK, Company E, 2d Artillery, and one private, name not given, were killed.

New Post-Offices in New-York.

West Bangor, Franklin County, N. Y.; William L. Taylor, Postmaster.

Otsego Lake, Otsego County, N. Y.; Arthur A. Brown, Postmaster.

South Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y.; William Fuhrman, Postmaster.

DEATH OF DR. J. W. METCALF.—Doctor JAMES W. METCALF, late of the City of New-York, and son-in-law of Hon. SAMUEL R. BETTS, died at Westfield, Mass., on the 14th instant, in the 40th year of his age. The Doctor was a distinguished Homœopathic writer and practitioner, and a highly cultivated man. Two years since, he was constrained by failing health to relinquish his practice and retire to the country, where he gradually sank under a combination of deep-seated maladies, which were aggravated by a severe attack of cholera in 1849.—*Eve. Post.*

RANDOLPH SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—ISAAC RANDOLPH, (colored,) who murdered his wife in New-Haven on the 24th April, 1855, was brought before the Superior Court, (Tuesday,) and received his sentence. It is that he shall be hung on Thursday, the 10th of July next. RANDOLPH cut his wife's body in pieces, and buried them in different places in his garden; and these facts were revealed, singularly enough, to CON, the murdered woman's father, five months afterwards, in a dream.

FOR THE WEST.—The 8¼ o'clock train from the Worcester depôt, yesterday morning, took out many persons bound for different portions of the West; some for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, but a large portion for Kansas. The Kansas party numbered about forty, mostly young men, active, fearless, and full of energy. They expect to receive large accessions before reaching St. Louis.—*Boston Atlas, 16th.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Challenge yet—The Senate Appropriation Bills—Mr. Banks Declines.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The challenge has not yet passed from Col. LANE to Senator DOUGLAS. It is understood that it awaits an answer to LANE'S demand for a retraction of DOUGLAS' offensive language.

The House, to-day, promptly laid upon the table the annual appropriation bills originated by the Senate.

Speaker BANKS positively declines being considered a candidate for the Republican nomination for President or Vice-President. MOSES H. GRINNELL is prominently mentioned for the latter. S.

Mr. Dallas on our Difficulties with Great Britain—Visit of the President to Annapolis. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April, 17.

Mr. DALLAS, in a letter just received, says that the subject of the differences between England and the United States will be fully discussed in Parliament. He is led to believe that the discussion will not be devoid of acrimony towards this country, but is prepared to bear it like a philosopher. He mentions, with particularity, numerous acts of marked courtesy extended him, including those of the members of the British Cabinet, and regards these manifestations as expressive of a peaceable disposition toward this country.

The President contemplates leaving Washington to-morrow afternoon, in company with the Secretary of the Navy, for Annapolis, to see the steamer *Merrimac*, where he will be joined, on Saturday, by many members of Congress.

Letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

Among the official documents received from Oregon, is a letter from JOEL PALMER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, confirming the statements of Gov. CURRY, says, "the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly attributable to the acts of the whites," adding:

"I cannot but feel it is our duty to adopt such measures as will tend to secure the lives of these Indians, and maintain the guarantee secured by treaty stipulations. The future will prove that this war has been forced upon these Indians against their will, and that, too, by a set of reckless vagabonds for pecuniary and political objects, sanctioned by a numerous population who regard the Treasury of the United States as a legitimate object of plunder. The Indians in that District have been driven to desperation by acts of cruelty against their people. Treaties have been violated and acts of barbarity committed by those claiming to be citizens, that would disgrace the most barbarous nations of earth. If none but those who perpetrated such acts were to be affected by this war, we might look upon it with indifference; but unhappily this is not the case."

The Indian Treaties Ratified by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The two treaties for the benefit of Indian tribes in Michigan, recently ratified by the Senate, make provision for their occupation of lands in that State in severalty instead of in common, and diverts the annuities to their moral and industrial improvement. The treaty with certain Indian tribes in New-Mexico—likewise recently ratified—proposes to concentrate them apart from the injurious influences of the Whites, and encourage them in the arts of peace and civilization.

Col. Schlessinger's Retreat—Dispatches from Minister Wheeler to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

It is said that dispatches from Col. WHEELER, to the Government, mention that Col. SCHLESSINGER'S retreat was not a defeat by the Costa Ricans, but a stroke of successful policy, superinduced by the largely overwhelming force of the enemy.

A Dull Day at the Capital—The Adjournment—Kansas—Army News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15, 1856.

The capital has presented scarcely anything of general interest to-day. The Senate was occupied entirely with a local matter, and the House, after receiving resolutions and a few reports from Committees, resumed the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, and non-concurred in a Senate amendment appropriating $300,000 for the continuation of the water works in this District. There seems to be a growing disposition in Congress to discontinue this immense public improvement, which is to develop and enhance the wealth of real-estate holders in Washington and Georgetown, entirely at the expense of the United States. It must be admitted that it is not just to tax the Union for any such purpose—and from present indications, such a course will be persisted in no longer. Private enterprise will undoubtedly take up and complete the work, and supply an abundance of pure water to the public buildings and to private citizens at moderate rates.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

I understand that at the first available opportunity it is designed to renew Mr. COBB'S proposition for an adjournment of Congress upon the 14th of July next. It is to be hoped the opponents of the Administration will not be caught napping. It certainly would be very agreeable if Congress could adjourn by the day named, but is it not better for the House, while pushing up its work as rapidly as possible, to retain its power to sit longer, if found necessary. It is evidently the game of the Administration party to get the Appropriation bills out of the way, and then force an adjournment, so as to cut off any general legislation, and especially to prevent any discussion of the Kansas question after the return and report of HOWARD'S Committee of Investigation. A number of our friends evidently did not discover this dodge yesterday, and so voted with Mr. COBB. It is to be hoped they will take care not to be unwittingly used by COBB & Co., to aid, by these means, in crushing out the anticipated and important Kansas discussion.

KANSAS.

Mr. WAKEMAN, of New-York, has been endeavoring, for a week past, to get the floor for the purpose of introducing a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State. He has, also, in hand a bill to regulate the fees of United States Marshals, and Proctors, and Advocates, in the United States Courts, so as to increase them about one-quarter. It is his purpose to press this measure upon the House at as early an opportunity as he can obtain.

ARMY NEWS.

A private letter from San Antonia, Texas, contains the following items of army news:

"Colonel R. E. LEE, of the 2d Cavalry, has arrived at Fort Mason, and gone to duty with his regiment. Lieutenant RADZIMINSKY, of the same regiment, has also joined his Company. Colonel LEE was one of our most distinguished officers during the late war with Mexico, and the whole army will hail his appointment to the vacant Brigadiership with delight.

The Department of Texas has no military commander. Gen. SMITH has left for the North, but has not, I believe, turned over his command to any other officer. We hear of no further Indian depredations in this quarter. The troops have made it so hot for them of late that they will be careful of coming down in small parties.

The Camanches in the new reservations on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River are getting along quietly, and much good is anticipated from their establishment there. Four companies of the 2d Cavalry, under the command of Col. HARDEE, are stationed near or on the Reservation, and the State of Texas has extended the United States laws over the country around the Reservation. This keeps off the villainous whisky-sellers who infest the vicinity of all military posts. Capt. BAYLOR, the Sub-Indian Agent, has his residence on the Reservation." S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

THE COOLY TRADE.

Mr. SUMNER made a motion that the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the character of the commerce known as the Cooly trade, by which large numbers of the Chinese are transported from their native country in American ships on alleged contracts for service in distant places; also, to ascertain if the same is not conducted in violation of an existing treaty with China, and consider if any legislation is expedient with a view to the prohibition of this commerce, or to prevent abuses incident thereto on board of American ships, or to extend to it the provisions and penalties of the recent Act of Congress regulating the transportation of passengers in American vessels.

BOUNTY LAND.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Bounty Land bill, but without disposing of it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

On motion of Mr. PRINGLE, the President was requested to have prepared statements showing the appropriations made during each session of the last three Congresses, particularly distinguishing those made on the recommendation of the President, Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus, likewise what expenditures were made during the same period, and whether defalcations have occurred, and if so, to what amount.

THE SENATE'S FORTIFICATION BILL TABLED.

The Senate's Fortification bill was then tabled by a large majority, on the ground that it improperly originated in that body.

DEFICIENCIES.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill was resumed and debated till the adjournment.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

No. 82—Argument concluded by Mr Yerger for the appellant.

No. 67—Richard D. Wood *et al.* vs. Alexander C. Davis. Argued by Messrs. Campbell and Browning for the appellants, and by Mr. Carlisle for the appellee.

Massachusetts Legislature.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY—THE LIQUOR LAW.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 17.

In the Senate to-day, a bill was reported incorporating WM. APPLETON, Esq., and others, as the Globe Insurance Company, with a capital of one million dollars.

A minority report was presented from the Committee on the Liquor Law, comprising twelve sections. The second section empowers the city and town authorities to license persons of good moral character to sell pure liquors and to revoke their licenses at pleasure.

The weather is warm, and it is raining this evening.

THE WAKEMANITES.

Trial and Acquittal of the Persons Charged with the Murder of Justus W. Matthews.

The trial of RHODA WAKEMAN, SAMUEL SLY and THANKFUL S. HERSEY, for the murder of JUSTUS MATHEWS, was commenced in the Superior Court at New-Haven on Wednesday. The "Prophetess" appears as sincere as ever, and her disciples, SLY and the woman HERSEY, are unmoved by their situation. The prisoners are defended by Ex-Governor DUTTON and JOSEPH SHELDON, Jr. The prosecution is conducted by District-Attorney FOSTER and JOHN D. CANDEE. Judges HINMAN and WALDO preside.

The defendants pleaded not guilty. Counsel for defence did not deny the murder, but set up the plea that the act was done while defendants labored under an insane delusion. SLY is indicted as the principal, and the two women as accessories. The District-Attorney opened the case by exhibiting a plan of the house in which the murder was committed.

The witnesses called on Wednesday were ALMERON SANFORD, POLLY A. SANFORD, ISRAEL WOODIN, Dr. DAVID L. DOGGETT and PLINY A. JEWETT. The evidence develops no new facts beyond those which have already been published in the TIMES.

The Court adjourned to Thursday,

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, April 17.

The Jury in the trial of SAMUEL SLY, Widow WAKEMAN, and THANKFUL HERSEY, for the murder of JUSTUS W. MATHEWS, this afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty, on the sole ground of insanity. The parties were all tried on one indictment. The result was generally anticipated.

Political.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY IN KENTUCKY—CALL FOR ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Old-Line Whigs of Kentucky assembled in mass meeting at Lexington on the 12th inst. Hon. RICHARD HAWES, of Bourbon, presided. In his opening speech he declared that Kentucky Whigs utterly "Repudiate all connection with the Abolition and Free-Soil parties of the Free States, because of their agitation of the question of Slavery, their invasion of the domestic rights and institutions of the Slave States; and their usurped claims to the settlement and occupation of the Territories of the United States, to the exclusion of the equal participation of the people of the Slave States."

This was the tenor of the speeches generally. A platform was adopted, embodying a declaration of inflexible adherence to ancient Whig principles, and an address to the Whigs of Kentucky and of the Union, was adopted.

The Convention also adopted a resolution recommending to Whigs of the United States that they *assemble in National Convention at Louisville on the 4th of July next*, to consider the propriety of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

GOV. SEWARD IN WISCONSIN.

The Beloit *Journal* and the Madison *Journal* (Wisconsin) have taken strong ground in favor of the nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD as the Republican candidate for President. The Madison *Journal* expresses the opinion that "no Anti-Slavery man yet spoken of for the Presidency will carry Wisconsin by as large a majority as WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

Senator Douglas Fifteen Years Ago.

In the fourth volume of the "Law Reporter" (Boston, 1842) we find the following account of a person who has recently been prominent before the American people. It is contained in a letter from a Boston lawyer who had emigrated to Illinois. After speaking of a change in the Judiciary, made for party purposes, he says:

"The Judge of our Circuit is S. A. DOUGLAS, a youth of 28, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1838, in opposition to STUART, the late member from this County. He is a Vermonter, a man of considerable talent, and, in the way of dispatching business, is a perfect "steam-engine in breeches." This dispatch is the only benefit our Circuit will derive from the change. He is the most *democratic* Judge I ever knew. While a case is going on he leaves the bench and goes among the *people* and among the members of the Bar, takes a cigar and has a social smoke with them, or often sitting in their laps, being in person say five feet *nothing* or thereabouts, and probably weighing one hundred pounds. I have often thought we should cut a queer figure if one of your Suffolk bar should accidentaly drop in."

MURDERESS OF A FAMILY.—MRS. HUBBARD, who was indicted with her husband, JOHN HUBBARD, for the murder of the French family in Wabash county, Indiana, took a change of venue to Grant county, and her trial came off last week and resulted in a conviction, verdict and sentence to the *penitentiary for life.* The testimony was the same in all substantial parts as that on which her husband was tried, sentenced and hung in Wabash county.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

PEACE RESTORED.

A TREATY SIGNED.

Demonstrations in London and Paris.

The Difficulty between England and the United States.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Rate of Discount Reduced by the Bank of France.

The U. S. mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool, at 8½ A. M. of Wednesday, April 2, arrived at her dock at about 12 o'clock yesterday.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at 4 P. M. of Monday, March 31. When off Holyhead, the *Africa* made a signal to the shore, "No tidings of the *Pacific*," an announcement which was immediately telegraphed to Liverpool and London, and served to extinguish the hopes of the most sanguine in regard to the safety of the missing ship.

The *Baltic* brings the news that PEACE WAS SIGNED AT PARIS ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH OF MARCH. The event was announced in Paris and London by salvos of artillery. Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells were pealed.

Three or four weeks must elapse ere ratifications of the treaty can be exchanged. Details of adjustment are referred to a Commission. The great event of peace has swallowed up all minor subjects of news.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid of the 29th inst. announces that the financial project of M. SANTA CRUZ was adopted on the 28th by the Cortes, by a majority of 184 to 27. The solution of this question occurs very favorably for the Government; it prevents or postpones a conflict between the constituent Cortes, the results of which might have been disastrous to all parties.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste March 29, at 1:45 A. M., in 139 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23d of March. The Indian and China mails were to leave Alexandria on the 24th of March, with advices from Calcutta of the 23d of February, Bombay the 6th of March, Hong Kong the 18th of February, Shanghae the 7th of February, and Canton the 13th of February. The annexation of Oude had been completed without disturbance. Lord CANNING reached Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was sworn in as Governor-General on the 1st of March. Lord DALHOUSIE was to have left Calcutta for Suez on the 6th of March. The Santal districts are quiet for the present. From the scantiness of rain a scarcity is apprehended throughout India. At Bombay trade has improved. The money market was easier. At Calcutta trade was inanimate; Indigo has been steadily maintained. The import market has improved. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 8¾d.; at Bombay 2s. 2¼d. The revenue and expenditure of Hong Kong show a surplus. The insurrection in China is subsiding. Exchange at Canton 5s.; at Shanghae 5s. 7½d. The *Alhambra*, with the Marseilles mail, had not arrived at Alexandria.

Liverpool Cotton Market has been strengthened by the Peace news, and prices have advanced on "low" American ¼d.@¼d. ₱ lb., and on other grades 1-16d.@⅛d., mostly ⅛d., with sales of 24,000 bales during the two days (Monday, 31st of March, and Tuesday, 1st of April,) including 6,000 on speculation. Middling Orleans quoted 6d.; Middling Mobile and Uplands 5¾d. Total sales of the three days, since sailing of the *Cambria*, 29,000 bales, including 9,500 to speculators and importers. In Manchester there has been a steady demand for Yarns and Goods, but business has been checked by the advance asked by holders. The *Africa's* advices produced no effect on the Cotton Markets.

Breadstuffs continue dull, but prices have not receded. Present quotations are called, for Wheat, red, 9s. 6d.@10 1d.; white, 10s.@11s. 6d. ₱ 70 lbs; Western Canal Flour, 30s.@34s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 35s.@36s. ₱ bbl. White Indian Corn, top price, 30s.; mixed and yellow, 30s. 6d.

There is not much doing in PROVISIONS. Buyers of Beef still hold off, but holders show do disposition to give way in prices, and the business is, therefore, quite in retail. Pork is unchanged; there have been no parcels offering since last advices.

Considerable recent arrivals of Bacon had been offered at auction, and sold readily at full prices, ranging from 52s. 6d. and 54s. to 56s. Lard quiet at 54s. @55s., pending the landing of recent arrivals. Tallow steady, at late quotations.

Resin is reported dull, at 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d. In Sugar a moderate business had been done at unchanged rates. Coffee quiet.

Since the declaration of Peace the upward movement in the Funds has been steady and decided, Consols advancing gradually to 93⅛, at which quotation they close.

The Bank of France has reduced rate of discount from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Signing of the Peace Documents—Rejoicings in Paris—The Peace Inkstand—The Countess Walewski, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Sunday evening, March 30, 1856.

AT LAST!

After one false alarm, the long suspense is over. Last Sunday the people, on the hint of the police, prepared for an immediate illumination. But, between the Sultan and M. DE MANTEUFFEL, another hard week's work was added to the labors of the Conference, and it was not till late last evening that the document was ready for signature. To-day, at 1 o'clock, the members of the Conference, in grand costume, repaired to the Council Chamber, and signed the document. At 2 o'clock 101 guns were fired from the Invalides, and from each of the eighteen forts which surround Paris. At 3 o'clock, the following proclamation, in large type, was posted on walls of the city:

CONGRESS OF PARIS, Sunday, March 30, 1856.

Peace was signed to-day at 1 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the Treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, in regulating the Eastern question, fixes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases.

PIETRI, Prefect of Police.

The Treaty was drawn up by a Committee of one representative of each Government, from instructions drawn from each day's proceedings. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously in the sitting of Saturday. Seven copies of this treaty were prepared on parchment, under the direction of M. FEUILLET, the head of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one for each Government.

In signing, the Plenipotentiaries first examined carefully that each copy of the treaty corresponded. Count WALEWSKI, as President of the Conference, signed each of the seven copies first; then the representatives of each Government signed first in turn, so that the copy destined for each government will bear first after the signature of the President the signatures of its own representatives. After the President, and the two representatives of the Government to which the copy belonged, the rest signed in alphabetical order. In this manner all questions of jealousy in regard to precedence was avoided. The signing occupied an hour and a half, which is not curious, in view of the fact that there were three hundred and eighty-eight flourishes to make. There were seven copies of the treaty, and fourteen names to be signed to each, making in all ninety-eight names. The name of any individual in France, holding a higher position than that of domestic, signed without one or more characteristic flourishes, would be almost without moral force.

The treaty was signed with a quill prepared for the occasion. The Plenipotentiaries intended each to preserve the quill with which he signed his name and made his flourishes. But the Empress having expressed a desire to preserve the quill with which the treaty was signed, the Plenipotentiaries acceded to her wish, and a pen was accordingly prepared for this purpose. An eagle's quill was selected, which was elegantly mounted in gold. Why this bellicose emblem was chosen instead of a goose quill, does not appear.

The visit rendered by the Plenipotentiaries to the Emperor immediately after the signing of the treaty, was to give and to receive felicitations. Their labor, however, is far from being concluded. 'Couriers started this evening, for Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Turin, and London, each bearing a copy of the treaty for the ratification of the monarch of each country. But during the period of four weeks which will elapse before the treaty can be ratified, returned to Paris and given to the world, a series of minor points are to be considered and fixed by the conference. These subsidiary points can be discussed even after the ratification of the general treaty. For instance, in the protocol of Vienna (the Esterhazy propositions) the Plenipotentiaries said: "The new frontier [of Bessarabia] will start from the environs of Chotym, and will follow the line of mountains which extends to the southeast." A subsequent examination shows that there are nothing but plains where mountains were supposed to have been seen. Again, the Danubian Principalities were promised an organization in conformity to their wishes; but these wishes are yet to be ascertained, and I imagine they will ascertain them rather slowly if they continue to stop the couriers who bear petitions. Again, the navigation of the Danube, the rights of those who live upon its borders, the keeping of the mouths of the river, suppose numerous regulations which have need of being prepared with time and care by special persons. These are a few of the most important details which the Conference will yet have to consider and fix, and they can as well be done after the signing of the treaty as before.

The Crimean army will remain until after the ratification.

The probable provisions of the treaty will form the subject of excitement for the next four weeks. For while the obligation of secrecy on the part of the Plenipotentiaries and their *employés* will remain as binding as ever, there is yet less reason for maintaining the obligation, and in consequence, the chances are in favor of its being divulged. But it can only be divulged piece by piece, and so long as these pieces are not by authority, they will only serve to increase the doubt and excitement. The *Patrie* of this evening, however, assures its readers that the treaty is of a nature to give a complete and legitimate satisfaction for the great interests for which France and England took up arms. This journal goes further, and insists that the four guarantees are largely applied, and that the fifth paragraph has been realized in a manner to give to Europe all the security she could desire, without at the same time humiliating Russia. But notwithstanding this assurance of the ministerial journal, a very large number of persons will persist in believing, until they know differently, that the peace is not based upon either a solid or a durable basis, and that it only affords an escape for Russia to gather strength and experience for another effort at a later period. The recriminations of the London journals find a ready echo in Paris at this moment, notwithstanding the journals attack that sheet without mercy. It is safe to say, I think, that the reports against the value and soundness of the treaty are too persistent and wide-spread not to have had a certain stamp of authority in their origin.

The illumination of the city this evening, although the weather is beautiful, does not appear so general as on the occasion of the birth of the imperial prince. But this fact is readily explained. The illumination in the first instance was a personal mark of respect to the chief of state, which to avoid would have earned a black mark on the note-book of some police agent, while an abstinence on the occasion of the declaration of peace, carries with it no implication whatever of a nature to compromise the political standing of the individual. The illumination, however, is beautiful, but there appears no excitement in the street, by which one could judge that any unusual event had occurred. The French are a singular people; for if it had not been for the proclamations posted here and there on dead walls, one might walk from one end of the city to the other in a crowd of promenaders and not know the cause of the illumination from anything he should see or hear.

Fortunes never come singly. This morning, a few hours before the Count WALEWSKI signed the seven parchments which are to give a "solid and durable peace to Europe," the Countess WALEWSKI gave birth to a fine child of the female sex.

The inkstand which was used on the occasion of signing the peace, was made expressly to the order of the Conference, and cost eleven thousand francs! It is a monumental affair, decorated in the style of the first Empire. So you see that the members of the Conference are not wanting in an estimation of their own importance. In fact, all their movements, from the commencement, have betrayed an undignified degree of self-importance which would scarcely have been anticipated in such a body of really talented men.

The grand review of Tuesday in honor of Peace, will be composed of sixty thousand men. The Emperor has invited the Count ORLOFF (who, as you know, is a high military officer) and his military suite to accompany him to the review. Marshals VAILLANT, MAGNAN, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, CASTELLANE, CANROBERT and BOSQUET, will be in the suite, and a large number of foreign officers at this moment in Paris. MALAKOFF.

PEACE RESTORED.

Signing of the Treaty.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

A dispatch has been this morning received from the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, March 30, announcing the signature of peace at 2 o'clock on that day, at the Foreign Office in Paris.

The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, of Austria, of France, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the war, and which, while definitively settling the Eastern question, establishes the tranquility of Europe on solid and durable bases.

The exchange of the ratifications will take place at Paris in four weeks, or sooner, if possible; until that time the stipulations of the treaty cannot be made public.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary, March 31.

Hon. SPENCER PONSONBY arrived at the Foreign-office this morning from Paris, with the definitive treaty for the restoration of peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, which was yesterday signed at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, of the Emperor of the French, of the King of Sardinia, and of the Sultan, and also of the Emperor of Austria and of the King of Prussia, on the one part, and of the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

From the Moniteur, March 31.

"The Plenipotentiaries of the Congress met at noon yesterday, in uniform, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to sign the treaty. Immediately after the sitting all the Plenipotentiaries proceeded in a body to the Tuileries, where they had the honor of being received by the Emperor.

At 2 o'clock a salvo of 101 guns announced the conclusion of peace to the population of Paris.

In the evening the whole city was spontaneously illuminated in the most brilliant manner."

PARTICULARS OF THE SIGNATURE.

Paris (March 30) correspondence of the London Times.

The great question that has kept all Europe in suspense for weeks past is at last resolved. The treaty of peace with Russia was signed between 1 and 2 o'clock this day, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The guns of the Invalides have announced the fact to the population of Paris, and before the hour at which I am now writing the tidings will have been borne on the electric wires to the remotest part of the French territory. I telegraphed to you at midday that within an hour or two Peace would be concluded, and again when the intelligence was communicated in a supplement to the *Moniteur*.

A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries at 11½ o'clock, and remained sitting till 12½ o'clock.

The Emperor presided, and gave his last instructions, and Count WALEWSKI returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries. They appeared in full uniform, and wore all their orders and decorations. They assembled in the *Salle des Conferences* before 12½ o'clock, and after the treaty was read over, proceeded to sign it, in the same alphabetical order in which they have been wont to take their places during the conferences.

Crowds of people had been out from an early hour, as it was known that something important was to occur, and numerous groups of spectators gathered, on the quays opposite and close to the Foreign-Office, to see the Plenipotentiaries pass. These were received, both on going and returning, with marks of great respect from the people.

Everything took place as mentioned. The moment the signatures were completed the expected signal was given and the cannon from the esplanade of the Invalides proclaimed the news, before the Plenipotentiaries had quitted the hall. Soon after, the following notice was posted up on the walls of Paris:—

CONGRESS OF PARIS, Sunday, March 30, 1856.

"Peace has been signed this day at 1 o'clock at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, by settling the question of the East, establishes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases. (Signed,)

PIETRE, Prefect of Police.

The notice was read by thousands, with intense curiosity and with great satisfaction. Soon after appeared a supplement to the *Moniteur* containing the same announcement. The effect produced is, of course, all that could be imagined, and the feeling would very probably have been much more strongly expressed, had it not been that for two or three days past the conclusion was confidently expected for this day. The weather is fine, the sky serene, the sun warm and undimmed, and all the thoroughfares are thronged with people. Already preparations are made for the illuminations of to-night, which it is expected will rival the display on the birth of the Imperial Prince.

I should not omit the coincidence that the Countess WALEWSKI, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Congress, was delivered of a girl this morning at 9 o'clock, only three or four hours before her husband affixed his signature to the Treaty of Peace.

The Plenipotentiaries will continue to meet during the present week, as before, for the settlement of other matters not of a light or unimportant character, which have not yet been settled. They, and the resident members of the diplomatic corps, dine in full uniform with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to-morrow.

The treaty will not be made public until the exchange of the ratifications; and, as Constantinople and St. Petersburg are distant from Paris, the Plenipotentiaries remain still bound by their obligation of silence for two or three weeks to come.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT BY LORD PALMERSTON.

Parliament reassembled on Monday evening, March 31, and proceeded with the ordinary routine business. After the lapse of some time,

Mr. FERGUS said it was without precedent that the war should be concluded without her Majesty's Ministers condescending to inform the House of the fact.

Lord PALMERSTON replied—The House is perfectly aware, from the *Gazette*, that yesterday, at 2 o'clock, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris. [Cheers.] The House will have seen by the announcement in the *Gazette* that it was determined by the Congress, that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public until the ratifications had been exchanged. And that, indeed, is the usual course, for it is a mark of obvious deference to the Power who are parties to the treaty. At the same time, without going into any details of the conditions, the main substance of which is already known to all the world, because it has been embodied in protocols and published in every country of Europe, I may say, at least, that my conviction is, that that treaty of peace will be deemed satisfactory by this country and by Europe. [Cheers.] Sir, it will be found that the objects for which the war was undertaken have been fully accomplished. It will be found that by the stipulations of that treaty the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire will be secured, as far as human arrangement can effect that purpose. [Cheers.] It will be found that that treaty is honorable to all the powers who are contracting parties to it, and I trust that while on the one hand it has put an end to a war which every friend to humanity must naturally have wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundations of a peace which, I trust, so far, at least

Bank of England, the pavement, on every available spot, crowded as the tops of coaches, cabs, and other vehicles, which had hastily drawn up, presented at all command without precedent, although everything was quiet and calm as midnight. At 2 o'clock, when the Lord Mayor proceeded to address the multitude.

His Lordship briefly said that although an official proclamation of peace could hardly be made until after the terms of peace agreed to by the plenipotentiaries at Paris should be ratified, the occasion, however, was one of great congratulation, and he communicated to them an official communication which he had that morning received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. [Loud cheers.]

His Lordship then read as follows:

HOME OFFICE, March 31, 1856.

MY LORD MAYOR: I have the honor to acquaint you that a dispatch has this morning been received from the Earl of Clarendon, dated Paris, March 30, announcing that a definitive treaty for the restoration of peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Power, was yesterday signed at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, of the Emperor of the French, of the King of Sardinia, of the Sultan, and also of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia on the one part, and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

(Signed) G. GREY.

After cheers for the Queen, Army and Navy, and Allies, the spectators dispersed.

As soon a large crowd assembled at the Exchange, in expectation that the Heralds would appear in full costume, as in days of old, to proclaim peace. No one appeared, however, except the Mayor, who again read the above letter. At 1 o'clock the Tower and Park guns fired a salute of 101. Flags were generally displayed in the city and from the shipping. In other cities the same displays were made—quietly and without enthusiasm.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

At 10 o'clock last night a Royal salute was fired both at the Horse Guards and the Tower in honor of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, the news of which had been received from Paris by the Government in the course of the day. At the first booming of the guns from the Horse Guards crowds of people, to whom this was the first signal of the event, turned out into the streets to receive a confirmation of their anticipations, and the joy which the intelligence inspired was manifest and general. Every avenue to the esplanade behind the Horse Guards and the Mall was thronged by an eager concourse of persons desirous of participating in the rejoicing, but it was only those who at that hour appointed by the Duke of York's Column that were able to obtain admission; others who were excluded lingered about in great numbers in front of the Horse Guards, along Whitehall, at Charing Cross, and in Pall Mall, till after 11 o'clock. The bells of St. Martin's Church, St. Bride's, and several of the city churches, also rang a series of merry peals, in celebration of the joyous occasion, at intervals until midnight.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

From the Paris Patrie.

At 2 o'clock the cannon of the Invalides resounded. It announced the signature of peace. The Parisian population which thronged the boulevards and the public promenades, under a magnificent sunshine, seemed to be looking out for the glad tidings which were hoped for to-day. The news universally excited the utmost joy, and preparations for illuminations to celebrate the memorable event this evening may be seen in every street.

It was at 1 o'clock—as the prefect of police's proclamation, placarded on all the walls of Paris announces—that all the members of the Congress signed the treaty of peace at the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. For this last sitting the plenipotentiaries dressed in full uniform, and wore all their decorations.

To-morrow M. WALEWSKI will give a grand dinner to the members of the Congress, the Corps Diplomatique, and the grand dignitaries of State.

We are enabled to add that the treaty is of a nature to give complete and legitimate satisfaction to the great interests in behalf of which France and England resorted to arms. It is a glorious peace, and one that will be fruitful to everybody. The four points are fully carried out (*largement appliquées*) and the fifth paragraph has been resolved in such a manner as to give to Europe all the security it could ask for, without at the same time humiliating Russia.

At the hour of going to press the signing of the protocols continues. Each plenipotentiary has to sign "four times ninety-six paragraphs" ("*quatre fois quatre-vingt seize paraphes.*")

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the renewal of hostilities, notwithstanding the expiration of the armistice of March 31, but it is confidently stated that the allied armies will maintain their positions on the Russian territory until the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged.

The Austrian Government is actively occupied with the fresh reduction of its army. If we may credit a rumor current in political circles in Vienna, the orders relative to this reduction were not issued until after the receipt of a dispatch from Count Buol, announcing that France would reduce the effective of her troops immediately after the conclusion of peace.

THE STATE OF ITALY BROUGHT UP IN THE CONFERENCES.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times, March 30.

Another and more serious topic was, I am told, subsequently brought forward by the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, namely, the State of Italy. M. Cavour drew the attention of Congress to the present condition of that country. He entered into details, dwelt on the danger of leaving so important a question undecided, and declared that the Congress ought not to separate without coming to some decision on the question. Count BUOL expressed his surprise that such a subject should be brought before Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress on the Eastern, and not on the Italian question, and maintained that it was not within their functions. Count CAVOUR disputed that opinion; he denied that the question was less Italian than European, and maintained that they were then met on matters relating to the general interest and welfare of Europe at large, Italy was a perfectly legitimate subject for their consideration. He declared that, if something were not done, another Congress would have to assemble soon again. Count BUOL disputed the right of Count CAVOUR to speak in the name of Italy; he (Count CAVOUR) was in Paris simply as the Plenipotentiary of the Piedmontese Government, and he had no authority to speak in the name of the Pope, the King of Naples, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Count CAVOUR replied, that he was there as as Italian, and that his right to speak for Italy was not less than that assumed by Count BUOL, who spoke throughout in the name of Germany, whereas Austria was but a single member of the Confederation. Count BUOL denied the analogy sought to be established between the two countries; the States of Italy had no resemblance to the Germanic Confederation; Austria was the most important member of that Confederation—as such she presided at the Diet, and therefore wherever Germanic interests were discussed the Plenipotentiary of Austria was perfectly entitled, where no other Germanic representative was present, to speak in the name of the whole; such was not the case with Sardinia. With respect to the occupation of part of Italy by foreign troops, which, he presumed, was one of the grievances, it hardly became the Congress to discuss that point, seeing that one of the first effects of the resolution adopted by the Congress would be the occupation of part of the Sultan's dominions by French, English, and, if need be, by Sardinian troops. He again questioned the propriety of introducing a topic with which in nowise the present Congress had anything to do. Count CAVOUR said that the object for which the Allied troops were to occupy the Sultan's dominions was very different from the occupation of Italy by foreign troops. The Allies had made war in defence of the independence and integrity of Turkey, that independence and integrity having been endangered by Russia. The situation of Turkey *as it was*, and the peculiar condition of the subjects of the Sultan, were among the causes of that danger. The obligation imposed on the Allies was to protect the Porte not merely from immediate but from future peril, and the way to do so was by the removal of the causes which led to it. The Allies were not only bound to aid Turkey in her resistance to Russia, but also to aid her in preventing the recurrence of aggression. This prevention was by means of the reforms in the internal administration of the country, which the Ottoman Government had resolved on adopting; and the occupation of Turkey by the troops of the Powers in alliance with her was only with the view of enabling the Sultan to carry out those reforms. The Italian occupation was for a different object; it was for the protection of Governments who refused to introduce any reforms. M. CAVOUR also denied that the introduction of the Italian question was inopportune, or that it took the Congress by surprise. The observations which, he contended, he had a right to make, were nothing more than the development of a memorandum which had been drawn up by the Sardinian Government, at the request of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and presented to His Majesty. He made some further observations in the same sense, and again entreated the Congress to take the question into consideration, as, if they did not, he feared that before two years passed away *the Italian question would force itself on the attention of Europe.*

The proceedings of the Congress have been generally kept so carefully secret that no one will be expected to vouch for any statement of what passed. Nevertheless, my information comes from so respectable a source that I think I may venture to say, that if not the exact words spoken by the parties, something of the kind took place, and I believe that, at all events, the substance of the report is correct. I cannot say whether the discussion on Italy will be found to occupy a place in the minutes of the sittings. So it said that the animated conversation which took place on the admission of the Prussian Plenipotentiaries on Saturday, and which occasioned so much comment as interruption to the conferences, will, by common consent, be also omitted. No resolutions, probably, has been come to by the Congress on the question brought forward by Count CAVOUR, and I am unable to say whether it will be one of those which will remain to be settled by the Plenipotentiaries after the signing of the treaty of peace. The memorandum said to have been alluded to by Count Cavour was asked by the Emperor from the King of Sardinia the day before the departure of the latter from Paris on his return to his own States, and it was the result of several conversations between the two Sovereigns on the affairs of Italy.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Sensible View of the Differences between England and the United States.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Notwithstanding the fallible state of man, there must be an innate virtue in human nature which redeems it from the calamitous effects of misgovernment, or long ago this world would have become one universal scene of discord, if not of dissolution. Notwithstanding that the normal condition of our species, ever since Cain beat out his brother's brains, has been one of war, yet, thanks to the Christian religion, to the civilising influences of commerce, to the better instruction of communities, and, by consequence, to the increased pressure of public opinion upon public action, wars have become less frequent and of less duration. Few and scant, however, are the obligations which any nation in our day is under to its Ministers—its head servants—for a peaceful present, or for the prospect of a prosperous future. Every improvement in respect to these must be imputed in large proportion to private individual excellence, and very seldom to official worth. Theoretically, the best and wisest men rule over us, but practically they seem the reverse of good and wise when tested by results, and whenever the ends which crown their works are compared with the ends which crown the works of others, who serve directly neither Prince nor President, nor any power Supreme.

Owing to a negligent, dilatory and slipshod manner of doing business, two subjects of dissension, which any clear-headed man of honor could have settled in the course of 24 hours, have thrown into violent commotion two nations, which, in the words of one of your foremost writers, "are bound together more than two nations ever were by similar interests." The late Minister of the United States to England, I am told, on good authority, was assured from the moment of his arrival in that country of the ardent desire of the English Government to be well quit of Central America and of everything pertaining to it, provided that the riddance could be effected without any sacrifice of honor. And what was there to prevent your shaking off such an unprofitable incumbrance, I should like to know, without stopping to question the wisdom of ever having assumed it? The only answer which I have as yet received, that it would not do for you to be clamored and bullied out of your asserted rights, is far from being satisfactory. When we behold an empty-handed individual, in cotton frock, boldly asserting his real or supposed rights in front of a steel-clad gentleman, revolver in hand, that man we may "write down as an ass," if we will, or christen him fool, but coward or bully—companions close akin—never, while our vernacular shall remain in joint.

In spite of incessant and indecent charges against the American character in the European press, both of recent and ancient date, I much doubt if Americans are more possessed of the spirit of bullyism than other men. With their handful of ships opposed to your navy, "such as ocean never bore before," and with their apology for an army to set in array against an English force, "such as no Englishman ever yet commanded," I put it to your common sense and good judgment whether it is likely that my countrymen ever entertained the wild and silly notion of browbeating yours. It is ungenerous, nay, it is useless, the attempt to shift the weightier mass of blame from English to American shoulders. The "letting out of waters" began on this side of the ocean, when you sent to Washington a negotiator of treaties who had proved himself at Madrid, as I heard his fellow diplomatist call him, "*Le moins intelligent de tous les hommes d'esprit.*" But it must be owned, on the other hand that his American collaborator in that bungling job, the Buiwer-Clayton Treaty, gains nothing by comparison with him. Then, much mischief was caused by Lord CLARENDON'S inadvertent speech about the English and French superintendence of American affairs, the ill effects of which he tried every means but the right one to remedy. Instead of simply telling his fellow lords that a wrong construction had been put upon his words (a declaration which would have been hailed by every American with delight and unbounded cheers,) my Lordship, it seems, contented himself with writing a note to Gen. WEBB, having a talk with Mr. BUCHANAN, and inditing a dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON. And now, after the lapse of many months, by a rare chance, the parties who are most interested begin to see a little daylight where, indeed, there ought never to have been the slightest obscurity. Was there ever a more slovenly procedure? Quite as carelessly was the arbitration proposition managed. Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs spoke about it to the American Minister in London, wrote about it to her representative in Washington, then discoursed about it and of its rejection and renewal, and now the whole turns out to be a great mistake and mystification. Time has been lost, ill-feelings have been aroused, unfounded complaints have been uttered, and the work must be commenced anew. Is it for such trifling that men in office are paid and pampered? Afterwards comes the enlistment affair—"a ridiculous cause of quarrel," you may say, but for that very reason the more dangerous, and the more quickly to be disposed of in peaceful fashion. If England and America are doomed to fight, (for the comfort of the chronicler now and ever, if from no higher motive,) let it be for something tangible, definable, and of real importance—something which one side insists upon having, and which the other persists in refusing. In such a fight the parties would have at least the satisfaction of knowing which of them carried the point in dispute. But, even in this matter of enlistment, it was not the Americans who lifted the "first stone." Your sapient rulers "relied on American advice and information," they say, when the only advice and information they needed were to be met with in law books common to everybody. Your special pleading in their behalf is a deal too fine. They would not fer the world "hire or retain," on American soil, contrary to written law, a single man to serve Queen VICTORIA; but they would "make generally known" their willingness to receive such service. And pray where is the mighty difference in the eye of morality and of honor, aye, and even of law itself, if the question could be fairly tested, between impudently "hiring and retaining" by high inducements my neighbor's servants or dependants to quit his roof for mine, and the "making it generally known" to them that if they will sneakingly give me the preference a warm reception shall await them? Then, the enlisting agents must needs "make generally known" their mission on every wall and from every housetop. Indeed, so openly and successfully did they perform their parts, that even the "Bluenoses" of Nova Scotia, whom that veracious historian, Mr. Samuel Slick, never accused of "smartness," mocked at the sharp-sighted Yankees for having been outwitted by Provincials.

But, as it turned out, those who were acting as enrollers, directly or indirectly, for the English Government, had blundered from the beginning; "like master, like man." Their manœuvres might possibly have been winked at, had they not been forced upon the attention of the public; and much bickering would have thus been spared. At one time, the stoppage of proceedings by authority of English Ministers, and an apology, with promise of forbearance for the future, seemed about to set all things right, when an untoward discovery came to show how difficult it is to repair a first false step. The English Minister at Washington is now charged with being an accomplice in the "ridiculous affair." Incredible as is the accusation, still more incredible is it that, without incontrovertible proof, such an accusation should have been brought against a gentleman of Mr. CRAMPTON'S talents and virtues by those who have always held him in the highest esteem.

And here, in the 1856th year of the Lord of Peace, are seen two great nations, who have not in their common blood a single drop of bitterness the one towards the other, nor in their common concerns a single cause for shedding blood, in a state of uncertainty whether they may not wake some morning to find themselves defacing God's image in the person of a kinsman, and destroying by wholesale the witty inventions of man, such as none but a being once little lower than the angels could have devised. In America as in England, the square and the round holes are most unartistically filled; and, impatient at seeing the material interests of nations bandied about, I sometimes fancy, forgetful for the moment of interests infinitely higher, that if a CROMWELL or a NAPOLEON could come to judgment now and then, the right men might fall into the right places, and that the world would swing more easily on its hinges than it does just at this moment in your country or in mine.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A "STATES'"-MAN.

A Reply to General Cass.

From the London Times, March 31.

We must own to a strange revulsion of sentiment. As a journal cannot often confess to a mistake, we will out with the matter. It is the speech of a distinguished American Senator, occupying no little space in our Saturday's columns, that draws from us this unaccustomed confession. We certainly did think that the American Government was disposed to ride the high horse with us, as far as we could construe their words, they declined to allow any arbitration between us; they would maintain their own view against the law and judgment of the whole universe besides; they would either have their way or see which was the stronger. Misguided beings as we are, these were the suggestions of Old-World malice and British pride. No; if America dislikes arbitration, it is because she very thought is an insult to her pacific intentions. What arbitration should there be between sisters,—what can express the cause of a lamb better than its own innocent bleatings? With Mr. Cass for a peacemaker, the United States needs no foreign umpire. It must be our fault if we hold out on the smallest point when he pleads to our brotherly love, our many affinities, and our common history. Mr. Cass recoils with virtuous horror from the charge of a "bellicose disposition" brought against him, even by a friend from Tennessee. All that he desires is that his country should be spared "humiliating concessions." He and his own countrymen desire no war with England. At his time of life his only hope is to die at peace with us and all mankind. It is because he trembles for this one hope the press of this country. He only asks that the States of the Old World may regard the American Government as one Christian regards another—that it may not be tabooed and declared a political leper, and excluded from the company of the Sovereign Powers of the world. Was there ever a more moderate request? The whole tone of his speech in that of the lamb when it has first heard the snarl and seen the teeth of its wary comrade at his brook. He reads with unbecoming levity the threat that the commerce of the United States is to be swept from the ocean, their seaboard devastated, their cities plundered and destroyed, and their national independence annihilated, for a slumber long entranced, he trusts that we shall know and love his people better. He declares no injustice to us, and even appreciates all that England has done for the intellectual advancement of mankind, for morality and civilization. But he will not yield to the "formidable Army" which we assume towards America. He is not one of those who believe that danger is to be averted by shutting the eyes to it. The subject has hitherto been treated quite "delicately," even "gingerly," Mr. CASS says, in the Senate; but it is better to call things by their right names. He sincerely trusts there will be no war. When he considers the condition of the two countries, and the calamitous effects of a war upon both, he can hardly believe that English statesmen will push the difference to that extremity, though certainly there are ominous portents above the horizon to warn his countrymen that a storm is not far off. He dreads the "ulterior objects" of the smallest movement on our part. He sees no need for arbitration, because it is only a question of words, and who can understand the language of peace better than the Americans? Entreating us, therefore, to be modest and gentle, to spare the feelings of the American public, and to trust to their kind intentions, and in particular to their philogical accuracy in the interpretation of diplomatic language, the dove-like Mr. CASS sits down, and leaves to us the odious task of rejecting the olive branch, if we choose to do so.

There is only one thing wanting to the effect of this most Christian homily, and that is, that the preacher should practice the virtue he inculcates. One grain of example is worth a cartload of precept, but we are truly concerned to say we cannot discover even that much of the precious metal in the whole of Mr. CASS's persuasions to peace. The American dove must be a very odd bird; the American olive very unlike the Attic species, if these are fair specimens. The dove has a crooked beak and talons; the olive stings like a nettle. The much injured Mrs. Caudle herself never scolded so much as Mr. CASS. His "curtain lectures" to his dear fellow-Saxons in these isles are made up of the most unpleasant materials a perverse ingenuity could string together. He begins with assuring the Senate that England has been taught by recent experience to yield to the suggestions of prudence what she might refuse to the dictates of justice; that she has come out of the past struggle with the loss of military *prestige*, with disappointed hopes, and wounded national vanity, arising from the greater success of her rival. In the face of this "compassive humiliation," our "bluster" has become more violent. It is downright "arrogance" in us to feel annoyed at the tone of the American Congress, and savors of that "spirit of assumptim so often displayed in our history." Mr. CASS cannot find, he says, one single example, either formerly or recently, in English history, of such careful attention to the feelings of other nations, as would be shown by a desire to discuss differences in an unoffensive manner. He charges the people and press of England with violent denunciations of the United States and their position, and with such a lavish employment of abuse as to have attained a sort of climax in the present discussion. He calls the articles of our leading journals precious exhibitions of good taste and good feeling; and, as the particular articles he quotes are written with a union of moderation and firmness, the moderation he ascribes to our being cowed by disasters, the firmness he calls mere bullying. He speaks of "the deeprooted sentiment of aversion which animates the public mind of this country towards the United States." Of course he does not omit the opportunity for bringing up the surrender of BURGOYNE'S army, and our occasional loss of a frigate to the United States' navy. He chuckles over what he pronounces our utter failure to accomplish our objects in the war with Russia. He charges us with incessant wars of aggrandizement, and with designs upon the United States, which, however, the Americans can defeat by the very simple process of putting what construction they please on every treaty between the two nations, and interpreting with the rifle the ambiguities of the pen. On a comparison of these flowers of American rhetoric it appears that in no way can we escape being at the same time the most insolent, the most tyrannical, the most dangerous, the most cowardly, the most contemptible, the most designing, the most ignorant, the most shortsighted, the most obstinate, the most yielding, the most blustering, and at the same time the most craven people in the world. And this description of us forms the staple of an argument for peace, taking credit for the opposite qualities in the citizens of the United States, and representing the present differences as coming entirely out of the bad tone of feeling on this side the Atlantic! We have contented ourselves with simply stating the fact, with quoting from Mr. CASS' homily his exhortations to brotherly love, and his own exemplification of that virtue. The only comment we make is to ask the American public—which, on our word, we believe to be very like the British public—whether Mr. CASS is a genuine specimen of the American dove, and his speech is a true sprig from the American olive? We have too much respect for the United States to believe that Mr. CASS is anything but Mr. CASS—a very intemperate, and very foul-mouthed old fellow.

To the general question, apart from the agreeable episodes imported into it by this amicable peace maker, we have only to call the attention of the Americans to two or three points which they may take on our word. The British people bear no ill-will whatever to the Americans; they have no designs whatever against them, and take quite as much pleasure in hearing of the unbounded extension of the Anglo-Saxon family, language, commerce, religion, and laws in the New World as the Americans can possibly do themselves. They don't think it worth while to rake up the histories of the American wars, and are almost to a man of opinion that the Americans were in the right to assert their independence, and deserved all their success. They would certainly feel a war with the United States to be an unnatural, discreditable, and inevitably unfortunate one, inasmuch as neither side could gain honor by it, nor any advantage which peace will not bring spontaneously in time. They are of opinion that two such great, populous, wealthy, and energetic States could not possibly go to war without inflicting great losses upon one another, and that, such is our common interest in peace, that the triumphs and the disasters of either side would be almost indifferently disasters to the other. They would much prefer that neither side should suffer any loss of honor; they are, however, bound to look after themselves; and are only desirous to make no greater concessions to the United States than they would to any great European State. The gentleman whose speech we have commented on above says that the public press, and we in particular, are faithful exponents of public opinion in this country. On his own showing, then, we appeal to the American public to accept our assurance that we have no other wish whatever than to get out of these questions without improper and needless humiliation; but that we certainly shall think it due to our character and position not to make greater concessions to the United States than we should to any other Power in the world.

Letter from Kossuth.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The letter of Mr. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, headed "A Plea for M. KOSSUTH," and your own remarks on it, put me in the disagreeable position of troubling you. Allow me to state in your paper that not only have I had no knowledge of what Mr. W. SAVAGE LANDOR thought fit to do, but I find no words sufficiently expressive of the deep mortification and regret I have felt on reading Mr. LANDOR's appeal. In doing full justice to the noble generosity of his intentions I consider his letter extremely injudicious and uncalled for, inasmuch as, whatever be my private circumstances, I am wont to consider them the sacred domain of family life.

As to your remarks on the "immorality" of the struggle which it has been my destiny to lead, you must allow me to say thus much in return—that you must be perfectly ignorant of its nature and character, or else you could not think of perverting historical truth to that extent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

8, SOUTH BANK, REGENT'S PARK, March 26.

England's Revenue.

From the London Daily News, April 1.

The Revenue returns for the year and quarter ended yesterday will be found in another column. We learn from them that there is a net increase on the returns for the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1855, of £1,477,645; and a net increase on returns for the year ended 31st March, 1856, as compared with those for the year ended 31st March, 1855, of £4,497,671. The returns for the quarter show an increase under every head of revenue, except Stamps and Post-Office; those for the year show a similar increase, except under the heads Stamps, Taxes, and Post-Offices. The increase in the Property Tax returns is attributable, no doubt, to the augmented percentage of that impost; that in the Customs and Excise must probably be ascribed mainly to the war taxes in those departments. It has also to be noted that in addition to the increased returns of ordinary revenue, Government have raised, during the quarter just ended, nearly three millions and a half by the issue of Exchequer Bills and Bonds, and have received a trifle more than three million and a half in instalments of the Loan of £5,000,000. There will also have to be issued, in the course of the quarter which has just commenced, Deficiency Bills to the amount of about two millions and a half. This assuredly is no very alarming state of our financial affairs at the close of a two years' war. We cannot look for an immediate abatement in the rates of war taxation; there are outstanding bills still to be provided for, and our military and naval establishments cannot be reduced from a war footing in a day. But it is a striking exemplification of the power and resources of Great Britain, that a war which has exhausted Russia, and made even France stagger, appears likely to impose upon us burdens scarcely greater than we have ere now incurred to relieve an Irish famine—certainly less than we voluntarily imposed upon ourselves to put down the slave trade and emancipate the negroes in our colonies.

Horrible Scene at an Execution.

A wretched creature named BONNEFIELD was executed on the 31st ult. at Newgate, for the murder of his wife and three children. The *London Times* gives the following report of a terrible and revolting scene at the execution:

When the process of pinioning had been completed the prisoner let his head drop on his breast, and appeared to have already felt the pang of death. 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the execution, having arrived, the prisoner was raised by four men, and in that manner conveyed to the scaffold. As he appeared totally unable to stand, it was considered the best course to place him in a chair under the beam; and he was sustained in that position by one of the assistants while CALCRAFT fixed the rope in its proper position. Rev. Mr. DAVIS accompanied the wretched man; but, from his apparent state, it appeared useless to perform the usual offices of religion. When the signal was given the chair on which the wretched man was still seated, of course gave way with the drop, and consequently the fall was not nearly so great as it is under ordinary circumstances; and at this dreadful moment the prisoner attempted to carry out the desperate struggle for life which he had evidently contemplated. The sound of the falling drop had scarcely passed away when there was a shriek from the crowd of "He is up again!" and to the horror of every one, it was found that the prisoner by a powerful muscular effort had drawn himself up completely to the level of the drop, that both his feet were resting upon the edge of it, and he was vainly endeavoring to raise his hands to the rope. One of the officers immediately rushed upon the scaffold, and pushed the wretched man's feet from their hold, but in an instant, by a violent effort, he threw himself to the other side, and again succeeded in getting both his feet on the edge of the drop. CALCRAFT, who had left the scaffold, imagining that all was over, was called back; he seized the wretched criminal, but it was with considerable difficulty that he forced him from the scaffold, and he was again suspended. The short relief the wretched man had obtained from the pressure of the rope by these desperate efforts had probably enabled him to respire, and, to the astonishment and horror of all the spectators, he a third time succeeded in placing his feet upon the platform, and again his hands vainly attempted to reach the fatal cord. CALCRAFT and two or three other men then again forced the wretched man's feet from their hold, and his legs were held down until the final struggle was over. While this fearful scene was being enacted the bells of the different neighboring churches were ringing merrily upon the announcement of peace, offering a sad contrast to the melancholy proceeding.

Important Reforms in Russian Poland.

Paris (March 30) *Correspondence of the London Post.*

I have received communications from St. Petersburg dated the 19th. If my informant be correct, very important reforms are about to take place in Russian Poland. The following, it is said, are the concessions about to be accorded:

1. A general amnesty for all political offences.
2. The introduction of the Polish language into the universities.
3. A new division of provinces and revision of frontier.
4. Permission to wear the Polish uniform.

It is thought by this means to attach all Poles to the cause of Russia, and forever obliterate the idea of independence. It remains to observe that reports like the above have frequently found circulation without meaning anything whatever. The police of Warsaw occasionally set such gossip going for ascertaining political opinion. But on the present occasion I am assured that the Russian Government is sincere, and the specified boons will be accorded.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, April 2.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday announced that by especial decrees the award of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is conferred on Count WALEWSKI, and the Baron DE BOURQUENAY is raised to the dignity of a Senator. Official journals also announce the Emperor's decision that the soldiers of the class of 1848, who have been retained until this time under the military banners, shall be restored to their homes. Orders for the immediate execution of the will of the Emperor have already been issued by the Ministry of War.

The ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of peace was made to the Senate and Corps Legislatif on Monday, in the words previously employed to announce the fact in the *Moniteur*.

To this proclamation the Minister of State added: "The Emperor has charged that in bringing the fact to your knowledge I should thank you for the patriotic support which you have always afforded him and which, with the admirable devotedness of the allied fleets and armies, has so powerfully contributed to the happy issue of the war."

THE PEACE.

It has already been stated that the members of the Conference have still to perfect a number of secondary arrangements essential to the new state of relations to be established in the East.

Le Nord says that the organization of the Principalities is one of these reserved subjects, and the *Débats* points out, as another, the special regulations necessary for assuring the free navigation of the Danube.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday.

AFFIF BEY embarked, last night, from this port, bearing the treaty to Constantinople for the ratification of the Sultan.

A French officer of rank also embarked on a special mission to the Sultan from the Emperor of the French.

Admiral SYMONDS died on his passage from Malta to Marseilles.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

The announcement of the conclusion of peace in the Prussian Chambers, yesterday, was received with cheers.

Commercial Intelligence.

From the Daily News City Article, of Tuesday evening.

The Funds maintained great firmness. The closing quotations were almost as good as those of yesterday. In the other Stock Exchange markets there is still considerable disposition to operate for higher prices, but this tendency was rather kept in check to-day, by the realizations which have been prompted by the late marked rise. The hope of an easier Money market affords great support. The opinion gains ground that the Bank of England will shortly admit to discount, at 6 ₰ cent., first-class Bills, having 75 days to mature, instead of charging 7 ₰ cent. as at present. With this prospect, which is strengthened by the favorable state of the exchanges and by the large arrival of Specie, the knowledge that Government will require another loan during the present session, fails to check the firmness of the Stock Markets. The Discount Market was, to-day, quieter. In the Stock Exchange the demand for Money continues good, and may grow brisker in the event of speculation for a rise becoming more extended. At Paris, to-day, the 3 ₰ cent. Rentes closed at a fall of ⅛ to ¼ ₰ cent., following yesterday's decline of ⅛ ₰ cent. The influx of Specie continues large. The amount brought by the *La Plata*, is about £56,000, of which five-sixths is said to consist of Silver. Including about $300,000 brought in by the *Africa* from New-York, the arrivals, to-day, reach the extraordinary total of £736,000. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the only feature of interest was a decline in the quotation for three months' bills on Paris. The Railway Share Market continues good.

The *Times* city article says: "The English Funds opened steadily this morning at the improved prices of yesterday, and were steadily maintained to the close, notwithstanding the occurrence of a further heavy fall on the Paris Bourse. In the early part of the day there was a great pressure for Money in the Stock Exchange, but the demand subsided in the afternoon. At the Bank of England the applications were not numerous."

FROM UTAH.

A Bold Enterprise—The Deseret Express and Road Company—Mormonism Speculative—The Bench Laying Aside the Ermine—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislature adjourned on the 18th. HEBER KIMBALL, at the Tabernacle, last Sunday, as a member, thus humorously summed up the doings of that body. "When we arrived at Fillmore, (he says,) we found no new laws were wanted, there being more old laws than the people could obey; we, therefore, went to work and unmade some. But we had to stay out our full time, in order to pocket our $3 a day; so we spent our time in staking the earth out into herd grounds. There has been considerable talk about getting our legislatural sessions extended to sixty days; but if we had been compelled to stay that long we should have starved to death for want of something to do."

A BOLD ENTERPRISE.

Before adjourning, the Legislature chartered a company, under the name of the "Deseret Express and Road Company." The scheme of the Company is to establish from ten to twenty-mile stations along the road between here and California, and some point on the Missouri River—wagons and tents to serve as stations at first. At each station there will be placed three men and six horses, or mules, at the commencement. The route between here and the States to be much shorter than the old road; and from here to California by the lately discovered "short route," making a distance of about 1,700 miles in all. Over this route it is calculated to begin by carrying a weekly, and, when the business admits, a daily express, making the time between the States and San Francisco in ten days, or seven, when necessity requires. The price for letters, the expected source of profit, is not yet fixed, but will be about $1 each.

MASS MEETING.

On Saturday last a mass meeting of about five thousand persons convened at the Tabernacle, in this city, to take action upon the matter. Governor YOUNG was appointed President, Gen. WELLS, Dr. G. HART, H. G. KIMBALL, Judge J. E. KINNEY, J. M. GRANT, A. W. BABBIT, Judge G. [illegible] Surveyor-General D. H. BURR, P. P. PRATT, W. BELL and W. GARRIAH, Vice-Presidents; O. PRATT, W. H. HOOPER and W. WOODRUFF, Secretaries; and G. D. WHATT, Reporter.

The general ideas deducable from the remarks of the speakers, were, that the plan will prove not only of great benefit to Utah, but to the world; that it will be immensely profitable; that the great weight of franked matter will render the carrying of the mail by horses unprofitable, besides ruining the express business; that the Company can successfully compete with steamers in the mail contract, and transport the mail daily, by *ox teams*, from Independence to San Francisco in twenty days; that in a short time the Company will be able to place coaches on the route and monopolize most of the passenger business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; that in six years they will have a Pacific Railroad in operation.

Two resolutions, stating the urgent necessity of such a line, were adopted; after which Gov. YOUNG made a few remarks, wherein he stated that the plan was not a novelty, but that five years ago Col ESTEL of Missouri came on here, and wanted him to engage in and countenance such an enterprise; he, however, was not prepared then, as he did not think the time suitable.

The meeting finally adjourned to meet on Saturday next, when a matured plan will be submitted to the approval of the people. The scheme will not differ materially, however, from the one given above.

I look upon the success of the undertaking as a fixed certainty. As one of the speakers at the meeting remarked, "Capital cannot make the plan succeed; it is *men* that are wanted; every man is worth more than his weight in gold; and Utah is a rich bank of men." It is certain that in no other community exists so much of the right materials for executing this grand design. There are here, hundreds of brave, hardy spirits, that, through choice, rather than necessity, have spent the last eight years of their lives on the prairies and among the mountains, and know almost every locality between California and the States. They understand the Indian character, and know how to retain the red man's friendship; or, when that fails, to defend themselves against their attacks.

I will here state, for the information of the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street, that, as far as I can learn, the Company will be an exclusive affair of the Capitalists of Utah, and that no stock will be issued.

The oxen-mail train is not a joke. The cattle, with medium loads, will make their short trips at the rate of three-and-a-half miles an hour, which is eighty-four miles a day, of twenty-four hours.

The prime mover and practical spirit of this bold enterprise is a rough mountaineer, whom Col. STEPTOE designated as smart as the smartest uneducated man he has ever met—ORRIN PORTER ROCKWELL, famous, as having been tried, many years ago, on suspicion of shooting Gov. BOGGS, of Missouri.

Arrangements are being made by the Company to carry their plan into immediate execution. The first Express will leave here about the beginning of April, if the snow in the mountains will permit an early departure of men and provisions. Shortly after perusing this letter the people of the Atlantic States will be within two weeks' communication with the Pacific coast.

APPROPRIATIONS WANTED.

The Legislature chartered the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Company," reapportioned the Territorial Representation, and so arranged the Judicial Districts as to make it possible for the three United States Judges to hold their Courts without proceeding to any great distance from this city; and also memorialized Congress for an appropriation of $50,000 for the State-House; for an appropriation of $200,000 for a road from Bridger's Pass in the Rocky Mountains to California; for the refunding of the expense of determining boundary points; for the right of way for a telegraph from the Missouri River to California, and for grant of lands and a daily mail between the same points.

PLEASURES OF THE COURT.

There seems to have been plenty of excitement and fun at Fillmore during the Legislatural session. At the party in the State-House, a lawyer was acting the genteel with considerable affectation to the ladies, while a large placard labeled "Jackass" decorated his back, much to the amusement of many present, to whom he had rendered himself odious by a speech in Court the day before. There being but one case before the Supreme Court, the Judges and lawyers were compelled to resort to the "spirits," for evidence of the future existence of litigation, and to keep up their reputation at the *bar*. The three Judges, therefore, managed to get drunk quite often. From spreeing, the officials proceeded to quarreling, and were all mixed up in a sort of quadrangular duel. Secretary BABBIT was placed in irons by Judge DRUMMOND on some trifling charge. The next thing was what Mayor GRANT terms "a quarrel between Shem, Ham and Japhet." Judge DRUMMOND and his negro slave were placed in irons for several days, on the charge of attempting to murder a Jew named ABRAMS, whom they detected concocting a new and peculiar game of cards, wherein they considered they were being insulted. BABBIT has since sued DRUMMOND for false imprisonment. The other two Judges managed to act admirably their parts as auxiliaries.

THE PLAINS.

Last Christmas, a young man named JOHN KING, of Columbis, Boone Co., Miss., who, with another, had been left in charge of some cattle belonging to T. S. WILLIAMS & Co., at the Weber River, forty miles east of this city, attempted to cross the mountains, with a pony, to this city. Not returning in twelve days, his comrade followed his tracks, and found his body five miles from camp, where he had been frozen to death, while retracing his way ponyless back to camp. The survivor, taking two mules, four oxen and a Winter's supply of provisions, set out for this city by a different route, and arrived four days afterwards, with the loss of the mules and two oxen.

The merchant trains yearly bring to this place, as teamsters, numbers of men bound for California. Many of these manage to get a good outfit by stealing the cattle and goods of the citizens. Four such characters were last Tuesday sentenced to fourteen months' hard labor in the Penitentiary for burglariously entering the store of BLAIR, GREEN & Co., a few days before.

There are three eastern mails now due; two of these might have safely came in if the contractors had chosen to slightly exert themselves. This month's mail for the East returned after striving four days to get through the snow on the mountains, and only making twenty miles headway. There will be no mail for the East next month; our only resort is *via* California. It is likely, however, that the new Express Company will silence all complaints in future.

KADZ-NE ATE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

...ing with another consecutive number, in the ... of the Library of Congress, among which are ... some hundreds of very rare and choice auto... graphs, consisting of original letters, from time to time, of Napoleon and his brothers, the whole of the American Presidents and English statesmen, some of the English Kings, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Generals of the Revolution, authors, and other distinguished characters. The value of these books was $4-0. There was a great deal of singularity and mystery about the case.

The books belonged to Mr. Henry Duncan, a farmer, who loaned them to his friend Mr. William Menzies. Something in January he sent a lad to Mr. Menzies, requesting to have them returned. They were given into the lad's charge, and he was told his way home when he was robbed and beaten by the prisoner who wrenched them from him. Aaron Burr's receipt-book has not been recovered. The book of autographs was found at the house of Brandt's mother, where Brandt resided. It was very much mutilated, and what was singular, considering the position in life of the prisoner, the rarest and most valuable autographs were missing, while those of less account were untouched. The prisoner said he picked up the books in Union-square. The lad who was sent to Mr. Menzies's for the book was not produced in Court; neither was Mr. Menzies. The Judge instructed the jury to acquit the prisoner, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. It was altogether a very singular case.

Several burglary cases were tried yesterday, but, through deficiency of evidence, they did not amount to anything.

ESCAPE OF A BURGLAR—HIS RECAPTURE—AN ADDITIONAL SENTENCE PASSED UPON HIM.

William Whalen and John Brown pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. They were sentenced to three years in the State Prison. While they were being conveyed, with another prisoner, to the Tombs, Brown managed to work himself free of the handcuffs and to run away. Officer Lord, of the Court of Sessions, gave him chase, and at length found him concealed in a cellar in Broadway-water-street. He was brought back to the Court, and, upon the motion of the Assistant District-Attorney, he was sentenced by the Judge to six months' additional imprisonment, for his attempt to escape.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* mentions a narrow escape of the family of Capt. NYE, late of the *Pacific*, near Irvington, their Summer residence in New-Jersey. The family had just returned for the Summer, and fires were kindled in the furnace for the first time, but an obstruction in the chimney diverted the noxious gases to the apartment in which his two daughters had retired. Mrs. NYE, fortunately, rose unusually early in the morning, and in attempting to arouse the young ladies, she became so alarmed at their silence that she procured the door to be forced open, and found both in an insensible condition. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and both patients were soon restored.

☞ In the Presbytery of New-York, on Tuesday the unanimous call of the Fifteenth-Street Church for the services of Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER, of Freehold, N. J., was sanctioned; and leave was granted to prosecute it before the Presbytery of New-Brunswick.

Sympathetic Meeting on the Death of G. G Foster.

From the Pennsylvanian of Thursday.

A meeting of the Reporters of the Press was held at the office of the *Commercial List*, last evening, to give expression to their feelings in reference to the death of Mr. G. G. FOSTER, of the *Daily Times*.

The meeting was organized by calling JOSEPH WOOD, Esq., of the *Public Ledger*, to the Chair, and S. N. WIKELOW, of the *Inquirer*, and H. C. WATSON, of the *North American*, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated in an appropriate address by the President, after which

Mr. R. W. C. GREENE, of the *Daily Times*, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were received with remarks suitable to the occasion:

Whereas, We have learned with feelings of heartfelt regret of the sudden and wholly unanticipated demise of Mr. GEORGE G. FOSTER, of the *Daily Times*, a gentleman of rare and distinguished ability, and warm and generous heart; and, whereas, we deem an expression of our feelings on the occasion of such a saddening deprivation, eminently just to the many personal and professional claims of the deceased, as well as to ourselves, his professional brethren: therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. FOSTER, we recognize the loss of a warm friend, a grateful companion, and an able writer, and one whose pen was never used to the discredit of himself or Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and render to them the fullest expression of our undivided and warmest sympathies.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our late friend in a body.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to present the above resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President, in conformity with the last resolution, appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee: Messrs. E. W. C. GREENE, of the *Daily Times*; Louis M. Chasteau, of the *Daily Sun*; C. B. Bowder, of the *Evening Bulletin*; Jos. L. Fortescue, of the *Evening Argus*; Wm. Magill, of the *Pennsylvanian*.

The meeting then adjourned.

☞ The following persons, of the Senior Class of the Union Theological Seminary in this City, passed an examination recently, before the Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn, and are recommended by that body as candidates for the ministry of the gospel: ALONZO BROWN, CHARLES HARDING, JAMES H. PARSONS, GEORGE L. TUCKER, HENRY M. TUPPER, and M. D. KALOPOTHAKES, the latter of whom is a Greek, and was for some time a pupil of Rev. Dr. JONAS KING, at Athens.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, April 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged in demand and value.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at former rates, with sales, in lots, of 900 pkgs. Java at 14¾c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 12c. @12¼c.; and 450 Rio at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is less freely offered and attracts more attention, but parties disagree about prices, and transactions are somewhat restricted. The sales since our last foot up nearly 4,000 bales at rates ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb. above yesterday's figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increased activity and firmness, with sales since our last of about 10,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25 @ 6 12½
Ordinary Shes	6 12½@ 6 18¾
Straight State	6 18¾@ 6 25
Favorite and Extra State	6 25 @ 6 62½
Common to good Michigan	6 12½@ 6 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25 @ 6 50
Common to Good Ohio	6 25 @ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 37½@ 6 62½
Fancy Ohio	6 50 @ 6 62½
Extra Michigan	6 50 @ 8 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	6 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 62½@ 6 87½
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 9 50
Extra Missouri	7 25 @10 00

Canadian continues in slack demand at unchanged prices —the sales since our last having been confined to about 200 bbls. Rye Flour is at $5 50@$5 69 ₩ bbl. Southern is improving. The sales since our last amount to 2,300 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $7@$10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and freely bought, $3 87½@$5 75 for Fine and Superfine. ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, $3 37½ for Baltimore, and $3 62½@$3 68¾ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in full and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. The sales since our last include about 7,000 bushels at $1 91@$1 92½ for Southern white, $1 73 for Jersey red, and $1 70 for Long Island do. ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats appear about the same. Corn is salable and very firm, the transactions including 41,000 bushels mixed, yellow and white Southern, chiefly at 82c.@87c., as in quality, ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River found buyers at 85c.@ $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 35 bales purchased at 7c.@18c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Unaltered.

LARD—Eastern are rather more freely offered and are obtainable at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Quiet yet steady.

LIME—Rockland is up to $1 for common and $1 37½ for Lump ₩ barrel, with a light supply and fair inquiry.

MOLASSES—Displays no essential change. The sales since our last, including about 450 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c.@47c.; and some Cuba, Muscovado at 36c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No really important movement has occurred in this line since our last.

OILS—Crude Whale has fallen to 78c.@80c. ₩ gallon, with a fair amount offering and a limited demand. Crude Sperm is quiet at old rates. Refined descriptions are, also, selling slowly at former quotations. Olive Oil has not varied. Linseed is dull and heavy at 77c.@79c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil manifests no new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in fair request, at rising prices—the sales since our last amounting to about 800 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25 for Mess, and $15 62½@ $15 75 for Prime. ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are heavy and obtainable at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair demand, at 8¾c.@9¼c., as in quality. Lard is firm, steady and buoyant, the transactions including 1,000 bbls. and tcs. at 9c. for strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10c., mostly within the range, and some Prime in bags, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and in slack demand at drooping prices. The sales since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $8@ $8 37½ for Country Prime, $8 75@$10 for do. Mess, and $10 50@$13 for Extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$22 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $13@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 14c. @17c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 23c.@34c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 5c.@10c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

RICE—Remains quiet and depressed at $3 87½@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are freely dealt in at firm prices,—the sales since our last consisting of about 1,300 hhds., at 6¼c.@ 7¾c. for Cuba; 6¾c.@8c. for Porto Rico; and 7¾ c.@8c. for New-Orleans; with 700 bxs. Havana, part at 7¼c.@ 8¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at strengthening prices.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. prime realized 10¼c.@ 10¾c. ₩ gallon.

WHISKY—Is in fair demand at improved prices,—sales having transpired since our last of about 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at from 25½c.@26½c., closing at 26c.@ 26¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were without improvement. For Liverpool the engagements included some Cotton at ½d. ₩ lb.; Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 54,000 bushels Grain at 4c. @4½c. in bulk and bags; 150 tons Logwood at 21s. 6d., and heavy goods at 25s. For London, the shipments embraced 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., and 1,200 boxes Cheese at 35s. Two small charters were reported, from South Side Cuba to New-York at 27½c.@28c. and $2 50. No other interesting movements transpired. The Secretary of the Treasury has received a representation of Mr. Farma Rice, late Consul at Cuba, in reference to the case of certain grain bags, lately in dispute, to be entered free of duty. The amount of duties levied upon Mr. RICE, who does the leading business in bagging grain for export, was $25,000.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Swiss of good habits and education, speaking and writing fluently the English, French and German languages, to travel with a gentleman (with or without family,) going to Europe as guide or interpreter and to make himself generally useful. The best of reference in the City and country will be given. Address, INQUIRER, No. 46 Jefferson-st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young men (Protestants)—one is a person of strict moral habits, from the North of Ireland, has lived with the highest families in the old country as also this; the other is colored and American born, understands his business in every particular which his reference can fully prove. Apply No. 371 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant girls, in City or country; they are well suited for chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; one would have no objection to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Any family requiring such help will find them of excellent character. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork, washing and ironing; is neat and clean about her work and quite willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 182 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and extra fine washing and ironing, in an American private family in the City; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant man and his wife, together; the man as waiter, and wife as cook; is a good baker and pastry cook. Have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen or heard of, for three days, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No 123 West 21st-st. cor. of 7th-av., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid in a private family. Has no objection to take care of children. Wages no object; but a safe home. An Episcopal family preferred. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 20 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, April 18 and 19, at her present employer's, No. 35 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American middle-aged woman, either as chambermaid and laundress or plain cooking in a private family; is willing to do general housework for a small family; no objections to go in the country. Apply No. 227 7th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English Protestant girl to do the housework of a small private family, is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 319 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 6 Hammersley-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady as nursery governess or companion; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country and a clergyman's family preferred. Address M. A. W., J. C. GORDON'S, No. 156 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to do general housework, in a small family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-st. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or will do chamberwork and washing. No objection to go a small distance in the country. Has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 East 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady English girl as chambermaid or under-nurse. Has been two years at her present place, from which she can be thoroughly recommended. Apply at No. 42 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 West 24th-st.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS—SOPRANO.—A lady of acknowledged ability, a perfect sight-reader, and conversant with the services of the Episcopal and Catholic churches, is willing to make a permanent engagement from the 1st of May next, at which time her present engagement expires. Address L. K. L., *Daily Times* office.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.—A gentleman fully qualified wishes a situation in a School, as Instructor in the art of Drawing; if necessary, would act as assistant teacher of vocal music, and the rudiments of the Italian language and piano playing; would not object to the South. Address W. T., Post-Office, Williamsburg, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED—In a suburban seminary, as residents. A thorough instructress in music and singing; also, a Française for that language. It is desirable that one of the ladies should be able to teach drawing also. Cards at Mr. SHEPPERD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in her profession, competent to instruct in the English branches, and the rudiments of French and Music, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, care of J. B. STANBERY, No. 464 3d-av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, English, French, Latin and Italian, desires a situation as resident or daily Governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 Post-Office, New-York.

SOPRANO SINGER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, as soprano singer in a church; Episcopal preferred; satisfactory reference can be given. Address Miss H. B., No. 139 West 36th-st., New-York.

TO INVALIDS OR FAMILIES INTENDING TO VISIT EUROPE.—A regularly educated physician, (under thirty years of age,) whose practice has been extensive, intends to spend some considerable time in travel and study on the continent. It has been suggested to him, that his services as companion, friend and medical attendant would be valuable to an invalid or family who may intend to travel in Europe. He would therefore be pleased to make an arrangement for this purpose, or even to attend on a voyage only to Europe. Reference, CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN.—Would like to take charge of a house for a gentleman, or for a family during their absence in the country through the Summer, or any respectable situation which would give a home, the chief thing desired. Good references given and required. Address, or call at No. 258 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th-ave., Mrs. W.

EXPERIENCED CUTTER WANTED—Who is capable to superintend a large clothing house, in cutting patterns and fitting garments, and to have the care of other cutters. An American preferred. Those who can give satisfactory reference, can do so by addressing a note to CUTTER, at this office.

A LADY IN MIDDLE LIFE—From the South, having a short time since lost her husband, is desirous of obtaining a calling as housekeeper, in a widower's family. She is educated, companionable and lady-like, in manners and appearance, and solicits a home amongst the refined and intelligent. Undoubted references given and required. Address Mrs. ANGELINE MAYHEW, *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Wishes to obtain a home in a respectable family—she can do all kinds of needlework—where her society and assisting to take charge of the house would be considered an equivalent for her board, or would accompany a family traveling for pleasure. Address H. F., Brooklyn Post-Office.

DRESS-MAKERS WANTED.—Twelve competent dress-makers can get employment by immediate application at Miss HARMANN'S establishment, No. 473 Broadway. N. B.—None but experienced hands need apply.

SALESMAN WANTED—A young man of some experience, in a retail dry goods store, reference required. Apply to

L. D. BRANCH,
No. 148 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—In a grocery store, to collect orders and deliver goods; none but those thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can bring unexceptionable recommendations, need apply. PARK & TILFORD, No. 113 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

MAN WANTED.—A smart and active man, as clerk in an Intelligence Office. He must know the business well, as he has to conduct the whole himself. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

BOY WANTED.—A smart American lad, about 15 years of age, is wanted to attend in office, and do out-door business; one who can read and write well, to take orders and answer questions intelligently; compensation at the rate of $100 per annum. Address, with references, Box 2,606 Post-Office, Nassau-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active intelligent boy to attend in an office. Salary first year $50. Apply at No. 2 Exchange-place.

BOY WANTED—In a law office; one who has been in an office before, or a law student, preferred, on a fair salary. Address Box No. 490 Post-Office.

THREE OR FOUR EXPERIENCED FLASK MAKERS WANTED—Immediately. Inquire at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., No. 4 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1856.

AT AN ELECTION—Held at the office of the Company on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. J. Martin,	Geo. D. Morgan,	James Humphrey,
A. F. Willmarth,	Theo. McNamee,	George Pearce,
Wm. G. Lambert,	Richard Bigelow,	Wm. H. Work,
George C. Collins,	Oliver E. Wood,	James Low,
Danford N. Barney,	Amos R. Eno,	Ir'cH. Froth'gh'm,
Lucius Hopkins,	Alfred S. Barnes,	Chas. A. Bulkley,
Thos. Messenger,	George Bliss,	Cephas H. Norton,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Roe Lockwood,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Charles B. Hatch,	John G. Nelson,	Amos T. Dwight,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Lyman Cooke,	H. A. Hurlbut,
R. Watson Bull,	Levi P. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Curtis Noble,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,	J. B. Hutchinson,	John R. Ford,
Homer Morgan,	Stephen Paul,	Sidney Mason,
Levi P. Stone,	Chas. P. Baldwin,	Geo. T. Stedman.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES J. MARTIN was reelected President; and at the same meeting A. F. WILLMARTH (late Secretary) was elected Vice-President, and J. MILTON SMITH was elected Secretary. J. McGEE, Secretary pro tem.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—The owner of the house No. 12 Lamartine-place, 27th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., having a large house and a small family, will accommodate one or two gentlemen and wives with board; rooms on second floor. The house is of the first-class, and the location unsurpassed by any in the City, having a private park in front. Apply as above.

BOARDING—In Williamsburg, for a gentleman and wife in the most pleasant part of the city; small family, house, yard and premises around unsurpassed; three minutes' walk from all the ferries. Rooms furnished or not. Terms moderate for accommodations; best references given and required. Address X. Y., Union-square or Williamsburg Post-Offices.

BOARDING—A pleasant room with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, may be had in 19th-st. between 8th and 9th ave. This is a desirable opportunity for those wishing to locate permanently in a private family of respectability. Unexceptionable references required. Address L. O., this Office.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURD'S, No. 202 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms on the third floor, with full board, may be had by applying at No. 44 West Washington-place. Also, a parlor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BOARD AND HOME—In a pleasant part of Brooklyn, (near Atlantic st.) A private family would accommodate 3 or 4 single gentlemen with partial board and good rooms, and endeavor to make them feel at home. No more boarders in the house. Address S S., office of this paper.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room newly papered and painted, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Apply at No. 28 Prospect-st., near Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Can be had at No. 186 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave. The house has all the modern improvements. Family strictly private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms if desired. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the dépôt. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., near Bowery New-York.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A suite of well-furnished parlors on the first floor, together with a tea room and kitchen, will be let to a small family, or to a party of three or four gentlemen. Apply at No. 30 White-st., west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, may be obtained at No. 30 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bathrooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two handsome rooms neatly furnished to let to two single gentlemen only. Apply at 142 Franklin-st., near Varick.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large well furnished room, having gas, closet supplied with water and bath room, &c., adjoining. Also two single rooms to let in the new and private residence No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Breakfast if required. Only persons of high respectability need apply.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—One front and one back room to let, with board, on moderate terms, in a house pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near Broadway, by addressing LEWIS, Box No. 3,068 Post-Office.

ROOMS.—One or two single gentlemen desiring rooms and partial board with the comforts of a home in a private family, may obtain the same by applying at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 248 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN,
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS PARES & CO.
Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st. to No. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST., where may be found the largest and the best assortment of
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Suitable for every style of house architecture.
Also every article in the same line for
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

REMOVAL.—CHILDS & SMITH have removed from No. 449 to the spacious store No. 452 Pearl-st., directly opposite their old store, where may be found the most desirable assortment of Decorative and Plain Paper Hangings, Border and Curtain Papers, with every other article in the line suitable for City or Country Dealers. Also, the largest assortment of Window Cornices, Band Pins, Loops, &c., that can be found in New-York.
CHILDS & SMITH, No. 452 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a superior made table, with our new invented cushions, of superior elasticity and correctiveness. Private houses furnished, and public rooms, at short notice. Five good second hand tables, in perfect order, cheap for cash.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE—ESTABLISHED IN 1831.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. R. J. TODD, No. 88 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—Held at the house of Wm. O'Donell, corner of 3d-av. and 20th-st., on the night of the 17th ult., Mr. John Lalor offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, the officers of this meeting are requested to call the Republicans of the XVIIIth Ward to meet at the above-mentioned place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 18th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to such Committee. WM. H. ADAMS, Chairman.
JAMES DUKE, Secretary.

RESIDENTS OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.—All persons interested in the success of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, are requested to assemble at Union Hall, southeast corner of Sackett and Court sts., at 7½ o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, to discuss matters of importance to that Society.

As churches are public institutions, let every good citizen be present.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE XVTH. WARD—Are requested to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 61 West 13th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, April 17, in coming from Somerville to No. 104 West-st., New-York, between 6 and 9 o'clock A. M., ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in Somerset County Bank bills of different denominations. The above reward will be paid the finder upon returning the same to YOUNG, BONNELL & SUTPHEN, No. 104 West-st., New-York.

PAYMENT STOPPED.—LOST OR MISLAID—Either by ourselves or the Shoe and Leather Bank, a promissory note drawn by A. B. Sands, for seven hundred and fifty dollars, dated March 18, 1856, at four months, to the order of Tatham & Brothers, and indorsed by them. Payment being stopped the holder is requested to return the same to
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—If applied for within three days, a remarkably showy pair of black horses, switch tails. Apply to the coachman EARLE, at Hurson's stables, in 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—Nearly new, with C springs and shafts, Watson's make, Philadelphia; also, a set of carriage harness, Gibson's make; all in complete order. Apply at the stable No. 98 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

LATE ARRIVAL
SUPERB ENGLISH CARPETS.
CROSSLEY & SONS'
Medallion Velvet, Wilton and Tournays.
Tapestry Brussels, 3s. 6d.
Templeton's yard-wide Medallions.
New style Three-Ply.
Ingrains, 2s. 6d.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
NO. 99 BOWERY.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $3—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS, No. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., up stairs.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls, from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS, Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., up stairs.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS. DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN, STRAW GOODS, Every variety of TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, BUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.
The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is a'l marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT,)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD LACES, LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GRO DE RHINE SILKS, FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS GENERALLY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, &c.,
And every article comprising a Linen Department, is now complete at prices that cannot fail to insure their ready sale. Call and see them at
G. C. HOOK'S, No. 759 Broadway.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 499 BROADWAY.
Immense reduction on account of removal on the 1st of May.
This entire stock of Mourning dress goods, Bonnets, Mantillas, &c., the richest, best, and always the cheapest in the City, will be sold at the original package cost, until the 1st of May, in consequence of removal.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 499 Broadway, 4 doors below St. Nicholas Hotel.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
LANE & PORTER call particular attention to their present stock of Mantillas, which is replete with every novelty of the season; and, for cheapness, beauty and excellence in style, cannot be surpassed.
NO. 12 CANAL-ST.

MARSEILLES TOILET
AND LANCASTER QUILTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Ladies will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. A splendid Summer Dimity Quilt, large size, for 8s.; worth 12s.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS
MANTELETS, most recherché in style,
(MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,
A rich and effective stock of
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
At his new store,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

MOURNING, MOURNING.
Ladies wanting suits of mourning can be supplied with the best materials cheap, and have them made up in the best manner with the greatest dispatch, at
W. JACKSON'S,
(Late Bartholomew's) New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Springsts.

LANE & PORTER
Will offer on FRIDAY MORNING, April 18, at their new store No. 73 Canal-st., three hundred pieces OF BEAUTIFUL INDIA PLAID AND CHECKED SILKS
At FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.
These goods are entirely new and well worth 6s.

MOURNING MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.
The most superb stock ever seen, and much below the usual prices. Call and see them. W. JACKSON'S,
(Late Bartholomew's) New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

SILKS AT 75 CENTS.
300 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at 75 cts., worth $1;
300 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at 87½ cts., worth $1 12½;
300 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at $1, worth $1 25;
and higher prices, proportionably cheap, will be offered at retail, on MONDAY, April 14.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 63 Canal-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, near 8th-st., will, this morning, offer for sale some of the choicest colors and styles in rich silks for $1 per yard, worth 10s. Ladies will do well to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere, as these are bargains rarely met with. Remember the number, 759 Broadway.

LANE & PORTER
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
1,000 STELLA SHAWLS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT NO. 73 CANAL-ST.

LANE AND PORTER
Will open for sale TO-MORROW MORNING, 18th,
500 BAREGE ROBES,
at 88, 86 50 and 87.
NO. 73 CANAL-ST.

THE GYLANTINE MANTILLA,
OR SHAWL SHAPE,
An article of surpassing beauty—may now be seen in every rich material, and all the varieties of trimming, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
AT EIGHT DOLLARS.
Novel, beautiful and good.
An immense variety this week.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S SIX DOLLAR MANTILLAS.
Pretty, rich, graceful, and entirely new; the material is the very best black silk.
MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway.

ENGLISH PRINTS—Fast colors, at 8½ the dress. French Prints, fast colors, at one shilling per yard. French and Scotch Ginghams, at one shilling per yard. On MONDAY, April 14.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 63 Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—For gardening, house-cleaning or any work that soils the hands; they are made at all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, by wearing the hands are made soft and white; for sale at all Rubber stores, and by GOODYEAR'S G

New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued every morning and evening, (Sundays excepted.) Price Two Cents. Mail Subscribers will be charged Three Cents a copy.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every Tuesday and Friday, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at Noon, and the other at Seven o'clock, P. M. It is sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all interesting matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers for mailing for single Copies.

Terms Invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the character of the Cooly trade. The Bounty Land bill was considered, but was not disposed of. In the House, the President was requested to have prepared statements, showing the appropriations and expenditures made during each session of the last three Congresses. The Senate's Fortification bill was tabled, on the ground that it improperly originated in that body.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch from New-Haven informs us of the acquittal yesterday afternoon of the Wakemanites concerned in the killing of JUSTUS W. MATTHEWS, on the sole ground of insanity. The parties, three in number, were all tried on one indictment, and the result was generally anticipated.

Peace.

By the arrival of the *Baltic*, we are in possession of four days' later news than that received by the *Cambria*. The one and all-engrossing feature is the declaration of Peace. The storm which during the past two years shook Europe is at length stilled. At 1 o'clock, on the 30th of March, the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Paris, signed the Treaty, and on the 31st the boom of the guns which precisely two years and two days previous had thundered forth from London Tower the declaration of war, bore along the river through the good old city the tidings that peace was made. It would be useless to speculate upon the precise terms of the treaty by which this object has been attained. Its general terms are, however, no secret. The preliminary protocol which was signed has been published, and the fifth article—if such has been added—alone remains a mystery. Although virtually agreed on, the signature of the different Sovereigns is necessary to give it final perfection, and it will occupy three weeks before the ratifying autograph of ALEXANDER can be obtained. During the interregnum of etiquette, the various journals of the different Powers occupy themselves in reviewing their own position, and that of other contending nations. As each of these reviewing pictures is naturally drawn with a somewhat roseate self-glorification, we prefer to publishing them to give in a few words what appears to us the true situation of the several parties to the war which has just closed.

The war has certainly in a large measure dissipated the military prestige of England, which at its opening was considered the foremost European power. Many long-cherished illusions of the superiority of her "governmental system" were in the first year rudely broken. Many hallucinations which past memories and the overweening self estimate they inspired had rooted in England's heart have been scattered. Her system was proved a failure, her aristocratic generals incapable, her commissariat and medical departments wholly out of joint, and nothing remained for her but that which has never forsaken her, and which even now has brought her gallantly through all disasters, —the brilliant valor and heroic endurance of her men. She has probably lost a hundred millions of money that might otherwise be expended in industrial enterprise. She has lost some thirty thousand of the flower of her people. There were few door-posts whose lintels were sprinkled, and there is scarcely a household in England on which the angel of destruction had not breathed as he passed. She has gained little in return for this, in a material point of view. But in a moral, much. With all her shortcomings she has shown an extent of resource, a dauntless courage, an undeviating good faith, and a stern perseverance, which bent to its will the most adverse circumstances, and hewed, even out of all ill-fortune, final success. She leaves the field, in physical form, fresher and firmer than any other power.

France, or rather LOUIS NAPOLEON, has come out of the war with the greatest triumph. All his personal objects have been attained. His dynasty has been acknowledged, and his reputation as the ablest sovereign of Europe firmly set. He has asserted for France the right, which if the war had but lasted another year she must have ceded to England, of being the first military power, and has brought her off the scene precisely at the moment when she had touched the highest point of position she could attain.

As to Russia, she has been taught the great fallacy in which her weakness lay. She has been shown that a purely military policy is unequal to carry out military designs, and that vast armies and navies are as nothing when the means of using and recruiting them are not on hand. Indeed, from the concessions the Emperor has made, it would appear that he had wakened to this conviction, and that the old Muscovite ideas will no longer reign. Russia wants railways, capital, and commerce—in a word, the sinews of war, wealth. After all her expensive military preparations, she finds that a despotic nation can never contend against a free and enlightened people. Within two years she has seen half a million of soldiers, a huge fleet, the most impregnable fortress, and all her means of aggression, gone. It is evident she feels the need will now devote her energies to laying down iron roads through her vast territories and bringing the utmost points of her empire, the Crimea and St. Petersburg, within a few days' distance. If Russia in such a course favors education, the growth of a mercantile and the development of her industrial resources, she may be in fifty years four times more powerful than she is now, and have to bless the war which led her to such a career of redemption.

The war may thus prove a source of strength to Russia. What will it be to Turkey?

To what a condition is that Empire reduced which is destined for years to have its capital and coasts occupied by foreign armies? The Governments of England and France have announced "that they do not intend for a long time to relax their hold of that unhappy country." As soon as the treaty is signed, all that will remain to the Sultan of his sovereignty will be the red Fez.

For the rest, Hungary and Italy lie in their old condition; Germany is divided and bureaucratic; a strong coldness exists between the two great Protestant Powers, Prussia and England; the Pope has realized in Austria, in Naples, and in Italy, a power for which HILDEBRAND sighed and the GREGORYS struggled in vain; while the Cossack Czar and the upstart Emperor of the French, whom he so scorned, are on a footing of the most delightful friendship. Henceforth the French eagles and Russian bear lie down together. How strange is the whirligig of time.

England and the United States.

The London *Times* insists that the United States are determined upon a war with Great Britain. Whenever it attempts to discuss the differences between the two countries, it starts with this assumption,—that the American Government is resolved upon war and seeks a pretext for it in the alleged violation by England of the Central American Treaty, and in her attempted enlistment of troops in the United States. The *Times* of the 1st of April, takes occasion to compare the policy of the American Government with that of Russia; and after establishing to its own satisfaction the similarity of the "two empires," it proceeds to say:

"Now, it is rather a remarkable thing, and to be noted in the history of human delusions, that at the very moment when the one bubble has burst, when Russia's dream of irresistible power and endless dominion has been rudely and finally dispelled, the other Power, the self-boasted parallel, the brother in boundless pretension and special immunity, so far from taking warning by the fate of its compeer, *is at this moment verging to the same suicidal folly*—a war, not of self-defence, but of wanton defiance, *the sole and avowed object of which is the assumption of a political position above all the rest of the world.*"

If England were determined upon a war with this country, this is the precise language in which her organs would proclaim that purpose. But we do not believe that either the Government or the people of Great Britain, cherish any such sentiments or meditate hostilities against this country. And we are certain that not the slightest foundation exists for the imputations of the *Times* against the Government and the people of the United States. That man, in either country, who should desire war would be a fit subject for Bedlam. And that Government of either nation which would look to war as a possible event, until every conceivable mode of adjusting differences had been resorted to without effect, would merit, as we are confident it would receive, the burning condemnation of the people it would misrepresent.

The *Times* seems inclined to use its vast influence to exasperate international animosities and to render the peaceful adjustment of disputed points impossible. Its power, great as it is, cannot accomplish this result. The common sense of the English people will revolt at such a consummation. Nor will that journal succeed in convincing its readers that the course of the United States in regard to the Enlistment Question, has been unreasonable or indicative of hostility to Great Britain. We commend the letter written by an intelligent American in Europe, and signed a "A STATES' MAN," which we copy in another column. It states the case clearly and strongly, and relieves this country from the imputations which have been urged against it.

Presidential.

The business of President-making is beginning to be brisk. Each of the political parties suffers an internal commotion from the effort of individuals to bring forward their favorites. In the Democratic ranks the contest thus far is mainly between PIERCE and BUCHANAN,—though half a dozen other candidates are quietly awaiting the issue of their strife, in hopes of slipping in when both shall have been thrown overboard. The two-third rule, which has come to be the settled law of Democratic Conventions, renders it very difficult for any prominent candidate, against whom strong opposition is aroused, to obtain the nomination. But, at the same time, it renders it easy for such a candidate to prevent the success of his antagonist. It may happen, therefore, that PIERCE and BUCHANAN will each have strength enough to kill the other, without being able to compass the nomination himself. Anticipating such an issue, the friends of DOUGLAS, HUNTER, RUSK, and one or two other aspirants, are holding themselves aloof from the canvass. President PIERCE would be able probably to command the nomination, if his pretended friends were at all sincere. But none of them have any confidence in his success, if nominated; they are all, therefore, ready to desert him at the first opportunity, for a more available candidate.

The Republicans are equally busy and still more embarrassed. Mr. SEWARD would undoubtedly be their first choice:—and his nomination would be a matter of course, but for the fact, that in all the Western and the New-England States the Republican party owes its strength in a very great degree to its alliance with Americanism: and Mr. SEWARD took the precaution at a very early day, to reiterate his fixed hostility to the principles and policy of the American party. It is feared, by many, that his nomination would repel that party from the Republican ticket and thus insure its defeat. Governor CHASE has strong friends in Ohio, but out of that State the conviction is general that his nomination would not be popular. It is not at all unlikely that the Republicans will find it necessary to do, as all other parties have been compelled to do,—take up a *new man*,—one not identified with the political struggles and animosities of the past. Foreseeing this necessity, some of them have been diligently teaching Col. FREMONT for the course. It is supposed that he would concentrate the support of the Republicans and North Americans, and that he would be acceptable as a candidate to Young America generally. He has character, wealth and position;—what he lacks is political experience and a past career by which his future course may be predicted. Whether this defect will defeat or aid him, remains to be seen. Some of the Western Republicans are anxious for the nomination of Judge MCLEAN;—while others at the East pronounce him too old fogyish, and go in for BANKS. The contest will be settled at Philadelphia on the 17th of June: and will probably be somewhat affected by the action of the Convention of the North Americans, to be held in this City on the 12th. The nomination of Mr. FILLMORE is dead as a door-nail already. The Northern members of the American party will probably endeavor to find a candidate who will also be adopted by the Republicans:—and if they succeed in this, they will enter upon the canvass with reasonable prospects of victory.

We are likely to have a stirring time, in the political world, during the month of June.

Southern Emigration.

We are glad to see that Southern politicians are beginning to be sensible of the folly of abusing the Kansas Emigration Societies which have been formed in several of the Northern States, and are taking the much more rational course of imitating their example. The Montgomery, Ala., *Journal*, in noticing the departure of 300 men from that city for Kansas, takes occasion to state, from personal knowledge, gathered on a recent trip to the seaboard, that measures are already effected to place in Kansas, before the October election, at least 6,000 Southern voters,—and that Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, and other States, "backed by Missouri," stand ready at any moment to supply any balance of voters which may be necessary. This is a practical mode of endeavoring to meet the emergency. It shows that the South is thoroughly ashamed of its denunciations of the societies formed in Massachusetts for the purpose of settling Kansas, and that, instead of opposing them longer, it is prepared to enter into rivalry with them. This struggle for Kansas is an unavoidable result of the squatter-sovereignty doctrine. The Kansas bill left the inhabitants of Kansas to decide whether Slavery should or should not exist within its borders. It followed necessarily that the friends and the enemies of Slavery would have a sharp contest for the Territory:—and that emigrants would pour into it by thousands from all sections of the Union. The Northern States were the first to enter the field:—but the South is resolved to make up for loss of time by an excess of zeal.

The South, however, must know that the contest is unequal. Where there is one man in the Southern States prepared to emigrate to Kansas, there are *ten* in the North. It will not do for the South to send whites who are not slaveholders,—for they would become Anti-Slavery men the moment they reached Kansas. And of the slaveholders, themselves, there are very few who can afford such a transplantation of their interests as emigration to Kansas would involve. But every Northern, and every Western State, is full of active, hardy men, whose circumstances and disposition alike favor settlement in a new country. Tens of thousands of such men will become inhabitants of Kansas long before the October election arrives.

"Border Ruffians."

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, in one of its spasmodic appeals to the slaveholding interest to send emigrants to Kansas, says:

"The 'border ruffian,' the farmer of the far South and West, is the *noblest type of mankind*. In his person is revived all the chivalry and generosity of the knights of the middle ages. He is equally noble, but far more useful. *He is the pioneer of a high and honorable civilization.* He is planting a master race—men like the Greeks and Romans—on a new soil; not buying up white men at the shambles, to remove them from Slavery to capital in Boston, to make them, in a few generations, slaves to capital in Kansas. In a few generations the process of subsidence and stratification of society takes place, and then, like European peasants, one set of men become (worse than slaves) the mere hereditary bondsmen of capital or property. A thousand men are killed by lightning where one English agricultural peasant rises above the condition of his ancestry. *So, without slaves, will it be in Kansas.* White men must clean the streets, work the roads, stand behind the chairs of gentlemen at table, brush their clothes, black their boots, and hold their horses. *To this condition all free society soon comes.*"

This eulogy of the "border ruffian" has the merit of novelty:—and so has the accompanying eulogy of Slavery over free society. Both show the inevitable tendency of the slaveholding sentiment, and indicate the issue that must sooner or later be made upon this subject. If the *Enquirer* is right,—if civilization demands that the laboring classes shall be slaves—if the condition of things at the South is really so superior to the "free society" of the Northern States,—then that condition should be made universal. No solitary reason can be urged for extending Slavery into Kansas, which would not have equal weight in favor of reducing to Slavery the laboring classes in every Northern State.

Kentucky Whigs.

The Straight Whigs die hard in Kentucky; they cannot bring themselves to believe that the Whig Party is among the things that were, and they nurse their delusions with such seriousness that they have actually been holding a Convention at Lexington to reorganize the Party, and have gone to the extreme of making arrangements to hold a Nominating Convention next July, with a view to participating in the next Presidential election as Whigs. Such political infatuation is not common, even among Straight Whigs. Men may die from accidental causes, or be so badly injured as to be at the point of death, and yet recover. But such can never be the case with political parties, which can only die from lack of vitality, and because their mission has been accomplished, or their principles have been proved unsound. Whatever the cause may be, nothing can be more certain than that the Whig Party has ceased to exist; and the most Quixotic of all possible movements is the attempt to reorganize it. There is nothing to reorganize. The breath has left the body, and the body is already in a state of decomposition.

Academy of Music.

VERDI's "Trovatore" will be repeated to-night for the last time this season. SIGNOR BOLOGNI will be the *Manrico*—vice BRIGNOLI disabled by horse exercise. Signor BOLOGNI sung this *rôle* in Italy, and judging from what he has already accomplished with VERDI's assistance, is capable, we should think, of creating a favorable impression.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Children's Aid Society.

Three years ago, Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE and a few earnest men and women with him, projected an association which should aim to relieve the children of New-York from degradation and crime. It was proposed to furnish employment to such poor children as could be induced to enter the schools, to provide decent lodgings for the numerous class of the newsboys, to find homes in the country for children who could be persuaded to leave the City, and to gather the Germans and Italians into places where they would learn, at once, decency, morals, and the English tongue. Three years is but a short time in which to work out a reform of magnitude, but a great deal has been accomplished, in spite of obstacles, limited accommodations and scanty funds. The community having realized the importance of the work which the Society has undertaken, the yearly results grow in interest as the field widens.

The agencies employed in the management of the affairs of this Society are Industrial Schools, Boys' Meetings, Lodging-houses for Boys and Girls, and the distribution of the children among homes which are found for them in the country. There are now in the City five Industrial Schools, whose pupils during the year numbered 1,071. They are situated in the Fourth Ward, at No. 22 Oliver-street, at No. 14 Avenue C, on the Hudson River side at No. 254 West Twenty-eighth-street; on the East River in Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue, and others in the Five Points (House of Industry) for Italian children, and in connection with Calvary Church (Dr. HAWES'.) The school in Avenue C is intended for the benefit of German children. The Italian School is under the care of Mr. CERQUA, and the branches taught are principally English. The cost of conducting these schools during the year 1855 was as follows:

Fourth Ward	$1,510 60
Avenue C	1,687 47
Hudson River	1,230 11
East River	512 00
Calvary Church	351 99
Italian	350 00
Total	$5,642 17

The house for the Oliver-street School is liberally awarded to the Society, rent free, by Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL. The ladies of Calvary Church have contributed liberally to the support of the School in connection with that Church. The Italian School is intended to reach the numerous and needy and ignorant class of organ-grinders and itinerant statuette sellers; it was only established in December last, but shows such results as this: That 20 boys who never attended school, learned the alphabet and numbers, and the rudiments of writing, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 26; that several others who knew how to spell only in Italian, now spell in English and write copies; that some who could only read are now able to write: and that those who knew how to write in Italian, now learn to translate into English.

The Newsboys'. Lodging-house, established last year, has been followed by a Lodging-house for Girls, which has apartments in the upper part of No. 22 Oliver-street. The number of newsboys who lodged in the Newsboys' Rooms during the year was 814, of whom eight were adults; number of lodgings furnished, 7,599. The number of newsboys who found other employment was 41. The expenses of the Newsboys' Lodging-house in 1855 were $1,431; receipts from lodgers, $391 20. There were 82 female lodgers in Oliver-street during the same period.

The statistics of the number of destitute girls who were sheltered in the new lodging-house form an interesting feature of the report:

	No.
Girls who have no home	23
Taken from the Tombs	10
Beaten and turned out	2
Found in the streets	2
Found in Twenty-seventh-street, nearly starved	5
Came in sick	1
Other temporary lodgers	7
Vagrants	4
From the Office	28

The Boys' Meetings, an effective means of reaching a large and destitute class of lads who prowl about the streets and fall into crime unchecked, unless rescued by some such agency as this, have prospered abundantly, two new meetings having been opened during the year. The enterprise in Greenwich-street, near Charlton, embarrassed financially, has been given up for the present.

The Children's Aid Society expended $10,027 in 1855, and its receipts were $10,004, so that the receipts and expenditures were nearly equal, the former slightly inferior to the latter.

Upwards of 900 persons were provided with homes in the country during the year—men, 61; women, 58; boys, 424; girls, 393. Places were found in this State for 317, in New-Jersey for 103, in Pennsylvania for 164, in Illinois 16, and others in New-England and the Far West.

The Society hopes to receive sufficient aid in the prosecution of its enterprise to justify the employment of new agents to canvass the poor districts of the City, and to effect the permanent establishment of workshops, new industrial schools, and other useful agencies.

The report has an appendix, filled with narratives of striking scenes, witnessed by the agents of the Society, in the course of their daily rambles.

The Celestials not all Beggars—Sale of Chinese Theatrical Costumes.

We have seen a remonstrance signed by several of the Chinese now in the City, who are able to maintain themselves decently without appealing to the charitable for pity and pennies, in which they indignantly protest against the conduct of their mendicant fellow-countrymen, who crouch in miserable attitudes upon the sidewalks, and invite you by printed placard, to buy something of a poor Chinaman. The remonstrants desire most earnestly that the good people of New-York should not form their opinion of the Celestial nation from the beggars now in the City, or take them to be representatives even of the Chinese of their own station in life. The remonstrance is highly honorable to those connected with it. Still we imagine that it is very difficult for some of these poor fellows to earn a living.

Most of the Chinamen in town are the remains of the Tong Hook Tong Dramatic Company, originally numbering about 80, which came to this City from San Francisco three or four years ago under the charge of BEACH & Co., for the purpose of giving exhibitions. They arrived in a vessel consigned to DAVIS, BROOKS & Co., and being unable to pay their fare after getting here, which amounted to about $5,000, transferred their theatrical costume to BEACH, who agreed to retain it as security until it could be redeemed. Meanwhile BEACH had not paid their expenses hither, and without the knowledge of the Chinese, pledged the wardrobe with DAVIS, BROOKS, & Co., to cover the amount due them. The wardrobe and properties were yesterday disposed of at auction by HAGGERTY, JONES & Co., the sale attracting a large attendance. The original cost of this wardrobe was $40,000, and the sum realized for it yesterday was less than $500. The costume is got up in the richest style, a large portion of it being silk and tinsel work. Among the articles sold were elegant gold embroidered and satin robes, embroidered scarfs with mirrors, aprons, vests, pantaloons, &c. The highest price paid for a robe was $41; but with one or two exceptions all brought less than $20 each. There were none of the poor unfortunate Celestials present to witness this sacrifice of their property.

The English Weather of Yesterday.

A beautiful fog yesterday morning and evening, with that peculiar odor about it which cannot be counterfeited by art, rejoiced the English residents of the City and its suburbs. A London Captain, on sailing up the Thames, after a year's absence in the Mediterranean, is reported to have exclaimed with rapture: "Ah, this is something like weather—none of your frightful blue sky." And yesterday our English and Irish friends—for they have fogs also in Ireland—were deliciously reminded of the land of their birth, and were enabled to exclaim with the Cockney skipper, that it was something like weather. We were told the English houses of entertainment were filled to overflowing, and by John Bulls congratulating acquaintances, it was a sort of holiday with them. Indeed, business began to rain, with a prospect of a nice foggy, wet close of the day.

To Men Who Wish to Poison their Wives.

If a man wishes to poison his wife, there is nothing that will do it so neatly as strychnine. A grain of white powder does the deed effectually—and tells the Coroner exactly what the deed was done by. For the convulsions it produces are as peculiar as they are terrible. Tetanus is the only thing they can be mistaken for. No one who has seen them once ever mistakes them a second time. In 5 or 20 minutes after the strychnine is given horrible lockjaw occurs, the body stiffens, the skin becomes livid, the eyeballs stick out, the pupils are dilated, and the patient dies of suffocation.

But the moment the breath has departed, and the anatomist makes his *post mortem*, detection is sure. The chemist is sure to find some hundredth or thousandth part of a grain of the mineral clinging to the inner coat of the stomach, and his tests will produce from that fraction a series of brilliant rings of color which cannot be mistaken. Or if the physician give to a living animal a portion of the fluid taken from the intestines of the dead person, those same terrible convulsions will be reproduced. So, if there are any of the family of Borgia in town, let them remember that strychnine is *the* poison; it kills the patient, and points unerringly to the method of the death. It is even surer than arsenic to bring the wretch who uses it to the gallows—or as near to it as modern civilization will allow a gentleman to come—to a nice room in the Sing Sing Hotel, and the clemency of a feeling Governor.

The Fillibusters' Witnesses—Locked Up—Wanting—Sloped.

The trial of the indicted Fillibusters arrested on the *Northern Light*, was set down for yesterday, in the United States District Court. The prolongation of the GEORGE LAW and SLOO suit compelled its postponement rather indefinitely. A motion will, therefore, be made by the counsel in the case on Monday next to dismiss the complaint. But the disposition of the witnesses is a little curious.

WM. H. ALLEN, the informing party upon whose affidavit the arrests were effected, has gone to Demarara. He was held to bail first in the amount of $1,500, to appear as a witness, but his bail was subsequently released on his own recognizance to appear at the trial. District-Attorney MCKEON was sanguine that he would be in attendance.

M. G. HOGGINS, the next important witness, now lies in the Tombs, having, since his detention as a witness, been arrested on a charge of swindling passengers for Australia.

Mr. P. BANCROFT, the book-keeper of HOGGINS, is not to be found.

Col. MACE, arrested as a fillibuster, but held as a witness, and dismissed on his own recognizance to appear, has sloped. The last that was seen of him he was drilling recruits in Nicaragua.

WM. MACY, also held as a witness, does not turn up. It is supposed he is bearing a musket somewhere over the plazzas of Central America. Lastly, Capt. WM. KNEASS, the leading witness before the Grand Jury, and whose evidence led principally to finding the indictments, is nowhere to be hit upon.

Tacking Ship?

The *Independent*, which has been barking at the American Tract Society for some two years past, declares, in this week's issue, that it has "no conflict" whatever with that institution, but on the other hand that it is very "jealous for its honor and usefulness!" Pray, what's in the wind now?

The same page of the *Independent* on which this profession appears, contains three editorial columns, out of six, filled with animadversions upon the American Tract Society.

Junior Exhibition at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

The Exhibition of the Junior Class of Williams came off in the Congregational Church on the evening of the 15th. The Greek Oration was admirably delivered by ALEXANDER HUTCHINS, of Peekskill, N. Y.; the Latin Oration, by GEORGE D. GOODRICH, of East Windsor Hill, Conn. The English speeches were delivered by Rufus Apthorp, Homer B. Stevens, Benton W. Cole, Charles M. Pierce, G. Havens De Bevoise, William G. Harding, Robert Murray, Jr., William Tatlock, Horace H. Wells, Andrew Parsons, R. E. McMath and Samuel Wood.

The appointments for the Prize Rhetorical Exhibition, which comes off at Commencement time, were given the day after the Junior Exhibition. They are as follows: Juniors—Edward S. Isham, E. Quackenbush, R. Apthorp. Sophomores—George Henry Beckwith, S. Cleveland, J. J. Doughty. Freshmen—George M. Wright, Walter Day, William D. Spalding. S. P. M.

☞ Wall and Nassau-streets have recently become a mart for the sale of horses. Almost daily at one o'clock horses and carriages intended for sale are driven up and down these crowded streets, with notice of the auction placarded on the flanks of the quadrupeds. At the appointed time, having undergone the inspection of purchasers, they pass under the hammer and become the property of the highest bidder. A vender in Wall-street informed us yesterday that they were sold at a great sacrifice; we should expect that any horse that ventured to enter the den of the "Bears" would meet with great sacrifices; but when another owner of horse flesh, who was evidently a German not many years arrived from fatherland, informed us that his animal would sell "sheep," we thought that at the present price of mutton that was no recommendation, and advised him to keep the fast to himself if he was desirous of effecting a sale. What next from Wall-street?

☞ Twenty drawers and stands, on table No. 3, in the Flour Department of the Corn Exchange, were let at noon yesterday, for a term of five years, at $10 per annum for each drawer and stand. The privilege of selection was sold at auction. The highest price obtained therefor was $61; the lowest, $24. This sale netted $545.

☞ The Fire-Marshal has sent a printed card, containing a copy of his suggestions as to the means of guarding against fires, to the proprietors of buildings in the City. We hope his cautions will be heeded; at least one-half of the fires that occur so frequently in this City, are occasioned by accidents which, with a little care, might be effectually guarded against.

☞ Mrs. PORTER, a Spiritual Medium, has prophesied that the steamer *Ericsson*, which left this port nearly four month's ago, will be burned to the water's edge before the 26th of the present month. Drive a nail there.

☞ The new steamer *Adriatic* was floated out of the large balance dock, foot of Market-street, yesterday, at 7 o'clock A. M. She was then taken in tow to the Novelty Works to receive her machinery.

Landlord and Tenant.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please inform me, is it imperative on the tenant to quit his apartments on the first of May, without any legal process or written notice by his landlord? The tenancy is a monthly one, held by oral agreement, and rent has been always paid by me in advance. This landlord tells me he has let the apartments to others, as I had declined to pay him some $2 per month increase.

Your obliged P. M. G.

DEAR P. M. G.: Our columns are too crowded—better consult a lawyer. Take his bond that he will not lead you into a Chancery suit, make a settlement on your wife, get your life insured in behalf of your children, set aside a fund to pay the expenses, and then if you can find an honest lawyer put the question.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 19.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Detailed Account of the First Battle between WALKER's Army and the Costa Rican Forces—Defeat of WALKER's Party.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD—Immediate Admission of Kansas as a Free State.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE—Refusal of Gov. CLARK to call an Extra Session.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Gov. HUNT's Speech at the Clay Banquet—England's Conversion to Romanism—The Moral of the Connecticut Election—Mrs. Candour turned up again—Emigration to Nicaragua—Adjournment of Congress—The State Legislature—WALKER's Defeat in Nicaragua.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—During the week.

THE BIRTHDAY OF HENRY CLAY—Speech of Ex-Governor HUNT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—Of the late Superintendent MCKEEN and JOSEPH CURTIS, Esq.

A SINGULAR SCENE—In the Court of Sessions.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, and for sale at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing, will contain the following:

Detailed account of WALKER's Reverse in Costa Rica.

The Indian War in Oregon.

Declaration of Peace in Europe.

Colonel LANE's Memorial, &c. &c.

☞ Price 6¼ cents per copy. Subscription $2 per annum, in advance.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

Since the introduction of my SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York have commenced putting up mixed and poison Gin, and calling it Schnapps. The name belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

I understand a number of bar-rooms in this City keep the poisonous Gin for sale on account of the cheapness of the price—$2 50 a dozen—when pure Holland Gin is worth by the pipe $1 50 a gallon. Look out for such impostors.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—

GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 43 Gold-st., which occurred last night. The buildings were four stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, which created an intense heat.

The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send another Salamander to our manufactory, No. 128 Church-st., and oblige, Yours, respectfully,

LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.

These Salamanders, secured by our "LA FAYETTE POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK, and of every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their depot, No. 146 Water-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

GAITER BOOTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON!

LIGHT, ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP!—CARTRELL, the manufacturer of gaiter boots for the ladies, No. 356 Bowery, has prepared a stock, embracing the most elegant description of gaiter boots as well as the usual variety of ladies' "feet covering," which for excellence of materials, superiority of workmanship and unbeatable style, has never been surpassed. It has been made up expressly for the Spring trade. This insures to buyers the very latest styles, and as his reputation for selling cheap as well as good and substantial articles is thoroughly established, those who make him a visit can do so with the assurance that their purchases on trial will prove in every respect satisfactory.

CARTELL'S twelve and fourteen shilling gaiters, manufactured with a view to durability, are quite as "dressy" in appearance as the fabrics sold at double the price at all of the Broadway establishments.

Ladies stopping at the up-town hotels will find his establishment convenient of access, and as his stock is very extensive, he can supply their wants without the delay usual when they have their gaiters made to order, and in quite as satisfactory a manner. Give him a trial, and remember that his establishment is at No. 356 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones sts.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,
No. 204 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st.,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

By far the largest assortment in either Hemispheres upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot,

NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK.
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 536 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture FOUNTAINS of various designs, suitable for courtyards, gardens and public parks, at prices varying from $25 to $2,000. Also, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL VASES, from $2 to $100; SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES and GARDEN BORDERS, DOGS, LIONS, DEER, EAGLES, LAMBS, &c., life-size and in miniature; WIRE-WORK, FLOWER STANDS, POT, BALCONY and VINE TRAINERS and ARBORS, IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, HAT RACKS, &c.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. They are also allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Brussels velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with recitations. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 6th May. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

CITY LADIES, AND LADIES VISITING THE City, can find gaiter and button boots, from 12s to 20s; slippers, ties and buskins, from 6s. to 10s. per pair; India-rubber shoes, in great variety; with boys', misses', and children's boots and shoes, of all kinds and prices, at

J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 194 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

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H. L. LOVET WOULD INVITE THOSE THAT are bald and gray to call at No. 763 Broadway, and he will refer to ladies and gentlemen who have been gray and bald, now having perfect heads of hair as when young, by the use of his WAHPENE.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved fastenings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRB

Remarkable Mistaken Efforts.—The Johnson (Ala.) *Citizen*, of last week, says: Dr. SAM. P. MOORE, was tried in the Circuit Court, Judge JOHNSON, presiding, for a rape on the person of Miss DARGAN, of Cahawba. He was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the State Prison. It appears from the evidence that Miss GAUNEY was being magnetized by the defendant, for a paralysis of one limb and an arm. Some nine months subsequent she was delivered of a child. She swore that she did not know whose child it was—that she never had had intercourse with any man, to her knowledge; and that she did not know her situation until confined. The parents of the girl swore that young men did not visit her, and that the defendant had ample opportunity to commit the offence. The people also introduced two gentlemen who have been in the habit of magnetizing persons, who testified that a person could be magnetized so as to be unconscious. The trial lasted two days. A. BLAIR appeared for the prisoner, and J. C. WOOD for the defence.

Maury's Dutch Medal.—A beautiful Gold Medal has been received from Holland at the State Department. It was struck by order of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands in honor of Lieut. MAURY. On the face is the image and superscription of the King, WILLIAM III; on the reverse, an inscription in the Dutch language, of which the following is a translation:

"To M. F. MAURY,
The Investigator of Nature, the Guide of the Ocean, and the Benefactor of Seamen.
The King.—1855."

[*National Intelligencer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Four Gold and Silver Medals**—Have been awarded to MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., for superior porcelain, and handsomely DECORATED DOOR KNOBS, BELL PULLS, &c., a full assortment now ready on the most reasonable terms.

☞ **Rushton's Pure Cod Liver Oil**—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous affections ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 138 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Most of the popular Tonic Medicines** contain more or less Alcoholic Stimulants, which prevents their general use. The OXYGENATED BITTERS being entirely free from every intoxicating quality, give a healthy tone to the digestive system.

☞ **Extra Silver-Plated Door Knobs, Bell-Pulls**—NAME AND NUMBER PLATES, HINGES, FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, and all descriptions of Building Materials, at lowest prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

☞ **The April number of Dr. Hunter's Medical Specialist** is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within the last two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-st.) New-York.

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C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The April Number of Dr. Hunter's Medical Specialist** is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within the last two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-street,) New-York.

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N. B.—Chinese Potato, in cans, at $5 to $10, or growing in pots till May 20.

☞ **Notice.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.

GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

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CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Man Know Thyself.**—Prof. FOWLER lectures EVERY EVENING this week in Continental Hall, 5th-av., corner of 54th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway, near Duane-st.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depôt; good house, all necessary outbuildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to F. S. STALLKNECHT, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. 1 and from 15 to 120 acres; 1,000 peach trees; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d-story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles from the village of Sing Sing, on the Croton turnpike, consisting or five acres of good land, with cottage house and barn, &c., with an abundance of fruit trees of all kinds; also, a never-failing well of good water. Will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, inquire at No. 36 Front-st. LUDLAM & LEGGETT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Corner of Classon and Gates avs., Brooklyn. House 40 by 28 feet, and rear addition, stable and carriage-house, 2 or 16 lots as desired. The house is furnished with every modern convenience, and the grounds ornamented with shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees. Apply to JOHN WENDELL, No. 83 South-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—One of the best built houses in the city, No. 16 Remsen-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, overlooking the bay and City of New-York. Three stories and attic, brown stone front, 26 by 54 feet, lot 100 feet deep, replete with modern conveniences, such as gas, water (warm and cold) in each story in abundance, bathing room, wash room, &c., &c. The furniture has been but little used, and is in good condition. Apply to WILLARD, WOOD & CO., No. 37 Broadway.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $235. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

SUPERIOR FARM AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—60 acres under a high state of cultivation; two-story frame house, 24 by 32, with 11 rooms; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, crib, smoke-house, and hot-bed; 30 bearing cherry-trees, 30 pear, 50 quince, and large old apple-orchard, and 70 young apple-trees, 300 grape-vines, asparagus bed, and all the garden fruits; 1 mile from steamboat, and 2 from depôt; good schools, &c., and location free from fever and ague.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant house No. 24 West 20th-st., built by a gentleman with great care for his own use. The house is 25 by 60, 4 stories, brown stone front, and contains in a very complete manner all the modern improvements. If not sold it will be rented to a small private family. For admission and other information, apply to RUSCH, ESCHER & RUSCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities. The new, first-class five-story store, 33 feet by 97 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; 28 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 72 Wall-st.

LOOK AT THIS.—WHAT A CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A neat 2-story and basement house, with half acre of ground, inclosed, 13 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad; conditions, pay $100 every three months, on the mortgage, until paid, without interest. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 113 West 11th-st., from 7 till 9 A. M., and No. 205 West 32d-st., from 6 to 7 P. M.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

$6,500—HOUSES FOR SALE—In Cheever-place, near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, three neat brown stone front houses, finished in first-class style, with vestibule doors in front, back stairs to second story, and all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS CONWAY, on the premises, or to BRADLEY, MILLS & WOODHULL, No. 92 Wall-st., New-York.

STUDIO—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house built expressly for an artist, containing a large room, with skylight, adapted for some light business. Apply on the premises to J. BURBANK, DeKalb-av., south side, between Nostrand and Marcy avs., near Myrtle, East Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 160 acres excellent tillable land, and 50 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the products to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of the Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communication, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of their facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $35, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT, PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

A TTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT—A DECIDED BARGAIN—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, on the 4 hour's ride from Broadway, and within a minute's walk of a depôt, at which 12 trains of cars stop during the day. The premises consist of about 16 acres of land, beautifully situated on the river, with large substantial dwelling-house, a gardener's cottage, carriage-house, with stable, wash, and poultry houses, good garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. A really desirable place for one of such moderate price. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Possession given 1st of May. The house is built in cottage style, and contains eight rooms, besides basement and kitchen, with all the modern improvements. There are 26 acres of land belonging to the place, about one half under cultivation, and balance finely wooded. For healthiness of location it is unsurpassed. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 92 West-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Including furnished house, outbuildings and about 20 acres of land, at South Orange, N. J., about half a mile from the railroad depôt, and about 13 miles from Jersey City. It is accessible several times daily from New-York, and would be a delightful residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

$4,500.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, S. I.—House 25 by 32, with a wing 16 square, two stories high. Also, two barns, good garden, with fruit. Also, a large two-story and attic house, with basement, near the landing at Rossville, containing 14 rooms. Location pleasant, with a fine water view. Two boats daily; fare 1s. Apply to WELLS & CO., Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

SMALL ESTATE IN RYE FOR SALE—Near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 28 miles from the City—the house large, and finished in good style with modern improvements. There is about 40 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Stock, farming utensils and furniture will all be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire at this office.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE—In Bloomfield, within one mile of the railroad depôt at West Bloomfield, and five miles from Newark; one of 32 acres of choice land, good house, barn, &c., plenty of fruit of all kinds. Also, one of 30 acres, new house and apple orchard; and one of 16 acres, new house and barn, fine apple orchard. For information, apply to E. M. HARISON & CO., No. 159 West-st., New-York, or to ARCH DEACON, East Bloomfield Hotel, near the depôt.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD at R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

$25,000.—A FINE HOTEL—And Farm of 350 acres, immediately surrounding the town at Dinwiddie Court-House, Virginia, is now offered at this office at a very low price. This property has a complete monopoly of the building privileges and hotel business. For particulars apply to THOMAS G. HARRISON, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In a pleasant New-England village, a valuable water power, large factory and forging shop, fitted with trip hammers, lathes, grindstones, &c.; well adapted to the manufacture of scythes cutlery or edge tools. Address Box No. 1,678, New-York Post-Office.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC NEAR BELLVILLE—Containing about 6½ acres in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and all the garden fruits; with a 1½ story house well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes ride from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—In Orange Town, Rockland County, containing 23 acres, with grist mill, house, barn and other buildings, all in good order. Also a farm in Bergen County, N. J., containing 67 acres, 30 acres of woodland, with house and barn, and all necessary buildings. For particulars, inquire of J.T. OUTWATER, near Tappan Village, or of F. A. ESTY, No. 355 Washington-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 210 acres, 130 improved—the soil is of the best kind and most beautifully located in Sullivan County, N. Y., where a cash home market may be had for produce at the highest rates. Title good. Terms easy. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD at R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY.—Rent $465. The 3-story brick house No. 49 Morris-st., three years old, 5 minutes' from the ferry. It is 27 feet wide, and contains 11 rooms, with gas fixtures and chandeliers, 15 pantries and closets, bath-room and kitchen with hot and cold water, coal vault, &c. The house is finished with French parlor windows and balcony, and will be painted and papered throughout. Inquire at No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET—Two four-story brown-stone English-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the North side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary; one of the most desirable situations on the North side of the City. Rent low to good tenants. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 178 Front-st. or No. 84 West 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story English basement house No. 392 West 20th-st., opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Has all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of CARPENTER & RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st., or JAMES M. EDGAR, corner 19th-st. and 9th-av.

HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The modern 1st class brown-stone house No. 88 First-place, Brooklyn, in perfect order; has gas, water, furnace, &c., lot 25 by 135, with court-yard and garden. Also, adjoining the above a fine brick stable and lot on Court-st, 22 by 75. For terms apply to M. H. & D. CASHMAN, No. 5 Beaver-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—The first-class 3-story house No. 351 East 10th-st. This house is in perfect order; is replete with all the modern improvements. Possession can be had immediately. Rent $850. The neat 2-story house No. 363, in same street. Rent $550. The two 5-story stores Nos. 4 and 6 Stone-st. Apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River Terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience; gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. Apply at the office, southeast of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A neat and convenient house, eligibly situated, commanding good views of the River, &c.; two parlors with folding doors, dining-room, kitchen, six bedrooms, cellar, store-room, pantries, closets, &c.; garden, well of excellent water, &c. Inquire of WILLIAM P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; five gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very large and handsome house, suitable for a boarding-house or school, having spacious parlors on 2d floor. Will be put in good order for a good tenant. Rent $700. Location, 10th-av., near Episcopal Theological Seminary.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A medium-size three-story brick house, situated between 1st and 2d avs. and 18th and 23d sts., with all the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures. The parlor-carpets and oil-cloths can be bought at a bargain. Rent $650 and water tax. Address Box No. 185 Chatham-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LEASE—Broadway, No. 776, between 9th and 10th sts.; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas fixtures through the house. Very suitable for fashionable tailoring or millinery, as there are 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d story. Can be had a few days before May 1. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—In Clinton-place, near Broadway, a three-story dwelling-house, in good order, with all the modern conveniences, deep lot, delightfully situated; possession on or before May 1, for one or more (with some furniture, if wanted.) Address, with real name, Box No. 500 Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Within five minutes' walk from the Ferry—a genteel two-story, attic, and basement house, corner of Washington and Essex streets. Inquire on the premises, or of F. BROUWER ANCHER, No. 45 Beaver-st., 2d floor, back office.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very desirable large three-story house on Lexington-av., in a first-rate location; the house is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, with modern improvements; the parlors will be papered with a stylish gold paper; rent moderate. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7.

HOUSE TO LET AT CHELSEA—Nearly opposite Theological Seminary—No. 147 10th-av., near 20th-st., three-story brick dwelling-house, well finished, Croton water, bath, &c.; house 23 by 46 feet, lot 100 feet, rent moderate. Apply at the house between 10 and 3 o'clock, or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two three-story brick houses Nos. 114 and 116 West 26th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements; will be put in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st., second story, front room.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSES TO LET.—A three-story basement house on 4th-av. House in nice order. Modern improvements, &c. Rent $650. Also, a three-story house on 43d-st., near Broadway, $300; and 3 or 40 other houses to let. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable three-story house No. 83 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th, having hot and cold water, gas, &c.; rent, to a good tenant, $650. Can be seen from 11 to 1 and from 3 to 4 o'clock. Inquire of P. REYNOLDS, No. 81 Liberty-st.

HOUSE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN TO LET.—A 3-story, modern-built, brick house to let in Bergen-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., the fifth house from Bond-st.; rent low. Apply to S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The convenient three-story brick house No. 33 Pacific-st., on the north side, between Hicks and Henry sts. D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 226 West 31st-st. It is a two-story and attic house, with high basement, modern built, and containing all the improvements and will be let at a very moderate rent. Apply to JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 25 East 20th-st., the second brown free-stone house east of Broadway, south side, with all the modern improvements. Location very pleasant. Possession any time this month. Inquire on the premises, usual hours.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 187 East 29th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 56 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 94 Columbia-st., next to corner of Pineapple-st. One of the best situations on the Heights. Rent moderate. Apply to GEORGE H. MOORE, No. 36 West 18th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—That neat, 3-story brick house, No. 119 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has gas, bath, range, hot air furnace, &c. Apply on the premises. Rent, $800.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking-tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiter, water-closet, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c. &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in the City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable, and first-class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—No. 19 Union-square, and furniture for sale. One of the pleasantest locations in the City; large and convenient, admirably adapted with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

HOTEL AND EATING HOUSE TO LET—At South Ferry, corner of Whitehall and South sts. Will be let separately or together. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance in South-st.

MANSION TO LET AT ELLIOTTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A very pretty stone mansion, containing fourteen rooms, walnut stairs, &c. The house stands on an elevation, surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees in the lawn, with stable, &c. Rent very low to a good and careful tenant. Also to let, a well finished cottage for a small family, furnished or unfurnished, containing seven rooms, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and City. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 144 Rivington-st., consisting of four rooms, and one in the attic, to a small family only. Rent $200. Inquire at No. 124 Norfolk-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 2 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—In Brooklyn Post-Office Building, No. 327 Fulton-st., facing Montague-t., on which is the Wall-st. Ferry, the entire third story, or the rooms separately—three large offices at $100 each. The rooms can all easily be made to communicate. No better place for business signs, as thousands stop at the building daily for letters. Inquire at A. S. CROWELL'S, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A family of four persons, occupying a three-story and high-basement house, in a fine neighborhood, up town, and near 8th-av., would rent to a small family, five rooms, unfurnished, being nearly all the second and third floors; bath-room on second floor, gas throughout the house. Best of references given and required. Full particulars given by addressing W. H. S., Box 1,821 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family; part of the three-story house No. 180 East 19th-st.; house is three rooms deep and has all the modern improvements, with use of hall oil-cloth, stair carpetings and gas fixtures. The apartments consist of the front basement, the entire second story, &c., &c. Rent $350. Can be seen during the day.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The parlor and next story and front basement of a first-class brick house with all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a small genteel family. Apply at No. 68

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
RICH PARIS JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
&c., &c.,
COFFIN & HAYDOCK
WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF KISSEL, MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., IN LIQUIDATION, (LATE MARCHEST, JARET & GUIMR.)
On TUESDAY, April 22,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE STORE OF
Messrs. MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., No. 491 BROADWAY,
and EXCLUSIVELY CREDIT FOR APPROVED INDORSED NOTES.
The entire stock of rich Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., &c., consisting of sets diamonds, bracelets, necklaces, ear-drops, brooches; half sets do. do.; ear-rings and brooch; gold cameos set with diamonds, pearls and rubies; bracelets, necklaces, &c., set with diamond and pearl; breast-pins, diamond buckles, diamond sleeve buttons and studs and vest buttons, ear-rings, pendants and drops, watches, watch hooks, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL
On THIS (Friday), April 18, elegant household furniture, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 London Terrace, 23d-st., near 9th-av.—Sold in consequence of the owner going to Europe.—Rosewood suites, covered in satin brocatel, elaborately carved; tête-à-tête sofas, Voltaire and stuffed back chairs, rosewood carved etageres, rosewood pianoforte, by Chickering; rosewood side and centre-tables, plate and glass etagere ornaments, vases and Parisian clocks, plate and gilt mirrors, satin damask and lace curtains, Brussels and tapestry carpets.
Dining-room consists of mahogany extension table, with sliding fly-leaves, in crimson plush; mahogany marble-top side-board; dinner, dessert and tea sets; book-case, oil-paintings and engravings, silver-plated tea sets and castors, cutlery, cruet and druggets, &c.
Bed-room furniture consists of rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, marble-top washstands, commodes, gas brackets, English tapestry carpets, rosewood chairs, divans, Spring mattresses, straw palliasses, enameled chamber suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, window shades, curtains, cornices.
Basement and kitchen furniture consists of mahogany bookcases, oil-cloths, centre-tables, chairs, sofas, pier tables, with a general assortment of kitchen utensils.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 39 PARCELS
OF PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM AND HOUSTON-ST.—POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.:
Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 97th-st., fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st.—No. 11 is a gore lot. Nine lots north side of 97th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. Eleven lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue, and 7 on 109th-st. Four lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Five lots on south side of 86th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 503 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. 70 per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage, for 5 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 West 50th-st., elegant household furniture, billiard table, &c.; tapestry, Brussels carpets, elegant suite of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in blue and gold brocatel, consisting of sofa, two tête-à-têtes, arm chairs and parlor chairs; carved rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made to order, and containing one of Gould's birds, containing all the game birds of England, made to order, and imported for the present owner; two superb heavy French plate pier glasses with gilt stand, carved cornice to match; elegant ormolu, eight-light gas chandeliers, carved rosewood etageres, bronze and Parian groups and figures, carved rosewood bookcases, rosewood marble-top pier and centre tables, rosewood extension dining table, sideboard, rosewood quartette tables, fine oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; an elegant suite of enameled marble-top cottage furniture, painted and decorated. Also, a handsome rosewood billiard table, with balls, cues and counters complete.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of carpets, mirrors, one rosewood parlor suite, chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, &c.; also, the interest of whom it may concern, the stock of a cabinet maker, consisting of a general assortment of superior cabinet furniture, made expressly for counter, hall and private sale, consisting of several suites of parlor furniture, richly carved and covered with costly French satin brocatel, hair cloth and silk plush; parlor sofas and chairs, arm-chairs and rockers, lounges, ottomans, bookcases, secretary bureaus, dining extension tables, etageres, gold and silk cloth, suites of enameled chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, plain and with marble tops, hair mattresses, palliasses, gilt frame oil paintings and French plate mirrors, cutlery, silver plated ware, China and glassware, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive, and worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—SALE OF
the whole stock in trade and fixtures of the first-class restaurant, known as the Rotunda Exchange, No. 82 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee and mortgagee. THIS MORNING, the 18th instant, at 10½ o'clock. The fixtures consist of several oil-paintings of superior merit, also marble-top tables, revolving and other chairs, cut-glass ware, China and crockery ware, cutlery, plated castors, trays, urns, goblets, spoons and forks, two large range, steam boilers, steam table, oil-cloth, counters and oyster stands, gas fixtures. Salamander safe. Also the lease for three years from first of May, of the premises, which can very desirable for any kind of business. Catalogues on the day previous to the sale, and goods and premises can be examined by calling on the auctioneer, &c., in Nassau-st.

H. P. ALLEN, Attorney for Mortgagee.
W. D. STOCKER, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, a number of valuable autograph letters, the property of a former Chaplain of the Senate, whose certificate of authenticity will accompany each letter.
Also, a shawl worn by the Father of his Country during the Revolutionary War, and presented to the owner by a member of Gen. Washington's family.
These letters, some 15 in number, and written by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Munroe and others, are of rare interest to the curious, containing matter relating generally to the private and social rather than the public affairs of the distinguished writers, may be seen at any time prior to the sale at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL—At public auction, on Tuesday the 22d of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots on 54th, 55th, 56th and 59th sts. and 2d-av., viz.: On 54th-st., North side, commencing 135 feet East from 2d-av., 11 vacant lots, each 25x100 ft. 5 in. On 55th-st., South side, commencing 110 feet East from 2d-av., 13 vacant lots, each 25x100 ft. 5 in. On 2d-av., East side, corner 57th-st., 4 vacant lots, 25x100. On 59th-st., South side, 100 feet East of 2d-av., 4 vacant lots, 25x100. On 56th-st., South side, between 3d and 3d avs., commencing 250 feet west of 3d-av., 4 vacant lots, 25x100 ft. 4 in. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

STANDARD AND DWARF STANDARD
ROSES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c.—RUSSELL & DAY will sell, at their spacious salesrooms, No. 49 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 18, at 10 o'clock, a large and well-assorted collection of standard, dwarf standard, perpetual and moss roses; also, green-house and other plants, comprising camelias, japonicas, daphnes, hyacinths, carnations, geraniums, verbenas, dahlias, &c., all fresh and in fine order, from the well-known nursery of Mr. WM. WILSON, florist, No. 43 West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—SATURDAY,
April 19, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at No. — Kent-st., three doors south of Myrtle-av., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.
Immediately after the above, at 10½ o'clock, at No. — DeKalb, first house west of Franklin-av., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.
SAME DAY—At 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 122 Atlantic-st., the balance of the stock of a house-furnishing store.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS
DAY, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, assignee's sale of the stock of a grocery store, corner 6th-av. and 36th-st., consisting of green and black teas, sugars, soaps, spices, pickles, confectries, liquors, cordials, syrups, oils, figs, raisins, flour, cocoa, &c., with all the fixtures in the store; ten counter, platform and counter scales, shades and sash; also one bay horse 8 years old, warranted sound and kind, grocer's wagon, &c. Sale absolute by order of the assignee. Deposits required from all purchasers.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE—By PEED & COLE, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, centre and side tables, mahogany and other chairs, French bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, paintings, China, glass and plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c; also 8 light wagons and one coach.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE—On SATURDAY, April 19, at No. 443 Broadway, above Canal-st., at 10½ o'clock—embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, of various and elegant designs, book-cases, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, centre and fancy tables, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., removed for convenience of sale, and to be sold without reserve.

M. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

KITCHEN RANGE, LIQUORS, SOAP,
GROCERIES, &c.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich-st., furniture, teas, coffees, sperm candles, ketchup, cigars, tobacco, brandies, gin schnnaps, pepper sauce, pickles, hardware, cutlery, spoons, hoes, shovels, &c., also at No. 59 Dey-st., basement, a large mass suitable for a basement.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Of a family at No.
114 St. Marks-place, on FRIDAY, 10½ o'clock—particulars see *Herald* this morning—at the auction room No. 51 Nassau-st., will be found an unusually attractive variety of new household, which will be sold at 12 o'clock THIS DAY.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL—THIS DAY,
April 18, at 11 A. M., at No. 119 Grand-st. corner of Broadway, the contents of said stable, consisting of horses, carriages, wagons, harness, saddles, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Also, office and stable fixtures.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF 64 LOTS AND GORES ON 1ST-AV., 120TH, 121ST, 122D AND 123D STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, in partition, the following Real Estate, viz.:
On 121st-street—13 Lots of ground, including a number of gore lots, situated on the south side of 121st-st., commencing 43 feet east of 1st-av.
Also—11 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st av. and 121st-st. eight of the same fronting on the avenue and three on the street. These lots have nearly all full fronts on both the avenue and street.
Also—4 Gore Lots on and next the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 122d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore Lots on the south side of 122d-st., commencing 130 feet 11 inches west of 1st-av.
Also—28 Lots and Gores situated on the lot bounded by 1st and 2d avs., and by 122d and 123d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av., 11 fronting on 123d-st., and 7 fronting on 123d st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.
Also—1 Gore Lot on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 197 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described Lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.

R. MOTT, Attorney.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Of 39 parcels of property at Yorkville, Harlem and Houston-st.
SALE POSITIVE. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.: Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 97th-st., fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st.; No. 11 is a gore lot. 9 lots north side of 97th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. 11 lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 109th-st. 4 lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. 5 lots on south side of 86th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 503 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. 70 per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage, for 5 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of Samuel Osborn, deceased.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF GENTEEL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Being the entire stock of A. L. DOREMAN, Esq., No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., retiring from business. At 10½ o'clock THIS MORNING, will be sold, as above, without reserve, the entire balance of this fine stock, embracing some of the best and most elegant, viz.: Parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; chamber suites, very superior bookcases, extension dining tables, centre, side and sofa tables, hall-stands, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, rockers, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods may remain on storage free until May 1st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STANDARD ROSES.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on SATURDAY, April 18, at 1 o'clock at the salesrooms, No. 13 Maiden-lane, STANDARD ROSES of the finest and newest varieties, adapted to our climate, and all warranted true to name, selected with great care, by D. Boll, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE IN
BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, on FRIDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds and bedding.

E. TRIPLER, Deputy. E. LOTT, late Sheriff.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

FRUIT TREES AT AUCTION.—WM. S.
MCILVAIN will sell at 12½ P. M., THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., a choice assortment of apple, pear, cherry, plum, &c. Trees in fine order. Sale positive, without reserve.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, April 10, 1856.—The BROOME COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 10, 1856.—The MOHAWK BANK of Schenectady has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 14, 1856.—The BANK OF NEWBURG has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK—CAPITAL $2,000,000.
(With privilege to increase the same to $10,000,000.)—This Bank will be opened for business at their Banking House, head of Beekman-st., opposite the Park, on MONDAY, March 31, 1856, to which we invite the attention of all classes of business men.
REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MAGY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the net profits of the Company for three years ending March 4, 1856, were distributed in accordance with the Charter, as follows, viz.:
1. A dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid by POLICY-HOLDERS, with interest at six per cent. until the next triennial investigation.
2. The dividend of 1853, to POLICY-HOLDERS, is increased by an addition thereto of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH PER CENT., and will bear interest at six per cent. until the next triennial distribution.
3. A dividend of SIX PER CENT. to the STOCKHOLDERS, payable 1st proximo.
Policies in the late Howard Life Insurance Company, on which a year's premium had been paid to the United States Life Insurance Company, participate in the above dividend. JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856, No. 18 William-st.
DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th. By order of the Board of Directors.
E. R. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
April 14, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st February last, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, 1st of May next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY,
FLUSHING, L. I., April 15, 1856.
THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after this date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
WILLIAM SMART, President.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter, at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
April 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.
WILLIAM MULLIGEN, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.
Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.
For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS SUPPLIED BY THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 14th inst., it was resolved, that the price of its Gas be reduced from $3 to $2 50 per thousand feet, to take effect from the inspection in November next; and that an interest be allowed hereafter, on the Advance Deposits received from consumers to the time of the discontinuance of the supply. All Bills rendered are required to be promptly paid. By Order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 29 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.
This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Four to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that said another; after a trial, always came back for more. There are two things about this herb that appears to me unparalleled, first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1854, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day: children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 5 years, tea-spoonful. No directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MILLER, TAYLOR & CO., No. 182 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAR & EISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; F. V. SCHERMERHORN, No. 51 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by MESS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 364 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA,
Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of
TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $2 cases, whereby there is a saving of $1; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had Dr. HUNTER'S house, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here-before. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the worst case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore, if disease has contracted, if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance it has removed as regards its consistency is considered a production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. DR. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 49 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 323 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. MOTT and CANNOCHAN, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases, and for those of the lungs and throat, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8. Treatment also by letter, and remedies adapted to the case sent. *Consultations en Français.*
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a back-strengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most matronly care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.
1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.
3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Dwight, and proceed the next morning. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

The Stated Session of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening, at the Hall of the Board of Education, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in an appropriate address, announced the death of Joseph McKeen, LL. D., the late Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and also the death of Joseph Curtis, Esq., for some fifty years a devoted laborer in the Common School cause. Mr. PHILLIPS offered the following resolutions in accordance with his remarks:

Resolved, That the Members of the Board of Education learn with the deepest regret, the death of Joseph McKeen, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Common Schools and of Joseph Curtis, Esq., late Commissioner of Common Schools, and for many years Trustee of the late Public School Society, and condole with their respective families and friends in the irreparable loss they have sustained, and with the community at large, at being deprived of the valuable services of these distinguished and useful champions in the sacred cause of popular education.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be duly attested and transmitted to the families of the deceased.

Mr. NELSON offered a resolution, requesting from Rev. Dr. Bellows his discourse at the funeral of Mr Curtis, and from Rev. Mr. Wood a copy of his discourse at the funeral of Mr. McKeen.

The application of the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, for $1,965 for new furniture in Ward School No. 38, was granted.

The application of the School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward, for $7,860, for building wings to Ward School No. 34, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The application of the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, for authority to make repairs in Ward School No. 23, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The application of the Fifth Ward, for $9,568, to erect an addition to Ward School No. 44, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from Wm. H. Macartney, for payment for work, was referred to the same Committee.

A communication from Elias Combs, relative to new school in Tenth Ward, was laid on the table.

An application from the Ninth Ward for $1,965 50, to make alterations and repairs in Primary School No. 28, in Downing-street, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The monthly report of the City Superintendent was presented and ordered to be printed.

Communication from Absalom Peters, relative to his *Journal of American Education and College Review*, and from J. H. Colton & Co., relative to a new Atlas of the World, were referred to the Committee on Course of Studies and School Books.

An application from A. Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Mr. FOWLER offered a resolution relative to new premises for a primary school in the Twentieth Ward. Referred to Committee on Sites and School Houses.

The Report of the Committee on Course of Studies and School Books, recommending Curtis & Nash's "School Vocalist," for the schools, was adopted.

A report of the Finance Committee, relative to an appropriation of $34,000 for Ward School No. 20, occasioned a long debate, after which the report was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Repairs, to authorize the school officers of the Fourteenth Ward to advertise for proposals for altering and repairing Ward School No. 5, in Mott-street, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, to appropriate $15,165 for alterations at Ward School No. 12, in the Seventh Ward, was adopted.

Reports of the Auditing Committee, in favor of paying sundry bills, were adopted.

A report of the Committee on New Schools, in favor of purchasing a new site for a school, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A report of the Normal School Committee, to close the sessions of the daily Normal School for females at 2 o'clock P. M., and to appoint George H. Curtis teacher of music in the Normal School, was adopted.

An appropriation for rent of hired premises, for the quarter ending May 1, was adopted.

After several minor matters, the Board adjourned.

Naval.

A draft of men from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, under command of Captain DE CAMP, United States *Navy*, sailed yesterday for Norfolk in the steamship *Roanoke*. They are probably destined for the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which was recently put in commission.

Libel Suit.

On Wednesday, M. M. BALLOU, Proprietor of *Ballou's Pictorial*, of Boston, was arrested at the suit of FRANK LESLIE, the Proprietor of *Leslie's Illustrated* newspaper, and appeared before Judge WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, and gave bail in $2,000 in answer to the charge of libel.

The action is based upon the alleged sending of an anonymous note by the defendant to the firm of JAMES T. DENNICKSON & Co., paper manufacturers, tending to injure the credit of plaintiff with the above firm. Damages laid at $20,000.

The Court of Inquiry upon Lieut. G. L. Willard, U. S. A.

This Court met at 11 A. M. yesterday. Mr. HALDEMAN declined to offer as a part of the documentary evidence on his side his diary, wherein were recorded his payments to Lieut. WILLARD, as also his check-book with the U. S. Treasurer of New-York. They were not intended, he said, as evidence, when offered. The testimony of Mrs. MARGARET DAILY, taken on his Court-Martial, was read, confirming the evidence of Mrs. HALDEMAN, which closed the prosecution.

Lieut. WILLARD entered upon his defence by requesting production of, first, Mr. HALDEMAN's monthly return of provisions received and issued by him at Fort Columbus from September, 1854, to August, 1855, inclusive; second, Mr. H.'s commissary fund account, with vouchers, for the same period; third, Lieut. S. WILLARD's fort and depot fund account for the four months ending Dec. 31, 1854, and for the year 1855, in the Attorney-General's office, Washington. He gave the names of his witnesses, and avowed his intention to attack the character of Mr. HALDEMAN in his defence.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Wortabet's Lecture.

Last evening, despite of the rain, Mr. WORTABET's concluding lecture on Syria, delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Hope Chapel, was crowded by a crowded audience. After stating that the Bible forms the best guide or hand-book to modern Syria, and arguing well for its authenticity, he proceeded to sketch the Bedouin and other races, forming the mixed inhabitancy of that country, the former the unmistakable descendants of Ishmael. He believes that the Bedouins and the Aborigines of America are identical, and gave good reasons for the opinion. He sketched amusingly the courtship and marriage ceremonies of the Syrians, as well as their other native habits, as unchanged since Eliezer was sent by his master to obtain a wife for Isaac. He concluded by an admirable review of the great fact forming the striking feature in the world's history as developed by their present more hopeful condition, namely, that wherever and to the extent that the Bible was allowed to circulate freely, would correspondingly be found the social, intellectual and moral elevation of the people. The argument was sustained from the late rapid advances of Syria, which, together with the greatness of England and America, as compared with other countries, he traced to the free, unfettered and general circulation of the Bible as the sole agent of liberty and progress.

Sabbath-School Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the *New-York Sunday-School Union* was held Wednesday evening, the 16th, in their rooms, No. 26 Park-row. WILLIAM FORREST, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair.

After the usual routine of business and reports connected with the schools, JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, offered the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved friend and faithful coadjutor, JOSEPH MCKEEN, whose long and lively interest in whatever concerns the education of youth, whether sacred or secular, and whose rare experience in all matters pertaining to the management of schools, eminently fitted him for usefulness in this Institution, the Sunday School cause, in the City of New-York, has lost one of its ablest friends and this Board one of its best advisers.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission under this afflictive dispensation, knowing that the Judge of all the earth must do right, we do, nevertheless, deeply mourn the loss of our departed brother, whose counsels and whose sympathies have often essentially aided our deliberations, and whose whole career in our midst was one viverated exhibition of true Christian character.

A third resolution tendered condolence with the widow.

After touching remarks by the mover of the resolutions and others, they were unanimously passed.

Rascals Around.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Saturday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, one of our errand boys, whilst on his way to deliver packages near the corner of Schermerhorn and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, was set upon, knocked down, and so badly kicked and bruised that he has since been confined to the house and the care of a physician. The villains succeeded in robbing him of a small amount of money, but the most of his collections, being in another pocket, he preserved, together with a package of clothing. Some persons (not watchmen) coming in sight, the rascals fled.

Yours truly, A. MUNROE & CO.

Eighth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward held a meeting at the Mercer House last evening. General SHUMLER, of Kansas, was present, and made a stirring speech. Addresses were also made by J. T. M. MCKNIGHT and W. T. B. MILLIKEN. The following named persons were chosen permanent officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President—S. Boyce.

Recording Secretary—John J. Shaw.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Edie.

Eight Vice-Presidents, one from each District in the Ward, were also chosen, viz.: H. Stoutenburg, H. B. Wood, J. W. Allen, W. Roe, W. Bogart, C. S. Thompson, H. David, W. Edie.

The meeting was adjourned to the call of the Chair.

☞ The girls of Ward School No. 2 are bound to have a piano. To raise the money, they give a concert to-night, at the Church corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets.

THE PARISH WILL.

Contested Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT—April 17.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—The parties interested in the probate of the will of the late Henry Parish, this day appeared before the Hon. the Surrogate, in pursuance of adjournment. The will was represented by Messrs. F. B. Cutting, Ogden Hoffman, John Jay and Daniel Lord. The contestants by Messrs. Dillon, Chas. O'Conor, Jordan and Edmonds.

On the appearance of all the parties, Mr. Edmonds announced that in accordance with the decision of the Hon. the Surrogate, a revocation had been prepared, and was now presented on the part of Allen M. Sherman, a party to the will, without prejudice, however, to the claim of his wife as a legatee.

Daniel Lord was then sworn in proof of the will. The examination was conducted by Mr. Ogden Hoffman. He said: I am an attorney and counselor; I was acquainted with Henry Parish in his lifetime, for a long time prior to his decease; had known him as a director of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and of the Phœnix Bank, or in connection with these companies; I should think I knew him for fifteen years prior to his death; I was residing at Fairfield and was sent for by Mr. Parish; I came to New-York on the 29th August, 1849, and called at Mr. Parish's house in Union-square; I was informed that Mr. Parish was sick, and that it was desirable to have a codicil drawn for him, disposing of certain property; I made some inquiry as to the state of his health; I saw Mrs. Parish, and Mr. Delafields, who I cannot designate by name; I then drew up this codocil; I suggested to call as a witness some acquaintance of Mr. Parish, and I, also, appointed my son to attend as a witness to the execution; Mr. Holbrook, my son and myself, met for that purpose; Mr. Holbrook I knew to have been an old acquaintance of Mr. Parish and his brother, who is in business, Mr. Daniel Parish; we were shown—

The Court—Please to fix the date of this.

Witness—I think it was on the 29th August; I am not sure as to the time of day; I think it was in the afternoon; we found Mr. Parish sitting in a chair in his bedroom; I mentioned that I had come with the codicil, and to know if he wished to execute it; I had been told of the difficulty of communicating with him; I found him unable to articulate with any degree of distinctness, but he expressed his assent and his wishes by movements of the head; I asked him if I should read it to him; he expressed his assent by saying "Yes," and by nodding; I then read it slowly and distinctly; after that I asked if it was his wish to give his property in this way; he expressed that it was, and then I asked if he would sign it; he expressed that he would; a stand or table was procured, with writing materials; he was unable to raise his arms to the table; I asked if I should sign it for him; he assented, and I took his hand with the pen in it and with my assistance he made his mark, I having written his name immediately before he made his mark between the two words Henry and Parish; I asked him if he wished Mr. Holbrook and my son to sign as witnesses; it was then subscribed by the two witnesses whose names are here: they were signed in my presence; I had not seen him since he was in good health and so I asked him if I should sign, to which he assented; I then wrote my name to the subscription clause and also put under the name signed by me, by direction of Henry Parish—DANIEL LORD; that concludes what was done on the 29th of August; the paper was left with Mrs. Parish; afterwards I learned that Mr. Parish had improved in health, and I suggested to Mrs. Parish, and to Mr. Delafield, to be communicated to her, that I should be glad if Mr. I could repeated the execution of this paper; accordingly I met at Mr. Parish's house with Mr. Holbrook, on the 17th of December, 1849; Mr. Parish was then in his bedroom, dressed, and apparently cheerful, as far as his condition could allow; I asked if he would re-execute this paper, and he expressed that he would; a pen was put into his hand; he made the mark upon the paper immediately after the prior signature; the codicil had been again read to him; I read it, and asked him if he wished to execute it; he assented, and then drawing up a second subscription clause, I asked if he would declare it to be a codicil to his will, and if he wished us to witness it; he expressed that he would, and we signed it—Mr. Holbrook and myself; everything was done slowly, distinctly and audibly.

Mr. Cutting—Is Mr. Holbrook alive or dead, Sir?

Witness—Mr. Holbrook is deceased; on each occasion he perfectly understood what was proposed to be done and what was done; on the first occasion I had but little communication with him further than to ascertain if it was his wish to give the property expressed in this codicil to Mrs. Parish; on the second occasion I think my communication with him was more extensive; I had no doubt of his capacity in regard to mind, memory and understanding to execute a testamentary paper, and he was under no restraint; on the first occasion I think he was unable to lift his arms; his articulation was not entirely within his command; he could not converse by speech at all; he expressed his assent or dissent by attempts to say "yes" or "no" more or less successful, as he was able to command the muscles of his mouth; his sight appeared to be impaired, but he was not blind.

Mr. Hoffman—Look at the codicil of Sept. 15. State the circumstances which led to the execution of it.

Witness—I was called to go to Mr. Parish's on my return from the Summer vacation, by Mrs. Parish; I was requested to call at his house and see him, as he wished to make some further disposition; I called on him; the form was submitted to him; I met him at his house in Union-square several times, and conversed with him upon it; Mr. Parish's condition had improved very much, he could articulate "Yes" and "No," but could not speak a continuity of words; he expressed his wish to communicate by marks of impatience and in attempts to speak; we had several conversations as to the contents of the codicil; he had on that occasion a statement of the items of all his property, given in his former will and codicil, and all which he possessed, giving the separate items with estimated valuation; he pointed out an item of $52,000 of Alabama State Stock and another of $60,000 of New-York State or City Stock, in regard to which he seemed to want to think over; it was also spoken of to revoke the appointment of Daniel Parish as one of his executors; it was arranged that I should meet him at the house near Hell Gate, belonging to the Delafields; I was to come out and breakfast with him and then to see him with the codicil; I did go up according to appointment.

There were before us the will, the statement of his property, and of the disposition made by his will, with a valuation of the property; his instructions were then finally taken as to all that he wished; he directed the revocation of the appointment of Daniel; I read it to him, and he resumed consideration of the items he held in suspense; these were the subject of considerable difficulty to him; after some time, the question was put to him whether it was his will to give it in charity.

Mr. Hoffman—Who suggested that?

Witness—I do not know; several suggestions were made, and on coming to this he nodded assent; the difficulty then arose as to what charity he would leave it; his wife suggested it all to the New-York Eye Infirmary, but he refused; he afterward adopted the sums set down.

He pointed to the blank leaves at the back of the will and seemed to desire that the codicil should be put on them, and it was arranged that a new draft should be made embracing the gifts of the first codicil; when that codicil was made, I suggested several witnesses, Mr. Fearing and Mr. Ward, but they were out of town; Mr. Chas. A. Davis was got to attest the codicil and met us on the 15th September, and, after the proper formalities were performed according to law, the codicil was duly signed; I think that on this occasion he himself made his mark without assistance, and we signed in his presence and in that of each other; I had four or five interviews with him exclusively on this business.

[Codicil dated June 15, 1854, produced and shown to witness.]

Mr. Hoffman—State the circumstances that led to the execution of that codicil.

Witness—I was requested to draw another codicil for him, and to call at his house on the subject; the final residuary clause of his will, being the 18th item of the will, was read to him, and I was instructed to draw a codicil to revoke that; I made a draft and had it sent to Mr. Parish, it was approved by him; I suggested that Mr. John Ward should be called to attest it; on the 15th June I met him at the house; the codicil and duplicate were read, approved and signed, after all the legal formalities had been gone through with.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor. The additional facts adduced were these: My acquaintance with Mr. Parish was a speaking one; we usually spoke the one to the other, on meeting; I had conversations with him relative to the affairs of the Atlantic Insurance Company, I believe, and perhaps as to the Phœnix Bank, of which institutions he was a director, and I a legal adviser; I never considered my conversations with him as being in the light of counsel; I was the counsel of William and Henry Delafield, brothers of Mrs. Parish; I had to do with a piece of land, in which Mrs. Parish was interested; I believe I had seen the will before I made the first codicil; there was some trouble about its having been taken from the Bank where it was kept, by some party not a member of Mr. Parish's family, and it got to Mrs. Parish or Mr. Delafield; I believe I saw it about that time; on the occasion of my first visit to the house of Mr. Parish, I think I saw one of the medical men; on the first occasion I came especially to New-York on that business; I cannot say how I received the message at Fairfield; the codicil was drawn up in as popular and plain language as possible so as to be easily understood by him and so as to be quickly engrossed owing to the urgency of the occasion.

The Court was then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

WHERE DO THEY GO TO?—What becomes of all the pins, is an old inquiry. What becomes of all the ancient and worn-out beavers that gentlemen have carried on their heads? is a new question, and one just as curious. Where do they all go to, when, having descended from Broadway to the Points, they are finally cast out into utter darkness? Where the beautiful and the finished come from, we all know. KNOX, at Broadway and Fulton-st., supplies such elegant and yet such reasonable articles.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. MABIN,

Psychical Physician, &c., No. 63 West 26th-st., N. Y.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

THE FINE ARTS.—The Dusseldorf Gallery, at No. 497 Broadway, contains more features of interest than any other collection of paintings on this Hemisphere. It is one of the most attractive features of our City, and every stranger, as well as citizen, who wishes to be agreeably entertained, should pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Unlike the mineral preparations that drive the virus of eruptions and sores into the vital organs, this marvelous Ointment discharges the poison before it heals the flesh. The Pills inevitably cure Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders.

[Advertisement.]

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process. No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS,

No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Opening of the Commercial Dry Goods Emporium, No. 94 Bowery. On Saturday morning, April 19, this establishment will be opened with an extensive stock of dress goods, mantillas, shawls, straw bonnets, ribbons, embroideries and general dry goods, at half the cost of importing. For particulars, see advertisement of to-morrow. Observe, two doors from M. H. LICHTENSTEIN's Ribbon Store.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Reference can be given to persons who have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS as their only medicine for terms varying from 20 to 70 years, and to persons cured of almost every known disease. The sick, whatever be the affection, will find this medicine relieve and cure, beyond belief. They must be used to be fully comprehended as to the extent of their salutary qualities. Sold at 25 cents per box, at No 43 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Knowing or Practical Faculties" is the subject of the Phrenological Lecture this evening, at Continental Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. It will be full of important facts, and will treat of memory, talents, intellectual culture and selection of pursuits. Professional examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Purchasers are cautioned against imitations of this valuable substitute for Java Coffee, and great remedy for Indigestion and Sick-headache, and are notified that none is genuine without the signature of "HILLS & STRINGER" upon each wrapper. General Depôt No. 679 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

[Advertisement.]

FERRY-BOATS AND FORCE PUMPS.—*Mr. Editor:* Three steamboats loaded with passengers have been saved from fire by the Force-Pumps sold by us. How important that the Ferry-boats have them. Factories and other buildings are frequently saved by them. They are the simplest, cheapest and best in use for ships, wells, railroads, mines, &c.

A. W. GAY & CO.,
No. 118 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES—With steel plates, engraved by RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON. This work is based entirely upon general principles, and is guaranteed to make every intelligent reader capable of detecting the best forgeries, whether counterfeit or altered, in a very short time. Price $1 25.

GEO. PAYTON, No. 418 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A magnificent entertainment is to be given to-night at this favorite Theatre. The grand drama of "The Orange Girl of Venice," the extensive pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the comedietta of the "Limerick Boy," are to be performed. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 838 Broadway

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Recovery of Stolen Goods.

On Wednesday afternoon, officers MATHEWS, SNEDIKER, VAN WAGNER, BROKAN and FOLK, of the Brooklyn Police, made a descent upon a "fence" at No. 275 Tenth-street, New-York, and obtained possession of some $10,000 worth of stolen property, a portion of which has been identified as part of the stock stolen from the store of Messrs. CURTIS & Co., dry goods dealers, Philadelphia, on the 7th of March last.

The property recovered consists of black satins, fancy silks, green gros de nap., blue do., fancy parasols, silk velvets, black silks, fancy ribbons, (some of these are marked "u g" shilling, "b" dollar mark, and "s u" shillings—erased,) fancy silk gloves, (50 dozen,) dress trimmings, ladies' collars, gentlemen's shirts, (new,) silk handkerchiefs, carpenters' rules, gold watches, gold chains, guard chains, rings, bracelets, brooches, a variety of silver ware and many other articles—all of which can be seen at the office of the Chief of Police.

The building where the goods were found has the appearance of a private residence, but its real character has undoubtedly long been known to some of the New-York Police. The occupants of this house, JOSEPH and MOSES ARICH, were arrested and brought to Brooklyn, where they were retained Wednesday night. Yesterday they were placed in custody of New-York officers, as none of the goods recovered had been identified as having been stolen in Brooklyn, and as the arrest was made in New-York it was necessary to take the accused there to be committed.

☞ A concert of sacred music was given on the evening of the 15th, at the Bedford Church, corner of Clove Road and Pacific-street, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the fund of that Church. The audience was large, the musical selections good, and the execution satisfactory. Among the performers were the Misses HALL and ROSA.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 31, 34, 35, 42, 56, 69, 64, 15.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Property.

The following is a statement made by the Mayor of Hoboken to the Council of the City, of the value of the property of the city:

Hudson-square, 87 full lots, at $2,000	$174,000
Market-square, 8 full lots, at $2 50	20,000
Church-square, 84 full lots, at $800	38,400
Burial Ground, 16 full lots, at $2,000	32,000
City Hall building	1,800
Engine house No. 2 and lot, $4,800, less unpaid $2,500	2,300
Fire apparatus	2,550
Street lamps and posts	1,574
Iron safe	150
City Hall bell	147
259 loads manure taken from the streets	125
Total	$174,655

Rev. Mr. O'Reilley—not the Bishop.

From the Hartford Times, 17th.

The Rev. Mr. DUFFY, a pastor of St. Patrick's Church, of this city, received a letter to-day, per the *Cambria*, from the brother of Bishop O'REILLEY, in Ireland, dated March 27, stating that Bishop O'REILLEY sailed on board of the *Pacific*, and, of course, his fate is involved in that of the steamer.

The Rev. Mr. O'REILLEY, reported as a passenger in the *Cambria*, is a nephew of the late Father BRADY. He was expected by this steamer. Of course, then, the report that it was the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'REILLEY, who had arrived, is not correct.

☞ We understand that His Excellency, General Don MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA yesterday presented his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to this Government.

[*Washington Union*, 17.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, at the Dutch Church, University-place, by Rev. Mr. Hutton, Mr. SAMUEL E. HISCOX to Miss LIZZIE ARCHER, daughter of Isaac H. Archer, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, by Rev. N. E. Smith, FINLEY W. TAPP, of Brooklyn, to MARY E., daughter of S. W. Raymond, of New-York.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, by Rev. Wm. Gordon, D. D., Mr. WILLOUGHBY POWELL to Miss VIRGINIA E. WHEELER, daughter of Mr. Stephen C. Wheeler, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. Dr. Knox, JAMES ROCKFORD to MELICENT T. MIX, all of this City.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, 1856, by Rev. Dr. Buck, Mr. DANIEL GRIFFIN, of this City, to Miss SARAH E. CLARK, eldest daughter of Levi Clark, of New-Jersey.

☞ Sandwich Islands papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, Mrs. MARY CAVE, aged 75 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of John Arthur, (her brother-in-law,) No. 270 West 33d-st.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Mary L. Little, aged 1 year, 8 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 38 Vandam-st., this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Kingston, Ulster County, for interment, on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, WILLIAM MUNGRAVE, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., precisely. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, at his residence, No. 269 East Broadway, Mr. CHARLES GOFF.

Due notice will be given when the funeral will take place.

At Carmansville, on Thursday morning, April 17, MARGARETTA, youngest daughter of Edward and Margaretta R. Anthony, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday) 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Jacob Anthony, Esq., No. 660 Houston-st. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn on Thursday morning, April 17, JULIA A., eldest daughter of A. P. Stanton.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 46 Monroe place, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, April 15, after a brief illness Mrs. MARGARET PITTMAN, eldest daughter of Whitehead Field, Esq.

Her remains will be conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for interment, from the residence of Mrs. Hope, No. 94 Elm-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation.

☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, of paralysis, HENRIETTA, wife of James Dalley, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., from her late residence, No. 459 Greenwich-street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 16, of concestion of the brain, LOUISA BAKER, youngest daughter of Henry R. and the late Olive Adelaide Kimberly, aged 6 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 341 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 18th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—April 17.

$8,000	Kentucky 6s	104	
10,000	Missouri 6s	b60	85
5,000	do	s3	84
5,000	do	s3	84½
1,000	do		84½
3,458	Illinois Interest		75
4,000	California 7s	'70	89
[6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	b3	95¼
1,000	Ohio 6s, '60		103¾
3,000	Harlem 2d Mtg. 6s		76
1,000	Erie Conv. 7s	'71	83
1,000	Rd. River 2d Mtg. 8s		70½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s		87½
5,000	do		87½
5,000	Ill. Fr. Beswithpriv.		99
1,500	New-York Cen. 7s		102¾
15	Manhattan Bank		131
5	City Bank		122
11	Bank State N. Y.		100¾
5	Bank of Commerce		114
5	Metropolitan Bank		110¼
10	Am. Exch. Bank		106¾
16	N. Y. Trust Co		107
10	Manhattan Gas Co		120
50	Nic. Transit Co		13¾
325	do		13¾
200	do	b13	13¾
20	Penn. Coal Co		161¾
50	do	c	161
200	Cumb. Coal Co	b60	23
100	do	s30	23
100	do	b7	23
150	Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	c	94
100	do	b30	94
13	do	c	93
100	do	c	93¾
100	do	s5	93½
200	do	s	93¾
50	do	s	93¾
60	do	s3	93¾
40	do		93¾
50	do		94
50	Ill. Central R.		97¾
5	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		91¾
200	do		91¾
150	do		91¾
200	do	s3	91¾
100	do	s15	91¾
50	do	b30	92
100	do	s60	91¾
1050	Erie R. R.	c	56½
200	do	s3	56½
100	do	s30	56½
1000	do	b60	56¾
100	do	b30	56¾
100	do	b3	56½
100	do		56¾
100	do	s15	56¾
50	do	b15	56½
50	do	b10	56½
200	Harlem R.	b60	14½
100	do	s10	19¼
400	Gal. & Chi. R.		113¼
100	Reading R. R.	b10	94
400	do	s3	91¾
300	do	c	91½
100	do	s30	91¾
500	do	b6	91¾
200	do	b60	91
900	do	c	91¾
400	do	b10	91¾
100	do	s60	91¾
7	Mich. Cen. R. R.		94¾
105	do	c	94¾
300	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	c	97
35	do	opg	97
365	do	opg	97½
50	do	b60	97¼
50	do	s10	97
100	do	s60	96¾
450	Panama Railroad		104
300	do	b60	104¾
200	Hudson R. R.	c	34¼
11	do		34
20	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		78½
300	do	opg	79

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$7,000	Certificate Breckenridge Coal Co	$970
6,000	Ohio County, Va. Sixes...Int. added	69½@3/4
7,000	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2dm. Int added	75@¾
5,000	Great Western, Ill. R. R. 1st m. 10s. Int. ad.	85¼
5,000	Great Western, Ill. R. R. 1st m. 7s. Int. ad.	73¾
6,000	Galena and Chicago R. R. 1st m...Int. ad.	95
10,000	Can'guia and Corn. R. R. 1st m...Int. ad.	63½
1,000	Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Conv. Int. ad.	73
200	shares Jersey City Gas Light Co	89¼
40	shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co	87½
7	shares Howard Fire Insurance Co	164
50	shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	95¼
10	shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	93
40	shares Rutgers Insurance Co	98
100	shares Passaic Min. & Manuf. Co per share	$1 50
260	shares Kerosene Gas Light Co., per share	1 78
15	shares American Guano Co., per share	8 75
468	shares Hampshire Coal & Iron Co. per share	2 25

SECOND BOARD.

$9000	Cen. R. R. Bds	87¾	
5000	do	s60	88
2000	do		88
5000	do	b60	88¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co		23
50	Canton Co	c	23
100	Nic. Trans. Co		13¾
10	N. Y. Central R. R.		92½
100	Reading R. R.	s60	91¾
400	do	b10	92¾
200	do	b30	92¾
500	Erie R. R.	s3	56¾
200	do	b30	57
200	do	s8	57¾
200	do	b10	56¾
100	do	b15	56¾
100	do		56¾
400	do	s30	56¾
400	Erie R. R.	s3	56¾
50	Wis. L. S. R. R.	b3	73½
50	do	b60	73¾
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s60	95¾
50	Mich. So. R. R.	opg	97½
50	do	b60	98
50	Harlem R. R.		19¾
18	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		94
50	do	s15	94

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1431. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

THE RESULT DOUBTFUL—CAPITULATION OF PUEBLA—SEVERAL OFFICERS REDUCED TO THE RANKS OR EXILED—REPORTED EXECUTION OF URAGA—CHURCH PROPERTY CONFISCATED—TRIUMPHANT ENTRY OF PRESIDENT COMONFORT INTO THE CAPITOL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

MEXICO, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

The all-engrossing excitement here at present is the triumphant return of COMONFORT from the suppression of the revolution of HARO Y TAMARIZ at Puebla. The President (substitute) entered the city on the 3d instant. For several days previous preparations were being made. The principal street leading from the Alameda to the Palace was shaded by awnings suspended over the street. Columns were erected along the street and in the great square, on which were inscriptions becoming a free people.

The President was received at a tent, erected near the Alameda, by the Deputies, Ministers, and the different civic, religious and military bodies of the city. A platform was erected on which he received many of them, and addressed his congratulations to the thousands around him for the restoration of peace to their country. At 3 o'clock P. M., the procession commenced moving. In the lead were the school children of the city, boys, a disorderly set of little fellows, who would constantly break out of line. Then came the school girls; they were clean and neat, and were an interesting feature in the procession. They were provided with baskets filled with flowers, which they scattered as they passed along. Cargadors followed along with immense baskets of flowers to supply them. Fine bands preceded each of these detachments of children. Then came the Deputies, the students of the military school and several bodies of priests.

The President's staff came next, preceded by a band, and with the staff walked the President, surrounded by his Ministry. COMONFORT is not a handsome man, but bears the marks of a man intended for command. He walked quietly along and seemed to shrink from the gaze of the thousands whose eyes were turned upon him. After him followed the army—the soldiers who have fought the great battle of liberty in this country. They were quick in their step, and bounded along over the street like greyhounds. For fast travelers the Mexican infantry will beat the world.

There were over seventeen thousand persons in the procession, and there was not a street near the one through which the procession moved that it was possible to pass through after 12 o'clock. The balconies were crowded with men, women and children. All seemed pleased with what was going on. The President passed on to the Palace, where he was surrounded by his tried friends in trouble.

The city was illuminated at night, and in the Grand Plaza was an extensive display of fireworks. At the Theatre Iturbide there was a grand bill in honor of the President, at which he attended, and last night again at the National Theatre.

THE ARCHIBALD GRACIE EXPEDITION.

Several of this unfortunate party have arrived in this city—Admiral ZERMAN, Capt. DENNISON, Gen. ARMSTRONG, and two or three others. The balance are *en route* from the Guadalajara to this place, under a heavy guard. Poor fellows! their condition is deplorable, as I learn their wardrobe is in rather a slim condition. Many of them have not boots to their feet, and they are compelled to walk and put up with indifferent rations. They are looked for to reach this city in a few days.

The narrative of this expedition, as I glean it from those who have arrived here, is filled with innumerable privations and insults—chains, bad quarters, worse attention, deprivation of speech, &c., &c. Some parts of it surpass romance. I am glad to know, however, that all these were inflicted before the arrival of the party at San Blas, so far as those already here were concerned.

There has been no examination of the case as yet, but COMONFORT will undoubtedly attend to it so [illegible] quiet after his victory at Puebla [illegible] in favor of the party, [illegible] and fairly dealt with. COMONFORT will undoubtedly do so if he can be convinced of the genuineness of the expedition.

Taken all through, it is the most singular affair that I have ever heard of. That there was a Commissioner appointed in San Francisco, there is no doubt in my mind, as I was in that city at the time the officers received their appointments from him. No one then whispered that it was anything but a fair transaction. But, since the seizure, everybody seems to have turned their backs on this unfortunate crowd. Even the Commissioner, himself, has allowed false accusations to be made against them. The Press of California have unwittingly published false statements. It is easier by far to call men pirates and filibusters than to prove them to be such. Those that are here are under no restraint, and could make their escape any day, but they now *demand* a trial. Admiral ZERMAN has even gone to see ALVAREZ, and has as his escort two secretaries belonging to the Ministry. This does not look like any fear of the result. The fact is, it is disgusting to see the slimy praise that has been heaped upon *such a man* as PARKER H. FRENCH, and the fiendish delight made manifest in comments on this expedition.

Newspaper Account.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 12th.

The steamship *Texas* arrived yesterday, with full files of papers and correspondence from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th.

Capt. FORBES reports that the American schooner *Libby* was wrecked on the Alacranes, on the passage from New-York to Vera Cruz; and also a Belgian brig, name unknown.

The news from Mexico, which we have to lay before our readers this morning, will be read with some interest, as it informs us of the close of the late revolution in that country. President COMONFORT has been triumphant at Puebla, where the rebel army has surrendered at discretion, and where the rebel generals, chiefs and officers have been reduced to the ranks as private soldiers. Whether this decree will be practically carried out, may be doubted; but from the public honors showered upon the President on his return to the capital, on the 3d inst., it is evident that this blow, struck at the privileges of the military, has been received with universal favor.

We may expect a large number of these rebel officers soon to visit our city, as it is said *some fifty of them have been exiled*. It will, certainly, be a novelty to witness the advent of a band of exiles to our shores, banished from Mexico for religious intolerance and military despotism. They endeavored to triumph by invoking superstition, fanaticism, and the supremacy of the army. But they have signally failed, and they will have an opportunity, in our country, we hope, to repent of their rashness and folly.

But the most important decree is that of the 31st of March, dated at Puebla, in which the Clergy are accused of having taken part in the revolution, and the ecclesiastical property of that Diocese, amounting to thirty or forty millions of dollars, is seized to pay the expenses and damages of the war, and to pension the widows, orphans and wounded. This is the first blow struck directly at the church property, and as such, is one of the most important acts ever recorded in the history of Mexico.

The different States of that Republic seem to be quiet at present. How long this repose may continue is uncertain. The only ripple upon the smooth current of events is the singular movement, amounting almost to a pronunciamento, in Sonora, where the Governor and Commandant-General, recently appointed, were rudely opposed and refused recognition. The Central Government in Mexico had appointed two gentlemen who held the same posts in the time of SANTA ANA, and who were noted for their laudation of that despot, and a blind obedience to his behests.

The good people of Sonora imagined they had had enough of these minions, and desired to participate in the benefits of the plan of Ayutla, and of the liberal opinions prevailing in the capital. But as the President had made the blunder of sending them for their officials a brace of monarchists, they assumed the responsibility of rejecting the nominations. Consequently, they had to appoint a Governor for themselves, until the President could be informed of his mistake, and until some gentlemen who were admirers of the plan of Ayutla, could be regularly appointed. Sonora, therefore, stands out at present for her State rights under the plan of Ayutla, and has given the Central Government to understand that until some liberals can be sent out she will exercise a little squatter sovereignty and appoint her own officers.

We have the following communication from our special correspondent:

MEXICO, Friday, April 4, 1856.

You will be surprised to learn that HARO Y TAMARIZ has been defeated at the city of "Puebla of the Angels," by President COMONFORT, with the Government troops. Although HARO and his soldiers were blessed by the priest, although his army consisted of nearly all the well-drilled men in the country, and although the wealth and influence of the church were at his disposal, still all did not avail him in opposition to the popular sentiment of the Republic. There has been, however, some very hard fighting in this affair, which made it imperative upon COMONFORT to throw bombs into the Plaza, and even into the Cathedral.

Think of the sacrilege of shelling the Cathedral! which tradition, well authenticated, too, informs us was in part built by more than mortal hands; for in its erection it was discovered that in proportion as the workman built its walls in the day time, in the same proportion did the angels build its walls in the night. Thus assisted, the job was finished in half the time it would otherwise have taken; and from this circumstance, the good city has received the name of "Puebla of the Angels."

In turning back to some former estimates of Ministers, I find that HARO Y TAMARIZ, the aforesaid, while bottle-holder to SANTA ANA, calculated the annual expenses at $5,743,000, and the receipts at $15,382,000. But as SANTA ANA has gone on his travels once more, and as HARO will soon have an opportunity to consult some foreign guide-books, I may here say, that if you were to reverse the debit and credit sides of these accounts, some approximation might be made to the truth. In fact, in SANTA ANA's time, the regular annual receipts were about $8,000,000. It is officially stated that in the twenty-eight months of his last administration the expenses were $39,000,000, while the receipts in the same period, including $7,000,000 from the United States, could not have exceeded $27,000,000. I give you these figures as aids to meditations on Mexican finances.

Some of the Liberals here were not satisfied with the terms of the capitulation made at Puebla. The fourth article was considered too moderate towards the rebel officers, as it recognised them as belonging to the army. This article says: "The generals, chiefs and officers who are in the plaza shall proceed to reside at the places which shall be designated by the Supreme Government, while the same decides the manner in which they shall remain in the army." The practical interpretation which President COMONFORT has given to this decree, however, will no donbt be satisfactory to those who are not friends to the military establishment. He has already sent forty of these officers to the South coast, and has prepared passports for as many more with which to leave the country.

I believe many of the rank and file of the army the President intends to keep in the service, as it will thereby enable him to discharge many of the National Guard, who are anxious to go to their homes. And above all, he has issued a decree reducing the rebel generals, chiefs and officers, to the grade of common soldiers. This has taken the people here with surprise and pleasure. There was a *furore* on the subject, in which all seemed to join and rejoice. You will observe the unanimous vote of thanks by Congress to President COMONFORT, on his return. The municipal authorities have also done their utmost to give him a splendid ovation.

But the decree dated at Puebla, March 31, by President COMONFORT, is a daring measure which will meet with still more favor and support. In that decree it is declared that the clergy encouraged the revolution in every manner possible, and that "when the classes in society who exercise the greatest influence through their wealth, permit themselves to be led astray by the spirit of sedition, they cannot be suppressed except by measures of State policy, since otherwise they would elude all punishment and subjection to all authority. To let these classes know that there is a just and energetic Government to which their submission is due, as well as respect and obedience, it is decreed" that the ecclesiastical property of the diocese of Puebla shall be seized and placed in the hands of Commissioners appointed by the Government to pay the damages and expenses of the war, as well as pensions to the widows, orphans, and wounded.

This decree, or rather two decrees of that date, came to my hands in printed handbill form from Puebla, but have since been published in the papers of the Capital. They were intended, however, only for the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz, and the Territory of Tlaxcalla, and were first published in those provinces. No doubt you will receive copies from Vera Cruz. I would suppose at the most moderate calculation that the church property of the diocese of Puebla, which can be made available under this decree, must exceed $40,000,000. It is said the expenses of the revolution will run up to $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, (or $14,000,000 if required.) The amount will not be material when the Church has to pay.

COMONFORT made his triumphant entry into Mexico on the 4th inst.

A rumor prevails that URAGA was shot without ceremony by the leader of the escort which was conducting him to ALVAREZ. Motives of retaliation for a similar act of inhumanity perpetrated by URAGA, are said to have occasioned this deed. We do not know whether the report is true, but certain it is that the name of URAGA seems to have passed into complete oblivion.

The filibustering expedition of ZERMAN to Lower California, creates some excitement. ZERMAN claims to be an American citizen, and his cause is warmly espoused by Mr. GADSDEN. The affair may yet breed difficulties between the two countries.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway; House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 71 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Collector at San Francisco—Anti-Administration Members Absent without Pairing—A Political "Dodge," &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The nomination of MILTON S. LATHAM as Collector at San Francisco was unanimously confirmed to-day.

The statement is erroneous that the Government has dispatches from Minister WHEELER denying the defeat of Col. SCHLESSINGER.

Numerous Anti-Administration members of the House are absent without pairing, and there is great danger, in consequence of this culpable carelessness, that COBB's resolution adjourning Congress before the Kansas report can be discussed may be carried on Monday.

It is stated that, in anticipation of his own defeat at Cincinnati, President PIERCE proposes to concentrate his force upon HUNTER, and that in order to strengthen the ticket in the North and West, propositions have been made to DODGE, of Wisconsin, to run for Vice-President. "DODGE" generally votes in the Senate with the Anti-Slavery Extensionists.

S.

Senator Gwin for Vice-President—Indian Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

A letter from California states that the delegates from that State to the Cincinnati Convention have instructions to urge the nomination of Ex-Senator GWIN for Vice-President, on the ticket with Mr. BUCHANAN for President.

The Senate to-day ratified the treaty with the Stockbridge Indians.

The Anticipated Duel—The Right of Discovery—Ocean Mail Service—Dr. Kane's Book, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16, 1856.

THE ANTICIPATED DUEL.

I telegraphed you to-night that Col. LANE, of Kansas, was about to challenge Senator DOUGLAS, in consequence of his ungenerous and indecent assault upon the Colonel in the debate of Monday last. It is due to the Colonel to say that his efforts to obtain vindication on the floor of the Senate have absolutely failed. The men who,—for political purposes, and to excuse themselves for a predetermined act of injustice in the Pro-Slavery interest,—denounced Col. LANE as an infamous creature unworthy the slightest consideration at the hands of gentlemen, also refused to receive the evidence he offered in self-defence. Mr. DOUGLAS participated in this act of injustice, and thus repeated and added to his original wrong. He boastfully recognizes the code of honor, and so Col. LANE, having failed elsewhere, resorts to that for redress. It is difficult to see how the Senator from Illinois can get out of this scrape, except by a fight or a humiliating retraction. Col. LANE is evidently and deliberately prepared to carry out his determination in the premises.

AN HEROE OF CALCULATION.

It is probable that DOUGLAS, in his assault upon Col. LANE, presumed upon the oft-repeated story that the latter was "barked down" during last Congress, by Hon. Mr. HUNT of La. This is an error. The Colonel's failure to challenge Mr. HUNT was the consequence of the earnest advice of his friends to the effect that the challenge ought to come in that case from the latter, and not from him. Col. L. has on too many occasions signalized his physical courage, to be successfully accused of cowardice; but the falsehood had been so often repeated that Mr. DOUGLAS doubtless believed it. I should not feel myself justified in now making reference to the anticipated conflict, had not the statement of the fact been overheard under circumstances which satisfy me that it will find publicity in other quarters, where it is likely to be distorted to the disadvantage of Col. LANE. I suppose the only reason why the challenge has not already proceeded is the difficulty of finding a suitable person to bear it—so that there can be no frivolous objection made to its acceptance. In conclusion, on this topic, let me say that I don't believe there *will* be any fight, although I am equally satisfied that LANE is ready for it.

THE RIGHT OF DISCOVERY.

Mr. SEWARD did a wise thing to-day in introducing his joint resolution in relation to the discovery of guano islands. His proposition is, that all inhabited guano islands outside the marine jurisdiction of any nation, which may be discovered by any citizen of the United States, shall become part of the Territory of the Union, whose jurisdiction shall be asserted and maintained over it; but that the right of property in the deposits of guano or other natural products shall be vested in the discoverers, if citizens of the United States, and not engaged in the public service. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is so eminently just and proper that opposition to it is not to be anticipated. Its purpose is self-evident, and its enactment will not only protect the "American Guano Company," in their possessory rights in the guano island recently obtained by them from the American discoverer, but encourage our merchant seamen to efforts for future discoveries, which may be of great value to the United States.

OCEAN STEAM MAIL SERVICE.

The bill in relation to Ocean steam mail service reported yesterday, is *not* a bill for the benefit of Messrs. VANDERBILT & LIVINGSTON, of New-York, as stated. On the contrary the Senate Committee reporting it expressly designed to avoid extending any special favors to those parties. The bill is a general one in its terms, and authorizes contracts to be made with any and everybody for the carriage of foreign mails by steamships.

DR. KANE AND HIS BOOK.

The House did a graceful thing to-day in passing the Joint Resolution for the purchase of 15,000 copies of Dr. E. K. KANE's forthcoming work on the Arctic region. It is supposed that the profits on this order will accrue to the gallant Doctor; and it is a happy coincidence if he can thus receive substantial token of the esteem in which his country holds him, at the same time that the public libraries of the United States are enriched by the narrative of his interesting journey and valuable researches. The resolution also provides for suitable commemorative medals to be bestowed upon the members of the Expedition.

THE ILLICIT RECRUITMENTS.

My information does not confirm the anticipation that the British Government is about to address a dispatch to ours, calculated to allay the irritation growing out of the illicit recruitments. On the contrary, an early steamer will probably bring a long dispatch continuing the argument of the facts and law involved, without any expression of willingness or intention on the part of England, to accede to our demands for redress. If this anticipation is realized, we may expect a crisis at once, for it is not to be supposed that Mr. MARCY will consent to reopen the case for argument, and if he will not do this, what is there for the United States but to immediately dismiss Mr. CRAMPTON and the offending consuls? The long delay which CLARENDON has imposed, and Mr. MARCY has permitted in this affair, has greatly revived the spirits of Mr. CRAMPTON, who hopes now to keep the case open by discussion until a new Administration comes into power in the United States. Will these hopes be realized? For the sake of justice and law, and the good name of this nation, let us hope not.

S.

The Seat of the Canadian Government Fixed at Quebec.

TORONTO, Friday, April 18.

In Parliament, yesterday morning, the permanent seat of Government was fixed at Quebec.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

UNIFORM POSTAGE.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Post-Offices to inquire into the expediency of establishing uniformity of postage throughout the United States.

AMENDING THE PATENT LAWS.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Patents to consider the expediency of amending the Patent Laws so far as to allow the inhabitants of neighboring British Provinces to enjoy the benefits of these laws on an equal footing in all respects with the people of the United States.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The bill to authorize the Executive to facilitate the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific was considered.

Mr. WELLER maintained that the Government has the constitutional power to construct military and other roads through the territories of the United States. Congress frequently makes appropriations of lands for such purposes. Three hundred and forty thousand dollars he said had been expended to procure reports and surveys which shows that there are three or four practical railroad routes to the Pacific. He had no preference for either; his main desire was to obtain the construction of a road from which branches would emanate as the necessities of commerce demand.

The Committee having the subject in charge propose that the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, and Postmaster General, shall advertise for bids, with authority, under direction of the President, to select the one most favorable. According to his calculation, the money invested in such a work would yield thirteen per cent. per annum. Estimating the number of passengers back and forth at 60,000 yearly, the decrease of time in travel will amount to a saving of more than $11,000,000 per annum. He exhibited the great mineral wealth of California, and the extensiveness of the Pacific coast, arguing the existing necessity for such a road for purposes of commerce, as well as the protection and maintenance of the Union.

Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed to the 29th inst. Sixteen private bills passed. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

VISIT TO THE STEAMER MERRIMAC.

Mr. HAVEN submitted two letters, addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. BENSON, Chairman of the Committee in Naval Affairs, in which he invites Members of Congress to visit the war steamer *Merrimac* at Annapolis, saying that the President and himself expect to leave Washington for that city this afternoon, and will wait the arrival there of to-morrow morning's train before going to the steamer.

Mr. WASHBURN (Ill.) moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday. Adopted.

THE NEBRASKA CONTESTED SEAT.

The Committee on Elections reported against the right of Mr. BIRD B. CHAPMAN to retain his seat as Delegate from Nebraska Territory, and in favor of Mr. HIRAM P. BENNETT.

DEFICIENCIES.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered, without final action.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

No. 90—Joshua R. Stanford, plaintiff, *vs.* Clay Taylor. Argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiff.

No. 91—Adam Ogilvie *et al.*, complainants. *vs.* Knox Insurance Company *et al.* Submitted on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Judah for complainants, and Mr. Crawford for defendants.

Diabolical Attempt to Throw a Train Off the Track.

ALBANY, Friday, April 18.

An attempt was made last night to throw the Boston express train from the track near Port Chester, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, by removing the pilot of the engine.

Its loss was discovered in time to prevent a serious catastrophe. On the night previous, near the same place, a large rock was placed between the rails, and heavy sleepers spiked across the the track. The Port Chester special train barely escaped.

Opening of Navigation.

TOUR OF INSPECTION ON THE ERIE CANAL.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 18.

Commissioner WHALLON and Superintendent SEYMOUR commenced yesterday a tour of inspection along the line of the canal from Buffalo to Albany. They will ascertain its condition and fix the time for letting in the water.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, Friday, April 18.

The river has risen very high. The ice has broken up, but is jammed at Long Point. Steamers commenced running on Monday from Brockville to Kingston.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 17.

Lake Michigan is about clear of ice. Steamers commenced daily trips between Chicago and Milwaukee on Tuesday last.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 18.

The Straits of Mackinac (connecting Lake Huron and Lake Michigan) are still closed.

TOLEDO, Friday, April 18.

Boats are running regularly between here and Detroit.

A Schooner Capsized off Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, April 18.

A schooner (name unknown) capsized off Long Branch this afternoon, and her crew had barely time to save themselves by rowing to the pilot-boat No. 19, which was near. They have since left for the city. The schooner's masts are about six feet out of water.

Accident to a Child.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, April 18.

A son of Mr. GEORGE H. BROWN, a carver, about 10 years old, while playing near the ledge of the East Rock, this morning, fell half-way down. He is shockingly mangled, but may live. The ledge is about 80 feet high.

Burning of a Flouring Mill at Montpelier.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, April 18.

The extensive Flouring Mill of R. W. HYDE & Co., in this village, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning, together with the machinery and stock. Fully insured.

Awful Catastrophe—Dr. Ripley Frozen on the Prairie.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Daily Times.

GLENCOE, Saturday, March 22, 1856.

Our little village has just been thrown into intense excitement and the heart of many a hardy pioneer made sad by the intelligence of the death of Dr. RIPLEY, and also the awful condition in which his traveling companion was found. On the 20th day of February, the Doctor left here for Red Cedar Lake, (a distance of about 30 miles,) having a young man named MCCLELLAN with him, they went out to cut timber for a house at Cedar Lake, and it seems on the 1st day of March they started for Minnehaha or Forrestville, or the North Fork of Crow River for supplies, and missing their course they seem to have gone too far east and could not find the place; and after three days fruitless search, without food or fire, (their matches having got wet,) they tried to return to their cabin. After having slept in a snow drift and enduring, as they must have done, all the rigors of that stormy weather during the first days of March, and when within seven miles of camp, the Doctor gave out and requested MCCLELLAND to try and get to camp, and, if possible, return to his succor. At the time they parted the Doctor was badly frozen. His knees, one foot and lips were frozen, and he frequently would lie down in the snow. The young man said he parted never to meet again on earth. MCCLELLAND succeeded in reaching camp after dark the third day, having cut off one boot, and for a number of miles had traveled with one foot bare. Now with him commenced a period of suffering almost without a parallel. For seventeen days he laid in the cabin, both feet so badly frozen he could not walk a step, and during all that time lived on about one pint of rice and one pound of cheese—unable to make fires or wait on himself. The cabin, having no door to protect him from the attacks of the wolves, which were howling around in large numbers. At the end of that time he was found by Mr. CHAPMAN, of this place, and his surveying party, who were on their road to complete a survey on Crow River, and in the language of Mr. C., the condition of the unfortunate man beggared description.

GEN. LANE AND SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Card from Gen. Lane.

As my constituents are without a representative in either branch of Congress, I avail myself of this method of correcting some of the misrepresentations which are being circulated to the prejudice of their cause. Senator DOUGLAS is represented in the *Daily Globe* of the 17th April, as having stated in the Senate on Monday, the 14th inst., as follows:

"Mr. DOUGLAS—As I trust this is the last time that the question of genuineness of these papers will be presented, I have another point to which I wish to call the attention of Senators. The agents of this mock Legislature presented to the honorable Senator from Michigan, and got him to present to the Senate, the Constitution of this pretended State of Kansas. I have kept my eye on the history of that document and the proceedings connected with it; and it is well known to the country that there was a clause adopted by a separate vote of the people, and made a part of that Constitution, making it a duty of the Legislature never to permit negroes (free or slave) to enter the State of Kansas—a provision similar to the one in the Constitutions of Illinois and Indiana and some other States which have been so severely condemned and denounced by those who have become the special champions of Kansas. Look into the Constitution as they furnish it, and as the Senator from Michigan has presented it here, and you will find that clause is suppressed—that important, material provision is not to be found in the document which they bring here. I know, from the history of the transaction, that it was voted in by a majority of the persons who voted for the adoption of the Kansas Constitution. Am I mistaken? I ask, was it not adopted at the same election at which the Constitution of the pretended State of Kansas was adopted, as a part of the Constitution?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS—I will state my evidence. In the first place, I have talked with Governor REEDER and he told me so. In the next place, I have talked with General WHITFIELD, and he told me so. In the next place, I spoke to Colonel LANE on the subject the other night at my house, and he told me so."

To establish before the country the truth of the statement, my name is paraded as a witness to give it currency.

Since my arrival in this city, I have witnessed the humble petition of my constituents, praying for that which was to give them security to person and property, scouted from the sanctum of human liberty. I, their legal representative, have heard in those consecrated halls, myself charged with the crime of forgery and perjury in connection with a memorial revised and presented in strict conformity with the authority vested in me, for no other cause than resistance to the efforts of the people of Missouri to enslave the people of Kansas, and now, as a finale, a charge is preferred against the members of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, which, if true, proves them unworthy the respect of honorable men, and it is sought to use me, the representative of that people, and the President of that Convention, as an indorser of the charge. I most emphatically deny ever having given to Senator DOUGLAS, or to any other person, even a shadow of authority for making any such statement. The only conversation had with that Senator since my arrival in this city, was in presence of Judge HUNT of the Supreme Bench of Kansas, now in Ohio, and to him, for decision, I submit this question of veracity, with confidence in the result.

It is impossible for my tongue to remain silent without being false to my constituents and to the cause of truth. I will not believe that the Constitution of the United States or the rules of the Senate require such a sacrifice from an American citizen. It will be remembered that I have been regularly elected to a seat in the same body, of which the Senator from Illinois is a member, by a constituency as intelligent as that which he represents; my election and the indorsement of my acts by my constituents being much more recent than those of that Senator.

In defence of the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the people of Kansas, and in vindication of the truth of history, I do brand the charge, as expressed in the extract above quoted, as untrue, without a shadow of foundation, and will demonstrate it.

The proceedings and journal of the Conventions, to which I refer, and the proclamations, I pledge myself to produce and publish at an early day; they are now in Kansas, and I have sent for them.

At the Convention held at Big Spring, at which Gov. REEDER was nominated as a delegate to Congress, the friends and the opponents of the "Black Law" first made their views manifest. Before the "Committee on Platform" a lengthy and heated debate arose. One portion of the Committee, composed of Judge COLLINS, (afterwards buttered by our Pro-Slavery protectors,) Dr. STILL, W. Y. ROBERTS and myself, insisting upon inserting a "Black Law" provision in the platform. Another portion, Judge CONWAY and others, opposing it.

The discussion was prolonged for seven hours. At a time when a separation without agreement seemed inevitable, a compromise was proposed by Judge COLLINS and Dr. STILL, expressing an opinion in favor of exclusion of free blacks, but not insisting upon it as a test of political orthodoxy in the Free-State Party. The compromise was adopted by the Committee and concurred in by the Convention by acclamation—they receiving it with nine hearty cheers. The question continued to agitate the public mind, and was discussed before the people throughout the Territory—the "Black law" advocates insisting upon inserting the provision in the Constitution; its opponents, respectable as to ability and character, insisting that no action should be taken upon it—the opponents of the Free-State Party prophesying that this question would prevent our ever uniting.

To secure that solidarity which has characterized to an eminent degree the Free-State Party of Kansas, which I trust will ever be maintained, at the Convention held at Lawrence to nominate candidates for delegates to the Topeka Convention to frame the Constitution, I submitted the following resolution in substance:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates this day nominated be and they are hereby instructed to use their utmost exertions to prevent the 'Black Law' clause being inserted in the Constitution; but that the question may be withdrawn from Territorial politics, they will use their influence to have that question submitted to the people as a separate proposition—their decision to act as instructions upon the first Legislature."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and all the delegates there nominated were elected, myself among the number, upon the compromise expressed in the resolution.

At the Constitutional Convention I brought forward the same resolution, as information to the Convention, of the compromise which had been made in the First District, and submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Miscellaneous Matters be instructed to report to this Convention a plan for submitting to the people the question of excluding free blacks, their decision to operate as instructions to the first Legislature."

The first resolution was received and ordered to be spread upon the journals, and the second was unanimously adopted. In obedience thereto, the said Committee, by Dr. CUTLER, their Chairman, reported, in substance, as follows: That the Chairman of the Executive Committee be instructed to issue his proclamation inviting the people, upon the day the Constitution is submitted to them, to express their opinion for or against the exclusion of free blacks from the State, as follows: Those in favor casting a ballot upon which is written or printed "exclusion," those against, "no exclusion"—the said vote to act as instruction to the first Legislature—which report was adopted. After the adjournment of the Convention, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, I drafted, published and circulated the Proclamation. My recollection now is, that three distinct propositions were submitted: first, the Constitution, second, the Free Banking Law sections submitted as an independent proposition; if adopted, to become a part of the Constitution itself. In the second, the Black Law question was submitted as a separate proposition, to act merely as instructions to members of the first Legislature, having in no wise any connection with, or relation to, the Constitution.

As a member of the "Black Law" portion of the Free-State Party, I aided in making the compromise referred to, the whole object of which was to keep it out of the Constitution—within the reach of the people—so that when a majority should be in favor of repealing or adopting it, they could do so without amending the Constitution or conflicting therewith.

The Constitution presented to the Senate by Gen. CASS, to which the Senator from Illinois refers in the annexed extract, (if the copy forwarded for that purpose, which I have no doubt it is,) is a correct copy of that instrument, as framed by the Convention and ratified by the people; it is not true, but a fabrication manufactured from whole cloth, that any portion of it has been suppressed.

J. H. LANE.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 17, 1856.

South America.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

A whale ship is in the outer roadstead, bound to New-Bedford, *vid* Pernambuco, by which I send this letter, apprising you of the health and tranquility of the city and province, and the whole Empire. I regret to state that the accounts from our Southern neighbors are anything but satisfactory; disaffection and revolution are the present characteristics of those of Southern climes, but hope that are many years the progress of commerce, agriculture and arts, coupled with the stability of a well-established government, which we enjoy here, may be imitated and cherished by those whom we heartily desire to grow, prosper and become happy.

FOR KANSAS.—A party, among whom will be M. S. GRANT, G. W. WHIPPLE, A. COGGESWELL of Ontario, and ELISHA D. JENNINGS of Walworth, Wayne Co., will start from this city May 1. The whole company will comprise some thirty persons, it is expected.—*Rochester Democrat.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Epilogue.

NEW-YORK, Sunday night, or rather Monday morning, three minutes past one o'clock. All quiet, except the howling of a little cur, and footing about there, because it may get a bite, and footing about there, because it may not. If any gentleman should be out unusually late about morning, their spouses may suspect they are lighting at the Eclipse.

☞ The Court of Inquiry upon Lieutenant G. L. WILLARD met yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., and resumed their investigations. The court was then cleared to hear the evidence offered as to the character of Mr. HALSEMAN, Lieutenant WILLARD closed the defence with submitting a written denial of having received the balance of money alleged to have been paid by Mr. HALSEMAN, and asking close scrutiny of his accounts for clothing and depot funds at Fort Columbus. This last charge had been fully examined and acknowledged by the proper commanding officers. The Court will sit with closed doors until they decide upon their report, which will be transmitted to the Secretary of War, to order the case to a court-martial of further inquiry into the conduct of Lieutenant WILLARD or dismissal of the charges against him.

☞ In the Presbytery of New-York, on Tuesday, the unanimous call of the Fifteenth-street church for the services of the Rev. ARCHIBALD D. ALEXANDER, of Freehold, N. J., was sanctioned; and leave was granted to prosecute it before the Presbytery of New-Brunswick. We understand that it is Mr. ALEXANDER's present intention to accept this call, subject to the decision of Presbytery. Mr. A. is a son of the late venerable Dr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and brother of Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, of this City.

☞ Launched recently at Goodspeed's Landing, East Haddam, Conn., from the ship-yard of G. R. & W. H. GOODSPEED, a splendid schooner, commander aboard on the stocks, called the *Sidney C. Jones*, of about 150 tons. The *S. C. J.* is owned by Messrs. Capt. C. JONES, Capt. BULKLEY, John SEXTON, Wm. UNDERHILL, Jr., Charles T. SMITH, Edward SHAW, David C. BURR, G. R. & W. H. GOODSPEED, and B. SOUTHWORTH; is intended for the Hartford and Philadelphia trade, and to be commanded by Capt. BENONI SOUTHWORTH.

☞ The work of grading the Columbia College grounds, extending from Fifth avenue to within one hundred feet of the Sixth-avenue, and from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first street, is progressing rapidly, and will probably be completed within the year. The College will use for its own use the space between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth streets, and devote the remainder to building-lots. The foundations of the College will be laid in the course of the Summer. The plans have not yet been decided upon.

☞ Rev. A. B. VANZANDT, of Petersburgh, Va., has accepted a call to preside over the Central Reformed Dutch Church, formerly called the Ninth Street Collegiate Dutch Church in this City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham at Special Term.

DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

David Mehan et als. vs. *James W. Judd.*—Motion for a new trial denied with costs.

Pierre Francois Renard vs. *George P. Lord.*—Motion granted with $10 costs. The defendant may amend on payment of said $10.

Edward Mortimer vs. *the same.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, and leave to renew on further affidavits.

John Garrenko vs. *John Greer.*—Motion for a new trial denied with $10 costs.

Henry Deison vs. *Paul Sheppard.*—Motion to set aside default granted on payment of $10 costs of default and costs of motion.

Rodney C. Long vs. *Thos. McSpedon.*—Motion to amend commission granted.

Anniversary of the Battle of the Cowpens.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 15.

On the Anniversary of the battle of the Cowpens, it is intended to erect a monument on the spot which local traditions a point out as the one where Col. WASHINGTON, at the head of his troops, charged and took the retreating British, and gave them the first taste of his steel. The foundation of the monument will be of concrete, composed of cement, sand, lime and shells from Fort Moultrie, mixed with water from Eutaw Spring. On this will be placed the lower and eight-sided slab of white marble, from which will spring a cast-iron shaft, surmounted by a bomb-shell, on the apex of which will be a [illegible] being a *fac simile*, enlarged, of the staff of the Eutaw Flag.

GREAT HAUL OF PICKPOCKETS.—Mr. BUSHLOW detected a lad about twelve years of age, by the name of WILLIAM DAVIS, endeavoring to steal his pocket-book from his pantaloons pocket, in the crowd at the fire in the Gazette building. After the boy was locked up, he became alarmed, and stated that he had a brother in the city whom he wished to see. The officers agreed to take him home, if he would tell where he lived. He then stated that he lived in New-York city, and came to Albany about four days since, in company with his brother, and took boarding at a house kept on the corner of Elm and Third-streets. Officers HAZEN and HARRIS collected a force of some half dozen policemen, and went to the house, which is in the rear of the Industrious on the north-east corner of Elm and Third-streets, and there arrested eight professional pickpockets; three of them are not over fourteen years of age. One of the lads made a full confession. He states that boys are trained in New-York city to pick pockets, and then sent out West to assist the older ones. They have given the officers information which will enable them to break up one of the best organized band of villains that has ever infested this city. Officers HAZEN and PARKER have in their possession a large amount of money that was abstracted from pockets yesterday, and they request all who lost money yesterday to call on them.—*Cincinnati Commercial 14th.*

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Advices have been received from SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Commander of the naval forces stationed at Puget Sound, dated United States steamer *Massachusetts*, (harbor of Seattle, Washington Territory,) Feb. 26, and March 5, 1856. Nothing of much importance had transpired in the vicinity of this station previous to the above dates; but, in consequence of threatened attacks from the Indians on the different points of the Sound

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Split in the Democratic Party—Duels of the Leaders—Who are Rivero and since Camara? and What do they Represent?—State of Feeling in Spain towards the French Emperor—Silence of the Spanish Press about the King of Algiers—Movements of Political Parties—Seale again.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

The Democratic Party in Spain has split into two factions. RIVERO and SIXTO CAMARA have fought a duel. Two other friends of these two have also fought. Only one is dangerously wounded.

The real motive of this quarrel is of some years' standing. RIVERO is accused of wishing to sell the principles and hopes of the Democratic party for a Minister's portfolio for himself. The immediate cause of the separation of the party, however, was a little paragraph published in the *Sovereignty*, a newspaper under the direction of SIXTO CAMARA, which was in the following terms:

"There is no escape from the conclusion. Circumstances will perhaps yet make it necessary to cut in the round flesh, and to make roll in the dust the heads of as many apostates and traitors as corrupt the social and political body and poison the air we breathe."

The press, of all colors, pronounced against this paragraph, and the *Discussion*, a newspaper under the direction of RIVERO, also condemned it. CAMARA, irritated by this unexpected war from a journal in his own camp, and dissatisfied with RIVERO beforehand, now launched against him one of those articles which kills a man or makes him—one of those articles which cannot be judged except by the people themselves, because its terms exceed all measure of newspaper criticism. It is destined to make, and indeed has made already, a great sensation in the masses, as it has caused astonishment in the official and elegant circles of the Court.

To this terrible attack RIVERO replied by a challenge. Fortunately neither will die of his wounds—for both are worth the trouble of living, on account of the talents which undoubtedly both possess. RIVERO is a man of great fixity of purpose, cunning, flexible in appearance, but hard and soured somewhat by the misfortunes and afflictions of his life. He has the bad humor of an Andalusian out of his country, and being a great drinker is a bitter subject to what is called in Spain bad wine, or what we call cross-grained when he is drunk.

His oratory gains sometimes, however, by his bottle, and he produces in the Cortes magnificent discourses. Cloudy in his politics, he deceives both his friends and his enemies, and it is quite possible he sometimes is ignorant himself of where he is tending. For a Monarchist he is too much of a Republican, for a Republican he is too much of a Monarchist, and he must necessarily, therefore, be the great trimmer of the Democracy. What CAMARA says of him, that he is simply looking after his own aggrandizement, appears very much like the truth. In fact he is wanting in the virtues of the old-fashioned loyal Spanish subject, and does not possess those which are necessary to be a good Republican in Spain at the present moment. He is, nevertheless, one of the most important leaders of the Democratic Party, and if he does not serve to stimulate them and direct them will serve at least to browbeat and restrain them from excesses.

SIXTO CAMARA is younger than RIVERO and of a character entirely different. CAMARA is cool, clear, bold, and absolute master of his own passions. Pleasing in his person, he possesses the art of talking familiarly better than most party leaders, and knows how to recruit his proselytes quietly but surely. His satire is smooth, severe, and sharp as a knife, and does much more damage to the Government than all the fine philosophical discourses of the deputies in the Opposition. Nobody like CAMARA knows how to seize on the ridiculous points of the personages who are dominant, and show them up handsomely. The effect he produces on those who hear him is all the greater because he never partakes of the laugh he produces. His attitude and his gestures express the most complete indifference, and you could not tell from his appearance whether he is speaking of a friend or an enemy. But he is a good friend, and a terrible enemy. Under all the smoothness and perfect composure of his manner, he conceals an indomitable will, and a character of iron. He is to-day the true chief of the most advanced portion of the Democracy. A decided enemy of the Queen, SIXTO CAMARA will enter into no compromises with parties of half measures and conciliation. On the day of trial, he and his party will charge home against everything existing, and will not yield an iota from their idea of a Republic. That day, in my judgment, is not very near, but it would be too much to say that it will not come.

The new Democratic Party grows and dilates in a way to seriously alarm the Government, and to which also the Emperor of the French is not indifferent.

The manœuvres of the latter, and the steps taken by him lately to stimulate a reactionary movement in Spain, which I have related to you in my recent letters, appear not to have been crowned thus far with any flattering result. The sympathies of Spain with him are every day more negative. The birth of his first-born, although the son of a Spanish lady, has hardly been noticed by the Spanish press. The organ of the Spanish emigrants has alone inserted a few words of satisfaction. The mass of the Spanish journals have maintained a marked and disdainful silence, and the Democratic organs only have spoken to utter sarcasms and ironical jokes about the *successor* to the Empire.

There is a movement among the liberal *Moderados* and the *retrogrado Progresistas*, to unite and form a third party for the support of O'DONNELL and all the time-worn evils in the Spanish administration. They have had their meetings, resolutions, programmes, &c., &c., and count some fifty members of the Cortes.

On the other hand, there is a corresponding movement among the *progresistas puros* and the Rivero branch of the Democratic fraction, to oppose this effort of the old fogies, and setting up ESPARTERO as their idol, to get all the good things into their own power.

The Democratic Party of the people, of which CAMARA is a good representative, is quietly watching the struggle, ready to step in and seize the power of the State when the two combatants who now dispute it shall have eaten each other up.

DON BUENAVENTURA VIVO, late Minister of Mexico at Madrid, under the Santa Ana dynasty, has published a volume of memoirs of himself, a kind of history of his mission here. It is voluminous and curious, though badly written. He dedicates about one-fourth of the book to our illustrious compatriot PIERRE SOULE, and what SOULE did and what he failed to do. The history of the duels is given, and of the ostracism of SOULE from all polite society in consequence. He says he never intrigued with the Spanish Court against the reception of SOULE at Madrid, but he told them boldly and openly they ought not to receive him. He gives the history of his negotiations in order to make a treaty of alliance with Spain, for the mutual protection of Mexican territory and the Island of Cuba against the unprincipled aggression of the United States—but says old CALDERON DE LA BARCA was too much afraid of us to have anything to do with his treaty.

He publishes a quantity of diplomatic documents, showing the unceasing efforts of SANTA ANA'S Government to get up a league with the European Governments to protect Mexico and Cuba from our rapacity, but which also prove that very little attention was ever given to the Mexican proposals.

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Immigration—A Word to Emigrants—Prices, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

IMMIGRATION.

The tide of immigration has begun to reach us, but it thus far does not seem to stop in and around Omaha City; westward and northward it goes. The immigrants have begun to find out that better farming lands and better prospects in the future await them by settling in a section of country where land-sharks and speculators do not so much control lands and affairs as around here.

Dodge County—one of the best farming sections in the Territory—is attracting many of the newcomers. Around, and in, Fontenelle, the thriving county seat of that county, property has even now begun to advance rapidly in value, and yet there are thousands of acres in that section yet unclaimed, as fertile and beautiful as the sun ever shone upon. Indeed, my own experience is that the Elk Horn River country cannot fail eventually to be the best part of the Territory.

Town lots here will, I imagine, this season reach as high a price as they will be two years hence. Thousands of acres are laid off into town-lots, scrip issued therefor and sold to verdant ones in New-York and the East, for more, indeed, than I apprehend they will ever realize. It is amusing to hear our town-lot speculators here, talking and exulting over their sharp trades of scrip lots in Omaha City, and sales with eastern people. However, there is one class of people in the world who are ever ready to be gulled by such speculations as Omaha City Scrip, and other lots, and experience is, perhaps, the best lesson for them.

Preparations are now being made for the speedy completion of the Capitol buildings, and, indeed, when finished, it will be an ornament to Omaha.

A FEW WORDS TO EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants coming to Nebraska should remember one piece of advice upon their arrival here. Have common sense enough not to be led away by the representations of the first set of speculators you fall in with. Look well over the Territory before you settle. If you have any judgment use it, and use it carefully. Do not be humbugged into the belief that because a piece of land of not much apparent worth is worth your pile, simply because it lies within one, two, five or ten miles of this place, when there are thousands of acres of better land to be had for half price, and in many cases, by merely staking it off nearer pleasanter communities, and where it will be full as valuable in a short time. Board—if you board at the hotels or taverns—will cost you from $4 00 to $5 50 per week. If you have a family along with you, of course much less. In that case you will probably have to pay about $6 per hundred for flour; $1 per bushel for corn meal; from 8c. to 10c. per pound for pork, and other things in proportion. Your board thus, for self and wife, will probably cost you nearly as much as if single and stopping at our best hotels. The more money you bring with you the better it will be for you and us.

Money is remarkably scarce here, and almost any amount may be loaned on good security, for from 3 to 7 per cent. per month. J. W. P.

The Kansas Movement—Appeal of the Missourians for Aid.

The Missouri "Kansas Association" has issued the following appeal to the people of the Southern States. We copy it from the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, which commends it earnestly to the attention of the slaveholding public:

OFFICE LAFAYETTE KANSAS EMIGRATION SOCIETY, }
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, (Mo.,) March 25, 1856. }

To the People of the Southern States:

On the undersigned, managers of the "Lafayette Emigration Society," has devolved the important duty of calling the attention of the people of the Slaveholding States to the absolute necessity of immediate action on their part in relation to the settlement of Kansas Territory. The crisis is at hand. Prompt and decisive measures must be adopted, or farewell to Southern rights and independence.

The western counties of Missouri have for the last two years been heavily taxed, both in money and time, in fighting the battles of the South. Lafayette County alone has expended more than $100,000 in money, and as much or more in time. Up to this time the border counties of Missouri have upheld and maintained the rights and interests of the South in this struggle unassisted, and not unsuccessfully. But the Abolitionists, staking their all upon the Kansas issue, and hesitating at no means, fair or foul, are moving heaven and earth to render that beautiful Territory a "Free State."

Missouri, we feel confident, has done her duty, and will still be found ready and willing to do all she can, fairly and honorably, for the maintenance of the integrity of the South. But the time has come when she can no longer stand up, single-handed, the lone champion of the South, against the myrmidons of the entire North. It requires no great foresight to perceive that if the "higher law" men succeed in this crusade, it will be but the commencement of a war upon the institutions of the South, which will continue until Slavery shall cease to exist in any of the States, or the Union is dissolved.

How, then, shall these impending evils be avoided? The answer is obvious. Settle the Territory with emigrants from the South. The population of the Territory at this time is about equal, as many Pro-Slavery settlers as Abolitionists; but the fanatics have emissaries in all the Free States engaged in collecting money and enlisting men. Is it in the nature of Southern men to submit without resistance? We do not believe it. If, then, the South is influenced by a spirit of self respect and independence, let societies be formed to assist emigrants. Those who cannot emigrate can contribute money to assist those who can. We have such societies in Missouri, and we can induce more people to emigrate than we are able to support. If the whole South would adopt this system, we would succeed. Kansas would be a slave State, and the Slavery agitation would cease.

The great struggle will come off at the next election, in October. 1856, and unless the South can, at that time, maintain her ground, all will be lost. We repeat it, the crisis has arrived. The time has come for action—bold, determined action. Words will no longer do any good; we must have men in Kansas, and that by tens of thousands. A few will not answer. If we should need ten thousand and lack one of that number, all will count nothing. Let all, then, who can come, do so at once. Those who cannot come must give their money to help others to come. There are hundreds of thousands of broad acres of rich land, worth from $5 to $20 per acre, and open to settlement and preemption at $1 25 per acre. Shall we allow these rich lands and this beautiful country to be overrun by our Abolition enemies? We tell you now, and tell you frankly, that unless you come quickly, and come by thousands, we are gone. The elections once lost are lost forever.

W. H. RUSSELL,
MARTIN SLAUGHTER,
O. ANDERSON,
O. W. BAKER,
EDWARD WINSOR,
NATHAN CORDEE,
WM. SHIELDS.

CANADA.

No-Popery Excitement—Carrying the Host—Orange Resistance—Inflammatory Placards—Rifles—The Political Aspect—The Cabinet Breaking up—The Maine Law Again Burked—Testimonial to Sir W. E. Logan, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, April 7, 1856.

The city is in a state of considerable excitement, on account of a Roman Catholic religious procession, which it was intended should have come off to-day. St. Patrick's Day occurring during the season of Lent, the ecclesiastical authorities ordered the faithful not to "walk," as has been usual for a number of years back, on the ground that fasting at such a period was more appropriate than rejoicing. But to compensate for the disappointment of the Emeralders, in not being permitted to drag themselves through the mud for a live-long day in honor of St. Patrick, it was announced that there would be a grand procession to-day, accompanied by the "carrying of the Host" through the public streets, for the first time in Teronto. The Orangemen, of course, were indigoant, and determined to prevent it, and the walls yesterday were covered with inflammatory placards, calling upon Protestants to put down the proposed demonstration, by force of arms, if need should so require. One of these ran in this style: "Bloody murder! Idolatry *versus* Protestantism! The Roman Catholics, not content with committing a brutal, atrocious and bloody murder, have got the murderers acquitted by means of a packed Jury and an unjust Judge, and are now to flaunt their abominations in our face. So put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder cry! Widows' sighs and orphans' tears! God save the Queen, and frustrate their knavish tricks!" The reference in the above is to the murder of CORRIGAN, last Fall, by a body of Roman Catholics, and the escape of the guilty parties out of the hands of justice. A second placard is headed "Protestants arouse," and calls upon them to put down the intended "idolatrous" demonstration of carrying the Host. A third professes to proceed from the Roman Catholics themselves, and is to this effect: "Grand Religious Procession! A grave and grand religious procession of the Bishops, Nuns and Priests of our Church will take place on Monday, the 7th April. Protestants of all creeds are expected to take part in the proceedings, in MILITARY DISPLAY, as a Guard of Honor. Protestants will be in attendance, *with their arms*, at the St. Lawrence Hall, at 9 o'clock, to join the procession! God save the Queen!" Somewhat alarmed at the aspect of affairs, Bishop CHARBONNEL intimated at the close of the service yesterday, that the original plan of procession would be given up, and that only the children attending the Schools of the Christian Brothers would walk, remarking that surely no attack would be made upon *them* by the Orangemen. This, however, did not satisfy the Orangemen, as they had no intention of allowing the streets to be paraded by the long-robed gentry, who would of course accompany the lambs of the flock. This morning a body of their brethren from Hamilton arrived in town to take part in the row, and it is stated that two wagon-loads of rifles are conveyed to the St. Lawrence Hall, to be ready for any emergency. Bloodshed might have been the result, if the processions even according to the modified scheme of yesterday, had come off, but this morning the Mayor proceeded to the Bishop's Palace, and persuaded him to smother the demonstration.

Religious animosities, most unhappily, are every day becoming more embittered in this Province. Bishop CHARBONNEL's attempts to destroy our Common School system, by means of the French Roman Catholic vote in the House of Assembly, have placed the Roman Catholics of Canada in a position of antagonism to the whole of the rest of the community, and the recent fact of the perpetrators of the brutal murder of an unoffending Protestant having been acquitted by a Roman Catholic Judge and Jury, has excited the Orangemen throughout the country to a degree that has not been witnessed for many years back. The Roman Catholics, on the other hand, are making loud complaints about the apathy of the officers of justice in a case that occurred about two months ago in the Ottawa district, alleged to be very similar to that of CORRIGAN, with the difference that the victim was a Roman Catholic farmer, and his murderers a body of Orangemen. It is to be hoped that time will soothe the feeling on both sides, for nothing can more hinder the prosperity of a country than the ranging of its inhabitants in furiously hostile factions.

In politics, the chief topic of interest, at the present moment, is the expected break-up of the coalition ministry, which, it is said, by those who are behind the scenes, cannot hold together above a week or ten days longer. The Premier, Sir ALLAN MAC NAB, having been confined to his room for a number of weeks by the gout, some of his colleagues have rather meanly taken advantage of his absence to work up a nice little plot, having for its object the throwing the old knight overboard out of the vessel of the State. The *Leader*, the organ of a section of the Government, has day after day been reiterating that Sir ALLAN must resign. A section of the Ministerialists got up a round robin, declaring that they would go into opposition if he did not resign. Even the sick chamber has not been a protection to him against the threats of his *quondam* friends and present associates. But resign the doughty old knight won't. He knows that he has placed his mark on the history of Canada, in good large characters, even as far back as 1812, and with more distinctness in 1837, and that he has many admirers of his career who will back him up against those who would ignominiously dismiss him from office, while he is still able, in his own opinion at least, to serve his country in a public capacity. But there is little doubt that there will be a smash-up very shortly. How the Cabinet will be reconstructed, it is impossible as yet to say. Probably a dissolution of the present Parliament may follow.

Another attempt was made in the house of Assembly last week to take the initiatory step in enacting a Maine Law for Upper Canada, since a previous vote showed that in the meantime, at least, it cannot be carried for the whole Province. An entire evening was spent in redebating the question, but after the House had gone into Committee and had the necessary resolutions submitted to it, the Speaker quashed all further proceedings by ruling that a motion in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, having been already negatived, could not be again put this session.

On Saturday evening the rooms of the Canadian Institute in this city, were crowded by the *élite* of our literary and scientific men, for the purpose of presenting a complimentary address to Sir WILLIAM E. LOGAN, a Canadian Geologist, who has recently received the honor of Knighthood from her Majesty, as an acknowledgment of his scientific attainments. Sir WILLIAM LOGAN is the first native Canadian who has had that mark of Royal favor conferred on him. He has other recent honors to show besides this, having received the Wollaston medal from the Geologists of England, and a gold medal of honor from the Emperor of France. On Saturday next he is to be entertained at a public dinner by the citizens of Toronto.

The Winter here has been unusually protracted, to the injury of the business of the city. The ice in the bay has not begun to move, and navigation may be said to be still closed, only one or two steamers having reached the Queen's Wharf, which lies at the extreme range of the icy barrier, about a mile and a half from the business portion of the town. E.

Mr. Donelson's Acceptance of the Nomination for Vice President.

TULIP GROVE, near Nashville, }
March 30th, 1856 }

GENTLEMEN: I did not receive until yesterday your official note of the 26th of February last, informing me of my nomination to the office of Vice President by the American party, and asking my acceptance of the same.

For the flattering terms in which you have communicated this proceeding, I beg leave to offer you my sincere thanks. I accept the position assigned me by the American party with a just sense, I trust, of the responsibility belonging to it. I attended the Convention with no expectation that such an honor awaited me, and if my own feelings and wishes could have been consulted, it would have fallen upon some other member of the American party, in whose ranks are so many distinguished individuals, better known to the country and better prepared by experience for the high duties of the station, should the voice of the people be in accord with that of which you are the organ on this occasion. But acting upon the maxim left us by the great men of the early days of our Republic, that public office should be neither sought nor declined, I yield to the judgment of those who have thought that my name might be of service in advancing the important objects which constitute the American party.

Our leading idea is that the two old parties Democratic and Whig, have ceased to exert the former healthful influence in the management of the public interest, and that, without the intervention of reforms which they can never effect, the beloved Constitution and Union, bequeathed to us by our Forefathers, will not long be preserved.

For the most of the evils with which we are threatened at the present period, the Administration of President PIERCE is evidently responsible, but instead of finding his party engaged in the prosecution of measures to avert the danger he has brought upon the land, we see it more active than ever in scattering the seeds of sectional strife and social anarchy.

When Gen. JACKSON came into the Presidency, he acknowledged in his inaugural address the obligation of the Executive to restrain the patronage of the Federal Government, so that it could not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. But modern Democracy stands in direct antagonism to this obligation. There is scarcely an election precinct in the United States which has not witnessed the most shameful interference with elections by the agents of the Federal Government acting in the name of Democracy.

In former times when parties were created by patriotic and national sentiments, upon measures of general interest to the whole country, we never heard that a measure could be declared democratic in one place, and not democratic in another, by leading men professing to belong to this party. Yet we see this enormity exhibited daily by the party press in the pay of the present Executive. The necessary result of such corruption, if not successfully opposed, must be to destroy all political morality, and to continue power in unfaithful and incompetent hands by the mere influence of the money derived from the taxes which are paid by the people for far different purposes. It is undeniable that the antagonism now prevailing between the North and the South is mainly attributable to the political artifice which has enabled men holding directly opposite opinions on the power of Congress over the institution of slavery in the Territories, but yet professing to belong to the same Democratic party. The Nebraska Kansas act is constantly called by one portion of the Democrats a law which will prevent the extension of slavery to the Territories, and by another portion, a law which will enable the South to carry slavery to the Territories. By the same fallacy, secession, nullification, abolition, and all other *isms* have found a shelter under the flag of Democracy, explained as it is by modern interpreters.

In former times, also, our best patriots, without distinction of party, spoke of the necessity of guarding the ballot box from the dangers of foreign influence, and of keeping separate the Church and State; and of the advantage to be derived from a frequent recurrence to the earlier advice of our fathers, which inculcated a reverence for the compacts of the Constitution, and the abstinence from whatever tended to form geographical parties or array one section of the Union against another. Now, however, the whole power of the Federal Government is brought to bear against any individual who has the independence to declare his attachment to these old-fashioned sentiments. Whole classes of men stand proscribed and ostracised for no other offence than that of joining an association which seeks only to correct the excesses of party spirit, and to restore the Government to the purity it possessed when we received it from the hands of those sages who founded and reformed it.

Looking, gentlemen, upon the American party as destined to eradicate the evils to which I have thus briefly adverted, I am proud to be called one of its members, and can only regret that, in selecting its flag-bearers, the choice for the Vice-President had not fallen upon one who could bring to the cause higher guarantees for its success than can be drawn from the humble services I have heretofore rendered my country.

Thanking you again for the kind manner in which you have expressed your personal gratification at the nominations, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
A. J. DONALDSON,

To Messrs. ALEX. H. H. STUART, and others.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Richfield (Mo.) *Monitor* gives the following account of the murder of Mr. WILEY J. HERNDON, who was found dead in his bed. The deed was first discovered by old LEVIN, a colored man, who was going to make fire in the stove, and tried to wake Mr. HERNDON up. But that gentleman slept the sleep from which there is no more waking this side of eternity. The news soon spread over the town, and a crowd collected. LEVIN meanwhile saddled Mr. HERNDON's horse, and hastened to Liberty to summon the Coroner, Dr. DABNEY, who in due time arrived. It is supposed the deed was committed between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. The skull of the deceased was fractured in three places; the wounds are supposed to be inflicted by an instrument of iron quarter of an inch in width, and one inch long. His pockets were rifled after the perpetration of the murder; and it is thought the murderers took from $600 to $800. He usually kept his gold and silver in his pocket in a shot bag which he always carried about his person. There were found in his vest pocket $47 25, which had eluded the grasp of the murderers. All possible efforts have been made to discover the perpetrators, but no clue has as yet been found.

Conflagration in Nashville—The Court-House Burnt—Loss Estimated at $300,000.

We take the following account of the late destructive fire in Nashville from the Correspondence of the Louisville *Democrat:*

About 4 o'clock this morning, the fire bell rang out right merrily, the sudden alarm upon the great sleeping city. During the day it had been warm and about sunset a light shower of rain fell, and the wind changed to the north and was blowing fitfully at times, and sweeping the whole city in its densest part, in its full length.

The flames burst out of the rear of the kitchen of the Nashville Inn, and in five seconds after the alarm was given, and the doors thrown open, the flames and smoke were driven through the building, thus preventing the firemen from approaching the seat of danger. The inmates had barely time to save themselves in their night clothes.

Gov. JOHNSON, who had rooms there, lost $1,900 in bank bills, which he had deposited under his pillow. The whole front was in a blaze.

R. S. HOLLINS, who occupied the adjoining house, had just fitted up, after having been burnt out on College-street, in a moment saw his entire roof in one solid blaze.

The old Court-House caught in the dome, but our noble firemen never once turned a single hose upon it, so intent were they in the endeavor to save more valuable property. The fire, after extending eastwardly to Evans' marble front, by great exertions was arrested in that direction, but suddenly turned down the square as far as MORGAN & Co., taking in its arms H. & B. DOUGLASS & Co. SCOVIL's drug stores, STUCKLEN & ELLIS, and GARDNER, SHEPHERD & Co. The wind howled mournfully, the red flames high in the air, the hoarse cry of fire! fire! rang fearfully through the city in every direction, while the heavens seemed to rain down flakes of fire. The heart quailed, and at one moment the city was given up as lost. The whole square was one dense multitude, who swayed under the alarm and excitement as if each pulse swelled from the same heart. It was terrific! it was sublime!

I have not time to give the many incidents and personal adventures. Poor CARTER! as kind a landlord as lives, his family lost even their clothes, and were driven from their beds with only their night clothes. Public sympathy beats warmly for him. The losses are set down for the present at $300,000. Nashville Inn, owned by ELLISON & Evans, total loss; insured in Nashville Commercial for $5,000, and Home, New-York, $5,000; valued at $20,000. CARTER's (proprietor) loss: furniture, $8,200; fixtures, $1,800; total, $10,000; insured in Northern Office, Nashville, $5,000. Evans & Co.'s loss by water on goods, $1,000; building, $500; stock in Philadelphia and Cincinnati. R. S. Hollins & Co.'s loss—had just bought $5,000—insured in Fireman's Company, $2,500. W. R. Elliston, owner of Gardner, Shepard & Co.'s, $12,000; insured in Commercial, Nashville, $4,800. Strickler, Ellis & Co.'s loss $5,000; insured in Protection, Nashville, $5,000, Firemen's $3,000, Commercial $5,000—total, $13,000. Saved most of the stock, but damaged. Gardner, Shepherd & Co. lost their whole stock of hats and goods, and part of their shoes, valued at $15,000; insured in Firemen's, Commercial, and Marine, $5,000. Scovil, druggist, loses two buildings, and all the stock of drugs except the first floor, valued at about $25,000. H. & B. Douglass—goods, $185,060; saved $20,000; stock insured in various offices to a large amount; buildings $175,000—not known how much insured, but supposed to be largely. Court-house insured for $18,000 in Tennessee Marine; loss $30,000. Valuable papers of the Chancery Court Clerk lost, valued at $150,000.

Yours, BURKE.

Personal.

The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* is out for BUCHANAN as the Democratic candidate for President.

Hon JOHN P. KENNEDY is on a visit to South Carolina for the benefit of his health, which is somewhat impaired. He intends soon to embark for Europe.

The article on "Slavery in Russia," in the last number of the *North American Review*, is said to have been written by Mrs. ROBINSON, (Talvj,) of this City.

It is reported that Mrs. STOWE, the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, will soon put to press a work illustrating the alleged degradation of the poor white population of the South.

It is said that M. DE SARTIGES, French Ambassador at Washington, is to be transferred to Turin, and will be succeeded by Viscount SURBURIE, son of the former French Minister to America, and nephew of the celebrated Marshal of that name.

The London *Athenæum* mentions a rumor that Mr. MACAULAY is engaged upon a rejoinder to his critics, particularly the *Times*, the *Athenæum*, and Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, who is also reported to be writing a further answer to Mr. MACAULAY's charges against PENN. The *Athenæum* says:

"PENN, DRYDEN, and MARLBOROUGH, are the chief men whose reputations have been assailed by the historian; and his judgment on these personages stands in highest need of explanation and defence. Mr. DIXON, we understand, replies upon the entire case as against PENN—Mr. MACAULAY's accusations standing in the last edition as they did in the first. We shall be glad to see what Mr. MACAULAY can urge in defence of the Taunton charge; of his assertion that MARLBOROUGH's letter caused the failure at Brest; that DRYDEN changed his religion for money; that JEFFREYS was buried in the Tower, and SCHOMBERG in Westminster; the two latter, blunders which the *Times* presses against. Literary controversy is always pleasant; and when conducted with courtesy, and with an earnest desire for the truth, as this controversy most assuredly will be, it is serviceable to history, as well as pleasant to readers."

A London Correspondent of the Manchester *Advertiser* states that CARLYLE will publish at Christmas his life of FREDERICK the Great in four volumes. He adds the following gossip about DICKENS:

"There is some gossip afloat, too, about a new work by CHARLES DICKENS, who, as you will have seen, has returned from Paris, and has been more than usually active of late at literary and dramatic public meetings. The origin of the talked-of work is an attack made upon the eminent novelist by Count MONTALEMBERT, the celebrated French writer and politician, who, in a recent publication, with more zeal than knowledge, accused Mr. DICKENS of having excited the poor against the rich in his social fictions; in fact, of being an English EUGENE SUE. DICKENS, it is said, intends to publish a reply to the Count, which will appear simultaneously in French and English, in Paris and London."

From the Newburyport Herald.

RATHER GOOD.—Few persons say more good things than Mr. CHOATE. Our readers recollect he gave a lecture in Boston a few weeks ago, upon the last days of SAMUEL ROGERS, for whom he expressed a good deal of admiration, and whose "Table Talk" has been recently published. Mr. CHOATE's great personal attachment to Mr. WEBSTER, and admiration of him, are also well known. It is said he was recently asked how he thought the conversational powers of Mr. ROGERS would compare with those of Mr. WEBSTER. He replied, "*As a fiddle to two hundred organs.*"

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New-York, vacant by the death of Dr. SPENCER, have given a call to Rev. WILLIS LORD, D. D., late of the Seventh Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, and formerly of Philadelphia, to become their Pastor.

☞ Brooklyn Aldermen are earnestly invited not to let the Gas Company drive them out of their intention to overhaul their "advance deposit" swindle. Please to get their authority for the exaction, make them pay interest on the deposit, or abate the nuisance.

Convict Convention.

On the evening of the 12th of March, a meeting was convened in a public hall of London, by Mr. HORACE MAYHEW,—an author of some celebrity in his line—composed entirely of convicts, who were at large on a ticket-of-leave, having by good conduct in prison, obtained a *conditional* discharge from prison, to see whether they would use their liberty without abusing it. At Mr. MAYHEW's request, policemen were ordered to keep their distance. About fifty convicts were in attendance, and several of them made effective addresses. Perfect order and propriety attended the proceedings. The *Times* has a leading article on the subject.

News from Brazil.

The following is an extract of a letter to EDWARD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

PERNAMBUCO, Saturday, March 15, 1856.

The bark *Smithfield* was condemned by a survey of English captains, and sold at public auction for $2,700. She was purchased by the consignee, WM. LIBBEY, JR., son of the late Consul here. The American captains at the time in port, after having recommended her proceeding home, refused to survey her any further. Her outfit and other utensils were also sold at auction. Her 40 barrels sperm oil have been shipped on board the consignee's brig *Ino*, for Philadelphia.

We purchased a foremast for the brig *Freeman Goddard* for $1,800, and she will be likely to proceed on her voyage next week; 1,290 hhds. were discharged from her.

Cholera is very prevalent in this city, and over 2,200 have died. The Brazilian steamer *Marquis de Chinda* was recently lost near Goriana, not far from where the ship *Shooting Star* went ashore. She is a new iron steamer, on her first voyage, and was built in England. She is supposed to be insured for £80,000 sterling.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Correctly Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, April 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and demand, at $6 85@$6 87½ for Pearls, and at 6¾ for Pots, ₱ 112 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 2,000 lbs American Yellow found buyers at former rates.

CANDLES—Are generally unchanged.

COFFEE—Remained quiet yet firm, with sales, in lots, of only about 800 pkgs. Java at 14¾c.@14¾c., 700 bags Rio at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 150 Laguayra at 12c.@12¼c.; 600 Maracaibo (yesterday and to-day) at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and some St. Domingo at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Private advices from Rotterdam, received by the *Baltic*, mention that the Dutch Government sales of Java Coffee, on the 31st ult., were effected only at a reduction of fully one cent. ₱ lb from the previous valuation.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for and is firm.

COTTON—Appears in less request at yesterday's improved prices. The sales since our last have been confined to about 1,500 bales at 11c.@11¾c. for strict Upland middlings, 11¾c.@11¾c. for Orleans do., and proportionate rates for other grades, ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is generally heavy and languid. The supplies are more extensive, while the demand is restricted, as only pressing wants are being provided for. Prices favor purchasers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits considerable activity and firmness. The home demand is good, while there prevails a moderate export and speculative inquiry. The arrivals are not very large, and owners are unwilling to press their supplies on buyers. Prices are stronger and advancing. The sales, since our last, consist of about 9,000 barrels, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 87½@ 6 12½
Ordinary State	6 12½@ 6 25
Straight State	6 25 @ 6 31½
Favorite and Extra State	6 31½@ 6 62½
Common to good Michigan	6 12½@ 6 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25 @ 6 50
Common to Good Ohio	6 25 @ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 37½@ 6 62½
Fancy Ohio	6 50 @ 6 62½
Extra Michigan	6 50 @ 8 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	6 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 62½@ 6 87
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 9 50
Extra Missouri	7 25 @10 00½

Canadian is in fair demand at strengthening prices—the sales since our last having been confined to about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $6 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern, is also improving. The sales since our last amount to 2,000 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $7@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and freely bought, at $5 87½@$6 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, $3 37½ for Baltimore, and $3 62½@$3 68¾ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

FRUIT—The market remains quiet, with moderate supplies, and essentially unchanged prices. Raisins bring, in lots, $3 50 for layer, and $3 75 for bunch, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, the scanty stock of desirable parcels and the conflicting views of parties in relation to prices, impeding operations. Rye is in rather better request, at strengthening rates. The sales since our last are nearly 19,000 bushels, at 91c. for Pennsylvania, and 93c.@94c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Barley is scarce and stiffly held, but it is inactive. Oats are abundant and languid, at 38c @41c. for State, 40c @43c. for Ohio, and 44c.@47c. for Lake, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty actively sought after at full prices, the sales since our last comprising about 30,000 bushels Mixed, Yellow and White Southern, at 61c.@63c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Rives is obtainable at from 81½c.@$1 for shipment, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. The demand is not active.

HEMP—The market is without improvement in any respect.

HIDES—Are slightly dealt in at old rates. The stock is increasing, and parties disagree about prices. These circumstances retard business.

HOPS—Some 40 bales have been sold mostly at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard that 100 tons Scotch Pig were procured at $34 75@$35, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—Remains quiet at former quotations.

LEATHER—With light supplies and a moderate inquiry, domestic tanned sole continues uniform in value. Nothing new in other kinds.

LIME—Is salable and steady at yesterday's prices.

MOLASSES—There have been 400 bbls. New-Orleans purchased at 45c.@47c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine attracts more attention and is now pretty firm, mainly at $3 12½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also in improved demand, and is worth 38½c.@39c. ₱ gallon. Tar is dull and heavy at from $1 62½@$1 per bbl. Resin is in fair request, and is procurable at $1 75@$1 75 for common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, and $3 50@$4 50 for No. 1 white ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive and somewhat nominal.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.—(For the week ending April 16.) TURPENTINE.—The receipts of the article since our last have been pretty large, and prices have ruled firm, with a decline on Monday of 5c. ₱ lb. for Hard. Transactions for the week foot up 7,435 bbls.; very little on market. SPIRITS—There has been scarcely anything doing in this article, during the week, and the market has ruled dull, with a decline of 1c. ₱ gallon. Sales for the week reach only 962 casks—market dull. RESIN—We note the sale during the week of 1,000 bbls. No. 1 and 2, at $1 85 ₱ bbl. In Common there has been considerable activity, and we note an advance of 10c.@15c ₱ bbl., with sales of 11,800 bbls.; sales Monday, No. 2, at $1 30 per bbl., and of 111 do. inferior No. 1, at $1 75 ₱ bbl. TAR—Has remained firm in prices, with fair receipts, and we have no change to notice. Sales for the week foot up 3,377 bbls.; sales yesterday, at $1 40 ₱ bbl.

OILS—White, Sperm, and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is selling from store mainly at 77c.@79c. ₱ gallon. It is but sparingly sought after. Lard Oil can still be had at from 90c.@93c. ₱ gallon, yet it is very lightly dealt in.

PROVISIONS—Pork is much brisker and is decidedly dearer,—sales having transpired, to-day, of nearly 3,000 bbls., in lots, $17 62½@$17 75 for Mess, which coes to the bulk of the sales; and at $15 75 for Prime. 32 bbl. Dressed Hogs

WANTED.

WANTED—By a young Swiss of good habits and education, speaking and writing fluently the English, French and German languages, a situation with a gentleman, with or without family; being willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant girls, in City or country; they are well suited for chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; one would have no objection to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Any family requiring such help will find them of excellent character. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter and to assist in the plain sewing of the family; is neat and obliging, and has lived over 5 years at her last place, which she now leaves because the family no longer keep house. Refers to No. 9 Grand-place, Brooklyn, where she has lived, and where she can be seen during the following week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very competent young women; the one as cook; is a most efficient cook; understands meats, pastries, preserves, jellies, and the good baker of bread, pies, &c.; will assist in the washing; the other, a Protestant, will do chamberwork and waitings, or chamberwork and sewing. Both have City references. Call at No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women, Protestant; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, washes and irons well; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has lived nearly four years in her place. They are first-class domestics. Apply at No. 271 Bowery this day and Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid in a private family. Has no objection to take care of children. Wages no object; but a safe home. An Episcopal family preferred. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 20 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady as nursery governess or companion; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country and a clergyman's family preferred. Address M. A. W., J. C. GORDON'S, No. 156 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook. Also, two Scotch young women, as seamstress. Also, a girl 14, and one 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 West 34th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Can be seen at her last situation, No. 133 6th-st., cor. Christopher, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, by a respectable girl; she can assist in ironing. Good recommendation given by present employer, No. 1 East 33d-st., corner 5th-av.

TEACHER.—A gentleman who is a graduate of College, and has had several years' experience in teaching in Institutions of the first respectability, desires an engagement. Will attend private pupils if desired. Best of references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Metropolitan Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 514 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, English, French, Latin and Italian, desires a situation as resident or daily Governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 843 Post-Office, New-York.

SOPRANO SINGER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, as soprano singer in a church; Episcopal preferred; satisfactory reference can be given. Address Miss H. B., No. 139 West 38th-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—A first-rate classical teacher wanted in a boys' boarding and day school near the City. Salary from $450 to $600 per annum, with board, &c. Address PRINCIPAL, office of this paper.

EXPERIENCED CUTTER WANTED—Who is capable to superintend a large clothing house, in cutting patterns and fitting garments, and to have the care of other cutters. An American preferred. Those who can give satisfactory reference, can do so by addressing a note to CUTTER, at this office.

TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.—A young man (an American), wishes a situation either as partner or clerk with a Western Drug and Grocery house. Has had 13 years' experience in the business. Any responsible party wishing to increase their business, and have a worthy assistant will address "Druggist," care of HARNED & ROTHERY, No. 138 East 26th-st., New-York City. References exchanged.

NURSE WANTED.—A Scotch Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid in a small family in Jersey City; also, a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; wages to each, $6 per month. Apply at No. 35 Nassau-st., up stairs.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—No other need apply—for general housework. A good washer and ironer indispensable. To a suitable, capable person $6 a month given. No cooking required. Apply at No. 208 6th-av., house next Church, corner of 20th-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a Dry Goods jobbing house. Must be a good penman and accurate in calculations; give your references and name amount of salary required. Address CATALOGUE, office of *Journal of Commerce*.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, every way qualified, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Address "M.," care A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Bread-st.

FRENCH GIRL WANTED—As chamber-maid and seamstress; one that can speak but little English preferred. The lady requiring her can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at No. 128 Monroe-st.

PRINTER WANTED—In a Job Printing-Office. To one of steady and industrious habits a permanent situation is offered. E. H. TRIPP, No. 273 Greenwich-st., New-York.

BOY WANTED.—One from 14 to 16 years old, that can come well recommended for honesty and industry, writes a good hand and quick at figures; is wanted to do the collecting and light work of the store; one that resides with his parents would be preferred. Apply at No. 36 Front-st.

A LADY IN MIDDLE LIFE—From the South, having a short time since lost her husband, is desirous of obtaining a calling as housekeeper, in a widower's family. She is educated, companionable and lady-like, in manners and appearance, and solicits a home amongst the refined and intelligent. Undoubted references given and required. Address Mrs. ANGELINE MATHEW, *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Wishes to obtain a home in a respectable family—she can do all kinds of needlework—where her society and assisting to take charge of the house would be considered an equivalent for her board, or would accompany a family traveling for pleasure. Address H. F., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—In a grocery store, to collect orders and deliver goods; none but those thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can bring unexceptionable recommendations, need apply. PARK & TILFORD, No. 112 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

STATIONERY.

RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, &c. No. 61 William-st., N. Y., (near Cedar st.,)

OFFER TO BUYERS

Wholesale and Retail, a large stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPERS, COPYING PRESSES, STATIONERY, all kinds of their own Manufacture and Importation, AT LOW PRICES!

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY and ENGRAVING, executed in every variety of design and style, at the lowest possible prices.

We solicit Country and City buyers to call at No. 61 William-st.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices; Books made to pattern; Engraving, Lithographic and Job Printing executed in style required; Copying and Seal Presses, Manifold Letter Writers, Expense Books, &c. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF 1812—Will attend the funeral of our brother soldier, JAMES KENT, from his late residence (248 Hudson-st.) on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., dressed in the usual badge of mourning. By order of A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

LECTURE.—DR. SOLGER will open his class for ladies, on the *Philosophy of Modern History*, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, at 11 A. M., at the Sunday School Room of Dr. BELLOWS' Church.

THE TREASURER OF THE "SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN" gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations during the past winter:

Mrs. Anderson, $15; Mrs. Johnson, $50; Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, $20; Mrs. Fellows, $25; Miss Foster, $20; Mrs. C. H. Russell, $15; W. G. F., by Mrs. Handy, $5; C. P. T., by Miss Deer, $5; Mrs. James McBride, $25; Unknown friend, $10; Anonymous, $5; Mr. A. V. Blake, $7; Mr. A. E. Walsh, $20; Mr. James Lenox, $50; Mr. George Douglas, $100; Messrs. Aspinwall, by Mrs. ——; Hoffman, $215; Mr. James Boorman, $100; Mrs. W. B. Astor, by Mrs. L. M. Hoffman, $100; Mrs. William Spencer, $100; Mr. James B. Johnston, $25; Mr. John T. Johnston, $25; Mr. J. Wynkoop, $10; Mrs. Graves, $25; Anonymous, by Mrs. Perkins, $50; Miss Adams, by do., $5; Mrs. L. G. Hall, by do., $5; Mrs. W. S. Alley, $25; Mrs. Terbell, by Mrs. Lothrop, $10; Miss Brinkerhoff, $15; Mr. J. F. Mellus, $20; Mrs. C. by Miss Gannag, $2; Miss C., by Mrs. Bacon, $5; From friends, by do. $5; Mrs. L., $1; Mrs. Platt, $5; Mr. S. Palmer, $3; Miss Strong, $30; Mrs. H. Bruen, $25; Mr. Silas Brown, $25; M. L. R., $25; Mr. J. H. Valles, $50; Miss M. Brownson, $40; Mr. J. L. Aspinwall, $100; From Dr. Potts' Church, $320; Miss M. Gaston, $10; Mrs. Bronson, $10; Mrs. J. Wyatt, $5; Miss Woodhull, $5; Mrs. Quincy, $5; Mr. C. W. Bingham, by Miss Spies, $5; "Widows' friend," by do., $3; Mrs. T. Price, 50c.; A friend, by Miss Wells, $3; From Knoxville, Tenn., $10; Anonymous, from New-Haven, $4; A lady in Philadelphia, by Miss Collins, $10; A friend, by Miss Thorne, $50; Mr. J. W. Underhill, $50; Mr. Silas Brownell, $5; Mary and Grace, $2; Mrs. George Griswold, $25; Mrs. Norton, $5; Mrs. A. C. Phelps, $5; Mrs. O'Phelps, $3; Mrs. Cottenet, $5; Mrs. Edward Minturn, $5; Mr. C. J. Howell, $5; A friend, by Mrs. H. H. Leeds, $2; Mrs. P. I. Van Schaick, $3; Mr. C. B. Woothull, $5; Mrs. F. De Peyster, $10; Mrs. Neill, $10; Mr. A. Van Rensselaer, $10; Mr. W. H. Aspinwall, $100; C. P. T., by Miss Deer, $2; Mrs. Dutilh, $5; Mrs. R. C. T., $10; A chest of tea from Theodore Roosevelt, by Miss Spies; Mrs. P., by Mrs. Pascoe, $5; Mrs. M., by do., $1; Collection in Dr. Cuyler's Church, $100.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a strictly private family, where there are no boarders, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, located in West 54th-st., (fifty-foot street,) between Broadway and 7th-av. The neighborhood is unsurpassed. Stages and cars pass every five minutes, within a short distance of the house. References given and required. Address G. B., Office of this paper.

BOARDING.—The owner of the house No. 19 La Fayette-place, 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., having a large house and a small family, will accommodate one or two gentlemen and wives with board; rooms on second floor. The house is of the first-class, and the location unsurpassed by any in the City, having a private park in front. Apply as above.

BOARDING—In Williamsburg, for a gentleman and wife in the most pleasant part of the city; small family, house, yard and premises around unsurpassed; three minutes' walk from all the ferries. Rooms furnished or not. Terms moderate for accommodations; best references given and required. Address X. Y., Union-square or Williamsburg Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A very desirable suite of rooms on the first floor, consisting of two large and two small ones, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath room on the same floor, may be had at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURD'S, No. 2 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted reference.

BOARDING—One large 2d-story room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, 2 smaller rooms for single gentlemen. House pleasantly situated, convenient to cars and stages, No. 464 4th-st., Albion-place.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and a single room at No. 293 5th-av., on the corner of 3d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st., corner of 8'ate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Fulton-av.—A gentleman and wife and two or three young men can have large, airy rooms in a private family in Canton-st., eight doors south of Fulton-av. House new and location very desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room newly papered and painted, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Apply at No. 28 Prospect-st., near Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 3-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman wishes a small room, with partial board, where he could enjoy some social pleasures. An Episcopalian family would be preferred, and boarding-houses need not respond. Terms not over $35 per month; location above 12th-st. and between 4th and 7th avs. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 2,196 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In or near Carmansville, with a private family, by a gentleman, wife 2 children and servant; best of references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, box No. 413 Post-Office.

BOARD—In a private family, for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. The rooms are large and lighted with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 32 King-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A few gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a good location, fronting the river. Communication by steamboat and railroad. Apply to ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, No. 157 Broadway, up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes' walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 3d st., near Bowery New-York.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and two children (11 and 16 years old,) in a house having all the modern improvements, located west of and near Broadway, between 4th and 23d sts. Three rooms required, either furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 1,550 Post-Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Can be had at No. 19 10th st., between 5th and 6th-ave. The house has all the modern improvements. Family strictly private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms if desired. References given and required.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY, A FEW DOORS ABOVE JEFFERSON-ST.—The occupants of this elegant modern English basement house, replete with every convenience are prepared to let their rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Possession previous to 1st of May. References exchanged.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER—Pleasantly situated two hours' distant from the City, would like to take a few little girls to board, and carefully attend to their education if desired. Terms $175 including music. City references given and required. Address Mrs. B. B. B., this office.

SUMMER BOARDING AND INSTRUCTION FOR CHILDREN—At the pleasant and healthy village of New-Durham, 3½ miles by Hackensack plank-road from Hoboken. Fine shade, extensive grounds, motherly care, kind instructor, piano-forte, &c. Apply on the premises. H. F. PERRY.

NO. 81 MADISON-AVENUE.—Families can be accommodated with the entire second floor and three rooms on the third, all communicating, suitable for a family. Stages passing every five minutes. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large well furnished room, having gas, closet supplied with water and bath room &c., adjoining. Also two single rooms to let in the new and private residence No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Breakfast if required. Only persons of high respectability need apply.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square; a beautiful suite of rooms on second floor, or a parlor and bedroom on first floor, will be rented with or without board. The house a brown-stone front, and all modern improvements.

ROOMS TO LET.—A family of four persons having a three-story house, would let the second floor to three or four gentlemen, without board; the location is near 2d-av., has gas, splendid yard, &c. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 5th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may obtain a desirable suite of rooms with board, at No. 31 West 22d st. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—One front and one back room to let, with board, on moderate terms, in a house pleasantly situated in 14th-st., near Broadway, by addressing LEWIS, Box No. 3,068 Post-Office.

ROOMS.—One or two single gentlemen desiring rooms and partial board with the comforts of a home in a private family, may obtain the same by applying at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & QUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	35 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	50 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	60 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	90 00 to 100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	125 00 to 200 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	90 00 to 250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	125 00 to 150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	120 00 to 200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	45 00 to 100 00
Silver English patent lever	16 00 to 25 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	15 00 to 20 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	100 00 to 175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	20 00 to 17 00

M. T. Tobias, Harrison, B. & G. Boessley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor. 11 Broadway.

JAMES H. TYTLER—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 276 Grand-st., invites the attention of the public to his stock of the above-mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens retailed at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

DRY GOODS.

LATE ARRIVAL.

SUPERB ENGLISH CARPETS.

CROSSLEY & SONS

Medallion Velvet, Wilton and Tournays.

Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d.

Templeton's yard-wide Medallions.

New style Three-Plys.

Ingrains, 2s. 6d.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

No. 99 BOWERY.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR 25c.—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS CONTINUED.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer this day, in addition to their large stock of silks, about 2,700 yards of very rich new Spring styles, invoice price $1 50 per yard. But to make short work of it, we shall close them out at 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard.

ALSO,

3,500 yards beautiful styles at 6s. and 7s.
3,600 yards chene, striped and plaid at 4s. 6d., 5s. and 5s. 6d.
4,200 yards plain plaid striped and brocade, (damaged,) 2s. 6d., 3s. 7s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.
12,000 yards new silk and wool barages, only 1s. 6d.
2,700 yards mourning de laines, only 1s
6,500 yards fine Paris de beige, only 1s.
4,200 yards real tamboured drapery, 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
200 new barege robes a Volant, a bargain.
175 new Marseilles quilts, only $2, worth $4.

Also, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, cotton and linen goods, for men and boys' wear, sheetings, shirtings, table damask and toweling, all at greatly reduced prices.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

OPENING OF THE

COMMERCIAL DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

THIS DAY, April 19, 1856, at No. 54 BOWERY.

Great sale of $50,000 worth of superb dress goods, consisting of 5,000 Mantillas, Silks, Barages, Lawns, Prints, Robbons, Straw Bonnets, &c. With every article connected with a general dry goods establishment, at 50 per cent. under the cost of importing. Our great limit of time at present prevents us from giving a full catalogue of goods open for inspection and sale THIS (our opening) DAY. We earnestly solicit a call from the ladies to appreciate the extensive premium of magnificent Spring goods to be sold at half their value. D. L. JOHNS, No. 54 Bowery.

Observe the new marble-front building two doors from M. H. Lichtenstein's ribbon store, corner of Hester-st.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 499 BROADWAY.

Immense reduction on account of removal on the 1st of May

This entire stock of Mourning dress goods, Bonnets, Mantillas, &c., the richest, best, and always the cheapest in the City, will be sold at the original package cost, until the 1st of May, in consequence of removal.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 499 Broadway, 4 doors below St. Nicholas Hotel.

JAMES A. HEARN

HAS

MANTELETS, most recherché in style.

MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,

A rich and effective stock of

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

At his new store,

No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

LANE & PORTER

Will offer on FRIDAY MORNING, April 18, at their new store No. 73 Canal-st., three hundred pieces

OF BEAUTIFUL INDIA PLAID AND CHECKED SILKS

AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

These goods are entirely new and well worth 6s.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GOODS,

NO. 36 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.

Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

SILKS AT 75 CENTS.

300 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at 75 cts., worth $1;
200 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at 87½ cts., worth $1 12½;
200 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at $1, worth $1 25;

and higher prices, proportionably cheap, will be offered at retail, on MONDAY, April 14.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

LANE & PORTER

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

1,000 STELLA SHAWLS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT NO. 73 CANAL-ST.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

1,000 pieces colored and black Silks, from auction, opened, THIS DAY, at ANDREW G. COLBY'S, No. 389 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

LANE AND PORTER

Will open for sale TO-MORROW MORNING, 18th,

500 BAREGE ROBES,

at $6, $6 50 and $7.

NO. 73 CANAL-ST.

STELLAS! STELLAS! STELLAS!

51 cartoons new Spring Stella Shawls, in all the choice colors, for the approaching season, will be opened, THIS DAY, at greatly reduced prices, at

CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

F. DERBY & CO., Merchant Tailors and Importers, No. 19 Park-place, received by the steamers *Baltic* and *Washington* valuable invoices of Spring and Summer goods for gentlemen's wear, many of which are the confined styles and selections of the eminent makers and designers. Messrs. Barlow, Payne & Co., Coleman-st., London, combining the useful and the beautiful. The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. Every variety in style, taste and make of clothing and furnishing goods, can always be seen at No. 19 Park-place.

INDIA-RUBBER PIANO COVERS.—The superior advantages the India-Rubber Piano Covers possess over all others are too well known to render any enumeration of them necessary. Dealers in Pianos, and others will do well to examine, before purchasing elsewhere, my stock, of my own manufacture, consisting of assorted sizes, and new and beautiful patterns with which they cannot fail to be suited, both in regard to price and quality. D HODGMAN,

Warehouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau st.

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.—The Pioneer Establishment, devoted to the sale of exclusively first-quality Ready-Made Garments, in this, its 23d year, is stocked in the Retail Department with seasonable goods of such styles as will justify an assurance of our determination to retain the precedence here often given to our productions. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,

No. 231 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—For gardening, house-cleaning or any work that soils the hands; they are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, by wearing the hands are made soft and white; for sale at all Rubber stores, and by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—Being obliged to reduce both their premises and the size of their stock, preparatory to building their new store, will commence selling their Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, April 14.

No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls, from auction, at very low prices. (at wholesale only.)

E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

ENGLISH PRINTS—Fast colors, at 9d the dress. French Prints, fast colors, at one shilling per yard. French and Scotch Ginghams, at one shilling per yard. On MONDAY, April 14.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

GREAT ATTRACTION—Stella shawls, stella shawls 5,000 stella shawls from auction and sold at great bargains. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 389 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

PUBLIC BENEFIT.—A. G. COLBY, No. 389 Grand-st., corner Eldridge, will open THIS DAY, 5,000 Quilts and Counterpanes, direct from auction. Call and examine.

PARASOLS.—PITTS & CO., No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., are offering a large assortment of the latest styles French Parasols at low prices.

STELLA SHAWLS—Unsurpassed in beauty and variety of designs, at very low prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

CORTELYOU'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, established in 1833,

No. 39 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well known and superior book and newspaper printing types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing sticks, stands, cases, furniture, ink, &c.

WOOD AND METAL TYPES,

from other foundries, and every article required in a printing office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishmen's furnished on application.

Printers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1857, sending me one of the papers, will be paid in printing types, when purchasing, four times the amount of the bill.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—Two large Standing Galleys, lined with brass, and about 100 pairs second-hand Cases. The cases will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Address or apply to the Foreman of the *Daily Times*.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—Located in the lower part of this City, now doing a good business. The business of a stationery house guaranteed to the purchaser. Address "PRINTER," Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

HIAWATHA! HIAWATHA!—IMMENSE SUCCESS—FIFTEENTH RECITATION. Come and hear of

Minnehaha, laughing water,
Handsomest of all the women,

at Hope Chapel, by Miss KIMBERLY, on MONDAY EVENING, April 21.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding, ball and visiting, address and printed cards, circulars, card cases, &c. Business and printed cards, circulars, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at [illegible], No. 4 Ellicott-sq., New-York.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH STRAW FLOWERS.

STRAW BONNETS,

STRAW TRIMMINGS

MATERIALS FOR FLORISTS,

To the Trade exclusively.

FOR CASH,

In every variety and style, at

Nos. 64 and 66 JOHN-ST., corner William.

HOMER & KETCHUM.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

The undersigned, having extended the dimensions of his warerooms by the addition of another store, is now prepared to offer to the trade an extensive stock of goods in each of the several departments of his business.

THE SILK GOODS DEPARTMENT

comprises ribbons, silks, laces, and all articles belonging to that branch of the trade, and is constantly being replenished by importations and purchases at auction.

IN THE STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT

may be found every description of Italian, French and English straw bonnets, Leghorn hats, Neapolitan and straw laces, edgings, trimmings, &c., together with a splendid stock of French flowers of new and unusually rich and beautiful styles.

IN THE SILK BONNET SHOWROOMS

are exhibited the most magnificent French pattern bonnets of his own importations, as well as a very large assortment from his own manufactory, unequaled in the variety and elegance of style and finish

THE DRESS CAP DEPARTMENT,

just added, is a new and attractive feature of the establishment, and the articles exhibited cannot be surpassed in the beauty and tastefulness of their patterns and designs.

All the above goods are offered to the trade at moderate prices, and a call respectfully solicited.

R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

STRAW BONNETS,

Of the most fashionable style,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

At HANLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

NEW RIBBON STORE,

No. 184 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.

Spring ribbons in great variety, by the piece or yard. Also a large assortment of French flowers, straw, and other millinery goods. Country milliners supplied low.

L. P. TIBBALS, Proprietor.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT—No. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.—Misses WAKEMAN & CRAFT having opened the above establishment, invite the attention of their friends and the ladies of New-York generally, to their NEW STOCK OF STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, and every other article in the Millinery line. Their personal attention given to the execution of all orders.

AGRICULTURAL.

LAWN GRASS-SEED.—A fine mixture of English lawn grass-seed, for lawns and grass plats, in small and large quantities; also, strawberry plants, asparagus and rhubarb roots, raspberry bushes, all of best varieties. For description and mode of cultivating, see *American Agriculturist*, of the April number. For sale at the Union Agricultural warehouse and seed store, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.

SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties,
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PLANTS AND POTATOES.—Currants, raspberries and rhubarb plants of the finest kinds; 100 bushels mammoth nutmeg potatoes, the earliest and best kind known; cold-frame and hot-bed plants of all kinds, including cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, egg-plants, etc., raised and for sale by JAMES J. MAPES, Newark, N. J., or *Working Farmer* Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.

R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

GARDEN PLANTS—Comprising Bagley's new Perpetual Raspberry, Giant Victoria Rhubarb, Grape Vines, Honeysuckles and Roses of every description. Flowering Bulbs, Verbenas, Heliotropes and Petunias in great variety, from F. Henderson, Jersey City, for sale at the Seed Store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 7 John-st. Descriptive Catalogues now ready.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.

COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta feu, Poudrette and other fertilizers.

R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.

ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BONE DUST.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Flows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.

R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,

NO. 343 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Park,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,

DECORATIVE PAPERS,

OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,

In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c, to correspond.

Also,

CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN,

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,

of this Spring's importation,

is also full and complete,

Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS PARES & CO.

Have removed from No 59 Chambers-st. to

No. 398 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.,

where may be found the largest and the best assortment of

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Suitable for every style of house architecture.

Also every article in the same line for

CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

REMOVAL—CHILDS & SMITH have removed from No. 449 to the spacious store No. 452 Pearl-st. Greatly opposite their old store, where may be found the most desirable assortment of Decorative and Plain Paper Hangings, Border and Curtain Papers, with every other article in the line suitable for City or Country Dealers. Also, the largest assortment of Window Cornices, Band Pins, Loops, &c., that can be found in New-York.

CHILDS & SMITH, No. 452 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a store doing a safe and lucrative business, located in an adjoining city. The store will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Terms moderate, and a part of the purchase money may be paid by installments upon good security. The business has been established 9 years, and the young man with moderate means, presents an opportunity rarely to be met with. Address L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, at G. A. Smith & LeRoy's, No. 25 William-st., or apply between 10 and 10½ A. M., or between 12½ and 2½ P. M.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... Brooklyn for One SHILLING a week. Single ... Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a ...

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be ... and the other at THREE o'clock, P. M. It ... sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY ...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all ... matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... Saturday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers ... for single Copies.

Subscriptions ... Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Post-Offices was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing uniformity of postage throughout the United States. The Committee on Canals were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the inhabitants of the British Provinces the benefits of the Patent Laws on an equal footing with the people of this country. The bill to authorize the Executive to facilitate the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph line to the Pacific was considered. Mr. WELLER advocated the Constitutional power of the Government to construct the road, and urged its necessity. The matter was postponed to the 29th inst. The House, after receiving the report of the Committee on Elections on the Nebraska contested seat, adjourned over to Monday, to allow members an opportunity to visit the new war steamer *Merrimac* at Annapolis. The Senate also adjourned over to Monday.

☞ We hear it whispered that negotiations are in progress for the location of the Post-Office in *St. John's Park!* If we had not learned to regard anything, in the way of a swindle, as possible now-a-days, we should deem such a rumor preposterous. But the report has reached us, from a reliable quarter, that a combination of interests has been formed for the accomplishment of this object, and that the arrangement is going forward with good prospects of success.

If the Government intends to put the Post-Office beyond the reach of the greatest possible proportion of our inhabitants, St. John's Park is precisely the spot where it should be located. It is one of the most secluded places in the City;—there is no business whatever carried on in its vicinity;—and in all respects it is precisely the place where a Post-Office would be out of the way of nine hundred and ninety-nine of the thousand persons who have occasion to resort to such an establishment.

☞ We publish this morning important news from Mexico. The rebellion is entirely crushed. The city of Puebla, held by the rebels, had capitulated to the Government forces; the rebel officers were reduced to the ranks, and fifty of them went into voluntary exile, while a rumor prevailed that URAGA had been executed. President COMONFORT, having overcome the enemy, made a triumphal entry into the Capital; the city was illuminated in honor of the victory, and order was generally believed to be restored. The finances, however, are represented as being in a lamentable condition.

☞ In another column of this morning's Times will be found a card from Gen. LANE, of Kansas, vindicating himself and his constituents from the charges brought against them by Senator DOUGLAS in the Senate.

The Liquor Laws.

The action of the Court of Appeals, annulling the principal features of the Prohibitory Law, has left the whole subject of Liquor Legislation in a state of great doubt and perplexity. It is not perfectly clear that we have now *any* legal restrictions whatever upon the sale of intoxicating liquor; and, whether we have or not, the doubt in which the matter rests encourages all who are so disposed to act as if there were no law upon the subject. This, of itself, is a great evil, and must be a source of regret to the friends of good order throughout the State:—for all true friends of Temperance must concede that *partial* prohibition is better than nothing at all. It was hoped that the Legislature would enact some law which, if it failed to secure all that was desirable, would still impose some check upon the sale of intoxicating drinks. Nothing, however, was done:—and we are left to search the statute-book to ascertain whether the trade in liquor is, or is not, absolutely free.

Previous to the enactment of the Prohibitory Law, the Revised Statutes (Title 9, Chapt. 20, Part 1.) regulated the sale of intoxicating liquors. It was therein provided that the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace should be Commissioners of Excise in every town:—and that they should "have power to grant licenses to *keepers of inns and taverns*, being residents of their town, to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines, to be drank in their houses respectively:—and to grocers a license to sell such liquors and wines in quantities less than five gallons, *but not to be drank in their shops, houses, out-houses, yards, or gardens.*" And the following penalties were also provided:

SEC. 17. Whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors, or any wines, in any quantity less than five gallons at a time, *without having a license therefor granted as herein directed*, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 18. Whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to be drank in his house or shop, or in any out-house, yard or garden appertaining thereto, or shall suffer any such liquors or wines sold by him or under his direction or authority, to be drank in his house or shop, or in any out-house, yard or garden appertaining thereto, *without having obtained a license therefor as a tavern-keeper*, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

The Prohibitory Law of 1855 forbid, absolutely, the sale of liquor, except for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes:—punished drunkenness:—declared that "no license to sell liquor, except as herein provided, shall hereafter be granted;"—and repealed "all acts and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of charters, inconsistent" with itself. The Court of Appeals decided that portion of this act, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor, to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void. The question now is, *how much* of the law is left in force:—as it is an established principle that the whole law is not necessarily annulled, in consequence of the unconstitutionality of some of its provisions.

It seems clear enough that those provisions of the act which punish drunkenness are not affected by the decision of the Court of Appeals: and that they are, therefore, still in force. Nor is it clear that the section *forbidding* the granting of any license, is annulled:—for it is entirely independent of the prohibitory clause, and is not, therefore, affected by its unconstitutionality. The provisions of the Revised Statutes, moreover, as cited above, which prohibit the sale of liquor in any quantity less than *five* gallons, and the sale of any liquor to be drank on the premises, are not in any respect inconsistent with the act of 1855. They are not, therefore, repealed by it, and are still valid.

If this view of the case is correct and those sections are still in force, we have what is nearly equivalent to a Prohibitory law still upon the Statute book. The sections quoted above from the Revised Statutes forbid the sale of liquor in quantities less than five gallons,—or to be drank on the premises, without a license:—and section 25 of the Prohibitory Law of 1855 forbids the granting of any license. To all practical intents this is an effectual prohibition of the sale of liquor in small quantities:—and if enforced by the Courts of law, will break up all the grog-shops in the State, except those in the City of New-York, which, by section 45 of the chapter of the Revised Statutes relating to this subject, is specially excepted from its provisions. This City, therefore, is under a special law passed in 1833.

We understand that steps are in progress in Buffalo to have this question tested. It is certainly a matter of great importance, not only to liquor dealers, but to the community at large, to have it clearly understood what are the legal provisions by which the traffic in intoxicating liquors is to be hereafter regulated.

The State Assembly.

Mr. E. MERIAM, who is still exploring among the ruins of legislation at Albany, writes to the *Courier and Enquirer* as follows:

"Our citizens have reason to rejoice in the *firmness and independence* of the members of Assembly, in refusing to prolong the session, for by this prompt measure of adjourning, near seven hundred Legislative Bills are among the ruins—the very best disposition which could be made of many of them."

Mr. MERIAM is entitled to the credit of being the first to say a syllable in defence of the Assembly. He invents an excuse for them which they would not only repudiate, but which Mr. M. himself must know is pure fiction. Those members of the Assembly who forced an adjournment,—who refused even to prolong the session four hours,—who denied a respectful request from the Senate that they would return the Appropriation Bill, that it might be passed,—and who talked out the last hours of the session, for fear bills of public importance might be enacted,—did all this, not with any intent to defeat bad legislation, but in order to *force* the Governor to call an extra session. The purpose was openly avowed by the leaders in this shameless and most unprincipled conspiracy. And their object, in forcing an extra session, was to procure new opportunities of *selling their votes* for those very measures of bad legislation which Mr. MERIAM so justly denounces. Their "firmness and independence" consisted in this,—that they were determined to stop the wheels of Government, to deprive the State charitable institutions of their means of support, and to throw overboard every public interest, in order to *fill their own pockets*. It was an open struggle between shameless venality and official duty; and venality won the day.

It is not creditable to Mr. MERIAM's sagacity, or to his sense of justice, that he should thus invent and urge excuses for a set of men so utterly faithless to important public trusts. He must know that the leaders in this disorganizing movement have exacted *payment* as the condition of their support to measures before the Legislature, throughout the session. He must know that one of the most prominent members of the Assembly,—a member of one of its most important Committees,—was paid for reporting favorably upon a measure which Mr. MERIAM has repeatedly and justly denounced. It was not with a view to defeating bad bills, but for the purpose of getting paid for supporting them, that these men forced an adjournment.

☞ The Syracuse *Journal* nominates Gen. GRANGER, Member of Congress from that district, for Governor, upon the strength of his recent speech on the question of Slavery:—and we have a note from a Correspondent urging his nomination for Vice-President, upon the same grounds. The General's speech was certainly bold and strong; but we do not believe its sentiments will be adopted by the Republican party, or by any considerable portion of the people, in this State or throughout the North. It is, of course, the cue of the Pro-Slavery press to identify the Republican movement with Abolitionism, and to charge upon the former all the ultra opinions and radical projects of the latter.

Gen. GRANGER's speech, which embodied in the main the sentiments of the GERRIT SMITH school of Abolitionists, is represented by these organs as an exposition of Republican principles. But it will not be so accepted by the Republicans, and we are confident Gen. GRANGER himself would be the first to disavow any such responsibility. He expressed his own opinions upon his own behalf. The Republican party has defined its position, and proclaimed the political objects which it seeks to accomplish in the way such declarations are usually made,—by an address and resolutions adopted in National Convention. Neither in that, nor in any other declaration, is there the slightest ground for attributing to the Republican Party any purpose of hostility to Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. On the contrary, that party takes its position upon the principle of State Rights, and denies the authority of the Federal Government either to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists, or to use its power for its extension into new territory belonging to the Union. It regards Slavery as a local affair,—the creature of local laws; and it insists that it shall be left by the General Government to its control. It finds no warrant in the Constitution, either for interference with Slavery in the Southern States, or for its extension and perpetuation by the General Government. In all its principles and purposes it is thoroughly conservative: and there is no justice or fairness in any of the attempts made by its enemies, to identify it with Abolitionism, or to hold it, as a party, responsible for the sentiments and opinions of individuals.

Academy of Music.

Another splendid house assembled last night to witness the final performance of VERDI's "Trovatore," an opera which appears to have won in the most complete manner the sympathies of a New-York audience. The only novelty in the performance was the substitution (at very short notice) of Signor BOLOGNI for Signor BRIGNOLI, who, in consequence of an accident, was unable to appear. It is always an ungrateful task to follow in another artist's footsteps, particularly where a success has been achieved. Much credit, therefore, is due to Mr. BOLOGNI for having undertaken the heavy *rôle* of *Manrico*, and a good deal of allowance has to be made for shortcomings. Insufficient study produces nervousness, and nervousness leads to false intonation—the especial defect noticeable in last night's performance.

There was much promise, however, in Signor BOLOGNI's performance, and it is more than probable that, with more confidence and ease in the part, he could lead us to forgot some agreeable antecedents.

Mad. LA GRANGE was, as usual, excellent, and the other artists good, except AMODIO, who seemed to be laboring under a corpulent kind of hoarseness.

Concert.

Mr. BASSFORD gave his second piano-forte *soirée* last evening, at Dodworth's Rooms. The selection was better than on the first *soirée*, and gave greater satisfaction to the audience.

Delaware.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 9th inst., which was addressed by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts. The resolutions adopted assert that hostility to the extension of Slavery is not a new sentiment in that State, and cite a declaration, adopted in 1847 by the Legislature, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress "to vote against the annexation of any new territory which shall not thereafter be *forever free from Slavery.*"

CLASSIS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The annual meeting of the Classis of New-Brunswick was held at Boundbrook, N. J., on Tuesday. The sermon was preached by Rev. WM. BRUSH of Bedminster. The reports from the churches were encouraging. Rev. JOHN N. SHULTZ, of Michigan, made interesting statements in relation to the churches in that State.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Endowment of Yale College.

The numerous graduates of Yale College, who read the TIMES, will be interested to know what success has attended the attempt to raise, by subscription, a fund of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the further endowment of that institution. The One Hundred Thousand Dollars necessary to bind the subscriptions have already been secured, and about fifteen thousand dollars in addition. Rev. WILLIAM J. BEEBE, of New-Haven, is still engaged in endeavoring to raise the balance of the contemplated fund.

The one hundred thousand dollars alluded to is geographically distributed as follows: Connecticut has given $56,010—of which New-Haven has given $40,500; Waterbury, $7,615; Norwich, $2,225; Hartford, $1,210; North Britain, $1,110; Watertown, $1,000; Kent, $750; New-London, $750; Middletown, $700; Lyme, $100; Jewett City, $50.

New-York has given $38,240, of which the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn gave $37,240, and Poughkeepsie gave $1,000.

Massachusetts has given $3,300, of which Boston gave $2,800, and the town of Enfield $500.

Philadelphia, Pa., has given $600.

Newark, N. J., $500. In Paris, France, $1,000 was subscribed, and also $1,000 in Canton, China.

The total amount of these donations is $100,640, more than one-half of which has been given in the State of Connecticut, and more than one-third in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Twenty-three years ago a similar appeal was made to the graduates and friends of Yale College, which was answered by a contribution of $100,000 to its permanent funds. The natural growth of the College and the increasing demands of education at the present day, have made it necessary again to enlarge the permanent funds of the College to enable it to maintain its rank as a first-class academic institution. But we learn that the proposed conditions of this subscription have been deviated from in such a variety of ways, that the funds of the College for general purposes will not be so much augmented as its friends may suppose. One subscription of $7,000 is not payable until the death of the subscriber. Several thousand dollars have been subscribed for specific "scholarships," which do not really increase the available funds of the College. Large amounts have been so given, that they can be used only for particular purposes—as for the benefit of the Theological School, for the purchase of books in Agricultural Chemistry, and in various departments of the arts and sciences.

It has been evident that many wealthy men, generally those who have not enjoyed collegiate educations and particularly those who are engaged in practical occupations, would contribute more readily to a school of theoretical and practical science, than to the academic department of a college. Such a scientific school was projected in New-Haven some years ago, and it is determined now to place it upon a permanent basis, if possible. We are informed that several of the prominent agriculturists and practical men of Connecticut met in New-Haven, a few days since, to agitate this measure, and that they expressed their coöperation in the heartiest manner. We understand that an attempt will be made to raise a permanent fund for this specific purpose, under the management of Mr. DANIEL C. GILMAN, of Yale College. As this fund is not for the academic purposes of the College, the appeal for donations will not be made to any persons who have already contributed to the general funds of the institution.

Policeman Linn gets his Back Pay, and the City an Experienced Officer.

The power that manages the Police of this City, and keeps the Department pure and undefiled from politics, swore in on Thursday morning 20 new policemen. Most of them were imported from the Old Country, and have had experience of foreign travel and habits. Indeed, it should console us to know that, however stupid, sleepy or useless our Policemen are, the majority of them have traveled abroad and are well up in foreign tongues.

One of the 20 just appointed is DANIEL LINN, Esq., who has the additional merit of being an actor in history. Mr. LINN is not an Irishman himself, but he is just as good a Democrat for all that, and has rendered good service to the strongest party before now at primary elections. When BILL POOLE was murdered, Mr. LINN gave his word of honor, and $5,000 to bind it, that he would be on hand whenever the Courts would like to talk over the matter, and learn what hand he had in the enterprising affair. Mr. LINN was a policeman at the time; but, in consideration of his supposed services, was permitted to lay off from duty, and from pay, too, for about a year. The public had a notion that Mr. LINN ought to be put upon trial by the Police Commissioners; but that charitable Board, after a great many "false motions," thought they wouldn't do it. This reappointment gives Mr. LINN all his back pay—over which and his restitution to favor every citizen, who thinks that murdering BILL POOLE was a good thing, must rejoice. We don't know that we can say that the country is any safer, but we presume Mayor WOOD thinks his chances are.

A Trembling Brother.

Staten Island must be an awful place to live. The Editor of the *Staten Islander*—quite an innocent man—says that he is constantly apprehensive of an attack from "ruffians." Among the men that he fears, he names one whom we take to be a sort of Polyphemus, called One-eyed DALY; and him he backs with MESSRS. TOMPKINS, (I) THOMPSON, C. VANDERBILT and THOMAS GARRETT. Why does not the apprehensive Editor get a permit from the County Judge to wear the "kicking boots" which are especially designed for the use of Editors in outlandish, ruffian-infested countries? With a pair of them on he need never feel afraid any time before 9 o'clock in the evening.

Letter from Mr. Hoggins.

Speaking of the Fillibusters yesterday, we stated on the authority of Mayor HALL, though we did not name our authority, that some of the witnesses against the Fillibusters were likely to turn up missing when the trial came on. Some of them have convinced us that a smart officer could easily enough find them. Mr. HOGGINS visited us in person, and with a clear, sonorous voice, announced that he was not "*lying* in the Tombs," having been discharged "on his word of honor." His book-keeper, too, Mr. BANCROFT, called to show us that he "*could* be found." Mr. HOGGINS has favored us still more by a letter, whose modesty, gentleness and coherence are worthy of distinguished consideration:

50 FRANKLIN-STREET, N. Y., 18 April, 1856.

MR. EDITOR—I have perused with infinite amusement your statement in your journal this day's date.

I am not in jail for "false pretences," but am free!! Captain KNESS I can find upon 24 hours' notice. All the witness mentioned in your edition of this date can be found *"if District-Attorney McKeon wishes it."* Suffice it to say to any man connected with "*Walker Government*" *must fail.*

They are, without exception, the greatest blackguards ever allowed to exist.

Should you wish for the proofs, I can give the same.

Yours, R. HOGGINS.

P. S.—If Mr. LAWRENCE of the St. Charles at whose house I was nearly *murdered* wishes for a correspondence I can oblige him.

City Schools.

LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOUSE.

The recent examination of the pupils of the LEAKE and WATTS Orphan Asylum, indicate a flourishing condition of affairs in that excellent Institution. The premises are cleanly and the children apt in learning. The Orphan House is situated on One-Hundred-and-Twelfth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and accommodates 200 children. It is the custom of the Schools of the Male and Female Department, to interchange visits, for the purpose of witnessing the improvement in study, and to hear compositions and declamations. Such lads as excel in study are promoted to the high class, known as Section A, and this year's list enrolls the following names: Lewis Walker, George Corey, Wm. Callender, Jas. Harper, Edward Taylor, Simeon Lambertson, Wm. Jewett, Louis Fitzsimmons, Henry Thompson, Wm. Brookman, Chas. Carrick, Jno. Hunter, Henry Guest, John Mullighan and Edward O'Brien.

☞ The Thirty-sixth Annual Examination of the Mechanics' Society School takes place next week.

German School Concert.

The girls and boys of the Seventh Ward German School, Number 2, gave a Grand Concert, under the direction of GEORGE W. PETTIT, last evening, in the Church at the corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets. The girls, under the care of their Principal, Miss FRANCES A. WESTERVELT, and Vice-Principal, Miss E. WOOD, were draped in white and arranged on the right of the stage; the boys, under their Principal, Mr. H. KIDDLE, occupied a similar position on the left. Commissioners WEBB (who has been particularly active in getting up this Concert) and DENIKE, and most of the Ward officers were seated in the centre of the stage. The house was *crowded* full.

The proceeds amounted to $348—$320 of which will be applied to the purchase of a piano for the girls' department of No 2.

The programme consisted of choruses, duets, solos, &c.; an original address "To a Fire Company," by Master SPENCER H. CONE; a recitation by ALFRED HAZEN, and compositions by Misses MARIA ROMER, MARION BLIVIN and MARY LOUEY. Recitations were given by JAMES STONBURN and E. G. GRANVILLE. All these were much applauded.

The best composition was one called "Twilight Hour with Memory," by Miss ROMER. The finest duet, "The Warrior Page," was sung twice be Master JAMES and Miss MARY LOUEY. Misses M. BLIVIN and E. BROMBACHER, and Masters J. STENIBNES and W. H. THOMSON did especially well. There are over thirty schools now preparing to give similar concerts to raise the means to procure pianos. More than fifty have been given, and not one has proved a failure. Success to the girls every time they try it.

☞ Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN was present over two hours yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, listening to the argument in the George Law and Sloo case. He looked hale and hearty, and seemed to appreciate the sharp passages between the contesting counsel. He leaves the City to-day for Kinderhook.

☞ Lovers of the weed complain bitterly of the price and poor quality of the tobacco and cigars which are retailed in the City at present. It is almost impossible to obtain the luxury now at six cents which could formerly be purchased very readily at three and four.

☞ The Union Bank in Wall-street is about to be removed temporarily to apartments in the Merchants' Exchange. The building which it at present occupies is to be torn down to make room for a nobler edifice, in which the Bank will be afterwards permanently located.

☞ They are taking out the rock on the Sixth-avenue above Forty-fourth-street, and will probably lay the iron rails to Forty-ninth-street soon.

☞ The venerable Dr. SPRING, notwithstanding the partial loss of his sight by cataract, preaches regularly every Sabbath.

☞ They are preparing to have all the oaknum for the use of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, picked by steam.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY is expected to return to England about the middle of May.

City Republicans.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening at No. 61 West Thirteenth-street. Some of the best citizens of the Ward were present. After some arrangements had been made in regard to a regular place of meeting, to be open nightly, the Committee on a Platform and By-laws reported. The report consisted of the true-blue Republican Platform, and a series of suitable laws for the organization of the Club. The election of permanent officers was then proceeded with. The following were chosen:

President—John J. Townsend.
Vice-President—George W. Blunt.
Secretary—Charles Cheeney.
Treasurer—Thomas King.

After the transaction of some other business, the following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Central Committee: Erastus C. Benedict, William H. Authon, Thomas C. Acton, Franklin B. Ottarson, J. Low Taylor.

Credentials for the delegates having been drawn up and signed by the officers, the Club adjourned to meet at the call of its President.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

There was a meeting of Republicans at the O'Donnell House, Eighteenth Ward, last evening, on the call of Wm. H. Adams, Chairman. There is another Republican Club in the Ward, which is just organized, upon the call of Moses H. Grinnell and others. When the soil is very rich and the seed has been put in plentifully, they often find, "up to Wethersfield," that two onions grow where one would be better. The almanacs advise, on such points, to pull up the weakest one, when you can find which it is.

John-Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

It appears that certain legal impediments have prevented the confirmation of the former award made by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, in the controversy relating to the sale and removal of the above named church; and that the parties lately re-submitted the whole matter to the Bishop for a new award, under an order of the Court. The Bishop, in this state of the case, was obliged to meet the question of whether the property should be sold or not; and has accordingly made a new decision in favor of the sale. The result, it is understood, will insure the speedy erection of a new church, in the upper part of the City, near Madison-square, in the vicinity of which a number of the former worshippers in John-street, as well as many other Methodist families, reside; and who, we understand, have long desired the erection of a Methodist church in that locality. We understand that the trustees now offer the property in John-street for sale. It comprises a plot on the South side of John-street, between William and Nassau, of forty-two feet wide, by about eighty-three or eighty-four feet deep.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Bark Demerara Raised.

The brig *Demarara*, which was sunk in the bay, between Bedlow's and Governor's Islands, has been raised by one of the Bishop boom derricks, and taken into the Atlantic basin, where her cargo was discharged, and where the vessel and cargo will both be sold at auction. This vessel was sunk in so deep water and muddy a bottom as to render the job of raising her one of the most difficult of the kind that has ever been performed. The water was 72 feet in depth, and the taffrail of the vessel was embedded 15 feet under the mud. The brig was of two hundred tons burthen, which, with the pressure of the water at so great a depth, caused the lifting strain to be equal to about 600 tons. During the operation four two-inch chain cables were parted at one time. These were larger than any of the cables except one, which were used in raising the ship *Joseph Walker*, that was sunk in the slip at the foot of Dover-street, and but partially submerged.

Committee on Piers and Wharves.

This Committee of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday, but no evidence was taken. The slips at Morton, Vestry, and Duane streets having been presented as filled with mud, the ground being bare at low water where there ought to be a depth of from 6 to 15 feet, the Committee agreed to report as to the propriety of having these places properly dredged. The East River has been dredged from South Ferry to Fulton Ferry—an operation which requires to be repeated once in every six years. We understand that the Comptroller had to pay last year, or to deduct from rent, no less than $20,000, on account of obstructions, from slips on North River not being properly dredged, or being out of repair.

two volumes, [illegible] tion of the Allied armies—the comparison the author draws between the English and hospitals before Sebastopol being decidedly [illegible] paragement of the former. The London copy largely and commend the book.

WILKES' Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition [illegible] popular form—five volumes octavo.

Gen. PHILIP [illegible] filed by Dr. HAWKS from the Commodore's original notes and journals, and will suffer but little delay in publication from the partial destruction of the plates at the late fire in the Philadelphia establishment, where they were in preparation.

DIX & EDWARDS announce a new story, "Piazza," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

The complete works of HUMBOLDT and ARAGO, and the records of French Explorations, are among the new announcements of TRUBNER & Co. They are in French.

The Bombay *Quarterly*, in an article on the Indian Civil Service, declares that at the late examination the candidates generally acquitted themselves badly in English history. The reason why they were not better posted is attributed to the defective nature of the text-books.

LORIN BLODGET's *Climatology of the United States* is in press at Philadelphia. It is to be a large octavo.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 19.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Detailed Account of the First Battle between WALKER's Army and the Costa Rican Forces—Defeat of WALKER's Party.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD—Immediate Admission of Kansas as a Free State.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE—Refusal of Gov. CLARK to call an Extra Session.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Gov. HUNT's Speech at the Clay Banquet—England's Conversion to Romanism—The Moral of the Connecticut Election—Mrs. Candour turned up again—Emigration to Nicaragua—Adjournment of Congress—The State Legislature—WALKER's Defeat in Nicaragua.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—During the week.

THE BIRTHDAY OF HENRY CLAY—Speech of Ex-Governor HUNT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—Of the late Superintendent MCKEEN and JOSEPH CURTISS, Esq.

A SINGULAR SCENE—In the Court of Sessions.

SALE OF CROPSEY'S PAINTINGS—Large prices.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—Interesting items.

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KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE—Important.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending April 17, prepared expressly for this Paper. Produce and Live Stock Markets. A Chapter on Oat Culture. One way to get Early Potatoes. Spring Wheat, &c.

TERMS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

Since the introduction of my SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York have commenced putting up mixed and poison Gin, and calling it Schnapps. The name belongs expressly to my article—all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

I understand a number of bar-rooms in this City keep the poisonous Gin for sale on account of the cheapness of the price—$2 50 a dozen—when pure Holland Gin is worth by the pipe $1 50 a gallon. Look out for such imposters.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—DR PRINCE, of Brooklyn, and the discoverer, Professor VERGNES, are in constant attendance at No. 710 Broadway. From one to five of these baths will cure mercurial affections, rheumatisms, painter's colic, fever and ague, debility, paralysis, contracted muscles, eruptions, salt rheum, and the like. They guarantee the removal of all metals, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused thereby. Special department for ladies.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

WHAT THE INVALID SUFFERERS REQUIRE IS not more medicines, but reliable evidence to direct them to the really efficacious article adapted to their particular complaint. The PERUVIAN SYRUP, whatever may be its astonishing virtues in certain cases, is not a cure-all, and should not be so represented by the medical faculty, although is is not surprising that its astonishing effects in chronic nervous debility and dyspeptic cases, should excite confidence whenever other treatment has baffled medical skill. Diseases arising from disorganization of the stomach or liver, producing coagulation or limpidity of the blood, palpitation of the heart, dizziness of the brain, coldness or heat in the extremities, dimness of sight, pains in the stomach, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, tremor of the system, sinking in the abdominal parts, despondency of the mind and general physical prostration—can be permanently and speedily cured by this great South American remedy. It is surprising that its virtues should have been so long unknown in this country—its curative properties being so peculiarly adapted to our national disease, particularly among the American ladies.

LIMA, Sept. 12, 1848.

I write this to express my gratitude to you for having cured me of a long-seated distressing dyspepsia, and dispelling the mental cloud of gloom and despondency with which I have been suffering for years. Since taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP I have been restored to complete health. Yours truly, JOSE SEGARA.

DROPSY.—DAVID BEEMER, Esq., of Dorchester, Mass., writes:

"I am 68 years of age, and have suffered the greatest agony in breathing from dropsy on the chest. I commenced to breathe easier as soon as I began with the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and now consider myself cured. I can recommend the PERUVIAN SYRUP to the similarly afflicted with great pleasure. NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

My wife has suffered two years with chronic dysentery and indigestion, which was immediately checked and permanently cured by two bottles of PERUVIAN SYRUP. Yours truly, M. ALBERTI.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—It is with great delicacy we touch upon these universally prevalent diseases, which unfits full one-half of our sisters, mothers and wives for any enjoyment of life. We will only say that those who are willing to make one more trial have our assurance of the very great efficacy of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. You will be thankful for having tried the experiment. Procure a full pamphlet of our agents.

WILSON, FAIRBANKS & CO., proprietors, Boston; BARNES & PARK, wholesale agents, corner Broadway and Duane-st., New-York. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and respectable druggists everywhere.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

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SPRING BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—THE place par excellence to get Boots and Shoes that are handsome, as well as durable, is at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st. Who can say they ever got an article at WATKINS' that did not do good service? Fifteen years' experience enables him to offer Boots and Shoes, in which beauty and durability are combined, at prices satisfactory to all.

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5,000 Rolls American and French Satins, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
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10,000 Rolls Blanks, at reduced prices—and store to let, at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS.—EVERY DESIRable kind on hand or made to order. Also, superior ready-made Shirts, all sizes, warranted. Gentlemen are requested to call and purchase at low prices.

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OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing Colic, Swellings, Galls, Bruises, Lameness &c. Sold by all the Storekeepers and Druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

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Gentlemen who wish to purchase a Gold Pen, that will write with ease and elasticity, and not get out of order, should call at No. 25 John-st., where they will find a large assortment of Gold Pens, of the best quality, and warranted. Also, Pencil Cases, Gold Pencils, Gold Bands, Rings, Seals, Keys, &c. Pens repaired and made to fit any holder. Old Pens taken in exchange. Store No. 25 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Beauty faded before the awful spell.
Till HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the friend of man,
Dyspepsia cured, and health again began.

PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a fetid breath, and a gloomy, despondent mind. Such symptoms are frequently the result of a disordered stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are also peculiarly adapted to weak and delicate females.

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THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt,
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IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., have, at great expense, completed and secured their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully TWENTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. Assured that no effort to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE, LAMBREQUINS, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK, No. 324 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, and at below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or by the gross. Particular attention paid to the Country Retail Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

FINE CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have a fine stock of Spring Overcoats, Business Coats, Pants and Vests. Those in want of any of the above articles will do well to examine their assortment and styles.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO. invite parents to examine their stock of Boys' Clothing before fitting their boys out for school for the coming season. They have all kinds of thin Woolen and Linen Goods, fine or common use.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR THE KITCHEN is an important item to housekeepers, and to know where to

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Fifty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Madison-avs. Services [illegible] at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. [illegible], pastor.

Tabernacle Congregational Missionary Society will hold its [illegible] Olive Branch Baptist Church, corner [illegible] Montgomery sts. The Fifth Anniversary [illegible] on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING; [illegible] at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. [illegible] Galloway of Brooklyn, and Mr. Gregory M. [illegible] of Surrey. Singing by the children. Friends of [illegible] and cordially invited to attend.

Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, cor. of [illegible]. The eighth sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. J. Miley, D. D. [illegible] of the Religious affections to the char- [illegible] Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Preach- [illegible] by Rev. W. C. Smith. Subject—*Purity of* [illegible] Sunday-school at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Mullen. [illegible]

The Future Exodus of the Church.—Rev. R. W. Bailey will deliver a Discourse on the above [illegible] in the Chapel of the Sixth-street Presbyterian [illegible], two doors east of 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath evening,) 20th inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. [illegible] every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Allen-Street Presbyterian Church.—The pastor, Rev. Gronge C. Loras, will deliver his first [illegible] sermon, in review of the labors of the year, on the [illegible] morning next. In the evening he will deliver the [illegible] in a series of lectures on *Gideon and the Midianites*. Services commencing at 7 o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

Dr. Achilli, translator of the Italian Bible, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday, 20th,) at 7½ o'clock, in Hope Chapel, No. 730 Broadway, when a collection will be taken up for the publication of the Bible in Italy. He is also expected to preach in the same place next Sunday a week, in the evening, addressing his fellow-countrymen in their native language.

Centenary M. E. Church—Corner Jay and Johnson-st., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The assault upon the Garrison of the Uncircumcised.* Rev. J. W. Wood will preach at 3 o'clock and Rev. B. Goodsell at 7½ o'clock P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. William Hogarth will repeat his Sermon delivered before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, on the evening of the 6th inst. in New-York, in his own Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½. at

Rev. James Prestley—Of the A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, April 20, service commencing at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The punishment of the wicked in the future world.*

Livingston Reformed Dutch Church—Corner 48th-av. and 34th-st.; Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, Pastor elect. Public worship every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Citizens of that vicinity are invited to attend.

Church Notice.—In the Universalist Church, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, Rev. H. R. Nye Pastor, the second service for the Summer months will be held in the AFTERNOON instead of the evening. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

The Concluding Lecture—In the course by Rev. William W. Andrews, will be delivered in Hope Chapel, No. 730 Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Millennial Kingdom of Christ.* Seats free.

Rev. Charles E. Harris, a Christian Jew, will preach next SABBATH AFTERNOON, in the Mulberry-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. The Jews are respectfully invited to attend. Service to commence at 3 o'clock.

The Prophet Again.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., on "*The Approaching Kingdom of God, and the signs of its being near at hand.*" Seats free.

Washington M. E. Church, Brooklyn.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening discourse will be the third of a series to young men.

Rev. Dr. Canfield, Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 139 Sumner-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 20. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Williamsburg.—Rev. B. Peters will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock—On *the Nature and Influence of the Christian Pulpit.* In the evening on *the Spiritualism of Universalism.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

Duane-street M. E. Church.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. R. Wakeley; at 3 P. M. by Rev. Hebron Bangs. Also in the EVENING, at 7½. Seats free.

Leight-street Baptist Church.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. S. Rogers, of Elizabethtown, N. J. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

Pictures of City Life.—The second sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church. Seats free, and the public are invited to attend.

Five Points Mission.—Site of the Old Brewery. Religious services at the Mission Chapel, every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Preaching to-morrow afternoon by Rev. Dr. Holdich.

Rev. R. McCartee, D. D.—Will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH, April 20. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Madison-square Church.—(Dr. Adams'.)—Professor Hitchcock, of Union Theological Seminary, will preach TO-MORROW, P. M. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Margaret L. Bishop—Is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on *The Fulfillment of the Prophecies, and Christ's Second Coming.* Seats free.

Seventh Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. W. Mcllane, D. D., will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW, Sunday, April 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., Providence permitting.

Rev. E. Van Aken—Of the Reformed Dutch Church, will preach in the Westminster Chapel, (Rev. D. F. Robertson's,) on the corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Willis Lord is expected to preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and AFTERNOON.

Trinity M. E. Church—34th-st., near the 8th-av.—Rev. T. Carlton will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Foster at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

Rev. Henry J. Fox—Will deliver a missionary sermon in the 27th-st. M. E. Church, on SABBATH MORNING. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
OFFICE No. 3 JOHN-ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

Dye Ribbons, Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known.

Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed.

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"Redding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Stiles, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston the identity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of letters growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it and recommend it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & Park, C. V. CLICKNER & CO., or any respectable druggist.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
No. 8 State-st., Boston.

Man, Know Thyself.—Prof. Fowler lectures EVERY EVENING this week in Continental Hall, 8th-av., corner of 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents. Examinations, with chart and full written description of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway, near Duane-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN CLARK & CO.'S, No. 378 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Depot, No. 1 Astor-House, New-York; No. 189 Atlantic-st., Nos. 176, 177 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potash, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. KING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Drawing From Nature—Taught by Mr. WOOD, No. 23½ 6th-av.
"The progress of his pupils is surprising."—*National Magazine.*
"Learners soon become able to sketch from nature."—*Evening Mirror.*
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Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

At a meeting of the Republican Association of the Seventh Ward, the following gentlemen were selected to represent the Ward in the Republican Central Committee:

JOSEPH B. CLOSE, DAN. L. PETTEE.
ARCHIBARD HALL, BENJ. D. HEICKS.
ROBERT MURRAY,
JAS. F. FREEBORN, Chairman.
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Extra Large Trees.—Fruit trees of large size, in a bearing state, and ornamental trees, including Evergreens of large size for immediate ornament, can be supplied and years of time saved.

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Price and Catalogues sent to applicants.

N. B.—Chinese Potato, in cans, at $5 to $10, or growing in pots till May 20.

Notice.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.

GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

Highly Important to Bankers.—It is an undeniable fact that "BACON'S hardened steel burglar-proof BANK SAFES, and YALE'S Patent Duplex powder and thief-proof LOCKS," which are in use by nearly all the bankers West and South, are acknowledged to be in every respect the cheapest, best and only reliable article extant. Address WM. W. BACON, New-Haven, Connecticut.

Do not Believe—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 183 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

The Members of the Minnesota Settlement Association—Are hereby notified that the drawing for town lots will take place THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 19, at No. 163 Bowery. The Company will positively leave New-York April 23, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the corner of Centre and White sts.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—Mr. John B. Gough will lecture on Temperance in this Church on TUESDAY EVENING, 24d instant, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Residence and Office, No. 828 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ASSIGNEE OF W. L. BRANCH—Formerly in the cabinet business, will please call on J. M. WARDWELL, No. 241 Pearl-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

$1,000 REWARD.—WHOLESALE MURDER!—The foregoing reward will be paid to any person or persons who will arrest and convict the man in this community who has taken more lives than the undersigned. His victims are not numbered by hundreds or thousands but by millions. The instruments of destruction have been, in all cases, LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, and the slain include all the insect race, and also rats and mice in any quantity. Dépôt No. 424 Broadway. EMANUEL LYON.

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VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

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WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.
No. 369 BLEECKER-STREET.

Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or other device required upon them.

They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

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PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS, No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of job printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine specimens.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company,
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1866.

The Board of Trustees—Have this day declared a dividend of forty-eight per cent. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1865.

They have declared a further dividend of six and three quarters per cent. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of six per cent., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed one million of dollars.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

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Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
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James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
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Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

$1 50 FOR 1,000.—THOMAS E. SUTTON, No. 142 Fulton-st., prints cards at all prices, according to quality. Bill-Heads from $4 5 to $13 per ream, and all other kinds of plain or fancy job printing, at as low prices as the same style of work and material can be had in New-York. Designs for store bills, cards, &c., in abundance. Call and see SUTTON.

Whiskers or Moustaches—Produced it six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 683 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

Druggists' Fancy Goods exclusively.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, instruments, Paris perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 55 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Philadelphia Lager Beer.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful tonic beverage has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled if left in the morning, will be executed the same days. G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—Office No. 358 Broadway, New-York, where the apparatus can be seen and explanatory circulars obtained. H. O. HAWLEY, President.
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Mesterism.—Dr. Bergevin, correspondent of the Mesmeric Society of Paris, treats mesmerically rheumatism, gout, diseases treident to females, and all maladies of a nervous character. Office No. 476½ Broome-st., New-York.

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MINISCENCES OF AN EX-POLITICIAN,
Edited by
John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas.

The publication of the above remarkable and univ ly interesting work will be commenced in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
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A CHARACTERISTIC ARTICLE,
FROM FANNY FERN'S PEN,
ON THE
LAUNCH OF THE ADRIATIC,
WILL BE FOUND IN THIS WEEK'S
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
Which will be ready at daylight this morning. Price of the LEDGER
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Four Cents. Sold at all the news offices. $2 per annum.
ROBERT BONNER, Editor and Proprietor,
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COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE;
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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH SIXTEEN ENGRAVINGS,
Contains the following Articles:

I.—John Kepler.
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A Day in Drotningholm—The Churches of Stockholm—Museum of Northern Antiquities.
III.—Residence of Dr. Isaac Watts.
IV.—Scenes from Cowper's Task.
V.—The Little Dauphin—A Tale of Sorrow.
VI.—The Rain.
VII.—The Morality of Confucius.
VIII.—The Bed-Bug.
IX.—The Sorrows of the Cherokees.
X.—Pulpit Efficiency.
XI.—The Shooting Star.
XII.—Reviews Extraordinary—No. IV.
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FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 180 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocilon Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond; a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 8 x 32 marble mantels in parlors range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 20x30, giving a front 68 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—The Gracie Farm, containing 80 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with mansion and farm houses, barns and stables, and extensive fruit orchards. Also the Terry Farm, situated one half mile south of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck avenue, containing 40 acres, with cottage &c., farm houses, stable, &c. Also the Stevens Farm, situated on the northside of Jamaica Bay, containing 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a mansion and farm house and extensive barns and stable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or B. H. CREED, Jamaica, L. I.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable building, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—Of 130 acres high, cultivated land, near Washington, D. C.; comfortable house, good fences, fine orchard, healthy, pleasant and desirable. Also, the stock and fixtures of a glass-staining establishment, well located and a store to rent low. Inquire of BALDWIN, No. 138 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful country residence, on Bergen Heights, 1½ miles from Jersey City, overlooking the bay and harbor. This is one of the finest opportunities for investment or securing a handsome retreat near the City ever offered. The house is a modern-built, double, two-story stone structure, with piazzas and conservatory, 12x24 feet, marble floor, and heated by stoves; the outhouses comprise carriage, coachman's, garden and poultry houses, barn, &c. The ground contains about 3½ acres, or 50 lots, with house in centre, 200 feet from the street; the whole laid out and beautified with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers; large garden, with grapes of several varieties. Location perfectly healthy, possessing all the requisites of both city and country life. Water and gas introduced in the house, with baths, &c. Furniture can be had if desired. Omnibuses pass every five minutes.
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TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY.—Rent $200. The 2-story brick house No. 49 Morris-st., three years old, 5 minutes from the ferry. It is 27 feet wide, and contains 11 rooms, with gas fixtures and chandeliers, 15 pantries and closets, bath-room and kitchen with hot and cold water, and vault, &c. The house is finished with French parlor windows and balcony, and will be painted and papered throughout. Inquire at No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE TO LET.—One mile from Jersey City, on the Bergen Point plank-road, a one-and-a-half-story house, barn and 10 acres of land if wanted for gardening. Said property is adjoining Claremont, and will be leased for one or more years. Rent of house and barn, $200; more land at a low rent. Possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three-story house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., $1,050; also the similar house No. 125 Hammond-st., rent $650; also house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal st., rent $300; also, No. 343 6th-st. near Avenue D, rent $200; also the lots and buildings Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling 25x80, northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is three rooms deep, has furnace, gas, pictures (belong to house,) bath, &c., and is suitable for large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. For terms, apply to R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of W. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., or J. G. COMMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The modern 1st class brown-stone house No. 88 First-place, Brooklyn, in perfect order; has gas, water, furnace, &c.; lot 25 by 135, with court-yard and garden. Also, adjoining the above a fine brick stable and lot on Court-st. 22 by 75. For terms apply to M. H. & D. CASHMAN, No. 5 Beaver-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River Terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience; gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. Apply at the office, southeast of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The superior built stone-front house No. 14 East 20th-st., near 5th-av. Lot full size; house 25 feet by 64, three stories front and four rear. Has all the modern improvements and every convenience that can be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or of Dr. BLOIS, No. 320 4th st.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two 13th railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A neat and convenient house, slightly situated, commanding good views of the river, &c., to parties with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers; large garden, with grapes of several varieties. Location perfectly healthy, possessing all the requisites of both city and country life. Water and gas introduced in the house, with baths, &c. Furniture can be had if desired. Omnibuses pass every five minutes.
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ROOMS TO LET—In Brooklyn Post-Office Building, No. 282 Fulton-st., facing Montague-st., on which is the Wall-st. Ferry, the entire third story, or the rooms separately—three large offices at $100 each. The rooms can all easily be made to communicate. No better place for business agents, as thousands stop at the building daily for letters. Inquire of A. S. CROWELL'S, No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The parlor and next story and front basement of a first-class brick house with all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a small genteel family. Apply at No. 66 35th-st., first door west of Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 765 Greenwich-st., consisting of six rooms with bath and gas. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FURNISHED STONE COTTAGE ON STATEN ISLAND—TO LET.—About five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing at Port Richmond, with fruit, garden, barn and five acres of lawn. A delightful residence. Terms low for a good tenant. Apply to C. FINF, Esq., No. 13 Broadway, or L. C. CLARK, Port Richmond.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, stone basement, with the furniture, No. 150 Joralemon-st., a few minutes' walk from the Ferries; the house is in good order, has gas fixtures, range, &c. Will be let for six or twelve months, cheap. Apply to O. N. BOSTWICK, No. 83 Remsen-st, or No. 24 Murray-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—An elegantly furnished four-story English basement house, 20 by 60, in West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from May 15, for a year or term of years. Rent $2,000. For particulars, apply to Mr. SCHARPENBERG, No. 769 Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class three story brick house, No. 122 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen between 12 and 3 P. M., by a written order from the subscriber.
JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 116 West 11th-st.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—At PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing a desirable place for a summer residence. Rent $185 each. Inquire of DR. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupancy, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 150

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
RICH PARIS JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
&c., &c.
COFFIN & HAYDOCK
WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF MESSRS. MARQUAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., IN LIQUIDATION,
(LATE MARQUAND, JAMES & GUION,)
On TUESDAY, April 22,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE STORE OF
Messrs. MARQUAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., No. 491 BROADWAY,
AT SIX MONTHS' CREDIT FOR APPROVED INDORSED NOTES.
The entire stock of rich Jewelry, Diamonds, &c. &c., consisting of sets diamonds, bracelets, necklaces, ear-rings, brooches; half sets do. do.; ear-rings and brooch; gold bracelets set with diamonds and pearls; bracelets, diamonds, &c. set with diamond and pearl; breast-pins, diamond buckles, diamond sleeve buttons and studs and head rings, ear-rings, pendants and drops, watches, chains, &c. &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 39 PARCELS OF PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM, AND HOUSTON-ST.—POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following very valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.:

Lots on and near the northeast corner of 84th-av. and 84th-st., fronting on the avenue and 7 on 86th-st.—No. 11 on corner. Nine lots north side of 87th-st., commencing about 201 feet 10½ inches east of 4th-av. Eleven lots on south side of the northeast corner of 87th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on 7th avenue, and 7 on 109th-st. Four lots on east side northwest corner of 8th-av. and 41st-st. Five lots on north side of 38th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 60 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts; the house is three-story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances; 70 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mor gage for 5 or 6 years. For maps and further par iculars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL GUION, deceased.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW. (Saturday.) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire stock of second-hand furniture, consisting of carpets, mirrors, one rosewood parlor suite, chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, &c.; also, for account of whom it may concern, the stock of a cabinet maker, consisting of a general assortment of superior cabinet furniture, made expressly for custom trade and private sale, consisting of several suites of parlor furniture, finely carved and covered with rich French satin brocatel, hair cloth and silk plush; parlor sofas and chairs, arm-chairs and rockers, lounges, ottomans, bookcases, secretary bureaus, dining extension tables, etageres, solid oak chairs, suites of enameled chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, plain and with marble tops, hair mattresses, palliasses, gilt frame oil paintings and French plate mirrors, cutlery, silver plated ware, Chinese and glass ware, fancy goods &c. Sale positive, and worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOND-STREET AND LAFAYETTE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AND CORNELIA-STREET, NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchan s' Exchange, the following valuable property on southwest corner of Fulton-av. and Bond-st., Brooklyn, a lot of ground with a four-story brick building thereon. The building has an area in front, seven feet six inches wide; size of house 55 feet on Bond-st. and 100 feet on Fulton-av. There is also a side building 80x20 in depth Size of lot, 21x73 feet 6 inches in front &c. On Cornelia-st., New-York, a lot of ground with a four-story brick house in rear. The lot is known as No. 38 Cornelia-st., situated on the south side of the street, between Bleecker-st. and 6th-av , each of the houses being in size, 20x26. The lot is 80x20 feet 4 inches in depth, with the house rented and in good order. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL at public auction, on Tuesday the 22d of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots on 54th, 55th, 56th and 59th sts. and 2d-av., viz.: On 54th-st., North side, commencing 135 feet East from 3d-av., 11 vacant lots, each 25x100 ft. 5 in. On 55th-st., South side, commencing 110 feet East from 2d-av., 13 vacant lots, each 25x100 ft. 5 in. On 2d-av., East side, corner 57th-st., 4 vacant lots, 25x100. On 59th-st., North side, commencing 100 feet East of 2d-av., 4 vacant lots, 25x100. On 56th-st., South side, between 1d and 2d avs., commencing 250 feet west of 2d-av., 4 vacant lots, 25x100 ft. 4 in. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—MONDAY, April 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 84 Joralemon-st., opposite Willow-place, Brooklyn. Large and general assortment of mahogany and rosewood chamber, parlor and chamber furniture; 4 splendid pier glasses, rosewood piano, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany extension table, dinner and tea sets, handsome toilet sets, cut glass, cutlery, hall stove, with drums, with the gas fixtures and kitchen furniture. Immediately after the above, at about 12 o'clock, at No. 177 Henry, between Joralemon and State-sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, with gas fixtures. Catalogues at the salesroom.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 317 10th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in silk brocatel, black walnut do., in green velvet, with chairs to match, arm chairs in rosewood and black walnut, rosewood 8¾ action piano-forte, extension dining table, oil-paintings, with a Bacchus and Ceres, from the private gallery of Louis Napoleon, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, with glasses, mattresses, pillows, mahogany chairs, dinner set, glass ware, and the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 94 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c., ON MONDAY, BLACK WALNUT AND OAK CABINET FURNITURE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

A. G. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 455 Broadway, the balance of stock of Messrs. McGRAW & ALLENDORF, comprising rosewood parlor suites in every variety, armoires, secretaries and bookcases, dining, hall and bedroom furniture, enameled cottage bedsteads, &c. The whole of the best class and warranted—will be sold without reservation to close the business. Full particulars in future advertisements.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE—On THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ A. M., on the premises, No. 397 West 23d-st., the furniture of a family removing to the country, consisting in part of sofas, divans, chairs, centre tables, engravings, English tapestry carpets, chamber carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding, bureaus, bookcase, extension table, mantel ornaments, dinner and tea sets, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Also—Five splendid chandeliers, and other gas fixtures. The furniture is of the best quality, and made to order last Spring in the best manner. For catalogues, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—On MONDAY, April 21, at No. 68 Saint Mark's-place, near 2d-av., the entire furniture of the family, embracing rich rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, 6ft. 3-lights and sofas, mahogany and marble-top furniture, French plate mirrors, dining and extension tables, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, cottage suites, china and glass ware, curtains and cornices, bookcases and wardrobes. Every description of bedroom furniture, kitchen do., &c., &c. Catalogues ready early on Monday morning.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

STANDARD AND DWARF STANDARD ROSES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c.—RUSSELL & DAY will sell, at their spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 19, at 10 o'clock, a large and well-assorted collection of standard, dwarf standard, perpetual and moss roses; also, green-house and other plants, comprising camelias, japonicas, azaleas, hyacinths, carnations, geraniums, verbenas, dahlias, &c., all fresh and in fine order, from the well-known nursery of Mr. WM. WILSON, florist, No. 43 West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 12 Jay-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the house consisting in part of Brussels, 3-ply, &c., ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas and mahogany chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, beds, mattresses, mirrors, tables, chairs, crockery and glass ware, cooking stoves, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Also one very fine mahogany dining extension table, about 20 feet long. Sale peremptory and goods must be removed same day.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—By PEED & COLE, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 843 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, centre and side tables, mahogany and other chairs, French bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, paintings, China, glass and plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; also 3 light wagons and one coach.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he continues to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction, at the residences of families, as he has done for many years. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 443 Broadway, above Canal-street, viz: Parlor, chamber, and dining-room suites of various and elegant designs; bookcases, wardrobes, paillasses, mattresses bolsters and pillows, removed for convenience of sale and to be sold without reserve. Boxing as usual on the premises.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION—500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., will be sold at Auction on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of A. BRAGG, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., being a stock in good order.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

REAL ESTATE.—ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION.—Of the beautiful two-story house and grounds situated at West Flushing, near the railroad depôt; a location unsurpassed; only 45 minutes' ride from the City; will be made at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock M. S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 16 Pine-st. For particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER—MONDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Ludlow-place, Houston-st., near McDougall, elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman going to Europe on account of ill-health, and consists of royal Wilton carpets, English oil-cloths, real lace window curtains, solid rosewood etagere, cost $250; one superior toned rosewood 7⅓-octave Piano-forte, with heavy carved legs, finished all round, made by William Lindeman & Son of New-York, and cost $650; together with richly carved stool and embossed cover; original oil-paintings, one of which is valued at $300; rich gold-mounted framed engravings of high cost, real Sevres and Bisque Chinese and French China vases; gold-mounted framed French plate oval mirrors, centre tables, cabinets, 1 solid rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, viz.: large sofa, 4 parlor, arm and ladies' chairs, cost $300, ottomans, divans, &c.; chamber furniture, rosewood bedstead, richly carved rosewood bureau, washstand, commode, &c., to match; hair bolster and pillows, bedding, &c. Also, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, toilet sets, candelebras, gold gilt girandoles, &c. Basement—solid oak extension dining-table, sofa, dining-room chairs, oak mirror, one elegant gold band dinner set, 156 pieces, and cost $150; French China tea sets, richly decorated, cutlery, silver forks, spoons, rich cut-glass ware, napkin rings, &c., together with the usual variety of a well-furnished private house, the whole of which is nearly new, having been in use only a few months. Catalogues of which are now ready and can be viewed. Also, all the rich gas chandeliers through the house.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at Lafayette av., between Portland and Oxford, second door from Portland-av.:—rich household furniture, medallion suites in hair cloth, piano-forte, and oval mirrors, parlor clock, very costly Parisian vases, rosewood etageres, etagere ornaments, Wilton carpets, fine oil-paintings, original on canvas, and under glass.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, and washstands, mattresses and paillasses, tables, chairs, mirrors, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets.

BASEMENT FURNITURE—Extension tables, dinner set and dessert, book-case full of books, tables and chairs.

HALL FURNITURE—Carved rosewood hat stand, chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpet, rods, &c.

At No. 97 Mercer-st.—Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, straw beds, ingrain carpets, together with a general assortment of household furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL on MONDAY, April 21, at No. 93 East 26th st., household furniture, parlor furniture, bedroom furniture, kitchen and library do. The parlor consists of rosewood tête-à-tête sofas, arm chairs, stuffed-back parlor chairs and sewing do., mirrors, French 21-day clocks velvet tapestry carpets, rugs, vases, paintings, engravings, walnut tête-à-tête, arm chair, and parlor chairs in satin brocatel; also, centre tables, Egyptian marble-top side table, fancy do., corner stands, and fancy Parisian ornaments. Bedroom furniture consists of mahogany and wa nut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, spring seat chairs, arm chairs, rockers, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Dining-room consists of extension table, chairs, oil-cloth, sideboard, China dinner, tea and coffee set; dessert set, silver-plated tea and coffee set, casters, trays, &c., with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, valuable water right and front on the East River, at Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, one block from Grand and Houston Ferries.

MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, all that certain plot of ground on the westerly side of the 2-Rod Road, near the south westerly intersection of South 1st-st. and the 2-Rod Road, having a front of 75 feet on the East River, by 153 feet 4 inches in depth on the southerly line, and 146 feet 6 inches on the northerly line, with the water right in front, on the East River, of 75 feet by 180 feet on both sides. Sale positive. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, marble building, No. 11 Pine st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on FRIDAY, April 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, one vacant lot in New-York, on the southerly side of 122d st., between 2d and 3d avs.; lot 25 x 100 feet 10 inches; a lot and substantial 3-story brick store and dwelling in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn,) on the northwesterly corner of North 7th and 2d sts.; lot 25 x 100 feet; building 25 x 30 feet. For further particulars apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CIGARS.—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Nassau-st., will be opened for inspection and sale, at commencement of sale, 50,000 cigars, direct from the Custom-House. Dealers will attend previous to sale, to examine, as an equally good chance it has not been my fortune to offer for a good article.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD WARE WILL BE SOLD—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., embracing carpeting, furniture for parlors, chambers, halls, dining-rooms, liveries, country houses, from well known to be responsible manufacturers, importers, artists, &c. An equal chance may not be given this Spring.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PARTIES HAVING PURCHASED GOODS—At the sale of Delmonico's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Morris-st., are requested to call THIS DAY, settle their bills and remove their goods, or the same will be advertised and sold on their account, to pay charges, commission, &c.

WM. C. HIGGINS, Auctioneer.

WM. C. HIGGINS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 464 8th-av., near 35th-st., Household Furniture—viz.: Brussels and other carpets, bureaus, lounges, mattresses, glasses, tables, chairs, feather beds, crockery, &c. Also, 1 breeding cage, containing 9 fine singing birds. Sale positive.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 19, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, standard and other roses, of every variety, adapted to our climate, and all prepared with the greatest care by D. Boll, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st.; also a large variety of tree peonies.

REAL ESTATE—BROOKLYN DWELLINGS AT AUCTION—RARE CHANCE—COLE & CHILTON will sell on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst., at the Merchant's Exchange, three new and desirable Philadelphia brick front, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwellings, 20 by 40 feet, lots 20 by 100 feet, Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Bergen-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., containing twelve rooms and just finished in modern style, with gas, ornamental sliding doors, cornices and centers, mantels and grates, bells and speaking tubes; handsomely painted and basements grained. Location unexceptionable.

INSURANCE.

THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed their Office to
No. 29 Wall-st.,
Adjoining the Mechanic's Bank,
CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856 Office No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854	82,543 26
Balance from business of 1855	108,298 58
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,221 08
Amount of interest and discount	31,024 75
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,185 02—194,030 90
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.	10,392 88
	$495,270 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$72,618 00
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	25,856 21
Reinsurance and purchased policies.	9,149 63
Dividend on Capital	7,500 00
Total	$114,708 84

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	168,800 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent. inter't.	156,602 86
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	20,420 42
Cash in Bank and on hand	5,338 68
City Bonds and Stocks	4,950 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	14,873 00
	$404,229 61

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $27,106 97 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. S. WESTLE, Secretary.
The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application by mail, or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., No 4 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1856.
AT AN ELECTION—Held at the office of the Company on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. J. Martin,	Geo. D. Morgan,	James Humphrey,
A. F. Willmarth,	Theo. McNamee,	George Pearce,
Wm. G. Lambert,	Richard Bigelow,	Ward A. Work,
George C. Collins,	Oliver E. Wood,	James Low,
Danford N. Barney,	Amos R. Eno,	Ja's H. Froth'gh'm,
Lucius Hopkins,	Alfred S. Barnes,	Chas. A. Peirsall,
Thos. Messenger,	George Bliss,	Cephas H. Norton,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Roe Lockwood,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Charles S. Hatch,	John G. Nelson,	Amos T. Dwight,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Lyman Cooke,	H. A. Hurlbut,
R. Wasson Bull,	Levi P. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Alex'r C. Kip, Jr.,	Curtis Noble,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,	J. B. Hutchinson,	John A. Ford,
Homer Morgan,	Stephen Paul,	Sidney Mason,
Levi P. Stone,	Chas. P. Baldwin,	Geo. T. Stedman.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES J. MARTIN was re-elected President; and at the same meeting A. F. WILLMARTH (late Secretary) was elected Vice-President, and J. MILTON SMITH was elected Secretary. J. McGEE, Secre'ary pro tem.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 208 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

DR. ELLIOTT'S OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTE—No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.—The poor will receive gratuitous treatment for all Diseases of the Eye, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 2. Dr. ELLIOTT will see his private patients on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as usual. Office hours from 10 to 3.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF,
No. 17 William st.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

JOHN MUNROE & Co., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Cracow,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the following bonds:
CITY OF MUSCATINE, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds. Payable Jan. 1, 1875; Principal and Interest payable in the City of New-York.
COUNTY OF JOHNSON, Iowa, 7 per cent. Bonds. Payable Sept. 1, 1863; Principal and Interest payable in the City of New-York.
The above Bonds were issued for subscription to the stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. The Bonds being convertible into the stock, which is placed in the hands of a Trustee as an additional security for the Bonds, besides the principal and interest, is guaranteed by the Railroad Company.
CITY OF FORT MADISON, Iowa, 6 per cent and 8 per cent. Bonds. Principal and interest payable in this City. Maturing Dec. 1, 1876.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, Missouri, 6 per cent. Bonds, 20 and 25 years to run. Payable in this City.
COUNTY OF DAVIDSON, Tennessee, 6 per cent. Bonds. Payable April 1, 1873, in the City of New-York. Nashville is the county seat.
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE and ASHTABULA 7 per cent Bonds. Special mortgage—payable July 1, 1874, in the city of Philadelphia.
The above Bonds are well worthy the attention of parties seeking safe investments at a high rate of interest. Full particulars can be obtained on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—At an election held at the Banking House, on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JAMES McCALL,	JOHN STEWART, Jr.
HENRY DUYCKINCK, Jr.,	JONATHAN H. RANSOM,
WILSON G. HUNT,	A. ROBERTSON WALSH
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,	THOMAS SMULL,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	PELEG HALL,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
EDWARD G. FAILE,	JOHN H. SWIFT.
HENRY L. PIERSON,	

At the same time Messrs. JAMES FRENLAND, ROBERT McCOSKERY and JOSEPH BATTELL, were elected Inspectors of the next Election.
At a meeting of the Board, on the 8th inst., they unanimously reflected JAMES McCALL, President, and JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President, for ensuing year.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The Sewance Mining (Coal and Railroad) Company, for the purpose of completing their Road to the inexhaustible beds of coal on the Company's property, offer for sale, on advantageous terms, 20,000 shares of their "Preferred Stock;" par value $10 per share.
The preferred stock bears interest payable semi-annually; is entitled to dividends in common with the original stock; and for each one hundred shares of the preferred stock taken previous to the 1st of May next, fifteen shares of the original stock will be issued as a bonus. The property of the Company consists of 17,950 acres of land in fee, and the mineral and timber rights in 280 acres; nine miles of railroad completed, with rolling stock, engine-houses, and an Office and coal-yard at Nashville. The Company reserve the right to redeem the preferred stock at any time at par. For full particulars apply at the Office No. 263½ Broadway.
WM. S. WETMORE,
WALTER C. GREEN,
SAMUEL F. TRACY,
Committee appointed by the Directors.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the first Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Company and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY of April next.
The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of Electors but not beyond sunset on that day.
The transfer books will close on the 12th of April and open the day after the election.
JOHN M. HOPKINS, Secre'ary.

NOTICE.—The holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, which Bonds bear the indorsement of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, and the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Companies, are hereby notified that the meeting held, pursuant to notice, at the Astor House, this afternoon, at which over three hundred thousand dollars of the above Bonds were represented, the undersigned was requested to invite all those who were not present to communicate with him, stating the amount of Bonds held by each.
Prompt attention to this notice will promote the interest of all concerned. SAMUEL J. BEALS,
No. 19 William-st., Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE TEXAS WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 63 Beaver-st. NEW-YORK, April 14, 1856.
INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MADE as to votes upon Scrip Stock, and also as to Dividends when made and Interest. The rule is, that any share, upon which no default is made, will be entitled to one vote, irrespective of the amount paid—and, that no interest is payable on any stock, unless installments to at least two and a half per cent have been paid; but all dividends and interest are payable in proportion to the amount paid on each share. By order, S. JAUDON, Secretary.

STOCKS AT PRIVATE SALE.
$100,000 New-York City Six Per Cents of 1859.
55,000 New-York State Six per Cents of 1873.
20,000 New-York State Five per Cents of 1874.
10,000 Hartford City Six Per Cents of 1876.
JOHN THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN—On first class City property, in large or small sums. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the net profits of the Company for three years ending March 4, 1856, were distributed in accordance with the Charter, as follows, viz.:
1. A dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid by POLICY-HOLDERS, with interest at six per cent. until the next triennial investigation.
2. The dividend of 1853, to POLICY-HOLDERS, is increased by an addition thereto of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH PER CENT., and will bear interest at six per cent. until the next triennial distribution.
3. A dividend of SIX PER CENT. to the STOCKHOLDERS, payable 1st proximo.
Policies in the late Howard Life Insurance Company, on which a year's premium had been paid to the United States Life Insurance Company, participate in the above dividend. JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO. New-York, April 1, 1856, No. 18 William-st.
DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th. By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY, Flushing, L. I., April 15, 1856.
THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST—Of THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after this date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
WILLIAM SMART, President.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

No. 208 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th of April to May 1.
E. R. PRATT, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
April 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Layton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.
3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.
ALSO

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ALDERMEN.

[illegible] Herald Tax Receiver—He is Confirmed, in spite of the [illegible]—Nominees a K. N.

At 5 o'clock, President BARKER called the Aldermen to order, and the roll having been called and found to be present, the Board was ready for business.

Several unimportant matters had been transacted, when Alderman BROWN called for the consideration of the papers from the Mayor which might be on the table. The President decided that it was a suspension of the rules, and, after some debate, a vote was taken on the matter, when it was carried by a vote of 13 to 8.

A NOMINATION FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication from the Mayor, as follows, was then read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 18, 1856.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Henry H. Howard for the office of Receiver of Taxes, in place of Harvey Hart, whose term of office will expire on the 1st of May next.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman CHANCY moved that the nomination be confirmed.

THE NOMINATION ILLEGAL.

Alderman ELY asked if there was not a statute directing the nomination to be made before the first of January?

President BARKER stated that there was, but that it was merely directory, and that the nomination could be made afterwards.

Alderman TOOMEY differed from the President, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Laws. Lost by a vote of 10 to 11.

Alderman ELY read the law to which he had before alluded, which declares decidedly that the nomination should be made on or before the 31st of December preceding the expiration of the term of office.

Alderman FULMER begged to be excused from voting, as he believed he would commit a crime by voting at all. The Board refused to excuse him by 10 to 10.

HARRY HOWARD MADE TAX RECEIVER.

The nomination was then confirmed by the following vote:

AYES—Aldermen Brown, *Cornell*, Healy, Hoffmire, Kinney, Sloan, Jackson, Monaghan, Herrick, McConkey, Varian and *Drake*—12.

NAYS—Aldermen *Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Briggs*, the *President, Fulmer, Ely* and *Valentine*—9.

Those in Roman are Democrats—those in Italics were elected as Know-Nothings.

Alderman BROWN moved that the confirmation be reconsidered, which, after some debate, was lost, by 12 to 9.

The laws concerning the City of New-York, passed during the late session of the Legislature, were received from the Secretary of State and ordered to be printed in document form.

Several papers from the Councilmen were considered. A report from the Committee on Finances was received in favor of concurring to establish a ferry from foot of West Forty-second-street to Weehawken, N. J. After a long debate the report was recommitted for some alterations.

Thereupon, the resolutions in regard to Hon. James Buchanan were taken up. Alderman ELY moved a concurrence; but Alderman VOORHIS moved to amend by striking out the last resolution (that appropriating $1,000.) Alderman TUCKER supported the amendment.

Several gentlemen having spoken on the subject, Alderman BRIGGS said that he was in favor of receiving Mr. BUCHANAN, as he thought he was a good "American." He then read the following extract from a 4th of July speech of his, delivered some years ago:

BUCHANAN A K. N.

"Above all, we ought to drive from our shores foreign influence and cherish exclusive American feelings. Foreign influence has been in every age the curse of Republics. Her jaundiced eye sees everything in false colors. The thick atmosphere of prejudice by which she is ever surrounded excludes from her sight the light of reason."

The amendment having been lost, the resolutions were concurred in by a vote of 19 to 2.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening—President PINCKNEY in the Chair. It being the regular session for the third reading of bills, there was but little other business done.

Among those read was one for an increase in the number of clerks in the Street Commissioner's Office, also, the appointment of copying clerks, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. An ordinance designating a badge to be worn by constables, while on duty. Increasing the salaries of the clerks in the Office of the Corporation Attorney,—the first to $1,200, and the last to $1,000 per annum. The ordinance establishing a line of stages to run from Coenties-slip to Greenpoint Ferry, was also read a third time.

Our Benevolent Societies.

The following is a statement of the receipts, not including balances, of several of the benevolent Societies during their last reported year; of their gain or loss in comparison with the previous year; and of the state of their treasuries at the commencement of their present financial year. The receipts of the organizations for Foreign Missions are exclusive of grants from the Bible and Tract Societies and the United States Government for education among the Indians. The Societies are arranged in the order, first, of those whose receipts are in advance; and secondly, of those sustaining a falling off in their income, as compared with the preceding year:

American Board of Foreign Missions.—$310,427 77; gain, $4,649 93; in debt, $20,507 90.

American Missionary Association.—$52,326 30, of which $23,563 33 were expended for Foreign Missions; gain, $4,633 43; in debt, $5,027 83.

Episcopal Board of Domestic Missions.—$42,286 64; gain, $3,961 99; in debt, $179 04.

Board of Domestic Missions of Reformed Dutch Church.—$15,257 29 in 1854; last year about $4,000 in advance, but the exact sum is not reported.

General Assembly's Board of Education, (O. S.)—$46,201 22; gain, $63 93; balance on hand, $2,234 91.

American Bible Union.—$46,721 24, donations and sales; gain, $11,378 80; balance on hand, $4,903 73.

Western College Education Society.—$19,391 14; gain, $1,587 75; in the treasury, $144 15.

American Bible Society.—Donations and legacies, $138,728 67; loss, $23,215 57. From sales of Bibles and Testaments, $206,038 42; loss, $24,297 84.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—Donations and legacies, $28,429 31; loss, $7,715 48. From sales, $11,804 97; gain, $652 45; in the treasury, $44 49.

American Tract Society.—Contributions, $147,298 19; loss, $8,735 35. From sales, $265,875 73; gain, $6,749 73; in the treasury, $2,613 56.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—$63,833 80; loss, $11,833 80; in debt, $12,268 37.

General Assembly (O. S.) Board of Foreign Missions.—$138,797 20; loss, $1,922 15; balance on hand, $87 97.

Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions.—In 15½ months, $75,919 72; in preceding year, $59,582 23; in debt, $2,639 14.

American Baptist Missionary Union.—$102,827 58; loss, $19,004 64; in debt, $61,383 25.

American Home Missionary Society.—$180,136 69; loss, $11,072 36; in the treasury, $16,804 31.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—$209,364 04; loss, $7,208 01; balance, $85,-980 16.

General Assembly's Board (O. S.) Domestic Missions.—$71,834 47; loss, $3,373 33; balance, $5,589 70.

Baptist Home Missionary Society.—$45,949 55; loss, $,128 13; in debt, $44,486 05.

American Sunday School Union.—Missionary department, $62,429 29; loss, $3,950 70. Book department, $154,297 33; in debt, $6,962 48.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—$22,510 19; loss, $3,658 20; balance, $39 50.

American Colonization Society.—Donations and legacies, $56,700 73; loss, $3,321 25. From emigrants, $17,174 66; loss, $14,602 50; in debt, $11,000.

The sum total of donations and legacies to these twenty-one societies in their last reported years is, $1,968,831 60. Truly a noble sum to be expended in the purest forms of benevolence; yet far less than our growing wealth and the interests of humanity demand. SIGMA.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD—ONE MAN FATALLY SHOT.

Another of those murderous affrays occurred in the Sixth Ward last evening. The particulars are as follows:

Two Italians, named Guydom Fasoulo and Antoine Mondel, have slept together for some time in the building rear of No. 42 Elm-street. On Thursday evening last, they got into a dispute about some matter, which ended in a mutual agreement to separate. The ill feeling engendered by the dispute did not here terminate, however.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Fasoulo—who is a gunsmith—went to his lodgings and waited the arrival of his room-mate. When the latter returned from work, the quarrel of the previous night was renewed. A woman, claiming to be the sister-in-law of Fasoulo, was down stairs at the time, and hearing the dispute, went up stairs to ascertain its cause. She was ordered to clear out. She thereupon retired, but had scarcely regained the lower floor, when she was startled by the report of a pistol from above. Fasoulo and Mondell came tumbling down beside. They were clinched and fighting desperately, and Mondell was bleeding profusely. An alarm was given, and Officer Judge, of the Sixth Ward, coming up, took the belligerents in custody to the Sixth Ward Station-house.

Fasoulo was by this time very faint, and on examination it was ascertained that he had been shot in two places—one bullet passing sideways through the jaw, and another through the abdomen to the back.

The wounded man was by order of Capt. Dowling conveyed to the City Hospital, and Fasoulo was locked in the Cells.

Fasoulo, who is a large and powerful man, states that when Mondell came home from his work, and after a few hot words had passed, Mondell took from beneath the pillow of the bed a Colt's revolver and aimed it at him. At this he (Fasoulo) seized Mondell's arm, and forced it in another direction. A struggle ensued, and during its continuance Mondell still struggled to discharge the pistol, but being the weaker man, failed to release his arm from the grasp of his adversary. He pulled the trigger twice, but each time the cap failed to explode. Mondell pulled the trigger twice again in succession, the pistol going off each time, piercing himself as above described.

Mondell tells a different story. He says the pistol by which the deed was done belongs to Fasoulo, who, during the quarrel drew it from his vest and aimed it at him. Thinking that he was to be murdered, he made at first no effort at resistance. Fasoulo, however, pulled the trigger twice, but the caps failed to explode. The struggle ensued, when Fasoulo fired once in succession, shooting him in the head and body.

Mondell, when taken to the Hospital, was scarcely able to speak, and it was the opinion of the physicians that he could scarcely live through the night. The bullet which passed through the abdomen was extracted from his back. He is about 35 years of age, and married. His wife is an English woman. He is rather small in stature, and unable to cope in a physical encounter with Fasoulo, who is a large and powerful man, about 40 years of age, and is a married man. He will have an examination at the Tombs this morning.

Coroner CONNERY, on being notified of the affray, proceeded to the Hospital late last night, and held an *ante-mortem* examination. The dying man was lying in a very low state and was scarcely able to articulate. His dying declaration did not vary materially from the first account of the affair given by him. The dispute, he said, originated as to the proprietorship of an old stove, worth about $3.

FATAL CASE OF ABORTION—ARREST OF AN "INDIAN" DOCTOR.

A seamstress, named Ellen Frances McLoughlin, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years, died on Thursday morning, at her boarding-house, No. 698 Water-street, under peculiar circumstances.

Coroner Connery being notified of the fact, soon after summoned a jury to investigate the case, which concluded its labors yes erday.

A large amount of testimony was taken, from which it appears that the deceased had been "deceived" by a young man, her cousin, who, on being solicited to marry her, declared that he "would rather cut his throat."

To hide her shame, therefore, the deceased resorted to a physician. The medicine he gave her did not have the effect desired; the woman fell sick, and died in anagony of convulsions.

The Jury rendered their verdict by declaring that "the deceased came to her death from the oil of tansy, and other medicines administered to her by Dr. Monning of No. 68 East Broadway, for the purpose of procuring an abortion."

Upon the rendering of this verdict Dr. Monning was committed to the Tombs, but was subsequently released on giving bail for his appearance in the sum of $2,000.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY—SURPRISE OF THE THIEVES, AND RECOVERY OF THE GOODS.

The clothing establishment of Diefenthaler & Scheffer, No. 889 Broadway, was entered last night by burglars, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, and robbed of $4,000 worth of goods. The property was stowed into seven large bags which, however, were not taken further than the end door on Thirteenth-street, when Officer Wells, of the Fourteenth Ward, and Mr. Dunn, a private watchman came along. The thieves, two in number, took flight, and succeeded in escaping. The goods, of course, were all recovered. The entrance to the store was effected by means of false keys, notwithstanding the doors were secured by a new patent lock, warranted burglar proof.

ANOTHER BURGLARY—FLIGHT AND CAPTURE.

Two burglars broke into the grocery-store of Thomas O'Connor, No. 21 Pell-street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. They coolly lit a candle, and proceeded to reconnoitre the premises, when their operations were heard by Mr. O'Connor, who gave an alarm. The thieves then hastily fled, taking with them about $60 worth of property, closely pursued by Mr. O'Connor in his night-clothes. Officer Deering, of the Sixth Ward soon came up and arrested one of the fugitives. The other, however, made his escape. The prisoner gave his name as John Connor. He was taken before Justice WELSH, who committed him for trial.

THE PARISH WILL.

Contested Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT—April 18.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—The examination of Mr. Daniel Lord, in relation to the admission to probate of the will of Henry Parish, was yesterday continued, Mr. O'Conor resuming the cross-examination. The new facts elicited, other than on the direct examination, the points of which have already been published in the TIMES, were as follows:

The message calling for the presence of witness to make the first codicil, called attention to the urgency of the occasion, but he could not say who delivered the message; he keeps and kept a diary or memorandum of appointments made, and in some instances of those kept; the codicil was drawn in popular language, to prevent misapprehension, and so as to avoid the necessity of reference to any other document, without other motive; the necessity of referring to the will in drafting a codicil is dependent on circumstances, but it is the rule of careful practitioners to see the original testament; he did not remember to have called for the will in this instance, nor did he hear of any reason for its non-production; he originated the suggestion to call in Mr. Holbrook as a witness; he could not say whether Mrs. Parish accompanied him with others to the room of Mr. Parish when he went to procure the execution of the codicil, but she was present when it was done; she remained there during all the time; when first addressed relative to the codicil, Mr. Parish expressed his assent by a sound attempting to say yes and a nod, but he could not write down such a sound as was made—it was an effort to convey a syllable; immediately after the nod he proceeded to read the testament; it was read slowly and distinctly, and in sections; before he was asked to sign, he was asked independently and separately, if he wished to give Mrs. P. that house and the lot in Wall-street; whether this was during the reading or not he could not say, but if not it was immediately after.

Mr. Holbrook also made a similar request and he expressed his assent, probably by both a gesture and a sound, the sound was similar to a "Yes." Speaking of what was then said to Mr. Parrish, the witness states as follows: A cushion was brought and laid before him, and I think a table was placed before him to write on; whether the table was there already and the cushion been placed on it did not impress me and I can't say; Mrs. P. said, sometimes he uses this cushion;" Mr. P. expressed by shaking his head that he did not want it; when the preparations were ready for signing, and he said he could not lift his arm, he made some expression as of sadness of his condition, as I understood it; it was a sound, a sort of expression in his face; I then assisted his arm to the spot where the signature was to be made, and assisted him to make his mark, and asked him if I should write his name; he expressed his assent to that in the manner which he had done before; I asked him if he signed it as a codicil to his will, and he expressed "he did."

He could not remember whether the paper was at once handed to Mrs. Parish, but he thought she was in the room at the time. Mr. Parish's vision appeared to be unimpaired at the time of his signing; he did not know if he was the regular legal adviser of Mr. P.; as to himself also becoming a subscribing witness, he made the following statement: Seeing Mr. P. in his sick chamber, his appearance differed so much from what it was when I had seen him in health, and the communication with him was so peculiar, that I thought it my duty, as I had drawn the paper and witnessed the execution of it, to ascertain that the circumstances of the preparation and execution of the paper might be shown by an examination of myself, if it was necessary; he himself originated the suggestion to re-execute the paper.

Considerable more testimony was taken, but it was mainly corroborative of the evidence had yesterday. The Court then adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 88, 70, 76, 94, 98, 74, 113, 117 to 129.

Motions and decisions in all the other Courts.

The Central Park.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Strong and Clarke.

Friday morning, the Court, at General Term, announced the following persons as the Referees under and in pursuance of the rules of March 6, 1856, and as amended April 14, 1856, to receive the moneys of the Central Park lands, belonging to unknown owners: Robert Emmet, Livingston Livingston, Hamilton W. Robinson, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Charles A. Peabody, Edgar Ketchum, Ralph Lockwood, Charles Stuart, Charles B. Moore, and Frederick W. King, Esqs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—APRIL TERM.

Yesterday much time was consumed in this Court to little purpose. If there were no lawyers, the prisoners would probably suffer, but the public sometimes might be the gainers. Nearly three hours yesterday were consumed in a little case, in which a Mrs. Crump was the plaintiff, and a servant girl named Mary O'Brien, the defendant. The charge was one of grand larceny. Mrs. Crump boarded at No. 173 East Fifteenth-street. Mary O'Brien, an Irish girl nineteen years old, was a servant in that house. Mrs. Crump kept a lot of valuable jewelry in a box, unlocked, which was contained in a trunk unlocked, and this jewelry, exposed to the girl's temptation, was missed six weeks after the box was last examined. Mary O'Brien was arrested and taken to the Police Station, where Mrs. Crump told her that if she would confess she should be set immediately at liberty. She did confess on the strength of this promise, and informed where the property was pawned, but the promise on Mrs. Crump's part was not kept. Mrs. Crump, a remarkably handsome woman, appeared against her. Judge Beebe and Mr. Busteed defended her with executive spirit, for Mary was also an exceedingly attractive girl. The Jury found her guilty of petit larceny only, with a *very strong* recommendation to mercy. This little case consumed nearly three hours. Sentence was reserved.

The only other case tried was one of burglary in the third degree, which resulted in the conviction of a wretchedly dirty Irish boy, named Patrick Brown, for breaking the door of a room occupied by a negro, and stealing therefrom sundry articles of clothing. The result was clear against Brown. Judge CAPRON, in the exercise of his usual leniency, awarded him two years and six months' residence by the banks of the beautiful Hudson, at Sing Sing.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The 39th Semi-annual examination of the pupils of this long-established and well-known School occurred on Thursday and Friday of last week, and was largely attended by the friends of education, as usual.

Classes were examined in the following branches, Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Physiology, Elements of Moral Science, the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, Drawing and Music.

The examination fully sustained the high character which this school has so long had, and resulted in satisfying all who were present that the instruction in every department is faithful and efficient. For systematic, practical, and thorough education and discipline, we believe this school is not surpassed by any other in this country, and in respect to position, buildings, grounds for recreation, gymnasium, and internal arrangements, that it is superior to all others. Parents who want their sons to be well cared for and properly trained for the great purposes of life, usefulness in this world, and happiness in the next, should place their sons in this noble Institution.

The next term will commence on the 7th of MAY. Particular information as to terms, etc., can be obtained by addressing a letter to the Principal and Proprietor, CHAS. EASTLEY.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer,

Depot Nos. 16, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLORS' INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND SALOONS.—Strangers arriving in the City by the early trains will find many accommodations in these saloons very desirable.

A Ladies' reception room at the extreme west end of the Grand Saloon, with warm and cold water, baths, &c. A waiting-maid is in constant attendance.

Baggage and parcels can be deposited with the Cashiers, and checked if desired.

Tickets for all the principal theatres for sale.

"Taylor's Guide for Strangers" is highly interesting to all unacquainted with the City, and much valuable information can be obtained in the perusal of its pages.

It is distributed in the saloons, and, also, contains a bill of fare of over 500 dishes. JOHN TAYLOR, Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS have been long used and are yet increasing the sphere of their usefulness. I saw a young man to-day, that they had cured of a white swelling of the knee, and when everything had failed. The doctors said nothing would save his life but amputation. He is now in excellent health. They purify the blood, and by this one quality, they are the best medicine to be used in all cases of pain or weakness, all depending for their continuance on impure blood. A gentleman called upon me lately, and stated they cured him of a dropsy when he was given up to die by his physicians. Let the sick use them. Some important facts relative to their curative qualities will be shortly published. Sold at 25 cents at No. 43 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. MABIN,

Psychical Physician, &c., No. 62 West 26th-st., N. Y.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. W. WOODWORTH & Co, are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple, and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office or the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & CO.,

No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The April number of Dr. HUNTER'S Medical *Specialist* is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-st.,) New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of

CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 80 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainment to be given at this popular Theatre to-night cannot but please all, and it being the last representation (for the present) of "The Orange Girl of Venice," and the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills," of course a rush may be expected. The Irish farce of the "Limerick Boy" will conclude the performances. On Monday the Messrs. CONY and Mr. WEBB, with their highly trained Dogs, will commence a short engagement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Reasoning Faculties will be the subject of Mr. FOWLER'S lecture this evening, in Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. He will treat of reflection, imagination, how to become good speakers, thinkers and writers, the basis of success in business, the difference between "tact and talent," &c. Professional examinations, daily, at No. 308 Broadway, near Duane-street.

[Advertisement.]

NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ.—These significant Latin words have been facetiously applied to the superior and elegant hats manufactured by KNOX, the inimitable hatter of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Hats worthy of the gods, were the divinities of Olympus to be addicted to the wearing of these exquisite adornments of the human head. At all events, if the gods wear them not, all fashionable New-Yorkers do.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AT THE ODEON, IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Mr. FOWLER commences a course of lectures on Wednesday evening next, April 23, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued four successive evenings. Seats to the first lecture free; to subsequent ones 12½. A lecture this evening in Continental Hall, Eighth-avenue, corner Thirty-fourth-street, New-York. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 356 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c, For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FERRY-BOATS AND FORCE PUMPS.—*Mr. Editor:* Three steamboats loaded with passengers have been saved from fire by the Force-Pumps sold by us. How important that the Ferry-boats have them. Factories and other buildings are frequently saved by them. They are the simplest, cheapest and best in use for ships, wells, railroads, mines, &c. A. W. GAY & CO.,

No. 118 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Life Boats are not more necessary at sea than this Life Medicine. The exemption from scurvy, and other scorbutic affections of the late exploring expeditions, is attributable to the antiseptic action of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK STOCKING AND UNDER-GARMENT FACTORY.

RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery, is fully supplied with seasonable Under-Garments and Hosiery of every variety, at the very lowest rates.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

Advertisement.

FASHION AND FAMINE FOR THE LAST TIME—At Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening; with little CORDELIA HOWARD, in the popular and exquisitely touching part of the *Strawberry Girl*. The crowds of people that rush to see this wonderful child, are the best evidence of her exceeding excellence. The dwarf lady 3 feet high and the fat lady 764 pounds, are at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of gas fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-street, every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PAGE, HEGEMAN, CLAR & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at tail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 828 Broadway

[Advertisement.]

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS—Will be served up in the original Hoboken style, by the Prince of caterers, at MONTGOMERY'S, No. 15 Beekman-street, this day and during all next week.

[Advertisement.]

Landlord and Tenant.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR,—I have read with some care the editorial article in the *Daily News* of this date, headed "A few words on Personalities," and I desire respectfully to take issue with you on two propositions contained in that article, if I have construed it correctly.

1st.—I respectfully deny that "if Judge GREEN and" that my client (a tenant) has practically any remedy in New-York, or "elsewhere," unless "elsewhere" embraces the "Press." I challenge proof to the contrary from all the Landlord's in New-York.

2d.—I dissent from the other proposition in your article that it is no part of the mission of the Press to bring the Judiciary up to public condemnation (when wrong.) I cannot think such was your meaning.

"Lord COKE" was always the friend of the people against the arbitrary decrees of those in authority.

If I succeed in awakening public attention to the enormity of the fees daily wrung by "Judges" from the poor in Landlord and Tenant cases, and the wrongs they are daily subjected to, and their utter helplessness in the premises, in consequence of a system of special legislation by interested parties "in authority" my object will be accomplished. I think I shall succeed. Tenants are rarely represented in Legislatures.

Upon reflection I must coincide with you, that in exposing public abuses personalities had better be avoided, though there are times when it is almost, if not quite, impossible, and I desire to add, that towards Hon. JAMES GEEEN, my personal feelings are friendly.

Your humble servant,

JOSEPH BRECK, Att'y and Counsellor.

FRENCH'S HOTEL, April 18, 1856.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

A Special Term of this Court will be held on Monday next. Calendar.—Nos. 63, 66, 69, 64, 15.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were passed yesterday:

Antonio Leove, burgla y, three years.

Rossi Callabro, burglary, two years.

Edgar F. De Paul, burglary, five years.

Mathew Kelly, perjury, $50 fine, and two years' imprisonment. The latter part of the sentence suspended.

NEW-JERSEY.

The County Jail.

There are at present thirty-eight persons confined in the Hudson County Jail, of whom 24 are males and 14 females.

Political.

The Democrats of Hudson are moving for the appointment of Delegates to the Democratic National Convention. A meeting of the County Executive Committee will be held at the American Hotel in Jersey City, this afternoon, to authorize the election of Delegates to choose Delegates to that Convention.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. I. P. Burchard, Mr. LUTHER T. JENKINS to Miss LAVINIA S. SIMONS.

In this City on Wednesday, April 16, in the Bedford-st., M. E. Church, by Rev. W. C. Smith, Mr. FREDERICK R. ANDERSON to Mrs. MARY TALLMAN, daughter of Mr. David Decker, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., GEORGE P. LEVERIDGE to CATHARINE M., daughter of John Darvis, M. D., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL EDDY, of this City, to Miss EMELINE A., daughter of F. P. Furnald, Esq., of Bobbs' Ferry.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, Mr. WM. S. PHELPS, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss JANE MCEWEN, of Brooklyn.

At Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. Dr. Abeel, JOHN J. TUCKER, of this City, to Miss MARY ANNA SPEAR, only daughter of James T. Spear, Esq., of the former place.

At Plainsville, Conn., on Tuesday, April 15, by Rev. J. L. Dickinson, GEORGE W. UNDERWOOD, Esq., of Hillsdale, Mich., to Mrs. JANE B. WOODS, of Lyme, N. H.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, CHARLES GOFF, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 269 East Broadway. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Friday, April 18, after a lingering illness of 7 months, MARY ANNA, wife of John Pettit.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 92 West 45th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, after a short illness, Dr. FREDERICK W. JENKINS, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, as well those of his brothers, Thomas F. and Elisha F. Jenkins, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 410 6th-av.

In this City, on Friday, April 18, HARRIET HOWLAND, relict of the late James Roosevelt, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her late brothers, G. G. and S. S. Howland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, April 18, suddenly, Mrs. JUDAH NAFIS, wife of George Nafis, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also those of her sons, Nehemiah C., Richard R. and Abm. V. Nafis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George Merkle, No. 117 Ludlow-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Friday, April 18, after a short illness, of brain fever, WM. SMITH, son of Paul Smith, of Port Jervis, in the 27th year of his age.

The services will take place at the house of his brother in-law, in 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day, (Saturday,) 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment. His friends, the friends of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Farrow, and also those of his brother-in-law, are invited to attend.

In this City, on Friday, April 18, Mr. JOHN S. BENGOUGH, of London, and of the firm of Echeguren, Quintana & Co., Mazatlan, Mexico.

His friends, and those of his late brother, Richard, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 569 Broadway.

In this City, on Friday evening, April 18, Mr. DANIEL BRUNDAGE, in the 24th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Gramercy-park House, 2 th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newburg, Orange Co,, for interment.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, April 18, of acute inflammation of the lungs, JOSEPH W. BURDEN, Esq., aged 60 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 456 Grand-st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Morrisania, Westchester County, on Friday morning, April 18, Mrs. MARGARET ANN, wife of Andrew Caudwell, Sr., aged 51 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge, No. 55, I. O. of O. F., and of Caledonia Division, No. 31, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Washington-av., Morrisania, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery at Williamsburg for interment. Friends in the City who cannot attend the funeral services, are invited to meet at the Williamsburg Ferry, foot of Grand-st., E. R., at 11½ o'clock.

At Granada City, Nic., on Thursday, March 20, Mr. GEORGE H. HUTCHINS, of this City, aged 37 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Mr. HUTCHINSON'S friends, also those of his brother, and of his late brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Hall, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 46 Monroe-place, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 18.

$5,000 Kentucky 6s	b8.104	350 Erie Railroad	s3 84¾
6,000 do. 5 yr. bs.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1482. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...ACT TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS ON STEAMBOATS.

...Report of the Committee on Commerce.

...Monday, April 21, 1856.

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred a bill further to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the better security of lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," have duly considered the same, and report the bill back, with a recommendation to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute herewith reported:

...Committee also submit, herewith, the suggestions of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, setting forth their views upon the necessity of the amendment of the bill reported by the Committee.

...ACT AMENDING STEAMBOAT LAW, Approved May 30, 1852.

...2. These boats are largely engaged in carrying passengers, and are more liable to some classes of accidents than passenger boats. The inspection required by the law of 1852 is instituted for the object specified. It is necessary to bring these boats under the law of 1852, not only for the safety of passengers on board these boats, but on passenger boats also. The recent accident on the Delaware is good evidence of this necessity. We also refer to the following extract from the last report of Supervising Boards:

...boats have been crowded, and increasing complaints ...of the incompetency of the careless and reckless management of which steamboats not coming under the law are ...

...are constituted by officers not amenable, in ...for any of the accidents ...collision, while the ...inspectors is subject to immediate in...of incompetency or careless...ishment.

...officers of steamboats coming under the law are ...fully aware of this state of things, and the result is that ...responsibility of ...inspected steamers. ...character have occurred, ...explain the inspectors are powerless to ...

...collisions sometimes occur from a neglect to ex...lights on the part of unexpected steamers, ...from a determination to pursue their own ...by rule, regardless of ...

...Committee are convinced that, in all ...other classes of steamers, the owners do their duty, but that in many it is so ...

...2. The same reasons apply to this section as ...section, here, also, the ...that these boats are less under the eye of the Local ...or inspectors, than the ...; therefore, ...reason very ...comply with the ...of the Supervising Board. When meeting ...passenger boats, or each other, as a matter of safety to the lives of passengers on board passenger steamers, the provisos in this section in regard to boilers is to enable the owners to wear out the boilers more completely than would be permitted in passenger boats. The remarks already taken from our reports and appended to section first also apply to boats referred to in this section. And a further reason why the boats referred to in the first and second sections should be brought under the law is that the Local Boards will, in that case, be enabled to make a full and correct statistical report of the whole steam marine of the United States, their character, tonnage, and number of passengers carried.

...3. The fees fixed in this section are made but one-half of those of passenger steamers, that it may not bear too heavily on this description of vessels, and if so fixed, so far from becoming burdensome, will, on the average, be less per annum than the fees required from them for the inspection under the law of 1852, to which they are now subjected; therefore these fees will go into the Treasury of the United States, whereas, under the law of 1838, they are retained by the Inspectors.

...4. This requires a compliance by these boats with the provisions of this act, under the same penalties as prescribed by the law of 1852 for passenger ...

...5. The provisions of the law of 1853, in regard to the carrying oil of turpentine and oil of vitriol, are unnecessarily severe, and, in fact, would ...to the prohibition of its transportation on passenger steamers of these articles. The precedents in the law of 1838 are ambiguous in regard to spirits of turpentine, which is the article known as such in commerce, whereas the oil of turpentine is an article ...in commerce, and some persons ...this ambiguity to claim the privilege of carrying spirits of turpentine on passenger steamers ...

...collisions ...are intended to do away with these severe restrictions and this ambiguity, and, at the same time, so to provide for the safe storage and carriage of these articles, as well as others mentioned in this section, and which the commerce of this country absolutely demands.

...6. This section is to provide for a heavier penalty than that required by the law of 1852, as it is found by experience that the penalty therein prescribed is not sufficient to deter from the violation of the law, when a large and valuable though dangerous freight is offered to a passenger steamer.

...7. This section is intended to subject a *person attempting to ship* secretly gunpowder or other dangerous articles to the same penalty as, by the law of 1852, they would be subjected to was the act consummated and these articles actually shipped; as a case has occurred within our experience when a verdict was given by the court in favor of the party prosecuted by the District-Attorney, on the ground that the gunpowder was not actually put on board the steamer, although delivered alongside, and bills of lading taken for the same.

...8. This section is intended to guard against another mode of evading the provisions of the law of 1852 in regard to carrying gunpowder, though, if possible, more dangerous than if carried on board the steamer, and subjects the parties to the same penalties as for carrying on board such passenger steamer, contrary to the provisions of the law of 1852.

...9. The application of fusible alloys, in compliance with the provisions of the law of 1852, has been to the inspectors a most prolific source of annoyance, vexation, and trouble. They have found it utterly impossible, from the defective nature of the alloys required and their mode of application, to secure the beneficial results contemplated. They therefore recommend the abandonment of such fusible alloys, and the substitution of a pure metal, which we are of opinion will approximate nearest the attainment of the objects contemplated by the law for the use of the fusible alloys. The mode of the application of the pure tin is left to the discretion of the inspectors, that they may adapt it to the various forms of boilers in use.

...10. The object of this section is to put a stop to a practice very common in some of our ports, of frequently changing the name of a boat by which she is known to the public; thus, while complying with the law in regard to having the name painted on her stern, by which she is registered, they change the name painted on the wheel-house and other places, leaving the public to believe that she was a new boat, when she probably is many years old. We append an extract from one of the reports of Supervising Inspectors:

"There is a law of Congress by which all vessels are required to have their names painted on the stern, in white letters, upon black ground—the letters to be not less than six inches in length.

Now, with many steamers, although the *letter* of this law is complied with, its spirit is evaded; for though the name be painted upon the stern as required, still another and very different name appears upon the wheel-house, bulwarks, pilot-houses, &c., &c.; and this name, which may be termed the wheel-house name, in contradistinction to the stern name, under which the vessel is registered, is the name under which the steamer is advertised, and by which she is known to the traveling ...

"It is known to some of the members of this Board that the same steamer has in this way been furnished with three or four different names, none of which, perhaps, was that under which the vessel was actually registered, or by which a suit could be brought.

"The reasons which might influence such change of name are many, and will readily occur to any one giving attention to the subject. We will, therefore, not occupy space or time by naming them.

"We would respectfully suggest that all the confusion and trouble arising from such change of names may be readily avoided, by amending the law alluded to, in such manner as to require that all names of a vessel painted upon her bows, bulwarks, pilot-house, or any other part of the vessel, shall be the same as that under which the vessel is registered."

...11. The provisions of the law of 1852, in the ...of old high-pressure boilers, were intended to protect the owners of steamers, then in use, from an unnecessary sacrifice of their property, which a strict compliance with the law in regard to high-pressure boilers would have involved, but parties building new boats since the law seek to evade its provisions, as to the pressure of steam, by placing upon the new boats old boilers, built prior to the passage of the law, and claiming the right to carry, on such old boilers, a higher pressure of steam than is by law permitted on new ones; thus *putting old boilers at a premium*. This section is intended to guard against such abuse, or more properly, fraud against the provisions of the law.

...12. This section is intended to consolidate in a body, all previous provisions of the law in regard to carrying lights on some classes of vessels, and also to compel the exhibition of lights during the night season, upon boats and river craft, not included in any previous provisions of law; the precautions in regard to the exhibition of and carrying lights are necessary, not only for the protection of the vessels upon which they are exhibited, but also to guard against collision, and thus protect the lives on passenger steamers, and will avoid much litigation; also prevent confusion in carrying the lights, as the terms used in the law are sometimes misunderstood in the application.

...13. The provision of this section for the appointment of a supervising inspector for the Pacific Coast, is made in consequence of the impossibility of the steamboat interest on that coast being properly attended to by any of the present Supervising Inspectors, without neglecting other important sections of country, and, also, in consequence of numerous complaints from the Pacific Coast, and applications for such an appointment, its necessity appears almost self-evident.

...14. This section provides for a local board at Galena, Illinois, and also a local board in the Territory of Oregon; this is done in compliance with several petitions to that effect, and the board having examined into the subject, feel satisfied that the establishment of these local boards would be advantageous, for the reason that the local board of the lake differs materially from that required on the western waters; and further, that for a great portion of the year Galena is shut off from St. Louis by low water.

...15. This section provides for two assistant inspectors for the Districts of New-York, and are considered necessary, as the large increase of labor consequent upon bringing ferry-boats, tug-boats, freight-boats, &c., under the law, will render it impossible for two inspectors to perform or make the inspections prompt and efficient.

...16. This section is to provide for contingencies that may occur by the death or incapacity of one member of any local board, which, under the law of 1852, would render it impossible for a collector to issue legal enrollment or licenses to passenger steamers.

...17. This section provides for the necessary increase in the salary of local inspectors, in consideration of the largely increased labor that will be thrown upon them by bringing ferry-boats, tug-boats, freight-boats, &c., under the law, and, in some cases, an increase is made when it has been found by experience that the salary previously fixed was insufficient to secure the services of suitable persons as inspectors; it also provides for the new local boards by this act, and for the pay of the assistant inspectors at New-York.

...18. This section provides for more prompt and efficient enforcement of the Steamboat Law. By the action of the Court it has been found, by experience, that in apparent ambiguity in the law of 1852, in regard to the mode of bringing suits for infractions of the law, has been an obstacle in the way of inspectors promptly enforcing its provisions; this section is intended to do away with this ambiguity, and clearly direct the legal measures to be resorted to in such cases. By the law of 1852, in case of many of the fines imposed under the condition therein provided, that the informer shall be entitled to the one-half the penalty a licensed officer under the law, reduces the penalty to one-half the amount. We beg to refer to the annexed extract, taken from one of our reports.

...19. This section is intended to facilitate any investigation required from the inspectors in the performance of their official duties, as the law of 1852, although providing for the summoning of witnesses, did not properly provide for the enforcing of such summons, or any mode of paying the expenses incurred, thereby leaving the inspectors powerless to pursue such investigations when a disposition was shown by other parties to thwart them.

...20. This section provides specifically the mode of administering the oaths officially required in carrying out the provisions of the law, and is simply to render clear what is ambiguous in said law in this respect.

...21. This section provides for compensating the collectors, or other chief officers of the customs, for additional duties thrown upon them by the steamboat law, and has the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. In many of the interior ports of the country, the duties imposed by this law form a very large proportion, and in many cases a majority of the duties required from the collector, and for which no compensation is provided. We think, therefore, that the provision of this section is but a simple act of justice to the collectors.

...22. The Steamboat Law of 1852 imposes penalties for many of its violations in the shape of fines, small in amount, which, though the inspectors may impose, they are powerless to enforce the payment of, except by process of law, which involves both delay and expense to the Government. This section simply provides, that in case of refusal to pay such fines, the inspectors may suspend or revoke such license, in order to compel payment. We think this will aid the inspectors much in the prompt collection of fines imposed.

...23. This section provides for changing the manner in making certain reports. In the law of 1852 the collectors of customs, to whom such reports are now made, in compliance with said law, have no direct interest in such reports, nor have they in any manner relative to their duties as collectors, but on the contrary, have direct reference and relation to the duties of the inspectors. We, therefore, think there is manifest propriety in such reports being made to the inspectors, as it will thereby facilitate a prompt and efficient performance of their duties.

...24. The law of 1852, in section 35, requires that a list shall be kept of all passengers on board passenger steamers—the object being first to obtain statistical information of the number of passengers carried throughout the country; and secondly, that in case of the occurrence of a disaster, should the books of the boat be saved, with names of passengers registered therein, the friends of persons traveling in that section of country may have information whether persons in whom they have an interest were on board or not, and if so, whether lost or saved. This requirement, in regard to keeping a list of passengers, we have found it utterly impracticable to carry out on steamers running on short routes; we have, therefore, excepted steamers running on routes of thirty miles or less from keeping a list of names, but do require that they should keep the number of passengers carried.

...25. This section is extracted from the act of July 7, 1838, being section 12 of said act, with the simple change that by provisions of section 12 the officers of steamboats are only liable for loss of life on board the vessel in which they are employed, whereas, as now drawn by us, they will be indictable whether such loss of life shall occur on their own vessel or elsewhere.

...26. This section merely establishes by law a present practice of the board of supervising inspectors in reference to their proceedings and annual reports.

...27. This section is considered by us as affording ample time for boats to fit out under the Act, should it be passed.

...28. This section provides that the Inspectors acting under the law of 1838 shall no longer continue to act, as all the duties imposed upon them by that Act are, after the passage of this Act, to be performed by the Inspectors appointed under the Act of 1852.

News From Fort Pierre.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. VAUGHAN AND GEN. HARNEY —THE INDIAN TRADERS.

Correspondence (Feb. 26,) of The Nebraskian.

Thinking that a few notes from Camp Desolation would not be unacceptable to the benighted denizens of the lower regions, I take advantage of the outgoing mail to communicate them, although I have not much of news to write. In fact, we are too far away from nowhere (close by where little empties into nothing, you know,) to get any news. We did get the President's Message by last mail, and also the *Nebraskian*, for which we are duly thankful.

Col VAUGHAN, Indian Agent, arrived here on the 3d inst., from Fort Clark. He left there about the 29th December, and came down in the coldest time, thermometer 36° below zero. He said he left at that time because he was afraid to remain longer, and says that he is prepared to hear of the Fort being burnt up at any time. This does not look like *peace* very much. In fact, some more of those devils must be *whipped*. Meanwhile, about ten of the several bands who have got a "big scare" on them, are now waiting for the grand Council of *Peace* or *War*, to come off on the 1st of March proximo. The Platte Brules, Winnecongos and Ogelales, and one other fragment, the ones who so grossly insulted the agent, VAUGHAN, last Summer and Fall are not here, nor will they be present. Of course, therefore, they will be fit subjects for another Summer's operations.

Gen. HARNEY returned here from L'eau qui Court on the 15th inst., having been absent sixty days. He walked all the way down and back—went down on snow two feet deep, and back on ice—total distance about 490 miles! This, in the dead of Winter, with mercury 34° below zero, is no trifle. It is said that Gen. HARNEY found the squadron down at L'eau qui Court in such a "used-up" state that it could not go on down to Sioux river this Winter, as was contemplated, but it will go on ice breaking up.

The Indian traders have not done a very heavy business this year so far—in fact, little or nothing, and God knows it is time they should cease to exist. Millions on millions of dollars have been made by traders amongst these Indians, which is the cause of all their present troubles, poverty and crime. For two pints of common sugar they purchase a buffalo robe! and other skins and peltries at like rates, either in sugar, coffee, tobacco, powder and ball, &c., thus holding out inducements to the Indians to kill hundreds of thousands of buffaloes every year, merely for the robes, casting away the meat, or else selling it, too, to these same traders for a trifle, who cure it, and sell it back to the Indians at one thousand per cent. advance. In this way the buffalo which would have lasted for centuries are fast becoming extinct, and, ergo, the Indians must *starve*.

Such are some of the evils of permitting traders to carry on traffic amongst Indians. Other evils exist full as great, and worse in a political aspect, by filling up the frontiers with a band of half-breeds, Canadian French, renegade "Native Americans," altogether making a kind of Salmagun hostile to peace, virtue, industry, or even anything honest or praiseworthy in the pursuits of life. And from such the poor Indian gets his instructions, his schooling and advice. Strange developments may yet be made in this respect in this region of the frontiers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Visit of the President and Suite to the New Steam Frigate Merrimac.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, April 19.

The President, accompanied by his private Secretary, SIDNEY WEBSTER, Esq., and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. DOBBIN, arrived here last night. They were received by a Committee of our citizens, and conducted to the Senate Chamber, where they were formally welcomed by Hon. Mr. MURRAY. The President replied in a neat speech, which was received with much applause. At night the President was a guest at a grand ball given at the Naval Academy, by Captain GOLDSBOROUGH, Commandant of the station. The frolic was kept up all night with great spirit. This morning, the President and Secretary DOBBIN, escorted by the Governor and the Secretary of State, of Maryland, proceeded to the Naval Academy on a visit of inspection, when the midshipmen went through a series of exercises.

The train from Washington brought on a large number of the members of Congress, and the whole party embarked on board the steamer *Engineer*, and proceeded to visit the new steam frigate *Merrimac*. As the boat approached the frigate, the yards were manned, and the President and the Secretary of the Navy were received with salutes.

After the ceremonies of the reception were over, and the vessel had been thoroughly inspected, drums were beat and the quarter-deck cleared for action, and all the operations of a naval engagement gone through with. Guns were fired singly, by squads, and by broadsides. The bands then beat to quarters, the sides manned, and the engagement carried on with great spirit to the unbounded admiration of the spectators. At the conclusion of the proceedings a collation was given in the captain's cabin, at which champagne flowed freely.

The President left at 3 o'clock, when the yards were again manned and a salute fired, and he returned with the members of Congress, in the evening train, to Washington.

The President and Secretary of the Navy expressed their high admiration of the strength and beauty of the *Merrimac*, and appeared to enjoy, with a great deal of pleasure, the ceremonies and exercises to which the visit gave occasion.

The Weather—Snow and Rain.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 20—8 P. M.

We have had a severe storm of snow and sleet here all day—the wind strong from the north-west. The snow now covers the ground to the depth of three inches on an average. At 7½ o'clock this evening the thermometer here indicated 30 degrees above zero.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 20—P. M.

Heavy rain all day, with northeast gale.

RUTLAND, VT., Sunday, April 20.

It is snowing here to-day quite briskly.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 20.

Cold, drizzly rain.

Attempted Escape of Townsend, the Mail Robber.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 20.

TOWNSEND, the mail robber who was arrested a few days since, and confined in New-Castle Jail, made an attempt to escape to-day, but was shot by the Sheriff while he was climbing over the wall, was recaptured and brought back severely wounded.

The Philadelphia Fire and Police City Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 19.

The police and fire telegraph, recently erected by the city, went into operation to-day. A number of experiments, made in the presence of the city officers, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and assistants, proved highly satisfactory.

Imprisonment for Seduction.

PITTSBURG, Friday, April 18.

WM. A. GUATRAKE, convicted of the seduction, under promise of marriage, of Miss MARY S. MURRAY, a young woman employed as a compositor in one of the daily papers of this city, was to-day sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

Augusta, Ga., Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 19.

The Americans at Augusta, Ga., have elected their candidate for Mayor, and nine out of the twelve Councilmen.

Louisiana Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 18.

Pryor won a three-mile race against *Lecompte*.

News from Havana.

The U. S. mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK commander, arrived early yesterday morning, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, having left the latter place on the evening of the 15th. The English man-of-war *Powerful* was still in port, but was to sail in a few days for Bermuda. The U. S. squadron, under Commodore PAULDING, was to sail soon on a cruise to windward. April 13, lat. 26° 40', lon. 86° 25', exchanged signals with ship *Katahdin*, of Bath, steering N. W.

PROJECTED BALLOON ASCENSION—A DISAPPOINTMENT—THEATRICALS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 15, 1856.

A feast had been prepared—a novel spread—for last Sunday, by Mr. GODARD, who proposed to entertain his guests in the air, some thousands of feet above the city. The viands and guests expectant were on hand, but the weather, or the wind, was capricious, and inclined too much seaward for the safety of the "expedition." The show was adjourned—not the dinner, which was taken, with less elevated spirit and relish, at BERRADO's. The first suitable day, and the breese inland, the dinner-party will meet in the car of the balloon "America." Report says one of our most exquisite and fashionable young ladies is to make one of the set; but I doubt it, as she would be wanting in a cavalier of her class, to do the honor of servitor, or suitor, as might be agreeable, aloft, for which, I think, there would be no volunteers, even for the gift of her smiles, though they smack of divinity that stirs a multitude of small fry in Cupid's court below.

Mr. MORAT, who has disappointed the Havana public on two occasions, is to make a balloon ascension next Sunday, under the patronage of the Count SANTAVENIA—if he can.

JULIAN and LA PATTI made their first appearance at the Tacon, last evening, and were rapturously received by a good house. The seats were full. As they are to be in favor, there will be jams hereafter. The Andalusian Calizero's song of *La Patti* had tremendous effect. People wondered and wondered why. It was "*Hey ! ! que salao*" which took the Andalusian and Catalan heart—the utterance was perfect, and a surprise to the house, which told in favor of the sweet stranger. The dancing found favor.

We are in good health. Reports herewith will give our commercial items of interest—and files for *local items not of interest*.

Frightful Accident—Two Men Killed on a Railroad Bridge.

From the Wabash Gazette, April 16.

Last Saturday afternoon two Irish laborers were killed at the Railroad bridge on Mr. ROAN's farm, two miles west of Wabash. They were discovered on the railroad track by the engineer of the gravel train, who immediately gave the alarm, and commenced ringing the bell. Owing to the violent wind that prevailed at the time, and which blew the smoke back upon the engineer, and obstructed the view of the track, he was unable to see that the men were on the bridge, and inasmuch as they did not get off immediately, he felt no uneasiness, and supposed that they would step off the track when the cars came nearer to them.

He did not discover his mistake until it was too late. The poor fellows attempted to run, but in doing so one of them fell through about 30 feet on the rocky bed of the stream and was almost instantly killed. The other one, it would seem, attempted to climb down, but in the attempt was caught by the locomotive and his left hand and left leg between the knee and ancle were mashed to a jelly, and he fell upon a large rock which broke his skull and killed him instantly. Their names were WHITE and SULLIVAN. In the forenoon they had come down from Lagro and took dinner at Mr. COLLINS', who keeps a boarding-house for Messrs. STONE & WELLS

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death of Mr. Robert L. Stevens.

ROBERT L. STEVENS died at his residence, at Hoboken, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The flags of the Hoboken boats were worn at half-mast during the day, and a very general expression of sorrow at Hoboken indicated that the residents there recognized his departure as that of one who had been the best benefactor of the place.

Mr. STEVENS was born at Hoboken, at or near his late place of residence, in the year 1788, and is consequently about 68 years old. His father was JOHN STEVENS, distinguished for his ingenuity in early steamboat matters, and connected with JOHN FITCH in his experiments. JOHN STEVENS, soon after the building, by ROBERT FULTON, of the *Clermont*, afterwards the *North River*, built the second steamboat in this country, the *Phenix*. Owing to the possession, by FULTON, of the exclusive right of navigation of the waters of the Hudson, Mr. STEVENS withdrew the *Phenix* and ran her upon the Delaware.

ROBERT L. STEVENS, then very young, took a strong interest in all that related to steamboats, and from that time has never ceased to devote much talent and energy to the improvement of steam machinery and steamboat models. It is largely owing to him that so much of perfection has been attained in either. Among the startling propositions which have emanated from him, was the project of lessening the draft of boats for shoal rivers, by using the lifting power of the atmosphere—as was successfully exemplified in the *John Nelson*.

Mr. JOHN STEVENS ran small horse-ferry boats between the City and the Jersey shore as early as 1806 or 1810. Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS commenced ferriage between these points about 1816 to 1817. At first one, and afterwards two small boats were run on one ferry, now increased to three boats each on three ferries, those from Barclay, Canal and Christopher streets.

Mr. STEVENS was one of the projectors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad between New-York and Philadelphia. He has been for many years President of the Company. No other person, except Commodore STOCKTON, has been so much interested or so energetic in the management of this concern.

Mr. STEVENS has been honorably connected with the modelling of all vessels and with the yacht interest for many years. The celebrated yacht *Maria*, which was never beaten until the advent of STEERS' yacht, *America*, was modelled by him, and built for his brother, JOHN C., (Commodore of the Yacht Squadron,) and himself.

About [illegible] STEVENS invented an improved bomb[illegible] United States Naval service, of a sugar-loaf [illegible]ed in that day to be of great excellence, and [illegible] extensively used in the general service. From [illegible] reputation for invention and practical [illegible] he was commissioned by the United [illegible] Government, some ten or twelve years since to [illegible] an immense steam battery for harbor [illegible] the proportions of this projected [illegible]s, and the outlay has been in [illegible]ttery is to measure 400 feet in [illegible]th, and have an immense amount of [illegible] projectile force.

This [illegible]e of machinery is being con[illegible]ock near the ferry at Hoboken, within a [illegible], and great secrecy has been [illegible] to its peculiarities.

The [illegible]ng is, that the vessel is to be [illegible] of sheet iron, selected with [illegible]ies, its stem and stern are [illegible] rudders at both ends, flat-bot[illegible], with a [illegible] wheel in the middle to act as the propelling [illegible].

Rumor further says, that the vessel will measure six thousand tons; will be pierced on each side for thirty guns, heavy calibre, and be provided with large furnaces for heating shot. There will also be on stem and stern decks four large revolving "Peace-Makers;" it is to have no masts. Its engines, also, for propulsion, are of peculiar construction. It will be ball and bomb-proof, and the hull will not only be divided into compartments, but will be literally comprised of two strong and distinct vessels, one setting within the other.

The professed intention is to locate this vessel in the Harbor of New-York, midway between the Battery and Staten Island. Several years have already passed since the contract for this vessel was given to Mr. STEVENS. In this time some eight hundred thousands of dollars have been appropriated by the Government for its construction.

Mr. STEVENS was never married, and his large property (said to be second or third in value to that of any resident of the City or vicinity) will go to his brothers, as heirs at law.

Festival of "Der Alten Hœuser" in New York.

"And what is that?" asks some Yankee.

Only a gathering of Germans to celebrate and call to mind, in the land of their adoption, the fame of their Alma Maters, and the jolly Student-Life of their Father Land. While a young German is fitting for College, he is called a *Maul-Esel* or *Mule*; while a Freshman, he is styled a Fuchs or *Foz*; if a Sophomore, he is Brand-Fuchs or *Branded-Foz*; when a Junior, a Junge-Bursch or Young-Fellow; if in the fourth year he is an Alte-Bursch or Old-Fellow; if in the fifth and sixth he is an Alten-Hause or Old-House or family. Then they receive their titles of Doctors, Professors, &c., &c. The German Universities have, like our own, their Secret Societies, each distinguished by its peculiar cap, coat, badge, &c. At the Festival of the "Alten Hœuser" which was celebrated on Saturday evening at a large hall on Fifty-eighth-street, near the Third-avenue, there were about two hundred and fifty persons present, representing seventy Societies. Graduates from the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Eslangen, Freiburg, Geissen, Göttengen, Greifswalde, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipsig, Marburg, Prague, Zubingen, Wien, Wurzburg, and Zurich, were present. It was estimated that two-thirds of these were Docters of Medicine. The room was decorated with evergreens, interspersed with the escutcheons of the various Societies. At the head of the room was the figure of a knight bearing the German colors, and on either side liberty caps, swords, and implements of war. At the other end were the musicians, a flag inscribed with the motto "*Gaudeamus Igitur Juvenes dum Sumus.*" All were seated at three long tables, and each had a programme and his glass of beer, when the health of the Fatherland was proposed, and drank standing, all joining in the first song with true German enthusiasm. Then followed Beer and Song, which were happily interspersed by speeches and occasional pauses for conversation and promenading to exchange greetings. The songs were spirit-stirring, and during the last one the ceremonies of *piercing the cap*, swearing friendship, drinking the health of each other and the Fatherland, were gone through with by each individual, the same verses being repeated by each one. Then speeches, student songs and *beer* followed in abundance—"that the time might pass more joyous, and the guests be more contented." They separated at a late hour,

Early Indications of Sickness.

The ship *David Hoadley*, Capt. MAGNA, 46 days from Antwerp, which arrived at Quarantine, having lost on the passage 27 children and one adult, eight having been sent ashore to the Marine Hospital sick. This is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable cases on record of mortality on shipboard among infant passengers. The disease which proved so fatal was a species of cholera infantum. The adults suffered no more than the usual ratio of death and sickness—only one having died on the way, and but two being sent to the Hospital. The ship was detained at Quarantine by the Health Officer for cleansing and fumigation.

☞ Mr. W. E. BURTON has taken three lots in a street convenient to Broadway, up town, on which he purposes erecting a new theatre. He is as yet undecided as to whether he will continue both theatres open, or dispose of the one he now occupies in Chambers-street. Among others he has engaged from Europe, for next season, Mr. GEORGE VINING and Mr. PANNY, of the Haymarket.

☞ On Saturday there were in this port and Brooklyn 27 steamers, 120 ships, 106 barks, 155 brigs, 366 schooners; and sloops, clamboats and canal craft innumerable.

☞ How gets on the Fund for building the Historical Society's Fire-proof Library? The building is now up two stories and looks well. We hope it will be roofed some day. $20,000 more are needed to finish it.

☞ The Bridgeport people have a meeting of sympathy with Mr. P. T. BARNUM to-night. Mayor CALHOUN, heads the call.

☞ People going up and down the Hudson River Railroad, will please notice that a change of time is made upon the road to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A woman named Dempsey, residing at No 53 Mulberry-street, was cut with a knife in the head, by her husband, yesterday. She was taken to the Hospital. The wounds are not dangerous. The husband has not yet been arrested.

Yesterday afternoon Jane Prescott, residing in Baxter-street, was stabbed in the breast with a knife in the hands of a man who was arrested by Officer Conner of the Sixth Ward, but the person was so drunk that his name could not be ascertained.

Two young women, named Ellen Cunningham and Mary Kelly, were arrested on Saturday night by Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Ward, and Officer Jourdan for trying to pass some counterfeit half dollars.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a hack driver was thrown from his box and run over by his own carriage, on the Murray-street pier. The pier was thronged with luggage and vehicles of all kinds at the time. The greatest confusion prevailed. The injured driver was attempting to turn his carriage about when the pole struck in a bale of hay and was broken short off. The horses thereupon made a sudden plunge, throwing the driver from his seat directly before the wheels, which passed over his body. The poor fellow was picked up terribly injured. This accident would not have occurred had either of the Policemen detailed for duty on the pier been at their post to keep the passage-ways clean and preserve order.

A disturbance occurred about 12 o'clock Saturday night in the lager-bier saloon No. 22 William-street. Several persons were bruised and cut. The Fourth Ward Police made their appearance, but from the imperfect English spoken by the parties, were unable to ascertain the origin of the difficulty.

Francis McEnnessy, a native of Ireland, and a cooper by trade, left his bed, corner of Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, and jumped from the window to the sidewalk. He was picked up and conveyed to the Hospital, where he died soon after.

Antoine Mundell, the Italian who was shot at No. 41 Elm street, on Friday evening, died at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, at the City Hospital An inquest on the body will be held to-day.

About 11 o'clock, on Saturday forenoon, Wm. H. M. Dewyse, aged 7 years, was drowned at the foot of Morton-street, North River. His body has not been recovered.

Fires.

IN CHAMBERS-STREET.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Saturday night, a fire broke out in the stores Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-street, occupied by E. S. MILLS, mantilla maker. The fire was not extinguished for a long time, owing to its peculiar location within the building. The entire damage, however, did not exceed $8,000, of which $500 was to the building. Mr. MILLS is insured for $18,000 in the following offices: Excelsior, $5,000; Harmony, $5,000; Peter Cooper, $2,500, and the Farmers and Mechanics', of Philadelphia, $5,500. The building is owned by Mr. HOLMES and insured for $25,000, as follows: Washington, $15,000; Eagle, $10,000; and New-York Equitable, $5,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

CORNER FRANKLIN AND ELM STREETS.

The alarm for the Fifth District, at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, was caused by the accidental burning of some sawdust, at the corner of Franklin and Elm streets. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

Who go to Blackwell's Island.

According to Dr. SANGER, of Blackwell's Island, over 73 per cent. of last year's admissions to the Penitentiary Hospital were under *thirty* years of age. Nearly 55 per cent that can "read and write imperfectly" are hardly one degree removed from 33 per cent. who are totally uneducated. Of the whole, 88 per cent. were intemperate drinkers of intoxicating liquors. Over 50 per cent. were there for the first time. *One poor creature was admitted for the twenty-ninth time.*

☞ The Methodist General Conference (it meets but once in four days) will commence at Indianapolis on the first of May. The distance from Buffalo is 464 miles: the fare from Buffalo $11 50. The time required to travel between Buffalo and Indianapolis is one day and one night.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's opera of "Ernani" will be repeated to-night. The great success it achieved on Wednesday justifies the management in repeating it.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS continue their successful delineations of Yankee and Irish characters. To-night they appear in "The Fairy Circle," "Our Jemima," and the "Limerick Boy." On Wednesday a farewell benefit will be given to old JOE COWELL. The friends of old JOE are expected to rally on that occasion.

BERTON'S THEATRE.—The new Comedy, "'Tis Ill Playing with Edged Tools," will be repeated, to night, for the last time, together with the farces of "Jenny Lind" and "Urgent Private Affairs."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TOBIN'S Comedy of the "Honeymoon" will be revived here, to-night, with an exceedingly effective cast. Mr. WALLACK is the *Duke Aranza*. The farce of "Out for a Holiday" concludes the entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The "Red Gnome and the White Warrior" will be repeated, to-night, and every night this week; also, a terpsichorean entertainment and the comic ballet of the "Conscript."

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—Three effective pieces will be played here to night,—"Dreams and Delusions," "St. Mary's Eve," and "The Swiss Cottage."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," will be revived here to-night with the assistance of the principal artists who achieved its remarkable success when it was first produced in New-York. Little CORDELIA HOWARD is the Eva. The drama has been prepared with care, and the scenery is said to be unusually attractive.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great bill to-night. The "Forest of Bondy," "Asphodel," and "Delicate Ground.

GOTTSCHALK.—This eminent pianist gives his fourteenth soiree on Thursday evening at Dodworth's.

MASON and BERGMANN give their second Classical *Soiree* on Tuesday evening at Dodworth's.

GENERAL TOM THUMB announces a series of receptions commencing to-day at Academy Hall.

HIAWATHA.—Miss KIMBERLY will repeat her recitation of Hiawatha to-night, at Hope Chapel.

Personal.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. FILLMORE, said, in conversation lately with a gentleman in North Carolina, that Mr. F. would certainly accept the nomination for President.

Mr. DALLAS had a cordial welcome in England. A private letter, from which an extract is published in the *National Intelligencer*, says:

"Lord PALMERSTON called on him as soon as he arrived, and in the most friendly way pressed him to dine with him the next day, without any form, which he did, and was much pleased with every thing that passed. Lord PALMERSTON has promised to present him to the Queen as soon as she arrives in London. Lady PALMERSTON also called on Mrs. DALLAS, with, I believe, Lady WODEHOUSE, wife of Lord WODEHOUSE, Under-Secretary of State. The Earl of ELLESMERE, being in the country, wrote a most kind note, and sent the family admissions to his splendid gallery of paintings in his town house, and stated he would make a point of calling as soon as he came to London, and wished to show them all the civility he possibly could. Many others had done the same."

Mr. JOSHUA BATES, of the firm of BARING BROTHERS, London, has been seriously ill.

Mr. BUCHANAN has gone to the Hague, possibly to hold a political consultation with President PIERCE'S *Chargé des Affaires*, Mr. BELMONT. It is said that he was to sail for the United States early in this month.

Mr. FILLMORE was at Rome on the 20th ult., and was to be entertained at a large party by Mr. CASS.

Trade Dull and Fears of the Pestilence in Norfolk.

The following extract from a business letter, dated Norfolk, April 14, and addressed to a gentleman in this City, shows that apprehensions are entertained of a reappearance of the Fever:

"The appearance of warm weather, with the low prices prevalent for grain, our main dependence, makes unusual dullness in trade. A looking ahead for fear of a return of the pestilence of last season troubles the minds of many. We hope it may be averted."

...IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES AS TO THE ...CEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE IN RUSSIA.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Loss of the Australian Steamer [illegible].

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Captain [illegible]NON, from Liverpool, about 10 A. M. of Saturday, April 5, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock.

The following from *Lloyd's List* may or may not have reference to the *Indian*:

[illegible], Hamid [illegible], April 4, 1856.

The *Skipwith*, Captain [illegible], sailing, off the Newfoundland coast, [illegible] the distance of two hundred miles from the land, and saw the lights of a steamer in the ice.

[The above vessel left St. Johns, Newfoundland, 18th of February.]

The Peace Plenipotentiaries have had one or two informal meetings to settle details.

Paris has been again illuminated to celebrate the restoration of Peace.

Among the notices of motion in the British Parliament, the following by Lord GOODRICH is of importance:

To ask whether a document, which had recently appeared, purporting to be a dispatch written by the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State of the United States,

to point once more those gallant fellows. The Victoria medal easily distinguished the Crimean regiments from those who had not been to the East. The only order worn by the Emperor besides that of the Garter was the English order of the Bath. It was a complimentary remark that the French soldiers have much improved by the last two years of active discipline, whether in or out of camp; and it is very generally admitted that at no period has France ever had such an army in physical qualities or physical efficiency as at the present moment.

THE ILLUMINATION.

On Tuesday night was spontaneous, and more general than I have ever seen in Paris on any occasion. The Government palaces were not illuminated; the *fête* was left in the hands of the people, and the whole city was in a blaze of light. In Paris it is found too costly and too troublesome to use lamps for illuminations, as is the habit in the English cities. All the palaces, theatres, clubs, and other public buildings, even many large mercantile establishments, have permanent gas fixtures for illuminating on public occasions, at a moment's warning. These are arranged in continuous jets around the whole exterior of the building, or form cyphers, or other imperial insignia. But on private houses, almost the sole method of illumination is oil, in that by means of Venetian lanterns. These are made of crimped paper, variously shaped, colored and trimmed, and when tastefully arranged produce a picturesque effect. Every house was dressed in flags, and streamers, and wherever an attempt at display was made in the decoration of a house, the flags of all the nations concerned in the conference were hung out. The double-headed eagle of Russia had an odd, out-of place look, which lent a strange interest to the scene. At the Russian print-shop at the side of the Café Anglais on the Boulevards des Italiens a considerable crowd was stationed all the afternoon and evening, admiring or rather wondering at the decorations of this establishment. First above the door was a handsome portrait in oil of ALEXANDER of Russia, the frame surrounded by variously colored lights for the illumination. Immediately over this was another painting in a frame, and surrounded with lights, of the doubled-headed black eagle, holding in one of its talons a globe and in the other a sword. Over the eagle appeared the words, in Russian characters: АЛЕКЗІАРЪ КРАЛЬ; and underneath АЛЕКСАНДРЪ II. At the right of the portrait of ALEXANDER were the portraits of EUGENIE and VICTORIA; at the left those of SUWARROW and the Emperor NAPOLEON III.

Three days previously such a decoration would have been prohibited by the police; but now the Russians and French are the most affectionate friends in the world, and even the joke of placing the old heathen SUWARROW alongside NAPOLEON and EUGENIE is overlooked. But why SUWARROW, everybody asked? I decline my inability to penetrate the idea of our Northern friends.

In the evening the boys were allowed the use of fire-crackers, and were even permitted to fire off pistols—a degree of freedom which I have never before seen since the advent of LOUIS NAPOLEON. In fact, the general *laisser-aller* was remarkable. As late as 1 o'clock, vast crowds of *gamins* were allowed to parade the streets in companies, carrying transparencies, shouting and singing songs. With the exception of fighting and drunken parties, one might well have believed himself at a New-York Fourth of July. A friend, who has gone through two Paris revolutions, sprang from his bed, out of a sound sleep, at 1 o'clock in the morning, thinking, from the noise of a company of two hundred *gamins* on the Boulevard, that there was more work for the soldiers coming.

For once I have seen all Paris in a thorough good humor—a rare phenomenon since the days of February.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE TREATY.

The assurances of Lord PALMERSTON has had a good effect on the Paris public. It is felt that if England is satisfied with the treaty, France certainly ought to be. The funds have fallen every day since the declaration of peace, but the fact is attributed to the excessive speculations of the Bourse brokers for three weeks preceding, and which left many of them at the wrong moment unable to meet their engagements.

The conference resumed yesterday its sittings, to discuss the details of the treaty. The same secrecy will still prevail over its sittings; but there can be no doubt but that the principal contest will be on the question of the Danubian Principalities. That is admitted on all hands. I should tell you, however, that there are many who believe that the most difficult questions of all remain to be settled, and that it was only the will of Napoleon that forced the Conference to sign what they all fear is an imperfectly adjusted settlement. Yet this may be good policy on the part of NAPOLEON, since when peace is once declared mistrust is removed, confidence restored, and the chances of an amicable settlement of difficult questions heightened. On one thing you may rely, that since the commencement of the negotiations, nothing like menace has been used towards Russia; her proud position before the world and the noble manner in which she contended against her adversaries has been the daily song of the Bonspartes to the Russian plenipotentiaries. Whatever concessions they have made, have been made as concessions to the kindly feelings of the French Government, rather than from any positive consciousness of necessity. The war has been a frightful one to all the parties engaged, and feelings of humanity entered very largely into the deliberations of the Conference.

ANOTHER BONAPARTIST COINCIDENCE.

The Allies entered Paris after the fall of NAPOLEON the 30th of March, 1814. The present peace was signed March 30, 1856. The war was proclaimed the 27th of March, 1854, but between the two days to choose from as most appropriate to sign the new treaty, NAPOLEON could not have long hesitated. His victory over the monarchs of Europe on Sunday last was too great not to be brought into juxtaposition with the *souvenir* of the defeat of his great ancestor, if possible.

BAD TASTE.

The Government had the bad taste to cause to be inserted in the *Assemblée Nationale*, the morning of the declaration of peace, a second warning for an article discussing the electoral system. One would have supposed that a magnanimous Government, on a day which might it had achieved a great triumph and assured a powerful increase to its stability and popularity, might easily, without danger to the liberties of the country, abstain from an enforcement of the cruel law on the press for so slight an offence as that committed by the *Assemblée*. The *Assemblée Nationale* is the organ of the Count de Chambord faction, and supports the shipwrecked Bourbon cause as best it can under the restrictions which are thrown around it; but its remarks on Saturday were confined to a general question, and the warning was based simply on the fact that a journal has no right to attack a principle settled by the law.

This is the second warning for this journal since the commencement of the year, and since we are yet in the first quarter, there is a fair chance for its suppression before January 1857.

LAMARTINE GOING TO AMERICA.

M. LAMARTINE, it is said, upon very good authority, has become much dissatisfied lately with the ingratitude manifested by the people, and is using various to relieve himself from the heavy debts which have been heaping over him since the Revolution, contemplates removing to the United States to end his days. The Sultan has withdrawn the property he gave him, his estates in France are mortgaged to their full value, and he finds life so heavy from these numerous embarrassments that he believes a change would exert a salutary influence on his spirits and declining health. It must be recollected that M. LAMARTINE is a man of more than ordinary vanity, and that the comparative neglect which he receives preys heavily and injuriously on his mind.

MALAKOFF.

THE PEACE.

The Conference—Important Disclosures.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 3d of April:

The *Times* contains a long article on the proceedings of the Congress up to the date of signing the Treaty of Peace. The following extracts are the most interesting, and, as you will perceive, corroborate in several important points the information I have already communicated to you on the same subject:

"Of all the points on which the Conference had to pronounce itself, that which has created the greatest difficulties, and will sometime so to do, is the new political Constitution of the Danubian Principalities. The future of the Principalities occupies the attention of all the nations of Europe. The interest of all the neighboring or distant States may not be the same, but they are equally pressing. We believe too that the question of the Principalities gave rise in the heart of the Congress to long and very animated discussions. It appears that a number of systems were proposed which were irreconcilable with the fundamental principles of the Treaty. The communication, which declared the integrity of the rights of the Sultan or of the Ottoman Empire, should be permitted. If you are aware of the reports which have obtained currency, and which we have refuted, some members of the Conference wished to annex the Principalities to Russia, others to Austria, others to be proclaimed neutral, and to be independent. Out of these various projects, from among the number of which the Treaty of Paris assembles, that which was most necessary to the object of the Congress was naturally rejected."

The *Débats* goes on to state that the principal difficulty in settling the future of the Principalities arose from the opposition of the Austrian Government to the proposition advanced in the Congress, that they should be governed by Princes, who would be declared vassals of the Porte. Another proposal was that they should remain constituted as at present. It would appear that no final decision was adopted by the Congress. The next statement of the *Débats* is that—

"The Conference has decided that no portion of the Turkish territory is to be occupied by the Allied armies under any pretext whatever, and that these armies will evacuate the points on which they are stationed as immediately after the ratification of the Treaty as, according to this, when the treaty of the 10th of January shall be required, by the ratification of the Sovereigns, the certain character which it does not possess at present, the armies of France, England, and Sardinia will abandon the Crimea and Constantinople, and return to their country, while the Austrian armies will quit the Danubian Principalities. Some foreign journals have stated to the contrary, but we believe them to be badly informed on the subject. Their error may be in any case easily explained. The Allied Powers, anticipating a continuation of the war and its development on a larger scale, have accumulated immense supplies in the Crimea and around Constantinople. It will take a long period to transport this immense *matériel* again into the stores of England, France and Sardinia, and the year 1856 will probably not suffice. It is evident that the material must remain guarded by the Allied troops in those distant countries until its removal has been effected. It is, perhaps, this indispensable act which has been taken for a temporary occupation of the Turkish territory by the Allied armies."

The *Débats* next describes the regulation of the fourth point, which refers to the Christian subjects of the Porte:

"ABDUL MEDJID has acted spontaneously, and in virtue of his own authority; the immunities now enjoyed by the Christian subjects of the Porte are the concessions of their Sovereign; the new rights of the Christians only repose on acts of internal administration, which do not bind the Sultan nor (above all) his successors. Some members of the Conference conceived doubts with respect to the stability of the imperial decrees, and desired to annex them to the treaty of peace, or to embody them in the treaty. This gave rise to a debate, in which the sovereignty of the Sultan and the dignity of his crown appeared to come in contact with the most respected rights of the Christians. It is assured that the Congress has adopted a medium course. The decrees of the Sultan will remain as they are; they will neither be annexed to nor embodied in the treaty, but an article of the treaty will allude to these acts and to the new concessions of the Sultan in terms which will result in an engagement of the Sultan not to disavow his acts, and in a guarantee to the Christians by all the contracting powers."

The *Débats* next alludes to the proposals advanced by M. DE CAVOUR in the Congress:

"Necessary reforms in Italy were spoken of in the Congress, and it was asked if it were not wise and more politic to give satisfaction, which might be limited, freely to nations, than to be exposed to revolutionary movements, which are daily becoming more difficult to restrain. It is assured that these grave questions have been debated in the Congress, and that it has proposed to revert to them."

According to the *Débats*, the treaty is composed of a preamble and of thirty-four articles. In the preamble has been inserted a declaration which pays homage to France, to her disinterestedness, her loyalty, and her spirit of conciliation. This declaration emanated, the *Débats* says, from Lord CLARENDON, who insisted on its insertion in the treaty. The following passage characterized the part taken by Lord CLARENDON in the proceedings of the Congress:

"Lord CLARENDON, who took a grand part in the discussions of the Conference, and who is justly considered as one of the principal authors of the treaty, had already traced out its programme in a speech which he pronounced before the House of Lords on the 31st January, in reply to the address proposed in answer to the Queen's speech. Matters have passed as desired by the Minister of the Queen of England. The Emperor ALEXANDER, who, in accepting the conditions proposed by Austria, had resigned himself to a painful sacrifice of the *amour-propre* of Russia, has adhered honorably to the letter and spirit of the conditions. He gathers to-day the fruits of this conduct, full of honor and ability; not only has he rendered the conclusion of a peace easy, but he has allowed the allied Powers to subscribe to conditions which give to Europe the guarantees of security it required without wounding the honor and dignity of Russia."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE TO THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

From the Moniteur.

The Minister of State waited on Monday, March 31, upon the Senate and upon the Legislative Corps to make a communication in the name of the Emperor. At 4 o'clock the Minister was introduced into the hall of the Senate with the usual ceremonial, and read the following message:—"Messieurs les Sénateurs,—I come, by order of the Emperor, to announce to you that yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the Plenipotentiaries of France, of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, in settling the Eastern question, places the peace of Europe upon a solid and durable basis. The exchange of ratifications will take place at Paris in four weeks' time, or earlier, if possible. In bringing this news to your knowledge the Emperor charges me to thank you for the patriotic support you have given him throughout, and which, with the admirable devotion of the allied armies and fleets, has so powerfully contributed to the happy issue of the war."

This declaration was received with unanimous shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" In the name of the Senate the President gave an acknowledgement to the Minister of State to the communication which had just been made. The Minister of State then waited upon the Legislative Body to make the same declaration. The Deputies welcomed him with the most lively enthusiasm. An acknowledgement was likewise given to the Minister of State by the President of the Legislative Body of the message brought by him in the name of his Imperial Majesty. At this moment the repeated shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" were given by the Assembly.

PROCLAIMING THE PEACE IN RUSSIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, dated April 3, says: An Imperial manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg on the 1st instant relative to the conclusion of peace. It says, that though the war was not sought by Russia, it had been waged with great energy by the Russian people. The rights of the Christians in the East were assured: thus the object of the war had been attained. Special arrangements had been made to prevent collisions between Turkish and Russian vessels in the Black Sea, and a new line of frontier had been agreed upon in Bessarabia.

END OF THE RUSSIAN BLOCKADE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. THOMAS MITCHELL asked whether—British property to the amount of more than one million sterling being now locked up in Russia—it was the intention of the Government to continue the blockade of the Russian coasts pending the ratification of peace; and whether, if the blockade was to cease at once, an arrangement had been made to enable British vessels to enter Russian ports for commercial purposes without risk of seizure?

Lord PALMERSTON—The Congress at Paris yesterday extended the armistice to sea as well as to land. Hitherto the armistice has been confined to land operations, and was not extended to sea, and the reason for this was obvious. It was doubtful what might be the issue of the negotiations, and it was evident that if free communications by sea were permitted, a change of position might have been gained by Russia, which would have materially altered the condition of the belligerent parties in the event of the resumption of hostilities. The signature of the treaty of peace has put an end to all chance, I trust, of the resumption of hostilities, and the Congress yesterday extended the armistice, as I have said, to sea as well as to land. As a matter of course, therefore, the blockade by sea is at an end. With respect to the other part of the question put by the honorable member, that involves further consideration, and I am not at present able to give any answer to that portion.

THE LATE BALTIC FLEET OF ENGLAND.

A telegraphic dispatch from London dated April 5, says:—

"The Baltic fleet no longer exists in official recognition; it was merged into the home fleet yesterday, on which day Admiral DUNDAS and Admiral BAYNES gave up their respective appellations of Commander-in-Chief and second in command of the Baltic fleet. The Captain of the said fleet, the Hon. F. T. PELHAM, changed his position at the same time. The whole fleet now at Portsmouth is placed under the command-in-chief of Admiral SEYMOUR, the Port Admiral.

Immediately after the review it is rumored that 10,000 seamen will be discharged from the fleet; these will consist for the most part of the men drawn from the Coast Guard at the outset of the war, and such others as have served fully and longer than the usual term of commission. It is said that there will be a permanent Channel fleet of exercise and training, consisting of twelve sail of line and adjuncts.

It may be confidentially expected that the year 1857 will be far advanced before the last man and the last cargo of shells can pass the Dardanelles on their way homeward. Nor can we think that any haste is necessary in completing the evacuation. We have accumulated large stores, and assembled a great army on the defence of Turkey, and there is no reason that we shall incur the expense of new transports and a greater employment of labor in order to hurry back with such speed as may gratify the desire of those whom we saved to be quickly rid of us. The presence of the Western forces in the East is now only a question of months. The British army is said to be provided with food and necessaries for nearly twelve months."

Seizure of British Journals in Paris.

The London evening paper the *Sun* was seized at the French Post-office, in consequence of its appearing with a black border as a token of mourning for the peace, which it considers disastrous and disgraceful for England. The *Daily News* and *Morning Advertiser* were also seized.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in the British Parliament.

Lord GODERICH wished to know whether a document which had recently appeared, purporting to be a dispatch written by the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 27th of Feoruary last, with reference to the disputes between this country and the United States had been received. The dispatch had reference to the arbitration relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Mr. GLADSTONE wished, before the question was answered, to call the attention of the House to the position in which the Government was placed in reference to the Central American question. It appeared, by the letters of Lord CLARENDON to Mr. BUCHANAN, that on both sides the correspondence had ceased, and the noble lord had promised that the papers should be laid before the House in February last, but they had not yet been produced. The reason given for the delay was that the Foreign Office was occupied with other matters; but he appealed to the House whether a mere mechanical obstacle should be allowed to interfere in so important a question. He did not wish to interfere with the discretion of the Government as to the production of the papers, or even to bind the noble lord to any pledge he had made on the subject; but, as he understood the question to be settled, he held that they should be put in the possession of the facts of the case; for there the responsibility of the Government ceased, and the responsibility of the House of Commons began.

Lord PALMERSTON charged Mr. GLADSTONE with speaking lightly of the important business with which the Foreign Office was occupied, and repeated the reasons that had been before assigned in the production of the papers. With regard to the question put by Lord GODERICH, he said that the papers on the American question would be laid on the table in a few days, and he believed the noble lord would therein find a satisfactory reply.

After some further conversation as to the course of proceedings, on Thursday next, in reference to the resolutions of Lord J. RUSSELL on edification, and the amendments of Sir J. PAKINGTON, the motion for adjournment over Saturday was agreed to.

British View of the Walker Expedition.

From the London Post, (Ministerial,) April 3.

It is but too probable that the occupation of Nicaragua by WALKER and his confederates will lead to further attempts upon the independence of other Central American States. We learn, by the latest accounts from that quarter, that immediate hostilities might be expected between the Republic in question and the adjoining State of Costa Rica; and we learn, moreover, that a filibustering invasion of the Mosquito territory was also apprehended. At this intelligence we need not be at all surprised. The present masters of Nicaragua will find it difficult to maintain their position without extending their influence in other quarters. At present they are entirely isolated. Their lawless proceedings have been recognized by no foreign Power; and, although they may count with certainty upon the sympathies of the Democrats throughout the United States, they can expect, as yet, no countenance from the Government of the United States.

Prone as Mr. MARCY has shown himself to be to construe international obligations by rules which have yet to be recognized upon this side of the Atlantic, we are not yet prepared to hear that he and his colleagues have recognized the acts of WALKER. The ultimate success of that adventurous personage must depend upon his ability to hold his ground; and, like the leaders of most celebrated enterprises, he probably finds that he can only do this by stimulating the energies and the hopes of his followers with fresh projects of aggrandisement. Hence the anticipated invasion of Costa Rica and Mosquito, to be followed, no doubt, in due time, by that of the other States, San Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, which lie between the Nicaraguan route and the Mexican frontier.

The question which we have to consider is, whether, in the event of these aggressions taking place, we are to remain, as we heretofore have done, quiescent, or whether we are to interfere in repelling them. Upon this point we believe the duty of Great Britain to be clear. It is admitted that we ought not to interfere in foreign disputes of any description, unless either our honor or our interest is concerned. Hitherto it cannot be said with reference to WALKER'S expedition, that either has been touched. If the State of Nicaragua chooses to place itself under the dominion of a handful of foreign adventurers and outlaws, it is no concern of ours. Should they become involved in warfare with the neighboring Republics, we shall have equally small ground for interference. But should an attempt be made, which is by no means improbable, to invade and annex the Mosquito territory, we cannot think that we ought any longer to remain passive spectators of the proceedings of WALKER and his followers.

Some of our cotemporaries, indeed, appear to think that our wisest course would be to wash our hands of Central America altogether, and that, with the view of avoiding all possible disputes with the Cabinet of Washington upon the subject, we should abandon at once, and forever, all our possessions in that quarter of the globe. But a line of policy so pusillanimous, and so destructive of the real interests of the nation, we are sure, will never find favor in the eyes of Englishmen. We are bound, by every principle both of honor and of interest, to defend our rights whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever they are assailed. A certain sect of politicians amongst us appear to think that we ought to submit to any amount of humiliation rather than resist aggression in any shape on the part of the Western democracy, but the sentiments they profess have, during the last two years, been indignantly repudiated by every class of the British people.

It may be asked, however, why, if we have remained passive with regard to Nicaragua, we should interfere, if necessary, on behalf of Mosquito? The reply is simple. Over the former State we have never exercised dominion or control of any kind; with the latter we have maintained a political connection of nearly two centuries, and that political connection still exists. The nature of that connection is very briefly and very accurately defined by Lord CLARENDON, in a dispatch addressed to Mr. BUCHANAN, on the 2d of May, 1854, relative to the disputed interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. His lordship says: "With respect to sovereignty, Great Britain never claimed, and does not now claim, or hold any sovereignty in or over Mosquito; but with respect to the protectorate which Great Britain has long exercised over Mosquito, her Majesty's Government asserts that the treaty of 1850 did not, and was not meant to annihilate such protectorate." That protectorate dates, in fact, from the year 1687, when the then King of Mosquito made a voluntary and formal cession of his dominions to the King of England.

No British occupation followed upon this act, but ever since the Mosquito tribes have been considered both by themselves and by foreign States as under the protection of England. In consequence of this connection, their dominions were respected by the Spanish Viceroys of Mexico, and by the Governors of the adjoining States; and, as a proof that the tie still subsists, we may mention that the present King of Mosquito was crowned in Jamaica but a few years ago. Having, therefore, protected this territory for so long a period, in spite of very powerful and very covetous neighbors—having maintained our rights in that quarter in defiance of Spanish influence, when Spanish influence in the West was all but omnipotent—are we tamely to submit to its forcible occupation by a band of piratical adventurers, who have already outraged the law of their own country, as well as that of nations? That such a humiliation would be witnessed with perfect complacency—nay, with positive satisfaction, in some quarters—we are well aware; but such, we are certain, would not be the prevailing sentiments throughout the country.

It may be a question as to whether the Mosquito protectorate ought not to be abandoned. Upon that point we express at present no opinion. What we say is, that it exists, and that it cannot, with honor to ourselves, be abandoned on the near approach of danger. It is meanwhile our duty to ourselves, as well as to the people who have so long regarded us as their allies and protectors, to aid them in defending their territories against the buccaneers of Nicaragua.

Reckless Course of the London Times on the Difficulties with the United States.

From the London Chronicle.

If we have pulled up all on a sudden in our martial career, and dropped the prosecution of a necessary, just and popular war, at the very time when our appliances had reached such a degree of strength and magnitude as must have led to a really satisfactory and solid conclusion, we must now be cautious how we suffer ourselves to be involved in a struggle of a far different complexion. Ominous and menacing mutterings in regard to our relations with the United States of America have been heard of late in a quarter which professes itself, and is by many hasty thinkers believed to be, a leading indicator of public opinion in this country. There is a running fire of unamiable commentary kept up on the matters just now in dispute between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in the columns of our powerful cotemporary "the leading journal," which, considering the semi-official support it has of late been lending to the Palmerston Ministry, is sufficient to excite no small amount of alarm and mistrust.

If there be fortunately no well-grounded prospect of the two freest nations in the world being hurled against each other in a fratricidal war, the course pursued by the *Times* is reckless, unwise and pernicious. If there is reason to apprehended that such matters of international disagreement as exist between them can only be brought to a settlement by the arbitrament of the sword, there is surely no dignity or vigor lent to our side of the quarrel by contemptuous and irritating language. There may be much cleverness and self-complacency in letting off these fireworks, but they answer no good end. When the *élite* of the army of the Celestial Empire were sent forth to meet us in the late Chinese war, they advanced with weapons and devices of hideous aspect, to strike terror into the senses of the "outer barbarians," but neither doughty preparations nor thundering manifestos had the slightest effect in dispiriting their adversaries.

Neither will the employment of vituperative rhetoric at all conduce to the disheartening of our transatlantic cousins, or make them more willing to come to an amicable adjustment. On the contrary, it only annoys and wounds the feelings of high and low throughout that great country, and makes them the more determined, or obstinate, if you will, to uphold the position their Government has assumed on the Central American Treaty and the Enlistment questions.

A Letter from Mr. Dallas.

FIFTY POUNDS PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

On Wednesday a most gratifying incident took place at the Liverpool Sailors' Home, viz., the presentation by the local marine board, to Captain FERGUSON, of the British bark *Emperor*, of a check for £50, forwarded by the Government of the United States. The facts of the case are fully detailed in the enclosed letter to the Earl of CLARENDON, from the Hon. G. M. DALLAS, the newly-appointed ambassador from the United States to Great Britain:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, March 24, 1856.

The undersigned has the honor to inform the Earl of CLARENDON, &c., that he has been instructed by his Government to convey to his lordship the accompanying bill of exchange for £50, and to request that his lordship will be pleased to cause the same to be delivered, on the part of the President of the United States, to Captain FERGUSON, of the British bark *Emperor*, in acknowledgement of the services rendered by him in rescuing from shipwreck the master and crew of the American bark *Olivia*, of New York, in January last. The *Olivia*, G. S. SPALL, master, sailed from Cardiff on the 18th of December, 1855, for New York, laden with iron. During very boisterous weather her cargo broke adrift, and she sprang a leak. On the 9th of January, 1856, she had 7 feet of water in her hold, and her cargo surged about so as to make it impossible to secure it, while at the same time a heavy gale and a high sea forbade the resorting to the boats. This condition of the vessel became rapidly worse, and placed the crew in imminent peril. Under these desperate circumstances, some time elapsed. At last the bark *Emperor* hove in sight, standing towards the *Olivia*. She came under her lee, offering to lay by her and give every assistance. She did so for four hours, when the crew of the *Olivia*, fifteen in number, resorted to their life-boats, abandoned their own ship, and were received on board the *Emperor*. The bark was insufficiently supplied with provisions, so that their crew were put upon short rations to allow for the new comers. The American seamen were most kindly cared for, and speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received. It is proper to add, that in his report of the circumstances to his Government the consul of the United States at Liverpool suggests, that owing to the advanced age, misfortunes, and poverty of Captain FERGUSON, it is probable that any recognition of his services will be most acceptable in money. [After alluding to another vessel, the *Inventura*, which came up at the time and offered assistance to the *Olivia*, the writer proceeds.] The undersigned desires to convey to the Earl of CLARENDON, &c., the grateful sense of the American Government and people, of the gallant and humane conduct of Captain FERGUSON, to which he has referred. All acts of disinterested philanthropy are entitled to praise; but when they are performed in the turbulent waves of an angry sea, and result, in defiance of personal and pecuniary hazard, in the rescue of imperilled lives, it is scarcely possible to appreciate them too highly. (Signed) G. M. DALLAS.

To the Earl of CLARENDON, &c.

Emigration to the United States and Australia from Liverpool.

From the European Times, April 5.

The total number of passengers who have sailed from this port for the United States and the Australian colonies during the past month has been 6,618, a less number than in any corresponding month for the past four years—5,238 proceeded to the United States, in eleven ships, 16 of whom were cabin, and 5,213 steerage passengers. Of these 1,600 were English, 969 Scotch, 3,119 Irish, and 224 natives of other countries, chiefly Germans. Only four ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 5,777 tons, have sailed for the Australian colonies, carrying in all 1,390 passengers, of whom 22 were cabin, and 1,368 steerage passengers; 759 being English, 126 Scotch, 459 Irish and 24 natives of other countries. The names of the vessels proceeding to Australia, with destination and number of passengers, were as follows:—*Champion of the Seas*, Melbourne, 324 passengers; *Shalimar*, do., 244; *Atalanta* (G), do., 379; *Ben Nevis* (G), Sydney, 333 passengers.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

Progress of the Annexation of Oude—Desperate Fight Between Rohillas and Arabs—Movements of Dost Mahomed.

Bombay (March 5,) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is every reason to believe that the annexation of Oude is proceeding quietly. The contrary, indeed, has been vehemently and repeatedly asserted by a portion of the Indian press, but the majority of the statements thus put forward are already proved to be unfounded. The King has abandoned, if he ever entertained, the idea of proceeding to England; our Government is paying his troops; the country is perfectly quiet; and not a word has been heard of movements on the part of the Nepaulese. The country has been divided into four districts—Khyrabad, Lucknow, Gonda, Bareyetch and Fyzabad, each presided over by a commissioner, with three deputies. The military appointments are all filled up. Several officers from the army of this, his own presidency, will serve under General OUTRAM in the new province. These are Captain GELL, who last year conducted the passage through Egypt of the cavalry for the Crimea; Captain DALY, of the European Fusiliers, who has seen service and commanded irregulars in the Punjab; Lieutenants JOHNSON (present with one of the regiments of the line at Alma and Inkermann,) ROBERT HOPE JOHNSTONE, and three others.

The King's army will probably be for the most part disbanded. The corps, however, commanded by Captain BARLOW, which did good service in the suppression of AMEER ALI, and is still in an excellent state of discipline, is spoken of as likely to remain intact, with the exception of its present European officers, who are to receive other and superior appointments. No doubt is expressed of our being able to re-enlist the best men, the regular troops expressing the utmost willingness to enter our service.

From the Nizam's country we have lately heard of something more than the usual amount of disorder. Gang robberies, attended with violence, are reported to be frequent both in the city and camp of Hyderabad; and those pests of the country, the Rohilla mercenaries, have again been giving trouble, though this time our soldiers have not been called on to interfere further than for the protection of their own cantonment. On the 23d of February, a party of Rohillas, closely pursued by some Arab horsemen, took refuge in the inclosure of a large tomb near the town of Jaulnah, and less than half a mile from the general bazaar of the station, from which it was separated by the river, now nearly dry, and a strip of open ground. It afterwards turned out that the Rohillas had been in the service of a neighboring Nawab, one of the Nizam's feudatories, who had dismissed them two months before, without making good to them their arrears of pay. In their extremity, they betook themselves to plundering for their support, and levied contributions upon the towns and villages. The Nawab dispatched his Arab horse to extirpate the body of men whom his injustice had made a band of robbers, and for two months had the chase continued, varied only by one slight skirmish, in which the Arabs were worsted. This time the pursuers had their revenge. When night fell the Rohillas broke from their covers, and were immediately set upon by the Arabs.

The contending parties straggled across the river and the open ground, the Rohillas retreating toward the main street of the bazaar; but here they found the passage barred by a party of the 2d Madras Cavalry, and being thus placed between two fires, they made a feeble attempt to get through the troopers, during which the officer in command was slightly wounded, and then dispersed in all directions. Thirteen of them were killed and many wounded, while one man only fell on the side of the Arabs. He was slain in a hand-to-hand fight by a Rohilla, who himself bore many marks of his adversary's skill. My informant—one of the officers of the station—like all who have witnessed the effects of similar affrays, in the Deccan and elsewhere in India, expresses himself as much impressed by the proofs of the exceeding sharpness of the swords and of the dexterity of the hands that wield them. The next day the Arabs went away after the survivors. The dead were disposed of, the wounded tended, and the station resumed its wonted quiet. But there are always Rohillas in the neighborhood; and under the present feeble government petty outbreaks are continually to be anticipated. "Oude," concludes my correspondent, "was not in a worse state than this wretched Hyderbad country."

The latest communications from Cabul chronicle at some length the events of Dost MAHOMED'S march to Candahar, and of his stay at that capital. Regardless, it would seem, of affairs at Herat, or perhaps under no immediate apprehension of inconvenience from that quarter, the old chief has been devoting his energy and astuteness towards the attainment of his long cherished designs upon Candahar. Before he himself appeared on the scene, things had not gone on favorably for his cause. While he was yet on the march, one of his younger sons preceded him to Candahar, where his arrogance brought on a quarrel with the inhabitants, in the course of which he was driven out of the city, inflicting, however, more loss than he sustained. The Dost, on receiving a deputation from the city, complaining of his son's conduct, hastened to send for the young man, SHEREE ALI KHAN by name, patched up a reconciliation between the parties, and dismissed them, himself following with all speed.

Within Candahar there was dissension between the Dost's brother and his nephew, RAHUMDIL KHAN and MAHOMED SADEEK, of which SHEREE ALI, encamped without the walls, took advantage to surprise and retain possession of one of the gates as soon as the near approach of the Ameer was announced. MAHOMED SADEEK fled, and the Dost entered the city, and obtaining from his old and feeble brother, RAHUMDIL, all the property of the late chief, he became virtually, if not ostensibly, master of the place. MAHOMED SADEEK, his nephew, was still at large however, and to induce him to come in the Dost sent to him his son, HYDER KHAN, (his envoy to us last year,) whom MAHOMED eluded, first by excuses, and finally by precipitate flight to Persia. Though concerned that this member of his late brother's family should have escaped him the Dost has not slackened in his arrangements for the portioning out and government of his new territory, which may probably be now considered as attached to Cabul, for the life at least of the present ruler.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Rebellion—Markets—The Change of Currency.

Hong Kong (Feb. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

Political events have been unimportant We have received no well-authenticated intelligence from the interior, but report speaks of the ascendency of the Imperial cause in the Oonam Province, from which the rebels are said to be again retiring towards Kwangsi.

Regarding the rebellion in the more northern provinces we have no information whatever.

The Chinese New-Year's day (6th inst.) has passed quietly, both here and in Canton. The general settlement of accounts among native merchants has been effected without difficulty, and, although money was somewhat in demand for a time, we hear of no failures, which is satisfactory.

Transactions in imports have been to a fair extent, considering the cessation from business during the holidays. Yarn and shirtings are quoted somewhat lower, in consequence of some holders having been desirous to realise, and avail themselves of the advance in exchange to make remittances. The general tone of the market is healthy. Teas have advanced considerably, and the plates have been in demand. Rice is somewhat scarce and firm. The tea market has been active. As the New Year drew nigh, dealers evinced an anxiety to sell, and prices gradually gave way to a point which induced operations in old Congou to the extent of 30 chops. Of new Congou only two chops have been settled for, at about previous rates.

There have been no arrivals from the interior during the past month. In scented teas only a small business has been done, but greens have been taken more freely for the American market. In raw silk we have no sales to mention. Stocks and quotations are unaltered. Sugar has been inquired for at enhanced rates, and shipments have been made to Europe. The new crop is said to be a small one. Freights are steady, and tonnage ample.

Shanghae advices are to the 7th inst. Imports have been taken freely at an advance for some descriptions. In manufactured goods stocks are small. In tea a moderate business has been transacted, at about former rates. The silk market has been quiet, and quotations show little alteration. Five vessels have sailed for Great Britain during the month.

The question of a change in currency has lately occupied much attention. It may be remembered that in August last (after considerable agitation of the question on the part of the foreign community, and it was understood at the instance of the Consuls of the three treaty Powers,) CHAOU, the superintendent of the Customs at Shanghae, issued an edict decreeing that from the commencement of the present China new year all dollars should circulate without distinction, except as regards their intrinsic purity of silver; and to enforce obedience on the part of the Chinese, severe pains and penalties were declared against all who might be found guilty of non-compliance. This most arbitrary manner of dealing with such a question excited considerable dissatisfaction and discontent among both Chinese and foreigners, and an influential number of the latter addressed a remonstrance to the Consuls, which, however, was productive of no alteration in the obnoxious clauses of the Taoutae's proclamation.

The matter remained *in statu quo* until the approach of the Chinese new year revived public attention.

A numerous meeting of foreign residents favorable to a change of currency was held on the 31st of January, and it was resolved by those present that the adoption of the Mexican dollar as the money of account, instead of the old Carolus dollar, would be beneficial to commerce; and they therefore agreed to treat the Mexican dollar as the dollar of account, and, as far as practicable, contract sales and make purchases in that currency. On the other side of this question we find many of the oldest and most influential firms and banks, who, although ready to admit the anomalous position of the present so-called currency, are opposed to the measure by which it is purposed to effect a change. The real currency of China being copper cash, it is obvious that other coins merely possess a value relative thereto, whatever may be the rate of premium or discount, which is regulated in this, as in other matters, by supply and demand.

It is argued, therefore, that the mere nominal change of one dollar for another is more likely to produce confusion than benefit; that while the Carolus dollar continues to be the only foreign coin current among the Chinese, and the coin which alone is brought from or taken to the interior for direct commercial investments, it must be expected to maintain a high market value; but it is apparently a loss to the Chinese, who receive it so much above its intrinsic worth, rather than a disadvantage to the foreigner. Moreover, the practical inconvenience of the Carolus dollar, as a measure of value, is not so great as has been frequently represented. As much tea or silk, and as much pure silver, can be purchased in Shanghae for a given amount of sterling or a Mexican dollar as in Canton.

It is held by those to whom we have alluded as the opposers of the measure that any effective change must originate with the Chinese in the interior provinces, and that, as the power of the Taoutae of Shanghae is merely local, the effect produced must be the same, and the attempt to enforce compliance by violent means is at variance with justice and all the rules of commerce. On the point a letter was addressed by the secretary to the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, inquiring as to the bearing of the Taoutae's proclamation upon dealings between foreign and native merchants, more especially in cases where the Carolus dollar may be specifically mentioned as the medium of payment. The reply created considerable surprise and no little dissatisfaction, maintaining, as it did, that a *bona fide* transaction for Carolus dollars may be legally repudiated by either party who may be dishonest enough to do so.

We have heard that the letter has been since withdrawn by the Consul.

Some settlement of this general question is highly desirable, as the present doubtful state of affairs tends to unsettle trade.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Loss of the Mail Steamer Schomberg.

Late advices from Melbourne mention the loss of the Royal Mail Steamer *Schomberg*, on the 27th of December last, within about 30 miles o f Port Philip Heads.

The following account of the loss of the *Schomberg* was furnished to the Melbourne papers by two passengers, as follows:

The *Schomberg* sighted at noon on Wednesday Moonlight Head. The wind was blowing strong due east. Stood out to the south and by east, close hauled, reefing mizen topsail, and taking in royals and topgallant sails. About 8 o'clock mainsail was split, and a new one was set, and the ship made sail for 5½ h

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 4, 1856.

Arrivals are again liberal, viz: 43,165 bushels Wheat, 179,913 bushels Corn, 22,840 barrels Flour, from the States; with 10,446 quarters Wheat, 3,055 quarters Corn, from the Mediterranean; and 503 quarters Wheat, 5,834 sacks Flour, from Spain. Farmers' deliveries are 96,307 quarters Wheat, at 69s. 10d., against 100,361 quarters, at 68s. 7d., in the corresponding week of last year. Since the last instant the Corn Trade has been steady, the Declaration of Peace appearing to have little influence on it. To-day's Market, however, was quiet, and there was very little done in any description of Breadstuffs. To effect sales of Wheat a slight reduction would have to be made, but this holders generally were unwilling to concede, and sales were on the most trifling retail scale. FLOUR unaltered, with a moderate business. INDIAN CORN.—New-Orleans White in free supply, and quality, for the most part, inferior. 29s. to 29s. per quarter was the ruling value, according to quality. Mixed at 2 prime Yellow, not so plentiful; and some sales have been made at 30s. to 30s. 6d. per quarter.

The quotations are: WHEAT—Red, 9s. 3d. to 10s.; White, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.; and for a choice lot of Baltimore, 11s. 6d. per 70 lbs. FLOUR—Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 35s. to 36s.; Western, 33s. to 34s. per bbl. BEEF—Lower qualities continue to be freely offered on rather easier terms than last week. Finer kinds are held more firmly. PORK arrives only in small parcels, which are taken at our quotations. BACON—Since the sale on Tuesday there has been nothing done, but holders are firm. LARD—Considerable arrivals have taken place, but they are not landed, and their offers at prices is not put fait. TALLOW—Is in retail demand; and in addition to the hundred hogsheads reported on Tuesday, 200 hogsheads have been sold at 49s. 3d. RESIN in less active demand, and sales for the week are 3,500 bbls., at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 9d. BARK steady at late rates. COTTON—Since the sailing of the *Baltic*, the demand has not been quite so active, nor prices so firmly maintained, the late imports being freely offered almost as soon as landed. The advance on the week amounts to nearly 3/4d. per lb. on the common qualities, and barely 1/4d. in Middling and above. In Manchester a good healthy business is doing. Middling Orleans, 6d. per lb.; Mobile and Uplands, 6 3/4d. per lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Havre Market to April 1.

COTTON sales of the week comprised 6,000 bales, against 321 bales imported, leaving the stock on hand 63,000 bales, with 54,000 bales now at sea. Advices from the manufacturing districts favorable. Quotations are: New-Orleans tres bas 80 fr., bas 86; tres ord. 92; ord. 97; bon ord. 100; p. cour. 103; cour. 106; bon cour. 109. Mobile, tres bas 80; bas 85; tres ord. 90; ord. 94; bon ord. 97. Upland, tres bas 80; bas 85; tres ord. 88; ord. 92; bon ord. 94. BREADSTUFFS very quiet, and lower; sales American Flour, to deliver from April to July, at 41fr. @42fr. per bbl. Trade in spirits and prices of brandy unchanged. Potatoes lower, but Pearl firm. COFFEE dull, unchanged. SUGAR continues languid. Nothing in METALS. For OILS there is no inquiry, and prices nominal. RICE continues to decline; as does TALLOW. WHALEBONE is dearer, about 30c. on the week.

Freights at Liverpool.

To New-York, iron, 17s. 6d.@20s.; salt, 20s.; dry goods, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; hariware, 35s. 6d.; earthenware 7s.; passengers, £4 15s., gross. To Boston, iron, 22s. 6d.@23s.; salt, 18s.; dry goods, 17s. 6d.@20s.; hardware, 29s.; earthenware, 5s.; passengers, £4 15s., gross. To Philadelphia, iron, 22s.@23s. 6d.; salt, 16s.@17s. 6d.; dry goods, 30s.@32s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 10s.; passengers, £5, gross. To Baltimore, iron, 22s. 6d.; salt, 16s.; dry goods, 30s.@32s.; hardware, 26s.; earthenware, 7s. 6d.; passengers, £5, gross. To Charleston, iron, 17s. 6d.@15s.; salt, 8s. 6d.; dry goods, 30s.@30s.; hardware, 22s.@25s.; earthenware, 7s.; passengers, £5 10s., gross. To New-Orleans, iron, 15s.@16s.; salt, 10s.@11s; dry goods, 35s. 6d.@35s.; hardware, 15s; earthenware, 7s.; passengers, £6 6s., gross.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Importation—Interesting Submarine Explorations.

The schooner *Searsville*, Capt. SEARS, which arrived at this port Saturday, from Trinidad, was loaded principally with old iron guns and an anchor, from the remains of Spanish men-of-war, that were burnt in the Gulf of Paria, near the Port of Spain, in 1797, at the time they were blockaded by the British fleet. We gain the following particulars from a passenger on board the *Searsville*, who was present during the submarine operation, and who has several interesting relics from the wreck:

The American schooner *Silver Key*, Capt. CLARK, which belongs to the Submarine Diving Company of Boston, visited the Gulf of Paria, and obtained permission of Gov. ELLIOTT, of Trinidad, to operate in that vicinity. In Chaguaramas Bay, about ten miles to the west of the Port of Spain, he found in about six fathoms of water, the remains of the Spanish fleet commanded by APODACA, at the time the English expedition under HARVEY and ABERCROMBIE sailed from Martinique for the subjugation of the island of Trinidad, in 1797.

The Spanish vessels were five in number. Four line-of-battle ships and one frigate, all being perfect specimens of naval architecture, and which, for better protection, had been placed under cover of the guns and mortars of the Fort of Gasparillo. When the English fleet anchored within range, APADOCA perceiving the impossibility of escape without engaging, set his vessels on fire to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, the money having been landed on the opposite coast. One of the line-of-battle ships, by being to windward of the rest, was eventually captured by the English; but four were burned to the water's edge and sunk, with the guns, from the wreck of which the principal part of the present cargo of the *Searsville* is taken, consisting of about ninety guns. During the operations two six-pounders of brass, in a remarkable state of preservation, have also been rescued from the deep. Their surface was covered with pitch, and their bores were filled with the same material. They presented a bright, smooth surface, having been protected from corrosion by the artificial covering in which they were enveloped. They are of Spanish manufacture, having been founded in Seville, and are marked respectively 5th August 1776 and 14th April 1777: their weight is 770 each. The timber raised from the wrecks presented wonderful specimens of preservation, pieces of pitch pine in almost perfect state, having resisted the action of the salt water for 59 years, whilst oak and other timber, and the iron thereto attached, were nearly destroyed; copper and pitch pine having resisted the effect of the water almost entirely. The duty on this iron, we understand, will be paid under protest, claiming, as the Company does, that it should be duty free, having been regained from abandoned wrecks by American enterprise.

Yellow Fever.

The British brig *Eclipse*, Capt. MITCHELL, arrived at Quarantine on the 18th inst., from Bahia, (Brazil,) making the passage in thirty days. The Captain reports having lost one of his crew during the passage, of Yellow Fever, and that the said disease prevailed to some extent at Bahia when he left port. Notwithstanding the prevalence of Yellow Fever at Bahia, the Captain found no difficulty in obtaining a clear bill of health, which he promptly presented on his arrival in port. Those bills of health must be reliable documents. If the mere exhibition of a bill of health were to serve as a passport to vessels at Quarantine, our wharves, during some period of the year, would be lined with infected vessels, and cargoes.

Nabbed, and on Exhibition.

Two notorious pickpockets—the most noted of their profession in this country—went among the Bulls and Bears of Wall-st. Saturday morning, seeking whom they might fleece. Officer ALLISON "spotted" them, and, after noticing their manœuvres, invited them to accompany him to the City Hall. They did not decline, and are now on exhibition at the office of the Chief of Police. They are known to the Police as SPENCER PETTIFF *alias* Charles Roberts, and WM. ROSLY. They are worth seeing.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

United States District Court—As before.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 326, 363, 364, 375, 79, 246, 284 to 326, 329, 324, 378, 391, 170, 171.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 46, 67, 70, 76, 74, 116, 117 to 126, 129, 130, 132.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 133, 188, 252, 263, 327, 476, 185, 4 6, 418, 431, 436, 443, 445, 448 to 450, 467, 150, 119, 200, 136, 231, 468, 470, 472, 473, 475, 476, 478 to 480, 482, 483, 426, 457, 490, 491, 493, 1-9.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 450, 396, 590, 382, 447, 455, 173, 116, 122, 342, 326, 375, 384, 402, 158, 53. *Part II.*—136, 412, 18, 525 to 527, 530, 36, 269, 370, 60, 134, 496, 568, 541, 514,

THE TURNER WILL CASE.

Contested Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT—APRIL 19.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the matter of the will of Henry Parish.—The cross-examination by Mr. O'Conor of Mr. Daniel Lord, was continued this day. The session commencing at noon and extending over five hours. The new matter elicited was as follows:—Witness recalled that after the second reading of the codicil he (witness) asked testator if he executed that as a codicil, to which Mr. P. nodded, said "yes" and pointed to the previous subscription on the paper, the copy was read by Mr. Lord and Mr. Holbrook, and signed by Mr. Parish; after the signature was appended, Mr. P. intimated that he was desirous of making a communication, when Mrs. Parish suggested that he wished to vary the residuary clause by making gifts to his brother's children, and to others, to which Mr. P. assented in his usual manner, by a nod or sound; witness was at the time aware of the occurrence of a difficulty between Daniel Parish, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Parish and Mr. Delafield, and he thinks Mr. Henry Parish; he refused to stay for further alterations then as the long sitting might weary Mr. Parish, but appointed another visit by consent of Mr. P., whose face, however, betokened regret at the delay; Mr. Parish suggested no particular alterations, except as saying that it was in relation to gifts to the brother's children; the alteration given to be understood by Mrs. P., were to the disadvantage of the children; nothing was, at the time, said of the difficulty existing in the family; the difficulty was that Daniel Parish procured a copy of the will of testator from the bank where it was deposited for safe keeping, and on one occasion pressed by Mrs. P. into her husband's room, when she said he was not in a fit condition to see him; heard something of the same kind relative to Mr. Sherman; did not recollect of being informed of any other difficulty prior to December, 1849, when the republication of the first codicil was executed; his informant was one of the Messrs. Delafield; his best recollection is, that Mr. Delafield said that Daniel Parish, or some one by his direction, had got from the box of Henry Parish, at the Bank, his will and some other papers; Mr. Delafield, at the same time, asked what was to be done about it; a difficulty also arose, he thinks, because Mr. Sherman sent a homœopathic doctor to examine Mr. P. during his sickness.

The Court adjourned on account of the coming up of the Giles and Flagg case, in which most of the counsel are engaged, until Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Fillibusters Up Again.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before G. W. Morton, Esq., U. S. C.

The United States vs. *J. C. Heinwick, C. W. C. Hicks and John Kingsley.*—The accused are charged with a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. A. A. Phillips appeared for the defence, and Mr. Joachimssen for the Government, and offered in evidence the proclamation of President Pierce, dated Dec. 8, 1855, and also a communication from the State Department to Parker H. French, dated Dec. 21, 1855.

Charles Morgan was then sworn and testified that he resides in the City and is in the exchange business, and also agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company.

Q.—Do you know of the transportation of men to Nicaragua to be enlisted as soldiers on their arrival for Walker's Army? A.—I decline to answer, as it may subject me to a criminal prosecution; do not know General Walker, but may have received a letter from him; have seen Hicks at my office, about the 5th, 6th and 7th of the month; he came to get a passage for himself only, and not in a vessel belonging to me; I don't know how he came to apply to me; I know the *Orizaba*, but have no interest or interest in her; Mr. Whitney owns her, and I was clerk; Hicks got passage to San Juan; I was present; it was a free ticket.

John W. McAlpine, examined—I reside in New-York; know Hicks and others and have been in their company to Nicaragua; left on the 9th of February, in the *Star of the West*; my object was to make an investment if the circumstances appeared to be favorable; was present at an interview between Hicks and Walker; it was in Granada; he applied for a commission, but Walker refused and Hicks made a proposition to return to the United States and get some men from here, this City and Baltimore; Wilson was to go to the latter place and Hicks to recruit here; Hicks read me a letter from Walker, the purport of which was as I stated; he accepted the proposition as Hicks told me; Hicks and Wilson were to have a security for the fulfillment of their engagement, and then return; Hicks was then to be a Secretary and Wilson a Major in a Rifle Corps; I am a military man and have been in the British service a major in the 11th Hussars; I can't say how many men they were to raise, but I think 300; most of them were to be from a militia company which Wilson commanded; I was present when Walker appointed Dr. Bell and Assistant Surgeon Wilson; and Hunt told me that Walker gave them a free passage here on the *Northern Light*; they came back on her; I am aware of the declaration of hostilities against Walker by Costa Rica; I got back on the 18th of March; Hicks came out with me, but I declined any conversation with him after we left Virgin Bay.

This witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Phillips, principally as to his rank and standing in the British army, and to his objects in going out to see General Walker, but nothing material to the case or interesting was elicited.

Further proceedings stand adjourned to this day.

Before George F. Betts, United States Commissioner.

The United States vs. *Albert Lombard.*—The defendant was brought up for examination, charged with taking a letter from the Post-office which was directed to Augustus Lombard, and contained $40. One witness was examined and the further proceedings adjourned to Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—April 19.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Hoffman and Woodruff.

Lahens vs. *Fulden*—Order affirmed, plaintiff to pay defendant $10 costs of opposing motion.

White vs. *Adams*—Order reserved without costs.

Watson vs. *Fitzsimons*—Modification of order being made, the same is affirmed with $10 costs.

LONG ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT.

(Second Judicial District, Brooklyn.)

Before Justices Brown, Rockwell and Emott.

Before the adjournment of this Court Friday evening the following decisions were rendered:

Wm. Winchell and another, Executors, &c., vs. *John J. Hicks and others.*—Motion for a new trial denied, and judgment affirmed.

Francis Gouldy, Assignee, vs. *Alfred Dickinson.*—Judgment affirmed.

John S. Ferguson vs. *Conrad Beiermaster.*—Judgment set aside and new trial ordered at the circuit.

Jesse L. Underhill vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—New trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Albert H. Montfort vs. *Stephen S. Thorne and another, Executors, &c.*—Judgment affirmed, and costs of the appeal award to the defendant.

James Bradbury vs. *Wm. Kelsey and Charles Kelsey.*—Judgment of the City Court affirmed.

Eliza Davis vs. *Backus Culver and Joshua Culver.*—New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Charles Mills and others, Commissioners, vs. *the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Judgment for the defendant, with costs of suit.

George Vickers, George B. Westcott, and another, vs. *Richard F. Blydenburgh and David Cotheal.*—Judgment affirmed.

James Pell vs. *Samuel Rolman.*—Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Meshen vs. *Oliver S. Green.*—New trial granted at the Circuit, with costs to abide the event.

Mary C. Brown, administratrix, &c., vs. *Philip Harmon and another.*—Judgment affirmed.

John Ombony and Nathaniel Dain vs. *Wm. Jones.*—Judgment affirmed.

Henry Pine and Edward C. Southwick vs. *Henry Rickert and others.*—New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

The People ex rel. Samuel Smith vs. *the City of Brooklyn.*—Proceedings reversed and set aside, with costs.

Peter Nostrand vs. *Smith Darland.*—Judgment affirmed.

Jesse Ga Nun vs. *The New York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Order of the Special Term reversed upon terms.

Benjamin T. Eckerson and Samuel O. Dimmick vs. *Gottfried Volmer and others.*—Order modified but injunction continued for twenty days to enable Rockringer to file a bill and obtain an injunction thereon.

Augustus W. Clason and another, Executors, &c., vs. *Lewis McMullen and others.*—Decree of the General Term modified.

Thomas B. White vs. *John Andrews and others.*—Order of the Special Term affirmed with $10 costs.

Mary Ann Brown vs. *Warren Smalley.*—Order of the Special Term affirmed with costs.

Philip C. Fritz vs. *Robert L. Tillotson.*—Motion denied.

Samuel C. Merrit vs. *Joseph Lyon and Aaron Tyler.*—Order granted remitting the bill of exceptions to the Justice before whom the action was tried for re-examination and resettlement if he find the same incorrect.

Thomas R. Green vs. *Wm. Hillock.*—Order of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn modified. Order to be settled by Justice Emott.

Josiah L. Pierson vs. *Joseph Rogers and Jonato Rogers.*—Decree of the Surrogate affirmed.

The People vs. *Sylvanus Strong.*—Judgment and proceedings confirmed, and remitted to the Court of Sessions.

Francis Vanderoort vs. *Edward Bigelow.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Dexter B. Britton and Walter Webb vs. *Montgomery Gibbs.*—Judgment affirmed.

St Thomas Church vs. *Thomas Dobson.*—Judgment of the City Court modified so as to conform to the report of the referee, the defendant to recover the costs of the appeal.

Mary B. Mallory vs. *John S. Mallory.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted at the Orange Court, with leave to both parties to amend their pleadings.

Llewellyn J. Weaver vs. *Englebert Lott.*—New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Joseph Moore vs. *Edmund Green.*—Judgment of the County Court affirmed.

Wm. Logan and another vs. *Michael Daily.*—Judgment affirmed.

Jonas Pultz vs. *Michael Pultz.*—Motion for a new trial denied.

The Poughkeepsie and Salt Point Plank-road Company vs. *Elisha Griffin. The same* vs. *James M. Allen. The same* vs. *Jas. D. Clapp.*—The judgment against Elihu Griffin affirmed. In the cases against James M. Allen and James D. Clapp, new trials are granted, with costs to abide the event.

James K. Wear vs. *J. W. Joralemon.*—Judgment reversed, report of referee set aside, and the action ordered to be tried before a new referee.

The People ex rel. Ebenezer Stevens vs *John Van Wyck and other Commissioners, &c.*—Ordered that a peremptory mandamus issue, requiring the Commissioners to open the Road, and the judgment of the Special Term be affirmed.

Girard W. Morris vs. *John D. Hoyt, impleaded, &c.*—Judgment affirmed.

Charles T. Adee vs. *Charles Kendall.*—Judgment affirmed.

Daniel Blauvelt vs. *William W. Woodworth.*—Judgment affirmed.

Bridget Eagan vs. *James Eagan.*—Appeal dismissed.

Timothy R. Crawford vs. *Stephen Drake and others.*—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

Robert C. Bolton, vs. *Wm. O. Thomson.*—Order of the City Court reversed, with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. John Mead and James Hallock, vs. *Solomon Thacker.*—Proceedings dismissed with leave to the relators to reinstitute the same upon terms.

William Phipps and others vs. *John G. Van Colt and others.*—Motion to stand over until the hearing of the demurrer.

Helen S. Dickson, admin istratrix, vs. *Isaac Badeau, guardian.*—Motion denied.

John G. Ash and others vs. *Henry Ham.*—Appeal dismissed.

Peter B. Anderson, vs. *Lot Simonson.*—Order of the City Judge affirmed, with $10 costs.

The Court was then adjourned *sine die.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, April 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to day, 85 bbls.

COTTON—Exhibits no really new feature. Operators have been holding off, for news per *Africa*. This circumstance has restricted business. The reported sales are moderate within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	12¼
Fair	12	12	12¾	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty brisk and buoyant. The receipts are moderate, but receivers are not eager to sell, and with a general inquiry, prices are rising gradually. The transactions since our last comprise about 7,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50	@	6 25
Ordinary State	6 25	@	6 31½
Straight State	6 31½	@	6 37½
Favorite and Extra State	6 37½	@	6 75
Common to good Michigan	6 12½	@	6 37½
Common to good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25	@	6 50
Common to Good Ohio	6 25	@	6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 37½	@	6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 50	@	6 62½
Extra Michigan	6 50	@	8 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 62½	@	9 00
Extra Ohio	6 75	@	9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 62½	@	6 87½
Extra Genesee	7 00	@	9 25
Extra Missouri	7 25	@	10 12½

Canadian remains in fair demand at strengthening prices—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $5 50@$9 ₰ bbl. Southern is about the same. The sales since our last amount to 1,850 bbls., filled to best Extra at $7@$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and freely bought, $3 87½@$5 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $3 81½ for Jersey, $3 37½ for Baltimore, and $3 62½@$3 68¾ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. The sales since our last add up about 10,500 bushels Southern, at $1 85 for good ordinary White, and $1 70@$1 72 for prime Red, ₰ bushel. Rye is improving in demand and value. We heard that 11,200 bushels were purchased at 92c. for Pennsylvania, and 94c @95c. for Northern, ₰ bushel. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. Oats are dull and heavy, as before quoted. Corn continues in fair demand, at steady rates, with sales of about 30,000 bushels at 61c.@63c. for mixed Southern; and 62c.@66c. for Yellow and White do., ₰ bushel.

HAY—River is down to 75c.@$1 12½ ₰ 100 lbs., and is dull thereat. Supply increasing.

HIDES—Mr. D. HITT informs us that there has been but little animation during the week, and most of the recent arrivals remain unsold and are being stored on landing, as importers are unwilling to submit to any material decline, owing, in part, to the high cost of the article in the ports of South America. Orinocos have been sold at 3c. ₰ lb. decline since last week, and the price of common Hides is scarcely maintained. The arrival of two vessels from Buenos Ayres this week has considerably increased our stock of this description. The receipts this week have been 36,221 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 22,443 Buenos Ayres, ₰ *O. J. Hays* and *George Otis*; 7,346 Orinoco, ₰ *Sullivan*; 2,350 Sierra Leone, ₰ *Zeno*; 1,995 Rio Janeiro, *Thos. Bradley*; 868 Jamaica, ₰ *Hyatt*; 684 Aspinwall, ₰ *E. Drummond*; 351 Honduras, ₰ *W. Alden*; 195 from Bermuda; 100 from Sisal, and 6,431 coastwise, making in all a total of 42,652 Hides. Sales are: 1,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 21¾ lbs. at 27c. 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs. at 24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Sierra Leone, 19½ lbs., at 23½c., usual selection; 2,000 dry Texas, 19 lbs., at 22c. less 1 ₰ cent., rejecting bad and water damaged; 470 dry salted Maracaibo, 31 lbs., at 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 2,500 dry Vera Cruz, 17 lbs at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 684 dry Chagres, 16 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and water damaged; 600 green salted Texas, 56 lbs., at 9¾c., 6 months; 300 green salted Western, 57 lbs., at 10c., 6 months; 200 green salted Bermuda, 70 lbs., at 9¾c. cash; 1,391 dry Rio Hache, 18¾ lbs., on private terms; 734 dry Tampico, 24¾ lbs. on private terms; 2,000 dry New-Orleans, 20 lbs., on private terms; 400 dry Texas, on private terms; 100 dry salted Texas, (in bad order,) 35 lbs., at 14c., cash less 4 ₰ cent.; 175 dry salted Charleston, 19 lbs., at 18c., cash less 3 ₰ cent., expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Mary Broughton*, from Buenos, Ayres, with 10,000 hides; the *Starlight*, from Buenos Ayres, with 4,000 hides; the *Warren Goddard*, from Montevideo, with 14,000 hides; the *Annis*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides: the *Elizabeth*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Rogelin*, from Savanilla, with 9,000 hides; the *Conservella*, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 63,5.0, as follows: 19,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 9,000 dry Rio Grande; 16,600 dry Orinoco; 3,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 1,500 dry Maracaibo; 3,000 dry Mexican; 1,900 dry St. Domingo; 4,000 dry West India, Southern, &c.; 2,000 dry San Juan; 670 dry Sandwich Islands; 1,000 dry Honduras; 1,000 dry California; 1,000 salted California Hides and Kips; 970 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande.

HOPS—Rule quiet, yet firm, at 7c.@10c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Dull and drooping. Sales unimportant.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that the demand continues good, but the stock is so light that transactions to any extent cannot be made. Our impression, in its present state, offers but little inducement for the large Eastern buyers, as the assortment is very poor and firmly held. Should we have large receipts for a few weeks, (which is not likely to occur at present,) it would, no doubt, have a beneficial effect on the market, as many buyers who are now holding back would be attracted here by the increased stock, expecting to see a decline in prices. Prices have undergone no change. Oak is in good request, and very scarce. Upper, in rough, is scarce and wanted. Southern Oak, if a good article, meets with prompt sale at full prices.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	89,500	7,450
Sales	76,900	1,100
Stock	15,800	3,500

We quote: Oak Slaughtered and salted, Good Light, 34c.@35c.; do. do. Middle, 34c.@35c; do. do. Heavy, 33c.@33c.; do. Spanish, good All Weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26¼c.; do. do. good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; do. do. good Heavy, 25½c.@34c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24½c.@25¾c.; do. do. good Middle, 25½c.@26c.; do. do. good Heavy, 23½c.@24c.; do. do. and Buenos Ayres damaged, All Weights, 20c.@22½c.; do. do. and Buenos Ayres poor, All Weights, 13c.@15c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 28½c.@29c., on six months' credit.

LEAD—Parties disagree about prices. Sales light.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Remains about the same, the sales since our last including 350 bbls. New-Orleans at 46c.@47c., some Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@36c., and clayed Cuba at 32½c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally in pretty fair request at yesterday's quotations.

OILS—Appear quiet and rather languid, at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is now held at $17 87½@$18 for Mess, and $15 87½@$16 for Prime, ₰ bbl., but it is less sought after. The sales since our last do not exceed 700 bbls., in lots. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are obtainable at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair demand, at 8¾c.@9½c., as in quality, ₰ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant, the transactions including 500 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c. @10¾c., and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. Beef continues abundant and in slack demand at drooping prices. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime, $8 25@$10 for do. Mess, and $10 25@$12 75 for repacked do. ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$22 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$17 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and dull, at 10c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—About 500 tcs. have been sold, in lots, since our last at $3 75@$4 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover command, in small parcels, 18c @18½c. ₰ lb. It is still very scarce. Nothing new in other descriptions.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business, thus: GOAT—The market has exhibited considerable animation this week, and the greater part of the recent arrivals of Mexican have been sold at full prices. Sales 80 bales Curacoa, at 58c.; 400 bales Mexican, at 33c.@33½c. and 45 bales do., on private terms. DEER—The receipts have been quite liberal, but are principally from foreign ports. Domestic Skins are coming forward sparingly. The market is quite firm, and transactions have been large, comprising a parcel of Honduras, which arrived yesterday, at 56½c.; 600 lbs. Maracaibo, at 45c.; 4 bales Mexican, at 57c., and 4 bales do., at 58c.; 16 bales Bolivar, at 48c.; 6 bales Texas, at 31c., all cash. Receipts have been 83 bales San Juan, 67 bales Sisal, 45 bales Honduras, and about 30 bales coastwise.

SUGARS—Are still in lively demand, and are very firm, with sales reported, since our last, of nearly 2,800 hhds. at 6¾c.@7c. for Cuba; 7c.@8¼c. for Porto Rico; and 7¾c.@8¼c. (nominally) for New-Orleans, ₰ lb. Cubas constitute the bulk of the sales. Refined sugars are also in good demand, and held with much confidence.

TALLOW—Sales of 5,000 lbs. prime were effected at 10¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—We understand that about 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been procured since our last at 25¾c.@26c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were generally dull and heavy. For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton at ¾d. ₰ lb.; Flour at 3s.@1s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; 6,500 bushels Grain at 4d.@4½d. ₰ bushel; Beef at 2s. 6d. ₰ tc; Resin at 2s. ₰ bbl.; and heavy goods at 30s.@35s. ₰ tons. For London, the shipments were limited and rates unchanged. For Havre, the quotations were ⅝c.@¾c. for Cotton and Whalebone, ₰ lb.; 70c.@75c. for Flour, ₰ bbl.; 18c.@20c. for Grain, ₰ bushel; 95c.@$1 for Provisions ₰ bbl.; $9 @$10, for Ashes; and $10 for Rice, ₰ ton, but only a very light amount of produce was being shipped at these figures. For California, measurement goods were taken slowly at 35c.@30c. ₰ foot, and for Australia, at 35c.@ 40c ₰ foot. The latest charters have been: A ship at Baltimore, from Savannah, with 3,500 bbls Flour, (cargo of the *Telegraph*, recently burnt there,) to Sydney, N. S. W., supposed at $2 25; one from St. John, N. B., to London, Deals, £3 10s.; one to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $15, an extreme rate; a foreign brig to Lisbon, Grain, about 14c.; a British brig to Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. Tar, 3s. 6d.; and 100 do. Spirits Turpentine, 6s.; ship *Kate Hooper*, 1,550 tons, to San Francisco, ship *Star of Empire* from Boston to Callao, Ice, a brig from St. Marys to Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Lumber, a schooner to Kingston, Jam., one to Curacoa and back, and a bark to Matanzas and back, on private terms; a schooner, 144 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,200; one, 190 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,500; a schooner to St. John, N. B., 31c. ₰ bbl.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil.

BINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use;

Not affected by the Coldest Weather.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.

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AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,

No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere, For sale at the company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Burns brighly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 galls. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women of neat and tidy habits, one as general housework servant, will do neat, plain cooking, making excellent bread, and does neat washing and ironing for three or four in family, wages $3, best of City reference; the other is sixteen, a neat chambermaid and child's nurse, will wash and iron for the baby or wai on a lady who boards, gives excellent City reference, wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits, one as plain cook and do the washing and ironing of a private family; makes excellent bread and biscuit; wages $7; the other does the chamberwork and waiting neatly; will assist in the washing and ironing; wages $3 a month if in one family. Excellent City reference. Will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Swiss of good habits and education, speaking and writing fluently the English, French and German languages, to travel with a gentleman (with or without family), going to Europe as guide or interpreter and to make himself generally useful. The best of references in the City and country will be given. Address, INQUIRER, No. 46 Jefferson-st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy Protestant young women, in City or country; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread and plain pastry; would take general housework if required; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is a person can do fine washing and ironing; both highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and dressmaker, by a respectable girl who is a nice hand at boys' and misses' clothing, shirt-making and family sewing, understands hair-dressing and will engage as ladies' maid and seamstress if required, will go in the country or travel. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant girls, in City or country; they are well suited for chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; one would have no objection to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Any family requiring such help will find them of excellent character. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A respectable steady Protestant young man desires a place as waiter in a private family where he would make himself generally useful. An American young man of steady habits and well recommended, would like a situation as porter. He drives well and knows the City perfectly. On hand a few good farmers' men. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at West 26th-st., No. 80, in the rear. No objection to travel or mind children.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 38½ Downing-st., in the rear, first floor, back room; has the best of City reference; is kind to children; has no objections to go to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress, and would make herself useful in other ways, if required. Has the best of City reference with regard to capability and character. Can be seen for two days, or during the week, if not engaged, at her present employer's, No. 787 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—

[illegible] Daily Times.

[illegible], MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is issued [illegible] Nassau-st. Price [illegible] Dollars a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ We publish in this morning's TIMES the Report of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, to whom was referred a bill to amend the Act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, &c. The Committee recommend a substitute for the whole bill referred, and also submit the suggestions of the Board of Supervisory Inspectors, setting forth their views upon the necessity of the provisions of the bill reported by the Committee.

The News by the Africa.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, with three days' later advices from Europe, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon. There is but little news, and that is of an unimportant character. In regard to the Peace lately reëstablished, the Plenipotentiaries have held one or two informal meetings, for the purpose, it is said, of settling details. Paris has been again illuminated to celebrate the great event of the day, and a grand review on the Champ de Mars—an exhibition to which the French always resort on occasions of national rejoicing—was witnessed by the Emperor, the Plenipotentiaries, and some of the most renowned statesmen and military men of Europe. A description of the spectacle will be found in our Paris Correspondent's letter.

The proceedings of the Conferences, so jealously concealed until the Treaty was signed, have, in some measure, been revealed. The *Journal des Debats* professes to publish what has been done in the Congress, and what still remains to be accomplished. Its statements are regarded as correct by many of its cotemporaries, English and French, and they have been in consequence widely copied. The *Debats* alleges, substantially, that in the Peace Treaty it has been settled that no foreign armies shall occupy Turkey, though some time must elapse before the allied troops can leave it that the Saltan shall not disavow certain concessions which he has recently granted to his Christian subjects; and that the navigation of the Danube shall be free to the mercantile navies of the whole world. The *Debats* further states, that the subject of reform in Italy was discussed in the Congress, and that it will be taken up again at a future day. A synopsis of the article in question will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

A telegraphic dispatch announces that Peace had been proclaimed at St. Petersburg. The Imperial manifesto declares that the object for which the war was undertaken has been gained by the security obtained for the privileges of the Christians in the East. Thus, according to their own showing, each of the late belligerent Powers has emerged from the contest triumphantly. They have all gained the objects for which they took up arms. A somewhat curious result—very unlike the termination of other wars that were ever waged before.

We have received by this arrival later news from India and China. The process of annexing Oude goes on favorably—so, at least, say the English journals. From China we have information of a projected change in the currency—a movement in which our mercantile community will take some interest. The intelligence generally indicates prosperity in trade.

Advices from Australia mention the death of Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, Governor of Victoria. The Melbourne papers publish lengthy accounts of the wreck of the Australian Mail steamer *Schomberg*. No lives were lost.

Ebling vs. The Mayor.

That conscientious public officer, Commissioner EBLING, whose duty it is to see that the streets are properly lighted and cleaned, has sent a message to the Board of Aldermen, in which he accuses the Mayor of neglecting his duty in not ordering the Police to prevent ashes and garbage being thrown into the streets. The Commissioner thinks that $70,000 a year might be saved by a proper attention to this matter, and the streets be kept in a much better condition than they are at present.

There may be some justice in the Commissioner's remarks, but it is his special duty to see that the streets are kept clean, whether the filth in them be legitimately there or not, and it will not do for him to make the Mayor responsible for his own notorious and palpable shortcomings. The streets, under his administration, are infinitely worse than they have ever been before; the filth in them is monstrous and incredible, and the obstructions to travel which the mountains of mud present, bad as they are, and injurious to the prosperity of the City, are not half so bad as the malaria which the accumulations of dirt engender and poisons whole districts, polluting the air breathed by hundreds of thousands of our citizens who cannot escape from it. Some of the up-town streets, on the eastern side of the City, are in a condition which no one could believe possible in a great City, who had not seen them. There is no reason why the streets in which the poorer classes of our citizens reside should not be kept as cleanly a condition as Broadway and Fifth-avenue. But the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps appears to confine his attentions almost exclusively to neighborhoods of the wealthy. Mr. EBLING ingenuously remarks in his communication to the Board of Aldermen:

"The complaints that have come to me from the public prints, or individuals, have, for the most part, (when there was cause of complaint,) been from this cause and the intense cold of the past Winter. I have known streets to be entirely cleaned, and the dirt removed, and by the time the men had finished their work, the part where they had commenced would look as though it had not been swept for a month; and no doubt some City itemizer would, as he supposed, honestly state such to be the fact."

"When there was cause of complaint," is remarkably good; as though there had ever been a time since he has been in office when there was not grievous cause for the loudest complaints that a wronged and outraged community could utter. The Commissioner says he has "known streets to be entirely cleaned," &c. But if he should ever know anything of the kind again, we would suggest to him the the propriety of advertising the fact, that the public might know it too.

Reception of Mr. Buchanan!

Our Common Council have appropriated a thousand dollars to defray the expenses of a public reception of Mr. BUCHANAN, our late Minister to England, on his arrival in this City. One of the reasons urged in the Board of Aldermen for the appropriation was, that the Lord Mayor of London had paid our countryman the compliment of a farewell dinner, and we ought not to be behindhand in paying him a similar compliment. This may be a very good reason why Mayor WOOD should invite Mr. BUCHANAN to dinner, but it does not strike us as imposing an obligation upon the City to honor him with a public reception at the public cost. As it has not, heretofore, been the custom to tender a public reception to our foreign ministers on their return home, we do not see any special reason for paying so unusual a mark of respect to Mr. BUCHANAN. But, since the appropriation has been made, and the resolution passed to honor our late Minister to England in this manner, how are we to act towards our own fellow-citizens who have been abroad in the diplomatic service of the country, on their return home. In a few weeks, we understand that Mr. FOLSOM, who has been our *Chargé* at the Hague, and, we believe, conducted himself with entire propriety while he held his office, will arrive in this City; will it be considered necessary to make an appropriation to defray the cost of a public reception of that gentleman? And there is Mr. BELMONT, who was Mr. FOLSOM'S successor, why should not he have a public reception; or should such honors be given only to full ministers? If so, there is Hon. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, our minister to Madrid, and Mr. MASON, our representative in France, who, according to General JACKSON, has such a fondness for oysters, and Col. SEYMOUR, our minister to St. Petersburg, who will all be coming back in a short time; if the reception of our foreign ministers by the City is to cost a thousand dollars a piece there should be special appropriations made for such purposes that the Comptroller may include it among the regular burdens of the City treasury.

We have not a word to say against any marks of esteem which our citizens may think proper to bestow upon Mr. BUCHANAN; but, as nothing unusual has occurred during his official residence in London to render his services more distinguished or more valuable to the country than those of any of his predecessors, not one of whom has ever had any such honor paid him, it will probably strike the majority of our fellow-citizens that this unusual demonstration for Mr. BUCHANAN is as unjust towards our other foreign ministers, as it is uncalled for in his case. But Mr. BUCHANAN returns from abroad in the character of a candidate for the presidential nomination of his party, which makes all the difference; and his being publicly received on his landing in New-York will give an *eclat* to his name which may be of service to him in the Cincinnati Convention. But Mr. FILLMORE, who has actually received a nomination, will also be back in a short time; and Alderman ELY intimated that he should demand a public reception for the candidate of the American Party, as an offset to the appropriation on behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN. So, a new leak has been sprung in the City treasury, and the reception of Mr. BUCHANAN will prove a very costly compliment.

General Pillow.

We had very nearly forgotten the illustrious PILLOW, when that military chieftain and political manager was brought to our recollection by reading a letter from him declining to be considered a candidate for the Presidency. We had not before understood that General PILLOW was likely to receive the compliment of a nomination from the Cincinnati Convention; but he appears to have regarded himself in imminent danger of such an honor, and regard for his friend PIERCE, and respect for DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN will not allow him to go before the Nominating Convention in the character of a candidate. Therefore he withdraws. General PILLOW thinks that the South is bound to vote for PIERCE, but is also of the opinion that it would be very bad policy to force a candidate upon the Northern Democracy upon whom they could not heartily unite. As the General's letter is dated the 1st of April, we were disposed to regard it as a hoax, but it appears to have been written in good faith to the Editor of the Little Rock *Democrat*.

Altogether too Respectful.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says:

"We must, in deference to the very extensive allusion made in the American press to the opinions of the *Daily Telegraph*, sum up the history of the dispute down to the present period."

The extensive allusions in question, were in reference to the mass of silly balderdash, published by the *Telegraph*, showing how England would sweep our commerce from the ocean, burn our towns, destroy our fortifications, and ruin the country generally. But the ridiculousness of the *Telegraph's* article was greatly increased by the fact that it had published, but a month before, another one, proving that the United States would exterminate English Commerce in the same off-hand manner. The *Telegraph* is a paper of some considerable smartness, but it is not yet of sufficient importance for its opinions to cause much uneasiness on this side of the Atlantic.

Presidential Again.

The *Commercial Advertiser* does us too much honor. It styles us an "organ" of the Republican Party, and treats our crude speculations about the various Presidential candidates, as momentous and startling revelations. It falls accordingly into one of its habitual spasms, and expects the world at large to share in its astonishment.

It may soothe our neighbor somewhat to assure it, that we are not an "organ" at all,—that we speak for nobody but ourselves, and that what we may say has, therefore, no further importance than its truth and reasonableness may give it. We have precisely the same means of forming opinions, concerning the tendency of public sentiment, which are open to the *Commercial*;—and if it cannot see what is apparent to everybody else, the fault certainly is its own.

Our neighbor affects special surprise at our remark that, in the Western and the New-England States, the sentiments of Republicanism and Americanism are in alliance,—and that any Presidential nomination which should separate them would probably result in defeat. We do not believe the *Commercial* doubts the fact, or that it learned it for the first time from our columns. We were expressing no special opinion of our own, but simply stating an acknowledged and notorious fact. Everybody knows perfectly well that the Know-Nothing movement, while it has embraced men of all political parties, has not been able to change the predominant public sentiment on other subjects in any State, or in any section. The leading political issue of the day is upon the question of Slavery extension:—and that issue pervades the American ranks, just as it pervades the ranks of every other party. The Democrats have for years found it an element of internal dissension. The Whigs were compelled to yield to it, and the Americans themselves, at Philadelphia, found evasion of it impossible. The Southern Know-Nothings came into Convention only to force that issue upon the party; and they maintain their organization now only because they hope to make it subservient to their Pro-Slavery designs. So throughout the North, with a partial exception in this State, the American party is thoroughly hostile, in the sentiment of its individual members, to the efforts of the slaveholding oligarchy to obtain supremacy in the Federal Government;—nor will the great body of that party permit itself to be used for the advancement of a project so full of danger to the best interests of the country. It was this sentiment, and the sense that it was being used by the Slavery propaganda as a tool for the promotion of its purposes, that led to the disruption of the party at Philadelphia, and the refusal of the great mass of its Northern members to support the candidate who was nominated solely and exclusively for his subserviency to Slavery.

The *Commercial* must know that the Northern Americans will never, as a body, vote for Mr. FILLMORE;—and that they will take such a course in the Presidential canvas, as will, without damage to the sentiments and principles of their own organization, be most certain to defeat the schemes of the Pro-Slavery crusaders. Nor is there any ground for the astonishment it affects, at our intimation that they and the Republicans would act together, for the attainment of an end which they seek in common. The elections of the past year show conclusively that such an alliance is natural and inevitable, and that it will also be irresistible:—and a conviction of this fact affords a probable explanation of the uneasiness of the *Commercial* and the select and respectable Party which it represents.

Their anxiety lest Mr. SEWARD should not be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, will be appreciated at its proper worth. The *Commercial* will live to learn the absurdity of its declaration, that "the Republican Party was organized professedly for his benefit and elevation," and the falsity of its assumption that he has any personal wishes or views, apart from the triumph of the political principles he has so earnestly and so successfully urged upon the public mind. He will be the first,—as the *Commercial* will be the last,—to assent to any course of action, which the advocates of those principles may deem best calculated to promote their success.

The Betrothed.

The flirtation commenced last Summer among "the bonnie banks and braes" round Balmoral, Queen VICTORIA'S Summer house, between the young Prince of Prussia and the Princess of England, appears to be approaching that happy point in which the young affections find fulfillment. For a time it was thought the Thunderer had riven asunder this connection, but love has got the better even of the London *Times*. Those who are versed in the lore of woman's heart know that love grows by every obstacle it meets with, and though John Bull still sighs, "Oh, Prussia, wherefore art thou Prussia," John has a big heart and refuses any longer to stand in the way of a girl's happiness. The Princess is represented really to love this young Prussian, and, as the Laird of Dumbiedikes says, "a wilful woman, Sir, maun hae her way." The usual puffs preliminary have been started,—it is added that young Prince FREDERICK and his father never shared the King of Prussia's proclivities towards Russia, and we doubt not we shall hear soon the official announcement of the intended marriage.

After all, we cannot imagine a more satisfactory marriage than this, taking things in the Royal way they are in Europe. There a poor Princess is forbidden that splendid husband-range permitted to our republican girls, from Boston to Bagdad, and Connecticut to California. Her choice is bounded to one or two small Principalities. Marriage with a subject, or a Roman Catholic Prince, is out of the question, and we believe the Coburg covert, in which husbands have been hitherto preserved, is well nigh exhausted by the large drain of the past few years. Then the Prince's father and the Princess' father have been from childhood attached friends, and long, naturally, to add this tender link to the chain which has so long bound them. It is, on the whole, what is called "a good match." We offer joy to the young lovers, and condolence to the Prince NAPOLEON. Poor fellow! this is the second nut he has had to crack within the last few weeks.

Louis in London.

Some gossip about LOUIS NAPOLEON'S habits during his short sojourn here has brought a quantity of small-fry to the surface, ambitious of parading their acquaintance with an Emperor, and acquiring that twenty-four hours' fame which a minioned mention gives. Mr. STEWART represents the Prince as a thoughtful, pious youth, with a profound sense of his future destiny, and a profound horror of gin cocktails and WOLFE'S Schiedam Schnapps. Gen. WEBB again rushes on the opportunity, too, to let the world know, with a somewhat prosy particularity, that he once breakfasted with a Baronet—a kindly old man—Sir R. INGLIS—remarkable for much piety, and good port, and carrying, like a certain celebrated lady of somewhat different repute in Paris, a camelia on his breast. The General was pleased with the Prince, and liked the breakfast. We have been furnished in addition with a whole basket of sparkling gossip by others who had breakfasted, or billiarded, or indulged in other more meretricious amusements with him during his short sojourn here, from which it is evident that the Prince was pretty much here as he was elsewhere—a rather fast young man, without more either of virtues or vices than usually belong to his kind. While we do not credit that he was the Joseph which Mr. STEWART with such fond enthusiasm pictures him, we equally discredit the reports which would make of him some low loafer. In such cases gossip ever converts a molehill into a mountain. The virtues or vices of one who has led so romantic and successful a career are never viewed save through a microscope, under which the smallest spot, be it fair or dark, grows into monstrous magnitude.

As LOUIS NAPOLEON was in London during a residence of many years, so we suppose he was here. There he lived in a neat small house, in No. 2 King-street, St. James, where he kept a handsome mistress, a large cellar and a small library. The society in which he mixed was fast and flashy, but not by any means what is termed the high society of England. His chief resort was Gore House, the beautiful seat of Lady BLESSINGTON, near Kensington, where the most brilliant men in England met, but which no woman could enter without leaving her reputation at the gates. When not partaking of these graceful hospitalities, which he partook of most abundantly and most ungratefully repaid, his favorite haunt was Dabourg's Café, at the Haymarket, where he dined and dreamed over his destiny with PERSIGNY and others of his followers. No one, not even Count D'ORSAY, who was a keen analyzer of men, could even then, after the intensest scrutiny, read that hard, mean, sinister, stirless face without one noble lineament or genial expression. The features most marked in his character were, however, a most determined personal courage, a strong will and much habit of meditation. He had neither genius nor even a refined education, as his works and conversation showed, but a most profound cunning. He differed from other men more than he surpassed them, and in mystery there is much. He has, however, succeeded:—and, as TALLEYRAND says: Nothing succeeds well but success.

☞ The following paragraph appears in a recent number of the *Friend of China*:

"The newly arrived United States Commissioner to China, His Excellency Dr. PARKER, has notified subjects of his Government that they will not only forfeit protection, but be liable in heavy penalties, if hereafter found engaging in the traffic known as the 'Cooly Trade,'—the horrible character of which His Excellency describes as more revolting than that of the African slave-trade."

We trust this notification will be sustained, with corresponding vigor, by our Government at Washington, and that it will do something towards suppressing this abominable trade. The excuses which have been urged on its behalf are precisely those which were made for the African slave-trade. It is said that the Coolies are the victims of horrible oppression at home,—that their condition is improved by their transportation to other countries, &c. But common sense has long since branded these apologies as they deserve.

☞ An article appears in the Dublin *Nation*, endeavoring, with cold-blooded and heartless logic, to prove that Mr. JOHN SADLEIR, had not committed suicide, but absolutely substituted another victim for himself, to cover his flight with the funds of which he had plundered the community. We should be sorry to extenuate by a single word the crimes of this ill-fated man, but if there be anything approaching to our horror at the misery he has created, it is disgust at the brutal enthusiasm with which his own countrymen and co-religionists riot in exultation over his grave. It is a scene over which, when once a moral has been told, it were surely well to draw a veil; and none but the most brutal of mankind would tear it so heartlessly aside. It is this spirit which, continuing in its filthy virulence from the hour it was denounced by JOHNSON and SWIFT, has brought Irishmen and their country into such contempt. We need hardly say that the cold-blooded casuistry of this Irish journal is ridiculously false. The person of Mr. SADLEIR, too well known by every account to be mistaken, was identified and sworn to by two physicians and some half dozen gentlemen of high character, and the fragrance of the poison even was fresh on him when found.

☞ The penny newspaper experiment in London does not prosper. The proprietor of the London *Evening News* has gone into the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Thirty-first Annual Exhibition.

CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

Let us leave the landscapes, and examine the other departments.

Mr. OERTEL, Nos. 133, 155, 170. The remarks made in our last article, with reference to the absurdities of studio-painting, apply with great force in the instance of No. 170—"Wild Horses chased by Indians." It seems impossible to understand how this picture can have gained admirers, much less a purchaser. For here we have not merely a huddle of horses, but a pudding of horses. We have legs, necks, bodies, heads and tails; a whole horse cannot be discovered. Take your chalk, and where the hurly-burly is wildest try to complete any one of these animals whose head or tail appears above this wreck of matter. You will find a buff head, a buff tail, and two, perhaps four, buff legs and feet. If you can draw horses generally, attach these floating members to a new body; the one to which they belong is supposed to be hid by an intervening horse. Have you done it? No; because no man can do it. And you may try the whole picture through with the same success. Mr. OERTEL must expect to hear the truth told about this picture. Its pretension, its speciousness, the high praise it has received in certain quarters, make it incumbent on us to speak plainly of it.

Remember that all this bad drawing, these heavy clouds an inch, no more, above the horses' heads, these minced and dismembered animals, would all be rightly forgotten, if a genuine power and reality of treatment carried us away with the crash and fury of the scene. If these horses were indeed pursued, huddled, terrified, maddened; if, driven by desperation, they really kicked, and bit, and tore, and tramped, and climbed over one another in blind fury; if we felt the weltering rain and the driving storm-cloud adding to the confusion of the time, we could forget all merely technical faults, absorbed by the overmastering power of expression in the picture. But is there anything of this on the canvas? There may be to the passing glance; there is nothing of it to the diligent student. On one point, in especial, our mind is fully made up. The Indian in the distance is so constructed, anatomically, that he cannot catch a horse under any, the most favorable, circumstances. He cannot throw the lasso, as is plainly to be seen. If he could, let him walk quietly up to the large black horse who stands on his hind legs in the foreground, gaping at space, and, without hurry or anxiety of mind, drop the lasso over his neck. The wildest imagination cannot conceive of that horse as moving.

Now, why did Mr. OERTEL paint this picture? What call did he feel to depict a scene that he had never witnessed, and, evidently, cannot conceive? Has he ever seen horses anywhere except in Broadway? Has he ever seen Indians? Has he ever seen a Prairie? Well, then, if not, why insist on painting these things? It has come to be acknowledged that the poet, the musician, the preacher, can only make poems, songs, sermons, worth being called such, out of what he himself has strongly felt, as experience. If a man has seen only Broadway, and will sing, his best song will be of Broadway. I saw, the other day, that a certain preacher in Edinboro' would preach on such a night on "*The Repentance of Esau*." The repentance of Esau was none of his business. We are willing enough to talk about slavery in Algiers, but slavery in South Carolina is a subject we shirk. When we build a house or a church, we listen to the architect with submission while he asks us, "Will you have an Italian, or a French, or a German, or a Gothic, or a Conglomerate building?" It does not occur to him to propose, nor to us to demand, an American house.

Last year Mr. OERTEL painted a very large picture called the "The Captive Soul." We overheard one young lady, who had studied the classics, tell another young lady who had not studied them, that it was "Areopagus" about to be devoured by a sea-monster. She meant "Andromeda," and she was quite right. It was a passably good Andromeda, and no Captive Soul at all. Near it, on the same walls, hung a very clever little picture by the same artist, representing the interior of a studio, with some rough, country farmers looking at a picture on the easel. A simple subject enough, but well within the artist's powers. If he had kept to this every-day, unideal line of subjects and been willing to creep by degrees to higher—in fine, we should have had something good. But "Captive Souls" and "Wild Horses" are not to be rashly painted.

We must give a word to Mr. TAITS' exquisite "Happy Family—Quail and Young," for we have not had so charming a picture in the exhibition for many a day. The drawing so firm, so clear, so mobile, the whole ornithology so perfect, and withal—oh rare union!—the life, the sentiment of these beautiful creatures. Put Mr. TAITS' birds into SAM. COLEMAN'S or SHATTUCK'S grasses and flowers, and no money would pay for the picture.

In No. 32, "Lake Pleasant," E. TERRY, there is a wonderful "two pair of horses," and nothing else.

And Mr. OERTEL has painted three deer in No. 155, full of life and wide-awake.

The portraits this year are poorer than usual. Mr. ELLIOTT grows more and more slashing. Mr. HICKS has gone to seed in a blaze of scarlet tunics, white petticoats, and impossible Arcadian shepherds. The idea given by his large picture is, that "Morning in Damascus" must be a very painful thing, and productive of inevitable ophthalmia. Mr. GRAY exhibits his carefully painted, mannered pictures, and one exquisite little portrait, No. 180, which from its small size may easily be overlooked. It is a noble head, nobly painted. Mr. HUNTINGTON gives us a very poor "Christ with Mary and Martha," in which Christ is weaker than usual, and Mary and Martha might easily change places, since neither has any peculiar expression of face or figure. Mr. HUNTINGTON degrades himself, and, as far as he can do it, his art, by these yearly platitudes. He has genius, and he used it once to some purpose in "Mercy's Dream"—why can he not do so again? A subject taken from the Bible does not make a religious picture. A subject from Wall-street or the Five Points may be just as religious in its influence. Why will men forget, or act as if they forgot, that life to-day in New-York and Boston is as good as life eighteen hundred years ago in Palestine? If Christ were here to-day, would he talk as he talks in the New Testament? Would he draw his illustrations from the mustard and the palm, or from the elm and the sugar maple? Would he wait for Mary Magdalene and Judas, or would he address himself to the flaunting prostitute at the first corner, and say to Judge Kane, "Thou hast betrayed me!" If a man will paint a picture that shall teach a great lesson, that shall move the heart, that shall cause tears to flow, the soul to aspire, the conscience to tremble; he must find his subject in the streets and houses and shops of to-day. He must speak to men of what they know. He must tell us what he himself knows and has suffered or enjoyed. He must leave to formalists, and dead churches, and a false society, the past and the dead, and let us read on his canvas the story whose events we might have seen ourselves.

With this seething, boiling daily life of love, ambition, hope, hatred, crime, sacrifice, welling around us like a sea; with this great tragedy of Slavery forever wailing in our ears, and blinding the heavens with blood and tears; with experience every day that outdo all the martyrdoms' and saints' histories that were ever written; and no man to paint them! No man who thinks these

[illegible] Yesterday.

The Eclipse of the moon is supposed to [illegible] come off yesterday morning according to [illegible] ment, but at too early an hour to be seen [illegible] steady people as newspaper folks are. In [illegible] the occasion yesterday was a rainy [illegible] probably since the first Sunday of January [illegible] not been a more quiet and more generally [illegible] Sabbath. In several of the Presbyterian [illegible] allusion was made to the death of the late Superintendent M'KEEN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Lo! April leaps across the plain,
A month of changing weather—
And now 'tis sun, and now 'tis rain,
And now 'tis both together:
For fashion sake, and health as well,
Change Winter clothes for others;
And buy—'tis needless then to tell—
Buy only of SMITH BROTHERS!

The Eastern War, whose horrors burn
Round Inkermann and Alma,
Has kindly given us, in return,
Three different styles of "Raglan,"
"Canrobert"—"Espinasse"—"Pelissier";
Have stood Gods' hests to Calais;
And thus attired, the Indian deer
Look "Yes" whene'er you woo them!

SMITH BROTHERS' ONE-PRICE STORES, Nos. [illegible] and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1856.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—

GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested, by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 43 Gold-st., which occurred last night. The buildings were four stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, and of course an intense heat.

The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained seven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send another Salamander to our manufactory, No. 126 Church-st., and oblige. Yours, respectfully,
LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.

These Salamanders, secured by our "SAFETY LOCK," POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK, and of every desirable size, with improved locks, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their depot, No. 251 Water-st.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY HOUSEKEEPER to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot,
NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK.
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS,

BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their handsome stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at cost below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, cor. Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and [illegible] their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing [illegible] SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully TWENTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. Address orders to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT GOODS, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO., vs. Sewing Machines, have been triumphantly sustained by trials in the United States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, a verdict was recovered in New-York; and secondly, in the United States Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N. J., on the 31st of March, 1856, after a contested trial of a suit against the Domestic Sewing Machine, we obtained a clear verdict for the infringement of three distinct patents. These suits confirm the validity of our patents, and especially settle the important question of our exclusive right to the indispensable clip in a sewing machine of a yielding pressure to hold the cloth to the surface of the machine. We have similar suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machines, and Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which directly infringe three patents owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these suits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been repeatedly sustained by courts and juries, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase or use any of the infringing machines, if they desire to escape litigation and trouble. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Silver Medal of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

AT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE IN BROOKLYN, No. 307 Fulton-street, handsome and fashionable Silks, worth $1 a yard, are sold at 6s. and 6s. 6d.; rich Black Silks from 7s. to $1 25; good Muslin De Laines for 1s., cheap at 1s. 6d.; Linen Napkins at 10s a dozen. All other housekeeping goods equally cheap. A very large variety of Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, for sale at less than the cost of importation. Bleached and Brown Muslins by the piece, at manufacturer's prices, &c. This entire stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and will be sold at a small advance from cost.
G. P. DICKINSON.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 495 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Brussels velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

BOAT EXHIBITION.—C. L. INGERSOLL & SON will open their 29th Grand Annual Fair, on Saturday, May 3d, for one week only. Race, Sail, Ship, and Pleasure Boats of every variety will be exhibited. This will excel all former efforts. The public are particularly invited to attend. Admission free. INGERSOLL & SON, Boat and Oar Bazaar, No. 250 South-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with individual Training in the practice with courts, justices, business, &c., and in all the branches and details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous debates daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—PROFESSOR LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT SACRIFICE ON WINDOW-SHADES AND Paper-Hangings, at No. 261 Greenwich-st.
5,000 Rolls American and French Satins, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
4,000 Rolls American and Gold, 4s. 5s.
10,000 Rolls Blanks, at reduced prices—and store to let, at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

AMBROTYPES—LARGE-SIZED, WITH CASE, FOR 50 cents. KING, No. 105 Bowery, is the only artist in the City that takes a large-sized Ambrotype, with case, warranted not to fade, for 50 cents. Remember KING, No. 105 Bowery.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing Colic, Swellings, Garget, Lameness, Lockjaw, &c. Sold by all the Druggists and Druggists. Depot, No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

MELODEONS.—DEALERS AND OTHERS PURchasing Melodeons, are invited at No. 333 Broadway, to see the Modern Improved Horace Waters' Melodeons, Pianos, Melodeons and Music at greatly reduced prices.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved Rotary Hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at MENEELY'S Bell Warehouse, No. 130 Broadway.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION.—GOLD PENS and Pencil cases for 63 cents each, at TUTTLE'S Jewelry store, No. 155 Broadway, where they can be had of all sizes, with all kinds of Points at equally low prices.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

...Silver Medals—New ... EDWIN & MARY.

...DOOR KNOBS, ENAMELLED ... new ready on ...

...being sold, and to ... CELEBRATED ... under the natural complexion, ... ROGERS'S BALM OF CYTHEREA ... and DUBAT'S AMOLE. To ... behalf of the proprietor, WM. BO... ...HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; ... & De SANDS, Fulton-st., and ...

...Important to Liquor-Selling Hotels and ... Receiving Houses and ...—The subscriber is now pre... ...which needs to be ... very ... spirits, without any other addition, ...cognac, brandy is produced, either dark or ... ...or rich and low priced liquors obtained. Jamaica ... ...Rye Whisky, apple, cherry and peach ... ...the most concentrated essences and prepared ... ...Hamilton County brandy may be seen at the office ... ...No. 1, PUCKETT'S ANGER, No. 86 Maiden-lane.

...Meat Steadfast.—We have no hesitation in ... ...that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in ... ...many cases completely cured, simply by the use o... ...Dr. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM. Its sooth... ...and healing influence over the diseased organs is ... ...truly wonderful.

...Extra Silver-Plated Door Knobs, ...-Plate NAME AND NUMBER PLATES ... ROGERS, FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, ... and all descriptions of Building Materials, ... at lowest prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

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...Dr. C. A. Brownson will lecture on ... *the relation of the Government to religion*, for the benefit ... of the New-York Young Men's Library Association, at the ... Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, April ... 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door ... on the evening of the lecture.

...Wild's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a ... Box; or Two.—Sold at HEGEMAN ... & CO.'s, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and ... at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 189 Atlan... tic-st., Bkn. 178, 318 and 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at ... many old fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

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...Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—Mr. ... Joseph B. Gough will lecture on Temperance in this Church ... on TUESDAY EVENING, 22d instant, commencing at 8 ... o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

...E. A. Packard, Esq.—Will lecture before ... the Sunday School Teachers' Association, in the Amity-... street Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., ... at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

...New-York Horticultural Society. ... A conversational meeting will be held at the Society's ... room, Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ ... o'clock. Subject—*Public Parks.*

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The names of the Officers of all the Railroads in the United States, so far as the same could be ascertained; also the length and termini of the roads. 1 vol. 8vo, 216 pages. On receipt of money and address, the Directory will be sent to any part of the United States, postage prepaid: in paper for one dollar, or in muslin for one dollar and fifteen cents.
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IN REAL GUIPURE LACE.
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In rich black moire antique,
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The more expensive styles proportionately cheap.
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WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
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ON SALE THIS WEEK.
At 5s., 6s., 7s. and 8s.
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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.—Families about to commence housekeeping, or those who may desire to replenish their stock in this line are reminded that our assortment is unsurpassed by any in the City, and always at the lowest market prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 63 Canal-st.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Stella shawls, stella shawls. 5,000 stella shawls from auction, and sold at great bargains. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

PUBLIC BENEFIT.—A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge, will open THIS DAY, 5,000 Quilts and Counterpanes, direct from auction. Call and examine.

DRY GOODS.

A FEW OF THE BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS
TO BE OBTAINED AT
THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
NO. 120 BOWERY.
$60,000 worth of Domestic Goods, in no case sold at higher rates than manufacturers' prices, and in some instances infinitely less.
Baltic yard-wide Cottons, 10 cents per yard—the next goods in value to York Mills.
34-inch Long Cloth, at 6d., usually retailed at 9 to 10 cts.
$30,000 Linen Goods, at about one-half the ordinary price.
Damask Napkins, very superior, at $1 25 per doz.
Linen Table Cloths, good at 6s.—very fine, $1 each.
Huckaback Towelling at 1s.—generally sold at 18d.
$20,000 worth of Dress Goods, principally from auction.
Fine new pattern De Laines at 10 cents and 1s.
Persian and Chalil Cloths ditto, at 18 cents and 2s.
French and English Printed Lawns at 1s. and 18d.
Ordinary Prints, 5 cents, and good at 8 and 9 cents.
MANTILLAS AND VISITES.
We manufacture these goods, and sell them very low.
GOODS FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
We have the best assortment, probably, in any store in the country—many styles peculiarly our own.
SUMMER FLANNELS AT 1s.
And a thousand other goods—all marked at the lowest price.
Dealers sold on favorable terms.
A few good salesmen can find situations.

TWO CASES OF RICH CHENE,
STRIPED SILKS, at 7s. per yard. Also,
Two cases DITTO, yard wide, at 12s. per yard, will be opened THIS MORNING,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 471 Broadway.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS CONTINUED.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer this day, in addition to their large stock of silks, about 2,700 yards of very rich new Spring styles, invoice price $1 50 per yard. But to make short work of it, we shall close them out at 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard.
ALSO,
3,200 yards beautiful styles at 6s. and 7s.
2,600 yards chene, striped and plaid at 4s. 6d., 5s. and 5s. 6d.
4,200 yards plain plaid striped and brocade, (damaged,) 9s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.
12,000 yards new silk and wool barèges, only 1s. 6d.
2,700 yards mourning de laines, only 1s.
6,700 yards fine Paris de beige, only 1s.
4,300 yards real tambeured drapery, 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
260 new barège robes a Volant, a bargain.
175 new Marseilles quilts, only $2, worth $4.
Also, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, cotton and linen goods, for men and boys' wear; sheetings, shirtings, table damask and toweling, all at greatly reduced prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW CARPETINGS AT OLD PRICES!
Having imported from Europe, and also purchased largely in this market previous to the recent
IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN CARPETS,
We are enabled and shall continue to dispose of our present
VERY EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
at the
SAME PRICES AS LAST SEASON!
Without regard to the present state of the market, and notwithstanding a further advance is soon expected.
PER LATE ARRIVALS
we have received, direct from Messrs. John Crowley & Sons, and are now prepared to exhibit, all their newest and
MOST ATTRACTIVE SPRING PATTERNS,
Imperial Velvet, Patent Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, Mosaic Rugs, &c.
ALSO,
Three-ply, Ingrain, and every variety of low-priced Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, China Mattings, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Purchased at the auction sales of the week much below cost of importation, and to be
SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE,
Will be ready MONDAY, April 21. Some choice lots
RICH PARIS BAREGE ROBES, with three flounces.
ILLUMINATED BALZORINES, BAREGES, CHALLIES, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ENGLISH CARPETS
Of the best manufacture.
English Tapestry Brussels, at $1 per yard.
English Royal Velvet, at $1 37½ per yard.
Superfine Ingrain at 75 cents per yard
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS:
An immense variety of all the present leading
PARIS STYLES MANTILLAS,
Also, a general assortment of
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS FOR SPRING,
Including new styles Stella, Cashmere, Broche, Embroidered and Plain, Canton Crape Shawls, &c.
15 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BAREGES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, April 21,
1,000 PIECES OF PARIS PRINTED BAREGES,
Purchased at the recent auction.
To facilitate their sale three tables will be set apart from their regular stock, viz.: those on the first table 1s. per yard, second table, 1s. 6d., third table 2s.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REMOVAL.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Have removed from No. 73 Broadway to
No. 51 BARCLAY-ST. and No. 56 PARK-PLACE,
Corner of College-place,
Where they have now on exhibition a large and choice assortment of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

WHITE CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.
100 MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS, richly embroidered
Will be offered on MONDAY, April 21,
At $45 and $50 each,
Less than half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

500 FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $15, $16, and $18, will be offered THIS MORNING.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
FANCY BARNSLEY DRILLINGS, &c., &c.
For Men's and Boys' Summer wear,
(Cut in lengths to suit purchasers.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH LACES.
A superb assortment of
REAL POINT A L'AIGUILLE AND VALENCIENNES,
LACE COLLARS AND SLEEVES (in sets)
Will be opened on MONDAY, April 21,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LANE AND PORTER
Will open for sale TO-MORROW MORNING, 18th,
500 BAREGE ROBES,
at $6, $6 50 and $7,
NO. 72 CANAL-ST.

SIX DOLLAR MANTILLAS
In beautiful black silk.
PRETTY, GRACEFUL AND NEW.
All the richer goods at moderate prices.
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
In Collars, Sleeves, Basques, Capes, Embroidered Skirts, &c., will be opened on MONDAY, April 21.
Also, NEEDLEWORK MUSLINS, for making Basques.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS AND SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received from auction a great variety of Silks, Stella Shawls, and rich printed Grenadines, all which they can sell about 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.
Nos. 60 Canal-st. and 47 Heward-st.

STELLAS! STELLAS! STELLAS!
51 cartoons new Spring Stella Shawls, in all the choice colors, for the approaching season, will be opened, THIS DAY, at greatly reduced prices, at
CHARLES HEARD &

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—That new first-class brick three-story brown-stone front House, No. 58 West 20th-st., containing every modern improvement. The above House is one of the most tasteful manner, richly finished throughout in every respect. The parlors are handsomely papered, and furnished with elegant mirrors, carpets and fixtures, &c. House 25½ feet by 45 feet, with extension of 17 feet. Will be sold a bargain; terms favorable. Apply on the premises, or at No. 191 Duane-st. House can be examined between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A genteel and well built House, nearly new, with gas, hot air, force pump, handsome garden, &c., on one of the finest avenues in Brooklyn, pleasant walking distance to the ferries. Price, $6,000; no incumbrance. $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Private furniture may be had at half price. Inquire of C. B. FROST, corner of Front and Fulton sts., near the ferry, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A neat brown-stone front house and lot, situated on the pleasantest part of Lexington-av., No. 134 west side, second door above 29th-st., containing all the modern improvements. House new, and has never been occupied. Terms easy. Apply to R. KNOX, No. 176 East 16th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The handsome brown-stone front dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, 22 feet in width, front and rear, by 58 feet in depth, situated on the east side of Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, 95 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE TO SELL OR RENT NO. 18, SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Very large—34 feet wide, entirely new, handsomely finished with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 77 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st., New-York, or to JOHN BRAINARD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class 4-story brown-stone houses, finely located in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; finished in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class 3-story and basement brown-stone house with all the modern improvements, situated on Murray-hill, near the 5th-av. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of those neat and convenient houses on the south side of 35th-st., near 8th-av., built with much care, and finished with every convenience. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with modern conveniences of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubbery, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Fordham, Westchester County, one hour's ride from City Hall, and five minutes' walk from the Depôt; delightfully situated opposite the mansion of the late Jacob Lorillard, Esq.; a splendid brick dwelling, with one acre of ground. It is 37 feet front by 53 feet deep, hall in centre. It contains 11 rooms, besides wash rooms and coal and furnace rooms; the heaters and registers all through the house; it is new, never having been occupied; it is built and finished in the best manner, with piazza in front, ornamental iron lintels and fence; the well and cistern water in the house; there is a small stable attached for one horse and wagon. For terms, apply to R. A. ADAMS, No. 75 Nassau-st., or THOMAS JUDGE, No. 261 8th-av., or Sutton's Hotel, Fordham.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-bowls, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, &c., fenced, and between two and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av., corner of 30th-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Stamford, Conn., about ¼ of a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, situated in Summer-st., four doors from the Presbyterian Church; is a modern-built house; two stories with basement and attic; has 14 finished rooms with gas fixtures and furniture if required; lot about ¾ acre, with 125 feet front; all kinds of fruit trees of bearing age; carriage-house and stalls for two horses. For further particulars, address to A. G. BELL, Stamford, or inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Two miles from the village of Sing Sing, on the Croton turnpike, consisting of five acres of good land, with cottage house and barn, &c., with an abundance of fruit trees of all kinds; also, a never-failing well of good water. Will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, inquire at No. 30 Front-st. LUDLAM & LEGGETT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A double two-story house, outbuildings, and four acres of land, a short distance from the depôt; would be a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Inquire of JOHN J. BUYANT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—One of the best built houses in the city, No. 16 Remsen-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, overlooking the bay and City of New-York. Three stories and attic, brown stone front, 26 by 54 feet, lot 100 feet deep, replete with every convenience, such as gas, water (warm and cold) in each story in abundance, bathing room, wash room, &c., &c. The furniture has been but little used, and is in good condition. Apply to WILLARD, WOOD & CO., No. 57 Broadway.

SUPERIOR FARM AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—60 acres under a high state of cultivation; two-story frame house, 34 by 32, with 11 rooms; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, crib, smoke-house, and hot-beds; 70 bearing cherry-trees, 80 pear, 50 quince, and large old apple-orchard, and 70 young apple-trees, 300 grape-vines, asparagus bed, and all the garden fruits; 1 mile from steamboat, and 3 from depôt; good schools, &c., and location free from fever and ague.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities.—The new, first-class five-story store, 33 feet by 97 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; 28 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 72 Wall-st.

ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of section 4 of the Act "for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 10, 1851, the Trustees of the St. Nicholas Building Association will on the 30th day of April next proceed to declare forfeited all shares of stock on which six months dues shall at that time remain unpaid, together with all the payments made thereon. Payments may be made at the regular monthly meetings, held at No. 168 Bowery, or at the office of the Association, every MONDAY EVENING, between 6½ and 7½ o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

R. D HART, Secretary.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE.—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.—In Bloomfield, within one mile of the railroad depôt at West Bloomfield, and five miles from Newark; one of 32 acres of choice land, good house, barn, &c., plenty of fruit of all kinds. Also, one of 80 acres, new house and apple orchard; and one of 15 acres, new house and barn, fine apple orchard. For information, apply to E. M. HARISON & CO., No. 189 West-st., New-York, or to ARCH DEACON, East Bloomfield Hotel, near the depôt.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD at R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

$6,500.—HOUSES FOR SALE.—In Chestnut-place, near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, three neat brown stone front houses, finished in first-class style, with vestibule doors in front, back stairs to second story, and all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS CONWAY, on the premises, or to BRADLEY, HILLS & WOODHULL, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

$4,000.—COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE.—With 2½ acres, in South Orange, a beautiful [illegible] every variety fruit and flowers; also, shrubbery, [illegible] ponds, &c. Also, parties wanted, [illegible] to invest in a legitimate speculation. Apply to J. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT.—A DESIRABLE [illegible] on the Harlem Railroad and [illegible] from the City, and within a [illegible] depôt, containing 12 [illegible] of rare old [illegible] on the east [illegible] the river, with large substantial [illegible] gardener's cottage, carriage-house, [illegible] and stable, [illegible] house, good garden, [illegible] and plenty of fruit and [illegible] trees. A really desirable [illegible] for a gentleman. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE LOW.—On 36th-st., near 5th-av., part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. MILLER, No. 288 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A beautiful country residence, on Bergen Heights, 1½ miles from Jersey City, overlooking the bay and harbor. This is one of the finest opportunities for investment or securing a handsome retreat near the City ever offered. The house is a modern-built, double, two-story stone structure, with piazzas [and conservatory, 12x24 feet, marble floor, and heated by steam; the outhouses comprise carriage, coachman's, garden and poultry houses, barn, &c. The ground contains about 2¾ acres, or 50 lots, with house in centre, 250 feet from the street; the whole laid out and beautified with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers; large garden, with grapes of several varieties. Location perfectly healthy, possessing all the requisites of both city and country life. Water and gas introduced in the house, with baths, &c. Furniture can be had if desired. Omnibuses pass every five minutes

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story cottage, with basement, and furnished attic, and piazza on three sides, containing 8 to 10 rooms, with ten full lots of ground, on New-York Bay, at Claremont, corner of Claremont and Berkeley avs; 1¾ miles below Jersey City, near the Bergen Point Plank Road; situated on high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, and Jersey City; unsurpassed for its extensive and delightful view, and healthy situation; directly opposite E. C. Bramhall's splendid residence. Omnibuses every hour from Jersey City. Rent $400. Brooklyn or New-York property taken in exchange. Apply to C. H. PARSONS & CO., or NOYES & WHITTLESEY, No. 80 Water-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A beautiful new cottage, (occupied one year,) on Broadway, Castleton Hill, S. I., containing 11 rooms, and built in the best manner. It is constructed in the Ionic style and is in an elegant and healthy location about three-quarters of a mile from the landing. D. SHEPHERD, No. 7 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Possession given 1st of May. The house is built in cottage style, and contains eight rooms, besides basement and kitchen, with all the modern improvements. There are 20 acres of land belonging to the place, about one-half under cultivation, and balance finely wooded. For healthiness of location it is unsurpassed. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 92 West-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE.—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal st., under the People's Bank.

$4,500.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, S. I.—House 25 by 32, with a wing 16 square, two stories high. Also, two barns, good garden, with fruit. Also, a large two-story and attic house, with basement, near the landing at Rossville, containing 14 rooms. Location pleasant, with a fine water view. Two boats daily; fare 1s. Apply to WELLS & CO., Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant house No. 24 West 20th-st., built by a gentleman with great care for his own use. The house is 25 by 60, 4 stories, brown stone front, and contains in a very complete manner all the modern improvements. If not sold it will be rented to a small private family. Possession can be had 1st of May. For information, apply to RUSCH, ESCHER & RUSCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION.—Of the beautiful two-story house and grounds situated at West Flushing, near the railroad depôt; a location unsurpassed; only 45 minutes' ride from the City; will be made at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock M. S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. For particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—36 miles from New-York City, 3 miles from Hicksville Depôt, L. I.—53 acres, comfortable two-story house, old-fashioned, with nine rooms, with new addition, and barn about 40 by 45, a hennery, five acres of young growth of wood; land good. Price $2,750. Terms easy. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC NEAR BELLVILLE—Containing about 6½ acres in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and all the garden fruits; with a 1½ story house well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes ride from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In a pleasant New-England village, a valuable water power, large factory and forging shop, fitted with trip hammers, lathes, grindstones, &c.; well adapted to the manufacture of scythes cutlery or edge tools. Address Box No. 1,673, New-York Post-Office.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., also 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STUDIO.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house built expressly for an artist, containing a large room, with skylight, adapted for some light business. Apply on the premises to J. BURBANK, DeKalb-av., south side, between Nostrand and Marcy avs., near Myrtle, East Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 2 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent alluvia land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good spanning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE—Of 120 acres, within one hour of New-York, by Morris and Essex Railroad; five minutes' walk from Summit Depôt, with two houses—mansion house with 13 rooms; tenant house with 6 rooms; and fifteen acres, embracing one of the finest building sites in the country, surrounded with beautiful scenery, peaches, apples, pears, grapes, &c., &c., with a fine spring of water through the place. Apply to M. EGOLF, No. 347 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—One mile from Jersey City, on the Bergen Point plank-road, a one-and-a-half-story house, barn and 10 acres of land if wanted for gardening. Said property is adjoining Claremont, and will be leased for one or more years. Rent of house and barn, $200; more land at a low rent. Possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three-story house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., $1,050; also the similar house No. 125 Hammond-st., rent $650; also house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal st., rent $900; also, No. 368 6th-st., near Avenue D, rent $450; also the lots and buildings Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Ceda -st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET—With immediate possession, a very desirable two-story and attic house, and stable, on 57th-st., with about sixteen lots laid out in garden, with fruit-trees, grape-vine, &c.—suitable for a respectable family. Easy communication by day and night by the Second and Third-avenue Railroads. Inquire of Dr. SCHMIDT, No. 5 East 12th st., near 5th-av., at 9 A. M., or 3½ P. M.

HOUSE TO LEASE—Broadway, No. 776, between 19th and 10th sts. Has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas fixtures throughout the house. In perfect order, and desirable either as a dwelling or for any business requiring spacious show-rooms, as there are three rooms deep on first and second stories. Can be had a few days before May 1. Inquire No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The modern 1st class brown-stone house No. 88 First-place, Brooklyn, in perfect order; has gas, water, furnace, &c.; lot 25 by 125, with court-yard and garden. Also, adjoining the above a fine brick stable and lot on Court-st, 22 by 75. For terms apply to M. H. & D. CASHMAN, No. 5 Beaver-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River Terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience; gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. Apply at the office, southeast of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The superior built stone-front house No. 14 East 38th-st., near 5th-av. Lot full size; house 26 feet by 54, three stories front and four rear. Has all the modern improvements and every convenience that can be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Dr. BLOIS, No. 230 4th-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new houses on the southerly side of 20th-st., near 3d-av. The houses are 22 feet wide by 45 feet deep. Lots are 92 feet deep. Houses contain all the modern improvements. Rent $400 each. For further particulars, apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very large and handsome house, suitable for a boarding-house or school, having spacious parlors on 2d floor. Will be put in good order for a good tenant. Rent $700. Location, 10th-av., near Episcopal Theological Seminary.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 443 8th av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A medium-size three-story brick house, situated between 1st and 2d avs. and 18th and 19th sts., with all the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures. The parlor-carpets and oil-cloths can be bought at a bargain. Rent $230 and water tax. Address Box No. 155, Chatham-square Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Within five minutes' walk from the Ferry—a genteel two-story, attic, and basement house, corner of Washington and Essex streets. Inquire on the premises, or of P. BROUWER ANCHER, No. 45 Beaver-st., 2d floor, back office.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Situated in the pleasantest part of Clinton-st., north of Atlantic st., and convenient to all the ferries. Furniture quite new, and elegant. Possession at any time. Apply to LEWIS S. MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET—A 4-story English basement house in 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at a moderate rent. Also many other houses in good locations. Apply at the Manhattan Land Office, No. 424 4th-av., before 12 M., or after 1 P. M. KEYES & HOAGLAND.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—with stable for two horses and carriage-house in Harlem, corner of 126th-st. and 3d-av.; first-rate stand for a grocer, dry-good, or ice-cream saloon. Inquire of L. DOUGHTY, 118th-street, between 3d and 4th-av. Rent $225.

HOUSE TO LET—The first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 148 West 42d-st., one block West of Broadway, having every modern improvement throughout. Rent $800. Apply on the premises or to THOMAS McCLUNE & CO., No. 47 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 60 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The convenient three-story brick house No. 33 Pacific-st., on the north side, between Hicks and Henry sts. D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 226 West 31st-st. It is a two-story and attic house, with high basement, modern built, and containing all the improvements, and will be let at a very moderate rent. Apply to JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The brown-stone front house No. 248 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Apply to EDMUND A. SMITH, No. 32 Spruce-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

ROOMS TO LET—In Brooklyn Post-Office Building, No. 337 Fulton-st., facing Montague-st., on which is the Wall-st. Ferry, the entire third story, or the rooms separately—three large offices at $100 each. The rooms can all easily be made to communicate. No better place for business signs, as thousands stop at the building daily for letters. Inquire at A. S. CROWELL'S, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 765 Greenwich-st., consisting of six rooms with bath and gas. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Fishkill Landing, a few minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt, with three acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees, good stable and carriage-house, and ice-house filled. The house, two stories and wings, with piazza in front, ten rooms, besides pantries. For terms and other particulars, apply to Mrs. H. SCHENCK, on the premises, or to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 132 Water-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, stone basement, with the furniture, No. 150 Joralemon-st., a few minutes' walk to the Ferries; the house is in good order, has gas fixtures, range, &c. Will be let for six or twelve months, cheap. Apply to O. N. BOSTWICK, No. 83 Remsen-st. or No. 34 Murray-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For six months. The house is three stories, new; has all the modern improvements; it is situated in 15th-st., near 6th-av. Address L. B., box No. 3,068 Post-Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Most agreeably situated in the central part of Brooklyn, convenient to all the Ferries, cars within half a block. The house is new and in thorough repair, newly painted inside and out, with all the modern conveniences, gas, range, furnace, &c., a profusion of pantry room all through the house. Rent $1,000. Possession at any time. Address F. A. C., box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class three-story brick house, No. 122 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen between 12 and 3 P. M., by a written order from the subscriber,

JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 116 West 11th-st.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, with excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st. or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 186 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—With 17 acres of land at Chatham, Morris County, N. J., suitable for a Summer residence for a small family. Apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, No. 158 Maiden-lane.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT HAMILTON, L. I., TO LET—With five acres of ground, including garden, which is planted with all the early vegetables. The house contains eleven rooms, house and outbuildings in good repair. The house has a commanding view of the upper and lower bays, is within two minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, stages pass the door five times each day for the Brooklyn cars. For further particulars, inquire of H. D. CLAPP, Everett House, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN.—very pleasantly situated, opposite St. John's-square; a small house of 8 rooms, will be put in first-rate order. The lot is about 70 feet front, by 140 deep, with shade trees, &c.; a very desirable Summer residence. Rent $175; possession 1st of May next. Apply to SAMUEL HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, N. Y., or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., Stamford, adjoining the premises

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With half an acre of ground, pleasantly situated, within three miles of Hoboken, near the Bull's Ferry road, and joining the country seat of JAMES BROWN, Esq., and within five minutes' walk of the church and school-house. The house contains ten rooms, has been built two years, and will be let at a moderate rent. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, at Mr. Brown's residence.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT AUDUBON PARK, near Hudson River Railroad depôt, at 152d-st.—House contains fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house and excellent garden attached. Possession immediately. Apply to HASTINGS, PLUMPTON & CO., No. 76 John-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The entire second floor of a large house in Willow place, containing five rooms, with gas in each room. Willow-place is only two minutes' walk from either Wall-st. or South Ferries. Rent $300. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

SMALL STORE TO RENT.—No. 176 Broadway, (Howard Hotel,) suitable for any genteel business. Also a dwelling-house situated at Quarantine (Staten Island) about 4 minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent low to a good tenant. A stable can be had with the premises. Apply at the exchange office 176 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO LET—On St. Mark's-place, in nice order; modern improvements, &c. Rent low. Also, a three-story house on 26th-st., $700. Also, one on 38th-st., $650. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—No 99 East 17th-st., for one year, from 1st May. Has gas and water throughout, range, furnace, &c., &c. May be seen daily from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Possession can be had on 28th inst. Apply to E. M. LIVERMORE, No. 54 New-st.

TWO HOUSES TO LET—On Roslyn-terrace, 82d-st., Yorkville, between 3d and 4th avs. The houses have seven rooms and seven pantries, Croton water, a wood house and a good garden. Rent only $175 to good tenants. Apply at No. 122 Bleecker st.

$450 FOR A HOUSE WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS—In 46th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; those three new houses, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water all through, range, &c. Possession given immediately, if required. Inquire of D. DORITY, on the premises, No. 95 West 46th-st., or No. 41 Barclay-st.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.

Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.

Apply at No. 127 Spring-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—No. 29 Union-square, and furniture for sale. One of the pleasantest locations in the City; large and convenient, admirably adapted with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 87th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two new, light and airy shops to let, in rear, Nos. 23 and 24 Watt-st., dimensions, 23x42, suitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, or any other business without steam-power. Inquire at the Anatomical Museum.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 8 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO LET.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—in South Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, hot and cold water baths, and a good neighborhood, and less than five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry, South Brooklyn. Rent reasonable. Inquire at No. 89 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, or of GEO. CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co's, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

SECOND-FLOOR TO LET—Three rooms and closet, in a modern house, pleasantly situated up town, has bath, gas, &c. To a neat small family, rent very low. Balance of house occupied by a genteel American family of four. Apply to KNAPP, No. 477 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of house No. 177 9th-st. Three rooms, closets, pantries and croton water. Apply as above.

MANSION TO LET AT ELLIOTTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A very pretty stone mansion, containing fourteen rooms, walnut stairs, &c. The house stands on an elevation, surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees in the lawn, with stable, &c. Rent very low to a good and careful tenant. Also to let, a well finished cottage for a small family, furnished or unfurnished, containing seven rooms, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and City. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

LARGE BUILDING, STORES AND COT-TAGES AND HORSES TO LET—Large building to let in 43d-st., 50 ft. by 90 ft. Stores in 44th-av. and Broadway, near 45th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $360. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first-class two-story house and wing on Oviston-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the Bay and river. Rent $350. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—In store No. 312 Pearl-st., corner of Peck-slip, suitable for business requiring a good light; will be fitted up for offices, if required. Inquire on the premises. JOHN I. BROWER.

HOTEL AND EATING HOUSE TO LET—At South Ferry, corner of Whitehall and South sts. Will be let separately or together. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance in South-st.

TO LET—Two strong frame houses, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on the Heights, near Wall-st Ferry, with or without furniture. Apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway; or to J. T. HOWARD, No. 160 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A house, barn and large garden, with fruit, about a mile from steamboat landing. Apply to RAPELYE & WRIGHT, Astoria, or JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO-STORY DWELLING AND STORE TO LET—With feed house attached, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th-st.; also part of a cottage house, to a small family, situated near the above-described premises. Apply to MARGARET WAITE, on the premises, or of JOHN WAITE, No. 1,102 Broadway.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET—On 10th-av., near 24th-st., consisting of 5

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
RICH PARIS JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
&c., &c.
COFFIN & HAYDOCK
WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF MESSRS. MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., IN LIQUIDATION,
(LATE MARCHAND, JANET & GUILLE,)
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 22,
at 10 o'clock, at the store of
Messrs. MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., No. 491 BROADWAY,
ON SIX MONTHS' CREDIT FOR APPROVED INDORSED NOTES.
The entire stock of Rich Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., &c., consisting of sets of ornaments, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, brooches, (half sets &c. &c.; ear-rings and breach; gold chains not with diamonds; pearls and tables; bracelets, necklaces, &c., set with diamond and pearl; breastpins, diamond lockets, diamond sleeve buttons and studs and vest buttons, sin-rings, pendants and drops, watches, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE UNDER THE SUPREME COURT OF 81 LOTS AND GORES ON 1ST-AV., 109TH, 111ST, 112D AND 113D STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned, Referee, in partition, the following Real Estate, viz:

On 1st-avenue—13 Lots of ground, including a number of gore lots, situated on the south side of 111st-st., commencing 75 feet east of 1st-av.

Also—11 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st-av. and 111st-st. eight of the same fronting on the avenue and three on the street. These lots have nearly 200 feet front on both the avenue and street.

Also—4 Gore Lots on and next to the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 112d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore Lots on the south side of 112d-st., commencing 130 feet 11 inches west of 1st-av.

Also—20 Lots and Gores situated on the lot bounded by 1st and 2d avs., and by 112d and 113d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av., 11 fronting on 112d-st., and 7 fronting on 113d st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.

Also—1 Gore Lot on the north side of 112d-st., commencing 125 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described Lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.
R. MOTT, Attorney.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES ISABELLE IN 42 LOTS, PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM, AND HOUSTON-ST.—POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.:

The lot on and next the northeast corner of 84th-av. and 80th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st.—No. 11 is a gore lot. Nine lots north side of 87th-st., commencing about 200 feet 1¾ inches east of 4th-av. Eleven lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on 5th avenue, and 7 on 109th-st. Four lots on and next the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Five lots on south side of 25th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 203 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances; 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Of 30 parcels of property East Yorkville, Harlem and Houston-st.

SALE POSITIVE, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors viz.: Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 80th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st.; No. 11 is a gore lot. Nine lots north side of 87th-st., commencing about 201 feet 1¾ inches east of 4th-av. 11 lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 109th-st. 4 lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. 5 lots on south side of 25th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 203 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for 5 or 6 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of Samuel Osborn, deceased.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock.

On West-Sixteenth-street—House and lot known as No. 253, south side, 150 feet east of 9th-av.

On West Twenty-ninth-street—House and lot known as No. 323, north side, near 10th-av.

On Seventh-avenue—House and lot known as No. 341, east side, between 31st and 32d sts.

On Forty-fifth-street—Five lots, 80 feet west of 1st-av., north side, 20x100.

On Forty-fifth-street—Six lots, south side, 80 feet west of 1st-av., 20x100.

First-avenue—Ten lots, west side, between 45th and 46th sts., 20x100.

Williamsburg—Two lots, 25x100, on the easterly side of Lorimer-st., 60 feet south of Skillman-st., in IIId Ward, being Nos. 348 and 349 Lorimer-st.

Bergen Hill—Valuable lot, 25x170, situated on the plank road, opposite the stone Reformed Dutch Church.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, a number of valuable autograph letters, the property of a former Chaplain of the Senate, whose certificate of authenticity will accompany each letter.

Also, a cravat worn by the Father of his Country during the Revolutionary War, and presented to the owner by a member of Gen. Washington's family.

These letters, in all, are 14 in number, and written by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and others, are of an exceedingly interesting character, relating generally to the private and social rather than the public affairs of the distinguished writers, may be seen at any time prior to the sale at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL—At public auction, on Tuesday the 22d of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots on 54th, 55th, 56th and 109th sts. and 2d-av., viz.: On 54th-st., North side, commencing 175 feet East from 2d-av., 12 vacant lots, each 25x100 ft. 5 in. On 2d-av., East side, corner 57th-st., 4 vacant lots, 25x100. On 59th-st., South side, commencing 100 feet East of 2d-av., 4 vacant lots, 25x100. On 56th-st., South side, between 2d and 3d avs., commencing 200 feet west of 2d-av., 4 vacant lots, 25x100 ft. 4 in. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT AND OAK CABINET FURNITURE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 455 Broadway, the balance of stock of Messrs. McGRAW & ALLENBURN, comprising rosewood parlor suites in every variety, settees, armchairs, secretaries and bookcases, dining, hall and bedroom furniture, enameled cottage suites, &c. The whole of the best class and warranted—will be sold without reservation to close the business. Full particulars in future advertisements.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—57 Dey, cor. Greenwich.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, SOAP, FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No 57 Dey, corner Greenwich-st.: stand casks, bar fixtures, teas, sperm candles, cigars, tobacco, raisins, codfish, hardware, knives and forks, shirt collars, eight-day clocks, vests, carpeting. Also, a large cooking-range. Also, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, the stock and fixtures of a liquor and cordial store, at No. 114 Bowery.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By SAVAGE & PARKS, THIS DAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 Greene-st., near Houston, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Brussels, Venetian and ingrain carpeting; mahogany and black walnut parlor and chamber furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c. Terms cash. Deposits required.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he continues to give this personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction, at the residences of families, as he has done for many years. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—GREAT SALE OF ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.—Under authority granted by the State of Illinois, as set forth in the Acts of Feb. 21, 1843, and March 1, 1845, and in the deed of trust executed by the Governor of the State, June 26, 1845, duly recorded in the Counties of Cook and Will, the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal will offer at public sale in the city of Chicago, commencing on TUESDAY, 13th day of May next:

All the unsold Canal Lands and Town Lots belonging to said Canal, that is to say, 25,246 acres of land lying on both sides of said Canal, and within five miles of the same, between Chicago and the town of La Salle. Also, all the unsold town lots in Chicago, Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Kankakee, Morris, Ottawa, and La Salle—1,447 lots in all. Many of these lands and some of the town lots are traversed by railroads, either completed or under construction. The terms of the sale are one-fourth cash, the residue of the purchase-money in three annual installments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable annually, in advance.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, DAVID LEAVITT, JOSIAH McROBERTS, } Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ILL. AND MICH. CANAL, March, 20, 1856.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 26 and 28 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

REAL ESTATE—BROOKLYN DWELLINGS AT AUCTION—RARE CHANCE—COLE & CHILTON will sell on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst., at the Merchant's Exchange, three new and desirable Philadelphia brick front, 2-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwellings, 20 by 40 feet, lots 24 by 100 feet, Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Bergen-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., containing twelve rooms and just finished in modern style, with gas, ornamental sliding doors, cornices and centers, mantels and grates, bells and speaking tubes; handsomely painted and basements grained. Location unexceptionable.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At No. 23 West 21st-st., consisting of the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of the house. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, the splendid and costly furniture of the above residence, to which he invites special attention, all of which will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues are now ready. The furniture consists in part of full-seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, a fine instrument, used but seven months, three large and elegant French pier and mantel mirrors; rich velvet and Wilton carpets, suite elegant reserved parlor furniture, nine pieces covered in rich brocade, with covers; one double sofa bed, consisting of two sofas, &c., covered in tapestry, one do, in Maroon velvet; all these suites were made to order, and are of the best description; richly covered rosewood centre and pier tables, lady's French secretary, richly inlaid; two superior marble-top rosewood etageres, with French mirror fronts; escritoires and music cabinets, lined with satin wood, solid rosewood reception and tête-à-tête chairs, in satin and tapestry; brocade and lace curtains, French plate mantel and reclining chairs, in satin, costly mantel vases, bronzes, statuary, splendid chandeliers and gas-fixtures, Parisian clocks, French bleur-de-flora, with marble top, a number of valuable oil-paintings in rich frames, armoires, with French mirror fronts, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, all made to match throughout; solid rosewood bedsteads, marble-top rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, costly China toilet sets, invalid chairs, &c.; 20 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rosewood secretary book-case, library de., with all the elegant dining-room furniture; extensive dining table, opens 16 feet; dining-room chairs, side board; rich silver ware, cut glass and ruby ware, silver and ivory cutlery, elegant dinner set, 210 pieces, with a large quantity of superior mahogany furniture of every description, English oil-cloth, elegant marble-top hall stand, velvet and Wilton stair carpets; also the culinary department, with which the sale will commence. Every thing in the house is to be sold without reserve, and a deposit required of every purchaser.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH VELVET TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.—On TUESDAY, (To-Morrow,) April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell, as above, the entire furniture, consisting of velvet and tapestry carpets; two suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and maroon, French brocatel, with slip cover; superior rosewood piano-forte; carved rosewood, marble-top, centre, pier, and side tables; splendid rosewood etagere, with mirrors; pier glass, oil-paintings, lace curtains, French window shades, mantel vases and ornaments, oak hall table and chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, enameled chamber suites, marble-top bureaus and washstands, curled hair mattresses and palliasses, &c.; extension table, cottage chairs, sofa, tête-à-tête, arm chairs; gold-band dinner set, 164 pieces; tea set's, crockery and glass ware, plated cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, a variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of the sale.

N. COOPER, Auctioneer.

N. COOPER WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, three valuable brick houses and lots. One three story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot, with gas and fixtures, on the westerly side of Powers-st., 20 feet southerly from Dean-st., 65 by 100 feet. Also, one two-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot, with gas and fixtures, marble mantles, grates, range, with hot and cold water, six feet piazza, inclosed with glass, on the southerly side of State-st., 15½ feet westerly from Nevins-st., lot 22 feet 6 inches by 90 feet. Also, one two-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot, with slate roof, on the southerly side of Nassau-st., 64 feet 9 inches westerly from Hudson-av., lot 17 feet 5 inches by 65 feet. Sale positive. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 65 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, valuable water right and front on the East River, at Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, one block from Grand and Houston-st. Ferries.

MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, all that certain plot of ground on the westerly side of the 2-Rod Road, near the south westerly intersection of South 1st-st. and the 2-Rod Road, having a front of 75 feet on the East River, by 158 feet 4 inches in depth on the southerly line, and 146 feet 6 inches on the northerly line, with the water right in front, on the East River, of 75 feet by 190 feet on both sides. Sale positive. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, marble building, No. 11 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 656 Broadway near Bond-st., being the entire superior stock of A. L. DOHRMAN, Esq., made expressly for private Broadway sales, embracing parlor suites in brocade and brocatel of two and three colors, in solid rosewood frames, mahogany do. in plush and haircloth, rosewood etageres, mirror parts of backs, hall stands of rosewood, oak and mahogany, sideboards do., extension dining-tables do., centre, side and sofa tables do., rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, also, sofas, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, palliasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Sale peremptory for cash, as the store is let, and must be surrendered immediately after the sale. A deposit will be required from each purchaser. Storage furnished free until May, if required.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—F. COCTON will sell, THIS DAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 68 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., the entire furniture of the house; it will comprise in part two or three suites of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in velvet and brocatel, tapestry and velvet carpets, large French plate mirrors, lace and other curtains, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, black walnut dining and extension tables, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, several oil-paintings, very valuable China and glass ware, table cutlery, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN 14TH-ST.—F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Henry-st., near Catharine, the entire furniture of the family, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture, such as tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets oil-cloths, mahogany sofas and chairs, tête-à-têtes, bookcases, dressing and plain bureaus, dining and extension tables, feather beds and hair mattresses, China and glass ware, table cutlery, stoves, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, at 2 o'clock same day, all the genteel furniture in house No. 222 Sullivan-st., near Bleecker, consisting in part of parlor, dining-room, basement furniture. More full particulars to-morrow. Remember the hour, 2 o'clock, P. M.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, CHOICE PAINTINGS, &c.—By SAVAGE & PARKS.—On TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 East 24th-st., near Madison-square, the entire contents of the house, comprising household furniture of every description, mostly made to order; also, rich dinner and tea sets, original oil-paintings carefully selected, one high cost double-action piano-forte, bedsteads, mattresses and bedding of superior quality; also, at about 3 o'clock P. M., in the library, a large and choice selection of books. Sale peremptory for cash. Deposits required. Catalogues at store No. 314 Broadway.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE—SILVER-PLATED WARE AND DAMAGED HARDWARE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell, on TUESDAY, April 22, a valuable consignment of silver-plated ware of the best quality, and 7 packages of damaged hardware for account of underwriters, consisting of miner's lamps, ball braces, shoe rasps, wood rasps, butcher knives, pincers, handcuffs, punches, bolts, table cutlery, saws, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers of these articles is invited. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on FRIDAY, April 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, one vacant lot in New-York, on the southerly side of 123d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.; lot 25 x 100 feet 10 inches; a lot and substantial 3-story brick store and dwelling in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn,) on the northwesterly corner of North 7th and 8d sts., lot 25 x 100 feet; building 25 x 35 feet. For further particulars apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, April 22, at 8½ o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 197 Schermerhorn-st., between Bond and Nevins sts. Brooklyn. Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture in good order. Immediately after the above at about 11¾ o'clock A. M., at No. 124 Laurens-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, Keyser's portable furnace and fixtures, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., large and desirable stock all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, cut and best glass, China, cutlery, plated ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

ON WEDNESDAY—April 23, at 10½ o'clock, handsome household furniture, in house No. 77 Greenwich-av., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in silk, damask, and in plush, Elizabethan style, handsome chamber suites, and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION—300 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., will be sold at Auction on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of A. BRAGG, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., being a stock in good order.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE—Will take place THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., of furniture, piano-fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors and cigars will be sold first and without reserve, English velvet carpets, also Brussels, newest patterns.

SALE OF COLLAMORE HOUSE FURNITURE—Nos. 530, 532, and 534 Broadway.—By virtue of two chattel mortgages to the undersigned, dated Nov. 8, 1855, and duly filed in the Register's Office of the City of New-York, we will sell at public auction, at the premises, on the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture of said house, consisting of mirrors, carpets, beds, bureaus, curtains, tables, chairs, crockery, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Printed catalogues will be ready on day of sale.

JAMES KETCHAM, JAMES K. & JONA. MABBETT, } Mortgagees.
THOMPSON & WEEKS, Atty's of Mortgagees.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1856.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW-UTRECHT LOTS AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, April 30, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: One house and two lots of ground on the southwest side of the Beattie-st., New-Utrecht, 275 feet northwest from the Beattie-st. and the road leading from northwest corner of Beattie-st. and the road leading from New-Utrecht to Flatbush, formerly belonging to ISAAC LYONS. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order of ISADORE BERNHARD, Assignee of ISAAC LYONS.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, April 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds..$1,000 each
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.. $500 each
$5,000 Harlem Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 3d Mortgage Bond.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent Bond.
$16,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Income Bonds.
$5,000 Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$20,000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. 7 per cent Bonds..$1,000 each
$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$11,000 Hartford City 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$2,000 Two shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each
185 shares Kerosene Gas Light Company..... $25 each
30 shares Columbia Insurance Company..... $50 each
26 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company..... $25 each
75 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company..$100 each
20 shares Rutgers Insurance Company..... $25 each
15 shares Lenox Insurance Company..... $25 each
60 shares Ocean Bank..... $50 each

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

25 shares Citizens' Bank..... $25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same, on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Bread-st., New-York.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Union-place, opposite Union-square, (by order of Daniel Lord and Cornelius W. Lawrence, Executors,)

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c.—Parlor Furniture—Rich carved rosewood suites in brocatel; 2 sofas, 3 arm-chairs, 6 parlor chairs; gil chairs, carved and inlaid centre tables, gilt and inlaid cabinets, rosewood card-tables, rosewood carved arm-chairs, in blue satin, embroidered arm-chairs, satin damask window curtains and cornices complete; rich velvet tapestry carpets, bronze chandeliers, 12 lights, elegant bronze clock, with candelebras to match, rosewood pianoforte, rosewood musical box, extension dining table, with a general assortment of parlor furniture.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Consists of French-plate mirrors, satin damask curtains, with shades complete; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, toilet dressing tables, night-stand, damask chairs, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, in white and gold, velvet and tapestry carpets.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Consists of extension-table, China dinner tea and coffee sets, Bohemian glass dessert sets, goblets, wine, champagne, decanters, side-dishes, tumblers.

WINES—Madeira, Cherry Brandy, Port, Claret, Whisky, Champagne, &c.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—Bookcases, tables, chairs, with a general assortment of standard and miscellany books.

GAS FIXTURES throughout; oil-cloths, hat-stand, hall chairs, stair-carpet and rods, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES—Family carriage, made by Lawrence, nearly new, satin lined, and in excellent order.

Also, an open carriage, double and single sleigh bells, blankets, sheets, leopard and gnat robes, plated set of harness.

Also, one pair of black horses, eight years old, about 16 hands high, fast travelers, sound and kind in double and single harness. Can be seen for two days before the sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & KELLAR—THIS DAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Ludlow-place, Houston-st., near McDougal, elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman going to Europe on account of ill-health, and consists of royal Wilton carpets, English oil-cloths, real lace window curtains, solid rosewood etagere, cost $325; one superior toned rosewood 7¼-octave Piano-forte, with heavy carved legs, finished all round, made by William Elderman & Son of New-York, and cost $650, together with carved stool and embossed cover; original oil paintings, one of which is valued at $300; rich gold-mounted framed engravings of high cost, real Sevres and Bisque Chinese and French China vases: gold-mounted framed French plate oval mirrors, centre tables, cabinets, 1 solid rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, viz.: large sofa, 4 parlor, arm and ladies' chairs, cost $300, ottomans, divans, &c., mahogany furniture, rosewood bedstead, richly carved rosewood bureau, washstand, commode, &c., to match; hair bolster and pillows, bedding, &c. Also, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, toilet sets, candelebras, gold gilt girandoles, &c. Basement—solid oak extension dining-table, buffet, oak dining-room chairs, oak mirror, one elegant gold band dinner set, 135 pieces, and cost $150, French China tea sets, richly decorated, cutlery, silver forks, spoons, rich cut-glass ware, napkin rings, &c., together with the usual variety of a well-furnished private house, the whole of which is nearly new, having been in use only a few months. Catalogues of which are now ready and can be viewed. Also, all the rich gas chandeliers through the house.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, BUHL CABINET, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 West 20th-st., elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, most of which was made to order by BAUDOINE & MEERS, consisting in part of parlor furniture covered with velvet, rosewood chairs and divans embroidered, Buhl cabinet, piano-for e, pier glass, brocatel and lace curtains, fine cut glass ware, French China, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets; bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, &c.

PAINTINGS—French Van Dyck, by Hogarth, Bouffon and other eminent artists, and a splendid water color by Hesche. Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, valuable water right and front on the East River, at Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, one block from Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, all that certain plot of ground on the westerly side of the 2-Rod Road, near the south westerly intersection of South 1st-st. and the 2-Rod Road, having a front of 75 feet on the East River, by 158 feet 4 inches in depth on the southerly line, and 146 feet 6 inches on the northerly line, with the water right in front on the East River of 75x190 feet on both sides. Sale positive. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, marble building, No. 11 Pine-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 317 10th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of 4 parlors, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in silk brocatel, black walnut do. in green velvet, with chairs to match, arm chairs in rosewood and black walnut, rosewood 6¾ octave piano-forte, extension dining table, oil-paintings, with a Bacchus and Ceres, from the private gallery of Louis Napoleon, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, with glasses, mattresses, pillows, mahogany chairs, dinner set, glass ware, and the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—PELL & CO. will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 363 Centre-st., (by order of the assignee,) the stock of unfinished furniture in the above store, comprising richly carved rosewood, oak and walnut parlor and dining-room, and hall chairs in the frame, sofa-frames, bureau wardrobe with glasses; hall, pier, and card tables. Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood, mahogany, walnut, and satin-wood, boards, plank, and veneers. Terms: 4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, in lots from the shelves to suit City and country trade, 300 crates white granite, Missouri pattern, and 25 crates blue c. c. dipt and edged-ware, French China tea sets, vases and card-receivers, 400 packages assorted glass ware, table cutlery, tea trays, and eight-day clocks, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of the best quality, in good order.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 58 2d av., consisting of French plate mirrors, mahogany sofas, Italian marble-top centre tables, tête-à-têtes, chairs, Brussels carpet, a very handsome rosewood piano, bedroom furniture—such as mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and counterpanes.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, April 22, at No. 6 Willow-st., at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel household furniture contained in the above four-story dwelling, consisting of every variety usually found in a first-class house, embracing a very superior 7-octave Piano-forte, made by Dunham. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, standard and other roses, of every variety, adapted to our climate, and all prepared with the greatest care by D. Bell, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st.; also a large variety of tree peonies.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—It will be sold at Public Auction, at the House of Jesse Howell, Hempstead Branch, Long Island, on TUESDAY, 22d April, at 12 o'clock, noon, all that well-known and valuable Homestead and Farm of land, belonging to the Estate, and late the residence of Lott Vandewater, deceased.

Said Farm is situated in the Town of North Hempstead, Queens County, about a mile east of the Depot at Hempstead Branch, and adjoining the Long Island Railroad, 2½ miles from the village of Hempstead, and about 20 miles from New-York City. The farm contains about 100 acres of excellent garden land, all in the highest state of cultivation, suitably divided into fields, well fenced, and in good repair. On the premises are a good dwelling house, several barns, carriage-house, granaries, and numerous outhouses, an excellent well of never-failing water, and a thrifty young orchard of choice fruit trees. Sale positive and without reserve, to the highest bidder. Title indisputable. Terms cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale in cash or approved paper, and the balance when the deed is ready. Also, at the same time and place, and belonging to the same estate, will be sold about 50 acres of land 5 minutes' walk east of Hempstead Branch, located in the town of Hempstead, near the Railroad, about one-third under cultivation, and well fenced, of good quality, and handsomely situated for building lots. Also, about 40 acres of woodland in North Hempstead, in Broad Hollow Woods. By order of Court, SAMUEL BROWN,
Attorney for heirs of Estate of Lott Vandewater, dec'd.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—at No. 33 Union-place, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 2½ o'clock precisely, one magnificent pair of Black Horses, about 15½ hands high, 6 years

New-York Daily Times.

Governor Wise's Views upon the Democratic Presidential Nomination.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 6, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 23d ult., to-day, and have no hesitation in giving a frank reply to the resolution of inquiry of which you are the medium.

As to the presentation of my own name for nomination for the Presidency, I can only say that I have had no part in it, and will have none, further than to say that I will not withhold its use from my friends, if they think that it can be fairly made to serve the cause of the country and of the Democracy.

I was, at the last Convention, the avowed friend of Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination, and would have so declared now, had I not expressly understood that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency. I mean not to say that I am not now friendly to his nomination, but that I am not committed to him or to any man. My main desire is that the Democracy shall be united on the best man with the best chances of success.

I especially desire that the Virginia Democracy shall not be divided, and I am committed only to their preference, whatever it be, within the range of legitimate selection. I will go with the Virginia representative into the battle, and remain with it through the fight until death or victory.

Pennsylvania has always stood by Virginia, from the days of SIMON SNYDER and THOS. JEFFERSON down to this day; she is one of the largest and oldest and best of the old thirteen States, and she has claims to give a candidate, and she has a son worthy of a nomination, who is a representative, man and name, of his State's Democracy; and if Virginia again pushes him, as she did in 1852, I will go for his nomination straight and manly.

Virginia will have no candidate, and will not likely vote for any man of her own, unless her sister States shall call upon her to present her preference to the Convention. If she presents no son of her own in the first instance, my belief is that on the first ballotings in Convention her votes will be cast for Mr. BUCHANAN, with an earnest, honest desire to have him nominated. If his name fails, then Virginia will expect Pennsylvania to go along with her for her preference. And I say this without rejecting other States or candidates, for whoever is nominated by the Convention at Cincinnati, on a sound Democratic platform, will be supported by Virginia, and she desires to exclude no candidate from having his name proposed. She will heartily go for Mr. PIERCE, Mr. DOUGLAS, or any other sound man of the North, and sets up equal pretensions only for a son of her own or the South. She would, doubtless, looking to men alone, prefer one of her own sons—for example, Mr. HUNTER, of the Senate, or some other; but the proposal of the name of one of her sons she would defer to her sister States, and to none more especially than to Pennsylvania.

For myself I prefer that Mr. BUCHANAN'S name shall be presented to the National Convention—indeed, that the field of selection shall be as large as possible—that the claims of every good and great man who has a hold upon the masses of the people, without regard to section, be thought of and fairly considered, in reference to the popular will, and not to the selfish interests of mere politicians; and then every State regiment will be marched up to the grand Democratic encampment, with high hopes of being the banner corps, and of gladly and gloriously rallying on to an signal moral as well as political victory. I pledge you that the "Old Guard" of Virginia will tread "with the tramp of the serried host," regularly in the line against the foe, and die or live in any part of the field of conflict where duty and order may command. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous gins, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the enquiry for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 16, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DROPSIES ARE CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—This form of disease is occasioned by the exhalent arteries throwing out a greater quantity of fluid than the absorbents take up. BRANDRETH'S PILLS convey, by magic, as it were, an impulse to the remote extremities, arousing their absorbents to action; and, in case of swelling, or watery deposits there, awakening the sleeping energies of those vessels, which, like millions of pumps at work, transmit the morbid fluid to the intestines and urinary passages, effecting a reduction of the dropsical limbs, sometimes in a few hours, and thus affording a striking illustration of the sympathetic action of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Thus, in Dropsies of the Stomach, and in all dropsies, or continued enlargements of the joints or limbs, there is nothing in the world to be compared to the effect BRANDRETH'S PILLS produce. In chronic cases, perseverance, with full doses, is required. Some of the best men in the Union can be referred to, in proof of the above. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents a box, at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Buildings; No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 288 Bowery. Also, by MRS. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine-venders in the Union.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is almost impossible to enumerate the variety and immensity of the entertainment to be given at this popular theatre to-night. Suffice it to say, Messrs. R. CONEY, T. CONEY and J. B. WARD, with their highly trained dogs *Brutus*, *Yankee* and *Cato*, are to appear, in addition to the excellent company of the establishment, viz.: Mr. J. H. ALLEN, MRS. F. H. RICHINGS, Miss HATHAWAY, Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., &c., as will be seen by reference to the bills. The drama of the "Forest of Bondy," the pantomime of "Asphodel" and the comedy of "Delicate Ground," are to be performed. No fault to accusing your places early.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my *Lung and Cough Syrup* is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MARIN,
Physician and Physician, &c., No. 32 West 26th-st., N. Y.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 300 pages, 80 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES, GOLD PENS, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.—Together with LOWNDES' Patent Pen and Pencil Case in Gold and Silver, are being continually manufactured by the subscribers in every conceivable style, and at prices to suit all. The attention of the trade and public is respectfully solicited.
WILMARTH, CLEMSMAN & Co.,
No. 21, Maiden-lane, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process. No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.
GURNEY & FREDERICKS,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on four or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FERRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—With little CORDELIA HOWARD, the original *Eva*, Mrs. HOWARD, the original *Topsy*, and Mr. HOWARD, the original *St. Clair*, produced in 6 acts and with 8 grand tableaux, original music, choruses, grand Panorama of the Mississippi, &c., at Barnum's Museum this evening. Two sterling pieces this afternoon.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Rag Carpets, &c.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. The diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. The matter is neutralised by the disinfecting operation of the ointment. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARRON & PAUL, BUCHANAN, E. C. & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

FOR THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—DR. [illegible], devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 238 Broadway

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HARRISON'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

River-Street, Brooklyn.

It is now several years since the owners of a portion of the marsh-land of the Wallabout, and in the vicinity of the Naval Hospital, began to calculate the benefits that would acrue from effective drainage. Several plans have been proposed but none have yet been tried. A canal so constructed that the tide should clean it was thought to be the best, and for the purpose of testing it, a bill was presented to the Legislature and passed, authorizing the opening of a street through the marsh-land, one hundred feet wide, with a canal fifty feet wide running through the centre. But when the bill was carried to the Governor, for his signature, he objected on the ground that the bill provided for two specific objects, while the law required that no local law should provide for more than one. Therefore the prospect for reclaiming the marsh is again defeated.

Alleged Bad Practice—Death of the Patient.

An Inquest will be held to-day in Williamsburg by adjournment, upon the body of ANTON LIELER, before Coroner HANFORD, when some curious developments are expected as to peculiarities in medical practice as conducted by unauthorized intruders into the responsibilities of the profession. The deceased died on Wednesday last, as is supposed from improper medicat treatment, and certificate was given by a person styling himself "*Doctor* JOHN BAUMANN," certifying that death was caused by inflammation of the lungs, and bilious, fever.

This person testified on Thursday that he had attended deceased first on Monday last, previous to which two other physicians had been in attendance; his stomach was swelled, and there was something the matter with his lungs, but he "could not see in it;" he gave the patient medicine to physic him, and attended him a day and a half, when he died.

A post-mortem examination was made by DRS. C. H. SCHAFFS and KRACKOWITZKER.

The medicine has been sent to Dr. CHILTON, and we hear that it appears to be principally "tincture of aloes," and that the deceased, after taking it, had eighteen or twenty exhausting evacuations, in the debilitated condition already produced by the disease. To-day the matter will be further investigated.

Fire and Loss of Life.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a frame 2½-story building on Congress-street, near the East River, Brooklyn, owned by Mr. WOODRUFF of the firm of WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, and occupied as a liquor shop and boarding house by PATRICK QUINN, was destroyed by fire. JOHN RILEY, a wheelwright by trade and a boarder in the house, who retired when intoxicated, was not aroused in season and he perished in the flames. A building in the rear owned by the same person was damaged to the extent of $200, and the store of WOODRUFF & ROBINSON adjoining, was damaged $100. Total loss $1,200. Covered by Insurance.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week, ending the 19th inst., there were 69 deaths reported to the Health Officer. Males 44; Females, 24; Adults 23; Minors, 45.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.—Scarlet fever, 9; consumption, 7; convulsions, 7; croup, 4; congestion of the brain, 8; dropsy in the head, 3; inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the lungs, congestion of the lungs, dropsy in the heart and marasmus, 2 each.

NEW-JERSEY.

Appointments of Preachers.

The Methodist Annual Conference closed the proceedings of its session at Newark on Friday night last. The appointments of the preachers for the ensuing year were then announced. The following are those for Hudson County, which is in the Paterson District:

Jersey City.—Trinity Church, York-street, Rev. C. H. WHITECAR, and Rev. W. BURROWS as a supernumerary; at St. Paul's M. E. Church, South Sixth-street, Rev. R. VAN HORN; and Hedding Church, in Prospect-place, Rev. R. B. YARD.
Hoboken and Bulls Ferry.—Rev. J. K. BUHR.
City of Hudson.—Rev. A. R. MEAD.
Greenville.—Rev. WM. E. NELSON.
South Centreville.—To be supplied.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, April 20, CHARLES FREDERICK, infant son of Burlin and Louisa M. Hutchins, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 304 West 30th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday, April 20, after an illness of three days, M. VIRGINIA KEEP, wife of J. W. Keep, aged 23 years and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 24 Watts-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Washington City for interment.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday morning, April 19, at the residence of her mother, 127th-st., near 3d-av., Miss EUNICE STYRUS DEWEY, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, April 19, JOHN PENFRIDGE, aged 18 years and 8 months.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 3 Rector-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, April 19, THOMAS ROGERS, of the firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Gresvener, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 88 Hammond-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Saturday, April 19, EDWARD B. CORWIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Forsyth-st., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 20, MARY, wife of J. H. Leeds, aged 39 years.

Funeral from the house No. 67 Orange-st., this (Monday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment. Funeral from St. George's Church, Newburg, on Tuesday morning, April 22, at 9 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 19, FREDERIC ALBERT, infant son of Frederic L. and Ellen S. Whiton, aged 18 months.

The funeral will take place from Montague-place, corner of Clinton-st., this day, (Monday) 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 19, WILLIAM H., son of W. H. and Mary E. Wood, aged 2 years.

In North Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 20, after a long and severe illness, endured with great Christian fortitude and patience, ALMIRA, wife of Curtis Ackerly, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, in Division-av., between 3d and 4th sts. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, April 19, of consumption, MARY T., wife of Joseph E. Hendrick, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in law, John Devereaux, No. 68 10th-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, April 18, LAURA, daughter of C. Edward and Kate A. O'Hara, aged 1 month and 21 days.

In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, April 20, HENRY C. NICHOLS, son of Charles L. and Jeannette Nichols, aged 20 years and 8 months.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 194 Warren-st.

At Hoboken, on Sunday morning, April 20, ROBERT L. STEVENS, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The funeral services will be at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, April 19, BENJAMIN MOORE, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., or at the Episcopal Church, at 3 o'clock.

At Weakawken on Saturday evening, April 19, GRACE, only child of Wm. P. Wright, of this City, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, April 18, of acute inflammation of the lungs, JOSEPH W. BURDEN, Esq., aged 60 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 456 Grand-st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In digging a well at Mentz, a short time ago, the workmen discovered a large fragment of a printing-press, said to bear the initials of GUTTENBERG, and the date 1441 in Roman characters.

☞ Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, Jr., has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian church in Rossdale, Pa.

COMMERCIAL

[illegible]

1,000	do.	[illegible]	b60 [illegible]
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	s3	99
1,000	Virginia 6s.		94½
6,000	Har. 3d mtg. Bds.		76¼
1,000	Erie Con. bs.	71	s3 88
7,100	Hud. R. 2d mt. bs.		70½
5,000	do.		b60 71½
2,000	Ill. C. R. bs.	b60	93
1,000	do.		b30 86
2,000	do.		s30 87¾
1,000	do.		s3 87¾
1,000	do.		s30 87¾
5,000	do.		b5 88
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.		89¾
5,000	do.		b5 88
1,000	N. Y. & Hs. '60		80
500	N. Y. Cen. 7's.		102¾
4000	T. H. & A. 2d M. Bs.		78¼
4000	do.		b60 79
2	Bank of Commerce.		111½
10	Corn Ex. Bank.		105
8	Continental Bk.		109
15	Commonwealth Bk.		96
200	Canton Company.		32½
300	do.		b60 33½
100	Nic. Transit Co.		14
500	do.		13¾
400	do.		b60 14½
6	Del. & H. Canal Co.		128
40	Penn. Coal Co.		100½
100	do.		b60 101
90	do.		100¼
160	Cumb. Coal Co.		23
100	do.		b30 23
200	do.		s3 22¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		s60 91¾
110	do.		91¾
50	do.		s30 91½
50	do.		b10 91½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri 6s.		83¾
23,500	Tennessee 6s, '90.		96
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		88
3,000	Erie Con. Bs.	71	s3 83½
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. '60		80
200	Cumb. Coal Co.		s30 22¾
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		c 96
400	N. Y. Central R.		91¾
100	do.		b3 91¾
200	do.		c 91¾
100	Erie R. R.		b3 56¾
50	do.		b30 57
100	Panama Rail'd.		b60 104½
1,000	do.		c 56¾
11	do.		56¾
400	do.		b7 56¾
700	do.		b3 56¾
600	do.		b30 57
1,000	do.		s60 56¾
200	do.		b10 56¾
30	Harlem Railroad.		19¾
150	Panama Railr.		b60 114¾
800	Reading R.		s60 91¾
450	do.		c 91¾
100	do.		b30 92
100	Hudson Riv. R.		b60 84½
5	do.		84
310	Mich. Cen. R.		c 95¾
100	do.		s30 95¾
400	do.		s60 95¾
300	do.		c 96¾
8	do.		95¾
100	Mich So. & N. I. R. R.		c 99
50	do.		s60 98½
100	do.		opg 99
500	do.		b60 99½
15	Cleve. C. & Cin.		103
55	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		114
12	do.		c 114
300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		c 80¾
1,100	do.		opg 80¾
300	do.		s3 p&c 80¾
200	do.		s15 80¼
500	do.		s15 80
100	do.		b60 81¼
300	do.		s30 80
1200	do.		b30 81
60	Chic & R. I. R. R.		s3 93¾
100	Clev. & Pit. R. R.		s30 64
500	do.		s3 64

MONDAY, April 21—A. M.

The Foreign mails by steamer *Africa* at this port are to Saturday, April 5, from England; three days later than the previous news by the *Baltic*. The market reports are only interesting as showing the temper of trade on the Peace footing. The changes in prices within the three days are unimportant. Cotton in steady demand; the sales of the week, 66,900 bales; the quotations, 6⅜d. for Orleans fair; 6d. for middlings; 6⅜d. for Upland fair; 5¾d. for middlings; the stock of American, 282,230 bales, against 387,020 same time last year; the stock of all descriptions, 407,260, against 614,970 bales last year; the trade are taking from 40,000 to 50,000 bales a week; the week now reported, 49,800 bales, out of the 66,900 sold. The Manchester business is more active since the peace; prices of Goods and Yarns dearer, and the accounts from India and China very satisfactory. A further gradual improvement in the prices of the raw material is anticipated by the Circulars. The Grain trade has assumed some steadiness in the London and Liverpool markets, but lower prices are noted from France, where the growing crop promises great abundance, and the Mediterranean arrivals are contributing to the present superabundant supply. The newspaper speculations on the future of the trade, both in England and France, evidently point to still lower prices, and to increased competition from the North and East of Europe. American Flour, ordinary Western 30s.; Southern Ohio 34s. 6d. to 35s.; Indian Corn 19s.@30s. 6d.; Wheat 9s. to 10s. 9d. American Previsions are doing better in Liverpool. A large business reported in Bacon; Pork, Beef and Lard in good request. The average price of English Wheat, according to the Government *Gazette*, was for April 1, 72s. 11d., against 79s. 6d. in December. During the previous deficient crop in 1853, the averages moved the other way: 69s. 3d. in December, 79s. 5d. in April. The average now is almost identical with April, 1847, when it stood 72s. 6d. This is for the English Imperial quarter, 496 pounds weight, or eight bushels of 62 pounds each.

The Funds in London and Paris move steadily for Consols and the French *Rente*, the former 95⅝; the latter 73.10, and are active and buoyant in Foreign and other securities affording wider margin for speculation. The *Crédit Mobilier* shares are up to 1685 francs in Paris, and Turkish six ℔ cents. 102 in London. The advance from war prices in November is 515 francs on the former, and 17@20 ℔ cent. on the latter. The leading Continental Railways also find much favor and rapidly advancing prices since the peace. The British Government Funds are brought to a pause by the eager supply of fresh stock from the new loan, and the certainty that at least five millions sterling additional will soon be applied for by the Exchequer. The change of interest by the Bank of France appears to work well, but has not been followed up by the English Bank. The London Money writers look for no abrupt change in the Discount Market, but a gradual ease in supply, and the lowering of the rate by the Bank in the course of a month or two. Stock Loans are already had at 5 @6 ℔ cent., while no variation is felt in the ruling of mercantile bills. The Bank return shows a small gain in bullion, and a large addition to the line of private accommodations. The Specie movement, particularly in Silver, continues heavy, but appears to be mainly confined to receiving from the West and dispatching to the East Indies. There was $2,884,000 received by the West India packet, and $2,435,000 sent out by the Oriental steamer of the week. There was due $2,210,000 from Australia by sailing packets.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,020,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,086	4,915,200	10,425,312
Jan. 25	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,106
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,672
Feb. 9	17,868,490	5,604,500	10,612,719
Feb. 16	17,745,638	5,642,365	10,562,404
Feb. 23	19,495,515	5,848,816	10,575,392
Mar. 1	19,460,762	5,493,005	10,599,440
Mar. 8	18,928,822	5,764,620	10,520,416
Mar. 15	19,285,023	5,884,965	10,553,055
Mar. 22	18,425,297	5,836,745	10,372,712
Mar. 29	20,065,178	5,389,750	10,449,883

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—APRIL.

Tues. 1	..93	93⅛	93⅜	..93½	93⅛	93¼
Wed. 2	..92¾	93⅛	93⅜	..93	93⅛	93¼
Thur. 3	..92⅞	93⅛	93	..93⅛	93⅜	93⅝
Fri. 4	..92¾	93⅛	93½	..93⅝	93⅜	93½

The American Funds dealt in in London do not participate in the general advance since the peace; on the contrary, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE notes lower transactions in Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and New-York Central Bonds, and sellers preponderating generally. The continued discussion of American diplomatic questions in London, which we have almost ceased to notice on this side, is reported by Mr. S. as deterring free operations. Other authorities speak of a quiet market. The figures for Illinois Centrals are 79@80; Michigan Central 8s, 93@95; Erie Thirds, 84@85; Erie 7's, 82@83; New-York Central 7s, 93⅛@94¼; 6s, 81@82.

The British Revenue and trade returns, just published for the year ending in March, show a wonderful ability for taxation, and the equally remarkable manufacturing resources of the Kingdom. The Government collected within the year ending 31st of March, 1856, a revenue of $328,520,000, being an increse of $22,510,000 on the heavy War income of the previous year. The following, in sterling money, will show the division of taxation:

	March 31, 1856.	March 31, 1855.
Customs	£21,788,770	£20,998,774
Excise	16,636,670	16,341,128
Stamps	6,894,807	7,182,949
Taxes	2,958,626	3,186,143
Property Tax	14,814,757	11,264,637
Post-Office	1,171,695	1,884,157
Crown Lands	281,516	279,572
Miscellaneous	1,158,148	736,458
Total Income	£65,704,489	£61,906,818

The value of British exports for the months of January and February reached £15,700,000, against £11,497,000 last year, and £14,195,000 in 1854. The export of Cotton fabrics in February alone amounted to £2,713,000, against £2,031,000 same month last year. Linens, Woolens and Metals also show a considerable increase.

The overland mail received in England from British India and China, the week the steamer sailed, brought more favorable market accounts than for a long time previous. The London *Times* remarks:

"At Bombay the Money market has become easier, and a fair amount of business has been transacted, at an advance both in Manchester Goods and Metals. At Calcutta, also, the market is steadily improving, while at the Chinese ports the operations have been numerous, at full prices; the stocks on hand, especially at Shanghae, being low. The subjoined account of the course adopted at Shanghae, with regard to the currency, is from Messrs. CRAMPTORNE, HANBURY & Co.:

'The chief item of news to report is the almost universal adoption of the Mexican dollar currency by the merchants of this port, which change is to take place from to-day, being the commencement of the Chinese new year. All accounts, therefore, will have to be transferred to the new currency by placing either to the debit or credit of all outstanding accounts the rate of premium the Carolus dollar is found to bear, according to the decision of a committee of our local brokers. We think, however, that the Carolus dollar will still maintain a relative high rate of premium, and the transactions among the Chinese themselves in the silk and tea districts will be made in the old currency, the change effected being for the present merely local.'"

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York, for the last week, show an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,148,285, against $1,758,303 same week last year, and $3,941,919 same week in 1854. The General Merchandise list of the week is again large, and includes, Sugars, $676,394; Metals, $419,912; Leather, $328,119; Whale Oil, $168,465; Coffee, $125,325, and Teas, $189,012. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,357,934, against $867,296 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $165,000 by the Bremen packet on Saturday, amounted to $698,592, against $1,657,959 same week in 1855. The deliveries of California Gold at this port, for the week were $1,458,502, against $168,643 same week in April last year. The amount of Gold held by the Government Office in security, for all accounts, stood on Saturday afternoon $14,047,377, against $13,727,992 at close of the previous week. This difference of $319,385 which came out of the City Banks, added to the export of Specie, makes $1,017,977 as against the income from California; so that the Bank reserve to be made up this afternoon is not likely to vary materially from the declared amount on the last statement, which stood $12,626,094. The interior exchanges of Gold have been rather in favor of New-York. We hear of $150,000 from Philadelphia and St. Louis. For the current Treasary year, beginning 1st July, 1855, to the 1st April inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York were officially reported at.....$141,146,000
Add three weeks in April.....15,711,015

Total to date.....$156,857,015
Against same time last year.....126,172,565
Increase to date.....$30,684,450

The same tables present a total Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to April 1 of.....$60,376,000
Add three weeks in April.....4,085,407

Total to date.....$64,461,407
Same time last year.....50,820,362
Increase to date.....$13,641,045

The same tables present a total Export of Specie to 1st of April of.....$14,435,000
Three weeks in April.....1,954,464

Total to date.....$16,389,464
Against same time 1855.....28,849,676
Decrease to date.....$12,460,212

The deliveries of California Gold from July 1, 1855, to April 1, 1856, at New York, taken from the steamer manifests, amounted to.....$30,068,728
Three weeks in April.....1,458,502

Total to date.....$32,427,230
To same time in 1855.....35,060,416
Decrease to date.....$2,593,186

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:—

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,563	$218,990	6,715	$276,689
Flour, bbls	7,998	77,714	16,754	140,745
Corn Meal, bbls	1,446	7,298	1,417	5,120
Wheat, bush			14,780	25,551
Corn, bush	18,819	18,899	90,191	64,434
Pork, bbls. and tcs	7,594	140,518	5,108	112,444
Beef, bbls. and tcs	468	5,134	1,996	44,213
Total Produce		$468,853		$771,698
Miscellaneous		398,443		586,306
Total for the week		$867,296		$1,357,934

The course of Money affairs in Wall-street through the past week was not particularly encouraging, although we had the definite announcement of Peace in Europe by the steamer *Baltic* on Thursday. The demand for loans and Stock collaterals was active at 7 ℔ cent. at Bank, while larger differences were paid in the Street to carry Stocks. The rates of Discount on mercantile and railway paper were steady at 7@9 ℔ cent. on former, and 9@10 on latter, according to length of date; these figures applicable to first-class names. Foreign bills ruled generally firm; London, 109⅛@109¾, more of the business at 109¼ for Southern Bank bills, and 109⅝ regular Bankers; Paris, 5.17½. The Stock Exchange dull, with the exception of some of the Western Road Stocks, which continue to improve on the increasing Spring traffic, and which also enjoy the present advantage of a more determined *Bull* movement than the New-York shares. In the latter, as also in Reading, the *Bears* have command of the market. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, March 29.	Saturday, April 5.	Saturday, April 19.	Saturday, April 19.
N. Y. Central	92¾	92⅞	92¾	91¾
Erie	56¾	57	57¼	56¾
Reading	92¾	92¾	92¾	91¾
Toledo	79¾	81¾	82	ex d.81
Galena	113¾	114	115	114
Michigan Central	93¾	95¼	95¾	96
Southern Michigan	95¼	96	98	99
Panama	104¾	105¼	105¾	104
Illinois Centrals	92	ex d.88	87¾	88
Virginia	93¼	93¾	93¾	94½
Missouris	84	84½	85	84¾
Transit Company	13¾	14¾	13¾	14
Clevel. & Pittsbg.	65¾	65¾	65½	64¾
Hudson River	34¾	35¼	35	34¾
Rock Island	96	ex d.91	92¾	93¾
Milwaukee	86¼	86	86	86

We understand that the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce meet to-day to hear the report of a select Committee of the Board of Directors, on the policy of doubling the capital of the Bank, to make it $10,000,000.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Money Circulars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

F. J. D. has not taken much pains to examine the Circulars of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., MARIE & KANZ, and DE COPPET & Co., else he could have satisfied himself for some year or two past, the latter two, at least, have made it a point to publish once a month the monthly receipts of the leading railroads. In order to have a full list of them, which is not easy to obtain, they wait usually for three or four weeks before the receipts of the previous month are given.

The three above mentioned houses cannot object to F. J. D. punishing the Erie Railroad for a falling off in the receipts of March, but they most decidedly object to its being done over their backs.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

The following is a statement of foreign goods entered at this port during the week ending April 18:

Dry Goods	$768,818	Lemons, Oranges	$35,612
Iron and Steel	47,279	Madder	48,335
Sheathing Metal	27,063	Hemp	30,796
Earthenware	25,898	Hides and Skins	57,996
Teas	47,892	Gunny cloth bags	109,382
Sugar	128,563	Linseed	195,514
Molasses	47,548	Saltpetre	74,719
Window Glass	24,463	Other articles	539,976
Fish and Fish Oil	30,100		
Total			$1,987,073

Total for the corresponding week of 1855.. $871,122

Markets by Tel

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1433. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] KANSAS.

Arrests of Free State Men—The "Kansas Regulators"—Imposition of Fines—The Kansas Commission.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, April 10, 1856.

For the last two weeks the "law and order" party, with WILSON and SHANNON throughout, have been arresting the Free-State men at many of the principal points in the State, by arresting them for various pretended crimes, bringing them before a Territorial Justice, and, of course, convicting them on any charge else seems impossible—fining them $50 or $60, which many of them pay rather than be imprisoned and taken from their business and their families. In the districts along the Grasshopper River this game has been played upon a large portion of the Free-State men. Some are indicted for treason, because they came to Lawrence last December, and for no other alleged cause. Because they bore arms for the defence of all that is dear to man, they are pronounced by Judge LECOMPTE, traitors to a Republican Government. The "law and order" clique get extremely jealous at times while examining witnesses, and, by every form of cross-examination, try to find out if the witness does not know something about a secret organization in Kansas styled the "Kansas Regulators." But, so far as I can learn, they have been unable to get very satisfactory answers respecting the new order. In one instance, at Osaukee, they summoned the Free-State Attorney—who was there to defend one of the ostensible traitors—to appear before the Grand Jury forthwith. He met them promptly, and they went through with a two hours' dialogue with him, in which he was in every answer a little ahead—to ascertain whether he knew of the new organization above named—just to perplex them and make them look as wise as modern Solomons, he evaded a definite answer. This only made the Brother Jonathan jurors' wax the warmer. At length they put a new question stronger than ever to him. To this he replied that that was properly a legal question, and he should not answer it until he had his fee. At this they became indignant, and one of them proposed, (drawing his pistol from his pocket,) that he have his fee. The question was soon adjusted, however, by both parties agreeing to submit it to Judge LECOMPTE in writing, whether the witness should be compelled or not to answer the proposed questions. The Judge gave his decision that the gentleman was not obliged to answer the question as it had been put to him.

This has been very annoying to many of our citizens, so much so that some have left the State rather than pay their fines to such a mock authority. In the vicinity of Leavenworth they are driving ahead at the same game. This week, indictments have been found against about eighty good Free-State men,—including nearly all the men in the place of any note,—such as Attorney-General MOORE, the members of the Legislature, &c. From all appearances, as well as their threats, it is expected that they will come to Lawrence soon, and bring us all to answer for the high crime of treason. Thus far, our people have generally paid small fines, to get rid of them, because they were weak, or situated where resistance seemed preposterous; but I write you this timely account of this movement, that you may be prepared to hear *the worst* from us, if it comes to a crisis; for Lawrence will not pay a fine to WILSON SHANNON, or any of his fellows, unless they are first legally declared guilty. Guilty of what? Of protecting virtue and innocent life from border ruffians?

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The Commission from Congress has not yet arrived, but is expected daily. Much dissatisfaction is felt, that favoritism and selfishness should be so conspicuous in high places as is proved by the appointment of all the clerks, sergeants, &c., before leaving Washington. RANDOLPH.

The Clay Monument Festival at New-Orleans.

From the Crescent, April 13.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a Monument in honor of the "Sage of Ashland," on Saturday, was in every respect worthy of the illustrious deceased and of our city.

The day was ushered in with all the inspiring indications of a gala-day. Flags were thrown to the breeze from masts, cupolas and windows; the streets were thronged with crowds of gaily-clad people, including troops of ladies and children; and there was a very general suspension of business. The weather was very warm, and the streets too dusty for comfort; still, the whole population seemed to be out, either as participants in the ceremonies, or spectators of the same.

A notable feature of the day was the arrival of three gallant companies of the Mobile military—the Cadets, Capt. SANDS; the Infantry, Capt. CHAMBERLAIN; and the Rifles, Capt. BISSELL—all being under Capt. SANDS as the senior officer. They were received early in the morning, at Milneburg, by a Committee of the Continental Guards.

In due time the pageant moved from Lafayette-square, and reached Canal-street, at the St. Charles and Royal junction, where the corner stone was to be laid. The preparation consisted of a platform containing seats for the more prominent actors of the occasion, and a tastefully decorated rostrum, all shaded by an awning, and surmounted by the stars and stripes. In front was a similar platform, on which were stationed various implements of the Masonic ritual; the corner stone being close by, swung to a derrick. The stone contained in its cavity the following articles:

Life of Henry Clay, by George D. Prentice; Life and Times of Henry Clay, by Calvin Colton; Private Correspondence of Henry Clay; the names of the President of the United States and his Cabinet; of the Governor of Louisiana and State Officers; of the Mayor of New-Orleans and City Officers, and the Officers of the Customs; and the Officers of the Clay Monumental Association; also, Copies of the Daily Papers of New-Orleans, April 19th, 1856; a Copy of the Civil Code of Louisiana, and one of the several codes of the United States; and a brass plate bearing the following inscription: "This cornerstone of a monument erected to the memory of Henry Clay, was laid on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1856, A. L. 5856, by the M. W. G. Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Louisiana; W. M. Perkins, Grand Master; H. H. Dupon, D. G. M.; S. O. Scruggs, J. G. W.; L. Tarride, S. G. W.; S. C. Michell, G. T.; Samuel G. Risk, Grand Secretary."

The corner-stone was deposited in its place by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Louisiana, with all the impressive solemnities of that ancient and honorable Order. After that, an ode in French, written by M. DOMINIQUE ROQUEZ, and set to music by M. PREVOST, was given sweetly and thrillingly by the Orleans Operatic Troupe, vocal and instrumental. When the plaudits that such music could not fail to elicit had died away, ROBERT J. WARD, Esq., introduced to the multitude Hon. Judge MCCALEB, of the U. S. Circuit Court, as the orator of the day.

Owing to the great noise that prevailed in the neighborhood, the Judge was not able to make himself heard by more than a small proportion of his auditors. We were fortunate enough to hear him, however. His address, or eulogy, was classically beautiful and eloquent throughout. The claim of the departed Sage to consideration, as the embodiment of American eloquence; the sanctity and the ennobling influence of monumental and sculptural honors to departed greatness, and the unswerving fidelity of his here to the Union and the Constitution, were the separate themes of the address, which was rendered with the greatest oratorical dignity and distinctness.

Capt. DERUX took the stand next, and read an address, appropriate to the occasion, written by Mobile's gifted daughter, Madame OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT. It was a beautiful prose composition, poetically spiced, and received full justice in the reading.

M. F. BIENNY, Esq., then recited an Occasional Ode, written by himself. The composition was elegant, and the delivery of it distinct and dramatic. This concluded the ceremonies of the day, and in another hour the multitude had disappeared.

News from Fort Laramie.

From the Missouri Democrat.

We are in receipt of advices from Fort Laramie to the 14th March. The inteligence is of a very gratifying character, and will do much to encourage trade during this season. General HARNEY has been heard from directly, and the news received that he has made peace with the Sioux Indians, excepting one band of the Sanctona's, numbering 80 lodges. That band ranges on the borders of the Scovonters and Mandans. The Pawnees and Sioux are to make peace immediately. The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Pawnees are also soon to smoke the pipe of peace. This will insure a general pacification of almost all the tribes east of the mountains, and south of the Missouri.

Among the provisions in the treaty concluded by General HARNEY, is one which stipulates that the Indians shall keep off the road. This is all that is needed to prevent future collisions.

General HARNEY has closed Major TWIGGS' agency at Fort Laramie.

☞ The new State Agricultural Society, of Kentucky, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, has commenced its organization. The State is divided into three agricultural districts, in which annual exhibitions are to be held in rotation. Ten thousand dollars are appropriated for the benefit of the enterprise.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty between Col. Lane and Senator Douglas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

In reply to the uncalled-for inuendoes of certain presses, and in justice to Col. LANE, it becomes my duty emphatically to deny that I based my late allusions to a personal difficulty between that gentleman and Senator DOUGLAS upon information derived from Col. LANE directly or indirectly. With Col. LANE I had no personal acquaintance, nor is any friend of his responsible for my publication. The responsibility rests alone with your correspondent. His reason for assuming it has been heretofore stated in your columns. S.

Anti-Nebraska Caucus—Appointment of an Executive Committee—Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

At the Anti-Nebraska Caucus at the Capitol to-night, Mr. PENNINGTON was chosen Chairman. Messrs. HALE, PENNINGTON, and HARLAN, appointed heretofore to nominate an Executive Committee, reported the following names, which were confirmed: Messrs. COLLAMORE and WILSON, of the Senate, and Messrs. MACE, MOTT, COVODE, DODD, and NORTON, of the House.

Mr. GALLOWAY gave a favorable account of the state of public feeling in Ohio, from when he recently returned.

Consultations then ensued relative to passing through the House the bill providing for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

The vote, it was supposed, would be close if the House was full, when the question was presented.

The Wheeling Bridge Case In the Supreme Court—The Injunction of the Circuit Court Dissolved.

WASHINGTON, Monday. April 21.

Justice NELSON to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the State of Pennsylvania, complainant against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company and others, dissolving the injunction granted by the Circuit Judge, overruling the motion of the complainants for writs of assistance and attachments, and granting the motions for taxations and the process therefor.

Justice NELSON said the defendants had taken the ground that the act of Congress declaring the bridge a legal structure and post-route, and requiring steamboat-chimneys not to interfere with it, superceded the decree of the Court in 1852 against the defendants, while the plaintiff assumed that the act of Congress subsequently passed was unconstitutional and void. The latter raised the principal objection in the case. As a consequence, this law decree could not be enforced, nor the act regarded as conflicting with the clause of the Constitution which says: "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to ports in one State over those of another," as has been contended. So far as the bridge created an obstruction, it must be considered as modified; and, although an obstruction in fact, it was not such in the contemplation of the law.

Justice DANIEL could not sanction the course of Circuit Judge GRIER, in ordering the issuing of the attachment, the remainder of the Judges of this Court having had nothing to do with it. In his opinion every point in the case should be dismissed.

Justice MCLEAN said that seven members of this Court (one absent) had heretofore held that this bridge was a nuisance. By the law of Congress referred to preference is given Wheeling over Pittsburg, and other places above the bridge. Had Congress required all steamboat chimneys to be cut down, no preference would exist for one port over another. This principle was deeply interesting to the commerce of the West. One-third of the commerce of the Union may thus be affected. Hundreds of similar structures might be thrown over the Mississippi, to the detriment of millions in the commerce of that river and its tributaries.

The opinions of Justices NELSON, DANIEL and MCLANE occupied two hours and a half in their delivery.

Walker's Prospects—The Panama Railroad Company and Postmaster Campbell—Presidential Speculations.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19.

NO DISPATCHES FROM WALKER.

It is not true that dispatches have been received from Minister WHEELER explaining that Col. SCHLESINGER'S "retirement" before the advances of the Costa Ricans was merely a measure of prudence, and not a disastrous defeat. And even if it *were* true that WHEELER had so written, his letter would be entitled to little weight, because it is quite clear that he could have no evidence on the subject except the statements of WALKER'S men themselves,—which certainly are not to be held as conclusive against the official reports published in the Costa Rican papers.

THE PROBABILITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is by no means certain that the reverse sustained by SCHLESSINGER will prove the harbinger of WALKER'S annihilation: and yet when we remember that Costa Rica has in her service many Europeans, who are inured to that tropical climate, which enervates and physically destroys the unacclimated Northerner who overtasks his powers,—and when we remember that Costa Rican troops have been educated to war by skillful graduates of the German military schools, it must be confessed that the odds are fearfully against him. Besides, the Costa Ricans have the population and pecuniary resources, and the aid and encouragement of European Governments to sustain them in prolonging the struggle until disease has strewn the graves of WALKER'S men all along the wayside. Add to these considerations the dispiriting effects of a first defeat upon his adherents, and we have a total of disadvantages to be overcome by the acknowledged skill and determined bravery of WALKER, which mortal can scarce be expected to encounter successfully.

IMPENDING DISASTER.

It may be answered that the recent reverse will inspire WALKER'S troops with desperate courage and determination. Such would be the case, doubtless, were the scene of struggle laid in the temperate, or even in the arctic zone; but no man who has experienced the debilitating effects of exertion under a tropical sun, nor one who remembers the withering influence of a day's ride beneath its scorching rays, upon the sultry, rankly vegetating Isthmus, can hope for inspiration and renewed courage and determination in the breasts of WALKER'S men from disaster and defeat. If the Costa Rican Army pursues its march into Nicaragua, and attacks WALKER in Granada, or any other of the many naturally strongholds which that country affords, it is likely that he will be able successfully to resist their assaults while his resources last and his men survive the assaults of disease; but while upon the march, the horrors of the Winter campaign in the Crimea will be found as nothing compared with the sufferings and disaster which WALKER'S men must endure. The culminating point of WALKER'S success is already passed, in all probability, and it is to be hoped that no more victims will depart from our shores to share his terrible fate.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY AND POSTMASTER CAMPBELL.

The Panama Railroad Company has had quite a contest with Postmaster-General CAMPBELL. The Company has been receiving 22 cents a pound for carrying the mails across the Isthmus, between Aspinwall and Panama. This rate was authorized by Congress years ago, before the Railroad was completed. The Company, when it first undertook the contract, was compelled to convey the mails by boats up the rapids, and by mules from Gorgona or Cruces to Panama. Then the 22 cents per pound was less than the cost to the Company of performing the service, but they consoled themselves with the prospective profits of the contract when their Railroad should be completed. Some time since Mr. CAMPBELL notified the Company that he would hereafter pay them only 18 cents, making a reduction of 4 cents per pound; and at the last two or three quarterly settlements he has paid them only at that rate,—the Company, however, refusing to receive the sums paid as a settlement in full.

THREATENED STOPPAGE OF CALIFORNIA MAILS.

A few days since, the Company, concluding, doubtless, that Mr. CAMPBELL had managed their business affairs about long enough, notified the Postmaster-General that unless he paid up the arrearages, and agreed to pay the price authorized by law for the future, they would not convey the mails at all. Mr. CAMPBELL declined, and for awhile there seemed to be imminent danger that the mail of the 20th inst. would lay over at Aspinwall until he had made up his mind that four cents a pound upon mail matter was of less importance to the people of the United States than is the prompt delivery of bills of exchange covering a million and a half of dollars, and the tens of thousands of private letters. Fortunately, however, for the public interest, Mr. CAMPBELL was discreet enough not to carry his war against a private Company to a point so disastrous to the public interest,—he forked over, and the contest was ended for the present. I understand, however, that he intends appealing to Congress to fix the rate of 18 cents for this service,—and so transfer from his own shoulders the respon

WILL CONGRESS INTERFERE? OUGHT IT?

sibility of the public inconvenience which may result. But suppose Congress should adopt Mr. CAMPBELL'S recommendation,—that does not coerce the Company. Congress will pause, I think, before it thus attempts to say that a service which is indispensable to the public interest, shall not be performed at all, unless the views of the party performing it shall conform to the views of the Postmaster-General. The Panama Railroad was built at great expense and risk, and under circumstances which would appal most capitalists. Now that it is complete, and in successful operation, Government should pay liberally for the mail service which it performs, and there is no justice in saying that now, because the service is performed more regularly and promptly in consequence of the enterprise of those who constructed the road, a less sum shall be paid for such service than was found inadequate compensation for the much poorer service.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The political cauldron continues to boil and bubble. Mr. BANKS is still talked of with much earnestness as a candidate upon the Presidential ticket, but insists on declining the use of his name in that connection. Mr. SEWARD certainly displays no desire to be a candidate; on the contrary, his whole attention is absorbed in the effort to get Kansas into the Union, and to further some plan for the early construction of a railroad to the Pacific. He seeks to accomplish great public measures, and the Presidency must seek him, not he the Presidency. He is one of the few public men whose every-day life proves him more desirous of *deserving* well of his country, than of enjoying its honors. Col. FREMONT seems to grow stronger every day as a candidate. He does not seek the elevation. With all the remarkable force of character, of which his adventurous life affords us the evidence, he is one of the most retiring and modest of men; but letters from all parts of the country, and especially from the northwest, show that his name is hailed everywhere with great enthusiasm. Among the candidates for Vice-President, more recently suggested by Anti-Administration men, is MOSES H. GRINNELL of New-York, a gentleman whose name is made familiar to the whole world by his Expedition in search of the lost Navigator, FRANKLIN.

PIERCE IN TRIBULATION—THE CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The Pierce men here are getting a little "scarey" of late. They begin to doubt whether their leader can win at Cincinnati,—and I should not be surprised to see the rats deserting the sinking ship by scores within a few days. Nothing probably is so calculated to demoralize and dissolve a political party just before a Presidential nomination, than to discover the fact that its favorite is likely to be distanced. In order to prevent this disastrous result, the Pierce men are now endeavoring to fix up an alternative ticket, to be nominated in the event that PIERCE fails; and with this double string to their bow they hope to keep their forces together until the struggle at Cincinnati commences. HUNTER is named at present as the Pierce alternative; and I am told that in order to give the ticket needed

A QUEER DODGE.

strength in the Northwest, propositions have been made to Senator DODGE, of Wisconsin, to run for Vice-President. Mr. DODGE is an excellent gentleman, an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, and votes on nearly all questions affecting Slavery with Messrs. SEWARD, HALE, SUMNER, and WILSON. The proposition to nominate him, under the circumstances, evinces the fact that PIERCE is ready to abate something of the great Anti-Nebraska principle into the support of which DOUGLAS and ATCHISON forced him.

DR. GWIN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

From California I learn that the Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention will come determined to press the name of Ex-Senator GWIN of that State for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with BUCHANAN. This nomination it is believed would carry the State of California by an overwhelming majority for the Democratic ticket. In that event, if BUCHANAN should carry Pennsylvania and every Southern State, (upon which the Nebraska men rely with certainty,) of course the election would be settled. Independently of this argument, Dr. GWIN is a man of great force of character, and of indomitable energy. His presentation as the candidate of California is a flattering evidence of his popularity in his own party, notwithstanding the fierce war with rival candidates for the Senatorship through which he has passed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO COLLECTORSHIP.

The long-suspended nomination of Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, as Collector of San Francisco, was taken up in the Senate to day and unanimously confirmed. The only objection I have ever heard urged against Mr. L., was, that he had removed from office the nephew of Senator JONES of Iowa. The new Collector is a most amiable and excellent gentleman—and the event will vindicate the wisdom of his selection for that responsible post, independent of advice from political partisans. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

BOUNTY LANDS.

Mr. FOOT called up the Bounty Land bill, which was briefly discussed, when the consideration of Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the admission of Kansas was announced as the special order, and

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. CLAY replied to speeches of Messrs. SEWARD, SUMNER, WILSON, and HARLAN on the bill for the admission of Kansas. He complimented the Executive for his course regarding Kansas matters, and for the firmness and consistency he had exhibited in maintaining the rights of the entire country. The President, he said, had been abused by Abolitionists and Southern Americans on exactly contrary ground. He had displeased the extremists of both sides by occupying middle ground and pursuing a course consistent with the rights of the North and South. As to the alleged aggression of the slave power, he said that so far from there being any truth in the charges, the South had ever since the foundation of the Government been gradually yielding to the encroachments and usurpations of the North. He would, on some future occasion, vindicate the Northern and Southern Democrats from the charge of entertaining enmity against either section. He had been confined to his room by sickness for ten days, and today ventured out to the serious detriment of his health.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN OREGON.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit copies of all the letters, not heretofore communicated, which has been addressed to him during the present year by Governor STEPHENS, of Washington Territory, respecting the existing difficulties with the Indians, together with all correspondence relative to the hostilities in Washington and Oregon.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. TOOMBS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the Naturalization laws, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS the bill was made the special order for May 12. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Upon assembling, the House immediately proceeded to vote upon the action of the Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bill.

The amendment to appropriate $300,000 for continuing the work on the Washington Aqueduct, was rejected by 27 majority.

The amendments were not all disposed of when the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

No. 9—Daniel South *et al. vs.* the State of Maryland, use of *John W. Pottle.* Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs.

Nos. 2 and 5, (original docket).—The State of Penna., complainant, *vs.* The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company *et. al.* Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, dissolving the injunction granted by the Circuit Judge; overruling the motion of the complainant for writs of assistance and attachment, and granting the motions for taxation of costs, and process therefor.

No. 92.—The United States, Appellant, *vs.* Cruse Cervantes. Argued by Attorney-General CUSHING for the appellants.

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, April 21.

The engine-house belonging to the Lake Shore Railroad Company in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Four of the locomotives in the house were badly damaged. The loss is estimated at about $15,000.

Lake Navigation, &c.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, April 21.

The harbor of Cape Vincent (Lake Ontario) is now open, and the new steamers *Canada* and *America*, of the Great Western Railway line, commenced, to-day, their regular trips between Cape Vincent and Hamilton, Canada.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 21.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week, are received, but they contain no news of interest.

The Ship Abby Langdon.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 21.

The ship *Abby Langdon*, previously reported ashore at Cape Romain, has arrived at Charleston. She has not been seriously damaged.

☞ Col. WM. SCHOULER has retired from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, proposing to embark in commercial pursuits. The editorial profession will be sorry to lose him.

☞ The imprisonment or fining of street drunkards is kept up at Utica. A Justice last week sent a fellow up for thirty days in lieu of $10 fine.

☞ A Know-Something Convention is called to meet at Buffalo on the 11th June.

Barnum and the Jerome Clock Company.

The following statement, made by one of the JEROMES, gives the other side of the story of their connection with the failure of Mr. BARNUM:

About the first of June last, the Jerome Company received a letter from Mr. BARNUM, proposing a union of the business and interests of the Jerome Clock Company and the Terry and Barnum Clock Company, urging, with many arguments, the advantages which would accrue to both companies if such an arrangement could be effected.

The Jerome Company asked for information in regard to the affairs and condition of the Terry & Barnum Company, and were furnished by Mr. BARNUM with a memorandum, stating the value of their property, real and personal, and the amount of the indebtedness of the Company. Mr. BARNUM was already indorser and guarantee for the Terry & Barnum Company to the amount of $100,000 and over, which he volunteered to continue for the benefit and in favor of the Jerome Company; also to increase the amount to $150,000 without security. The Jerome Company were to take the property of the Terry & Barnum Company, and to continue its business in Bridgeport; also to assume and pay its indebtedness.

The only inquiry made by Mr. BARNUM during the negotiation, in regard to the affairs of the Jerome Company, was whether the stock of the Company had ever been sold at less than its par value. He was answered that it had not, which was the truth. The arrangement for the union of the two Companies was completed about the middle of June.

By the time the Jerome Company had obtained indorsements to said amount of $150,000, they ascertained that the indebtedness of the Terry & Barnum Company was some $50,000 larger than the amount named in the memorandum furnished by Mr. BARNUM. Mr. B. was made acquainted with this discovery, and he could not and did not refuse to increase his liability, to cover this additional amount. It was found necessary to ask of him further assistance, the extreme dullness of trade during the year rendering it impossible to realize but little from sales of goods.

Mr. BARNUM was willing to increase his indorsements to such extent as might seem necessary, if a reasonable amount of security could be given him.

He was secured to the amount of $120,000, with property costing and worth that sum, with which he was satisfied. By the 1st of December the amount of indorsements had increased to its maximum, some $460,000.

Mr. BARNUM cannot charge fraud against any agent of the Jerome Company. He is mistaken in saying that he generally indorsed the paper in blank; only a small part of the whole amount was so indorsed, and that in regard to time, but not as to amount.

The Jerome Company fully and honestly believed that their property had cost them and was worth $187,000, as was stated to Mr. BARNUM about the time the security was given him. That it was not worth that sum at the time of the failure is not strange, if we remember that about $75,000 worth of the capital stock was swept away by the Terry and Barnum arrangement; that some $50,000 or $60,000 was paid to note-shavers during the past year, and that an equal or larger amount of debts and accounts—considered good a year ago—are now counted as nothing. Sacrifices consequent upon an assignment will sweep away a large part of the remainder.

The whole connection has been most unfortunate for both parties.

Mr. BARNUM'S name did not add to the credit of the Jerome Company, and the union of the two Companies added largely to the indebtedness of the Jerome Company.

Certainly, it was very unfortunate for Mr. BARNUM, for during the five or six months' relationship, the ordinary and former indebtedness of the Company was paid by funds realized upon paper indorsed or accepted by him.

The Jerome Company had not intended and would not have noticed any of the numerous, exaggerated and false rumors in regard to their affairs; but as insinuations and imputations of fraud have appeared in your own and other public journals, they ask the privilege of publicly denying that any of their agents have ever, during a course of business amounting to many millions, defrauded any man or men of a single dollar. S. B. JEROME.

LONDON, April 4, 1856.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLIPPERS.—The Boston *Atlas* alludes to the loss of the clipper ship *Schomberg*, intelligence of which disaster was brought by the *Africa*, and adds: "This vessel was built by one of the most eminent shipbuilders in Great Britain, and was designed to beat all the ships which had been built for the same owners by Mr. DONALD M'KAY, of East Boston; but the result, reckoning her passage up to the time she was wrecked, shows that she had been beaten by the *Lightning*, *Champion of the Seas*, *James Baines* and *Donald M'Kay*. All these, built by Mr. M'KAY, made their first passages inside of 80 days. The *James Baines* made it in 63 days."

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—A fire broke out in the woods in Chilmark, on the Vineyard, on Saturday, and burned over a large tract of land, damaging a great quantity of valuable wood. The loss is estimated from $5,000 to $10,000. It is, says the Vineyard *Gazette*, the most destructive fire that ever occurred in Chilmark. The fire was subdued after raging all day. Men, women, and oxen were employed to stay its progress, and after the most unflinching efforts, succeeded.—*Boston Times.*

THE GALE.

THE EFFECTS OF THE NORTHEASTER.

Burton's Unroofed—Clinton-avenue Church Steeple Blown Down—Houses Tipped Over—Trees Uprooted, &c., &c.

We had a heavy gale yesterday, the wind blowing all day from the northeast, and the rain seldom intermitting. Sunday we received the admonition, but yesterday the blow came. Such raining, such blowing and such storming we have not known, for how long a time our memory cannot determine. It blew the tin roof off Burton's Theatre, rolled it up like paper, and sent it off into the Park, a crumpled mass of ruin. It blew a large tree down in the Park, opposite the Hall of Records, snapped it off like a pipe-stem—it entered the restaurant of S. H. THOMPSON, corner of Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, and blew a large bay window, sash, frame-work and glass into the street, it played mischievous pranks in all directions, and did more damage than some hundreds of dollars will set to rights. Umbrellas, that confiding citizens raised to shelter themselves from the rain, were turned inside out, and brought to grief in no time. A curious friend calculates that more money was wasted in this one item of loss yesterday than could suffice to buy all the rum drunk and tobacco chewed in town, thus far, during the week.

A poor fellow half drunk attempted to cross in the Park about 3 o'clock. He got hold of the chains connecting the first series of posts north of the City Hall, and tried hard to make headway towards Broadway. His surgings for half an hour first one way and then the other, clinging to these chains and posts, were indescribably comical. At no time could he get more than three posts' length ahead when he would get twisted face about by the wind and retrace his steps. So he kept beating against the stiff Northeaster and might have beat till this time but that a good Samaritan—probably a newspaper man passing that way—saw his dilemma and took the poor drenched customer under his care.

A large tree was blown down in the City Hospital yard, doing some slight damage to the Colored Ward. Rumor said the Astor House roof was somewhat in'ured.

In Brooklyn, on Fulton-avenue, a massive sign was blown from the roof of a high building, and came very near falling upon a car loaded with passengers, in which case many lives *might* have been lost.

The large cross on St. James (R. C.) Church, Jay-street, was blown off.

In the Eighth and Ninth Wards several unfinished buildings were more or less damaged.

The new Congregational church on Clinton-avenue was damaged to the exent of about $1,000. The stone pinnacles in front, which are not connected with the tower, were blown down and fell through the roof into the church below. This will necessarily interrupt the use of the church for public worship for two or three Sabbaths.

The roof of a house in the Ninth Ward, owned by JAMES WHEELER, was blown off and carried a great distance. Damage $1,000.

The steeple of the small Catholic church in Pacific-street was blown off, but without doing much damage to the building.

The ballustrades in front of three houses in Willoughby-street, between Pearl and Adams, were blown off, damaging windows and fences in their fall.

A large tree on Clark-street, near Hicks, fell across the street, doing considerable damage to the house opposite.

The car-house of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, a building 250 feet long, on the corner of Myrtle and Marcy avenues, was prostrated. Several teams were in the building, but they escaped and no lives were lost.

A very respectable-sized house, belonging to Mr. J. CLARK, on Nostrand-avenue, was blown across the street on to another man's lot. Acres of close fence and miles of grape-vine trellises were prostrated.

A barn on Crow Hill, owned by MARTIN FOX, was entirely demolished. Several animals inside at the time escaped with only a few bruises.

A large building, 300 feet long, on the Hunterfly Road, owned by JOHN SCHWANWEDLE, and occupied, the lower part as a stable and shed, and the upper part as a ball room, is nearly all down.

An unoccupied five story brick factory, owned by JAMES WEAVER, in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, formerly occupied as a toy-factory, is damaged to the extent of $1,000. The roof and a portion of the upper story is gone.

A stable in Dean-street, between Vanderbilt and Underhill avenues, owned by Mrs. GILL, entirely prostrated. Another near by, owned by THOMAS MORNGAY, is much damaged.

A shed at the corner of Pacific-street and Flatbush-avenue, owned by WILLIAM BARNET, was blown down, and several persons narrowly escaped with their lives.

A house at the corner of Atlantic and Powers streets was unroofed, and the roof carried by the wind on to the railroad track in Atlantic-street.

The Novelty Works' Machine Shop, at the corner of Van Brunt and Commerce streets, is unroofed, and a portion of the upper story gone.

The tin roofing to a number of the Atlantic Dock stores was torn off.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ewen-street, Red Hook Point, is somewhat injured, and the feace about it prostrated.

A portion of the roof of a house on Butler-street, near Court-street, was blown off and carried by the wind some distance.

The large building near Penny Bridge, (Gowanus,) built some years ago by the Empire Stone Company, but now reported to be owned by Messrs. DOTY & FORD, is entirely down. It was not occupied.

At the corner of Navy and Fulton avenues, the roof to a block of three houses was raised up, but fortunately, a number of men were at work securing it, and succeeded in saving it with the aid of ropes.

The car-house of the Brooklyn Railroad Company, alluded to above, was about 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, and cost in the vicinity of $1,200. There was no person in it when it fell. Several horses were buried in the ruins, but they escaped with a few scratches.

The piazza and fences attached to the house of Mr. CRAIG, on Kent-avenue, near Myrtle, were blown down, and the house was slightly damaged.

The damage in Brooklyn alone is immense. We are informed that a large quantity of material, apparently parts of small houses, was floating in the Bay, below Governor's Island.

No serious damage was done in Jersey City. A number of trees were uprooted, and fences prostrated, and the roofing of buildings was in two or three instances damaged.

The tide was very high. When the ferry-boats came into their slips you had to walk down a frightful slant to reach the wharf-bridge.

One of the Fulton Ferry boats, while in the slip, was struck by the wind with such force as to break away a portion of the bridge to which it was attached, so that only one slip could be used, and, as a consequence, it was necessary to withdraw one of the boats from the route. It was with the utmost difficulty the pilots could keep their boats on their course, and occasionally passengers were much alarmed by the careening of the boat, but fortunately no serious accident occurred. Cases of sea sickness were quite numerous, and the loss of hats from the heads of those who ventured outside of the cabins, it is feared will cause a sudden rise in the price of felts.

Several of the boats were torn from their fastenings by the force of the wind, and hurled into the stream in spite of their chains—still they made good time, and the public were not seriously incommoded.

Two poetic lasses stood abaft the wheels of one of the Fulton boats admiring the scene and inspiring vigor from the storm, when the boat suddenly heading up into the wind, a sad mishap befel them. The dresses of both were torn from them like so much tissue paper, and the poor girls rushed back into a

[illegible]

The [illegible] ed every part of [illegible] was compelled to, [illegible] change or its position.

The Fulton Ferry steamship [illegible] (U. S. M.) commencing, [illegible] 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, [illegible] outside. She came to an anchor [illegible]

A violent storm of wind and rain [illegible] east prevailed, at the time, and [illegible] ter we go to press, she will remain [illegible] light of this morning.

The steamers for Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and the steamer for Hartford, via Connecticut River, were also compelled to wait before starting. The Hartford boat left at the usual time—(5 P. M.) They would leave, however, at some hour of the night in which the weather might prove sufficiently favorable.

Take it for all in all—considering that no [illegible] lost, and that the damage done to property was not very extensive, it was a proud day for the [illegible] and one well worthy to follow the Eclipse. It was all good to one who could face it enough to appreciate it, and then sit down in a comfortable shelter to hear and enjoy it, as hearing a grand new poem read or hearing a fine launch.

We had not the monopoly of it either, as our telegraphic dispatches show.

Reports Received by Telegraph.

THE STORM EAST.

BOSTON, Monday, April 21.

The severe northeast gale and heavy rain continues, but as yet no marine disasters are reported. most of the vessels along the coast probably being warned in time to obtain a good offing.

BOSTON, Monday, April 21—7 P. M.

Up to the present hour there is no abatement of the storm. Dispatches from Eastport, Calais, Bangor and Portland report the storm as very severe, blowing from the northeast, with heavy rain.

PROVINCETOWN, Monday, April 21.

A heavy N. E. gale and rain prevails here. Many vessels have dragged afoul of each other, but no serious disasters are reported.

DUXBURY, Mass., Monday, April 21.

A brig, name unknown, lies off this place dismasted, and in a dangerous position among the breakers. She is of about 400 tons burden.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 21.

The weather is cold, the river is rising, and there are indications of a freshet.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

It has been raining heavily here all day.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 21.

It has been raining very heavily here all day.

The Cincinnati Slave Case.

A complication of troubles has grown out of this affair. The Cincinnati Commercial states the number of certificates issued to deputy marshals for the full term of the slave trial to be 882, each of which entitled the holder to $56, amounting in all to $16,856. Besides these, there were from 200 to 300 other deputies, who drew certificates of from five to eighteen days' service, the sum total of which may be computed at $4,000; this making a draft on the United States Treasury, for deputy marshals alone, $21,486, and the whole expenses of the trial at from $30,000 to $40,000.

Of the number of deputies employed, says the *Gazette*, we will say only this: They were too many to guard the slaves, and too few to overawe the city. Ten would have been enough for the former, and ten thousand too little for the latter—any number between these was simple foolishness, or, worse, simple fraud.

Not a dollar has yet been paid on these certificates, but they have been bought up by speculators, at from forty to seventy per cent. of their face. It is not proved that the Marshal was in any way concerned in the purchase of them, but it is said that some of the deputies were in partnership with those who bought them.

But there are other charges that look more like fraud. In August last, warrants were put in the hands of one of the United States deputy Marshals for the arrest of three men in Noble County, and also subpœnas for sixteen witnesses in the same county. The three men were arrested in this city, at the Walnut-street House, without the Marshal leaving the city, and the sixteen witness all summoned to one journey to Noble County. But the deputy Marshal charges for nine days' pursuit of the accused, for the service of two guards for the same time, and for the mileage of all to Noble County and back.

We understand that Mr. ROSSMOOR in conversation yesterday remarked, that if the United States did not pay the Deputies for their services in the late Fugitive Slave case, there was an end to niggercatching in this city. We can't get, said he, merchants and gentlemen to engage in the business, and we have to employ river men, &c., many of whom we employed in the late case don't get their pay, neither they nor their friends will ever have anything more to do with it.

Interesting Shipping Intelligence—Disasters,

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Debate on Kansas—The New Anti-Nebraska Senator.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

The discussion in the Senate on the reception of the petition for the admission of Kansas, carries us back to the heroic days of anti-revolutionary eloquence, when the voices of JOHN ADAMS, PATRICK HENRY, and their compeers, summoned a whole nation to arms, and by the splendor of their oratory cast a gleam of light over our history which tinges with its light the duller record of less chivalrous times. MACAULAY has expressively said that the gay and laughing cavaliers laughed at the precise and formal speech, the slouching gait, the ungraceful costume, and the sour austerity of countenance which marked the Puritan of the reign of CHARLES the First, and under the rule of his successor; but those who met them on the field of battle or in debate had little reason to laugh. The recent contests in the Senate over the admission of Kansas and the right of petition merit from their dignity and importance a description which no living writer but MACAULAY could give.

We have to thank the authors of the Nebraska treachery for reinvigorating the Senate by the excision of dead or decaying branches, and the infusion of a supply of intellectual strength, dignity, and calm resolution which will be recognized as the true offspring of the noble old Puritan stock. The great agitation springing from the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise has expelled from the Senate a troop of dullards, mere machines of party, who, like bats and cobwebs in a garret, had been suffered to remain merely because it seemed to be no one's business to sweep them out.

The Anti-Nebraska Senators, who have been elected on that issue, are, without exception, valuable accessions to the public service. They are men of solid and effective ability. They possess great force as well as worth of character. They were elected as the representatives of a great idea, and have already vindicated their capacity to represent and enforce it. They are to a man powerful reasoners, and excellent public speakers, and they have shown their ability to contend with, and in most cases to vanquish the most experienced, able and skillful opponents of their principles.

Mr. HARLAN, who has superseded the stolid incompetency of the younger DODGE, has sprung into the position of an admitted leader. He is more than a match for the boldest and the strongest of those who have hastened forward to grapple with him. In his defence of the people of Kansas against the libels of GEYER and DOUGLAS, and his vindication of Col. LANE and the Kansas Memorial against BUTLER, BENJAMIN, and others, Mr. HARLAN has developed qualities which his antagonists will not again too hastily provoke. In the ability to state a proposition so as to defy the ingenuity of cavilers, and in the resolution and patient courage which receives and repels attacks with equal calmness, Mr. HARLAN has no competitor.

Judge TRUMBULL of Illinois is cast in the same mould as the Senator from Iowa, except that his mind is more active and intuitive. He succeeds Gen. SHIELDS, who was a good soldier but a bad representative. In her new Senator, Illinois is truly represented. In the Senate, as on the stump, Judge TRUMBULL has shown himself able to sustain any encounter with his savage and unscrupulous, though indisputably able, colleague. Judge TRUMBULL, like Mr. SEWARD, is the impersonation of intellect. In form he is slight and delicate, in speech somewhat slow and embarrassed; but in mental vigor he challenges comparison with the most distinguished of his associates, and is of course immeasurably superior to most of them.

Judge WADE, whose magnificent invective upon DOUGLAS and his confederates in the scheme of enslaving Kansas still rings upon the ear of the nation, is an old Senator, but has just been re-elected altogether upon the Nebraska question, is a type of that class of enthusiastic and contemplative men whom the existing agitation has drawn out of private life into the arena of political contention, and who are informed with the "single idea" that it is their appointed mission to resist and to humble the insolence of Slavery. That has become his religion, and it surprised none who knew him that when pressed beyond endurance by the presumption of DOUGLAS and his virulent assaults upon the representatives of the free sentiments of the Free States, Judge WADE should turn upon him with the fierce and sudden energy of a lion aroused from slumber. Up to the moment of this sudden encounter DOUGLAS seems to have borne himself erect with all his accustomed audacity. But here "his genius stood rebuked," and before the proud glare of that fixed eye his tongue forgot its cunning. No Southern man came to the relief of the General of the Northern mercenaries, and he was left, in his sudden peril, as such auxiliaries commonly are when their principals cannot succor them without risk to themselves.

Gen. WILSON and Mr. HALE are not new men, but Nebraska-ism has renewed their political life. They finished what was left of the common foe by the steel of previous combatants on the same side. It is remarkable that Gen. RUSK of Texas proved, in reply to a portion of Gen. WILSON's speech, that ATCHISON had never denied having forced DOUGLAS to bring in a bill repealing the Missouri Compromise as an alternative to being driven from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. Gen. WILSON showed that ATCHISON had so stated in a public speech in Missouri. Gen. RUSK then read parts of a letter from ATCHISON denying the correctness of a portion of it relating to Senators HOUSTON and BELL, but not retracting or explaining its statements as to DOUGLAS, and thus, of course, fully confirming them. The disgrace of violating the Compromise must then, it appears, be divided between ATCHISON who first suggested it and bullied DOUGLAS into adopting it, DIXON of Kentucky who first moved it, and DOUGLAS who finally introduced it in due legislative form. Mr. DOUGLAS made no remark upon the development of the Rusk letter, and it must be taken as confessed by him.

The complete and absolute triumph of the Republican Senators in this great debate, will be regarded as a most cheering indication of the final success of their cause. The moral force of such a body of men, in such a position, is irresistible.

AQUIDAY.

Interesting Army News.

AWAY AMONG THE CAMANCHES IN TEXAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CAMANCHE AGENCY, ON CLEAR FORK OF BRAZOS, Tuesday, April 1, 1856.

After much vagabondizing about Texas, we find ourselves at this place taking a peep at our old enemies, the Southern Camanches. They are assembled here to the number of about 450, and as long as Uncle Sam will keep up their supplies of beef, I have no doubt they will remain quiet. They are allowed, I believe, four pounds of beef per day, and this ought to satisfy any human but an Indian or an English tourist on the plains. I never saw one of them yet that could be satisfied when once his ravening appetite was on him. No disrespect, however, is intended towards our John Bull friends by this little side remark.

Speaking of beef, let us return to our muttons. These Camanches have about as much of the romance of the Indian about them as any of the breed have. They are tolerably well off. Nearly all of them have clothes on and a horse to ride. All the youngsters have their little bows and arrows, and it is no wonder they learn to use them so well, for a little chap of five years old will bring a sparrow from the top of a tall tree without any difficulty—so young do they commence the use of this weapon.

Our friends here are sufficiently dirty, and the usual amount of disease is among them. They also play their unique rattlesnake mystifications by moving their camp, but as long as they can get enough beef and tobacco they will live a lazy, dreamy, stupid sort of life, and it is thought that the Government has displayed a good policy in colonizing these red devils here. But they will be, ere long, a source of trouble here in the emigration that is pouring in from the North. This country is beautiful and fertile, and in a few years the tide that is flowing in from the South and West will overrun this region, although at this time there are no settlements of any note for a hundred miles around.

Four companies of the 2d Regiment of United States Cavalry are stationed here. At present they are under the command of Colonel HARDEE, but Colonel LEE is on his way here to take the command. It is but a year since that we met Col. LEE, at West Point, when he was the Superintendent of the Military Academy. Again we had the pleasure of meeting him a short time since at San Antonio, and we have never seen a more perfect specimen of the gentleman and soldier. He looks to us equal to anything, and doubtless he will keep our savage friends in as good order as he did those young gentlemen in gray coats.

The troops here are a fine body of men, but the officers are many of them absent at this time, attending a General Court-Martial at Fort Mason. Lieut. CROSS, I am sorry to learn, has resigned his commission in the Army, and he leaves here in a few days for the North. Lieut. C. is the son of the late Col. CROSS, of the Army, who was killed while the Army was at Corpus Christi, in 1846. The service loses a gallant officer and a most thorough gentleman in Lieut. CROSS.

Col. JOHNSTON, Second Cavalry, has just come into the command of this Department, and he leaves here in a day or two for San Antonio

I shall have many things to tell you of when I get a little more settled here, for we find ourselves so comfortable that we don't intend to leave for a week or two. But I have no time to talk more to you at present.

J. W. P.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Phases and Movements in the Great Struggle between the People and the Aristocracy—The Progresista Centre—Events at Santiago—Battle Array in Badajos—The Projected Return of Narvaez to Spain—The United States and the Emperor of the French on the Spanish Scene.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Friday, April 4, 1856.

Spanish affairs are not particularly interesting to you this week. That is to say, there are no events to chronicle which have any importance for the United States.

Undoubtedly the condition of abeyance and expectation in which the political parties in Spain are situated at this moment is in itself worthy of attention, and the probable turn which things will ultimately take is of much importance to us as affecting every subject of our relations with that country. But there is nothing positive, nothing uncontrovertible, since my former letters, to indicate in any maneer that the suspense is broken or what will be the result. I refer to those communications as embodying the general conditions and elements of the struggle through which that nation is destined to pass ere long, and regret that little new is to be added.

The general fact that the Democratic Party is the one which is increasing, gaining, dilating and becoming stronger every day, is each week more and more evident. But that Party is not in haste to precipitate results, and it ought not to be. It is yet new-born. It is a lusty infant, nothing more. Perhaps it might strangle the serpent of reaction if he should really decide to enter its cradle; but the longer he keeps out of it and hesitates and glides about and waits for a favorable opportunity, the better for the boy.

The *Parliamentary Centre*, as it is called, is one stratagem of the reactionists to endeavor to carry their ends. It is a union or coalition made by a crafty few *moderados* with a few old fogy *progresistas* to support O'DONNELL in the House of Deputies, and carry through bills of a reactionary character under the name of measures for the preservation of law and order. They are only about sixty members, however, and they are too few. Their plan has also been seen through, and the *Progresista Centre* is an organization got up on the more advanced side of the House to counteract the operations of the former. The Democratic members, or *Extreme Left*, vote with the *Progresista Centre*, or *Puros*, (*Pure Progresistas*,) asthey are sometimes called, on all occasions w hen they think it necessary. Thus, about 140 or 145 votes are united against the *Parliamentary Centre*, and keep their reactionary aspirations in check.

These phases of parties and political movement date little more than a fortnight since their formation, and it is already pretty evident the reactionary union is check-mated in the Cortes. They will hardly dare to carry their operations boldly into the streets. The newly formed National Militia numbers already nearly 200,000 muskets, and is decidedly against them. For the present they are mostly *Progresistas Puros*, but the Democratic doctrines have made great advances in their ranks; and on the day of conflict they could, perhaps, be easily urged into striking for the whole game. Not a man of them would do battle for reaction, but the Democratic battalions, or companies, or individuals would be very apt to be supported in a struggle against the troops of the crown or aristocracy, under any circumstances.

The forces of the latter are the army, nothing more; and even the army might be found unreliable in part.

The people are doing their own police duty in many portions of the country, and seem to be vigilant in all. A conspiracy, or branch of a conspiracy, for reaction was discovered in Santiago by the good people of that section a few days since—the affiliated caught and about $50,000 in cash captured and taken possession of.

In Badajos, at the departure of the latest mail, the troops of the garrison, as well as of the National Militia, were under arms; and it is possible—if the authorities have not behaved with great prudence—that at the hour we write a bloody collision may have occured. It seems that certain sergeants of cavalry have been insulting the civilians and Nationals in that town for some time past. It is a walled town, and the most important fortress on the Portuguese frontier.

The Democratic organ, the *Sovereignty*, says: "It is beyond a doubt that the sergeants who have committed these excesses have not been acting merely of their own accord; and we have motives for this belief which for the present we do not think it proper to reveal."

* * * * * * *

"It is wholly indispensable that those who are dreaming of the reëstablishment of the fallen *régime* should be made to understand that this is already impossible in Spain; it is necessary that the more or less recent agencies which have been at work to produce the actual state of things at Badajos should be brought to light; and above all it is indispensable that the authorities of that Province, who have not fulfilled their duty, should be immediately dismissed, as well as all the employe who do not inspire entire confidence."

But these little episodes and occurrences in the provincial towns and districts, are but symptoms and indications of the state of mutual distrust, vigilance and observation, in which the different parties and classes of Spaniah society live toward each other—a state generally of apparent peace and tranquillity—but really of profound and universal disquietude. At Badajos, the troops and the people are watching each other with the muskets to the shoulder; in other parts the arms are kept out of sight, but throughout, the real condition of things is similar—a condition of suspense and expectation, out of which it is not probable Spain will emerge except through the fire of a civil conflict. The Democrats are very active, and thus far have been wary. They display much more talent in their writings and their conduct than the *Progresistas*, and it is very possible that the garland of victory is reserved for them. They are worshippers of the United States and their system. Should the present state of things be prolonged for a year, I should consider their triumph on the day of trial as almost certain. But events succeed each other rapidly in times of revolution, and ten days or ten hours may give the Democrats, under favorable circumstances, what they seem now to need ten months to be able to secure.

There was a report in Madrid, two or three days since, that General NARVAEZ, now in Paris, had asked permission to return to Spain, and that it had been granted. This looked grave. NARVAEZ is the great name of the old *Moderado* party, as ESPARTERO is of the *Progresista*. He is also in the most intimate relations with the Emperor. His return could hardly signify anything less than that the crown of Spain, and the influence of the French Emperor, had been able to turn the balance of chances in favor of reaction in Spain. But I have ascertained pretty reliably that NARVAEZ will not go, at least for the present.

The party of NARVAEZ are worshippers of LOUIS NAPOLEON and his system. NARVAEZ himself is one of the bitterest enemies we could have in Spain. But I repeat the opinion, that the Spanish people are now uppermost, and that LOUIS NAPOLEON and NARVAEZ, and the *moderado*, or aristocratic party in Spain, are undermost, and with small probabilities of bettering their position for the present.

Yours, &c. AN AMERICAN.

Our City Architecture.

No one can fail to observe the change for the better in the architecture of New-York within a few years. In stores the style of architectural ornament is far too lavish, especially while the vulgarity prevails of covering them up with immense signs, which, while they are of no possible use any where, are absolutely abominable in the midst of columns and capitals and cornices. How much better, while conspicuous enough, are the signs on the Nassau Bank Building, and some other buildings of noticeable taste. A great improvement, for a small matter, is the dispensing with the outside green blinds, by substituting inside folding lattice shutters. This removes the great disfigurement of our outside architecture. In the matter of color, a perceptible change for the better is now going on, to which we call attention in the hope that it will become more general. We mean the adoption of lighter colors. There are no buildings in the City on which the eye of correct taste rests with more pleasure than on the Nassau Bank and the new Tontine building. How much more pleasant to the eye is the Trinity building, of yellow brick, than if it presented the vulgar, fiery red surface and external green blinds which meet us in all the cities of this country and nowhere else. If the houses in New-York were in light colors, like those of the more beautiful cities of Europe, the improvement in the beauty of the whole City would be astonishing—so light and cheerful! Compare the Everett Hotel, the Clarendon, the Brevoort, the Howard, the St. Germain, and others, with what they would be if painted red like the New-York Hotel. Look at Gilsey's Building, corner of Cortland-street and Broadway, and think how absurd it would be to paint it red. So of Harper's Building. Would any one think of painting an iron building, or one of granite, or white marble, or brown stone, red? Why not? Simply because red is a coarse, glaring, untasteful color, which no one would adopt if the habit of tolerating it in red brick had not caused us to overlook the violation of good taste. There are a few houses of the first-class, painted in very light colors, in most of the principal streets, enough to show that if a whole street were so painted the citizens would not fail to admire and adopt the improvement, and to use light colored materials more than they have hitherto done. As much painting is done at this season it is hoped that the suggestion will be considered, especially as it is cheaper to paint white than red, penciling the mortar white.

To Insure a Letter to a Californian—Whether you Know where He Lives or Not.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1856.

Newspapers throughout the United States will render a service in our opinion to persons having correspondents in the Pacific region by giving a conspicuous place to the subjoined circular in their respective columns.

JOHN B. WELLER,
Senate of U. S. from California.
J. W. DENVER,
House of Reps. of U. S. from Cal.
P. T. HERBERT,
House of Reps. of U. S. from Cal.
JOSEPH LANE,
Del. from Oregon Ter., H. R., U. S.
J. PATTON ANDERSON,
Del. from Wash. Ter., H. R., U. S.

To Persons Mailing Letters for California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington:

Thousands of letters sent to the Pacific coast become dead letters. To remedy this evil, the Post-Office Department, under the authority of Congress, has adopted, as an auxiliary to its operations, the following plan for simultaneously publishing at each and every post-office in the Pacific region, in a list called the "Pacific Mail List," the names of persons to whom letters have been sent by mail to post-offices in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. By this system a letter may be sent to any post-office in the Pacific region for a person whose location is unknown save the mere fact that he is somewhere in California or the Territories of Oregon and Washington; yet, if the letter be published in the "Pacific Mail List," its ultimate reception by the person for whom it is intended will be rendered highly probable. To enable those who may desire to extend to their Pacific correspondents the advantage thus offered, the following illustration is given:

Suppose it is wished to send it to the Sacramento Post-Office a letter for GEORGE WILSON, who emigrated to California from Pike County, Missouri, but it is feared that he may have changed his location, and hence may not receive the letter. In this case, direct the letter to GEORGE WILSON, (late of Pike County, Missouri,) Sacramento, California. Then, in order to publish the letter in the "Pacific Mail List," copy the address of the letter upon a piece of paper or card, and inclose the card with a three-cent postage stamp, in the envelope, and direct the envelope to the "Pacific Mail List," New-York. Deposit the letter, *as usual*, in the mail for California, and at the same time drop the envelope, containing the card to *publish the letter*, in the mail for New-York. From the address on the card thus received at the New-York Post-Office, the name, GEORGE WILSON, will be entered in appropriate place in the "Pacific Mail List," which list is printed and sent by each mail to each and every Postmaster in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washing on, and by them posted in a conspicuous place in their respective offices. The list being thus distributed over the entire Pacific region GEORGE WILSON may once learn from it that a letter for him has been sent to the Sacramento Post-Office. No person of a similar name will receive the letter, for the address on it points out that it is intended for GEORGE WILSON, late of Pike county, Missouri. Thus *many* letters will be received that would otherwise be sent to the dead letter office.

The envelopes containing the advertising cards, sent to the "Pacific Mail List," New-York, pay postage, like ordinary mail matter, and *must* be prepaid. The addresses of letters copied on pieces of paper or cards should be written in a plain and distinct manner. The three cent postage stamps inclosed in the envelopes defray the expenses of publication, and must not be pasted to the cards, but simply inclosed with them. In the absence of postage stamps, three cent coins may be substituted.

It is believed that the circular has been drawn up so explicitly as to require no explanations; but should this prove not to be the case. Postmasters will take notice that all interrogatories must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New-York, and not to the department.

The first of this series of lists will accompany the mail of May 5, and will be forwarded by each succeeding mail.

OLIVER EVANS WOODS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1856.

Mr. WOODS has my authority to put his plan, as above, in operation; but no responsibility is assumed by the Department; and all correspondence in regard to this arrangement must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New-York. That the public may avail itself of the advantages thus offered, Postmasters are requested to give the circular a conspicuous place in their respective offices.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General.

Col. Fremont's Mariposa Grant.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

The patents for the Mariposa grant of land in California was lately issued to Col. FREMONT, after a long and tedious legal process. The newspapers have hardly done with the merits of the case yet. I never considered the claim quite so good as the Supreme Court have decided it to be. But I am somewhat surprised to find that its value is vastly less than the public have been led to suppose it. I am informed by judicious and intelligent business men from California, that no man in California would give $30,000 for the whole of the agricultural portion of the Mariposa grant, and not $100,000 for the whole grant, including that portion of the same which embraces a part of the gold quartz region. As to speculators abroad, they would have been more easily brought into quartz-mining two years ago than at present. In fact, it is a matter of some doubt whether the famous Mariposa grant is worth anything, considering that the squatters have certain claims thereto, which must be compromised.

The Camanches Troublesome.

Westport Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

Later news from the Arkansas, by Mr. HATCHER, a Santa Fé trader, informs us that the Camanches are getting more and more warlike, and will be troublesome, if they are not put down, to southwestern emigrants and New-Mexico freighters and traders. General HARNEY having flogged the Sioux, may turn his attention to the Camanche rebels, who are going, they say, to have sugar, meat, powder and lead, or a fight.

Small-pox is prevailing quite generally throughout the South. In Carter and Washington Counties, Tenn., and Madison and Buncombe Counties, North Carolina. In Greene County, Tenn., its ravages have been alarming; and Greenville, the county seat, is guarded by armed men, to prevent communication with the infected district. The town of Jonesburg, Tenn., is guarded by armed citizens. In Sumner, S. C., the disease has made its appearance, and in the lower counties of Virginia.

Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, as we learn from the Burlington *Free Press*, has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, in that place, intending to devote himself to the Episcopal Educational Institute, for whose establishment he has been laboring of late. His efforts have been successful. It is stated that the subscription for that purpose already exceeds $22,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Libel Suit—Mrs. Linford's Christian Home.

On Monday in the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, the case of *Joseph Linford and Martha, his wife, vs. Peter Cooper and James Boorman*, which stood first on the calendar, was called up for trial. It was an action for libel in puolishing a card which it was alleged reflected on the character of MRS. LINFORD as Manageress of the Christian Home. Mr. SCHAFFER, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement on account of the absence of Mr. JORDAN, who is engaged in the FLAGG and GILES trial. Messrs. L. B. SHERARD and MASON, on the part of the defendants, refused to make any arrangement to put off the trial, and his Honor dismissed the complaint. Another suit will probably be commenced forthwith. It would appear by the papers in the cause that the complaint was served last August and the answer not filed until the March term, but as the counsel for the plaintiffs put the cause on the calendar, and had it set down for trial, his Honor refused to interfere.

Reception of Mr. Buchanan.

The joint Committees of the Aldermen and Councilmen, to whom was delegated the making of the necessary arrangements for the reception of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, on his arrival by the *Arago*, met on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. They decided to engage apartments for him at the Everett House. The extended programme for his reception it was agreed to defer until consultation could be had with the EX-MINISTER on his arrival.

☞ The K. N. who reports the Tenth Ward K. N. Lodge proceedings in such brief, sententious style, has drawn a lawsuit upon the proprietors of the *Tribune*. It is said that ELIAS COMBS, of the Tenth Ward, has commenced a suit, laying his damages at $10,000, and that the parties have been held to bail. Encouraged by company, some eight or ten other parties are spurring up their grievances to the same royal remedy.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 12th day of April to the 19th day of April, 1856: Men, 58; women, 66; boys, 126; girls, 127—total, 387. Adults, 124; children, 263. Males, 194, females, 193; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES:

Abscess, abdo'n.	1	Delirium Trems.	2
Abscess, lungs..	1	Diarrhœa.....	3
Album'l Bright's Disease Kid's.	1	Dropsy.....	5
Apoplexy.....	4	Dropsy in chest..	2
Asthma.....	1	Dropsy in head..	26
Bleeding, bow's.	1	Drowned.....	1
Bleeding, lungs.	3	Dysentery.....	2
Bleeding, navel.	1	Enlarg'nt, heart	2
Bowels, dis. of..	7	Enlarg'nt, womb	1
Bronchitis.....	1	Eruption, Salt Rheum.....	1
Burned or Scald.	3	Erysipelas.....	2
Cancer.....	1	Fever, bilious...	2
Cancer, breast..	2	Fever, congest'e	2
Catarrh.....	1	Fever, puerperal	3
Casualties, (hit by a boom)...	1	Fever, remittent	3
Child-bed.....	1	Fever, scarlet..	35
Kick of a horse	1	Fever, typhoid..	1
Shooting.....	1	Fever, typhus..	4
Colic.....	1	Fracture, thigh.	1
Cong. of brain..	6	Fracture, leg....	1
Cong. of lungs..	5	Heart, disease of	8
Consumption....	48	Hip, disease of..	2
Convuls'ns, adult	1	Hooping cough..	8
Convuls'ns, infnt.	22	Inflam. bowels..	9
Convul'ns, puer.	1	Inflam. brain...	13
Croup.....	14	Inflam. lungs...	20
Debility infant..	5	Inflam. spine....	2
Inflam. stomach.	2		
Inflam. throat..	3		
Jaundice, infan.	5		
Kidneys, dis. of.	1		
Liver, disease of	2		
Lues Venerea....	2		
Lungs, dis. of...	1		
Malform. of heart	2		
Marasmus, adult	1		
Marasmus, inf..	24		
Measles.....	3		
Old age.....	1		
Palsy.....	3		
Pleurisy.....	1		
Premature birth	4		
Scrofula.....	1		
Small-pox.....	10		
Soft'ng of brain	1		
Sprue.....	1		
Stillborn.....	34		
Suicide, by laudanum.....	2		
Ulcer'n stom'h	1		
Ulcer'n throat.	1		
Vomiting, exc's	1		
Worms.....	1		
Total.....	387		

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.....	4	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs.....	59
Brain and nerves.....	53	Uncertain seat and general fevers.....	26
Generative organs.....	6	Urinary Organs.....	3
Heart and blood vessels.	7		
Lungs, throat, &c.....	111		
Old age.....	1		
Skin, &c., and erup's fever.	50	Total.....	387
Stillborn and prem'e birth	38		

Of which 11 were from violent causes.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 124; 1 to 2 years, 51; 2 to 5 years, 49; 5 to 10 years, 20; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 18; 20 to 25 years, 11; 25 to 30 years, 18; 30 to 40 years, 38; 40 to 50 years, 22; 50 to 60 years, 12; 60 to 70 years, 8; 70 to 80 years, 14; 80 to 90 years, 1. Total—387.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 11; France, 3; Germany, 19; Holland, 1; Ireland, 39; Italy, 1; Poland, 1; Scotland, 1; Spain, 1; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States, 308. Total, 387.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 2; City Hospital, 7; Jews Hospital, 1; New-York Juvenile Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 4. Total, 20.

WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.....	8	IX.....	16	XVII.....	31
II.....	2	X.....	18	XVIII.....	28
III.....	2	XI.....	31	XIX.....	12
IV.....	20	XII.....	5	XX.....	32
V.....	17	XIII.....	16	XXII.....	19
VI.....	20	XIV.....	14	XXII.....	23
VII.....	16	XV.....	15		
VIII.....	24	XVI.....	18	Total.....	387

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 19, 1856.

103 Years Old.

PEGGY VAN ORDEN *alias* "Peggy Molasses," died in the Almshouse, on Blackwell's Island, on Saturday, the 19th inst., aged 103 years. She was born in Hackensack, New-Jersey, and came of a good family. She was admitted into the Almshouse, Bellevue, 18th August, 1818, at the age of 65; consequently at the time of her death she was 103 years, having, for 37 years, been an inmate of the Almshouse, where she was always known by the name of "Peggy Molasses." Until within a few weeks before her death she applied herself assiduously to the washtub, and was apparently very happy, since the Governors had recently had her wash-house repaired and enlarged.

Important to Owners of Mining Stocks.

The trial of a case was commenced in the Marine Court on Friday last, brought against Mr. J. F. A. Sandford, by the Assignee of the Secretary of the Great Northern Lead Company, (now exploded,) to recover arrears of salary due to him when he resigned. The law of 1848, under which the Company was organized, makes stockholders individually responsible for wages due to laborers, servants and apprentices, for services rendered to the Company, a fact which, doubtless, in Mining Stocks, they may now be aware of.

Oranges.

The Havana fruit trade, about closing, has been larger this season than for fifteen years past. The importations to this City of Havana oranges have been about 6,000,000, of which 2,000,000 were brought in steamers—there having been twenty-five arrivals, each bringing, on an average, 80,000 oranges. About an equal quantity has been received here by schooners, and 2,000,000 more as deck loads of sailing packets. There were six cargoes by schooners, averaging 300,000 each cargo. A few oranges were brought from Porto Rico and Matanzas. Cuba oranges have sold, on an average, for $8 per box, though some have sold as low as $5 50, and some as high as $13.

The total value of the importations of Havana fruit this season is estimated at $100,000. The Mediterranean orange season opens as the West India closes. The best Mediterranean fruit is received about the last of April, or early in May. It is judged by one of our largest importers that about fifty cargoes will be received at this port the present season, of which twenty have already arrived, and that the total importations will amount to 300,000 boxes, mostly from Messina and Palermo. About one-third of this quantity is lemons. The total valuation of this fruit exceeds $500,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

United States District Court—Nos. 5, 6, 8 to 13, 15 to 17.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 336, 363, 364, 375, 79, 246, 384 to 386, 389, 324, 378, 391, 170, 171.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Terms*—Nos. 46, 67, 70, 76, 74, 115, 117 to 126, 129, 130, 132.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 252, 263, 185, 443, 449, 450, 159, 119, 200, 185, 472, 476, 180, 482, 487, 491, 109, 14, 283, 494 to 499, 502, 505 to 509, 512 to 516, 122, 370, 217, 254.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 335, 460, 158, 444, 447, 357, 501, 326, 465, 469, 266, 310, 479, 539, 115. *Part II.*—279, 136, 412, 18, 60, 511, 57, 471, 531 to 533, 536 to 538.

The Baker Trial—Further Postponement.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—APRIL 12.

Hon. Judge Clerke, presiding.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge CLERKE announced to the Counsel in the case of Baker for the murder of Wm. Poole, that it would have to stand over till Thursday next.

Mr. Brady—What Judge will then preside?

The Court—Judge STRONG.

Mr. Brady—Very well.

The Jurors were then discharged.

The Filibusters up Again.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before George W. Morton, Esq., U. S. C.

The United States vs. J. C. Herrick, C. C. Hicks, and John Kingsley.—Yesterday morning the examination adjourned from Saturday was resumed. A. A. Phillips appearing for the accused, and the Hon. John McKeon, U. S. District-Attorney, for the Government. The following additional testimony was addduced:

Charles A. Whitney testified that he resided in this City, and was acquainted with Hicks, having been introduced to him by Mr. Morgan, my associate in the Agency of the Transit Company.

Q.—Do you know of any soldiers or persons intended for such having been transported to Nicaragua by the *Star of the West*? A.—I only know it by report; there was an increase in the number of passengers in November last; I cannot swear that there were free tickets issued; I am owner of the *Orizaba*, and was such on her last trip to San Juan; she had about 400 free passengers to San Francisco; I decline to produce the book containing the list of passengers, as it may contain evidence tending to expose me to criminal prosecution.

Q.—How many passengers were there bound to Nicaragua? A.—I make the same objection for the same reasons.

Q.—Were there any free tickets issued for Nicaragua? A.—The same objection made for the same reasons.

Q.—Had you or Morgan made any arrangement for a free passage out for Hicks and others? A.—Decline to answer for the same reasons.

Walter T. Trask testified that he lived at No. 306 Eighth-avenue, and knows Hicks; went out with him on the *Star of the West*, and returned here with him; did not know what his object was in going or returning.

Here the inquiry was closed, and adjourned to this day.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ARRESTING AN OFFICER.

Hamilton J. Gedney, the master of the tow-boat *Achilles*, was held to bail for carrying away one of the officers deputized by Marshal HILLYER, to serve a civil process on Charles Delano, the master of the ship *Adrienne*. The ship went to sea and the officer was compelled to return with the tug boat.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 21.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

In the case of *Sloo vs. Law*, Mr. Dickerson occupied the day with his closing argument for the complainants. The argument of this motion for temporary injunction has occupied nearly a fortnight. It was opened by Mr. Fisher for the plaintiff. Mr. H. F. Clark, Mr. F. B. Cutting and Mr. B. F. Butler, then argued for the defendants, and they were followed by Mr. Dickerson.

The contest has been rather of a sharp and personal character, and the decision will undoubtedly be looked for with great interest.

LONG ISLAND.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This distinguished Temperance lecturer will address the citizens of Brooklyn this evening, at the Plymouth Church. Mr. GOUGH's popularity seems to be increasing, judging from the crowds which flock to hear him.

☞ It is reported that on Saturday last the Governor signed the bill to open River-street, Brooklyn, and to construct a canal through it, which was spoken of in the TIMES of yesterday.

The Mal-Practice Case in Williamsburg.

Coroner HANFORD resumed the investigation of this case before a Jury at the Sixth District Police Station-house in Williamsburg, at 3 o'clock on Monday An interpreter being sworn,

Josephine Lebber, widow of the deceased, deposed that Anson Lebber was 27 years of age, and born in Baden; he was taken sick on Wednesday, April 8, and died after being ill eight days; she went on Friday to the authorities, who sent her to the Dispensary; the Doctor was not in, but he came in the evening; he was English; she could not understand him; he gave her a prescription; went to Grand-street and got it compounded; administered it according to the directions given; continued the use of this medicine during two days; it consisted of one powder, and something to be put in cistern water wherewith to bathe his breast; gave him the powder immediately in molasses; on the third day of his illness she called in Dr. Stamm to see him, who said the patient "was deadly sick," but did not define his ailment; he gave her six powders for her husband, one of which was to be administered every six hours; they were folded in a bit of newspaper, but with no written directions; they were all given; Dr. Stamm's son brought six more, which she gave in the same way; he afterwards brought her two other packets of the same which were not taken; a day and a half before the patient died she called in Dr. Baumann, her husband, in the mean time having taken no other medicine than that given by Dr. Stamm; she told Dr. Baumann not to give her husband anything to physic or vomit him, inasmuch as she thought he had already had too much that was ready; he replied that "*he must give her a strong medicine for him so as to break the sickness or change the constitution*;" the doctor said the disease was inflammation of the lungs, and bilious fever; Dr. Baumann left medicine in two bottles; out of the first bottle two table spoonfuls were given every hour, and out of the smaller one spoonfull every hour, after the larger bottle was expended; the contents of both bottles were apparently alike—red in color; the whole of the larger bottle was administered according to these directions, saving a little left in the bottom; in reply to the questions of the Coroner, as to its effect, witness said she thought it was operating; she asked him to the night after it was given 36 times after its administration; Dr. Baumann's medicine seemed to be more powerfully purgative than that given by Dr. Stamm; these 36 evacuations all occurred during the day and a half previous to her husband's death; he died on the Wednesday morning at half past nine; the powders that were remaining that had been prescribed by Dr. Stamm were taken away by Alderman MASON, and what was left in the bottle remained by Dr. Virmond; of the medicine out of the smaller bottle only one dose had been given; that was about five hours before death; medicine prescribed by the Dispensary doctor was also given according to the printed directions on the bottle; this internal remedy the witness had omitted to mention in the earlier part of her evidence.

Dr. L. A. North, of No. 111 Fourth-street, Williamsburg, is a practicing physician; was sent to the deceased by Mr. Ripley, superintendent of the poor, on Thursday, 9th inst; found deceased suffering from a pretty severe attack of remittent fever; gave his wife a prescription to be taken to Livingston's drug store for ten grains of calomel and the same quantity of rhubarb, to be taken immediately in molasses; called next day, inquired as to the action of the medicine, found it had operated mildly; prescribed two grains of tartrate of antimony in two ounces of water, to be given a teaspoonful every hour unless it produced vomiting; saw the deceased again the following day, ordered the repetition of the medicine, he was then very much easier and better; ordered to take this antimonial medicine every four hours, instead of every hour; saw him again on Monday (I think); he was then severely purged and apparently exhausted; not understanding the reason for that, looked round and found some powders upon the table; on inquiry what

Literary.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS IN 1855.

The *Publishers' Circular* has a review of the American publications of the last year—both original and reprints. It says:

"On turning to the pages of the list, we are struck by one or two important facts which have a material bearing upon the history of American Literature. In the first place, there is evidently an increasing demand for works of fiction, many hundreds of which have been called for, and supplied, since the beginning of the year. CHARLES KINGSLEY's books have achieved an extensive sale. COOPER's novels are still in high favor, and some new editions have been published. The British Poets are in demand. MOORE's poetical works have passed through a new edition in miniature. BYRON has been published in three different editions—octavo, 12mo and 24mo. BURNS has been issued in crown octavo, and KEATS has been republished.

In all departments except that of fiction, there were published in this country in the year 1855, about 600 different works; adding for the new and old novels that owed birth or resuscitation to this year, the new issues will reach, in round numbers, to one thousand.

In Agriculture, and questions relating thereto, there were 21 different works. The leading publication in this department was *Emmons' Agriculture of New-York*, in quarto, issued by the State of New-York, and forming part of the series on the Natural History of the State.

In History there were 85 new publications and reprints. Among the volumes published were *Sketches of the History of sundry old Towns; Dr. Gibbs' Documentary History of the Revolution*, relating chiefly to the contest in South Carolina.

The Poets have been regarded with a favorable eye. A rapid sales and abundant new editions may stand for a criterion. In the American authorships appear new editions of GRISWOLD's "Poets and Poetry of America," (16th enlarged and improved,) Mrs. SIGOURNEY, Mrs. KINNEY's "Felicita," and LONGFELLOW's "Hiawatha," with FRANK MOORE's "Songs and Ballads of the Revolution."

The list is well up in books of Travel. The Law was represented by 75 works, Theology by 211, Science and Art by 60, Music (not including separate pieces from the Music Publishers) by a dozen, Education by 83, History by 85, and Medicine and Surgery by 86.

A rapid classification of the classes of works issued during the year shows the following results:

That in the Educational class there were published..... 83
In Geography..... 18
In Law..... 75
In Fiction..... 400
In History and Biography..... 114
In Theology and Controversy..... 234
In Travels (new and old)..... 30
In Psychology and Spiritualism..... 20
In Belles Letters..... 60

Besides a host of miscellaneous publications."

Medical Items.

This is a fast generation. A Boston doctor reports a case of gout in a boy 11 years old.

But they are not all so fast. Another Boston doctor reports the case of a girl 16 years of age, who, until 13, had not all the temporal teeth, and who now has but four of the permanent set.

Dr. JACKSON, of Boston, detailed to the Medical Improvement Society a well-marked case of *hysteria*—regular "hystericks"—in a boy 14 years old.

The ratio of mortality in the Workhouse (Blackwell's Island) is 8 6-10 per cent. per annum.

☞ Rev. JAMES BEECHER, wife and child, are to sail from Boston, on the 25th inst., in the ship *Wild Pigeon*, for Canton, China, where Mr. BEECHER will enter upon his labors as a missionary. He is a son of Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with two single (hall) rooms in the second story (on the same floor with the parlors) and partial board in a strictly private family, where there are no boarders, in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, located in West 34th-st., (10 feet lot,) between Broadway and 7th-av. The neighborhood is unsurpassed. Stages and cars pass every few minutes within a short distance of the house. References given and required. Address HOME, Office of this paper.

BOARDING.—The owner of the house No. 12 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., having a large house and a small family, will accommodate two gentlemen and wives with board; rooms on second floor. The house is of the first-class, and the location unsurpassed by any in the City, having a private park in front. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms in suites or single may be obtained with board, at Nos. 18 and 18 East 14th-st., for the season. The houses are desirably located and furnished, with all the modern improvements, &c., requisite for first-class residences. References exchanged. N. B.—A handsome suite (parlors, &c.) on first floor.

BOARDING.—A very desirable suite of rooms on the first floor, consisting of two large and two small ones, with gas; hot and cold water, and bath-room on the same floor, may be had at No. 48 East 18th-st, near Broadway.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HUED'S, No. 31 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

BOARDING.—Board may be had at No. 38 Willow-st., Brooklyn, from the 1st of May, apply at No. 6 Willow-st.

BOARDING—In a private family, a parlor on the first floor. Several gentlemen may obtain rooms with full or partial board. Apply at No. 176 Grand-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with pleasant and convenient rooms and partial board (or full board if desired) on application at No. 8 Greene-st. Location desirable, and of easy access by Wall-st. and South Ferries. Family quiet, neat and sociable. First-class references required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a respectable gentleman, in a private family or first class boarding-house, between Wall and Fulton ferries, a well-furnished room with gas. Breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Address, stating terms, &c., P. G. E., Box No. 2,911 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st., corner of Pierrepont.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room, newly papered and painted, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Apply at No. 28 Prospect-st., near Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 3-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant room, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., near Bowery New-York.

NO. 81 MADISON-AVENUE.—Families can be accommodated with the entire second floor and three rooms on the third, all communicating, suitable for a family. Stages passing every five minutes. References exchanged.

ALL PERSONS WISHING BOARD OR BOARDERS—In City or country, are invited to call at the great Boarding Exchange No. 713 Broadway, being the oldest and best in the Union. Boarders are politely directed free of charge. Boarding houses, private families and hotels promptly supplied.

R. D. GOODWIN, Principal.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Can be had at No. 16 10th-st., between 6th and 6th-avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family strictly private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms if desired. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman without board, between 19th and 24th sts. and 6th and 10th avs. Address W., No. 232 West 20th-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large well furnished room, having gas, closet supplied with water and bath room, &c., adjoining. Also two single rooms to let in the new and private residence No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Breakfast if required. Only persons of high respectability need apply.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square; a beautiful suite of rooms on second floor, or a parlor and bedroom on first floor, will be rented with or without board. The house a brown-stone front, and all modern improvements.

ROOMS TO LET.—A family of four persons having a three-story house, would let the second floor to three or four gentlemen, without board; the location is near 2d-av., has gas, splendid yard, &c. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 5th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may obtain a desirable suite of rooms with board, at No. 31 West 22d-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 20th-st

REMOVAL.

AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 75, to the NEW MARBLE STORE, No. 75 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, will embrace a larger variety than usual.

They are also Agents for the series of papers known as the

KENT MILLS:

which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of Wall and Centre sts.

REMOVAL.—EVANS & CARMAN have removed to the St. Nicholas Buildings, Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st.

THE HANOVER BANK—IS REMOVED to No. 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSICS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, carve scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $250 to $1,000.

Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $85, $45, $55, $75 and $160. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

AMELLER & CO.'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st. The above splendid instruments, unsurpassed in tone, finish, &c., are well worth examining by those wishing a perfect piano-forte. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange and for sale, at prices varying from $45 to $350. All instruments fully warranted.

20 NEW PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—Must be sold by the 1st of May, as one of the partners retires; all superior instruments, by celebrated makers, fully warranted, with and without the iron frame, panel corners, grand French action, &c. Prices from $150 to $350.

W. OSBORN & CO.,
No. 60 Walker-st., four doors west of Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co's Paris premium pianos, Cathart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos, with full iron frame, for $250, 6¾-octave for $225; grand and boudoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale on monthly instalments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MUSIC.—For sale a good new organ, with four stops, sweet and a very fine case of black walnut, in gothic style, suitable for a parlor or lodge room, and sufficiently powerful for a small church. Inquire of FRANCIS H. ENGELRIED, organ builder, No. 182 Christ-e-st., third floor.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Are on the corner of Canal-st and Broadway, (up stairs.) A splendid assortment on hand to let or for sale by paying monthly instalments; excellent melodeons. No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

JARDINE & SON'S ORGAN FACTORY TO LET—No. 548 Pearl-st., between Broad and Elm sts., well lighted and will be rented low. JARDINE & SON having removed to their new factory over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES—New and second-hand and others to let at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month or for sale at $19, $35, $90, $75, $150, and extra carved at $30. Pianos tuned and music taught by Prof. DU MSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a store doing a safe and lucrative business, located in an adjoining city. The store will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Terms moderate, and a part of the purchase money may be paid by instalments upon good security. The business has been established 9 years, and for a young man with moderate means, presents an opportunity rarely to be met with. Address L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, at G. A. Smith & LeRoy's, No. 25 William-st., or apply between 10 and 10½ A. M., or between 12½ and 2½ P. M.

$1,000.—WANTED A PARTNER—With $1,000 cash, to take the exclusive sale in this City, of an article which has no competition, and with proper advertising would realize a very large fortune in a short time. It is no patent right nor any other humbug, but is esteemed very highly by a large number of the most influential persons in this State, whose signatures are attached to the recommendation of the article. The advertiser will remain a few days at the Metropolitan Hotel, near Broadway, after which he will leave for his home out West. P. GARDNER. N. B.—No letters answered.

PARTNER WANTED.—An energetic and reliable man who is well acquainted with the lumber business in all its branches, may form a very advantageous business connection with a party of means, who has a large and invested, and no incumbrance. None need apply unless they possess the necessary qualifications and either money or available property sufficient to guarantee the fulfillment of their contracts. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 1,347, Post-Office.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid Daguerrean Gallery on Broadway—one of the oldest and finest establishments in this City—price $2,000. Also, to let, a splendid furnished house on 7th-st., having all the improvements, and is a genteel fine house. Entire rent, $1,250. Also, partner wanted with $1,000, in a clothing establishment in Fulton st., Brooklyn, doing a large business. Apply at No. 55 Chambers-st., room No. 8.

CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—WANTED—A person with the necessary capital, to join the advertiser in taking out a patent for a new method of operating car-brakes. For a competent man, this is a good chance for a fortune, without risk. Address, stating where an interview can be had, W. M., Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED—In a light and genteel manufacturing business, that will pay 2 men a handsome profit. The office and manufactory is down town; the business is done strictly for cash, and can be extended without further capital. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

AT A MEETING of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the net profits of the Company for three years ending March 4, 1856 were distributed in accordance with the Charter, as follows, viz.:

1. A dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid by POLICY-HOLDERS, with interest at six per cent. until the next triennial investigation.

2. The dividend of 1853, to POLICY-HOLDERS, is increased by an addition thereto of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH PER CENT., and will bear interest at six per cent until the next triennial distribution.

3. A dividend of SIX PER CENT. to the STOCKHOLDERS, payable 1st proximo.

Policies in the late Howard Life Insurance Company, on which a year's premium had been paid to the United States Life Insurance Company, participate in the above dividend. JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.

JOHN EADIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856, No. 18 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY,
FLUSHING, L. I., April 16, 1856.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST—ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after this date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

WILLIAM SMART, President.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

No. 208 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th of April to May 1.

E. R. PRATT, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in New-York City.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons on the second mortgage Bonds of these railroads, maturing on the 1st of May next, will be paid at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
April 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for the thorough education of Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $200 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.

D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents in every respect. Its twenty-first session will commence on the 10th of May next. Further information, as well as catalogues, may be had of the following patrons: JAMES M'CALL, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; H. F. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT RAY, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Seminary, established four years since, for a limited number of lads under 13 years, will commence its ninth semi-annual session on the 28th inst. It may be reached in one hour from the City of New-York, via the Harlem Railroad; locates 1 mile south of a mile south of the Depôt. Circulars at RAYNOR'S bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at No. 18 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. The Principal will be at either place on the 25th and 26th inst.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate; assisted by ELBERT DEAN, F. MYER and L. A. HALL. It is fully equipped and in successful operation. Accommodations equal or superior to any institution in the country. Gymnastics and military exercises daily. Commences with the first Monday in May. Circulars or an interview may be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

ROSE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY, DANBURY, CONN.—Mrs C. M. WHITE, Principal, assisted by competent teachers, both male and female. The Summer term commences the 1st of May. The course of instruction is thorough and complete. French spoken in the School. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 116 Franklin-st.; WM. T. PINKNY, Astor Insurance Company, No. 6 Chatham, or WM. HALL & SON, Music store, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR SMALL CHILDREN—Into his family, and makes it his whole business to educate them at home with his own. Terms $156 per annum, without extra charge during vacations. Inquiries from any person wishing to place a child with kind parents in the country, under happy home influences and moral and physical training judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mr. GEO. R. PARKER, Principal of the University Grammar School, will on April 28, a School for two departments, Senior and Primary, with gymnasium apparatus for physical training, at No. 722 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st. Mr. PARKER may be seen at the University or at No. 7 5th-av. or will call on any parent who may request it by note. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Is a first-class Seminary under the best influences, in which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and Drawing are each the charge of a family teacher. Terms for junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

MRS. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible house.—(A school with two departments limited to 20 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in department the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

GOSHEN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—The next term of this Boarding and Day School will commence on Wednesday April 30. This School is accessible from the City in about two hours by the New-York and Erie Railroad, giving full parentage may be had at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding school for boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEY, No. 668; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 437 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Mr COLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical Book-keeper, will qualify students for hard Book-keepers in any establishment. Mr. D. teaches Penmanship in person; and guarantees, by his new system of hand-training, to remove all its fitness and trembling from every hand, old and young, in one week.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 24 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL.—THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this School will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23, at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door. The entire receipts will be given to the Ladies' Mission School at the Five Points.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 25 BOYS, PROSPECT HILL—Near Middletown, Conn., begins its next session May 5. Terms, $100 per session.

E. W. BECKWITH, Principal.

REFERENCE—J. WILLIAMS, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., HAUMER & HORTON, No. 42 Division-st., New-York.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY.—Situated at Orange, N. J., 12 miles by Railroad from New-York, Rev. B. J. RELYEA, Principal. This is an institution of the first class. Summer term will commence on 1st Wednesday in May. For circulars and information apply to C. M. SAXTON & CO. No. 140 Fulton-st., or WILEY & EALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway.

THE TEACHER OF A STRICTLY SELECT BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—Number of pupils limited; situation healthy, away from the temptations incident to cities and large villages, can be consulted by addressing A., Box No. 223 General Post-Office, stating place, time, &c.

DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantages.

J. R. & E. A. CURLEY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL—LYON'S PLAIN, Westport, Conn., reopens May 5. Terms per session, $45 to $55. For particulars, see circulars which may be had of W. H. DIKEMAN, Comptroller's Office, New-York City.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Summer Term of Mrs. J. C. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence April 23, at No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK,
April 21, 1856.

CAPITAL STOCK FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
TO BE INCREASED TO TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Of this Institution, in pursuance of the authority conferred on them in their articles of association, have this day unanimously determined to increase its Capital Stock by an issue of FIFTY THOUSAND ADDITIONAL SHARES of one hundred dollars each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles, contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The undersigned Directors, appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice that on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M., they will receive subscriptions at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day, as shareholders in the said Bank of Commerce in New-York, in the proportion of one new share of the increased Capital Stock, at par, to each share then held by them respectively.

Such subscriptions may be made by inclosing and delivering in a sealed letter to the undersigned, at the place aforesaid, Twenty Dollars on each share applied for, in notes of or checks upon either of the Banks in said City.

By a resolution of the Directors it has been provided that the remaining Eighty Dollars per share shall be payable after the first of January, 1857, at such times and in such installments as the Board may require, after sixty days' public notice for the payments of the same; and the subscribers are privileged to make their scrip shares full stock at any time.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
JOHN C. GREEN,
A. A. LOW.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK OF QUEENS COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

m?30,'54-1aw2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

au29,'54-1awly Tu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 14, 1856.—The BANK OF NEWBURG has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK of the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK.—CAPITAL $2,000,000. With privilege to increase the same to $10,000,000. This Bank will be opened for business at their Banking House, head of Beekman-st., opposite the Park, on MONDAY, March 31, 1856, to which we invite the attention of all classes of business men.

REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
RICH PARIS JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c., &c.
COFFIN & HAYDOCK

WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF MESSRS. MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., IN LIQUIDATION, (LATE MARKETT, JARET & GUIME,)

On TUESDAY, April 24,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE STORE OF
Messrs. MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO., No. 481 BROADWAY,

ON SIX MONTHS' CREDIT FOR APPROVED INDORSED NOTES.

The entire stock of rich Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., &c., consisting of sets diamonds, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, brooches; half sets do, do.; ear-rings and brooch; gold crosses set with diamonds, pearls and rubies; bracelets, necklaces, &c., set with diamond and pearl; breast-pins, diamond buckles, diamond sleeve buttons and studs and vest buttons, ear-rings, pendants and drops, watches, watch hooks, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF 54 LOTS AND GORES ON 121st-st., 120TH, 121ST, 122D AND 123D STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, in partition, the following Real Estate, viz.:

ON 121ST-STREET—13 Lots of ground, including a number of gore lots, situate on the south side of 121st-st., commencing 40 feet east of 1st-av.

ALSO—11 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st-av. and 121st-st. eight of the same fronting on the avenue and three on the street. These lots have nearly all full fronts on both the avenue and street.

ALSO—4 Gore Lots on and next the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 122d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore Lots on the south side of 122d-st., commencing 130 feet 11 inches west of 1st-av.

ALSO—28 Lots and Gor. s situated on the lot bounded by 1st and 2d avs. and by 122d and 123d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av., 11 fronting on 122d-st., and 7 fronting on 123d st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.

ALSO—1 Gore Lot on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 197 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described Lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.

R. MOTT, Attorney.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY (Wednesday,) April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of C. Weeks & Co., No. 496 Broadway, near the New-Haven Railroad depôt, elegant and rich household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining-room furniture.

ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES &c.—Consis ing of large tête-à-tête sofas, large arm chairs, ladies' sewing chairs, and stuffed back parlor chairs in crimson and maroon satin brocade, green and gold, blue and gold brocatel, French tapestry, medallion seats, rosewood etageres, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus with marble tops, washstands, commodes, centre, side and pier tables.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Rich and elaborately carved oak buffet, oak extension tables, oak tête-à-tête sofas, arm chairs, small chairs in green velvet plushes, pure hair mattresses, straw paillasses, rich and elegant oval French plate pier glasses, mahogany ladies' back chairs, sheep back do. Voltaire arm chairs, sewing chairs, rockers, card tables, common etageres, rich and elegant 31-day bronze and ormolu French clocks, 8-day do. do., bronze groups of the Indian warrior, dogs, stags, match holders, &c., &c.

Parties about furnishing would do well to examine this stock of goods, as it is all made for the City retail trade, and fully warranted in every respect. Catalogues can be had by application at the warerooms of Messrs. WEEKS & CO., or of JOHN L. VANDEWATER, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, the day before sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., peremptory sale of Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Plated Ware, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., also a large stock of superior made cabinet furniture, which must be sold previous to removing to our new store, No. 85 Nassau-st. The catalogue of this sale will contain a general assortment of second-hand parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and hall furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, lounges, tête-à-tête arm-chairs, rocking chairs, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, gas chandeliers, china, glass and earthenware, French plate mirrors, centre, card and sofa tables, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops, plain bureaus and washstands, extension dining table, oak etagere, cane-seat oak arm-chairs, table cutlery, plated spoons, forks, tea sets, paintings, engravings, &c., &c.; also several consignments of superior new cabinet furniture, which must be sold previous to 1st of May, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, richly carved and covered with costly and fashionable French satin, brocade and silk plush, library and secretary book-cases, sideboards, extension tables, parlor sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, centre tables, with plain and fancy tops, solid oak chamber suites, bedsteads, enameled furniture, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 217 10th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in silk brocatel, black walnut do., in green velvet, with chairs to match, arm chairs in rosewood and black walnut, rosewood 6¾ octave piano-forte, extension dining table, oil-paintings, with a Beechus and Ceres, from the private gallery of Louis Napoleon; mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, with glasses, mattresses, pillows, mahogany chairs, dinner set, glass ware, and the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

LAST AND CLOSING SALES OF FIRST-CLASS, WARRANTED CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the balance of stock of the old firm,
Messrs. McGRAW & ALLENDORPH,
AT No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE—Will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above ware rooms, without reserve, to the highest bidder the balance of elegant furniture of McGRAW & ALLENDORPH who give up the business on the 1st of May. The stock consists of rosewood parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, and satin; armoires a glace; secretaries and bookcases, etageres, sideboards, centre-tables, dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.

Also, mahogany, oak, and walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture.

Also, superior enameled cottage chamber suites.

The whole warranted of first-class manufacture, and to be sold peremptorily.

TERMS: Under $300, cash; over $300,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1854.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in pamphlet form every day (Sundays excepted), and delivered to City Subscribers at Two Cents a week. Single copies may be had of Newsmen and at the Office.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday mornings, at Two Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed to subscribers at Three Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Fifty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, by every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers for mailing, 25 cents per single Copies.

All communications must be invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No 128 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ E. PICHUP, Montreal, C. E., adjoining the Post-Office, will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, by the single copy.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the admission of Kansas was the special order, and Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, made a speech, in which he complimented the Executive for his firmness and consistency in maintaining the rights, as he said, of the entire country, and denied the alleged aggressions of the Slave-Power. The Secretary of War was called upon for correspondence relative to the existing difficulties with the Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories. Mr. TOOMBS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the Naturalization Laws, with a recommendation that it do not pass. In the House, the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bill were considered, and the one appropriating $300,000 for continuing the work on the Washington Aqueduct, was rejected.

☞ There will be considerable astonishment this morning, when the fact becomes known that the Aldermen last night confirmed the nomination of Mr. JAMES IRVING to the responsible post of Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings. We need hardly inform our readers who and what Mr. IRVING is, as his implication with the Poole tragedy rendered him sufficiently notorious. He had already been twice rejected by the same Board of Aldermen that has now confirmed him—two of the members who had voted against him having, in the meantime, been convinced of their error. Alderman GRIFFITHS had voted against him twice, under the false impression that he was not a native; and Alderman JACKSON had been induced to change his vote because the Know-Nothings had voted for some equally incompetent men. It is said sometimes that any excuse is better than none; but such excuses as these gentlemen gave for changing their votes will strike the majority of honest people as much worse than none at all.

City Nominations.

The Utica *Morning Herald*, in the course of an article upon the manifest falling off in the character of our State Legislature, thus speaks of our City Representatives:

"But what shall we say of the great mob of B'Hoys who annually enter the Legislature from New-York and elsewhere? Is it not disgraceful that men not only utterly without character and decency, but notoriously devoid of talent, should assume the dignity of law-givers to the people of a great and prosperous State? Is it not disgraceful that the patrons and pimps of the halls and brothels of New-York, should be invested with the sanctity of Legislation, and permitted to govern the destinies of millions of honest people? Is it not a reproach to our free institutions, that the rulers of the first State of the Union should be subjects of arrest for perjury?"

This is sharp and severe language:—but there is truth enough in it to make it worthy of attention. While there are every year some men of character and ability among our City representatives, it is still true that very many of them are a disgrace to the Legislature and the constituencies that send them. The majority of our City delegation generally consists of men to whom no prudent man would intrust the care of any private business that required honesty, industry, or intelligence. The single district system is responsible for something of this,—but the carelessness and indifference of our voters for much more. When City members of the State Assembly were elected upon a single ticket, it was necessary to nominate men who were known throughout the City, in order to command general confidence and support. Now the candidate may never have been heard of beyond the limits of his Ward, as he needs to be known beyond his own district.

The system, moreover, greatly facilitates the control of nominations at primary meetings. A shrewd, needy, unscrupulous Ward politician,—out of business, and as destitute of money as of character,—sees a chance of making something beyond his salary, at Albany. He finds it easy to enlist half-a-dozen political loafers in his district, in the scheme:—they together readily command hangers-on enough to control the primary meeting at which the nomination is to be made:—confederates may generally be procured from among the inspectors, who accordingly count as many votes as may be needed:—the respectable citizens of the Ward never go to the primary meeting, or if they do, their votes amount to nothing:—and thus, the more unscrupulous the aspirant, the more certain he is to obtain the nomination. His name once on the ticket, he obtains, as a matter of course, the vote of his party, and thus secures an election.

There is but one remedy for this evil, and that is, in breaking up the whole system of primary nominations. The honest and influential portion of our citizens in every Ward must take this matter into their own hands, proclaim their purpose in every Ward to pay no regard to bad nominations made in this way, and put up new men, known to the voters, and worthy of their confidence. This is the only way in which anything can be done to remedy the evil which has become so gross, and which so seriously compromises the character of our City. Even this might not be successful, but it would be one step in the right direction.

Legislative Humbug.

The London *Times* [illegible] upon a piece of parliamentary legerdemain, by which a small minority was enabled to defeat the manifest wish of the House of Commons. A bill concerning machinery in factories was before the House:

"The House had shown itself favorable to the measure, so much so that the opponents thought they had no chance for the present, if they let the House proceed to a division on the next step—viz., the second reading. So Col. DUNNE moved that the debate be adjourned. Thereupon, with due formality and much consumption of time, the House divided on the question of adjournment, and decided by a large majority *on no account to adjourn*, but to proceed at once to a division on the second reading. On this decision being reported to the Speaker, and announced by him, that functionary took counsel of the clock, and informed the House that, *according to its own rule, the debate now stood adjourned*, it being contrary to rule to divide so late as 10 minutes to 6. Colonel DUNNE, therefore, triumphed over the House by the aid of its own rules."

This is a very common occurrence in all legislative bodies. It was through just such an application of rules that our State Legislature was recently adjourned so summarily. The two Houses had agreed that they would adjourn *sine die* at a certain hour of a certain day:—and when that hour came, although one branch desired to recall its consent, the rules forbade. The same thing happens constantly. Through some rule which the majority has adopted, the minority control the action of the body. The *Times* urges a remedy, though it is unable to suggest one.

A Revenue Steamer.

If there is any one department of our national marine that demands the instant adoption of the latest improvements in navigation it is that of the revenue cutters. These vessels are stationed in all our principal harbors, to be employed at a moment's notice in preventing the violations of the Revenue laws, and in rendering aid to vessels in distress. Yet, up to the present time, when steam has been extensively adopted in the Navy, and at least one-half our commerce is carried on by steam power, our revenue cutters are still dependent upon the winds and tides, and are in fact useless for any effective service. The heavy gale of yesterday has probably caused many disasters on the coast, and, if a revenue steamer were stationed in our harbor she might render most important aid to vessels in distress, and be the means of saving both life and property. But we have nothing of the kind. So far as our revenue service is concerned, FULTON lived in vain, and the improvements we have made in navigation are as naught.

Mr. PELTON, the Representative of our lower Wards, has recently made a report in Congress from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of the merchants, ship-owners, &c., of New-York, praying that an efficient steamer might be employed on this Station, as a Revenue Cutter, in place of the present inefficient sailing vessels. The report is, of course, favorable to the petition,—for it was intended to be made immediately available, the stress of weather, and the great number of vessels out of time, then probably on our coast and in need of assistance, rendered it of the last importance that steps should be taken for their relief. A bill was introduced appropriating one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to be used in purchasing a suitable steamer; but nothing has yet come of it.

It can hardly be possible that so important a matter as this will be neglected by Congress. If no considerations of humanity should induce our representatives to attend to this measure, the necessity of steam-cutters to protect the revenue and prevent the violation of our laws, should be sufficient to insure the passage of Mr. PELTON's bill.

It is stated that the marine losses sustained by New-York in the Winter of 1854-5 amounted to ten millions of dollars, and the ascertained losses of the past Winter, at the time the memorial of our merchants was presented, had already footed up two millions. A very small per centage on these amounts would defray the entire cost of a steam revenue-cutter for a good many years.

Mount Vernon.

When Charles Surface knocks down his family with the genealogical tree, audiences of the sternest Republicanism always share the natural disgust of Sir OLIVER. A common instinct of humanity dictates the verdict of extreme indecency against the trader in the blood, and bones, and fair fame of ancestry. To bring into the market the reputation of the dead, like his wardrobe, or portrait, or some relic no longer valued by the family, and to deal it out wholesale and retail to eager purchasers, is only a shade less offensive. There is a cool, calculating penuriousness in transactions of the kind, that shocks indescribably the better sense of mankind. Unhappy comparisons are prompted between illustrious fathers, and ignoble sons; and the painful reflection is forced upon us, that grandeur of soul is seldom transmitted with patrimonial acres and plate.

Suggestions of this unpleasant nature, attach themselves, we regret to say, to Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, the actual owner of the homestead of the first President. Mount Vernon is the spot peculiarly chosen of all others in the world for the almost superstitious veneration of our people. The very name is somehow associated with tender and endearing recollections. Wheresoever the fame of WASHINGTON has traveled, Mount Vernon, his home, living and dead, must be regarded as a shrine of more than ordinary sanctity. What the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, was to Pilgrims of the dark ages, the tomb of WASHINGTON ought to be to Freemen through all time. If it fall into the hands of barbarians worse than Saracenic, who shall make the popular devotion an object of speculation, a new crusade would be justified for its liberation. Now, agreeably to the law of inheritance, Mount Vernon has become the property of Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, who, without direct descent from the General, has, from common ancestry, the same blood in his veins. Mr. WASHINGTON is fully aware of the vast value of his possession. He has apparently rated truly the universal reverence for the spot, and ascertained as near as might be a pecuniary equivalent. Mount Vernon, upon its own [illegible] by accident, would bring less than $20,000. But with the aid of popular feeling, and partiality, and awful reverence, it can be made to fetch ten times that sum, and $200,000 are therefore asked. The difference, $180,000, is the price of the associations. The fact of WASHINGTON there resided, and there reposing in death, is appraised along with the live-stock, including, perhaps, the negroes, the fixtures, and other accidental appendages o property. The sacrifice of income from the sale of walking-sticks, and other mementos, secured by visitors, has also a place in the estimate, and this difficult appraisement being made, the State of Virginia is selected as the only customer that will be accepted; whether because the Treasury of no other State of the Union is less able to meet such a demand, or that the proprietor apprehends the removal of the National Capital, and the consequent neglect of the estate, should the Federal Government become the purchaser, or that he chooses thus to mark his indignation at the omission of the latter to effect the purchase heretofore, when the project has repeatedly been pressed upon it, we have no means of ascertaining. Private subscription, or national appropriation, is alike unable, we are told, to secure the spot. And, as decay makes constantly further advances, without early interposition the place will be a wilderness, and the grave of WASHINGTON as ruinous as a Gaelic cairn.

It certainly may be questioned whether, in thus fixing a prohibitory price, and being thus nice in the choice of a purchaser, Mr. WASHINGTON is not damaging his bargain. The decision in the matter of the Manhattan Park has given wide latitude to the doctrine of eminent domain; the right to appropriate private property for public purposes having been interpreted to cover objects of indirect utility, as well as those of immediate use. Public recreation, and amusement, and gratification, are deemed purposes thus within the Constitutional provision. It is not impossible, therefore, that to Mount Vernon may, one of these days, be applied this salutary doctrine. Should Congress wake up to the wisdom of securing the spot, and only hesitate in view of the extravagant cost, it is more than likely that some one will be found to suggest the propriety of taking possession of the estate for a National Park, as they would of the necessary ground for a light-house, or fortification, or post-road, and determining the value, not with reference to the owner's appraisement, but by the judgment of Commissioners.

Mr. WASHINGTON may as well set down this among the other contingencies of his ownership, and be reasonable. He will not, of course, donate the property to the people, as CÆSAR gave his farm; nor will he satisfy himself with a bare $10 or $15 an acre—the common rates of Virginia land in those quarters. But he may at least forego his extravagant price, and his impracticable conditions, and so meet the generous instincts of the public half way.

Lamartine.

We observe a paragraph going the rounds of the press, stating that LAMARTINE is intending to visit the United States, and perhaps to make this country his home. This is a mistake,—at least the design, if entertained, cannot be carried into effect at present,—as the illustrious Frenchman is engaged in the publication of a serial work in Paris, which will not be completed until the end of two years.

We are sorry to learn that LAMARTINE's pecuniary circumstances are very bad. His public career, and his great generosity, have dissipated the whole of his fortune. His large estates in France are heavily encumbered by mortgages, and the prevalence of the disease which for the past year or two has almost destroyed the vine, has thrown upon him the burden of supporting a great number of his tenants. Under these circumstances, he, looks to the work which he is now publishing, which is a familiar history of Literature in all ages, for the means of support;—and one of his personal friends, M. DESPLACE, is now on a visit to this country for the express purpose of promoting his interest by obtaining subscriptions to it here. We understand that he brought letters from LAMARTINE to a number of our most distinguished authors, and that they have taken an active interest in the matter. A Committee, consisting of WASHINGTON IRVING, Mr. BANCROFT, Mr. PRESCOTT, and several other well-known literary gentlemen, will soon issue, we are informed, an appeal to the Public in connection with this subject.

We are confident that it will be received with favor by the great body of the American people. No writer in any foreign language is a greater favorite in this country than LAMARTINE.

Brown for Brighton.

There is a pleasant place in England, on the Sussex Coast, where GEORGE, "the gentleman," once lived in a kind of Chinese Pavilion, and in other smaller Pagodaish-looking places wearied Countesses and *blasé* beaus pass the Autumn in catching the soft breeze of the sea, which seems to send its tired waves there to repose, so gently do they steal up to the shore. The place is a pleasant place, as we said, called Brighton; but, now that the rest of England makes merry her peace, and the bells are laughing over cities and quiet country church-yards on the air, a great sorrow has fallen on this Brighton. She has lost her BROWN. Her Master of the Ceremonies, one Lieutenant-Colonel ELD, who for many years, we are gravely informed by our English files, filled "this important office," and never once permitted a Knight to palm himself off for a Baronet, or an eldest son of a Viscount to go down to supper before a younger son of a Duke—this man "of impeccable morality and taste" has gone that way which even Masters of the Ceremonies must walk. Brighton, thus bereaved, masterless and ceremonyless, is calling out in her desolation, and asking whence is another to be had? The town is dinnerless. The curse of no ceremony is on her.

It occurs to us that at the present moment, when the smallest little acts of kindness are apt to smooth asperities, and soften the hearts of the two nations towards each other, our [illegible] season is almost past. In a few weeks and the sound of the Scotchman will not be heard in Fifth-avenue. Our belles will be displaying their glittering angles on the sands instead of in the polka. At such a moment BROWN might be not only a joy to Brighton but even to England a messenger of peace. Who can tell what might be the effect on England's aristocracy of a man of his power of organization, mastery of detail and supreme suavity of manner. Let us by all means lend Brighton BROWN.

Railroad Law.

The English law goes much farther than ours, in protecting Railroad interests. But it is also much more stringent in enforcing upon Railroad Companies a strict compliance with their engagements. The Manchester *Guardian* notices a curious trial in that city, in which *damages* were recovered from a Railroad Company for *delay*. The action was brought by Mr. GIBBS, against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company:—the following is the report:

"Mr. FERNLEY stated the case for the plaintiff. He said Mr. GIBBS was a metal dealer at Wolverhampton, and some time since, having occasion to go to Newcastle upon important business, he took a ticket at Manchester, and proceeded by the train which left Manchester at 5 o'clock in the morning, and which was advertised in the company's bills to arrive at Newcastle at 11½. It appears there was no time lost when the train reached Normanton, but between there and York there was considerable delay, and on getting to the latter place the plaintiff found that the Newcastle train had left half an hour, and he had to remain for the next, which was a slow train, and did not arrive at Newcastle until 4½ in the afternoon, which was too late for the plaintiff to transact the business upon which he came, and he claimed £6 for the expenses of the journey and £4 for loss of time. Mr. COBBETT, for the defendants, contended that the company were not liable, as it was not on their line the delay took place; but his Honor overruled the objection, on the ground that the company granted a ticket through to Newcastle. Mr. COBBETT then adddressed the Jury in mitigation of damages, and, his Honor having summed up, the Jury retired, and in about half an hour returned with a *verdict for the plaintiff* for £10, the amount claimed."

Street-Opening Frauds.

We have already called attention to some of the contrivances by which public officers are accustomed to fill their pockets at the expense of the public. The fact, well known to politicians, that candidates for municipal offices, in procuring their nominations and election, often borrow and expend sums *four times* as large as their salaries, is conclusive as to the manner in which the duties of their departments are to be performed. We present the following, as another among the thousand instances in which the public interest has been disregarded by City officers. It relates to grading and regulating *Fifty-third-street*, from Bloomingdale to Sixth-avenue.

A contract was made in 1849, with JOHN QUINN, by the then Street Commissioner, for opening that street, according to which the work was to be done in twelve months, and the prices for excavating and removing rock were fixed at 50 cents, and eleven cents for earth excavated and earth-filling. Mr. QUINN neglected to fulfill his agreement, and the matter remained until the 6th of January, 1853, when a Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported that they could not ascertain whether any effort had been made by the contractor to do the work. The Common Council thereupon passed a new resolution, authorizing the Street Department to enter into an arrangement with the contractor to grade the street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, in accordance with the new grade established in 1852. Three months later, in April, 1853, before the Street Commissioner had acted upon the instructions contained in the January resolutions, the Charter was passed, the twelfth section of which provides that all work of the character specified—

"Shall be by contract, founded on sealed bids, made in compliance with public notice, for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security. All such bids shall be opened by the heads of departments advertising for them, in the presence of the Comptroller and such of the parties making them as may desire to be present."

All these positive provisions of the Charter were violated by Mr. FUREY, within three months of its promulgation, and on the 13th June following, an arrangement was entered on the contract-book in the Street Department, to pay the exorbitant sums of *one dollar* per cubic yard for excavating and removing rock, *fifty cents* per cubic yard for filling earth, and *fifteen cents* per yard for earth excavation. The original contract with QUINN extended from the Sixth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road. The new scheme carried it to Seventh-avenue; and whatever pretence may have been made to make an arrangement with QUINN, in relation to that portion of the street embraced in his contract, to adapt the work to the new grade, there was no excuse for violating the Charter, in order to *double his prices for rock, and nearly quadruple them for filling.*

This is not, however, the worst side of this story. The total sum required for the work, as certified by PETER H. DUFFY, was $30,694 13. After charging the property, supposed to be benefited, with one-half its assessed value, as provided by the 7th section of the law of 1840, chapter 326, the total sum which could be raised by assessment, was only $14,078 72. *This left a balance of* $16,615 41 *to be provided for by taxation!* The *whole* value of the property to benefit which the work was done, was not worth as much, by $2,000, as the contract amounted to! The Assessors made entry on the Assessment roll: "Corporation of the City of New-York, for the amount *which the law doth not allow to be assessed on the property*—$16,615 41.

The Act (Chapter 397 of the Laws of 1852) under which Assessment Bonds are issued, contemplates the issue of those bonds only to such an amount as "can be afterward collected by assessment from the property benefited by said work or works." Comptroller FLAGG, therefore, refused to borrow money for the payment of the contract, and to issue bonds beyond the sum of $14,078 72. In his report to the Common Council upon the subject, he leaves that body to decide whether their acts have made the contract binding upon the Corporation; but adds:

"If, without examination, this sum had been inadvertently paid from Revenue Bonds, without the means of reimbursing them from the property, it would have added $16,645 to the already fearful [illegible] of persons of interest of unascertained when compared with the only responsible one [illegible] those associated."

Philharmonic Concert.

The fourth and last Philharmonic Concert of the season came off on Saturday evening, in Niblo's Theatre. There was the customary overflowing attendance, and the customary inconvenience arising therefrom. The Concerts of the next season will, we trust, be given in the Academy of Music, or some other suitable building. During the season just terminated the subscription list of the Society has doubled itself, but the accommodations for the visitors have been of the most inadequate character. It has been perfectly impossible to derive any satisfaction from the rehearsals—so crowded were they, and talky. It will be difficult, we imagine, to remedy the latter objection, but the first-mentioned evil can be mitigated, and it is the duty of a society so prosperous as this to see that it is.

BEETHOVEN's Fourth Symphony—of which we have frequently written—was performed with precision and delicacy—especially the Adagio—under the firm and able direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. It is one of the best of the nine, and can never be heard too often. The other instrumental features of the Concert were MENDELSSOHN's overture, "The Beautiful Melusina," and the overture to "Hans Hieling," by MARSCHNER. The first is a vivid and graceful concert picture, elaborated with all the artistic care of the master, and rich in the elegant resources of his quaint fancy. Mr. MARSCHNER's overture is the vigorous production of a composer who never knew precisely what he could do until he tried. MARSCHNER possessed more of the romantic temperament of WEBER than any other of that illustrious composer's successors, and, if he had been born in a country where sneering was *not* a national vice, might have risen to greatness. The "Hans Hieling" overture displays rich and vivid imagination. The themes are well defined, fresh, strong, and clearly phrased. There is, perhaps, a little too much noise in the instrumentation, but not sufficient to detract seriously from the enjoyment of a clever work. MENDELSSOHN's overture was the best rendered of the two. MARSCHNER's suffered from the coarseness of the brass instruments—always singularly bad at these concerts.

Signor BADIALI assisted in the vocal department, and was received with hurricanes of applause. This astonishing artist appears to come out stronger and fresher every year. We have never heard him sing so well as on Saturday night. The Brothers MOLLENHAUER also assisted as violin soloists. A concerto by VIEUXTEMPS, played by one of these gentlemen, in a somewhat unsteady way, deserves especial mention—first, because as a work it is admirable and perfectly symphonic, and, second, because the concerto in its entirety must be the longest musical work ever written. One movement only was played on Saturday night. Supposing that the other three movements are of the same length, the complete concerto must be about twice as long as BEETHOVEN's Ninth Symphony. We respectfully submit that this is carrying a joke a little too far.

The audience was attentive and genial. Several encores were demanded and complied with, and the impression left by the last concert of the present season will be decidedly favorable to the prosperity of the Society.

Academy of Music.

"Ernani" was repeated last night in a most satisfactory manner. Mme. LA GRANGE was in superb voice, and was ably assisted by Singor BOLCIONI, who sings the music of this opera without effort, and consequently with good effect. We have seldom listened to an opera more agreeably given. The audience was quite demonstrative, and signified its pleasure in frequent bursts of applause.

Considering the weather, the house was well filled. On Wednesday "William Tell" will be given.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN will give their second classical *soirée* this evening in Dodworth's Room. The programme is unusually attractive, and includes some *morceaux* seldom heard—such, for instance, as the Quartette in A Major, by ROBERT SCHUMANN, which we believe will be played for the first time in America. We are indebted to Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN for the best series of musical entertainments ever given to our public, peculiarly interesting for their progressiveness and novelty. These additional *soirées* (the one to-night is the best) have been called for by the patrons of the *matinées*, as a kind of appendix, and from their great excellence deserve the most generous support.

Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF will sing two vocal pieces, and Mr. WILLIAM MASON will perform a couple of solos on the piano....Miss KIMBERLEY repeated her readings from "Hiawatha," last night, at Hope Chapel....Messrs. WILLIAM HALL & SON invite the attention of amateurs and professors of the violin to a splendid assortment of violins just received through their agents in Europe. The collection is probably the finest ever submitted to the American public, and contains many choice old instruments seldom met with, even in Europe—two or three authentic Cremonas, two Amatis, one Steiner, &c.....Mr. OTTO DRESSEL, the pianist and composer of Boston, has been awarded the first prize ($200) awarded by the *Musical Review* for the best song written for that publication....."Jeames Pipes," of Pipesville, has been giving a series of musical and elocutionary entertainments in California, with great success. Mr. STEPHEN C. MASSETT (*alias* Jeames) is an admirable ballad-singer, and can tell a story with infinite perception of its bearings. He is going to make a tour round the world after he gets through in California, commencing at Australia, and working back to the Eastern States through Europe....The sixth Sunday Concert came off at the City Assembly Rooms, under unusually moist circumstances. At the hour of commencement rain descended in torrents. More than ordinary art-courage was needed to face the disagreeableness of such a night. There was, notwithstanding these drawbacks, a moderately good attendance, and we are sure no audience was ever better rewarded. Excellent as have been all the programmes presented at this series, that of Sunday last was, we fancy, the most admirable. MENDELSSOHN's superb symphony in A sharp minor opened the Concert,—a monument of advanced thought and modern beauty,—a work that will compare favorably with the greatest symphonies of the greatest of masters. Mr. BERGMANN is entitled to much praise for his frequent efforts to familiarize our public with MENDELSSOHN's productions. Since WAGNER has been talked of, it has been customary to twaddle about MENDELSSOHN, and try to drag him down to the level of that gentleman. Mr. BERGMANN evidently thinks a great deal of Mr. WAGNER, but he has no distrust of MENDELSSOHN for that reason. The Symphony is a lasting justification of the world's opinion of MENDELSSOHN's genius. It is a great and perfect work. Considering the heavy demands made on the orchestra, the Symphony was really wonderfully performed. An attempt was made to *encore* two of the movements, but the conductor very wisely refused to concede to it. The programme contained also an andante from MOZART's Fantasia Op. 11—very nicely given; the march from the Tannhauser; the overture to "Coriolanus," by BEETHOVEN, and to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," by OTTO NICOLAI, (the latter are exceedingly effective overtures.) Miss LEBRECHT, the pianist, played a couple of piano-forte compositions, and succeeded in passing a great many counterfeit notes among some good ones. Miss HENRIETTE BEHREND was the vocalist, and sang the eternal aria from "Der Freischütz," in an elaborate manner; also a romanza by FESCA called the "Winged Messenger," which we take the liberty of pronouncing stupid in a superlative degree....GOTTSCHALK's "Marche de Nuit" has gone through three editions already. Good sign of public taste. Several other compositions by this truly great pianist are in the press....LONGFELLOW's *Hiawatha* has been translated into German by FREILIGRATH....There is no longer a doubt about LUMLEY's campaign at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. There is a rumor that some of our American artists will soon cross the Atlantic to join his company.

Personal.

Hon. JOHN M. NILES, late United States Senator from Connecticut, is quite sick in this City. The Hartford *Times* says: "Mr. NILES went to New-York some two or three weeks since, to procure the aid of a cancer doctor in that City, a cancer having appeared upon his cheek. The case has taken an unfavorable turn, and Mr. NILES is now considered to be in a very dangerous situation."

W. E. WILMERDING, Jr., second son of Mr. WILMERDING, the well known auctioneer of this City, died yesterday, after a short illness, his disease being brain fever. The deceased was a member of the house of WILMERDINGS & MOUNT. His funeral service will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Grace Church.

Among the [illegible] in the pulpits [illegible] from England were Rev. Dr. MANNING, and Rev. Mr. JOSSELIN, Representative of the English Wesleyan body, to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to assemble at Indianapolis on the 1st of May. Both gentlemen preached on Sunday in the Mulberry-street Church. They leave this City on Wednesday for Philadelphia.

Hon. JUNE CLEMENS is said to be writing a historical novel, founded upon the revolutionary history of the South.

CHARLES LEE, Esq., well known as a lawyer and editor, died at Malden, Mass., on Wednesday. He was formerly connected with the *Commercial* newspaper.

Another lady has begun Hiawathian Readings in Massachusetts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1854.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—

GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 43 Gold-st., which occurred last night. The buildings were five stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, which created an intense heat.

The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send another Salamander to our manufactory, No. 126 Church-st., and oblige, Yours, respectfully,
LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.

These Salamanders, secured by our "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK, and of every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their depot, No. 128 Water-st.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES?"

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot,
NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK.
Or No. 32 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentee and Manufacturers.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 221 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO., upon Sewing Machines, have been triumphantly sustained by trials in the United States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, a verdict was recovered in New-York; and secondly, in the United States Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N. J., on the 31st of March, 1856, after a contested trial of a suit against the Domestic Sewing Machine, we obtained a clear verdict for the infringement of three distinct patents. These suits confirm the validity of our patents and especially settle the great question of our exclusive right to the indispensable feed in a sewing machine of a yielding pressure to hold the cloth to the surface of the machine. We have similar suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machines, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infringe three patents owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these suits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been repeatedly sustained by courts and juries, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase or use any of the infringing machines, if they desire to escape litigation and trouble.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock are an improvement upon all improved fire-proofs and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy.

The public are informed that S. C. HERRING & Co. do not any longer make Wilder's Patent Safe, having voluntarily abandoned it, (and compelled Mr. Wilder to accept a reassignment agreeable to a right incorporated into the original assignment of Wilder to Herring,) to commence use of having obtained a superior composition to resist heat, and perfectly free from dampness, (the great objection made against Wilder's Patent Safes,) and known as Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safe, which will make more heat than any other Safe in the world.

New and second-hand Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. Have now on hand the largest assortment of any dealer in the United States, and invite the public to call and examine before purchasing.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Beauty faded before the lurid spell.
TILTHOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the friend of man,
Dyspepsia cured, and taught sighs to smile again.

PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated: they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a fetid breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such symptoms arise from a disordered stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.
HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Cincinnati;
BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-sts., are our wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or by the gross. Particular attention paid to the business of the Drug business. Orders solicited, &c., and will take care to any part of the world.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 256 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Manufacture FOUNTAINS of various designs, suitable for courtyards, gardens and public parks, at prices ranging from $25 to $2,000. Also, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL VASES, from $3 to $100; SETTEES, CHAIRS, GARDEN HOUSES and GARDEN BORDERS, DOGS, LIONS, DEER, ANGELS, LAMBS, &c., life-size and in miniature; WIRE-WORK FLOWER STANDS, POT, BALCONY and VINE TRELLISES and ARBORS, IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, HAT RACKS, &c.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibitions of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 25, Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 426 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of tufted velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

BOAT EXHIBITION—C. L. INGERSOLL & SON will open their 28th Grand Annual Fair, April 28, for one week only. Race, Sail, Ship, and Pleasure Boats of every variety will be exhibited. This will excel all former efforts. The public are particularly invited to attend. Admission free. INGERSOLL & SON, Boat and Oar Bazaar, No. 350 South-st.

A CARD.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STORE BEING slightly damaged by the fire of Saturday night, the stock will be arranged and ready for sale immediately. No delay will occur in filling orders, as the manufacturing will be done elsewhere until the store is repaired.
E. J. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 258 Broadway.

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CARPET WAREHOUSE,
YOUNG & JAINE,
No. 264 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.
The latest Patterns and best Styles at the lowest prices.

ALICE CARY'S NEW BOOK!
MARRIED, NOT MATED,
IS NOW FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 253, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot, No. 191 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION. GOLD PEN and Pencil case for $3 can be had at TYP

Remarkable Fish.—A most singular phenomenon," says the Kentucky (Ohio) *Register*, is now to be seen around the docks in the water. Immense numbers of white fish, just full grown, are floating on the surface, and the cook from every house is thrown into the Bay. "This season has "vanished," and now, around the docks, may be seen millions of miniature white fish. Here is a fact, in the breeding of fish which the knowing ones ought to investigate; for if fish can be cleansed, and from the spawn hatching can be induced, what a saving there will be in the artificial arrangements now proposed to propagate fish!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE No. 3 JOHN-ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

☞ **Dye Ribbons, Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods,** in the place or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known.

Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed.

Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

☞ **Four Gold and Silver Medals**—Have been awarded to MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 6 John-st., for superior porcelain,
and handsomely DECORATED DOOR KNOBS, BELL PULLS, &c., a full assortment now ready on the most reasonable terms.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those intending to plant to their fine stock of vigorous and symmetrical FRUIT and FOREST TREES, of the most desirable varieties, and to their large collection of SHRUBS, EXOTIC PLANTS, VINES, ROSES, &c., Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, by the quantity at reduced rates for cash; cues, Churches; also, a soprano and alto singer, with good and well-cultivated voices, thorough musical education and experience in church music. Apply at DRESSLER'S music store, No. 903 Broadway, near 22d-st.

☞ **To all those who suffer** from Weakness and Debility, we say, try the OXYGENATED BITTERS,—a medicine which contains no Alcohol, and has cured the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and all derangements of the stomach.

☞ **Extra Silver-Plated Door Knobs, Bell-Pulls**—NAME AND NUMBER PLATES HINGES, FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, and all descriptions of Building Materials, at lowest prices, by
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. B. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Notice.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.
GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

☞ **Phrenology at the Odeon, in Brooklyn, E. D.**—Mr. FOWLER commences a course of lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued four successive evenings. First lecture free—subsequent ones 12½ cents. Examinations, with charts and advice, with full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **The best School the Cheapest.**—Parents and others desirous of finding a most pleasant and healthy location, and the best of instruction for their sons, together with moderate terms, can do no better than to address W. K., No. 144 Smithsonian House, giving their address or place where an interview may be had.

☞ **Dr. O. A. Brownson will lecture on the relations of the Government to religion,** for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Library Association, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pain, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Minnesota Settlement Association**—There will be a meeting of this Association THIS EVENING, at No 168 Bowery. The members will find the Superintendent of Travel at the depôt, corner of White and Centre-sts., all day.
WM. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **Gas Fixtures and Fitting.**—Chandeliers and Brackets, from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker and others, of the latest designs.
BROWN & HELM,
No 56 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

☞ **Hiltz's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Bottle, or Black or Brown,** sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 247 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.**—Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on Temperance in this Church on TUESDAY EVENING, 22d instant, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections, at his offices, No. 133 4th-av., near 13th-st. Office hours before 11 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

☞ **The Pain of Teeth Extraction Prevented**—By Dr. C. V. PECK'S MAGIC LOTION, without the effects of Chloroform or Ether, and no use made of the freezing process. Office, No. 443 Broadway.

☞ **Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.** Dr. ROBERT HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Residence and Office, No. 838 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT MORAN, Esq., will learn something to his advantage by giving his address to Box No. 3,575 Post Office.

JOHN COSTELLO—Of Rondout, or any person who may know him, will confer a favor by sending word to M. C., at this office, where he may be found.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

HIAWATHA. HIAWATHA.
Sing the song of LYON'S POWDER,
Let his praises and renown,
Be the theme of admiration,
Be the terror of the bed-bugs,
Be the horror of the rats,
Be the bane of every nation
To secure them sweet repose.

Depôt No. 424 Broadway. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER is free from poison, and the only exterminator for insects known. Pills for rats and mice price 25 cents each box or flask. See the medals and beware of peddlers and counterfeits.

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—Two large Standing Galleys, lined with brass, and about 100 pairs second-hand Cases. The cases will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Address or apply to the Foreman of the *Daily Times*.

22 BEEKMAN-STREET. 22
PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS, No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of job printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine specimens.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

CHAS. H. DELAVAN WILL SELL AT AUCTION—By order of the mortgagees and assignees of George M. Perry and William Perry, late proprietors of the Collamore House, corner Spring-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 24th of April, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture of said house, consisting of elegant mirrors, one splendid piano, (with Æolian attachment,) also beds, bedding, bureaus, damask and lace window curtains, royal Wilton and velvet tapestry carpets, gas fixtures and chandeliers, tables, chairs, crockery ware, table cutlery, glass ware, &c., &c. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the entire property is disposed of. Deposits required of all persons unknown to the auctioneer. Printed catalogues will be ready, and all said furniture may be examined on the premises, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., the day before the sale. Catalogues can be obtained at the Collamore House, or at the office of the auctioneer, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st.
THOS. N. PERRY,
E. R. OLCOTT, } Assignees.

FIRE-KINDLER.—The American Patent Fire-Kindler lights your fire quickly and surely. No litter of shavings, no burning of the half-read newspapers, no taking out of the coal after the fire is once built, but a quiet, ready fire. It lights charcoal Cannel coal, coke or coarse kindling-wood, and its cost is nominal. For sale at all Family Groceries, or at the Manufactory, Nos. 268, 270 and 272 West 25th-st.

I DEFY ANY ONE—To show a single case where my ONGUENT has failed to force the whiskers and mustaches to grow in six weeks, or has ever injured the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 289 Broadway; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. Summer Session commences May 7, 1856. For Circulars, apply to OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—For a lad 16 years of age, in a note and money broker's or banker's office. Would pay a moderate compensation if it could be so arranged as to have him board with his employers, as his parents reside a few miles from town. Address H. E. B., Office of the *New-York Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family by a young woman, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; is willing to make herself obliging in every manner; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 5½ 1st-av., 4th floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young woman, for general housework in a small private family, is a good washer and ironer, would like to go to Brooklyn, or a short distance in the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 66 41st-st., west of the 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two nice Protestant girls; one aged 16, the other 14. Also, by three Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress, is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 267 7th-av, between 25th and 27th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—In a bank or banking house or as book-keeper or assistant in a shipping or commission house. Best of reference given. Address W. T. S., Box No. 1,738, New-York Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children, or to travel; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 114 Franklin-st. for two days.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A professor of music, of high reputation, wishes to change his situation as organist, and take an engagement in one of the up-town Protestant Churches; also, a soprano and alto singer, with good and well-cultivated voices, thorough musical education and experience in church music. Apply at DRESSLER'S music store, No. 903 Broadway, near 22d-st.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, English, French, Latin and Italian, desires a situation as resident or daily Governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No 852 Post-Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A young lady, who has had considerable experience as assistant and principal in an academy and female seminary, desires a situation. Best of reference given and required. Address A. A., room No. 39, No. 9 University-place.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 514 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, every way qualified, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Address "M.," care A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION—Of character and capacity, desires an engagement in a respectable business, where attention and truthfulness would be appreciated. A moderate salary required. References of the first order furnished. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* Office.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER—Pleasantly situated two hours' distant from the City, would like to take a few little girls to board, and carefully attend to their education if desired. Terms $175 including music. City references given and required. Address Mrs B. B. B., this office.

AN AMERICAN LADY—Of the highest respectability, would like to meet with an opportunity to take the entire supervision of a gentleman's family. An interview can be obtained at No. 38 Franklin-st. References exchanged.

NURSE WANTED—A respectable Protestant woman, English or German, from 25 to 35 years of age, who has been accustomed to the charge of children, capable of the care of an infant, and can give good City references. Apply at 31 West 17th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

ENGLISH OR SCOTCH SERVANTS—Are wanted in a private family—cook, chambermaid, lady's maid, laundress, butler, coachman, groom and gardener. The highest wages paid. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

200 MALE AND FEMALE SERVANTS WANTED—To supply orders for situations in the City and country. Apply at the Employment Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

HOUSEKEEPER-SITUATION WANTED—As house keeper, in a private family, by a respectable lady well qualified for the business. References given and expected. Address Mrs. M. V. L., at this office.

SHORT-HAND WRITER WANTED—Who writes also a rapid common hand. Steady employment given. Address J. W. M., *Times* Office.

COOK WANTED—In Brooklyn, in a family of fifteen persons. One who thoroughly understands her business and can bring good City references, may apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

COOK WANTED—In a small private family. One who can bring the very best of recommendations will find a pleasant and easy place. German preferred. Apply at No. 59 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn.

GOOD COOK WANTED—One who can bring good testimonials as to character. Wages liberal to a competent person. Apply at No. 109 5th av., between 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy Protestant man; understands both perfectly. Can be seen for 2 days, at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young German, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; been 3 years in this country. Address JACOB W., this office.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—In a family school for young ladies, situated a few miles from the City. Address Box No. 247 Post-Office, New-York.

LAD WANTED.—A respectable lad, not over 16, must write a fair and legible hand, for office work. Address Box No. 1,732 Post-Office.

GOOD WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go to Syracuse, N. Y. Apply at No. 21 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock M.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—To take care of a child two years old. The best city references required. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. at No. 110 6th-av.

AGRICULTURAL.

LAWN GRASS-SEED.—A fine mixture of English lawn grass-seed, for lawns and grass plats, in small and large quantities; also, strawberry plants, asparagus and rhubarb roots, raspberry bushes, all of best varieties. For description and mode of cultivating, see *American Agriculturist*, of the April number. For sale at the Union Agricultural warehouse and seed store, No. 23 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PLANTS AND POTATOES.—Currants, raspberries and rhubarb plants of the finest kinds; 100 bushels mammoth nutmeg potatoes, the earliest and best kind known; cold-frame and hot-bed plants of all kinds, including cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, egg plants, etc., raised and for sale by JAMES J. MAPES, Newark, N. J., or *Working Farmer* Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No 189 Water-st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta feu, Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICEABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

OFFICES TO BE'T.
VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CARRIAGES.—The entire stock of the Carriage Repository No. 28 Wooster-st. will be offered at reduced prices, and must be disposed of previous to the 1st May, as the undersigned then retires from the business.
MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 28 Wooster-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. BENTZ'S GREAT WORK.
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE;
OR,
THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF AMERICAN LIFE,
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE BENTZ,
Is this day published and for sale by all booksellers in New-York and elsewhere. Published by
T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE FIRST EDITION NOW PRINTING.
THE MEMOIRS
OF
REV. SPENCER H. CONE, D. D.,
LATE PASTOR OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CITY OF NEW-YORK, AND LATE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.
(Prepared by his sons.)

The Bible Union Quarterly thus speaks of him:
"Whose heart is not heavy with the swelling emotions of sorrow, as he seeks in vain in his wonted place for that beloved form, whose very presence in our meetings was a strength and a joy; and the thought rises that he shall "see his face no more," no more hear that familiar voice which ever rung like a clarion-peal in defence and advocacy of the highest and holiest truth, and in cheer and encouragement to its faithful friends, and whose very name was a guaranty of success to every enterprise and principle to which he gave his heart and soul. May God have mercy on the man who can cherish aught but honor, love, and gratitude for the character and services of SPENCER H. CONE."

The New-York *Chronicle* in announcing this work in press, says:

"As this work has been prepared under the immediate inspection of the family of Dr. CONE, there is every reason to suppose that it will be a complete, accurate, and in every way reliable memoir of our lamented brother, and we believe all of our readers will wish to possess it."

The volume will contain 480 pages, printed on fine white paper, bound in muslin, and embellished with a Steel Portrait, engraved by Buttre. 12mo., price $1 25.
LIVERMORE & RUDD, Publishers,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Agents wanted to canvass every town and county in the United States, who will receive a liberal commission.

Sample copies sent by mail to any part of the country (post paid) on receipt of $1 25.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD DIRECTORY
FOR 1856, CONTAINING
The names of the Officers of all the Railroads in the United States, so far as the same could be ascertained; also the length and termini of the roads. 1 vol 8vo, 216 pages. On receipt of money and address, the Directory will be sent to any part of the United States, postage prepaid; in paper for one dollar, or in muslin for one dollar and fifteen cents.
Just published, and for sale at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 122 Pearl-st. B. HOMANS.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, $6 a year, (weekly.)
PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, $3 a year, (monthly.)
LITTELL, SON & CO., Boston: 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP—And to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great Gift Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books now selling for only 99 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for only 10 cents; selling in this way Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Gold Rings, Pocket Knives, Parlor Timepieces, Silk Dress Patterns, &c. &c., for only 10 cents each, to purchasers of books. The ladies are particularly invited to call, as a large share of our books were published expressly for lady readers. Orders from the country, by mail or express, promptly attended to at EVANS & CO.'S Great Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—15 beautiful compositions, Louisa Pyne, (lithograph likeness,) Cronstadt and Aërial Polkas, by Metz; Melrose, Golden Drop and Snow Bird Schottisches; Louisa and Silver Spring Mazurkas; Brother's Farewell, Be Kind to Each Other, Life's but a Bubble, Gentle Jenny Gray, (song;) Beauties of Mississippi, (dance;) Calliopean March; Mesopotamia Waltz. The 15 for 99; four, $1; single copies 35c. Postage prepaid. N. B.—Music of every description sent free on receipt of market prices. COOK & BROS., No. 343 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, &c.
No. 61 William-st., N. Y., (near Cedar st.,)
OFFER TO BUYERS,
Wholesale and Retail, a large stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPERS, COPYING PRESSES, STATIONERY, all kinds of their own Manufacture and Importation, AT LOW PRICES!
PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY and ENGRAVING, executed in every variety of design and style, at the lowest possible prices.
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Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The ANNUAL FESTIVAL of St. George's Society will celebrate its Seventieth Anniversary by a Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, April 23. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets for the occasion may be had from the Stewards: WM. M. SMITH, No. 6 South William-st.; CHARLES COOPER, No. 86 6th-st.; S. MILBURD, No. 131 Pearl-st.; R. BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st. Also, from any of the officers of the society; at the Metropolitan Hotel; at the Society's Office No. 89 Greenwich-st, and at the *Albion* Office, No. 18 Beekman-st. English and Colonial visitors to this City are particularly invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Mariners' Family Industrial Society will hold their 13th anniversary, in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Hon. C. C. LEIGH, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, and Rev. C. W. JONES, Pastor of the Church. The public are invited to attend. A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD WARD—Will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8 o'clock, at No. 1 Murray-st. Members of the Republican Club of the IIId Ward, and other residents of the Ward wishing to unite with them, are requested to attend. By order,
WM. WEST, Secretary.

JOHN FROST, ESQ.—In reply to a numerously signed requisition, JOHN FROST, the British political exile, will deliver a lecture on the *Incidents in Convict Life*, at the Broadway Tabernacle, April 28, at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMER'S CLUB—Meets on TUESDAY, April 22, at noon, at No. 351 Broadway. Subjects: *Advantages of Gardens to Farmers, Irrigating Machines*, and the *Potato*. Members will bring seeds for exchange. Strangers always welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS A. SEABRING, one of the best test Mediums in this City, forms circles daily at her rooms, No. 477 Broadway. Hours 10 A. M. to 12; 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M., Saturday evening excepted.

LOST AND FOUND.

PAYMENT STOPPED.—LOST OR MISLAID—Either by ourselves or the Shoe and Leather Bank, a promissory note drawn by A. B. Sands, for seven hundred and fifty dollars, dated March 15, 1856, at four months, to the order of Tatham & Brothers, and indorsed by them. Payment being stopped the holder is requested to return the same to
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday evening, April 19, 1856, by the subscriber, in going from No. 201 Christie-st. to Newtown, L. I., Butchers' and Drovers' and Bowery deposit and check books, note book, bills payable and receivable, and other papers and books of no use to any one but the subscriber. Any one returning them to the subscriber, at No. 201 Christie-st., will receive the above reward. GEO. W. EDWARDS.

LOST.—A package of Fulton Bank Bills of the denomination of five dollars, in or on returning from the Bank to the office of the undersigned. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to C. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. 35 Burling-slip.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....$2 50 to $30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.....$2 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains.....$9 00 to $35 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets.....$7 00 to $30 00 each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings.....75 cents to $6 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings.....$3 00 to $30 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings.....$2 50 to $26 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles.....$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.$1 50 to $25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils.....$3 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils.....$1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Porte-monnaies.....$1 50 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....$3 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....$3 00 to $18 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....$1 75 to $10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses.....$9 00 to $500
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to $140

Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

JAMES M. TYTLER—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 376 Grand-st., invites the attention of the public to his stock of the above-mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens retailed at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, instruments, Paris perfumery and toilet articles, jewelry and cutlery sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MESMERISM.—Dr. BERGEVIN, corresponding member of the Mesmeric Society of Paris, treats mesmerically rheumatism, gout, diseases incident to females, and all maladies of a nervous character. Office No. 478½ Broome-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

TWO CASES OF RICH CHENE
STRIPED SILKS, at 75. per yard. Also,
Two cases DITTO, yard wide, at 12½. per yard, will be opened THIS MORNING.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 471 Broadway.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS CONTINUED.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer this day, in addition to their large stock of silks, about 2,700 yards of very rich new Spring styles, invoice price $1 50 per yard. But to make short work of it, we shall close them out at 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard.
ALSO,
3,200 yards beautiful styles at 6s. and 7s.
3,600 yards chene, striped and plaid at 4s. 6d., 5s. and 5s. 6d.
4,200 yards plain plaid striped and brocade, (damaged,) 3s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.
12,000 yards new silk and wool barèges, only 1s. 6d.
2,700 yards mourning de laines, only 1s.
6,700 yards fine Paris de beige, only 1s.
4,300 yards real tambeured drapery, 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
250 new barège robes a Volant, a bargain.
175 new Marseilles quilts, only $2, worth $4.
Also, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, cotton and linen goods, for men and boys' wear; sheetings, shirtings, table damask and toweling, all at greatly reduced prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW CARPETINGS AT OLD PRICES!
Having imported from Europe, and also purchased largely in this market previous to the present
IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN CARPETS,
We are enabled and shall continue to dispose of our present
VERY EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
at the
SAME PRICES AS LAST SEASON!
Without regard to the present state of the market, and notwithstanding a further advance is soon expected.
PER LATE ARRIVALS
we have received, direct from Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, and are now prepared to exhibit, all their newest and
MOST ATTRACTIVE SPRING PATTERNS,
Imperial Velvet, Patent Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, Mosaic Rugs, &c.
ALSO,
Three-ply, Ingrain, and every variety of low-priced Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, China Mattings, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

COLUMBIA HALL BANKRUPTCY.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DRY GOODS,
Now on sale for the benefit of creditors,
At the well known ist
No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW ORIGINAL COST,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
DE LAINES,
BAREGES,
CALICOES,
&c., &c., &c.
Must be sold without reserve.
The most tremendous bargains ever offered.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

BELL'S SPRING MANTLES.
The largest and most complete stock of rich black silk shawls and mantles in the City, with every variety of style and trimmings, and at all prices.
Rich colored moire antique mantles.
Rich colored silk antique, the most choice styles.
Also, a very good assortment of
Real Guipure lace scarfs and mantles.
Real Paris and Brussels scarfs and mantles.
Real Chantilly do; an entirely new article made to supersede the Guipure lace, which is now so popular. It is well worth the attention of ladies wishing a change from Guipure, and can only be found here in the United States. No. 58 Canal-st.

TOWLE & CO.'S FAILURE.
NO. 281 GRAND-STREET.
SALE OF STOCK FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
500 pieces of muslin, at 6d.; regular price, 9d.
500 pieces of extra superior muslin, at 9d.; regular price, 1s.
1,000 pieces of Merrimac prints, 10d.; regular price, 1s.
200 pieces of Irish linen, at 25., regular price, 3s.
And all the fancy stock,
At a much greater reduction. G. B. WILLIAMS.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS
MANTELETS, most recherché in style.
MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,
A rich and effective stock of
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
At his new store,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
Purchased at the auction sales of the week, much below cost of importation, and to be
SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE,
Will be ready MONDAY, April 21. Some choice lots
RICH PARIS BAREGE ROBES, with three flounces.
ILLUMINATED BALZORINES, BAREGES, CHALLIES, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ENGLISH CARPETS
Of the best manufacture.
English Tapestry Brussels, at $1 per yard.
English Royal Velvet, at $1 37½ per yard.
Superfine Ingrain, at 75 cents per yard
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
An immense variety of all the present leading
PARIS STYLE MANTILLAS.
Also a general assortment of
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS FOR SPRING,
Including new styles Stella, Cashmere, Broche, Embroidered and Plain Canton Crape Shawls, &c.
15 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BAREGES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, April 21,
1,000 PIECES OF PARIS PRINTED BAREGES,
Purchased at the recent auction.
To facilitate their sale these tables will be set apart from their regular stock, viz.: those on the first table 1s. per yard, second table, 1s. 6d., third table 2s.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WHITE CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.
100 MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS, richly embroidered,
Will be offered on MONDAY, April 21,
At $45 and $50 each,
Less than half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

500 FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $15, $16, and $18, will be offered THIS MORNING. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
FANCY BARNSLEY DRILLINGS, &c., &c.
For Men's and Boys' Summer wear.
(Cut in lengths to suit purchasers.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH LACES.
A superb assortment of
REAL POINT A L'AIGUILLE AND VALENCIENNES,
LACE COLLARS AND SLEEVES (in sets)
Will be opened on MONDAY, April 21.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW AND CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
In Collars, Sleeves, Basques, Capes, Embroidered Skirts, &c., will be opened on MONDAY, April 21.
Also, NEEDLEWORK MUSLINS, for making Basques.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—That new first-class [illegible] avenue front house, No. 39 West 29th-st., near Broadway, having all the modern improvements, built by day's work in the most faithful manner, highly finished and complete in every respect. The parlors are handsomely frescoed, and furnished with elegant mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c. House 25½ feet by 48 feet, with extension of 17 feet. Will be sold a bargain; terms favorable. Apply on the premises, or at No. 191 Duane-st. House can be examined between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A neat brown-stone front house and lot, situated in the pleasantest part of Lexington-av., No. 134, second door above 29th-st., containing all the modern improvements. House new, and has never been occupied. Terms easy. Apply to R. KNOX, No. 176 East 19th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two new first-class 4-story brown-stone houses, finely located in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; finished in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class 4-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on Murray-hill, near the 5th-av. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-street.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The highly finished brown-stone front house No. 38 West 17th-st., near 5th-av., built by days' work for the owner. Will be sold at a reasonable price and on accommodating terms. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—One of those neat and convenient houses on the south side of 35th-st., near 8th-av., built with much care, and finished with every convenience. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 44 8th-av.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One mile north of the Hudson, adjoining the village of Sauweties, and but 15 minutes by ferry from the station at Tivoli. The house is new, large, substantial, and in perfect order, built of brick, 60x100 feet, two stories and attic, with every modern convenience, including pure water conveyed throughout, hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c—the whole constructed for the owner's use. Surrounded with fine old trees, and gardens and grounds (135 acres) under excellent cultivation. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. 25 commands views of the river to a great distance, and the charming country and mountains. Building sites of from 2 to 20 acres, overlooking the river, can be purchased separately. By taking the early train, visitors can return the same day.

Inquire of IRVING FARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., of Mr. JOHN FREAM, at Saugerties.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LEIGH COMSTOCK, No. 296 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within ½ mile of Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 430 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Stamford, Conn., about ½ of a mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, situated in Summer-st., four doors from the Presbyterian Church; is a modern-built house; two stories with basement and attic; has 14 finished rooms with gas light and furniture if required; lot about ¾ acre, with 128 feet front; all kinds of fruit trees of bearing age; carriage house and stalls for two horses. For further particulars, address to A. G. BELL, Stamford, or inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles from the village of Sing Sing, on the Croton River, five acres of good land, with cottage house and barn, &c., with an abundance of fruit trees of all kinds; also, a never-failing well of good water. Will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, inquire at No. 96 Front-st. LUDLAM & LEGGETT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ELIZABETH N. J.—A double two-story house, outbuildings, and four acres of land, a short distance from the depôt; would be a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Inquire of JOHN J. BRYANT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold cheap, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—One of the best built houses in the city, No. 16 Remsen-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, overlooking the bay and City of New-York. Three stories and attic, brown stone front, 26 by 54 feet, lot 100 feet deep, replete with modern conveniences, such as gas, water (warm and cold) in each story in abundance bathing room, wash room, &c., &c. The furniture has been but little used, and is in good condition. Apply to WILLARD, WOOD & CO., No. 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities.—The new, first-class five-story store, 32 feet by 67 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity place; 24 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several miles overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 72 Wall-st.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE—In Bloomfield, within one mile of the railroad depôt at West Bloomfield, and five miles from Newark; one of 33 acres of choice land, good house, barn, &c., plenty of fruit of all kinds. Also, one of 30 acres, new house and apple orchard; and one of 18 acres, new house and barn, fine apple orchard. For information, apply to E. W. HARISON & CO., No. 189 West-st., New-York, or to ARCH DEACON, East Bloomfield Hotel, near the depôt.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, &c., &c. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD at R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—A Partly in exchange for a country residence. The advertiser would sell his elegantly-located mansion in this City, including, if desired, the furniture recently made for the owner's use. A place near the City, worth from $8,000 to $12,000, would be taken in part payment—balance in cash. Located on the Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars, for one week, Box No. 715 New-York Post-Office.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—138 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house, 2½ stories and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $55 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

STUDIO—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house built expressly for an artist, containing a large room, with skylight, adapted for some light business. Apply on the premises to J. BURBANK, DeKalb-av., south side, between Nostrand and Marcy avs., near Myrtle, East Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 90 acres, near Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., 38 miles from the City. House is a two-story double-frame, and contains eight rooms and kitchen, together with good barn, coach-house, corn-crib, fowl-house, smoke-house, &c. It is suitably divided into meadow, pasture, plow and wood land. It is well watered, and has an abundance of fruit, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 105 West 34th-st., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence, at Astoria, L. I., about 2 acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c. has 10 rooms and two closets on first floor and five rooms and closets on second floor. An abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers; has a fine view of the river and bay, and only 7 miles from New-York and 2 miles from the Astoria Ferry.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TO PORK BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A first-class stall and business in Washington Market; also to rent, the slaughter-house, ice-house, stable, tools, &c.; satisfactory reasons given for selling. None but a cash customer need apply to MORTIMER TUNISON, No. 98 Vesey-st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE—The materials of the two well finished 3-story basement and attic houses, No. 2 and 3 West 10th-st. (near the 6th-av.) with the exception of the bricks and the rough building stone, which are to be left on the ground. Also of the old frame building on the lots Nos. 4 and 5 adjoining. The houses on Nos. 2 and 3 are each 25½ feet wide and 50 feet deep. Possession of Nos. 2 and 3 and of the frame building may be had on execution of a contract of purchase and removal, and of No. 2 on the 3d of May. The whole to be removed on or before the 17th of May. Proposals for the purchase of the whole or either separately, will be received by Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, No. 45 Wall-st., until Friday, the 25th inst., when the most favorable will be accepted under adequate security for payment and due removal.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful country residence, on Bergen Heights, 1¼ miles from Jersey City, overlooking the bay and harbor. This is one of the finest opportunities for investment or securing a handsome retreat near the City ever offered. The house is a modern-built, double, two-story stone structure, with piazzas and conservatory, 12x24 feet, marble floor, and heated by steam; the outhouses comprise carriage coachman's, garden and poultry houses, barn, &c. The ground contains about 3½ acres, or 50 lots, with house in centre, 200 feet from the street; the whole laid out and beautified with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers; large garden, with grapes of several varieties. Location perfectly healthy, possessing all the requisites of both city and country life. Water and gas introduced in the house, with baths, &c. Furniture can be had if desired. Omnibuses pass every five minutes

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story cottage, with basement, and furnished attic, and piazza on three sides, containing 10 rooms, with ten full lots of ground, on New-York Bay, at Claremont, corner of Claremont and Berkeley ave.; ¾ miles below Jersey City, near the Bergen Point Plank Road; situated on high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, and Jersey City; unsurpassed for its extensive and delightful view, and healthy situation; directly opposite E. C. Bramhall's splendid residence. Omnibuses every hour from ferry City. Rent $400. Brooklyn or New-York property taken in exchange. Apply to C. H. PARSONS & CO., or NOYES & WHITTLESEY, No. 80 Water-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of fine class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

$4,500.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, S. I.—House 26 by 32, with a wing 16 square, two stories high. Also, two barns, good garden, with fruit. Also a large two-story and attic house, with basement, near the landing at Rossville, containing 14 rooms. Location pleasant, with a fine water view. Two boats daily; fare 1c. Apply to WELLS & CO., Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant house No. 24 West 20th-st., built by a gentleman with great care for his own use. The house is 25 by 60, 4 stories brown stone front, and contains in a very complete manner all the modern improvements. If not sold it will be rented to a small private family. For admission and other information, apply to RUSCH, ESCHER & RUSCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION.—Of the Bean fiul two-story house and grounds situated at West Flushing, near the railroad depôt; a location unsurpassed; only 45 minutes' ride from the City; will be made at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, April 23 at 12 o'clock M. S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. For particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In a pleasant New-England village, a valuable wa er power, large factory and forging shop, fitted with trip hammers, lathes, grist stones, &c., well adapted to the manufacture of scythes, cutlery or edge tools. Address Box No. 1,673, New-York Post-Office.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides handsome garden with flowers fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c., about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 100 acres, about 50 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocean Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 44x32, marble mantels in parlors range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 24x30, giving a front of 84 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, one prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 9 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

I HEREBY CAUTION THE PUBLIC [illegible] to buy a farm of 90 acres, more or less situated near Bedford village, Westchester County, 45 miles from New-York. WM. COBURN.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling house, 35x60, northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is three rooms deep, has furnace, gas, (fixtures go with house,) bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. For terms apply to R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River Terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience; gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. Apply at the office, southeast of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 46 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 24x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 468 Broadway, corner Broome st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 799 Washington-st., corner of Horatio st., three stories, basement and attic marble mantels, Croton water, &c. It is one-half the building, 25 by 56 feet, but has a separate entrance and hall, and is entirely separate from the other half. Rent $350. Apply to H. A. NELSON, No. 139 Front-st., second floor, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—At a moderate rent, the commodious three-story and attic house No. 223 East Broadway, with modern improvements, in excellent order. It has four finished rooms in the attic, full sub-cellar and two kitchens, and is well adapted for one or two families, or a boarding house. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET—RENT $300.—A nice three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and two lots on 11th-av., between 62d and 63d sts., suitable for dwelling or mechanical purposes. Also, to let a store at No. 341 West 26th-st. Apply to D. T. LASTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—New brown-stone 4-story English basement houses, handsomely finished, with every modern improvement, south side of 54th-st., 65 feet west from Broadway, very eligible location indeed; rent reasonable to satisfactory tenants. Inquire on the premises between 11 and 12 A. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new houses on the southerly side of 30th-st., near 3d-av. The houses are 22 feet wide by 45 feet deep. Lots are 22 feet deep. Houses contain all the modern improvements. Rent $300 each. For further particulars, apply at No. 130 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very large and handsome house, suitable for a boarding-house or school, having spacious parlors on 2d floor. Will be put in good order for a good tenant. Rent $700. Location, 10th-av., near Episcopal Theological Seminary.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Within five minutes' walk from the Ferry—a genteel two-story, attic, and basement house, corner of Washington and Essex streets. Inquire on the premises, or of F. BROUWER ANCHER, No. 45 Beaver-st., 2d floor, back office.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Situated in the pleasantest part of Clinton-st., north of Atlantic-st., and convenient to all the ferries. Furniture quite new, and elegant. Possession at any time. Apply to LEWIS S. MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 143 West 42d-st., one block West of Broadway, having every modern improvement throughout. Rent $800. Apply on the premises or to THOMAS McCLUNE & CO., No. 47 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The brown-stone front house No. 249 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Apply to EDMUND A. SMITH, No. 32 Spruce-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 89 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—with stable for two horses and carriage-house in Harlem, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av.; first-rate stand for a grocer, dry-good, or ice-cream saloon. Inquire of L. DOUGHTY, 116th-street, between 3d and 4th-av. Rent $235.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near 5th-av.—An elegant new four-story brown-stone house, north side of 36th-st., west of 5th-av., with every modern improvement. Numbers being irregular, it will be known by the bill. Apply to H. T. GAMAGE, 62 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 93 Washington-st., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Will be let to two good families and put in good repair. Rent $450 a year. Inquire of HENRY W. LAW, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET ON FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—On East 20th-st., a genteel 3-story house with gas and gas fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, in fine order. Rent $650. Parlor carpets and oil-cloths can be bought at a bargain if wanted. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—That neat three-story brick house No. 119 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has gas, bath, range and hot-air furnace. Apply on the premises. Rent $750.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

ROOMS TO LET—In Brooklyn Post-Office Building, No. 337 Fulton-st., facing Montague-st., on which is the Wall-st. Ferry, the entire third story, or the rooms separately—three large offices at $100 each. The rooms can all easily be made to communicate. No better place for business signs, as thousands stop at the building daily for letters. Inquire at A. S. CROWELL'S, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT YONKERS—For the Summer, viz.: from 1st June to 1st November, located a short distance from the railroad depôt, pleasantly situated, with shade trees, garden, fine river view, front and rear piazzas, ten rooms, besides pantries, closets and cellar, good well of water, &c. The house is two stories and basement, lot 75 by 200 feet, the furniture plain and comfortable, and with the house and grounds in good order. Apply at No. 132 Water-st., New-York, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—An elegantly furnished four-story English basement house, 20 by 60, in West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from May 15, for a year or term of years. Rent $2,000. For particulars, apply to Mr. St. HARFENBERG, No. 769 Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT TO LET—The large five-story brick building having a front of 150 feet, known as Hunt's Hotel, at the South Ferry, fronting the Battery, East River, and Bay of New-York. The position and advantages for the above business are too well known to need further description. The premises will be let separately or together. Cons ant communication will all parts of the City, from the omnibus stands in front of the hotel. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance on South-st.

$500 WILL BE PAID—To any person who can procure a Lodge Room so handsomely furnished, and situated in so central a part of the City as the one we offer to let to benevolent societies for one or more meetings each week or afternoons to ladies' societies, for sabbath use. For particulars, inquire of J. WESTON, No. 23 Ferry-st., or S. BROWER, No. 173 Wooster-st.

SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—No. 4 Garden-row, 11th-st., near 6th-av. Rent $325. Apply to J. BULL, No. 35 Pine-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 765 Greenwich-st., consisting of six rooms with bath and gas. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Most agreeably situated in the central part of Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries within half a block. The house is new and in thorough repair, newly painted inside and out, with all the modern conveniences, gas, range, furnace, &c., a profusion of pantry room all through the house. Rent $1,000. Possession at any time. Address F. A. C., box No. 923 Post-office, New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden a tached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $125 each. Inquire of BARRETT, PERKINS & CO., No. 3 John-st. or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants. $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN.—very pleasantly situated, opposite St. John's-square; a small house of 8 rooms will be put in first-rate order. The lot is about 70 feet front, by 140 deep, with shade trees, &c.; a very desirable Summer residence. Rent, $175; possession 1st of May. Apply to SAMUEL HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, N. Y., or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., Stamford, adjoining the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With half an acre of ground, pleasantly situated, within three miles of Hoboken, near the Bull's Ferry road, and joining the country seat of James Brown, Esq., and within five minutes' walk of the church and school-house. The house contains ten rooms, has been built two years, and will be let at a moderate rent. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, at Mr. Brown's residence.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT AUBURN PARK, near Hudson River Railroad depôt at 152d-st.—House contains fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house and excellent garden attached. Possession immediately. Apply to HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO., No. 76 John-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully located on Staten Island on the high land, about a mile from the first landing; view magnificent; location perfectly healthy. Price $10,000. Rent $750. Inquire of J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broadst.

$275.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small, genteel house on Hicks-st., (between Harrison and Degraw sts.,) a few minutes' walk from Hamilton or South Ferries, a desirable rest fence for a small respectable family. Inquire on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The entire second floor of a large house in Willow place, containing five rooms, with gas in each room. Willow-place is only two minutes' walk from either Wall-st. or South Ferries. Rent $270. Apply to L. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.

Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.

Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—No. 19 Union-square, and furniture for sale. One of the pleasantest locations in the City; large and convenient, admirably adapted with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two new, light and airy shops to let, in rear, Nos. 22 and 24 Watt-st., dimensions, 28x42, suitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, or any other business without steam-power. Inquire at the Anatomical Museum.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

MANSION TO LET AT ELLIOTTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A very pretty stone mansion, containing fourteen rooms, walnut stairs, &c. The house stands on an elevation, surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees in the lawn, with stable, &c. Rent very low to a good and careful tenant. Also to let, a well finished cottage for a small family, furnished or unfurnished, containing seven rooms, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and City. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

LARGE BUILDING, STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 42d-st., 50 ft. by 96 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 24th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $260. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first-class two-story house and wing on Ovigton-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large stable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the Bay and river. Rent $250. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—Two strong frame houses, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on the Heights, near Wall-st Ferry, with or without furniture. Apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway; or to J. T. HOWARD, No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—On West 37th-st., north side, at $700 each per annum, five new brick houses, with all modern improvements, about 200 feet east 8th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET—On 10th-av., near 24th-st., consisting of 5 rooms on 2d floor, marble mantels, and all conveniences for a small family. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 442 8th-av.

TO LET.

TWO-STORY DWELLING AND STORE TO LET—With feed house attached, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th-st.; also part of a cottage house, to a small family, situated near the above-described premises. Apply to MARGARET WAITE, on the premises, or of JOHN WAITE, No. 1,102 Broadway.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order, 100 rods from the Depôt in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

STABLE TO LEASE—A first-class private stable to lease from one to five years, situated on East 28th-st., between the 5th and Madison-av. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—The fine store on the first floor and basement in the beautiful and conspicuous five-story white marble-front building No. 614 Broadway; size of building 25 by 110 feet. This store is very advantageously situated, and to a good tenant will be rented at a very reasonable rent. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 157 Walker-st., cor. Bowery.

STORES TO LET ON CANAL-STREET.—Two stores, two basements, and 2d, 3d and 4th stories—all for business purposes, and near the corner of Broadway; two rooms entrance on Broadway. Rent $300 to $400. Apply at No. 144 Chambers st., or 127 Greene-st.

STORE AND OFFICES TO LET—No. 342 Broadway, fronting the Tabernacle, a store and offices at moderate rents. Apply on the premises to PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN. Also house and apartments, No. 130 West 37th-st., west of 7th av.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN—In a well lighted lot. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, in State-st., between Hicks and Columbia, near South Ferry, or at No. 16 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

W. A. COLLINS & CO.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One large room, 50 by 57 feet, well lighted on three sides, corner of Bleecker and Banks sts. Possession immediately. Inquire of DUDLEY & SEE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 123 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutger slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—By Mr. GAUDU. No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In Brooklyn, near the Heights. Rent must be low. Any one having a small house, plainly furnished, will find a good tenant. Address "JUSTUS," at this office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For persons going to any part of the world, procured from the State Department by J. W. ROFF, at the office of C. HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st., up stairs.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR-BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,112,968 21
Average amount of Specie..... 912,246 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,091 67
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,815,149 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,253,211 39
Average amount of Specie..... 171,906 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 55,444 67
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,342,102 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,617,545 66
Average amount of Specie..... 444,101 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 254,413 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,926,396 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,595,106 57
Average amount of Specie..... 151,424 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,231 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,356,750 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,502,745 41
Average amount of Specie..... 733,671 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,451 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,014,153 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,977,968 79
Average amount of Specie..... 376,007 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 54,782 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,818,663 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WOOD, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,028,462 31
Average amount of Specie..... 111,116 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,866 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 902,980 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BLEECKER, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,456,146 91
Average amount of Specie..... 123,653 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 235,384 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,371,870 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $259,370 25
Average amount of Specie..... 25,417 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 164,421 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
H. H. RICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,851,366 21
Average amount of Specie..... 160,368 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,216,901 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,279 77
Average amount of Specie..... 39,377 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,068 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,216,934 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier,
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,531,447 15
Average amount of Specie..... 373,884 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 243,214 85
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,324,339 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. O. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $724,582 57
Average amount of Specie..... 66,386 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 171,220 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 551,185 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of April, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,747,518 93
Average amount of Specie..... 196,245 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 41,283 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,276,381 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSWELL STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,885,899 25
Average amount of Specie..... 299,307 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,183 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,411,998 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,465,547 27
Average amount of Specie..... 115,647 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,577 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,482,760 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $449,584 00
Average amount of Specie..... 47,308 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,196 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 365,266 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,622,588 25
Average amount of Specie..... 152,833 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,474 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,352,536 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $604,558 10
Average amount of Specie..... 19,778 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 32,101 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 545,593 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $629,181 60
Average amount of Specie..... 130,183 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,360 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 576,833 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,389,304 77
Average amount of Specie..... 73,102 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,867 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 813,149 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,637,196 33
Average amount of Specie..... 184,438 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,619 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,137,579 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $437,639 00
Average amount of Specie..... 39,317 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,415 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 299,691 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $577,556 35
Average amount of Specie..... 50,399 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,226 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 521,014 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,018,113 36
Average amount of Specie..... 190,352 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 259,234 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,560,493 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,774,691 27
Average amount of Specie..... 414,369 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 374,455 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,620,217 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $789,251 58
Average amount of Specie..... 56,112 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,964 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 670,790 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,491,195 20
Average amount of Specie..... 128,832 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,701 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,257,583 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,188 62
Average amount of Specie..... 620,023 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 398,560 94
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,753,168 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,143,437 76
Average amount of Specie..... 63,120 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,478 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 818,957 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 19, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $746,334 11
Average amount of Specie..... 52,335 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,910 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 502,328 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,446,296 61
Average amount of Specie..... 151,622 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,661 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,789,256 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. B. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,326,451 04
Average amount of Specie..... 1,177,451 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 194,511 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,519,758 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,987,955 59
Average amount of Specie..... 163,186 83
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the Isle Bank..... 116,802 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,258,811 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,801,159 55
Average amount of Specie..... 664,146 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 207,889 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,731,249 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,378,326 00
Average amount of Specie..... 82,576 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,241 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,057,938 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,613,752 48
Average amount of Specie..... 107,525 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 201,069 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 967,303 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of April, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $605,717 51
Average amount of Specie..... 11,743 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,495 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 141,305 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS LELAND, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $425,810 33
Average amount of Specie..... 18,946 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,804 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 94,911 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $236,303 77
Average amount of Specie..... 11,733 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 135,321 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 176,079 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,043,846,32
Average amount of Specie..... 62,115 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 167,148 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 835,913 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,621,572 79
Average amount of Specie..... 103,780 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 158,267 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,104,703 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $634,746 81
Average amount of Specie..... 30,223 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,871 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 342,899 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $951,338 47
Average amount of Specie..... 66,424 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,992 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 675,463 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM TILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WILLIAM TILDEN, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,667,064 62
Average amount of Specie..... 91,476 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 13,724 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,653,749 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $755,302 06
Average amount of Specie..... 56 453 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 158,876 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 594,666 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,273,593 32
Average amount of Specie..... 330,954 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,051 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,134,793 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $735,171 00
Average amount of Specie..... 46,925 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,717 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 476,844 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABEL'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,228,581 05
Average amount of Specie..... 116,183 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 347,316 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 669,731 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EVAN S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,311,348 00
Average amount of Specie..... 64,538 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,093 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 961,709 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KIRBAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KIRBAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,513,455 28
Average amount of Specie..... 134,190 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 300,366 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 791,393 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of April, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,931,189 53
Average amount of Specie..... 209,196 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 190,597 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,083,157 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of Ap il, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:30 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat

New-York Daily Times.

MUNICIPAL.

THE ALDERMEN.

JAMES IRVING CONFIRMED BY A M. E. VOTE AS SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The weather was very unpleasant last evening, but the Aldermen came in early to their session.

James Irving's confirmation being expected, a very large lobby was present.

A long debate occurred on the subject of a report favorable to remitting certain taxes of the New-York Society Library. A judicial decision of Judge Emmet, and an opinion of Corporation Counsel Tillen, were read in favor of the remission. After a deal of talk the whole matter was referred to the present Corporation Counsel, L. B. Shepard, Esq., for his opinion.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in confirming the ten Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department recently elected.

The nomination of Joseph S. Monell, as Registrar of Records in the City Inspector's Office, was confirmed.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in their amendment in increasing the salary of the Messengers and Assistant Messengers of the Aldermen to $300 and $750 respectively.

The matter of selling the Brick Church property created a very long debate. After over half an hour of talk, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Alderman CLANCY called for the reading of any communications from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies which might be on the table.

After some debate, a communication was read from N. B. Selah, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, nominating James Irving as Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings.

Alderman CLANCY moved that the nomination be confirmed.

Alderman VOORHIS moved that it be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman TUCKER supported the motion. He said that it was an insult to the Board to send in a nomination which had already been twice rejected. Irving had not the least qualification for the duties of the office—not the least experience. He might be an honest and a capable butcher, but he knew nothing of the business which he would have to perform in the office for which he was nominated.

The question was then taken on Alderman VOORHIS' motion, which was lost, by the following vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—*Aldermen Corwin, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Briggs, Barker, Palmer, Ely, and Valentine*—8.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Brown, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Griffiths, Stears, Jackson, Monaghan, Herrick, McConkey, and Varian—11.

(Democrats in Roman; Whigs and Know-Nothings in Italics.)

Alderman PALMER declared that justice had been "sold out;" a member of his party had been bought by the friends of the candidate. He alluded to the incapacity of Mr. Irving.

Alderman CLANCY replied at length.

Alderman VOORHIS said that he did not believe Irving would be confirmed. Aldermen GRIFFITHS and JACKSON had both voted twice against the confirmation, and both *had given him their word never to vote for it.* He could not believe that either of them would now do so, he was confident they would not. Mr. Irving had not served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade since then, and was no better qualified.

Alderman JACKSON stated that for the first time in his life he was about to change his vote. He thought it was due to give his reasons. He had voted against Irving as incapable, but the Know-Nothings had confirmed persons who were not competent, and therefore he would vote for Irving.

IRVING'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Alderman FOX moved that the Board adjourn, which was lost by a vote of 8 to 12.

Alderman BRIGGS exposed the fallacy of Alderman JACKSON's position.

CONFIRMATION OF IRVING—A THOROUGH KNOW-NOTHING.

The nomination was then confirmed by the following vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Brown, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Griffiths, Stears, Jackson, Monaghan, Herrick, McConkey and Varian—11.

Negative—Aldermen Corwin, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Briggs, Barker, Palmer, Ely and Valentine—9.

Alderman GRIFFITHS, on his name being called, stated that he had been elected by the American Party, and had twice voted against Mr. Irving on the supposition that he was foreign born. Alderman PALMER, who has accused him of selling his vote, had voted for an Englishman the other day. This *he would never do.* As Irving was an American born, he would vote for him. [Applause from the lobby.]

James Irving, it will be remembered, is the person who was indicted as an accessory in the murder of William Peole.

After the reference of several unimportant papers, the Board adjourned until Wednesday. Outside the friends of Irving were very exultant, while his opponents were bitter in their denunciations of the "corn-cobs."

THE COUNCILMEN.

GARBAGE HIRE—COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair. The following are the subjects of general interest which were considered:

There was a petition received, numerously signed by owners of property on Beekman-street, asking that it be opened through the Park to Park-place. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets. So was a petition from Mr. Stephen H. Branch, asking to be remunerated for services rendered and money expended in the matter of the Police Investigating Committee.

A resolution to the effect that ten additional policemen be allowed to the Eleventh Ward, was referred to the Police Committee.

The report and resolution in favor of paying all bills of members of the Common Council for carriage hire was debated at considerable length and passed, after having been amended so as to warrant the payment of all bills as rendered up to the present time, and restricting all future bills to $2 per annum per member.

The matter of the widening of Reade-street was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Amendments were made to widen it 15 feet, 18 feet, 20 feet and 21 feet, none of which were successful, and, finally, after a lengthy debate, the resolution to widen it 23 feet was lost, and the whole subject was laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, presented by Councilman HEMPHILL, was taken up and adopted, together with the resolution, and soon afterwards the Board adjourned.

The New-York Passenger and Baggage Line.

The Councilmen Committee on Ordinances met yesterday at 3 P. M., to hear final statements of parties for and against the incorporation of the New-York Passenger and Baggage Line. There was a large attendance of hotel, stage and hack proprietors, with a fine array of legal gentlemen to advocate the different interests. Messrs. WM. LAWTON and W. W. LELAND urged that the charter asked for be granted. Messrs. J. WILLARD, ROBERT T. COLEMAN, JAMES CLARK, JOHN HAVEN, CHESTER LAMB, JOHN E. DEVELIN, and WM. HARRINGTON, and others, opposed the measure.

[illegible] and con., were only a repetition of [illegible] meetings of the Committee.

[illegible] to make out case.

The Harbor Commissioners.

The Committee on Harbor Encroachments met [illegible] and continued their investigations. [illegible] yesterday was given to the subject of wharf rates. From information derived from a [illegible], it appears that the rates in Brooklyn, [illegible] are three times less than in Philadelphia, [illegible] times less than in Baltimore, ten times less than in Boston, Providence, and other eastern ports.

The revenues from the wharves in New-York are estimated as follows:—Between the Battery and Hammond-street, North River, 15 per cent. on the cost of construction. On the East River to as far up as Tenth-street, they are still more profitable. Above Hammond-street and Tenth-street, the compensation averages about 6 per cent., with the exception of a pier at Manhattanville, (built by the Corporation, which cost about $40,000.) It is, nevertheless, considered a great public benefit, and is, therefore, a good investment. The investigation into the rates of wharfage will occuppy several days.

More Dromios than One.

To *the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

You did me great injustice (undesignedly I doubt not,) in representing me as the owner of a building burned on Saturday night in Brooklyn, and occupied as a liquor store. I am not the owner, and being utterly opposed to the liquor traffic, I do not wish to rest under the imputation of letting a building for such purposes.

A. WOODRUFF.

We published last week the true statement that F. PIERCE had been arrested for stealing old junk. There being more than one F. PIERCE in the world, we hold it strange that the a Mr. F. PIERCE, late of New-Hampshire, has not written us in explanation.

Apothecaries' Charges after Midnight.

A correspondent sends us his complaint of an apothecary who would not let him have some medicine after midnight, because he had not with him the necessary change—a sum which was a good deal larger than he had often paid by daylight. The case may have been aggravated. But there is certainly no sin in charging more for getting up out of a sound sleep, opening a store and preparing a medicine at an unseasonable hour than for composing the same package by daylight. We suspect all wise apothecaries are careful to make this proper distinction in their charges. If they do not, they ought to, in self-defence.

The New-York City Guard—Capt. McArdle's Promotion.

Captain W. H. MCARDLE, the first Captain of the New-York City Guard, appointed to that post at the original organization of the company, twenty-three years ago, died in Belleville, Austin County, Texas, on the 19th of November last. For twenty years he was Captain of the City Guard; and, as a military man, was highly respected, not only in this City, but throughout the Union. His services in the Florida War were the subject of eulogy in the Senate. Three years since, owing to the impaired state of his health, he resigned his Captaincy, and was succeeded by Captain FERRIS. He went to New-Orleans, and thence to TEXAS, where he died. He leaves a widow, now in this City, two sisters, and a brother, who is a member of the City Guard. His body, brought from Texas at the expense of the Company, reached this City on Sunday in the steamer *Cahawba*, by FREEMAN & Co.'s Express. The funeral will take place on Thursday, when the following companies will be in the procession: the New-York City Guard, Capt. LEBAUGH; the New-York Light Guard, Capt. VINCENT; the National Greys, Capt. RAYNOR; four companies of the Guards Lafayette, Capt. LECLERC; the Independence Guard, Capt. BOYLE; the Tompkins Blues, the Brooklyn Light Guard and the Brooklyn City Guard. The pall bearers will consist of the officers of the New-England Guard, the Boston City Guard, the Albany Burgess Corps, the Troy Citizen Corps, the Montreal Cavalry and the Portland Light Infantry. The hearse on which the coffin will be borne will be extremely novel. It will be a gun carriage, draped in black, and drawn by four white horses. The colors of the six regiments will form appropriate drapery.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., when several anthems and chants by HANDEL, SPOHR and HAWES, will be executed by the Choir. The procession will then pass down Broadway to Hamilton-avenue Ferry, on their way to Greenwood Cemetery, where the City Guard will fire three volleys over the grave. The Marshals for the occasion are Captains FERRIS, E. L. HEDDEN, and JAMES W. BLATCHFORD. By appointment of Capt. LEBAUGH, Lieut. W. H. DRAPER has been made Adjutant of the Company.

On the day succeeding the funeral the officers of the various Companies attending from other cities will be the guests of the City Guard at an entertainment at DELMONICO'S.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

NUMBER FORTY-THREE, MANHATTANVILLE, TWELFTH WARD.

Superintendents RANDALL and SETON made the regular semi-annual examination of No. 43, at Manhattanville, on Thursday. The building is new and pleasantly situated, on a lot 100 by 200 feet, and will seat from 800 to 1,000 pupils for class exercise. It has fine furniture, including book-cases, wardrobes and library room, and the rooms are well lighted, heated and ventilated.

The Primary Department is not organized, and the rooms are yet unoccupied.

The Girls' Grammar School is organized with a primary class, under the direction of Miss BARBARA H. MCDONNELL, Principal, (late Vice-Principal of the North Moore-street School,) aided by Misses CHARLOTTE M. STAFFORD, LUCY M. PANGBORN and ADELINE S. PEARNE. The attendance present was 110. Mr. SETON examined the primary class in the girls' department during the forenoon, and found the scholarship and order very satisfactory.

The girls and boys were assembled in the main room of the boys' department and examined at length, in the presence of a larger number of visitors than ever before assembled on such an occasion in the Twelfth Ward.

The vocal music, taught by Mr. MCGREGOR, was a great satisfaction; several pieces were sung from notes on the black-board. A class of 25 were examined in the elements of music. The other classes were examined in reading, spelling, history, arithmetic, grammer, geography, physiology and compositions, in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves with credit. The certificates were given out and some stirring speeches made in conclusion. The Boys' department has but a small attendance, and but one Assistant Teacher (Miss ELIZA R. KNAPP) at present. The Christian Brothers opened a large school in the immediate vicinity in December last, and 157 boys were taken out of this fine school in a few days, 66 boys and 70 girls leaving in a single day. After this stampede only 30 boys, 60 girls and 30 primary pupils were left. These children were not taken into the large new school-house, but have been kept in an old wooden house in about as uncomfortable a state as could well be imagined. Many of them and of their parents have declared their preference for the Ward school, but as yet are overawed by the spiritual authorities, who have gone so far, it is said, as to denounce from the pulpit any who may backslide.

At the close of the examination the Lord's Prayer was chanted by the pupils, after which the teachers and school officers partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mrs. KINNARD.

CARMANVILLE—NUMBER FORTY-SIX—TWELFTH WARD.

On Friday, No. 46, at Carmanville, was examined. There are primary classes attached to both grammar schools. The girls' school is under the care of MATILDA M. LANDON, Principal, assisted by Misses JULIA A. GOLDSMITH and HARRIETTE WILLIAMS. The schoolhouse is of two stories, is new and will seat three hundred pupils comfortably for class exercises. It is the most beautifully situated school on the island, overlooking the North and East Rivers, and a glorious landscape. The ground upon which the house sits is 100 by 200 feet.

The Exercises in the Girls' Department showed diligence on the part of pupils, and tact and faithfulness on the part of teachers. Arithmetic seemed to be the strong point of the school. The music, too, was good. A piano has been hired with a view to preparing for a series of concerts, which will be given to raise funds to purchase pianos for all the Twelfth Ward schools. Several compositions were read—the best by Misses E. FAGENDAM and CATHERINE HALEY. An elegant volume was presented to Miss EUGENIE SWAN, for superior penmanship.

The Boys' School, under the care of J. C. GRAFF, Principal, assisted by Mrs. MARIA C. JENNINGS, passed a better examination than on any former occasion, in nearly every respect. There are three class-rooms on each floor, and there are seats for one hundred pupils now vacant. The corps of instructors in all of the schools of the Twelfth Ward is a decidedly superior one, and deserves the fullest confidence of the people.

No. 46 has lost many of its pupils by the opening of the Brothers' School, including the entire class in algebra. Some of these were preparing for the Free Academy, from which they will be excluded by this change.

Matrimony at the City Hall.

The drenching storm of yesterday was not sufficient to quench the ardent flames of love. A young couple, EDWARD MAMBOCK and ANNA ZORAS, from Prussia, presented themselves at Mr. VALENTINE'S office in the City Hall, and asked to be married. The ceremony was soon performed by Alderman ELY, whereupon the happy bridegroom, throwing down fifty cents, departed with his joyous bride. The half-dollar was the occasion of quite a spirited scramble among the officiating Clerks.

Tammany Hall Society Election.

The annual meeting of the Tammany Hall Society was held last evening, at the old Wigwam, to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following regular Pierce ticket was elected:

Sachems—John Kelly, Isaac V. Fowler, Daniel E. Delavan, Richard B. Connolly, Thomas Dunlap, Joseph Rose, Elijah F. Purdy, James Conner, John Cochrane, William D. Kennedy, Andrè Froment, George H. Purser, Thomas W. Adams.

Treasurer—Wilson Small.

Secretary—Stephen C. Duryea.

Sagamore—Charles Mills.

Wishinkie—Richard D. Letter.

A Buchanan and split ticket were presented in opposition, but they received but slight support. The Sachems meet on the 1st of May to elect a Grand Sachem, and his installation takes place on the 12th of May.

Second-Hand Furniture Dealers.

The Aldermen Committee on Ordinances, Mr. ELY, Chairman, met yesterday and heard several parties upon a petition asking amendments to an Ordinance pertaining to Second-hand Furniture Dealers. They complain that they are now compelled to keep the goods they purchase a month before they can offer them for sale—that they cannot buy of a single person, at one time, property worth more than fifty dollars, and finally, that they must keep an eye on all the daily papers to see if any stolen goods are advertised, and if they lucklessly should have come in possession of the same, to report the fact to the Chief of Police, or failing to do this, pay a $250 fine. Sergeant LEVERETT, Inspector of Junk Shops, followed several furniture dealers in urging amendments to the present Ordinance, which would remedy the evils complained off. It was stated that there were 119 second-hand furniture dealers in the City, who, as the law now is, must either shut up the shops or break the law.

☞ The anatomy of the Irving House is exposed to the public view; all its internal arteries and passage-ways are visible. By-the-way, whose idea was it to tear down granite walls to make room for marble?

The Bridgeport Barnum Sympathy Meeting was postponed last evening, on account of the storm.

Sons of Cape Cod.

An adjourned meeting of the Sons of Cape Cod was held last evening, at the Gramercy Park House. EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., presided. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting submitted a Constitution which was adopted. The Constitution establishes that those eligible to membership must be either natives of Cape Cod or their immediate descendants. The object of the Association was defined as social and charitable. It provided for an annual meeting, on the 11th of November, this being the day when, on board the *Mayflower*, in 1620, was written the first constitution for State Government. It was stated that there were one hundred and fifty gentlemen in New-York and Brooklyn eligible to membership in this Association.

Journeymen House Painters.

Last evening at Convention Hall, Wooster-street, the New-York Journeymen House Painters held an adjourned meeting to take action relative to the formation of a new society. Mr. JOSEPH ELDER presided. A Constitution was submitted. The name chosen for the new organization was the "*Practical House Painters' Protective Union.*" It abolished the system of benefits, and made the society entirely protective. Many speeches followed the reading of the Constitution. It was finally decided, before completing the organization and enrolling of members to ascertain definitely the feeling of house painters outside the present association as to their views of the innovations proposed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Thomas Doyle was tried yesterday for stabbing Patrick Quinn, at the corner of Sheriff and Pearl streets, on January 27, at 11 o'clock in the morning. There was some terribly hard swearing on both sides, but the prisoner, soon after the commencement of the trial, had the advantage. It was an Irish broil, but there was not much blood spilt. The trial occupied the whole day, but the Jury returned a speedy verdict of not guilty. The evidence was altogether in the prisoner's favor.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. W. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple, and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The April number of Dr. HUNTER'S Medical *Specialist* is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-st.,) New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WHERE ARE THEY NOT?—Well may these Pills be called a universal medicine, for they are in demand throughout the habitable globe. Even the medical dogmatists who regard all deviation from college rules as sacrilege, are electrified by the cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint and dysentery, accomplished by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AT THE ODEON, BROOKLYN, E. D.—Mr. FOWLER commences a course of Lectures, on Wednesday Evening next, April 23, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued four successive evenings. Seats to first Lecture free; to the remainder 12½ cents each. Examinations daily at No. 368 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD as EVA! This long-looked-for attraction produced a crowded audience at Barnum's Museum last night, and held it breathless with delight, except when the applause filled up the interval. Uncle Tom will be repeated to-night, in the same superb style. Two attractive pieces, besides, this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Ladies and gentlemen can't go amiss for good entertainments in visiting this beautiful and popular theatre on any evening, but to-night the programme presents extra inducements. The Messrs. CONY, with their highly trained dogs, appear in addition to the regular entertainment of pantomimes, comedy, &c. Go early and enjoy the feast.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 16 Bond-street, New-York,
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES, GOLD PENS, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.—Together with LOWNDS' Patent Pen and Pencil Case in Gold and Silver, are being continually manufactured by the subscribers in every conceivable style, and at prices to suit all. The attention of the trade and public is respectfully solicited.

WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.,
No. 21. Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at tail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 828 Broadway

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President, Ald. BACKHOUSE, in the Chair. A large amount of routine business was transacted, more than usual, as there was less talking.

VETOES.

Communications were received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution giving authority to the Committee on Lands and Places to dispose of property at the foot of Fulton-street, on the ground that the subject is of too much importance to be intrusted to a Committee, and vetoing a resolution directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to provide rooms for the new Justices to take their seats on the 1st of May, on the ground that it is too much power to vest in one man. Laid on the table. The Mayor subsequently had leave to withdraw his last veto, as he had approved of a similar resolution. From the same, informing the Board that he had locked up Engines Nos. 6 and 11 on account of disorderly conduct on the part of the Companies on Saturday evening, the 12th inst. Referred to the Fire Department Committee.

A DUNN.

A communication was received from George Stevens, Attorney for John H. Parker, Vincent Chapman and S. B. Tobey, asking payment of judgment for $23,099 25 against the late City of Williamsburg. Referred to the Counselor.

WASHINGTON PARK.

A petition was received asking for the completion of Washington Park improvements. In connection therewith a resolution appropriating $5,000 for this purpose was referred to the Finance Committee.

A BARREN SUBJECT.

The Board accepted an invitation of the Contractor for removing street offal, to visit his works in connection therewith on Barren Island on Wednesday next.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A communication was received from John Law, complaining of the Normal School as established by the Board of Education, as being illegal and an imposition upon the teachers. He had leave to withdraw the document.

THE WAGON NUISANCE.

The Counselor sent in an amendment to the ordinance to prevent evil practices. Sec. 4 he proposes to amend so as to read "that no vehicles, cart or sleigh, or any other vehicle without horses attached, shall be left standing in any street or lane in the City for more than thirty minutes, under penalty of five dollars for each offence. To Law Committee.

ICE.

The Knickerbooker Ice Company put in a proposition to supply the offices of the City with ice for the year 1856, for 18 cents per hundred weight or for $12½ each office, for the year; the latter proposition was accepted. The ice furnished last year cost the City about $19 for each office.

MARRIED.

At Shawnee, Monroe Co., Penn., on Wednesday, April 9, by Rev. Mr. Miller, CHARLES C. TUPPER, of Buffalo, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Joseph W. Wilson.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, April 20, of consumption, C. H. BAKER, in the 41st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment. Services at the residence of his father E. Baker, No. 12 Abingdon-place, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Saturday, April 19, FRANCES, wife of Joseph L. Joseph, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 125 East 13th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday, April 20, CHARLES FREDERICK, infant son of Burlin and Louisa M. Hutchins, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 204 West 30th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Saturday, April 19, THOMAS ROGERS, of the firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 98 Hammond-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 21, WILLIAM R. WILMERDING, Jr., second son of Wm. E. Wilmerding, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, this day, (Tuesday,) 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, April 21, Mrs. MARY BALDWIN WALSTEIN.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Mrs. Mary Barns', No. 113½ Vandam-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 21, Mrs. ELLEN DOUGLASS ADAMS, wife of James L. Adams.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Clinton-av., 3d door from Lafayette-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At West Farms, on Sunday, April 20, ANNA MCCLURE, wife of Rev. Isaac W. Platt, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in West Farms.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Services at the Church. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

At West Farms, N. Y., on Sunday, April 20, suddenly, of paralysis, Miss MARY CLARK, daughter of the late Dr. Clark, of Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y., in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from Grace Church, West Farms.

On Monday, March 31, of his homeward passage from Central America, EDWARD A. JOHNSON, in the 46th year of his age.

☞ Hartford and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In North Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 20, after a long and severe illness, endured with great Christian fortitude and patience, ALMIRA, wife of Curtis Ackerly, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, in Division-av., between 3d and 4th sts. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 21.

$500	Virginia 6s	94¼	150	Erie Railroad	56¾
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	95¾	700	do	s60 56⅞
5,000	do	s60 97⅜	150	do	b30 56⅞
1,000	Erie Bds of '75, 2d	91	300	do	b60 57
1,000	Erie Con. Bds, '71	83	150	do	b3 56⅜
1,000	H. R. 1st mtg. bs.	99¾	200	do	c 56⅜
1,000	N Ia 1st m. Gos.	85¾	100	do	b60 57
18,500	Ill. Cen. RR bds.	88	450	do	b30 56⅞
5,000	do	s15 87½	700	Reading Railroad	b3 91¾
5,000	do	s6m 87¾	300	do	91¾
5,000	do	c 87¾	300	do	b60 92
10,000	do	s30 87¾	300	do	s30 91¼
5,000	do	s60 87¾	300	do	91¾
10,000	do	b30 88¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.	s10 96
5,000	do	88	7	Mich. So. & Nor. Ia. R.	99
5,000	do	b60 88¾	150	do	opg. 98¾
1,000	C. & R. I. R.R. bs.	95	163	do	98¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102¾	100	do	b60 99¾
35	Metropolitan Bank	110	100	do	b60 99¼
20	Commonw'th Bank	93¾	100	Panama Railroad	103¾
10	Atlantic Bank	87	100	do	s3 103¾
50	Farmers' Trust	55	43	Gal. & Chi. R.	113¾
100	Canton Company	23	380	Clev. & Tol. R.	opg 81
100	do	b60 23¼	300	do	opg 81¼
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	b60 14¾	450	do	81¾
200	do	14	262	do	82
300	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	c 92	740	do	82¼
60	do	92¾	35	do	p4c 82¾
250	do	b60 92¾	600	do	opg 82¾
100	do	92¾	1200	do	83
150	Harlem Railroad	s3 19¾	850	do	83¾
10	Stonington Railroad	45	100	do	s30 81
50	Ill. Central Railr.	88	50	do	opg 83¼
100	Cl. & Pitsb. R.R.	b60 65	43	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	55
25	do	b60 64¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$20,000	Virginia State Sixes, interest added	93¾
11,000	Hartford City Sixes, interest added	97¾
10,000	Wheeling City Sixes, interest added	55¾
5,000	Great Western, Ill. R. R. 1st m., int. ad.	71
15,000	Lake E., Wabash & St. L. 2d m., int. ad.	54¾
39	shares Rutgers Insurance Co.	97⅝@ 97¾
30	shares Columbia Insurance Co.	99
15	shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	94
60	shares Ocean Bank	95¾
25	shares Citizens' Bank	105¾
2	shares Academy of Music, per sh'e of $1,000.	$340
185	shares Kerosene Gas Light Co., per sh'e of $25	1¾

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88	300	Reading Railroad.	s2 91¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	b60 85¾	200	do	b60 91¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. Freeland Bs. with priv'ge	87¾	500	do	s30 91¾
5,000	Ill. Freeland Bs., with privilege	92	60	Cleve. & Tol. R.	opg 82½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	22¾	200	do	opg 83¾
100	Erie R. R.	s60 56¾	100	do	s30 80¾
50	do	56¾	75	Chic. & R. I. R.	s 93
250	do	b60 57	30	do	92¾
100	do	s30 56¾	200	do	b60 93¾
100	do	s3 56¾	100	do	b30 93¾
10	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	64	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 96¾
100	do	63¾	150	do	s3 96
			50	do	b10 96¾
			50	N. Y. Central R.	92¾

MONDAY, April 21—P. M.

The official Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, to Saturday last, April 9, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate a

Decrease of Loans	$1,075,350
Increase of Specie	332,038
Decrease of Circulation	60,007
Decrease of gross Deposits	206,238
Decrease of undrawn Deposits	1,461,158

The operations of the Clearing House for the week were unusually heavy, averaging $26,036,112 daily, which, deducted from the line of gross Deposits, leaves an undrawn aggregate Deposit in all of the Banks of $66,839,625, against $68,300,783 the week previous. The statement, upon the whole, in exhibiting a more cautious as well as decreased movement in Loans, while a moderate accession is made to the Specie reserve, is one of the most favorable we have had for some weeks. The effect of curtailment, or rather the effect of a pause in the line of accommodation, through the week, was to cause a little more activity in demand or Brokers' loans, without diminishing the facilities wanted in mercantile operations. The new week opens on a quiet Money market, the supply, at 7 ₱ cent. on call, being fully equal to the demand. The short mercantile offerings at Bank are likely to be rather below than in excess of the maturing paper. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	April 21, '55.	April 19, '56.	April 19, '56.
Loans	$93,632,893	$106,765,085	$107,840,435
Specie	14,355,041	12,953,192	12,626,094
Circulation	7,519,124	8,221,518	8,281,525
Deposits	76,744,621	90,685,737	91,081,975
Govern't Office.	.....	14,047,377	13,727,992
Sub-Tre'y alone.	2,527,024	8,958,682	7,499,533

The demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer is not excessive, but the rates manifest much firmness—109⅝@109¾ on London, 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. Most of the business done to-day in first-class bills was at 109⅝ for Southern and other transient Bank bills, and the regular Bankers, while declining to draw under 109¾, have made settlements on credits heretofore granted at 109⅝. The engagements of Gold for the steamer are about $600,000, against $875,000 for the corresponding Boston steamer last April. The amount may be increased to-morrow.

The Stock Market closed dull. The feature of the day was a very large *Bull* movement in Cleveland and Toledo shares, which further advanced 2 ₱ cent., selling at 83½, ex. dividend, equal to 87½, for the opening of transfers, while sellers' options were done at 81@80½, 30 to 60 days. The stock closed at 82¾@83. The two New-York road stocks were barely sustained at Saturday's rates; Reading weak, and most of the Western list a fraction lower. There was a rise of 1¼ ₱ cent. in Virginias, and ½ ₱ cent. in Missouris, and large sales of Illinois Centrals at 88. Tennessee 6s and Panama shares ½ ₱ cent. off. There was a sale of Farmers' Trust, the first for many months, as low as 55 ₱ cent.

The Directors of the Bank of Commerce resolved, to-day, on doubling their present capital, to make it $10,000,000, to be divided to the present stockholders, and 20 ₱ cent. of the increase to be paid in next August. The remaining 80 ₱ cent. will stand over to 1857, to be called after 1st January by installments. Succeeding this announcement is a rumor in the street of a new TWENTY MILLION Bank, to be got up by the Foreign Banking interest, though we do not trace it to any reliable or certain foundation. If such a capital should come from abroad, it will, no doubt, be readily used up, and without interfering with the enterprising purpose of the Bank of Commerce to add five millions to the expansion.

The rapid and heavy increase of late in the Foreign Importation trade of the country has materially changed the prospect of the Annual Statement of balances for the current Treasury year, to end on 30th June. There is no harm likely to result from a closely consideration of the bearing of this altered state of things upon the future of the Money market of the country. The ability to consume and the tendency to indulge in the extravagance of consumption certainly qualify each other, unless we have the available Domestic Produce, for which there is a profitable Foreign demand, to balance the account. It will not do to depend too much on California Gold as a "domestic product;" for if our Imports go on at the present rate to the end of the fiscal year—to be continued, as they now threaten, through the Summer and Fall months far into the new fiscal year—the balances to be settled in this precious commodity may be found inconveniently heavy,—the more so, as the Atlantic States are not creditor to California this season beyond $3,000,000 a month, against $3,500,000 last year.

We are now within ten weeks of the close of the Federal Treasury year, so that an appro

New-York Daily Times.

THE GALE.

Additional Particulars.

We get further returns from sea and land of damages done by the late gale. To our city items we have little to add.

A piece of slate, detached from [illegible] roof, bound in William-street by the force of the [illegible] fell on the foot of a gentleman [illegible] smith, and cut a hole in the toe of the [illegible] At all [illegible] there were a great many narrow [illegible] day, especially in the [illegible] street.

A [illegible] of No. 59 Canal-street fell on [illegible] woman returning to work after dinner, breaking several of her ribs, and [illegible] dislocation of one hip joint. She was carried home in a bad condition.

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—A REPORTER ABOARD OUT.

The steamer *Champion* (there's another in the name) left the foot of Peck-slip, and went ahead into the East River at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday last; she was bound for Bridgeport, Conn., had on board a great quantity of iron, a mountain of tobacco-kegs, several bales of hay, and (as passengers) two gentlemen, a "nigger," one "furriner," a man with one big wife and two small children, and a lone female of a certain age. None of the privileged few (meaning the passengers aforesaid) evinced any desire for promenade. They could not if they would, and would not if they could, because the deck was blocked with freight, and it (we don't mean the freight) rained and blew like—thunder, and the waves if they did not "rose mountains high" certainly mounted to a considerable height, for the East River. To venture out of the little cupboard, having over its door the word "saloon," was to venture being blown into the vasty deep, and to stay within it was to experience that delightful sensation called "sea-sickness." Of two evils I'll choose the least, better be blown away, said a little fellow, with a big "Shanghai," as he strove to maintain his perpendicular by clinging with tenacious grip to a bale of hay on the deck. "And I will see the scenery," determinedly muttered an obese looking man, with a business air, and countenance becoming constantly whiter, "I will see the scenery and admire the beauties of nature, even though it does storm. I live in Bridgeport, but prefer to go home by the boat, 'tis so much pleasanter, although the fare is only 50 cents, while on the cars they ask three times as much. However, I don't care much what the fare is—nothing of that sort; I want to see the scenery, and—catch it! catch it!—down it goes!—there! that hat cost me four dollars!—I han't made anything by coming on this cursed boat, after all. I had orter no more, but—no matter, I'll dismiss one of my errand boys from the store, to-morrow, and hire him again in four weeks—that'll just make up. Better go inside—must go inside; oh! what will I do?—ladies in there, too—oh! dear, dear; catch me here again, oh!"

The further remarks of the obese gentlemen were made inaudible by the slamming of the saloon door behind as he entered.

"Why don't you go inside? 'tis pleasant there."

"'Case 'taint p'lite, massa, for colored folks to gwin the cabin. Kan't come that on this child gin; got licked once on Sixth-avenue car—'twas orful cold—like to froze my feet off; didn't care much for myself, but my wife was along, ye see, and she was almost a-cryin; I a kind a'thot, ye see, that I mit get her in or on it, because the conductor was ahead: well, ye see, just got inside; all right said I; but just then up jumps a drunken fellow, and says he, 'what for you come in here for, you black sos of a—among respectable folk for; clear out I say, clear out I tell ye.' Just then he got hold of my wife, you see, and see he, "clear—leave, you black b——," Now, ye see, I couldn't stand that no how, so as I let her be, will ye, and then he struck me chu-chunck on the head. I was goin to get up again, ye see, when in comes the driver and they both gave me an orful licking—golly, how they did kick! and then pitched me out, and me wife too, ye see. A policeman then came along, ye see, and took me and my wife to the Station-House, and the Judge see he, 'Look a-here, don't you know any better? If you go into a car and kick up a muss again, I'll send ye up for six months.' No, massa, you can't get me in that saloon—can't come it over this child again. Golly, how it pours; wish I was at home."

"I'm sick! Have you any lager?" exclaimed in broad Teutonic, a dumpy man, with broad face, as he rushed to the side. "Och, not a lager, nor by gorry what's more, a noggin of whisky either, if there were, I'm the boy that'll know it!" replied one of the deck hands as he ensconced himself between two huge boxes of freight.

"O! come Tom, be decent for once; don't go in there, the ladies are sick; pretty sight there;—be gorry I bleve that ould fellow lost his manners when he lost his *sayboes*. How he groans. But the ladies don't mind him much. He's nearly speechless, sprawling there on his back; bad cess to him, he'll kick a hole in the carpet with them ugly clouts of his. And the poor babbys, how they *scrame*. See the poor daddy, how he tries to cure his wife and plaze the childer. When are you gone to get married, Tom? But did ye mind the ould mash, eh? be gorry, I bleve she could only——"

"Get out yer lines there!" was now shouted out with stentorian lungs from above, and Tom and his companion leaped to obey the order.

There was now a terrible jingling of bells, rattling of ropes and loud swearing, but the confusion was continued until the "good bark (?)" *Champion* was made fast by a hawser to the shore—somewhere between here and "Down East."

Some of the passengers (such of them as were able) now made their appearance, with wonder depicted in their looks, each asking eagerly: "What does this mean? Where are we? This ain't Bridgeport, surely. We must have made a very short passage." Some thought they had landed at Absecom; more that they must have got to Kansas, and one with a pocket-map in his possession persisted in recognising the place as a part of Nicaragua. Each maintained his view with considerable earnestness, and brought, in support of their ground, an array of geographical facts perfectly astounding. One, of a patriotic and compromising turn of mind, agreed to settle the dispute by proposing that all should agree that they had landed at Point Nowhere; but one demurred to the proposition, because he felt perfectly convinced that they had arrived at Cape Desolate. "Look," said the person last referred to, "am I not right? Did you—I ask you as conscientious men—did you ever see a place so desolate? Not a house, nor a tree, nor any evidence of civilization in sight. Low, barren, swampy, nasty—why, I can smell fever and ague now. We'd better get out of here as soon as we can. No one could stay here and live, Say, Cap, where are we? What's the prospect? In the name of our wives and families, tell us what's the prospect!"

"Bad, very bad," replied the skipper. "Havn't seen the like for a long time. Have been captain of this boat nearly twenty years, and have known her twice as long, and I tell you, I never saw her get so hard before. Why, I tell you, she wouldn't live in the Sound ten minutes. This is called Port Morris, Westchester County—shall lay here till it gets calmer."

"A house! a house," was now joyfully cried out from the bows by an anxious passenger who had gone forward in quest of discovery, and the cry was gladly taken up by the dispirited abaft and sent out on thick fog rejoicing.

All hope had not fled; a chance for life was now plainly visible in the distance, and four, more hardy than the rest, determined to grasp it.

And so despite the howling wind and drenching rain, and shocking fog, they bade adieu to their fellow voyagers, first leaving behind their names and residences, in case they should never be heard of more, and leaping to the shore, pushed bravely on—and on through a sahara of swamp, in a hurricane of wind-storm as great as any ever known off Cape Hope by the oldest cruisers.

But, *fortuna fawit fortibus*. In less than an hour the goal was reached—the desperate travelers had reached a house, nay, more, a hotel, where they were kindly cared for by the proprietor, DICK MARSHALL, the immortal "Butter-Cake Dick," of Nassau-street, more recently Constable RICHARD MARSHALL, Esquire, of the Second Ward.

And here a strange hallucination became painfully apparent, although each of the poor victims of the sea was drenching with rain—wet from head to foot, they all persisted in saying that they were very dry!

DICK thought the poor fellows' heads must be turned with the hardships they had gone through. He said he had no fears, however, as he had frequently saw such cases before, and new how to treat the malady.

The result justified the assertion; for, in a short time, by proper treatment, the weary travelers were quite restored to a just appreciation of their situation, and they all united in a wish to be taken to the nearest point of communication with civilization.

To gratify the wish, however, was not easy. Harlem was three miles distant, and Williams' Bridge not quite so near. The roads were in a shocking state. To walk the distance would be dangerous, and the only mode of conveyance at hand—a balky horse and a ricketty wagon—was not the most enticing. But necessity is not fastidious—so the balky horse and ricketty wagon, with their owner for a guide and driver, were chartered for the New-Haven Railroad and a port.

When all got seated the horse wouldn't budge—cuffs and coaxing were equally unsuccessful, and for a time the obstreperous animal seemed determined to stand his ground. At length, and unexpectedly, he bolted off at a rapid pace, but had not gone far when he was induced to stop some ten minutes while a gentleman went in pursuit of his hat, which had blown away through the mud, and into a respectable brook on the roadside, in the middle o which it remained afloat until a favoring breeze wafted it within reach of the shore.

Other little episodes of a similar kind, slightly diversified, were repeated at intervals during a portion of the journey, and were only brought to a close by the unlucky gentleman taking his hat from his head and holding it firmly in his hands.

His head, he said, was sufficiently thick to bear the beatings of the storm, and at all events he would sooner die than not arrive at Bridgeport that evening.

At length Harlem was reached, in time to take the New-Haven way train, and on it the four companions in misery embarked.

They were not fit to enter the passenger cars, in so sad a plight were they from the effects of their wagon-ride, so the conductor kindly consented that they should take up their quarters in one of the baggage cars.

They arrived at Bridgeport in good time, safe and sound, but terribly fatigued. They can never forget the suffering experienced by this dreadful passage by sea and land from New-York to Bridgeport.

By the by, it may be here proper to state that the

STORM AT BRIDGEPORT

was very severe. It lasted for two days, heavy rain, sometimes changing to snow, falling without intermission. The wind blew a perfect hurricane.

The roof of BURROUGH'S grocery store, in Water-street, was blown off, as was also that of one of the buildings of the Housatonic Railroad.

The steeple of the new University Church swayed to and fro with the gale, but it did not fall, although great apprehension was felt that it would.

The waves from the bay leapt in fury across the railroad track into the very grounds of the Stanley House, and the wharf attached to that house was somewhat damaged.

A beautiful yacht, of about forty tons, belonging to Messrs. WELLS & FAIRCHILD, proprietors of the Stanley House, dragged her anchors and ran ashore, but was got off without being much injured.

Chimneys and trees were also blown down in great numbers, and much other damage done.

Altogether, the last has been a great storm, and, in its ravages, it did not spare Bridgeport or the surrounding towns.

MORE SERIOUS DISASTERS.

The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, for Perth Amboy, on her 3 o'clock trip, when off pier No. 1, North River, parted her port rudder chain, and was drifted, by the force of the wind, afoul of a schooner, name not known, which carried away most of the upper works on the starboard side, forward of the wheelhouse. A part of the schooner's jib-boom, bow-sprit and head-gear was left on board the steamboat.

A propeller, plying between Albany and Philadelphia, when passing up the Kilns, was compelled to anchor four barges which she had in tow, and they were afterwards driven up on the meadows, high and dry.

The propeller *Ed. Payson*, WESCOTT, of and from Newark for New-York, in ballast, went ashore yesterday, at 1 P. M., on the rocks opposite New-Brighton. She bilged and is full of water.

The schooner *Herald*, HOPKINS, from Halifax, bound to Wilmington, N. C., on the 14th inst., when in lat. 40° 48' W., lon. 72°30' W., encountered a gale from S. W. by S., during which, was struck by a sea that carried away her cut-water and eight feet of upper and of stern piece, with fifty-one barrels of Mackerel which was on deck; and caused the vessel to leak so badly as to render it necessary to run her into Long-Island Sound; and after passing through the Sound on the 21st instant, when between Sands and Throgg's Point, having five feet of water in her hold, it became necessary to run her ashore on the east side of Throgg's Point, where she now lays high and dry, and she has bilged, and will prove a total loss, but her cargo will be saved. The vessel was insured at Barrington, N. S., and the cargo at Halifax. She went ashore on Monday 21st inst. at half past 3 o'clock A. M.

The sloop *Bride of Nonsuch*, (pilot) ELSINGER, Charleston, seven days, has been ordered out of that port during the past Winter. Night of Sunday, 20th inst., when 15 miles south of Sandy Hook, took a gale from N. E., which continued till next day (Monday) at 2 P. M., when it abated considerably, and chopped around to the S. E. At this time, while laying to, a heavy driving sea boarded the vessel, which knocked her on her beam-ends and carried away the mast close to the deck, with boom, sails, and rigging, and everything on deck that was not secured, including boat, cable, &c. Had the vessel not lost her top-hamper, she would not have righted. At 8 A. M., yesterday, when off the Highlands, was taken in tow by the *Nettle*, (New-York pilot-boat, No. 20,) and brought into port. Capt. ELDRIDGE saw but few other vessels, and none in distress. He thinks there are but few, if any, ashore, as the storm approached so gradually that all those outside on the coast were able to obtain a good offing.

The steamer *Hartford*, arrived yesterday afternoon from Bridgeport, reports having seen the British schooner *Herald* (before reported) ashore at Throgg's Point, and a sloop of about 40 tons (name not known) ashore on the south point of City Island. The sloop was waterlogged.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Spanish Relations—Refusal of Redress for Firing into and Detaining the El Dorado.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

The last steamer brought dispatches addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations to our Minister at Madrid, in reply to the demands made at different times for redress in the matter of firing into and detaining the steamer *El Dorado*, by the Spanish man of-war *Ferrolano*.

The Spanish Government, most decidedly but courteously, refuses to comply with the wishes of our Government, and the Minister argues that, according to the law of nations, the Commander of the *Ferrolano* did nothing more than the peculiar circumstances at that time in the neighborhood of Havana justified.

Something Mysterious—Mr. Sage's Defence of Gen. Wool—The Visit to the Merrimac.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 20, 1856.

PRESIDENTIAL MYSTERY.

There is something of mysterious import going on at the White House. DOUGLAS, who contests with PIERCE and BUCHANAN for the Cincinnati nomination, is frequently at the Executive mansion of late, in private consultation, evidently, with the President. What's in the wind? The most plausible explanation of the fact, so far as I have heard, is, that these rival aspirants are combining against their common rival, BUCHANAN, even to the extent of forgetting their personal jealousies—planning to see how they can dispose of him, so that they may fight out the Presidential battle between themselves. The union is a queer one, under the circumstances, but "politics make strange bedfellows." It is quite clear to a disinterested looker-on that BUCHANAN is getting stronger as the time of the Cincinnati Convention approaches, and also that he is to be over-shadowed, if it is possible for PIERCE and DOUGLAS to bring about that result. By the way, where is Mr. MARCY all this while? Is he laid upon the shelf as a political antiquity? (the genteel term for "old fogy,") or is he laying low for the last heat, wisely calculating that the man least talked of has the best chance?

DEFENCE OF GENERAL WOOL.

I omitted to state, in a previous letter, that when the Deficiency Bill was up in the House, the other day, Mr. SAGE, of New-York, warmly defended General WOOL from assaults made upon him in connection with the Indian troubles in Oregon. In the course of his remarks he read, and so placed upon the records, a letter from the General, stating the origin of the difficulties, and fixing it upon the whites, as the aggressors. If Congress would be a little more liberal with reference to the regular Army, and provide a sufficient force of mounted troops to be stationed upon the frontiers, to restrain and punish bad white men as well as Indians, for any violations of the peace, the country would be safer and quieter, and the expense to the Government in the end be little, if any, greater than now—for Congress will always, sooner or later, provide the means to pay for the volunteer military junketing excursions got up every now and then under pretext of an Indian war.

A VISIT TO THE MERRIMAC.

A large and merry company of members of Congress, their families and friends, went down to Annapolis, yesterday, to visit and inspect the new steam frigate *Merrimac*. The President and Secretary of the Navy went down the evening previous, but met the company, yesterday, at the Naval School, whence the party proceeded, in a small steamer, to board the frigate, which lay some three miles out in the bay. As we approached the frigate, her yards were manned to receive the President, and as soon as the company reached the deck a national salute was fired in his honor.

THE MANŒUVRES OF A SEA-FIGHT.

After the guests had spent half an hour in viewing the ship, the decks were cleared for action, the drum beat to quarters, and, at the order, the men went through with all the manœuvres of a regular naval battle,—loading and firing their great guns at will, rushing forward or aft, to starboard or larboard, pikes and sabres in hand, to contend over the hammock nettings with imaginary foes, as the order to "repel boarders" was given,—and kicking up a row generally, to the great satisfaction of those who could enjoy such a scene, and to the terror of some nervous ladies who could not seem to realize that there was any less danger at the butt than at the muzzle of a gun. The evolutions were all executed with astonishing celerity,—at least I should think so, although, as it has never been my fortune to see the "real live elephant," I don't know that I am competent to judge.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER—THE ENEMY VANQUISHED.

One thing I do know, however, that nobody lost his appetite in the general *melée*,—that the play of knife and fork, and the popping of champagne artillery at an excellent collation provided by the officers of the ship, was quite as lively as the more belligerent performance on the spar deck; if anything, the latter was a trifle ahead, and that enemy—an empty stomach, on which it is said every man is a coward,—soon fled ingloriously from the field of action. Everybody was pleased with the occasion. The ship certainly is a beauty, reflecting great credit upon all engaged in her construction; and her fine condition and the excellent discipline of her crew bespeak the pride of her gallant officers, and assure us that she will reflect no dishonor upon the American name when she carries her flag to foreign waters. May her ensign never droop at the bidding of a foreign foe. S.

Lane and Douglas—Congressional Miscellany.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21, 1856.

THE LANE AND DOUGLAS DIFFICULTY.

Col. LANE, of Kansas, feels somewhat aggrieved, and perhaps justly, because of my publication in relation to his personal difficulty with Senator DOUGLAS, as it has naturally excited in certain very small minds the suspicion that the Colonel had himself been accessory to the publication. I regret exceedingly that this is so; for although until this evening I had no personal acquaintance with Col. LANE, I entertain for him sentiments of high respect, and would much prefer not to have been instrumental, even incidentally, in causing him a disagreeable thought.

NO APOLOGY NECESSARY.

Still I have no apology to make. My information, upon which the statement that he was about to challenge DOUGLAS was predicated, I did not receive from him. Nevertheless I should have refrained from using it had not circumstances led me to suppose that a party connected with a press inimical to LANE was as well informed as myself and would be likely to use it to the Colonel's disadvantage. It will readily be perceived that this would be a queer world if man was compelled to weigh his every word and action, with reference to the possibility of its being distorted to the disadvantage of a neighbor by any malicious, low-spirited cur who owns a tongue or pen with which to multiply duplicates or copies of his vile imaginings.

A SNAPPING CUR ILLOGICAL.

The inconsiderate and senseless malice of one of these creatures, kept by the Pierce Administration to snap at honest men, is illustrated to-day by a paragraph in which the first flatly denies that there is any personal difficulty pending between LANE and DOUGLAS, and then abuses the former for telling your correspondent the *facts* of the difficulty that don't exist, with a view to provoking the interference of the Police to prevent the fight coming off! This creature, by the way, has been most careful never to deny the specific charges of levying black mail, of which I offered him the proofs. When he pleads to the indictment I will inform you.

CONGRESSIONAL MISCELLANY.

Congress presented little that was interesting to the general reader to-day. In the Senate, CLAY, of Alabama, made a speech on the Kansas question. In the House the Deficiency bill was again considered, when the appropriation for the continuation of the Washington aqueduct was finally stricken out. So also was the appropriation for engraving maps to accompany the Pacific Railroad Reports, about which the Administration men have been coquetting of late—endeavoring to throw the responsibility of voting them upon the opposition, when in reality they are for the benefit of the Administration's own friends.

No opportunity was presented for the introduction of the adjournment resolution, as the House occupied the day with this measure.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

CIRCUIT COURT IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill to alter and amend the Act establishing the Circuit Court of the United States in California, was passed.

BOUNTY LAND.

The House bill amendatory of the Bounty-Land Law of 1855, was passed. The object of the bill is to provide for the admission of parole testimony in all cases where no records of evidence exists, and to allow the time occupied in traveling to and from the place of muster to be included in the period of service. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

THE DETENTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WHEELER presented the memorial of Capt. JOHN GRAHAM and others, for relief in consequence of the injuries resulting from the detention of the steamer *United States*, charged with being fitted out for the Kinney expedition.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered, and the greater portion of the Senate's amendments thereto rejected. Among the amendments adopted was the one appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of seeds and cuttings to be distributed throughout the country by the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

IMPROVING THE HARBOR OF SHEBOYGAN.

The House passed a joint resolution turning over to Wisconsin the remaining part of the $10,000 heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, to be expended for that purpose under the direction of the State.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Messrs. WASHBURNE (Ill.) and WADE, from the Committees to which the subjects were referred, reported about fifty bills for the improvement of various rivers and harbors, also for Post-Office and Custom-House purposes at Perth Amboy, Toledo, Ogdensburg and Cleveland.

The bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

Messrs. FLORENCE and TYSON presented memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, praying, in view of the recent calamity on the Delaware, that the provisions of the steamboat law be extended to Ferry boats. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

No. 92—The United States, appellants, *vs.* CRUSE Cervantes. Argument was continued by William Carey Jones, for appellee, and Attorney-General Cushing for appellants.

Massachusetts Legislature—The Prohibitory Law.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 22.

In the Senate, to-day, the majority and minority reports upon the Liquor Law came up—the latter being in the form of a bill in effect restoring the license system—when, on motion of Mr. WHITE, of Norfolk, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed, by a nearly unanimous vote. This leaves the Liquor Law unchanged.

Pennsylvania Legislature Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 22.

The Supplement to the Erie and Northeast Railroad bill passed both Houses.

At noon the Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

The First Train Across the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ROCK ISLAND, Tuesday, April 22.

The first train of cars has just passed the great Mississippi Bridge, amid the ringing of bells and other demonstrations.

Railroad Across the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

A private dispatch from Rock Island (Ill.) says the first passenger train of cars passed over the bridge, across the Mississippi, at that point, this morning. This bridge perfects the railroad connection between Chicago and Iowa City.

Unfeeling Hoax Regarding the Pacific.

PROVINCETOWN, Tuesday, April 22.

A bottle was picked up on the beach at this place containing a piece of paper with the following writing upon it:

"Off Grand Banks in steamer *Pacific*. Masts gone. Steamer out of order. Send assistance immediately. (Signed) ASA ELDRIDGE."

[The above presents on its face unmistakable evidence of being a hoax.]

Disaster to the bark Lady Suffolk—Unknown schooner Capsized.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 22.

The unknown bark reported off Duxbury is the *Lady Suffolk*, of and for Beverly, with 500 barrels of oil. During the gale the foremast was cut away, which carried with it the maintopmast. She rides safe at anchor.

An unknown schooner was seen to capsize off Gloucester yesterday afternoon, the crew clinging to the wreck. No assistance could be rendered on account of the heavy sea.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, April 22—8 P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, now in her eleventh day out, has not yet been heard of at this port.

[Owing to the storm, the Eastern wires worked with difficulty, and the above is our latest dispatch from Halifax.]

Another Defalcation in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 21.

Dr. LAFAYETTE, late City Attorney, is a defaulter to the amount of $300,000.

The steamboat *S. F. Trabue* was burned at her wharf, opposite the city, last night, and is a total loss.

Public Reception to Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 22.

A public reception is to be given to Mr. BUCHANAN by the authorities and citizens of Philadelphia.

Flood at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 22,

We have had rain here all day. The water is rising fast. Quay-street and the pier are already overflowed.

Navigation of the Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 22.

The Mississippi River is open and free from ice to St. Paul.

From Havana.

SPANISH BANK—MUSIC—HEALTH OF HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, April 18, 1856.

The Spanish Bank for the city of Havana is beginning to assume business shape, having passed the official ordeal of the superior Government at Madrid and here, while the metallic basis is gathering in the vaults of the royal treasury, until the structure is completed which is to receive it.

The *Quaker City*, SHUFELDT commander, entered our port yesterday, in 46 hours from Mobile, and is to leave for New-York to-day at 11 A. M., having passengers and light freight received here. Our business begins to assume regularity, although in freights there is very little encouragement for your shipowners and traders. The printed report here with will give details of commercial value, and the files transmitted, all of our news.

GODARD's dining-party and his 295th balloon ascension are to be done on Sunday next—the prayers of Mother Church in their favor.

PAUL JULIEN and PATTI had a house full of fashion-sprinkled worth last night, at the Tacon. They will realize even unreasonable expectations.

The ship *Powerful*, representing all that of Great Britain in these parts, is still here.

The health of Havana good—country same—and the weather pleasant.

POLITICAL.

Presidential.

Alluding to the report that Hon. HOWELL COBB will be appointed Minister to the Hague, *vice* BELMONT, recalled, the Athens (Ga.) *Southern Banner* of the 17th inst. says:

"We write this that none may be misled by such an absurd rumor, that COBB would take such a foreign appointment, while there is not in these United States a man who is becoming—and, from his abilities, justly, too—more and more endeared in the great popular heart and affection of the people. If we all live, we shall see him the man who makes these appointments."

The Portland *Argus* gives the following as the delegation from Maine to the approaching Cincinnati Convention:

At Large—Wyman B. S. Moore, William K. Kimball, John C. Talbot, Jr., Dudley F. Leavitt.
First District—Israel Washburne, Jonathan Smith.
Second District—Isaac Tyler, Israel R. Bray.
Third District—John Babson, Capt. Watts.
Fourth District—Follett T. Lally, Andrew Masterv.
Fifth District—Benjamin Wiggin, Abijah R. Chase.
Sixth District—Anson G. Chandler, George Parcher.

The *Argus* adds: "In no instance has any one of the Delegate Conventions in Maine expressed a Presidential preference Nor do we understand that such a preference has been publicly declared by either of the delegates chosen. They will go to Cincinnati to represent, according to their own understanding of them, the prevailing wishes of the Democracy of Maine."

Democratic State Convention in North Carolina.

The Democratic State Convention for North Carolina assembled in the Commons Hall, in the city of Raleigh, on the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. Gov. BRAGG was unanimously renominated for the office of Governor, and accepted the nomination. The platform is Pro-Slavery, Pro-Kansas, and Anti-K. N., all very severely. Secretary DOBBIN received a special commendation. The following delegates to Cincinnati were elected:

Delegates—William S. Ashe, of New-Hanover; W. W. Avery, of Burke; Bedford Brown, of Caswell; and Robert R. Heathe, of Chowan. *Alternates*—William Hill, of Halifax; John Hill, of Stokes; Dr. Columbus Mills, of Polk; and E. G. Haywood, of Wake.

Chase in Ohio.

The Ashtabula (Ohio) *Sentinel*, which has Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS for its corresponding editor, and which, therefore, may properly be understood as representing his views, opposes the nomination of Judge MCLEAN or Col. FREMONT, and recommends Gov. CHASE.

☞ The opening services of a new Methodis Episcopal Church, at Mt. Vernon, Westchester county, Rev. S. HOWLAND, pastor, were held Sunday, the sermons being preached by Rev. Dr. FLOY, Rev. Dr. HAGANY and Rev. L. W. PECK. The collection amounted to the liberal sum of $1,600.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE ALLEGANY.—The Olean *Journal* says that the good people of that section of the country are just now making the acquaintance of about the *tallest* water ever seen in the valley of the Allegany. The river is eight or ten feet high for a good rafting "stage," and the water is still rising. All the lowlands along the river are under water. The only communication between that village and Portville is by means of boats. The mail between Olean and Smithport has not been through since the 12th inst. From present appearances, there will be the greatest flood ever known in this country, even by that remarkable individual "the oldest inhabitant." The water is now rising at the rate of about an inch an hour, with an indefinite "upward tendency."

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Opinion of the District-Attorney.

We give below a correspondence between the Secretary of the Ten Governors and the District-Attorney, regarding the section of the Prohibitory Law which punishes intoxication. If the general repealing clause stands, and is not so intimately connected with the prohibitory and search and seizure clauses, declared void, as to fall with them, then its sweeping language has killed every enactment on the subject of licenses to sell liquor. It is now the usual time for issuing notices for licenses by the Common Council, and it might be well for some member to call for the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to whether there exists any law on the subject.

The law of 1853, alluded to in this paper a few days ago, allows the Common Council to *regulate* the sale of liquor by ordinances, apart from its power over licenses. If the power to grant the latter is gone, perhaps that regarding *regulation* has not been repealed.

Letter from W. S. Duke, Esq.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1856.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District-Attorney—*Dear Sir:* Since the decision of the Court of Appeals in relation to the Law for the Suppression of Intemperance, &c., the Police Justices are committing for different terms, from two to ten days, with fines to correspond. We, being the receivers of said fines, desire your opinion as to the true interpretation of the law on the subject as it now stands.

Respectfully yours, WM. S. DUKE,
Confidential Clerk.

Reply of the District-Attorney.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, April 21, 1856.

SIR: I have examined the various opinions of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, rendered upon construction of the Act of Intemperance, &c., &c., and am unable to find any adjudication which at all invalidates the following portion of the Act:

It shall be unlawful for any person to be, or become, intoxicated in any store, grocery, lane or street, or public place, and for each offence he shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as fines in the fourth section of this Act, and in default of the payment thereof he shall stand committed, as provided in said fourth section.

I am, therefore, of opinion that this enactment repealed (by virtue of section 24—the general repealing clause in the act which is not touched by the recent decision) all laws inconsistent with it, and that it now governs the action of Magistrates committing for intoxication.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, A. OAKEY HALL.

The Liquor Law Now in Force—Note From Justice Warren.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Pardon me for noticing one or two errors in your editorial on "The Liquor Law" in the TIMES of Saturday. The special law relative to the City of New-York was enacted in 1834, not 1833. It differs from the Revised Statutes in that it provides a different Board of Excise, fixes the price of each license at ten dollars, and forbids the wholesale traffic without a license. Taverners in this City also are not required by law to have accommodation for travelers and their horses. In other respects the City of New-York is under the same regulations as the "rural districts." Section 45 of the Revised Statutes, to which you refer, was part of the "No-Licensie" law of 1845, which was repealed in 1847. Others have fallen into an equal error that the cities of Albany, Hudson and Schenectady are excepted from the general operation of present laws. New-York only was excepted from the law of 1845, and that only by the express words of the statute, not by any chartered rights.

Your conclusion, that a large part of the Prohibitory law is still valid and operative, is correct. The Court of Appeals have by no means nullified that law. Three Judges, COMSTOCK, SELDEN and HUBBARD, in their long opinions, made many incidental remarks which would bear upon various provisions of the Prohibitory law, but these were only individual opinions, such as Judge COMSTOCK calls "*obiter dicta*." On the other hand, four Judges, T. A. JOHNSON, MITCHELL, WRIGHT and A. S. JOHNSON, have expressed opinions equally strong in favor of the law. THE COURT, as a *bench*, whose decision should be obligatory on lower Courts, are understood—five Judges concurring—to have decided only these two points; 1, That Prohibition can be applied only to property to be hereafter acquired; 2, That the accused party is by the Constitution entitled to a jury trial.

The last-named point has no bearing on any principle of the Prohibitory Law, and is of no practical consequence whatever. The other decision, it is supposed, nullifies and virtually repeals the first four sections, prohibitions, penalties and mode of licensing the lawful sale, and various other parts of the law declaring liquor a nuisance, and authorizing its forfeiture and destruction. Does not then this action of the Court of Appeals reinstate the prohibitions and penalties of the Revised Statutes? If so, and section 25 of the Prohibitory Law is not in the least affected by this decision, then no license whatever can be given till a future Legislature shall so provide.

Not only then would your conclusion be just, that existing laws if enforced would "break up all the grog shops in the State," but it would be demonstrable that, till another Legislature shall meet and pass some law on the subject, there can be no such thing as the lawful sale of liquor by any person in this State, in any quantity less than five gallons, and in the City of New-York, not even at wholesale, except by importers and manufacturers.

I do not say that the Court of Appeals, in making their decisions, or the Legislature in refusing to pass any law, intended or expected such a result. But there it is! Any one may easily say, It is not so, but will any one give the public an *argument* to shew that my conclusions, based on your conclusions, are not correct?

I only add that the City Ordinance passed by the Common Council, in accordance with the State law of 1853, and signed by Mayor WOOD, in March 1855, imposing a fine of ten dollars for every glass of liquor sold without a license, or on Sunday, is now in full force. A case under this Ordinance is now pending before the City Judge, which will soon be decided. C. J. WARREN.

Medical.

Mr. LEMUEL SHATTUCK, the Statistician, has addressed a memorial to the Boston Council on the subject of the small pox, and the very general neglect of vaccination for its prevention. He shows that during the 26 years prior to 1837, the small pox caused the death in that city of 37 persons only. During the 12 years ending 1849, since the repeal of the act compelling vaccination, it caused the death of 533 persons. The remedy which Mr. SHATTUCK proposes is a *general, compulsory* vaccination of the whole of the inhabitants, *enforced* by the authority of the city and conducted by a staff of medical men, to be appointed for the purpose—sensible.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Crimea reports, concerning the treatment of diarrhœa, that either castor oil, rhubarb, or a mild mercurial was generally administered in the first instance, and counter-irritation of the abdomen by hot water, and turpentine in mustard employed at the same time. Some medical officers, objecting to the ordinary class of astringents as useless or even mischievous, resorted to small doses of dilute sulphuric acid with or without opium. Others favored the various compounds of chalk with aromatics, opium, Dover's powder, with catechu, &c. Quinine was generally resorted to in cases becoming chronic or mixed with fever or following fever, and was used in combination with opium when the diarrhœa was merging into dysentery. Mr. DE LISLE, surgeon to the 4th Regiment, says, "Bottled ale and porter and good fresh meat were the best remedies."

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a large and powerful boiler, used in the machine shop and saw mill of LOVETT EAMES, in the west part of this village, exploded, killing a Mr. JOEL TURNER, Mr. CHARLES NEWTON, and dangerously wounding a Mr. PARMATER. It would appear that, by some neglect, or other reason, the water had been suffered to become low in the boiler, and consequently, the iron above the water became very hot. In this state a stream of cold water was introduced, which, coming in contact with the heated iron, was converted at once into an irresistible volume of steam, causing an instantaneous explosion. The building was torn and shattered in in a terrific manner, and the boiler, large as it was, was lifted from its bed and thrown some six or eight rods from its resting-place.—*Kalamazoo Gaz.*, 18th.

PRISONERS FOR DEBT IN ENGLAND.—A return has been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. PELLATT, of all persons confined for debt or contempt of court in the prisons of England and Wales. The melancholy list occupies a space of no less than 40 pages, and suggests, in the course of its perusal, many painful reflections. Thus, a man aged 70, has been incarcerated in Chester County Jail nearly five years for the paltry debt of £41 4s. 6d. and £17 14s. 8d. costs; and two others, aged 77 and 75, are immured in the same Jail for debts of £27 and £80.

Music.—[illegible] Mr. MASON & HAMLIN'S organ [illegible] evening, at Dodworth's [illegible] was attended by a large and [illegible] audience. New-York is an [illegible] city. While the organ—a peculiarly popular kind of entertainment—distinguishes, chamber music—which requires the closest attention, and considerable education to [illegible] flourishes. In one short season, Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN have established a series of entertainments on a prosperous and permanent basis. Their programmes have never bended to the popular taste—yet each succeeding programme has attracted an increased audience. If this does not [illegible] it certainly suggests a very desirable kind of fashion.

The quartette by ROBERT SCHUMANN, opus 2, is a cheerless composition, and decidedly wearisome on a first hearing. It does not seem profound, yet it is unintelligible. The *adagio* and the *finale* are the best movements—the first, however, is injured by the proximity to the two dreary movements which precede it. The *finale* has a pleasant dance theme which is elaborated with skill, and comes like a gleam of sunshine on a muddled stream. But we were unable to detect any scintillations of genius or development of mental strength in the work as a whole. The most that can be said for it is, that it is scholastically written, and free from the eccentricities in which SCHUMANN occasionally indulges.

How different with BEETHOVEN's grand trio in B flat, *opus 97!*—a work that bursts into fragrance with the slightest art-warming;—a beautiful sun suspended in the musical firmament and

THE BOOK TRADE IN NEW-YORK.

...overall a very flattering view of the state of the ... trade at this ... publishing business in this City. That ... has suffered little relative to its usual ... from the fighting. It may be ... however, that the character of our new and ... publications is much improved. Such ... the daily fictions and mere "funny" pro... appear on the decline, and history, travels, ... and other higher branches of belles lettres ... increasing in the ascendant. It is worthy of ob... also, that the number of original works is ... on the increase, while there are fewer reprints ... publishers have ... as yet no publisher has adopted the plan of letting the title-page tell when a book is "... from across the water. Some such ... certainly is desirable. We shall now ... indicate what our principal publishers are ... for immediate issue.

The APPLETONS have nearly ready an 8vo edition, with maps and wood and steel engravings, of a Narrative of the *American Expedition to the China Seas and Japan*, compiled from Commodore PERRY's original notes. This will be the same, in all respects except the size of the book, as the edition printed by command of Congress. The second volume of *Bancroft's Thirty Years' View of the American Government* will appear in May. *Discourses*, with a Memoir of the late Bishop WAINWRIGHT; Professor CREASY's *Rise and Progress of the English Constitution*; *The Anabasis of Xenophon*, with notes by Professor ROBBS; *The Pilgrims of Boston and Their Descendants*, by THOMAS BRIDGMAN, with an Introduction by EDWARD EVERETT, are also nearly ready, as well as new works of fiction by Miss WARNER, Mrs. DUMONT, and Miss A. L. GODDARD.

DERBY & JACKSON have in the press *Adventures of Gerard, the Lion-killer*, translated from the French; a volume of Travels, by JOHN R. THOMPSON, editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*; *Physiology of the Senses*, by A. B. JOHNSON; *Mormon Wives*, by MINNA VICTORIA FULLER; *the Court of Napoleon I.*, by FRANK B. GOODRICH, (Dick Tinto;) *The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bag, and other Lectures*, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher; *The Captive Youths of Ashab*, by Rev. ERASMUS W. JONES; *Wau Bun, or the Early Days in the Northwest*, by Mrs. JOHN H. KINZIE, of Chicago; a uniform edition, in three volumes, of CHARLOTTE BRONTE's novels; *The Puddleford Papers*, greatly enlarged; *The Sparrowgrass Papers*, by F. L. CLEMENS; *Western Border Life*; *The Last of the Forresters*, a *Story of the old Virginia Frontier*, by JOHN ESTEN COOKE; *Thine and Mine, a Story*, by FLORA NEALE; *Gabriel Vane*, by JEREMY LOUD; and the second series of JOHN BROUGHAM's *Bunsby Papers*, containing "Irish Echoes."

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. announce *The English Bible*, a history of the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the English tongue, by Mrs. H. C. CONANT, with specimens of the early English versions and portraits of WICKLIFFE and TYNDAL; *The Baptist Denomination*, being a history of its past and present condition, by Rev. D. C. HASKINS, of Philadelphia; *Commentaries on the New Testament*, by Dr. OLSHAUSEN; the translation revised by Dr. A. C. KENDRICK, of Rochester. This work will consist of about eight volumes 8vo, and will be issued during the Summer; BEE's *Chart of Universal History*, with the "Manual," by Mrs. E. C. PEABODY; a *History of the United States for Schools*, by Mrs. PEABODY; a complete series of School Books, on the higher Mathematics, by Prof. J. F. STODDART, author of a popular series of Arithmetics; and a set of Hand-Books, from the French, commencing with *The Marble Worker's Companion* and *The Jeweler's and Watchmaker's Companion*.

The HARPERS have a very promising Spring book-list. Among the novelties actually "just published," is *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, in 3 vols., 8vo, a historical work of importance and interest; IDA PFEIFFER's *Second Journey Round the World*, including notices of Africa, the Indian Isles, South America, and the United States; *Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles*, by J. J. JARVIS; and an original American novel, entitled *The Old Dominion, or the Southampton Massacre*, by G. P. R. JAMES. The following will immediately appear: the first two volumes of ALISON's *History of Europe, from 1815 to 1852*; *Vagabond Life in Mexico*, by GARNIER PERRY; the third and concluding volume of LAMARTINE's *Memoirs of Celebrated Characters*; Lieut. MAURY's *Physical Geography of the Sea*, so much enlarged and rewritten as to be almost a new work; the twelfth and closing volume of GROTE's admirable *History of Greece*; a *Child's History of Rome*, by Mr. BONNER, who has written the best, because the clearest, Child's History of the United States yet published; an historical novel, by an American author, called *The Huguenot Exiles, or the Times of Louis XIV.*; *Helen Lincoln*, a work of fiction, by Miss CAMERON; *The Spanish Conquest in America*, in two volumes, by ARTHUR HELPS, author of *Friends in Council*; and *The Life and Times of Herodotus, in the Fifth Century before Christ, an Imaginary Biography of the days of Pericles and Nehemiah*, by J. TALBOYS WHEELER.

SHERIDAN & TOWNSEND have rather an extensive array of new works in the press. They have just completed, in 34 volumes, the cheap and popular People's Edition of COOPER's Novels. *Mr. Spongé's Sporting Tour*, edited by "Frank Forrester," and illustrated by LEACH, (the best novel of modern sporting life ever written;) *Cooper's Naval History of the United States*, abridged and corrected by himself, and brought down to 1856; an original work on *Horses and Horsemanship*, with portraits on steel, from the pen of H. W. HERBERT, ("Frank Forrester,") than whom few are more acquainted with the subject; *Worth and Wealth*, by FREEMAN HUNT, editor of the *Merchant's Magazine*; *Frank Forrester's Young Sportsman's Complete Manual*; and a lively volume of fun, fact, and fiction, called *Chit-Chat*, written by PIERCE PUNGENT, (formerly a crack contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*,) and humorously illustrated by JOHN MCLENNAN, are also nearly ready.

REDFIELD has in the press *The Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith*," with Memoir by EVART A. DUYCKINCK, STUART NEWTON's Portrait of the Plethoric Canon, (now first engraved,) and a *fac-simile* of a letter to Captain MORGAN; *Napier's History of the Peninsular War*, in five volumes, corrected from the recent English edition, with maps, plans and portraits; *Sinai and Palestine*, by the Rev. A. P. STANLEY, author of the *Life of Arnold*; *Calderon, the Spanish Dramatist*, by the Rev. R. C. TRENCH; a second series of *Dickens' Little Folks*; a volume of *Lectures*, by Mr. CALVERT, author of *Thoughts and Scenes in Europe*; *Knights and Their Days*, by Dr. DORAN; *Philip and Kit*, by CAROLINE CHESEBRO; *Eutaw*, a revolutionary romance, by W. G. SIMMS; Dr. MAGINN's *Homeric Ballads and Comedies of Lucian*, edited by Dr. MACKENZIE, who also is editing *The Poets and Poetry of Ireland*, and LADY MORGAN's *Irish Novels*.

C. SCRIBNER, who has moved to splendid premises in Broadway, will speedily publish the *Life of Prince Talleyrand*; *A Hand-Book on Sight and Hearing*, (how preserved, how lost,) by Dr. CLARK; *The Three Gardens*, (Eden, Gethsemane and Paradise, or Man's ruin, redemption and restoration,) by Rev. Dr. ADAMS; *Second Marriage, and Three Per Cent. a Month*, by CHARLES BURDETT; *A Key to the Bible*, by Rev. DAVID DORR; *Reality*—a new American story, by Mrs. TUFFELL; a new edition (the fifth) of Rev. HARVEY NEWCOMB's *Cyclopædia of Missions*; and the sixth thousand of DUYCKINCK's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*.

Mr. HEWETT, publisher of the *Illustrated Storybooks*, is bringing out *The New-York Illustrated Monthly*—a leading feature of which will be an illustration, small 4to size, beautifully printed in colors.

DIX & EDWARDS (publishers of *Putnam's Magazine*) announce a work by HERMAN MELVILLE, entitled *The Piazza Tales*, and a volume called *Some Oriental Acquaintance*. Portions of the latter have appeared in *Putnam*, and gave promise of a lively account of a tour in the far Orient.

Of a new *History of the United States*, by Rev. Dr. ..., richly illustrated with engraved portraits and historical scenes, by the most eminent artists, (now in course of publication by MARTIN & JOHNSON,) six numbers have appeared, and the whole work may be characterized as well written, well got up, and well worth public patronage.

H. LONG & BROTHER have nearly ready a new novel, called *The Wanderer*, by J. A. MAITLAND, author of *The Watchman*. It is an autobiographical story, founded on fact. They also announce *The Ship-Carpenter's Family*, a story for the times, by WILLIAM K. S. WHITMAN, and a new edition of *The Wonderful Adventures of Captain Priest*.

In a few days S. FRENCH will publish the first volume of JOHN BROUGHAM's dramatic works, with a portrait on steel, and a biographical notice by ... MACKENZIE.

While mentioning new publications, we may take the opportunity of alluding to *The Criterion*, a critical journal of Literature, Art and Science, something in the form and much on the plan of the London *Athenæum*. It is published weekly, in New-York, and commences its second volume in the first week in May. It more particularly resembles the *Athenæum* in being wholly uninfluenced by any publishing house, as well as in ability and industry. But it is free from the ill nature which too often infuses gall into the critiques of its London cotemporary. At present, it is the only publication of its class in this country, and appears to possess the elements of vitality. A leading feature is its collection of literary news and gossip from all parts of the world where books are published. This, added to its evident good sense, impartiality and early notice of new works, eminently makes it a desirable family journal.

OUR FERRIES.

The Revenue they yield—The number of boats—The terms of leases, &c., &c.

To-day another of our ferry-leases will be sold. The public will do well to look at it, for *the public*, droll as it may seem, is an interested party. The Ferry Companies conduct their operations under leases given by the Corporation, and the City derives as a revenue therefrom—over $100,000 per annum. It ought to be a great deal more. Before the Charter of 1853 went into operation the Common Council conferred ferry grants upon particular individuals, without opening the field to fair competition, which is the very life of a business transaction. Under the Charter of 1853, whenever a ferry-lease expires, the same is required to be sold at public auction, for a period not exceeding ten years.

But, if it is true that the City is now defrauded of revenue by the previous action of corrupt Common Councils, the public at large have a right to inquire whether any or all the different Companies should be permitted to impose their present rates of fare. This, of course, hinges on the comparative amount of receipts and expenditures; but many of our readers will be surprised to hear that nobody has any official knowledge on the subject. A curious outsider would find it difficult to ascertain whether, for example, the Williamsburg Ferry Company, having three routes, including Peck-slip, and the Union Ferry Company, comprising all the Ferries to Brooklyn, could materially reduce their rates and still realize a fair profit on the investment. A year or two ago the Union Ferry Company put down their fares to one cent for foot passengers, but in a short time raised them again to two, alleging that the former price was lower than the interests of the Company warranted. Unquestionably, the people have interests as well as corporations, and the question might have been started whether prudence would not have dictated the appropriation of surplus earnings to the reduction of rates, rather than to beautifying ferry houses and to covering the boats with ginger-bread work; for, according to the terms of the agreement under which several of the leases of this Company are held, all the proceeds exceeding 7 per cent. on the capital employed are to be expended in improvements. The gentlemen who compose the Union Ferry Company are doubtless those in whom the community have confidence—they are all honorable men—but as their franchise involves the rights of citizens, the public should know that it might judge for itself whether this and the other companies take into view anybody's interest but their own.

The pressure of public opinion carried down the Brooklyn fare to one cent, but it could not be kept there, because the ferry gentlemen cried out that the reduction was ruinous to the interests of the Company—and nobody having any figures or statistics wherewith to contradict it, up went the ferry fare to its old rates, and the public had to bear it as it could.

That the public may see at a glance the value of our ferry priviliges, we have prepared with no small labor a brief statement of their position at present,—with the rates at which they are leased, the fare charged at each crossing, the number of boats, the number of trips made daily, &c.

To obtain reliable information is a matter of so large importance, it is evident that the lessees ought to report, annually at least, all these particulars and many more. We have a right to know how many passengers use these ferry privileges, and what the profits are to the Company; that if the City is giving to individuals at nominal prices monopolies that are of very great value, the waste may be stopped.

EAST RIVER FERRIES.

Hurlgate Ferry, which was established in 1833, connects the foot of Eighty-sixth-street with Astoria. The lease of this ferry was last year sold at public auction, for a period of ten years, to Mr. H. SCHULTZ. The amount realized was $1,150 per annum, payable half-yearly. The rental of most of the ferries is payable quarterly.

A new ferry is projected between Thirty-fourth-street and Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Flushing Railroad. The grant will soon be sold at auction, for a period of ten years from May 1.

The Twenty-third-street and Newtown Creek, L. I., Ferry, formerly owned and used by Bishop HUGHES, for the convenience of his Calvary Cemetery, is now in the hands of G. L. KNAPP. The number of boats employed is two.

The lease for 10 years from 1850 of the ferry connecting Tenth-street and Green Point, Long Island, is also held by Mr. KNAPP, at the rate of $250 per annum. There are two boats on this ferry which run every half hour during the day and evening.

WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.

The Houston-street Ferry, of which WATERBURY, WINANS & WITHERS are the grantees, connects the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburg, with Houston-street, New-York. The lease was executed for ten years from 1853, for the sum of $6,500 a year. The number of boats is three, leaving each slip every ten minutes during the day, and once every half hour during the night. This ferry was established about 14 years since; the fare for foot-passengers is 5 cents, and has never been higher.

The three ferries under the control of the Williamsburg Ferry Company are the Peck-slip, between South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, and Peck-slip, New-York; the Division-avenue, connecting South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, and Grand-street, on this side; and that joining the two Grand-streets. The grant of these three ferries is owned by the Williamsburg Ferry Company, extending for ten years from 1849, at the rate of $9,000 per annum. The boats owned by this Company are nine in number; and, with the exception of the Division-avenue Ferry, they run every ten minutes during the day and evening. Three cents is now the uniform charge; on the Peck-slip route it was, until recently, four cents.

A lease of a ferry, with a yearly rental of $3,000, to connect Catharine-street, New-York, and South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, was procured from the Common Council two or three years since, by BEEBE & HICKS. They subsequently sold out to Ex-Alderman CHARLICK and GEO. LAW, who were going on with the necessary preparations, when they were enjoined by the Comptroller while constructing their ferry slips, on the ground that the latter extended out so far as to obstruct navigation. These parties have two boats building. A short time since a resolution was introduced into the Board of Aldermen requiring them to procure other slips, as near as possible to Catharine-street, and commence running their boats without further delay. When will they do it?

UNION FERRY COMPANY.

This Company at first had control only of the Fulton, South and Hamilton-avenue Ferries, but they are now in possession of the whole seven connecting this City and Brooklyn proper. The number of boats employed is about twenty-five, and the fare for foot passengers two cents. The seven ferries severally connect Gouverneur (late Jackson-street) and Bridge, Catharine and Main, Roosevelt and Bridge, Fulton and Fulton, Wall and Montague, Whitehall and Atlantic, and Whitehall and Hamilton-avenue. The Wall-street Ferry was originally leased to JACOB SHARP for $20,000 per annum, but the amount was subsequently reduced to $5,000. The Hamilton-avenue Ferry is generally traversed in going to Greenwood. The aggregate average number of persons daily crossing the different ferries to Brooklyn is said to be about 52,000. The lease of the Fulton, South, and Hamilton-avenue Ferries expires in 1861, and pays a yearly rental of $35,000. The Catharine Ferry grant yields $16,000 per annum, and expires in 1863; this grant was made before the present charter took effect. The Gouverneur-street Ferry produces a yearly revenue to the City of $1,050, and the lease terminates the present year, but the lessees have a refusal of the same for two years longer. The lease of the Roosevelt Ferry dates from 1853, and expires in 1867, paying $3,000 per annum. The Wall-street Ferry grant was made in 1852, for a period of ten years.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Staten Island Ferry connects the foot of Whitehall-street with Staten Island. The lease of this ferry was sold by auction last year to J. L. SMITH, for a period of ten years, at $5,100 per annum. Two or three weeks ago the Comptroller advertised the privilege of this ferry for sale, for the reason that the securities offered by the lessee were not satisfactory, and also because the lease had never been signed. The Comptroller was immediately ... by Mr. SMITH not to proceed with the sale. It is probable that the reasonable demands of Mr. FOLGER will ere long be complied with. Four or five boats are run on this route, some of which are said to be in very bad condition. The *Columbus*, which sunk off the Battery last Winter, after being stove in by floating ice, belonged to this Staten Island Ferry.

JERSEY CITY FERRY.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company manage this ferry connecting the foot of Cortlandt street and Jersey City. The width of the Hudson here is about one mile. The number of boats employed is three, starting from either side every ten minutes during the day, and running all night at intervals of not less than half an hour. The fare is three cents for foot passengers, having been reduced from four about three years since. The lease of this ferry expires the present year, and the new lease will be sold at auction to-day for a period of ten years. The present rental paid is $5,750 per annum.

HOBOKEN FERRIES.

The leases of the three ferries connecting Barclay, Canal and Christopher streets with this place, are held by the Brothers STEVENS, who have been identified with the growth and prosperity of Hoboken for many years. It is more than 30 years since these gentlemen commenced running a steam ferry boat between this City and Hoboken, and one of their boats now in use, and seemingly in good condition—the *Hoboken*—is 30 years old. On the Barclay-street Ferry two boats are employed, leaving opposite slips every quarter of an hour during the day, and making hour and half-hour trips through the night. This ferry was leased to the Messrs. STEVENS last year for 10 years, at $100 a year.

On the Canal-street route there is one boat only, leaving each side every half hour during the day. The lease of this ferry expires in 1860, and pays the City $600 a year. The Christopher-street Ferry has also but one boat running every half hour; the lease expires in 1862, and pays $350 per annum. The fare for foot passengers on all the Hoboken ferries is three cents.

There is another ferry between the foot of Spring street and Fort Lee, the lease of which is held by J. H. YOUMANS, and pays a yearly rental of $1,250.

Still another is projected between Weehawken and Forty-second-street, New-York, more especially for the convenience of conveying cattle across to Bull's Head.

The grant of a ferry to connect the foot of Chambers-street, on this side, and Pavonia avenue, just north of Jersey City, was sold at auction to the Pavonia Ferry Company, in 1854, for $9,050 per annum. The lease was for the usual term of ten years; the rent is paid by the Erie Railroad Company, they being parties in the Company, as the necessary docks and slips on the Jersey side are not yet finished.

The number of boats employed on all the ferries enumerated, is between fifty and sixty. Some of them are constructed with an eye to elegance, and the great majority are substantially built, and able to encounter the masses of floating ice which are often found in the North and East rivers, in large quantities, during the Winter. In the leases executed under the new charter, the parties holding them are required, when the leases expire, to transfer their boats and the appurtenances thereof, at a fair valuation by appraisers, to those to whom the new grants are awarded.

HISTORICAL.

Manuscript Historical Documents Wanted.

Mr. CLAYTON, in the Senate, has recently called attention to the important collection of manuscript documents relating to our country's history, now in the State Paper office in London. A letter from Mr. H. G. SOMERBY states that there are upwards of two thousand folio volumes of manuscripts in the archives of the British Government, containing original, yet almost unavailable, materials in the history of the founding and progress of the original States of the Union, illustrating almost every possible interest, public and private, during our dependency on the mother country; that they show the origin, character, and position of the individual colonists; the physical, moral, and religious history of the founders of the nation, the men who determined its character, and whose history is that of the nation; the periods and amount of emigration; the products of the country; the course and changes of trade; the amount and increase of navigation from time to time; the revenue laws and their operation; that they throw light on the history of the aborigines, and the mutual relations of the Indians and the colonists; that they contain copies, and in many instances the original records, of the legislative assemblies of the Colonies, occasionally supplying a hiatus in our own records—the private and official correspondence of the Royal Governors and subordinate officers of the Crown; the reports and *res-gestæ* of cases appealed from the Colonies to the higher judicial tribunal at home; these often involved the titles and boundaries of large tracts of territory—occasionally of towns, counties, or even colonies; original charts and surveys; that, though these documents pertain to the English Government, they historically belong especially to our own country and Government; and historical justice and good faith to ourselves manifestly require that copies of them should be preserved at the seat of the National Government, where the statistician, the historian, and the general student, may consult them at the smallest possible expense of time and money; that, of a large proportion of these papers, there are no duplicates, and the originals are constantly exposed to loss and destruction by accident and decay; and this is suggested as a sufficient reason for the prompt and efficient action of the Government.

Mr. CLAYTON added:

"It may be recollected that on the 26th of January, 1854, Mr EVERETT, then a member of the Senate, presented a memorial of the Massachusetts Historical Society, praying that an appropriation be made to defray the expense of procuring from the archives of the British Government and especially from the State paper office in London, copies of documents, records and correspondence, pertaining to the early history of the colonies and of the United States. The memorial was then referred to the Committee on the Library; but no action was taken by the Senate in the matter during that session.

Concurring as I do in the views expressed by the Historical Society of Massachusetts, I move, by authority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that this memorial be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and again referred to the Committee on the Library; and that the communication from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying correspondence, be also referred to the same Committee."

The motion was agreed to.

Vaccination—A Commoner Thinks it Wicked.

The English Commons are trying to get a bill through making Vaccination compulsory. Now in the House they have a man whom the reports call "Dr. MITCHELL." We trust, in charity, he is a wag; if not, he ought to come abroad and show himself as a specimen. When the bill came up for its second reading,

Dr. MITCHELL said that, had not vaccination been introduced, smallpox would scarcely be heard of at the present day. [A laugh.] Vaccination for the last few years had encouraged smallpox, [laughter,] for people, when vaccinated, fancied they were protected, went where smallpox was rife, got infected, and became, in consequence, propagators of the disease. Statistics proved that during the last twelve years smallpox had been increasing on the continent, and the honorable member for Leitrim (Mr. BEADY) had shown that in Sweden and Denmark, where vaccination was compulsory, there had been more cases than in France and Belgium, where it was not compulsory. The Royal Jennerian Society was altogether opposed to this measure. Dr. GREGORY, one of the first medical authorities in the kingdom, and who was at the head of the Smallpox Hospital for a great many years, said that the most perfect vaccination afforded no guarantee against infection, and he doubted its usefulness. By the Registrar General's report, it appeared that out of 432 deaths from smallpox 185 were cases in which the parties had been previously vaccinated. On board the *Constitution* frigate there were 59 cases of smallpox, and out of those 59 no less than 54 had been previously vaccinated. According to Dr. GREGORY, there were, between the years 1824 and 1835, 3,839 cases of smallpox at the hospitals over which he presided, 3,093 of which were after vaccination. He had statistics showing that cases of smallpox after vaccination had been increasing all over Europe.

His objection to vaccination was, in the first place, that it gave no sort of protection against smallpox; and, in the second place, it induced paralysis, leprosy, and other diseases. A hereditary disease might be conveyed by vaccination. There was another reason why he was opposed to the system, and that was that vaccination very often caused death; and Parliament had no right to authorize any Board of Health to go into a man's house and say to him, "You shall submit to have a disease conveyed to you which may imperil your life." He believed there was no doubt that *the smallpox left the patient more healthy than before, often curing the King's evil*; and, upon high medical authority, he was justified in saying that vaccination was no protection against smallpox, but, on the contrary, frequently entailed the most loathsome diseases. For himself he would much sooner have the disease of smallpox than the diseases produced by vaccination. The doctors of foreign countries—daily crossing the different ferries to Brooklyn is said to be about 52,000. The lease of the Fulton, South, and Hamilton-avenue Ferries expires in 1861, and pays a yearly rental of $35,000. The Catharine Ferry grant yields $16,000 per annum, and expires in 1863; this grant was made before the present charter took effect. The Gouverneur-street Ferry produces a yearly revenue to the City of $1,050, and the lease terminates the present year, but the lessees have a refusal of the same for two years longer. The lease of the Roosevelt Ferry dates from 1853, and expires in 1867, paying $3,000 per annum. The Wall-street Ferry grant was made in 1852, for a period of ten years.

especially those of America—showed that many dangerous diseases were produced by vaccination, and doubted whether it was not a greater evil than the smallpox. In all the continental towns cases of vaccination ending fatally had increased during the last three or four years. He objected to giving a compulsory power to enter into people's houses to vaccinate them against their will, for in one case out of three the children were innoculated with some virus conveying scrofula or some disease taken from another person.

But the bill had its second reading in spite of Dr. MITCHELL's learned protest, and Englishmen are not likely to enjoy hereafter the privilege of obtaining good health *vid* a sharp turn of the smallpox.

☞ India Rubber Springs, used on the railroad cars in Michigan, became frozen and rigid during the cold weather last Winter, and caused the strap bolts to break. This experience has led to the abandonment of the rubber and the substitution of steel springs.

Mormonism in England.

A DISSOLUTE HOME IN WORCESTERSHIRE—FLIGHT OF A WIFE AND HER CHILDREN—PURSUED BY HER FATHER—SHIP ENOCH TRAIL CHASED AND OVERHAULED AT SEA—THE POLICE ARRESTING—AN EXCITING TIME.

From the Worcestershire (Eng.) Chronicle.

We have this week to tell a tale which will serve to expose the infatuation which takes possession of the followers of Mormonism, and the villainy of its "apostles." On Spring-hill, Tallow-hill, in this city, lives Mr. JOSEPH HODGETTS, a coal-dealer, who, by dint of industry and perseverance, has accumulated considerable property. His wife, an active and managing woman, supplied his lack of scholarship, and conducted his business at home, while he was engaged in voyages up the canal, with both thrift and shrewdness. They were blessed with several children, all of whom were well favored both in body and mind—a progeny of whom their parents might fairly be proud; and they felt themselves well enough off to allow of their adopting and bringing up the child of a relative, in addition to their own. This picture of prosperity and domestic happiness was unmarred, till in an evil hour an emissary of Mormonism darkened their door. The eldest son became enamored of the picture drawn of present indulgence at the Salt Lake, and future bliss, which the "apostles" of this detestable superstition know so well how to paint, and started off to America. By and by he came back, having attained to high office in the Mormon community, charged with the errand of inveigling others—"eligible parties," who had plenty of money—to the Mormon settlements. He succeeded in inculcating his mother and sisters with the Mormon faith; they believed with all their hearts the wildest of JOE SMITH's stories, and every thought was turned to the Far West. Last week the signal was given by the leaders for a general exodus, and the "Saints" from every part were ordered to embark in vessels chartered at Liverpool for Boston. The scene at New-street Station, Birmingham, where some three hundred persons from the Midland Counties set off for the Northern port on this fool's errand, is said to have been extraordinary enough. Amongst that crowd were Mrs. HODGETTS and her family. Mr. HODGETTS had started on one of his usual voyages into the coal country on the previous Sunday. He left his home just as years of quiet and habit and domestic pleasure had endeared it to him, but when he returned on Saturday morning, he found it stripped and deserted; there was no welcome, and no voice to answer him as he stepped across the threshold. His wife had not only left him, but had induced all the children to accompany her. had taken away much ready cash, which she had diligently collected from the customers, had drawn £314 by check out of the bank on the previous day, and had carried off everything portable—even the bed linen—from the house. The poor man's agony and distraction of mind can scarcely be imagined: he implored the aid of the police in recovering his wife and children, and Superintendent CHIPP started with him on Saturday night to Liverpool on this almost hopeless errand. They got to that town about 3 o'clock next morning, and of course immediately procured friendly aid at the police-office there, but at such an hour on a Sunday morning it was very difficult to learn anything of the fugitives. After some hours' inquiry, they ascertained that 400 Mormons had just set sail in the *Enoch Trail*, a fine American ship, and it was reasonably supposed—but only supposed—that Mr. HODGETT's family were of the number. It was to have sailed at 4 o'clock that morning, but had fortunately been detained till about 7 o'clock. It was now between 9 and 10, and with some difficulty Mr. CHIPP struck a bargain with the Captain of a steam-tug, named the *Great Conquest* (a new tug-boat, and one of the fastest on the river) to go in pursuit. The fires were fortunately alight, and steam was soon got up, but the little party of the pursuers were not much encouraged by the Captain to hope that they would have any chance of overhauling the *Enoch Trail*, for she had been taken out to sea by a strong tug, and had all her sails set to a favoring breeze. They saw nothing of her till they had crossed the bar at the mouth of the Mersey, but the captain of the *Great Conquest* then made her out with his glass, and screwed down his safety valves. For two or three hours the chase continued; but it was clear that they gained fast on the big ship, and when within hailing distance, the captain of the *Enoch Trail* slackened sail, supposing that her pursuers were the Custom House officers, and who had scented something wrong. As soon as the two vessels were lashed along-side, Superintendent CHIPP and Mr. HODGETTS, with the Liverpool officer who had accompanied them, jumped aboard, and when they announced their errand the excitement amongst the Mormon emigrants was intense. The captain took them into his cabin and asked to see the warrants under which they were acting. They had none, but that a husband should be robbed of his household gods and goods at once was felt by the captain, who avowed himself no Mormon, to be an unendurable rascality, and he was evidently willing enough to render HODGETTS what assistance he could. The women and children were, however, kept carefully out of sight between decks, and poor HODGETTS, who was more than half distracted, rendered the position which Mr. CHIPP had taken up untenable by declaring that he did not wish to punish the runaways. For an hour and a half did the officers and the captain and the Mormon leaders wrangle, the vessel all this time going further and further out to sea, and it was only by the *finesse* and firmness of Mr. CHIPP, who declared that rather than fail in his mission he would accompany the vessel to Boston and denounce the whole party to the British authorities there, that the Mormon slave-drivers consented to produce the woman, and let her have an interview with her husband. The upshot of the matter was that the wife and youngest child were first of all handed into the tug, and when the husband still knelt on the bulwarks, the very picture of paternal distress, praying that yet more of his offspring might be restored to him, even the emigrants themselves began to murmur, and say that it was a shame to part a father and his children. The Mormon elders hereupon peremptorily ordered their insubordinate victims to go below; but the captain, finding now that he could do so safely, ordered the other two children, girls, about seven years of age, to be handed to their delighted parent, and the tug then cast herself loose to return to Liverpool. The two eldest daughters, aged sixteen and eighteen, the latter a very fine young woman, obstinately refused to go back, and we shudder to think of the fate that is in store for them. The errand of the *Great Conquest* had got wind in Liverpool, and numbers of people were anxiously waiting her return upon the quays to learn the upshot of the chase. Mr. HODGETTS is once more safely housed at home with his wife, but we understand that she still positively declares that she will go to the Salt Lake some time or other. She has brought back with her a great part of the money she took, but not the whole. To show the state of agitation in which the poor man was thrown, we may state that from the time when he discovered his loss to the moment when he first caught sight of the vessel bearing away his treasures, he refused to taste a morsel of food, and he repeatedly told Mr. CHIPP that if he did not recover his wife and bairns he should throw himself into the sea. The tact, firmness, and promptitude of Superintendent CHIPP throughout the whole affair cannot be too highly spoken of.

Sailing of 900 English Mormons for Boston.

The *Morning Chronicle* contains the following account of the sailing of the *Enoch Trail*, the vessel mentioned above:

"On Wednesday last an extraordinary scene was witnessed at the New-street Railway Station, Birmingham. A fine ship, the *Enoch Trail*, having been chartered to convey a cargo of Mormons to the United States, *en route* to their settlement in Utah Territory, three hundred men and women, boys and girls, formed the contingent supplied by the Birmingham district. They left by the 10½ o'clock train. All seemed to belong to the working classes, and the proportion of the sexes was about equal. Many hundreds of their relatives and fellow saints assembled at the station to bid them farewell; and in spite of the efforts of an instrumental band to cheer the spirits of the females, some very affecting scenes were witnessed. They sailed on Saturday from Liverpool. There were 900 on board."

Lamartine Again.

The following passage from a new work by LAMARTINE, now in course of publication in Paris, confirms the statements that have been made in the *resse* concerning his misfortunes:

"I will now speak with all the unreservedness of intimacy. There are things which a man says but once in his life, but which must be said once; otherwise you could not fully comprehend the all-powerful influences of literature over the public life of the politician and the heart of the individual.

Away with all timidity of language! In these pages I will open my heart even to its inmost folds. The decorous scruples of timorous writers will not suffer them to lay bare the soul in public, but the heart swelling with bitterness in manlier bosoms will throw off such vain coverings with an unblushing sincerity far more chaste in reality than the mock reserve of conventional modesty. If the Laocoon writhing in marble within the serpent's folds were not naked, who would see his tortures? When the heart breaks, will not the vein burst?

In spite of deceitful appearances, my life is not an enviable one; I will say more, it is ended; I no longer live, I survive. Of all the different characters which to a certain extent made up my being—the man of feeling, the poet, the orator, the man of action—the man of letters alone remains. Nor is the man of letters happy; my years do not weigh upon me yet, but they must be taken into account, and heavier far than my years I feel the weight of my heart. The former, like the phantoms of Macbeth, stretch their hands over my shoulder and point—not to crowns—but to a grave. Would to God I were stretched in it already!"

Nothing smiles upon me in the past, nor in the future; I am growing old without posterity in my empty home, surrounded by the graves of those I have loved. I cannot cross my threshhold without tripping against one of those stumbling-blocks of our love or our hopes. There they are, like so many bleeding fibres torn from my still living heart and buried before my eyes, while that heart beats in my bosom like a forgotten time-piece in a forsaken home, which continues to strike in solitude hours that no one reckons.

What life I have left is concentrated in a few loving hearts and a small patrimonial estate. And even those hearts suffer through me, and I am not ... that I shall not be stripped of ... to-morrow and sent, in the words of D..., to die ... stranger's home. The heart on which my ... stood, and on which I could ... at a ... bosom-friend hears, whose ... must be accustomed at a ... moment's notice; it must be used to the highest bidder to-morrow, and would again to-day whine; so may my mother's bed, and even the very dog that licks my hands in pity when he sees my tears contracted with anguish. I must account to others for all I possess; on the faith of my honor and my labor they have staked the inheritance of their children and the fruits of their own industry. If I ceased to work daily for them, if even I slept my whole nights through, or if an illness (which may God spare me till his appointed time!) were to arrest my pen—the diligent instrument that I am wearing out for them—these honest friends would suffer with me, and would have to seek for their fortune among my ashes. They would recover it all—no doubt—but they would find it beneath my ruins."

Church Property Confiscated by the State of Connecticut.

From the Hartford Times, April 21.

Since the fact has been well settled that the Right Rev. Bishop O'REILLY was on board the *Pacific*, and that he is probably lost, a question of much interest concerning the property of the Roman Catholic Churches in Connecticut, has arisen. He was the Bishop of the Hartford Diocese, and the Roman Catholic Church property in this city, and probably in this State, stood in his individual name.

At the last session of the Legislature of this State, a law was passed (see pages 71 and 72 of the new pamphlet acts, 1855,) providing that no devise, lease, grant, or conveyance, to or for any person in any ecclesiastical office, shall vest any estate or interest in his successor; that no property appropriated to purposes of religious worship, or for burial, shall vest in any person or persons, unless they be incorporated in accordance with a law of this State; that any church property heretofore devised or conveyed to any individual, shall be deemed to be held in trust for the benefit of the society or congregation using the same, and shall, upon the death of such individual, vest in the religious corporation formed by such society, provided such corporation, organized in accordance with the laws of this State, is in existence at the time of the death of such individual. But in case the property is held by an individual, and there be no such corporate body, then it is enacted:

SEC. 4. In the event of such congregation or society shall not be incorporated as aforesaid, then, and in that case, *the title of such real estate shall vest in the State of Connecticut*, in the same manner and with the same effect, as if the person holding the title thereto had died intestate, and without heirs capable of inheriting such real estate."

The next section provides that the treasurer shall deed said property to a corporation of such congregation, when it shall be formed in accordance with the laws of Connecticut.

It is now probable that Bishop O'REILLY is dead. He held several churches and other real estate, for the use of Roman Catholic congregations; they were not organized into corporate bodies, *and this remarkable law confiscates the entire property.*

Mr. Barnum's Reply to the Card of Mr. Jerome.

SIR: I have just read in your paper of to-day Mr. J. R. JEROME's letter, dated at London, England. A newspaper controversy across the Atlantic would scarcely prove interesting to the public. Mr. JEROME's letter abounds with glaring misstatements and inconsistencies, which I shall ask the privilege of disproving in your columns when he returns to the city, where he can speak for himself.

All that I now have to say is, that the statements made in my several examinations, under oath, I am ready at any time to substantiate; and in all I have said I have been as charitable towards Mr. JEROME as the circumstances would possibly permit.

Mr. JEROME confesses that the assets of the Clock Company are "swept away." My property has also all been swallowed up under this same "sweeping" process, and yet I have Mr. JEROME's figures to show that the Company owes $875,000, on which he has my name for $464,000. If Mr. JEROME will come home and have the kindness to explain how this result has been accomplished on any other hypothesis than that the Jerome Company has been fearfully bankrupt for years, instead of having been worth, only six months ago, $187,[illegible] above all indebtedness, as he confesses he represented to me, I have no doubt he will oblige many anxious and interested individuals—myself among the number.

If the "little joker" is really not under *either* thimble, perhaps the victims of misplaced confidence might derive a melancholy satisfaction from an explanation of the precise process by which *he got out.*

P. T. BARNUM.

LONG ISLAND, April 21, 1856.

Louis Napoleon's Fixity of Purpose.

The following, from ALISON's new volume of the *History of Europe*, confirms the statements of Chaplain STEWART, which we have already published, in relation to LOUIS NAPOLEON's belief that he would one day rule over the destinies of France. It appears as a foot-note in ALISON:

"The idea of a destiny, and his having a mission to perform, was throughout a fixed one in LOUIS NAPOLEON's mind. No disasters shook his confidence in his star or his belief in the ultimate fulfillment of his destiny. This is well-known to all who were intimate with him in this country after he returned from America in 1837. Among other noble houses the hospitality of which he shared was that of the Duke of

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Poor Folks' Court.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—TUESDAY.

Before Recorder Smith.

The dock, this morning, presented the usual number of aged sinners, middle-aged thieves, general rascals and delinquents, and juvenile vagrants. Years and conditions, criminality and color, are strangely commingled in the prisoner's box at this tribunal, and when, at 9 A. M., the massive door, opening towards the Tombs, swings upon its hinges to admit the motley crowd, the contents of the cells are vomited into the Courtroom, without much regard to previous station, age, sex or hue.

This morning the symptoms of yellow fever were alarmingly apparent—the black vomit being very marked.

But there sat the remnants of all that had been committed to the capacious maw of the City Prison during the last three or four days, mingled together, black, white and parti-colored, rich dresses and ragged skirts. Broadcloth and beggars' tatters, cheek by jowl—a small but mournful looking congiomeration of wretchedness and crime!

It must certainly be a somewhat humiliating sensation—this berth within the prisoner's dock at the Court of Special Sessions, where the well dressed ball-sneak is forced to occupy a contiguous seat to the greasy old dock-loafer—the genteel pickpocket, perfumed and close-shaved, to the filthy negro, whose form swarms with vermin, and whose person is only redolent of miasmatic odors—the rouged and gaudily attired *nymph du pave*, to the broken-down, bleareyed and bloated old demirep from the purlieus of Water-street and the Points—and all crowded together as close as they can be packed upon the long, low, unwashed benches of the amphitheatrical arrangement constructed for their especial accommodation. That is, it must appear as the depth of degradation to those of the herd who have still remaining to them the externals of respectability, although, of course, to their more dilapidated companions in disgrace, the contact with clean cassimere and costly silks may afford a transient consolation. "Misery loves company," is an ancient adage, and although doubtless the hardened and coatless reprobate may feel comfortable beside his fashionably appareled companion, and the disgustingly dirty negress feel to lean her foul cheek lovingly against that of her lighter-colored sister, whose gossamer hat is sadly disarranged thereby, yet it is problematical if these emotions of comfort and affection are reciprocal. Therefore, it may be possible that not always does "misery love company," unless "misery" can have a choice in the selection of that "company."

"Put William Hopkins to the bar!" exclaimed Mr. Vandevoort, in his usual business-like tone. An individual of perhaps forty years stepped forward, the blue-coated and bright-buttoned policeman in charge of the gate having politely opened the same, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Hopkins free egress from the same.

"Prisoner! stand here, facing the Judge," was the brief direction of another officer, in similar uniform, and the culprit was gently elbowed along the rail until his face confronted the countenance of Recorder SMITH.

"William Hopkins!" continued the Clerk, "you are accused of an assault and battery upon your wife Margaret! and neglecting to support her or your family! Are you guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner, who looked as though he might once have been a thriving mechanic, but whose features betrayed the ascendancy of the demon drink, bowed his head slightly, as he responded—"Not Guilty."

"Margaret Hopkins!" Mr. Vandervoort spoke out, loud enough to be heard all over the Court-room. A medium-sized female appeared upon the stand in answer to the summons, and was sworn. This "stand" for witnesses, by the way, is a small raised platform, immediately in front of and contiguous to the "bench," or seat of the presiding Magistrate, and is so arranged, that while the witness *stands* and the Judge keeps his *seat*, the lips of the former will be but a few inches removed from the ear of the latter. The testimony is, accordingly, especially where females are interrogated, often given in whispers, and, consequently, much that is said only reaches judicial ears.

Mrs. Hopkins, however, proceeded to state her story of grievances, in a tolerably audible manner, and, undoubtedly, had just cause for complaint.

"Can you get along better without him than with him?" queried the Recorder.

"Oh, yes, your Honor! I can support myself and family respectably, if he can be kept away."

"Well, Hopkins, what have you to say to this?" was the next question of the Magistrate.

"I ain't guilty of no such thing, Judge—at least, only when she provokes me."

"No doubt, but I shall send you where your wife will not have a chance of provoking you. You will go to the Penitentiary for six months."

So Mr. William Hopkins departed towards the depôt of the Black Maria, in charge of an official.

Hester Somerset, a large Fifth Ward negress, perhaps twenty-five years old, thick-lipped, sooty, and dressed in an old brown-y-black hood, faded shawl, and unknown undergarments, was accused by a young and neatly attired white girl, named Hannah Collins, with assaulting the complainant in the street, tearing her bonnet, &c. Hannah testified fully to the unwomanly character of the assault, the sable Venus being big enough to have swallowed her without buttering.

"Hester, this is a serious charge," remarked the Court; "how do you explain it?"

"I 'splains it in dis 'ere way, boss-Judge," replied Madame Somerset, straightening herself up to exhibit the full contour of her Amazonian proportions. "Fact is, I didn't touch Miss Collins; I'se bed an' asleep jus 'bout dat time. I keeps house, I dur; an' dat ar young gal been comin' an' comin' to my partement 'ber so long, two, tree clock in de mornin', I dunn 's tink she am 'spectable, I dunn 't; an' I tole her she come no more again. Her face done gone for, for——"

"That will do!" remarked the Recorder deprecatingly, as though he wished no further infliction of Hester's volubility.

"No! but Judge dat ar woman been on de Island, and——"

"Never mind! Do you let her alone in the street, and, Miss Collins, if she molests you again let me know it. Hester! I find you guilty, but shall suspend judgment. If you come here again on this or a similar charge, I shall send you up for six months." Hester turned a somerset out of the Sessions.

Rosanna Dixon, a pale, thin female, plainly clad, and with a child in her arms, was found guilty of stealing a ring, &c., value $15. She was remanded until Friday, so that her husband might take measures to make restitution, in mitigation of punishment.

Patrick Keegan and Michael Walsh pleaded guilty to stealing a copper coal scuttle valued at $5. Keegan was a young man, and his young wife with a babe at her breast, stood by his side. He had been before the Court before, but as, at *that* time, nothing was proved against him, he was let off *this* time. Judgment suspended.

Michael proved to be an old offender, having been up several times previously. He was a sort of "desperate Mike," and made a most determined fight with the Police when arrested. They also must have made something of a fight with *him*, since his head was bound up with a well-stained handkerchief, and he had other marks of the struggle upon his person. Penitentiary six months.

An ill-looking boy, with his mouth awry, was sent to the Island for six months. Crime: assaulting a gray-haired man named Bartly Monahan, with a stick of wood, and nearly severing the thumb from the hand. Prisoner answered to the name of Henry Hart.

Rachel Gilmore, somewhat fashionably dressed, but rather *passée*, so far as years go, acknowledged that she took a pair of gaiters worth five shillings, from a shoe store, and that they were found upon her person under her cloak.

"But, my Judge!" said she, "it's mesilf as niver dreampt of stalin' the same! I had the money in me five fingers to pay for the things, whin he grabbed me an' made me a thafe!"

"I think you are an old shop-lifter," remarked the Magistrate.

"No, Mr. Joodge!" and here Rachel began to weep like her namesake of old. "Mr. Joodge! I niver sthole the pinny worth in me born days! I'm a dacint female, fourteen years in this counthry, Mr. Joodge!"

"You've made a bad beginning then, after fourteen years' probation!"

What became of Rachel is forgotten.

Thomas Dudley stole 21 cents' worth of smoked ham. He pleaded guilty, and was sent up for six months. Dudley has been on the Island before.

Moses Clans, a boy accused of stealing a bottle of nitrate of silver from a drug store, told a long, rambling story in regard to the transaction. He was sent back until Friday, to see if his friends could raise an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the article—a trifle over $11.

James Rogers jostled against a Mr. Munn, in West-street, and immediately Mr. Munn felt a hand in his pocket. There was something of a crowd around the complainant, at the time, the old game being on the *tapis*. Mr. Munn instantly seized Wilson, and, on searching for his own valuables, found that his wallet, containing $17, was almost abstracted from his pocket.

Rogers, who was, apparently, a keen one, fashionably clad, young, and rather prepossessing, attempted a defence, on the ground of non identification, in the which his counsel endeavored to assist him.

"It's of no use, Counselor," remarked the Recorder. "It appears to me as one of the old-fashioned pickpocket's rushes."

"But, your honor, Mr. Munn cannot state positively that the *prisoner's* hand was in his pocket."

"No, your honor," interposed Rogers, "there was another young man behind me."

"Well, I wish that 'other young man' was here too. I understand this matter perfectly well. I sentence you to six months in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. I have little patience with sneaks of any kind. Take him off!"

A Miss Stuart—young lady, with apparently costly dimity—complained that James Costello had followed her and choked her in the street, when she was propelling abroad for an officer, for the purpose of causing the arrest of a friend of the said James, who was creating a disturbance in her house. Costello appeared like a young fast 'un, of the one-horse grass, and although his old mother appeared on the stand to testify in his behalf, he took ten days in the City Prison.

Wm. Saunders, a bushy-haired, black fellow, with a faultless moustache and imperial to match, but whose wardrobe seemed excessively emaciated, was placed at the bar charged with stealing a chicken. The complainant stated that soon after Bill left his grocery, he missed the chicken, and following the prisoner, found the fowl under the over-coat of the accused. Saunders made fight, and in the *melée*, the darkey's pocket caved in, thereby destroying a dozen or two of eggs, but the prosecutor only claimed the chicken as his property, being unable to testify to the eggs, owing to the dilapidated condition in which they were detected.

"Tell us about this, Saunders!"

"I didn't steal nuffin Boss! I is gwine home, an' I reed de chicken an' de eggs, way down town, so I bot um kase I is fond ob sich—den I cums up to dis genlum's grocery, an' I goes in yere to take a drink—an I paid for dat too! Den I is gwine home again, an den he grabs me, an den I tries to pull away, an den I gits my shirt tored, an all my coat an trowsis!"

"I think that Saunders tells the truth," remarked a well-dressed stranger, to the Judge, confidentially.

"There is no necessity for him to steal. He is, or has been, in business for himself; and, besides, has money in the Bank."

"I don't know as that will make much difference; a negro has a natural *penchant* for chickens, and thinks the theft of one no crime."

"Was it a *Spring chicken?*" queried a commiserating counsel, the words "money in Bank" operating as a tongue loosener.

The remark created a smile, but the question met with no other attention.

Saunders, however, brought forward several witnesses who testified that they never before heard anything against his character, so Bill got clear with a fine fine of $5.

Mary Small was brought forward for beating her husband, Francis. Mary was apparently a good-natured Irish woman, and could scarcely help laughing outright at the ridiculous situation she was in. Recorder SMITH told her that her case was nearly an anomaly in City criminal practice, and as Mr. Small did not appear, she was dismissed with an admonition to use her spouse more gently in future.

George Wilson, for "till-tapping" to the amount of two or three dollars, on the 14th inst., in the store No. 834 Greenwich-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

This is the same Wilson who, at the opening of the Metropolitan theatre, picked the pocket of John Minor Botts of $608. He was detected by Officer Allison, and arrested at the time. Subsequently he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison, and has been recently pardoned out.

It is not known that Mr. Botts recovered any of his money, but this is the result of the interference of the Executive with the decisions of our City criminal courts.

A large number of prisoners, who had been in the cells some days for disorderly conduct, were called up, reprimanded, and discharged. They were mostly females, and the majority were young women under twenty-five.

About a dozen small lads were also placed before the bar for petty thefts, and begged off. Judgment suspended by their tearful mothers; but the propriety of such a policy on the part of the magistrate may well be questioned, since many of them will, most assuredly, be back again in two or three weeks.

In these cases, to be sure, the Judge reads the parents a severe lesson on their own criminal remissness in the matter of giving their offspring a careful early training, and also sternly admonishes the trembling culprits never to appear before him again under terror of the most extreme penalties of the law; yet it is doubtful if such leniency be real mercy, even if accorded within the precincts of

THE POOR FOLKS' COURT.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

Michael O'Beirne, keeper of a passage office in Fulton-street, was yesterday again arrested, by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Lower Police Court, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, on an affidavit made by a man named Thomas Waters.

The complainant states that, desiring to go to Ireland, he, on the 19th day of July, 1855, paid to a clerk of the accused, who then kept an office at No. 55 Fulton-street, under the name of "Roche, O'Beirne & Co.," the sum of $31,700, and received therefor a draft on the Royal Bank of Ireland for the sum of £340 sterling. The draft so received was signed "Roche, O'Beirne & Co." Having subsequently had his fears excited as to the value of the draft, he returned to the passage office and requested that his money might be returned. This O'Beirne refused to do, assuring him, however, that the draft was perfectly good, and would be honored on presentation:

Relying on this assurance, Waters sailed for Ireland and on his arrival there presented the draft at the Royal Bank, but it was protested on the ground that the signers of it had not that amount of money to their credit.

He then returned again to this country for the purpose of seeking redress, and with that view made oath to a statement, the substance of which is given above.

Mr. O'Beirne, in reply to the allegations of the prosecutor said that the charge in another form had already been against him and dismissed. He expressed his entire confidence that the present accusation would also end in the same manner.

Justice CONNOLLY said he was not ready to look into the merits just then, but that he would do so some time the present week. He ordered the accused to give bonds for his appearance in the sum of $3,000. The necessary surety was soon furnished, and the prisoner was then liberated.

A PICKPOCKET.

Michael Manning was accused of having picked the pocket of Anna Ophelia Holby, of the Girard House, of a porte-monnaie containing a small sum of money, while she was looking into the window of a Chambers-street store yesterday afternoon. A citizen who was standing by stated that he saw the accused do the deed and then drop the wallet through an iron grating. He thereupon caused him to be taken in custody and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for trial.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Dr. Charles Rehfield was arrested on Monday, accused of stealing a diamond ring valued at $250 from E. B. Bailey, of No. 10 Cortlandt-street. He was yesterday brought for examination before Justice Osborne at the Mayor's office, when the evidence for the prosecution was heard, after which the prisoner was remanded till Wednesday, when the case for the defence will be heard and, probably, a decision rendered.

CAPTURE OF ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN.

Three men, giving their names as Francis Smith, John Williams, and Thomas Clinton, were brought before Justice Brennan yesterday charged with highway robbery.

Thomas Keenan, of No. 42 Henry-street, deposed that about 11 o'clock, on Monday night last, while proceeding through Bayard-street, between Chrystie-street and the Bowery, some person suddenly seized him by the throat, thrust him violently to the sidewalk, and held him tightly down while three accomplices rifled his pockets of a silver watch and chain, and a pocketbook containing $5 and a gold ring.

Officer Harper, of the Tenth Ward, stated that he had been "piping" the accused during the night, as he believed them to be thieves. While tracing them through Bayard-street, he heard Keenan cry for "help," and hastening to the spot, he succeeded in arresting the prisoner Smith. The rest of the gang fled, but two of them, Williams and Clinton, were, at a late hour of the night, traced to and arrested in a den in Water-street, by Sergeant Jacques, also of the Tenth Ward.

The prisoners were committed for examination.

The Police are on the track of the other alleged highwaymen.

Miscellaneous.

A POLICEMAN'S JOKE.

Policemen, notwithstanding their arduous duties, now and then find time to joke. Peter Squires, Captain of the Eleventh Ward Police, on his "return" to Chief Matsell yesterday, gave the following:

"Mr. Lloyd Briant, one of the Constables of this Ward, came rushing into the Station-house last night, about 11 o'clock, pale and trembling with excitement, with outstretched arms, and a bundle in his hands, which he deposited on the floor, exclaiming between each effort to get his breath, 'Child! child, child.'

On unrolling the bundle from many pieces of old rags and newspapers it was found to contain a small *dog* which had met an untimely end, and some wag had placed at his door as a joke on the worthy official. On seeing the contents of the bundle exposed Mr. L. looked decidedly chopfallen, and left without unnecessary loss of time, assuring all concerned that the *child* was not his."

The Captain don't say whether the Coroners were notified.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 8 to 13, 15 to 17.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 74, 14, 85, 90, 91, 93, 123, 129, 132, 141 to 151.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 213, 363, 364, 375, 246, 324, 378, 31, 6, 370, 271, 203, 154, 174, 300.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 455, 253, 293, 449, 450, 200, 155, 472, 487, 491, 109, 285, 495, 496, 495, 505 to 507, 509, 514, 515, 123, 370, 217, 254, 173, 231, 226, 64, 434, 265.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 158, 465, 266, 489, 172, 551 to 564. *Part II.*—Nos. 60, 536, 537, 490, 541 to 559.

THE CONTESTED COMPTROLLERSHIP.

Giles against Flagg.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—April 22.

Before Hon. Judge Emmott.

This case was continued this day. Mr. Waddell's examination was resumed. His evidence referred principally to the canvassing of the tickets on several occasions subsequent to the day of election. There were 53 tickets partly written and partly printed found in the ballot box, 32 of which were Giles' tickets, and 18 had Flagg's name on. In the box 691 tickets were found; 215 were Soft-Shell, and 157 were Know-Nothing tickets.

James McNespie, on being sworn, testified to his acquaintance with Burke, the Inspector; in answer to an inquiry, Burke told witness that Flagg was elected in that District by a large majority.

Ex-Councilman McCahill testified to a conversation with Janson Mills, to the effect that he acquiesced in the truth of the affidavit of Crandall Rich, which asserted that there was no Giles position in the number of votes for Giles and Flagg in the return from the First District of the Nineteenth Ward.

Several other witnesses were examined on the part of the defence.

The plaintiff's counsel entered on a rebutting case, the object of which was to show that a large number of the Tammany Hall Soft Shell tickets, with Flagg's name scratched off, were distributed and electioneered at the polls and elsewhere in the District in question at the last election.

To this the defence, in their turn, set up a rebutting case, showing that many of those to whom those scratched tickets were said to have been given, were not on the poll-list at all; and that Bryan McCahill, in whose house most of them were stated to have been put, gave to voters more than two-thirds of all the ballots cast for him, and he had 286.—he having examined every one of those Tammany Hall tickets, to see whether they were full and correct,—which they were in every instance.

At 6 o'clock, the counsel on both sides announced that the testimony was closed.

It was then arranged, after some discussion, that to-morrow, in the summing up, each side should be limited to two hours' speaking, and that two counsel should address the Jury for the plaintiff and two for the defence.

The Court then adjourned till 11 A. M. on Wednesday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. Morton.

THE BUDORA MYSTERY.

George Wilson, the negro steward, was brought up yesterday for further examination. Mr. Babcock, the Collector at Middletown, Conn., testified that the *Budora* had been registered at that port as an American vessel, built at Deep River, in 1851. The entry and survey were in 1854. The negro was again remanded, in order to a further elucidation of the mysterious murder and scuttling of the vessel. He will be brought up again on Monday.

REGISTERING LETTERS.

Before Mr. Commissioner Nelson.

Albert Lombard, who has been under arrest for taking a registered letter, directed to Augustus Lombard, containing $40, from the Post-Office, was brought up, and wishing to reserve his defence for his trial, he was fully committed for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

Recovery of more Stolen Property.

Officers VAN WAGNER and FOLK, of the Chief's Office, Brooklyn, and BROKAW and FROST, of the First District Police, obtained such information that they yesterday made a descent upon a house in Jamaica, for the purpose of recovering stolen goods. They found secreted in the house (that of a farmer) about $2,500 worth of goods, consisting of 5 pieces black broadcloth, 4 of which are numbered "15,755," and 1 "123 & 153;" 3 pieces Canton silk handkerchiefs, No. 394; 6 pieces yellow Turk satin, 60 pieces damask, 1 shawl, crimson and black; 1 piece black Turk satin, 2 pieces blue watered silk, 7 pieces silk plaid and stripe, 2 pieces striped silk dress patterns, 6 pieces black brocade vesting, 1 piece red and green damask. Two men belonging to the premises were subsequently arrested in Brooklyn, and will be held until the goods, which can be seen at the office of the Chief of Police, Brooklyn, can be identified.

Agricultural Chemistry, &c.

Much activity exists in the Agricultural branch of the Patent Office, under the direction of Mr. B. J. BROWN. A number of gentlemen, in various parts of the country, are engaged in making experiments in Agricultural Chemistry, and several interesting reports have just been received. One from Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, of Boston, who has analyzed the corn cob, acquaints the Bureau that it contains four and a half parts of nutritive matter, consisting of gum, starch and dietine. Another report, from the same gentleman, furnishes the result of chemical researches on the seed of the cotton plant, made during geological excursions through the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The report says that cotton seed may be profitably employed in the production of a rich oil, and that the woolly fibre adhering to the bulls may be economized in the manufacture of paper, while the substance of the seed may be employed for feeding animals, and also as an excellent fertilizer. The following is the analysis of the oil cake made from the cotton seed: carbon, 37,740; oxygen, 39,663; nitrogen, 7 753; hydrogen, 5,869; salts, (inorganic,) 8,960; total, 99 985. On separating the various salts and reducing them to their ratios, [for 100 grains of the oil-cake, the following results were ascertained: alkaline salts, soluble in water, 0.13; phosphate of lime, 3.04; potash, 0.46; soda, 0.53; phosphoric acid, with traces of sulphuric acid and chlorine, 0.81; silesia and oxides of iron and manganese, 0.18; loss, 0.35; total, 5.50. This analysis justifies the use of the cotton seed as a manure for Indian corn, which draws so largely on the oil for phosphate.

The Bureau has been distributing tubers of the Chinese yam, which was recently introduced into France from the North of China, and which bids fair to serve as a substitute for the potato.

Premiums for Important Experiments with Various Fertilizers upon Corn.

Previous to the last Annual Meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society, we offered in these columns some suggestions in reference to giving a more practical turn to the operations of the Society, and recommended an extensive series of experiments, with the various fertilizers in market, upon a variety of crops and upon different classes of soils. The idea suggested was that, while a great ANNUAL SHOW might awaken an interest for the time being, as well as increase the funds of the Society, we needed some plan by which definite information could be gathered and something tangible and reliable added to our limited knowledge of the actual value of the present modes of cultivation and the fertilizers recommended by various individuals. We proposed, among other things, that thorough experiments should be made under the direct supervision of an intelligent Committee, whose expenses should be borne while in the performance of their duties.

We are happy to learn that these suggestions are to be at least partially carried out with reference to one important crop.

We are indebted to Col. B. P. JOHNSON, the Corresponding Secretary, for an advance proof copy of the regulations in regard to the experiments proposed to be made, which we give below, adding that we hope there will be a large list of competitors, and that the Executive Committee will personally visit and supervise as many of the experiments as possible.

Extract from the Premium List of the New-York State Agricultural Society for 1856.

FERTILIZERS FOR INDIAN CORN.

The Executive Committee deeming it of great importance to ascertain the manure best adapted to Indian corn, one of the most important crops of this country, propose to award premiums for the best conducted and most satisfactory experiments with the manures hereinafter named.

It is desired that the field upon which the experiment is made should have been under cultivation for a considerable length of time, and if it has not been manured, and has been impoverished by continued cultivation of cereal crops, it will be the more acceptable. It is very important to ascertain the amount of phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, potash, soda, lime, &c., required in the soil for the proper growth of Indian corn.

The *mechanical* condition of the field must be carefully attended to—and all *parts* of the field to be as much alike as possible. One-*fourth* of an acre for each plot, and *two* of these to be without manure of any kind. It is believed that this is as small a quantity of land as will secure reliable results, and it is of the utmost importance that the field experiments should be satisfactory.

PLATE OR MONEY PREMIUM, $70.

No. 1. The following preparations to be tried—each of the Nos. representing one fourth of an acre. Nos.

1. Without manure.
2. 4 tons well decomposed barn-yard manure.
3. 4 tons green manure from barn yard.
4. 100 lbs. sulphate of lime.
5. 100 lbs. sulphate of ammonia.
6. 100 lbs. superphosphate of lime.
7. 75 lbs. of pearlash.
8. 50 lbs. of soda ash.
9. 25 lbs. sulphate of magnesia.
10. 50 lbs. sulphate of lime.
11. 75 lbs. of pearlash, 50 lbs. soda ash, 25 lbs. sulphate of lime, and 25 lbs. sulphate of magnesia.
12. As No. 11, with 100 lbs. sulphate of ammonia.
13. As No. 11, with 100 lbs. superphosphate of lime.
14. As No. 11, with 100 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, and 100 lbs. superphosphate of lime.
15. As No. 11, with 50 lbs. sulphate of ammonia.
16. 50 lbs. sulphate of ammonia.
17. 50 lbs. superphosphate of lime.
18. 4 tons barn-yard manure, 50 lbs. each of sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, pearlash, soda ash, sulphate of magnesia, and sulphate of lime.
19. Without manure.

If potash, soda ash and magnesia cannot be readily obtained, unleached hardwood ashes may be substituted for them.

The *superphosphate of lime* should be made from calcined bones, and should be placed in direct contact with the seed. The sulphate of ammonia should be applied in the hill, with a little soil intervening between it and the seed. The pearlash or soda ash, must not be mixed with superhosphate or sulphate of ammonia before sowing. The other substances can be applied as convenience or custom dictates.

Superphosphate of lime from calcined bones, ground quite fine before admixture with acid, may be made as follows: Grind the calcined bones very fine; then to 100 lbs. of bone dust add 75 lbs. of water, and mix thoroughly; then add 100 lbs. "brown or chamber" sulphuric acid, and mix completely, and repeat process until the quantity required is made—(such a superphosphate can be sown with the smallest seeds, without fear of injuring the germinating principle.)

PREMIUM, PLATE OR MONEY, $50.

No. 2. (*Indian Corn*)—Each plat to consist of one quarter of an acre.

Nos.

1. Without manure.
2. Peruvian guano, 100 lbs.*
3. Mexican guano, 100 lbs.*
4. Commercial superphosphate of lime, 100 lbs.
5. Poudrette, one barrel.
6. Tafeu, 100 lbs.
7. Gypsum, 100 lbs.
8. Unleached ashes, 100 lbs.
9. Four tons barnyard manure.
10. 100 lbs. Peruvian guano, 100 lbs. superphosphate of lime, 100 lbs. unleached ashes, 50 lbs. gypsum.†
11. Without manure.

* GUANO.—In the application of Guano, it should be sown broadcast, and plowed or harrowed in. If applied to corn in the hill, it will certainly injure the seed.

† The ashes and gypsum are to be mixed together and sown broadcast before planting, or on top of the hill when the corn is a few inches high. The superphosphate and guano to be mixed together and applied in the hill, with sufficient soil intervening to prevent injury to the seed or it may be sown broadcast and plowed or harrowed in, as in Nos. 1 and 2.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*City Daily Bulletin, 5 P. M. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, April 24—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady.

COFFEE—Rio continues in fair demand at full prices; with sales since our last of about 800 bags, in lots, at 11c. @11¾c. ₲ lb.; and better Rio and mixed at last noticed.

COPPER—Sells slowly at old prices.

COTTON—Has been more freely purchased at firm prices, the sales since our last comprising about 5,000 bales, here and to factories, chiefly the latter, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	12	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¼	12¼	12¼
Fair	12	12	12¾	13

FISH—Remain quiet and depressed. The market is tolerably well supplied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand, but at somewhat irregular price, sales having transpired to-day of nearly 8,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	@	6 25	@	6 12½
Ordinary State	@	6 12½	@	6 25
Straight State	@	6 25	@	6 37½
Favorite and Extra State	@	6 37½	@	6 75
Common to good Michigan	@	6 00	@	6 25
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	@	6 12½	@	6 37½
Common to Good Ohio	@	6 12½	@	6 50
Fancy Michigan	@	6 37½	@	6 50
Fancy Ohio	@	6 50	@	6 62½
Extra Michigan	@	6 50	@	8 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	@	6 62½	@	9 00
Extra Ohio	@	6 75	@	9 00
Fancy Genesee	@	6 62½	@	6 87½
Extra Genesee	@	7 00	@	7 25
Extra Missouri	@	7 25	@	10 12½

Canadian remains in fair demand at steady prices—the sales since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $6 50@$8 ₲ bbl. Southern is about the same. The sales since our last amount to 2,100 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $7@$10 ₲ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and sparingly bought, $4@$5 75 for Fine and Superfine. ₲ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, $3 37½ for Baltimore, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ₲ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, owing to the scarcity of desirable lots, and the firmness with which they are held. No important sales transpired to-day. Rye is more abundant, and can now be had at from 90c.@95c. ₲ bushel, afloat and delivered, but it is not in much request thereat. Barley is scarce, and nominally worth from $1 17@$1 26 ₲ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid at yesterday's quotations. Corn is dull and drooping, being more freely offered, while it is in slack demand. The sales since our last include about 35 000 bushels, at 60c.@63c. for inferior to good mixed Southern, and 62c.@64c. for Yellow and White do., ₲ bushel.

HAY—River is inactive and depressed, at 75c.@$1 12½ ₲ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are abundant, yet not pressed on the market, and as holders still adhere to their old claims, business is materially restricted.

HOPS—Sales of 35 barrels transpired at 7c.@9c. ₲ lb.

IRON—There were 120 tons Scotch Pig disposed of, in lots, at from $33 75@$34 50, usual terms, ₲ ton.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is quiet, yet quoted firm.

LEATHER—Remains as previously reported.

LIME—Rockland is salable and steady, at $1 for Common, and $1 37½ for Lump, ₲ barrel.

MOLASSES—The market presents no really new feature. The sales since our last, have been confined to small lots of New-Orleans, in barrels, at 48c.; Cuba Muscovado, in hhds., at 34c.@35c; and Clayed Cuba, at 33c., ₲ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine continues at 38½c.@38¾c. ₲ gallon, with a fair supply and moderate inquiry.

OILS—Whale and Sperm remain as before represented. Lard baskets Olive charged hands at full rates. Linseed is retailing at 77c.@78c. ₲ gal. It is pretty freely offered, but is not in much request. Lard Oil is depressed and drooping. It can be procured at from 87c.@92c. ₲ gallon. Palm Oil has been more sought after, and freely sold, for immediate and future delivery, at 9¼c. ₲ lb. It is now held for higher rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork attracts less attention and favors buyers, with sales since our last of about 700 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 12½, for Mess; $16 for Prime, and $16 62½@$17 25 for Prime Mess, ₲ bbl. At the close, Mess was not worth over $18 ₲ bbl. and many purchasers would not pay even this price, anticipating an easier market. Prime is not abundant, and the transactions therein are limited at our quotation. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are obtainable at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders. ₲ lb. Lard is pretty freely offered, and is dull at supply and fair demand, at 9¾c.@9¾c., as in quality, ₲ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant, the transactions including 450 bbls. and ⅝s. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9½c. @10¾c., and some Prime in kegs, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₲ lb. Beef continues abundant and in slack demand at drooping prices. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Common Prime, $9 25@$10 for do. Mess, and $10 25@$12 75 for repacked do. ₲ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$22 ₲ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $13@$17 ₲ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₲ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 5c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—About 160 tcs. have been sold, in lots, since our last at $3 75@$4 50 ₲ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is quoted at 18c.@18¾c. ₲ lb., with a very meagre supply and a moderate inquiry. Other kinds are unchanged in demand and value.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile sold at former prices.

SPICES—Rule quiet at old quotations.

SUGARS—Are in pretty good request at steady rates, with sales since our last of about 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8¾c.@8¾c. ₲ lb. Refined Sugars are in better demand and are stiffly held.

TALLOW—Some 20,000 lbs. prime have been purchased at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₲ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was tolerably spirited and satisfactory. We subjoin details: By L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., imported per *Boston Light*. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—19 boxes at 32c

Young Hyson—24 half chests at 48½c.; 25 do. 48c.; 54 do. 46½c.; 173 do. 40½c.@42c.; 87 do. 38c.; 24 do. 38½c.; 84 do. 33c.; 187 do. 32½c.; 86 do. 31c.; 89 do. 29c.; 10 do. 28c.; 31 do. 27½c.; 8 do. 27½c.; 48 do. 27c.; 124 do. 26c.; 133 do. 25½c.; 162 do. 25c.; 177 do. 24c.; 155 do. 23½c.; 302 do. 23c.; 54 do. 22c.; 203 do. 21½c.; 167 do. 21c.; 355 do. 20½c.; 22 do. 20c.; 81 do. 18½c.; 63 do. 18c.; 88 do. 17c.; 77 do. 16c.; 47 do. 14c.; 200 do. 13c.; 161 do. 12½c.; 33 do. 12c.; 56 do. 11c.; 35 cases do. 43c.; 55 do. 42½c.; 107 do. 41½c.; 94 mats do. 42c.; 63 do. 41½c.; 35 do. 41c.; 87 do. 40½c.; 51 boxes do. 39c.

Gunpowder—18 half chests at 37c.; 67 do. 35½c.; 41 do 36c.

Imperial—83 half chests at 36c.; 7 do. 35½c.; 24 do. 34½c.; 77 do. 31½.; 147 do. 31c.; 17 do. 29½c.; 48 do. 29c.; 32 do. 28½c.

Hyson Skin—59 half chests at 28c.

Tuankay—72 half ches s at 23½c.

Oolong Pouchong—15 half chests at 55c.; 10 do. 54½c.; 35 do. 54c.

Oolong—70 half chests at 34c.; 60 do. 28c.; 125 do. 27c.; 100 do. 26½c.; 70 do. 26c.

Congou—46 chests at 21½c.

Breakfast Souchon.c—100 chests at 21c.

TOBACCO—Is less active. Old Kentucky is very scarce; prices for the new crop are not settled yet. Stocks of Spanish are increasing, but there is little desirable in them. The sales since Friday include 50 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.@13½c.; 157 bales Havana, at 32c.@34c.; 100 bales Cuba on private terms; 72 cases Seedleaf, at 7½c.@14c.; and 19 cases Florida, on private terms, ₲ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at 25½c.@26¾c.—the latter rate for some extra (E. & D.) Ohio, ₲ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were but very slowly recovering from extreme depression. For Liverpool the engagements included Cotton, at 3d.@7-16d. ₲ lb.; Grain, mostly in bags, at 4¾d. ₲ bushel; Flour at 12d.@15d. ₲ bbl.; and heavy goods chiefly at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₲ ton. For other ports the shipments were quite moderate, at proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLBAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. E. POILLON & CO. (Importers and dealers,) 54 Barclay-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

**

...) One edition will be ... P. M. It ... rates as the DAILY ... consisting nearly al... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... DOLLARS a year. ..., published Saturday, is mailed ... for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE ... DOLLARS, to one address. ... FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... every mail steamers. Price, in wrappers ... Copies ... Address ..., cor. Nassau, ... RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the House bill amending the Bounty Land law of 1855 was passed. It provides for the admission of parol testimony in all cases where no records exist. In the House a memorial was presented from Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, and others, praying for compensation for injuries resulting from the detention of the steamer *United States*, charged with being connected with the Kinney Expedition. The greater portion of the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were rejected. About fifty bills for River and Harbor Improvements, and for Post-Office and Custom-House purposes, were reported. Memorials were presented from citizens of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, praying that the provisions of the Steamboat law be extended to ferry boats.

☞ The Rochester *American* affects great surprise at our recent intimation, that in the coming Presidential Canvass, the Republicans and Northern Americans might, possibly be found voting for the same candidate. It cannot believe that any American cares enough about the Slavery-extension issue, to vote with reference to that question. They will all, it is confident, rally to the support of the FILLMORE and DONELSON ticket.

One of the *American's* Southern friends,—the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, a staunch supporter of Mr. FILLMORE, looks at the subject from another point of view. It says:

"The man is as blind as a bat, and hopelessly stupid, who does not see that there is one overshadowing question which *overwhelms and swallows up all other secondary issues;—the fundamental and vital question of Slavery.* Blink at it as we may, complicate or confuse it as much as possible, the fact cannot be disguised, that *Slavery is the one real element of party divisions;* and to organize a party with the expectation that the members of it North and South would unite and harmonize upon this main point of dispute, is only short of *noon-struck madness.*"

If the Bulletin is right, the *American* will find itself under the necessity of revising its political predictions.

☞ The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that a "DOUGLAS Club" has recently been formed in this City. It is said to embrace among its members several of the prominent Democrats of the City,—but its proceedings are secret. Probably some of Mr. PIERCE's office-holders are the leaders of the movement. They are understood to be committed *secretly* to each of the prominent aspirants for the nomination. "Thrift! Thrift! Horatio."

☞ The Albany *Atlas and Argus* wastes a great deal of sympathy upon the Republicans who are about to be "sold out" to the Americans. That Siamese establishment, since the accession of the *Atlas*, seems to have been troubled with a good deal more of the milk of human kindness than it can dispose of. If it will take our advice, it will be less lavish in bestowing its compassion upon other parties. It will need all its available consolation after the Cincinnati Convention.

Southern Emigration to Kansas.

The movement in several of the slaveholding States, to send slaveholding emigrants to Kansas, meets with opposition at home. We have already expressed the opinion that the South could not *afford* to compete with the North, in this struggle for Kansas. The slaveholding States cannot spare slaveholders enough to make any sensible impression upon a Territory, into which the stream of Northern emigration has once been directed. The slaveholders already constitute a very small minority of the free white population, in every Southern State: and any further diminution of their numbers deprives the system of support which ere many years it will need at home. The political power in those States rests with the class of slaveholders;—whatever diminishes the numbers of that class, weakens its political power.

We find these views repeated in Southern journals. Although most of the Southern papers have fallen into the current of thought to which the apparent political necessities of Kansas have given rise, some of them see clearly that there is more zeal than wisdom in the emigration projects that elicit so general applause. The Winnsborough (S. C.) *Register*, in commenting upon this movement, says:

"We negatived the idea that South Carolina should send *men* to Kansas—and why? Simply because *she cannot spare them.* Her population is daily decreasing from emigration, and already she has peopled more Western and Southern States than any State in the Union. Not only so, but each Kansas emigrant diminishes the size of our ballot box; and many of them leave behind them wives and children to follow them, if successful, but to welcome them back to old Carolina if failure follows their enterprise. Some of them carry slaves with them, but how small a minority do they comprise? Those who do not are not slaveowners in South Carolina, either from necessity or choice, *and we think it extremely problematical whether their gains in Kansas will ever be invested in this species of property.* For a few years past our State has been decreasing in political power, because she has been so severely taxed by the loss of citizens to populate other States; but this diminution in numbers is of far less importance than that occasioned by the emigration to Kansas, because the former carried with them their slaves to settle Slave States, and the latter are lessening our tax-paying voters, who emigrate to populate a Government Territory, whose future admission as a State is so wrapt in doubt as to *make it prudent not to carry slaves there yet a while, at any rate.*"

The Charleston *Standard* concurs in this view of the case. It insists that the South is not populous enough thus to enter into competition with the North, in peopling a new territory, and that the effort to do so will only weaken her at home. The South, says the *Standard*, "has long been tasked to the accomplishment of inconsistent objects. The one has been to expand her [illegible], build towns and cities, and maintain respectability in the eyes of the world; the other way to match with equal pace upon vacant territory, and preserve equality within the Union." While it is capable of either, it is not, the *Standard* says, "competent to both."

The *Standard* goes further than this, and exposes another peril which threatens the South, which has hitherto been carefully concealed from public notice. Every one who has at all reflected upon the fact we have already stated,—that the slaveholders are a very small *minority* of the free whites in the Southern States,—and that the interest of the white non-slaveholders must be directly against the whole system of slave labor, must have seen that eventually their sentiments will coincide with their interest, and that there will thus spring up a very powerful Anti-Slavery Party in the heart of every slaveholding State. Whatever tends to increase the numbers of the non-slaveholding whites at the South, of course increases this tendency, and tends to hasten the issue which will eventually be made upon Southern soil. The Southern press has uniformly ignored this danger:—but the Charleston *Standard* thus clearly and forcibly depicts it:

"Thus we felt, but we also felt that there was danger from an increase of population. While Slaves have been excluded, the *white race* has still come in upon us. They can no longer come as masters, for the ranks of masters are full and nearly closed; they must come to offices of labor; in offices of labor they will be in competition with the Slave; the competition they must find irksome and repulsive, and, whatever may be the theories upon the subject, *it must be the instinct of the white laborer in opposition to the Slave, to seek a release from the severities of that condition.*

It was to be apprehended, therefore, that from a sudden increase of population, under existing laws, *there would be aroused in the ruling race a sentiment of opposition to our institution;* without such increase there was, as we have shown, no possibility of successful competition with the North, in both the fields before us; it was hard to be defeated of equality in the Union, and be forced to dissolution to preserve the functions of self-government; it was hard to leave our homes and native States the subjects of contemptuous speculation, and for this it was that, years ago, we took the position that 'the want of Slavery was the *Slave-trade,*' and we have certainly not seen, since, the cause for its abandonment."

The *Standard* holds that the restoration of the *Slave-Trade* is the only means by which Slavery can retain the balance of political power, and by which the Union can be preserved. Hear it:

"We believe that the Union will be *temporarily* prolonged by the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, but we believe it might be extended to an *indefinitely distant period* by the measure we propose—[the restoration of the Slave-Trade.] With the certainty of turning the balance of political power, we would have little motive to a dissolution; *while the stability and repose to the North from the predominance of Slave power in the Government,* would counterbalance any inclination they might have to leave us."

It remains to be seen whether the North will purchase "stability and repose" at such a price.

The Present Condition of Turkey.

The Eastern war is ended; peace has been formally declared; yet the problem still remains unsolved—What is to become of Turkey? The philo-Russian party, outside of the dominions of the Czar, admit, that the unlimited extension of the provisions of the treaty of Kainardji, demanded in 1853 by Prince MENSCHIKOFF, and the subsequent refusal of the Court of St. Petersburg to withdraw the army of invasion from the Principalities, excepting on conditions that would have annihilated the independence of Turkey as an Empire, were two gross blunders, which Russia has had to expiate severely, and which have introduced inextricable confusion into the Eastern question. Nevertheless, there never has been a moment in the history of Turkey when Cossack prognostications and the prediction of NICHOLAS concerning "*the sick man*" were in more complete process of verification than at present. The more recent events of the war; the terms upon which peace has been concluded, and the preliminary Constantinople Conferences, demonstrate the enlightened wisdom of the Court of St. Petersburg in forming their political premises, however hasty may have been the conclusions to which they led.

The deplorable state of decay into which Turkey has fallen is most evidently shown by the failure of every attempt of the Allies to galvanize it into life. Its cohesive power is gone, and it crumbles even where it was expected to retain elements of solidity and strength. The puerile jealousies and avarice of OMAR PACHA have shown how little reliance is to be placed upon its ablest commanders; the corruption of MEHEMET ALI PACHA and of RESCHID PACHA betoken the state of the Divan; south of the Balkan the administration of local affairs has virtually passed under French dictation, and civil war is only averted from the Principalities by Austrian occupation; Asia Minor is divided among scores of petty despots; and the Sultan has partially yielded to the encroachments of the Rayahs, whom he fears and hates, and hopes to betray. It was predicted, when the war began, that such a sight as tens of thousands of the bravest troops of England and France, assembled from such vast distances to defend her coasts, would have aroused a spirit of martial enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the Turkish Empire. It was believed that ABDUL MEDJID would emulate the valor of MAHOMED, the Conqueror—gird on the war harness, and, as the Father of the Faithful, preach a crusade against his Cossack oppressors, in which he would himself take the chief and boldest part. All honor to the heroes, native and foreign, who have bled in Asia, on the Danube, and in the Crimea! But what has been done by the effeminate being who inherits the sword of AMURATH, the Cruel? He has permitted rivers of blood to flow in his defence; has flattered the Cabinets who have served him; and presented Arabian horses to the monarchs of England, France and Sardinia! He has not adopted a single independent measure, nor displayed any desire to participate in the dangers which others have undertaken in his behalf. In the midst of military movements and diplomatic negotiations, the seraglio has continued, as in days of yore, to be the scene of palace intrigue; and while three hundred thousand men have died at the foot of his throne, the Sultan has recalled, by his licentiousness and debauchery, the darkest days of the most unscrupulous Pashaliks.

At the commencement of hostilities, the Turkish Army, with its Egyptian contingent, numbered 240,000 men. Of this number, over half have been lost by the fevers of the Danube and Baldklava, and the reverses of the Asiatic Generals; but while England and France have quadrupled their troops who had been destroyed by disease and war, the Turkish conscriptions have produced fewer than 40,000 raw, undisciplined youths, to patch out the remnant of their army. The short-lived enthusiasm of 1853 had disappeared before the middle of the ensuing year, and the aggregate of Turkish, Egyptian and Tunisian forces amounts now to less than 150,000 men. If it is remembered that a large portion of these are disaffected, that their leaders cannot be trusted, and that revolt everywhere threatens, from the northern boundary of Armenia to the Pruth, some idea may be formed of the unsettled state in which peace will have found the Ottoman dominions.

Of the finances of Turkey, little has been known of late, excepting that, in spite of the £5,000,000 Turkish loan, (which, it is acknowledged, was spent most discreditably, notwithstanding the promise of the English and French ministers that it should be properly employed, under the supervision of the Allies,) public and private confidence is destroyed, and the Empire is reduced to absolute bankruptcy. The disorders of the last year have enabled those occupying high places at Constantinople to peculate to a degree, beyond all former precedent, and the local Pashas have followed the example of the Court. The wheels of Government could not revolve without foreign assistance, if no other obstacle existed, and the continued occupation by the French of Constantinople, as well as other strongholds of Turkey, may be looked for, as security for the payment of the debts which have been and will continue to be incurred.

The concessions which have recently been made by the Sultan to the Rayahs are, we fear, very much exaggerated in importance by those who do not understand the condition of the Christians of Turkey. The fact is, that Christians have, for several years past, enjoyed every practical advantage which is allotted to the Turks, while the restrictive laws of the Empire have been so interpreted as to exempt them from military duty and various social annoyances to which Mahometans are subjected. A significant proof of the light in which Christians in Turkey look upon the interference of the English and French in their behalf, is to be found in the protest of the Armenians against the late decree of the Sultan. The oily Armenians, whose cruel persecutions by the Turks have been wept over by our philanthropists, foresee an end to their monopoly of loans, the reversion of Government offices, and those rich pickings which they have hitherto enjoyed; and they consider the so called future "privileges" of Christians a by no means desirable result of the present war. Roman Catholics and Protestants may be, under the protection of Consuls, gainers, and the power of erecting new Churches and propagating Christianity is not to be despised; but the political effect of these changes cannot but hasten the dissolution of the "sick man."

Had NICHOLAS had patience as well as energy, prudence in the same proportion as zeal, the descendants of OTHMAN would have been, in time, replaced at Constantinople, by monarchs of the house of ROMANOFF, without the sword having been drawn from the scabbard. As it is, Turkey is saved from Russia; but its internal condition is worse than it ever has been; and notwithstanding the present peace, it will remain a dead political carcass in the midst of European States, and perhaps the breeder of wars for generations yet to come.

The Currents of Nations.

The official returns of emigration from Great Britain to other countries present the question of decrease of emigration in a somewhat striking light. It appears from these, that in 1854, there left for the United States, 193,065 emigrants; and in 1855, 103,414; for British North America, in 1854, 43,761; in 1855, 17,966; for Australia in '54, 83,237; in '55, 52,309. Total in 1854, 323,429; in 1855, 176,807.

According to the same authority the returns from the Provinces show a similar falling off. New Brunswick has 1,405 arrivals in '55 against 3,618 in '54; Quebec, 21,274 this last year against 53,183 of the year preceding. In the schedule of the nativity of emigrants arriving at Quebec, it appears that 20,267 Irish arrived there in 1854, and last year only 5,691; 11,034 Germans in '54, and in '55 only 3,815; 7,353 English in '54, and 4,310 in '55; 7,186 Scotch the one year, and 5,348 this last year; and 5,811 Norwegians in '54 against 1,288 in '55.

These figures present important facts. The emigration from Great Britain to our country has fallen off to 53 per cent. of what it was in 1854; the Australian is only 64 per cent. of its former amount, and the emigration to the Provinces is but 24 per cent. of what it was in 1854. Taking the last quoted returns, we find that the whole emigration to the Provinces is but 39 per cent. of its former number; while the whole emigration to the United States is 43 per cent. of what it was the year before last; that is, with all the cry of Know-Nothingism, the British Provinces, where the immigrant is treated with more than the former hospitality, and no "American Party" exists, suffer 14 per cent. *more* loss in immigration than our own country.

Australia, too, the El Dorado for the emigrant, where no restrictions or persecutions can annoy him, has lost 36 per cent. of her immigration from England, and the Provinces 76 per cent. Of the Irish, nearly four times as many came to Canada in 1854 as in 1855; of Germans, nearly three times; of Norwegians, almost five times; of English, about one and three-quarters as many.

These facts show other causes to be working on the decrease of emigration, than any political or party movements within our own borders. These movements have undoubtedly had their effect in foreign countries, to lessen emigration. But they could not affect the British Provinces, except as they are used as a place of transit by the immigrants; they could not thus diminish the numbers of those who leave England for her own colonies—Australia and Canada would not bear the odium of American Know-Nothingism.

The truth is, there are much grander causes diminishing emigration from the old countries o this; and some at which the world must rejoice. The laborer is not as he once was in Great Britain. That happy time, long foretold by her economists, is approaching, when "two masters shall seek for one man, instead of two workingmen for one master." Emigration and War have lessened the overcrowded working population. The effects are felt in the price of labor. We are told that wages are sometimes three shillings sterling in Ireland, where they used to be one shilling or even only a sixpence. Farms are being improved. The country is pleasanter to live in than it was once; and above all, the Irish National Schools and the Agricultural Schools are training up a peasantry whose labor is of value. If Ireland does in this century rise to a higher stage of prosperity, one great cause will be found to be her improved *Education.* This of course lessens the tendency of people to emigrate. Intelligent labor is well paid even in Great Britain, and has no inducement to change place. Like causes work upon England. Wages have risen; and war, with the gold mines of Australia, has drawn off the surplus population.

On the Continent, especially in Germany, business has not been, for many years, so prosperous. It has recovered from the shock of revolution, and, under the protection of arbitrary rule, works on with immense activity. Let any one look at the quotations of the Railway stocks of Germany, and other sources of wealth, to judge of her present prosperity. Until another revolution there will be small temptation for mercantile men to leave Germany for America. With this activity in the market, the manufacturing and agricultural interests are equally springing up. Comfort at home takes away the great impulse to Emigration.

But, more than all this, there is spread over Europe now the impression that America is not the place of success and profit for workingmen which it once was. Accounts of our depression of business winter before last; of the sufferings of our laboring classes; of the high prices of provisions, and the surplus of labor, have been spread with exaggerations over Europe, till the golden light of hope and promise which used to hang over this Western Hemisphere is mostly dispelled. It now looks like every other land to the European peasantry—a place of hard work, and sometimes little pay, without the comforts of Fatherland, and with the dangers of poverty and disease, if reached.

A closer knowledge, too, given within a few years to the masses of Europe, of our internal difficulties, has aided to scatter the enthusiasm which used to rest on everything "American." It is not as it once was—the Land of Liberty to the oppressed peoples. They see that Tyranny rides triumphant here, too, and that the old European questions are being fought over again here—the questions of free thought, free speech, and free elective rights to the lowest of the State. All this influences those slight and almost imperceptible motives which make great masses of men tend during any one period in a given direction of emigration. Probably the future will never see again towards the eastern shores of America such a mighty tide of emigration. The shore of the Pacific is still open, and must yet behold the grandest meeting of the nations.

A Hint—Gratis.

Mr. JAMES IRVING, of Stanwix Hall notoriety, has (after spending his time in the capacity of a shoulder-hitter in spoiling the public noses) been appointed, as a sort of penance, we presume, to the post of Inspector of Public Repairs. We trust he will inaugurate his election by repairing whatever wrongs he may have done. As this precedent of selecting pugilists to fill municipal offices will, doubtless, be followed up, we beg to suggest the appointment of Dutch CHARLIE to the post of City Surveyor whenever that office shall become vacant. As a *leveler* he would be unequaled, and he would not only grade the streets in the day time, but de-grade them at night. In his leisure moments he might vary his official duties by instructing the Common Council in the noble art of self-defence, so that that respectable body might hereafter conduct their personal difficulties on a scientific basis.

A Wicked Hoax.

The telegraph announces, from Provincetown, Cape Cod, that a bottle had been picked up on the beach at that place, containing intelligence of the *Pacific*, but it is of such a character that the writer of it, who must be a bottle imp of the most diabolical nature, could not have expected to impose upon anybody by his malignant stupidity. The poor creature who could perpetrate such a cruel hoax in a case like this, when there are so many unhappy sufferers prostrated by grief for the loss of relatives and friends on board the missing steamer, must be as destitute of sense as human feeling. There is nothing in the pretended letter of Captain ELDRIDGE which has the slightest appearance of probability, and no importance, whatever, should be attached to it.

The Last Census of Ireland.

Some interesting facts are developed by the new Census of Ireland, the publication of which is just completed. The statistics were gathered in 1851, but have been classified and arranged only after four years' labor. The preparation of the tables appears to have been completed with care and industry. The results of the work suggest melancholy considerations, for the actual population of that unhappy country has not only diminished in a large ratio since the period when the previous census was taken, (1841,) but the moral and physical condition of the Island has undergone a corresponding deterioration. The number of persons of all ages in Ireland on the 6th of June 1841, was 8,175,124; and on the 30th of March 1851, it was 6,552,386. The rate of diminution was 20.6 per cent. for males, and 19.1 per cent. for females. A reduction of the numbers and ages of the population to a basis of 100,000, by five and ten-year periods, shows a large diminution in the proportion of persons under five years of age: a circumstance which is to be attributed, beyond a doubt, to the [illegible] of marriages during the famine. The registered marriages in 1851 were 9,344, while in the twelve years [illegible] but 6,948—being 2,401 or 25.7 per cent. [illegible] and assuming that the unregistered marriages fell off in equal proportion, there appears to have been a reduction of one-fourth in the entire number of marriages, a fact which probably accounts for the decreased return in the number of children under 5 years in 1851. On the other hand, a classification of persons under 20 years shows an excess of 2,992 in every 100,000, as compared with Great Britain; and another encouraging feature is the return of the number who can read and write, in which there appears an increase amounting to 4 per cent. of males and 8 per cent. of females.

The number of persons returned as being above the age of 100 years was 711, of whom the females were to the males as 2 to 1. The increase was very large over the same class in England, where, in 1851, in a population of 20,959,477, there were only 319. The greatest age returned in the Irish Census Report of 1841 was 118; in 1851, 121 years.

The peculiar features of this census are the facts that education is somewhat more sought after than at the date of the previous census, and that some 700 people, defying the ravages of years of famine, have survived to a great age. One of these facts argues that the climate is promotive of health and longevity; and the other suggests the remedy which must be applied before the Island can hope to recover its ancient vigor. The general results of the census do not indicate that any steps have been taken during the ten years embraced between the two periods of 1841 and 1851, for the social, moral or physical regeneration of the country.

Political Spiritualism.

The Spiritualists have called a Convention, and nominated Judge EDMONDS and ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. These gentlemen would possess great advantages for the office, and we think stand a fair chance. Bribery carries everything, and their experience in "tipping" would enable them to get through the initiatory steps with ease. Under such a chief magistrate as Judge EDMONDS, international communication could be carried on with little delay. The Judge could dispatch an important State message to Lord CLARENDON by a spiritual courier, and we should see no more "bearers of dispatches" down in the foreign passenger lists. The two Governments might come to "knocks" in this way, though not to blows.

The King drinks to Hamlet.

To-day is the 292d anniversary of the birth of SHAKESPEARE; a day which ought to be held in solemn remembrance in all parts of the earth where his native tongue is spoken. But, it happens also to be the day consecrated to the memory of that very questionable personage from Mesopotamia, St. George, who slew the dragon; and Englishmen in foreign lands keep the day in honor of the doubtful Saint, and to the neglect of the great poet. But SHAKESPEARE is not to be forgotten to-day: Autolycus gives a feast in his honor, and Nym, Pistol and Bardolph, together with Hal, Poins, and Sir Toby, at the Boar's Head will have their cakes and ale; and ginger will be hot i' the mouth, and the King will drink to Hamlet.

Paradox for Ebling.

It is a singular fact connected with the Department of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, that the occupant of that office invariably makes a clean sweep of the public funds whenever he can, but never tries the experiment on the streets.

☞ A nameless cotemporary speaking of Miss KIMBERLY'S recitation of "Hiawatha," says that "any poetry sounds well from the lips of a pretty woman." This is so gallant that we feel almost ashamed to laugh at it. It seems that there is no objection to "mouthing" verse if the mouth is handsome.

☞ When may a man be said to be well fortified? asked CASTOR. When he has a *moat* in his eye, answered POLLUX without a moment's hesitation.

☞ The late gale took the roof off of Burton's Theatre. It is not the first time that a theatrical manager has suffered from an injudicious puff.

STEAMERS BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.—The Boston *Atlas* has a notice of the new enterprise of a line of steamers between New-York and Boston. It is proposed to build two first-class steamers, of 850 tons each, in the most substantial manner, iron braced throughout, with water-tight compartments, paddle-wheels, and with sufficient power to make the trip in thirty-six hours. The steamers are to be placed on the route about the 1st of next October, and it is intended to leave Boston twice a week, and take freight at such a rate as will induce large shipments.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT RHINEBECK.—A destructive fire occurred yesterday morning about 3½ o'clock, at the landing at Rhinebeck on the Hudson River. The barge *Rhinebeck* and the storehouse with their contents were entirely destroyed. The owners are J. KEYS & Co. The loss is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000. The barge was loaded for her trip for New-York and the storehouse filled with grain. The fire originated from some slacklime taking fire and spreading to the storehouse and barge. Partially insured.

☞ The Presbytery of New-Brunswick held its semi-annual meeting in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. This ecclesiastical body was organized 118 years since, and, though now confined to a comparatively small territory, numbers fifty ministers and about thirty churches, with some 5,000 communicants. The contributions to various religious and benevolent objects for the year ending in April last, amounted to more than $33,000.

☞ Shad were beginning to be plenty before the last "spell of weather," but the cold rains of the past few days have driven them out of market again.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALICE CARY'S NEW BOOK!
MARRIED, NOT MATED,
IS NOW FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.'S,
No. 356 Broadway,
Manufacture all the approved kinds of IRON BEDSTEADS, and have now ready a large stock for the Spring trade—some new styles, after French designs, and an invoice of ITALIAN BEDS, very rich and showy, on commission.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR THE KITCHEN IS an important item to housekeepers, and to know where to get exactly what is wanted is equally important. Call at
JANES, BEEBE & CO.'S,
NO. 356 BROADWAY,
and you will find ROASTERS, BOILERS, GRIDIRONS, GRIDDLES, POTS, SAUCEPANS, and every article of COOKING APPARATUS, as well as REFRIGERATORS, MEAT SAFES, WOODEN and TIN WARE, warranted of best quality and at reasonable prices.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.—It is an undeniable fact that "BACON'S hardened steel burglar-proof BANK SAFES, and YALE'S Patent Duplex powder and thief-proof LOCKS," which are in use by nearly all the bankers West and South, are acknowledged to be in every respect the cheapest, best and only reliable article extant. Address WM. W. BACON, New-Haven, Connecticut.

A CARD.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STORE BEING slightly damaged by the fire of Saturday night, the stock will be arranged and ready for sale immediately. No delay will occur in filling orders, as the manufacturing will be done elsewhere until the store is repaired.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 60 and 62 Chambers-st.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

"ONWARD AND UPWARD" IS GENIN'S MOTTO.—His four-dollar dress hat for the present Spring is the handsomest, the finest in quality, the most becoming in its style and appointments, that he has ever issued.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

[illegible] AND CO.'S [illegible]
AND [illegible]
BARNES & PARK,
No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Invite the attention of [illegible] to their [illegible] stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
By far the largest assortment in [illegible], and upon terms that cannot fail to command the [illegible] large dealers throughout the world. All articles [illegible] below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO.'s Sewing Machines, have been triumphantly sustained in trials in the United States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, a verdict was recovered in New-York; and secondly, in the United States Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N. J., on the 31st of March, 1856, after a contested trial of a suit against the Howard Sewing Machine, we obtained a clear verdict for the infringement of three distinct patents. These adjudications [illegible] the validity of our patents, and especially settle the important question of our exclusive right to the indispensable feature in a sewing machine of a yielding pressure to hold the cloth to the surface of the machine. We have [illegible] suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machines, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which closely infringe three patents owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these suits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been repeatedly sustained by courts and juries, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase or use any of the infringing machines, if they desire to escape litigation and trouble. I. M. SINGER & CO.
No. 258 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock are an improvement upon all improved Safes [illegible] and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy.
The public are informed that S. C. HERRING & Co. do not any longer make Wilder's Patent Safe, having voluntarily abandoned it, (and compelled Mr. Wilder to accept a reassignment agreeable to a right inadvertently [illegible] original assignment of Wilder to Herring,) in consideration of having obtained a superior composition to resist heat, and perfectly free from dampness, (a complaint often made against Wilder's Patent Safes,) and known as Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safe, which will resist more heat than any other Safe in the world.
New and second-hand Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. Have now on hand the largest assortment of any dealer in the United States, and invite the public to call and examine before purchasing. S. C. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD—with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. All safes *manufactured by me* warranted free from dampness.
Depots No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st., and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.
We are glad to notice that SILAS C. HERRING notices the public that he no longer makes and sells the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, and hope he will now notify the public that he no longer has the certificates that have been given to that effect. GENUINE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and which he has been using and publishing to help bolster up a new Safe now made by him, the merits of which the public as yet know nothing. By doing this, and also discontinuing the use of the Gold Medals that were given to that name celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, at the World's Fair in London, he will confer a still greater favor on the public, by giving them the truth instead of attempting to mislead and deceive them as heretofore. B. G. WILDER & CO.
Patentees & Manufacturers, No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.

Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Beauty fled before the awful spell,
Till DR. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, Friend of man,
Dyspepsia cured, and taught sighs to smile again.
PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a foetid breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such symptoms often [illegible] a disordered stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.
HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Pittsburgh; BARNES & PARK, Broadway, and Druggists generally throughout the United States, and by our wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

BOAT EXHIBITION.—C. L. INGERSOLL & SON will open their 28th Grand Annual Fair, April 21, for one week only. Race, Sail, Ship, and Pleasure Boats of every variety will be exhibited. This will crown all former efforts. The public are particularly invited to attend. Admission free. INGERSOLL & SON, Boat and Oar Bazaar, No. 250 South-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with modifications. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the United States for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, adapting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the country. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., &c.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

☞ WE ARE REQUESTED TO CALL ATTENTION TO the sale of three new modern Brick Dwellings, Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Bergen-st., between Bond and Nevins-sts., Brooklyn, to be sold by JAMES COLE, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange; $3,500 may remain on each house.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANKS' Bell Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION. GOLD PEN and Pencil case for $1 can be had at TYTLER'S Jewelry store, No. 376 Grand-st., where you can supply yourself with all sizes of Pens at equally low prices.

☞ Phrenology at the Odeon, in Brooklyn, E. D.—Mr. FOWLER commences a course of lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued four successive evenings. First lecture free—subsequent ones 12½ cents. Examinations, with charts and advice, with full written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is just taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. KING, Druggist, No. 198 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Do not Believe—You are positively advised to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 158 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Hanover-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 139 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ The best School the Cheapest.—Parents and others desirous of finding a most pleasant and healthy location, and the best of instruction for their sons, together with moderate terms, can do no better than to address W. E., No. 144 Smithsonian House, giving their address or place where an interview may be had.

☞ Dr. O. A. Brownson will lecture on *the relation of the Government to religion,* for the benefit of the NEW-YORK CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ His Majesty Superintends to Liqueurs Bonbons, Cordials Rectifying Menses and Wholesale Liqueurs.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish a brandy-flavoring which needs to be added only to pure spirits, without any other addition, and the best cognac brandy is produced, either dark or pale (or both) and low priced liquors obtained. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, spirits, cherry and peach brandy, in the most concentrated essences and prepared liquors. Samples of every article may be seen at the office of Dr. L. PROCHET WANGER, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

☞ Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. VERGNES, of Brooklyn, and the discoverer, Prof. VERGNES, invite constant attendance at No. 710 Broadway. Treatment to five of these baths will cure mercurial affections, rheumatisms, painter's colic, fever and ague, debility, paralysis, contracted muscles, eruptions, salt rheum and the like. They guarantee the removal of all metals, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections receive benefit. Special departments for ladies.

☞ A Word of Caution.—We are satisfied that in a majority of cases where coughs terminate in Consumption, a resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like BRYANT'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, would have saved the life and health of the sufferers.

☞ Drawing From Nature—Taught by Mr. WOOD, No. 231 6th-av.

"The progress of his pupils is surprising."—*National Magazine.*

"Pupils soon become able to sketch from nature."—*Knickerbocker Mirror.*

"His pupils make extraordinary progress."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Superior to any other pictures."—*Louisville Journal.*

"They excite the admiration of all."—*Mobile Register.*

"An accomplishment which any one may covet."—*Christian Advocate.*

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ The April Number of Dr. Hunter's Medical Specialist is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-street,) New-York.

☞ Notice.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.

GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

☞ Special Notice—To owners of property, opposed to the widening, opening and extending of Duane-st., are respectfully invited to attend a Meeting before the Committee on Streets, in the City Library Rooms, in the City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 23d inst.

☞ Teeth Extracted without Pain.—Dr. PECK'S Lotion has been used by him for nearly two years. It is a local application, produces no effect on the nervous system, and none of the bad results of the cold or freezing process. Applied in a new, quick and effectual manner by Dr. C. A. PECK, Dentist, No. 443 Broadway.

☞ Effective Cure for Rheumatism, in the joints, &c. KING'S compound ioduret of potassa sarsaparilla and yellow dock have used it, and there is no such word as fail. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Residence and Office, No. 58 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

JOHN COSTELLO, Of Rondout, or any person who may know him, will confer a favor by sending word to M. C., at this office, where he may be found.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

HIAWATHA. HIAWATHA.

Sing the song of LYON'S POWDER,
Let his praises and renown,
Be the theme of admiration,
Be the terror of the bed-bugs,
Be the horror of the rats
Be the hope of every nation
To secure them sweet repose.

Depot No. 624 Broadway. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER is free from poison, and the only exterminator for insects known. Pills for rats and mice price 25 cents each box or flask. See the medals and bewa e of peddlers and counterfeits.

STATIONERY.

RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, &c.
No. 61 William-st., N. Y., (near Cedar st.,)
OFFER TO BUYERS,
Wholesale and Retail, a large stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPERS, COPYING PRESSES, STATIONERY, all kinds of their own Manufacture and Importation, AT LOW PRICES!

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY and ENGRAVING, executed in every variety of design and style, at the lowest possible prices.

We solicit Country and City buyers to call at No. 61 William-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account-books, paper, fancy and staple stationery; writing papers, envelopes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, bankbooks; memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithographing executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

LOST AND FOUND.

PAYMENT STOPPED.—LOST OR MISLAID —Either by ourselves or the Shoe and Leather Bank, a promissory note drawn by A. B. Sands, for seven hundred and fifty dollars, dated March 15, 1856, at four months, to the order of Tatham & Brothers, and indorsed by them. Payment being stopped the holder is requested to return the same to

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 89 Beekman-st.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday evening, April 19, 1856, by the subscriber, in going from No. 201 Christie-st. to Newtown, L. I., Butchers' and Drovers' and Bowery deposit and check Books, note book, bills payable and receivable, and other papers and books of no use to any one but the subscriber. Any one returning them to the subscriber, at No. 201 Christie-st., will receive the above reward. GEO. W. EDWARDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTER PER CENT on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus G. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warden,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Grand Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CUSHY, Secretary.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

I DEFY ANY ONE—To show a single case where my ONGUENT has failed to force the whiskers and mustaches to grow in six weeks, or has ever injured the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; R. SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 67 State-st., Albany; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. ELLIOTT'S OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTE—No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.—The poor will receive gratuitous treatment for all Diseases of the Eye, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 3. Dr. ELLIOTT will see his private patients on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as usual. Office hours from 10 to 3.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—Office No. 459 Broadway, New-York, where the apparatus can be seen and explanatory circulars obtained.

H. O. HAWLEY, President.
H. AUBIN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. HENTZ'S GREAT WORK.
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE;
OR,
THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF AMERICAN LIFE,
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,

Is this day published and for sale by all booksellers in New-York and elsewhere. Published by

T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ALICE CARY'S NEW BOOK,
MARRIED, NOT MATED,
IS NOW FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

A CARD.

The Publishers take special pleasure in being the medium through which the following book is offered to the public. Believing it to be a valuable contribution to the English Literature of the nineteenth century, and a fitting companion to D'Aubigne's great History of the Reformation in Europe:

POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLISH BIBLE-TRANSLATION.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York,
WILL PUBLISH FRIDAY, APRIL 25,
THE ENGLISH BIBLE;

A History of the Translation of the Holy Scriptures into the English Tongue. With specimens of the early English versions.

BY MRS. H. C. CONANT.

1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25. With *Portraits of Wickliffe and Tyndale.*

This work presents a continuous view of the progress of Bible-translation, in the English language, from the first version by Wickliffe in 1380, to the last, made by order of King James in 1611; giving an account of the successive English versions by Wickliffe, Tyndale, Coverdale, Taverner, Cranmer, the Genevan Exiles, the Bishops, the Douay (Catholic) vers on, and King James' Revision, and of the relation of the earlier versions to the one now in common use. The subject embraces the leading epochs of Anglo Saxon civilization and freedom. As the subject of Bible-translation has agitated the public mind at different times during the last five centuries, and at no period, perhaps, more powerfully than at present, this work will be eagerly sought for by all parties interested in the subject, without regard to their individual opinions. The work is written in the interests of no party, and seeks merely to present the facts of history.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 18 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Sunyien Devil. The ground is about 430 feet front by 900, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Stamford, Conn., about ¾ of a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, situated in Summer-st., four doors from the Presbyterian Church; is a modern-built house; two stories with basement and attic; has 14 finished rooms with gas light and furniture if required; lot about ⅗ acre, with 128 feet front; all kinds of fruit trees of bearing age; carriage house and stalls for two horses. For further particulars, address to A. G. BELL, Stamford, or inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE NOW.—Shady Side, in the town of Yonkers, three fourths of a mile from Riverdale Station, finely situated, consisting of six acres of land, with a large modern house, which is supplied throughout with the purest spring water, plenty of fruit, and all necessary outbuildings. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York. For further particulars apply to the owner, G. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles from the village of Sing Sing, on the Croton turnpike, consisting of five acres of good land, with cottage house and barn, &c., with an abundance of fruit trees of all kinds; also, a never-failing well of good water. Will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, inquire at No. 96 Front-st. LUDLAM & LEGGETT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FISHKILL LANDING.—House brick; 12 finished rooms; burn brick; lot one acre; choice fruit trees; well, cistern, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRISON, on the premises, or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 2,035 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N.J.—A double two-story house, outbuildings, and four acres of land, a short distance from the depôt; would be a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Inquire of JOHN J. BUYANT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—One of the best built houses in the city, No. 16 Remsen-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, overlooking the bay and City of New-York. Three stories and attic, brown stone front, 26 by 54 feet, lot 100 feet deep, replete with modern conveniences, such as gas, water (warm and cold) in each story in abundance, bathing room, wash room, &c., &c. The furniture has been but little used, and is in good condition. Apply to WILLARD, WOOD & CO., No. 57 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—Partly in exchange for a country residence. The advertiser would sell his elegantly-located mansion in this City, including, if desired, the furniture recently made for the owner's use. A place near the City, worth from $8,000 to $12,000, would be be taken in part payment—balance in cash. Location on the Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars, for one week, Box No. 715 New-York Post-Office.

STUDIO—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house built expressly for an artist, containing a large room, with skylight, adapted for some light business. Apply on the premises to J. BURBANK, DeKalb-av., south side, between Nostrand and Marcy avs., near Myrtle, East Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—20 acres of land beautifully situated one mile from railroad depôt at Rahway, N. J., on an eminence of some 60 or 70 feet, overlooking the town, giving a fine view of the Sound, Staten Island and some 5 or 10 miles of the surrounding country. It has a gradual slope towards the town and lays in a position to be beautified and made the most desirable location on the line of railroad between New-York and Philadelphia. It will be sold low, as the owner intends moving West. For further particulars, inquire of B. M. CROWELL, No. 208 Broadway, third floor, room No. 9, or of FORD & CLEAVLAND, No. 80 Cortland-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 90 acres, near Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., 38 miles from the City. House is a two-story double-frame, and contains eight rooms and kitchen, together with good barn, coach-house, corn-crib, fowl-house, smoke-house, &c. It is suitably divided into meadow, pasture, plow and wood land. It is well watered, and has an abundance of fruit, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 165 West 34th-st., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence, at Astoria, L. I., about 2 acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c. has four rooms and two closets on first floor and five rooms and closets on second floor. An abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers; has a fine view of the river and bay, and only 7 miles from New-York and 2 miles from the Astoria Ferry

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities—The new, first-class five-story store, 33 feet by 97 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; 24 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound; clear of all incumbrances. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TO PORK BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A first-class stall and business in Washington Market; also to rent, the slaughter-house, ice-house, stable, tools, &c.; satisfactory reasons given for selling. None but a cash customer need apply to MORTIMER TUNISON, No. 98 Vesey-st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE—The materials of the two well finished 3-story basement and attic houses, No. 7 and 9 West 10th-st. (near the 6th-av.) with the exception of the bricks and the rough building stone, which are to be left on the ground. Also of the old frame building on the lots Nos. 3 and 5 adjoining. The houses on Nos. 7 and 9 are each 22½ feet wide and 40 feet deep. Possession of No. 9 and of the frame building may be had on execution of a contract of purchase and removal, and of No. 7 on the 3d of May. The whole to be removed on or before the 17th of May. Proposals for the purchase of the whole or either separately will be received by Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, No. 49 Wall-st., until Friday, the 25th inst., when the most favorable will be accepted under adequate security for payment and due removal.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC NEAR BELLVILLE—Containing about 60 acres in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and all the garden fruits; with a 1½ story house well arranged for a family; 2 extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes ride from depôt. Price, only $60.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—26 miles from New-York City, 3 miles from Hicksville Depôt, L. I.—A secure, comfortable two-story house, old-fashioned, with nine rooms, with new additions, and barn about 40 by 45, a hennery, five acres of young growth of wood; land good. Price $2,750. Terms easy. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE LOW—On 184th-st., near 5th av., part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. MILLER, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story cottage, with basement, and furnished attic, and piazza on three sides, containing 8 to 10 rooms, with two full lots of ground, on New-York Bay, at Claremont, corner of Claremont and Berkeley ave.; 1¼ miles below Jersey City, near the Bergen Point Plank Road; situated on high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, and Jersey City; unsurpassed for its extensive and delightful view, and healthy situation; directly opposite E. C. Bramhall's splendid residence. Omnibuses every hour from Jersey City. Rent $400. Brooklyn or New-York property taken in exchange. Apply to C. H. PARSONS & CO., or NOYES & WHITTLESEY, No. 80 Water-st.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT—A DECIDED BARGAIN—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City, and within a minute's walk of a depôt, at which 12 trains of cars stop during the day. The premises consist of about 16 acres of land, beautifully situated on the river, with large substantial dwelling-house, a gardener's cottage, carriage-house, with stable, wash, and poultry houses, good garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. A really desirable place for one of such moderate price. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$4,500.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, S. I.—House 25 by 32, with a wing 16 square, two stories high. Also, two barns, good garden, with fruit. Also, a large two-story and attic house, with basement, near the landing at Rossville, containing 14 rooms. Location pleasant, with a fine water view. Two boats daily; fare 1s. Apply to WELLS & CO., Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant house No. 24 West 20th-st., built by a gentleman with great care for his own use. The house is 25 by 60, 4 stories, brown stone front, and contains in a very complete manner all the modern improvements. If not sold it will be rented to a small private family. For admission and other information, apply to RUSCH, ESCHER & RUSCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J.—The place includes 33 acres, within a few minutes' walk from the centre of the town, and is located adjoining a beautiful sheet of water, upon the banks of which is a boat-house, with boat, &c. The house is a modern Italian cottage, with hot and cold water on three stories, bath room, water closet, furnace, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with a full supply of fruit and shade trees. A good garden, barn and stable, with water on two floors and other conveniences. The situation commands scenery and views of remarkable loveliness. Apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 26 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island. (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New York.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION.—Of the beautiful two-story house and grounds situated at West Flushing, near the railroad depôt; a location unsurpassed; only 45 minutes' ride from the City; will be made in the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock M. S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. For particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—Within 30 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

I HEREBY CAUTION THE PUBLIC—Not to buy a farm of 90 acres, more or less situated near Bedford village, Westchester County, 45 miles from New-York. WM. COBURN.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The following desirable three-story dwelling houses, at moderate rents—No. 148 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., $1,050; also No. 11 Laight-st., near Canal st., $800; No. 125 Hammond-st., $650; No. 3 3 6th-st., near Avenue D., $450; also the premises Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., now occupied as a marble-yard, &c. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and commodious five-story building on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., formerly occupied by Madame Mondon, as a first-class hotel. The premises are in complete order, having recently been painted and repaired throughout. Possession immediately, and the rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to E. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The superior built stone-front house No. 14 East 38th-st., near 5th-av. Lot full size; house 25 feet by 64, three stories front, and four rear. Has all the modern improvements and every convenience that can be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or of Dr. BLOIS, No. 230 4th-st.

HOUSES TO LET—No. 58 East 27th-st., $700; No. 37 East 17th-st., $360; Nos. 113 and 115 Norfolk, $550 each; No. 281 6th-st., $450; No. 18 East Broadway, $440; cottage and four lots on 129th-st., near 4th-av., $300; "Nowland's House," 4th-av. and 93d-st., (9 lots,) $690, and others, $200 to $460 each, in Brooklyn, &c. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Ceda-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River Terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have fine cellars and front court yards; are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience; gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. Apply at the office, southeast of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—RENT $300.—A nice three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and two lots on 11th-av., between 62d and 63d sts., suitable for dwelling or mechanical purposes. Also, to let, a store at No. 341 West 36th-st. Apply to D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—New brown-stone 4-story English basement houses, handsomely finished, with every modern improvement, south side of 34th-st., 65 feet west from Broadway, very eligible location indeed; rent reasonable to satisfactory tenants. Inquire on the premises between 11 and 12 A. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new houses on the southerly side of 24th-st., near 3d-av. The houses are 22 feet wide by 45 feet deep. Lots are 92 feet deep. Houses contain all the modern improvements. Rent $300 each. For further particulars, apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very large and handsome house, suitable for a boarding-house or school having spacious parlors on 2d floor. Will be put in good order for a good tenant. Rent $700. Location, 10th-av., near Episcopal Theological Seminary.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Within five minutes' walk from the Ferry—a genteel two-story, attic, and basement house, corner of Washington and Essex streets. Inquire on the premises, or of F. BROUWER ANCHER, No. 45 Beaver-st., 2d floor, back office.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 32 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 143 West 42d-st., one block West of Broadway, having every modern improvement throughout. Rent $800. Apply on the premises or to THOMAS McCLUNE & CO., No. 47 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—with stable for two horses and carriage-house in Harlem, corner of 121st-st. and 3d-av.; first-rate stand for a grocer, dry-good, or ice-cream saloon. Inquire of L. DOUGHTY, 118th-street, between 3d and 4th-av. Rent $235.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry, a three-story brick house with all the modern improvements gas complete. Inquire at No. 29, next door, or of MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 93 Washington-st., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Will be let to two good families and put in good repair. Rent $450 a year. Inquire of HENRY W. LAW, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR LEASE—At New-Brighton, containing eleven rooms, with eight lots of land, and stable attached; rent, $255. Inquire of O. E. LEE, No. 77 9th-st.; or of Mr. WAIT, at the Coal Office at New-Brighton Landing.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 90 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 393 Greenwich-st., near North Moore. Two-story brick dwelling. Rent, $500; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 7 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—The new and commodious house No. 295 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Apply on the premises, or to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 82 Beekman-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—In Brooklyn Post-Office Building, No. 327 Fulton-st., facing Montague-st., on which is the Wall-st. Ferry, the entire third story, or the rooms separately—three large offices at $100 each. The rooms can all easily be made to communicate. No better place for business signs, as thousands stop at the building daily for letters. Inquire at A. S. CROWELL'S, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT TO LET—In the large five-story brick building having a front of 151 feet, known as Hunt's Hotel, at the South Ferry, fronting the Battery, East River, and Bay of New-York. The position and advantages for the above business are too well known to need further description. The premises will be let separately or together. Constant communication with all parts of the City, from the omnibus stands in front of the hotel. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance on South-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house, on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with the solid oak blinds speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb-waiters, water closets, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors with cut-glass globes, bronze figures, with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c., &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description, and in excellent condition, in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in this City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 765 Greenwich-st., consisting of six rooms with bath and gas. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Most agreeably situated in the central part of Brooklyn, convenient to all the Ferries, cars within half a block. The house is new and in thorough repair, newly painted inside and out, with all the modern conveniences, gas, range, furnace, &c., a profusion of pantry room all through the house. Rent $1,000. Possession at any time. Address F. A. C., box No. 923 Post-office, New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st. or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No 353 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE TO LET—At a low rent; a part or the whole of a small office, partly furnished, very pleasantly situated at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Inquire of E. R. PRATT, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 10.

OFFICES TO LET—In Irving Savings Bank Building, No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Apply to V. L. BUXTON, Secretary. Rent low.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Very pleasantly situated, opposite St. John's-square, a small house of 8 rooms, will be put in first-rate order. The lot is about 70 feet front, by 140 deep, with shade trees, &c.; a very desirable Summer residence. Rent, $175; possession 1st of May. Apply to SAMUEL HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, N. Y., or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., Stamford, adjoining the premises

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With half an acre of ground, pleasantly situated, within three miles of Boboken, near the Bull's Ferry road, and joining the country seat of JAMES BROWN, Esq., and within five minutes' walk of the church and school-house. The house contains ten rooms, has been built two years, and will be let at a moderate rent. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, at Mr. Brown's residence.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully located on Staten Island, on the high land, about a mile from the Ferry landing; view magnificent; location perfectly healthy. Price $10,000. Rent $750. Inquire of J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—For six months, in the best part of Brooklyn, No. 1 Garden-st., next to Solomon-ave five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains 10 rooms, has gas, furnace, range, water, &c., with small garden at back. The furniture is modern and good. A small family desirable. On view between 12 and 4 o'clock daily. For cards and terms, apply to COLE & CHILTON, No. 45 Nassau-st., N. Y.

RESIDENCE TO LET—In Williamsburg, 1 mile from the ferry, an elegant residence, containing eight rooms, chandeliers, gas, &c., a large garden, beautifully laid out, stocked with the choicest fruit trees, carriage house, &c., to be let furnished if required. Rent low. Inquire at No. 456 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

$450.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A new three-story basement and under-cellar brick house, with bath, range, gas, five marble mantels, grates, &c., and two lots of ground, beautifully located on the southwest corner of Adelphi-st. and Dekalb-av., nearly opposite Washington-park; will be rented for only $450, or sold on very reasonable terms. Inquire of the owner, H. JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st.

$275.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A small, genteel house on Hicks-st., (between Harrison and Degraw sts.,) a few minutes' walk from Hamilton or South Ferries, a desirable residence for a small respectable family. Inquire on the premises.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.

Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.

Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—No. 19 Union-square, and furniture for sale. One of the pleasantest locations in the City; large and convenient, admirably adapted with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

JARDINE & SON'S ORGAN FACTORY TO LET—No. 548 Pearl-st., between Broadway and Elm sts., well lighted and will be rented low. JARDINE & SON having removed to their new factory over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av, New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two new, light and airy shops to let, in rear, Nos. 22 and 24 Watt-st., dimensions, 23x42, suitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, or any other business without steam-power. Inquire at the Anatomical Museum.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

MANSION TO LET AT ELLIOTTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A very pretty stone mansion, containing fourteen rooms, walnut stairs, &c. The house stands on an elevation, surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees in the lawn, with stable, &c. Rent very low to a good and careful tenant. Also to let, a well finished cottage for a small family, furnished or unfurnished, containing seven rooms, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and City. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

LARGE BUILDING, STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 43d-st., 50 ft. by 96 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 25th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $460. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first class two-story house and wing on Ovigton-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the Bay and river. Rent $350. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—Two strong frame houses, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on the Heights, near Wall-st Ferry, with or without furniture. Apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 84 Broadway; or to J. T. HOWARD, No. 180 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET—On 10th-av., near 24th-st., consisting of 5 rooms on 2d floor, marble mantels, and all conveniences for a small family. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 442 8th-av.

TWO-STORY DWELLING AND STORE TO LET—With feed house attached, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th-st.; also part of a cottage house, to a small family, situated near the above-described premises. Apply to MARGARET WAITE, on the premises, or of JOHN WAITE, No. 1,103 Broadway.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order, 100 rods from the Depôt in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—In store No. 312 Pearl-st., corner of Peck-slip, suitable for business requiring a good light; will be fitted up for offices, if required. Inquire on the premises. JOHN I. BROWER.

STABLE TO LEASE—A first-class private stable to lease from one to five years, situated on East 28th-st., between the 5th and Madison-av. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

STORES TO LET ON CANAL-STREET.—Two stores, two basements, and 3d, 4d and 4th stories—all for business purposes, and near the corner of Broadway; two rooms entrance on Broadway. Rent $200 to $400. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or 127 Greene-st.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—The fine store on the first floor and basement in the beautiful and conspicuous five-story white marble-front building No. 614 Broadway; size of building 25 by 110 feet. This store is very advantageously situated, and to a good tenant will be rented at a very reasonable rent. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st., cor. Bowery.

STORES TO LET.—One corner store, rent $300 per year. One store at $280 per year. One store and part of house, rent $456. All in good locations for business. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADDELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

STORE AND OFFICES TO LET—No. 842 Broadway, fronting the Tabernacle, a store and offices at moderate rents. Apply on the premises to PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN. Also house and apartments, No. 139 West 37th-st., west of 7th-av.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN—In a well lighted loft. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, in State-st., between Hicks and Columbia, near South Ferry, or at No. 16 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

W. A. COLLINS & CO.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One large room, 50 by 57 feet, well lighted on three sides, corner of Bleecker and Banks sts. Possession immediately. Inquire of DUDLEY & SEE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—By Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED —In Brooklyn, near the Heights. Rent must be low. Any one having a small house, plainly furnished, will find a good tenant. Address "JUSTUS," at this Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A low-priced house and lot. State terms, location and all particulars. Address C. H. D., *Times* Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTHE, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Located in Northern and Western Iowa, by EGBERT BAGG, General Land Agent, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Orders may be left with M. D. BAGG, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York. Warrants wanted.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

DIVIDENDS.

**TRI

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CASH AND CLOSING SALES OF FIRST-CLASS, WARRANTED CABINET FURNITURE.

Being the balance of stock of the old firm, Messrs. HOGAN & ALLENDORF, at No. 425 Broadway.

A. G. SUTTLE, Will sell on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the above ware rooms, without reserve, in the following order, the balance of elegant furniture of HOGAN & ALLENDORF, who give up the business on the 1st of May. The stock consists of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, crimson, and satin; armoires à glace; centre tables, consoles, whatnots, bouts; rosewood étagères, sideboards, centre-tables, dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.

Also, mahogany, oak, and walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture.

Also, superior enamelled cottage chamber suites.

The whole warranted of first-class manufacture, and to be sold peremptorily.

Terms: Under $50, cash; over $50, approved indorsed notes, at four months.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 129 Fulton-st., elegant cabinet furniture, 20 rosewood and other piano-fortes, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, fine bedding, hair mattresses, China dinner sets, silver and silver-plated tea sets, forks and spoons, &c. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell as above, to pay advances and close consignments, a large variety of the above-named goods, to which we invite the City and country trade, as every lot offered will positively be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Parlor furniture—Solid rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocade, satin, hair-cloth and de laine; solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut centre, pier and side tables, étagères, &c.; chamber furniture in great variety, solid rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut and enameled suites to match, plain and with marble tops, hair mattresses, &c. Library and secretary bookcases, office desks, &c. Hall will consist of 50 in rich frames, mirrors of the first quality, viz.: marble, oval, and oblong, suitable for City trade. Also a large lot of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence, viz.: 250 dozen heavy silver-plated tea and dessert forks and spoons, 40 heavy plated cut bottle casters, liquor stands, with rich engraved bottles, solid silver toast racks, ten richly chased tea and coffee sets, of the latest and most fashionable styles, the whole for absolute sale, by order of Mortgagee. Sold in lots to suit the trade and hotel keepers. Twenty rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, new and second-hand, of the following makers: Grovestein, Van Winkle, Dearmore, Thorn, Lindeman and others. The whole for absolute sale to pay advances, and worthy the attention of City and country trade.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. 128 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., magnificent Household Furniture, rare and valuable books, original Italian paintings, gold mounted mantel and pier-mirrors, cost $3.50 each, furnished by Weston of Broadway; elegant parlor suites, medallion backs, covered in brocade satin, plush and moquet; brocade satin window curtains, with heavy tassels, cost $150 per window; real lace under-curtains, rich window-shades; one magnificently carved rosewood prize 7½-octave piano-forte, made by Decombe, of New-York, and cost $650, with rich embossed cover; solid rosewood music cabinet, with embossed fronts; richly carved etagères, mirror fronts; carved centre-tables, antique tables and flowers, statuary, brackets, and 500 rich ornaments, viz.: real Dresden, Chinese and French vases of the most costly description; curiosities, Parian figures, inlaid boxes, writing tables, tea caddies, bouts; royal Wilton, velvet, tapestry and three-ply do.; real English oil cloth through the house; chambers are furnished with marble-top suites in great variety; pure hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; all the bedding, linen sheets, Marseilles counterpanes, comforters, &c.; brocatel and lace curtains in the chambers; rich toilet ware; basement: kitchen dining table, chairs; rich China dinner cut glass and Bohemian ware; heavy silver ware; balance handle cutlery; rich French, China dinner and tea sets, castors, &c. Also, all the table linen, together with an endless variety of rich articles not enumerated. Also, all the kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues of the sale will be ready on Tuesday, when the goods may be viewed.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

CHAS. H. DELAVAN WILL SELL AT AUCTION—By order of the mortgagees and assignees of George M. Perry and William Perry, late proprietors of the Collamore House, corner Spring-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 24th of April, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture of said house, consisting of elegant mirrors, one splendid piano, (with Æolian attachment,) also beds, bedding, bureaus, damask and lace window-curtains, royal Wilton and velvet tapestry carpets, gas fixtures and chandeliers, tables, chairs, crockery ware, table cutlery, glass ware, &c., &c. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the entire property is disposed of. Deposits required of all persons unknown to the auctioneer. Printed catalogues will be ready, and all said furniture may be examined on the premises, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., the day before the sale. Catalogues can be obtained at the Collamore House, or at the office of the auctioneer, Nos. 119 and 123 Nassau-st.

THOS. N. PERRY,
E. R. OLCOTT, } Assignees.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, BUHL CABINET, PARTING GLASS, &c.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 West 30th-st., elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, most of which was made to order by RAYMOND & MARSH, consisting in part of parlor furniture covered with velvet, rosewood chairs and divans embroidered, Buhl cabinet, piano-forte, pier glass, brocatel and lace curtains, fine cut glass ware, French China, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets; bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, &c.

PAINTINGS—From Van Dyck, by Hogarth, Bouffon and other eminent artists, and a splendid water color by Hessha. Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of a judgment of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, valuable water right and front on the East River, at Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, one block from Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg):—All that certain plot of ground on the westerly side of the Two Rod-road, near the southwesterly intersection of South 1st-st. and the Two Rod-road, having a front of 75 feet on the East River, by 158 feet 6 inches in depth on the southerly line, and 146 feet 6 inches on the northerly line, with the water right in front on the East River of 75x190 feet on both sides. Sale positive. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, marble building, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, a number of valuable autograph letters, the property of a former Chaplain of the Senate, whose certificate of authenticity will accompany each letter.

Also, a gavel worn by the Father of his Country during the Revolutionary War, and presented to the owner by a member of Gen. Washington's family.

These letters, some 15 in number, and written by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Munroe and others, are of an exceedingly interesting character, relating generally to the private social rather than the public affairs of the distinguished writers, may be seen at any time prior to the sale at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE—At No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping. The house having been furnished throughout in December last with new and elegant furniture, is now in fine order, embracing one solid rosewood parlor suite in three colored brocatel, cost $375; one do. in crimson and maroon brocatel, cost $275; in green plush also, solid rosewood centre, side, and extension dining tables, elegant side board, dining chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites complete, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, mirrors, carpets throughout the house, oil-cloths, do. chandeliers, crockery, cutlery, silver ware, kitchen ware, &c. Catalogues at sale, and sale peremptory for cash.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET AND ENAMELED FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—RUSSELL & DAY will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 85 Nassau-st. (two doors below Fulton,) a large and superior assortment of cabinet and enameled furniture for parlors, dining rooms, halls, bedrooms, &c. Also, a quantity of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and one rosewood and one mahogany piano-forte. Particulars in catalogues.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, April 23, at the Merchants' Exchange, two lots at the junction of Broadway, 8th-av. and 59th-st., opposite the Central Park, the northwest corner, 34 ft. front on Broadway, 144 on 59th-st., 25 feet; 121 ft. on the north line lot adjoining on 59th-st.; 25 ft. front and rear by 75 ft. 5 in. deep. One-half of the purchase money can lay on bond and mortgage for three years, if desired.

JOHN T. ZOE, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SING SING FOR SALE.—I will sell on the premises the very desirable house and grounds, 1¼ acres, well stocked with fruit, now occupied by General H. Storms, adjoining the mansion of John S. Jones, Esq., THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HENRY STORMS, No. 27 Fulton-street, N. Y., or on the premises. JOHN T. ZOE, Auctioneer, Sing Sing.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of the best quality in good order. BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 58 2d av., consisting of French plate mirrors, mahogany sofas, Italian marble-top centre tables, tête-à-têtes, chairs, Brussels carpet, a very handsome rosewood piano, bedroom furniture—such as mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and counterpanes.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 25, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Lispenard-st., by order of the Administrators, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

G. G. HOSMER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

G. G. HOSMER WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 Greenwich-av., all the household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in silk, damask and plush, one fine old English piano, handsome chamber suites, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 43 and 45 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Being the stock of A. L. Voltmer, Esq., postponed in consequence of the storm, will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 686 Broadway; embracing the usual variety of a first-class salesroom. For particulars see catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF 44 LOTS AND GORES ON 1ST-AV., 10TH, 121ST, 122D AND 123D STS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, in partition, the following real Estate, viz.:

ON 121ST-STREET—13 Lots of ground, including a number of gore lots, situated on the south side of 121st-st., commencing 45 feet east of 1st-av.

ALSO—11 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st av. and 121st-st. eight of the same fronting on the avenue and three on the street. These lots have nearly all full fronts on both the avenue and street.

ALSO—4 Gore Lots on and next the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 122d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore Lots on the south side of 122d-st., commencing 130 feet 11 inches west of 1st-av.

ALSO—28 Lots and Gores situated on the lot bounded by 1st and 3d avs., and by 122d and 123d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av., 11 fronting on 122d-st., and 7 fronting on 123d st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.

ALSO—1 Gore Lot on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 197 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described Lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.

R. MOTT, Attorney.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 39 PARCELS OF PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM AND HOUSTON-ST. POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.:

Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 96th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st. No. 11 is a gore lot. Nine lots north side of 87th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. Eleven lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 108th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue, and 7 on 108th-st. Four lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Five lots on south side of 88th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 563 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three-story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances; 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 8 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., elegant household furniture, all made to order by A. J. Olsen, and been in use about eight months, the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Parlor furniture—Royal Wilton carpets, suite elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and gold brocatel, eight pieces; suites of elegant brocatel and lace curtains to match furniture; elegant carved rosewood etageres, with glass doors, back and marble-top; elegant ormolu four-light glass chandeliers, bronze and Parian mantel and etagere ornaments. Dining room—Superb carved black walnut extension table, elegant black walnut sideboard to match, black walnut arm chairs, carved rosewood sofa and arm chairs in suede de laine, elegant window curtains to match; China dinner and tea sets cut glass ware, cutlery, table linen, &c. Bedrooms—Elegant suites carved rosewood bedroom furniture, French bedsteads armoire à glace dressing bureaus, dressing tables; work table and crib, complete suites mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood arm chairs in morocco, together with a general assortment of kitchen utensils.

THOMAS LESLIE, Auctioneer.

THOMAS LESLIE WILL SELL—At the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, commencing at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY next, 24th April:

The superior brick dwelling house No. 13 Powers-st., containing the modern improvements, lot 25x100.

The two frame houses, one with a store on the southeast corner of Bridge and Water sts. A good business location. Lot 25x100.

Three brick dwelling-houses on the west side of Hudson-av., between Johnson and Tillary sts.

The leasehold interest in two frame dwelling-houses known as Nos. 56 and 57 Adams-st. Lease of 13 years and 10 months from 1st February, 1853.

Five lots on Grand-av, between Bergen and Wyckoff sts. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 8 Tillary st., Brooklyn, or No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture contained in the house, comprising rosewood parlor suites, Brussels, velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dress bureaus, do. washstands, hair mattresses and palliasses mahogany and rosewood Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany spring-seat chairs, cottage do., maple hat stands, sofas and tete-à-tetes, curtains and cornices, mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, music stands, crockery, glass-ware, &c. Also, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. G. MCLAUGHLIN, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET TAPESTRY CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—WILLIAM G. MCLAUGHLIN will sell on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 127 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising rich rosewood chairs, sofas and tete-à-tetes, in crimson velvet; do. bookcase, do. marble-top tables, tapestry, 3-ply and Venetian carpets, French mirrors, China and cut glass ware, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

WM. G. MCLAUGHLIN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 170 Broadway.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—FRIDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock at dwelling-house No. 163 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., sale of superior household furniture, all custom-made, and nearly new, piano-forte, large French plate mirrors, carpets, gas chandeliers, &c., being the whole contents of the above house, consisting of a general assortment of first-class parlor, dining-room, chamber, and library furniture, all in first-rate order, and but little used. This sale is well worthy the attention of parties in want of good, substantial furniture. For particulars, see *Herald* or *Post*.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE SALE—On THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ A. M., on the premises, No. 307 West 22d st., the furniture of a family removing to the country, consisting in part of sofas, divans, chairs, centre tables, engravings, English tapestry carpets, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding, bureaus, bookcase, extension table, mantel ornaments, dinner and tea sets, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Also—Five splendid chandeliers, and other gas fixtures. The furniture is of the best quality, and made to order last Spring in the best manner. For catalogues, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN THIS DAY, April 24, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at No. 184 Clinton, corner of Baltic-st., parlor, chamber, oil-cloths, stoves and kitchen furniture; also, a few valuable oil-paintings.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 5 East Warren, between Court and Smith sts., parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, in good order.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 101 Clinton, between State and Schermerhorn sts., large sale of handsome parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Catalogues of the above at the salesrooms.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 101 Christie-st., near Grand, all the furniture contained in the large boarding-house, about 20 rooms, comprising bedsteads, mattresses, beds and bedding, sofas, bureaus, lounges, mirrors, workables, dining and extension tables, washstands, crockery, glass ware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Deposits required.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS.—Sale postponed to THURSDAY, April 24.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell at 10 o'clock, in lots from the shelves to suit City and country trade, 30 crates white granite, Missouri pattern, and 25 crates blue C. c. dipt and edged-ware, French China tea sets, vases and card-receivers, 400 packages assorted glass ware, table cutlery, tea trays, and eight-day clocks, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

M. H. BOMGER, Auctioneer.

M. H. BOMGER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 121 6th-av., furniture of dealers declining business, consisting of bureaus, wardrobes, centre tables, washstands, tables, bedsteads, walnut, mahogany and oak lounges, chairs, crockery, &c; also, one superior rosewood book-case, made by Hutchings, second hand; work benches, cramps, tools, &c. Also, one spring hand-cart.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on FRIDAY, April 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, one vacant lot in New-York, on the southerly side of 123d st., between 2d and 3d avs.; lot 25 x 100 feet 10 inches; a lot and substantial 3 story brick store and dwelling in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn,) on the northwesterly corner of North 7th and 2d sts.; lot 25 x 100 feet; building 25 x 33 feet. For further particulars apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS & SHOES AND BROGANS—At auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st.; fresh season able goods adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash.

SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—3 four-story brick houses and lots of ground on west side of 1st-av., about 75 feet south of 32d-st.; 6 houses and lots on 32d-st., about 242 feet west from 1st-av.; 1 house and lot on south west corner 34th-st. and 1st-av.; 6 houses and lots adjoining on the south; 3 houses and lots on 34th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., near 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., north side, 100 feet east 2d-av.; 11 houses and lots on north side 34th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; 4 houses and lots on 1st-av., west side, between 34th and 35th sts.; 4 houses and lots on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house and lot on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW-UTRECHT LOTS AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, April 30, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: One house and two lots of ground on the southwest side of Bentie-st., New-Utrecht, 275 feet northwest from the northwest corner of Bentie-st. and the road leading from New-Utrecht to Flatbush, formerly belonging to ISAAC LYONS. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order of ISADORE BERNARD, Assignee of ISAAC LYONS.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 97 Cedar-st., (N. W. Cor. No. 406 Broadway, near the New-Haven Railroad depôt), elegant and rich household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining-room furniture.

ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.—Consisting of large tête-à-tête sofas, large arm chairs, ladies' sewing chairs, and stuffed back parlor chairs in crimson and maroon and gold brocatel, French tapestry, medallion sets, rosewood étageres, book-cases, bedsteads, bureaus with marble top, washstands, commodes, centre, side and pier tables.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Consisting of rich carved oak buffets, oak extension dining tables, oak tête-à-têtes, sofas, arm chairs, small chairs in green velvet plush and reps, pure hair mattresses, straw palliasses, rich and elegant oval French plate pier glasses, mahogany ladies' back chairs, Voltaire arm chairs sewing chairs, rockers, card tables, corner étageres, rich and elegant 21-day bronze and ormolu French clocks, 8-day do. do., bronze groups, match stands, &c.

Parties about furnishing would do well to examine this stock of goods, as it is all made for the City retail trade, and fully warranted in every respect. Catalogues can be had by application at the warerooms of Messrs. WEEKS & CO., or of JOHN L. VANDEWATER, No. 12 Maiden-lane, the day before sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Of 39 parcels of property at Yorkville, Harlem and Houston-st.

SALE POSITIVE. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.:

Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 96th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 96th-st. No. 11 is a gore lot. 9 lots north side of 87th-st., commencing about 241 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. 11 lots on and next the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 109th-st. 4 lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. 5 lots on south side of 88th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 563 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 8 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 172 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Sold in consequence of the parties breaking up housekeeping—and embracing rich and elegant rosewood and mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, dining room, library, and bedroom do; parlor consists of rosewood medallion backs, tête-à-tête sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and plain stuffed back parlor chairs, rosewood rocking chairs, rosewood étagère, do. piano-forte, French plate pier glasses, English velvet tapestry carpet, Brussels and ingrain do., rosewood marble-top centre, pier and side tables; rosewood bookcases, corner étageres, reception chairs, oil paintings, Parian and marble statuettes, satin de laine curtains, cornices, vases, &c. Bedroom furniture consists of mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, towel racks, shades, window curtains, cornices, ingrain carpets, &c. Dining room consists of mahogany extension table, mahogany hair-seat chairs, buffet, marble-top side tables, mahogany sofa, in h. c. oil cloths, stock, silver-plated ware, China, dinner, tea and dessert sets, together with a general assortment of kitchen utensils.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 291 West 22d st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich velvet tapestry carpets, Brussels lace window curtains, rosewood piano, rosewood parlor suite in crimson velvet plush, comfortables, divans, ottomans in French worsted de laine, rosewood centre tables, pier and fancy tables, rich gilt cornices, rich oil-paintings, rugs, vases, clocks and fancy French and Parian ornaments.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, with marble tops, washstands, towel racks, velvet Brusse s and ingrain carpet, chairs, arm chairs, divans, rockers, engravings, vases, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Extension table, buffet, arm chairs, China dinner, tea and coffee sets, rich silver plated ware, consisting of casters, baskets, tea and coffee sets, butter dishes, ice bowls, spoon holders, &c.; with a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—IN pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, valuable water right and front on the East river, at Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, one block from Grand and Houston Ferries

MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, a l that certain plot of ground and on the westerly side of the 2-Rod Road, near the south westerly intersection of South 1st-st. and the 2-Rod Road, having a front of 75 feet on the East River, by 158 feet 4 inches in depth on the southerly line, and 146 feet 6 inches on the northerly line, with the water right in front, on the East River, of 75 feet by 190 feet on both sides. Sale positive. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, marble building, No. 11 Pine st.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN BROOKLYN.—By SAVAGE & PARKS. On THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 187 Henry-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Brussels, Venetian, and other carpets; rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut parlor and chamber furniture, sofas and tete-à-tetes, also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Terms cash. Deposits required. No postponement. Catalogues at the store, No. 314 Broadway.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL on THURSDAY, April 24, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and well-assorted collection of standard dwarf, standard perpetual, and moss roses, also green-house and other plants, comprising camelias, japonicas, deutzias, hyacinths, carnations, geraniums, verbenas, dahlias, &c., all warran ed true to name, and selected with the greatest care, by D. Bold, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies.

F. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

E. HOUGHTON WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, April 24, at the large four-story house No. 317 East 14th-st., opposite Tompkins-square, a large and extensive assortment of first-class furniture, the most of it in perfect order; neat parlor suites, piano and other parlor furniture; kitchen and chamber furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

REED & COLE, Auct'rs.—Store 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1 Washington-place, South 6th-st., between 3d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, elegant 7-inch plate pier glasses, tapestry carpets, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, English oil cloths, paintings, feather beds and hair mattresses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STOCK OF CROCKERY.—By W. W. SHIRLEY, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 98 Pearl-st., Stonebridge's balance of open stock $3,000 to $4,000 will be sold without reserve, on 4 months' credit over $100; those wanting bargains will do well to attend.

REAL ESTATE—BROOKLYN DWELLINGS AT AUCTION—RARE CHANCE—COLE & CHILTON will sell on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst., at the Merchant's Exchange, three new and desirable Philadelphia brick front, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwellings, 20 by 40 feet, lots 30 by 100 feet, Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Bergen-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., containing twelve rooms and just finished in modern style, with gas, ornamental sliding doors, cornices and centers, mantels and grates, bells and speaking tubes; handsomely painted and basements grained. Location unexceptionable.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2 LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 6 P. M., Cleveland 9 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Ag

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

No Schools for Colored Children in the Fourth Ward.

A few days ago, a colored man, owning real estate in the Fourth Ward, made application at Ward School No. 1, in William-street, for the admission of his two children as scholars in the public school. In most of the other Wards, schoolhouses are provided for colored children expressly, but in the Fourth Ward there are none. The Principal of the School, who had only white children under him, was at a loss what to do. It was a new question for him to decide. The applicant paid his taxes into the City Treasury, as other citizens of a different color did who had children at the schools, which the assessments on their property helped to support; but it was contrary to the former usage of the school to admit colored scholars. He referred the applicant to the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Ward. The question came up before them last Monday evening, and was referred to a Select Committee of their body, who are to consider it, and report upon it, at their next monthly meeting. The probability is, that it will receive no definite decision from them, but will be carried up to the Board of Education for final adjudication. It is the policy of New-York to extend to all her inhabitants equal opportunities for educating their children, and rearing a generation of useful and accomplished citizens.

Semi-Annual Examinations Continued.

NUMBER FIFTY—GIRLS' SCHOOL IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The City Superintendent made his semi-annual examination of the large Girls' Grammar School in Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue, on Monday, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., in order to enable the business men who have daughters attending the school to be present. This is the first building erected as an exclusive girls' school. It was opened about fifteen months ago.

The Primary Department has 600 girls on register, under the charge of Miss E. Pinckney.

The Grammar School has a register of 600, under the charge of Mrs. J. H. Pollock. There were present on Monday 500 girls, notwithstanding the furious storm. The school assembled in the main hall, which seats over 1,000 persons, and the seats were all filled.

Owing to severe illness the Principal was not present, her place being supplied by Miss M. Louise Marston, the accomplished Vice-Principal, aided at the Piano by Miss Josephine Lasher, Teacher of French and Music. Only two classes were examined. The second class was tested in reading, arithmetic and astronomy, which were their strong points. The first class had in it more good readers than can be found in any class of any schools yet visited, with perhaps the single exception of the girls' school (No. 33) in Clark-st.

The class in grammar was as ready, at all points, as the best—parsing the most difficult sentences with facility.

The class in arithmetic was quizzed by Mr. O'Donnell, of No. 4, and their ready answers gave great satisfaction. The same class was tested in algebra, by Mr. Harrison, of No. 61, as far as "two unknown quantities," and had time permitted would have worked in quadratic equations with facility.

Prof. Thompson examined the class in geometry, at some length, in which the girls appeared at the blackboard with much credit. Miss Eliza Monahan, a little girl of twelve, was the most remarkable mathematician. Miss Fanny Tracy wrote a very effective composition entitled the "Wrong Day."

Miss Elizabeth Fuerer gave a fine reading of the "Hebrew Mother." The singing was as good as can be found in our City schools. The specimens of penmanship and drawing (taught by Miss Marston) were highly commended. Several pencil sketches and heads, bearing the name of Miss Maria L. Furey, were named by the examiner as the best he had seen. Brief and touching addresses were made by Messrs. Wilson and Rathbun, in which allusion was made to the absent Principal, and to "old familiar faces forever gone out from among us."

The examination lasted until after dark, and the order and completeness of drill were shown to great advantage during the dismission. If there is a better school, public or private, in the City than No. 50, we know not where it is.

A large number of girls have been studying French, but their teacher has left, and her place still remains vacant.

NUMBER FORTY-EIGHT, IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

The Superintendents visited this school yesterday. The building is a fine one. It has been opened only some three months. It cost over $50,000. The class-rooms, furniture and accommodations, are all first rate.

In the Primary Department Miss E. A. Ebbetts is Principal. The Vice-Principal's place is vacant. The assistants are: Misses E. M. Dyke, M. B. Roomes, C. L. Parker, E. Pelley, F. R. Lincoln, R. Blum, L. E. Ayers, G. F. Brown, and M. Colburn. There were five hundred and fifty girls and boys present.

There are seats for 800 pupils in this department, which is one of the most desirable in the City, and affords, in connection with the large new Primary-school building in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, (which has about four hundred vacant seats,) ample accommodations for the children of the Twentieth Ward. The Primary School in Thirty-fifth-street is at present crowded with over 700 children; yet has seats for but about 400. Parents will see the propriety of sending their children to the new Schools, and in some degree relieve the crowded state of No. 33. The health of the little ones demands it. School officers should see that a proper discretion is used in retaining too large numbers of small children in the Primary Schools. The order, singing and appearance of the Primary under examination were very satisfactory.

The girls' grammar school, Miss Isabella Hill, Principal; Henriett E. Dutch, Vice-Principal, and Misses P. Woodruff, E. L. Thompson, Amanda M. Edmonds, Mary Anne Conmover, C. G. Harwood, M. A. Smith and Alice Goodwin as Assistants, had 230 girls present with a register of 300. The various exercises were quite up to the standard of expectation and gave promise of great future excellence. The singing under the direction of Mr. Colburn was very good. There are about four hundred seats in this fine school which ought to be filled.

The Boys' Grammar School has the finest assembling-room in the City, and class-rooms that overlook nearly the whole City. The number of boys present was 230, with a register somewhat larger. J. H. Partridge, Esq., is Principal; Hugh Carlisle, is Vice-Principal. Their assistants are P. W. Connelly, D. W. Searles, W. H. Adams, J. A. Tracy and Miss Rosamond Rogers—six male and but one female teacher—a very unusual proportion. Master Lewis Bulkley sang the song, "Off to Kansas," admirably. The classes in arithmetic and algebra were well up. The other exercises were as satisfactory as could be expected under the present state of the classification of the school, which is constantly receiving additions.

The drawing and penmanship were very fair, and some of the maps were as good as we have yet seen. There is a piano in this department, and vocal music is taught by Prof. Colburn. There is not a more admirably furnished School in the City than this. There are over one hundred vacant seats, which ought to be filled up.

The School-officers of the Twentieth Ward are:

Commissioners—Boltis M. Fowler, Nelson J. Waterbury.

Inspectors—J. B. Fitzgerald, Chas Darragh.

Trustees—Wm. Menck, Henry Larkin, Philo V. Beebe, Hubbard G. Stone, James Kearney, Robt. T. Creamer, Edwin Dobbs, Casper Myers.

Of these, two were present—Commissioner Fowler being one of them. Commissioner Waterbury is at present in Cuba—driven there by miserable health.

No. 49, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, will be examined to-day.

PRIMARY NUMBER FOUR.

Primary School No. 4, held in the basement of the Baptist Church in Christie-street, near Rivington, which has been recently purchased as a site for a large School, was examined on Monday by Mr. Seton. There were 250 pupils present, under the care of Miss Susan M. Drinker, with four assistants.

The order, scholarship, and appearance of the classes, were satisfactory. The School is to be removed to the new building at the corner of Delancey and the Bowery, as the Church is to be pulled down immediately, and the new edifice erected as early as possible.

Branch's Bill.

The following bill for services rendered humanity has been presented against the City by Mr. Branch. There is no mistake in it, Mr. Branch himself having done us the honor to leave the copy in our hands.

[OFFICIAL.]

The following is the bill for the Matsell, Mackellar, McCann and Webster Investigation and Prosecution:

Amount borrowed by Stephen H. Branch from Alderman Briggs, Ex-Alderman Christy, Chief Engineer Alfred Carson, Samuel Sneden, George Steers and Wm. Curtis Noyes	$1,720
Amount expended from Mr. Branch's private purse.	280
The counsel fees of Messrs. Noyes, Stoughton and Nash	3,301
The reporters' bill of Messrs. Carey, Hincks and Hayes	104
Mr. Squires' counsel fees at Perth Amboy	25
Wm. Van Rantz for carriages and sleighs to carry witnesses	74
Total	$4,504

Adulterations of Food and Drugs.

The Londoners are still trying to stop the adulterations of food and drugs with which they are so universally afflicted. Nor is it entirely without success. Before the Parliamentary Committee now in session, Jacob Bell, a wholesale druggist, said that several drugs which were formerly very much adulterated, could now be obtained in a purer state. Among these were milk of sulphur, scammony, &c. Opium could be obtained pure if required; it was chiefly a question of price. Mr. Wakley said that legislation on the subject was absolutely necessary, or the investigations which had been made and the publicity given to the various trieks of the trade would only have the effect of increasing the evil by showing dishonest persons how to deceive. This was proved by the fact that adulterations had increased after the publication of Mr. Accum's work, entitled *Death in the Pot*. Mr. Moffatt thought that by the expense of £10,000, adulteration could be put down in London. Mr. Otway said that "Cocculus Indicus" was still largely imported, and he did not know of any other purpose to which it was applied, except the adulteration of beer. Mr. Bell read several papers explanatory of the laws in force in America for the prevention of the adulteration of drugs, and said he believed something of the same nature introduced into England would be of advantage, more especially that rule which enforced the examination of all drugs in bond. Dr. Carpenter said the addition of alum to bread was peculiarly injurious. Our readers will remember that this is contrary to the opinion of Liebig, who has said that a little alum rather helped than hurt the bread.

The Relations of the Church to the Government.

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson delivered a lecture last night in the Tabernacle in aid of the Catholic Library Association. The audience was respectable, but not very large. The lecturer argued that all the Church required of the Government was freedom to carry on her proper functions, respect for her independence and protection against material hostility; and contended that these were the very things this Government secured to her.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A fatal railroad accident occurred on Saturday, about 9 o'clock, near the Rochelle Station, Westchester County, to a lady 60 years of age, named Wolf. Deceased resided in Mount Vernon. The engineer perceived her coming up the bank near the track, but was unable to give an alarm in time to save her. As she reached the top of the bank, the engine struck her on the head, threw her forward, and ran over her leg, crushing it horribly. She lived but a few moments after the accident.

Shakespearean Readings.

Miss Cameron and Mr. Fairclough gave some readings from *Shakespeare* last evening at Hope Chapel, which were highly successful and crowned with considerable applause. Some of the pictures, especially those of Queen Catherine and Sir Giles Overreach, were conceived and colored with much power and effect.

The Fillibusters up Again.

Messrs. Hicks, Herrick and Kingsley were paraded yesterday morning, in fatigue uniform, and remanded to Friday.

City Politics.

The Eighteenth Ward Republicans have organized an Association, and elected the following officers:

President, W. K. Strong; Vice President, C. W. Elliot; Secretary, Richard Wynkoop; Treasurer, Henry A. Hurlbut; and C. W. Elliot, James Anderson, G. W. Pearcey, C. B. March and Mr. Sedgwick were appointed delegates to the Central Committee.

☞ Let everybody try to save a drowning man, if he can. Few things pay better—especially in England. The London Board of Trade have awarded to two young seamen fifty shillings each, for saving nine persons at great personal risk. As our people are no less munificent than merry Englishmen, we feel safe in promising that every brave young man who risks his life to save another's may get either directly or indirectly six shillings for his trouble.

☞ They are suffering with fever and ague in the vicinity of Paterson, N. J. This is beginning rather early in the season.

Board of Governors.

Five of the Board met yesterday. The number of inmates remaining at the various hospitals, Almshouse, and other institutions under the management of the Governors, April 19, is stated as 6,118, being a decrease of 132 upon the previous week. The number remaining April 12 was 6,250, since which day there had been admitted 1,152. Total, 7,409. Of this latter number 19 had died, 1,171 had been discharged, 95 had been sent to the Penitentiary, and 6 to the State Prison. Total, 1,291; which deducted from 7,409, leaves 6,118 as the present number.

The meeting stood adjourned for want of a quorum.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

HIRING A HORSE ON A SUNDAY—A NEW DODGE.

Joseph Nathan vs. *William Welsh*.—This was an action to recover a compensation for losses suffered by the plaintiff on account of the negligence of the defendant. It appeared that on the 10th of June last the latter hired from the former a horse and a buggy wagon, which were to be returned in good condition the same night to the stable of the plaintiff. The property not coming home, search was made for it on the following day, when the horse and wagon were found in a bad plight; the latter was broken, and the horse had been over-driven and very badly treated—lame, and suffering from the whip. On the part of the defence it was set up, that as the contract for the hire of the horse and wagon was made *on a Sunday*, the plaintiff could not recover. His Honor said that the action was not based on a contract, but was for the ill-treatment of the horse and the damage done to the wagon. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $225 and costs.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

Carpets.—Doughty & Bro., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of Carpetings, Oil-cloths, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of Carpetings,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas! Gas!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This beautiful Theatre is now the general theme of admiration for its neatness, magnificence and arrangements for comfort, and particularly the excellence and variety of the entertainments given by its proprietor. This evening will be presented the drama of the "Cattle Stealers," in which the Messrs. Cony and T. B. Webb will appear with their trained dogs. The pantomime of the "Four Lovers" will follow, and the whole will conclude with the great drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice."

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing—Consumption.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. Mabin,
Psychical Physician, &c., No. 83 West 26th-st., N. Y.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. Fitch's "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 336 pages, 80 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. Fitch & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Household Furniture.—Anthony J. Bleecker & Co., in addition to their regular daily sales of real estate at the Merchants' Exchange, which will be continued as heretofore, will give their attention to auction sales of household furniture at the residence of owners. Their second sale of the season will commence at 10 o'clock to-day, at No. 19 West 26th-street, opposite Trinity Chapel, the catalogue comprising the usual variety of very costly furniture of recent make and nearly new.

[Advertisement.]

Gallery of Photographic Portraits and Miniatures—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.

Guerney & Fredericks,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

Little Cordelia Howard as Eva!—They play Uncle Tom's Cabin again, this afternoon as well as this evening at Barnum's Museum, with the famous little Cordelia Howard, the original Eva, and her mother as the original Topsey. Without seeing this beautifully produced piece, no idea can be formed of its exquisite effect. Little Cordelia melts all to tears. Topsey convulses all with laughter.

[Advertisement.]

Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Tooth-Picks, &c.—Together with Lownde' Patent Pen and Pencil Case in Gold and Silver, are being continually manufactured by the subscribers in every conceivable style, and at prices to suit all. The attention of the trade and public is respectfully solicited.

Wilmarth, Clubsman & Co.,
No. 21. Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixture Manufactory.—Attention is invited to our stock of gas fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. Curtis & Alexander, No. 12 Canal, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Nothing tries the temper like malignant ulcers and painful boils. They almost tempted even Job to blaspheme. Fortunately, they are quickly healed by Holloway's Ointment, and the Pills are equally efficacious in stomach and liver complaints.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology at the Odeon, Brooklyn, E. D.—Mr. Fowler commences a course of Lectures, on Wednesday Evening next, April 23, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued four successive evenings. Seats to first Lecture free; to the remainder 12½ cents each. Examinations daily at No. 368 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Carpets.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. Peterson & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Wilson's Original Dandelion Coffee.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by Barnes & Pare, Hegeman, Bu & Co. and Schieffelin & Brothers, and at tail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Dr. Robert Hunter, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 828 Broadway

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ambrotypes or transparent glass portraits at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon. Photographs in every variety furnished in a style of unsurpassed excellence.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 162 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Drawing-Room Entertainment in Brooklyn.

To-day being the Birthday of Shakespeare, Mr. Fleming, in honor of the occasion, will repeat his Dramatic Readings, in connection with Mrs. Fleming and Miss Eloise Bridges, at the Athenæum, in Brooklyn. This "Drawing-room Entertainment," as Mr. Fleming happily calls it, has been extremely well received, both in Brooklyn and in this City. Mrs. Fleming is a very charming ballad singer; and Mr. Fleming, as an elocutionist, is well qualified to yield both entertainment and instruction to his audiences.

A Caution to Carmen.

A suit was tried in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, in which James Kieman and wife sue to recover damages of Joseph and Thomas Bell, for injuries inflicted on Mrs. Kieman through the carelessness of Joseph Thompson, in the employ of defendants. The plaintiff's case was, that Mrs. K., in attempting to cross Hicks-street, was run over by a horse and cart in charge of Thompson, by which she had a leg and arm broken. This, it is alleged, was through the carelessness of the driver, who, at the time, was partially intoxicated. The defence set up was that he affair wrs purely accidental. The Jury rendered a verdict of $400 for plaintiffs, to which the Court added $25, as allowance. For plaintiffs, Samuel Garbison, Esq. For defendants, Seabury Kissam, Esq.

Freaks of a Cat.

A Cat entered a drug store at the corner of Joralemon and Court-streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, and commenced jumping about on the shelves, making sad havoc with medicines and perfumery. In this manner some $50 worth of property was destroyed, and the clerk in removing the infuriated animal received a severe bite in the hand.

Farewell Sermon.

Rev. James J. Bell, pastor of the First Congregational Methodist Church, Brooklyn, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last. The Society have invited Rev. Mr. Hator to fill the vacancy.

NEW-JERSEY.

Funeral of Robert L. Stevens.

The funeral of the late Robert L. Stevens, at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. There were present a large number of the prominent citizens of New-York, and men of scientific tastes and of business, with whom the deceased, during his life, had intimate acquaintance. The Church was filled with people.

The remains of the deceased were placed in a metallic coffin, which was inclosed in a rosewood coffin, and were borne to the Church upon the shoulders of several men. Twelve pall-bearers preceded them. The vocal exercises were performed by the Calvary Church Choir, led by Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick, who sang, "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," from the oratorio of the Messiah. Rev. Mr. Bruce, Rector of St. Paul's, read the burial service in the Church. The remains were taken to the family vault in Bergen Cemetery.

Nomination of Chief Engineer and Assistants in Jersey City.

The Delegates of the Fire Companies in Jersey City met in Convention last evening, to nominate candidates for Chief and Assistant Engineers, to be voted for at the election on the first Tuesday in May. Three Delegates were present from each of the eleven Companies in the City. A. W. Van Winkle presided, and John T. Miller was Secretary.

Two candidates were nominated for each office—the two receiving the highest number of votes being the candidates. For Chief Engineer, Samuel A. French, the present Chief, received 30 votes, and William Howeth, 3, and were declared nominated. The following assistants were nominated for the respective Wards:

First Ward—John D. Nolan, Wm. J. Stevens.
Second Ward—James Wallace, Thomas Gross.
Third Ward—Wm. Chilvers.
Fourth Ward—John G. Haybeck, John T. Mellor.

What Flesh and Blood are Worth in Missouri.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

California, Mo., April 13, 1856.

I send you a statement of a negro sale we had in our town yesterday. The negroes were sold on six months' credit, and not purchased by heirs or the connections: one boy 17 years old, $1,400; one woman 26 years old, and two twin children six months old, $1,320; one boy 10 years old, $1,015; one by seven years old, $886; one boy five years old, $505. The woman that brought the $1,320 was said not to be sound, so you can see what property is worth on the Railroad in Mouiteau, so far as negro property is concerned. Yours, respectfully, N.

How Dr. Graham's Pardon is Received in New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Bee* rejoices greatly that Gov. Clark has pardoned Dr. Graham, and says:

The testimony given during the trial was singularly confused and contradictory—so much so, that out of New-York, every one was astounded at the verdict and the sentence. The pardon of Dr. Graham was solicited by an array of names from Louisiana of a character which it would have been impossible to obtain, had not the evidence thrown the utmost doubt on the guilt of the accused, or at the worst, greatly extenuated the crime.

Accidents on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—On Tuesday a land slide occurred on this road, east of Altona, filling up the track with a mass of rocks and earth, into which the train ran at full speed. The locomotive was thrown from the track down an embankment about twenty feet, killed the engineer on the spot, and severely injuring the fireman. The passengers fortunately escaped unhurt. On Saturday the express train came in collision with the mail train going east, at Dornick Point, three miles [illegible] down. The baggage and express cars [illegible] smashed, and three of the passenger [illegible] damaged. No one was killed; [illegible] were slightly injured, but

Freshet in the Hudson River.

The recent storm and previous rains have tended to increase the freshet in the Hudson River, and extended the flood. During the night and this morning the water has been steadily rising, and at noon the docks and pier were inundated. On the dock the first floor of some of the warehouses was untenantable, and on the pier the water was coming in on the first floor. There are entertainments of an extended inundation, and a flood far exceeding in extent that of any previous season. Should the present storm continue any great length of time, with the present temperature, high water is inevitable.

The river here now is not to be high as it was two years ago by six feet, but we learn from Capt. Holmes, of the steamer *Coffin*, that when he left Hudson this morning, the docks there were not only inundated, but the water was within seven inches as high as it was two years ago. This he accounts for in this way: During Sunday there was a violent gale from the northeast, which invariably tends to bring a very heavy tide into New-York. This gale was followed by a stiff breeze from the south, which drove the water up the river.

The passengers by the steamer *South America*, at Hudson, were landed on the *Coffin*, and from thence taken on shore in small boats. Two years ago the river at Hudson was seven inches higher than it was this morning; but, with this exception, no such flood has been experienced at that place in thirty-five years. The river here, at noon, was gradually rising, and the water running at the rate of five miles an hour. Up to noon there was no abatement of the storm, and a pretty severe freshet was generally anticipated.—*Albany Journal*, 22d.

Setting Trees—Very Laudable.

Numerous car-loads of elm, maple, ash, and other shade trees daily arrive on the Michigan Central, from the forests of Michigan and Northern Indiana. One of our fence-makers has bought 4,000 trees already this Spring in that way, 1,600 of them were sold to Dr. Newkirk, and 1,700 to another gentleman to plant on the west side.—*Chicago Paper.*

Murderer Arrested.—The Dalton (Ga.) *Times* of the 17th inst. alludes to the murder of Mr. Rowland, in McMinn County, Tenn., by a negro boy named Jack and some white accomplice. Jack was arrested on suspicion, but the evidence not being strong enough against him, he was discharged. His owner, Mr. O. P. Hall, then sent him off to this State and sold him. Last Tuesday, Jack passed through Dalton in the custody of Cols. Calloway and McCully. Jack had made a confession, and stated that he and a white man by the name of Williams went to the store and murdered and robbed Rowland, and on entering the store, Williams knocked him down and Jack cut his throat. They then took the money and divided it between them. The Circuit Court for McMinn is now in session at Athens. Jack's case will, no doubt, be disposed of in a very summary manner, and Williams, who is still in McMinn, will receive such attention as the evidence will admit of. The County Court of McMinn appropriated the money necessary to purchase the boy from his Georgia owner, who purchased him from Mr. Hall.

The Hobbs' Lock Picked.—The Ilion *Independent* of this week asserts that the Day & Newell Lock, manufactured at New-York, commonly known as the "Hobbs Lock," has at last been picked by Lewis Lie, Jr., of the adjoining village of Newport. It says:

"The exact 'modus operandi,' of picking the lock, of course, is not expected to be made known to the public just at present; but it is sufficient to say that, by a singular and ingenious method, the action of the key upon the curve of the tumblers of the lock are *mapped out* and from which a wooden key is made, which *unlocks* and *locks* the lock, and in all respects operates in every way as the true key. In this manner the lock was opened in the presence of the Cashier of the Dairyman's Bank, Newport, N. Y., and of the President of the Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome, N. Y., and within a few weeks was so opened, (a $300 lock on a jeweler's safe,) in Wall-street, New-York—from all of whom certificates to this effect have been taken. This statement of course will astound the world, but it is even true."

Preparing Patent Leather.—The process followed in France for glazing leather is to work into the skin, with appropriate tools, three or four successive coating of drying varnish, made by boiling linseed oil with white lead and litharge, in the proportion of one pound of each of the latter to one gallon of the former, and adding a portion of chalk or ochre—each coating being thoroughly dried before the application of the next. Ivory black is then substituted for the chalk or ochre, the varnish slightly thinned with spirits of turpentine, and five additional applications made in the same manner as before, except that it is put on thin and without being worked in. The leather is rubbed down with pummice-stone powder, and then varnished and placed in a room at 90 degrees, out of the way of dust. The last varnish is prepared by boiling ½-lb. of asphalt with 10 lbs. of the drying oil used in the first step of the process, and then stirring in 5 lbs. copal varnish and 10 lbs. turpentine. It must have a month's age before it is fit for use.

Telegraphing on the Continent.—The International Electric Telegraph Company flashed 26,480 messages in the last six months of 1855, and paid a dividend of 7 per cent. This looks like business. The Queen's speech, 701 words, was sent to Amsterdam by Varley's apparatus and printed in twenty minutes and a half, the total length of wire and submarine cable being 107 leagues. The clerk was a girl of eighteen, and she transmitted nearly thirty-five words a minute, the quickest dispatch yet recorded of the instrument. Two words had to be corrected by interchange of signals, and all within the time stated. Bonelli's method of signalising from one train, or between two trains while in motion, has been tried successfully on the Paris and St. Cloud railway. Parties in the respective trains talked by telegraph with each other while speeding along or with the office.

Galena Lead Mines.—Lode Struck in a New Locality.—We learn by a gentleman from Lansing, that a short time since, a Mr. Tichnor, formerly from Platteville, struck a very valuable load of lead ore, on Silver Creek, a small stream running into the Little Iowa, about twelve miles west from Lansing. It is represented as an east and west vein, in a regular perpendicular crevice, six inches in thickness and ten feet in height, with every appearance of continuance. They are raising about four thousand pounds per day. There is quite an extent of country lying directly west of Lansing where small quantities of lead ore have been found on the surface, but it has not, except to a very limited extent, been mined for. This is the first regular lode that has been struck that we have heard of.—*Galena Advertiser.*

Important from Harrisburg—The Lager Beer Bill Passed.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Saturday passed finally the bill relating to the licensing of beer-houses in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Alleghany cities, and Berks, Northampton, Lancaster, Monroe, Pike, Carbon, Luzerne, Montgomery and York counties. (The bill passed by one majority.)

The striking features of the bill are these: 1st.—*It establishes a class of drinking houses not recognized in the late law.* It *requires* the Board of Licensers in the cities and the Courts in the counties *to grant all applications for beer-houses* which are signed by twelve reputable citizens, without limit as to number or citizenship; and it repeals that part of the late law which restricts the number of hotels and restaurants.

Railroad Officials Punished.—Mr. Lambert, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has discharged from the service of that Company two of its Conductors, who had charge of the trains that recently came in collision near Pittsburg. Maj. Adams, one of the conductors dismissed, previous to the accident, was considered one of the most efficient officers of the road. Inasmuch, however, as Adams and the other conductor were running contrary to instructions, and thus exposing scores of lives to imminent danger, the course of the Superintendent is to be highly commended, and recommended as an example well worthy of imitation.

Two Children Killed.—Two children were killed at Tiltonsville, Ohio, last week, under painful circumstances. The day being pleasant, the two children had taken a babe and gone out doors to play. Last Winter some trees had been felled and cut into saw-log lengths, and left lying on the hill-side. The thawing and washing of the dirt on the hill-side had so loosened one of the logs that of its own weight it gave way, and rolled down the hill at the particular time when these little children were at play, and rolling over the party, the two eldest were instantly crushed to death; and, remarkable as it may appear, the little babe was saved with scarcely a scratch—a knot on the log elevating it so as to pass over the babe without hardly touching it.

Cases of Longevity in New-Hampshire.—The following persons lived to be one hundred and ten years of age, and upwards: Samuel McGuinn, of Andover, who died in 1845, 110 years; William Scoby, Londonderry, 1754, 110; John Collomore, Kensington, 1825, 110; Jenny Kennison, Brookfield, 1840, 110; Samuel Welch, Bow, 1823, 112; Robert Macklin, Wakefield, 1787, 115; William Perkins, New-Market, 1732, 116; Duncan McNaughten, Moultonborough, 1831, 117; and Zaccheus Lovell, Nashua, 120. The date of this last death we do not know. Probably he was the eldest person that ever died in the State.—*American Medical Monthly.*

Wisconsin.—George B. Smith, E. H. Janseen, and Alexander T. Gray, the members of the Board of State Canvassers of Wisconsin, who counted Mr. Barstow into office and gave him a certificate accordingly, occupy several columns of the *Argus* to defend their conduct and impeach the judgment of the Supreme Court.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 21, at 5½ o'clock P. M., at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d av., by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, in the presence of a numerous concourse of friends, Mr. Wells Hutchinson, of this City, to Miss Dorcas E. Haines, of the City of Chicago, Ill.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, April [illegible] Mr. M. Scott Smith to Miss [illegible] this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, Dorcas T. Hardenbergh, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 29 West 16th-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 22, Fanny Adella, youngest daughter of Gabriel and Adelia Van Cott, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 84 Columbia-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 22, after a lingering illness, Albert A. Rogers, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Rapelyea-st., near Henry, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Seneca Co., N. Y., and Connecticut papers please copy.

In Paterson, N. J., on Monday, April 21, Charles Cox aged 25 years.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph N. Taylor, Broadway. The cars leave Jersey City at 9.35 A. M., and 1.5 P. M.

☞ The relatives and friends of William M. McArdle, late Captain of the New-York City Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Thursday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—April 22.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	95	100	Erie Railroad	s3 56⅝
10,000	Missouri 6s	b3 85	850	do	56¾
1,000	do	s3 85½	150	do	s3 56½
4,000	do	b3 85	150	do	b10 56½
1,000	Indiana State 5s	83½	100	do	s10 57½
1,500	do	83¼	400	do	c 56½
1,400	Indiana 2½ ₱ ct.	53	100	do	b30 56⅝
1,000	Kentucky 6s	104	100	do	s3 56½
1,000	California 7s, '70	88	100	do	b60 57
1,000	Erie bds. of '83	92½	100	do	btwk 56⅝
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1stm. b.	99¾	25	Harlem Railroad	19¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2dm. b.	89¾	50	Hds. Cent'l R. R.	b3 98
1,000	Goshen Line bds.	85¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 95¾
25,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	89¾	22	do	c 95¾
6,000	do	c 87½	50	do	b3 95¾
500	do	87¾	100	Mh. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30 98¼
5,000	do	s30 87½	100	do	opg 98
5,000	do	s60 87¾	500	do	98¾
5,000	do	87½	60	Panama Railroad	c 104½
5,000	do	s30 87¾	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	b30 64¾
10,000	do	b60 88	200	do	b60 64
3,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	500	do	c 63
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	102½	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b60 97½
25	Howard Ins. Co.	165	100	do	s3 113⅜
20	Corn Exchange Bk.	105	10	do	113¾
25	Nic. Transit Co.	14½	11	do	113¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	100½	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	opg 83
14	do	100¾	300	do	83¼
100	do	101	100	do	83¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 22¾	325	do	83½
250	N. J. Zinc Co.	2¼	100	do	b10 aft opg 82
360	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92½	100	do	opg 82¾
200	do	b30 92½	400	do	82¾
300	do	b60 92¾	300	do	b10 82¾
500	do	b3 93¼	150	do	b30 83
100	do	b60 92¾	100	do

New-York Daily Times.

PRESIDENTIAL.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Reception by the City Fathers—Mr. Stephen H. Branch Closeted with the Minister—There will be no Dinner.

Yesterday was a day of prodigious excitement in political circles. Our distinguished Minister to the Court of St. James arrived by the *Arago* at an early hour of the morning, and he fell among friends even the moment that he landed. There was great anxiety to see him, and the crowds that gathered about him wherever he presented himself must have been more gratifying to his heart than to his lungs, for to be suffocated in a great press, even of friends, is not ever agreeable. But let us be orderly in our account:

The news of the *Arago*'s being below yesterday morning was immediately communicated to the City Hall and was thence telegraphed to the different Station Houses, whence the members of the Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen, together with the Mayor, were notified. On the arrival of the steamer at her wharf at the foot of Beach-street the Committees, Aldermen ELY being chairman of that of the Aldermen, and Councilman J. L. SMITH of that of the Councilmen, were there to receive Mr. BUCHANAN. His Honor, the Mayor, was not present. Mr. BUCHANAN is rather stout, with a florid complection. His hair is white, as are also his short side-whiskers. We understand that he was just 61 yesterday, having been born on the 23d of April, 1791. He looked remarkably well, although we understand that, until Tuesday, he has been constantly afflicted with the sea-sickness. In the cabin Alderman ELY, as spokesman of the two Committees, welcomed Mr. Buchanan in a brief speech. He alluded to the universal joy which was felt at his safe return from a residence abroad, during which he had rendered so great services to our country, and by his eminently wise and judicious course, preserved the blessings of peace to two great nations. The American people honored him for these services and it did also for his private virtues.

The City had resolved to invite him to be its guest during his sojourn in its midst, and in the absence of the Mayor, it had become his, (the speaker's) pleasant duty to welcome him to its hospitalities. [Applause.]

Mr. BUCHANAN replied in a very few words. He accepted with pleasure the hospitalities of this City, the metropolis of the Western Continent. He was glad, as he sailed up the beautiful bay, once more to return to this land of liberty after his sojourn of several years among strangers. If he had done anything for the peace or the tranquillity of the nation, it had only been in the range of his duties both as a private citizen and as a public officer. Now, however, he returned merely in his private capacity, and, as the City had so kindly invited him, he was at the disposal of the Committee.

Alderman ELY escorted Mr. BUCHANAN to an open barouche, in which they both took seats. The carriage was then driven off the docks through a dense crowd, and then to the Everett House, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, where a fine suite of rooms, fronting on Union-square, were allotted to Mr. BUCHANAN. The other members of the Committee, together with several other well-known persons, followed in carriages. Several gentlemen of the Committee remained with Mr. BUCHANAN during the day, and, we understand, dined with him. Mr. B. also received visits from several distinguished politicians, but as he desired to keep perfectly quiet, he denied himself to most persons.

We are informed that he dines with the Mayor privately to-morrow afternoon, and that in the evening a serenade, by DODWORTH'S full band, will be given to him in front of the Everett House.

We understand that Mr. BUCHANAN declines, most decidedly, anything in the shape of a public dinner tendered him by the Corporation. He will, however, be present in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall to-day, from 1 to 2 o'clock P.M. The Mayor will present him an elegant copy (printed on satin,) of the complimentary resolutions passed by both Boards of the Common Council, after which Mr. BUCHANAN will receive his friends. It is his intention, at present, to leave for Philadelphia on Friday morning, and thence go to his residence in the afternoon, but the Committee hope to be able to induce him to remain longer in New-York.

Capt. RYDERS was among the friends present. But of those whom Mr. BUCHANAN did not decline to see was a gentleman whom we are happy, as all true Americans are happy to call him—"our friend BRANCH." We reject with scorn our own account of their meeting, to make room for the story as told in his own glowing, racy and alligatorical style:

HOW THE MINISTER MET THE SECRETARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I bought a hat to-day and directed my footsteps towards the classic Everett House, passing many a lovely virgin as I moved along. Gentle April showers suddenly arose and bedewed my glossy mental mantle, to my infinite sorrow, but over which all mercenary hatters will shriek in frantic ecstasy. There was a wonderful commotion on my arrival, and Senator SUMNER politely informed me that Mr. BUCHANAN had just expressed to him a strong desire to see me in the dining room. Alderman ELY soon came, and, arm in arm, we marched with measured pace towards the distinguished Pennsylvanian. As BUCHANAN espied me approaching in the deep perspective, his eyes glistened with intense delight, and, extending both hands, with a grasp that evinced the movement of a mighty heart, we were once more in the most affectionate embraces. Mayor WOOD was close by his side, and witnessed the pleasing and exciting spectacle with lugubrious aspect. Alderman ELY then said: "Mr. BUCHANAN: Permit me to express sincere gratitude, in behalf of the Corporation of New-York, for your hospitality to Mr. BRANCH during his recent visit to Europe, and the great facilities you afforded him in the corroboration of the Brandon Records. [Mayor WOOD looked scorpions and rapiers.] Mr. BUCHANAN said: "I was extremely happy to see Mr. BRANCH in London, and, having known him long, I received him as a friend and as the representative of the leading commercial city of our country." [The great Police Commissioner (who had questioned my visit to Europe, and the authenticity of the Brandon Records) here made signs of departure, and looked very charmingly to Mr. BUCHANAN, who seemed quite indisposed to leave the Secretary.] Alderman ELY then left, and Mr. BUCHANAN continued:

"I am very happy to see you again Mr. BRANCH. I have heard and read much of you in Europe. How have you been, since I last saw you?"

"Very well, I thank you, Sir, and I am very glad to see you again in our native land." [Mayor WOOD again began to move off, but BUCHANAN did not heed him, and stuck to me like beeswax.] "Did you have a storm?"

"No, sir. We fortunately escaped it." [Mayor WOOD here made another failure to get Old Buck away.] "You are looking remarkably healthy."

"Yes, and I presume I look better than usual in consequence of my voyage."

"Were you sea sick?"

"Yes, and I feel the pitching motion of the steamer yet, and shall, I presume, until I have a good long walk of two or three miles, when I shall probably feel as well as ever." [Mayor WOOD here squirmed most horribly, and dropped his head and looked towards the floor.]

"Did you travel far on the Continent of Europe?"

"No, Sir, I only went to France and Holland."—and here he spoke in glowing terms of the Dutch, and of their beautiful and glorious country.

Mayor WOOD then asked him if he did not feel tired, and did not need repose,—to which Old Buck responded in the negative,—and perceiving that BUCHANAN was communing with a more congenial spirit than himself, he finally left us, and returned to annoy us no more. Near us were several notables, watching our movements with "*Piercing*" eyes. Senator SICKLES was hard by, evincing the fretful porcupine, and prancing like an Arabian courser. I then said:

"Mr. BUCHANAN, I remember hearing you say, in the American Senate, soon after your return from Russia as the American Minister, that you had, during your sojourn in foreign lands, traveled extensively in Ireland, which, notwithstanding the odium cast upon her by other countries, was the fairest land beneath the sun. Do you remember this?"

"Yes, Sir, and I still think so. My own father was an Irishman, and I am proud to acknowledge it. Sometimes Pat will get up a pretty good steam, which he soon lets off without explosion, and subsides into one of the cleverest fellows in the world." He continued: "Well, how are you getting along in New-York, Mr. BRANCH?"

"Well, Sir, we are on the eve of a great political crisis," said I.

"How does New-York progress as a commercial city?" said he.

"New-York is the great commercial giant of the Western World, and will remain so during the earth's revolutions, until the last great funeral procession of nations shall come up and go down to its sad mausoleum," said I. This passage elicited intense expression in the visage of the illustrious statesman. After half a column of other interchange of views and friendly emotions, I made the first signs of departure, which he seemed deeply to regret. And I can never efface (with eye rivetted on eye) his warm pressure of my hand,—its long retention in his fervent clasp,—his lingering and enthusiastic solicitude and ejaculations, and asseverations, that he would always be most happy to see m

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hereafter, under all circumstances, and in all "localities" where his lot might be cast, and even at his beautiful domestic retreat in his adored Pennsylvania. And with a glow on his cheek, and fervor in his eye, and sincerity in his voice, and with trembling and broken fragments, he bade me a touching adieu, both soon again to hold sweet counsel together in the pretty village of Lancaster, beneath whose pure, and fragrant, and placid skies were his first inhalations and first affections.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

So it will be seen that what RYDERS, nor WOOD nor SICKLES could do, STEPHEN did. He drew out Mr. BUCHANAN upon the politics of the country—got his views on the great American question—got a platform for a great party. If we mistake not, this conversation so graphically reported, *will have its bearings.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

DEFEAT OF SCHLESSINGER CONFIRMED.

HIS NEGLECT AND COWARDICE.

Another Battle.

Defeat of the Costa Ricans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 22.

The steamer *Charles Morgan* has arrived at this port, with San Juan dates to the 16th inst. The *Orizaba* arrived at San Juan on the 16th, and landed five hundred and twenty-five passengers.

The defeat of Col. SCHLESSINGER is confirmed. Fifty men were killed in the engagement. The cause is attributed solely to the gross neglect o SCHLESSINGER. The remnant of his party had arrived at Rivas. SCHLESSINGER had not taken a single usual precaution against surprise, although within the heart of the enemy's country; and on the field his conduct was so cowardly that Captain THORPE was obliged to face him with pistols and threaten to blow his brains out; but it was all useless; his cowardice had created a panic, and the men could not be reinspirited. The curses vented against SCHLESSINGER by the returned force are loud and deep.

Captain THORPE is a passenger by the *Charles Morgan;* he reports that WALKER is in a good position and prosperous, receiving large accessions to his force.

Another battle had taken place at Arcopoka, between fourteen of WALKER's men, under Captain BALDWIN, and two hundred Costa Ricans, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of thirty killed. BALDWIN lost two killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lane and Douglas Difficulty—Probably no Fight.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

Another day will prove whether my statement, relative to the Lane and Douglas difficulty, is a fabrication, as charged by cotemporaries. I am confirmed in the opinion that there will no be fight, however. S.

The Next Campaign—The Most Prominent Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

Political movements in various parts of the Union excite considerable interest here. So far as can be ascertained with regard to the Democrats, DOUGLAS is carrying nearly the entire Northwest, and appears to be the second choice in all the Southern States where he is not the first choice. For the Vice-Presidency, HOWELL COBB is said to be the most prominent. All who are for either PIERCE or DOUGLAS for President are inflexibly against BUCHANAN. Many delegates to the Democratic National Convention say a victory with a candidate who is not an embodiment of the Kansas-Nebraska issue would be worthless.

BUCHANAN has the support of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, with strength in Michigan and New-York. New-England is mostly for PIERCE, and the South mainly for either DOUGLAS or PIERCE. It may be stated, in this connection, that PIERCE claims a renomination on the ground that his course on the Kansas-Nebraska and other prominent questions, should be indorsed by the Democracy; and that if any man shall be taken from the North, it must, in justice, be himself. Prominent Democrats, who have not resigned the principle of availability, and who, at this early period, look to compromise, in case of bitter conflicts regarding Northern candidates, have in reserve Gen. RUSK, of Texas.

On the Anti-Nebraska side, FREMONT, since the publication of his Kansas letter to ROBINSON, appears to be shooting ahead. SALMON P. CHASE does not seem to have any ambition for the candidacy, while MCLEAN, HALE, BANKS, SUMNER, and BLAIR, whose names have been mentioned, are not aspirants for the nomination. Gov. SEWARD's friends are quiet, but he would rally a strong vote if he should express a desire for the nomination. Among the leaders of the party, a general desire is manifest to yield personal preferences to whoever may ultimately be considered the most popular choice of the Anti-Nebraska masses; but the friends of FREMONT are enthusiastic, and it is said they are evidently increasing in numbers. They contend that a new, young, vigorous party should have a new, young and vigorous candidate, and therefore insist that one who has won his fame in other fields than those of the warrior or the politician, would have great strength before the country, and would have no old prejudices to weigh him down. For the Vice-Presidency, among the Republicans, M. H. GRINNELL, of New-York; COLLAMER, of Vermont, and DAYTON, of New-Jersey, are talked of in case FREMONT is nominated. BENTON does not indorse the Free State movement, and cannot, therefore, advocate FREMONT's nomination. But little is said, in this locality, of Mr. FILLMORE or his prospects.

Effort to Abolish the Court of Claims—The President's Last Evening Reception, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

It is said that an effort will soon be made to abolish the Court of Claims, Mr. GREENWOOD, of the House, having prepared a bill for that purpose.

The President's last public evening reception for the season will be given at the White House on the evening of Friday.

Justice CATRON, of the United States Supreme Court, has been summoned to Nashville, in consequence of the illness of one of his family. He left this afternoon.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

INVITATION TO VISIT THE MERRIMAC.

Mr. MALLORY communicated the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy for the members of the Senate to visit the steamer *Merrimac* at Annapolis.

THE THREE MILLION ARMAMENT BILL.

The three millions armament bill being under discussion,

Mr. BELL of Tenn., expressed doubts as to whether this large amount could be properly expended within the present year. He thought it better to make only a small appropriation now.

Mr. WELLER showed that the whole sum ought to be appropriated forthwith in order to be used most advantageously.

Mr. HALE opposed the bill, thinking the guns to be refitted with percussion locks and Maynard primers would not be at all capable with breech-loading rifles. He was of the opinion that they would not be serviceable in wet weather. He condemned such a large expenditure in time of peace, and advocated economy.

Mr. CASS said the Administration should not be held responsible for large appropriations; Congress had sometimes made them in opposition to the recommendations of the Executive.

Mr. HALE replied that, if the Democratic Party had not controlled Congress pretty generally, particularly the Senator, for a good many years past, they were not to be held responsible. These large expenditures—$70,000,000 or $80,000,000 annually—ought to arrest the attention of people, for they were made at a time when the people were suffering from hard times from one end of the country to the other.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Further discussion of the bill was postponed, and the subject of the Naval Board taken up.

Mr. CRITTENDEN stated that Captain STRIBLING had claimed the honor of capturing a piratical vessel in 1822, which exploit was, in reality, performed by Lieutenant WATSON, and upon a correction of the matter being brought to the notice of Captain STRIBLING, the latter acknowledged that he had mistaken the name of the vessel, being engaged in a similar capture during the same Summer.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., vindicated the character of Lieut. BARTLETT, assailed on a former occasion by Mr. SLIDELL.

Mr. HOUSTON made a reply to speeches of Messrs. CLAYTON and BAYARD, in which he referred to the character of Capt. DU PONT and other naval officers in not very complimentary terms. He severely censured the Navy Board, and illustrated his remarks with humorous anecdotes.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. THURSTON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill was adopted. The amendment referred to being to prevent the former law concerning public printing being so construed as to allow the public printer 20 per cent. for extra compensation.

Mr. HAVEN said that unless this amendment was adhered to, from $20,000 to $100,000 would be annually taken from the treasury for the benefit of the printer. The other day, a prominent member of the Republican Party—Mr. STANTON—declared that he would arraign this Administration before the people for extravagance, yet he and his friends, and gentlemen on the Democratic side were found voting together against this salutary amendment. He wanted this draft on the treasury cut off before his party shall come into power.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., defended the votes of the Democrats, saying Mr. HAVEN sought to create an impression on the public mind that the Democrats are in favor of such extra allowance, when he had not an iota of ground to stand upon. He could assure Mr. HAVEN that the responsibility for large expenditures would not fall on the American Party very soon.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought the printer had the same right as others to the twenty per cent., and that was none at all. He advocated the reduction of the tariff, in order to raise only so much revenue as was necessary for the economical administration of the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., said the record showed that thirty-eight men, known as Republicans, voted with Mr. HAVEN, for the Senate's amendment, while only twenty-four of that party voted against it.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that now the European war was over he rejoiced to see the Republican Party taken under the care of gentlemen all around. This was cheering to his heart, and was an advent of the grand political millenium of which there had been so much talk. [Laughter.] He was gratified with the exhibition of friendship displayed by the Democrats and others for the Republican Party.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied that he had no friendship for that party, but in a good cause he would rather have the Devil as an ally, than to have no aid at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS—Old friends should never be separated. [Renewed merriment.]

At the instance of HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Mr. THURSTON's motion was reconsidered and tabled by 17 majority.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and

MR. STANTON ON SLAVERY EXTENSION.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, in reply to remarks of Mr. KEITT, said: The gentleman need not trouble himself about the Republican Party. He will have a fair field in the Presidential contest, and fine foemen worthy his steel. There will be no questionable motto or doubtful inscription on the Republican banner, but such words as these: "Freedom is national and Slavery sectional;" "No more Slave Territory;" "No more Slave States;" "Union for the sake of liberty, and liberty for the sake of the Union." The banner will be intrusted to the hands of no doubtful or untried soldier, but to those of a fit representative of the principles inscribed on it. Mr. STANTON hoped Mr. KEITT would then be found ready to respond to the Republican battle cry: "Lay on Macduff, &c." Mr. STANTON continued to speak, at length, in vindication of the position of the Republicans.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

No. 93.—Solomon S. Masters & Son *vs.* Frederick L. Parreda & Brother. Argued by Hon. R. Johnson, for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Carlisle and Bradley, for defendants.

Desperate Attempt of Townsend, the Mail Robber, to Escape from Jail.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 23.

TOWNSEND, the mail robber, who was shot and severely wounded while attempting to escape from Newcastle jail, a few days since, succeeded in scaling the wall last night, but he ran only three miles, when he fell from exhaustion, and was retaken to prison. His escape was discovered about 1 A. M., and his course easily followed by the blood from his wounds, which reopened in the efforts he made to scale the wall. The physicians dressed his wounds but a few hours previous to his escape.

Pennsylvania Politics—Speaker of the State Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 23.

The election of Mr. BROWN as Speaker of the State Senate, just before the adjournment of that body, has created a sensation among the Democracy, who preferred to have Mr. WILKINS elected. Threats are made to oust BROWN from the State Executive Committee.

Musical Matters in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 23.

Quite a musical *furore* has been created here by PARODI's "Marsellaise." The piece is to be repeated on Friday. Mme. LAGRANGE and GOTTSCHALK are announced to give concerts here next week.

Canal Navigation.

OPENING OF THE ERIE CANAL.

ROME, Wednesday, April 23.

The Canal Commissioners here to-day decided to open the Canal for navigation on the 5th of May.

OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 23.

Water was let into the Welland Canal to-day.

The Kansas Investigating Committee.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 23.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, reached Leavenworth on the 14th inst.

Departure of the Cambria.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 23.

The R. M. steamship *Cambria* sailed from here at noon to-day with 75 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax. She takes out $512,000 in specie.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 23.

The schooner yesterday reported capsized in the Bay proves to be the British schooner *Mary Nickerson*, from Argyle, N. S., for Boston. Four of the crew were drowned, one saved.

The Freshet Subsiding at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 23.

The freshet is subsiding fast—the weather fine and warm.

The Ship Highflyer Safe.

The ship *Highflyer*, Capt. GORDON WATERMAN, sailed from San Francisco on the 20th of October last for Hong Kong, and as she had not arrived at that port on the 12th of February, following, some fears were entertained for her safety. A postscript to a letter received in New-York, from Canton, dated Feb. 12, states that a vessel from California, bound to Hong Kong, was at the Island of Hainan, dismasted and refitting; and strong hopes were entertained that it would prove to be the *Highflyer*. Hainan is a large Island seperating the China Sea from Tonquin. It lays between lat. 18° 10' and 20° W., and lon. 108° 25' and 111° E., and 200 miles S. W., from Hong Kong. We learn from Capt. W.'s brother, N. M. WATERMAN, Esq., of this city, that he has just received a letter, which positively assures him that the *H. F.* is safe, and is receiving repairs at Hainan. The vessel sailed Oct. 20, and was not heard from for 115 days.—*New-Bedford Paper.*

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia at Halifax and the Arago at this Port.

Interesting Proceedings of the Paris Congress.

FREEDOM OF ITALY UNDER DISCUSSION.

Austria Evacuates the Principalities.

The Peace News at St. Petersburg.

RUSSIAN EXPORT TRADE REOPENED.

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

The French Expedition against Madagascar.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Active—Breadstuffs Lower.

CONSOLS 98 1-8.

THE NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 23.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Ericsson*, the substitute for the *Pacific* in the Collins line, arrived at Liverpool at 5:45 on the morning of the 12th inst.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from New-York at 3 P. M. on the 2d inst., arrived at Liverpool at 8:40 A. M. on the 12th—thus making the passage in about 9 days and 13 hours, mean time.

The *Arabia* brings $11,500 in specie.

Capt. DUNLOP, of the British Steamer *Tartar*, which went in search of the *Pacific*, had furnished a detailed report of his cruise to the Admiralty. His search was principally directed to the space between the fifty-fifth degree of North lattitude and 10° 20' longitude. The two steamers searched separately. The *Tartar* having a strong South-east gale in her favor proceeded as far West as 25° longitude on the parallel of 55°. Guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a vigilant look-out was kept during the day. Unfortunately the search was totally unsuccessful. Nothing whatever was seen or heard of the *Pacific*. The *Tartar* passed many outward and homeward bound vessels and spoke two. Capt. DUNLOP is confident that the *Pacific* cannot be South of latitude 53° or else she must have been fallen in with. March 29 the *Tartar* spoke the American ship *Jacob Badger*, from Calcutta for London, leaking badly. He pumped her out and lent a Midshipman and eight men to navigate her into port. The *Tartar* has again put to sea to continue the search.

The steamers *Ericsson* and *Persia* reported nothing of the *Pacific*.

THE CONFERENCES.

The Italian Question—The Festivities—The Moldo-Wallachian Government.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Post* says the telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Rome, Naples, Vienna and Paris. Count CAVOUR's propositions having been referred to those Courts and an answer received, France and England will make a decision.

The festivities of the Plenipotentiaries continue. ALI PACHA was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor, to all the Plenipotentiaries, is appointed for the 12th. The Paris Authorities state that a journal of the proceedings in the Congress is to be published.

Le Nord believes that the exchange of ratifications will be effected by the 20th. The Commission of Austrian and Russian officers to rectify the Moldavian frontier are in Paris, awaiting orders.

It is said that the Russian Plenipotentiaries proposed that Count BUOL, ALI PACHA and M. BOURQUENAY should compose the Commission to definitely arrange the Moldo-Wallachian Government, but the proposal was rejected, and persons who have not taken an active part in the conferences will be selected.

TURKEY.

The dates received from Constantinople are to March 31. The Russian palace there, at present occupied as a French Hospital, was being cleared for the return of the Embassy. The health of the French troops, both in the hospitals and in the Crimea, had improved.

It is now said that Austria, which has hitherto shown reluctance to evacuate the Principalities, has yielded to the remonstrance of the Congress.

The Turkish Government expresses its anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the Allies, and says it is quite able to maintain internal order and the defences of the frontier without the aid of foreign troops. The Divan is planning for the erection of permanent garrisons at important points of the Empire.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE will continue as the British Minister at Constantinople. OMAR PACHA is restored to favor and resumes the command of the army of Anatolia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A British Order in Council raises the blockade of all the Russian ports, and permits the free resumption of commerce in all articles.

The grand naval review by Queen VICTORIA of all the ships that can be collected together, is postponed till the 22d or 23d inst., by which time the treaty of peace will have been signed.

The Crimean Inquiry Commission continues its sittings. Lord LUCAN was on trial.

Steamers are being fitted out to bring home the army from the Crimea.

FRANCE.

Expeditions against Madagascar and the Kabyles are decided upon. Permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former, and the latter will serve as a cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the Army.

There is some speculation as to who will be sent as Minister to St. Petersburg. Marshal VAILLANT is spoken of for France, also Generals CANROBERT and BOSQUET, and General MARMORA for Sardinia.

The *Moniteur* contains the following: "In consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Paraguay relative to the treatment of emigrants, the French Government has suspended the granting of passports thereto, and colonists are recommended to wait until the situation of the foreigners there shall be placed under better regulation."

SPAIN.

Disturbances had occurred in Valencia respecting the conscription, and the city and province in consequence had been placed under martial law.

BELGIUM.

The Breadstuffs markets were generally declining.

ITALY.

The Sardinian and Piedmontese Corn markets generally were lower.

GERMANY.

The Citizens Assembly, of Hamburg, have, for the third time, rejected the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen advices state that the English Cabinet have officially notified to the Danish Government their refusal to agree to the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and the determination of Great Britain to await other and more acceptable propositions. Russia and Oldenberg set the example a few weeks since. The question of the settlement makes no progress, and will probably stand over till it is seen what action the United States will take.

PRUSSIA.

Rumors of Ministerial changes continue.

AUSTRIA.

A grand Council of Bishops will assemble in a few days to discuss the Concordat. The Council represents 29,000,000 of Catholics—Latin, Greek and Armenian. The principal object of the Council is to restore the Clerical Marriage Courts according to the Canon law, and to reorganize the whole body o the clergy on fundamental church principles. The Concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right of appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor—and hence it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

RUSSIA.

The naval armistice was officially published at St. Petersburg April 7. After rectification, all ships seized will be released.

The energies of the Russian Government are said to be now devoted to three objects, namely: *firstly*, alliance with France; *secondly*, completion of the great railways; *thirdly*, the manufacture of Russian feelings on the continent, especially in Germany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports an active speculative demand and prices slightly higher than at the departure of the *Asia*, particularly for middling qualities. Other Circulars report the advance on Middling equal to 1-16d., and attribute it to large arrivals from the United States. The sales of the week amounted to 70,550 bales, of which speculators took 33,000 and exporters 4,250. The sales on Friday amounted to 12,000 bales, the trade taking 8,000—the market closing firm.

The following are the quotations: New-Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling, 6 1-16d.; Mobile fair, 6¾d.; middling, 6d.; Uplands fair, 6¾d; middling, 5 8-16d.; Ordinary to good, 5¼d.@5¾d.; Inferior, 4¾@5¼d. The receipts of Cotton for the week amounted to 187,500 bales, including 159,000 American. The stock on hand was estimated at 564,000, of which 413,000 were American.

THE LATEST.—Liverpool, Saturday, 1:40 P. M.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that under the influence of the *Persia's* news the market became stiffer, and prices advanced from 1-16d @⅛d. per lb. on Fair and Middling qualities, with an active demand, the sales being estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 bales.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The tenor of the advices from Manchester is favorable, and, with a fair business, prices were well sustained.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports heavy importations of Breadstuffs, with a weak market and small transactions. Wheat is called 2d. lower and Flour 1s., principally on the low grades. Western Canal quoted 25s @31s; Ohio, 35s.@35s. 6d.; Canadian, 34s @36s. 6d.; Baltimore, 34s. @35s., White Wheat, 16s. 3d.@16s. 10d. Corn 2s. lower, with a still declining tendency. White, 33s.@33s.; Mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow 32s. 6d. Some circulars report good FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged, but inferior descriptions considerably lower. They also quote a decline in CORN of 2s. 6d., and buyers demanding a reduction. The weather had been very favorable for agricultural purposes. In the French markets BREADSTUFFS had undergone a considerable decline.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 1:40 P. M.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the markets, to-day, dull, but without any material change in quotations. CORN, of all kinds, selling at 32s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF in moderate demand and firm at former rates. PORK firm and unchanged—sales at 82s.@85s. BACON in active request at 53s. 6d.@55s. LARD in moderate at the last quotation, 52s. 6d.@54s. 6d. TALLOW firm—good North American, 57s.—CHEESE of average quality selling at 56s.—market again bare.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES—A moderate business at unchanged prices. Pearls dull; Pots 32s. 6d.@33s. SUGAR in limited request at 42s. 7d.@42s. 9d.@43s. TURPENTINE in some request, but none in market. Nothing doing in TAR. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Moderate business at 34s.@34s. 6d. LINSEED OIL—A fair business at about 34s. WHALE and SPERM OILS neglected. LINSEED CAKE, at auction, sold at £9@£9 5s. JUTE dull, with a declining tendency. DYEWOODS unchanged and in moderate demand, except St. Domingo Logwood, which was a shade lower. TEA firm at 0¼d. for Congou. SUGAR opened with a large speculative demand, but closed at former rates with a limited inquiry. MOLASSES firm. COFFEE unchanged in every respect. RICE unchanged, market quiet. QUERCITRON BARK, none in market; Philadelphia quoted at 12s., Baltimore, 12s.

London Produce Market.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co quote SUGAR dull, with a declining tendency. TEA, COFFEE and BREADSTUFFS weak and transactions limited. IRON—Active and firm at former rates. Bars, £8 5s.; Rails, £8 7s. 6d.@£8 12s. 6d.; Scotch Pig, £7 3s. 6d.

London Money Market.

MONEY was in active demand, but rates had undergone no change. CONSOLS for Money closed at 93@93¼. BAR SILVER sold at 5s. 1d. DOLLARS—Price not fixed. The BULLION in the Bank of England had decreased £443,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report no change in American Securities. The business was to a moderate extent. The following are their quotations:

United States 6s (Bonds and Stock)	105	@ —
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds	80	@ 82
Maryland 5s	88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5s	100	@ —
Erie First Mortgage	98	@ 100
Erie Third Mortgage	84	@ 86
Erie Convertibles	79	@ 81
Erie Fund	81½	@ 82¼

Havre Markets.

The sales of COTTON during the week ending the 8th inst were about 4,500 bales. Market dull. Receipts of the week 65,000 bales. Stock in port 118,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 92f.; Mobile, 90f.; Uplands, 88f. FLOUR dull and tending down. PROVISIONS generally dull and drooping. RICE heavy.

Passengers.

In steamship Arabia at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mrs. Ropes and two sons, Miss Ropes, Mr. Comber and child, Mrs. Clendon, Mr. Ville, Miss Melville, Miss Francis, two Misses Grant, Mrs. Armstrong, infant and child, Mrs. Glancy, Miss Glancy, Mr. Sprague, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Warren, Dr. Vincent Hermandy, Mrs. Ross and servant, Captain Benham, Captain Simmons, Mrs. Morse and infant, Mrs. Whighead, Captain Blair, Mrs. Willis, Mr. Tackerey, lady and two children; Mrs. West, Mrs. Pendrel, two Misses Sloan, Messrs. Vizard, Hale, Ropes, Clendon, Armstrong, Thomson, E. King, C. King, Brush, Lawso, Sharpless, Warren, Jessard, Ward, Nichols, Flintoff, Call, Glenroy, Pineo, Grant, Carmichael, Greig, Black, Cellique, Bennis, Dunlap, Heyer, John Ross, Francis Ross, James White, Ferguson, Dowker, Stradle, Phillips, Abbot, King, Jones, Fry, Lever, Lewis, Falkeberg, Gordon, Pemyn, Ashton, Crense, Saplince, McDonald, S. A. Jones, W. Jones, Goodridge, Etie, Moaz, Wills, Crockhead, Burrows Brow, Spicker, Shaw, Mitchell, Bain, France Dawes Stevenson, Excelbotham, Tupe, Brennon, Jos. Brennon, Hatfield, Norris, Dobson, Penleton Fisher, Reynolds, Hill, James Garnett, Purcell, Atkinson, Houldsworth, Sloo, Hodgetts, Harris, Weir, Levey, Mr. Stevens and lady.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York, 7th, Marmion, at Londonderry; Koophangel at Texel; Charles at Jersey; Bergesteds at Bremen; Janvan at Brakel; Herman and Francisco at Texel; New-York at Weser, 8th—James Foster at Liverpool. 9th—Enterprise at ditto; Jupiter at Schelde. 11th—Helen and Francis at Deal; A. Z. at Liverpool. 8th—Seaman's Bride at Cuxhaven; Orphan at Havre. 9th—Szceria at Brest.

Arrived from Boston, 7th, Tusca at Androssan.

Arrived from Philadelphia, 11th, Tuscarora, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—9th, Maulla, off Lazare; Argyle, Rizal, Victoria, at Liverpool; 8th, Amelie, at Havre.

Arrived from Savannah—8th, Yankee Blade, at Deal; Dykes, Mary Port, United Kingdom, York Packet, at Liverpool; 10th, John Sidney, at Deal; Old England, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Norfolk—8th, Marmora, at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—8th, Zoboad, Margarette, Isabelle, Tirrell, Fides, and Burmah, at Delfthaven; 9th, James Nesmith, at Liverpool; 10th, Juniata, at do; Polar Star, at do.; 11th, Unicorn, and Horizon, at Liverpool; Grambian, at Clyde; Edmond, at Queenstown; 8th, Gebhave, at Hamburg, and Scotland, at Texel; 9th, Jupiter, at Antwerp; Leonidas, at Havre; 7th, Louisa Bliss, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Mobile—7th, Zetus, at Antwerp; 8th, Criterion, at Bremen; Oregon, Daniel Webster, at Liverpool; 9th, John Miller, at Liverpool; 8th, Protectorate, at Havre; Ninevah, at Marseilles.

Sailed for New-York—8th, Royal Arch, from the Clyde; 9th, Owego, from Liverpool; 10th, Eckford Webb, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Boston—9th, Romance of the Sea, from Gravesend; 10th, Star of Empire, from Liverpool; 9th, Hindoo, from Beaumaris.

Sailed for Eastport 10th, R. A. Lewis, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans 9th, Zereamer from Deal.

The Sovereign of the Seas had her bulwarks stove in, in consequence of coming in collision with another vessel on the Thames.

A raft floating on casks was passed March 13, in long. 33, lat. 36, by the Aspadon.

LATER NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

By the United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LIMIN, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havre and Northampton, with the French and English mails, we receive intelligence from England to the 9th inst.

The screw steamer *Edinburgh*, which left New-York on the 22d ult., arrived in the Clyde on the 4th inst. The United States

arising on the occasion was about two hundred. It was certainly one of the most charming *fêtes* of the season; and, with the palpable elements of popularity which Mrs. MASON holds in her hands—her social standing, and the neutral position of the Legation, politically—one wonders that she has not sooner thrown open her saloons to the many distinguished citizens and foreigners who would be delighted to occupy a place on her list of invited guests.

About one half of the company, on this occasion, was American; the rest were, for the most part, diplomatic and Court people. On entering and passing the compliments of the evening with Mr. MASON, who seemed in excellent health and spirits, my eye first fell on the forms of two tall, white-haired men, standing by the chimney in close conversation, whom it was not difficult to recognise at once as Mr. BUCHANAN and Lord CLARENDON. Were they talking about Central America, or the Enlistments, or the treaty of peace? That is none of my business; but this much I do know, that the best feeling exists between these two gentlemen, notwithstanding the sharp nature of their late official correspondence, and that both have expressed, to other parties, a feeling of friendship for each other which must last during life. The difference in the personal appearance of these men is striking. Mr. BUCHANAN has a large frame, a monstrous head and face, and a pair of English whiskers, which give a rough and unfinished cast to his features. He looks like a statesman, however, and would pass any where as a man hard to head. Lord CLARENDON, on the contrary, is a thin, genteel, polished man, with a handsome face and frank, pleasing manners. He laughs gaily in conversation, but when not occupied looks grave and careworn, as the man must necessarily be who supports, at this moment, the cares of the English Foreign Office.

And there comes little Baron MANTEUFFEL, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, who engages quietly in conversation with Lord CLARENDON, while Mr. BUCHANAN seeks other company. MANTEUFFEL is a small straight man, with light complection, smooth face, a round bullet head, and a shrewd, self-possessed German expression. He wears his hair cut close, and carries gold spectacles. His appearance rather adds to than takes from his reputation as a great statesman. There seems more coldness, more reserve in the conversation with Lord CLARENDON, than between the latter and Mr. BUCHANAN. There is cause.

And there goes the Count DE CAVOUR, a good-looking man, who, I am assured, is recognized in the diplomatic corps as one of the ablest, if not the ablest man, of the Conference, although the *rôle* he played there was an insignificant one On his arm leans the Countess of MONTIJO, mother of the Empress EUGENIE, a tall and now thin lady of fifty, who yet bears many traces of the queenly beauty which marked her youth, and who seems delighted to talk English to her American acquaintances, and for the general attention which is paid her. Although so fond of gayety and of company generally, the Countess of MONTIJO has a very dignified and respectful bearing. Near her is her niece, a young Spanish beauty of great reputation, who has not failed to make a sensation this Winter at Court.

There, standing in the door, looking quietly at the dancers, with his eye-glass, is the Prefect of the Seine, Baron HAUSSEMANN, the highest Executive officer in France, after the Emperor. He is a very tall, large, grave-looking man, who never smiles, and seldom enters into conversation with any one; but his lady, the Baroness, over in the corner, keeps up a constant chatter with a bevy of lady acquaintances, amongst whom you will notice Mrs. LEBRUN, of the Chaussée d'Antin. It is an honor to any host to receive in his house M. HAUSSEMANN, for if there is one man more than any other to whom France is indebted at this moment for valuable public services, it is certainly he. He is not only in name, but in fact, the administrator of all the important municipal affairs of this great city; to him are due the embellishments, the improvements, as well for the health as for the beauty of the city, and the important reforms for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. I always look upon M. HAUSSEMANN with a mind full of respect, for I know that he does not serve his country because it is an Empire, or that LOUIS NAPOLEON is the chief of State—but because he is a Frenchman. He will leave a name behind him that will live when those of the courtiers of His Majesty shall have been long dead.

Standing at the *buffet* you will see the Baron HUBNER, Minister of Austria at Paris, and the Count HATZFELDT, Minister of Prussia at Paris, both members of the Peace Conference, and both unusually peaceable looking individuals. The Austrian Minister is a thin young man, with smooth face and fair complection, who looks more like a yankee schoolmaster than a leading member of the great Austrian school of diplomacy. But he has thought and work in his face, and although he appears gay and light-hearted under the protection of the stars and stripes of America, there is an air of restlessness in his movements which shows the man of ambition. The Count HATZFELDT is a more pretentious looking man, with bald head, black moustache, and his coat buttoned up tight to the throat, so as to expose to greater advantage the two stars set in diamonds which glitter on his breast. The Countess de HATZFELDT passes for a beauty in Berlin, and is certainly a fine type of the elegant, well-bred German lady.

That tall, demure-looking man, who speaks to nobody, is the Duke DE CAMBACERES, Grand Master of Ceremonies at the Palace. The short, heavy man, at the chimney, with profuse decorations and *negligé* dress, is M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES, Chief of the Bureau of Protocols at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Introducer of Ambassadors at the Palace. A few years ago M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES was a *feuilletoniste* of one of the Paris journals—now he is a pet at the Court. It was this gentleman, you will re collect, who was charged a few days ago with the weighty honor of preparing the quill which was to sign the Treaty of Peace, and which was to be presented afterwards to the Empress. It was he who plucked the quill from the eagle at the Garden of Plants; and as he stands there talking to the Baron BEREACH and Count SARTIGES, you hear him making a noise in imitation of some animal which puts one's knowledge of natural history at fault, but which is, no doubt, a *souvenir* of his late visit to the Garden of Plants after the eagle feather. He is an important, fussy individual, and his political fortune is made.

In the dancing room you see a collection of as beautiful ladies and of as unexceptionable toilettes as it is possible to meet. The youthful, charming, and, for this evening, busy Misses MASON; the Misses HUTTON, CORBYN, PARNELL, YORKE, BARTON and BIGELOW, and the queenly Creole beauty from New-Orleans, Madame PILIE, make a bouquet of American beauty in which each is a rare flower, and which draw from the assembled male sex whole columns of admiration.

Every one was delighted at Mrs. MASON's ball. There is somehow a congeniality at an American *soirée* in Paris, which seems to thaw out the good feelings of the company, and which gives to them a character of popularity which none other acquire. Whether viewed politically, nationally or personally, the success of this ball was a most gratifying compliment, as well to the American Minister and his family as to the Americans in Paris.

On Saturday last, in accordance with an agreement made at the Embassy ball, Mr. BUCHANAN and Lord CLARENDON had a lengthy private interview on the questions in dispute between the United States and England. Mr. BUCHANAN believed that in his unofficial position they would be able to discuss the question with more freedom, and that he might, perhaps, be able thus to convince Lord CLARENDON of the justice of the American claims. What was the result of this conference I have not yet been able to learn.

ANOTHER ROW IN THE SCHOOLS.

On Friday morning last, when some of my friends (who are students at the Ecole Centrale) arrived in the morning to commence their usual studies, they found the doors closed by order of Government. The same thing had occurred at the Ecole Polytechnique; but the affair was only a coincidence, not a conspiracy, as was first reported, and originated in quite opposite causes.

On the day of the Grand Review in honor of peace, the Ecole Polytechnique was invited as usual, to appear on parade, alongside of the cadets from St. Cyr. They refused, and the Government, after two days' delay, closed the doors and appointed a Counell of War to examine into the affair. The Government is evidently growing out of patience with these boys, and I should not be surprised to see urgent measures adopted toward them.

The Ecole Centrale was closed on account of insubordination shown by some of the principal students toward the directors. They took for pretext the refusal of the directors to allow them to attend the Review; but the cause in reality was, that the Government, dissatisfied with the political tendencies of the School, lately put new directors into power, who treat the young men too much like children, according to their assertion.

It is difficult to predict what will be the result of these Government measures; but I know that there is a good deal of feeling manifested in regard to them on both sides of the question. MALAKOFF.

The Missing Steamer Pacific.

RETURN OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION—NO TRACES OF THE PACIFIC—AN AMERICAN SHIP RELIEVED.

The Dublin *Evening Post* publishes the following important communication, received from Galway Foundry and Ironworks, Merchant-road, and New Docks:

GALWAY, Monday, April 7, 1856.

SIR: I beg to acquaint you that Her Majesty's steamer *Tartar*, 24 guns, which had been sent by Government on the 29th ult. in search of the ill-fated steamer *Pacific*, arrived here last evening, without obtaining any information of the missing ship, although the *Tartar* proceeded as far as 25° west and about 55° north latitude.

On the 29th ult., she met the American ship *Joseph Badger* in great distress, with four feet of water in the hold, bound to Loadon from Calcutta, and supplied her with provisions and an officer and eight men to assist in navigating her, as all hands were quite exhausted pumping. She met two other ships, but got no information. The *Tartar*, being one of the fastest screw propellers in Her Majesty's navy, having made all speed to the nearest point on the west coast of Ireland, to communicate with the Lords of the Admiralty, is another proof that Galway stands predominantly before any other port for the transmission of mails to America.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES STEPHENS.

MONDAY EVENING, 6 o'Clock.—A second war steamer has just anchored close to the *Tartar*. The *Desperate* was the second sent in search of the *Pacific*.

The Congress of Paris.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SITTING.

Paris (April 7) Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

The Plenipotentiaries held their twenty-first sitting to-day, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition to the two great points already named as remaining to be arranged—viz.: the reorganization of the Danubian Principalities, with their evacuation by the Austrians, and the amendment of the political institutions of Italy—a third of even more interest to the scholar and the man of education than to the politician—measures for the complete suppression of the brigands in Greece—is now said to have entered into the programme for deliberation laid before the members of the Congress. Bit by bit, therefore, as I long since warned you, the Conference for the settlement of the Eastern question is metamorphosing into a Congress for the arrangement of European matters in general.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

From the Paris Débats, April 7.

The treaty of the 30th of March is nothing more than a reproduction of Art. 1 of the conditions, completed by developments that will better carry out the spirit and the aim of that condition. The treaty enounces the suppression of the Russian protectorate, and defines the general principles on which the future organization of the Principalities is to repose. The details are said to have been added to the rules already drawn up, but which will not be signed until all the necessary documents have been collected. The Conference hesitates, it is said, between the different systems of political and administrative organization proposed to it; and its hesitation is natural, for nothing can be more difficult than to carry out the entire programme projected at Vienna, which is thus expressed: "The Danubian principalities will receive an organization in conformity with their wishes, their wants, and their interests; and this new organization, on which the population will be consulted, will be acknowledged by the contracting Powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his Sovereign initiation."

The Conference has the intention, it is said, of selecting three Commissioners from its body, who will be sent to the spot to make inquiries, and report to Paris the result of their information and their personal impressions. Such a mission will demand much time, and may delay the termination of the labors of the Congress. That would be only a light inconvenience. A far more serious one would be for the faith of the Commissioners to be shaken, their conclusions to be denied, or the authority of the decisions of the Conferences to be disturbed by new and unexpected events. This has often been the case. The Congress of Vienna committed more than one error, decreed more than one measure which was never executed, more than one law which nations either disdained or abrogated. The Conference has not yet chosen its Commissioners, and their choice appears to be another source of hesitation; for it will be necessary that the three persons chosen should inspire an equal confidence in all classes of the Moldavian and Wallachian populations. The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia and Turkey are probably those who are best acquainted with the state of the Provinces, "their wishes, wants and interests," but could it be asked of them to inquire and report on the civil and military acts of administration which have emanated from the Governments they represent? Would it not be to ask them in a certain manner to report against themselves? We have done nothing more than indicate the difficulties of the question. The continued occupation of the Principalities by Austria will give rise to the just protest of Russia, and it is necessary to avoid giving birth to new subjects of quarrel in that part of Europe. It is certain that all these questions have not been solved by the treaty of peace, and have not ceased to be the objects of the deliberation of the Conference.

THE EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES YIELDED BY AUSTRIA—PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS.

Paris (April 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Congress held a sitting to-day. The same reserve is maintained on its deliberations, but I am informed that the question of Italy was the one proposed to be treated, and that an animated discussion was anticipated. It appears that Austria, who had shown much disinclination to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, *has yielded on that point.*

It is generally believed that the Congress will be able to bring its labors to a conclusion this week, or the beginning of next.

THE FIFTH POINT—FURTHER REVELATIONS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCES.

The *Débats* undertakes to unveil the transactions of the Conference with reference to the fifth article of the well known Esterhazy conditions—that by which the Allies reserved the right to produce ulterior conditions in a European interest.

The Russian Plenipotentiaries, it is said, did not defend either the military arsenal of Nicolaieff or their naval establishments in the Black Sea, or upon the shores of the Black Sea, in the Sea of Azoff, or upon the shores of the Sea of Azoff. The treaty of peace proclaims in the widest and most absolute sense the principle of the neutralization of these two seas. Sebastopol will not be rebuilt. The Russian ports and cities will be accessible to all Governments, who will be free to exercise an active surveillance by means of consular agents. All the Russian forts which have been constructed upon the eastern coast of the Black Sea, along the Caucasus until the extremity of the Russian Territory, not far from Batoum, will be destroyed, and cannot be replaced.

The *Débats* intimates that the demolition of the line of forts extending to the south of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, was demanded of Russia, and that the demand was refused, on the ground that the forts were necessary to the security of the frontier, that no European interest calls for their destruction, and that they cannot be brought within the scope of the 5th article. The Allies, it is said, gave way; but it was agreed that the Russo-Turkish frontier on that side should be defined, so as to avoid future conflicts, the Russians meanwhile retiring from the Turkish territory.

It is also affirmed that the Turkish plenipotentiaries demanded of Russia an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for damages sustained through repeated invasions of the Principalities by Russia. These latter damages, it is said, have been frequently admitted by the Russian government, which has promised reparation, but hitherto has not kept its word. This demand the Russian plenipotentiaries rejected.

The treaty forbids the Russians—so the *Débats* is assured—the fortification of the isles of Aland. The prohibition is absolute, and admits neither fortified barracks nor entrenched posts.

The Freedom of Italy—Highly Important Measure before the Congress of Paris.

From the London Times.

It is but natural that those evils in the State of Italy to which we have called attention should interest the Italian Power which has not long ceased to suffer from many of them. The King of Sardinia, before he entered on a war with Russia, had fought a long battle with foes nearer home. The domination of Austria and the privileges of the priesthood were clearly seen to be the chief impediments to prosperity both in Piedmont and the States of the Peninsula. By a course of policy both bold and cautious the Sardinian statesmen freed their country from these obstacles. They have given their sovereign the right to speak in the name of the whole Italian race, and have insured him allies who will listen with the fullest sympathy to his remonstrances. We have heard with great pleasure, therefore, that the State of Italy has been formally brought before the Conferences by the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries. To a reported exclamation of the French Emperor, of "What can one do for Italy?" Count CAVOUR has answered by a memorial which states the principal grievances of Italy in general, as well as of the individual States. The Milanese and Venetian territories, the Papal States, the kingdom of Naples, all suffer from different forms of the same malady. Despotic Government and priestly interference ruin and taint everything from the Alps to Sicily. No improvement has taken place during long years of peace; on the contrary, the Governments are every day becoming more narrow in their principles, more rigid in their discipline, more relentless in their resentments. The Sardinian statesmen have therefore felt that the time has come when the whole matter should be discussed and a remedy applied. No one can believe that the present state of things is permanent; and, if reforms be not adopted, there can be no alternative but fresh convulsions, succeeded by even more grinding tyranny. Confident in her position, Sardinia has resolved to speak out, and it is difficult to form too high a notion of the boldness which animates the State papers put forth by her Plenipotentiaries. Certainly neither the statesmen of liberal England nor democratic France have ever inveighed in such plain terms against the corruptions of any foreign Government. Things are indeed called by their right names in the Sardinian memorials, which, if responded to by the Allies, must be the commencement of a new period in Italian history.

Taking it for granted that there must be for a long time to come a struggle between the Liberal and Absolutist principles in Europe, Sardinia is anxious to range herself and her sister States on the side of freedom, as represented by France and England. Austria she considers as only temporarily and by chance the opponent of the Czar. The Emperor of many disjointed provinces and discordant nationalities can only rule by the full supremacy of the autocratic principle, and by that cunning refinement of it which is expressed in the maxim, "Divide and govern." The Sardinians therefore believe that the Western Powers will do well *to encourage such an amount of national independence and political liberty in Italy as will unite in some degree the various States*, and place them for the future on the same side which Sardinia has taken in the late conflict. The matters brought before the Conferences *relate to every part of Italy*, but the chief importance is given to the deplorable condition of the Papal territories. Nothing that a Protestant Assembly in Edinburg or Belfast could say of the Government of Pope PIUS IX. would go beyond the diplomatic representations *which a Catholic and Italian State now makes solemnly in the presence of Europe.* It is urged that the temporal supremacy of the priesthood is an evil *which human nature can no longer bear;* that even the Government of the sword is better than the Government of the surplice; that the ecclesiastical ruler of 8,000,000 of Italians is only kept on his throne by foreign troops, and would again be driven forth if his subjects were released for a week from foreign repression. The character of the priesthood is spoken of in severe language, and its incapacity for its high functions boldly declared. Then comes the practical part of the matter. The Allies are invited to deliberate on the reconstruction of the Roman Government. Sardinia totally repudiates the position that temporal power is necessary for the Pope in order that he may fully exercise his spiritual authority. She considers that his functions might be wisely restrained to ecclesiastical matters, or, if his rights as a temporal sovereign be deemed inalienable, it might be insisted that he should entirely distinguish between his duties as head of the Church and his duties as an Italian Sovereign; and that, while ecclesiastical posts are held by Cardinals and Bishops, all that concerns the population which is subject to him should be committed to responsible Ministers, chosen from the laity, under the safeguard of new and salutary laws

While Rome is held by French troops the Legations are under the control of an Austrian General. This section of the Papal territory formed part of the kingdom of Italy, and at the downfall of NAPOLEON received with reluctance the old system. As the people are bitterly opposed to the Papal sway, which has condemned them to years of foreign occupation, Sardinia proposes that they should be at once released from it and dissevered from the States of the Church. The territory so constituted should be placed under the government either of an hereditary House or a Viceroy nominally dependent on the Pope, but appointed under conditions sanctioned by the Allies. Austrian occupation should be strictly prohibited, the *Code Napoleon* introduced with such modifications as might be necessary, and the administration by the clergy entirely abolished. These measures Sardinia considers of the highest importance, and necessary for the peace of Italy.

With respect to Naples the Plenipotentiaries are very outspoken. They look on the state of that kingdom *as a disgrace to the Italian name, and suggest the intervention of the Allies*, and the establishment of guarantees for a just administration. The case of POERIO is alluded to by name, and he is declared to be the victim of a Government *which seeks to crush all that is noble and healthy in Italy.* When Sardinia comes to speak of the direct Austrian dominion it is, of course, necessary to proceed with caution. The Plenipotentiaries state that circumstances will not allow them to discuss the separation of Lombardy and Venice from the Austrian empire. Any change in this direction must arise from the eventualities of the future. However, they assert that these provinces form part of Italy, and are inseparably united with their own country and the rest of the Peninsula. They complain of the political proscriptions which have taken place, and the unsatisfactory nature of the so-called amnesty. The obstacles interposed between Lombardy and Piedmont are mentioned. High duties, it is said, are placed on Piedmontese productions, and passports are with difficulty obtained by Austrian subjects, and needlessly scrutinized when a Sardinian would cross the frontier. The discontent which prevails in the Austro-Italian States is not noticed, and declared to be the effect of an oppressive Government. For all these wrongs Sardinia asks redress. Some acknowledgment of a national unity in Italy is considered by the statesmen of Turin to be the first step in insuring prosperity and peace. A Customs' union, it is alleged, would develope the resources of the country and facilitate that intercommunication which is so much wanted. Material improvements would follow the removal of political oppression. The whole state of Italy is recommended to the care of the Plenipotentiaries now assembled in Paris, who are reminded that the Congress of Vienna did not scruple to interfere in the affairs of every nation, and to settle questions relating but little to the war which then ended.

We have laid before the public this sketch of the questions which have grown out of the late conflict, believing that they will not possess less interest than the terms of the pacification itself. We cannot but be surprised and gratified at the courage with which a small State has ventured to appeal for justice in the face of Europe. A spirit and a language almost new in diplomacy, seem to augur changes which may astonish Old World statesmen. Every Englishman will await with interest the result of these new discussions.

Effect of the Peace on the Trade of France.

Paris (April 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The conclusion of peace and the withdrawal of its restrictive measures by the Bank of France have as yet exercised no influence on the commercial situation of Paris. The torpor of the Bourse, although produced by local causes, continues to paralyze transactions. Some houses received during the week fresh demands from England and Germany, and important orders are expected from the United States by the next packets. Goods of every description have of late considerably risen, and their sale has accordingly become difficult. Foreign commission agents hesitate to accept the new prices, and the manufacturers, obliged to augment the wages of the operatives, and to pay very high for raw materials, cannot consent to an abatement. An advance of from 20 to 25 per cent. has taken place in the price of diamonds, which are being bought up for Russia. The accounts from the industrial districts are satisfactory. At Rouen, Mulhouse, Lyons, &c., the manufactories are all busily at work, and transactions pretty active. Wool and silk maintain their firmness. The price of wheat exhibits everywhere a downward tendency. The accounts from the Departments received yesterday announce a further fall of from 1f. to 1f. 50c. per hectolitre. Flour declined in the Paris Halle from 2f. to 3f. per sack during the week, the best sorts only fetching about 83f. per sack of 159 kilogrammes. The stock remaining in the market on Saturday was 30,855 metrical quintals. At Marseilles the large sales of grain by auction, which recently took place, and the announcement that the Emperor ALEXANDER having raised the prohibition to export corn, an entire Russian fleet, laden with grain, had cleared out of the Danube, partly bound for Marseilles, had caused a further depression of about 4f. per measure of 160 litres. On the 5th, hard wheat of Algeria sold for 38f. and 38f. 50c. The growing crops all over the country present the most cheering appearance. The deficiency in the produce of last year, officially estimated at 7,000,000 of hectolitres, has been in a great measure made up by foreign importation. From August, 1855, to the 1st inst., 4,600,000 hectolitres were landed in French harbors. The remainder can be easily procured before the 31st July. Cattle rates are pretty much the same as last week. The price of wine, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the merchants at Bercy, shows a decided tendency to decline. Purchasers, anticipating a further depression, withhold their demands, and little business is accordingly done. The advices from the South describe the vines as in a more promising condition than at the corresponding period of last year. Still no opinion can as yet be formed respecting the result of the vintage, the vines being too backward to admit of an appreciation. Languedoc brandies sell in Paris at 160f. per hectolitre, and spirits extracted from beet at 97f.

Reception of the Peace News at St. Petersburg.

A letter from St. Petersburg, under date the 31st of March, says as follows:

"A telegraphic dispatch from Paris, received at 11 o'clock last night at the Imperial Chancellerie, brought us the pleasing tidings of the conclusion of peace. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* published about midnight an extraordinary supplement to this effect: 'A telegraphic dispatch from the Aide-de-Camp General Count ORLOFF has announced to the Emperor that a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, the 18th (30th) March, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.'"

The clubs, the *cafés*, the public thoroughfares, were during the whole of the day encumbered by an immense crowd, all anxious to learn particulars. The sensation is immense and profound. All the journals of this morning have published the news in large letters at the head of their columns. At mid-day I assisted at one of the finest military spectacles that could be given to the public. A grand review took place of the whole of the reserve corps and the Guard, the crews of the fleet, and the active divisions of St. Petersburg, to which were added the cadets and the militia. The Emperor arrived on the ground, accompanied by the Grand Dukes, his brothers, and rode slowly along the lines of the troops, who amounted to at least 75,000 men. The guns of the fortress and the bells of the churches hailed the official announcement of the treaty of peace. His Majesty and the Grand Dukes were received with real enthusiasm, and when the *cortège* had returned to the Palace the soldiers had much difficulty in keeping back the crowds that gave expression to their joy and gratitude by the loudest cries. This evening there is a reception at the Winter Palace, and to-morrow a *Te Deum* will be executed in the chapel. You will see then that peace has been hailed by the people of St. Petersburg with great demonstrations of joy."

Exportation of Corn permitted by Russia.

Berlin (April 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

You have doubtless published this morning my telegraphic dispatch of yesterday to the effect that the exportation of corn from Russia is now permitted by that Government; this was the tenor of a private dispatch forwarded from a respectable house in St. Petersburg to a merchant in Hamburg; and the *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* has since confirmed this news as authentic. This resolution of the Russian Government appears to have been taken suddenly and in anticipation of the negotiations then going on in Paris in connection with it, for my own information forwarded to you on Saturday, 5th, and since confirmed by the official *Dresden Journal*, only went to the extent of indicating that subject as on the order of that day for discussion by the Conference in Paris; the Russian Minister of Finance had already, on the 4th, affixed a notice to this effect in the Exchange Building at St. Petersburg. The Russian Government will also, in all probability, be the chief exporter; the stores that have been collected in Poland and Bessarabia from its own subjects as war contributions will now be converted into specie for the behoof of the Government, while at the same time it will get clear of all its liabilities towards its own and foreign subjects on the score of the grain on the coast of the Black Sea, the exportation of which it prohibited at an early period of the war, and for which it was under liabilities it could not or would not fulfil. It is endeavored by many persons to represent this measure of the Russian Government as a concession made by Russia to the Allies, in return for the removal of the blockade, but in fact the permission of the export is as much called for now by her own interests as its prohibition was formerly by her own necessities.

Loss of a New-York Packet-Ship in the English Channel.

From the London Chronicle.

Luggers, which arrived at Dover on Saturday from the westward, brought intelligence of a large American ship having been wrecked in the course of Thursday night last on the coast abreast of Dungeness Lighthouse. From inquiries made the unfortunate vessel proved to be one of the London and New-York packet-ships, the *Woodcock*, 1,098 tons register, commanded by Captain LAMBERT. She was from New-York, bound to London, with a cargo of several thousand barrels of flour, wheat and oil-cake. She was bearing up channel, with a fair wind, blowing fresh from the S.S.W., when, by some accident or other, she got close into land, and, in rounding the "Ness," struck upon the point with great force, where she remained, notwithstanding every means were adopted to get her off. It was then about ten o'clock at night. By firing blue lights, and exhibiting other signals of distress, assistance was obtained from numerous luggers; and her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, which was passing through the Downs at the time, bore up to the *Woodcock*, and made several attempts to tow her off, but was unsuccessful. In the course of the evening, owing to the heavy sea, she bilged, and is expected to become a total wreck. Every exertion is being made to save as much of her cargo as possible. The ship was nearly a new vessel, having been launched in 1854. She is partly insured at Lloyd's.

Celebration of the Birth of the King of Algiers in the Crimea.

Sebastopol (March 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

About 10 o'clock this morning the air was filled with the old warlike sounds of a heavy cannonade, and from the direction of the sound many persons thought the northern forts had opened, and that the armistice was at an end. On running up to the rising ground close by, which commands a view of the sea, the fleets at Kamiesch and Kasatch, or rather the few English and French men-of-war which remain there, the French two decker in Streletzka bay, and the French gunboat which has got into Quarantine bay, were seen blazing away, round after round, in that deliberate way which marks a measured salute, and tricolors were visible from every peak and masthead in the distance. Soon afterwards a battery of French artillery near the Woronzow road ridge over the plains began to speak, and by counting its 101 voices we learnt that a son had been born to France. An immense body of our own artillery, the heavy battery, the field batteries, and the horse began to form in line on the heights from the road to the Col, and soon after 12 o'clock the regulated, running roll of fire and smoke burst from the line from right to left in welcome to the little stranger, and 101 British guns expressed their satisfaction that another NAPOLEON had come into the world. The sight was very fine indeed, for from all the redoubts and batteries in the plain below, French and Sardinians seemed to answer our fire, and one might have thought a battle was raging, but for the absence of the rushing sound of the shot. A great number of navvies and sailors turned out from Balaklava to enjoy the sight. The Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the Staff were also present. As soon as the news was thus loudly proclaimed, the day was devoted to festivity, and a general rush was made to all the canteens, so that, towards evening, the natural consequences followed, and I, among others, witnessed as pretty a little faction fight in the French camp at Fedukhine, between artillerymen, Zouaves, liners and canteen keepers, as could have been witnessed in the best days of Tipperary, and was also gratified by many demonstrations of the *entente cordiale* between the soldiers of the two nations, who did their best to get helplessly "happy together." At night the camps were a blaze of fire—Kamiesch was illuminated. Every Englishman who found himself there was obliged to lose his health in drinking to that of the Emperor. A perpetual fusilade was kept up all over the plateau. Some tents were burnt down amid the jollifications, and the Russians must have been in a state of continual excitement from the fire of musketry and the explosion of gunpowder, which raged all over the plateau for several hours. Great banquets will be given in honor of this event, of which, indeed, we all appreciate the magnitude and felicity. There will be dinners and balls and theatrical performances, and if peace is proclaimed the Russian Generals will be invited to a grand entertainment at the French head-quarters.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS—POLITICAL NEWS—MOVEMENT OF AN ELECTIVE GOVERNOR—THE LATE SIR CHARLES HOTHAM—HIS FUNERAL.

Advices from Melbourne to the 12th of January had been received in England, but the news is unimportant, being only five days later.

Speaking of the agricultural prospects of Victoria, the Melbourne *Argus* says:

"It is estimated that the area of land under cultivation this year, is at least double that of any former year, and that the produce will be equal to more than the quadruple of any one of the three years preceding. The proportion of wheat to other produce has largely increased, and, although importations will be necessary, a great advance has been made towards establishing the colony as self-sustaining in the article of bread. The supply of hay throughout the country is altogether unprecedented, and, although large quantities which could not be stacked in consequence of the scarcity of labor, have been destroyed or injured by heavy falls of rain, there is still sufficient, it is computed, to supply the wants of the colony in this article, which has hitherto been extensively imported."

The same paper adds:

"Accounts from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, are as favorable, in reference to the bountifulness of the harvest, as those which we furnish of the colony of Victoria; and we may add that nothing seems to be wanted to give perfect success to the laudable efforts of agriculturists but a proper supply of labor, the scarcity of which may, at the last moment, wreck the industry of a year."

In regard to the political news the *Argus* in its summary says:

Although but a very short time has elapsed since the date of our last summary, the political confusion which subsisted then has been worse confounded by the death of our late governor, Sir CHARLES HOTHAM.

"We as yet possess little experience of Sir WM. MOLESWORTH's appointments, but judging him by his antecedents, we would rather leave the choice of our new Governor to him than to any colonial Minister who has held office within the scope of our memory. The Council met yesterday, and an explanation was expected. Mr. HAINES, however, having moved the appointment of a select committee to prepare an address of condolence to Lady HOTHAM, moved further, that no other business should be proceeded with till this melancholy duty had been done, and the House adjourned almost immediately, without a word of explanation being given. We believe the most prevalent opinion to be, that Mr. HAINES's Ministry will retain office, but this opinion we do not share. At the moment we write we hear that a requisition to the Mayor of Melbourne, to call a meeting to consider the propriety of addressing Her Majesty, praying her to extend to the colonists the privilege of choosing their Governor, has been signed by many influential citizens.

The news of the Governor's sudden death spread a deep gloom over the city. All places of amusement were closed. A ball, which was announced to take place at the Exhibition Building, was indefinitely postponed; and the same course was pursued with reference to a dinner to celebrate the lighting of the city with gas, and to the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of the Western Market. The mortal remains of his Excellency were, on Friday, the 4th inst., interred in the New Cemetery, in the presence of an immense concourse of every grade of society in Victoria. Ministers of every denomination, the civil and military authorities of the colony, and an immense mass of all classes of colonists, took part in the last ceremonials due from them to the deceased representative of the Majesty of England. The awful suddenness of the stroke which at a critical moment has deprived the colony of its Governmental head, and a strong feeling which since the death of Sir CHARLES has gained ground—namely, that his mental faculties had been overtasked by the anxieties of his position—had caused a powerful sentiment of sympathy for the deceased on all sides; and the appeal made to the citizens by his Worship the Mayor was, we were glad to observe, very generally met."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cotton Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 8—P. M.

The COTTON market since the sailing of the *Africa*, has been very steady, and prices have been firmly maintained. The *Arabia's* advices were much in favor of holders, as receipts were expected soon to fall off again, and as the accounts with regard to the next crop were of a character to awaken anxiety; at all other times these accounts would have acted very strongly on our market, but at the present moment, the high value of money controls all commercial enterprise more or less; then the arrivals have been very heavy, amounting to about 110,000 bales up to last night. We expect the imports for the week will fall little short of 200,000 bales, of which a great part must soon come on the market, and with better choice offering *may* have the effect of depressing prices a little. Sales, yesterday, 10,000 bales; to-day, 8,000 bales.

From Manchester we have the following telegraph: Market for goods and yarn very firm; the quotations of Tuesday last are fully obtained, and, in some instances, higher prices paid.

HERMAN, COX & CO.

The Grain and Provision Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

Since Friday, we have had very heavy arrivals of WHEAT and CORN, and the trade has been very quiet and inactive. To-day's market was thinly attended, and in WHEAT only a limited retail business was done at the prices of Friday for better descriptions, and at a decline of 1d.@2d. ℔ bushel on inferior qualities. For FLOUR there was a fair consumptive demand at late rates. INDIAN CORN almost neglected. New-Orleans White was sold at 28s.6d. Yellow and mixed 29s.@30s. ℔ quarter. We quote Wheat Red 9s. 2d.@10s.. White 9s. 9d.@10d. 6d.; 11s. 6d. is made in retail for a choice lot of Baltimore, being the only one in the market. FLOUR, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 35s.@35s. 6d.; Western 29s.@32s. ℔ barrel.

In BEEF nothing doing, but prices pretty firm. PORK is in fair demand, with sales of Western at 82s. 6d. @84s. ℔ barrel. BACON continues in request at 52s. 6d. for long, and 53s. 6d. for short middles, rib in. LARD—Sales of 250 tons at 54s.@62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. TALLOW firm at 49s. ℔ cwt.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 8—P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—The arrivals are very heavy. Wheat is a shade easier. Flour, of prime qualities is in good demand at late rates, but inferior Western Canal is quite neglected. Corn, with more offering, is rather lower; the demand is small, at 29s.@30s. ℔ quarter. BEEF and PORK continue flat and unchanged. BACON is in good demand. The market is quite bare of CHEESE. TALLOW is firm, and in improved inquiry. There is a good demand for LARD, but, with the large quantity offering, prices are rather lower; 54s. is now the top quotation.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.

MUNICIPAL.

THE ALDERMEN.

In the absence of President BARKER, last night, Alderman CLANCY moved that Alderman VOORHIS take the Chair. Clerk Valentine put the motion and it was carried, whereupon Alderman VOORHIS became the presiding officer *pro tempore*. The minutes having been read and approved, Alderman CLANCY moved that the Board adjourn until Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., which was carried. The reason of this movement was that several members of the Board were absent, attending upon Mr. Buchanan. Immediately after the adjournment the members of the Committee arrived and seemed much surprised at this sudden disposal of business.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the chair. The usual average of petitions was presented, for filling in sunken lots, fencing vacant ground, &c., &c.

Councilman PHILLIPS moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The extension of the Bowery has become a law, and the 1st of May has been fixed upon as the day that all buildings on the line of the proposed extension shall be removed, and as Canal-street has been left in a very bad condition, therefore

Resolved, That all buildings on the line of the proposed extension of the Bowery that are not removed within sixty days after the time fixed by law, be removed by the Street Commissioner, and that $8,500 be appropriated for that purpose.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

The Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of incrcasing the salary of the Clerk to the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The following resolution was laid over, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of three members be appointed to investigate the conduct of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, why he has neglected or refused to comply with the directions of this Board, as directed by resolutions passed March 19 and April 16, 1856, and to report such investigation to the Board for further action if necessary."

The resolution alluded to, required the Clerk to report the number of oil lamps in the City at the time of the contract of the Corporation with S. D. Bellows, together with the number now on hand.

WIDENING OF READE-STREET.

The report of the Committee was taken up, and some time was occupied in the discussion. A member observed that Reade-street, being 40 feet wide, if 16 more were added its width would then be 56 feet. No attempt was made to contravene the correctness of this valuable arithmetical statement. Mr. Commissioner MERRITT spoke long and emphatically, being "well satisfied in his own mind that Reade-street ought to be opened. What good was a house in Michigan where there was no street at all?"

Councilor ORIS D. SWAN spoke at considerable length. He thought the merits of the question were within narrow limits; there might be differences of opinion as to the necessary amount of width to be conceded, and whenever any public improvement was proposed some outcry about the ruin of individuals was sure to be raised.

Councilor MERRITT interrupted another speaker. He would not endure that the Chair should act so unfairly. The Chair recited the

AGRICULTURAL.

The Receipts of Cattle, Sheep and other Produce at Market—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, April 24, 1856.

With favorable weather, diminished arrivals and the receipt of tolerably encouraging European news, per *Baltic*, business was quite vigorous in Breadstuffs during the early part of the week, and slightly improved prices were realized. From Saturday to Tuesday afternoon, the weather was unusually boisterous and prejudicial to trade. The demand for Breadstuffs abated considerably, and holders again became eager sellers. These circumstances depressed prices. Yesterday the *Arago's* advices were received, and being of an adverse tenor, they only served to increase the heaviness and languor in the market. The home trade purchased cautiously, and shippers very sparingly. A telegraphic summary of the accounts per *Arabia*, at Halifax, was published in an extra edition of the EVENING TIMES, at 2½ P. M., but from the vagueness of the commercial portion thereof, operators placed no reliance upon it, and declined to move until they could obtain a more satisfactory digest.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs, for the last week, reach about 70,900 bbls. of Flour, 31,000 bushels of Wheat, 297,000 bushels of Corn, and 42,600 bushels of Rye, showing an increase of only about 10,700 bbls. of Flour and 1,500 bushels of Wheat, with a decrease of about 40,000 bushels of Corn, 42,400 bushels of Rye, and 4,700 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to about 60,200 bbls. of Flour, 29,500 bushels of Wheat, 267,000 bushels of Corn, 91,000 bushels of Rye, and 4,700 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 39,100 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Flour leaves off favorably for purchasers, but these are not venturing to buy much more than they immediately require. The arrivals of Flour from the interior are now mainly by railway. The receipts down the Hudson River are insignificant, and not apt to become very extensive before the resumption of Canal traffic. It is now generally feared that the State Canals cannot be got into thorough working order for some weeks ahead—probably not until late in May, and this can hardly fail to restrict our supplies.

Navigation on the lakes and some of the Western canals has been partially resumed, and immense quantities of Breadstuffs are being sent forward. Sixty boats, loaded with nearly a quarter of a million of bushels of Corn—only a tenth part of what is in the Illinois Valley—started for Chicago from La Salle on the 16th inst., on the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This is but a single movement. Others, not quite so extensive, yet very large, are reported in other districts—all foreshadowing an unusually abundant Summer stock. The coastwise receipts are of an average magnitude, and effectually help to maintain our available supplies. Hence holders are not over-confident in the preservation of even the low rates now current, while buyers generally anticipate a much easier market.

The scarcity of desirable Wheat has precluded any serious deterioration, but the business therein has been extremely light. Rye has fluctuated considerably, closing with an ample stock and a languid market—prices being a shade lower than on this day week. Corn is 2c.@3c. ₰ bushel cheaper, and freely offered at the reduced figures, yet it is not very brisk. Oats have again fallen 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel, and close quite heavily. Barley is rare and nominal.

Cotton is ¼c.@¾c. ₰ lb. higher, having continued in lively request, throughout the week, at strengthening prices. A fair portion of the sales were of Cotton on the spot, but lots *in transitu* formed the bulk of the week's business, which is generally estimated at nearly 28,000 bales, against about 27,500 bales the preceding week. Our available stock here now is only about 69,000 bales, against about 91,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 924,065 bales over those of last year. The total exports so far this season are 602,349 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago,—and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports, now, are 219,145 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855.

The irregularity in Provisions is unabated. Pork has advanced fully $1 ₰ bbl., on Mess, and 25c.@37½c. ₰ bbl., on prime; but it closes tamely and languidly. The receipts are moderate, yet receivers are now pretty free sellers. Cut Meats have risen ¼c.@¾c. ₰ lb., closing with an active inquiry at the improved quotations. Lard is also ¼c.@¼c. ₰ lb. dearer, and in lively request. Salt Beef has again deteriorated 25c.@50c. ₰ bbl.; yet it does not attract much attention. The stock is a very large one, and is being pressed on the market. Butter is a fraction lower, and Cheese is leaning in favor of buyers. Both articles are freely offered. The demand for them is not animated.

In Groceries, we can notice no particularly new feature, save [greatly increased activity in Sugars, arising out of an extensive country demand, at a shade better prices. The market closes less vigorously.

Hay is much plentier, and is fully 20c.@25c. ₰ 100 lbs. cheaper, yet it is not briskly sought after.

Grass Seeds remain very scarce and in request. Clover closes ¾c.@1c. ₰ lb. above last week's rates. Other varieties are unaltered.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for this week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, 44th-st.	1684	1741	51	650	625	944
Forty-fourth-st.	.....	164	90	99	2627	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	157	68	72	2137	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	84	76	44	.....	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	2346	285	865	5489	944
Last week.	2268	3323	367	1036	1409	736

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	1,741
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,789
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	2,346
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,599

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	815	.....	.....	.....	189
Hudson River Railroad	451	.....	.....	365	453
Hudson River Boats	1141	.....	.....	.....	253
Harlem Railroad	22	51	650	270	45
Del. & Hud. Canal	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	175	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	778	Pennsylvania	17
New-York	195	Texas	—
Illinois	456	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	63	Michigan	—
Indiana	48	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	87	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	79	Maryland	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow), is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. @1¾c. or higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	12¾c.@13¾c.	11c. @11¾c.
First quality	11¾c.@12¾c.	10c. @11c.
Medium quality	10c. @11¾c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 10c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
Poorest quality, few	8¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	10¾c.@11¾c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales about	11c. @11¾c.	10c.@10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

A falling off of about 600 Cattle from the receipts of last week, at Forty fourth-street—as might be expected—produced a very sensible effect upon prices, to-day.

By reference to the tables below, it will be observed that a considerable number of the animals were sold by the owners; or in other words, the brokers purchased the Cattle of those who brought them in, and retailed on their own account. This will always be the case when it is ascertained beforehand that there will be a short supply. The telegraph wires keep dealers here pretty well informed of every car load of Cattle that leaves Dunkirk, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or Philadelphia; and they know whether to meet them at Albany, Bergen Hill and other points, and buy out or not.

We are now almost wholly dependent upon the West for our supply of cattle. It will be seen above that of the 1,721, whose derivation was ascertained, only 195 are reported from this State. The truth is, all the localities accessible during the snow embargo last Winter, were thoroughly drained, and now they have nothing to send. A freshet, or simultaneous burning or breaking of bridges on the New-York and Erie and the New-York Central Railroads, that should interrupt the cattle trains for three or four days, would almost wholly cut us off from a supply of beef for the time being.

The day was cool and pleasant. It rained towards evening, but not till the yards were pretty well cleared. We left Forty-fourth-street at about 5 P. M., and there were still two or three "tails" of droves that the owners were holding on upon, for tip top prices, which they occasionally realized. Most of the animials were sold by 3½ o'clock P. M.

The opinion was pretty freely expressed to-day, by Western men, there is not in reality a very large stock of cattle in the Western country, and that prices will continue up to to-day's figures. We shall see, next Wednesday, whether there are not animals enough within one week of New-York, that to-day's reports will bring on. We know of several lots that were telegraphed yesterday and day before to be set in motion.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are emitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

Y'd. No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	92..Ohio	Gaston Brothers	S. Sherman.
2	101..Ohio	Pancake & Perrill	J. A. Merritt.
4	83..Ohio	John Sawyer	Barney Bartram.
5	96..Ohio	Henry Hurd	Owner.
6	80..O. & N. Y. Isaac Budlong		Owner.
7	34..Illinois	Well'g & Val'ne	Owners.
13	80..Ohio	E. M. Johnson	C. W. Conger.
13	16..N. York	Conger & Barnes	Owners.
14	34..Ohio	Benj. Westhamer	Owner.
15	31..Ohio	Miller, Haring & Co.	Owners.
16	99..Illinois	Edwin Jacobus	W. H. Belden.
17	106..Illinois	Jno. T. Alexander	S. Ullery.
18	79..Iowa	Pierson & Vail	Thos. Vail.
19	96..Ohio	John Rennick	T. White & Son.
19	6*..Ohio	Joseph Pancake	T. White & Son.
20	100..Iowa	Ullery & Pursel	Teed & Wheeler.
21	108..Ohio	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
5*	48..Indiana	J. J. Petit	J. H. Williams.
6*	62..Ky.	Sol. C. Van Meter	J. H. Williams.
7*	31..Ohio	Edward Williams	J. H. Williams.
9*	56..N. Y.	Terry & Hubbard	Culver, Hurd & Co.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

We found little of interest to record in our special notes.

JOHN SAWYER'S drove of Ohio Cattle, BARNEY BARTRAM, salesman, were a commonish lot, averaging about 700 lbs. They brought 11c.@12c.; average of the whole about 11¾c.

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172	Sheep at $6 25..1075 00	236	Sheep.....1433 50
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Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow), is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. @1¾c. or higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	12¾c.@13¾c.	11c. @11¾c.
First quality	11¾c.@12¾c.	10c. @11c.
Medium quality	10c. @11¾c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 10c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
Poorest quality, few	8¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	10¾c.@11¾c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales about	11c. @11¾c.	10c.@10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

A falling off of about 600 Cattle from the receipts of last week, at Forty fourth-street—as might be expected—produced a very sensible effect upon prices, to-day.

By reference to the tables below, it will be observed that a considerable number of the animals were sold by the owners; or in other words, the brokers purchased the Cattle of those who brought them in, and retailed on their own account. This will always be the case when it is ascertained beforehand that there will be a short supply. The telegraph wires keep dealers here pretty well informed of every car load of Cattle that leaves Dunkirk, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or Philadelphia; and they know whether to meet them at Albany, Bergen Hill and other points, and buy out or not.

We are now almost wholly dependent upon the West for our supply of cattle. It will be seen above that of the 1,721, whose derivation was ascertained, only 195 are reported from this State. The truth is, all the localities accessible during the snow embargo last Winter, were thoroughly drained, and now they have nothing to send. A freshet, or simultaneous burning or breaking of bridges on the New-York and Erie and the New-York Central Railroads, that should interrupt the cattle trains for three or four days, would almost wholly cut us off from a supply of beef for the time being.

The day was cool and pleasant. It rained towards evening, but not till the yards were pretty well cleared. We left Forty-fourth-street at about 5 P. M., and there were still two or three "tails" of droves that the owners were holding on upon, for tip top prices, which they occasionally realized. Most of the animials were sold by 3½ o'clock P. M.

The opinion was pretty freely expressed to-day, by Western men, there is not in reality a very large stock of cattle in the Western country, and that prices will continue up to to-day's figures. We shall see, next Wednesday, whether there are not animals enough within one week of New-York, that to-day's reports will bring on. We know of several lots that were telegraphed yesterday and day before to be set in motion.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are emitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

Y'd. No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	92..Ohio	Gaston Brothers	S. Sherman.
2	101..Ohio	Pancake & Perrill	J. A. Merritt.
4	83..Ohio	John Sawyer	Barney Bartram.
5	96..Ohio	Henry Hurd	Owner.
6	80..O. & N. Y.	Isaac Budlong	Owner.
7	34..Illinois	Well'g & Val'ne	Owners.
13	80..Ohio	E. M. Johnson	C. W. Conger.
13	16..N. York	Conger & Barnes	Owners.
14	34..Ohio	Benj. Westhamer	Owner.
15	31..Ohio	Miller, Haring & Co.	Owners.
16	99..Illinois	Edwin Jacobus	W. H. Belden.
17	106..Illinois	Jno. T. Alexander	S. Ullery.
18	79..Iowa	Pierson & Vail	Thos. Vail.
19	96..Ohio	John Rennick	T. White & Son.
19	6*..Ohio	Joseph Pancake	T. White & Son.
20	100..Iowa	Ullery & Pursel	Teed & Wheeler.
21	108..Ohio	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
5*	48..Indiana	J. J. Petit	J. H. Williams.
6*	62..Ky.	Sol. C. Van Meter	J. H. Williams.
7*	31..Ohio	Edward Williams	J. H. Williams.
9*	56..N. Y.	Terry & Hubbard	Culver, Hurd & Co.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

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SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¼c., and, at this season, 1¾c. @1¾c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

The Swine market appears rather dull. Prices are a little declined.

ALLERTON reports live Hogs selling at 6c.@6¾c., gross.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn-fed Hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 7¾c.@7¾c. for heavy, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for light. The light Hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger Hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise. Live Hogs sell for 5½c.@6¾c. gross. The arrivals are but moderate; transactions and prospects dull.

W. H. MCNEILL, (No. 43 Jay-street,) reports:—Corn-fed Hogs, gross, 6c.@6¾c.; Still-fed Hogs gross, 5½c.@5¾c.; Stock Pigs, gross, 6¾c.; Corn-fed Hogs, heavy, net, 7¾c.; Corn-fed Hogs, light, net, 8c.; Still-fed Hogs, light, net, 7¾c.@7¾c.

Arrivals this week 5,740 against 6,655, same week last year. Consumption limited, and with steady receipts—such as we have had this week—prices must go a shade lower.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There are few marked changes to note in the prices of farm produce this week. The staple articles, such as Potatoes, Apples, &c., remain about as last week.

State and Western Butter are unchanged, but fresh Orange County comes in freely, and has declined.

Eggs come in, not by the car-load, but by the train load. During several days past, the arrivals from Ohio and other Western States have been some 600 bbls. daily, by the Erie Railroad; and from Philadelphia, 250 to 300 bbls.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₰ bushel	55	@	35
Potatoes—Quarters, Northern, ₰ bbl.	$1 75	@	$2 00
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₰ bbl.	1 12	@	1 62
Potatoes—Junes, ₰ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₰ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—Western Red, ₰ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₰ bbl.	62	@	75
Potatoes—Californias, ₰ bbl.	75	@	87
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₰ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—Red, ₰ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Onions—Yellow, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—₰ 100 bunches	2 25	@	2 75
Leeks—₰ dozen bunches	31	@	37
Cabbages—White, ₰ 100	1 00	@	4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₰ 100	4 00	@	8 00
Celery—₰ dozen	62	@	88
Spinach, ₰ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Beets—₰ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Carrots—₰ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Parsnips, ₰ bbl.	50	@	63
Turnips—White, ₰ bbl.	50	@	63
Turnips—Russia, ₰ bbl.	31	@	62
Tomatoes, six quart boxes	75	@	75
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₰ bbl.	1 25	@	3 00
Apples—Greenings, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	2 50
Apples—Baldwins, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	3 75
Apples—Swaar, ₰ bbl.	2 00	@	2 37
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₰ bbl.	2 50	@	3 25
Apples—Russets, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	4 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₰ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
Dried Apples, ₰ lb.	5	@	5
Dried Peaches, ₰ lb.	15	@	16
Cranberries, ₰ bbl.	11 50	@	13 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₰ lb., in tubs	21	@	25
State, ₰ lb.	18	@	22
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	11	@	16
Lard, in bbls.	9¾	@	10
Lard—Kegs,	10	@	11
Cheese—State, ₰ lb.	8	@	9¾
Eggs—Fresh, ₰ doz.	14	@	14½
Fowls, ₰ lb.	14	@	17
Chickens, ₰ lb.	15	@	18
Spring Chickens, ₰ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Bucks County, ₰ lb.	17	@	20
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb.	25	@	28
Broad-bills	56	@	63
Brant, ₰ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ₰ lb.	16	@	20
Geese, ₰ lb.	9	@	11
Prairie Hens, ₰ pair	1 12	@	1 25
Rabbits, young, each	18	@	25
Hares, ₰ pair	62	@	75
Pigeons, tame Squabs, ₰ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Wild, ₰ doz	1 75	@	2 00
Young Pigs, small, each	2 00	@	3 00
Mgst Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₰ lb.	8¾	@	9

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and pretty fair demand at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—2,300 lbs. American Yellow have been sold at 27¾c. @28c. ₰ lb.

CANDLES—Sperm command 40c for plain, and 50c. for patent, ₰ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

COAL—Appears as last noticed.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request and is quite firm. 2,400 bags were sold by auction to-day, at 11¾c.@12¾c., averaging 11¾c. ₰ lb. The stock is about 28,000 bags. Nothing really new has occurred in other kinds.

COPPER—The market is quiet, yet pr

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers, and visitors for One Shilling a week. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at twelve o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Semi-Weekly, published Tuesday and Friday, at Two Dollars a year.

The SUNDAY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Five Cents a copy for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE COPIES, Ten Dollars, to one address.

The NEWS FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the first day of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers for mailing, Ten Cents.

All letters should be addressed to the Times-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the Three Mile Line Amendment bill was considered, Messrs. Bates, Wilson, Hale and Cass taking part in the discussion. The matter was finally postponed, and the subject of the Naval Board was taken up, when Mr. HOUSTON made a humorous and sarcastic speech in condemnation of its action. In the House, Mr. THURSTON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill, in relation to the Public Printing, was adopted. The motion was tabled, after debate. Mr. STANTON made a speech against Slavery extension.

☞ By the arrival of the steamer *Charles Morgan* at New-Orleans from San Juan, we have dates from that port to the 16th inst. She brings a confirmation of the news received by the *George Law*, of the defeat of Col. SCHLESINGER and the rout of his command, the cause of which is attributed solely to his gross neglect and incapacity. The remnant of the party had arrived at Rivas, and were loud in their complaints against SCHLESINGER. As a confirmation of this view of the case, it is reported that another battle had taken place at Arcopoka, between but *fourteen* of WALKER's men, under Capt. BALDWIN, and *two hundred* Costa Ricans, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of thirty killed, while WALKER's men lost but two. WALKER is stated to be in a good position, and receiving large accessions to his force.

The News from Europe.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the *Arago* at this port, and the *Arabia* at Halifax, we have received one week's later advices from Europe. That portion of the news which, on this side of the Atlantic, possesses the greatest interest, is the intelligence that the two vessels dispatched by the British Government in search of the *Pacific*, had returned without finding any trace of the lost steamer. Such a result has been too surely anticipated here to create fresh disappointment; and we have now but the satisfaction of knowing that every possible effort has been made—and made in vain—to succor the unfortunate vessel, or, at least, learn some tidings of its fate.

The political news from Europe has some features of interest. Two of the most important questions yet discussed are at present under the consideration of the Paris Congress. One is the organization of the Principalities, which, according to the Vienna programme, must be in conformity "with the wishes, wants and interest of the people—acknowledged by the contracting powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan." No plan, it would seem, has been as yet devised; nor is it likely that one will speedily be agreed upon, seeing that "the contracting powers, the Sultan and the people," are all opposed to each other at the very starting point. The Paris *Debats*, which is looked upon as an authority in these matters, states that the Conference will select three Commissioners from its body, who will be sent to the spot to investigate and subsequently report. One serious difficulty in the way of a settlement was the possession of the Principalities by Austria. For some time her plenipotentiary in the Congress stubbornly refused to consent to their evacuation, but, according to the news received yesterday, this point has at length been yielded, and the Austrian troops will forthwith leave the country of which they have for so long been the quiet under the guise of protectors.

Another and still more important matter is that of the condition of Italy, brought under the consideration of the Congress by the Sardinian Plenipotentiary. The boldness with which Sardinia has laid bare the corruption of the Italian Governments, and the tyranny, political and religious, beneath which the people are groaning, will draw forth the admiration of all free nations. In an article from the London *Times*, published elsewhere, a clear and masterly sketch is given of the condition of Italy, and the grounds of the Sardinian appeal in behalf of that unhappy country. The subject certainly forms one of the most interesting questions that have grown out of the European struggle, and the result of the discussions thereon in the Congress will be looked for with the liveliest interest.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the Russian Government has permitted the exportation of native produce, so that the trade between the late belligerent nations may be considered as reëstablished. Peace, it is said, has been hailed by the citizens of St. Petersburg with great demonstrations of joy.

The commercial accounts by the *Arabia* and *Arago* advise an active business in Cotton at an advance of an eighth of a penny: Sales, 70,500 bales for the week ending Friday, April 11. The following day, 15,000 to 20,000 bales additional changed hands. The Grain markets continue to decline, particularly in France. The Funds are quoted firm. The English Money market still active, without amelioration in the rates of discount.

Arrival of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. BUCHANAN arrived yesterday in the *Arago* and is now enjoying—if that be the right word—the hospitalities of the City, and the felicitations of his friends, the number of whom, we imagine, will considerably astonish him. He went abroad simply as the Ambassador, to represent his Government at a Foreign Court, but he returns in the character of a probable candidate for the Presidency. Whether his friends are rendering him a service by bringing him so prominently before the public at this time, remains to be seen. But we have reason to believe that the activity of his partisans will only create a corresponding activity on the part of the friends of his rivals for the nomination, which may result in his defeat. Our telegraphic reporter in Washington has forwarded some remarkable speculations of his own on the prospects of the various candidates, which will pass for what they are worth; but we have private intelligence from the National Capitol which indicates that the Administration will amalgamate with almost any party to head off "old Buck."

The National Capital.

The refusal of the House of Representatives to vote $300,000 to the continuation of the Washington Water Works must have afforded the inhabitants of that city the luxury of a novel sensation. We have no recollection that any previous attempt of the District to bore in the vicinity of the Treasury for money has failed to bring up the cash. All manner of contrivances for eliciting appropriations have been successfully employed. Public buildings have been renewed on the grandest scale. Architecture of the Greeco-barbaresque order disfigures the city from one end to the other. Statuary that strikes terror to the souls of *connoisseurs* huddles in the avenues and in the Capitol. That expanding structure adds wings to its already vast dimensions. There are gas-works, there are water-works—all manner of works, but good works—and all, whether ornaments or necessities, obtained by remorseless local lobbying. The fortunate Committeeman of Senate or House, upon District Affairs, spends the session in a perpetual round of *fêtes* and dinner parties. In fact, the science of mendicancy and the arts that go to beautify a town, and give value to its lots, are so profoundly studied that the manageability of Congress is accounted for without the slightest difficulty. All the advantages property-owners elsewhere obtain only by taxation upon their possessions, the citizen of Washington takes, by a standing custom, from the general pocket. Hence, the shock of this first refusal on the part of Congess. It may go further. It may end in the curtailment and final cessation of all District appropriations, not absolutely essential to the public service. It may even lead to the removal of the seat of Government. Why may not the Capitol try its new-fleged wings in an experimental flight?

In this fear of a removal lies the main secret of Washington politics. The immediate appreciation of property, of course, has great weight; but what the prospective value of lots would be, if the migration of the Federal Capitol elsewhere should be seriously contemplated, enters painfully into all local speculations. We may realize something of the feelings of landlords in a city placed at the base of a burning volcano, by observation of Washington land operations. The project of removal is always imminent. The weight of costly and palatial public buildings may fail to repress it; and the tasteless and ghastly monuments and other artless productions of art, if they do not at some critical moment actually frighten it away, can scarcely be relied upon to prevent its departure. Here is the key-note to all the anxious importunity of the District. Vacations are spent in devising new schemes upon the treasury; and the session occupied in urging them. If the project is not for the direct benefit of the residents, it matters little. The lobby is quite as energetic for a new departmental building or bureau, as for hospitals, town-halls and water-works; for every such erection is a new bower-anchor to the windward of the Capitol. And, as no outside influence is brought to contest the appropriations, the easy-natured members seldom refuse the grant, inuring as it does to the elegance and comfort of the place where the greater portion of their time is, one year with another, expended.

We are not sorry to see some trifling curb opposed to this system. The permanence of the Federal administration at Washington we conceive to be far less desirable than a few other very pleasant things we might name. When the hordes of Gen. Ross destroyed the Capitol and records, during the later war with England, there was a strong expression of opinion against reërecting the Seat of Government at a point so readily accessible to the invader. It was successfully resisted, on the ground that the District was as nearly as possible the centre of population, and that any point further inland would be extremely inconvenient, with such means of travel as then existed. This reasoning has lost its value; indeed, it lends strength to the argument for change. In the event of war, Washington, with its libraries, and records, and public depositories, and buildings of every description, and of incalculably augmented value, must be as much at the mercy of a powerful invader as in 1814. The centre of population has gone with the star of Empire, westward. The last census found it in the middle counties of Ohio. The census of 1860 will place it on the southeastern frontier of Indiana. Proceeding from established rules of calculation, the end of the century will determine it at or near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers—a point likewise approximating sufficiently to the territorial centre of the Union—future annexation always excepted—to be marked as the proper neighborhood for a permanent Federal Capital.

Expensiveness of Dirt.

Ought the Yellow Fever to be invited here? is a question gravely asked by our Pearl-street cotemporary, the *Courier and Enquirer*. The question is a rather startling one, but quite unnecessary. Mr. Commissioner EBLING has already issued his invitations, and, if Yellow Jack should not visit us this Summer it will not be owing to any lack of encouraging preparations for his reception on the part of our City authorities. A few thousands of dollars properly expended would put the City in such a condition that the Yellow Fever would not venture to show its ugly face here; but, if it should come, and our Commissioner of Streets seems as willing as Barkis that it should, a good many millions of dollars would not repay the cost of its visit. To count the cost of cleanliness in the approaching season, would be about as sensible and economical as to think of saving water when your house is on fire. The City must be cleaned first, and the cost of it looked at afterwards.

Changes in Europe.

Europe is on the eve—probably this moment—of changes which we trust will make the latter half of this century remarkable in history for wise and useful progress. If war has had no other advantage, it at least carries with it the blessing of having roughly torn aside from the breast of kingdoms the lawn which concealed the cancers that were eating away their strength, and exposed the disease to the public physician. Russia, finding how inadequate, in these days, is a pure military policy to carry out great military designs, is even already, when the affairs of Europe have scarcely settled into the calm of assured peace, turning her attention to the nurture and development of her gigantic internal resources; and we hear of the Emperor and his brothers maturing, with untiring energy, plans for the sweeping away of that system of peculation which pervades every Russian department like a plague, and has been, in this war, her destroying cancer. And though possibly—in gathering in his vast Empire, through chains of railroad, into one iron grasp, and cutting off this foul sore of corruption—the Emperor may be influenced by the desire of seeing Russia better prepared to meet some future war, it should not be forgotten that such improvements, with whatever objects undertaken, always engender a pacific spirit among a population, and by extending commercial transactions, and increasing wealth, furnish the best, and only safe guarantee against warfare.

England, on her side, has become disenchanted of many rosy illusions in regard to her aristocratic military system, and, at this moment, presents the singular spectacle of a Military Commission sitting on trial of two of the leading Generals of her army—both belted Earls of England—CARDIGAN and LUCAN. When this Augean stable has been cleansed, there is another system—the clerical system—to which, we fancy, the purifying process will be applied.

Happily the days are gone by when the first question asked in all times of crisis was, which way are the clergy? In those Roman Catholic times, in wars church dignitaries held command in the State and Army, in peace they guided the minds of the people, administered such education as suited their ends, and were the means through which whatever was, must be accomplished. That period of omnipotence is past, and no one who wishes for the happiness of mankind will ever covet its return. But though churches have ceased to be a dominant and active power, they have become in Europe, as many of their own best minds feel, through their separate bigotries and want of Christian toleration, an obstructive power to civilization and advancement. Never was the sentiment, orthodoxy is my doxy and heterodoxy every other body's doxy, more rampant than it has lately been. It even found its way to the Crimea, where one would have thought community of danger and of death would have forbidden back the ungentle spirit. In the case of Miss NIGHTINGALE, she had hardly started on her beautiful errand of Christian love, when a whole bevy of obese rectors, from their cozy armchairs, commenced wrangling over her religious faith, and wounding a sensitive woman's nature. The real spirit of Christian charity was exemplified in the remarks, on these bickerings, of one of their own order, Rev. Mr. OSBORNE, who, in his self-denying mission to the East, illustrated by example the conduct of a true pastor. "Her business is to superintend the nursing, and while she does that her opinions on any other subject are nobody's business." Yet are there in England now many who would grudge her the glorious wreath to which humanity in every land will lend a laurel, because she is not of the established order of things, but a Unitarian. Even against that beautiful band of sisters of mercy who accompanied her, the brightest ornaments and most powerful propagandists of the Roman Catholic Church, there were pious groans sent forth and great wailing in many parsonages. But we find, perhaps, the most flagrant instance of this spirit recorded in our latest files. One lady who went out to nurse the sick at Scutari, being, owing to her capacity and fitness, placed at the head of one of the hospitals, she at once received a summons from the chaplain of the hospital to attend and receive the sacrament next Sunday. Declining, on the ground of her being a Wesleyan Dissenter, the reply of the reverend gentleman was, "Get thee to the next steamer;" and for *peace' sake*, one who was in high authority recommended her to do so. There is a question now before the British Legislature, which will drag these matters prominently into light. If there be one good work which ranks before another, and on which the future happiness, not alone of individuals but of nations depends, it is the education of infancy and youth. If there is any country in which that work is needed, it is England. At this moment she sits in almost absolute darkness. Not more than an eighth of her population can read or write, and while she has established missions for the conversion of the Irish and for the heathen in foreign parts, infanticide is almost as common on the banks of the Severn as in days of old on those of the Ganges. Yet to this extremest need, churchism is admitted by every British statesman to be the one great obstacle. Here, in our own country, children, as a rule, receive their education as neighbors, without sectarian division, but in England, education is found to be impossible from the refusal of bigotry to accede to the only conditions on which it can be carried out. And scarce has a measure been introduced when up rise angry sectarians in every quarter of the country, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." Even as a matter of policy this course of the Church of England is a fatal mistake. The sword of aggression never does its work so well as when its hilt is wreathed in roses. In such matters more men are caught by lime twigs than made surrender by a Colt's revolver.

Young Pierce's Body Found.

The body of young PIERCE, who so mysteriously disappeared on the 1st of February last, was found on Tuesday, and yesterday identified by his father, on the ocean beach at Rockaway. Valuables found upon his person—which were brought to the City last night, and recognized by many who knew the missing man—and the lack of any marks of violence upon the body, show quite conclusively that the theory of his robbery and murder was not correct. But how the death happened, or where, is as much a mystery as before.

Beef Higher Again—Mutton More Plenty, but Inferior.

Our Live Stock Reports show a falling off in the receipts for the past week of about 1,000 beef cattle, or nearly one-third; and, as a matter of course, prices went up some twelve to fifteen per cent. Word of the scarcity has been carried on the telegraph wires to the most distant West ere this, and many droves are now being loaded upon cars, or already on the way, so that we shall probably have a better supply by next market-day.

The supply of sheep is better than for some time past, as far as numbers are concerned, but the quality of the mutton in market this week is not above par, to say the least.

The Produce Market Report exhibits the *daily* receipts of more than a thousand barrels of eggs, which furnish—at the price they are now sold—a fair substitute for meat.

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. GEORGE'S.

Songs, Sentiments, and a Speech from Mr Thackeray.

The St. George's Society, of the City of New-York, partook of an anniversary dinner, at the Metropolitan Hotel, last night, which was in all respects equal to any of their previous festivals. The dinner was more than excellent, and the company comprised many of our most respectable and intellectual men. Mr. JOSEPH FOWLER, a veteran of the Society, who has been elected again to the Presidency, presided. Prominent at the guests' table were the representatives of the Sister Societies. Consuls BARCLAY, of New-York, and MATHEWS, of Philadelphia; Captain MARLOW, Baron TROPHIAND, and Mr. THACKERAY.

As soon as the cloth had been removed, and *Non Nobis Domini* sung, the President arose and congratulated the Society upon the arrival of another anniversary; on the condition of the affairs of the Society and on the recent declaration of peace. During the war with Russia, and now at its close, he thought there had never been in England's history a time when her sons had better reason to be proud of her. While speaking he was taken ill and retired, accompanied by Dr. BEALE. But in a few moments he returned and was warmly welcomed. Continuing his remarks he spoke with much feeling in compliment to our land and Government, and concluded by offering as the first regular toast:

The day and all who honor it.—St. George and Merry England.

Which was drunk with cheers, and followed by "Britons Strike Home," from Dodworth's Band. When quiet was restored, with a brief preface, the President annound

The Queen—God bless her.

Which was received with nine loyal and hearty cheers, and "God Save the Queen," by a company of vocalists—the entire Society joining in the refrain.

The Queen was followed by.

The President of the United States.

Who received nine hearty cheers from the company, and "Hail Columbia," from the band.

The next was:

Our Faithful Ally—The Emperor of the French—Which the President said would be greeted with a torrent of applause; and the Society did certainly do very well, as did the one who sang "The Rolling Zuyder Zee."

The sentiment was briefly and appropriately responded to by Mr. MASSERAS, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who in conclusion, proposed:

The Sons of England and the Sons of France.—May their alliance last as long as a Frenchman speaks broken English; which was received with great applause.

The next toast was:

Our Sister Societies—Their representatives are cordially welcome to our festive board; formidable competitions, but, in so glorious a competition each will be glad to see herself outstripped.

The first response was from Mr. NORRIE, President of St. Andrews, who proposed:

Englishmen in the United States—May they ever continue to illustrate the genuine English character, by their personal and social virtues, and their love of England, so as to perpetuate harmony between the land of their birth and the land of their residence.

Mr. SLOAN, Vice-President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, followed. He felt that his hat and coat were hanging up in the hall—that he was at home with the sons of St. George, and that he was welcome. After believing that Ireland had always done her share when needed, he gave the following:

St. George's Society—Founded on principles of fraternal benevolence, its continued career of usefulness has been one of exemplary Christian charity.

He was followed by Mr. MILES, who gave:

England—Her race, the offspring of the best and noblest tribes of the East, have become the founders of a great and glorious Empire in the West. Bound by the indissoluble ties of a common language, rendered immortal by the unapproachable and crowning genius of a SHAKESPEARE, she will never cease to hold the affections of the brave in both hemispheres.

Mr. GARNIQUE, of the German Society, gave the following:

Shakespeare and Goethe—Kindred heroes of intellect, none have held, like them, the human heart, nor told its tales in songs of greater beauty.

Mr. BONNY, President of the New-England Society, arose next, and after a brief introduction, offered the following:

Old England and New-England—The United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America. May the harmony that exists between them never be disturbed.

Mr. VAN WAGNER, of the St. Nicholas Society, arose next, and gave the following:

The Sons of St. George in the City of New-York—Worthy scions of a noble stock.

The Sister Societies having been heard, the President was pleased to announce the sixth regular toast, as follows:

The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United States.

Which was followed by "The Death of Nelson," sung by Mr. FRAZER. Our readers are aware that the song entitled "The Death of Nelson" is in part a song of England's triumph over the French. It was received with a perfect torrent of applause, which ended in an *encore*.

The next toast was

Her Majesty's Ministers and Representatives in the United States.

Which was, singularly enough, responded to with the song entitled "Down among the Dead Men." Mr. BARCLAY, Her Majesty's Consul at this port, arose immediately afterwards, to prove that he was not "down among the dead men," and proposed the following:

Joseph Fowler—May health, happiness, and honor ever attend him.

The President made a fitting return, after which Mr. MATHEWS, Her Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, made a few remarks. With his own experience before him, he remarked that the duties of a representative were numerous, and sometimes difficult. There was one present, however, who had not experienced any trouble during his travels here, except at Savannah, where he was waited upon at table by an old lady, who said to him: "Mr. THACKERAY, my name is NEWCOME. [Laughter.] I am glad to see you. I see you are well acquainted with our family in England. [Laughter.] We have been told that there is a property in England belonging to our family, valued at two millions; I wish you would put me in the way of getting it." [Cheers.] That was too much for him, but, nevertheless, he hoped to hear from him. [Cheers.]

The President said he would not permit Mr. MATHEWS to steal his thunder. He had reserved Mr. THACKERAY for himself, and he would now propose:

The daughters of England and America—There's a throne to which they both aspire: that of a loyal and tender heart.

This toast was greeted with three cheers, and the song entitled "Here's a health to all good lasses."

The President then prop osed

Mr. [illegible]

And [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

cluded that to [illegible]

to call by and [illegible]

hoped that if Mr. [illegible]

that subject, [illegible]

gumentative. [Laughter.]

Mr. THACKERAY [illegible] and, when order had been restored, said he could not recollect from which of "Mr. THACKERAY'S" Works Mr. FOWLER had borrowed the sentiment with reference to vanity. He had no recollection of having written such a sentiment, and at any rate it was not "Vanity Fair" for the President to hold him responsible for it, on that particular occasion, (laughter;) nevertheless, he was perfectly prepared either to contradict it or to prove it to be true. (Applause.) But he liked the words of the song which had just been sung much better. The good lasses of England and America, God bless them. He saw some of the latter looking modestly in at the door, and it was two of the former that induced him to come over here. He thanked God that he had come; for here he had found many honest, good and true people.

The lecture which he would deliver—[laughter]—he begged pardon for his mistake. He had left the lecture in his hat, down stairs, but he had the heads of a little lecture before him, and he promised it should not detain them for more than two hours. [Laughter and applause.] The subject would be the toasts and speeches of the evening. He was gratified to hear the President say, when about to present the first toast, that there was to be nothing said on politics, because his friend, Mr. YOUNG, had told him that his own were repudiated by some of his countrymen here. He had met the most favorable opinion of some of the old Kings of the House of Hanover, but with respect to the blind, brave old man, no English heart could contemplate his sad fate without sorrow. And of his grand-daughter—how could any man speak of her except with honor and profound admiration? Concerning her, he wished to recall some words written in his lectures, (his description of the Queen,) which had been received with applause wherever he had traveled, and he knew they would not have been so received if they had not been true. Whatever he might think of some of the old Kings of England, he would yield to none in admiration for the present Queen. The second sentiment was the health of the President, and he had drunk to it with great pleasure, from personal feelings; because, when he was in this country the first time, the President attended one of his lectures. [Laughter and applause.] The next was to the Emperor of the French, and he had heard that with pleasure, because the Emperor of the French wears the badge of St. George. [Applause.] The next was to the sister societies, at which all the Knights of Christendom started up before the Company. There was St. Andrews, St. Nicholas, and the others, and he was pleased to hear them all—particularly Jonathan, who was not so old as some of them. With reference to St. George, he had seen an account in one of the morning papers, casting some doubt upon him. But had they not worn his badges; had they not seen him represented as when he slew the dragon, with hardly any dress upon him, but his sword, and was that not enough to establish his identity. [Laughter and Cheers.]

St. Dennis, of France, and St. George, of England, had for a long time been engaged with a great and powerful dragon, [applause,] and St. George had not, perhaps, so completely smashed that dragon as some of his sons could have wished. They were in the habit of expecting wonders, and they were given to bragging of their deeds. In this they differed materially from Brother Jonathan, [laughter,] who never considers himself very strong beer. But at Inkermann they gave the dragon some terrible lance-thrusts; and at Balaklava they rode in and out of his very jaws. [Cheers.] At the Redan, if they received such a bite as caused them to retire and prepare for another round, it was not surprising. He was glad the second round never came off. His feelings, like his name, were for peace; and while he was proud of the gallantry and bravery of the troops, he was glad that peace had been declared. [Applause.] St. George is the patron of more than Englishmen. He is the patron saint of the Russians; and Mr. THACKERAY thought it must have been a difficult thing for him to decide which of his sons to favor, when they met in opposition on the battle-field. But with peace between them, he would be prepared to wish prosperity to both. [Applause.] In England there are only two women who wear the badge of St. George—the Queen, who confers it upon knights and distinguished men, such as the Emperor of the French,—and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, [enthusiastic applause.] As it appeared to be the custom to close with a sentiment, he would ask them to drink to the health and happiness of that saintly young woman. They would remember that it was the duty of all knights and gallants—the sons of St. George, besides bravery in battle, to succor the wounded and soothe the oppressed.

He proposed—

The health of Miss Florence Nightingale—

Which was drunk with three times three, and amid waving of handkerchiefs and other enthusiastic demonstrations.

Several volunteer toasts were given subsequently and responded to, and at a late hour the company separated.

NAVAL.—Commodore JAMES SMITH, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, yesterday, and at 1 o'clock P. M., after having inspected the different departments, he returned to Washington.

☞ A new Daily Paper has been started in Albany, called the Albany *Morning Times*. The proprietors are ALFRED STONE, DAVID M. BARNES, and EDWARD H. BOYD. It is "independent" in political matters.

The Geographical Society.

The American Geographical Society held their regular weekly meeting last night, in the University, when MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., read a paper on the Electric Telegraph, its Influence and Geographical Distribution.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* says of Mayor WOOD:

"His visit to Richmond at the present time is full of interest, taken in connection with the fact that, years ago, when a very young man, he spent some time in one of the large tobacco establishments in this city."

National Republican Convention.

To the People of New-York:

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at the city of Albany on the 22d day of April, 1856, the following call was adopted:

The people of the State of New-York, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the city of Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing the delegates to which this State is entitled, being three delegates from each Congressional District, and six delegates at large, to the National Convention in Philadelphia, on the 17th day of June next, to present candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,	
SIMEON DRAPER,	
JAMES B. TAYLOR,	
D. DUDLEY FIELD,	New York.
JOSEPH BLUNT,	
JAMES W. NYE,	
JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,	
DEODATUS WRIGHT,	
JOSEPH DAVIS,	Albany.
J. M. B. DAVIDSON,	
C. P. WILLIAMS,	
ABRAHAM B. OLIN,	Troy.
JAMES FORSYTH,	
E. G. SPAULDING,	Buffalo.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER,	
LEVI C. TURNER, Cooperstown.	
STANDISH BARRY, Herkimer.	
LEVI DOMINICK, Brighampton.	
STEPHEN C JOHNSON, Delhi.	
DANIEL T. JONES,	Syracuse.
ALLEN MUNROE,	
A. G. RICE, Ellicottville.	
S. M. BURROUGHS, Medina.	
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester.	
CHARLES O. SHEPARD, Wyoming County.	

Republican State Committee.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

From the Boston Post.

By the arrival of the whaling bark *Ellen*, at Edgartown, we have a file of the Cape Town *Advertiser* from Feb. 2 to 16, inclusive, seven numbers. The state of feeling in Cafferland has caused some uneasiness on the eastern frontier, and it is stated, apparently on good authority, that a considerable number of Caffers who were engaged in the service of the colonists in Albany, Somerset and Graaff Reinet, have left their employers and returned to their tribes, without assigning any reasonable cause.

JOHN SOLDAT, a native solder of the Mounted Riflemen, was found guilty at King William's Tour, of *advising* two soldiers to desert, and was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years! For conspiring or intending to desert, TOBIAS ANDUER was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Five others received the same sentence; two were sentenced for fourteen years, and two for eight years each. "Slaves cannot breathe in England."

Scarcity of Tobacco.

A large manufacturer of tobacco in Danville, Va., states that his hands, numbering three hundred, are unemployed now, it being impossible to get tobacco for them, in consequence of the dryness of the season. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the amount of tobacco brought to that city is unusually small, owing to this fact.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALICE CAREY HAS BOOKS MARKED, BUT NOT BOUND.
IS NOW FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES
FIFTY CENTS DOLLAR.
GOLD MEDAL FIRE!
New-York, April 21, 1856.
HOWE, STEARNS & MARVIN:
GENTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, [illegible] Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, this A. M. [illegible] which occurred last night. The building, [illegible] stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, [illegible] an intense heat.
The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.
Please send another Salamander to our [illegible] No. 138 Church-st., and oblige. Yours, [illegible]
LOWERE [illegible]
These Salamanders [illegible]
POWDER AND BURGLAR [illegible] every desirable size, with [illegible] duced prices by the subscribe [illegible]
Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES AND [illegible] OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO. [illegible] Sewing Machines, have been brought [illegible] trials in the United States Courts. First, [illegible] the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, [illegible] covered in New-York; and secondly, in the [illegible] Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N.J., on the [illegible] 1856, after a contested trial of a suit [illegible] Sewing Machine, we obtained a clear [illegible] (infringement of three distinct claims) [illegible] the validity of our patents, and [illegible] question of our exclusive right to the [illegible] in a sewing machine of a yielding pressure to hold the cloth to the surface of the machine. We have other suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machines, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infringe three patents owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these suits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been repeatedly sustained by courts and juries, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase or use any of the infringing machines, if they desire to escape litigation and trouble. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their [illegible] their eulogy.
The public are informed that S. C. HERRING & Co. do not any longer make Wilder's Patent Safe, having voluntarily abandoned it, (and compelled Mr. Wilder to execute a reassignment agreeable to a right incorporated [illegible] original assignment of Wilder to Herring,) in consequence of having obtained a superior composition to resist heat, and perfectly free from damages (a [illegible] made against Wilder's Patent Safes,) and have [illegible] ring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safe, which will [illegible] more heat than any other Safe in the world.
New and second-hand Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. Have now on hand the largest assortment of any dealer in the United States, and invite the public to call and examine before purchasing. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE! THE WORLD-WITH WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. All safes manufactured by us warranted free from damp.
Depot's No. 122 Water-st. near Wall, New-York, and No. 22 Minor-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.
We are glad to notice that SILAS C. HERRING [illegible] public that he no longer makes as I sells them CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. We hope he will now notify the public that he no longer uses the certificates that have been given to that same CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, and which he has been using and publishing to bolster up a new title now made by him, the merits of which the public as yet know nothing. By [illegible] also discontinuing the use of the Gold Medals that were given to that same celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, at the World's Fair in London, he will confer a still greater favor on the public by giving them the truth instead of attempting to mislead and deceive them as heretofore. S. C. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees & Manufacturers, No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN.—STRAW HATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—TO-DAY, will be opened, at GENIN'S lower store, No 214 Broadway, the largest and most beautiful assortment of Straw Hats, Caps and Flats for children and misses, ever offered at one establishment. The stock consists of more than twenty varieties of Paris Hats, and a still greater number of home manufacture, suitable for children of both sexes and of all ages, from the infant in arms to the young lady of 16 or 17 years of age.
The French artists in straw have produced this season a number of new braids, and have displayed their usually fine taste in the novel and tasteful manner in which they have moulded these delicate materials. The skill employed in the GENIN factory have also surpassed all their former efforts in the same departments, and it may be confidently asserted that so great a diversity of fabrics and style in straw head-gear for children has never before been introduced in New-York. All these novelties are exhibited for the first time, THIS DAY, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Beauty fa'ed before the awful spell,
Till HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the friend of man,
Dyspepsia cured, and taught sighs to smile again.
PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a foetid breath, and a clouded, foreboding mind. Such symptoms arise from a disorganized stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.
HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane sts., are our wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 294 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen or gross. Particular attention paid to the trade. Orders of Drug business. Orders solicited, as all goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure Trusses, in the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, COMPTON & Co., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.—It is an undeniable fact that "BACON'S hardened steel burglar-proof BANK SAFES, and YALE'S Patent burglar-proof powder and thief-proof LOCKS," which are to be found in nearly all the bankers' West and South of New-York, are to be in every respect the cheapest, best and only reliable article extant. Address WM. W. BACON, New-Haven, Connecticut.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LONSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring patterns of their velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—PROFESSOR LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior. It takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

FICKLE APRIL.—LADIES WHO PATRONIZE MILLER'S, in Canal-st., are not like the fickle month of April, (they never change,) for at no other store in New-York can such beautiful gaiter boots, such slippers, ties and toilet slippers, with boys', misses' and children's shoes and shoes be obtained as at J.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Hall's Invigorating Elixir or Compound restores health, hope, and joy among the sick, suffering, and desponding in every section of the Union. The most nervous invalid, the victim of headache, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, spasms, or any other disorder of the organs of digestion, sensation, or excretion, feels its genial influence from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the full manliness of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Elementary Entertainment at the Academy of Musical Antiquities, Mrs. W. CLARK will read selections from T. L. Harris' *Golden Age*; also, from Mrs. Whitman's *Hours of Life*, from Tennyson and Willis. W. A. Townsend will read Longfellow's poem, the *Building of the Ship*. The readings will be interspersed with vocal music. Doors opened at 7 o'clock. Reading to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

C. L. Ingersoll & Son, the celebrated Rose, Fancy, Hull and Ship Boat-Builders, are holding their Twenty-eighth Annual Fair at the Bazaar, No. 230 South-st. All who would be afforded a rare treat had better go early to avoid the crowd, and see the 200 boats. The place open from 9 (25 feet by 166 feet) are thrown open. Admission free, No. 260 South-st.

Notice.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.
GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

$15 for a Farm.—From 2 to 20 acres, or a building lot 60 by 200 feet, equal to 4 City lots, in the village of Hermanville. The farms and lots will be divided the 1st day of May next. This is a rare chance for all those who are destitute of a home. We invite all our friends to call early on CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, and secure a homestead.

The Tonic of Tooth-Drawing Chloroform.—Dr. PECK'S Lotion has a magic effect in restoring the sensibility of the teeth and gums. By its use, teeth can be extracted without pain. It is harmless, does not affect the nervous system, and is applied in a new, quick, and effectual manner, by Dr. C. A. PECK, Dentist, No. 46 Broadway.

Wakefield.—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 162 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Goods to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Dr. Kidd's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmatic crowns, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all cough candies.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

The best School the Cheapest.—Parents and others desirous of finding a most pleasant and healthy location, and the best of instruction for their sons, together with moderate terms, can do no better than call on Prof. T. K. Fox, 144 Smithsonian House, giving their address or place where an interview may be had.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potasse sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Hall's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Bkn. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Rev. H. S. Storrs, D. D.—Will deliver a lecture in the Washington Heights Congregational Church, corner 163th-st. and 10th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sins of Private History*. Admittance 25 cents.

Gas Fixtures and Fittings.—Chandeliers and brackets, from the manufactories of Cornelius & Baker and others, of the latest designs.
BROWN & HELM,
No 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

Diseases of the Skin.—I. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections, at his office, No. 138 4th-av., near 13th-st. Office hours before 11 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

Phrenology.—Mr. FOWLER Lectures EVERY EVENING this week, at the Odeon, Brooklyn, E. D. Admission 12½ cents. Professional delineations of character daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Residence and Office, No. 838 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JAMES DONNEVAN, by his sister, MARGARET DONNEVAN. When last heard of was in McHenry County, State of Illinois. Any account of him will be received at No. 5 Hudson-st., Cottage-place, Hoboken, N. J.
Chicago papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JOHN COSTELLO, of Rondout. He is supposed to be employed on one of the ferry boats. Any person who may know anything of him will confer a favor by sending word to M. C., at this Office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

HIAWATHA. HIAWATHA.
Sing the song of LYON'S POWDER,
Let his praises and renown,
Be the theme of admiration,
Scourge of the bed-bugs,
Be the horror of the rats,
Be the hope of every nation
To secure them sweet repose.
Depôt No. 424 Broadway. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER is free from poison, and the only exterminator for insects known. Pills for rats and mice price 25 cent's each box or flask. Sold the medals and beware of peddlers and counterfeits.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Notice.—The Committee appointed to receive and tender the hospitalities of the City to Hon. Mr. BUCHANAN, would inform the citizens that Mr. BUCHANAN will receive the calls of citizens and others at the Governor's Room, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., from 12 to 2 o'clock.
There will be a sufficient Police force in attendance, to insure safety and protection to ladies and children.
NATHAN C. ELY,
CHAS. FOX,
PETER FULMER,
ANSON HERRICK,
JOSIAH W. BROWN,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
HENRY SMITH,
JOHN L. NOYES,
CHAS. WHITLOCK,
J. W. T. VAN RIPER,
HENRY A. CARGILL,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

A meeting of the friends of THOS. DOUGHTY—Landscape painter—Now suffering with a disease which it is feared will prove incurable, was held at the Astor House on Wednesday evening. On motion of Rev. H. MAGOON, seconded by WALTER M. ODELL, Esq., C. BRYANT was called to the Chair, HENRY PETERS GRAY chosen Secretary, and D. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer. It was thought not advisable to hold an exhibition at present of Mr. DOUGHTY's works, but to start a subscription for his benefit. All who may be desirous of contributing to this fund, will please send their subscriptions to WM. C. BRYANT, *Evening Post* Office, to HENRY PETERS GRAY, No. 709 Broadway, or to D. HUNTINGTON, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

Installation.—Rev. R. McCARTEE, D. D., late of Newburg and formerly of this City, will be installed Pastor in the United Presbyterian Church, West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg. Address to the Pastor by Dr. McCARRELL, of Newburg. Address to the congregation by Rev. JAMES PRIMROSE, of this City.

New-York Eye Infirmary.—The inauguration of the new edifice, on the corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st., will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. BELLOWS and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. The medical profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.—MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., will read THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, a paper on the *Electric Telegraph, its Influence and Distribution*.

Spiritualism.—MISS A. SEABRING, one of the best test Mediums in this City, forms circles daily at her rooms, No. 478 Broadway. Hours 10 A. M. to 12; 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M., Saturday evening excepted.

The Corner-Stone of the New M. E. Church—On De Kalb-av., between Franklin and Kent avs., will be laid on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. S. INSKIP and Rev. J. M. READ.

I defy any one—To show a single case where my ONGUENT has failed to force the whiskers and mustaches to grow in six weeks, or has ever injured the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 805 Broadway; HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING, No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; ZEIBER, No. 66 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

Dresgitz' fancy goods exclusively.—Perfumes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, hair brushes. Fine perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 32 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

BOARDING.

Board in Brooklyn.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, can be immediately accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 70 Sands-st. Also, a large room or suite of rooms on second story can be secured. Reference required. Terms moderate.

Boarding—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with two hall rooms in the second story (on the same floor with the parlors) and partial board in a private family, where there are no boarders, in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st., (which is a 100-foot street,) between Broadway and 7th-av. The neighborhood is unsurpassed. Stages and 6th av. cars pass within a short distance of the house every few minutes. References given and required. Address COMFORT, Office of this paper.

Boarding.—The owner of the house No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., having a large house and a small family, will accommodate one or two gentlemen and wives with board; rooms on second floor. The house is of the first-class, and the location unsurpassed by any in the City, having a private park in front. Apply as above.

Boarding.—A private family offers boarding and two or three elegantly furnished rooms to a party of respectability, with or without private table. The house is small, but has all the modern improvements and every comfort. References exchanged. Apply to No. 88 West 12th-st., or an interview may be had at No 105 10th-st.

Boarding—On Union Square.—A family removing to the above desirable location on the 1st of May, are prepared to receive applications for the choice of rooms from families or single gentlemen. Address J. C. W., box No. 722 Post-Office.

Boarding.—A very desirable suite of rooms on the first floor, consisting of two large and two small ones, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room on the same floor, may be had at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

Boarding.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURD'S No. 202 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

Boarding.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with permanent or transient board, and furnished rooms, on second or third floors, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

Boarding.—A few gentlemen may be well accommodated at No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, but a few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. Families need not apply.

Boarding.—Board may be had at No. 38 Willow-st., Brooklyn, from the 1st of May, apply at No. 8 Willow st.

Boarding—In a private family, a parlor on the first floor. Several gentlemen may obtain rooms with full or partial board. Apply at No. 176 Grand-st.

Boarding.—Pleasant rooms with good board, may be had at No. 3 Clinton-place, corner of Green-st.

Board—For families and single gentlemen, No 96 East 15th st, pleasantly situated between Stuyvesant-park and Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and the comforts of a home may be secured; references exchanged.

Board Wanted in Brooklyn—In Dean or Pacific sts., near Nevins, two rooms, parlor and bedroom, or one large room, with use of parlor, with full board for three ladies. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, BOARD, Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York.

Board in Brooklyn.—Two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with pleasant and convenient rooms and partial board, (full board for the lady,) on application at No. 8 Garden st. Location desirable, and of easy access by Wall-st. and South Ferries. Family quiet, neat and sociable. First-class references required.

Board in Brooklyn.—Superior accommodations, with board, in an elegant house with every modern convenience, in a locality unsurpassed, may be obtained by applying in Carroll-place, 7th house east of Court-st.

Board in Brooklyn—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, from 1st of May. Location must be pleasant, and convenient to South Ferry. Private family preferred. Partial board for gentlemen. Address J. E., *Times* Office.

Board in Brooklyn.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st., corner of State.

Board in South Brooklyn—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 3-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 202 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

Board in a private family.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Rooms with gas. Apply at No. 32 King-st.

Boarding in Brooklyn.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 75 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

Board in Brooklyn—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

A lady and daughter—Pleasantly situated two hours' distant from the City, would like to take a few little girls to board, and carefully attend to their education if desired. Terms $175 including music. City references given and required. Address Mrs B, P. O. B., this office.

Country Board—From 1st May next, in a large, well-shaded farm-house, 35 miles from the City, by New-Haven Railroad, and near sea-bathing—may be had by addressing J. G. G., *Tribune* Office, with real name and full particulars.

Country Board.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 152 3d st., near Bowery New-York.

South Brooklyn Board—A pleasant front room and bed-room on second floor, also a pleasant room for a gentleman, with full or partial board, may be had if immediate application be made at No. 5 Tompkins-place.

No. 10 Carroll-place—Bleecker-st. 4 blocks west of Broadway. 2 gentlemen and their wives and 3 or 4 single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very desirable and handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms. Bath, gas, &c., in the house. Dinner at 5 o'clock, references exchanged.

No. 81 Madison-avenue.—Families can be accommodated with the entire second floor and three rooms on the third, all communicating, suitable for a family. Stages passing every five minutes. References exchanged.

No. 141 Ninth-street, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

Pleasant rooms for GENTLEMEN—Can be had at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family strictly private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms if desired. References given and required.

Furnished room wanted—By a single gentleman without board, between 19th and 24th sts. and 8th and 10th avs. Address W., No. 232 West 20th-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Rooms to let.—A large well furnished room, having gas, closet supplied with water and bath room, &c., adjoining. Also two single rooms to let in the new and private residence No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Breakfast if required. Only persons of high respectability need apply.

Rooms and board.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at No 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

Rooms and board.—Single gentlemen wishing pleasant rooms and partial board, in a house pleasantly located in a stree near Broadway, can find such by addressing J., Box No. 3,468 Post-Office.

Rooms and board.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may obtain a desirable suite of rooms with board, at No. 31 West 23d st. References exchanged.

Rooms to let—To single gentlemen, with or without board. Good reference required. Inquire at No. 100 Amos-st., near Bleecker.

Rooms to let—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st

LOST AND FOUND.

Payment stopped.—LOST OR MISLAID—Either by ourselves or the Shoe and Leather Bank, a promissory note drawn by A. B. Sands, for seven hundred and fifty dollars, dated March 15, 1856, at four months, to the order of Tatham & Brothers, and indorsed by them. Payment being stopped the holder is requested to return the same to
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

$20 reward.—Lost, on Saturday evening, April 19, 1856, by the subscriber, in going from No. 301 Christie-st. to Newtown, L. I., Butchers' and Drovers' and Bowery deposit and check books, note book, bills payable and receivable, and other papers and books of no use to any one but the subscriber. Any one returning them to the subscriber, at No. 201 Christie-st., will receive the above reward. GEO. W. EDWARDS.

Lost or miscarried—A certificate of deposit for $500, No. 2,168, issued by the Bank of America, Dec. 21, 1855, payable to the order of SANFORD COLEY, and by him indorsed payable to the order of Samuel F. Few. The same was inclosed in a letter directed to Samuel F. Few, South Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, same date. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. SANFORD COLEY.

Lost—A dark morocco memorandum book, containing a lease of store No. 222 Franklin-st. Also a copy of note of S. Kellogg, for $307, and various other papers of no use to any one but myself, my name was in it, it had a pocket-book flap. IRA GARRISON.
The finder will please call and leave it at No. 230 West-st., and oblige S. FROST.

Lost.—Yesterday, 23d instant, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., between Warren and Chambers-st., a crimson velvet port monnaie, containing over one hundred dollars, mostly in $10 bills. Whoever has found the same and will return it to No. 292 Pearl-st., shall be liberally rewarded.

Cantrell's elegant gaiters, ONLY TWELVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR.—Ladies preparing for the country visit should make their election of Gaiter Boots at CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 326 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones sts., for his assortment, both in quality and extent, of these articles as well as all descriptions of boots and shoes for Misses, is unrivalled, while his prices are lower than any other vender in the country. At least 25 P cent. can be saved by dealing with him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALICE CARY'S NEW BOOK,
MARRIED, NOT MATED,
IS NOW FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

READY THIS MORNING.
THE GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE;
OR,
THE CONTEST BETWEEN
CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICAL ROMANISM!
BY MISS ANNA ELLA CARROLL,
OF MARYLAND.
One Volume 12mo., Cloth Gilt, Price $1 25; Full Gilt Sides and Edges, $2.
Containing 336 pages, and TEN NEW PORTRAITS ON STEEL of the following distinguished members of the American Party:
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York.
Hon. ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, of Tennessee.
Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART, of Virginia.
Hon. JACOB BROOM, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
Hon. S. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky.
Hon. EDWIN O. PERRIN, of Tennessee.
Hon. KENNETH RAYNOR, of North Carolina.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., Editor of the *Louisville Journal*.
Miss ANNA ELLA CARROLL, the Authoress.

PLAN OF THE GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE.

This book is designed to arouse the American People to an intelligent insight into the dangers which environ them, from the invasion of a Foreign Hierarchy and a trained foreign Army, that have assumed to hold the balance of power in our Civil Government, until the true American is trampled down, and his rights are invaded every day; and to show that this power has as its coadjutor, the National Executive of the country, which has moved with a single eye to the glory of the Foreign Despot, to whom it owes its elevation by an American ballot-box! It appeals to the American women to move with the same zeal to arrest our destruction, to drive back our invaders, as they manifested in 1776, when a cause no dearer than this brought out their patriot mothers! It shows the dangers and insidious wiles—occult and open—of our fierce adversaries, practiced upon the youth of our country committed to their schools! It shows that the principles the American Party upholds must endure while the Union stands! It affirms what this Party means to perform; forbids foreign aggression; makes the distinction between Protestant and Papal foreigners; gives the origin and progress of the Know-Nothing Order; reminds the American people that they are again in a Revolution, and calls on one and all to muster for that Battle, in which, it is sincerely hoped, the Pen and the Ballot-box will prove mightier than the Sword.
It also contains a candid and fearless expose of the motives which actuated the NAVAL RETIRING BOARD in their outrage upon some of the most distinguished members of our gallant Navy, as well as sketches of the characters who composed that memorable COUNCIL OF FIFTEEN, together with incidents in their former personal history.
The publishers offer this work to the public with the confident assurance that it will be cordially welcomed by every friend of the American Cause. It is one of the cheapest works ever issued, and should receive, as it richly deserves, a wide circulation. The portraits alone are worth more than the price of the book.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
And No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

WILL BE PUBLISHED MAY 1ST,
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DOESTICKS REDIVIVUS.
PLU-RI-BUS-TAH,
A SONG THAT'S BY NO AUTHOR.
Wilfully perpetrated by
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.
12mo., cloth, illustrated with 164 humorous engravings, $1.
Orders filled in order of receipt. Copies sent by mail (post-paid) on receipt of price.
From the Cincinnati Times.
If Hiawatha will enlist the heart with its tender strains, "Plu-ri-bus-tah" will shake the sides with merriment, and while one may produce tears of sympathy, the other must cause an immoderate shedding of tears of joy. We have enjoyed the pleasure of perusing the proof sheets of Doesticks's new work, and we must pronounce it Doesticks's *best*. It is full of happy hits at the political and social follies of the day, and we are confident will overshadow even Hiawatha in its popularity.
II.
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An original work of fiction of unusual interest and merit.
The claims of this work to a high place in the front rank of our national literature will be admitted by every reader—it being written in the form of an an autobiography, like the works of Marryatt, and will favorably compare with the best of that popular writer's productions.
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The place to buy books cheap—And to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great Gift Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for only 10 cents; selling in this way Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Gold Rings, Pocket Knives, Parlor Timepieces, Silk Dress Patterns, &c., &c., for only 10 cents each, to purchasers of books. The ladies are particularly invited to call, as a large share of our books were published expressly for lady readers. Orders from the country, by mail or express, promptly attended to at EVANS & CO.'S Great Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway.

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Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 77 WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.
The board of trustees—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.
They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.
They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.
The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

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Extra and choice meats—Constantly on hand, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

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MANTILLAS IN GUIPURE,
FRENCH LACE,
and a combination of moire and lace, richly trimmed, just received per *Cambria*.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
Some very rich Antique and Lace combined, at $8 and $10—very cheap—by
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SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION,
AT $15.
Some of those very rich and beautiful Silk Robes lately purchased at auction, still left and for sale, at
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Moire antique mantillas for $8—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!!!
MAGNIFICENT GOODS AT HALF-PRICE.
We open, THIS DAY, for inspection and sale, at our new establishment, the following extraordinary lots, just imported and sold for cash under peculiar circumstances, the whole of which has been purchased by our Mr. KING, and will be sold without reserve. Such an opportunity seldom occurs. We invite our friends and the ladies in general to the following lots, hitherto unprecedented in price: Lot No. 1—10,000 yards superfine Paris printed barèges, all at 1s. 6d. per yard—worth 3s. Lot No. 2—5,000 yards yard-wide Paris lawns and jaconets, at 1s.; cost importing, 25 cents. Lot No. 3—Magnificent silks in black, and superfine dress goods, beautiful colors. Lot No. 4—Rich tissues, sewing-silk, chintz, magnificent robes in barèges, and other materials, at half their value. Lot No. 5—10,000 needle-worked collars, from 3 cents each to $5, (bought at the average rate of 25 cents on the dollar,) beautiful goods, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s.; superb embroidered lace do., at 4s., 5s., and 6s., worth $1 25 to $1 50 each; together with a stock of straw bonnets, from 2s. each to the very elegant English Dunstable at $3, usually sold for $5. Also, dress goods, ribbons, shawls, &c., &c. in profusion.
MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.
In this exquisite article of dress we challenge the trade, including the whole of Broadway and Canal-st. Upwards of 3,000 now open, from $1 75 to the choicest goods produced. We therefore solicit an early call to our spacious and eligible premises, No. 94 Bowery, Commercial Dry-Goods Emporium, two doors from Lichtenstein's ribbon store, and opposite Anderson's carpet store, No. 99.
L. P. TIBBALS, Proprietor.

N. B.—Received this morning, 500 Canton crape and stella shawls—splendid goods.

COLUMBIA HALL BANKRUPTCY.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DRY GOODS,
Now on sale for the benefit of creditors,
At the well known store
NO. 281 GRAND-ST.,
AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW ORIGINAL COST,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
DE LAINES,
BAREGES,
CALICOES,
&c., &c., &c.
Must be sold without reserve
The most tremendous bargains ever offered.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

C. G. HOOK, No. 759 BROADWAY,
Respectfully invites the attention of his patrons generally to his splendid assortment of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, &c.
Also his Linen Department which is now complete at prices that cannot fail to insure their ready sale. Being our own importers, we are able to defy competition.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, near 8th-st.

TOWLE & CO.'S FAILURE.
NO. 281 GRAND-STREET.
SALE OF STOCK FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
500 pieces of muslin, at 6d.; regular price, 8d.
500 pieces of extra superior muslin, at 8d.; regular price, 10d.
1,000 pieces of Merrimac prints, 10d.; regular price, 1s.
200 pieces of Irish linen, at 2s.; regular price, 3s.
And all the fancy stock.
At a much greater reduction. G. B. WILLIAMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BAREGES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, April 21,
1,000 PIECES OF PARIS PRINTED BAREGES,
Purchased at the recent auction.
To facilitate their sale three tables will be set apart from their regular stock, viz.: those on the first table 1s. per yard, second table, 1s. 6d., third table 2s.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WHITE CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.
100 MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS, richly embroidered,
Will be offered on MONDAY, April 21,
At $4 5 and $50 each,
Less than half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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ENGLISH CARPETS
Of the best manufacture.
English Tapestry brussels, at $1 per yard.
English Royal Velvet, at $1 37½ per yard.
Superfine Ingrain, at 75 cents per yard
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS,
TOWLE & CO.'S FAILURE,
No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
Laces and embroideries,
Muslin and lace curtains,
On sale this week,
Without any regard to cost.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

TWENTY CASES DRESS GOODS.
150 Jaconet Robes at $3, worth $5.
500 Dresses Barege Delaines.
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All at 25 per cent. below cost.
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

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S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
NO. 281 GRAND-ST.
On sale for benefit of creditors,
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
Two hundred moire antique mantillas, at $3 50.
Regular price, $8. G. B. WILLIAMS.

THE MANTELET GYLANTINE,
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A garment of surpassing loveliness,
IN REAL GUIPURE LACE.
Black moire antique and fringe
RICH BLACK TAFFETA.
A beautiful variety this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
FANCY BARNSLEY DRILLINGS, &c., &c.
For Men's and Boys' Summer wear,
(Cut in lengths to suit purchasers.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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RICH LACES.
A superb assortment of
REAL POINT A L'AIGUILLE AND VALENCIENNES,
LACE COLLARS AND SLEEVES (in sets)
Will be opened on MONDAY, April 21,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Some splendid styles, in rich colors, at 75 cents, worth 8s. Rich small Plaids, in desirable colors, at 6s. 6d., worth 8s. 6d. Also some beautiful designs, in rich colors and qualities, only 8s., worth 10s. 6d. Ladies will do well to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, near 8th-st.

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In Collars, Sleeves, Basques, Capes, Embroidered Skirts, &c., will be opened on MONDAY, April 21,
Also, NEEDLEWORK MUSLINS, for making Basques.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.
Just opened, four cases of rich Black Silks, of the best manufactures imported. A splendid lustred Bischoff Silk, 2¼ wide, only 7s., worth 8s. 6d. Call and examine for yourselves, at C. G. HOOK'S, No. 759 Broadway.

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FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA.—A handsome cottage, with all the most modern and substantial improvements, in the most healthy and delightful part of the village of Astoria, on the high ground fronting the water, with a beautiful view of the bay and river, containing six rooms, with closets, pantry, cellar and cistern of water, and hard-finished walls throughout; a good stable on each of the two lots which the premises front; the ground contains over three lots. Price, $3,000, one-half of which can remain on bond and mortgage for seven years. Inquire of R. MILLS, Postmaster, Astoria, or THOMAS KELLEY, New-York and Astoria Express.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn, on Carlton, near Fulton-av., one two-story attic frame house, 10 rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finish, carpeted, &c.; house 22x28 feet, lot 25x100 feet; cars from Fulton Ferry pass near the house. Will be sold at a great bargain; price $3,200, $900 mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class 4-story brown-stone houses, finely located in 29th-st., near Fifth and Madison avs.; finished in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class 4-story and basement brown-stone house with all the modern improvements, situated on Murray-hill, near the 5th-av. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 37th-street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of those neat and convenient houses on the south side of 35th-st., near 8th-av., built with much care, and finished with every convenience. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A positive and absolute sale of the beautiful country residence and choice fruitery, situated 23 miles from New-York at Scotch Plains, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, only 300 yards from the station. There are 24 acres of good farming land in a healthy location; a large quantity of imported pear trees and other fruit of all kinds; an extensive assortment of farming tools on the place; house and barn new. This is a rare opportunity to get a small place containing all the wants of a good home. Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to whom application can be made for further particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, heated by furnace, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 40 minutes' rail from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Sunyten Devil. The ground is about 230 feet front by 900, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Stamford, Conn., about ¼ of a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, situated in Summer-st., four doors from the Presbyterian Church; is a modern-built house; two stories with basement and attic; has 14 finished rooms with gas light and furniture if required; lot about ½ acre, with 150 feet front; all kinds of fruit trees of bearing age; carriage house and stalls for two horses. For further particulars, address to A. G. BELL, Stamford, or inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—"Shady Side," in the town of Yonkers, three fourths of a mile from Riverdale Station, finely situated, and consists of six acres of land, with a large modern house which is supplied throughout with the purest spring water, plenty of fruit, and all necessary outbuildings. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York. For further particulars, apply to the owner, C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEATS AND RESIDENCES ON THE NORTH RIVER—Near the City and the depôts. Price according to location and quality. Also, farms, and houses, and lots, for sale or exchange. Terms liberal. Apply to D. F. VANLIEW & CO., No. 68 Chambers-st., rear office, late No. 2 Nassau st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FISHKILL LANDING.—House brick; 12 finished rooms; barn brick; lot one acre; choice fruit trees; well, cistern, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRISON, on the premises, or Mr. J. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 2,035 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A double two-story house, outbuildings, and four acres of land, a short distance from the depôt; would be a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Inquire of JOHN J. BUYANT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriages, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—One of the best built houses in the city, No. 16 Remsen-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, overlooking the bay and City of New-York. Three stories and attic, brown stone front, 26 by 54 feet, lot 100 feet deep, replete with modern conveniences, such as gas, water (warm and cold) in each story in abundance, bath-ing room, wash room, &c., &c. The furniture has been but little used, and is in good condition. Apply to WILLARD, WOOD & CO., No. 57 Broadway.

STUDIO—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A house built expressly for an artist, containing a large room, with skylight, adapted for some light business. Apply on the premises to J. BURBANK, DeKalb-av., south side, between Nostrand and Marcy avs., near Myrtle, East Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A beautiful country residence, on Bergen Heights, 1½ miles from Jersey City, overlooking the bay and harbor. This is one of the finest opportunities for investment or securing a handsome retreat near the City ever offered. The house is a modern-built, double, two-story stone structure, with piazzas [and conservatory, 12x24 feet, marble floor, and heated by steam; the outhouses comprise carriage, coachman's, garden and poultry houses, barn, &c. The ground contains about 3½ acres, or 50 lots, with house in centre, 200 feet from the street; the whole laid out, and beautified with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers; large garden, with grapes of several varieties. Location perfectly healthy, possessing all the requisites of both city and country life. Water and gas introduced in the house, with baths, &c. Furniture can be had if desired. Omnibuses pass every five minutes.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 90 acres, near Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., 38 miles from the City. House is a two-story double-frame, and contains eight rooms and kitchen, together with good barn, coach-house, corn-crib, fowl-house, smoke-house, &c. It is suitably divided into meadow, pasture, plow and wood land. It is well watered, and has an abundance of fruit, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. H. CUBBURY, No. 105 West 34th-st., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities.—The new, first-class five-story store, 33 feet by 47 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; 28 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA.—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JENKINS, Agent.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—190 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 10 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good farming and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
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DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 98 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house &c., &c., about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—138 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 30x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $95 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt.
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AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—Partly in exchange for a country residence. The advertiser would sell his elegantly-located mansion in this City, including, if desired, the furniture recently made for the owner's use. A place near the City, worth from $6,000 to $10,000, would be be taken in part payment—balance in cash. Location on the Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars, for one week, Box No. 703 New-York Post-Office.

$3,000—LOT FOR SALE—A very cheap and desirable lot of ground, on 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; is in a first-class neighborhood, and a capital building-lot. $1,500 can remain for a term of years. Address J. K. H., *Daily Times Office.*

FOR SALE.

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The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

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Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—On the west margin of the Hudson, adjoining the village of Sangerties, and but 15 minutes by ferry from the station at Tivoli. The house is new, large, substantial, and in perfect order, built of brick, 60x100 feet, two stories and attic, with every modern convenience, including pure water conveyed throughout, hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c.—the whole constructed for the owner's use. Surrounded with fine old trees, and gardens and grounds (135 acres) under excellent cultivation. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. It commands views of the river to a great distance, and also of the surrounding country and mountains. Building sites of from 3 to 20 acres, overlooking the river, can be purchased separately. By taking the early train, visitors can return the same day.

Inquire of IRVING FARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., of Mr. JOHN FREAM, at Saugerties.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story cottage, with basement, and furnished attic, and piazza on three sides, containing 8 to 10 rooms, with ten full lots of ground, on New-York Bay, at Claremont, corner of Claremont and Berkeley ays; 1½ miles below Jersey City, near the Bergen Point Plank Road; situated on high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, and Jersey City; unsurpassed for its extensive and delightful view, and healthy situation; directly opposite E. C. Bramhall's splendid residence. Omnibuses every hour from Jersey City. Rent $400. Brooklyn or New-York property taken in exchange. Apply to C. H. PARSONS & CO., or NOYES & WHITTLESEY, No. 80 Water-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 39 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocean Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, is also a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 40x32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 30x30, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c., &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 95 acres of land, 48 miles from New-York, pleasantly situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Greenfarms, Conn., two miles from the villages of Westport and Southport, near the margin of Long Island Sound, and overlooking the same. On the place is a large and convenient house, and all necessary outbuildings.

The land is of superior quality, well watered by never-failing springs. The place is convenient to the Sound for fishing, and a fine beach for bathing, with good roads. The place has two handsome building situations, overlooking the Sound, and could be divided into two good farms. For further particulars, inquire of FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Westport, Conn.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—OF TWENTY ACRES, IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, L. I.—On the premises is a good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings, a variety of choice fruit-trees, a well of excellent water, &c. The land is in a high state of cultivation, in good fence, and conveniently divided into fields of about three acres each, is pleasantly situated within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of ELIAS CARPENTER, on the premises, or of CHARLES WELLING, office of L. I. *Farmer*, Jamaica.

FARM FOR SALE, LOW—Of 45 acres good Land, with all the stock, crops, wagons and farming tools, complete. The buildings are—a good house, barn, carriage-house, cribs, fowl-house, &c.; it is well fenced and watered. Possession immediately. Also, a farm of 43 acres will be exchanged for City property, and one of 51 acres; all within a few miles of this City. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No 10 Merchants' Exchange.

TO PORK BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A first-class stall and business in Washington Market; also to rent, the slaughter-house, ice-house, stable, tools, &c.; satisfactory reasons given for selling. None but a cash customer need apply to MORTIMER TUNISON, No. 98 Vesey-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—A desirable and commodious residence in Yonkers, on the west side of Warburton-av., just north of Point-st., within three minutes' walk of the Glenwood depôt. The house contains all the modern improvements, and has three lots of ground attached, with choice fruit trees, etc. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to S. JONES, No. 27 Wall-st., or G. G. BARNARD, No. 271 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The 2-story and attic house No. 148 4th-st.
The 3-story houses Nos. 294 and 298 West 14th-st.
The 3-story new house (modern) No. 103 East 27th-st.
The 3d and 4th floors No. 175 Greenwich-st., cor. Cortlandt.
The store, &c., No. 36 Cedar-st., with lofts, &c.
The 3-story house No. 102 East 13th-st.
The 2-story house, rear, No. 172 Thompson-st.
The splendid house, 29 by 62, No. 1 London-terrace.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN AT A MODERATE RENT.—The three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 155 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts. Said house is in first-rate order, 25 by 44 feet, lot 25 by 60 feet; has sub-cellars and rear piazza. Also, a two-story attic and basement brick house in Clinton-st., corner of Degraw-st. This house will be improved and put in perfect order before the 1st of May. Both houses are supplied with gas. Apply at No. 155 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A new first-class brick house in Oxford-st., Brooklyn, within a 100 yards of Myrtle-av. This house is fitted up in a superior manner, having marble mantels of the first quality, cooking range, bathing-room with hot and cold water, &c. This is a choice location for a private residence, being in full view of the new Fort Green Park. Rent $500. This house is fitted up gas throughout. Apply to No. 92 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or No. 88 Pike-slip, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine three-story basement and cellar house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has all the modern improvements including gas fixtures, &c.; will be painted throughout and put in perfect order; would consent for two small families to join and take it. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class, four-story, English basement brown-stone house No. 143 West 42d-st., one block west of Broadway, having every modern improvement, hot-air furnace, range, speaking-tubes, &c., with hot and cold water, and gas throughout. Rent $800. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS McCLUNE & CO., No. 47 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Ceda-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River Terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience; gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. Apply at the office, southeast of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. E. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Five new houses in Everson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Size of houses, 20x36; lots, 20x100. Very convenient; containing 14 rooms, with gas, &c.; pleasant and healthy situation. Will be sold for $2,500 each, or rented for $300. A. B. CLARK, No 23 William-st.

HOUSE TO LET—RENT $200.—A nice three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and two lots on 11th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., suitable for dwelling or mechanical purposes. Also, to let a store at No. 341 West 26th-st. Apply to D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—At GOWANUS, BROOKLYN, a new 2-story and basement house, 30 by 40, in 4th-av., 3d door below 15th-st., $160. It is as good as any house that lets in New-York for $450. Apply at No. 57 Fulton-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, containing twelve rooms with all modern improvements, can be seen by applying to No. 98 West 24th-st.; and also to F. STOUVENEL, No. 208 Center-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very large and handsome house, suitable for a boarding-house or school, having spacious parlors on 2d floor. Will be put in good order for a good tenant. Rent $700. Location, 10th-av., near Episcopal Theological Seminary.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 32 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house in Atlantic-st., between Powers and Fourth-av., two miles from Wall-st. Cars and stages to the ferry. Rent $350. Apply to W. J. HOPPIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Near 5th-av.—An elegant new four-story brown-stone house, north side of 36th-st., west of 5th-av., with every modern improvement. Numbers being irregular, it will be known by the bill. Apply to H. T. GAMAGE, 63 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, with marble mantels, grates, range, gas, &c., No. 548 Atlantic-st., above Powers, in a row of six new houses. Rent, $400. Apply at No. 73 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock. JOHN D. COOKS.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 93 Washington-st., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Will be let to two good families, if desired, and put in good repair. Rent, $450 a year. Inquire of HENRY W. LAW, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—with stable for two horses and carriage-house in Harlem, corner of 151st-st. and 3d-av.; first-rate stand for a grocer, dry-good, or ice-cream saloon. Inquire of L. DOUGHTY, 118th-street, between 3d and 4th-av. Rent $225.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry, a three story brick house with all the modern improvements, gas complete. Inquire at No. 29, next door, or of MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—At New-Brighton, containing eleven rooms, with eight lots of land, and stable attached; rent, $525. Inquire of O. E. LEE, No. 77 9th-st., or of Mr. WAIT, at the Coal Office at New-Brighton Landing.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 82 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts., three-story and basement house, recently put in perfect order; furnace, gas, chandeliers, bath, &c. THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—The new and commodious house No. 295 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Apply on the premises, or to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, hot and cold water baths; in a good neighborhood, and less than five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry, South Brooklyn. Rent reasonable. Inquire at No. 39 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, or of GEO. CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The lower part of the house No. 176 Thompson-st., Depau-place, near Bleecker-st.; front basement kitchen, with range, Croton water, and sewer—three rooms on the first floor and two on the third. Rent moderate. The furniture of the present occupant for sale. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS JOHNSTON, N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Depôt, No. 35 Canal-st.

TWO LARGE ROOMS TO LET—In the New-Haven Depôt, corner of Canal and Centre sts., 116 feet long. The rooms face on Canal-st.; they can be used for mechanical purposes, with or without steam power. Inquire on the premises.

NORTH RIVER LOTS TO LEASE.—Seven lots on the corner of 13th-av. and Horatio-st., and 4 lots on the corner of West and Horatio sts. They will be let together or separately. Apply to J. A. CONOVER & CO., No. 130 Horatio-st., or to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—In Brooklyn Post-Office Building, No. 387 Fulton-st., facing Montague-st., on which is the Wall-st. Ferry, the entire third story, or the rooms separately—three large offices at $100 each. The rooms can all easily be made to communicate. No better place for business signs, as thousands stop at the building daily for letters. Inquire at A. S. CROWELL'S, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT TO LET—In the large five-story brick building having a front of 151 feet, known as Hunt's Hotel, at the South Ferry, fronting the Battery, East River, and Bay of New-York. The position and advantages for the above business are too well known to need further description. The premises will be let separately or together. Constant communication with all parts of the City, from the omnibus stands in front of the hotel. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance on South-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house, on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb-waiters, water closets, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut-glass globes, bronze figures, with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c., &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description, and in excellent condition. In fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in this City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

CHEAP RENTS.—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor of No. 17 Broadway, consisting of a room 18x20, connecting with four or five smaller rooms, which can be thrown into one, very desirable for any business where accessibility, light and room are important—will be let low. Also, a loft, well lighted by six windows, suitable for an architect, cigar manufacturer or any light manufacturing business. Also, an office upon the third floor, for $75, and one for $125. For any business not objectionable to the other tenants, the above will be low, and will be arranged to suit those who may hire.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Most agreeably situated in the central part of Brooklyn, convenient to all the Ferries, cars within half a block. The house is new and in thorough repair, newly painted inside and out, with all the modern conveniences, gas, range, furnace, &c., a profusion of pantry room all through the house. Rent $1,000. Possession at any time. Address F. A. C., box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privilege, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st. or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—In Irving Savings Bank Building, No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Apply to V. L. BUXTON, Secretary. Rent low.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN.—very pleasantly situated, opposite St. John's-square; a small house of 8 rooms, will be put in first-rate order. The lot is about 70 feet front, by 140 deep, with shade-trees, &c.; a very desirable Summer-residence. Rent, $175; possession 1st of May. Apply to SAMUEL HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, N. Y., or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., Stamford, adjoining the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully located on Staten Island, on the high land, about a mile from the first landing; view magnificent; location perfectly healthy. Price $10,000. Rent $750. Inquire of J. R. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

RESIDENCE TO LET—In Williamsburg, 1 mile from the ferry, an elegant residence, containing eight rooms, chandeliers, gas, &c., a large garden, beautifully laid out, stocked with the choicest fruit trees, carriage house, &c., to be let furnished if required. Rent low. Inquire at No. 456 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

$275.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A small, genteel house on Hicks-st., (between Harrison and Degraw sts.,) a few minutes' walk from Hamilton or South Ferries, a desirable residence for a small respectable family. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—No. 19 Union-square, and furniture for sale. One of the pleasantest locations in the City; large and convenient, admirably adapted with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

JARDINE & SON'S ORGAN FACTORY TO LET—No. 548 Pearl-st., between Broadway and Elm sts., well lighted and will be rented low. JARDINE & SON having removed to their new factory over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

TO LET.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE FACTORIES TO LET.—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 97th-st. and 1st-av, New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two new, light and airy shops to let, in rear Nos. 32 and 34 Watt-st., dimensions, 25x48, suitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, or any other business without steam-power. Inquire at the Anatomical Museum.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

MANSION TO LET AT ELLIOTTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND. A very pretty stone mansion, containing fourteen rooms, walnut stairs &c. The house stands on an elevation, surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees in the lawn, with stable, &c. Rent very low to a good and careful tenant. Also to let, a well finished cottage for a small family, furnished or unfurnished, containing seven rooms, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and City. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

LARGE BUILDING STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 43d-st., 50 ft. by 96 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 35th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $960. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO LET—Two strong frame houses, No. 134 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on the Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, with or without furniture. Apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway; or to J. T. HOWARD, No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—On West 37th-st., north side, at $700 each per annum, five new brick houses, with all modern improvements, about 200 feet east 8th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three lofts of store No. 247 Water-st.—The lofts are very light, and well suited for manufacturing purposes. There is a pleasant office on second floor. Will be rented to a good tenant. Apply to WHITNEY & MORRIS.

LARGE BANKING-ROOM AND SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET—In the new marble-front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine. The banking-room has front, rear and centre light. Apply to J. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET—On 19th-av., near 24th-st., consisting of 5 rooms on 2d floor, marble mantels, and all conveniences for a small family. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 442 8th-av.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order, 100 rods from the Depôt in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

STABLE TO LEASE—A first-class private stable to lease from one to five years, situated on East 38th-st., between the 5th and Madison-av. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 37th-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND HOUSE TO LET—The desirable store, No. 761

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF 25 LOTS AND GORES ON 1st-AV., 1st-PL., 103D AND 128D STS., AT AUCTION.—THOMAS LESLIE & BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Referee named therein, in partition, the following Real Estate, viz:

Avenue.—12 Lots of ground, including a number of corners, situated on the south side of 128d-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

Avenue.—4 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st-av. and 128d-st. Eight of the same fronting on the 1st-av. and 128d-st. from the street. These lots have nearly all full fronts on both the avenue and street.

Avenue.—Gore Lots on and next the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 128d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore lots on the north side of 128d-st., commencing 130 feet 11 inches east of 1st-av.

Avenue.—Lots and Gores situated on the lot bounded by 1st-av., 128d st. and 129d st., and by 129d and 128d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av. Il fronting on 128d-st., and 7 fronting on 129d st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.

Avenue.—1 Gore Lot on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 100 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. HOART, Attorney.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, 30 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, 60 oil paintings, hair mattresses, China dinner sets, silver and silver-plated tea sets, forks and spoons, &c. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell as above, to pay advances and close consignments, a large variety of the above-named goods, to which we invite the City and country trade, as every lot offered will positively be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Parlor furniture—Suits of rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocade, satin plush, hair-cloth and de laine; solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut centre, pier and side tables, etagères, &c.; chamber furniture in great variety, including rosewood, satin mahogany, walnut and enameled suites to match, plain and with marble tops, hair mattresses, &c. library and secretary bookcases, office desks, paintings will consist of 50 in rich frames, mirrors of the first quality, viz.: mantel, pier and oval, suitable for City trade. Also a large lot of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence, viz.: 250 dozen heavy silver-plated tea and dessert forks and spoons, 40 heavy plated table and liquor stands, with rich cut glass carved bottles, solid silver toast racks, tea, richly chased tea and coffee sets, of the latest and most fashionable styles. The whole for absolute sale, by order of Mortgagee. Sold in lots to suit the trade and hotel keepers. Twenty rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, new and second hand, of the following makers: Stevenson, Van Winkle, Barmore, Thorn, Lindeman and others. The whole for absolute sale to pay advances, and worthy the attention of City and country trade.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, April 24 and 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 170 Bleecker-st., being the entire Furniture of the above house, containing some 40 rooms.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consisting of rosewood, tête-à-tête sofas, tête-à-tête Voltaire armchairs, stuffed-back parlor chairs, and ladies' sewing chairs, in crimson and maroon plushes; rosewood pier, o-forte, cost $450; rich China decorative vases; Parian figures of Fidelity and Innocence; rich and elaborate French and ormolu 21-day clocks; rosewood etageres, etagere ornaments, French plate mirrors, rich and elegant French mantel mirrors, rosewood reception chairs in French medallion satins and brocatel; rosewood corner stands, Canterburys, piano stool, covered in needlework; rich velvet tapestry carpets, Brussels lace window-curtains, cornices, oil paintings by Van Buten, the master of Van Dyck, Hilderbrand, Woodville and others; rugs: with a general assortment of parlor furniture.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Consists of rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, pier tables, centre tables, rich Brussels carpets, clocks, vases, corner stands, bronze candelabras, oval and cheval mirrors, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, feather bolsters, pillows &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Consists of extension dining tables, dumb waiters, oak chairs in reps and plush, sofas, divans, shades, China tea, coffee and dinner sets; silver-plated ware, oil-cloths, clocks, with about 60 lots of white stone china, &c., with a good assortment of kitchen and other furniture.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 9th-st., near 4th-av., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, marble clocks and ornaments, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair-cloth; marble-top centre and pier tables, card and quartette tables, window curtains and shades, mahogany dining-room furniture, China dinner and tea sets, glassware, &c.; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do., marble and plain top dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, bookcase, secretary, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, bedding, China toilette sets, Brussels stair-carpets, English oil-cloths, bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

THOMAS LESLIE, Auctioneer.

THOMAS LESLIE WILL SELL—At the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, commencing at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 24th April:

The superior brick dwelling house No. 13 Powers-st., containing the modern improvements, lot 25x100.

The two frame houses, one with a store on the southeast corner of Bridge and Water sts. A good business location. Lot 25x100.

Three brick dwelling-houses on the west side of Hudson-av., between Johnson and Tillary sts.

The leasehold interest in two frame dwelling-houses known as Nos. 55 and 57 Adams-st. Lease of 13 years and 10 months from 1st February, 1853.

Five lots on Grand-av., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 8 Tillary st., Brooklyn, or No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 387 West 35th-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture contained in the house, comprising rosewood parlor suites, Brussels, velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dress bureaus, do. washstands, hair mattresses and paillasses, mahogany and rosewood Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany spring-seat chairs, cottage do., maple bat stands, sofas and tête-à-têtes, curtains and cornices, mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, music stands, crockery, glass-ware, &c. Also, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS DAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping. The house having been furnished throughout in December last with new and elegant furniture, is now in fine order, embracing one gilt and rosewood parlor suite in three-colored brocatel, cost $375; one do. in crimson and maroon brocatel, one do. in green plush; also, solid rosewood centre, side, sofa and extension dining tables, elegant side board, dining chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites complete, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mirrors, carpets throughout the house, oil-cloths, chandeliers, crockery, cutlery, silver ware, kitchen ware, &c. Catalogues at sale, and sale peremptory for cash.

WM. G. MCLAUGHLIN, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET TAPESTRY CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—WILLIAM G. MCLAUGHLIN will sell on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 127 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising rich rosewood chairs, sofas and tête-à-têtes, in crimson velvet, do. bookcase, do. marble-top tables, tapestry, 3-ply and Venetian carpets, French mirrors, China and cut glass ware, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale. WM. G. MCLAUGHLIN, Auctioneer, Office No. 170 Broadway.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—FRIDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at dwelling-house No. 168 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., sale of superior household furniture, at custom-made, and nearly new, piano-forte, large French plate mirrors, carpets, gas chandeliers, &c., being the whole contents of the above house, consisting of a general assortment of first-class parlor, dining-room, chamber, and library furniture, all in first-rate order, and but little used. This sale is well worthy the attention of parties in want of good, substantial furniture. For particulars, see *Herald* or *Post*.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE SALE—On THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ A. M., on the premises, No. 207 West 23d st., the furniture of a family removing to the country, consisting in part of sofas, divans, chairs, centre tables, engravings, English tapestry carpets, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding, bureaus, bookcase, extension table, mantel ornaments, dinner and tea sets, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Also—Five splendid chandeliers, and other gas fixtures. The furniture is of the best quality, and made to order last Spring in the best manner. For catalogues, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS.—Sale postponed to THURSDAY, April 24.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell at 10 o'clock, in lots from the shelves to suit City and country trade, 30 crates white granite, Missouri pattern, and 35 crates blue c. s. dips and edged-ware, French China tea sets, vases and card-receivers, 400 packages assorted glass ware, table cutlery, tea trays, and eight-day clocks, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on FRIDAY, April 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, one vacant lot in New-York, on the southerly side of 122d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; lot 25 x 100 feet 10 inches; a lot and substantial 3-story brick store and dwelling in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn,) on the northwesterly corner of North 7th and 2d sts.; lot 25 x 100 feet; building 25 x 30 feet. For further particulars apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer—Office No. 56 Nassau-st.

HOTEL FURNITURE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at the Delevan House, 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., THIS DAY, Thursday, April 24, at 10½ A. M., the whole of the fine furniture of the above hotel, together with the costly bar fixtures, oil-paintings, &c. &c. Full particulars in catalogues, which will be ready early at the sale. The whole will be positively sold. Terms cash.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—At auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st.; fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash.

AUCTION SALE OF RIBBONS, &c.—AWM. TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will include in their sale of FRIDAY, April 25, a large and valuable assortment of rich bonnet ribbons, and a full assortment of seasonable trimmings, to which and to other desirable goods they invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, April 24, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Bradford Coal and Iron Company, 1st Mortgage Bonds (hypothecated)	$500 each
7,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$6,000 Flushing Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds	$500 each
$6,000 Sacramento City (Water Fund) 10 per cent Bonds	$1,000 each
$6,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$10,000 Milwaukie and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds	
$2,100 Sacramento City (funded loan) 7 per cent Bonds	
$4,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds	$1,000 each
$5,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$10,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$5,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$14,000 Two Certificates of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Co.	$7,000 each
200 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co. (hypothecated)	$25 each
25 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company	$25 each
200 shares Jersey City Gas Light Company	$20 each
35 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co.	$100 each
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express	$100 each
40 shares Reekman Insurance Company	$25 each
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.	$100 each
40 shares Relief Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
10 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
200 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company	$50 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

☞ Next Regular Sale on Monday, April 28.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his Regular Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, also Special Sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Interest allowed on all Moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

LAST AND CLOSING SALES OF FIRST-CLASS, WARRANTED CABINET FURNITURE, Being the balance of stock of the old firm, MESSRS. MCGRAW & ALLENDORPH, At No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above ware rooms, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the balance of elegant furniture of MCGRAW & ALLENDORPH, who give up the business on the 1st of May. The stock consists of rosewood parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, and satin; armoires à glace; secretaries and bookcases, etageres, sideboards, centre-tables, dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.

Also, mahogany, oak, and walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture.

Also, superior enameled cottage chamber suites.

The whole warranted of first-class manufacture, and to be sold peremptorily.

TERMS: Under $300, cash; over $300, approved indorsed notes, at four months.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On FRIDAY, April 25, at No. 87 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rich velvet and tapestry carpets, French plate pier and oval mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, three rosewood suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in plush, rosewood bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and back carved; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, bronze and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant oak extension and chairs, China dinner set, elegant gold band and decorated China tea and coffee sets, rich ruby and crystal cut glass-ware, elegant pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c.; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant English oil-cloth stair carpets, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, April 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 357 Pacific, between Hoyt and Bond sts., splendid rosewood piano, suite of rosewood parlor furniture, with a general assortment of handsome rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

At 11½ o'clock A. M., at No. 47 1st-place, corner of Court-st., suite of splendid rosewood parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, 7 pieces, with a general assortment of mahogany and other parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 48 Myrtle-av., between Pearl and Jay sts., splendid rosewood piano, by Hallett, Davis & Co., Boston, with mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, patent iron arm-chairs, carpets and kitchen furniture.

At 6 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, to commence with carpets and oil-cloths, and the best furniture which may be received in time for this sale.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

FRIDAY, April 25, at about 3 o'clock P. M., at No. — Willoughby, corner of Jay-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, in good order.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOND-STREET AND FULTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AND CORNELIA-STREET, NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 26, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property on southwest corner of Fulton-av. and Bond-st., Brooklyn, a lot of ground with a four-story brick building thereon. The building has an area in front, seven feet six inches wide; size of house 55 feet on Bond-st., and 31 feet on Fulton-av. There is also a side building 20x20 in depth. Size of lot, 31x73 feet 6 inches in Bond st. On Cornelia-st., New-York, a lot of ground with a four-story brick house in rear. The lot is known as No. 38 Cornelia-st., situated on the south side of the street, between Bleecker-st. and 6th-av., each of the houses being in size, 30x25. The lot is 30x92 feet 4 inches in depth. The houses are both tenanted and in good order. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Elegant carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson and maroon brocatel, consisting of sofas, arm-chairs, Voltaire reclining chairs in French morocco; Turkish easy-chairs in satin and de laine; rosewood, marble-top, centre, side, and pier tables; French plate pier-glasses; 1 mahogany piano-for e, made by Thos. Browning, London; 1 do made by Abbot, of New-York; rich Brussels carpets; stair carpets; stair rods; hall-lamps; window-curtains, Brussels lace; rich gilt cornices; 3-ply, and ingrain carpets; mahogany bedsteads; bureaus; washstands; chairs; quartette tables; dining-room furniture; extension, side, and pier tables; English oil-cloths; hair and spring mattresses; rich China vases, clocks, paintings, bronzes, engravings, and all the kitchen furniture of said house.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

E. HOUGHTON WILL SELL—THIS DAY, April 24, 10½ o'clock, at the large 4-story house No. 317 10th-st., opposite Tompkins square, household furniture—a large and extensive assortment of first-class furniture in perfect order as good as new, consisting in part of rich crimson and purple blue and gold and green plush parlor suites, superior rosewood piano and marble-top bureaus and tables, one pair extra large beautiful mirrors, elegant window curtains, carpets, rosewood book-cases, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, oval mirrors, washstands, stoves, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, centre and side tables, kitchen furniture. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Deposits required. Catalogues morning of sale, at office No. 66 Nassau-st., and at the house, 8th-st. Stages pass the house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st. Positive sale of several invoices of jewelry manufactured by Palmer, Richard, Son & Co. and others, to pay advances made to Samuel S. Haskell and Silas Davenport by S. E. Van Buren, consisting of fine gold fob, guard and chatelaine chains, bracelets, cameo and mosaic pins, finger rings, studs, buckles, lockets, pins, keys, chain corners, clasps, snaps, mosaic and gold ear-drops, &c., as per catalogue, which can be had at the auction room. This sale is worthy the attention of dealers.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN BROOKLYN.—By SAVAGE & PARKS. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 187 Henry-st., near Joralemon-st., the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Brussels, Venetian, and other carpets; rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut parlor and chamber furniture; basement and kitchen furniture; also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Terms cash.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 8th-st.—Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas in haircloth, parlor and arm chairs, rockers, pier glasses, mantle ornaments, English oil cloth, bookcase and secretary, cane and flag seat chairs, mahogany dining and tea tables, crockery and glass, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 316 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers at four months' credit, Birmingham, Sheffield and American hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, for cash, 50 casks wrought nails, damaged on the voyage and sold for account of whom it may concern.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 25, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Lispenard-st., by order of the Administrators, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

GROCERIES, CLOCKS, SOAP, LIQUORS.—FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, teas, raisins, pickles, sweet oil, brandy, gin, rum, tobacco, sperm candles, blacking, nails, knives and forks, rakes, hoes, shovels, scales and weights, shirt collars, vests, store fixtures, furniture, 8-day clocks, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 23, 24 and 25, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Clifford House, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and the buildings on Murray-st.—Clifford House Furniture—All the furniture contained in this extensive hotel, running through to Murray-st, comprising about five large buildings, viz.: Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, large and valuable mantel and pier glasses, large and small, rosewood parlor suites covered with tapestry needle-work, suites in plush, silk, brocatel and hair cloth, window and lace curtains, mantel clocks and vases, centre table with marble tops, drab and crimson silk curtains, fauteuils, ormolu chandeliers and brackets, sofas, tables, extension dining-room tables, side tables, sideboards, table linen, napkins, towels, knives, casters, plated ware, glass ware of all kinds, tea sets, China, Britannia sets, dinner sets, French plate warmers and other table furniture; bedrooms with every variety of articles of furniture in mahogany, rosewood, and black walnut, wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, pillow cases, sheets, paillasses, blankets, maple bedsteads, dressing bureaus, cabinets, washstands, tables, together with the copper utensils and kitchen ware, with every variety of valuable kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

Also, a superb annunciator, with 204 numbers in perfect working order, suitable for any first class hotel, and can easily be removed. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 603 Houston-st., between Greene and Mercer sts.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Sold in consequence of the owner leaving the City. The furniture is all in good order and made by Hutchings.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Royal Wilton carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suite covered in crimson satin damask brocatel, viz: 2 tête à-têtes, 4 parlor arm and 1 Gothic chair, rosewood carved etagere, satin damask, mereen and lace window curtains, pier table, 7-octavo rosewood piano-forte, made by Gilbert; French 21-day mantel clock, Parisian China vases, and ornaments, paintings, &c.

DINING AND LIBRARY-ROOM—Rosewood suite, covered in hair cloth; tête-à-tête arm, Gothic, and four parlor chairs; royal Wilton carpets, rosewood secretary, library bookcase, lounge, mahogany extension table, dinner, tea and dessert sets, crystal cut-glass ware, marble-top buffet, oil-paintings in rich gilt frames, Parisian China vases, mantel ornaments, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, MADE BY HUTCHINGS—Mahogany marble top dressing bureaus and washstands to match, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, mirrors, Brussels carpets, mahogany spring-seat chairs in hair cloth, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, window curtains, etageres, toilet sets, paintings, engravings, vases and ornaments, &c.; together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Bleecker-st., rich and elegant household furniture, to be sold on account of leaving the City, viz.: Parlor suites, bedroom suites, dining room and library furniture. This sale comprises the best assortment of household furniture offered this season to the public. Parlor furniture consists of richly carved rosewood suites in crimson, blue, and gold satin brocade; English, Brussels and tapestry carpets, rich oval pier glasses, French eight-day and ormolu clocks, alabastar do, rich and old oil-paintings by the old masters; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, etageres, buffet, richly carved loo tables, ladies' sewing tables, rich velvet rugs, China and Bohemian vases, bisque and parian figures, candelabras, papier maché reception chairs, with a good assortment of parlor furniture.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, corner stands, mahogany cheval mirrors in hair cloth, engravings, vases, candlesticks, clocks, toilet sets, hair mattresses, straw do., feather bolsters and pillows, ingrain and three-ply carpets, rugs and fancy ornaments.

DINING-ROOM—Extension table, chairs in hair cloth, arm-chairs, bookcase, paintings, three-ply carpets, English oil-cloths, and all the kitchen furniture of said house. Catalogues can be had the day before the sale, by making application at the store No. 12 Maiden-lane.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at Delmonico's Hotel, corner Broadway and Morris-st., on account of R. C. Kemp, of the firm of F. A. Verdi & Co., Fitzpatrick, John Smith, Betts, Robbin, Fink & Damon, formerly with John Wallace, being the balance of the furniture of the above Hotel purchased by these parties and not called for, consisting of rosewood suites covered in plush, rosewood suites covered in brocatel, richly carved rosewood suites covered in hair cloth, dining tables, oak and black walnut dining chairs, bronze gas chandeliers, gas brackets, fine Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, gilt frame mirrors, manteł glasses, lace window curtains, engravings, paintings, &c. Oval rosewood marble-top centre-tables, oil cloths, rosewood marble-top bureaus, do. washstands to match, toilet sets, water bottles, rosewood double and single bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, white counterpanes, &c., double and single mattresses, maple and black walnut bedsteads, &c., &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, household furniture—Being the entire contents of the large dwelling-house, and consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture; tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, stair carpets, curtains, mirrors, paintings, dining tables, centre tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, divans, easy and rocking chairs, parlor and dining room furniture; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, pure hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, toilet ware, bedding, linen table cloths, napkins, blanket sheets, comforters, China dinner and tea ware, cut-glass ware, silver-plated ware, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence; the whole forming a desirable assortment for the trade and housekeepers, as the furniture is also in good order. Catalogues on the morning of sale. A deposit required from all purchasers, and the goods must be removed on the day of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 119 4th-av., Brussels carpets, carved mahogany sofa, tête-à-têtes, rockers, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, mahogany marble-top pier and centre tables, mahogany card tables, heavy French plate pier mirrors, lace window curtains; elegant carved rosewood 6¾ octave piano-forte, made by Wake, Meyer & Herrick; fine oil-paintings and engravings, bronze and marble mantel clocks and ornaments, 4-light gas chandeliers, mahogany bookcase and secretary, rosewood hall table and stand, mahogany French bedsteads black walnut cottage bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top do., marble top washstands, rosewood lounges in brocatel, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, ingrain carpet, oil-cloth, girandoles, China vases, &c., mahogany dining and tea tables, arm chairs, China, crockery and glass ware, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, April 24, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, a large and well-assorted collection of standard dwarf, standard perpetual, and moss roses, also green-house and other plants, comprising camellias, japonicas, deutzias, hyacinths, carnations, geraniums, verbenas, dahlias, &c., all warranted true to name, and selected with the greatest care, by D. Boll, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies.

FEED & COLE, Auct'rs.—Store 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1 Washington-place, South 6th-st., between 3d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, elegant French plate pier glasses, tapestry carpets, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, English oil cloths, paintings, feather beds and hair mattresses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN BOYD will sell, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 Church-st., all the furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture; also mahogany bedsteads bureaus, washstands, chairs, carpets, and oil-cloth and kitchen furniture.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, April 25, at 1½ o'clock, corner Hoyt and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, French plate pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 66 Destaw-st., near Columbia-st., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, beds and bedding.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL, NOT EXPLOSIVE, SECURED BY PATENTS, LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil. BINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use; Not affected by the Coldest Weather. THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS. AUSTEN'S AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 50 to 40 gals. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FIRE-KINDLER.—The American Patent Fire-Kindler lights your fire quickly and surely. No litter of shavings, no burning of the half-read newspapers, no taking out of the coal after the fire is once built, but a quick, ready fire. It lights charcoal Cannel coal, coke or coarse kindling-wood, and its cost is nominal. For sale at all Family Groceries, or at the Manufactory, Nos. 268, 270 and 272 West 36th-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiff

New-York Daily Times

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs at Montevideo—Brazil—U. S. Naval Squadron at Rio.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, March 15, 1856.

Our dates from Montevideo are up to the 6th inst. The anticipated revolution on the occasion of electing a President did not take place, but the election passed off without bloodshed. It will be remembered that the President of Uruguay is elected by the Legislature on the 1st of March. The successful candidate was Don GABRIEL ANTONIO PEREIRA, who received 24 votes out of 33. It is understood that Generals ORIBE and FLORES united their influence and forces on PEREIRA. FLORES brought in troops from the country—of course simply to preserve order, somewhat as the Missourians went over to Kansas. And then ORIBE stood by with gold in hand to save any Legislator from sustaining pecuniary loss who felt disposed to vote for PEREIRA. The arrangement was admirable. Experience has proved that in these Platine States the best persuaders are gold, steel and lead—words are but empty wind in comparison.

PEREIRA'S MOVEMENTS.

PEREIRA has distinguished the commencement of his Administration by declining to appoint a Minister of War, and by disarming the "gauchos," whose arms have been returned to the capital. These acts have a very pacific look, and indicate on the part of these leading men a desire to return to a state of things in which alone prosperity can be brought back to that almost ruined country. Wars and fighting have made one of the finest States in South America a desolation; and now, immensely in debt and largely depopulated, it will require many years of profound peace to restore confidence and bring in real prosperity. PEREIRA declines receiving any salary, but desires the usual salary of President be given to certain public charities. He has also diminished the number of office-holders, and proposes not only to relieve the Treasury in that way, but to guard with sleepless vigilance the public chest. These several acts, and particularly the disarming the "gauchos," have met with universal approbation.

PEREIRA has also selected a Ministry that gives general satisfaction. On the whole his administration commences with fair prospects, and the people seem hopeful.

BUENOS AYRES.

Up at Buenos Ayres affairs are quiet. The Indians, having satisfied themselves with plunder, have retired. The unnatural attitude of the Province of Buenos Ayres in respect to the Argentine Republic is such as will always be productive of uneasiness. She is a revolted Province, and the fact cannot be forgotten; hence she will be occasionally threatened as is now the case.

The difficulties between Brasil and Paraguay have not been settled, and LOPEZ is preparing himself for a warlike visitation from the forces of Don PEDRO II.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

In this city there is nothing unusual in the course of events. Yesterday was the birthday of the Empress, who came into town with her husband and two little daughters, and received her friends and the diplomats, &c., &c., at the town palace, and in the evening returned to the country. It is Lent and the churches have curtained their pictures and images. The priests are sleek and in good condition; and if they havn't a well-supplied larder they must have taken lessons of the bears, who, it is said, fatten in Winter by sucking their paws.

The health of Rio remains about the same. While there are fifteen to twenty deaths by cholera per day, the shipping continues healthy in spite of the very warm weather.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

The American squadron has just received some newsof exceeding interest to certain parties. The action of the Naval Board promoted three Lieutenants and all the Passed Midshipmen in the squadron. These commissions, dated in the first month of October, 1855, reached the flag-ship, I am informed, on the 12th of March, 1856—only a little over five months coming. Commodore S. M. Hollins, with Mrs. Hollins, also letter from the Commodore's daughter from the Episcopal Institute at Flushing, L. I., dated January 1st. Who is to take the command of the squadron in place of Commodore HALSTED, who has been placed on the retired list, has not yet transpired; but the presumption now is that he will take his command home to the United States himself. And as the time for which the crew of the flag-ship enlisted will expire in June, it is expected that the *Savannah* will be ordered to leave the coast about the 1st of May. Nothing gives a sailor greater disgust for the Navy than this keeping him beyond the three years for which he shipped.

It is now over seven and a half months since the last store-ship arrival, and with a nearly empty store-house and no store ship in prospect, it is a good time to suggest that a great saving might be made by the United States, by breaking up the present system and introducing the French system, which is to purchase in open market. The expense of store-keeper, clerk, office-rent, and rent for store-house, would pay the freight on everything that is annually consumed by the Squadron. As the expenses of the Navy increase, an eye should be had to economy, or the people who pay for it will say it is not worth what it costs. Yours, S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sale of Jersey City Ferry Lease—Lease of Market Cellars.

The lease, for ten years from the 1st of May, of the ferry connecting the foot of Cortlandt-street and Jersey City, now held by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, was yesterday sold at public auction at the City Hall, by Mr. MILLER. The present lease, now about expiring, was for a period of seven years and has been held by the above Company. The first and only bid made was $5,000 per annum, and it was knocked down at that sum. This is an annual loss to the City of $750, as compared with the terms of the recent lease. There is no doubt the privilege of this ferry is worth four or five times the amount it brought; but it was impossible to get the benefit of a fair competition, as the Railroad monopoly owns so much of the property on this side, no other parties could procure two adjoining slips within a reasonable distance of Cortlandt-street.

The sale of the grant for a ferry between Thirty-fourth street and Hunter's Point was postponed for one week, to give opportunities for bidding to parties who were not then prepared.

The sale of leases (for one year) to cellars in Washington and Franklin Markets, and to various stores and buildings, under the direction of the Comptroller, took place in the Common Pleas Court Room, at 1 o'clock yesterday. E. H. LUDLOW was the auctioneer, and the bids ranged from $50 to $700 as a general thing.

Bellevue Hospital.

The new wing of Bellevue Hospital was to have been formally inaugurated yesterday, by an address from Dr. FRANCIS, but the sudden illness of that gentleman caused a postponement. It is the intention of the management to remove the patients at once into the new Wards, and to add one story to the old building, so that the accommodations of the entire Hospital, when these improvements are completed, will be ample for 1,200 patients.

Anniversary of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society.

The twelfth anniversary of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, was celebrated last evening, in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was quite small. After a hymn by the choir, Rev. Mr. SIDNEY offered prayer. Rev. Mr. JONES then read a portion of the Annual Report, showing that the objects of the Society were being successfully carried out.

Hon. C. C. LEIGH then addressed the audience at considerable length. He spoke of the intention of the founders of the association to give a home and assistance to seamen who had become disabled, and more especially to extend "the charity of wages" to the wives and families of sailors. He depicted eloquently the situation of the wife of a seaman, left alone in a great city, with a family of children dependent upon her for support, and commended the means which the Society offered of relieving them.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER followedin his usual felicitous and effective style. He said: "Half the wealth that rolls down the Fifth-avenue in carriages came to New-York beneath a tarpaulin hat." We appreciate commerce because it brings us riches, but neglect the sailor, without whom it could not exist. This Society should be supported liberally.

After a few further remarks from Mr. THOMS and Rev. Mr. JONES, a collection was taken up and the audience dispersed.

THE MYSTERY PARTLY SOLVED.

The Body of Young Pierce Found on Rockaway Beach.

THE BODY IDENTIFIED BY THE FATHER.

A body was found on the beach at Far Rockaway, half a mile from the Pavilion, yesterday, by a boy. It was supposed to be the remains of young PIERCE, who disappeared so mysteriously on the morning of 1st February last. It will be remembered that he had attended a party in Twenty-first-street, New-York, which place he left at about 3 o'clock in the morning, for his father's home in East Twenty-ninth-street, and no trace of him could be found.

The body found answers the exact description of the missing youth. On one hand is a glove. On his person was found a gold watch, diamond breast-pin, diamond finger ring, and other articles, stated to have been in his possession when last seen, which, so far as it goes, does away with the supposition that he had been murdered for the valuables upon his person.

A correspondent at Rockaway brings to us the following account of this matter:

The body was found on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, some three miles west of the Rockaway Railroad, on the Atlantic Ocean coast, by Mr. FOSTER, a fisherman of this place. All the clothes were found upon the person, except the hat. The boots were on the feet. In the vest pocket was a gold watch, and in the shirt bosom a stud and diamond pin. The skin and flesh of the face were much consumed. The vest, pantaloons and coat were buttoned tight.

MR. FOSTER, suspecting that the body was that of young PIERCE, so long and unaccountably missing, remained on the beach watching it until Wednesday morning. No one came that way until 4 o'clock A. M. Leaving the body in charge of the new comer, Mr. FOSTER came on to New-York to see Mr. PIERCE (Sen.) He found him in his store in Liberty-street, and took him back to the beach, where they arrived about 11 o'clock. The jewelry and watch would have identified the body sufficiently, still a closer examination of the clothes was made. Inside of the leg of one boot was written—

E. A. PIERCE,
45 LIBERTY-STREET.

The pin was a star pin with three diamonds. The watch was stopped at 20 minutes to 2. The crystal was broken, and a rust mark was across its face. The studs were mosaic and gold. A diamond ring was on a finger of the right hand; upon the other was a kid glove. Attached to the watch was a silk chain with a loop of gold and several charms—a horse's hoof of gold, &c. A gold toothpick, a gold pencil case, a five-cent piece, two small pen-knives and three coppers were found in his pockets, but no other money. In his sleeves were gold wrist-buttons.

There were no marks of violence upon the body, except on the back of the head a contusion; but that would be easily enough accounted for from the tossing of the body on the rocks.

Mr. PIERCE ordered a box to be prepared, and in it the body was placed and conveyed to Jamaica, where an inquest will probably be held to-day.

One of our Reporters called upon Mr. PIERCE last night at his residence, and found that the statements of our Corresdondent were entirely correct.

Thus there can be no doubt that the body of the young man so long missing, has at last been found. But no light whatever is cast upon the method of his death. The valuables found upon his person preclude all idea of violence as to the cause of death but how the body came to be preserved for nearly three months, and at last to be washed up through the surf of the ocean, will probably always remain a mystery.

THE ABORTION CASE.

Dr. Cobell Tried for Manslaughter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—APRIL TERM.

Yesterday, Dr. CHARLES C. COBELL, a native of Prussia, and a practicing physician in this City, was placed on trial, charged with administering drugs to Catharine Debreuxen, a young French woman, for the purpose of procuring an abortion. The woman died in St. Vincent's Hospital, and in her dying declaration made before Coroner Perry and a Jury, implicated Dr. Cobell as the agent of her death. She was a single woman, and loved not wisely but too well. Her seducer's name did not transpire.

The District-Attorney, in opening the case, said that the statute in such cases contemplated two charges, one for manslaughter, and the other for misdemeanor. If the woman was quick with child, it was manslaughter; if the child was not quick, it was misdemeanor only. The evidence would place the facts before the Jury.

Dr. Frederick Perry, examined by the District-Attorney: I am one of the Coroners of this county; was notified in February last that a woman was lying sick at St. Vincent's Hospital; her name was Catharine Debreuxen; I held an *ante-mortem* examination in regard to her situation; I impanneled a Jury, and swore her; Dr. Cobell was present at the examination; I told him that he might ask the woman any questions he thought fit; he put some questions and the answers were given; they were written down as they now appear in the record of the examination; the evidence of the woman implicated Dr. Cobell as the cause of her sickness; the woman signed the deposition with her mark; she is now dead; the prisoner at the bar is Dr. Cobell; the paper now shown me is the woman's deposition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—I saw the woman in the afternoon of the 19th February; it was about twilight; I swore her previous to putting any questions; Dr. Cobell was not present when I commenced to examine her; when I found Dr. Cobell was implicated I sent for him; her testimony was mostly all taken before he arrived; I read it to him when he came, and gave him the privilege of examining her; I did not swear Dr. Gobell; I had the substance of the woman's answers, and put them down literally, as far as I can recollect.

Ex-Recorder TILLMADGE here asked whether the District-Attorney intended to press the charge of manslaughter or the lighter offence of misdemeanor, as warranted by the statute.

The District-Attorney would take the privilege of seeing in the first place what the testimony would amount to. Before the opening of the defence he would decide what course to pursue.

Mr. TALMADGE wished to know at this stage of the proceedings, which conviction would be pressed for by the prosecution, as such knowledge would influence the course of the defence in conducting the case.

The District-Attorney thought that he was not compelled to state at present what he would do. He wished to consider the evidence that would be offered.

Cross-examination resumed—I asked Dr. Cobell, immediately when he arrived, whether he wanted counsel; he seemed confused and did not know whether he wanted counsel or not; he did not send for a counsel; he said "This is a serious charge against me;" he appeared to be under great emotion; he assented to the proceedings of the examination without his having counsel.

Mr. Talimadge objected to the admission, as evidence, of the woman's deposition taken before the Coroner, unless it could be shown that she was aware of her dying state, and made the declara ion *in extremis*. He contended that there was no proof that she was aware of her situation. He also objected to the production of that deposition, on the ground that Dr. Cobell was not present when the greater part of it was taken, and that the woman was not resworn before it was read to him. The learned counsel quoted to this effect from Hill's Reports, vol. 3, p. 298—The People *vs.* Restell. It had always been ruled that the prisoner should be present when the whole of the testimony was taken, or if any portion of it was taken in his absence, the witness must be resworn in his presence, before it was read to him.

The District-Attorney replied at length, citing several cases, in which an opposite ruling had obtained.

Mr. Clinton still further debated the matter. Mr. Van Buren replied for the prosecution. Eventually the Judge said he would take time to consider and give his opinion to-day (Thursday). The reading of the deposition was therefore deferred, and Dr. Perry left the stand.

Dr. Thomas C. Fis nell examined by the District Attorney: I am a practicing physician at St. Vincent's Hospital; I saw the deceased woman; I made a post mortem examination of her; I do not know whether Dr. Cobell saw her body; he was not presen: at the post mortem; she died on the 21st February; she died of puerperal fever; she entered the Hospital about a month before she died; an examination of her uterus showed that she had some of the symptoms of a person who had lately been delivered; puerperal fever can only occur after childbirth.

Cross-examined—I have been a practicing physician seven years; the appearance of the uterus indicated that a fœtus had been expelled; a discharge of a tumor from within the uterus would give the same appearance; I did not pursue anti-phlogistic treatment; I pursued just the opposite course, and gave strengthening medicines and diet; after the evening of her admittance, she was for some time under Drs. Mott's and Murray's care; I gave general directions about her diet; very extensive sloughs formed on her back; her pulse was very feeble and quick; the largest slough was nearly large enough to place one's fist in; they were caused, in my opinion, by the inflammation of the veins, owing to her feverish condition; the heart and intestines, brain and stomach were in a healthy condition at the *post mortem* examination; the causes of puerperal fever are numerous; it always accompanies delivery; it does not often precede it; I cut into the abdominal cavity; there was no nauseously fetid gas there; the peritoneum was not inflamed; it presented no marked morbid appearance; there was a small amount of fluid in the peritoneal sac; it was not turbid; the ovarian veins were more gorged than was natural; in puerperal fever the system generally is affected; it is common to find the peritoneum inflamed after death by puerperal fever, but inflammation may arise in any part of the body from puerperal fever; in the case of the deceased it seemed to affect the veins of her legs; there are fevers which may set in after childbirth, which are not puerperal; the uterus of the deceased was larger than that of a virgin, and different in shape; Ramsbotham's system of Obstetrics is one of the best; I would take it as an authority; it is a text-book in medical colleges.

The cross-examination of this witness was here concluded, and the Court adjourned for the day.

[illegible] Schnapps.

[illegible] several of our co- [illegible] WARD BEECHER has [illegible] settlers the use of [illegible] imposition of a certain Mons. [illegible] first presumption would be [illegible] believe this, since Schnapps is but another name for Gin, but as some evidently do, we will tell the whole story:

In November, 1852, a complete *Star Paper* was devoted to Schiedam Schnapps, written in a peculiarly caustic style, which discovered to the inventive gin-seller that a new kind of *wolf*, unfamiliar, had come after UDOLPHO! The notice was satirical and ironical throughout, showing up in a very warm light the virtues of the Schnapps, which professed to be a "concentrated tincture made by the 'distillation' and 'rectification' of the 'spirituous solvent' of the 'vinious extract' of a 'variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry?'" The article closed as follows:

And now, if our readers would like a sober word at the end, in the way of our honest opinion, we would say that we regard this as about the most impudent attempt of a gunseller, tricked up with a medical indorsement, to get the patronage of that large class of orphan drinkers made by the Maine Law, who desire to have all the benefits of drinking, with all the respectability of temperance; and Mr. WOLFE is engaged in the interesting game long known under the very homely phrase of "whipping the Devil around the stump."

Whereupon a long advertisement, made from this article, was paraded in the public prints, in which the ignorant reader was led unsuspectingly through the ironical passages, but stopped short just as they were on the point of switching off upon the other track.

After three or four years of silence and comparative oblivion, the crack of Schnapps is again heard. Some papers that pretend to be honest have fished out the old advertisements, and knowing their dishonesty, republished them as the true sentiments of one of the leaders of the Maine Law movement. Innocent parties at a distance have copied them in good faith, and the result is that deputations of good people wait upon Mr. BEECHER, endeavoring to show him the inconsistency of his recommendation, and to convince him that he has been humbugged! They tell him that he is getting into all sorts of difficulties in these latter days, and beg of him to desist! Yesterday a friend met him on the ferry boat, who asked him if he had a specimen of the Schnapps in his pocket—he would like just to try it! So long as the thing was a joke, it was good enough. But if people are to *believe* our joking cotemporaries, serious mischief may be done. We all live in glass houses, and shouldn't throw stones. There is no article written, which malice or mischief cannot **twist out of its original** significance.

The Indicted Fillibusters.

A motion was made yesterday morning by Ex-Judge PHILLIPS in the United States District Court for the discharge of the fillibusters arrested on the *Northern Light*. The argument on the motion was postponed to Saturday. As half of the parties originally indicted are already in Nicaragua it is probable the remainder will be permitted speedily to join them.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION AT THE TABERNACLE.

The Mechanics' Institute School in Chambers-street gave an exhibition at the Tabernacle last evening, the proceeds of all the tickets sold being given to the Ladies' Mission, at the Five Points, the Principal of the school paying all expenses for the Tabernacle, printing of tickets, &c. The exercises consisted of singing, declamation, dialogues, &c., all of which were creditable. The Mechanics' Institute School has passed into private hands, and has an established reputation for turning out capital scholars.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The April number of Dr. HUNTER'S Medical *Specialist* is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-st.,) New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DOMESTIC EDUCATION—*The Propensities and their Restraint.*—This is the subject of the Phrenological Lecture this evening, at the Odeon, Brooklyn, E. D. It will show the value of Phrenology in its application to the government, training and education of children, with advice to the young on self-culture and perfection of character, and the necessity of having some motive of action. Every parent, teacher and youth should hear this lecture. Seats 12½ cents. Professional delineations of character daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Webster once said that the *revielle* of the British drum welcomed sunrise in all regions. Equally universal is the presence of this potent remedy for diseases of the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the minor secretive organs. Its praise is written in all languages. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WHEW!—How joyously the gentlemen hailed the fine days of last week. The seasonable weather gave them an opportunity of airing KNOX'S seasonable hats, which are all the go with people of good taste. KNOX sells one of his beautiful, light, and durable Spring hats for four dollars; so rich and poor all wear them. Sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton sts.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Dramas of the "Cattle Stealers," and "Orange Girl of Venice," and the Pantomime of "The Four Lovers," at this beautiful Theatre to-night, with Messrs. CONYS, J. A. WEBB, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the favorites,—not forgetting Mr. CONY'S highly Trained Dogs.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great strength, compactness and convenience are among the advantages claimed for "LOWNDS' Patent Pencil Cases." They are the most elegant articles of the kind in the market. Made, in gold and silver, by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PILES CURED—PILES CURED.—Are you troubled with internal or external? If you are, you can be entirely cured by using Dr. WITHER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is the article known to make a permanent cure. Sold only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158, just above Broome-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 16 Bond-street, New-York,
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at tail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 828 Broadway

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ambrotypes or transparent glass portraits at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon. Photographs in every variety furnished in a style of unsurpassed excellence.

LONG ISLAND.

Committed in Full.

MOSES and [illegible] of the Brooklyn Police officers [illegible] a few days since, [illegible] amount of, [illegible] yesterday [illegible] New-York, [illegible] them.

Both of the accused will probably be bailed by their friends. The bail has been fixed at $5,000 for JOSEPH, and $1,000 for MOSES.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the corner-stone of a Methodist Episcopal Church will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on DeKalb-avenue, between Franklin and Kent. The Church is to be brick, 60 by 88 feet, with a basement for Sabbath School and galleries. It is to be built in a neat and substantial manner, and will accommodate 1,200 persons. The seats are to be free.

The Storm.

In addition to the account of damage done by the storm in Brooklyn on Monday last, heretofore published, there was a dwelling on Madison-street near Tompkins-avenue, damaged to the extent of $1,000. Owner unknown.

Fair in a Lunatic Asylum.

A fair will be held in the King's County Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush this day and evening, to raise funds to furnish a span of horses and carriage for the use of the inmates of the Asylum.

Larceny.

Two women named MARY J. SMITH and SUSAN A STEWART were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday and committed to answer a charge of stealing seven dresses from a family in which they were employed. They were committed to answer.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Mr. Morris, of St. Philip's Church, JOSEPH H. LARPIN to Miss MARY ELIZABETH ELLIS, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, by Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D., AUGUSTINE D. L. JEWETT, only son of the late Com. Jewett, to ELIZABETH H. DICKINSON, of this City.

At Mamaroneck, on Monday, April 21, by Rev. John M. Ward, GILBERT WHELPLEY to CAROLINE OSBORN, both of Rye Neck.

At Sag Harbor, L. I., on Monday, April 21, in Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Huntingdon, FREDERICK CROCKER to MARY J. Y. WOOD, both of the above place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, SAMUEL T. STERLING, son of Richard Sterling, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday) at 5 o'clock P. M., from No. 83 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 19, Mrs. LYDIA SARGENT NESMITH, relict of the late John Nesmith, Esq., of Derry, N. H., aged 76 years.

Her remains will be taken to Derry for interment.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 23, of scarlet fever, JOHN H., only son of Henry and Clara E. Miller, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 31 Willow-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 22, at the residence of his father-in-law, Cranston Home, JOSEPH J. WARD, of Boston, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 2 Bedford-place, Fulton av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

At Gowanus, on Wednesday, April 23, HENRY RILEY, youngest son of Wilhelm Theodore and Elizabeth Groeneveld, aged 3 years 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 21st-st., first house from 3d-av., without further notice.

At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, April 22, ELIZA KENSETT, youngest daughter of Henry G. and Cornelia M. Ely, aged 11 months and 6 days.

On Tuesday, April 22, HENRY STUART, son of John Newland, aged 3 years, 6 months and 26 days.

His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 22, after a lingering illness, ALBERT A. ROGERS, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Rapelyea-st., near Henry, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Seneca Co., N. Y., and Connecticut papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 23.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	95¼	400	Erie Railroad	b3 56⅛
11,000	Missouri 6s	85	200	do	s3 56⅝
5,000	do	b30 85½	300	do	s60 56⅝
15,000	do	b60 85⅝	100	do	b15 56⅝
12,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds.	96	250	do	b10 56⅜
4,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91¾	100	do	s15 56⅝
1,000	Erie Conv. bs. '62	87	350	do	c 56⅝
4,000	Ch. & R. I. R. bs.	96½	100	do	s12m 56
20	Hanover Bank	97	250	do	s60 56⅛
35	Commonwealth Bk.	96	200	do	s30 56⅜
20	Park Bank	99	500	do	b4 56⅜
25	Farmers' Trust	55	50	do	c 56⅛
300	Nicarag. Tran. Co.	14⅜	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	34⅛
100	do	b30 14⅜	14	Mich Cen. R. R.	85¾
100	do	b60 14⅜	250	Mich. So. & No. Ia. R.	99⅛
200	Del & H. C. Co.	b60 128	100	do	b10 98½
25	Penn. Coal Co.	160¼	12	do	98¼
200	Reading Railroad	90⅞	100	do	b60 99
100	do	s60 90⅞	50	do	b10 98⅞
125	Cum. Coal Co.	22¾	116	Panama Railroad	104½
100	do	b15 22⅞	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	63¾
200	do	b60 22⅝	300	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	s30 92⅝
200	Portsm'h D. Dock	2	150	do	92⅝
150	N. Y. Cen. RR.	92½	5	Galena & Ch. & R. R.	83⅛
120	do	92¼	50	do	s30 113½
5	do	92¾	20	do	113¾
750	do	s60 93	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 81
200	do	b30 92½	50	do	s10 82
100	do	b60 92⅝	300	do	opg 83½
250	do	s30 92⅝	100	do	opg 83½
215	do	c 92	350	do	p&c 83
300	do	b60 93⅛	560	do	opg 83
30	Third-av. Railroad	61	100	do	s60 80
120	Mil. & Miss. R.	b60 85	100	do	opg. 83½
36	do	83½	100	do	s3p&c 83¼
10	do	83			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	95	50	Reading Railr'd	s60 91
1,000	N. I. 1st M. G. L.	85¾	100	do	b30 91¾
25	Market Bank	100¾	100	do	b3 91¾
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	s60 98	100	do	s3 91¾
100	do	b60 98⅞	100	do	s60 91¾
100	do	b30 98¾	100	Erie R. R.	b3 56⅞
200	do	b10 98¾	200	do	s30 56⅝
100	do	98⅝	200	do	b30 56⅞
50	Sicar. Trans. Co.	14¾	200	do	56⅝
100	do	s10 14¾	114	Cleve. & Tol. R.	opg 83¼
27	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	114	100	do	b3 83⅜
10	do	b60 115	290	do	opg 83⅜
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	22⅜	100	do	b60 83⅜

MINING BOARD.

100	North Caro'a.	s10 .81	60	100 North Carol'a.	s10 .81 60
60	Ward C. & I. Co.	b3 .45¾		1000 Gard'r Gold.	b10 .1 05
50	do	b10. 46		100 do	b3 .1 05
50	do	b10. 46		100 do	s3 .1 06

WEDNESDAY, April 23—P. M.

The steamship *Arago*, at this port from Havre and Southampton April 9, and the *Arabia* at Halifax from Liverpool April 12, furnish a week's later intelligence from the European markets. They are of a satisfactory tenor, with the single exception of Breadstuffs, which rule lower at Liverpool, and have become exceedingly abundant in France, where the downward tendency in prices amounts, in some of the markets, almost to a panic. Supplies from the Mediterranean are pouring into Marseilles. The Russion blockade has been taken off, and free commerce once more established with the ports of the Baltic and Black Sea. The Cotton market is firm and active, with an advance of ⅛d. at Liverpool, and the Manchester report again favorable. The sales at Liverpool for the week to Friday, were 70,500 bales, and 20,000 bales sold on Saturday. Prices of Orleans fair, 6⅝d.@6⅞d.; middlings, 6 1-16d.@6⅜d. The Funds are quoted strong on the Paris Bourse: 3 ℔ cts. 73.45; *Crédit Mobilier*, 1,692 francs for cash, and 1,710 francs on time. On the London Exchange, Consols, after selling at 92⅝, had recovered to 93⅛ ℔ cent. The Money market has undergone no material improvement. The Australian Gold arrivals were about $2,300,000; two millions by a single clipper ship, the *Red Jacket*. The Bank of England had lost £443,000 in Specie, from the previous weekly report; this before the Australian receipts. There was a moderate business in American Stocks; but our telegraphic quotations are confined to only a few descriptions.

There was more decided ease in the supply of Money to-day than for ten days past, and, in some instances, deposits were left with the Brokers at 6 ℔ cent., though these are exceptions only to the general rule of 7 ℔ cent. Discounts work easy at Bank on the same terms to the extent of the short prime paper offered by regular customers. With the Discount Brokers, the rates are 7 to 8 ℔ cent., under 90 days; 8 to 9 ℔ cent. for longer dates. The Exchange market quiet since the closing of the mail yesterday for the Boston steamer. There is an absence of general or very decided activity on the Stock Exchange, this week, though we notice this afternoon some evidences of growing firmness in prices. The steady and determined buying in one or two of the Western Road stocks is having its influence on the share list generally, and the quotations for Reading, Erie, Southern Michigan, Rock Island, Galena and Chicago, were ¼@¾ ℔ cent. stiffer than in the forenoon, while the buyers of Toledo paid the top rates for the reopening of transfers day after to-morrow. There was a fair business done in Missouris at 85 ℔ cent. cash, and 85½ ℔ cent., buyer 60 days. Virginias brought 95⅛ ℔ cent. The daily transactions in New-York Central are increasing of late. Sales to-day, 2,500 shares at 92@92¼.

The Sub Treasury received to-day 185,281; paid out $176,960, and held at the close a regular balance of $9,234,986.

A number of London failures are reported by the *Arago*, but none of them affecting in the slightest relation the business of this country. Messrs. SYERS, WALKER & Co., East India merchants, are the most important; liabilities $1,800,000. Their failure brought down Mr. W. O. YOUNG, ship-owner, with liabilities of $600,000. Messrs. SANDERS & HARRISON, oil merchants, are also mentioned; liabilities $300,000.

The first of May interest on the Bonds of the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Companies, (Wabash Valley line,) will be paid by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-street.

The Australian accounts *vid* England, are the most interesting, financially, we have had to record for many months. The clipper ship *Red Jacket* brought to Liverpool 100,636 ounces in Gold Dust, of the value of $2,013,720. She left Melbourne on the 12th of January, when the annual Gold statement for 1855 had just been made up. The increase of product at the Victoria mines was such as to place the shipments at Melbourne at 2,650,578 ounces, equal to $53,011,560, against 2,122,596 ounces, $42,451,920, in 1854. The product of the last quarter of the year was 649,225 ounces, against 440,799 ounces the corresponding quarter of 1854. The report from Melbourne, from which these figures are derived, adds, "that this year, 1856, will exceed 1855, is not doubted by any one." The increase last year over 1854 was gradual and uniformly progressive. The boundaries of the Gold fields are said to be extending; enterprise is more ably directed, and the quartz reefs are of such extent, "that for centuries they will, in all probability, defy the power of man to extricate their treasures." The population of Australia in the beginning of 1855, was 273,000. The new year begins with a population of 325,000.

The Erie Company, it will be seen by official notice in another place, have made some alteration in the routine of transferring their Stock, without, however, restricting the freedom or frequency of the daily transfers among the Brokers.

The following quotations for Land Warrants are corrected this afternoon by Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 36 Wall-street:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	$1 10 ℔ acre.	$1 13 ℔ acre.
120 acres	1 05⅓ ℔ acre.	1 07½ ℔ acre.
80 acres	1 10 ℔ acre.	1 13 ℔ acre.
60 acres	1 05⅓ ℔ acre.	1 07½ ℔ acre.
40 acres	1 16 ℔ acre.	1 20 ℔ acre.

The Bondholders of the Akron Branch Road, Ohio, are called to meet at the Astor House, on 28th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., on business of importance. This is one of the Roads which got into difficulty about its interest last year.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Condition of the Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 23.

The following are the footings of the weekly Bank statements for the week ending April 21:

Capital stock	$61,949,000	Due to Banks	$5,647,000
Loans and Discounts	82,507,000	Deposits	16,917,000
Specie	4,000,000

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V. ...NO. 1436. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Hon. James Buchanan Receives His Friends at the City Hall.

VISITS THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

Dines with His Honor the Mayor.

IS SERENADED.

Popularity and poverty are nebulæ to which are appended very long tails—embarrassment, doubt and difficulty, unrealized expectation, hope deferred, hope blasted, considerable wear and tear of body, and a great deal of mental anguish. They are apparently some what different in line, but the difference in the greater number of cases is not of sufficient importance to call for the splitting of a hair; nevertheless, the [illegible] opportunities afforded of arriving at an adequate knowledge of the peculiarities of each as applied from the other. The children, [illegible] and Hon. James Buchanan, late Minister to the Court of St. James, a candidate for the Presidency, and now enjoying the hospitalities of the City of New-York, is a good illustration of the other. But as Mr. Buchanan is at present more prominently before the people than the old gentleman with the large family and ailing limb, in Laurens-street, it is our duty as a newspaper to confine ourselves to a relation of a portion of his present difficulties. He was tired and wanted to go to bed at an early hour on Wednesday night, but a number of our local politicians, envious of the long and affectionate interview enjoyed by Mr. Stephen H. Branch, would not let him take off his trowsers, nor put on his favorite night-cap. They were poking in and about until very late indeed; and it was not until they had disappeared that the late Minister at the Court of St. James had an opportunity of retiring. Then at peep o' day he was roused from his slumbers by a huge bag of letters, from all kinds of persons, presenting all sorts of compliments and asking an endless variety of annoying questions as to his exact position on the subjects of Kansas and Slavery and many others; most of them with a wish to be informed, confidentially, who is to be the successful candidate at the Cincinnati Convention. Before he had made up his mind as to how he should answer a moiety of them his breakfast was ready; before he had looked over a large basket of cards left by those who were too sensible to trouble him with their presence so soon after his arrival, his coffee was cold; and before another and hotter pot could be brought up, the Common Council Committee, together with several distinguished gentlemen, were announced as waiting to accompany him to the Astor Library. With a slight physical objection to a whole library of mental food on an empty stomach, he declared his readiness to depart, and soon afterwards he was enjoying the Library, and the company of Hon. George Bancroft, Dr. Cogswell, the Librarian, Mr. Astor and others. But again; just as he had got as far as

"If you'll listen I will tell you,"

in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," he was informed that the hour at which he was "to be well shaken" by his friends at the City Hall was near at hand, and that there was no time to be lost. He was about to wish his friends to allow him to remain a moment longer, when his eye fell upon the last line of the poem, and he only wished them

"To the land of the hereafter."

He was soon seated in an open carriage and drawn by four "silver gray" horses to the City Hall, from the top of which flags were flying, and around it were gathered a large and curious concourse of the people. When he alighted from the carriage there was a great deal of gazing but very little enthusiasm. He proceeded quietly to the Governor's room with a few of his friends. Here, while an officer was in search of the Mayor, there should have been an opportunity for a few moments' comfort, but they could not let him alone. He was standing peaceably and viewing the pictures, when somebody stole up in his rear and placed a wreath of flowers upon his head, so lightly that he was not sensible of it, until noticing that all eyes were directed towards his head, and that all were smiling, he put up his hand and found it there. Soon afterwards the Mayor arrived and addressed Mr. Buchanan as follows:

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Buchanan: In representing the public authorities upon this occasion, I perform a duty as gratifying to personal feelings as I am sure it is in unison with the wishes of the people. In their behalf I bid you welcome. We congratulate you upon your safe return to the country which has been so much benefited and honored by your services abroad.

Though belonging to another State, and personally identified with another community, the interests of the whole Union have been well taken care of in your hands; and receiving you, as we now do, we but reflect the universal public sentiment. Sir, New-York, so dependent upon the talent, prudence and patriotism of the statesmen of the nation, can never be unmindful of, or indifferent to, the return that is due to those who distinguish themselves.

Our great commercial interests, so completely associated with all other industrial pursuits, and so intimately connected with the general prosperity, appreciate and acknowledge the obligations they are under to those who, like yourself, have always stood up firmly in their support. Therefore, Sir, in offering to you the hospitality of the City, and in receiving you as our guest, we are conscious of doing nothing more than your fidelity to our welfare fully entitles you to receive at our hands. I have now the honor of presenting to you a copy of the preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Common Council of this City, and beg your acceptance of them as expressive of the esteem and confidence of the City of New-York.

Mr. Buchanan immediately replied:

Mr. Mayor: I receive with feelings of deep gratitude the resolutions of the Common Council of New-York, and cordially accept their generous hospitalities, and shall always remember this day as one of the happiest of my life. In other lands I have ever felt proud of the high character of this great commercial metropolis of my country. The enterprise and integrity of its merchants and the enlightened public spirit of its citizens are known and appreciated throughout the world. Upon entering your magnificent bay yesterday, my heart swelled with emotion while I exulted in the opportunity of pointing out its beauties, and its thousand merchant ships to the strangers on board the steamer.

Whence all this prosperity? It has mainly resulted from the union of the States. Without the protection of that stars and stripes, what would become of its commerce? While every portion of our country and all the dwellers upon earth are vitally interested in the preservation of the Constitution and the Union—while the liberty and civilization of the human race are bound up in the success of our grand experiment, New-York has, if possible, more at stake than any other spot on the globe. About myself and my diplomatic services, I shall say nothing. As you already appreciate both the one and the other, and more highly than they deserve, I deem it most prudent to let well enough alone. As for the Mayor, he was a friend of his, a friend of *Auld Lang Syne*. They were both growing old now—he begged the Mayor's pardon—he alone was growing old. As for him, he had done no more than he (Mr. B.) had expected of him. If he had not done it he would have been disappointed. Thanking him again for their kindness, he wished to proceed to salute the citizens. [Applause.]

Several distinguished gentlemen were now introduced, and then the "people" were admitted in sections and introduced individually.

The crowd was great and there was much grumbling at being kept waiting so long outside. But with patience and great squeezing, all were finally admitted to his presence and enjoyed a shake of his hand. When he was about returning to his hotel, he was accosted by a number of daguerreotype artists, who solicited him with much earnestness to "just step over to their galleries and have his likeness taken," but he declined on the ground that he had not time. But, by way of consolation, he informed them that he would, in all probability, be this way again in June next, when he would be glad to accommodate them. When the daguerrian artists had been dispersed, the Police formed a line to his carriage, and he was driven quietly to the Everett House.

THE DINNER.

At 6 o'clock he proceeded to the residence of His Honor the Mayor, with whom he had been invited to dine. The dinner was strictly private. There were about sixteen persons present, among the most distinguished were: Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. Dean Richmond, Hon. Nicholas Hill, Charles O'Conor, Esq., Senators Slidell, of Louisiana, and Thompson, of New-Jersey, Judges Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, Hon. D. E. Sickles, and Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq. He remained at the Mayor's residence until about 10¼ o'clock, just one hour after the time appointed for

[illegible]

An evening thereof, accompanied by lightning and some thunder, prevented his friends gathering at an early hour. At half-past 9 there were about two hundred persons in front of the Everett House, awaiting his arrival. At 10 the crowd had increased to more than a thousand, and when he arrived, there were nearly two thousand waiting to receive him. He entered the hotel with the Mayor's lady upon his arm, and, accompanied by those with whom he had been dining, preceded to one of the parlors, where he was welcomed, through Mr. J. R. Russell, by representatives from the various Buchanan Clubs in the City.

Soon afterwards Dodworth's Band appeared in front of the Hotel and struck up "Hail Columbia," which was played in good style, and at its conclusion there were loud cries for "Buchanan."

Passing around to the balcony, Mr. Buchanan was received with some applause.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

He said:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I can scarcely describe the emotions which I feel at the present moment in view of the vast crowd of my fellow-citizens of the great commercial emporium of the Union. I have been for years abroad in a foreign land, and I like the noise of the Democracy. [Applause.] My heart responds to the acclamations of the noble citizens of this favorite country. I have been abroad in other lands; I have witnessed arbitrary power; I have contemplated the people of other countries—but there is no country under God's heavens where a man feels to his fellow-man, except in the United States. [Cries of "Good, Old Buck."] And if you could feel how despotism looks on; how jealous the despotic powers of the world are of our glorious institutions, you would cherish the Constitution and the Union to your hearts,—next to your belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the Constitution of your country for Earth. [Great applause.]

A Voice—What about Slavery?

I came here without expecting all this kindness. Although a citizen of a neighboring State, I have been very little acquainted with my fellow-citizens of New-York. But they do everything upon a grand scale. Their commerce extends all over the world; they are known in every clime; their energy and enterprise have spread the American character even into heathen lands, and they, when they undertake to give an humble individual, like myself, a reception, it is of that grand character that suits the feelings of the people. You will not expect me to make a long speech. [Cries of "go on, go on."] Go on! I should be very glad to address you by the hour, but when a man has said enough to express the feelings of his heart I am sure so generous a people will permit me to retire and enjoy the delightful music, from which I expect to derive much pleasure. [Cheers.]

When Mr. Buchanan had retired there were loud calls for Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, but Mr. Sickles declined speaking, and there were loud calls for Mayor Wood, who came forward and said:

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

Gentlemen: I appear in obedience to your call, to express to you in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, his cordial thanks for the kind reception he has received at your hands this evening. You may rest assured that when the interests of the country, both at home and abroad, are intrusted to such statesmen, of the Old School, we have nothing to fear, no matter of what partisan character.

With the principles of such great men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Jackson, well carried out, we have nothing to apprehend for the perpetuity of this great and glorious Republic. [Great applause.]

When the Mayor had concluded, the band resumed their duties, and the people began to separate. At 11¼ o'clock "Home, Sweet Home" was played, as a conclusion to the performance, and those who were still remaining, took the hint and retired.

Mr. Buchanan leaves for Washington at 8 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Buchanan and the Common Council of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 24.

In the Common Council, this afternoon, a resolution was offered tendering the use of Independence Hall to Mr. Buchanan, which led to a heated political debate of the most rabid and violent character, including aspersions on President Pierce, his fainting on the field of Mexico, &c. The resolution was finally defeated by a vote of 33 to 20. In the Select Council, a resolution of similar import was presented, which was also rejected by a vote of 13 to 11.

This great disrespect to the distinguished Pennsylvanian causes much angry feeling among all classes of our citizens.

Terrible Death.—One of the most terrible casualties of which we ever heard took place at or near Port Clinton, on the line of the railroad between this place and Philadelphia, one day last week. By some mistake a switch was misplaced, in consequence of which a train of cars, in charge of an engineer by the name of Ritzr, was thrown off the track. The tender was thrown forward on to the engine, which was badly crushed, and Mr. Ritzr thrown in and wedged between parts of the wreck, where two steam-cocks were opened directly upon his bowels, subjecting him to the most intense torture, and from which he had no power to extricate himself. As soon as his horrible condition was realized by those who were anxious to relieve him, the escape valve of the engine was opened, and every effort made for his release. In order to do this, however, it was found necessary to call in requisition several jackscrews; and by means of these the iron arms of death, which inclosed him in their unyielding embrace, were opened, and the unfortunate man taken out, when it was found that, in the intensity of his agony, he had actually *torn open his own bowels*, which, in addition to the dreadful effects of the steam, presented a most shocking and terrible appearance. Every assistance possible was rendered to the sufferer, but he survived only a few hours.—*Elmira Adv.*

Marine Disaster—Loss of Life.—The British schooner *Mary*, from Argyle, N. S., for Boston, with a cargo of wood and potatoes, was the vessel before reported capsized off Baker's Island. She was boarded by Mr. Jacob Strilby, of Salem, early on Tuesday morning, and three of the crew, who were lashed to the rigging, were taken off and carried to Salem. Two of them, James Nickerson, the captain, and Aaron Boyd, seaman, had perished from exposure. The only survivor is named Samuel Allen; his wrists are badly swollen, but he is in a fair way of recovering. Charles N. Nickerson, cousin to the captain, had been swept overboard and perished. There were only four persons on board. The *Mary* was towed into Salem on Wednesday by the crew of pilot boat *Clarence Barclay*, after having cut away her masts to right her. The disaster to the schooner was seen from Gloucester, and a vessel was fitted out for her relief, but was unable to reach her. The lifeboat, which might have rescued the sufferers, could not be sent because a part of her apparatus was either out of order or could not be found in season.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Colonization Ship.—The death of the late Gov. Stevens, of this State, has recently been announced, as also his magnificent bequest of $36,000 to the American Colonization Society for the purpose of procuring a ship to run regularly between this country and Liberia. The Trustees are J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., Dr. James Hall and Hon. Elisha Whittlesey. They have already contracted with Messrs. Abraham & Ashcraft, of this city, for a ship of 800 tons burden. She will be a medium-built ship, 145 feet in length, with 33 feet beam and 20 feet depth of hold. They are now engaged in making the model, and the ship will be speedily commenced. It is expected she will be completed in the Fall.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

A Newarker Murdered.

Burton R. Gardner, formerly of this city, was foully murdered on the 17th inst., at Sparta, Ga., where he had been engaged about eight years in the carriage-making business. It is supposed that while settling a bill, or something of that kind, with a man named Powell, a difficulty ensued, and Powell shot him three times with a pistol, two balls taking effect in his body, killing him instantly. He was about 42 years old, and leaves a wife and five children. His parents and other relatives reside in this city. His brother and father-in-law were also injured by knives in attempting to assist him.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Fire at Ogdensburg.—The "Old Brewery," the property of C. D. & D. J. Crichton, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. The fire was discovered about twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, and the flames spread with such rapidity as to envelope the whole building in less than half an hour. Mr. C. D. Crichton left the Brewery at 7 o'clock to go to Oak Point, for the purpose of buying grain, but was called back by the fire alarm. The Messrs. Crichton estimate their loss at $10,000 above insurance. Insured $2,000—$2,500 in the St. Lawrence Mutual, and $1,000 in the Star Company. The "Old Brewery" was one of the few buildings that yet remained as connecting links between ancient and modern Ogdensburg.—*Sentinel.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty Between Col. Lane and Senator Douglas—Card from Col. Lane.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

As I anticipated, there is to be no fight between Senator Douglas and Col. Lane. It will be seen by the following card from the latter gentleman, that the Senator refuses to respond to a polite note from the Colonel, such as usually precedes from an injured party as the preliminary to a challenge. Your readers will judge from this card whether there has been any intention on the part of Col. Lane to send such challenge. To correct a misapprehension which I see copied in the Press, let me remind you that I have at no time stated that a challenge *had* actually passed,—but that it was anticipated.

You will perceive that Mr. Douglas does not base his refusal to give Col. Lane the satisfaction, either upon the floor of the Senate or in the field, which he demands, upon any moral objections to dueling. On the contrary, he rests entirely upon his privilege as a Senator. It is apparent that the public understanding that he recognizes, theoretically, the obligations of the *code duello*, does him no injustice.

A CARD.

On the morning of last Saturday, the following letter at my request was placed in the hands of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois:

Washington, D. C., April 16, 1856.

Sir: One day last week I placed in the hands of Gen. Cass, with a request to lay it before the Senate, the memorial of the General Assembly of Kansas, praying for her admission into the Union as a sovereign State. I gave that direction to the memorial from the fact that the Convention which framed the Constitution of Kansas, with great unanimity, had before selected Gen. Cass as the medium by which to present the Constitution to the Senate, deeming him, on account of his seniority, the most proper person to introduce into the Union the new applicant.

On Thursday of that week the memorial was the subject of severe criticism, and in connection with it charges of the most grave character were preferred against me.

On Monday last, in a paper read in your hearing and by you, I frankly avowed myself the reviser of that memorial; stated distinctly that it was prepared under my direction in conformity with the authority vested in me; that no human being was consulted in the preparation of it; that the instructions of my principals were faithfully carried out. The explanation was as full as the avowal was frank—nothing being withheld.

After this, in connection with that memorial, you repeat the charge in a form much more objectionable than before. Believing, as I do, that neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the rules of the Senate were intended to justify or sanction so gross an attack upon the character of an American citizen, I respectfully ask for such an explanation of your language upon that occasion as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of my action or motive in connection with that memorial. When you are reminded that, although I have a certificate of election to a seat in the body of which you are a member, and, so far, am your peer, yet I am not permitted to speak in my own defence; when you are reminded of the friendship, personal as well as political, which has heretofore existed between us; that I came here your friend, confidently expecting to find you on the Kansas application where you stood in '44 on the Texas question, and in '50, on the California question, in favor of recognizing the people's Government, and extending over American citizens the protecting arm of the General Government, I feel confident that you will, without hesitation, tender the explanation requested, and thereby render a simple act of justice towards one who has faithfully discharged his duty to his constituents in all the relations which have given rise to the exciting controversy.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Respectfully, J. H. LANE.

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Washington City, D. C.

Senator Douglas asked until 1 o'clock to reply, which was granted. He then asked until 4 o'clock, and afterwards until Monday morning. These requests were hailed as manifestations of a manly purpose to do me justice, and were cheerfully granted. Mr. Douglas and myself had long been personal and political frends. The recent stirring events in Kansas, and my connection with them, were familiar to him. If, because in conscience I had felt moved to advocate the cause of Kansas, with every civil right trodden under foot by foreign invaders, while he, with fatherly love, and perhaps equal conscience, was cherishing Kansas as she is—as a child of his own begetting—a doubt had arisen in my mind respecting our future relations, it was banished on my coming to Washington. The Senator met me with great cordiality; he advertised me of his particular regard, and pleasantly upbraided me for not giving him an opportunity to welcome me at his house. I became his invited guest, and communicated with him in honest friendship. He thus annihilated distance between us, and baptized me his friend and equal, beneath his own roof and before his very household gods. The word "hypocrisy" is found in dictionaries because the thing exists: when, therefore, in the Senate Chamber, where all his deeds, by his constitutional oath, ought to be bound in truth and honor, I found him breaking open and parading the private conversation of an invited friend, which occurred in his own house, as a resident burglar would break open the chest of a betrayed guest; when the conversation was related in such a tortured and misshapen manner that it ceased to be truth and became falsehood; when, to damage the cause of an honest and accused, but brave and hopeful people, he struck his blow through me, their representative, with a vulgar atrocity of manner which characterized the insincerity of his friendship—the words of which were not yet cold—and with a vehemence of accusation that evinced the laborious zeal with which he had studied the dictionary of Billingsgate, a common sensibility to the value of private fame demanded that I should call upon him for explanations which would lead to a proper vindication, as was my right. It was a right he had especially sanctified to me by his overtures of friendship; and it was the more his duty to give it, because the injury was done to me in the Senate, where slander and falsehood, if their existence there be possible, have a constitutional protection. A proper reparation then would have evinced that magnanimity which yields justice from a sense of honor where there is no law to compel it. I had asked an act of simple justice in civil language, without offence, and with only so much earnestness as became an indignant and injured man. On Monday morning, Senator Douglas addressed an elaborate letter to my friend, repeating the charge in the most brutal language, and declining to communicate with me, as I learned, for the following reasons: if he had others personal to himself, he modestly refrains from alluding to them.

First—Other Senators used language equally objectionable.

Second—The Senate rejected the memorial by a large majority.

Third—General Cass would not vouch for its genuineness.

Fourth—Rumors of the purpose of a hostile meeting promulged through the press, of which my request for an explanation was the forerunner.

Fifth—As Chairman of the Committee on Territories, it was his duty to compare the memorials; and for what he has said, stands behind his privilege and constitutional protection.

After having done an injury, it is a second offence, in an honorable man, to feel no penitence and deny reparation. I shall not dwell upon this transparent invention to hide his cowardice, to avoid facing responsibility. His first statement is untrue. After my frank explanation it was not possible for any other Senator to have used such language. It is the plea of every ragged offender at the bar of the Police Courts—"how full the world is of crime; how many more there are like him;" but the Judges have always overruled the plea. In the next place Senator Douglas parades against me the very injury he caused me by his personal influence and energy, and the force of party discipline. The other objections are unworthy of him, unless, perhaps, it be that of privilege. The third and fourth objections are unworthy of his judgment. His heart, constitutionally adapted to it, pleads "privilege." It is said of a distinguished senator, that after his head was blossoming for the grave he gave offence to one much his junior. The young man complained of his inability to resent the insult on account of the disparity in years and position. The venerable senator exclaimed, "I ask no exemption on account of my age; no privilege from my position; no, Sir, none! If I have insulted you, you are entitled to reparation, and you shall have it." But the Senator from Illinois yields to no such vulgar weakness, and follows no such vain examples. Like a heroic dog, grown insolent upon fat diet, with his head out of the kennel, he growls with swollen courage, with a constitutional privilege at his back, behind which to retreat. Honored with a trust similar to his, from the brave and loyal people of Kansas, I yield to the Senator's Constitutional exemption from accountability for language used in debate, if he sees fit to avail himself of it; but I yield it in the letter only, not in its spirit; for, by the spirit, while aiming to surround with safeguards the utmost freedom of opinion and debate in the Senate Chamber, and so preclude all accountability for it, it implies and comprehends that high notion of Senatorial decorum, candor and truth, which excludes the idea of wanton and malignant wrong. It was given to protect the Senator, in the expectation that his duty and justice would protect all others. But it is within the Senator's discretion—(not only that "discretion" which "is the better part of valor") to assert his legal exemption, as he might also plead the Statute of Limitations against a confiding creditor and an honest debt. He has done so, claiming Shylock's virtue, that "it is the law." Safely sheltered and hidden behind this constitutional privilege, which exists legally in all cases, but morally in none, Senator Douglas now compels me to the unpleasant alternative of protesting, before the public, against this personal outrage, perpetrated where my voice was then silent, and which he technically declines to repair under every obligation of honor. At law he knows I can face my accuser and confront the witnesses; with either cowardice or privilege between me and my adversary, I am compelled to suffer without a hearing, at the hands of a constitutional assassin.

Senator Douglas cajoled me into an undeserved trust of his sincerity. He made me the guest of his hospitality to deceive and circumvent me. He has broken the seals of friendly confidence, and published it with criminal effrontery. To make the personal indignity the greater, he has impeached his friend and witness; and he has so distorted what I did say that I am unable to call it my own. He has inveighed, with gross criminal imputations, against me, unsustained by a single fact in my own history, and all denied by the public and familiar history of Kansas. I so stigmatize the imputations and charges; and when smarting under it, and presuming on some sincerity in our past relations, I ask for justice or for explanation that shall lead to justice, he hunts out from the Constitution that magical word for weak-kneed spirits—"Privilege!"—and flies to his cover. The public shall be our judges. To this complection has it come! Is the ferocious braggart heroism of the Senate Chamber—which boasts in its place of having gazed down pistol-barrels—only that quality which "oozes out at the finger ends," and expires outside of the portals of the Chamber? Are treachery, falsehood, cowardice any better because they are privileged? Is privilege to have another meaning? Will the Senator from Illinois abuse it, and make want of courage and "privilege" convertible and equivalent terms? I appeal from the atrocious conduct of the Senator from Illinois, and submit to the honest public, and its just sense and conviction, that in morals no elevation of place can dignify and protect injustice—that, because a person is humble, his oppression becomes more aggravated, and he is doubly within the protection of all honorable men above him—that accusation and accountability always go together; that, character assailed, may always compel the accuser to his proofs, and if the offender becomes a fugitive from this plain duty, and attempts to retire to legal subterfuges, public justice will take up the retribution of the wrong, pursue him over his legal barriers, and whip the violator of the universal laws of friendship and hospitality, and the slanderer of private reputation at the very altars of his refuge.

J. H. LANE.

Washington City, National Hotel, No. 24.

The Democratic Contest for the Presidency—Senator Hunter coming into the Field.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

I have it upon credible authority that President Pierce has transferred the good will of his Administration to Senator Hunter of Virginia, upon the contingency of his not himself receiving the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, or that he becomes sensible in due season of the inevitable failure of his hopes. It is not unlikely that this reported arrangement has been adopted in concurrence with Mr. Douglas, whose chances appear to be declining into the symmetry of our grandmothers' youthful waists, which grew

"Small by degrees and beautifully less."

These two chief repudiators naturally regard Mr. Buchanan with a common antipathy. Mr. Buchanan does not affect to disguise the fact that he would not originally have sanctioned violation of the Missouri contract with favor. This is their chief work. He maintained upon that measure an obstinate silence during two years of desperate contest on their part. He acquiesced in the result only as a consummated outrage, and therefore irremediable. He is a repealer only under protest. Messrs. Pierce and Douglas are first for themselves, second for any man who will most certainly defeat their leading Northern competitor.

But the largest installment of the capital which Mr. Hunter will invest in this canvass is his good fortune, his good luck. He is a born favorite of the blind and fickle goddess, and I can discover no reason against his wandering into the Presidency which would not have been equally potential against his election to the Speakership eighteen years ago, or to the Senate ten years since. To whatever influence this may be attributed, Mr. Hunter is the most prominent of the Southern substitutes for a Northern candidate, and his nomination would for various reasons be satisfactory to the mere politicians of the Free States. Mr. Douglas is young enough to wait on time and events, and as, in due alternation, the Presidency will revert to the North in 1861. Should a Southern man be chosen in 1856, he may look forward with undiminished hope to the succeeding canvass, when his claims will be opposed only by competitors from his own section.

This state of things renders probable, also, the alleged determination of General Pierce to defeat any Northern candidate but himself, upon the grounds that he has made sacrifices in support of the Nebraska issue greater than any other public man in the Free States. General Pierce has before him the example of Mr. Fillmore, who, defeated in the Convention representing his own party, while his official course was yet fresh in every mind, and while his hand still retained the power to reward and punish, comes up again, four years afterwards, as the leader of a fragment which bases its preference for him upon his past services. The President may, as a matter of calculation, surrender all now to this one chance of possible success hereafter.

The rumored conjunction of the asteroids of the Democracy upon Mr. Hunter will not be without a favorable effect in the Convention. It is Mr. Hunter's luck to have this sort of thing thrust upon him, and it is the luck of Virginia to have the Presidents.

AQUIDAY.

Movement for the Punishment of Frauds in Land Warrants, &c.

Washington, Thursday, April 24.

It has been officially ascertained that forging and counterfeiting of certificates or warrants for bounty land to defraud, both the public and the Government, has been extensively carried on, and doubts have arisen whether this is an offence for which punishment can be inflicted under existing laws. The Pension and Land Bureaus have prepared a bill which is now before the House Judiciary Committee, declaring such acts felony, to be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the Court.

The last steamer brought no important official dispatches touching our relations with England.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, April 24.

No. 90.—Argument was concluded by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for the plaintiffs.

No. 94.—United States, appellants, vs. Juan Manuel Vaca and Juan Felipe Pena. Argued by Attorney-General Cushing for appellants, and Wm. Carey Jones for appellees.

No. 96.—Gustavus T. Beauregard, heir and executor of Madame Emile T. Poultney, appellant, vs. the City of New-Orleans. Argued by Hon. John Henderson for appellant.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, April 24.

THE COOLY TRADE.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to the extent to which the transportation of laborers in now being carried from the Continent of Asia, or any Asiatic Islands, to America; whether such laborers be termed laborers, Coolies, or apprentices. Also, to show the manner in which they are treated on the passage, and after their arrival, together with any statistics he may possess, showing a sacrifice of human life attending this traffic.

THE THREE MILLION ARMAMENT BILL.

The three-million armament bill was then taken up.

Mr Hall stated that the expenses of the Government now, in a time of profound peace, is $10,000,000 more than during any year of the Mexican War. While it required but two million dollars annually to keep Washington's Administration, $50,000,000 are necessary to sustain that of Mr. Pierce. He did not know but he was doing wrong to state these facts, as it might encourage the President to go into another war, thinking it might be more economical. [Laughter.]

The bill was laid aside, and

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. Houston resumed his remarks condemnatory of the action of the Naval Board.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, April 24.

A NEW PORT OF DELIVERY.

The House passed the bill creating Columbus, Ky., a port of delivery.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

Mr. Pelton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the Senate bill remitting or refunding the duties paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise in original packages, destroyed by fire.

After an ineffectual effort to pass it, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

SLAVERY.

The Indian Appropriation bill was considered, and Mr. Ritchie argued the constitutional right of Congress to legislate concerning the Territories, on the subject of Slavery as well as other matters, and that Congress might reject as well as admit new States into the Union.

Adjourned.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN PARMA.

Collision between the Turks and Christians in Nicomedia.

Boston, Thursday, April 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* arrived here about 8 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be dispatched in the early train to-morrow *vid* New-Haven—due in New-York at 5 P. M.

The papers contain very little additional news to that contained in the Halifax dispatch.

Paris, Friday Evening.—The State of Parma is not much improved. Dr. Mojoli, a Government officer, has been assassinated at Milan, and that city is in a state of great excitement.

There is reason to believe that the Neapolitan Government intend to reduce the export duty on Corn still further by at least one-half.

Sixty thousand men are said to be in arms in Arabia and Mecca and Jeddah, in complete insurrection. The new Governor just appointed from Constantinople is the cause of the revolt.

Berlin, Friday Evening.—It is reported here that the Allies are to commence the evacuation of Turkey within forty days after the ratification of the treaty of peace, and that all the troops are to have quitted within six months. This is not credited in the best informed circles.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 31st ult., says: At Nicomedia a collision had taken place between the Turks and Christians. The latter, assisted by the English who were there, made an attempt, after the publication of the "Hatti Honmayou," to place bells in their churches.

Immediately upon this demonstration the Turks made an indiscriminate attack upon all Christians, not excepting the English. Thirty of the Christians were killed or wounded, but the English, in exasperation, laid hands upon the Governor, and, together with some two hundred Turks besides, dispatched him to Constantinople.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM NICARAGUA.

Quarrel Between French and Walker.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, April 22.

Colonel French has left San Juan for Aspinwall, owing to a quarrel with Walker. It is reported that Walker had 700 men marching to meet the Costa Ricans, who were expected to invade Nicaragua. The accounts are meagre and unreliable.

Colonel Schlesinger has been court-martialed, on charges of treason and cowardice. The result of Schlesinger's engagement with the Costa Ricans is stated to be a loss of ninety men, including the missing.

Cadet from the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Washington, Thursday, April 24.

Mr. Sage, Representative of the Thirteenth Congressional District of New-York, has resigned to the Board of Education of the City of Troy, his privilege of nominating a Cadet to the West Point Military Academy.

The Burning of the Ferry-Boat New-Jersey.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 24.

Yesterday, the Directors and the Superintendent of the Camden Ferry Company, and the officers of the steamboat *New-Jersey*, with the Inspectors of Boilers and Machinery, were all arrested by the Sheriff of the city of Camden, and released on bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

Whig City Convention at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 24.

The Whig City Convention met to-day, and the candidates for Mayor and Solicitor declined nominations. An address was adopted withdrawing the candidates, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Steamboat Explosion—Several Passengers Killed.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, April 23.

The steamer *Cuba*, plying on the Alabama River, was destroyed on Sunday last by the explosion of her boiler. Several passengers were killed. The boat was so much shattered by the explosion that she sunk.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Wednesday, April 23.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence yesterday. The snow had disappeared, and the roads were in good condition. Vegetation was going forward rapidly. Governor Merriweather and the Government offices had reached their posts.

Death of Bocsha the Harpist.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 24.

A letter has been received in this city stating that Charles Bocsha, the distinguished harpist, died at Australia Jan. 7. He was traveling with Madame Anna Bishop.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Montreal, Thursday, April 24.

Our harbor is clear of ice, and three steamers are in port from Baucherville. The weather is warm but the ice still holds at Lauoraie.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, April 22.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. Turner, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 6 o'clock.

☞ We regret to state that Senator Rusk, of Texas, has been suddenly called home in consequence of the dangerous illness of his wife. He left Washington on Tuesday evening last.—*Wash. Union.*

[illegible]

If Barnum be poor he certainly is not friendless. His misfortunes, the result of circumstances so peculiar, have excited feelings of deep and wide-spread sympathy.

In response to a call, headed by P. C. Calhoun, Mayor of the city, and signed by many hundreds of the most prominent men of the place, a meeting of citizens was held last evening at Bridgeport, Conn., "for the purpose of sympathizing with P. T. Barnum, Esq., in his recent pecuniary embarrassments, and of giving some public expression to their views in reference to his financial misfortunes."

The meeting was held at Washington Hall, and was the largest ever known at Bridgeport. Hundreds were unable to obtain admittance to the Hall. All present evinced an entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, by Mr. W. M. Holcome, who proposed Charles B. Hubbell, Esq., (ex-Mayor) for Chairman. This proposition was unanimously acceded to. The following other officers were then nominated and chosen by acclamation.

Vice-Presidents—Chas. Foote, Esq.; Stephen Tomlinson, Samuel F. Hard, Hanford Lyon, C. F. Bishop, Dwight Morris, A. P. Houston.

Secretaries—S. M. Cheaney, Julius Hawley.

Mr. Dwight Morris, in response to a call from the Chair, stepped forward and explained the objects of the meeting. Bridgeport, he said, was greatly indebted for its prosperity to the munificence of P. T. Barnum, and its citizens would be dead to the finer feelings of human nature if they did not now exhibit feelings of sympathy and regret at his misfortunes. For his own part, looking at his ever willing and unostentatious efforts to assist the poor and deserving, and his manly, patriotic and successful labors to advance and adorn the city of Bridgeport,—he could not withhold an expression of heartfelt sorrow at Mr. Barnum's misfortunes. He trusted, however, that the dark clouds that surround him would soon be dispelled, and that Mr. Barnum would again return to his home happy and prosperous. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Wm. D. Bishop spoke in a similar strain. He knew Mr. Barnum well, and so knowing him, he could not but regret that, "with a few fell strokes of an ugly pen across the back of a piece of paper," a man like him should lose all that he had by years of industry and honest toil labored to accumulate, not merely for his own benefit, but for the welfare of the community in which he lived, and for which he had done so much. He fell because he was too confiding—because he did for others what he would have others do for him. He was betrayed—designedly betrayed—by those who had long sought his ruin. He hoped, however, that he would rise again more prosperous than before.

Mr. J. H. Oakley said he differed with Mr. Barnum, very materially on many points, but he could not withhold from him his expression of regret at his present calamities. He knew Mr. Barnum to be honest and liberal to a fault. It was but a few days before his failure that Mr. Barnum gave him, the speaker, a donation toward the erection of a Church for a denomination different from that to which he, Mr. Barnum, belonged. He knew, and so did every resident of Bridgeport know, that Mr. Barnum was a public benefactor. His loss to Bridgeport was a great one, and he thought in view of Mr. Barnum's services, the City of Bridgeport should in its corporate capacity take some action with reference to his pecuniary downfall.

Messrs. J. E. Dunham and Nathaniel Gibbs followed in some remarks; after which Rev. Mr. Bolles of the Universalist Church followed in a glowing eulogy on the character of Mr. Barnum as a public benefactor.

During the evening the following letter from Mr. Barnum was read:

New-York, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

Wm. H. Noble, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—I have just received a slip containing a call for a public meeting of the citizens of Bridgeport to sympathize with me in my troubles. It is headed by his Honor the Mayor, and is signed by most of your prominent citizens, as well as by many men who by hard labor earn their daily bread, and who appreciate a calamity which at a single blow strips a man of his fortune, his dear home, and all the worldly comforts which years of diligent labor had acquired. It is due to truth to say that I knew nothing of this movement until your letter informed me of it.

In misfortune the true sympathy of neighbors is more consoling and precious than any thing which money can purchase. This voluntary offering of my fellow-citizens, though it thrills me with

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Rev. Prescott L. Hawes, D. D. LL.D. One volume royal 8vo; pp. 1,008. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is an excellent work, handsomely printed on good paper, well illustrated, neatly bound, and containing more biographical notices than have ever before been included in a single volume. Two years ago, Messrs. Griffin (Scotch publishers, who have a "house" in London as well as in Glasgow) brought out a one-volume Cyclopædia of Biography, edited by Elihu Rich, which consisted of original memoirs written by Alison, the historian, Sir David Brewster, Dr. Jamieson, Charles Knight, Professors Creasy, Baden, Nichol, and Spalding, R. A. Wornum, J. A. Heraud, and other distinguished *literati* in Great Britain. Each article had the initials of its author appended, and all not thus distinguished were supplied by the editor. Already there were two previous one-volume works of this description—the Biographical Dictionaries of R. A. Davenport and Shelton Mausden—but this new work was greatly superior, in almost every respect, to its predecessors. It was brought down to the close of 1852.

The handsome volume issued as *Appleton's Cyclopædia of Biography*, includes the whole of the work edited by Mr. Rich, with additional 200 pages, containing a great many American memoirs, with biographical notices of a large number of European celebrities who have "shuffled off this mortal coil" in the two years which have elapsed since the publication of the English edition. One-fifth of the present volume is entirely new, and this additional matter is not inferior (in interest, composition, fullness, and accuracy) to any portion or portions of the original work. The number of engravings has been greatly increased—doubled, we believe—and their execution is of a superior character. In a word, the present volume is a great improvement upon the original. As a work of reference, it not only has no superior but no equal.

Dr. Hawes, the American editor, might have taken a little more pains with this work than he seems to have done. Mr. Rich gave only thirteen lines to James Madison; and fourteen to James Fenimore Cooper, and Dr. Hawes copies, without enlarging, these and some other of the American notices. He has not even considered Andrew Jackson worthy of a passably long memoir. On the other hand, many omissions in the English edition have been supplied, and recently deceased persons included. In the new matter thus supplied, we find notices of the Marquis of Anglesea, Arago, J. S. Buckingham, Charles Kemble, Madame Sontag, Edward Fisher, Miss Mitford, Joseph Hume, Charlotte Bronte, Sir Henry Bishop, and Sir W. E. Parry; Lord Cockburn, Lord Robertson, Lord Denman, Caroline Southey and J. G. Lockhart.

Excellent as this Cyclopedia of Biography is, the present edition would have been greatly improved if Dr. Hawks had applied the pruning knife to the diffuse, stilted, and affected memoirs supplied by Professor Nichol, of the University of Glasgow. This person undertook the department of Mental Philosophy, and giving few dates and facts, (the great features in necessarily condensed biographies,) endeavored to supply a *résumé* of the doctrines taught by many of the founders of the great schools. Thus, he gives William of Occam an entire page, simply telling that he was born in Jersey, taught in Paris, and was a Franciscan, all the rest of the article being a transcendental *pseudo* criticism on his doctrines. Prodicus, Pythagoras, La Place, Kant, Aristotle, Reid, Spinoza, Lessing, Mill, Socrates, Plato, and others, are treated with equal verbosity—the *facts* of their lives, which we consult such a work for, being slurred over! We regret that Dr. Hawks, acting editorially, did not curtail the diffuseness of these Nichol notices, and apply the space thus recovered to the extension of some of the American biographies given by the English editor. We regret, too, that he did not wholly carry out Mr. Rich's plan of putting each writer's initials to his articles, particularly as, so far as we can judge, (and we have examined the work with great attention,) the biographies which are added to the present edition, by American authors, will bear comparison, in every respect, with those in the original work.

In conclusion, (having been compelled to indicate these editorial short-comings of Dr. Hawks,) we are equally bound in justice to state that, thanks to an admirable original foundation, thanks to able assistance which has added materially to the literary character and completeness of the work, and thanks to the liberal expenditure of the publishers who have not only reproduced but greatly increased the pictorial illustrations, *Appleton's Cyclopædia of Biography* supplies a want which not literary men alone, but the public at large, have long felt; it has a greater number of biographical memoirs and notices than any work of the same character and extent heretofore published, and has the great additional merit of portability. It *is* a Cyclopædia—containing the essence of may thousand volumes; it occupies small space, is handsomely printed, abundantly illustrated, neatly finished, and, what is far more germaine to the subject, is surprisingly accurate on the important points of *dates* and *facts*.

'98 AND '48: THE MODERN REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF IRELAND. By John Savage. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: Redfield.

One-half of this book is valuable; the other moiety is invaluable, and treats of the political agitation during the reign of O'Connell, and, more particularly, of the public men who asserted the nationality of Ireland from 1843 to 1848.

The first part of the volume records the Irish insurrection of 1798, with sketches of the leading men of that time. It opens with an introduction containing many splendid passages, but is somewhat unsatisfactory to the reader, as now and then out-Carlyling Carlyle. This occasionally stilted style is a drawback, particularly where, *vis à-vis* with its rhetorical effect, breaks in, now and then, a bit of familiarity. In a lecture, which is between oratory and conversation, a familiar expression is often successful—Meagher sometimes uses it with great effect,—but in a book where the language—supposed to have been well considered—is *read*, not *heard*, more serious and sustained mode of expression is expected, and is necessary. In the portion of this volume which chronicles the later struggles of Ireland, the style is at once rapid and reflective, clear and well sustained, eloquent and earnest.

Having thus noticed this alternation of the stilted and familiar in the earlier part of the book, we have to say that we have no other fault to find with what Mr. Savage has done, nor the manner of his doing it. He has written with intimate knowledge of his subject, with earnest enthusiasm, and with graphic force. As might be expected, the best portion is that devoted to the more recent events in Irish history, when Davis, and Mitchel, and Meagher, endeavored to raise Ireland from a province to a nation. The comparison between Tone and Grattan is a brilliant chapter, glittering with antithesis; the narrative of the campaigns of 1798 is full of interest; the account of the United Irishmen condenses volumes of biography into a single chapter; the sketch of Lord Plunkett (despite of rather a "high-falutin" opening) will strike on account of its honest and scornful indignation, but the engrossing interest of the volume properly commences with the comparison, elaborate but never tedious, between O'Connell and Mitchel. In this chapter, and in another relating to the late Thomas Devin Reilly, will be found the most complete, vivid and truthful account yet published of the latter days of O'Connell's reign, and of the whole struggle in act and thought, by word and deed, of the "Young Ireland" patriots of our own time. Mr. Savage was himself one of those who loved his native land "not wisely, but too well," and the stamp of personal authority and personal knowledge is upon the whole of his narrative.

Of O'Connell he takes a view not favorable. How can any Irishman forget that Catholic Emancipation was won from a reluctant monarch and a hostile parliament mainly through the perseverance, the boldness, the tact, and the eloquence of O'Connell? True it is that Repeal, as he sought it, (or seemed to seek it,) was a shadow and not a substance, but, up to 1829, he had greatly served Ireland. We cannot agree in the estimate which pronounces Mitchel to have been a greater man than O'Connell. In discretion and tact, the man of Kerry undoubtedly surpassed him of Derry.

The running notices of Mitchel, Meagher, Smith O'Brien, and the rest of the "Young Ireland" leaders, which are skillfully woven into the historic details, are decidedly interesting. They illustrate these details, and are illustrated by them. Full of interest, also, are the notices of the literature of the later periods of Irish agitation. In common with other Young Irelanders, Mr. Savage sets too high a value on their literature, but we are glad to have from the pen of one who is himself an author of repute, a fair report of its rise and progress.

The book will be popular, of course. Considering that the account of the Men of '48 is but a sketch, and that a more extended history of their struggle is needed, we may hope that Mr. Savage, taking time to it, (for such a work is not to be hastily produced,) will devote himself to the pleasant labor of writing it. He has full qualifications for the task.

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. By John William Smith. American edition, by Phinehas P. Morris, Esq. 1 vol., pp. 438. Phila.: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.

Ten lectures, delivered by Mr. Smith at the London Law Institution, in 1841 and 1842; illustrated with copious notes presenting both the subsequent English cases and the body of the American decisions, to adapt them to professional use as a treatise of authority. This subject is treated with all the well-known ability of the author of the "Leading Cases." The method and style are characterized by that directness, simplicity and familiarity that render the book an admirable medium of instruction for the student. We know of no work on this branch of the law so adapted to the wants of the student as is this.

Business men, who are all their life contracting the relations of landlords and of tenants, and who indulge the rational desire to know what are the rights of a tenant, (for they do have some rights,) and what are the just demands of a landlord, (for some of a landlord's demands are just; current opinions to the contrary notwithstanding,) will find this an intelligible and convenient guide. If business men took more pains to inform themselves of the more simple and fundamental legal principles which underlie their business, they would be much less harassed by needless, because evitable, litigation, or equally annoying losses and wrongs without remedy.

The volume is published in excellent style, and the type is so large and open as to make it just the book for poring ever by the "midnight oil."

The same publishers announce as nearly finished An Index to all the points decided in The English Common Law Reports, from 1813 to the present time, in 2 vols.

ENGINEER'S FIELD BOOK, containing formulæ for the various methods of Running and Changing Lines, Locating Side Tracks and Switches, &c. Table of Radii, and their Logarithms. Natural and Logarithmic Versed Sines and External Secants. Natural Sines and Tangents, to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant, and Logarithms of Natural Numbers, from 1 to 10,000. By Charles Hasleтt, Civil Engineer. Edited by Charles W. Hackley, Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, New-York. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: Stringer & Townsend.

We have given, *in extenso*, the title of this volume, because it explicitly states of what it consists. Published in pocket-book form, it actually occupies no more space than an ordinary newspaper, while it contains more practical information than has ever before been put into a single volume of convenient size. The value of such a work, capable of saving the labor of heavy calculation, and thus also preventing a sad waste of time, (which usually leads to a loss of temper,) cannot be too highly estimated. Another great merit is—the practical nature of the work. It is intended for practical men, and every item of information which it supplies has been tested, over and over again, to insure its accuracy. We commend it as strongly as we can, to every person who has anything to do with engineering. To such it is a *Vade Mecum* of the greatest value, assistance and importance.

THE BRITISH ESSAYS—THE SPECTATOR. 8 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

We have previously drawn attention to this series, which opened with "The Tatler," in four volumes. Here is *The Spectator*, in eight beautifully printed volumes uniform in size and price with *The British Poets*, (in course of issue by the same publishers, and by far the most complete and correct series ever placed before the public,) and, what is better than convenience of size and cost, printed from the edition, revised by Chalmers, which was brought out several years ago, by the leading London booksellers, as fully revised, collated, and corrected. It is, indeed, the commencement of a series of standard works, the value and popularity of which have only increased with time. Those who admire, as we do, the pure Saxon of Benjamin Franklin and William Corbett, will recollect that both taught themselves to write by taking papers from *The Spectator* as their models, translating them (as it were) into their own language, and then comparing the originals with their own versions. We cannot forget, either, how many others have derived advantage from the study of Addison's admirable prose, among whom may be named Oliver Goldsmith and our own Washington Irving.

A TREATISE ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. By Francis Wharton, Esq., and Moreton Stille, M. D. 1 vol., pp. 842. Philadelphia: Kay & Brothers.

Most of the existing treatises on this two-faced subject have originated almost solely upon the one side or the other. This treatise has a common origin in both professions. Most other works have been prepared either by lawyers who were inadequate to treat the medical side of their topic, at the same time that they have assumed too large a degree of legal knowledge in their readers, or, by physicians who have been, of course, prone to a corresponding error on the other side.

The present treatise is the joint production of a lawyer, the well known author of "Precedents of Indictments," "American State Trials," &c., and a physician, the late Morton Stille, of Philadelphia; and it thus secures that clearness and accuracy upon both sides of its difficult subjects, which promise to make it a useful and reliable treatise to each profession.

We may further remark that so far as our reading in this branch of legal science serves us, this book contains much of the results of recent continental investigation, which is here for the first time made accessible to the professions at large in this county.

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. By John Duer, L.L. D. Vol. 3. Albany: W. C. Little.

This volume needs no word of commendation. Its announcement is sufficient to catch the attention and meet the welcome of the Bar. There is probably no local Court in the United States that has contributed so much to the jurisprudence of our times as has the Superior Court. Its opinions are received with marked respect throughout the country, and the accuracy and elegance with which they are reported by his Honor, Mr. Justice Duer, contribute in a large degree to their extensive acceptance. The fact that so many and such important cases of commercial and insurance law as well as questions on almost all other branches of civil practice are tried in this Court, makes the discussions presented in these pages well adapted to any latitude in our land. We have not space to refer here to the cases contained in this volume. One valuable feature is the presenting of the practice cases in a body at the end of the volume. No practitioner in this State should neglect to examine carefully these cases.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE; OR, THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. By David A. Wells, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson.

This is the second part of an extensive and very comprehensive work, but, like its precursor, is complete in itself. Like that, too, it is intended to be used as a text-book in public and private schools, as well as for instruction and reference for the general knowledge-seeker. It takes in the whole wide circle of natural and physical science, explains them clearly, and applies them practically to the ordinary uses and experiments of every-day life. Such is the cyclopedic character of this volume. More than four thousand questions facilitate its use as a work of instruction. There are several engravings illustrative of the text, and we notice, with satisfaction, that a very full index has been added.

Some years ago, a volume of tales by the authoress whose *nom de plume* is "Grace Greenwood" would have attracted immediate attention from the public, and (perhaps) warm praise from the Press. But this writer's later productions have not realized the promise of her youth. The account of her foreign travels ("Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe") contained much about herself, and no novel information respecting what she saw; as a journal to amuse a circle of private friends it would have been in character and place—it was not calculated for the public. Grace Greenwood has probably felt that the popularity which she obtained in youth has not been maintained. She has therefore brought out a new volume, entitled *A Forest Tragedy and other Tales*, which is considerably better than any of her recent publications. The principal story (given as "founded on fact") belongs to the period of our Revolutionary War, and treats principally of Indians, with a sprinkling of white bravos, among whom is Lafayette. The scene shifts to France, to the commencement of the Revolution, and a glimpse of Marie Antoinette is given. Rev. Jacque figures in the home-story, the main interest of which consists in the loves of a young French officer and an Indian girl—the death-scene of the latter is full of pathos. Grace Greenwood has exercised sound discretion in resisting the temptation of extending this story beyond its present and proper length. As it stands, it is one of the best things that she has written. Three other tales, evidently introduced to fill up the volume, are much inferior—too magazine, in fact. Judging from "A Forest Tragedy," we are inclined to say that, in the field of Indian story and tradition, Grace Greenwood might produce something which the world would not willingly let die. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.)

Some sensation has been caused across "the great waters" by a sermon entitled *Religion in Common Life*, preached before Queen Victoria, in a country church in Scotland, by a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. John Caird, last October, and "published by her Majesty's command." Our readers scarcely require to be informed that Victoria is legal head of the Anglican or Episcopalian Church. In Scotland, where the established faith is the Presbyterian, her Majesty has made a point of attending the services of that Church, much to the credit of her common sense, but considerably to the surprise and alarm of many well-meaning persons who, on that account, have undertaken to impugn her orthodoxy. Mr. Caird's sermon, which is practical in its doctrine and earnest in its language, bears no resemblance whatever to the transcendental and speculative discourses delivered by Dr. Cumming, (who believes, or, at all events, declares that the world will come to an end in five or six years,) and though preached before royalty, recognises no distinction of persons, as to rank and station, where the necessity and advantage of religion is considered. It is devoid of rhetorical flourishes, it contains no clap-traps of phraseology, it inculcates plain and saving truths. It is creditable to the Queen to have recognized the merit of such a composition, and we dare say that its publication will do good. Many will read it from curiosity, and the perusal can scarcely fail to benefit some minds. Over 30,000 copies have been sold in England. It has been republished in this City by Carter & Brothers in a neat and inexpensive form.

The War in Kansas, by G. Douglas Brewerton. A young man but an old traveler, relates his personal adventures, as correspondent of a New-York newspaper, from the beginning of December, 1855, to the middle of January, 1856. Mr. Brewerton was not quite a month in Kansas, but made excellent use of every opportunity of observation. As a matter of course, he enters into details of the warlike movements in that part of the country, but the best portion of his book is that in which he gives personal sketches of the Kansas publicists. On the whole, he adds largely to the fund of information on Kansas politics, parties, and persons. The book has one great fault—as a book: its style is far too careless, too familiar. It might answer for such an ephemeral as a newspaper, but is out of tone with the dignity of a book professing, after a fashion, to be historical. Mr. Brewerton tells an amusing story very well—sometimes. But the newspaper correspondent's inevitable temptation and tendency towards amplification overcomes him too often; for example, the account of his journey to Kansas is spun out to cover over one hundred pages, or one-fourth of the volume. There are several wood engravings, only one of which (the author's portrait) is at all to be commended. We presume, though Mr. Brewerton has omitted to mention it, that the others are specimens of the fine arts in Kansas: they are not worth much, either in design or execution, even as such. One thing remains to be added: We have read the book through, a proof that it possesses interest.

Aspen Court, given as "a story of our own time," by Shirley Brooks, is wholly an English novel. Authorship, scene, characters, manners and incidents, are essentially and emphatically English. With the exception of a bit of romance, respecting the birth of a pretty actress, (Angela Livingston by name, and a true-hearted woman by nature,) there is nothing in this novel at variance with the probabilities of every-day life. The hero gets on in the world with greater speed and success than ordinary, but this *might* have occurred, and we are inclined to conjecture that the character is really a sketch from life. Indeed, most of the characters in this novel have so much individuality that the reader must arrive at one of two conclusions respecting them—either that Mr. Brooks drew their portraits from personal knowledge and observation, or that he possesses remarkable power of invention. His people, from first to last, are made of flesh and blood. Paul Checkerbent is first cousin to Dickens' Dick Swiveller. We may state that Shirley Brooks takes a favorable and genial view of human nature—therein differing widely from Thackeray and Jerrold. He is, in fact, a sort of cross (in authorship) between Charles Dickens and Albert Smith—not quite equal to Dickens, but much better than Smith. *Aspen Court* has several faults of construction—to be accounted for, perhaps, by the circumstance of its having originally appeared, month after month, in *Bentley's Miscellany*—but it is unquestionably the best novel of English life, character and manners, issued for a long time. (New-York: Stringer & Townsend.)

The Courtship of Chevalier Slyfox-Wikoff, narrated and set forth in 200 comic drawings, by J. McLenan, comes out rather too late in the day to make its mark. The illustrations are very clever; but things of this sort should appear fast following the events which they ridicule. (New-York: Garrett & Co.)

A Spring Morning's Ramble on the Islands.

It is a long day that is needed for a view of the Islands in the East River, and all that they contain. One day is not long enough to do the subject justice. Two would be much better. We compromised the matter, yesterday, by taking two of the Islands in one day and leaving the third for a second.

Everybody that knows New-York knows that certain charitable establishments stud the three beautiful islands named Randall's, Ward's and Blackwell's, but we have serious doubts whether every grumbling tax-payer is fully aware of the excellent qualities of those famous establishments which have become identified, in some measure, with the memory of Legislative junketings and Corporation "visits to the Institutions." Aside from these memories, (champagne need not remain in the head,) the Islands are suggestive of the benevolence and liberality of the tax-payers of New-York—those men who grumble tremendously, on occasions, and always wind up a tirade against extravagance by handing out a fresh donation. The Islands are but eight miles distant at their furthest point, and in these Spring days, when grass is springing and trees are budding, a visit to them is delightful. A small party, under the guidance of Dr. Hyatt, went over Randall's and Blackwell's yesterday.

On Randall's Island the boys are brisk, military, clean, musical, industrious, and, at the time we saw them, hungry; but they were just standing up to dinner, (they eat dinner standing up at Randall's,) and so that difficulty was got over. The beef soup, the bread, the vegetables and the water, were excellent. We were hungry too, and nibbled a corner of a piece of a small boy's bread, by his consent, and found it thoroughly sweet and pleasant to the taste as the grapes of Eshcol—for to the hungry man every bitter thing is sweet, and hunger, says the proverb, is the best sauce; although neither remark is to be considered applicable to the Nurseries, where these children are tended as carefully as many a private family's. In the places set apart for babies in arms, in the hospitals, in the school-rooms, and about the premises generally, there was the usual good order and cleanliness. Commander-in-Chief Ripley is a sort of Father Abraham in a small way, who delights in folding in his arms, like a good shepherd as he is, all the stray sheep "in continuations" who are gathered in from the purlieus of New-York. He has nothing to do with the girls of the establishment, but Mr. Eldridge exercises a Warden's supervision over all, and does it well. There are now on the Island *upwards of nine hundred children*, none of whom are above 15 years of age. Nearly one thousand were provided with homes in the country or were bound to trades, last year. There is some regret on the part of the teachers in the Randall's Island school, because the rapid transfers of their pupils prevent them from attaining great proficiency. The friends of the school will be glad to drop in at the regular examination by the City Superintendent on Friday. The Ten Governors' anniversary will take place early in May. To such occasions as these the boys look forward with pleasurable anticipations, for they afford opportunities of displaying their military gifts.

The Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island is undergoing repairs and improvements. Four iron water tanks are being constructed in the upper story; each tank having a capacity of 2,700 gallons, or nearly 15,000 gallons in all. The water is the Croton, conveyed across the river in a large main. The Asylum remains still under the care of Dr. Ranney; there are 564 patients. Last year there were 100 deaths; and 900 inmates recovered and were dismissed. A civilising influence has been brought to bear upon the lunatics by the introduction of pictures of different kinds, which now line the halls of the building in great profusion. The crazy man forgets his humor when he sees the humor of another. Dr. Ranney has also forbidden communication of large parties with the violent patients who are confined in the separate building known as the Madhouse; experience having proved that the unfortunate people became so much excited by the repeated visits of numbers of guests that weeks were frequently needed to reduce them again to comparative quiet. The movement is very judicious.

We had turned to leave, but an old lady barred the way. "Gentlemen," she said, "I demand my liberty; I have been now confined within these walls for twenty months and nine days; I have been struck with a paint brush in the eye, and it was pure poison; I have been maltreated and abused in the most shameful manner; and I demand that you give me my liberty." The good lady, we found, had had a severe attack of erysipelas, which affected her eyesight. She insists that she must have her liberty, that she must see an oculist at once, and that the physician is deeply in her debt, to the tune of some hundreds of thousands of pounds, she says.

We stepped into the Lunatics' Parlor. On a set of forms was a company of women, some of them young and fair. One elderly female sported a pair of prodigious spectacles. A violinist sat in the corner nursing a fiddle, after the original Ole Bull fashion. A bearded gentleman insinuated himself into a seat behind the open piano, and violinist and pianist gave us a duet, exceedingly well performed, with the instruments in perfect time. It was curious to see the effect of the music upon the crazy ones; they evidently loved it: one young girl steadily beat time, and everything in the room was quiet as a grave-yard. An inquiry touching the sanity of the musicians was started, and replied to in a startling manner. "They shall answer for themselves"—said the Doctor. And they did; for the violin-player was just at hand, having started to leave the room when he heard the query made. "Crazy! No Sir; but I have a suit against Bennett and Raymond for slander; they said in their papers that I was a crazy violinist, and I have sued them for damages. Raymond I shall sue for $750,000, and Bennett for $500,000; and when I get my money from them I shall build my yacht that is to cross to England in three days, to cost a million and a half, and to carry 5,000 passengers." The poor fellow has been building this ship for many years, and the keel is not laid yet.

The pianist is in, as he insists, by a conspiracy of relatives. He converses rationally, and shows no signs of insanity; but his intellect is unsettled—all but the musical talent, which is unimpaired and seems to solace his confinement.

There is a medley of notable cases here. The laughing girl is good-humored still; her carroty hair is no grayer, nor are her cheeks less red or her laugh less hearty. The wife of President Pierce holds daily levees, and was delighted to present her favorite "tabbies" for the admiration of her guests. She is a hale and hearty old lady of 60 or 70 years.

The Workhouse is roomy—perhaps too roomy, inasmuch as four persons are provided for in each of the large cells, and there are many prison disciplinarians who insist upon the necessity of single confinement. In the contract-shop are prosecuted two branches of work, under the eye of Mr. Chapman, the Contractor, who has taught the convicts to make sundry small articles from a peculiar substance, composed chiefly, it is said, of sawdust. Daguerreotype cases, buttons, &c., are turned out daily in great numbers from this shop, and the razor-strop business is so well represented that we can wonder no longer that there are a few more left of the same sort. Mr. Keen, formerly of the Penitentiary, is now Warden of the Workhouse, and has nearly six hundred men to manage.

Some ugly fellows in the Penitentiary are condemned to wear the ball and chain; there are about a dozen of this class. In all, the Penitentiary has about five hundred and fifty inmates. The Hospital attached is under charge of Dr. Sanger, and has in it some cases of interest to surgeons.

Half a dozen new babies cry out against the sins of their parents on Blackwell's Island. One of them, to-day less than a week in existence, bears the name of Daniel S. Dickinson, in honor of the distinguished ex-Senator of that name, who made the tour of the Prison the other day and gave godfather's consent.

Presently there will be a singular thing on the lower tip of Blackwell's Island—an Institution that nobody will desire to visit till he is compelled to do so. It is the new Small Pox Hospital. A magnificent piece of masonry it is, but the little, old, abominable white sheds, reeking with small-pox, lay between us and it, and, although just revaccinated, we did not care to enter, but turned and pulled away from the Island, rejoicing in the reflection that the early days of May will furnish a better harbor for the victims of that malady than the City has ever possessed.

Omitting this latter institution, the remainder will be a comfortable series of sights for citizens to take their friends to see when Spring days are settled into the early months of Summer.

Beranger vs. Louis Napoleon.

The following verses, newly-written by Beranger, are circulating in manuscript in Paris:

AUX ETUDIANTS.

Pauvres enfants! quoi! vous croyez encore
Qu'on peut crier, "Vive la liberté!"?
Et sous les plis du drapeau tricolore
Fêter celui qui l'a ressuscité!
Mes méchants vers dont vous gardez mémoire,
Oublieuz les! je viens les renier:
Si j'y croyais, je maudirais ma gloire,
Ah! pardonnez au pauvre chansonnier!

Par quels côtés ce temps qu'on fait revivre
Ressemble-t-il aux jours rêvés par moi?
Moi qui jamais n'ai cessé de poursuivre
Laquais, flatteurs, empereur, pape, et roi.
Si j'eus des chants pour un grand capitaine
C'est qu'il était sans sceptre et prisonnier:
Brumaire était puni par Sainte-Hélène.
Ah! pardonnez au pauvre chansonnier!

Pour moi Nisard sera-t-il l'éloquence?
Et Leverrier un second Arago?
Suis-je l'ami de la nuit, du silence?
Et Belmontet me tient-il lieu d'Hugo?
Enfin, mon Dieu si clément, si bonhommie,
Est-il le Dieu du sbire et du geôlier?
Est-il celui que l'on protège à Rome?
Ah! pardonnez au pauvre chansonnier!

Oui! j'ai chanté l'épopée héroique
Des habits bleus par la victoire usés:
C'étaient les fils de notre république
Battant vingt ans les Rois coalisés.
Mais le soldat bien brossé qui nous guette,
Qui nous tuerait pour passer officier,
Est-il le mien tringuant à la guinguette?
Ah! pardonnez au pauvre chansonnier!

A la Pologne, à la noble Italie,
La France doit un dette de sang;
Le canon gronde—en avant!—Mais, folie!
Si près de nous le terrain est glissant:
Allons porter plus loin l'indépendance
Au Turc, dût-il se faire un peu prier.
Peuples, voilà votre sainte alliance!
Ah! pardonnez au pauvre chansonnier!

Passy, 20 Mars, 1856.

This is a voice which even the iron rule of the present Emperor of the French may not venture to repress. Such poems by Beranger have been more than once the immediate precursors of revolution in Paris.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Executive Appointments.—The Governor has appointed the following persons Commissioners of Deeds for New-York, to act in their respective place of residence: Frederick Croswell, New-Haven, Conn.; Wm. A. Collins, Toledo, Ohio; S. Ferguson Beach, Alexandria, Va.; D. S. Cook, Whitewater, Wis.; James H. Taylor, Charleston, S. C.; William H. Beavers, Sycamore, Ill.; Frederick Williams, Natchitoches, La.; J. C. Fellows, Woodbury, Iowa; Wm. S. Barton, Worcester, Mass.; Geo. L. Doane, Taylorsville, Iowa; John Kennan, Norwalk, Ohio. *Albany Journal* 23d.

Singular Incident—Birth in a Theatre.—On Thursday evening of last week the National Theatre was crowded to excess, and the press upon opening the door was very great. In the crowd was a woman somewhat advanced in pregnancy. The jam and squeeze to which she was subjected, while passing from the lower vestibule up the box stairs, produced an instantaneous premature delivery the moment she reached the topmost stair.—*Boston Gazette.*

The New-Haven Emigration to Kansas—Letter from Prof. Silliman.

From the National Intelligencer.

New-Haven, Conn., April 16, 1856.

To Hon. John P. Hale:

Dear Sir; Observing that you have promptly repelled a slander recently uttered on the floor of the Senate, I avail myself of the occasion to vindicate both myself and my fellow-citizens of New-England from unfounded and injurious imputations. In doing this I am influenced solely by a regard for truth and by respect for the Senate of my country.

The colony of about one hundred persons who have recently gone [to Kansas] from among us are, I believe, without exception, people of substantial and excellent character, and of the best habits. Our community has suffered a serious loss by their departure, but we felt that we had no right to object to their removal to a region where they hope to establish happy homes and to contribute to the formation of a good state of society. We have, therefore, afforded them all the assistance in our power, both by moral encouragement and by material aid in money and in arms.

It is no new thing for colonies to go out armed. Our ancestors came from Europe to this country in full panoply, and every colony to the Oriental countries is furnished with arms as a necessary protection. The pioneers of the great West bore arms from the East, with all necessary munitions of defence. From Marietta to Oregon, and from the close of the American revolution to the present era, the same protection has in all similar cases been provided. It was not merely that wild animals might be slain for safety or food; bands of predatory and murderous men, the original inhabitants of this Continent, were to be repulsed or held aloof by the fear of arms, wielded by strong hands and directed by courageous minds.

Is the case of the New-England emigrants to Kansas different in any essential circumstances from those which I have named? Are not ferocious animals to be slain, as then, for safety, and harmless ones for food? And, for reasons still more imperative, protection by arms is equally indispensable as then, not indeed in Kansas against the aborigines of the forest, but against men falsely called civilized, whose numerous and unprovoked assaults have been made upon peaceful emigrants and other travelers, on steamers or on the land, whose lawless spoliations and wanton destruction of property, and whose repeated murders have been perpetrated under circumstances of aggravated insult and cruelty, while the robbers and murderers still walk freely abroad and justice is unavenged; not to mention the menaces of a general massacre of a peaceful and unoffending population by an armed host under high physical excitement, a catastrophe of guilt and infamy which appears to have been prevented solely by the fact that the intended victims had arms in their hands, and had both the courage and the skill to use them effectually in self-defence—all these reasons impose upon the emigrants from Free States passing that way, the absolute, commanding necessity of protection by arms.

Could we, then, citizens of New-Haven, permit our emigrating friends to depart unarmed and to encounter these dangers without adequate protection? In us this neglect would have been cruel, in them suicidal. We are assured that all persons coming to Kansas from the South to settle or to leave, carry arms. Can any reason, then, be assigned why emigrants from New-England should come on in a defenceless condition? If the former course is right, the latter course cannot be wrong, and this will be the verdict of many a good and honorable mind in the South.

The New-England emigrants regard their arms as a defensive protection merely. The knowledge that they are thus provided will, as we believe, prevent the necessity of using them. The eastern emigrants to Kansas are in general real settlers, who go out, as our New-Haven colony have gone, to improve their fortunes, to create new and desirable homes, and to carry into that new and beautiful region those institutions which, under God, have produced the prosperity of their native States, the States of New-England.

The charge of treasonable designs against the Government we indignantly deny and repel. This is a question merely of safe emigration, and in this movement the Government is not at all in view, except in the act which has opened Kansas and Nebraska to emigration from every part of our country. The arms which are carried by the New-England emigrants have reference only to wild animals and lawless men, whose assaults, should they be made, will be resisted; but the arms will never be employed in acts of aggression.

There is no reason to believe that persons from the East have ever gone to Kansas merely to vote and then to return to their former homes. It appears quite incredible that men should travel fifteen hundred to two thousand miles, with no small expense of time and money, merely to cast a vote to carry an election. The strong tide of emigration which is now flowing West has for its object a permanent establishment in Kansas, and has not been undertaken from any transient impulse or for a fugitive and temporary purpose. Ill-health, disappointment, or other personal reasons may have induced some of the New England emigrants to return; but the great body of them will remain; and will, I trust, exhibit results, already indeed manifest, which will confer blessings on that Western world.

Those results will be such as belong to peaceful industry, enterprise, and industrial skill, appearing not only in material prosperity, but in intellectual and moral influences, which will produce a happy and flourishing community. I am not disposed to apologize for whatever aid I may have contributed by action or influence to arm our emigrant colony, nor am I aware that the extraneous circumstances of time, place and person connected with the occasion are of any serious importance. They were, at the crisis alluded to, wholly accidental and unexpected; but the exigency admitted not of change or delay, and the thing done was right. It is no evidence of a good cause when extraneous and irrelevant circumstances of little or no importance are officiously paraded to the neglect or concealment of a real and important issue.

The real issue in the present case is whether the arming which is conceded to persons emigrating from all other parts of our country, whether going to Kansas, to settle or to vote, should be denied to the emigrants from New-England. May they not also carry arms and munitions, and all other supplies and defences, necessary to the settlement of a new country on the very frontiers of civilization, and one of its most extreme outposts? Can any issue be more simple or more reasonable? Who can give any other answer than that which is now being practically given by the voluntary action of many thousands moving from the most remote points of our vast country to possess the promised land?

The arts of designing men, and the intemperate zeal of those who have viewed the subject through a false medium, have fostered prejudices and produced recriminations which are unfavorable to a candid and patriotic consideration of this subject. The wise and the good in the South and the South-west (and I have known many such) will, when the present feverish excitement has died away, come to view this matter right, and we must patiently wait for that most desirable result.

In justice to my fellow-citizens of New-England, I will add that the great body of them have no disposition to interfere with the internal concerns of other states. While they do not choose to espouse the cherished institution of the South, they will, however, use no means against it but those of reason, argument and moral influence.

These remarks, dear sir, you can dispose of as you think best, and you will allow me, in concluding, to express the high esteem and consideration with which I am yours, very respectfully and truly,

B. SILLIMAN.

American Tobacco in Europe—Duties Paid in 1855.

Department of State,
Washington, April 22, 1856.

Sir:—In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 17th instant, "that the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to this House, such information as may be in possession of the Department of State, respecting the tariff duties, restrictions, prohibitions and Custom-House regulations applicable to American tobacco in the principal commercial countries of Europe," I have the honor to transmit the accompanying papers. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Edmund Flagg, Superintendent of the Statistical Office, states that a condensed view of the subject is only necessary, the Tobacco interests of the United States having been fully considered in the recent Report on Commercial Relations. The statement furnished comprises the tariff duties, restrictions, prohibitions and Custom-House regulations applicable to American Tobacco in the following countries:

Bremen.—(Tariff-duties two-thirds of 1 per cent.)—Import duty is levied at the rate given in the invoice value, with the addition of freight and insurance charges. All foreign vessels (American excepted) must be entered at this port, by a licensed shipbroker; the exemption in favor of American vessels having been conceded by the Bremen Senate in 1852.

Great Britain.—(72 cents per pound, and 5 per cent. additional.)—Tobacco, snuff and cigars are prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, unless in vessels of not less than 120 tons burden, and into ports approved by the Commissioners of Customs. These ports are: London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Lancaster, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Plymouth, Newcastle, Southampton, Preston and Swansea, in England; Aberdeen, Leith and Greenock, in Scotland; and Dublin, Belfast, Galway, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Sligo, Waterford, Wexford and Drogheda, in Ireland. Duties alike from all countries and in all bottoms.

Belgium.—($1 86 per 221 pounds.)—In the direct trade between the United States and Belgium, the vessels of both nations are equalized by treaty. In the indirect or triangular trade there are discriminations, though frequently suspended by Belgium.

Sardinia.—(Government monopoly.)—The annual revenue cannot be calculated, as the Italian States are grouped in official returns of commerce.

Austria.—(Government monopoly.)—When imported by permission of the Government the duty is $4 65 per 110 pounds, besides 97 cents per pound for a license to import.

Sweden.—(5 5-6 cents per pound.)—The duty is over 100 per cent., and importations from the United States are almost entirely excluded.

Norway.—(5 5-6 cents per pound.)—Owing to a difference in the weights and measures in use in Norway, the duty is about 83.3 per cent. less than in Sweden.

Portugal.—(Government monopoly.)—The raw article for the factories of the Government is derived chiefly from Brazil, about half a million pounds per annum being received from the United States.

France.—(Government monopoly.)—By the terms of the treaty of June 24, 1822, American produce, if imported direct to France, in United States bottoms, is admitted on the payment of the same duties as apply to similar importations from countries out of Europe, in French vessels. The origin of the merchand

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

Examination Continued.

The Superintendents on Tuesday, made their Semi-Annual Examination of the large Twenty-first Ward School No. 49, on Thirty-seventh-street. The school edifice is in the latest and most improved style, having been opened but about six months, and the present being its first regular Semi-Annual Examination.

The Primary School, Mrs. KATE SIMONTON PALMER, Principal, had an attendance of 619 girls and boys, with a Register of 705. Her Vice Principal and Assistants are Misses Julia S. Clark, Mary Talbert, Emily S. Elwell, Caroline A. Morse, Caroline F. Elwell, Susan A. Sperling, Sarah E. Ryno, Emeline Steadman, and Louisa Velter. The accommodations and class-room facilities are of the highest order of excellence, and will comfortably seat from 900 to 1,000 pupils for routine exercises. The order and general appearance of the pupils, together with the regularity and precision of step observed in making the various changes, were the admiration of all present. The singing was better than usual in Primary Schools of a similar grade, and would be really excellent with the aid of a good piano. There were several dialogues spoken by the boys, and a quartette handsomely sung by four bright little girls. The closing exercise was a chorus, sung and whistled with fine effect by the larger children.

The grounds are so arranged that the small children are kept apart from the larger ones, thus insuring them from accident or injury as far as possible. There are bells, speaking tubes, and whist'es passing from the teacher's desk to the grounds, janitor's quarters, class rooms, and to the whole department, thus affording instant communication at all points in case of an emergency. Parents who desire good and well-ordered school for their little ones, will find No. 49 precisely such a school, with 300 vacant seats, which are rapidly filling up.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss FRANCES E. A. GUYER Principal, had 186 girls present, with a register of 190; Miss LAURA E. LEAL being Vice-Principal, and SUSAN E. SLOAN, MARY B. CURRY, HELEN B. HUNTER, and EMMA FITCH, Assistants. There is a piano in this Department, and singing is taught by several of the teachers, under the direction of Mr. WM. H. WOOD, who taught music with the violin accompaniment as early as 1842, in old Public School No. 12, in West Seventeenth-street—the site now occupied by Mr. MCNARY's School No. 11. Mr. WOOD also was the first to introduce the piano into a Boys' Grammar School in 1849, on the reopening of Public School No. 15, in Twenty-seventh-street, (now No. 14) of which he was Principal, having been transferred to the Boys' Department of No. 49 on its organization six months since. The singing was excellent. Several compositions were read of very fair merit. The one on History, by Miss MATILDA DANE, received the highest award of merit; an Album was presented by school officers to its author. There were but two classes examined. Compositions, grammar and singing were the strong points of the school. Premiums were given to Misses CORINA G. ANDERSON, for the best drawing, and FLORENCE B. ANDERSON, for the best penmanship. Miss EMMA J. HILLIKER was also noticed as deserving a premium for drawing, which a gentleman present offered to present at a future time. There are two hundred seats vacant at present in this well-managed school.

The Boys' Grammar School, WILLIAM H. WOOD, Principal, assisted by Samuel M. Perkins, George H. Moore, M. Josephine Rogers, Sarah A. Acheson, Kate A. Egbert, Julia St. John, and Martha A. Smith, had 370 boys present, with a register of 350. The singing was the best that has been given in a boys' school during the present series of examination. Vocal music is made a specialty by Mr. WOOD, who presided at the piano, assisted by Miss ROGERS. Most of the teachers sing well. The strong points of scholarship were arithmetic, algebra and physical geography taught by the Prussian method of off-hand maps drawn from memory on the black-board by the pupils, a method pursued no where else in the City. The class in algebra worked without the slightest hesitation in quadratics and further indeed than say that we have found on our tour. Master RAND gave as good a declamation as we have heard in school lately. The specimens of drawing, penmanship and mapping were very fine, especially the maps.

There are 100 vacant seats in this crack school.

The officers of the Twenty-first Ward are:

Commissioners—John Davenport, L. Fayette Rainey.

Inspectors—Lewis S. Thomas, E. H. Herrick.

Trustee—R. B. Atturbury, John Stephenson, R. Kelly, W. P. Lee, H. M. Schieffelin, James Owens, R. Stanberry, John G. Sperling.

With No. 49 closes the present series of semi-annual examinations of the large Ward Schools. The Girls' School No. 47, on Twelfth-street, in the Fifteenth Ward, not having had its public opening yet, will not be examined at present.

Mr. RANDALL made a feeling and appropriate address on closing his labors, which brought tears to many eyes as he spoke of his own bereavement in the death of his eldest son, and in the deaths of Messrs. MCKEEN, BRINSMADE and CURTIS. The patient industry and devotion of the City Superintendent to the interests of the schools under his charge, as evinced during this long series of examinations, entitle him to the warmest regards of all who have those interests at heart.

RECEPTIONS.

Primaries Nos. 25 and 26 in the Sixteenth Ward severally under Miss MCCORMICK and Miss MCGUIRE gave their first reception on Tuesday last. The attendance of visitors was very large at each, and the exercises gave great satisfaction. There are 150 pupils in each of these schools—all in good order and well conditioned.

A MONUMENT TO SUPERINTENDENT MCKEEN.

It has been proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Superintendent of Schools, JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq., in Greenwood, the expense to be defrayed by a penny subscription from all the children attending the Public Schools of the City. To do this, the Board of Education will have to suspend the action of one of their by-laws, which forbids the raising of any money from pupils to be expended out of the schools. This suspension, we understand, will be petitioned for at the next meeting. Mr. WILSON, the sculptor, is preparing, by request, an appropriate design for such a monument.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening. A petition was received from the American Express Company, asking leave to lay a rail-track from the Hudson River Railroad into their building, corner of Duane and Hudson streets. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

A COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

A report was received from the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of concurring with the Councilmen in appointing George H. E. Lynch a Commissioner of Deeds.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to lay the report on the table until the other Commissioners were nominated. Lost by 8 to 5.

Alderman VOORHIS hoped that Mr. Lynch would not be confirmed, as there were serious charges of defalcation against him as CLERK of the Superior Court, which he would like to give him time to explain.

Finally the report was recommitted.

EXPULSION OF A FIREMAN.

A very long debate ensued on the subject of confirming the decision of the Board of Fire Commissioners in favor of expelling James M. Byrne, foreman of Engine Company No. 1, from the Fire Department, on account of insubordination. Aldermen TUCKER and VOORHIS advocated the adoption of the majority report, (in favor of confirmation.) Alderman CLANCY spoke at length in favor of the minority report and moved that it be adopted. The motion was lost by a tie vote. The debate then continued on the adoption of the majority report. Alderman DRAKE said it was only prejudice against Mr. Byrne, which induced the charge, that he was a good fireman and had acted as he did only from ignorance of the law. Alderman TUCKER replied that Mr. B. was an intelligent man, far more intelligent than the Aldermen of the Twenty-second, and that being clerk of a Police Court, he should know the law. Finally the majority report was adopted by a vote of 11 to 9 and the action of the Commissioners confirmed.

A LONG AND TEDIOUS DEBATE.

A debate of more than one hour and a half in length ensued on the subject of the report of the Committee on Wharves, concurring to confirm award of contract for completing the buildhead at Manhattanville, and appropriating $50,000 therefor.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the report and accompanying documents be printed. Lost.

On motion of Alderman VARIAN it was amended by striking out a clause authorizing the head of the proper department, if the contractor should refuse the job, to award it to the next lowest bidder, who will duly execute the same.

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman CLANCY, the whole matter was laid on the table.

A petition from Augustus Van Mater and other Long Island farmers, for a continuance of the Twenty-third-street Ferry to the Penny Bridge, on Newtown Creek, was received and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

CASTLE GARDEN.

The question of concurring with the Councilmen to direct the Street Commissioner to remove the wharf on the outside of Castle Garden, called up a very long debate, in which the whole matter of the Emigrant depôt was discussed. Finally the Board concurred with the Councilmen by a vote of 11 to 9. Alderman VOORHIS contended that a majority of the whole Board were required to pass it, but the President decided against him.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and then the Board, after a session of nearly four hours, adjourned until this evening at 5 P. M.

Perseverance of Lady Franklin.

Mr. HENRY GRINNELL has just received a letter from Lady FRANKLIN, in which she expresses a desire that Dr. KANE should visit England, for the purpose of taking charge of another Arctic Expedition. She still hopes that some survivor of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN may be found living among the Esquimaux, from whom might be obtained the particulars of her husband's fate. She proposes to fit out a propeller at her own expense, and give the command to Dr. KANE.—*Evening Mirror.*

THE DISPUTED COMPTROLLERSHIP.

Giles vs. Flagg.

THE VERDICT.

THURSDAY, April 24, 1856.

Judge EMOTT proceeded to charge the Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I congratulate you that you have reached the conclusion of this protracted and severe litigation.

And I thank you for the promptness with which you answered to the call of the constituted authorities, and for the punctuality and the patience with which you have fulfilled your duties as Jurors in the trial of this cause.

The duty of a Juror is one of no ordinary importance, and it is a matter of the highest concern that it should, in all cases, be properly, conscientiously and intelligently performed. It concerns not merely the litigants in each particular case; it is of the highest importance to you and to me, and to every citizen, that the Jury box should be kept free from contamination, and that its deliberations should be wise and its verdicts righteous. The same principles of law and of judgment that are to decide the ordinary, and, as they appear in many instances, trifling controversies of daily occurrence in our Courts, are to be applied to the most momentous questions of property, or liberty, or life.

The same tribunals of judges and juries which sit to try the controversies of our humblest neighbor, are charged also with the protection of our own interests, and, therefore, all our interests and our dearest rights are involved in the daily proceedings of our courts of justice, and may, and assuredly will, be most seriously affected by the course these proceedings are suffered to take, and by the character of the men to whose hands they are committed.

It is a cause of regret and apprehension to reflecting men, and especially to those whose duties are daily discharged in courts of justice, at the bar, and on the bench, that our most discreet, our most intelligent citizens, men of business, of property, and of character, shrink, and are unwilling to give up the time and the labor to the public service which the duties of jurymen demand. We all know and feel how the withdrawal of such men from our political concerns has thrown the control of our public affairs into the most corrupt and unworthy hands.

You know this better than you, citizens of New-York: and some know better than you how your interests, as well as your reputation as a community, have suffered in consequence. The best protection of your rights and your interest that remains, is to be found in your courts of justice. Of these courts you need not be told. Juries are parties of equal power and equal importance as judges.

The meanest, the purest and the most fearless Judge may be helpless in presence of an ignorant or a corrupt Jury; and if the indifference or the reluctance of our right-minded and intelligent citizens, to serve in their panels, the meaner sort, it requires no prophet to see that the only salvation left for the state, will be a radical—it will be well, if it be not a bloody revolution.

Therefore, gentlemen, you have only done your duty as citizens and men, in this case, and a duty which after your example it were greatly to be desired that the better, the very best part of our people would cheerfully and punctually discharge, not merely on such an extraordinary summons as this, but in the trial of the most ordinary cases which occur there.

You have been told in the progress of this trial, that the question which you are to try is of no ordinary importance, and that the results of your verdict are to be of the greatest magnitude. Viewed in a certain aspect it may be so, but that aspect and those considerations are matters with which you have little or nothing to do. Neither you nor I am here to choose a Comptroller for the State of New-York. That choice has been made—made by the constituent body recognized by our laws, and in the manner they prescribe.

One of these two claimants, the plaintiff or the defendant, did in fact receive the greater number of votes for that office in November last, and was elected to fill it. It is for you to ascertain and determine which of the two it was. When you have done that, you will pronounce your decision by your verdict, and leave the consequences to the future and the responsibility of the choice which the people made for this important office, where they belong. They will neither be at your door nor service. As I have already said, we are not to make a Comptroller, we are only to find from this evidence whom the people have made a Comptroller.

The question in this case is purely a question of fact—a question for your exclusive determination—upon which the Court have no desire to control or direct you, if that were possible in any way, and you will understand that all which I shall say is intended to advise you of the points which strike me as leading, and the manner in which you can most readily and justly examine and decide the issue which you are to try. The dispute here lies within a very narrow compass, and this controversy turns upon two or three questions, which I will endeavor to present as clearly as possible.

This election was held in this District, and this mistake was made, if it was made, by three Inspectors—Crandall Rich, John C. Ketchum and John Burke; and two Clerks, Bolster and Herrick.

Herrick is not produced. Rich denies that any such error occurred. The others—Burke, Ketchum and Bolster—testify with more or less distinctness and positiveness to substantially the same story, that there were 316 votes for the relator, 106 for defendant, for this office, given, counted, and announced, and supposed to be entered in the returns, and so certified to the canvassers; and that the mistake and transposition were not discovered until several days afterwards.

Is this account probable and consistent with itself?

There is no inherent improbability in the statement that such a mistake or transposition did occur, apart from any other fact in the case.

The proclamation may have been made as claimed and disturbance prevented others from hearing, so that the error may not thus have appeared.

We must then look at the account of the discovery of this discrepancy, and at the surrounding facts.

Canvass completed on Wednesday, November —. Returns filed on Thursday.

It is told by witnesses who are worthy of credit, and who are not contradicted or discredited so as be unworthy of belief and confidence. In short is the account of this matter given by Burke, Ketchum, Roberts and Mills correct, or do Rich and the returns signed by all the Inspectors speak the truth? I do not put these questions as to the credibility of the plaintiff's testimony to you as if you were to indulge in any presumptions upon that question.

You are not to do so. You are to take up the evidence, without prejudice or presumption either way, and to see if it answers those tests. If it does, and you are satisfied that it is true, then all presumption against the relator's claims are overcome, and I can see no question that he must receive your verdict. Because, moreover, this case is thus resolved into a few questions of fact and credibility of testimony, and inasmuch as the trial of the cause has been protracted and interrupted, I shall only detain you with a summary of the evidence which has been given somewhat more in detail than I might otherwise think necessary.

1. The defendant is in possession of the office in question, holding it by a title authenticated in the proper manner by the prescribed authorities.

He has the legal certificate of the authorities by whom the votes are canvassed that he has been elected.

The presumption is that he is rightfully in office.

The Jury will start with that until it is overcome by proof which establishes clearly and satisfactorily to their minds, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the relator received more votes for this office than the defendant.

2. The relator *may*, and he seeks to contradict the canvass returns and certificate by proof, that it is erroneous in fact, and that he received more votes than were counted to him, and the defendant less, in consequence of an error in one District.

It will be necessary first to notice the whole vote counted to each in the City.

3. It is then admitted that these were canvassed in the whole City, as the vote for Comptroller: For Flagg 20,313; Giles 20,134; majority 177.

4. The case of the relator is, then, simply this—that in the first district of the Nineteenth Ward there occurred in making up the returns of the votes for the officers, an additional transposition—a clerical error merely—not designed by any one, and not discovered at the time, by which Mr. Flagg was credited with 130 votes over what he really had, so that his vote should have been 20,183, and Mr. Giles 130 less, which should have been 20,204, which would elect him by 81 votes.

This is the theory of the plaintiff's case, and of course it is either made out in its whole extent or falls entirely. There is no counting of doubtful votes, and no addition of votes. It is a single and a simple issue to be made out by the relator by producing proof.

5. It is necessary that the relator should establish this by positive proof; that is, by witnesses who can testify, of their own knowledge and recollections, that there were counted at that election in that district, these votes to these candidates respectively; and that, if the votes were returned, as it now appears they were, it was an error.

For not only does the relator start with the legal presumption against him, from the fact that the defendant has been declared elected by competent authority, but there is also a presumption as matter of evidence which he has to overcome by distinct proof, because the persons who, from the nature of the case, must possess the most accurate knowledge of the facts are the persons who counted these votes, and they, the inspectors and clerks, have made out and signed their returns declaring these votes to be as claimed by the defendant.

It is evident, therefore, that they cannot contradict their own act and certificate, except upon positive and distinct remembrance that the votes for this office of Comptroller in this district now are claimed by the relator.

6. This you would probably think the relator has done, if his evidence is to be credited. He has introduced several witnesses who have sworn with more or less distinctness and confidence, that the relator received 316 votes, and the defendant 186, in this district, and that they had so counted and announced. Their statements are explicit and complete, and if the jury believe them, they make out the relator's case.

So that the case resolves itself not only into a pure question of fact, but of the credibility of the relator's witnesses and of their account of this vote, and of its alleged erroneous entry and return. The question is, do you believe the theory of the plaintiff's witnesses? Is it probable and consistent in itself? Is it corroborated by the other facts and circumstances in the case?

7. The jury will next come to a consideration of the account given by the canvassers, who have appeared as witnesses in the case, and the question of the credit of these witnesses, and how far they are impeached or contradicted.

There are five leading witnesses for the relator, Burke, Ketchum, Bolster, Mills and Fitch.

All except Burke belong to the same party, and voted for Giles. But this is not evidence of any corrupt design on their part.

8. Burke swears positively to the mistake; the others swear only that there was a greater number of votes for Giles than for Flagg, but could not swear positively to the number, except from their tally list.

9. The defendant's counsel has brought this case to a mathematical test, which he deems conclusive. But it is for you to determine whether the premises, the data, upon which that calculation is founded, are correct.

It is claimed that there were 450 regular ballots—that is established by calculation. If we add to this the 267 split votes of the returns, it gives 717, which is 62 more than the entire number of votes that were cast.

The only way to reconcile this discrepancy is to assume that these 62 votes were counted as regular in all the other candidates except the candidate for Comptroller. The question is for you to determine whether this theory is consistent with the facts of the case.

10. The test, if you are satisfied with these mathematical calculations of the truth of the tallies, is the result given in the form of the regular vote. The theory of the relator, and the statements of his witnesses, cannot be correct, and this tally list untrue. The theory is, that there was a transposition, and if the tally which shows that the transposition was made, is untrue, the theory utterly fails.

The Judge proceeded to illustrate this point at length, and review the testimony in relation to it.

The conclusion of the charge was as follows:

You must test both of the papers by the facts. The defendant contends that this paper is entirely a fabrication: that the tally list has been altered; that upon its face its bears manifest evidence of it. You have the paper, and are the best judges of it.

If you believe the paper has been altered, of course it would be a very powerful evidence. The plaintiff has proved there was a very powerful personal and political feeling against Mr. Flagg, and that he could only arrive at the obtained result by fraud. The defendant has introduced the ballot box, but it strikes me the evidence is not very conclusive.

There is no proof that the ballots have been changed, and there is no proof that they have not been tampered with. The box was in an exposed position, and its contents could freely have been altered. It had been said this case is a fraud begun at the election, and carried out until this time, but I do not understand it so; if there has been any fraud, it has been in the manufacture of witnesses.

The case is one of great public interest, and the community is now waiting your decision with anxiety. But you should be free from all such influences; your decision should be strictly in accordance with the testimony. Unmoved by surrounding influences, your course must be marked according to that which is true and accords with your own conscience. Human states, parties and present influences pass away—truth only remains and is eternal.

The Jurors retired about 12¼ o'clock, and, after a consultation not extending beyond thirty minutes, returned with a verdict for the defendant, Mr. FLAGG.

THE STANWIX HALL AFFAIR.

Trial of Louis Baker for the Murder of Wm. Poole—One more Juror Sworn.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Strong.

The effort to impannel a Jury in the case of Louis Baker, indicted for the murder of Bill Poole at Stanwix Hall, in February of last year, was resumed this day before Judge STRONG.

Baker was in Court, as on the previous days. His confinement does not seem to have affected his health otherwise than favorably.

The panel was drawn for 500, some of whom had been excused. Two hundred and five answered to their names. Of these but seven were found competent to act as jurors, and only six of them were sworn. Mr. MAX, the seventh, being a Hebrew, and having conscientious objections to sitting on Saturday, was excused.

Inclusive of the five jurors previously sworn, the list now stands as follows: Alexander Phyfe, broker; John Croell, dentist; Geo. S. Mawson, furrier; Wm. H. Slocum, saloon keeper; James Peterson, grocer; John McKesson, merchant; James Bruce, mahogany dealer; Patrick H. Noonan, storage; Isaac Rosenberg, jeweler; Richard Fox, liquor dealer; John Evans, boarding-house keeper.

At 4½ o'clock the panel was exhausted.

It was then arranged that the Court should adjourn till Friday, at 11 A. M., in expectation of being able to obtain the twelfth juror from among those who to-day were absentees.

The Judge cautioned the jurors against conversation with each other or any body else, and the Court adjourned.

POLICE INTELIGENCE.

ARREST FOR THROWING VITRIOL.

Geo. N. Cooper, a young man, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Harper, of the Tenth Ward, charged with throwing a large quantity of vitriol upon clothing and bedding belonging to Mrs. Maria Colby, residing at No. 17 Ludlow-st., thereby destroying the same. It is alleged that Cooper recently purchased a quantity of vitriol at the drug store corner of Orchard and Division streets, and during the absence of Mrs. Colby, entered her room and threw it over a silk dress and the bedding. It is further charged that the contents of the bottle was saw him perform the malicious act, and afterwards leave the house. He is said to have for some time been at enmity with Mrs. Colby, and to have repeatedly threatened to have revenge for his wrongs. Justice BRENNAN, before whom he was taken, committed him to prison to await examination. The druggist who sold him the acid, will be examined before the Magistrate, as to the quantity the accused purchased.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

On Wednesday night, Policeman Hyatt, of the Tenth Ward, discovered three young men attempting to force an entrance into the tailor's shop of Wm. Pennoyer, No. 202 Canal-street, and at once rushed upon them. Two of the burglars, named John Cornell and Wm. Glenecross, he secured, but the other fled and escaped. The prisoners were taken to the Station house and searched, when two skeleton keys, a pair of nippers, a screw-driver, a candle and some matches were found in their possession. One of the keys fitted the front door of the shop, and would probably have been used by the offenders, had the arrival of the officer not prevented it. The prisoners were taken before Justice BRENNAN and locked up, in default of $1,000 bail, each, for trial.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Henry Cox, of the firm of H. Cox & Brother, livery stable keepers in Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by Officer WARD, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having, on the 17th of September last, obtained, by means of false and fraudulent representations, two carriages, valued at $1,600, from the firm of Brewster & Sons, carriage dealers, in Broadway. The affidavit of the complainant, who is one of the last-named firm, states, that at the time above named the accused called at their Repository and purchased two carriages, on which he asked a credit of several months. He was questioned as to the responsibility of his firm, when he stated that the stock of carriages, horses, sleighs, &c., on hand, was worth $5,000, and all that was owing by the firm was about $600; further, that his partner, Daniel Cox, owned a farm in Jamaica, L. I., worth $4,000 over and above the mortgage upon it, and added that the firm was perfectly solvent. Upon these representations a credit was given, but when the notes matured they were protested and now remain unpaid. The complainant alleges that he has since the sale learned that the representations referred to were false, and he believes them to have been made for the purpose of fraud. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and required to give bail to await an examination on the charge.

STABBING AFFRAY.

An affray took place yesterday afternoon at the groggery, corner of West Broadway and Duane streets, between Michael Marony and one of the attaches of the place named George Clark, in which the former received a very dangerous stab between the eighth and ninth ribs of the right side, and a severe cut on his lower lip, inflicted with a meat knife in the hands of his antagonist. It is stated that Marony was the aggressor, inasmuch as he entered the groggery and attempted to carry off a coat belonging to Clark. He was taken to the New-York Hospital and placed in care of Dr. Van Blarcom, and Clark was arrested and locked up.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 8 to 13, 15 to 17.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 1969, 1357, 1564, 2408, 2514, 2192, 2193, 2618, 2069, 2632, 2629, 2429, 2195, 2766, 1586, 2032, 2718, 2516, 775, 2564, 1278, 2562, 2758, 2625, 1882, 1906, 1847, 2763, 2068, 2128, 2368, 2220, 2260, 1568, 908, 2677, 2609, 2709. *Special Term*.—Nos. 74, 144, 123, 127, 139, 151, 219, 153, 155 to 159, 228, 161, 162, 163, 100, 164, 165.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 252, 263, 449, 450, 200, 491, 109, 496, 505, 506, 509, 515, 122, 370, 217, 264, 173, 64, 484, 517, 520, 522, 527 to 530, 532, 534, 538 to 541, 543, 545 to 550, 452, 155.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*.—Nos. 116 to 128, 131 to 134. *Part II*.—Nos. 150, 136, 89, 137 to 144, 146, 148, 149, 136, 147.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ASSAULT AT PALERMO.

The United States vs. *Edward English*.—This defendant was brought home a prisoner from Palermo, where he was examined before the Consul, on a charge of inflicting a severe assault with a dangerous weapon on Tom Clark, the first mate of the ship *White Wing*. The prisoner was committed for trial.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE.

Judge DAVIES has adopted the following rules for the Supreme Court Circuit during the May Term.

No Jury will be impannelled during the first week.

That week will be devoted to the calling of the Calendar, not exceeding 300 causes each day, for the following purposes:

1. To mark such as can only be disposed of by a Jury trial.

2. To dismiss complaints in such cases as the plaintiff shall not answer, and to take inquests in such cases as the defendants shall not answer.

3. To try by the Court all cases in which the parties shall consent thereto.

4. To refer all cases in which the parties shall consent to a reference, or in which the Court has power to order one.

The Court will open each day at 10 A. M., and take a recess from 2 to 3 P. M., each day.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Clarke.

In the matter of the application of Walter S. Griffin et al.—Referee's report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Morrell D. Bowen vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company*.—In this case, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff with $500 damages.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Nathaniel T. Whitney vs. *Griffiths & Tillinghurst*.—In this case, reported yesterday, the Jury found for the plaintiff damages $1,583 61, to which the Judge made an allowance of $100.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—THURSDAY.

THE ADOPTION CASE—HINTS TO CORONERS.

Judge CAPRON having stated during the progress of this case on Wednesday, that he "would take time to consider and give his opinion" as to the admissibility in evidence of the depositions of the deceased before the Coroner,

At the opening of the Court on Thursday morning he proceeded to do so.

His conclusion was that the papers could not legally be admitted. As a proceeding before the Coroner, they were informal, incomplete. They were not perfect. The statute requires that when application is made to a Coroner, he shall summon a Jury and witnesses. As soon as the proceedings disclose that any citizen is implicated, he is to be brought up, and the Jury must sign that inquisition so charging the accused, as required by the statute. The words used in the papers are "dangerously *sick*," not dangerously wounded; he apprehended the statute was compulsory as to the terms to be employed. Besides, the Jury have not found anything charging Cobell particularly, nor in fact any one; they merely sign the examination. Now, in the case of *The People* vs. *Restell*, it was held that the proceedings must be regular, and the testimony offered was rejected because that rule was violated. The Judges then decided that nothing less than perfect proceedings could constitute evidence under the statute against anybody. If one thing be omitted, so may anything. So, in any case, it is not enough that an inquisition charges a man by name as implicated, it must be shown that he was present during the proceedings. There is only one way of making these papers (or the substance of them,) evidence, and that is the examination of the accused *de novo*, with a caution not to criminate himself. I decide to exclude these papers, chiefly because the proceedings are not perfect. Such proceedings as regulate arrest and bail, must conform as a *special* proceeding strictly to the statute.

Mr. Van Buren, for the prosecution, would admit the document to be somewhat defective, but would ask whether it could not be received in evidence as a proceeding, by and before a committing magistrate. In such case the only requisite is that the witness be examined on oath in presence of the accused party. Before a committing magistrate a jury is needless.

The Judge called for the statute regulating proceedings before the Coroner's Court. After reading it he observed, "these declarations are so explicit: I do not see how we can get around them. If the inquisition charges any person, the Coroner may then arrest him, not if the testimony charges him with such offence. The action of the Coroner is based upon the inquisition, and upon that solely." If *Mr. Van Buren* asks—Does not the Coroner acquire jurisdiction when he finds any one is implicated?

The Judge replied—I do not so understand it. If any one is *charged* by the inquisition, he then issues his warrant.

Mr. Van Buren—Well, this party was arrested the instant it was suspected there was a case against him.

The Judge—I repeat, if a Jury FIND any murder or felony committed, then the Coroner legally arrests and binds over witnesses. But, in this case, there is no *finding*. So there comes in the doctrine already laid down by the Judges in *Restell's* case—namely: that, in the event of any informality, papers are no evidence. A Coroner may invite a suspected party to attend, but I don't say he has a legal right to compel his attendance. I have always doubted whether he could be sent for until charged by the inquisition. I ought not to go beyond the existing decisions.

In this lame state of the case, the Jury (under direction of the Judge) delivered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James Sherlock, a youth, was placed on trial, charged with having attacked Sarah Connor, of No. 183½ East Thirteenth-street, on 9th April, about 9 o'clock in the evening, as she was crossing Tompkins Park, from Tenth-street to Seventh-street. She had about $2 in her purse, which was abstracted—a rope having been thrown around her by a lot of rowdy young thieves in the Park, for the purpose of facilitating that operation. The prosecutor gave her evidence very unwillingly, and stated she did not wish the accused to have "anything done at him."

Policeman Patrick Barry arrested one of the runaways, the prisoner at the bar, and at the moment of the arrest prosecutor then identified him. However, the Jury took a lenient view of the evidence, and *acquitted* the lad.

LONG ISLAND.

Serious Accident.

ALBERT ATWATER, an engineer in THURSBY'S rope walk, Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, by the breaking of a plank upon which he was standing oiling the engine while in motion, was precipitated into the machinery, at about 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, and before the engine could be stopped he was nearly crushed to death. The Messrs. THURSBY called in the aid of Dr. LOVETT, and rendered every assistance possible, but there is little hope that the injured man will recover.

☞ A meeting of the Republican Club of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, was held on Tuesday evening at Academy Hall, Skillman-street, Mr. VAN NESS presiding. There having been two organizations in the Ward a fusion was effected, and the President of the Club having resigned, Mr. VAN NESS was elected President, and J. W. JORALEMON, Esq., Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY.

A County Workhouse.

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders have for some time past been devoting attention to the subject of erecting a County Workhouse, in which convicts could be employed at labor, instead of indulging in idleness as at present, in the County Jail. A Committee of the Board have ascertained that on Blackwell's Island, the labor of convicts is worth fifty cents per day as laborers in getting out stone, and from 20 to 35 cents per day, working by contract at different trades. The expense for boarding convicts on Blackwell's Island, is 91 cents per week, with three meals per day, while in the Hudson County Jail it costs $2 17 per week for two meals. It is regarded as expedient to establish a workhouse, so that convicts may not only earn their board, but pay fines and costs of Court, sometimes imposed upon them. To carry out this plan, the purchase of the Poor-House Farm, situated in the town of Secaucus, on the bank of the Hackensack river, is recommended. It forms a portion of the tract of land known as Snake Hill, and contains 275 acres of land, of which 75 are cultivated, besides the meadow. It also contains an inexhaustible quarry of stone adapted to building purposes, and for Russ or Belgian pavements. It is owned jointly by the city of Hoboken, city of Hudson, and townships of North Bergen and South Bergen. It will be sold, for this purpose, for $15,000. The sum of $20,000 has been offered for it by individuals. The paupers of the cities and townships could also then be taken care of. The impediment to the project is the opinion of the South Bergen Town Committee, that they had not power to sell without the authority of the popular vote.

Town of Bergen.

Messrs. GEO. VREELAND, JOHN BRINKERHOFF, GARRET SIP, S. D. HARRISON, and HENRY BRINKERHOFF, were on Monday last elected members of the Council of this corporation for the ensuing year.

Col. Schlessinger.

Col. SCHLESSINGER, to whose pusillanimity late accounts attribute the defeat of WALKER's forces in Costa Rica, went from this City not long ago, making his escape from the U. S. Marshals, who were after him, in the disguise of a coal heaver. It was understood here that his previous history had shown him to be anything but a coward. By birth he is a German Jew. He is of medium height, good looking, his Jewish features not too prominent; he is well built, and of capital constitution. Having been implicated in the Hungarian and German insurrections, he took refuge in this country, when he soon became affiliated with the LOPEZ fillibusters. Being a well educated man, an accomplished linguist, and not overburdened with any nice scruples, he was soon a great favorite with the Cuban patriots, who gave him the commission of Major in the liberating army. He went to Cuba with Gen. NARCISO LOPEZ, and is said to have behaved with the most daredevil gallantry, at Los Pozas, Bahia, Honda, &c., and when circumstances which they could not control disbanded the little army, he accompanied the General in his flight to the mountains.

The sufferings they endured are matters of history. They were taken prisoners; LOPEZ was garroted and SCHLESSINGER sentenced to be imprisoned for life in the Spanish fortress of Ceuta on the Coast of Africa. He was sent thither, and incarcerated in a dungeon, whence, though heavily ironed, and strictly guarded with a sentinel always in sight, he escaped within a few months and returned to the United States. One would suppose his hair breadth escapes had given him a horror of fillibusterism; but no sooner had SCHLESSINGER arrived here than he joined himself to the order of the Lone Star, and taking his orders from the Junta Central in this City was dispatched on business to General QUITMAN. On his return northward he was for a few days locked up in the Charleston (S. C.,) jail on account of a romantic episode he had indulged in in New-Orleans, but through the influence of the Palmetto fillibusters he was soon set at liberty.

At one time he carried on a cigar and liquor business in this City, but it did not last long.

A Curious Story.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Examiner*, an excellent religious weekly published in this City, gives the following curious story of a recent incident in the Senate:

Nor is this the only instance of getting up a reputation in the Senate by the learning of others. An amusing instance of this sort occurred no longer ago than Wednesday last, when Mr. JONES, of Iowa, made his "maiden speech," which he was allowed to make, in reply to Mr. HALE's speech, entirely out of order, but inasmuch as it was his maiden speech, and he wanted to make it then, the Senate graciously granted his request. The Hon. Senator got on very well with reading the speech at first, but soon it was apparent *he could not read his own handwriting*. The manuscript was very bad, and at times the Senator was quite unable to make out what it was. This recurring so often, excited the surprise of Senators, when soon it was whispered about that the speech was not his own, but the Rev. Mr. DAVIS's, the Senate Chaplain from Iowa, who was brought here by Mr. JONES, probably to do him this very service. The Senate Chaplain elect behind the chair of the President of the Senate, in great trepidation at the halting manner in which Mr. Senator JONES was getting on with his speech.

One of the Senators who was let into the secret of the paternity of this speech, went behind the Chair of the President, and coming up to the Rev. clergyman, said to him: "How is it, Mr. DAVIS, you allow your Senator and friend to make himself so supremely ridiculous by such a speech as he is now delivering?" The Rev. Chaplain, reddening up to his hair, stammered out—"What have I to do with Mr. JONES's speech! I don't see him very often."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A rather bitter war is, at present, waging between M. WILSON CROKER and Mr. HAYWARD, with respect to the correctness of a translation of MONS. MONTALEMBERT's recent work on England, executed by an unknown lady who appears as H. B., and recommended to Mr. MURRAY, the celebrated publisher, by Mr. CROKER. The translation appears to be in several portions incorrect, and was published without the authority or inspection of the author. Both the combatants wield a bitter lance. Mr. CROKER, who is now near 90 years of age, was celebrated as a Tory of the old Eldon school, and served as Secretary of the Admiralty under various administrations. He has since for some years been editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and is still an occasional contributor. The articles on *Macaulay's History* are from his pen. Mr. HAYWARD is a barrister, a writer in the *Edinburgh*, and was for some years a writer on the *Morning Chronicle*. About a year since he was appointed Secretary to the Poor Law Board by Lord ABERDEEN, of whose party he has been a constant supporter. He is author of the celebrated satirical pamphlet on DISRAELI, and is the most brilliant conversationist in England.

Mr. KEOGH, the Attorney-General for Ireland, has been raised to the seat on the bench, vacated by the death of Mr. Justice TORRENS, of the Common Pleas. Mr. KEOGH is the youngest Judge ever appointed to the bench in England or Ireland, with the exception of Mr. Justice BULLES, who at the age of 32 was raised to the bench by Chief Justice MANSFIELD. Mr. KEOGH is but 37. He was considered the ablest advocate at the Irish bar, and his defence of Mrs. TALBOT in the divorce case of Talbot vs. Talbot was publicly pronounced by Lord CAMPBELL and the Lord Chancellor, "the greatest forensic effort of the last half century." Personally Mr. KEOGH was a universal favorite in and out of the House of Commons, being a genial companion, good husband, most affectionate father and staunch friend. His politics were Peelite, and he served his party with undeviating fidelity. On the accession of Lord PALMERSTON to the Premiership he continued in office with Mr. MONSELL and others of the Peelite party. His place is taken by Mr. FITZGERALD, and the Solicitor Generalship of Ireland—about 1,400 per annum—conferred on Mr. CHRISTIAN, an eminent equity barrister in Ireland. Mr. FITZGERALD will probably be reelected for Ennis. For Mr. KEOGH's seat at Athlone there are various cand

New-York Daily Times.

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☞ In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to the Cooly trade, and the sacrifice of human life attending the traffic. The Three Million Armament bill was discussed, but was finally laid aside, and Mr. HOUSTON resumed his remarks condemnatory of the action of the Naval Board. In the House, the Senate bill for remitting or refunding duties paid on goods destroyed by fire was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. BENJAMIN made a speech in favor of the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories.

☞ Prof. SILLIMAN, in a letter which we publish in another column, vindicates the recent emigration from New-Haven to Kansas, from the calumnies so liberally heaped upon it by the Pro-Slavery press. He asserts the right of every man to go armed, and says that self-protection absolutely requires it in new countries where, as in Kansas, the inhabitants are exposed, not only to the attacks of savage beasts, but to those of still more savage ruffians. The letter puts the whole case very strongly, and will be read with interest.

☞ Comptroller FLAGG, it will be seen, is confirmed in his office by the verdict of a Jury. There are few friends of economy in the administration of public affairs, whatever may be their political views, who will not rejoice at this result.

Political Symptoms.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Commercial* writes as follows:

"Some of the Southern Whigs, like Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, and Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, think there is really so much danger of the election of a Republican, either by the people or by the House, that *they advise the Whigs to go for the Democratic nominee.*"

These "Southern Whigs" are getting along a little too fast. They show their hands somewhat too soon. It is the cue of "Whigs" in this section, as may be gathered from their respectable but somewhat rancid organ, to hold out the flag of a separate organization. They fear that, if their ultimate purpose is prematurely disclosed, they may lose the support of some who have hitherto kept them in countenance.

That the real object of the galvanic attempts here to store a semblance of vitality to the *corpus* of the old Whig Party, was, to transfer those Whigs so far deluded as to fall into it, to the Democratic Party, has been apparent from the outset to every intelligent observer. The process has been quite as evident as the purpose. The movement was initiated at the recent HENRY CLAY Anniversary celebrations. Those mournful festivals were conducted, for the most part, by Democrats. The chief actors in the central exhibition, in the neighborhood of Washington, were those distinguished admirers of Mr. CLAY while living, Senators DOUGLAS, A. P. BUTLER and CALEB CUSHING. The learned Attorney-General addressed the mourners, as he said, in the name of the Federal Executive. The Senator from South Carolina, who, at the most memorable period of Mr. CLAY's life, was, no doubt, prepared, with the rest of his State, to resist his policy in arms, was especially warm in his eulogy; and Mr. DOUGLAS, who threatens, even now, to subdue by force of arms those States and their people from which Mr. CLAY derived the only effective support he ever received, vied with his Democratic colleague in heaping honor upon the memory of the dead. The meaning and intent of the proceeding was simply to appropriate the name of HENRY CLAY, as the greatest leader of the Whigs, to the Democracy.

In this City Ex-Gov. HUNT, JOSEPH L. WHITE and a few other exhumed Castle Garden Union Committee men, sang the same tune, though set to a different air. The Ex-Governor was eloquent in his deprecation of a sectional crusade upon the South. He affected to believe that it was not the South, but the North, which had destroyed the Missouri compact; he had no fears that Kansas would become a Slave State, and no tears to shed over the graves of those slain in resistance to the schemes of those engaged in the attempt to make it such.

In Kentucky a Convention of old Whigs has been called, and one is about to be held in Maryland. The *National Intelligencer* rejoices over both movements as signs of the reappearance of live Whigs. We nowhere hear what issues this party proposes to make with any other party; nor what power it will have to execute any purpose to which it may direct its energies. We are left to infer, that the only object of this supplementary manœuvre is to subtract from the strength of the opposition to the Democracy; fearing that even this will not prove sufficient, it is already suggested that the Whigs must openly join forces with the Administration party against the whole body of its opponents.

Availability.

The Washington *Union* is greatly exercised by the suspicion that the Republicans are in pursuit of an available candidate for the Presidency, and devotes nearly two of its columns to an exposure of the nefariousness of such a design. The *Union* is decidedly opposed to availability—in an opponent—and endeavors to exhibit the political wickedness of such an element in a Presidential campaign. However, the concluding sentence of the *Union's* anti-availability article strongly remind one of a well-known fable of the fox who tried to convince his friends that the non-wearing of tails was all the rage in the upper circles of fox-dom. The *Union* cautions the Democracy that to oppose Republicanism will "require perfect concert and harmony in the ranks of the National men for its successful resistance."

The Supreme Court.

A case has recently been argued and is soon to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, growing out of the following facts. A slave in Missouri was taken by his master to Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and from thence to Council Bluffs, in Iowa. The slave married a slave woman. A child was born to this couple while in Council Bluffs, and one also upon the Missouri while in transit, over the free waters of the country. When back in Missouri the slaves claimed their freedom. The Washington correspondent of the *Independent*, speaking of this case, says:

"Under the former decisions of this Court the voluntary taking of slaves to a free State by the master, gave them freedom. The Court, I understand, by a majority of judges, has overruled all its previous decisions, and has decided that the persons are still slaves, *i. e.*, the law of a slave State holds a slave in bondage *while* in a free State. This is the gist of it."

We believe that cases are numerous in which slaves, *while in* Free States, having been taken thither voluntarily by their masters, have claimed and been awarded their freedom. Whether the Supreme Court has ever decided that the law of the Free State operated upon the slave so that, after his return to a Slave State, he could still claim his freedom, we are not aware. If the Court has now gone to the length stated in the above extract, and decided that the law of a Slave State holds a slave in bondage *while in a Free State*, it revolutionizes the whole theory and practice of our Government. It destroys everything like State Sovereignty, in the *Free* States, and subjects all law, State and National, to the law of Slavery. That the unchecked course of the Slavery Propaganda would eventually lead to this, we have never doubted;—but we were not prepared for so early a decree of the Supreme Court, establishing Slavery as the supreme power in the Republic. Such decisions discourage the hope, which prudent men have cherished, that the contests growing out of Slavery might have a peaceful solution. They point unerringly to black and bloody issues.

Mr. Buchanan.

If Mr. BUCHANAN's chances of a nomination survive the ordeal through which he is now passing, they will show a good deal more vitality than they have thus far evinced. His friends, with the City Corporation to back them, are parading him as a Presidential candidate. It is in this capacity exclusively that he is now exhibited;—for if his name had not been brought forward in that connection, no one would ever have thought of giving him a public reception. All experience shows that nothing is more fatal to a man's chances for this nomination than an apparent eagerness on his part to achieve it. Aside from the fact that it stimulates the jealousy and hostility of his rivals, it encounters an invincible prejudice in the public mind. There is an instinctive sense among the people, that the Presidency is not an office to be sought through the usual channels of demagoguism and political intrigue,—that its duties and responsibilities should put it beyond the reach of personal aspiration. Nothing contributed more to prevent the election of Mr. CLAY, Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. CALHOUN, than a popular impression, whether just or not, that they were seeking it and shaping their political conduct to that end. And on the other hand, nothing aided Gen. TAYLOR's election more than the belief that he was utterly indifferent to the office.

Mr. BUCHANAN will find that the ostentatious demonstrations which his political friends have induced him to make, of a purpose to be a candidate, will do him much more hurt than good.

Lane and Douglas.

We publish this morning, under the telegraphic head, Col. LANE's card to Senator DOUGLAS, which will be read with no slight degree of interest by the friends of the two gentlemen. The Illinois Senator does not appear to peculiar advantage seen through the lens of Colonel LANE's letter, and, if he had not already acquired the soubriquet of the "Little Giant," we hardly think he would have gained it after the appearance of this card. Colonel LANE, in plain terms, accuses Senator DOUGLAS of cowardice, treachery and falsehood, and accuses the Honorable gentleman of having first lured him to his house under the pretence of friendship, and then of betraying the confidence which had been reposed in him. Mr. DOUGLAS has been accustomed, lately, to rather severe hits from men whose animosity he had wantonly provoked; but the card of Colonel LANE is aimed at him with such force and precision that he will hardly be able to dodge the blow. A Senator who is ambitious of a nomination for the Presidency cannot afford to have such missives as Colonel LANE's letter sent to the public without justifying himself from its attacks.

The Union at the South.

The writer in the Charleston *Mercury*, from whose papers we have recently quoted sundry opinions upon the question of Slavery, insists that the preservation of the Union much longer is impossible. He says that all our recent legislation has proceeded upon the false assumption that the Federal Constitution was to be maintained. We copy the following from his argument:

"Why does the South base its statesmanship upon the false hopes of restoring the Constitution, and peace and harmony to the Union, by accomplishing that which is politically impossible, by reason of the inherent nature of man? The answer is plain, and I dare to make the answer according to my convictions of the truth. The statesmanship of the South, our method of political thought, our false faith now in the Democratic Party, proceed upon the ground that the Union is our centre of thought, from which we must reason outwards, and that *the Union and the Constitution, and the public liberty with them, can be preserved.*

Now, I assert broadly, that these premises are erroneous, and the statesmanship and policy based upon them, therefore cannot be sure. *The Constitution itself, in its structure, supposes and assumes, as based upon the assumption that*

will be accomplished in its form. The Union is formed is based upon *the same fundamental error*, while both proceed upon the additional assumption that they can be preserved, and the public liberty be also preserved, with and by them. All these assumptions are founded upon the idea of homogeneity in the people whose political destiny they are to control, and hence the bright hopes they imparted to the lovers of liberty throughout the world during the infancy of the Republic. But is it not most apparent, that when that homogeneity upon which they rest is destroyed, as it has been destroyed, by the most extraordinary national development and increase of population within the limits of the Union, brought about by the influx of heterogeneous ethnological elements, contributed by literally all the nations of the earth, to an extent never before known in the annals of the human races, then *the principles of the Constitution amd the Union do not apply to the new condition of things in the Union;* and that, too, upon the well established principles of law, which is strongly applicable to the case, that when the reason upon which the law is founded ceases, the law ceases with it."

"Moving," and the Remedy.

The approach of the 1st of May must remind many of our citizens that this is a transitory life. We find ourselves at the end of each year, in the words of the good old hymn, "a year's march nearer home," but somehow we never reach that long-dreamed-of spot. We seem sometimes a vast procession of homeless persons, whom some invisible policeman is forever warning to "move on." Again must the old story be repeated; our snug rooms must be broken up; our familiar pictures be taken down; our arm-chairs, and carpets, and beds, and cradles, be packed away in carts—and we go abroad again in search of a *home*. Again must we be cheated and sworn at by carmen; our books soiled, casts nibbled, furniture maimed, China broken, chairs sprung, and beds crushed;—again we must live for weeks in damp rooms and straw-littered halls, and be hardly comfortable next May, when we start again!

And why? Is it the destiny of a genuine New-Yorker always "to be moving?"

Our outside friends must not suppose that by any exertion of imagination, we New-Yorkers enjoy this. It is simply an effort to live. The rent rises, and we must move on; or pressure has driven us into a bad house, and we seek a better one. We utter the bitter experience of nine-tenths of our readers, when we say that *moving* is an intolerable bore. But what shall we do? There are thousands and tens of thousands of people in New-York with incomes from $1,000 to $2,500 per annum. They are among the most intelligent and cultivated persons in the City. They enjoy society; they like pleasant streets, and squares, and good neighborhood. But to get these, they must pay from $700 to $1,000 rent for a house—and even then not get a handsome one. Such a rent of course is beyond proportion for such incomes. It is all very well to say, "go to a side street near one of the rivers, and find a cheap house." But half the pleasure of life is being near people you like. And a distant side-street is really further from your friends often, than a residence in the country. If you are in the country, your friends will make an excursion to you—but to a distant side street—never.

Then why not go to the country? A cottage can be leased on the Hudson for $500 a year; and land at the other end of Staten Island can be bought for $250 an acre. Because "*we*"—the public—do not like the country. It is too far from business; it is dull; it is cold and dreary in Winter; it has no concerts, nor lectures, nor libraries, nor parties, and we detest railway traveling and fear steamboats. A great amount of the population must always live in the City, of course. What shall be done, then? Rents will rise. Nothing will ever be so valuable in New-York as room. Our City can really grow but in one direction. There is no use in grumbling. It is a law of nature in New-York, that rents will rise. The only remedy, that we see, is the one which we have so often urged in this journal—the building of "Family-houses," for the better classes. Why cannot some builder or architect, lay a plan before the public, imitated from one of the Paris and Berlin houses? Let a large house be built—say on three lots, with 75 feet front—with a wide door kept by a porter, a fine hall, on each side of which a suite of handsome rooms should open. Let each set of rooms run around half the building on every floor, there being a court in the centre for air and side-light. The kitchens should correspond with each other on every floor, and there should be a common back stairway. Thus there would be two families, or "houses" on each story, and their front doors would open on the common hall. Each family could be as separate and private as now, in our blocks. The cellar could be partitioned into separate small cellars for the different occupants. The rents could range from $300 to $500, according to the height, &c.—the whole with ten families, paying perhaps $3,700 rents to the owner.

Such a house could be placed in a handsome part of the town, well-built, agreeable and even fashionable, at a third of the expense now paid for similar accommodations—and why should it not pay? We hope some architect will propose a plan for such a building, with estimates of expenses, &c. The erection of it would, in our opinion, be a public benefaction.

Emigration and the War.

One of the immediate effects in this country of the conclusion of the Eastern War will be the renewal of the emigration from England and Germany, which the war so materially checked. An immense number of men will be dismissed from the regular armies, and nearly fifty thousand militia men will be disbanded in England. The greater part of these men were agricultural laborers, who have been elevated and improved by their military training, and rendered unfit for their former employments. They will naturally seek to better their fortunes either in the United States or the British Colonies. But the Germans will find their way to our shores, where they are drawn by the great numbers of their countrymen already settled here. So that we may anticipate a greatly increased immigration from Europe this year over that of 1855. Europe has been depleted of nearly a million of her population during the past two years by the war. The very bone and sinew of the land, which, if transported to this country, would have added enormously to our national wealth, and greatly increased the commerce of the world, have been utterly lost to mankind.

The School Law.

In the very general disgust which has been excited by the character of the Legislature which has recently adjourned, very little attention, apparently, is paid to what was done by it in the way of law-making; and it may not be sufficiently known that an important act was passed amendatory of the existing School Laws, which abolishes the office of Town Superintendent, and substitutes that of School Commissioner. By the requirements of the new law, all the duties heretofore imposed upon the Town Superintendents—such as forming, altering, consolidating and abolishing School districts, building School-houses, selling district property, and attending to the interests of the Schools generally—are to be performed by the new-made Commissioners. The first election of the new officers will be made in June next, by the Boards of Supervisors; after which they will be elected by the people at the general election. The salary, to be paid out of the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund, is fixed at $500 per annum, although it can be increased by the Boards of Supervisors—such increase to be charged upon the district and to be assessed *pro rata* upon the towns. The expenses of the Commissioner, for which allowance may be made by the Supervisors, are limited to $100.

The principal feature of the change which has thus been made is in the establishment of a salaried office, and consequently making it the duty of the incumbent to perform with fidelity all its requirements; whereas under the old law it was merely a labor of love,—sometimes half performed—sometimes not performed at all. It seems to us that it now only requires the selection of the right class of men as Commissioners, to render our Common School system the most efficient one in existence.

Death of Bochsa, the Harpist.

Among the telegraphic items of news this morning will be found an announcement of the death of BOCHSA, the celebrated harpist, who died in Australia on the 1st of January last. It is some eight years since he came to this country accompanied by Madame ANNA BISHOP, the wife of Sir HENRY BISHOP, the celebrated composer. BOCHSA was an old man, probably over seventy years of age; he was a native of Switzerland, and was a musical notoriety in the days of the first NAPOLEON, with whom he is said to have been a favorite. Madame ANNA BISHOP, while a young and beautiful woman, deserted her husband to live with BOSCHA, after having made a brilliant appearance at a concert in London. She was ambitious of singing in opera, to which her husband was opposed, and to gratify this desire was said to have been her motive for deserting her husband and children. Her success in this country has not been brilliant, and after residing a considerable time in California, she went with BOCHSA to Australia, where, we have seen it stated, she has been living with her daughter, who had married and emigrated to that part of the world. BOCHSA's last appearance in this City was at a Concert given by Madame BISHOP, in the Tabernacle, some six years since.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of Captain McArdle, of the City Guard.

The funeral of WILLIAM M. MCARDLE, late Captain of the New-York City Guard, took place yesterday. It will be remembered that he died in Belleville, Austin County, Texas, on the 19th of November last. His health had been failing for some period, and he went to the South for the purpose of restoring it. He was highly esteemed by his old companions of the Guard, whom he had for twenty years commanded, and they were resolved to honor his remains. They sent for his body, that it might be interred with due ceremony and respect in Greenwood Cemetery. It arrived on Sunday last in the steamer *Cahawba*.

Very seldom,—never, indeed, in our recollection,—has any military funeral, of a private citizen, at least, been attended with more imposing ceremonies than that of yesterday. The Mayor had ordered a detachment of police to clear Broadway of all obstruction, so that the march of the various companies in attendance might be unimpeded. The funeral services took place at Grace Church, and the entire building was crowded with the various military bodies and with ladies and visitors. The latter were admitted only by ticket. So numerous were the spectators that the aisles were filled with those who could not obtain seats. The funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, and was interspersed with chants by the choir. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was finely sung by MRS. BODSTEIN. The outer coffin of the deceased was rosewood, ornamented with silver furniture. On the plate was the inscription, "Capt. WILLIAM M. MCARDLE. Born Oct 20, 1811. Died Nov. 19, 1855." At the close of the services the *cortége* was formed, and moved down Broadway in the following order:

The Tompkins Blues—Capt. Barr.
The Guard Lafayette—Capt. Le Clerc.
Band, with six muffled drums.
Pioneers with axes and guns reversed.
Brooklyn City Guard—Capt. Talmage.
Stewart's Band.
Brooklyn Light Guard—Capt. Clark.
Shelton's 2d Band.
Independence Guard—Capt. Boyle.
Eighth National Guard—Capt. Shumway.
National Guard Band, with muffled drums.
Light Guard—Capt. Vincent.
Dodworth's Band.
Third Regiment of Hussars—Col. Postley.
Hussar Band, mounted.
Dodworth's 2d Band.
City Guard—Capt. Le Bau.

The body of Capt. MCARDLE, on a gun carriage, from the City Arsenal, covered with black cloth, drawn by four white horses, in mourning accoutrements, with eight flags of the Regiments in procession, rolled, and draped with black crape.

Staff of the City Guard.
Officers of the Troy Citizen Corps.
Officers of the 11th Regiment.

The procession was nearly a mile in length. The pall-bearers were Brigadier General FRITZ, of Philadelphia, Captain JOSEPH HENSHAW, of the New-England Guard, Captain JACOB RAYNOR, of the National Greys, General HAGADORN, Surgeon H. F. QUACKENBOS, of General HALL's Staff, and Ex-Lieutenant J. HEDDEN, of the City Guard. The staff of the City Guard, included Captain PIERCE, of the Troy Citizens' Corps, Colonel VAN BUREN, of the 11th Regiment, Chaplain HENRIQUES, and Surgeon FISHER, of the New-York City Guard, Adjutant W. H. DRAPER, and Quartermaster SPARKS.

The procession moved down Broadway to Hamilton-avenue Ferry. At the Battery, the Hussars, the Light Guard, and the Garde Lafayette dropped out of line and did not cross to Brooklyn. The other companies went over. On the Brooklyn side the procession was again organized, and marched to Greenwood. A great crowd was assembled in the Cemetery to await its arrival, a large proportion of which was ladies. The appearance of the *cortége* after entering the Cemetery grounds was particularly striking. The numerous soldiers walking three abreast, in the various and brilliant uniform of their respective companies, along the winding walks, the bands playing solemn funeral marches, the flags draped in crape, the novel hearse with its very sombre adornments contrasted with the lively springing grass, so beautifully green, rendered it a spectacle not likely to be soon forgotten by those who beheld it.

Capt. MCARDLE is buried in a romantic spot on the brow of Forest Ridge. A gentle slope leads to a small, but picturesque pond, known as Forest Water. After his body was lowered into the grave, the City Guard, standing at the foot of the slope, fired three volleys. Including the military companies, the crowd assembled in the neighborhood of the grave must have numbered some thousands of persons.

The solemnity of the occasion, was, of course, incompatible with anything like festivity. On their return to the City, the companies in attendance

[illegible] Daily Times, Friday, April 25, 1856 [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOLD STEEL PENS. [illegible]

POWDERS AND SYRUP OF RHUBARB. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. [illegible]

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., No. 256 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Manufacture Fourteen sizes of various designs, suitable for courtyards, gardens and public parks, at prices ranging from $25 to $2,000. Also, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL VASES, from $3 to $100; SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES and GARDEN BORDERS, DOGS, LIONS, DEER, BASKETS, LAMBS, &c., life-size and in miniature; WIRE WORK, FLOWER STANDS, POT, BALCONY and VINE TRAINERS and ARBORS, IRON BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, HAT RACKS, &c.

CANTRELL'S ELEGANT GAITERS, ONLY TWELVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR.—Ladies preparing for the country visit should make their election of Gaiter Boots at CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 258 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones sts., for its assortment, both in quality and extent, of these articles as well as all descriptions of feet-coverings for Misses and Children, is unrivalled, while his prices are lower than any other vender in the country. At least 33 ⅓ per cent. can be saved by dealing with him.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.—It is an undeniable fact that "BACON'S" hardened steel burglar-proof SAFE, and YALE'S Patent Powder and Chief Proof LOCKS," which are in use by nearly all the bankers West and South, are acknowledged to be in every respect the cheapest, best and only reliable article extant. Address WM. W. BACON, New-Haven, Connecticut.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SPLENDID BOAT EXHIBITION.—MERCHANTS, ship-captains and owners, and all interested in the art of boat-building, are invited to visit C. L. INGERSOLL & SON'S Boat and Oar Bazaar, and inspect the collection of Captain's Gigs, Quarter Boats, Yawls, and all varieties of ships' boats, together with sith race, sail and fancy boats of all kinds, in all, over 200. Admission free. No. 259 South-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with restrictions. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

EXTRAORDINARY! Low prices for English Carpets. Crossley's velvets, 11s. tapestries, 7s. 6d. Handsome ingrains, 3s. 6d., super ingrains, 4s. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS $1 A YARD, AT THE ONE-PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE OF YOUNG & LAYER, No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

AMBROTYPES—LARGE-SIZED, WITH CASE, FOR 50 cents. KING, No. 106 Bowery, is the only artist in the City that takes a large-sized Ambrotype, with case, *warranted not to fade*, for 50 cents. Remember KING, No. 106 Bowery.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANK'S Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION.—GOLD PEN and Pencil case for $1 can be had at TYTLER'S Jewelry store, No. 336 Grand-st., where you can supply yourselves with all sizes of Pens at equally low prices.

☞ Highly Important to Liquor-Dealers, Large Rectifying Houses and Wholesale Grocers.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish a brandy-flavoring which needs to be added only to pure spirits, without any other additions, and the best cognac brandy is produced, either dark or pale; or high and low priced liquors obtained. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry and peach brandy, in the most concentrated essences and prepared liquor. Samples of every article may be seen at the office of Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ Pulmonary Consumption.—The great scourge of our northern climate is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is worthy of the high reputation it enjoys.

☞ Kerosene Gas Light Stock for sale.—200 shares of the above Stock at $5 per share, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

☞ Evergreen Trees.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of Summer. Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $30 per 100, and Rhododendrons at $50 per 100. Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ Wakefield.—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Incantation.

The Congregation of Dr. MCCARTER'S (late Dr. WEIGHT'S) United Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, assembled quite numerously in their very neat edifice last evening, to witness the installation of their new Pastor. Dr. FORSYTH preached the sermon on the occasion. He took his text from St. Luke, viii., 18. "Take heed therefore how ye hear." The Pastor, he said, was only responsible for the faithful fulfillment of his appropriate duties. It was for him to expound the great truths of Christianity and the Bible. But he could not supply that deep and earnest attention in his hearers without which all his efforts would be in vain. They must listen meekly to the Gospel, and meditate deeply upon it. A mechanic, by earnest effort in the walks of his avocation, might discover some great system of machinery at which thousands would gaze in gaping wonder, without being able to divine the causes of its various movements, because they would not take sufficient interest in the work to investigate. And so those who merely listened without meditation, derived no profit from what they heard. The choir sung the 96th Psalm after the conclusion of the sermon, and then, Rev. E. MCCARTEE, of Newburg, was duly installed Pastor of the church. Dr. MCCARRELL, of Newberg, conducted the ceremony, and then addressed the new pastor, exhorting him to bring his best efforts to his new charge, and to remember the words of St. Paul, "Magnify thy office."

An address from Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY of this City to the congregation, reminding them of their duties in the relation which they bore to the minister who had been called upon to preside in their church, closed the exercises.

Rev. Dr. WRIGHT, former Pastor of this Church, has been called to ministerial duties in Pittsburg.

☞ The Springfield *Republican* says that Rev. A. G. VERMILYE, son of Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of this City, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newburyport, has declined an increase of salary proposed by his people. Why do not the authorities take out a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*? It is a most curious case.

☞ Rev. C. C. WALLACE, of the present Senior Class of the Union Theological Seminary, has accepted a call to the Upper Morrisania Presbyterian Church, and is to be ordained and installed on the 4th of June next.

☞ The Church on Lee-avenue, Brooklyn, has been enjoying a revival. Twenty-six were recently added to that Infant Church on confession, the majority of whom were connected with the Sabbath School.

☞ The Hydropaths have formed an Association for the purpose of raising $1,000 to build a monument in Greenwood to the memory of the late Dr. SHEW.

☞ The Market-street Church, Rev. Mr. CUYLER's, has recently received a large number of converts into its communion.

☞ Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD was received from the Methodist connection by the Third Presbytery of New-York at its last meeting.

POLITICAL.

Letter from Hon. L. D. Campbell.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to explain his position in reference to the K. N. mass meeting at Washington. He says:

"For two years I had been in the habit occasionally of making addresses to the Americans in Washington. About the 15th of February I promised a Committee to make a public speech on the evening of Friday the 29th. Between the time of making this engagement and the night designated, the nominations were made. On the evening of the 29th, after the meeting had convened, the Committee called at my apartments to conduct me to the hall. I declined to go, giving as my reasons that I did not at that time intend, in any manner, to commit myself to the support of any candidate for the Presidency. An hour afterwards the Committee called again, and urged me to fulfill the promise I had before made, stating that it was not expected that I should identify myself with the ratification or other proceedings of the meeting. With a view to make good my promise, given before the nominations were made, I proceeded with them to the hall, *stating emphatically to the Committee, and afterwards to the meeting, that I did not intend by my appearance to commit myself to the support of the nominees, nor to identify myself with the proceedings, further than to defend American principles as I understood them.* I made the speech, and do not know of anything I then said of which I should be ashamed.

This is a plain statement of facts, which I doubt not the Committee will verify whenever it becomes necessary.

Know-Nothing State Ticket in Missouri.

The Know-Nothings of Missouri have ratified FILLMORE's nomination, and put up the following State ticket:

Governor—Gen. ROBERT C. EWING, of Lafayette.
Lieut. Governor—Hon. WM. NEWLAND, of Ralls.
Secretary of State—THOS. A. HARRIS, of St. Louis.
Register of Lands—THOS. C. FLETCHER, of Jefferson.
Auditor of Public Accounts—S. M. GRANT, of Lawrence.
Attorney-General—J. F. ST. JAMES, of Ste. Genevieve.
Supt. of Public Schools—E. C. DAVIS, of Buchanan.
Treasurer—Col. THOMAS T. FRAME, of Daviess.

Connecticut Election—Official Vote.

The following is the official vote for Governor in Connecticut:

Counties.	Minor.	Ingham.	Welles.	Rock.	Scat.
Hartford	5,851	6,911	1,217	63	1
New-Haven	5,100	6,699	1,151	479	1
New-London	3,598	3,741	688	101	
Fairfield	3,677	4,962	858	310	4
Windham	1,751	1,122	1,057	29	1
Litchfield	2,913	3,619	984	205	
Middlesex	2,107	2,743	420	32	3
Tolland	1,511	1,907	370	32	2
Total	26,008	32,704	6,740	1,291	12

Mr. INGHAM lacks 1,307 votes of an election.

Personal.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes the following:

Some of your readers, who once fished for smelts in the Back Bay, remember the Russian Consul, ALEXIS EUSTAPHIEVE, with his famous libel suit, wherein our old friend BUCKINGHAM was no inglorious defendant—his beautiful daughter and his angling propensities. This veteran resides here, and has lately had a stroke of paralysis, but his faculties are clear and vigorous, and he writes, reads, and talks with as much zest as ever.

BRIGNOLI, the handsome tenor, was thrown from his horse the other day, and severely, though not, it is hoped, dangerously injured; but he is consoled by the sympathies of so many fair admirers, that many a less fortunate cavalier would "take the shame with joy."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 26.

RESTORATION OF PEACE IN EUROPE—Highly Important News—Close of the Peace Conferences.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—Suppression of the Revolution.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW—The Committee's Report entire.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH PROPERTY CONFISCATED by the State of Connecticut.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Presidential—Mount Vernon—The Liquor Laws—Walker and Costa Rica—Louis in London—A Revenue Steamer—Lamartine—General Pillow—Southern Views of Slavery—Railroad Law—The News from Europe—Arrival of Mr. Buchanan—Southern Emigration to Kansas—The National Capital—Changes in Europe—The Currents of Nations.

THE LAST CENSUS OF IRELAND.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY ITEMS.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending April 24, prepared expressly for this Paper. Produce and Live-Stock Markets.

TERMS.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Of New-York Medical College—Spring and Summer Courses of Lectures.

MONDAY, 10 o'clock, *On the Operative Surgery of the Eye*, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.
TUESDAY, 11 A. M., *Clinique for Diseases of Women*, by Prof. BARNES.
WEDNESDAY, 11 A. M., *On Diseases of Children*, by Prof. CHY.
THURSDAY, 12 M., *On Medical Jurisprudence*, by DAVID UHL. M. D.
THURSDAY, 12 M., *Surgical Clinique*, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.
FRIDAY, 11 A. M., *On the Malignant Diseases of the Uterus*, by Prof. BARNES.
SATURDAY, 11 A. M., *Medical Clinique*, by Prof. COX.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Dean of the Faculty.

☞ **Consultations on all Diseases of the Eye and Ear** As heretofore, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway, private instructions, the result of twenty years' experience, given to medical practitioners on the operations and practical treatment of those delicate organs, including the operation for removing cataracts with Jacob's needles, without pain or danger; and on the use of many other invaluable instruments pro. cured during my late sojourn in Europe. The ophthalmoscope and new specula for ascertaining the exact condition in disease and health of the interior of the eye and ear, &c. My Treatise on the Eye can be procured at the office. Also, superior artificial eyes which move and look exactly like the natural eye.
JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. W. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The April Number of Dr. Hunter's Medical Specialist** is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."
The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, BUEKMAN & Co, Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-st reet.) New-York.

☞ **Clawson Guard.**—A final meeting and drill will take place THIS EVENING, at the Eagle Drill rooms (corner Delancy and Christie sts.) Punctual attendance requested. By order
THOMAS DOWNEY, Captain.
B. MULLSPAUGH, Secretary.
P. S.—The Company parade from the above place on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 9 o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University place, between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.
GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **The best School the Cheapest.**—Parents and others desirous of finding a most pleasant and healthy location, and the best of instruction for their sons, together with moderate terms, can do no better than to address W. K., No. 144 Smithsonian House, giving their address or place where an interview may be had.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism**, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Phrenology.**—Mr. FOWLER Lectures EVERY EVENING this week, at the Odeon, Brooklyn, E. D. Admission 12½ cents. Professional delineations of character daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **First-rate Pastry Baker Wanted**—An American, one who thoroughly understands his business none others need apply. Apply from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., this day. J. W. TAYLOR, No. 82 Nassau-st.

☞ **John B. Gough**, at the Academy of Music, 14th st.—Volunteer Lecture for Charity, TUESDAY EVENING, April 29, to aid the American Widows' Relief Association.

☞ **Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.** Dr. ROBERT HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Residence and Office, No. 828 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MRS. MARY E. C. BANCROFT—is requested to call at the Box office of National Theatre without delay. Any person giving such information as will lead to the address of the above lady will be liberally rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JOHN COSTELLO of Rondout. He is supposed to be employed on one of the ferry boats. Any person who may know anything of him will confer a favor by sending word to M. C., at this Office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

HIAWATHA. HIAWATHA.

Sing the song of LYON'S POWDER,
Let his praises and renown,
Be the theme of admiration,
Be the terror of the bed-bugs,
Be the horror of the rats.
Be the hope of every nation
To secure them sweet repose.

Depôt No. 424 Broadway. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER is free from poison, and the only exterminator for insects known. Pills for rats and mice price 25 cents each box or flask. See the medals and beware of peddlers and counterfeits.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meetings of this Association will be held at CONRAD'S, 3d-av., near 61st.-st., every alternate Friday evening, during the year commencing 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Persons wishing to join the Associations must be proposed at one regular meeting and voted upon at the next. Those favorable to the Republican cause are invited to attend.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEO. J. GREGORY, } Secretaries.
WM. W. DOW, }

MASONIC NOTICE.—A meeting of the delegates from the several Lodges of this City in relation to the erection of a MASONIC TEMPLE, will meet in the Lodge room corner of Broome and Crosby sts., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN MOODY, Chairman.
ROBERT MACOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.—The inauguration of the new edifice, on the corner of 3d-av. and 18th-st., will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. DELAFIELD and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. The medical profession and the public are respec fully invited to attend.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the WOMEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, connected with the Eldgers-st. Church, (Rev. Dr. KREBS') will take place next SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Singing by the children. All interested in the cause are cordially invited to be present.

LECTURE.—DR. SOLGER will open his class for ladies, on the *Philosophy of Modern History*, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, at 11 A. M., at the Sunday School Room of Dr. BELLOWS' Church.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
in panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c, to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN,
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is now full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as the present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.—CHILDS & SMITH have removed from No. 449 to the spacious store No. 453 Pearl-st., directly opposite their old store, where may be found the most desirable assortment of Decorative and Plain Paper Hangings, Border and Curtain Papers, with every other article in the line suitable for City or Country Dealers. Also, the largest assortment of Window Cornices, Band Pins, Loops, &c., that can be found in New-York.
CHILDS & SMITH, No. 453 Pearl-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

ASTROLOGY AND MAGIC—THE GREAT Swedish magician and philosopher, Dr. C. W. ROBACK, formerly of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, is now producing an immense sensation in the West by his discoveries of hidden treasures, detection of robbers, recovery of stolen goods, counsel in love affairs, lawsuits, speculations, &c. Nativities calculated. Ladies $3; gentlemen $5. For particulars see astrological almanac, forwarded gratis to any part of the Union. Address by letter, post paid, Dr. C. W ROBACK, No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable Scotch Presbyterian woman, is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; a quiet home preferred to a salary. Reference given if required. Is not afraid of work. Inquire at No. 46 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first floor, for Mrs. BRIANS, or address cook.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, in a private family. Wages $10 a month. Her capabilities as cook are of the very first-class character; she is equally competent to wash and iron. The best of references given as to capabilities and character. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 2 Grace-court, Brooklyn Heights.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, of neat and tidy habits, one as nurse and seamstress, is fond of children, is quick at the needle, will wash and iron for the nursery, or wait on a lady who boards; gives best of City reference; wages $6; the other is 16 a neat sewer, a good nurse, to a baby, or do light housework; wages $4 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman, as cook in a private family. She is an excellent cook, and has lived in her last place two years and six months. Unexceptionable reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 49½ Prince-st. Can be seen for 2 days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with the washing and ironing or would be willing to do the housework of a small family. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 229 1st-av., corner 18th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, a Protestant, in a private family, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do housework for a small family; no objection to the country or to travel. Good references can be had. Call at No. 245 West 15th-st., corner 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress or to assist in the washing and ironing, by a neat, tidy, clean girl, who leaves her place on account of the family going to Europe. Best of references given. Call at No. 93 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back rooms.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by a respectable young woman; is a good plain sewer; is fond of children and can take full charge of a baby; would go to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Apply at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a sober, steady woman as cook, she fully understands her business, willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a tidy girl as laundress in a private family going to the country for the Summer, or a family living a short distance from the City. Good City reference. Call at No. 177 East 27th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant girl to do the housework of a small private family, would take charge of children or do plain sewing. Call at No. 126 Varick-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as a good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen at her last situation, for two days, 223 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Welsh woman to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing or as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 141 Christie-st., in the rear. Good reference can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference given as to capability. Apply at No. 241 1st-av., near 15th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 341 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No 153 East 11th-st., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a tidy young woman, as laundress, with a private family. Has no objection to go to the country. Best City references given. Apply at No. 177 East 24th-st., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry making. Apply at No. 161 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as nurse. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as chambermaid or waiter, with excellent recommendations. Apply for two days, at No. 158 West 16th-st., up stairs, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to take care of a grown-up child, or to help with chamberwork if required. Call at No. 293 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Reference of the first character given. Call at No. 232 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the bakery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as child's nurse and plain sewer, in a private family. Apply for two days, at No. 86 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German woman to work at house-cleaning and washing. Call at No. 141 Lawrence-st., rear building, second floor, room No. 6.

TWO YOUNG LADIES—Of high social standing, prepossessing appearance, cultivated minds, &c., would like (by way of novelty, and with a view of mutual improvement) to engage in a correspondence on any profitable and entertaining subject, with some gentleman of education, well balanced mind, good moral principles, congenial tastes, and possessing romance sufficient to take an interest in the above method of correspondence. Address BLANCHE LIVINGSTON, or ISABEL LINCOLN, Brooklyn Post-Office, L. I.

A LADY—Competent to teach music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family in New-York, or a short distance from the City. Best references given. Address G., No. 25 West 22d st.

TEACHER.—A young lady, graduate of one of the first New-England Seminaries, desires a situation as teacher of mathematics and the English branches; good references given and required. Address L. A., Room No. 22, No. 9 University-place.

TEACHER.—A lady desires a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, New-Brighton, S.I.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted in a private family, a lady accustomed to the education of children; one possessing a thorough knowledge of Music, French and English, may address H. H. H., at the *Times* office, stating terms, &c.

MUSIC COMPOSITORS WANTED.—At 384 Beekman-st., New-York, THOMAS B. SMITH.

TO INVALIDS OR FAMILIES INTENDING TO VISIT EUROPE.—A regularly educated physician, (under thirty years of age,) whose practice has been extensive, intends to spend some considerable time in travel and study on the continent. It has been suggested to him, that his services as companion, friend and medical attendant would be valuable to an invalid or family who may intend to travel in Europe. He would therefore be pleased to make an arrangement for this purpose, or even to attend on a voyage only to Europe. Reference, CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—One agent in each of the New-England and middle States, to canvass for three books, retailed at $3 per volume, to whom will be paid a salary of $200 per month and expenses for six months. Those wishing to act as agents must inclose me $3 and two three-cent stamps, for which will be sent them the three books; and if after examining them they do not conclude to canvass, I will receive back the books and return the money; or should I obtain the desired number before receiving any remittance, it will be immediately returned. No notice taken of letters not inclosing $3, as I wish no one to engage without a knowledge of the merits of the works. Address Rev. JOHN S. DUNBAR, New-York City Post-Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN—Is married, without incumbersance, is Protestant; he understands raising all kinds of vegetables, farming, draining and reclaiming land, the care of horses, and is a careful, steady driver. Will give satisfactory reference. Will be seen for two days at BRIDGMAN'S Seed store, the corner of Broadway and 18th-st., or the office of this paper. Address to E. E.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscriber, a practical printer, familiar with the trade in this City, having a cash capital of $500, is desirous of investing that amount and become an active partner in an established Job Office, where increased facilities would lead to a larger and more lucrative business. Address, for three days, PRINTER, at this office.

SERVANTS.—All those who have not yet got suited with a good domestic, are informed that by calling at the Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 27th and 29th sts., they will find those who are competent and have good recommendations.

LAD WANTED—15 to 18 years of age, as a messenger; he should have a written recommendation; wages according to capacity. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 83 Broadway, room No. 12.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—At No. 319 4th-av.; one who perfectly understands her work.

LAW.—Any established office in this City in need of more force than it has on hand at present, can meet with a willing and competent Attorney, by addressing XENOPHON, *Daily Times* Office.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country, R. G. GRAHAM, No. 685 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 57 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CARDS BY STEAM.—JOHN W. OLIVER, Card Printer, No. 32 Beekman-st., has now in operation a new machine capable of printing, cutting and counting 10,000 cards an hour. A good business card for $1 50 a 1,000. An elegant enameled card for $2 50 a 1,000. All the improvements for card printing may be found at this establishment.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, can be immediately accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a large room or suite of rooms on second story can be secured. Reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—The owner of the house No. 13 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., having a large house and a small family, will accommodate one or two gentlemen and wives with board, rooms on second floor. The house is of the first-class, and the location unsurpassed by any in the City, having a private park in front. Apply as above

BOARDING—On Union Square.—A family removing to the above desirable location on the 1st of May, are prepared to receive applications for the choice of rooms from families or single gentlemen. Address J. C. W., box No. 733 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A very desirable suite of rooms on the first floor, consisting of two large and two small ones, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room on the same floor, may be had at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURD'S, No. 263 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor, unfurnished, and the floor above, to rent, with board, in a private family, where no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. Call at No. 238 West 20th-st. References exchanged. The location is convenient to the 9th-av. stages.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with permanent or transient board, and furnished rooms, on second or third floors, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Board may be had at No. 38 Willow-st., Brooklyn, from the 1st of May, apply at No. 8 Willow-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife desiring to obtain pleasant apartments, with board, in a private family, can be accommodated by applying at No. 36 King-st.

BOARDING.—In a private family, a parlor on the first floor. Several gentlemen may obtain rooms with full or partial board. Apply at No. 176 Grand-st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with good board, may be had at No. 3a Clinton-place, corner of Green-st.

BOARD—For families and single gentlemen, No 96 East 15th-st., pleasantly situated between Stuyvesant-park and Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and the comforts of a home may be secured; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—In Dean or Pacific sts., near Nevins, two rooms, parlor and bedroom, or one large room, with use of parlor, with full board for three ladies. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, BOARD, Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 3-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARDERS.—All wishing, can obtain genteel, permanent board by applying at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 2 Apple on's Building, No. 346 Broadway. (Board-seekers may learn full particulars of the most "desirable resorts.") Terms, distance, route, all gratuitous. Those seeking boarders will receive our circulars, explaining plan, &c., upon application to
G. H. SMITH & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., near Bowery New-York.

SOUTH BROOKLYN BOARD—A pleasant front room and bed-room on second floor, also a pleasant room for a gentleman, with full or partial board, may be had if immediate application be made at No. 6 Tompkins-place.

NO. 10 CARROL-PLACE—Bleecker-st., 4 blocks west of Broadway. 2 gentlemen and their wives and 3 or 4 single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very desirable and handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms. Bath, gas, &c., in the house. Dinner at 5 o'clock, references exchanged.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Board for a gentleman and wife, and two single persons, in the most beautiful part of the city, with a small family; premises unequaled; three minutes from all the Ferries, or 35 minutes from the City Hall, New-York; best of references given and required. Address X. Y., Williamsburg, or Union Square Post-Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN —Can be had at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family strictly private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms if desired. References given and required.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-ST&EET—Opposite Depau-row.—Two handsome parlors on first and second floors to let to gentlemen and their wives, with board. Also, accommodations for two single gentlemen. House first-class. Only parties of first respectability accommodated. No moving in May.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For a gentleman and wife can be obtained, with board, near Gramercy-park, in a private family—dinner at 6 o'clock. Address E. S G., Box No. 3,445 Post-Office.

NO. 141 NINTH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at No 20 Lamartine-place. West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may obtain a desirable suite of rooms with board, at No. 31 West 22d st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a handsome suite of rooms, No. 278 4th-av., opposite the Calvary Church. Apply at No. 31 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without board. Good reference required. Inquire at No. 100 Amos-st., near Bleecker.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PLANTS AND POTATOES.—Currants, raspberries and rhubarb plants of the finest kinds; 100 bushels mammoth nutmeg potatoes, the earliest and best kind known; cold-frame and hot-bed plants of all kinds, including cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, egg-plants, etc., raised and for sale by JAMES J. MAPES, Newark, N. J., or *Working Farmer* Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.
PEAR SEED—fresh, just received.
OSAGE ORANGE SEED—fresh, just received, and
OSAGE ORANGE PLANT. For sale by
GEO. G. SHEPPARD,
Nursery and Seed Agency, No 159 Front-st.

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta feu, Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons (Hildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

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A great variety of all the leading styles, this morning, at
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Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of
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Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN, STRAW GOODS, Every variety of TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.
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Invite the attention of the trade to their
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Respectfully invites the attention of his patrons generally to his splendid assortment of
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Also his Linen Department which is now complete at prices that cannot fail to insure their ready sale. Being our own importers we are able to defy competition.
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And all the fancy stock
At a much greater reduction. G. B. WILLIAMS.

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The genuine article has the name of WILLIAM WHITE-WR

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HOUSE FOR SALE—Two new first-class 4-story and basement brick houses, finely located in 29th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.; finished in the most substantial manner, and with all the modern improvements. Inquire of CHESTER AYER or JOHN W. FIELDER on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class 4-story and basement brown-stone house with all the modern improvements, situated on Murray-hill, No. [illegible] 37th-street.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT. FURNISHED.—The elegant first-class house and lot No. 20 West 17th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built by Downing's plan in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a finished above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen forest and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & BEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 15 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot at Sing Sing. The ground is about 420 feet front by 300, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Stamford, Conn., about ¼ of a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, situated in Summer-st., four doors from the Presbyterian Church; is a modern-built house; two stories with basement and attic; has 14 finished rooms with gas light and furniture if required; lot about ⅘ acre, with 200 feet front; all kinds of fruit trees of bearing age; carriage house and stalls for two horses. For further particulars, address to A. G. BELL, Stamford, or inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Situated in the village of Oyster Bay, L. I., 35 miles from New-York, and easy of access by steamboat or railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and ready furnished; the grounds contain nine acres, with suitable out-buildings, &c.; the location is beautiful and healthy. For particulars, apply to THOS. KELLINGER, No. 33 East 29th-st., and S. C. HEBAILEY, No. 43 Trinity Building, or address W. H. A., Box No. 3,679 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE LOW.—"Shady Side," in the town of Yonkers, three miles from Riverdale Station, finely situated, consisting of six acres of land, with a large modern house, which is supplied throughout with the purest spring water, plenty of fruit, and all necessary outbuildings. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York. For further particulars, apply to the owner, C. W. SIMMONS, No. 105 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FISHKILL LANDING.—House brick; 12 finished rooms; barn brick; lot one acre; choice fruit trees; well, cistern, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRISON, on the premises, or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 3,035 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. PERLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence, at Astoria, L. I., about 2 acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c., has four rooms and two closets on first floor and five rooms and closets on second floor. An abundance of choice fruit, fine garden, lawn, with shade trees, evergreens, and shrubbery, and flowers; has a fine view of the river and bay, and only 7 miles from New-York and 2 miles from the Astoria Ferry

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities—The new, first-class five-story stone, 33 feet by 57 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; 28 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF BABYLON, L. I.—A large store, dwelling and barn, with an acre of good land, being an excellent situation for a store or hotel. Inquire of E. H. BUNCE, No. 213 Broadway, Room No. 3, or No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. J. BRUSH.

FOR SALE,—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD.—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—188 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $95 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and 4 miles from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—Partly in exchange for a country residence. The advertiser would sell his elegantly-located mansion in this City, including, if desired, the furniture recently made for the owner's use. A place near the City, worth from $8,000 to $12,000, would be taken in part payment—balance in cash. Location on the Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars, for one week, Box No. 705 New-York Post-Office.

A TTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT—A DECIDED BARGAIN—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City, and within a minute's walk of a depôt, at which 19 trains of cars stop on the day of sale, consist of about 11 acres of land, beautifully situated on the river, with large substantial dwelling-house, a gardener's cottage, carriage-house, with stable, wash, and poultry houses, good garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. A really desirable place for one of such moderate price. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J.—The place includes 3½ acres, within a few minutes' walk from the centre of the town, and is located adjoining a beautiful sheet of water, upon the banks of which is a boat-house, with boat, &c. The house is a modern Italian cottage, with hot and cold water on three stories, bath-room, water closet, furnace, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with a full supply of fruit and shade trees. A good garden, barn and stable, with water on two floors and other conveniences. The situation commands scenery and views of remarkable loveliness. Apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No 26 Broadway, N. Y.

AT YONKERS.—For sale or to let, a desirably located villa, with six lots of ground, on Buena Vista-av., about three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. The house is in excellent order, with gas fixtures, and a good supply of water, and is furnished appropriately for a genteel family. The garden is tastefully laid out, and there is a good stable on the premises. The furniture may be purchased with the house, if desired. For full particulars inquire of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE LOW—On 134th-st., near 8th-av., part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. MILLER, No. 252 Broadway.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story cottage, with basement, and furnished attic, and piazza on three sides, containing 8 to 10 rooms, with tenner of Claremont and Berkeley ave.; 1¼ miles below Jersey City, near the Bergen Point Plank Road; situated on high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, the Bay, the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, and Jersey City; unsurpassed for its extensive and delightful view, and healthy situation; directly opposite E. C. Bramhall's splendid residence. Omnibuses every hour from Jersey in exchange. Apply to C. H. PARSONS & CO., or NOYES & WHITTLESEY, No. 30 Water-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new, neat and commodious cottage containing six rooms, attic and cellar. There is a good oven and fireplace in the cellar; in the yard there is a good well and cistern. Size of lot 63 feet front by 115 feet deep; 60 fine fruit trees and other shrubbery in the yard. Rent $145. Richmond, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Inquire of WM. D. SIMONSON, 3 doors below.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, granery and cribs; 160 acres excellent tillable land, and 20 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the Railroad will soon be carried to this place. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 95 acres of land, 48 miles from New-York, pleasantly situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Greenfarms, Conn., two miles from the villages of Westport and Southport, near the margin of Long Island Sound, and overlooking the same. On the place is a large and convenient house, and all necessary outbuildings.

The land is of superior quality, well watered by never-failing springs. The place is convenient to the Sound for fishing, and a fine beach for bathing, with good roads. The place has two handsome building situations, overlooking the Sound, and could be divided into two good farms. For further particulars, inquire of FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Westport, Conn.

$3,000—FOR SALE CHEAP—A very valuable and desirable lot of ground on 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., is a good lot for erecting a first-class house. $1,500 can remain for a term of years. Address J. K. H., *Daily Times* office.

FOR SALE.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC NEAR BELLVILLE—Containing about 65 acres in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and all the garden fruits; with a 1½ story house, well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes ride from depôt. Price, $2 000.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—36 miles from New-York City, 3 miles from Hicksville Depôt, L. I.—53 acres, comfortable two-story house, old-fashioned, with nine rooms, with new addition, and barn about 40 by 45, a hennery, five acres of young growth of wood; land good. Price $2,750. Terms easy. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE HOUSES AND LOT AT RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY,—Opposite the Park, 100 yards from the Depôt. House is a nearly new 2-story frame, 21x27, with addition 12x21 feet, and contains 7 rooms, Piazza, &c. Lot is 61x100 feet. A great variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, and flower garden, with all the small fruits. Handsomely located and perfectly healthy. Price, $2,400. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOOK AT THIS!—A gentleman, being obliged to leave this part of the country, will sell at a sacrifice a farm of 76 acres, 5 woodland, bordering on a pleasant village and the New-Brunswick and Millstone Railroad, New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from New-York, three trains per day to and from City, three minutes' walk from depôt, house large, roomy, substantial, old style; barn and out-houses nearly new; soil clay-loam; well watered, well fenced, fine apple orchard, variety of pears, cherries, &c; church, school, stores, blacksmith, &c; daily mail. Stock and farming utensils very low, if required. $2,400 can remain on bond and mortgage for years, if required. Apply immediately to A. CAMMANN, Bridgewater Company, No. 90 Water-st., on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays; remainder of the week at Bound Brook, New-Jersey.

TO PORK BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A first-class stall and business in Washington Market; also to rent, the slaughter-house, ice-house, stable, tools, &c.; satisfactory reasons given for selling. None but a cash customer need apply to MORTIMER TUNISON, No. 58 Vesey-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—A desirable and commodious residence in Yonkers, on the west side of Warburton-av., just north of Point-st., within three minutes' walk of the Glenwood depôt. The house contains all the modern improvements, and has three lots of ground attached, with choice fruit trees, etc Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to S. JONES, No. 27 Wall-st., or G. G. BARNARD, No. 271 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Hunnington, L. I., about midway between the village and harbor. The house is in complete order, and has 11 rooms, two-story and basement barn, &c. About four-fifths of an acre of land, beautifully laid out with plenty of fruit, grapes, peaches, &c. Will sell for $3,500, and $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., or on the premises to Rev. WM. A. MAYBIN.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New York.

GLASS CASINGS—Of store No. 45 8th-av., for sale cheap.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The 2-story and attic house No. 148 4th-st.

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The 3-story new house (modern) No. 103 East 27th-st.

The 3d and 4th floors No. 175 Greenwich-st., cor. Cortlandt.

The store, &c., No. 26 Cedar-st., with lofts, &c.

The 3-story house No. 102 East 13th-st.

The 2-story house, rear, No. 172 Thompson-st.

The splendid house, 29 by 62, No. 1 London-terrace.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN AT A MODERATE RENT.—The three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 185 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts. Said house is in first-rate order, 25 by 44 feet, lot 25 by 60 feet; has sub-cellars and rear piazza. Also, a two-story attic and basement brick house in Clinton-st., corner of Degraw-st. This house will be improved and put in perfect order before the 1st of May. Both houses are supplied with gas. Apply at No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine three-story basement and cellar house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has all the modern improvements including gas fixtures, &c.; will be painted throughout and put in perfect order; would consent for two small families to join and take it. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A large and commodious house, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, between 30th and 31st sts. and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of Long Island and East River, an excellent well of pure water. The grounds will be kept in fine order, with shrubs and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, gardener, No. 161 East 31st-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The following desirable three-story dwelling-houses, at moderate rents—No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., $1,050; also No. 11 Laight-st., near Canal-st., $800; No. 125 Hammond-st., $656; No. 323 6th-st., near Avenue D., $450; also the premises Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., now occupied as a marble-yard, &c. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x42 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and commodious five-story building on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., formerly occupied by Madame Mondon, as a first-class hotel. The premises are in complete order, having recently been painted and repaired throughout. Possession immediately, and the rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built, two-story house, situated on the 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished, with range, Croton water, bath and beautiful yard. Also, a three-story brick house, with store and stable, situated on 3d-av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSES TO LET—A great many desirable houses and parts of houses, in New-York, Brooklyn, and in the country, at low rents; also, a large amount of property for sale; also, board in city and country. Full particulars, free of charge, by applying to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 712 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The house No. 16 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts.—a very desirable location for a private residence. The house will be put in perfect order. Apply to FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Five new houses in Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Size of houses, 20x36; lots, 20x100. Very convenient; containing 14 rooms, with gas, &c.; pleasant and healthy situation. Will be sold for $3,500 each, or rented for $300. A. B. CLARK, No. 23 William-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 33 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house in Atlantic-st., between Powers and Fourth-av., two miles from Wall-st. Cars and stages to the ferry. Rent $350. Apply to W. J. HOPPIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—At New-Brighton, containing eleven rooms, with eight lots of land, and stable attached; rent, $525. Inquire of C. E. LEE, No. 77 9th-st., or of Mr. WAIT, at the Coal Office at New-Brighton Landing.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With the whole or a part of the beautiful furniture; that splendid residence No. 1 London Terrace, corner 10th-av. and 23d-st. Apply at No. 193 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 98 East 27th-st. to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, with marble mantels, grates, range, gas, &c., No. 548 Atlantic-st., above Powers, in a row of six new houses. Rent, $400. Apply at No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock. JOHN D. COOKS.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 60 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 111 and 130 West 12th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone front, and English basement. Rent $1,200 per annum. Inquire of F. P. JAMES & CO., No 36 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The nice 2-story and basement brick house No. 1 Wyckoff-st., next to the corner of Court-st. Rent $300. FRANCIS BLANCHET, 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, containing twelve rooms with all modern improvements, can be seen by applying to No. 98 West 24th-st.; and also to F. STOUVENEL, No. 203 Center-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 23 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts., three-story and basement house, recently put in perfect order; furnace, cast chandeliers, bath, &c. THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 98 Warren-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—With or without stables. Inquire of E. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 160 31st-st., 3-story basement and counter-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, bath-tub, water closet, &c. Inquire at No. 147 30th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 5 Leroy-place, with large back building. Inquire of JAMES H. THORNE, No. 54 Elizabeth-st.

LARGE BUILDING, STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 43d-st., 50 ft. by 96 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 38th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $660. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 52 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, hot and cold water baths; in a good neighborhood, and less than five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry, South Brooklyn. Rent reasonable. Inquire at No. 39 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, or of GEO. CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 25½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

NORTH RIVER LOTS TO LEASE.—Seven lots on the corner of 135th-av. and Horatio-st., and 4 lots on the corner of West and Horatio sts. They will be let together or separately. Apply to J. A. CONOVER & CO., No. 130 Horatio-st., or to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A family of four persons, occupying a three-story and high basement house, in a fine neighborhood, up town, and near 8th-av., would rent to a small family, five rooms, unfurnished, being nearly all the second and third floors: bath-room on second floor, gas throughout the house. Best of references given and required. Full particulars given by addressing W. H. S., Box No. 1,331 Post-Office. Rent, $250 to $275.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second floor and basement of a modern three-story high stoop house in the row on West 25th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., replete with all the modern conveniences—gas, hot and cold water and heater—to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. Apply at Nos. 10 Commerce-st., or 508 Broadway, up stairs.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house, on E. 63d-st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner, and finished inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb-waiters, water closets, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut-glass globes, bronze figures, with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c., &c., and in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description, and in excellent condition. In fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in this City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

CHEAP RENTS.—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor of No. 17 Broadway, consisting of a room 18x20, connecting with four or five smaller rooms, which can be thrown into one, very desirable for any business where accessibility, light and room are important—will be let low. Also, a loft, well lighted by six windows, suitable for an architect, cigar manufacturer or any light manufacturing business. Also, an office upon the third floor, for $75, and one for $125. For any business not objectionable to the other tenants, the above will be low, and will be arranged to suit those who may hire.

P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FLOOR TO LET—In brown-stone house No. 255 9th av., near 27th-st., containing six rooms, pantries, drawers, gas, bath, &c., up three flights of stairs. Also to let, three convenient floors, containing four rooms, in house No. 195 East 40th-st., at $9 50 and $7 50 per month. Apply as above, from 10 to 12 A. M., to A. DAVIS.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A handsome English basement house, replete with every convenience, and all modern improvements, elegantly furnished; situated in West 22d-st., No. 179½. House and furniture are new, and will be let low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—To a small family for six or eight months. Rent $85 per month. Apply at No. 52 Great Jones-st.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 73 6th-st., substantial and comfortable, gas, bath, &c., &c., pleasantly situated. Terms easy. Possession about middle of May. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE TO LET—Containing thirteen rooms; has modern improvements, Croton water, kitchen range, bath and gas. A portion of the furniture for sale. Possession 1st of June. Apply at No. 195 Greenwich-st.

MURRAY HILL TO LET—A very handsome four-story brown-stone front house on 38th-st., in perfect order, with handsome gas fixtures. Rent $1,000. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.

Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.

Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

BASEMENT TO LET—The basement of store No. 60 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., 30 feet square, and well lighted, suitable for millinery and dry goods, or any light mechanical purpose. Inquire in the third story of the same building, of JOHN W. AMERMAN.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Most agreeably situated in the central part of Brooklyn, convenient to all the Ferries, cars within half a block. The house is new and in thorough repair, newly painted inside and out, with all the modern conveniences, gas, range, furnace, &c., a profusion of pantry room all through the house. Rent $1,000. Possession at any time. Address F. A. C., box No. 522 Post-office, New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st. or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 359 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Banks, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—In Irving Savings Bank Building, No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Apply to V. L. BUXTON, Secretary. Rent low.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN.—very pleasantly situated, opposite St. John's-square; a small house of 8 rooms, will be put in first-rate order. The lot is about 70 feet front, by 140 deep, with shade-trees, &c.; a very desirable Summer residence. Rent, $175; possession 1st of May. Apply to SAMUEL HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, N. Y., or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., Stamford, adjoining the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET IN ASTORIA.—House, barn, &c., with five acres of land, pleasantly situated, within half a mile of a steamboat landing; good garden, plenty choice fruit. Boat from Peck-slip four times a day. Stages from Green Point Ferry pass near several times daily. Inquire of M. PRYER, No. 118 Chambers-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET ON BROADWAY—24 by 34. Inquire in the store No. 809 Broadway.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

$400 FOR A HOUSE—With all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water all through, gas, baths, &c., in 46th-st., within a few doors of 6th-av., between 6th-av. and Broadway, No. 95 West 46th-st. Apply to D. DORITY, on the premises.

$600.—TO LET—A very desirable three-story and basement house on 26th-st., in excellent order; gas fixtures, &c., complete. Apply to HENRY FRANKLIN, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

WAREROOMS TO LET—No. 499 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, two large rooms on the first floor, 100 feet deep by twenty feet, suitable for a piano-forte wareroom or millinery business; possession given immediately. Inquire of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

RESIDENCE TO LET—In Williamsburg, 1 mile from the ferry, an elegant residence, containing eight rooms, chandeliers, gas, &c., a large garden, beautifully laid out, stocked with the choicest fruit trees, carriage house, &c., to be let furnished if required. Rent low. Inquire at No. 456 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

JARDINE & SON'S ORGAN FACTORY TO LET—No. 548 Pearl-st., between Broadway and Elm sts., well lighted and will be rented low. JARDINE & SON having removed to their new factory over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

LARGE BANKING-ROOM AND SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET—In the new marble-front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine. The banking-room has front, rear and centre light. Apply to J. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET.

MANSION TO LET AT ELLIOTTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A very pretty stone mansion, containing fourteen rooms, walnut stairs &c. The house stands on an elevation, surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees in the lawn, with stable, &c. Rent very low to a good and careful tenant. Also to let, a well finished cottage for a small family, furnished or unfurnished, containing seven rooms, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and City. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

TO LET—The desirable store No. 761 Broadway. Rent $1,500. Also, the dwelling portion of the house with basement and kitchen. Rent $1,200. Also, a beautiful brown-stone house, on West 19th-st., in perfect order. Also, No. 93 St. Marks'-place, with dining-room extension and all the improvements. Rents low. Apply to MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—Two strong frame houses, No. 134 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on the Heights, near Wall-st Ferry, with or without furniture. Apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway; or to J. T. HOWARD, No. 180 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three lofts of store No. 247 Water-st.—The lofts are very light, and well suited for manufacturing purposes. There is a pleasant office on second floor. Will be rented to a good tenant. Apply to WHITNEY & MORRIS.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order, 100 rods from the Depôt in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

STABLE TO LEASE—A first-class private stable to lease from one to five years, situated on East 28th-st., between the 5th and Madison-av. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—For the sale of gentlemen's furnishing goods only, part of the store No. 315 Broadway. To a satisfactory tenant liberal privileges will be given on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN T. HENRY, No. 313 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of a two-story attic and basement house in 78th-st., corner of 4th-av. Rent $75 to a good tenant. The front room has a marble mantel, with grate in it, and cornice around the ceiling. More room can be had if required. Inquire as above, or of the owner J. MACARTHUR, No. 99 Fulton-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—The fine store on the first floor and basement in the beautiful and conspicuous five-story white marble-front building No. 514 Broadway; size of building 25 by 110 feet. This store is very advantageously situated, and to a good tenant will be rented at a very reasonable rent. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., cor. Bowery.

STORES TO LET ON CANAL-STREET.—Two stores, two basements, and 3d and 4th stories—all for business purposes, and near the corner of Broadway; two rooms entrance on Broadway. Rent $200 to $400. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or 127 Greene-st.

STORE AND OFFICES TO LET—No. 943 Broadway, fronting the Tabernacle, a store and offices at moderate rents. Apply on the premises to PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN. Also house and apartments, No. 130 West 37th-st., west of 7th-av.

STORE, BASEMENT AND VAULT TO LET.—No. 69 Gold-st., one door from Beekman-st., would let together or separately; rent for the whole $700. Apply in furniture store next door.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

**STORE T

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER WILL SELL,
THIS DAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Broadway, between Cedar and Morcer sts.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Sold in consequence of the owner leaving the City. The furniture is all in good order and made by Hutchings.
PARLOR FURNITURE—Royal Wilton carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suite covered in crimson satin damask enriched, viz: 1 sofa, 2 sofa chairs, 6 parlor arm and 1 Gothic chair, rosewood carved etagere, satin damask, mereen and lace window curtains, pier table, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Gilbert; French 21-day mantel clock, Sevres China vases, and ornaments, paintings, &c.
DINING AND BREAKFAST-ROOM—Rosewood suite, covered in hair cloth, 1 tête-à-tête arm, Gothic, and four parlor chairs; royal Wilton carpets, rosewood secretary, library table, lounges, mahogany extension table, dinner, tea and dessert sets, crystal cut-glass ware, marble-top buffet, oil-paintings in rich gilt frames, Parisian China vases, and ornaments, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE, MADE BY HUTCHINS—Mahogany bedsteads, top dressing bureaus and washstands to match, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, Brussels carpets, mahogany spring-seat rocking chairs in hair cloth, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, window curtains, etageres, toilet sets, paintings, engravings, vases and ornaments, &c.; together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL
THIS DAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at Delmonico's Hotel, corner Broadway and Morris-st, on account of H. C. Kemp, of the firm of F. A. Vrede & Co., Fitzpatrick, John Smith, Betts, Robbin, Fink & Damon, formerly with John Wallace, being the balance of the furniture of the above Hotel purchased by these parties and not called for, consisting of rosewood suites covered in plush, rosewood suites covered in brocatel, richly carved rosewood suites covered in hair cloth, dining tables, oak and black walnut dining chairs, bronze gas chandeliers, gas brackets, fine Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, gilt frame mirrors, mantel glasses, lace window curtains, engravings, paintings, &c. Oval rosewood marble-top centre-tables, 3-drawers, rosewood marble-top bureaus, do. washstands to match, toilet sets, water bottles, rosewood, oak and black walnut bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, white counterpanes &c., double and single mattresses, maple and black walnut bedsteads, &c., &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, Household Furniture—Being the entire contents of the large dwelling-house, and consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture; tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, stair carpets, curtains, mirrors, paintings, dining tables, centre tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, lounges, easy and rocking chairs, parlor and dining room furniture; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, pure hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, toilet ware, bedding, linen table cloths, napkins, blanket sheets, comforters, China dinner and tea ware, cut-glass ware, silver-plated ware, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence; the whole forming a desirable assortment for the trade and housekeepers, as the furniture is also in good order. Catalogues on the morning of sale. A deposit required from all purchasers, and the goods must be removed on the day of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—SATURDAY, April 26, at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at No 143 Amity, between Clinton and Henry sts., a large and general assortment of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and kitchen furniture, a rosewood piano by Stodart, &c.
Immediately after the above, at about 12½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 136 Livingston-st., will be sold, a large and general assortment of handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, rich gilt chandeliers and pendants, &c. This furniture is all in excellent order, having been in use but a short time.
TO LET—The genteel three-story brick house No. 136 Livingston-st., in complete order. Rent $575. Possession on the day after the sale.
Immediately after the above, at about 5½ o'clock, P. M. at No. 251 Dean, between Nevins and Powers, a small quantity of parlor and chamber furniture.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE. THIS DAY, AT NO. 455 BROADWAY, BEING THE LAST OF THE STOCK OF THE OLD FIRM OF McGRAW & ALLENDORPH.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY (Friday,) in continuation, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooom No. 455 Broadway, the balance of elegant furniture of the above firm—commencing on the second floor, with magnificent parlor suites, in satin, brocade, brocatel and muslin; rosewood and oak library cases, etageres, centre tables, Turkish chairs in satin, piano stools, tête-à-têtes, large arm-chairs, together with dining and bedroom furniture, &c. Also, 3 suites very superior enameled cottage furniture, of very high cost. The whole to be sold without reserve this day. Terms—Under $300, cash; over $50., approved notes, at four months.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at the dwelling No. 70 West 26th-st., all the furniture contained therein, being in good order, and consists in part of rosewood parlor suits, in crimson plush, made to order at a cost of $450; tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, mantel ornaments, clock, mahogany bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, china and glass ware, oil-cloths, hat stand, together with an assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his sale-room, No. 16 Wall-st. Positive sale of several invoices of jewelry manufactured by Palmer, Richard, Carr & Co. and others, to pay advances made to Samuel S. Stakell and Silas Lavenport, by S. E. Van Buren, consisting of fine gold fob, guard and chatelaine chains, bracelets, cameo and mosaic pins, finger rings, studs, buckles, lockets, pins, keys, chain hooks, clasps, snaps, mosaic and gold ear-drops, &c., as per catalogue, which can be had at the auction room. This sale is worthy the attention of dealers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, velvet carpets, curtains, mirrors, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Gouverneur-st., near Madison, the entire genteel furniture of the house, consisting, in part, of one or two suites of parlor furniture in rosewood and velvet, mahogany chairs and sofas, French bedsteads and bureaus, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, dining and tea tables, marble-top do., beds and mattresses, bedroom and basement furniture, China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale to No 412 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, comprising parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany and enameled; book-cases extension dining tables, centre tables, fancy tables, bedsteads, bureaus washstands, rockers, chairs, lounges, palliasses, mattresses, silver ware, &c. The whole worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALAMANDER IRON SAFES—GERARD & BETTS will sell on SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at No. 205 Pearl-st., to close a concern:
FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Thirty Salamander Safes, making a complete assortment of jewelers', merchants' and housekeepers' safes, with powder-proof locks; included are four large safes for jewelers and bankers
The catalogues ready on Monday the 25th instant, when the safes can be examined.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 109 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern, Havana Cigars—300,000 genuine Havana Cigars, all of the importation of G. W. Faber, Esq., comprising a large lot of choice brands. Terms at sale.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, April 25, at 11½ o'clock, corner Hoyt and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, French plate pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL—On SATURDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at No. 75 Court-st., near Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, French plate mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, hair mattresses, beds and bedding.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & AT AUCTION.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 25, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Lispenard-st., by order of the Administrators, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CHESTALAR, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 2 Bowery.

A. M. CHESTALAR—Will sell on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, the whole valuable and elegant furniture contained in five-story house No. 598 Hudson-st., one door from Morton-st., containing in front parlor one rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, round corners, made by Brown & Allen, rich tone; one splendid rosewood suite, comprising sofa, six chairs, arm do., sewing do., covered with brocatel, cost $400; one set damask and lace window curtains, cost $138; pearl and oil-paintings, gilt mandoles, Brussels carpet, 4 papier maché arm chairs, inlaid with pearl, and tables to match; centre and card tables, two very handsome side tables and mirrors, back parlor rosewood chairs, covered with crimson velvet, marble-top centre tables, sofas, tête-à-têtes, one most superb oak etagere, Brussels carpet, mirror, a variety of China mantel ornaments, oil-paintings, curtains, one oak extension dining-table, 40 feet in length. Bedrooms—containing one excellent mahogany and handsomely carved bedstead, from the celebrated manufactory of Duncan & Pheiff; rosewood bedsteads, marble-top washstands, do. do. dressing bureaus, hair and spring mattresses and feather beds, looking glasses, engravings, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Hall—one hall lamp, rosewood hat-stand, and Gothic chairs, and a large lot of oil cloth all over the house. Basement—one splendid black walnut extension dining-table, 36 feet in length, Eas India china tea and dinner sets, silver-plated ware, and a large assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, April 25, at No. 37 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rich velvet and tapestry carpets, French plate pier and oval mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, three rosewood suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in plush, rosewood bookcases, elegant rosewood etaseres, marble tops, with mirror doors and back carved; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, bronze and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant oak extension and chairs, China dinner set, elegant gold band and decorated China tea and coffee sets, rich ruby and crystal cut glass-ware, elegant pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c.; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant English oil-cloth stair carpets, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, a number of valuable autograph letters, the property of a former Chaplain of the Senate, whose certificate of authenticity will accompany each letter.
Also, a cravat worn by the Father of his Country during the Revolutionary War, and presented to the owner by a member of Gen. Washington's family.
These letters, some 15 in number, and written by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Munroe and others, are of an exceedingly interesting character, relating generally to the private and social rather than the public affairs of the distinguished writers, may be seen at any time prior to the sale at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS.—On SATURDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire furniture of the family, comprising in part one very fine piano-forte, several very fine oil-paintings, mahogany tête-à-têtes and sofas, mahogany chairs bookcases and secretaries, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top centre, side and sofa tables; dress bureaus, dining and extension tables, tapestry, three ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, several gas chandeliers and fixtures. N. B.—Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer

A POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE of a beautiful country residence and choice fruitery, situated 22 miles from New-York at South Haling, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, only 300 yards from the station. There are 24 acres of good farming land in a healthy location; a large quantity of imported pear trees and other fruit of all kinds; an extensive assortment of farming tools on the place; house and barn new. This is a rare opportunity to get a small place containing all the wants of a good home. Will be sold by the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to whom application can be made for further particulars.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS (Friday) MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at dwelling-house No. 163 East 18th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., sale of superior household furniture, all custom made, and nearly new, piano-forte, large French plate mirrors, carpets, gas chandeliers, &c., being the whole contents of the above house, consisting of a general assortment of first-class parlor, dining-room, chamber, and library furniture, all in first-rate order, and but little used. This sale is well worthy the attention of parties in want of good, substantial furniture. For particulars, see *Herald* or *Post*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL on SATURDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and well-assorted collection of standard dwarf, standard perpetual, and moss roses, also green-house and other plants, comprising camellias, japonicas, deutzias, hyacinths, carnations, geraniums, verbenas, salias, &c., all warranted true to name, and selected with the greatest care, by D. Boll, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on FRIDAY, April 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, one vacant lot in New-York, on the southerly side of 122d st., between 2d and 3d avs; lot 25 x 100 feet 10 inches; a lot and substantial 3-story brick store and dwelling in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn,) on the northeasterly corner of North 7th and 2d sts.; lot 25 x 100 feet; building 25 x 35 feet. For further particulars apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN BOYD will sell THIS DAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 Church-st., all the furniture contained therein, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture; also, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, carpets, oil-cloth and kitchen furniture.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL—On SATURDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock precisely, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, a large lot of school furniture, tables, chairs, desks, &c.; also, all the fixtures, &c., belonging to a gymnasium connected with the school.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—Friday, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 305 Pearl-st., the entire furniture of the house, comprising carpets, oil-cloths, bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, chairs, tables, mirrors, stoves, China and glass ware, bedroom and basement furniture, &c. Remember the hour—2 o'clock P. M.

SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—3 four-story brick houses and lots of ground on west side of 1st-av., about 75 feet south of 32d-st.; 16 houses and lots on 32d-st., about 242 feet west from 1st-av.; 1 house and lot on south west corner 34th-st. and 1st-av.; 6 houses and lots adjoining on the south; 3 houses and lots on 34th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., near 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st. north side, 100 feet east 2d-av.; 11 houses and lots on north side 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; 4 houses and lot on 1st-av., west side, between 34th and 35th sts.; 5 houses and lots on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; house and lot on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW-UTRECHT LOTS AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, April 30, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: One house and two lots of ground on the southwest side of Beattie-st., New-Utrecht, 275 feet northwest from the northwest corner of Beattie-st and the road leading from New-Utrecht to Flatbush, formerly belonging to ISAAC LYONS. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order of ISADORE BERNHARD, Assignee of ISAAC LYONS.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Families declining housekeeping, may obtain my services as an auctioneer, previous to 1st of May. Sales settled on the spot, charge moderate; satisfaction in every particular. N. B.—Sale at my store, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, consists of an unusual collection of household goods, new and second-hand. No sale where greater bargains can be had, TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—A new brick dwelling in Washington-st., Peekskill, overlooking the river, and near the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 2 o'clock, on the premises; part of the money can remain on bond and mortfiage. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., and to JESSE LITTLE.

AUCTION SALE OF RIBBONS, &C.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will include in their sale of FRIDAY, April 25, a large and valuable assortment of rich bonnet ribbons, and a full assortment of seasonable trimmings, to which and to other desirable goods they invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

REMOVAL.

AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 78, to the NEW MARBLE STORE, No. 75 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, will embrace a larger variety than usual.
They are also Agents for the series of papers known as the
KENT MILLS;
which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

MORGAN & SON—Have removed to No. 37 William-st., opposite the Merchant's Exchange.
M. MORGAN & SON.

THE HANOVER BANK—IS REMOVED to No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has devoted more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 29 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE ACCUMULATED TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS
Certifies that for purifying the blood, and the cure of Scrofula, cutaneous and eruptive diseases, nothing equals SANDS' Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 500 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 159 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. W. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; PARKER, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. GLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.
Dr. RASSOW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of
TRIESEMAR.—THE TRIESEMAR DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., it could not become impossible in the Seraglios of Hafs, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state
TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long, though ineffectually, resorted to, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.
Sold in tin cases at $5 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Talpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 137 Prince-st.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injury, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE TRADE MEDICAL, giving the Opinion, Paris and Vienna treatment, 50 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER, Diamond No. 1, Division-st, New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here before. Charges moderate, and in all cases a sure operation—Hunter's remedy, the RED HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which so often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 1 Division-st., the only place who so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. It only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and cassties by the humbugs.

RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to benefit his fellow beings as much as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this city, Drs. Mott and Carnochan, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases, and for those of the throat, nose, and the more intricate forms of the urinary organs, at his convenient and well-furnished rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8. Treatment also by letter, and remedies adapted to the case sent. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has investigated and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a backstrengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most unremitting care and nursing. No. 84 Lispenard-st., New-York

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.
1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.
3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 5 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:30 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Neyburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *viâ* Bufferus, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Trains will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From April 21, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 7 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 7:3 and 11:15 A. M., and 3:15 P. M.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 15, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15

New-York Daily Times

THE BODY OF YOUNG PIERCE.

Coroner's Inquest at Jamaica.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Jamaica, Long Island, on the body of young PIERCE, which, as we yesterday published, was washed up last Tuesday on Rockaway Beach, after a disappearance of nearly three months. The body was brought Wednesday night to Jamaica, and deposited in Village Hall. Great excitement prevailed in this beautiful and quiet town. On entering the village yesterday morning, our reporter found this matter the one absorbing topic of conversation. A large crowd was gathered about the place where the remains were lying, curious to obtain a look at them. But this was steadily denied them all. In the early part of the day there arrived from New-York several persons sent by Mr. PIERCE to be present at the inquest, to testify their identification of the body. The precarious condition of Mrs. PIERCE since the shocking news was imparted to her, having been such as to render it necessary that Mr. PIERCE should not leave her for an instant.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. WM. H. NICHOLS, Coroner, from New-Hempstead, impanneled a Jury to hold the inquest. The following were the names of the Jurors:

Thomas Bradlee,	G. N. Codwise,
Alexander Hagner,	J. S. Seabury,
B. L. Carroll,	J. G. Underhill,

George H. Parsall.

The Jurors, after being sworn, carefully examined the corpse and its investments. The jewelry and other articles found upon the deceased were laid before them and examined. The hearing of evidence was then entered upon. The following was

THE EVIDENCE.

John W. Foster was the first witness called, and being sworn, testified as follows: I was going along the Rockaway beach, between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of last Tuesday; between two and three miles west of the Pavilion, I saw a body lying in the edge of the water, on the beach, apparently having been just washed up; the body had on a coat, vest, pants and boots, together with undergarments, cravat, collar, &c.; a white kid glove on a hand, and had a gold watch and chain in his vest pocket, with a gold chain attached, by which were hanging several charms; a diamond ring was on the little finger of his right hand, and a chased gold ring on the little finger of his left hand; a diamond breastpin was on the bosom of his shirt; the pin was the form of a star, with three diamonds; in his shirt bosom were also two gold studs; on the sleeves of the wristbands were gold sleeve-buttons; in the right pocket of his pantaloons were two penknives, a gold toothpick, a key, and three copper cents; in the right vest pocket was a five-cent piece; no porte-monnaie nor paper of any kind was upon the body; after the discovery of the body I told my son to go after a Coroner in Rockaway; while he was gone I remained with the body; my son returned at half past eight o'clock that evening, not having been able to find a Coroner; we both remained with the body till four o'clock Wednesday morning; I then sent my son to Jamaica for a Coroner; at about four o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Pierce, of New-York; Mr. Jacobs, of New-York, and Mr. Gale, of Hempstead, came to where the body was, accompanied by my son; meanwhile I had removed the jewelry from the body; Mr. Pierce and those with him looked at the body and identified it as that of young Edward Pierce; Mr. Pierce recognized the jewelry, which was shown to him done up in a paper; an examination was made of his clothing to see if his names were marked upon any of them; no mark was found, except upon his left boot leg; this Mr. Jacobs cut open; upon this was written, in ink, "Mr. Pierce, 45 Liberty-street;" the body, after being identified, was given by me, in compliance with the direction of Mr. Pierce, in charge of Mr. Gale.

Jacob Foster, the son of the previous witness, was next sworn.—He corroborated the evidence of his father, as to the finding of the body of deceased on Rockaway beach, and as to the jewelry upon the person; he gave, in addition, the statement of his being sent to both Rockaway and Jamaica, for a Coroner to hold the inquest.

Charles J. Gale was next sworn.—I reside in Jamaica, Long Island, and am Police Constable; the son of Mr. Thomas Foster came to Jamaica Wednesday morning, about half past eight o'clock, and notified Justice Sneidher and myself of a body being found on Rockaway Beach, and stated to have a Coroner; we asked him to describe the body found, and, from the description given, we had no doubt that it was the body of young Pierce, missing from New-York; I told the young man to remain in Jamaica, when I proceeded to New-York, by the 8:45 A. M. train, and called at No. 45 Liberty-street, on Mr. Pierce; I stated to him about the discovery of a body at Rockaway Beach, and gave him a description of the clothing, jewelry, &c., found upon the body; he said at once that it was his son; he then asked me particularly as to his vest; he stated that there was a gold cord upon the vest; I told him I did not know whether such a cord was upon the vest; he asked if he had a diamond ring upon his finger; I answered that I did not know, not having seen the body; I told him that I inquired of the young man giving me the information as to the body if he had a ring upon his hand, as I recollected from the advertisements appearing at the time he was missing that a diamond ring was on one of his fingers; the young man told me he did not know but it might be so, as a white kid glove was on one of his hands; Mr. Pierce said he would proceed at once to look at the body; he gave me instructions to meet him, at Jamaica, when he would go with me to Rockaway; at shortly after seven o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Pierce, accompanied by Mr. Jacobs and porter, son, and myself, went in a carriage to look at the body; on arriving there we found Mr. Thomas Foster with the body, which was then lying on the beach, a little above high water mark, and had a covering of cloth; Mr. Jacobs and myself pulled off the cloth and took a view of the body; he said, immediately, on seeing the body, 'I recognize his clothes and hair;' Mr. Pierce did not get out of the carriage at first; we inquired for the jewelry taken by Foster showed it to us wrapped up in a paper; we then showed the jewelry to Mr. Pierce; he recognized them at once as hanging to his son; he then said, "See that ring hanging, if Gale has a gold cord on his vest, then I am sure it is my son;" Mr. Jacobs took a second look at the body and found the gold cord as specified, and cut a piece of and showed it to Mr. Pierce; Mr. Pierce nodded his head and said "it is him;" subsequently Mr. Pierce got out of the carriage and looked at the body; he did not look at the face but requested to keep the same covered; he said I should know him from the clothes;" he told me to have a hack ready at the beach at 8 o'clock and remove it from that place; he and Mr. Jacobs then left for New-York; I got a box made and put the body in it about 9 o'clock, and had it conveyed to Jamaica, to the village Hall, where it now lies.

L. S. Gladwin, the next witness sworn, testified that he had been a long time intimately acquainted with deceased; he recognized the body as being that of deceased from the peculiar shape of his front teeth; he attended with him the party in Twenty-first-street, New-York, at which he was last seen alive; the deceased were no overcoat to the party, but a shawl belonging to witness; he supposed he had this on when he left the house the last time; the deceased left the party about two o'clock in the morning, in company with witness and his own mother and sister, but subsequently turned back, saying he would go and dance another set before taking his final leave of the party; this was the last they saw of him; witness identified the diamond ring of the deceased; he was with him when he purchased it; the body of the heavy gold wires intertwined; he also recognized the watch and chains attached to it, worn by deceased and found upon his body.

Richard Kidd testified that he was at present a clerk in the store of Mr. Edward Pierce, at No. 45 Liberty-street; he was thus employed at the time of the mysterious disappearance of young Pierce, the first of February last; he recognized the body as being that of young Pierce from the clothing upon it; he helped him to select the vest he had on, and it was at his suggestion that he had trimming of gold lace placed upon it; he recognized the lace; he also knew the cravat round deceased's neck, as he bought one of the same pattern at the time deceased bought this; he knew the boots on deceased's feet; they were put on new the afternoon of the evening of the party; the gold watch, rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, diamond pin, &c., found upon deceased, he recognized as those worn by young Pierce.

Thos. Fisher, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, New-York, declared the body as unquestionably that of young Pierce; he had seen deceased several times, and observed a peculiarity in his front teeth—an unusual projection—which was noticeable in the present body; he stated that he had spent a considerable time in aiding the father of young Pierce to discover the body of his son.

Sergeant Welsh, of the Court of Sessions, New-York, likewise pronounced the body as that of Edwin M. Pierce; he had also aided Mr. Pierce in solving the mystery of his son's disappearance.

There being no further witnesses present to testify as to the finding or identity of the body, the Coroner here declared the evidence closed.

Some of the Jury expressed the opinion before agreed upon a verdict, Mr. Pierce, Sr., should be called to testify positively to the body being that of his son. These objections were finally overruled, and in view of the necessary detention of Mr. Pierce, as stated in New-York, by the bedside of his wife, and the positive character of the evidence offered, it was decided to terminate the evidence here.

After short deliberation, the following was announced as the

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The body upon which the undersigned have been called to sit in inquest, we declare as that of Edwin M. Pierce, son of Edwin A. Pierce, of the City of New-York; that the said body was washed ashore on Rockaway beach, and that he, the deceased, came to his death by some cause to the Jurors unknown.

The verdict, as above, was duly signed by the Coroner and Jurors.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION AND DISPOSITION OF THE BODY.

Subsequent to the rendering of the Coroner's verdict, the body was consigned to the care of Lieut. PALMER, by whom, in connection Sergeant WALSH and Messrs. GLADWIN and KIDD, the same was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, New-York, for a post-mortem examination. This was done in compliance with a previous request of Mr. PIERCE, Sr., Dr. ACKERMAN made the examination. The contusion on the back of the head he thought, was undoubtedly occasioned by the body coming in contact with the rocks and ice. It was not a mark of violence sufficient to cause death. The internal organs were healthy with no indications of poison. Mr. JACOBS and other friends of the family were present at the post-mortem examination.

The body is to be placed in a vault for some days previous to interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

So, that part of the mystery which concerned the fate of young PIERCE, is solved. But how came his remains in the Rockaway surf? What have been the circumstances that have so long hidden, and after three months, washed it ashore? How does it happen that the flesh is not consumed by fish—that the clothes are not chafed and torn—that there is so little disfigurement of the person? Was he drowned off some of our wharves and his life-less body detained in the floating ice, borne out through the Narrows, and so conveyed, only some dozen miles eastward, and washed ashore? Or, did he, from that last party, which he attended in —— street on the night of the — of January, cross straight to the South side of Long Island, and was he there drowned? Or, did he go to sea, and having perished, unknown to all on board, does the sea at last give up the dead, in solution of a part of the strange mystery of his fate? The inquest of the Coroner's Jury does not throw a single ray of light upon these points.

The Witnesses Against the Fillibusters.

Whatever the fate of our arrested and indicted fillibusters may be, there can be no denying that the chief witnesses against them are not of that superior order of mortals whom old Greeks would be tempted to deify or modern Greeks to admire. The gallant Major MCALPINE—one of the District-Attorney's chief witnesses, who, according to his own swearing, was a Major of Prince ALBERT's own regiment, the 11th Hussars—turns out, according to other people's swearing, to have been a simple private from Ireland, who does not lavish any too much (except of blows) upon MRS. MCALPINE, nor meddle over-much with his own boys—four of whom are enterprising newsboys of our town—and no agent at all of the ROTHSCHILDS. As to some of the other witnesses, we have also attempted before now to define their indefinite and very uncertain position. From one of them the letter of R. HOGGINS, published in last Saturday's TIMES, has brought us a litter of letters in reply, from Major HALL, Captain MORRISON, and others of the indicted fillibusters, and from ALEX. C. LAWRENCE, Esq., Proprietor of the St. Charles Saloon, in Broadway, the head-quarters of the fillibusters. The letters, though spicy, are altogether too lengthy for publication. Their purport is as follows: Major HALL reaffirms the statements published upon his authority in the TIMES. Captain MORRISON denies with marked emphasis the imputation that the fillibusters arrested on the *Northern Light* are "blackguards." Mr. LAWRENCE explains the extent of the "being nearly murdered" alleged by HOGGINS to have been committed on himself at his house. His version is that HOGGINS offered for $100 not to appear as a witness against the indicted fillibusters, and also secure the absence of two other witnesses. A written agreement to this effect was signed by HOGGINS, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1856.

This is to certify that I, ROB. HOGGINS, as undersigned, do hereby promise and agree, that for the consideration of one hundred dollars, I will not appear as a witness in the case of *Hall, Creighton and others* vs. *The United States Government*, for alleged fillibustering, but will do all in my power to buy off other witnesses; and, if obliged, to appear as a witness in said case, will swear as dictated by Mr. BURNS and to the best interest of the defendants.

(Signed) R. HOGGINS.

ALEX. C. LAWRENCE,
CHRISTOPHER WETLJE, M. D., } Witnesses.

Mr. LAWRENCE goes on to say that a worthless check was given HOGGINS for the amount named, whereupon, elated with joy at the sudden receipt of so much money, he (HOGGINS) behaved so well toward his friends that shortly he fell in a fit upon the floor, when, a physician being present, it was deemed advisable to make a hydropathic application to his head and back, in order to restore him to consciousness.

American Geographical Society—Telegraphing.

The regular weekly meeting was held last evening at the New-York University. The only business of the evening, of any importance, was the reading of a very interesting paper by MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., upon the Telegraph, and its relations to the world.

Three maps were placed behind the lecturer, the first a Telegraphic Map of Europe, showing the length and direction of the various lines now existing in that part of the world; the second a Map of North America, the Atlantic Ocean and the Western Coast of Europe, with the line of the projected submarine cable from Cape Race, nearly in a straight line to Cape Clear in Ireland, and another projected line from St. Johns, New-Brunswick, by Cape Farewell, Greenland, to the Orkney Islands, and passing down the east coast of Scotland and England to London. The third was a diagram showing the comparative size and construction of the submarine cables already laid between Spezzia and Corsica, between Dover and Ostend, between Dover and Calais, and between Prince Edward's Island and New-Brunswick. The cables between Dover and Ostend, and between Spezzia and Corsica, are of large size, 1¼ inches, that between Dover and Calais 1½, and that between Prince Edward's Island and New-Brunswick ¾ of an inch in diameter.

The lecturer traced the first discovery and progress of the uses of electricity for telegraphing, remarking that ARTHUR YOUNG, in his travels in France in 1764, found a man who had arrived at the power of communicating across a room by means of a galvanic battery, and forming an alphabet from it. Up to 1798 the knowledge was confined to the electricity of friction. Since that date that of chemicals has been known; but it was only when Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, made the great finishing discovery of chemical electricity that its ultimate usefulness was assured; and only, then, when MORSE applied it, could it be said to have reached a point of positive usefulness.

The first line of actual telegraph was established by MORSE and others in 1844. In Europe there are more than 37,000 miles of wire, divided as follows:

England	9,200	India	500
Germany and Prussia	5,000	Spain	450
France	4,500	Denmark and Sweden	300
Austria	3,500	Italy	1,900
Turkey	1,200	Switzerland	1,000
Prussia	3,800	Holland and Belgium	1,000

We have in this country about 35,000 miles; and it is worthy of remark that while the lines of Continental Europe are mostly run between great cities and military posts, ours extend over all the country.

The lecturer gave illustrations of what had been already done, in the way of binding together the world by this chain of wire, extending from London to Sebastopol, and soon to be extended to Africa and across Asia.

But the great link yet wanting is the sub-marine line between this country and Europe. He commented upon the supposed advantages of the two routes. That from Cape Race to Cape Clear had been surveyed by MAURY, and declared practicable. The ground was very level, and there existed no difficulty in the way of laying the cable. All that could be apprehended was possible want of strength in the cable for so great a distance, and the fear which some entertained that an instrument could not be worked upon so long a circuit. The northern route, by Greenland, had the advantage of shorter stretches of cable, but the disadvantage of deeper water to lay in.

The lecturer did not apprehend any difficulty in the way of working upon so long a circuit. He had himself worked 1,061 miles, and in Europe the feat had been accomplished of working 1,800.

Alexis St. Martin still Alive.

We seldom get a sight of the real, original, genuine "inner man," while the outer man still lives. But yesterday the privilege was afforded us of a glimpse into a much-famed stomach. ALEXIS ST. MARTIN, noted in the annals of medical science as the soldier who accidentally shot himself at Mackinaw in 1816, in such a manner as to lay open his stomach and expose the entire process of digestion to scrutiny—upon which Dr. BEAUMONT made a valuable series of observations—is now in this City, in company with Dr. BUNTING, of Montreal, who has brought him hither in the interest of physiology. They stop at French's Hotel. ST. MARTIN has resided for many years past in his native village, near Montreal. Last evening at the office of a distinguished surgeon several of the faculty were permitted to see Mr. ST. MARTIN and examine his wound, which remains in precisely the condition it was when Dr. BEAUMONT's experiments were made.

The Irving House.

So much of the Irving House as covered two central lots on the block has been entirely demolished and from a third lot all that was a portion of the Hotel has been removed; but this leaves a single story standing, upon the third lot over which a tin roof has been thrown, and business goes on there as usual. There has been a good deal of marveling as to the fate of this rampant. The story has been that a bonus of—some said $1,000, some said $25,000—had been offered to the present occupant for this unexpired lease of 4 years. On inquiry, we learn that no bonus whatever has been offered, and that no agreement is likely to be made between the parties, and in consequence that an arch will probably be thrown over HADDEN's one-story store and the white marble front of 75 feet on the street will go up—25 feet of it enjoying a granite patch for the first story. It will be a unique building front certainly.

CHEAP BREAD.—Bread has fallen from 12c. to 8c. a loaf. This is a cheering indication of "good times," especially to those who earn and eat their bread in the true Scriptural way—by the "sweat of the brow."—*Troy Daily Times*.

Good! The bakers of Troy are evidently honest men. Wouldn't it pay to import a few from up the river?

A Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

A meeting of friends, of a most interesting character, took place last evening, at the house of Mr. LEMUEL BANGS, in Irving-place. It was on the occasion of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the father and mother of that gentleman. The father, the venerable and Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS, now nearly four score years of age, with his amiable wife, were there, surrounded by many of their children, and their children's children, and a large number of esteemed friends. About 9 o'clock, Rev. Dr. FOSTER, on behalf of the assembly, addressed the venerable couple, touchingly alluding to the events of the fifty years that had fled. Mr. FOSTER alluded to the scene of the espousals, as it had been represented to him; traced the changes that had taken place in the interval between that time and the present, especially alluding to their many sufferings and privations while Dr. BANGS was employed in preaching the gospel, not only in our own wilderness, but in that of the two provinces of Canada.

The venerable Doctor made a very happy reply, alluding to a residence of forty-six years in this City, and the scenes of his ministry from his first entry into it.

Two hymns, written for the occasion, were then read, and after one had been sung, Rev. Mr. LANDON offered prayer. The evening was one long to be remembered by the gratified friends who were present.—*Com. Adv.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS, in their nature, are similar to the vegetables used by man for food, subject to the same digestion in passing from the stomach to the intestines. Incorporated into the circulation, they impart to the blood new vitality, which occasions it to throw out any impurities into the bowels, which organ expels them. How simple, yet how wise, are all the laws of our being? Acting in unison with these laws, a few grains of vegetable extracts remove the most terrible and fatal maladies, curing alike the most subtle virus or the sick headache, and in so mild a manner that they every day give ease and pleasure. Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Buildings; No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 296 Bowery; also, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

Advertisement.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS.—Ladies and gentlemen attending the anniversary meetings in the City, will find at the above magnificent Saloons every accommodation. Refreshments of every variety served in the best manner, at short notice.

Ladies will find there a dressing and retiring room, and a waiting maid in attendance.

Baggage will be received and taken charge of.

The International Hotel, connected with the Saloons, has ample and superior accommodations for three hundred guests.

JOHN TAYLOR & Co.,
Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

[Advertisement.]

BANK GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of the
Celebrated Bank Gold Pens and Pencils,
Now so extensively used in our
Banks and Banking Houses.
Manufactory No. 167 Broadway,
Near Cortland-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND

Is now fully supplied with
Seasonable Under-Garments
and Hosiery. The best goods at the lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,
Importers and Dealers in every description of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the lowest market rates.
Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. MABIN,
Psychical Physician, &c., No. 83 West 26th-st., N. Y.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 80 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy,—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 18 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.
GURNEY & FREDERICKS,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.—Mr. FOWLER, in his lecture at the Odeon, Brooklyn, E. D., this evening, will give a Phrenological exposition of the principles upon which Friendship, Love, and Unity are based, together with important hints to the married and single. How to choose life companions, and how to treat them. Seats 12½ cents. Professional examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Who is it that "KNOX" the Spots off the Hatters? None other than our friend on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. We have known him for a long time, and feel assured that the enterprise, liberality, superior taste and increasing trade of our friend KNOX, place him at the head of the best of the hatters.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another powerful entertainment is to be given at this house to-night. The Messrs. CONYS, with their Trained Dogs are to appear in the Drama of the "Dog Witness," assisted by Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, and the whole company. The Pantomime of "Asphodel," with Mr. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, &c., and the Comedy of "Delicate Ground," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, and company.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN SPRING CLOTHING.—Fashionable Black Cloth Coats $5 50, $7, $8, $10, $13, $14, $18. Business Coats $4, $5, $6, $7, $8. Raglan's, $7 to $10. Cassimere Pants, $2 to $5. Moirs Antique Vests, $3, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The healing and cooling effect of this balsamic ointment upon burns, scalds, running sores, irritations of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas, and all external inflammation, is a miracle in surgery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great strength, compactness and convenience are among the advantages claimed for "LOWNDS' Patent Pencil Cases." They are the most elegant articles of the kind in the market. Made, in gold and silver, by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Malden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, E. & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at tail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 828 Broadway

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Florida Indians.

Governor BROOME, of Florida, passed through Charleston, at the close of last week, on his way home from Washington city, whither he came to confer with the Government on the Indian disturbances in Florida. The Charleston papers state that he was successful in the objects of his visit.

"Governor BROOME ordered out seven companies of mounted men. Three of these companies were taken into the service of the United States, but the four remaining, still required for the purpose of defence, were still on the hands of the State. The officers of the State had no funds which they could apply to the purpose of their subsistence, and that they might not be disbanded the Governor went on to Washington.

The Government has undertaken to remove the Indians as soon as possible beyond the limits of the State, to employ all the troops in the service that can be employed profitably, and to strengthen with all possible dispatch the war service on the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp.

The object of especial interest with his Excellency was to induce the Government to employ as much as possible in this work of removal the native material of the country. The border residents are peculiarly fitted to cope with the Indians in this predatory warfare, and without this he doubted the possibility of efficient movement; and it is believed that they will be used to all the extent to which they may be required."

The Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories.

From the Union.

As an effort has been made to create the impression that the white people in Oregon and Washington Territories are the cause of all the difficulty with the Indians, we publish the following statement of the conduct of the Snoqual-me tribe, one of the most powerful residing on the waters of Puget Sound, and who, from their proximity to, and constant communication with, the settlements, would be more exposed to imposition than the hostile Indians, who reside at a greater distance, and have little or no communication with the whites. The action of the chief of the tribe, PAT-KAI-NAN, is more strongly marked from the fact that in 1849 two of his own brothers were hung by the sentence of a judicial tribunal for the murder of a white man near Fort Nisbually.

On the breaking out of the Indian difficulties on Puget Sound, PAT-KAI-NAN offered the services of himself and his warriors against the hostile Indians on White River. These were subsequently accepted, and on the 5th of February he started up the Snoqual-me River with 60 warriors, accompanied by M. T. SIMMONS, the Indian agent. On the 8th he started with his warriors for the Sno-qual-me Falls, and returned on the 9th, bringing with him as prisoners seven men, with some women and children. The seven men were then tried by a Jury of 12 Indians, and all but three acquitted of having taken any part in the hostile operations. Of these three, one was proved only to have been engaged in the attack on Seattle, and his life was spared on condition that he would act as guide to the hostile camp. The other two were proved to have been engaged in every attack and massacre, and were unanimously sentenced to death. Upon the decision being announced, PAT-KAI-NAN made a speech.

At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. SIMMONS requested that the prisoners might be sent to Fort Steilacoom for trial. The Indians refused, saying they might escape. The prisoners then confessed their guilt, and, upon being asked what death they preferred, chose to be hung. They were then executed, and their heads cut off and sent to Steilacoom, as a testimonial of the faith of the Sno qualme. PAT-KAI-NAN then proceeded, with the third prisoner as guide, into the interior; attacked and dislodged LESCHI and his band, killing some eight of his warriors, and returned to his camp at Holmes' harbor, on Whitby's island, his ammunition having been expended.

The same desire to assist the whites has been manifested on the part of the Clallams, the Macaws, the Cowlitz, the Chehahs, and all the various tribes of Puget Sound, all of whom have been in constant communication with the settlers, and have worked for them. This conduct is of itself a sufficient commentary upon any more random assertions that the white people have always abused the Indians, however high may be the source from which it comes.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. George Draper, of Harlem, EDWARD C. KEMBLE, of San Francisco, and Miss CECELIA A., daughter of Alfred Windsor, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Prof. George Bush, JOHN B. GARDNER to Miss ELIZABETH A. HARRIOTT, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Dr. Pise, MOREAU DELANO to ELIZABETH A., daughter of the late Bernard Graham.

In Peekskill, Westchester Co., on Wednesday evening, April 23, Mr. EGBERT MACY to Mrs. ESTHER DEMING, daughter of the late Capt. Jas. McCoord, all of the above place.

At Boston, on Wednesday, April 23, by Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, WASHINGTON MURRAY, of this City, to LIZZIE, daughter of the late Samuel Dana, of Boston.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 24, EDWARD FRANKLIN, only son of James Turney, Jr., and Catharine Ann Turney, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 60 Amos-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 23, at his residence, ALBERT CHEVETIE, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 9th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 26th inst., without further notice.

In this City, ELIZA C. HAMMERSLY, widow of the late William Hammersly, M. D., Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

At New-Haven, on Thursday, April 24, of scarlet fever, LEWIS HOPKIN, son of George A. and the late Amy B. Trowbridge, aged 4 years.

At Rocky Comfort, Ark., on Thursday, March 23, RUTGER V. R. GREENE, in the 38th year of his age, formerly of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 22, at the residence of his father-in-law, Cranston Howe, JOSEPH J. WARD, of Boston, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 2 Bedford-place, Fulton-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 24.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '68	93	300	Gold Hill Mine	1½
100	Virginia 6s	100	150	Nic. Transit Co	14½
10,000	Missouri 6s	85½	93	Gal. & Chi. R. R	114¾
6,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	85½	50	do	s30 114
21,000	Erie Con. bds. '71	83¾	950	Mh.S.& N. Ia. R. R.	93¾
18,000	H. R. 3d mtg. bs.	71	350	do	s60 94
1,000	do	71½	50	do	b30 99
10,500	Ill. C. R.R Bs.	b3 88	350	do	b60 99½
35,000	do	b60 88½	5	do	99½
41,000	do	s3 88	100	do	s3 98¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¼	150	do	b30 99¼
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	112¾	50	Panama R. R.	b60 104¾
2,000	N. J. C. 1st M. Bs	94	50	do	c 104¾
1,000	N.Ia.1st M. Gos. L	85½	100	do	s60 104¾
10,000	Clev.&Tol.Cn.Bd	87½	100	do	s3 104¾
10	Del.&Hud. Can. Co.	128	150	Ill. Central R. R.	93½
100	Portsmth Dry Dock	13	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	63¾
100	Canton Co	26½	400	do	64
10	Penn. Coal Co	100½	20	do	64¼
108	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 92	100	do	b60 65
25	do	s3 92½	100	do	b68 65¼
200	do	92½	55	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	84
200	do	c 92½	350	do	84½
23	do	92½	3,527	do	85
100	Erie Railroad	s60 56¾	200	do	85¼
500	do	s3 56¾	1,500	do	85½
50	do	s10 56¾	250	do	85¾
100	do	b60 57½	1,769	do	86
19	do	56¾	100	do	s60 85
400	do	b3 57	300	do	s12m 75
200	do	c 57	300	do	86
250	do	57	300	do	b3 86
200	do	b6ds 57	725	do	86
19	do	56¾	200	do	s30 86
200	Reading R. R.	s60 91¾	50	C. & Rock I. R. R.	93¼
300	do	c 91¾	50	do	94
200	do	b10 92	123	do	94¾
300	do	c 91¾	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	96
100	do	b30 92	50	do	s60 96
400	do	s60 92	50	do	b60 97
200	do	92½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,100 Sacramento City, funded 7s, int. added..65
6,000 Sacramento City, f'd 10s, int. added..80@80¼
7,000 Flushing Railroad, 1st mort., int. added.. 66¾
6,000 Flushing Railroad, 2d mort., int. added.. 47½
5,000 G. Western, (Ill.) 10s, 1st mt., int. added 94¾
14,000 Breckenridge Coal Co. ½ cent. of $7,000. $000
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co..... 54¾
300 shares Jersey City Gas Light Co..... 89¾
40 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co..... 95½
10 shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Co..... 98¼
40 shares Beekman Insurance Co..... 101
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 103½

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Erie Bonds of '75	92	400	Erie R. R.	s3 57
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88	50	do	b3 57½
5,000	do	b10 88	150	do	57½
5,000	do	b3 88	100	do	b30 57½
400	Reading Railroad	92½	200	do	s90 57
200	do	b3 92½	100	do	57½
200	do	b60 92¾	250	do	57¾
100	Harlem Railroad	19¾	260	Michigan Cen. R.	s3 96
5	N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	1014	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	86
140	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	94	350	do	86½
5	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	96¾	100	do	s3 85¾
100	do	b10 98¾	350	do	86
200	do	98¾	100	do	b10 84¾
100	do	b30 98¾	50	do	May 27 82

THURSDAY, April 24—P. M.

The excitement in the Stock Exchange today concentrated on the speculative movement in the shares of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, which attained the relatively high figure of 86 ℔ cent., ex. dividend, equal to 90 ℔ cent. 30 days ago, before the declaration of dividend. The stock has been largely oversold in the Street at from 77 to 80 ℔ cent. before the dividend, a very considerable number of the contracts falling due to-morrow on the reopening of the transfer books. The friends of the Stock have prepared themselves to cash these contracts, in the event they are not settled at their own price, and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1437. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO ON THE PEACE.

Expected Adjournment of the Conferences.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN IRELAND.

Interesting from Turkey.

The *Arabia's* mails reached this City yesterday afternoon. The principal features of the news have been already published in the telegraphic summary from Halifax, but we give this morning some additional intelligence of considerable interest.

The [illegible] Orders in Council [illegible] trade with Russia [illegible] our material out of the [illegible]

[illegible] dent of the London *Times* [illegible] the unprecedented loss of the *Pacific*, re-commences all manner going to sea to carry a cage of messenger pigeons. A debate on the admission of the Jews to Parliament, by the abolition of the Adjuration bill, has taken place in the British House of Commons, and was carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. DALLAS, introduced by Lord PALMERSTON, had an interview with Queen VICTORIA, and was most graciously received.

The United States Minister, Mrs. DALLAS and Miss SOPHIA DALLAS attended the Queen's levee in London. The Miss DALLASES wore head-dresses of corn flowers, feathers and lappets.

The London *Times* containing the celebrated song of BERANGER has been seized in Paris and prevented circulation. The songs of BERANGER have been always the pioneers of revolution. A submarine telegraph has been, by Imperial command, ordered at once to be laid down between Africa and France. The Emperor starts, at the close of the Conferences, on a visit to his Algerian dominions.

Mr. WARREN, the author of *The Diary of a Late Physician*, *Ten Thousand a Year*, and other works favorably known in our country, has made a successful debut in the British House of Commons on the question of Education.

There are best grounds for stating that there is no truth in rumors which have lately been current, to the effect that Sir EDMUND LYONS is about to replace Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE as British Ambassador at Constantinople. Sir EDMUND has gone to the Mediterranean for the purpose of resuming his command. Lord STRATFORD, there is no reason to doubt, will retain his post.

The Emperor of Austria ratified the treaty of peace on the 6th of April.

There are four candidates for the office of public executioner of London in the room of Mr. Hangman CALCRAFT, who has been dismissed. A brisk contest is expected.

The Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. FITZGERALD, has been reelected for Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, without opposition.

Count ORLOFF is ordered home to St. Petersburg from Paris.

The British Government has definitively declined the proposal made by Denmark for the capitalisation of the Sound Dues, expressing, however, a willingness to receive fresh propositions. The latter have not yet been put into tangible shape.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Laws of the United States in Relation to Foreign Evidence—Postal Treaty between France and the United States—The Peace Conferences—Interesting Theatrical News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 10, 1856.

A WORD TO LAW-MAKERS.

An American gentleman residing in Paris, was lately desirous of selling a large body of land in Mississippi. The price offered made the contemplated sale a very desirable one; and giving to his son a power of attorney, he sent him home to accomplish the operation. But when the son arrived there, he found that the laws of Mississippi would not recognize documents not taken before the Mayor of Paris. Neither a power of Attorney nor a deed could be accepted as legal, unless made before a Mayor. But it so happens that there is no Mayor in Paris empowered to perform duties of this kind. Each of the twelve Wards into which the city is divided has its Mayor; but their functions do not extend to this kind of business. The gentleman, after losing much time and money, found that he had lost, also, by this fault of the law, the valuable opportunity of sale.

A considerable proportion of the States of the Union still maintain on their statute books this absurd law. The rest very justly recognize the American Consul at Paris as the proper person before whom all Americans are to authenticate legal documents; and since financial operations between the two countries are growing daily more and more frequent, it would be well if the laws were made to conform to the existing state of things.

ANOTHER REFORM NEEDED.

Why is it that within three months all journals arriving from the United States, by the way of England, are charged thirty centimes (six cents) postage, instead of eighteen centimes, as formerly? A late treaty between France and England diminishes the rate of postage on printed matter between the two countries, and how is it therefore that England, who has a postal treaty with the United States, seizes this occasion, without consulting the United States, to throw increased restrictions on the passage of American matter through her territory?

The question of a postal treaty between France and the United States has been a long time under discussion, and it is a shame to both Governments that the project is not consummated. England has always shown a meanness in regard to the transportation of American mails across her territory which should have long ago turned the attention of the United States Government to other channels for distributing her continental mails. The French Government is now and has always been disposed to offer the most liberal facilities to the United States in this respect; and since France has more postal treaties with the other Powers than England, there is a palpable advantage to the United States in diverting from England, in favor of France, the distribution of the continental mails. At least some measure ought to be adopted at once to constrain English meanness within reasonable bounds; for a charge of six cents on a journal is an abuse that ought not to be submitted to one day. Including the two cents advance payment, it makes a total on the New-York daily journals for the year (and there are many of them received in Paris) of twenty-nine dollars and twenty cents! Thirty dollars a year postage on a journal which only costs six to seven dollars! Such an atrocious tax amounts to a prohibition, and the American commercial and banking houses in France who have been in the habit of receiving large numbers of American journals will feel themselves obliged, to their great regret, to suspend them. It is well to recollect that the price charged on American journals is six times greater than that charged on French journals passing through French territory, or on English journals passing through English territory, and that the augmentation is twelve centimes—over two cents.

It is said in France that it is the influence of the Collins line which prevents the conclusion of a postal treaty between France and the United States. If this be true, it is one more reason added why the public should wish to get rid of illiberal and grasping monopolies.

THE APPROACHING END OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Plenipotentiaries to the Peace Congress are making their preparations for departure. It is believed that by the 15th or 20th, such of them as are required by important business at home will have left. The questions of detail, which have occupied their attention since the signing of the general treaty, are nearly all disposed of; and since there remains no doubt in the minds of the plenipotentiaries in regard to the ratification of the treaty by the different Sovereigns concerned, there remains no reason why they should stop longer in Paris. It is expected, therefore, that Lord CLARENDON, Count WALEWSKI, Baron DE MANTEUFFEL and AALI-PACHA, each the Minister of Foreign Affairs of their respective Governments, will, within a few days, be released, and return home. The publication of the Russian Manifesto is equivalent to the ratification of the treaty on the part of Russia, and since, with the exception of Turkey, all the other Governments, by their proximity, knew from day to day every phase of the discussions in the Conference, and are therefore perfectly conversant with the provisions of the treaty, there remains only Turkey to be heard from, and of her decision there is no doubt.

With the departure of the Peace Plenipotentiaries Paris will settle down to her ordinary pursuits; the grand ministerial balls will cease, and with the exception of the *entrée* of PELISSIER and his brave army, and one grand ball at the Tuileries, before the departure of the Empress for the country, the grand *fêtes* will cease to the 15th of August.

RISTORI'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

On Friday last Madame RISTORI played *Medée* before the Minister of State and a select company of artists, critics and friends, at the Italiens, and made an impression, it appears, which took the house by surprise. They anticipated great things in this new creation of Madame RISTORI, but it seems that her acting was bordering on the marvelous. The consequence was, that night before last, when the piece was played for the first time before the public, every seat had been taken long in advance, principally by artists and admirers of the great *tragédienne*. I had anticipated the excitement which the production of this piece would produce, and had secured a good seat in time. And I must say that I never saw such a house before in any theatre in Paris. Not on account of numbers, for one often sees a crowd at a theatre, but from its composition. Almost the entire first tier, including the boxes, was occupied by distinguished actresses, actors and writers. DUMAS, JULES JANIN, FIORENTINI, RACHEL, ALICE OZY, DEJAZET, TEDESCO—every artist of note, who was free on that evening, and all the prominent journalists of Paris, had taken rendezvous for that evening at the Italiens.

The triumph of RISTORI exceeded anything heretofore seen on the French stage. The piece, as you know, was written three years ago for RACHEL, who at first accepted it and commenced the rehearsals, and afterwards refused to play it. For this refusal M. LEGOUVE, the author, cited her before the tribunal and recovered large damages. He then published the piece, and the public having pronounced upon its merits, it was translated into Italian for Madame RISTORI, by M. MONTANELLI. It was never played in French.

The translation, adapted to Madame RISTORI's style, and modified after her suggestions, it is said, brings out beauties which did not exist in the French. The subject blends the pathetic with the terrible, and as it requires greater physical force and long-sustained effort, is admirably adapted to RISTORI's powers. There is a sublimity in her acting in this piece which makes one forget that she is mortal. It is thus impossible to criticize her.

In no piece which Madame RISTORI has yet played before a Paris audience, were there more than two or three really striking scenes. In "Medée," she is before the audience almost from beginning to end, and thus, even if RACHEL had undertaken to play the piece, she would have found herself physically incapable. But it is too late now,—RACHEL can never play it. A distinguished actress at my side, Mademoiselle D., until now a partisan of RACHEL, declared that "if she were RACHEL she would lie down and die." She declared she would never go again to see her if she played.

But unfortunately RACHEL is not likely to play again; her trip to the United States has confirmed a cough which she has had at intervals for several years; and since the malady is showing symptoms analogous to those which afflicted her sister REBECCA, the most serious apprehensions are felt for the result.

Whatever may have been the feelings of RACHEL at the great triumph of her rival, she was considerate enough not to show it to the audience, and generously applauded with the rest in the numerous recalls which the actress received. She was called before the curtain four times at the end of the first act; three times at the end of the second; three times in the middle of the third, and five times at the end of it. Each time the scene was covered with bouquets. At the end of the third act the audience, after calling out RISTORI, demanded LEGOUVE, but it was only by dragging, that RISTORI could bring the modest academician on the stage. They then called for MONTANELLI, but this gentleman, still more modest than M. LEGOUVE, clung to a pillar, while Madame RISTORI pulled upon LEGOUVE and LEGOUVE upon MONTANELLI. In this way a hand was dragged past the corner of the scene, and the audience cheered the hand while they could not see the man. RISTORI, letting go her hold, made one of those fine pantomimic movements to the audience, which she only can make, and which said plainly enough, "There, I have done all I can do to get him out, but he is too modest."

But I am told by persons who were at the rehearsals, that M. LEGOUVE is stung to the quick that he was obliged to have his finest dramatic work produced for the first time in a foreign tongue.

The two most jealous-looking individuals in the house were ALEXANDRE DUMAS and ALICE OZY, who sat near each other. But why the latter should have been tortured at RISTORI's great triumph is not very clear. M. BOYER, director of the Odeon, and M. MICHEL LEVY, the great Jew book-publisher, sat in a box with FELIX RAPHAEL, and all three, who are violent against the rival of RACHEL, looked sufficiently displeased. FIORENTINI was in ecstasies. JULES JANIN stood upon his dignity and his short legs, and applauded often but feebly. VILLEMESSANT, just out of prison for libel, was uproarious. M. BEDOLLIERE, of the *Siècle*, was so noisy that he disturbed the people in his neighborhood, and was honored with more hisses perhaps than he ever had before in his life. The actresses at my side, Mlles. D. and the two sisters B., made enough noise with their fans, books and tiny hands, to save the reputation of my neighborhood, and so I had time to study the great actress at my leisure.

With the issue of Monday's journals we will have the critics' opinion, and we will then see the effects produced upon each. MALAKOFF.

THE PEACE.

Russian Imperial Manifesto.

The following is a translation of the Imperial Manifesto, published at St. Petersburg on the 1st of April, to announce the signing of the treaty of peace:

"The obstinate and sanguinary struggle which for nearly three years has subverted Europe, has at last ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it broke out, my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign Powers, that the sole object of his desires and of his efforts had been to protect the rights of our co-religionists in the East, and to put an end to the persecutions to which they were subjected.

A stranger to all interested views, he never expected that his just complaints (*réclamations*) would have resulted in the scourge of war; and, considering its calamities with a deep feeling of sorrow as a Christian, and as the father of the people, intrusted by Providence to his care, he did not cease manifesting his inclination in favor of peace. But the negotiations which were opened shortly before his death on the subject of the conditions of that peace, which was a necessity for us all, remained without success.

The Governments which have formed a hostile coalition against us had not discontinued their armaments; pending the negotiations they had even increased them; the war had to follow its course, and we continued it with a firm hope in the protection of the Most High and firm confidence in the unshaken devotion of our well-beloved subjects. Our expectations were justified. During that period of hard trials our faithful and brave soldiers, as well as our people, without distinction of class, proved themselves, as always, worthy of their high calling. Along the whole extent of our empire, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea, one single idea, one single impulse, animated all, and made them spare neither life nor fortune in the defence of their country. Labor, leaving the plow and their fields, eagerly took up arms for the holy cause, rivaling in courage and self-devotion our veteran soldiers. New and unlooked-for proofs have marked this last struggle with powerful adversaries.

Europe has been driven back from the coasts of Siberia and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Sweaborg; the heroic defence for 11 months of the fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol, erected in the face of and under the fire of the assailants, will be handed down as a record to the remotest posterity.

In Asia, after the glorious victories of the two preceding campaigns, Kars was compelled to surrender with its numerous garrison, forming the whole army of Anatolia, and the *élite* of the Turkish troops sent to relieve the place were compelled to retreat. Nevertheless, by the impenetrable and wise decrees of Providence, a fact was preparing conformable to the wishes of our well-beloved august father, to our own and to those of all Russia, and which realized the objects of the war. The future condition and the privileges of all the Christians in the East are henceforth guaranteed. The Sultan solemnly recognizes them, and, consequent upon this act of justice, the Ottoman Empire enters into the family of European States.

Russians! Your efforts and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unforeseen means, and we may now with a quiet conscience put an end to those efforts and to those sacrifices by restoring to our dear country the inestimable blessings of peace. To hasten the conclusion of the treaty of peace and to dispel, even for the future, the very idea of ambitious views or projects which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain precautionary measures destined to prevent a collision of our ships of war with those of Turkey in the Black Sea, and to the establishment of a new frontier line in the southern part of Bessarabia, nearest to the Danube.

The concessions are not great when put in comparison with the charges of a prolonged war, and the advantages promised to us by the tranquility of the Empire the destinies of which it has pleased God to intrust to us. May all those advantages be obtained by our efforts, united to those of all our faithful subjects! May, with the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, its internal organization be consolidated and perfected! May justice and clemency preside over its judgment—may the advancement of civilization and of all useful activity spread with renewed force—and may every one enjoy in peace the fruits of his labor under the protection of laws equally just and watchful for all! Finally, and this is the most important and most ardent of our hopes—may the salutary light of faith, by enlightening the mind and strengthening the heart, maintain and improve more and more that social morality which is the surest pledge of order and happiness!

Given at St. Petersburg, the 19th (31st) of March, 1856, and in the second year of our reign.

ALEXANDER."

Peace in St. Petersburg—The Emperor's Manifesto.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The manifesto is dated March 19, (N. S. 31st,) the day following that on which, as it appears, the Emperor arrived in St. Petersburg, on his return from Helsingfors. On the same day as the Emperor returned to St. Petersburg, (30th,) Count ORLOFF's dispatch, announcing the conclusion of the peace, arrived. On the following day, the 31st, there was a parade in front of the Winter Palace, on which occasion the populace, that had assembled in great numbers, gave vent to noisy demonstrations of joy at the conclusion of the peace. The Emperor subsequently took a walk along the English quay, and there accidentally met with Baron STIEGLITZ, whom he shook cordially by the hand, and congratulated him on the arrival of peace.

I have met with no mention of the Emperor's having proclaimed the peace to the troops he inspected on the 31st; but, on the contrary, I find it mentioned that he was to do so on the 2d of April, on occasion of reviewing a much larger body of troops, about 48,000. The former occasion would have been an inappropriate opportunity for doing so, seeing that the parade takes place annually in commemoration of the entrance of the Allies into Paris in 1814; in honor of this anniversary there was also a grand instrumental concert given, at which the Emperor and the Imperial family were present; the performers consisted of 909 regimental musicians and 468 vocalists, among them the singers of the Opera. On occasion of the review of 48,000 men on the 2d inst., and the proclamation of the peace to them, there was to be a *Te Deum* sung and the guns of the Peter Paul fortress fired. The satisfaction of commercial circles is described by other persons, not quite so enthusiastic as the above quoted correspondent, to be very considerable, but the feeling in the upper circles is said to be less warm by far in its favor."

Russian Ports Opened to English and French Vessels.

Berlin (April 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

I trust that I have been more in advance of London with my dispatch of yesterday, announcing the admission of merchant vessels of the Western Powers to Russian ports, than I was with that of the day before, respecting the repeal of the prohibition of export for Russian produce, which appears to have been known in London on Friday evening, within a few hours of its announcement on 'Change in St. Petersburg. The form in which the above-mentioned more recent dispatch reached Königsberg by telegraph is as follows:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, April 5.

The Imperial Ministry of Finance has just issued the following notice: In consequence of the signing of the treaty of peace, the commercial relations of the belligerent Powers are restored to their former footing. The merchant vessels of the Western Powers will henceforth be admitted into Russian ports, and for the Russian flag an unimpeded navigation is now re opened.

This dispatch did not arrive in Königsberg till twenty-four hours after it was presented at the telegraph station in St. Petersburg, owing to the immense number of dispatches the Russian Government was forwarding at that time. The circumstance that private dispatches announcing the repeal of the prohibition of exports were on the day before forwarded to London so promptly, or, indeed, forwarded at all, shows how great value the Russian Government attaches to resuming commercial relations with one of its best customers.

Will the Western Alliance Last?—French View of England's Foreign Policy.

From the Assemblée National.

France will remain, we are told, the ally of England in peace as in war. This we desire and hope. We profess a profound admiration for England, her liberal institutions, and the duration and grandeur of her Government. We always desire for our country the alliance of England, but we desire it, and can only desire it, on certain conditions. United, France and England can dispose of the destinies of the world. There is no Power that can resist them, no obstacle that they are not in a measure able to conquer. But the more this union of force is irresistible, the more imperative is it to be acquainted with the aim, the interests, and the principles in which this force will be employed. Thus, in order to detail our opinions and render our ideas more clear, we will say,—If the alliance of England obliges us to tolerate a permanent state of revolution and anarchy in Spain, we are not for the English alliance.

If France will be compelled, in order to remain the ally of England, to permit revolution to introduce itself into Italy, to overthrow the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to plant itself in Palermo, to menace the sovereign Pontiff in Rome, then are we not in favor of the English alliance. If in Switzerland the oppression of honest folks, the despotism of the multitude, anarchy in the heart of power, are the conditions of the English alliance, we think that, at that price, it is too dear. But give us, instead of revolutionary England abroad, the old and loyal England of the past, conservative abroad as at home, armed for the defence of right and the maintenance of principles on which reposes European order, then will the English alliance have no more zealous partisans, no more ardent defenders, than ourselves.

We do not believe that to name these conditions of the English alliance is to render it impossible. We are persuaded, on the contrary, that a firm, clear, and bold policy may succeed in establishing the union of the two countries on those bases, and this result would be one of the greatest events of the world. The work was already attempted under the reign of the King LOUIS PHILIPPE, and it had at one moment completely succeeded, thanks to the *entente* of Sir R. PEEL and of Lord ABERDEEN with the Cabinet of the 29th of October in France. It has been often said that the alliance of Russia was that most proper to France. We cannot share this opinion, for the recollection of Tilsit still alarms us, and has never ceased to do so. The intimate union of the two great countries between which Europe is, as it were, surrounded, will always create ideas of ambition and of division, which we distrust as much as revolutionary ideas.

Once more, this question of the alliances of France is too grave to be treated in a passing manner; but as we have spoken of them, let us be permitted to add a word which is inspired by actual circumstances. The war is finished in the East, but the Eastern question is not terminated. Under the guarantee of all Europe, the Ottoman empire has nothing to fear from Russia; but there remains to be effected in the countries subjected to the sceptre of the Sultan a task less rapid in solution, but no less difficult. There are great interests for us to protect, amid those difficult problems which remain to be solved. What is the destiny of that empire which Europe wishes to endow with a new regeneration? Which belief, which influence, will prevail there? This will remain, we trust, for a long time the subject of the preoccupation of our Government, which cannot desire that our treasures should be wasted and our blood spilt for a regeneration of the Ottoman empire that should not have a permanent result on our influence.

The best reliance for us is, therefore, that which appears to have the same interests as ourselves at Constantinople—namely, the alliance of Austria. France has a great task to accomplish in those splendid regions still submitted to the authority of the son of Mahmoud, which is to establish, by the influence of her civilization, the ascendency of Catholicism. Her *rôle* is to place herself at the head of the Catholic interests in the East. United to Austria, she can perform great actions and acquire at the same time immense advantages and much glory.

The *Assemblée* thus concludes:

This policy of the *Times*, which indicates not less the idea of a reaction against the glorious expedition which delivered Rome in 1849 than against the treaties of 1815, is probably not that professed in Paris by Lord CLARENDON; it is as yet only the policy of the *Times*. But experience has taught us that the *Times* is a very powerful journal in England, and its policy has finished more than once by becoming that of the Government.

The Italian Question in the Conferences.

From the London Daily News.

We are given to understand that the Sardinian Government has proposed the evacuation of Rome by the French troops, and of the Legations and the Duchies by the Austrians. This account reaches us from a quarter in which we have been accustomed to repose implicit confidence. And it is corroborated by information which has reached us from a very different, but equally trustworthy source. According to this latter intelligence, the memorial, or memorandum, which Count CAVOUR is said to have submitted to the Conference, did not emanate from the Government of Sardinia. We are assured it is a protest from private citizens whose names are attached to it, against the continued occupation of Italy by foreign troops.

The signatures are numerous, and would have been still more numerous but for two reasons. In the first place, the authorities exerted themselves to prevent the circulation and signing of the document; in the second place, no persons of anti-democratic principles were invited or allowed to sign it, in order to take away every shadow of a pretext for attributing it to revolutionists. The protest expresses the apprehensions and the wishes of the moderate—the monarchical section of the Italian Liberals. That they who have signed the protest are resolute and in earnest is evident, for every man whose name is attached to the paper will henceforth be a marked man.

That the Sardinian Government is aware that the protest expresses the convictions and opinions of a preponderating majority of its subjects, and of the population of the Italian Peninsula, is beyond a doubt, for otherwise Count CAVOUR would not have undertaken the invidious task of directing the attention of Congress to it. Sardinia is strong only in the confidence of the Italian Liberals. Even with this strength she is not sufficiently powerful to run the risk of giving unnecessary umbrage to the great Powers of the Continent. Nothing could have induced the Sardinian Government to propose, at this moment, the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from Rome, the Legations, and the Duchies, but the conviction that only by so doing can it insure the confidence and attachment of its own subjects.

There is but one solution for the Italian difficulties—the establishment and recognition of Italian nationality and unity. For centuries Italy has been the battle-field of French and German ambition. Its plains have been deluged with blood in the protracted contest, whether the Emperors of Germany or Austria, or the successive dynasties which have reigned over France, were to give law to the Peninsula. The peoples of Germany and France have suffered as much from these wars as the Italians. Their treasures have been squandered, their best blood has been drained—not to augment their own well-being, but to gratify the vanity and ambition of their rulers.

The French nation and the nations subject to Austria have as deep an interest in Italy's being left to the Italians as the Italians themselves. The solution of the problem is evidently approaching. The practical Liberals of Italy are daily becoming more convinced that the best thing that can happen to all the various States of the Peninsula is to be associated with Piedmont under the ægis of a constitutional monarchy.

Horrible Murder of a Notorious Irish Lady.

The English papers contain an account of the brutal murder near Moate in Ireland, of a Mrs. SARAH KELLY, whose romantic story we give from the London *News*. She was left the immense sum of £300,000 by her husband, Mr. KELLY, an Irish solicitor, whose mistress she had been for many years. She was a keen, coarse, strong-willed woman, and we have little doubt the murder was instigated by the parties to whom the property is to revert. The murder was perpetrated with the most cold-blooded atrocity by two men dressed in women's habiliments and masked and craped, who ordering her nephew walking with her to stand aside, shot her through the brain.

There is hardly to be found, perhaps, in the voluminous varieties of French romance, a story more full of strange and startling vicissitudes than that which the life of SARAH KELLY might supply. The daughter of an inn-keeper in one of the smaller towns of Kent, she had been brought up with as little care as persons of her class too frequently are; and at an early age was seduced by a gentleman of rank and fortune, by whom she was taken from place to place, in order to elude pursuit, and ultimately removed to Ireland. After no very protracted interval, the power to charm the veteran *roué*, for whom she had forsaken her father's roof, came to an end; and after a residence of some months in Dublin, she found herself not only abandoned, but turned out of doors, without the ordinary means of subsistence.

The circumstances became accidentally known to a well-known practitioner in the Irish courts of law, and by him an action was brought against her betrayer; and, owing to the singular exertions made at the trial by Mr. GOOLD, then a distinguished *Nisi Prius* advocate, damages were recovered to the extent of several thousand pounds. The means of retrieval from her deplorable position seemed thus unexpectedly opened to her; but it was not so to be. In the course of a few weeks the whole of the sum referred to was lost, by the failure, we believe, of the person in whose hands it had been deposited; and the unhappy woman whose wrongs had enlisted for the hour the worthless sympathy of the sentimental and the idle, was once more brought face to face with hunger and privation.

Who shall tell the struggles and remorseful efforts that she may have made to escape the gulf of shame into which she was eventually drawn? We dare not dwell upon the fearful theme, or give unguarded utterances to questions that suggest themselves to every humane and merciful mind that has calmly contemplated the terrible temptations that beset despair. Suffice it to say, that for a period little short of twenty years this ill-fated woman lived in the condition of an outcast in the city of Dublin, and at the end of that time she became the mistress, and eventually the wife, of a Mr. KELLY, who had amassed a very considerable fortune by the profession of the law. On his death, some ten or eleven years ago, questions regarding the right to his real and personal estate were raised by several members of his family. Bills of discovery were filed in Chancery, and suits of ejectment were brought in the Common Law Courts.

The proceedings were complicated and protracted, and furnished lucrative employment to the gentlemen of the long robe for several years. Mrs. KELLY was on many occasions subjected to searching examination by the practiced skill of those retained against her; she had to answer minute inquiries as to endless series of facts, and to explain apparent incongruities and inconsistencies that might have puzzled the brain of any ordinary man of business. Pitiless imputations of fraud and perjury were hurled at her by her hungry and avaricious competitors for the rich prize at stake; and recourse was remorselessly had to all that in her previous life could tend to shake the credibility of her testimony, or create prejudice against her.

Again and again her legal advisers, fearing that at some moment her self-possession would fail, urged her to compromise with her antagonists, and be content to save a portion at the sacrifice of the rest. But with a courage and constancy almost unrivaled, she rejected all such recommendations, except in one instance, we believe of very inconsiderable amount. She had not sworn falsely, she averred, and she would prove it. She had not robbed the man who had rescued her from poverty and degradation, and she would make all men own it. She did so, and succeeded in obtaining the final judgment of every court of law and equity wherein she had been sued.

Latterly she has lived unostentatiously, and almost in seclusion. We have reason to know that she never ceased to retain in her own hands the entire direction of her pecuniary affairs; and moneyed men, whom she from time to time consulted with regard to particular investments, were struck by the accuracy of the varied information she displayed, and the quickness with which she appreciated distinctions or differences of which she had not heard before.

INTERESTING FROM TURKEY.

The Case of Turks Becoming Christians.

One of our correspondents (says the Paris *Univers*) has transmitted to us an important document, being an annex to the *hatti-scherif* of the 18th February. This document, which has not yet been made public, is intended to satisfy the representations made by the French and English Ambassadors on the most delicate point connected with the reforms granted to the Christians, namely, that relative to Ottoman subjects who may abandon Islamism for any creed—a question on which Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had particularly insisted. The following is the translation of this note, which was delivered to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers in the early part of February last:

The communications which your Excellency has, at different periods, and again very recently, made to the Sublime Porte, verbally and in writing, on the subject of religious questions, have been the object of the deepest examination on our part. His Majesty the Sultan highly and fully appreciates the signal services which the friendship of his august ally, the Queen of Great Britain, and that of his other allies in general, have at all times, and more particularly under recent circumstances, rendered to his Government, and the Ottoman people will retain for them a feeling of eternal gratitude. The Sublime Porte cannot but be animated with a real desire to do justice, as far as possible, to all the demands that may be made on their part; and as, on the other hand, it know what is the spirit of modern times, I hasten, by order o the Sultan, to inform your Excellency of the resolution which has been come to on the subject.

The Sublime Porte renews and confirms the assurances which it gave at the time (in 1843, at the time of the execution of the Christian Ovaghim) to the Governments of France and England relative to the question of renegades. The Sublime Porte moreover declares that the decision come to at that period shall be henceforth applied to all renegades in general. In making known this satisfactory determination to your Excellency in the most express manner, I flatter myself with the hope that your august Court will see in it a new and striking proof that the Sublime Porte is desirous of not throwing gratuitous difficulties in the way of any demand the realization of which appears to it to be practicable, and that on this ground the present notification will be received with real satisfaction by your august Court.

Accept, &c., FUAD."

Disturbance between Musselmans and Christians.

[*Constantinople Correspondence of the Paris Presse.*]

At the festival of Easter, two French transports were lying in the harbor of Ismid (the ancient Nicomedia). A Catholic priest of the town invited the sailors to come and hear mass in a house fitted up for that purpose. One of the captains willingly consented, and proposed to the priest to send a bell on shore to summon the faithful. The priest told him that was impossible, as the Turks did not allow bells, that the act might lead to disturbances. Notwithstanding this prudent warning, the captain sent the bell ashore by two sailors, and also informed the commander of a small detachment of French soldiers in care of some stores of hay, of what he had done. On Easter-day he landed with some armed men, and repaired to the Improvised Church, where he found about thirty soldiers under arms, and the bell was soon in full clang. The astonished Turks assembled and ran to the spot, but withdrew on seeing the attitude of the seamen and soldiers. They promised themselves, however, not to be so taken unprepared on a future occasion.

Next came the Greek festival. In most of the Greek churches here they have a bar of iron called *smandros*, which is struck by the sacristan to announce the hour of mass; and at the same time an individual termed *djandros* calls at all the Greek houses for the same purpose. Ismid has a *djandros*, but has not yet obtained a *smandros*. It appears that, by the advice of an English colonel commanding a regiment stationed at Ismid, the Greeks determined to venture on this latter article of church furniture. The Turks, on hearing of it, exhibited displeasure, and several warm altercations ensued, which ended in menaces.

The Colonel, thus forewarned, invited the Greeks to celebrate their festival, recommending them not to allow either women or children to attend the church on that day, and promising to send down some soldiers. The Turks were more bold in face of the Greek rayas than they had been before the French. A scuffle ensued, and some English soldiers were pelted. A serious conflict followed, in which eight Turks and five Englishmen lost their lives. The result was that the Colonel surrounded the town, seized all the parties pointed out to them as accessories, and had them well bastinadoed, feeing the authorities liberally for the purpose.

A Young Greek Girl Outraged and Murdered—A General Suspected.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Presse* writes: "A terrible crime has recently been committed at Varna. A young Greek girl, fourteen years of age, was forcibly taken away from her family and assassinated, after having been shamefully abused. The General of Division, Salik Pacha, has been arrested, and is charged with the crime. He, however, denies any participation in the matter, and hitherto no proofs have been discovered to convict him. His principal servant, who has disappeared, is suspected. He gave orders, it appears, in the name of his master, to the chief of the *ossass* (private police attached to high personages in Turkey,) to destroy the young girl. Salik Pacha declares that he never gave any such order. The Porte has determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and to punish the guilty parties."

PRESIDENTIAL.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN left this City about 8 o'clock yesterday morning for Philadelphia. He was accompanied to the cars by a few personal friends. The Newark *Daily Advertiser* of last evening gives the following account of his arrival in that city:

MR. BUCHANAN AT NEWARK.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN passed through this city this morning in the 8 o'clock Philadelphia train, on his way to his home at Lancaster, Penn. A number of prominent Democratic citizens and others were at the dépôt and welcomed him with six cheers, when Mr. BUCHANAN came upon the platform and briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, after which he resumed his seat in the car, when the steam whistle sounded, and the train, which was decorated with flags, moved on towards Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA INVITATION.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. BUCHANAN by citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, was presented to him yesterday, at Trenton; by a Committee appointed for that purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned, representing your Philadelphia friends, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of welcoming you home among them. We are directed to assure you, speaking in behalf of individuals of all modes of industry and of varied political opinions, that this welcome is hearty and sincere. We welcome you to the United States and to Pennsylvania, in whose service so many years of your life has been passed, and, as American citizens, we thank you especially for your exertions, thus far successful, during your late official career, to maintain abroad the national honor, and at the same time to secure the blessings of peace between nations that have so much in common. As Pennsylvanians, we recall with natural pride the services which, as her representative, you have rendered in the councils of the nation, and the national fame which you have earned. They are part of our honors.

In order to give to all the opportunity of expressing to you, in person, the feeling which the metropolis of your native State entertains towards you, we are directed to invite you to meet the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, at the Merchants' Exchange, at such time as may suit your convenience. We have the honor to be

Your friends and fellow-citizens,

W. M. MEREDITH J. R. INGERSOL,
R. PATTERSON, M. MCMICHAEL, and others.

HE IS REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO INDEPENDENCE HALL BY THE CITY COUNCIL—SPICY DEBATE.

At a regular stated meeting of the Philadelphia City Council, held last Thursday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. PATTERSON:

Whereas, It has been announced that our late Minister to England, JAMES BUCHANAN, has arrived at New-York, and is expected to pass through Philadelphia on his route homeward, and it has been usual to tender the courtesies of the City authorities to distinguished strangers, and to such of our countrymen as have been eminent for their public services, upon the occasion of their visits to us: therefore,

Resolved, That the Hall of Independence be placed at the disposal of Mr. BUCHANAN, for the public reception of such of the citizens of Philadelphia as may desire to offer him their congratulations upon his safe return to his native State from his honorable mission abroad.

Resolved, That the Mayor be invited to extend to Mr. BUCHANAN, on behalf of the authorities of Philadelphia, a public welcome to this city.

Mr. HENRY said the resolution had been considered in the Select Branch, and had been laid on the table. He thought it was wasting time to consider it.

Mr. PATTERSON said he thought no gentleman who respected himself, or who has the honor of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania at heart, could hesitate to do honor to one of the most distinguished sons of Pennsylvania, on his return from the successful conduct of our most important foreign mission. The compliment proposed was identical with that recently paid to a son of Massachusetts, eminent for personal worth and thorough scholarship, who came among us as a private citizen. He could not believe that the honors properly accorded to that gentleman would be refused to a son of our own commonwealth, nearly forty years of whose life have been spent in public service; to whose hands the nation has committed, with the fullest confidence, the vindication of her honor, and the preservation of peace with a great maritime power.

The compliment was due as well to Philadelphia and to the State of which she is the metropolis, as to Mr. BUCHANAN. The authorities of this City had once so far forgotten the respect due to themselves and those who elected them, as to treat with marked official disrespect the President of the United States, while a savage, taken red-handed from the massacre of women and children, was paraded through our thoroughfares, as the appropriate recipient of municipal honors. The feelings which prompted that unhappy exhibition were hushed, and he trusted forever, and he appealed to every gentleman who cherished an honest pride in the reputation of Pennsylvania, to join in honoring one who had honored her by the faithful discharge of every trust confided to him.

Mr. RIDGWAY said he should vote against the resolution—he was opposed to this system of manufacturing political buncombe.

Mr. PENROSE also opposed the motion to suspend the rule to consider the resolutions. He spoke at some length, and said, between Mr. BUCHANAN and President PIERCE, he preferred the latter, but he would vote for neither. He could not vote for the resolutions.

Mr. GORDON was surprised at the remarks of the last speaker. He was in favor of the resolutions and would vote for their adoption. He thought they had no right to refuse to give him a public reception. He desired it particularly understood that he did not indorse the views of Mr. BUCHANAN, but that gentleman had been the representative of the people at the Court of St. James, and was deserving of their respect. He was fearful that this movement of refusing Mr. BUCHANAN the Hall, was one of those small things so characteristic of Philadelphia. Let him, said he, be received in the Hall! Let him be honored by his friends!! Let him be the standard-bearer of his party!!! He is worth a hundred PIERCES. If we refuse this, it will be a discredit to the city. Let us act in a courteous and kind manner. If you refuse it, you will only be aiding his political views.

Mr. STEVENSON coincided with the remarks of the last speaker, and made a lengthy speech in favor of the preamble and resolutions.

Mr. KING thought this discussion was a waste of time.

Mr. O'NEILL regretted that the Common Council should have become a political debating society. He denied the assertion that FRANK. PIERCE, while drunk, fell from his horse in Mexico. He was surprised that the American members should refuse to grant a public reception to Mr. BUCHANAN. He thought Mr. BUCHANAN had as much right to occupy Independence Hall as the Rochester Rappers, as Mr. MATTHEWS, a foreigner, or Richmond Blues, from Virginia. He was, for the first time in his life, ashamed of their conduct. This resolution is not granting

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The London *Art Journal*, which has a very large circulation in this country, continues to merit appreciation as superior to any work of the kind ever published. The February Number contains two beautiful engravings ("The Wolf and the Lamb," by MILLAIS, R.A., and "The Walk at Kew," by GAINSBOROUGH) from original paintings at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a chalk sketch of "The Sleeping Children," a group of Sculpture, by GIBBS, from Queen VICTORIA's Collection at Osborne. Besides these, are four fine wood engravings, after J. C. HOOK, an English artist of growing celebrity; six illustrations of ancient armor; six sketches by or illustrative of the great REMBRANDT; and specimens of art-manufacture. But the value and interest of the *Art Journal* by no means depend on its engravings. The letter-press supplies much information respecting art and artists, and we would particularly refer, in the number under notice, to the "Recollections of Dannecker," the biographical notice of J. C. HOOK; Mr. FAIRHOLT's clever article, "Tradesmen's Cards," and other papers of general interest. Mr. S. C. HALL has now been over twenty years Editor of this periodical, and has made it the best and the cheapest illustrated monthly in the world. New-York: VIRTUE, EMMINS & Co.

Mr. JAMES JACKSON JARVES, author of *Parisian Sights and French Principles, seen through American Spectacles*, (published some time since, and much commended for spirited fidelity and close observation,) has brought out a second series—a volume crowded with engravings, and distinguished, like its predecessor, for turning a very familiar knowledge of Paris and its people to the best account. He has entered fully and amusingly into an exposition of what may be characterised as Life in Paris. His *lorgnette* glances alike at the lofty and the low, equally into the rich palaces of rank and fortune, and the humblest resorts and meanest habitations of the laboring poor. From the first page to the last, Mr. JARVES entertains his readers; at times he instructs them also. His two volumes, which have not yet exhausted the subject, constitute a lively and reliable guide to Paris as it is, with a very good idea of that city as it has been. Indeed, an almost peculiar feature of the work is its presenting contrasts (frequently made more striking by aid of engravings) between Paris under the old Monarchy, the Revolution, the Empire, and the present Usurpation. (New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS.)

The Attaché in Madrid, translated from the German, is presented as the veritable diary kept by a young diplomate attached to a German Embassy at Madrid, from September, 1853, to October, 1854. The writer unquestionably was in Madrid during the thirteen months whose events he chronicles. Undoubtedly, also, he must have had the *entrée* to good society in that metropolis. He describes circumstances and persons with a fidelity and spirit such as it is utterly impossible any person not actually an eye-witness could have successfully similated. He presents a series of personal sketches of the leading royal, political, literary, fashionable, artistical, and military characters in Madrid, during a very eventful period, (before, at, and after the last revolution there,) and many things combine to give assurance that he sketches faithfully as well as freely. The Attaché, who was in Madrid during the early part of Mr. SOULE's residence there, gives a few particulars respecting it—enough to create the desire that he had been more communicative. The volume is amusing as well as instructive, and lets us very much behind the scenes of political and social life in Madrid. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.)

The *Mirror of Fashion* (edited by GENIO C. SCOTT, who treats of what CARLYLE calls the philosophy of clothes, has mastered the æsthetics of dress and reduced fashion into a science) is devoted to the exposition of the newest and most popular modes of male attire, and the mystery of sartorial cutting, with a lucid explanation of all matters thereunto appertaining. The colored plates, representing the Paris and New-York gentlemen's fashions for April, are admirably executed, and Mr. SCOTT's descriptions are extremely clear and unembarrassed by technical phrases. Some of our readers may like to know that for coats velvet collars and breasts are still in fashion, but they are generally intended for demi-toilet, and even black frocks are sometimes made with velvet lapels and collars. The edges are either bound or corded, and the silk button with grenadine edge is preferred. Straps are not worn with morning dress, except for riding wear, and then they are very narrow, and either of patent-leather or the goods of the pants, and attached by a hole at each end to one button at each side of the bottom.

A curious book, most emphatically out of the range of commonplace, is *Shoepac Recollections*, a way-side glimpse of American life, by WALTER MARCH. Twenty times, as we read it, we doubted whether it was fact or fiction, and have arrived at the conclusion that it was a combination of both. The scene is in Detroit, the progress of which from a petty French village to an important American city, is traced in a series of scenes well put together, in which many original characters largely figure. The book is thickly sown with odd sayings and doings, but its manner is thoroughly original. Now and then when the author breaks into description, he shows a fine feeling for the beauties with which liberal Nature has enriched the vicinity of Detroit. There is a scene at Washington, showing the manner in which office-promisers endeavor to dodge away into non performance, so thoroughly instinct with reality that we suspect it must have been not merely "founded on fact," but a fact itself. (New-York: BUNCE & BROTHER.)

The fourth and concluding volume of the works of the late EDGAR ALLAN POE has just been published. It contains the nautical story of "Arthur Gordon Pym," one of POE's earliest and best productions. There, also, are a variety of stories, articles, and critical opinions, long scattered over a variety of periodicals, and here rescued from oblivion. The principal story here, and the longest of Mr. POE's compositions, attracted much attention on its first appearance, many years ago, and was twice reprinted in England. It is imbued with its author's individuality, and is so adroitly written that many have perused it as a narrative of actual adventure. The Miscellanies, which occupy half the volume, vary in merit; some are excellent, but a few, too carelessly written, might safely have been omitted. On the whole, however, the book is an interesting one, and has the value, also, of completing the collection of POE's writings. (New-York: J. S. REDFIELD.)

Were *Ernest Linwood* an indifferent novel, it would be difficult to write a word of dispraise respecting it, seeing that, on the very day it was published, intelligence was received of the death of its author, CAROLINE LEE HENTZ—a gifted, accomplished, amiable woman, with industry equal to her talents, which were considerable. On its own merits, however, *Ernest Linwood* is entitled to commendation. Its incidents, all within the limits of probability, are artistically woven together into a story of well-sustained interest. Its characters are ably delineated and developed. Its descriptions of the natural world are executed with marked spirit and fidelity. The story, though it does not belong to the heavy class of "religious novels," has a direct and decided moral aim throughout. We consider *Ernest Linwood* as, by far, the best of its lamented author's imaginative works. (Boston. JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.)

An Illustrated *History of the United States*, brought down to the present time, has been commenced by MARVIN & JOHNSON, (No. 27 Beekman street,) who have already produced several valuable works enriched with first-class engravings. The size of this new book is small quarto; print and paper excellent; the issue is to be in twenty-five cent weekly parts, each of which will contain a line engraving (portrait or historical scene,) from original paintings by LEUTZE, WEIR, CHAPMAN, VANDERLYN, CHAPPEL, and other American artists. The estimated cost of producing these illustrations is $20,000. The two numbers which we have seen, indicate a truly national work. The history itself is from the pen of Rev. Dr. STRONG. The work, we understand, can only be procured from the publishers, by subscription.

Mr. SIMMS, of whose Revolutionary Tales and Border Romances a new and complete edition is now in course of publication, has just brought out a new work of fiction entitled *Charlemont*, which may properly be accepted as the first portion of a sad story of Southern life which he produced many years ago, as *Beauchampe; Or, the Kentucky Tragedy*. We may take an early opportunity of considering Mr. SIMMS' merits as a story-teller, but at this moment the demands upon our space do not permit us to do so. Of *Charlemont*, however, our opinion is that, although a little too much spun out, the interest of the story never flags. There are, at least, half a dozen leading characters, including Alfred Stevens and Margaret Cooper, his beautiful victim, each of whom is distinctly, freely and forcibly drawn. Two illustrations, by DARLEY, in his best manner, enhance the value of the volume. (New-York: J. S. REDFIELD.)

The *Bush-Boys*, by Captain MAYNE RIED, professes to relate the adventures, (in the interior of the district,) of a certain HENDRIK VON BLOOM, a Dutch trek-boor or farmer in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. A visitation of locusts destroys his crops, almost wholly ruins him, and drives him with his family to the bush, where boldness, sagacity, and perseverance, eventually build up again his shattered fortunes, and restore him to competence and even to wealth. His adventures in the bush are shared by his children, and the book, which is almost as real as "Robinson Crusoe" in its details, may be read with pleasure and instruction by grown people as well as by youth. It is handsomely got up, too, with numerous good engravings, and has large claims to popularity for many reasons. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.)

Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S new story, (*India, the Pearl of Pearl River*,) albeit somewhat on the "intense" line, like most of her compositions, is a very readable book, giving views of character and conduct in the Southwest which bear the stamp of reality and truth. The hero proper of the tale is a noble personage—intellectual, earnest, self-denying, self-relying. The heroine also appears as if drawn from observation rather than fancy. The few—too few—descriptions of scenery are admirable. This, to our taste, is the most carefully written and best constructed of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's numerous romances of real life. It would be much improved, however, by compression. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.)

Into a neat 12mo volume *The Essays of Francis Bacon*,

"The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind,"

have been collected, with a biography by Dr. SPIERS, the preface by PAUL MONTAGUE, (editor of the best collection of BACON's Works,) notes by various writers, and a fine portrait. There are fifty-eight "Essays, or Counsels Civil and Moral," and thirty-one articles, constituting the collection entitled "The Wisdom of the Ancients; a series of Mythological Fables." In this volume is the serious result of grave thought, life-long experience, vast reading and great sagacity. The collection will be accepted as a valuable addition to the literature for which we are indebted to the more antique writers of England. (Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.)

JULIA KAVANAGH, an English writer (Irish, perhaps, judging from the name?) who has produced several works of fiction, not better than the usual run of modern novels, has lately produced *Rachel Gray*, a story of humble life, which is one of the most truthful, earnest, touching compositions we have seen for many years. The heroine is a poor seamstress, and the other characters are equally humble. There is very little incident, nor is there anything spasmodic in Miss KAVANAGH's mode of telling the story. Yet is it full of grace, beauty, and truly religious feeling. "The short and simple annals of the poor" have rarely been so well narrated. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.)

A new edition of B. H. HALL's *Collection of College Words and Customs* has been published, after having been for years out of print. There is a large addition of new and valuable material. The whole is arranged alphabetically, and the volume is very interesting, with its quotations, anecdotes, and quaint allusions. It is a work completely *sui generis*, and may be characterized as a good idea cleverly worked up. We may add that (in page 148) Mr. HALL erroneously speaks of a D. C. L. of Cambridge, in England—*that* degree is peculiar to Oxford; L. L. D. belonging to all the other Universities in Great Britain and Ireland. (Cambridge: JOHN BARTLETT.)

The Life of Napoleon III., by EDWARD ROTH, (originally published in the *Boston Pilot*,) forms a handsome volume, which may be useful as containing a *résumé* of the leading events, personal and political, of LOUIS NAPOLEON's Life, to the close of 1852. Mr. ROTH exhibits commendable industry in collecting, digesting, and arranging facts, but is a warm admirer of NAPOLEON's character and conduct, and appears here as his eulogist. There are two portraits: one, a pretty good resemblance of the Empress EUGENIE, the other an unlike-likeness of her husband. (Boston: P. DONAHOE.)

Mrs. FOLLEN's *Twilight Stories*, in a neat case, consist of six volumes, well written, illustrated by BILLINGS, handsomely printed and elegantly as well as strongly bound in cloth. Here is quite a little library at once. The stories take in a variety of subjects and have the great merit of not being *written down* to the intellect of young people, which is greater and quicker than grown persons are apt to imagine. A second series of these charming stories is in preparation, and we can answer for it that juvenile readers will rejoice to receive them. (Boston: WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL.

Julius, and other Tales from the German, is a small volume of two translations from TOPFFER and three from ZSCHOKKE. They are not particularly Germanesque in character or subject. The translator erroneously states that "The Parsonage" is the only story which has previously appeared in an English dress. "Leaves from the Journal of a Poor Vicar in Wiltshire," by ZSCHOKKE, has repeatedly been translated in this country, as well as in England. It is full of pathos, and apparently founded on a fragment probably written by GOLDSMITH—at all events, the groundwork of "The Vicar of Wakefield." (Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.)

A novel entitled *Beaumanoir; or, The Career of a Rising Man*, (absurdly puffed, on the cover, as "equal to BULWER's best,") is really somewhat above the usual run of modern political fictions. It purports to be written by M. VIENNE, (whoever he may be,) and appears as if somebody had crammed himself with DISRAELI's "Vivian Grey" and BULWER's "Night and Morning," and composed this story from the two. It bears evident marks of inexperience, but the incidents hang well together. (Buffalo: A. BURKE.)

The Vine-Dressers' Manual, by CHARLES REEMELIN, (a wine-maker in Ohio,) purports to teach how to start, plant, perfect and cultivate a vineyard, and make good, wholesome wine. The author evidently is a practical man, well qualified to write on a subject with which he is familiar. A variety of illustrations add clearness to his lessons. There are chapters on wine-making, but we desire to know how and why wine of this country should be as dear as foreign wine on which a heavy import duty is payable? (New-York: C. M. SAXTON & Co.)

Dr. DIXON's *Scenes from the Practice of a New-York Surgeon* (with eight beautiful illustrations by DARLEY) go far to confirm the truth of BYRON's memorable declaration that truth is stranger than fiction. We see no reason for doubting the author's assertion that the facts of every scene which he presents are actually true. We feel that many a profitable lesson may be drawn from the narratives which he lays before us. The literary merit of the book, apart from the interest of the incidents, is considerable. (New-York: DE WITT & DAVENPORT.)

Kate Weston, with some clever illustrations by MCLENAN, is a novel of American life, melodramatic in many of its incidents, but written with marked ability. Some of the characters are well individualized, and there are some graphic descriptions of scenery. A certain Mr. Pufton, who, for conscience-sake, abandons liquor-selling, is an original, and extremely well-sustained throughout. The death of the villain of the tale, (he is swept down the rapids at Niagara,) is most powerfully given. (New-York: DE WITT & DAVENPORT.)

Geoffrey Moncton, by Mrs. MOODIE, (sister of, but a much better writer than, AGNES STRICKLAND, the historian,) is a very readable fiction, not inferior in dramatic interest or literary merit to the same author's admirable *Mark Hurdlestone*. The story is of the domestic class, startling in many of its incidents, but never violating probability. The characters are well conceived, and artistically developed. (New-York: DE WITT & DAVENPORT.)

JOSEPH BANVARD's *Tragic Scenes in the History of Maryland* extend from the original settlement to the eve of the Revolution. They also include the English capture of Quebec, which is very graphically related. There are several wood engravings, which might have been better worked. The book will convey a fair share of information to young people, for whom it seems more particularly intended. (Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.)

Policy Dealing.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Hearing so much of late respecting lottery and policy offices, and being for the present, and for some time past, a man about town, I have devoted the last ten days to a discovery of the places where lottery tickets and policies are sold, the manner in which the game is played, and the chances and per centage the players have against them.

I have discovered that there are at least one thousand offices in New-York where policies are sold, and in some instances I have found as many as four on one block. They may be known by the following signs:

Whenever you see a store window whitewashed, or a white curtain suspended on the inside, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is a policy shop Whenever you see a dingy-looking shop window, with a score of half-dollars and one or two gold coins displayed in the inside thereof, you may be certain it is a policy shop. If you stand in front of a cigar store a minute or so, and see a poor German, a negro whitewasher and a woman enter, you may depend upon it that in a room behind the store they do a lively business in selling policies. In many of the lager-bier saloons they have a small private room fitted up for the sale of policies. The word *Exchange* written on the windows or on a swinging sign is a pretty good sign. The greater part of these offices are held by agents who get a commission of one-eighth of what they sell. They take their books to what they call a big backer, who keeps some up stairs apartments in the lower part of the City. These big backers, and there are several, retain seven-eighths of the gross receipts, pay all the "hits," as the prizes are called, and also the rent of the agent's office. There are agents who sell one hundred dollars worth a day on an average, thus clearing one hundred shillings daily, which is nothing compared with the enormous profits of the backer. There is one of the latter in New-York who has one hundred agents in the City selling policies for him, whose receipts, calculating within bounds, must be fifteen thousand dollars weekly. He employs men to collect his books, one of whom drives a six hundred dollar horse, and declares himself to be a "great sport."

There are two Lotteries that draw at 12 o'clock—one at Baltimore, and one at Wilmington, Del. The same lotteries draw at 5 in the afternoon. They are telegraphed to New-York in a few minutes, and in one hour are in every office in New-York. There is therefore a constant excitement. You buy a policy between 11 and 12, and in an hour you know the result. In the afternoon you buy another, and at 5¾ you know the result again. If the poor devils of players have not lost all their money in the morning they can play the balance away in the afternoon.

The following are the different ways in which the game is played:

Station numbers.—Here you bet one dollar that a number you name will be the first-drawn number in the Baltimore Lottery, or in both the 12 o'clock lotteries. If you win you get $60. The chances are seventy-seven to one against you. If you bet in both drawings you pay double for your policy.

A saddle is two numbers, which, if you pay a dollar for in one of the lotteries, and the two numbers you name are drawn out on any part of the slip, entitle you to $52. The chances are 42 to 1 against you.

A gig is three numbers—if you put one dollar on three numbers in one lottery, and the three numbers are out on any part of the same drawing, you "hit" $250. The chances are 340 to 1 against you.

A horse is four numbers—if you put one dollar on four numbers in one lottery, and the four numbers are out on one slip, you "hit" $640. The chances are 2,455 to 1 against you.

The more numbers you bet on the greater the odds against you. You can purchase a policy from one cent upwards, and get paid (if you hit) in proportion to the amount you invest. You can also play combined saddles, combined gigs or combined horses. Thus: you take four numbers—ten, twenty, thirty and forty. You can "*saddle*" them, "gig" them, and "horse" them. Two numbers being a "saddle," four numbers make six different combinations of two each, which makes six "saddles." Three numbers being a "gig," you can make four different combinations of three each out of four numbers, making four "gigs." Four numbers being a horse, you make but one horse of four numbers. Therefore you have six saddles, four gigs, and one horse.

Six saddles for $32 each, costs	$6
Four gigs for $250 each, costs	4
One horse for $6.40	1
Altogether costing	$11

In making such a play, which is quite as advantageous as any you can make, your chances stand as follows: Seven to one you don't "hit a saddle," having six of them; eighty-five to one you don't "hit a gig," having four of them; and two thousand four hundred and fifty-five to one you don't "hit the horse," being the whole four numbers. It is, therefore, seven to one you lose your eleven dollars. It is conceded by tip-top gamblers and sporting men that one per cent. only against a man, in any game of chance, must eventually ruin him. This game, therefore, must take a very short time to do it. When you play a station number it is twenty-three per cent. against the player; when you play a saddle, thirty per cent. against the player; a gig, forty per cent.; and a horse nearly four hundred per cent. against the player. It is as one of the small backers observed to me the "sweetest and prettiest game that ever was invented—the easiest way in the world to make money—such a sure thing." He had that morning sold policies to the amount of $40, and been "hit" *ten shillings!* at least a score of women had spent money for policies that morning in that very office which ought to have been expended for the children's dinners. I spent the whole of one day in an office in the upper part of the City. Up to 12 o'clock, and while the players were playing in the morning drawings, it was rather amusing. Every one played from his or her dreams of the previous night. Women who had come out with baskets on their arms, apparently to go to market, were congregated in knots relating their visions—little children came running in with play from their mothers who were possibly confined to their home for want of shoes or clothes to come out. The little children bringing in as pay for their policies rolls of new pennies which had probably just come from the pawnbroker's—negro whitewashers, who all seemed to put their money on 4, 11, 44, which I discovered was nicknamed the "*Washerwoman's Gig*," and even rag-pickers were buying policies. There were some very respectable-looking men playing; but they seemed to place as much reliance on their dreams as the simplest. Superstition seemed to be the great mover of it all. Some of the players requested me to interpret their dreams for them. Others wished to know whether my dreams were good—and if they played out—and what were my ideas for the morning drawings. The proprietor and his clerk kept urging the players to hurry up, as the time was most up. After the business was closed, the most feverish anxiety was manifested to see the slips, and when they did come it was pitiful to behold the faces of some, while others cursed their luck dreadfully. Some had played their numbers in one lottery and they were out in the other, others would have got a "big hit" if they had only played their dream right; others again had played their numbers that were but to-day only the day before; and a great many come very nigh it but none nigh enough to get anything. The colored players seemed to take it the easiest, One of them broke out with

"I plays my money on forty-fo'r
And if it comes I works no more."

The morning receipts were over seventy dollars, and not one hit to pay out. The afternoon performance was not quite so lucrative as the morning's. Many of the players being "*broke*" as they term it, and the colored individual who played his money on forty-four "hit" the proprietor ten dollars; but in the evening a game of sweat was opened at which the colored man "bucked," and in twenty minutes the proprietor got his ten dollars back, and then he very jocosely remarked that all he had taken that day was "clear fat," and many of the poor players had to go to bed and dream on an empty stomach. PHIL.

Money—Whence Comes the Word?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Maan-e is a Danish word, of two syllables, pronounced very nearly like our word *money*. The *aa* in the former syllable has a sound between that of *o* in *note* and *a* in *fall*, and may easily be mistaken for either of these sounds. The *e* in the latter, and unaccented syllable, has the sound of *y* in *money*. The Danish word *maane* signifies *moon*. Now look at a bright silver coin, just from the Mint, and then at the bright full moon; look at the *image* on the coin, and then at "the man in the moon,"—and say, if *money* be not *luna*, (and those who seek it "on *tie*," *luna-tics*.) W.

Liquor Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Justice WARREN asks:

"Does not the action of the Court of Appeals, nullifying the first four sections of the prohibitory law, reinstate the prohibitions and penalties of the Revised Statutes?"

Permit me to ask his Honor how the unconstitutionality of a part of an existing statute brings any other statute, or part of a statute, in its place? This is no legislative act. We have but one statute on the Statute Book, that is the Prohibitory Law of 1855. A part of that has been struck with palsy; the remainder stands, and is as good as ever. It forbids all license; it punishes drunkards, and why it does not forbid the sale of all liquors which may have come into possession posterior to July 4, 1855, except under license for medical, artistic, and sacramental purposes, I do not see. That part of the law which repeals all former laws inconsistent with this, has not been pronounced unconstitutional, and is, therefore, valid and in force. All such laws, therefore, are defunct and cannot be revived. The good tree of 1855 has life, and can give place to no other but by act of Legislature. M.

A Woman Married to a Woman.

A person was brought up before the Police Court at Syracuse on Tuesday, on charge of wearing male apparel while being a female, of making love to the Syracuse belles, and marrying a woman, &c. There is no doubt of her femininity, though her counterfeit of a man is said to have been perfect. She is English, is supposed to be about 40 years of age, went under the name of ALFRED GUELPH, and received remittances from England, part of which goes to the support of a sister in Syracuse. In reply to the question, "Are you a male or female?" she answered: "Your officers can tell you," or "have told you." She refused to give any more direct answer to the inquiry in relation to her sex, and was committed for further examination.

The *Standard* says that a few weeks since she assumed the garb of a man, and made the acquaintance of a young lady named Miss LEWIS. After a brief courtship they were married by Rev. Mr. GREGORY, of the Episcopal Church, and the parties have since resided together as husband and wife. The marriage ceremony was performed about three weeks since, and the bride's father suspecting there was something wrong about his new son-in-law, obtained a private interview, and informed her of his suspicions that she was not what she pretended to be. At first she claimed that she was a man, but on closer questioning finally admitted that she was a female. A partial examination was made at this time by the father-in-law and he immediately arrested her, and placed her in the watch-house, where she has remained since Saturday evening last.

We have not learned the proper name of this singular woman. She is about 40 years of age, with marked features, prominent nose, high cheek bones, black hair, worn long (for a man) and curling at the end, and apparently brushed and oiled with care. She wears a glazed cap, blue coat, blue shirt, dark vest, snuff-colored pants and gaiter boots, and a shawl over her shoulders; speaks with considerable confidence, but is not very communicative.

It is understood that when this eccentric woman first came to the house of the bride's father, she was attired in female apparel, and her clothing was changed to man's attire, with the knowledge of the family. The probability is that the family supposed her woman's dress was a disguise, and that she was assuming the proper habiliments of her sex.

The lady's father was averse to the match, but the bride still clings to her woman husband, and claims that the arrest is a conspiracy against them. They were allowed to meet in one of the ante-rooms of the Police Office, and embraced each other with the greatest marks of affection.

The Justice, as we have already remarked, remanded her for further examination, as it is understood that other charges will, probably, be brought against her.

Legal Restraints on Quackery.

From the London Times.

The fact is, that restrictive legislation is the most difficult thing in the world. We shall be glad to see a proper measure introduced into Parliament to regulate the medical profession, and, if possible, to raise the standard of its qualifications; but we confess that we cannot entertain the hopes which many of the abettors of such a measure seem to indulge in as to the effects of an adequate law on the restriction of quackery and heresy. If any man is so foolish as to swallow quack pills and to anoint himself with quack ointment, who in the world is to prevent him, and why in the world should he be prevented? How is it possible to put down the village bone-setter and the old woman with her simples? It is, indeed, not much that the law can do in the way of prohibition; it can forbid the sale of poisons, and provide that articles not poisonous shall not be deleterious through adulteration. That is nearly all. Any restriction that would go much beyond this would in the end defeat itself. The really effective portion of any medical bill will be, not that which is negative, but that which is positive—not that which prohibits, but that which establishes. To fine quacks and confiscate quack medicines will not go far to exalt medical science, or to promote the health of the community; to raise the character of the recognized practitioner, to make his examinations more searching and his position more honorable, to hold out the prizes only to such as have passed through a proper training, and have obtained a proper license—these more positive enactments will do far more for the elevation of the profession and the sanitary condition of the public.

Lola Montez.

A California correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writes thus concerning LOLA MONTEZ:

Near where I am writing, is the "cottage" formerly the residence of the renowned LOLA MONTES. Since her departure for Australia, the place seems neglected and going to decay, and like its mistress, its attractions are rapidly fading away. Her large and costly green-house of exotics is going to ruin, its glass broken and her vases and flower-pots are broken and scattered, and her flower-garden surrounding her residence and planted and nourished by her at great cost and care, has gone to waste—"*sic transit gloria mundi*." But report states that she is about to return here from her unsuccessful artistic tour in Australia, and that she is coming here to spend the remnant of her checkered life. She finds the charm that attached to her earlier life departed, and though she still seems determined to preserve her name notorious, if not immortal, she now finds few so poor as to do her reverence.

The Fruit Trees.

It seems to be the case throughout the country, that the long, cruel Winter, has been the cause of much damage to the fruit trees. According to the Rochester *Union*, the mice have burrowed under the deep snow surrounding the fruit trees, and there have made themselves mischievously busy by gnawing the bark from the bodies of the trees. The *Union* says that the loss to Monroe County, from this cause alone, must reach $100,000. One nurseryman prevented such damage to his property by removing the snow carefully from around the trees. The Buffalo *Courier* says that "a well-known fruit grower, who resides a few miles from this city, informs us that the buds upon his peach trees are all killed, and that the same thing is true of most of the peach trees in this section. The buds of the apple, plum, pear and cherry trees, are unharmed."

DEATH OF THOMAS ROGERS.—This celebrated locomotive manufacturer died on Saturday afternoon, in the City of New-York.

Mr. ROGERS came to this place between 40 and 50 years ago, and was at that time a carpenter, poor. One house, (which was built by him as a carpenter,) is the building occupied as a residence at the present time by the DICKERSON family. How long he continued a carpenter is unknown to us; but from that time he engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery, which then was composed principally of wood. He then became associated with GODWIN, CLARK & Co., in building cotton and woolen machinery. About 1830 he dissolved partnership with these persons and became one of the company since known as the firm of ROGERS, KETCHUM & GROSVENOR, the present Jefferson Machine Company. Mr. ROGERS was one of the best calculators and most industrious of men. In 1837 he started the building of steam-engines, and may be termed the Napoleon of locomotive builders in this country. It was published that his funeral would take place in New-York, and that he would be buried in Greenwood; but upon opening his will, we understand it was found to be his desire to be buried in Paterson. Mr. ROGERS was, at the time of his death, 65 years of age, and had been ill several months.

P. S.—We understand, since writing the above, that Mr. ROGERS was buried to-day, at 3 o'clock, in Greenwood Cemetery.—*Paterson Guardian.*

POSTAGE TO FOO CHOW FOO, (CHINA.)—We are requested to state that the postage of thirty-three cents *via* Southampton and forty-three cents *via* Marseilles, collected in the United States on letters addressed to Foo Chow Foo, (China,) covers the conveyance as far as Hong Kong, beyond which no regular mail communication exists. For their subsequent conveyance, *by private ship*, from Hong Kong to Foo Chow Foo they are liable, in common with all other letters sent between those places, to a ship-letter rate of four-pence (eight cents) per half-ounce, which is the only charge levied on their delivery.

With respect to letters sent from Foo Chow Foo to the United States, the ship-letter rate for conveyance to Hong Kong is only required to be prepaid; it being optional with the writer to prepay the postage for the conveyance from Hong Kong to the United States or leave it unpaid, to be collected at the office of delivery in this country.—*National Intel.*

ABOMINABLE OUTRAGE AT HENRY, ILL.—The Lacon *Gazette* gives the particulars of an outrage that was perpetrated in the town of Henry on Tuesday. Miss CORDELIA THROOP, Principal of the Northern Illinois Institute, with two young ladies, pupils of her school, rose at break of day for a morning walk, to pluck some flowers, with which to prosecute botanical studies. When a quarter of a mile above the city, on the bluff, a man overtook the little party and violently seized one of the pupils, but she escaped from his hold; he then caught Miss THROOP, and with one hand held her by the arm and with a dirk-knife in the other hand threatened to kill her. He then caught her by the throat, at the same time repeating his threat that he would kill her, dragged her on the ground several rods, released his grasp and fled. One to two hundred men were in immediate pursuit, but at the latest date he had not been found.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A German, named WILLIAM A. GRANTZ, or GLANZ, was arrested on Tuesday night, at Hartford, by conductor SAMUEL A. COOLEY, and delivered to the custody of Sheriff GEORGE F. WRIGHT, of Northampton, at Springfield, on Wednesday, charged with having stolen four passenger tickets at Smith's Ferry, good from that place to New-York, and on the same day was brought before Justice WELLS, in Northampton, for examination. The result was, the accused was ordered to recognize for appearance at the [illegible] court in the sum of $500, and in default was committed to jail. The tickets were found with him [illegible] boys, and other apparatus common with [illegible], and also six remnants of Broadcloth, [illegible]. Hats undoubtedly an [illegible]

From [illegible]

From the [illegible] Republican.

We are permitted to make some extracts from a very interesting letter from the neighborhood of Fort Pierre, dated the 8th March, received in this city.

I believe I told you in my last of the great council to be held with the Sioux about the 1st of March.

The bands represented at this council were—three bands of the Yanktonnais, the Ough-pa-pas, Blackfeet, Sioux, Minneconjous, Sans-arcs, Two-Kettle, Yancton, and Brules. The O-gal-lal-las were not in, in consequence of the conduct of the agent at Laramie, but they no doubt will be along before a great while.

Among the measures adopted by the Administration, and which will be carried out hereafter, is the establishment of the traders under the immediate control of the posts. The agents also will have to reside at the same. Hence it is expected there will not be the opportunity heretofore presented, either to the Indians to commit outrages on them, or for the traders to impose on the Indians, and there can hardly be a question there has been much of that.

The great business that now remains is to establish sundry posts along the Missouri, and perhaps in the interior, though these last may not be undertaken this season.

Fort Pierre will have to be given up. It is the hardest bargain Uncle Samuel, who is famous for such, ever did get. I believe the General intends going, in a few days, up the mouth of the Cheyenne River, which has been recommended as an excellent position. If he finds it as described, a post will undoubtedly be established there for two Companies. He talks, also, of establishing one a few miles above the Cannonball River, opposite a place known as Long Lake; but this he will not examine until the river opens.

General HARNEY, on his *L'eau-qui-court* trip, was out in nearly all the "cold term," and suffered some; but he has come back in the finest health imaginable.

New Fire-Arms—Important Improvements.

The *National Intelligencer* describes a set of specimens of fire-arms, all of them new models, invented in New-York. The first specimen is a *magazine repeating needle gun*. It solves the problem of the application of the discharging needle to revolvers. A cylindrical magazine containing forty cartridges is attached longitudinally underneath the barrel of the gun. These cartridges are successively fired as fast as the gun can be cocked, and the mechanism is such as to secure a most perfect loading.

Also, a *revolving needle gun*, without the *magazine*, having the advantage over all other revolvers, that it can be used with cartridges.

The last gun we saw strikes us as being a most important invention. It is an old United States musket converted into a *breech-loading* gun, and this is done by such simple and ingenious means, and the gun operates with such facility, that we cannot but anticipate the best results from it. In all the attempts at producing breech-loading guns that have hitherto been made the great difficulty was to keep the sliding surfaces of the breech and barrel so completely uninjured by the combustion of the powder as to insure uniform nicety of operation. This gun has a contrivance which, effecting the opening of the breech *by the discharge of the bullet*, prevents any deleterious action from gases on the breech by producing an instantaneous draft of fresh air through the barrel and breech. The inventor claims that the latter improvement possesses great advantages, especially in a military point of view, that it enables men to shoot *from five to six times more rapidly* and to obtain a greater range than with the present musket, and that it obviates all danger from premature discharge.

Mr. Clay of Alabama—A Striking Contrast.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Boston Telegraph.

While I am writing, Senator CLAY of Alabama has the floor on the Kansas bill! CLAY! What a parody on the great name. The sage of Ashland, though he had his faults, was so great a man that not only his own country, but foreign nations mourned his death. Even his faults were splendid. But this successor to his name and to the seat he occupied on the Senate floor, bears the same resemblance to the great CLAY, as does an imitation of a thunder storm on a piano to the grand reality.

Hon. C. C. CLAY is a young man, spare, tall, heavy whiskers and luxuriant moustache, which some would call auburn, but which "red" would better define the color of. In his manner he is wiry and nervous, and when he speaks you are impressed, from the lengthy introduction, that he is about to "say something," but which generally ends in such a manner as to disappoint such expectation. He seems to labor under the impression that he is an "original," from his manner of speaking and acting, but the Senate generally seem to regard his long speeches as a "bore." He is now belaboring SEWARD, SUMNER, and HALE, and the rest of the Anti-Nebraska party in the Senate, in new phrases, which at first seem to cover original ideas, but which an examination shows to be personal assaults, and not even new at that. He has a queer trick of words, which to a stranger is extremely taking, but which mannerism, to those hearing it often, is extremely tiresome, especially as his voice is none of the most pleasant. Already he has half emptied the Senate chamber, and the rest seem to endure rather than listen to his speech, which at the present writing (from the Senate gallery) is a defence of and a eulogium on the President, in which he "out-Herods Herod," or out-Touceys TOUCEY.

I never saw the little man so furious, except on one occasion. It was when the heavy men of the Administration, one day last Session, had, in turn, attacked Mr. SUMNER, when they were followed and beaten in personality by Mr. CLAY. In his reply, Mr. S. answered each Senator in the order in which they spoke, till he came to this little man, when he passed him in silence, actually ignoring his existence. The cut was the most severe that could have been inflicted, and his conduct proved that nothing could have appealed more directly to his sensibilities.

Converts to Romanism.

From the Freeman's Journal, April 26.

On Sunday last a number of distinguished converts to the faith received the sacrament of confirmation at the hands of the most Rev. Archbishop. Among them were HENRY STUART HEWIT, M. D., and his lady. Dr. HEWIT is the brother of Father HEWIT, the Redemptorist, and a son of the celebrated Dr. HEWIT, of New-England.

PAUL EDMUND GRIFFIN, Esq., and his lady, were also of those confirmed. Mr. GRIFFIN is the grandson of the distinguished Presbyterian lawyer of that name, who still represents among us the generation of the New-Yorkers of the last century; a venerable old gentleman, whose very presence inspires respect. The young gentleman who was confirmed on Sunday is possessed of bright talents, which he will not be niggardly in devoting to the cause of religion and of his country.

At the side of Mr. GRIFFIN, as a postulant, was his friend, WM. FRANCIS BROWN, late of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, in this City, and Mr. THOMAS ADG. CHUBB, also a recent convert. These are some of the fruits that the Catholic Church reaps in this country from the Protestantism that is day by day abdicating the pulpit for the club room.

The New Colonization Ship.

The American Colonization Society appointed Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, Dr. JAMES HALL, of Baltimore, and Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, a committee to make arrangements for the building of the ship provided for by the munificent bequest of the late GEORGE STEVENS, of Maryland. The Committee have contracted with Messrs. ABRAMS & ASHCRAFT, of Baltimore, for a ship of eight hundred tons, to be completed early in the Fall. She is to be 145 feet in length, 33 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold.

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERY.—The letter mail, which left New-York on the 15th inst. for Chicago, reached Toledo a few hours too late to connect with the regular train for this city. The entire mail, during the interval, was deposited at the depot in Toledo until the next train. While there some expert thief succeeded in removing the letter-bag—a large leather pouch—and carried it into a car standing on a side track, and there, cutting the bag, broke open the letters and rifled most of them of their contents. It was the mail for this city, and for points beyond this place. The bag was found shortly after, and the fragments of letters all picked up. The Postmaster at Toledo did the best he could do with them, and forwarded them to Chicago, where they were received on Sunday. The post-bill of the New-York Postmaster called for 955 letters, but the packages were so torn and mutilated that it is impossible to ascertain how many letters were carried off. The Toledo Postmaster thinks that over one hund

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CITY'S REAL ESTATE.

What Revenue it Produces—Some of it Not so Productive as it Might be.

The large additions about to be made to our permanent City debt on account of the Central Park, new City Hall, new Reservoir, &c., render the nature and value of the real estate owned by the City and the amount of revenue derived therefrom, subjects of unusual interest.

On the 1st of January last, the permanent debt of this City, unprovided for, was about $8,400,000; there is also a balance of a million in the form of Corporation bonds, which is payable by taxation at the rate of $50,000 annually. The Central Park will at once add three and a quarter millions to this debt; the projected Reservoir and outlays connected with the Croton Water Department, two millions more, and the new City Hall eventually from one to five millions. Beside this, an untold amount will doubtless be expended in the improvements requisite for beautifying the Central Park.

By wise provisions of law in the establishment of sinking funds, the public debt of this City, which was chiefly contracted to build the Croton Aqueduct, has been gradually reduced to its present figure. For the redemption of the public stocks already issued by the Corporation, nearly the whole of the real estate, and all the revenue derived therefrom are sacredly pledged. The resources of the sinking funds, appropriated to the payment of the interest and portions of the principal of the debt, have hitherto been derived almost exclusively from the rents of the City's real estate. The interest on the Central Park, new Reservoir, and all other similar debts hereafter incurred, must necessarily be raised by direct taxation. The following is a summary of the descriptions of real estate owned by the City, and its estimated value:

Real Estate, under lease	$797,000
Almshouse	1,700,000
Sundry lots and gores	704,600
Lots at Brooklyn	15,000
Croton Acqueduct Department	15,474,000
Police Department	172,000
Fire Department	298,800
Board of Education	1,555,800
Markets	1,176,000
Parks	13,984,369
Common Lands	593,450
Ferries	1,617,000
Piers and Bulkheads	4,206,000
Uncommuted quit rents reserved, and land under water not granted	460,750
Total	$42,684,769

The buildings and ground occupied by the Almshouse, Police and Fire Departments, and Board of Education, and all the public parks, are nominally unproductive. The Aqueduct Department produces an income, in the shape of Croton Water rents, of $700,000 or $800,000 a year. The property mentioned above, entitled "Real Estate under lease," "Sundry lots and gores," "Lots at Brooklyn," and "Common Lands," valued in the aggregate at over $2,000,000, rents for about $50,000, or for 2½ ₰ cent. on the value as estimated. The species of property, denominated by the Comptroller, "Uncommuted quit rents reserved, and land under water not granted," and put down to be worth $460,750, realized last year about $8,000.

The estimated value of Piers and Bulkheads, owned by the City, other than those used for ferry purposes, is $4,206,000; and the rent derived last year from this source, after deducting the amount expended for necessary repairs, was about $149,000, or 3½ ₰ cent. There is a constant yearly outgo for constructing new wharves and piers, and repairing old ones; and considering the very small sum realized from them, the true policy would seem to be to sell them out and out to the highest bidder; or at all events to lease them for a term of years, the lessee to stand the expense of repairs.

The piers and slips occupied for ferry purposes now produce a revenue of a little over $1,000,000 per annum, and are estimated to be worth $1,617,000. As most of the ferry grants were made before the charter of 1853 took effect, and were not disposed of at auction, the income from this source is probably far less than it should be.

There are many of opinion that the market property belonging to the Corporation ought to be sold forthwith. Its present estimated value is $1,176,000, and the whole annual gross receipts therefrom about $1,000,000; after deducting a very large annual expenditure on account of markets, for repairs, &c., the net proceeds will be found meagre indeed. It is needless to say anything of the dilapidated condition of some of the hovels on this Island dignified by the name of markets. The great majority of our readers have passed through the purlieus of Washington Market, for instance, and require no animated description to heighten the effect produced by the sights of that locality. There are ten public markets belonging to the City, and there is little doubt that by judicious municipal legislation, they could be made to quintuple their present revenue. But the butchers', hucksters' and middle-men's cliques, are capable of bringing a pretty strong influense to bear at the City Hall, and there is very little hope that the Common Council will do anything about it worth speaking of.

Lewis Baker in Court and in Prison.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, every day, just before the opening of the Court, a portly, well dressed gentleman, followed by an officer, enters the door through which the Judge, members of the bar, reporters, and distinguished individuals in general, only are admitted, and takes his seat at one of the tables. This gentleman is Mr. LEWIS BAKER, and the gloss of his beaver, and his French broadcloth, and his patent leathers, vie with the apparel of his distinguished counsel, which, as everybody knows, is always of unquestionable quality; and Mr. BAKER'S health, if we may judge from his looks, is remarkably good, especially, in comparison with that of Dr. GRAHAM, when he left Sing Sing Prison, as represented to the Governer; thence an inference might be drawn in favor of the superior salubrity of the Tombs, as Mr. BAKER has been in confinement nearly as long as Dr. GRAHAM, that is ever since his arrival by the *Grapeshot* last May, the 16th.

Mr. BAKER'S sojourn at the City Prison may have become a trifle monotonous; but, it is rendered as little irksome as possible, by the thousand kindnesses of affectionate friends. He occupies a cell on the second corridor, which is made as comfortable and tasteful as possible, considering the cramped quarters. His meals are regularly served, and are brought by different parties from different places. Most generally they come from the house of Mr. JOHNNY LYNG, who is himself almost a daily visitor of his friend. Who furnishes the "wherewithal" it seems difficult to ascertain. There is little doubt, however, that it is the free-will offering of his former associates.

PAUGHENS and JIM TURNER are also in the Tombs, and will probably be tried when the BAKER trial is over.

Marine News.

We are informed by Messrs. HERBERT & BENNETT, (wreckers,) that the schooner *Robert Miller*, of St. George, went ashore, capsized, and was abandoned, at Fire Island, on the night of the 23d inst. She came ashore, capsized, but righted after striking. The crew are supposed to be lost.

They also state that the schooner *Buena Vista*, which was ashore at Cape Lookout, has arrived at Washington, N. C., in a pretty good condition. Her keel had been started, but it was replaced by means of screws, and caulked; so that she was taken in free of water. She was built, and is partly owned on Staten Island.

☞ The elegant steamer *Francis Skiddy* will leave the foot of Liberty-street, first below Cortlandt, on Sunday, April 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., always arriving in time for the railroad trains going East, West and North.

☞ ROBERT KELLY, Esq., long a trustee of the House of Refuge, and President of the Board of Education, is seriously ill. His illness has already lasted ten days, and is of a serious and dangerous character.

☞ In passing down Broadway yesterday, we saw a carriage drawn by six large dogs, well harnessed, and driven by a man seated "on the box," with the usual number of reins for "six in hand." The dogs had been well trained, and they passed along at a full trot.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A SOLDIER DRUGGED AND ROBBED IN, AND DETAINED AT, A DANCE-HOUSE FOR FOUR DAYS.

A man named William Mason, who has been for five years attached as a non-commissioned officer to a division in the army stationed on Indian River, Florida, appeared yesterday at the Lower Police Court, and made an affidavit to some very singular statements

He says that on Sunday morning last, wishing to see the City, he left his lodgings, at the Western Hotel, and proceeded alone to various low places, believing that—

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

He soon brought up at a notorious dance-house, at No. 54 Worth-street, kept by Patrick McDermott and his wife Margaret. Wishing to ingratiate himself into favor with the hosts, Mr. Mason invited all present to take a drink. It is needless to say that the invitation was accepted. Mr. Mason, in paying for the drinks, foolishly made a display of a long purse well filled with gold. He was instantly "spotted" as one worth "picking," and arrangements for "fleecing" him were at once commenced. McDermott, with a face full of smiles, was always happy to meet with a "gentleman and trate him well;" so he invited Mr Ross to take another drink. Mr. Ross accepted the proffered glass, and, as a matter of course, soon after felt very sleepy, and was ere long in an insensible state.

He has but little recollection of anything that subsequently transpired. *He remained at the dance-house in a half-stupified state for four days.* When at last he was restored to complete consciousness (which was not till Friday) he discovered that he had been robbed of

Gold coin amounting to	$260
A silver watch and gold chain, worth	25
And a silver case and gold pen, worth	8
Property amounting in all to	$287

When he discovered his loss he left the premises and, going to the Fifth Ward Station-house, obtained the aid of two officers to accompany him back to the dance house. The Police made a diligent search for the stolen property, but were unable to recover any of it but the watch and pencil case, and these they found secreted between two beds.

McDermott and his wife were then taken in custody.

Catherine Mooney, a girl of 18 years, who stops with the prisoners, was examined, and swore that she saw Mrs. McDermott rob the prosecutor of his purse, while he was asleep.

The accused were thereupon committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Elisha De Wolfe, aged 35 years, a native of Nova Scotia, was arrested yesterday by Officer S. S. Davis, of the Fifteenth Ward, and brought before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing from his employer, Thos. Pratt, at No. 675 Broadway, dry goods amounting in value to $186 and 160 in money. He was committed for examination.

STABBING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

Israel Trustee and Mary Allen, both colored, got into a dispute at the Five Points on Friday night, and during its continuance Trustee stabbed Mary in the face with a pen-knife. For this he was arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him to the Tombs.

STEALING A BOAT.

Joseph Wilson, Morgan Rhodes and William Burns, all young men, were arrested by Officers Gillespie and Simpson, of the Seventh Ward Police, charged with stealing a small boat, valued at $60, belonging to James Voorhis. The defendants were taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for examination.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 74, 319, 153, 135 to 157, 159, 283, 161 to 163, 166 to 174.

Motions and decisions in all the other Courts.

The Fillibusters Again—Who is Hoggins?

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. G. W. Morton.

The United States vs. *Hicks, Hemmick and Kingsley.*—This case was resumed yesterday morning by the U. S. District-Attorney calling James Rantoul, who testified he is a clerk in the banking house of Charles Morgan. He was such while Morgan was the agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company. Had nothing to do with issuing or signing tickets of the the steamship *Orizaba*.

Question.—Do you know anything of passengers going out with free tickets by the *Northern Light* or *Star of the West* in September last? Question objected to by Mr. Phillips for the defence, as irrelevant to the inquiry. The Commissioner took the answer, reserving the point.

A.—There has scarcely been a steamer during the last five years, in which free tickets have not been given; and witness knew of passengers out having had their fare charged to the Government of Nicaragua on the order of Thomas Lord.

Wm. Harney, by the District-Attorney, testified—That he was ticket salesman in Whitney's office, and sold all the tickets for the *Orizaba* for cash. Applications were made for free tickets and refused; had orders not to issue tickets but for cash.

The prosecution rested the case.

Mr. Phillips called Alex. C. Lawrence, who testified that he kept the St. Charles, on Broadway; knew John W. McAlpine, a witness in this case; have inquired into his general character since he was examined; it is very bad; the worst I ever heard of any one; I would not believe him under oath. On his cross-examination the witness was asked "if he knew Hoggins?"

The Commissioner asked, "Who is Hoggins?" [Laughter.]

The District-Attorney said he intended to show that Lawrence assisted in making Hoggins drunk—very so—and then administered a hydropathic cure, and that all this was done at the headquarters of fillibusterism, kept by Lawrence in this City.

Mr. Phillips said Hoggins was under a criminal procedure for swindling immigrants, and had signed a paper offering to swear any way for $100.

The Commissioner excluded all appertaining to Hoggins.

It was then admitted that McAlpine was indicted in 1852 for embezzling $365 from his employers, convicted and adjudged to the State Prison for two years.

The District-Attorney said a pardon had been granted for this offence.

Mr. Phillips then testified as a witness that since the testimony of McAlpine he had inquired into his general character, which was very bad, the worst he knew of; he would not believe him under oath. On cross-examination he said he had inquired about McAlpine at Stebbin's Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and at other places.

Wilson F. Trask was recalled, who had been examined previously for the prosecution. He said he knew McAlpine and knew his general character; it was very bad, and he said he would not believe him under oath; saw him at Granada at Gen. Walker's headquarters, and saw him go to Walker's Office; he told witness he (McAlpine) was going to apply for a Major's commission; after he left the presence of Walker he said the General wanted his application to be made in writing.

On his cross-examination this witness stated that he made inquiries respecting McAlpine's character before the investigation and on his return from Nicaragua. The purser of the *Star of the West* told witness of the bad character of McAlpine, and other persons also.

Here the evidence closed, and the Commissioner said he would give an early decision,

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 25.

Before Judge Betts.

William Wilson, second mate of the ship *Victoria*, was put on trial yesterday, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon upon one of the crew. The weapon used was a belaying pin. Mr. Clinton appeared for the prisoner, who was found guilty.

John Hanson, the third mate of the same ship, was this morning put on trial under a similar charge, arising out of the same transaction, but he was acquitted by the Jury without their leaving their seats.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

The United States vs. *Ty Butler King.*—This suit is brought to recover a balance alleged to be due the Government, on a settlement of Mr. King's accounts while Collector of San Francisco. They claim about $57,000 to be due.

A verdict was taken for the Government, subject to the opinion of the Court, and subject to adjustment as to amount.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

The People ex rel. Frazer vs. *the Justices of the Marine Court—Mandamus.*—A case in the Marine Court, to which the relator is a party, was reached on the 22d inst., but, the defendant calling for a jury, was laid over till the 6th of May, which was the first day on which jurors would be in attendance. But the plaintiff's counsel demand a trial at once, with or without a jury, and apply for a mandamus, ordering the Justices of the Marine Court to take it up on Monday next. The powers and rights of this Court, as to appointing and holding terms, adjourning causes, and summoning jurors, are involved in the question thus presented.

Judge ROOSEVELT has the case under advisement.

H. D. Stephens for the relator; Justice Maynard for the defendants.

Before Judge Davies.

Thos. McGinness vs. *William B. Connor.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $5 costs.

LONG ISLAND.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone for a new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid, Thursday afternoon, in De Kalb-avenue, between Kent and Franklin, Brooklyn. The exercises were conducted by Rev. J. S. INSKIP and Rev. J. LORD, Pastor of the Society erecting the Church. In the corner-stone were deposited a copy of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, Brooklyn *Evening Star*, and various other publications, secular and religious. The structure is to be of brick, and will cost about $17,000, all of which has been paid in except $5,600. The attendance, yesterday, was quite large, and some $600 was contributed on the spot—of which, 350 persons contributed one dollar each. When completed, which will be about Oct. 1, this church will seat 1,200 persons.

King's County Hospital.

During the week ending the 22d inst., 47 patients were admitted to this Hospital, 61 were discharged, and 4 died, viz: JOHN WELLSFORD, 65; ANNA BURET, 25; MARY ANN MOOR, 25; CLEMENS STRAUS, 65. Total number remaining, 440.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Justice.

Officer MATHEWS, of the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, returned Thursday evening from Philadelphia, having in his custody HENRY EISMONT, indicted for grand larceny in King's County. He was committed for trial.

Henry Cox's Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

May I ask the favor, through the medium of your columns, of an appeal to my friends and the public to suspend their opinion on the charge, published in the TIMES of to-day concerning me, until an investigation before the proper tribunal shall have pronounced me guilty. HENRY COX.

BROOKLYN, Friday, April 25, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in poor supply and fair request at $8 37½ for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ₰ 110 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good request, and is very firm.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand at about previous quotations. Operators are waiting for their letters by the *Arabia*.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and rather lower. Desirable grades are moderately inquired for, but are somewhat infirm, though they are not freely offered. Common and inferior qualities are plenty and very heavy, being in slack request The receipts are not large, but receivers are willing sellers The transactions since our last add up about 7,300 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00 @ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 75 @ 5 87½
Straight State	5 87½@ 6 12½
Favorite and Extra State	6 12½@ 6 50
Common to good Michigan	5 62½@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 75 @ 6 12½
Common to Good Ohio	5 75 @ 6 12½
Fancy Michigan	6 00 @ 6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 12½@ 6 87½
Extra Michigan	6 25 @ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 37½@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	6 25 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 87½@ 6 62½
Extra Genesee	6 87½@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	7 25 @10 00

Canadian remains in limited demand at drooping prices —the sales since our last having amounted to about 850 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $6 37½@$6 75 ₰ bbl. Southern is plenty and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 2,800 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $6 75@$8 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $4@$5 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $5 25@$5 31½ for Jersey, $3 87½ for Baltimore, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, and is unsettled in price, sales having transpired since our last of only about 14,000 bushels White, on terms not disclosed. Rye and Oats are depressed and declining, being rather tamely sought after. Barley is rare and nominal. Corn is abundant, and languid. The demand falls short of the ability of factors to meet it. The sales since our last consists of about 37,000 bushels at 58c.@62½c. for Mixed, Yellow and White Southern, as in quality, ₰ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and is on the advance; the sales since our last consist of about 700 bbls. in lots, closing at $16 12½@$16 25 for Mess, and $15 50@$15 62½ for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are now worth 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₰ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair demand, at 9¼c.@9¾c., as in quality, ₰ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant, the transactions including 900 bbls. and kegs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c. @10¼c., and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c. ₰ lb. Beef continues abundant and in rather slack demand at drooping prices. The sales since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime, $8@$9 75 for do. Mess, and $10 25@$12 75 for repacked do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$21 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$19 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 13c @17c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 23c.@25c. for Prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 5c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—About 300 tcs. have been sold, in lots, since our last, at $3 50@$4 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue pretty active and buoyant, with sales since our last of about 1,700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 6¾c.@8¾c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Are less inquired for, but are without any other essential alteration.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet—short supplies prevent transactions of consequence. Prices continue to rate firm. The sales, since Tuesday, are 43 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8¾c.@14c.; 132 bales Havana at 23c.@25c.; 40 bales Yara on private terms; and 65 cases seed leaf at 7c @12½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKEY—About 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold at 26c@26½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the *Arabia*'s letters, the business was quite restricted, and rates were without any quotable change.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Lace' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 34 Barclay-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO.....38 Gold-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 182 East 37th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Soap Manufacturers.

FAY BROTHERS.....92 and 94 Monroe-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....286 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE LAST CHANCE TO HEAR
JOHN B. GOUGH,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 29,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (Fourteenth-st.,)
for the benefit of the
AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

To friends of this charity, and admirers of Mr. Gough, we earnestly appeal.

John P. Treadwell, residence 242 2d-av.	Wm. B. Allen, No. 42 East 34th-st.
Solon Robinson, residence and office No. 114 Greene-st.	Stephen Cutter, No. 290 12th-st.
George W. Browne, No. 8 East 15th-st.	William Truslow, No. 69 2d-av.
Wm. H. Burroughs, Lafarge House.	John N. Genin, No. 197 West 15th-st.
Charles L. Frost, No. 165 Clinton-place.	George W. Pearcy, No. 158 East 36th-st.
C. Dinsmore, No. 240 9th-av.	Dr. F. W. Perry, No. 121 East 33d-st.
Robert M. Stratton, No. 167 East 18th-st.	Oliver H. Lee, No. 6 Lamartine-place.
John S. Roberts, No. 25 Henry-st.	Alex. M. Ross, No. 52 East 39th-st.
Wm. D. Murphy, No. 233 Henry-st.	Frederick Cook, No. 3 College-place.
J. Waterbury, No. 49 Avenue D.	

Tickets 50 cents. For sale by all of the Trustees, and at the door.

AT A MEETING OF THE YONKERS DEBATING SOCIETY, held at their rooms on the 24th day of April, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove by death our late friend and fellow member, EDWARD M. PIERCE:

Resolved, That this Society has received with profound sorrow the announcement of his death, and that they deeply sympathize with his family in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of this Society attend the funeral of the deceased, whenever the same shall be announced to them through the public prints or otherwise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

ALONZO BELL, Secretary. E. P. ROBBINS, President.
YONKERS, April 24, 1856.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION will be held in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, MONDAY, April 28, at 7½ P. M. Question for discussion—"What is the best practical method of preventing intemperance in this City?" The public are invited.

CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Rec. Sec.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A meeting of the delegates from the several Lodges of this City, in relation to the erection of a MASONIC TEMPLE, will meet in the Lodge room corner of Broome and Crosby sts.; on SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN MOODY, Chairman.
ROBERT MACOY, Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY—Of the YOUTHS' MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, connected with the Rutgers-st. Church, (Rev. Dr. KIRK,) will take place next SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Singing by the children. All interested in the cause are cordially invited to be present.

A LECTURE—Will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, April 28, in Hope Chapel, by Captain LYSTER, of the Nicaraguan Army, previous to his return. Subject—*Nicaragua and General Walker, and the Future Prospects of Central America.* Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURE.—DR. SOLGEE will open his class for ladies, on the *Philosophy of Modern History*, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, at 11 A. M., at the Sunday School Room of Dr. BELLOWS' Church.

STATIONERY.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

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☞ In reply to inquiries from Canada concerning a person representing himself to be an agent for the TIMES, we have only to repeat what we have already stated, that we have no agents at all, for whom we are responsible. Any person has authority to remit money for subscriptions, but it must be at the risk of the person sending, as no papers are sent except on receipt of the money.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1848, amending the Naturalization act of 1813. In the House, the day was spent in debate on the bill to remit or refund the duties on all goods or merchandise in the original packages destroyed by fire. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

☞ The ovation to Mr. BUCHANAN has reached its culmination in Philadelphia. As he travels southward towards the Capitol he will discover a very decided falling off in the popular enthusiasm. It would hardly be respectful to his rivals to welcome him back to Washington as though he returned like a conqueror, with his brows bound with victorious wreaths. It is a bad sign when the ovation precedes the victory, and Mr. BUCHANAN's great battle is yet to be fought. At present the gratitude of his friends takes the common shape of a lively sense of favors to come, and he is too old a politician not to estimate it at its true value. But his reception in Philadelphia contrasts strangely with his reception here. The City Councils refused to give him any reception whatever, and even voted down a proposition to permit him to receive the congratulations of his friends in Independence Hall, though it was a courtesy they extended to Mr. EVERETT but a few days ago. Mr. BUCHANAN was, in fact, indebted to the Board of Trade for any reception at all on returning to his native State. But, as he is to receive his friends to-day in Independence-square, with no other roof than the blue sky over his head, he will doubtless have a much heartier reception than he would have been likely to receive within doors. The Americans, who have a majority in the Philadelphia Councils, appear to entertain a very bitter feeling towards Mr. BUCHANAN; but in attempting to do him an injury they have, doubtless, rendered him a most essential service.

The Arabia's Mails.

The mails by the *Arabia* were forwarded from Boston yesterday, and reached this City in the evening. Among the miscellaneous news that we publish this morning is the text of the Russian imperial manifesto on the Peace. In this document the onus of having commenced the war is thrown on the Western Powers. The enemy is declared to have been repulsed in the North, and in the South the prolonged defence of Sebastopol and the fall of Kars are both spoken of as adding not a little to the renown of the Russian arms. The manifesto finally states that, as the Sultan has granted to his Christian subjects those rights for which they contended, Russia, to hasten a peace, has consented to the adoption of certain "measures of precaution," destined to prevent a collision between the vessels of the two powers in the Black Sea, and, also, to the establishment of a new line of demarcation in the southern part of Bessarabia.

The Italian question occupies at present the attention of the Congress of Paris, and it would seem that, while England and Sardinia are in favor of granting more liberty to Italy, the movement is not looked upon with much favor by France. It is even asserted by a portion of the French press that if the matter is pressed it will endanger the alliance. There are sundry speculations as to the time when the Congress will probably adjourn, but this point evidently has not been settled as yet.

Some interesting news from Turkey in relation to recent disturbances between the Mussulmens and Christians, will be found among our foreign extracts.

An Extra Session.

An elaborate communication appears in the *Saratogian*, written probably by some member of the Assembly, desirous of further employment "as Attorney" for bills before that body, vehemently urging the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature. Inasmuch as the Constitution says that "the Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, *shall* reapportion" the State, and inasmuch as the Legislature did not comply with this requisition, this writer insists that it is the duty of the Governor to give them another chance to do so!

Now, in the first place, it is by no means certain that an extra session would be "the *first* session" after the return of the enumeration. In the next place, there is quite as much ground for believing that the word *shall* in the Constitution is directory, and not mandatory—and that the apportionment *may* therefore be made at the second session, as there is for supposing that a second session would be "the first," merely because it was *extra*. In the third place, the Governor is not, in any sense or in any degree, responsible for the refusal of the Legislature to comply with the requisition of the Constitution. And, in the fourth place, what ground has he for supposing that the Assembly would perform, at an extra session, a plain duty which it had contemptuously disregarded at the regular session?

We trust and believe that all these attempts to force an extra session of the Legislature will fail. They emanate, directly or indirectly, from members themselves; and that, of itself, is a conclusive reason against them. No greater calamity could befal the State, than the reassembling of the present Assembly. While there is not one chance in ten that its members would pay the slightest attention to public duties, there are ten to one that they would betray the public interest, in every possible way, for their own emolument.

Southern Conservatives.

Ex-Governor Hunt, in a letter to a Lockport paper, seeking to vindicate his political position, says:

"I am aware that objections have been taken to my expressions of *confidence in the patriotism of the more moderate and conservative portion of our fellow-citizens at the South*. Indeed, it is sometimes denied that any considerable number of the Southern people disapprove the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or entertain a disposition to respect the rights of the Free States. But is not the same position virtually conceded by those who assure us that the Republican Party of the North numbers a large body of supporters in the Southern States? Was it not affirmed by the selection of a Southern Slaveholder to preside over the recent Convention at Pittsburg?"

We have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of Gov. HUNT's position upon this point. We, too, have full faith in the "patriotism of the more moderate and conservative portion of our fellow citizens at the South." But, so long as this portion of the people in the Southern States are utterly overborne by the ultra, reckless Slavery propagandists;—so long as they do not constitute a majority in any Southern State:—so long as all political power at the South rests in the hands of men determined to make Slavery the predominant interest of the Republic, without the slightest regard to the interests of the North,—of what avail is this fact so ostentatiously displayed in the letters and speeches of Gov. HUNT? We have no doubt that thousands of the best men at the South were utterly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise:—but that did not prevent every Southern member of Congress, with two or three exceptions, from voting for it,—nor could it save the two or three who dared to vote against it from being crushed at home. The Republican movement, Gov. HUNT must know, is not hostile to the "moderate and conservative" men of the South, who desire to "respect the rights of the Free States," and keep the faith they have pledged to their brethren at the North. On the contrary, it seeks to coöperate with them, and to aid them in overthrowing the despotic Oligarchy by which they are now so effectually enthralled. And the fact that they were represented at Pittsburg, shows conclusively that the very men at the South in whom Gov. HUNT professes confidence, look to the Republicans rather than to him for sympathy and support.

The Naval Board.

One of the very first subjects introduced into the Senate on the meeting of the present Congress was the action of the Naval Retiring Board, and more time has been bestowed upon the discussion of it, more ill blood excited, and longer speeches made upon it, than upon any other subject whatever. In fact it has been the chief thing attended to, the *cheval de bataille* of the session, and it is still as far as ever from being disposed of. If one tenth part of the time which has been given to the bill since it has become a law had been bestowed upon it before it was passed, all this unprofitable discussion might have been avoided, and the Naval service and the country might have been greatly benefited. Perhaps one reason of the prolonged discussion of the matter is, that it is one of the very few topics before the Senate which has no tinge of a partisan character. The North and the South can meet upon it as a neutral ground, for the word Slavery by a miracle has not yet been introduced into its discussion.

It is a pleasant sight, certainly, and as rare as it is refreshing, to see TOOMBS, HALE, BAYARD, CRITTENDEN, BELL, HOUSTON and COLLAMORE, men who, probably, never before agreed together on any one subject, all acting in concert to accomplish the same end. These have been, thus far, the champions of the retired officers, and the denouncers of the action of the Naval Board. The other side has not made so good a show yet; but, when the Naval Committee make their report, we shall know where the strength lies. It is a long while since any subject has created so much personal feeling in the Senate, and led to so many attacks and consequent Pickwickian explanations. Such grave old gentlemen as HOUSTON, CRITTENDEN and CLAYTON have exhibited the spirit of Hotspurs in the discussion of the Naval Retiring Board, and Mr. HALE has been so serious in denouncing it that he has not indulged in a single joke, nor caused any "laughter" while venting his feelings upon the subject. Senator HOUSTON has been the Rupert of the debate; but there are Saladins and Cœur de Lions who are yet to be heard in it.

An Evil to be Remedied.

The Buffalo *Commercial*, copying a paragraph from the TIMES, concerning the character of our City representatives in the Legislature, adds:

"It is in facts like this that the American Party finds its vindication. The disgraceful character of the representatives elected in New-York City, is the natural and inevitable consequence of the uncontrolled ascendancy of foreign rowdyism at the polls."

We shall be very grateful to any party which will apply a remedy to this great evil. But the *Commercial* is mistaken as to the facts. It is not "foreign rowdyism at the polls" which is accountable for the disgraceful character of our City representation. On the contrary, the primary meetings, at which these men are nominated, are usually under the control of *native* rowdies. It is not the ignorant, rough and reckless foreigner that does this mischief,—although his vote is often secured for these base men after they have once been nominated. The sharp, scheming, venal aspirants for place and power, who get up these primary meetings, and pack nominating conventions, are much oftener Americans than otherwise.

Nor have we any special ground to hope that the "American Party," so styled, will remedy the evil. On the contrary, some of the very worst specimens of bad members to be found in Albany were representatives of that party.

[illegible]

[illegible]'s opera of the "Trovatore" [illegible] to be constantly writing about it) was played here last night, as a substitute for "William Tell," which could not be given in consequence of the indisposition of Signor MORELLI. We have already spoken of the performances of this opera with the present cast, and need add nothing to our remarks, except that it went very well last night, and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

To-night (Saturday) an attractive novelty will be presented to the frequenters of the Fourteenth-street house. German opera will be essayed, with the incomparable LA GRANGE in the principal rôle. FLOTOW's charming little opera of "Martha" will be given, with all the adjuncts of good scenery, costumes, and a superb orchestra, under MARETZEK. It is the first time in this country that "Martha" has been offered in such an acceptable manner, and we trust there will be a fine and remunerative attendance. Fatherland ought to turn out in force.

Sunday Evening Concert.

The seventh grand concert of these truly admirable and classic entertainments takes place to-morrow evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. The programme contains a symphony by MOZART, an overture by BERLIOZ, another by SCHUMANN, another by RIETZ, and a variety of vocal and other instrumental pieces.

The Varieties.

When the play of "Camille" was br ought out Paris, it owed much of the attraction which attended its career to the fact of the heroine being personated by the celebrated French actress DOCHE, who was supposed to have exemplified in her own story much of that beautiful sacrifice which redeems *Camille's* life. She had for some years been attached to CHARLES SHERIDAN, the grandson of the great BRINSLEY and brother of Mrs. NORTON, who possessed in a large degree that wonderful personal beauty and fascinating wit for which the family are distinguished. During a long illness, DOCHE had watched with untiring devotion and gentle sacrifice by his couch of sickness. The affair created a sensation in Paris and when "Camille" was produced every little incident and word was eagerly caught up and endowed with a peculiar personal meaning. The virtues attributed in *Camille* to those who have parted with woman's highest treasure, are unfortunately not always found in the class, and it was felt that an air of romance was thrown around ladies of this character to which as a body they had little claim. "Les filles de Marbre," of which the "Marble Heart," produced on Wednesday night at Miss KEENE's Varieties, is a translation, was consequently concocted to show that if some of the order preferred love to money, the majority preferred money to love. On the first night it was brought out in Paris there was considerable excitement, which was heightened on the appearance in front of one of the private boxes of a young and well known courtesan who with the air of a Pythoness defended her class and swept the house with her fiery denunciation of the play. Next evening, and for many evenings after, to obtain a seat was hopeless; and to this extraneous circumstance more than to any intrinsic merit of its own "Les filles de Marbre" owed its wonderful popularity. It cannot be denied, however, that the play possesses great merit. It illustrates a sad truth with earnestness, and analyzes the cold sentiments of a courtesan with surgical minuteness and skill. In dealing with demonstrative topics the French are always happy in their selection of the means whereby to achieve an end in view. Thus in the "Marble Heart"—a play in which worldly selfishness is developed in its most hideous form, there is a constant atmosphere of romanticism surrounding the most trivial incident. Nothing can be finer than the prologue or first act of the play. It conveys in the chastest manner the moral of the drama, and is a perfect key to the succeeding incidents.

The plot of the "Marble Heart" has already been described in the DAILY TIMES, and—with what we have said about the moral necessity which led to its production in Paris—will suffice. The version played at Miss LAURA KEENE's is from the pen of Mr. CHARLES SELBY, and, without having any special merit, is smooth and dramatic.

There are but three well-sustained characters in the play—*Raphael*, (Mr. GEO. JORDAN,) the victim artist; *M. Volage*, a satirical editor, (Mr. DICKERSON;) and *Mlle. Marco*, the marble hearted, (Miss LAURA KEENE.) The success of the play depends on these artists, and it is not remarkable that a success *was* achieved. Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, as the unhappy, infatuated hero, was all that the authors could have desired. We have not seen, on a New-York stage, a more truthful delineation of wild, hopeless, degrading, self-consuming passion. The enormous strides which Mr. JORDAN is taking in his profession; the earnestness with which he seeks after dramatic truth, are happily illustrated in every new *rôle*. What he does now, we believe, is but an earnest of what he will do hereafter; but it is sufficient to place him at the head of the profession. There is no other artist that we can think of who could give such vital force and distinctness to the character of *Raphael* as Mr. JORDAN imparts to it. Miss LAURA KEENE, as the heroine, has an ungrateful *rôle*, because there is no passional progression in it, and consequently no forcible combination. All that an artist can do, is to fascinate the audience with her fair person as she fascinates her lovers, so that her power may be appreciated in a light not altogether revolting. The easy grace and beauty of Miss KEENE are sufficient for this purpose; and wherever there is an opportunity for good acting, (as in the fourth act,) it is improved. Mr. DICKERSON, as the representative of what Britishers call the fourth estate, was rather good, but broke into conventionalities on several occasions, and developed an aptitude for spouting. The minor characters were filled up with sufficient ability. The play was generally well costumed, with the exception of Mr. JOHNSTON, who persists in wearing plaid pantaloons and a red wig.

The "Marble Heart" will have a long run mainly on account of the excellent acting of Mr. G. JORDAN and Miss LAURA KEENE. As a play, it does not possess the interest of "Camille," either in subject or incidents. Were it not for the gentle romantic light thrown over it by the first act which seizes on the imagination by its apt analogy, the play would be occasionally dull. The statue scene in *Phidias'* studio is excellently managed.

Run into a Shad-Pole.

The steamship *Arago*, of the Havre line, was this morning (25th) taken into the large Sectional Dock, near Pike-street, to have her copper repaired under her bows, where it had been damaged by running afoul of a shad-pole. The vessel, when raised out of the water, was found to have attached to her forefoot a net, with an A 1 shad in it. Its value, however, was not considered an equivalent to the damage effected on her copper.

She will be floated out and taken to her regular berth to-morrow. She is the longest American steamship now running.

Inauguration of the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Last evening the building recently erected in Second-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street, specially for the purposes of an Eye and Ear Infirmary, was formally inaugurated by a public meeting in one of its spacious and elegant saloons, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR presiding.

Dr. DELAFIELD gave a long and interesting account of the progress of ophthalmic surgery in New-York, and detailed the history of the Institution.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE then addressed the audience in his usual impressive and felicitous manner. After which the meeting separated.

A bequest of $20,000 was made to this Institution by the late HENRY PARISH, Esq., whose will is at present in litigation.

Funeral of Young Pierce.

The funeral of young PIERCE will take place this afternoon at 1½ o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenth-ninth-street. Owing to the sickness of Dr. HOUGHTON, the officiating Pastor, it is expected that the funeral discourse will be delivered by Dr. TAYLOR, of Grace Church. The body, newly shrouded and encased in a rich rosewood coffin, was removed to the Church yesterday morning from the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, and will there remain till after the funeral exercises. The coffin will not be opened. The body will be placed in a vault for some days previous to interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Sale of the Condemned Slaver.

The schooner *Falmouth*, which was stopped in the Bay by Deputy-Marshals DEANGELES and NEVIN, some time ago, and recently condemned as a slaver, was sold at auction yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by LUDLOW & Co.—no one appearing to claim her. The bidding was brisk, and she was finally knocked down to Mr. C. STEVENS, for $3,500. Her cargo and provisions, furniture, &c., brought $1,000, and her chronometer $180. She is considered in good condition, and ready for sea. Mr. STEVENS says he intends using her in the West India trade. One half the receipts go to the officers who arrested her.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Hanover-st., and 291 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of June, 1848, amending the Naturalization act of 1813.

RELIEF OF GEORGE P. MARSH.

The bill for the relief of GEORGE P. MARSH was taken up.

Mr. FOOT advocated the bill and Mr. BRODHEAD opposed it.

The bill was passed, together with several bills relating to the District of Columbia.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

THE BILL TO REMIT OR REFUND DUTIES.

Yesterday, while the bill to remit or refund the duties on all goods or merchandise in original packages, destroyed by fire, was before the House, a question was raised, as the bill provided that the Commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of the Treasury—that it must necessarily be committed under the rule requiring that all measures making appropriations shall receive their first consideration in the Committee of the Whole. The Speaker decided, that as further legislation would be necessary before money could be paid under this bill, the rule did not apply in this case. This decision was overruled, by 11 majority.

This morning Mr. WATSON moved a reconsideration of that vote.

Debate on the motion followed.

Mr. PHELPS condemned the hot haste exhibited to pass the bill. Nobody could tell how much money was involved. Rumor said ten or fifteen millions of dollars.

Mr. PELTON explained that from the most reliable information the amount of duties to be refunded would not exceed $300,000, or at the extent $500,000.

Mr. PHELPS thought, that including San Francisco, with all other fires for the sixteen years covered by the bill, the amount would be far greater. The New-York fire of 1845 involved three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He contended, that the bill directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the money, being, in effect, an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. PELTON said the bill was based on a similar act passed in 1838, and was intended to fill the hiatus from that time to 1855, making a continuous law. It would answer the New-York merchants to confine its operation to 1845.

Mr. HAVEN thought the decision of the Speaker yesterday was right. He thought the bill came here under suspicious circumstances. He had no reference to the Committee which reported it, but to outside combinations. It declared that any person or persons holding certificates of losses shall be paid, on presentation of the same at the Treasury, within one year from their date, but did not appropriate money for that purpose. There must be a special law to that effect.

The vote overruling the decision was reconsidered —74 to 71.

After further debate involving the principle of appropriations, and the propriety of the Speaker's decision, the House adjourned till Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

No. 141—James C. Converse, Administrator of Philip Greeley, Jr., vs. Benjamin C. Burgess, *et al.* The decision was read by Judge Campbell, affirming the verdict of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts, with costs and interests.

No. 76—The Lafayette Insurance Company, vs. Maynard French *et al.* Judge Curtis delivered the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Indiana, with costs and interest.

No. 72—Amason Le Doux, *et al.*, vs. John Black, *et al.* Judge Campbell read the opinion of the Court, (by Judge Catron,) affirming the decree of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 90—Joshua R. Stanford vs. Clay Taylor; decision read by Judge Campbell, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Missouri, with costs.

No. 96—Argument continued by Hon. John Henderson for appellant and Hon. Miles Taylor for appellees.

The Mount Vernon Estate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON writes to the *National Intelligencer* that he *was* willing to sell Mount Vernon to either Virginia or the United States, but both declining to purchase, the property is not now for sale.

Destructive Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Friday, April 25.

The extensive iron works of the Novelty Company in this city was destroyed by fire this morning. The main building on Hill-street is a complete mass of ruins. The machinery and a large amount of stock and finished articles were destroyed. The loss on the stock is about $30,000, and on the building about $15,000. The engines, patterns, &c., being in another building were saved. The Insurance on the building is $15,000, and what it is on the stock is not known. One hundred men are thrown out of employment besides a large number of women and children. The capital stock of the Company is $75,000. The works will be immediately rebuilt.

Murder of a Whole Family in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 24.

Passengers who arrived at St. Paul's, Minnesota, last week, report the murder of an entire family named JULIEN, who lived at Travers, (a settlement near Lake Travers, 120 miles northwest of St. Paul's.) The family consisted of father, mother and two children, and from the position in which the bodies were found, it is surmised that the father first murdered his family and then shot himself. It is possible, however, that the deed may have been committed by robbers.

Marine Disasters.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER MILLER AND LOSS OF CREW.

BOSTON, Friday, April 25.

The schooner *Wm. D. Cargill*, of Philadelphia for Boston, touched at Holmes' Hole yesterday, and reported that on the 22d instant, off Fire Island, fell in with the wreck of the shooner *Miller* of St. George, Maine, from Warwick, Virginia, for Boston, with a cargo of oak timber. She was on her beams' ends and full of water, having been capsized on the night of the 20th inst. The *Cargill* took from the wreck, the mate, EDWARD COLBERT, the only survivor of a crew of six in number. He was in an exhausted state, having been on the wreck forty-eight hours. The rest of the crew perished from exposure. Their names are MITCHELL WILSON, Capt.; GEORGE DALEY of Boston, Steward; JAMES LAWLER of St. John and JOHN WELCH of Prince Edward's Island. The name of the other is unknown.

SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

BOSTON, Friday, April 25.

Advices from Gibraltar announce the total loss of the screw-steamer *Minho* from Liverpool to Barcelona, she having come in contact with the transport ship *Minden*, off Tarifa. The *Minho* sunk, and out of 115 souls on board only 21 escaped. The Captain of the *Minho* is said to have gone down with his vessel.

The Contempt Case of the United States Marshal in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 24.

H. H. ROBINSON, United States Marshal for this District, who was committed by Judge BURGOYNE for contempt of Court, in refusing to obey an order to bring up the Gaines slaves, and was subsequently brought before Judge LEAVITT, of the United States Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, was yesterday discharged by Judge L.

The Lakes and Rivers.

NAVIGATION OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

BURLINGTON, Friday, April 25.

The lake is almost free from ice, and steamers run regularly from here to Plattsburg.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, Friday, April 25.

Three steamers from Sorrel arrived here to-day. The Quebec boats commence their trips to-morrow.

Rumored Forgeries upon New-York Merchants.

BOSTON, Friday, April 25.

It is rumored that the signatures of several New-Yorkers doing business with an iron foundry in Waltham have been forged to a considerabe amount by parties connected with the establishment, and that the Waltham Bank has cashed some of the forged notes.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, April 25.

The House to-day rejected the bill appropriating money for the establishment of a State Nautical School, by a large majority.

MUNICIPAL.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening at 5 P. M. One of the first pieces of business was to adopt a report from the Committee on Markets nonconcurring with the Councilmen, to excavate cellars under Union Market.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE DEALERS.

A report from the Committee on Ordinances on the petition of various dealers in second-hand articles, was adopted. The report amends the present ordinance regulating "Dealers in second-hand articles" by exempting "furniture or house-furnishing articles" from some of its regulations, and repealing the part of the eighth section which forbids the purchase at private sale from one person in one day any article or articles worth more than $50.

AN OLD-FASHIONED $30,000 "JOB."

A very long debate again ensued on the subject of the Manhattanville bulkhead, which had already occupied two hours the night before. Alderman BROWN moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment adopted at the last meeting, which was carried by a vote of 13 to 7. Alderman VOORHIS moved to postpone the matter to the first Monday of May, and supported his motion in strong language. He said that the report was one of the most rascally measures on record, and he hoped that the names of the persons voting for it would be marked. Alderman TUCKER said that most of the legislation in the Board was done by the lobby, and he called upon the public press to state that $30,000 were to be stolen from the city by the measure.

It will be remembered that the report authorizes the head of the proper department to award the contract to the lowest bidder, Wm. H. Adams and if he should refuse the job, to the next lowest bidder who would undertake it. It seems, however, that, unknown to most of the bidders, the contract contains a clause obliging the person to whom it may be awarded to pay a large sum ($20,000 we believe) to the former contractor. When Mr. Adams heard of this, Alderman VOORHIS said that he had told him he would refuse the contract. All the others would do the same until a very high price was arrived at and the "job" would thus be carried through.

Alderman VARIAN advocated the motion to postpone. He considered the report as one of the blackest measures ever introduced into the Board.

Alderman DRAKE defended the action of the Committee which made the report, he being the Chairman.

Alderman VOORHIS having withdrawn the motion to postpone,

Alderman ELY moved to amend, so that if Mr. Adams should refuse the execution of the contract, the Street Commissioner should be authorized to readvertise for bidders, instead of awarding it to the next lowest one.

Alderman VOORHIS supported the amendment. He had perfect confidence in the Street Commissioner, but with the clause in the contract which forced the new contractor to pay a certain amount to the last contractor, no person except a very high bidder would take it. So the Commissioner would be bound hand and foot.

Thereupon the amendment was lost by the following tie vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Briggs, Barker, Fulmer, Ely, McConkey and Varian—10.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Brown, Corwin, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Steers, Monaghan, Valentine, Herrick and Drake—10.

WHO VOTED FOR THE "JOB."

The report was then adopted by the following vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Brown, Corwin, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Griffiths, Steers, Briggs, Monaghan, Barker, Valentine, Herrick and Drake.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Fulmer, Ely, McConkey and Varian.

ABSENT—Aldermen Moser and Jackson.

And thus this great "job," though well and ably contested, was carried through the Boards, reminding one very much of the days we read of before "reform" was ever talked of.

Thereupon Alderman ELY moved that when the Board adjourn it be to meet again on the first Monday in May, which was carried.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices allowing the Street Commissioner four additional Clerks, was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in increasing the salaries of the two Clerks of the Corporation Attorney, John D. MacGregor to receive $1,200 per annum, instead of $700, and John H. Chambers $1,000 instead of $500.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, the Board adjourned until Monday, May 5, at 5 P. M.

THE COUNCILMEN.

INCREASE OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and passed upon a very large number of petitions and reports, few of which were of general interest. A petition, signed by Richard Williamson and thirteen hundred and fifty-three others, asking for a market at East River, between Twenty-third and Twenty fourth streets, was referred to the Committee on Markets.

An Ordinance, creating additional Assistant Engineers of the New-York Fire Department, was adopted in Committee of the Whole, as follows: The firemen of the City of New-York shall hold an election to nominate to the Common Council, in the manner as now prescribed by law, two Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, both of whom shall reside in that section of the City lying between Twenty-second and Eighty-sixth streets; one of which shall reside East and the other West of Sixth-avenue. The said election shall take place on or before the first day of June, 1856; and the term of office of the Engineers so nominated to the Common Council, shall expire at the same time as the Assistant Engineers elected in March, 1856.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in May.

The Twenty-first Ward Republicans.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward was held last night at Thompson's Hall, No. 372 Fourth-avenue. It was well attended. The meeting was called to order by General J. J. CHAMBERS, who stated that the object was the appointment of Delegates to the Central Republican Convention. The following gentlemen were chosen: Judge Edmonds, Isaac H. Bailey, Dennis McCabe, General Chambers, John T. Wright.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Dr. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, and the discoverer, Professor VERGNES, are in constant attendance at No. 710 Broadway. From one to five of these baths will cure mercurial affections, rheumatisms, painters' colic, fever and ague, debility, paralysis, contracted muscles, eruptions, salt rheum, and the like. They guarantee the removal of all metals, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused thereby. Special department for ladies.

GREAT FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA.!—BURNING OF ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE.—THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE that stood the *unparalleled test of 40 days'* exposure to a red heat at the burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, has arrived (having been re-shipped to us and a new one ordered) and can be seen in front of our warehouse No. 123 Water-st. This *same* safe (like *many others* of Wilder's Patent) was claimed by Silas C. Herring as one of Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and was exhibited by his agents at Norfolk, Va., as such, but upon investigation it proved to be the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER. A *few more* attempts, like this, by Silas C. Herring to apply the credit due the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE to a new Safe now made by him will soon satisfy the public that there is something "rotten in Denmark." All Safes *manufactured by us* WARRENTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. A full assortment constantly on hand and made to order and for sale at the warehouse No. 123 Water-st. near Wall, New-York, and No. 23 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite st., Philadelphia. Secured with WILDE'S PATENT POWDER and BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. B. G. WILDER & CO. Patentees and Manufacturers.

AS WAS ANTICIPATED YESTERDAY, THE Ladies flocked in crowds at BANTA'S popular hat emporium, for the purpose of examining the superb and varied assortment of children's straw and fancy hats and caps, and his infants' and misses' leghorn flats, presenting a most beautiful stock of children's head gear for both sexes; and as regards extent, variety and excellence, surpassing any other dealer in the City. Fond mothers, who desire that their children look well, should go to BANTA'S, No. 106 Canal-st., for their hats and caps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM EIGHT DIFFERENT manufactories, making the largest assortment in the City, besides fifteen second-hand Pianos, with and without the Æolian, all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

EXTRAORDINARY!
Low prices for English Carpets.
Crossley's velvets, 11s.; tapestries, 7s. 6d.
Handsome Ingrains, 3s. 6d.; super Ingrains, 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

HANDSOME BOOTS AND GAITERS—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers inducements to purchasers not found elsewhere. His boots are made in the latest Parisian styles, and are warranted to do good service. There is no place where so much value can be got for the money as at WATKINS'.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles at 50 cents., superior to anything else for curing Colic, Swellings, Galls, Bruises, Lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARTICLE has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT on every spool. No. 87 Nassau-st.

KEROSENE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—200 Shares of the above Stock at 98 per Share, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

THE DEAD VOTE.

An honest citizen, who, [illegible] to be present at the [illegible] Board of Councilmen, [illegible] night, was [illegible] to hear the [illegible] vote and result declared. He [illegible] and said, "Did I hear you say that [illegible] vote?" "Yes," was the reply. "Did I hear you say that [illegible] vote?" "Yes," was the reply. "Did I hear you say that [illegible] vote?" "Yes," was the reply.

Sunday-school Scenes.—Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, Mr. Allen Stevens, formerly a steamboat captain between here and New-Orleans, and latterly engaged in the [illegible] temperance cause, [illegible] with a parade of his boarding-house in St. Charles street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The course of this route not is allowed to by pecuniary [illegible]—Richmond Dispatch, 23d.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor Place. An Essay will be read by Mr. George E. Ford, on "*The relation of Natural Science to Christianity.*" Questions will be taken upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution. Young men generally are invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WISNER TON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The last sermon of the course will (D.V.) be preached by the Rev. Jos. H Towne, of Bridgeport, Ct., in the Broadway Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, (April 27,) at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Every Man's Battle is Liberty, Personal, Religious and Civil.* Seats free. Young men generally are invited to attend.

CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Association.**—Of the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church, corner of 16th-st. on SUNDAY EVENING, April 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Mr. R. G. Parker, Mr. George H. White, of Union Theological Seminary, and Rev. Joel Parker, (D. D. The children of the "Colored Orphan Asylum" will be present, and assist in the singing.

☞ **The Third of a Series of Sermons** before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, will be preached in St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington-st., by the Rector, (Rev. Mr Guion,) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are particularly invited to attend.

J. T. CONKLING, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The Pastor, Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, will deliver his next discourse on the *Seven Churches of Asia* on SABBATH MORNING next; and in the EVENING, the second lecture on "Gideon and the Midianites. Subject—*Gideon's Sword Accepted.* Services commencing in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **Bedford Street M. E. Church.**—The ninth Sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. S. S. Stronge. Subject:—*Death-Bed Repentance.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. Smith. Subject—*Envy.* Also at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D. Subject—*The Power of the Pulpit.* Seats Free.

☞ **Moral Madness, or the Moral Maniac.**—Rev. S. W. Bailey will deliver a Discourse on the above topic TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Chapel of the 44th-st. Presbyterian Church, two doors East of 3d-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Preaching every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sabbath School of the North Reformed Dutch Church** of Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Ellwendorf's,) on Clermont-av., will be held TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. T. L. Cuyler and R. G. Parker, Esq.

☞ **Rev. Abraham B. Van Zandt, D. D.**—Of Petersburg, Va., who has been called to the pastoral charge of the Central Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, recently organized in 9th-st., near Broadway, will commence his ministerial services next SABBATH MORNING, at the usual hour.

☞ **Central M. E. Church,** 7th-av., near 14th-st. TO-MORROW, Rev. Alice Stockle will occupy the pulpit MORNING and AFTERNOON. Subject of morning discourse, 9th in a series on—*Bible Wonders.* Rev. Mr. Milburn, late Chaplain to Congress, will preach at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Jacob West**—Of Piermont, having accepted a unanimous call from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Pedford-av., Brooklyn, will commence his labors on SABBATH MORNING next, 27th instant. Service will commence at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., until further notice.

☞ **A Lecture**—Supplementary to the Course just concluded at Hope Chapel, will be delivered by Rev. William W. Andrews, in the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 27, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Work of Elias.* Seats free.

☞ **Notice.**—The funeral service of the late E. M. Prime, will be solemnized at Rev. Mr. Houghton's Episcopal Church in 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., THIS AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church,** corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Conflicts and Triumphs of Protestantism;* and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Joyful Sound.* Service also at 3 o'clock, by Rev. J. W. B. Wood.

☞ **Rev. James Prestley,** of the Fourth A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, April 27, services commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Subject for the EVENING—*The Punishment of the Wicked in the Future World.*

☞ **Pictures of City Life.**—The third sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church. Seats free, and the public are invited to attend. Rev. George T. Taylor, of 27th-st., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. L. H. King, of Duane-st., at 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. William S. Balch**—Will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Union, at the church corner Bleecker and Downing sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public, and especially young men, are invited.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Achilli**—Is expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 27th inst., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½, on the subject—*Necessity of a new Church upon the Old Foundation.* He will commence with addressing the Italians in their own language.

☞ **Rev. Charles C. Harris**—A Christian Jew, will preach next SABBATH AFTERNOON, in the Mulberry-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. The Jews are respectfully invited to attend. Preaching every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Henry E. Montgomery,** Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach to young men, in the Church of the Epiphany, in 15th-st. between Union Square and Rutherfurd Place, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 27. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Sacrament Sabbath**—Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Services at 10½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the body of the Church. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **The Fate of Turkey.**—Mr. SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., on *The Ottoman Empire as a Subject of Prophecy and Sign of the Times.* Seats free.

☞ **The Anniversary** of the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church will be held TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, April 27, at 3 o'clock. R. J. Thorne and Marvin R. Vincent will address the meeting.

☞ **The Right Rev. Provisional Bishop of the Diocese** is expected to Preach and administer the Rite of Confirmation in Trinity Church, on SUNDAY MORNING next. A collection will be made in aid of the African Mission.

☞ **Hoboken.**—The Rev. Mr. Eddy, of the Associate Presbyterian Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock in the Town Hall, South west corner of Washington and 1st-sts. The Pastor being absent, there will be no sermon earlier in the day.

☞ **Mr. A. B. Whiting,** a speaking medium of extraordinary powers, will deliver a discourse, under the influence, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Brooklyn Institute, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Mrs. Mary F. Davis** will deliver her original Poem, on *The Beautiful*, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, in the Brooklyn Institute, at 3½ o'clock. Free to all.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Chapel**—Summit-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. Bethune will preach in the EVENING of the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The MORNING Service by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush.

☞ **The Sabbath Schools,** below Spring-st, are cordially invited to attend a Lecture to Children, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. R. McCartee, D.D.**—Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach SABBATH, April 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 First-st. Subject: "*The wicked shall be a ransom for the Righteous.*" Seats free.

Trinity M. E. Church 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock TO-MORROW by Rev. Dr. Foster, and at 7½ in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of the North Presbyterian Church.

☞ **Lecture to Children.**—Rev. Jos. P. Thompson will lecture to children on the *Life of Abraham*, at the Tabernacle, on SABBATH, April 27, at 3½ P. M. Seats reserved for Sabbath Schools.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S FOUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CARDS BY STEAM.—JOHN W. OLIVER, Card Printer, No. 32 Beekman-st., has now in operation a new machine capable of printing, cutting and counting 10,000 cards an hour. A good business card for $1 50 a 1,000. An elegant enamelled card for $2 50 a 1,000. All the improvements for card printing may be found at this establishment.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
OFFICE No. 2 JOHN-ST.,
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THURSDAY, 12 M., *Surgical Clinique*, by Prof. Carnochan.

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☞ **At a Regular Monthly Meeting**—Of the Board of Managers of THE NURSERY FOR THE CHILDREN OF POOR WOMEN, it being the first meeting subsequent to the Ball given in favor of the Institution, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be hereby tendered to all those who so kindly and untiringly devoted themselves to securing the success of the Ball for the benefit of the "Nursery," given March 27, 1856. By order,

MRS. JOHN C. PETERS, Secretary.

The net amount realized from the Ball by the "Nursery" was $6,225 13.

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☞ **Notice.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.

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PERSONAL.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OUTRAGE.—The gentleman who sat next to the one turned from the cars at Williams' Bridge, Sunday evening, 20th inst., and who was proceeding to Worcester, Mass., is particularly requested to send his address to the undersigned, or any person who was in the car at that time would further the ends of justice by addressing MOTT & CAREY,

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JANE KELLEY WANTS INFORMATION of her sister BRIDGET KELLEY, arrived from Ireland to Upper Canada 2 or 3 years ago and married to Phil. Ward. Any information thankfully received by Jane, at No. 3 Christie-st., Mrs. Pape's. Canada papers please copy.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Situated in the village of Oyster Bay, L. I., 26 miles from New-York, and easy of access by steamboat or railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and ready furnished; the grounds contain nine acres, with suitable out-buildings, &c.; the location is beautiful and healthy. For particulars, apply to Dr. WELLINGTON, No. 32 East 13th-st., and S. C. HALEY, No. 43 Trinity Building, or address W. H. A., Box No. 3,679 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE LOW.—"Shady Side," in the town of Yonkers, three fourths of a mile from Riverdale Station, finely situated, containing of six acres of land, with a large modern house, which is supplied throughout with the purest spring water, plenty of fruit, and all necessary outbuildings. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York. For further particulars, apply to the owner, C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FISHKILL LANDING.—House brick; 12 finished rooms; barn brick; lot one acre; choice fruit trees; well, cistern, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRISON, on the premises, or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 2,035 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN A. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the bank of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful country residence, on Bergen Heights, 1½ miles from Jersey City, overlooking the bay and harbor. This is one of the finest opportunities for investment or securing a handsome retreat near the City ever offered. The house is a modern-built, double, two-story stone structure, with piazzas (and conservatory, 12x24 feet, marble floor, and heated by steam; the outhouses comprise carriage, coach-house, garden and poultry houses, barn, &c. The ground contains about 3½ acres, or 50 lots, with house in centre, 200 feet from the street; the whole laid out, and beautified with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers; large garden, with grapes of several varieties. Location perfectly healthy, possessing all the requisites of both city and country life. Water and gas introduced in the house, with baths, &c. Furniture can be had if desired. Omnibuses pass every five minutes

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence, at Astoria, L. I., about 2 acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c., has four rooms and two closets on first floor and five rooms and closets on second floor. An abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers; has a fine view of the river and bay, and only 7 miles from New-York and 2 miles from Astoria Ferry.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of 90 acres, near Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., 38 miles from the City. House is two-story double-frame, and contains eight rooms and kitchen, together with good barn, coach-house, corn-crib, fowl-house, smoke-house, &c. It is suitably divided into meadow, pasture, plow and wood land. It is well watered, and has an abundance of fruit, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 165 West 34th-st., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF BABYLON, L. I.—A large store, dwelling house and barn, with an acre of good land, being an excellent situation for a store or hotel. Inquire of E. H. BUNCE, No. 313 Broadway, Room No. 3, or No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. J. BRUSH.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, at Fishkill, with a fine river view, near the railroad station; house new, nearly new, modern style, 8 rooms; lot contains ¾ of an acre. Good garden, barn, &c., in good repair. Very desirable and convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $4,000. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—138 acres superior lands for grazing or grain, with a good farm house 50x40, and superior and extensive outbuildings, cider mill, hay press, &c.; 70 tons of hay was cut last season. Fruit in superabundance—and all in first-rate stone fence. Price only $95 per acre; 27 miles from New-York, and one mile from depôt.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

AT YONKERS.—For sale or to let, a desirably located villa, with six lots of ground, on Buena Vista-av., about three minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. The house is in excellent order, with gas fixtures and a good supply of water, and is furnished appropriately for a genteel family. The garden is tastefully laid out, and there is a good stable on the premises. The furniture may be purchased with the house, if desired. For full particulars inquire of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 95 acres of land, 48 miles from New-York, pleasantly situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Greenfarms, Conn., two miles from the villages of Westport and Southport, near the margin of Long Island Sound, and overlooking the same. On the place is a large and convenient house, and all necessary outbuildings.

The land is of superior quality, well watered by never-failing springs. The place is convenient to the Sound for fishing, and a fine beach for bathing, with good roads. The place has two handsome building situations, overlooking the Sound, and could be divided into two good farms. For further particulars, inquire of

FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Westport, Conn.

$3,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A very valuable and desirable lot of ground on 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., is a good lot for erecting a first-class house. $1,500 can remain for a term of years. Address J. K. H., *Daily Times* office.

LOOK AT THIS!—A gentleman, being obliged to leave this part of the country, will sell at a sacrifice a farm of 76 acres, 5 woodland, bordering on a pleasant village and the New-Brunswick and Millstone Railroad, New-Jersey, 1¾ hours from New-York, three trains per day to and from City, three minutes' walk from depôt, house large, roomy, substantial, old style; barn and out-houses nearly new; soil clay-loam; well watered, well fenced, fine apple orchard, variety of pears, cherries, &c.; church, school, stores, blacksmith, &c.; daily mail. Stock and farming utensils very low, if required. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for years, if required. Apply immediately to A. CAMMANN, Bridgewater Company, No. 90 Water-st., on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays; remainder of the week at Bound Brook, New-Jersey.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—A desirable and commodious residence in Yonkers, on the west side of Warburton-av., just north of Point-st., within three minutes' walk of the Glenwood depôt. The house contains all the modern improvements, and has three lots of ground attached, with choice fruit trees, etc. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to S. JONES, No. 27 Wall-st., or G. G. BARNARD, No. 271 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Huntington, L. I., about midway between the ocean and harbor. The house is in complete order, and has 11 rooms, two-story and basement, barn, &c. About four-fifths of an acre of land, beautifully laid out, with plenty of fruit, grapes, peaches, &c. Will sell for $3,500, and $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., or on the premises to Rev. WM. A. MAYHEW.

HUDSON PARK FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS—Near Spuyten Duyvel Creek, consisting of about 100 acres. Roads are laid out extending from the river through the entire property. It is unsurpassed for magnificent river views, beauty of scenery and health of location. It is easy of access by Hudson River Railroad or by private conveyance. Will be sold in whole or in separate lots of from one to ten acres. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. DAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

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ILLINOIS PROPERTY, ON THE ROCK RIVER, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD STOCKS, OR PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY, BROOKLYN OR WILLIAMSBURG—From 600 to 1,000 acres of beautiful, high and rolling land, embracing 60 acres of grove, of hickory and oak, fronting one mile and a quarter on the Rock River, and bounded in the rear by a never-failing brook, forty two hours' ride from New-York, two miles from the populous City of Dixon and the Illinois Central Railroad, ninety miles northwest from Chicago, from whence a railroad runs through the property to the Mississippi, thirty miles. For beauty of scenery, salubrity of climate, and social, church and educational advantages, it has few equals in the West; and for agricultural purposes—soil, water, and facilities of transportation—it cannot be exceeded on the continent. The land abounds with game, and the river with fish of every variety. As an investment, this estate presents rare inducements, as Dixon, with its five thousand inhabitants, eight churches and college, is rapidly approaching it, and must, in a few years, render a great part of the property town lots. Title clear, and terms liberal. Apply to J. G. BOLEN, No. 170 Broadway, or DE MOTTE & SUTHERLAND, No. 237 Broadway.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—On the west margin of the Hudson, adjoining the village of Saugerties, and but 15 minutes by ferry from the station at Tivoli. The house is new, large, substantial, and in perfect order, built of brick, 60x100 feet, two stories and attic, with every modern convenience, including pure water conveyed throughout, hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c.—the whole constructed for the owner's use. Surrounded with fine old trees, and gardens and grounds (135 acres) under excellent cultivation. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. It commands views of the river to a great distance, and also of the surrounding country and mountains. Building sites of from 3 to 20 acres, overlooking the river, can be purchased separately. Any one taking the early train, visitors can return the same day.

Inquire of IRVING PARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., of Mr. JOHN FREAM, at Saugerties.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 29 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 100 in good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocion Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 40x32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 20x20, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and barn houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, and about 20 miles from the City. A good farm of about 100 acres, without very valuable buildings, but several excellent building sites, will be sold for $100 per acre. An excellent opportunity for the construction of a new house, having plenty of large trees, picturesque rocks, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—Partly in exchange for a country residence. The advertiser would sell his elegantly-located mansion in this City, including, if desired, the furniture recently made for the owner's use. A place near the City, worth from $8,000 to $12,000, would be be taken in part payment—balance in cash. Location on the Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address, with full particulars, for one week, Box No. 765 New-York Post-Office.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—Three lots on northwest corner 5th-av. and 38th-st., each 33x155; 3 do. on southwest corner of same; 2 do. east side 5th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., each 37x125, with stable privilege; 6 do. on corner Madison-av. and 37th-st., and many lots in streets in same vicinity. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

LOOK AT THIS.—WHAT A CHANCE!—FOR SALE—A new and well-built two-story and basement house, with ¼ an acre of ground inclosed, with a well of good water, in Mount Vernon, 16 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Conditions—One half may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. and the balance paid in installments to suit the purchaser, quarterly. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 113 West 11th-st., from 7 till 9 A. M., or No. 205 West 32d-st., from 6 to 7 P. M.

TO PORK BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A first-class stall and business in Washington Market; also to rent, the slaughter-house, ice-house, stable, tools, &c.; satisfactory reasons given for selling. None but a cash customer need apply to MORTIMER TUNISON, No. 98 Vesey-st.

GLASS CASINGS—Of store No. 45 8th-av., for sale cheap.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The 2-story and attic house No. 148 4th-st.

The 3-story houses Nos. 294 and 298 West 14th-st.

The 3-story new house (modern) No. 103 East 27th-st.

The 3d and 4th floors No. 175 Greenwich-st., cor. Cortlandt.

The store, &c., No. 26 Cedar-st., with lofts, &c.

The 3-story house No. 102 East 13th-st.

The 2-story house, rear, No. 172 Thompson-st.

The splendid house, 29 by 62, No. 1 London-terrace.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 135 Hoyt-st., three doors from Atlantic, three-story brick, gas and fixtures in; fine yard, grape-vine, cherry and peach trees, and house will be put in complete order; only ten minutes' walk from Fulton, Wall-st., or South Ferries; to a good tenant will be let for $350. Apply to Mr. MILFORD, corner of Atlantic-st., or to C. J. MURPHY, No. 138 Pearl-st., New-York, or No. 177 Henry-s., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—In a quiet neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is in perfect order. On the premises is a good garden, a variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a small barn. Inquire of WM. SNEDEKER, No. 78 Ceda.-st., or J. G. CODMUS, on the premises. Rent moderate.

HOUSES TO LET—Two four-story brown-stone English-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the North side of 31st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary, one of the most desirable situations on the north side of the City. Rent low to good tenants. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 173 Front-st., or No. 24 West 23d-st.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to H. HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story brick dwelling-house, 25 by 60, northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is three rooms deep, has gas, (fixtures belong to the house,) furnace, bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. For terms apply to R. UPJOHN & CO., Room No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built, two-story house, situated on the 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished, with range, Croton water, bath and beautiful yard. Also, a three-story brick house, with store and stable, situated on 3d-av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 106th-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The house No. 16 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts.—a very desirable location for a private residence. The house will be put in perfect order. Apply to FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 32 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—That very perfect 3-story brick house, bow window in front, No. 68 East 30th-st.; gas and water, speaking-tubes and bells, two bath-rooms, all in perfect order throughout. Can be seen at any time. Inquire on the premises, or of H. W. HASBROUCK, No. 65 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Nos. 1 and 3 West Baltic-st., near Court-st., South Brooklyn, in excellent repair, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath, and hot-air fixtures. Rent cheap to good tenants. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 167 East 14th-st. between 1st and 2d avs., New-York, of M. STEPHENSON.

HOUSE TO LET—To a small family only; the elegant four-story English basement house No. 91 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has all modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Rent $600. Inquire of BARKER & DUNCOMB, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—With or without furniture—rent low—or for sale on easy terms, house No. 150 West 38th-st., about 300 feet east of Eighth-av. Railroad. Inquire of PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 4th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—At New-Brighton, containing eleven rooms, with eight lots of land and stable attached; rent, $525. Inquire of Q. E. LEE, No. 77 9th-st., or of Mr. WAIT, at the Coal Office at New-Brighton Landing.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With the whole or a part of the beautiful furniture; the splendid residence No. 1 London Terrace, corner 10th-av. and 23d-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick house, with marble mantels, grates, range, gas, &c., No. 548 Atlantic-st., above Powers, in a row of six new houses. Rent, $400. Apply at No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock. JOHN D. COCKS.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 49 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 111 and 120 West 12th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone front, and English basement. Rent $1,200 per annum. Inquire of F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 120 Cedar-st., next to corner of Greenwich; the lower floor suitable for a store. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 Wall-st., fourth story, to THATCHER T. PAYNE.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two-story and attic cottage house, three rooms deep, with modern improvements, No. 47 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Can be seen from 10 till 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The nice 2-story and basement brick house No. 1 Wyckoff-st., next to the corner of Court-st. Rent $300. FRANCIS BLANCHET, 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 82 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts., three-story and basement house, recently put in perfect order; furnace, gas, chandeliers, bath, &c. THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 180 31st-st., 2-story-basement and counter-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, bath-tub, water closet, &c. Inquire at No. 147 30th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 5 Leroy-place, with large back building. Inquire of JAMES H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

LARGE BUILDING, STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 43d-st., 50 ft. by 98 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 35th-st. to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $660. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, hot and cold water baths; in a good neighborhood, and less than five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry, South Brooklyn. Rent reasonable. Inquire at No. 39 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, or of GEO. CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

NORTH RIVER LOTS TO LEASE.—Seven lots on the corner of 13th-av. and Horatio-st., and 4 lots on the corner of West and Horatio sts. They will be let together or separately. Apply to J. A. CONOVER & CO., No. 130 Horatio-st., or to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 205 5th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second floor and basement of a modern three-story high stoop house in the new part of West 25th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs, replete with all the modern conveniences—hot and cold water and heater—to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. Apply at Nos. 10 Commerce-st., or 508 Broadway, up stairs.

CHEAP RENTS.—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor of No. 17 Broadway, consisting of a room 18x20, connecting with four or five smaller rooms, which can be thrown into one, very desirable for any business where accessibility, light and room are important—will be let low. Also, a loft, well lighted by six windows, suitable for an architect, cigar manufacturer or any light manufacturing business. Also, an office upon the third floor, for $75, and one for $125. For any business not objectionable to the other tenants, the above will be low, and will be arranged to suit those who may hire.

P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A handsome English basement house, replete with every convenience, and all modern improvements; elegantly furnished; situated in West 22d-st., No. 179½. House and furniture are new, and will be let low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 72 6th-st., substantial and comfortable, gas, bath, &c., &c., pleasantly situated. Terms easy. Possession about middle of May. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE TO LET—Containing thirteen rooms; has modern improvements, Croton water, kitchen range, bath and gas. A portion of the furniture for sale. Possession 1st of June. Apply at No. 196 Greenwich-st.

HOTEL TO LEASE—Furnished; full of people paying $14 a week each. To lease for a term of years at a moderate figure. The proprietor, being ill, will give a party who has $3,000 a good business. Apply to A. BULER, No. 196 Broadway.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.

Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.

Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Most agreeably situated in the central part of Brooklyn, convenient to all the Ferries, within half a block. The house is new and in thorough repair, newly painted inside and out, with all the modern conveniences, gas, range, furnace, &c., a profusion of pantry room all through the house. Rent $1,000. Possession at any time. Address F. A. C., box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, STEPHENS & CO., No. 3 John-st. or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGE TO RENT—Corner 84th-st. and 10th-av., with 12 rooms, carriage-barn, horse and cow stables, and nine lots of ground. Rent $400. Apply to H. SARLES, No. 913 Broadway, or to J. L. PAGE & CO., No. 19 Spruce-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT HAVENS-WOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT.—The convenient and eligible office at No. 102 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann-st., 2d-story front, having 5 windows on Ann-st. and 3 on Nassau-st. It is one of the best offices on the street, the same that was formerly occupied by WM. H. McDONALD. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Now in complete order, in the premises No. 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for Insurance, Railroad and Real Estate Offices. The upper rooms are well located for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—In Jauncey-court, Wall-st. Four sets of offices, consisting of two rooms each, on the second floor; rent moderate. Apply to ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

OFFICES TO LET—In Irving Savings Bank Building, No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Apply to V. L. BUXTON, Secretary. Rent low.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE CITY TO LET—In the upper part of the City; a fine residence, consisting of a house, convenient out-houses, and ten lots of ground; the grounds are beautifully laid out, and well supplied with a variety of fruit, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, grapes, strawberries, &c.; also, a good kitchen garden; 2d-av. cars pass the door—fare 6d. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 135 Fulton-st., *Sun* Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET IN CASTORIA.—House, barn, &c., with five acres of land, pleasantly situated, within half a mile of a steamboat landing; good garden, plenty choice fruit. Boat from Peck-slip four times a day. Stages from Green Point Ferry pass near several times daily. Inquire of M. PRYER, No. 118 Chambers-st.

AT YONKERS—TO LET—A NEW TWO-story and attic cottage house, with every convenience for closets, pantries, garden, fruit trees, etc. The house commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River and Highlands for miles; within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Inquire of THOMAS WOOD, No. 158 Nassau-st., New-York, or of J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

$400 FOR A HOUSE—With all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water all through, gas, baths, &c., in 46th-st., within a few doors of 6th-av., between 6th-av. and Broadway, No. 95 West 46th-st. Apply to D. DORITY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—An elegantly furnished four-story English basement house, 20 by 60, in West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., from May 15, for a year or term of years. Rent $2,000. For particulars, apply to Mr. SCHARFENBERG, No. 769 Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—RENT $72—Of a two-story attic and basement house, in 78th-st., corner of 4th-av. The front room has a marble mantel, with grate and cornice around the ceiling; more room can be had, if required. Inquire as above, or of the owner, A. MACARTHUR, No. 99 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

TO A SMALL FAMILY.—One of those snug Cottages on 24th-st., (in rear of London-Terrace) is unexpectedly vacated and will be let to a good tenant desiring to buy carpets, gas-fixtures &c. The House is in perfect order and has every convenience. Rent $360. Neighborhood genteel. Apply to A. F. HIGGINS, No. 90 Wall-st. in basement.

RENT $200.—COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat cottage, with gas, sliding doors, marble mantels, &c., in Skillman-st., Brooklyn, a few doors north from Myrtle-av. cars. A rare chance for a cheap home in a good neighborhood. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st., next block south of Myrtle-avenue.

LOWER PART OF A LARGE HOUSE TO LET—Consisting of two parlors, one extension room, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen and washroom, with Croton water, &c. Rent reduced $25 from last year. The premises are newly painted. Inquire at No. 361 6th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family without children, pleasantly situated in Madison-st., near Jefferson. Rent $250. Apply to DOCTOR, Box No. 1,192 Post-Office.

LARGE ROOM TO LET ON BROADWAY—L 24 by 34. Inquire in the store No. 809 Broadway.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

WAREROOMS TO LET—No. 499 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, two large rooms on the first floor, 100 feet deep by twenty feet, suitable for a piano-forte warerooms or manufacturing business; possession given immediately. Inquire of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

RESIDENCE TO LET—In Williamsburg, 1 mile from the ferry, an elegant residence, containing eight rooms, chandeliers, gas, &c., a large garden, beautifully laid out, stocked with the choicest fruit trees, carriage house, &c., to be let furnished if required. Rent low. Inquire at No. 456 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first-class two-story house and wing on Ovington-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 31-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the bay and river. Rent $360. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—The desirable store No. 761

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By an arrangement made between the Trustees of the Brick Church and the Corporation of the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer:

All that certain plot of ground in the IId Ward, on which the Brick Church and Chapel are erected, bounded easterly by Beekman-st., westerly by Park-row, northerly by Spruce-st., and easterly by Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer:

All that certain plot of ground in the IId Ward, on which the Brick Church and Chapel are erected, bounded easterly by Beekman-st., westerly by Park-row, northerly by Spruce-st., and easterly by Nassau-st.

The property will be put up for sale at the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars as the minimum price, and the same be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder over and above that sum.

The purchaser will be required to pay ten per cent. of the purchase-money to R. Kelly, Esq., Chamberlain, on the day of sale, and the auctioneer's fee of $50, and sign a contract of sale. The biddings will be kept open till this is done. The balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on or before the sixteenth day of June next, at the Comptroller's Office, in the Hall of Records, when deeds will be delivered, and possession given of the property.

If the purchaser elects, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, for a term not exceeding five years at six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, with the usual interest condition; such mortgage to be made to the Corporation of the City, being for its share of the purchase money.

The Church expressly reserves to itself the bell and bell-rigging, and all the movable property connected with the Church edifice.

The Church also reserves the right to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the widening of Beekman-street, and agrees to satisfy the claims of all the vault owners, and to give to the purchaser a bond of indemnity therefor.

The Trustees of Brick Church further agree that the remains of those bodies which are interred in the Church grounds, that proper provision will be made by the Trustees of the Church for their removal to a suitable place in some convenient public cemetery, and that sufficient and reasonable time be allowed for that purpose.

The deed from the Church will be in conformity to the original grant of the Corporation, and simultaneously the Corporation will execute a release of all conditions in said grant and of all their estate, right, title and interest in the premises.

Information as to the title may be had on application to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HORACE HOLDEN,
PAUL SPOFFORD, } Committee of Trustees
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, } of Brick Church.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller,
R. KELLY, Chamberlain,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder,
PETER P. VOORHIS, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Ald.,
GEO. A. BARNEY, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Council'n
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1856.

A. M. CHESTALAR, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Bowery.

A. M. CHESTALAR, Auctioneer.—Will sell on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the whole entire magnificent furniture contained in five-story house No. 599 Houston-st., one door from Mercer-st., containing in front parlor one rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, round corners, made by Brown & Allen, rich tone; one splendid rosewood suite, comprising sofa, six chairs, arm do., sewing do., covered with brocatel, cost $400; one set damask and lace window curtains, cost $135; pastel and oil-paintings, grandeur, color Brussels carpet, 4 papier maché arm chairs, inlaid with pearl, and tables to match; centre and card tables, two very handsome side tables and mirrors, back parlor rosewood chairs, covered with crimson velvet, marble-top centre tables, sofas. tête-à-têtes, one most superb oak sideboard, Brussels carpet, mirror, a variety of China matting, crockery, oil-paintings, curtains, one oak extension dining-table, 16 feet in length. Bedrooms contain—one chamber mahogany and handsomely carved bedstead, from the celebrated manufactory of Duncan & Phyfe; rosewood bedsteads, marble-top washstands, do. do. dressing bureaus, hair and spring mattresses and feather beds, looking glasses, engravings, oil-paintings, &c. &c. &c. Also, one handsome rosewood bedstead, and Gothic chairs, and a large lot of oil-cloth all over the house. Basement—one splendid black walnut extension dining-table, 16 feet in length, East India china tea and dinner sets, silver-plated ware, and a large assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, Office No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT WILL SELL—At public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 28 West 33d-st., near 5th av., New-York, the entire parlor, dining room and kitchen furniture; rich velvet tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets; large, costly, French plate pier and mantel mirrors; suite of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson brocatel, (by Belter;) superb rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, (by Lender & Fritz,) nearly new; carved rosewood marble-top pier and centre tables, do. dressing bureaus, rosewood hall-stands, extension dining tables, rosewood library, reception and easy chairs, rosewood hat-stands, splendid gas chandeliers and burners, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, canted hair mattresses, feather beds, paillasses, pillows and bolsters, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany chairs, cottage do, lace and damask window curtains, linen do, velvet tapestry stair carpets, silver-plated stair rods, all-wool do, mahogany dining tables, dining room furniture, China, crockery and cut-glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. N. B.—The sale will commence in the 4th story. Deposits will be required from every purchaser.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOND-STREET AND FULTON-AVE., BROOKLYN, AND CORNELIA-ST., NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property on south west corner of Fulton-ave and Bond-st., Brooklyn, a lot of ground with a four-story brick building thereon. The building has an access in front, seven feet six inches wide; size of house 55 feet on Bond-st., and 21 feet on Fulton-av. There is also a one-story building 20x20 in depth Size of lot, 31x73 feet 6 inches in front on Bond-st. On Cornelia-st., New-York, a lot of ground with a four-story brick house in rear. The lot is known as No. 38 Cornelia-st., situated on the south side of the street between Bleecker-st. and 6th-av., each of the dimensions being as follows: The lot is 20x92 feet 4 inches in depth. The houses are both tenanted and in good order. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM EWING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM EWING & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of furniture, removed from 40th-st., for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; sofas, chairs, arm do., rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, sofa and card do, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, black walnut and mahogany extension tables, window curtains and shades, China, crockery and glass ware, cutlery, oil-cloths; oak, black walnut and mahogany chairs; do. French and cottage bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, etagares and corner stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, bronze chandeliers and gas brackets, matting, oil-cloths, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, a superb rosewood piano-forte, 6¾-octave, made by Gilbert & Co., Boston.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY BAGLEY & SAVAGE—(Office No. 35 Pine-st.,) will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a private family, at No. 83 Lexington-av.; the parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, in part, comprising English, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; splendid suite rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson brocatel; one piano-forte, centre tables, bookcase, girandoles, gilt cornice and linen window shades, tapestry stair carpets and rugs, oil-cloths, mahogany chairs, dressing bureaus, tables, mirrors and stands, black-walnut extension table and bedsteads, mattresses, dining-room furniture, China, crockery, glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. OF A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at the dwelling No. 70 West 26th-st., all the furniture contained therein, being in good order, and consists in part of rosewood parlor suite, in crimson plush, made to order at a cost of $450; tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, mantel ornaments, clock, mahogany bedroom furniture, beds, mattresses and bedding, China and glass ware, oil-cloths, hat rack, together with an assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK WILL SELL—At Auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his new store No. 33 Nassau-st. Positive sale of several invoices of jewelry manufactured by Palmer, Richardson & Co., and others, to pay advances made to Samuel S. Haskell and Silas Davenport, by L. E. Van Buren, consisting of fine gold vest, fob, guard and chatelaine chains, bracelets, cameo, lava, and mosaic pins, finger rings, studs, buckles, lockets, pins, keys, chain-hooks, clasps, snaps, mosaic and gold ear-drops, &c., as per catalogue, which can be had at the auction room. This sale is worthy of the trade, as the jewelry will be sold in large lots.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SONS—No. 15 Nassau-st. and No. 129 8th-st., will sell at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, the three three-story cottage-houses and lots Nos 48, 50 and 52 (Colonnade-row,) 1st st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, near Peck slip Ferry, between South 8th and South 9th sts; houses well built and location desirable, being 23.7x50; lots 23.7x115. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL—On SATURDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at No. 75 Court-st., near Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, French plate mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, hair mattresses, beds and bedding.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1856, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the undersigned Assignees of WM. LAKE and R. LAKE, the following property: All the estate of WM. LAKE and R. LAKE, in the lots of land and Kings County Hotel, corner Scott 7th and 1st sts., Williamsburg. Two lots on south side South 1st-st., 150 feet east of 6th-st. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in 3 lots on south side South 2d-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in property, water rights and building, northeast corner North 2d and Water sts., Williamsburg. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in property and water rights northwest corner 1st and North 2d, and northwest corner Water and North 2d sts. Also, valuable dock property near Fulton ferry, 38 feet front on river, Brooklyn. Also, lot and three-story brick house on south side of Nassau-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn. Also, lot and house known as No. 60 James-st., New-York. For further particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

DAVID PROVOST, } Assignees of
JOHN S. DOYLE. } Wm. & R. Lake.

AUCTION SALE.—A new brick dwelling in A. Washington-st., Peekskill, overlooking the river, and near the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 2 o'clock, on the premises; half of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., and to JESSE LITTLE.

AUCTION NOTICE—Retail stock of best China, glass and crockery ware, by WM. W. SHIELEY, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10 A. M., at No. 360 8th-av., near 24d-st. The whole stock without reserve, for cash. A deposit required.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, sale of new and second furniture, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, &c., consisting of a quantity of superior second furniture, in good condition, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; French plate mirrors, &c.; and a general assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture; also, several consignments of new cabinet-made furniture, upon which advances have been made, and must be sold, (before we remove to our new store, No. 83 Nassau-st.,) among which are four parlor suites, richly carved, and covered with silk plush and French satin figured brocatel; library and secretary bookcases, secretary bureaus, sofas, parlor arm, rocking and sofa-seat chairs; centre, card, pier, fancy and other tables; lounges, ottomans, wardrobes, etageres, solid oak suites of chamber furniture, enameled and decorated chamber furniture, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, with and without marble tops; hair mattresses, paillasses, mirrors, clocks, oil paintings, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. This sale will be worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—At the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock.

On West 16th-st., house and lot known as No. 233, south side, 150 feet east 9th-av.

On West 29th-st., house and lot known as No. 323, north side, near 10th-av.

On 7th-av., house and lot known as No. 341, east side, between 31st and 32d sts.

On 45th-st., 5 lots, 80 feet west 1st-av., north side, 20x100.

On 46th-st., 6 lots, 80 feet west 1st-av., south side, 20x100.

On 1st-av., 10 lots, west side, between 45th and 46th sts., 20x100.

Williamsburg, 2 lots, 25x100, easterly side of Lorimer-st., 50 feet south of Skillman-st., IIId Ward, being Nos. 348 and 349 Lorimer-st.

Bergen Hill, valuable lot, 35x170, situated on Plank Road, opposite stone Reformed Dutch Church.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, cor. 8th av. and 14th-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, April 28th, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 59 Nassau, between Adams and Pearl-sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 9½ o'clock A. M., at No. 81 Nassau, corner of Jay-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 295 Bridge, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, with the gas fixtures in good order.

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 91 Clinton, between Livingston and Schermerhorn sts., handsome parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, with gas fixtures in excellent order, having been in use but a short time.

At 5½ o'clock P. M., at No. 75 Prospect, corner of Jay-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer—Office, No. 85 Nassau-st.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE PIANO-FORTE, PLATED WARE, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 266 4th-st., opposite Washington parade ground, the whole of the valuable and costly furniture, comprising rosewood parlor furniture, made to order by first-class cabinet makers, substantial and superior dining-room furniture, glass ware, plated ware, China, carpets, &c.; a large quantity of bedroom, kitchen and other furniture. Also superior toned rosewood piano-forte. The whole the property of a lady declining housekeeping. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer

A POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE of the beautiful country residence and choice fruitery, situated 23 miles from New-York at Scotch Plains, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, only 200 yards from the station. There are 24 acres of good farming land in a healthy location; a large quantity of imported pear trees and other fruit of all kinds; an extensive assortment of farming tools on the place; house and barn new. This is a rare opportunity to get a small place containing all the wants of a good home. Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to whom application can be made for further particulars.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS. —THIS DAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire furniture of the family, comprising in part one very fine piano-forte, several very fine oil-paintings, mahogany tête-à-têtes and sofas, mahogany chairs, bookcases and secretaries, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top centre, side and sofa tables; dress bureaus, dining and extension tables, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, several gas chandeliers and fixtures. N. B.—Catalogues on the morning of sale.

R. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At No. 460 Greenwich-st., (near Watts-st.) on MONDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, COLE & CHILTON will sell a general assortment of parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture, piano-forte, paintings, carved mahogany sofas and chairs, solid mahogany canopy-top bedstead, bookcase, tables, china and glass ware, flower vases, looking-glasses, washstands, mattresses, beds and beddings, refrigerator, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., and kitchen furniture in excellent order. Terms cash in bankable money.

ROBERT STUYVESANT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ROBERT STUYVESANT will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of Wilton and Brussels parlor and stair carpets; rosewood, satin lined, parlor chairs; 1 large Psyche glass, English oil cloth, Nott's hall stove, marble-top centre tables, mahogany tables, sideboard, silver ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, April 26, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and well-assorted collection of standard dwarf, standard perpetual, and moss roses, also green-house and other plants, comprising camellias, japonicas, deutzias, hyacinths, carnations, geraniums, verbenas, dahlias, &c., all warranted true to name, and selected with the greatest care, by D. Boll, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies.

WM. H FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

SEVERAL PLOTS OF LAND—From 1 to 20 acres each, in East Chester near the Mount Vernon and Hunt's Bridge Station, will be sold at auction in the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, by WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st., or to GUSTAVUS A. SACCHI, No. 45 William-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AT THE RESIDENCE, No. 93 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, as follows: Brussels and 3-plyed carpeting, piano-forte made by Nunns, chandeliers for gas, oil-paintings, oil-cloths, tête-à-têtes, easy chairs, rockers, extension dining tables, crockery, &c. N. B.—Saleroom No. 81 Nassau-st., where orders for sales are received.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By SAVAGE & PARKS, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 314 Broadway, a large quantity of household furniture, beds, bedding, mattresses, tables, chairs, cottage suites, &c.; removed for convenience of sale; also, mirrors, bookcases, extension tables, desks, parlor suites, and fine new cabinet furniture—to be positively sold on account of removal. Terms cash. Deposits required.

M. WEAY, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—On MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 134 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising sofas, lounges, carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, crockery, glass ware, &c., being the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping. Sale positive. Deposits required at time of sale.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

PRIME STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—ALFRED BRAGG will sell at Auction, at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 23 Cortlandt-st., on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, suitable for the Northern and Western trade.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN WILL SELL—On MONDAY, 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No. 164 Chatham-st. The balance of the remaining stock of an old established thread and needle store, consisting of hosiery, trimmings, worsteds, buttons, thread and needles, &c. Terms cash and City funds. Sale positive and without reserve.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL—On SATURDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock precisely, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, a large lot of school furniture, tables, chairs, desks, &c.; also, all the fixtures, &c., belonging to a gymnasium connected with the school.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 Downing-st., being the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, embracing the usual assortment of kitchen, chamber and parlor, furniture. Particulars on Monday.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

THIS DAY—At 2 o'clock, at No. 13 6th-av., furniture, paintings, mirrors, crockery and one light top wagon and harness, one spring cart, lot tools, locksmith tools and bellows and vices, locks and 2 fine extension tables.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 2 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE.

Ten cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *vid* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, R. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

MEDICAL.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pimels, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 115, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any information in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

Mrs. BURTON, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis than, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE!

Mr. WM. MCCLARREN, No. 26 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES MCKEE, whose office is at No. 42 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. RICE, Esq., No. 23 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, he has suffered nay other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GODWIN of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine.

Sold in the rooms of the proprietor, No. 24 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here: ofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 8 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and cassties by the humbugs.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 322 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which this mixture will not cure, or the forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 223 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a back-strengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most matronly care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York

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DR. JOSEPH WORSTER—Having returned from the South, will resume his practice. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., at No. 119 9th-st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. Train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

Arrive at Cleveland daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially called to the Court of Spain, and other distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER.

New-York, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 17th-st.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1856.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the church-yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the headache, heart-burn and their kindred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your Stomach and Bowels need strengthening into healthy action. AYER'S PILLS set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges the production of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Fire Department Fund.

To the Public of New-York:

I learn, with profound regret, that (through the consumption of $20,000 during the past year, to the wives and children of deceased firemen,) the Fire Department Fund is very seriously embarrassed. A fireman's life closely resembles that of a soldier. His engine-house is his barracks, his domestic abode his encampment, the fire-bell his tocsin to arms, and the terrific conflagration his scene of action. Unlike a soldier, he grapples gratuitously for the preservation of our private, public and commercial habitations. Through his exposure to the hostile elements, he wastes his giant form, slowly digs a premature grave, is often buried by falling walls, and is sometimes actually buried alive, which is very seldom the horrible fate of a soldier, even amid the terrors and thunders and carnage of battle. Without pay, and always subjected to disease and mangled limbs, and the horrors of the faggot; with no motive but to preserve the concentrated wealth of our country, in our beautiful and glorious metropolis, and to save the lives of those often surprised by fire while in the arms of sleep; with all this glaring in our eyes, what man, with half a dollar surplus, will fail to rush to Niblo's to-night, (as a courageous fireman too often rushes into a lurid flame,) for the amelioration of the posterity of departed worth? How grateful will be this tribute to the living firemen whose unfortunate comrades are so often borne to their eternal repose, beneath the pale monuments of Greenwood. To-night, then, let the Insurance Associations, and the men of affluence come forth in battalions and succor the widows and the orphans of those brave and magnanimous men, who lie cold and silent in their narrow covers, whose little orphans are without food and raiment, and the comforts and blessings of civilized life, to cheer and strengthen and prepare them for the long and dreary scuffle before them in their journey to the graves of their fathers. Let all New-York turn out; and let those men of affluence (who so often hear the fireman's cry in the midnight storm, and so often hear their hearses rumble by their doors) send liberal contributions to the Trustees of the Fire Department. The innocent and helpless orphans of your benefactors implore this in the name of their fathers. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Fires.

IN NEW-STREET.

About 7¾ o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the old stone building No. 75 New-street, which was completely demolished. The building was occupied by A. H. PINCKNEY as a carpenter shop, and by P. MERRICK as a sweeper shop. The loss to the occupants amounted to about $2,000 each. Mr. PINCKNEY is not insured. The occupants of the building No. 30 Broadway suffered some damage from water. The origin of the fire is not known.

IN WATER-STREET.

At 30 minutes to 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in MERRILL'S cotton warehouse, No. 298 Water-street. It was extinguished with the loss of only three bales of cotton.

CHIMNEY ON FIRE.

The alarm for the Seventh District, at 7¼ o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning of a chimney of the tenant house No. 61 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, Editor of THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs by Medicated Inhalation introduced by him in its present systematized form.

To extend the benefits of this treatment to such as cannot visit New-York, a list of questions will be sent on request with a number of *The Specialist* containing an explanation of his views.

Dr. HUNTER has opened branch offices at Philadelphia, No. 362 Walnut-st., under the charge of Dr. F. MORSON, and at Baltimore, No. 53½ North Charles st., under Dr. J. R. WILLIAMS, accomplished and educated physicians, to whom patients may apply with every confidence. With these exceptions, Dr. HUNTER has no associates abroad, authorized to use his name in any manner. Dr. HUNTER'S residence and office is No. 328 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BANK GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

JOHN FOLEY,

Manufacturer of the

Celebrated Bank Gold Pens and Pencils,

Now as extensively used in our

Banks and Banking Houses.

Manufactory No. 187 Broadway,

Near Cortland-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND

Is now fully supplied with

Seasonable Under-Garments

and Hosiery. The best goods at the lowest prices.

A. RANKIN & Co.,

No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The April number of Dr. HUNTER'S Medical *Specialist* is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-st.,) New-York.

[Advertisement.]

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT.—How to secure a good Memory and retain it; how to become good Speakers, and Thinkers, and Writers; the basis of success in business; the difference between "Tact and Talent;" selection of pursuits, &c., will be treated upon in Mr. FOWLER'S lecture this evening at the Odeon, Brooklyn, E. D. Seats, 12½ cents. Professional examinations with charts and written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A GRACEFUL FIGURE HEAD.—Not even MCKAY'S figure of Mrs. BARROW on the Minnehaha is as graceful as the "figure-head" presented by the man who wears one of KNOX'S superb Spring Hats. They impart a peculiar charm to the "human face divine," and New-York can no more spare KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, than it can the City Hall and the palaces on Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night an extra attractive bill will be presented at this popular and prosperous Theatre. No less than four pieces will be performed, viz; "The Boatman and his Dogs," the "Four Lovers," the "Ourang Outang" and the "Momentous Question," which will introduce the Cony Troupe, Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, Mr. Cony's highly trained dogs, and the whole company of the Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICATED INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ABERNETHY'S Insidious Remedy, Blue Pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison; while HOLLOWAY'S great medicine, composed exclusively of vegetable extracts, regulates every internal function, and leaves no sting behind. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.—It is an undeniable fact that "BACON'S hardened steel burglar-proof BANK SAFES, and YALE'S Patent Duplex powder and thief-proof LOCKS," which are in use by nearly all the bankers West and South, are acknowledged to be in every respect the cheapest, best and only reliable article extant. Address WM. W. BACON, New-Haven, Connecticut.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS have been long used and are yet increasing the sphere of their usefulness. I saw a young man to-day that they had cured of a white swelling of the knee, and when everything had failed. The doctors said nothing would save his life but amputation. He is now in excellent health. They purify the blood, and by this one quality, they are the best medicine to be used in all cases of pain or weakness, all depending for their continuance on impure blood. A gentleman called upon me lately, and stated they cured him of a dropsy when he was given up to die by his physicians. Let the sick use them. Some important facts relative to their curative qualities will be shortly published. Sold at 25 cents, at No. 43 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Brick Church property may yet be taken by Government for a Post-Office. We hope it may be; but be that so or not, we will make a hat for three dollars equal to any four-dollar hat in the City. If it were not for corruption we would have the Post-Office there; but hats we will have all on the square.

NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 146 AND 148 NASSAU-ST.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN SPRING CLOTHING.—Fashionable Black Cloth Coats $5 50, $7, $8, $10, $13, $14, $18. Business Coats $4, $5, $6, $7, $8. Raglan's, $7 to $10. Cassimere Pants, $2 to $6. Moire Antique Vests, $3, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to-day at Barnum's Museum, with the famous little CORDELIA HOWARD as *Eva*. It will be performed at 2½ o'clock this afternoon as well as 7½ this evening, so as to divide the great crowd and leave an opportunity for ladies and children to witness it more agreeably.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great strength, compactness and convenience are among the advantages claimed for "LOWNDS' Patent Pencil Cases." They are the most elegant articles of the kind in the market. Made, in gold and silver, by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The splendid steamer *Metamora* will commence the usual Sunday trips as above on Sunday April 13, leaving Jay-street pier at 7 o'clock, A. M.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEDEMAN, ER & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at tail by druggists generally.

LONG ISLAND.

A Stolen Child—Look out for your Baby.

The Mayor of Baltimore has arrested a woman who gives her name as Mrs. GREEN on suspicion of having stolen a child from Brooklyn four years of age, named CHARLES WALLINGFORD. Further information can be obtained of Mayor HALL of Brooklyn.

Body Found.

The body of an unknown man was taken from the water, at the foot of South Tenth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Deceased is about 5 feet 7 inches high, and had on overalls, monkey jacket, blue and another black vest, blue shirt, and around his neck was a red comforter. The body has apparently been in the water for some time, and is that of an Irishman, about 45 years of age. Suspended in a bag to his neck was a Roman Cathelic "charm."

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Saturday, April 26—Special Term Day.

Monday, April 28—The Law Calendar will be taken up, and the following numbers called: No. 1, 5, 19, 39, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 82, 85, 86, 87.

☞ The April Term of the Kings County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence on Monday, the 28th inst.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. A. M. Osbon, WILLIAM LEONARD, of Flushing, and DELIA F., daughter of Wm. Day, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. A. M. Osbon, THOMAS F. TITUS and KATE M., daughter of Wm. Day, Esq., all of this City.

At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, April 19, by Rev. James C. Egbert, Mr. JOSEPH FARYS to Miss MARIA L. PAYNE, all of the above place.

At Millstone, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Jas. C. Egbert, Dr. TRUMAN NICHOLS to Miss SARAH E. CHIDESTER, both of this City.

At Glen Cove, L. I., on Thursday evening, April 24, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, FREDERICK W. COLES, of Dorseria, and MARY ADAMS, niece of Otis Ormsbee, Esq., of the Glen Cove Pavilion.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, April 25, at the Astor House, Capt. GEORGE R. KILHAM, aged 49 years.

His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

In this City, on Friday, April 25, at 4 o'clock, after a short illness, MARTHA T. HANSON.

The friends of the family and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, 126th-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, April 24, SARAH JANE, daughter of Wm. S. and Ann Peck, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Putnam Chapter, No. 8, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 82 Hester-st.

In this City, on Thursday, April 24, SUSAN FRANCES, youngest child of G. W. and Frances D. King, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 199 Monroe-st.

In this City, on Friday, April 25, ABRAHAM VAN RIPER, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 29 Monroe-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Friday, April 25, Mrs. ANN STANDRING, wife of Mr. John Standring.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 43d-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 237 West 40th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 25, THOMAS PHILLIPS, native of Wales, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 28th inst., from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sackett-st., near Court. His friends, and those of his son, John Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend.

In South Brooklyn, on Friday, April 25, MARY, daughter of the late Augustus Diggins, of this City, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Augustus F. Satterlee, No. 124 Bergen-st., near Hoyt, on Sunday next, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 24, JACOB BINDERNAGLE, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Stapleton, S. I., Middle Landing, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Episcopal Cemetery, Staten Island.

In this City, ELIZA C. HAMMERSLY, widow of the late William Hammersly, M. D.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 3¼ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 25.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	95	
1,000	Louisiana 6s	93	
3,000	California 7s	89	
3,000	Erie bds. of '78	93½	
6,000	H. R. 3d mtg. bs.	71¾	
1,000	Mich. S. bs. 2d is.	83	
1,000	N. I. 1st mg. G. L.	85½	
20000	Ill. C. R. R. Bd's	83	
12000	do.	88	
5000	do.	87½	
2000	do.	87½	
5000	do.	87¾	
5000	New York Cen. 6's	90¾	
15	Bank of Commerce	111¾	
100	Canton Company	39	
200	Erie Railroad	57½	
550	do.	57½	
330	do.	57½	
400	do.	57½	
50	do.	57¼	
200	do.	57¼	
100	do.	57½	
250	do.	57½	
150	do.	57¾	
200	do.	57¼	
100	Harlem R. R.	19½	
100	Milw. & Miss R. R.	84	
25	do.	84½	
50	Nic. Transit Comp.	14½	
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	138½	
150	Penn. Coal Co.	161	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	33	
100	do.	23½	
100	Ports. Dry Dock	2¾	
20	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	72	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	65	
140	do.	66¼	
100	do.	65¼	
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	
50	do.	92¾	
100	do.	92¾	
50	do.	92¾	
50	do.	93	
466	do.	93	
200	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93½	
200	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
200	do.	93	
50	do.	92¾	
100	do.	93	
500	Reading R. R.	93¼	
100	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
200	do.	91¾	
100	do.	93	
100	do.	92	
100	do.	92¾	
100	do.	92¾	
100	Michigan Cen. R.	96¾	
100	do.	96¾	
50	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	72¾	
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	34¾	
400	do.	34	
200	do.	34	
20	Mich. Cen. R. R.	96	
100	do.	96¾	
50	do.	96¾	
195	Mh. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	94¾	
230	do.	96¾	
300	do.	99	
100	do.	93¾	
16	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
300	do.	93	
379	Panama Railroad	104¾	
35	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	114¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	85¾	
850	do.	85	
430	do.	85	
50	do.	83¾	
25	do.	83	
300	do.	84¾	
153	do.	84¼	
300	do.	84	
300	do.	84¾	
100	do.	84¾	
150	do.	84¼	
280	do.	85	
240	do. Monday	84	
100	Chic. & Rk. Isl. RR.	93¾	
10	do.	93¼	
16	do.	93¾	
32	Clev. C. & Cin.	102	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87¾	
8	Bank of Commerce	111	
200	Portsmouth Div. D.	32½	
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	33	
10	Sixth-av. Railroad	88	
100	Harlem Railroad	19¾	
50	N. Y. Central R. R.	93	
100	do.	92¾	
100	Michigan Cen. R.	96¾	
100	do.	96¾	
50	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	72¾	
50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	83½	
100	do.	83¼	
50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93	
50	Erie R. R.	57¼	
200	do.	57¼	
50	do.	96¾	
200	Reading Railroad	93¼	
200	do.	99	
100	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
75	do.	93⅝	
140	do.	93¾	
200	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
200	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
100	do.	93¾	
100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1438. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia.

RECEPTION AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH—HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT DIFFICULTY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Philadelphia papers we learn the particulars of Mr. Buchanan's reception in that city. On his arrival at Walnut-street wharf he was received by a Committee of the Board of Trade amid the thunder of cannon and the cheers of hundreds who had assembled to do honor to the distinguished statesman.

MR. BUCHANAN was conducted to a carriage by the Committee, and driven to the Merchants' Exchange, where he was most warmly received.

RECEPTION AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH, said: In behalf of the merchants of Philadelphia I most cordially welcome you to this, their home. Believing that with the American merchants rests the great responsibilities of adjusting the advantages of our perfect type of civilization, we watched with deep interest the conduct of a son of our Commonwealth in the trying position in which you were recently placed, and as we perceived the American statesman rising above personal or political considerations, we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of your services.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

I scarcely know how to express my feelings upon the present occasion. I feel that my foot is upon my native heath, and that in the opinion of my kind fellow citizens I have not discredited my native State in serving my country abroad. (Applause.)

I have been absent now nearly three years. You address me as a Committee of Merchants, *not* as party men. I respond, with all my heart, to the sentiments which you express. I have been a party man; but, when an American, with a proper heart, goes abroad, all local political questions sink before his love of his native land. The great Republic looms up in the distance, and his heart swells with honest pride that he is an American. Those things which agitate, and very properly agitate, and divide the people at home, fade away in the secondary considerations abroad. What he is maintaining the good faith, the interests, and the honor of the whole country.

I confess, that I have been astonished at the reception which the good people of my country have given me since I landed upon these shores. Without distinction of party, I have been received at New York as an *American citizen*—the proudest title in the world. [Continued outbursts of applause.] The same course has been pursued towards me in my passage through New-Jersey, and, now here, where my heart nestles in its warmest and tenderest emotions, I have received the most cordial welcome of all.

I have been abroad in trying times—it is true; but the great principles which have guided my conduct abroad, are these:

Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

Ask for nothing that is not clearly right in our intercourse with foreign nations, and submit to nothing which is wrong.

These are the two leading maxims of the great political apostles of our country, and, as long as we act upon such great and glorious principles we are sure, always, to be in the right. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, it is hardly proper for me to speak of the diplomatic business in which I have been engaged on the other side of the Atlantic; but I have been asked, repeatedly—*is there danger of war?* I think not.

But it is, simply, because I believe our country to be so clearly and decidedly in the right on the questions involved between the two countries, that the British people never will consent to irritate them into a dangerous condition for both parties. Our commerce now covers every ocean; our mercantile marine is the largest in the world. We have the greatest interest of any nation on earth in preserving peace. We ought to cultivate peace with all nations. But there is an interest superior to all these considerations—and that is *Our National Honor.* If war should ensue—I feel, however, no apprehension of danger at the present moment—if the national honor of this people should ever be insulted by any government upon the face of the earth—I know that the merchants themselves, who would have the greatest sacrifices to make, would stand by the country at the expense of everything human. (Expressions of approbation.)

I can perceive no danger. Our example is a great and glorious example. There are those within the sound of my voice who have, among the millions of human beings on this vast Continent, the privileges and immunities of the most free and enlightened Government that ever existed. Our example is a "*star in the West,*" guiding the hopes of the freemen of every land. We are no propagandists, except by our example; and yet our example is destined, in future time, to carry free and liberal institutions over the face of the whole earth; peacefully, quietly, without danger, and with the approbation of the wise and virtuous in every clime.

But, gentlemen, if this great and glorious Republic, now one—the great and glorious Republic, cemented by the blood of our forefathers and preserved by the Constitution and the Union—if this great and glorious Republic should be shattered into insignificant atoms, it would be the contempt and derision of the virtuous and the good over the whole face of the earth. God forbid that this glorious star should ever set in discord and in blood. It never will. A kind and overruling Providence, which has, heretofore preserved us as a nation, has not brought to us this length—that it shall exist no longer. This is my confident prayer—and it is my solemn conviction.

I ought to say, gentlemen, that I have honestly maintained the instruction received from my country in the negotiation which I have had with England, and, while I have never hesitated boldly, but courteously to express my opinions, I have never found anything but personal kindness in my intercourse with the British people. [Approbation.]

I do not believe that any American can ingratiate himself into the good opinions of any people in Europe, by concealing his honest sentiments upon all proper occasions. I have acted upon that principle and I have no reason to repent it.

Here, then, I am in your midst. I have received from you greater honors than I deserve. I can only account for it because I am a citizen of that important old Commonwealth which, though often unpretending, is always true; and, whatever differences of opinion exist among us in regard to mere political questions, the Constitution and the Union have ever been the polar star of the people of all parties in this noble old State. [Renewed applause.]

I have said enough to endeavor to express the overflowing feelings of my heart. I wish I could give them utterance in such terms as your kindness deserves, but I trust you will take the will of a faithful citizen of Pennsylvania for the deed, and that your own hearts will indicate what I would say, if I could say it, on the present occasion.

I feel that your reception has proceeded from the heart—it has gone to my heart—and whatever may be my public or private position hereafter, I shall remember this moment as one of the proudest, if not the very proudest, of my life. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

MR. WELSH again said as long as our statesmen speak the truth in law, the United States need not apprehend an insult from any civilized nation; therefore, we hope that you may ever continue to be a messenger of the Prince of Peace.

The city's guest was then, amid the cheers of the multitude, conducted to his carriage and driven to the Girard House. He was accompanied there by Messrs. S. V. MERRICK, PIERCE BUTLER, JOSIAH RANDALL, and others.

During the afternoon he was waited on by an immense throng of citizens.

During the evening the vicinity of the hotel was densely crowded by one of the largest assemblages ever congregated upon an occasion of similar character. Cheers upon cheers were given for Mr. BUCHANAN, which scarcely died away when the huzzas were renewed with the most vociferous enthusiasm for the distinguished ex-Minister. After Mr. BUCHANAN appeared on the balcony, the excitement was so great, and the swaying of the mob so heavy, that it was with the greatest difficulty that sufficient order was restored to hear the words of the illustrious speaker. When it is taken into consideration that these outbursts of popular predilection were spontaneous, springing from honest hearts, appreciating the eminent services of their great countryman, the occasion is almost unparalleled in enthusiasm.

At ten o'clock, Mr. BUCHANAN was serenaded at the Merchants' Hotel, by the Keystone Club.

The band having played "Home, sweet home," Mr. BUCHANAN was loudly called for.

After the excitement among the dense mass of human beings had subsided, Mr. BUCHANAN again appeared and made a speech.

MR. BUCHANAN'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Pa., Saturday, April 26, 1856.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S entrance into Pennsylvania was an ovation. He left Philadelphia yesterday morning, and was received along the route, from Philadelphia to his home at Lancaster, by deputations of the people, of all parties, with significant demonstrations.

All along the line there was a display of banners and an array of people, which manifested their heartfelt devotion for the great Pennsylvanian.

On his arrival at his own house, the old, the young, the matron and the maid, all turned out to receive him. It was a general and generous outpouring of the people.

Business was suspended, and the universal voice welcomed Old Buck. Men of all parties united in the reception, and amid the firing of cannon, and the ringing of church bells, and the shouts of the people, he was greeted by his friends. His speech in Centre-square, to a large and enthusiastic assemblage of his neighbors and friends, was touching and eloquent. He retired to his home amid the plaudits of his fellow-citizens. Never in the history of this populous region has there been such a manifestation of popular regard, since the visit of LAFAYETTE.

☞ It is stated that the amount of forged land warrants, already discovered, exceeds one million acres. The investigation is still in progress, and additional frauds are daily coming to light.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

The Nebraska Contested Election Case.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 27.

The Nebraska contested election case was postponed to await the return of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, who will represent the minority of the Committee. The majority, it will be recollected, recently reported against the sitting Member, BIRD B. CHAPMAN, and in favor of the contestant, HIRAM P. BENNETT, as a delegate from Nebraska Territory. There is a point involved in this case which may give rise to considerable debate, namely: whether trespassers on Indian lands are entitled to the right of suffrage. The Committee do not deny there were trespassers on these lands, but argue that "they were inhabitants of the Territory, and for aught that appears, they were citizens of the United States. Holding this relation to the Government, they were voters, and did not forfeit their rights as voters by the 'commission of a trespass.'"

News from Mexico.

ESCAPE OF TAMARIZ—CONFISCATION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY—ATTEMPT TO BRIBE COMMONFORT.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, April 26.

By the arrival of the steamer *Texas* we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d and Mexico to the 10th of April. The country was in a more peaceful state, and communication between the capital and other places was uninterrupted. TAMARIZ had escaped in disguise on board the English war ship *Penelope*, having reached Vera Cruz disguised as a drayman. The church property had been finally seized by the military, the Bishop having refused to surrender it up. It is said that he had previously offered COMONFORT $600,000 to have the decree of confiscation revoked.

The Waltham Forgeries.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 26.

The name of the person who disappeared from Waltham, a few days since, after committing forgeries to the amount of $20,000, is REUBEN P. DAVIS, who was principal of the extensive Iron foundry in that town. The persons whose names he forged are residents of this vicinity, except one New-York firm, whose signature is used to the extent of $2,000. Before leaving DAVIS borrowed money in sums of $1,500 to $500 from his neighbors. His total liabilities are about $150,000. He had filled large contracts for gas works in Rondout and Jersey City. He is very respectably connected, and was a Deacon of the Baptist Church in Waltham.

News from Kansas.

MORE DISTURBANCES—SHERIFF JONES SHOT.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 22d inst., says that Sheriff JONES attempted to arrest a man connected with the late difficulties, but was resisted by three hundred men, when Governor SHANNON ordered out the military.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch from Kansas City to the *Republican* says, that the United States troops made several arrests yesterday, and that Sheriff JONES, while guarding the prisoners, was shot. We have no further particulars.

Erie Riots Renewed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch received from Erie says that a mob destroyed yesterday the *Constitutional* office in that city, in consequence of that paper advocating the Railroad interests, and that they threatened to damage the property of the Railroad Company.

Sale of a Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 25.

The Maysville and Lexington Railroad, with all its appendages, was sold at Lexington yesterday for $501,000. The purchaser was Mr. TYLER, as agent for the first mortgage bond-holders.

Navigation on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 26.

Our harbor is clear of ice. The steamers *Moira* from the Bay of Quinte, and the *St. Nicholas* from Toronto, arrived here this morning with full freights.

The Mississippi River Crossed by the Iron Horse—Iowa and Illinois connected by Railroad—Great Rejoicing.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Press*, writing from Davenport, Iowa, says that on the 22d the first locomotive and train crossed the Mississippi River at Rock Island. He says:

That such an event should have occurred without an assemblage of spectators from all quarters of the globe to witness it, is only another instance of the mighty progress which has been made within the last fifty years in the science of bridge building. As we approached Rock Island there were rumors afloat that we would cross to Iowa on the bridge. "Cross the Mississippi on a bridge!" cried an intelligent looking gentleman. "On a bridge?" simpered a feminine voice from a young lady to her parents, bound for Council Bluffs; "why, Pa, I thought the Mississippi was a great river, larger than the Hudson."

So silently has this work progressed that, while half the world has been asleep, genius has been spanning the mightiest river on the globe, and connecting two as magnificent sections of territory as the sun ever shone upon.

Swiftly we sped along the iron track—Rock Island appeared in sight—the whistle sounded, and the Conductor cried out: "Passengers for Iowa keep their seats." There was a pause, a hush, as it were, preparatory to the fierceness of a tornado. The cars moved on—the bridge was reached—"We're on the bridge—see the mighty Mississippi rolling on beneath"—and all eyes were fastened on the mighty parapets of the magnificent bridge, over which we glided in solemn silence. A few minutes and the suspended breath let loose—"We're over!" was the cry; "we have crossed the Mississippi in a railroad car." "This is glory enough for one day," said a passenger, as he hustled his carpet-bag and himself out of the cars. We followed, to view the mighty structure.

The bridge was built for the Railroad Bridge Company, of which HENRY FARNAM, Esq., is President and Chief Engineer, and N. B JUDD, Esq., Secretary.

The bridge connected the Chicago and Rock Island and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroads, of which Mr. FARNAM and Gen. JOHN A. DIX are the respective Presidents, and JOHN F. TRACY, Esq., and JOHN E. HENRY, Esq., are the respective Secretaries.

There are two bridges, the "Slough Bridge," which crosses from Illinois to the island, over a channel which the Mississippi has made on the east side of the island, and the "Main Bridge," which extends from the island to the Iowa shore.

The following is a description of

THE MAIN BRIDGE.—The main bridge extends from the island to the Iowa shore of the Mississippi, and consists of five spans besides the draw. Three of these spans are on the west side of the draw, and two on the east side. The entire length of the bridge, from the island to the Iowa shore, is 1,581 feet.

The pieces are seven feet wide at the top, and thirty-five feet long. They are thirty-eight feet high from the bed of the river and they rest on solid rock. There are four arch beams to each span of the bridge. The length of the draw is 236 feet—the largest in the United States.

The Slough Bridge, as it is called, *i. e.*: the bridge from Illinois across the channel of the Mississippi that runs between the island and the main land—consists of three spans 156 feet each in the clear.

The appearance of the bridge, from the river, is most magnificent, while the immenseness of the structure strikes the beholder with wonder, and to witness the "iron horse rushing" over this mighty river where but a few years ago BLACK HAWK and his savage tribes were the sole possessors. Truly it is a great, a magnificent work. It is indeed "glory enough for one day."

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS.—While some hands were digging out a cellar in Bottiour County, Va., about four miles from Buchanan, they came upon a quantity of coin, consisting of some eight pieces, in an iron box about fourteen inches square. The coin was larger than a dollar, and the inscriptions in a language wholly unknown by any person in the vicinity. Upon digging down some sixteen inches lower, they came upon a quantity of iron implements of singular, and heretofore unseen shape. Several scientific gentlemen have examined into the matter, and have come to the conclusion that the coins, together with the various other curiosities, must have been placed there at an extremely early date, and before the settlement of this country.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of Young Pierce.

The funeral of young PIERCE took place last Saturday, at 1½ P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenty-ninth street. The Church in which the services took place was densely crowded. The coffin, containing the body, lay in front of the chancel. It was of rich rosewood. On a silver plate was the inscription, "Edwin M. Pierce. Died Feb. 1, 1856, aged 17 years, 10 months, 16 days." The Episcopal funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. QUINTARD, of Memphis, Miss., aided by Rev. Mr. HALL, of West Point, N. Y. At the close of the service the coffin was placed in a hearse, and, followed by a few carriages containing the immediate relatives and friends of the afflicted family, was borne to Greenwood Cemetery and deposited in a vault to remain a few days, previous to final interment.

Young PIERCE, though young in years, possessed the physical and mental development of most at the ripe age of manhood. He had been carefully educated for mercantile life, and, at the time of his mysterious disappearance, occupied a position of confidential clerk in his father's store. Not long since he returned from an extended tour, with his father, over the greater part of Europe. He loved literature and music, wrote well and played skillfully on several instruments. The direct agency of his sad death will, doubtless, ever remain a mystery.

A Nautical Hoax.

In a suit pending in the Superior Court, in this City, the ship *Ocean Bird* and other vessels now in port are claimed by the contending parties. On Friday last Captain GRAHAM, the claimant, on one side, in order to reduce the price of the wharfage which was accumulating on the *Ocean Bird*, removed her from the pier at which she was lying to another slip. A knowing individual, who happened to be on the pier, sought the attorney of the opposing party, and informed him that Captain GRAHAM had started off with the intention of running away with the *Ocean Bird*, and unless immediate measures were taken to stop him he would soon be beyond the Narrows and out of sight. The attorney, in a great state of excitement, ran to the United States Marshal's and informed him that Captain GRAHAM had seized the *Ocean Bird*, which was in the custody of the Marshal, and, without any clearance at the Custom House, was putting out to sea. The excitement of the attorney communicated itself to the Marshal. Mr. HILLYER gave his permission for the instant pursuit of the supposed fugitive, and to that end a steamer was got in readiness, and was actually in the act of taking in fuel when the mistake of the too energetic counsel was discovered.

Personal.

Col. C. C. MEMMINGER and WM. T. BENNETT, Esq., Commissioners from the City of Charleston, S. C., are now in this City examining our Public Schools, for the purpose of obtaining information and devising measures for the advancement of popular education in South Carolina. Col. MEMMINGER is also a Commissioner, on the part of the State, to examine the institutions for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, with reference to the establishment of similar enterprises in that State. They visited the Normal School on Saturday morning, at the Hall of the Board of Education, and had an opportunity of seeing between 600 and 700 of our female teachers in session. They spent part of the day on Saturday at the Institution for the Blind, and will visit that for the Deaf and Dumb early in the week. They stop at the Carlton House during their stay in this City, which will be prolonged another week.

City Mortality.

There were 372 deaths in the City last week, a decrease of 15 as compared with the mortality of the previous week. Among the principal causes of death were consumption 52, convulsions (infantile) 30, scarlet fever 30, croup 9, inflammation of the lungs 20 marasmus (infantile) 17, small-pox 14, and disease of the heart 8. Of the whole number of deaths nine were the result of violent causes. The nativity table gives 275 natives of the United States, England 7, France 2, Germany 25, Ireland 60, British North America 1, and Wales 1.

Sale of Washington's Cravat and Jefferson's Letters.

On Saturday, Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER sold by auction, at his rooms, a number of autograph letters, chiefly of WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, JAMES MONROE and others, in number sixteen, formerly the property of a late Chaplain of the United States Senate. One lot was a cravat worn by Gen. WASHINGTON in the war of the Revolution. This was bought by the auctioneer for $5. It presented no peculiarity, its color faded, dirty white, and in form not unlike the black stocks in ordinary use, only containing no whalebone or stiffener.

A letter from Hon. THOS. JOHNSON to Rev. Mr. HATCH, sold for $7.

A letter from GEORGE WASHINGTON to Hon. THOMAS JOHNSON, asking his acceptance of an appointment in the Supreme Judiciary of the United States, dated Philadelphia, July 14, 1791, sold also for $7.

One from THOS. JEFFERSON to Rev. Mr. HATCH, relating to both business and social matters, sold for 50 cents.

One from JAMES MONROE to the same,—a social letter referring to Judge NELSON—brought 50 cents.

One from THOS. JEFFERSON to the same, containing a critique upon the Constitution of the Library Society, and a request to accept a dish of sea-kale, dated Monticello, April 22, 1823, sold for $3 50.

Another from THOS. JEFFERSON to the same, referring to his children, his library and his friends, dated Monticelli, Sept. 9 1821, sold for $2 75.

Another from THOS. JEFFERSON to the same, referring to the "good old Feudal times," and inclosing a gift to his Pastor, as an "offering of duty," dated Monticelli, Dec. 8, 1821, sold also for $2 75.

Another from THOS. JEFFERSON to the same, referring to the Charlottesville Library Society, and suggesting the purchase of books of general instruction, and excluding novels, and professional and sectarian books, dated March 15, 1820, brought $2 25.

Three or four other lots sold for similar prices, only a few persons being present.

The Clawson Guard.

The Clawson Guard, (named in honor of the popular Foreman of the Press Department of the DAILY TIMES establishment,) Capt. THOS. DOWNEY, commanding, went to Hoboken on Saturday, on their second annual parade and excursion. Twenty-five valuable prizes were contested for. The target exercises were very creditable. On their return, the Guard, and a large number of invited guests, sat down to an excellent dinner at FLORENCE'S, in Broadway. The day was beautiful, and the Guard had a very pleasant time.

To Be Sold at Last.

The Crystal Palace is to be sold on the 22d of May—unless the City or some other body chooses to buy it before that time. It is a beautiful building—and it would be a great pity to see it torn down. Still, if no body wants to use it, we cannot expect it to be kept standing simply as an ornament to Reservoir-square. It is curious that those who are so anxious to get City Halls and Post Offices into out-of-the-way and quiet corners of the town do not urge its purchase for one or the other of those purposes.

The Brig George.

The following report was given by Captain HOFFMIRE, of the steam-tug *Titan*, who arrived at this port yesterday (Sunday) morning.

On Saturday morning (25th inst.,) while cruising off Fire Island for vessels, fell in with large quantities of timber adrift, and on opening the paper of same date, found the report of Brig *George*, of Bath, abandoned in that vicinity. Went in pursuit of her, and found her 75 miles East of the Highlands. Sent a boat on board with four men in it, who found her stripped of every thing except her head sails. Her hold was full of timber, and but one square stick on deck. The anchor and chains were gone and the iron stripped from the windlass, and wherever it could be taken off. She was water-logged, with the water 18 inches higher inboard than it was out; which was probably caused by the washing of the sea aboard. Cut away head sails, made a hawser fast from the *Titan*, and towed her into port. She arrived yesterday morning, and was left at the foot of Gouverneur-street, East River, where she is now in charge of Captain RUSSELL STURGESS, the owner of the steam-tug *Titan*.

he Fillibusters Discharged.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before G. W. Morton, Esq., U. S. C.

In re Hicks, Hunnock and Kingsley.—On Saturday morning these defendants appeared before the Commissioner to hear his decision on the motion made on Friday by their counsel, A. A. Phillips, for their discharge from the complaint.

Mr. Morton said he had not any written opinion with him, but he would merely state that he did not consider the evidence on the part of the United States either sufficient or reliable, and the accused must be discharged and the complaint dismissed.

The Fillibusters—Who are not Discharged.

On Saturday Ex-Judge PHILLIPS made a motion in the U. S. Circuit Court to dismiss the complaint against the indicted fillibusters arrested on the *Northern Light*. The motion was urged on the ground that the parties were not brought to trial within a reasonable time. Mr. MCKEON said the Government witnesses had been away, but would soon arrive. Mr. ALLEN, the complaining party, he said, would be on hand amongst the rest. He added that should these witnesses, however, not arrive before the first of May, he would allow the complaint to be dismissed. The indicted party, of which but four now remain of the original eight, are sanguine of getting off, not from the trial only, but for Nicaragua on the next trip of the *Orizaba*, which is expected to leave New-York about May first.

The Collamore Hotel Wound Up.

Saturday was the third day's sale, under assignment, of the furniture of the Collamore House, furniture which cost five years ago $40,000. The occasion has drawn together an unprecedented retinue of Mrs. Toodles, a part of whose religion is never to let slip an opportunity for a good bargain. Women, in fact, have comprised nearly half the buyers. The bidding has been spirited, and from the sharp competition, articles very much the worse for wear have brought fabulous prices.

The principal reason of the present sale is, that the proprietors of the hotel could not secure a renewal or extension of their lease. The former owner of the hotel building, Mr. WOODRUFF, recently died, leaving the property to three daughters for equal partition. One of these daughters has recently sold her third of the property for conversion into a store, and it is likely the remainder of the building will be converted to a like purpose. The Collamore House was opened May 1, 1851. During the last two years its patronage has materially diminished, owing to the opening near by of the St. Nicholas Hotel and Prescott House.

Longevity.

Two persons died in this City last week, each over 100 years of age. One was 110 years old. Such instances of longevity are rare in our City.

☞ The steamer *Isaac Newton*, which a short time ago was taken up on the new railway at Long Island City, for the purpose of lengthening and otherwise improving her, is now very nearly completed. She has been cut into two parts abaft her machinery where 59 feet were added to her length. Her entire length is now 404 feet. There will be on her promenade and hurricane decks state-rooms sufficient to accommodate a thousand persons!

☞ On Saturday last the large balance dock was moved from its old position, at the foot of Market-st., East River, to the foot of Pike-st., East River, in the slip adjoining the one in which the large sectional dock is placed. By this arrangement there are now two sectional and two balance docks in adjoining slips.

☞ May moving commences to-day and ends on Saturday night. Thursday will be the great day. If three moves are as bad as a fire, we shall have something as bad as 3,000 or 4,000 fires on that day.

☞ Green peas sell at six shillings the half-peck. When they sell at eighteen-pence for that measure very respectable people begin to eat them.

☞ They have widened Duane-street, but why don't they flag it where it crosses Broadway. Those four corners are a great nuisance as now left.

☞ DANIEL LORD, Esq., was again cross-examined by Mr. O'CONOR in the Parish Will case, on Saturday, but no new developments were made.

☞ There was never a handsomer day than yesterday.

Colored Public Schools.

On Thursday the regular examination of Colored Grammar School No 1 Mulberry-street, came off. The school-rooms were draped in mourning for the late Superintendent MCKEEN. In the girls' grammar school, Miss ELIZA GWYNNE, Principal, aided by Misses MARY A. GRIFFIN, MARY F. ALLEN, and E. S. HYDERS, the reading and singing were excellent. The pupils have bought, at their own expense, a $300 organ, and have made some progress in learning to play on it.

This building was formerly one of the Manumission Schools, organized under the auspices of the Manumission Society, and transferred to the late Public School Society some years since. There are the remains of a large cabinet of shells and specimens collected by the pupils, but they are falling to decay. The School-rooms are not very suitable.

The Boys' Grammar School, under the care of JOHN PETERSON, Principal, assisted by P. S. EWELL, P. H LEVEARDEN and WRIGHT HAMON, passed a very good examination in all respects.

The pupils of the fine Colored Primary School No. 1, on West Fifteenth-street, gave their first reception to their friends on Friday morning.

North Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, the Pastor of the above Church, after sermon yesterday forenoon, made an appeal to his congregation for the amount of $2,800, in order to complete the sum of $20,000 to be raised by the 1st of May for the purpose of erecting a new Church. The appeal met with a hearty response, and before the congregation dispersed, $3,07[illegible] was subscribed, being $[illegible] more than the stipulated amount. The new Church is to be built on the northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, and will cost when finished a sum approaching $40,000.

Military.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to correct your report of yesterday's parade, in so far as the Brooklyn military companies interested in it are concerned. You and a majority of the New-York papers confound the Light Guard and the Brooklyn City Guard invariably. I would like to enlighten you on the subject, if you object not, so that in future each Company may obtain its just due from your reports. The Light Guard, of Brooklyn, dress in white coats and scarlet pants, were accompanied, yesterday, by Stewart's Band, and marched in rear of the Pioneers. The City Guard dress in scarlet coats and black pants, were accompanied, yesterday, by Shelton's Band, and marched in rear of the Light Guard.

☞ Gen. ROBBELS, Minister to the United States, and Gen. ESCANDON, Government Banker, from Mexico, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ The first vessel built on this island was called the *Unrest*, and the name of the builder was ADRIAN BLOCK.

LONG ISLAND.

Physician's Fee.

A suit was tried in the Brooklyn City Court, on Saturday last, to recover an exorbitant demand for medical attendance, which attracted considerable attention. The suit was brought by ROBERT WANELLER, against WM. W. BEINE. Plaintiff sued under an assignment from Dr. BAUER, a German physician, of a claim for attending defendant's child. The number of visits was 23 in 9 days, for which was charged, when the bill was first presented to defendant, $39 50. He thought the bill too large, and offered to pay $20. It was then sold to plaintiff, who sues for $115, or for 23 visits at $5 each, in 9 days. Dr. BAUER testified that the attendance was for consultation, and the price charged was reasonable. The defence proved that the visits were not for consultation; that the physician in attendance left the child upon the first visit of Dr. BAUER, and did not take charge of the case again. Verdict for plaintiff $20 50.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 26th inst., there were 58 deaths in Brooklyn—males, 28; females, 30 adults, 25; minors, 33.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.—By consumption, 8; inflammation of the lungs, 7; dropsy in the head, 5; scarlet fever, 4; apoplexy, 3; and 2 each by cancer, congestion of the lungs, croup, convulsions, inflammation of the brain, do. bowels.

Death from Neglect.

Coroner REDDING on Saturday held an inquest on the body of two children, three days old, at No 180 Navy street, Brooklyn, who had died from neglect. When the Coroner reached the house, both parents were beastly drunk, and had been in that condition since the birth of the children. The father was arrested and committed to prison.

Firemen's Disturbance.

A disturbance took place between Truck Company No. 4 and Engine Company No 19, of Brooklyn, on Bergen-street, while returning from a false alarm of fire yesterday, which, but for the prompt interference of the Third District Police, would have been serious. EDWARD and THOMAS CONNER, and WM. H. MCALLISTER, of Engine Company No. 19, and DAVID RYAN, of Truck No. 4, were arrested by officers LOTT, CAIN, PRESTON, and BYRNES, of the Third District Police, and committed to answer.

Foundling.

A little child about two weeks old was found under the stoop of house No. 220 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Captain VANDEVEER, of the Third District Police, being in want of a specimen, had it taken to his home, where it is well cared for.

Body Found.

The body of an infant child was found in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Saturday. As it was not identified, the Coroner caused it to be buried.

Kansas Indians in Council with the Pale Faces.

From the Union.

On Monday last there reached this city from Kansas Territory a delegation of Indians of the tribes of Ottawas and Pottawatomies, ten in number, who waited upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at his office, accompanied by their interpreters.

The Ottawas present were KON-CHAW, SHAW-PUN-DAH, PAN-TEE, and JOHN T. JONES, (interpreter.) The Pottawatomies were WABSHI, MO-TEI, WAW-LAW-SO, SOW-KO-AGE, MI-SHUCK-KE-TAW, and J. W. BARROW, (interpreter.)

These bands live about fifty miles apart, and their languages resemble in sound, and are, in fact, so much alike that they can understand each other.

On being interrogated by the Commissioner as to the objects of their visit to the Indian department, the spokesman of the Ottawas (SHAW-PUN-DAH) stated that they had been thinking for a long time of changing their relations to the Government, and that they had a plan which they proposed to pursue, and which he would now lay before him. (the Commissioner;) but, before going into a detail about the new work, he would tell him a little more, and go back to a brief notice of the past. While they lived at the East, and since they moved to where they now are, they desired to inquire whether the Government has done all for them which it promised by treaty? (in accordance with some treaty (the exact time or date of which we do not recollect) with our band, when living near Toledo, Ohio, they were to receive $8,800 annuity per annum, which they received for several years; but that afterwards $700 a year was taken out of their annuity to be given to their neighbors living across the line in the State of Michigan. They wanted to have this explained. There was, however, this reason assigned at the time: That, if they lent that sum for the relief of their neighbors, who were poor and in want, the money would be paid back to them when their lands were sold.

That they were also told that, when the time came for them to leave their reserve and go to the West, the Government would sell their land for them; and, after deducting seventy cents per acre to pay their debts, the expenses of their removal, &c., would invest the balance of the money thus arising in five-per-cent. stocks, and pay over to them the annual income.

That at a certain treaty (no date given) there were two sections of land reserved back of Toledo, which they cannot tell whether sold or not.

In answer to a question put by the Commissioner, as to what they meant by the proposed "change of their relations to Government," and so on, the above-named chief replied, that since your (the Commissioner's) visit to Kansas they have been constantly talking about this very matter, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that it was for their interest to change their relations to the Government. They have determined *to have their lands sectionized, giving to each member of the tribe his own portion of the same*, whatever that may be. They are perfectly willing to cede a portion of their reserve if Government will give them a fair price for it.

That, in respect to the annuity of $2,600 a year to which they are now entitled, they wished to put an end to that mode of payment, and receive the principal at once.

The Ottawas having concluded, the Commissioner expressed a wish to hear the Pottawatomies speak.

The Commissioner informed them that he would consider their talk, and let them know hereafter what he thinks of it; and, also, that he had received by mail a protest from the Pottawatomie chiefs against his recognizing or having anything to do with the present delegation.

The conference then closed.

Terrible Tragedy—A Family of Four Persons Murdered.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, April 16.

A gentleman who came down from Traverse des Sioux, on the Reveille, yesterday morning, furnishes us an imperfect account of a terrible tragedy which took place last week, between Traverse and Shakopa, and about seven miles from the former place. A family, consisting of husband, wife, and two children, has been destroyed, either by one whom they looked upon as a protector, or by the murderous hand of another.

For two or three years past, a German named JULIEN, has resided on a claim near Traverse. He was known as an industrious and hard-working man, in comfortable circumstances. Last week, JULIEN'S neighbors were surprised by the silence about his house; and the fact that neither he nor any of his family had been seen for several days, induced them to visit his house to ascertain what the matter was. Several of his neighbors accordingly proceeded to the dwelling on Saturday last; everything on the first floor was found in good order—the furniture undisturbed, and no evidence of an affray; but on descending to the cellar, the dead body of Mrs. JULIEN was first discovered, then that of JULIEN, and the bodies of his two children—all having apparently come to their death from gun-shot wounds. Mrs. JULIEN was shot through the back, with a rifle, but JULIEN and his children were killed by a shot-gun, the former having been shot in the breast.

The bodies were discovered on Saturday last. The Coroner was immediately sent for, and upon his arrival an inquest was held, but the result of the jury's deliberation had not been announced when our informant left. A great deal of excitement existed among the people in the vicinity of the scene of the lamentable tragedy. The prevalent opinion was that JULIEN first killed his wife and children and then destroyed himself. Others were of the opinion that the family had been murdered. The position of the bodies, when found, seemed to substantiate the opinion that JULIEN was the murderer.

On the body of JULIEN, when it was discovered, was found a considerable sum of money. This would seem to controvert the opinion of some that he had been robbed and murdered. At the time of his death he was making preparations to remove to Traverse, where a house had been constructed for him. The entire affair is shrouded in mystery, and we will wait with impatience for the result of the Coroner's investigation now going on.

Atrocious Assassination in Crittenden Co., Ark.—The Suspected Murderer Probably Hung.

From the Memphis Bulletin, 18th.

We learn from a friend who returned yesterday from Arkansas, that there was immense excitement in Marion, in consequence of the murder of a gentleman named JENKINS, and the arrest of two persons, named HENDRICKS and GARRETT, suspected of being his murderers.

JENKINS lived four miles beyond Marion, where he kept a house of public entertainment—was an old citizen and highly esteemed. On Tuesday last, when within a few hundred yards of his house, on the public road, he was shot and killed by a concealed assassin. He was shot with a gun, charged with buckshot, and, it is supposed, also with a pistol, as his clothes were on fire when he was discovered, weltering in his blood.

The man HENDRICKS, who keeps a grocery in Marion, had had some difficulty with the deceased, and suspicion fell on him as the murderer, as also on GARRETT, but from what cause, or from what circumstances, we did not learn. They were examined yesterday at Marion, and committed to jail; but when our informant passed, there was a mob of full a hundred men assembled with the avowed determination of taking HENDRICKS out and hanging him. They had demanded the keys from the Sheriff, and prepared with picks and crow-bars to violently enter the jail. The most intense excitement prevailed.

The Sheriff had, so far, succeeded in maintaining the law, and in protecting the prisoners, but it was deemed very doubtful whether the passions of the multitude could be stayed last night. We shall not be surprised to learn that still further violence has been perpetrated.

THE SEA SERPENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.—Capt. BIBBS, of the schooner *Eliza Ann Steele*, at Norfolk, Va., reports having seen the sea serpent off Great Egg Harbor, N. J., a few days ago. The Captain says he was about forty feet in length, his head very rough and knotted, the body about the size of a hogshead, very smooth and black, and the tail flat like that of an eel. The Norfolk *Herald* says: "The Captain is an old whaler, and says he never saw the like before." We believe him.

The Chicago *Press* of April 24, notices the [illegible] Peacock, of Shabbona Grove, DeKalb County, Illinois, Mr. HARVEY CURTIS and his son, on a charge of robbing the mail. Two gentlemen are [illegible] before the United States Commissioner for examination. They were persons of respectable appearance. The man seemed very much cast down by the revelations, but the woman appeared to be suffering greatly in feeling, and to have the misfortune of being drawn into crime without much reflection, just waking up to the dreadful consequences. Her eyes were swollen with excessive weeping, and she kept her face buried in a handkerchief to conceal her emotions.

At the close of the testimony, THOMAS HOYNE, United States District Attorney, moved for her discharge, which was agreed to. Mr. CURTIS was held to bail in the sum of $4,000 to stand his trial in the United States District Court in this city on the first Monday in May, and in default sent to jail.

The principal witness against the accused was W. J. BROWN, special agent of the Post Office Department. From his evidence it appeared that he prepared a decoy letter, addressed to JOHN Y. SUTLIFF, containing money and privately marked, for

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND COL. LANE.

The Controversy about the Kansas Memorial.

Letter from Senator Douglas, refusing the Explanations demanded by Col. Lane.

On Friday of last week we publishe d a card issued by Col. J. H. LANE, of Kansas, denouncing Senator DOUGLAS for not having acceded to his request for an explanation of certain accusations he had made against him in the Senate. We find the following additional correspondence upon this subject in the Washington *Union* of April 26:

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 25, 1856.

SIR: You will please punlish the inclosed correspondence. The letter of Judge DOUGLAS to Hon. C. E. WATSON was delivered by me to him on Monday last. After reading it, Mr. WATSON said to me, verbally, that he was not aware, when he delivered Col. LANE's note, that it could be construed as hostile in its character, and that it was his determination not to prosecute further the correspondence. It is due to Mr. WATSON to say that his manner and conversation in relation to this matter have been courteous and friendly, holding that no rule or technicality should induce him to do anything that his judgment could not approve. This met the approval of my own judgment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Editor *Union*. JOSEPH LANE.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: It has been announced in the newspapers that a hostile message had been sent to you by Col. JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas Territory, and your course in regard to that matter has been most grossly misrepresented. We, as friends whom you consulted, and who advised the course which you pursued on that occasion, request your permission to publish the correspondence now in our hands, in order that the facts may be understood. Very truly, your obedient servants,

R. TOOMBS,
JOHN B. WELLER,
J. D. BRIGHT,
JAMES L. ORR,
JOSEPH LANE.

HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of this date, I take pleasure in saying that you have my permission to make such disposition of the correspondence referred to as you may think the circumstances require. Very truly, your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

MESSRS. R. TOOMBS, J. B. WELLER, J. D. BRIGHT, J. L. ORR, JOSEPH LANE.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN REPLY TO COL. LANE.

SATURDAY, April 19, 1856.

SIR: I have examined the letter signed by your friend, JAMES H. LANE, which you placed in my hands to-day, and will now give you my reasons for responding to you as its bearer, instead of him as its author.

The letter is so equivocal in terms, and portions of it so irreconcilable with other portions, that it is impossible to determine, with any certainty, whether it is intended as a hostile message or a friendly note. It is true that the city is full of rumors that your friend, Col. LANE, intended to challenge me, and the letter writers for those newspapers in the Eastern cities most friendly to the revolutionary movements in Kansas and most hostile to myself, not only announced the fact some three or four days ago, but actually fixed the time when your friend intended to send the hostile message. The object of your friend in causing his intentions to be made known to the world and published in the newspapers, is not for me to explain, when he and every one must have known that the effect would inevitably be to have both parties arrested the moment he succeeded in making the public believe that he intended to invite a hostile meeting.

In the *National Intelligencer* of this morning I find a "card," published by your friend, in which he attempts to assail me personally, and to raise a question of veracity between us upon a point in reference to which he admits, and affirmatively asserts, the truth of my statement, but denies that he gave me, or any other person, a "shadow of authority for any such statement." Having selected his tribunal and removed his complaint from the jurisdiction to which public letter writers in his confidence had declared he would bring it, and appealed to the public through the columns of the newspaper press, he is at liberty to prosecute it in that forum as long as he pleases. Since the publication of this "card" in the newspapers, your friend, in a letter of which you are the bearer, and in which you are designated as his friend to receive my answer, referring to the debate on Monday last in the United States Senate on the fraudulent memorial of the spurious Legislature of Kansas, makes the following request of me: "I respectfully ask for such an explanation of your language upon that occasion as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of my action or motives in connection with that memorial."

The reasons assigned for calling upon me to vindicate "the integrity of his action and motives in connexion with that memorial" are, that "on Thursday of that week (the week previous to the debate of which he now complains) that memorial was the subject of severe criticism, and in connection with it charges of the most grave character were preferred against me," (your friend, Col. LANE.) It is not pretended that I made those charges against him in that debate. The published debate shows that "on Thursday of that week" no less than three or four Senators did denounce that memorial as "an impudent forgery, attempted to be palmed off on the Senate of the United States, through the hands of the venerable Senator from Michigan," as "a forgery which has reached the Senate through fraud, which has stamped upon it every mark of forgery;" as "a forgery which has been palmed off on the Senate," and various other denunciations of a like character, all tending to stamp the memorial with fraud and forgery. I did not indorse these grave charges on the one hand, nor repel them on the other, for the reason that while all the facts then known to the Senate seemed to justify a strong suspicion, and, indeed, raise the presumption that they were true, yet the circumstances were not such as to render it my duty to do more than to reject the memorial upon the facts disclosed in the debate. In fact, I followed the lead of the illustrious Senator from Michigan, who presented the memorial under the impression that it was a genuine paper, by expressing a willingness to vote for his motion to print, as a matter of courtesy to him, so long as it involved no other consideration than the amount of money which the printing would cost. But when its reception and printing become the test of a principle which was to recognize and sanction the revolutionary proceedings in Kansas, I announced my purpose to vote against it for that reason. Subsequently such disclosures were made as to create doubts in the mind of Gen. CASS in respect to the authenticity of the paper, and he after an interview with Col. LANE, from whom he had received it, made the following announcement to the Senate, and voted for the resolution rescinding the action of the Senate whereby the memorial was received and referred, and therefore withdrew it. Gen. CASS said:

"Within a few minutes I have had an interview with the gentleman who presented me with the petition, and I am bound to say to the Senate that I am not satisfied that this paper is one which ought to be acted on by the Senate. This is all that it is necessary for me to say. I shall vote for the resolution of the Senator from Virginia."

After the "memorial" had been denounced by several Senators as a fraud and a forgery, and after General CASS had thus announced his purpose to vote for its rejection for the reasons stated, Mr. SEWARD rose and said that he had just conversed with Col. LANE upon the subject, and he added:

"He tells me, and authorizes me to say, and requests me to say to the Senate, as I do in his behalf, that before he left the State of Kansas he saw this paper, the same paper he does not say that it is the identical paper in chirography—but he saw the memorial of which this is the substance and text signed by all the members of the provisional Legislature of Kansas, and that this is a true copy of that paper, as he had before stated to the honorable Senator from Michigan, and I suppose the original is within his reach and available. This is in no substantial respect different."

Mr. SEWARD also further said that "this statement is due to him; and this statement is all that I need say in justice to myself."

In reply to Mr. SEWARD a Senator arose and said: "I think, Mr. President, this debate will not be without its advantage to the country. We are beginning now to get at the truth of this matter slowly, but it would seem accurately. Where do we stand? A paper has been presented here, palmed upon the Senator from Michigan, purporting to be a memorial from certain persons in Kansas who claim to be the Senators and Representatives of the State of Kansas. It is questioned; its authenticity is doubted; it is denounced as a forgery and a fraud. We learn now that it reached the honorable Senator from Michigan at the hand of one who is here as a Senator from Kansas. We learn from the Senator from New-York that that paper, thus denounced on this floor as a forgery, and fraudulently done, came to the hands of the Senator from Michigan by one of those men, who is sent here as a Senator from the pseudo State of Kansas; and yet there is no man whom I have heard who undertakes to vindicate him. There is no gentleman who stands on this floor and says that the man who brought the paper here is what he claims to be—an honorable man—and that he brought a fair and honest paper. I do not understand the Senator from New-York to do that. Where are the gentlemen who claim to be here speaking for the oppressed people of Kansas? Sir, *noscitur sociis* is a safe maxim; the man is known by the company he keeps. If it be true that the man is known by the company he keeps, the company is known by the man who helps them."

After further discussion of a similar character, the resolution of Mr. MASON was adopted by a vote of thirty-two in the affirmative to three in the negative, by which the orders to refer the fraudulent paper to the committee on Territories and Printing were rescinded, and the paper was then withdrawn by General CASS and returned to Colonel LANE.

I have been thus minute in tracing the outline of the debate which occurred on the first presentation of this fraudulent memorial, in order to show that I took no part in the discussion which questioned the authenticity of the paper or the conduct of Colonel LANE in connection with it. Yet it will be observed that, in the letter which you bore from Colonel LANE to me, it is stated as the first cause of grievance, that "on Thursday of that week that memorial was the subject of severe criticism, and in connection with it charges of a most grave character are preferred against me," (Colonel LANE.)

We have seen what these charges were. They were no less than that of fraud and forgery. These charges were made and repeated by several Senators in the course of the debate, and received the sanction of the Senate by a vote of 32 to 3 in the adoption of Mr. MASON's resolution. Your friend, Col. LANE, rested under those charges until the next week, when he attempted to exculpate himself, not by calling on the Senators who made the charges for an explanation, but by presenting a petition signed by himself, with the original memorial made a part of it, praying that the pretended copy, which had been rejected on the previous Thursday, might also be received, and inviting a comparison between the two, with a view of enabling the Senate to determine whether the one which the Senate had rejected was a copy or a forgery. As the Chairman of the Committee having charge of Territorial affairs, it became my appropriate duty to institute the comparison which had been invited by Col. LANE in his petition, and to give the Senate the result of my investigation. I found that while the rejected copy purported to be authenticated by the signatures (all in one handwriting) of the members of both Houses of that spurious Legislature, the original, from which it was pretended to have been copied, had no signature at all attached to it, and no authentication whatever, except an evasive affidavit taken that day before Judge MOLEAN. I also found that the first three pages of the original were entirely suppressed in the pretended copy. I also found many other material omissions and suppressions, many interpolations and alterations running all through the paper, and changing its whole character, not only in form, but in substance and principle. I exposed these things to the Senate in plain and unmeasured terms, as it was my right and duty to do. I did not go out of my way to criminate or exculpate any one. I dealt with the fraudulent paper as it came before me in the face of my duty, and left the authors of the iniquity free to pursue their own course. I showed that the original memorial, which it is alleged was adopted by the spurious Legislature of Kansas, was based on the fundamental idea or principle that Congress had no power to establish governments for the Territories, that the Kansas-Nebraska act was unconstitutional and void for that reason; that the people of the Territories owed no allegiance to the Governments which had been or should be established by Congress in the Territories; and hence they had an inherent right to take the steps which they had taken to overthrow the Territorial Government, without the consent, and in defiance of the authority of Congress. I also showed that in the pretended copy all this had been suppressed since the issue was made up between the two parties by the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Territories and in lieu of it had been inserted an humble petition to Congress, recognizing its authority, and praying for its interposition. In short, I showed and proved by a comparison of the two papers, that the pretended copy was not a copy in any sense of the word—that it was a spurious, fraudulent paper; in other words, that it was a base and impudent forgery. No Senator did, no man in or out of the Senate can, vindicate the paper from this just condemnation. The severest judgment which I pronounced on this transaction is contained in the following extracts from my speech, which I now repeat, as the only explanation I have to make of the matters to which they refer:—

"I submit whether this does not make it a totally different document, affirming entirely different principles, in order to place their action in a totally different light. The Kansas Legislature, in the original document, said they justified their acts because Congress had no power over them. The memorial came in the other day, recognizing the power of Congress. I ask, then, if it is not a forgery thus to change the document in the most vitally important point upon which the whole proceeding rests? I do not say by whom the forgery was committed—I care not. The taint runs through this whole proceeding, and the affidavit does not cure or remedy it."

Again:

"I can take up this memorial and show that, as I have exposed one heresy after another of their pretensions, they took the pen and ran through this memorial to get rid of the objection. It has been changed, from time to time, in material points, striking out and inserting, until it has hardly a vestige of its original form, the very comparison which is here challenged between the pretended copy presented the other day and the original, now proves conclusively that such is the case. I then submit whether here was not evidence of the most glaring fraud ever attempted to be perpetrated upon a legislative body. After that fraud has been once detected and exposed, the question is, whether a second one is to be perpetrated upon us by taking the same spurious document and attaching it to a memorial, and thus dragging it into the Senate?"

It should be borne in mind, that the first time this fraudulent paper was presented to the Senate, I pronounced no judgment upon the question of its authenticity, or the means by which it found its way to the Secretary's table. Other Senators did denounce it as "a fraud and impudent forgery." I remained silent on these points, not from any sympathy with the perpetrators of the fraud, but from my profound respect for the feelings of the illustrious Senator from Michigan, whose confidence had been abused so far as to induce him to present it under the impression that it was an authentic memorial. When he discovered his mistake, I joined him in that vote of condemnation which the Senate pronounced, by thirty-two to three, in the adoption of Mr. MASON's resolution.

The next week Col. LANE comes to the Senate, through Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, and presents a memorial, in which he asks and challenges a comparison of the two papers with the view of inducing the Senate to reverse the judgment which had been so emphatically pronounced upon the conduct of the authors of that fraud, at the same time avowing himself to be the person who perpetrated the act. I did make the comparison in pursuance of the request contained in his memorial, and stated the facts to the Senate as I found them to exist, together with my opinions upon them. The Senate ratified these opinions in the rejection of the memorial by a vote of 30 to 11.

In the face of these facts, your friend, Colonel LANE, calls upon me "for such an explanation of my language upon that occasion as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of his action or motives in connection with that memorial." My reply is, that there are no facts within my knowledge which can "remove all imputation upon the integrity of his action or motives in connection with that memorial."

For the reasons which I have stated I can have no correspondence with Col. LANE, and therefore address this note to you. Your obedient servant,

HON. C. E. WATSON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

Overruling the Speaker—Duties—The Lobby—Spending Money—Col. Lane's Card.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

OVERRULING THE SPEAKER.

Some of the opponents of Speaker BANKS profess to be much elated because a decision of his was overruled to-day by a majority of four votes. If they really find cause for exultation in this, it would be a pity not to gratify them. They ought to remember, however, that no Speaker ever before got so far into his first session without being overruled; and that such a vote of the House by no means implies that the Speaker is wrong, or that the House believes him wrong—because it frequently happens that an overruling is carried in defiance of the clearest and the longest established precedents, avowedly for the sole purpose of attaining some object which can only be reached by the disregard of Parliamentary law.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

And such was the case to-day. The measure before the House was the bill to remit or refund duties levied on goods, wares and merchandise, destroyed by fire, in the original packages. The bill having been reported from the Committee on Commerce by Mr. PELTON, who asked that it be immediately put upon its passage, and moved the previous question. It was objected that, as the bill provided for an appropriation, it must be sent to the Committee of the Whole, where, of course, it would sleep eternally. To avoid this objection the bill was so framed as not to make any appropriation. It provided that the remitted duties shall be paid upon the presentation of certain certificates, but *does not* provide any fund out of which they shall be paid. That is left for future legislation.

THE SPEAKER WAS RIGHT.

The Speaker decided therefore that the bill did not come within the rule requiriug it to be sent to the Committee of the Whole. In this he was clearly right. A precedent in point was the bill establishing the United States Assay Office in New-York, which was not committed, because, notwithstanding it created the necessity for an appropriation, it did not actually provide one. This is the view of HOWELL COBB, and many of the wisest Parliamentarians on his side the Chamber; but as they made a party measure of it to-day, and voted against the Speaker, some of our own timid men, and some whose very fear of doing wrong led them into error, chose to follow their political opponents instead of the Speaker, and, with the aid of the "stool pigeons" in the lobby, succeeded in overruling the decision.

THE FUTURE PROSPECT OF THE BILL.

This highly important measure is now in Committee of the Whole. The vote of to-day shows that it is very strong, and that if a direct vote can ever be reached in any way, it will pass. Investigation of its merits will but make it stronger. Its enemies only hope to kill it by indirection and delay; and it is to be regretted that some of our friends felt themselves called upon unwittingly to do that which directly aided the trick,—when, in reality, their error was the result of an exceeding desire to do right.

THE WASHINGTON LOBBY.

There *were* influences against the bill in some quarters which were *not* honest; and there *are* men hanging about the lobby who vainly suppose their cunning equal to their villainy, and that their iniquitous movements are not fully understood and appreciated. If the necessity continues to exist, I shall take early occasion to show your readers that the Albany lobby does not muster all the rascals who seek to feed on legislative spoils.

THE MERITS OF THE MEASURE.

More on this subject anon. I will not discuss the bill itself, to which I have referred, because it has been long before Congress, and is so manifestly just and proper that it needs no vindication. It is sufficient to say that it proposed that Government shall release the import duties upon goods which, having been destroyed by fire, and so lost absolutely to the owners, never entered into the consumption of the country. The Supreme Court has very emphatically declared that duties ought not be exacted on goods destroyed by fire, or which, from any other cause, "never entered into the use of the community." Those who honestly voted against sustaining the Speaker, to-day, will, upon mature reflection, change their position. Those who were controlled by party considerations, or unreasonable influences, may be expected to persist in the wrong. Common sense pleads for the bill on its merits, and common honesty will eventually carry it through in triumph.

WHO SHALL SPEND THE MONEY?

A little occurrence of a few days since, presents another evidence of the disposition of the War Department to grasp and control a larger share of the power and patronage of the Government than is its due. When the appropriation of $300,000 for restoring and maintaining friendly relations with the Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington was pending in the House, care was taken to put it in such shape that the Indian Bureau under the Secretary of the Interior should have the expenditure of the money. The bill passed in that shape. Nevertheless, by some hocus-pocus, the War Department got the money credited to its account at the Treasury, and when the Secretary of the Interior attempted to draw for his money to send out to the Pacific by last steamer, behold it wasn't there. The consequence was a moderate row, whereupon the President stepped between the contestants and settled the controversy by ordering the appropriation to be restored to the Interior Department, where it properly belongs.

THE LANE AND DOUGLAS AFFAIR.

The card from Colonel LANE in relation to Senator DOUGLAS will doubtless create a sensation. It certainly will be admitted that the Colonel rolls up a fearful columa of accusation against the Senator. The charge of violating the rights of hospitality, and misrepresenting the private and confidential conversation of a friend, is one which will seriously damage Mr. DOUGLAS, unless he can rebut it. In the South and West, too, public sentiment will not admit the pleas upon which the Senator refused to make the explanation which the Colonel requested. I fear I was mistaken in saying that Mr. DOUGLAS recognizes the obligations of the *code duello*, although there is nothing in his letter to LANE tending to create a different impression. Indeed, his general conversations have led his friends to suppose that he does recognize the duelist's mode of settling personal controversies between gentlemen.

MORAL ASSASSINATION.

But I learn that he also refused such satisfaction about a year ago, to an honorable and esteemed gentleman now in this city, whom he had brutally, unjustly and most injuriously assailed in the Senate, and who charges the Senator with having been moved by malice because the gentleman he assailed had protected a lady, at her request, from the disagreeable advances of the Senator at a public ball. If the Senator will give the world the benefit of his declaration against dueling upon principle, it will honer him for so much; but he certainly cannot continue to claim recognition among the "Chivalry," while he repeatedly and unjustly assails private character, and then takes refuge behind his constitutional "privilege," which, for him, is the thick darkness wherefrom an assassin rushes upon his defenceless, unsuspecting victim.

S.

FROM KANSAS.

Great Spring Immigration.

RECEPTION OF THE CONNECTICUT PARTY—THE WELCOMING SPEECH—A LOOK AT LECOMPTON—WILSON SHANNON'S OFFICE AND THE GROCERY FULL OF DRUNKEN MEN—PRESIDENTIAL, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, April 16, 1856.

Lawrence is as busy as a new hive in May. Emigration is filling us to an overflowing, an our hearts are made glad to see our numerous friends coming half across the continent to join us in a holy cause. We extend to them the warm hand of friendship and welcome them to our new-born State—Sharpe's rifles and all. Small companies from several States are now among us, and news has reached us that several hundred more are on the river, and as ever before, four-fifths of all who have arrived, are *from the Free States*. They seem delighted with the country, and well they migat be, for the season is full two weeks earlier than last year at this time. The willows and other trees are mingling their green shades along our groves, and the prairies are somewhat green, so that cattle would live without feeding. Everything seems to cast smiles upon our future.

RECEPTION OF A CONNECTICUT PARTY—SPEECH OF WELCOME.

Yesterday a party of about ninety arrived from old Connecticut, and to show them and the world our heartfelt gratitude to interchange congratulations with so noble an army of Freedom's sons, we gave them last evening a public reception at the Hall of Union House. Time drives me to be brief and I will report only the two principal speeches made on the occasion. After organizing, our citizens called upon J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., to welcome them in their behalf. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS FROM CONNECTICUT: It is a privilege which I esteem, to extend to you the welcome which flows from the hearts of the people of Lawrence and of Kansas. And I trust I shall utter the sentiments of this entire people, when I express my own feelings upon this occasion. Permit me, then, friends from the Colonial States, in behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, to say that we welcome you with joyful hearts to our infant and noble State—a State not yet included within the brotherhood of our glorious confederacy, yet a State asking and claiming admission as a State, not yet recognized by the Federal Government, as a free people who desire the rights of American citizens—a State not protected by that Governmental protection, but by the moderate and Spartan courage of the few who compose it. As our friends and brothers, we welcome you to these fertile prairies of Kansas; to these lands, the fertility of whose soil you have tested during the last forty miles of your travel to this place; to this climate, whose salubrity you can feel this night as you go forth under our Kansas skies.

We extend to you not the old formalities of aristocratic society; we invite you not to our rich carpeted parlors, nor our cushioned seats; but with the right hand of fellowship we extend to you that hospitality known only to a pioneer people. Our humble fare we offer to supply your wants, and our strong arms are for your protection.

To me this is a happy hour, when I see before me faces that a few weeks since I saw more than two thousand miles towards the rising sun. I am convinced that indissoluble bonds unite us with our fatherland, and that the electric announcement of our wrongs makes vibrate the chords of sympathy throughout the extreme East. I am convinced that those friends on whom we turned our backs, as we started westward, keep their eyes steadfast upon us, and that the rehearsal of our wrongs finds in them a ready response. I am satisfied that they are too conscious of their duty to neglect participating in moulding the institutions of this State, and too proud of their ancestry to be indifferent lookers-on during the struggle which is to test the sincerity and philanthropy of this nation, a struggle in which is involved the destiny of this glorious republic. When, but a few weeks since, I told you in my humble way the story of our wrongs, the hardships of our life, and the dangers then impending, I feared I should deaden your enthusiasm and dissuade you from joining us at so early an hour. Knowing, as I do, that you were informed of the trials before you, that you understood the exposure and privations incident to a pioneer life, that you knew of the threatened and oppressed condition of the State which you have chosen for your adopted land—aware of all this, I think I know the courage of your hearts, the strength of your nerves, and the determinations of your minds. Yes, when upon my right I behold him whom you recognize as your leader, knowing him to be a man of too much forethought to take a rash step, I am warranted in the conclusion that you will remain with us, and that you are the men for the crisis, the men for Kansas. I trust you will not receive it as flattery, when I say I regard you as Connecticut's noblest sons and daughters, as men and women too enterprising, too adventurous, too patriotic to drag out your existence amidst the luxury and monotony of fixed and unprogressive society. We are full of courage to-night. We breathe an air of relief, when, after being chained to our excitements, and during the Winter months, confined to our own numbers, we see at the dawn of Spring such accessions to our population, and we feel still more encouraged when we hear you are but the front guard of the vast numbers yet to come. We know you have come, together with us, to make homes for yourselves and your children, and I trust in doing this you will not be interrupted as we have been by foreign and hostile invasion. I trust the difficulties of Kansas may be only of the past—that the oppression hitherto forced upon us, will not again be repeated, and that our future will be crowned with prosperity and peace. We invite you to join us in the maintenance of our State Government, which the people, while exercising their constitutional rights, have prepared for themselves. You know our history, and you are satisfied that this Government, thus formed, has been established with moderation and forethought. You know that it originated in necessity—that its object is the protection of its subjects; and that its movers have been struggling for the maintenance of their own right, their own justice, and their own freedom. Friends, you are thrice welcome with your shields of protection, because, should oppression rage anew, and destruction again threaten our families and our homes, we feel confident that in you we shall find brave hearts and strong arms; that in you, are lives ready to be sacrificed for this common cause—the maintenance of our rights. We hope this may never be, yet should the aggressions of the past be reënacted, we are encouraged to know that our strength will be so much greater, and hence our victory so much more certain. In assisting us in the maintenance of this Government, we ask you not to become disloyal, not to set at defiance any legal authorities, not to violate any law, but to act only as we have acted in its formation, for self protection and the defence of our inalienable rights.

These are your most unhappy hours. The sad parting with your long-tried friends is yet fresh in your memory. while you see around you none but strangers, but let me assure you, that however near are those you have left behind, you are in the midst of those whose hearts will beat in unison with yours, and whom I trust time will prove to be your truest friends. Should you imagine you see an apparent coldness, remember that it is owing to the care and responsibility of hasty business resting upon us. You may be disappointed as you first look upon our improvements—they may bless than you anticipated; but you must remember that every difficulty has seemed to unite in regarding our progress during the eighteen months of our existence. I can appreciate your feelings, but be not disheartened by the hardships of the hour—look upon your brighter future, reflect upon your condition two years hence, settled contiguous to each other, with your beautiful farms and comfortable houses. Wealth and comfort will then begin to flow in upon you, and happiness, before unknown, will be yours. I will not ask you to wait two years, before you will become attached to this lovely land; no, six months hence I shall expect to see you returning to your former homes for your families, and when asked if you are pleased with your new homes, you will answer that no wealth would tempt you to exchange your Kansas home for one in any of the old States. I can say for one—and I believe I shall speak for every citizen in Kansas—that I shall be content no where but in Kansas. I cherish with an ardent love my adopted land. In it I hope I may live and die.

Who are the people who will constitute your fellow-citizens? They are the chosen, the enterprising, the ambitious of the old thirty States, who, like you and like those to follow you, have left every comfort for the sake of participating in the noble work of forming a new State. They are an industrious people, and soon the well-fenced farms will be seen where but yesterday the wild fastness of nature was undisturbed. The voices of civilized men around their peaceful homes will break the stillness of these uninhabited prairies. Towns and cities will everywhere spring up at no great intervals, while schools and churches will educate and christianize until this shall be a learned, refined and upright people. Think for a moment of the joy and satisfaction you will hereafter feel in recollecting that you assisted in laying the first foundation whereupon such glorious institutions shall have arisen, and think of the still higher satisfaction, aris'ng from a consciousness of doing your duty, in helping to arrest this people from the blight of Slavery, and securing to them a free and protective Government. Believing you will realize all this, I trust you will never regret the hour when you gave farewell to New-Haven. Knowing you foresaw what you were to encounter, I shall expect no one of your noble band to become disheartened and return, as many of the inconsiderate heretofore have done, because they would not exchange their former ease for hardship and responsibilities. No, I believe you are made of a different material, and I hope prosperity may crown your efforts. In conclusion, then, let me in my own behalf, in behalf of the people of Lawrence and of Kansas, extend a cordial welcome to you, to your men, to your women and your children.

REPLY OF MR. C. B. LINES.

The remarks of Mr. H. were listened to with marked attention, and he was frequently interrupted with applause. The New-Haven company, in reply, called out C. B. LINES, Esq. He said there were others in the company who could make a better speech, and others of the same name. He thanked the speaker who had preceded him for his earnest and eloquent welcome—he thanked the people of Lawrence in his own behalf, and in behalf of those for whom he spoke, for this public welcome to the State of Kansas. It was not their design to settle in the neighborhood of Lawrence; they were going to *branch out* and open new settlements; but wherever they drove their stakes and pitched their tents, they would carry with them a lively remembrance of this occasion, and ever cherish it as one of the most encouraging incidents in their lives.

He thought this reception, tendered so generously by the early settlers in Kansas, was significant. It told the people of the East that you appreciate and are grateful for the efforts they are making in your behalf. It will stimulate others to come. It is the bailing cry from one side of the Continent to the other. It will be heard and answered quickly and joyfully—for from New-England and all the North a mighty stream of emigration will soon pour into Kansas—an emigration unequaled in numbers and intelligence in the previous settlement of any new country. It is an emigration essentially different from that which has heretofore flowed into the West. And why is it that these multitudes of men and women are turning their faces Kansas-ward? If they were merely in quest of homes—if they merely wanted to find an unoccupied country, where they could acquire comforts and enjoy ease—they would go to Wisconsin, or Iowa, or Minnesota, or Nebraska. What is the peculiarity of this emigration? Why is it that they pass by other new countries not less inviting and certainly freer of hardships, where societies are already formed, and free institutions have already been firmly established and keep their eyes fixed steadily on Kansas? It is because they believe this is the ground upon which the Slavery question is to be settled—that here is the battle-field for the final struggle of that blasting institution. And they come here with a determination outweighing all other considerations, to take a part in that struggle. They intend to make homes, and they intend to make them in a Free State. This question fills the public mind everywhere. It is made the issue even in town elections. The country is aroused, and the time has come when the question must be settled. We come here with bright hopes and high expectations that it will be settled in the right way. We come to help settle it in the right way. We bring our rifles and our plows, our saws and planes, and all the implements of peaceful industry, and are prepared to use, and will use whenever occasion demands, implements of a different style of manufacture.

Mr. L. thought that he spoke the sentiments of every man in his company in saying that Kansas, or as much of it as they had yet seen, was a beautiful and inviting country. They intended to stay here—to make their houses and churches here—to transplant and foster the institutions of their much loved New-England. But they should never forget old Connecticut. He expected to meet some hardships here, but was prepared to endure them cheerfully. By coming here in companies, of one or two hundred, they could form societies and enjoy social and religious privileges which the isolated squatters were denied. With their wives and families, their neighbors and friends, they could build up towns and villages; and rustic houses would suffice, dusty clothes would do without brushing, for freedom was of more value than fashion.

This is but a faint view of his remarks, but I have trespassed far into the night to give you what I have, and must close by saying that several other gentlemen spoke with good effect upon both sides, and at a late hour they adjourned.

The District Court at Lecompton has adjourned two weeks, without transacting any business. The Commission from Washington are not here yet, but are expected in one or two days.

RANDOLPH.

THE CONDITION OF LECOMPTON.

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Monday, April 14, 1856.

I left Lawrence this morning in company with three lawyers, and after a ride of about ten miles up the valley of the Kansas River, through one of our finest sections of country, we reached this city, selected by the celebrated Baronial Assembly as the capital of Kansas Territory and the county seat of what they were pleased to call Douglas County. This city is located on the south bank of the Kansas River, ten miles west of Lawrence and fifteen east of Topeka, on a very uneven section of land, with numerous small hills and deep ravines. One steam saw-mill and one whisky shop are in full blast, both doing what the proprietors consider a smashing business; one large hotel, a few private boarding-houses and two or three stores. Several wooden buildings are in process of erection. Workmen are busy breaking ground for the capitol building, on a small rise near the centre of the city. The celebrated Sheriff JONES has the contract. It is to be built of brick, (provided Congress appropriates the money,) two stories high, containing two large rooms for the use of the Territorial Legislature, and smaller rooms for the use of the Governor and other officers of the Territory. If every thing works well for the Border Ruffians in Congress, it is intended to have the building completed by the 1st of January next.

A Pro Slavery paper is soon to be published here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILSON SHANNON, Esq., late Governor of Kansas Territory, has an office here, and makes it his home. He has not yet brought his family out, but it is understood intends to, before next Fall.

In the immediate vicinity of his office is the grocery which all day has been surrounded by a crowd of drunken loafers who polute the air with the fumes of whisky and tobacco, using a great many oaths in their conversation.

A SCENE IN COURT.

I left the grocery and went down to the Court-room, which was a log cabin about 16 feet square, with three small windows and one door, a writing desk, one chair, and some boot boxes turned down on the sides, containing books and papers. The only chair in the room was occupied by "his Honor," Judge LECOMPTE, who seemed to be taking it easy, lounging back in his chair against the walls of the cabin, with about half a dozen attorneys before him, making motions, &c., with their clients and sheriffs. The Branson rescuers were seated about on the floor, impatiently waiting for something to be done in their cases. After a while the rescuers were called up, and stood before "his Honor" with heads uncovered, and received from him the information that the Court was adjourned until the second Monday in May next, at which time they must appear to answer to the indictments against them. If they failed, their bondsmen would be responsible, and thus the Court ended for the present. Three months ago the rescuers could not have a trial because "his Honor" had a sore toe. The alleged reason of this adjournment is doubtless the true one, that is, "the Clerk forgot to summon the Grand Jury in the case, and a longer time is required. Secretary WOODSON was asked when he thought the Court would proceed to the trial of the cases pending. He replied, rather sharply, "that he did not know; no dependence could be placed upon it; they had been trying for six months to have a Court, and had not succeeded yet, and he did not know when they would." Some of the knowing ones give as a reason for the delay, that Judge LECOMPTE is afraid to proceed to do anything under the laws of the Legislature, fearing that Congress will declare them null and void.

POLITICAL.

The appointment of Commissioners to come here and take testimony, and present to Congress and the country "the story of our wrongs," makes the freedom-loving people of Kansas glad, while our enemies are made mad at the interference on the part of Congress with their doings and designs. They fear an investigation, and look upon it as the worst thing that could possibly happen to Slavery. The election of BANKS was about as much as they could stand, but the appointment of Commissioners is ten times worse, and they know not what to do. Some of them are afraid that FREMONT will be our next President, and Kansas will come into the Union as a Free State. Surely their troubles are more than they can bear.

In the hotel knots of men were standing about discussing politics, calculating the influences Kansas matters would have in the next Presidential contest, the duties of the Commissioners sent here by Congress, speculating as to what kind of a report they would make, what Congress would do with the acts of the Legislature, and who would be the next President. One prominent politician, who is a slaveholder, could plainly see two clouds in the political heavens, both of which were destructive of his interest. One was that if PIERCE was nominated at the Cincinnati Convention, the Republican candidate would be elected our next President. If PIERCE was not nominated, he and his friends would use their influence to get an act through Congress, admitting Kansas into the Union with a Free State Constitution, and PIERCE would certainly sign such an act to revenge himself upon the South; and so the gentleman talked, and doubtless so he feels. WHITFIELD has told them that everything the Missourians had done so far was very injurious to their best interests as a Slave State, and they must not invade Kansas again. Must be better boys for the future, or Slavery would speedily come to an end.

The Commissioners are expected at Leavenworth day after to-morrow.

I must go to Lawrence to-night. Yours,

KANSAS.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

We have received from one of the company of Kansas emigrants, who recently passed through this City, a letter, dated "Missouri River, steamboat *Polar Star*, April 16." Mr. S. N. WOOD proceeded to St. Louis by railroad, and there arranged with the *Polar Star* to receive the company directly on their arrival, and proceeded at once, Kansas-ward. The letter before us says: "Our party is in good spirits, and well satisfied. We shall leave the *Polar Star* with feelings of regret, for no effort has been spared by the officers to make our trip pleasant, and the Captain assures us that Northern travelers shall receive the same attention on his boat as those from the South." This Kansas company had been joined by recruits from Illinois, and was one hundred and fifty strong. The trip had been a rapid one, and at the date of our correspondent's letter, the *Polar Star* was within one day's run of Kansas. *Cincinnati Commercial.*

KANSAS MEETING IN CHICAGO.

There was a spirited meeting last evening in South Market Hall, L. C. P. FREER, Presiding, and J. W. VAUGHOP, Secretary. It was eloquently addressed by I. N. ARNOLD, Esq., of Chicago, and G. W. BROWN, Editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, Kansas. The latter gentleman read a letter received yesterday, and dated Lawrence, April 15, stating that the emigration was very large, filling every place, public and private, and, also, that a large company had just arrived from New-England with five pieces of cannon and an abundant supply of Sharpe's rifles. This information was received with deafening applause. *Chicago Trib.*, 23d.

PRO-SLAVERY MEN LEAVING KANSAS.

A fact, ominous of the decay of the Pro-Slavery faction, is that many of the prominent men who have been active and efficient agents in the many outrages which have made that party notorious, are abandoning Kansas and returning to Missouri, where is a better field for their operations, and greater security for their property. One man who a year ago was the general of the Pro-Slavery forces in this vicinity, has sold his claim which cost him altogether not less than $1,500, for $350. Another man who has claimed a number of slaves, is preparing to leave this "Abolition State," but one of his negroes refuses to go with him. TOM came to Kansas to establish the "divine institution," and help to make this a Slave State—and he is not to be frightened by the Abolitionists—and declares his intention to stay here, let his master go where he will. Good pluck he has, and shows that he is true to his principles. This is spunk that will manifest itself in many of those who are sent here to maintain appearances. When wishing to return, as they soon will, they will find that they have no law by which they can force their slaves back into bondage.—*Kansas Free State.*

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

A party of about one hundred and twenty Alabamians, led by Capt. W. W. LUCAS, arrived yesterday morning *en route* for Kansas, and will leave this afternoon on the *David Tatum*. They comprise young and old men, and families who go to Kansas to make it their home. This is the advanced guard of Capt. L. BUFORD's company, which we are informed will be here to-day or to-morrow.

Speaking of the latter party, the Mobile *Tribune* of the 10th says:

The steamboat *Messenger* brought down yesterday two hundred and sixty Kansas emigrants, led by Major JEFFERSON BUFORD. They are of the right stuff for the Kansas latitude. Most of them are young, vigorous men, and look as if they could send a rifle-ball through a bird's eye at a hundred paces.

Some of them had banners, and most, if not all, of those from this State had each a ribbon on his breast, with this motto: "Alabamians for Kansas—Bibles instead of rifles."—*St. Louis Republican*, 21st.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Apparent Peace—Secret War—The Moderados Schemes for a Coup d'Etat—The Influence of Louis Napoleon—Lord Howden The Influence of the Democratic Party—Position of O'Donnell—Esparters—The Struggle

ODD FELLOWS AT CINCINNATI.

GRAND NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

Imposing Procession—Street Decorations—The Oration and Exercises of the Day.

The Cincinnati papers give glowing accounts of the celebration in that city, on the 22d inst., of the thirty-seventh anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United States. In conducting and carrying out the celebration, says the Cincinnati Times, "the Odd Fellows of Cincinnati have acted in a most liberal spirit. They have extended invitations generally to the fraternity throughout the entire Union, and have made the most ample arrangements for the accommodation of visiting brethren. For several weeks back, Committees have been laboriously, but in the true spirit of Odd Fellowship, silently at work preparing for the event, and fully determined that the demonstration shall in every way be creditable to the Metropolis of the West, and the Order of this city."

Nearly every State in the Union is said to have been represented. Among the Brethren present was the Venerable THOMAS WILEY, Esq., one of the first founders of the Order in the United States accompanied by a large delegation from Baltimore. WM. ELLISON, Esq., of Massachusetts, Grand Sire of the Order, was also present. The demonstration also attracted to the city thousands of visitors. We take, from the Cincinnati *Columbian* the following description of the

PROCESSION.

At an early hour yesterday morning the streets of the city resounded with the tread of hundreds of men hastening to their places of rendesvous, ready for joining the great object of the day's interest—the procession. During the previous day and throughout the night, every arrival of boats and cars brought in multitudes of strangers. The various hotels of the city were filled to overflowing. At 9 o'clock the various assemblages met at their lodges and various places of assembly, from whence they proceeded to the place appointed them in the procession.

It was 10 o'clock when the vast body began to move. How shall we describe one of the grandest processions that ever graced the streets of Cincinnati? We cannot describe it so as to be even faintly appreciated by those who did not witness the imposing spectacle; all we can do is to bring a brick as a specimen—what an adequate idea will it give of the whole building?

About 10 o'clock the procession began to move from Seventh-street, the commencement of the train, in the direction of Vine-street, down which they passed by Sixth to Broadway. At the corner of Sixth and Walnut a magnificent arch, so carved as to form a pedestal in the centre, from which proudly floated the national stars and stripes, stretched diagonally from corners, with smaller arches over the sidewalks, also arranged diagonally in a line with the main arch. The arch has the names of the various lodges meeting in the adjoining building, the Magnolia Hall. On the centre are the letters F. L. T., with three links of a chain, signifying "Friendship, Love and Truth."

At night the whole arch was splendidly illuminated with gas, showing the various designs in a strikingly beautiful manner. At the base of the flag-staff was placed a beautiful fountain elegantly trimmed with evergreen. It was placed there by the Crystal Fount Lodge, and offered its cool and flowing waters to the thousands of passers by. The Magnolia building was elegantly decorated with flags.

The procession moved down Broadway to the river and up Main to Third, where it passed the *Columbian* office, which was reached precisely at 11¼ o'clock. The sight of the multitude passing, arrayed in gorgeous paraphernalia, bearing splendid banners and the mysterious looking insignia of the order, accompanied by carriages and horses, and even the stately elephant, all looked glorious in the bright sunlight, and led the spectator to inquire whether the barbaric display of Babylon and the long passed glories of Eastern "armies with banners," could rival so imposing a sight?

Space will not allow us to describe the procession at length—we can only notice some of the most striking features. First came on horseback the Grand Marshal of the day, JOSEPH S. MAYOR, Esq., with his assistants, followed by various Lodges, in splendid regalia, having a banner with the motto, "In God is our Trust."

Further on passed a car with the motto, "Our Orphans." It was filled with girls, dressed in white—circlets of white roses were around their heads, and pink scarfs passed over the shoulder. On this car were three young ladies who attracted especial attention. All were dressed in white, but the first had a white scarf, and white ribbands streaming from her flowing ringlets. She represented Faith, and carried a Bible.

The second, with pink scarf and ribbons, supported an anchor, and represented Hope. The third were a blue scarf and ribbons; she bore a cornucopia, and gracefully represented Charity. The car was drawn by six white horses, whose heads were trimmed with white and read feathers and small flags. The canopy of the car was surmounted with a stuffed white eagle. The wheels were draped in tri-colors. The motto on this car was: "Grateful to Our Creator—Faithful to Our Country—Fraternal to Our Fellow Man." The front of the car was ornamented with the painting of a large eye.

The next car was of beautiful design, it was trimmed with blue and tastefully ornamented with evergreens and flowers. An altar upon which lay the lamb of sacrifice with fleecy coat, stood in the centre of the platform. The driver and two boys were arrayed in cocked hats, purple vests coats and yellow breeches. Behind the altar a beautiful young lady represented patriotism, she was dressed in blue and white, and supported by two sweet little girls elegantly attired. An Indian with his quiver on his back stood by their side leaning on his bow.

Afterward came the car of the Maketewah Encampment No. 32, with the motto, "The Bible is our guide." The driver was in Turkish costume, scarlet robe, turban and loose flowing pantaloons. In front of the platform stood a temple inclosing beautiful growing shrubs and flowers. In the rear of the temple was an altar on which lay a Bible; behind the altar stood a plain black tent, in which was sitting the Grand High Priest in flowing robes and triple tiara, upon which was a plate with the inscription in Hebrew characters, "*Kadesh Layehowa*"—Holiness to the Lord. He was supported by two knights in brass breast plates and helmets. The car was splendidly trimmed with purple velvet sprinkled with golden stars. The platform was surmounted with a handsome palisade.

The next noticeable feature was two Moors on horseback, who acted as *avant courriers* to an immense elephant that strode on with stately steps. It was confidently rumored among the crowd that the creature had been taught to make the Odd Fellow's sign with its trunk, and was frequently engaged in that act during the procession. It certainly looked the oddest fellow in the procession, for its fellow was not there. The elephant was foliowed by two persons on horseback, one representing a Chinese, and the other, with his corduroy breeches, John Bull.

Soon after succeeded a car that attracted great attention. It had a scarlet canopy of graceful shape, beneath was the top of a well, beside which stood a fair and beauteous daughter of Rebecca, with a pitcher in her hand of ancient shape, resting upon the mouth of the well; she was clad in a Jewish robe of scarlet stuff. Rebecca was represented by Miss LAURA PETERS. In front of the canopy or temple stood three girls in the characters of "Friendship, Love and Truth;" behind it the text, "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb," &c., was illustrated by appropriate figures of stuffed animals, a little child standing as their leader.

More lodges succeeded, containing dignitaries of the order, then bands and banners. The Newport and Covington lodges appeared to much advantage at this part of the procession. A car containing a black tent, in which was seated a High Priest with the conical cap of the Copts, surrounded with outlandish-looking attendants followed, the horses of the car being led by negroes. Next came carriages containing ladies belonging to the Daughters of Rebecca, followed by the car of Rebecca Degree, with the motto: "Benevolent Society of the Daughters of Rebecca." In the centre of the platform stood a pillar covered with pink velvet, surmounted by the motto "The Pillar of our Order."

A banner suspended near the pillar, portrayed Rebecca and the steward at the well. The car was filled with little children,—the girls were dressed in white, with red and white roses encircling their heads; the boys were in pink-striped shirts and straw hats. The group was a very pleasing one.

The Relief Committee of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport followed, and then came a car that attracted considerable notice. On the platform was a triangular temple, supported by three pillars. The sides of the temple bore the mottoes, "Educate the Orphan—Visit the Sick—Bury the Dead." Beneath the temple stood a triangular altar, supported by three lovely young ladies, representing "Friendship, Love and Truth," with rich clustering ringlets falling upon their shoulders.

They were dressed in white, with scarfs and flowers encircling their heads, which were also decorated with ribbons fluttering in the breeze. In the rear, on each side, stood a coffin. Above the altar, suspended amid flowers, was a bird. The classic scholar will understand more in the arrangment of this car than we have space to describe. The car was drawn by four black horses, each led by a negro. The motto was, "In God we trust."

Eighteen or twenty carriages containing ladies and officers of the order succeeded, and "the wondrous sight was o'er." It was then 12¼ o'clock, the procession having occupied exactly three-quarters of an hour in passing.

In the procession were 8 cars, 10 banners, 11 bands of music, and 1 elephant.

On Western-row, below Fifth-street, T. F. BAKER had a handsome tent of flags and tri-colors raised upon a flat roof. It was filled with the wives and children of his workmen. The little girls were beautifully dressed in white, with scarfs and turbans, each having a flag in her hand.

At the corner of Eighth and Western-row, a splendid arch spanned the street from GORDON'S drug store. It was ornamented with evergreens and flags, and bore the mottoes, "Welcome Brothers," "Our Country and the Union." The spectators at windows and balconies, at this point of the route, especially ladies, was very great.

The corner of Fourteenth and Vine was ornamented with flags, and a line with streamers and rosettes tastefully disposed, was suspended across the street. The corner of Main and Thirteenth was finely decorated with flags, as also were many other locations we have not opportunity to mention, though we ought not to omit the People's Theatre, which was profusely decorated. Court, near Main, was crossed by a plain, neat arch.

A careful counting shows that the number of persons in the procession was upward of four thousand.

THE ORATION.

At the conclusion of the procession the multitude poured into Van Amburgh's Circus. A glittering audience they made in their rich regalia. After music by Mentor's Band, an ode was sung by the whole, and a fervent, devotional prayer was offered by Rev. H. FIFFA, of the Eagle Lodge, of the Methodist Church, who fervently imglored heaven's blessing upon the Order, and prayed that it might be made a blessing to our country and to the world. A chorus was then sung, and Rev. J. D. WILLIAMSON, of the Magnolia Lodge, delivered the oration, of which we have taken full notes, but which we can only glance at from want of space.

The Rev. gentleman said man had, at an early age, become aware of the power accruing from union, but that power was used by them for evil, usually in war. A later age discovered in it a means of benevolence and improvement. Odd Fellowship was an instance of it; in that order 900,600 men, with a yearly revenue of one and a half millions, were devoted to the work of advancing friendship, love and truth; of visiting the sick, comforting the widow, supporting the widow and the fatherless, sheltering the stranger and burying the dead.

Odd Fellowship has a conservative influence, when men meet by the sick bed and the grave, with such purposes as Odd Fellows meet, feelings will arise that surmount the prejudices of nations, party and sect, the common bond of holy charity will comprehend them all. So strong is this influence, that if ever evil hands should, in earnest, be employed in dissevering our glorious Union, the Odd Fellows would be found the last to quit the tie that binds this great people into one nation.

The address was an excellent one. It was not a harangue of inflated assertions, but a cogent, persuasive, well measured argument. The speaker introduced to the meeting the venerable Past Grand Sire WILDEY, the founder of Odd Fellowship in the United States. He was received with animated cheering. Brothers ELLIOTTSON, present Grand Sire of the United States, and STICKNEW, Grand Master of the Order in Ohio, were also presented.

A chorus was sung, and the Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE pronounced the benediction.

Nine cheers were given for VAN AMBURGH for the use of his circus and horses at a time when seven or eight hundred dollars might have been realized by the usual afternoon performances. A benefit was tendered him on Saturday. FERD. HUNT, Esq., the gentlemanly agent of Mr. VAN AMBURGH, explained that Mr. VAN A. had not desired a return in the way of a benefit or otherwise. He was an Odd Fellow and had simply acted as such without expectation or desire of any other reward than doing his duty to his brethren.

The assembly then dispersed to prepare for the feasts, banquets and balls of the evening.

Dreadful Destitution.

From the National Intelligencer.

Of all the distressing accounts of human suffering which occasionally reach our happy shores from other parts of the world, we have not for a long time read one so afflicting as that given below of the famished and perishing condition of the inhabitants of the Cape Verde Islands. The account we insert is contained in a letter from a highly respectable officer of the American Navy to his friend in Washington, and therefore may be fully credited. Since the famine in Ireland we have read of no calamity so sweeping and terrible.

U. S. SHIP JAMESTOWN,
PORT PRAYA, CAPE VERDE, March 8, 1856.

I have spoken in former letters of the starving condition of these islanders. The scarcity of rain and consequent shortness of the crops for the last three years, have produced a famine of which from five to six thousand out of a population of one hundred and twenty thousand have already died. Of the twelve or thirteen islands, the famine has thus far been confined chiefly to St. Antonio, St. Nicholas, St. Vincent, and Sal. Three thousand persons have come from the neighboring islands to this, (St. Jago,) which is the most productive. The Governor, a most excellent and energetic man, is doing every thing in his power for these miserable people. He sends small vessels, as he can raise the means to do so, to the coast of Africa for grain, which he distributes with the strictest economy to the destitute. He has visited our ship several times, and, as he speaks French extremely well, it has fallen to my lot to be the interpreter. He came to-day, in company with the Bishop, to thank the Commodore for his kindness in having gone, ten days ago, to the Island of Brava to bring the Bishop, whose presence here as President of the Council he strongly desired, in order to allay discontent and to satisfy the people with the measures that he has been obliged to pursue in the present emergency. He tells me that what ever money he can collect he sends to the coast of Africa and elsewhere for grain, which he distributes in such a way as to avoid monopoly. He has nearly exhausted his resources. He thinks that he will be able to keep starvation in check until July, after which, unless provisions are sent from Europe and America, twenty thousand persons, *at the least calculation*, will starve to death between then and December; and the crop in December will depend upon the rain in the meantime. The islanders, he says, who have been looking to him for bread, do not know, as he does, the terrible calamity that awaits them. In 1832 thirty or forty vessels came from the United States with provisions. With half that amount now the Governor could, he says, prevent all starvation.

He has made a full statement of the subject to his own Government, and will draw up another, which the Commodore will forward to the Government at Washington. Moreover, on our suggestion, the Bishop will address a communication to Archbishop HUGHES, as also to the Archbishops in London and Paris.

So distressing is the condition of these poor people, as pictured to me to-day by the Governor, that under the feelings that his narrative has awakened, I devote my letter to this subject. It is not probable that the communications of the Governor and Bishop will be ready for the *Zeno* on Monday morning. They may not, therefore, reach the United States until weeks after this does; otherwise I should not care to anticipate them. These islands can be of little (if any) advantage to Portugal. There are more people here than can live, or than do live, on the produce of the soil. They had, therefore, better abandon some, if not all, of the islands, shipping the inhabitants to Brazil. Even in this island, the largest and best, the water has almost given out; so that should the drought continue, our squadron will not be able to water here. Where provisions and money were sent years ago from the United States to Madeira, the donors complained, and justly, of the disposition made of them by the authorities. A similar misappropriation of charity would be avoided in the present instance by making Mr. MORSE, our Consul here, the consignee to receive the provisions, which would then be sure to reach their proper destination, as they would then, in turned over to the Governor, who would direct and supervise the distribution, as he now does that of all the provisions that he imports. The revenues of the islands he devotes to the purchase of provisions, instead of sending them to the Home Government. His own salary (8,000) he has not touched during the two and a half years of his Governorship, though he is, as Mr. MORSE tells us, very poor, dressing very plainly and living with great frugality. The crumbs that fall from the wealthy tables of Philadelphia and New-York would more than fatten these 120,000 islanders.

Mount Vernon Most Positively not for Sale.

From the National Intelligencer.

MOUNT VERNON, Friday, April 14, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to the misapprehensions that appear to exist in different parts of the country respecting the sale of Mount Vernon.

Will you permit me, through the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, to make the following statement, which, I think, will conduce to a proper understanding of the matter?

Mount Vernon has never, in the true sense of the term, been for sale. Since it has been in my possession I have, at various times, in reply to the inquiries of persons connected with the Governments of the United States and the State of Virginia, informed them that only the United States or Virginia, if either desired it, could obtain possession of Mount Vernon.

The propoeition to purchase Mount Vernon by the United States has, as I understand, been brought before Congress upon more than one occasion, without any definite action in relation to the subject having taken place. It seemed reasonable, then, to conclude that the United States did not wish to acquire the property.

The late Governor of Virginia twice recommended to the General Assembly of the State the purchase of Mount Vernon by Virginia. In the first instance the committee appointed in the House of Delegates to inquire into the subject made no report. Upon the second occasion the committee reported, and the Legislature passed a bill respecting the purchase of Mount Vernon, which both were informed beforehand I would not accept, because it was not in accordance with the terms on which I had informed the Governor, in reply to his application, that the State could obtain the property. It now became evident that the State of Virginia did not wish to purchase Mount Vernon.

Thus, *the only parties to whom I would sell the property having in effect declined to purchase*, but one answer could be returned to the almost endless inquiries addressed to me upon the subject, namely, that Mount Vernon was *not for sale*.

I am, gentleman, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

Tolla, a Tale of Modern Rome, translated from the French of EDMOND ABOUT, (who has been accused of plagiarism because he wrote on actual occurrences, which the fatner of the heroine threw into narrative form,) is a charming love-story, exhibiting the lights and shades of life as it exists at this day in Rome. There is truthfulness, as well as pathos, in this tale, which has run through we do not know how many editions in Paris. (Boston: WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL.)

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of April to the 26th day of April, 1856: Men, 83; women, 55; boys, 128; girls, 106—total, 372. Adults, 186; children, 186. Males, 211; females, 161; colored persons, 21.

DISEASES:

Albumen Bright's Disease Kid's.	1	Dropsy	7
Anæmia	1	Dropsy in chest	3
Apoplexy	4	Dropsy in head	13
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in ovaries	1
Bleeding, bow'a.	3	Drownded	1
Bleeding, lungs.	1	Dysentery	6
Bleeding, womb.	2	Enlarg'nt, heart	1
Bowels, dis. of.	1	Epilepsy	2
Brain, dis. of.	1	Erysipelas	2
Bronchitis	5	Fever	1
Cancer	2	Fever, gastric	1
Cancer, stomach	2	Fever, scarlet	30
Cancer, womb	1	Fever, typhoid	5
Carbuncles	2	Fever, typhus	7
Casualties	4	Heart, disease of	8
Cholera Infan'm	2	Hooping cough	4
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Inflam. bowels	5
Comp. of Brain	7	Inflam. brain	7
Concus'n Brain	1	Inflam. heart	1
Cong. of Bowels	1	Inflam. kidneys	1
Cong. of brain	3	Inflam. lungs	20
Cong. of lungs	5	Inflam. stomach	1
Consumption	52	Inflam. throat	4
Convul'ns, infant	30	Influenza	1
Croup	5	Intemperance	1
Debility infant	6	Intussusception of intestines	1
Diarrhœa	8	Kidneys, dis. of	1
		Killed or mur'd, (by shooting)	1
		Liver, disease of	3
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, inf.	17
		Measles	5
		Morti'n lungs	1
		Mumps	1
		Neuralgia	1
		Old age	6
		Ossificat'n heart	1
		Palsy	1
		Poison, (by oil of tansey)	1
		Premature birth	8
		Rupture of womb	1
		Scrofula	2
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	14
		Still'born	27
		Teething	1
		Ulceration of the bones, (temp'l)	1
		Unknown, (not stated)	2
		Unk'n to Jury	1
Total			372

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	1	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	53
Brain and nerves	66	Uncertain seat and general fevers	80
Generative organs	5	Unknown	3
Heart and blood vessels	12	Urinary Organs	3
Lungs, throat, &c.	106		
Old age	6	Total	372
Skin, &c., and erup'e fever	53		
Stillborn and prem'e birth	35		

Of which 9 were from violent causes.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 107; 1 to 2 years, 48; 2 to 5 years, 55; 5 to 10 years, 13; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 6; 20 to 25 years, 15; 25 to 30 years, 14; 30 to 40 years, 34; 40 to 50 years, 26; 50 to 60 years, 18; 60 to 70 years, 15; 70 to 80 years, 6; 80 to 90 years, 2; 90 to 100 years, 3; 100 and upwards, 2; Unknown, 4. Total—372.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 7; France, 2; ; Germany, 25; Ireland, 60; Italy, 1; United States, 275; Wales, 1. Total, 372.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 3; Colored Home Hospital, 6; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 10. Total, 28.

WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	12	IX.	13	XVII.	34
II.	1	X.	34	XVIII.	21
III.	4	XI.	34	XIX.	7
IV.	15	XII.	16	XX.	18
V.	19	XIII.	19	XXI.	16
VI.	12	XIV.	12	XXII.	20
VII.	25	XV.	13		
VIII.	18	XVI.	17	Total	372

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 26, 1856.

A Shaker Candidate.

Upon the good old medical principle of being "well shaken before taken," we presume Mayor WOOD and his Democratic friends have been preparing Mr. BUCHANAN for being taken at the June Convention by the shaking process to which they subjected him at the City Hall. However necessary the application, it was by no means pleasant, and we understand that two of the distinguished candidate's fingers are at present laid up, and another is in most delicate condition. We should have thought that experience might have told some of the company that one good shake from BRANCH was as much as most men could endure. Could not a shaking machine be invented, or a candidate allowed to carry with him some half-dozen *Shakers!*

Politicians not Subject to Arrest.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last evening when I returned from my place of business while passing through Grand-street I heard an alarming noise. Repairing to the spot in Ridge-street, I found a man well dressed and of gentlemanly appearance, beating an "Italian Organ Grinder" in a most brutal and horrible manner with a Bengal cane, kicking him severely and damaging his organ. I inquired the reason of his conduct, but instead of explanation he threatened to serve me the same. By this time quite a crowd had collected, and an officer making his appearance, checked further violence. The only excuse the brute offered for his inhuman treatment was, that "he did not want those Italians around his premises." I requested the officer to arrest him, and offered to prefer a charge against him, but the officer refused most positively to comply, as "he would be discharged again within half an hour." How could that be? "Well," resumed the policeman, "he is one of the head politicians of this Ward, and we can do nothing with him." Thus the wretch went unpunished for his brutal assault upon an innocent man, because he was a politician. J. S.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7 to 17.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos 246, 363, 364, 375, 337, 339, 387, 206, 289, 250, 342, 325, 329, 72, 392, 386, 391, 394 to 413, 415, 416, 418, 420, 421. There will be forty causes put on the Calendar every day this week.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 74, 281, 142, 149, 160, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 173, 174, 176 to 180, 216, 181, 182.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before George T. Bette, Esq., U. S. C.

Mary Kelly and Ellen Cunningham were charged with passing two counterfeit half dollars, and on the evidence fully committed for trial.

In re. the ship Ocean Bird.—This vessel was libeled for supplies, but left her wharf with an officer on board with the intention apparently on the part of the master to get into another district. A steamboat was chartered and sent in pursuit.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present all the Judges but Judge Duer.

Barret Ames vs. *John D. Huribut*—Order of arrest discharged and stipulation that no suit be brought.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Duer.

Robert L. Tilton vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company*—The defendants, with other Companies, insured the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., of the plaintiff, who is in the clothing business at No. 140 Fulton-street.

The plaintiff alleges that the property insured was so far damaged by a fire which occurred on the 5th of February, 1855, as to make the proportion which the defendants are bound to pay upwards of $900.

The contest was mainly upon the facts; but the question was raised whether in case the goods were stolen at the fire, the defendants were liable.

The Judge ruled that they were, and directed the Jury, in case they found for the plaintiff, to answer the special question, whether the goods were destroyed by the fire or stolen at it.

They found for the plaintiff $900. And in answer to the special question said they were unable to tell.

Stillwell & Swain and D. D. Field for plaintiff. Wakeman & Latting and E. W. Stoughton for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Andrews vs. *Dreyfous and wife.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to withdraw it and answer on payment of costs.

Waudle vs. *Turner et al.*—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to withdraw it and answer in ten days, or payment of costs.

Cowley vs. *Clark.*—Demurrers sustained; plaintiff may amend, as advised, on payment of costs of a single demurrer.

Gilbert vs. *Thompson and wife.*—The lessee is entitled to a new lease at the rent provided therefor, or to be paid for the value of the buildings; to ascertain such rent and value a reference will be ordered.

Ex Sykes by, &c., vs. *the Accessory Transit Company.*—Defendant may answer on payment of costs of demurrer.

D. Ackland, Executrix, &c., vs. *The Pacific Fire Insurance Company.*—All the facts stated in the complaint may be true, and yet it may be true that defendant was never liable to pay anything to unity on account of any policy of insurance executed to him by the defendant on the said stock of goods. Demurrer sustained.

Griffin vs. *Byrne et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, to be settled on notice to the attorneys of the several defendants.

Halstead vs. *Halstead.*—Motion denied on the ground that the defendant is under no obligation, legal or moral, to support the person whose maintenance adds to plaintiff's expenses, and that increasing the alimony is, in effect, compelling defendant to support such third person as plaintiff may permit to eat up her own estate.

Labitas vs. *Williams.*—Motion granted.

Pratt vs. *Boyd.*—Motion denied, with liberty to renew it

Tezier vs. *Gowen.*—Motion to set aside orders, as irregular, denied, with $5 costs.

Harpel vs. *Laurence.*—Judgment that defendant acknowledge satisfaction of the mortgage, each party to pay his own costs.

The Independent Mutual Insurance Co. vs. *J. & J. Howard and the Australian Steamship Co.*—Judgment for the plaintiffs on their demurrer to defendants' counterclaim. It does not state facts enough to constitute a course of action in favor of any one against any body.

Rowland vs. *Phalen et al.*—First suit. Judgment for plaintiff on all the demurrers, except that to the fourth cause of action, and on that in favor of the defendants.

In the other three actions judgment for plaintiff on the demurrers, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Springsted vs. *Lowber et al.*—Motion for a new trial denied.

Green vs. *Corser.*—Same.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The following decisions were made by his Honor Judge INGRAHAM:

William Brandy vs. *James F. Malcolm.*—Motion to set aside and vacate judgment granted.

James A. Renaud vs. *Jacob Dupuy.*—Motion to strike out demurrer as frivolous denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Rossiter vs. *John F. Hodges.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

H. C. M. Browning vs. *Sophia M. Browning.*—Order of reference.

John E. Lockwood vs. *Alexander Eagleson.*—Motion to set aside default granted, on payment of costs.

Addington Reed vs. *Nicholas R. Oakley.*—Motion to strike out the last defence of answer granted, $10 costs to abide event.

James Jay, President of Citizens' Bank, vs. *Louis Gevacchio.*—Order granting defendant leave to answer.

James Stoltz vs. *Roof & Martin.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

NEW JERSEY.

Special Election.

The Special election held in the First Ward of Jersey City on Thursday for an Alderman in place of JOHN GRIFFITH, resigned, resulted in the reelection of Alderman JAMES E. DAVENPORT. He received 150 votes, and D. S. SPICKLER 117.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

SATURDAY, April 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quite scarce and now held at $6 37½@$6 50 for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs., but they are very lightly dealt in.

COFFEE—Exhibits no new features, the sales since our last comprising about 400 pkgs. Java at 16c.; 15 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c.@13¾c.; 250 Laguayra and 1,879 Jamaica on private terms; 1,500 Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and some St. Domingo at 12¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is tolerably brisk, and prices favor factors. The sales since our last comprise about 3,5 0 bales, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Upland Middlings 11¾c.@11¾c. for Orleans, &c.; and proportionate rates for other varieties ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues in a depressed condition. The inquiry is very large, while holders are anxious to sell. Prices are on the decline. The sales since our last have been confined to about 7,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00 @$5 50
Ordinary State	5 62½@ 5 75
Straight State	5 75 @ 5 87½
Favorite and Extra State	5 87½@ 6 25
Common to good Michigan	5 50 @ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 62½@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio	5 62½@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 75 @ 6 12½
Fancy Ohio	6 00 @ 6 25
Extra Michigan	6 00 @ 8 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	6 25 @ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	6 37½ @ 6 62½
Extra Genesee	6 75 @ 9 00
Extra Missouri	7 25 @10 00

Canadian remains in limited demand at drooping prices—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $5 15@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is plenty and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 1,5.. bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $6 62½@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $4@$5 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, $3 37½ for Baltimore, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, but is 2c @3c ₱ bushel cheaper, with sales since our last of about 9,500 bushels Southern at $1 75 for white, and $1 60 for red, ₱ bushel. About 8,400 bushels Rye changed hands at 90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Sales of 1,700 bushels Barley Malt transpired on private terms. Oats are freely offered, and are in but moderate demand at 36c.@40c. for State; 41c.@43c. for Ohio, and 44c.@46c. for Chicago. ₱ bushel. Corn is more active, though otherwise unchanged; the sales since our last consisting of 47,000 bushels at 58c.@62c. for very poor to good mixed Southern; 64c.@65c. for Jersey yellow, and mixed western, and 61c.@62½c. for white and yellow Southern ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 600 bales River transpired at 70c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL states that "the transactions this week have been to a moderate extent, including most of the Orinoco and Porto Cabello Hides, but at a decline of ½c. ₱ lb. since my last report, and fully 1c. from the highest prices obtained. The balance of the Orinoco have been stored, the holders refusing to sell at current rates. The Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande are held at full prices. Common Hides or all descriptions may be considered 1c.@1½c. ₱ lb. lower. The receipts have been to a fair extent, consisting mostly of the better class of Hides, of which the market is better supplied than at any time this year. The receipts this week have been 19,614 from Foreign ports, as follows: 10,376 Rio Grande, ₱ *Annie*; 2,274 Buenos Ayres, ₱ *Starlight*; 4,696 Porto Cabello, ₱ *F. S. Casanova* and *F. Rowell*; 2,017 Savanilla and Carthagena, ₱ *Robert Wing*, *Monseratte* and *Putnam*; 150 from Maracaibo; 84 from Curacoa; 73 West Indies and 740 Buffalo Hides, from Singapore, and 11,474 Coastwise, making in all a total of 31,088 Ox and Cow Hides and 740 Buffalo Hides.

Sales are: 3,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs. at 27c. 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, 21½ lbs., at 26¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs. at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,320 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,100 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,400 dry La Guayra, 18½ lbs., part at 22c., 6 months, as they run; 7,000 dry Porto Cabello, (here and in Philadelphia,) 23½ lbs., part at 22c, 6 months rejecting water damaged; 400 dry Texas 20 lbs., at 18½c., usual selection, cash less 4 ₱ cent; 1,500 dry St. Domingo, on private terms; 290 wet salted Texas, 56 lbs., at 10c., cash less 4 ₱ cent; 124 wet salted Texas Kips, 19 lbs., at 11½c., cash less 4 ₱ cent. 1100 bales Rio Grande, 6 months, (to arrive,) at 7c., 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Mary Broughton*, from Buenos Ayres, with 14,000 hides; the *Warren Goddard*, from Montevideo, with 14,000 hides; the *Elizabeth*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *T. B. Watson*, from Porto Cabello, with 5,000 hides; the *Tennessee*, from Porto Cabello, with 6,000 hides; the *Rogelin*, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 83,800, as follows: 17,360 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 19,0.0 dry Rio Grande; 6,400 dry Orinoco; 4,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 1,600 dry Maracaibo; 2,000 dry Savanilla; 3,000 dry Mexican; 500 dry St. Domingo; 5,000 dry West India, Bourbon, &c.; 600 dry Sand Juan; 870 dry Sandwich Islands; 360 dry Honduras; 800 dry California; 1,000 salted California Hides and Kips; 970 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande.

HOPS—There were 20 bales taken at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Some 60 tons Scotch Pig were obtained at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in request, and are worth $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Quiet at old rates.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that the receipts still continue entirely inadequate to the demand, leaving a very meagre stock on hand—scarcely equal to two days' average sales. There never was a time in the memory of the oldest dealer in the United States when the receipts of Leather this season, owing to the long and severe Winter, but the receipts may soon be expected to be more liberal. The Eastern, as well as all the Boot and Shoe manufacturers, are almost entirely bare of stock, and any falling off in the demand cannot be expected very soon, as the Boot and Shoe trade was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. Prices are in most cases fully maintained for prime qualities, though in some instances slight concessions have been submitted to. Oak is in good demand, and commands full prices.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	35,300	7,150
Sales	37,600	6,900
Stock	13,400	3,850

We quote: Oak Slaughter, and salted, Good Light, 34c @ 36c.; do. do. middle, 34c.@35c.; do. do. heavy, 32c.@33c.; do. Spanish do. all weights, 30c @32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25½c @26c.; do. do. middle, 26c.@26½c.; do. do. heavy, 22c.@24c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 24½c.@25c.; do. do. good middle, 23c.@25½c.; do. do. good heavy, 21c.@22c.; do. do. and B. A. damaged, all weights, 20c.@22½c.; do. do. poor do., 12c @15c.; do. slaughter, in rough, 23½c.@29c. On 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is quiet yet steady, at $1 for Common, and $1 37½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—There have been 400 bbls. New-Orleans sold,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1860.

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Senator Douglas and Col. Lane.

Upon another page we publish a letter from Senator DOUGLAS, concerning a demand made upon him by Col. J. H. LANE of Kansas, for an explanation of language he had used in debate.

The history of this affair is as follows: On the 8th inst. a memorial was presented to the Senate by Gen. CASS, purporting to be signed by the members elect of the Kansas (Free State) Legislature. On the 9th it was alleged that the signatures could not be genuine, inasmuch as they were all written in one hand. The memorial was accordingly rejected. Subsequently Col. LANE sent in to the Senate a petition, accompanied by the *original* memorial of which the one previously presented was alleged to be a copy. This was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which Mr. DOUGLAS was Chairman. Upon examination Mr. DOUGLAS found, as he alleges, that, instead of being a copy, the original had been greatly and materially altered; and upon that statement it was again rejected.

On the 18th, Col. LANE addressed to Mr. DOUGLAS a letter, (subsequently embodied in his Card, published in the TIMES of Friday last,) reminding him that, previous to his report, in conversation he had told Mr. DOUGLAS that "he was the reviser of the memorial," and that it "was prepared under his direction in conformity with the authority vested in him:"—and complaining that Mr. DOUGLAS, after this frank explanation, should still have repeated his charge that the memorial had been essentially and materially altered since its signature. Col. LANE therefore asks of him "such an explanation of his language upon that occasion as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of his action or motive in connection with that memorial." This letter was handed to Senator DOUGLAS by Hon. C. R. WATSON. The letter which we publish this morning was written by Mr. DOUGLAS to Mr. WATSON in reply to Col. LANE,—or rather for the purpose of explaining to Mr. W. why he could not comply with Col. LANE's demand. Accompanying the letter is a note from several gentlemen, designed to sustain Mr. DOUGLAS in not having regarded and treated Col. LANE's letter as a challenge to fight a duel.

Col. LANE, upon hearing of this letter and its contents, published a Card, which was given in the TIMES of Friday last, denouncing Mr. DOUGLAS as a coward and charging him also with having betrayed the confidence of private friendship. The only reply Mr. DOUGLAS makes to this, is the publication of the letter to which Col. LANE alludes.

So far as this is a personal controversy, we have no hesitation in saying that Senator DOUGLAS has the best of it. As to the alterations in the memorial, we can express no opinion, because we know nothing of the facts except from the statements of the respective parties. Mr. DOUGLAS alleges that they were material,—that in the original memorial the signers denied the right of Congress to organize a Territorial Government for Kansas—whereas, in the altered document, as presented, they were made explicitly to acknowledge it. Col. LANE does not deny this alleged alteration, but declares that all the changes were made by him "in conformity with the authority vested in him." It is not easy to suppose that he could have authority to *reverse* the principles professed by the signers of the memorial—but even if he had, the exercise of such an authority would be an act of very questionable propriety. Aside from this matter, we cannot agree with Col. LANE in attributing cowardice to Senator DOUGLAS, merely because he did not consider his letter a challenge. If Col. LANE designed to invite a hostile meeting, he should have been explicit. This mode of challenging *by inference*, adds fresh absurdity, (which it does not at all need,) to the system of duelling.

If the allegations in the letter of Mr. DOUGLAS are true, it must be confessed that Col. LANE has taken a very injudicious and unwarrantable course, in endeavoring to bring the wishes of the people of Kansas to the knowledge of the Senate. If they are not true, Col. LANE should lose no time in disproving them.

Nigger-Drivers and Nigger-Worshippers.

Blackguard epithets are not always an indication of a weak cause, for some men are so prone to blackguardism that they apply them indiscriminately even to their own injury; but it may be generally taken for granted when a man commences blackguarding his adversary that he is conscious of having the worst of the argument. It is for this reason that the opponents of Slavery extension should be rather gratified than vexed to find their adversaries making so free a use of scurrilous epithets in replying to the arguments of the Republicans. Black Republicans and Nigger-Worshippers are the favorite epithets of the opponents of freedom in Kansas, and some of the Republican papers have fallen into the error of replying to those blackguard epithets by calling the Douglas-Pierce men nigger-drivers. But where is the good of conducting a great controversy involving such grave issues as that now going on between the North and the South, by introducing the vulgar slang of those who, having nothing better to rely on, substitute blackguardism for argument? Nothing is easier than to call names, and those who most excel in the art of slangwhanging are not quite the people that a man with a decent regard for his character would care to imitate. It can do no harm to anybody to be called a Nigger-Worshipper, nor will the force of such an epithet be in the least degree weakened by flinging back in the face of those who utter such senseless gabble, the term of Nigger-Driver, as some of the Republican journals, we regret to see, are doing. Nothing could be more gratifying, we are persuaded, to the adversaries of freedom, than to provoke such replies. If fine words butter no parsnips, foul ones break no bones.

South Carolina and the Union.

We have once or twice called attention to a series of articles, in course of publication in the Charleston *Mercury*, in which a Dissolution of the Union is openly and ably advocated, as absolutely essential to the perpetuation of Slavery. The sixth number of the series is more elaborate and impressive than its predecessors. It commences with the position that, whenever two hostile forms of civilization are associated in political union, one of them must inevitably be absorbed by the other; and proceeds to say that, under the Federal Constitution, the South must eventually be swallowed up by the North. We quote:

"If there be any one phenomenon, which may be more clearly understood than any other which is presented by the developement of civil society in the United States, it is this—that *the social system and civilization of the North, and the Northern method of thought*, completely Europeanized as it is, *will predominate in the American Union, if that Union lasts*; and the Federal Government, yielding to the pressure of that social system and method of thought, will, by the action of the representative body upon it, become, and in a great degree is now, merely the agent and instrument by which that predominance is to be accomplished. That the South is even now undergoing the process of absorption, by the Northern method of thought, in the manner stated in the above postulate or law, needs but a common sense observation to determine. Is proof required? Then I put Senator BUTLER on the stand as my witness. Measure the testimony he gives deliberately, for it evolves great facts, both as to *the absorption of the South into the whirlpool of Northern society and thought*, and the disastrous, fatal effects which that absorption is producing upon our whole body of Southern representatives, with, perhaps, a few exceptions in South Carolina: for I am persuaded there is such an exception.

Senator BUTLER, in his late letter upon the subject of the Cincinnati Convention, says: '*The tide of events and the current of popular opinion*, EMANATING FROM THE NORTH, AND RUNNING TO THE SOUTH, have brought to bear upon us a force which our people cannot, I suppose, resist.' And our Senator concludes by advising South Carolina to yield to that force, and send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention—thus making the broad admission that he, himself, has, so far as his counsels to the State are concerned, surrendered his own, and reluctantly, though decisively, yielded to the requirements of the Northern faith."

The *Mercury* goes on to censure Senator BUTLER, and those other Southern representatives who with him consent to act in harmony with the North, in very severe terms,—denouncing them as false to those whom they pretend to represent, and as traitors to the rights and interests of the South. It closes thus:

"So far from the idea being true upon which Southern statesmanship founds its hopes, if the Federal Government were blotted out at a single blow, the method of Northern thought would not be changed, the social system of the North would progress as before, and a political system, born of the joint action of both, would be formed and controlled by them, to the subservience of all the ends they seek to accomplish now, by means of the Federal Government. *But a great good would result to the South by the fall of that Government*, for the present Union would be formed no more, and the South would thus cease to be under the blight and curse of a SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION TO A NORTHERN CONGRESS."

This theory is by no means new: nor will its revival now enlist in its support a tithe of the popular sentiment which it could command twenty years ago. CALHOUN, MCDUFFIE, HAYNE and others urged these same views, with far greater power than has ever since been brought to their advocacy, and they succeeded in organizing a formidable party in their support. But since the death of these great leaders of Southern sentiment, the Disunion Party at the South has dwindled into insignificance. It is not in the power of any living man to blind the eyes of the Southern people to the immediate and to them fearfully disastrous consequences of Disunion. Even conceding the truth of everything urged on its behalf;—granting that the tendency of political events is inevitably to give Northern forms of society entire supremacy in the Federal Government,—and that Slavery must eventually disappear before this steady development of population and power, still the Southern people see that the remedy proposed would infinitely aggravate the disease. Disunion would lead to the speedy and violent destruction of Slavery. It would deluge the Southern States in blood and bury Slavery beneath the ruins of society. This is infinitely worse than such a peaceful disappearance of Slavery, as the writer in the *Mercury* foresees as the consequence of preserving the Union. If the problem for the South is reduced to a choice of these evils, the Southern people will not make the election which the *Mercury* recommends.

Wife-Beating.

Most assuredly we do not seek for self-exaltation at the expense of our neighbors, but it is some mitigation of the reproaches of our censors when we can retort upon them that they are no better than ourselves. Our British cousins are rather prone to exaggerating some of our social infelicities, which they do not scruple to attribute to the natural workings of our political institutions, and we might retort upon them with entire propriety that some of the deformities of their social life spring directly from their governmental system. We have noticed in the English papers of the last three months a succession of leading articles on the subject of wife-beating, which were brought out by the repeated publication of cases of most brutal treatment of women by their husbands. Some of these cases indicated a degree of ruffianism and brutality which we could hardly believe possible in human beings, much less in men who lived in the midst of all the refining influences of Christianity. These repeated acts of wife-beating appear, at last, to have attracted the attention of the higher orders, for we observe that the subject has got into Parliament, and notice has been given of the introduction of a law to prevent such brutalities. But laws can have little effect, we fear, in restraining a ruffian from beating his wife. In a country where the sovereign is a woman, the law of chivalry ought to be the strongest law of the land; and, as a mark of loyalty to the monarch, woman should be treated with the kindness and tenderness that has been instinctively paid her in all ages of the world by all conditions of people. But in the 18th year of the reign of VICTORIA, herself a wife and a mother, Parliament is called upon to enact a law to prevent her liege subjects from beating their wives. If such a brutal practice as wife-beating had prevailed in the days of HENRY the VIII., the wife-killer, as COBBETT calls him, or in the time of GEORGE the IV., it would not have been remarkable; but, that such a habit should have exhibited itself so frightfully in the reign of the gentle VICTORIA, is an anomaly that cannot be easily explained, and it shows, at least, how little influence the example of the Throne has upon the habits of the masses of the people.

In the meanwhile, the Woman's Rights-movement appears to have been fairly inaugurated in England, under the auspices of Lord BROUGHAM CHARLES DICKENS, Lord LYNDHURST, and other active and eminent philanthropists. A numerously signed petition has been presented to Parliament from Liverpool, in which the example of this country in enacting laws for the protection of woman is alluded to as worthy of imitation.

How the Baby is Brought Up.

The smallest straws tell which way the current sets. It is therefore delightful to us to constantly observe how in the staid old conservative countries of Europe our free democratic fashions are gradually finding way. Hitherto it has been the practice in Europe to swathe high-born babies in flannel and fine linen, from the moment they open their "exalted" eyes; to expose them as seldom as possible to that great Republican sun, from whose fountain the world was meant to drink in light and joy, and to coop, crib and coffin them in some cramped cradle or narrow nursery, in which mind, heart and body are confined. We know not a more dreary or desolate sight than to watch, in one of the English Parks, the little Lords Pelham, Ernest and Anastasius Kew, or the Ladies Clementina, Constance and Catherine Bowne, taking their stereotyped walk, pale, pinched, starched, stiff and stupid, with a governess fresh from a vinegar-cruet in the centre, and a long gold stick in the rear, "holding up their heads, and behaving themselves like little ladies and gentlemen, and setting an example, as is the duty of the gentry, to those below them, how to behave." Poor children! their laugh, if they can steal one, (for it is not *the thing* to laugh,) instead of being as the voice of childhood should be, a sound of joy, making merry all the air, has always to us the melancholy music of the singing of a prisoner bird.

This is the way the four GEORGES were brought up, and the way the fourth of the fry, "the gentleman," used to walk with YORK and CUMBERLAND, and the other blessed babies of that set, alongside their terribly-proper mamma, upon the terrace of Windsor, to the edification and delight of a loyal nation. What the fruit of such trainings is, we have been lately told, all through the land, in the pictures of one whose lightest touch will live for ages as a delight upon historic canvass. And though Mr. THACKERAY, proving the moral of all his tales, that great men have all some gentle weakness, may, in pleasant after-dinner speeches, attempt to administer an emetic to those who have feasted on his truths, it is too late. They have been by this time thoroughly digested. His blind Belisarius will not bring an obolus or a tear.

Before a whole crew of such crimped European children, give us, to fight his after way in the world with bold brain and brave heart, one little Yankee boy, at once the mischief and the joy of some honest artisan's home, who is given full fling of the Battery, to smut his face, and soil his linen, and scrape his shins, free as the wind with which he romps. Perhaps it is much owing to the present Queen of England's being as a child seldom in royal places, but allowed to gallop on her little Shetland pony, like any other child, down the pleasant lanes of Kensington, and up the merry Malvern hills, with a bright smile and a kind word for all she met, that she is the good mother, the devoted wife, and tender sympathizer in the sorrows of the British people she is so truly pictured, and which makes her so brilliant an exception to people of her class.

Of the advantages of this free bringing up, LOUIS NAPOLEON, with his usual keenness of vision and strong common sense, seems fully sensible. The baby Algiers, we are told, has an admirable appetite, which he indulges with an unrestrained absence of ceremony and joyous vigor which is quite refreshing. And his father seems determined that, as he has begun, so is he to be brought up in habits of full republican freedom. In a letter of the Marchioness of ELY, who represented the Queen of England in that miserable crowd of degraded parasites, who hung with gaping servility round EUGENIE'S chamber door, we find an anecdote illustrative of this Napoleonic idea, which, *se non é vero é ben trovato*.

"A short time since the Emperor sent for Madame BRUAT and smilingly said: 'Well, Madame L'Amirale, you are going to be named Governess to the Child of France.' The excellent lady laughingly exclaimed, 'Indeed, Sire, you have made a sorry choice. I bring up children! Why, I can't bring up my own. If your Majesty will take the trouble to send for my boys, you will, probably, find them romping on the Boulevards, and they will jump up your back, pinch your legs, pull your hair and perform all manner of indecorous antics.' 'Why, Amirale,' said the Emperor, laughing heartily, 'I am afraid you are mentioning the very reasons for which I chose you. I hold that children cannot be too free; so you admirably fulfill the necessary conditions.'"

If young Algiers goes on as he has begun, Amirale is likely to have a trying time of it; still, the Emperor's notion is one of the best Napoleonic ideas we have seen, and exhibits his usual prescience and forethought.

From BELISARIUS to BOLINGBROKE, history teems with examples of men who have fallen in a moment from the height of triumph to the depth of defeat and despair. LOUIS PHILIPPE ran away from LOUIS BLANC, and LOUIS BLANC from LOUIS NAPOLEON, and LOUIS NAPOLEON may run away from Louis somebody else. Around the bitter gayety of BERANGER'S song there floats somewhat of a prophetic sound. Who can tell what day young Algiers may find himself, like LOUIS PHILIPPE, teaching school at Philadelphia, or, like his father, breakfasting in Brunswick-square, London, with a pious Baronet and some future General WEBB. Surely most past pictures of fallen greatness, even CAIUS MARIUS, sitting on the ruins of Carthage, pales in grandeur of desolation before BARNUM buying beefsteaks for four boarders at a butcher's stall. To bring up the Imperial baby like a bold, brave boy, is then, in the face of such examples, a wise and prescient thing, and we commend it.

Our Extravagances.

A popular French preacher has startled the Parisians lately, by preaching against the extravagances in costume and living indulged in at the present time by the inhabitants of Paris. This bearding the lion in his den shows great courage, and an exalted virtue in the preacher; but the Parisians will not feel themselves bound to follow the counsels of a teacher who attempts to better their morals at the expense of their trade. The prosperity of France depends upon her manufactures, and these depend, again, upon the fashions—so that a blow struck at one will be sure to affect the other. Paris sets the fashions for the rest of the world, and then supplies the wants she has created. To increase the fashion of a lady's dress a yard in width, is to give increased stimulus to French manufactures; millions of yards of silks, and velvets, and lawns, and brocades, must be woven to supply the increased demand which the new fashion makes for these materials all over the world. If the Empress EUGENIE, when she again appears in public, should add a new flounce to her robe, the effect of the change would be felt by the shop-keepers in Broadway in less than a month, and the importer of French silks would enlarge his orders to his agent in Paris, to meet the new rage. And so the fashion would travel round the world, increasing the demand for French goods wherever it penetrated. France prospers by the extravagances of dress, which she first creates; and the abbé who denounced the prevailing enormities of costume, though a good moralist, was a very bad political economist.

But, such a preacher in this country might do a world of good, not only in a moral but in an economical point of view. We import all our gew-gaws and finery, and the less we consume the greater is our saving. It is of no profit to us to increase the luxuries which another nation must furnish. But the worst of our imitations of French extravagances is, that we exaggerate to an absurd degree whatever we imitate. In dressing, dining, and all kinds of decorations we fairly outstrip all the rest of the world. Foreigners who come here filled with the impressions of Paris and London are completely astounded at the voluptuousness and costly brilliance of our external life. The straining for effect, the strife to out-shine, the labored efforts to outdo, which are so painfully apparent everywhere, take away the breath of moderate men. The whirl and glitter, and gilding of society: the profuseness of our public entertainments, the voluptuousness of our hotels, the waste, extravagance and excesses which are witnessed on all sides, form proper subjects for pulpit denunciations; but, what we most need, as a curative to our extravagances and a curb upon our social profligacies of dress and decoration, is the example of a pure and correct taste, an intelligent simplicity of style, and a courageous disregard of the rage of the hour. A foreigner, who visited New-York two years since, said, that what we most needed was a GEORGE FOX to preach moderation. But we need a preacher with the heroic virtues of FOX, without his asceticism and gloomy fanaticism, to check our extravagances. The few who have an acknowledged position in society, who can neither be suspected of a lack of means or a lack of taste, are the preachers who can do the most good by their moderation, simple habits and unostentatious manner of living. But, until they will do this, the effort among us all to make as good a display as Mrs. Grundy, will keep us in the continual whirl of extravagances, which must bring on its periodical bankruptcies and commercial revulsions.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first creditable attempt at German Opera was made here on Saturday night, and resulted in a complete triumph. After all that has been said and written about the superiority of music over language, it is certain that people *do* like to understand the dialogue of an opera, even if the music does describe with power and accuracy the emotions suggested by it. To this fact we attribute the remarkably crowded house of Saturday night. The mere circumstance of an opera like "Martha" being played, was not the attraction. Better operas are played every night, with better artists, better scenery, better costumes, better everything. The real delight lay in the circumstance that "Martha" was given in the German language, and omnipresent Germany crowded the house from pit to dome, to imbibe the accents of Fatherland. Were English opera to be essayed at the same house, a similar result would reward the manager. We advise Mr. MABETZEK to make the trial.

It was indeed a crowded house;—the densest ever seen in Fourteenth-street. Nearly four thousand persons were packed in the upper part of the house alone, whilst down stairs there was not a vacant seat or standing place to be had. The Academy of Music is admirably situated for a German Opera House. The largest and best portion of our German population lies in its immediate vicinity.

FLOTOW's charming little opera of "Martha" was given with the following cast: *Lady Harriet Durham*, Madame LA GRANGE; *Nancy*, Madame DOBMY; *Tristan*, Herr MULLER; *Lyonel*, Herr QUINT; *Plunkett*, Herr MEISSNER. The ladies decidedly take the place in the above distribution, and as decidedly kept it, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of the gentlemen. Madame LA GRANGE again satisfied expectation by giving a perfectly delightful interpretation to the *piquante* character of the Maid of Honor. That gracious air of breeding with which she knows so well how to surround herself, was peculiarly needed and delightfully felt in this *rôle*. For the rest, we have nothing but praise to bestow on her performance. She was in excellent voice and exerted herself with enthusiasm. The Irish ballad "Tis the last Rose of Summer" (liberally used in this opera) was given with delicious purity and was of course encored—an unnecessary melodic dissipation as every one hears enough of this melody before the end of the opera. Mlle. DOBMY was spirited in her acting and intrepid in her singing. This lady has a magnificent voice, a fine presence, and everything else that it required, except cultivation. This somewhat important defect was occasionally noticeable on Saturday, but the vivacity and real natural talent of the lady carried her through the *rôle* of *Nancy* (sweet name) triumphantly.

In the earlier portions of the opera Mr. QUINT who must not, we suppose, be confounded with Signor Quintz who speaks English, compromised his tranquility at the end of the second act, and became demonstrative and spread-eagle-ish. When he is quiet, Mr. QUINT can give satisfaction to an audience, but the moment he is carried away by the excitement of a situation he becomes depressing. We make these remarks in no unfriendly spirit. In the first two acts he was really good, and had he continued his effort to the end of the opera we should have had nothing but praise to bestow. But his prevailing weakness of overdoing everything manifested itself in the third act, and he became at once bad, and remained bad to the end.

Mr. MULLER as *Tristan*, and Mr. MEISSNER as *Plunkett*, did the best they could for those *rôles*—the first named gentleman being, as he always is, careful and artist like. The orchestra, under MAX MARETZEK, was exceedingly good, and brought out the charming instrumentation of the opera in admirable style. The chorus, however, was defective, frequently bad in fact.

Altogether this first experiment was admirable and demonstrative of the fact that German opera, if properly established, can succeed in New-York.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. THEODORE EISFELD gave his last *soirée* of the present season on Saturday night at Dodworth's Rooms. These entertainments are among the very best offered to a critical and cultivated public, and, we are glad to say, are properly supported by the community at large. Mr. EISFELD has worked hard to bring his classical *soirées* to their present pitch of excellence, and we hope they will always be a source of pride and profit to him. In consequence of the performance at the Academy we were only able to hear a part of MOZART'S Quartette (admirably played) and MENDELSSOHN'S Trio in C minor. We have never been able to share the common enthusiasm for the latter work, probably because we have never been able to understand it. The piano part abounds in difficulties, and is a good test of the mechanical skill of a performer. For this reason the Trio is a favorite in the concert-room—among the artists. On Saturday night a lady amateur played the piano part, and was warmly applauded. The stringed accompaniment was not well played.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.—The seventh grand classical Sunday evening Concert took place last evening in the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was quite good, but not at all equal to the merits of these admirable entertainments, which we look on as the most desirable ever offered to a New-York audience.

The programme contained a symphony, (in E flat,) by MOZART; Grand Aria, from "Titus," sung by Mlle. A. PICKER; two fantasies, for piano-forte, played by HECTOR BERLIOZ; overture to "Manfred," by by Mr. A. EMMETH; "Overture Characteristique," ROBERT SCHUMANN; Grand Aria, from the "Prophète," sung by Mlle. A. PICKER; Concert overture, by JULIUS REITZ. There is so much in this programme, that a detailed criticism would occupy more space than we have at our command. The Symphony (one of MOZART'S most melodious,—containing an Andante and Minuetto which have never been surpassed—was played with extreme delicacy, and was heartily applauded. BERLIOZ'S overture—the work of a man of genius, and bright and scintillating as a star—requires a larger orchestra than that available here, but was remarkably performed. SCHUMANN'S "Manfred" overture was, as far as we were concerned, perfectly unintelligible, and came with unpleasant flatness after its brilliant predecessor.

Mlle. PICKER, whose arias we have mentioned, is said to be a prima donna of the new German Opera Company. She made a mistake in selecting two perfectly dramatic pieces for the Concert room, and consequently failed in producing the effect her talent may entitle her to on the stage. Miss PICKER has a powerful mezzo-soprano voice of considerable extent, apparently well trained. She was a little nervous and could not do herself justice, but we suspect will achieve some success on the stage, her style being eminently dramatic.

Mr. EMMETH, the pianist, has good mechanical facility and power—especially in the left hand—but his touch is not brilliant, nor does he round his phrases with clearness. He was well received and got an *encore*.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The "Red Gnome," the "Conscript," and other famous RAVEL pieces will be played to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This evening Mr. WALLACK will play *Shylock* for the last time this season. The whole strength of the company is incorporated in the cast. Two other pieces are on the bill—"Love and Charity," and "Out for a Holiday."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The active manager of this establishment comes out with another new piece to-night, called "The Evil Genius," written by Mr. BERNARD, and now playing in London with success. The comic operetta of "Le Chalet" concludes the entertainments.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The drama of the 'Marble Heart" having achieved a decided success, will be played again to-night, together with the burlesque of "Novelty."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS continue to be the attractions here. To-night they will appear in "Paudeen O'Rafferty" the 'Widow Bedott" and "Paddy the Piper."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of "Napoleon," and the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" will be performed to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The great success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," (it was impossible to get a seat, or even standing room on Saturday—indeed, the business was so good that the door-keepers had not time to be civil,) keeps that play on the bill during the present week.

CONCERT.—A grand patriotic and benevolent concert for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. SIMPSON, will take place this evening at the City Assembly Rooms. A number of distinguished artists will assist.

ACADEMY HALL.—General TOM THUMB, assisted by Dr. VALENTINE, continues to give receptions here every day and night.

EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.—Professor KELLER commences his second series of Tableaux here this evening. The Hall has been purposely fitted up for these entertainments, and the programme is quite new.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

Mr. COBDEN, the celebrated free-trader and member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, has sustained a severe domestic affliction in the death of his only son, who, at the age of 15, died while traveling in Germany. Few men possess the treasure of a happier and more beautiful home than that to which this breathing of the angel brings such a sorrow. Mr. COBDEN is intensely New-Englandish in all his ideas, and invariably borrows his illustrations from that little Eden of good and economic government. His habits are also New-Englandish. He seldom, unless on great occasions, remains in the House of Commons after 10 o'clock, and loves, beyond the noise and tumult of the world, the peace and quiet of his own hearth. His wife is a lady of extreme beauty and full of gentleness and grace, retaining in wonderful perfection the fairness and freshness of youth. At the Lord Mayor's inaugural dinner, where the leaders of all the great parties in England and their ladies are usually gathered, Mrs. COBDEN has always been pronounced by the *savans* of female beauty, the charm of the glittering crowd. The son who has just died was educated with the greatest care. There are three daughters still left, the youngest of whom cannot be more than four or five years old. Mr. COBDEN's own appearance is far from prepossessing. He has a sneaking gait and downcast eye and keen, cottony look, unlike the usual frank bearing of the Englishman, which creates, on first introduction, a prejudice, which, however, is soon removed. He has a highly-cultivated mind and most gentle, tolerant, generous character. His fortune is not what is termed large, but he received from the public at the close of the Free-Trade agitation £76,000, the interest of which is more than affluence for one of his simple tastes. He resides in Westbourne-terrace, east of Hyde Park, where he occasionally receives a part literary, part parliamentary circle.

Two volumes of SOUTHEY's unpublished letters have just come out, running from 1790 to 1815, and as the time advances nearer to our own, become most interesting. The two next volumes, which are to follow speedily, promise to be still more attractive. These dressing-gown thoughts, thrown carelessly off, have the same virtues and defects which distinguish SOUTHEY's more elaborate productions. We find in every page the same classic chasteness and purity of style, and the same absence of strong sense and presence of strong nonsense.

Articles on MACAULAY's History have appeared in nearly all the Quarterlies—some in praise, some in censure, but all wishing he were more of a historian and less of a *doctrinaire*. The pages about PENN have been sown with dragons' teeth, and a thousand champions have started up to do battle for the Friends [illegible] been dropped at [illegible] beny, that he [illegible] walks contemplatively into daily [illegible] All letters and accounts [illegible] him as much renovated in health, and [illegible] orous than he was some months since.

There are to be two operatic Hippodromes [illegible] season in the London field—GYE and [illegible] former has engaged the Lyceum, in Cath[illegible] off the Strand, where VESTRIS and MA[illegible] reigned. His engagements include [illegible] NEY, BOSIO, MARSI and DIDIER, MARIO, [illegible] GRASSIANI, ROSCONI, LUCHESI, TAGLIAFICO, [illegible] BLAGHE, FORNERI, POLONINI, and GOLDI. TA[illegible] is to sing for a few nights before starting for [illegible] neiro, but we presume the burning down of the Opera House there will still further retard his departure. COSTA is to lead the orchestra. It would require full houses at Covent Garden every night, to pay, with such a company, and how Mr. GYE can hope to go through a season without fearful loss, in such a small theatre as the Lyceum, is a wonder. Still greater is the wonder where Mr. LUMLEY hopes to find a company for the old dingy Opera House in the Haymarket, in the face of such engagements as GYE has made. London is, however, not without some generous, gallant PATRONS. Lord LONSDALE and Lord WARD, old supporters of the Haymarket Opera House, and great admirers of the ballet, have contributed each large sums to enable LUMLEY to start. Lord WARD is one of these beings rarely met with. He is a young man of immense wealth, probably one hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year, singularly handsome presence, great mental accomplishment, a multifarious linguist, an exquisite connoisseur in paintings and the art, and one of the best riders, best shots, best billiard players, and best dancers in England; in fact, a subdued Centaur in his way. But all these advantages are, unfortunately, shaded by an interesting delusion under which he constantly labors that he is in that way in which ladies love to be who love their lords. Some few years since he was married to a Miss DE BRUEN, a celebrated London beauty, much against her will, and after marriage this strange delusion ripened into such strength that a kind of separation took place, and the lady died of heart sadness in a few months. There are, notwithstanding this example, many beautiful moths in the circles of London fashion who would fly at the glittering light this moment, regardless of singing their pretty wings.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, the saint of all sects, the angel of humanity, has been gazetted officially as Directress-General of all hospitals in the British dominions. No nurses can for the future be appointed in any public hospital without her sanction. She has been ill for some time from a fall, but is quite recovered. How beautiful beyond all crowns or glories it must be to feel that her smallest sorrow is a sorrow to all the earth, and her most trifling happiness is to the world a joy.

The Countess WALEWSKI, wife of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a daughter on the day that peace was signed, who was at once christened EUGENIE LA PAIX WALEWSKI. Count WALEWSKI is a natural son of the great NAPOLEON by a Polish girl of beauty, with whom he fell in love one night at a ball in Warsaw. The Polish nobility, male and female, are remarkable for beauty. He is the father of one of RACHEL's boys, of whom she wrote recently with such fascinating affection, and bears a most remarkable resemblance to NAPOLEON. The Countess is an Italian, half French we believe, whom he met at Florence. She is a blonde of great beauty, with a profusion of gold hair, much after the mould of TITIAN's mistress, and was immensely popular in London. Her fancy ball in one of the alliances at Albert Gate, Hyde Park, will hold a conspicuous blazoned page in the history of fashionable *folie*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock are an improvement upon all improved Fire and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy.

The public are informed that S. C. HERRING & Co. do not any longer make Wilder's Patent Safe, having voluntarily abandoned it, (and compelled Mr. WILDER to execute a reassignment agreeable to right incorporated into the original assignment of WILDER to HERRING,) in consequence of having obtained a superior composition to resist heat, and perfectly free from dampness, (a complaint often made against Wilder's Patent Safes,) and known as HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safe, which will resist more heat than any other Safe in the world.

New and second-hand Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. Have now on hand the largest assortment of any dealer in the United States, and invite the public to call and examine before purchasing. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water st., New-York.

Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Beauty faded before the awful spell,
Till HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the friend of man,
Dyspepsia cured, and taught sighs to smile again.

PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a fœtid breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such symptoms arise from a disorganized stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give to an appetite, tissue, tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Pittsburgh; BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane sts., are our wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by Mr. HAVEN, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

MILWAUKEE CITY PROPERTY.—ABSOLUTE sale at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, 92 valuable lots in the southern part of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, known as Walker's point. These lots are of large size, and situated in the most rapidly improving section of the city. Their value is rising at an enormous rate, and this is an opportunity very seldom to be met with for large or small capitalists. Title perfect. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

EPIGRAM BY A LADY.

It ain't now the fashion—it was long ago—
To marry for love, but we voted it "slow."
And we ask, when our suitors most ardently press,
Not—'Oh, does he love me?" but "How does he dress?"
And a lady of taste every sentiment smothers,
For a man who ain't "rigged in the style," by SMITH BROTHERS!
One Price Clothing Stores, Nos. 182 and 140 Fulton-st.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demands for my ointments for the cure of old scrofulous sores, I shall be at No. 4, Plymouth House, from 28th inst. to May 1st. All that are troubled with humor are respectfully invited to call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice gratis.
DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of tine velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and 1-ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM EIGHT DIFferent manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides fifteen second-hand pianos, with and without the Æolian; all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with recitations. Training in the practice with courts, juries, business, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competitors. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

H. I. LOVET WOULD INVITE THOSE THAT are bald and gray to call at No. 763 Broadway, and he will refer to ladies and gentlemen who have been both gray and bald,

NEW LAW PROPOSED IN ADDITION TO RAIL ROADS.—A Bill was reported to the House of Representatives yesterday morning, and ordered to a second reading, (as a matter of form, discussion generally taking place on the third reading,) in relation to brakemen on railroads. It requires that every passenger car upon steam railroads shall have a good brake, and that one brakeman shall be employed to every two cars, under a penalty of from $20 to $200, one-half the penalty to go to the complainant. No brakeman shall be required to do any duty while the train is in motion which shall cause his absence from his post, under a penalty of $50 for every brakeman absenting himself, under which he shall be liable to a fine of $50, and if insolent or assault to any person or corporation by his conduct, he shall be further liable to the penalties of chapter 227 of 1837. The law, it is proposed, shall take effect three months after its passage.—*Boston Daily Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Highly Important to Liquor-Dealers, Large Rectifying Houses and Wholesale Grocers.**—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish a brandy-flavoring which needs to be added only to pure spirits, without any other addition, and the best cognac brandy is produced, either dark or pale; or high and low priced liquors obtained. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry and peach brandy, in the most concentrated essences and prepared liquor. Samples of every article may be seen at the office of Lt. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **Evergreen Trees.**—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of Summer.

Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $40 per 100, and Rhododendrons at $50 per 100.

Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **The Efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters**—In cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility, has been attested by many citizens who are well known to the public, and whose statements are ample proof that this medicine is of great value.

☞ **New-York Medical College.**—Spring and Fall course of Lectures.

MONDAY, 10 o'clock, *On the Operative Surgery of the Eye*, by Prof. CARNOCHAN

TUESDAY, 11 A. M., *Clinique for Diseases of Women*, by Prof. BARKER.

WEDNESDAY, 11 A. M., *On Diseases of Children*, by Prof. COX.

WEDNESDAY, 12 M., *On Medical Jurisprudence*, by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, LL. D.

THURSDAY, 12 M., *Surgical Clinique*, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.

FRIDAY, 11 A. M., *On the Malignant Disease of the Uterus*, by Prof. BARKER.

SATURDAY, 11 A. M., *Medical Clinique*, by Prof. COX.

E. OGDEN DORÉMUS, Dean of the Faculty.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An Essay will be read by Mr. GEORGE E. POST, subject—*The relation of Natural Science to Christian Usefulness.* Action will be taken upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution. Young men generally are invited to be present.

A. JULSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Evergreen Trees.**—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of Summer.

Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $40 per 100, and Rhododendrons at $50 per 100.

Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **The Efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters**—In cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility, has been attested by many citizens who are well known to the public, and whose statements are ample proof that this medicine is of great value.

☞ **New-York Medical College.**—Spring and Fall course of Lectures.

MONDAY, 10 o'clock, *On the Operative Surgery of the Eye*, by Prof. CARNOCHAN

TUESDAY, 11 A. M., *Clinique for Diseases of Women*, by Prof. BARKER.

WEDNESDAY, 12 M., *On Diseases of Children*, by Prof. COX.

WEDNESDAY, 12 M., *On Medical Jurisprudence*, by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, LL. D.

THURSDAY, 12 M., *Surgical Clinique*, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.

FRIDAY, 11 A. M., *On the Malignant Disease of the Uterus*, by Prof. BARKER.

SATURDAY, 11 A. M., *Medical Clinique*, by Prof. COX.

E. OGDEN DORÉMUS, Dean of the Faculty.

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☞ **Henry C. Vail, Consulting Agriculturist**—Will visit farms give advice as to cultivation of general crops, or raising of choice fruits and vegetables. Refers to Prof. James J. Mapes, H. L. Pell, Esq., Mr. Ward Cheney, Hon. Horace Greeley, and others. Address ALCOTT & VAIL, Westchester Farm School, Mount Vernon New-York, or No. 145 Fulton-st., Office of *Working Farmer.*

☞ **Notice.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building in University-place between 12th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY, April 29, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 12 M.

GEO. C. ANTHON, Secretary.

☞ **Phrenology at the Bleecker Building.**—Professor FOWLER gives a course of four lectures at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., commencing THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 28, and continuing every evening successively. First lecture free; subsequent ones 12½ cents.

Professional examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Tomlinson has removed** his Gallery to No. 447 Broadway, where the only genuine ambrotype can be obtained. Although advertised by many in this City, none are genuine unless they are hermetically sealed, and stamped patent.

☞ **John B. Gough**—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. Volunteer Lecture for Charity, TUESDAY EVENING, April 29, to aid the AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

☞ **Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.**—The unsold pews in this Church will be rented for one year from the 1st of May next, at 8 o'clock THIS (Monday) EVENING.

PERSONAL.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OUTRAGE.—The gentleman who sat next to the one turned from the cars at Williams' Bridge, Sunday evening, 20th inst, and who was proceeding to Worcester, Mass., is particularly requested to send his address to the undersigned, or any person who was in the car at that time would further the ends of justice by addressing

MOTT & CAREY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

MISSING.—Mr. John Hooper of Brooklyn, left his home on Friday last, 25th inst., about 1 o'clock P. M., with the intention of going to Greenwood Cemetery, since which time he has not been seen or heard from; had on when he left home, black frock coat, black pants, felt hat, &c.; when last seen was in the Fulton Avenue cars. Any information concerning him will be very thankfully received and liberally rewarded by applying at his residence, Bergen-st., near Classon-av., No. 97 Middagh-st, or at No. 4 Dey-st., New-York. WALLACE HOOPER.

JANE KELLEY, WANTS INFORMATION of her sister BRIDGET KELLEY, arrived from Ireland to Upper Canada 3 or 3 years ago and married to Phil. Ward. Any information thankfully received by Jane, at No. 3 Christie-st., New-York, Mrs. Pape's. Canada papers please copy.

MRS. MARY E. C. BANCROFT—Is requested to call at the Box office of National Theatre without delay. Any person giving such information as will lead to the address of the above lady will be liberally rewarded.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—For one or two gentlemen, including gas, bath and partial board if desired, in a small, private family where there are no other boarders; location and neighborhood desirable. Address Box No. 705 Post-Office, New-York. First-class references required.

SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT TO LET—Of the modern three-story high stoop house No. 119 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th ave., containing gas, hot and cold water, heater, &c., to a genteel man and his wife. Apply at Nos. 10 Commerce-st., or 508 Broadway, up stairs.

SPIRIT-RAPPING AND WRITING.—Mrs. W. R. COAN, Test medium, No. 115½ Grand-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Private sittings by the hour, during the day. Promiscuous circle every evening, from 8 to 10. Admittance 50 cents. N. B.—Mrs. C. will visit families when desired.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET.—A convenient 3-story house, with all the modern improvements, delightfully located, No. 16 West 11th-st. near Broadway, (opposite Grace Church,) to let with the furniture: rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bless their sunny faces!
Bless their sunny curls!
Bless their silver voices—
Sweet Green Mountain Girls!

Groups of merry school girls,
Breath as sweet as posies!
Poet, tell me aren't they like
An avalanche of roses?

When they smile 'tis music,
Sweet as robin sings—
Are n't they just like angels—
Minus golden wings?

Bless their sunny faces,
Bless their sunny curls,
Bless their silver voices—
Brave Green Mountain Girls!

Now ready, and for sale at the Bookstores,

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS:
A STORY OF VERMONT.
BY BLYTHE WHYTE, JR.

One volume, 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
For sale by Booksellers and Agents everywhere.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.
HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES:
Illustrated with splendid Steel Plates, engraved by Rawdon, Wright Hatch & Edson, Bank-Note Engravers.
By GEORGE PEYTON, Exchange Broker, New-York.
Price $1 25.

This Work is based upon the fundamental principles of Bank-Note Engraving, and cannot fail to make its reader a perfect judge of Bank-Notes, capable of detecting the best forgeries, whether altered or counterfeit. To appreciate the advantages which this work offers, it may be proper to state that all genuine notes are engraved upon precisely the same principles—each having certain characteristics in common with all. Now it must be evident that if a person is familiar with these he will instantly recognize a genuine note; and it is also true that he will with equal certainty detect a bad one—particularly as in all bad ones the peculiar characteristics of the genuine are absent or poorly given. In the book, to make this important feature clear to the reader, the genuine engraving is given, in which the characteristics of every genuine note are pointed out; thus at once placing the reader in possession of facts which enable him to determine at a glance whether a note be good or bad. He will also perceive that instead of notes on the various banks differing from each other, they are almost all alike. It will be seen, then, that a correct knowledge of the genuine engraving is all that is necessary to determine the genuineness of any Bank Note that can be produced, because what is not genuine must be counterfeit. A large edition of the work is now ready.

The Trade supplied, and copies sent free to any part of the Continent, on receipt of the price.

GEORGE PEYTON, No. 418 Broadway.

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.
C. M. SAXTON & CO. have published:
I. The Practical Gardener's Companion, with a Calendar, $1.
II. Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener, 75c
III. American Kitchen Gardener, 50c
IV. Downing's Landscape Gardening, $3 50.
V. Smith's Parks and Pleasure Grounds, $1 25.
VI. Allen's Rural Architect, $1 25.
VII. Mumms' Land Drainer, 50c.
VIII. Eastwood, on Cranberries, 50c
IX. Field Book of Manures, $1 25
X. Dana's Muck Manual, $1.
C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st
Sent free of postage on receipt of price.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS.
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
Four vols. in one, for sale at $1 with a gift, at the Gift Book Store, No. 140 Nassau-st.

Also, all the Books usually sold at $1 25 and $1 50 are for sale at $1 and a gift, varying in value from 25 cents to $50, will be given with each book at the time of purchase. The public are invited to call and examine our stock of Books

Also for sale, a complete assortment of blank books, stationery, &c., at the very lowest prices.

JOHN S. ANDREWS, No. 140 Nassau-st.

MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM,
BY FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
is an original, unique and peculiarly interesting work.
OVER 2,000 COPIES PER MONTH
Have been sold for the past eight months. Any one commencing will be sure to finish it, and every reader of it will vote against Slavery extension.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
New-York and Auburn.

REMOVAL.
LEAVITT & ALLEN, PUBLISHERS and Booksellers, No. 27 Dey-st., will remove this week to the store No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP—And to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great Gift Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books now selling for only 50 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $10, which we sell for only 10 cents; selling in this way Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Pencils, Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Gold Rings, Pocket Knives, Parlor Timepieces, Silk Dress Patterns, &c., &c., for only 10 cents each, to purchasers of books. The ladies are particularly invited to call, as a large share of our books were published expressly for lady readers. Orders from the country, by mail or express, promptly attended to at EVANS & CO.'S Great Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GRAND OPERA, LA SPIA—Composed by Signor ARDITI, and founded upon Cooper's celebrated novel of *The Spy*, as performed at the Academy of Music. This grand Opera, as the selection of many of the principal portions of music will be published, for piano-forte and canto, by subscription. The catalogues are opened at JOULIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; and J. DESCOMBE'S Music Store, No. 785 Broadway. The subscription for the entire work is limited to $5 per copy.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices; Books made to pattern; Engraving, Lithographic and Job Printing executed in style required; Copying and Seal Presses, Manifold Letter Writers, Expense Books, &c. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUDREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 47 Maiden-lane

CUPPER'S STAIR BUILDER.—Now ready; price, $6. Also, Benton's History of Herkimer County, $2 50; Jones' Annals of Oneida County, $2 50; and Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5. By remitting, the books can be sent by mail to any part of the country. WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

DINSMORE'S AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE—First Edition for May now ready. This book is sold on the cars, and is taken not only as a reliable time table guide for travelers, but as an advertising medium it is unsurpassed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NICARAGUA,
ITS PRESENT CONDITION, FUTURE RESOURCES AND ULTIMATE DESTINY,
WITH
GENERAL WALKER,
THE MAN OF THE DAY.

A Lecture will be delivered on
MONDAY EVENING, April 28,
IN HOPE CHAPEL,
BY CAPTAIN LYSTER,
OF THE NICARAGUAN ARMY.

Doors open at 7½; lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

GIVE THEM A BENEFIT.—FOR THE AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture To-morrow Evening, TUESDAY, April 29, at the Academy of Music. Tickets 50 cents; to be had of either of the Trustees.

President—JOHN B. TREADWELL, residence No. 282 2d-av.

Treasurer—WILLIAM TILDEN, President Pacific Bank, corner Broadway and Grand-st.

Secretary—SOLON ROBINSON, residence and office No. 114 Greene-st.

GEORGE W. BROWN, No. 3 East 15th-st.
WM. H. BURROUGHS, Lafarge House.
CHARLES L. FROST, No. 105 Clinton-place.
C. DINSMORE, No. 240 9th-av.
ROBT. M. STRATTON, No. 167 East 19th st.
JOHN. S. ROBERTS, No. 25 Henry-st.
WM. D. MURPHY, No. 233 Henry-st.
FREDERICK COOK, No. 2 College-place.
WM. B. ALLEN, No. 42 East 24th-st.
STEPHEN CUTTER, No. 290 12th-st.
WILLIAM TRUSLOW, No. 98 2d-av.
J. WATERBURY, No. 49 Avenue D.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 197 West 15th-st.
GEORGE W. PEARCY, No. 158 East 26th-st.
Dr. F. W. PERRY, No. 126 East 3d-st.
OLIVER H. LEE, No. 6 Tamarine-place.
ALEXANDER M. ROSS, No. 52 East 20th-st.

CAPE COD ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at the Astor House, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. All native born, or descended of Cape Cod, together with those who have married on the Cape, are invited to be present. By order of the Committee.

R. CROCKER BODFISH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The regular rehearsal of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Members are requested to be punctual, as there are but two more rehearsals previous to the performance of "Judas Maccabeus" CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. By order, JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

JOHN FROST, ESQ.—In reply to a numerously signed requisition, JOHN FROST, the British political exile, will deliver a lecture on the *Inquisition in Convict Life*, at the Broadway Tabernacle, April 28, at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

A LECTURE—On the *Character and Genius of Milton* will be delivered THIS EVENING, in the First Baptist Church, Williamsburg, by Rev. JOHN BERG, accompanied by a concert of sacred music. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

A LECTURE—Will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, April 28, in Hope Chapel, by Captain LYSTER, of the Nicaraguan Army, previous to his return. Subject—*Nicaragua and General Walker, and the Future Prospects of Central America.* Tickets 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery; writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—INGERSOLL & SON'S 28th ANNUAL FAIR of Life, Race, Fancy and Ships Boats will be continued open this week. The boats sold, however, will be allowed to be taken away. Admission Free. No. 230 South-st.

DR. JOSEPH WORSTER.—Having returned from the South, will resume his practice. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., at No. 119 9th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

COMMENCING SPRING TRADE.
A PORTION OF THE CHOICE BARGAINS.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 28th,
THE FOLLOWING CHOICE STYLES OF
NEW SPRING GOODS FROM AUCTION,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION:
25,000 rich Stella Shawls,
From $3 50 to $7.
1,000 pieces rich Spring Silks, (choice colors,)
At 50 cents per yard.
2,000 rich Barege Robes, (flounced,)
At $3 50, worth $7.
1,000 rich Jaspe and Raye Silk Robes,
50 per cent. below the cost of importation.
1,000 rich Robes de Challi,
From $3 50 to $5.
15,000 yards rich Barege de Laine,
At one shilling per yard.
1,000 rich Paris Printed Jaconet Robes,
At $2, worth $4 50.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES—
A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
Purchased at the late auction sales,
WILL BE OFFERED THIS MORNING,
At very low prices, by
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

BAREGE ROBES.
Some very elegant,
WITH CHENE FLOUNCES,
Will be offered this morning.
Also,
500 of SUPERIOR QUALITY, at $3, $7 and $9.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

LANE & PORTER WILL OFFER,
THIS MORNING,
ONE THOUSAND STELLA SHAWLS,
At very low prices.
They also invite the attention of ladies to their stock of
MANTILLAS,
Which is replete with
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON!
ONE PRICE ONLY. No. 72 CANAL-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Will open for sale, this morning, 28th,
5-5 pieces STRIPE, PLAID and CHENE SILKS, purchased at the recent auction sales, at 5s. and 6s.
Also, 5-5 pieces CHENE STRIPE at 8s., usually sold at 10s.
Also, a full assortment of the better qualities, at equally low prices.
ONE PRICE ONLY. LANE & PORTER,
No. 72 Canal-st.

No. 54. STRAW GOODS, No. 66.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND PIQUETS,
For cash, at
Nos. 54 and 66 John st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS CONTINUED.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st., will offer this day, in addition to their large stock of silks, about 2,700 yards of very rich new Spring styles, invoice price $1 50 per yard. But to make short work of it, we shall close them out at 88c., 98c. and $1 05 per yard.

Also,
3,400 yards beautiful styles at 6s. and 7s.
2,000 yards chene, striped and plaid at 4s. 6d., 5s and 5s. 6d.
4,200 yards plain plaid striped and brocade (damaged,) 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.
12,000 yards new silk and wool barèges, only 1s. 6d.
2,700 yards mourning delaines, only 1s.
6,700 yards fine Paris de beige, only 1s.
4,300 yards real tamboured drapery, 1s., 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d.
250 new barege robes a Volant, a bargain.
175 new Marseilles quilts, only $2, worth $4.
Also, cloths, cassimeres vestings, cotton and linen goods, for men and boys' wear; sheetings, shirting, table damask and toweling, all greatly reduced prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

S. & M. E. TOWLES' BANKRUPTCY.
ON SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
At No. 281 GRAND-ST.

LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.,
In immense variety,
At from 25 to 40 per cent. below cost.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

MORE DECIDED BARGAINS FROM AUCTION!
Will be ready MONDAY, April 28,
THREE ENTIRE INVOICES RICH SILKS!
Purchased at auction during the past week, at a great sacrifice,
AMOUNTING TO OVER $57,000!
Including a full assortment of fashionable and
MAGNIFICENT DRESS SILKS!
Together with an immense and attractive variety of
ELEGANT HIGH LUSTRE PLAIDS AND STRIPES!
At 5, 6, 7 and 8 shillings and upward.
Being unquestionably the CHEAPEST LOT of desirable silks ever exhibited.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY, HOTEL AND STEAMBOAT LINENS!
A general assortment of Pure Linens, from the most celebrated manufacturers, constantly on hand, including
8-4 Table Damask, at 58.; Huck, Diapers, at 12½ to 15 cents; Shirting Linens, at 20 cents.; 5-4 Pillow-case Linens at 31½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

ECONOMICAL AND FASHIONABLE!
Received from auction during the past week,
RICH PARIS FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES:
Solid colors, with satin flounces, at $4 50 per robe.
Illuminated, with satin plaids and flounces at $5 to $15.
Barege flounced Robes, for Misses, at $3 50 and $4.
ALSO,
Elegant Balzorines, Crepe d'Orient, Tissues, Barèges, Challies, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF
CHEAP FRENCH BAREGES,
(from auction)
At 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s. per yard,
MONDAY, April 28th,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
SUPERIOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
(not stamped,)
At One Dollar per Yard.
Also, ROYAL TAPESTRY VELVET,
At 11s. and 12s. per yard, of the manufacture of Cross'ey & Sons and others.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

HABIT CLOTHS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES, FANCY DRILLINGS, &c., for Men's and Boys' Summer wear, (cut in any length.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

STELLAS! STELLAS! STELLAS!
Fifty-one cartoons new Spring Stella Shawls, in all the choice colors, for the approaching season, will be opened THIS DAY at greatly reduced prices, at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 361 Grand-st.

TOWLE & CO.'S FAILURE.
No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
DRESS GOODS.
500 pieces Delaines, from 1s. to 2s.
250 pieces Challies, at 2s., worth 4s.
300 pieces printed Lawns, from 6d. to 3s.
On sale, for the benefit of creditors.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

COLUMBIAN HALL BANKRUPTCY.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
Five hundred beautiful Stella Shawls, at $5.
Three hundred and twenty magnificent do., at $8,
On sale, for benefit of creditors,
At No. 281 Grand-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls, from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.)
E. SAMILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

HOUGH'S PATENT SKIRTS—Suited to the latest fashion and for all seasons. This important and valuable improvement in the manufacture of ladies' skirts, on account of the light, pliable and adjustable plaits they form about the waist, their graduation thence to the bottom, the impossibility of their breaking and their adaptation to any change of position, gives the most graceful and elegant form to a lady's dress. The stiffness consists of a series of cords of the fibres of the cactus leaf, running horizontally around them, while the fabric (usually cotton) between and covering the cords renders them always of a nature perfectly flexible. This combination causing an elastic spring in one direction, namely, around the skirt, and none in the opposite direction, reaches, in the opinion of the inventor, the long-desired desideratum for the article of apparel in question. Carefully washed, not using sal-soda, and straightened while drying in the open air, without starching, their original qualities for the most artistic and beautiful effect in setting out the dress remain unimpaired.

CAUTION.—As a natural consequence of the unprecedented popularity of this valuable article, several spurious and worthless imitations have been thrown upon the market, which are well calculated to deceive, from their general resemblance to the genuine. They are, however, entirely deficient in what constitutes the essential merit of the "Patent Skirt," viz.: the combination which renders them permanently elastic, however frequently washed, worn or exposed to dampness. This combination is secured by Letters Patent and has been established by several decisions of the U. S. Courts. We therefore advise purchasers to examine carefully the goods, as none are genuine except they are stamped Hough's Patent.

All infringements will be prosecuted according to law.

INDIA-RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES—An excellent protection for the hands while engaged in the care of flowers, &c. They are made all lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all Rubber stores throughout the Union, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

GREAT ATTRACTION—GREAT RUSH at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 289 Grand-st cor. Eldridge-st., STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!! STELLA SHAWLS!!! 5,000 Stella Shawls, direct from auctions, new patterns and sold at about 50 per cent. less than last year's prices. Call and examine the stock, corner Grand and Eldridge. A. G. COLBY.

DRY GOODS.

$50,000 INVOICE OF SPRING DRY GOODS,
RECEIVED AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
No. 126 BOWERY.
Comprising
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
Linen Goods, Damasks, Napkins, Draperies, Table Covers, Summer Flannels.

A large Stock of Goods for Boys' and Men's wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Drills, Marseilles, Striped Linens, Napkins and Grandrills.

DOMESTICS—Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, by the piece, at manufacturers' prices.

SHAWLS—Of Crape, Merino, Silk, Stella, Broche, all sold at auction prices.

DRESS GOODS—De Laines, De Beges, Bombarines, Alpacas, Lawns, Brilliantes, Chambras, Prints.

All these are selling at great bargains.

Our Mantillas are of our own manufacture.

We call upon citizens and strangers who look to their interest, to call before purchasing elsewhere and we assure them they will find it to their advantage in buying here.

All goods marked in plain figures, and one price rigidly adhered to. F. W. & W. F. GILLEY,
No. 126 Bowery.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $3—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

SPRING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Having purchased at the recent extensive auction sales many thousands of dollars worth of choice goods, will offer the following extraordinary inducements:
2,500 yards fashionable Spring silks at 4s. 6d. and 5s.
2,000 yards very superior, 6s. and 6s. 6d., well worth 8s.
2,000 yards elegant chene stripe, 7s., the cheapest in the City.
2,000 yards of most superb goods, never before offered under 10s., will be sold for 8s.
2,000 stella shawls in every color and style, 50 per cent. less than the same qualities were ever offered for before.
2,000 imitation stella, warranted all wool, $2 50 and $3.
Also, 10 lots of plain satin striped and figured barège robes, which will be offered at great bargains.
Also, 15,000 yards of new challies, bought as damaged, but warranted free from imperfection, only 1s., worth 2s.
Also, 3,000 mantillas made on the premises, in endless variety of styles, at prices lower than ever.
An immense assortment of other goods equally cheap.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine st., corner of Monroe.

UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 17 Park-place, and No. 14 Murray-st.
Would invite the attention of those refurnishing and purchasing the above mentioned Goods to their stock of Furniture Coverings, Chintz Shade Hollands,
Curtain Materials of every description.
Lace and Muslin Curtains.
Drapery, Muslins, Cornices, Pins,
Bands, Gimps, Tassels, &c.
Linen Sheetings, Towellings,
Damasks, Table Cloths,
Napkins, Blankets,
And an assortment, which is the largest and most varied in the City, of all Goods required for House Furnishing.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late Nicholson & Wright,)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREADS, LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK GEO D'ITALIE AND GEO DE RHINE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

NEW CARPETINGS AT OLD PRICES!
Received direct from Europe, and purchased previous to the
RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICES,
Including all Messrs. John Crossley & Son's latest and MOST ATTRACTIVE SPRING PATTERNS,
Imperial Velvet, patent Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings,
Elegant Mosaic, Velvet and Brussels Parlor Rugs.
ALSO, LOW PRICED CARPETINGS:
Auburn and Lowell power-loom Three-ply, Ingrain, &c.,
Together with Rugs, Mats, China Matting,
Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
ALL AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
An immense variety of the present
LEADING PARIS STYLES MANTILLAS.
Also, a general assortment of
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SPRING SHAWLS,
Including newest styles Cashmere, Stella, Broche, Embroidered and Plain Canton Crape Shawls, &c., &c., &c.
15 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH SILKS AT 75 CENTS.
200 pie

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Three new and very desirable brick houses, with basement, country kitchen-cellar brick houses, with basement, country kitchen-cellar brick houses, with basement, country kitchen-cellar

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, April 28, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$21,000 Three Certificates of the Breckenridge Canneal Coal Co.....$7,000 each
5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 Sacramento City (funded loan) 10 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Sacramento City (Water Fund) 10 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$6,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 Flushing Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$500 each
$4,000 Bradford Coal and Iron Company, 1st Mortgage Bonds (hypothecated).....$500 each
$4,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, dated April 1, 1853, and redeemable April 1, 1863; Interest Coupons payable at their Office in New-York, 1st of April and Oct. $1,000 each
Amount of Bonds issued, $1,000,000. Mortgage held by Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
$1,421 76 Illinois 6% new Internal Improvement Stock, (Interest Bond)
$2,400 Illinois and Michigan 6 per cent. Canal Stock.....$1,000 each
70 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$10 each
20 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co.$100 each
205 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co. (hypothecated) $25 each
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.$100 each
40 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company..$50 each
150 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
100 shares Jefferson Insurance Company.....$20 each
100 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company.....$25 each
80 shares Pacific Insurance Company.....$25 each
200 shares Rutgers' Fire Insurance Company (hypothecated.).....$25 each
12 shares Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

☞ Next Regular Sale on Monday, April 28.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his Regular Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; also Special Sales of the highest class any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all Moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

H. T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 463 Broome-st., a few doors from Broadway, consisting of the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber, and library furniture of the house, which is of the best description, and has been in use but a short time. H. T. LEEDS will sell, at 10½ o'clock, the rich and costly furniture of the above house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, French plate oval and pier mirrors, rosewood bookcase, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa, and pier tables, large and costly rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and back, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich brocade and tapestry, rich satin window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, rich marble and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture.—Elegant oak extension table, oak chairs, China dinner set, elegant gold band and decorated China tea and coffee sets, rich ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, elegant pearl and silver cutlery, one large gold-banded dinner set, of 130 pieces, cake baskets, castors, &c.; superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirrors, mahogany settee furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant, English oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 298 West 14th-st., near 9th-av., consisting of the entire parlor, dining room, chamber and library furniture of the house, which is of the best description, and has been in use but a short time. S. STOVER will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, the rich and costly furniture of the above house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade: French plate oval and pier mirrors, rosewood bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre and side tables, large and costly rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and back; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich brocade and tapestry; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, rich marble and parlor ornaments, &c.; with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture.—Elegant oak extension table, oak chairs, China tea and coffee sets, rich ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, elegant pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c.; superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirrors, mahogany settee furniture, in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant English oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John. Sale of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, &c., consisting of a quantity of superior second-hand furniture, in good condition, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; French plate mirrors, &c.; and a general assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture; also, several consignments of new cabinet-made furniture, upon which advances have been made, and must be sold, (before we remove to our new store, No. 85 Nassau-st.,) among which are four parlor suites richly carved, and covered with silk plush and French satin figured terry; library and secretary bookcases, secretary bureaus, sofas, parlor, arm, rocking and sofa-seat chairs; centre, card, pier, fancy and other tables; lounges, ottomans, wardrobes, etageres, solid oak suites of chamber furniture, enameled and decorated chamber furniture, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, with and without marble tops; hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, clocks, oil-paintings, table cutlery, silver and plated ware, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. This sale will be worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—At the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock.

On West 19th-st., house and lot known as No. 232, south side, 180 feet east 9th-av.

On West 29th-st., house and lot known as No. 313, north side, near 10th-av.

On 7th-av., house and lot known as No. 341, east side, between 31st and 32d sts.

On 46th-st., 5 lots, 80 feet west 1st-av., north side, 20x100.

On 46th-st., 5 lots, 80 feet west 1st-av., south side, 20x100.

On 1st-av., 10 lots, west side, between 45th and 46th sts., 20x80.

Williamsburg, 2 lots, 35x100, easterly side of Lorimer-st., 50 feet south of Skillman-st., IIId Ward, being Nos. 348 and 349 Lorimer-st.

Bergen Hill, valuable lot, 35x170, situated on Plank Road, opposite stone Reformed Dutch Church.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, cor. 6th av. and 14th-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FASHIONABLE DWELLING FURNITURE—Only a few months old—WILL be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 130 West 38th-st., on account of removal, &c. The collection has been made with good taste in every particular. Parlors contain rosewood parlor suites, covered in maroon colored satin brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, made by Fishers of this City; rosewood parlor suites covered with hair seating; stage en fine oil-paintings and mirrors, with gold leaf gilded frames; rich velvet carpeting, superior tables, Egyptian and Italian marble tops. Dining-rooms contain superior oak extension dining tables, spring seat chairs, English Brussels carpeting, couch, mirrors, paintings, &c. Ante-rooms contain black walnut sofas, chairs, &c; mahogany tête-à-têtes, large chairs, &c.; etageres, Brussels carpeting, French mirror, paintings, &c. Hall—Oak-colored oil-cloth, large oak hall stand, gas chandeliers. Stairs—Best English Brussels carpeting. Chamber suites, mahogany dress and plain bureaus, bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, beds, &c.; paintings, washs ands, marble tops; oval mirrors, etageres, &c. The catalogues are ready, and can be had by applying at the above number, or at the store of auctioneer, No. 81 Nassau-st. N. B.—He can do justice to another sale previous to 1st May.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer

A POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE of the beautiful country residence and choice fruitery, situated 22 miles from New-York at Scotch Plains, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, only 2½ hours from the station. There are 24 acres of good farming land in a healthy location; a large quantity of imported pear trees and other fruit of all kinds; an extensive assortment of farming tools on the place; house and barn new. This is a rare opportunity to get a small place containing all the wants of a good home. Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to whom application can be made for further particulars.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 460 Greenwich-st., (near Watts-st.) on MONDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, COLE & CHILTON will sell a general assortment of parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture, piano-forte, paintings, carved mahogany sofas and chairs, solid mahogany canopy top bedstead, bookcase, tables, china and glass ware, flower vases, looking-glasses, washstands, mattresses, beds and beddings, refrigerator, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., and kitchen furniture in excellent order. Terms cash in bankable money.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

SEVERAL PLOTS OF LAND—From 1 to 20 acres each, in East Chester near the Mount Vernon and Hunt's Bridge Station, will be sold at auction in the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, by WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st., or to GUSTAVUS A. SACCHI, No. 45 William-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 126 West 24th-st. THIS DAY, Monday, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 126 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture of the house, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany and other furniture, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, tête-à-tête and sofas, beds, mattresses, glass ware, &c., &c. N. B.—Remember the hour—2 o'clock P. M.

R. D. GOODWIN, Auctioneer.

R. D. GOODWIN—Will sell, on MONDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, at house No. 133 East 12th-st., corner of 2d-av., all the furniture of the present occupant, who is giving up housekeeping, and consists of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, cutlery, silver, &c., of a large house, all of which was bought new last Fall, and is complete; will be sold without reserve. Terms, cash.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Erard Piano, superb Pier, Mantel and all Minor.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 9th-st., the property of H. De Courcy: Brussels tapestry carpet, elegant suite of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in red velvet, consisting of sofa, lounge, tête-à-tête, arm chairs and parlor chairs, superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Erard of Paris, and imported by the present owner about 4 months since; carved rosewood marble-top pier and centre tables, superb leaves; French plate mantel mirrors, 78x63; 2 superb do wall mirrors, 83x36, 2 elegant French plate pier glasses, 110x30; elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in blue velvet, 11 pieces; elegant carved rosewood enconisms, ormolu gas chandeliers, superb suite ormolu bronze and marble clocks, candelabras and candlesticks, rosewood arm and reception chairs, in satin brocade and brocatel; carved mahogany extension dining table, mahogany marble-top sideboard, with marble top and mirror backs; elegant carved mahogany bookcase, lined with satinwood; mahogany bookcase and secretary, lined with satinwood; rosewood sideboard, mantel mirrors, China dinner and tea set, glass ware, &c; set of four fine line engravings, arm chairs, centre and side tables, carved rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by Miners & Clark; mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, mahogany wardrobes, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c.; heavy French plate mantel and pier bedroom mirrors, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; lounges, Brussels carpets, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR—TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st. household furniture, being the entire furniture of a gentleman giving up housekeeping, and removed to our salesrooms for convenience of sale. Also, solid rosewood parlor suites of furniture covered in costly brocades, brocatels, plush and hair cloth upholstered plain and tufted, rich centre tables, buffets, rosewood etageres, corner etageres, stands, rich work tables, cabinets, library and secretary bookcases, Turkish and voltaire chairs, reception do. reclining chairs covered in morocco, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and commodes; mahogany, walnut and oak in suites to match, several richly decorated and enameled chamber suites with marble inlayings, side and fancy tables in great variety, tête-à-tête and plain sofas, chairs to match; oak, mahogany and walnut dining-room furniture in great variety; cottage and gothic chairs, several lounges and loungebeds covered in fancy de laine and enameled cloth, pure South American hair mattresses, palliasses, carpets, rich cut glass, tea sets, oil-paintings, English line engravings, 20 French plate pier mirrors, and also 8 mahogany and rosewood pianofortes, new and second-hand, of good tone and finish; also, a large invoice of silver-plated tea and coffee sets, cake baskets, waiters, forks and spoons. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises. Catalogues on morning of sale.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, Office No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT WILL SELL—At public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th av., New-York, the entire parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture; rich velvet tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets; large, costly, French plate pier and mantel mirrors; suite of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson brocatel, (by Belter;) superb rosewood piano-forte, (by Leader & Fritz,) nearly new; carved rosewood marble-top pier and centre tables, lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, rich marble and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture.—Elegant oak extension table, oak chairs, China dinner set, elegant gold band and decorated China tea and coffee sets, rich ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, elegant pearl and silver cutlery, one large gold-banded dinner set, of 130 pieces, cake baskets, castors, &c.; superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirrors, mahogany settee furniture, in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant English oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

ROBERT STUYVESANT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROBERT STUYVESANT will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of Wilton and Brussels, parlor and stair carpets; rosewood satin-lined parlor suits, one large Psyche glass, English oil-cloth, Nott's ball stove, marble-top centre tables, mahogany tables, sideboard, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.—Large and peremptory sale of all kinds W. G., blue and common ware, cut and pressed glass, China, cutlery, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer declining business. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping. Retailers and country merchants will find it for their interest to attend.

R. D. GOODWIN, Auctioneer.

R. D. GOODWIN WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at house No. 133 East 12th-st., corner of 2d-av., all the furniture of the present occupant, who is giving up housekeeping, consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, cutlery, silver, rich gas fixtures, &c., of a large house; all of which was bought new last Fall, and is complete. Will be sold without reserve. Terms cash.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. LEVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, will sell, in lots from the shelves to suit city and country trade, 54 crates white granite, blue, dipt, and c. c. ware; 320 packages assorted cut and pressed glass, decorated China tea sets, vases, card receivers, toys, tea trays, &c., &c. All goods well packed for shipping.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STANDARD ROSES.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large variety of standard and half-standard roses, of the finest and newest varieties, adapted to our climate and warranted true to name, selected with great care by D. Boll, Florist, cor. Broadway and 5th-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1856, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the undersigned Assignees of WM. LAKE and R. LAKE, the following property: All the estate of WM. LAKE and R. LAKE, in the lots of land and Kings County Hotel, corner South 7th and 1st sts., Williamsburg. Two lots on south side South 1st-st., 150 feet east of 6th-st. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in 3 lots on south side South 2d-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in property, water rights and building, northeast corner North 3d and Water-sts., Williamsburg. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in property and water rights northwest corner 1st and North 2d, and northwest corner Water and North 2d sts. Also, valuable dock property near Fulton ferry. 38 feet front on river, Brooklyn. Also, lot and three-story brick house on south side of Nassau-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn. Also, lot and house known as No. 60 James-st., New-York. For further particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 39 Wall-st.

DAVID PROVOST, } Assignees of
JOHN S. DOYLE. } WM. & R. LAKE.

SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—3 four-story brick houses and lots of ground on west side of 1st-av., about 75 feet south of 32d-st.; 6 houses and lots on 32d-st., about 345 feet west from 1st-av.; 4 houses and lots on south west corner 34th-st. and 1st-av.; 6 houses and lots adjoining on the south; 3 houses and lots on 34th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., near 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., north side, 100 feet east 2d-av.; 11 houses and lots on north side 34th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; 4 houses and lots on 1st-av., west side, between 34th and 36th sts.; 4 houses and lots on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house and lot on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW-UTRECHT LOTS AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, April 30, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: One house and two lots of ground on the southwest side of Beattie-st., (New-Utrecht, 275 feet northwest from the northwest corner of Beattie-st. and the road leading from New-Utrecht to Flatbush, formerly belonging to ISAAC LYONS. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order of ISADORE BERNHARD, Assignee of ISAAC LYONS.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, April 29, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the elegant household furniture contained in the house No. 79 8th-av., near 14th-st., the whole of which is in perfect order, having been used but a short time; every article will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately, as the house has to be vacated on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. The furniture consists in part of rich tapestry and velvet carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; 2 solid rosewood suites of parlor furniture, 9 pieces each, one in rich brocade and the other in velvet, with slip covers; French pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; rosewood marble-top etageres, with French plate doors; rosewood marble-top centre tables; costly mantel vases; valuable oil-paintings, in rich frames; reception and easy chairs, in tapestry and brocade; lace curtains and shades; tête-à-têtes; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus; richly carved bedsteads, and washstands to match; French China toilet sets; 15 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding; mahogany and cottage chairs; library and invalid chairs; rockers; mirrors; clocks, &c.; with a large quantity of bedroom furniture; also, the dining-room furniture. Solid walnut extension table, superb China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, cutlery, all the oil-cloth and stair carpets in the house, with about 200 feet of gas-pipe, brackets, burners, &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as there is a large quantity of furniture of every description, which will be sold without reserve. Catalogues at the house.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brandies, cigars, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Reade-st., all the furniture contained in the above double house: Brussels carpets, rugs, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair cloth; rosewood gothic chairs, in brocatel; mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany extension dining tables, etegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bronze and ormolu clocks, rich China vases, gilt girandoles, gas chandeliers, fine oil-paintings and engravings, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut and mahogany cottage bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, black walnut do., marble-top washstands, toilet sets, cane and rush-seat chairs, mahogany dressing tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, and bedding; mahogany oval tables, dining tables, gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings and engravings, China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass ware; English beer pump, complete; ice boxes, refrigerators, counters and bars; brass railing, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture; also, a large and choice assortment of fine old wines and dark brandies, sherries, madeiras, ports, &c.; choice genuine Havana cigars.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Piano-forte, velvet and tapestry carpets, lace curtains, parlor suites, French plate mirrors, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 231 West 21st-st., near 9th-av., the entire furniture of a gentleman removing to the country, comprising in part of two very rich rosewood parlor suites in blue and gold brocade, one rosewood piano-forte, very rich velvet, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; lace curtains and cornices, French plate and oval mirrors, very superior rosewood carved French and Elizabethan bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands in rosewood and mahogany, rosewood etagere with mirror front, black-walnut extension dining-tables, feather beds and hair mattresses spring mattresses, China and glass ware, table cutlery, &c., &c. All the above-named goods have been made to order, and are really rich, elegant, and furniture to be relied upon. Catalogues early on Monday morning, and no postponement on any account.

Also at 2 o'clock P. M. same day, all the furniture of a family at No. 135 West 24th-st. More particulars in another notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer—Office, No. 85 Nassau-st.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE PIANO-FORTE, PLATED WARE, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell, THIS DAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 206 4th-st., opposite Washington parade ground, the whole of the valuable and costly furniture, comprising rosewood parlor furniture, made to order by first-class cabinet makers, substantial and superior dining-room furniture, glass ware, plated ware, China, carpets, &c.; a large quantity of bedroom, kitchen and other furniture. Also superior rosewood piano-forte. The whole the property of a lady declining housekeeping. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. IN A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at the dwelling No. 70 West 26th-st., all the furniture contained therein, being in good order, and consists in part of rosewood parlor suite, in crimson plush, made to order at a cost of $450; tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, mantel ornaments, clock, mahogany bedroom furniture, beds, mattresses and bedding, China and glass ware, oil-cloths, hat stand, together with an assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK WILL SELL—At Auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his new store No. 33 Nassau-st. Positive sale of several invoices of jewelry manufactured by Palmer, Richardson & Co., and others, to pay advances made to Samuel S. Hasbell and Silas Davenport. Also, Van Buren, consisting of fine gold vest, fob, guard and chatelaine chains, bracelets, cameo, lava, and mosaic pins, finger rings, studs, buckles, lockets, pins, keys, chain-hooks, clasps, snaps, mosaic and gold ear-drops, &c., as per catalogue, which can be had at the auction room. This sale is worthy of the trade, as the jewelry will be sold in large lots.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 184 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising sofas, lounges, carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, glassware, &c., being the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping. Sale positive. Deposits required at time of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The sale No. 19 West Washington-place, advertised to take place on Saturday last, which was postponed, will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a large, splendid assortment of household furniture. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer* and *Express* under J. L. Vandewater's auction head.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey, cor. Greenwich.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, soap, nails, hardware, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—Porter, ale, cider, teas, coffees, cigars, tobacco, raisins, pickles, sweet oil, knives and forks, pocket knives, hones, rakes, shirt-collars, stove-fixtures, furniture, &c.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

PRIME STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—ALFRED BRAGG will sell at Auction, at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, suitable for the Northern and Western trade.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock at No. 164 Chatham-st. the balance of the remaining stock of an old-established thread and needle store, consisting of threads, trimmings, worsteds, buttons, th ead and needles, &c. Terms cash, and City funds. Sale positive without reserve.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL on MONDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, in State-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds and bedding, also one superior rosewood cottage piano-forte.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 Downing-st., being the entire furniture of a family declining house-keeping, embracing the usual assortment of kitchen, chamber and parlor furniture.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN and OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence Surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and subject to the terms of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, April 30, at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 12 o'clock noon, a large and convenient dwelling-house, containing twelve good rooms, besides kitchen, cellar, washroom, &c., &c., with three and a half lots of land, on the north side of Hannah-st., in the village of Tompkinsville. Also, forty years' lease of six lots adjoining, at a low ground rent. Apply to

GEORGE CATLIN, No. 35 William-st.

AUCTION SALE.—A new brick dwelling in Washington-st., Peekskill, overlooking the river, and near the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 4 o'clock, on the premises; part of the money can remain on bond and mortfiage. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., and to JESSE LITTLE.

AUCTION NOTICE—Retail stock of best China, glass and crockery ware, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10 A. M., at No. 260 8th-av., near 23d-st. The whole stock without reserve, for cash. A deposit required.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil.
PINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use;
Not affected by the Coldest Weather.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTENS,
AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL, Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 gallo. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—The only Patent Cast Iron apparatus in the United States. Also every description of apparatus, copper or iron.
WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,

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CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, is at Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, or Clifton, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Port Jervis, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate stations.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Tall Story.

The *Tribune*, it seems, has been getting itself into a scrape with a young lady named WILKINSON. This unlucky paper said that Miss W. measured in her stockings 6 feet 7 inches in height; whereupon, Miss W.'s brother threatens to prosecute. We knew before that the *Tribune* would go any lengths to make a paragraph, and are only surprised that it stopped at the 6 feet 7 inches. The *Tribune* apologizes, and offers to reduce the young lady's stature to any height her brother may choose to name. This may be well called taking Miss WILKINSON down; and we must say that we cannot sympathize with the fair lady, because, as the *Tribune* distinctly stated that her height was 6 feet 7 inches, the abuse, if it was abuse, could not be said to be unmeasured.

Jammed to Death.

On Saturday afternoon, a boy of 5 years, named JOHN HINN, residing with his parents at No. 153 West Fifteenth-street, was jammed in an alley way, near his parents' residence, by a loaded cart, which was passing through. The little fellow was taken home, where he died in a few moments after. The cart belongs to KEMP & ASCOUGH, of No. 413 West-street, and was driven by a colored man.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE KNIFE—SIDEWALK BROILS.

The frightful frequency of stabbing affrays is again forcing itself upon public attention. Some decisive measures should be taken to put an end to this indiscriminate use of the knife on the slightest pretexts. The evil has become a great one. We trust it will not increase to such an extent as to make necessary a law similar to one in existence in Cuba, imposing a penalty on any one (unless having a license) found with a knife sufficiently sharp or long to take human life.

Yesterday, at the Lower Police Court, Timothy and Barnard Shanley, brothers, were brought in, charged with feloniously assaulting and stabbing with a knife a man named William Potts, residing at the corner of Sprig and Elizabeth.

From the statements made to the Justice it appears that Potts and the brothers Shanley have been for some time at enmity, and that their meeting is always signalized by a quarrel. On Sunday morning about 4 o'clock Potts left a drinking saloon in Cha ham, near Dover street with the intention of proceeding to his home. He had not proceeded far when he was overtaken by the Shanleys and some other men; the Shanleys at once accused him with having slandered them behind their backs, a war of words ensued, blows followed, and during the scuffle Potts was stabbed three times with a knife—once in the left side, the wound penetrating the lungs, and twice in the right side near the bottom of the abdomen. Believing his life to be in danger, Potts struggled to free himself, and having done so ran through East Broadway, but when at the corner of Market street, he fell to the pavement from the loss of blood and was unable to proceed further.

Two Seventh Ward policemen then came to his assistance, and conveyed him to the station-house, where surgical aid was tendered him; after which he was removed to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

The Shanleys were subsequently arrested,—Bernard was bailed to answer in the sum of $1,000, but Timothy, by whom, it is said, the knife was used, was committed to prison to await Potts' injuries.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, a young man named Patrick Dougherty, came in collision with a party of ruffians at the corner of Centre and White sts., one of whom stabbed him with a knife, whereupon the whole party fled and were not arrested. The wound inflicted is not a serious one.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

Peter Magnette was brought up, charged with committing a felonious assault on Alexander Thompson, a Constable of the Third Ward.

Mr. Thompson deposed that on Saturday last, accompanied by Stephen and Wm Jones, he proceeded to the house of the prisoner to make a levy, by virtue of an attachment issued by Justice GREEN; that as he was about to enter the premises, the prisoner rushed upon him with a long sword and attempted to cut him, but was prevented from so doing; that he was then overpowered and taken in custody.

The prisoner, in default of bail, was committed for trial.

COOL PROCEEDING—ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN IN THE STATION-HOUSE.

On Saturday morning a notorious character named Hugh O'Brien *alias* "Dutchy O'Brien," and a man named Mathew Daly, were especially locked up in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and making their way to one of the sleeping-rooms, committed an assault on Policeman Herlock, who, fatigued by his night's patrol, was soundly sleeping on one of the bunks. Having fulfilled their errand by badly blacking Herlock's eye, O'Brien and Daly deliberately retired from the Station-house unmolested. O'Brien, who is an ex police-man, however, was subsequently arrested and brought before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him for examination in default of $500 bail.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

George Brooks, of Springfield, Mass., temporarily stopping in the City, was on Saturday afternoon, inveigled into a notorious den, corner of Worth-street and Mission-place, within the precincts of the Five Points and was there forcibly robbed of his watch, valued at $30, and $39 in bank bills. Elizabeth Ward, the proprietress of the place, was taken in custody, charged with aiding in the deed, and is now in prison awaiting an examination. Two "pimps," who did the "forcible," managed to elude arrest. Should Mr. Brooks visit the City again, he will probably know enough to stay away from the Five Points and other such localities.

Fires.

IN WEST-STREET.

On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the attic of house No. 146 West-street occupied by a Mr. BERG as a restaurant and lodging-house. It was soon extinguished. Damage about $250. The origin of the fire is not known.

IN BROADWAY.

About 10 o'clock Saturday night a fire occurred in the building No. 439 Broadway, occupied on the first floor as a shoe store by Mr HUNT whose loss was about $1,500. On the second floor by Mr. WALTER, tailor, whose loss is about $200; and on the third floor by Dr. BRIGGS, eye and ear infirmary, which was also damaged to the amount of $200. The fire originated in a closet on the third floor.

[Advertisement.]

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, Invite the attention of gentlemen of refined taste to their assortment of SPRING SUBTOUTS, RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS made up in the most stylish manner, from the finest and best materials.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co. would also solicit the attention of the Public to their stock of BOYS' CLOTHING, whose Parents and Guardians will find every article for Children's wear. They have every variety of thin Woolen and Linen goods for Summer use.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MARIN,
Psychical Physician, &c., No. 88 West 28th-st., N. Y.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

BANK GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of the
Celebrated Bank Gold Pens and Pencils,
Now so extensively used in our
Banks and Banking Houses.
Manufactory No. 167 Broadway,
Near Cortland-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The highly attractive programme announced at this popular and prosperous place of amusement, for to-night, must insure a large attendance. The Messrs. CONTE, with their astonishing Trained Dogs, appear in the drama of "Napoleon," assisted by Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS and the company. A popular pantomime will next follow, in which Mr. Fox, Miss HATHAWAY, &c., will appear, and the whole will terminate with the sterling old English drama of the "Bear Hunters;" Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, &c., taking parts in it.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.—It is an undeniable fact that "BACON'S" hardened steel burglar-proof BANK SAFES, and YALE'S Patent Duplex powder and thief proof LOCKS," which are in use by nearly all the bankers West and South, are acknowledged to be in every respect the cheapest, best and only reliable article extant. Address WM. W. BACON, New-Haven, Connecticut.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Diseases and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 300 pages, 90 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to er for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 16 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.
GURNEY & FREDERICKS,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

TAKE NOTICE.—Great strength, compactness and convenience are among the advantages claimed for LOWNDS' Patent Pencil-cases. They are the most elegant articles of the kind in the market; made in gold and silver. They will well repay one for an examination. Prices reasonable. WILWARTH, CLUSEMAN & Co.,
No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AT THE BLEECKER BUILDING.—Prof. FOWLER gives a course of four lectures at the Bleecker Building, Bleecker-street, corner of Morton, commencing Tuesday evening next, and continuing every successive evening. Seats to first lecture free, to subsequent ones 12½ cents. Examinations with charts, and written descriptions of character, daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The vessels of the skin, under the renovating action of this great external remedy, rapidly discharge the poisonous particles which produce eruptions, sores, boils, or any kind of exterior irritation.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, BR & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at tail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD—as *Eva*, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—for one week more at Barnum's Museum, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Great houses.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, April 26, by Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, of Hartford, Conn., NATHANIEL SMITH to EMILY L., daughter of Samuel G. Goodrich, of this City.

At Canmansville, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. J. Howard Smith, JOHN HERRIMAN to SUSAN CECELIA, eldest daughter of the late George F. R. Johnstone, Esq.

At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 23, in Christ Church, by Rev. J. Thurston Bedell, D. D., Rev. J. A. Paddock, Rector of St. Peter's Church, to FANNIE C., daughter of P. Fanning, Esq., of the former place.

On Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Mr. Gallon, Mr. GEO. W. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, to SARAH HAFF, daughter of Ebenezer Haff, of Hempstead, L. I.

DIED.

In this City, Sunday evening, April 27, of congestion of the brain, ROBERT KELLY.

Particulars of the funeral will appear in the evening papers.

In this City, on Sunday, April 27, LYDIA C., wife of Wm. H. WARNER, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at No. 5 Ludlow-place, Houston-st. this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family will please attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Friday, April 25, Mrs. ANN T. DAVIS, relict of Dr. George Davis, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, George T. M. Davis, No. 174 East 13th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, April 26, suddenly, JOHN BILLIN, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives his friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, April 26, Mrs. HANNAH M. BRYAN, in the 62d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 251 East Broadway, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 27, of scarlet fever, FLORENCE, eldest daughter of DAVID and Abigail S. Whipple, aged 5 years 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 363 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, April 26, of inflammation on the lungs, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of the firm of Tice & Hamilton, ship joiners, in the 5 th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to East Chester, this (Monday) morning, from his late residence, 216 South 6th-st.

In South Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 27, after an illness of over two years, MARGARET E. MOREHOUSE, wife of John W. Moore.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague-place and Clinton-st., at which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 27, LAURA ANN, wife of C. O. Hubbell, and eldest daughter of Dr. John H. McChesney, in the 32d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., for interment.

In this City, on Friday, April 25, ABRAHAM VAN RIPER, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 39 Monroe-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 25, THOMAS PHILLIPS, native of Wales, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sackett-st., near Court. His friends, and those of his son, John Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 26.

$6,000 Kentucky 6s	104	300	Erie Railroad		57⅛
1,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	110	1858	do		57⅜
12,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	85½	100	do	s15	57¼
4,000 Virginia 6s	94⅜	650	do	b60	58
3,000 do	94⅜	400	do	s60	57⅜
19,000 Missouri 6s	s3 85½	100	do		57⅜
10,000 do	85⅜	100	do	s60	57⅜
1,000 California 7s, '70	89½	200	do	b60	58
12,000 Ohio 5s, '60	103¼	30	Harlem Preferred		59
2,000 Har. 2d mtg. bds.	76¾	150	Mh. & L. R.	b60	93¾
1,000 Erie 2d mg. bs	96	100	do		98
4,000 Erie Bonds of '75	91½	10	New-Jersey R.R.		131¾
6,000 Erie Con. bs. '71	83¼	900	Reading Railroad		92
1,000 H. R. 1st mtg. bs	100	1850	do		91⅞
4,000 N. L 1st mtg. G.L.	85¾	600	do	b60	92¼
10,000 Ill. C. R.R.Bs.	s60 87¾	200	do		91¾
20,000 do	s6m 87¾	100	do	b30	92¼
30,000 do	87¾	100	do	s10	92¼
2,500 do	87¾	200	do	s30	91¾
5,000 do	s60 87¾	100	do	b60	93¾
5,000 do	s30 87¾	23	Hud. Riv. Railroad		34¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 5's	90¾	12	Mich. Cent. R. R.		96¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7's	102¾	8	do		97
6 Metropolitan Bank	110	100	do	s60	97
50 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	128	5	Sixth-avenue R.		88
22 do	129	250	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		65¾
60 Imp. and Trad. Bk.	102¾	100	do		65¾
200 Manhattan Gas Co.	121	400	do		66
500 Nic. Transit Co.	14¼	200	do	b90	67
50 Canton Co.	23¾	100	do		66¾
600 Cumb. Coal Co.	23	5	Gal. & Chi. R.		114¾
100 do	b60 23¾	57	do		114¾
250 do	s3 23	100	do	b60	115
100 do	b30 23¾	500	Clev. & To. R. R.	c	83
200 Penn. Coal Co.	c 100¾	100	do	b30	82¾
25 do	100¾	13	do		82¾
200 do	b60 101	170	do	b30	83
750 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 93	30	do		81
100 do	s60 92¾	100	do	s5	81¾
650 do	b30 93¾	300	do	c	81¾
8 do	93¾	100	do	s5	81¾
5 do	93¾	80	do		81¾
660 do	93¾	100	C. & Rock I. R. R.	b60	93¾
400 Harlem Railroad	b60 19¾	150	do		93¾
400 do	c 19¾	50	do		93¾

SECOND BOARD.

40	Mechanics' Bank	130	400	Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	66
55	N. Y. Central R.	93¼	125	do	66¼
50	do	b60 94	100	do	bawk 66¾
400	Erie R. R.	s10 57¾	100	do	s3 66¾
100	do	s3 57½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s5 81
100	do	57¾	100	do	81
100	do	b60 58	200	do	80¾
50	do	s60 57½	600	do	80¾
50	Panama Railroad	104¾	100	do	80¾
200	Reading Railroad	91	180	do	s5 80¾
150	do	91¾	100	do	81¾
550	do	at 30 91¾	200	do	81
150	Mich. So. & N. I. R	s3 98	100	do	80¾
9	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	84¾	100	do	80¾

MONDAY, April 28—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York, for the past week, show an import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table is our last paper, of $3,121,211, against $2,619,510 same week last year, and $4,409,527 the same week in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounts to $1,052,959, against $1,170,335 same week last year. The direct Export of Specie, for the week, amounts to 300,265, by steamer *Baltic* on Saturday. There was also sent to Boston, for shipment by the Cunard steamer, on Wednesday last, $512,000. The Export last year, corresponding week, was $12,800 from New-York, and $875,266 from Boston. The Government office held to the credit of all its accounts, on Saturday afternoon, $14 495,049, against $14,087,377 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $457,672, and the Specie export of $812,265, make an apparent difference against the Bank reserve, in the absence of further receipts from California, of about a million and a quarter of dollars; but as there have been some considerable accessions of Gold Coin from the interior, the statement to be made up this afternoon is not expected to show so large a falling off in the averages of the week. The last reserve stood $12,958,132. For the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July, 1855, to the 1st April inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York were officially reported at.....$141,146,000
Add four weeks in April..... 18,832,226

Total to date.....$159,978,226
Against same time last year..... 128,792,075

Increase to date.....$31,186,151

The same tables present a total Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to April 1 of.....$60,376,000
Add four weeks in April..... 5,138,366

Total to date.....$65,514,366
Same time last year..... 51,990,697

Increase to date.....$13,523,669

The same tables present a total Export of Specie to 1st of April of.....$14,435,000
Four weeks in April..... 2,254,729

Total to date.....$16,689,729
Against same time 1855..... 28,862,476

Decrease to date.....$12,172,747

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,664	$333,148	3,130	$173,856
Flour, bbls	8,266	32,348	13,108	116,362
Corn Meal, bbls	882	5,453	1,930	7,171
Wheat, bush			6,758	13,390
Corn, bush	26,977	28,642	57,799	60,549
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,383	28,321	1,619	39,600
Beef, bbls. and tcs	571	12,280	946	18,402
To al Produce		$425,184		$428,770
Miscellaneous		685,151		624,189
Total for the week		$1,170,335		$1,052,959

The Money market ruled through the week at steady rates, and although there was considerable activity, both in demand loans and mercantile paper, the supply of means was quite ample, at 7 ₱ cent. on the former and 7 to 9 ₱ cent. on the latter. The offerings at some of the large Banks were below the increase of the week, and their regular discount lines have run down without any effort on the part of the Managers at curtailment. The Foreign Exchanges were firm for the packet on Saturday. The regular Bankers have pretty much the command of the Sterling market, and the quotation for first-class bills is narrowed within 109⅝@109¾. On Paris, the rate is steady at 5.17½.

The general tendency of the Stock Exchange through the week was to rather stronger confidence, particularly at the close, when more spirit was evinced than for some weeks in the leading New-York Road Stocks, while the animation in Western shares continued. The peculiar event of the week, was the reopening of the transfers of the Cleveland and Toledo Stock, in which the speculation had been immense, both before and pending the shutting of the books. The operators for the rise having the advantage of command of the cash stock, the other party were made free buyers in anticipation of the delivery day, at from 83¾ to 86 ex-dividend. Their contracts, with a single exception, being principally met, they again entered the market as sellers, and prices rapidly gave way to 80¾, at which they closed on Saturday afternoon. In other Stocks the following was the

COMPARATIVE COURSE FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, April 5.	Saturday, April 12.	Saturday, April 19.	Saturday, April 26.
N. Y. Central	92½	92¾	91¾	93½
Erie	57	57⅜	56⅝	57⅜
Reading	92¼	92¾	91¾	91⅜
Toledo	81⅜	82 ex d.81		80¾
Galena	114	115	114	114¾
Michigan Central	95¼	95¼	96	97⅜
Southern Michigan	96	96	99	98
Panama	105½	105¾	104	104¾
Illinois Centrals. ex d.	88	87¾	88	87½
Virginia	93⅞	93¾	94½	94⅜
Missouris	84¾	85	84¾	85⅜
Transit Company	14¾	13½	14	14½
Clevel. & Pittsbg	65¾	65½	64½	66¼
Hudson River	35½	35	34½	34¾
Rock Island..ex d.	91	92¼	93¾	93¾
Milwaukee	86	86	85	84¾

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we understand, have just paid off $150,000 of their indebtedness. A similar payment, which will clear the concern of all debt, will be made in May, leaving means sufficient out of the profits of the past year, which has been a fortunate one, for a ten per cent. dividend on the shares.

The usual semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds of Mr. NICOLAY, will take place to-day at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG ROAD—SIX MONTHS' TRAFFIC.

Earnings, June 1 to Nov. 30, 1855		$367,353
Of which, from freight	$230,280	
Passengers	120,617	
Mails and Express	16,545	—$367,353
Operating road, expenses of	$138,747	
Repairing casualties	11,244	—$149,991
Net income on cost of $4,719,693.		$217,861
Equal to 5 ₱ cent. on capital of $2,113,574		105,678
3½ ₱ cent. on funded debt of $2,410,000		84,350
Floating debt and contingencies		27,333
Together		$217,361
Wheeling Branch Expenditure		$817,774
Means on hand to finish same		443,295
Together		$1,261,069
To be added to main line		4,719,693
Total cost of Road and Branches		$5,980,762

PROGRESS OF THE TRAFFIC OF THE ROAD.

	1854.	1855.
December	$30,702	$29,861
January	20,889	31,280
February	26,063	18,961
March	37,790	33,673
April	42 767	44,906
May	51,283	55,838
June	47,729	56,019
July	36,643	59,101
August	37,241	56,164
September	42,983	64,012
October	54,149	70,806
November	52,673	61,247
Total	$480,917	$581,877

The foregoing figures we compile from the recent report of Mr. C. W. ROCKWELL, President of the Company. The main line of the road and the Tuscarawas branch are 133 miles, costing $4,719,693 with equipment, equal to $35,486 ₱ mile. The increase of traffic the past year was mainly from the development of the Coal trade on the Ohio River, and the freight traffic in the manufactures of Pittsburg and Wheeling. The report says:

In 1854, there were transported.....40,000 tons.
In 1855, there were transported.....75,000 tons.

The superior quality of the coal immediately on the line of the Road, the new markets opening for it in Canada and at the ports on Lakes Erie, Ontario and Michigan, the consumption by steamers, gas companies, and for domestic and manufacturing purposes, justify the prediction heretofore made, that this branch of business will present a steady and large increase in quantity, and at rates highly remunerative to the Company. As the freight traffic of Railroad Companies is now regarded, both in this country and in Europe, as the most reliable source of income, and as the use of coal is rapidly and largely increasing, the statements of Drs. STEVENS and NEWBERRY, contained in the last Annual Report, are here repeated. These gentlemen, both economic geologists of high reputation and character, made, during the year 1854, independent explorations of the mineral resources of the country traversed by the road. In a communication to the President of the Company, Dr. STEVENS says:

"The Tuscarawas Hills hold twelve and twenty feet of good coal, some of unsurpassed excellency; and one bed is cannel coal, equal to the cannel of Virginia; while its beds of ore cannot be surpassed in richness of metal or thickness of strata in the United States. Its ores can supply the whole Western World with iron of the very best quality. * * * There cannot be found, either in Pennsylvania or Ohio, so rich deposits of these minerals, so contiguous to the great inland navigation of the country, as along the line of your road, in the regions above-mentioned."

This last general remark of Dr STEVENS, it should be observed, extends to the mineral deposits along the lower portion of the Main Line and the River Division, as well as to the Tuscarawas valley. To the same effect, Dr. NEWBERRY, in a letter to the President, bearing date Dec. 24, 1854, represents:

"Tuscarawas County, as you are aware, aside from its agricultural productiveness, which is almost unequaled, is one of the richest mineral districts in the State. Coal, iron and limestone are found here in the greatest profusion, and of excellent quality, of which the best will find its natural outlet over your Road. Indeed, from the point where the Tuscarawas Extension cuts the line of the County, to Urichsville, it traverses a region where these minerals are so concentrated and associated, that it is certain that an immense amount, both of manufacture and raw material, must be thence exported. Seven distinct beds of coal are found in the hills lying one above another, and interstratified with beds of iron ore of unequaled thickness and purity. Four, and in some places five of these beds are of workable thickness, and one at least furnishing coal of quality fully equal to any yet introduced into the Cleveland market. The ore beds surpass anything of the kind in this State, and indeed in any other State, in connection with the coal. Nor do I believe there can be found on the Continent, such a concentration of the materials and facilities for the manufacture of iron as exist on the Tuscarawas Extension Railroad. The mineral wealth of this district early attracted attention, and you will find it noticed at length in the Report of the Geological Board for 1838; since the opening of the Extension Road, capitalists have been drawn in here; the best locations have been purchased; mines are being opened, and in a few days you will receive the first installment of the tribute which will flow in an unending and constantly increasing stream into the treasury of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road from this source, for all time."

Upon reference to a table annexed to the report of the Superintendent, it will be seen that there were transported over our road, of freight, from Pittsburg:

	Tons.		Tons.
In 1852	7,943	In 1854	20,928
In 1853	14,461	In 1855	28 937

And of this freight, there were forwarded from Cleveland by steam and sail vessels to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other ports on Lake Michigan:

	Tons.		Tons.
In 1854	5,007	In 1855	17,000

The rapid settlement and improvement of the country west of Ohio will occasion a continual and increasing demand for the manufactures of Pittsburg and Wheeling, which consist chiefly of iron, nails, machinery, glass, and other materials used extensively in that rich and growing country.

In order to facilitate this important branch of our business, arrangements have been made by other parties to establish a line of steamers between Cleveland and Chicago, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Racine, and other ports on Lake Michigan, to commence running in connection with our road, upon the opening of May next. This line will be a new one, and the parties engaged in it have been induced to establish it by the business our road will furnish them. For the first year there will be eight new propellers of 500 to 600 tons burden, and next year the number will be increased.

The entire length of the Road of this Company is through a country of vast resources, which will furnish a freight traffic that must annually increase. While every effort will be made to secure a full share of the passengers between the East and the West, the Directors are more intent upon the cultivation of a local freighting and passenger business, which cannot be diverted, and which experience everywhere proves to be the only reliable source of profit to Railroads.

More than one hundred miles of the Road passes through a thickly settled section of country, abounding in coal and iron ore of superior quality, with a rich and well cultivated soil and healthy climate, offering the highest inducements for the establishment of manufactures of every description, with ample facilities by the Road in connection with the Ohio River and the Lakes, for transportation to all the markets South and West.

The graduation, masonry and bridging, on the unfinished line between Pittsburg and Wheeling, has progressed as rapidly as was deemed advisable, having in view the completion, during the Summer of 1856, of that portion which will connect the Central Ohio and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads.

The work to be done, (exclusive of the superstructure,) is estimated to cost $257,000, all of which, with a trifling exception, is under contract, and the iron rail for the whole distance is purchased.

The report of the Chief Engineer contains the result of his inquiries in relation to the current business, between Pittsburg and Wheeling, and intermediate places on the Ohio River, and an estimate of the amount to be obtained, by the completion of the River division of the Road.

From careful investigation he arrives at the conclusion, that the way and through business will add $500,000 per annum to the income of this Company, and the estimate is regarded as entirely reliable.

The importance of an early completion of this portion of our Road has induced the appropriation of the earnings of the finished line to that object, and the payment of dividends in the stock and bonds of the Company. In this course the Directors have been sustained by the stockholders, and they take occasion to repeat their confidence in the wisdom of this policy.

The large business in freight and passengers which has been carried on by steamers on the Ohio River, between Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and the intermediate cities, demands the facilities of continuous railroads by the shortest practicable route.

The work to be finished by this Company will open a new route between New-York, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, shorter than any other already constructed, or that will be required.

The uncertainty of the navigation of the Ohio River in Summer, as well as in Winter, renders this link between Pittsburg and Wheeling of the utmost importance. By reference to the accompanying "Map of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad and its Connections," it will be seen that these connections are certain to secure a large business.

1. Between the Ohio River and Lake Erie, where they are but 100 miles apart by the Road of this Company.

2. Between Pittsburg, Steubenville, Columbus and Indianapolis, by the Steubenville and Indiana and Central Ohio Railroads.

3. Between Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati, thence to Lousville and St. Louis, by the Central Ohio, Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville, and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads.

4. Between Lake Erie, at Cleveland, and Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington, and southward. All these connecting Railroads are now in full operation.

5. Between Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati, by the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, in the course of construction.

The interests of these several Companies are identified with ours, as the River Division of this Road will connect their lines with Philadelphia and New-York by the shortest, cheapest, and most attractive route.

The population of the country through which these roads pass, the present business relations with the eastern cities, and the increase which every new facility adds thereto, will satisfy all who will examine the "Map of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad and its Connections," that this is the most important link to be supplied in the great chain of Railroads between St. Louis and New-York.

The connection of Baltimore and Wheeling with the Lakes, by means of this Road, is justly regarded as among the important benefits to be derived, as it will open new business relations that cannot fail to be advantageous.

New routes are in process of construction, to various points on the Mississippi River, and farther West, which, when completed, will share in the large and increasing business between the East and West, and whether it takes the direction of Cincinnati, Indinnapolis, or Cleveland, our Road will be benefited thereby.

During the past year the Directors have given much attention to the subject of fuel, and have arrived at the conclusion to use the coal to be obtained on the line of the Road in the freighting business, and they regard the abundant supply, superior quality and low price, as a great advantage and certain to reduce the cost of transportation. By the use of coal for our engines we obtain the cheapest fuel, always to be procured and ready for immediate use, and thereby avoid the necessity of investments in wood, the expense of handling, loss by theft and fire, and the serious cost of trains for its distribution on the line of the Road.

In conclusion, the Directors desire to express their increased confidence in the stability of the resources of the Company, the advantage of the new connections soon to be formed with other important roads, and the new line of steamers on Lake Erie, and the increase of business that will be offered.

The Company is entirely free from any pecuniary interest or connection with any other Railroad, and if the present anticipations are realized, the stockholders will receive an ample return from their investment. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

The Anthracite Coal Trade from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions for the week and since the commencement of the season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	Total last year.
Reading Railroad	49,032	508,697	661,489
Schuylkill Canal	36,110	86,790	165,478
Lehigh Canal	7,987	7,987	41,699
Total tonnage	663,474		868,666

The *Miners' Journal* says that—

"It will require four months, or until the first of September next, at an increase of 10,000 per week, to make up the deficiency of this region. This week we have lost upwards of 7,180 tons, and from present appearances we will lose again considerably the ensuing week. If we lose for a few weeks longer, it is extremely doubtful whether we can more than make up the

New-York Daily Times.

THE DEATH OF HON. ROBERT KELLY.

Special Meeting of the Common Council.

RESOLUTIONS, SPEECHES, ETC.

Proceedings of the Board of Councilmen.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, called by the President, BENJAMIN F. PISCHERT, for the purpose of making some suitable expression of the feelings of the Board concerning the death of Hon. ROBERT KELLY.

On motion of Mr. BOOLE, Mr. APPLEBY was called to the Chair, when the following communication was received from his Hon. the Mayor, and read to the Board:

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 28, 1856.

To the Honorable the Common Council—GENTLEMEN: It becomes my melancholy duty to transmit to your Honorable body, the inclosed communication from WILLIAM KELLY, Esq., announcing the death of ROBERT KELLY, City Chamberlain, with an invitation to the City authorities to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon.

Permit me to request that suitable action be taken by the Common Council on this sorrowful occasion.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM KELLY.

DEAR SIR: It is my painful duty to inform you of the decease of ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of the City, which occurred last evening.

You are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the church of Rev. Dr. HUTTON, on Washington-square, and I beg leave through you to extend this invitation to the City authorities generally. Most Respectfully, WM. KELLY.

Hon. F. WOOD, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. SWAN, the Message and Communication were ordered to be printed. He then moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board.

Mr. GRAY seconded the motion and, in doing so, remarked briefly upon the great usefulness and noble character of the deceased.

The President appointed Messrs. Swan, Boole, Grey, Cooper and Cargill, who retired, and soon afterwards returned, when Mr. Swan presented the following:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, official information of the death of ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York has been received by this Board of the Municipal Government,

Therefore, with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York receive the announcement of the decease of ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York, with feelings of profound regret.

Resolved, That by the death of ROBERT KELLY the Corporation has been deprived of the services of a faithful public officer, and the City Government of one of its most distinguished servants.

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York do most deeply sympathize with the family and friends of deceased in the unexpected blow that has struck down one whose excellence in all the relations of life has commanded their regard and confidence.

Resolved, That in testimony of their respect to the memory of the deceased, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York will attend the funeral of the late ROBERT KELLY, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 4 P. M., and that the City flag be raised at half mast, from sunrise to sunset.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause an engrossed copy of the foregoing resolutions to be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. BRADLEY, in seconding the adoption of the resolutions, expressed warm sympathy with the family of the deceased.

REMARKS OF MR. SWAN.

Mr. SWAN arose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Only a few months since the members of this Board were assembled in this Hall for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings on the occasion of the death of one of its members. The sable drapery that hung in this hall until recently, reminded us forcibly that a member of this Board had departed, and that life, whether in legislative halls, or in the more common pursuits of life, was uncertain, and death a surety to all. We have been convened here this afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to our grief, occasioned by the death of ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York. Mr. President, I feel that this is no fitting occasion for encomium. I know well that the modesty of the man we desire to honor would have shrunk from anything that looked like eulogy. But, Sir, it is fitting on such an occasion as this, that we should, in our expression of grief, attempt, in our remarks and actions, so to speak and so to act that death may be of service to those who remain behind.

Mr. President, the late Chamberlain of the City of New-York was a man distinguished not only in political, but in private life. His distinction came not from political elevation—it had a more enduring basis. The City of New-York has much to mourn in his departure. We have lost a public officer, Sir, who added dignity to the office which he held, and who received no accession of dignity from the position he held; further than that, his appointment evinced an appreciation of his ability to perform the arduous duties and trusts that were confided to him by those who placed him there. He was born in the City of New-York, and received his education in our midst. In 1827 he graduated, with the highest honors of his class, from the quiet shades of Columbia College, and entered into the bustle and strife of active life. For ten years he was industriously and energetically engaged in pursuit the most exacting. His energy, his sagacity and his integrity gained for him that which is always the result of a combination of these sterling qualities—success; and in 1837 he retired with an ample fortune. But, Sir, when I use the word "retired," I mean simply to convey the idea that he retired from one branch of active life to enter upon another sphere of activity and usefulness. It was for the purpose of gratifying a noble desire—a love of literature—and to benefit the community, that he retired; and how nobly he succeeded is too well known to be here repeated. An efficient member of the Board of Education of the City of New-York, its second President, he has left his mark upon the system of education and on the government of that body. An influential member of the Government of a college in New-York, their course of instruction bears marks of his sagacity, that course having been adopted by his suggestion; and, but a short time since, he was honored by the Legislature of New-York, in being by them elevated to the post of a Regent of the University of this City. The literary bodies, the Legislature, and the citizens, all combined to express a sense of their admiration of his scholarship and his integrity. But lately, Sir, he was named to the post which, alas! he has held for too short a time—the responsible office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York. In all the various trusts which have been confided to his care, in all the different positions he has held, he has proved himself a man whom the office demanded, but who did not demand the office. He left a welcomed retirement for arduous duties, and when he assumed the trust, took upon himself not only the title of the office, but its duties and its cares. The admiration in which he was held while living, and the grief which has incited this Board to convene, extend throughout the whole community. In the death of ROBERT KELLY, New-York has lost a distinguished citizen. Mr. President, it may be asked "Why is it that it is said of ROBERT KELLY, He was a distinguished citizen." He has held no high offices of trust, it may be said comparatively, under the national or State Governments, or even in that of the City, with the exception of that of Chamberlain?" It may be asked, why is it that the term "distinguished" is applicable to him? Sir, the reason is because he could receive no additional dignity from office. Office might demand his services; the community might desire that he should hold office; but, Sir, when he accepted it, the community was honored by having him for a representative; and those who had public trusts to place in his care were honored when he assumed their duties, because he left the field of literary and social gratification at the voice of the common will for the course of political life, to religiously discharge its duties. And, Sir, he was distinguished for another reason—because his energy, sagacity and integrity were founded on the basis of *correct action*, which, comparatively speaking, few men who hold responsible political trusts possess. He felt that life was worth nothing unless it secured good character, a character based upon principle—upon the adamant of *right*. Such a man is an honor to mankind. His friends may elevate him to office; they may respect him while he lives, and speak in admiration of his life and actions when he is dead—such a man is great without office, because he demands the admiration which he receives; and such a man was ROBERT KELLY.

But this is not the occasion on which to enter into a long eulogy of the character and life of ROBERT KELLY. Alas! that the decrees of Providence should seem so inscrutable. The good die first, while those whose hearts are dry as summer heats remain behind. Men of ability and intellectual refinement are stricken off in the very midst of their career of usefulness and honor. How many are left to fill the place of this one now departed!

Mr. President, I must confess that from some intercourse with the late ROBERT KELLY, although my acquaintance with him was short, I feel no little personal regret in consequence of his sudden loss. It has been my good fortune, within the last year, to sit with a Board of Trustees of which he was an efficient member and the presiding officer. I witnessed his sagacity; I witnessed his intelligence; I witnessed his devotion to the trust which was confided to him; I witnessed his amenity of manner: I witnessed, whenever there was a demand for an expression on his part, upright Christian principle; and as a member of that Board, I feel the most profound regret; I feel, Sir, as if an ornament to the City had been suddenly stricken down; I feel, Sir, as if the City of New-York could not afford to lose many such men; and I trust that his death, while it deprives us of a good and valuable citizen, and a faithful public officer, may be productive of this good,—that it may set before us an example which all of us may be proud to emulate.

After Mr. SWAN had concluded his very appropriate remarks, a resolution was adopted appointing Messrs. GRAY, HEMPHILL and CARGILL a Committee to make arrangement for the attendance of the Board at the funeral of the deceased. The Board then adjourned.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1439. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Proceedings of the Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, at 6 P. M., in consequence of a call from the Mayor, issued in accordance with a request to him, signed by fifteen members. President BARKER stated that the meeting was convened on account of the death of Hon. ROBERT KELLY, late City Chamberlain, and that his Honor the Mayor had transmitted a communication on the subject, which would be read. The message was similar to the one read in the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman ELY moved that the communications from the Mayor and Hon. Wm. Kelly be received and entered at length on the minutes, which was carried.

The resolutions from the Board of Councilmen were then read. Alderman ELY, in moving a concurrence, considered it his duty to say a few words in regard to the loss which the City had met with in the death of such a man as Robert Kelly. He alluded to his public services rendered, not only in municipal and State offices, but also in his connection with so many philanthropic and benevolent institutions. He was truly "a man in whom there was no guile."

Alderman CLANCY, in seconding the motion, said that although he had never enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Kelly, he had always known him as one of the greatest humanitarians of our City.

After a few words more from Alderman CLANCY the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was then resolved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to cooperate with a similar Committee of the Councilmen, in arranging for the attendance of the two Boards at the funeral.

The Chair named Aldermen ELY, CLANCY and HERRICK, as such Committee.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

A special meeting of the Club was held last evening, at their rooms in the Mercer House, to pass suitable resolves on the occasion of the death of ROBERT KELLY, Esq., who was a member of the Club, and who last appeared in public at one of their meetings. The hall was draped in black, and presented an aspect aptly suggestive of the object of the meeting.

The President, Mr. CONE, occupied the Chair, and after calling to order, made a feeling allusion to the sad purpose which had brought the members together, and spoke in high terms of the social and public worth of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. T. A. GLOVER, Messrs. GLOVER, CRAIG and WINMULLER, were nominated by the Chair to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion. After a short recess, the Commitee presented a series of resolutions expressing the eminent virtues, the elevated social position, and high political standing of Mr. KELLY, and condoling with his family and the public in general at this bereavement.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Democratic General Committee.

The members of this Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., occupying the chair *pro tem.*

Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD offered a series of resolutions, which were passed unanimously, expressive of their high appreciation of the character and worth of Mr. KELLY, and agreeing to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

ANOTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific National Union Railroad Company. He said the bill had been sent to him by an individual whom he did not know, with the request that it should be offered as a substitute for all other Pacific Railroad bills, but as he did not think proper to do that, he introduced it as a separate bill, and moved its reference to the Pacific Railroad special Committee. He read some extracts from a letter accompanying the bill, in which its author says it is the most important bill ever presented in Congress since the adoption of the American Constitution, and whatever party shall first adopt it will be sure to succeed in the Presidential campaign. The reading of the extracts occasioned much laughter.

Mr. WELLER thought there was no need for referring the bill, as the Committee has already reported.

SEVERAL SENATORS—Oh yes, let it go.

Mr. WELLER—Well, if he sends it there I will pledge myself that none of the Committee will ever read it. [Laughter.]

KANSAS.

Mr. BROWN spoke on the Kansas question. He argued that the right of sovereignty over the Territories had not been delegated to Congress. He said he should always vote for the admission of any State with sufficient population to entitle it to one representative in Congress, without inquiring whether its Constitution permitted or excluded Slavery.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. STUART moved to take up the River and Harbor bills. Rejected.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. BELL, of Tenn., defended Lieut. MAURY from the derogation implied by the action of the Naval Board.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. NICHOLS made a personal explanation respecting his vote for Mr. BANKS as Speaker. It was called forth by a recent speech by his colleague at Hamilton, Ohio. He denied that the printing and binding question influenced his vote against his colleague and for Mr. BANKS.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) disavowed having intended to cast the least imputation on Mr. NICHOLS' integrity but at the same time he believed the printing question delayed the organization of the House.

Mr. READY asked questions of Mr. CAMPBELL in reference to what the latter had said at Hamilton about South Americans, in connection with the Speakership.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that no formal proposition was made by members of that party, but it was suggested to him privately, by persons not pretending to represent it, that if he would consent to indorse the twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform, the probability was that he would acquire strength for the Speakorship from that quarter.

THE BILL TO REMIT DUTIES.

Mr. MORGAN objected to further explanations, and the Senate's bill to remit duties on goods, wares and merchandise destroyed by fire, was taken up.

The House reconsidered its action overruling the decision of the Chair that the bill did not make an appropriation, and was not, therefore, required to be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The decision of the Chair was then sustained by five majority, and after an unsuccessful motion to make the bill a special order, it was sent to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

CIRCUIT COURT OF CALIFORNIA.

The Senate bill, amendatory of the act establishing the Circuit Court of California, passed.

Adjourned.

More Railways for Canada.

TORONTO, Monday, April 28.

A project is on foot to obtain from the Canadian Parliament a charter for a line of railway from Quebec on the North shore to the St. Lawrence to Montreal, thence through the valley of the Ottawa River, *viâ* Bytown or Ottawa City, Pembroke, &c., to Georgian Bay. The project was conceived by Hon. JOSEPH CAUCHON, Commissioner-General of the Crown Lands, and contemplates a grant of three million acres of public lands to aid in the construction of the road.

Special Election in Boston—The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, April 28.

At a special election held to-day to choose an Alderman to fill a vacancy, J. M. WIGHTMAN was elected. HARRY ALLINE was also chosen Register of Deeds. Both of the successful candidates were on the People's Ticket.

In the Senate, to-day, leave to withdraw was reported on all the petitions for new bank charters and increase of bank capital.

Lake Navigation.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 28.

The ice in the Straits of Mackinac still prevents communication between the Lakes. There is no open water within ten miles of Beaver Island, and the Underwriters think the Straits will not be avigable before the 10th of May.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

No. 98.—Argument concluded by Hon. John Henderson for the appellant.

No. 96.—Jonathan Crockett, et al., appellants, *vs.* steamboat *Isaac Newton*, her tackle, etc.—Isaac Newton, claimant.

No. 97.—Augustus Lord, appellant, *vs.* steamboat *Isaac Newton*, her tackle, &c.—Daniel Drew, claimant.

Nos. 95 and 97 argued by Mr. Benedict for appellants.

Opening of the Philipsburg Bank.

EASTON, Penn., Monday, April 28.

The Commissioners of the Philipsburg Bank opened their books to day. The rush for stock was very great. The President of Flemington Bank, after taking 700 shares, was prevented from taking more, in consequence of a rumor that he was purchasing for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, who wished to have the bank under their control.

Carrying Mails Across the Isthmus—No Change in the French Legation.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

A long correspondence is in progress between Postmaster General and the Panama Railroad Company relative to the compensation for carrying mails across the Isthmus.

M. SARTIGES will shortly return to his diplomatic functions in Washington, the rumor that a change is about to be made in the French Legation being unfounded.

The Southern Mail—Horrible Scene at an Execution.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 28.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are received.

JAMES MCCOMBS was hung at Columbus, S. C., on Friday last. His execution was a horrible affair. The criminal some how or other got his hands loose and grasped the rope, and with great difficulty his death was accomplished.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 26.

The United States mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. THOMAS EWEN, arrived here this (Saturday) morning at 6 o'clock.

Interesting from Rio de Janeiro.

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE SUSPECTED PRIVATEER AMERICA—THE WATER WITCH—EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF WRECKED AMERICAN SEAMEN—COFFEE MARKETS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The sailing of the *Cavalier* for Baltimore gives me an opportunity to say that nothing of special interest has transpired since my last. The excitement in regard to the *America* passed away in a day or two. She went to sea on the 13th of February, taking in tow the *Savannah* flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. Why the *Savannah* went to sea under the circumstances, is a mystery hidden in such profound depths of wisdom that your correspondent will not try to fish it up. Commodore SALTER made a sure thing of it that neither the English nor French ships-of-war would interfere with the *America*, and then gallantly went forth to encounter——the winds and waves. The French and English frigates went to sea two or three days after the *America* left, a cruise having been arranged prior to the excitement in relation to the suspected Russian privateer. The *Savannah* returned into port Sunday, Feb. 24, without the loss of a life or a spar, though we understand something split one of her sails. Thus ended this terrific affair between Brother Jonathan and J. Bull and J. Crapo, Esqrs.

The U. S. surveying steamer *Water Witch*, Commander PAGE, left this harbor for the United States on the morning of the 25th ult. This steamer has been for over two years employed in surveying the Parana and some of its tributaries, and the Paraguay. Some valuable discoveries have been made, and many interesting facts in relation to the countries watered by the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata have been gathered, which will ere long be published for the benefit of commerce. The *Water Witch* can carry only coal enough for 10 or 12 days, and will touch at many places on her way home, where she is expected to arrive early in May.

It is currently reported that the United States brig *Lambridge*, will sail in a few days for Terra del Fuego, for the purpose of rescuing some American seamen who it is alleged were wrocked on that coast eighteen months ago. This movement is well-timed. If any of the party are alive they must be very tired of staying in that disagreeable climate, and as Winter is approaching they will hail with transports of joy the vessel that will transport them out of the region of hail.

As yet the late high prices of Coffee have not given way, and as they are above the limits of orders, very little Coffee is shipped. Freights for about two months have been little else than nominal, and vessels not under charter have been waiting business for near three months. The stock of Coffee on hand is constantly increasing and is now said to be over 200,000 sacks.

The *Cavalier* takes as passengers, Rev. H. R. SCOTT and lady, of the Episcopal Church, missionaries to the native Africans in the vicinity of Cape Palmas. After a residence of three years in Africa, they return home to recruit their health, with the intention, however, of going back to their interesting field of labor. S.

The Famine in the Cape Verde Islands.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25, 1856.

It was with melancholy satisfaction that I read in your journal of yesterday the article you publish, headed "Dreadful Destitution," as exemplified by the graphic letter dated Porto Praya, Cape Verdes, March 8, 1856.

I was at the Cape Verde Islands as late as the 29th October last, and an eye-witness of the desolate condition of at least two of the islands. On my leaving, Com. CRABBE, commanding the United States squadron, charged me with documents, which were published in yours and other journals on my arrival home on the 1st of December, with some general remarks of mine that unless relief could be sent to these unfortunate people from some quarter, they must perish to the number of perhaps 30,000 in this year of 1856.

Unfortunately for the appeal then made, being at a time when such heavy drafts had been required on the public sympathy and charity for the sufferers of our own land at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the commencement of the Winter season, when all our benevolence is needed for our own suffering poor, it was not a time when an appeal could be made effectually here; but I had made appeals elsewhere which were responded to.

And now that the additional testimony which you have published shows the *continuance of the famine*, and that there is yet time for us as a people to do something for these distressed sufferers, I trust the appeal will be heard, and that out of our abundant stores and promising harvest we shall send generous aid to this famishing people. The fact is certain that 50,000 people are, as it were, *shipwrecked at sea* on desolate islands, and they must have corn to sustain them alive till Providence shall give them rain and a crop. And as you have asked that some one shall take the initiative in the matter, I hereby offer to commence a subscription with *one hundred bushels of corn*, and to take charge of the vessel that may be loaded with the bounty of our people, and at my own cost and charge to find the means to *man* and navigate her to the Cape Verde Islands, and to sail the moment such a vessel can be loaded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,
Late 1st Lieutenant U. S. ship *Jamestown*.

Sufferers by Famine at the Cape de Verd Islands.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The famine in the Cape de Verd Islands has already swept off near twice as many of the inhabitants as were cut down by the pestilence at Norfolk and Portsmouth during the yellow fever of last year, and still the work of death goes on and will increase until it counts up its victims by tens of thousands, unless aid be sent them, and that speedily. There is enough of charity in the world to relieve the sufferers—it only requires some kind hearts to direct its flow. The Governments of the United States, of England and of France, may be moved in the matter, and in the meantime there are in our cities individuals who will feel willing to aid by immediate pecuniary donations. A conference will be called at No. 13 Insurance Buildings at an early day of this week to determine upon measures to be adopted, of which notice will be given in the City papers.

E. MERIAM.

MONDAY, A. M., April 28, 1856.

Col. COLT, of revolver fame, is about to take a fair partner and make a tour in Europe.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Incidents in Convict Life.

LECTURE BY JOHN FROST THE ENGLISH CHARTIST.

In pursuance of a requisition numerously and respectably signed, Mr. FROST, the English political exile, delivered a lecture last night in the Tabernacle, on his experiences as a convict in the English penal settlement in Van Dieman's Land. The audience was quite meagre, but intelligent and respectable.

Mr. FROST began by making some observations on the duties of those in power, the evil of unrestricted authority and the social privileges of the citizen, in the abstract. He subsequently spoke of the companions whom he met on his voyage in a convict ship to Australia, and of the causes by which many of them had been led into crime. He attributed the fall of most to the evil example or neglect of employers and vicious companionship into which they had weakly suffered themselves to be led. From this he diverged to the brutalities exercised by the authorities on shipboard and in the colony, which he illustrated by narrating a number of harrowing facts coming under his own knowledge. In Port Arthur, he said, the flogger was the strongest man to be found, and, like his masters, delighted in human suffering. The "cat," previous to use, was steeped in salt and water, then exposed to the sun to dry, by which the thongs were made as hard as wire. This instrument, with its eighty-one knots, applied with fearful vigor to the naked back of the victim, cut it up like a saw. The exacting cruelty of the magistrates, the strictness with which they required the most humiliating exhibitions of respect, and the severity with which they punished any apparent or fancied neglect of it, were next dwelt on at length. He (the lecturer) had been raised to the honorable position of overseer of a gang of road-makers on Tasman's peninsula. One day he observed the magistrate at a distance; he shouted to his men "attention!" ordered them to fall into line as the functionary approached, and received him with hat in hand. This so pleased the official that he complimented the superintendent as a second MACADAM, and sent him next day a pound of tea and four pounds of sugar, which, however, with other good things, were one day stolen from his (Mr. FROST'S) hut by two convicts who left the church and broke in through the back window of his apartment. The lecturer next referred to the manner in which justice, so-called, is administered in the penal colonies. This, he said, was not regulated by the guilt or innocence of those accused, but by the whim or villainy of those to whom its administration has been assigned. The Government officers are generally men of the vilest disposition and most vulgar breeding. The convict who was more intelligent than themselves was the special object of their hatred and the most frequent recipient of their persecutions. The prejudice against color is pretty strong in this country, but it falls short of equaling the hatred evinced by the officials towards the convicts. An Irish soldier who had been transported for some breach of military duty, and who was a man of decided character and warm temper, was one day brought before Sir MAURICE BOOTH, the Commandant, for some trifling disregard of the regulations. BOOTH sentenced him to 100 lashes—Port Arthur lashes—fifty of them to be administered on the breech. "What," said the prisoner, "you surely do not mean that, an ill-used man; I have been a British soldier; I have served my country faithfully, and am unjustly sentenced to transportation. If you mean to punish me, punish me like a man, not like a school-boy." "By heavens," shouted the Commandant, "you must undergo the punishment as I have announced it." The prisoner was removed, the lashes were administered as ordered, and brought back to the magistrate in a condition which would excite the pity from any man with a heart. Grief and pain seemed struggling with him for the mastery. He was now charged with insolence to the Commandant in saying that he (the Commandant) did not mean to punish him as he had threatened, and, in that condition, sentenced therefor, by BOOTH, to 14 days close confinement on bread and water. Subsequently this convict was brought up for striking a man, in a moment of excitement, with a hammer, because he supposed he was about informing the authorities of his intention to escape. The injured person died of his wounds, and the convict was hung. Thus two lives were lost in consequence of an iniquitous system. But this was not all. Capital punishment was far preferable to a life in an Australian penal colony. There were circumstances in which young men might be placed, compared with which life-taking would be a mercy. And such were the iniquities of Australian convict life—a system prolific in villainies, and for which the British Government alone was responsible.

Here a person, evidently the worse for his dinner, got up in one of the pews and contradicted the last declaration of the speaker.

Quite a scene ensued. Captain OLIVER BYRNE took the platform to second a vote of thanks to Mr. FROST, and, in the course of his address, dealt with the British Government and the Union Jack in terms the reverse of complimentary. He asserted that he had held the office of General in the British army and resigned rather than yield to the infamous advances made to him by those in power to become a poisoner and an assassin. He insinuated that the person who had interrupted the lecturer was a British spy, whereupon, said individual got up and denied the charge with great emphasis, and sundry exclamations more forcible than elegant.

Eventually the confusion and the meeting were both terminated by the submitting to the audience of the vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with vociferous cheers.

City Politics.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Central Republican Committee was held last evening, at the rooms No. 500 Broadway. The attendance was large—every Ward, except the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth, being represented. E. KETCHUM, Chairman *pro tem.*, presided, and GEORGE TERWILLIGER performed the duties of Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed.

Delegates from two Republican Associations in the Eighteenth Ward appeared. Both Delegations were alike, except in two instances. A long and animated discussion ensued as to which Association was legitimate. The matter was finally decided by a vote in favor of the Delegation headed C. W. ELLIOTT, and known as the GRINNELL, or Medical College ticket.

A Committee was appointed to issue a call to the Ward Associations, for the election of Delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, after which the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The War Upon the American Tract Society.

The Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, of which Rev. Dr. STORRS is pastor, has recently gained some special fame for the fact that, at one of its business meetings, a motion to strike the name of the American Tract Society from its list of benevolent charities for the year 1856, was carried through by a vote of only *fourteen* out of 250 members of that Church.

The sum of $610, as we learn, has just been subscribed privately by the members of the Church of the Pilgrims, and will be paid to-day to the Treasurer of the American Tract Society, as the donation of that Church for 1856.

This donation greatly exceeds any previous one made to the Tract Society by Dr. STORRS' Church. In 1847, the Church gave to the Tract Society $310 60; in 1848, $223 61; in 1849, $189 90; in 1850, $198 66; in 1851, $461 85; in 1852, $497 60; in 1853, $230 29; in 1854, $333 25; in 1855 the contribution was diverted to the Brooklyn City Tract Society; in 1856, $610, making in all $3,055 76. Such are the effects of the war upon the American Tract Society, in one of the strongholds of the assailants.

Teachers' Association.

This body held its monthly meeting on Saturday evening in the Hall of the Board of Education. HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., presided.

A report was received from the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to revise the roll of membership, which contains at present the names of over 200 members. The Committee recommended that non-paying members be dropped from the roll. The report was ordered to be printed and will be acted upon at the next regular meeting.

Hon. S. S. RANDALL, School Superintendent, presented to the Association, through the trustees, one hundred volumes for the Teachers' Library. The thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. RANDALL for his liberal and valuable donation. The catalogue of the volumes presented contains many educational works of great value.

An Essay on "The Teacher's Profession" was read by Mr. S. R. PERKINS, of Ward School No. 42. It was an interesting and instructive address, and merited the vote of thanks passed at its conclusion.

After electing several new members, the Association adjourned till the last Saturday evening of May.

The Eudora Mystery.

The further examination of the negro WILSON was yesterday morning adjourned to Wednesday.

The Harbor Commissioners.

The Harbor Commissioners continued their examination into the matters pertaining to the Harbor Encroachments and dock facilities. It was suggested by several persons, that all steamboats landing in New-York, on the East River side, be compelled to land above Corlaers Hook, and that those landing on the North River side, should land above Hammond-street. It was claimed by the same parties, that by the present arrangement large vessels from foreign ports were excluded from the lower wharves. It was also claimed that the proposed change would prevent many of the accidents which now occur to small craft, on account of the crowded state of the lower piers. It was also urged that passengers landing from steamboats would be better accommodated, if the boats stopped farther up-town. During the day, it was ascertained that the owners of wharves, down town, had refrained from dredging because they anticipated that a new street would be opened between the river and West-street. If they were dredged, the receipts from wharfage would be more than double what they are now.

The Sons of Cape Cod.

A meeting of this new Association was held last evening at the Astor House, for the election of permanent officers. The following were chosen:

President—E. B. CROCKER.

Vice Presidents—J. F. Jenkins, James W. Nye, H. B. Crocker, Jacob H. Hallett, Elisha Crowell, H. M. Underwood, Seth Crosby, D. W. Lewis, James A. Smith, E. K. Collins, J. H. Holmes, Joshua Atkins, Amos Howes.

Secretary—R Crocker Bodfish.

Treasurer—Q D. Bassett.

During the evening speeches were made by several, urging unflagging continuance of interest by the members in the Association. A meeting will be held every month.

Cruising to Relieve.

The yacht schooner *N. Stetson*, 200 tons register, owned by EDGAR SPRAGUE, Esq., of this City, and chartered by WILLIAM PETTIT, J. B. SANDY and E. H. JACOB, Esq., proceeded to sea on Saturday last, bound on a voyage as far East as the Western Islands. She was fitted in the most ample manner, provided with a double crew of selected officers and men, with plenty of life-boats, extra spars, rigging, sails, provisions, and all necessary apparatus to save life and property. She took out orders to cruise on the North Atlantic Ocean, about the track of vessels bound between the United States and Europe, in a more Southern latitude than explored by the expeditions dispatched by our Government and that of Great Britain in search of the steamer *Pacific*.

Moving.

There was a great deal of moving in town yesterday. Carmen "feel their oats" just now and are decidedly the most lordly men in town. Tons of straw were burnt in the streets last night—the relics of straw-beds no longer worth saving. A newly arrived Frenchman seeing so many bonfires, asked, whether President PIERCE or Mayor WOOD had had a King of Algiers born unto him?

Small-Pox on an Emigrant Ship.

On board the *Empire State*, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with a load of emigrants, eight died with Small-Pox on the passage, and twenty-nine with the disease were taken off at Quarantine!

Fire in Canal-street.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the large new building occupied by the People's Bank, corner of Canal and Thompson streets. It originated from the bursting of a gas-pipe on the second floor. Damage about $500—covered by insurance.

The old John-street Methodist Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Judge ROOSEVELT confirmed the second award of Bishop SIMPSON yesterday, decreeing the sale of the church, (the Bishop having first awarded that the church should not be sold.) The party opposed to the sale of the church anticipated such a decision from Judge ROOSEVELT, as he granted an order to sell it about a year ago, on *exparte* evidence.

We understand that the friends of that old cradle of Methodism have appealed from such a decision, and they will undoubtedly prevail, when heard again. As an advertisement to the effect that the church was now offered for sale has appeared in several papers, and is calculated to injure the church and the Sabbath School connected with it, it is proper to caution, especially the parents of those children that compose the School, not to regard the report promulgated last Sabbath in the Sunday School, that the School would not be held after that Sabbath. We hope that parents will continue to send their children as heretofore. The appeal to a higher tribunal will prevent the sale of the church. No person will purchase property subject to a serious litigation, and in face of a recorded *lispendens*. Services will be held in the church as usual, which strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats being free. SEVERAL MEMBERS.

☞ One of our reporters, passing through West-street, witnessed a terrible fight between two soap-fat men, yesterday, in which the stouter of the two combatants, seizing his opponent by the waist, bore him back bodily and dropped him into a mackerel barrel filled with fish and brine. The extraordinary appearance of the discomfited belligerent when he raised his head from its unpleasant position, elicited prodigious laughter from the crowd collected. He went on a fishing excursion against his will, and was himself both bait and beaten. We "drop a line" in commemoration of the circumstance.

Lecture on Nicaragua.

Last evening, Capt. LYSTER, of the Nicaraguan Army, delivered a lecture at Hope Chapel—his subject: "Gen. WALKER and the Prospects of His Success." The audience was not numerous, about a hundred persons being present. The Captain is a gentleman of very manly and soldier-like appearance, even though he delivered his lecture in white kids. He described his Commander as "The man whom destiny had marked as the regenerator of the whole of Central America." He described the country as a perfect paradise, and as the place of all others for emigrant farmers and mechanics. He thinks the Spanish account of SCHLESSINGER'S defeat tinctured with their disposition to falsehood. His address was well got up, but added little to the general stock of information on the subject.

POLICE INTELIGENCE.

AN UNGRATEFUL FELLOW.

A miserable specimen of mankind, named Thomas Egan, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Ex-Alderman Blunt, of the Third Ward, charged with appropriating two large iron cauldrons belonging to and used by the Third and Fifth Ward Relief Association for boiling soup to be given to the poor.

Egan, it appears, is a shiftless and lazy fellow, and has for some time drawn his chief sustenance from the Soup Association. But as soon as pleasant weather came, Egan became more independent, and, ungrateful for past favors, stealthily entered the Soup-house, (in the old church Nos. 44 and 46 Worth-street,) seized upon the iron cauldrons, and breaking them to pieces with a sledge, sold the material for a trifling sum to a neighboring junk dealer.

Egan when arrested acknowledged his guilt, and only pleaded in excuse, that he was "awful hard diverted to the Brooklyn City Tract Society; in 1856, $610, making in all $3,055 76. Such are the effects of the war upon the American Tract Society, in one of the strongholds of the assailants.

Teachers' Association.

This body held its monthly meeting on Saturday evening in the Hall of the Board of Education. HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., presided.

A report was received from the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to revise the roll of membership, which contains at present the names of over 200 members. The Committee recommended that non-paying members be dropped from the roll. The report was ordered to be printed and will be acted upon at the next regular meeting.

Hon. S. S. RANDALL, School Superintendent, presented to the Association, through the trustees, one hundred volumes for the Teachers' Library. The thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. RANDALL for his liberal and valuable donation. The catalogue of the volumes presented contains many educational works of great value.

An Essay on "The Teacher's Profession" was read by Mr. S. R. PERKINS, of Ward School No. 42. It was an interesting and instructive address, and merited the vote of thanks passed at its conclusion.

After electing several new members, the Association adjourned till the last Saturday evening of May.

The Eudora Mystery.

The further examination of the negro WILSON was yesterday morning adjourned to Wednesday.

The Harbor Commissioners.

The Harbor Commissioners continued their examination into the matters pertaining to the Harbor Encroachments and dock facilities. It was suggested by several persons, that all steamboats landing in New-York, on the East River side, be compelled to land above Corlaers Hook, and that those landing on the North River side, should land above Hammond-street. It was claimed by the same parties, that by the present arrangement large vessels from foreign ports were excluded from the lower wharves. It was also claimed that the proposed change would prevent many of the accidents which now occur to small craft, on account of the crowded state of the lower piers. It was also urged that passengers landing from steamboats would be better accommodated, if the boats stopped farther up-town. During the day, it was ascertained that the owners of wharves, down town, had refrained from dredging because they anticipated that a new street would be opened between the river and West-street. If they were dredged, the receipts from wharfage would be more than double what they are now.

The Sons of Cape Cod.

A meeting of this new Association was held last evening at the Astor House, for the election of permanent officers. The following were chosen:

President—E. B. CROCKER.

Vice Presidents—J. F. Jenkins, James W. Nye, H. B. Crocker, Jacob H. Hallett, Elisha Crowell, H. M. Underwood, Seth Crosby, D. W. Lewis, James A. Smith, E. K. Collins, J. H. Holmes, Joshua Atkins, Amos Howes.

Secretary—R Crocker Bodfish.

Treasurer—Q D. Bassett.

During the evening

FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

The Citizens of New-York opposed to the Measures and Policy of the present National Administration, for the EXTENSION OF SLAVERY over Territory embraced within the Compact of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of leaving the Missouri question arising from the VIOLATION OF GOOD FAITH in the REPEAL and Re-Intervention of the Acts and Position of the Federal Government on the subject of slavery to the principles of WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON, are respectfully invited to hold

A PUBLIC MEETING
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
ON
Tuesday Evening, April 29,

To hear the report of the Delegates from the State of New-York to the Pittsburg Convention, and to take measures for the continued maintenance in the approaching PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS, of the great national principles of SOBRIETY and FREEDOM promulgated by that Convention.

The following distinguished speakers are expected to be present, and address the meeting:

Hon. John Harlan, U. S. S. — Gen. James W. Nye,
Hon. David Wilmot, — Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.
Hon. Preston Brookes, — Hon. B. F. Butler.
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, U.S.S. — Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Hon. C. Cushing, M. C. — Hon. Ogden Mann.

Charles H. Marshall, — R. F. Butler,
W. C. Bryant, — J. J. Coddington,
Wm. A. Foster, — Horace Webster,
F. J. Otterson, — Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Parker G. Sherman, — John Stephenson,
Mat. Thompson, — Jas. O Noyes, M. D.,
E. H. Watts, — Henry M. Tupper,
John C. Sherman, — Jno. Reed,
— Jamison, — Gerardus Ring,
M. Spellman, — Lewis S. Hallock,
Howard F. Snowdon, — Leigh R. Pierson,
P. W. Enyon, — Chas. A. Vail,
Wm. B. Lown, — John J. Williamson,
H. W. Smith, M. D., — Asa Parker,
John C. Bergh, — George W. Teller,
W. G. Livingston, — Wm. Hamilton,
J. M. Hebard, — Matthew Johnston,
A. Bowe, M. D., — John Miller,
J. W. Norcutt, — John McCully,
J. S. Fountain, — Wm. Henry,
J. S. Handy, — George W Bartow,
John Hamilton, — Joseph Hull,
F. R. Symmes, — John Brown,
F. D. Reed, — Wm. Bart,
Charles Sykes, — James Wallace, Jr.,
John Halstead, M. D., — A. Whitney,
A. S. Wilson, — C. B. Pates,
Thomas Nichols, — David Marsh,
G. T. DeDion, — James Wright,
Thompson Allaire, — S. A. McGregor,
Charles Simpson, — Wm. Bipper,
John Osborne, — Stephen Paul,
George Steckler, — George Dixon, Jr.,
Joseph Grunsted, — F. Walker,
Wm. Rogers, — Jas. D. Candee,
Thos. Rogers, — James Meeks,
Wm. H. Wilson, — Roswell H. Sawyer,
John Hunt, — Henry Egbert, Jr.,
Hugh Brawford, — Alexander Wilson,
Joseph Wray, — J. Rallsbar,
James Brown, — Thomas F. Murray,
John King, — Stephen Willis,
Richard Tyson, — William Miller,
Thomas Wilson, — Geo. Goodwin,
F. Bottcher, — Michael Quinn,
Carmichael Miller, — Alexander Wilson,
Frederick Henrekle, — D. C. Baxter,
Robert R. Stephenson, — George Frecker,
Edward Arabmeyer, — J. Henderson.
C. Busby Springmier, — Wm. Gerst,
Charles Dixon, — Alex. Reid,
Abraham Sylvester, — David Griffiths,
George Townsend, — John E. F. Clarke,
Robert Robinson, — John McKune,
Patrick Finn, — Peter Clarke,
George Morton, — S. D. Moulton,
George Walker, — Howlett Smith,
John Walsh, — Joseph A. Smith,
George Walker, — Pavis B. Scott,
C. L. Bauer, — Wm. W. Dowe,
James Hatfield, — James Cranby,
Saml. B. H. Vame, — Smith Hopkins,
Hugh Gardner, — Philip Hoag,
Geo. Gneshies, — Andrew Lockerty,
C. G. Archer, — Henry R. Hasson,
Wm. Rose, — Townsend Carpenter,
Thomas Hilson, — J. T. Carpenter,
James Harvey, — James Brown,
A. B. Low, — Patrick Seanlon,
Wm. C. Brown, — Theod. Herston,
Reed Parker, — Reed Walker,
A. Bogert, — John Ballentine,
C. W. Gillies, — William Barr,
D. F. Barnes, — James Quinn,
John R. Frankard, — A. May,
George Packard, — E. Kagel,
Isaac Dixon, — M. Fry,
J. Bryant, — Philip Burnequot,
C. A. Baldwin, — Adolphus Doreaus,
Charles J. Sparna, — C. Wood,
F. V. Dabney, — J. Little,
A. D. Harris, — A. Young,
Alfred Monroe, — W. Wheeler,
Andrew Grant, — M. Treiser,
A. C. Fisher, — C. A. Van Pelt,
J. Williams, — Thomas Drewe,
A. Banks, Jr., — Ireton Tapdsley,
R. J. Taylor, — Wm. C. Christian,
Wm. Wyllis, — John Holmes,
J. William Sneed, — Wm. Wilson,
Wm. W. Walker, — E. Smith,
T. Smith, — E. Schellevan,
Wm. Wheaton, — Thos. McCarlis,
Alex. S. Schabseer, — Obadiah Sanks,
Samuel Crenchan, — P. G. Malony,
George E. Charles, — Andrew Moore
Stanley T. Hunter, — Wm. Frederick Rogers,
George C. Bennett, — Daniel Laffan,
Jared Sparks, — Phillip McGoveme,
Charles B. Geppie, — Jacob C. Ruyer,
H. R. Hodges, — George Hawkins,
Sam'l French, — Thomas Cannon,
Wm. A. Walker, — James Sheridan,
Daniel Chichester, — Wm. T. McFarland,
Pehmark Way, — J.R. Blanche's,
D. Boyer, — C. F. Creighton,
D. Rees, — R. Fanlalton,
T. Berrettins, — G. Strongton,
F. Frank, — William Wheeler,
William Jones, — S. R. Youngs,
John Cosman, — Jacob Weisbarger,
Joseph Lowder, — E. Rose,
Charles C. Rogers, — John Cogsen,
Wm. W. Olney, — Samuel Wyatt,
Samuel L. Griswold, — E. Anderson,
R. G. Hatfield, — Timothy Hewett,
C. F. Hatfield, — William Muir,
Thomas Hyatt, — D. Montegazza,
Paul W. Richards, — John Meyers,
Edward C. Wheeler, — H. Ely,
A. W. Gager, — John A. Horn,
C. A. Morgan, — John T. Horn,
T. Johnson, — George Clark,
C. Fanaud, — M. Collins,
M. Crigy, — Fr. Henry,
Wm. Witter, — Ewd. Reynolds,
R. W. Dykeman, — Langden Coombes.
J. H. Brewster, — A. L. Cate,
Geo. L. Work, — Saml. R. Barton,
S. H. Kirby, — Jesse G. Haresand,
D. A. Maxfield, — E. Considine,
John R. Ballu, — Thos Reynolds,
A. D. Goodluce, — George Biggs,
James P. Boorman, — Thomas Reynolds,
Henry A. Thornten, — Marks Tavier,
Henry M. Quince, — Ephraim Boyne,
Joseph Wise, — James Berry,
D. Bowen, — Wm N. Jeanes,
Edward J. Hoey, — David Walker,
H. H. Schwartz, — Robert Walker,
Thomas A. McPass, — R. Venable,
R. Beaudett, — Chas. A. Smith,
B. F. Smith, — Thomas R. Gilmore,
T. R. Miller, — John Larrey,
G. A. Colchester, — G. Miller,
J. Fredaine, — H. C. Harley,
Henry Lovers, — H. Smith,
John Bishop, — John Short,
Wm. H. Bower, — Charles Harris,
Caden Ward, — Jacob Hallock,
Warren Ward, — W. W. Laber,
Andrew S. Searing, — John Hayward,
James W. Bell, — M. S. Dunham,
Hermon Wood, — J. Belsac,
Geo. Lowthein, — Simon Priner,
George H. Smith, — Wm. H. Wood,
W. C. Work, — R. H. Schenlaer,
Jas. Cooper, — Oliver Mowbray,
Paul B. Cormish, — J. J. Smith,
M. D. Mathers, — H. Gutman,
E. T. Swayngon, — George H. Anderson,
Wm. H. Reed, — R. Robert.
Benjamin Tuttle, — James R. Hobby,
John Finley, — Nicholas Cort,
Edgara Bloss, — Rich'd. Shumpine,
David J. Otwelly, — G. Janes,
Thos Ebester — J. Corr,
R. L. Wilson, — Thos. Tucker,
Wm. C. Bradley, — E. P. Clark,
Augustus Neissman, — Wm. McLoppin,
Pine Sophitus, — Edw. P. Boyle,
Edward A. Farr, — Charles Everley,
Joseph M. Van Irny, — Samuel T. Wellings,
Sam'l R. W. McKee, — John J. Voorath,
John Davis, — S. S. Fowler,
John Erall, — Joseph Black,
Wm. Jones, — Sam'l C. Heath,
Wm. Jones, Jr., — S. S. Schuyler,
M. Sheadon, — G. Acmury,
A. W. Greene, — J. L. Sackett,
Wm. R. Vanhomrigh, — Wm. Frazer,
Thomas Jones, — A. Buskirke,
John Bra, — J. C. Keene.
Alfred M. Parks, — Wm. H. Orton,
E. M. Fanning, — John B. Johnson,
Spalding Ells, — J. Hampson,
Samuel Marshall, — George Weber,
Geo. Hall, — Jeremiah Peck,
Wm. Kirby, — Matthew Lyons,
D. A. Maxfield, — Era Hathaway,
John R. Ballu, — Stephen L. Henderson,
A. D. Goodluce, — Abm. K. Youse,
James P. Boorman, — William Parsons,
Henry A. Thornten, — Oakley T. Loyd,
Henry M. Quince, — John Ch. Heerwager,
Joseph Wise, — Elias Striker,
D. Bowen, — Watson Craft,
Edward J. Hoey, — J. D. Whitmore,
H. H. Schwartz, — Jacob Barnett,
Thomas A. McPass, — R. N. Blackwell,
R. Beaudett, — Geo. W. Philpott,
B. F. Smith, — Wm. B. Betts,
T. R. Miller, — Peter Cook,
G. A. Colchester, — Thomas B. Cuning,
J. Fredaine, — P. A. Russell,
Henry Lovers, — W. T. Johnson,
John Bishop, — John Oakes,
Wm. H. Bower, — Thomas Rees,
Caden Ward, — John B. Knapp,
Warren Ward, — P. Rogers,
Andrew S. Searing, — J. S. Johnson,
James W. Bell, — Charles Burton,
Hermon Wood, — A. Andrews,
Geo. Lowthein, — F. Gallis,
George H. Smith, — Wm. Turner, M. D.
W. C. Work, — Francis H. Ziz,
Jas. Cooper, — Anton Gies,
Paul B. Cormish, — John Mason,
M. D. Mathers, — Thaddeus Hyatt,
E. T. Swayngon, — Owen Jones,
Wm. H. Reed, — James Madison,
Benjamin Tuttle, — Wm. Smith,
John Finley, — Alexander Robinson,
Edgara Bloss, — Wm. Wilson,
David J. Otwelly, — Samuel S. Davis,
Thos Ebester — Alexander L. Jackson,
C. Harvey Wells, — George R. Lockwood,
Wm. C. Bradley, — George Wilson,
Augustus Neissman, — Peter Graham,
Pine Sophitus, — Henry E. Higginson,
Edward A. Farr, — Thos. J. Overton,
Joseph M. Van Irny, — Robert J. Hallock,
Samuel Smith, — Daniel Wells.

M. Tompkins, Jr.,
James Goodwin,
George Law,
F. W. Allen,
Benj. F. Joslyn,
E. R. Fairfield,
John J. Townsend,
Alex. C. Gavoe,
J. D. Livan,
F. E. Knight,
David Valentine,
George N. Snow,
P. A. Hawes,
Michael G. Hart,
J. G. W. Pearcy,
J. C. Brown,
Lawriston Hall,
Wm. H. Allenson,
Gen. F. Cochmeyer,
Matthew Neuller,
Jonathan Scott,
John B. Burleson,
John J. Herrick,
J. W. Wasnier,
Joshua C. Sanders,
Homer Franklin,
J. Van Buren,
Richard Wyncoop,
Francis O. Derr,
John Quinn,
James Anderson,
John A. King,
Charles G. Sharah,
H. N. Fears,
H. Brewster,
S. A. Veely,
Andrew Fitzgerald,
Samuel W. Mackrell,
Charles S. Wright,
T. S. Berry,
Wm. Valentine, M.D.,
Thomas Hoag,
T. W. Meigan,
Arch Hall,
Wm. Dodge,
Rt. Elmendorf,
W. Hunt,
E. Mills,
Henry Owen,
George Williams,
John Smith,
Thomas L. McElrath,
George Wicks,
Theodore McNamee,
George D. Bulis,
Perril David,
Stephen Lansall,
S. S. Waterman,
Charles Christy,
J. W. Bagley,
J. H. Valentine,
Charles Wetherley,
M. Stodgart,
Henry Townsend,
Joseph F. Joy,
Wm. K. Strong,
Wm. H. Bell,
Wm. B. Penfield,
W. D. Maxwell,
Jas. W. Savage,
George Killi,
John Lacoc,
James Duke,
J. C. Harwell,
John Acheson,
Wm. B. Burnes,
Jas. E. Brower,
Henry Jones,
John Edwards,
William Dunn,
Ed. Reynolds,
M. Jabine,
Charles Vogt,
Isaac D. Boyce,
Nathaniel Garland,
S. G. Porter,
Michael S. Reynolds,
O. F. Clifton,
D. Bowley,
Jonathan E. A. Kinney,
Charles R. Pitt,
E. L. Gill,
David Decker,
Richard McCloud,
H. C. Hooker,
Joseph Richards,
D. Selby,
Thomas F. Kigginnus,
George McIntyre,
Daniel Godwin,
George Jones,
William Jauncey,
Alfred Burton,
J. Hallencine,
F. T. Shorter,
Louis B. Darters,
Caleb Johnson,
Andrew Johnson,
James Callaman,
George L. Young,
M. F. Gale,
Frank Tuthill,
Daniel P. Hicklins,
Christopher Flanagan,
George Bowersyem,
B. Brockway,
Elias Smith,
Joseph Cantrell,
G. Landgrave Ehle,
Charles Johnson,
H. F. Whiston,
Wm. McNeill,
M. H. Grinnell,
J. Hoyt,
J. W. Edmonds,
John A. C. Gray,
John H. Mallock,
Jamil. L. Hopping,
George W. Blunt,
H. A. Hurlbert,
W. C. Redfield,
N. D. Morgan,
James Wemple,
Anson S. Palmer,
R. G. H. Huntington,
C. S. Wemple,
J. D. Halsey,
E. N. Harbut,
Samuel Bangs,
H. C. Southworth,
James Freeland,
H Bowman,
Thaddeus Hyatt,
J. N. Plass,
Wm. H. Morrell,
Frederick K. Thomas,
Samuel Fleet,
John Rich,
Thomas W. Jordan,
H. W. Cobs.on,
J. H. Foode,
D. P. Rhoades,
George Cories,
S. F. Kenney,
John Tracy,
Anthony J. Bleecker,
Wm. S. Ford,
John Keeser,
Charles Perley,
Henry B. Bowen,
John S. Cumming,
George Willing,
J. Brenner,
Wm. E. James,
Thomas M. North,
Andrew Reasoner,
Lemuel Smith,
John Fleming, Jr.,
G. McBean,
R. C. Ritchie,
Jacob Keirz,
Jacob Schen,
Fried Branders,
Krause,
J. W. Krutz,
Petter Eals,
Frederick Fembach,
J. C. Kantling,
Em. Stadter,
J. Deutch,
Jacob Muller,
Bernard Schmidt,
Theodor Hertwig,
George Schroeder,
A. L. Weise,
E. Fritze,
John Shipton,
Wm. Peck,
E. D. Cook,
M. R. Springstead,
John Gray,
Norman Francis,
Nicholas L. Brundage,
John Turner,
George J. Gregory,
M. H. Reed,
Frederick Kapp,
Edmund M. Young,
John Pattigrew,
Wm. Allen Butler,
Wash. Smith,
John Pollock,
Samuel De La Mater,
Thomas Cumming, Jr.,
John Osborn,
Edward Dayton,
Frank P. Church,
John E. Gibson,
George A. M'Gee,
Peter Grant,
M. F. Williams, M. D.,
H. M. Wells,
J. Evaris Tracy,
Wm. C. Church,
Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.,
John D. Brackenfield,
William Phair,
John Souce,
James Burns,
J. Henry Darlington,
Freeman Hiscox,
James Clohesty,
Wm. P. Hiscox,
Malek A. Southworth,
C. Coon,
Wm. F. Gerom,
Water Ruland,
F. R. Bower,
John Kelsey,
Wm. Hanston,
John Comigh,
John C. French,
Peter N. Greer,
W. Geotansbv,
D. G. Van Duser,
M. Devoy,
John P. Phillips,
Albert G. Graves,
Casper Goesman,
Arden Mead,
Peter Bamill,
Titus Warrich,
Mich. Whilan,
H. B. Foot,
Wm. Van Gildersleeve,
George Winslow,
Thos. Kirkpatrick,
N. Roesman,
Charles S. Perley,
Benjamin Gregory,
William H. Frankfort,
Edward M. Perley,
John W. Alexander,
Henry David,
Wm. K. Chapman,
B. A. Massereau,
Wm. Bogart,
J. D. Ackley,
William Mitchell,
John J. Silleck,
G. W. Colton,
Wm. A. Hall,
Roswell S. Benedict,
Charles S. Francis,
R. Squires,
E. S. West,
Charles Dunbar,
Andrew Anderson,
Rowland G. Brown,
George Boscawen,
Jacob Bain,
Andrew Lester,
Horace Galpin,
George C. Allen,
John D. Bailey,
G. H. D. Salter,
Henry Summersgill,
Wm. H. Croocker,
A. W. Baker,
J. Fensin,
Milo P. Dayton,
Thomas Burke,
Charles Budd,
Matthew Gipe,
James Scott,
John Mason,
John Hunter,
James Cheesham,
W. T. Anthony,
Henry B Murray,
David Davies
Charles R. Miller,
T. A. Howe,
John Seares,
D. Miletta,
Wm. B. Potter,
David Ludlam,
John Barry,
Reuben Powell,
John Craw,
John L. Campion,
P. T Buckley,
William Stileck,
G. P. Bache,
John Thompson,
Joshua J. W. Beck, M. D.
John Armstrong,
T. Norton,
G. Norton,
Jno. Sullivan,
John Mowbray,
Rt. Adams,
Eliphalet Stratton,
Jean Schmidt,
Hugh W. Peel,
Joseph W. Nibley,
John McElrath,
Edgar M. Carr.
John A. Buskirk,
George Robinson,
Jos. R. Robinson,
Jas. R. Edwards,
David Clarke.
Robert S. Tuttle,
George Reg,
Joseph Williams,
Charles S Gerscheimer,
Henry Keys,
R. Emmet,
Henry A. Chittenden,
John E. Williams,
Thomas Fessenden,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
E. Wing,
Daniel Waterbury,
P. C. Adams,
J. Sayres,
Thomas Denny,
C. R. Potter,
Wm. Mott,
S. Ulman,
H. Ivison,
Daniel A. Wells,
Wm. G. Kingly,
B. T. Benhar,
A. N. Ramriss,
J. J Werth.
Joseph Graratt,
H. B. Cook.
A. G. Gilmore,
Wm. C Hall,
Wm. B Drake,
Robert H. Lamench,
E. N. Mott,
Philip Pietch,
J. W Downing,
Ab'm Pierce, Jr.,
Randolph Merritt,
Samuel Trinsdell,
John Cannon,
James T. Staff
John G. Seeley,
C. H. Skillio,
James H. Welsh,
Charles Helwig,
Edward M. Ketchine,
R. Pichford,
Jacob Levy,
James S. Van Waet,
John McKecharle,
J. C. Kranshaar,
Wm. Anderson,
Thomas Forrest,
John G. Butler,
M. Simmons.
Samson Posorvole,
Peter D. Brown,
John Van Emburgh,
Harmen Lany,
C. Yule,
John Hottkus,
W. T. Fowler,
Wm. Yate,
John McMultry,
James Tucker,
W. Smith,
Edward Neugent,
William Powers,
Michael Powers,
Fred. P. Wood,
Horace P. Earl,
J. E. Erskine.
Thomas Thompson,
Robert Taylor,
Geo. Taylor,
James Turner,
Joseph B. Gaddis,
D. Deamey,
Wm. Stanley,
Richard Byers,
Wm Haines,
David Alzin,
John Smith,
Thomas Stanley,
Wm. Carkine,
Edward Lealey,
Alexander Algea,
Joseph Kilpatrick,
William Bleaker,
William M. Chace,
Jacob Rosenfiet,
Abel Myers,
Malthus Vatterson,
Thomas Moffat,
H. C. Reynolds,
E. H. Floggett,
David Ely.
Walter P. Jayne,
Thomas H. Brandon,
J. Blunt,
Charles E. Whitehead,
George P. Nelson,
L. B. Wyman,
J. S. Redfield,
John Newhouse,
Wm. D. Clease,
David Wharton,
Wm. Jones, Jr.,
David Miller,
James W. Olson,
W. Bleidoen,
Philip Freiz,
Carl Bickert,
Henry Huberg,
R. Von Wilaremsky,
Wm. De Ra,
Otto Botticher,
Wilh. Wolff
John Kutscher,
Adolphus Mangold,
V. Von Koerber,
Gottliel Dietier,
Chas. Wirth,
Louis Pingsang,
Aug. Theod. Sam,
Jos. L. Hasbrouro,
Edward Muller.
W. Fahr,
Ph. Flupland,
Wm. Fuchsius,
G. Wegprecht,
L. Bilse,
G. Wittfelden,
Cd. Schseneck.
P. Koehler,
Chas. Paige,
M. Herb,
John Lutz,
W. m. Shute,
Harry Scovell,
Archibald Russell,
J. B. Webb,
James H. Titus,
Gerardus Boyce,
J. F. Butterworth,
Isaac H. Bailey,
Louis Inets,
Chs. Eifler,
John F. Moser,
W. Wagner,

Isaac Dayton,
S. C. R. Cummins,
Lorrimer Graham,
W. L. Graham,
Thomas L.
John C. Wilson,
Thomas B. Eager,
L. Reisorton,
John Bush,
Thomas Carpenter,
Wm. P. Lehrens,
Robert R. Berkwish,
John Ackerson,
H. L. Stuart,
Thomas Laroner,
P. C. Anthony,
Thomas D. Stetson,
Wm. G. Creasen,
M. O'Flaherty,
John H. Kayser,
Henry C. Boyd,
J. L. Little,
Chas. McConnell,
John Kerson,
Richard A. Foulkes,
Wm. Ward,
John Fletcher,
Elias Matchett,
Patrick Lyons,
John Bristoe,
John H. Flie,
Jacob Schmitt,
Simon Levy,
Lyman Rapha,
George Bell,
Robert Floyd,
James W. King,
Charles M. Kinley,
W. J. Gray,
Hugh Crawford,
Thomas Steel,
John Kennedy,
James Guthrey,
Herman Fehleng,
C. Roswill,
Charles Jones,
Richard Band,
Paul Cams,
Peter Sherridan,
Daniel Mickey, Jr.,
Robert Alzes,
Thomas Runhead,
G. Banerk,
Thomas Beattie,
Lewis Mollowell,
Wm. McEwan,
John Orr,
Charles Stowe,
Alexander Graham,
Robert Erwin,
Nathaniel Johnston, Sr.,
Thomas Peters,
Matthew Thompson,
William Thompson,
Nicholas Mansfield,
John R. Hersey,
John Thompson,
James F. Knox,
Albert Rothe,
John Janillum,
W. McDonough,
Thomas Harty,
John Wilson,
Samuel Jameson,
Daniel Hickey,
John Alago,
R. P. Cown,
Nathaniel Johnson,
Christopher Heffron,
J. Wm. Ney,
E. C. Benedict,
Dennis J. Larkin,
M. A. Corran,
J. Low Teryloy,
Robert L. Darragt,
Thomas King,
E. Robinson, Jr.,
Jotham H. Rogers,
James Gray,
Charles Cheeney,
W. T. B. Milliken,
James W. Farr,
Wm. Allen,
George W. Tharher,
George W. Hodges,
E. B. Seaman,
John Friend,
James Kelley,
George Terwillinger,
Sandford L. Macomber,
John Butler, Jr.,
Edgar McMullen,
James R. Taylor,
M. P. Mussey,
G. H. Taylor,
Wm. Anderson,
G. N. Arnold,
Nelson Sizio,
L. A. Roberts,
Russel Willms,
Wm. R. Demarest,
Charles H. Wright,
C. S. Wright,
Ezra W. Paice,
Alfred Birchett,
James Sousha,
George E. Hawks,
Alfred Brush,
Washington Brookner,
Abraham Mace,
A. Boyer, Jr.,
Anthone Tiemann,
E. M. Brundice,
T. P. Mokbrath,
Thomas N. Rooker,
L. D. Balloz,
Thomas Parsons,
Henry W. Bellows,
John Bigelow,
Wm. Henry Anthon,
S. Lasner.
Chas. S. Briggs,
John F. M'Coy,
Wm. Pates,
S. W. Ellisk,
Wm. B. Allen,
J. N. Perkins,
Henry F. Bessenden,
Jacob W Seaman,
George Sparrow,
Joseph Goddard,
E. H. Grinnell.
Isaac Ulrick,
Henry R. W. Williams,
R. Sedgwick, Jr.,
Alvin E Smith,
John W. Cook,
Samuel E Tupper,
Wm. Burns,
John Moore,
Thomas Clash,
James Clash,
Wm. Wright,
John Miller,
R. M. Strebelgh,
H. W. Townsend.
James Cuthell,
Theodore Vincent,
Collins Woolsey,
Lewis Taylor,
George R. Taylor,
James Well,
Henry Lounsbery,
Geo. Cuthbert,
James F. Wilson,
Samuel Maupre,
Samuel Waldron,
Alfred Nutt,
Elias Hatfield,
Seth Stensules,
James Talher,
Edwin Kent.
George H. Young,
C. Yule,
John Roberts,
George Simmons,
Lewis V. Vincent,
Francis Kerr,
Henry White,
John Peeker,
James Morris,
Henry Burns,
John R. Geeder,
Oliver Scofield,
Henry Syms,
Peter W. Stilwell,
James E. Cook,
Abner Watkins,
Warner Hopkins,
Ephraim Streng,
George R. Loomis,
Wm. C. Van Zandt.
S. J. Stimson,
J. L. Wilde,
C. B. Macy,
John Oatley.
A. Murphy,
Wm. Henry Burr,
Richard H. Woods,
John J. Shaw,
Charles Shempal,
M. Patterson,
Charles J. Holt, Jr.,
Michael Carigan,
F. Ackerman,
Wm. McLaughlin,
Thomas McLaughlin,
A. Hattenhouse,
Miles Power,
W. Anderson,
Wm. Stone.
John Myers,
Joseph Lucks,
Francis Stoll,
Thomas Lynch,
Charles C. Storkeng,
Robert Towart,
Wm. M. Lavis,
Thomas Kelly,
R. Clarke,
T. M. Van Dyke,
James Leazlel,
T. Sanford,
C. H. Fowler,
J. T. Maddren,
Robert A. Marsh,
T. Schonbacklee,
T. Ferris.
W. Somers.
George W May.
Thomas E. Smith,
Lewis Petrie,
H. Demsewiz,
J. C. Canton,
G. W. Wooster,
T. Q. Lonst,
T. C. Tounsend,
Thos. Flannelly,
James Henet,
Wm. B. Riker,
J. Elliot,
E. Warburton,
Richard Heuten,
Anson Ferguson,
John N. Stevenson,
Henry E. Johnson,
Samuel G. Johnson,
James Wilson,
J. Williamson,
Edward Butler,
Wm. H. Adams,
S. Stanley,
Jos. Smith, Jr.,
Richard Roe,
John H. Flair,
Henry R. Winthrop,
Wm. Whaley,
Alfred Bearing,
Augustus Ialing,
James Geary,
H. Parmenter,
Edgar Ketchum,
John Say,
Joseph Lester,
Samuel T. Peters,
H. P. Blake,
A. Perrin,
H. W. Chapin,
Charles R. Dunbar,
Patrick Derg,
Thomas Lemon,
Charles Ackerman,
Charles A. Dana,
T. G. Harris,
E. D. Culver,
John Bowne,
Joseph Thompson,
H. J. Ten Eyck,
Edward A. Fraser,
James Smith,
Edward Bishop,
Alexander Seabury,
Charles Dreadley,
Robert M. Hood,
George B. Lincoln,
James Brackard,
Abraham Lauger, Jr.,
Japes Carles,
Henry G. Ely,
James T. Warner,
Wm. F. Russell,
Norman Smith,
John Manny,
Michael Plummer,
Harman Ransom,
Adam Saunders,
Henry Waters,
H. Hill,
F. T. Hart,
Luthdy Wyman,
D. D. Moreman,
Henry Starr.
G. W. Feryernst,
John Kohn,
Wm. Patton.
James Wallace,
Thomas Wilmardt,
Robert Rayer,
Christian Edgles,
Wm. Baldwin,
John Bodd.
Ulisses Beaton,
Thomas Kent.
Wm. Ashmore,
George Ashmore,
Peter Hewell,
Jackson Hunt,
Benj. F. Rusherbridge,
George Jarvis,
Watson Smith,
H. Meclier,
S. Hollunk,
G. Jocsah.
J. M. Besandeley,
Francis Cooper,
Fred. Hams,
Fred. Bowen,
George Pierson,
Park Sarsfield,
Henry T. Beeson,
Lewis W. Bierman;
Darius Davidson,
Henry W. Nichols,
John Bushnell,
William Knapp,
Richard W. Cubber,
T. B. Stillinan,
Lucien Bordisyl,
J. Van Black,
Henry D. Dawson,
Wm. D. Potter,
Robert Grant,
J. S. Ferguson,
P. C. Mott,
Joseph Smyth,
John Seroost,
Wm. Shaw.
Edward H. Purdy,
Isaac D. Ayres,
Geo. Clerlen,
W. A. Dodge,
A. Warner,
C. L. Jones,
C. G. Savage,
Gershen Nathan,
T. Booth,
F. J. Walsh.
John Richerton,
R. Hurst.
N. Degamp,
Peter J. Faye,
M. A. Morrison,
Adam Garoasben,
M. A. Malihuen,
Huss & Hunter,
Lookwood.
Elias Slater.
Abel Blanchard,
Owen C. Owen,
John E. Derley,
Wm. G. Amble,
Thomas Joice,
Wm. Reach,
Wm. Megarr,
J. McNeily,
Ch. Burgharelt,
Henry A. Smith,
Thomas Jerveson,
Edward B. Harmett,
Edward H King,
F. R Coombs,
J. Jones,
N. S. Hull,
J. Traynor,
A. Reyhers,
W. H. Fort,
John Drew,
Owen Dwyer,
Chas. Malloy,
Wm. H. Lefferts,
D. Owen,
A. Oakey Hall,
Aaron Peask,
A. Wolf,
John Helinhard,
Peter Warinkessel,
Wm. E. Serrien,
James Galway,
Daniel Willis,
John Halk,
Frederick Croissaat,
H Spanner,
Michael Zink,
Henry Boerizel,
Matthew Commerce,
Patrick McLaughlin,
James McMahon,
Jones Flinn,
Jacob Voelpel,
William Stahl,
Dr. Rudolph Wieczorck,
Presley B. Jewell,
August Haber,
Robert Lann,
M. schantz,
Martin J. Mur,
John Rebstock,
Schewermanns,
Matoir,
A. Oehl,
James Horner,
Thomas Christy,
John P. Cumming,
W. & Leonard,
Abrah Hunt,
Luman Sherwood,
John Russen,
Washington Smith,
C. G. Clarke,
Andrew Lester,
Roderick Sedgwick,
H. Irison,
John M'Kane,
Hooper C. Van Voors,
J. W. Conklin,
Benjamin C. Wandell,
W. A. Amable,
Hugh Gardner,
Edward Wemservelt,
Henry Simmons,
J. Winchester,
Thomas Woodward,
Charles H. Ward,
John P. Hogarth,
Augustus F. Low,
Samuel Jusles,
S. T. Russell,
Wm. A. Fowler,
Alfred Brush,
J. C. Sisp.
Asher Atkinson,
H. N. Smith,
Henry P. Lee,
William Irving,
Lowes Marsh,
F. S. Berry,
R. L. Jaques,
R. H. Johnstton,
F. G. Gisam,
M. A. Demarest,
Peter Potter,
James Watson,
Henry Livesey,
John Livesoy,
A. Wing,
Charles T. Ford,
John Burns,
Thomas Burns,
Wm. Unkhatt,
Wm. Sherwood,
Wm. D. Van Bloater,
E. Morgan,
E. F. Jones.
John F. Pierson,
Thomas Ramel,
J. Van Kuck,
Walter Bowne,
James Van Houten,
Peter McFadden,
C. G. Clarke,
E. Birdsall,
Miles K. Wheelore,
James Browman,
N. T. Berdell,
W. Schmidt,
Richard Townsend,
Wm. E. Beardsley,
Alfred Brush,
John F. Purdy,
Robert A. Ogbay,
J. White Boston,
Peter Eckhoff,
John Clark,
Thomas Benton,
G. G. Evans,
J. H. Preston,
S. A. Sheelet,
D. W. Evans.
Reuben Melan,
Anson W. Lester,
Thomas R. Browne,
Charles Sackbury,
John Williams,
Isaac Froudshuymer,
M. Herribrose,
M. E. Berlin,
George M. Jones,
L. G. Valentine,
H. B. Sage,
H. F. Huntington,
C. H. Diers,
Richard Burt,
E. Mellack.
Ed. W. S. Green,
J. Berlin,
J. H. Hobart Ward,
Francis Byrne,
John Townsend,
John Garlisle,
Wm. Cirne,
S. Bunisein,
Henry L. Klein,
John J. Mott,
R. W. Cleaveland,
A. H. Turner,
J. Miller,
Alfred Pell,
Wm. Eagle,

F. Moore,
E. A. Stansbury,
Rich'd P. Berrien, Jr.,
Thomas Rutt,
Hampton R. Price,
John Henlatta,
Wm. Woods,
H. Y. Bostroe,
Charles Clarke,
Bernard McGee,
Jno. Shedden,
Ab'm Polhemus,
Stephen Johnson,
A. F. Peange,
H. S. Loyd,
J. F. Stevens,
Thomas Baker,
Jacob C. Morris,
Benjamin Christie,
Thos. Nicholson,
Robert Graham,
Wm. Emery, Jr.,
Wm. Barry,
Silas Lounsberry,
Wm. C. Russell.
Abraham Pearce,
Wm. Good,
Peter Morris,
L. L. Darrah.
John H. Dunnell,
George Blakely,
David Chichester,
Henry Jenkins,
Charles G. Towsey,
Wm. H. Knu,
Jos. Mackey, Jr.,
Albert Todd,
Nathaniel Hepburn,
Miguel De Matavan,
John Wallace,
J. P. Dietrich,
J. R. Bird,
John Miles,
B. R. Cheaney,
Joseph J. Chambers,
John Augustus Henry,
A. Black,
L. Bliger,
J. Prounce,
Theod. Ebaugh,
Albert A. Brackett,
Samuel Smith,
J. Parlow.
Thomas C. Acton,
S. W. Watts,
Charles B. Foot,
Wm. Davis,
Benj. C. Dean,
Wm. Jones, Jr.,
Chas. E. Butler,
Benj. Tousey,
C. H. Oliver,
Anson Alcott.
George W. Rose,
E. Calson Jr.,
Isaac W. England,
G. B. Atkins.
John Erkhard,
Z. Moore Birdsall,
John Linsted,
John Pollock.
Charles B. Pearson,
John T. Dloesy,
N. Seymour, Jr.,
Geo. H. McKesson,
E. Forrest Wells,
A. J. Melville.
Alfred Turk,
G. C. Brown,
Matthew D. Greene,
James E. Baker,
Isreal Ketchum,
Samuel Brown,
John Simpson,
Frederick Perry,
Robert H. Shannon,
Charles E Smith,
C. M. Webster,
Thomas Lloyd,
Edward Freeman, Sen.,
Patrick Druggan,
Wm. Anderson,
E. B. Holcombe,
Andrew Cowhan,
W. J. Dudley,
Charles Lewis,
J. C. Gambling,
George C. Whitely,
Levy J. Henry, M. D.,
F. S. Bissell,
F. Richardson,
Andrew Knox,
John Mulholland,
Thomas Wilson,
Wm Wilson
John B. Williams,
Wm. S. H. Igler,
Charles C. Barston,
Archibald Crawford,
William Gordon,
A. P. Smith.
James Wallace,
Albert D Smith,
J. Wellslager,
John F. Williams,
Edward F. Williams.
P. Guilbert,
S. Ford.
Wm Pettit,
Thomas Houstan,
Andrew Wallace,
Samuel Pollock,
Joseph Collins,
Wm. Stewart,
Jos. de Forkers,
A. B. Smith,
S. R. Wooler,
W. Frank,
Jacob Bear,
Geo Starcke,
S. D. Meikle,
A. McElrath,
J. F. Mead,
Henry McLean,
Richard Akin,
Chas J. Bushe,
Robert M. Tuensey,
John R. Sutheland.
Robert B Davis,
C. H. Cohen,
Joseph Coster,
Henry Boerizel,
Matthew Commerce,
Patrick McLaughlin,
James McMahon,
Edward McKenald,
Charles Hocsel,
Wm. H. McIntyre,
Samuel Wallace,
Tunis Vreeland,
James Algro.
Freeman Edgar,
Albert Fear,
Wm. Looley,
D. Donohan,
Wm. Beaky,
James Grumby,
John M Bradley,
George Sherman,
Marshall Robinson,
H. H. Scriener,
Simeon Draper.
A. Willman,
I. Peterson,
F. Graf,
Geo. Biss, Jr.,

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By girls with the highest of City references; one as child's nurse and seamstress; takes charge of a babe from its birth; washing and dressing, if required, will go a short distance in the country with a family; as excellent testimonials for capacity; wages $6. The other is 18; a good chambermaid and neat sewer; will do light washing; fond of a baby with a family who boards; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small respectable family; is a good plain cook and also a first-rate washer and ironer, or otherwise, can do chamber-work and sewing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for 2 days No. 223 Avenue B, between 13th and 14th sts., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and wife (Protestant), the husband as coachman, or would make himself generally useful. She is a most excellent cook, and has worked in the best families in the City; understands meats, pastries, jellies, &c., bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c. Both have excellent City references and have no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly-respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; would have no objection to assist with the washing, if required. Can produce the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid or waitress. Best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived some time. Apply at No. 123 West 21st-st., second floor, corner of 7th av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls as sisters, in one family; one as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to take care of children. No objection to the country. Call or address No. 1 Norfolk-st., corner of Division, room No 1. Can be seen till engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; would do general housework for a small family. The very best reference can be given. Call at No. 413 Adelphi-st., near the corner of Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, with best City reference, as chambermaid and laundress or as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 479 6th-av., between 26th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given with regard to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 787 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant English girl, to take care of a baby and do some chamberwork or would do housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 319 1st av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, in a respectable private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the summer, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 32 East 10th-st. Can be seen for two days. Wages $7 per month.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or as cook, and to assist in the washing. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Good references given. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman wishes to do light chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference can be given—fully competent to her business. Call at No. 276 1st av., one door from the corner of 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; understands baking, and is willing to make herself useful in a gentleman's family. The best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 255 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced waiter, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has the best of City reference. Call or address THOMAS, at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., in the saddlers' store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 East 29th st., between the 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to sewing; can give good City reference; lived two years in her last place. Call at No 260 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as excellent cook; can show the best of City reference, and can now be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 17 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, and one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a light colored girl as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 479 6th-av., between 26th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given with regard to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 787 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl as seamstress or lady's maid and travel as companion; understands dressmaking. City reference of the first character given. Call at the Everett House Baggist store, corner of 17th st. and 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and washer in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 241 East 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook; would have no objection to go to the country. Good City references given. Would of course assist at washing and ironing. Apply at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two good girls (for whom we can give satisfactory recommendations) one as plain cook in a small family, and the other as waiter or as chambermaid and waiter. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 248 West 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 45 Henry-st., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer. Inquire on Gates-av., second door from Washington-av., Brooklyn, from 1 to 4 o'clock. Good reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as waitress. Can be seen at her present place, where she has lived two years, No. 17 West 16th-st.

GIRLS WANTED—For the City and country. High wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Reference required. Also men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

GIRLS WANTED.—Four or five smart active girls, as waitresses in a dining-saloon. Apply at No. 196 Washington-st.

GOVERNESS.—An American Lady, of high social position, a member of the Episcopal Church, and accustomed to the charge of a family, desires a situation as family Governess; can give instructions on the Piano and in the rudiments of the French Language. For information, apply to JAMES WARREN, M. D., No. 151 10th-st., corner of 4th-av.

TEACHER.—A young lady from Massachusetts, of superior musical attainments, wishes a situation as teacher of the Piano-forte, in or near the City, or will go West. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address MARY, Box No. 516 New-York Post-Office.

A LADY—Competent to teach music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family in New-York, or a short distance from the City. Best references given. Address G., No. 26 West 23d-st.

WOMAN WANTED—This day, to go a short distance in the country; one who is a good plain cook, and washer and ironer, and who will take charge of a small dairy. The best references required. Apply at the Employment Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, between 9 and 11 o'clock this day.

PROOF-READING.—A gentleman of classical education and of experience, is desirous of employment in some publishing house in New-York after May 1. Address G. H. H., at DODD's bookstore Brick Church Chapel; to whom, also, the advertiser is permitted to refer.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—To go a short distance in the country, a respectable and intelligent Protestant woman, who is capable of filling the situation of housekeeper, and will also assist in the family sewing. Apply at No. 5 East 16th-st., for 2 days, between the hours of 12 and 2.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—A boy, 16 years of age, with a good education, wishes to apprentice himself to the above business. Apply to POTSDAMER & LUDDEN, No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery commission house; a young man from the City or country to go West, and establish himself in the grocery and produce commission trade. A person with a few hundred dollars at his command can make a very desirable arrangement by addressing H. M. & Co., Box No 5,489, Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

SEAMSTRESS—(Protestant) will be disengaged the first of May; understands dressmaking and other fine sewing; understands doing up fine muslins. Has no objection to do some chamberwork. Would go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, who will cheerfully recommend her, No. 5 Madison-square North.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR WANTED—On Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; one who is experienced and fully competent to stitch on fine linen can secure a good situation by applying at LITCHFIELD & BRADY'S, No. 97 William-st.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—Salesmen, clerks porters, waiters, barkeepers, coachmen and boys to learn trades, cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids &c. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl, as competent seamstress, and to take charge of a child three years old. Good City references required. Call between the hours of 8 and 9, at No. 7 West 20th-st.

TWO GIRLS WANTED.—One to cook and do general housework; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Germans preferred. Wages $6. Apply at No. 21 2d-av.

WANTED.

AN AMERICAN BOY WANTED—From 16 to 18 years old, in a family grocery; one having some knowledge of the business, with reference from last employer, may apply at No. 244 Broome-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock To-day.

AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—To take charge of the domestic department of a Female Seminary, situated about 12 miles from New-York. Call at No. 67 West 35th-st., between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., on Thursday.

COOK WANTED—In a gentleman's family—a professed cook, second cook, laundress, seamstress, housemaid, waiter, groom, and gardener. All must be Protestants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

LAD WANTED—A smart, willing lad, to trim work and run errands, in a fashionable tailoring establishment. Wages $2 a week. CHICHESTER, No. 53 Broadway, 2d floor.

BOY WANTED—15 or 16 years of age, who has been used to the baking business. Apply at No. 334 Bleecker-st.

BOY WANTED—About fifteen years of age as clerk in a Jewelry store. Must reside below Broome-st. Address B. B. & CO., at this office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—One who writes handsomely and rapidly, and who has the best of references. Address Box at Post-Office. No. 1,564.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 17 years of age, in a clothing store. Call at No. 1 James-slip.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen require, immediately, a couple of good-sized rooms on second or third floor, with breakfast and tea. House must contain gas and baths, and be situated between Bleecker and 8th sts., and near Broadway. An answer will be able to this advertisement, and stating terms, which must be moderate, will receive attention. Address W. G. S., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at six o'clock.

BOARDING—On Union Square.—A family removing to the above desirable location on the 1st of May, are prepared to receive applications for the choice of rooms from families or single gentlemen. Address J. S. W., box No. 723 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with permanent or transient board, and furnished rooms, on second or third floors, at Nos. 43 and 44 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant front parlor and bedroom to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen in a small family, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING—In a private family, a parlor on the first floor Several gentlemen may obtain rooms with full or partial board. App y at No. 176 Grand-st.

BOARDING.—Three single gentlemen can obtain rooms with board, at No. 8 11th-st.

BOARD.—Pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with board, at Nos. 106 and 108 East 14th-st. The houses are unsurpassed in the City for location, conveniences, &c., requisite for first-class residences. References exchanged. N. B.—A fine suite of parlors, with bedrooms adjoining, handsomely furnished (with or without private table) on first floor.

BOARD—For families and single gentlemen, No 98 East 15th st., pleasantly situated between Stuyvesant-park and Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and the comforts of a home may be secured; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 101 Schermerhorn st., between Smith and Boerum sts., han some apartments can be had, in suites or single. The rooms are large and well furnished. The house as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn. Single gentlemen only are taken.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ADAMS-STREET—(Corner of High,) Brooklyn. Two parlors and adjoining bedrooms, on first floor, new and elegantly furnished, to let. Terms to gentlemen and wife $16, or single gentlemen $7 each, which includes dinners, gas, and use of parlors and piano. Less where dinners are not required. Apply at No. 125 Adams-st., Brooklyn; or, Box No. 1,874 New-York Post-Office. J. W. S.

BOARD WANTED—In a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, above 4th-st., the west side of town preferred. The advertiser desires a permanent and pleasant home. The family must be in good circumstances and accomplished. It is not necessary that they should be fashionable. Address R. C. H., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and gentleman in a plain quiet family, that takes a couple of boarders for company rather than to make money. Terms about $7 per week. Best references given and required. Would partly furnish their own room. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office, stating convenience and accommodation.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes permanent board in a social family, where music and art are appreciated, and beauty cultivated as an ornament to the higher realities of life; address, with particulars and terms, CLIVE, *Times* office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In a respectable private family by a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home can be had. West side of the City preferred. Address A. Y., New-York *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 3 story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 78 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—No. 247 Washington-st.—Board and lodging, $3 50 to $5; board without lodging, $3 per week; lodging by the week, $1 25 to $2 50.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER—Pleasantly situated two hours' distant from the City, would like to take a few little girls to board and carefully attend to their education if desired. Terms $175, including music. City references given and required. Address Mrs. B. B., this Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD.—Desirable rooms may be engaged in suites or separately, at a moderate price, by parties of respectability, in a house occupied by a private family. References exchanged. No moving. Apply at No. 233 West 14th st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In a healthy location, within 30 miles of the City, in a village or near it, for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Address X. C., office of the *Times*, stating location, rooms, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 2d-st., near Bowery New-York.

NO. 10 CARROL-PLACE—Bleecker-st. 4 blocks west of Broadway 2 gentlemen and their wives and 3 or 4 single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very desirable and handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms. Bath, gas, &c., in the house. Dinner at 6 o'clock, references exchanged.

NO. 141 NINTH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—For one or two gentlemen, including gas, bath and partial board if desired, in a small, private family where there are no other boarders; location and neighborhood desirable. Address Box No 795 Post-Office, New-York. First-class references required.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Can be had at No. 16 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Breakfast and tea served in the room if desired. References given and required. N. B.—It is no boarding-house.

GENTEEL PRIVATE BOARDING NEAR UNION SQUARE.—A few ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated for the year, if application be made immediately to Mr. LAWRENCE, corner Irving-place and 15th-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very fine rooms, in suites or separately, can be had with board, in a private family residing at No. 270 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, baths, &c. References exchanged.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, by two young men who will room together, in the vicinity of the Heights. Address A. B. C., Broadway Post-Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A gentleman and his wife, also 3 gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms and board, first-class house, 10 to 15 minutes' walk to ferries. Stages pass the door to South and Wall sts. ferries. Apply at No. 342 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—The entire second floor, containing five rooms, in a large brick house, in Willow-place. Gas in each room. Rent $300. Apply at No. 37 Willow-place, or to I. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

ROOM TO LET.—A pleasant parlor bedroom, furnished in good style, in a small family, with or without breakfast, where may be found a pleasant home on reasonable terms. 6th-av. cars pass near. Apply at No. 74 West 19th-st. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without board. Good reference required. Inquire at No. 100 Amos-st., near Bleecker.

ROOMS TO LET.—Pleasant rooms for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, with full or partial board, at No. 303 Broome-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 30th-st

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 29, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the elegant household furniture contained in the house No. 73 6th-av., near 14th-st., the whole of which is in perfect order, having been used but a short time; every article will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately, as the house had to be vacated on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. The furniture consists in part of rich tapestry and other carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; 2 solid rosewood suites of parlor furniture, 9 pieces each, one in rich brocatelle and the other in velvet, with slip covers; French pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; rosewood marble-top etageres, with French plate doors; rosewood marble-top centre tables; costly mantel vases; valuable oil-paintings, in rich frames; reception and easy chairs, in tapestry and brocades; face curtains and shades; etc-a-tetes; rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus; richly carved bedsteads, and washstands to match; French china toilet sets; 15 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding; mahogany and cottage chairs; library and invalid chairs; rockers; mirrors; clocks, &c.; with a large quantity of bedroom furniture. Also, the dining-room furniture—Solid walnut extension table, superb china dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, cutlery, all the oil-cloth and stair carpets in the house, with about 200 feet of gas-pipe, brackets, burners, &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find it to their interest to attend this sale as there is a large quantity of furniture of every description which will be sold without reserve. Catalogues at the house.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John. Sale of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, &c., consisting of a quantity of superior second-hand furniture in good condition, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; French plate mirrors &c.; and a general assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture; also, several consignments of new cabinet-ware furniture upon which cash advances have been made, and must be sold, (before we remove to our new store, No. 85 Nassau-st.) among which are four parlor suites, richly carved, and covered with silk plush and French chain figured brocatel; library and secretary bookcases, secretary bureaus, sofas parlor, arm, rocking and sofa-seat chairs; centre, card, pier, fancy and other tables; lounges, ottomans, wardrobes, sideboards, solid oak suites of chamber furniture, enamelled and decorated chamber furniture, rosewood mahogany and walnut bedsteads; dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, with and without marble tops; hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, clocks, oil pain ings, table cutlery, silver and plated ware, China and glass ware fancy goods, &c., &c. This sale will be worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR—THIS DAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st, household furniture, being the entire furniture of a gentleman giving up housekeeping, and removing to our salesrooms for convenience of sale. Also sold the rosewood parlor suites of furniture covered in costly brocatelles, brocatels, plush and hair cloth upholstered plain and tufted, rich centre tables, buffets, rosewood etageres, corner etageres, stands rich work tables cabinets, library and secretary bookcases, Turkish and voltaire chairs reception do. reclining chairs covered in morocco solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and commodes; mahogany, walnut and oak in suites to match, several richly decorated and enameled chamber suites with landscape paintings, side and fancy tables in great variety, tete-a-tete and plain sofas chairs to match; oak, mahogany and walnut dining-room furniture in great variety; cottage and gothic chairs, several lounges and loungeables covered in fancy figure and enameled cloth, pure Silver Gloss American hair mattresses, palliasses carpets, rich clocks, vases, tea sets, oil-paintings English line engravings, 2 French plate pier mirrors and also 8 mahogany and rosewood pianofortes, new and second-hand, of good tone and finish; also, a large invoice of silver-plated tea and coffee sets, cake baskets, waiters, forks and spoons. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 West Washington-pl., rich and elegant household furniture—to be sold on account of the parties leaving for Europe—parlor suites, bedroom suites, dining-room and library furniture. This sale comprises the best assortment of household furniture ever offered to the public. Parlor furniture consists of richly carved rosewood suites, in crimson, blue and gold satin brocade; English, Brussels and tapestry carpets; rich oval pier glasses, clocks, alabaster do.; rich oil-paintings, by the old masters; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, etaseres, buffets, richly carved loo tables, ladies' sewing chairs, rich velvet rugs, China and Bohemian vases, Bisquet and Parian figures, can delabras, papier maché reception chairs, with a general assortment of parlor furniture. Bedroom furniture—mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, corner stands, mahogany Voltaire rockers, in hair cloth; engravings, vases, candlesticks, clocks, toilet sets, hair mattresses, straw do., feather bolsters and pillows, ingrain and three ply carpets, rugs, mirrors and large ornaments. Dining room consists of extension table, chairs in hair cloth, arm chairs, book case, oil-paintings, three-ply carpets, English oil-cloths, and all the kitchen furniture contained in the above house.

GEORGE COOK Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, April 29, at 1½ o'clock, being the entire furniture of a gentleman removing from the City, at No. 51 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs. In the front parlor is a rosewood pier or suite in fine colored brocatel, cost $650; middle parlor rosewood suite in brocatel; extension room, one do. in green plush also three rosewood centre tables, two side do., rosewood etagere, mirror front, do. corner stands, superior rosewood piano. Basement—Superior extension dining table, sideboard, chairs, lounge, table cutlery, silver ware, crockery, &c.; also, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, hair mattresses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, carpets and oil-cloth throughout the house, viz., royal tapestry, Brussels and ingrain, kitchen ware, &c. Most of the above being good and fresh as new, and furnished by a first-class manufacturer last Winter, is well worthy the notice of buyers. Catalogues at sale, and sale positive, as the house must be vacated on the 1st of May.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY BAGLEY & SAVAGE—Office No. 36 Pine-st., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a private family at No. 83 Lexington-av., near the corner of Bridge-street, parlor and kitchen furniture, &c., &c., comprising English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply ingrain carpets, splendid suites rosewood parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, o e pianoforte, centre table, book case, girandoles gilt cornices and gilt en window shades, tapestry, stair carpets and rugs, oil-cloths, mahogany chairs, dressing bureaus, tables, mirrors and stands, black walnut extension table and bedsteads, mattresses, dining-room furniture, China, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. N. B.—Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK WILL SELL—At Auction on THURSDAY, May 8, a 10½ o'clock, at his new store No. 33 Nassau-st. Positive sale of several invoices of jewelry manufactured by Palmer, Richardson & Co., and others, to pay advances made to Samuel S. Haskell and Silas Davenport, by L. P. Van Buren, consisting of fine gold vests, fobs, guard and chatelaine chains, bracelets, cameos, lava, and mosaic pins, finger rings, studs, buckles, lockets, pins, keys, chain-hooks, clasps, snaps, mosaic and gold ear-drops, &c., as per catalogue, which can be had at the auction room. This sale is worthy of the trade, as the jewelry will be sold in large lots.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Amity-st., corner Broadway, rich household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, ingrain do., rosewood suite of pieces, do. 7 pieces, rosewood marble-top tables, black walnut dining-tables, rosewood card tables, rosewood quartette, lounges, arm-chairs, washstands, bedsteads and bedding; mattresses oval and marble mirrors, ball tables and chairs, mahogany marble top sideboard, window curtains, oil-cloths, stair rods, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c. By order of Joseph Cordell, Deputy Sheriff.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

SEVERAL PLOTS OF LAND—From 1 to 20 acres each, in East Chester near the Mount Vernon and Hunt's Bridge Station, will be sold at auction in the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 13 o'clock, by WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON; 75 per cent may remain on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st., or to GUSTAVUS A. SACCHI, No. 45 William-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STANDARD ROSES.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 75 Maiden-lane, a large variety of standard and half standard roses, of the finest and newest varieties, adapted to our climate and warranted true to name, selected with great care by D. Boll, Florist, cor. Broadway and 50th-st.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

PRIME STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—ALFRED BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, suitable for the Northern and Western trade.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN and OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—ADRIANCE, MULLER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1856, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the undersigned Assignees of WM. LAKE and R. LAKE, the following property: All the estate of WM. LAKE and R. LAKE, in the lots of land and Kings County Hotel, corner South 7th and 1st sts., Williamsburg. Two lots on south side South 1st st., 150 feet east of 6th-st. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in 3 lots on south side South 3d-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in property, water rights and building, northeast corner North 3d and Water sts., Williamsburg. All the estate of WM. and R. LAKE in property and water rights northwest corner 1st and North 3d sts. dock property near Fulton ferry, 38 feet front on river, Brooklyn. Also, lot and three-story brick house on south side of Nassau-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn. Also, lot and house known as No. 60 James-st., New-York. For further particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 34 Wall-st.

DAVID PROVOST, } Assignees of
JOHN S. DOYLE. } WM. & R. LAKE.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 35 and 36 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEDDEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30—At 7 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 17 Clinton-st., between State and Seaman's home, a very large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, will be sold at auction. Purchasers will no doubt find it to their advantage to make an extra effort to be punctual at this sale, which we have been compelled to commence at this very early hour, to enable us to have the furniture all delivered before 12 o'clock, when we must give possession to the new tenant. It would save time if our purchasers would provide themselves with a little small change, if they wish to be accommodated by having their bills set let before the sale is finished.

Immediately after, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 168 Clinton-st., corner of Warren-st., handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, gas fixtures, Stewart's patent cook stove, with 15 gallon copper reservoir, large new hall stove, &c. This furniture was all new in December last.

Immediately after, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 13 West Baltic-st., between Court and Hicks sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, in use but a short time.

Immediately after, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 141 Columbia-st., near Pierpont-st., splendid rosewood parlor furniture, in maroon. Large book case, chamber and dining-room furniture carpets and gas fixtures.

Immediately after the above, at No. 83 Court-st., corner of State-st., at about — o'clock P. M., household furniture, large Hedenburgh bearer, nearly new, Bebee's kind en range, &c.

The annual SALE OF CARPETS, at the Central Sales Room, will take place in a few days after the 1st of May. A large collection of splendid velvet and Brussels tapestry, Aubusson 3-ply and Ingrain carpets oil cloths, rugs, &c., &c., are gathering at the rooms from all lines removing and those in want will do well to wait a few days before making their purchases.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No 87 West 26th-st., consisting of the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of the house, which is of the best description, and has been used but a short time. STOVER will sell TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, the rich and costly furniture of the above house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; French plate oval and pier mirrors; carved rosewood centre table, marble top; rosewood centre, sofa and tete tables; large and costly rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and lock; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich brocatelle and tapestry; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, marble and parlor ornaments, &c.; with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant oak extension table oak chairs, China tea and coffee set, rich ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, elegant pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c.; superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands to match with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, bed hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirrors, mahogany suites furniture, in hair cloth coverage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant English oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at house No. 139 6th-av., near 17th-st., the furniture of a boarding-house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor furniture, sofa, spring-seat chairs, arm do., rockers, lounge, centre and card tables, carpets, oil cloth bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds bedding, chairs crockery, glass and China ware, table cutlery, &c. Also, a variety of kitchen articles, cooking-stove, &c.

J. F. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st.—Large and peremptory sale of all kinds W. G., china and common ware, cut and pressed glass china, cutlery, &c. Also the stock of a dealer declining business Catalogues now ready, and goods will packed for shipping. Retailers and country merchants will find it for their interest to attend.

AUCTION SALE.—A new brick dwelling in Washington-st. Peekskill overlooking the river, and near the Hudson River Railroad Depot. WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 2 o'clock, on the premises; part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., and to JESSE LITTLE.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING SCHOOL—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms $3 per year. Circulars at APPLETONS', No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President
D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mr. GEO. S. PARKER, late Principal of the University Grammar School, will assume, April 28, the charge of the School, now and long established by Mr. DANIEL BACON, transferred to his residence, No. 922 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st. The School is a preparatory one department—Senior and Primary—and, as soon as possible, there will be added gymnastic apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S Books ore, No. 411 Broadway.

ROSE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY, KIANBURY, CONN—Mrs C. M. WHITE, Principal, assisted by competent teache s, both male and female. The Summer term commences the 1st of May. The course of instruction is thorough and complete. French spoken in the School. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st.; WM. T. PINKNY, Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham, or WM. HALL & SON, Music store, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Is a first-class seminary under the best influences, in which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and drawing are each the charge of a family teacher. Terms for junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

GOSHEN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—The next term of this Boarding and Day School will commence on Wednesday, April 30. This School is easily reached from the City in about two hours by the New-York and Erie Railroad. Circulars giving full particulars may be had at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

THE MISSES WAYLAND—Have reopened their boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 West 23d-st., New-York.

REFERENCES.

Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., Providence, R. I.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a Year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, another bill was introduced for the incorporation of a Pacific Railroad Company, which was referred to the Special Committee on that matter. Mr. Brown made a speech on the Kansas question. An ineffectual attempt was made to take up the River and Harbor Bills; after which Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, defended Lieut. Maury from the derogation implied by the action of the Naval Board. In the House, several personal explanations were made with reference to the struggle for the Speakership. The Senate bill to remit duties on goods destroyed by fire was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill amending the act establishing the Circuit Court of California was passed.

The Republicans and Abolitionists.

We took the liberty, a few days since, to express the opinion that there was "no ground for attributing to the Republican Party any *purpose of hostility* to Slavery as it exists in the Southern States." A writer in the Syracuse *Journal* comments upon this statement, in an article of which the following is the pith:

"God forbid that the Times should be authorized to make this declaration. I undertake to say that the Republicans *are* hostile to Slavery in the United States. The slaveholders so understand them, and they are not mistaken. The Republicans do purpose to curtail the power of Slavery in this Government, not only by *resisting its extension into Free territory*, but by *setting bounds to its influence at home*. They would be recreant to their duty and pretensions not to labor for this end."

We suspect this writer's zeal outruns his judgment. He undoubtedly supposed that he was denying what the Times had said:—when, in fact, he was only confirming it. We agree with him entirely in the belief that the Republican Party proposes to "resist the extension of Slavery into Free territory," and also to "set bounds to its influence upon the Federal Government." This is undoubtedly the special object for which that party has been organized. But is there in this, any indication of a purpose of active hostility to Slavery "*as it exists in the Southern States?*"

It is a favorite, and thus far it has been the exclusive, mode of making war upon the Republican Party, to denounce it as identical with the Abolition movement, and to ascribe to it the design of trampling upon the constitutional rights of the Southern States and waging a crusade for the abolition of Slavery. We of course claim no right to speak for that party, or to define its principles except as we find them set forth in the declarations issued by its authority;—and in those documents we find nothing whatever to justify the charges thus brought against it. Individuals, in that party, as in every other, may hold whatever opinions they choose; but they have no right to ascribe them to the party itself, unless they are expressed and professed by it.

Thus far we have certainly seen nothing, in any quarter, to sustain the assertion, so freely made by its enemies, that Republicanism proposes any interference whatever with Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. On the contrary, the Republican Party has repeatedly and solemnly declared its belief in the local character of Slavery, and proclaimed its purpose to confine it to those communities where it existed by local law,—leaving them to deal with it as they may see fit. The very basis of the Republican movement rests upon the fact, that Slavery is no longer content with this restricted field, but seeks control over the Federal Government, and uses its power for its own extension. It is felt by thousands, who would resist any attempt to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States, to be absolutely essential to the preservation of our liberties that these audacious aims should be defeated, and that Slavery should be left and limited to those States which legalize and support it.

Whenever the Republican Party shall change its ground, and aim at the abolition of Slavery in those States, it will lose the hold it now has upon the judgment and the favor of the great mass of the people of the Northern States. That Slavery everywhere should be at some time abolished,—that this should take place as soon as possible consistently with the best interests of all concerned, and that Slavery will ultimately disappear from the Southern States, the Republicans, we presume, believe in common with the people at large. But we have no reason to suppose that they favor any political movement in the Northern States which aims at its abolition. They are disposed to leave that result to the natural influences of population and of social growth, and to the progress of Christian principle in the States where it now exists.

War With England.

The London papers are still discussing the probabilities of a war with the United States. With us the rumor that such a thing was possible has long since died away, and seems now almost as old as the "last war." Our English brethren of the quill nurse their little excitements much more tenderly and perseveringly than we do. Nine days is more than the average lifetime of a "wonder" in this country, and it is a good deal longer than such a preposterous *canard* as this ought to have survived.

We cannot conceive any greater absurdity than the notion that the people of England and America would go to war, at this age of the world, without a necessity that should strike everybody as overwhelming. We can understand perfectly that the Governments of the two countries might look to such an issue,—for there is nothing too foolish or too wicked for political rulers to propose. And we know, too, what a prodigious influence is exerted upon public sentiment by the action of a government. But with all this, it seems utterly impossible that, for such causes as those assigned, the people of England and the United States should enter upon a long, bloody and disastrous war. The only provocations to such a contest now alluded to,—for even the London *Times* tacitly confesses the folly of its Irish Invasion story,—are the alleged demand of our Government for the recall of Mr. Crampton and the dispute as to the occupation of the territory of the Mosquito King. And these are to be grounds of war between the two foremost Christian nations of the Earth! Who in England cares whether Mr. Crampton be recalled or not? Who in America cares whether he live in Washington or in London? If he is dismissed his Government can promote him:—and then who will have suffered, in honor or in purse, by the whole transaction? And what man, in either country, will for a moment weigh the whole Mosquito Kingdom against a single week of war?

It is discreditable to the age, and to the science of government, that such paltry controversies should continue to be mentioned as the possible causes of war between two great, civilized nations. It sounds like a return to the old barbarities of ancient times, when the theft of a mistress could plunge great nations into a seven years' war.

The tone of the English press upon this subject, with the single exception of the *Times*, is sensible and pacific. Upon this side the water, the whole thing has ceased to be a topic of conversation or of thought. A great many people are proposing to do a large business with England in the way of trade the coming year; but nobody dreams of going to war with her. Our only contests will be of commerce, and the principal weapons used will be of cotton.

The Republican Meeting To-Night.

The call which we publish to-day for a public meeting at the Tabernacle, this evening, will excite attention from the long list of responsible names attached to it. It is not a difficult matter, in a City like New-York, to procure as many names as may be desired, of some kind or other, for almost any kind of a meeting. But it is seldom that so large a number of the prominent citizens of New-York—many of whom have been political antagonists heretofore, and many, too, who have never before been identified with any political movement, though eminent for their participation in the great benevolent and commercial enterprises of this City—have signed a call for a political gathering. The call for the meeting to-night is a fair indication of the deep hold which the Republican movement has taken of the popular sympathies at the North. The meeting is called for the purpose of hearing the report of the Delegates to the Pittsburg Convention, and of taking measures for an organized expression of their opinions at the next Presidential election; and it is addressed to those "who are opposed to the measures and policy of the present National Administration, for the extension of Slavery over territory embraced within the compact of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of repairing the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in its repeal, and of restoring the action and position of the Federal Government, on the subject of Slavery, to the principles of Washington and Jefferson."

There will be addresses from several eminent orators, and among them, we are informed, will be Mr. Galloway, of Ohio; Senator Harlan, of Iowa, and Mr. Fessenden, of Maine.

A Manufacture of Citizens.

We have already noted in our abstract of the report of the *Children's Aid Society*, that 936 unfortunate or impoverished children had been sent, by that Association, to places in the country during the last year. In the report of the managers of the *Juvenile Asylum*, we find that 569 more had been provided for by them in country towns. From the *Home of the Friendless*, the *Ladies' Mission* in the Five Points, and Mr. Pease's *House of Industry*, we may conclude that at least a thousand more of this class have been sent out to good homes within a year. For the other Sunday Schools, Industrial Schools, and Missions, 200 would be a low estimate, we believe, for the number whom they place in situations, or in families out of the City. So that we have, every year, at least, 2,700 of the refuse juvenile population of the City, drawn out of their vile circumstances and placed where there are opportunities for labor and comparatively good influences.

We are not of those who believe that a little "model saint" can be made out of a vagabond boy, even in the most exemplary family. The accounts we get in Dickens' novels and Sue's tales of the pure and beautiful creatures who grow up in the air of grog-shops and brothels, and the wonderful relations of conversions among bad children in the Tract-literature, are to be received with a fair share of skeptical allowance. A street boy, or a vagrant girl, is not at all a romantic subject in reality, and their conversion is no joke. Even the statements in the reports of these charitable institutions are to be considered as only giving the first steps. It should be remembered what it means to have been a vagabond boy in a City like this. It does not mean a course of terrible sins and romantic crimes, or some life from which the moral sense of the offender was always forcing him by sharp stings of remorse. It is not a career where, from the very blackness of the sin, repentance may suddenly reclaim. It means *wretchedness*. It means a long course of empty stomachs, dirty clothes, and verminous sleeping-places. It means to be idle to be hungry, to swear, to chew tobacco, to wear rags, to beg, and to pilfer. It means not to know letters or figures, to hate school and avoid church. The product of it all—as we see it every day on the walks—is a dirty, impudent, ignorant, spitting, swearing boy—not at all a subject of romance or sudden regeneration. With the vagabond girl, all these Reports agree, as well as everyone's observation, the case is even worse. Your little *Fleur de Marie* will swear like a Mississippi raftsman; she beats her brother with her street-broom; her hair is tangled, her face smeared, her whole body odious to approach; she can use the vilest language; she steals, she lies, and begs. Such are more or less of the 2,700 boys and girls, whom these various Associations are placing each year in kind families through our country! Making all allowance for the pardonable sympathy which the Managers in their Reports show for their little subjects, and the natural exaggeration with which they regard their improvement, there can be no doubt, to the mind of any sensible reader of the Reports, that immense results are already shown in these benevolent undertakings. One is at a loss which most to admire, the generosity of the persons through the country, who are willing to take these children to their homes, or the capacity of the poor creatures themselves for improvement. When one reflects on the trouble one has, even with his own children, to keep them from being vagabonds and spendthrifts, though they have breathed the very air of Church and School; and on the difficulty each man has himself, with all the countless advantages of position and education, in refraining from ruining himself, we may well be surprised at the progress made by these poor outcasts. Yet, it probably all shows us, that people—even ragged boys—are not so bad as they seem. Filth and coarse language and bad habits may not necessarily show the deepest moral depravity. Perhaps on the unseen account books, the balance is heavier against some well-dressed gentlemen in Wall-street, than even the most foul-mouthed and ignorant of these charity boys and girls.

It proves, too, that Kindness, and Hope, and Chance to Work, have wonderful influence even on the most abandoned. There is evidently more susceptibility to good treatment, more capacity of improvement in the human mind, then moralists have supposed. What grand results may be yet seen from such labors as these!

Twenty-seven hundred vagabonds and beggars and thieves annually made—with more or less discount—into so many honest and industrious people! How do our manufactures, our shipbuilding, our house-building, all our creation of wealth, dwindle away before such a manufactory as this! And in the field of legislation, what have prisons, or refuges, or laws, or courts, ever done for human welfare, like these charitable Associations?

The Buchanan Ovations.

Diplomacy is a science of precedent, not of prescience. Mr. Buchanan may have been prepared for all the contingencies of a diplomatic position abroad; was certainly practiced in the details of deportment required at a foreign Court, and not inexpert at the conduct of an epistolary conflict with an accomplished foreign statesman. Such matters are incident to the functions of a Legation abroad. They are part and parcel of the routine; and so have been duly fulfilled by the Everetts, Lawrences and Ingersolls, who have in turn dignified their country in the eyes of Her Britannic Majesty. But for the general and popular manifestations awaiting his return, no precedent furnished ground of expectation. Nothing in the career of the publicists who preceded him marked an event of the kind as at all probable. There is no doubt about the sincerity of his statement to the Corporation Committee, that the demonstration they announced to him took him wholly by surprise. It is true, that certain personal friends of a Foreign Ambassador have occasionally agreed to mark his home-coming with a select dinner, or other private expression of pleasure. There is nothing unusual in the practice. But for corporations to vote extensive receptions, Committees to wait upon the distinguished guest, and masses of people to surround him at every turn—all this is unprecedented, and, of course, unexpected. Our dispatches inform us that the ovation has attended Mr. Buchanan to his house door. It is all enthusiasm and jubilation of the most unbounded sort.

The fact is mysterious. Let us try to understand it.

The tribute cannot be personal. The Minister went to his post with even less than the ordinary manifestations at the departure of a prominent public man. Mr. Buchanan's merits and character have never been of a popular description. His appointment to the Court of St. James elicited no expression of general satisfaction. So little hold was he supposed to have upon popular regard and sympathy, that for years he had occupied a place upon the list of unavailables before the Presidential Conventions of his party. The most enthusiastic of his friends never classified his talents with those of his predecessors, whose return from duty obtained so much tribute. The expression was, consequently, without personal significance. It would be preposterous so to interpret it.

Nor have his services abroad been so distinguished as to entitle him to extraordinary honors. The great events of his diplomatic career have been the discussion of the Central American and Enlistment difficulties with the British Government. How much of the merit of that discussion belongs to him, and how much reason there is to believe that it is popularly ascribed to him, a glance at the published correspondence will show. His intercourse with Her Majesty's Foreign Office was covered by certain dispatches and one or two interviews. The dispatches were either brief notes, inclosing the elaborate polemics of Secretary Marcy, or expansions of hints furnished by that officer. The interviews were certainly unfruitful of benefit. Inexperience in the sharp practice of diplomacy led him into expressions of satisfaction at one of them, which his authorities at home were subsequently obliged to disavow, and which have furnished a mischievous vantage to Lords Clarendon and Palmerston in later stages of the controversy. And whether the negotiation be successful or otherwise, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Buchanan has abandoned it midway, leaving its solution extremely doubtful and critical. There is an immense amount of practical reflection indulged in by that monster, the people; and it will not escape inquiry whether or not the immature return of the Minister is not due to an ambition for Presidential honors too powerful for his devotion to public service. There will be those who will contrast the fact with the course of Mr. Webster in circumstances not dissimilar. To remain in the Cabinet of Mr. Tyler, the latter was told, must diminish his popularity, and destroy his otherwise brilliant prospects of succeeding to the Presidency. Yet so strong was his sense of duty, the Secretary utterly refused to resign until the Northeastern Boundary was definitely settled; and his self-sacrifice resulted in the satisfactory Treaty of 1842, and in his prostration under the weight of indiscriminating odium resting upon the Tyler Administration. It will be remembered, to Mr. Buchanan's disadvantage, that he relinquished to inexperienced hands a critical question, with which practice rendered him needfully familiar, to return home at the commencement of a Presidential canvass; and, not unjustly, perhaps, he will be suspected of placing the good of his country second to private ends.

We find nothing, therefore, in Mr. Buchanan's antecedent hold upon the sympathy and liking of the masses, nor in his recent diplomatic experience, to justify these disproportionate displays. There is no alternative but to question their genuineness. They bear suspicious marks of partisan manufacture, designed for delusive effect upon the Cincinnati nomination. The explosion is too spasmodic; too demonstrative. Of the managers and getters-up, some may be fairly persuaded of Mr. Buchanan's peculiar fitness for Presidential functions, and unselfishly desirous of his election. Others, with selfish views, do him heartless honor upon the principle of having something staked upon every card at all likely to win. Others again, share most busily in the hurrah, who are strongly pledged to other aspirants, and who count the full value of such demonstrations in killing off a troublesome rival. The latter we conceive to be the bulk of Mr. Buchanan's adulators. They surround him to sacrifice him. He is to be offered up for the benefit of his party. The spectacle may remind a classical reader of an epigram in the Greek Anthology, which describes graphically the triumphal progress of a bullock from the field to the altar. Garlanded with flowers, filleted with a profusion of ribbons, surrounded by the priests of Apollo and an exultant crowd of the people, and preceded by noisy music, he moves to the sacrificial spot with the elation of a conqueror ascending the Capitol. No premonition of sudden fate deducts from the splendid honor. The poet, as he witnesses the passing rabble, may commiserate the poor creature, and moralize on his approaching and unprepared-for doom; but the victim is lost in the crazy excitement of the occasion. A non-classical scholar may content himself with the similitude of some enormous ox, which his butcher decorates gaudily with a view to a profitable sale of show-beef. Either category befits a prominent candidate of the Administration Party, and suggests equally painful reflections as to his fate. "Slaughter-house" Conventions are no novelty.

Suspicious Kindness.

The Washington *Union* of Saturday contains a leader headed "A Kind Word for the *Pennsylvanian*," the reading of which, however, does not give a very strong impression of their being a particularly kind feeling on the part of the *Union* towards its former coadjutor. The truth is that the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Union* are in opposition to each other, and a civil war has sprung up between them. The *Pennsylvanian* has but one candidate for the Presidency, will recognize but one, and that one is Buchanan. The *Union* knows no candidate but Pierce, and the kind words it can have to bestow upon its opponent, who espouses the cause of his most powerful rival, must be few and feeble. The *Union's* preparatory "kind word" for the *Pennsylvanian* may be regarded as the precursor of a series of interesting fusilades between now and the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention in June.

Death of Robert Kelly, the City Chamberlain.

It is rarely that the demise of one of our citizens has caused so profound and general an expression of regret as has been called forth by the sudden death of Robert Kelly. Mr. Kelly was a gentleman of so many personal good qualities, and he had devoted his time and talents with such singular persistency and success to the promotion of the many beneficent public associations with which he had been connected, that he had won the esteem and admiration of a vast number of people in various walks of life and of various political affinities.

Though an active partisan, and one of the foremost men of the political organization with whose fortunes he identified himself, he had, perhaps, as few political enemies as any man could have who espoused the principles of any political party. Mr. Kelly was the son of a dry goods merchant of this City, and, though he graduated at Columbia College with distinguished honor, and was always a diligent student, he early embarked in trade in connection with his brother, Hon. William Kelly, who represents Dutchess and Columbia Counties in the State Senate. In 1836 he retired from the dry goods business, with a sufficient fortune, and has since devoted himself to politics and the cause of public benevolence. He was but 47 at the time of his death. It is said that during the time he was in mercantile life, he made himself master of eight languages. In 1842 he married, and spent the succeeding two years in Europe. He was for many years an active Trustee of the New-York University and of the Madison and Rochester Universities. He was the second President of the Board of Education of this City, and was the principal author of the plan of education adopted and still in use at the Free Academy. He was also the author of the plan of study adopted by the Rochester University. About three years since, he received from this Institution the degree of LL. D., and at the last session of the Legislature he was elected a Regent of the State University. He was also elected President of the Alumni of Columbia College upon the occasion of their recent organization, and was President of the Board of Trustees of the House of Refuge for seven years past.

The following are some of the offices which he filled at the time of his decease: Regent of the University of the State of New-York; Chamberlain of the City of New-York; President of the House of Refuge; Vice-President of Merchants Clerks' Savings Bank; Director Mechanics' Bank; Director United States Trust Company; Trustee Clinton Hall Association; Trustee of the Society Library.

In politics Mr. K... during the later years... creasing interest in political ... candidate of the Democratic ... for Comptroller at the last el... the time of his decease was ... cratic General Committee of this City, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and one of the delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention to assemble in June next at Cincinnati.

He leaves a wife and three children.

In the exhibition of the National Academy may be seen a very excellent portrait of Mr. Kelly, recently painted by Huntington, which represents him as a hearty and vigorous man, with the promise of many years of active life. But, with brief warning he has been called hence, in the midst of his useful labors, and has left a void which may not soon be filled by one man.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Colonel Rowan, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Caulfield, of the Guards, have arrived in our City, and are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. Colonel Rowan has just returned from the Crimea, where he earned considerable distinction, and has more than once been mentioned in dispatches for gallant service. He is *en route* to visit his father, the Commander-in-Chief, in Canada, who will, no doubt, be gratified to see his son returned unscathed from the fiery ordeal of the Crimean campaign, and covered with well-deserved honor. The gallant officer looks neither bronzed nor broken in vigor from the war. Captain Caulfield is over here on a buffalo-shooting expedition to the Rocky Mountains, which are fast becoming as fashionable a resort for British sportsmen as the Scottish Highlands.

Amusements.

Mr. Bayle Bernard's new Comedy, "The Evil Genius," was played at Burton's last night for the first time in America, Mr. Burton having purchased an advance copy from the author. This is as it should be. Publishers often purchase advance sheets, and managers ought to follow their example,—at least conscientious managers. The plot turns (it is very singular, but a plot always must "*turn*") on the adventures of Mr. *Hill Cooley*, (Bradley,) who after a thirty years' absence in India returns to the village of his birth in affluent circumstances. Prior to his departure for the East, he had been wedded to a poor woman, whom it would seem he deserted, leaving her a son as a *souvenir*. He supposes that after 30 years' absence no one will remember this trifling incident, and absurdly returns to the village aforesaid in full flutter of wealth and pomposity. One of his old companions, however, *Tom Ripstone*, (Mr. Burton,) turns up to recognize the otherwise forgotten *Cooley*, and by constantly dragging him back to the past becomes a kind of "Evil Genius." The truth, however, is, that *Tom*—a genuine, open-hearted and equally open-mouthed honest fellow—sees through the snobbish desires of *Cooley*, and without despising him for them as most men would, wears him back to the right path by frustrating all his designs of aristocratic association. This plot is elaborated with skill; the dramatist introducing several well-drawn characters to illustrate its bearings. The drama, however, is defective, inasmuch as the main incident—the return of *Cooley* to his native village, where he has a deserted son—is absurd and improbable.

Mr. Burton was admirable as *Tom*, who, by the way, is a kind of healthy, benevolent Paul Pry; Mr. Moore, as *Joe Wethers*, made quite an individuality out of a mere sketch; and Mrs. Howard was natural, easy, and effective as *Clara*, and the remaining characters were well sustained. The piece is nicely put upon the stage, and achieved a success.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Messrs. Mason &. Bergmann's sixth and last Classical *Matinée* takes place to-day, at Dodworth's Rooms, next to Grace Church, commencing at 2 o'clock. The programme contains a Quintet, for stringed instruments and piano, by Robert Schumann; Grand Aria from "Robert le Diable," sung by Mad. Bekkel; three Solos, by William Mason; Lied, by Franz Abt; and Quartet, (No. 13,) by Beethoven. Madame Bekkel is the *prima donna* of the new German Opera Company, and is an *artiste* of distinction in her own country. The last item in the programme is a decided curiosity—Beethoven's thirteenth Quartet..... Miss Maria S. Brainerd will give her second concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening, assisted by Messrs. Beutler, Wiebe, Beames, &c..... The National Academy of Design will close on Saturday night, May 10....Mr. Fleming announces three more Drawing Room Entertainments in Brooklyn....The Mendelssohn Union gives its third *soirée* to-night at the City Assembly Rooms....A Grand Concert of sacred music will be given to-night at the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, to aid The Young Men's Christian Association in establishing a Public Library. Programme in another column.

The U. S. Assay Office in New-York.

Some of our readers have observed a curiously-tinted vapor which rises almost daily over the southern portion of the town, and, curling up into wreaths of bright yellow and orange, floats away on an aerial excursion to unknown regions in the upper air. It is pretty generally known that it proceeds from the chimneys of the United States Assay Office in Wall-street. Some have said it was the essence of gold unfurled to the breeze as an appropriate banner to wave over the offices of the United States Government in this City—an emblem of the spirit of gain which characterizes the locality—which explanation is gammon, of course. The phenomenon is derivable from the fact that nitric acid and other chemical agents are employed, in the building from which the vapor issues, in the process of assaying gold and silver which is carried on within. It is the tinge of these acids that pervades the steam and smoke, and gives them their peculiar hue.

The operation of refining metals is a very nice one, and requires a great deal of care and fidelity in those who are engaged in it. The employes of the establishment are responsible for every particle of ore which is placed in their hands. When any of the precious metals is brought to the Office in order that its exact value may be ascertained, it is first weighed. Then it is melted and weighed again, losing through the influence of the heat about one-tenth of an ounce in every thousand. At various stages of the refining process its actual weight is compared with the standard and every precaution taken to guard against the possibility of dishonesty in the workmen. At stated periods the pokers and pots, and the iron platforms which cover the stone floors, (built expressly to catch the particles of dust,) and even the working clothes of the operators are melted up together, and whatever gold or silver has adhered to them is separated from them by the refining process. By this means very large amounts are collected. The price charged for assaying is six per cent. of the value of the material deposited, but the revenue derived by Government from this source is not large, so great is the expense of the establishment.

The chemical materials employed in assaying are very costly. The workmen, who are required to labor from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., are paid sixty dollars per month. For these wages they work twelve hours a day in an atmosphere rendered unhealthy by the acids and gases which are set free in it, and raised to a temperature, often, of 1200. There are sixty workmen employed here. The Assay Office is well worth a visit.

☞ General J. J. Chambers, at a recent political meeting in one of the up-town Wards, is reported to have said, that

"Last year the officers of this Association had to do all the hard work and fork over all the loose change—they had to pay all the expenses of the campaign. It was, therefore, necessary to appoint some man who had 'the stuff.'"

The General had special reasons for calling on somebody else for "the stuff." Being now out of office, his opportunities for levying it have been greatly curtailed.

Naval.—The United States frigate *Savannah*, was at Rio Janeiro March 16, from the River La Platte.

The State Prison Inspectors.

At a regular meeting of the Inspectors lately held at Sing Sing Prison, it happened that the investigation of some trifling difficulty between Mr. Babcock, the head keeper and amateur lawyer by the ... of Five, gave some insight into the present ... line of that institution. Mr. Russell, who is ... Inspector in charge at Sing Sing for three months ... the 1st of April, thought he detected a slight ... deficiency in the administration of the Agent, Gen. Batterman, and accordingly gave notice to his associate Inspectors, Messrs. Bowne and Kirkpatrick, that after the adjournment of the Board he should suspend the General. Mr. Batterman, the Agent, on receiving this information immediately resigned, the resignation to take effect on the 10th of May next, and Messrs. Bowne and Kirkpatrick being a majority, proceeded to appoint a Mr. Bradshaw to succeed him. After the Board had adjourned Mr. Russell suspended Mr. Batterman and appointed Mr. H. Wells, a former Agent and Inspector in his place. Thus the matter stands and the whole is in rather a pretty snarl. Mr. Russell is a K. N. Whig, elected on the 1st of January last. Messrs. Bowne and Kirkpatrick are both Republicans.

Patent Office Civilities.—The British and American Commissioners of Patents have shaken hands over two hundred volumes of specifications and drawings, presented by the former to the latter, as evidences of the good feeling that binds the countries in friendly bonds. A year ago last January, our Commissioner forwarded to the British Office copies of all the Patent publications issued here up to that time, and Professor Woodcraft returns the compliment this Spring. Ninety-three volumes of the set are filled with drawings of British patents. They do these things better in England than here.

Dr. Solger's Class.—To suit the convenience of a part of his audience, Dr. Solger will have his class of 12 lessons on the *Philosophy of History*, both in the forenoon at 11 and in the afternoon at 3. Ladies who wish to join may meet at either of the above hours on Tuesday next at the Sunday School-room of Dr. Bellow's Church, where the first lecture will be delivered.

Election.

Mr. Charles C. Talbott was reelected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, last evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HAIR—VERY FEW PERSONS CONSIDER the intimate connection which exists between healthy, vigorous hair and the general health of the body. Nothing so effectually cleanses and invigorates the hair as LYON'S KATHAIRON, which is, beyond all question, the most popular toilet article ever prepared. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

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Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Beauty faded before the sinful spell,
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Dyspepsia cured, and taught sighs to smile again.

PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a fœtid breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such symptoms arise from a disorganized stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.

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GREAT FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA!—BURNING OF ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE.—THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE that stood the *most severest test of 40 days'* exposure to a red heat at the burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, has arrived (having been re-shipped to us and a new one ordered) and can be seen in front of our warehouse No. 122 Water-st. This same safe (like *many others* of Wilder's Patent) was recommended by Silas C. Herring as one of Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and was exhibited by his agents at Norfolk, Va., as such but upon investigation it proved to be the celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander. A *few more* attempts like this, by Silas C. Herring to apply the credit due the Wilder Patent Salamander Safe to a new Safe now made by him will soon satisfy the public that there is something "rotten in Denmark." All Safes warranted *restored to us* WARRENTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. A full assortment constantly on hand and made to order and for sale at the warehouse No. 122 Water-st. near Wall, New-York, and No. 29 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia. Secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock.

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NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demands for my ointments for the cure of old scrofulous sores, I shall be at No. 4, Plymouth House, from 8th inst. to May 3d. All that are troubled with humor are respectfully invited to call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

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SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of their velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

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The Steamer "Cuba" Sunk—Seven Lives Lost.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

The steamer *Magnolia*, Captain WILLIAM F. JAMES, arrived in port on Sunday afternoon from Montgomery, with a portion of the crew of the steamer *Cuba*. From the officers of the *Magnolia* we learn that the *Cuba* sunk at 1¼ o'clock the night previous, near Davis' Landing, having snagged herself on the wreck of the steamer *Empire*. All hands with the exception of those on watch, had retired, and so rapidly did the *Cuba* fill, they barely had time to escape with their lifes, and were taken off in their night clothes. As it was, we learn that a widow lady and her family, consisting of four small children, on their way home, somewhere in North Carolina, (deck passengers,) and two deck hands, were drowned. Nothing but the pilot-house is to be seen above water, and the boat, it is supposed, will prove a total loss. The books and papers were saved in a damaged condition. The passengers lost their baggage, not having time even to save their wardrobes.

The *Cuba* was owned by Messrs COX, BRAINARD & Co., of this city, was a first-class boat of about 1,700 bales cotton capacity, and for speed was unsurpassed by any steamer on the river. She left on Saturday, with a large freight and passenger list for Montgomery and intermediate landings.

We get the following additional particulars from the *Evening News:*

The first clerk, Mr. GREER, was asleep in his room when the boat sunk, and was awakened by the filling of his room with water. He knows not how he got out, and was rescued by a negro man of his own, who seeing him in the river, plunged in and brought him out in safety. The boat was insured, we learn, for $15,000.

Soon after the disaster, the *Henry J. King* came up and lay alongside the wreck until morning, rendering every assistance to the sufferers, and in the morning proceeded on her upward trip, taking on board the passengers saved from the *Cuba*. The officers and crew came to this city this morning on the steamer *Magnolia*.

The cause of the disaster, as we learn, was a change in the position of the wreck of the *Empire* caused by the recent rise in the river.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Clawson Guard.**—At a meeting of the officers and privates of the above company, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the thanks of the company are due to the following gentlemen for their beautiful Prizes presented to the Guard: To WM. P. CLAWSON, Esq., to the Proprietors of the DAILY TIMES, to JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, Esq.; to HENRY L. MEECH, Esq.; to A. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq; to A. C. GOODMAN, Esq.; to JAMES MARSHALL, Esq.; to DAVID RHODES, Esq.; to D. O'BRIEN, Esq.; to JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq; to JOHN SCOTT, Esq.; to THEODORE UDELL, Esq.; to GIDEON CLIFTON, Esq.; to JAMES HOPE, Esq., to W. M. WEAVER, Esq.; to WM. H. FOX, Esq.; and several others who are rather too modest to have their names published. It was *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Guard are due to R. C. MONTGOMERY, Esq.; also to JAMES DURNING, Esq., for their splendid entertainment of the Guard, at their respective hotels. It was further *Resolved*, That the Guard highly appreciate the performances of the Band, (Stewart's Brooklyn Brass Band,) which was all that could be desired as regards good music, and plenty of it. The thanks of the company are tendered to D. FOLLOCK, Esq., and his lady, for their attentions. Also, to Mr. SHERMAN of the Florence Hotel, for the truly elegant and beautiful dinner furnished the Guard. It was further *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published. THOMAS DOWNEY, Chairman.

B. MILLSTAUGH, Secretary.

☞ **Cherry Balsam.**—We have heard so much said of the wonderful curative power of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, in all stages of disease of lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

☞ **Artificial Eyes of all Sizes, Shapes and Colors**—Surpassing in style, durability and material, those imported, made under my own inspection, to fit each particular case. In motion and appearance they perform exactly the natural eye—can be inserted without pain, and worn without uneasiness. Artificial eyes require nice judgment in their selection and adjustment to the sensitive orbits; inadvisable injury may be inflicted by the inexperienced. The profession supplied. Consultations as heretofore on all diseases of the Eye and Ear from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 502 Broadway.

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☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR [illegible] OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the new library building, [illegible] between 12th and 13th sts., on MONDAY, April 28, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. [illegible] meeting of the Society will be held at the same day and time.

GEO. C. LATHON, Secretary.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The members of the Alumni Association of Columbia College are requested to attend the funeral of their late President, ROBERT KELLY, from Dr. Hutton's Church on Washington-square, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER S. STRONG, Vice-President.
JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

☞ **Special Notice.**—The members of the Board of Education are requested to assemble at their usual place of meeting, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of ROBERT KELLY, Esq., formerly President of the Board.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
President of the Board of Education.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The down-town office has been removed from No. 2 to No. 16 Nassau-st., two doors above Pine-st. The office is open for the reception of orders and the delivery of books from 7½ A. M. to 5 P. M. Orders left before 12 o'clock will be answered before 3 o'clock

GEORGE S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording-Secretary.

☞ **Phrenology at the Bleecker Building.**—Professor FOWLER gives a course of four lectures at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., commencing TUESDAY EVENING, April 29, and continuing every evening successively. First lecture Free; subsequent ones 12½ cents.

Professional examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

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☞ **Columbia College.**—The Alumni of Columbia College are requested to meet at Dr. Hutton's Church at 2½ P. M., to attend the funeral of their late President, ROBERT KELLY, Esq

JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

☞ **Mr. J. B. Gough**—Will lecture for the American Temperance Union at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 8. A splendid lecture may then be expected. Tickets, 25 cents.

☞ **Mr. J. B. Gough**—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. Volunteer Lecture for Charity, TUESDAY EVENING, April 29 to aid the AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS PARENTS—April 1, 1856, a young colored boy by the name of JOHN WILSON. Aged 14 years. Height 4 feet 6 inches, light complexion, pout mouth, front teeth projecting, black eyes, black hair, little freckled each side the nose, is also left-handed. Had on when he left home, a black sack jacket, black vest with small blue dots, black cloth overcoat with black velvet collar, stone-colored pants with small cross-bar stripes. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his anxious parents, Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILSON, 23-½-st., between 7th and 8th avs., next to the Episcopal Church; or WM. G. WILSON, No. 156 South-st., in the employ of Mr. M. Hinman, Jr.

MRS. MARY E. C. BANCROFT—is requested to call at the Box office of National Theatre without delay. Any person giving such information as will lead to the address of the above lady will be liberally rewarded.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

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Good Advice; a fragment.
The Hunter's Bride. By CHARLES D. GARDETTE.
The Observations of Mace Sloper, Esq.
The Few. By JEROME A. MABEY.
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EDITOR'S TABLE.
Our "Up-River" Correspondent at Niagara.
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BY CATUS JUNIOR.

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Received direct from Europe, and purchased previous to the
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15 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
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300 pieces PLAID and STRIPE SILKS, at 75c., worth $1.
200 pieces PLAID and STRIPE SILKS, at 87½c., worth $1 12½.
200 pieces PLAID and STRIPE SILKS, at $1, worth 1 25.
And higher prices, proportionably cheap.
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL BY
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N. B.—Ladies should call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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Respectfully invites the attention of his patrons generally to his splendid assortment of
SILKS, SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!!! Stella Shawls, direct from auctions, new patterns and sold at about 50 per cent. less than last year's prices. Call and examine the stock, corner Grand and Eldridge. A. G. COLBY.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW AND CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the highest price paid for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS—Have received from auction a large assortment of barge robes, barèges, grenadines, Foulard silks, and other dress goods; also a great variety of stella shawls, all about 30 per cent. less than the usual prices, at No. 60 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

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SILK MILLINERY GOODS,
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DRESS CAPS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
And all articles pertaining to the Millinery trade. Prices moderate, and new goods received daily.

STRAW BONNETS,
Of the most fashionable style,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

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Spring ribbons in great variety, by the piece or yard. Also a large assortment of French flowers, straw, and other millinery goods. Country milliners supplied low.

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MADAME DOUGAL—Will have her opening on WEDNESDAY, the 30th, of a very handsome assortment of Bonnets and Flowers, just received from Paris.

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THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed their Office to
No. 29 Wall-st.,
Adjoining the Mechanic's Bank,
CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. Wall-st., and 24 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $300,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

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Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
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Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert B. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Girard Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS MARIA B. BRAINERD'S
SECOND CONCERT
At the Brooklyn Athenæum,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 30,
On which occasion MESSRS. BRISTLER, WIEBE, BEAMES, and Miss BRAINERD will be assisted by Romberg's celebrated c

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HOUSE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Corner of Franklin and Willow-sts.—A double frame house, built in the most careful and substantial manner, by day's work. Each house contains six rooms, pantry and convenient closets and pantries; marble mantels on the first floor of each, and hard-finished walls throughout; a cellar under the whole; other conveniences in each house; a well and stable on one of the rear lots, 35x35 feet; each house fronted and contains over three lots. Price $5,000—one half of which can remain on bond-and mortgage for five years. Inquire of S. MILLS, Postmaster, Astoria, or THOMAS KELLEY, New-York and Astoria Express.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—One 3-story basement counter-cellar brick house, 20 x 38 feet, built throughout in the very best manner; 13 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, 5 marble mantels and grates, inside blinds, stone stoop, iron balcony, &c., situated on Clermont-av., the second brick house north from Fulton-av. Railroad. Inquire of A. B. AGNAND, on the premises, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A full-sized first-class 4 story house, nearly new, and situated within half a block of Union-square, in a most desirable neighborhood; will be sold, if applied for soon, for less than its actual value, the owner being about to remove to the country. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance may be paid in easy installments if desired. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Opposite the Park, 100 yards from the Depot. Room has a nearly new 2 story frame, 21x37, with addition 12x28 feet, and contains 7 rooms, Piazza, &c., on the whole 70 feet. A great variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, and flower garden, with all the small fruits. Price, $2,400. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South of 34th-st., near 4th-av. Two 4 story and basement brown stone front houses, size of buildings 25 by 55 feet built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of GEO. J. HAMILTON, or at No. 18½ East 2 st-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A small house, 22 by 28 pleasantly situated, with six rooms and basement; lot 96 by 170. Near churches, public and private schools and railroad depot. One hour this side of New-York, and 4 trains daily. Apply to WILLIAM JINKINS, Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with the most convenient conveniences, such as hot and cold water, range, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. It is celebrated as to schools and gardens. Its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 18 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Sparing Devil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—"Shady Side" in the town of Yonkers, three-fourths of a mile from Riverdale Station, finely situated, containing of six acres of land, with a large modern house, which is supplied throughout with the purest spring water, plenty of fruit, and all necessary outbuildings. A very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For further particulars, apply to the owner, G. W. SIMMONS, No. 138 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—In the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., 4 hours from New-York, on the eastern railroad, containing 18 rooms, where a boarding-house is much needed; barn and carriage house, rich large garden, with cherries, pears, plums apples, grapes currants and gooseberries. Rent, $300; furnished $2?0; or sold, $1?00; 1? acres choice land, $850. Apply to GOULDS & ELLIOT, No. 60 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FISHKILL LANDING. House brick; 13 finished rooms; barn brick; lot one acre; choice fruit trees; well, cistern, &c. Apply to Mr. GARRISON, on the premises, or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, or to Box No. 2,035 Post-Office, Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four acres of land on the Newtown plank road, four miles from the ferry; double two-story house, ten rooms parlor newly papered, sliding doors, well and cistern at the door, barn, cow-house, and large poultry-house. Also, a tenant house, situation high and healthy, or a stage route near Flushing Railroad, will be let or leased at a moderate rate. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence, at Astoria, L. I., about 2 acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c., has four rooms and two closets on first floor and five rooms and closets on second floor. An abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers; has fine view of the river and bay, and only 7 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from the Astoria Ferry. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, at Fishkill, with a fine river view, near the railroad station house; nearly new, modern style, 8 rooms; lot one-quarter of an acre; garden, barn, &c.; in good repair. Very desirable and convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $4,000. Inquire of JOHN OWAN, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 95 acres of land, 6 miles from New-York, pleasantly situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Greenfarms Conn., two miles from the villages of Westport and Southport, near the margin of Long Island Sound, and overlooking the same. On the place is a large and convenient house, and all necessary outbuildings.

The land is of superior quality, is watered by never-failing springs. The place is convenient to the Sound for fishing, and a fine beach for bathing with good roads. The place has two handsome building situations, overlooking the Sound, and could be divided into two good farms. For further particulars inquire of FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Westport, Conn.

$3,000—FOR SALE CHEAP—A very valuable and desirable lot of ground on 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., is a good lot for speculating a first-class house. $1,500 can remain for a term of years. Address J. K. H., *Daily Times* office.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—A desirable and commodious residence in Yonkers, on the west side at Warburton-av., just north of Point-st., within three minutes' walk of the Glenwood depôt. The house contains all the modern improvements, and has three lots of ground attached, with choice fruit trees, &c. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to S. JONES, No. 32 Wall-st., or G. G. BARNARD, No. 271 Broadway.

NEW-ROCHELLE FARM, EMBRACING SUPERIOR VILLA SITES—Peremptory sale, by order of the Supreme Court, will be made by the Sheriff, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Silbery's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, of all the lands composing the farm formerly of Joseph Brewster, deceased, of late years occupied by Simeon Lester.

For farming purposes, or gentlemen's country seats, or villa sites, its equal can scarcely be found so near the City of New-York. It is desirably located, and commands an extensive view of the Sound.

For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or in the City of New-York, of JOHN HALSEY, No. 170 Water-st., or F. E. MATHER, No. 74 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn., several beautiful village residences with from one to 10 acres each; genteel improvements, fruit, flowers, &c., on Main-st. Shaded walks elevated and healthy, churches, schools, &c. Prices, from $1,500 to $3,700 cash. Present owners going West. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—For sale, 17 acres of land, beautifully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station, Post-Office, churches, &c. It will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers, and is decidedly the most desirable unimproved property in the township. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 18 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (formerly residence of Rev. Isaac Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New York.

FOR SALE—at very low prices, for cash or safe securities.—The new, first-class five-story store, 28 feet by 87 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity place; 28 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all encumbrances. Apply to JOHN B. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

HUDSON PARK FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS—Near Spuyten Duyvel Creek, consisting of about 100 acres. Roads are laid out extending from the river through the entire property. It is unsurpassed for magnificent river views, beauty of scenery and health of location. It is easy of access by Hudson River Railroad or by private conveyance. Will be sold in whole or in separate lots of from one to ten acres. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the west side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 40th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. DAWES, No. 176 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
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Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

SUBURBAN COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—On the west margin of the Hudson, adjoining the village of Sauserties and but 15 minutes by ferry from the station at Tivoli. The house is new, large, substantial, and in perfect order, built of brick, 80x50 feet, two stories and attic, with every modern convenience including pure water conveyed throughout, hot and cold water, baths, gas &c.—the whole constructed for the owner's use. Surrounded with shade trees, and gardens and grounds (135 acres) under excellent cultivation. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. It commands views of the river to a great distance and also of the surrounding country and mountains. Building sites of from 2 to 30 acres, overlooking the river, can be purchased separately. By taking the early train, visitors can return the same day.

Inquire of IRVING FARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., or Mr. JOHN FREAM, at Saugerties.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 29 miles from Brooklyn, 180 acres, about 90 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard; situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocean Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the best interiors on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 4 x33 marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with wing two-story, 2 x30, giving a front of 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence &c. Also a good farm house, small, wood, carriage and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

$6,000 FOR 6 ACRES LARGE NEW HOUSE, WATER FRONT, AT KEYPORT.—115 acres, buildings fruits, &c., two miles from Morristown; will keep 30 cows easily. Price $5,000. 75 acres grain, buildings fruits &c. one mile from depot, 31 miles from New-York, North River—83 50. 300 other farms for sale or exchange. W. H. McLICK, No. 84 7th-av., before 3.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—At Rockland Lake.—A farm of 30 acres, with a substantial country house and out-houses, a great variety of fruit trees, and all in a high state of cultivation. The land extends from Rockland Lake to the Hudson River, overlooking Croton Point, Sing Sing and the surrounding country. Price $6,000, cash, or exchange on the most favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. RAISBECK, No. 96 Chambers-st.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC NEAR BELLVILLE—Containing about 65 acres in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, peaches grapes, quinces and all the gen en fruits; with a 1½ story house well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes ride from depôt. Price, $2 600.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 115 acres, with spacious and convenient out-buildings, situated on the banks of Skaneateles Lake. It is five miles from the New-York Central and Syracuse and Binghamton Railroads. For particulars inquire at No. 1 Cedar-st., where the owner may be seen for two days.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—an elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 32d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a re pectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1 60. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a farm or country residence, property in Brooklyn, located 6 blocks from Brooklyn City Hall. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., room No. 3, 1st floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN "LOOMIS-FIELD NEW-JERSEY"—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôt. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house in South Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, hot and cold water baths; in a good neighborhood, and less than five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry, south Brooklyn. Rent reasonable. Inquire at No 39 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, or of GEO. CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—The large four-story first-class brick house, with a few steps of the Park, Broad-st., and the New Market, and 4 minutes' walk from the Depôt. Warm and gas in the house and large yard with choice fruit. A very desirable place for a genteel family. Possession 1st of May. Rent, $450. Apply from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. to A. L. DENNIS, No. 25 Park-row.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling-house, 25x60 feet, northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is 3 rooms deep, has gas (fixtures belong to house,) furnace, bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family; the house of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No 46 West 37th-st. in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 50 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 46 Broadway, corner Broome st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built, two-story house, situated on the 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished, with range, Croton water, bath and beautiful yard. Also a three-story brick house, with store and stable, situated on 3d-av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The large five-story building No. 7 Bleecker-st., southwest corner of Bleecker and Varick-place; arranged with all the modern improvements for a first-class boarding house. Also house No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Also house No. 18 Mercer-st. Apply to A. T. STEWART, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HOUSES TO LET—Two four-story brown-stone English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the north side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary, one of the most desirable situations on the north side of the City. Rent low to good tenants. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 173 Fronts-st., or No 54 West 23d st.

HOUSE TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two first-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, in West 43d-st., known as Nos. 92 and 96, between 6th av. and Broadway, will be let reasonable to good tenants. The location is unsurpassed. Inquire of PUGSLY & RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 35th-st., or on the premises, of the owner.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 32 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—That very perfect 3-story brick house, bow window in front, No. 68 East 30th st.; gas and water, speaking tubes and bells, two bath-rooms, all in perfect order throughout. Can be seen at any time. Inquire on the premises, or of H. W. HASBROUCK, No. 65 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built three-story and basement house, with gas fixtures, &c. Rent to a good tenant with a small family $375. Apply at No. 597 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or to JNO. C. LOITSCHER, No. 5 Bowling green.

HOUSE TO LET—On 89th-st., near 2d av. Railroad, a new house, with 4 lots of ground, contains bath, water closets, wash trays, &c.; rent very low. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET.—A convenient 3-story house, with all the modern improvements, delightfully located, No. 16 West 11th-st. near Broadway, (opposite Grace Church,) to let with the furniture; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A first-class three-story and basement house, No. 177 Dean-st., one door from the corner of Bond. Apply to C. Z. POND, No. 15 Spruce-st., or COGSWELL & ANDERSON, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, with marble mantels, grates, range, gas, &c., No. 548 Atlantic-st., above Powers, in a row of six new houses. Rent, $400. Apply at No. 73 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock. JOHN D. COJKS.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 169 Greenwich-av., the small three-story and basement house; will be let low to a good tenant, and put in good order. Gas will be introduced if wanted. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSES TO LET—In the fashionable part of Williamsburg; the three-story brick houses No. 7 4th-st. and No. 68 South 10th-st.; rent, $300. The houses are within three minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 21 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry, a three story house, with all the modern improvements, gas complete. Inquire at No. 29, next door, or of MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 83 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts., three-story and basement house, recently put in perfect order; furnace, gas, chan beliers, bath, &c. THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 130 Cedar-st., next to corner of Greenwich; the lower floor suitable for a store. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 Wall-st., fourth story, to THATCHER T. PAYNE.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $6 5—two story and basement cottage house, No. 130 Vanderbilt-av., a few doors from Myrtle. Can be seen at any time. Apply at No 3 Warren-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story basement brick house 20 feet wide, No. 58 East 24th st.; has gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c. Rent $650. Inquire on the premises, or of H. U. CADY, No. 39 Wall st.

HOUSE TO LET—House No. 103 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. If desired, will be altered to a store. Inquire at No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 190 31st-st., 3-story basement and counter-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, bath-tub, water closet, &c. Inquire at No. 147 30th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 5 Leroy-place, with large back building. Inquire of JAMES H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 121 East 16th st., with all the modern improvements. Rent $800. Inquire at Office No. 180 10th st., near the 3d-av.

HOTEL TO LET—In the large five-story brick building, having a front of 45 feet, known as Hunt's Hotel at the South Ferry, fronting the Battery, East River, and Bay of New-York. The position and advantages for the above business are well known to need further description. Location communication with all parts of the City, from the omnibus stands in front of the hotel. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance on South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A handsome English basement house, replete with every convenience, and all modern improvements; elegantly furnished; situated in West 22d-st., No. 179½. House and furniture are new, and will be let low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.

Fix ures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.

Apply at No. 137 Spring-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing; a desirable place for a summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 2 John-st, or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS—A new two-story and attic cottage house, with every convenience for closets, pantries, garden, fruit trees, &c. The house commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River and Highlands for miles; is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Inquire of THOMAS WOOD, No. 158 Nassau-st., New-York, or J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COTTAGE TO LET.—Rent, $160 per annum to a small genteel family, in Williamsburg, a pretty brick cottage, 7 rooms, beautifully papered; iron balcony, marble mantel, garden pump, and in excellent order; one mile from the ferry. Stages pass the door; churches, schools, markets, &c. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

COTTAGE TO LET—At Newtown, L. I. New two story cottage house and wagon-house—well of good water by the door, with seven lots of ground, all in good order, with picket fence, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt running from Flushing to Hunter's Point. Inquire No. 337 Delancey-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island, rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT HAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 358 Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT,—The convenient and eligible office at No. 102 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann-st., 2d-story front, having 5 windows on Ann-st. and 3 on Nassau st. It is one of the best offices on the street, the same that was recently occupied by WM. McDONALD. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—On the ground floor, No. 9 Jauncey-court, Wall st. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply on the premises. Iron safe for sale.

OFFICES TO LET—In Irving Savings Bank Building, No. 26 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Apply to V. L. BUXTON, Secretary. Rent low.

TO DRY GOODS, GROCERS AND MERCHANTS.—A new elegant 35-feet store to let, with rooms attached, in Grand-st., Williamsburg. The favorite metropolitan area will do a large business; enterprising men, having done a large business as a tea store, beautifully fitted up. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 2 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

THE NEW MARKET.—Persons thoroughly acquainted with market business, in any of its departments, and wanting to hire stalls in the new market, in Franklin-st., opposite the head of Varick-st., are invited to apply to A. L. STIMSON, on the premises, between the hours of noon and 6 P. M.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The core of land at the intersection of Pearl-st., with the Bowery extension, together with the under ground privilege, from the Corporation, connected with the same. Proposals received for taking down the house No 324 Pearl-st., and removing the material. Apply to DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place, and No. 18 Murray-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three lofts of store No. 247 Water-st.—The lofts are very light, and well suited for manufacturing purposes. There is a pleasant office on second floor. Will be rented to a good tenant. Apply to WHITNEY & MORRIS.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first-class two-story house and wing on Orlington av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden and neat and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the bay and river. Rent $250. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order. 1-0 rods from the depôt in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETHTOWN—Forty-five minutes from New-York, and three blocks from the Depôt, a desirable house, in a pleasant location. Will be rented low to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to J. CLARK, No. 208 Broadway, (Room No. 3.)

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—On very liberal terms, a four-story English basement house, No. 112 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.; all the improvements; to a good tenant will be let low. Inquire of R. GIBBONS, No. 172 West 4?th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET.—The second floor and front basement of house No. 34 Greene-st.; also shops and steam-power to let at Nos. 39 and 41 Greene-st. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st.

TO LET—On West 37th-st. north side, at $750 each per annum, five new brick houses, with all modern improvements about 200 feet east 8th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Five lofts, 18 by 86 feet, entirely new and well lighted. A few small rooms. Apply at OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., New-York.

LOTS TO LET—At the foot of 3d-st., near the water—two lots of ground dry and pleasant; a good location for a business or for storage. Inquire at the yard.

THE MANUFACTURING PREMISES TO LEASE—With the steam-engine, shafting, sheds, stables, &c., on 4th-st., near 3d-av., late New-York Paint Mills, suitable for cabinet or other manufactory; will be leased for a term or years.

FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The core of land at the intersection of Pearl-st., with the Bowery extension, together with the under ground privilege, from the Corporation, connected with the same. Proposals received for taking down the house No 324 Pearl-st., and removing the material. Apply to DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place, and No. 18 Murray-st.

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FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

THE VALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO LET—With the adjoining two-story house on 8th-av., cor. of 126th-st. Rent to a good tenant only $300 for both houses. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO IMPORTERS AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS HOUSES.—A large store in Fulton-st. (west of Broadway) to let or to lease. First floor, basement and 4 lofts. Inquire at No. 26 Broad-st., up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Upper part of a house, consisting of six rooms, pleasantly situated in a respectable neighborhood, in Franklin-av., corner of Park, one block from the city railroads. Rent $100. Inquire on the premises, of WM. H. VAN CORTLIS.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th st., near Stuyvesant-square and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiters, water closets, ranges, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut-glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower half filled, &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in this City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class Railroad Bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE CITY TO LET—In the upper part of the City; a fine residence, consisting of a house, convenient out-houses, and ten lots of ground; the grounds are beautifully laid out, and well supplied with a variety of fruit, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, grapes, strawberries, &c.; also, a good kitchen garden; delightful shade trees near the door—free 6d. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With a good garden, beautifully situated, 32 miles from the City of New-York, one minute's walk from a depôt on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The building is in good order, nearly new, and contains 12 rooms. A convenient location for

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,645,313 63
Average amount of Specie	643,670 43
Average amount of Circulation	319,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,594,498 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$531,065 00
Average amount of Specie	54,872 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,435 00
Average amount of Deposits	382,643 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,295,706 79
Average amount of Specie	1,758,978 85
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	67,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,016,177 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PTNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,144,961 63
Average amount of Specie	1,030,963 67
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,713,539 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,968,393 95
Average amount of Specie	125,468 42
Average amount of Circulation	87,214 17
Average amount of Deposits	1,242,089 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 25., Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26 h day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,870,986 26
Average amount of Specie	546,833 85
Average amount of Circulation	249,806 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,049,870 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 2.0, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,668,573 95
Average amount of Specie	142,514 03
Average amount of Circulation	43,463 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,418,960 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,418,782 51
Average amount of Specie	542,151 17
Average amount of Circulation	92,559 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,068,516 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,060,714 94
Average amount of Specie	361,231 26
Average amount of Circulation	492,965 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,992,468 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,048,757 69
Average amount of Specie	81,337 97
Average amount of Circulation	178,128 00
Average amount of Deposits	896,572 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of april, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,452,656 26
Average amount of Specie	154,565 07
Average amount of Circulation	231,188 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,296,733 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$276,692 84
Average amount of Specie	24,310 38
Average amount of Circulation	116,987 00
Average amount of Deposits	17,230 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,496,987 62
Average amount of Specie	80,908 73
Average amount of Circulation	109,764 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,031,426 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$62,752 91
Average amount of Specie	39,105 83
Average amount of Circulation	126,636 00
Average amount of Deposits	369,607 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier,

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,549,378 00
Average amount of Specie	511,374 82
Average amount of Circulation	242,969 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,375,094 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$734,753 98
Average amount of Specie	60,337 97
Average amount of Circulation	172,569 00
Average amount of Deposits	578,564 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of April, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,753,263 45
Average amount of Specie	230,813 27
Average amount of Circulation	42,337 88
Average amount of Deposits	1,314,970 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of April, 1856.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,961,191 95
Average amount of Specie	309,870 19
Average amount of Circulation	61,411 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,536,100 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,514,958 76
Average amount of Specie	154,875 75
Average amount of Circulation	99,970 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,535,239 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26 h day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$496,324 00
Average amount of Specie	44,115 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,435 00
Average amount of Deposits	332,780 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,625,402 15
Average amount of Specie	224,054 83
Average amount of Circulation	131,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,372,526 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$607,614 81
Average amount of Specie	38,407 80
Average amount of Circulation	22,945 00
Average amount of Deposits	638,503 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$618,742 09
Average amount of Specie	166,626 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,461 00
Average amount of Deposits	553,563 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,352,029 98
Average amount of Specie	70,926 63
Average amount of Circulation	105,766 00
Average amount of Deposits	782,763 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,670,877 62
Average amount of Specie	13,910 76
Average amount of Circulation	131,606 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,097,132 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

THOS. L. THOENELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$435,728 00
Average amount of Specie	39,177 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,293 00
Average amount of Deposits	271,436 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$569,086 56
Average amount of Specie	67,089 55
Average amount of Circulation	118,311 00
Average amount of Deposits	533,074 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,963,343 77
Average amount of Specie	150,495 59
Average amount of Circulation	276,214 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,153,705 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. E. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,619,315 53
Average amount of Specie	889,665 16
Average amount of Circulation	376,031 35
Average amount of Deposits	3,381,922 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$808,754 20
Average amount of Specie	98,767 59
Average amount of Circulation	95,981 00
Average amount of Deposits	697,267 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 26, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$733,557 98
Average amount of Specie	53,496 98
Average amount of Circulation	117,157 00
Average amount of Deposits	503,923 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,343,399 41
Average amount of Specie	147,367 96
Average amount of Circulation	102,357 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,630,478 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

CORNELIUS BERGEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,396,7.6 93
Average amount of Specie	1,314,943 53
Average amount of Circulation	180,889 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,563,11. 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,940,417 75
Average amount of Specie	141,664 54
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	121,900 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,066,527 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier,

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,497,009 70
Average amount of Specie	691,899 80
Average amount of Circulation	213,402 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,372,535 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,364,547 09
Average amount of Specie	109,435 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,628 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,075,536 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,592,236 50
Average amount of Specie	151,294 18
Average amount of Circulation	186,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,031,809 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28 h day of April, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$315,145 26
Average amount of Specie	11,961 98
Average amount of Circulation	39,747 00
Average amount of Deposits	149,355 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2 th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$424,855 29
Average amount of Specie	19,403 52
Average amount of Circulation	80,262 00
Average amount of Deposits	95,538 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$224,583 62
Average amount of Specie	11,485 60
Average amount of Circulation	134,724 00
Average amount of Deposits	162,536 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,038,847 42
Average amount of Specie	60,987 12
Average amount of Circulation	176,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	834,397 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,703,798 20
Average amount of Specie	119,052 53
Average amount of Circulation	153,111 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,235 108 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$656,980 62
Average amount of Specie	83,124 86
Average amount of Circulation	114,837 50
Average amount of Deposits	351,512 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$986,624 74
Average amount of Specie	71,471 51
Average amount of Circulation	118,846 00
Average amount of Deposits	699,740 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,876,397 47
Average amount of Specie	110,588 22
Average amount of Circulation	3,966 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,102,478 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$775,248 45
Average amount of Specie	54 798 15
Average amount of Circulation	15,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	439,489 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LBAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

WM. E. SEAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,308,206 49
Average amount of Specie	366,853 20
Average amount of Circulation	133,757 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,19 ,257 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$735,703 00
Average amount of Specie	81,345 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,395 00
Average amount of Deposits	453,005 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

JAS. HILLIER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,235,964 58
Average amount of Specie	124,530 17
Average amount of Circulation	240,549 00
Average amount of Deposits	893,393 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of april, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,851,168 00
Average amount of Specie	86,382 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,992 00
Average amount of Deposits	831,213 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,351,421 04
Average amount of Specie	154,642 38
Average amount of Circulation	311,546 00
Average amount of Deposits	826,323 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of April, 1856.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,686,704 24
Average amount of Specie	327,578 37
Average amount of Circulation	187,777 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,806,587 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. H. ARTHUR

New-York Daily Times.

The Florida Indians.

A BATTLE IN THE BIG CYPRESS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—SUFFERING TIMES.

The Tampa *Peninsular* has issued extras, containing details of a battle between the Indians and Major ARNOLD's command:

"Whilst scouting in the Big Cypress, with the available force of his command, composed of Capt. DAWSON, Second Lieuts. LANGDON and GARDNER, Assistant-Surgeon MOORE, and 108 enlisted men, Maj. ARNOLD was attacked on the 8th by Indians, estimated from 80 to 100, who were lying in wait in a thick cypress swamp (water two feet deep) about half a mile from "Billy's Town." The first indication of their presence was a fire from them on the advanced guard, which was soon followed by a full volley on the column. Company C, commanded by Lieut. GARDNER, leading off, which at that time was not far in rear of the advance guard.

After exchanging some three hundred shots on both sides, a charge in front was ordered. At least 50 Indians ran towards "Billy's Town," and a number took to a dense Cypress in the right. The cypress was charged, but no Indians were discovered, although they were seen to go into it. Billy's Town, was then attacked. When within a short distance of the town, a large number of Indians were seen running east, towards an abandoned village, surrounded on all sides by a very dense hammock, except in front, where was a very large pond or swamp, covered with tall grass and about two feet of water.

As this hammock was approached, the Indians fired a volley, which was returned by the advanced guard, under Lieut. LANGDON. The enemy then ran to another hammock, half a mile to the north; the troops followed; the Indians there fired again, which was returned; a charge was then made, before which the Indians retreated, and were pursued until all traces of them were lost. The fight and pursuit occupied about six hours.

The loss was private John Thomas, Company L, 2d Artillery, mortally wounded, (survived about fifteen minutes;) Corporal Joseph Corson, privates John Muller, John Strobell, Company C, 3d Artillery; and Thomas Newton, Company L, 1st Artillery, severely wounded, and privates Silas M. Watkins and Wm. Abbott, Company C, 3d Artillery, slightly wounded. Several received shots in their clothing and haversacks.

What loss or injury the Indians sustained is not known, further than that blood was discovered on the bushes through which they retreated.

On Saturday night last, the 18th inst., a squad of Indians, supposed to be six or seven in number, fired the house of ASA J. GODDARD, located near the head waters of Manatee and within two miles of Capt. ADDISON's Fort. The house had been previously abandoned by Mr. GODDARD and family, but contained nearly all his effects, which were consumed in the conflagration. From the signs discovered, it would appear that the Indians encircled the house, which was small, and had a regular "corn-husking frolic," over their fiendish deed.

After the complete desolation of Mr. GODDARD's place, the Indians went to the house of JOHN CRAIG, within half a mile of the above mentioned Fort, and plundered it of everything it contained. This house was also untenanted.

A detachment from Captain ADDISON's Company, under Lieutenant H. V. SNELL, and also a detachment from Captain LESLIE's Company, started on the trail of the marauders Monday evening. We expect to have a good report from them.

From the Ocala Companion, Extra., of April 17.

We have just received information from Levy County, by P. M. PITTMAN, Esq., direct from the place of attack, that on Tuesday, the 8th inst., Mr. ENOCH DANIELS, a citizen of that County, left his home, some nine miles south of Levy C. H., in search of hogs, and, after proceeding about three miles, his dog, which was running ahead, stopped at a clump of palmettoes, barked a few times and ran back considerably frightened.

At that moment Mr. DANIELS saw an Indian rise up from the palmettoes to fire upon him, and as the Indian fired he turned his horse towards home. Just then nine Indians sprang from their hiding place, and uttering the most horrid yells, fired and rushed upon him. His coat was pierced by bullets, and the stock of his gun considerably shattered, but he was unhurt.

After he had gone three or four hundred yards he turned and saw two Indians very near him. One of them dodged to a small tree and commenced loading. Believing that all their guns were empty, Mr. DANIELS fired upon the Indian, who fell, and the survivor going to the assistance of the one who was shot, the chase was given over.

The next morning a scouting party, twenty in number, among whom was our informer, started in pursuit. They found the spot as described by Mr. DANIELS, a pool of blood by the tree where the Indian was shot, and saw blood a long distance on their trail. The party followed several miles; but upon going some distance into the Gulf Hammock, whither they had traced the Indians, they were compelled to turn back. Those acquainted with Indians and their signs concluded that there must be as many as fifty about there.

This may be relied on as correct.

Political.

The Know-Nothings have elected the municipal ticket in Louisville, Kentucky, by an average majority of 1,500.

Hon. DANIEL MACE writes a private letter from Washington, to a friend in Indiana, indorsing Col. FREMONT. He says:

"Men of every shade of Anti-Slavery sentiment can unite on FREMONT without the charge of being inconsistent. He has not participated in any of the troubles existing between the Know-Nothings *per se* and the Republicans *per se*. All can go for him. Again, all the Young America of the country will go for him; and further, he is a *Democrat*. One of your sagacity can readily see the points I make, and appreciate the bearings."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 23d, has a special dispatch, dated at Jefferson City on the day previous, giving an account of the opening performances at the Democratic State Convention, then assembled in that place. There was, of course, a fight between the Benton and anti-Benton Democrats. Gov. KING presented a series of resolutions as a basis of compromise. After a long row, this "basis" was adopted, but "the anties refused to come into the regular Convention, and organized separately in the hall of the house." The dispatch from which we gather this information, closes thus:

"So far the progress of events discloses the Benton Democracy as willing to unite against Know-Nothingism, upon any honorable terms that will not involve a sacrifice of principles. The anties appear unwilling to unite upon the Democratic platform, indorse the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and Pierce Administration, and go into caucus with them in selecting officers."

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN OHIO.

A State Convention, composed of Delegates from the several counties, is appointed to be held in Columbus, on Thursday, the 29th day of May next, when will be nominated candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, Member of the Board of Public Works, Commissioner of Common Schools, six Delegates at large for the State of Ohio to the National Convention to assemble at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to nominate President and Vice-President of the United States; and an Electoral Ticket for Ohio.

The South and the Democracy.

From the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21, 1856.

It is well understood that the Black Republicans, at their late Caucus in this city, determined to put aside Gov. SEWARD for the approaching contest, and nominate Judge MCLEAN, of Ohio. SEWARD's emphatic committal to Free-Soilism is an argument against his availability, and availability seems to be the aim of both the Democratic and Republican parties in their nominations. It will be a most disastrous event for the country, and for the South, if [illegible] for the country, because no principle will be settled, disastrous for the South, because the irritative war upon her rights and peace will be postponed to a moment more favorable to her enemies. The Black Republicans will be the sole gainers by such a policy on the part of the Democratic Party. Every defection from principle—every concession—emboldens Abolition, and strengthens it for further assaults. To be firm in its principles, and bold in their vindication, is the true policy of the Democratic Party in the coming struggle with Abolitionism; and if it begins the contest by letting down, either in its platform or its nominees, what confidence can we have in its future career! It is proper for the South to insist upon these considerations.

There are movements going on in Washington of which her people are entirely ignorant, and which, if successful, will result in her being again defrauded and sold. The purpose of these movements is *to adopt, in the Cincinnati Convention, a compromising course on the subject of Slavery*, to conciliate the unsound wing of the Democracy, and *to nominate the candidate least obnoxious to Abolitionism*. And, strange to say, Southern Representatives are engaged in this treacherous business; and, for the sake of party success, thus conspire with her fiercest enemies. To defeat and expose this conspiracy, one thing is absolutely necessary—the determination of the Southern people, through their Delegates, to demand and exact of the Democratic Party a platform and a candidate alike clear and positive in behalf of her constitutional rights. It is not enough that the platform be sound, for a bitter experience warns us of the *worthlessness of party pledges; but we must have a man whose past, open and avowed course upon the subject of Slavery is a guaranty of the future*, and whose reputation and consistency secure her against treachery. * * * * *

The chief strength of the Democratic Party is in the South. Its existence at the North is but the reflection of its life at the South. Is she not bound to see that her strength is rightly employed in her own defence? Shall she consent to be the tool of a party which owes its life to her? Nay, more—shall she permit the party to use her voice and influence against herself? Shall her very strength prove to be her weakness—her rights, the instrument of her wrongs—her honor, the instrument of her degradation and shame?

No! let the South hold the Democratic Party to strict accountability in the coming contest. Let her demand her whole rights, and nothing less. Let her demand a candidate as well as a platform, upon whose fidelity, as proven by past acts, there rests not the shadow of a doubt. The Democratic Party sues for her support—let these be the sole conditions of it.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* notices an ingenious machinery for making barrel staves. The stave is cut off from a solid stick of timber, either green or dry, and by a forward-and-back motion of the curved knives both sides are cut and dressed, and with the required bilge. No previous preparation of the wood, either by steaming or soaking, is required. The staves, as they come from the machine, make so tight a joint that the barrels are perfectly air-tight. They can be made of any thickness and any description of wood, so as to make either tight or dry barrels. They are made with great celerity, as many as 2,000 an hour.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 21st, says: "A party of about one hundred and twenty Alabamians, led by Capt. W. W. LUCAS, arrived yesterday morning, *en route* for Kansas, and will leave this afternoon on the *David Tatum*. They comprise young and old men, and families who go to Kansas to make it their home. This is the advanced guard of Capt. L. BUFORD's company, which, we are informed, will be here to-day or to-morrow."

The Savannah papers have been getting up a discussion as to when that city was evacuated by the British. A writer in the *Republican* solves the query thus: "In July, 1782, the British evacuated Savannah, and Gen. WAYNE soon after took possession of it. The last division of British transports sailed from Georgia on the 24th of July. Judge STORES, who went to Georgia in 1769, embarked with the division.

The steamer *Thomas G. Haight*, while undergoing repairs at a wharf in Savannah, took fire on the morning of the 25th inst. The flames were seen bursting up through the hatchway and had extended so far as to be utterly beyond control. She was immediately cut loose, drifted down the river and ran ashore on Fig Island. The destruction was complete.

At Matteawan, N. Y., on Tuesday last, WATSON ABRAMS persuaded the daughter of ABRAHAM WOOD to go with him to a den of infamy. Her father and brother followed to rescue her, but ABRAMS met them at the door, knocked down the son, and stabbed the father, so that he died the next day. ABRAMS and the girl have not since been found.

The President of the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad has declined a valuable present tendered to him by the employers, on the ground that his duty to the company and the relations existing between himself and the employes were of such a nature that he could not conscientiously receive a present from them.

From the Tallahassee *Floridian*, we learn that the Democratic Convention which assembled at Madison in that State nominated Hon. M. S. PERRY, of Alachua, for Governor, Hon. GEORGE S. HAWKINS, of Jackson, for Congress, Hon. M. A. LONG, Hon. PHILIP DELL and R. L. CAMPBELL, for Presidential Electors.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says: For the last two weeks the tide of emigration passing through this city to the Westward has been very brisk. The destination of the emigrants has been principally Iowa, though many will, doubtless, find their way into Kansas and Nebraska.

The Natchitoches (La.) *Chronicle* records that Mrs. JOHN RODERIGO, of that ilk, having behaved in an unseemly manner, was rebuked by her husband, whereupon, with the assistance of her paramour, she took him into the woods, and, in spite of his prayers for mercy, hung him by the neck until he was dead.

It is said that a deposit of valuable coal has been discovered on the land of Mr. ISHAM SEAY, in Cumberland County, (Va.) about four miles from Farmville. Indications of the existence of this mineral have also been found on other farms in the vicinity.

Bogus two shilling pieces have recently been put in circulation in the Western part of this State. They are said to be very well executed, but have an unmistakably bogus (greasy) feel, by which they can easily be detected.

The editor of the Newport (KY.) *Daily News* boasts that he is now in the seventh year of his editorial life, publishing the only daily Anti-Slavery paper in the United States, and the only weekly Anti-Slavery paper in a Slaveholding State.

Lake Champlain is almost free from ice. There is said to be a little ice at Rouse's Point. Steamers run regularly from Burlington to Plattsburg. Boats left Burlington for Rouse's Point and Whitehall yesterday morning.

Among the visitors at present in our city, says the N. O. *Picayune*, we notice JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Esq., one of the most eminent merchants of the City of New-York, and lately the President of the Chamber of Commerce there.

A Massachusetts post-rider the other day charged a newspaper publisher $13, for delivering twenty copies of that paper for six months. The whole value of the subscriptions for the time was $15!

From the repeated robberies that have been committed within the past few weeks, says the Washington *Union*, it is quite plain that the city is infested with a gang of experienced and desperate burglars.

Snow fell in some parts of the Valley of Virginia last week to the depth of seven or eight inches. The growing wheat in Clarke and some of the adjacent Counties, is said to be looking finely, and a large crop is anticipated.

Last week, a man residing at South Boston, while in a state of intoxication, administered to his child, two years of age, four or five spoonfuls of gin. The child soon after was seized with convulsions, and died two days after.

Advices from St. John, N. B., to the 23d of April state that the ice was leaving part of the rivers of New-Brunswick, and navigation would in a short time be generally resumed.

The fare on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad between St. Louis and Louisville and Cincinnati has been reduced. The price of passage now is the same as by the river.

The California Overland Mail Company have held meetings and organized in St. Louis, and a similar movement has been set on foot in California.

The first printing press was introduced into New-Hampshire in August, 1756; the first newspaper printed in October, and the first book in November, of the same year.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 28th, says that during the week there had been a heavy frost in Laurens County—sufficient to destroy or seriously damage the cotton crop.

A Mormon paper, with the title of the *Western Standard*, has lately appeared in San Francisco. It advocates all the Mormon ultra doctrines—plurality of wives among the rest.

The Norfolk papers state that Portsmouth and that city continue healthy, and that three physicians have left for want of occupation.

American silver, half and quarter dollars, by edict, are henceforth to be worth only forty and twenty cents in the Island of Cuba.

New-Orleans at present is full of visitors. The weather is delightful and the health of the city reported to be excellent.

Beware of counterfeit $5 bills on the Merchants' Bank of Newburyport, Mass. There is said to be a quantity afloat.

Colonel COLT, the celebrated "revolver man," is about to take a fair partner and make a tour in Europe.

A Louisiana overseer was recently murdered by by one or more of the slaves of whom he had the management.

A new semi-weekly paper has been started in New Orleans called *The True Democrat*.

The wheat crop in Virginia looks particularly thrifty, and stands well upon the ground.

Mechanics are exceedingly scarce just now in Nashville, Tenn. Builders are paying $2 per day.

Sporting Intelligence.

The New-Orleans papers describe the great race of the Spring Campaign on the Union Course. The steeds were *Pryor*, *Lecomte* and *Minnow*. *Pryor* won. The following is a summary:

Purse, $500—Three mile heats.

A. L. BINGMAN'S (R. TENBROECK'S) ch. c. *Pryor*, by *Iencoe*, out of *Gipsey*, 3 years old. (Pete).	3	1	1
T. J. WELLS' ch. h. *Lecomte*, by *Boston*, out of *Reel*, 5 years old	1	2	3
D. F. KENNEY'S b. f. *Minnow*, by *Voucher*, out of *Dolphin*, 3 years old	2	3	2

TIME—First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
First Mile	1:59¾	1:59¾	2:10
Second Mile	2:00½	2:00¾	2:06
Third Mile	1:58¾	1:59½	1:56
Total	5:58¾	5:59½	6:12

THE COLONIZATION SHIP.—The donation of $36,000 for this purpose was not made by Governor SAMUEL STEVENS, but by the late Colonel JOHN STEVENS, of Talbot County, in this State. In view of obviating all difficulty and delay that might result from postponing his gift until his death, he conveyed to trustees investments, immediately available, to the amount required. The trustees named in the deed are JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Dr. JAMES HALL, a Life Director, of the American Colonization Society. The trustees have contracted with Mr. JOHN J. ABRAHAMS, of this city, for the vessel, to be built, according to Mr. STEVENS' instructions, "of the best materials and in a plain and substantial manner." She will be a full-rigged ship of 614 tons, and the only regret is that the liberal donor of this great benevolence has not been spared to witness the results of his unprecedented bounty.—*Balto. American.*

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—On Saturday afternoon the wife of Mr. THOMAS GREGORY, residing near the corner of Oak and Sixth streets, in this city, was discovered by her husband, upon his return from work, lying upon the floor in a dying condition, her clothes burnt off of her with the exception of a small remnant then blazing, and her body, from head to feet, completely charred—the flesh, in many places, burned to the very bones. Medical aid was promptly secured, but she was beyond the reach of human skill. The cause can only be surmised. The deceased was in the habit of smoking a pipe, and it is supposed that a spark from the pipe fell upon her clothes and ignited them, and being frightened, she fainted before she could alarm the neighbors. Mrs. G. was about 50 years of age.—*Quincy Whig.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.

Wednesday, the 30th inst., is the last day for filing notes of issue for the May General Term.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Napper vs. *Napper*.—Decree of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Lee vs. *Gambson*.—Motion to open default denied without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Lord and Taylor vs. *Coz*.—Twenty-nine dollars of the costs as taxed and paid should be refunded

Sutjiam vs. *Goodyear*.—Motion to transfer cause denied.

Goodwin vs. *Myer*.—Ordered answer be made more definite and certain, and copy as amended be served in five days after notice of this order, or judgment for plaintiff as for want of an answer.

Jaccard vs *Ward*.—Motion denied without costs.

Benson vs. *Cromwell*.—Order allowing ten per cent. on the $230.

In re. First M. E. Church.—Order confirming award, &c., granted.

In re. Guardianship of Mary A. Conant.—To be referred to the General Term. Order accordingly, and stay of proceedings be continued.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 18 to 27.

SUPREME COURT—To-morrow is the last day for filing notes of issue for the May General Term. *Special Term.*—Nos 127, 142, 146, 167, 168, 170, 171, 173, 174, 177 to 180, 182. 120. 121, 141, 183, 184, 185.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos 353, 364, 375, 342, 387, 400, 402, 413, 416, 203, 396, 401, 411, 415, 423 to 449.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.

Before any disease can be treated successfully, its effect upon every part of the body, either directly or sympathetically, its character and the cause of its presence in the system must be perfectly understood. But this can be truly done only by the power of the internal vision. By it the Psychical Physician has at command an instrument compounding the perfect microscope and telescope, by which he can, on one side, not only resolve the pretended simple atom of the chemist, but those of light, heat, electricity, magnetism, &c., and, on the other, see those atoms at thousands of miles. He can, therefore, at any distance, dissect each particle of your being with unerring glance. With equal facility and clearness select the remedies and apply them in the manner best suited to your state and condition.

I frequently find in examining patients who suppose themselves far gone in consumption, or hopelessly affected with heart disease, that no such diseases exist, or if either of the organs be deranged, that the difficulty is slight and easy to be removed, but that their fears have magnified a trifling disturbance into a fatal malady. Again, there are those whose life hangs upon a thread, and they scarcely feel that they need help. This comes from the fact that their vitality is so far exhausted that they have not the power to feel that they are rapidly passing away, and that, unless a speedy charge is wrought, their days are numbered.

It is particularly desired that all supposed hopeless cases should try this new method of cure. It is very easy, the medicines purely vegetable and very palatable. When electricity or magnetism is used it is done in the mildest way. No one can fail to be relieved, if (as in some cases) it is not possible to effect a cure. Generally the sufferer of years' standing is relieved in a few hours, and cured in a few weeks.

For the nervously debilitated female this practice is a boon not to be hastily thrown aside. Thousands may be made well and happy who have long since despaired of health and life.

Diseases of the lungs in their varied forms and most advanced states; heart, liver and kidney diseases, with the worst cases of dyspepsia and cancerous affections of the stomach, are all curable.

Dropsy, paralysis, palsy, spinal affections and fits speedily relieved and almost always cured.

The worst cases of diarrhœa, cholera and small-pox cured in a few hours. Mrs. M. J. MABIN, M. D.,

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. exclusively for ladies, and from 2 to 5 P. M. for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted.

Persons applying by letter must state the name, sex and age of the patient, together with the leading features of the case.

TERMS.—For first examination and prescription $5, if the parties are present, and $10 if absent. All subsequent examinations $1, $5.

Sunday for the poor, without charge.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, Editor of THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs by Medicated Inhalation introduced by him in its present systematized form.

To extend the benefits of this treatment to such as cannot visit New-York, a list of questions will be sent on request with a number of *The Specialist* containing an explanation of his views.

Dr. HUNTER has opened branch offices at Philadelphia, No. 302 Walnut-st., under the charge of Dr. F. MORSON, and at Baltimore, No. 83½ North Charles st., under Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, accomplished and educated physicians, to whom patients may apply with every confidence. With these exceptions, Dr. HUNTER has no associates abroad, authorized to use his name in any manner. Dr. HUNTER's residence and office is No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS have cured a young man of white swelling of the knee, when every other means had failed; he is now in excellent health. They have also cured a gentleman of an affection of the liver after his physicians had assured him there was no hope. Both the above can be seen. These Pills contain those qualities which the blood wants when we are sick; that part of the body which is diseased appropriates to itself these qualities, and soon recovers its lost health. At this season all should take a few doses; they will insure health, and what is important, cannot, by possibility, injure. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; No. 294 Bowery and No. 274 Hudson-street, and generally everywhere where medicine is sold.

[Advertisement.]

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS?—The French Government is about to send over a Commission to examine our manufactories. They cannot comprehend how we excel them in making hats, for instance, when they get up such beautiful boots. Louis Napoleon, on the strength of his new-born heir, has ordered one of KNOX's superb castors, and is determined to have KNOX, at Broadway and Fulton-street, explain his secret of manufacturing such admirable articles at so low a price.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The mild yet thorough operation of these Pills upon the secretive and excretive organs, renders them invaluable remedies for summer complaint, colic, worms, cholera morbus, and all internal diseases of children, as well as of adults. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICATED INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TAKE NOTICE.—Great strength, compactness and convenience are among the advantages claimed for LOWNDS' Patent Pencil-cases. They are the most elegant articles of the kind in the market; made in gold and silver. They will well repay one for an examination. Prices reasonable. WILWARTH, GLUSSMAN & Co.,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of gas fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 12 Canal, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARE, BENSMAN, BE & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and 8% all by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRINCIPLES OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY ELUCIDATED.—Prof. FOWLER, in his lecture this evening at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, will give an explanation of the temperaments, illustrating by numerous portraits and other paintings; also suggestions in regard to health, longevity, and perfection of the physical organism; exercise, rest, diet, etc. A valuable lecture. Seats free. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Economy is that virtue which leads its possessor on to success. Fine fashionable black cloth coats, $7; super blue dress coats, $10; an endless variety of fancy cassimere pants, $1 50 to $5; Raglans $8 and $10; Moire Antique vests, $3, &c., &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another great entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre to-night. See advertisement. Messrs. CONY and WEBB, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss H. F. NICHOLS, and all the company, are to appear.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Abm. R. Van Nest, GIDEON JENNINGS, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late A. R. Terwilliger, of Newburg

In this City, on Sunday, April 27, by Rev. Alex. McLean, Mr. JAMES RANDELL to Miss LYDIA A. WATERBURY, step-daughter of James Finch, Esq.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, at the Church of All Souls, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, assisted by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, ADAM H. TODD to Miss SARAH A. THOMSON, both of this City.

At Binghamton, on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Mr. Beach, Mr. FRANK H. HINDS, of Brooklyn, to DORA, daughter of B. Chambers, Esq., of the former place.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Sunday, April 27, Mr. HIRAM B. CAVANAGH to Miss MARY A. BISHOP, both of New-York City.

On Monday, April 7, by Rev. Mr. Hanks, Mr. THOMAS LOVE, of South Amboy, N. J., to Miss EMMA GLOVER, of Brooklyn, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Glover, Seaford, Suffolk Co., Del.

At Honesdale, Penn., on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Richard B. Duane, RALPH L. BRIGGS, M. D., to MARY R., daughter of the late Thomas Pulver, Esq., of that place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, FRANCES THERESA WILLIS, daughter of Robert and Frances Willis, aged 11 months

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Lewis Meallio, No. 107 Greenwich av., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, April 27, at 10 o'clock P. M., JOHN GRAHAM, only child of Thomas and Eliza Jane Roberts, aged 3 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his uncle, John C. Graham, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 77 Catharine st., one door below Hamilton-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday evening, April 27, ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of this City.

His friends and the public are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Church on Washington-square. The address will be delivered by Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, CATHARINE MATILDA, wife of T. V. L. Wheeler, of this City, and daughter of the late Benjamin Van Benthuisen, of Albany, N. Y., in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from No. 196 Hudson-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 26, of scarlet fever, IDA, only daughter of Edward and Fanny Ralph, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday April 27, CATHARINE ELILABETH MORRIS, in the 27th year of her age, wife of Samuel D. Morris.

At Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, April 23, Mrs. JANE CROOKS, aged 56 years, late of Yorkshire, Eng.

At Patchogue, L. I., on Sunday, April 27, LAWRENCE H. WICKS, aged 18 years.

Funeral will be attended at the residence of his father, D. Wicks, Esq., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In South Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 27, after an illness of over two years, MARGARET E. MOREHOUSE, wife of John W. Moore.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague-place and Clinton-st., at which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 28.

$4,000 Ind'a State 5s	b3	84	58	Erie Railroad	57¾
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	s3	95¾	100	do	b3 57⅞
12,000 Missouri 6s	b3	85½	200	do	b3 57⅝
10,000 do	s3	85½	150	do	57⅞
10,000 do	b60	86½	100	do	b10 57⅞
2,000 do	b30	86¼	300	do	btwk 57⅞
1,000 Erie 2d Mort. 8s		96	300	do	b60 58¼
3,000 do		96¾	50	do	s60 57⅞
1,500 Erie Bonds of '75		90¾	100	do	s30 57¾
3,000 H. R. 2d M'g Bds.		93½	100	do	b30 58
17,000 H. R. 3d M'g Bds.		71½	50	Reading Railroad	91
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		87½	300	do	b60 92
10,000 do	s90	87¾	200	do	91¾
38,000 do		88	100	do	b15 91¾
1,000 Ill. C. Fd. Bds	wp	88	100	do	91¾
5,000 T. H. & Al. 2d m. b.		78	100	do	s60 91¾
1,000 Cl. & Pa. Dvd. bs.		67½	400	do	s90 91¾
40 Mechanics' Bk		120	50	Hudson R. R	34¾
100 Forts Dry Dock		2¾	150	do	35
400 Nica. Trans. Co.	b30	14¾	50	do	b30 35¼
100 do	s3	14¾	50	do	b30 35¾
400 Penn. Coal Co.	b60	101	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s90 97
20 do		100½	100	do	97¼
50 do		100¾	32	Panama Railroad	104½
50 Del. & Hud C. Co.		129½	100	do	104¾
300 Cum. Coal Co		23½	50	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	s10 67
200 do	b60	23¾	200	do	s10 67¼
350 do		23¾	550	do	67¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60	93¾	350	do	b30 67¾
240 do		93¾	50	Gal. & Chicago R. R	114¾
125 do	b10	93¾	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. R	82
100 do	s60	93⅞	500	do	b60 82
100 do	s30	93⅞	350	do	81¾
200 do	b30	94¼	100	do	81¾
400 do	b30	94¾	600	do	b60 81¾
50 Chi & R. I. R. R	c	90¾	400	do	s13 81
200 do	s3	93¾	100	do	s60 80
25 Wis. Lake Sho. R. R.		79½	350	do	81¾
74 Little Miami R. R.		90	250	do	b30 81¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Hartford City 6s, 1876	Int. added	98¾
4,000 Sac. City Funded 10s, 1874	Int. added	80¾
1,000 Sac. City Water 10s, 1866	Int. added	80
6,000 Gal. and Chic. R. Int Mort	Int. added	97¾
5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mort	Int. added	69½
4,000 Flushing Railroad 2d Mort	Int. added	46¾
1,921 76 Illinois Interest 6s	Int. added	75¾
2,000 Illinois and Mich. Canal 6s	Flat	110¾
100 shares Firemen's Insurance Co	174¾@176	
100 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co	202	
100 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co	103¾	
20 shares Pacific Insurance Co	124¾	
150 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	97¾@98	
30 shares Fox and Wisconsin Imp. Co	83¾	
295 shares Keros. Gas-Light Co., ⅜ share of $25.	13¾	

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	b60	85¾	200	Erie R. R	57¾
10,000 do		85¾	400	do	b30 58
1,700 City 6s, '76	b3	95	200	do	b3 57¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs		88	200	do	b10 57¾
5,000 do	s30	87¾	150	do	b60 58¾
5,000 New-York C. 6s		91	50	do	s3 57¾
250 Canton Company	s3	23½	250	do	s30 57¾
100 do	b30	23½	50	Gal. & Chic. R	114¾
40 Milw. & Miss. R. R.		84½	25	do	114
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R	b30	68	40	do	b60 115¾
500 N. Y. Cent. R.	btwk	93¾	400	Reading Railroad	b3 91¾
100 do	b3	93¾	100	do	b10 91¾
50 do	b10	93¾	100	do	b15 91¾
50 do	s10	93¾	300	do	s3 91¾
25 Harlem Railroad	c	19½	100	do	b60 91¾
10 Mich. So. & N. I. R.		93½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	81
50 Ill. Cen. Railroad		99¾	50	do	b3 81
50 do	b3	100			

MONDAY, April 28—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York to Saturday last, April 26, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, a

Decrease of Loans	$1,226,221
Increase of Specie	144,725
Increase of Circulation	24,602
Decrease of Gross Deposits	458,454
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	236,056

This result is unexpectedly favorable, particularly in the very large reduction of Loans and a gain in Specie in the face of a million and a quarter sent to Europe and absorbed by the Sub-Treasury. The Specie reserve is once more above thirteen millions, with the near prospect of a further arrival from California, to supply the demand for the European steamer of the present week. The mail packet *vid* Panama is now in the twenty-fourth day from San Francisco. The gain in the Bank reserve is the result mainly of a

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

A GREAT BATTLE AT RIVAS.

Walker Compelled to Retire after Eighteen Hours' Fighting.

Six Hundred Costa Ricans and Thirty Americans Reported Killed.

Massacre of American Prisoners---Protest by the U. S. Minister.

The Nicaragua Transit in Possession of the Costa Ricans.

Passengers by the Orizaba Forced to Return.

San Juan del Norte Blockaded by a British Frigate

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived last evening, with passengers and freight to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, from San Juan del Norte, having left that port on the evening of the 21st inst.

The defeat of Col. SCHLESSINGER, at Santa Rosa, is confirmed. About 76 of his men are reported as missing. During his trial by Court-martial, while on parole, he deserted. It is supposed that he went over to the Costa Ricans, having sold himself to them before the battle.

On the 7th inst., the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with 2,000 men. On the 11th, Gen. WALKER, with 600 men, attacked them. After a fight of 17 and a half hours, he was obliged to abandon the city from want of ammunition, leaving 600 Costa Ricans dead on the field and a large number wounded. His loss in killed, wounded and missing, is reported about 100.

The Costa Ricans, on taking possession of Virgin Bay, fired indiscriminately on every person they saw, killing eight or ten American citizens, who had been in the employ of the Transit Company. On the 10th Lieut. GREEN, with fifteen men, met about two hundred Costa Ricans, eighteen miles above the mouth of the Serapiqui, killing twenty-seven of them and dispersing the rest, with the loss of only one killed and two wounded. It is reported that Gen. WALKER intended to attack the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay about the 25th, having now one thousand Americans and eight hundred natives under his command. So far the Nicaraguans have acted with him, with the exception of a few who were prominent men in the "Legitimate" party, much to the disappointment of the Costa Ricans, who expected a general revolt against the Americans.

Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala are said to be in favor of peace, and will not invade Nicaragua. They received the Commissioners of Nicaragua in a friendly manner, and have discontinued the enlistment of troops, and even have disbanded some of the new levies.

The intercepted correspondence between the British Government and Costa Rica, in which the former agrees to contribute 2,000 stand of arms to the latter, has caused great excitement among the Americans in Nicaragua. Quite a number of Minié rifles were taken from the Costa Ricans at Rivas. There were also several English and Frenchmen seen in their army.

The English Frigate *Eurydice*, Capt. TARLETON, was the only vessel in the harbor of San Juan, and her boats were constantly on duty, watching the movements of Americans. Passengers who came down the river in the steamer were prohibited by them from going on shore. The *Orizaba* was detained at Key West 18 hours on the 26th, taking in coal.

April 24, latitude 23° 20', longitude 83° 33', signalized a bark showing French flag and letter O in private signal; standing N. April 27. Cape Florida N. N. W. 12 miles, signalized ship *Martha J. Ward*, standing N.

We are indebted to the enterprising express of G. [illegible] & Co., for late Nicaraguan papers, received with dispatch.

We are indebted to THOS. E. HATCH, Purser of the *Orizaba*, for late papers and intelligence.

The Second Battle of Rivas—Defeat of Col. Walker—The Country in the hands of the Costa Ricans—Desperate Condition of American Residents.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

SEAT OF WAR, Friday, April 18, 1856.

Owing to the irregularity of communication, your correspondent is more an observer than a chronicler of events, for the past month. But these events must soon come to a close. WALKER has met with three defeats in as many weeks, and in these defeats he has lost his future chances of success. His forces are reduced, his sources of supply cut off, and the best portion of his territory is in the hands of his mortal enemies.

At the battle of Santa Rosa, in the Department of Guanacaste, 305 men, under the command of Col. SCHLESSINGER, were defeated in a three-minutes' engagement, and put to rout, with the loss of 127 men. After two weeks' preparation, WALKER, with all his forces, started from his Headquarters, at Rivas, on the 6th of April, and got on board the lake steamboat *San Carlos*, for the pretended purpose of invading Costa Rica, by way of the Serapaque River; but scarcely had he withdrawn his troops from Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur when the enemy marched into the abandoned towns, and beheld from the lake shore the departure of the Steamer. When WALKER got to Castillo, half-way down the San Juan River, he altered his mind on the Serapaque subject, and having dispatched 46 men to take possession of its mouth where it enters the San Juan, 30 miles from Greytown, he took the back track and was just in time, the following morning, to see the inhabitants he had abandoned shot in the streets and the village reduced to ashes. San Juan del Sur shared the same fate, and the city of Rivas, which one day before was the head-quarters of Gen. WALKER, without a single shot, fell into the hands of the enemy; thus easily have they got a basis of operation on the most approved military science, and a line of defences which, while it secures their own communication, at the same time cuts off all hope of relief or retreat on the part of the foe.

In order to recover from the results of this great error, with the blindness of a madman he falls into an error even greater.

When he saw the burning of the new pier at Virgin Bay, and was informed of the murder of the peaceable citizens, by one who had miraculously escaped, he directed his course to Granada, a distance of fifty-five miles, and, disembarking his men, commenced a march on Rivas, with six hundred men. These fifty-five miles were accomplished at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and, without even halting, the order to attack was given, while the enemy were drawing up on the Plaza to receive them. It is true the Americans fought bravely for near twelve hours, but, as might be expected under such circumstances, the highest glory they could achieve was to prolong the fight till the darkness would cover their retreat; and they once more returned to Granada, leaving 150 of their comrades in their dying agonies, to be committed to the earth by their enemies.

This second battle of Rivas does not more strongly prove the bravery of WALKER's soldiery, than it does the incompetency of their Commander-in-Chief.

The reports of this affair in the *El Nicaraguense*, state that WALKER gained a great victory and killed 500 foes with the loss of only 30 men.

I suppose you are aware that paper is WALKER's property. The type was seized from its lawful owners when WALKER entered Granada, and for the benefit of the Government was confiscated. WALKER farms out the printing for $100 per week to five of his soldiers.

So tenacious is General WALKER of the freedom of the press, that he would not allow Col. P. H. FRENCH to start a paper, after he had brought out all the materials for the undertaking, a few weeks ago. So the Colonel has returned with his types and press to New-Orleans.

It is not generally known in the United States that no one can travel in Nicaragua without a passport. Yet such is the fact, and, in consequence of this fact, some, at least, of the persons murdered at Virgin Bay were victimized, and, in all probability the next news you hear from this place will bring you the details of such another massacre at Castello, on the San Juan River. I know there are four American ladies, at that place, and some six men anxious to get away with their lives, but the instructions are, "*Let none depart without a passport signed by General Walker*," and as there is no communication with Granada there is no getting WALKER's signature, and, therefore, there is no escape, although the enemy is hourly expected there.

Castillo is the key of the San Juan River, and the Company posted there, under command of Capt. KELLY, seize on the property of any passengers who pass and appropriate it to their own use, their justification being, as WALKER gives them neither pay nor food, they must live how they can. There is a general discontent amongst the soldiers and desertion where it is possible is becoming quite common.

A few days ago there was another brush with a party of Costa Ricans and some 46 men, ten miles from the mouth of the Serapaque. The Costa Ricans were cutting a wagon road from San José to the River San Juan, along the banks of the Serapaque, and had come within ten miles of the former River, when the Americans surprised them with one volley, which is said to have killed 20 persons, but before they could reload they had to fly, leaving the Lieutenant in command a corpse on the ground. In two days after, 12 of this party deserted, taking their rifles and ammunition with them, and floated down the River on a raft to Greytown.

Two of the Captains who fled at Santa Rosa are now on leave to the States—CREIGHTON and THORPE—the first on leave of absence to attend his trial in New-York, the last on French leave.

Nearly one-half the passengers by the last steamers were left on the River and invited to cut their way through, and of course will have to take their chance of life or death. The balance return to New-York after spending their money and losing their time.

These steamers refuse to take WALKER's order and the inhabitants of Greytown had to enter into a subscription to send 31 persons to New-York, who were starving in that city.

The English are said to be sending a fleet to Greytown and have given notice of the blockade of the River. This is a great act of charity if carried out to save some of these deluded men from destruction. Capt. SCOTT refuses to deliver up the property of the Transit Co. on Punta Arenas to the agent appointed by the Company. He says he holds in in the name of General WALKER who seized on it some weeks ago. The American Consul was applied to, but he could do nothing; the English Consul would not interfere in American matters; so things stand. SCOTT holds the rank of Colonel in WALKER's army, and is in all his acts 200 years behind civilization. Latest reports left WALKER sick at Granada, where all his troops are concentrated. The Costa Ricans have encamped on the San Juan, above Castillo about 12 miles.

Major HESS returns to Washington with dispatches from Mr. WHEELER, by this steamer. WHEELER's partisan conduct in this country has done anything but reflect credit on his office, and the sooner he is removed the better for American interests. The sixth money levy in the City of Granada was made on the 24th of March; $8,000 was called for, but double the amount was assessed, and there was no exception for American citizens who maintained their neutrality. Another levy is daily expected, as there is no funds in the treasury. Yours, S.

SECOND BATTLE OF RIVAS!

Six Hundred Costa Ricans Killed!—American Loss Thirty!—Total Route of the Enemy!

From El Nicaraguense, April 12.

CAPTURE OF GRANADA BY THE COSTA RICANS—PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THEM.

Rivas has again been the field of a bloody conflict. On the morning of the 7th inst., intelligence reached Granada that immediately after the departure of the American troops from Rivas, a force of 1,500 or 2,000 Costa Ricans entered and took possession of the city. As the information was authentic, there was no time to be lost on the part of Gen. WALKER in making ready to repulse the enemy. By daylight on the 8th inst. a force of 500 men, including 100 native troops, were on the march from Granada, to engage the presumptuous invaders. Gen. WALKER in person was at the head of the army. The force under his command encamped the night of the 10th inst., within nine miles of Rivas, and in the meantime it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the city was held and fortified by 2,000 Costa Ricans and Chamoristas. Early on the morning of the 11th, the march was resumed, with the prospect ahead of a lively engagement. Evidently to the surprise of the enemy, the Democratic force instead of entering the city by the usual route from Granada, came in by the road leading from San Jorge or Virgin Bay.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The troops, without halting, were assigned their respective positions, and instructed as to appropriate points of attack. The battalion under command of Lieut. Col. SANDERS was ordered to enter by the street leading along the west side of the plaza, and the east side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. FEY. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the plaza, and as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eminence which concealed the approach to the city, they were saluted with a volley of musketry which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance. On both sides of the plaza a brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undaunted forces of the Democracy charged them with so much rapidity, that in less than five minutes the Americans were in the entire possession of the plaza. The Costa Ricans, shunning an open fight, precipitately betook themselves to the barricades and fortressed houses, and from those places of protection and concealment continued an unremitting fire. Their cannon, too, with thundering voice gave testimony of the efficiency of their preparations for defence. To prevent the destruction that must inevitably ensue from so fatal an engine of war, the determination was instantly formed and carried into execution by Lieut. Col. SANDERS, of taking it from the possession of the enemy. The order to charge was given, and the gallant Lieut. Colonel followed by his intrepid soldiers, rushed, heedless of peril, into the face of the menacing danger, and with the loss of four men only succeeded in capturing that essential weapon of war. It was immediately brought and stationed at the Southeast corner of the plaza, and placed under the control of Captain MCCARDLE, a most excellent and intrepid artillerist. The ammunition belonging to it was also seized, and a few minutes only elapsed before the weapon that was destined for the destruction of the Democratic forces, was pouring a fatal fire upon the discomfited Costa Ricans. Chagrined, and enraged at the loss of their gun, they made several bold attempts to repossess it; but its thundering tone, rapidly followed by the deadly discharges of the Mississippi rifle, intimidated their endeavors, and drove them back to their places of concealment. In the meantime fifteen or twenty riflemen had stationed themselves on the roof of a building from which they could plainly discover a large body of the enemy on the back streets. A continuous fire was kept up by those gallant fellows, and at least a hundred of the enemy fell from their destructive aim.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The conflict became too fierce for the Costa Rican invaders, and 300 of them in a body were discovered making their rapid retreat in the direction of San Juan del Sur. Following the retreat of the 300, about 12 o'clock in the day, the enemy received a reinforcement of 250 men from Virgin Bay. Capt. WATERS, of the Rangers who held possession of the tower surmounting the unfinished Cathedral on the forth side of the plaza, immediately communicated to Gen. WALKER, information of their approach, and a body of men was sent to protect that portion of the town. In the meantime Capt. WATERS and his Rangers from their convenient position opened upon them with their rifles, and did most signal execution. The intention of the enemy of completely surrounding the city and hemming the Democratic forces in the plaza, was thwarted with most gratifying success. It was not accomplished, however, without a long and fierce firing at the enemy from all four of the corners of the plaza.

HARD FIGHTING.

The northwest corner was held by Col. Don BRUNO NATZMER and Major O'NEIL, with their command, and over a hundred dead bodies of the enemy, gave signal proof of the gallantry of those officers and the intrepidity of their men. The southwest corner was in charge of Captains RUDLER and MASON with their companies, and that, with the exception of the position held by Lieut. Col. SANDERS, was the one from which the greatest danger was to be apprehended. Those brave officers and their trusty men maintained their ground against a concealed foe, with a firmness and courage deserving of the highest commendation. Some of our noblest spirits in the exhibition at this point of fearless and undaunted courage, fell martyrs in the cause of Democracy. Among these, it should not be deemed invidious to mention Lieut. MORGAN, of General WALKER's staff, and Lieut. DOYLE, of the army, men of as sterling heroism and as true hearts as ever belonged to humanity.

From three corners of the plaza a constant fire was maintained from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon. Four hours of unremitting service in the field, following a tedious march of more than two days, had necessarily the effect of burdening the energies of the soldiers with irresistible fatigue. The enemy, too, seemed to have become wearied o the fight, and little firing for an hour was done on either side, except by sharp-shooters, adventuring chances at a long distance. The temporary cessation of violent hostilities by the enemy was discovered, however, to be a *ruse*, for the purpose of secretly possessing themselves of the building on the northeast corner of the plaza, whence unharmed they could pour a destructive fire upon the American troops stationed in every direction upon the plaza. This stratagem of the enemy was discovered by Lieut. GAY, whose timely and vigilant service doubtless saved the lives of many of the Nicaraguan soldiers, and terminated more speedily the sanguinary conflict. Information of the movement of the enemy was communicated by him, and volunteers solicited to make a desperate charge and rout the enemy from their close approximation to the position they coveted.

Ten true and fearless men, armed with rifles and Colt's revolvers, were all that were required, and instantly the requisite number, fully equipped for the perilous expedition, were ready to engage the foe. This number was composed of officers, among whom were Captains HUESTON and SUTTER, of Gen. WALKER's Staff; Col. KEWEN, volunteer aid to Gen. WALKER; Major ROGERS, of the Commissary Department; Major WEBBER, Captains BECKENRIDGE and MAHON, Lieutenants WINTERS, STITE and GAY. A few privates also volunteered, increasing the number to thirteen. Crossing the street under the fire of the enemy, they pressed through the corner building that was sought to be possessed by the foe, to the far end of the corridor, which was partially barricaded by an adobe wall or breastwork. From that position they cautiously surveyed the approximating enemy, and hastily determining the plan of operation, the order to charge was given, and with a yell and a bound they rushed in the direction of the picket fence behind which the enemy were cautiously making progress. The yell was immediately responded to by a volley of thirty guns; but as the attack was so sudden, the disconcerted foe were unable to aim with precision, and the only damage effected was a single wound inflicted upon the head of Capt. BRECKENRIDGE, not interfering at all with the prosecution of the charge. The fence was gained without any loss, and thence a brisk fire opened upon the retreating enemy. They fled for protection behind a neighboring building, whence, with more security, they could prevent pursuit. It was necessary, however, that they should be driven entirely from that vicinity, and in order to get a position to effect that object, it was necessary to cross a street exposed to the enemy's fire.

A DESPERATE ADVENTURE.

It was a hazardous experiment, as the opposition force was ascertained to be more than a hundred strong. Nothing daunted, however, the thirteen essayed the perilous adventure; and, although the bullets whistled in fearful proximity to them, not a man was killed or wounded. The position they sought was gained, and then in earnest the crack of the rifle became the death-knell of the foe. The enemy, with great obstinacy, sought to maintain their ground, and returned the fire with apparent zeal and eagerness. In this engagement Captain HUESTON, of the General's staff, fell mortally wounded. With his parting spirit escaped the pulsation of a true and valiant heart. He was a man of fine attainments, of noble and generous impulses and exemplary heroism. As an atonement for the death of Captain HUESTON, not less than thirty of the enemy were made to bite the dust. The fire of the remaining twelve became too disastrous for the Costa Rican braves, and they were compelled again to relinquish their position and seek greater security elsewhere.

VICTORY.

They began a precipitate retreat, but were hotly pursued by their assailants. Fortifying themselves behind a broken adobe wall, they again turned upon their pursuers, and opened a determined fire. In this assault Lieut. GAY was slightly wounded on the head. To drive the Costa Ricans from the wall and obtain possession of it was the object and determination of the pursuing party. The enemy perceiving this determination again sought safety in flight. With the loss of eight or ten more of their number, they succeeded in reaching the building from behind, where they again sought to repulse the advance of the Americans. In the further prosecution of the pursuit Lieut. GAY was mortally wounded, and LOUIS, known as "French LOUIS," was killed. Lieut. GAY was in the first battle of Rivas, and in all the subsequent conflict in Nicaragua, and a bolder and more determined man never lived. He died from an excess of gallantry, from reckless exposure to the enemy's fire. He was the projector of this assault, and to him may be attributed in a great measure the triumph of the day.

The enemy still pursued, made good their retreat, and little execution was afterwards effected. The fight on the plaza had almost entirely ceased. During the remainder of the day, and until late at night, there was no firing except from a few of the enemy, who throughout the conflict maintained their concealment, and with Minié Rifles menaced every visible inimical object. The possessors of these weapons were evidently Englishmen and Germans, who had long experience in the use of that deadly instrument. The majority of Americans killed fell at the hands of those foreign miscreants, who have allied themselves with servilism against the Liberal party of Central America.

RESULTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The battle of Rivas—the second one fought in that city by General WALKER—was warmly contested. The struggle was a long and arduous one, and the Liberals were compelled to fight at every disadvantage. The number of Servile foes four times exceeded the Liberal force, and, considering the great security offered them from barricades and fortressed buildings, it cannot but be deemed the proudest triumph yet achieved by the Liberal Party of Nicaragua. The officers commanding the American force were all gallant men, and nobly did their duty. General WALKER was cool, firm and self-possessed, throughout the entire engagement, and for several hours maintained steadily his position on horseback. He manifested no excitement—betrayed no uneasiness as to the result, but exhibited a calm and sublime consciousness of ultimate victory. Colonels FEY and Don BRUNO NATZMER, Lieutenant-Colonel SANDERS, Majors BREWSTER, MARKHAM and O'NEIL, who, in command of the Battalions, displayed a degree of heroism and gallantry that could not fail of beneficial results. They were nobly supported by their subordinate officers, many of whom testified to their intrepidity—some by a heroic death, and others by numerous and painful wounds. Adjutant-General THOMPSON, too, was intrepidly conspicuous throughout the engagement. The staff of Gen. WALKER exhibited remarkable firmness and daring, as the melancholy deaths of HUESTON, CLINTON, and MORGAN give ample testimony. Capt. SUTTER alone of the regular staff remains, but a braver spirit, or one who acted with more becoming gallantry, fell not on that field of battle. Col. KEWEN, the volunteer aid of the Commander-in-Chief, who was slightly wounded in the leg, returns with a reputation for bravery on the field equal to the best. His conduct is spoken of as gallant and encouraging in the extreme.

It is due to the native force to state that they were in the hottest part of the engagement in the early part of the morning, and maintained themselves with exemplary courage. The loss of their brave and excellent Commander, Col. MACHADO, affected them with profound grief, but their more immediate officers were gallant men, and they sustained themselves with great honor.

The battle of the 11th of April, 1856, will long be remembered by the Costa Ricans. Their loss in killed alone, cannot fall short of six hundred men—and of wounded and deserted, no precise estimate can be formed. The early retreat of the three hundred, and the subsequent almost entire abandonment of Rivas, are sufficient indications of their overwhelming disaster. The American loss does not exceed thirty, and the number of wounded is the same. The Costa Ricans, with much bravado and pomp, invaded the limits of Nicaragua, and were going to exterminate the "plundering filibusteros." Gen. WALKER, displeased at their insolence, determined to teach them a lesson of propriety for future example, and doubtless they will profit by the instruction they received. At least, whether they remain contumacious and persistent or not, it will not take them long to learn the disagreeable fact that Gen. WALKER is ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to employ himself in the genial task of affording them additional instructions, calculated to produce more indelible impressions.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing.

STAFF—*Killed*—Lieut. Morgan, Aid-de-Camp to the General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Killed*—Capts. Hueston and Clinton.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—*Killed*—Lieut. Stail.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Wounded*—Capt. Cook.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—*Wounded*—Lieut. Gist and Sergeant Sarsfield.

UNATTACHED—*Wounded*—Lieut. Jones.

NATIVE FORCES—*Killed*—Col. Marchado, Commander of the Native Forces.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Kellet, Privates John Bridley, J. M. Jennings, J. H. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 5. *Wounded*—Privates Joseph Springer, C. M. Terry (wounded accidentally on the return march.) Total wounded, 2.

COMPANY E.—*Killed*—Privates Wm. Gould, George Dickerson. Total 2. *Wounded*—First Lieutenant James C. Jamerson, Privates Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams. Total 5—aggregate 4.

FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Lynn, — Rorrer. Total 3—aggregate 5. *Wounded*—Sergeant A. Fitzman, Privates S. Rapp, Geo. Cook, T. Lane. Total 4. *Missing*—A. Du Jan. L. Pache. Total 2.

COMPANY B.—*Killed*—Privates Bradley, — Stone. Total 2. *Wounded*—Lieut. Leonard, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro Henry Holcdon, Martio. Total 5—aggregate 8. *Missing*—Privates Augus.in, Jackson.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total, 3. *Wounded*—Captain Caycee, Lieut. Latemer, Privates Woolf, Barker. *Missing*—Privates Gleason, Geary, Gilligan. Total, 3.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Capt. Karrell, Privates Blackburn, Finn, White, Barstow. Total 4—aggregate 5. *Wounded*—Sergeant Hutchins, Private Bulger. Total, 2.

COMPANY E.—*Killed*—Privates Knox, Logan, Le Clerc, Slickner, Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total, 7. *Wounded*—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan, Privates J. Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total, 3—aggregate 5. *Missing*—Privates Henry, Wilson, Mooney, Gray. Total, 4.

COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McMurney, Duncan. Total 3. *Wounded*—Sergeant Duncan, Sergeant Halliday, Privates Burns, Ferney, Williams, Langsdale, Cody. Total 7. *Missing*—Cody.

COMPANY G.—*Killed*—Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, DeLaney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hernshan, Townsend, Milty, Winchester. Total 11—aggregate 12. *Wounded*—Privates Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dollan, Furguson. Total 10.

SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total 2. *Wounded*—Private Howell. *Missing*—Private Strawhouse.

COMPANY B.—*Killed*—Sergeant Stocki; Privates Bogliger, Winkler, Webber, Este. Total 5. *Wounded*—Sergeant Ketter; Private Lessie. Total, 2.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—Private Edwards. Total, 1. *Wounded*—Private Lockwood. Total, 1. *Missing*—Corporal Roden. Total, 1.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—None. *Wounded*—Second Lieutenant Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total, 1—aggregate, 2. *Missing*—Privates Jeandrew, Hackley, Reeves. Total, 3.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

Killed—Lieut. Philip Gillis, Acting Lieut. W. Winters, Private Scott. Total, 1; aggregate, 3. *Wounded*—Sergeant Cornill, Sergeant Evelyn, Privates Lyney, Barray, McPard, Howard. Total, 6.

Condition of the Wounded.

From El Nicaraguense, April 18.

We are gratified to announce the good condition of the wounded. Major Markham, Capt. Cook, Capt. McCardle, Capt. George Leonard, Lieut Dolan, Lieut. Ayers, Lieut. Jamison, Lieut. Latimer, Lieut. Potter, Sergeant Hodgins, Sergeant Dunnegan, Sergeant Retter, Sergeant Pittman, arm amputated; Sergeant Evelyn, Sergeant Sarsfield and Corporal Henry Whiting, are all recovering. The Medical Staff is busy night and day with the wounded, and the superintendence of Dr. MOSES is spoken of very highly. Mr. LANGSDALE, a private in the Voltigeurs, whose gallant performance on the day of the battle became a matter of notoriety, is also recovering from the wounds he received in the fight.

President Mora's Barbarous Proclamation.

Before the departure of Gen. WALKER from Rivas, an official Bulletin, issued by President MORA, was posted on the outposts of our army. With other matter it contained the following proclamation, printed in English, Spanish, French and German:

John R. Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua:

All the fillibusters taken with arms in hand will be subject to all the rigor of the law, which is this is death. But all the fillibusters who have not used their arms against this Republic and give up out of free will, their arms and persons to officers of the Costa Army, shall be pardoned. JOHN R. MORA.

RAFAEL S. ESCALANTE, Sub. Sec. of Dep. of War.

American prisoners shot by the Costa Ricans.

Appended to the proclamation was the following list of persons taken prisoners at Santa Rose, and subsequently shot on the 25th of March: James Salamon, Ireland; John Perkin, Italy; Andrew Constantine, Samos; Manuel Grego, Corfu; Theodore Lidecker, American; Henry Dunn, Ireland; Isaac A. Rose, American; Henry Johsierder, Germany; Peter Pyme, Ireland; Philip Johmit, Germany; Antoine Pornu, France; David Koch, Germany; William West, Prussia; Francis Narvaez, Panama, and Theodore Heining, Prussia.

Philip Egan Toothy was also taken prisoner and condemned at the same time, but his punishment was changed to imprisonment, because he was the correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*.

The Murder of American Citizens—Remonstrance of the United States Minister.

AFFIDAVITS AND STATEMENTS OF FACTS.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

This day came before me, CHARLES MAHONEY, a native and citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, aged 33 years, who being duly sworn, saith: That he has been for the last four years in the employ of the Transit Company on the Isthmus, as an engineer, and as such was employed as Superintendent for building the wharf at Virgin Bay: that on Monday morning, the 7th day of April, 1856, the army of Costa Rica, headed by JOHN R. MORA, the President of Costa Rica, entered said Virgin Bay. The deponent was standing in front of the office of the Transit Company, in company with AARON B. COOLEY and JOHN BROWN, employes of said Transit Company, also. The troops of Costa Rica immediately surrounded the office, and an order to fire was given by the officer in command, when at least one hundred shots were fired; three of the balls struck this deponent, but not wounding him severely, and killed PETER MAHONE, a citizen of New-York, a stone quarrier, in service of the Transit Company, aged about 60 years.

2. Michael Long, also a citizen of New York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged about 22.

3. Thomas Walsh, also a citizen of New-York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 22 years.

4. —— Wilson, a native of Easton, Pa., and in the service of the hotel of John Mylard, a carpenter by trade, aged 26 years.

5. A lad, native of New-York, aged about 16, (name not known.)

6. Thomas Hannegan, a native of New-York, in the service of the Transit Company, aged 17.

7. Thomas Loyd, citizen of New-York, and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 40 years.

8. A. Lad, citizen of California, owner of saw-mill, aged 45.

9. —— Kenan, citizen of Pennsylvania, aged 30.

All of whom died immediately (except LONG who lived eight or ten hours) from the effects of said shots. Also MICHAEL KATCHFORD, a citizen of Jersey City, was wounded and another man, unknown to this deponent, attached to Mr. LAD's saw-mill. None of these persons killed or wounded had any arms or made any resistance of any kind whatever.

The forces then broke open the doors of the store, broke open trunks and robbed the dead persons and others of money and valuables, watches and jewelry. On the following morning the steamer *Virgin* came into harbor and this deponent was sent by an officer to request the Captain to come ashore. He went aboard, and remained on board, leaving the forces of Costa Rica in Virgin Bay and came with the steamer to this place.

The conduct of the Costa Rica troops was barbarous and savage, for after the unarmed persons were shot and lay gasping for life on the ground, they brutally stabbed the wounded—through and through—many times with bayonets and swords.

This deponent has heard since he left Virgin Bay that all the American citizens left resident in Virgin Bay, including four ladies and one infant, have been also murdered by the Costa Rica troops; but as there has been no communication since, he cannot testify to its correctness, and he verily believes that the lives and property of all American citizens are in eminent peril, and imperiously demand the protection of the U. S. He further states that he does not believe the life of the American Minister is safe at this time. CHARLES MAHONY.

Signed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April, 1856. JNO. H. WHEELER.

I, AARON B. COOLEY, native and citizen of New-Jersey, aged 38 years, was present with Mr. MAHONY, at the attack on the American citizens at Virgin Bay, and have read over the above statement, and I solemnly swear that my own knowledge confirms the facts of said statement in every particular. AARON B. COOLEY.

Signed and sworn to before me this 15th April, 1856. JNO. H. WHEELER.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

In addition to his former testimony, made this day, CHARLES MAHONY appeared before me and testified that in addition to the murder and robbery by the troops of Costa Rica, at Virgin Bay, on the 7th inst., they set fire to a wharf built by the Transit Company, of which said MAHONEY was Engineer, erected at an expense of $120,000, and it was completely destroyed by them.

The forces of Costa Rica now have the possession of the transit route on this Isthmus, and the officers have declared that they are determined to exterminate every American in the country; and in this intention they were sustained by the authorities of England and France, from whence they could procure, and had procured, material aid, as to guns and ammunition.

CHARLES MAHONY.

Sworn to and subscribed before to me this 15th April, 1856. JOHN H. WHEELER.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

I do hereby certify that I have been long acquainted with CHARLES MAHONY and AARON B. COOLEY, who have made the foregoing affidavits, and their characters for veracity are beyond question. More efficient, industrious, and useful men cannot be found in any country, and full confidence may be given to any statement they may make.

Given under my hand, this 15th April, 1856.

C. CUSHING,

Late Agent of the Accessory Transit Co.

Mr. Wheeler's Letter.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

SIR: The inclosed statement shows me a state of facts which you are already aware of—that on the 7th inst. unarmed and inoffensive citizens of the United States were cruelly butchered at Virgin Bay by the troops under your immediate command.

I have also seen your proclamation, that all persons taken with arms in their hands shall be immediately shot, and another that all American citizens shall be immediately driven out of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

To prove the sincerity of your first proclamation, you append a list of persons who were taken prisoners at Santa Rosa and shot on the 25th ult. Among them I find the names of ISAAC A. ROSE and JOHN J. GIDIN, natives of the United States.

I have no right, and certainly no disposition, to interfere in any way with the unhappy war now raging between two sister Republics; but it is my right, as well as my duty, to inform you, as the Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica, that the acts of murdering in cold blood unarmed American citizens, who are in no wise connected with any belligerent act or party, is an offence against the law of God, of humanity and of nations.

This offence is no less aggravated by the fact that those who committed so wanton an outrage were under your immediate command—that you were on the ground and did not prevent it, as it was in your power to do.

I would remind you of the letter of Mr. MOLINA, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of your Government, near the Government of the United States, dated Washington City, 13th December, 1854, to the Secretary of State of the United States, wherein he states that "the laws of Costa Rica are exceedingly liberal (on the subject of granting lands) and afford great facilities to emigrants who would come to Costa Rica and fix their residence there."

The treaty between the United States and Costa Rica made in 1851 in the 12th article guarantees to citizens of the United States residing in Costa Rica in their person and property the protection of your Government.

Under these inducements and guarantees, citizens of the United States have come and settled. What excuse can be offered, or how will you appear in the eyes of the world, when you publish a Proclamation expelling these same persons without being guilty of any crime, and murdering them without any mercy?

In the name of the people of the United States and of the Government thereof, I protest against such infamous conduct, and be assured, Sir, that the Government of the United States, aided as you may be by insidious and powerful allies will inquire into such acts of lawless violence, and if unexplained and unatoned for, will take decided measures to protect the lives of our citizens and vindicate the honor of the nation.

Rumors have also reached me that some fourteen or eighteen American citizens, four ladies, (one with an infant) were recently murdered by your troops at Virgin Bay. I am slow to believe so diabolical an outrage.

JOHN B. LAWLESS, Esq., the bearer of this, is instructed to inquire, in the name of the United States for this Legation, into the facts touching this rumor.

I send him with my flag with this dispatch, and I pray that you give him a conduct through your lines, and a prompt reply to

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. H. WHEELER,
Minister of U. S. A.

To his Excellency, JOHN R. MORA, President of Republic of Costa Rica, in camp at Rivas, Nicaragua.

Report of the Returned Passengers by the Orizaba.

NO TRANSIT BY THE NICARAGUA ROUTE—THE COUNTRY IN THE HANDS OF THE COSTA RICANS—A BRITISH FRIGATE BLOCKADING SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

We conversed last night with some of the returned passengers by the *Orizaba*, who left this City on the 8th instant, with the intention of proceeding to San Francisco *viâ* Nicaragua. They landed at Del Norte on the 16th, and proceeded up the San Juan River to Castillo Rapids, where they found that Virgin Bay on the Lake, and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast, were in the hands of Costa Ricans. Granada was the only point above Castillo in WALKER's possession, and that was 100 miles distant. The Costa Rican Government had issued a proclamation in the English and Spanish languages, ordering the troops *to spare neither age nor sex, but to cut down every American they encountered.* Only two courses were left, either for the passengers by the *Orizaba* to make an attempt to push on to WALKER's head-quarters at Granada,—a very hazardous exploit,—or to return to New-York. In this emergency the following notice was issued by the officers of the *Orizaba:*

"NOTICE.

The transit route from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur is in the hands of Costa Ricans.

Passengers will be conveyed to Granada by the boats, if they wish to remain here until the route is opened, or they may return to New-York on their through ticket. The route will probably be opened in a few days. The boat will leave with passengers for New-York this afternoon.

April 20. THOS. E. HATCH, S. S. *Orizaba.*"

The passengers had little time to decide what course they should pursue, as the *Orizaba* left just half an hour after the above notice was issued. The fillibusters who embarked on board of her at New-York decided to remain and take their chances. So did the majority of the passengers, although it was known that they did so on their peril. Of the 500 passengers who sailed from this port, about 400 resolved to remain at Castillo. The remainder returned to this City, and reached it at 8 o'clock last evening. They are unanimously of opinion that they have preserved their lives by returning, as they believe that those who had the courage or hardihood to remain will be cut in pieces by the Costa Ricans. How they can escape such a fate would appear to be impossible, if the proclamation of the Costa Rican Government is obeyed.

A British man-of-war, the *Eurydice*, was lying at San Juan del Norte, and refused to allow any more fillibusters to pass up. That port, it is said, is now as good as blockaded by the *Eurydice*.

At Serrapaque the Captain of WALKER's fillibusters stopped the *Orizaba*, in order that his men might have a chance to escape in the event of a battle and a defeat; but WALKER's Consul chanced to be on board, and he had orders to push on without delay. This was the only thing that saved the passengers the annoyance, if not the danger, of delay.

Thus the Nicaragua route to California is closed to Americans, and the recent massacre at Panama, detailed in another column, will have the effect of impeding traffic by that route.

Small-Pox and Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The ship *Empire State*, Captain BRIGGS, arrived at Quarantine on Sunday last, having had on board during her passage 33 cases of small-pox, eight of whom did on the passage, and 25 of whom were sent by the Health Officer to the Marine Hospital.

This ship brought into port 516 passengers. The vessel

by injury, though he was robbed of 75 ounces of gold dust and $565 in gold coin, has given us the following statement:

"The whole affair, on the part of the natives was evidently premeditated. The immediate origin of the attack was about a piece of water-melon, but there would have been a row anyway. After we had landed at Panama, and were strolling about, taking a drink here and a drink there, buying fruit, chatting and joking with our friends, we were told that we should not be so merry before the night was over, and one of the Railway agents said to the party I was with, that he trusted none of us would get drunk and make a disturbance, because he knew that the natives were prepared, and only wanted an excuse to attack us. We did not pay much heed to this, but I thought there was something in it, as I had noticed an old native woman, a half-breed, go up to several Americans, and without any provocation at all, smack them on the face, challenging them to resent the insult. None of them did so, however. But in the afternoon—I think, about 5 o'clock—a most unfortunate circumstance produced the occasion which the natives desired. We were outside the gates of the City, in the neighborhood of the Railroad Dépôt. Some of our people were in the Ocean House—others in the Pacific—others were lounging about, smoking. At a store kept by a negro fruit was sold, and some of the passengers bought pine-apples, melons, and oranges there. One of them (I don't know his name, only that it was Jack—"New-York Jack," some called him, but I believe he is a native of Philadelphia,) took a piece of watermelon from the store, for which the negro charged him a dime. He refused to pay for it, and the negro grew ugly, and brandished a knife. "Jack" drew his pistol, which the negro arrested from his grasp and discharged at him, running away the moment he had done so. "Jack," who was not wounded, immediately started in pursuit. The negro ran into a shanty at the back of the Ocean House, where "Jack" caught him and got back his pistol. He did not fire at the negro, but went away towards the Pacific Hotel. In the meantime, the news had gone around that there was a mess, and the natives came forward in great numbers, nearly all of them armed, a few with pistols and muskets, but the majority with swords, cutlasses, and a long, villainous looking knife, like our bowie-knife, called a *machete*. They came along, shouting "*caracho Americano*," to the number of several hundreds. In the Pacific House there were about one hundred passengers, and this building was the first object of attack. A fruitless attempt was made to keep them from entering, but they broke through every obstacle, cutting and slashing at everybody they met. They demolished the bar, emptied every trunk, and rifled the whole place from top to bottom. The police of the city by this time were summoned, but, instead of trying to quell the riot, they instigated the natives to proceed with their outrage, by actually firing on the Americans. These police were soldiers, black fellows, animated by extreme hatred of the American nation. They behaved in the worst possible manner. In the Ocean House were a number of passengers, men, women and children. The natives made a rush at this hotel, which was a frame building, and the police drew up in front of it. Instead of driving off the rioters and aiding the Americans who were inside, and who had no participation in the affray, they actually fired at it in platoons. Their balls pierced the frame work in all directions, killing some and wounding many. Our people made their escape as fast as they could, jumping from the second-story windows, and rushing off to the water side, to get on board the steamer *J. L. Stephens* or the *Taboga*, which is the name of the small steamer that takes passengers off to the larger vessels. Even women jumped from the windows and children were dropped out. The Ocean House was completely riddled by the balls of the natives and police. When they had forced an entrance they broke open every trunk and carried off the contents. As soon as the affray commenced a few parties made their escape with their baggage, but some hundreds, who were not warned in time, lost everything they had with them. The natives made two attempts to get on board the *Taboga*, whilst they had taken refuge, but were persuaded not to do so, by one of their own people, who seemed to possess authority over them.

"The Pacific and Ocean Houses now presented a ruinous appearance. They were completely gutted, all the furniture was cast out of doors and destroyed; the natives and police had got mad drunk with the liquors they had found at the bars, and riot and rascality began their carnival.

"To the dépôt," was the next cry, and thither the scoundrels repaired. Between 400 and 500 persons had fled there for shelter, trusting for security to the authority of the Railroad Company. The natives began the attack, and the Americans, who were poorly provided with a few revolvers, fired from the windows. *The police told them to cease firing, and immediately they did so that same police opened a volley upon them, killing five or six and wounding as many more.* The Americans escaped as fast as they could, and rushed to the woods. The natives took possession of the Dépôt, killed an agent of the Company, and broke open all the trunks that were deposited there. Thousands of dollars worth of property were stolen, or wantonly destroyed. Revenge as well as plunder seemed to be their object. Two safes that were in the building, in which money, jewelry and other valuables were kept, were opened by blowing the locks off with gunpowder, and their contents extracted. The rioters obtained about $50,000 in money and equivalents from these safes.

It was now night, lighted up by a brilliant moon. Many of the Americans had fled to the brush, where some of them met the natives, and were shot down by them. *Firing went on in the woods until midnight, and the report, which had everything in its favor to make it creditable, on the next morning, when the passengers left Panama, was that fifty bodies at least would be found there.* The police, meeting other Americans, undertook to escort them to a place of safety, first at the rate $5 a head; but soon getting less scrupulous, they demanded $20, and at last they required everything that the American had about him. If he refused to comply, *they knocked him on the head with their muskets.* One man, rather than lose his life, gave up $2,000; another $5,000. All this time, the bells of the city, whose gates were shut, kept on tolling, as if the place were threatened with an attack by the Americans.

The next morning thirty-one bodies had been collected, thirteen at the dépôt, and others in various places. They presented a frightful appearance, being gashed and mangled in an inconceivably barbarous manner. Skulls were cloven, leaving the brain exposed; jaws were broken; noses were cut off. If these poor victims had fallen in an affray with actual savages, their mutilated remains would have been less repulsive. There is no reason to doubt the report prevalent at Panama the next morning, when the passengers by the *Empire City* left, that these thirty-one mangled bodies were less than one-half of the victims who thus miserably perished."

Thus far our informant. That the whole affair was premeditated on the part of the natives, the proof is too evident. It had been known to the agents of the Railroad Company, for some time, that much ill-feeling has prevailed since the opening of the railroad, which has injured the commerce of the place, put an end to the hiring of mules for the crossing of the Isthmus, and otherwise annoyed the inhabitants of the city. Hints and half-warnings have not been spared, that whenever an opportunity occurred, payment for these losses would be taken out in the blood of Americans.

It is anticipated that the worst is yet to come. The next party of Americans reaching Panama, either from the Atlantic side or from San Francisco, will, it is too likely, find the passionate feelings of these savages of the Isthmus thoroughly roused. Like the wolves they are, their savage dispositions will be excited by the blood they have tasted. Returning Californians, and those projecting a visit to the golden region, will do well to bear this in mind. We shall expect to hear of further troubles. Such, at least, was the opinion of all those who were concerned in the late affray, with whom we conversed yesterday.

Statement of Seth Lore, of Philadelphia, one of the Wounded Men.

Mr. LORE, who is badly wounded, gives us the following account of his passage from San Francisco, which has occupied *forty days*. We give his own words:

"I started from San Francisco in the steamship *Cortes*, having obtained tickets to be landed at San Juan. Eventually the captain refused to land any passengers at that port, and declined to explain his conduct, but we learned from the skipper of a coal vessel that this course was adopted, as by landing there we should be killed by WALKER's fillibusters or by the natives, without choice. We were accordingly taken to Panama, where we met the passengers from New-York by the *Illinois*. While waiting for the cars to return, I took up, with some others, my quarters at the Pacific House, which is within a 100 yards of the Railroad dépôt. While sitting there a clerk, belonging to the house rushed in and told us that a difficulty had sprung up between some Americans and natives. I made inquiries and then learned that, as was frequently the case, an American bound for San Francisco had purchased a pine apple or a piece of watermelon from a native, and refused to pay for it. I at once made inquiries, and learned that a riot had been anticipated for some weeks, the natives being greatly incensed at having lost the monopoly they used to carry on before the railroad was completed, in letting mules, and in the end looked out and discovered that the cause of the difficulty was as stated, and that the native had drawn a knife upon the American, who, on his part drew a pistol. Several of the natives rushed upon and disarmed him, one of them firing the pistol at him, the ball passing under his arm and killing a native. This started the difficulty, the natives seemed to rally, and at once proceeded to attack everything that looked as though it was or belonged to an American.

A large number of the passengers both to and from California were staying at the Pacific Hotel and the Ocean House, these places the mob at once drew up around and commenced to besiege. I being in the former hid myself from the shot and stones which fell fast, thick and heavy around the house and in the rooms, until the rioters, having destroyed the front of the place, ran off in chase of some flying Americans. Finding this a probable time for escape, some of the uninjured boarders at the Pacific fled to the water and swam from shore; some of them got off to the *John L. Stephens*, but I ran over to a general provision-store, kept by a Scotchman, opposite the Hotel. Soon after I left my first hiding place, a large body of armed men returned, and rushing into the Pacific and Ocean Houses, they robbed them of everything that was movable and gutted the houses. They then, many of them having drunk copiously of liquors, crossed to the store where I was and treated it in the same way, taking the movable part of the stock, and, as I heard, appropriating $4,000 in money.

When these men entered the store I jumped out of an open window on the water side, having my valise with $1,800 in it, and ran off, hoping to get safely within the town walls, but I was followed and overtaken by a party of several men, one of whom made a down thrust with a heavy hunting knife at my head. I put up my left arm and received that blow midway between the elbow and wrist; a second blow followed striking me in an oblique direction from elbow to wrist, and laying the bone completely bare; a third blow found its way to the nose and nearly severed it from the face; a fourth blow was, as I take it, from a stone, it stunned me and I fell on my back directly over my valise, which they did not seem to have noticed; they left me for dead; and, thank Providence, left my valise with me. When I recovered I found myself lying on my back with several dead and dying persons around me, and myself weak and bleeding. I dragged myself to the town wall and thence got assistance to the American House, a place kept by an American during the past seven years.

On getting to this hotel I learned some further particulars of the affray. I learned that the rioting party had been fairly computed at no less than from two to three thousand persons. The Governor of the place ordered out the armed policemen, (black men,) and, as I thought, some of the Americans, not noticing who they were, imprudently fired upon them. The commanding officer ordered the men to fire at the mob, and they, firing on all sides, doubtless killed many of the Americans, as well as some of the natives. The number of Americans known to be killed is about twenty-five or thirty, *but the probability is, that when all have been found who lie in the bush, and who were drowned in vain endeavors to escape, the aggregate will exceed double that number.* Full thirty others were wounded more or less seriously, at least half of them being beyond recovery. Of the natives there could not have been more than fifteen killed, and when we left they were publicly boasting *that they had disposed of three to one.*

The office of the Railroad Company was broken into and the safe was forced and its contents taken by the rioters; it was a matter of uncertainty as to the other, some saying that after filling the lock with gunpowder they were driven off by the police before they could arrange their train; others contended that the door was forced and from $50,000 to $60,000 was taken.

The man whose conduct was the ostensible cause of the difficulty received several wounds, but I doubt whether they will prove fatal; he, with some others, was taken to a ferry-boat, and by it to the *John L. Stephens. The entire loss to passengers, Americans and persons not natives, is variously estimated from* $150,000 *to* $200,000; no exact computation, however, can be made.

One noticeable fact is, that those Americans who patronized establishments kept by natives were left unharmed so long as they kept themselves within doors.

On arriving at the American house my wounds were dressed, and the following morning I was taken to the cars, as I preferred to die on the road, with the chance of living till I got to Aspinwall to being left in such a barbarous country and with such villainous people.

Statement of P. H. Budd, a Passenger by the Cortes—Account by Mr. P. H. Putnam, Robbed of $3,000.

One of our reporters saw Mr. D. H. BUDD, of Lancaster, Wis., who furnished him with the following additional information: He was one of the passengers of the *Cortes*, connecting with the Nicaragua route, which vessel brought 440 passengers to Panama, information having reached the captain of the troubles in regard to GEN. WALKER, which rendered it inexpedient, in his opinion, to land at San Juan. In consequence of the captain stopping in the harbor of San Juan, and afterwards towing a coaling vessel from that place to Panama, the passengers of the *Cortes* arrived too late for the *George Law*, and had already remained at the latter place about nine days before the massacre. The *Illinois* having brought about 1,100 passengers, the total number at Panama during the riot was something more than 1,500. Of these, perhaps 200 or 300 of the *Illinois* passengers, who arrived by the first train from Aspinwall, had already been conveyed to the Pacific steamer *J. L. Stevens.* Possibly one-half of the *Cortes* passengers were lodging within the walls of Panama, at the American and other hotels.

The Railroad dépôt is located about half a mile from the walls, and between it and the latter are numerous huts occupied by the natives, or lower classes. Situated not further than 20 or 30 paces from the dépôt, are the Ocean House and Pacific restaurant, at which a large number of the passengers by the *Cortes* were stopping. The affray broke out about half-past 5 o'clock, and it was not until some time after that the native party made an attack on the Ocean House. The first floor of the hotel was first taken possession of by them, and the inmates were compelled to fly by jumping from the second story windows, leaving all their baggage. After the natives had seized on the Ocean House they commenced breaking up the furniture, and rifling the baggage of the occupants. Our informant was one of those compelled to vacate, by leaping from one of the windows. The furniture, bedding, and everything tangible in the house, were completely hacked to pieces, the whole being a total loss. None of the buildings were fired, which is certainly somewhat strange. Mr. BUDD saw the proprietor of the Ocean House on the morning succeeding the riot, who stated that all his property had been destroyed, and that he was without a shilling. This gentleman is a Frenchman, and was previously in possession of a handsome competence.

The American Consul and the Railroad people were untiring in their attempts to suppress the fracas, but met with no considerable success. During the affray, a body of policemen, numbering about forty, and armed with muskets, were sent down by the authorities; but, having a natural sympathy for the natives, soon broke through all discipline and commenced firing on the Americans. After the hotels had been captured the liquors were seized upon and freely used by both natives and policemen. This added fuel to the flame, and rendered the party perfectly ungovernable. Doubtless the first impulse of the natives was revenge, but this feeling seemed presently to yield to a desire for plunder; and the consequence was, that the baggage not only of the lodgers at the Ocean House and Pacific Restaurant was rifled, but subsequently that of the *Illinois'* passengers wherever it could be reached.

When the affray first commenced the natives seemed to be already prepared, as they immediately swarmed forth to the number of 500 or 600, all armed with clubs and cutlasses, which latter are straight swords about two feet in length. Few of the Americans were armed, no such collision having been anticipated. Now and then one had a revolver but very little ammunition.

Lieut. STOKES, who was killed, was a passenger by the *Cortes*, bound for GEN. WALKER's Army. He exhibited great coolness and courage before he was finally shot, having killed three natives with his revolver.

There were probably not far from 200 women and children about the dépôt at the time the riot commenced, who were collected together in the second-story of that building, and ultimately escaped without injury, other than fright, with the exception of one woman, who was wounded by a ball. In the dépôt were sixteen muskets, which were distributed among those assembled there, but no effectual resistance could be made, as ammunition was scarce. The policemen would occasionally fire a volley at the dépôt building, and then retire and load.

A large number of the passengers lost all the money they had, some being robbed of thousands of dollars. On the morning after the occurrence, those who had retreated to the woods, and taken refuge elsewhere, on their return towards the town, wherever met by the natives, were required to pay $5 each, and in many cases all the money they had about them, for the privilege of entering the town unmolested.

Mr. P. H. PUTNAM, of Lowell, Mass., informed our reporter that he was in the act of preceeding from his hotel, within the walls, towards the dépôt, knowing nothing previously of the event there going on, when he was fallen upon by the natives, with clubs and matchets, knocked down four times, and rendered for a while insensible, when he was robbed of about $3,000, which he happened to have about him. He finally escaped and ran into the water, wading out as far as he could. He remained in the water an hour and a half, until he was taken up by a boat.

Newspaper Account.

From the Aspinwall Courier, April 17.

Another of those terrible fights between the natives and foreigners, which have occurred on the Isthmus several times since the emigration to California commenced, transpired at Panama on the night of Tuesday, the 15th. The result was a most horrible massacre of innocent passengers, a great destruction of passengers' baggages, and a devastation of property of both the Railroad Company and individual residents, near the Panama Railroad station.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of watermelon. The story is, that the native, being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which, the passenger fired at the native and severely wounded him. This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides for some time; a number were shot, and more badly cut with machets. Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. JOHNSON, the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama Station, the fight was then stayed for a short time. But, anon, it broke out with renewed violence, and an apparent organization and evident method, which told fearfully for the natives. About this time it began to be evident that spite against the Railroad Company, and plunder, were the chief motives of the atrocities and depredations which had been and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between 6 and 7 P. M., and but brief intervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that hour and midnight. The most terrible assault was made between 9 and 10 o'clock.

All the officials on the station, with the exception of the Superintendent, lost everything they had in clothing, and valuables of every description. The Panama Railroad counting-room (including the desks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company) was entirely ransacked, and everything of value carried off; the books and papers were cut and torn to pieces, and one of the safes (which contained but little money) was broken open and pillaged, while the other was pierced to the inner linings but nothing taken therefrom. Every drawer and desk and closet was ransacked, and nothing was left in its place or uninjured. The freight-house was riddled with balls, and all the baggage that had not been put in the lighters to go off to the steamer was rifled. The officers all left the station, except Mr. CENTER and Mr. JOHNSON; they were on the premises until the ransacking was nearly completed. Mr. CENTER had several very narrow escapes; two men were shot by his side, and he avoided the same fate by concealing himself among the rafters of the building.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded—among the latter were several women and children, among the former were R. W. MARKS, of Pennsylvania, a four-years resident; M. DUBOIS, of Louisiana, also an old resident. Both of these were respectable and esteemed citizens, whom we have known long and well. Mr. STOKES, an officer of the Walker company that came to Panama on the *Cortes*, was also among the killed. MITCHEL BETTERN, Orleans Co. Vt., from Gold Hill, Placer Co., Cal., was found murdered in the woods near the Railroad station. He had $2,000 on him when murdered. So we are informed by one of his fellow passengers.

An attempt having been made to get the passengers who were in the vicinity of the station on board the little steamer, the natives formed a guard at the beach, and stripped men, women and children, as they approached, taking the women's rings from their fingers and ears, and their pins from their cuffs and bosom. Of residents of the Isthmus, were:

W. H. HUNTER, shot in the wrist; bone fractured.

THEO. DE SABLA, Secretary of the U. S. Consul at Panama.

PALMER, an employe of the Railroad Company at Panama.

Of passengers per steamer *Illinois:*

GEO. O. FIELD, of New-York, brother, or otherwise nearly related, to MRS. GRAVES, Wayne-street, Jersey City; shot in the hip with a musket ball—bad fracture.

JOS. M. PARKER, Bangor, Me., cut with a machete on the head; skull fractured and a stab in the loins.

A. W. SELOVER, Providence, R. I., shot through the lungs with a musket ball.

A. LANTE SWANE, Strong, Me., shot in the shoulder with a musket ball, which passed down into the kidneys.

Of passengers per steamer *Cortes:*

PATRICK J. O'Neil, San Francisco, gun-shot through the body and a gash on the head with a machete; relatives at No. 131 Christie-street, New-York.

NATHAN PEEBLE, Hancock County, Ohio, Pleasantville, near Finley, cut in the face very badly with a machete.

Rev. JOHN SELWOOD, late Rector of Trinity Church, Grahamville, S. C.; shot in the region of the stomach, and also in the head, with musket balls—likewise had a cut in the head with some sharp instrument.

At the Police station, there were some dozen of the *Illinois* passengers, all of whom were wounded, but one of them seriously, except one—whose name we could not ascertain.

All the above were attended sedulously and as promptly as possible by DRS. OTIS, of the *Illinois*, WARRENTON, of the *Philadelphia*, and RILEY, of the *John L. Stevens.* DRS. KRATOWCHIL and LE BERTON, of Panama, were engaged with wounded that were taken to them during the evening—and they were at the railroad station, dressing wounds, when we left Panama, yesterday morning.

They made here the most successful and lucrative pillage of the night. A large number of the passengers passed through this ordeal, and among them were few who had not several hundred dollars, and some as much as five, six and seven thousand dollars. Most yielded to the demands of the robbers, without much resistance, and those who made attempts to escape or resist were immediately cut down.

Although the number of dead and wounded known, is not greater than we have stated, we feel confident that more were killed than have been found, or of whom we have any tidings.

Of fourteen dead who lay in the Railroad Freight House, on the following morning of the 16th, we could obtain the names of only one, Lieut. STOKES.

The management of the ostensible attempts to subdue the savages, after they commenced the second attack, were very bad, and indeed the Police did very much harm rather than any good.

Among those who were active in endeavoring to quell the rioters, were the United States Consul, the British Consul, THEO. DE SABLA, Secretary of the United States Consul, RAN RUNNELS, and some others.

The Persons Plundered.

Names of Persons Robbed.	Residence.	Money.	Clothing, Jew'y, &c.	Total.
Samuel M. Waggner	Baltimore	$4,000	$600	$4,600
A. E. Herton	Wisconsin	2,500	250	2,750
Geo. S. Dana and wife	Rochester	345	1,750	2,095
C. R. Ralph	Michigan	1,000	790	1,790
J. J. Murphy	Chicago	22	85	107
Mrs. P. M. Scooffy	S. Fran'co	50	3,000	2,950
Palmer Orton	Iowa	1,300	300	1,600
R. Granger	Gran'lle, O.	.....	800	800
Mrs. C. Granger	Gran'lle, O.	.....	1,000	1,000
Mrs. B. Collins	San Fran'co	100	1,000	1,100
A. J. McDonald	Canada, W.	1,400	1,869	3,269
B. H. Johnson	Illinois	.....	4,800	4,800
P. H. Putnam, (wounded.)	Lowell	2,900	50	2,950
C. Children	Wisconsin	.....	140	140
C. D. Holsdaw	Fayette, Mo	160	175	335
Samuel Irvin	Boston	.....	45	45
Thomas Roe	Wash. Ter.	.....	85	85
L. Amendez	New-York	.....	250	250
W. A. L. McCorkle	Wash. Ter.	.....	40	40
A. J. Lechler	Phil.	.....	350	350
C. N. Coe	New-York	.....	75	75
N. Loose	Illinois	.....	100	100
John Hardy	Maine	490	.....	490
John Atkins	Indiana	.....	50	50
A. Douglass	Baltimore	1,300	280	1,580
A. Eefter	New-York	400	235	635
S. C. Akin	Miss	.....	200	200
C. Loveday	Baltimore	250	500	750
W. S. Kelly	Los Angeles	400	1,250	1,650
E. A. Baker	Indiana	.....	50	50
James O'Connor	Weav'ville	.....	100	100
P. W. Sherman	N. Bedford	100	250	350
.....	New-York	.....	80	80
J. S Purrington	Mass	.....	100	100
N. Nelson	Illinois	175	.....	175
G. Brooks	Indiana	.....	65	65
A. A. Payne	Mass	.....	100	100
A. Jones	New-York	200	800	1,000
J. Gifford	Michigan	.....	100	100
John Hawthorn	New-Jersey	.....	500	500
R. R. Roberts	Indiana	.....	60	60
A. Buhle	Illinois	104	1,350	1,454
H. Lepole	New-York	800	100	900
J. Turner, (wounded.)	New-Jersey	.....	85	85
D. Kliamote (w'ded h'diy)	Arkansas	.....	.....	.....
George W. Ingersol	Ohio	.....	30	30
H. Dorson	Arkansas	.....	20	20
E. Reynolds	Illinois	.....	20	20
F. A. Atwater	Vermont	.....	22	22
W. W. Williams	Tennessee	.....	50	50
D. H. Budd	Wisconsin	40	399	439
Total				$41,336

THE BOSTON HOMICIDE—COBURN AND DALTON AGAIN.—The Committee on Pardons of the Governor's Council have been engaged for some days past in hearing the petitioners for the discharge of COBURN and DALTON from imprisonment. The *Gazette* states that their counsel, R. H. DANA, JR., Esq., has put in argument which embraced the whole particulars of the testimony adduced on the trial. Mr. DANA urged that the great provocation by which the defendants were influenced should have due weight. The petition for the joint pardon of both numbered 3,000, and among the petitioners are ten of the jurymen who convicted them of assault. There are other petitions for DALTON's pardon alone, but they do not receive his sanction, for the reason that he and COBURN had been united in one transaction, and he does not wish to enjoy freedom unless his accomplice also partakes of executive clemency. The Committee, of which Lieut.-Governor BENGHLEY is Chairman, have in their possession a written statement of the whole affair, prepared by DALTON. The Judge who sentenced them, and the District-Attorney, will be consulted in the affair before the Committee arrive at a decision, which in all probability will not be given for some days to come.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

CLOSING OF THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY.

The Propositions on the Italian Question.

Troops and War Material en route for Canada.

NO HOSTILITY INTENDED.

Civic Reception to Mr. Dallas in London

INTERESTING FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4.

The British and North American mail steamer *Persia* sailed from Liverpool at about 9 o'clock A. M., of Saturday, the 19th inst., and arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Ericsson*, sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock morning of Wednesday, the 16th, with ten passengers.

The *Edinburgh* was advertised to sail from the Clyde on the 16th for New-York.

The Congress at Paris had terminated its labors. After the signing of the treaty, the Plenipotentiaries had still to occupy themselves with different questions of a nature to consolidate and complete the work of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at the end of the month.

The Lord Mayor of London entertained Mr. DALLAS at dinner at the Mansion House on the evening of the 17th. Several members of Parliament were present. Speeches were made by the Lord Mayor, Mr. DALLAS, Lord STANLEY, and others. The best spirit prevailed.

Lord PANMURE, in the House of Lords, had denied that large bodies of troops were to be sent to Canada for aggressive purposes, but stated that some might be sent on their withdrawal from the Crimea, &c.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's measure for the education of the people of England, after being introduced with much pomp and ceremony, and after having occupied the House of Commons for several nights, has been withdrawn. The leaders of all the parties in the British House of Commons were opposed to it, and this failure is considered to seriously damage Lord JOHN RUSSELL's reputation as a statesman, already somewhat deteriorated by his management of the first Vienna Conferences.

Serious disturbances, verging between riot and revolution, have taken place in Valencia in Spain. They came off at the City Hall of that town, where a ballot for conscripts was interrupted by a tumultuous assemblage, who, joined by some National Guards and armed civilians, and a battalion of light infantry, fired on the barracks, attacked various military posts, and attempted to get possession of the gates of Serranos. The troops being called, however, they were, after some sharp fighting, subdued, and peace restored to the city. The troops lost an officer and five soldiers. The insurgents, some seventeen or eighteen men.

A splendid ball was given on Sunday night, the festive day of Paris, in the Hotel de Ville, by the civic authorities of that beautiful city to the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers. France's capital was gathered there, her beauty and chivalry and so forth, and there was much feasting and strong foreheads and softs eyes, and diplomats forgot for one night their art and looked open, and on went the dance. ALBONI sang enchantingly, ROSATI danced exquisitely, and M. ALARD enchanted the audience with that king of instruments—the violin. The sprightly DUPREY too sang an appropriate song in the four languages of the Congress—a polyglot compliment much applauded.

Mr. SROONKE, the member for Warwickshire in the British Parliament, has brought forward his annual motion for the withdrawal of the grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and obtained leave, by a considerable majority, to introduce a measure with this object to the House.

Mr. HANDCOCK, a son of Lord CASTLEMAINE and an Irish Tory, has been returned for the borough of Athlone, in the room of Mr. KEOGH, raised to the Bench. Mr. HANDCOCK's opponent was Mr. JOHN EMMS, a Roman Catholic of moderate views, but personally unpopular. This is another seat gained to the Tories by divisions in the Irish Liberal Party.

The Royal Italian Opera was opened at the Lyceum on the 15th of April with great *éclat*. The Queen and Court were present. Our favorite, "Il Trovatore," crowned the opening.

Mr. KEOGH, the new Irish Judge, on taking his seat on the Bench in Ireland, was received with the most intense enthusiasm. The Court was densely crowded with ladies, and round the gates an immense multitude had assembled, who filled the air with shouts of exultation. What a commentary on the miserable ebullition of spite and envy of some of his own countrymen on the press.

Many of their countrymen will rejoice to hear that Mr. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, the distinguished Irish patriot, and Mr. WILSON GRAY, brother of the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, a gentleman of beautiful character and rare attainments, who resided for some time in this country, and married an American lady, have arrived, in excellent health, at Melbourne, Australia.

The Earl of COWPER, who was the eldest son of Lady PALMERSTON by her first marriage, is dead. Whatever significance may be attached to his name, he derives from his connection with the Premier.

Lord ELGIN has been offered the Government of Victoria, vacant by the death of Sir CHARLES HOTHAM. What a falling off is here!

American Stocks have been quiet, without much change, excepting Illinois Central Bonds, which had been active, and were quoted 79@81; Freeland 84½ @86½.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Revolt at Valencia—The People Victorious—Account of the Action—A Minister of the Crown, with vice-regal powers, sent to the District—More Fighting to Come—The Black Warrior Affair Again—Speeches in the Cortes—Articles in the Newspapers—Artice of the Novedades—Soule and Perry.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 17, 1856.

Sunday, the 6th inst., there was a conflict between the people and the soldiery in Valencia, in which the people remained masters of the field.

It was the day for drawing the lot of the names of the young men who should be forced into the army as conscripts. This is of all the taxes and burdens which weigh upon the Spanish people the most odious. They call it *the tax of blood.* The conscription for this year is less than it has been before for a long time—only 16,000 men—to be drawn from the whole population of the Peninsula; but the new democratic party has boldly and loudly proclaimed in the Cortes and in the press that the abolition of the forced military service—the conscription—is one of its first principles—one of its chief reforms. Groaning wives, mothers, sisters, the whole people, have caught up the word, and there is no doubt this measure sooner or later must become law. Meantime the facts of the occurrences at Valencia are as follows:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 6th inst., the authorities charged with drawing the names of the young men belonging to Valencia and its districts, destined to make part of these 16,000 recruits, commenced the operation in the town-house of that city, protected by a guard of the National Militia. Some of the young men whose lot was in the fatal urn, however, collected and insulted the officers by every species of contumelious expressions. The presiding officer then suspended the operation for a moment, and went out to see if he could depend upon the militia to be protected, but what he heard from the officers of this citizen corps was not satisfactory. They had altogether too much sympathy with the young men.

The Alcalde then had that guard relieved by another corps of the militia, on whom he thought he could depend, and the platform where the drawing of the lot was conducted guarded by a detachment of Gens d'armes or civil guard as they are called in Spain. There seems to have been an indisposition, perhaps a fear, to employ troops of the army proper on this service—probably from the idea that a conflict would be more likely to be avoided without them. At any rate the operation was again commenced as stated, and again the insults and outcries of the crowd against the authorities and cursing the act. One man, who was a member of the National militia, received a blow upon the head from one of the civil guard on duty. He rushed out crying for vengeance, and saying that these troops attacked the members of the militia. The companies of the militia guarding the edifice then broke their ranks, and many rushed up the staircase in an attitude so hostile that the authorities fled for their lives, and the civil guard being overpowered, the people rushed upon the urns and other apparatus, tearing the check list to pieces, destroying the documents and breaking up the furniture.

There seems to have been nothing prepared beforehand on the part of the mob. There was evidently no secret conspiracy nor proposed insurrection. The mob were almost wholly unarmed, and if the military authority had acted at this moment with promptness and energy, there is little doubt the whole affair would have been suffocated.

But the Captain-General, VILLALONGA, waited. Perhaps his troops were not ready—at any rate, he did nothing promptly. The tumult went on increasing. Sturdy men from the country came in, (it was holiday,) and by the time the General thought it indispensable to put his troops in motion to quell the disorder, the mutineers had enjoyed nearly six hours of interval, and had prepared to meet him. A great number of the people had found arms, and a portion of the militia had put on their uniform, taken their arms, and joined them, excited by the wound received by one of their number.

Great part of three battalions of the militia are known to have thus fraternized. They took possession of several edifices on the great street, San Vincent, and the Mercado, leading up into the city from the Plaza of San Francisco, when the General drew out his troops in front of the different barracks.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the General ordered the street San Vincent to be cleared and the people to disperse, and sent a squadron of cavalry to execute the order. They were fired upon, and forced to retreat. The firing then burst forth between occupants of the houses nearest the Plaza and the troops, many of the latter falling. A detachment of four pieces of artillery (12-pounders) had already lost one lieutenant and several men when the order was given to them to fire. The cannon soon nearly demolished one or two houses on the corner, but the occupants had already retired over the roofs and by back passages, and the fire of musketry was kept up hotly down the street and from behind every object whence a ball could be sent into the ranks of the soldiery. A barricade was hastily thrown up across the street immediately after the cavalry retired, and though it was repeatedly charged by the troops they were repulsed, and the barrier maintained. After three hours' firing, the troops not having penetrated into the city, and the people not having descended into the Plaza, where they were posted, the trumpets of the soldiery sounded cease firing, and afterwards a parley. Some of the chiefs of the Militia presented themselves at the entrance of the Plaza, and agreed to take care of the peace of the city if the troops would retire. VILLALONGA consented to do so, and at a little past 6 o'clock the troops were marched back to their quarters and the city left quietly in possession of the rebels. This having taken place, the rebels went quietly to their houses or where they pleased. The Militia, who were scattered about on the house-tops, in the balconies, and behind the barricades, on the call of their trumpets to assemble did so, and then, upon the order being given to retire, obeyed, though with some murmuring. At 8¾ o'clock the barricades had disappeared and the night passed tranquilly. Monday, though the streets were filled with groups of armed men, there was no disturbance. The General remained shut up in his citadel with his troops, and in the city there was a laudable spirit of order manifested. Such continued to be the case up to the latest advices.

It will be seen that the results of this affair, thus far, are, that in Valencia the people have succeeded in resisting the execution of a law of the Crown voted in Cortes—that they have forced the troops to a species of capitulation after three hours' fighting, and that, victorious, they have behaved well and like good citizens.

This state of things is serious—it has produced a profound sensation at Madrid. The Government has immediately removed General VILLALONGA from the command of that Province, and a personage no less in rank than a Minister of the Crown, General ZABALA, Minister of State, has been commissioned with the whole civil and military power of the Government to take the command of the Province and reduce it to submission as may seem to him best. Two and a half regiments of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry have marched from Madrid to reinforce him; about the same number has been drawn from Barcelona and along the coast; so that a reinforcement of about six thousand excellent troops, hurried up by steamers and railway, were already pouring into that capital.

General ZABALA, at last accounts, had just arrived, and within about twenty-four hours would be at the head of fourteen thousand men of all arms. What he will think proper to do remains yet to be seen.

This affair of Valencia may be patched up and arranged without further conflict for the moment. It is my opinion that it will be, but its signification is not less deep.

It is one of the symptoms—one of the little skirmishes preceding the great battle which, during the present year, must be fought throughout Spain. The battle of which I have been writing to you for months past—the great national struggle between the aristocratical powers and classes in the State, who will strike, by means of the army, for the establishment of a dictatorship, after the manner and under the protection of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and the democracy, who will strike for liberty, equal rights, independence, and a cheap and pure government.

That great battle must be fought, and it cannot be long avoided.

In the Cortes, a few days since, the affair of the settlement of the *Black Warrior* question with the United States, was again brought up by the Moderados, who called for the documents relating to that "unfortunate business," in which they sincerely hoped the national honor had not been humiliated. ZABALA, Minister of State, and LUZURIAGA, his predecessor, replied in sharp and severe terms; and the latter forced the Moderado orator, MARIATEGUI, to retract his expressions.

A few days after, however, the *Epoca* newspaper appeared with a long and labored article, generally attributed to the pen of Señor SOULE, late Minister at Washington, or at least prompted by him, and perhaps by some of the friends of General PRIM, still in banishment from the Court. At the fall of the article, which declared that the settlement of that question was shameful, weak, degrading to the dignity of Spain and a national reproach, were again paraded all the documents written to the Government at Madrid by PEZUELA on this subject—and by the other authorities at the Havana at the time of the occurrence, which, of course, throw all blame upon the owners and officers of the vessel, and leave their own conduct pure and white as snow.

This article occupies nearly two whole sides of the newspaper, and is altogether too long to translate for you.

It was answered, however, in the *Novedades* of the 8th inst., so well, so forcibly, and so conclusively, that I cannot refrain from sending you the article entire.

Two things will be especially remarked in this well-written article of the widest circulated journal in Spain:

Its explicit condemnation of the tyrannical and illiberal system of conduct pursued towards the United States and their citizens by former Spanish authorities in Cuba and at home,—and—

Its significant manifestation of sympathy towards the United States

that in the new organization of the army, by divisions and brigades, which is contemplated, there will, over all the North American provinces, be a small addition to the British army; but the impression that advance there is to send thither a large force for purposes of aggression is entirely without foundation. It is also stated—and I am glad to have this opportunity of explaining that too—that large quantities of munitions of war are being sent to British North America. The fact is, that during the war we drew from the British North American stores almost all the munitions of war, in the shape of gunpowder and other materials, which they contained. *All that is now being done is to replace the stores which were drawn thence.*

Papers and Correspondence on the Enlistment Question—Debate in Parliament Postponed.

In the House of Commons, April 14:

Mr. BAILLIE said: I wish to put the noble Lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government, a question of which I have given him notice, and upon his answer will depend the course I shall take this evening with respect to the motion which I have placed upon the paper. I wish to ask whether the noble Lord can give any assurance to the House that within a reasonable and definite period he will lay upon the table the papers relating to recruiting in the United States of America, as, if he is able to give such an assurance, I shall not be willing this evening to interfere with the progress of supply?

Lord PALMERSTON—The documents which must naturally form the groundwork of the reply of Her Majesty's Government to the last communication from the Government of the United States were only received a short time ago, and they contain a good deal of detail. My noble friend Lord CLARENDON, as is well known, is now at Paris, engaged in negotiations of a very important character, which occupy a great portion of his attention every day. My noble friend's powers of work are, however, very remarkable, and, although absent from this country, he is transacting the business of the Foreign-Office with only that delay which is necessarily incident to the distance between Paris and the Foreign-Office. The answer to be made to the United States Government necessarily requires very careful preparation—that, on the one hand, it may contain nothing which can at all envenom the discussion that unfortunately has already gone too far; while, on the other hand, nothing may be admitted essential to the ease of the British Government. The absence of my noble friend, the necessity of communication with him, and the small portion of time he has been enabled to bestow upon a matter which requires a great deal of consideration, have been the causes which have hitherto prevented the completion of the answer of the British Government. That answer is in preparation, and we are in communication with my noble friend upon the subject. I will not undertake to say that in the course of this week the answer can be so entirely agreed upon as to be communicated to Mr. DALLAS. My noble friend may probably return to this country at the end of this week, and I think I may venture to say that at an early period of next week we shall be in a position to submit to the House the whole of the correspondence. [Hear, hear.]

Sir B. LYTTON observed that he had given notice of a motion with reference to the disputes between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States respecting the affairs of Central America. He could not bring forward that question until certain papers for which he had asked, and which he was told would be laid upon the table in a few days, had been produced. He wished to know if the noble Lord could state when those papers would be in the possession of Hon. members?

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that the papers to which the hon. baronet referred had not yet been presented to the House. Those papers were in print; they were now in course of revision; and he hoped that in a very few days—certainly in the course of the week—they would be laid upon the table.

Mr. BAILLIE said, that after the statement of the noble Lord he thought it his duty to postpone the motion of which he had given notice. [Hear.]

Sir D. L. EVANS observed, that he would propose the amendments he had placed upon the paper when the hon. gentleman (Mr. BAILLIE) brought forward his motion.

Civic Reception to Mr. Dallas by the Lord Mayor of London.

On Thursday evening, the 17th of April, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at a grand banquet in the Egyptian Hall a large party of ladies and gentlemen to meet Mr. DALLAS, the new American Minister. The guests numbered upwards of 200; and amongst the more distinguished were his Excellency the American Minister, Mrs. and Miss Dallas; Mr. P. Dallas and Miss Miklen; Lord Stanley, M. P.; Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson; Right Hon. Spencer Walpole; Right Hon. E. Cardwell; Hon. J. Byng; Capt. Scobell, R. N., M. P.; Mr. Miles, M. P.; Mr. J. Roebuck, M. P.; Mr. Masterman, M. P.; Mr. M. O'Brien, Stafford, M. P.; Mr. C. Cowan, M. P.; Mr. Heywood, M. P., and Mrs. Heywood; Mr. F. Mowatt, M. P.; Mr. George Bowyer, M. P.; Mr. J. Cheetham, M. P.; Mr. Geo. Hadfield, M. P.; Mr. T. B. Horsfall, M. P.; Mr. Malins, M. P.; Mr. J. C. Ewart, M. P.; Mr. Adam Black, M. P.; Sir Chas. and Lady Eastlake, the Lord Provost of Edinburg, and Mr. Henry Wikoff, of New-York (!)

After the usual formalities had been observed,

The Chairman proposed "The Army and Navy," coupling with the former toast the health of Colonel MILES, M. P., and with the latter that of Captain SCOBELL, M. P.

Those gentlemen having respectively returned thanks,

The Lord Mayor said he now rose to propose to them the health of one of his very honored guests this evening, "His Excellency the representative of the United States," who had kindly favored him with his company within so short a time of his arrival in this country. [Cheers.] He rejoiced to see him here because he was the representative of that great kindred nation on the other side of the Atlantic. Ever since he (the Lord Mayor) had had the honor of being connected with the corporation of the City of London, and had attended these annual banquets at the Mansion House, he had always found the American Minister one of the most frequent guests. [Hear, hear.] He remembered full well how often he had the pleasure of meeting on these occasions the late Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE. He was always welcome, and it was always a pleasure to meet him at the Mansion House, in order that they might reciprocate those kind feelings which it was the interest as well as the duty of his fellow-citizens to cultivate towards their great relative, he might say, on the other side of the Atlantic. [Hear, hear.] The Mansion House had no pretensions to be diplomatic or political, but to be social and hospitable. At the same time, however, they must not underrate the advantages of social intercourse, nor were there any people with whom it was so much their duty to cultivate social relations as with their friends in the United States of America. [Cheers.] There was no reason why this country should be jealous of the Americans, but there was every reason why they should be proud of them. A colony of Englishmen carried with them many years ago into that country the seeds of civil and religious liberty. There those seeds had found a kindred soil, and there they had grown to be a great nation. In fact this was the only country that had sent out colonies from which great nations had resulted. France and Spain (and he said this without any desire to say anything disrespectful or offensive) could only show comparatively stunted countries; whereas our colonies were sufficiently extensive to span the whole of the great continent—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All that they could aim at was those social relations which had long existed between this country and America might continue undisturbed. As commercial men, the people of England desired that the same tastes should prevail in the two countries; that the same woollens should clothe us, and that the same fashions should prevail amongst them for the benefit of all. They had our language, our institutions, our literature—in fact, England and America were one, and he could hardly understand how any question could arise that could require that dreadful alternative of war to settle it. [Cheers.] No doubt they found in the ordinary intercourse of life that families were often separated by feuds, and that even brothers became the greatest enemies to each other. The same thing took place amongst nations, but it generally happened that if kind friends interfered at an early period of the differences, and wisdom and moderation were directed towards their settlement, the result was such as to lead to a satisfactory adjustment. [Hear, hear.] As it was with families so it was with nations, and he said this because he knew that there were questions pending between England and America, which seemed to cause many difficulties and dissensions. He had nothing to do with those questions. He spoke only as an individual presiding over a body of his fellow citizens who valued the friendship of their kindred nation, and hoped it might continue. [Cheers.] Having said thus much, he might fairly conclude by repeating that he did not think any question could arise which would require the sword for settling it. [Hear, hear.] He asked Mr. DALLAS to honor him with his company because he was the representative of a great people, to whom they owed every possible feeling of kindness and friendship. If the separation which had taken place between this country and America had taught us anything, it was, that whenever our colonies became large enough to be troublesome, we should allow them to take care of themselves. [Hear, hear.] He was sure that in these words he was expressing not only his own feelings, but the sentiments of every Englishman whose opinion was worth quoting or worth listening to. He would, therefore, conclude by proposing "The health of the American Minister, and prosperity to the great country he had the honor to represent."

The toast was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and was immediately followed by the performance of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" by the band in attendance.

Mr. DALLAS then rose to return thanks. His Excellency said: My lord, ladies and gentlemen, the very kind, gratifying, and complimentary language in which his lordship proposed the last toast, and the very cordial manner in which it has been received by this distinguished assembly, are entitled, and I hope may receive, my return of gratitude. [Cheers.] In truth I am almost bankrupt in thanks, for since I landed in the dominions of your illustrious Queen, as the representative of the American Government and people, I have met with nothing but a series of most flattering welcomes and hospitalities. [Hear, hear.] I perfectly well know that these manifestations are not addressed to an individual so utterly unworty of them as myself; but that they are the profuse, generous, and lavish tribute to a nation whose message I am. [Loud cheers.] But in its behalf—and with a sensibility that I am sure it would spontaneously feel—I beg you, my Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, to accept the assurance of my profound acknowledgments. There are some topics on which it would be ill-timed, in fact wholly unwise, and more enterprising than discreet, for me to touch upon on this occasion and in this presence. Indeed, my arrival here is so recent that I can scarcely pretend to know the subject which would be most acceptable to you. I am sure, however, that I should incur but little hazard if I ventured, according to a provincialism natural to the Western tongue, to "guess" that the spirit and purpose of a new comer may have excited some little curiosity. [Hear.] Well, my Lord, let me say that I am not authorized to feel, and do not feel, any desire other than that of giving my exertions and energies unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendship between the two countries. [Cheers.] Animated by this spirit, and aiming at such a purpose, if I fail—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable and overruling State policy, or some foregone conclusion not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank and honorable conciliation. [Loud cheers.] In conclusion, permit me to tender to you and the assembled guests my congratulations on the great event which has transpired since my arrival—the restoration of peace to Europe. [Cheers.] War, though undoubtedly accompanied by its moral benefits and alleviations, is at best an evil, and the vast powers of this great Empire (although for a time, and however gallantly enlisted and ably directed towards it) will find more genial and fruitful employments in those channels of agricultural, commercial, mechanical, and manufacturing exertions which have heretofore so signally illustrated the progress of your people. [Loud applause.]

The Lord Mayor next gave "The House of Peers and Lord STANLEY," regretting that, although they had in the son of the Earl of Derby, a nobleman strongly identified with the interests of that distinguished assembly, there was no member of the House of Peers present to acknowledge the toast.

Lord STANLEY, in returning thanks, paid a warm tribute to the eloquence of the American minister, and spoke in enthusiastic terms of the necessity there was for preserving inviolate those institutions with which this country and the United States were identified in common. These two great nations united constituted the hope of mankind, and his firm conviction was, that he who did one act, he who said one word, hostile to the interests of the United States, was by that act or by that word an enemy to England. [Hear, hear.] He said very little regarding the immediate subject of the toast—the House of Peers, because he felt fully assured that the sentiments he had expressed would have been uttered in this place and under the same circumstances by every peer in Parliament. [Cheers.]

The Lord Mayor next proposed, "The House of Commons and the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL."

Mr. CARDWELL, in acknowledging the compliment, observed that those fraternal feelings which had been expressed this evening found a full reciprocation in that assembly of which he had the honor of being a representative. The right honorable gentleman concluded by proposing "The health of the Lord Mayor," who, having returned thanks, gave "The health of Mr. WENTWORTH, and prosperity to the Australian Colonies." This was followed by "The Clergy," and various other toasts (including "The health of the Lady Mayoress," proposed by the American Minister,) after which the company separated.

A New Austrian Circular.

The *Independance Belge* refers to an Austrian circular, dated the 5th April, which has, it is said, been addressed by the Austrian government to its agents abroad. In this document a *résumé* is given of the policy followed by Austria in Eastern affairs. The Congress is then referred to, and amongst other words, the following are used: "Never has been seen so much disinterestedness on one side, and so much abnegation on the other." Speaking of Turkey, the note expresses a confidence that this State, which but lately was near its ruin, will, thanks to its entry into the European family, now recover itself. The circular then enumerates the advantages secured by the Treaty of Paris, especially in all that concerns the free navigation of the Danube; and terminates by invoking the aid of all governments and of all well-meaning men to heal the wounds occasioned by the events of the last few years.

Interesting from St. Petersburg.

TE DEUM IN HONOR OF PEACE—VAST ENTERPRISES PROJECTED IN RUSSIA AND POLAND—PEACE AT ODESSA.

St. Petersburg (April 7) Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

A *Te Deum* was sung yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Winter Palace, in honor of peace. All the Court, and a number of superior officers, and high functionaries were present. All the Foreign Embassies were also represented. The Minister of Public Instruction has notified the decision of the Emperor that henceforth the number of students admitted to the Russian Universities shall not be limited. It is hoped that several branches of instruction will be relieved from various restrictions to which they are subjected. Several officers of the corps of Caucasus have received orders to rejoin their regiments. People here are curious to know whether or not the treaty of peace will be published by our Government. If I am not mistaken, the points of guarantee proposed by Austria have not yet been published by any Russian journal, although they are known by the foreign papers.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has informed the principal capitalists at Warsaw that vast enterprises are projected in Poland and Russia, and that they will act in their own interest, and at the same time give proofs of patriotism, in arranging matters so that money shall not be wanting when required. He mentioned at the same time that the Emperor wished that the manufactures of Russia should no longer be in the hands of foreigners, and that his Majesty desired to bring into play the abundant resources of the country.

A letter from Odessa states that the telegraphic dispatch announcing the conclusion of peace was received with the greatest enthusiasm there, not only by all the inhabitants, but by the allied squadron, which fired a salute of 101 guns. The fleet soon afterwards approached the port, and, by permission of the Russian General, some of the crews landed, and were very hospitably received by the inhabitants. In the evening the town was illuminated.

This news is given by the Austrian *Gazette*, but we must observe that there is no allied squadron off Odessa, but merely a single cruizer.

THE LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 19.

SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, April 5.—The news of the signing of the treaty of peace reached the Allied armies on the 2d inst., and was quickly promulgated throughout the various camps. The intelligence produced scarcely any sensible effect among the soldiers. A salute of 100 guns was fired at 2 P. M. by the Royal Artillery. So far as the soldiers are concerned, the only immediate effect of the establishment of peace is the stoppage of their 6d. per diem extra pay, which some time since was ordered to be given so long as the men were in the presence of an enemy.

English Politics.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET—THE EARL OF ELGIN AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF VICTORIA.

From the London Daily News.

A report has been put into circulation by a Tory evening journal, to the effect that Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. LABOUCHERE are about to retire from the Cabinet, and that Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and Sir JAMES GRAHAM would therefore take the Government. There is not, we believe, the slightest foundation for the statement. Any such changes would, it is obvious, seriously diminish the liberal element of the present Cabinet; hence, it may be presumed, arises the Tory anxiety to introduce into it the resources of political weakness, and personal popularity.

The general expectation that it might be possible to secure the services of the Earl of ELGIN for the government of Victoria will, we hear, be disappointed. It is supposed he reserves himself to play a distinguished part in general politics. Lord ELGIN, however, has no earnest and sincere convictions and opinions on public affairs, and he has practiced a political reservation which is never very popular with so free and outspoken a people as Englishmen.

England and the United States.

From the London Times.

The practical question is—if the two countries have no just grounds of quarrel, if, as Mr. DALLAS says, no one in the United States wishes to engage in war,—why, then, this continuance of threats and recriminations? It cannot seriously be supposed that England has any desire to stain a Continent and every ocean with blood in order to retain possession of a protectorate over a tract of swamp and forest in a pestilential climate which is the terror of every European. * * * * * *

Austrian Encroachments on Italy.

The Cabinet of Vienna is bent on occupying every corner of Italy where a political excitement can be got up as an excuse for their presence. The information which reaches us from Italy is daily increasing in interest. Parma is, *de facto*, incorporated into the Austrian Empire.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:

It is quite possible that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will again be compelled to demand German troops. An additional Austrian force, I am informed, is under orders for the Roman States, and the garrisons of Lombardy are to be increased. M. CAVOUR, on his return to Turin, will, no doubt, give an account of his mission to Paris before the Constitutional Parliament. A dispatch from Paris, Thursday, 17th, says that Count CAVOUR was to leave the same evening for London, from whence, after a few days, he would return *vid* Paris to Turin. It will then be seen that Austria intends permanently to occupy as much of Italy as she can; to insult and intrigue against Sardinia; to support the corrupt Governments of the Peninsula, and to oppose in every way the progressive policy of our ally. In fact, Austria is at war with Piedmont. Although their armies are not yet face to face, what event may bring about a fresh struggle, it is impossible to say, but it cannot be long in occurring. Austria, however, will try to put off the quarrel on the field until the policy and attitude of France and England towards Italy are no longer the same. The work towards division has already commenced in Paris. M. BUOL persuades the Emperor that any changes in Italy would end in open revolution. It is then argued, with all the art of Jesuitism, that the Sovereigns themselves demand the presence of Austrian troops, by which means the rest of Italy becomes as much like Lombardy as the Cabinet of Vienna could possibly desire.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Daily News'* City article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The funds, to-day, were firm, and singularly devoid of speculation. The appearance of the Money Market has been more favorable during the last day or two. The recent pressure for loans for Stock Exchange purchases, has subsided. In the Discount Market, also, the demand is less active, and, although the rates are generally maintained at the Bank minimum, first-class short-dated paper can be negotiated out of doors rather below six per cent. On Tuesday next, however, falls due the final installment on the Loans on the finding of Exchequer bills. This will require in all £1,050,000. At Paris to-day the Six per cent. Rentes closed ¼@¾ per cent. higher than yesterday. This shows a total rise of about 1 per cent. since Wednesday morning. The shares of the Bank of France rose no less than 200 francs to-day, owing perhaps to the reports of an approaching large issue of notes. It is stated that the remarkable increase in the Bullion held by the Bank of France is partly to be attributed to the receipt of about £1,200,000, as payment for exemption from military service. The Railway Share market to-day was inactive, but were supported."

London Markets.

Per Persia.] LONDON, Friday, April 18, 1856—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet this week. BREADSTUFFS lower. TEA and COFFEE quiet. MONEY continues in good demand. CONSOLS leave off 93@93¼ for money, 93¼@93¾ for the account. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 3½d. Buyers. BAR SILVER 5s. 1d.@5s. 1¼d.

COCOA—213 bags 30 barrels St. Lucia sold at 37s.@38s. for ordinary to fair red. 237 bags Trinidad partly sold from 42s.@43s. 6d. for middling to fair grayish red.

SPELTER—Firm at £23 15s.@£23 17s 6d., both on the spot and for arrival.

COCHINEAL—Flat, and of 360 bags offered during the week, the chief portion was bought in at previous rates.

COPPER—Steady at previous quotations. Tough Cake and Tile £126; best Selected £129; Sheathing 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 12d.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough; Spirits flat; American in casks 53s.

COTTON firm—4,900 bales sold during the week, at 1-16d. @¼d. advance. At Liverpool, the business has been extensive, the sales for the week amounting to 126,000 bales; but the market closes quietly; Mid. Orleans, 6¾d. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—600 casks and 425 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction during the week, and mostly sold at steady prices, fine colory sorts being in most request and dearer. Prices ranged from 57s. 6d.@60s. for fine to fine ord. mid. from 52s. 6d.@56s.; with bright and colory mid. from 46s. 6d.@47s. Of 2,000 bags Native Ceylon, part sold from 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d. for very ord. unclean, to 53s. 6d. for fine quality. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st inst., compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

	IMPORTS.		STOCKS	
	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.
Great Britain.	88,800,000	88,100,000	98,500,000	149,500,000 lb.
Oth. Pts. Eu'e.	6,700,000	6,300,000	21,600,600	18,000,000 lb.
Total.....	95,500,000	94,300,000	120,100,000	167,500,000 lb.

The CORN market was quiet on Monday, and only a small part of the supply of English WHEAT was sold at a reduction of 3s. ₰ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. Foreign WHEAT 1s.@2s. ₰ qr. lower, and very little doing. The last weekly average price of English WHEAT was 68s. 7d. on 16,099 qrs. returned. To-day there was little doing, and quotations were unchanged. White American WHEAT 64s.@68s., Red 62s.@66s. ₰ qr. FLOUR 32s @35s. ₰ barrel.

DRUGS, &c.—Cutch dearer: 430 bags Pegue partly sold at 39s.@39s. 6d. Gambier: business has been done privately at 18s. Myraboianes: 550 bags mid. quality, chiefly ses. damaged, mostly sold from 8s. 6d.@9s. Dyewoods: of 500 logs fair Lagunas offered, about one third sold at £8 15s.; 25 tons Rochelle Camwood sold at £22@£23 5s. Ivory: about 17 tons chiefly sold at full rates. Quicksilver 1s. 8¾d.

LEAD in demand—Common Pig £26 10s. Spanish scarce.

HEMP—Russian flat; St. Petersburg Clean £34@£35. Manilla: 130 bales at auction sold £32 15s.@£34 10s. for common to mid.

JUTE—Of 2,864 bales offered, half sold at about previous rates; low to common £9 5s.@£11 10s., mid. to good mid. £12 10s.@£14 15s., and fair £15 10s.

IRON—Teere is a good demand for Welsh; we quote Rails £5 7s. 6d.@£8 10s., Bars £8 5s.@£8 7s. 6d. ₰ ton, f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 75s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

INDIGO—Nothing doing in E. India. Holders very firm.

LINSEED—Continues dull, with a further decline in prices, forced sales of Calcutta having been made as low as 48s. No buyers for arrival. Import this week, 8,800 qrs. from Calcutta.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign descriptions in demand New-York in barrels £11@£10 5s. Boston in bags £10.

OILS—Fish dull, and nothing doing. Sperm £12@£12 3. Olive in limited demand, and prices easier—Gallipoli £53, Malaga £48@£49, Barbary £46@£46. Linseed has declined to 30s. Cocoa Nut 35s.@40s. Palm 38s.@40s.

RICE—Rather more doing, and privately 12,000 to 15,000 bags have been sold, chiefly from 9s @11s. for low middling to good white Bengal. Of 5,800 bags pinky Madras at auction the damaged sold at 7s. 6d.; sound bought in at 9s.

SALTPETRE—There is a fair inquiry for the low and middling qualities, which are scarce, and held for higher prices. Nitrate of Soda—Of 4,000 bags offered about half sold at 17s.@17s. 6d.

WHALEBONE—Nothing doing; quotations nominal.

RUM—In more demand. 400 punchs. Demerara sold at 2s. 3d., proof, for good brown; and 2s. 4d.@2s. 5d. for favorite marks. 200 punchs. Leeward Island at 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.; and 100 Bengal at 2s. 1d., proof.

SPICES—Pimento: 1,400 bags partly sold at rather easier prices, 4¾d.@4¾d. Pepper: the sound part of 135 bags heavy Malabar sold at 5¾d., and 205 bags Singapore white at 7¼d.@7¾d. Cloves; 840 bags Zanibar sold from 4½d. @5d.; 18 cases Mace and 63 cases Nutmegs partly sold; the former at 1s. 11d.@ 2s. 2d., the latter at 1s. 10s.@2s. 11d.

SUGAR—The market opened flatly at fully 6d. decline; but the last two days buyers have come forward more freely, and holders showing no disposition to press sales, the market has assumed a much firmer appearance. Of West India the sales have been 2,700 hhds., and only 13,000 bags Mauritius and Bengal have been offered at auction and mostly sold. 500 boxes Havana at auction brought 40s.@41s. for brown (13s. 9d. duty,) and 41s. 6d.@ 44s. 6d. for low to good yellow (15s. duty.) Privately, 3,900 bags brown Paraiba sold at 39s., 4,500 boxes Havana on the spot, for export, at 43s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for No. 12 and 13 (15s. duty;) 5,000 bags unclayed Manila at 37s. 9d.; 5,400 bags Mauritius from 41s.@45s.; and a parcel of 650 boxes Havana (No. 12¾,) bound direct for Trieste, at 33s afloat, insured f. p. a. The Netherlands Trading Company have advertised a public sale of 88,149 baskets and mats Java, to be held at Rotterdam on the 15th of May.

	1855—IMPORTS—	1856.
Great Britain..	lbs. 117,300,000	126,400,000
Chief Ports of Europe	lbs. 154,800,000	179,000,000
Total	lbs. 272,100,000	305,400,000
	1855—STOCKS—	1856.
Great Britain	lbs. 75,400,000	45,700,000
Chief Ports of Europe	lbs. 179,500,000	188,100,000
Total	lbs. 254,700,000	233,800,000

TALLOW—Quiet at 47s.3d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 47s. for the last three months of the year.

TEA—At the public sales yesterday of 21,413 pkgs. there was little disposition to buy, and only 2,500 sold. By private contract little doing. Common Congou 9d. ₰ lb.

TIN—English firm at 133s. for Blocks, 134s. Bars, and 140s. for Refined. Straits 134s.@135s., Banca 136s.@137s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Remain without much business, or variations in quotations. There is no disposition to press sales; but the investments are small.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

FROM HAVANA.

Peace—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

The news of peace has been gladly welcomed in this quarter, even by those who are all absorbed in the speculation for the supply of labor from China for Cuban cane fields. This business is yielding larger and safer profits than ever did the African coast trade, and in consequence is engaging the attention of our capitalists of *all ranks*. The news of peace, without digression, calls forth our joy, and we are going to aid in suitable expression of it at the residence of the French Consul-General, who is to give a feast, in which due honor is to be paid the Royal baby and the prospective perpetuity of the new Dynasty—(to last until the people get weary of it.) The Captain-General will also make suitable demonstration in due season, all of which we hold in anticipation to help wear away the warm weather.

GODARD made a beautiful balloon ascension on Sunday evening. The heavens were filled with ragged storm-clouds, which made it the more interesting, but it prevented a female celebrity from taking the air as she had proposed. Five persons accompained the aronaut on the voyage. The departure from the "Campo Marti" was very rapid; scarcely five minutes elapsed before the clouds were pierced, banners waving, and all disappeared from the gazers below. The violence of the wind caused a precipitate return from the clouds, and in ten minutes from the Havana descent was made nearly twelve miles distant to the southeast of Quanabacoa. One of the passengers, Mr. VALDES, by attempting too soon to free himself from the car, had his leg broken. I see the newspapers give the duration of the voyage six minutes.

At the Restaurant of La Grand, where Mr. R——, the Russian Consul always dines at a particular table laid for him at a given hour, two British officers of the Fusileers entered and rudely took possession of it, not heeding the remonstrance of the *maitre d'hôte*. As they had comfortably seated themselves the Consul entered, and, seeing himself dispossessed, made due inquiry as to the how and why. Asked what officers, Spanish? No, English! "Ah! yes, it could not be Spanish; and if Cronstadt had been as easy a task as that contemptible table, they would have been there also!" I came away, but not before I had helped in the ringing laugh that went round the room at the expense of John Bull's stupidity or supercilious pretension and ignorance. RITHEYER, the Russian Consul-General at the Havana, is a man highly appreciated.

I send usual files and reports.

The Liquor Laws Once More.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My note of the 23d inst., seems to have waked up the wrong passenger. I thought some friend of the dram shops would come forth to prove that they are legally protected. Instead of that, the war-worn champion of Temperance undertakes to show that the Prohibitory law, though palsied, is yet alive, and is all the law we have. My conclusions were, that the retailing of liquor is prohibited, and that all the dramshops can be closed at once, but "M." says the prohibitions of the new law are palsied, and those of the old are *not* revived. There is then nothing to prevent the free sale of liquor in any place or quantity, and by any person. "M." does not see why the unpalsied part of the law does not forbid the sale of all liquors acquired since July 4, 1855. The Court of Appeals have settled that question. Their main decision was that, "Inasmuch as the Act does not discriminate between liquors *existing* when it took effect, and such as might be acquired by importation or manufacture," they do not say acquired *by purchase*, "it cannot be sustained in respect to any such liquor, whether *existing* at the time the Act took effect, or acquired subsequently." Whether "M." can see the reason and the right of this or not, he must see the *fact* that, by this decision the Prohibitory law is rendered perefectly powerless against the sale of liquor.

The first question proposed by "M." deserves attention, though I can ask room for only a brief reply. A declaration by the Court of Appeals that any law or part of a law is unconstitutional is equivalent to a repeal; and the repeal of any statute reinstates the law that was previously in force. The repeal of the No-License law in 1847 restored those parts of the Revised Statutes which were by that law displaced. Judge JAMES, of the Supreme Court, Fourth District, is understood to have given his opinion that the penalties of the Revised Statutes were not repealed by the Prohibitory law. They are then certainly now in force. Whether licenses can now be given under the old law, is a question not yet determined by any Court. Our City authorities seem inclined not to issue licenses. If they do not, the only hope of stopping the free sale of liquor in the dramshops is to prosecute them under the old Excise law and the City Ordinance of 1855. Whether the Courts will sustain such prosecutions I cannot tell, but I think there is much more reason to expect they will, than there was one year ago to hope that the Prohibitory law would be.

C. J. WARREN.

Note from the Author of a Collection of College Words and Customs.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, April 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day, noticing a new edition of *A Collection of College Words and Customs*, you observe: "We may add that (in page 148) Mr. HALL erroneously speaks of a D. C. L. of Cambridge, in England—*that* degree is peculiar to Oxford—LL. D. belonging to all the other Universities in Great Britain and Ireland."

With all respect for the critic, I am diffidently of the opinion that the statement on page 148 is correct. In support of this opinion I may be allowed to present authority.

On p. 111 ed. 2 of a work entitled *Five Years in an English University*, Mr. BRISTED, in an account of a Commencement at Cambridge, Eng., remarks: "Illustrious foreigners were not wanting—EVERETT and BUNSEN were *created D. C. L.'s* and had red gowns put over their diplomatic uniforms."

On p. 112, referring to the manner in which an objection to giving Mr. EVERETT the degree since he was not the represen ative of a crowned head, was overcome, Mr. BRISTED says: "Fortunately, some one recollected that the American Minister was a *D. C. L., of Trinity College, Dublin*, members of which are admitted *ad eundem gradum* at Cambridge, which solved the difficulty at once."

In the *Literary World*, vol. 12, p. 284, you will find these words: "A *D. C. L.* must be a B. C. L. of five years' standing, and have kept two acts." This extract is taken from a *résumé* of *The Cambridge* (Eng.) *University Commission Report.*

On p. 134 of *College Words and Customs*, in an extract from *The Cambridge Guide*, ed. 1845, is a particular description of the dress which a *D. C. L.* is expected to don on ordinary and extraordinary occasions.

I think the above quotations from works which are deemed authority on the subject, prove that the degree of D. C. L., is *not* peculiar to Oxford; that it is conferred at Cambridge; that it is conferred at Trinity College, Dublin.

Respectfully, yours, &c., B. H. HALL.

The Last Plan for Preventing Counterfeits a Failure.

The Boston Association for the Suppression of Counterfeiting has issued a circular, declaring the failure of Mr. SERAFYAN's plan for preventing counterfeits. Mr. SERAFYAN's plan has attracted some attention of late; but, as far as we know, the only Bank that has adopted it, is the New-Haven Bank, Conn. The supposed security of this plan consisted in the chemical affinity and contrast of certain colors—as orange, blue and white—in which the entire face of the bank-notes were to be printed: the orange being the predominant color of the note, the engraved work appearing in blue, or blue black, beneath it, and the white being "stopped out" of the orange, to insert a denomination, or something else.

The Committee of the Association to whom Mr. SERAFYAN submitted his plan, together with some bank-notes printed by him for the purpose of showing its effect, report that they found it quite vulnerable. They say: "One of the notes has the right hand upper corner 1 taken off, without materially damaging the yellow groundwork of the note, and the centre of the opposite die or "counter" removed, and a 5 printed in each place, so neatly as to escape detection when shown to sundry Bank officers, until their attention was especially called to the alterations. The Committee have seen this note, so altered, and are of the opinion that such a note would be taken by nine-tenths of the persons in the habit of receiving bank-notes, especially as such notes as these, it circulated, would be circulated as *unalterable*, and would, therefore, probably not be so closely scrutinized upon that point as ordinary Bank notes."

The Committee in general condemn the plan as not accomplishing what it professes, and the Association has passed unanimously the following vote:

Voted—"That the Executive Committee cannot recommend to the Associated Banks the adoption of the plan, submitted by Mr. SERAFYAN, for the prevention of counterfeiting and altering bank notes, as furnishing any substantial additional security to their issues."

Heavy Forgeries for $100,000 in Waltham, Mass.

At Waltham, Mass., forgeries to quite a large amount have been discovered by parties engaged in the iron foundry business in that town. The names forged are those of parties in New-York, who have had large business operations with the establishment. The managing partner of the concern, REUBEN P. DAVIS, is among the missing, and the Bank in Waltham is said to have a considerable amount of the paper. It is now pretty certain that the person who has committed the forgeries is Mr. REUBEN P. DAVIS, of the firm of R. A. DAVIS & Co. (brothers.) Mr. DAVIS, who is a native of Dedham, some ten or twelve years ago established himself in Waltham, and from small beginnings continued to prosper until he was at the head of a foundry establishment which covered an acre of ground and employed some 40 or 50 hands. He is in the prime of life, being about 35 years of age, and has a wife and one child; was a deacon of the Baptist Church, being one of its chief pillars, and gave some $3,000 or $4,000 towards the erection of their building. The chief business of Mr. DAVIS of late has been the manufacture of gas fittings, and as the call for these articles has come from different parts of the country, his business has been somewhat extended, and resulted finally in placing him financially in an embarrassed condition. He was the contractor for the gas works at Rondout, N. Y., at Jersey City, at Warren, R. I., and Malden, Mass. Some of these contracts were for a large amount. He enjoyed the entire confidence of his fellow townsmen, and the first whispers of criminal acts upon his part were received with incredulity and disdain, and even now there are many who believe that Mr. DAVIS will return and make all right again. So far as can at present be ascertained, the total indebtedness of Mr. DAVIS will probably amount to upwards of $100,000. His paper is scattered about in different banks in the vicinity, including the Waltham Bank and the two Banks at Brighton, and it is believed that the banks are protected by collateral.

Note from Walter Savage Lander, a friend of M. Kossuth.

MY DEAR SIR: I missed, sadly, your usual short Sunday visit. I kept open, until half after one, seven answers to as many letters—all the same—in few words.

Since mine in the *Times* I have received, I think, about thirty; and I much regret that I did not preserve at least the signatures. A few of the earliest I sent to Mr. FOSTER. My immediate friends and relations would have contributed no less than £300. And surely they do not constitute a twentieth part of those who *would have been* anxious to assist M. KOSSUTH. It does not appear to any one but this gentleman that I have been guilty of violating the secrets of domestic privacy. This would indeed have been villainous. I know nothing more of his concerns than the public knows. The public knows that he wrote in a newspaper for emolument. The public knows that he advertises to give lectures, in various cities of England, to the same intent. To run before the public, to incite and direct its zeal, surely, is not very reprehensible. I leave the decision on its *judiciousness* to others, and only fear that they may be unfavorably biassed by M. KOSSUTH's letter, in a direction a little unfavorable to him.

If I am convicted of entering, by stealth, the private dwelling-house of M. KOSSUTH, and of penetrating quite into its sanctuary, an indictment may also be laid against me for the same offence under the roofs of JAMES DEPOE and of EDWARD CAPERN, who, according to the KOSSUTH code, are bound to appear and prosecute. And who knows whether, year after year, I may not have been guilty of similar misdemeanors, which never have been and never will be, detected? What is certain is this, on no occasion, for the future, will I interfere in the affairs of a stranger.

Sincerely yours,
WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Emigration to the West—Letter from Bishop O'Connor to the President of the Catholic Emigration Society.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, as a reply to misrepresentations to which the Society in question has been subjected:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find a check, for the first installment of my subscription to the funds of the "Society for Promoting Catholic Settlements." The project is one in which I have felt the most lively interest, since I came to know anything of the condition of our people in this country, when settled on land, as compared with that of laborers in cities and towns. Every year I have felt more and more convinced, that for the far greater number, the former is the most conducive to their spiritual and temporal welfare.

It would be wrong, indeed, to attempt to unsettle those who are already doing well, anywhere, and it will seldom be attended with good results to make individual appeals to any to induce them to adopt this or that place of settlement. But it should be remembered that there are thousands and tens of thousands moving to the West whether anything be done for them or not. If in attempting to render an important service to these a few be unsettled who would be better by remaining as they are, their loss is as nothing compared to the injury that will be sustained by the immense numbers, already moving, being left to chance without any systematic effort to aid or direct them. By selecting a favorable location, by obtaining and communicating, candidly, all necessary information regarding the advantages to be derived, and the difficulties to be encountered there, and by securing the means of

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1856.

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☞ In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced providing punishment for forging or counterfeiting land warrants, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Several private bills were passed. In the House, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting steamboats under 150 tons burden from the action of the steamboat law. Mr. QUITMAN made a speech in favor of the repeal of the Neutrality laws, in which he advocated interference in the affairs of Mexico, Central America and Cuba, and the seizure of the Isthmus of Panama as the connecting link between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions.

☞ There was a meeting yesterday at Syracuse of the Hard-Shell Democratic State Committee and the Hard-Shell delegates and alternates to the Cincinnati Convention—the two bodies consolidating. A resolution was unanimously passed readopting the resolutions passed by the National Democratic State Convention of August, 1855, including the Anti-Free-Soil and Anti-Know-Nothing platforms, and the delegation adjourned to meet at Cincinnati in June next, to demand admission or rejection by the National Convention.

Nicaraguan News—The second Battle of Rivas.

The news from Nicaragua, which will be found in detail in this morning's paper, is of great importance. Another desperate battle has been fought between the Costa Rican troops and WALKER's forces, and Rivas has again been a battle-ground. It seems that the Costa Ricans, some three thousand strong, had taken possession of Rivas, and that on the 7th of April General WALKER, at the head of about six hundred Americans, endeavored to dislodge them. The fight lasted some seventeen hours, at the end of which time WALKER was compelled to retire, it is said, for want of amunition. We have published elsewhere the account of the engagement, given by *el Nicaraguense*, WALKER's organ, and according to that paper it would appear that the Nicaraguan arms had achieved a great victory. But this is undoubtedly a partial view. Our correspondent from the seat of war tells a very different story. The number of Costa Ricans killed (given by the *Nicaraguense* at 600) is considerably reduced, while the number of Americans killed is increased to 150. It is admitted, moreover, on all sides that the Costa Ricans remained in possession of the field. According to latest accounts, they were at Virgin Bay and even threatening Granada. The transit, too, was in their hands, and a number of passengers who left this City in the *Orizaba* have been compelled to return. All accounts represent that the American residents in Nicaragua were in imminent danger of their lives. President MORA, of Costa Rica, had issued a decree declaring that foreign prisoners, taken with arms, should be punished with death. This threat has already been put into execution, and the men who were captured in the affair at which SCHLESSINGER commanded have been barbarously massacred. Col. WHEELER, U. S. Minister, has written a strong letter to President MORA on this subject, and it is to be hoped that his interference will be of some avail. In this affair of Rivas, WALKER's men displayed the greatest courage and endurance, but courage and endurance are of little avail against the odds that the enemy can bring into the field. It is alleged, moreover, that by means of intercepted correspondence, it has been ascertained that the British Government has agreed to furnish the Costa Ricans with arms and money to carry on the war. Be this true or not, one fact is certain, that a British frigate is now at San Juan del Norte for the purpose of intercepting reinforcements for WALKER. Altogether, the prospects of the great fillibuster look cloudy, and unless the tide of fortune turns strongly in his favor, his rule in Nicaragua will soon be brought to an end. If there is any truth in the rumored alliance of the Central American States against the existing authorities of Nicaragua, the downfall of WALKER may be regarded as an event of all others the most probable.

The Massacre of Americans at Panama.

By the *Empire City*, which reached this port yesterday, we received particulars of a frightful massacre of Americans, which took place at Panama on the 15th of the present month. Although it is believed that an attack was premeditated by the natives, among whom a great hatred of our countrymen has been for some time evolving itself, the immediate cause of the late terrible affray was a dispute between an American and a native respecting the payment for some fruit. Weapons were displayed and acts of force resorted to by these parties, which led, in a few minutes, to an almost general rising of the natives against the American passengers by the *Cortes*, the *J. L. Stephens* and the *Illinois*, who were stopping at Panama. The two hotels, outside the walls of the town, most frequented by Americans, the Pacific and the Ocean House, were completely destroyed, and it is believed that more than sixty passengers were killed. Thirty-one bodies of Americans who fell in the *melée* were collected at the Railway Dépôt and other places the next morning, before the rest of the passengers took their departure for Aspinwall. As many of the Americans fled to the woods, where the firing continued during the night, it is believed that the number killed will prove to be quite large, from sixty to seventy being the number spoken of. Not contented with this savage act of murder, the natives broke into the Railway Dépôt, robbed the safes of the Company, and rifled the trunks and other baggage of the passengers.

The police force of Panama, a set of colored soldiers, well armed, were sent by the authorities, to quell the riot, but instead of protecting the Americans against their savage assailants, they were foremost in the attack upon them, and exceeded the cowardly natives in their activity in plundering. We have elsewhere given full accounts of the massacre and the circumstances connected with it, gathered principally from eye witnesses and participants in the affair. The safety of travelers to and from California by the Isthmus will probably be for some time compromised by this outbreak, while, on the other hand the Nicaragua route is at present closed by the defeat of WALKER and the vindictiveness of the Costa Ricans.

The European News.

The arrival of the steamship *Persia* yesterday morning from Liverpool puts us in possession of a week's later news from Europe. The intelligence is generally interesting, but not of marked importance. The various governments which were represented at the Peace Congress in Paris having ratified the terms of the treaty, the Congress was dissolved on the 16th, and the members composing it were preparing to return to their respective homes. But the dissolution of the Peace Congress does not give absolute peace to Europe; there was one awkward subject which could not be disposed of, and which will require another Congress to settle. This subject is the Italian question; the Pope, the King of Naples and Austria, have yet to be compelled to treat the Italians with that degree of justice and moderation which will prevent another revolution in that unhappy land. The French Emperor is said to be anxious for another Congress to dispose of the Italian difficulties, and as he has the power to compel the acquiescence of the other Governments in his wishes, there is no doubt that another Congress will be held.

The political news from England is not of special significance. The Government had sustained an apparent defeat in the passage of Mr. SPOONER's motion on the Maynooth Grant, but there was no reason to anticipate a dissolution of the Palmerston Administration. The absence of Lord CLARENDON had delayed the discussion of the Central American and Enlistment questions, but they would be immediately brought on in Parliament by the presentation of the papers which had been called for, and the next steamer will, doubtless, bring us reports of the discussion. Lord PANMURE had given a perfectly satisfactory explanation of the motives of Government in sending troops and ammunition to Canada; the only purpose was to replace the men and munitions of war which had been withdrawn to be sent to the Crimea. No hostile movement was intended by it. Mr. DALLAS, our Minister, had been entertained at a banquet by the Lord Mayor, the only peculiarity of which was the absence of those titled and official personages whose names we are accustomed to see in connection with similar affairs. Lord STANLEY, son of the Earl of DERBY, was the only nobleman who honored the banquet by his presence.

The commercial accounts by this arrival represent a very large business in Cotton at Liverpool, at an advance of a farthing the pound, with corresponding activity in the trade at Manchester. The comparatively low point to which Grain and Flour have fallen brought in buyers on the last market day, and prices for select parcels of Wheat and good brands of Flour, and also for Indian Corn, assumed more steadiness. The Funds are 1¼ per cent. higher in London, and ½ per cent. at Paris, and speculation in the last-named capital, as well as trade generally in France, continue to show the favorable influence of peace. The return of Specie is rapid to the Bank of France, and the arrivals are large from Australia in England; though the English money market is not yet decidedly relieved from high rates of discount and the continual drain of the precious metals to Turkey and the East Indies.

The Maynooth Grant.

A bill for the withdrawal of the grant to the Irish Roman Catholic College of Maynooth has, as will be seen in another column, been introduced into Parliament and passed its first stage. The interest which has centered for many years round the subject, may make a sketch of the origin of this grant and its object appropriate.

Within some fourteen miles of the Irish capital, on the Western high-road, stands a little village called Maynooth, which, in coaching and posting times, assumed, in virtue of being a changing stage, considerable airs of petty arrogance over the small villages around. But even this poor glory has departed from Ichabod. The engine rushes by it now-a-days, throwing scornfully a few proud puffs, and within the borders of Ireland there is hardly a leaner, lanker, and lazier looking village than that over which hangs the ruins of the ancestral castle of Ireland's only Duke. Yet in the Parliamentary annals, from the days of PITT, there can be found no name more famous and familiar, or better used as a war cry, than that of Maynooth. But this distinction it owes not to any merit of its own, but to its being the seat of the nursery of that race of rough, but racy priests, so celebrated during the last half century for drinking punch, spouting patriotism, directing politics, and encouraging potatoes. This nursery, known as the College of Maynooth, stands at the outskirts of the town, and is a long range of dreary, detached, and desolate-looking buildings, capable of furnishing "lodging and entertainment" for some two or three hundred students. The object of the first paltry grant of eight thousand pounds a year, made by the British Government for the support of this establishment, was not the high and noble one of applying some portion of the national revenue of Ireland to the education of the ministers of that religion in which almost the whole of her people believed, nor even the compensating one of making some little generous set-off to the millions wrung out of the blood and rags of her people, to sustain a pampered Church, in which they did *not* believe; but simply one of policy to withdraw the Roman Catholic Priests from those foreign seminaries, in which they were inoculated in the Jacobite feelings still smouldering through Europe, and became, on their return, the polished and artistic agents of a foreign power. At the opening of this century, most of the Irish Roman Catholic youth intended for the priesthood were educated at the Universities of Saragossa or Pampeluna, in Spain, or Douay, or St. Omer, in France. It was in this latter ecclesiastical seminary that O'CONNELL, whose early destination was the Church, was educated; and to exercise in the delicate refinements of Roman Catholic theological logic, and the knowledge of all the worst features of man's nature which her moral theology taught, he often attributed much of his great success as a lawyer. Still, if this was the motive which prompted PITT and the majority of the British Legislature to this petty endowment, it is but just to state that it was actively supported from far higher and nobler views by many British statesmen, especially by the illustrious EDMUND BURKE, whose letters to the Principal of Maynooth about this period are models of statesman-like wisdom and benevolent toleration. Mr. PITT was anxious to complete his purpose of girding the affections of the Roman Catholic priesthood to the House of Hanover, by adding to this grant the additional powerful golden link of a regular State payment, and in these views he was sustained by every statesman of the period. But the prejudices and passions of the masses of England stood across his path, as since in the road of every British statesman of eminence, including Mr. CANNING, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord GREY, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, and Lord LEVISON GOWER, now Lord ELLESMERE, all of whom advocated the payment of the Roman Catholic priests, and the latter of whom made a bold effort to include this object in the Emancipation act. Had PITT's plan been carried out in its full perfection, the history of Ireland during the past half century would have worn a far different character, and politics, whichever way they went, would have had a less religious and a healthier and more national tone. In constitutional countries, however, the thought of the great few must bend before the surge and swell of the ignorant many. This miserable grant was made yearly the subject of bitter polemical contest, and both granted and received as a necessity. It so stood until 1844.

This was the year in which Sir ROBERT PEEL first evidenced that change in his political views, which found full development in his after measure of Free Trade. His measure for Maynooth was the first sign that the Octavius of persecution had been matured into the Augustus of conciliation. He startled his party by the proposal that the eight thousand a year should be enlarged to seventeen, and that a sum of thirty thousand pounds should be granted for rendering the collegiate buildings of fairer design and more adequate accommodation. After a protracted contest, during which DISRAELI's star first rose above the horizon, the proposal became law. Under the direction of Mr. WELBY PUGIN, the celebrated architect, since deceased, great additions have been made to the exterior beauty of the College, but within, dirt still makes its dwelling, and there is around it a dreary, desolate air ineffably depressing.

The effect of this grant on the character of the Irish clergy, either as pastors or politicians, has not been very great, nor is it owing to its influence that so marked a change has taken place in both their opinions and action. It is true that the genuine Irish priest, the shaggy native hound of the country, to borrow a figure racy of the soil, is fast giving way to the sleek Italian greyhound. In the heart of the former religion and nationality were lovingly entwined, started from one stem and clasped each other as they grew. But when the interest of the stronger required it, the embrace was cleft, and the weaker sister of nationality had to give way.

Dr. CULLEN, the Pope's legate, was sent from Rome, and the Irish priest has been bid from the hustings and hall-booth to the nursery and boudoir. It is this policy which grew out of the fear of free thought, inspired by the Italian risings of '48, not Maynooth, which has exercised what England considers so beautiful a change in the temples of the Irish priesthood. Doubtless the establishment of the new Irish University, placed almost exclusively under the control of English converts from Oxford, and their superior learning and accomplishments, must still more hasten this change, and give its tone to the mind of the Irish priesthood.

Of the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant, we presume, there is not a shadow of probability, though Mr. SPOONER has carried the first stage of his bill. There are not twenty members in the House of Commons who would of their own convictions vote for its withdrawal. The ayes are all recorded under the terrors of the election rod. Some ingenious way will be found to squelch the matter. It were well were it otherwise, for on its fall would follow the withdrawal of the grants to the Irish Presbyterians, and the destruction of the Established Church.

The Republican Meeting at the Tabernacle.

The meeting last night, at the Tabernacle, of the opponents of the Administration, and the friends of Freedom in Kansas, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings that has been witnessed within the walls of that building. The place was crowded to its utmost capacity, and though the eminent speakers from Washington who had been announced were unable to attend, there was not the least abatement of enthusiasm manifested by the vast assemblage at having to listen to familiar voices instead of those who had been promised. It was the cause and not the speakers that called them together. The occasion was in all respects a most gratifying and encouraging one, and we only regret that the crowded state of our columns will not admit of a more full and extended report of the proceedings than we have been able to give. As an indication of popular feeling in this City, the meeting of last night cannot fail to have marked effect in other parts of the country.

REPUBLICANISM.

IMMENSE MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.

Speeches of Mr. Evarts, Mr. Bingham, Gen. Nye, Horace Greeley, and W. Curtis Noyes.

There was a great gathering at the Tabernacle, last evening, of the citizens of New-York opposed to the present National Administration, for its Extension of Slavery over the Territory embraced within the Compact of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of Repairing the Mischiefs arising from the Violation of Good Faith in its Repeal, and of restoring the action and position of the Federal Government on the subject of Slavery to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, in response to a call published in the newspapers yesterday morning. A more hearty response could not have been given to any call. When the hour for organization had arrived, Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN called the meeting to order, and soon afterwards the following were chosen officers:

PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Moses H. Grinnell,	John Keyser,	Anth'ny Tiemann,
Wm. C. Bryant,	D. D. Field,	Charles Burton,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Hor'e Southmayd,
Gerardus Boyce,	Chas. A. Stetson,	Chas. W. Elliott,
Sam'l Delamater,	Orison Blunt,	Aaron Frank,
John Pettigrew,	J. H. Townsend,	J. S. Redfield,
Isaac Sherman,	Abm. M. Cozzens,	Eras. C. Benedict,
Washing'n Smith,	John J. Herrick,	Josiah Rich,
Rudolph Garrigue,	Robert Emmet,	B. W. Bonney,
Hy. J. Raymond,	William Kent,	S. P. Townsend,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	L. B. Ward,	John McKisson,
Edm'd M. Young,	John Stephenson,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Isaac H. Pairy,	Charles A. Dana,	S. F. Hunt,
Jno. W. Edmonds,	Charles E. Butler,	George Brown,
James D. Kelly,	Jonathan Miller,	John A. C. Gray,
J. F. Butterworth,	John E. Williams,	Oliver E. Wood.
Benj. F. Pinckney,	J. B. Webb,	

SECRETARIES:

Wm. H. Anthon,	Augustus F. Dow,	A. Oakey Hall,
T. S. Berry,	Jas. B. Spaulding,	John J. Townsend,
James McKenley,	H. A. Chittenden,	Frederick Kapp,
Hy. D. Sedgwick,	Bernard Casserly,	Thaddeus Hyatt.

It is worthy of remark, as it is not usual at political meetings, where a number of distinguished names are published as officers and speakers, nearly all the persons named as above were present and on the platform.

As soon as the officers were seated, Mr. BUTLER arose and remarked briefly upon the circumstances under which so large a meeting had assembled. He concluded as follows:

"The call under which we have assembled looks to the Republican Convention, to be held at Philadelphia in June next, for the candidates to be supported by the friends of the principles promulgated by the Convention held at Pittsburg in February last. For one, I gave to this call my ready signature—I give to the cause it was intended to promote my hearty support. The proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention, while boldly maintaining the rights and interests of human freedom, were marked throughout by a spirit of justice, moderation and true nationality, entirely consonant to my own judgment, and destined, I would fain hope, to receive the approval of the American people. As one of the people, I gladly take my place in the ranks of the political party then and there organized; and to the extent of my ability, I shall esteem it not merely a duty but a privilege, to do fair and honorable battle in this most righteous and patriotic cause."

Hon. ABIJAH MANN followed the Chairman with an interesting condensed report of the proceedings of the Republican National Convention, held at Pittsburg in February last.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS spoke with truth and earnestness upon the principles of the Republican Party, and on the struggles between Freedom and Slavery. In referring to the effort now being made in regard to Kansas, they did not intend, he said, to be drawn into questions of ethics or philanthropy, to be led into the effort to unsettle any social relations, or to interfere with the "peculiar institution" in the States where it already exists. The question was whether new and larger regions should be devoted to free labor on the one hand, or to slave occupation on the other. It was argued that the only possible social relations between blacks and whites, in a community composed of both, was Slavery for the "inferior race," as it was called. If the fact were so, it furnished the best argument why the new territories should be occupied by white men alone. [Applause.] It was said, however, that it would be a superfluous labor to determine the conditions of a territorial government, because when the territory matured itself into a State, it would settle its own institutions. That was just as logical as to argue that because a man had a legal right to act independent of parental restraints when he attained twenty-one years of age, therefore before that period his father had no business to educate him morally and to forbid him frequenting brothels and gambling houses. [Loud applause.] In referring to the murder by the fugitive slave mother of her children in Cincinnati, Mr. EVARTS said: if it was noble and brave in the stern Caro to taunt the Roman Senate with their long debate, which of the two they choosed, slavery or death, who shall say it was ignoble in the poor slave-mother by a swift decision and a flashing execution to determine that question for her posterity. [Vociferous applause and cheering.] Ah, gentlemen, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." There are many of us that would feel a greater pride in sharing the bright red blood that ran through the heart, bounding for freedom, under the dark bosom of the poor slave-mother, than that we share in common the pale faces of some statesmen of the North. [Vehement applause.] Thus much for illustration of the lesson that I would teach. The infant State of Kansas now reposes upon the bosom of the American people. The vow they swore, that she should be born free, has been violated. The charter of her manumission has been repudiated, and she was exposed to Slavery. A manly band of freemen have saved that infant State, but the Federal Government is now fast pursuing it, to snatch it from their protection and from yours; and if you admire the spirit of a poor slave-woman of Kentucky, that would sacrifice her offspring thus to save them from Slavery, what shall I say to you to come forward and save Kansas and her millions to be born from the Slavery from which a noble band of freemen have rescued her. [Loud applause.] Are the slave women of Kentucky of nobler blood than the freemen of New-York? But, Gentlemen, it is said that "the Union must be and shall be preserved." [Loud laughter.] And that is the principal object of my speech to-night. [Renewed laughter.] I should suppose that eighteen hundred years, without a new experiment, had furnished illustrations enough of the loud shouts that had been sent forth in defence of the shrine of the great Diana of Ephesus, when the real interest and purpose of the shouters was concerned only with the business of Alexander the coppersmith. [Laughter.] And for all that class of shouters for the Union I have no respect. [Applause.] Their occupation of governing the country through the slave interest is the business of Alexander the coppersmith, and they must save Diana's shrine in order to support their business. But, the speaker continued, there was a very large class of most worthy and patriotic citizens, who, justly as sensitive upon every subject that looked at all askance upon the preservation of good faith and good feeling, however they reconciled it with their notions of good faith and good feeling to look on quietly upon the bad feeling that was now going on and the bad faith that had been practiced on one side of the Union, he did not know—but this class had found an eloquent voice in that letter of an eloquent orator of New-England, which he closed with this sentiment: that "he could not unite in any hand who did not follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Those were his (the speaker's) sentiments precisely, but it was important for us to know what the flag and what the music of the Union is. And he did not know—he was not himself sensible of any such strange transmutation of the American people which, in the course of seventy years, had changed the noble song of American freedom from being the "music of the Union" into a sing-song chant of the praises of African Slavery. [Loud applause.] And, as to the "Flag of the Union," he (Mr. E.) would say to that eloquent orator, that a great statesman of New-England, when he stood side by side with him, with his vast reasoning powers, and his overwhelming oratory to support the energetic crusade of ANDREW JACKSON against the enemies of the Union, gave a description of the flag of the Union that pleased the present view, and was desired to be the last spectacle of his closing eyes. It was "the gorgeous ensign of the Republic now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced; not a single stripe erased or polluted; not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing in all its ample folds as it floated over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] That, said the speaker, is the flag of the Union, that I, and you, and all of us will follow, and keep step to the music of the shouts for Freedom that attend it.

But when we find that flag in the hands of whatever patriots, and see that every stripe is [illegible] and every star obscured, that all its blazonries are darkened into shame, and all that lit[illegible] of light has given place to this mock[illegible], "Slavery and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," we will furl that flag to trample it in the dust.—[Tremendous cheering]—and we will strike down that standard bearer as a conspirator against the public Freedom and a traitor to the Union.

[illegible] resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheers.

The motion for the approval and ratification of the Report presented by Mr. MANN, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and with loud cheers.

Hon. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, was the next speaker introduced. His appearance was the signal for a burst of loud applause. The question which the country was now to answer was, he said, whether the President of the United States should be permitted to alter the Constitution, so as to make it establish injustice. We were said to have had but one country, one Constitution, and one destiny. The President of the United States would make us a set of sovereign, independent States—not one people at all—binding us together, not for the purpose of establishing justice and securing the blessings of Liberty, but for the purpose of maintaining and making perpetual the worst system of despotism the world ever saw. It was not for that purpose that our king-killing ancestors established the greatest Republic of modern times, and the only one in which the glorious spectacle was ever presented of a Church without a Pope, and a State without a King. [Loud applause.] Mr. BINGHAM referred to the present attitude of the Pro-Slavery and Republican Parties, respectively, at much length. His allusion to Mr. BRYANT, the poet, who was seated on the platform, elicited warm applause, and his mention of Mr. SEWARD was received with a burst of vehement cheers, again and again renewed. The speaker argued that the position of the Republican Party on the Slavery question was that recognized by the wisest and best men of the Republic, from its foundation to the present time. The honorable gentleman eventually yielded to the obvious desire on the part of a majority of the audience to hear other speakers, and sat down amid warm applause.

Hon. M. HARLAN, for Ohio, was called on by the Chair, who stated that there was reason to believe that gentleman was now present, inasmuch as he had left Washington on Monday night, in order to be here.

No response was made to the call, and

Gen. J. W. NYE was presented to the audience amid loud and protracted cheers. He said he did not know what to say. It seemed to him that all had been said that was necessary—[A Voice—No]—to rouse them individually and collectively to a proper sense of their individual and collective duties in this coming contest. It seemed to him that the noble effort of the classic EVARTS, and the able and distinguished speech of the gentleman from Ohio, [applause,] were all that was needed at one time. Now, he (the speaker) they had with them always. [Laughter.] He was one of themselves. Therefore he thought that they had better excuse him and go home full of this feast of good things that they had already enjoyed. [Cries of "Go on."] It would suit him much better. [Voices—"Go on," "Go on."] The problem of human Governments was, he continued to say, being worked out the world wide. It was not alone in this favored land that political revolutions were being wrought, by any means, but the whole world over—throughout the regions where Emperors hold sway—throughout absolute or limited monarchies, there seemed to be an upheaving in the masses of the people, a restless disquietude exhibited in view of any shackle, political or otherwise. It seemed to him that the time was rapidly approaching when an intelligent people were to take the reins of Government in their own hands. It seemed to him that the day had dawned when they and he could say that they were in favor of free men without subjecting themselves to excommunication from any party. [Applause.] Why, he lighted his faithful Democratic paper at the blazing lamp of the distinguished gentleman who sat there. (Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr.) He believed then as he (Mr. MANN) believed; he believed now as he believed, but for that belief they were an excommunicated people from the Democratic Party. [Laughter and applause.] He remembered when the distinguished gentleman who now occupied the Chair—(Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL. Mr. BUTLER having retired)—was a Whig all over. He remembered when his associates all round him were Whigs from the crown of their head to the soles of their feet, but now when they say they are in favor of free territory for free men, they were excommunicated, too. [Laughter.] He thanked this power of excommunication. They would go on excommunicating till there would not be a quorum left by any church creed in the world to perform the services. [Applause.] Intelligent men were now almost all excommunicated from the old party ranks There existed a stern necessity, therefore, that they should form a new political church—new in its organization, but old in fact. They came as the ransom from these old foes; they trod upon the ground their fathers trod; they preached the doctrines their fathers preached—doctrines themselves that attracted the universal attention of the world. [Applause.] The speaker continued in this strain to advocate Republicanism and assert his glory in avowing his adhesion to its principles. In conclusion, he proposed the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," the wanton renewal of the political agitation of the Slavery question, the enlistment of the whole power of the Federal Government in the extension of Slavery over territory devoted by the most solemn pledge and compact to freedom, the countenance and protection given by the Executive of the Union to the violent and cruel tyranny established over the defenceless inhabitants of Kansas by the lawless population on its borders, and the audacious claim that the Federal Constitution is the charter, and the Federal Government should be the minister, of the maintenance and diffusion of Slavery as a national institution, have forced upon the country the issue of Slavery extension or Slavery restriction for decision in the impending Presidential canvass.

Resolved, That our unalterable attachment to the great sentiments of justice and freedom which inspired the Declaration of our Independence, and are wrought into the whole fabric of our Constitution, our faithful devotion to the dignity, integrity, peace and prosperity of the Union, our reverence for the memory of the founders of the magnificent system of government which has developed and protected the vast growth of this people to its present rank among the nations of the world, and of the great statesmen of the succeeding generation who have firmly upheld what was so wisely established, compel us to postpone all other political questions, to forget all past political differences, and to unite for the restoration of the action and position of the federal government on the subject of Slavery to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, as alone compatible with the honor and safety of the Republic.

Resolved, That we have heard with great satisfaction, and sustain with a cordial approval, the proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention, and avow the purpose ourselves to unite, and by every just influence to combine the efforts of our fellow citizens, for the organized maintenance in the approaching Presidential canvass, of the political principles and objects proposed by that Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of five, to be nominated by the Chairman of this meeting, be appointed to act as the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the Republican Committees or Associations of the several Wards, in which they have been formed, be requested to report to the Executive Committee the names of their officers and the system of their organization, and that the Wards in which no such Committees or Associations exist be requested to proceed, without delay, to complete their organization, and to report the same to the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Ward Committees or Associations be requested to appoint two representatives each, to meet the Executive Committee in Convention, at such time and place as it may designate, for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 28th of May next.

Their adoption was seconded by Mr. NOYES, and, on being put to the meeting, they were carried almost unanimously, there being but three dissentients.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY urged the importance of making the issue in the coming election as direct, as simple, as practical as possible. The people of Kansas, an oppressed, young community, are knocking at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union, and they are rudely repulsed, and their very Memorial kicked out, as if they had no right to appear there, no right to exercise the privilege of petition. The appeal to Congress must now be made through the American people. It is to be seen whether they will not protect free citizens from foreign invasion, from violence and oppression, from false and treacherous officers of the Government, who are leagued with their oppressors. Such a practical issue as this will appeal with irresistible power. Leaving other considerations of national policy to the decision of the times that shall come after us, let us, so far as we can, make this the great issue—the sole issue at this election. These people have seized upon a form of State Government, have adopted a Constitution, have evinced a desire to be among us; let us see who will drive them back from the halls of Congress, or who will seek by cavil to keep them out till they are reduced into subjection to Slavery. [Applause.] Let this be the one issue. Let us scatter in every place of resort the arguments for the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State. Till this is settled, let us not trouble ourselves with abstract questions.

Wm. C. NOYES, Esq., was loudly called for, and spoke briefly. He said the new political ranks had a compound of all parties—there are Hard Shells and Soft-Shells, and some gentlemen who are suspected of having in years past been on intimate terms with the Albany Regency, and there are some Whigs—not those of the fossiliferous strata, (laughter) but Whigs of Progress, whose hopes and affections are not all buried in the graves of their leaders, but who look to the interests of their fellow-men, and who do not desire to be viewed at some future day as curious specimens in some new Silurian museum. (Laughter.) Now, what has brought these men together—what is the use of this combination of men who never acted together before? The reason is, because the theory and practice of this Government is perverted, and is attempted to be perverted much more, by the interference of the Government, in the perpetuation of Slavery. And if, fellow-citizens, we permit these efforts, it will not only promote the extension of Slavery in the new Territories, but will enslave the Free States and the population of the Free States. The speaker referred to the Lemmon Slave case, now being argued by gentlemen from Virginia in the Supreme Court, touched up South Carolina for her wish to restore the Slave trade, and made an effective appeal for an organization, prompt and effective for the purpose of putting down the attempted interference with the privileges of the Free States. In regard to the condition of Kansas, he desired to say a single word. There, undoubtedly, the great battle is to be fought. It may be fought peaceably, by force of argument—or forcibly, by force of arms, and by resort to bloodshed: My opinion is, that, if such an unfortunate result should follow, it will be in consequence of the intervention of the armed soldiers of the United States [applause] acting under the order of a President of the United States who disregards the wishes of the people of the United States. [Applause.] If martyrs fall, in such a contest as that, the blood of the martyrs will again prove the seed of the church. [Great applause.] And when those martyrs are laid in their honored and honorable graves, there will be written upon their monuments the epitaph that told of the deeds of the brave band who fell in the pass of Thermopylæ,—"Tell our fellow citizens that we lie here in obedience to Freedom and the Constitution." [Applause.]

Mr. GRINNELL came forward at the conclusion of Mr. NOYES' speech, and announced the following gentlemen as the Republican Executive Committee for the City of New-York:

ISAAC SHERMAN, WM. C. NOYES,
GEORGE W. BLUNT, JOHN P. CUMMING,
CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Letters were received from the following gentlemen, heartily approving the cause, and regretting their inability to attend. From Senators Seward, Sumner and Wilson, Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Hon. Martin Butts, Hon. O. B. Matteson, Hon. M. W. Delay, of Kansas, Hon. Zenas Clark, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, James D. Fessenden, Hon. E. B. Morgan, Hon. S. Galloway, Hon. E. P. Hurlbut, Hon. T. C. Day, Hon. F. E. Spinner, Hon. W. H. Kelsey, Wm. C. Bryant, Hon. S. Colfax, Hon. H. W. Taylor, Hon. R. Balcom, E. Wade, U. S. S., Hon. S. H. Titus.

The meeting adjourned at 11 P. M., with three hearty cheers.

Academy of Music.

The always welcome, and of course popular opera of the "Puritans," was given on Monday evening to a numerous audience with admirable effect. Whatever deficiencies were noticeable in other *rôles* were more than compensated by the faithful and exquisite singing of LA GRANGE. Sig. BRIGNOLI was heartily welcomed on his reappearance after his late accident. To-night "William Tell" is to be repeated, with BADIALI substituted as the baritone for MORELLI, relieved from service on account of indisposition.

Funeral of the late Mr. Robert Kelly.

The Church of Rev. Dr. HUTTON, in Washington-square, was crowded yesterday afternoon on occasion of the solemnities of the funeral of the late Mr. ROBERT KELLY. Among those present were the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, together with many members of the Common Council, deputations from the Board of Education, from the Chamber of Commerce, from the Alumni of Columbia College, from the Directors of the Life and Trust Company, also from the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in which Association the deceased took an active interest.

The body of the deceased was borne into the Church during a solemn dirge on the organ, and after the remains had been deposited below the pulpit in the usual manner, the choir sang the well-known anthem, "I heard a voice from heaven, saying, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." The pall-bearers were Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, Rev. Dr. HUTTON, Rev. Dr. DICKERSON, Rev. Dr. DEWITT and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE,—the previous services at the residence of the deceased having been performed by Drs. HUTTON and WILLIAMS.

Rev. Dr. HUTTON introduced the service, after which Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS read the funeral discourse. Rev. Dr. DEWITT concluded with prayer,—the body being afterwards carried for interment to the Marble Cemetery in Second street.

Council of Bergen.

The present Council of Bergen will meet for the last time on Friday, at the Bergen Hotel. The next Council will then organize.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Rockwell.

In this Court, yesterday, the Calender for the day was disposed of, and the following announced for this day: Nos. 25 to 44, both inclusive.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calender for this day: Nos. 29, 35, 36, 37, 21, 32.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hope, for a season, bade the world [illegible]
And Beauty faded before the awful [illegible]
THE HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the [illegible] of man,
Dyspepsia cured, and health [illegible] to [illegible].

PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST [illegible] to describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a foetid breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such symptoms arise from a disorganized stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are a perfect family medicine, and a luxury to weak and delicate females.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Cincinnati; SANDS & PARK, Broadway and Duane sts., are our wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, as also at the late Fair of the American Institute, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen, cured by this truss, may be seen at their office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York. Also, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, ankle socks for various veins; also, ladies', gentlemen's misses' and boys' superior shoulder braces. Instruments for all physical deformities made to order and warranted. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York; also, at MARSH, CORLISS & CO.'S, No. 5 West 4th-st, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRIKING NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS—GENIN'S LATEST STYLE.—The most splendid soft hat of the season is GENIN'S oriental. Its color is ashes of roses; its style and quality elegant beyond comparison. There can be no question with any gentleman of taste that the oriental takes the lead in the soft-hat department, and excels in tint, as well as finish, any soft hat ever imported or manufactured in this country. The shape of the soft hat is varied to suit different ages. At GENIN'S will be found precisely the style of hat suitable to boyhood, youth, middle and old age. Sold wholesale and retail at

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Ow

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Highly Important to Liquor-Dealers, Large Rectifying Houses and Wholesale Grocers.**—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish a brandy-flavoring which needs to be added only to pure spirits, without any other addition, and the best cognac brandy is produced, either dark or pale; or high and low priced liquors obtained. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry and peach brandy, in the most concentrated essences and prepared liquor. Samples of every article may be seen at the office of Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Evergreen Trees.**—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of Summer.

Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $20 per 100, and Rhododendrons at $50 per 100.

Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, and the discoverer, Prof. VERGNES, are in constant attendance at No. 210 Broadway. From one to five of these baths will cure mercurial affections, rheumatism, painter's colic, fever and ague, debility, paralysis, contracted muscles, eruptions, saltrheum and the like. They guarantee the removal of all metals, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused thereby. Special department for ladies.

☞ **None Except those who have Suffered** all the miseries of Dyspepsia in its various forms can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy, we say, try the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

☞ **Consultations on all Diseases of the Eye and Ear**—As heretofore, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 548 Broadway. Private instructions, the result of twenty years' experience, given to medical practitioners on the operations and practical treatment of these delicate organs, including the operations for removing cataract with Jacob's needles, without pain or danger, and on the use of many other invaluable instruments procured during my late sojourn in Europe; the ophthalmoscope and new specula for ascertaining the exact condition in disease and health of the interior of the eye and ear, &c., &c. My Treatise on the Eye can be procured at the office. Also, superior artificial eyes, which move and look exactly like the natural eye.

JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend a Special Meeting of the Lodge on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, at their new room No. 207 Bowery. Members of the Fraternity are invited to attend. By order of JOHN J. RULM, W. M.

JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 158 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **To Southern Travelers.**—The superior double-engine steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk and Petersburg. Passengers going further South connect with Southern railway routes at both places.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Bkn. 178, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes**—Extra large size, in colors, for only 50 cents, including a beautiful case, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine-sts.

☞ **To Political Parties.—To be let**—The Broadway House Committee-room, known for the last twenty years as the "Head-quarters of the Whig party." Apply to JOHN HOOPE, No. 462 Broadway.

☞ **The Rt. Rev. Provisional Bishop** of New-York will hold a confirmation at Grace Chapel Astor-place, (Mercantile Library Lecture Room) THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Read the Beautiful Story**—"MARY DOYLE, OR THE WEXFORD HEROINE," in the *Irish American* of this week. Price 5 cents.

☞ **Now is the Time to Strengthen and Invigorate the System**—For which purpose there is nothing better than KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS, only 50 cents per bottle. General Dépôt No. 362 Hudson-st.

☞ **As a Spring Medicine**—For giving tone and energy to the digestive organs, and for strengthening the system generally, there is nothing better than KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS. 50 cents per bottle. Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st.

☞ **For Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint**—Weakness and Debility, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, use KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS. General Dépôt No. 362 Hudson-st. 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **These Recovering from Sickness**—Cannot use a better tonic and stomach regulator than KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS. Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st. 50 cents per bottle.

PERSONAL.

WILL THE PERSON—Who rode in a sixth-avenue car from Chambers to Thirty-f**** st., on Saturday evening Feb. 23, please communicate immediately with "34th-st., and 5th-av. under shadow of tree," &c., to the party who "refused to give names," stating when and where an interview may be had, to X. L. D., this office.

MRS. MARY E. C. BANCROFT—Is requested to call at the Box office of National Theatre without delay. Any person giving such information as will lead to the address of the above lady will be liberally rewarded.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
E. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 586 Broadway, one door above Spring st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—A full set of rosewood, covered with brocatel, used but very little, and not soiled; made by one of the best makers in New-York. It is a splendid article, and will be sold at a bargain if called for this day after 1 P. M. Some new carpets, and other furniture for sale. Apply at No. 63 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a superior stock with our new-invented cushions, with slate and marble beds. Good second-hand tables for sale cheap. Private houses furnished, and orders by mail attended to. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES—Manufactured by G. WINTER Nos. 146 and 148 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry.—A superior assortment, (silver, rosewood and mahogany,) constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to, and cases well packed for shipping.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

RECLINING CHAIRS—Of every description, at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 468 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalid wheel chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC—Is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE—ESTABLISHED IN 1811.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. E. J. TODD, No. 88 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find chairs that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th st, near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at six o'clock.

BOARDING—On Union Square.—A family removing to the above desirable location on the 1st of May, are prepared to receive applications for the choice of rooms from families or single gentlemen. Address J. C. W., box No. 733 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A strictly private family in Williamsburg, near the ferries, [illegible] three or four single gentlemen [illegible] with partial board [illegible] floor. Address M. B. C., [illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible] can be accommodated [illegible] rooms with partial board in a private [illegible] 5 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address X. H. X., this office.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant front parlor and bedroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a small family, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ADAMS-STREET—(Corner High,) Brooklyn. Two parlors and adjoining bedrooms, on first floor, new and elegantly furnished, to let. Terms to gentlemen and wife $16, or single gentlemen $7 each, which includes dinners, gas, and use of parlors and piano. Less where dinners are not required. Apply at No. 123 Adams-st., Brooklyn; or, Box No. 1,374 New-York Post-Office. J. W. S.

BOARD WANTED.—Two single gentlemen require, immediately, a couple of good-sized rooms on second or third floor, with breakfast and tea. House must contain gas and baths, and be situated between Bleecker and 8th sts., and near Broadway. An answer suitable to this advertisement, and stating terms, which must be moderate, will receive attention. Address W. G. S., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and gentleman in a plain quiet family, that takes a couple of boarders for company rather than to make money. Terms about $7 per week. Best references given and required. Would partly furnish their own room. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office, stating convenience and accommodation.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes permanent board in a social family, where music and art are appreciated, and beauty cultivated as an ornament to the stern realities of life. Address, with particulars and terms, CLIVE, *Times* office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In a quiet respectable family, for an elderly couple. In the upper part of the City preferred. State terms. Address WHITFIELD, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A nicely furnished room will be let to a gentleman and his wife, in one of the pleasantest streets in Brooklyn; 20 minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South ferries, and 3 minutes from cars and stages. House modern. Terms $10 50 per week, including gas. Also accommodations for two gentlemen, who would room together. Terms $8 per week, for both. Address, for three days, A. A. A., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large and pleasant front room and bedroom, in the first story; the house is pleasantly located, between South and Montague Ferries. Apply at No. 72 State-st., corner of Henry-st. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 3-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two fine rooms communicating on second floor, in a pleasant locality, within 5 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Best references given and required. Address S. C. T., office of this paper.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 366 Hicks-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—No. 247 Washington-st.—Board and lodging, $6 50 to $5; board without lodging, $3 per week; lodging by the week, $1 25 to $2 50.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two furnished parlors, or parlor and large bedroom adjoining with use of piano, to let without board to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, in a house where there are no boarders or other rooms to let. Inquire at No. 15 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD.—Desirable rooms may be engaged in suites or separately, at a moderate price, by parties of respectability, in a house occupied by a private family. References exchanged. No moving. Apply at No. 233 West 14th-st.

NO. 9 POPLAR-STREET, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Choice of rooms, with good board; very pleasant room and bedroom adjoining; gas, baths, &c.; within two minutes of Fulton Ferry. Charges reasonable.

NO. 141 NINTH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—With every convenience, and board if desired in a small private family. Location near Bond-st. Address S. for 3 days at *Times* office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—In a pleasant part of the City. Terms moderate. Address C S., *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without partial board. Inquire at No. 54 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In or near some pleasant and healthy village, within 20 to 50 miles of New-York, convenient to a railroad, for about six months from May 1, for a lady, servant and three children—ages 9, 7 and 5—with husband over Sunday. Address, with terms and full particulars, WINDSOR, care JOHN TAYLOR, carrier, Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the dépôt. Apply at No. 16 3d st., near Bowery New-York.

DO YOU WISH BOARD—In a private family or boarding-house, City or country? You can learn full particulars—terms, location, rooms, &c., (all gratuitous,) at the "Boarders' Exchange," No. 2 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. A complete list of all wanting boarders is kept at this office. G. H. SMITH & CO.

MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN—Families and single gentlemen wishing to engage desirable rooms with board from May 1, will find excellent accommodations in a first-class house in Montague-place, (south side,) 2d door east of Clinton-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

GENTEEL PRIVATE BOARDING NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A few ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated for the year, if application be made immediately to Mr. LAWRENCE, corner Irving-place and 15th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS—For gentlemen, can be had at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms, if desired. References given and required. N. B.—It is not a boarding house.

ROOM TO LET.—A handsome furnished room, for one or two gentlemen, including gas, bath, and partial board, if desired, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Location and neighborhood desirable. Address Box No. 705 Post-Office, New-York. First-class references required.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, also 3 gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms and board, first-class house, 10 to 15 minutes' walk to ferries. Stages pass the door to South and Wall sts. ferries. Apply at No. 342 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, a brown SLUT, five months old, long head, large ears, which she carries erect. A liberal reward will be paid for her return at No. 91 St. Marks-place, (8th-st.)

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—THE NEW-YORK STATE KANSAS AID COMMITTEE have opened an office, under the supervision of one of their Committee, ISAAC L. WILDE, Esq., at the office of the New-York Kansas League, No. 229 Broadway, rooms No. 24 and 25, New-York, for the purpose of organizing and transporting, at reduced rates, companies going to Kansas.

GEO. WALTER, Esq., General Superintendent of the New-York Kansas League, will assist in the formation of companies, and send individuals or parties daily as heretofore.

The first company to start from New-York and Albany May 14, 1856. Those wishing to go on that day will please apply personally, or by letter, (inclosing stamps,) to ISAAC L. WILDE, No. 229 Broadway, Office No. 25.

PRINTING! PRINTING! PRINTING!—No. 142 FULTON-ST., is the place to get every description of Job Printing well and cheaply done. Cards from $1 50 per thousand; Bill Heads from $4 50 to $12 per ream; all other kinds of work in proportion. No disappointments. Full numbers guaranteed. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO MARRIED MEN.—Address, with a three-cent postage-stamp, Dr. A. J. THURDELL, New-York. From the country, send two stamps.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—The only Patent Cast Iron apparatus in the United States. Also every description of apparatus, copper or iron.
[illegible] No. 92 Fulton-st.

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Illustrated with splendid Steel Plates, engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, Bank-Note Engravers.
By GEORGE PHYFE, Exchange Broker, New-York.
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This Work is based upon the fundamental principles of Bank-Note Engraving, and cannot fail to make its reader a perfect judge of Bank-Notes, capable of detecting the best forgeries, whether altered or counterfeit. To appreciate the advantages which this work offers, it may be proper to state that all genuine notes are engraved upon precisely the same principles—each having certain characteristics in common with all. Now it must be evident that if a person is familiar with these he will instantly recognize a genuine note: and it is also true that he will with equal certainty detect a bad one—particularly as in all bad ones the peculiar characteristics of the genuine are absent or poorly given. In the book, to make this important feature clear to the reader, the genuine engraving is given, in which the characteristics of every genuine note are pointed out; thus at once placing the reader in possession of facts which enable him to determine at a glance whether a note be good or bad. He will also perceive that instead of notes on the various banks differing from each other, they are almost all alike. It will be seen, then, that a correct knowledge of the genuine engraving is all that is necessary to determine the genuineness of any Bank Note that can be produced, because what is not genuine must be counterfeit. A large edition of the work is now ready.

The Trade supplied, and copies sent free to any part of the Continent, on receipt of the price.

GEORGE PEYTON, No. 418 Broadway.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
WAYSIDE SONGS,
BY EDWARD C. GOUDGE,
Author of "Hampton Heights."
1 vol. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

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Vols. I. and II. of the "LIBRARY OF STANDARD LETTERS."
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THE LETTERS OF MAD. DE LEVIGNE TO HER DAUGHTERS AND FRIENDS. 1 Vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

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THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, from Chaucer to Saxe. By JAMES PARTON, Author of "Life of Horace Greeley." 1 vol. 12mo., 690 pp. Price $1 50.

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JOHN BROUGHAM'S NEW BOOK.
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IRISH ECHOES.
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Also, for sale by booksellers everywhere.

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THEOGNIS:
A LAMP IN THE CAVERN OF EVIL.
BY CATIUS JUNIOR.

In the stone that waits the turning,
Of some curious hand from sight,
Fiery atoms may be burning,
That would fill the world with light.—*Alice Cary.*

This bold and original work will create a sensation in the literary world. The American Publishers' *Gazette* in an editorial a few weeks ago, noticing the ill success which for the past few months has attended the publication of a class of works known as "Domestic Tales," and which were formerly read with such avidity, expresses itself as follows, in view of the exhaustion of this once popular theme: "What shall we have next? Shall it be biography, history, poetry or essay? or will some brilliant genius among the authors strike out a new path? There is something new, and we confidently predict that by its striking merits it will inaugurate a new era in our American literature." 1 volume, 12mo. Price, $1.

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BUIST'S (ROBERT) AMERICAN FLOWER-GARDEN DIRECTORY,
Containing practical directions for the culture of Plants, in the flower-garden, hot-house, green-house, rooms, or parlor windows, for every month in the year; with a description of the plants most desirable in each, the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth, the proper season for transplanting, &c.; with instructions for erecting a hot-house, green-house, and laying out a flower-garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens. With instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training, and fruiting the Grape Vine. Price $1 25.

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NOW READY,
THE PRISON OF WELTEVREEDEN,
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PIER MAP
of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

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This Map shows correctly the Piers and Water-front of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, besides a variety of other valuable information to the business community. Persons desirous of obtaining a copy of the Pier Map will please send in their orders, and they will be promptly supplied. Price $4 50. A. RANNEY, Publisher,
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EDITED BY DOCTOR REESE.

The MAY number is already out, and contains Monograph on Epilepsy; Statistics in Medical Science; Characteristics of Sam. Hahnemann; Duties of Physicians to the Dying; Recipe of Blancard's Pills; Mortality in the United States; Ward's Island Hospital and Dr. Carnochan; Medical Education; Mal-prawis; Coroners' Inquests; Effects of Lead-poisoning on the Heart; List of Graduates of 1856; University of Michigan and Homœopaths; Eclecticism; Surgery by Professor Carnochan; Dr. James R. Wood and his Students; Dr. Bedford and *that* Book; Hunter and Inhalation, the Specious but Wearing Humbug; &c. &c. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Publication Office, No. 10 Union-square. Annual subscription, $3 in advance. Single numbers, 25 cents.

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PUBLISHED TO-DAY,
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This work has been delayed in consequence of an accident in printing the last finishing touch to the elaborate picture illuminating the first number of Hewit's new paper. We are now prepared to supply orders.
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REMOVAL.
LEAVITT & ALLEN, PUBLISHERS and Booksellers, No. 37 Dey-st., will remove this week to the store No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP—And to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great Gift Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for only 10 cents; selling in this way Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Gold Rings, Pocket Knives, Parlor Timepieces, Silk Dress Patterns, &c., &c., for only 10 cents each, to purchasers of books. The ladies are particularly invited to call, as a large share of our books were published expressly for lady readers. Orders from the country, by mail or express, promptly attended to at EVANS & CO.'S Great Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway.

SACRED CIRCLE FOR MAY.—CONTENTS—Experience of Voltaire as a Spirit—Dialogues between a Skeptic and Spiritualist—Spiritualism—Its Tendencies—Our Spirit Soirées—A Vision of Eternity—May—Elects—Our Country. The story of Electa is designed to open a new and interesting class of Literature, founded on the truth and beauties of the Spiritual Phenomena. It is the design of the author to furnish a series of tales for the pages of the *Sacred Circle*. The June number of the Magazine will complete the second volume. It is absolutely necessary that those wishing to continue their subscriptions should send in their names immediately. The *Sacred Circle* is for sale at PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN'S, and at the office of publication, No. 251 Broadway. S. A. & H. HOYT.

NEW MAPS OF THE WESTERN STATES—Just received by DANIEL BURGESS & CO., No. 60 John-st., New-York. Travelers, land-locators and others interested in the West will do well to look at these maps, as they are correct and reliable.

OLD AND NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC—In any quantities, purchased by F. M. HAVERTY, Bookseller, No. 119 Fulton-st.

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Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for
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many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
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Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.

Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
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PATON & CO.,
No. 14 Park-place, and No. 14 Murray-st.,
Would invite the attention of those refurnishing and purchasing the above mentioned Goods to their stock of Furniture Coverings, Chintz, Shade Hollands,
Curtain Materials of every description.
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Drapery, Muslins, Cornices, Pins,
Bands, Gimps, Tassels, &c.
Linen Sheetings, Towellings,
Damasks, Table Cloths,
Napkins, Blankets,
And an assortment, which is the largest and most varied in the City, of all Goods required for House Furnishing.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT,)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
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FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

BELL'S SPRING FASHIONS.
MANTILLAS,
RICH BLACK SILK MANTLES AND SHAWLS, in every variety and style.
RICH BLACK AND COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTLES, handsomely trimmed—very cheap.
NEW STYLES OF BLACK LACE MANTLES.
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Real Black Guipure Lace Scarfs and Mantles.
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Real Black Paris and Brussels Lace—all of the most recent style and importation. No. 58 Canal st.

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Will open, THIS MORNING,
FIFTEEN CARTONS OF REAL LACES,
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Comprising a magnificent assortment of
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5,500 STELLA SHAWLS AT COLBY'S.
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge, will open, this day, several large lots of
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15,000 YARDS OF SILK,
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ON SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
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LINENS.
SHEETINGS.
SHIRTINGS.
TOWELINGS.
NAPKINS, &c., &c.,
In immense variety,
At from 30 to 40 per cent. below cost.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

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J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Have removed from No. 73 Broadway to
No. 51 BARCLAY-ST. and No. 56 PARK-PLACE,
Corner of College-place,
Where they have now on exhibition a large and choice assortment of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF
CHEAP FRENCH BAREGES,
(from auction)
At 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s. per yard,
MONDAY, April 28th.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
SUPERIOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
(COLE'S stamped.)
At One Dollar per Yard.
Also, ROYAL TAPESTRY VELVET,
At 11s. and 12s. per yard, of the manufacture of Cross'ey & Sons and others.
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POPULAR TRADE IN SILKS.
CHENE, STRIPED AND FANCY PLAIDS,
At 6s. per yard.
Also,
WIDE INDIA WASHING SILKS,
At 5s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
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LANE & PORTER.
WILL OFFER THIS MORNING.
100 SUPERIOR PLAIN FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, $5 50.
100 FIGURED BAREGE do. $5 50, $6, $7.
Some very beautiful with Chene flounces.
Also, a full assortment Challie Robes at very low prices.
No. 72 Canal-st.

MAGNIFICENT ROBES,
IN GRENADINE AND BAREGE,
Received by the *Arago*. Will be opened on MONDAY, April 28.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

STELLA AND PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
At COLBY'S, No. 289 GRAND-ST.,
500 pieces new Spring silks, at 50c. per yard, will be opened THIS DAY, at COLBY'S, No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open, to-day, several cartons of
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE,
from 10c. per yard to the richest goods made.
No. 729 Broadway.

COLUMBIA HALL FAILURE.
COLORED DRESS SILKS.
Five hundred pieces on sale this week at 5s., 6s., 7s, and 8s., little more than half their actual value.
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.
Have just received extra large size Rubber Pu

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough plain meat and pastry cook, and superior laundress; will be found honest and faithful in the discharge of her duties, and to study the interest of her employer. Highest testimonials given. Wages not so much an object as a good home. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th av., near 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 girls of neat and tidy habits, one as cook and to do the washing and ironing of a private family; makes excellent bread and biscuit; will make good butter. The other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do waiting in a private family. The cook will take $7, the other $6, if in one family, Dutchess County or Newburg 2 years and 6 months' reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as plain cook. A first-rate washer and ironer. She will do general housework in a small, private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Up town preferred. Call at No. 136 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls—the one an American—the other a Scotch; the former as chambermaid and waitress, in City or country; the latter as chambermaid or waitress in a hotel in this City, or the city of Troy, N. Y. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant woman, who has had many years' experience as a nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth: is a neat, plain sewer, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at NELSON'S fancy store, No. 314 Bleecker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; like to do chamberwork, and assisting in washing; has good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 134 Mott-st., 4th floor, front-room. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored woman, as cook, in a private family going to reside in the country during the Summer. Best of city references given, with respect to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 192 West 19th-st., two doors East of 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, and to wash and iron, by a woman of much experience; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress, by a respectable girl, who is a nice hand at children's clothing, dress-making, &c. Call at No. 73 5th-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By three protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, a light-colored girl, as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 East 29th-st., between the 3d and 3d avs., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 West 16th-st., near the 6th-av. Can produce the best City reference from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress, and give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 126 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-av., 4th floor back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl as seamstress or lady's maid and traveling companion; understands dressmaking. City reference of the first character given. Call at the Everett House Druggist store, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as waiter or chamberwork and plain sewing; is capable of fulfilling either; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, No. 27 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman as seamstress or light chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 79 East 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER, BY a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly well, and has the best of City references. Address L. G., No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant girl, to go as a seamstress with a family going to Europe; has no objections to take care of children. Call at No. 349 6th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a competent and respectable young woman. Would go as handmaid. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 295 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

GIRL WANTED—To do the general housework of a small family; one who can give good reference, and is willing to go a short distance from the City, in a pleasant country village, may find a permanent situation, where she will receive liberal wages, by applying at No. 468 Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock this day.

GIRLS WANTED—For the City and country. High wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Reference required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 146 Bowery. C. MASON.

GERMAN GIRL WANTED—At No. 369 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, who speaks English; or a colored girl, to cook and do general housework. None need apply but those who are competent, and can bring good reference.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A lady who has received a first-rate education in Europe, chiefly in Paris, wishes for an engagement; she speaks English, French, and German, equally well; likewise teaches Italian, Spanish, the harp, piano, painting, and the higher English branches. E. M. L., *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A graduate of Harvard, who has taught two years elsewhere with success, wishes an engagement as Teacher in a private family. He is permitted to refer to President Walker and Prof. Felton, of Harvard College, and to Rev. D. Bellows and Prof. Owen, of this City. Address E. J. C., at the *Tribune* Office.

TEACHER.—A lady desires a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, New-Brighton, S.I.

A LADY—Competent to teach music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, desires of obtaining a situation as governess in a family in New-York, or a short distance from the City. Best references given. Address G., No. 35 West 23d-st.

PROOF-READING.—A gentleman of classical education and of experience, is desirous of employment in some publishing house in New-York, after May 1. Address G. H. H., at DODD'S bookstore, Brick Church Chapel; to whom, also, the advertiser is permitted to refer.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery commission house; a young man from the City or country to go West, and establish himself in the grocery and produce commission trade. A person with a few hundred dollars at his command can make a very desirable arrangement by addressing H. M. & Co., Box No. 2,489, Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

NURSE WANTED—A competent nurse to take charge of children, and do plain sewing. A protestant preferred. The best references will be required. Call at No. 96 West 32d-st., on Thursday, May 1, at from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

BAR-KEEPER.—A young man wishes a situation as bar-keeper; he understands the business, and can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address, for to-day, B. A. B., *Times* office. No objection to go a short distance in country.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—A very respectable Episcopalian woman wishes a situation. She has the highest testimonials, as an excellent seamstress. For full particulars, apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED—Two respectable Protestant young women, one as cook and the other as chambermaid, to proceed with a family to San Francisco. They must have the best of City references, and be able to pay part of their passage. Address, stating name, references, &c., C. M. D., this office.

SERVANTS.—All those who have not yet got suited with a good domestic are informed that, by calling at the Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., they will find those who are competent and have good recommendations.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A competent hotel book keeper desires an engagement in this City or at some watering place, for the Summer months. Can give good reference. Address for one week J. C. T., *Times* office.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To take sole charge of a confectionery. Best of reference required as to integrity, &c. Address E. G., post-paid, this office, or apply at No. 2 City Hall-place.

GOOD COOK WANTED.—No others need apply. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR WANTED—On Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; one who is experienced and fully competent to stitch on fine linen can secure a good situation by applying at LITCHFIELD & BRADY'S, No. 97 William-st.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—Salesmen, clerks, porters, waiters, barkeepers, coachmen and boys to learn trades, cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, &c. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

BOY WANTED—In a counting room. One who lives with his parents preferred. Those that are quick at figures, and can write a good plain hand, may address Box No. 198 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—At the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, No. 114 9th-av., about 17 years of age, to learn the business.

BOY WANTED—About fifteen years of age, as clerk in a Jewelry store. Must reside below Broome-st. Address B. B. & CO., at this office.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

REMOVAL.—WILSON G. HUNT & CO. have removed from the corner of Maiden-lane and William-st. to the corner of Park-place and Church-st.

M. MORGAN & SON—Have removed to No. 37 William-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. M. MORGAN & SON.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK—Has removed his office to No. 38 Broadway.

THE HANOVER BANK—IS REMOVED to No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card cases, &c. Business cards, bill heads, portraits, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South of 36th-st., near 4th-av. Two 4-story and basement brown stone front houses, in course of buildings 25 by 55 feet, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of GEO. J. HAMILTON, or at No. 180 East 21st-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two new first-class 4-story brown-stone houses, finely located in 20th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; finished in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A small house, 29 by 26, pleasantly situated, with six rooms and basement; lot 98 by 170. Near churches, public and private schools and railroad depôt. One hour distant from New-York, and six trains daily. Apply to WILLIAM JINKINS, Bloomfield, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A new and commodious house on Staten Island, in an elegant neighborhood, about three-quarters of a mile from the Ferry. It will be sold at a very low price. D. SHEPHERD, No. 7 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class three-story and basement brick house No. 96 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three rooms deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at the house from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—A two-story cottage house, No. 14 South 6th-st., Williamsburg. Inquire at No. 12, one minute's walk from Fecksip Ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The corner frame building, with lot 40 feet deep, southwest corner Allen and Stanton-st.; a desirable and an old grocery stand. For terms inquire No. 197 Bowery.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 260, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND COTTAGES—On the North River, near the Depôt. Also, farms, houses, and lots, in great variety, for sale on favorable terms. Also a variety of property for exchange. Inquire of D. F. VANLIEU & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 61 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's store.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A small house, built three years ago, with six acres of land, finely situated in a healthy neighborhood, within one hour's steamboat conveyance of the city. Price $3,500. Address Box No. 894 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four acres of land on the Newtown plank road, four miles from the ferry; double two-story house, ten rooms, parlor newly papered, sliding doors, well and cistern at the door, barn, cow-house, and large poultry-house. Also, a tenant house, situation high and healthy, on a stage route near Flushing Railroad, will be let or leased at a moderate rate. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, at Fishkill, with a fine river view, near the railroad station house; nearly new, modern style, 8 rooms; lot contains ¾ of an acre. Good garden, barn, &c., in good repair. Very desirable and convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $4,000. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 95 acres of land, 95 miles from New-York, pleasantly situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Greenfarms, Conn., two miles from the villages of Westport and Southport, near the margin of Long Island Sound, and overlooking the same. On the place is a large and convenient house, and all necessary outbuildings.

The land is of superior quality, well watered by never-failing springs. The place is convenient to the Sound for fishing, and a fine beach for bathing, with good roads. The place has two handsome building situations, overlooking the Sound, and could be divided into two good farms. For further particulars, inquire of FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Westport, Conn.

$3,000—FOR SALE CHEAP—A very valuable and desirable lot of ground on 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., is a good lot for erecting a first-class house. $1,500 can remain for a term of years. Address J. K. H., *Daily Times* office.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—A desirable and commodious residence in Yonkers, on the west side of Warburton-av., just north of Point-st., within three minutes' walk of the Glenwood depôt. The house contains all the modern improvements, and has three lots of ground attached, with choice fruit trees, etc. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to S. JONES, No. 27 Wall-st., or G. G. BARNARD, No. 271 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—For sale, 17 acres of land, beautifully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station, Post-Office, churches, &c. It will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers, and is decidedly the most desirable unimproved property in the township. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 18 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J.—The place includes 24 acres, within a few minutes' walk from the centre of the town, and is located adjoining a beautiful sheet of water, upon the banks of which is a boat-house, with boat, &c. The house is a modern Italian cottage, with hot and cold water on three stories, bath-room, water closet, furnace, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with a full supply of fruit and shade trees. A good garden, barn and stable, with water on two floors and other conveniences. The situation commands scenery and views of remarkable loveliness. Apply to the subscriber. WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 26 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—With 53 acres, situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake, eight miles from Ithaca, N. Y. All kinds of fruit trees on the place, &c., &c. Price $9,000, cost $12,000; location the most healthy in the State. Inquire in paper-store No. 391 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk, where plan can be seen, or of THOMAS JONES, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 28 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn, and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Half an hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c., stable and out houses. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SALE—On the line of Railroad between New-York and Philadelphia.—There are 20 acres of land under fine cultivation, on an eminence of some 70 feet, overlooking a flourishing town, and 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country. It is situated at Rahway, N. J., one mile from the Railroad depôt; 19 miles, by Railroad, from New-York; (double track.) Cars ply 10 times each way daily. For further particulars, address WM. MANNING, MARTIN, Rahway, New-Jersey.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—The property known as the John-st. M. E. Church, on the westerly side of John-st., between Nassau and William sts, about 42 feet front by 85 feet deep, more or less. Party walls; title indisputable. Apply to BENJ. W. BENSON, Beekman Insurance Office, No. 8 Wall-st., or to SEELY BROWN, No. 59 Nassau-st.

$2,200.—FOR SALE HOUSE AND LOT—No. 224 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn, 3 stories, 8 rooms, gas, marble mantels and range. Price $2,200—$1,500 mortgage—$700 merchandise. Apply on the premises, or No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

PERHAM TICKETS.—A quantity of stocks and good farming and milling lands in Pennsylvania for sale. Perham Tickets will be taken in whole or part payment. Apply to GEO. HATTON & CO., No. 134 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THROG'S NECK.—FOR SALE—An ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, having an extensive water front, situated on a bluff, commanding extensive and beautiful views of great variety. The place contains about seven acres, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, ground tastefully laid out, flower garden stocked with standard roses, plants, &c. For boating, bathing and fishing, the place is acknowledged to be one of the finest on the Sound. The mansion is in Gothic style, containing 22 rooms, with closets, bath-room, water-closets, large kitchen and laundry, stationary wash-tubs, ranges, hot and cold water throughout the house, furnace, observatory, piazza in front, front and back stairs. The out buildings consist of gardener's lodge, gardener's house, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE—On Murray Hill and 5th-av.; 7 lots northwest corner of 38th st. and 5th-av.; 6 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 inside lots, with one in rear, at a bargain, on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also, a 5th-av. corner on 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th and 39th sts. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 115 acres, with spacious and convenient out-buildings, situated on the banks of Skaneateles Lake. It is five miles from the New-York Central and Syracuse and Binghamton Railroads. For particulars inquire at No. 1 Cedar-st., where the owner may be seen till 1st of May.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a farm or country residence, property in Brooklyn, located 6 blocks from Brooklyn City Hall. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., room No. 3, 1st floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

MONKEY FOR SALE.—A very nice and tame young monkey. No. 333 7th-av., corner of 31st-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ONE PAIR FINE BAY CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE—16 hands high, and in excellent condition. Cost $1,000. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is about leaving the City. May be seen at Remsen's stable, corner Union and Court sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN FOUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new block of seven brick, neat three-story London basement houses, just finished on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements complete, marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, furnaces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $250 per annum to two small, neat, tidy families, if applied for soon. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large and commodious house, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, between 30th and 31st sts. and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of Long Island and East River; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds will be kept in fine order, with shrubs and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, gardener, No. 161 East 31st-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A large four-story first-class brick house, within a few steps of the Park, Broad-st. and the New Market, and 4 minutes' walk from the Depôt. Water and gas in the house, and large yard with choice fruit. A very desirable place for a genteel family. Possession, 1st of May. Rent, $450. Apply from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. to A. L. DENNIS, No. 25 Park-row.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very desirable two-story and attic house and stable on 57th-st., with about sixteen lots laid out in garden, with fruit trees, grape vine, &c., comprising advantages of a City and country residence, suitable for a respectable family; easy communication day and night every two minutes by the 2d and 3d av. railroads. Inquire of Dr. J. W. SCHMIDT, No. 5 East 12th-st., near 5th-av., at 8 A. M. or 3½ P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—A genteel three-story and high basement brick house, No. 156 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely located, with fine garden. Modern improvements, rent low, $750. Apply to LUSH & MOON, 4th-av., first door south of 23d-st.

Also, a neat two-story and attic cottage, with fine basement in 51st-st., near 8th-av.; carriage house on rear of adjoining lot. Rent $400.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built, two-story house, situated on the 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished, with range, Croton water, bath and beautiful yard. Also, a three-story brick house, with store and stable, situated on 3d-av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 72 6th-st., $700; Nos. 97 and 99 East 17th-st., $800 each, Nos. 113 and 115 Norfolk-st., $500 each; No. 53 East 27th-st., $700; 4th-av. and 93d-st., with 9 lots, $600; several houses on 126th-st., and at Harlem, various streets and avenues, from $150 to $660 each—including gardens, &c. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The large five-story building No. 170 Bleecker-st., southwest corner of Bleecker and Varick-place; arranged with all the modern improvements for a first-class boarding-house. Also, house No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Also, house No. 18 Mercer-st. Apply to A. T. STEWART, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE NEAR THE FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant new four-story brown-stone house on north side 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with every modern improvement. Numbers being irregular, the house will be known by the bill on it, with the name of H. T. GAMAGE, No. 62 Wall-st., room No. 11.

HOUSE TO LET—The snug two-story and attic brick house, No. 96 Bedford-st., next to corner of Barrow-st., front and rear basements and attic; rooms have hard-finished walls, Croton and wood-house in the yard. Will be let to one or two small families. Rent, $384. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 33 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Northwest corner 34th-st. and 9th-av., a three-story house, lot 100 feet on 34th-st.; stabling, &c., cheap. House on 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Store No. 399 9th-av. Four-story house on 37th st., $450, floors, &c., all at low rents. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern-built three-story and basement house, with gas fixtures, &c. Rent to a good tenant with a small family $375. Apply at No. 307 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or to JNO. C. LOISCHER, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HOUSE TO LET—On 29th-st., near 3d av. Railroad, a new house, with 4 lots of ground, contains bath, water closets, wash trays, &c.; rent very low. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, with marble mantels, grates, range, gas, &c., No. 548 Atlantic-st., above Powers, in a row of six new houses. Rent, $400. Apply at No. 73 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock. JOHN D. COCKS.

HOUSES TO LET—Two English-basement houses on 52d-st., between 11th-av. and North River; has a fine river view, and is a desirable place for a residence. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, on the premises, or No. 12 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

HOUSES TO LET ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—Near the Ferry.—Two fine houses, on omnibus route; pure air and water; view unsurpassed; churches and schools. Rent $300. Apply at the office of the *Daily Telegraph*, No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very neat three-story house in 26th-st., desirably located and in perfect order, with gas fixtures, &c., complete. Rent $660. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, containing twelve rooms, with all modern improvements. Can be seen by applying to No. 98 West 24th-st.; and also to F. STUYVENEL, No. 203 Centre-st.; or to G. W. YOUNG, No. 73 7th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 109 Greenwich-av., the small three-story and basement house; will be let low to a good tenant, and put in good order. Gas will be introduced if wanted. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $175. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 49 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSES TO LET—In the fashionable part of Williamsburg; the three-story brick houses No. 7 4th-st. and No. 68 South 10th-st.; rent, $300. The houses are within three minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 93 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts., three-story and basement house, recently put in perfect order; furnaces, gas, chandeliers, bath, &c. THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $250, a two-story and basement cottage house, No. 120 Vanderbilt-av., a few doors from Myrtle. Can be seen at any time. Apply at No. 9 Warren-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 309 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.—The four-story house and store, No. 1 Laurens-st.; also, the house, No. 8 Laurens-st. Apply to Mr. JARVIS, No. 192 Elm-st., or Mr. PITTS, No. 51 Grand-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—No. 373 Pacific-st., near Bond, at very low rent. Apply on the premises, or to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story basement brick house, 20 feet wide, No. 85 East 24th-st.; has gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c. Rent $650. Inquire on the premises, or of H. C. CADY, No. 29 Wall st.

HOUSES TO LET AT BATH, L. I.—Three first-class houses fronting on the water, complete in every respect; stables, &c. Apply to ARCH & YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, or to Mrs. WANGER, Bath, L. I.

HOUSE TO LET—House No. 103 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. If desired, will be altered to a store. Inquire at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 160 31st-st., 3-story basement and counter-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, bath-tub, water closet, &c. Inquire at No. 147 30th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 5 Leroy-place, with large brick building. Inquire of JAMES H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 191 East 15th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent $300. Inquire at Office No. 180 10th st., near the 3d-av.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiters, water closets, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut-glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in perfect condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste requires, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in this City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class Railroad Bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOTEL TO LET—In the large five-story brick building, having a front of 451 feet, known as Hunt's Hotel, at the South Ferry, fronting the Battery, East River, and Bay of New-York. The position and advantages for the above business are too well known to need further description. Constant communication with all parts of the City, from the omnibus stands in front of the hotel. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance on South-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For six months or one year, situated in 36th-st., near 4th-av. It is in excellent order, having been recently painted, and contains the improvements. Rent moderate, with immediate possession. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 62 South-st., at 11 o'clock, or through the Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 23d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A handsome English basement house, replete with every convenience, and all modern improvements; elegantly furnished; situated in West 23d-st., No. 179½. House and furniture are new, and will be let low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 375 Pacific, near Bond-st. The house is very handsomely furnished. Rent, to a good tenant, $600. Apply at No. 373 Pacific-st., or J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 125 Spring-st., near Broadway.

Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.

Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing. A desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st. or of Dr. MUNDY on the premises at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGE TO LET.—Rent, $160 per annum to a small genteel family, in Williamsburg, a pretty brick cottage, 7 rooms, beautifully papered; iron balcony, marble mantel, garden pump, and in excellent order; one mile from the ferry. Stages pass the door; churches, schools, markets, &c. Inquire at No. 453 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

COTTAGE TO LET—With kitchen, carriage house, and about three acres of ground, garden, grapes, and every variety of fruit and berries in profusion; healthily and beautifully located at Yonkers, 8 or 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt and steamboat wharf. Possession given immediately. For particulars, address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,796.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—With garden of fruit, &c., pleasantly situated at East Orange, 1½ miles from Newark, New-Jersey, within 5 minutes' walk of a railroad station, where the cars stop eight times per day. For particulars, inquire of JAS. L. LEACH, Nos. 19 and 20 Washington Market, West-st., near Fulton-st., or of W. S. WALLACE, on the premises, East Orange, N. J.

COTTAGE TO LET—At Newtown, L. I. New two story cottage house and wagon house—well of good water by the door, with seven lots of ground, all in good order, with picket fence, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt running from Flushing to Hunter's Point. Inquire No. 337 Delancey-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Pecksip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 358 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—With three lots of ground on 155th-st., Carmansville. Communication by Hudson River Railroad. Time from Chambers-st., 45 minutes. Apply to J. GIFFIN, No. 30 Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT.—The convenient and eligible office at No. 102 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann-st., 2d-story front, having 5 windows on Ann-st. and 3 on Nassau-st. It is one of the best offices on the street, the same that was formerly occupied by WM. H. McDONALD. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Now in complete order, in the premises 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for insurance, railroad and real estate offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and recently fitted over. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—Irving Savings' Bank Building, No. 96 Warren-st., suitable for lawyers or professional men. Rent low. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—On the ground floor, No. 9 Jauncey-court, Wall-st. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply on the premises. Iron safe for sale.

OFFICES TO LET—At No. 12 Broadway, a small office on second story, $150; a large office on third story, $300. Apply

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. Mellor, Auc'tioneer.

By Houghton & Mellor—FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 76 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, five minutes' walk from either Peck-slip or Grand-st. Ferries.

Magnificent Household Furniture—50 original oil-paintings, one by Cuyp, valued at $1,000, Angel appearing unto the Shepherds, purchased from Jerome Bonaparte's gallery; four Landscapes by Andrew Richardson, N. A., Edinburg; View on the River Coe, Newark Castle on the Garrow, Scene in Glannevis, Lochleven from Enveresow, Alea, paintings by S. A. Mount, G. D. Brewerton, H. Boerze; Italian Fruit Peddler, by Baum; Crucifixion, by Charles Lebrun; Cupid on his mission of Love, by Rosenburg, and other eminent artists. Superior toned rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering of Boston, and cost $600; Furniture, made by Meeks of New-York; rich French-plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, in gold-mounted frames; royal Wilton carpets, cost $3 50 per yard; brocatel and lace window curtains, antique carved table and bureau; extension table, cost $350, imported from London; two artistic bronze ormolu mounted mechanical lamps, cost $150 each; Egyptian and French vases, very valuable; carved oak furniture, covered in moquet; two solid rosewood parlor suites with slip covers, covered in brocade and plush, with medallion backs; solid rosewood centre tables with statuary marble tops; carved oak hall table with marble top, cost $100, with chairs to match; English oil cloth through the house; wardrobe, French and gothic bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, pure hair mattresses, solid silver-ware, cut-bottle casters, silver cake baskets, French China dinner and tea sets, ivory balance-handle knives and forks, pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, table linen, together with a large variety of kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. Purchasers are assured that the sale will be absolute, without reserve, and must be removed from the premises on day of sale. Catalogues will be issued on Wednesday, and can be obtained at our salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st. Also, cards of admission can be had on application as above. A cash deposit will be required.

Sylvester Stover, Auctioneer.

Large Sale of Rich Household Furniture—At No. 87 West 36th-st., consisting of the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of the house, which is of the best description, and has been in use but a short time. S. Stover will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 23, at 10¾ o'clock, the rich and costly furniture of the above house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade: French-plate oval and pier mirrors, rosewood bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; large and costly rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and back; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich brocade and tapestry; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, rich marble and parlor ornaments, &c.; with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant oak cabinet, Chamberlain chairs, China and dinner sets, rich ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, elegant pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c.; superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites furniture, in hair cloth, coverage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant English oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

Centeel Household Furniture—VELVET CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, April 30,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 135 Pearl-st., corner of Jay, in Brooklyn, the entire furniture of the house, comprising in part one very rich suite of parlor furniture in brocatel, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets; oil-cloths, etageres, marble-top centre and card table, dining do., bureaus and washstands, beds and mattresses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 1, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 37 Henry-st., the entire furniture of the house No. 37 Henry-st., New-York, embracing every article usually found; also, one rosewood piano-forte, sofas, full French chairs, Brussels carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Also, on FRIDAY, May 2, at No. 53 John-st., the large stock of clocks contained in the establishment. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Eugene R. Franklin, Auctioneer.

By Franklin & Nichols—AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED FRENCH CLOCKS.—Clock and watch materials, watch makers', watch case makers', engravers', jewelers', chasers' and clock makers' tools, mechanical lamps, store fixtures, show cases, drawers, &c., &c. On SATURDAY, May 3, at 10¾ o'clock, at the store of P. A. ROSSELOT, Esq., Importer, No. 206 William-st., near Frankfort-st., on account of his relinquishing business, the whole of the stock of superior French mantel clocks, mechanical lamps, regulators, clock stands, cases and watch materials, springs, watch crystals, engravers', chasers', jewelers', watch and clock makers' instruments, and a general and extensive assortment of every article in the line, all of which have been selected with care, and imported by Mr. R. for the trade in this country. This sale offers an opportunity, to all connected in trade in the above line, to supply themselves on favorable terms, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

Handsome Household Furniture—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 4 Union-square, a large and general assortment of handsome household furniture, consisting in part of suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered, in brocatel, window curtains to match, Brussels carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, mahogany parlor furniture, mahogany and rosewood marble top centre and pier tables, French plate, pier and mantel glasses, etageres and corner stands, mantel clocks and ornaments, reception chairs, sewing do., quartet tables, mahogany extension dining tables, sideboards, arm chairs, China and dinner tea sets, glass ware, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, hall furniture, mahogany French bedstead, dressing bureaus of mahogany and rosewood, with marble-tops, do. washstands, wardrobes, black walnut and maple bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, toilet sets, mahogany lounges, arm and parlor chairs, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

Country Place near the City—A fine property in Westchester County, consisting of about 180 acres of excellent land on the Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling-house in perfect order, and three smaller dwelling ones; together with extensive stables, barns and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, for a fine residence with extensive grounds, fish pond, &c., or with a view to speculation and the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. Title perfect and terms of payment very easy. N. B.—Would be divided to suit applicants.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

By Houghton & Mellor—THIS DAY, April 30, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 85 St. Mark's-place, corner of 2d-av., genteel household furniture, being all the furniture contained in the above dwelling, consisting in part of carved mahogany parlor furniture, secretary, bookcase, oval and mantel mirrors, Brussels, ingrain, stair carpets and oil-cloths paintings, engravings, marble-top centre tables, rosewood sofa, table, divans, rocking and parlor chairs, girandoles, &c.; bedroom furniture, mahogany French and gothic bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, pure hair mattresses, &c.; basement furniture, dining tables, chairs, crockery and glass ware, together with the kitchen furniture. Cash deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of a Large and SUPERIOR STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10¾ o'clock at No. 442 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts., embracing parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth, chamber suites of rosewood and mahogany, enameled do., centre, side and sofa tables, etageres, book-cases, lounges, extension dining-tables, hall stands, corner stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, paillasses, mattresses, silver plated ware, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather. The above goods have been removed for convenience of sale, and are well worthy the notice of buyers.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

Edward Schenck will sell—At Auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his new store No. 33 Nassau-st. Positive sale of several invoices of jewelry manufactured by Palmer, Richardson & Co., and others, to pay advances made to Samuel S. Haskell and Silas Davenport, by L. E. Van Buren, consisting of fine gold vest, fob, guard and chatelaine chains, bracelets, cameo, lava, and mosaic pins, finger rings, studs, buckles, lockets, pins, keys, chain-hooks, clasps, snaps, mosaic and gold ear-drops, &c., as per catalogue, which can be had at the auction room. This sale is worthy of the trade, as the jewelry will be sold in large lots.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

J. L. Vandewater—Will sell, WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 2 Amity-st., corner Broadway, rich household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, ingrain do., rosewood suite of pieces, do. 7 pieces, rosewood marble-top tables, black walnut dining-tables, rosewood card tables, rosewood quartets, lounges, arm-chairs, washstands, bedsteads and bedding, mattresses, oval and mantel mirrors, hall tables and chairs, mahogany marble-top sideboard, window curtains, oil-cloths, stair rods, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c. By order of Joseph Cordell, Deputy Sheriff.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer.

Sale of Parlor and Chamber and KITCHEN FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 30, 1856, at 10 A. M., at No. 24 Watts-st., household furniture, consisting of sofas, marble-top centre tables, marble-top bureaus and washstands, mahogany and cane chairs, book and corner stands, mahogany and patent bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, sheets, blankets and quilts, toilet sets, looking glasses, stoves, &c.; a good and general assortment of kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

G. G. Horton, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 84 Cedar st.

G. G. Horton—Will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 13 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a large and splendid assortment of furniture, consisting of bureaus, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, extension dining-tables, French bedsteads and bedding, carpets, oil-paintings, mirrors; also, 6 dozen mahogany chairs, crockery, kitchen utensils, one light wagon and one rockaway. A rare chance for dealers.

John Boyd, Auctioneer.

Sale of Elegant Household FURNITURE.—JOHN BOYD will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 870 Broadway, all the Furniture and Gas Fixtures therein, comprising suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

Receiver's Sale.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN and OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

Thursday, May 1—At 7 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at No. 130 Columbia, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., a large and general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, pier glasses, Hedenburgh heater, crockery, cutlery and kitchen furniture.

Immediately after the above, at about 9½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 61 Henry, corner of Orange-st., a large and general assortment of mahogany, walnut and painted parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets oil-cloths, matting, pier glasses, mattresses, bedding, white and gilt French China dinner set, richly-painted and gilt China tea set, silver-plated ware, cutlery, glass and kitchen furniture.

The owners of the above furniture being unexpectedly compelled to break up housekeeping at short notice—the first, to go South; and the last to Europe; and being unable to remain in the City long enough to send their goods to the salesrooms and derive the advantage of the better prices which are always obtained a few days after the 1st of May, are under the necessity of submitting to the great sacrifice which is unavoidable on this worst of all days in the year for a furniture sale.

As the houses must both be empty by 12 o'clock, we shall require from every purchaser a deposit of the full amount of his purchase, and the goods will be delivered as fast as they are sold without delay.

The furniture in both houses in excellent order. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

By Houghton and Mellor—THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, first-quality thick French-plate mirrors, richly decorated China vases, dinner sets, oil-paintings, enameled chamber suites, dining-room and library furniture, every article warranted as represented. H. & M. will sell as above, to pay advances, the most desirable stock of rich and tasteful cabinet furniture and house-furnishing articles that has been offered at auction this Spring, and is worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants and hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first-class houses. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz.: several solid rosewood-frame parlor suites of furniture, covered with the most costly brocatels, plush and English hair-cloth; solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; rich etageres, armoire writing cabinets, rich work tables and stands, several large richly decorated enameled chamber suites, bookcases, secretaries, tête-a-tête and plain-back sofas, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor chairs, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, lounges and sofa bedsteads, Turkish chairs, cane-seat fancy chairs, patent extension tables 14 feet long, dining-room chairs to match, also, four second-hand piano-fortes, at 12 o'clock—six superior toned rosewood piano-fortes, of good tone and finish.

Henry B. Heitz, Auctioneer, office No. 5¾ Pine-st.,

Will sell on Wednesday—April 30, and THURSDAY, May 1, and 2, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, the entire contents of the large private Hotel No. 461 Broome-st., between Green and Mercer sts., comprising about 50 bedrooms, furnished with mahogany, walnut and maple bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, sofas, chairs, couches, &c., in hair-cloth, brocatel, satin, damask and velvet plush, rich Brussels and ingrain carpets, looking glasses, mirrors, toilet sets, brocade lace, window curtains and cornices, &c. Also, in parlors, elegant suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocatel, velvet, carpets, pier glasses, mirrors, gas chandeliers, oil-paintings, crockery, China, glass, silver-plated ware; also large extension dining-tables, large steam table cooking ranges, stoves, utensils, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash, in current funds. Catalogues at sale.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

Household Furniture.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 24 Walker-st., household furniture, a general assortment. Three-ply carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in haircloth; centre tables, curtains and shades, mantel ornaments, dining and tea-tables, crockery and glassware, oil-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

Oakley & Wright, Auctioneers

Auction Notice.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Nassau, near Washington-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, consisting of Brussels, Venetian, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair rods, oil-cloths, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany and other bedsteads, mattresses, extension table, washstands, toilet sets, bureaus, with the usual variety of kitchen furniture, all in excellent order, having been in use but a short time.

John F. Russell, Auctioneer.

Auction Notice.—JOHN F. RUSSELL will sell, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Nassau-st., (in consequence of the dissolution of Day, Russell & Co.,) the whole of the furniture on hand, which must be positively sold, comprising rosewood and mahogany furniture for parlors, bedrooms, &c.; also enameled suites, iron bedsteads, &c. Conditions cash. The goods to be removed the day of sale.

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer.

W. C. Albertus—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 James-st., opposite York-st., Brooklyn, the stock and fixtures of a camphene, burning fluid and oil store. Oil and camphene cisterns, and lamps of every description.

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer.

Will sell on Wednesday—April 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Cheever-place, near Degraw-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, lace-curtains, mattresses, beds and bedding.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, Office No. 298 Broadway.

Sale of Parlor and CHAMBER FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 24 Watts-st., consisting of a good and general assortment of household furniture, &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

Adrian H. Muller—Will hold his weekly sale of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be had at the office, No. 38 Wall-st.

Sale of Fifty-Eight Parcels OF PROPERTY ON THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—3 four-story brick houses and lots of ground on west side of 1st-av., about 75 feet south of 32d-st.; 6 houses and lots on 32d-st., each 20 feet in front from 1st-av. to line and lots on south west corner 34th-st. and 1st-av.; 6 houses and lots adjoining on the south; 3 houses and lots on 34th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d-avs.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., near 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., north side, 100 feet east 2d-av.; 11 houses and 4 lots on north side 34th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; 4 houses and lots on 1st-av., west side, between 34th and 35th sts.; 4 houses and lots on south side 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house and lot on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

Assignee's Sale of NEW-UTRECHT LOTS AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, April 30, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: One house and two lots of ground on the southwest side of Beattie-st., New-Utrecht, 275 feet northwest from the northwest corner of Beattie-st. and the road leading from New-Utrecht to Flatbush, formerly belonging to Isaac Lyons. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order of Isadore Bernhard, Assignee of Isaac Lyons.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

Drug Store—No. 391 8th-av., to be sold at auction, THIS DAY (Wednesday, 30th April,) at 11 o'clock A. M.; a rare chance for a druggist or physician, as the owner is leaving the City, and the store will positively be sold.

Piano at Auction.—A handsome rosewood piano, but two weeks in use, will be sold at auction at 11½ o'clock THIS MORNING, at No. 16 Wall-st. The owner is going to Europe and must dispose of the piano.

Cincinnati.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every EDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Western Salesman—An active, middle-aged man, who has been engaged for the past fifteen years in the mercantile and manufacturing business in Ohio on his own account, and has an extensive acquaintance in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and some in Illinois and Wisconsin, is desirous of engaging with a responsible wholesale dry goods or grocery house, and can bring the best of references as to ability, character, &c. For address and particulars, refer to BERRY & PALMER, No. 93 West-st.

Chicago Jobbing House FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$20,000.—The Subscriber—Well established in a manufacturing business of 12 years' standing, wishes a partner with the above amount, to extend the same. To those possessing a good business talent, capable of managing the sales department, every information will be given.

GEORGE HODGETTS, No. 158 William-st.

$4,000.—Any gentleman having this amount can have a chance to join a party in a genteel cash business, where the profits are over $500 a week four months in the year, and $300 a week for eight months. Call at No. 54 Walker-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

An excellent investment.—FOR SALE—An old-established Bindery and Publishing Business. Reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business. For full particulars, inquire of J. F. BALDWIN, No. 113 Fulton-st., Burroughs' Steam Presses.

To pork and provision DEALERS—A full and valuable set of fixtures for a pork or grocery store, including two large and valuable ice boxes, counters with marble-tops, &c., for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire at Nos. 85 or 89 Avenue D.

To druggists.—For sale, a drug store, in Clermont-av., one door from Park-av., Brooklyn.

Dr. Corbett—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in this specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

Cards by steam.—JOHN W. OLIVER, Card Printer, No. 23 Beekman-st., has now in operation a new machine capable of printing, cutting and counting 10,000 cards an hour. A good business card for $1 50 a 1,000. An elegant enameled card for $2 50 a 1,000. All the improvements for card printing may be found at his establishment.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous places, 21. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth. It acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

The greatest medical DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sincere was my belief in its virtues, so sure is the cure of humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels two or three times a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 159 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MORRISON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 215 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD-CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. ROBERTS & CO., No. 215 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. Barrow, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

Triesemar—This GREAT SYPHILIS DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences of early indiscretion, &c., would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which contain a sufficiency for a perfect cure, thereby there is a saving of $3; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

Dr. Hunter's NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City. In many instances of nervous debility incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here offered. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 Reward.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore, it cannot be seen after the 25th inst. if the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

Dr. Larmont's PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 323 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

A retired physician—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

Dr. Hunter's red drop cures—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

$500 Reward.—CROSSMAN'S 'SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 278 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

Medical office.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

Ladies' hospital.—Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a back-strengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most motherly care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Mail Train:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

New-York and Erie Railroad.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., and Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant

New-York Daily Times

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE HARD-SHELLS AT SYRACUSE.

Meeting of the State Committee and the Delegates and Alternates to the Cincinnati Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, April 29.

The Hard-Shell Democratic State Committee and the Hard-Shell delegates and alternates to the Cincinnati Convention met in this city to-day for consultation and organization.

The State Committee met at the Globe Hotel, Col. SAM FOWLER presiding, HENRY M. HYDE acting as Secretary. The business transacted was merely formal. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Cincinnati Delegates and Alternates convened at Meyer's Hall, at noon. The Chairman of the State Committee called to order, and nominated GEORGE W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, Temporary Chairman, and GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New-York, and HARMAN S. CUTTING, of Erie, Secretaries *pro tem.* The nominees were unanimously chosen, and, after calling over the list of Delegates, an adjournment was taken till 2 P. M.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention a Committee on organization was appointed, as follows:

P. S. CUTHING, of Erie; DAVID HAMILTON, of Albany, and EMSHA B. SMITH, of Chenango.

The names of permanent officers were reported by the Committee, and unanimously chosen by the Convention, as follows:

President—SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, Oneida.

Vice-Presidents—George W. Clinton, Erie; Thomas B. Mitchell, Schenectady.

Secretaries—John H. Reynolds, Albany; Thomas M. Howell, Ontario.

Mr. FOWLER, of Orange, moved the appointment of an Executive Committee. Agreed to, and the following named gentlemen selected as such Committee: Samuel Fowler, Orange; Elisha B. Smith, Chenango; Elijah Ward, New-York; Henry W. Rogers, Erie; and Gideon J. Tucker, New-York—all Delegates and Alternates.

Gen. JAMES G. HATHAWAY, of Cortland, offered a resolution that the delegation cordially accepts and ratifies the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic State Convention of August, 1855, re-adopting those resolutions at length. Also, that the Delegates and Alternates sign those resolutions.

Unanimously agreed to, and the members of the Convention proceeded to sign the resolutions, including the Anti-Free-Soil and Anti-Know-Nothing platforms adopted by the Convention Aug. 23, 1855.

On motion of Gen. WARD, the delegation adjourned to meet at the Burnet House, in the city of Cincinnati, on Saturday, preceding the first Monday of June next, to demand admission or rejection at the National Democratic Convention.

The proceedings were unanimous throughout, and the entire delegation appeared determined to require the Cincinnati Convention to decide whether Free-soilers shall be accounted as Democrats in the State of New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Case Decided by the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

An interesting case was decided by the Court of Claims to-day. The 9th article of the Florida Treaty provided satisfaction for injuries to the Spanish inhabitants of that Territory, who had suffered by the operations of the American Army in 1812-13. The acts of Congress to fulfill the obligation embraced claims to the amount of nearly $6,000,000, with more than $1,500,000 interest, which latter has not been paid. A petition having been filed for interest on a $4,000 claim heretofore allowed, the Court of Claims hold that the Florida Judges were not authorized to act as an ordinary Court, but as Commissioners merely, their awards, together with the vouchers, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; that this arrangement could not be disturbed without the authority of Congress, which established this mode of complying with the treaty stipulation; that the question of interest must come under the review of the Secretary of the Treasury, from whose decision there can be no appeal.

Judge SCARBORO considered that the hundreds of thousands of dollars involved sunk into insignificance, in comparison with the important principles presented. He delivered an elaborate opinion, differing from Messrs. GILCHRIST and BLACKFORD.

A rehearing was granted.

Official Advices from Commodore Salter—The Steamer America not Molested.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Official advices have been received from Commodore SALTER, of the Brazil Squadron, stating that he had returned to Rio from escorting out to sea the steamer *America*, which it was supposed was fitted out at New-York as a Russian privateer, and that she had not been molested by the British Admiral, as previously threatened.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

REFUSAL TO PRINT.

After some debate, the Senate refused to print 10,000 extra copies of Captain MARCY's report of the explorations of the sources of the Brazos and Wachita Rivers, Messrs. BROWN and others contending that the Senate published too many books.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

The bill making appropriations for new fortifications was taken up, considered, and set aside, without action.

FORGING LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. STUART introduced a bill providing a punishment for forging or counterfeiting land warrants, or certificates.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Several private bills were passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

ENLARGING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House passed a joint resolution for enlarging the Custom House, Post-Office and United States Court-House building at Cleveland.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

On the motion of Mr. COX, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting steamboats of 150 tons burden, or less, from the operation of the law for the better security of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Nebraska contested election case was postponed three weeks.

A resolution was unanimously reported from the Committee of Elections, declaring Mr. FULLER rightfully entitled to represent the Sixth District of Maine. Adopted. Also, to allow Mr. MILLIKEN, contestant of Mr. FULLER, mileage and *per diem*.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. QUITMAN advocated the repeal of the Neutrality laws, which he considered a violation of the Constitution and a stigma on American intelligence. In this connection, he said Mexico is in a state of dissolution, divided into factions, and lingering out a miserable existence by selling her territory to this country. In Central America there have been a series of revolutions for years—Cuba, the last remnant of the gigantic despotism of Spain, is necessary for the protection of our commerce and for the national repose and security. The law of nations depends upon circumstances. Its foundation is reason, right and justice. We have not our own connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and that man is guilty of moral treason who halts about the means of seizing the Isthmus. It must be taken, even at the expense of a war. It is manifest destiny as a national necessity.

In the course of his remarks he said England had the address to induce our Government to reject a favorable treaty with Dominica, and had besides an influence over Spain to our detriment. Duty to our country demands that we guard against the repetition of such flagrant offences.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Chief-Justice TANEY announced that the Court would adjourn on the 15th of May, and that no new case would be taken up for argument after the 9th.

Nos. 73 and 74.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank (branch of the State Bank of Ohio) *vs.* Henry Debolt, late Treasurer, and Chas. Hamilton, Treasurer Hamilton County. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Supreme Court of Ohio, with costs.

Nos. 93 and 97.—Jno. Crockett *et al. vs.* Steamboat *James Newton & al.* Argument continued.

News from Kansas.

THE SHOOTING OF SHERIFF JONES—THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 29.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated the 24th inst., says that while Sheriff JONES was sitting in the tent of the soldiers he was shot at by a party outside and dangerously wounded. JONES had made twelve arrests during the day, assisted by a company of dragoons under Lieut. ARMSTRONG. Much excitement prevailed in regard to the affair. The perpetrator of the deed is unknown. The situation of JONES at present is very critical, his life being despaired of.

The Investigating Committee commenced holding sessions at Lawrence on the morning of the 23d inst.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 29.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day declared a dividend of $3 per share for the half year ending March. The financial affairs of the Company are in a satisfactory condition, and the prospects of a regular dividend hereafter good.

Whig Maryland State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 29.

The old line Whigs of Maryland met in Convention to-day. A large portion of the State was not represented. A resolution was adopted that no Whig who had attached himself to the Democratic or American party should be received as a delegate. A Committee on organization was appointed, when the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Southern Mail—Vessel Struck by Lightning.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 29.

New-Orleans papers, of Wednesday of last week, are to hand.

The Government transport *Fashion*, at anchor off Salusia, Texas, was struck by lightning on the 16th inst., and seriously damaged. The bark *Lecoco*, from New-York, arrived at Salusia on the 16th.

Western Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, April 29.

The Erie Railroad propeller *Owego* left here yesterday with a full cargo of merchandise for Cleveland and Toledo.

Steamboat Collision on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 29.

The steamer *Forest City* came in collision with the steamer *Northerner* last night on Lake Huron, sinking the latter immediately. But one person is known to be missing.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement of the past week:

Capital Stock	$61,966,000
Loans and Discounts	52,476,000
Specie	4,620,600
Due from other Banks	6,696,900
Due to other Banks	5,452,000
Deposits	17,014,900
Circulation	6,920,600

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT.

The Canal-street Dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad is a favorite resort for pickpockets. They can at any time, on the arrival or departure of a train, be seen there bustling about in search of victims. They can easily be distinguished. They are generally slightly built, and neatly dressed, and usually sport an incipient moustache. Whenever a young man hastily rushes by, and rudely jostles you as he passes, look out for him, and your watch! No matter how respectable he may seem, be sure your wallet is safe. If it or your watch should be missing, seize the rude fellow that jostled you (if you can) and hand him over to the most verdant-looking gentleman in the throng. You may then be sure that you have caught a pickpocket and given him in charge of a policeman—in disguise—a veritable "shadow."

Ledrovitch Renkel *alias* Morris Livy, John Louis and Simon Grehey, were taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday, charged with pocket-picking.

Mr. Daniel Condit, of Newark, N. J., stated to the magistrate that about ten minutes of 8 o'clock, in the morning of yesterday, while walking through the aisle of one of the New-Haven cars at the dépôt in Canal-street, behind a female relation, Renkel *alias* Livy thrust himself between him and his female companion; that Louis and Grehey pressed close behind—so close that the prosecutor was unable to move. It was very dark in the car, and he could not see, but he "felt something on his breast." Policeman McGilvey then came up and asked him whether he had not lost his pocket-book. Condit, on looking, replied that his wallet had been stolen from his breast-pocket. The prisoners were then arrested and taken into the passengers' office, where they were searched, but the missing wallet was not found on them. A search for it was then instituted in the car, and there it was found beneath a seat, where the thieves had thrown it. The wallet contained $12 in bank bills, and checks and other papers for several thousand dollars.

The prisoners were committed for a further examination.

WHAT NEXT?

The next prisoner arraigned was a man named Patrick Gilligan, bar-tender in a low groggery in the Fourth Ward, charged with stealing the shoes and stockings from the feet of one, Albert White, while he was lying drunk in Roosevelt-street, at 12 o'clock Monday night. Gilligan was sent to the Island for six months.

NO POLICE COURT AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Police Court at the Mayor's Office has been abolished. Justice Osborne, who has acted as Police Justice there since its establishment, is at present sitting at the Tombs.

ANOTHER FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held at the City Hospital yesterday on the body of James Cahill, who died of concussion of the brain from falling through the hatchway of store No. 69 West-street, on the afternoon of Monday last. The deceased was employed in the store, and was working among some bales of cotton at the time of the accident. He was a native of Ireland and 33 years of age.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 2[2], 28 to 34, 65, 35, 36.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos 363, 364, 342, 387, 400 to 423, 438, 441, 448, 396½, 450 to 457, 459 to 478.

No Jury will be impanneled during the first week. That week will be devoted to the call of the Calendar, not exceeding 300 cases each day for the following purposes: 1. To mark such as can only be disposed of by a Jury trial. 2. To dismiss complaints in such cases as the plaintiff shall not answer, and to take inquests in such cases as the defendant shall not answer. 3. To try by the Court causes where the parties shall consent thereto. 4. To refer all cases in which the parties shall consent to a reference, and in which the Court has power to order a reference. The Court will open at 10 A. M., and take a recess from 2 to 3 P. M., each day.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 160, 183, 184, 185, 187 to 203.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Sheer.

The case of Lewis Baker, indicted for the murder of Poole.—Yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, the eleven Jurors, already sworn, appeared in their seats. The prisoner, Lewis Baker, was present at an early hour, and did not appear in the least embarrassed or affected by his long confinement in the Tombs. The Jurors answered to their names as follows: John Phyfe, John M. Crowell, George S. Mawson, Wm. H. Slocum, James Peterson, John McKesson, James Bruce, Patrick H. Norman, Isaac Rosenburg, Richard Fox, John Evans. The Clerk proceeded to call the panel of Jurors, and after about an hour spent in examining 77 Jurors, John W. Pickford was found to be unexceptionable, and he was sworn to make the panel of twelve Jurors complete.

The District Attorney opened the case for the people in a very able speech, in which he requested the Jury to efface from their memories all trace of anything they had ever read of William Poole, or the prisoner at the Bar, just as they would efface a writing from a slate with a sponge. Mr. Brady appeared for the prisoner, and waived the reading the indictment.

The District Attorney called Mr. Dean as a witness, but that gentleman not being forthcoming, the Court took a recess. Christian W. Schaeffer was the first witness examined by the prosecution; he testified to the occurrence at the "Gem," on Broadway, between Poole and the prisoner, and to the threats of the latter to be prepared for Poole the next time. Charles Vanderpoort also testified to the prisoner making threats against Poole on one occasion in the City Hall.

The trial created very little excitement, and at 4 o'clock the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Jerry Oakley, a laborer employed in the engine-room of the *Empire City*, which arrived yesterday, was arrested for assaulting one of the engineers of that vessel with a coal shovel. The accused was held to answer.

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of

CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. MABIN, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of gas fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal, between Broadway and Centre-street.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS have cured a yo... man of white swelling of the knee, when every o... means had failed; he is now in excellent health. ... have also cured a gentleman of an affection of th... after his physicians had assured him there was no ... Both the above can be seen. These Pills contain ... qualities which the blood wants when we are sick ... part of the body which is diseased appropriates to itself these qualities, and soon recovers its lost health. At this season all should take a few doses; they will insure health, and what is important, cannot, by possibility, injure. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; No. 296 Bowery and No. 274 Hudson-street, and generally everywhere where medicine is sold.

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway,

Invite the attention of gentlemen of refined taste to their assortment of

SPRING SURTOUTS, RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS, made up in the most stylish manner, from the finest and best materials.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co. would also solicit the attention of the Public to their stock of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

where Parents and Guardians will find every article for Children's wear. They have every variety of thin Woolen and Linen goods for Summer use.

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements new offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.

I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS FITZS inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELEIRS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

GOVERNMENT OF CHILDREN—*The Propensities and their Restraint.*—This is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S Lecture this evening, at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton-streets. It will show the value of Phrenology in its application to the training and education of children, with advice to the young on self-culture and perfection of character, and the necessity of having some motive of action. Every parent, teacher and youth should hear this lecture. Seats 12½ cents. Professional delineations of character daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No lack of energy at th's Theatre—plenty of novelty—a great variety of performance can always be found here, and everything is done well. The company is composed of good substantial and sober actors who are like a band of brothers and sisters working for the one object—to amuse their audiences. The following favorite names are to be found in to-night's bill, and who are to appear in four popular pieces: Mr. B. CONY, Mr. T. CONY, Mr. J. A. WEBB, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. D. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, &c.

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 80 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

The Postman's knocks are joy-inspiring when we expect a letter from the one we love best, and the hats of KNOX are joy-inspiring when they are worn upon the crowded thoroughfare. How else could they be, when they are the most beautiful hats ever manufactured? They make a man of every one that wears them. Sold at 64 each at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

TAKE NOTICE.—Great strength, compactness and convenience are among the advantages claimed for LOWNDS' Patent Pencil-cases. They are the most elegant articles of the kind in the market; made in gold and silver. They will well repay one for an examination. Prices reasonable.

WILWARTH, GLUSSMAN & Co.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

The lovers of beautiful, clean furniture, are informed that Delany's polish can be had genuine at all stores where his card is exhibited. Agents wanted for all the adjacent towns. JOSEPH DELANY, Inventor,
No. 109 East Thirteenth-street, New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—This great external remedy does not suppress inflammation, but expels the cause of it by excretion through the pores. Hence its radical cures of salt rheum, erysipelas, ring worm and other eruptive diseases.

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 162 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NATIONAL MARINE HOSPITAL.—The preamble and resolution relative to requesting the members of Congress from this city to use their influence to obtain an appropriation for the establishment of a Marine Hospital at this port for sick and disabled seamen, was unanimously adopted by the second branch of the City Council last evening. From a statement made by Dr. HINTZE, the author of the preamble and resolution, Baltimore alone, of the large commercial cities, is without an institution of this description.—*Baltimore American.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Charles Shelling, Mr. FRANCIS EMIL STADLER to Miss MARGARET E. MELIUS, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, RICHARD BEDDELL to the highly accomplished Miss MARIA LOUISA MELDRUM, all of Brooklyn.

On Monday, April 28, by Rev. Mr. Marcelus, Mr. DAVID GUTHRIE, of Brooklyn, to Miss CATHERINE H. WYMANS, of this City.

In Newburg, on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Dr. Brown, Major G. W. RAINS, 4th Artillery, U. S. Army, to FRANCES JOSEPHINE, daughter of Homer Ramsdell, Esq., and grand daughter of Thomas Powell, Esq., of Newburg.

At Hopkinton, N. H., on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Newton E. Marble, D. D., Miss EMELINE CHASE, of Hopkinton, to Rev. N. F. LUDLUM, formerly of New-York City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE S., son of James S. and Frances E. Conover, aged 3 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 45 Horatio-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, REBECCA G., wife of George Hermance, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Andrew W. Peck, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 75 Beekman-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, Mrs. SARAH HUMBERT, relict of Dr. Jonas Humbert, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 Bleecker-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, after a short illness, SARAH E. DUPIGNAC.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, May 2, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 115 East 17th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, SAMUEL M., son of Samuel M. and Maria Louisa Conckliu, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 158 West 11th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, April 29, Mrs. LYDIA BOARDMAN, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

At New-Utrecht, on Monday evening, April 28, suddenly, JANNETTE M., wife of Robert Spedding, aged 23 years.

Funeral on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages may be found at Greenwood Cemetery, new entrance.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Park, Duchess Co., in the 89th year of her age.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. FRENCH, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Lewis Mealio, No. 107 Greenwich-av., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Boston papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 29.

$4,000	Ken. large Bds.	103¾	200	Erie Railroad	b30 58½
3,000	Ind. State 5s	84½	300	do	s30 57¾
12,000	Virginia 6s	94½	800	do	c 57¾
5,000	do	94¾	350	do	s30 57¾
15,000	Missouri 6s	85½	100	do	57¾
2,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	76¾	250	do	b3 57¾
1,000	Erie Bonds '83	93¼	55	do	c 57½
3,000	do	93	100	do	b30 58
10,000	Erie Bds '65	b3 91	100	do	b60 58
1,000	Hud. Con. Bs.	b10 71¾	100	do	b10 57¾
1,000	N.I. 1st M.C. Line	85¾	200	do	57¾
10,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	s3 88	100	do	b15 57¾
11,000	do	88¾	300	do	s30 57¾
35,000	do	s90 88	100	do	c 57¾
3,000	do	b10 88¾	100	Harlem R. R.	b60 20
26,000	do	88¾	200	do	b60 19¾
25,000	do	b60 88¾	100	do	19¾
5,000	do	s10 88¾	30	Harlem Preferred	51
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¾	146	Panama Railroad	104¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102⅞	100	do	b60 105
1,000	N.J. C. 1st M. Bds.	93	100	Reading Railroad	s3 91
2,000	Ch. & R. Is. R. Bds.	96	500	do	c 90¾
49	Metropolitan Bk.	110	100	do	b10 90¾
40	Commonwealth Bk.	95	600	do	s30 90¾
10	do	c 95¾	400	do	b90 91¼
100	Cumbe. Coal Co.	b15 23¾	270	do	c 91¾
100	do	23¾	300	do	90
66	Continental Bk.	109	100	do	s2ds 90¾
5	Bk. of N. America	107	100	do	s60 90¾
100	Canton Co.	23½	300	do	c 90¾
100	Nicaragua Trns. Co.	14¾	50	do	b10 90¾
35	Del. & Hd. Cl. Co.	s3 139¾	12	Hud. R. Railroad	34¾
100	Ports. Dry Dock	23	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s90 96½
400	N. Y. Central R.	s60 93¼	100	Cleve. & Ptg. R.R.	s3 67¼
100	do	c 93¾	100	do	b3 67¼
505	do	c 93¾	100	do	s3 67¼
200	do	c 93¾	100	do	s3 67¾
100	do	b30 94	20	Cleve. C. & Cin.	103¾
100	do	b30 93¾	240	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	114
100	do	b60 94	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	80¾
6	do	c 93¾	500	do	b60 81
150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 98¾	200	do	b60 81
6	do	98½	163	do	80¾
100	do	b30 98¾	100	do	Osborn
200	do	c 98	100	do	s60 79¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 100	50	Wis. L'e Sh'eRR.	b30 73¾
200	do	b30 100¼	75	do	b3 73
200	do	s30 99¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 G. Western R. R., 1st mort. ..... Int. added 93
7,000 Cleveland & Pittsburg, 1st mort Int. added 71
1,500 Chicago & Mississippi R. R. 10s .. Int. added 58
50 shares Atlantic Bank stock 88
80 shares Excelsior Insurance Co. 90
120 shares Rutgers Insurance Co. 97

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	85¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 23
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	s3 ¾	100	do	b3 23
1,000	Hud. R. Ist. M.B.	99¾	100	Reading Railr'd.	s60 90¾
1,000	City 6s, '77	96	300	do	s60 90¾
4,700	City 7s, '57	103.100	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.	b60 97¼
29	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	91¾	50	do	b3 96¾
30	do	92	50	Huds. Riv. R. R.	s3 35
50	Canton Company	23¾	160	do	s60 35
300	N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 93¾	50	do	b60 35¼
110	do	93¾	50	do	b60 35½
100	do	b3 93¾	175	Panama Railroad	103
500	Erie R. R.	b60 58	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	118½
100	do	57¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 80¾
600	do	b30 57¾	400	do	b60 80
400	do	57¾	100	do	79¼
200	do	b10 57¾	400	do	79
100	do	b60 57¾	100	do	b60 79¾
200	do	b30 57¾	300	do	79¾
100	do	s3 57¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b60 68
600	do	b3 57¾			

TUESDAY, April 29—P. M.

The new Cunard steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool April 19, arrived early this morning, in the extraordinary April run of 9 days and 21 hours. Her market and money accounts from England and the Continent are interesting. The handsome advance of a farthing the pound in Cotton is especially favorable to this side. Indeed, the general inference from the complexion of the trade and financial news is, that Peace is to bring with it a degree of activity and confidence equal in the inverse ratio to the embarrassments and uncertainty caused by the war two years ago. The United States are quite sure to participate in this auspicious change. It was unfortunately held by certain parties in this country, on the breaking out of European hostilities, that we were to escape the penalties of the war. The financial difficulties and depression which soon followed in 1854 proved the contrary. It now seems to be thought by the opposite party that we are to profit little or nothing from the restoration of peace. But time, we apprehend, will soon show the fallacy of this opinion also. Of course, the financial effect of the peace will be resisted on the Stock Exchange by the *Bears*, as the threatenings of the war were disregarded by the *Bulls* two years since, but it is not the less destined to be felt upon our material and financial interests.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool the week the *Persia* sailed, amounted to 126,000 bales. The trade took 81,000 bales. The quotations are ⅛d.@¼d. dearer than by the previous steamer. The Manchester market had responded to the advance, and the market for Goods and Yarns was firm. The Grain and Flour market is quoted lower, but with an improved demand at the close for prime Flour and Indian Corn. The low figures had brought in freer buyers. Philadelphia and Ohio Flour, 35s. to 36s.; Ordinary Western Canal, 26s. to 33s.; the prices irregular, as the wide range shows, and much of the Flour offering of very inferior quality. Corn, 28s. to 29s. 6d. Wheat, red, 9s.@9s. 6d.; white, 10s. 3d. to 11s. Provisions keep firm. The consumption of Bacon on the increase. Pork scarce and wanted, and Cheese in brisk request. Very extensive operations in Lard at 53s.@54s. The Iron trade quoted firm—rails, £8 7s. 6d.@£8 10s. The French Grain markets are lower, and sales of both Wheat and Flour, from the United States and the Mediterranean, were pressed at the decline, which contributed to the declining confidence in the English markets.

Financially, the accounts show lower discounts in London at the close of the week, 5¾ to 6 ℔ cent., although the Bank of England had greatly reduced its private loans. The private letters we understand anticipate a gradual but no sudden change in the value of money. The arrivals of Gold from Australia were over $2,000,000. The Bank reserve is a little higher, say by $210,000. The Funds are 93¼ cash, 93¼ for the May account. The French Funds have gone up to 73.90 for the 3 ℔ cent. *Rente*; Bank of France shares advanced as much as 200 francs, on a rumor that the Government would concede the privilege of an additional Bank-Note Circulation of $40,000,000, and *Crédit Mobilier* shares quoted 17.30 francs for the par of 500 francs. American Stocks are noticed in London as steady in price, without decided activity. The orders by this steamer to-day are not important. Some purchases of Illinois Centrals are directed for Germany, and of the scrip of the Company for England. A few parcels of Erie and Reading shares returned for realization from parties who bought cheap last Fall and Winter. The following from the Circular of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. affords an insight into the general tone of the London market:

"In our last circular we quoted Consols at 92¼ for Money, and 93¾ for 8th May. The market has been rather dull, but prices have, notwithstanding, improved a little. Our quotations to-day are 93⅛@⅜ for Money, and 93⅜@½ for the account.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange have, in a great measure, been confined to French and Belgian Railway Shares (on the price of which there has been a very rapid rise) which have diverted attention from other securities. In American State Stocks and Railroad Bonds there has been no activity. Pennsylvania State 5s Stock is in demand at 76, and the Bonds we quote at 81@2. There have been sales of Virginia at 86; and of Maryland Sterling at 89¾. In Railroad Bonds, Pennsylvania First Mortgage have changed hands at 90@90¾, and Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 90; Erie Third Mortgage at 84¾; New-York Central 7s at 94¾. Illinois Central Freeland Bonds have advanced considerably, and have been sold as high as 86¾. We quote them to-day at 85½@86¾; and the Construction Bonds at 80@¾."

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,530,376	10,534,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,006	4,913,200	10,435,519
Jan. 26	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,872
Feb. 9	17,968,429	5,604,500	10,613,719
Feb. 16	17,743,632	5,643,865	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19,425,515	5,848,816	10,575,392
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,492,005	10,599,640
Mar. 8	18,928,823	5,764,620	10,550,410
Mar. 15	19,285,028	5,884,865	10,558,565
Mar. 12	18,425,297	5,836,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,063,178	5,289,780	10,449,333
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12	16,794,528

New-York Daily Times.

More About the Steamboat New-Jersey—Excitement at Camden—Disgraceful Scenes—Recovery of the Body of John T. Parsons.

From the Pennsylvanian of yesterday.

Quite an excitement prevailed at Camden, N. J., yesterday, in regard to the investigation of the Coroner in regard to the destruction of the *New-Jersey*. About 1 o'clock, Coroner BIRDSELL, in company with the inquest, proceeded on board what is left of the hull of the steamer *New-Jersey*. Marshal BELSTERLING soon made his appearance, and read a writ to the Coroner which had been issued by Justice SHIVERS, at the instigation of the Deputy District Attorney, commanding the Marshal to take a posse of constables and prevent any mutilation or removal of the boiler of the *New-Jersey*.

Coroner BIRDSELL informed the Marshal that his authority was above that of Justice SHIVERS or any constable in the county, and that he should proceed to perform his duty, and whoever interfered with him did so at their peril.

The Coroner then proclaimed to those present that an attempt had been made to interfere with him in the discharge of his duties, and he called on all good citizens to protect him in performing the functions of his office.

Captain FRAZER, the Company's Superintendent, appeared, and handed to the Coroner the key of the lock by which the furnace doors were fastened, at the same time instructing him not to hammer at or mutilate the boiler.

Mayor SYKOFF came upon the ground, and inquired of the Marshal, by whom his officers were placed on duty, and who was to pay them.

The Marshal replied that the officers were detailed as a Sheriff's posse, but he was not very clear as to who was to compensate them for their time.

The furnace doors were opened and several persons went in and inspected the boiler, after which the Jury held a consultation, and determined that the boiler should be raised up so that the bottom of it could be seen.

The Coroner left the ground, and after the lapse of an hour, a cart filled with boards, tackling, &c., came on the ground.

By this time a number of picked men, the employees of the Company, made their appearance, and together with several police officers took possession of the hull.

The Coroner and one of his Jury attempted to place the boards on the boat, when they were hurled on shore by the Marshal, his deputies and the employees of the Company.

The Coroner left the ground and shortly after returned with a constable, who arrested Marshal BELSTERLING and another officer, by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice MYERS. The prisoners were taken to the office of the Justice, and the Coroner accompanied them. Before doing so, however, he proclaimed to the multitude that he had deputized Dr. THOMAS to act during his absence.

Dr. THOMAS forthwith commenced to place the planks on the boat, but he was violently resisted by the Company's employees, who, by this time, had increased rapidly. The Doctor arrested JAS. L. ELMS, GEORGE M. HELMS, and ALEX. OLIVE, the Captain of the steamer *John Fitch*, who were taken before Justice MYERS, and held to answer at Court.

A steam-tug put into the wharf at this time, having on board the body of JOHN T. PARSONS, one of the victims of the *New-Jersey*, which was found floating off Kaign's Point. The Coroner took charge of the remains, upon which was found $61 in gold and a number of notes, the whole amounting to $164; also, a gold hunting-case watch, which had stopped 20 minutes past 10 o'clock. A plain gold ring on the finger of the deceased bore the inscription "A mother, to JOHN T. PARSONS." The hands of the deceased were horribly burned, and his face was much swollen and disfigured. The Coroner sent the remains to the undertakers, after which, in company with the jury, he went to the hull of the steamer again. The party proceeded on board, without opposition from those in possession, and the Coroner, from the boat, commanded all citizens to aid him in performing his duties, which command was obeyed by several citizens.

Marshal BELSTERLING and his posse then summoned every one they could call and name, and soon the hull of the boat was well filled with Sheriff and Coroner's assistants. Mr. HATCH, the foreman of the jury, and Mr. NICHOLS, one of the jurymen, then attempted to place a plank on the boat, when a fierce scuffle ensued, but no one was injured that we could perceive.

Coroner BIRDSELL then addressed the persons on the shore, declaring that the law could not be enforced, in consequence of the interference of the employes of the Company, the District-Attorney and the coördinate authorities. He also told those present that in the event of their getting drowned in the Delaware, he hoped their remains would not be brought to Camden, as justice could not be done them.

The Coroner then placed two officers on the wreck, and left it in the possession of the employes of the Company.

It remains to be seen what will be the result of this business to-day.

News from the Rio Grande.

TRANSIT OF GOODS TO MEXICO—ROBBERIES—VICTORY OVER THE LIPAN INDIANS—INDIAN PRISONERS SHOT.

By the arrival at New-Orleans of the steamship *Neutilus*, from Brazos Santiago, we have received the Brownsville *Flag* of the 12th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

"We have heard it stated on what is considered good authority, that within the past two weeks goods to the amount of $500,000 have passed through this place into Mexico. This is encouraging.

We have intelligence of a regularly organized gang of robbers, on the road between this place and Edinburg. Some four days ago a party of Mexicans with goods were attacked at night, one of the party was wounded and their goods and pack-mules stolen. A week or two before this occurrence a man was killed, near the place of the last outrage. It is time that this matter was looked to by those in authority. These ruffians are said to be Mexicans from the other bank of the river. A co-operation of our local authorities with those of Mexico would soon bring these bandits to justice, and a summary execution deter others from similar crimes.

It seems that the Indians are receiving rough handling from the Mexican troops, as well as from our own. The party of 200 men, which we mentioned in our last, had gone from Mier and Camargo in pursuit of the savages, encountered them at a place called Lucas' Prairie, where they compelled them to disgorge their plunder, and retook the captive. Owing to the extreme vigilance of the savages, the fatigue of their pursuers, and the unfavorable position in which they were found, the Indians succeeded in making good their escape. So says the official report, published in *La Libertad*. The troops from the upper line, however, says *El Restaurador*, published at Monterey, have been far more successful. That paper, in an article headed, "At the Last Hour," says:

"According to the latest intelligence received, at the same time were surprised the Lipan Indians, on the frontier of Coahuila, by the Commandant of the Rio Grande, Don PABLO ESPINOSA, and on the Sabine River by Col. JOSE ZUAZUA. The first of these chiefs took sixty-three prisoners, and the second seventy-four. They were unable to capture the remainder, who escaped to the woods. All the prisoners are to be taken to this city." (Monterey.) The paper states its want of "words with which to express the barbarity of these savages, who on their march, the men being tied and the women free, the latter commenced butchering their own children, and then attempting to escape, and Capt. PATINO being unable to prevent the atrocious acts, was compelled to order his soldiers to fire upon them, which resulted in the death of forty-one individuals. The Indians being disarmed, one of them stood defiantly in front of one hundred and seventy-five men until he fell pierced by five balls."

We have, since the publication of the above, been shown a private letter, which states that the Indians were all shot before they reached Monterey. This act, we should think, would reduce the Lipan tribe to but few warriors, and so appal those who are left that they will not be likely to molest the frontier again. The robbing parties out on this bank of the river, judging from the San Antonio papers, are faring as badly. Defeated and driven back from this bank, they are very likely to meet with extermination on the other, where, as here, they have been carrying on their work of rapine and murder. We are pleased to see this state of things, it argues a realization of future security."

From New-Mexico.

Col. CHANDLER's command, detailed to move against the Gila and Urogoyon Apaches, are now in the field. Dr. STECK, Indian Agent, accompanies the command from Fort Mora.

Capt. POPE, Topographical Engineer, with his party, left Donna Anna on the 3d instant for the "Llano Estacado *viâ* El Paso, to continue the duty assigned him by Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, Secretary of War, of determining the practicability of procuring water by means of artesian wells upon a portion of the arid plains, which present a serious obstacle to the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

The escort to this party will be reinforced at Fort Bliss by one company of the Eighth Infantry, and the whole will be provisioned for four months, and fully prepared for efficient services in the field.

The Government losses on the route from the Rio Grande to Forte Defiance, have been paid for by the Navajos. Information has been received at the Department Head-quarters that the animals, about 14 in number, taken by the Navajos about the last of January, have been returned or an equivalent given for them, by MIGUELITO, to whose band the depredators belonged. DELGADITO, one of the Navajo chiefs, and conspicuous for his hostility at the treaty of Laguna in June last, met Major KENDRICK on his way to Bear Spring, proclaimed himself friendly; and there seems to be a reasonable prospect of his remaining so, for the present.

The Prefect of the County of Bernalillo reports under date of the 5th inst., that in the vicinity of Trinchera, some Apaches ran off about 6,000 sheep, and mortally wounded the majordomo. This is said to have taken place about the 25th of February.

Orders have been given by the commander of the department for a military party to visit the scens of this occurrence, and investigate all the facts in connection with the depredation.

From the *Gazette* of the 29th, we learn that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. DAVIDSON, First Division, had adjourned. After a patient investigation of the accusations against him, the Court found no cause of censure whatever, nor were any of the accusations sustained.

Colonel MILES writes under date of the 12th inst., that the Mescaleros are quiet and peaceable.

On the 30th of last month, MAGOO, and a brother of CUENTAS AZULES, (late chief.) with ten others, sent out from Penasco by PLUMA, their principal chief, made a friendly visit to Fort Stanton. These are the first Indians that have ever visited that post. They professed a desire to be on terms of friendship, and said that on their return, PLUMA with a large party would visit that post.

They were informed that they would always be kindly received, so long as their conduct was good.

The warriors were all well armed with rifles.

We understand that a general court martial has been directed by the President to convene at this place on the 21st prox., for the trial of Capt. SEAMON, Topographical Engineers, who was charged with the construction and repairs of roads in this Territory.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Kansas Disturbances—Private Advices from Nicaragua—Petty Malignity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

The President has no information yet confirming the report of the renewed disturbances in Kansas. It is believed to be erronous.

Private advices here represent WALKER as badly defeated in Nicaragua, and predict his speedy downfall.

Capt. V. ALEXANDER FRASER, of the Revenue Marine, now here in behalf of the Board of Underwriters to press the bill for the procurement of a steamer on the coast to relieve distressed vessels, was to-day peremptorily ordered to return to New-York, and to report himself weekly. The order, doubtless, is the fruit of petty malignity towards the Captain by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The reason given is his business above mentioned. S.

The United States Steamer Fulton to Proceed Forthwith to Aspinwall.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

Mr. DAVIDGE, President of the Pacific Steamship Company, having sent a telegraphic dispatch to General LANE, of Oregon, relative to the riots at Panama, the latter this evening called on President PIERCE, communicating the request of Mr. DAVIDGE, that a vessel of war be sent to Aspinwall for the protection of the Americans there, and received assurances that the matter would be attended to with the least possible delay. There will probably be a Cabinet consultation on the subject to-morrow.

Second Dispatch.—We learn that the Secretary of the Navy has already ordered the United States steamer *Fulton* to proceed forthwith from Pensacola to Aspinwall.

The Speaker Sustained—Mr. Pelton's Bill—Charges of Corruption—The Lane and Douglas Affair, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28, 1856.

THE FIRE BILL—BANKS SUSTAINED.

Your correspondent did not *err* in supposing that the second sober thought of the House would reverse its action overruling the Speaker's decision of Thursday last, to the effect that the bill to remit duties on imported merchandise destroyed by fire in the original packages was not an appropriation bill. On Friday morning a motion to reconsider that vote was made. The friends of the bill had no intention to press it then. They desired simply to enter it for consideration at a future time. But the opponents of the measure, justly fearing that the motion would gain strength by time, insisted upon an immediate vote. The consequence was, that, after being beaten on a motion to lay the reconsideration on the table, the vote of Thursday *was* reconsidered.

Pending the question "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" an adjournment until Monday was effected. This morning the question was put and carried by a vote of eighty-one to seventy-three. The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, a large majority having refused to postpone it to a day certain, many of the best friends of the measure believing it would be bad policy to insist upon a direct vote on the bill without such reference, now that its opponents have been so busy in "plunder," rumors of "fraud," "corruption" and circulating in connection therewith. It will be

THE FUTURE—MR. PELTON ACTIVE.

difficult to get the bill out of the Committee of the Whole in time for a vote upon its merits during the present session; but Mr. PELTON has taken hold of the matter with great zeal and earnestness, and will win success if it be possible. Scarce any thinking man objects to the *principle* of the bill, but some deem it important to further amend it, so that frauds cannot be perpetrated under it. To such I will venture to say that Mr. PELTON will consent instantly to any possible amendments which will throw additional safeguards around the measure, if the objectors will suggest them. There are some few members "ready to be convinced;" *what* are the arguments necessary in the cases of those who thus significantly express themselves, your readers are as competent to judge as I am. Of one thing I am satisfied,—and that is that those who have this just measure of legislation in charge, do not intend to *deserve* the imputations of "corruption and bribery" by which a portion of its enemies seek to

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION—A CONGRESSIONAL BOARDING-HOUSE.

bring it into discredit. It is a little significant that all these inuendoes, so far as I can trace them, proceed from one particular Congressional boarding-house upon Pennsylvania-avenue. It seems clear that they have a common origin; and if, as is suspected, they emanate from an individual whose official relations to the House should seal his mouth in regard to any measure before it, I beg leave to suggest that members who value their reputation ought to be careful how they permit themselves to be influenced in that quarter, without evidence that they are permitted to bring to the notice of the body. Some of those thus influenced I know are honest; I hope they all are. But if so, they will not content themselves with publicly or secretly opposing the bill. They will point out the fraud, show *where* the corruption exists, and, if they cannot do this, they will turn their ears away from the serpent who is instilling the poison of malicious slander and falsehood into their ears. For one, I promise them the cordial assistance of your correspondent in the exposure of any improper influences attempted for the success of this or any other measure before Congress. If they cannot show reasonable ground for such opposition, the honest men, who have been deluded by the malicious trick into uniting with the Administration in opposition to this bill, will come up to its earnest support. For one I do not intend to permit a measure of so much importance to New-York and so eminently just in principle, either to be overshadowed by slander or smothered by corruption, without using the best efforts of this correspondence to dispel the one and to expose the other.

THE LANE AND DOUGLAS AFFAIR.

I refer to this matter again, first to say that Hon. C. K. WATSON, of Ohio, did not "desert" Col. LANE in his difficulty, as is stated by some of the Douglas presses; but that he became the bearer of the Colonel's note to the Senator with the distinct understanding that it was not hostile either in tone or intent. It seems to me an error to suppose that Col. LANE considered his letter to DOUGLAS a challenge either direct or by inference. It was a call upon him for an explanation, such as is usually followed by a challenge if the explanation is refused, and Mr. DOUGLAS' refusal to reply to Col. LANE himself placed it beyond the power of the latter to send such challenge. This, of course, Mr. DOUGLAS well knew. It seems due to Mr. DOUGLAS to say that the Colonel's letter does not bear out the assertion of his "card," that the Senator shielded himself behind his "privilege" as a Senator. The Colonel evidently *infers* that, from some expression in the Senator's letter which does not fully sustain the inference. If the Senator shields himself at all from personal accountability, it is by refusing to open a correspondence with LANE, *without* which a challenge could not proceed.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Bills recently reported from the House Committee on Commerce, making appropriations for improvements in New-York State, as follows:

Oswego	$15,455
Sodus Bay, Cayuga County	25,299
Sodus Bay, Wayne County	30,944
Genesee River	23,663
Buffalo	100,000
Oak Orchard Creek	40,000
Dunkirk	30,000
Hudson river, above and below Albany, and below Troy	60,000
Steam dredge on Lake Ontario	7,500
Port Ontario	15,000
Burlington, Vt	15,000
Plymouth Harbor, Mass	13,000
Cape Cod, Mass	4,000

These will probably all pass, and be vetoed by the President. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

The House bills relative to appropriations for the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, and creating Columbus, Ky., a port of delivery, were passed.

FREE OF DUTY.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, a resolution was adopted directing the Finance Committee to consider the expediency of providing by law all articles of foreign manufacture obtained exclusively from submerged and direlict wrecks, whether sunk in our own or foreign waters, may be admitted free of duty, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may be authorized to remit the duties to which such articles are now subject.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. BIGGS then rose and defended the Naval Retiring Board, replying to the recent speeches of Mr. HOUSTON and others, and complimenting the official conduct of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. ADAMS complained of the injustice done by the Board to Naval Officers, and earnestly insisted that their wrongs should be redressed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS, PORTS OF ENTRY, ETC.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing collection districts, designating ports of entry and delivery, and modifying the revenue laws. He said the measure had been in progress several years and had been thoroughly examined by the Committees on Commerce in both Houses, and at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. There was a great and imperative necessity for the passage of the bill. He did not wish it to go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for that would be the end of it.

Mr. JONES of Tenn. said the bill comprised 350 pages, the longest ever presented in Congress, therefore ample time should be afforded for examination, and the bill not pressed through under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. FULLER, of Maine, remarked that the bill was as perfect as it could be. It was principally a codification of existing laws which are now spread over 400 acts, commencing with the adoption of the Constitution.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed to the second Monday in June.

THE LATE MASSACRE AT PANAMA.

Mr. HERBERT, referring to the recent massacre at Panama, said this was not the first time such offences had been committed in that quarter. It was high time the Government should take measures to put an end to such proceedings. If our citizens are to receive no relief, the sooner the country is so informed the better. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire if any and what further legislation was necessary to secure the lives and property of American citizens passing over the Isthmus of Panama.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS AND SLAVERY EXTENSION.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee.

Mr. BUFFINGTON and Mr. MEACHAM severally spoke against the extension of Slavery, and in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Free-State Constitution already presented to the House. The latter gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill for that purpose.

The Indian bill was reported to the House without even being read or one word said relative to it, while pending in the Committee. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

Lucius N. Bangs, of New-York, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Cause No. 98.—Wm. B. Culbertson *vs.* steamer *Southern Belle*, H. B. Shaw et al., claimants. Argued by Mr. Vinton and Hon. Mr. Benjamin for appellees.

Political.

MARYLAND WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 30.

The Old Line Whig State Convention reassembled to-day, and passed resolutions, indorsing the platform of the Whigs of Kentucky, and deprecating the introduction of religion into politics. The different Counties throughout the State were requested to send delegates to the Convention, to be held in July, to decide finally the course to be pursued by the Whigs of Maryland.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 30.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and elected WALTER R. MITCHELL and HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH Electors from the State at large. Resolutions, recommending JAMES BUCHANAN as the Candidate for the Presidency, were passed by a vote of 81 to 9.

Destruction of the Suspension Bridge over the Falls of Montmorency.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, April 30.

The new Suspension Bridge over the Falls of Montmorency gave way this morning, and the whole structure, with a man, woman, horse and cart, was carried over the Falls. The bodies of the man and woman have not yet been found.

Western Navigation—The Straits of Mackinaw Clear.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 30.

The propellers *Wisconsin* and *Louisville*, the first boats through, arrived here to-day, from Chicago, and report the Straits of Mackinaw clear of ice. The propeller *Manhattan* leaves to-night for Lake Superior.

A Token of Amity.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, April 30.

G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., the British Consul at this place, has received directions from Lord CLARENDON to distribute $1,000 among the benevolent institutions having in charge the widows and orphans of those who died during the epidemic last Autumn.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 29.

The U. S. mail steamer *Alabama* has arrived below, in 62 hours from New-York.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—We are authorized to state that an arrangement has been concluded between Mr. CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General, and the British Postmaster-General, the Duke of ARGYLL, providing for the registration valuable letters to and from Great Britain. The registration fee on letters for Great Britain will be five cents, the same as on domestic letters, thus making the rate on a single letter, when registered, twenty-nine cents. The English registration fee is twelve cents. On all registered letters in each country prepayment is required. The arrangement goes into operation on the first of May.—*Nat. Intel.*

ASSAULT UPON AN EDITOR AT DECATUR, ILL.—On the 17th instant, a serious, at and is feared fatal affray, occurred in Decatur, between Mr. JAMES SHOAFF, editor of the *Gazette*, and a man named KIPPER, in which Mr. SHOAFF was severely wounded on his head, by a blow from a loaded cane in the hands of KIPPER. The difficulty grew out of a publication which appeared in the *Gazette* about a year since, attacking Mr. KIPPER's private character. Mr. SHOAFF offered no resistance. He is considered by the physicians in a very critical condition. KIPPER has not been arrested, having made good his escape

Magazines for May.

Harper's Magazine, closing its twelfth volume, (with a circulation of 160,000,) is affluent this month in articles conveying solid and desirable information. First in merit, is the concluding portion, very liberally illustrated, and very well written, of "Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan." Next is an account, also enriched with numerous engravings, of a "Visit to the Silver Mines of Central America." Papers upon the Gnawers, MOTLEY's graphic History of the Dutch Republic, the Senses, and SAMUEL ROGERS are also worth perusal. A store called "The College Friends," which runs to some length, and yet is neither spun out nor tedious, is full of romantic interest, well sustained. The *caricatura* of the month is two-faced (like Janus)—one side showing the annoyance and bustle of May-day in New-York, and the other representing, as a sort of tangible antithesis, the calmness and quietude of May-day in the country. There are four additional chapters of "Little Dorrit," which promises to be one of its author's best works.

The *Knickerbocker*, near the end of its forty-seventh half-yearly volume, (making old men of us who remember its first number,) appears to have lately obtained access to the fountain of Youth, whereof Fiction has been imaginative, and out of which MAEDER, the musical composer, made an admirable opera, some three or four years ago. The *Knickerbocker*, so mature in age, has recently become as fresh and lively as if yet in its teens,—reminding us of the redoubtable Tim Linkinwater, who was reported by the late Mr. Cheeryble as gradually coming down to the age of five-and-twenty. The May number has several capital articles, among which we would particularly mention, "Sketches from the Country;" "Padilla, from the French of VICTOR HUGO;" "Eleanor Manten, lively Reminiscences of the Southern Tier;" and (the best of the whole, to our taste,) a further portion of the "Observations of Mace Sloper." There are also (in the Editor's table,) an admirable letter from and concerning Niagara, by F. W. SHELTON, and an amusing collection of children's talk, which we can speak heartily in praise of.

Putnam's Magazine opens with a chatty, lively account of the Kane Relief Expedition, written by one who was one of the party. Next in interest is a further portion of "Scampavias," containing a narrative of a night's adventures at Naples, among which (described in a manner to make the mouth water) is a savory account of a glorious *al fresco* supper on red mullet, tomatoes, and the delicious wine called *capri bianco*. There is a story (rather disappointing at the end) relating to mysterious rappings in an apple-tree table, which reminds us of POE, in the minuteness of its touches. RUSKIN's self-opinionated lucubrations on Art *et omnibus rebus* are touched on with very gentle criticism. The thousandth-told tale of spirit-doings at Salem in 1692 is repeated here—to ballast the periodical, we presume. There is the commencement of a chatty, semi-historical account of NAPOLEON as a family man; an agreeable, because not overdone, review of MR. STUART's recent memoir of NATHAN HALE, the martyr-spy of the Revolution, together with several poetical pieces, (neither above nor below the ordinary magazine standard,) and several other papers on a variety of subjects. Editorial Notes and a paper called "The World of New-York" conclude *Putnam* for May, which fairly is entitled to the character of "a crack number."

The *Eclectic Magazine* for May contains numerous literary and biographical articles of interest, with a sprinkling of fiction, culled from the leading foreign periodicals. There is a portrait of the late SAMUEL ROGERS, who is "drawn very mild." In this engraving he looks a thoughtful, handsome, amiable person; while, in the body, he was laidly in feature, bitter in dialogue, sarcastic in sneers, and sardonic in expression. What we have here-beam very slight resemblance to ROGERS, as described by BYRON, with

> "Nose and chin would shame a knocker,
> Wrinkles that would puzzle COCKER;
> Mouth which marks the envious scorner,
> With a scorpion in each corner,
> Turning its quick tail to sting you,
> In the place that most may wring you;
> Eyes, or lead-like pea, and gummy;
> Carcass pick'd out from some mummy."

Household Words, of which DIX & EDWARDS print nearly a fac-simile edition, is now one of the our regular magazines, by adoption. In the part just issued are some excellent papers, the best of which are the chapters on the Great Hotel Question, (including a sketch of the St. Nicholas,) a story called "My Country Town," and three chapters of a capital tale, entitled "A Rogue's Life." We would suggest that the date of issue be indicated, in future, on each number of the American edition. Here, for example, is a paper by DICKENS himself, on "The Royal Literary Fund of London," which wants a date to make it complete. It speaks of the annual meeting to be held "on the twelfth of this month,"—leaving the reader to guess not only at the month but the very year also.

The School-Fellow, which is "a Magazine for Boys and Girls," has a remarkably good number for "the merry month of May." It is a sort of Prince-Royal of the periodicals—born to the purple, while older, graver and more imposing publications take rank as potentates among the monthlies. The illustrations are good, but the great merit of the work consists in its not being written *down* to children's intellect—the great mistake, until recently, of books for the young. The tone is healthy, and a great deal of information is communicated in a pleasant and attractive manner.

PERKINS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The annual report of the Trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind has been transmitted to the Legislature. The cost of carrying on the establishment has greatly increased of late years, owing to an extension of its sphere of usefulness, and to the great increase in all expenses of living. The Legislature, however, at its session in 1855, increased the annual grant of the State from nine to twelve thousand dollars, and friends have added to the resources of the institution. The executors of the will of Mr. ROBERT G. SHAW, Jr., made an appropriation from his estate of $4,000, which has been applied mainly to the support of the department for furnishing employment to blind persons. Miss MARY LAMB left a legacy of $1,000, and another lady the sum of $5,000, for the benefit of the institution, and these sums have enabled the Trustees to purchase land for a much-needed enlargement of the play-grounds. During the year the capital stock of the work department for the adult blind has been increased $2,500. The expenditures for the year 1855 amounted to $29,845. The amount of wages paid to blind persons in 1855 was $3,317 81; the total of sales was $19,958 60. The property of the institution, consisting of stocks and real estate, is valued at $38,187 43. The report of the Director, Dr. S. G. HOWE, is an interesting paper. The number of pupils he reports to be 114. The general health of the pupils has been good.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—There was a terrible affair at Islesboro', Me., last week. JOSEPH G. BROWN, owner of a small water-craft, returned to his home as his family were at breakfast. When his wife saw his countenance she exclaimed, "I am afraid of you." He immediately caught up a knife and pursued her to a corner of the room and cut her throat, severing both windpipe and carotid artery. Their daughter, eleven years old, in attempting to aid her mother, seized the knife, which BROWN drew through her fingers, cutting them severely. The monster fled, and undertook to escape to sea in a boat, but was overtaken by Capt. BENJAMIN A. WARREN and three others. He threw himself overboard with a rock tied to his neck, saying, "WARREN, you know what I have done; I have killed my wife, but she killed me first,—take care of my children—I commit myself to the waves,"—but the water being shallow he was fished up, and committed to Belfast Jail. He is 35 years old, and his wife was about 30, a small woman, inoffensive and prepossessing in appearance.

POSTAL REFORM MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of the postal reform was held in the Mercantile Hall, in Summer-street, last evening, CARLOS PIERCE, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library Association, in the Chair. There was a good attendance. The meeting was addressed by OTIS CLAPP, Esq., who presented an interesting array of facts and statistics. Remarks were afterwards made by Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, and Hon. J. V. C. SMITH. It was resolved that the meeting heartily approved of the plan for postal reform, as set forth in the address and petition adopted at the meeting of merchants and others held at the chapel of the University, New-York, on the 26th March last.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1441. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATER FROM PANAMA.

The Recent Massacre of American Passengers.

FULL AND CORRECT PARTICULARS.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AS FAR AS KNOWN.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

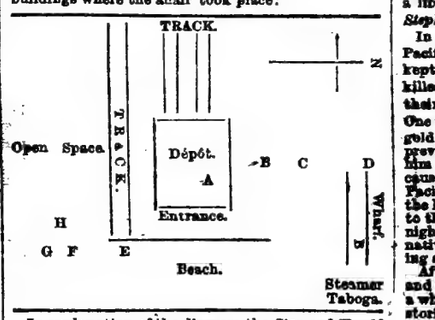
Protest of the Chief Engineer of the Railroad Company.

Important Correspondence Between Col. Totten and the Governor.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR ST. MARY'S.

By the arrival of the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois* from Aspinwall, on the 21st of April, we have received later intelligence from Panama and further particulars of the horrible outrage committed on American passengers recorded in yesterday's TIMES.

In order to understand the narrative of this riot and massacre the Panama *Herald* publishes the following diagram, which illustrates the position of the buildings where the affair took place:



In explanation of the diagram the *Star and Herald* says:

On the shore of the Pacific, at the head of the bay of Panama, and a short distance from the city, is located the terminus of the Panama Railroad. A represents the Company's dépôt, consisting of a large wooden building, into which two tracks run, and having about one-third of its breadth on the side next the "open space" fitted up as a freight house and offices for the Company's employes. The building is situated nearly East and West, and the entrance is by a flight of steps from the beach. A branch line of rails is laid on the left hand side of the station, as seen in the diagram, and on the same side is an entrance to the building by a flight of steps, for the purpose of delivering and receiving freight. Another track branches off a short distance up the line, and runs down to the end of the wharf B, where the freight, baggage, mails, &c., are taken from, and to the cars, and into the launches and boats. At the end of the wharf lay the steamer *Taboga*, in readiness to take the passengers to the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers in the bay. B, C, are store-houses belonging to the Company; D is the officer's residence and mess-room; E is a large shed under which the Company's boats are built; F the Ocean Hotel; G Mr. MCALLASTER's store; H a small store called the Triangle; and a little more to the left is the collection of native huts known as the Cienega, beyond which lies the city of Panama.

Full and Correct Account of the Late Attack on American Passengers—Highly Interesting Particulars.

ACCOUNT BY REV. G. A. HOWARD.

The following full and correct account of the recent outrage committed on the American passengers by the natives at Panama, has been furnished to us by Rev. G. A. HOWARD, of Catskill, N. Y. It gives the whole narrative in a connected form, and furnishes particulars not generally known.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was present in Panama at the time the outrages were committed upon the passengers of the steamers *Illinois* and *Cortes*, and though the affidavit of Mr. CENTER, and the energetic protest of Col. TOTTEN, leave but little to be said upon the general subject, your readers may be interested in some well authenticated facts which were collected on the spot. Before reading the papers referred to, I had taken pains to obtain reliable information in regard to this horrible affair, and the more we extended our inquiries the more our conviction strengthened that it was not a riot, nor "a fight," but a premeditated and thoroughly arranged plan of robbery and murder. The police of the city were evidently in collusion with the natives, and united with them both in assassinating and in pillaging defenceless men, boys, women and children.

We were informed by several of the most respectable residents of Panama that it has generally been known in the city that the natives have been purchasing firearms, to such an extent as to excite attention, for the past two months. The drunken folly of one of the steerage passengers of the *Illinois* only gave them the opportunity for which they had been watching to apply the match to a train previously laid.

We heard several accounts of the commencement of the affair, substantially agreeing with each other; but at last we met with an intelligent eye-witness, and received from him a relation which united all the previous accounts and *clearly throws upon the natives the responsibility of the first act of dangerous violence.* Our informant is CHARLES E. BRADLEY, M. D., of Conyersville, Henry County, Tennessee.

He says he was standing within ten feet of the persons with whom the affray began. One of them, a noisy, drunken fellow, whom his companions called "JACK," took up a slice of water melon from a fruit-table near the Pacific House, ate part of it, and then laid it down and passed on without paying for it. This caused some vociferation on the part of the natives, and especially from the man who kept the table. JACK then purchased a few lemons at another table, and was walking off again without paying; but his companions remonstrated with him, and, at last, paid the amount themselves. In the meantime the owner of the melon came up and an angry altercation ensued between him and JACK. The native grew violent. JACK drew his revolver. His friends interfered, and he was persuaded to put his pistol into his pocket. He had hardly taken his hand from it, when, as he turned, *the native seized it and shot at him.*

The bullet passed him, and struck a native boy in the stomach; but it had so wrapped itself up in the loose folds of his shirt, (his only garment,) that it did not break the skin. As the boy snatched up his shirt, Dr. BRADLEY saw the "whitish spot" made by the blow of the ball. After firing, the native ran, JACK pursuing him to recover his revolver. The Railroad Dépôt is a short distance outside the city, and between the station and Panama there is a collection of cane huts thatched with palm leaves, inhabited by a miserable set of negroes and mixed bloods, and called *the Cienega*. Towards this the native ran, vociferating in Spanish. Shortly after, Dr. BRADLEY saw JACK coming back, gashed in the face and pursued by a crowd of armed natives. He rushed into the Pacific House, a small two-story wooden building, situated between the Dépôt and the Cienega.

As the natives came on, all who were in the vicinity, men, women, and children, took refuge in this house, or in the Ocean House, nearly opposite. The Doctor had a room in the second story of the Pacific, into which he shut himself. The lower doors and windows were quickly barred and barricaded. All was terror and confusion. In a few minutes the house was surrounded by a multitude of half-clothed, infuriated savages, armed with fowling-pieces, pistols, and machetes. Some were breaking in the lower doors and windows; some hurling stones, smashing in the upper windows. The house was crowded. The shrieks of the women and children, the yells and threats of the natives, the noise of firearms and stones, the crashing of doors and windows, made the scene one of indescribable excitement and terror. Women pushed their children under the beds, and crept in after them. Boys, and even men, sought this poor protection.

Mr. POWELL, a conductor of one of the trains on the Panama Railroad, told me he was standing near the Dépôt when the attack on the house commenced. He had taken a room in the Pacific for a woman and her four children, who had been placed under his charge. He ran down to protect them. In passing through the crowd, he was shot through the right arm, above the elbow. He made good his entrance into the house, however, and running up stairs, found the woman, her sister, and the four children, crowded together under the bed. Under another bed, in the same room, was hid a boy sixteen years of age. Mr. POWELL had been in the room but a few minutes, when the natives burst in the door. They pulled the boy from beneath the bed, and demanded his money. He said he had none; and instantly they cut him down with their machetes, killing him on the spot, and mutilating his head and face with repeated blows. All who were in the room were robbed of everything valuable on their persons, and their trunks were broken open and rifled.

They served in this way every one who was in the house. Nothing escaped them. Just before they effected their entrance Dr BRADLEY had escaped, by jumping from his window on to the back of a native who was stooping to pick up a stone. The native was crushed to the earth, and the Doctor fell forward upon his face. The natives rushed to assail him as he rose, and his clothes were cut to pieces, with their machetes, but he escaped without a serious wound. The small steamboat *Taboga*, was lying at the wharf in front of the Dépôt filled with passengers, and waiting for the tide to rise to transfer them to the *John L. Stephens*, which was lying at anchor in the Bay. The Doctor took refuge here, and afterwards, when the boat was threatened with an attack, jumped from her thigh deep into the mud. A boat loaded with women and children, and drawn by men, came by shortly after, and clinging to it he was rescued from his perilous position. He kept with the boat until it was drawn to the native's shore, and then swam to a Spanish schooner, from which, for a liberal compensation, he was transferred to the *Stephens*.

In the meantime the natives had pillaged the Pacific and Ocean Hotels, and some adjoining stores kept by Americans. Several of the passengers were killed and many severely wounded here. All lost their baggage and money, (with one exception.) One man, Mr. GOVE, from Australia, lost about $1,000 in gold and silver. He arrived at Panama about a week previous to the robbery, and the natives who followed him ashore refused to carry him into the city, because his trunk was so heavy, and took him to the Pacific House. Mr. GOVE was struck by a stone in the lower part of the abdomen, afterwards passed down to the "bush," he knows not how, and passed the night there in great anguish from his injury, the natives, who were out searching for fugitives, passing several times within a few feet of him.

After the

Governor to the Aspinwall House in the city, with a request that Dr. Orr, of the *Tiempo*, would go up to the Depôt and assist in dressing the wounds of the passengers who had been too severely injured to be removed. Drs. Wanderson, of the *Philadelphia*, and Ramay, of the *Stevens*, went with him. It was with great risk and difficulty that they succeeded in reaching the spot. The Governor had promised to provide boats for them, but when they arrived at his quarters he was not to be found, and they were obliged to proceed without him. The city was wholly in the power of the negroes and cross-breeds. They were stopped several times by armed bands, and permitted to go on only after long altercations and arguments between the policemen and these natives. It is a proof of the savage nature of this assault that nearly all the wounded were fearfully mutilated. Rev. Mr. Sherwood, a gentle, quiet man, who was on his way as a missionary to Oregon, and had preached for us the preceding Sabbath, was shot through the body. The ball piercing the lower part of his lungs; he was shot again in the head, the bullet striking him above the temple, and following the skull, tearing open the scalp to the top of his head; he had one or two machete wounds upon his body, and his face was crushed and mangled beyond all recognition. Mr. Dwight, who has since died, had three bullets in his hip, and was stabbed and severely cut in the chest and about the head by machetes. Many others but examples of the others. The dead—[illegible] lying there that night—were so mutilated that many of them could not be recognized. A lady who returned with us as far as Havana, saw a boy of about 16 years of age, whose head was entirely severed from his body. (This may have been the boy whom Mr. Powell saw cut down in the Pacific House.) Dr. Bradley saw a lad on board the *Sonora* through whose head a bullet had passed, entering the left ear and coming out at the right temple. He was still living but in a state of stupor. It is impossible to tell with certainty the number of the killed and wounded; we must hear from California before we can know all. The most accurate estimate which can be made with our present information is probably about twenty killed, and from fifty to sixty wounded. The defenceless condition of the passengers, and the slight resistance they offered to the brutality of the natives may be seen in the fact that but few of the natives were killed, though more than *five hundred* of them were engaged in the assault. As the tide would not permit the *Tennessee* to leave before 10 o'clock P. M., many of the cabin passengers had gone into Panama to see the city. At the first outbreak the bell of the St. Ana rung out an alarm—a trumpet sounded to arms—an order flew through the streets to close all the lower doors and windows, which was obeyed with hurrying steps and gestures, and words of intense alarm. I had been walking on the walls of the city toward the ocean, and suddenly found myself shut out in the streets, in the midst of an excited people, running to and fro, and shouting to each other with the most frantic gestures, and in a language which I did not understand. While I waited, knocking occasionally for admittance at the heavy doors of the "Aspinwall House," I heard that a great revolution had broken out outside the walls. When at last I was permitted to enter, we were all disposed to treat the matter lightly; but the reports that were brought to us from time to time convinced us that the affair was becoming more and more serious. We could hear every shot that was fired. Some of the passengers, who had bribed natives to conduct them into the city, brought us the most alarming accounts. About 10 o'clock word was sent us by the Chief of the Police that the natives meditated an attack upon the Aspinwall House, and we must defend ourselves; *he could do nothing for us.* This was judiciously kept among the men. A few pistols were all the arms we had. The house was filled with a greater number of its inmates being women and children. The men were secretly organized, measures resolved upon that would at least delay the assailants, and afford time for the women to escape through the adjoining houses. About this time a man was brought in and placed on a settee in the lower entry, with a gash upon his face, and one upon each of his arms. He was covered with blood, and presented a ghastly spectacle as we hastily drew upon him. Two or three times during the evening the waiters and other servants of the establishment made a startling rush for the upper rooms, and the sound of their frightened steps being increased by the unearpeted floors they spread the alarm through the house. Few of the inmates of the hotel slept that night. In the morning the passengers were taken off to the *Stevens*; and the natives being satisfied with their plunder, the day was one of comparative quiet. As we walked about the City the natives met us with sullen and lowering looks, but without offering any insult. The Governor and the police had done nothing to excite them. No attempt was made to effect a single arrest, or to recover any of the property that had been stolen; and I suppose the assassins remain in quiet enjoyment of their booty to the present day. The morning we left Panama the open part of the Depôt and the ground in front of it were strewed with pieces of ribbon, head-dresses, parts of bonnets torn and stained with blood. We picked up some of these, and have them still in our possession. The building was torn and pierced in every direction. The doors and sides of the Depôt in the interior were marked by deep cuts of the machete,—eight or ten upon a single door; and at one end of the building we saw where the siding had been torn away, *and an attempt made to fire the house.* The boards around were burnt and blackened with smoke.

We cannot but think that a just retribution, and the future safety of passengers and property going by this important route, demand, beside whatever apologies and reimbursement may be due from the Governor or the State, *the utter destruction of the City of Panama*, at whatever sacrifice. In twenty minutes' time, five hundred men—lawless, desperate, and thoroughly armed.

G. A. HOWARD.

Another Account.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

Again have the knives and machettes of the negroes of Panama been imbued in the blood of our countrymen, and again have the lives of innocent Americans been offered up a sacrifice to their wanton brutality and unquenchable thirst for blood and plunder.

Unable longer to carry on their villainous depredations on the Cruces road, these murderers have at length had the hardihood to enter our very dwellings, and commit the most atrocious murders and robberies in the very presence of their imbecile Governor and puerile authorities.

On the arrival of the passengers from New-York by the steamer *Illinois*, on the 15th inst., a trifling row was created between an American and a native negro, about a dime's worth of fruit, which appears to have been a preconcerted plan to lead to the terrible scene which followed—for hundreds of natives were immediately on the spot, armed with pistols, guns, machetes and knives. In five minutes after, the bells of Santa Ana Church were tolling the fire alarm, as a signal to collect the negroes together, and in less than ten minutes more a most fearful onslaught was made on the passengers landing from the train, and the awful attack of murder had commenced.

The Governor was immediately sent for by the Railroad authorities, and with the greatest difficulty induced to show himself.

The helpless passengers, most of whom were perfectly unarmed, took refuge in the hotels in the neighborhood of the terminus and in the Railroad Station, and the police and National Guard soon made their appearance, not to afford peace and protection to the passengers, but mixing up with their colored countrymen, and, headed by the Police Captain, pouring volley after volley of musket balls into the unprotected crowd of foreigners outside and into the Railroad Depôt, which was crowded with women and children. The negroes finding themselves supported by the police and National Guard, and countenanced by the Governor, who first gave the order to fire upon the station, now became perfectly reckless, broke open the hotels and the station, and cut down every foreigner in their way. The hotels were ransacked of everything they possessed, and their furniture broken up and destroyed, as was also the office of the Railroad Company—every book and paper therein being literally torn to shreds. Men and women were forced to kneel down and submit to be robbed, even of their rings and trinkets, and the killed and wounded had their clothes torn off them in the search for plunder. Every trunk and bag that could be found was torn open and destroyed. Terrible, indeed, was it to witness fourteen Americans lying dead side by side, pierced through and through with the bullets of the police and mangled beyond recognition by the machetes of the natives, and still more terrible was it to witness more than twice that number wounded, many of them beyond hope of recovery, as they lay there exhibiting the most fearful spectacle that can possibly be imagined, it appearing impossible that man could be so mutilated and yet live. One sufferer, whom I examined, had upwards of thirty wounds, any one of which was sufficient to bring him to the ground; his head was opened from [illegible] almost from ear to ear, the scalp also being cut through so that the brain protruded; several of his fingers were cut off, and his hands both shockingly wounded; a bullet had entered his arm, another his chest, and another his groin, besides which, his leg was deeply cut in five places. As far as ascertained about sixty Americans have been killed and wounded, fifteen of whom have already died, and a dozen who will probably be unable to survive beyond a few days. And as to the cause [illegible] the attack was most unprovoked, and [illegible] the assassins are most willful and premeditated in the part of the natives, I may state that but *one* native is reported to have been killed, which is yet doubtful, and a very few, if any, wounded. For the list of killed and wounded I refer you to the Panama *Star and Herald*, where you will also find a more elaborate and particular account of this sad affair.

Since the commencement of 1850, the blood of murdered Americans has been crying aloud for vengeance on the heads of the native negro population of this Isthmus, unheeded by our Government at Washington, notwithstanding the repeated appeals made to the Department by our representatives here; but now that that blood flows down our streets in torrents, leaving a brand on every wall and door-post—now that valuable lives have, in cold blood, been sacrificed by the dozen—it is to be hoped, if the Government is still deaf to our entreaties, that our countrymen at home will consider the outrages that have been committed, the wrongs that may still be perpetrated, and demand that a prompt and lasting punishment be inflicted upon the perpetrators. The Government here is helpless and penniless; it can do nothing, even if it would; and unless relief is ordered here by a stronger power, negro sway is almost sure to predominate in all its brutality.

HASTA LLUEGO.

KILLED.

We are unfortunately unable to give the names of the murdered passengers, as the bodies were not recognized. We only know of—

Robert Marks, from Pennsylvania, aged about 32, watchman of the Railroad Company, shot through the stomach.

Octave Dubois, Frenchman, long resident in Panama.

—— Stokes, a passenger per steamer *Cortes*, and one of Gen. Walker's recruits.

Twelve others unknown.

Since then, Alexander Sweet, of Maine, died on the 17th. He had received three bullet wounds in the right hip, besides severe punctured wounds in the face and breast.

THE WOUNDED.

Among the wounded we can only record the names of Nathan Preble, a descendant of the officer of that name, so well known in American naval history, now lying in the Railroad Company's Hospital, mortally wounded, from four large musket balls in his right arm, right shoulder and spine.

Patrick J. O'Neil, a resident of New-York for 25 years, and a citizen of New-York City, who has received more than thirty distinct wounds, some from bullets and some from knives, his scalp and skull cut through, so that the brain is visible, his hands cut to pieces, a bullet wound in the arm, another in the chest.

Tom, a fireman on board the *Taboga*, a bullet wound in the arm-pit, the ball lodging in the scapula, near the spine, having passed through the upper lobe of the left lung, besides others, under Dr. Barker's care.

At the American Hotel lie Mr. W. A. Fenner, gunshot wound in the chest, and Rev. John Sellwood, cut about the head and hands; besides these, about forty, more or less wounded, went off in the *John L. Stephens*.

We take the opportunity of mentioning here, that Dr. T. C. Barker, resident physician to the Railroad Company at Panama, was actively engaged, from the time the first wounded were brought in, in attending to the sufferers, and doing all in his power to alleviate their pain, and was so engaged until a late hour on board of the *Taboga* steamer. Having omitted, in our former notice, to mention Dr. Barker's name, we take the earliest opportunity to do justice to a gentleman and a physician, who, during his long residence on the Isthmus, has never been known to flinch from his duty or his kind attentions to the sick.

Protest of Colonel Totten, Chief Engineer of the Railroad Company.

The following protest, made by Colonel G. M. Totten, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, was forwarded to His Excellency, Don Francisco Fabrega, Governor of the State of Panama:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PANAMA RAILROAD,
PANAMA, April 18, 1856.

To His Excellency Governor of the State of Panama:

As your Excellency well knows, on the evening of the 15th instant, an attack was made by an armed mob of residents of the city and suburbs of Panama, on a body of transit passengers, and on the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

The passengers were 340 in number, including a large number of women and children, who came from New-York by the steamship *Illinois*, and had just crossed the Isthmus by the railroad. They were waiting at the railroad terminus, at Playa Prieta, for the tide to come in, to go on board of the steamer for California, and in the meantime they were engaged in registering their tickets, receiving their baggage, and taking refreshments at the neighboring hotels and eating-houses.

While in this situation they were attacked by the armed mob, as above stated.

It matters not at present whether the disturbance originated with one party or the other; it is sufficient that a disturbance existed, and that, by means railing, it became the duty of the authorities, when called upon, to exert their influence to quell it.

Finding that the disturbance was becoming serious, the officers of the Railroad and Steamship Companies, who were present, requested the interference of your Excellency and the Police.

Your Excellency and the Police appeared upon the ground, but it seems that instead of attempting to quiet the mob, the Police immediately commenced firing upon the Railroad Depôt and the passengers who had fled to it for safety—thus taking part with the mob.

Your Excellency must have known that most of the passengers were unarmed, and that the depôt was filled with helpless men, women, and children.

That some of the passengers attempted to defend themselves, their wives and children, and that those who had or could procure arms fired upon the mob, who were firing upon them, was perfectly natural and right. But it appears that they merely acted in self-defence, and that they were restrained as much as possible by the officers of the Railroad and Steamship Companies, who, having no arms, had not the power to defend themselves or the property under their charge; yet it appears, from indisputable evidence, that your Excellency ordered the Police to fire upon the depôt, that this order was obeyed, and that, by this outrage many of the passengers were killed and wounded.

While the police were firing upon the depôt and passengers on one side, the mob broke into the depôt on the other, where, in cold blood, they murdered many of the defenceless passengers, while on their knees supplicating for mercy.

The mob then commenced despoiling the depôt of whatever it contained; they robbed the freight deposited there, the safes of the Company, and the clothes and effects of the officers who occupied the building. They also destroyed the books and papers of the Company, and cut the telegraph wires.

After the mob had taken possession of the depôt, the police stopped firing upon it, and entered it also, and there they witnessed the pillage and destruction going on without making an effort to prevent it; and even, it is said, assisting and sharing in the spoils.

During the whole continuance of the riot the mob were engaged in robbing the individual passengers—without distinction of sex—depriving them of such baggage and effects as they had with them, and their persons of such valuables as they had about them—even taking the rings from the fingers and ears of females. This also was done in the presence of your Excellency and the police, without an effort being made by you to prevent it.

I was not present at that disgraceful transaction. The above statement is made from the evidence of reliable persons who witnessed it, and whose testimony I cannot doubt.

Your Excellency well knew the character of the people composing that mob. You knew that their design was robbery—and robbery through blood—and you permitted an indiscriminate massacre and pillage of defenceless strangers, and helpless women and children, which would have disgraced the most savage country on earth, and which it was your duty and in your power to prevent.

Two days have passed since the committal of these outrages, and I have yet to learn whether your Excellency has taken any steps to arrest those who were engaged in them or purpose any.

Wherefore, in the name of the Panama Railroad Company, whose agent I am, I do hereby solemnly protest against the outrages committed by the mob, composed of citizens of Panama and its vicinity, on the evening of the 15th instant.

I protest against the massacre and pillage committed on the persons and effects of the passengers.

I protest against the attack and pillage committed by the mob and police on the buildings and property of the Panama Railroad Company.

And, I protest against the conduct of your Excellency the Governor of the State of Panama, in ordering the police to fire upon the railroad depôt, and the passengers contained therein; in not taking measures to avert the riot; and in not affording protection to the lives and effects of the passengers, and the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

And, I do hereby give notice to your Excellency, that this Government will be held responsible for the murders and outrages committed, on the evening of the 15th, on the persons of the passengers and for the robberies and damages committed on their effects, and on the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

Very respectfully,

G. M. TOTTEN.

Correspondence between Col. Totten and the Governor—Protection to be Afforded.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PANAMA, April 18, 1856.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Panama:

The passengers, their baggage, and the property of the Panama Railroad Company having been attacked and outraged on the evening of the 15th instant, it becomes my duty to request your Excellency to state whether you will protect them for the future; and it becomes necessary to request an early answer to this, because the steamer *Golden Age* is expected to arrive to-night with a large number of passengers and an amount of treasure, which, if your Excellency cannot protect with the police or other force, it will be necessary to protect by other means. Very respectfully, G. M. TOTTEN.

Republic of New-Granada, State of Panama.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Sec. 2—No. 215.
PANAMA, April 18, 1856.

Señor G. M. Totten, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad.

Now, at 2¼ o'clock, I received your appreciable communication, dated to-day, for the purpose of soliciting the protection of the authorities for the passengers and treasure which are expected from California.

Since this morning, the citizen Vice-Governor, being informed that the steamer *Golden Age* would arrive to-day, arranged, in concert with the Prefect of this department, that all the disposable force of the gendarmes, and a body of forty armed citizens, should be stationed at the railroad station immediately that said steamer should be in sight, for the purpose of protecting the passengers and treasure which may arrive, and thus Mr. Centre was given to understand by the Prefect, not having done so to you directly, in consequence of not finding you in your office.

This force is ready to move at the order of said Prefect the moment the *Golden Age* is in sight, and will be so on all occasions when necessity may require it.

I must add that in spite of the lamentable occurrence of the 15th, the citizen Vice-Governor has no serious fear with respect to the security of the passengers and effects in the future, but he believes it would be well to adopt precautionary measures which will inspire confidence in the public.

I am your obedient servant,

MANUEL CALVO.

Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War St. Marys.

From the Panama Star and Herald, April 19.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* was in Guayaquil on the 31st ult., and was to leave for this port on the 15th inst.; she may, therefore, be daily expected, and no doubt Captain Bayly will remain as long as his presence is required to protect American life and property.

Miscellaneous News from Panama.

Our correspondent, under date of April 18, writing from Panama, says:

THE GUSSETTED PRIVATEER AMERICA.

Beyond this dreadful tragedy above recorded, there is little here to communicate. The steamer *America*, Capt. Hudson, arrived from New-York, on the 8d inst., *viâ* Cape Horn, and will sail for San Francisco soon. She created some excitement South, and might have got into a good deal of difficulty, H. B. M's. Consul at your port, Mr. A. Barclay, having sent out circulars all along this coast, stating that she was a Russian pirate, and advising her seizure, by the Allied fleets. You ought to hang the fool—he says he has *authentic information* respecting the steamer, and then goes on to describe her as being of *fifteen hundred* tons, when she only registers *five hundred*, and makes many other such silly statements.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORTEZ—NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

The steamer *Cortes* arrived here on the 7th inst., being frightened out of San Juan, before landing her passengers, by a report that Walker was about to seize her. She brought down about 200 passengers; several of them Walker men, who go hence in the *Philadelphia*. The *Golden Age* reached here yesterday (19th) with 760 passengers and $1,800,000 in treasure, and the *Uncle Sam* is looked for to-day. The *Cortes* brought down here the Nicaragua Company's coal hulk from San Juan, and the other from Selinas Bay came in on Friday night. The little steamer *Emelie* has given up the Central American trade, and sailed hence on the 10th inst. The contemplated Railroad Steamship line appears to have frightened her off. Beyond the steamers there are no American vessels either here or in Aspinwall at present.

A schooner which arrived from San Juan yesterday, reports Walker's prospects as very black. He has made no headway since Colonel Schlessinger's shameful retreat and defeat at Costa Rica, of which I suppose you have heard, but lest you should not, I inclose you full particulars.

He now talks of an attack upon Honduras, as being more vulnerable than Costa Rica.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is expected here from Guayaquil in a few days, and it is to be hoped she will remain for some time to come.

The Isthmus is very healthy; the wet season is just commencing; business keeps dull, although prices, when anything can be sold, are tolerably high.

As I fear my letter is already growing wearisome, I omit inserting the news from the South, which I send you in full in another form, but which is not of particular moment.

Protection to be Afforded to Americans at Panama.

The following reply to a telegraphic dispatch has been received by Mr. Aspinwall from Hon. Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. It shows great promptness, and that he is determined to afford protection, if necessary, to the persons and property of American citizens on the Panama route:

"Telegraphic orders will be sent to the *Fulton*, at Pensacola, to touch at Aspinwall, in her cruise, as soon as she can. J. C. DOBBIN.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Two Millions in Treasure Arrived.

MORE FIGHTING IN OREGON.

CASCADES IN POSSESSION OF INDIANS.

News from the Sandwich Islands and South Pacific.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The U. S. M. steamship *Illinois*, Capt. Hartstein, from Aspinwall on the 21st of April, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

She brings two weeks' later news from California, San Francisco dates being to the 5th inst.

The *Illinois* brings $1,700,000 in treasure, brought down from San Francisco by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Golden Age*, $117,000 from the *Cortes*, and $119,000 from the *Uncle Sam*.

The *Illinois* has also 814 passengers from the *Golden Age*, and 214 from the *Uncle Sam*.

The *Illinois* touched at Havana 26th.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Memorial to Congress for the Construction of a Railroad to the Pacific—Showers and Droughts—The Crops—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME.

The people of California seem at last to have recognized the fact that it is folly to expect a railroad to be built from the Atlantic States to the Pacific Ocean in time to be of any benefit to the present generation. The jealousies between the North, South and West, as to the route such a road shall take, will most likely retard for several years the commencement of any road which can expect aid from the General Government. Besides, the project would have to contend against the foolish opposition of impracticables, abstractionists and strict constructionists in Congress. Nothing but the *certainty* of a long war with a strong European power would induce our National Legislature to give favorable consideration to the excellent reasons advanced by Hon. Jefferson Davis, in his late report, why the Government of the United States should assist in the building of a Pacific railroad. In short, our people have well considered all the probabilities of a railroad, and, after a verdict of "chimerical" against it, have sensibly turned their attention to the next best thing, and that is, a good, well-protected wagon-road across the Plains.

Public meetings have been held in San Francisco and other cities the past fortnight, to consider the propriety of asking Congress to construct such a road from the Missouri to the California border, and for the establishment of military posts along the line for its protection. The memorial is exceedingly well drawn, clear and concise in its terms, and gives such cogent reasons for the immediate construction of the road, that they must necessarily address themselves strongly to the favorable consideration of the present Congress. I quote from the memorial:

"Our petition to Congress is for the immediate construction of a wagon-road between the frontier of the State of Missouri and California, following the general route of the old emigrant-road, passing through the valley of the great Salt Lake, and reaching California at a point on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, where the Carson River leaves the mountains, and where is now established a flourishing village, known as 'Carson Valley Settlement.' This is the route of the great immigration of '49 and '50. It is mostly a level plain, requiring a few small bridges, the establishment of ferries, occasional excavations, and the sinking of a few wells. It is central; already have 300,000 people crossed it, thus satisfactorily demonstrating the practicability of the route.

Our petition is also for the establishment of military posts at such convenient posts along the line of said road as shall effectually contribute to the protection and safety of the immigrant; the construction of work-shops, blacksmith-shops and such other aid as may be necessary for the public.

We must earnestly ask of our Government the immediate and favorable consideration of our petition. Reflect that we are a part of the people of the United States, now separated from the twenty-two millions of our fellow-citizens by a belt of our national territory less than 2,000 miles in width, and over a great portion of which is now the best natural road in the world, requiring only here and there improvement, and at a cost by no means great. We are now, as it were, a distant colony; access from other parts of our own country to ourselves is by a most circuitous route, requiring the passage of two oceans, transit through foreign territory, and a tropical climate; our business is subjected to delays and hazards, our people to danger and inconvenience; our carrying trade pays revenue to a foreign Government, and in a measure we are dependents on the will of private corporations.

Should our present friendly relations with other Governments be disturbed, our commerce, our correspondence, and our treasure, is subject to embarrassment, interruption and loss; we would find ourselves so far removed from the central authority, that ere troops, munitions of war, or aid could reach us, we should have become subject (so far as a brave people could be subdued) to an enemy and the insolent exactions of foreign military power over a defenceless people."

In view of the fact that this is the only route across which a road could be made so as to be of present essential benefit to California, I do not see that the South can oppose it on account of the direction it takes. Besides, when there can be found sufficient private capital to build Railroads to the Pacific, we shall need two such roads. For it is quite certain that within five years the United States will own Lower California and Sonora; and it is equally certain that the latter State is as rich in mineral wealth as is Alta California. In American hands Sonora would at once become one of the richest States in the Union, and a Railroad from Texas to Guaymas, a safe and beautiful port on the Gulf of California, and the key to it, will follow as a prime necessity. It is to be hoped Congress will drop sectional jealousies for a season, and give us a road, which, viewed rightly and in all its phases, must be acknowledged to be eminently a national object. Over such a road as is asked for, we could get a mail from New-Orleans in fifteen days. The line of the road would soon be sufficiently populated to relieve the Government from the immense expenses it will have to incur without it, in keeping the Indians quiet—and in case of war with England, which is not impossible, when we should be cut off from sea communication with the Atlantic by the blockade of our ports, we should have an easy and rapid route for the transportation of our gold and for military communication with the Atlantic States. There are many other good reasons that might be urged for the construction of a wagon-road on the route indicated, but they are so patent to every intelligent person that they need not be stated here. It is expected the memorial will have 100,000 signatures. It will go forward in the 20th of April steamer.

THE WEATHER.

We have been blessed the past week with refreshing showers, which, it is presumed, have extended over the whole State. We have not heard from the Los Angeles District, where the drouth was most severe, but hope to learn that the South has received her share. In Los Angeles County more than ten thousand head of cattle, at the last accounts, had perished from lack of feed and water, and the farmers had almost despaired of their crops. This great drouth has turned the attention of the people to artesian wells, and many experiments in that line will be made both in the agricultural and mining districts this season. California is periodically subjected to these extreme drouths. In 1823-4, at the Mission of Soledad, South, six thousand horses were slaughtered, that the pastures might be preserved for the cattle. Bands of brood mares were sold at twenty-five cents a head and the finest riding horses for $10. In 1829, the priests of the Purissima Mission offered a rancher three or four hundred head of mares if he would take them away from the Mission pastures. The same year as many as thirty thousand head of cattle were estimated to have been lost at the Missions south of Santa Barbara. At the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Missions twelve thousand head of cattle died from want of water and grass. In 1833, at the Mission of Santa Purissima, the *padre* had large numbers of unbroken horses driven over the cliffs into the sea at Point Sal, on the coast of Santa Barbara County. Those who spent the Winter of 1850-51 here, will recollect the extreme drouth of that season. Only about seven inches of rain fell. The previous season, if I recollect rightly, we had thirty-two inches. Week before last, before the commencement of our showers, the thermometer in San Francisco ranged, for four days, from 70 to 80 in the shade, and at Marysville, north of us, it rose to 90.

THE CROPS.

In anticipation of the failure of our grain crops, a speculation was commenced in flour, and Haxall and Gallego commands $15. But with a few days more rain, we shall have an ample supply of breadstuffs, and speculators will get hit. California consumes about 260,000 barrels of flour a year. And it is confidently expected the product will at least equal the consumption. Potatoes have already fallen from six to three cents, in quantities, under the revivifying influences of April showers. Green peas, and large, lusciously sweet strawberries are plenty in our markets; and very soon we shall have abundance of grapes from the Santa Clara valley and Los Angeles. All sorts of fruit trees known in cold as well as tropical climates, have been planted over the State, and in two or three years, as a fruit country, California will not be excelled in the world.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS.

Some seven or eight clippers have arrived since my last, adding immensely to the stock of unwanted goods in our market. Many kinds of goods are shipped to the Pacific which we now manufacture as cheaply as you do. For instance, every vessel brings out hundreds of boxes of adamantine candles, which cannot be sold to pay the shipper for less than 30 cents a pound, when we are manufacturing a much better article for 26 cents per pound. We can do without any more Eastern shipments of any kind for the next six months at least.

THE CHINESE.

Our Legislature has passed an act reducing the monthly tax on Chinese miners from $6 to $4, which is a very sensible move. But the same body are trying to get a bill through, taxing the captain or owner of any ship bringing Chinamen into California $50 a head, to be increased, after one year, to $100, which is a very foolish move. As such a law, however, would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, it matters little whether it passes or not. A "Settler's bill" has become a law, which forces the land-owner to pay the squatter for all the "improvements" he has made on the land when he is driven off—at which the old California rancheros are naturally indignant.

EXCEEDINGLY MEAN.

The "liberality" of the United States Government in California matters has lately been most ludicrously illustrated in two instances, which I cannot forbear to quote. It is known that the Government has just completed a fine Custom house for us, at a cost of about $700,000. The lot is a very large one, with plenty of spare ground on all sides of the building; and the Collector found it necessary to have these grounds inclosed. As a neat iron rail, to correspond with the building, would cost a considerable sum of money, the Collector wrote to Washington for authority, and received in reply leave to inclose the grounds on condition it could be done for $400! The consequence is, that this palace-looking edifice is fenced in with rough Oregon unpainted pine scantling, the whole very much resembling the cattle corrals in the Santa Clara or Santa Rosa Valleys.

THE LIMENTOUR CASE.

By the late decision of the Land Commission, in the Limantour case, the United States loses about two millions worth of property, if you include the money she has expended in fortifications upon Alcatras Island, unless her title can be successfully defended in the United States District Court. Upon being informed of the necessity of appointing counsel here on the part of the Government, to hunt up evidences, &c., authority came out to employ such counsel, provided it could be done for a sum not exceeding $500! It would cost a boy that much here, to defend his right to his kite, in case another boy claimed it.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Gen. Foote, "at a Know-Nothing" Caucus, has formally withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Senatorship. The Know-Nothing organs are beseeching Broderick to back out of the contest, as they aver that an unobjectionable man might be chosen in a week's time, but for him. There is evidently some deep game playing for the stakes; but few, except the "high contracting parties," are probably in the secret. My own impression still is that there can be no election this Legislature. If there is, Dr. Gwin will have something to say about it.

PASSENGERS ON THE INCREASE.

The steamers both ways, have an unusually large number of passengers. Both the Nicaragua and Panama boats for this trip are crowded. Many ladies are going home, which is a pity—as we consider one young woman in this prolific country, equivalent, prospectively, to eight or ten men, at least, besides the "softening influences" and all that sort of thing. The steamship companies would ultimately be gainers by bringing young and pretty women of respectability, to California, at half the usual rates of passage.

GOLD SHIPPED.

The amount of gold shipped from San Francisco the past three months has been $10,422,159 56, being an excess of $1,300,000 over the same period last year. Probably passengers have taken away half a million more, at least.

OREGON.

We have news from Oregon to March 29. It appears that the Indians, 800 strong, attacked the settlement at the Cascades, and burned it, together with a small steamer. About twenty whites were killed. Gen. Wool is now at Vancouver. He will push into the Indian country, and strike a blow that will make the savages remember him, as soon as the Spring is a little further advanced, so that he may get grass for his horses. The Pacific division of the army consists of 33 companies, of which 26 companies are in Washington and Oregon Territories. These 26 companies comprise a force of 2,000 men and officers, which the General considers amply sufficient for his purposes. The volunteers, so far, have run up a debt for Uncle Sam to pay, of about $2,000,000.

CHINESE FESTIVAL.

The Chinese in San Francisco are now in the midst of a ten days' festival. They have fitted up in a gorgeous manner the rooms in the Chinese Asylum with splendid furniture, rich curtains, fixtures, and the various paraphernalia necessary, which was all imported from China for the occasion. Tables are spread in the principal room with all sorts of delicacies, of both Chinese and domestic products; and on one of the tables is a ram and a hog roasted whole, while on a sideboard is another porker ready dressed for the spit. A richly carved and gilded altar, lighted with red wax candles, has a Chinese god set up, and numbers of priests are burning incense and sandal wood about it. Outside barbarians are invited to attend. I shall look in again to-morrow to see what it is all about. I presume, however, it has something to do with the ceremonies of the day before yesterday, which was in honor of the dead. Large numbers of the almond-eyed men and women, dressed in their gayest costumes of purple, blue and green silk robes, repaired on that day to the Lone Mountain and Yerba Buena cemeteries, where they had a feast, consisting of roast fowls, sucking pigs, cakes, and various Chinese fixins, which we have no name for. Whilst a portion of them were partaking of the good things, the friends and relatives of the departed were fanning their graves, and burning incense and yellow paper to propitiate the favor of the gods. Long lines of carriages, filled with the children of the "Flowery Land," lined the Mission road all day; and in the evening they returned to hold a festival, which was kept up till daylight.

NEWS FROM SONORA.

From Sonora we hear that the country is in an unquiet state. The people did not like the new Governor sent them by Gen. Comonport in February, and so have shipped him back. The Apaches are very troublesome; they often come within fifteen or twenty miles of Guaymas, and carry off prisoners, cattle and horses. F. W. R.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, March 21, by Rev. N. Thurston, Mr. Augustus Johnson and Miss Jane Coleman.

On the 20th March, at the residence of Col J. R. Johnston, on Bear River, Dr. Oliver F. Clark to Miss Nancie M. Johnston.

In Columbia, 12th March, Mr. Albert Wilson to Miss Eliza Jane Hildenbrand, both of Springfield.

In San Francisco, March 24, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. Thos. Hutton to Miss Elizabeth Camfield, all of San Francisco.

March 24, by C. M. Chamberlain, Esq., Mr. M. H. Licklesteh, to Miss Eva Kohn, both of San Francisco.

March 23, by C. M. Chamberlain, Esq., Mr. Edward Alesky to Miss Caroline Kohn, both of San Francisco.

In Placerville, March 19, H. C. Hooker to Miss Elizabeth T. Rockwell.

On Tuesday, March 18, in San Francisco, Mr. A. Rosenheim to Miss Pauline Schwab.

March 23, in San José, Mr. Jas. H. Turner to Miss E. Milliken, all of Santa Clara County.

In San Francisco, March 27, at the residence of Rev. Jos. A. Gallagher, Mr. Heman J. Reynolds, of Boston, Mass., to Miss Ann Norah Scanlan, of New-York.

In San Francisco, on the 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. J. J. Rennie to Miss Louisa West, of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, March 28, by Rev. Father Liberia, Joseph Holland, to Miss Johanna Holland, both of that city.

In San Francisco, March 31, by Rev. S. H. Wiley, Mr. Horace Webster to Miss Ann M. Simons, daughter of Gen. S. S. Simons.

In Sonora, on the 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Harmon, Mr. W. Wheeler to Miss Catherine S. Turrill, both of Shaw's Flat.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Scott, James N. Pratt, of Stockton, to Miss Emma F. Emerson, of Methuen, Mass.

In San Francisco on the 2d inst., by Rev. J. H. Brayton, Francis Graham, of Georgetown, to Miss L. Maria Turrill, of Mormon Island.

In San Francisco, on the 2d inst., by James H. Bristow, Henry Brod, Esq., to Miss Matilda Reamer, of San Francisco.

At Michigan Bluffs, on the 23d ult., by Rev. J. S. McCallum, Fred Hodges to Miss Hannah M. Connell, both of Michigan Bluffs.

At Campo Seco, March 15, by R. T. Bradley, J. P. Franklin Snow to Francis A. Peck.

In Benicia, March 21, T. A. Rooney to Miss Mary F. Frue.

At French Camp, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Mr. Large, James Garnet to Miss Eveline Lansing, and J. A. Whitney to Miss Julia Lansing.

In San Francisco, on the 31st ult., by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Warren B. Mead, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah J. Sears, of Dansville, N. Y.

DIED.

In Nevada, on Wednesday, 12th inst., Mr. L. P. Stiles, aged 30 years.

On the 23d inst., in San Francisco, Mr. John Elling, of Germany, aged 46 years.

In Nevada, March 16, Edgar Hastings, youngest son of John and Harriet Whitney, aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

In Sonora, on the 13th March, Mr. Joseph Cross, aged about 30 years, a native of Portugal.

At Yankee Jim's, Placer County, March 18, N. Oscar Hinman.

In San Francisco, March 26, Catherine E., wife of Edward J. Doyle, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Near San José, March 25, Mrs. Emeline Leavenworth, wife of Mark Leavenworth, aged 42 years.

In San Francisco, on the 27th inst., Mrs. Ellen Dean Dent, wife of Captain J. C. Dent, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 22 years.

In San Francisco, Saturday, March 29, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Thos. R. Flenner, aged 29 years and 6 months, formerly of Tiffin City, Ohio.

In San Francisco, on the 30th instant, of consumption, Louisa Corbitt, 23 years, wife of D. W. Perley, Esq.

In San Francisco, the 31st ult., of consumption, Mr. M. J. Closs, a native of Switzerland, aged 41 years.

In San José, on the 29th ult., J. W. Johnson, formerly of Dresden, Tenn., and late of Shasta, aged 28 years.

In San José, on the 22d inst., Thos. Allen, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years.

In Sacramento, on the 27th ult., Thos. Roland, formerly of Ohio, aged 37 years.

At Comstock's Ranch, San Joaquin County, Geo. W. Talbot, formerly of Missouri, aged 21 years.

In Stockton, on the 26th ult., Samuel C. Grove, formerly of Staunton, Va., aged 37 years.

In San Francisco, on the 3d inst., Minnie Elizabeth, daughter of James A. and Marietta A. Vandervoort, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Near Sutter Creek, Feb. 2, Capt. Philip Dolbil, a native of the Isle of Jersey.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

The Cascades in Possession of the Indians—The Town in Ashes—Steamboat Barnt—Continued Fighting.

We have intelligence from Oregon to March 28, from Washington Territory to the 21st, and from Crescent City to the 20th. The news is of a somewhat startling character. It will be recollected that at our last dates, March 5, the Indians in large numbers were threatening a descent

ADDITIONAL FROM NICARAGUA.

COL. KINNEY AT GREYTOWN.

Further Particulars of the Defeat at Santa Rosa.

SCHLESSINGER'S TREACHERY.

BRITISH AID TO COSTA RICA

AFFAIRS OF THE TRANSIT COMPANY.

Affairs at Greytown.

THE LATE BATTLE—THE TRANSIT COMPANY AND ITS AFFAIRS—COLONEL KINNEY'S LAND SPECULATIONS—DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS—A DEPLORABLE PICTURE OF GREYTOWN—CANAL PROJECT—BLOCKADE BY A BRITISH FLEET.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

GREYTOWN, Monday, April 21, 1856.

The rumors of war are rife in this deserted city, and each day brings new reports. SCHLESSINGER'S defeat at Guanacaste was followed by Captain BALDWIN'S defeat on the Serapaque, and finally, WALKER'S defeat at the second battle of Rivas on the 11th April.

The transit route is now broken up by WALKER'S decree, and the navigation of the river is stopped by a Costa Rican force above Castillo.

The new agent of the Transit Company is here waiting the arrival of an American man-of-war, to put him in possession of the property of the Company at Punta Arenas, which the late agent, Capt. SCOTT, now holds for Gen. WALKER.

The men employed in running the river boats all return to New-York by this steamer, to present their claims for back pay to the President of the Company. The river boats are all dismantled, and are now lying at Punta Arenas under the *surveillance* of the British man-of-war, whom, it is said, will not allow them to go up the river any more.

All the persons occupied in cultivating the banks of the river San Juan have come down and abandoned their plantations. Applications have been made to the American Consul at this place for the relief of four ladies and five or six men who are held at Castillo (where they were keeping house) for the want of passports, but the Consul could do nothing for their relief, and they being American citizens the British Consul would not interfere.

Deserters from WALKER'S army are hourly coming down the river, in a state of destitution. Most of them carry their arms and ammunition. They all say they were starved out, and for want of means to carry them to the States they are living on charity. Col. KINNEY has given relief to about 22, all his house will hold; the rest are sleeping in sheds or on wharves, and make out a mouthful anywhere they can.

The Colonel's land speculation does not seem to progress very fast. He has been here over nine months, and notwithstanding all the inducements he has offered and the several attempts made by different parties to cultivate the soil, there are not ten acres yet under cultivation. Now that the dry season is near its close, nothing can be done for the next six months. The fact is, white men cannot clear the land in consequence of the chills and fever that seem to inhabit this whole coast, more particularly the wooded portion. Then the soil is not good, consisting as it does of a low sandy bottom, as far as it has been explored, that will produce nothing but bananas and yams. Again, the title to the land is very precarious, claimed as it is by the Mesquito King, Nicaragua, SHEPPARD & HALEY and finally Col. KINNEY, who is willing to dole it out in lots of 1,280 acres to any one who applies. Everything connected with the Central American continent seems to be in a complicated dispute, that will require centuries of time or the intervention of some strong Government to settle. Hundreds of Americans who have come out here during the past six months under false hopes and misrepresentations, have all gone back to Uncle Sam's dominions, poorer but much wiser than they left. Col. KINNEY appears a good-hearted, honest man, but he is an enthusiast in this land speculation, and his anticipations never can be realized. Even the Colonel himself was discouraged in a clearance he commenced near the city, and after one month's labor gave it up in disgust. The inhabitants of San Juan del Norte present the most wretched appearance that animated nature is capable of being reduced to; and to acquire this phantom form every new comer must serve an apprenticeship of at least two years to chills and fever.

The city can boast of about ten frame houses and a lot of bamboo native huts. There is one hotel, kept by a German, but the best and, indeed, all the other houses of accommodation are kept by gentlemen of color The British Consul owns his own frame house, but the American Consul hires his rooms and dwells in the house with colored men.

The population consisting, as it does, of English, Americans, Spaniards, natives and colored people, is said to be about 700. Yet there is no church, no minister, no school. What is the Foreign Mission doing that they have not yet found such a place as San Juan del Norte on the chart of their philanthropy? The British Consul rules supreme, and with all but Americans with a rod of iron. Although there is no church there is a new watch-house to be established by his orders. His ship-of-war serves as a prison when required. There is, also, a Magistrate of his appointment, but the Americans, although he is one of themselves, refuse to recognize him, on the ground of his having served a term in the State Prison of New-York, and have placed their protest on record in the office of the American Consul. It can, therefore, be well said of them, they are without either law or religion. They must, however, be well conducted, for any crime on their part would have brought the question to an issue by an appeal to the United States.

The commerce of the place is entirely in liquor and plantains. These two articles make the eating and drinking of the inhabitants, but they always savor their food with a large dish of hope that San Juan is soon to become the greatest commercial city of the world. Can nothing be done to gratify their desire?

The temperature is not so warm as the upper portions of Nicaragua. Indeed the sun is not oppressive for the greater portion of the day as at Granada. Neither do they have the cool Lake breeze that rules in the absence of the sun, but in the place of it they have a perfect stillness, with dew-fall dense enough to penetrate every part of the abode, saturating with pestilential influence every article in what should be a couch of rest, but there is no such thing as rest in San Juan del Norte. It is, as you know, the capital of the Mosquito Territory, and, notwithstanding the titles of king and others, all who come within its borders will acknowledge that to the largest extent, the Mosquitos will forever make this land tributary to them.

For the past six weeks our people have been in ecstasies of hope, from the presence amongst us of the man of destiny—an English enthusiast, who came with blowing of trumpets to find a western passage for a canal from San Juan to the Pacific. He reputed himself the precursor of a surveying party of 300 men, employed by an English Company already formed, with all the capital paid, in London. He (COLE—for such is the appellation of this hope of the future) only came to mark the line the surveyors were to take. He made up a party of ten persons, and went out blazing the route, but soon come back somewhat disheartened. But he was not to be balked, so he went it again, with a new party, for the first ones were all sick, and again he soon returned. Five different times did he try, and on the last occasion he found himself at the San Juan River, near the mouth of the Serapaque, in destitution and nakedness, where he was arrested by a party of WALKER'S men, without pants or coat, as a Costa Rican spy. After a due examination, he was, however, allowed to depart. Before he went his way he received a pair of pants from one of the soldiers, and was permitted to share the rations of another. Thus fortified, he came down the River in a bungo, and has provoked the universal condemnation of Greytown, by declaring the undertaking impracticable.

We are hourly expecting a fleet of British war vessels in this harbor, for the purpose of blockading the River San Juan. Is the doctrine of MONROE altogether forgotten by the Government of the United States? or was the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty a farce?

Some of the California passengers who came by the steamers *Charles Morgan*, from New-Orleans, and the *Orizaba*, from New-York, after going up as far as Castillo, had to return. Others were induced to go to Granada, in the hope of reaching California, but of course this was only a ruse to get them into the country, and now they must fight. All the passengers were cautioned not to speak to the native people at Castillo. The natives might tell more than the passengers should know. S.

Further Particulars of the Rout at Santa Rosa.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* is indebted to Capt. D. W. THORPE, of the Nicaraguan Army, who recently arrived on the *Charles Morgan*, for the following version of the late defeat of WALKER'S men under SCHLESSINGER:

The Nicaraguans were about 280 strong, and were surprised at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of not having a sufficient number of pickets posted between them and the enemy. As soon as they were attacked, SCHLESSINGER, it is said, deserted his command, and ran without giving an order. Only the New-Orleans Company, under command of Capt. THORPE, and the New-York Company, commanded by Capt. CREIGHTON, took any part in the engagement. The French and German companies, commanded by Captains LEGREY and PRAUGES, retreated immediately without firing a gun.

The surprise cost the Nicaraguans about 50 or 60 men out of the 175 that remained at their post. Of those killed, belonging to the New-Orleans company, Capt. THORPE could only remember the name of Mr. DUNN, in addition to two elsewhere given. After the action the Nicaraguans retreated with their broken band to Virgin Bay.

SCHLESSINGER'S DEFEAT—THE CAUSE.

The special correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from San Juan del Norte on the 16th of April, says:

The news we receive here is very unfavorable to WALKER and his cause, but as every one in this place is opposed to him and his policy, perhaps the account must be taken with some considerable allowance. What appears to be certain is, that the Nicaraguan forces which marched into Costa Rica under Col. SCHLESSINGER have been badly routed and that, too, in the most disgraceful manner; and all agree in throwing the blame on SCHLESSINGER. I give the most circumstantial account of the affair I have yet heard.

SCHLESSINGER, at the head of about 300 men, marched into Costa Rica with the intention of attacking Guanacaste, a town of six or eight thousand inhabitants, about sixty miles from Lake Nicaragua. On the morning of the 20th ult. he arrived within eight miles of the town and encamped on a slight eminence, with open ground and dense thickets behind and on each side of him. He threw out a picket guard in front, but left his flanks and rear entirely unprotected.

About 3 o'clock that afternoon, while the men were busied in getting water, sleeping, &c., with their arms stacked, the camp was suddenly attacked by about 500 Costa Ricans, who approached on both flanks and met in front. SCHLESSINGER, it is said, was asleep, but as soon as the alarm was given the Captains formed their companies as soon as possible, and presented an imposing front to the enemy. The command consisted of one French and one German company; a New-Orleans company, under Capt. THORPE; a New-York company, under Capt. CARRIGTON, and Capt. A. F. RUDLER'S company of Voltigeurs The three latter companies exchanged shots with the enemy, and looked around for their Commander, to receive his orders. What must have been their surprise and horror to perceive him in full retreat, running on foot, and followed by the German and French companies. In vain did the Major, a gallant young fellow, named O'NEILL, endeavor to intercept the cowardly Commander and rally the fugitives. The panic soon communicated to the others, who probably saw the futility of their continuing to combat against such a superior force, and they also broke and ran, the whole command being thus scattered and at the mercy of the pursuing foe.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SANTA ROSA.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received an account of the battle of Santa Rosa, in Costa Rica, from a gentleman who was in Virgin Bay when the defeated troops arrived. It appears that from the start, both officers and men were unwilling to march under SCHLESSINGER'S command. His antecedents were such as caused them to look upon him with distrust, which the result fully justified. His march was marked by a want of military knowledge at every step, and at the time he was surprised, although he knew that he was within a few miles of the town which it was publicly announced he intended to attack, yet he took no precautions, and had sent out a number of foraging parties in different directions. When he started to retreat, the companies of Captains THORPE, CARIGHTON, and RUDLER, occupied advantageous positions, and had they been adequately supported, would no doubt have expelled the enemy, and made them pay dearly for their temerity in making the attack. When SCHLESSINGER made the first move for a retreat, he called out something in French to the French company, and they immediately ran off after him.

Capt. THORPE, seeing the movement, supposed that SCHLESSINGER was about to take the enemy in flank, and hastily drew off a portion of his command to assist in the attack. But when he found that the others were retreating, he ran up to SCHLESSINGER, who was in the lead, and, placing a pistol to his head, ordered him to halt on pain of instant death. This brought the party to a stand, but only for an instant, for soon the cry arose that the enemy were coming, and off they went again in rapid flight, in spite of the entreaties and threats of Major O'NEILL and Capt. THORPE. The latter then returned to his command, which was composed of New-Orleans boys, and which suffered severely in killed and wounded. He and Capt. CREIGHTON, who commanded a company from New-York, then formed their men, and, being joined by Capt. RUDLER, retired in good order, covering the rear of the flying cowards. They were six days in reaching the shore of Lake Nicaragua, during which time they partook of but one meal. Among the killed in Captain THORPE'S company, I regret to state, was young GRAYSON, a son of Mr. W. P. GRAYSON, Cashier of the Bank of New-Orleans. He died fighting gallantly.

On the retreat, SCHLESSINGER told them that he had no more commands to give, and that every man must take care of his own life. But the captains resolved to keep their men together, and when he ordered them to halt they refused to obey him, for which he arrested them as soon as they arrived on the shores of the Lake. He hoped to see WALKER first and tell his own story, but in this he was disappointed, some soldiers having got in ahead of him and told the tale of their disgraceful defeat and its cause. He was therefore arrested as soon as he arrived.

ARREST OF SCHLESSINGER FOR TREASON AND COWARDICE.

The loss of the Nicaraguans is not yet known, but when my informant left Virgin Bay, the men were straggling in by twos and threes, and ninety were still missing. SCHLESSINGER has been arrested, and was being tried by court martial, at last accounts, on two charges, of treason and cowardice. The first charge is based upon the supposition that when he was sent into Costa Rica, some months since, as Envoy from Nicaragua, he concerted measures with the Costa Rican Government to betray the Nicaraguans. This charge will probably not be sustained, but that of cowardice undoubtedly will be, and none who know WALKER'S firmness and determination doubt that he will be shot.

DESERTION OF SCHLESSINGER.

On the 11th inst. Col. SCHLESSINGER, who was under trial by Court-Martial and on his parole of honor, left Granada for parts unknown. It is believed by many that he has joined the enemy. When last seen he was reported to have in possession considerable funds and in company with some of the supposed enemies of the present government of Nicaragua.

QUARREL BETWEEN WALKER AND PARKER H. FRENCH.

Col. PARKER H. FRENCH, the late Minister to the United States, came down the river a few days since, in high dudgeon with WALKER, and chartered a schooner to convey him to Aspinwall. He took with him the type and other printing materials, which he recently purchased in New-Orleans, and was accompanied by GEORGE WILKES, of *National Police Gazette* celebrity. The nature of the quarrel between him and Gen. WALKER has not transpired.

British Aid to Costa Rica—Correspondence Intercepted.

We mentioned in yesterday's TIMES that certain correspondence between the British Government and Costa Rica, in which the former had agreed to contribute two thousand stand of arms to the latter, had been intercepted by WALKER. The following are the letters referred to. They are, it will be seen, of great importance, and may affect not a little the result of the present war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica:

From the British Foreign-Office to the Consul-General of Costa Rica.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Feb. 9, 1856.

I am directed by the Earl of CLARENDON to acquaint you that, having referred to the War Department your letter of the 12th ult., requesting that a small supply of arms may be furnished to the Government of Costa Rica, his lordship has been informed by that Department, in reply, that 2,000 smooth bore muskets, (mittons,) which are not so highly finished as the line pattern muskets of 1842, can be supplied for this service at £1 8s. each, or if it should be preferred, 2,000 of the line pattern muskets of 1852 can be furnished at 56s. 6d each.

As soon as Lord CLARENDON is informed by you of the species of arms which you decide upon, he will communicate further with the War Department, and request that the arms may be placed at your disposal.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

To E. WALLERSTEIN, Esq., &c., &c.

From the Consul-General of Costa Rica to its Minister of Foreign Relations.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1856.

SIR: In reference to my note of 16th of last month, marked No. 4, in which I communicated to your Excellency that in the interview with Lord CLARENDON, I had begged of him to favor our Government with a loan of 2,000 muskets, I now take great pleasure to inform your Excellency that, on the 9th inst., I was advised by the Secretary of Foreign Relations that Lord CLARENDON, having consulted with the Minister of War in regard to my request, I received the information that 2,000 muskets could be obtained at the price of 28s., or 2,000 at 56s. 6d. for that service, as soon as I informed his lordship which of the two kinds would suit me. He will give orders that the 2,000 may be placed at my disposal for the use of the Republic of Costa Rica. I have not yet replied to that communication, but I have written a private letter to said Secretary, entreating him to send me an order to examine the two kinds of arms. After seeing them I will still consider if it is convenient to take them without positive instructions from His Excellency the President; but in the meantime I am persuaded His Excellency will see the promptness with which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has complied with my request is a very strong demonstration of her sympathy and good will towards that Republic. Nothing is said, it is true, in the Minister's letter about the time the money should be paid: it shows this is left for the Republic to determine. I inclose herein a copy of the letter mentioned, and I take this opportunity to repeat myself your Excellency's most obedient servant,

E. WALLERSTEIN.

To His Excellency Sr. Don BERNARDO CALTRE, Minister of Relation of the Republic of Costa Rica, San José.

From the Consul General to the President of Costa Rica.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1856.

Ser. Don Juan Rafael Mora, San Jose de Costa Rica:

MUCH ESTEEMED SIR AND FRIEND—The mail which brings the correspondence of Jan. 1, from Costa Rica, has not arrived, and in consequence, I have nothing to say to you in regard to mercantile business. As to public matters, you will please to refer to my communications, of to-day, to the Minister. By this you will see that this Government is willing to put 2,000 muskets at my disposal for the service of the Republic of Costa Rica. Nothing is said in the note at out the time of payment. However, I have not made up my mind to take them previous to receiving instructions from you, or which of the two kinds of arms to take. In case I should take them previous to your being able to write upon the subject, I will send them in the month of March, if a vessel sails for Punta Arenas, without further orders from you. I have not yet replied officially to Lord CLARENDON, to offer him my most sincere thanks, it my own name, and that of the Republic, for his manifestation of sympathy and friendship for Costa Rica; and though the affable manner in which Lord CLARENDON spoke to me when I bid him farewell, almost induced me to believe he would not refuse the muskets, I will not deny the pleasure I felt on the receipt of Mr. HAMMOND'S letter. I could not sleep at all that night for joy. I sent him a note on the following day, stating I would address an official note to Lord CLARENDON conveying my thanks and that, in the meantime, I entreated him to send me permission from the War Department to examine the two kinds of muskets, so as to ascertain which I should take for the Republic. All this is very good, but I don't like the intelligence from Nicaragua, where it seems WALKER is establishing himself, firmer and firmer, every day. I cannot understand how the other States did not unite themselves from the beginning to expel him from Nicaragua. I have letters from Guatemala and San Salvador requiring me to request from this Government, help and succor; but what can be done for Republics or people who do not make an exertion to help themselves. *When I was telling Lord Clarendon that Costa Rica already had an army of 800 men on the frontier of Nicaragua, he was much pleased, and said, "That was a right step;" and I am persuaded that my having made that insinuation is one of the reasons for giving us the muskets.* The question pending between this country and the United States are very complicated, but there will be no war, for this reason, that the gentlemen in the great Republic observe that although the British nation do not boast or say much on the subject, they are determined to punish the Yankees very severely for the least insult to the national honor. To the eyes of the whole world—of this country in particular—a war between the two nations would be one of the worst of evils; but to Central America the case would be very different, as WALKER and his associates would soon be kicked out of Nicaragua.

I send to the Government a copy of the *Times*, in which is found a letter from Mr. MARCY to the American Minister to Nicaragua. Though this letter appears to censure the Minister, and holds out a threat to WALKER, the true sense is, that in a short time the Government of the United States will recognise WALKER'S Government. May God help us.

Yours, &c., &c., E. WALLERSTEIN.

Attitude of San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala Towards Nicaragua.

From El Nicaraguense, April 19.

On the 12th instant a courier arrived from Leon with news of the most gratifying character from the North. The proclamation of President RIVAS had been received by the States of San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala in the most friendly mood. The Commissioners were received with cordiality by the people and authorities, and the spirit of peace manifested itself among all classes.

San Salvador had disbanded her recruits, and is now detached from the league of States arrayed against Nicaragua. The President disclaims any hostile intention towards the Republic, and denies his sympathy to ESTRADA, the pretended President of Nicaragua.

Honduras and Guatemala are also peaceably inclined. The enlistment of soldiers has been suspended, and the new levy dismissed. All the States both are now at peace with Nicaragua, and we may expect to have a lengthened quiet when the war with Costa Rica is settled.

This was further confirmed by another courier, who arrived at Granada on the 18th inst.

The Gold Mines of Chontales.

From El Nicaraguense, April 19.

The Gold Washings of the Department of Chontales have been for a long time a subject of deep interest as well to the Government as to individuals. To determine their real value and to develop as far as possible their richness, several parties have recently gone to the quartz regions prepared to remain if the washings paid. These parties have met with various success, good, bad and indifferent, but all agreeing as to the great richness of the quartz and the almost universal presence of fine gold upon the surface. Every bar in the Rio Mico contains a fortune in gold, but it is extremely fine, and to get it requires great skill, perseverance and care in washing it out and gathering it up. The great value of the quartz mines is established beyond a doubt, and several persons able to command capital are about to commence operations there on an enlarged scale. The gold quartz is extremely rotten and soft, and the expense for machinery sufficiently powerful to crush twenty tons per day, need not be half so great as to do the same amount of labor in California. The mining region of Chontales is one of the most healthy portions of the State, and all who have been there, agree in representing it as being equal in agricultural richness to any other of the same extent in the world. The hills beyond the Mico are covered with heavy forests, affording every facility for lumber, while the rolling plains on the West afford ample range for vast herds of cattle. This part of the State is destined ere long to become of immense importance, as well from its mineral richness as from its agricultural productions. A full report upon this region is in course of preparation and will be given in our next.

Affairs of the Transit Company—Proceedings of the Commission.

From El Nicaraguense, April 12.

The temporary removal of head-quarters from this city to Rivas, and the recent stirring events connected with the movements of the army, have for a time interrupted the active operations of the Commissioners having in charge the affairs of the late Transit Company. Messrs. ALDEN and KEWEN arrived in town on Tuesday last, and will soon resume the sessions of the Commission, and continue the same until the affairs of the Company are finally disposed of. We learn that from present appearances, on a partial examination of the books of the late Company, and from the testimony already elicited, the amount due to this Government, arising from the $10,000 annual installments, and the ten per cent. quota upon the yearly net profits, will not fall far short of half a million dollars. It appears that the Company commenced operations without the application of any or very little of its capital to the stocking of the route with boats, roads, wharves, &c., &c., and have applied all of its enormous receipts to these purposes, as well as to ruinous contracts with favorites, high salaries to employés and supernumerary officials—all of which diminished the ostensible receipts, and was to the extent of the per centage, a robbery of this Government. By this course, and the abandonment of its proper and sole legitimate business as a transit route, for the more extended sphere of a through line from New-York and New-Orleans to San Francisco, and a systematic charge of every possible item of expense to the Isthmus, the company have figured the route into a ruinous condition, placing all the profits to the credit of the ocean steamers. Very fortunately the few books left at the various agencies in this country show enough to enable the Commissioners to find the Isthmus route extremely profitable, and to find also that nearly all the operations of the company in building of roads and docks here have been paid for from the receipts of the Isthmus. We are further informed that the testimony in the hands of the Commissioners affords some astounding developements of treasonable hue, wherein JOSEPH L. WHITE, Esq., counsel of the Nicaragua Transit Company, figures quite extensively in connection with Señor MARCOLETTA, Minister of the late Servile Government to the United States. There is proof positive of the fitting out, arming and equipping of a body of men, over whom a son of the secretary of the Transit Company acted in the capacity of lieutenant colonel, who were brought into this country on the boats, and at the expense of the Company, and whose services, together with the use of a number of pieces of cannon, now on the steamer *La Virgin*, were offered by formal convention to the Servile or Chomorral government. The correspondence of Mr. WHITE with Judge COURTLAND CUSHING, agent of the Company at Virgin Bay, is also in the possession of the Commissioners, and exhibits fine specimens of that duplicity which has characterised the intercourse of the Transit Company with this Government. Its tone runs through the entire gamut, from the deep base of haughty assurance and overbearing insolence, to the soft and pliant notes of a whining suppliant. These matters will are long see light in the report of the Commissioners, when the Accessory Transit Company will find that, although their conduct was necessarily unrebuked while this republic was struggling through that infectious war so happily terminated, yet now the day of retribution has come, and the inauguration of a new era in the annals of this land has been as signally marked by a speedy termination of the abuses of the Transit Company as by any event since the treaty which established the present firm and peaceful Government. The new Company of which EDWARD RANDOLPH, Esq., is the grantee, have arrangements made for the establishment of a new line of ocean steamers under their charter, and we are informed that the first steamers of the line have already left the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and may soon be expected to arrive in this country. In our next issue we will be able to give information of the proceedings of the Commissioners, so far as justifiable, before their labors are completed. We know enough of the matter they have in charge, and of the character of the gentlemen in whose hands it now rests, to be assured that a thorough investigation will be had. Meanwhile we listen with complacency to the comments already made by our Atlantic cotemporaries; they will soon discover that the entire powers of the Transit Company are a matter of grant from this Government, and that to this Government alone the Transit Company is responsible. The report of the Commission will place things in a clear light, till when we withhold all strictures.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street, Browning's, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Monday	BEEVES. Receipts for the Week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2722	2943	46	949	998	1709
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	329	71	40	1,918	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	138	97	110	2489	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	119	94	72	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.	.....	406	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total or week.	.....	3929	304	1303	4720	1709
Last week.....	1864	3246	265	886	5489	944

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....	1,961
Receipts for week ending to-day.....	2,943
Receipts for corresponding week last year...	1,479
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....	3,925
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....	3,929
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,104

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	943	.....	.....	.....	892
Hudson River Railroad.	11 0	.....	.....	355	845
Hudson River Boats...	900	.....	.....	.....	472
Harlem Railroad.....	28	46	960	328	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio.....	1248	Pennsylvania.....	51
New-York.....	498	Texas.....	—
Illinois.....	600	Connecticut.....	—
Kentucky.....	188	Michigan.....	—
Indiana.....	108	New-Jersey.....	22
Virginia.....	198	Wisconsin.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Maryland.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 55 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1½c.@1¾c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	11c. @11½c.	12½c.@13½c.
First quality.....	10c. @11c.	11½c.@12½c.
Medium quality.....	9c. @10c.	10c. @11½c.
Poor quality.....	8½c.@ 9c.	9c. @10c.
Poorest quality.....	8c @ 8½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
General selling prices..	9c. @10½c	10½c.@11½c.
Average of all sales on foot.	9½c.@10c.	11c. @11½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c., with quality of animals offered unusually good.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The Drovers were generally taken by surprise today by the unexpected number of Beeves brought into the yards. Some old dealers with whom we conversed on Monday and Tuesday anticipated less than 2,000 for the week at Forty-fourth-street, instead of 2,943, the actual receipts, and several bought droves at wholesale on their arrival to retail on their own account. Those who parted with their animals in this way were lucky *this* time.

As will be seen by the tables above, the receipts of the week at Forty-fourth street were 1,209 above those of last week, and 962 or nearly 50 per cent. over the average weekly receipts for 1855.

The total receipts for the week at the four City markets and Bergen, have been 3,929, or 1,585 more than for the preceding week, and 704 more than the weekly average for last year.

The day was cool and cloudy, and the sales were pretty brisk up to 2 o'clock P. M., after which hour the sales dragged a good deal, and when we left the yards at 7½ P. M., there were still several scattering lots or remnants unsold—perhaps 150 or 200 in all.

Some Boston dealers were on to-day, and one or more brokers who bought at high rates in expectation of a better market, anticipate taking their unsold stock to Boston market, where prices have ruled unusually high for a week or two past.

The general quality of the cattle offered to-day was full medium, though there were few tip-top droves, and some were decidedly poor.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner	Salesman.
1..	98..	Ohio.....	Johnson & Wiley..	C. M. Conger.
2..	15..	Illinois....	Jno. T. Alexander	S. Ullery.
3..	83..	Illinois....	Harris & Harrison.	T. White & Son.
4..	65..	Illinois....	Harris & Platt.....	T. White & Son.
5..	56..	Ohio.....	Henry Herd.....	Owners.
6..	101..	Ohio.....	Wm. Wright.....	Thomas Wheeler.
7..	103..	Ind	S. G. Knowers.....	Valentine & Martin
8..	66..	Illinois....	—— Benson.....	Larkin & Longman
9..	64..	N. Y.....	Clark & Colvin.....	Budlong & Carey.
10..	56..	Ohio.....	Wm. Snyder.....	Brock, Smith, Judd.
11..	91..	Pa.....	Henry Eckstein...	Owner.
12..	27..	N. Y.....	Gilchrist & Tolley.	Owners.
13..	98..	Illinois....	Jacob Ullery.....	David Barnes.
14..	85..	Ohio.....	J. McConnell.....	S. Ullery.
15..	67..	N. Y.....	Pruyn & King.....	Geo. Aspault.
16..	44..	Kentucky....	—— McKinney.....	Geo. Aspault.
16..	116..	Ohio.....	Wm. Hall.....	J. A Merritt.
17..	92..	Ohio.....	Rush & Nichols...	C. G. Teed.
18..	112..	Illinois....	Z. Vesey.....	S. Sherman.
18..	86..	Ohio.....	John Shobe.....	J. C. Hoag
20..	41..	Ohio.....	Henry Jacoby.....	W. H. Belden.
21..	99..	Ohio.....	Job Renneck.....	Barney Bartram.
22..	6..	N. Y.....	Robert Stewart....	Ralph Murray.
23..	64..	Ohio.....	John Monnot.....	Miller, Harring & Co
24..	61..	Ohio.....	Parrett & Williams.	Phillips & Smith.
25..	55..	N. Y.....	Shuster & Levi....	Owners.
26..	82..	Ohio.....	Purse & Wheaton.	Owners.
27..	30..	N. Y.....	J. Joslin.....	Owners.
1*.	100..	Va.....	Ed. Williams.....	J. H. Williams
3*.	98..	Va.....	—— Bowman.....	W. H. Garney.
5*.	103..	Ky.....	S. C. Van Meter...	J. H. Williams.
7*.	106..	Ohio.....	—— Parcels.....	J. H. Williams.
9*.	79..	N. Y.....	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
10*.	106..	Illinois....	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
12*.	36..	N Y.....	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Z. VESEY contributed 41 fine Ohio cattle, averaging about 875 lbs., which were sold by SHADRACH SHERMAN, at an average of $95 ₩ head, or nearly 11c. This drove sold as well as any whole drove in the yards to-day, and deserved it.

W. H. BELDEN sold for HENRY JACOBY, 112 Illinois cattle, of fair quality, about 750 lbs. net. Sold at 10c.@11c., or an average of $80 ₩ head.

PERCHARD & WHEATON sold on their own account a choice lot of 53 Ohio Cattle, weighing about 825 lbs. These were purchased of JOHN BOGGS, Jr., on Monday. The sellers had hard work to make them average 11c., though they were in excellent condition.

RUSH & NICHOLS' drove of Illinois Cattle, C. G. TEED, salesman, were of fair quality—600 lbs. to 800 lbs.—and brought 10c.@10¾c., seller's estimate.

BUDLONG & CAREY sold 64 New-York cattle from Cayuga and Onondaga Counties, 37 owned by CLARK and 27 by COLVIN. Fifteen of COLVIN'S drove were superior; 13 sold to WILLIAMS, of Fulton Market, for $1,480, or about 10¾c., seller's estimate. The rest of the drove, ordinary quality, went off at 8¾c.@10c.

Chautauque County, N. Y., redeemed her credit to-day, as far as good cattle is concerned—we don't know that her credit has ever suffered in any other respect. G. H. RISLEY, of Pomfret, in that County, brought in 27 large FAT oxen, seldom excelled in this or any other market; 15 fed by himself and 12 by W. J CHRISTY. They were estimated to net 1,000 to 1,400 lbs.; average full 1,100 lbs. GILCHRIST & TOFFEY took the lot at $125 each yesterday for retailing today, but concluded to hold most of them over for paying rates, or take them to Boston if not sold here.

WILLIAM SNYDER, of Fayette County, Ohio, sent in 78 fair cattle; home weight 1,300 lbs.; pretty good flesh; they were sold by BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, at 9c.@10¾c.; average say 10c

By same sellers, 50 Indiana cattle, from Hornby, were sold to butchers at Bergen yesterday. These brought $51 50 ₩ head; home weight, 1,100 lbs. This was thought to be $4 to $6 ₩ head more than the same drove would have brought to-day.

WILLIAMS & PRATT, of Ross County, Ohio, brought in 61 mixed quality cattle, which sold, by BEACH, SMITH & Co., at 9c.@10c.

GEORGE AYRAULT was selling 67 Still Cattle from PEUYN & KING, of Herkimer County, N. Y.; quality ordinary, weight 500 to 750 lbs., average say 650 lbs. These sold at 9¾c.@10¾c., seller's estimate.

AYRAULT also sold for MCKINNEY 44 Kentucky Cattle of medium quality, at about 10c. average.

LARKIN & LONGMAN purchased of Mr. BENSON 66 Illinois Cattle, for which they paid about $8 a head, or 10c They resailed them at 10c.@10¾c.—not a great speculation, though pretty well for to-day.

JOHN SHOBE, of Austin, Ross County, Ohio, brought in 86 cattle which were sold by J. C. HOAG at 10c.@ 11c. They weighed at home a little over 1,500 lbs. This drove came by the Southern route, and Mr. SHOBE wished us to say that he shall not try that route again. Himself, ELIAS STRALEY of West Lancaster, BENJ. WRIGHT, OBED HARRISON, WM. HALL, and others, started from New-Holland, Washington, and Circleville, April 16. From thence via Zanesville to Bell Air. 150 miles, $36 ₩ car, (15 to the car.) At Zanesville they were detained some time by a slide in the road. They complain of uncivil treatment from the employes, and miserable accommodations for the droves on this part of the route. From Bell Air the cattle were driven to Wheeling—ferriage 5 cents ₩ head. From Wheeling to Baltimore, 368 miles, the contract was for $60 ₩ car for 17,000 lbs. Thirteen cattle were put in the car and at Baltimore $5 extra was charged, on the ground that there were to be only 12 cattle to the car. From Wheeling to Baltimore the c

New-York Daily Times.

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☞ In the Senate yesterday, the Finance Committee was directed to consider the expediency of providing that all articles of foreign manufacture obtained from submerged and derelict wrecks, may be admitted free of duty. The action of the Naval Retiring Board was again discussed. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce establishing collection districts, designating ports of entry and delivery, and modifying the revenue laws. After various explanations regarding the character of the bill, its further consideration was postponed to the second Monday in June. Mr. HERBERT made a reference to the recent massacre at Panama, remarking that this was not the first time that such offences had been committed there, and said that it was high time the Government should take measures to put a stop to such proceedings. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the matter. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee, and, after several speeches on the Slavery question, it was reported to the House without a word having been said in relation to it.

☞ BARKER's trial has gone over to June. Unless he is taken out of the County it might as well go over to the last of Junes.

The News by the Illinois.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois* with San Francisco dates to the 5th of April, (two weeks later,) and nearly two millions in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. There is scarcely any California news. The drouth, of which we were previously advised, had been happily interrupted by grateful showers, and there was now every promise of a good crop. From Oregon we hear of more fighting with the Indians. On the night of the 25th of March, the latter, some 800 strong, attacked the Cascades and obtained possession of the only pass by which communication could be kept up with the volunteers in the field—killing a large number of citizens and destroying their houses and property. The entire town is said to be in ashes. Latest particulars are given elsewhere among our extracts.

From Panama we have some further and highly interesting details of the recent assault upon American passengers. We have been furnished with a lengthy account by an eye-witness—a clergyman from this State, who happened to be in Panama at the time. He has carefully compiled all the facts, and has presented them in the form of a connected narrative. We need not add that they may be relied upon as correct. It would seem now that the outrage was more gross than we at first supposed. The attack was in all probability premeditated, prompted by a desire for plunder. The native police joined the rioters, using their weapons to fire upon the defenceless passengers, and the conduct of the Governor is even worse than that of the ignorant and brutal wretches who were the immediate perpetrators of the crimes. In a letter forwarded to the Governor, by Col. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company, he has forcibly protested against the proceedings of the Government and those of the mob and police, on the night of the 15th of April last.

The *Illinois* has also brought later news from the Sandwich Islands and South Pacific Republic. No event of importance has taken place since the receipt of previous advices.

Routes to the Pacific.

Riot and revolution have cut off, for a while, the communication between the eastern and western shores of the United States. The struggle between WALKER and the Costa Ricans closes the thoroughfare through Nicaragua; the murderous and lawless condition of the native population at Panama must, for a time, prevent any prudent voyager, homeward bound from California, bearing about him the fruits of his labor, from periling life and property in that den of thieves. Until assurances of restored order on the Isthmus shall be so satisfactory as to preclude all reasonable apprehension, the Golden Gate may be regarded as shut, and travel must seek other routes. What other routes? Tehuantepec has never been available, and is wholly out of the question in the present state of Mexican politics. One choice is left—and it lies between the long and weary watery track round Cape Horn; or that equally long and weary, but arid path, overland from Kansas to the Pacific. In either of these alternatives, safety is more secure than in the Isthmian transit; yet it is gained by the melancholy exchange of a three weeks' trip for a tedious journey of half a year. And, without that restoration of order which shall give security to life upon both the central routes, what security have we for the treasure upon which our monetary interests are so dependent?—what reliance can we have that our correspondence, whether commercial or friendly, shall escape the grasp of the freebooters, who may be supposed to know its great value? For all practical purposes, the union between the Atlantic and Pacific States is suspended, if not dissolved, by these outrages; California is removed thousands of miles further off from the help and counsel of the Federal Government.

The duty imposed upon our Government by circumstances so big with possible hazard is, we think, obvious. In the first place, the Government of New-Granada may be called upon to indemnify the losses incurred in the recent massacre at Panama; and the demand should be promptly made. A further requisition should be insisted upon by way of security for the future. These are requirements warranted by international law and usage. If the Republic of New-Granada cannot protect our citizens, while passing over its soil, from plunder and massacre, a sufficient naval force must be sent to Panama to afford the necessary protection. It is a fair ground of censure upon the Navy Department that no man-of-war has been maintained at that point; but Secretary DOBBIN has, promptly enough, ordered a steamer to Aspinwall since the difficulty occurred. The necessity of a naval force at Panama has been repeatedly urged upon Secretary DOBBIN; but the Secretary has found so strong a preference upon the quarter-deck for the more wholesome and genial atmosphere of Valparaiso, that he has omitted to press a change so unpalatable. The error will now, of course, be rectified; and with proper representations and claims upon the Granadian authorities, and the presence of a few big guns to awe the turbulent knaves at the Pacific port, the Golden Gate may, like the gate of the temple of Janus, be reopened in token of peace.

The Day.

Whatever may be said of the disagreeableness of the 1st of May in New-York, of the confusion, the noise, the dust, the hurly-burly, the domestic revolutions, the discomforts, the fatigue and the annoyances growing out of the custom of a universal change of home and the removal of household goods and altars, there are, unquestionably, very great advantages arising from the practice, or it would not be continued from year to year. It would be the easiest matter in the world to break it up if it were desirable. But, as moving is a necessity in this moving age, and especially in this changing City, where there are but few who can remember the house where they were born, it is infinitely better that all the moving should take place on one day, and then the hurly-burly is over for the year; and, of all the seasons of the year, the 1st of May is just the day best calculated for a change of habitation; for it is the turning point of the season, when Winter passes away and we swing round into genial Summer weather. Everybody grumbles about moving, yet everybody moves, so we are compelled to believe that moving day is a natural and beneficent institution, and the legitimate outgrowth of our political constitution.

The only change noticed in the day is that by a kind of mutual concession, and a general desire to mitigate the horrors of May-day as much as possible, families have shown a wise forethought by moving a day or two in advance, so that the wild uproar and confusion of May-day will be somewhat abated this year. But there will be enough for comfort, as it is. Our streets are always in confusion, but when to the ordinary business of the City is added the turmoil and tumult of a general change of residence, New-York on the 1st of May affords a very lively idea of the effect of an earthquake.

Playing at War.

Our Senators have been all the past Winter discussing the action of the Naval Retiring Board, few of them, it is probable, having the slightest practical knowledge of naval life, or the routine of duty on board of our ships-of-war. In fact, as a general thing, our legislators know next to nothing about naval affairs, the Secretaries of the Navy knowing least of all. Taken as they are, with hardly an exception, from the legal profession, on assuming their duties as the chief of a department which requires more than any other some practical knowledge of its details, our Secretaries of the Navy have the disadvantage of being, where they should have been long before, "all at sea." One of them once declared that he had never been on board of a ship of war until a year after he had been at the head of the Department. A little knowledge in a case of this kind would be anything but dangerous; on the contrary might be of decided benefit to the nation. A Secretary of the Navy need not have the qualifications of a boatswain, but it would do him no harm to be able to tell the difference between a manrope and a mainbrace. On Saturday last the Senate, having adjourned over from Friday to Monday, took advantage of the recess to go to Annapolis and pay a visit of inspection to the steam frigate *Merrimac*, where they were amused and instructed by a practical demonstration of the manner of going into action. All the machinery of an engagement with an enemy was put into operation on this occasion; guns were run in and out, "boarders away" was piped by the Boatswain and his mates; the tops were manned with riflemen, the marines were turned up, the "young gentlemen" were sent back and forth with important messages to the Lieutenants of divisions; powder-monkeys were actively employed in passing cartridges, and bombs were thrown at imaginary fortifications. A mimic battle was fought for the gratification of our Senators, who have returned to the discussion of the Naval Board with renewed zest after witnessing the warlike evolutions on board a real war ship. But still, they will have but a very faint and imperfect idea of the actualities of naval life, and the manner of doing things in a naval engagement. Legislation for the Navy, by men who know nothing of the service, must, after all, be a very hap-hazard kind of business, and the wonder is, not that mistakes are sometimes committed, but that they should ever be avoided. But, our ships of war being mere toy ships, so far as actual service is concerned, the legitimate fruits of the system by which our Navy has been governed have not been developed. A brush with such an enemy as England would prove, would very soon show with what degree of wisdom the affairs of the Navy have been administered.

Beef Cattle Cheaper and More Plentiful —Some to Spare.

Another large supply of Beeves in market yesterday brought down prices quite as much as they went up last week. Our Cattle market report shows receipts for seven days, ending yesterday, of 3,929 beeves, against 2,346 for the preceding week, and a weekly average of 3,225 for all of last year. This is 304, however, greatly above the needed supply, as the great number of merchants and other visitors now in the City, together with the requirements of the Steamers recently commencing their Summer trips on the waters around New-York, create a brisk demand for fresh meat at this season, though the large supply of shad and other fish now sold, lessons this demand somewhat.

Academy of Music.

"William Tell" was presented last night for the only time this season, but notwithstanding this fact, the attendance was not what it should have been. Signor BADIALI (who made his reappearance as the hero) was received with torrents of applause and sang and acted with immense vigor. The opera was well cast, and excellently performed.

Hope Chapel.

A Glee and Madrigal entertainment took place here last night under the direction of Mr. MORGAN. This kind of entertainment is not sufficiently known in New-York, and certainly not well appreciated. The programme last night was well selected and finely executed by Mr. FRASER, Mrs. and Mr. LEACH and Miss LEACH. The next *soirée* will be on Saturday. Go.

Classical Matinee.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN gave their sixth and last *Matinée Classicale* on Tuesday, before a very large and enthusiastic audience. The programme was more curious than interesting—opening with BEETHOVEN's Quartette in B flat, (No. 13,) and ending with ROBERT SCHUMANN's Quintette, *opus 44*. The Quartette is looked on as one of BEETHOVEN's craziest, and is seldom heard in public. It is not a pleasant work, and does not fill the listener with admiration either for the genius or science of the great master. The necessity for writing sometimes attacked BEETHOVEN in the most common-place way, and his muse must have been in a singularly dry condition when this Quartette was brought forth. It is interesting, however, to the musical student. SCHUMANN's Quintette is a pretentious work, with a limited number of ideas magnificently elaborated. We have had a little too much SCHUMANN this Winter. Both these instrumental works were admirably performed by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BERGMANN and MASON. The latter gentleman performed a string of three pieces in very excellent style.

The vocal feature of the programme involved the *début* of Mad. VON BERKEL, prima donna of the new German Opera about to be started in New-York. Mad. BERKEL sang the grand aria from the second act of "Robert le Diable" and a Lied by FRANZ—the first piece in a dramatic and forcible manner. Mad. BERKEL has a powerful voice, well trained, and capable of brilliant execution, but deficient in sweetness and style. On the stage these defects may probably be less observable, and the constant loudness, which was unpalatable in the Concert-room, may also be tamed down by the orchestra. The compass of Mad. BERKEL's voice does not appear to be very extensive—scarcely carrying it up to the common register of a mezzo-soprano. The piece from "Robert" was, we fancy, transposed a tone below the original key, to bring it within the compass of her voice. Mad. BERKEL possesses two valuable characteristics—faultless intonation, and a great deal of dramatic intensity. We are disposed to think she will make a success on the German Lyric Stage.

Mendelssohn Union.

This young and prosperous Society gave a very agreeable *soirée* on Tuesday evening, at the City Assembly Rooms, under the direction of that industrious and careful musician, Mr. G. W. MORGAN. The programme opened with MENDELSSOHN's Ninety-fifth Psalm, which was followed (after some solo-ing) by BEETHOVEN's music to the drama of the "Ruins of Athens." These works were given in an exceedingly creditable manner by the members of the Society—the solos being sustained by Miss C. H. DINGLEY, (a lady who possesses an admirable soprano voice,) Miss ANDREN, (also a pure soprano,) Miss ANNIE KEMP, Miss EMILY HANLEY, Mr. FRASER, Mr. CONELY, and Mr. J. C. SMITH. Mr. H. C. TIMM presided at the piano-forte.

The Mendelssohn Union is an association of the best resident professional and amateur musicians for the purpose of performing classical compositions (vocal and instrumental) of the best masters. No tickets are sold for the public performances; the Society depending on subscribing members who pay five dollars a year, and are entitled to two admissions to four public *soirées* and thirty-two rehearsals given by the Union each season. We sincerely trust the association may flourish. Judging from Tuesday's attendance it must do so.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH and PARODI were in the City on Saturday. Their concert tour has been eminently successful. Why can we not hear PARODI on the stage?....VESTVALI is in the City, and it is said will soon make her appearance at the Academy. She wants to come out in "Romeo and Juliet," having created a great sensation in this opera in Mexico. ....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is playing a successful engagement at the People's Theatre, Cincinnati, supported by Mrs. FROST. The performances are said to be very fine....The prolific presses of HALL & SON keep us well supplied with current musical publications, few of which, however, we can afford space to notice. From a recent bundle we select one or two pieces worthy of especial mention. GOTTSCHALK's beautiful *ballade* "The Serenade," has just been issued, and reminds us of the agreeable fact that the effort of all great pianists of the present day is to make the piano-forte vocal and expressive, rather than flashy and demonstrative. The publication of this piece is an indication of the influence Mr. GOTTSCHALK has already exerted in New-York. The dexterous gymnastics of the fingers are all very well in their way, but they are not the only essential to a good performer, nor are the difficulties of a musical composition the proper tests of its excellence. Some of GOTTSCHALK's easiest pieces are the most exquisitely beautiful, and to perform them, or any other intellectual musical composition properly, requires the mind to be educated as well as the fingers. This remark applies equally to the compositions of WALLACE, whose *repertoire* of piano-forte compositions is probably unsurpassed in musical eloquence. A new grand mazurka, entitled "Eugenie," is very beautiful, and in the hands of a good player, cannot fail to be effective. The "Etude de Concert," by WILLIAM MASON, is a brilliant composition, well calculated for developing the capabilities of a performer, and eliciting good instrumental effects. It is got up, as a work of merit should be, in beautiful style. "Hiawatha" is getting into the music-stores. Mr. F. H. BROWN has just published the "Minnehaha Polka," a brilliant and pleasing piece. The title-page is adorned with a very beautiful and artistic sketch, representing *Minnehaha* in the act of taking a cold bath in a picturesque stream....The *Courier* says that JULLIEN expresses himself in terms of the highest admiration of Mr. W. H. FRY, and pronounces that gentleman to be one of the musical geniuses of the age. If Mr. FRY had the opportunity, he could, we are certain, easily justify this opinion of the kind-hearted and appreciative JULLIEN. There has been no musical work ever published in America giving so many indications of genius as Mr. FRY's *Stabat Mater*, of which more anon. Master MALLATRAT, a young violinist who is said to be very clever, gave a grand Concert at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening assisted by several distinguished artistes.

The Spirits at Fault.

Some ten days since it was announced that a spiritual medium had proclaimed that the steamship *Ericsson* would be destroyed by fire on the 26th of the present month. But the *Ericsson* arrived yesterday in good condition, in fourteen days from Liverpool. The *Ericsson* is not the fastest steamer running across the Atlantic, but she is one of the safest. She forms, now, one of the Collins' line. Her last passage out was made in thirteen days, and she has made ten passages without an accident. It is stated that the *Ericsson* consumes but a ton of coal an hour, which is a wonderful economy of fuel for a steamer of her size and speed.

☞ The United States mail steamer *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWBER, from Liverpool on the morning of the 16th of April, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Ericsson* left Liverpool three days before the *Persia*, whose arrival here was announced in yesterday's TIMES.

☞ The steamship *Granada* has arrived at New-Orleans, with Havana dates to the 26th April. No news.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Society Library—Election of Trustees.

Tuesday, April 29, being the day of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the New-York Society Library, they accordingly assembled at their new building in University-place. The meeting was called to order by Professor GEO. C. ANTHON, the Secretary, and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., was called to the Chair. The annual report was then read and approved; after which Dr. JACOB HARSEN offered some resolutions, worded in a very kindly manner, to the effect that the mortgage now held by the Society to the amount of $1,029 60 on the property of the late Librarian, PHILIP J. FORBES, Esq., should, in consideration of his long and faithful services for 27 years, be canceled and discharged. This resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Chairman of the Building Committee, then proposed that the resolutions of condolence for the death of ROBERT KELLY, Esq., which had been passed by the Board the previous evening, should be also adopted by the shareholders as a body.

The election then began, and the poll was kept open, according to the charter, until 4 P. M., resulting in the election of the following Board of Trustees:

Robert I. Kennedy,	Chas. E. Anderson,	Charles R. Swords,
Benj. H. Field,	William Adams,	Wolcot Gibbs,
Wm. H. Anthon,	Chas. E. Strong,	Otis D. Swan,
H. Van Schaick,	J. P. Giraud Foster,	Geo. C. Anthon,
Robert Le Roy,	Geo. T. Elliot, Jr.,	Lewis C. Jones.

Commissioners of Emigration.

HAZING CASTLE GARDEN.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Board, yesterday, Mr. JOHN P. KENNEDY, one of the Commissioners, made an interesting statement in connection with the late action of the Common Council. It will be recollected that there passed a resolution directing or empowering the Street Commissioner to tear up the pier and destroy the fence and dock at Castle Garden. It appears that on Tuesday afternoon about 800 persons, mostly runners, proceeded in a steamboat to the Garden, and announced their intention to carry out the foregoing resolution. Mr. KENNEDY stated that he found himself unprepared to meet them, not imagining that the Mayor would sign the ordinance. However, when he saw the boat and the people bent on this errand, he lost no time in seeking Judge Duer, and obtained from him an injunction. When he returned to the scene of action, he found that in his absence several piles had been pulled out of the pier, and a portion of the fence was demolished. He noticed among the parties engaged in the work a certain member of the Common Council who had been very active in procuring the passage of the ordinance. On being shown the injunction, the parties desisted from further attempts and quietly went away.

The Board commended what Mr. KENNEDY had done, and directed him to employ counsel. We understand that the Commissioners have already been advised by counsel to resist further demolition, and if necessary to employ force for that purpose.

Number of emigrants arrived to April 23, 1856		13,589
Number of emigrants arrived since to April 30, 1856		3,643
Total		17,232
To same date in 1855		26,516
	1856.	1855.
Number of Inmates at Ward's Island	1,504	2,873
Number of Inmates at Marine Hospital	172	219
Total	1,676	3,092
Overdrafts on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856		$63,031 07
Aggregate receipts to April 23, 1856	$33,698 97	
Received since to April 30 for commutation of alien passengers	3,056 00	36,754 97
Total		$26,276 10
Disbursements as per previous account to April 23, 1856	$66,110 41	
Number payments on April 23, 1856		66,110 41
Overdraft, April 30, 1856		$92,386 51

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

Judge Scoville in the Chair.

The Secretary read several interesting translations. Among others, one from the *Maison Rustique*, in reference to peas—the *Pois sans parchemin*, or *Pois mange tout*. Like our best bean pods without strings, the whole is eaten and is an exquisite delicacy. These peas are of several varieties; the white one with large pods does well in the open field. The plant is well known in France, especially in the neighborhood of Paris.

Mr. BLANCHARD, of Boston, showed an ingenious model of a mill. The principle may be defined to be: Sets of saw-toothed discs made to revolve in opposite directions between each other. The mill will grind any kind of grain.

Reference was made by one speaker to the fact that Indian corn is nearly indigestible if ground too fine, and that this mill, which may be set to any fineness, is admirable adapted to the grinding of the staple food of the United States, introducing a new and excellent idea as to the mode of grinding by *cutting* rather than by weight and pressure.

Mr. BRUCE, of Canada, presented a specimen of guano made from offal. Thinks that it may be made on Barren Island for $10 per ton.

The subject of garden culture was then taken up. The most important idea enunciated was the value of cultivation in long rows.

A Strike on the Sixth-avenue Railroad.

There was a terrible commotion among the *employés* of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, yesterday. The drivers, nearly to a man, "struck" against a new order that they should each make one additional trip per day, without any increase of pay.

The drivers who have "struck," complain bitterly of the parsimony of the Railroad Company. They have heretofore, they say, averaged from eleven to thirteen hours per day, *seven* days in the week, and the new arrangement adds another hour and a half to their day's labor, for which the pay is only $1 50.

The regular trips on the road yesterday were not, we believe, much interrupted, as other parties were found ready and willing to take the places made vacant by those who retired.

One who was watching reported to us that among the new drivers were "tailors, shoemakers, and one-eyed butchers"—persons inexperienced in the management of horses, and not licensed to drive, as required by law. Our informant (a nervous man) fears that the number of collisions with teams and fatal accidents to stray children on that road will, in consequence, be greatly increased.

Encouraging to Distant Friends.

Some time ago, a silk portrait of WASHINGTON—a splendid specimen of French Art—was presented to our City Council, through the American Consul, by a French house in Lyons. The subject was referred to a Committee of the Board. As yet we have not heard of any response. This is encouraging to foreigners who desire to compliment our City by presentation of works of Art.

Fillibusters, Slavers, &c., Look Out.

The U. S. revenue schooner *Washington* went out yesterday to cruise on her station in and about our harbor. She has recently been overhauled at the Navy-Yard, and furnished with a new 18-pounder, which will carry a ball from two and a half to three miles with effect. She is commanded, as heretofore, by Captain FAUNCE.

☞ It is a subject of serious inconvenience and complaint among our Staten Island friends, that the boats on the two ferries from New-York thither do not arrange their time so that the trips may be made more frequently. If the rival lines would send their steamboats alternately, instead of allowing them to start simultaneously, the trips might be made half-hourly, instead of hourly, as at present, and the public comfort would be advanced.

☞ Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Grand-street Church, intends to sail, this week, for Liverpool with twenty members of his Congregation, for a few weeks' rest and recreation on the other Hemisphere. The party will occupy the cabin of the clipper *Dreadnought*. Dr. THOMPSON has labored in this City during these last five years, and his people have consented to his temporary release from exhausting duty while yet both mind and body are uninjured. This is not according to the common rule,—wear a man out, and then dismiss him.

☞ A subscription to defray the expenses incurred by Comptroller FLAGG in successfully defending his right to office against the claims of Mr. GILES has been started. These expenses are said to amount to a sum between two and three thousand dollars—nearly equal to Mr. FLAGG's annual salary.

☞ WM. H. WEBB launched from his yard yesterday at 5¼ P. M., the steamship *Honduras*, built for B. BLANCO, Esq., of this City, intended for the South American trade. The engine and boilers from PEASE & MURPHY's Fulton Iron Works.

☞ The Parish Will case was on again yesterday. No new developments and no results yet.

Fire in Pearl-street.

About 10 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in MIRANDA's cigar store, No. 50½ Pearl-street. Damage about $200. Insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Trouble between the Mayor and an Officer —He Charges him with Disobeying and Insulting him.

At the regular meeting of this Court yesterday, (Wednesday,) the principal business transacted was the trial of the following cases:

VANDERVOORT ON PATROL.

CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT, a policeman and reporter, formerly attached to the Mayor's Office, and more recently to the office of the City Judge, was put on trial for disobedience of orders.

He was represented by Ex-Judge Beebe and Mr. Chas. S. Spencer.

Judge Beebe intimated that this was a matter which might be disposed of without any trouble, because it appeared to him to have arisen out of a misconception on the part of his client.

The Mayor was quite willing to have it settled without further trouble. At the special request of the City Judge, he said, Mr. Vandervoort had been allowed to retain his official connection with that gentleman's office until the close of the term. It was subsequently reported to him (the Mayor) that that term had expired, and Mr. Vandervoort, who was then ordered on patrol duty elsewhere, disregarded that order, in consequence of which this complaint was entered against him.

Mr. Spencer said that Mr. Vandervoort had received that order verbally from Captain Porter of the Thirteenth Ward, and not from the officer with whom he was immediately connected, nor from the Police authorities in writing; that he made inquiries of Judge CAPRON whether he had heard of such an order, and the Judge replied in the negative, and that it was therefore natural for him to suppose that the order was a mistake.

Judge Beebe thought that, as the order was now authoritatively made, the case need go no further.

The Mayor expressed his entire concurrence in the wish to drop the matter on that understanding, and would consent that the complaint be dismissed.

Judge CAPRON—There is one request that I would like to make. It has gone abroad in the City—and I do not know how, or from whom, it ever got out, and I wish here publicly to disclaim having ever said a word about it—that this gentleman (Vandervoort) is recalled from my services from personal considerations. Now, I want to know, because it very much surprised me to hear it, why he is taken from me? Is it because the public service requires it, or whether it is personal from anything that has passed between us? I was sorry to hear the statement. I have never, myself, opened my lips on the subject to any one, and yet the story has blown, and, of course, it has originated somewhere. I cannot see any ground why it should be considered as personal to me. I would like to hear the real facts. I thought it odd that the officer should be taken from me, whilst the officer attached to the Recorder's office and other offices should be allowed to remain; but I do not see, I repeat, how it can be regarded as personal.

THE MAYOR—Not at all! Whilst I deny the right to introduce questions of this character in a Police Court, yet at the same time, I was not aware of any personal hostility to you. And as to those rumors, when you have lived longer in New-York you will attach but little importance to what is said of you. There has never been any disposition to deny a policeman to your Court, or to your office; there never will be one denied to you as long as you are City judge; and when you make a request for one, it shall be attended to. But whilst we do that, we reserve the right to send back any man who has shown from any course of conduct that he is unworthy to be retained in his place.

MR. Spencer denied that the rumor had ever come from Mr. Vandervoort or his counsel.

The Mayor further remarked that he had no objection to explain why he desired the removal of Mr. Vandervoort. He (Vandervoort) had been guilty of misconduct which was unpardonable in the Department or out of it. He (the Mayor) had appointed him to that place in Judge CAPRON's office at his (V.'s) own request, and since that time he had been guilty of uttering gross misstatements: he had been a spy upon the Department; he had distorted and villified what had transpired at the Mayor's office, and had shown himself, in every respect, very unworthy of the favors that had been bestowed upon him.

Judge CAPRON replied that Vandervoort had shown himself a very competent officer, and he had always found him attentive to his duties and trustworthy. He asked how those misstatements were made?

The Mayor said he had published them in the papers—particularly the *Express*—and wound up by declaring that the man who showed himself capable of such d—d ingratitude should not be allowed by him to incumber any office over which he (the Mayor) had control.

BRYAN M'CAHILL VS. "THE" DEPARTMENT.

Captain Walling was charged, on the complaint of Ex-Councilman Bryan McCahill, with conduct unbecoming a Police Officer. His offence, according to Bryan's version of the story, consisted in positively refusing to protect certain premises of the complainant, in the neighborhood of the Police Station, from injuries committed by malicious parties, who, as Bryan said, were in the habit of throwing "rocks" through the doors and windows of the premises in question.

The Captain, who conducted his own defence, examined several witnesses, to show that in a case in which persons had, previous to complainant's application, been arrested for this very offence, the man in Bryan's house who pointed out the aggressors to the officer who took them into custody, refused to lodge a complaint against them before the Magistrate; that he (the Captain) had, after Bryan's visit to the Station-House, extended the beat of a particular officer, so as to include Bryan's property; and that, instead of refusing protection, he had represented to Bryan that it would be useless to take up persons for committing these depredations, when, as it was well known, the influence of their friends in the Ward would procure from the committing Magistrate their dismissal instanter.

AN INDIGNANT LETTER-WRITER.

Denis Tracy was put on trial on a charge of unbecoming conduct, in that he did write a threatening and insolent letter to the City Judge about the Recorder, which was calculated to do injury to the character of the Criminal Court of this City.

This missive, accompanied by an elaborate note of the City Judge, was submitted to the Mayor for his action as Head of the Police Department.

Judge CAPRON declined to sit on the case.

Mr. Busteed appeared for the accused. He contended that the letter in question, on which the complaint was based, and of which a copy is annexed, was, neither in its tenor, its language, nor its intent, what the specification of the complaint assumed it to be.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1856.

HON. JUDGE CAPRON—*Dear Sir:* To my utter astonishment, I am informed by the District-Attorney that judgment will be suspended on the parties who have robbed me of $130 worth of property, and maimed me for life on the public highway in the discharge of my duty. Are they to go unpunished? If so, our criminal courts are a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. It is my intention, if they go unpunished, to appeal to the unerring tribunal of public opinion, which will find a just verdict. Respectfully your obedient servant, Officer DENIS TRACY.

The whole trio of Commissioners exhibited the proper amount of horror and sense of wounded dignity at this tremendous epistle. The accused seemed to think that his exhibition of a recently healed cut across the face was a sufficient set-off. It was stated by his counsel that he had been confined to his bed for four weeks in consequence of the injuries of which he complained in the above letter.

The Recorded stated that he had received a similar and equally offensive communication, which he had put in the fire.

Judgment, as in the previous cases, was reserved.

Committee Meetings.

RIDING COMMITTEES.

Yesterday the Committee on Markets, of the Councilmen, rode up to the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, to glance over the ground petitioned to be appropriated for a new market. The Aldermen Committee on Streets rode up to inquire of the Dry-Dock stage lines as to the feasibility of the establishment of a new line of omnibuses.

EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN-STREET.

A meeting was convened by advertisement yesterday in City Hall, Councilman VAN RIPER, Chairman of the Committee, presiding, when several persons were heard in favor of the extension of Franklin-street according to a plan which was produced. It was contended by the promoters that Franklin forms nearly a direct line from West Broadway to Catharine, and affords a good opening from river to river, and that the proposed extension would be a great advantage to the inhabitants of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards.

It was clearly stated that the *extension*, not the *widening*, of Franklin-street is the object contemplated. The parties who spoke in favor of the plan were Mr. WILLIAM NEALIS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CORNELL. Mr. WARD was advocating the propriety of widening the street, if its extension be decided on. Adjourned until Wednesday next.

SUNKEN LOTS UP TOWN.

The Councilmen Committee on Public Health met yesterday. The subject of filling in sunken lots in the upper part of the City was the only matter considered. By the petitions before them it appeared that a large number of these lots were filled with stagnant water, and were dangerous to the health and lives of those living adjacent. All such lots against which no remonstrance appears, it was decided to report in favor of filling up. A number of owners of sunken lots between Fiftieth and Fifty-fifth-streets, near the Second and Third avenues, remonstrated against filling in. They stated that the water in them was caused by the sewers not being properly constructed. The Committee decided to inspect these lots personally before reporting.

THE FERRY TO HUNTER'S POINT.

A further postponement took place yesterday of the sale of the lease of the new ferry, recently directed by the Common Council to be established from Thirty-fourth-street, East River, to Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Flushing Railroad. It was postponed, to give the parties wishing to bid, opportunity to examine the validity of the title to certain water rights, involved in the sale of the lease.

Bible Society Receipts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of some days back you have given a statement of the receipts of the American Bible Society for the past year, which is incorrect, and is being copied into other newspapers. The true statement is, the receipts of this Society for the year closed on the 31st of March, are $398,167 26, being greater than the preceding year by $46,365 68.

HENRY FISHER, Assistant Tr. Am. B. Soc.

At 1½ o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was given from the second story of the roundwork Premises Depôt of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Company, situated in Centre-street, between Franklin and White streets.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and almost the whole interior of the immense edifice was soon in flames.

At the hour of going to press, the flames were making rapid headway, and there seemed but little hopes of saving the building from complete destruction.

The sparks were flying thick and heavy within the yard of the Tombs and upon the roofs of the adjoining buildings.

The loss must be immense, as the Depôt is filled with valuable merchandize.

THE WALTHAM FORGERIES.—No additional forgeries of Mr. REUBEN P. DAVIS, of Waltham, have yet come to light. The amount, therefore, remains at $20,000. It is possible, however, that some more of his paper may yet turn out to be fraudulent, as his liabilities, it is now ascertained, amount to upwards of $150,000. It is probable that he has carried on the fraud for some time, as he paid a short time before the discovery a four months' note for $1,500 which was a forgery. Mr. DAVIS was seen in Albany on Friday last, and borrowed money. He stated that he should be home on Sunday, but he probably went further West. It has been intimated in some accounts that the Waltham Bank obtained collateral after the fraud was discovered. Such, we are informed, is not the fact. The notes themselves describe the collateral; they have not been changed since the forgery was discovered. Mr. DAVIS was a member, but not a Deacon, of the Baptist Church in Waltham.—*Boston Traveller, 28th.*

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.—A lot of 4,000 of the new carbine rifle pistol, for cavalry service, are now being made at the Armory, to be used with Maynard's primer. They are a perfect arm for the kind, and will carry a ball five hundred yards. Congress has passed a bill authorizing the sale of the Government property at the lower water shops and the use of the avails to the extent of $6,900 for the purchase of GEORGE BLISS of the lot of some four or five acres at the northwest corner of the Armory grounds, necessary to give the grand square belonging to the Government fullness and uniformity, and afford opportunity for the proposed roadway and iron fence around the entire grounds. The rest of the proceeds of the sale goes into the general fund for repairs and improvements. Parties are already in negotiation for the purchase of the lower water shops property for a paper mill.—*Republican.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HAIR.—VERY FEW PERSONS CONSIDER the intimate connection which exists between healthy, vigorous hair and the general health of the body. Nothing so effectually cleanses and invigorates the hair as LYON'S KATHAIRON, which is, beyond all question, the most popular toilet article ever prepared. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Beauty fled before the awful spell,
Till HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the friend of man,
Dyspepsia cured, and taught them to smile again.

PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, and do not know what ails them. They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a fretful breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such persons need a thorough cleansing of the stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., proprietors. Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Deane-sts., are our wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by Mr. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

GREAT FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA.—BURNING OF ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE.—THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE has been subjected to a *test of 40 days'* exposure to a red heat at the burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, has arrived (having been re-shipped to us and a new one ordered) and can be seen in front of our warehouse No. 122 Water-st. This same safe (like *many others* of Wilder's Patent) was claimed by Silas C. Herring as one of Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and was exhibited by his agents at Norfolk, Va., as such, but upon investigation it proved to be one of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDERS. A few more attempts like this, by Silas C. Herring to apply the credit due the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE to a new fault now made by him will soon satisfy the public that there is something "rotten in Denmark." All Safes [illegible] by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale at the warehouse No. 122 Water-st., New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Ominy-st., Philadelphia. Secured with WILDER'S PATENT TUMBLER and BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO., upon Sewing Machines, have been triumphantly sustained by trials in the United States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, a verdict was recovered in New-York; and recently, in the United States Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N.J

The Programme of Queen Ann affords a capital illustration of the manner in which the fashionable world find their way to the temples of mammon. Every one is aware that the fashionable and commanding influence of the Queen Ann Association has been exerted in behalf of this institution, and that the Duchess of Sutherland and other distinguished ladies have even condescended to preside at its fancy fairs. Doubtless many persons have attended this in the absence of any other pretext than the gratification of curiosity, and even of those who have purchased articles at the stalls, the majority probably have no other motive than to please the Duchess and her friends. The Puritan and Land Bureaux have prepared a bill, which was laid before Congress, declaring dueling a misdemeanor to be punished with a fine not to exceed $5,000, and imprisonment and labor for a period not to exceed ten years, at the discretion of the court.—*National Intelligencer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FARMERS, GARDENERS, VILLAGE LOT OWNERS, &c., MAY HAS COME, AND IT'S WORK. FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE IN THE THIRD COLUMN OF THIS PAGE, THE PAGE OF CONTENTS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

☞ **It is Our Firm Belief**—That in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. A single trial only is needed to prove this.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

☞ **Elegant Household Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Mirrors, &c.**—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the elegant furniture contained in the large dwelling situate No. 21 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University place, consisting, in part, of 8 elegant carpets, mirrors, blue and gold window curtains, mahogany bedsteads, piano-fortes, elegant centre tables, sofas, elegant sofas, oil-paintings, chandeliers, bureaus, bookcases, parlor and hall rods and stair carpet; also, one of Nott's large hall stoves, with drum, &c., a superior article; ottomans, chairs, &c. Catalogues are now ready, and can be had on the premises, and the goods are now ready for examination. Terms cash; bankable money. Deposits required from all persons unknown to the auctioneer.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be collected against those who are not paid up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 189 Atlantic-st., No. 193, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Singing Classes**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Professor EDM. ANDRADE, after the new triumphant French system. Mondays and Thursdays 7½ P. M. Terms at $5 for 12 lessons. A new class is forming, the last of the season.

☞ **Now is the Time to Strengthen and Invigorate the System**—For which purpose there is nothing better than KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS; only 50 cents per bottle. General Depôt No. 363 Hudson-st.

☞ **National Academy of Design.**—The annual meeting of the Academicians will be held at the Council Rooms, No. 52 East 19th-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

PERSONAL.

MRS. MARY E. C. BANCROFT—Is requested to call at the Box office of National Theatre without delay. Any person giving such information as will lead to the address of the above lady will be liberally rewarded.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO MARRY—Seeks correspondence with ladies situated like himself—good, socially and pecuniarily. His views, &c., can be ascertained by addressing M. O. R., care of Swarts' Express, New-York. This advertisement is inserted with entire sincerity.

AT A MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES—Of the UNION INDIA RUBBER MILLS, Harlem, N. Y., held for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of esteem to their late Superintendent, CHARLES B. HOTCHKISS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

ADOLPHUS STONE, Chairman.

CLEMENT DAVIDSON, Secretary.

Whereas, We, the employes of the Union India Rubber Mills, have ever found our late Superintendent, CHARLES B. HOTCHKISS, alike regardful of the interests of the Company and mindful of the courtesy and attention due those over whom he was placed, therefore

Resolved, That the presentation of a testimonial is a slight token of our respect for him as a man and our esteem for him as an employer whose general conduct has endeared him to those in his employ.

Resolved, That we cordially unite in tendering him our sincere well-wishes for his welfare, and, in whatever position he may be placed, or whatever station he may be called to occupy, may he be surrounded by friends faithful to his interests, and receive the success merit ever deserves.

Resolved, That we wish him and his family a safe passage across the Atlantic, and a pleasant home in the country of his choice; and may memory, faithful to her trust, link the present with the past in such a manner, that his thoughts will ever be glad ones, when reverting to the shores of his native land—the New-England, in common with whose children he inherits Plymouth Rock of *Mayflower* memory, or the New-York—toward which he is drawn by the sweet ties of friendship and the kind remembrance of many who tread its soil.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Hotchkiss, and published in one or more of the City papers.

The presentation of the testimonial—an elegant gold watch and chain—came off on the evening of April 25, in presence of the employes of the establishment and a large number of the most prominent citizens of the village. After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, Mr. Stone, and the resolutions read by W. F. Pabor, the watch was presented to Mr. Hotchkiss by Miss Margaret E. Mulligan, in the following address:

KIND SIR: It is with peculiar emotion that I find myself the humble instrument in presenting to you, in behalf of my associates, this token of esteem; pleasant, because of the honor of bestowing a memento where it is so justly merited, and yet painful, as a sense of my inability to do justice to the occasion forces itself upon my mind. By your kindness and courtesy, during your superintendency over us, you have won our lasting esteem, and we feel that we cannot do less than tender to you a small token, that you may ever bear in remembrance, though far away from us, perhaps, the gratitude you have kindled in the hearts of those whose interests you have always been mindful of.

Take it, then, Sir, and may you, as you look upon it to tell the advance of the passing day, recall with pleasing emotions the causes that prompted it, and may they ever prove a source of continued consolation to you while you live.

Mr. Hotchkiss responded in terms that betokened the grateful emotions kindled in his heart by this unexpected expression of esteem.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Dunning Dunr,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward G. Cenier,	A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, secretary

LOST OR MISCARRIED—A certificate of deposit for $500, No. 2,168, issued by the Bank of America, Dec. 21, 1855, payable to the order of SANFORD COLEY, and by him indorsed payable to the order of Samuel F. Few. The same was inclosed in a letter directed to Samuel F. Few, South Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, same date. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.

SANFORD COLEY.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting, cards, card cases, &c. Business cards, bill heads, portraits, notes and bills, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters; one as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiting; both can do the needle. Fond of children; gives unexceptionable City reference; wages $6; the other as nurse and plain sewer; will mind a baby, or would do a light work; is 16 years old; they will go in one family or separate; wages $4; best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable meat and pastry cook, understands English, American and French cooking in every style, jellies, preserves, &c., &c.; will assist in the laundry, is competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Can refer to families in the City for reference. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced and highly recommended servants: one is an excellent thorough cook, washer and ironer, makes good plain pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. No objection to the country or living separate. Apply two days to Mrs. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork; has good City references. Call or address M. F., No. 209 9th-av., near 14th-st., in the fancy store, for three days

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and wife; one as waiter and driver, the other as laundress and chambermaid; she is thoroughly acquainted with dairy work. They have no objection to go in the country. Can be well recommended from their last place. Inquire at No. 11 Union Court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women in City or country; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, makes first-class bread and plain pastry; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can make up fine clothes in the neatest manner. Apply No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women; one to do cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork, &c. No objection to going with a family to the country. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 168 East 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 335 6th-av., one door from 21st st., front room, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook or as chambermaid. In either case will assist in washing and ironing. She is a good plain sewer and will make herself generally useful. References given. Address No. 144 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English women; one is an experienced nurse; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by one as cook, washer and ironer; and one as seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by one whose present employers remove to the country. She understands washing and ironing, has good recommendations and may be seen for 2 days at 13 London-terrace, 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiteress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 West 16th-st., near 5th-av

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter or children's nurse. Apply at No. 44 Amos-st., (first floor, front room)

GIRLS WANTED—For the City and country. High wages and immediate employment in any department of service. References required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

SERVANTS.—All those who have not yet got suited with good domestic are informed that, by calling at the Employment Office, No. 479 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., they will find those who are competent and have good recommendations.

WET NURSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—She must have the highest testimonials A French woman greatly preferred. Apply personally, or address M. L., No. 149 Grand-st.

NURSE WANTED—A competent nurse to take charge of children, and do plain sewing. A protestant preferred. The best references will be required. Call at No. 54 West 32d-st., on Thursday, May 1, at from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

MATRON WANTED FOR A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION—She must be an Episcopalian, of active habits, and kind disposition. Apply personally, or address H. M., care of No. 149 Grand-st.

GOOD COOK.—A middle-aged woman, who can cook, wash and iron well, and who can exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to honesty, industry and cleanliness can find permanent employment and high wages on Staten Island. None others need apply. Inquire at this office. Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, Quarantine, S. I.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to-day at No. 29 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as above; has been a year in the advertiser's family, to whom she will come well recommended. Inquire at No. 158 East 16th-st., where she can be seen.

GOVERNESS.—A French young lady who speaks pure French; is a thorough musician and experienced in teaching French and the piano-forte; is desirous of forming an engagement as governess with a boarding-school or a family, presently or for September next. The best references given and required. Address Miss P., No. 187 East 33d-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A French Protestant, Genevese, or English lady, educated in Paris, to take charge of the education of two young ladies. Satisfactory references in this country required. Address No. 289 5th-av.

TEACHER.—A graduate of Harvard, who has taught two years elsewhere with success, wishes an engagement as teacher. Private pupils preferred. He is permitted to refer to President Walker and Prof Felton, of Harvard College, and to Rev D. Bellows and Prof. Owen, of this City. Address E. J. C., at the *Tribune* Office.

A NALTO SINGER—Who can give satisfactory references, is desirous to obtain a situation in a Church in this City. Address L. B., box 2,492 Post-office.

TEACHER.—A lady desires a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, New-Brighton, S. I.

PROOF-READING.—A gentleman of classical education and of experience, is desirous of employment in some publishing house in New-York after May 1. Address G. H. H., at DODD'S bookstore, Brick Church Chapel; to whom, also, the advertiser is permitted to refer.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery commission house; a young man from the City or country to go West, and establish himself in the grocery and produce commission trade. A person with a few hundred dollars at his command can make a very desirable arrangement by addressing H. M. & Co., Box No 2,429, Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

A COMPETENT ORGANIST AND CONDUCTOR—And a soprano singer are open to an engagement in this City or Brooklyn, on moderate terms; are familiar with the Episcopal service. Address CONDUCTOR, *Times* Office.

MEN WANTED.—Three coachmen—two must be Protestants, a Protestant groom, two grooms and gardners, and two grooms, to be also generally useful. Those having high notions about work and wages are not required. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WOMAN WANTED.—A Protestant, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family in Jersey City, who occupy a house with every convenience, and keep another servant. No water to be carried in or out of the house. Wages $6 per month. Apply at No. 35 Nassau-st., up stairs.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—Salesmen, clerks, porters, waiters, barkeepers, coachmen and boys to learn trades, cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, &c. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

DENTIST WANTED—One accustomed to plate-work, or a lad of pleasant address, who has some knowledge of working in gold. Apply at No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A competent hotel book keeper desires an engagement in this City or at some watering place, for the Summer months. Can give good reference. Address for one week J. C. T., *Times* office.

LAD WANTED.—A respectable, well educated lad, quick at accounts, and who writes a good hand, in a merchant's office. Address in own hand writing, stating age, qualifications, where now living, salary expected, &c., box No. 3,529 Post-office, New-York.

BOY WANTED—In a counting room. One who lives with his parents preferred. Those that are quick at figures, and can write a good plain hand, may address Box No. 189 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—About fifteen years of age, as clerk in a jewelry store. Must reside below Broome-st. Address B. B. & CO., at this office.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil.
BINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use:
Not affected by the Coldest Weather.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTEN'S,
AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 galls. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

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JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET.
VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

JAMES WINSLOW—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by R. H. WINSLOW and JAMES F. D. LANIER, at No. 52 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

R. H. WINSLOW.
J. F. D. LANIER.
New-York, May 1, 1856. JAMES WINSLOW.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO MARRIED MEN—Address, with a three-cent postage-stamp, Dr. A. J. THURDELL, New-York. From the country, send two stamps.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDUCATION COMPLETE.

Embracing Physiology, Animal and Mental Self-Culture and Memory. In 1 vol. By O. S. Fowler. With Engravings. $3 50.

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A Complete System of Hydropathy and Hygiene. By R. T. Trall, M. D. Two volumes in one, with nearly 1,000 pages. Illustrated with 300 engravings. Prepaid by first mail for $3. By FOWLER AND WELLS, N. Y.

FARMERS
GARDENERS,
FRUIT-GROWERS,
STOCK-RAISERS,
MERCHANTS,
MECHANICS,

And all others residing in the country, or in cities or country villages, where they have access to even a small plot of ground, are interested in what follows:

It has been said that "we can learn something from every one." This is literally true. One's own experience is necessarily limited—his knowledge must be derived mainly from the experiences and practices of others; and it is the interest of every one to extend his range of observation as widely as possible.

Take the farmer as an illustration. During his apprenticeship at home, or elsewhere he has learned to plow, to sow, to harvest, &c. Further observation of the customs and practices of his immediate neighbor has suggested improved modes of culture, and his labor has been rendered more profitable. Should he extend his observation and visit other localities, he would gain other hints, that would still further increase the value of his farm operations. But this is not always practicable.

There are, however, other modes by which he can secure many of the advantages to be derived from traveling. He may learn much from books and periodicals written by PRACTICAL, INTELLIGENT and RELIABLE men, who devote their time to gathering the experiences of those engaged in similar pursuits. For example, a single hint in regard to the preparation of seed which was published in the *American Agriculturist* in the Autumn of 1854, increased the yield of a farmer's ten-acre field of wheat full five bushels per acre, in all more than 50 bushels. There was a direct gain of over $70, at the price the wheat was sold. Another article in the same paper taught a mechanic to double the products of his garden without additional labor. Thousands are ready to point out how they have profited, some of them dozens and others hundreds of dollars from multitudes of practical articles monthly set before them.

Without further preliminary remarks the Publisher would invite the attention of all classes of persons to some of the peculiar merits of this journal.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
(Now in its fifteenth volume.)

1. The Editor is himself a practical man, brought up to the labors of a large farm, embracing a varied culture, and now resides in the country. To these have been added the advantages of a thorough study of the sciences of soil culture, years of practice in the analysis of soils, manures, &c., and extensive traveling for the purpose of observing the practice of cultivation in a wide range of locality.

2. A large number of intelligent working men are constantly contributing the results of their daily experience to the pages of the *Agriculturist*.

3. The Editor has constant access to all the leading agricultural periodicals published, from which are gleaned whatever is of practical value. The *American Agriculturist* is in this respect a kind of current Encyclopedia of new agricultural information.

4. The articles are written in a plain, familiar, instructive style, and adapted to the necessities of the great mass of cultivators. In this respect as well as others, it is believed that the *Agriculturist* stands preeminent.

5. The articles in each number are prepared with direct reference to the farm and garden work of the month in which they appear.

6. Each monthly number contains 24 large quarto pages printed on beautiful paper, and forming a neat volume to preserve as a work of reference.

The liberal patronage of the public enables the Publisher to sustain a journal of this character, and still furnish it at the limited price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

To make the *Agriculturist* excel by reason of the intrinsic value of its pages, is the aim and ambition of the Publisher and all connected with him.

A proof of the merit of the *Agriculturist* is found in the fact that, while the paper is never forced upon any one, *but is promptly discontinued when the time expires for which it is ordered and paid for*, and while the whole subscription list expires annually, not one in a hundred of the old subscribers have failed to renew during the present year.

The Publisher has been induced thus to set forth the claims of the *Agriculturist* at some length, from the belief that there are thousands of persons who need and desire just such a journal as this at least aims to be. He respectfully asks all interested to give it a year's trial, and then judge for themselves of its merits or demerits. The five hundred or more practical articles furnished every year cannot fail to be at least one dollar.

A few new subscribers, *first received*, can be supplied with the issues for April and March; all other back numbers are exhausted by the recent great influx of new names. All business or other communications should be addressed to ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

To give some idea of the range of topics, we add a part of the contents of the

AGRICULTURIST FOR MAY, 1856:

READY TO-DAY.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.—4 columns.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR MAY, 1856.—In the *Field*, in the *Garden*, in the *Orchard*, &c., indicating the various kinds of work to be attended to during the month. This is a very valuable concensed 3 column chapter.

MAY WORK FOR FEMALES—House-cleaning, &c., by ANNA Hope.

TO MY SISTERS UPON THE FARM No. 2.—By Eliza.

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BLACKBERRIES—Value of—and how to grow the New-Rochelle or Lawton variety.

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FRUIT TREE—Set one out—Why?

HORSES—Three articles—Important results of experiments in feeding, by several Stage and R. R. Companies.

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LUCERNE—Valuable for pasture and hay (illustrated.)

MACHINERY in Agriculture—now and then.

MELONS, SQUASHES, &c.—How to plant.

MILLET—Cultivation, &c., (illustrated.)

NASTURTIUM vs. Cucumbers—How grown.

OKRA—Valuable—Mode of culture.

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STONE FENCES—Valuable hints on building.

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VILLAGE BUILDERS—Sharp hits at.

WEST—Do Eastern Farmers gain by going there? (very if a fact we.)

WHEAT (Spring)—A Farmer's Experience.

A variety of other short articles. The future numbers will be increasingly valuable.

Terms—ONE DOLLAR a year in advance.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 191 Water-st., New-York City.

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FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET.—Rent to a good tenant $650—a house well worth $800. A four-story English basement, with all the improvements, situated No. 113 East 49th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av., of R. GIBBENS.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 198 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Location No. 81 Hicks-st., on the Heights, and is very desirable; may be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. Inquire of L. EAMES, No. 88 Hicks-st., or of C. E. ADAMS, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York. Rent $450.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $225—a two story and basement cottage house, No. 120 Vanderbilt-av., a few doors from Myrtle. Can be seen at any time. Apply at No. 9 Warren-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—No. 373 Pacific-st., near Bond, at very low rent. Apply on the premises or to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story basement brick house, 20 feet wide No. 53 East 24th-st.; has gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c. Rent $550. Inquire on the premises, or of H. C. CADY, No. 29 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 129 Cedar-st., next to corner of Greenwich; the lower floor suitable for a store. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 Wall-st., fourth story, to THATCHER T. PAYNE.

HOUSES TO LET AT BATH, L. I.—Three first-class houses fronting on the water, complete in every respect; stables, &c. Apply to ARCH & YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, or to Mrs. WANGER, Bath, L. I.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 160 31st-st, 3-story-basement and counter-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, bath-tub, water closet, &c. Inquire at No. 147 30th-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiters, water closets, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut-glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in this City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class Railroad Bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLL,
No. 4 Broad-st.

HOTEL TO LET—In the large five-story brick building, having a front of 451 feet, known as Hunt's Hotel, at the South Ferry, fronting the Battery, East River, and Bay of New-York. The position and advantages for the above business are too well known to need further description. Constant communication with all parts of the City, from the omnibus stands in front of the hotel. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance on South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For six months or one year, situated in 24th-st., near 4th-av. It is in excellent order, having been recently painted, and contains the improvements. Rent moderate, with immediate possession. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 62 South-st., at 11 o'clock, or through the Post-Office.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 23d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a neat respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 375 Pacific, near Bond-st. The house is very handsomely furnished. Rent, to a good tenant, $600. Apply at No. 373 Pacific-st., or J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—An elegant brown-stone house of moderate size, in 23d-st., near 5th-av., furnished in superb style, would be let low till November next to a small careful family. Address box No. 8,529 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO RENT—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order, to a private family only, for a year or term of years. Address Box No. 1,551, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A nice three-story brick house not far from City Hall, to a small family for $650. Best of references required. Inquire at No. 15 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.
Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.
Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st, or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGE TO LET—With kitchen, carriage house, and about three acres of ground, garden, grapes, and every variety of fruit and berries in profusion; healthily and beautifully located at Yonkers, 8 or 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt and steamboat wharf. Possession given immediately. For particulars, address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,795.

COTTAGE TO LET—At Newtown, L. I. New two story cottage house and wagon house—well of good water in the door, with seven lots of ground, all in good order, with picket fence, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt running from Flushing to Hunter's Point. Inquire No. 337 Delancey-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 363 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—Now in complete order, in the premises 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for insurance, railroad and real estate offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Irving Savings' Bank Building, No. 96 Warren-st., suitable for lawyers or professional men. Rent low. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—At No. 12 Broadway, a small office on second story, $150; a large office on third story, $200. Apply to P. D. GATES, on the premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 2 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first-class two-story house and wing on Ovington-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the bay and river. Rent $350. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order, 160 rods from the Depôt in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of
JOHN JAQUES.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETHTOWN—Forty-five minutes from New-York, and three blocks from the Depôt, a desirable house, in a pleasant location. Will be rented low to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to J. CLARK, No. 308 Broadway, (Room No. 3.)

LOTS TO LET—At the foot of 3d-st., near the water—two lots of ground dry and pleasant; a good location for a business or for storage. Inquire at the yard.

THE MANUFACTURING PREMISES TO LEASE—With the steam-engine, shafting, sheds, stables, &c., on 48th-st., near 3d-av., late New-York Paint Mills, suitable for cabinet or other manufactory; will be leased for a term of years.
FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

THE VALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO LET—With the adjoining two-story house on 8th-av. cor. of 126th-st. Rent to a good tenant $360 for both houses.
FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET—The upper part of No. 779 Broadway, now occupied by the Manhattan Club. The floor over the store is about 80 feet deep with lofty ceiling and well lighted, and being in one of the best retail business blocks in Broadway, would be a very desirable location for a milliner, dressmaker, tailoress, or a daguerrean gallery. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The third and fourth floors and basement on rear of No. 142 Grand-st.; also second and third floors of rear of No. 169 Elm-st., all communicating. The first rooms are 20x35, the second 48x24—all excellently lighted. Being situated only one block from Broadway, in the centre of the City, it is admirably adapted for any light business. For information, apply to No. 90 Thompson-st., or No. 142 Grand.

PART OF A NEARLY NEW—Three-story brick house to let, in complete order, to a small and respectable family; has three rooms on the second floor—the front a large parlor with marble mantels, closets attached; one room on third floor, a handsome front basement, with marble mantel, gas, Croton water, cellar and every convenience. Apply at No. 205 West 31st-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story and basement of the modern three-story, high-stoop house No. 119 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., containing gas, hot and cold water, heater, &c., to a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 10 Commerce-st., or No. 508 Broadway, up stairs.

THREE DESIRABLE FLOORS TO LET—In new house No. 156 East 40th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., containing four large rooms on each floor. Rent $8 50 and $7 50 per month. Croton water on each floor. Apply on the premises of A. DAVIS.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO LET—On Raritan Bay, 1¾ hours from New-York by steamboat. The building is just finished, and is unsurpassed in its advantages for bathing, shady groves, evergreen dells, beautiful and commanding prospects, &c.
H. L. CLARKE, No. 68 Merchants' Exchange.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A large well-furnished room, having gas, commodious closet, supplied with Croton water, bath-room, &c., adjoining; also, two single rooms to let, in the new and private residence, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. None but persons of high respectability need apply.

OIL FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—Consisting of Kettles, Presses, &c. A good chance for any one wishing to commence the Lard Oil business. Apply to RICHARD BULLWINKLE, at the Lime Yard foot of Rivington-st., East River.

CHAMBERS-STREET STORE TO LEASE.—The subscriber will commence on the 1st of May, erecting a first-class 4-story store, with beautifully lighted basement, on lot No. 114 Chambers-st., and is prepared to lease it to an undoubted tenant, on a long lease. Plans to be seen at the office of J. CORREJA, Architect, Appleton Building. Apply to H. S. OLCOTT, Westchester Farm School, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET.—Suites of furnished rooms can be obtained upon immediate application, in the house northeast corner of Broadway and 9th-st. The location will be found convenient, agreeable and lively, and every thing will be done to make the house attractive and desirable.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 17 Wall-st., between Broadway and Broad-st., suitable for a banking house, insurance office, or the auction and commission business. Apply on the premises, 2d floor front room, to
DAVID S. CODDINGTON.

STORE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The store and basement of No 188 Fulton-av. Apply to No. 172 Atlantic, corner Clinton-st., or No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock.
JOHN D. COCKS.

STORE TO LET.—Five-story store, No. 307 West. Immediate possession given. Inquire of G. D. CRAIN, No. 105 Broad-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 152 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—By Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A 5-story building, covering 2 lots, 25x100 feet each, to be well lighted—built for mechanical purposes—steam engine, &c., &c. Any one disposed to erect such a building in the vicinity of Broadway, either side, from Reade to Canal-sts., at a fair per centage on the amount invested, ample security given, may address D. M. L., care of Ivison & Phinney, No. 321 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western Land business, and particularly well informed respecting Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in June or July next, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our Agent will in all cases go upon the lands in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.
For terms, apply at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. E. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. S. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Located in Northern and Western Iowa, by EGBERT BAGG, General Land Agent, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Orders may be left with M. D. BAGG, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York. Warrants wanted.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURE.—MRS. M. L. LINFORD, founder of the Christian Home for Female Servants, will deliver a lecture in Hope Chapel, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 2. Subject—*The evils flowing from the abuses of Christian institution of marriage.* The fatal effects on husbands and wives, sons and daughters, innocent and unconscious children. The Church and the world. The married state represented as God intended and the world requires it. The objects and workings of the Christian Home will be explained at the close. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for the benefit of the Institution, to be had at the door.

LECTURES ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PAPAL POWER—At the request of an association of gentlemen in the upper part of the City, Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver a course of five lectures, on *The Progress of the Papal Power*, at the Hall of the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. First Lecture on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 P. M. Subsequent lectures on the following Thursday and Mondays, May 8th, 12th, 16th and 19th. Tickets for all lectures $2; single admission 50 cents. For sale at the principal book and drug stores in the neighborhood, and at the Hall on the evenings of the lecture

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—By request, Mr. WILLIAM G. DIX will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, upon the present relation of RUSSIA TO CONSTANTINOPLE. Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The yearly reports will be made. Members are requested to be punctual.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICA

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 1, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Brooklyn City (Water Fund) 19 per cent Bonds.

$11,000 Ballou'sAine and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent, Income Bonds.....$1,000 each

$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each

$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$4,000 Genesee Western Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each

$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Line) 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$42,000 Six Certificates of the Breckenridge Counsel Coal Co. (hypothecated).....$7,000 each

$3,000 Illinois and Michigan 6 per cent. Canal Stock.....$1,000 each

$21,000 Ohio Counsel (Coal Co.'s Bonds.....$500 each

2000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of 1854.

2000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of 1856.

2494 Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, of 1853.

2000 Union Mutual Insurance Company, of 1853.

2000 Union Mutual Insurance Company, of 1854.

2000 Union Mutual Insurance Company, of 1856.

70 shares Knickerbocker Gas Light Co. (hypothecated) $25 each

20 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.....$25 each

200 shares Portsmouth Dry Dock Co.....$25 each

27 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad (preferred stock).....$50 each

40 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each

30 shares Leather Dealers' Company.....$100 each

20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.$100 each

20 shares Lecanox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company $25 each

75 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Company..$20 each

10 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.....$17 each

10 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each

Terms—CASH. Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the Purchaser.

☞ Next Regular Sale on Monday, May 5.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his Regular Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; also Special Sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and Bank Stocks, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Interest allowed on all Moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW (Friday), May 2, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture contained in the 3-story dwelling house No. 153 West 21st-st., comprising the largest and most elegant assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The house is replete with every elegance, all of which was made to order, and is in fine condition, having been used but a short time. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather. Descriptive catalogues will be issued ready. The furniture consists, in part, of splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte with all the modern improvements, 2 elegant French mantel mirrors, 54x60, in costly frames, 2 French pier do., 36x90, with slabs and brackets, rich damask and lace curtains, about 40 yds. of rich English, velvet and other carpets, stair do., with the superb English oil-cloths in the house, suite solid rosewood parlor furniture in crimson satin, sofa, 2 large arm chairs, gothic chair, and 4 oval back parlor chairs, with covers, 1 do. in crimson and maroon, 10 pieces with covers; all of these suites are of the most elegant description, made to order, and in perfect condition; superb rosewood centre table, 3 secretary bookcases, 3 rich carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror fronts; rosewood centre and pier tables, costly mantel vases and parlor ornaments, Parisian clocks, rosewood reception chairs, tête mosquet and tapestry, fine oil-paintings elegantly framed, embracing rare and valuable subjects, among which is the "Madonna," by Huntingford. Chamber, dining-room and library—superb rosewood wardrobe, French mirror fronts; 5 suites rosewood furniture; 1 do. in hair cloth; elegant rosewood bedsteads, with rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, and commodes, all made to match; Turkish and French cottage chairs, cheval glasses, 25 elegant hair mattresses, fine beds and bedding; library bookcase, mahogany buffet, splendid mahogany extension table, 16 feet, with a magnificent assortment of cut glass, rich China, among which is one dinner set of 210 pieces, rich silver ware, ruby, amber, &c.; ivory and silver cutlery, with a large variety of elegant chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, presenting to those who want a superior class of household furniture an opportunity seldom offered. Sale to commence with basement furniture, China, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st. large and peremptory sale of cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, first-quality thick French-plate mirrors, richly decorated China vases, dinner sets, oil-paintings, enameled chamber suites, dining-room and library furniture, every article warranted as represented. H. & M. will sell as above, to pay advances, the most desirable stock of rich and tasteful cabinet furniture and house furnishing articles that has been offered at auction this Spring, and is worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants and hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first-class houses. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz.: several solid rosewood frame parlor suites of furniture, covered with the most costly brocatels, plush and English hair-cloth; solid rosewood sofas, pier and fancy tables; etageres, armoire writing cabinets, rich work tables and stands, several large richly decorated enameled chamber suites, bookcases, secretaries, tête-à-tête and plain-back sofas, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor chairs, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, lounges and sofa bedsteads, Turkish chairs, cane-seat fancy chairs, patent extension tables 14 feet long, dining-room chairs to match, also, four second-hand piano-fortes. At 12 o'clock—six superior-toned rosewood piano-fortes, of good tone and finish.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED FRENCH CLOCKS.—Clock and watch materials, watch makers', watch case makers', engravers', jewelers', chasers' and clock makers' tools, mechanical lamps, store fixtures, show cases, drawers, &c., &c. On SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of P. A. ROSSELOT, Esq., Importer, No. 306 William-st., near Frankfort-st., on account of his relinquishing business, the whole of the stock of superior French mantel clocks, mechanical lamps, regulators, clock shades, clock and watch materials, jewels, watch, clock and musical instruments, springs, watch crystals, engravers', chasers', jewelers', watch and clock makers' instruments, and a general and extensive assortment of every article in the line, all of which have been selected with care, and imported by Mr. R. for the use of the trade in this country. This sale offers an opportunity, to all connected in trade in the above line, to supply themselves on favorable terms, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 5th-av., a large and general assortment of household furniture, Brussels, Wilton and three-ply carpets, suites carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in red velvet, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, mahogany sofas, lounges and chairs, in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, pier and side tables, rosewood sofa tables, quartettes, arm, sewing and reception chairs, mahogany dining and tea tables, mahogany sideboards, marble-top side tables, China, crockery and glass ware, Brussels stair carpets, oil-cloth, plated stair rods, &c., mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany shaving stands, mahogany and rosewood Psyche glasses, bookcases and secretary, mahogany wardrobes, black walnut bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, tables painted enamelled cottage furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, China toilet sets, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK WILL SELL, at Auction on THURSDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at his new store No. 32 Nassau-st. Positive sale of several invoices of jewelry manufactured by Palmer, Richardson & Co., and others, to pay advances made to Samuel S. Haskell and Silas Davenport, by L. E. Van Buren, consisting of fine gold vest, fob, guard and chatelaine chains, bracelets, cameo, lava, and mosaic pins, finger rings, studs, buckles, lockets, pins, keys, chain slides, clasps, snaps, mosaic and gold ear-drops, &c., as per catalogue, which can be had at the auction room. This sale is worthy of the trade, as the jewelry will be sold in large lots.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock at No. 442 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts., embracing parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth, chamber suites of rosewood and mahogany, enameled do., centre, side and sofa tables, etageres, book-cases, lounges, extension dining-tables, hall stands, corner stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, paillasses, mattresses, silver plated ware, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather. The above goods have been removed for convenience of sale, and are well worthy the notice of buyers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HARDWARE SALE.—JOHN E VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., on a credit of four months, 200 packages and lots well assorted hardware, &c., in good order; also, an extensive invoice of English pocket cutlery and pattern cards. Also, at 11 o'clock, under Warden's inspection, for cash, 2 casks files, fine cutlery, sheep shears, &c., damaged on the voyage; also, on account of whom it may concern, 13 casks wrought nails. For full particulars, see *Journal of Commerce* and catalogues.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 2—at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salerooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of household furniture.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN and OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 43 and 45 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED.

A MEDICAL WONDER.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA

in their most painful form;

ALSO,

Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Mercurials, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, &c.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any information in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

Mrs. Bonson, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the small and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. Jarvis, Esq., No. 297 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. Wm. McCLARREN, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. James McKee, whose office is at No. 43 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. Johnson, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. Rich, Esq., No. 23 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. He Rise visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depot, No. 346 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, to which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies used, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

WATSON, M. D., Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

☞ **SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,**

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues and astonishing efficacy of this valuable preparation is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and removing. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 26 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER.

New-York, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 17th-st.

From Rev. J. Ryan.

This certifies that Dr. Levi has extracted without the slightest pain several corns from me which have pained and annoyed me very much.

J. RYAN, No. 243 East 14th-st.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1856.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1856.

From H. J. Veltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. VELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA,

Dr. Barrow Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York,

specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial Police of Medicines, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases, one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 75 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 223 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

NOTICE.—Dr. BENTON, after an absence of four weeks, has returned, and ready to be consulted at his office, No. 477 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. The astonishing success that attended his efforts in the Electrical and Magnetic applications almost warrants a cure of all nervous and chronic cases that have baffled the skill of all the medical faculties.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a bedstead-cover, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would appraise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most masterly care and nursing. No. 14 Lispenard-st., New-York

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK THE MEDICAL WONDER, giving the Causes, Pains and Various treatment of 100 cases, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the cause of the diseases and organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, as many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here'sofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effects, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, G. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the church-yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the headache, heart-burn and their hundred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your Stomach and Bowels need strengthening into healthy action. AYER'S PILLS set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions to healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the West Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find it out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. Thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF,
No. 17 William-st.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Bologna,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cairo,	Liege,	Nice,	
		Pau,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTIONS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Bills and notes payable in Canada, where the Bank of British North America has branches or agencies, and when Exchange is provided for, collected free of any charge whatever.

When payable without Exchange, the charge will be uniformly ¼ per cent.

Drafts and credits granted and bills purchased and collected, on England, Ireland, Scotland, the British Provinces, in North America and Australia.

RICHARD BELL,
F. H. GRAIN,
No. 29 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 33 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NEW-YORK, April 30, 1856.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOSEPH W. CORLIES, Esq. Mr. CORLIES will remain in the direction.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, New-York, (Room No. 9,) on MONDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—GABRIEL MEAD, JOSEPH WILLIAMS and CHARLES ABERNETHY, are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at the office of GABRIEL MEAD, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

$30,000 TO INVEST—In purchasing bonds and mortgages, for small amounts, or to loan in moderate sums with ample security, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

INSURANCE.

THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed their Office to
No. 29 Wall-st.,
Adjoining the Mechanic's Bank.
CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., adjoining the Mechanics' Bank.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 28th inst., CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., presented his resignation as President of the Company, in order to accept the Presidency of the St. Nicholas Bank of this City. The resignation being accepted by the Board, ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. By order,

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 265 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
CONSISTING OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND:

Mail Train:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent,
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and South-west, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo (Sunday, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Night Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *viâ* Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE WARD'S POSTED.

A man named Post, "from the country," but at present staying at French's Hotel, was recently drugged and subsequently robbed of $600 by some tickering females at the Five Points. Officer Martin, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Mary Smith, Kate Young and Mary Banks, on suspicion of being the thieves. Justice OSBORNE locked them up for examination.

Miscellaneous.

A CELESTIAL IN TROUBLE.

Quite an excitement was created about 6 o'clock last evening, near the Hall of Records, in consequence of a disorderly between a Celestial cigar peddler and a party of young vagabonds, who had first annoyed and then attacked him because he resented their impositions. A great many people gathered about, and the young vagabonds took advantage of that circumstance and the consequent excitement to elude the grasp of officer Boland, who had hastened to the scene of disturbance. An excited auctioneer man who witnessed the occurrence, thought the officer did not do his duty, and therefore, accompanied by a great throng, went before Chief Matsell and complained of him. The little Chinaman is likely to be the only sufferer.

TROUBLE ON SHIPBOARD.

A number of sailors on board the ship *Golden Gate*, which left this harbor on Tuesday, mutinied just previous to the sailing. Two policemen, summoned from the Mayor's Office, with much difficulty secured order, but they were first obliged to secure some of the mutineers in irons.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The complaint of false pretences preferred some months since against Wm. A. Beecher by Thomas W. Wood, has been dismissed by Justice WOOD, after a long investigation of the facts.

REV. D. R. THOMASON.

A charge of perjury, was some weeks since made against this gentleman by Mr. Mortimer De Motte. The case has since been dismissed, and the bail given by Mr. Thomason discharged.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—As before.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 168, 188, 199, 204, 206 to 211, 213 to 215, 217, 218, 222, 224 to 237. *Circuit*—Nos. 296, 304, 307, 401, 402, 408, 412, 396½, 455, 456, 441, 479 to 481, 483 to 494, 496 to 499, 501, 503 to 510.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong.

In re. The People vs. *Lewis Baker.*—Yesterday morning at the opening of the Court only ten Jurors answered to their names, the Foreman and the ten h juror being absent. Mr. Phyfe came in and said his watch was too slow. Mr. Fox, the other juror, sent a messenger with intelligence that he was suffering under a severe attack of rheumatism and confined to his bed, and might be there for a week.

Mr. Brady said he was willing to go on with 11 Jurors, or to draw one Juror from the box without challenge, and proceed again. After a long conversation on both sides, in which his Honor participated, the District-Attorney refusing to make any arrangement, proof was taken of the illness of the Juror, and the 11 Jurors sworn discharged by the Judge, and the Court ordered to stand adjourned to the first Tuesday in June. Baker was remanded to the Tombs to await the passage of one year's imprisonment. It is the intention of the law officers of the State to apply, in the mean time, for an order to remove the trial into another county.

The Eudora Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Morton.

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER MORTON ON THE NEGRO WILSON.

The United States vs. *William Wilson.*—The prisoner has been arrested under the first section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1835, 4 Stat. at large, 776. This section, so far as bearing upon the charge against the accused, is as follows: "If any one or more of the crew of an American vessel shall unlawfully and with force usurp the command of such vessel from the master or other lawful commanding officer thereof *or designedly hinder, obstruct or prevent* on board such vessel, he shall be guilty of a revolt or felony, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $3,000, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years," &c. The offence charged against the prisoner, under the above section, is that, on or about the 1st of November, 1855, he being one of the crew of the schooner *Eudora Imogene*, an American vessel, whereof William Palmer was master, and Robert Pratt mate, the said vessel then being within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, did unlawfully and with force usurp the command of the said vessel from the said master, or deprive him of his command and authority on board thereof.

The case is before the Commissioner for determining whether the prisoner shall be discharged or committed for trial, that further action may be had by a Grand Jury.

The questions presented are: 1st. Whether sufficient evidence has been produced that the offence has been committed. 2d. Whether from all the evidence there is probable ground for believing that it was committed by the prisoner.

Some leading and important facts are placed beyond dispute. The prisoner has admitted that he was the only person or member of the crew remaining on board of the vessel for the period of some two days and one night after, as he says, the master and mate had left her. The law would infer, under such circumstances, that the prisoner was in command, in possession, and in the exercise of control and authority over the vessel; as an incident to the responsibilities devolving upon him by his situation aboard as one of the crew, and by the acts of the master in leaving her as he described.

How did the prisoner become thus invested with the undisputed command, authority, and control of the vessel and everything that belonged to her? Was it through the voluntary abandonment and absence of the master and mate, or by his having summarily disposed of them both while they were asleep?

If the evidence, although circumstantial, is cogent and irresistible in affirmance of the latter, it is the duty of the Commissioner to commit him, in order that a Grand Jury at least may pass upon the case.

It is satisfactorily observed in reference to circumstantial evidence that "an innocent party can generally explain unusual appearances connected with his position or conduct, and that the instinct of self-preservation, if not in regard for truth, will prompt him to do so, and false statements for the purpose of accounting for suspicious circumstances when already disproved and contradicted, become facts of a highly criminating effect, and the statements made for defence and exculpation are not neutralized merely, but become formidable *inculpatory facts.*"

A summary of the most important circumstances as proved, are as follows:

On the evening of the 3d of November, 1855, under a bright moon, the schooner was seen from the shore of Westchester, on the Sound, to sink at her anchorage near City Island, and within a few minutes of the occurrence, the prisoner was found in the only boat belonging to the steamer making his way to the land, and to those who interrogated him he declared that the captain, mate and himself were her crew, he being also acting as cook. That on the morning of the day before a boat came along side and carried the captain and mate up the bay, and they have never come back. That the day following the schooner *sprung aleak*, that he thought it best, without attempting to relieve her by pumping or calling for assistance from the shore, to collect what he could and make for land.

The prisoner was given at once to understand that he would be detained, and after getting on shore and on the way, after saying he would go along without being held, made a sudden start or run to escape. On being searched, a pocketbook containing $55 was found in his boot, and a watch in one of his coat pockets—both, as he admitted, taken from, proved, belonging, one to the captain, and the other to the mate. A knife and hatchet belonging to the schooner had been also found in the small boat in which he came to the shore.

The vessel was subsequently raised and got on shore, and her sinking ascertained to have been caused by four holes bored under her starboard-bow, corresponding with an auger found in her forecastle. In the captain's stateroom berth (the mate having one on the opposite side of the vessel) was a pillow-case stained with blood, a bag saturated with blood, and other indicative evidence wholly unexplained by the prisoner.

The vessel was not insured. The master and mate were well known, and had families, and had never returned to their homes. The weather on the day they are said to have left, is not alleged to have been dangerous. No such boat with at least four persons in her, appears to have been noticed or known to have landed or suspected to have been lost.

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The vessel was not insured. The master and mate were well known, and had families, and had never returned to their homes. The weather on the day they are said to have left, is not alleged to have been dangerous. No such boat with at least four persons in her, appears to have been noticed or known to have landed or suspected to have been lost.

The holes must be supposed to have been bored either by the captain or mate before leaving, or by the prisoner after they left or ceased to live. No motive existed for the former, and everything of value owned by the captain was left behind, yet there was no hurry, for, according to the prisoner's story, thirty-six hours had passed before he found that the vessel had sprung a leak, and forty-eight hours had passed before she went down. It seems preposterous to suppose that a schooner of her small size, loaded with coal, would remain afloat even twelve hours, bored as she was.

It is wholly irreconcilable with innocence, and repulsive to ordinary experience and common sense, that the prisoner, after having discovered that the vessel had sprung a leak, should remain on board a whole day without making even the slightest effort to save the vessel, when, by hailing, going ashore for aid, making a signal of distress, pumping, and the like, were all at hand. Yet not until a few minutes before the vessel's foundering, and after nightfall, is he discovered under the suspicious circumstances before mentioned.

After a careful examination of all the evidence in the case, the conclusions the Commissioner has come to are:

First—That the offence of making a revolt under the statute has been committed, to wit—that the command, authority and control of the schooner had been unlawfully and by force usurped and taken from the captain by one of the crew.

Second—That there are good grounds for believing that the prisoner was guilty of the offence, and perpetrated the same by taking the life of the master while on board and in command.

The prisoner is accordingly remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 30.

Before Judge Hall.

SEAMAN'S WAGES—VESSEL SAILED ON SHARES.

William Bickner vs. *The schooner William D.*—This was a libel filed to recover wages alleged to be due to the libelant for services as seaman, amounting to $33.

By the Court—The libelant knew at the time he shipped that the vessel was to be run, and victualed and manned by the owner, *on shares*, and that the general owner had nothing to do with the hiring or paying of the seaman. He also declared, subsequently, that when a vessel was running *on shares as that was*, the seaman could not libel the vessel, and I therefore conclude that he so understood it, and rendered his services on the credit of the master and not on that of the ship.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Haskell; for claimant, Mr. Whedon.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT.

John Foley vs. *The ship J. Bingham.*—Exceptions overruled, report confirmed, and decree for amount reported due and costs.

SUPREME COURT.

COMMISSIO DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.

A case of much interest is pending before Messrs. PEABODY, KENT, and BAKER. The case is that of Rebecca Tennele. The commission is sued out on the petition of her grandchildren. The evidence for the petitioners is all in. It tends to show that on the day of her husband, John Tennele, she, together with her sister, to a large property, variously estimated at from six to fourteen thousand dollars per annum; that for some years she resided with her sister, since deceased, and was so badly treated by him that she left her own house and took up lodging with a Mrs. Bennett, who is produced to prove insanity, such as the hiding of money, the saving and picking up of old clothes, and an alleged purpose of marriage.

Mrs. Tennele was herself put upon the stand in opposition to the objection of her counsel, and was examined on various topics to the satisfaction of the Jury. Her statement bore evidences of the fact that her memory is somewhat impaired, more especially as to dates and circumstances of recent occurrence.

Mr. Cutler opened the case for respondent yesterday; he referred to the comfortable position of her entire family, and remarked that Mrs. Tennele had objections to see Valentine G. Hall, a main witness, and her son-in-law, on the ground that he had obtained too large a share of her deceased husband's property. He contended, and quoted from several authorities to prove his position, that to show the Court that it has power to entertain application for a Committee, it is necessary to show that the party is a lunatic, or of unsound mind, defined by the law books as meaning lunatic or idiotic.

The evidence put in on her side from a physician, Dr. John Cooke who on several occasions attended and prescribed for her. He testified that from the intercourse he had had with her, she was more than ordinarily shrewd and sound-minded.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, Editor of THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs by Medicated Inhalation introduced by him in its present systematized form.

To extend the benefits of this treatment to such as cannot visit New-York, a list of questions will be sent on request with a number of *The Specialist* containing an explanation of his views.

Dr. HUNTER has opened branch offices at Philadelphia, No. 362 Walnut-st., under the charge of Dr. F. MORSON, and at Baltimore, No. 52½ North Charles st., under Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, accomplished and educated physicians, to whom patients may apply with every confidence. With these exceptions, Dr. HUNTER has no associates abroad, authorized to use his name in any manner. Dr. HUNTER'S residence and office is No. 628 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS have been long used and are yet increasing the sphere of their usefulness. I saw a young man to-day that they had cured of a white swelling of the knee, and when everything had failed. The doctors said nothing would save his life but amputation. He is now in excellent health. They purify the blood, and by this one quality, they are the best medicine to be used in all cases of pain or weakness, all depending for their continuance on impure blood. A gentleman called upon me lately, and stated they cured him of a dropsy when he was given up to die by his physicians. Let the sick use them. Some important facts relative to their curative qualities will be shortly published. Sold at 25 cents, at No. 43 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice.

JAS. G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

MATRIMONY.—Prof. FOWLER gives the third Lecture of his Course, at the Bleecker Building, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. He will treat of the Social Faculties; the common errors and hypocrisy of Courtship; improper selections, and show that Phrenology is the true guide, and that the head is the correct index of the heart. Seats free. Professional examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The most compact and durable Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is one called "LOWNDS' Patent." It is made in gold and silver, and has more stock than you can find in two ordinary cases; it is pleasant to handle, can be extended at pleasure, and for many other cogent reasons is a most desirable article. For sale by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demands for my ointments for the cure of old scrofulous sores, I shall be at No. 4, Plymouth House, from 28th inst. to May 2d. All that are troubled with humor are respectfully invited to call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice gratis. DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The axe is not more necessary in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine, which cures, with rapidity and certainty, all those debilitating affections of the stomach and bowels which paralyse industry in unhealthy regions. Sold at the manufactories.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICATED INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Only three days more of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Little CORDELIA HOWARD as *Eva*, at Barnum's Museum. The enthusiastic crowds that fill the Museum every evening to witness her heart-touching and marvelous performance, are the best indorsement of this child's extraordinary ability. By going early you can get a good seat.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW MARKET.—A few Stalls for the sale of poultry, eggs, game, butter, lard, cheese, smoked provisions, vegetables, flour, meal, domestic and foreign fruits, &c., in the new Public Market in Franklin-street, remain to be let. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 6 P. M., this day, to A. L. STIMSON, Produce Commission Merchant.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—The highly-fashioned and popular Hats recently sent forth by KNOX, the inimitable Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, have attracted the approbation and attention of the lions of the town, whose crowned heads are rendered illustrious by one of these perfect specimens of artisanship.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—Prof. FOWLER gives the Annual course in Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, New-York, commencing Monday evening, May 5. For handbills and tickets, call on

FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEDEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

LONG ISLAND.

[illegible]

A case of much interest is pending before the Court [illegible]

Tuesday morning, and damaged property to the value of $300. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the ringleaders, who are well known.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

CALEB G. ATKINS, formerly Teller of the Washington Bank, was arraigned in Boston on Monday, on a charge of embezzling from that institution, $7,800. ATKINS has been in jail since his arrest. His bail has been fixed at $7,000.

The Mayor of New-Bedford and the Board of Aldermen are at variance. The Mayor complains that he has not been permitted to have a voice in the appointment of Watchmen, and that a majority of the Board of Aldermen are striving to reduce the office of Mayor to that of a mere Register of the decrees of the Board.

Official.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

ALFRED W LAMB, Surveyor of the Customs at the city of Hannibal, in the State of Missouri

WILLIAM S. MOSS, Surveyor of the Customs at Peoria, in the State of Illinois.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has appointed the following persons to be Commissioners for taking the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., for this State:

GEO. P. WHITCOMB, of Davenport, Iowa.
SAMUEL L. HASTINGS, of La Crosse, Wis.
OTIS G. RANDALL, Boston, Mass.

☞ The water from a hydrant was running, at the corner of Spruce and William streets last night in a stream as big as your arm. No M. P. around to stop it.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 24, at Trinity Church, by Rev. C. R. Duffie, Mr. WM. WILLIAMS to Mrs. PRISCILLA B. PURDY, all of this City.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. Benjamin Evans, at the residence of the bride, No. 153 Prince st., Mr. JOHN H. BUSSELL to Miss ELIZA S. PROUS, both of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 22 by Alderman Ely, PETER BROWN, of Cornwall, Orange Co., to ELLEN, daughter of E. B. St. John, of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, by Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. WILLIAM FIELDS to Miss ELIZABETH CHITTICK, all of this City.

At Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. Dr. Knox, TOWNSEND COX to ANNIE H., daughter of Walter W. Townsend, Esq.

At Yonkers, on Tuesday, April 29, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Abm. Beach Carter, THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr., to FRANCES FRASER, daughter of James E. Bettner, Esq.

At Massaroneck, on Tuesday, April 29, in St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. John N. Ward, PETER MALE, of New-York, to SARAH P. SNOWHILL, of Spottswood, N. J.

In Concord, N. H., on Thursday, April 24, at the residence of George B. Chandler, Esq., Dr. WM. M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Astoria, L. I., to SUSAN EMERSON, eldest daughter of the late Samuel A. Chandler, Esq., of Reacham, Vt.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, CATHARINE, widow of the late Michael Sice, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, G. R. Terrett, No. 25 West 19th-st. Her remains will be taken to Flatlands for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 29, ELIZA ANN, wife of Joseph S. Pack, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 20, I. O. of O. F., and of Masonic Lodge, No. 191, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 Suffolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, April 29, ALBERT ATWATER, aged 32 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Neptune Engine Co., No. 7, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 199 Ewen-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH B. DUPIGNAC.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, May 2, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 115 East 17th-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 30.

$10,000	Indiana S. 5s,b3	84¾	100 Port'h Dry Dock... 2
15,500	do.....s3	84¾	50 Canton Co..... 23¾
15,000	do.....b3	85	50 do.....b60 23⅝
5,500	Virginia 6s.....s3	94	33 Harlem Preferred.. 51
2,000	do.....	93¾	900 Reading Railroad.. 90¾
2,000	Missouri 6s.....s3	86¾	400 do.....s10 90¾
3,000	do.....	86½	100 do.....b7 90¾
2,000	Har. 1st mgt. bds.	86	20 do..... 91
2,000	Erie 2d mgt. bds.	96	100 do.....s30 90¾
4,000	Erie Bonds of '75.	90¾	100 do.....c 90⅝
2,000	Erie Conv bs. '71	83½	500 do.....b90 91¼
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs...c	88½	300 do.....b10 90¾
500	do.....s90	88	100 do.....s30 90¾
20,000	do.....b60	88	485 N. Y. Cent. R.R.... 93
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	90¾	200 do.....b30 93¼
700	N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	102½	17 Hud. Riv. RR..... 34¾
2,000	N. J. Trans. bs...	92	105 do.....b3 35
1,000	Penn. Cl. Co. bs.	100	50 do.....b30 35¼
5	Bank of America...	120¾	100 Mich. Cent. RR..s3 96¾
50	City Bank.....	120½	395 do..... 96¼
60	Bank of Commerce.	119	50 do.....b60 96¾
5	Bank of N. America.	106	15 Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR. 97⅛
10	Nassau Bank.....	103	5 do..... 97¼
10	Howard Ins. Co....	165	50 do..... c 97
900	N. Y. Trans. Co...	23¼	35 Panama Railroad... 103¼
19	D. & H. Canal Co.	83.130	150 do.....s30. 103½
50	do.....b60.	130	200 Clev. & Pg. R. R.b30 67
60	Penn. Coal Co.....	100½	100 do.....b30 67
100	Cumb. Coal Co..b60	28½	200 do.....b3 66¼
200	do..... c	28½	300 do..... 66¼
100	do.....b3	28½	150 do..... 66
400	do.....b60	23	1,400 Cd. & Tol. R.R.b10 79
100	do.....b15	28½	700 do..... 79
200	do..... c	28½	100 do..... c 79
750	Erie Railroad.....s3	57	50 do.....b60 79½
50	do.....	57	150 do.....b30 79¾
550	do.....s30	57	100 do.....b60 79½
50	do.....c	57	158 Chi. & R. I. R. R...b3 92¾
250	do.....b30	57¼	50 Wis. Lake Sh. RR.b3 73¾
150	do..... c	57	20 do..... 72½
300	do.....	57	5 Ill. Cen. Railroad.. 99¾
100	do.....b8ds	57	50 do.....b3 100
150	do.....b3	57	

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	76¼	18 Mich. Cen. R. R..... 95½
300	Cumb. Coal Co...s60	28½	100 Hudn. Riv. R. R.b60 35
52	Penn. Coal Co.....100	3½	10 do..... 34¾
100	do.....10	100	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.b60 79
100	Nic. Tran. Co...opg	14	100 do.....b60 79½
250	Erie Railroad.....	56⅞	7 Third-av. R. R..... 68
300	do.....b3	56⅞	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 96¾
200	do.....b30	57	100 do..... b30 97¾
600	Reading Railr'd.	90¾	100 do.....b30 97¼
100	do.....s60	90¾	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.. 83½
100	do.....b30	90¾	

WEDNESDAY, April 30—P. M.

The steamship *Illinois*, from the Isthmus of Panama, with the California mails and treasure of April 5, and two other consignments of Gold previously received at Panama, arrived this afternoon. The freight list had not been sent to our office at the time of writing this report, and we are only advised of the sums brought by the different steamers to the Isthmus, viz.:

Golden Gate, (mail steamer).....	$1,700,000
Uncle Sam.....	119,000
Cortes.....	117,000
Total.....	$1,936,000

Whether this is inclusive or exclusive of the usual sums brought since for English account, and shipped direct from Aspinwall to London, we are not advised. But there is no question that the shipment is larger than usual of late by the semi-monthly packets. There was some relief felt in the Street this afternoon on the announcement of the safe arrival of the steamer, because of the news yesterday of the disturbances on the Isthmus. The mining accounts, so far as they are practically seen in the present shipment, and the operations in March at the San Francisco Branch Mint, are quite as favorable as could reasonably be desired. The market news is unimportant. Great efforts appear to have been made to press forward remittances to the Atlantic side by the present opportunity.

The shipment of Specie to Europe by the *Africa*, this morning, amounted to $1,044,758, and although this requisition, and the one to succeed by the *Arago* on Saturday, are likely to be more than met by the receipts from California, the movement caused quite a stir in the Money market among the Stock people, from the temporary withdrawal of some of the demand loans made by the large Banks. The difficulty of making new negotiations to replace the money, though not severe, was more generally felt than usual of late. The change in the market was, of course, industriously employed on the Stock Exchange, and sales of the Road Shares were freely made, at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from Tuesday's rates. State and Railway Bonds were more steadily dealt in. The last price of Erie was 57 ₱ cent.; Reading, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 79; Michigan Southern, 96¾@97; Michigan Central, 95½; New-York Central, 93. There were some forced calls between the Boards, ⅝@½ below these figures. The general market closed with a steadier feeling, after the announcement of the arrival of the *Illinois*. There was a further decline of ¼ ₱ cent. in Panama Shares. The riot at the Panama end of the Road appears to have been not only bloody, but of a serious turn in regard to the relations between the natives and their so called police and the officers of the Company. A strong remonstrance has been addressed by the latter to the New-Granada Government.

Hon. A. P. EDGERTON, having resigned the State Transfer Agency of Ohio in this City, the Ohio Trust Company have again been made the depository of the Interest Fund and Transfer Books of the State, with Mr. S. T. BUEL, at the Office of the Company, as Transfer Agent. Mr. GEORGE S. COE is made Registrar of the State Certificates, as he is also Registrar of the Stock Certificates of the Ohio Trust.

Among the changes in Wall-street on the 1st of May is the withdrawal of Mr. JAMES WINSLOW, on account of impaired health, from the old-established Banking firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the style and business of which will be continued by the senior partners, Mr. R. H. WINSLOW and Mr. J. F. D. LANIER.

The May interest on the 6 ₱ cents. of the New-York Central Company will be paid to-morrow by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The same house will pay on the Bonds of the City of Albany issued to the Albany Northern Road. The Manhattan Bank will pay on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Company. The Toledo office, No. 18 William-street, will pay on the Junction Ohio Second Mortgage Bonds and on the Bonds of the County of Huron, Ohio. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. will pay on the bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road. The Farmers' Loan Company will pay on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Road. The Terre Haute and Alton office, No. 18 William-street, will pay on the Second Mortgage of the Belleville and Illinoistown Road. The Bank of the State of New-York has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. payable on or after 20th May.

NEW-JERSEY BANK STATEMENT—APRIL, 1856.

Total Capital.....	$5,793,007 00
Circulation.....	5,876,397 17
Deposits.....	5,028,173 05
Due other banks.....	577,113 62
Surplus.....	952,202 57
Loans and Discounts.....	13,122,609 37
Specie.....	692,632 16
Due by other banks.....	2,729,080 07
Notes of other banks.....	637,641 52
Real Estate.....	294,395 67
Stocks.....	646,805 63
Other investments.....	87,312 82

The Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad has been opened as far East as Athens, thirty-five miles from Marietta.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports.	3,142,000	2,230,000	2,459,000	2,975,000
Exports to G. Britain.	1,416,000	1,089,000	1,039,000	1,310,000
Exports to France.....	401,000	310,000	240,000	325,000
Ex. other For. Ports.	392,000	196,000	210,000	267,000
Total Exports.....	2,209,000	1,595,000	1,489,000	1,912,000
Stock on hand.....	850,000	364,000	655,000	568,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports..	75,000	85,000	71,000	51,000
Exports to G. Britain.	68,000	41,000	45,000	49,000
Exports to France.....	12,000	14,000	3,000	27,000
Ex. other For. Ports..	14,000	10,000	10,000	24,000
Total Exports.....	95,000	65,000	58,000	99,000

It will be noticed that the export movement continues very large. Prices this week are ¼ cent. dearer. The sales here include 10,000 bales *in transitu* between Southern ports and Liverpool.

A. F. SMITH, Esq., of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, who was appointed some weeks since Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, enters upon the duties of his office from and after this day. Mr. SYKES, the former Superintendent, still retains his office as Vice President of the Company.

The April operations of the Sub-Treasury and United States Assay Offices in this City are reported to us, this af ernoon, in a memorandum from the Sub-Treasurer and his Cashier:

Sub-Treasury balance, April 1.....	$7,254,967
Receipts of the month:	
From Customs.....	$3,973,375
Miscellaneous.....	230,642
And by transfer.....	1,300,000—$5,503,017
Total.....	$12,758,004
Payments.....	3,240,132
Balance, April 30.....	$9,517,872
Disbursing Offices.....	1,353,414
Interest Fund.....	25,970
Assay and Bullion Fund.....	3,759,709
Grand total.....	$14,656,965

This shows an increase of Specie in the department of $161,916, since Saturday afternoon, on the last weekly statement. The Custom Duties for the month were, as above..... $3,973,375
Against April, 1855..... 2 023,131
Increase..... $1,949,944

The deposits of Gold bullion during the month for Assay or Coinage amounted to..... $489,800
Silver..... 15,260
Together..... $504,760
Gold bars stamped..... $847,619
Sent to United States Mint, Philadelphia.... 623,253

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Fond Du Lac Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond Du Lac Railroad Company have recently negotiated $400,000 of their 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds with capitalists in this City and at Chicago.

The work on this road is now rapidly progressing, and the line from Chicago to Janesville will be opened for travel in June.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, which is now in operation from Janesville to Madison, will be opened in June to the Wisconsin River at Helena. Thence a line of steamers will run down the Wisconsin River to Prairie du Chien, and up the Mississippi River to St. Paul.

Thus on the 1st of July, 1856, a new route will be opened for travel from Chicago, *vid* Janesville and Madison, to Minnesota and Northern Iowa, much shorter than the route now traveled.

The extension of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad to the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, during this season, will greatly improve this route, by reducing the amount of river travel and shortening the time from Chicago to St. Paul.

J. W. H.

San Francisco Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 4, 1856.

The past week has been marked by a speculative rise in FLOUR and CEREALS, and the market, to-day, gives evidence that the tendency of prices is still upwards. The larger amount of FLOUR is in market in first hands, and they are now

New-York Daily Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THREATENED RENEWAL OF THE DISTURBANCES.

Attempts of Sheriff Jones to arrest S. N. Wood, and Others.

Preparations to Resist Ruffianism—Great Excitement—Prospects.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sunday, April 20, 1856.

There is no day of rest for Kansas. A new excitement has sprung up, which promises to result in serious consequences. In order to convey a correct idea of the state of Kansas, it will be necessary to speak of some of the occurrences of the past few days.

SHERIFF JONES ATTEMPTS TO ARREST WOOD.

Yesterday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, our town was suddenly surprised by the news that Sheriff (?) *Jones* was in town, trying to arrest Wood; that a fight was expected, &c. But before we could reach the spot where the occurrence took place, JONES had *vamosed*, running his horse towards Lecompton. I soon learned the whole case, as follows:

As Mr. WOOD was sitting quietly in the office of a brother attorney, Mr. JONES entered with two of his friends from Lecompton, constituting what he terms his posse. After the common-place salutations, JONES said to WOOD, "You are my prisoner—I have a warrant for you," to which WOOD seemed quite indifferent, and coolly responded, "I guess not." "Yes, I have," said JONES; and then he read to him the warrant, which was the same one he has carried in his pocket the last four months, issued by Justice HUGH CAMERON, for aiding in the rescue of BRANSON. On hearing it, Mr. WOOD said he wanted a copy of it, and requested the privilege of going to his house to copy it, promising that he would return in fifteen minutes. JONES refused to either let him have a copy of the WITRANT or go to his house. After some further conversation of a similar character, Mr. WOOD started to walk out. At this, JONES seized hold of him, and said he could not go, for he was his prisoner. WOOD continued to work himself along towards the door, while JONES held him by the collar, until, before JONES was aware of it, they were both outside, in the street. By this time a crowd had gathered around "to see the fun," and among them were a large number of the Ohio boys, who came out with WOOD.

JONES THREATENS VENGEANCE.

JONES seemed greatly excited and called to the crowd to "RESCUE," but as he had not told them which party to help, some who stood nearest interfered and prevented any violence, by separating the parties. As WOOD was walking towards his house he came in contact with JONES again, a few minutes afterwards, when he used violent threats and was feeling about his belt for his pistol, but before he could find it some one of the crowd drew it from him, and he has been unable to find it since. This makes two pistols and one cane JONES has lost in this town when engaged in similar business. After WOOD had gone to his house JONES remarked, that *he would arrest him even if it cost every life in Lawrence.* He then rode off with his posse, as before stated, towards Lecompton.

JONES' FALSEHOODS.

It is ascertained that he went there and told his accomplices that he had been to Lawrence to arrest WOOD for stealing some legal papers during the last session of the Court at Tecumseh, and that he went as United States Marshal with a District Court process. He further told them that BRANSON and REEDER had returned and were making public speeches, urging the people to resist the laws and battling them to violence and rebellion, all of which is *beastly false.* Lecompton is headquarters of the Pro-Slavery inquisition, and they receive a large share of the Southern emigration. As might be expected, there was no little excitement on hearing JONES' story of his abuses at Lawrence.

We are satisfied from several circumstances that they held a consultation in which OLIVER, WHITFIELD, SHANNON & Co., were the principal advisers for the purpose of carrying out the programme, and, if possible, make some capital out of the affair, while this Committee were on the verge of an examination. We know nothing further of their movements, but expected to see more of JONES from the manner in which he left yesterday.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

About noon to day he rode into town again, with a posse of some fifteen, one of whom is a resident of Lexington, Mo., and another was the leading member of the Shawnee Legislature. Quite contrary to my views of propriety or personal merit, our people gathered around them *from curiosity merely,* and nothing more, for many of the "bloods" are fond of making fun of *the position* rather than the man, whenever JONES is present, as Sheriff of Douglas County, and "joke upon facts" in a manner not at all pleasant to him. He soon called about twenty of our resident citizens, whom he recognized by name, and told them he wished them to constitute his posse, with those he had taken with him; and then, without giving any notice of the person he wished to arrest, or the character of his offence, or the authority by which he acted, he stepped up to a young man named MUNROE, and told him he was his prisoner. At this MUNROE seemed indignant, and threw of his coat and dared JONES to molest him, saying he would ask for no aid from the crowd. JONES drew his revolver, and still MUNROE challenged him to "pitch in," although he was unarmed. By some means JONES left him—it would be cruel to say it was owing to his cowardice—and turned upon Mr. TAPPAN—*the* correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*—calling him his prisoner. TAPPAN at once began to revolve his fists, telling JONES that he stood in no fear of him. The chance seemed excellent for a fist fight for a while; but without interference or the least *outward* attempt to rescue, JONES walked away into an office near by, in company with his attendants. Soon after, a few of our prominent men were admitted to learn the character of the charges alleged, and of the authority he was recognizing. He stated to them freely, and manifested some pride in making it emphatic, that he came here under authority given him by the Territorial laws, with a warrant issued by Mr. CAMERON for S. N. WOOD and Mr. MUNROE; and with a warrant given by Justice CRANE for Mr. TAPPAN, and several others, *for rescuing Mr. Wood* from him yesterday. He stated that he should arrest them all, and if his present force could not secure them, he would bring here enough that would. He soon rode away again to Lecompton, and left us to wonder what would come next. So stands our case to-night, and unless I am arraigned in a bogus Court for contempt of Sheriffs, I will write you again to-morrow. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Monday, April 21, 1856.

CALL FOR MILITARY AID.

I have but little to say to-night, except to repeat the rumors that have been current through the day. JONES returned to Lecompton last night, and created considerable stir by informing them that he had failed again to arrest WOOD, TAPPAN and others, when the truth was, he didn't see WOOD while he was here yesterday, and of course no one could oppose his arrest. SHANNON waxes wise again, and our informant—who is by the way a good Free-State man—says he heard him tell several men who were on their horses, just ready to leave, to go to certain points in the Territory and rally every one they could for the purpose of aiding JONES in making an arrest in Lawrence. I have not heard that he has issued a Proclamation yet, to that effect, but it is understood that he has "turned up" again, and calls upon the militia of the Territory to carry out his one-sided devices. I hear also that he has telegraphed to Washington to get instructions to call out the Leavenworth troops to help catch his high offenders. A messenger has just returned from Lecompton saying it is expected there that the troops will be with them to-night, but I don't credit the rumor, for it is too early for a notice to reach them and then march fifty miles. At Westport they were under drill Saturday and Sunday, and talk large words about coming once more for the last time to wipe out Lawrence. But that kind of talk has become stale with us here, and we can hardly feel that anxiety and inscrutable foreboding that hung over us last Winter. For we know this is all planned *for effect;* and JONES remarked after leaving us on Saturday, that *he had accomplished what he intended to.* He had got up another row he believed, and the country will hear more foolish things of course thereby, of the Sheriff of Douglas County, that was driven out of town by a woman. We are not making great preparations for a collision, for we can't feel that it is necessary. When that has been proved to us, "we are in."

PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Now how does it stand? JONES comes with a warrant issued by a Territorial Justice, and acts as Sheriff of Douglas County, because *he knows,* that as long as we can gather strength to resist, *we will never recognize them as legal enactments,* nor its Sheriffs as legal officers. He has already been sworn as United States District-Marshal, but when here he takes particular pains to tell us that he don't come in that capacity, but as Sheriff, &c. Also he could in ten minutes get a legal process from Judge LECOMPTE, (if we have criminals here,) and then our people would have no desire to see him molested or his criminals rescued. But, no. He understands what will get up a *demonstration* best just now when the Committee are among us, and the whole plan is laid for him at Lecompton by the "rectified spirits" of Slave Propagandism, and even the words are put into his mouth that he must use when "in the damned Abolition, emigrant-aid town of Lawrence." We have no organization yet to offer any resistance to JONES or any other man, and WOOD and all others implicated are about town as usual. Whether they will if the United States troops come into the play, is doubtful, but for the present we claim our old appellation of "peaceable, law-abiding citizens," as we understand it. I do not wish to raise any false alarms, but will merely suggest to all interested, the propriety of letting this Yankee town alone *severely.*

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Last Friday, a party from Ohio, numbering nearly one hundred, all well armed, under charge of S. N. WOOD, of this place, arrived in town The same day Gov. ROBINSON, Senator REEDER and the Washington Committee, (with the exception of OLIVER,) and their subordinates, arrived also. Besides, were Col. PERRY, and a small party from Providence, R. I. In the evening a meeting was held in the Free-State Hotel, when Gov. ROBINSON, Senator REEDER, Mr. SIMS, of New-Haven, Col. PERRY and others, made very stirring speeches, and all hearts seem to welcome anew our friends from the States.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN left soon for Lecompton to obtain the records of meetings, elections, &c., necessary for their examination, and returned to this place last night.

Gen. WHITFIELD passed yesterday and is now at Lecompton, in council with SHANNON, OLIVER and other arch spirits of their dye, preparatory to bringing the black records of their unprecedented career before this Committee. Gen. WHITFIELD, when in conversation with a Pro-Slavery friend at Leavenworth last week, said: "*We* stand d——d bad before the country now, especially at Washington, and I would like to bring about something, if possible, to prejudice the Committee against this Free-State movement" RANDOLPH.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE PRO-SLAVERY SIDE.

The St. Louis *Republican's* (Pro-Slavery) account of the difficulty is as follows:

The Sheriff and his posse returned to-day from Lawrence, without WOOD; he was barricaded in his house, and strongly guarded. They attempted to take one or two other prisoners, but were forcibly prevented. While in Lawrence, the Sheriff and party were groaned at, hissed, threatened and cursed—every thing was done to aggravate them to commit an assault, so it is believed, that the fanatics might have an excuse, however poor, to maltreat, perhaps to shoot, all of them. They hate JONES, and would like to have a chance to take his life in a row. After using all due means to arrest the prisoners, the party left, and returned home about 4 o'clock.

The question then on everybody's lip was, "what will the Governor do?" All was excitement; Council after Council was held; men hurried to and fro; the Governor looked thoughtful; the Secretary seemed uneasy; General WHITFIELD appeared determined; the settlers gathered in from their claims, and all were on tip-toe waiting for the news of what was to be done. Some wanted the Sheriff to summon a posse of two or three hundred, who should go to Lawrence and take the prisoners at all hazards; but happily wiser counsels prevailed, and it was agreed that the Governor should issue a call for a small detachment of United States troops; and accordingly an express rider will start from here in a few moments for Fort Leavenworth, with orders for Col. SUMNER to send on the detachment. The idea is this: the Abolitionists refuse to acknowledge the authority of the laws, although they promised to do so in order to save their necks in December, *and writs are to be put in the hands of the Sheriff, not only for Wood, but for all those who forcibly rescued him from Jones, and they are to be taken with the aid of a small force, if it can be done, but to be taken if it requires all the Government troops in the Territory.*

From the Missouri Democrat, (Free State.)

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

I re-open my letter to add the following: By a gentleman who has just arrived from Westport, we learn that JONES, on his return to Lecompton, made a statement to Governor SHANNON, who immediately wrote a dispatch, and a messenger was sent to Kansas City to telegraph to the President that the people of Lawrence were in open rebellion, setting the officers of the law at defiance, and asking for an order to call out the troops to put it down, etc. SHANNON declares that WOOD, TAPPAN, MONROE and others shall be arrested if there is force enough in the Union to do it, and the laws shall be enforced. Messengers were sent from Lecompton to Missouri, and to different parts of the Territory, to rally their forces to come down upon Lawrence.

Our people are making preparations for such an emergency, always acting upon the principle that it is better to be fooled a dozen times than be caught napping once. The women will enter upon the discharge of that important duty, making cartridges, &c., soon, and our men will be ready to act on the defensive. Yours, T.

Later from the West Indies and Venezuela.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

The *Tennessee,* pioneer of this line, arrived yesterday morning from her third homeward trip, after a passage of eleven days from Venezuela, stopping at St. Thomas and at Puerto Rico. The weather has been mild, though the wind has not been favorable.

The steamer brings full freight, and more passengers than she can very comfortably accommodate.

There was nothing of importance taking place in St. Thomas at the time of the departure of the *Tennessee,* with the exception of a new postal law which was carried into effect about a month ago, to the very great dissatisfaction of the public, and even ruin of the mercantile community.

Venezuela continues to enjoy the blessings of peace, already commencing to see the advantages of it. The telegraph between Laguayra and Caraccas will soon commence operations, to the very great delight of the community. Great credit is due to Mr. MANUEL DE MONTIGAR for his perseverance in establishing in Venezuela an enterprise which, a few months ago, was even mocked at. The wires will extend, not only to Caraccas, but also to Valencia and Puerto Cabello, traversing a distance of a hundred and fifty-six miles.

Congress was still sitting. The last reading of the great railroad project had been given in the House, and there is every reason to believe that before the sessions come to an end it will be a law of the Republic. This is another enterprise which, in conjunction with the telegraph and steam communication, is destined to change entirely the face of that country.

A great step will be taken next year by the present Government of Venezuela, to wit: reform of its Constitution; and, if possible, the reconstruction of the ancient Republic of Columbia, under a federal system.

The Dutch question has been amicably settled, and great praise is due to the foreign ministers for their exertions in bringing this unpleasant affair to a speedy termination. Prominent among them is Hon. CHARLES EAMES, American Minister resident in Venezuela.

The West Indies and Venezuela Line—Complimentary Resolutions.

STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE OFF HARBOR OF ST. THOMAS, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

At a meeting of the passengers of the steamship *Tennessee,* GEO. W. HATCH, Esq., was called to the Chair and C. R. BENTON appointed Secretary and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we cheerfully attest the commodiousness and excellent appointment of the steamer *Tennessee* and the sufficiency and comfort of her accommodations, as well as the superior quality and abundance of her provisions and arrangements for the conveniences of passengers.

Resolved, That we attest the discretion and ability of the management of the West Indies and Venezuela line in promoting our comfort and safety.

Resolved, That we hereby offer our sincere thanks to Capt. WEBBER for his manly and gentlemanly-like conduct, for his untiring efforts to accomplish our pleasure and enjoyment, and for the cool and determined resolution which distinguishes his experienced conduct as a seaman.

Resolved, That the West Indies and Venezuela Steamship Company in obtaining the services of Capt. WEBBER have secured to themselves the experience and sagacity of an accomplished officer of thorough and tried knowledge, cool determination, unflinching courage, minutely scrutinizing watchfulness over the interests and the success of its organization and safety of its property.

Resolved, That we offer equally warm thankfulness to the intelligent and accomplished Purser, Mr. PALENZUELA, for his kind interest in our comfort, and for those many courtesies which distinguish so cultivated a man.

Resolved. That we attest the firmness and competency of the officers in command, and having experienced their patience and resolute self-denial, under emergencies of discipline, we cheerfully proclaim their excellency.

Signed,

F. Cunningham,	E. Wolff.
John Boulton, Jr.,	C. R. Benton,
Manl de Lorenzo,	B. A. Carey,
R. Whitehead,	A. Giandini,
Florendo Ribas,	Antonio Neves,
James Mille.	
Wm. E. Darrell,	
Jose B. Lopez,	
J. E. Abinzon.	
W. D. Ingersoll,	
F. J. Parker,	

G. W. HATCH, Chairman.

C. R. BENTON, Secretary.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 2 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs in Consultation with Secretary Marcy—The Bounty Land Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs were in consultation with Secretary MARCY to-day, relative to steps for the prevention of a recurrence of disturbances at Panama. Of course nothing can be done except by resolution, and by stationing men-of-war at Panama and Aspinwall. It is understood that these steps were promptly decided upon at to-day's meeting.

The amendments made by the House to-day in the Bounty Land Bill leave it little more than authority for parol and record evidence in the service It will become a law in this shape. S.

Prompt Action of Government relative to the Panama Massacre—Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

There is no doubt but what the Government will take prompt measures relative to the outrages at Panama. The Secretary of the Navy supposes that the sloop *St. Mary's* is there by this time under the instructions for her ordinary cruise, but an additional vessel of war will be dispatched from the Atlantic coast, although the orders have not yet been issued. It is highly probable that a Commissioner will be sent thither to ascertain the facts of the case.

Chief Examiner LANGDON resigned his post in the Patent Office to-day. He intends shortly to sail for Europe.

Amount in the Treasury Subject to Draft.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

The United States Treasurer reports the amount on hand, subject to draft on the 21st ult., as $24,885,000.

The Action of the Naval Retiring Board—The Nebraska Contested Seat—The Bill to Refund Duties—The Vice-Presidency, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

The Senate devoted to-day, again, to the matter of the Naval Retiring Board—Mr. BELL concluding a two-days' speech in defence of Lieut MAURY. Not even the Kansas question has led to so much earnest and acrimonious debate as has the pending effort to obtain a reversal of the action of the Board aforesaid. Indeed, it is the theme which has occupied far the larger proportion of the time devoted by the Senate to debate since December last. The friends of the Board have generally contented themselves with silence, except when it became necessary to meet and answer some misstatement or misunderstanding of facts. Powerful arguments have been made in support of the Board, however, by Senators CLAYTON and BENJAMIN, and two or three additional, of less pretension, by other members of the body. Certainly the subject has been discussed nearly or quite sufficiently. If the Senate is not enlightened upon the merits of the case by this time, it never can be; and, surely, it is high time that the vote was taken, and the question

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

settled in one way or the other. Few votes, if any, have been changed by the protracted discussion; and it is not likely that others will be now. I believe I hazard nothing in reaffirming my conviction that, when the question is reached, the Senate will sustain the general action of the Board, and favor only such modifications as were suggested long since by the Senate's Committee on Naval Affairs. If this is to be the result at last, why not yield to it, Messieurs Senators, and proceed at once to the consideration of the numerous naval promotions consequent upon the action of the Board, and now pending in Executive Session? As the case stands, even the nomination of the gallant INGRAHAM—first as a Past Captain, and next as head of a Bureau in the Navy Department—hangs by the eye lids.

NEBRASKA CONTESTED ELECTION—FOLLY.

To-day had been set apart for the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case, but as ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is still absent, and is understood to desire to make a minority report in favor of the sitting delegate, BIRD B. CHAPMAN, the consideration of the case was postponed for three weeks. The long-continued absence from his duties of a Southern member of the Committee on Elections, will doubtless strike most men out of Washington as rather a queer reason for postponing a decision of the question who is entitled to represent the people of Nebraska in the House, especially when the Committee report that the sitting Delegate is *not* entitled to the seat; nevertheless, strange as it may appear, our friends made scarcely any opposition to the postponement. Indeed, it must be confessed that the Anti-Administration men in the House daily exhibit a lamentable lack of shrewdness and Parliamentary tact, which in nine cases out of ten gives the essential victories of legislation to their enemies. For example: yesterday the bill to refund duties upon goods destroyed by fire was pending in the House on a motion to keep it out of the Committee of the Whole—that tomb of legislation from which scarcely anything emerges to life except by something akin to the miraculous.

CULPABLE TIMIDITY.

That bill,—just and equitable as any which ever was brought before Congress—was a measure of especial importance to New-York, because the great conflagrations in which dutiable goods in large amounts were destroyed, occurred in your City. A reference to the Yea and Nay list will show that quite a number of our Northern Anti-Administration men,—some of them New-Yorkers, too—voted with the Administration men to kill the bill. Immediately afterwards, motions were made to take bills *out* of Committee of the Whole, for the benefit of the Slaveholding States; and not a few of our professed friends, who, just before, could not vote to keep the New-York bill *out* of the tomb, came up promptly, and without difficulty, to the work of helping the Slavocracy to *take* their measures out of the same it into which they had just forced ours! I submit it to your readers, whether this is sensible. Just so

SENSELESS INCONSISTENCY.

it has been in former years. Thus our friends, some of them, could not vote for the French Spoliations bill for fear there might be some fraud under it, some how or other; and because designing venal scoundrels, inside of Congress and out of it, had raised the bugbear cry of "corruption!" after they had failed to arrange for the feathering of their own nests by fleecing the claimants. But these timid creatures had no difficulty in voting a gratuity of $2,000,000 to Texas in her debt-bill, or $10,000,000 to the Administration for the purchase of land under the Gadsden Treaty! Will the constituencies not look after their representatives a little, and ascertain who of them have brains enough to know how to be honest and just at one and the same time?,

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

The war between the rival factions, with reference to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, grows fiercer every hour. The *Union* here continues to defend Mr. BUCHANAN much after the fashion of the gossip who slanders a village belle, whom nobody suspects, by continually defending her from imaginary charges affecting her good name. The lesser organ—less scrupulous and with far less wisdom—boldly copies from opposition presses articles showing that Mr. BUCHANAN is not to be trusted upon the Slavery question; and all the Pierce papers everywhere are unanimous in vociferating the necessity of putting the Nebraska-Kansas bill forward as the greatest issue of the campaign. This, of course, is aimed at "Old Buck." PIERCE, however, is becoming resigned to the prospect of a failure at Cincinnati, and busying himself in the promotion of his Hunter alternative project, of which I advised you a fortnight ago. He will kick hard, however, at Cincinnati, and the evidences accumulate that there will be a grand row at the Convention. The impression gains ground, too, that Mr. BUCHANAN's availability in consequence of his non-committalism in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas policy, will give him the lead. Certain it is, that he will be more acceptable to the Anti-Slavery men of the North than any other Democratic Candidate hitherto named.

VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Among the gentlemen whose names are mentioned as the Republican Candidates for the Vice Presidency, is HON. DANIEL MACE, of Indiana, the present Chairman of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads. He was originally a Democrat, but separated from his party on the Nebraska issue, and is now thoroughly Republican.

PANAMA RAILROAD AND POSTMASTER-GENERAL CAMPBELL.

I notified you some time since that the Postmaster-General had been in correspondence with the Panama Railroad Company, in regard to the price paid for transporting the mails across the Isthmus, and that the Company had compelled Mr. CAMPBELL to pay up arrearages under their contract with the Department. As I then stated, it is Mr. CAMPBELL's purpose to go to Congress with a proposition for the reduction, by law, of the price to be paid for carrying the mails from Aspinwall to Panama. I perceive that he is engaged in preparing the public mind for this action by unfair representations through the Press. He states that the sum paid is enormous, and is increasing at a startling rate. He conceals the fact, however, that the Company have offered to contract for a term of years at a fixed sum per annum, less in amount than that they are now receiving. Congress will, doubtless, be liberal in dealing with a Company whose venturous enterprise has given us a first-class Railroad across the deadly Isthmus, in place of the almost impracticable route by which, a few years since, the mails were transported. Surely the Government and our citizens are not entitled to all the benefits of this enterprise. We get the ease, the security and the great saving of time; is it not illiberal and mean to ask the Company, whose enterprise gave us these, to surrender to us us also the *pecuniary* advantages of their success? S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WELLER submitted a resolution, calling on the President for any correspondence with our Minister to Nicaragua (not heretofore communicated) regarding the recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government.

MR. WELLER'S DEFENCE OF WALKER.

Mr. WELLER said he was in the constant receipt of letters inquiring whether he sustained the policy of this nation with regard to the Nicaraguan Government. He now took occasion to remark that he entirely disagreed with that policy. If the Executive thought it expedient to reject Col. FERNON on personal grounds, he thought the Nicaraguan Government should have been notified of that fact, and been officially recognized. The usual practice of this Government has been to recognize the South American Governments, whosoever was in power there. Those which lie on the route of the Pacific, especially, ought to be treated with courtesy and friendship. He did not desire to see Central America annexed to this Republic, but wanted a stable Government there, and this was only to be accomplished by the diffusion of Anglo-Saxon blood—he, therefore, thought that emigration to that country ought to be encouraged rather than discountenanced. He said that no man had been more shamefully misrepresented than General WALKER. He was not a freebooter, but a man of the purest motives.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

Mr. WELLER read a letter from Gen. WALKER, in which it is asserted that the British Government have interfered in the present struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the Costa Ricans with arms. A state of war now exists between these Governments. Costa Rica invaded Nicaragua, though she did not declare war against her, but against the Americans who aided the present party in power to subvert the old Government. Mr. WELLER, in allusion to the recent riot at Panama, said the best of feeling exists between this Government and the Government of New-Granada, and he had no doubt that the whole power of the latter would be exercised to bring the offenders to justice.

Mr. SEWARD remarked that, several weeks ago, on his motion, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information on this subject; but as there had been no response, the President probably had good reasons, in view of the complicated state of affairs, for delaying to answer the resolution.

Mr. WELLER replied that he was not aware of that fact, else he would not have offered this now.

Mr. SEWARD thought it was better to let the subject rest a day or two, as information concerning it was daily being received, and it was important that the President should be left free to exercise his discretion in this delicate matter.

Mr. DOUGLAS believed that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was being violated every day by Great Britain, and thought something ought to be done about it. He regarded the present Government of Nicaragua legitimate—as much so as the other existing Governments of Central America. It was the firmest and most stable Government there had been there since the throwing off of the Spanish yoke, and, so far as he knew, justice was more impartially administered, and the rights of man and property more sacredly guarded and protected under the existing Government than under any previous one. Nor was it any objection in his mind that an American by birth was in command of the Nicaraguan army. Nicaragua has as much right to become the asylum of emigrants from this country as we have to receive European emigrants. She had as much right to naturalize General WALKER as we had to do the same by General SHIELDS. Further, Nicaragua had as much right to send an American by birth Minister to this country as we have to send a man of foreign birth to represent us in the Courts of Spain, Italy or Holland. He believed we ought to enforce our neutrality laws, but not go a hair's breadth beyond the line of strict duty.

Mr. BUTLER thought we ought to be careful not to involve ourselves in a war with any nation through the acts of intermeddling adventurers.

Mr. WELLER withdrew the resolution.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke in opposition to the action of the Naval Board, contending that the law was not properly executed, therefore the proceedings under it are void.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill and the bill reviving the Act of 1853, relative to suspended entries of public lands, and the Act of 1846, concerning suspended preemption land claims.

PETITION AGAINST JUDGE IRWIN REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the petition from the members of the Pittsburg Bar, against the official conduct of Judge IRVIN was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. MAXWELL spoke on the Southern side of the Slavery question, and—

Mr. PERRY against the extension of Slavery, and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and in defence of the Republican Party.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. QUITMAN introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the neutrality laws.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

No. 99. United States, appellants, *vs.* Thos. O. Larkin *et al.* Argued by Attorney-General Cushing and Mr. Gillett for the appellants, and by Mr. Lawrence for the appellees.

No. 100. Union Bank of Tennessee, appellants, *vs.* Wm. Jolly's Administrator. Argued by Mr. Coxe, for appellant, and by Hon. R. F. P. Stanton for the appellees.

No. 101. United States, plaintiffs, *vs.* Wm G. Shackelford. Submitted on record, and printed arguments by Attorney-General Cushing for plaintiffs and by Hon. W. L. Underwood for defendants.

No. 102. Chas McMicken, appellant, *vs.* Franklin Perin. Argued by Hon. John Henderson for appellant.

Kansas Affairs and the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 1.

In the Senate, to-day, two reports were submitted from the Special Committee upon the question of Kansas affairs. The majority reported a series of resolutions which take strong Northern ground—denouncing the interference of the border ruffians, the bogus Territorial Legislatnre, its laws, and the course of the National Administration towards Kansas; declaring that Kansas should be admitted into the Union as a Free State, and commending the cause to the sympathy of the people of Massachusetts. The resolutions were ordered to a second reading.

The minority report, which is signed by two members of the Committee, maintains the legality of the Territorial Legislature and its laws, and fully sustains the doings of the Administration.

Massachusetts Politics—The Old-Line Whigs Moving.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 1.

The Whigs of our Legislature, and many of the prominent Whigs of the State, held a meeting at the State House this evening. They adopted a resolution offering their adherence to the principles of the Whig Party, and declaring they would enlist in the ranks of no party which "did not bear the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." A Whig State Central Committee was appointed.

Village of Tewanda Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

DAYTON, N. Y., Thursday, May 1.

The village of Tewanda, in this County, (Cattaraugus,) was almost wholly destroyed by fire last night. Among the buildings burned are Salem's furnace, Camp's factory, E. W. Hennie's store house, the Palmer block, the Welsh block, the Mansion House, the Old Mill, &c. The Bridge was also destroyed.

The British Bark Queen Victoria Abandoned.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 1.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last have arrived. They announce the arrival at that port of the ship *Squando,* with the officers and men of the British bark *Queen Victoria,* who had abandoned their vessel at sea.

Fatal Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

HAMILTON, Canada, Thursday, May 1.

In this city, to-day, Capt. HICKS, Assistant Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, was run down by a locomotive and instantly killed.

Thrown from a Carriage and Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 1.

Mr. HEPBURN, son of Judge HEPBURN, of Pittsburg, was thrown from a carriage near Wissahickon this morning, and had his skull fractured, causing his death.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Forty Stores and Dwellings Destroyed.

One Fireman Killed—Another Mortally Stabbed.

Estimated Loss over $1,000,000.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Extra, May 1

Last night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the northern end of the large rag and paper warehouse of Messrs. JESUP & MOORE, on the south side of east North-street, below Sixth-street. The wind was blowing freshly from the north-east at the time, and the flames were carried through with fearful rapidity to the other extremity of the store, on Commerce-street. The large structure was speedily enveloped in flames, which were carried by the force of the wind against the buildings adjoining, and they were soon in a light blaze.

To add to the disastrous effects of the fire the burning rags and paper were vomited forth from the windows and carried on the wind in a southwesterly direction, where they fell in a fiery shower. The firemen were soon in service, but it was speedily manifest that all the buildings west of the paper store to Sixth-street, and south to Market-street, must be involved in destruction. The State House bell was immediately struck for a general alarm, and its constant strokes brought to the ground the entire Department of the city.

The worst fears were soon realized. The buildings on both sides of East North street, and upon both sides of Commerce-street, were soon in a light blaze. the Market-street steres extended back to the last named street, and the flames were soon pouring out of the windows on to that avenue and threatening to extend to Chestnut-street. By 2 o'clock, the Western end of the block bounded by Market, North and Sixth streets, was in flames, and the wind had carried the burning flakes into the block immediately west of the main body of the conflagration. Back of the western side of Sixth-street, a large school-house belonging to the Society of Friends, a carpenter shop, and several small dwellings, were in flames and burning furiously.

The roofs of two large stores on the lower side of Market-street, below Sixth, took fire, and the roofs of two buildings on the west side of Sixth-street, below Market, were in flames by 8½ o'clock.

The scene was now most frightful—the flames shot up high into the air, illuminating the entire city, and threatening to destroy entire blocks to the windward. Commerce and North streets were in flames, and fires were raging upon both sides of Market and Sixth streets. The wind, which was increasing in strength, was carrying a fiery shower to a great distance; all around the scene of devastation persons were hurrying away their families and their goods to places of safety. The firemen, bewildered and distracted at the insufficiency of the means at their command in comparison with the vastness of the field of exertion before them, struggled manfully with the destroying element, and under the judicious command of their officers did the best they could.

The fire continued to spread until after daylight, and when the sun rose, a sickening scene of destruction was exhibited. Every building on the north side of Market-street, from the unfinished iron structure at No. 19, to Sixth-street, was in ruins, and most of the houses on the east side of Sixth-street to North-street, were down. The western ends of North and Commerce streets were in ruins, while ugly gaps were made in the blocks south and west of the bounds described. Some 40 buildings were destroyed, many of them stores of great value.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Mr. JOHN R. GEOFF, a member of the Perseverance Hose Company, residing at No. 69 Race-street, while engaged at the fire, was crushed by falling walls, and instantly killed. His body was recovered, and the Coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon.

Mr. GEOFF was a returned volunteer, and had served in the Mexican war. He was not married.

MAN STABBED.

During the progress of the fire a row occurred in Sixth, above Market-street, between a number of the adherents of two of the fire companies, and in its course a young man, named JAMES BARTLEY, member of the Franklin Hose Company, was stabbed in the right breast, just above the nipple. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and it is supposed that there is no hope of his recovery.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Below we furnish a list of the property destroyed, so far as it can be ascertained in the confusion that exists. It is, of course, impossible at this time to give any definite idea of the losses, amount of insurance, &c., but it is roughly estimated that the loss will exceed a million of dollars.

MARKET-STREET—NORTH SIDE.—No. 219 is an unfinished iron fronted storehouse. This building was greatly endangered, but it escaped destruction.

No. 221—A three-story brick store occupied by BAGALEY, Brother, shoe dealers; a portion of their stock was saved; they were fully insured. This building was entirely destroyed; it was valued at about $40,000. The entire loss at this building will not fall short of $200,000, although the stock of the occupants was considerably diminished by the spring sales.

The splendid new store, No. 227 Market-street, below Sixth, be onged to Mr. Caleb Cope. Messrs. Trulz & Brothers, hardware merchants, had leased the building, and they were just moving into it Their stock of goods that had been moved in was valued at $50,000. The building was worth about $40,000. The loss here was considerable. We learn that the greater part of it is covered by insurance.

On the east side of Sixth-street, from Market up to No. 33, every building was totally destroyed. Nos. 31, 33 and 39, were much damaged. Alderman James B. Freeman occupied No. 39 for his office and dwelling. Most of the buildings along there had dwellings in the upper portions of them.

Among the tenants in the large building at the north-east corner of Sixth and Market streets, were S. C. Wright & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods; Mrs. Worrington, cigar store; Robert Clark's store room, and Mr. Brotherhead's picture and old book depot.

The store house, occupied by C. C. Davies & Co., was owned by William A. Everly.

In Morris Court, west of the property attached to the Friends' School for Girls, was a boarding house, occupied by Henry Hains, and owned by Mr. Thompson. It was damaged considerably, as was the furniture contained in it. Loss to building and furniture about $3,000.

The origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery. No fire was used in the spot where the flames first originated.

In the almost chaotic confusion that prevails, it is utterly impossible to do more than make an approximate estimate of the amount of the loss. Those who are competent to judge are of opinion that it will reach a million of dollars, while others fix it at a much higher figure. We believe it will be inside of a million.

Another Fire this Morning.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning the State House bell struck for another fire, further West, thus adding to the existing confusion.

It was occasioned by the flying sparks from the fire at Sixth and Market streets. The burning debris had lit upon the roof of the silk and fancy goods establishment of Messrs. John Kiehl & Sons, No 256 Chestnut-street, below Tenth, setting it on fire and destroying the upper stories of the building.

The Cloak and Mantilla store of Mr. George Fryer, No. 254 Chestnut-street, (next door below,) caught from the roof of Messrs. Kiehl's establishment, and the upper stories were much damaged.

The firemen soon got the flames under at both these buildings, but the loss must be great, as the goods destroyed by water were fine and valuable.

Political.

The Know-Nothing Split Convention, the offshoot from the Philadelphia gathering, will be held in this City on Thursday June 12. The call is signed by representatives from twenty States and Territories. The Convention will nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and the Free-State Know-Nothings are earnestly requested to be present by Delegates.

MARYLAND.—The Whigs of Maryland, in Convention at Baltimore, brought their session to a close on Wednesday. They adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the platform of the Whigs of Kentucky; against the introduction of religion into politics, deprecating the agitation of the slavery question; affirming their inflexible fidelity to Whig principles; and recommending the various Counties of the State to send delegates to a Convention to be held on the second

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ABROAD

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Business in San Francisco—Arrival of Clipper Ships—Search for a Rock thrown up by the Earthquake—News and Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 5, 1856.

We have had rather a quiet time the past two weeks, and nothing wonderful or remarkable has transpired. Business has been dull; no goods selling to speak of, and the receipts heavy from the eastward. Quite a fleet of clippers have arrived, bringing splendid cargoes of goods to as dull a market as Mr. Doolittle took his pigs to. It is all paying out, and no coming in. The freight lists of the large clippers are only one-third the sum they collected for the same quantity two years ago; yet, in these times, every dollar taken out of the country makes us two dollars poorer—on which principle, I presume, we shall terminate à la Kilkenny cats.

On the wharves things look lively, and remind one of the good times gone by. Carts and drays, boxes and barrels, occupy the entire breadth of Vallejo and Broadway wharves, and locomotion in that neighborhood is attended with great danger to the shins and toes; but for all this, merchants don't look cheerful. Heavy freight bills, and dull sales for the goods, at scarcely any profit, make a short cash account, a small balance in bank, and gives everything a *couleur de indigo*.

Some of the clippers have made good passages, and those that have not have most excellent excuses. They either had head winds or calms, or something happened. In old times all such matters were considered the chances of the voyage; but in these times calms, head winds and everything but a ten-knot fair wind is thrown out. Every ship arriving now must publish a long account of the voyage in the daily papers, describing all the particulars, how she run such a day, how calm it was the day before, how like the —— it blew the next day, how the cook had his starboard space-pan washed overboard, and lost three locks of his hair, and winding up with a statement that they had been within fifteen minutes' sail of the harbor for the last three weeks.

I have noticed that the particular gale spoken of was always the most severe that Capt. Blowhard had ever experienced—his experience afloat corresponding with that of the oldest inhabitant ashore—the two are synonymous.

It is reported that a large rock has been thrown up near the Farallones, by the late earthquake. The surveying steamer *Active* took a lot of officials on board a day or two since and went out on an excursion in quest of the stranger, but on getting over the bar it was discovered that it was unnecessary to go in search of any more than they experienced at that stage of the game. Those who were sensitive to the cradle-like undulations of the steamer gave it as their opinion that the rock in question was a fool to what they were undergoing, and as it was a pity to spoil good victuals for a good dinner, the rock was not found. The French Captain who reported it probably made up from his dinner with a couple of bottles of vin extra-ordinary, and seeing a porpoise or a whale through the magnifying influences of a cut glass, fancied the object a tremendous rock, and when he arrived told a tremendous story, and kicked up a tremendous excitement. We shall see what we shall see, but I doubt if we shall see what the Frenchman saw.

Now that Lent is over, all creation, that portion of it in petticoats, not pettiskirts I mean, has broke loose, and balls and parties are numerous, and follow thick and fast. The second *soirée* of the series of subscription balls, given by a committee of gentlemen, (our first bloods,) came off on Thursday evening last. The next evening, a large party at a private house, and on Monday evening a grand affair comes off at the "Oriental"—a complimentary tribute to a lady who has been long a resident in the Hotel, and who is about leaving.

Fassnacht & Co. take to New-York by their express this steamer, 50 cases of China silks and shawls, just received per ships *Stephen Baldwin* and *Ellen Foster*, being the first lot of China goods ever taken to your City across lots. This may be considered the commencement of what will undoubtedly be a larger item.

PODGERS.

AFFAIRS IN OREGON.

The Indian Attack on the Cascades—Great Excitement in Portland—The Cascades Burnt—Frightful Massacre of Families—Threatened.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PORTLAND, O. T., Thursday, March 27, 1856.

Shortly after sundown last evening this city was thrown into a fearful excitement by the arrival of an express from Vancouver with the intelligence that the Indians had attacked the Cascade Pass. I give you the inclosed letter:

ON BOARD "BELLE," March 26—6½ P. M.

CAPT. WILES—*Dear Sir:* Just below the mouth of Sandy we met Capt. KILBORN in a bateau loaded with men and women, bringing the startling intelligence that the Cascades was attacked last night by the Klikitat Indians, and that they had surrounded the Block House (Fort Raines,) and were fighting when they left against the few that were in the Cascades.

We immediately turned and returned to Vancouver. We send you this express that you may know, and come over to Vancouver as quickly as possible. Do not delay—this is no humbug, I feel well assured. What they will do at Vancouver, I know not. We now want your presence.

SETH S SLATER, Clerk of *Belle*.

Capt. KILBORN lives on the Oregon side of the Columbia River. He heard the report of rifles on the Washington Territory side about 7 o'clock, March 26. He became alarmed and gathered the men, women and children together, placed them in a bateau and crossed over to the lower landing, took all the families there, learned from the friendly Indians that a party of Klikitats were besieging Fort Raines, and heard the reports of the howitzers, &c., convincing him that he had better hasten with all dispatch to Fort Vancouver.

You can better imagine than I can describe the sensation this news created. The settlers in and about Fort Vancouver flew to arms. A picket guard was posted about the place; and forty soldiers were ordered by the commanding officer to hold themselves ready to embark on the steamer *Belle* for the Cascades as soon as the moon arose.

Portland was an hour behind time in news but ahead in excitement. A public meeting was called at the metropolis, where were congregated a frightened crowd of men and boys. A drum beat down town, and a band played up town. Men spoke loud and long, calling for brave hearts to step forth and volunteer to rescue those now surrounded by the hostile foe. Steamers were "firing up" to carry forthwith to the scene of action all so inclined. While on the front all was bustle and excitement, the back portion of the city was also in commotion. Women were huddling together, listening to every little noise, talking in a low tone of voice, shutting blinds and barring windows, lowering curtains and fastening the back kitchen door with the old family fork.

Children crying, with their heads secure beneath the "piece quilt," or cheap red blanket. Dogs howling and barking as though possessed with an "evil spirit." Everything looked dark and forboding. The volunteers, the army of the Territory, hundreds of miles up the Columbia. All the United States troops except a small company at Fort Dalles, 60 miles above the Cascades. Two troops outflanked—the Cascade pass attacked, and undoubtedly in the hands of the enemy—all communication with the troops cut off! Such musings might well awaken thought and action!

At 9 o'clock this evening an express man arrived from the mouth of Sandy. The Cascades is completely in the possession of the Indians. Mr. S. S. SLATER, clerk of steamer *Belle*, came back to Sandy in a canoe, and reports the upper and lower town burnt, all the inhabitants have been murdered except those who had taken refuge in the Block Fort, which had not yet been taken. The soldiers on the *Belle* were unable to land, and, therefore, no very beneficial aid could be rendered to those who were so nobly fighting for their homes.

The steamer *Mary*—a boat that runs to the Dalles—was taken and burnt at her moorings. Her crew were killed, and two men on the *Belle* were shot this morning. The steamer *Fashion* landed her men at Sandy, and will be here for 100 more men before morning. A company are being mustered, and will be ready to embark by 3 o'clock A M. I assure you this place now presents a lively aspect. Families from all parts of the country are here, seeking protection. The place is full to overflowing.

Could Gen. WOOL be present this evening, he would think there was something of a war in Oregon. Could the horrid scenes enacted at Cascade City on the night of March 26, be told to the members of Congress, they would not be long in making a liberal appropriation to carry on the war and drive back this brave enemy, *who is even venturing to the very threshold of our before peaceful and quiet homes.* Do the home Government think one or two regiments can keep these "red skins" in subjection over a tract of country from California line to Puget Sound? If they do, they will be mistaken. We need four regiments, as time will tell.

MARCH 26—8 A. M.—The steamer sails at 9 o'clock. Two expressmen arrived during the night, confirming previous accounts. The steamer *Fashion* did not arrive as was expected. Families continue to crowd the ferry. They commenced to pour in at day-break, and by night not one solitary house will be occupied between the Willamett and Cascades. You can form but a faint idea of the excitement. Rumors, wonderful as they are false, fly "from house-top to house-top," adding excitement to excitement. Portland was guarded during last night, and well it may be, when from five to eight hundred savage Indians, well armed with rifles, are planning our destruction.

An express from Fort Vancouver *kindly* informs the citizens of this city that they cannot supply arms. They have plenty on hand, but some *high official* has issued his orders not to allow any arms to be taken *under any circumstances*. Now, when the volunteers being mustered are ready, and no arms can be had otherwise, Mr. Commanding Officer will see a body of men on hand to help themselves.

TREBOR.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Arrival of the Water Witch from a Surveying Expedition up the Amazon—Movements of War Vessels.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, April 25, 1856.

My letters, yesterday, were in the mail sacks before I was aware of the arrival of the United States steamer *Water Witch* from survey and exploration of the River Amazon. She was last from Jamaica. After taking coal, enjoying the Havana "*puros*," and our "*plazas*" and music for two or three days, she is to proceed home. I am informed that she is laden with much valuable data for the great interests of Art, Science and Commerce, drawn from the artery and shores of those regions which have been heretofore unknown to civilization. The reports, I presume, are already prepared for the State Department, so that you will shortly be in possession of the most important items. I presume that this will only open the way for the commercial fillibustero, and that annexation will not be a consequence.

This expedition has never found favor in this quarter, but has been constantly assailed, without any defined cause for Spanish wrath. With the rest of the world, they will probably be as much benefited as the United States, if they have the intelligence to investigate and the energy to apply.

We have in port the French brig-of-war *La Perouse*, and the British *Arab*; the *Powerful* left yesterday, wearied with our oppressive hospitality. The proposed display by the French Consul-General was too much for Commodore MARCY, and he prudently withdrew himself from the triumphal ovation. The *Illinois* is to leave at 8 o'clock this morning—arrived last night.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Yellow Fever—Prospects of Another Revolution—Political News—Exciting Race of War Steamers—Excellence of the Peruvian Navy—The Suspected Privateer America at Valparaiso—A Lively Time.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LIMA, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

As the steamer *New-Granada* is about sailing for Panama, I avail myself of the opportunity of dropping you a few lines, although there is not much to write about.

The Yellow Fever has been making some progress, both here and in Callao, for some time past, which has cast considerable gloom over the otherwise gay *fiestas* of the season, and many people who can spare the time, have betaken themselves to Chorillas, a watering-place about nine miles distant, in the hope of avoiding the peste. The fever is, however, of a light type, and so far has carried off but few victims.

The political world is in a most deplorable state here, with the fearful prospect of another revolution before long.

The Senate is framing a new Constitution under the special direction of President CASTILLO, which may possibly be concluded in two months, and probably never. Should it ever arrive at maturity, the Republic will be at once turned into a dictatorship, with CASTILLO at its head. And "then comes the tug of war." ECHENIQUE is in Valparaiso, where he has been well received: both he and his party are perfectly used up in Peru. Poor old DOMINGO ELIAS is thought to be on his death-bed, and is not likely ever to be able to enter the arena again; and although there are many other aspirants for power, and opponents to CASTILLO, yet he appears to have all the chances of final success in his favor, being, in fact, by far the most able ruler in the country.

There was quite an interesting trial of speed at Callao on the 13th, between the French frigate *Perseverance*, Her British Majesty's frigate *Monarch*, Peruvian screw frigate *Apurimac*, and the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*; the *Apurimac* having her screw triced up, and sailing under canvas.

The four vessels got under way about noon, and well together, the *Monarch* taking the lead from the anchorage, and the *Apurimac* the last. After they were fully under way the *Monarch* fell astern of the whole fleet, and kept there; the *Perseverance* and *St. Mary's* neck and neck until they rounded the point, when the heavy head sea threw the latter back, the former, owing to her superior size and weight, going steadily ahead; then the *Apurimac* came along in beautiful style, close on the heels of the French Admiral, leaving both Brother Jonathan and John Bull as whippers-in. The race lasted until sundown, when the vessels parted company, the Frenchman ahead, the Peruvian close astern, the Yankee about six miles in their wake and the British Lion nowhere. Captain BAILEY still reckons that he can whip the best of them or thereabouts, provided he gets the right sort of a wind, admitting, however, to a fair beat this time, and feeling perfectly satisfied at outsailing the British seventy-four.

The *Commercio*, alluding to the affair, says it is consoling to know that if the Peruvians can't beat the balance in fighting, they certainly can in running away.

Talking of frigates, it may be interesting to know that the *Apurimac* is the most splendid-looking vessel-of-war that ever entered these waters, and certainly superior to anything in the American Navy. Peru has now no less than seven war steamers, five of which are first-class, and all in fine order.

The *Perseverance* sailed for Paita, thence to Central America; the *St. Mary's* for Panama, and the *Monarch* for Valparaiso.

There is an unusually small fleet of merchant vessels in Callao and the Chinchas at present, and business is said to be dull.

Freights to Europe and San Francisco.....$20
Freights to New-York.....18

The Boston ship *Winfield Scott* arrived at Callao yesterday with a cargo of Ice, in 119 days.

By the arrival of the steamer *Lima*, from Valparaiso on the 25th, we have accounts of a terrible norther there, which, however, did not commit the usual amount of damage among the shipping. Heavy rains, at the same time, have caused much injury to the crops.

The steamer *America*, Capt. HUDSON, had arrived at Valparaiso from New-York, and was sharply looked after by the Allies. It appears that Mr. ANTHONY BUCKLEY, Her B M.'s Consul at New-York, did not make a sufficient fool of himself in the affair of the ship *Maury*, but he must also interfere with the *America*, and has sent out circulars all along the coast, stating that he has learned, from an authentic source, that a new steamer, called the *America*, 1,500 tons, heavily-sparred, flush decks, great beams, light craft, immense speed, &c., had sailed from New-York, for the Pacific, as a Russian privateer, with guns and ammunition stowed away under her coal, and advising that when fallen in with she should be overhauled and made a prize of. The steamer *Lima* carried these instructions from Panama down the coast, and her jolly old Commander, BLOOMFIELD, who was, of course, fully posted as to the piratical cruiser, almost "but a bus broached" with loyal delight as he entered the port of Valparaiso on the morning of the 6th inst., and, rounding the stern of the *America*, received a hearty "Hallo, old blowhard! how are you?" from Captain HUDSON, to which he answered with a significent "my old cock," chuckling in an undertone to himself, "you cursed Yankee pirate, now I've got you."

"Old Blow," as we will call him for short, then proceeded with all speed to let go anchor, lower gig, and go on shore, where with all the dignity of a man about to serve his country and sacrifice his friend, he penned a lengthy and loyal document to the defenders of her Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of the French, lying in the bay, and to the representatives of Great Britain and France, at Santiago, letting them into the secret, and pointing out the necessity of at once pouncing upon the poor Yankee, throwing her coal overboard, and having come to the terrible war munitions and cannon at the bottom, to make a prisoner of Capt. HUDSON and a prize of his steamer, as part and parcel of the Russian pirate fleet in the Pacific, and as a just, legal and actually necessary proceeding on the part of the Allies. The finale had not transpired when the *Lima* sailed, but preparations were in rapid progress to carry out the scheme at the time of her departure. "Old Blow," when speaking of the affair, and of his own energy in helping them promptly to defeat the combined wicked designs of the Yankees and the Russians, was perfectly knocked *hors de combat*, when it was hinted to him that Valparaiso, being a neutral port, might probably offer some little obstacle to the searching of the *America* there, or the seizure after even if she hoisted a Russian bear on the bowsprit and a —— at the peak. That never entered his head, so much taken was he with the idea that the "whole world and the balance of mankind," Russia and Yankeedom excepted, were the sworn friends and Allies of England and France. On the return of the *Lima* to Valparaiso, Old Blow will probably find that in spite of all his precaution, the *America* has proceeded unmolested to sea, where if she ever does hoist Russian colors he had better keep a sharp look-out for her, the first time he carries a heavy freight of silver.

Ex.

POLITICAL.

A SPICY LETTER FROM FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

The Democracy Sold Out to the Calhoun Nullifiers.

How the Nullifiers Originated—What they Threatened and what they Did.

A HIT AT BUCHANAN.

LETTER FROM F. P. BLAIR, ESQ., TO THE NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

SILVER SPRING, April 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It is grateful to me to receive an invitation to unite in your effort to restore the patriotism of the time when Republicans of every party were arrayed in opposition to the sinister designs of the nullifiers of the South.

They are more formidable now than ever. They have an administration installed at Washington to aid their plots, which, receiving its power from the Democracy, has betrayed its organization—its name, and the accumulated confidence gathered around it, by the labors of the illustrious restorers of the principles derived from JEFFERSON, together with the authority it conferred on those intrusted with the Government, to assist the worst enemy of its cause.

To use a homely phrase, "*the Democracy has been sold out*" to Mr. CALHOUN'S nullifying party; a party which owes its origin to artful appeals made by him to the slaveholding interest, operating on the fears of some, the avarice and ambition of others.

A brief account of the rise of this party will be useful, as explaining the source of its power and of the present troubles of the country.

Mr. CALHOUN, after failing in his effort to attain the Presidency, by the sacrifice he made of Southern interests to manufacturing cupidity, in the first Protective Tariff, which he contributed to enact, changed his tactics, and devoted his life to achieve the object of his ambition by consolidating the Slave Power through appeals to its interests. He reversed his tariff policy, and pronounced the protective system robbery of the South. Agriculture was indeed everywhere oppressed by an excessive tariff, but Mr. CALHOUN and his partisans insisted that the whole burden fell on the South, although the North paid double the duties paid by the South.

His own and Mr. MCDUFFIE'S powerful appeals persuaded South Carolina that the Union was a mischief to her, and that, as a central seaboard State, she would prosper more as the head of the Southern Confederacy than as a little slave oligarchy in the midst of great Republican Commonwealths, when looking to the gradual progress of free principles, for aggrandizement.

The more prosperous States of the South, although hostile to the tariff, would not adopt Mr. CALHOUN'S nullification for redress. His attempt to identify Gen. JACKSON'S administration with South Carolina principles proved abortive. The plan to effect it was ingeniously contrived. A dinner, in honor of JEFFERSON'S birthday, was the occasion devised to inaugurate the administration and the doctrine of nullification together. The sentiments prepared for promulgation with this view were laid by the side of the new President's plate, to receive his sanction, but they met his reprobation in the famous toast: "The Federal Union must be preserved"—which he inscribed on the paper. Mr. CALHOUN'S next step was to bring South Carolina alone into the arena, to defy the General Government and broach civil war, relying on the sympathy of the Slave States to unite all in making common cause with her when coerced by the General Government. This hazardous plan of combining the slaveholding power in a war upon the Union, fell under the proclamation and the force bill.

Mr. CALHOUN did not abandon, under this defeat, his favorite design of embodying the South *as a section*, to command the North or separate from it. The cry that Slavery was in danger was his next rallying cry. The names of TAPPAN, GARRISON, and other speculative enthusiasts, who argued the cause of the African race, in the hope of reaching the feelings and consciences of those who had the power of giving them freedom, were made the watchwords of his party. Mr CALHOUN endeavored to impress the feeling that these movements portended the invasion of the rights of Southern slave-owners by the power of the Northern States. There was not the slightest pretext for the apprehension. The great majority in all the Free States condemned all interference with the domestic institutions of the South. Even discussion of the subject, with a view to moral effect, was in the northern cities frowned down. But Mr. CALHOUN was not content with this demonstration of public feeling in the Free States. His next move was to convoke a sectional convention of all States holding slaves, for the purpose of demanding of the Northern Legislatures the suppression of the Abolition Societies, headed by TAPPAN and others; and he declared that the South must dissolve the Union, unless the North obeyed his call to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, it employed by its citizens in discussing the misdeeds of Slavery. This extraordinary movement to enforce the persecution of free opinion in one section by demanding penal enactments, menacing a revolt in the other, on failure to comply, had the desired effect. It gave importance to the Abolitionists, which it is impossible they would otherwise have acquired. Multitudes were ready to defend the freedom of speech, who were strongly opposed to the abuse of it.

The legislatures of the North would not persecute at Mr. CALHOUN'S bidding. He then appealed to Congress, to suppress the circulation of what he called the "incendiary" tracts of the Abolitionists, and introduced a bill supported by a long report, to enforce a sort of censorship over every publication lodged in the mail. All were to be suppressed that could be construed as affecting Slavery. Mr. CALHOUN denounced a separation of the Union as the necessary consequence of the failure of this measure. It failed as an enactment, but did not fail to increase the agitation which it was designed to provoke.

Then followed the era of petitions from the North, which were multiplied as repulses to the insults heaped upon their authors, by Mr. CALHOUN and his Southern coadjutors. They, in turn, avenged themselves upon the petitions by denunciatory speeches, by refusing to print, by laying them upon the table without reading, by subjecting them to every species of parliamentary contempt. All this exasperation, which Mr. CALHOUN had taken such an active share in propagating throughout the class with which he identified himself, did not compass his object.

The great body of the people, North and South, saw that he aimed to reach the Presidency by combining the whole vote of the South in his favor, and putting it in the attitude of abandoning the Union, unless the North would call the great nullifier to the Chief Magistracy to prevent it. The intrigue of selfish ambition was so apparent in all its management that Mr. CALHOUN could not unite the South in his support. It valued the Union much more than it did Mr. CALHOUN, and would not put it in jeopardy to make the experiment he proposed. It saw, too, that there was not the slightest inclination on the part of any Northern State to trespass on the rights of their brethren of the South—that the panic about incendiary documents was a mere feint—that all the Abolition pamphlets were but waste paper. If they had any effect, it was to make the master more severe, and the slave more servile.

Having in vain tried to make the subserviency of the slaveholder throughout the South pander to his selfish designs, as it did in South Carolina, mischance at last gave Mr. CALHOUN the opportunity to touch a chord, to which the feelings of slaveowners everywhere responded. It awakened the ambition of the whole oligarchy of the South. The conquest of new cominions for Slavery touched the fibre in the heart, which, unhappily for the peace of mankind, is too much alive in every bosom. Mr. CALHOUN, as the head of Mr. TYLER'S Administration (a place which was opened to him by the hand of death) urged the annexation of Texas, as offering a field to the South for the propagation of Slavery, and opening its way to indefinite extension towards the West. He seized she occasion to address a letter to Lord ALERDEEN, declaring this to be the purpose of the annexation, and another to Mr. KING, our Minister to France, in which he expatiated upon the advantages of Slavery. Thus offering, in the eyes of all Europe, an insult to the honest principles on which our Revolutionary Fathers and the authors of the Constitution founded our Government.

These patriots would not allow the word *slave* to be found in our Constitution. They provided for the extinction of the slave-trade as a piracy. They prohibited it from every territory belonging to the Union. Mr. CALHOUN coveted new territories only to afford room for its expansion, and made it his shameless boast to the world, that the power we had acquired as freeman, under the lead of patriots, who had shed their blood to establish the principle that "all men were born free and equal," was now to be employed to spread Slavery over a continent. Here, for the first time, Mr. CALHOUN succeeded in drawing to his purposes the whole slaveholding interest, as well without as within South Carolina.

The ambition of conquest, especially, in those taught to domineer in their nurses' arms, cannot resist the tempting invitation to take cheap glory and rich spoils from a weak people. Besides, we had a claim to Texas. It was already a Slave State, and it was not then suspected that Mr. CALHOUN looked beyond its boundaries to take new provinces, and extend Slavery into Mexico. His avowed principle, therefore, was supposed to be limited by the practical result to which they were immediately applicable, and men who had no thought of conquering Mexico to convert it again into a land of slaves, cordially cooperated in bringing TEXAS into the Union. The scheme was then meditated, the consequences of which are now before us, and which one BROOKS, of South Carolina, has declared, in the House of Representatives, looks to the absorption of Mexico, Nicaragua and Cuba.

The annexation of Texas produced the war with Mexico which fully developed the ambition of the slave holding interest for extended dominion. It was not satisfied with the acquisition of the rich States of Texas. It was not satisfied with the pledge given by Congress that four additional Slave States should be created out of territory conquered from Mexico, between the limits of Texas as they stood before the war and the Rio Grande, and other unsettled regions extending along the line of 36° 30' to New Mexico. Mr. CALHOUN and his partisans threatened to sever the Union if California was admitted as a Free State on demand of its citizens, unless all of New Mexico were opened to Slavery.

It is proper to look back to the successful means employed by Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, which enabled them to press such arrogant demands. Mr. CALHOUN had made the slaveholders a perfect Southern phalanx, by making it manifest that thorough concert of action among them was essential to achieve their contemplated conquest; and it was also impressed, as another prerequisite, that they must have control of the Federal Administration, and to accomplish this, a combination of personal interests must be contrived, to dissolve the adhesion of party principles. With these ends, Mr. CALHOUN, the actual head of Mr. TYLER'S Administration, called a convention of delegates, appointed by the office-holders in all the States, to meet at Baltimore contemporaneously with the Democratic Convention chosen to nominate a successor to Mr. TYLER. The Texas question was employed to produce a schism in the Democratic Convention, a majority of which had been instructed to announce Mr. VAN BUREN as its candidate for the Presidency. The two-thirds rule was adopted to defeat his nomination.

It is now avowed by one of the South Carolina delegation, that Mr. POLK owed his nomination to Mr. CALHOUN'S friends. Colonel PICKENS and Mr. ELMORE, from South Carolina, attended as delegates, and laid their credentials on the table, but did not become members, preferring to stand aloof, and not be bound by the decision of the body. While exerting their influence to control the result, they intimated that unless the man they would support should become the candidate, the nullifiers who controlled the Texas movement would defeat his election. Pledges were made on all sides, and Mr. POLK was nominated. But to make sure that the pledges of Mr. POLK'S friends would be faithfully redeemed. Mr. TYLER'S nomination, which was made in the Convention of office-holders, then at hand and in session, was proclaimed and held in suspense, to be resorted to in case of faltering on the part of Mr. POLK. The skill with which Mr. CALHOUN, sitting in his cabinet, managed this double nomination between a President *in esse*, and a President in *futuro*, for the same place, gives admirable proof of his dexterity in political intrigue. The point he had in view was, to make the power which he could enable Mr. TYLER to wield over the vote of the South, extort from Mr. POLK whatever concessions the nullifiers might demand, as the price of Mr. TYLER'S withdrawal, to secure Mr. POLK'S election.

The Editor of the *Globe* knew nothing of the secret negotiations pending between Messrs. POLK, CALHOUN and TYLER, during the three months that Mr. TYLER kept the field, nor, indeed, until after the inauguration of Mr. POLK. He did not understand why Mr. CALHOUN, just at that time got up public meetings through the South, proclaiming a secession from the Union, unless the tariff of 1842 was abandoned. It was the tocsin to draw out the train bands of nullification, to enable Mr. TYLER to threaten Mr. POLK with opposition in that quarter. The Editor of the *Globe* denounced this movement, and the abuses of Mr. TYLER'S Administration, because Mr. CALHOUN'S friends, who were connected with them, professed to be friends of Mr. POLK. Had not the *Globe* taken a course to show that there was no collusion between Mr. POLK and the authors of what so offended the public, the election would have been lost. Mr. CALHOUN thus compelled the *Globe* to take the course which gave a pretext for Mr. TYLER to complain of its conductor, and to appeal to Mr. POLK to make a pledge that it should not be the organ of his Administration in case Mr. TYLER withdrew to secure his election, but that he would appoint one favorable to Mr. CALHOUN and himself, in consideration of the sacrifice of their present desperate to his success.

This was the mode in which Mr. CALHOUN reached his great desideratum. At last he had succeeded in making a thorough combination among the slaveowners of the South, animated in his cause by the hope of new conquests, and he had obtained in advance a guaranty of authority over the official organ of the Executive, as a hostage, to control the succeeding administration.

To show the importance which Mr. CALHOUN attached to the command of the official organ of the Democracy at Washington will require some detail and proof. This may be tedious; but as all the existing troubles of the country are to be traced to the disorganization and overthrow of that party, and the substitution of the powers of the nullifiers in its stead, although prolix, personal, and somewhat savoring of egotism, the developement may be excused as necessary.

Mr. RIVES says, in a correspondence of his with Mr. RITCHIE, in January, 1851: "A gentleman of high standing (Col. PICKENS) warned me, and through me Mr. BLAIR, that he intended to use all honorable means to get rid of him as editor of the *Globe*, on account of his opposition to Southern men and Southern measures." This conversation, between Col. PICKENS and Mr. RIVES, took place in Washington, on his way home from the Baltimore Convention, where he had contributed to the nomination of Mr. POLK. To accomplish this purpose Col. PICKENS paid a visit to Mr. POLK, in Tennessee—but to prepare the way for it a letter was written, by Mr. WALKER, afterwards Mr. POLK'S Secretary of the Treasury, the purpose of which is disclosed in the following passage of a letter from Mr. POLK to Gen. JACKSON, dated,

"COLUMBIA, July 23, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I received on yesterday the inclosed letter from Mr Senator WALKER, of Mississippi. I have communicated its contents, confidentially, to my friend Gen. PILLOW, who will hand you this letter, and who will confer with you in regard to the steps proper to be taken, if any thing should be done in reference to its suggestions. Gen. PILLOW is a true friend, and honorable and reliable man, with whom you may safely communicate freely.

The object which Mr. WALKER desires to attain is an important one and yet occupying the position which I do, it is one of so much delicacy that I do not see how I could write on the subject to any one. I submit it to your better judgment what you may deem it proper to do. The main object in the way of success, I withdrawal seems to be that of the *Globe* towards himself and his friends. There is certainly no necessity for the *Globe* to continue its attacks upon him or his administration. A separate TYLER ticket might put in jeopardy the vote of several closely contested States, and perhaps affect the final result. Surely Mr. BLAIR, of the *Globe* can be induced to cease his war upon the administration during the pendency of the contest at least."

It will be seen that nothing more of the dealing between Mr. POLK and Mr. TYLER'S Cabinet was here revealed than the wish that the editor of the *Globe* should be induced to cease his war upon the administration during the pendency of the contest at least;" the circumstances, then concealed, have since come to light, showing that a bargain was then struck, that the *Globe's* war should cease forever, and that an organ, friendly to Mr. CALHOUN, should be substituted for the *Globe*. These disclosures were first indicated subsequently to Mr. POLK'S election, by approaches to General JACKSON, to reconcile him to the abandonment of the Democratic organ which he had established at Washington, as a bulwark against the machinations of Mr. CALHOUN, to destroy the integrity of the *Union*, to effect which, the *Press*, of DUFF GREEN, had been first devoted by him. Not a breath as to the motives of Colonel PICKENS'S visit to Mr. POLK (which followed immediately after the letter of Mr. WALKER to Mr. POLK, containing the proposals of Mr. TYLER'S withdrawal,) was suffered to reach the ears of General JACKSON; but after the election in December, rumors of a design to make a change in the organ reached him through General ARMSTRONG, who was sent to break it to him. General ARMSTRONG, though affecting to sympathize with General JACKSON'S feelings and wishes, was, in fact, entirely devoted to Mr POLK, and shared in all his collusion with CALHOUN and TYLER, and was rewarded for it first by the rich consulate at Liverpool, and reaped his last harvest as editor of the *Union*, in the service of the nullifiers. General JACKSON divulges what Gen. ARMSTRONG represented as rumor, but what was really the concocted plans settled upon the coalition of CALHOUN, TYLER and POLK, in a letter dated Hermitage, 14th December, 1844, in which he says:

* * * * * "Our mutual friend, Gen ROBERT ARMSTRONG, spent a part of yesterday with me, from whom *I confidentially* learned some movements of some of our Democratic friends, no. of wisdom but of folly, that would at once separate the Democratic party and destroy it, and would of course drive you from the support of POLK'S administration and separate the Democratic party. I forthwith wrote Col. POLK upon the subject, and am sure he will view it as I do a wicked and concerted movement for Mr. CALHOUN'S and Mr. TYLER'S political benefit. It is this to amalgamate the *Madisonian* and what was the *Spectator* and make that paper the organ of the Government to the exclusion of the *Globe*. I am sure POLK, when he hears it, will feel as indignant at the plot as I do. I will vouch for one thing, and that is that Mr. CALHOUN will not be one of POLK'S cabinet, nor any assistant to the Presidency. This is believed to spring from Mr. RIVES'S brain, incubated into the brain of some few Calhoun democratic politicians who want to be great men, but will never reach that height.

As your friend on the political watchtower I give you this confidential information, and by silence and care you will soon find the secret movers of this weak and wicked measure, that would at once divide and distract the *Republican party* and dissolve it—unless the measures we have adopted here may put it down, you will soon see the movement in Washington, and I hope, if attempted, the whole Democracy will rally around the *Globe* and prostrate the viper forever. This intrigue puts me in mind of Mr. CALHOUN'S treachery to me, and well worthy of a disciple of his.

But there is another project on foot as void of good sense and benefit to the Democratic cause as the other, but not as wicked, proceeding from weak and inexperienced minds. It is this: to bring about a partnership between you and Mr. RITCHIE, you to continue proprietor and RITCHIE the editor. This, to me, is a most extraordinary conception coming from any well informed mind or experienced politician. It is true Mr. RITCHIE is an experienced editor, but sometimes goes off at half-cock before he gets the whole ground, and does he parge great injury before he sees his error, and then has great difficulty to get back into the right track again. Witness his course on my removal of the deposits, and how much injury he did us before he got into the right track again. Another *faux pas* he made when he went off with RIVES and the conservatives, and advocated for the safe keeping of the public revenue special deposits in the State Banks, as if where the directory were corrupt there could be any more security in special deposits in corrupt Banks than in general deposits, and it was sometime before this great absurdity could be beat out of his mind.

These are visionary measures of what I call weak politicians, who suggest them, but who wish to become great be foolish changes. POLK, I believe, will stick by you faithfully; should he not, he is lost; but I have no fears but that he will, and being informed confidentially of this movement, may have it in his power to put it *still down*.

One thing I know, General ARMSTRONG and myself with all our influence, will stick by you to the last. You can at liberty to name names, but you will be aided by silent watchfulness to discover those conspiring to the amalgamation of the *Madisonian* with the *Union*'s paper and separation of the Democratic party. If there is to be at once attempted to be put in operation to carry out Mr. TYLER'S administration, and attempt to become the administration paper under "cover and the copartnership between you and Mr. RITCHIE branded to you by some of your friends and his. I therefore give you this information that you may not be taken by surprise. There will be great intrigue going on at Washington this Winter, and if I mistake not Mr. POLK, he will throw the whole to the fate and to be wind. He has energy enough to give himself elbow-room, under all and any circumstances, and you may rest assured he will have none in his cabinet that are aspiring to the Presidency. I write in confidence, and will soon again write you. You may rest assured in my friendship—all the politicians on earth can never shake it. I wish to see you the organ of the Democratic Party as long as you own a paper, and as long as the party is true to itself you will be its organ, and true to its principles.

I am very weak, and must close.

Your friend, truly, ANDREW JACKSON.

On the 28th of February, he recurs to the subject with great surprise, at learning that a particular friend of Col. POLK'S is enlisted in Mr. CALHOUN'S organ. He says, in this letter of the 28th February, 1845:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1845.

* * * * *

MY DEAR BLAIR: For the first time on the 23d instant, I was informed that Col. LAUGHLIN had gone to the city of Washington to become interested in the '*Madisonian*.' If this is true, it will astonish me greatly. Some time ago I did learn that there was a project on foot to unite the '*Madisonian*' and the '*Constitution*,' and make it the organ of the Executive. Another plan is to get Mr. RITCHIE interested as editor of the *Globe*—all of which I gave you an intimation of, and which I thought had been put down. But that any leading Democrat here had any thought of becoming interested in the *Madisonian*, to make it the organ of the Administration, was such a thing as I could not believe; as common sense at once pointed out, as a consequence, that it would divide the democracy and destroy POLK'S administration. Why, it would blow him up. The moment I heard it, I adopted such measures as I trust have put an end to it, as I know nothing could be so injurious to Col. POLK and his administration. The pretext for this movement will be the *Globe*'s support of Col. BENTON. *Let me know if there is any truth in this rumor.* I guarded Col. POLK against any abandonment of the *Globe*. It can do you but little harm. A few subscribers may withdraw, but it will add one hundred per cent. to your subscription list in one month after it is known. If true, it would place Col POLK in the shoes of Mr. TYLER. Your friend, sincerely.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Four days afterwards, in a letter, he alludes to the efforts he had made to prevent Mr. POLK from entering into this coalition with TYLER and CALHOUN:

HERMITAGE, March 3, 1845.

* * * * * In my letter I said to you I had taken a firm and immediate stand to put it down. I wrote to Colonel POLK a frank and friendly letter, bringing to his view the attitude that making the *Madisonian* the administration paper would place him in. It would be in the shoes of TYLER, and split the Democracy, and blow him and his Administration sky high. There is less common sense in this than I could conceive. But I trust Colonel POLK, on the receipt of my letter, will crush this TYLER and CALHOUN movement in the bud.

I am truly your friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

From a succession of letters, which I received from him in the months of March and April, it is evident he was constantly exerting his influence to avert the mischief, to what he called the "Republican Party," threatened in the surrender of the State by Mr. POLK, and the adoption of the CALHOUN organ to represent his Administration. The following letter, of the 9th of April, exhibits the whole *dramatis personæ* engaged in the intrigue. It is given in full. The names appear in this letter, and the attendant circumstances throw light on the whole transaction:

HERMITAGE, April 9, 1845.

MY DEAR MR. BLAIR: I have been quite sick for several days—my feet and legs much swollen, and it has reached my hands and abdomen, and it may be that my life ends in dropsy. All means hitherto used to say the swelling have now failed to check it—be it so. I am fully prepared to say the Lord's will be done. My mind, since ever I heard of the attitude the President had assumed with you as Editor of the *Globe*, which was the most unexpected thing I ever met with, my mind has been troubled, and it was not only unexpected by me, but has shown less good common sense by the President than any act of his life, and calculated to divide instead of uniting the Democracy, which appears to be his reason for urging this useless and foolish measure at the very threshhold of his Administration, and when everything appeared

...grew written by him, he mentioned the form of the cause to which he had devoted his life and time. Mr. Polk would be among the first to honor the course that led to it. These last words mark the distress with which this good man contemplated his career.

In a letter of the 25th of April, he says:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Under the circumstances with which you were surrounded, there was but one honorable course for you to pursue, unless you abandoned your democratic principles and divided the party, the one you have adopted. Being as we shall be, all united to sustain the great democratic party, still, the course adopted by the great democrat with the State will do him an injury—it cannot, with all our best exertions, be avoided. The old democracy proper cannot see the propriety of the course adopted. (The italics are his own.) But it is done, and you what I say, that President Polk will be amongst the first of the old democracy proper that will regret it, and have cause to regret it."

In another letter, he again takes up the subject and reiterates the same train of thought, but breaks off his unfinished letter thus:

"I have used my voice to prevent that evil to him (Mr. Polk) and the Democratic Party. I am too unwell to write much to-day. I look to a split in the Democratic ranks, which I will sorely regret, and which might have been mutually avoided. I am very sick and must close."

In a letter of the third of May, he writes about the disposition of his papers, recurs to his distress about "Col. POLK's course," closing thus:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I am exhausted and must close: I am a blubber of water from the toes to the crown of the head, and every line I write must pause for breath. May the choicest blessings of Heaven be bestowed on you and every branch of your family, is the united prayer of the inmates of the Hermitage. Your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

These extracts are given to show that, even under the pressure of the malady which was rapidly hurrying him to the grave, General JACKSON's mind was occupied with what he considered the cause of his country, which he identified with the "*Republican Party*," "*the old Democracy proper*," in opposition to the nullifying party, which he thought aimed to destroy the Union. The annexed extract is from a letter, the last which his pen was able to scrawl. They were all in his own handwriting. The strength of thought, compared with the feebleness of hand, showed his mind survived his body. It was intended to console me on retiring from public life; and, after speaking tenderly of our private relations, he expresses the pride he felt for the "high, honorable bearing that separates you from the *Globe* and pecuniary interest, rather than do an act injurious to the great Democratic cause, in which you had so long and faithfully labored, and, *I add, successfully*. Thus you have set an example for all true patriots to follow." His affectionate partiality then recurs. He mentions that he heard TULLY was taking a portrait of me, and adds:

"I certainly will have a copy of it, and it shall have a place in my own room; and after I am gone, in the most conspicuous part of my Hermitage. In about two years the *Globe*, with its principles and fiscal power, will be united into life by the whole Democracy of the Union. And if they will accept and respond to the call, the *Globe* will be again the organ of the Executive, and the defender of our true Democratic principles and our glorious Union, as long as Democratic principles are triumphant—*mark this*."

The prediction at the close was verified, and within the time mentioned, RITCHIE was sent to offer its surrender (the *Globe*) to its old editor.

The Kansas act is now the test of democracy. This is the declaration of the President—of his official organ—of his officeholders, and of the slaveholders. The Jefferson and Jackson democracy is utterly scouted. And how is this test of democracy represented in Congress? In the House, from the North, "*The Union*" counts about seventeen; and of these there is scarcely one that did not reach his seat upon other issues than the Kansas question. In the Senate, from the North, there is not a Senator who can stand by the test, without notoriously misrepresenting his State. From the South there are no longer Whigs or Democrats—all parties are swallowed up in nullification of party principles for the purpose of extending Slavery over new regions, and without the justification of the want of room in the Slave States. The fifteen Slave States, with little more than one-third of the inhabitants of the Free States, have an area of 851,598 square miles; the Free States only 612,597 square miles—the Slave States having also the advantage of a better soil and milder climate.

What a revolution in the course of the first half century has Slavery wrought, in the principles that gave birth to our Republic! Freedom was the basis of that Republic. It is now insisted that the Constitution carries the principle of bondage wherever its flag makes an acquisition. The Democratic Party made JEFFERSON the apostle of its faith. Compare the Kansas act with the Declaration of Independence, and the sentiments of JEFFERSON in his first paper, Mr. JEFFERSON asserts the rights of humanity—in the other, excludes Slavery from all the territories of the Union. The Kansas act would spread it over the continent; and to effect it, establishes a new system of politics and morals for the Democratic Party, for which it is prescribed as a test.

It is democratic now to break faith plighted between the States, in compacts made to preserve the Union and its peace. It is democratic now to break faith with constituents and violate the representative principle on which our republics are all founded. It is democratic now to disobey the instructions of constituent bodies, and exert the force of the Government to defeat the efforts of the people to redress the wrong committed by one set of representatives, by turning them out and choosing another. It is democratic now, after nullifying the clause authorizing Congress to make rules and regulations for the Territories, and all the compromises regulating their mode of settlement and interpolating the new principle of non-intervention as the substitute, to connive at the use of armed force to defeat the new law—to drive the settlers from the polls where they were invited to decide the question of Slavery—to introduce voters from a Slave State to impose Slavery on the Territory against the will of the rightful voters, the actual settlers—and to elect a Legislature representing the slaveholders of the invading State—to usurp the Government of the Territory—repeal the organic act of Congress—and destroy the rights guaranteed under it.

It is democratic now to defend the establishment of test oaths, requiring all settlers opposed to Slavery to swear allegiance to a law they held to be unconstitutional, to entitle them to suffrage, and enabling those not entitled to vote as settlers, to avoid taking the oath of residence, on which the right of suffrage depends, by paying a dollar as a substitute for all other qualifications. It is democratic now to expel, as aliens, citizens invited by the act of Congress to settle the Territory and to intimidate emigrants opposed to Slavery from entering, by examples of Lynch law; which would disgrace barbarians. It is democracy now to pass sedition laws, prohibiting discussion and the denial of slave ownership where Slavery was not authorized, denouncing the penalty of death against it as a crime, which is the organic law deputed as a duty to be performed by the people. It is democracy now in a President to see this reign of terror established by force and arms, and a usurpation made to triumph over the laws of the United States, by a series of invasions publicly prepared, announced in the papers, and completed more than a year in accomplishing their object, and yet not to raise a finger to avert the wrong, but after its consummation to proclaim that he would use all the force of the Union, of the army, and the militia, if necessary, to maintain it. Against this spurious democracy, which has thus perfected its system in the Kansas Act, and made it their test, I, as a Democrat of the Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren school, enter my protest. F. P. BLAIR.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The Black Warrior Affair Again—M. Soulé and Senor de Cuetо—Spanish Sympathy and Hatred for the United States—How Among the Madrid Newspapers.

Translated from the Madrid Novedades of April 8, for the New-York Daily Times.

Like that old nursery tale of the "sixty-six kings, all ranged in battle array,"* which, as it is a matter of taste is repeated interminably, the *España* renews again, yesterday, the subject of the *Black Warrior*.

It is not necessary to be very acute in order to suspect in the bad humor and innocent malice with which the article is written, the hand of some neglected diplomatist, who unburdens thus his griefs. Enemies, however, as we have always been to making personal affairs questions of public interest, we will waive the consideration of private interest which may have led the writer in the *España* to disfigure the facts, and to show so much unjust irritation against persons.

We will make a show of believing, as well as we possibly can, that the article was written in all seriousness, in order to defend the national honor, and not the interests of a friend or a political faction, and we will reply to the *España*, supplicating the author or procurer of the article, however, to take the answer all to himself.

We have not been, certainly, among those who, when Mr. DE LUZURIAGA was in power, partook of his favors, nor have we been lenient towards his mistakes. More than once, during his ministerial course, we have laid our ferrule over his rigid hand, to make it more flexible to the progress of our times; but in this case the question is precisely concerning one of the acts in which the Government, and above all Señor DE LUZURIAGA, have manifested their liberal tendency and their love of justice. The settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair was not merely a solution, more or less happy, given to an international difficulty, it was a judgment by which the liberal Government has condemned explicitly the tyrannical system pursued heretofore by other Governments in the administration of Cuba. It was not only the giving of due and decorous satisfaction to the party who rightly claimed it, but it was a chastisement to those who, by their insensate conduct, had made that satisfaction necessary.

The state of our relations with the Government of Washington was not bad because of the ill-will of the American people towards us, but because of the hate of the *Narvaézes* and the antipathy of the *Pezuelas* towards that people—a hate and an antipathy which have served as a pretext for adventurers to foment a war.

The craft of the *Moderados* being accustomed to navigate according to the breeze from France, all friendship with more liberal peoples was thought unnecessary and pernicious; and so our international policy, so affectionate and submissive for some, was hard and peevish towards others. And does the *España* now cry out, because we wish that policy to be equally just towards all nations?

The affair of the *Black Warrior*, was only one of the many blunders committed in Cuba by General PEZUELA, in accordance with the policy of the *Moderados*. The complaint of the outrage done to this vessel of the Union was presented by Mr. SOULÉ when Don LOUIS SARTORIUS was Prime Minister, and it is easy to understand how he should not disapprove the conduct of PEZUELA as well as how CALDERON DE LA BARCA should not dare to think what his Chief had not thought.

It is said that the brusque manner in which Mr. SOULÉ presented the complaint, contributed much to this firmness on the part of SARTORIUS, and this appears to us very probable; because whatever may be our antagonism to some politicians of this country, we do not deny to any one, as does the *España* to Señor DE LUZURIAGA, the dignity of a Spaniard. SARTORIUS might have repulsed SOULÉ for this reason; we do not doubt it, but what we are completely sure of, and so is the *España*, although it affects to be ignorant, is that Señor PACHECO, and after him Señor LUZURIAGA also repulsed him with dignity and energy. It is only by being in the secret of why it may be convenient to the writer in the *España* to say that the Government yielding to the menaces of Mr. SOULÉ had given a satisfaction to the United States, that we can explain to ourselves why he should fail in such a way to the truth of the facts.

It is impossible that the *España* ignores what all the world knows already from the documents published in the Anglo-American press and in the Spanish press. Why did Monsieur SOULÉ present his resignation and leave his post without waiting even his letters of recall, if not because, as he himself says in his resignation published on account of the "*languid impotence*" to which he found himself reduced near our Government? Not only did Mr. SOULÉ not obtain the satisfaction which the *España* supposes, but not even so much as an answer to his menacing reclamations. The proof of this is found in the following document, published a year since:

Mr. Soulé to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MADRID, Jan. 13, 1855.

SIR: The present rulers of Spain do not show themselves any more inclined than were their predecessors to attend to our grievances and to do justice to our demands.

Neither has their compunction been awakened by the scorching arguments I was instructed to place in their hands, nor their supineness disconcerted by the significant suggestions of the President in his Message to Congress.

They look at both with perfect indifference, and do us as much as trouble themselves even with resorting to soft words and empty protestations to lull our complaints into quiescence.

My position under such a state of things has become so unendurable, that I doubt seriously whether it will be in my power to delay even a few weeks my return home. I long indeed to be off from a Court where so little respect is paid to our country and where the opinion entertained of our weakness is a constant encouragement to offer us fresh and indigestible disgusts.

I have not had a word from Mr. LUZURIAGA concerning the disposition of Her Majesty's present Government towards us since I left with him a copy of your dispatch to me of 22d June. Nevertheless I will not depart from here without attempting to ascertain, in a free conference with him, what we are to expect for the future.

I have the honor to be, &c., PIERRE SOULÉ.

To Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Sec'y of State.

Well, the diplomatist who wrote that to his Government departed without having obtained an answer. How does the *España* dare to print errors which are corrected beforehand by this and that other press?

But if the *España* has been so blind as not to read the official communications published and republished, is it also so deaf as not to hear the speech with which Señor LUZURIAGA replied to the speech of Señor ORDAX AVEOILLA, on this same subject of the *Black Warrior*?

We will copy some lines from the official *Gazette* of May 7, 1855:

"The Government of Her Majesty was resolved to do justice, but did not choose to have it imposed upon them.

Then happened the departure of that Minister, (SOULÉ,) who certainly wished to give it the air of a measure, if not hostile, at least, which should appear very much like it, and nevertheless it was no more than an ordinary proceeding. His policy had come to be in conflict with that of his Government; he had presented his resignation and it had been accepted, and in accepting it, that Government expressed itself in the same terms of good understanding and good friendship with the Spanish Government.

So that, Sir, the Spanish Government in view of the communication of the 22d June, which it had received on the 5th of December, in view of the terms in which the charge of the person of the Representative of the United States at Madrid was effected, confirmed all this by the language, entirely conformed to that of his Government, of the dignified person who entered upon the representation of that Government, and who so worthily represents it to-day. All this left the Government of Her Majesty in perfect liberty to act without the possibility of its acts being attributed to aught except its own convictions.

This state of the matter obliged the Government to order a conscientious examination of the facts of the case. The Minister was not content with doing so himself—he submitted this examination to the Chiefs of Bureaus—to five, six or seven persons among those who, always intelligent in this matter, had had action in the subject. He called in, invoked in his aid other persons well informed, and the unanimous opinion of all, absolutely unanimous, was the following:"

* * * * * * *

In the remainder of the speech the *España* will find the exact narrative of what occurred with the *Black Warrior*. That is to say: Señor DE LUZURIAGA has already, in full Parliament, stated that the satisfaction due to the outrage of the *Black Warrior*, although it was just, had had to be delayed from a sentiment of dignity against the discourtesy of Mr. SOULÉ; that the departure of this man, and the circumstance of his place being occupied by another dignified person who interpreted, in an entirely different manner, the desires of his Government, as was done by Mr. PERRY, left our Government in perfect liberty to comply with the dictates of justice; and that in order to do so he was not content with his own opinion, but submitted this subject again and again to the opinions of the directors and chief officers of bureaus.

And here we would call attention to the competence belonging to two of these chief officers who took part in the arrangement of the affair of the *Black Warrior*—Señor Don JACINTO ALBISTUR (now Spanish Minister to Buenos Ayres) and Señor Don MIGUEL DE LOS SANTOS ALVAREZ (now Spanish Minister to Mexico)—gentlemen as distinct in their political ideas, as they are similar in their good talent and unspotted patriotism.

We should be glad to conclude the article without destroying for the *España* any more of its illusions; but it is impossible. Illusion, at least, is all that about the conduct of our representative in Washington, Señor DE CUETO, at the time the *Black Warrior* affair was arranged. The *España* thinks, and is right in thinking, that politicians, who do not belong to the party of the Government, have a double obligation to decline all participation in what they consider a dishoner to their country. Señor DE CUETO did not owe to this Administration his appointment of Minister to Washington. His gratitude and his consideration belonged to another party, and he might have shown himself as rough as he pleased with Señor DE LUZURIAGA, sending on at the same time his resignation, which, in such cases, is always essential.

But on this point the information of the *España* is not more exact than on the others. Señor DE CUETO contented himself with writing to Señor LUZURIAGA, that the settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair had been received in Washington with coldness and disdain, which was a mistake and tended to complicate more and more the good relations between the two countries.

The language of Señor DE CUETO to his Government ought to have been frank and explicit, condemning its resolution as dishonorable to Spain, if he really thought so. It was not enough that he should write it to his political friends in reserved letters: to the Government and to the press itself ought a diplomatist to address himself when a Minister of State has committed, as says the *España*, a shameful act which humiliates the national honor. We have no doubt that Señor DE CUETO was discontented with this settlement. Why should we doubt it, knowing that he had maintained to the American Government that such an arrangement was impossible, and the settlement leaving him therefore completely without credit? It was very natural that he should dislike it, and that he should wish to be transferred to some Court more in harmony with his own diplomatic way of thinking: but his wish to get another more agreeable place does not gain for him the question of patriotism which the *España* presents in the first line in its unfortunate article.

And seeing that the boast is of patriotism, we will inform it in conclusion that it is no example of patriotism to print in letters which will be read abroad, the fallacy that our Government has yielded to the menaces of an Envoy, in giving satisfaction to another Government.

The partisans of Mr. SOULÉ would read with pleasure this article of the *España*, in which the idea that they could terrify us is conceded to them, if it were not because they have felt the lesson of the contrary.

But it is nevertheless painful that there are Spaniards who write it, and this, and not the just solution given to the question of the ship, is what might tend to lower our dignity in the eyes of the Americans.

Founding New Towns in the Territories.

A correspondent writing from the new settlement of Fontenelle, in Nebraska Territory, gives an interesting account of the way in which new places grow:

The plan adopted by the pioneers of this colony and place is worthy of example by families East, who purpose migrating westward. In the Fall of 1854, a colony of about fifty families was formed in Quincy, Illinois, to migrate in the following Spring to Nebraska, in the meantime sending on a few to make a claim therefor, improve and hold the same until the colonists came on. These pioneers, after looking over the country, selected this point. A few houses were put up during the Fall and Winter, and in May the colonists came on and distributed the property thus selected. The shares numbered fifty, and each member paid $100. The same shares now sell for $500. As soon as the distribution was over, the colonists commenced improving and building. Many new ones have been added, and at present the proprietors of town or members of the Nebraska Colonization Company, comprise people from very many of the States. Fontenelle is now, perhaps, about the third town of importance in the Territory.

The location of the town site surpasses anything in point of beauty in the country—commanding a view of the Big Bend of the Platte, and the wide-extended Platte Valley. Game of all kinds abounds in this section—deer, elk, turkeys, ducks, geese, prairie chickens, &c. The streams abound in fish of finest flavor—and, indeed, I anticipate in my stay here to enjoy all these sports to my fill.

The Brave Berenger.

The old singer is again in the field, and is taking revenge for the slavery in which his beloved France is held. French compositors, who have lost their living by the system of suppression, are finding a new resource in copying these verses of the bard and other clandestine productions. Though not printed they are chanted in every Café in Paris in spite of the Police. How delicately withering is this last epigram on the Imperial Prince:

Il est Hollandais par son père,
Il est Ecossais par sa grand' mère,
Il est Anglais par alliance,
Il est Espagnol par naissance,
Quelle malheureuse chance,
Qu'il ne manque à l'enfant de France,
Que d'être tant soit peu Français!

A Dutchman through papa,
A Scot through grandmamma,
And English by the peace, he comes to clench.
A young Spaniard through his mother—
'Twould be pleasant to discover
That this child of France were just a little French.

The New Naval Depot in Georgia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has reported a bill authorizing the establishment of a Naval dépôt, at Brunswick, Ga. The bill appropriates $250,000 for the purchase of a site, and on Blythe Island.

The harbor of Brunswick is the best one along our entire Southern coast, and presents, in its forests of oak and pine, strong inducements to the Government as a naval station. Merchant ship-yards may with good advantage be established there.

Brunswick attracted the attention of capitalists at an early day, and though much money has been expended there, results have not hitherto been realized. It has now obtained a new impulse. Its unfinished Canal is to be brought into use. A Railroad, which is to save 1,200 miles between New-York and New-Orleans, is being constructed, the first 30 miles of which is to be opened in June. On the 15th May there is to be a sale of city lots, which, from the interest already awakened, will inaugurate a new era for Brunswick.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chamber of Commerce.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at 1 P. M. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., President, in the Chair. The following new members were elected: GEORGE B. MORGAN, ELIAS WADE, JOHN HERMON, JOHN T. AGNEW and W. B. AGNEW. SAMUEL F. HATTLING was chosen on the Committee on Arbitration to fill vacancy caused by expiration of the term of GEO. N. BLUNT, Esq.

Mr. P. L. MILLS, from a Committee appointed to prepare a certificate of membership, submitted a plan for engraving the same, which was read and approved. The design, having at the top a fine representation of the harbor of New-York and arrival and departure of ships. The design was accepted, and the Committee instructed to have the same engraved.

Mr. BARSTOW, from the Committee on Usury LAWS, presented a report referring to the defeat of their recent efforts with the Legislature to effect a change in the Usury LAWS, and earnestly recommending the Chamber to renew their labors to this end when a proper occasion should offer itself. The report was accepted and laid on the table for the present.

JOSHUA L. POPE, Esq., was chosen to supply the vacancy on the Panama Railroad Committee, occasioned by the recent decease of Hon. Robert Kelly.

RICHARD BIBBY, Jr., submitted a series of resolutions, which were adopted, urging upon Congress the passage of the bill offered by Hon GUY R. PELTON, authorizing the President of the United States to cause a revenue cutter to be stationed at New-York, to afford relief to distressed vessels, passengers, &c. and appropriating for the same $150,000.

Mr. ARTHUR LEARY stated that Secretary MARCY had expressed to him an opinion in favor of the passage of this bill.

Messrs. HENRY R. BOGART, JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN and CALEB BARSTOW were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for presentation at the next meeting, expressing the views of the Board on the recent decease of Hon. Robert Kelly.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was now entered upon, with the following result:

President—PELATIAH PERIT.
First Vice-President—Royal Phelps.
Treasurer—A. Lowe.
Secretary—E. C. Bogart.
Chairman Committee on Arbitration—Thomas Tileston.

The usual Standing Committees were filled, when the Board adjourned.

Military and Dramatic Alliance.

A marriage is announced in one of our cotemporaries, with an ostentatious vulgarity which is perhaps excusable, to have taken place at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday, between Captain PLATT of the 16th Regiment, British army, and Miss LOUISA HOWARD, a young lady who has been playing for some time past at Mr. WALLACK's Theatre. Captain PLATT is not a son of Baron PLATT, as there stated, but a nephew. His father is the brother of the Baron Sir JOSHUA THOMAS PLATT, of the Court of Exchequer, and a man of considerable wealth, residing in Hyde Park Gardens, London. He had two brothers in the army, both of whom fell at the Crimea, one a most gallant fellow of the 49th, from wounds received at Inkermann. No one was present at this announced marriage, not even Mr. BUCKLAND, to whose kind and gentlemanly protection Miss HOWARD was largely indebted while in this country. Miss HOWARD is a young lady from Bristol, who has played for some years, with considerable success, in burlesque and extravaganza, at the Olympic and Lyceum Theatres. She accompanied Mr. HENRY FARREN, son of the celebrated actor, on a professional tour through this country and Canada, and made, in Montreal, that acquaintance which has found so happy a result. We sincerely trust this announced union may meet the approbation of the family of Mr. PLATT, and be attended with unalloyed happiness. The happy couple proceeded by the steamer, yesterday, to Europe, where Captain PLATT joins the dépôt of his regiment, at present quartered at Dublin.

☞ Next Sunday the opening services will be held in the "Memorial Church," corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-street. This Church is the one bought by the ladies and fitted up as a memorial to the late Bishop WAINWRIGHT. The edifice is neat and substantial, in good order, large, has good organ, and fine rear building with school and lecture rooms.

☞ On Wednesday evening, Rev. L. M. PEASE married at his Mission Place, Mr. DAYTON LELAND, of New-York, to Miss ANN HILL, of Morrisville, New-York. The twain from their looks on leaving, seemed highly delighted with the power vested sacerdotally in Mr. PEASE to make two of one.

LONG ISLAND.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law—Judge Rockwell's Charge.

KINGS CO. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

Before Hon. W. Rockwell, Judge and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

THURSDAY, May 1.

This Court assembled at 10 o'clock, in Brooklyn, when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

PETER G. BERGEN, Foreman.

Alfred Rock,	Edward Harvey,
John Booth,	Morris Reynolds,
Peter J. Berry,	D. M. Meehmore,
John Cavannagh,	Ezra Baldwin,
William H. Hazzard,	Mott Wood,
William Merrifield,	Charles F. Tuttle,
John H. Martin,	Alexander Gibson,
Thomas M. Clark,	John Davenport,
Andrew P. Van Tuyl,	Francis S. Evans,
	John Wallace.

Judge ROCKWELL charged the Jury at some length, and as follows, relative to the sale of intoxicating drinks:

A recent decision of the Court of Appeals, determining that some of the provisions of the act for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed April 9, 1855, are repugnant to the Constitution of the State, and therefore void, has made it somewhat difficult to ascertain whether any, and if so what laws are now in force regulating or restraining in any extent the traffic in intoxicating liquor. The importance of this subject demands a speedy settlement of the question by the adjudication of the Court of last resort.

From the earliest period of the history of this State, the sale of spirituous liquor by retail or to be drank in the house of the seller (except by persons licensed to do so, and giving security not to abuse such license, has been forbidden by express statutes and under severe penalties. The objects of these statutes have been twofold.

First—For the collection of revenue to the Government.

Second—For the prevention of intemperance.

The twofold character and object of all these statutes is apparent from the laws themselves. One of these was passed March 1, 1788, entitled "An act to lay a duty on strong liquors *and* for the better regulation of inns and taverns." It provided for the appointment of "Commissioners for collecting the duty of excise" in the several cities and counties of the State, and authorised them to grant permits to retail strong and spirituous liquor under five gallons, and to determine what sum each respective person applying for such permit should pay for the same, as a duty of excise. It provided that these Commissioners should not grant a permit to any person to sell strong and spirituous liquors for the purpose of keeping an inn or tavern, unless it should appear to the Commissioners that an inn or tavern at the place at which such permit was applied for, was necessary for the accommodation of travelers, and that the person applying for the permit was of good character.

It further provided that no person should sell strong drink or spirituous liquors to be drank in his house without first entering into a recognisance not to keep a disorderly or gambling house, and that if any person shall be convicted of any offence against this act, it should be lawful for the Court of General Sessions of the Peace to suppress his permit. It provided that if any person should sell spirituous liquors by retail without a permit, or should sell them to be drank in his house without having a permit and without having entered into the proper recognisance, he should for eit the sum of ten pounds.

A similar act was passed April 7, 1801, entitled "An act to lay a duty on strong liquors, *and* for regulating inns and taverns." This also prescribed regulations of inns and taverns still more strict than the former law.

It prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors by retail, or to be drank in the house of the seller, and restrained and limited the power of the Commissioners of Excise in granting licenses to a greater extent than the former law had done.

It provided that no license for the purpose of keeping an inn or tavern should be granted, unless the Commissioners should have satisfactory evidence that the person applying for the license was of good moral character and had accommodations to entertain travelers, and that an inn or tavern was absolute y necessary at the place where such person proposed to keep such tavern for the actual accommodation of travelers; all of which the Commissioners were directed to put in writing by way of a resolve" and severally subscribe the same. This act contained a further provision, that all offences against any of its provisions should be deemed misdemeanors punishable by fine and imprisonment. This act was embodied in the Revised Statutes which was passed in 1827 and took effect January 1, 1830, is entitled "Of excise *and* the regulation of taverns and groceries."

This statute, like the former one, bears the two-fold character of a law for revenue and also for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. It provides for the constitution of a Board of Commissioners of Excise in each of the towns of the state to grant licenses to sell spirituous liquors in quantities less than five gallons, which are termed grocer's licenses, and also to sell liquor to be drank in the house of the seller, which are termed tavern-licenses.

It also prohibits under a penalty the sale of liquors in less quantities than five gallons, or to be drank in the house of the seller without a license, and after a variety of regulations more stringent and particular than any former law, declares that all offences against the provisions of this title shall be misdemeanors punishable by fine and imprisonment.

I have not traced these laws to their sources. Those who are curious in such investigations may follow them back into the Colonial history of the State.

I have merely shown that since 1788, a period about ten years after the formation of our State government, laws have existed prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors by retail or to be drank in the house of the seller without a special license or permit from the proper officers of the government.

The policy of the law in this State has always been to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors to be drank in the house of the seller, to the keepers of inns, or taverns or houses kept for the entertainment of travelers to regulate taverns so as to prevent them from becoming disorderly, and absolutely to suppress and prohibit tipling houses or places where the business of selling spirituous liquors to be drank in the house of the seller to persons other than travelers is carried on. The plan, object and intent of all these regulations and restrictions has been to prevent intemperance and the disorders, crimes, and other evils resulting therefrom.

A large portion of our citizens have for several years past believed and insisted that intemperance has become so prevalent, and its evils so enormous, that the existing laws were not sufficiently severe and stringent for its suppression; and the number of those of that faith finally increased to such an extent, that they obtained the control of both branches of the State Legislature, and on the 9th of April, 1855, a law was passed entitled "An act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," which entirely prohibited the selling or keeping for sale of spirituous liquor to be used as a beverage.

So much of this law, however, as prohibits the sale or keeping for sale of spirituous liquor, has been determined by the Court of Appeals to be an unauthorized invasion of the right of property, and consequently void. The decision or this Court, undoubtedly, constitutes the Law of the land by which we are all bound. The Legislature have failed to accomplish the main design which they had in view, namely the absolute prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquor as a beverage, from the want of power.

And now what follows? Is there any law in existence regulating or to any extent restraining the sale of intoxicating liquor?

It is contended by the advocates of free trade in liquor that it follows as a necessary result of the expressed intention of the Legislature in the prohibitory act itself, that all the restrictions and regulations which existed before the act was passed are entirely removed. That the whole settled uniform traditionary policy of the State upon this subject, which has been maintained from the earliest ages of the Republic by every political party which has ever controlled the legislation of the State, through all changes of time and circumstances, has been entirely abrogated, that there is now no legal restriction or regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor, and the grog-shop and the tippling-house are among the legitimate institutions of the land.

Let us examine the logic by which this extraordinary position is maintained.

The Prohibitory Law, in sections 24 and 25, contains these provisions:

"All acts and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of charters, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed."

"No license to sell liquor, except as herein provided, shall hereafter be granted."

It is contended that, although the Legislature had not the power to prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous liquor, yet they undeniably had the power to repeal and abrogate the prohibitions and regulations of the former law, and that they have exercised this power. That the repealing clause in the Prohibitory Law is to be construed as repealing all laws which are inconsistent with what the Legislature intended to do, although they failed to accomplish their intention from the want of power.

This argument of course fails to the ground, unless the prohibitions of the former law are inconsistent with those of the new. Are they so? The word inconsistent is defined in Webster's dictionary as follows: "Incompatible, incongruous, or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false."

Laws are inconsistent with each other which are so contrary or repugnant, that if one stands the other must necessarily fall. Both cannot exist together. Is this the case with a law which prohibits the sale of liquor in certain quantities and places, and one which prohibits the sale of it altogether? Both go on side by side, and perfectly harmonize to a certain point when one goes on in the same direction beyond the other.

Is there any inconsistency in that? Suppose that the prohibitions of the new law were valid, and a person was prosecuted for selling spirituous liquors in quantities less than five gallons, or to be drank in his house, could he defend himself upon the ground that the law which prohibited selling in these particular ways was required?

The answer would be obvious and conclusive; the sale of such liquor in any and all places and quantities is prohibited, and this of course includes the selling in quantities less than five gallons or to be drank in the house of the seller. The offence charged is one against both laws. How then can the two laws be said to be inconsistent with each other?

But is it a fair rule of construction to apply to this law, to hold that it repeals all laws which are inconsistent with what the Legislature intended to do, but failed to accomplish from the want of power.

The repealing clause in the Prohibitory Law is not in terms directed against any particular law. It does not attempt or profess to do more than the rule of the common law would have done without it.

Every legislative act repeals all former acts inconsistent with or repugnant to it. This repealing clause is merely declaratory of the common law.

The Legislature, by introducing it into this act, did not intend to repeal any particular law, nor to perform any positive act of legislation, but merely to enunciate a rule of the common law.

They intended not that the repealing, but that the prohibitory and other positive and remedial parts of the act should operate to repeal all laws inconsistent therewith. If this is so, then the prohibitory part being void, it can have no operation, either to establish any new law nor to abolish any old one. It is a nullity. It can be compared with nothing else with a view of testing its consistency with it.

Neither consistency nor any other quality is predicable of it.

In short, the Legislature intended that the prohibition should be operative; and to make it so, they intended to remove out of the way of further laws inconsistent with it.

But they never intended to repeal any former law for any other purpose than to render the prohibition operative and effectual.

And of course if the prohibition was not to become operative they had no intention to disturb nor interfere with any former law. Any other construction would in my judgment defeat the legislative will.

Whether the law for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, is to be so construed as to prohibit hereafter the granting of licenses to sell spirituous liquor, is a question which you will not be called upon to consider.

Licensing taverns and groceries for the purpose of revenue is, and has been already shown, always has been treated in the statutes of this State, as a distinct subject from the regulations and restrictions of the sale of intoxicating liquor, which have been provided for the protection of society against the evils of intemperance.

Abrogating the power to license, repeals so much of the law as relates to excises or revenue, but leaves so much of it as regulates the traffic in liquor by prohibiting the sale in small quantities or to be drunk in the house of the seller untouched.

My opinion, therefore, is that the sale of liquor in quantities less than five gallons or to be drunk in the house of the seller is a misdemeanor now, as it has been for more than half a century past.

The Jury then retired, and the Circuit Court Calendar was taken up.

☞ A lecture was delivered in the Odeon, Williamsburg, Tuesday evening, upon the subject of *Protestant Prejudice against Catholicity*, by Dr. L. S. IVES, to a crowded house. The speaker was introduced by the Pastor of St. Mary's Church, for the benefit of which the lecture was delivered.

A fine conclusion the speaker was cheered quite lustily.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening.

The Clerk, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, adopted at a previous meeting, reported the amount drawn, and the amount due the Superintendents of the Poor, to be as follows:

Amount levied for 1855	$206,108 10
Deficiency previous year	25 000 00
Penitentiary account	17 000 00
Total	$248 108 10
Appropriated during the year	226,000 00
Balance unappropriated	$22 108 10
Amount levied for Almshouse account	$231,108 10
Appropriated for same	$205,000
Appropriated for temp'ry relief	12,000— 217,000 00
To credit of Almshouse account	$14 108 10
Amount levied for Penitentiary account	$17,000 00
Appropriated	9,000 00
Balance	$8 000 00

The amount due the Almshouse was appropriated.

A communication was received from the County Treasurer giving the following deficiencies in the taxes levied for 1855.

	Surplus.	Deficiency.
Flatlands	$70 18	
Gravesend	98 37	
New-Utrecht		$431 27
Flatbush		178 97
New-Lots		311 53

Brooklyn Deficiency—First Ward—$12,114 56; Second Ward, $6,696 47; Third Ward, $22,402 56; Fourth Ward, $14,394 75; Fifth Ward, $14,063 02; Sixth Ward, $69,040 87; Seventh Ward, $60 833 23; Eighth Ward, $23 818 77; Ninth Ward, $43,330 20; Tenth Ward, $42,377 03; Eleventh Ward, $49,549 07; Twelfth Ward, $24 088 86; Thirteenth Ward, $63,641 16; Fourteenth Ward, $26,084 42; Fifteenth Ward, $15,732 06; Sixteenth Ward, $16,071 55; Seventeenth Ward, $10 771 66; Eighteenth Ward, $6,452 72. Total, $528,521 46.

Deficiency in the Towns	$921 77
Deficiency in Brooklyn	428,021 46
Total Deficiency	$529,443 23

The Treasurer was authorized to borrow $50,000, payable in sums of $5,000, commencing in 1857 till 1866. The bonds to pay 6 per cent. interest.

Prison Fare.—Superintendent SMITH offered a resolution fixing the price of prisoners' board in the County Jail at twenty cents per day. Laid on the table. Adjourned till the 14th of May.

☞ Judge STRONG will take up the Special Term Calendar for May, (in Brooklyn,) on the 13th inst.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day—Nos. 33, 34, 40, 43, 57 to 2 inclusive.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 91, 92.

☞ The new Justices for Brooklyn took their seats yesterday. Justice MORRHOUSE, for the present, will hold his Court in the Four h District Station-house. Justices FREES and MCCLEARY are located in the Eastern District.

NEW-JERSEY.

Burglary.

On Wednesday night the dwelling of Mr. LYMAN TOLLS, in Garden-street, between Third and Fourth streets, Hoboken, was entered by burglars during the absence of the family, and thoroughly ransacked, and several articles of jewelry and silver ware were taken. The spoons stolen were marked "J. A. T."

☞ The bridge across Hoboken Creek, in Prospect-street, near the Hoboken road to Hudson City, has been washed away by the heavy tides, and the road is impassable. This is the only direct means of communication between Jersey City and Hoboken, and ought to be repaired without delay.

☞ The Public School building in Garden-street has been repaired, and the boys' department will be fully resumed to day.

Bones versus Guano.

Until the supply of home-made or barn-yard manure is exhausted, we would by no means advise any one to go beyond the farm to purchase any kind of fertilizer whatever, unless it be *gypsum*, (plaster of Paris,) where this has been found beneficial, or where it has been untried, and *lime*, to apply to cold, sour soils, or to those abounding in undecayed roots and other organic matters. But when the home-manures are all used to the best advantage, most farmers will still have remaining one to a dozen fields, that may be profitably treated to a dose of some kind of fertilizer brought from abroad.

No other question connected with agriculture is half so frequently asked us as this: "What manure would you advise me to purchase?" Since the thorough and successful trials of good Peruvian guano have proved its high and almost universal value as a fertilizer on nearly all kinds of soils and crops, we have in most cases recommended the use of this, in preference to all other foreign manures; and *when it can

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1856.

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The Nicaraguan affairs occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday. Mr. WELLER submitted a resolution—which he subsequently withdrew, on learning that Mr. SEWARD had previously introduced one of the same character—calling on the President for correspondence with the Nicaraguan Minister. He entirely disagreed with the Government in not recognizing the new regime, and said that if PARKER H. FRANCIS was refused recognition as the Nicaraguan Minister on personal grounds, intimation of that fact should be conveyed to that Government. He read a letter from General WALKER, which asserted that the British Government have interfered in the pending struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the former with arms. In the course of his remarks he adverted to the recent massacre at Panama, stating that the best feeling exists between our Government and that of New-Granada, and that he had no doubt the whole power of the latter would be exerted to bring the offenders to justice. Senator DOUGLAS also addressed the Senate in favor of the legitimacy of the present Nicaraguan Government. He believed that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was being violated every day by Great Britain, and thought that something ought to be done about it. Senator BUTLER thought we ought not to involve ourselves through the acts of adventurers. In the House several bills were passed; the Slavery question was discussed; and Mr. QUITMAN introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to repeal certain sections of the Neutrality Laws.

☞ The long and able letter from FRANCIS P. BLAIR, addressed to the Republicans of this State, which we publish this morning, deserves careful attention, and will abundantly repay the time devoted to its perusal. It is a clear, spicy and admirably written history of the manner in which the Democratic party, to use the words of the author, has been sold out to the Slave-owning nullifiers of the South. Mr. BLAIR gives some exceedingly interesting extracts from the letters of General JACKSON, proving that he was a genuine Republican; and furnishes an item on BUCHANAN which will be found interesting to politicians at this time.

Lord Palmerston's Position.

No Minister in England who has made a peace has ever yet long survived it. The difficulties to be encountered and the prejudice to be reconciled in its construction have always been forgotten, while whatever disappointments may be felt are always wreaked upon the ill-fated servant, who, with the sincerest and purest devotion and the most earnest anxiety for the interests of his country, adopts such treaty as he conceives, without compromising her honor, will conduce to the advantage and welfare of mankind. It is impossible for one moment to look dispassionately on Lord CLARENDON'S conduct throughout the various and complicated negotiations which have arisen throughout the war without admiration for that manly, straightforward and, at the same time, humanitarian spirit, which has equally elevated the character of his country and his own. While doubts have been expressed in every journal in Europe and this country as to the good faith of LOUIS NAPOLEON, of FRANCIS JOSEPH, of WILLIAM of Prussia, and even of NICHOLAS at various times, not one even of those who most strongly condemned the policy of England, and most rejoiced in any of her momentary disasters, has ever ventured to insinuate a doubt of her faithfulness to her smallest word. A nation need ask no higher escutcheon, nor Lord CLARENDON a higher reward, than this unconscious tribute. Indeed we find it asserted in the *Nord*, a Prussian journal of reliable information, that it was to Lord CLARENDON'S disregard of some of Lord PALMERSTON'S injunctions, and assent on his own responsibility to several conditions of the treaty, that peace was brought about.

History will doubtless remember this, though, in the all-devouring lust of party for power, it may, even in England, be forgotten. Men will eat the bread of peace, and think not whence it came. Of the two, perhaps, this peace is rather unpopular in England. The aristocracy may be happy to receive it, in the eager desire to expose no further the short-comings of their order. The manufacturing classes will rejoice in it, from a deep conviction of the evils of even the justest war, and the drag-back it gives to the advance and progress of civilization. But the gentry and masses, who have furnished the fighting-men to this war, feel bitterly that they have not reaped the honors to which their bravery and sacrifice entitled them, and which, had the war lasted somewhat longer, they would have won. To this dissatisfied feeling the Opposition Party in England will be ready to appeal, and they seem inclined to take the American question as their battle-field.

☞ Doubtless they could not have selected a better gage. Many of those who usually support Lord PALMERSTON'S Administration, including the Free-trade and Peelite sections, will oppose a rupture with America on almost any grounds, but most certainly on such very questionable ones as those which are at present the subject of dispute. The more victorious for England would be a war with this country, the deeper would be her disaster. The more injury inflicted on American commerce, the greater would be England's loss. The more severe America's defeats, the more bitter would be the feelings planted in a young and rising nation's heart. Arrogant and plucky as Lord PALMERSTON is, and unflinching in maintaining even in the smallest point that he deems the honor of the country, we doubt whether he will encounter public opinion on such a question as this. Of the feelings expressed at the Mansion House dinner to Mr. DALLAS, we do not take much account. The party consisted exclusively of members of the Peelite and Manchester sections, notoriously opposed to a rupture with this country on any pretext, with one exception, that of Lord STANLEY, who, while still adhering nominally to his father's party, is in conviction and even in action a disciple of the Manchester school. The real test will be the motion of Mr. BAILIE on the American dispute, of which we may have some report by the next steamer.

Mr. BAILIE is a discontented Peelite, who refused office by his own party, joined that of Lord DERBY, and held the office of Under-Secretary for the affairs of India, in the short-lived Administration of that nobleman. Upon the subject itself, he is not likely to have any strong feeling, and merely takes it up as a party move. If Lord PALMERSTON opposes his resolutions, and is sustained in his opposition by a section of the Tory Party, who are reported to be ready "to back PALMERSTON, in putting down those republicans," it is likely the Premier will hold his present attitude, and our difficulties with England assume a more serious aspect. But if the Tory Party should adhere to their leaders, and find themselves strengthened, as they will be, by the Peelite and Free-Trade sections from Lord PALMERSTON'S side, the Premier will have either to retire, or recede from his present position. Should he adopt the former alternative, he will retire but to be recalled, in a few months, with a more powerful Government.

It is utterly impossible that Lord DERBY'S Government, which is the only one that would venture to assume the Government on the overthrow of the present Administration, could long be permitted to retain the reins of power—led as they are by a *dillettante* Jew, whose only star is self, and who has no care either for the national honor or glory, and consisting of a crew of reckless incapables. Mr. GLADSTONE, who is perhaps the purest, noblest and ablest statesman England has ever produced, and such men as Mr. HERBERT, Mr. CARDWELL and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, would never consent to sit at the same Council table as Mr. DISRAELI. Now that peace has been made, we look to see the Government of England in the hands of the same men who administered it (either immediately or after a time) at the opening of the war, with the exception of Lords ABERDEEN and JOHN RUSSELL.

The Deficiency Bill.

It is a satisfactory indication of the purpose of the new Republican Party to restore the Federal Government to its early principles, that the Deficiency bill encounters the most rigid scrutiny in the House of Representatives. Every item is examined, as if suspected of peculation; and some have been found so monstrous as to obtain their very unceremonious ejectment, or material reduction. The fact, as a novelty in the monotonous system of plunder dominant there, is gratifying and hopeful.

The Deficiency bill is one of those methods of evading the right, constitutionally appropriate to the popular branch of Congress, of originating money bills. Because, displaying none of the bold pretension which marked the recent attempt to transfer that right to the Senate, it has grown into a custom, through oversight of its dangerous tendencies, and effectually defeated the organic provision that no money, not previously appropriated by Congress, shall be drawn from the Treasury.

Three millions of dollars are yearly expended by Government, without any legislative authority. It goes to all manner of uses, many of them never contemplated by Congress, and incapable of securing its sanction when afterwards presented in the shape of necessary deficiencies. If once such excessive outlays obtained indulgence, it was upon the ground that objects for which Congress had made appropriations must have suffered because of the inadequacy of the amounts assigned, unless the Executive had acted on the implied intention of the Legislature in anticipating further appropriations. Dangerous as this innovation must appear to the strict constructionist, it was susceptible of plausible defence. But when objects unauthorized by Congressional action—military expeditions, naval endowments, enlargement of salaries, on an extended scale, topographical surveys and secret service—are furnished as the items of a vast expenditure of public money, it becomes an imperative duty to inquire where in the Constitution is authority bestowed upon the Executive Department thus to exercise legislative functions, and assume the right to make and expend appropriations. For, notwithstanding these disbursements, come up subsequently for legislative ratification, the fact is only formal; the disposition to reassert suddenly a sleeping principle, by flinging the responsibility of such expenses upon those who presumed to incur them, needing strength even in a Republican House of Congress. The wrong has precedent, and can only, therefore, be reformed fairly after notice and warning.

People familiar with the working of political machinery, know well the reasons for maintaining a perpetual deficiency; and know, likewise, that it would, in all probability, exist next year, if the Civil and Diplomatic appropriations should now be doubled in amount. It is so much easier to bring a refractory Committee of the Whole to acquiesce in wrongful acts already accomplished, than to bespeak its co-operation in advance. Let us assume a case. A political campaign approaches, and the military chest, as well as the reputation of the Administration, needs reinforcement. The standing expedient is an assessment upon office-holders, large and small, from Secretaries down to stevedores. It is also indispensable to keep that vast army in the most amiable of humors, as a prerequisite to active personal devotion in the struggle, and amiability is wisest secured by appeals to the pocket. The difficulty is easily solved. A fortnight before election, a general elevation of salary is experienced by all the intended victims, preliminary to the presentation of the assessment roll; and that elevation goes into the Deficiency bill, as so much unestimated increase in the cost of collecting the customs, coining or counting dollars, or dealing in any of the uses of red tape. The Deficiency bill now under discussion in the Lower House of Congress, embraces, it is well known, among the four or five millions of dollars it calls for, nearly a million thus drawn from the people's Treasury to serve the personal and selfish ends of politicians in office. The disastrous fields of New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, were not lost through needless parsimony of public wealth. The Republican majority in the House is merely invited to foot the bill of expense incurred by Government in its endeavor to defeat Republicanism in a half dozen States. The invitation will admit, we think, much hesitation before it is unconditionally accepted. The items of these unauthorized prodigalities need only be brought to such scrutiny as members seem inclined to apply to melt away like ghosts at day-break. The inquiry cannot be too unsparing.

Lord Clarendon's Muskets.

The correspondence—given at length in the TIMES of yesterday—between an alleged Agent of the Costa Rican Government and the British Foreign Office, is a new chapter in the literature of Nicaragua. Two thousand muskets, through the brokerage of the Earl of CLARENDON, are, we learn from these letters, placed in the hands of the army opposed to WALKER; and we are also told that the Agent aforesaid was cordially congratulated by his lordship upon the statement that 800 of the Costa Rican forces were concentrated upon the northern frontier with a view to the expulsion of the filli-busters. The moral of the whole is, that WALKER is not merely contending against an insignificant neighbor, but against the arms and sympathy of Great Britain; and the worth of such a moral in stimulating counter-sympathy and aid is not to be over-rated.

We have spoken of the literature of Nicaragua. The only department of letters largely cultivated there is, we regret to say, romance. These epistles bear significant marks of origin in that particular school. There are many things easier to believe than that Lord CLARENDON has undertaken the duties of Commission factor for the war office of Costa Rica. On the eve of the assembling of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris, among whom the British minister was to play a foremost character, that he might seek relaxation from the onerous duties of directing the toils of a vast clerical force, the preparation of State-papers, and protocols, and memorials, and the provision requisite for a protracted absence from office, by a run among the second-hand shops of the Strand, is not wholly impossible. It may be even so; and we may give the largest credence to the additional circumstance of sympathy with the spirited Costa Ricans; but the whole story is of such unhappy nativity as to need a better argument than a possibility of its truth to vouch for it. We may safely suspend judgment, until further facts are presented.

Such appears to be the decision of the Senate, to whom the subject was presented last evening by Senator WELLER. Senator WELLER leaned to the opinion that the correspondence established the fact of British intervention in Central American affairs. Mr. DOUGLAS followed in the same direction, and denounced the musket business as a part of the constant system of treaty violation of which England is guilty in regard to that part of the world. In what section of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty any provision against such acts as this charged upon Lord CLARENDON is to be found, we cannot guess; the only stipulations in regard to repressing or refraining from hostilities along the line of the ship-canal then projected having reference to its safety after completion. As the Canal is utterly abandoned, and is pronounced impracticable, the clauses of the treaty dependent upon it, become, of course, inoperative. Mr. DOUGLAS has overlooked this circumstance; and is therefore too hasty in construing the apocryphal story of British interference for Costa Rica into a *casus belli* between that Government and ours. The pause for better information, recommended by Mr. SEWARD, will, we suspect, produce wiser counsels.

More Trouble in Kansas.

It will be seen by our special Correspondence from Kansas, published this morning, that new causes of trouble have appeared in that State. The return of Mr. S. N. WOOD to his place of residence in Kansas has occasioned a fresh exhibition of the unrelenting spirit with which Border Ruffianism pursues the Free-State men. Under cover of an old warrant, issued some four months since, Sheriff JONES, whose name is already famous in the annals of Kansas, has attempted the arrest of Mr. WOOD, on a charge of having assisted in the affair of the BRANSON rescue; but, resisted in the service of process, has been foiled in the effort to deprive Mr. WOOD of his liberty. Finding that he could not effect the arrest, the Sheriff drew a pistol, but it was wrested from his grasp, and the Free-State Party had the best of the struggle. Mr. WOOD, we presume, has acted, in this matter, on the ground that the warrant issued for his arrest was illegal, and that he was justified in the course he adopted. In fact, he publicly stated in the course of the speech delivered in the Republican Caucus at Pittsburg, that the Free-State men with whom he acted had predetermined the course proper to be pursued. Mr. WOOD is an active Republican, and an enthusiastic Free-State man, having at heart the interests of Kansas, and laboring in her cause with much earnestness. The fact that he was a prominent actor in the BRANSON rescue case naturally renders him obnoxious to the Pro-Slavery interest in Kansas, and hence the troubles that now threaten to become serious. The Pro-Slavery organs distinctly announce the intention of Gov. SHANNON and his myrmidons to enforce the writs and laws of the bogus Territorial authorities, even if military force is rendered necessary to complete the task. A renewal of the exciting scenes of a few months since is not improbable; but the Free-State men grow stronger, and promise to make their mark in the future, more effectually than they have hitherto been able to do. No longer cramped by the want of men and arms, they will be able to make headway against the tide of opposition which they are compelled to encounter, and will render a good account of themselves in the event of any serious invasion of their rights as citizens.

Dangerous Office for a Republican.

Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, it appears, has removed a Mr. BASHER from the office of State Prison Inspector, on account of his having joined the American Republican movement. It may, at the first glance, seem a very odd reason for displacing him from such an office as that of State Prison Inspector; but Governor GARDNER probably imagines that a man who is so favorable to Freedom as the American Republicans are known to be would be a dangerous person about a State prison, lest he might be letting some of the prisoners go free.

Death of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman.

The announcement which we make this morning of the death of OGDEN HOFFMAN, will cause a sensation of profound grief, not alone in this City, where he has so many personal friends, but in distant parts of the Union where he is well known and esteemed. No public man in New-York has ever had a larger circle of personal friends, and so few enemies; indeed, the genial and kindly nature of Mr. HOFFMAN influenced him in his course in politics as much as in private life, and saved him from the hostile opponents which political differences are so apt to create. He died yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his residence in Ninth-street, of congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness of five days. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Church of the Annunciation in Fourteenth-street. He was 63 years old.

Mr. HOFFMAN was the eldest son of the late Judge JOSIAH OGDEN HOFFMAN, and half-brother of CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, the novelist and poet. His son, OGDEN HOFFMAN, Jr., is United States District Judge in California. Mr. HOFFMAN entered the Navy at an early age as a midshipman, and was on board the *President* frigate at the time of her chase by a British squadron. He afterwards went to the Mediterranean, but retired from the Navy soon after the close of the war, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice in Orange County, and was appointed District-Attorney; but he removed to this City about the year 1826, and became a partner of HUGH MAXWELL, at that time District-Attorney, and distinguished himself in assisting the prosecution of the famous conspiracy cases, when HENRY ECKFORD, JACOB BARKER, General SWIFT, LAWTON, MOWATT and others were indicted for conspiring to defraud the public. He was then a member of the Jackson Party, but, after the removal of the deposits, he joined the Whigs, at the same time that MOSES H. GRINNELL, DUDLEY SELDEN, and other prominent members of the Democratic Party abandoned Tammany Hall. He was a member of Congress in 1838, where he was distinguished by his eloquence, and his prominence as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. While residing in Orange County he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was also a member of the State Legislature from this City in 1828. He was District-Attorney from 1829 to 1835, and was appointed United States Disrtict-Attorney by General HARRISON. He was again elected to Congress in 1848, and was Attorney-General of the State in 1854–5. During the past twenty-five years there has not been an important criminal trial in this City in which he was not employed as counsel, and it was by his ability and surpassing eloquence that ROBINSON who was tried for the murder of ELLEN JEWETT, obtained a verdict of acquittal. Mr. HOFFMAN'S popularity as a public speaker was greater than that of any man in the State; there was an almost magical sweetness and persuasiveness in the tones of his voice which made his appeals to the popular ear irresistible.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. HOFFMAN has occupied a foremost position at the Bar of New-York, and been one of the recognized lights of the political party with whose fortunes he identified himself. He was twice married, the last time to a daughter of Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New-Jersey. In his death, a brilliant light has been extinguished, and a void created which will not be easily filled.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, once M. P. for the Borough of Youghal, Ireland, has arrived at Hong Kong, over outang-looking creature. Being bald, he labors under a delusion common to artificially high-foreheaded gentlemen, that he looks like SHAKESPEARE, of which supposed resemblance he is singularly proud. He was born in Van Dieman's Land, in which pleasant dominion his father holds large property. On coming to England, he started as a barrister and champion of the English Roman Catholics, and was for some time associated with the late Mr. LUCAS in the conduct of the *Tablet* newspaper. For his zeal in the cause of the Roman Catholics, of which he was a devoted bayard, he was made, by his Holiness the Pope, a Knight of the Gold Spur. He did not, however, get on much the faster for this addition to his heel, but soon, from restless ambition, became dissatisfied, and quarreled with most of the leading Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, including the present Cardinal WISEMAN. At the election of 1847 he started for the borough of Youghal, and on Repeal and ultra Roman Catholic principles, and was returned, Mr. URQUHART, of Eastern notoriety, contributing the necessary funds. Mr. URQUHART'S object was to secure an assistant orator in the house to aid him in exposing Lord PALMERSTON'S sale of England to the Emperor of Russia, a delusion which he and a few other fools then cherished, but of which recent events have somewhat disenchanted them. Mr. ANSTEY justified the expectation of his patron by a speech of seven hours, in which he accused Lord PALMERSTON of every crime committed beneath the sun. When he had concluded, Mr. SHEIL, M. P. for Dungarvan, the Irish orator, arose and premising "that the geographical propinquity of Dungarvan to Youghal must be my excuse for following the honorable gentleman," disposed in seven minutes of his seven hours' oration, amid the cheers and laughter of the House. A few days afterwards, as Mr. ANSTEY was sitting on a bench behind Lord PALMERSTON, the wily diplomat, with that gallant ease that sits so lightly on him, turned round and making some familiar remark, took the Commoner's arm, and, to his delight and confusion, walked with him out of the house. A few evenings after a small scented card, "Lady PALMERSTON at home Saturday evening," displayed itself in the corner of Mr. ANSTEY'S pier glass, in a fourth-floor chamber, in the Temple, and in Lady PALMERSTON'S saloons Mr. ANSTEY was, henceforward, found in spotless white tie and waistcoat, a favored guest. If he had got a good price, exclaimed the forsaken URQUHART, I might have forgiven him, but, oh! horrible to sell me for *un sou*. At the last election he had no hopes for Youghal, but started for the English Borough of Bedford, where he was beaten. Lord PALMERSTON has, however, one great virtue of never forgetting a friend in the hour of distress, and, in the Attorney-Generalship of Hong Kong Mr. ANSTEY has found a solace, and the worthy natives a profound and rather amusing Judge. A desert and

Mr. SPOONER, who introduced the bill for the withdrawal of the guards on Haymarket, is member for North Warwickshire, and a partner in the banking house of SPOONER & ATTWOOD, of Birmingham. His partner was a strong Radical, and celebrated for his paper-currency mania. Mr. SPOONER is a most lugubrious-looking individual, with long lantern jaws always in trim for a psalm. He repeats every year the same speech and same arguments. A few years since, Mr. OSBORNE, the witty member for Middlesex, had a copy of his last year's speech in his lap, and, as he proceeded, called out, with his usual gay audacity, as he went on: "Now, old boy, for Bellarmine, now Bailey," and so on, to the intense delight of the House. Mr. SPOONER is usually seconded by Mr. NEWDEGATE, his colleague, another solemn swell, and their character was well epitomized by Sergeant MURPHY, the member for Cork, and *par excellence* wit of the House. "There are three degrees of spooneyism," exclaimed the Sergeant, "Spoon, SPOONER, NEWDEGATE."

Mr. MEAGHER, the Member for Waterford City, and father of Mr. T. F. MEAGHER, made his maiden speech in opposition to Mr. SPOONER'S bill. Mr. MEAGHER, though not a speaker, is regarded with more respect than perhaps any of the Irish members both in the country and the House of Commons. He is alike insensible to favors, flattery or fashion, perhaps the most powerful seducer of all three; and it may be said of him, as of FABRICIUS of old, as well might you turn the sun from his path as him from the road of rectitude. He is a Roman Catholic of the severest intensity, both in practice and belief, and in politics inclined to what is for the time termed "the Independent Opposition;" but he is generous and tolerant in opinion, and with a spirit worthy of imitation among Irishmen, while sternly adhering to what he deemed right, did not, like so many of his countrymen, think it necessary to denounce all who differed from him as spies, traitors, perjurors and thieves. Mr. MEAGHER is a man of large fortune, which he employs with a beneficent generosity in doing good, and, though he has never shared in the enthusiastic national aspirations of his son, probably from a disbelief in the possibility of their realization, is intensely proud of his heroism and genius. The representation of his native city was *forced* upon both occasions upon Mr. MEAGHER, entirely against his wish, his tastes and habits, being unsuited to the turmoil of Parliamentary life, and as long as he desires he may retain it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL has returned with his beautiful bride from passing the honeymoon in Italy. Sir ROBERT is a noble, gallant fellow, with a heart and hand open as day; and like all such characters full of noble virtues and soft weaknesses. In his youth he was wild, kept LOLA MONTEZ, fought with the Jesuits, gambled in all the hells, and did all manner of dangerous and daring things. But ever since his narrow escape from drowning in the loss of the steamer in which he journeyed from Genoa to Civita Vecchia, some three years since, he has become a changed man, and we doubt not will make a right loving Royal lord. In person he is of splendid proportion, and with features which, if not delicately defined, are manly and full of fire. He wears, contrary to the usual custom in England, an imperial and moustache, and his hair, like his father's, is a slightly subdued red. But he has none of the cold caution which characterizes the decorous Bob, and that chip of the old block, his brother FREDERICK.

MOVING-DAY.

Changes in Progress—Buildings to be torn down—Buildings going up—Stores newly opened—and other improvements.

A decree of the Legislature of this State, in reference to the occupying of houses, or parts of houses, in this City, runs as follows: "Agreements for the occupying of lands and tenements in the City of New-York, which shall not particularly specify the duration of such occupation, shall be deemed valid until the first day of May, next after the possession, under such agreement, shall commence; and the rent under such agreement shall be payable at the usual quarter days for the payment of rent in the said City, unless otherwise expressed in the agreement." (2 R. S. p. 152.)

This statute was framed to protect an old usage—the custom of moving on the 1st of May having originated with our Dutch ancestors, as will appear from the following letter, translated from a German newspaper—the *Staats Nachrichten*, of December, 1759. It took a year at that time to send a letter from Germany to New-York, and receive an answer back:

NEW-YORK, the 18th of May, 1759.

MY DEAR KARL: Your letter of the 3d of December of last year was received about two or three weeks ago, and I would have answered it immediately, as a ship, the *Prince Edward*, then sailed. But we have been so busily engaged in changing our residence, that neither MARGARET nor I have been able to find time to write. We have moved from our former house in the Broadway into a new one, just built, in Horse and Cart-street, for which we are obliged to pay yearly a rent of £20. But it is a fine house, and so, after all, the rent is not so dear. All the houses here are hired, according to an old custom, from the 1st of May, and on that day all the farmers from Nassau Island and the Jerseys come over and let out their wagons for the citizens to move their goods with. We had three, for which we were forced to pay the large sum of 18 shillings for the day, so great is the demand for them then. Some people here move every year, and seem to do it only for pleasure. I am heartily satisfied with my experience in it; and, as both MARGARET and myself and the children are pleased with the new house, I think I will remain in it.

The *King of Prussia*, the *Sturdy Beggar*, the *Oliver Cromwell*, and another of our privateers, entered our port some months ago with a most splendid prize. They took no less than 11 sail from the French, mostly good sized vessels, and two of them armed. The latter are the *L'Aigle*, of 400 tons, 16 guns, and 40 men; and the *Legrand Joseph*, of 350 tons, 16 guns and 36 men. The reason that their crews are so small is, that there had been sickness on board. Our WILLIAM, who, you know, is mate of the *Oliver Cromwell*, obtained a large amount of prize money, and has since gone to see from New-England as Captain of a privateer called the *Nimble Ninepence*, which is the name of a common coin in that part of America.

My business is increasing rapidly, and my family are all well and happy. If the present war ceases before long, I may come over and revisit you and the rest of my relations. Please write immediately on the receipt of this, as the ships from England are frequent but irregular. This from your loving brother.

It is a great pity that no name is affixed to this interesting letter, as in it we might perhaps recognize the ancestor of one of our "first families." It shows, however, that the fashion of moving on May-day was in vogue nearly one hundred years ago, and was then considered as an "old custom." Of late years some latitude has been allowed, and people endowed with foresight have made their "flitting" a few days earlier, so that we have now a moving week instead of a moving day. Still the first of May is the great day of transition, the exodus of New-York and the suburban places. The household gods, the Lares and Penates, are scattered on that day like rats chased by a badger, and boys before they pass from tupics into pantaloons forget were they were born, and their fathers almost forget. The old Hebrew imprecation, "Cursed be he that removeth the old landmarks," does not apply to New-Yorkers, neither have they any faith in the old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." On the first of May, or thereabouts, a third of the families in the City, if only for fashion's sake, are bound to move. If the furniture gets damaged, if the carpets won't fit the new rooms, all the better. But the zest of the enjoyment is in the discomfort, and topsiturviness, the sleeping on the floor, the going without a dinner, and making shift without a tea; in the breakage of China, the smashing of glass, in the general antagonism and won't-come-to-rights obstinacy of everything. A married woman, whose husband does not change his habitation at this season, almost feels that she is misused, and defrauded.

Yesterday, being the 1st of the month, was the great moving day, and the fortunate of the fair sex were in the happiest confusion imaginable. It was a chilly, windy, uncomfortable day, which greatly heightened the enjoyment. To make it still better, it rained a little—a cold, wintry rain. The ladies wore old clothes and dirty gloves, and ordered servants about, and disputed with sarmen, and gave directions about furniture, being particular with a love of a mirror, solicitous about a favorite bureau, anxious concerning a table, and terribly agitated respecting a piano. Not that they were anxious, or concerned, or agitated. It was only make-believe, a part of the excitement of the occasion. Bless them, they won't have such another time until next moving day—full a twelvemonth hence.

Apart from these private celebrations of a great city festival,—for such really is the 1st of May in New-York,—it is a great day for the City. Old, time-shattered buildings that are an eye-sore to good citizens, disappear, and fine free-stone or marble-fronted edifices rise in their stead. Yesterday

Bridge-street will shortly be in a very [illegible] condition. The houses on the northeast [illegible] to be torn down, and the street will be widened forty feet. At the northeast corner of Murray-street, we notice the demolition of TURNER'S jewelry store, on Broadway, and five stores, reaching to the Manhattan Hotel, in Murray-street. In Barclay-street twenty houses are coming down on each side. In Park-place, the Clifford House is coming down, the ground having been leased for the erection of a splendid dry goods store. On the opposite side of the street, adjoining the new marble front of WILSON G. HUNT & Co., five lofty stores are immediately to be erected, at the cost of $14,000 each, to be ready for occupation by the first of January. The store of WILSON G. HUNT & Co., erected at a cost of $70,000, was opened yesterday, and is one of the most magnificent in the City. The upper stories, three in number, are in the occupation of ALLEN, HAZEN & Co. The side of the building is forty-six feet on Church-street, and one hundred feet on Park-place. Both fronts are of marble. The basement, in which business is transacted, is sixty feet by one hundred, and is lighted, from the sidewalk, by a new prismatic glass, which so concentrates and diffuses the rays that the basement is really lighted better than many stores which open on the first floor directly from the street. This truly magnificent store, like that on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, is one of the ornaments of the City, but there will soon be others like it in the vicinity. The most astonishing May-day bargain that we have heard of this year, has been purchased by a large silk and lace house, on Broadway below Trinity. Their extensive stock was removed from the old store, transported and arranged for sale in a new store on Barclay-street, in the short space of three hours! This stampede was gone through by scores of eleven large baggage wagons, guarded by eleven policemen, assisted by fifty special porters and sixty-six clerks and boys belonging to the establishment. They supped, of course, after their labors.

So that, if the first of May brings its annoyances, they result, as far at least as the tearing down of old buildings and the widening of streets are concerned, in abiding good to the community. New-York will by-and-by be a City of palaces. Who that remembers what the down-town streets were only ten years ago, would recognize many of them now, if he were to revisit them after that period of absence? And the changes that have been made, and are now making, are only a small share of the general renovation.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, of this week, contains:

Accounts of the Awful Massacre at Panama.
The Battles in Nicaragua.
One Week Later from Europe.
Mr. BUCHANAN'S Reception.
Call for the National Republican Convention, &c.
Besides, a full Summary of the Week's News, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, and Editorial Articles upon current topics.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:
1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$10, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of THIS DAY, will contain:

Full Particulars of the Massacre at Panama, with an accurate Diagram of the Dépôt building, near which the attack was made.
A complete account of the Philadelphia Fire, with names of sufferers, and losses amounting to $2,000,000.
The Nicaragua News.
Biography of Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Ex-Attorney-General of New-York.
Political News, &c., &c., &c.

☞ For sale at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents per copy. Subscriptions $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO., upon Sewing Machines, have been triumphantly sustained by trials in the United States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, a verdict was recovered in New-York; and secondly, in the United States Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N. J., on the 31st of March, 1856, after a contested trial of a suit against the Beaman Sewing Machine, we obtained a clear verdict for the infringement of three distinct patents. These suits confirm the validity of our patents, and especially settle the great question of our exclusive right to the indispensable & vital in a sewing machine of a yielding pressure to hold the cloth to the surface of the machine. We have similar suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machines, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infringes three patents owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these suits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are just; they have already been repeatedly sustained by courts and juries, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase or use any of the infringing machines, if they desire to escape litigation and trouble. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, as also at the late Fair of the American Institute, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority to the Hon. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of marmorable and other gentlemen, cured by this truss, may be seen at their office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York. Also, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, ankle socks for varicose veins; also, ladies', gentlemen's, misses' and boys' superior elastic bands. Instruments for all personal deformities made to order and warranted. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York; also, at MARSH, CORLISS & CO.'S, No. 5 West 4th-st, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MILWAUKEE CITY PROPERTY.—ABSOLUTE sale at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1856, at 12 o'clock, 22 valuable lots in the southern part of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., known as Walker's Point. These lots are of large size, and situated in the most rapidly improving section of the city. Their value is rising at an enormous rate, and this is an opportunity very seldom to be met with for large or small capitalists. Title perfect. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 68 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Tapestry velvet carpeting, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrains, very cheap. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superb system, with rare facilities. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail department are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES—THE SPRING TIME OF YEAR HAS come, and if you wish to promenade, you will find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., beautiful patent leather boots, slippers, French kid and prunella gaiters, a fine assortment of boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, good articles at moderate prices.
J. R. MILLER & CO., No. 326 Canal-st.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of the kind. His new styles of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 5 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (and private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Nothing to equal them in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY!
Low prices for English Carpets.
Crossley's velvets, 11s., tapestries, 7s. 6d.
Handsome ingrains, 4s. 6d., super ingrains, 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 39 Bowery.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most improved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FARMERS' Bell Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION.—GOLD PEN and Pencil case for $1 can be had at TYLER'S Jewelry store, No. 316 Grand-st., where you can supply yourself with all sizes of Pens at equally low prices.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the name of WILLIAM WHITEMORE on every spool. No. 57 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Highly Important to Liquor-Dealers, Large Rectifying Houses and Wholesale Grocers.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish a brandy-flavoring which needs to be added only to pure spirits, without any other addition, and the best cognac brandy is produced, either dark or pale; or high and low priced liquors obtained. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry and peach brandy, in the most concentrated essences and prepared liquors. Samples of every article may be seen at the office of DR. B. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 88 Maiden-lane.

Evergreen Trees.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of Summer.

Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $30 per 100, and rhododendrons at $50 per 100.

Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

Tribute to the Memory of Robert Kelly.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, held on the 1st day of May, 1856, on motion of Edwin D. Morgan, Esq., seconded by John J. Phelps, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That this Board, in the death of their late associate, ROBERT KELLY, sincerely deplores the loss of one of their most efficient and valuable members. One of the original founders of this Corporation, and from its origin a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, his mature and comprehensive commercial knowledge, his sound and enlightened judgment, and his steady attention to the business of this Board, had won our confidence and regard. In his official connection with us he exhibited those attractive and valuable personal qualities which have caused regrets so profound at the loss of one fixed so strongly in private affection and personal honor.

Resolved, That we offer our deep and sincere sympathy with the bereaved family, whose loss, while we can do little to relieve, we may be permitted in unison to deplore.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be communicated to the family of the deceased, and be published in the daily papers.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Artificial Eyes—Of all sizes, shapes and colors, surpassing in style, durability and material, those imported, made under my own inspection to fit each particular case. In motion and appearance they conform exactly to the natural eye, can be inserted without pain and worn without uneasiness. Artificial eyes require nice judgment in their selection and adjustment to the sensitive orbits; incalculable injury may be inflicted by the inexperienced. The Profession supplied. Consultations, as heretofore, on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 58 Broadway.
JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, general depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Columbia College.—A special meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College will be held in the College Chapel on SATURDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., in reference to the death of the late President, Robert Kelly, Esq. By order.
OLIVER S. STRONG, Vice-President.
JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, influenza, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This valuable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Wakefield.—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 162 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Wanted—A gentleman to take the place of one lacking from bachelor's hall, occupied by one gentleman, location central, part of a handsome house, everything provided; total expense, including washing, $10 each per week. Strictest reference as regards integrity and respectability required. Address BACHELOR, *Times* office.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 189 Hanover-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Diseases of the Skin.—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections and scrofula. Office, No. 133 4th-av., near 18th-st. Office-hours, before 11 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

National Academy of Design.—The annual meeting of the Academicians will be held at the Council Rooms, No. 54 East 19th-st., at 8 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. T. ADDIS EN RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

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ROBERT B. HONE, President.
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NEW INVENTION.—We have lately been shown a model of an invention, for which a patent was taken out in February last, by Charles S. PITMAN, Esq., of Swampscott. It consists of the application of vulcanized rubber to the connections of shafts or poles with the bodies of carriages, wagons and other vehicles. The bolt serving to connect the shackle with the shaft passes through a spherical aperture, in which is fitted a cylindrical bush of vulcanized rubber, through the centre of which is a hole just large enough to admit of the bolt's being crowded into it. The advantages claimed for this invention are manifold. The jarring and noise occasioned by the motion of the bolt and its attachments in vehicles whose shafts are fixed after the common method, are entirely obviated. In the event of the loss or displacement of the nut which serves to secure the bolt little or no danger is to be apprehended, since the rubber, by which it is closely enveloped, will yet retain a firm hold. Lastly, it is simple, inexpensive, and amazingly durable.

These vulcanized sockets may be procured of the inventor, who has reserved to himself the exclusive right of sale and manufacture. The invention is a most important and ingenious one, and, we have no doubt, will ere long be universally adopted and approved.

AGENTS.
SMITH & VANHORN, Beekman-st., New-York.
NYE & FOSTER, Boston.
TURNBULL & ROCKAFELLOW, Newark.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.—The Editors of the *Times*.—Gentlemen: The terrible conflagration, the morning papers of the City have reported to us burnt out in the fire which, this morning, destroyed a portion of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Depôts. We are happy to announce to our patrons and the public at large, that our Printing Establishment was unharmed by the fire, and that we are prepared to prosecute our business without any interruption whatever.
MILLER & HOLMAN,
Corner of White and Centre sts.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful tonic beverage, has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled, if left in the morning, will be executed the same days.
G. F. MESDUM, No. 15 Wall-st.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—INGERSOLL & SON'S 36th ANNUAL FAIR of Life, Row, Fancy and Ships Boats will be on exhibition at the foot of Whitehall, this week. The boats sold, however, will be allowed to be taken away. Admission Free. No. 250 South-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 67 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold at very low rates and at reduced prices to close a consignment.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Canvas-back Ducks, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, where all meats are selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a professed meat and pastry cook, understands English, American and French cooking in every style, jellies, preserves, &c., &c.; will assist in the laundry, is competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Can refer to families in the City for reference. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing; she is a first-rate chambermaid and waiter, and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 69 West 26th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a respectable private family; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook, or would be willing to take chamberwork, and can give the best recommendation from her last place. Call at No. 187 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as an experienced cook. Has lived eight years in one family. Can make all kinds of pastries and jellies. Is willing to go a short distance in the country with the family she engages with. Call at No. 331 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with the washing. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and six months. Call at No. 150 East 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman in a private family, as cook; is a first rate baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has 2 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 McDougal-st., near Charleton.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or waiter; understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; the very best of reference can be had. Call at No. 192 East 19th-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat tidy young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and do plain sewing, in a private family. No objection to the country. Call at No. 177 East 24th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young English girl as chambermaid and waiter. Has good City references. Call at No. 185 West 25th st.

NURSE.—MRS. HAVENS, an experienced nurse, offers her services as watcher for the sick, or occasional nurse. Best of references. N. B.—If engaged others supplied. Call at No. 6 Poverty Hollow, East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NURSE WANTED—A competent nurse to take charge of children, and do plain sewing. A protestant preferred. The best references will be required. Call at No. 36 West 32d-st., on Thursday, May 1, at from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

GOOD COOK.—A middle-aged woman, who can cook, wash and iron well and who can exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to honesty, industry and cleanliness can find permanent employment and high wages on Staten Island. None others need apply. Inquire at this office. Dr. R. H THOMPSON, Quarantine, S. I.

GOVERNESS.—A French young lady who speaks pure French; is a thorough musician and experienced in teaching French and the piano-forte, is desirous of forming an engagement as governess with a boarding-school or a family, presently or for September next. The best references given and required. Address Miss F., No. 187 East 23d-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A French Protestant, Genevese, or English lady, educated in Paris, to take charge of the education of two young ladies. Satisfactory references in this country required. Address No. 229 5th-av.

TEACHER.—A graduate of Harvard, who has taught two years elsewhere with success, wishes an engagement as teacher. Private pupils preferred. He is permitted to refer to President Walker and Prof Felton of Harvard College, and to Rev. D. Bellows and Prof. Owen, of this City. Address E. J. C., at the *Tribune* Office.

A NALTO SINGER—Who can give satisfactory references, is desirous to obtain a situation in a Church in this City. Address L. B., box 3,493 Post-office.

TEACHER.—A lady to teach Music and French in a school in the country. Address A. M., Box No. 33 Sing Sing Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A lady desires a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, New-Brighton, S. I.

PROOF-READING.—A gentleman of classical education and of experience, is desirous of employment in some publishing house in New-York after May 1. Address G. H. H., at DODD'S bookstore Brick Church Chapel; to whom, also, the advertiser is permitted to refer.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man, 18 to 21 years of age, who is acquainted with dry goods, and especially woolens, may hear of a situation by applying to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, No. 292 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery commission house; a young man from the City or country to go West, and establish himself in the grocery and produce commission trade. A person with a few hundred dollars at his command can make a very desirable arrangement by addressing H. M. & Co., Box No. 2,459, Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

DENTIST WANTED—One accustomed to plate-work, or a lad of pleasant address, who has some knowledge of working in gold. Apply at No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at six o'clock.

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BOARDING—Near Broadway, in 19th st., to gentlemen in want of a good home and willing to pay a fair price. Family: two ladies and child. Not more than three boarders will be taken. Reference exchanged. Address R., Box No. 1,964 Post-Office.

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BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with partial board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address X. H. X., this office.

BOARDING.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, on reasonable terms, at No 262 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen desiring a beautifully located and spacious room, with partial board, and where they can make themselves perfectly at home, can address H. H., *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—Two single gentlemen require, immediately, a couple of good-sized rooms on second or third floor, with breakfast and tea. House must contain gas and baths, and be situated between Bleecker and 8th sts., and near Broadway. An answer suitable to this advertisement, and stating terms, which must be moderate, will receive attention. Address W. G. S., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 3-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A small private family, occupying a large house in Lamartine-place, opposite Lamartine-park, will take four gentlemen to breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. The house has all the modern improvements, and is the pleasantest Summer residence in New-York. References exchanged. Address V. H. W., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 78 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

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PLEASANT ROOMS—For gentlemen, can be had at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms, if desired. References given and required. N. B.—It is not a boarding house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., near Bowery New-York.

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ROOMS TO LET.—A lady having furnished rooms to let, in a private family, can accommodate two or three gentlemen. Inquire for the address of ANNA, at the Chatham-square Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—Three nice rooms on the third story, to gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 7 [illegible], near Broadway.

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Hotel and house keepers are particularly requested to examine our splendid stock of LINEN GOODS, at prices that cannot fail to please, comprising
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, &c.
A splendid 10-4 Linen Sheeting, 6s; worth $1.
C. C. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, near 8th-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
TOWLE & CO.'S BANKRUPTCY,
No. 281 GRAND-ST.
Ten thousand dollars' worth of very fine French embroideries, real Guipure and other laces, &c., at half the cost of importation, on sale for benefit of creditors.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $3—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
SPLENDID SETS LACE CURTAINS,
$12; two windows.
Rich heavy do., $15; worth $25.
Muslins by the yard proportionately cheap.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

COLUMBIA HALL FAILURE.
COLORED DRESS SILKS.
Five hundred pieces on sale this week at 5s., 6s., 7s., and 8s., little more than half their actual value.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 281 Grand-st.

COLUMBIAN HALL FAILURE.
TWO THOUSAND CRAPE SHAWLS,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
Ranging in price from
Three and a half to twenty-five dollars.
ON SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 281 Grand-st.

TOWLE & CO.'S FAILURE,
No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
DRESS GOODS.
500 pieces Delaines, from 1s. to 2s.
250 pieces Challies, at 2½., worth 4s.
300 pieces printed Lawns, from 6d. to 2s.
On sale, for the benefit of creditors.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

COLUMBIAN HALL BANKRUPTCY.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
Five hundred beautiful Stella Shawls, at $5.
Three hundred and twenty magnificent do., at $3,
On sale, for benefit of creditors,
At No. 281 Grand-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

FOUNTAIN'S
INDIA AND CHINA DRESS GOODS, CURIOSITIES, &C.—No. 653 BROADWAY.
N. B.—A full assortment of Chinese and French fans.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
Carpets and Matting laid down, in any part of the City.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

REMOVAL OF
WEED'S MOURNING STORE
From No. 499 to No. 579 Broadway, directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

**WINDOW HOLLAND

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—Two of 21 feet each, on 37th-st., near 5th-av. Two 4-story and basement brown-stone front houses, sides of buildings 25 by 55 feet; finished in the most substantial and elegant manner, and in the most substantial and elegant manner, and six trains each day. Inquire on the premises, of WM. HAMILTON, or at No. 180 East 2 st-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two new first-class 4-story brown-stone houses, finely located in 29th-st., between 5th and Madison ave.; finished in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM BYER or JOHN W. FIELDER on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A small house, 22 by 26, pleasantly situated, with six rooms and basement; lot 86 by 170. Near churches, public and private schools and railroad depôt. One hour distant from New-York, and six trains daily. Apply to WILLIAM JERKINS, Bloomfield, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class three-story and basement brick house No. 98 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th ave., three rooms deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at the house from 12 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 miles' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Spuyten Duyil. The ground is about 400 feet front by 300, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is designed for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient out-buildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of ROMER MORDAH, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT—Situated at Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 12 miles by railroad from New-York. The house is large and in fine order, beautifully situated, fronting the green. The premises contain 2 acres of land, divided into orchard and garden; a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to BENJ. CHURCH, No 45 Pearl st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—To let or exchange in the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York, on the Harlem railroad, containing sixteen rooms, a barn and carriage house, rich garden with fruit. Rent $150, furnished $300. Apply to GOULD & ELLIOT, No. 60 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 60 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A very handsome cottage, with ten rooms, a good well of water, a good carriage-house, &c., about half an acre of ground, nicely shaded with large trees; situated on a high ground; about 20 minutes' walk from Depôt; a very fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Price $4,000.
JOSIAH Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, at Fishkill, with a fine river view, near the railroad station house; nearly new, modern style, 8 rooms; lot contains ¾ of an acre. Good garden, barn, &c., in good repair. Very desirable and convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $4,000. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A desirable home of the most pleasant place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 19 Exchange-place

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—For sale, 10 acres of land, beautifully situated, within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, Post-Office, churches, &c. It will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers, and is decidedly the most desirable unimproved property in the township. Apply to
H. A. HOWE, No. 18 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Half an hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c., stable and out houses. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at
R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—With 56 acres, situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake, eight miles from Ithaca, N. Y. All kinds of fruit trees on the place, &c., &c. Price $9,000, cost $12,000; location the most healthy in the State. Inquire in paper-store No. 301 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk where plan can be seen, or of THOMAS JONES, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Flushing, L. I., consisting of a new stylish Gothic cottage and highly ornamented grounds, situated on the main avenue, near the Ladies' Seminary, will be sold or exchanged for City property.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—The property known as the John-st. M. E. Church, on the westerly side of John-st., between Nassau and William sts about 42 feet front by 85 feet deep, more or less. Party walls; title indisputable. Apply to BENJ. W. BENSON, Beekman Insurance Office, No. 8 Wall-st., or to SEELY BROWN, No. 67 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE, }
No. 463 Broadway, ALBANY, April 12, 1856. }

THE NEW-YORK STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE—Are happy to announce to the friends of "Freedom in Kansas," that the Company organized and started their direction started, as proposed, on the 16th inst. for that Territory. They take with them the hearty good wishes and earnest sympathies of multitudes now looking with interest to see the issue of the struggle there going on between Freedom and Slavery.

They are expecting to form a settlement in one of the most delightful portions of the Territory, around which may gather the thousands who are preparing to follow them from this State.

Another company will leave Albany, by way of the New-York Central Railroad, on the morning of the 14th of May. A company will also be sent as much sooner as (in the discretion of the Committee) a sufficient number wishing it signify their readiness to go.

All persons desiring to make their future homes in Kansas, and wishing to enjoy the facilities afforded by this Committee, are requested to send their names to the Secretary immediately, stating their occupation, whether married or single, post-office address, and whether they have the means of support for a length of time after reaching their destination.

The Committee will require satisfactory evidence of their intention to become bona fide residents of Kansas.

The Committee have secured to them first-class tickets to such persons, not exceeding the number of fifty, at $20 each, from Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester to Kansas City, including board from St. Louis. Children between the ages of four and twelve years at half price. This sum should be sent without delay to insure a ticket in the company.

Persons desiring to join the company need not hesitate to meet it at any of the points above-named, as the company will positively start from Albany by the 7 A. M. train, on the 14th day of May.

It is the intention of the State Kansas Aid Committee to make arrangements by which those going to Kansas may choose between first-class and emigrant tickets, and pay accordingly.

The Committee are desirous to hear from gentlemen that have money to invest in the establishment of mills and other machinery in the new settlements, as rare opportunities now offer of making a most profitable outlay.

The Committee are advised by recent letters from Lawrence that the Shawnee Reserve will be open for preemption claims in about two months. This reserve consists of over half a million of acres, and lies between Lawrence and the Missouri River, only six miles from Lawrence. Gen. S. C. POMEROY, of Kansas City, assures the Committee that the Shawnee Reserve is worth, on an average, at the present time, for farming purposes, ten dollars per acre. All adult occupants are entitled to preëmpt one hundred and sixty acres, to be paid for, at ten shillings per acre, when the same comes into market.

An office is opened at New-York at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 28, second floor, for the purpose of organizing companies in that City. S. L. WILDE, Esq., a member of the State Committee, of whom all desirable information can be obtained. GEORGE WALTER, Esq., General Superintendent of the "NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE," will lend his aid and assistance to the efforts of Mr. WILDE.

Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT, of Utica, RUSSELL HIBBARD, Esq., of Syracuse, and D. R. ANTHONY, Esq., of Rochester, will give it formation in those cities.

Circulars will be sent gratis to persons desiring information on the subject of emigration to Kansas.

All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, and all subscriptions in aid of the enterprise to C. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, Albany.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, President.
H. H. VAN DYCK, }
M. McGOWAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WILLIAM BARNES, Secretary.

THROGG'S NECK.—FOR SALE—An ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, having a most extensive water front, situated on a bluff, commanding extensive and beautiful views of great variety. The place contains about seven acres, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, ground tastefully laid out, flower garden stocked with standard roses, plants, &c. For boating, bathing and fishing, the place is unsurpassed for one of the finest on the Sound. The mansion is in Gothic style, containing 16 rooms, with closets, bath-room, water-closets, large kitchen and laundry, stationary wash-tubs, ranges, hot and cold water throughout the house, furnace, observatory, piazza in front, front and back stairs. The out buildings consist of gardener's lodge, gardener's house, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities.—The new, first-class five-story store, 23 feet by 67 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity place; 26 lots in Hudson village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several cities overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to
JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER,
No. 72 Wall-st.

THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SALE—On the line of Railroad between New-York and Philadelphia.—There are 20 acres of land under high cultivation, on an eminence of some 70 feet, overlooking a delightful town, and 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country. It is situated at Rahway, N. J., one mile from the Railroad depôt; 19 miles by Railroad from New-York (Cortlandt-st. ferry.) Cars ply 10 times each way daily. For further particulars, address WM. MANNING, MARTIN, Rahway, New-Jersey.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—AT Hastings, 9 miles from the depôt on the Sprain River road, containing 28 acres, on which is a mill, with good water power, old house, barn, &c., fine young orchard, (grafted fruit) from 6 to 7 acres good timber, the rest in meadow, will be sold very low. Terms easy, on application to BALDWIN & DAYTON, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE IN Hempstead, New-York, a small farm of 8 acres and a number of small farms, near the Rockaway Plank Road.
WM. JONES, Agent.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the sea shore, mansion house, nearly new, handsomely furnished throughout; gardener's cottage, stables horses, carriages, sailboats and everything complete for a gentleman's Summer residence, from 12 to 15 acres, water on three sides. Price $30,000. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. W. McLEAN, 24 William-st., New-York.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE—On Murray Hill and 5th-av.; 7 lots northwest corner of 38th st. and 5th-av.; 6 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 inside lots with one in rear, at a bargain, on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also, a 5th-av. corner on 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 39th, 37th and 39th sts. By R. G. PIERCE, No 15 William st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of fine class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 176 Canal st., under the People's Bank.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Consisting of brown-stone sills, lintels, doors windows, &c., contained in houses Nos. 46 and 48 Barclay-st. Apply to T. S. WALL, Architect, No. 80 Nassau-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

MONKEY FOR SALE.—A very nice and tame young monkey. No. 333 7th-av., corner of 31st-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A large and commodious house, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, between 5th and 6th sts. and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of Long Island and East River; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds will be kept in fine order, with shrubs and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, gardener, No. 161 East 31st-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT YORKVILLE—At reduced rents—Two very pretty and convenient 3 story houses with verandas in front on north side of 87th-st., near 4th av.; the street is regulated, graded and lighted and being 100 feet wide and high ground, renders the location healthy and desirable. Rents reduced from $300 to $250. Apply to BILLECK & BUCK, 26th-st., near the above.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Very low, and will be put in complete order and repair, viz.: The house corner of Broome and Elm sts. and near Broadway. Also, the handsome house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., rent $1,100. Also, the similar house, No 128 Hammond-st., rent $650. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and commodious mansion house with 8 lots of ground attached, situated on 89th-st. between avenue A and 1st-av., overlooking Harlgate, and easy of access by the 2d-avenue Railroad. Is suitable for a boarding house. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—Near the Ferry.—Two fine houses, on omnibus route; pure air and water; view unsurpassed; churches and schools. Rent $300. Apply at the office of the *Daily Telegraph*, No 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET—The new and desirable 3-story brick dwellings, Nos 167 and 169 West 46th st., between 6th and 7th-avs. They have all the modern conveniences, and will be rented low to desirable tenants. Apply to RIPLEY & JUDSON, No. 65 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—Rent $650; to respectable parties, house well worth $800, four stories, English basement, with all the improvements, No 113 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d aves. Inquire of R. GIBBINS, No. 173 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Location No. 91 Hicks-st., on the heights and is very desirable; may be seen between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock P. M. Inquire of L. EAMES, No. 88 Hicks-st., or of C. E. ADAMS, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York. Rent $450.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3 story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET No. 373 Pacific st., near Bond, at very low rent. Apply on the premises or to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story basement brick house 20 feet wide No. 53 East 24th-st.; has gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c. Rent $650. Inquire on the premises, or of H. C. CADY, No. 29 Wall st.

HOUSES TO LET AT BATH, L. I.—Three first-class houses fronting on the water, complete in every respect; stables, &c. Apply to ARCH & YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, or to Mrs. WANGER, Bath, L. I.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE. A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th st., near Stuyvesant square and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiters, water closets, range bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut-glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall tiled, &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in the City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class Railroad Bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAMSBURG.—TO RENT—The upper part of the house No. 58 South 6th-st., convenient to all the ferries; will be let to a small family at a low rent. Five or six rooms, with back basement. Apply on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO LET—Suitable for one or two respectable families, containing ten rooms, viz: Bath room, water closet and gas, parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen on the right, same on the left. Rent, $270. Apply to J. EASTON, No. 643 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 375 Pacific near Bond-st. The house is very handsomely furnished, and will be rented low to desirable tenants. Apply to RIPLEY & JUDSON, No. 65 Broadway.

FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO RENT—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order, to a private family only, for a year or term of years. Address Box No. 1,551, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A nice three-story brick house not far from City Hall, to a small family for $650. Best of references required. Inquire at No. 15 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET.—No. 185 Spring-st., near Broadway.
Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.
Apply at No. 187 Spring-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Audubon Park, near Hudson River Railroad Depôt, at 153d-st.; house contains 15 rooms, stable, ice-house, fine garden and ground attached; neighborhood very delightful and healthy. Possession immediately. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to W. HASTINGS, No. 76 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester County; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low.
S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing. A desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $166 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 8 John-st., or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGE TO LET—With kitchen, carriage house, and about three acres of ground, garden, grapes, and every variety of fruit and berries in profusion; healthily and beautifully located at Yonkers, 8 or 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt and steamboat wharf. Possession given immediately. For particulars, address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,796.

COTTAGE TO LET—At Newtown, L. I. New two story cottage house and wagon-house—well of good water by the door, with seven lots of ground, all in good order, with picket fence, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt running from Flushing to Hunter's Point. Inquire No. 337 Delancey-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—Now in complete order, in the premises 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for insurance, railroad and real estate offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Irving Savings' Bank Building, No. 96 Warren-st., suitable for lawyers or professional men. Rent low. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

TO LET.

$250.—HOUSES TO LET.—A few 3-story brick buildings, pleasantly situated at junction of Broadway and 8th-av. Healthy, accessible by cars and stages at six cents fare. Nothing so low for money on this Island. Inquire of HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Canal, or to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner 58th-st. and Broadway.

WAREROOMS TO LET—No. 499 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, two large rooms on the first floor, 100 feet deep by 20 feet, suitable for a piano-forte wareroom or millinery business. Possession given immediately. Inquire of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first-class two-story house and wing on Ovington av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden and near and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the bay and river. Rent $300. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order, 1½ rods from the Depôt in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of
JOHN JAQUES.

LOTS TO LET—At the foot of 3d-st., near the water—two lots of ground dry and pleasant; a good location for a business or for storage. Inquire at the yard.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET.—The upper part of No. 779 Broadway, now occupied by the Manhattan Club. The floor over the store is about 80 feet deep with lofty ceiling and well lighted, and being in one of the best re all business blocks in Broadway would be a very desirable location for a milliner, dressmaker, tailor, or a daguerreian gallery. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The third and fourth floors and basement on rear of No. 142 Grand-st.; also second and third floors of rear of No. 160 Elm-st., all communicating. The first rooms are 20x35, the second 48x24—all excellently lighted. Being situated only one block from Broadway, in the centre of the City, it is admirably adapted for any light business. For information, apply to No. 90 Thompson-st., or No. 142 Grand.

PART OF A NEARLY NEW—Three-story brick house to let in complete order, to a small and respectable family; has three rooms on the second floor—the front a large parlor with marble mantels, closets attached; one room on third floor, a handsome front basement, with marble mantel, gas, Croton water, cellar and every convenience. Apply at No. 2 5 West 31st-st.

BRICK HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—In Warren-st., between Sussex and Morris; water and gas, court-yard in front, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent $363. Apply to JAS K. MORGAN, No. 39 Grand-st., Jersey City, or No. 193 Greenwich-st., corner of Fulton, New-York.

THREE DESIRABLE FLOORS TO LET—In new house No. 156 East 4th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., containing four large rooms on each floor. Rent $8 50 and $7 50 per month. Croton water on each floor. Apply on the premises of A. DAVIS.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE and THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A large well-furnished room, having gas commodious closet, supplied with Croton water, bath room, &c., adjoining; also, two single rooms to let, in the new and private residence, No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. None but persons of high respectability need apply.

OIL FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—Consisting of Kettles, Presses, &c. A good chance for any one wishing to commence the Lard Oil business. Apply to RICHARD BULLWINKLE, at the Lime Yard foot of Rivington-st., East River.

ROOMS TO LET.—Suites of furnished rooms can be obtained upon immediate application, in the house northeast corner of Broadway and 9th st. The location will be found convenient agreeable and lively, and every thing will be done to make the house attractive and desirable.

STORE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The store and basement of No 188 Fulton-av. Apply to No. 173 Atlantic corner Clinton-st., or No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock.
JOHN D. COCKS.

STORE TO LET—On the corner of 14th-st. and 8th av.; splendid location for business; rent low, for one or more years. Apply immediately to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

STORE TO LET. Five-story store, No. 307 West. Immediate possession given. Inquire of G. D. CRAGIN, No. 146 Broad-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—By Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A 5-story building, covering 2 lots, 25x100 feet each, to be well lighted—built for mechanical purposes—steam engine, &c., &c. Any one disposed to erect such a building in the vicinity of Broadway, either side, from Reade to Canal-sts., at a fair per centage on the amount invested, ample security given, may address D. M. L., care of Ivison & Phinney, No. 321 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western Land business, and particularly well informed respecting Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in June or July next, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our agent will be on the ground, and will be in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.
For terms, apply at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to.
WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. E. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Located in Northern and Western Iowa, by EGBERT BAGG, General Land Agent, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Orders may be left with M. D. BAGG, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York. Warrants wanted.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 16 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS.—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties,
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates. Also, bone dust and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands.
WM. POST, Sole Agent,
No. 128 Front-st., New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each.
R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta feu, Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT.
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Of Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons (Hildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

IRISH POTATOES FOR SALE.—Apply to ABRM. BELL'S SONS, No. 35 Park-row.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—The only Patent Cast Iron apparatus in the United States. Also every description of apparatus, copper or iron.
EWEN, GIBB, No. 99 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The subscriber will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen who desire to excel in the art of penmanship. His rooms are pleasant and secluded. Apply at No. 362 Broadway.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher.—WM. C. BRYANT.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr GOLDSMITH may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided, that no one calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preëminent person and recognized head of the profession.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE.—At WARWICK, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Summer Term will commence on MONDAY, May 12. The Institute includes a male and Female Department, and Instruction will be given in the English, Classical and ornamental branches of Education.

RATES OF TUITION.—Board and Tuition in English branches, for one term of 11 weeks, $36; do. for one year, $100. Circulars furnished on application to the Secretary.
JAS. B. WHEELER, President
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Is a first-class Seminary under the best influences, in which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and drawing are each the charge of a family teacher. Terms for Junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

COSBEN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—The next term of this Boarding and Day School will commence on Wednesday, April 30. This School is accessible from the City in about two hours by the New-York and Erie Railroad. Circulars giving full particulars may be had at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County N. Y., WM. G. WEBSTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, No. 639; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 437 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The 8th semi-annual session will begin the 1st Tuesday in May. Persons who are looking around for a matter-of-fact sort of school, which is as good as schools generally are, where Principal and Teachers aim to be faithful and successful, will be furnished with a circular and particulars, on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COTT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accommodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 25 BOYS, PROSPECT HILL.—Near Middletown, Conn., begins its next session May 5. Terms, $100 per session.
E. W. BECKWITH, Principal.
REFERENCE—J. WILLIAMS, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., HANMER & HORTON, No. 44 Division-st., New-York.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE and THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

MISSES MECKER—Having removed from No. 100 Waverly-place, will reopen their school on Monday, April 28, at No. 59 West 37th-st., where they solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 285 Broadway.

MISS STEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 5 East 3th-st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County New-Jersey. Summer Session commences May 7, 1856. For Circulars, apply to OLNER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY

AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Wescott, Auctioneer.

R. W. WESCOTT—Will sell, THIS DAY, Friday, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid parlor, dining-room and library furniture contained in the 3-story dwelling house No. 132 West 31st-st., comprising the largest and most elegant assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The house is replete with every elegance, all of which was made to order, and is in fine condition, having been used but a short time. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather—descriptive catalogues of which are now ready. The furniture consists, in part, of splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte with all the modern improvements, 2 elegant French mantel mirrors, 54x80, in costly frames, 2 French pier do., 30x90, with slabs and brackets, rich damask and lace curtains, about 600 yds. of rich Kidderminster and tapestry carpets, stair do., with all the superb English oil-cloths in the house, suite of solid rosewood parlor furniture in crimson satin, sofa, 2 large arm chairs, gothic chair, and 4 oval back parlor chairs, with covers, 1 do. in crimson and maroon, 10 pieces with covers; all of these suites are of the most elegant description, made to order, and in perfect condition; superb carved rosewood library book-case, rich carved rosewood centre, with marble tops and mirror fronts; rosewood etagere and pier tables, costly mantel vases and parlor ornaments, Parisian clocks, rosewood reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry, fine oil paintings elegantly framed, embracing gems and valuable subjects, among which is the "Madonna," by Huntington. Chamber and dining-room and library—superb rosewood wardrobe, French-mirror fronts, 4 pieces rosewood furniture, 9 pieces in hair cloth; elegant rosewood bedsteads, with rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, and commodes, all made to match; Turkish and French cottage chairs, cheval glasses, 21 elegant hair mattresses, fine beds and bedding; library bookcases, mahogany buffet, splendid mahogany dining room table, 12 feet, with a magnificent assortment of cut glass, rich China, among which is one dinner set of 210 pieces, rich silver ware, ruby, amber, &c.; ivory and silver cutlery, with a large variety of elegant chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, presenting to those who want a superior class of household furniture an opportunity seldom offered. Sale to commence with basement furniture, China, &c.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 402 Broome-st., consisting of the entire parlor, dining room, chamber and library furniture of the house, which is of the best description, and has been in use but a short time. H. LEEDS will sell on FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and costly furniture of the above house, consisting of rich velvet and tapestry carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, rosewood suits of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon damasks; French plate oval and pier glasses, rosewood tables, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, large and costly rosewood etageres, marble top, with mirror doors and back; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich brocade and tapestry; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, rich mantle and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number fine oil-paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture. Elegant oak extension table, oak chairs, China dinner set, elegant gold band and decorated China tea and coffee sets, rich ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, &c. Superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, 2 rench oval glasses, mahogany suites furniture, in hair-cloth; cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant English oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

Eugene R. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED FRENCH CLOCKS.—Clock and watch materials, watch makers', watch case makers', engravers', jewelers', chasers' and clock makers' tools, mechanical lamps, store fixtures, show cases, drawers, &c., &c. On TUESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of P. A. ROSSELOT, Esq., importer, No. 356 William-st., near Frankfort-st., on account of the relinquishing business, the whole of the stock of superior French mantel clocks, gas-bracket lamps, regulators, clock shades, clock and watch materials, jewels, watch, clock and musical instruments, springs, watch crystals, engravers', chasers', jewelers', watch and clock makers' instruments, and a general and extensive assortment of every article in the line, all of which have been selected with care, and imported by Mr. R. for the use of the trade in this country. This sale offers an opportunity, to all connected in trade in the above line, to supply themselves on favorable terms, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THE CITY.—A fine property in Westchester County, consisting of about 100 acres of excellent land on the Broux River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling house in perfect order, and three smaller dwelling ones; together with extensive stables, barns and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, or for a fine residence with extensive grounds, fish pond, &c., or with a view to speculation in the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. Title perfect and terms of payment very easy. N. B.—Would be divided to suit applicants.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 Cliff-st., near Aunity-st., a general assortment of an entire household furniture: Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth; ottomans, rockers, marble-top centre and pier tables; mahogany French and cottage bedsteads; black walnut cottage bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; bedding, mahogany dining and tea tables; card tables, china, crockery and glass ware; kitchen furniture, &c.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock at No. 443 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., embracing 10 parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; six rosewood secretary bookcases, library, &c., of rosewood, black oak, chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and enameled, centre, side and sofa tables, extension dining tables, washstands, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, hall-stands, palliasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, silver plated ware, &c. At 12 o'clock four superior rosewood piano fortes. Sale positive without regard to weather. Boxing and shipping in the best manner.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF A CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 John-st., the entire stock of a large clock establishment, consisting of every variety of marine, gothic, alarm, 8-day, and every other kind usually found in a large establishment. Dealers, as well as all others, will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, as every article will be sold to the highest bidder, to close the concern. N. B.—They will be put up in lots to suit dealers, in large or small quantities, and sale absolute.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND THREE LOTS ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a three-story frame house and three lots of land on north side of 124th-st., 250 feet east of 4th-av., and opposite Mount Morris square. House 25x50, and furnished with Croton water, bells marble mantels, hot air furnace, range, water closet, bath room, &c. Lots each 25x100 feet 11 inches. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LOOK THIS WAY.—9 loads or less of furniture, from as many different families will be disposed of on SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 140 Bleecker-st.; lower room.—Including rosewood parlor, dining-room, bed-room and basement furniture; also velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; together with goods that would require a month to enumerate. N. B.—Some of the above goods are of the very best and some of the very worst, and no mistake.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, GUNS, STOVE FIXTURES, FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich, porter, ale, cider in glass, soap, teas, coffee, tobacco, cigars, raisins, sweet oil, knives and forks, tea canisters, oil and tin cases, cracker box, scales, tables, chairs, bureaus, &c., moved for convenience of sale.

H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock—Furniture, carpets, boots, shoes, &c., at No. 94 Beekman-st. All kinds of goods taken and sold on commission, for cash, or on storage, at the lowest rates. TUESDAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, 300 cases boots and shoes, at No. 49 Dey-st., by A. D. GALE, No. 94 Beekman-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN and OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the lease fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—3 four-story brick houses and lots of ground on west side of 1st-av., about 75 feet south of 32d-st.; 6 houses and lots on 32d-st., about 240 feet west from 1st-av.; 1 house and lot on south west corner 34th-st. and 1st-av.; 6 houses and lots adjoining on the south; 3 houses and lots on 34th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., near 2d av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., north side, 100 feet east 2d-av.; 11 houses and lots on north side 34th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; 4 houses and lots on 1st-av., west side, between 34th and 35th sts.; 4 houses and lots on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house and lot on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION NOTICE—REMOVAL.—FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, have removed to the spacious and convenient saleroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., where they have superior accommodations for the sale of new and second-hand furniture and merchandise generally. Consignments are solicited from their friends and the public. Regular sales WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of each week. First regular sale on WEDNESDAY, May 7, when a stock of furniture, superior to any in the City, will be sold. Goods on view the day previous to sale.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 48 and 50 Walnut-st., where they offer a private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 76 South 5th-st., Williamsburg, five minutes' walk from either Peck-slip or Grand-st. Ferries.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—57 original oil-paintings, one by Cuyp, value at $1,000; Angel appearing unto the Shepherds, purchased from Jerome Bonaparte's collection; Cattle Piece, by Andrew Richardson, N. A., Edinburg; View on the River Dee, Newark Castle on the Garrow, Scene in Glennevis, Lochieven from Enverow. Also, paintings by S. A. Mount, G. D. Brewerton, H. Becza: Italian Fruit Peddler, by Baum; Crucifixion, by Charles Lebrun; Cupid on his mission of Love, by Rosenburg and other eminent artists. Superior-toned rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering of Boston, and cost $680; furniture, made by Meeks of New-York; rich French-plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, in gold-mounted frames; royal Wilton Carpets, cost $3 50 per yard; brocatel and lace window curtains, antique carved table and bureau extension table, cost $2 50, imported from London; two artistic bronze ormolu mounted mechanical lamps, cost $150 each; Egyptian and French vases, very valuable; carved oak furniture, covered in moquet; two solid rosewood parlor suites with slip covers, covered in brocade and plush, with medallion backs; solid rosewood centre tables with statuary marble tops; carved oak hall table with marble top, cost $10, with chairs to match; English oil-cloth through the house; wardrobe, French and Gothic bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, and washstands, pure hair mattresses, solid silver ware, cut-bottle casters, silver cake baskets, French China dinner and tea sets, ivory balance-handle knives and forks, pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, table linen, together with a large variety of kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. Purchasers are assured that the sale will be absolute, without reserve, and must be removed from the premises on day of sale. Catalogues can be obtained at our salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st. Also cards of admission can be had on application as above. A cash deposit will be required.

Samuel Osgood & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—By SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.—On MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 16 West 11th-st., near Broadway, all the furniture in the house named, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; sofas, chairs, Voltaire do., arm do., marble top rosewood and other centre tables, tea tables, black walnut extension dining tables, rosewood tête-à-tête set, elegant rosewood piano, nearly new; music rack and stool, pier and other glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair do. and rods, fine dressing tables and bureaus, mahogany and other bedsteads and bedding, rocking and arm chairs, crockery and glass ware, window curtains and shades, fine paintings and engravings; together with the usual assortment of household effects, kitchen furniture, &c., all in excellent order and condition. Sale peremptory.

Charles H. Delavan, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday morning,) commencing at 10 o'clock, all the household furniture contained in the large dwelling No. 21 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University place. Catalogues can be had on the premises. Deposits required from all persons unknown to the auctioneer. Sale positive, rain or shine.

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS—Will sell, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut furniture; French plate mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Dr. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues and astonishing efficacy of this valuable preparation is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and removing. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will ex inguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 15 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HANFORD, HALL & RISLEY, Williams-st.; WOOD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 795 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA,
Dr. Barrow Removed to No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway.) New-York,
specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRISEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRISEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c; would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if this Trisemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thereby rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRISEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which experts and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRISEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in six cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $6, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway.) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA COMDIAL.—ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK THE "VADE MECUM," giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, the latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Rules and Regulations for treatment, from A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—DR. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a backstrengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most unremitting care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—WHITNEY & JOCELYN'S New-York Wood Engraving and Electrotype Establishment, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. Perfect Electrotypes guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Entire new arrangements, with most complete facilities for jobbing. Cheap! Good! Prompt! Call!

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE.—Ten cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California and Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, R. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 15 cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST
DUE IN THIS CITY 1ST OF MAY NEXT,
on the First Mortgage Bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox. ATWOOD & CO.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST
DUE IN THIS CITY first of May next on BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING (6 per cent) will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.,
New-York, April 1, 1856, No. 16 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent of the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, April 25, 1856.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th to the 1st proximo.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

No. 208 Broadway, New-York, March 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th of April to May 1.

E. R. PRATT, Secretary and Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest Coupons on the second mortgage Bonds of these railroads, maturing on the 1st of May next, will be paid at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

New-York, May 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due 1st May next, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place.

New-York, April 24, 1856.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1st May next, will be paid on and after that date at the office No. 61 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN M. KERR, No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next. Dated April 24, 1856. JOHN M. KERR,

a25-law6mF* DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr.,
Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. LUDLOW. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADELAIDE, Capt. JAMES WYATT.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York or Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $150. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 9 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday, April 26..... 1856	Wednesday, May 14..... 1856
Saturday, May 10..... 1856	Wednesday, May 28..... 1856
Saturday, May 24..... 1856	Wednesday, June 11..... 1856
Saturday, June 7..... 1856	Wednesday, June 25..... 1856
Saturday, June 21..... 1856	Wednesday, July 9..... 1856
Saturday, July 5..... 1856	Wednesday, July 23..... 1856
Saturday, July 19..... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6..... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2..... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20..... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16..... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3..... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 30..... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17..... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13..... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1..... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27..... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15..... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11..... 1856	Wednesday, Oct 29..... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25..... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12..... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8..... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26..... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22..... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10..... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6..... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24..... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20..... 1856	

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leach.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York..... Wednesday, April 16.
CAMBRIA, Brownlees, leave Boston, Wednesday, April 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Saturday, April 26.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston..... Wednesday, May 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 14.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston..... Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. The ARAGO has five water-tight compartments enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 1. For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 31.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,992 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 17th of May, at 12 o'clock M.

Rates of Passage.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (saddle wheel,) Capt. Brownlees.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and stewards's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NORTH STAR will leave New-York on SATURDAY, May 10, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander.

Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, May 3, from Pier No 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, P.M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 12 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 7.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage fare (including state-room) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; servants half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—ACCOMMODATION LINE FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK.—The steamer NORWALK, Capt. Geo. T.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ill-Fated Ship, John Rutledge.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Below we give the names of the passengers and crew of the Liverpool and New-York packet-ship, *John Rutledge*, which was lost on the 20th of February last, by striking against an iceberg, off Newfoundland, and 145 persons perished. The only person saved was THOMAS NYE, a seaman, who was picked up in an open boat, eight days after, by the packet-ship Germania. Twelve persons, including five females, in the boat with NYE, perished of hunger and exposure.

The following is the list:

OFFICERS AND CREW.

ALEXANDER KELLY, Commander.
Samuel Aitcheson, 1st officer.
Albert Burt, 2d officer.
Asa Spencer, stewardess.
Alexander Hobbs.
M. Lockwood, cook.

ABLE SEAMEN.

Wm. Ross,	Henry Bacon,	James Jamieson,
Henry McDonald,	John Dougherty,	John Thompson,
John Kelly,	Thos. Nye, (saved,)	Geo. Wires,
Charles Richard,	James Banks,	Henry Regan,
Joseph Hoskin,	Wm. Bean.	

ORDINARY SEAMEN.

John Daley,	Wm. Paton,	Charles Biss.

LIST OF PASSENGERS—STEERAGE.

(The passengers were nearly all Irish, with a few Germans.)

	Age.		Age.
Thomas Lee	21	Sarah Ryan	38
Wm. Call	35	Margaret Moore	16
Mrs. Call	19	James Bailey	62
C. H. Eastwigh	33	George Martin	17
John Banks	34	David Johnston	30
Jas. Murdock	33	Henry Green	33
Anthony Kendall	31	Ann Green	35
Joseph Roberts	29	Henry Haley	10
Hugh Lally	31	Edward Smith	34
James Moore	18	Edward Maloney	22
Nancy Grundy	37	John Brooks	39
Lydia Grundy	14	Wm. Brooks	38
Emma Grundy	7	John Radford	33
Richard Grundy	5	John Keegan	23
Child Grundy (infant)	6m	Margaret Johnson	18
John Bradshaw	37	Casper Lewis	59
Wm. Walker	—	Julia Lewis	49
M. Gordon	26	Bridget Picker	18
Frank Gosthal	22	Charles Connack	39
Amos South	4	Michael Curley	39
James Bowman	15	John Horton	39
Mary Mitchell	35	James Chatham	25
Sarah Sherridan	30	Thomas Dwyer	23
James Kilkenny	60	Catharine M'Carty	16
Sarah Kilkenny	35	Jane Black	35
Kathleen Kilkenny	59	Samuel Black	16
Mary Bacon	51	Betty Black	7
Samuel Bacon	25	Daniel Barnes	34
Wm. Henderson	35	John Lynn	31
Margaret Henderson	35	John Roach	16
Robert Henderson	14	Margaret Kelly	18
Margaret Henderson	11	James Kelly	16
Mary J. Henderson	9	John Godfrey	31
Samuel Henderson	5	Bridget Cunningham	27
Ellen Henderson	3	John Kilkelly	20
Wm. Ellis	43	Unity Kilkelly	16
Charles Logan	31	Mary O'Brien	24
Robert Cowan	21	Charles Bradley	25
Elizabeth Henderson	38	Andrew Taylor	36
Thomas Newton	30	Henry Dorgan	35
Margaret Newton	28	Neil McCusker	24
George Newton	4	James McCann	24
Mary Newton	20	Honora Madden	25
Wm. Wallaston	28	Mary Cassidy	38
Jane Miller	23	John O'Brien	22
Thomas Johnson	50	John O'Corcoran	18
James Johnson	15	Ellen Magee	35
William Johnson	23	Edward Gavin	21
Margaret Reed	48	Barney Whelan	24
Robert Reed	17	Margaret Lambert	14
Andrew Kelly	38	John Lambert	12
Robert Simpson	50	William Cassidy	34
Mary Simpson	5	Patrick Cassidy	14
Samuel Simpson	23	Maria La Mand	16
Robert Simpson	21	Matilda La Mand	17
Mary Simpson	19	Wm. Stezelitzyuke	35
Matthew Sampson	17	Gaworkill Stezelitzyuke	35
David Sampson	14	George Wedrocek	26
James Sampson	11	Felix Rombiski	42
Wm. Ross Rowkey	25	John Jackson	22
William Barnes	28	Mrs. Jackson	20

Cabin Passenger—C. J. Gale.
Whole number of passengers, 152.

Wonderful Escape of Eighty Passengers on the Harlem Railroad.

On Wednesday an accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad, near the station at PARDYE'S, which, it is difficult to believe, did not result in a great loss of life, and yet, strange to say, nobody was injured, although there were eighty persons on board the cars. As the passenger train was proceeding at its ordinary speed, one of the axles of the baggage car suddenly broke and the car was driven back on the first passenger car, which, in its turn, was forced upon the second passenger car; the floors and seats of these cars were ripped up and scattered in all directions, but, wonderful to relate, not a single passenger received a bruise or a scratch, though of course they were all very much frightened. The President of the Road, who was in the first car, met with a slight contusion, and the Conductor was slightly injured in the foot. These were all the injuries sustained, and they were trifling enough.

Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, and Measles.

Small-Pox continues to be developed among the emigrant passengers, who were landed at Quarantine from the *Empire State*. Twenty new cases have made their appearance since the passengers were landed, and many more are laboring under the premonitory symptoms. The ship is thoroughly cleansed, ventilated and fumigated under the direction of the health officer.

The brig *Franklin*, Mate PUTNAM, from Ponce, P. R., arrived at Quarantine on the 1st inst., having lost her Captain by Yellow Fever during the passage. The mate reports, that the Fever and Small-Pox are prevailing at Ponce and St. Thomas. The ship *Saratoga*, Captain TEARE, arrived at Quarantine on the 1st inst. During the passage she buried at sea 14 persons, most of whom died of Measles of the most malignant type. Several of her seamen were sent on shore to the Seamen's Retreat Hospital.

Bills for the Matsell Investigation.

The Councilmen Committee on Police met yesterday at 4 P. M., to hear testimony as to the making up of the bills for services rendered in the MATSELL investigation. Statements were made by Messrs. NASH and NOYES, of the Council, and by Alderman BRIGGS and Stephen H. BRANCH.

Wharves and Piers.

The Aldermanic Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, have decided to visit a number of piers and bulkheads, erected without consent, and a number of slips that are filling up rapidly and likely to cause great expense to the City.

Landing for Market Boats.

The Special Committee on Market Boats, investigated the subject of providing permanent landing places, and decided to report in favor of the foot of Broome-street and James'-slip.

Lecture on Russia and Constantinople.

By request of President KING, Rev. Drs. HIGBEE, VINTON, FERRIS and PARKER, and others, Mr. WILLIAM G. DIX has announced his intention to [illegible] Constantinople," at Clinton [illegible], on Friday evening, the 2d inst.

City Sprinklers.

The Sprinkling Machines examined by the Croton Aqueduct Committee, yesterday, did not operate satisfactorily. The stream thrown was too heavy.

From this date the Offices of the United States Commissioners, United States District Attorney, United States Marshal and Judges' Chambers, will be removed to the northwest side of College-place and Murray-street.

The Navy Yard.

The receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is now being relieved of all her heavy calibre—the guns on her lower gun deck—so as to afford more space and less burden. These are 42-pounders, thirty-four in number, and weigh 1,300 lbs. each. When taken out, they are conveyed to the gun ground, near the Hospital.

The new steam-frigate *Niagara*, which has been in the Naval Dry Dock receiving her propeller, will be ready to go out in the course of a week.

Considerable improvements are being wrought in various respects throughout the yard in the way of completing new buildings, arranging guns and ammunition, and embellishments generally, yet these are not so rapid and thorough as might be expected from the amount of money ($655,000,) that was appropriated last year for such purposes.

Fires.

THE FIRE AT THE NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT—LOSS OVER $30,000.

The fire that broke out yesterday morning, in the large brick building bounded by Centre, Elm, White and Franklin-streets, raged furiously for more than three hours. That portion of the building fronting on Elm-street was entirely destroyed. The flames also extended to the corner of Elm and Franklin-streets, along Franklin some 20 feet, when its further progress was stopped. The remainder of the building was not much damaged. The upper stories of the building were occupied for various mechanical purposes by different parties, many of whom suffered more or less damage. The entire damage is estimated at $30,000.

The fire originated in the engine-room directly over the boilers, situated near the middle of the block on Elm-street, and was first discovered by officer MCCAULEY, of the Sixth Ward, who instantly sounded the alarm. A private watchman was within the building when the fire was discovered. The hydrant on the corner of Elm and White-streets could not be opened for some time, it being out of order, and a delay of some minutes was thereby caused in pulling a stream on the fire.

The New-Haven freight depot had a large quantity of freight on hand, but fortunately but little was destroyed. It was moved to the end on Centre-street. Horses were held in readiness to draw the cars on the track, should the fire compel them to leave.

The boiler and machinery were owned by Mr. E. ANTHONY, and were estimated to be worth some $15,000. It is nearly, if not quite destroyed. It was used for the purpose of furnishing motive power to the different tenants throughout the building.

The first floor was occupied by the Railroad Companies as a depôt for their freight cars.

The second floor (entrance on White and Elm streets) was in the occupancy of WM. PECKHAM, spectacle maker and jeweler; S. C. BISHOP, gutta percha factory, and ROBINSON & RICHARDS, button makers. MR. PECKHAM'S loss is about $10,000; no insurance. MR. BISHOP'S loss about $8,000; fully insured. The loss to ROBINSON & RICHARDS amounted to only about $400; no insurance.

E. C. ECHESSON, machinist, occupied the third floor. Damage, about $200; insured in the Mechanics' and Merchants' Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

C. C. HARRISON, optician and telescope maker, and Mr. PHIPS, ivory turner, occupied the fourth floor. The former's loss is estimated at $4,000; insured in the Rutger and Fulton Companies, and the latter at $2,000; insured for $2,000, in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

E. ANTHONY, manufacturer of daguerrean apparatus, also occupied a portion of the fourth-story, (entrance corner of Franklin and Elm streets. His loss is estimated at $30,000, fully insured in various City Companies. Mr. ANTHONY is the lessee of the whole building, and sublets to the other tenants, and furnishes them with motive power.

MCSPEDON & BAKER, manufacturers of envelopes, in in whose premises the fire was checked, sustained a loss of about $1,000, but are fully insured.

The damage done to the building amounts probably to about $5,000. It is fully insured.

FIRE IN THOMPSON-STREET.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the fourth floor of the five-story building No. 62 Thompson-street, occupied by JOHN MAYER cabinet maker. The flames spread from this floor to the fifth, occupied by ERNEST FRANKLIN, desk maker. The first floor and basement is occupied by Mr. MARTIN F. ROOME, sash and blind maker. Insured on stock $1,500 in the North River Insurance Company; damaged probably $900 by water. Second floor, occupied by DURRUER & BULER, cabinet makers; damaged by water. Third floor, occupied by JOHN MAYER and another cabinet maker; also damaged by water. Fourth floor, occupied by JOHN MAYER, cabinet maker; the fire seems to have originated in this shop. Loss on stock about $500; partly insured. Fifth floor, occupied by ERNEST FRANKLIN, desk maker. Loss about $800; insured for $500 in Harmony Insurance Company. The building is damaged to the amount probably of $3 0; covered by insurance in the St. Mark's and Pacific Insurance Companies for $8,500. The origin of the fire is not yet known, but is supposed to be caused by the carelessness of some of the boys or workmen employed in the shop.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Note from Mr. Vandervoort.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the course of my examination before the Police Commissioners, on Wednesday, on a charge of "insubordination," the Mayor took occasion, after the dismissal of the complaint again me, while in a state of excitement, to denounce me as a spy on the Police Department, and discharged me with having "distorted and vilified what had transpired in his office," and concluded with the remarkable assertion, "that a man capable of such d—d ingratitude should not be allowed to encumber any office over which he (the Mayor) had control."

Now, Sir, the Mayor, doubtless, asserted what he had been informed, but, whoever his informant, I pronounce his assertions utterly false. I sincerely hope, therefore, he will take the earliest opportunity, for his own good name's sake, to substantiate them. In justice to my friends and myself I demand it.

CHARLES M. VANDERVOORT.

ARREST OF GENERAL JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS, LATE HARBOR-MASTER.

General Joseph J. Chambers was arrested, on Wednesday afternoon, by Officer Sullivan, on a charge of extortion and corruption, in his late office of Harbor-Master, in demanding and receiving illegal fees. He was brought before Justice OSBORNE, and discharged on parol, to appear yesterday, at 3 o'clock.

Yesterday he appeared for examination, but in the absence of Justice Connolly, who issued the warrant, Justice OSBORNE took bail in the sum of $500 for the appearance of the accused when called upon. The General was bailed by Thomas Balakey, Jr., of Verplanck, Westchester County.

We give below, in full, the affidavits that led to the General's arrest. They were made many weeks since, but owing to his sickness and absence from the City he was not arrested until the day before yesterday.

Thomas Kimball, of said City, being duly sworn, says: That he is now and for several years past has been the agent of the proprietors of the Ithaca and New-York line of Canal Boats, and has an office at No. 8 South-street in said City; that he is acquainted with Joseph J. Chambers, one of the Harbor-masters of the Port of New-York; that on or about the 4th day of May, 1855, the said Chambers, as such Harbor-master, caused one of the boats belonging to said line which had been prior to that time lying in the slip between Piers 2 and 3 East River, in said City, to be removed from said slip; that soon after such removal deponent saw Chambers in said City and remonstrated with him against the removal of said boat, and told him that he desired that said boat should be brought back again to its former place, and that if said boat could be brought back again, he, depenent, was willing to do so or herd said, meaning thereby that he was willing to pay said Chambers as such Harbor master, the same amount that other persons had paid or agreed to pay for the privilege of allowing their boats to remain in the Slips on said river which were within or subject to the control of said Chambers; that said Chambers thereupon informed deponent that said boat could be brought back and the next day said boat was brought back to its former place by direction of said Chambers. Deponent further says that after said boat had been so returned as aforesaid said Chambers gave an order on deponent for the sum of fifty dollars for and on account of the amount to be paid him for allowing said boat to be thus brought back, which amount deponent paid to the person presenting said order; that afterwards said Chambers met deponent in said City and of him more money for the purpose aforesaid, and deponent thereupon paid Chambers according to deponent's best recollection the sum of thirty-seven dollars, and that soon thereafter the said Chambers gave another order on deponent for the sum of fifty-seven dollars, or thereabouts, the amount of which order deponent also paid, making in all the sum of one hundred dollars, paid by said deponent to said Chambers, or his order for and on account of said boat. Deponent further says that said boat was an ordinary canal boat, and was about one hundred and twenty tons burthen, and he has been advised and believes that the fees which the said Chambers was entitled by law as such Harbor-Master to receive from deponent for the return of said boat into said slip, did not exceed the sum of one dollar.

THOMAS KIMBALL.

Sworn before me this 7th day of March, 1856

MICH'L CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

Henry C Robe, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is one of the firm of Clark & Robe, engaged in transportation business and having an office at No. 115 Broad-street in said City; that he knows Joseph J. Chambers one of the Harbor-Masters of the Port of New-York; that on or about the first day of June 1855, the said Chambers came to deponent and demanded of him the sum of seventy-five dollars for his said Chambers' services as such Harbor-Master for and on account of the boats which were under the control of deponent's firm; that deponent refused to pay that sum, but offered to pay him the sum of fifty dollars for the privilege of having a berth for said boats in the slip between Piers 3 and 4 East River, in said City, and in consideration that said Chambers should aid deponent in removing boats to and from said slip; that said Chambers thereupon agreed to accept said fifty dollars, and promised that he would always be ready to render official assistance whenever required by deponent; that relying upon said promise, deponent paid said Chambers at deponent's office aforesaid, the sum of fifty dollars in two installments on different days after said promise was made. Deponent further says that the said Chambers after payment of said money did not render any official services for deponent to his knowledge or belief, and that when the services of said Chambers as Harbor-Master were needed by deponent, he was unable to find said Chambers at his post of duty; and deponent has been informed and believes that most of the time during the season of navigation in 1855, said Chambers was absent from said City. Deponent further says that the boats above referred to were ordinary canal boats of less than one hundred tons burthen each, and that the legal fees of said Chambers for directing and causing the removal of said boats to or from the ship aforesaid, did not exceed the sum of one dollar for each boat, as he is advised and believes, and that in no case to deponent's recollection or belief did said Chambers direct or cause the removal of any of said boats after the payment of said money. HENRY C. ROBE.

Sworn to before me the 7th day of March 1856,

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

Philemon Canfield, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the deponent and Peter E. Schriber and Stephen King compose the firm of Schriber, King & Co., merchants, doing business and having an office at No. 8 South-street, in said City; that said firm, during the year last past, kept a boat named the *Cypress*, of about eighty tons burden, as a feed-boat, to transfer oats from canal boats in the port of New-York; that during the past season of navigation said boat has been stationed in the middle of the slip between piers Nos. 2 and 3, East River, that a short time prior to the 5th day of June, 1855, Joseph J. Chambers, one of the Harbor-masters, of the port of New-York, came to the said Peter E. Schriber, in the said City, and wilfully and corruptly, and contrary to law, proposed and agreed to and with him that if the said firm would pay him, the said Chambers, the sum of one hundred dollars—fifty dollars down and fifty dollars in the Fall—the said Chambers, as such Harbor-master, and by virtue of his authority as such officer, would bring the said boat up to the bulkhead and keep her there during the season. Deponent further says that said schriber, in behalf of said firm, assented to said proposition, and in accordance therewith deponent afterwards, and on or about the said 5th day of June, paid to the said Chambers, at the office of said firm, in said City, the sum of fifty dollars; that afterwards, and in the month of November or December, 1855, the said Chambers called upon deponent and demanded from him the balance of said sum of one hundred dollars, with which demand deponent refused to comply, for the reason that said Chambers had not brought the said boat up to the bulkhead, as he had agreed to do; that said Chambers became very angry at deponent's refusal, and thereupon left deponent's office; that soon after, a boy called upon deponent, and stated that he had been sent by said Chambers to demand the sum of fifty dollars claimed to be due him that to the statement of said boy this deponent replied that he should not pay said Chambers any more money, for the reason that he had not done as he had agreed to do. Deponent further says that soon after said boy called upon him, as aforesaid, the said Chambers met said Schriber in said City, and, as deponent has been informed and believes, renewed to said Schriber his demand for said money, and exhibited great anger at deponent's previous refusal to pay; that said Chambers then and there made use of such language as led said Schriber to believe that said Chambers intended to remove said boat from said slip, and that he would otherwise annoy or injure said firm, by the exercise of his official authority, unless said money was paid, and thereupon said Schriber came to deponent, and advised that said money should be paid. Deponent further says that he, fearing that said boat would be removed as aforesaid, did afterwards, on or about the 7th day of December, 1855, at the office of said firm, in the City of New-York, pay to the said Chambers the said sum of fifty dollars, which he had previously demanded. Deponent further says that he paid the said last-mentioned sum of fifty dollars solely through the fear entertained by deponent and said firm that the said Chambers would remove said boat from said slip, or otherwise injure or annoy deponent and said firm, by the exercise of his official authority; that he is advised and believes that the demanding and receiving of said money by said Chambers was contrary to law, and that if the said firm were liable to the said Chambers, as Harbor-Master, for any fees for or on account of said boat *Cypress*, such fees did not by law exceed the sum of one dollar. He further says that he has been informed and believes that the said Joseph J. Chambers, as Harbor-Master, aforesaid, has within the year last past demanded and received, as compensation and fees for his services as such Harbor Master, a greater sum than he was entitled by law to receive from the following named persons in the City of New-York, to wit: Lane & Mangam of Nos. 93 and 94 Broad-street; D. W. Gardner of the best *C. W. Day* now lying at the bulkhead between piers 3 and 4 East River; C. Reason, corner of Whitehall and Front streets; E. Fish, No. 2 South-street; T. Kimball, No. 8 South-street; Samuel Cox, corner of William and Pine streets; Henry C. Robe, No. 115 Broad-street; A. W. Palmer, No. 121 Broad-street; Hugh Allen, No. 105 Broad-street and John Rice, No. 109 Broad-street.

PHILEMON CANFIELD.

Sworn to before me, March 6, 1856.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—As before.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 197, 168.

CIRCUIT—*Special Calendar.*—Nos. 1949, 1857, 1664, 2514, 2192, 2153, 2613, 2069, 2622, 2429, 2195, 2766, 1596, 2473, 2052, 2616, 775, 2664 1275, 2562, 2756, 2685, 1882, 1905, 2677, 2809, 2709, 1580, 2440.

[Advertisement.]

EVERY FREEMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO THINK AND ACT FOR HIMSELF.—In the last 21 years I have sold FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF BOXES

of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills; a fact which needs no illustration further, to show the estimation in which they are held by a large portion of the thinking and intelligent public. Step by step and year by year, has their sale increased. They prevent organic diseases; are invaluable in all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, kidneys &c. They purify the blood and renovate the entire system.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street. Brandreth Buildings; at BURNTON'S Bookstores No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; also, by Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway,

Invite the attention of gentlemen of refined taste to their assortment of

SPRING SURTOUTS, RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS made up in the most stylish manner, from the finest and best materials.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co. would also solicit the attention of the Public to their stock of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

where Parents and Guardians will find every article for Children's wear. They have every variety of thin Woolen and Linen goods for Summer use.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. MABIN, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we would again invite attention to

THE OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY,

where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BRIDGE OVER BROADWAY.—The project of a bridge over Broadway is receiving favorable attention, and there is little doubt that it will eventually be carried out—or rather carried over. If it is done, it will be done at Fulton-st., the great point of stoppage. They do say—and we cannot deny the assertion—that the location of KNOX, the hatter, at that point, and the rush to his show-windows and his rooms have something to do with the jam.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 30 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted, in the City, or neighborhood of New-York, a large Factory, capable of accommodating 200 men, say 150 feet front and five stories high, with steam power. The advertisers will lease such a building for a term of years, or, if the owner prefers, it would be received as an equivalent, and rated as stock in a Company forming to manufacture an article in general use, upon an important patent, bearing date, November, 1856. Address "A. B.," Carlton House, Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Those wishing a good entertainment and a hearty laugh, we would advise to visit PURDY'S National Theatre to night. No less than four pieces are announced, viz.: "The Idiot of the Shannon," "The Four Lovers," "The Ourang Outang," and "The Angel of the Attic." Messrs. CONY and WEBB, with their farfamed Dogs, appear, in addition to the Company of the establishment.

[Advertisement.]

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.

GURNEY & FREDERICKS,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

The most compact and durable Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is one called "LOWNDS' Patent." It is made in gold and silver, and has more stock than you can find in two ordinary cases; it is pleasant to handle, can be extended at pleasure, and for many other cogent reasons is a most desirable article. For sale by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of gas fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AT THE BLEECKER BUILDING.—Mr. FOWLER concludes his course this evening, May 2. The lecture will be on *Intellectual Culture, Talents, Memory, Selection of Pursuits*, and will be full of important facts. Seats 12½ cents. Professional examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Economy is that virtue which leads its possessor on to success. Fine fashionable black cloth coats, $7; super blue dress coats, $10; an endless variety of fancy cassimere pants, $1 50 to $5; Raglans $8 and $10; Moire Antique vests, $2, &c., &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Wm. H. TUCKER, M. D., M. R., C. S., Edin, No. 12 University Place, 1st door above Twelfth-st. Dr. TUCKER devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of the various and intricate diseases which have their seat in the stomach and liver.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but one of little CORDELIA HOWARD as EVE, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Barnum's Museum. Go and see her to-night, or you will lose the greatest treat in the world.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

500 Fine Cassimere Business Coats, very slightly damaged, worth $12, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $5.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, in St. Mary's Church, by Rev. T. M. Peters, GEORGE P. COOK, M. D., to CLEMENTINA A. SMITH.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 30, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, EDWARD FAILE to EMMA, daughter of George Greer, Esq.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 30, by Rev. Mr. N. E. Smith, WALTER S. MELDRUM to ELIZA R., daughter of the late E. B. Clark, of Paterson, N. J.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 30, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Fredk. A. Farley, FREDERICK C. FARLEY, eldest son of the officiating minister, to JULIA, daughter of Francis Hobbs, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Oaklawn, St. Paul's Parish, S. C., on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. C. C. Pinckney, AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ, formerly of Cuba, to HARRIET RUTLEDGE, daughter of Hon. Wm. Elliott.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 1, of congestion of the lungs, OGDEN HOFFMAN, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 1, JEREMIAH TOMPKINS, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 17 Christopher-st. His remains will be taken to Milton, Ulster Co., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, CHARLES P. FAIRCHILD, infant son of Maidia and Hamlet M. Fairchild, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning, from No. 59 Downing-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 1, CHARLES E. BULKLEY, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 50 Livingston-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, April 29, EVARTS EAMES, aged 21 years son of Luther Eames, Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 86 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Near Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, April 26, MOSES WANZER, of Bath, L. I., in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Bath, L. I. His remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery in 3d-st., New-York, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 1.

$7,000	Virginia 6s	93¼	320	Cumb. Coal Co	22¾
50,000	do	s90 98	400	do	b60 23
10,000	do	s60 93	100	do	22¾
16,000	Missouri 6s	85¾	100	Portsm'h Dry Dock	2
5,000	do	85¾	100	Reading Railroad	93¾
5,000	do	85	100	do	c 90¾
5,000	Louisiana 6s	93½	500	do	90¾
4,500	do	93¾	550	do	s60 90¾
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	90¾	200	do	b60 91¾
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s exint.	88	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.	b60 96
1,000	N. Y. Central 7s	102¾	100	do	s3 95¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87½	25	do	s60 95
1,000	Cl. & P. Div Bds	67½	150	Ill. Central R	99½
5	Bk. of N. America	107	100	Hud. Riv. R. R	34½
14	Park Bank	98	200	do	c 34¾
25	Nic. Transit Co.	opg 14	10	Mi. S. & N. Ia. R. R	96
100	do	b60 14¾	100	do	s10 96¼
50	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	s90 129	150	do	b60 97¼
40	Penn. Coal Co	c 100	440	do	c 96¾
100	do	b60 103½	100	Panama R. R.	b60 103
100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	twk 92¾	50	do	c 103
100	do	s3 92¾	300	do	103
140	do	92¾	50	do	b30 103¾
50	do	b15 92¾	50	Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	65¾
50	do	b30 92¾	5	Third-av. Railroad	78
200	do	b30 92¾	20	Gal. & Chic. R.	s3 113
150	do	b60 92¾	150	do	b60 114
100	do	s60 92¾	80	do	112¾
100	do	s30 92¾	1000	Clev. & Toledo R.	77¾
1350	Erie R.	b30 57	100	do	b60 78¾
100	do	swk 56¾	45	do	77¾
1050	do	c 56¾	160	do	b60 78¾
1500	do	s30 56¾	700	do	b60 78¾
300	do	s3 56¾	100	do	s3 77¾
100	do	b3 56¾	300	do	b3 77¾
100	do	c 56¾	300	do	b10 77¾
100	do	b10 56¾	500	do	s10 77¾
400	do	s3 56¾	200	do	s3 77
450	do	56¾	100	Ch. & Rk. Is. R. R.	c 92¾
100	do	s10 56¾	50	do	s30 93¼
100	do	s30 56¾	100	do	b30 93

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$42,000	Breckenridge Coal Co., per cent.	$7,000..$800
1,000	Sacramento City Water 10s	Int. ad. 80¾
24,000	Bellefontaine & Ind. R.R. In	Int. ad 45
5,000	Terre Haute & Al. R.R. 2d m	Int. ad. 75¾
4,000	G't Wes., (Ill.) R.R. 1st m. 10s	Int. ad. 85¾
5,000	Northern Ind., Goshen Line	Int. ad. 83
$252	Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip, 1854	90
560	Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip, 1856	74¾
184	Com. Mutual Ins. scrip, 1853	27
60	Union Mutual Ins. scrip, 1853, '4 and '6	46¾
200

New-York Daily Times.

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AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The New Government—Liberal Ideas Ahead in Congress—Religious Toleration—The Land Question—Zuloaga to the Revolutionists—Ministers—The Press Speaking, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MEXICO, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

The labors of the new Government have now commenced in earnest. The Chamber of Deputies are at work on the new Constitution. It is a very important work and a difficult one to accomplish, considering the heavy opposition which will be brought to bear by the great banking-house of the country—the Church—to anything like liberty. The present Chamber of Deputies is, in my opinion, truly liberal. It is composed of the most intelligent young men of the country, who enjoy the largest confidence of the people.

Since the return of COMONFORT from suppressing the revolution of HARO (a tool of the Church) at Puebla, and the constitution of order in the city, I have had conversations with several of the leading Deputies. They are for toleration of religion almost to a man; some even go so far as to advocate the confiscation of a large portion of the Church property—which, I am credibly informed, exceeds $300,000,000, even at the present low valuation of property in Mexico.

The question of religion will be the great sticking-point in the new Constitution. My opinion is that hereafter other denominations will have the right to build churches in this country, and the manner of worshipping God left to the choice of the

[illegible] will be a radical change in the manner of [illegible] of the public lands from what has heretofore obtained. Instead of the present system of [illegible] titles to square leagues, the plan of the United States will be adopted, with a few slight variations in parts of the country peculiarly adapted for growing cotton, sugar, tobacco, the maguay, and the [illegible] logwoods' cuttings. A Commission has already entered upon its labors of ascertaining the amount of ungranted (vacant) lands in the different States. This step has been taken with the view of at once offering these lands in small quantities to actual settlers. If this be done thoroughly, it will be a source of great revenue to the Central Government, and a blow to the erroneous system of large grants, which has been the most powerful barrier to immigration.

There are several changes spoken of in the Ministry. PAYNO, the present Minister of Finance, is to be sent to England, and LARDO DE TAJADO is spoken of to take his place. ZARMS is to be Governor of Guadalajara, and his place as Minister of War will likely be filled by DAGALDO or Gen. ALMONTE, (late Minister to the United States.) LAFARQUA, Minister of the Interior, is desirous of being appointed Minister to Spain, and ROSAS, on account of his health, wishes to resign his post in the Ministry. The above are mere rumors, and it is likely will be changed somewhat when the appointments are made.

IBARRA, who was appointed Governor of Puebla after the late war, has resigned. Reports have been circulated that it was on account of his fear of excommunication from the Church, if he attempted to enforce the decree of President COMONFORT. This report has but little chance for foundation, when it is known that IBARRA is a Puro. He is a member of the present Congress, and it was owing to the call of his friends and his party that he resigned, to take his part in the more important matters before Congress. For the information of your readers, the explanation should be given that the Puro Party are opposed to the monopolies of the Church of Rome, and in favor of religious toleration.

For the purpose of illustrating what I believe is a fact—that the Puro Party are on good terms and have an excellent understanding with him—I will write one argument. The liberty of the Press is not yet established; still, one of the leading daily papers has come out boldly for religious toleration. This journal—the *Monitor*—is the reputed organ of the Government. What may we infer from all this? While this is allowed to the liberal Press, the *Patria*, a conservative paper, has been suppressed for publishing a letter from the Bishop of Puebla.

The revolutions throughout the country have, one and all, been suppressed. The last one at Costa Chico has been put down by Gen. ALVAREZ himself. The old General seems determined that the fabric he has played such a part in erecting shall stand.

The rainy season seems to have commenced. It has rained the last two days.

OUR DUTY—That a journal in the English language will soon be established here to advocate the commercial, manufacturing and mining interests of this country. These important interests have had no representation as yet, and those interested in the commerce of Mexico should second the effort by their patronage. I have no doubt the paper will be well conducted. The importance of such a journal will be great both to English and American commerce with Mexico.

News from Texas.

The steamship *Louisiana*, Capt. TALBOT, has arrived at New Orleans, bringing Galveston papers to the 24th inst. We condense from the *Picayune:*

The Anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto (21st inst) was appropriately celebrated in Galveston, by the City Guards, the Fire Company, and the Lone Star order.

The Galveston *News* says a brilliant celebration of the Anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, took place on the battle ground on the 21st.

The bark *Island City*, from Boston, arrived at Galveston on Monday last.

A terrible thunder storm visited Corpus Christi on the 17th inst. Three houses were struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done to them, and no lives were lost. The *Advertiser* says:

In the course of an hour our streets were completely inundated—the water obtaining, in many parts of the city, to the depth of a foot or more. The water reached the floors of many dwellings, and the gardens were everywhere submerged, some of them nearly destroyed. The flashing of lightning and peals of thunder were startling and terrific beyond anything we had ever before witnessed; the wind blowing almost a gale, while the rattling sound produced by the hail, perfected the horror of this fearful early morning scene. The contiguous country is covered with water, and in hundred of places the ground is torn up by the lightning, while in all directions are to be seen the shattered fragments of trees.

The *News*, of the 24th, in its commercial article, says: Our accounts from the interior indicate no improvement in the prospect for next season's crop. The weather has continued generally dry, and is, therefore, complained of.

The ship *Stephen F. Austin*, from New-York, and schooners *Excelsior* and *Major Bache*, from Pensacola, arrived at Galveston on Wednesday last.

The San Antonio *Herald* gives the following account of the killing of BLASSINGAME and his son, who shot Capt. CALLAHAN and JOHNSON.

The citizens in the immediate vicinity, learning this dreadful tragedy, immediately rallied and arrested WOODSON BLESSINGAME, his wife and son CALVIN as the perpetrators of this horrible deed, and committed them to the charge of a guard.

As the accounts spread through the surrounding country, the people became more and more excited against the cold-blooded murderers, until at last they determined to take the law into their own hands and cut off all possibility of the guilty wretches escaping. To carry out this determination, a hundred or more citizens took the prisoners from the custody of the guard. They decided to shoot the father, as the speediest mode of obtaining justice, which was done. The son attempted to escape, and he too was shot.

Working Men at the West.

We have received the following communication concerning the prospects and position of mechanics, &c., at the West:—as it is evidently written in good faith, and with a laudable purpose, we give it insertion:

DIXON, Lee Co., Illinois, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In one of our papers printed in this place, weekly, (the *Telegraph*,) appeared an article to induce mechanics from the East to try their fortunes among us. The article ran some like this: it spoke of the growth of our Western towns, and of the wonderful inducements to mechanics to come here, as they could command such high wages. Now we, the undersigned, want to know what they call high wages, if from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and twenty-five cents per day is such enormous wages. We would also like to know what they call reasonable wages, when board cannot be had for less than three and four dollars per week.

We do not send for publication with any selfish motive. We do not want to see our brother mechanics lured here by men who own large tracts of land for the purpose of getting it settled.

I have known mechanics to come here thinking they would get large wages, and have known them to be idle three, four and five weeks, because they could get nothing to do; some of their names you will find annexed to this sheet.

Hoping they, the mechanics of the East, will not believe all they see written by men who have only the almighty dollar in view, caring nothing about the interests of other men further than to fill their own pockets with them.

By inserting the above in your valuable sheet for the benefit of our brother mechanics you will confer one of the kindest favors on us.

Very respectfully yours,

Jacob Fox, mason,	C. S. Parker,
George Bradley, architect,	L. W. Davenport, carpenter,
A. D. Bartlett, cabinet maker,	W. B. Williams, mason,
Henry T. Rexgrew, mason,	Thomas Whitaker, mason,
Henry Fasco, painter,	Mark M. Evans, painter,
B. J. Wood, carpenter,	Edward Fasco, sign painter.

P. S.—There are men in this place laying sidewalk at one dollar per day, to make a scanty subsistence; they are men who are capable of doing something better, but cannot get anything else to do.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Movements—The Most Prominent Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 2.

Presidential movements continue to engross attention. DOUGLAS stock is above par. Thoroughgoing Democrats say that he has a hold upon the South and West which no other man can claim. BUCHANAN is losing ground. In the Republican ranks MCLEAN and FREMONT are the prominent candidates. Yours, X.

Martial Reinforcements for the Lobby.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

It is not to be denied that in one branch of service the efficiency of the Navy has not been impaired by the recent changes in the official corps. The morality, gallantry and usefulness, of the officers dismissed, or reduced by the action of the examining Board, have perhaps shone brighter through the medium of Senatorial eloquence than ever before, but it does not appear that the art of lobbying has lost anything through the retirement of these gentlemen, nor do we think the proficiency and zeal of the Navy in legislative boring was ever more conspicuous than now.

There are now approaching completion, six costly additions to the Navy, in the shape of steamers of the largest class. It is presumed that the cost of these vast structures, fully armed and equipped for service, is a million of dollars each. They carry 800 common seamen, and provide berths for 100 officers and supernumeraries, from captain to powder boy. By the building of these vessels, therefore, places were provided for 5,400 persons, in addition to the number required in the Navy before their construction was authorized. It is not that this number has actually been added, but the occasion and necessity for such addition has been created. To estimate the annual cost of maintaining each of these naval monsters at a quarter of a million a year, cannot be thought extravagant. The six-steamer experiment then, involves an addition to the aggregate of our annual taxation, equal to one and a half million of dollars.

But the six steamers are found altogether inadequate to the emergencies of our expected wars. The steam is up, and we must have more fleets propelled by it. The new system would not be complete with steam frigates alone; we must have steam sloops, and when the latter are provided, it would be absurd to withhold appropriations for steam brigs of war; after which, a suitable capital to crown the whole and perfect the symmetry of the system must be supplied in steam line-of-battle ships. It is only the first step which costs; accordingly the Senate has, almost without opposition, passed a bill for building ten steam sloops, expected to cost half a million each, and to require three or four hundred officers and ten times as many sailors to sail and fight them. The House hesitates over this second step, under the obviously mistaken impression that it may cost something in proportion to the first. In this crisis it is for the Navy to show that, though reduced and crippled by reform, it is competent to discharge all its duties. Whether we ought to class Congressional excursions to the Merrimac as among the expedients for overcoming the obstinate narrow-mindedness which imperils the passage of the bill for the ten war sloops, we shall not for the present decide. But it is obvious that the sloops, though not yet on the stocks, are among the breakers, and that it will require the services of the most adroit and experienced pilots of the lobby to bring them into smooth water.

Nor is the new trade of boring for money confined to the Navy; we observe that the Army has entered the arena. The Army, not satisfied with the ten or twelve millions annually voted for its own use, are seeking supplies of another character. Capt. MEIGS addresses the House over his own name, seeking to enlighten that body on the necessity of providing a certain $300,000 for the Washington Aqueduct. Other gentlemen of the same profession, under the suggestions and patronage of their official chief, are prowling about the purlieus of the House, beseeching members not to neglect this picture-book, which is half completed, and to vote for the other, which is not yet begun. The Senate is a model assembly for this division of the lobby, and for their convenience put into the Deficiency bill the trifle of two millions of dollars. The House has not yet concurred, perhaps will not. AQUIDAY.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 2.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that three times within the short history of this Republic had its internal peace been imperiled, and each time the disturbing element was the same. When, in 1854, it was finally agreed to repeal, in terms which, for more than a quarter of a century, had ceased to have any active effect, such formal repeal was used as a ground for vituperation toward the South. She was accused of violating plighted faith with very much the same regard for truth which has recently been observed here in mendacious tales regarding Kansas affairs. The seeking for other compromises than those in the Constitution, was a mistaken policy on the part of the South; and, thank Heaven, the South has at last become aware of her error. She has no longer any compromises to offer or to accept. She would adhere to the Constitution, and if its provisions be violated to her injury, then she would calmly, but resolutely, withdraw from the compact, all the obligations of which she is expected scrupulously to fulfill, and from all the benefits of which she is ignominiously repulsed. He contended that the crusade again Slavery, on the part of the North, was merely a struggle for power. They had been so persistently misled by perversion of the truth as to induce them almost to hate the Southern white man, and love the black in preference. In condemning the American Party, he remarked that it was now powerless for aught but mischief and to help the Republicans, the contest being narrowed down between the latter and the Democracy; and the Whig Party being extinct, he declared it to be his purpose to join the Democratic Party, and use his utmost efforts to insure its success, following the example of better and abler men than himself. He predicted that in the triumph of the Democratic Party the Constitution would be secured, good feeling restored, intolerance rebuked, the equality of the States maintained, the corner-stone of the Government fabric preserved intact, and peace and happiness smile upon the land.

Mr. CASS complimented Mr. BENJAMIN, saying that the sentiments he had just uttered ought to find a response in every patriotic heart. His object in rising was to say that his friend from Mississippi (Mr. BROWN) had assailed "Squatter Sovereignty," his old friend, [laughter,] and several of BROWN'S scattering weapons had hit him. [Laughter.] This "Squatter Sovereignty" he called the right to self-government. It was dear to our fathers of '76, and dear to their descendants of '56. He wanted to rescue it from the misrepresentations cast upon it, and asked the favor of the floor on Thursday next for that purpose.

Cries, "Agreed," "Agreed."

Mr. SEWARD, in reply to that portion of Mr. BENJAMIN'S remarks which respected himself, said the gentleman might have defined his own partisan history and future course without bringing him before the Senate and the country. Seven years ago, when he entered the Senate, being aware that every word he said here was at the expense of time and money belonging to the country, he had announced that on an occasion, and under no circumstance, should any member draw from him a statement or word by which, independently of the measures he maintained or defended, it could be known whether he was a Whig, Democrat or Abolitionist, or that he belonged to one party or another. He thought it dignified thus to elevate party, and give it a place in the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the objects or purposes of his public action. They explain themselves—if they do not, he was willing to rest under all the reproach which posterity might cast on him.

MR. HALE AND MR. CLAY COMPLIMENT EACH OTHER.

Mr. HALE, alluding to what, he said, were grossly personal attacks on him in Mr. CLAY'S recent speech, remarked that he had but one word to submit in reply, that it will take something besides malignity to redeem imbecility from contempt.

Mr. CLAY, (springing to his feet greatly excited,) I defy the Senator's malice as much as I contemn his baseness. No man shall assail my rights or those of my constituents and shirk his responsibility by skulking behind the plea of non-combatancy. If he were animated by those heroic feelings which he professes, he would not come upon this floor, and under the protection of its rules, seek immunity for his insolence. I know he is pleased by this attention. There are those of his class, who, like the London Attorney, Mark Meddle in the play, are ambitious of a kick. [Sensation.] Mr. CLAY concluded by remarking that he had nothing more to say to that Senator, having twice declined his acquaintance, and he asked pardon of the Senate for consuming so much time about a Senator who soils the carpet upon which he treads.

Mr. HALE replied that he had never sought an introduction to Mr. CLAY but once, and that was on professional business for the benefit of a citizen of Alabama.

Mr. CLAY rejoined that he did not think his reputation for veracity would suffer by comparison with one who had repeatedly eaten his own words.

Mr. HALE replied, that if he did eat his own words, he would have a more palatable meal than the Senator from Alabama if he should undertake to eat his. [Laughter.]

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 2.

THE PITTSBURG BAR AND JUDGE IRVIN.

Mr. RITCHIE presented the memorial of Judge IRVIN, of Pennsylvania, in response to the charges of the Pittsburg Bar against his official conduct, and asking a full investigation. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Private bills were then taken up and considered, and thirteen of them passed.

Adjourned to Monday.

Gen. Walker's Letter to Senator Weller.

The following is the letter from Gen. WALKER to Senator WELLER, which was read in the Senate on Thursday:

GRANADA, Tuesday, April 15, 1856.

Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senate:

MY DEAR SIR: By the last papers from New-York I learn that when I was denounced in the Senate for the conduct Nicaragua has pursued towards the Transit Company, you were so generous as to undertake to defend me from the aspersions of men utterly ignorant of my character. In consequence of this I take the liberty of writing some facts in relation to affairs here, and these facts will, I think, prove not unimportant to the Government of the United States.

You have doubtless learned from the newspapers how pacific was the policy Nicaragua proposed to pursue towards the other States of Central America. Notwithstanding all our overtures of peace, the neighboring Governments showed themselves, if not positively, at least negatively hostile to the actual Administration of Nicaragua. It was constantly asserted, not only here, but throughout Central America, that the States were stimulated to this conduct by English and French agents. But it was not until the correspondence of the Consul-General of Costa Rica in London was intercepted by me, a few weeks ago, that positive evidence was afforded of the active sympathy the British Government manifests for those who oppose the Americans in Nicaragua. The correspondence shows that England is furnishing arms to our enemies, and at the same time the whole British West India squadron is sent to San Juan del Norte, in order that the moral weight of the English Government may be thrown into the scale against our Republic.

I do not know how these facts may appear to the people of the United States, but to me they seem directly at variance with American principles and American interests. These facts are patent to all, and their significance is apparent to the most superficial observer. There are other circumstances connected with the present war waging in this State and in Costa Rica, which may require interpretation in order to make their importance felt.

The Government of Costa Rica has never yet declared war against the Government of Nicaragua: yet it has invaded our territories, and has murdered American citizens who have never forfeited the protection of the United States Government. This has been done under cover of a decree issued by the President of Costa Rica declaring war against the American forces in the service of Nicaragua. To declare war against the forces in the service of Nicaragua, and not against Nicaragua herself, is to deny in the most positive and offensive manner the right of Americans to engage in the service of a foreign State. Not only has this declaration of war been made in this offensive and unheard-of manner, but another decree has been published ordering all the American prisoners of war taken by Costa Rican forces to be shot. This is to deny to Americans engaged in a foreign war the common rights to which soldiers are entitled by the laws of war. Such decrees as those I have mentioned not only throw Costa Rica, as I conceive, beyond the pale of civilized nations, but they directly affect the honor and dignity of the United States.

They (the Costa Ricans) attempt to control the American people and keep them within a limit which the American Government has never prescribed. Costa Rica says Americans shall not emigrate to Nicaragua and take arms in her service. It remains to be seen whether she can sustain herself in so singular a position. In such a war as they are now waging against us there can be but one result. They may destroy my whole force—a circumstance which I deem almost impossible—they may kill every American now in Nicaragua, but the seed is sown, and not all the force of Spanish America can prevent the fruit from coming to maturity. The more savage the nature of the war they wage against us, the more certain the result, the more terrible the consequences. I may not live to see the end, but I feel that my countrymen will not permit the result to be doubtful. I know that the honor and the interests of the great country which, despite of the foreign service I am engaged in, I still love to call my own, are involved in the present struggle. That honor must be preserved inviolate, and those interests must be jealously maintained.

So far we have had great moral odds against us. The Government to which we all naturally look for aid and comfort has treated us with coldness and disdain. There has been no Government to encourage us and bid us "God-speed." Nothing but our own sense of the justice of the cause we are engaged in and of its importance to the country of our birth has enabled us to struggle on as far as we have done. We may perish in the work we have undertaken, and our cause may be for a time lost. But if we fall, we feel it is in the path of honor. And what is life or what is success in comparison with the consciousness of having performed duty, and of having cooperated, no matter how slightly, in the cause of improvement and progress? I begin, however, to leave facts, and therefore will conclude.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 2.

No. 102—Argument was continued by Mr. Henderson for the appellant, and Hon. J. M. Smiley for appellee.

No. 239—Robert Hudgins et al., Appellants, *vs.* John L. Hudgins, Assignee.

No. 240—Elliott W. Hudgins, et al., Appellant, *vs.* Same.—Motion to dismiss was argued by Messrs. Robinson and Patton in support, Mr. Lyons and R. Johnson in opposition.

Items from Mexico—Pierre Soule on the Central American Question.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 2.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are at hand. They contain details of Mexican news to the 23d ult., at which time the state of affairs was unusually quiet and peaceful.

PIERRE SOULE has consented to address the citizens of New-Orleans on the Central American question. In his acceptance of the invitation he expresses great sympathy with WALKER.

The Fire at Gowanda.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 2.

The fire at Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, on Wednesday night, destroyed sixty buildings, being the entire business portion of the town. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained. About half of the goods in the stores, and furniture in the dwellings, was saved.

Political.

[illegible]'S CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 2.

[illegible]'s Convention assembled at Indianapolis yesterday. Col. H. S. LANE presided. Judge MORTON was nominated for Governor and CONRAD BAKER for Lieutenant-Governor, by acclamation.

Speeches were made by Col. LANE, of Kansas; Lieutenant-Governor FORD, of Ohio; and Judge MORTON, of Indiana.

Electors were nominated to the Philadelphia, and the following Delegates at large: Messrs. DUNN, WRIGHT, ORTH, LANE, NELSON and DEFREES.

Resolutions were adopted, without dissent, sympathizing with the people of Kansas; condemning the President for permitting the Border outrages; opposing the introduction of any more Slave States; urging resistance by all proper means to the formation of new Slave States; favoring the admission of Kansas as a Free State; contending that the right of suffrage should accompany not precede naturalization, and advocating the adoption of a Constitutional law to suppress intemperance.

The Convention was very fully attended.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, May 1.

The Democratic State Convention, to-day, nominated WM. A. RICHARDSON for Governor, R. J. RICHARDSON for Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. SNYDER for Secretary of State, JOHN MOORE for Treasurer, and SAMUEL K. CASEY for Auditor.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 2.

There is a large Democratic meeting here this evening, preparatory to the Municipal election on Tuesday.

EX-SENATOR GWIN FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—A letter from California states that the delegates from that State to the Cincinnati Convention have instructions to urge the nomination of Ex-Senator GWIN for Vice-President, on the ticket with Mr. BUCHANAN for President.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN WISCONSIN.—A Republican State Convention will be held in Madison, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing six delegates for the State at large, and three delegates for each Congressional District, to represent the State of Wisconsin in the Republican National Convention, to be holden at Philadelphia in June next; for the nomination of two candidates for Presidential electors for the State at large; and for the thorough reorganization of the Republican party in the State.

Brutal Prize Fight.

BOSTON, Friday, May 2.

A prize fight took place yesterday afternoon at a retired spot near the town of Medford, between NED PRICE, of London, and a man named COLBERT, of New-York, for a purse of $300. The parties fought 155 rounds in 3¼ hours, when, both combatants being blind and savagely mauled, they were separated by their respective friends, through fear of a fatal termination if the fight was continued.

Trial for Larceny and Conspiracy at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Friday, May 2.

AARON COBURN, a member of the Legislature, charged with larceny of the State arms, and conspiracy to defraud the State, was acquitted to-day on both counts of the indictment.

DRANE, the keeper of the prison, plead guilty to similar charges.

Suicide at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 2.

HENRY DINEAR, a German, committed on the charge of pocket-picking at the fire here, hung himself in the Moyamensing prison this morning. The large amount of funds found upon his person led to the discovery that he possessed ample means, and that the charge was evidently a mistake.

Opening of the Oswego Canal.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 2.

The Oswego Canal is in a fit condition for opening, and the water will be let in on the day fixed by the Commissioners—Monday, May 5.

The Philadelphia Fire—Losses and Insurance.

The loss by the great fire at Sixth and Market streets, it is now thought, will not exceed $600,000, a very heavy sum, but considerably lower than the first estimates. Below we give the names of the principal losers, with the amount of their loss and the amount of insurance.

	Loss.	Insurance.
Jessup & Moore	$535,000	$31,000
Levick, Roisin & Co	50,000	50,000
Caleb Hope	35,000	25,000
C. C. Davies & Co	43,000	25,000
Robert Levick	40,000	40,000
Wilcock, Rogers & Fraley	30,000	30,000
W. W. Knight	12,000	12,000
Sellers & Pennock	80,000	30,000
Edward Lemans & Co	28,000	20,000
Michael T. Clark	26,000	16,000
Begley, Woodward & Co	14,000	18,000
Wickersham & Walker	17,000	17,000
Turner & Fisher	16,000	10,000
Estate of Mrs. R. Howell	11,000	11,000
Joseph Seal	11,000	11,000
Friends Select School	8,000	6,000
Pennypacker & Flynn	8,000	5,000

In addition to the above the following named persons, and others, lost sums varying from a few hundred dollars to five thousand: Sullender & Pascal, Samuel Croft, George Bruder, Miss Adelia Cooke, Acheson, Rommel & Fry, Mrs. Crilly, Feinor & Nixon, James Mooney & Co., Henry Dialogue, W. R. Acton, J. W. Williams, C. Shoemaker, Isaac M. O'Harra, Joseph D. Williamson, Mr. Curren, Miss Marley, James M. Kelley, Moses Brown, Henry Tennant, Rev. Dr. Baker, Ex-Sheriff Allen, Bertram & Co., Joseph B Cooper, Mr. Thompson, John Bauer, Mrs. A. M. Hellingsworth, M. C. Cadmus, C. Myers, M. C. Peterman, Henry Harris, Myer & Supplee, Mr. Carter, C. H. Gardner & Co., Evans & Quincey, Goldsmith & Brothers, Conover & Co., Steen & Garrett, John Kiehl and George Fryer.

Making an aggregate of about $600,000, of which about two-thirds are covered by insurance.

Some of the insurance offices lose heavily, and most of the losses fall upon city companies. The principal offices lose as follows:

Franklin	$80,000	Royal Ins. Compny	$25,000
Pennsylvania	60,000	Fire Association	20,000
North American	25,000	Phil. Fire and Life	11,000
Delaware Mutual	25,000	Commonwealth	9,000

The Commercial, Spring Garden, Independent Mutual, Contributionship, Pennsylvania, and Odd Fellows, all suffer more or less, but to what extent we have not ascertained.

Family Feud—Horrible Murder in Virginia.

A Union, Monroe County, (Va.) paper, gives the following particulars of a murder recently committed in Greenbrier County:

"It appears that for several years a family of SHIFFLETS had been at variance with a family of GREGORYS, both residents of Greenbrier County, and so great had become the excitement, that parties of each family had threatened the lives of members of the other. On Saturday, the 20th April, we are informed, Mr. JOSEPH SHIFFLET called at the house of Mr. JAMES GREGORY, (it is supposed for the purpose of murdering him,) and finding Mr. G. absent—he at that time being in a field hard by plowing—commenced abusing his (Mr. G.'s) mother.

Mr. GREGORY seeing his enemy leaving the house and suspecting something was the matter, repaired thither, where he learned the facts above set forth, and, burning with rage, he seized his rifle and crossing a field at a point at which said SHIFFLET was expected to pass, and waiting till his arrival, shot him—the ball penetrating just below the right nipple, causing the assailed to fall from his horse in an almost dying condition. He was conveyed home to his friends, where he lingered till about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he expired. Mr. GREGORY contended that he was innocent, when charged with the deed, but the dying man testified to his guilt. On being advised by some of his friends, Mr. GREGORY has absconded, and a search for him has proved in vain. The affair created considerable excitement in Lewisburg on Sunday.

STARTLING PHENOMENON.—Mr. JOHN PARKER and son were attending some fish lines on the river about three miles above here, when they were surprised by a continuous, unusual roaring towards the middle of the stream; the night was without wind. Owing to the darkness, no effort was made to ascertain the cause of this strange noise until daylight, when it was seen that a whirlpool of large extent was in active operation some two hundred miles from the Missouri shore, which still continues in operation, drawing in a great body of mater; so much indeed, that the volume of the river below is sensibly lessened. Driftwood and large floating logs go in and disappear totally. Many hundreds yesterday went up to see this strange sight. Unless this chasm soon fills up with water, the effect upon navigation will be calamitous indeed, for it would seem that the bottom of the river has really fallen out.—*Squatter Sovereign, (Atchinson, K. T.)*

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEATH OF OGDEN HOFFMAN.

Adjournment of the Various Courts—Arrangements for a Public Meeting of the Bar.

FRIDAY, May 2.

The death of Mr. HOFFMAN was to-day, throughout all the Courts in session, the general topic of conversation, and the subject of profound sympathy. The most unqualified regret was on all hands expressed for his loss, and the feeling of condolence with his afflicted family found universal utterance.

In the Supreme Court Chambers an informal meeting of the Bar was organized, of which Mr. AMBROSE L. JORDAN was appointed Chairman, and Mr. WALLIS Secretary.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT moved the appointment by the Chair of a Committee of five to call a meeting of the Bar on Saturday, at 12 M., for the purpose of expressing their sorrow at the death of Mr. HOFFMAN, and their consideration and esteem for his character.

Mr. BLUNT further suggested that Mr. JORDAN himself be one of said Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed accordingly.

A. L. Jordan, Joseph Blunt, F. B. Cutting, Charles O'Conor, and J. W. Edmonds.

Mr. O'Conor suggested that Mr. Lord be added, and a motion to that effect was put and carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Judges ROOSEVELT and CLERKE on the Bench,

Mr. F. B. CUTTING rose and said:

If the Court please, my brothers of the bar have imposed upon me the melancholy duty of announcing officially, to the Court, the sudden decease of one of their most brilliant and accomplished members. I do not rise, Sir, upon this occasion, to eulogize the deceased, nor to attest the deep grief that we all experienced upon the announcement of the melancholy event, but simply to beg, in the name of the Bar, that this Court will suspend further proceedings to-day, and, that out of respect to the memory of one whom we all so deeply loved, and whose loss we so deeply feel, the Court will enter upon its minutes some note that shall appropriately mark the day upon which we have been compelled thus to address them.

Mr. O'CONOR seconded the motion.

Judge ROOSEVELT said: The Court being appraised that a meeting of the Bar is shortly to take place, it will refrain at present from any expression of the feelings which, as all must readily perceive, cannot but be entertained by most of its present members. The Bench, as well as the Bar, has suffered grievous loss. The office of District-Attorney, which Mr. HOFFMAN so ably filled, is such that the person by whom it is held may be said to be, in some sense, a member of the Bench; for, although the office places a man at the head of the Bar, yet his guidance as an executive officer is necessary to the proper operations of the Bench. And in that view the Bench can well sympathize in the regret for Mr. HOFFMAN'S decease. He was, undoubtedly, I may say here, one of the most—perhaps I might say, without exaggeration—*the* most eloquent member of the profession in this State; and I need hardly add that he was as beloved by his associates and by the Courts for his qualities as a man, as he was admired for his brilliance as an orator. No man, I presume, in the practice of the law in this State, enjoyed more universally the unqualified affection of the members of his profession. His social qualities were of the highest order, for he was essentially social in character,—a man who loved all that bore the name of man. And hence it was that while he loved all, all loved him.

Mr. CRATFIELD suggested that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare the necessary entry.

Mr. O'CONOR was of opinion that as the Bar was to hold a meeting for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings on the occasion, the Court, whose act this was to be, might be left to its own course.

The Judge said the Court would direct the Clerk to make such an entry as they might deem suitable, and

The Court would now be adjourned *sine die.*

SPECIAL TERM.

In the Special Term, Supreme Court, immediately upon opening, Judge DAVIES said:

The Court has received with profound sensation the announcement just made. OGDEN HOFFMAN has been distinguished in the legislative and judicial history of his native State for the last thirty years. As a member of the Legislature which enacted the revision of our statute law, prior to 1830, he rendered much efficient and valuable aid in producing that great work of reference. The legislative proceedings show that to him we are indebted for many valuable suggestions in perfecting that admirable system, and that he gave to it his earnest attention and professional learning. As a Representative in the Congress of the United States from this commercial emporium he held a high position, and his melodious voice and unrivaled eloquence never failed to calm the turbulence of the House and command its profound and earnest attention. But his great triumphs were at the bar, and there, it is no disparagement to others to say, that he was unequaled. Who among us has not listened with admiration to his unrivaled efforts, his surpassing command of language, and the outbursts of eloquence, which so often have carried away all hearts captive? Who has not witnessed the delight and fascination with which crowds have hung upon his every word, and surrendered themselves to his control? To the Courts—who have been so often instructed by his learning; gratified and entertained by the beauty of his diction and the extent of his penetration; entranced by his eloquence; and whose labors have been lightened by the amenity and courtesy of his manners—his loss is irreparable. It may be hoped that the influence of his example will be felt by those who may occupy the place made vacant by this sudden and unexpected bereavement. This is not the fitting occasion to pronounce his eulogy. An opportunity will be presented to the Bar and the Courts to testify their deep sense of the loss they have sustained; and, as a mark of respect to the deceased, this Court will now adjourn, and direct the proper entry to be made on its minutes.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, Assistant United States District-Attorney, rose and said:

May it please your Honor—In the absence of the honorable Attorney of the United States, engaged in a like mournful task in the United States District Court, the painful duty devolves upon me to announce to your Honor the decease of OGDEN HOFFMAN, Esq. But a few days ago we saw him in this Court, in the full enjoyment of health, regarded by his seniors as an ornament, and by his juniors as a brilliant guide. All who knew him even paid, by their esteem, a just tribute to his virtues, his generosity, attainments and considerate kindness. He was a true American, and by his death the city of New-York loses a prominent man. As a citizen he served his country with patriotism, risking his life in battle against his country's enemies. He aided her with his advice in her National Councils. He assisted in the administration of his country's justice as the Attorney of his native State and as her Attorney-General. In this Court he represented the United States with a zeal and fidelity to which none can bear better testimony than your Honor, who was the constant witness of his labors. As a mark of deserved respect to the memory of deceased, I move, your Honor, for an order that this Court do stand adjourned.

Judge BARCULO said that he was profoundly moved by the melancholy intelligence of Mr. HOFFMAN'S death. He had known him for many years, and could testify to the eminent virtues and high merits of the deceased. On my resignation of the office of District Attorney of Orange County, (said Judge BEEBE.) I was succeeded by him. He was for many years officially connected with the Court as the Attorney of the United States. None stood higher and more deservedly as an officer of the Court and as a gentleman. In feeble tribute to his memory, I order that the proceedings be entered at length upon the minutes, that the clerk transmit a certified copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and that the Court stand adjourned to Monday next.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The District-Attorney of the United States, Hon. JOHN MCKEON, said:

I rise to solicit from this Court a suspension of its proceedings. The Angel of Death is in our midst, and one of the most gifted of those who minister before the altars of the law, is stricken down. OGDEN HOFFMAN is no more. Yesterday he died at his residence in this City. It is not my purpose, at the present time, to speak in lengthened eulogy of the deceased. His associates at the bar will, on a more fitting occasion, give expression to those feelings of deep regret which pervade, as well the bench as that bar of which he was the most conspicuous ornament. By birth he was a New-Yorker, and one of whom New-York had reason to be proud. Even while yet a boy he entered the Naval Service of the United States as a Midshipman, under the chivalric DECATUR, during the war between Great Britain and the United States. He was on board of the *President* when she was captured by a superior British force off Long Island. He also

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SHERIFF JONES SHOT!

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, April 23, 1856.

THE WOOD AFFAIR.

A flying sketch of the scenes of to-day will not be without interest to the general reader, for it has been an epoch in Kansas turmoils. We heard this forenoon that Jones would be here to-day with a small detachment of U. S. Dragoons who arrived in Lecompton last evening from Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of arresting various persons, for no one knew what. It was supposed, however, judging from the past, that he might try to arrest all citizens who supported Sunday as a posse, for not attempting to aid him in his pretended arrests. So, to avoid any unnecessary outbreak, about a dozen of our citizens who were considered as most liable to be arrested, left town to-day and will not be missed for the present. Messrs. WOOD, TAPPAN and others were among those who left. This course is to be regarded as any species of cowardice, but it seemed to us the best way our best policy to avoid a difficulty at this time if possible.

About 4 o'clock to-day JONES rode into town at the head of ten or twelve dragoons, fully mounted, and immediately after alighting they marched to the house of S. N. WOOD, and JONES and two others entered in search of Mr. WOOD. They even looked under every bed, but he was not there, and they soon left quietly, while the crowd that gathered around, as would be expected in any community, enjoyed a hearty laugh as they marched away in military order. JONES then placed all but one in the middle of the street, and, taking that one with him, went in search of more plunder. They called first upon J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., and told him he was his prisoner. He inquired by what authority, and JONES answered, by authority of the Territorial Legislature. Mr. H. inquired for what offense? when JONES replied, *for refusing to assist in the arrest of Wood and others.* When the fact was, no attempt was made to rescue WOOD on Sunday, for the reason that he was not seen by any of the posse. As he failed to show no resistance to the power of the General Government, he obeyed orders and *marched* in line to the point where the remainder of the force was stationed, when he was directed to remain there under their charge. JONES and his straight-but-toward friend then went in pursuit of others, and they were all taken in the same course until six "brave men and true" stood side by side, prisoners, for no other reason than *refusing* to aid an officer whom they did not recognize, in enforcing laws they utterly abhor. Not the least resistance was made by any one, except that Mr. HUNT took to his legs and actually forced JONES to send his *mounted aid* to arrest him. One soldier, with such instructions as these men have, would have been all-sufficient to take any one of the number now arrested, or all of them; but if JONES had come with a posse of 500 of his Lecompton satellites, he could not have taken one of our men. This is our feeling as to submitting to the powers that be. Still, there was an *in*stinctive feeling against JONES, because they saw that he was skulking behind the arm of the General Government to do the dirty work that he dare not, and could not do in any other way. Mr. HUTCHINSON, who was in the New-England States most of the time last Winter, and is now a member of the Constitutional Legislature, is a member of our militia company, and when he was paraded through our streets under the arm of Sheriff JONES, it was hardly possible to control some of the young men of the company who felt tantalized and insulted by the *farce* of arresting an American citizen for no crime, under the sanction of the highest authority in the Union. It was a most disgusting scene to see him after he had taken all he could find of the *married* ones, call them together, and march them like culprits *between* the dragoons, in double file, the whole length of our town to where they had obtained provisions and rested. Still we submitted, and as night came on I felt that our cause never had so firm a basis before. This seemed as one step beyond the ridiculous, and there seemed nothing left for a waning administration to do but to give up the ghost. These dragoons are, most of them, Free-State men, several are from New-England, and I heard one remark that his parents, who are in Massachusetts, had not the least suspicion of his whereabout. They felt ashamed of their business, and one remarked that he had rather do a month's work than do the dirty work he had this afternoon, for "he believed we were in the right *every time.*"

PROSPECTS.

They stop over with us till morning, probably for the purpose of making further arrests. I saw, as night came on, some indications of a *row*, but suspected nothing more destructive than tar and feathers would be made use of. But I knew not the measure of indignation that burned in *some breast*, for at 10 o'clock this evening, JONES was shot with a pistol in the back, while sitting in a tent occupied by the dragoons, near our principal street. I have seen his wound dressed, but cannot yet determine whether it will prove mortal. The ball entered between the shoulder-blades, near the neck, and the wound can be probed some three inches, but the ball seems out of reach, and no efforts are made to remove it. It has probably struck the spinal cord, as he has no use of his lower limbs. He is perfectly conscious, and has sent to Westport for his wife. Drs. HARSINGTON and STRINGFELLOW are in attendance, and everything possible is being done to relieve him.

We deprecate the act most fervently, and *the people* of Lawrence will probably hold a meeting in the morning to express our disapprobation of this high-handed crime. For such it assuredly is, whatever may have been his past life, and we will do our utmost to ferret out the assassin and bring him to punishment. This is the first blood shed by the Free-State men, if we except COOK, and it should be distinctly understood that was done, as murders are always committed, by some wreckless spirit, and he only should be held responsible. It is presumed that our enemies will seek to do us injustice in the matter, and spare no pains to make capital for their tottering cause by this event. We hope to be judged candidly and impartially, and then will abide your verdict.

None of the prisoners will give bail, but expect to go to Lecompton to-morrow and await the next session of the Court. The Investigating Committee are dispatching business rapidly. Over 500 pages of foolscap are already written, and they intend to sift the affair thoroughly. I must close without knowing whether JONES can live till morning.

RANDOLPH.

Troops Assisting—Sheriff Jones Shot.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, April 23, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

DEAR SIR: The United States troops from Fort Leavenworth are in town, assisting Sheriff JONES to make arrests. HUTCHINSON, WARREN, LYMAN FULLER, HUNT, and two others, have been arrested for refusing to act as JONES' *posse* on Sunday last, and to-night are held as prisoners, guarded by the troops who are camped here. WOOD, STERR, MONROE, DEITZLER and TAPPAN, were in town this morning, but were a visiting in the country when the troops came in. No resistance has been made to-day. Houses have been searched, but WOOD, STERR & Co. have not yet been arrested. The soldiers dislike the business they are engaged in.

The Congressional Committee is in session here. Commenced this morning.

Yours in great haste, T.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, April 24—2 o'clock A. M.

Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

Last night, about 11 o'clock, Sheriff JONES, while sitting in a tent with some soldiers, was shot by some one outside who fired a pistol, the ball taking effect in the back just below the shoulders. JONES fell back with a groan, was taken up and carried to a room in the Free-State Hotel, where his wound was dressed by Dr. STRINGFELLOW, of Atchison, editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*. JONES is considered in a very critical position; his spine has become paralyzed, and the Doctor has put him under the influence of opium. It was very dark at the time the pistol was fired, and no one saw the person who did it.

The Captain of the Kickapoo Rangers and General WHITFIELD are in town and with JONES to-night.

WOOD, SHARP, TAPPAN and others, receiving information that their friends had been arrested, came into the city expecting to be taken prisoners by the United States Dragoons, under command of Lieut. ANDERSON. Up to the present time they are at liberty, but will doubtless be arrested to-day. Lieut. ANDERSON brings a letter from Col. SUMNER, commander of Fort Leavenworth, to the Mayor of this city, stating that he had received orders to send troops to Lawrence to assist in making arrests; that he did not understand the merits of the case, but hoped that law and order would be maintained by the citizens.

The freemen of Kansas expected to sustain law, which means the enactments of a Missouri mob and order, which means submission to the laws passed by the Shawnee Legislature. SHANNON, OLIVER, PIERCE and STRINGFELLOW are great advocates of "law and order" (with the above interpretation,) and the people are to be judged by the traces by the United States Army. We shall see whether the people enjoy this kind of SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY. One victim of "law and order" fell last night, and hundreds and thousands of others will kill, and be killed, if the determination to inaugurate civil war here by the President be carried out by vexatious irritation of the squatters. Some will be arrested and tried perhaps under those laws, but that will not be resultant of any good. If these things continue the people will be driven to desperation, and a bloody time will be the consequence. We expect Congress to set the matter right; if they do not, the people will in self-defence.

Yours truly, T.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, April 24, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

Knowing that your regular correspondent is debarred from writing you by this mail, I volunteer a few lines that will be of public interest. JONES, the Sheriff of Douglas County, was shot last night about 10 o'clock, and it is expected that his wound will prove fatal. The attending circumstances were, these: On Saturday and Sunday last, he made two unsuccessful attempts to arrest S. N. WOOD and others, for some old offences for which he has held warrants for several months, and never sought to enforce. Our people were unwilling to recognize him or his authority. He had a small posse with him from Lecompton each time, but he took away none of our men under such circumstances. He seemed greatly exasperated and swore he would have them at any cost of life or money. He made Lecompton his head-quarters, where SHANNON, OLIVER, WHITFIELD, STRINGFELLOW, and others were in Council, directing all his movements, and intending to get up some foray just on the verge of the examination by the Washington Committee, to prejudice them against the squatters of the Territory. SHANNON sent to Leavenworth for troops to assist JONES in making his arrests, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, he rode into town at the head of ten or twelve dragoons, fully armed. WOOD, and those he came more particularly to arrest, were not in town, and were advised to leave, to prevent and avoid difficulty at that time. But they soon found twelve others whom they arrested and marched through the streets under guard of U. S. dragoons, like culprits. Many of our people were very indignant at this; still they were all arrested and taken to the room prepared for them without the least resistance, and even *one* U. S. officer with such instructions as they have, could have accomplished the same, for we will never resist the authority and arms of the U. S. As night came on, however, I feared there would be further disturbance, still we expected nothing more serious than abusing JONES, or something of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, some desperado whose impulses were beyond control, shot JONES as he was sitting in a tent occupied by the dragoons; but no trace can be found or any evidence to fix the guilt upon any particular person. Our citizens all deprecate the act very much, and will use every means to bring the assassin to justice. The Lieutenant in command has sent to Leavenworth for a larger force, but we apprehend no further demonstration. JONES is alive this morning, but is considered very dangerously wounded. The ball entered between the shoulder blades near his neck, and probably injured the spine. It is hoped the public will withhold judgment until further investigations are made public. RANDOLPH.

ALABAMA.

Col. Buford's Expedition—Character of the Men—Incidents of the Departure.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALABAMA, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

It may be that I ought to have informed you before of the departure of the great Southern Legion under Col. BUFORD, for Kansas; but I knew the telegraph would do that, and I hoped to be able to add some particulars.

They mustered in Montgomery at the appointed time, to the number of *about* 300. The papers say they were a fine body of men—the flower of Southern chivalry, the hope of the slave interests in the coming struggle. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who proposed to go in the train, does not think so, however. His opinion was, that they were a "hard set," and totally unfit for a gentleman to associate with. So he went by himself. I will not say how it is.

At Montgomery they were armed with a Bible each, for the coming fight. At Mobile, the good people of the city gave each another Bible. One would think these men about to wage a spiritual warfare, so armed and equipped were they with the Word of God. I am of the opinion, nevertheless, that there were carnal weapons along, for Madam Rumor says that on the boat from Mobile to New-Orleans, rebellion broke out; about half the company demanded cabin passage, and endeavored to enforce their demand with bowie knife and pistol. As Col. BUFORD had never agreed to give them accommodations which gentlemen of means and leisure expect whilst traveling, he promptly discharged them. None of these were paupers, of course, you know, after so many assurances, from certain quarters, that there is no such class in this portion of our happy country. They were only gentlemen in reduced circumstances. How they came to go on deck, whilst the papers say negroes enjoy cabin luxuries, I cannot tell; it may be that at the season of their departure they found the *deck more comfortable.*

The South will be little strengthened in Kansas by such men as Col. BUFORD takes out. All the sensible ones will make haste to enrol on the side of Freedom. None have any pecuniary interest in making it a Slave State. They own no slaves, and do not hope to acquire any in that distant Territory. A few will make capital "border ruffians," having served apprenticeship at home; but on the whole they will not injure, materially, the prospects of the Free-State men. The South cannot send six thousand "reliable" men besides those Missouri affords. We shall see.

An opinion prevails in this section of the Union that a great effort will be made to get the Pacific Railroad bill through Congress, and to secure it for the South through Texas. Col. JEFF. DAVIS favors it, and it is said Secretary GUTHRIE and Senator DOUGLAS. These latter gentlemen are reported to have made large purchases of land along the proposed route. The good of the country will require them to make all reasonable efforts to build a Railroad to the Pacific through Texas.

We have had a little rain after several weeks of dry weather, and the crops are coming forward finely. Corn looks unusually well. Nothing can be predicted of the cotton crop at this early day. The planting is not quite finished yet; another week will complete it. Yours, W.

To the Students.

FROM BERANGER.

I.

Poor hearts! what! think you yet that men
Can shout,—"Hurrah! let Freedom live!"
And 'neath the tri-hued flag again
Feast him who might her new life give?
Let those lame strains that bear my name,
To memory die;—all those I scorn!
Believe me true;—I curse my fame;
Ah me! forgive the bard forlorn!

II.

How can these days be made to shine
Like those of which I loved to sing,
Who never, slave-like, licked the shrine
Of Courtier, Emperor, Pope or King?
I sang of one great chief;—I ween
'Twas when of crown and freedom shorn,
And we were 'venged by Saint Helene;—
Ah me! forgive the Bard forlorn!

III.

For me, shall NISARD's tongue be fired,
LEVERRIER, ARAGO repeat?
Have cells and gyves my heart inspired,
Can BELMONTEL fill HUGO's grave?
Nay more,—my God, so mild, benign,
Smiles he where spies and guards are born,
Or breathes at Rome's chain girdled shrine?
Ah me! forgive the Bard forlorn!

IV.

Yes! I have hymned th' heroic time,
When blue coats were in victory torn;
When our Republic's sons, sublime,
Twice ten years met leagued Crowns with scorn;
But yon smooth Spy, who apes the King,
Would smite, to lift his glory's horn;
Shall I with him Love's goblet ring?
Ah me! forgive the Bard forlorn!

V.

To Poland, noble Italy,
France owes a debt of blood;
The cannon growls;—away!—ah me!
At home, earth slips with sanguine flood!
Go then! bear Liberty afar,
To Turks, who pray in bonds long worn;
People! behold your *Holy* War!
Ah me! forgive the Bard forlorn!

C. H. A. BULKLEY.

OPENING OF THE CANALS.—Our State Canals are to be opened, according to the official announcement, on Monday next. Considerable doubt is expressed whether the Erie canal, west of Rochester, can be ready by that day. Lake Erie is open from Dunkirk west, and Buffalo harbor will doubtless be unlocked in a few days. At the latest dates the Straits at Mackinaw were closed, so as to prevent the passage of vessels into Lake Michigan. Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence are in navigable condition although we have no announcement that the canals around the lower rapids are ready. In another week the whole chain of Eastern and Western navigation will be in full operation.—*Albany Atlas.*

CRIME IN IRELAND.

Particulars of the Murder of Mrs. Kelly—Her Previous History—Conviction of the Murderers of Miss Hinds.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

DUBLIN, Friday, April 18, 1856.

Mrs. SARAH KELLY was the daughter of a Mr. BIRCH, who kept a frequented and fashionable inn at Broadstairs, in Kent. It was a favorite place of call for tourists, at certain seasons; and not the least potent of its fascinations was the landlord's lovely daughter SARAH—who combined modesty and affability in an extraordinary degree—so that she was as much admired for her retiring cheerfulness as for her beauty, exquisite as it was in the estimation of all.

Among the visitors at Broadstairs was a Mr. MORRISON—a man considerably advanced in years—who succeeded, under the usual pretence of a subsequent marriage, in inducing SARAH—then in her sixteenth year—to leave her father's house. Though an immediate pursuit was instituted, the fugitives baffled all attempts at discovery—shifting their residence from Wales to Scotland, from France to Italy; but, at the end of two years, they were discovered in Dublin.

An action was instituted by the father; the seducer was obliged to pay £2,000 damages. He discarded his victim; the bank in which the money was deposited failed. Miss BIRCH became one of the "outcasts," and for eighteen or twenty years went through the vicissitudes of the destroyed and destroyer.

At this time there lived in Merrion-square a solicitor, named KELLY, one of the old school of attorneys, who amassed immense wealth by sharp practice,—increased it by lending it to needy landlords, upon condition of having the management of the property,—and, not unfrequently, became in the end the possessor. Like many of such men of that day, he was a sensualist, whose expenditure of his ill-got wealth was only in the gratification of his vile passions. From the rear of his house, crossing a lane, was the entrance to one of his haunts in Denzille-street. Here he met Miss BIRCH; took her to his house; and, after the lapse of some years, when about to die, he made her his wife and sole heir to his property,—about £300,000 in cash and securities, with houses in Dublin, and estates in England as well as in Ireland.

The will was contested by a maiden lady, in very humble circumstances, but who was the nearest relative to KELLY; and she was successful in overturning its validity in the Prerogative Court; but, on appeal, the Lord Chancellor BLACKBURNE reversed the decree; and, as Miss THEWLES had not money to carry the matter to the Lords, Mrs. KELLY became the undisturbed possessor of the whole property. But, during the litigation, circumstances turned up that threw light upon the previous history of the old husband and the so strangely acquired wife.

Multitudes claimed Mrs. KELLY's sympathy, alleging that her late husband was their father, and several nephews claimed kindred with her, one of whom, a young man named BIRCH, managed her domestic affairs, as a Mr. CAMPION, an attorney, who had carried her through the troublesome litigation; and who had framed and witnessed the will, and who also lived with her, regulated her more complicated, external concerns. The applicants, on account of the parental relationship of the late Mr. KELLY, were so numerous that Mr. BIRCH's general answer was, that "Mrs. KELLY would do nothing for Mr. KELLY's people," an answer, dictated, probably by the conviction, that many or most of the claimants had no claim at all. But there was one admitted.

An interesting, handsome woman, neatly though poorly dressed, called one day, with two nice little children. She was Mr. KELLY's daughter, had been educated by him; was married, but her husband, Mr. NORRIS, some way connected with the theatre, was in ill health. Mr. BIRCH gave her the usual answer, but seemed to take an interest in her; would have something done for her; appointed a rendezvous where they could talk over the matter more freely; and then and there, made proposals and acted so, that legal proceedings were instituted for the assault—and he was mulcted in £200. And then comes something of the mystery of BIRCH himself.

At the time when Dr. RADCLIFFE, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, declared the will invalid, Mrs. KELLY assigned £50,000 to her nephew BIRCH; when the sentence was reversed by Lord Chancellor BLACKBURNE, she wanted her money back,—which BIRCH refused to restore. A suit was instituted at the suggestion of her man of all work, CAMPION; but, when it had proceeded a certain way, disclosures were likely to come forth which Mrs. KELLY did not choose should get into the Press. It was stopped; and BIRCH has slipped away from the scene.

And now comes the tragical portion of the history. Of the estates, Mrs. K. chose one, at Ballinderry, near Moate, in County Westmeath, as her residence; and had employed an architect to frame plans for a structure and appendages that would cast into the shade the noblest mansions in the west. Her means, it is said, were amply sufficient for this, without trenching on £134,000 lent to the Great Western Railway, for which she receives as interest upwards of £7,000 per annum. She had taken, meantime, a temporary residence, and was getting the tenantry into order, with the aid of CAMPION,—when, in the open field, with a nephew beside her, a Mr. STEVENS, and a dozen others within view,—the place being so elevated as to be within view of many others,—two men, each with loaded pistols, dressed in long cloaks like women, with faces blackened, walk up deliberately, order the nephew to stand aside, and while she sank to the ground in fright, one fires into her skull, smashing it and scattering the brains, and the other follows, firing his into the fragments.

The men then took flight. No one knew them. They were strangers. No one pursued them. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury is, "Wilfull murder against persons unknown." The conjectures as to the motives,—for, as to the murderers, though unknown personally, there is no doubt that they were hired and brought from afar,—are various; and equally so, the employers; some saying the tenantry, others the relatives of the late Mr. KELLY. However, the magistrates and police are busy, and there is little doubt of their succeeding in discovering both the authors and the instruments—as was done in the case now to be recorded.

Before, however, noticing the conclusion of the other tragedy, I may mention that Mrs. KELLY's will was deposited in the Bank of Messrs. BOYLE, PIM & LOWE—that Messrs. LOWE, LATOUCH & ORR are her executors—that as, till after the interment of her remains, the contents, as regarded the disposal of her property, were not to be made public, nothing has transpired as to who are to inherit it; but the will was examined merely so far as to ascertain if it contained any, and what, directions about her interment. It was found that she directed her remains to be laid beside those of her husband. He had died in London; her remains, therefore, have been placed with his in the Kensal Cemetery—the funeral being quite private, attended by a brother, Captain BIRCH, and three nephews. Several persons are in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. The Lord Lieutenant has offered £100 reward for the discovery of the murderers.

THE CAVAN TRAGEDY.

The business of the Special Commission for this county has just terminated in the conviction of two persons—DUNNE and MURPHY—for the murder of Miss HINDS last Autumn. It may be in the recollection of the readers of the TIMES that Miss HINDS—a maiden lady, who had gone to reside on an estate she had become possessed of in the County Cavan—was murdered, on her own grounds, on a bright afternoon in Autumn, while multitudes were employed, on all sides, in field labor, within sight or call of the scene.

She had gone to reside on her property, determined to improve it by encouraging the industrious, giving employment to the destitute who were willing to work, and getting rid of those who would neither labor nor pay rent. She was beaten to the ground, her skull driven into the earth, yet the murderers escaped. She lived long enough to tell the name of one—a notorious ruffian, "Red BANON," who has escaped. Two others whom she did not name have been convicted, mainly on the testimony of an approver named BANON, but not a relation of the murderer; a man, upon whose own showing, most richly deserving of the fate the other two are to undergo.

He collected the money paid to the murderers, got the whisky, the pistols, and the powder and shot, and arranged all the circumstances for the successful perpetration of the atrocious deed. MURPHY, one of the men sentenced to be executed, was condemned for being one of the actual perpetrators of the murder; DUNNE, the other, was guilty of contributing to the fund that paid the murderers, also "Red BANON" £9, to MURPHY £4. DUNNE is one of a rather better class than the others—all of whom were of the stamp that would make one not wonder at any deed of theirs.

And in this case,—and, it will probably be found the same in the case of Mrs. KELLY,—two things occur that indicate an unsound state of society in those districts, now, happily, few and remote, where these deeds of barbarism occur. The first is, that some of a class from whom better things might be expected, are found to connive and approve. The second is, that the people of the locality, instead of feeling horror, and rising *en masse* to pursue and apprehend the culprits, and wipe off the stain that such deeds must leave on the neighborhood where they are perpetrated, look on with sullen indifference or screen the criminals in token of approval. It is ground, however, of thankfulness that there are few, very few districts—outlying, I may call them—unvisited by the educational and other civilizing influences, that have produced such a change upon the greater part of the country, and that are rapidly working their way to the rest for exterminating the lingering relics of ignorance, brutality and barbarism from the land. Yours, S.

Cole's Voyage of Life.

Our readers undoubtedly remember that the celebrated series of four pictures, entitled *The Voyage of Life*, painted by COLE, and generally regarded as the best works of their kind ever produced in this country, were purchased several years since, by Rev. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, of the Spingler Institute, in this City. Mr. ABBOTT has recently had them engraved by Mr. JAMES SMILLIE, of New-York, whose ability and success in his profession had made for him a wide and enviable reputation.

These admirable pictures, not more celebrated for their excellence as works of art than for the useful and impressive moral influence they carry with them, have thus been brought within the reach of all men of culture and of taste. Mr. ABBOTT, in his Prospectus, commends the series to the favor of the American public on the following grounds:

1. It is the production of American artists. The taste and skill, both of the author and of the engraver, and their whole career as artists, have had their development on our own shores.

2. The whole work in its conception and execution is strikingly characteristic of the American mind.

3. The elements of the composition are studies from nature, of which the principal features are from living scenes in our own land.

4. The happy blending of beauty and truth, of enjoyment and instruction, gives a peculiar attraction to this series. They are a well-spring of thought, alluring irresistibly to reflection, and interesting, and engaging every intelligent mind, whatever may be its stage of culture or elevation.

5. The great charm and crowning glory of the Series are found in their pure moral tone and Christian sentiment. They are full of beauty, purity and truth; of genuine poetry, eloquence and feeling. They address and move the finer sensibilities of the soul. Their influence chastens the ardor of the pursuits of earth and time, cheers the struggling voyager amidst life's real storms, and tends to inspire the highest and holiest resolves and purposes of which we are susceptible; and they hold out constantly to view the beacon-light of immortality. All combined present, especially to the young, a most alluring and instructive subject. It were difficult to find in the whole world of Art a more interesting, appropriate and valuable Series of truly FAMILY PICTURES

This is just and strong commendation; it is fully sustained by the opinions of all the most eminent artists and men of letters in the country, who have given their most earnest and decided commendation to the work.

We cannot doubt that Mr. ABBOTT will find a prompt sale for these pictures. We understand that he has expended over $20,000 in the enterprise. This is a marked and substantial contribution to the support of the Fine Arts in this country.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Colored Schools of the City—About 1,000 Pupils in all of Them.

On Monday Messrs. RANDALL and SETON made their semi-annual examination of the higher classes of the School No. 5, in Thomas-street, between Church and West Broadway, in the rear of the City Hospital. This School was established in hired premises by the Board of Education in 1849, with three departments. The Primary had 57 girls' and boys present and a register of 107, under the care of Misses E. O. PIERCE and M. ROACH. The girls Grammar School had 46 present, with a register of 55, under the care of Misses ELIZA D. RICHARDS and HARRIET ANDERSON. In the Boys' School there were 32 boys present, with a register of 51. Mr. P. M. WILLIAMS and Miss E. JENNINGS teachers in charge. The order and singing were very good throughout. Reading, needle-work, painting in water colors, and geography, were the exercises in which the female pupils excelled. The boys did very finely in arithmetic and reading. The School is to be reorganized on the first of May, as an advanced Primary, under the charge of Miss PIERCE as Principal, retaining the present teachers with the exception of Mr. WILLIAMS. The larger boys and girls will be accommodated in the grammar schools of Nos. 1 and 2 in Mulberry and Laurens streets. This school has diminished very much in its attendance, and should be removed from its very bad quarters at an early day.

On Tuesday No. 2 in Laurens-street was examined. The Primary, Miss SARAH ENNELLS, Principal, aided by Misses C. HARLEY and ELIZABETH SPENCER, had 150 girls and boys present, with a register of 225. This Primary has always been remarkable for the neatness and manners of the pupils, and the examiners pronounced their condition better than ever before.

Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH was present, and made a brief address to the children and their friends. Rev. Dr. WILSON (colored,) also spoke very sensibly. The Girls' Grammar school, Miss FANNIE TOMPKINS, Principal, with Misses HAMMOND and DUPLESSEY, Assistants, had 103 girls present, with a register of 130. Mr. SAMUEL WALDRON teaches music and furnishes a piano. The singing and reading were very superior, and the specimens of painting in water colors were the best that have been shown during the examinations. Books were given out to the best readers.

The boys under Mr. RANSOM F. WAKE, Principal of the school for over 20 years, were assembled in the Girls' Department, and examined in their presence. Mr. WAKE brought a class of 14 boys to the stand who were pronounced by the examiner to be a whole class better readers than had been before in any of the schools.

Number 3—Miss C. A. THOMPSON, teacher—has about thirty-five girls and boys. This school is on Eighty-fifth-street, in the Twenty-second Ward, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The school is in fair condition.

Number 4—on One hundred and Seventeenth-street, near second-avenue, in the Twelfth Ward, under the care of Miss MARY THOMSON—has twenty-five girls and boys, who appeared comfortable, and in order.

There are three well-organized Primary schools. Number 1—in West Fifteenth-street, in the Sixteenth Ward, Miss C. S. SMITH, Principal, aided by Misses MARY E. TILGHMAN and BELINDA J. DUVAL,—had 135 girls and boys on the day of their examination; with a register of 264. There is a piano in the school and music is taught by Miss TILGHMAN. This is in a very desirable location, but has very miserable quarters, with no class-rooms. A movement to organize a school with two departments, to accommodate all of the colored pupils in that section of the City, which will be a very wise movement.

Primary No. 2, on Second-street, near Avenue C, teachers Misses MARY E. ROBBINS and ELLEN L. TREADWELL, had 52 girls in attendance. This school is well taught, and is doing well.

Primary No. 3—GEO. H. GREEN and ALBERT J. EWELL, teachers—has about the same number of boys. The exercises in this school have always been satisfactory. These schools have vacant seats, and are commodious and pleasant. There are but about 1,000 colored children in all the schools of the City at present.

The School Buildings of the Fourteenth Ward—More Money to be Wasted.

The Fourteenth is one of the most central and compact Wards in the City, being bounded by the Bowery on the east, Canal and Walker-street on the south, Broadway on the west and Bleecker-street on the north. There are three School-houses in the Ward. No. 21 in Marion-street, near Prince, within two blocks of the northern bound of the Ward, and in the centre between the Bowery and Broadway. This is the best building in the Ward, having play-grounds under the whole building. This house, which will accommodate one thousand pupils, is but about half filled up at present, there being a large Catholic School of the Christian Brothers in the immediate vicinity. On Baxter-street, about equi-distant from the Bowery and Broadway, within two blocks of the southern bound of the Ward, stands No. 32, also a modern building, which with proper improvement and new furniture will accommodate about 1,000 pupils. This house should be raised and the Primary carried up so as to extend the play-grounds under the building which will make a very pleasant arrangement for the classes.

The third building, old No. 5, in Mott-street, near Spring-street, is in about the centre of the Ward. This building is one of the poorest in the City, with a cellar for the Primary, and is surrounded most disagreeably by slaughter-houses and other nuisances. This School, like the others, is not nearly full, there being but about 2,000 children on register in the Ward, with an attendance some hundreds less. The building should be disposed of and the school discontinued. The other two should be improved and thoroughly reorganized with carefully selected teachers. A movement has been made in the Board of Education to enlarge and improve No. 5, which would be simply a waste of money. The principal difficulty which prevents prompt and proper action, is the necessity of abandoning one school, and thus taking away the places of a few teachers now employed. However much school officers may desire to give employment to teachers, no such consideration should be permitted to affect the action necessary to secure the best permanent condition of our Schools. It is to be hoped that the Board of Education and the officers of the Fourteenth Ward will not act hastily in the matter of these improvements. Too many architectural blunders have already been made at the expense of the people.

School Reception at No. 24.

The girls' Grammar School No. 24, in Elm-street, in the Sixth Ward, gave their first reception on Friday. There was a large number of visitors present. No. 24 still has a few vacant seats in it. Several presents were given out to the most proficient in each of the branches taught in the School, by a gentleman present.

Dressmakers' Schools.

The girls of Miss KIRKBY (Dressmakers' School, No. 18, in East Brooklyn, held an exhibition on Monday evening in their school rooms, and gave their reception. The exercises were interesting. A pleasant surprise was effected in the shape of the presentation of a handsome work-table with a large silver basket, by the school officers and the members of the highest class, to Miss KIRK, their Principal. The rooms were crowded. The girls here recently gave a concert and bought a piano, which was used very efficiently by several of the young ladies during the evening. The singing was exceedingly good.

On Tuesday afternoon the pupils of No. 7, in York-street, Mr. J. C. BUCK, Principal, gave a reception with much *éclat* to their school officers and friends. They had a downright good time.

Camden-and-Amboy-like.

The physicians and surgeons who performed the principal labor consequent upon the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad in Burlington, N. J., on the 29th of August last, have, as yet, received no compensation for their services. Although at the time of the accident the Company gave express directions to the medical men to accept no remuneration from those they attended, they now refuse to pay their bills, on the ground that they were "not employed" by the Company. Some weeks since the Burlington physicians presented to the Board of Directors a respectful statement of the labors and responsibilities that they were compelled to assume on that occasion. Of this paper not the slightest notice has been taken. Every possible effort has been made on their part to come to an honorable settlement with the Company, but without success. This is not very startling, considering the quarter from which payment was expected. Still, in the ears of honorable men, it must sound strange.

Barnum and Jenny Lind.

A letter, purporting to be written by "JENNY LIND," to "a friend in Philadelphia," sympathising with P. T. BARNUM in his financial misfortunes, is going the rounds of the country papers, credited to the Philadelphia *Times*.

Mr. BARNUM says he knows nothing about this letter, that he has not since his recent misfortune had any communication from JENNY LIND, and that "the letter to a friend in Philadelphia" is probably a forgery. Here is the letter, however:

You know, my dear friend, those gifts and charity concerts, which I was made to participate in, not that they did not meet with my most cordial approval, yet they all sprang from Mr. BARNUM, which, although he was shrewd enough to know would return again ten told; yet his soul was in the act, nor would he listen to my remonstrances that he, too, should share in whatever credit might have been attached to them. I know, also, that he was continually importuned by needy people for assistance, and I can most positively assure you, as I believe to be the case, that none ever left him unassisted who was in the least deserving. I think, however, that his genius and talent will not long permit him to remain in impoverished obscurity. His determined will will soon arouse him to action, and in a short space of time he will have surmounted the difficulties that now surround and oppress him, and which would have paralyzed the energies of an ordinary man.

I will not dwell long upon this subject. It is indeed painful for me to contemplate. I believe a good man should never fall, nor shall he (BARNUM) do so for the want of a friend. His pride will not permit him to write to me under the circumstances—mine compels me to write to him. He, nor his, shall never know want while I have it in my power (which, owing to the goodness of Heaven, I have so far) to keep it away. But let us hope that things are not as bad as represented, and that the next steamer will bring more agreeable tidings.

This is in confidence.

Affectionately, your friend, JENNY LIND.

Bellevue Hospital.

The new wing to Bellevue Hospital was opened on May-day, with some little ceremony. Gov. DRAPER "handed over" the wing formally to the Medical Staff, and Dr. MCCREADY received it—speaking for the Staff.

The new wing is a substantial four-story building of stone. In it there are fifteen wards, each containing twenty beds, a bath and a water-closet. There are rooms for nurses, so arranged that two wards can be attended from each. The other arrangements are most complete in their character. The capacity of the Hospital is increased to 1,000 patients. The Governors are about entering upon the work of adding another story to the main building, raising it to the same height as the wing. The whole is under the immediate supervision of Governors GUNTHER and SMITH.

Geographical Society.

On Thursday evening Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, of this City, delivered an address before the Geographical Society, at the University, on Syria. The Rev. gentleman disclaimed any great amount of historical or geographical knowledge, and confined himself mainly to the idea of more extended facilities for communication with the East, especially the proposed Scanderoon Railroad. In conclusion, the speaker hoped it would not be supposed he was canvassing for a place on the directory of the railway. That was no part of his duty or pursuit in life. But he would like to see a movement on the part of the United States Government in resuming the explorations in the neighborhood of the Dead Sea; and the movement on the part of the United States would be received by the Sultan better than if coming from any other power. The Sultan will naturally have to receive support somewhere. He cannot well receive it from his allies, England and France, because from them originated the extension of religious equality so unpopular with the Sultan's people; and it is certain he cannot look for this from his old enemies, Austria and Russia. But America is naturally the advocate of freedom and religious opinion. He would suggest that the Geographical Society should agitate for the formation of a Committee to consult with the authorities at Washington on the subject. Thanks were voted for the Doctor's able paper.

Bill of Stephen H. Branch and Counsel Employed in the Matsell Investigation.

The Committee on Police of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. BAXTER, Chairman, met on Thursday at 4 P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, to hear the testimony of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Alderman BRIGGS, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Counselor NASH, and others, as to the making up of their bills, submitted a short time since to the Common Council for services rendered, as represented in the examinations growing out of the investigation as to the majority of the Chief of Police. These bills, it will doubtless be remembered, reach an aggregate of $4 304, being divided up as follows: STEPHEN H. BRANCH, (including $1,720 of borrowed money,) $2,000; NOYES, STOUGHTON and NASH, $2,301; reporters and miscellaneous items, $23 3.

Counselor NASH was first called before the Committee. After a prolonged prefatory recital of the circumstances connected with the appointment of Mr. Briggs' Committee, he came down to speak of his own engagement as one of the Counsel in the case, and his charges as such Counsel. He claimed that his bill ($881) was very reasonable for the amount of labor he had performed. In closing he pronounced the claim put in by Mr. BRANCH as justly entitled to consideration and liquidation, and also by way of reward for his indispensable services to the Committee.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES stated that his bill ($1 136) was likewise reasonable in his own view. The bills of his associate counsel, as also that of Mr. Branch, he deemed perfectly just, and recommended his remuneration for his protracted and arduous services.

Mr. STOUGHTON, the remaining Counsel, was not present.

Alderman BRIGGS was next called. He read the resolutions empowering the Committee of which he was Chairman, to employ counsel in this case. The employment of counsel he stated, was compulsory, owing to the refusal to act as such counsel by Mr. DILLON, the late Counsel of the Corporation. He called on Mr. DILLON several times and notified him officially, but to no purpose. He then appealed to the Common Council, who authorized the employment of unlimited counsel, (approved by the Mayor,) when he engaged Messrs NOYES, STOUGHTON and NASH, and again notified Mr. DILLON to attend, but he failed to appear. The bill of all these gentlemen he considered not extravagant, as lawyers' charges are usually made. He said the Police Committee engaged Mr. BRANCH as Secretary and Counsel because they required his services. He commended Mr. BRANCH's ability and fidelity, and considered his bill as offered, together with his remuneration for his services, should be paid. In conclusion he assured the Committee that he had spent over $500 above the amount loaned to Mr BRANCH, in this matter, but felt fully paid for his money and time. For this money he did not seek indemnification. He was satisfied with having shown to the world that the present Chief of Police is an alien.

Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH was the

THE MORNING SESSIONS.

Only calendar for Saturday, as it is the last day of the session.

The Poor Folks' Court.

FRIDAY, May 2, 1856.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—CAPRON, J.—At 9 o'clock this morning the usual plum-pudding arrangement of different hues made their appearance in the prisoners' dock, and Judge CAPRON proceeded to business with his usual promptness. Among the first of the convicted ones called was a dilapidated, fifty-years-old-looking loafer, with a faced paled by the want of the usual stimulus to the stomach. He answered to the name of George A. Cooper.

THE VITRIOL MAN.

This was, certainly, the queerest case of blasting by means of sulphuric acid which has ever come within the cognisance of the "Poor Man's Court," and it deserves a brief description.

Cooper, it seems, had been a sort of tenant at will with a Mrs. Colby, who, commiserating the extraordinary promptitude which he was exercising in the matter of propelling towards kingdom come, had given the rusty sinner a home in her house during the past Winter, allowing him to sleep in some out of the way place, where he could disturb nobody.

Mrs. Colby was (and it is presumed is) a poor woman, depending upon her daily labor for her daily bread. She dressed decently and respectably, kept good hours, and all her neighbors concur in giving her a most excellent character for thriftiness, respectability and humanity.

Poor herself, she knew how to commiserate the sufferings of the poor, and had, accordingly, given Cooper a portion of her humble shelter.

For some cause not explainable, the ingrate, a few evenings since, went to a druggists' and purchased a quantity of vitriol, making minute inquiries of the person from whom he purchased the villainous drug relative to its effects upon clothing, &c. He then proceeded to the sleeping room of Mrs. Colby and emptied the entire contents of the bottle upon her bed, destroying both bed and bedding! Mrs. C. was absent at the time, but on her return, unconscious of the mischief, she threw her hat and shawl upon the bed, in consequence of which the shawl and bonnet shared the same fate as her quilts and sheets.

These facts were fully proved.

"I think, Mr. Clerk," remarked Judge CAPRON, "that this is an offence which should go to the General Sessions on indictment, as a *felony* instead of a simple misdemeanor. In that case, the rascal can be sent to the State Prison!"

Mr. Vandewoort dissented from this view, and Cooper was ordered to stand back while the Judge took for the Revised Statutes, and a volume of Common Law Pleadings applicable to the case.

Subsequently, the prisoner was recalled and thus addressed by the Court:

"Cooper, you have been convicted of one of the meanest, most dastardly crimes known to this community. You have not only destroyed the property of a poor woman who has honestly toiled for her daily bread, but you have committed the offence in such a wanton, sneaking way, that no mercy should be shown you. I am sincerely sorry that it is not in my power to send you to the State Prison, but in making our laws the Legislature never contemplated the possibility of such unmitigated rascality, or a special provision would have been enacted for you and such as you!"

"What have you to say for yourself?"

The aged sinner merely raised his lack-lustre, meaningless gray eyes to the bench, remaining silent; yet the nervous working of his lips, about which his fingers were unconsciously playing, told plainly that he felt the rebuke.

"I sentence you to six months in the Penitentiary, and I wish I had the whole tribe of vitriol-throwers in the place where you now stand; I would make short work with them! Take him away!"

PENITENTIARY VS. FINES.

John Campbell and Alexander Jaques, two well-dressed young men, the former sporting an elegant moustache, were tried for rescuing a prisoner named Brown from the custody of a policeman. Brown, in a drunken spree, quarreled with the landlord of a porter-house, and the office was called in. Brown was arrested, and, through the agency of the prisoners and others, made his escape. He was retaken after a brief chase, subsequent to which Campbell and Jaques came to the Station-house, and, being recognized, they were locked up also.

During the trial, Brown was placed at the bar likewise, and the landlord of the groggery took the stand. His evidence convicted Brown, and implicated Campbell and Jaques. The counsel for the latter two made a strenuous effort in behalf of his clients, of course.

"It won't do! It won't do!" said the City Judge. "I believe all three are guilty. For my part, I wish that all the porter-houses in the City were broken up; but the presence of porter houses is no excuse for rowdyism. Brown, I sentence you for three months to the Penitentiary. Remove him!—"

"But, your Honor!" interposed the counsel for Campbell and Jaques, "you surely cannot intend to send *my* clients to the Penitentiary!"

(Judge CAPRON was at the instant about proceeding with his final adjudication upon the two remaining prisoners.)

"You will perceive, your Honor, that these men are no more guilty of an interference with the Police than were the two or three hundred others whom the mass had drawn to the spot. They would be willing to pay a reasonable fine. They are both in business for themselves, and a term in the Penitentiary would be ruinous to their prospects, now and hereafter!"

Justice evidently took a merciful turn at this juncture, and a fine of $15 each was the consequence.

"To be confined in the City Prison until paid!" remarked Judge CAPRON, sternly.

"Thank your Honor!—thank you."—was the grateful response of the twain, as they vanished through the massive doors opening towards the cells.

GREENWICH STREET MORALS.

Melinda Smith, a delicately formed little frail one, was accused by a larger but not less attractive sinful sister, with stealing a quantity of jewelry from complainant's trunk. Melinda was richly attired, as also was the prosecutrix, Miss Phillis Wilson. Both sported gossamer straws lace trimmed, and of the latest Parisian style. Melinda's *petite* shoulders were draped in a costly light brown talma, while the entire form of Phillis was enveloped in a splendid broché. Both were young, both rather pretty, and both had been occupants of a disreputable basement in Greenwich-street. Phillis had opened her trunk and displayed her *bijouterie* to Melinda, who, fifteen minutes thereafter, made the grab and vamosed.

"What have you got to say to this charge?" asked Judge C., in a mild tone.

Miss Melinda, resting her elbow upon the rail, looking as demure and penitent as possible, and industriously nibbling the ends of her tiny fingers, made reply in an almost child-like voice.

"I did not steal the things—*I took them!*—I—I—was drunk, and after I took them, I was so ashamed that I denied I had them; Phillis has got them back; a gentleman friend of her's asked me about them when I was all alone, and I gave them to him."

"There is one ring and a bead purse still missing," interrupted Miss Phillis.

"I lost the ring, but the purse I can get again," sobbed the youthful Magdalen.

"How much was the ring worth?" queried Judge C.

"Seven dollars!" rejoined Miss Wilson.

"I will pay for the ring!" said Melinda.

"You must pay for that ring and return the purse," remarked the Judge.

"I have not got so much money, *now!*" was the reply, in a deprecating intonation, "but"—and Melinda's eyes glanced downward, as she spoke it, while the gaiter toe of her right foot was nervously tapping the floor—"but—if you will give time, I—can earn it."

"Ahem!" ejaculated Judge CAPRON semi-audibly—and then consulting in a fuller tone: "The Court is inclined to view you with the more leniency on account of the frankness of your confession. But don't you know that it is wrong to steal? to *take* things, as you call it?"

"Oh yes, Sir, it is wrong, very wrong, and I am sorry—I am ashamed!" and Melinda bit the nail of her ring-finger to the quick.

"Well, I will tell you how I will dispose of your case. I find you guilty, but shall let you go for one month—judgment suspended. If, within that time, you restore the bead purse and pay Phillis the seven dollars, the Court will overlook this theft. But, Miss Wilson"—addressing the complainant—"if the prisoner does not perform all these, you will let the Court know, and I shall be compelled to send Melinda to the Penitentiary."

"I am satisfied," said Phillis Wilson, and undoubtedly Melinda Smith was satisfied also.

But there is a puzzling question in relation to the strict propriety of the transaction all around. Undoubtedly the jewelry was obtained through the same means by which the frail delinquent proposes to pay for the missing ring. Yet, "Ahem!" as Judge CAPRON sometimes says: The fact is, his heart is full—too full of merciful attributes.

ONE WEEK'S GRACE FOR JOHN SHAVER.

John Shaver, a deck hand on the tow-boat *Only Son*, went on his travels along the western side of the City, and knocked down a Dutchman named John Eitel.

Shaver wore a claret-colored coat, was a well-proportioned, athletic chap, and recently from Saugerties, to which place he wished to return immediately.

According to his own story, he belonged in Columbia County, was shipwrecked on the Delaware Breakwater, last Winter, and did not know why he assaulted Eitel—supposed he must have been drinking.

"I have but little commiseration for you, Shaver!" remarked Judge C. "You countrymen come down here to New-York, and go ashore to see the City. A grog-shop meets you on every corner, and you think you must not pass one without patronizing it. The consequence is that, in an hour or two, you get crazy drunk—commit some breach of the peace, and are brought before our Courts. You here plead inexperience, and a desire to go straight back. I do not know how far I am bound to believe such statements. However, if we can get rid of you, perhaps it will be better than to lock you up here. I will give you one week to clear out; but after the seven days expire, you are found within the limits of this corporation, I shall order your arrest, and send you to Blackwell's Island on this charge! Go!"

This was a pretty close shave for John Shaver. He can set up for a country barber after this apprenticeship.

Thus ends this chapter of the chronicles of
THE POOR FOLKS' COURT.

Miscellaneous.

An unusually large amount of business was transacted at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The majority of the cases, however, were of a trivial character. Justice WOOD presided.

After the dos and legal disposition of about a score of persons apprehended the previous night for intoxication, two little fellows, neither of them exceeding 14 years of age, were brought in charged with

STEALING STIKES

from the ship-yard at the foot of Houston-street. Francis Donegan appeared as prosecutor and he swore that he caught the accused in the act. The little fellows gave their names as Francis Dunigan and John Donovan. They both cried bitterly,—and begged hard to be let go under promise they would do so no more. The Magistrate seemed half inclined to grant their tearful petition,—but on searching the prisoners a large dirk-knife and sheath was found hid beneath Donovan's little jacket. This changed the aspect of things considerably. The Magistrate's face assumed a severer look, as he said, "you are beginning early, my young friend. Both of you are traveling on the road to the gallows. You must be taken from it. I will send you both to the Juvenile Asylum." So the little prisoners were taken from the Court-Room to await transportation to their new home.

The sister of one of the little fellows—a good-looking young woman—soon after appeared in Court and made a touching appeal for her brother's liberation. She said that he had neither father nor mother; that she was his only relative and friend, and that she would endeavor to keep him from bad associates in future. The poor sister's appeal excited much sympathy in Court, and His Honor could not do less than promise to take the matter into consideration. With this assurance the young woman hopefully retired.

The next person brought up was a dirt-besmeared drunken woman, charged with

STEALING BEDCLOTHES.

The prisoner, when asked her name, told His Honor to "go look," and added, "ye know me name very well, so ye do—an I'm sorry for it, Joodge; how find out if you can."

Mat Cooly, a "stout lump" of an Irishman, appeared in his shirt-sleeves for the prosecution, and Mat, as in duty bound, essayed to make a statement. He managed to say the prisoner's name was Mary Moran; but the rest of his story was drowned by Mary, who, lifting her hand and raising her voice, rattled away a terrible long story about how she had "washed and cleaned and scrubbed after Mat's wife, who died last week, and minded his child that was buried yesterday." She continued, and it was useless to attempt to stop her.—

"I'm a dacint woman, and work hard, God knows; this fellow here—an its a dacint thing to tell truth—didn't give me a raporth for all me hard work, an I knows, and so does he too, that I gan get a clar a dollar a day for goin out a washin, an I'm goin to do a job for a dollar today; so ye see, I took these duds af the bed to have them washed, because *two corpses died on them!*" [Here the policeman who had been holding the stolen bedclothes in his hands, suddenly let them drop, and, turning pale, rushed precipitately to the retiring room, and the Magistrate apparently anxious to simplify the case, ordered Mary to be committed for examination, and she was taken below struggling with the officer, and exclaiming:

"Arreh, arrah, Joodge I'm the mother of twelve children—twelve fine children—and one—"

The rest of Mary's story was unheard in consequence of her rapid and unwilling propulsion towards the jug.

DID HE STEAL IT?

A German Jew, named Isaac Myers, was then brought up accused of appropriating a rocking chair and furniture, worth $4, the property of James Lay, a furniture dealer doing business in Grand-st. From the evidence, it appears that some months since, the store of the complainant being on fire, a portion of the furniture therein contained was removed to the houses in the neighborhood for safe-keeping. Subsequently, the greater portion of the furniture so removed was reclaimed by and restored to the owner. Some articles, however, were missing, and could nowhere be found. Some of the goods so missing were finally seen in the house of the prisoner, who, on learning that the owner was about to obtain a search-warrant, had the property claimed removed to a candy-store in Attorney-street, where they were seized by the owner.

Myers said, in answer, that a large amount of furniture and other household goods were placed in his house and store by the neighbors whose premises were in danger of being burned; that these goods were subsequently reclaimed by the owners, with the exception of the few articles now claimed by the prosecutor. He further said that he did not know to whom the articles belonged, and did not consider that he was bound to look for the owners.

The Magistrate did not consider this excuse satisfactory, and so held the prisoner to answer in the sum of $500.

NO LOVE LOST.

When the above case had been disposed of, a young "Deutschman, with closely-cropped hair, was introduced to the Magistrate by a Policeman. "I don't know what the fellow wants," said the officer; "he has been talking to me for some time, but I don't understand him; some trouble between him and his wife, I believe. She is here, too; this is her." said the officer, pointing to a young woman, decidedly intelligent in appearance, and neatly attired.

"Well," said his Honor, addressing the husband, "what do you want, Sir?"

Vell, I vants vor to leav him, my vrow, very bad.—good vor nix. I no vant to marry him more,—no like him more; him saw to me yo go way vat vor; then I say yah, and we both leve; she willing an' then I willing; she like oder mens; my minder say so; so I vants a—a—vat you call—an receipt from Joodge. She can have oder mens, an' I go in the country and have oder womens. She no say nix an' I no say nix; ve both say yah—so I vants one receipt."

Ah, I see," said His Honor, (when the German had taken rest after his energetic effort to make himself understood) "you and your wife have agreed to separate. If you cannot live happily together you do right to separate. But what is the difficulty between you?"

"Him goes mit other mens—my mudder tell me so now."

"What have you to say about the matter?" said his Honor to the wife, who stood by smiling at her husband's excited efforts at impeachment.

"He no tells truth," she replied; he very bad man; he come home every night and buse me several times very bad. Vant him to go away—both willing."

"Then I perceive—there's no love lost on either side, I see. I have no power in such matters. You can live apart if you see fit; but neither of you must get married again, unless you get a divorce."

"Well, but I vants one receipt!" chimed in the husband—"von receipt from the Joodge."

"I can give you no receipt," said his Honor, "so you must go."

And they both went—the husband excited, and the wife amused; as were also all who witnessed the scene.

TROUBLE IN DIVISION-STREET.

The next complaint was also a German, keeper of a bonnet-store in Division-street. He told a long and exceedingly amusing story about a Mr. Schatt, one of his neighbors, who he said had spit in his face, and then sent two little Schatts to plague his girls and insult his customers. Two of his girls—decidedly pretty little milliners—were present, and each corroborated the complainant's story, although their pronunciation of proper names was somewhat different from his, and their use of them less frequently indulged in.

A warrant was granted for the arrest of Mr. Schatt.

AT THE OTHER COURTS.

At the Tombs and Essex Market Courts, a large amount of business was also transacted; but the cases were nearly all of an uninteresting character.

A DISORDERLY FELLOW—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Bernard Venas, a German hostler, was brought before Justice WOOD yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct, &c. Dr. Sheppard, one of the police surgeons, arrested the prisoner on Thursday afternoon at No. 62 Bowery for disorderly conduct. Venas had a smart horse outside, and jumping on the animal rode up the Bowery at a fearful rate, bidding the Doctor defiance, until when near Leonard-street, he rode over and crushed a man nearly to death. Here Dr. Sheppard caught the fellow again and conveyed him to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House. The injured man was sent to the City Hospital. He was unable to give his name. Venas was committed to await an examination.

FATAL CASUALTY.

Edward Osborn, a workman employed in demolishing the building No. 41 Warren-street, was fatally injured, yesterday afternoon, by the falling of a partition wall, and died early this morning at the hospital.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 1.

Before Judge Hall.

UNDERVALUATION—WINE TRANSHIPPED AT LIVERPOOL

The United States vs. *Five pipes, fifteen hogsheads and fifteen quarter-casks of Wine.*—This was a libel of information claiming the forfeiture of the wine as being undervalued in the invoice. The wine was claimed by Messrs Woodhouse & Co., and was worth about $1,200. The facts brought out to the Jury were somewhat as follows: The claimants are manufacturers of wine at Marsala in Sicily, having a house in Liverpool. This wine was shipped by them from Marsala to Liverpool, invoiced in Sicilian currency and authenticated before the Consul there, and by the house at Liverpool was transhipped to New-York. For the Government, it was claimed that this was a shipment of wine from Liverpool, and that the valuation of it was to be governed by its price there. It was proved that other invoices of the same character had been passed by the Custom-House without objection.

The Jury this morning brought in a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

George L. Quilet vs. *Elizabeth Quirk.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, plaintiff's costs to abide the event.

Michael Purcell vs. *Wm. B. Jones, &c.*—Motion to open default granted in payment of $7 costs.

Ann Woods, by her next friend, vs. *John Woods.*—Motion to dismiss action granted, with $10 costs.

James H. Laysley vs. *George W. Daly.*—Judgment for plaintiff and order of reference to ascertain the amount of damages.

John W. Logan vs. *William Hoelman.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Heroic Conduct of a Chaplain.

From an English paper.

An act of great heroism took place recently at Malta by Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, Chaplain to the forces. A Mr. and Mrs. EVANS, with their son, a fine boy about eight years old, on their return from Upper Egypt, were crossing in a boat from Valetta to Vittoriosa, when the little fellow, in endeavoring to catch hold of a piece of stick, overbalanced himself and instantly sunk before the eyes of his parents. Mr. ROBINSON, who was following in another boat, seeing what had occurred, immediately jumped into the sea, and succeeded in bringing him apparently dead into it. It was very rough and windy, and, as he did not take off even his coat, he was completely exhausted. Mr. EVANS, the father of the boy, feeling much gratified for what the reverend gentleman had done, sent him a check for $2,500, which was at once returned. But what makes the story the more romantic but not less true is, the two gentlemen who have so unexpectedly become acquainted with each other are relatives and members of branches of the same family, but in consequence of differences which took place many years ago, they had not seen each other since their boyhood, and each was ignorant of the other's residence in the island until this singular introduction.

A PARTY OF FRENCH NOBLEMEN.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "Count BEAUFORT, a young French nobleman, who distinguished himself at Sebastopol, has concluded to resign the fatigues of military life for a time, and is now in this city on his way to the upper Mississippi. He and his suite—consisting of six young French nobles, some of whom are accompanied by their wives—arrived in this city on Saturday, on the steamer *Southerner*, and have taken passage for Fort Pierre, on the steamer *Clara*, which leaves for those distant regions of the North this afternoon at 4 o'clock."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, May 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at irregular prices, Pearls being held nominally at $8 50, and Pots retailing only at $7@$7 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,200 lbs. American Yellow changed hands at full prices.

CANDLES—Salable and firm.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at rather languid rates. The private sales to-day were limited. By auction, 1,700 bags very poor to prime Rio were disposed of at 8¾c.@12c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Unchanged.

COTTON—Is depressed and declining. Buyers generally offer only 11c.@11¼c. for Upland Middlings, 11¾c.@11¾c. for Gulf do., and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₩ lb., but factors are reluctant to sell at these figures, and the transactions are consequently restricted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour evinces renewed vigor. A better general inquiry exists for Flour, and desirable grades thereof are fully 12½c. @25c. ₩ bbl. Holders are not so eager to sell, as they look for better prices than those now current. The sales since our last comprise nearly 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00	@$5 12½
Ordinary State	5 12½	@ 5 75
Straight State	5 75	@ 5 87½
Favorite and Extra State	5 87½	@ 6 25
Common to good Michigan	5 50	@ 5 75½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 62½	@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio	5 62½	@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 75	@ 6 12½
Fancy Ohio	6 00	@ 6 25
Extra Michigan	6 00	@ 6 37½
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	6 00	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	6 87½	@ 6 62½
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	7 25	@10 00

Canadian is brisker and firmer—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,400 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $5@$5 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is pretty active and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to 3,900 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $6 87½@$10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $5 75@$5 95 for Fine and Superfine. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, $3 37½ for Baltimore, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty fair request at about previous figures—the sales since our last consisting of nearly 17,000 bushels, at $1 8c. for St. Louis White; $1 73 for Southern do; $1 69 for do. Red; and $1 60 for Western do. ₩ bushel. Rye is very quiet and languid. Sales of 4,600 bushels, in small lots, have transpired at from 70c.@ 76c. ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in good supply and demand at old figures. Corn is less sought after, and is a shade cheaper, with sales since our last of 36,500 bushels Mixed, Yellow and White Southern, at, as to quality, from 56c.@64c. ₩ bushel, the latter rate for very choice lots of White, per bushel.

HAY—800 bales River found buyers, at 70c. @95c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are lightly dealt in and are tending downwards. No quotable change, however, is reported.

HOPS—There were 6 bales sold at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

IRON—14 tons Scotch Pig brought $32@$33 50, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—Is moderately inquired for at former figures.

LEATHER—The supply and demand are now more fairly proportioned. Prices are unchanged.

LIME—Is in request at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of some New-Orleans, at 40½c @42c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 35c.@38c. ₩ gallon—showing a uniform market.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as previously represented. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate demand and is still worth 39c.@43c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The business in this line since our last, has been quite limited at essentially unaltered quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has again declined to $18 for Mess, $15 5 @$15 62½ and $15 75 for Prime, on the spot, ₩ bbl. with free supplies and trifling sales. Some Mess was engaged, for delivery in July and August, buyers' option, at $18 ₩ bbl. At the close, our reduced quotations could not be procured.—buyers moving with reserve, in anticipation of a further deterioration. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are now worth 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair supply and fair demand, at 9½c.@9¾c., as to quality, ₩ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant, the transactions including 700 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 10c.@10½c., and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c.@ 11c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at steady prices. The sales since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime, $9@$9 50 for do. Mess, and $10@$12 75 for repacked do, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $16@$16 ₩ bbl. Stock of Beef, 58,733 bbls. and tcs. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $1c.@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 5c.@10c. for poor to choice.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, May 1, 1856.

| | NEW-YORK PACKERS. | | |

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers residing in the City regularly for One Shilling a week. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year in advance.

THE NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 6 o'clock, and the other at twelve o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, May 5, in ample season for the mail per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. BENJAMIN made a speech on matters growing out of the Slavery question, in which he declared it to be his intention to join the Democratic Party. Mr. CASS obtained the floor for Thursday next, when he will address the Senate on "Squatter Sovereignty," in reply to Mr. BROWN of Mississippi. Mr. SEWARD replied to that portion of Mr. BENJAMIN's speech which respected himself. Messrs. HALE and CLAY then entertained the Senate with a passage-at-words, which our readers will undoubtedly find highly edifying, and an adjournment was made to Monday. The House passed thirteen private bills, and also adjourned to Monday.

An Evil Genius.

The rapid approach of the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati lends the elements that are to be energetic there a certain degree of consistency. We know that three candidates will go before that body—Messrs. BUCHANAN, PIERCE, and DOUGLAS. We have reason to believe that neither of the three can command votes enough to overcome the two-thirds "cut-off;" that Mr. BUCHANAN will be dispatched outright by that inexorable edge; that Mr. PIERCE will withdraw in favor of HUNTER, of Virginia, and that the contest will then rage between a Northern and Southern Candidate, DOUGLAS and HUNTER. The advocates of the former of these two are already busied in intrigue, with a view to the success of their leader. Any man with partisans need not lack party claims. Mr. DOUGLAS has them in abundance. He has certainly contributed more than any other living politician to make his party what it is, and as all the various sects of partisan faith agree in the opinion that the state of Democratic interests was never more fortunate than at the current epoch, it is difficult to see with what propriety the Senator from Illinois is to be thrown out, granting service to be any passport to reward.

The retrospection is brief and easy. Before Mr. DOUGLAS began his manipulations upon the party, two years and more ago, it had just emerged from one of its most brilliant campaigns. Its President was seated in his chair by very nearly the largest popular majority ever secured for the most popular of candidates. His record was clear; his inaugural promised rest to the country; the solemn observance of sectional compromise; the utter discouragement of agitation. The only danger seemed to be that, in the excess and exuberance of health, the party might perish of some plethoric fever. Opposition was paralyzed, and even discreditable. To retain power, by replacing the existing Administration with another of the same political character, appeared to be the simplest task in the world. Then began the services of Mr. DOUGLAS to the party, upon which his claims are rested. He was certainly not the actor; that office belonged to the President. He was the prompter—the tempter—not the criminal. To have converted a great national party into one hopelessly sectional; to have struck off from the roll of Democratic States a dozen which had contributed time out of mind their assured majorities to the ticket; to have introduced issues fatal to Democratic principles, and from the presence of which vast masses of the party retreated to shelter with new combinations; to have cleared away, in short, by one bold stroke of impolicy, a popular majority mounting nearly to a quarter of a million, and to have purchased, instead, defeat after defeat, each more humiliating than the other; these are the capital merits upon the strength of which Mr. DOUGLAS is a claimant for the substantial gratitude of his party. They are logically irresistible; how they will prove in fact we shall know presently. It is not impossible that the amazing infatuation which has persuaded the Administration ranks along the road to ruin marked out by the author of the Nebraska bill may pass away before the blooming of June roses. There may be indignation and resentment for gratitude. By what conjurations, what mighty magic, the little enchanter has contrived thus to cover his triumphant friends with shame and disaster, some may be bold enough to inquire. BECKFORD's Caliph Vathek, a vile moral compound of cunning malignity and diabolical power, was represented as decoying his people to the verge of a dark and fathomless gulf by the exercise of his black art, and watching with insane delight the perdition of millions. A feat of necromancy no less wonderful, though less mischievous, underlies all the pretensions of Senator DOUGLAS to partisan esteem. The canvass of 1852 had taught his party how to triumph; he has taught it how to secure defeat, and demands as reward the symbols reserved for victorious leaders. The case certainly stands alone in the annals of politics. Should his presumption meet no repulse, the fact will class with the curiosities of history.

Mr. DOUGLAS is the evil genius of his party. Without the personal recommendations, or the qualifications of statesmanship, not wanting among other Democratic leaders, he has made a certain busy cunning (with which he happens to be unsparingly gifted) a successful tributary to his ambition. A truculent audacity of language and manner have disguised this low grade of intellectual elevation, and even passed him off upon the unobservant as a man of the most candid purposes, and the most courageous mode of advancing them. All this is merely clever imposture. His aim is rather notoriety than power; his means any that offer, even the sacrifice of the elements of power constituting party strength, to the credit of heading a school of pernicious *doctrinaires*. To this end, he has betrayed his party; and, with wit enough to know that still more ignominious defeat must follow his nomination at Cincinnati, is not unwilling to attain the objectionable eminence of a beaten candidate for Presidential honors. In the indulgence of this conscienceless thirst for public attention and discussion, economy of principle and prosperity of party seem to be equally immaterial. Hence the uncompromising zeal of his Pro-Slavery labors in the Senate; hence the unrelenting industry of his friends; and hence the hope that popular indignation at the Nebraska business may in the November election be brought to bear directly upon the head of its contriver. Friends of Free Kansas will devoutly pray for that result.

The Public Lands.

The present Congress is making haste to overtake its predecessors in the lengths to which the policy is followed of giving away the public lands. The Act of 1855, allowing bounties in land to all such as had not before received them, who had been engaged in the military service of the United States, in any war since 1790, has been found defective in that it required claimants to furnish record proof of their services. This has been found inconvenient and impossible, in a large class of cases. A bill was introduced into, and passed through, the House almost immediately after the election of Speaker to remedy this oversight. The Senate promptly concurred with all the propositions of the House bill, and added several amendments, making large additions to the lists of applications, which are to be allowed upon parole proof. These suggestions were greedily accepted by the House, and on Monday last the bill was passed almost without dissent.

It is estimated that the additional cases provided for will absorb twelve or fifteen millions of acres; but, in truth, it is hard to fix any limit to the amount which will he ultimately appropriated by adventurous schemers, under an enactment which seems to direct the allowance of a claim upon the general report of the vicinage that the person preferring it was at some time a soldier, and ready to fight, if he did not.

The Committee on Public Lands are also, it is understood, preparing to report bills in favor of grants to railroads in Iowa, and other new States, which will require 30,000,000 of acres. Since it is apparent that the lands are to pass from the proprietorship of the Government without consideration, we submit that to grant them in alternate sections for internal improvements is the best disposition which can be made of such a portion of them as can be rescued from the system of pure donations. The alternate sections reserved to the Government will be increased in value, in consequence of the improvements, so as to exceed in value the aggregate proceeds of the whole, at present rates

Massachusetts Whigs.

We learn from the Boston *Daily Advertiser* that the Whigs of Massachusetts held a meeting at the State House, on Thursday evening, and resolved that they "see no cause to abandon their old organization or their old creed;" that they have made up their minds not to adapt themselves to any changes in political affairs, but to keep on in the old way, just as though the world had been standing still the past four years. The Massachusetts Whigs appear to be on the point of undergoing a process of adipoceration, and have met together for the purpose of resisting all changes from coming in contact with external objects. What they propose to do, as Whigs, beyond a vigorous determination to do nothing, it is not easy to discover from their address; but the one thing which they say they will not do is to "enrol themselves in the ranks of no party which does not bear the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." This is a rather safe determination, it is true, and affords a pretty wide margin for them to join any Party they may feel inclined to. "The Whigs of Massachusetts," says the *Advertiser*, "have thus assumed a position which must command respect." But the respect they will receive, we imagine, will not be apt to do them any serious harm.

A Sinister Squint at Central America.

A committee of gentlemen in New-Orleans, "regarding the events now transpiring in Central America as of vast importance to the country at large, and to the interests of the South especially, and believing the present moment to be a critical one, which calls for prompt and energetic action on the part of the friends of the American movement in Nicaragua, and of the ulterior objects to be forwarded by that movement," have invited Hon. PIERRE SOULE "to lay before them such suggestions as he may think fitting, relative to the present state of affairs in Central America," &c. Mr. SOULE has consented to do so, and he says, in his reply to the invitation:

"It is true, then, though entirely unconnected with the schemes and fortune of the gallant adventurer, who so nobly defends the rights of an oppressed people against the tyranny of a handful of petty despots, who hold them in abject and almost beastly abjection, I have watched his course with intense solicitude, and perhaps sympathized deeply with his aspirations. But I can hardly see anything in this to enable me to judge with any sort of authority of the probable issue of the struggle in which he is engaged."

This looks like the commencement of a movement towards the annexation of Nicaragua, for we can hardly suppose that the "ulterior objects" hinted at can have any other meaning.

Republican Movement.

The opponents of the Republican movement borrow a good deal of their strength from the representations of Ex-Governor HUNT that it is a sectional movement, and must result, if successful, in the disruption of the Union. Gov. H. does not pretend that the Republican Party has any other object in view than the exclusion of Slavery from free territory belonging to the United States, and the preservation of the Federal Government from its ascendency. That these purposes are in themselves entirely just and praiseworthy, and that they do not afford any foundation for the charge of abolitionism and sectionalism, we have his own testimony in the following extract from one of his own speeches on this subject, made while he was a member of Congress:

"We are admonished by the Representatives of the South, that the interdiction of Slavery in territory that may be conquered or acquired, *will bring the Union to an end*. With equal frankness, let me assure gentlemen, that *the Free States will never consent to its admission as Slave Territory. That must be regarded as a settled question. The Northern mind is formed and fixed.* Be not deceived by the readiness with which Northern Representatives barter away the rights of their constituents. Already has their recreancy aroused the indignation of the people. *The time approaches when no man will dare to betray their confidence.*

Opposition to Slavery is a sentiment which the Almighty has implanted deeply in the human breast, and no earthly power can eradicate it. It may be insulted, and overborne, and trampled in the earth, but, thank God, it can never be extinguished. The fires of martyrdom have been kindled often to subdue it, but in vain. It has seemed to expire on many a battle field, but only to revive with new energy and beauty. It is the spirit of liberty, which is inherent in the soul of man. It is the sentiment which inspired the friends of Freedom in every ago. The American Revolution was the offspring of a sentiment; the right of man to self-government is a sentiment. Let the gentlemen sneer; *it is a sentiment as eternal as the Throne of Divine Justice from which it emanates.*

We aim not to *abolish* but to *preserve*. We *insist* that this Government of ours shall not be employed to spread Slavery over the territory now free. That, Sir, is the lofty attitude and *unaltered purpose of the North. In this there is no Abolitionism* to justify the incessant denunciations that have been heard. Gentlemen seem to deceive themselves by neglecting a distinction too obvious to be overlooked."

A Bit of Humbug.

Every few weeks the "Spiritualists" astonish the public by the promulgation of some prophecy, the fulfillment of which is to convince the world of the fact of their communication with spirits. As nobody takes the pains to inquire afterwards whether these predictions were fulfilled, the imposture escapes detection. Happening to turn over the files of the TIMES for 1854, we encountered the following communication from a Mr. HOYT, embodying one of these predictions, said to have been received from the spirit of NAPOLEON, through the medium of Mr. J. F. COLES. Mr. HOYT prefaces the prophecy with some comments of his own:

PROPHECY OF NAPOLEON,

As given through Mr. C., at the rooms of the Association, No. 144 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, on the evening of Nov. 29, 1854.

In submitting the following to the public, I am mostly anxious to draw the attention of literary and scientific minds more fully to a class of facts in the phenomena of Spiritualism, which must, sooner or later, have an important place among the ethics of mind, if nothing further. I am prepared fully to prove that no collusion, no attempt at hoaxing the public in the remotest manner is possible in this case. Be the prophecy true or false, it came as fully indorsed as I can conceive possible in identification as from the spirit of NAPOLEON:

"A map of Europe lies before me. Premature convulsions have somewhat tended to frustrate the designs of wise and acute minds. You are now moulding the destinies of Europe to their proper proportions. All appears dark excepting the very centre where light, faint though it be, and not yet well defined, is discerned by the watchmen on the walls. The world at large may not see cause for hope from the faint gleam; yet sage minds rejoice, because it comes, where it should come, from the centre, not from the outskirts. Ere three months have passed, dating from this hour, *an assassination of a crowned head will astonish and bewilder the magnates of Europe, and overturn an empire in another quarter. In another quarter, a traitor to his king, but a loyal man to his God and public fellows, shall turn his strength against his master, and raise the banner of the people.* This shall be some time after the first events of which I have spoken. No more to-night."

AZOR HOYT,
No. 144 South Sixth-st., Williamsburg.

Mr. HOYT himself, we presume, must, by this time, be satisfied that this pretended relation was all humbug. Yet this is quite as sensible, and turns out to be quite as true, as nine in ten of the yarns spun by these Spiritualistic babblers.

Sensible.

We find the following in one of our exchanges:

"The President of the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad has declined a valuable present, tendered to him by the employes, on the ground that his duty to the Company and the retations existing between himself and the employes, were of such a nature that he could not conscientiously receive a present from them."

The President of the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad has set an example which might be imitated with advantage by many others in a similar position. This whole business of tendering valuable presents to employers and persons in authority, has for some time been generally and justly regarded as a thoroughgoing humbug:—but its mischievous aspects have not been so commonly remarked. But demonstrations of this sort always have an object:—and when made towards persons exercising a delegated authority, they are generally designed to excuse some neglect of duty or to establish relations likely to lead to an unfaithful administration of the trust. Presents from employes in any establishment to a foreman,—or, on railroads, to a superintendent, are expected to yield a return in the shape of a relaxed vigilance or less rigor in enforcing the rules and regulations under which the business, whatever it may be, is carried on. We should be glad to see a general movement, on the part of those concerned, against a practice which has nothing to recommend it, and which may lead to very bad results.

An Unpardonable Calumny.

The Washington *Union* indignantly repels the insinuations made by one of our cotemporaries, to the effect that the Northern Democrats are "Free Soilish." The *Union* says it is "the most unpardonable calumny ever perpetrated against the Northern Democracy, and that it was put forth at a time which shows that it was designed only for mischief." We give the Democracy of the North the benefit of the *Union's* indignant denial of the calumny.

☞ Mr. BRANCH has lately been presenting his little bill of expenses incurred in the great MATSELL steeple chase, to the Common Council. We presume that this is preparatory to BRANCH taking his leaves of public life. Being a branch, we know no man capable of making a better bough.

Destitution.

The Cape De Verde Islands are a small group of islands, twelve or fourteen in number, which lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about one day's sail from the west coast of Africa. They are subject to Portugal, which appoints or removes their Governor at pleasure, and which, in prosperous season, derives from them a paltry revenue. We say in prosperous seasons, for in the De Verde Islands the seasons are by no means uninterruptedly prosperous. Long drouths frequently occur, when sometimes continue for successive years, and then there is little or no rain, water fails, the parched earth becomes barren and refuses to yield her increase, and the wretched Verdeans, so far from being able to pay revenue, are not able even to exist without aid from other lands, and whenever that aid is withheld or dilatory in arriving, the destroying angel, with his ministers, famine and pestilence, sweeps away his victims by thousands.

These dry cycles occur periodically. It is little more than twenty years ago since the prompt and princely benevolence of the American people saved these unfortunate islanders from the effects of one of them; and again, while we are writing, they are suffering from the visitation of another. What their afflictions have been in the present period, and what they are likely to be, if abundant supplies of food are not sent to them from abroad, we learn from the graphic and pathetic letter of an officer attached to the United States ship *Jamestown*, which was published in the TIMES, a few days since. This gentleman was an eye-witness of the scenes and sufferings which he describes, and his statements are entitled to implicit confidence. For three years the present drouth, he tells us, has continued, and during these years famine has destroyed nearly six thousand of the Verdeans. From the smaller and less fertile islands, three thousand of the affrighted and perishing people have fled to St. Jago, the largest and most productive of the group, thinking to find there security and succor. But this is not the worst. The *future* prospects of these ill-fated islanders are even more gloomy than their present prospects. The Governor assured our authority that if provisions are not sent to them from Europe and America, before July next, *twenty thousand* persons, at the least calculation, will starve to death during the residue of the year. Such are now the sufferings and critical position of the Verdeans.

The Portuguese Governor does everything in his power for the relief of his people. He has prevailed on the Portuguese Government to allow its revenue to be applied to the aid of the inhabitants. Though a very poor man himself, he has never yet drawn a cent of the salary which accrues to him from his present office, preferring to dress plainly and live frugally, rather than do aught that could have a tendency to lessen the resources of the Islanders. As often as he can raise means for the purpose, he sends small vessels to the coast of Africa to purchase grain, which he distributes with the strictest economy and most rigid impartiality among the destitute. Whatever generosity, or justice, or foresight, or economy could do for the relief of the Verdeans, this admirable magistrate has done for them; and now that the funds at his disposal are almost exhausted, he is about, as a last resource, to appeal to Europe and America for food to sustain his people, and avert from them that suffering which assuredly awaits them should his appeal be in vain.

We feel confident that the appeal will be successful.

Thackeray off Again.

The great historian of English Snobs, Mr. THACKERAY, the lecturer, suddenly left us on Saturday week, in the *Baltic* steamer, for England, without giving any preliminary notice, or bestowing a parting blessing upon his friends. Mr. THACKERAY has been extremely successful in his second lecturing trip to the United States, and, it is said, he takes away with him some fifteen thousand dollars, as the net proceeds of his three-months' work, in delivering his course of four lectures. We are glad of it, and wish it were double as much. If all the readers of his novels in this country were to pay him but a penny a piece for each of his works, which would be a ridiculously small recompence for the pleasure he has afforded, he would have carried off a good deal more of our money. But, as it is, he has been rather fortunate, and he has picked up items enough among us, which if worked up properly in the Thackeresque style, will bring him in fifteen thousand more. He has been offered by BRADBURY & EVANS thirty-five thousand dollars for his next novel, so "Old Thack," as his acquaintances affectionately call him, bids fair to be a literary millionaire, and he ought to change his name from William Makepeace to William Makemoney. Since the days of SHAKESPEARE there has been no Willam in literature who has been half so fortunate. Mr. THACKERAY, we believe, likes this country very well, and the people liked him, but he had to go through a terrible ordeal of dinner-eating, party-going, and personal attentions, which would have turned the head and the stomach of a less heartier nature. DICKENS, with all his *bonhommie*, could not stand our kindness; and, as too much sweet sours upon the stomach, so did our overflowing kindness have the effect of vinegar upon the nature of Boz, and, instead of mollifying him only set his teeth on edge against us.

There is no other country in the world where popularity is subjected to such severe tests as in this. Literary men are not patronized, lionized, and feted by literary cliques only, but by the whole people. Wherever a notoriety goes he finds himself notorious; and, in the smallest villages, there are the Leo Hunters, with the nerves of a Gordon Cumming, all ready to pounce upon him and cut every lock of hair from his mane.

We do not wonder at the sudden departure of Pendennis; he must have been sadly in need of repose, and a quiet breakfast by himself. To escape being dinnered to death, he picked up his portmanteau, rushed off to the steamer, and is now, we trust, safe and near his home.

So persecuted was he with attentions in New-Orleans that his servant came to him with a dismayed look when he was about leaving, to know what should be done with all the cases of claret, baskets of champagne, and bottles of brandy that had been sent to him; and as he was leaving, the landlord came to him in a mysterious manner and asked him to accept of a bottle of his pale brandy. In St. Louis, however, he had the happiness to encounter one individual who did not know him, and in fact, had never heard of him. As Pendennis was eating his dinner at the hotel he heard the waiter standing behind him, say to one of his tribe: "I say, Bill, that is the celebrated Thaky."

"And who the —— is the celebrated Thaky?" responded Bill to the infinite delight of the celebrity alluded to.

We understand that he had his portfolio full of characteristic sketches of individuals he encountered in the Southwest, which will be certain to find their way to the public eye before long; perhaps in a story book for Christmas, and perhaps in the columns of Punch.

The Costa Rican Correspondence.

The doubts which prevailed as to the authenticity of the intercepted correspondence between Costa Rica and Great Britain on the subject of Tower muskets, are removed. Mr. GEORGE WILKES, who arrived in this City by the *Illinois*, brings the original documents, which, with the other dispatches brought by him from Colonel WHEELER, are now in the hands of the State Department at Washington. The number of muskets promised by Lord CLARENDON, however, turns out o be 200 instead of 2,000. A sensible difference.

Mr. LANDSEER HARGREAVES, M. P. for Derby, and his son, have arrived by the *Persia*, and are staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. HEYWORTH is one of the most highly educated men in the British House of Commons. In politics he is a liberal of the Manchester or strong progress school, and is both in practice and profession a devoted friend of reform, peace, temperance, and every measure for elevating the condition, unfettering the industry, and promoting the happiness of the people. He intends to remain about three months in this country, in which he has considerable property in railway and other securities, making the tour of the Western States, as far as his limited time will permit.

☞ An English journal mentions the astonishing fact that pasteboard is now being manufactured from beet roots. We think this can't be beat.

Academy of Music.

DONZETTI's dreadfully hackneyed opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor" was played here last night, and attracted a good house in spite of its ever repetition. SIGNOR BADIALI sustained his old *rôle* of *Henry Ashton* with his accustomed intensity, but with some what less than his usual vocal strength. Perhaps he had a cold. SIG. BEIGNOLI appeared to be a little timid about letting out his voice—most likely for a similar reason. Mlle. LA GRANGE was also under a trifling cloud, but nothing can entirely obscure the brightness of this great artiste.

To-night, FLOTOW's opera of "Martha," will be repeated, and a great muster of our German friends may reasonably be expected.

Sunday Concerts.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN gives his eighth Sunday Concert to-morrow evening at the City Assembly Rooms. Amongst other items, the programme contains a Symphony Triomphale, by HUGO ULRICH; the "Athalie" overture, by MENDELSSOHN; the "Robespierre," by LITTOLF, and a variety of choruses by the Arion Musical Society.

French Entertainment.

Mlle. SARAH FELIX (sister of the great RACHEL) gives a French dramatic entertainment to-night at Niblo's Garden. She will be assisted by several resident artists.

New-York Fashions for May.

May, who usually comes to us radiant with smiles, and decked with garlands of flowers, has turned Quaker, and this year presents herself in a robe of misty gray, and carrying an immense umbrella. Milliners are in despair; their gossamer creations were intended for the "sunny May" of former years, and it is too bad to throw so much cold water on their glowing anticipations. Their only hope is that our charming May is masquerading, and will soon appear in her own proper person, and express her usual smiling approval of the preparations made for her reception. These are in various and magnificent styles. Bonnets are worn still unseen, and very far back on the head. The front projects almost to a point over the forehead, and recedes at the sides, where it is joined by the large and semi-circular cape, which arrives to a point at the centre. For opera and full toilet, they are of *point d'applique*, Chantilly lace, blonde, straw, and blonde Neapolitan. This last is extremely beautiful, trimmed with deep black Chantilly lace, light straw flowers, interspersed with exquisite French foliage. For the opera, those of point lace and French blonde are most *récherché*, ornamented with delicate sprays and drooping grasses. Many of these have no ribbons upon them, but very wide strings in *applique*. Tissue straws are very pretty, and specially adapted to young ladies. Black lace is universally used for trimming, and is arranged so as to produce the most novel and striking effect.

Nothing can be more graceful and becoming than the mantillas for this season. We imagined that every possible idea had been exhausted in the new and beautiful varieties everywhere presented. But a still newer and more beautiful style is found in the "Josephine," a very handsome mantelet for May, made of *moire antique*, and "shawl-shaped." The trimming is guipure fringe, with bugle headings, rich figured velvet and a lace cape in the style of a *berthé*, which descends to a point behind, and is met by a bow of *moire antique*, with long-pointed buds. The cape is trimmed with guipure fringe, bugle braid, narrow guipure lace, &c., &c. Another has the cape formed of bouillonee of lace with loops of figured velvet. There are some imported styles, but they do not compare in lightness and grace with those of home manufacture. Black is the favorite color for promenade costume. Hoops maintain their ground. Skirts are worn very full and long, and trimmed with deep flounces. Sometimes for full evening dress double flounces are worn. A white glace is very handsome, with three flounces of blue silk, over which falls three others of black Chantilly lace. Another very rich dress was of white satin, with three flounces of pink crape, over which fell flounces of point lace. The low corsage is trimmed with bretelles of lace and ribbon, and in the centre, clusters of diamonds and ribbon. A great profusion of jewelry is worn in full *toilette*, and magnificent head-dresses are composed of diamonds, ribbon and coral. Walking dresses are made high and close, and ornamented with fringes, tassels and buttons. Black silk flounces are trimmed with narrow guipure lace, figured velvets, &c. Basques trimmed full, with fringe, lace, bugle, gimp, &c., are very much worn for promenade. The sleeves are plain to the elbow, and terminated by deep frills or puffs, and frills. A great deal of lace is worn, which gives a wavy, undulating motion to the figure, exceedingly graceful and becoming. Basquines are worn in point, and application lace; they are very pretty and much more becoming than the ordinary lace cape. Morning dresses for the country are made of chambrey, beautifully embroidered and trimmed with pendant buttons. They are open in front to display the flounces and embroidered skirt beneath. They are very pretty for *home*, with a plain skirt and the body in the tunic style, embroidered or trimmed with braid. Collars are worn in the form of a V, pointed before and behind. Under-sleeves are formed of bouillonees of lace or *tulle*, decorated with loops of bright-colored ribbon. Plainer ones are made with a cuff, which turns back.

Children's clothes are trimmed and ornamented very elaborately. Frocks are tucked, flounced and embroidered for a young lady of four years, with as much care as if she had already "come out." Little silk tunics and gipsy hats are worn for promenade.

Little boys wear round jackets of pearl gray cloth, "cut away" so as to display their beautifully embroidered bosoms. Pantaloons of satin de laine, boots the color of the coat, and cloth or velvet cap, complete the dress.

For still smaller boys, plaid skirts, cut bias, and attached to a plain waist, is worn with a deep cape, trimmed with several rows of *moire antique* trimming.

Mayor Wood Going South.

Mayor WOOD, we understand, has taken passage for Richmond, Va., per steamer *Jamestown*, which sails this afternoon from Pier No. 13 North River. He goes there to deliver an address before the Mount Vernon Association. President BARKER, of the Board of Aldermen, will officiate as Chief Magistrate during the Mayor's absence.

☞ Mr. DANIEL PRATT, Jr., the Great American Traveler, and Candidate for the Presidency, was going to deliver a lecture last night, in Brooklyn. But he says there was a death in the City. So it was postponed.

☞ Mr. P. G. MALONEY, No. 106 Barclay-street, requests us to say that his name was used without his consent in the call for the Republican meeting, held at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening last.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, of this week, contains:
Accounts of the Awful Massacre at Panama.
The Battles in Nicaragua.
One Week Later from Europe.
Mr. BUCHANAN's Reception.
Call for the National Republican Convention, &c.
Besides, a full Summary of the Week's News, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, and Editorial Articles upon current topics.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:
1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HAIR.—Every New Yorker [illegible] the intimate connection which exists between [illegible] vigorous hair and the general health of the body. Nothing so effectually cleanses and invigorates the hair as LYON'S KATHAIRON, which is beyond all question, the most popular toilet article ever prepared. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL [illegible] PRINCE, of Brooklyn, Proprietor, and Prof. [illegible] are in attendance at No. 710 Broadway. They [illegible] to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and all diseases [illegible] from the imprudent use of mercury or other mineral substances. Special department for ladies.

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & CO.'s Sewing Machines, have been triumphantly sustained in trials in the United States Courts. First, in [illegible] the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, a verdict was recovered in New-York; and secondly, in the [illegible] Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N. J., on the [illegible] 1856, after a contest of [illegible] suit against the Sewing Machine, we obtained a clear [illegible] for the infringement of three distinct patents. [illegible] the validity of our patents, and especially [illegible] question of our exclusive right to the [illegible] in sewing machine of a yielding [illegible] cloth to the surface of the machine. We [illegible] suits now pending in several Circuit Courts of the United States against the Grover & Baker machine, the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which [illegible] fringes three patents owned by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these suits is expected to take place this present month. Our claims are [illegible] already been repeatedly sustained by courts and juries, and we hereby mention the public not to purchase any of the infringing machines, if they desire to avoid litigation and trouble. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA.—BURNING OF ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE.—THE PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE that stood the severest test of 40 days' exposure to a red heat at the burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, has arrived (having been re-shipped to us and a new one ordered) and can be seen in front of our warehouse No. 125 Water-st. This safe (like many others of Wilder's Patent) was opened by Silas C. Herring as one of Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and was exhibited by his agents at Norfolk. Va., as such, but upon investigation it proved to [illegible] the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER. A few more attempts like this, by Silas C. Herring to apply the credit due the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE to a new safe now made by him will soon satisfy the public that there is something "rotten in Denmark." All Safes manufactured by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. A full assortment constantly on hand and made to order, and for sale at the warehouse No. 125 Water-st., New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia. Secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER and BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
R. G. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.
MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gentlemen*: On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office, with a portion of the four-story freight depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.

One of your Wilder Patent Safes, purchased by the Company August 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.

The test was a severe one. The triumph of your safe complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,
Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.

These Safes secured by our "La Belle" lock for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray and No. 144 Water-st.

* Exposed 15 hours.

STRIKING NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.—GENIN'S latest style. The most splendid soft hat of the season is GENIN'S Oriental. Its color is ashes of roses, its style and quality elegant beyond all comparison. There can be no question with any gentleman of taste, that this Oriental takes the lead in the soft-hat department, and excels in tint as well as finish any soft hat ever imported or manufactured in this country. The shape of the soft hat is varied to suit different ages. At GENIN'S will be found precisely the style of hat suitable to boyhood, youth, middle and old age. Sold wholesale and retail, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's church.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either house, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or the gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

MILWAUKEE CITY PROPERTY.—ABSOLUTE sale at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1856, at 12 o'clock, May valuable lots in the southern part of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., known as Walker's Point. These lots are of large size, and situated in the most rapidly improving section of the city. Their value is rising at an enormous rate, and this is an opportunity very seldom to be met with for large or small capitalists. Title perfect. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

BY TELEGRAPH.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1856.
Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 125 Water-st., N. Y.
We have got one Herring's Patent Champion Safe out of the fire—it stood a tremendous heat—contents are in a perfect condition. It was owned by Messrs. Seaman & Co. The Safe was exposed to an intense heat for thirty-six hours.
FARRELS & HERRING.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of 6-4 velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SECOND-HAND ÆOLIAN PIANOS AT GREAT bargains at WATERS' Piano, Melodeon and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One Gilbert æolian round corner, cost $400, for $250; one Fischer's, new, cost $350, for $190; do., without æolian, for $39, $60, $75, $130, $150, and new pianos for $175. Pianos for rent, &c., rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM EIGHT DIFFERENT manufactories, making the largest assortment in the City, will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and Shoes for Spring wear. They are all manufactured by himself of the best materials, and will wear well. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A salon of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of the kind. His new wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 343 Broadway, to procure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS $1 A YARD, AT THE ONE-PRICE
CARPET WAREHOUSE OF
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 384 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

EXTRAORDINARY!
Low prices for English Carpets.
Crossley's velvets, 11s., tapestries, 7s. 6d.
Handsome ingrains, 3s. 6d., super ingrains, 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

SPLENDID FELT HATS.—GENTS' AND BOYS' fashionable Dress and Summer Hats and Caps, in their variety. The Ladies are invited to examine the beautiful assortment of Children's Straw Goods.
KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

DEFIANCE

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless will hold its [illegible] anniversary of this Society will be held at [illegible] Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and [illegible]-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Annual Sermon [illegible] of the Board of Managers. Historical Sketch of the Friendless [illegible]. Subject—*The Good Samaritan*. [illegible] children of the Home Schools will be present. Dr. D. H. Haskin, the well-known friend of friendless little [illegible] to speak their gratitude for needed care in [illegible] which will be their leader on this occasion. [illegible] for this interesting service are expected.

☞ 2d Presbyterian Church of the Middle Reformed Dutch Church—South [illegible]-st., Rev. H. E. Smith is Pastor, corner of [illegible] Divine worship and communion-place, will offer for sale at [illegible] the pews in said [illegible] on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7. Sale to [illegible] o'clock. The Pew Committee will be [illegible] on the evenings of May 8th, 9th and 10th, [illegible] o'clock, to let such pews as shall remain unsold.
DAN'L O. KETCHUM, Clerk.

☞ New-York Bible Society.—The annual [illegible] of the New-York Bible Society will be preached [illegible] Cuyler, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 4th, of May next, at 7½ o'clock, in the [illegible] Dutch Church (Rev. Dr. Hutton's), Washington-square. A collection will be taken up. By order.
HENRY IDE, President.
J. C. Meeker, Recording Secretary.

☞ The Fourth of a Series of Sermons before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, will be preached in Plymouth Church, by the Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are particularly invited to attend.
J. T. CONKLING, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ Allen-st. Presbyterian Church—The Rev. Dr. C. Lucas, will deliver a discourse on [illegible] MORNING next, on *A posture*, from Hebrews [illegible]. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver [illegible] sermon in "Gideon and the Midianites." Subject—*Gideon and the Altar of Baal*. Strangers provided with seats.

☞ Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. John Lillie, D. D., in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Quarterly Communion will be celebrated at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON, according to the usages of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches.

☞ Livingston Ref. Dutch Church.—Rev. W. corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.—Public worship every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., conducted by the pastor elect, Rev. F. N. Zabriskie; Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Citizens residing in that vicinity are invited to attend.

☞ Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own Church, Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Pastor. Service at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath. Sunday School at [illegible] o'clock.

☞ King-st. M. E. Mission—(One door east of Hudson-st.)—Preaching at this place TO-MORROW, 4th inst, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. A. C. Brown; 3 P. M. by Rev. John P. Hermance of the Green-st. M. E. Church, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. P. Searles. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

☞ "The Memorial of Bishop Wainwright."—The Church on the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, will be opened on SUNDAY (to-morrow) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Provisional Bishop will preside and preach in the MORNING, Bishop Whittingham in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Vinton in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Baptist Church.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 4th inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Cornant Sawyer, of Lowville, New-York. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School is held at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The Twenty-third Annual Anniversary—Of the Sabbath School Home Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, Carmine-st., will be observed on SABBATH AFTERNOON, the 4th inst. at 3½ o'clock. The annual reports will be read, and [illegible] made appropriate to the occasion.

☞ Anniversary—The Sunday School Missionary [illegible] of the Broadway Tabernacle will hold their [illegible] on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, 7½ o'clock. [illegible] by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, and R. G. [illegible], Esq. Music by the children.

☞ Rev. William J. Frost—Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Union Theological Seminary.—The Graduates of the Class of 1855 will meet in the Chapel of the Seminary, on WEDNESDAY, May 7, at 4 P. M., or immediately after the meeting of the Associated Alumni. A general attendance is urged

☞ Rev. J. V. Himes, of Boston, will preach in the Advent Mission Church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING, at the usual hours for public worship. Seats free.

☞ Religious Worship.—Large Hall corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. to let, completely furnished with [illegible] public use, &c., &c., has been occupied for church [illegible] for the last two years. Terms low. Apply No. 209 [illegible].

☞ Samuel S. Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, 381 Broome-st., on *The Marriage of the Lamb and the Marriage Supper*. An exposition of Rev. 19. Seats free.

☞ Stanford-street M. E. Church.—The Last sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. A. G. Sosa, of Matrimania. Subject—*Jesus Tempted in the Wilderness*. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Marble Church (Collegiate) on the 29th-av., corner of 29th-st. Market-st. Church will be closed for that evening only, on account of the anniversaries.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. A. C. Foss will preach at 10½ o'clock, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, and Rev. C. E. Harris, a Christian Jew, at 7½ in the EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock P. M.

☞ Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-street.—The fourth sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services also at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free, and the public invited to attend.

☞ Rev. H. McCartee, D. D., Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach TO-MORROW, May 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ United Presbyterian Church—Rev. Alexander H. Wright will preach in the Church in 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, Pastor elect, will preach TO-MORROW in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between Irving-place and 3d-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

☞ Rev. J. E. Cooley, LL. D.—Will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, MORNING, and 3½, AFTERNOON, in North 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg. All strangers are invited.

☞ Preaching—In the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ the Head of the Church*. Seats free.

☞ The Rite of Confirmation will be administered by the Right Rev. Prov. Bishop, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Ludlow-st., near Grand, TO-MORROW EVENING.

☞ Second Reformed Presbyterian Church.—In Mulberry-st., above Grand-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room; and in the body of the Church, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Spiritualism.—R. P. Ambler will lecture at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at a quarter to 8. Seats free.

☞ Rev. R. P. Ambler—Will lecture at Dodworth's Academy (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ The Strong-Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will be open for the sale and rentage of Pews for the coming year, on Monday evening next, May 5.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

☞ Redding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Pustules, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Chilblains, Shins, Frozen Limbs, Cold Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Eyes, Wounds and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia, of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & PARK, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., or any wholesale druggist.
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☞ Columbia College.—A special meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College will be held in the College Chapel on SATURDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., in reference to the death of the late President, Robert Kelly, Esq. By order.
OLIVER S. STRONG, Vice-President.
John M. Mason, Secretary.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, catarrhs, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This valuable cough candy, prepared from the most approved and effective remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
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The Publisher has been induced thus to set forth the claims of the Agriculturist at some length, from the belief that there are thousands of persons who need and desire just such a journal as this at least aims to be. He respectfully asks all interested to give it a year's trial, and then judge for themselves of its merits or demerits.

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A few new subscribers, *first received*, can begin with April or March if desired, no other back numbers are on hand.

The motto of the Publisher and Editors is—Excelsior. Each number shall equal or excel its predecessors.

To give some idea of the range of topics discussed in this journal, we append a portion of the contents of the

AGRICULTURIST FOR MAY, 1856:

Work for the Month—4 columns.

Calendar of Operations for May, 1856—In the *Field*, in the *Garden*, in the *Orchard*, &c., indicating the various kinds of work to be attended to during the month. This is a very valuable condensed 3-column chapter.

May Work for Females—House-cleaning, &c., by Anna Hope.

To my Sisters upon the Farm, No. 2—By Eliza.

Beets in the Garden—Excellent suggestions upon raising.

Blackberries—Value of—and how to grow the New-Rochelle or Lawton variety.

Bobolink—A beautiful description, by Washington Irving.

Clover—Sow it for manure—Why—When—How.

Corn—Three articles on planting, &c.

Cows—Milk Fever—Remedy.

Egg-Plant—Value—How to grow.

Fruit Trees—Set one out—Why?

Horses—Three articles—Important results of experiments in feeding, by several Stage and R. R. Companies.

Lambs on trees and fences—Why put there.

Lucerne—Valuable for pasture and hay (illustrated.)

Machinery in Agriculture—now and then.

Melons, Squashes, &c.—How to plant.

Millet—Cultivation, &c., (illustrated.)

Nasturtium vs Cucumbers—How grown.

Okra—Valuable—Mode of culture.

(not) A Political Article—An amusing and instructive illustrated page of Imported and Native Animals.

Pork Trade at the West—Summary for 1855.

Potatoes—(3 articles)—One way to get early—Experiments with—Full Directions for growing Sweet Potatoes.

Radishes—Getting good, at little cost or trouble.

Rhododendrons—The finest of all hardy, evergreen flowering plants—Worthy of every one's attention—Full description of cost, method of cultivation, &c.

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Seed Beds—How to prepare.

Soap-Making explained.

Stone Fences—Valuable hints on building.

Tim Bunker, Esq.—His history, &c.

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Wheat (Spring)—A Farmer's Experience.

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☞ Kerosene Gas Light Stock—For sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

☞ At a Meeting of Prof. Andrade's Singing Classes it was unanimously *Resolved*, That we return thanks to Rev R. G. Dickson, of Grace Church Chapel, for his courteous invitation to take part in the vocal service on the evening of Confirmation, held Wednesday, April 30. *Resolved*, That we appreciate the interest taken by the reverend gentleman in the progress of our classes in the new system as taught by Prof. Andrade for congregational singing.
Clinton Hall, May 1, 1856.
A. R. Leckler,
Wells Banning,
A. Banning,
James Brady,
} Committee.

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☞ Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 3d day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
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PERSONAL.

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CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

1. Owen on the Hebrews by Rev. Dr. Cheever.
2. A two-column letter from Washington City, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, giving a spirited account of a spicy debate in the U. S. Senate on the Kansas petition.
3. National Academy of Design—An account of the Thirty-first Exhibition, with criticisms on the different artists.
4. Kansas Bulletin, containing all the news and incidents of the week in relation to Kansas.
5. Sensualism Deified.
6. The Sunday School; its Deficiencies
7. What will be done?
8. Miss Dutton and Kansas.
9. The Dawn of Light.
10. Fear or War?
11. The Home Missionary.

12. Commercial and Financial.
13. The Peace—Italian Interests—Parliament on American Differences.
14. Appeal of Mr. Dudas.
15. Free Sugars.
16. Plymouth Church, Rochester.
17. Letter to a British Statesman on American Differences.
18. "By their Fruits ye shall know them."
19. Letter from Persia.
20. Professor Silliman on the Arming of Emigrants.
21. The Plumber Professor.
22. The Valley of the Quinebaug.
23. Literary Record.
24. Religious Intelligence.
25. Domestic Summary.
26. Cattle Market.
27. Review of the Market.
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CONTENTS:

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REMOVAL.

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FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 30 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocean Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 22x32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with swing two-story, 30x60, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

MANSION-HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, N. Y.—FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Located on Mansion-square and the City-park in the midst of tasteful improvements, embracing three acres; is two stories, 54x60 feet, with wing 30x60 feet, colonade on three sides, built of the best material, in architectural style, and is in good repair; barn and carriage house 30x60 feet. The internal arrangements are very convenient, having furnace, bath rooms, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with the choicest fruit trees, grape vines and large shade trees. This property is well adapted for a first class family boarding-house, or school, or for a private residence. For health society and religious privileges, it is not surpassed by any place on the Hudson; is two hours by railroad from New-York. Such portions of the above not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at auction on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 15. For terms and all other information, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 59 Wall-st.

TYROL'S NECK.—FOR SALE—An ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, having an extensive sea or front, situated on a bluff, commanding extensive and beautiful views of great variety. The place contains about seven acres, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, ground tastefully laid out, flower garden stocked with standard roses, plants, &c. For boating, bathing and fishing, the place is acknowledged to be one of the finest on the Sound. The mansion is in Gothic style, containing 22 rooms, with closets, bath-room, water-closets, large kitchen and laundry, stationary wash-tubs, ranges, hot and cold water throughout the house, furnace, observatory, piazza in front, front and back stairs. The out buildings consist of gardener's lodge, gardener's house, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE HOUSES AND LOT AT RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY.—Opposite the Park, 100 yards from the Depôt. House is a nearly new 2-story frame, 28x27, with addition 12x21 feet, and contains 7 rooms, Piazza, &c. Lot is 61x100 feet. A great variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, and flower garden, with all the small fruits. Handsomely located and perfectly healthy. Price $2,400. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC, NEAR BELLVILLE—Containing about 6½ acres in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit—apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and all the garden fruits; with a 1½-story house, well adapted to a family. It extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes' ride from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the sea shore, mansion house, nearly new, handsomely furnished throughout; gardener's cottage, stables, horses, carriages, sailboats and everything complete for a gentleman's Summer residence, from 12 to 15 acres, water on three sides. Price $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. W. McLEAN, 34 William-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôt. By
WM. JENKINS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A beautiful country residence at Astoria, L. I., about two acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 38 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c. Has four rooms and two closets on first floor, and five rooms and closets on second floor; an abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers. Has a fine view of the river and Bay, and only seven miles from New-York and two miles from the Astoria Ferry.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities.—The new, first-class five-story store, 33 feet by 97 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; 29 lots in Harlem village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to
JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER,
No. 72 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—AT Hastings, 2 miles from the depôt on the Sharon River road, containing 33 acres, on which is a mill, with good water power, old house, barn, &c., fine young orchard (grafted fruit) from 5 to 7 acres good timber, the rest in meadow, will be sold very low, and terms easy, on application to BALDWIN & DITMARS, No. 50 Wall-st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE—26x100 feet, east side of Clawson-av., near Degraw-st., on the grade, in a thriving locality, and near the new Park and Water Works. Price $90, half on mortgage. Inquire of W. G. SHEPPERD, No. 11 Spruce-st., or on Washington-av., corner of Sacket-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new block of seven brick, neat three-story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements complete; marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, sinks and filtered rain water, furnaces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $250 per annum to two small, neat, tidy families, if applied for soon. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

HOUSES TO LET AT YORKVILLE—At reduced rents—Two very pretty and convenient 3 story houses with verandas in front on north side of 80th-st., near 4th av.; the street is regulated, graded and lighted and being 100 feet wide and high ground, renders the location healthy and desirable. Rents reduced from $300 to $225. Apply to BILLECK & BUCK, 86th-st., near the above.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF FLAINFIELD, N. J.—A first-class two-story house with nine rooms, good cellar, excellent water, fine garden, and a large quantity of fine fruit in season; all in perfect order, and only 30 miles from New-York City on the direct line of the Railroad. Rent $300. Inquire of STEPHEN VAIL, at the Plainfield depôt.

HOUSES TO LET—Two four-story brown-stone English-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the north side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary, one of the most desirable situations on the north side of the City. Rent low to good tenants. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 173 Front-st., or No. 34 West 22d st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 43 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with or without furniture; a beautiful location. House—English basement. 19.9 by 60 feet; five stories, finished in the best manner for a private residence; all the modern improvements. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the house, or to DANIEL LORD, Esq., No. 52 Merchant's Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A very handsome cottage, with ten rooms, a good well of water, a good carriage-house, &c., about half an acre of ground, nicely shaded with large trees; situated on high ground; about ten minutes' walk from Depôt; a very fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Price $4,500.
JOSIAH Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—For sale, 17 acres of land, beautifully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station, Post-Office, churches &c. It will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers, and is decidedly the most desirable unimproved property in the township. Apply to
H. A. HOWE. No. 18 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT RYE—ONE QUARTER MILE FROM RAILROAD DEPOT, WITH ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS. FINE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS. THE SITUATION CANNOT BE SURPASSED, THE SCENERY MAGNIFICENT. PRICE, $5,000. POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. APPLY TO JOHN LOYD, CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STS., OR, S. LOYN, No. 190 FULTON-ST.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—With 12 acres, situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake, eight miles from Ithaca, N. Y. All kinds of fruit trees on the place, &c., &c. Price $3,000, cost $12,000; location the most healthy in the State. Inquire in paper-store No. 391 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk where plan can be seen, or of THOMAS JONES, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—The property known as the John-st. M. E. Church, on the westerly side of John-st., between Nassau and William sts. about 40 feet front by 85 feet deep, more or less. Perfect title indisputable. Apply to BENJ. W. BENSON, Beekman Insurance Office, No. 8 Wall-st., or to SEELY BROWN, No. 59 Nassau-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiters, water closets, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors with cut-glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, tower hall tiled, &c., &c., and in the perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description, and in excellent condition—in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in the City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. Possession can be had at once. For cards of admission to view the premises and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Babylon, Southside, Long Island, 30 miles from Brooklyn, 150 acres, about 80 in a good state of cultivation, remainder good wood land, well fenced and watered, a good orchard situation high, commanding a fine view of the South Bay, Ocean Village, Mill Pond, and surrounding country. One of the healthiest locations on the Island, and the prospect around beautiful; the east boundary a mill pond, a beautiful clear sheet of water for pleasuring. Improvements good, house new, double 2-story frame, stands high, filled in with brick, 22x32, marble mantels in parlors, range in kitchen, blinds throughout, with swing two-story, 30x60, giving a front 60 feet, piazza whole length, inclosed with handsome fence, &c. Also a good farm house, wash, wood, carriage, and hen houses, a large, good barn, corn-crib, barrick, &c. A beautiful and very healthy location for a gentleman and family, wishing to reside in the country, fine prospect from every window in the house. Horses, carriage, wagons, and stock to be disposed of with farm, if wanted. For further particulars apply on said farm, or to J. R. BREWER, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

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WM. JENKINS, Agent.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—Irving Savings' Bank Building, No. 96 Warren-st., suitable for lawyers or professional men. Rent low. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 67th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET—The upper part of No. 779 Broadway, now occupied by the Manhattan Club. The floor over the store is about 50 feet deep with lofty ceiling and well lighted, and being in one of the best re ail business blocks in Broadway, would be a very desirable location for a milliner, dressmaker, tailor or a daguerreian gallery. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The third and fourth floors and basement on rear of No. 142 Grand-st.; also second and third floors of rear of No. 190 Elm-st., all communicating. The first rooms are 20x35, the second 48x24—all excellently lighted. Being situated only one block from Broadway, in the centre of the City, it is admirably adapted for any light business. For information, apply to No. 30 Thompson-st., or No. 142 Grand.

PART OF A NEARLY NEW—Three-story brick house to let in complete order, to a small and respectable family; has three rooms on the second floor—the front a large parlor with marble mantels, closets attached; one room on third floor, a handsome front basement, with marble mantel, gas, Croton water, cellar and every convenience. Apply at No. 345 West 31st-st.

BRICK HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—In Warren-st., between Sussex and Morris; water and gas, court-yard in front, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent $262. Apply to JAS R. MORGAN, No. 39 Grand-st., Jersey City, or No. 192 Greenwich-st., corner of Fulton, New-York.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Suites of furnished rooms can be obtained upon immediate application, in the house northeast corner of Broadway and 9th-st. The location will be found convenient, agreeable and lively, and every thing will be done to make the house attractive and desirable.

SECOND-STORY OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 192 West 19th-st., two doors east of 8th-av., consisting of five rooms, all in good order, Croton water on the floor; only one other family in the house.

STORE TO LET—On the corner of 14th-st. and 8th av.; splendid location for business; rent low, for one or more years. Apply immediately to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th av., corner 14th-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. B. WALKER, No. 183 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the new buildings Nos. 37 and 39 Greene-st. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—By
M. GAUDU, No. 102

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By an arrangement made between the Trustees of the Brick Church and the Corporation of the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer:

All that certain plot of ground in the IId Ward, on which the Brick Church and Chapel are erected, bounded southerly by Beekman st., westerly by Park-row, northerly by Nassau-st., and easterly by Nassau-st.

The property will be put up for sale at the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars as the minimum price, and the same be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder over and above that sum.

The purchaser will be required to pay ten per cent. of the purchase money to R. Kelly, Esq., Chamberlain, on the day of sale, and to the auctioneer's fee of $50, and sign a contract of sale. The biddings will be kept open till this is done. The balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on or before the sixteenth day of June next, at the Comptroller's Office, in the Hall of Records, when deeds will be delivered, and possession given of the property.

If the purchaser elects, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, for a term not exceeding five years at six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, with the usual interest condition; such mortgage to be made to the Corporation of the City, being for its share of the purchase money.

The Church expressly reserves to itself the bell and bell-rigging, and all the movable property connected with the Church edifice.

The Church also reserves the right to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the widening of Park-row, and agrees to satisfy the claims of all the vault owners and to give to the purchaser a bond of indemnity therefor.

It is understood that respect is to be had to the remains of those bodies which are interred in the Church grounds, that proper provision will be made by the Trustees of the Church for their removal to a suitable place in some convenient public cemetery, and that sufficient and reasonable time be allowed for that purpose.

The deed from the Church will be in conformity to the original grant of the Corporation, and simultaneously the Corporation will execute a release of all conditions in said grant and of all their estate, right, title and interest in the premises.

Information as to the title may be had on application to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 140 Nassau-st.

HORACE HOLDEN, } Committee of Trustees
PAUL SPOFFORD, } of Brick Church.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller,
R. KELLY, Chamberlain.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
PETER P. VOORHIS, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Ald.,
GEO. A. BARNEY, Ch. F Com. Bd. of Council'n
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1856.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Place-st., a general assortment of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, and oak parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture: Brussels and three-ply carpets, Venetian and Brussels stair carpets, silver-plated stair rods, brass rods, oil-cloth; rosewood and mahogany sofas in hair-cloth plush and brocatel; arm and parlor chairs; tete-a-tetes, rocking-chairs; rosewood and mahogany marble-top pier and centre tables, work tables, quartette do., mantel clock and ornaments, pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany and rosewood book-cases and secretary, mahogany and black walnut dining and tea tables, etagere and sideboards, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, wash-stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, four rosewood and mahogany pianofortes; rosewood 6¾ octaves, made by Frazer, Newburg; rosewood 6¾ octaves, upright, Nunns & Co.; rosewood 6¾-octave piano-forte, made by Millen; rosewood 6¾-octave piano-forte, made by Gilbert & Co., Boston.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE ON PERRY and EIGHTY-FIRST-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 6, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.:

PERRY-STREET.—The 3-story brick house with basement and sub cellar and lot, known as No. 14 Perry-st., situated on the south side, 173 feet 8 inches West of Greenwich-av.

The house is in complete order and furnished with all the modern improvements, gas, Croton water, stationary tubs, &c. The lot is 21x35 feet, and the house is about 50 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—1 lot on the north side of 81st-street, 100 feet East of 3d-av.

Also, 3 lots commencing 50 feet East of the last described. Each, 25 feet 5 inches front, and 102 feet 2 inches deep.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCK and watch materials, watch makers', watch case makers', engravers', jewelers', chasers' and clock makers' tools, mechanical lamps, store fixtures, show cases, drawers, &c., &c. THIS DAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of P. A. ROSSELOT, Esq., Importer, No. 206 William-st., near Frankfort-st., on account of his relinquishing business, the whole of the stock of superior French mantel clocks, time and strike movements, open clock movements and watch materials, jewels, watch, clock and musical instruments springs, watch crystals, engravers', chasers', jewelers', watch and clock makers' instruments, and a general and extensive assortment of every article in the line, all of which have been selected with care, and imported by Mr. R. for the use of the trade in this country. This sale offers an opportunity, to all connected in trade in the above line, to supply themselves on favorable terms, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

JAMES COLES, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ABOUT 1,050 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—Lying between Henry-st., Gowanus Canal and Bay, and Hamilton-av.—Valuable water front, &c.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on TUESDAY, May 6, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, about 1,050 lots, lying on Henry, Clinton, Court and Smith sts., and on the streets running at right angles to the last-named leading streets, between Hamilton-av. and the Bay or water. The sale will embrace the dock lots in front of the whole property, being substantially docked with timber and stone bulkheads. The property is the most valuable of any in that vicinity, and is fast growing into notice and importance, for residence commercial and manufacturing purposes. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps, and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers. Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, and No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers

ELEGANT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—By SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.—On MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 16 West 11th-st., near Broadway, all the furniture in the house named, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, Voltaire do., arm do., marble top rosewood and other centre tables, tea tables, black walnut extension dining tables, rosewood tete-a-tetes; elegant rosewood piano, nearly new; music rack and stool, pier and other glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair do. and rods, fine dressing tables and bureaus, mahogany and other bedsteads and bedding, rocking and arm chairs, crockery and glass ware, window curtain s and shades, fine paintings and engravings; together with the usual assortment of house-hold effects, kitchen furniture, &c., all in excellent order and condition. Sale peremptory.

DEHAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON 64TH and 65TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of William Archer, Trustee, 4 desirable lots on the north side of 64th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

Also, 6 lots on the south side of 65th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

TUTHIS MORELL, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—In the following order I will sell the following property at No. 79 Nassau-st. At 10½, 1,700 red Antwerp raspberries, schuberries, in bunches of 100 each, (fine order for setting out.) At 10½, a large quantity of second-hand desks, counters, stools, &c., the property of Extensive Agency. At 11, furniture in large and choice variety of rosewood, mahogany, oak, mahogany and enamelled, mattresses, piano-forte cushions, mirrors, &c. At 12, carpeting, (new and second-hand,) English velvet and Brussels carpeting, by the roll of 30 to 45 yards. Also, Ingrain, second-hand velvet (nearly new) two chair carpets. Also, ingrain. The above order will be observed.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND THREE LOTS ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 5, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a three-story frame house and three lots of land on north side of 124th-st., 25 feet east of 5th-av., and opposite Mount Morris-square. House 25x70, and furnished with Croton water, bells, marble mantels, hot-air furnace, range, water closet, bath room, &c. Lots each 25x100 feet 11 inches. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

REGULAR QUARTERLY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. Bragg & Co. will sell at public auction at their new and spacious salesrooms No. 53 Cortlandt-st., on TUESDAY May 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 750 cases of boots, shoes brogans, &c., comprising a prime stock of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade. Country and City dealers will find it to their advantage to be present.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock.—Furniture, carpets, boots, shoes, &c., at No. 94 Beekman-st. All kinds of goods taken and sold on commission, for cash, or on storage, at the lowest rates. TUESDAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, 300 cases boots and shoes, at No. 49 Dey-st., by A. D. GALE, No. 94 Beekman-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN and OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the iron fence surrounding the ground upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver &c., No. 57 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE—REMOVAL.—FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, have removed to the spacious and convenient sale-room, No. 48 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., where they have superior accommodations for the sale of new and second-hand furniture and merchandise generally. Consignments are solicited from their friends and the public. Regular sales WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of each week. First regular sale on WEDNESDAY, May 7, when a stock of Furniture, superior to any in the City, will be sold. Goods on view the day previous to sale.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—NEARLY 400 LOTS IN THE TENTH WARD, BROOKLYN—Opposite Carroll Park, situate on Bergen, Secor, Carroll, and Baichen places and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Smith, Hoyt, Bond and Nelson sts., Canal front, &c. This property is some of the best that has ever been offered for sale in this City. The superior class of improvements already made in this vicinity—whole blocks of ornamental marble and brown stone front houses having been erected—warrants the belief that it will continue to be, as it is now, the most elegant and desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, and comparing favorably with the most aristocratic portions of the City of New-York. The location has all the elements required for first-class private residences. One of the lines of city railroads runs within one block. The grades are high, overlooking all the beautiful rural residences of the Eighth Ward, as well as the densely populated parts of the central city; also the Bay and surrounding shores. The streets and places are nearly all paved, and are of good width, the latter being over 100 feet wide, are short, and will never be crowded thoroughfares. The distance of these lots from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, is the same as to 10th-st. in that City; but requiring only half the time to pass, on account of the rapid transit over the long ferries between the two cities. Brooklyn has all the facilities and conveniences, such as Railroads and Omnibus lines in every direction, gas throughout the city, and water will soon be introduced. Carroll Park, adjoining these lots, is now being graded and beautified, and is an additional ornament to this already beautiful section of the city. The Canal front is extremely valuable, on account of the facilities given for the transportation of merchandise, such as coal, wood, brick, timber and other building materials, &c., &c., into the heart of the city. This Canal is 100 feet wide running from Gowanus Bay to Butler-st., and is nearly completed the entire distance. The canal front on this property is made with a timber and stone dock 30 feet thick at the base and 16 feet at the top, and finished so that it will be solid and substantial. Persons wanting lots either for residence or business, are desired to look at this property. Sign and guide boards are up on the streets and every information will be cheerfully given by the Auctioneers.

Title perfect; a large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, May 5, 1856, at Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Fulton-st., long known as Gould's Hotel, now the Market Hotel, together with four years unexpired lease of Nos. 8 and 10. The furniture consists in part of the following goods:

20 oil-paintings—one very large and valuable.
30 large engravings.
300 yards of oil-cloth.
56 large and small looking-glasses.
100 dining tables.
175 cane-seat and wooden chairs.
100 mattresses.
8 iron bedsteads.

Together with a large assortment of dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture of all kinds. Sale positive and for cash. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, and can be had of the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LOOK THIS WAY—929 lots or less of furniture, from as many different families, will be disposed of this day, SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., lower room, including rosewood parlor suites, in satin, brocatel and velvet, velvet Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, matting, French plate mirrors, oval do., lace curtains and cornices, sofas, sofa beds, lounges, lounge-beds, tete-a-tetes, in hair, cloth and velvet, mahogany French bedsteads, common do., library book cases, secretaries, marble-top bureaus, washstands, centre, side and card-tables, rosewood and mahogany extension and dining-tables, fancy tables, side boards, mahogany and maple chairs, mahogany and cane rockers, Voltaire easy chairs, glass ware, crockery, oil-paintings, engravings, &c., &c. In short, every article necessary for housekeeping; good chance for dealers as well as others in want of furniture. Sale positive.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock at No. 443 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., embracing 10 parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; six rosewood secretary bookcases, library, do. of rosewood and oak, chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and enameled, centre, side and sofa tables, extension dining tables, washstands, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, hall-stands, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, silver plated ware, &c., at 12 o'clock four superior rosewood piano fortes. Sale positive without regard to weather. Boxing and shipping in the best manner.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS—Will sell, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut furniture; French-plate mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES

should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA,
Dr. BARROW removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway.) New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar was universally adopted in all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $6, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway.) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Man, years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Circle and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which this mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a backstrengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence. Her terms are moderate, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the church yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear a sallow, bilious complexion and their kindred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your Stomach and Bowels need purifying and toning. AYER'S PILLS set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood, to die. Take sooner the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and cavities by the humbugs.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVICE AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful forms;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pistula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any information in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

MRS. BURTON, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. WM. MCCLARREN, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES MCKEE, whose office is at No. 43 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. RICE, Esq., No. 32 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has it suffered any other attack, though five years has since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GODWIN of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years and was reduced to the last stage of weakness, and could not sleep beyond the effects of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by T. W. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 200 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 20 Rue de Seroll, Paris, and No. 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

CERES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habileté.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk and present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER.
New-York, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 17th-st.

From Rev. J. Ryan.

This certifies that Dr. Levi has extracted without the slightest pain several corns from me which have pained and annoyed me very much.
J. RYAN, No. 243 East 14th-st.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1856.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and has made less corrections in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 BEWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor requires any diet or restraint, unnecessary deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

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MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

A GUARANTEED CURE.—Dr. WHEELER'S Annihilator is a positive cure of neuralgia and rheumatism, especially when affecting the head and face. On the first, especially when affecting the head and face. On the first application effects an instantaneous symptom of cure, its application effects an instantaneous cure. To be had of the inventor, Dr. WHEELER, No. 485 Broadway. Pamphlets, with the highest testimonials, gratis.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES LUDLAM. HALIFAX, Capt. CRITCHLOW.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and no pains has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, for strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 9 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Abuses of the Marriage State—By Mrs. Linford.

Mrs. LINFORD talked to the people, in Hope Chapel, last evening, on "The Abuses of the Marriage State," and the evils which flow from them. The audience was not large, but it was very select—indeed, it was unquestionably so. It would be difficult to select a smaller congregation. But when a woman has anything to say, she will say it, even if there is no other than her husband present, and he be asleep. So Mrs. LINFORD had her say, and under the circumstances she did very well. It is comparatively easy to address an entire audience, if it fills the house. But when you have a large house and your entire audience is disposed, say one in the gallery, on the right; another in the gallery on the left; one in each corner of the extreme end of the hall; a reporter up behind the clock; another in a central pew, and a fat man with a huge white cravat, snoring, in the immediate vicinity of the platform, it is by no means an easy matter to address them all effectively at the same time. Mrs. LINFORD began very well. She began at the beginning and remained there until the end. But she gave a very good excuse for not travelling very far. She said she did not get out of bed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon—a habit which too many of our fashionable people have, and one which is ruinous to health. She was very feeble. So feeble that she was obliged to sit down, after she had labored at the beginning of her subject for about three quarters of an hour. But like many others of her sex, she could talk just as well sitting as standing; and she talked uninterruptedly from the beginning of her lecture, until the man in the gallery, on the right, fell asleep; the man in the gallery on the left, went out and in, doing so in a pair of squeaky boots, made such a noise that he woke up the fat man in the huge white cravat, who had been snoring near the stand. At this point Mrs. LINFORD stated for the sixty-seventh time, that the evils which flow from a general ignorance of the laws which should govern the marriage state are multitudinous and appalling. She said she had known of many cases where men have entered the marriage state without knowing anything at all of the duties which a man owes to his wife. This, she said, was the cause of a vast amount of dissatisfaction, disappointment, discord, dissension, difficulty and disunion; a long train of disasters and great depth of degradation. In conclusion, she said she had established an institution for the purpose of teaching young servant girls how to become mothers such as all children should have, and such as the prosperity of the country requires.

The Office of Receiver of Taxes.

HARRY HOWARD is not yet installed into his office, owing to the fact that there is no City Chamberlain to approve of his bonds. Meanwhile, the Counsel to the Corporation thinks that he cannot be installed until a new Chamberlain is appointed—as see the following opinion:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of yesterday requires my opinion as to the course to be taken by HARVEY HART, Esq., the present Receiver of Taxes, in the absence of the appointment of his successor's bond by the Chamberlain of the City.

In answer, I have the honor to state that he is required to discharge the duties of the office until his successor is duly qualified.

The office is created by the act of April, 1843, which provides that the Receiver "shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Common Council, and until his successor shall be appointed." (3 RL.)

The act of April, 1843, provides that this officer "shall hold his office for the term of four years from the 1st of May, 1843, unless sooner removed for cause."

The Revised Statutes (vol. 1, p. 117) provide that "every officer duly appointed except the Justices of the Supreme Court who shall have duly entered on the duties of his office, shall continue to discharge the duties thereof, after the expiration of his term of office shall have expired, until a successor in such office shall be duly qualified."

This provision was adopted from the Act of Nov. 1824, which was made applicable "to all civil officers who now are or hereafter may be duly commissioned."

It is the manifest intention that Mr. HART should continue to discharge the duties of the office unless his successor is duly qualified. Upon the regularity of Mr. HOWARD'S appointment no question arises, but Sec. 4 of the Act of 1843 provides that "the said Receiver of Taxes shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, enter into a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, with at least two sureties to be approved by the Chamberlain of said City, in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office as prescribed by law."

The death of the incumbent of that office does not vacate any other officer with the power to approve the bond of the Receiver, nor does it dispense with such approval.

I think, therefore, that Mr. HART must discharge the duties of the office until a Chamberlain is appointed and the bond of Mr. HOWARD approved pursuant to the statute.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. R. SHEPPARD, as Counsel.

To HON. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Quarantined Diseases.

There is no possible danger that the disease quartered at Quarantine will be conveyed to the City. None need be nervous when they read of small-pox, measles, &c., abounding there. The following rules, published by Dr. HARRIS, of the Marine Hospital, are strictly enforced, and they should satisfy all on that score:

1. All officers and employes of the Quarantine Hospitals and grounds must reside within the Quarantine inclosure.

2. No families or persons will be permitted to reside within the Quarantine inclosure, except those engaged in the Quarantine service, or on the Revenue service, at the Quarantine station.

3. No employe or inmate of the Marine Hospital will be permitted to pass the gate, or leave the Quarantine grounds, without a permit, signed by the Physician of Marine Hospital.

4. All persons visiting the Hospital, or any persons or places on the quarantine grounds, will have their names and residence entered in the gatekeeper's register, and will be subject to the rules relating to visitors, and will pass in the special directions of the Physician-in-Chief of the Hospital.

5. No one will any access to the Hospitals, or any intercourse with the inmates thereof, be allowed, unless specially permitted by the Physician of Marine Hospital, or his Deputy.

Fires.

IN EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

At 0¼ o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the dwelling No. 165 East Eighteenth-street, occupied by Rev. BARRIS, and owned by JACOB VAN PELT. It originated from a gas pipe in the ceiling. Damage about $100. The building is insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

CORNER THOMPSON AND PRINCE STREETS.

Soon after 10 o'clock last night, a fire occurred at the corner of Prince and Thompson streets. It was extinguished with trifling damage. No alarm was given.

☞ A dispute has arisen between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat on Staten Island, about the bills for the attendance upon sailors suffering from certain infectious diseases, and who have been cared for in the Marine Hospital at Quarantine. Heretofore Trustees have sent all sailors suffering from contagious or infectious diseases to the Marine Hospital, paying the bills sent in therefor by the Commissioners. Recently the Trustees have refused to pay for seamen sick with the typhus fever and similar complaints contracted on ship board from Emigrants, under the plea that by a law passed at the late session of the Legislature, they are exempted from the support of those suffering from any contagious diseases except yellow fever and small-pox. The Commissioners say in reply that they have no legal authority to pay for the cure of such seamen, and therefore, as the sailors cannot be excluded from the Hospital, the Trustees must pay.

☞ A neat, full, and valuable Railroad Map of the United States has been published by ESSING, BIDDEMAN & FANNING. Not the lines only, but the stations and dépôts of all roads in use, are laid down. It is just the thing for those who travel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The sick are deeply interested in BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the important advantages resulting from their use cannot be expressed—to be appreciated, *they must be used.*

"I am satisfied in my practice they have saved many valuable lives."—JAMES LULL, M. D.

Let those suffering from dyspepsia, from diseased liver, from general or nervous debility, use them and be cured. Over a hundred thousand cases cured can be referred to. Their surprising efficacy surpasses belief. I but perform a duty in making them known.—B. BRANDRETH.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at BUENTON'S bookstores, No. 298 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street. Also, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & CO. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

R. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE STOMACH AND LIVER.—W. H. TUCKER M. D., M. R. C. S., Edin., can be consulted on all affections of the digestive organs, at No. 13 University-place, near Eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO.'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS.

GENTLEMEN: The article which appears in your paper of 1st inst., over the signature of [illegible] Sec'y., and by order of the President [illegible] Portable Gas Company, charging us with "false representations" that Company, and imposition upon the community," by representing that the gas apparatus manufactured by us is the same as theirs, is as unjust as it is untrue. We wish the community distinctly to understand that we have no connection whatever with the Maryland Portable Gas Company or with C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., their authorized agents. Nor do we desire to form any such connection, being fully satisfied that the Gas Works manufactured by us, upon a new and improved principle, and for which an application for a patent has been duly filed at Washington, is superior in every respect to theirs. We rely wholly and entirely for the sale of our apparatus upon its own superior merits, which have been thoroughly tested and approved by the most competent and respectable parties. The undersigned have now on hand several of the Maryland Portable Gas Co.'s machines which they are willing to sell at a liberal discount.

S. COATES & CO., No. 376 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS' one-price Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, consists of three immense six-story buildings thrown into one, and is now filled with Spring Clothing, of the newest fashions, for MEN AND BOYS. ONLY ONE PRICE is asked or taken for any article, and that price is the LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

THE MEN'S DEPARTMENT contains every variety of style, size and material, to be found in the different Clothing Stores of New-York.

THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT includes thousands of suits for school, dress, and every-day wear, and embraces apparel for all ages between 5 and 17 years.

REMEMBER the prices are 25 per cent. below the average, and the clothing of the best cut, workmanship and finish.

P. L. ROGERS.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, Editor of THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs by Medicated Inhalation introduced by him in its present systematized form.

To extend the benefits of this treatment to such as cannot visit New-York, a list of questions will be sent on request with a number of *The Specialist* containing an explanation of his views.

Dr. HUNTER has opened branch offices at Philadelphia, No. 342 Walnut-st., under the charge of Dr. F. MORSON, and at Baltimore, No 53¾ North Charles st., under Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, accomplished and educated physicians, to whom patients may apply with every confidence. With these exceptions, Dr. HUNTER has no associates abroad, authorized to use his name in any manner. Dr. HUNTER'S residence and office is No. 628 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

"NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MABIN, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we would again invite attention to

THE OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY,

where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The losses of the Companies represented by the undersigned, by the recent conflagration in Philadelphia, are: By the American, $18,000; Reliance $9,000; and Equitable, $3,500—being inconsiderable compared with the extent of profitable business and resources of the Companies.

S. G. WALKER, Agent, No. 75 Liberty-street.

The reports of damage are greatly exaggerated.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

WHO'D BELIEVE IT?—It is reported that a Cardinal's hat has been sent from Rome for Archbishop JOHN of New-York. The falsity of the rumor is apparent from the fact that the prelate, as well as Senator BROOKS, wear the neat, elegant, and truly beautiful hats, made in the latest Spring fashion by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Go thou and do likewise.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD AS EVA—In "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Barnum's Museum, this Afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, as well as this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The most surprising crowds ever witnessed, may be seen here every night, the attraction of this wonderful child-actress in this great part being beyond all example.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Economy is that virtue which leads its possessor on to success. Fine fashionable black cloth coats, $7; super blue dress coats, $10; an endless variety of fancy cassimere pants, $1 50 to $5; Raglans $8 and $10; Moire Antique vests, $3, &c., &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICATED INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Prof. FOWLER commences the Annual Course of Lectures on Phrenology, at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued four evenings successively. Seats free. Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

STEAMER FRANCIS SKIDDY.—This splendid boat leaves the foot of Liberty-street, (first below Cortlandt,) on SUNDAY, May 4, at 6 P. M., for Albany and Troy, arriving in time for the early trains.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 500 Fine Cassimere Business Coats, very slightly damaged, worth $12, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $5.

[illegible]

most economical known, for dwellings, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1444. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...anniversary of the American ..., which will be celebrated in this City ... morning next, promises to be an ... of unusual interest. Public attention has ... called to the Society the past year, by the as... of the Congregational members upon the Ad... on account of its executive policy on ... slavery question. It is expected that there will ... a lively time at the approaching annual business ..., especially as the assailants, who are quite ... enthusiastic as numerous, have taken the pre... to muster and drill all their forces for the ..., while the Society has quietly waited for ... anticipated shock. We certainly hope that no ... will be done—to anybody that does not ...

... subject of Slavery ... Northern States have ex... should be published ... with that system. ... Society, or of any of its ... mittee wish ever to re... solemn obligations under ... them by the Constitution, ...

... binds the Society to PEACE ... in seeking the glory of ... perishing, is "known and ... of all men." It was entered into thirty-one years ... by the Society's founders, in the assurance that evan... Christians deserve in the great essential practical ... of revelation which have been eminently blessed ... the Spirit in saving souls from death and raising ... to Heaven. The convention of delegates from then ... Tract Societies solemnly and unanimously adopt... this compact. It was publicly and unanimously sanc... by the Society as the fundamental article of its ... in its organization," was solemnly reaffirmed ... renewing the act of incorporation, and has been sa... subject to in all the Society's harmonious course, ... which the blessing of God has so richly rested. MILT..., and STORRS, and SUMNER, and JUSTIN EDWARDS, and ... have put it in good faith till their death, as have our ... in the present hour. The three Standing ... of the Society, and the Executive Committee ... whom they mostly report their proceedings, each of ... committees contains members of five or six differ... denominations, have all endeavored to this day to fulfill ... compact, and no act of theirs has ever been carried ... not unanimous. Nothing can change ... fundamental position.

The Publishing Committee have honestly endeavored ... to apply the true principles of this compact as ... in the Constitution, in their decisions on every... proposed for publication; but they lay no claim to ... in any of their acts.] Many things beyond ... of this compact may have been desired by indi... members of the Committee, and by others; but the ... nothing knowingly to offend one ... or evangelical Christians elsewhere.

... specifically discussing the evils of Sla... has ever been laid before them. It seems to have ... understood by the whole community, that the sub... Slavery, *as its aspects of political, national, and ...* would not be discussed by this Society. ... there are *other aspects of the subject and of duties ...* connected with it *in which it might be hoped ... Christians North and South, would agree*; ... as this is the fact, and Tracts of this character, ... the love of Christ and promising usefulness, ... be promoted, the Committee know no reason why ... should not be approved and published.

... to the practicability of having in some cases *omitted* ... a few words or phrases which Christians at ... would regard as untruthful, harsh, or denuncia... If the Committee have misjudged and such omis... were needless, they have no desire to perpetuate ...; or if the terms omitted would be offensive to some ... Christians, and their *omission* is offensive to ... the Committee wish not to be dropped, how... fulfill the testimony to the evils of Slavery which is ... here in the Society's editions of these books.

... Committee desire to seek light on the subjects in ..., under the teaching and guidance of the Word, ..., and the Providence of God, till they shall dis... more fully how these may best advance his glory ... the temporal and eternal welfare of men.

THE RESULTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

Notwithstanding the hostilities that have obstructed the operations of the Society during the past year, it appears ... the voluntary donations made for the year, ending ... 1, 1856, exceed those of any previous year, by ...

The items have been as follows:

Donations from Churches and Auxiliaries	$17,595 90
Donations to constitute Life Directors	1,030 91
Donations to constitute Life Members	32 080 11
Donations from Churches and Individuals	86 336 99
Donations in Legacies	26,421 17
Total amount of Donations	$165,435 08

The receipts from sales of publications the past year amount to $257,171 51, of which $50,123 76, were from sales of the American and German *Messenger and Child's Paper*; $148,112 28 from sales of publications by agents and colporteurs, and $57,940 53 from sales by booksellers, missionaries and individuals. The total receipts of the Society for the year were $415,606 59.

EXPENSES OF THE PAST YEAR.

The whole amount expended during the year was $415,910 21.

Of this amount $231 862 21 was expended in the publishing department, of which $110,453 57 was paid for paper; $63,496 99 was paid for stereotyping and printing; $9,479 19 was paid for designs and engravings; $63,722 98 was paid for binding and materials.

The Colportage Department has cost, during the year, $111,601 68.

The grants in money to missionary institutions in foreign and Pagan lands were $17,500; of which $1,000 was given to the Sandwich Islands; $7,900 to India and China; $200 to Western Africa; $2,000 to the Levant; $2,890 to Turkey and Greece; $600 to Italy and Sardinia; $3,000 to Sweden, Germany and Austria; $1,000 to the City of Paris. The services and expenses of 31 general agents, who have traveled through the country to raise funds and to awaken an interest in the operations of the society, have cost during the year, $27,563 16.

Among the smaller items of expense in the Treasurer's account, we notice $943 10 as the loss on uncurrent money, broken and counterfeit bank bills, received through the "contribution box." The amount of *counterfeit money* given annually to benevolent objects in the country, is very great. Donors should look at their bank bills, not only when they receive them, but when they give them away—for the purpose of doing good.

THE COLPORTAGE DEPARTMENT.

Six hundred and twenty-two colporteurs have been employed for the whole or part of the year, who have labored in thirty-one States and Territories and in Canada. One hundred and thirty-eight colporteurs have labored particularly among the Germans: two hundred and ten have labored in the Northern and Middle States, two hundred and thirty-nine in the Southern and Southwestern States, and one hundred and eighty-one in the Western and Northwestern States. These colporteurs addressed 15,627 religious meetings and visited 688,338 families. Of those families they found 94,931 that habitually neglected evangelical preaching; 46,310 that were destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 20,267 that were destitute of the Bible. 57,161 of the families visited were Roman Catholics.

THE SOCIETY'S PROPERTY.

The Inventory, taken April 1, 1856, estimates the machinery, presses, and printing and binding materials in the Tract House, to be worth for the Society's use, $36,600;—the sheet stock, paper, stereotype plates, and engravings, $111,781. The books in the Depository are estimated to have cost $90,113 67; books in the hands of colporteurs, $106,257 08; due for books from auxiliaries and others, $21,456 84.

The Society owns the house and lot, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets New-York, which it occupies. This estate is now valued by the City Assessors at $114,000. There is a debt of $25,000 upon it. The parts of the building not occupied by the Society yield an annual rental of $8,256, which is applied as a sinking fund to the reduction of the debt.

The Society is now under engagements for paper, due previous to July 1, 1856, amounting to $10,920 06. There is a balance in the treasury.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Society has issued during the year 105 new publications in several languages, including 13 volumes. The whole number of publications is now 2,053.

99,076 volumes and 9,788,864 other publications of the Society, have been circulated during the year. $53,000 worth of publications have been given away. The monthly circulation of the *American Messenger* is 190,000; of the *German Messenger* is 28,000; of the *Child's Paper* is 265,000. These all are monthly publications.

The meeting on Wednesday at the Tabernacle will be addressed by Rev. M. B. Anderson, L. L. D., (Baptist,) of Rochester, N. Y., Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., (Presbyterian,) of New-Albany, Indiana; Rev. Myron Winslow, missionary from Madras, India; Rev. W. L. Buddington, (Congregational,) of Brooklyn, New-York; and Rev. John Jenkins, (Presbyterian,) of Philadelphia. Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, will preside.

The business meeting, for the annual election of officers, will be held at the Tract House, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Here the hostilities will probably break forth, and the attempt be made to wrench the Society from its present conservative administration.

The Brick Church, in Beekman-street, has been secured to be used in case the apartments at the Tract House are not large enough to accommodate the assembly. As the *Independent* expects to find these apartments "packed with cotton," on Wednesday morning, we don't see but that the Society will be compelled to adjourn to the Brick Church. There will certainly be a larger "ring" in Beekman-street, and every ambitious pugilist will there have a better opportunity of displaying his powers to the brethren.

But however earnest may be the discussion and the difference of opinion at this meeting, we hope that spirit of mutual kindness and forbearance will ...

[* Constitution, "Article I. This Society shall be denominated the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, the object of which shall be, to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of Religious Tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians."]

... renewal, which blessing, Columbian men and a Christian institution.

The New-York Female Guardian Society.

The annual Sermon of this excellent Society—the present being the twenty-second anniversary—was preached last evening at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, by Rev. Dr. CUTLER. The edifice was crowded in every part, the aisles being filled with persons who could not find seats. Anthems were very creditably sung by the children of the Home Schools under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART. The annual report was read by Rev. Dr. YENG. The income and expenditure of the Society, including the publishing department, and the Home for the Friendless, have been $27,925. The present liabilities are $2,500 due upon a lot recently purchased, on which a new building is in course of erection. The statistics of the Home for the Friendless are as follows:

Whole number of children received since the Institution was opened, July, 1847	2,664
Whole number of adults	4,884
Number of children remaining in the house	
May 1, 1855	191
Admitted and readmitted the past year	256
Whole number fed and sheltered during the year	670

The sermon by Rev. Dr. CUTLER was very appropriate. His subject was *The Good Samaritan*, his text being taken from Luke, 10th chapter, 36th and 37th verses. He eloquently enforced the claims of the Society upon private benevolence. After the sermon a collection was taken up.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church held their nineteenth annual meeting last evening, in the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. POTTS,) corner of University-place and Tenth-street. The opening prayer was offered by Dr. POTTS, and the anniversary sermon was delivered by Dr. GURLEY, of Washington. From an abstract of the annual report read by the corresponding secretary, it appears that the receipts from all sources were $201,933 61, and the expenditures $201,908 75, leaving a balance of $24 86. The advance in the receipts of the treasury were $10,000 over those of last year. Forty-eight missionaries and assistant missionaries were sent out during the year.

The Missionary strength employed by the Board is diffused as follows: Among the various Indian tribes in the United States there are twelve Missionaries and sixty assistants. In Africa there are nine Missionaries and fifteen assistants. In India there are twenty-nine Missionaries and sixty-four assistants. In Siam there are three Missionaries and three assistants. In China there are fourteen Missionaries and nineteen assistants. At these stations, as well as others among the Romanists and Jews, the reports were encouraging and cheerful.

The American Home Missionary Society.

The anniversary sermon of this Society was preached last night, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, (Dr. CHEEVER'S,) by Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., of Troy. The congregation was very large. The Rev. gentleman's text was from the Book of Joshua, 18th chapter, 1st verse. "And there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." He dwelt forcibly on the need of human instrumentality for giving effect to the merciful provisions of the Gospel. The Christian religion was a holy mechanism, contrived in heaven, but sent on earth to be put in motion by human agency. The great work to be done by the American Home Missionary Society was in the great West, in Kansas, Nebraska, the Rocky Mountains and the shores of the Pacific. Those great western fields were hereafter to be the centre of political power, the emporium of business, the mart of nations, the teeming world of our republic, and the fruit-bearing garden of God. The discourse was very able, and at times eloquent.

Dr. Tyng on the American Tract Society.

At the commencement of services in St. George's Church, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. TYNG stated that he wished to remind his congregation that every one of them who had paid $30 at any one time to the American Tract Society was a life member, and that every one who had paid $56 was a life Director of that Institution. That a very important business meeting of the Society has been called at the Tract House, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning next, and that an attempt will be made at this meeting to wrest the management of the Society from those who have faithfully administered its affairs for several years past. He hoped that every member of his congregation who was a member of the Society would take pains to be present at this meeting and assist in protecting this noble Institution from the assaults of its disguised enemies, who would be there in numbers. He deemed this matter of so much importance that he had deviated from his usual custom to give this notice.

New-York Bible Society.

The anniversary religious services in connection with this Society, occurred last night in the Dutch Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S,) Washington-square.

The reverend Pastor conducted the introductory exercises.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached the annual sermon. His text was taken from the 19th chapter of St. John's Revelations, 13th verse: "And he was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood, and his name is called 'the Word of God.'"

The aim of the preacher was to establish—*first*, the perfect agreement between the divinity of the spirit of the Bible and the humanity—but a humanity unmixed with error—of its embodiment; and *second*, its absolute truth and entire efficacy in itself, without external certificates or interpretation.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The annual sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union was delivered last evening by Rev. Professor T. W. J. WYLIE, of Philadelphia, in the Twelfth-street (Dr. MCLEOD'S) Church, near Sixth-avenue. The church was filled on the occasion. The regular anniversary of the Society will take place at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening, on which occasion the labors of the Society for the past year will be presented.

☞ The Twenty-third Anniversary of the Sabbath School Home Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, Carmine-street, was observed yesterday afternoon. The President of the Association, Mr. MITCHELL, made the opening prayer. Rev. J. L. SMITH of New-Hempstead, Long Island, delivered an excellent address. Mr. HAZELTINE read the report from which it appeared that the total of contributions for the year was $184.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The following is a corrected list of the various Anniversaries from the present time on:

MONDAY, May 5.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers: Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo; Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, New-York; Rev. James Beecher, Chaplain of this Society to Canton, China.

Union Theological Seminary.—Mercer-street Church, 7½ o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, May 6.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—Broadway Tabernacle, 10½ o'clock A. M. Speakers: F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq., of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. J. Leo, and others.

New-York Sunday School Union.—The several schools are to meet at the following places: Broadway Tabernacle; Baptist Church, Oliver-street; Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street; 7th Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-streets; Baptist Tabernacle, Second-avenue; Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square; Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church; Dr. Hutton's Church, University-place; Reformed Dutch Church, corner Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue; Forty-Second-street Presbyterian Church. Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers: Rev. Byron Sunderland; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Hon. L. S. Foster.

New-York Colonization Society.—Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place, 7½ o'clock P. M.

Inauguration of Rev. Dr. Hitchcock—As Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Adams' Church; Madison-square, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

American Tract Society.—Broadway Tabernacle, 10 A. M. Business meeting for electing officers, at the Tract House, at 9 o'clock.

American Congregational Union.—Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, 10 A. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, at 10 A. M. Addresses by W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles L. Remond, Lucy Stone Blackwell, and Theodore Parker. Adjourned meeting on Thursday, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—(Baptist) First Baptist Church, Oliver-street, 10 A. M.

Ladies' Meeting of the American Female Guardian Society.—At the Home for the Friendless, No. 33 East Thirtieth-street, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Five Points House of Industry.—(Under care of Rev. L. M. Pease.) Broadway Tabernacle, 2 P. M.

American Home Missionary Society.—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

THURSDAY, May 8.

American Bible Society.—Broadway Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Congregational Union.—Annual business meeting at 3 P. M., Church of the Puritans.

Central American Education Society.—Annual meeting for business, at the Office, No. 44 Bible House, Astor-place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Institution for the Blind.—Broadway Tabernacle, 4 P. M.

American Temperance Union.—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M. Mr. Gough will speak.

Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb.—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society.—City Assembly Rooms, 10 A. M. Speakers: Rev. Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

FRIDAY, May 9.

A. B. C. F. M.—Broadway Tabernacle, 10 A. M. Rev. Miron Winslow, of Madras, India, will be among the speakers.

Baptist Home Missionary Society.—Oliver-street Church, 9 A. M.

American Systematic Beneficence Society.—Broadway Tabernacle, 3 P. M.

Lutheran Home Mission, (Old Brewery.)—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

SATURDAY, May 10.

Baptist Historical Society.—Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street, New-York, 7½ P. M. Annual address by Rev. Dr. Howell, of Virginia.

SUNDAY, May 11.

Central American Education Society.—Anniversary sermon by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., L. D., at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) at 7½ P. M.

Baptist Publication Society.—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Ide, Strong-place Baptist Church, 7½ P. M.

MONDAY, May 12.

Baptist Publication Society.—Oliver-street Church, 9 A. M.

THURSDAY, May 15.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—(New School.)—Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, 11 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev Wm. C. Wisner, D. D., of Lockport, N. Y., Moderator of the last Assembly.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School.)—First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Fifth-avenue, 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., of St. Louis, Moderator of the last Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. McLeod's, 7½ P. M. Sermon by the Moderator, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., of Philadelphia.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Panama Railroad and the California Mails—Extortionate Demands of the Railroad Company.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

The President sent a message to Congress, Friday, inclosing the Correspondence between the Postmaster General and the Panama Railroad Company, relative to the compensation for carrying the mails—the latter claiming a greater amount than that heretofore allowed. The Department offered 18 cents per lb., but the Company insist on being allowed 22 cents, which, for the year ending March last, would amount to nearly $138,000.

The Postmaster-General says he unwillingly yields to the unjust and exorbitant demand of the Company, rather than risk the consequences which might follow a refusal to accede to the exaction—the Company having threatened to refuse transportation of the mails, and that route, at present, being the only direct and expeditious channel of communication—the Nicaragua line having been withdrawn.

The President indorses the recommendation of the Postmaster that the latter be authorized to contract with the Panama Railroad Company for the conveyance of mails across the Isthmus at a price not exceeding $50,000 per annum; also, that for a semi-monthly conveyance of the mails from New-York and New-Orleans to San Francisco *viâ* Nicaragua alternately, at regular intervals with the present line *viâ* Panama, at a sum not to exceed $200,000 per annum.

President Pierce and the Cincinnati Convention.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3.

An alleged well-founded rumor, published in the Washington *Sentinel*, this morning, that President PIERCE would decline the use of his name at the Cincinnati Convention, is entirely destitute of foundation.

The Late Massacre at Panama—Lord Clarendon's Course on the Enlistment Question.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

The news of the recent terrible affray at Panama has excited profound sensation here, and both the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government have already taken the matter into consideration, with a view to ascertaining what steps can and ought be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such fearful scenes. I do not see how any legislation is to affect the matter. The Navy Department will doubtless immediately order a national vessel to repair to Panama, and another to the harbor of Aspinwall—a step understood to have been decided upon at Cabinet meeting this morning.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

These, it is to be hoped, will continue stationed at the points named. Indeed it must strike the country as a remarkable and culpable negligence that the termini of a route over which so many thousands of our citizens are constantly passing, through a foreign country, have been so long permitted to remain without protection by our military marine, while Havana, the Mediterranean, and many another station more agreeable and pleasure-affording than Aspinwall or Panama, are scarcely ever without the presence of one or more of our vessels of war.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Legislation can provide no remedy for the recent massacre and robbery, nor any safeguard against their repetition, unless it be by directing that the termini of the Panama transit route shall always enjoy the presence of war vessels. Redress of past grievances is to be sought only through the medium of negotiation. This of course will be resorted to at once. Our Minister at Bogota will find the New-Granadian Government ready to meet him frankly and honestly on that question, or I much mistake the character of the rulers of the Republic. But they are very poor, and will find it exceedingly difficult to raise means to reimburse the losses our citizens have heretofore sustained, or to provide for their future safety.

PANAMA CANNOT AFFORD PROTECTION.

In this connection there is a fact or two which should be borne in mind. The opening of the railroad, the transit of our California travelers, and the arrival and departure of the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama have conferred not the least benefit upon that city,—but on the contrary have entailed disadvantage,—for the reason that the passengers pass directly through, having occasion to spend scarcely a dime except in the offices of the transportation companies. The consequence is that Panama is "dried up"—is without commerce or any other elements of prosperity from which taxes may be drawn for the support of a strong government or maintenance of a respectable Police; and yet, although these great advantages of celerity of transit are all for the benefit of thousands of our citizens who cross the Isthmus, they contribute not a dollar to the support of the Government.

A PICAYUNE POLICY AND ITS RESULTS.

Indeed, it may be remembered that while I was in Panama, last Summer, I had occasion to complain of the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the American Consul, for their illiberal and parsimonious resistance to an effort then making by the State of Panama to impose and collect a small tonnage tax on foreign commerce. The resistance was effectual, and the tax was abandoned. Mark the result. A strong police force is not needed for the protection of Panama—but only for the security of American travel—for *our own* interest. Is it honest or reasonable in us to ask this of New-Granada or the State of Panama, impoverished as they are, without contributing in any way to its support? Every just man will answer—No! An efficient Police *was* not provided, and the blood of sixty Americans is the fearful forfeit. So long as the Steamer Company insists upon enjoying all the benefits of doing a fine business at Panama, without contributing to the support of the Government, *it* is responsible, in a great measure, for the insecurity of the lives and property of their passengers. I would not be understood as palliating, in the slightest degree, the brutal outrages perpetrated by the miserably degraded semi-savage negroes who hut and herd outside the walls of Panama, near the railroad dépôt.

A PROTEST—IS IT JUST?

But I do protest against the demand that the orderly, respectable and hospitable populace of the *city* shall provide means of repressing disturbances made necessary by our own travel—that travel being so managed as to confer benefit on nobody but our own citizens. The failure of the proposed tonnage tax, and the pecuniary embarrassment necessarily consequent thereupon, I have some reason to believe, was one of the principal causes for the resignation of the late Governor of Panama, (or *Jefe Provisional*,) Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, a gentleman of great intelligence, superior education, fine presence, indomitable energy and firmness, and possessing rare influence and power of control over the native population. Had he been present officially at the late disturbance, I doubt not he would have quelled it promptly, or perished in the attempt.

CHARACTER OF THE POLICE.

The miserable apology for a police which Panama now enjoys, is made up of a few half-starved, cowardly negro soldiers, as base and degraded as the wretches they were called upon to subdue. What wonder that their sympathies directed their muskets against our helpless citizens, rather than their own companions and fellows!

THE ENLISTMENT CASE AGAIN.

The news by the *Persia* confirms the foreshadowings we received a week or two since in regard to CLARENDON'S course on the Enlistment question. Procrastination is his game, and—as anticipated he is playing it now by reopening the argument of the facts and the principles of public law involved in the case. No new dispatch has been received from him: but we have the intimations that such is to be its character when it *does* come. Meantime CLARENDON'S engagements at Paris form a most convenient and capital excuse for disposing of a month or two additional time ere reopening his batteries. How green Mr. MARCY and the President look as they stand sucking their thumbs and nursing their wrath during all the long months of an unredressed wrong which have followed upon their failure promptly to rebuke the prominent agents of that wrong. It is still a problem whether PIERCE will have spunk enough to dismiss CRAMPTON, after all his threats; but Cincinnati will solve it perhaps. *Nous verrons.*

TWO GOOD SPEECHES AT ONCE.

The House listened to two excellent speeches yesterday,—one by Mr. BUFFINGTON, in eloquent and able defence of Massachusetts from the assaults which have been made upon her,—and the other by Mr. MEACHAM, of Vermont, on the Kansas question and the aggressions of Slavery. The latter abounded in close argument, and very gems of oratorical beauty. When published it must have a wide circulation, and will add not a little to the already fine reputation of its author. S.

Passage of Private Bills in the House—Security of Passengers Crossing the Isthmus—Walker's Prospects, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3, 1856.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, for the first time during the present session, devoted the entire day to the consideration of private bills, many of which were passed, to the great relief of long-suffering and meritorious claimants upon Government justice. Those gentlemen who exerted their efforts to keep the House up to this work yesterday, deserve the thanks of the public; and I take pleasure in saying that among the most earnest of these was Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, notwithstanding the strong temptation to him, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to seek to push his appropriation bills. There are still many bills upon the private calendar which cannot pass without discussion. It is to be hoped gentlemen will, in advance of Friday next, give these cases a little study, and so be prepared to vote upon and dispose of them when they come up without the necessity of a week's debate upon each. If the citizen is not allowed to sue the Government, surely Government ought not neglect to hear his appeal for justice, and so by delay double the wrong he suffers, and enhance its consequences. Common honesty demands this appeal in behalf of a suffering class of our fellow-citizens, whose claims are backed by no party or political influences to press themselves upon the attention of Congress. Don't forget and neglect those who have not legal power to help themselves, and right their own wrongs.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

The President has taken steps for the better security of Americans crossing the Isthmus of Panama. Whether they will prove sufficient to guard against future disturbances, remains to be seen. I do not believe further difficulties *will* occur at Panama, however, for it is more than probable that either Lynch law or the action of the New-Granadian authorities has already fearfully punished the leaders in the recent massacre. Besides, passengers crossing hereafter will be sure to have their revolvers with a supply of ammunition upon their persons; and the negro desperadoes, knowing this, will not seek to provoke at their hands a retribution of the late outrage. Our California travelers of the better class have generally abandoned their arms in crossing the Isthmus of late years, feeling that there was no occasion for their use. Hence the boldness of the native assailants. No one who knows them can doubt that twenty-five white men, well armed with COLT'S revolvers, could have put to flight the five hundred miscreants at whose savage hands our citizens lost their lives. The sight of arms in the hands of the passengers who next cross from this side will secure them from molestation. Besides this, the SHARPE'S rifles ordered by Col. TOTTEN for the use of the employes of the Railroad Company, and which will go out in the steamer of Monday, will of themselves check any hostile disposition of the natives. We have rumors here (I know not from whence they come) that many passengers who are going out in the steamer of the 5th, contemplate signal vengeance upon the murderers by organizing a plot to drive them from their hovels and destroying them,—a work in which a hundred resolute men certainly could not fail to be entirely successful.

NECESSITY FOR THE PRESENCE OF A WAR-VESSEL.

As you already know, the sloop-of-war, *St. Mary's* is supposed to be at Panama before this, where she will remain "as long as is found necessary." This is the language of the *Union*, of to-day, and of course is official. It implies, however, that the necessity for the presence of a man-of-war there will not be considered a matter of long continuance. This is a fatal error. We need an armed American police, either in the bay or on shore *all the time*. Is it not possible to impress this idea upon the Executive? This necessity has been reiterated again and again, by every official agent of our Government, resident on the Isthmus, and by every intelligent traveler across it. But the answer is the unhealthiness of that region. This is a great error. The Bay of Panama is not unhealthy for a well-ordered vessel, and will not be found so.

A MILITARY POST AT PANAMA.

Dispatches will probably go out to New-Granada by the next steamer, and an understanding will doubtless speedily be had with the Government of that Republic, by the terms of which the United States will be allowed to establish a military post at Panama for the protection of the Transit Route. Our Treaty with New-Granada binds the two Governments to such protection; and it only remains to be agreed *what* protection is necessary, and how it can best be afforded. Not the slightest difficulty in arranging this matter is anticipated. There is some doubt, however, whether our Government can compel New-Granada to make good the losses of our citizens, unless reasonable ground can be shown for believing that the New-Granadian authorities incited, promoted or connived at the outrage and robbery.

PROSPECTS OF GEN. WALKER.

Major JOHN P. HEISS, who has just returned from Nicaragua, went out there as an agent of the United States Government, to take a look at the country and see what are WALKER'S prospects. He says he traveled five hundred miles in the country, and speaks of it as healthy, and susceptible of valuable cultivation. He also expresses great confidence in WALKER'S ultimate success, and declares the statements which speak of him as seriously damaged by his more recent conflicts to be highly exaggerated. He recommends the recognition of the Walker Government by the United States. One fact is significant of the acquiescence of the natives of Nicaragua, and that is the total failure of any considerable number of them joining the invading army of Costa Ricans, whose banner is "Death to North Americans." Another agent of the United States is expected to return soon, when, if his report sustains that of Major HEISS, and WALKER, meantime, supports himself, and succeeds in driving out the Costa Ricans, the President will be likely soon to receive his Minister and recognize his Government. The present is the crisis of WALKER'S destiny. If he passes it in safety, his struggle is ended, and he comes off victor. S.

The Black-Coat Correspondence.

The following is a portion of the correspondence between H. S. SANFORD, Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, and Secretary MARCY, called for in the Senate a few days since:

Mr. Sanford to Secretary Marcy.

PARIS, Jan. 22, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to tender to the President, through you, my resignation of the Office of the Secretary of this Legislation, to take effect as soon as I can receive his permission to leave my post. I beg you, at the same time, to offer my acknowledgments to him for the marks of his confidence, as shown in confiding to me for a period the charge of this mission, and in retaining me in my Office as Secretary under the new Minister.

I deem it my duty to state briefly my reasons for an apparently abrupt resolution to resign at a moment when it might be presumed that my long experience here ought to render my services particularly useful to the new Minister, and consequently to the Government, which there is reason to believe was under the impression that it would also be agreeable to me to remain. Your instructions of June 1, 1853, addressed to the diplomatic agents of the United States withdraw the previous regulations on the subject of diplomatic uniform, and express in clear and strong terms the wishes of the Government that its agents should thereafter return to the unostentatious and simple course of of the early period of the Republic, and appear at the Courts to which they are accredited in the plain dress of an American citizen, as was formerly the custom abroad, and which has never been departed from at home.

Discretionary provision is made for the avoidance of any difficulties which may exist in following this course, but when no obstacles arise, the discretionary provision remains in abeyance, and the wishes of the Government are left in full force as a rule for its agents without qualification.

In this view, I have considered it my duty to be governed by the instructions, and have consequently, on the numerous occasions in which I have since been called upon to appear at Court, presented myself in the dress recommended by the Department. In my dispatch to you of the 18th of August last, (No. 24,) I informed you of my interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on which occasion, as an act of courtesy to his Government, I communicated to him the change which I intended to make, in compliance with the new instructions from my Government, (which had been published in the *Union* newspaper as having been communicated to it from the State Department and had thus become a matter of public notoriety and general comment,) expressing my conviction that the French Government would see in this change nothing which could indicate the least disrespect, nor anything incompatible with the liveliest wishes to cultivate the most friendly relations, but simply the desire of my Government to return to its ancient and appropriate usages, which were established in fact by the distinguished individual, the first diplomatic representative near the French Government, and were marked by the approbation of the Court of the Tuileries. I also stated to you that the Minister received my remarks in a friendly and cordial manner, and replied in substance, that this could not injuriously affect those relations, and that acting thus in conformity with the wishes and instructions of my Government and its own usages, could not be a subject of complaint.

In continuation, I advised you of my first appearance at Court in the dress of an American citizen, on which occasion the Emperor received me with marked attention, which, with the friendly tenor of his conversation, confirmed in my mind the impression made by his Minister, that no objection could or would be made, and that none was felt.

I have since followed this usage on all occasions, whether of a festive or more formal official character, and have had no reason to doubt the propriety or the expediency of this course, but the contrary.

Mr. MASON having informed me that it was his determination after presenting his letters of credence, to appear at Court in a uniform, renders my further official intercourse with the Court impracticable, unless I return to the regulation which, by your circular, is withdrawn, and (what I may be permitted to say is also of some weight) conveys the apparent disapprobation of the Government to the course, which, under the instructions, I have followed.

Unable, therefore, to continue this usual official intercourse, that the public service at this legation may experience no embarrassment, I consider it my duty to retire, and shall await the permission of the President, as before stated, for that purpose. In the meantime I shall continue to devote my services to the duties of my office. I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. S. SANFORD.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Secretary Marcy's Reply.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1854.

SIR: I have received and submitted to the President your letter of the 22d January, tendering your resignation as Secretary of Legation at Paris, and desiring permission to leave your post. He has instructed me to inform you that he has complied with your request, and a successor will soon be appointed to take your place. If there is any consideration that would make it agreeable to you to realize from your situation, before your successor is ready to enter upon the duties of it, you have his permission to do so, at any time that may suit your views.

You have presented the circumstances which led to your resignation in a light such as to convey the impression, perhaps unintentionally, that you have cause of complaint against your Government; but you allude to no act on its part to sustain such an inference.

You must have had all necessary assurance that the course you pursued, under the instructions of the 1st June, 1853, met with its approbation; for you had communicated to this Department the particulars of that course, and had not in any way or form received the slightest intimation that it was not deemed here a reasonable and proper compliance with these instructions.

I cannot perceive how any one can fairly infer that the determination of Mr. MASON, acting under the same instructions which you did, and none other, to appear on some occasions in what is called a court dress, or in uniform, "conveys the apparent disapprobation of the Government" of your course. There is nothing in the facts of the case, in my view of them, to justify such an inference. The instructions on the subject have undergone no modification since they were first issued; and to none of our diplomatic agents has the application of them been withdrawn. The views of the Government in that matter are unchanged, and it is not now less solicitous than it has been at any time to see them carried into effect. It is certainly a strange conclusion that this Government conveys a disapprobation of the conduct of any one of its diplomatic agents, because others acting under a discretionary clause in the same instructions, do not pursue precisely the same course as he has adopted.

Without withdrawing from your successor the discretion which was given to you, and requiring him to make your example the rule of his conduct, the Department could not have effectually guarded against the occurrence which seems to be offensive to you.

Though I have been constrained by a sense of duty to attempt to remove an erroneous impression embodied in the letter tendering your resignation to the President, I deem it fit and proper at the same time to say that your course of official conduct, particularly in the matter referred to, is approved and commended, and it is a source of regret that any of our ministers representing their country abroad, have found themselves so situated that they have felt obliged, by considerations connected with the public interest, to take a somewhat different course. In this respect they have a discretion, and the Department is not disposed to say that it has not been properly exercised. I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

HENRY SHELTON SANFORD, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Later from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, May 2.

A large meeting was held at Lawrence on the 26th ult., on the subject of the murder of Sheriff JONES. Resolutions were passed disclaiming all responsibility for the act, and denouncing the murderer. Gov. ROBINSON has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the assassin.

Non-arrival of the Etna.

Boston, Sunday, May 4—4:30 P. M.

The screw steamship *Etna* from Liverpool, for this port, on the 23d ult., (three days after the

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The Committee appointed by the Lyceum and Alton Transportation Company, to ... of steamers between this city and ... for the transportation of passengers and ..., have ... their arrangements, and a circular will soon be issued to apprise ... and forwarders of the increased facilities offered by the Company. It is as yet uncertain how soon the boats will commence their trips.

Obituary.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR TROUP, OF GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Sunday,

THE NICARAGUAN WAR.

[illegible] Debate in the U. S. Senate.

SPEECHES OF SENATORS WELLER, SEWARD AND DOUGLAS.

IN SENATE, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

MR. WELLER, I ask leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence between the Government and our Minister at Nicaragua [illegible] communicated.

I desire to remark, Mr. President, that I am in receipt of daily letters from persons residing on the Pacific coast who are anxious to know whether I have been sustaining the Administration in the policy adopted in regard to the Nicaraguan Government. I speak of that Government which is now in existence. I desire to take this occasion, here in my place, to say that I have no information on this subject other than that which is published in the newspapers of the day; and, upon the facts thus presented, I have no hesitation in saying that *I do not approve of the course which has been pursued.* If, when Colonel FRENCH came here and applied for the recognition of the new Government, there was proof to sustain the charges alleged against him in the public press impeaching his integrity as a man, the Administration was justifiable in rejecting him; but it ought to have been placed on personal grounds. Our Minister at Nicaragua should have been instructed to say to that Government, "If you will send some other person to whom there are no personal objections he will be received." Whether this has been done or not I do not know, but I presume it has not.

Our national experience has been, so soon as any of the South or Central American States have revolutionized and given evidence of their stability or of their powerand capacity to maintain the new Government which they have thus constituted, to recognize them. I need not say that this course is peculiarly proper in regard to Central America. These States are often convulsed by civil wars; and revolution succeeds revolution in such rapid succession, that any other course would be found impracticable. The route from here to our Pacific possessions was through Central America, and this alone would compel us to suspend communication with that coast, or recognize at once the existing Government. We have now to pass through Nicaragua or Panama to reach the State from whence I come. Although it might be against the true interests of this Government to acquire or annex Central America at present, yet we are interested, and deeply interested, in having a stable and fixed government on that part of the continent. You will have no stability in any of the Central American States until you have infused a large amount of North American blood into their veins. The true policy, then, would have been to encourage rather than discourage emigration to Nicaragua. I do not ask that your neutrality laws or treaties should be violated. These I would have at all times maintained in good faith; but I do not approve the means which have been adopted to prevent our countrymen from emigrating to that country. *The proceedings in New-York to arrest persons going to San Juan del Norte were, in my opinion, not only unnecessary, but wholly unjustifiable—prosecutings which neither existing laws, public treaties, nor good faith required, but which sound policy forbids.* However devoted I may be to the principles which have generally governed the present Administration, it is due to my own honor to declare that *these acts to which I have alluded do not receive my sanction.*

A state of war is now existing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The army of the former has invaded the territory of the latter, although no war has been declared. Because North Americans aided in bringing the present Government into power, and because an American is at the head of the army, and some of his countrymen enlisted under his banner, Costa Rica only declares war against them. The people of Nicaragua are now united, and their dissensions no longer exist. They have a President, a native of their own country, selected by them, at the head of the Government. Some of these North Americans are now in her army, and General WALKER is the Commander-in-Chief. Is Costa Rica to proscribe Americans from entering into the service of other States? Is she to discriminate the birth place of the man who shall be placed at the head of her army? I have in my hands a decree, or proclamation, issued by the General commanding the invading force from Costa Rica, to which I invite the attention of the Senate:

JOSE R. MORA, *President of the Republic of Costa Rica.*
CANAS, *Chief of the Army of Nicaragua:*

All the adventurers with whom he has to do will be subject to all the rigor of the law, which is death; but all the Nicaraguans who have not used their arms against this Republic, and give up, out of free will, their arms and persons to officers of the Costa Rica army, shall be pardoned.

JOHN R. MORA.

RAFAEL S. ESCALANTE,
Sub. Secretary of Department of War.

I passed through that country for the third time in 1854; a civil war was then raging. A part of the Nicaraguans, by many supposed to be a majority, were arrayed against the existing Government. The "Democratic Party," so called, avowed liberal principles, and wanted a government similar in its constitution and laws to ours. Placards and papers signed by their leader were posted along the San Juan River and on Virgin Bay, inviting North Americans to join his standard. Under these invitations General WALKER and others residing on the Pacific went there and ventured their destinies with the revolutionary party. They succeeded; the old government was destroyed, and a new and far more liberal one established. The Government at once offered large grants of land, &c., to induce our people to emigrate. Costa Rica now wages a war of extermination against these countrymen of ours. Her chief declares they shall be shot if they are taken prisoners, and some of them have already been executed. *Are we to stand still and see our people denied the rights of prisoners of war, and shot down by a brutal soldiery? Is not this such a violation of the law of nations as to demand immediate redress?*

I intimated some time since that on a suitable occasion I would reply to the charges made in the Senate against Gen. WALKER. The protracted illness of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. CLAYTON] has prevented me from doing so; and I only propose now to say a few words by way of prefacing a letter received this morning.* It is from Gen. WALKER. It presents some facts and some points which ought to attract the attention of the Senate. But you must allow me to say before I read, that there is no man whose character has been more shamefully misrepresented in this country than Gen. WALKER. I have known him for several years on the Pacific coast as a quiet, unobtrusive, and intelligent gentleman of uncommon energy and decided character. His integrity—his honor never was impeached in any quarter. After being invited, he went to Nicaragua, not as a "freebooter;" he did not go there for plunder. He neither coveted their lands nor their money, for no one has less of the sordid feeling than Gen. WALKER. He was actuated by a high and honorable ambition—a patriotic desire to aid in establishing free institutions in Nicaragua, and ultimately confederate, in a peaceable manner, the Central American States into one great republic. This was his ambition—this the object which he sought to accomplish. Many gentlemen of the highest character residing on the Pacific, actuated by the same motives, rallied under his banner. It is a great mistake to suppose that these men are desperadoes and freebooters!

Mr. CASS—What is the date of that letter?

Mr. WELLER—April 15, the day before the battle. So you will discover that the British Government has given orders to furnish the Costa Ricans with arms *to expel North Americans* from Nicaragua! And the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is still in force!

Mr. President—The Government of Nicaragua ought to have been recognized long since. The weight of our Government *ought not to have been thrown against the party now in power.* They have for some SIX months past given satisfactory evidence of their ability to maintain a Government. If our countrymen desire to unite their destinies with Nicaragua, let them go, without being dogged around your wharves by police officers. These are my opinions, and I frankly avow them.

Let me say, before I dismiss this subject, that the interference of the British Government in this contest may induce Guatemala and San Salvador to form an alliance with Costa Rica, and assist in the effort which is now being made to drive North Americans from Nicaragua; but if General WALKER can obtain sufficient supplies for his army, in the way of food and clothing, the whole Spanish race in Central America cannot expel him. Notwithstanding they are poorly provided and worse paid, no troops ever had more confidence in their leader, and in their cause. Although the odds are against him, I still think he will be successful. If he fails, it will be because of the aid and comfort given to his enemies by British agents and emissaries.

We have difficulties, too, on the other route. Thirty Americans have been slaughtered at Panama. As the very best feeling has always existed between the Government of New-Granada and the United States, I have no doubt that the full power of that Government will be immediately used for the purpose of redressing these injuries. And I have a right to believe that those in power here will see that that Government makes ample reparation for the outrages which have been committed. It was one of those violent outbreaks which occasionally happen when strangers and people of different nations and tongues are thrown together. The local authorities were too weak to control the movements of the excited populace. Steps will be taken, as I am assured, on the part of this Government, to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. Reparation for property destroyed must be made, and the amplest security given for the future. The line of communication which has thus been interrupted through Panama will soon recover from the shock it has sustained. As this is the route over which our mails are transported, I expect to see prompt action on the part of our Government. Besides, we carry over this Isthmus some $4,500,000 of gold dust every month, the non-arrival of which in New-York at the proper time would inflict great loss upon our banks and merchants. I hope Senators will see, in our present position, the necessity for constructing at once a safe and convenient road through our own Territories. But I will not trespass further upon the courtesy of the Senate.

Mr. SEWARD—I suppose it is the desire of the honorable Senator to have the resolution considered now.

Mr. WELLER. Certainly.

* This letter was published in Saturday's Times.

Mr. SEWARD. To that, probably, there will be no objection.

Mr. WELLER. If the Senator from New-York desires to make any remarks, I will let the resolution go over, for I presume that [illegible] in the understanding [illegible] that it will not interfere with the regular order of proceedings.

Mr. SEWARD. I shall be able, perhaps, in five minutes, to say all that is necessary for me to say now. I wish to state for the information of the honorable Senator what, perhaps, he is not aware of, and certainly for the information of the Senate, that on the arrival here of the intelligence that the Government of Walker, in Nicaragua, had confiscated the property of the Nicaragua Transit Company, I submitted a resolution calling upon the President for all the information he had concerning all the transactions which had occurred in Central America during the conflicts which had been going on for the last year. That resolution was passed, and is now before the President. It would have been desirable for me, and for those commercial interests which I represented on that occasion, to have had the information given to the Senate as speedily as possible; but I discovered very soon afterwards that the affairs of Nicaragua were becoming complicated by new embarrassments. There was a war declared between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or, as the Senator from California says, the Americans in Nicaragua, the course and the results of which were manifestly uncertain. Not only were there at the same time suspicions of sympathy on the part of the British Government with the Government of Costa Rica, but our own relations with the Government of Great Britain disclosed a new cause with that Power, growing out of violations of our neutrality laws of this country by the British Minister and other British agents.

Although my resolution was passed by the Senate three or four weeks ago, it has not thus far been the pleasure of the President of the United States to submit to the Senate the information which it called for. I have supposed that the President, in the exercise of the discretion reposed in him, had some good reasons for delaying the communication which that resolution demanded, and therefore I have not pressed for it, although the interest which I feel on this subject is as great as that of any other person in the country. The resolution is already before the President, then, calling for all the information which this resolution demands. Under the circumstances, this will be a renewal of the demand which the Senate before made, and to which the President has delayed to reply, probably influenced by some views of his own in regard to the expediency of transmitting the information at this time.

Mr. WELLER—The Senator will allow me to interrupt him. I supposed that resolution had been answered.

Mr. SEWARD—No, Sir.

Mr. WELLER—I knew that the resolution was adopted several weeks since, and therefore I have inserted in this resolution the words "not heretofore communicated."

Mr. SEWARD—It has not been answered, and the reason is, undoubtedly, as I have stated. There is no impropriety, however, in our passing this resolution; and I rose chiefly for the purpose of giving the information which I have already communicated to the Senate, and thus to bring the former requisition to their remembrance, to the end that it might be understood that the President will now receive this as an earnest call for an answer to the previous resolution.

Now, Mr. President, I would rather that the matter might rest where it is for a day or two, until we shall see whether it is expedient now to manifest this earnestness in reference to the information which the Departments may possess on the subject. I feel the full necessity, on this occasion, of allowing the President of the United States the free exercise of all his discretion in this very complicated case. Embarrassments of our own citizens with the existing Government of Nicaragua are one feature of the case; embarrassment of our own citizens with the other belligerent is another feature of the case. The property of the Transit Company has been confiscated by the present Government of Nicaragua on the one side, and on the other the Government of Costa Rica have given notice to the Transit Company that they shall sequester any ships, or boats, or vessels of any kind, the property of the Transit Company, which may be found in the passage between the two oceans; so that the Nicaragua route is practically destroyed and sacrificed in the fierce conflict between the belligerents. If the Government of the United States should now recognize the present Government of Nicaragua—the Walker Government—then the claim of the Government of the United States upon the authorities of Nicaragua, under our right to protect the property of the Transit Company, will be converted probably into a demand for satisfaction of the damages which have already been sustained, involving discussion as to the rightfulness of that confiscation. If it shall recognise that Government, it exposes the property of the American citizens to the depredations of the Government of the assailant of WALKER—namely, the Government of Costa Rica.

While, then, we lose the enjoyment of one necessary passage across the Isthmus, we find ourselves failing into new embarrassments in regard to the other, and older one, namely, the Panama route—the route on which the property and lives of American citizens have been destroyed at Panama for some connection—we are not now able to ascertain how close—with the disturbances in Central America, growing out of what here is called WALKER's revolution, but what is alleged there to be an invasion by American citizens of the independence of all the Central American States.

The call for information on the President, under the circumstances under which it is now proposed to be made, would seem calculated to hurry forward the decision of a great question, which must be one that will agitate the people throughout this Union. I think, Sir, that it is now apparent, that although wise, judicious, and moderate counsels prevailed at the time of the adoption of the Central American Treaty, and we thereby secured passages across the Isthmus through foreign countries, which were then already indispensable, yet it is now rendered nearly certain that the condition of the Central American States is such that our passages cannot always be maintained through those States in peace and in safety, in the present condition of the relations of those States to each other, to ourselves, and to Great Britain.

The Senator from California says truly, in view of the inter-oceanic passages, that we need, and our exigencies do manifestly require, that there should be firm, stable Governments in Nicaragua, and New Granada, and wherever we have passages across the Isthmus; but he says that the Spanish Americans are unable to maintain such Governments, and that such a Government is to be attained only through the interposition into those regions of a large North American element; out he at the same time desires that Governments, so to be obtained there, shall be independent. Sir, I think that experience has already taught us that there can be no North American Government on this continent south of the present boundaries of the United States, and ingrafted on a Spanish American State, that will be an independent Government. When you have once obtained an independent North American Government, or a Government under North American influences, the next proposition follows immediately afterwards—namely, that it shall be incorporated into the Federal Union of these States, and to be directly and immediately annexed to the United States. *Every step that this Government taken towards the establishment, or favoring the establishment of North American States in Spanish America, is a direct step openly taken towards the enlargement of this Republic*

On a subject so momentous, I am not prepared to speak now. I do not desire to speak with haste, and I do not desire to speak under circumstances which afford so little time for consideration. Nevertheless, it is my duty to present to the Senate, without delay, this view of the subject. The Nicaraguan question must now be considered with reference not merely to the condition of the Central American States in this present controversy, *but also with reference to our relations to Great Britain* So it carries us out to sea again, and into renewed debate of the Central American treaty and the Monroe doctrine.

I forbear from that discussion; but I must say now, distinctly, that these troubles in Central America bring some instruction, which, if it could have its due efficacy, would have healing, and happiness, and even greatness, for this nation—greatness as its fruits; and that is this: It teaches us first, that *we cannot exist as a whole Republic without a communication overland between our Atlantic and Pacific regions;* secondly, that that communication between our Atlantic and Pacific regions must be *through our own territory*, through our own country, and not through foreign countries; thirdly, that if we would have it through our own country, and have it peacefully and safely so, we should begin today, admonished by the controversies, conflicts and dangers through which we are passing in relying upon foreign routes—*the construction of a Railroad across our own territory to the Pacific Ocean.* At all events, we ought to remember that, according to all the indications of the temper and opinion of the people of this country, while they will have communications, and must have communications, between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, they will have them through their own country. It is only a question whether you will now make a Railroad through country which you have, or whether you shall, sooner or later, be obliged, under whatever circumstances, to acquire and take possession of the country through which the Railroads which you use pass. We shall not be allowed to endure foreign control over our overland commerce between different parts of our Republic.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Mr. President, I have refrained, during the whole session, from uttering a word on the Nicaraguan or Central American question. I take it for granted that no member of the Senate will presume that this silence has arisen from any want of interest in the events which were transpiring in those countries. My opinions on the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty were stated when it was ratified by the Senate, and subsequently, when its provisions became the subject of discussion in open Senate. I do not deem it necessary, on this occasion, to repeat the objections which I then urged to the provisions and terms of the treaty. It is sufficient to say, that subsequent events have in nowise diminished those objections. It has now become obvious to every one, that with the construction which the British Government has placed on the treaty, and the line of policy which she is pursuing under it, or rather perversion of its provisions as understood by a majority of the Senate at the time of its ratification, all American interests in Central America are to be sacrificed and destroyed.

I think the time has come when this Government must consider seriously how much longer we can allow that treaty to remain a compact between the two countries, and permit the British Government to deny to us all the rights, while refusing to comply with its stipulations. That it has been violated in regard to Ruatan, and the Bay Islands—that it is now being violated every day by a substantial blockade of the San Juan River, and the whole coast, are facts too well known to the country and to the world, to require proof.

It has, therefore, become a grave question how much longer we shall submit to these invasions of our rights in violation of solemn treaty stipulations. Our Government has been actuated by a spirit of forbearance and moderation which has not been appreciated, much less reciprocated, by the British Ministry. Our Administration has observed a scrupulous regard for the obligations of treaties and of the laws of nations, and for the rights of all countries arising under either. If the Administration has erred at all in connection with this Central American question, the error will be found to consist in an unwise scrupulous regard for good faith and international comity to carry it beyond the point required by the laws of nations, and our own neutrality laws, in restraining our citizens from emigrating to Central America, under inducements from the existing Government of Nicaragua. The error, if any has been committed, has been on the side of peace, moderation, and international comity.

I have not chosen to go into the discussion of the question, because I knew that a foreign policy could not be originated or directed in the Senate or in Congress. Our foreign relations must be managed by the executive branch of the Government. We cannot know all the facts that are known to the State Department bearing upon the question; we cannot fully appreciate the embarrassments that surround it. I have had faith that our Administration would manage this subject prudently and wisely, and that the results would show that American interests and American rights had not been yielded or sacrificed. I have that faith yet; but while this is the case, *I cannot acquiesce in the condemnations which I have heard in the Senate upon the existing government in Nicaragua.* I hold that that government is as legitimate as any which ever existed in Central America. I think it is the firmest, the most stable Government that has ever existed there since the Spanish yoke was thrown off, and the Colonies became independent States. I believe that justice is more impartially administered, that the rights of men and the rights of property are more carefully protected and guarded under the existing Government than under any which has ever prevailed in Central America.

Nor is it any objection with me that an American by birth, whose name indicates his origin, is in command of the Nicaraguan army. I suppose that the right of expatriation is as sacred and conclusive in the United States as it is in Europe. I suppose that Nicaragua has as much right to become an asylum for emigrants from the United States as our country has to become the asylum for emigrants from Europe. I suppose that Nicaragua had as much right to naturalize General SHIELDS. Then, I suppose, that she had as much right to intrust him with the command of an army as we had to intrust General SHIELDS with a command in the Mexican war, or to intrust the care of our armies to LAFAYETTE, STEUBEN, DE KALB, and that host of liberty-loving heroes who fought so gallantly for us in the revolutionary war. It is no objection to me, therefore, that a man of American birth is in command of the Nicaraguan army. They have a right to intrust that command to him if they choose to do so.

I go further. It is no objection with me that they send a man of American birth here to represent the nation, if he be a man of suitable character and qualifications. Whether it is wise for them to do it, is another question. I am not prepared to deny that they have as much right to send a man of American birth here to represent them, as we have to send a man of European birth in Spain, to Naples, to Holland, or to any other European country, to represent the United States. Hence I am not prepared to admit that the fact that there are Americans connected with that Government, and in its employ, changes the nature of the question, or presents it in any different light than that in which it should be regarded, if the Government were entirely controlled, and all the officers filled by the natives of the country. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that birth-place is necessarily a disqualification for office, either here or in Central America. We must deal with the existing Government of Nicaragua as the legitimate Government of the country established by the people themselves. If they choose to avail themselves of the services of men of American birth to administer that Government, it is a matter for themselves to determine, and for no one else to interfere with.

I, Sir, would not be willing to do any act that would impair our neutral position as a nation to aid in sustaining the Government with which Gen. WALKER is connected. I would violate no treaty stipulation; I would not violate the laws of nations. I would do no act which could be considered as an infringement of our good faith towards all nations. Yet we cannot conceal the fact that *we have great interests which should lead us to sympathize deeply with the movement now going on in Central America.* Our interests are involved to a great extent in that movement, and would be promoted by its success. I am not prepared, therefore, to do any act, or express any opinion calculated to discourage or weaken the efforts of those who are striving to consolidate and perpetuate a system of government similar to our own in Central America. My sympathies are with that Government which has so many Americans connected with it, and administering its functions. I believe that the cause of progress, of humanity, of civilization, will be promoted by the extension of that American influence. Whether it will ever lead to a connection with this country, let time develop. If the time shall ever arrive when they become thoroughly Americanized, when they come to understand the principles of our Constitution, and of our system of Government, and can administer one in conformity with those principles, the question would arise at that time whether their interests and our interests required annexation. I am willing to adjourn the decision of that question until the period when it shall arrive.

I was opposed to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; among other reasons, because it made a pledge that we never would annex any of the States of Central America to the United States, or exercise jurisdiction over them. I was not willing to tie our hands in the future; I was not willing to make treaty stipulations that we would not do that which our interest, our honor, and our safety, might compel us to do in the future. I thought that our children would be as capable of deciding that question for themselves as we are now. I do not wish a treaty stipulation pledging our faith in regard to a point, when we might be compelled, in the vindication of our rights and interests, and honor, to violate that treaty. That was one of my objections to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

I do not propose now to take any step for the purpose of annexing that country to us; nor do I propose to make botheds in which a premature growth may be forced into existence. I propose that we shall adhere strictly to our treaty stipulations until we get rid of them, and that we shall require Great Britain to comply on her part. I propose, furthermore, that we shall enforce our neutrality laws as they read and as they mean; but I would not go a hair's breadth beyond the line of duty and of good faith to check a movement in which civilization and humanity, and especially American interests, have so deep a stake.

I have felt called upon to make these remarks in consequence of the elaborate discussion which has taken place on this question during the present session, and my entire silence throughout in regard to it. I am not prepared to say that I think it wise to adopt the resolution of the Senator from California at this time.

Mr. WELLER—I desire to say to the Senator that I took it for granted that the resolution which was passed some two or three weeks ago had been responded to by the President. I certainly should not have offered this resolution this morning if I had known the fact that the former one had not been answered. With the belief that it had been responded to, I framed this resolution so as to call for "all correspondence not heretofore communicated," so as not to make it necessary to send copies of that which I supposed we had received two weeks ago.

I do not desire to occupy the position which the Senator from New-York assigned me, of endeavoring to hasten action on the part of the President; and I take it for granted that the reason why we have received no response from him is a good one—that it was against the public interest at that time to send in this correspondence—that our negotiations with the Government were of such a character as would prevent a compliance with the resolution at that time. If that reason existed then, I suppose it does yet. When the Senator from Illinois shall have concluded, I propose to withdraw this resolution.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I have only a word or two more to say. I think that the resolution heretofore adopted is a sufficient intimation to the Executive of the desire of the Senate to see the correspondence so soon as the public interest will allow its publication. I presume that every Senator is prepared to take it for granted that the Executive branch of the Government will communicate it at the earliest moment, when they think the public interests will permit it to be done. Intelligence from Central America of an exciting and important character appears in the newspapers of this morning. I doubt whether the mails have arrived here, but the telegraph has announced the news.

Mr. WELLER—The mails reached here this morning.

Mr. DOUGLAS—That may be. I think that the wiser course for us is not to show any undue excitement in regard to those affairs. If the intelligence contained in the newspapers be true, the British Government is taking a position there which must command the serious attention of the Senate, of the Government, and of the whole country. It becomes a grave question—too important for us to act upon under sudden impulses. I trust that when we take our position it will be taken calmly and maintained firmly, no matter what shall be the consequences.

I will not say now what my own opinions are as to the precise form of action; I choose to wait until we hear from the Executive, and learn what the correspondence is; give it a calm consideration first in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and then be prepared to take a step and mark out a line of policy that shall carry no threats, but a fixed purpose never to yield from the incipient step that we shall take, nor to cease until we carry it to its final consummation.

Mr. SEWARD—I hope the honorable Senator from California will not misunderstand me. I suppose he was absent when my resolution was adopted by the Senate, and was not aware that it had been passed.

Mr. WELLER—I knew that it had been passed, but I supposed it was finished.

Mr. SEWARD—No, Sir.

Mr. BUTLER—I understand that the purport of the resolution is to call for information that has not already been furnished. On more occasions than one I have been embarrassed by topics connected with our foreign relations being introduced into the debates of the Senate before we acquired information through the only responsible medium that I know in this country on such questions—the Executive. I have been in some measure blamed, by a portion of my constituents, who feel a great interest in this question, for not bringing it forward. Except, perhaps, Texas and the Gulf States, Georgia and South Carolina are more interested in this question than any other two States—they are the South Atlantic States. But I now say here, that the issues of war and peace are the gravest issues that can be made by nations, and I am one of those who believe that they ought not to be made except upon the gravest consideration. *I will never countenance the idea that we are to be involved in a war with any nation by the intermeddling of any military adventurer who may think proper to take a position.*

Now, Sir, what the relations may be between Gen. WALKER and the Nicaraguan Government, I know not. I have no doubt that he is a gallant man; but I will not go further; I should be trespassing on the very line of propriety which I indicated if I were to say another word. I hope the resolution will take its ordinary course without further debate.

Mr. WELLER—I withdraw the resolution.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Our intelligence from Mexico, through various channels, comprises a number of items of considerable interest, in addition to what we have already given.

The most important of these we can scarcely believe to be correct, although it can only be by a strange mistake that they are not so, for our authority for them is not very likely to be led into error, and of unquestionable credibility.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

One of these is to the effect that very serious difficulties had arisen between the Mexican Government and nearly the whole of the diplomatic corps, on what grounds we have not heard stated. It might very plausibly be imagined that the Barron & Forbes case might have caused a difficulty with the United States and British Ministers, and that an order, issued with respect to Spanish bonds, may have had a similar effect with the Spanish Minister. It may also be considered probable that the Sardinian Minister, and others from Catholic Governments, may have been offended by the determined course pursued by President COMONFORT towards the clergy of Puebla. The departure of the Sardinian Minister from Mexico may, by some, be assumed as giving color to the report that there is some difficulty between him and the Government; but we have no information that such is the fact. To such a height, however, is the difficulty generally said to have gone, that the report alleges that all the Foreign Ministers, with the exception of the representatives of LOUIS NAPOLEON, were about to receive their passports. The very suddenness and extremity of such a course seem so utterly improbable to us, that we could not but doubt the rumor, even though there were no other grounds for doing so. These, however, we have. The Vera Cruz papers, to the 22d ult., do not contain even a telegraphic hint to the effect, nor do either the papers to the 17th, or letters to the 19th, from the capital, say anything of the kind, although they do notice the subjects of difficulty. On the contrary, one private communication we have received, dated the 19th, says:

"Order reigns in the Republic. The bands of disaffected in the States of Mexico and Michoacan have been overcome. Something, however, has just occurred, which may have important results. The Government has ordered the holders of bonds of the Spanish debt to deliver them up, or should give security for their value, under pain of embargo. The bonds were surrendered by a Convention equivalent to a treaty. It is feared, that if this Government does not yield as just, since it has no right to act in this manner, difficulties may arise between Spain and Mexico."

The reason which is alleged in the report of rumor, for the French Minister's having been exempted from the stated general diplomatic difficulty, appears to us almost curiously inconsistent—namely, that he had received special instructions some time since to protect the Pope's Nuncio. It would scarcely have been thought, some time ago, that the Nuncio would need protection in Mexico; and if he should have needed it, it is difficult to see why that should protect the French Minister from diplomatic difficulty.

RUMORED DEFECTION OF VIDAURRI.

Another report is that VIDAURRI had formally declared against the Government, and that 4,500 men had been marched from the capital against him. The circumstances of this case run almost parallel with the one just referred to. There is some difficulty with him, but we have no such confirmation of this report as it needs to render it reliable. Here, however, is what the *Trait d' Union* says of his case;

"A notice of Señor VIDAURRI's, published on the 17th of March, at Monterey, appears to imply an utter defiance of the Supreme Government. He does not, in future, every merchant, (national or foreign, who shall import merchandise into the Republic through the maritime customs of Matamoros, or by or through the frontier customs of the North, shall pay into the general treasury of the State of Nuevo Leon and Cahuila two-thirds of the import or introduction duties, and that in case of failure, the cargo shall be seized, without any formal process and without any right to reclamation."

This is, indeed, an unjustifiable measure, an extraordinary one, too, for the advocate of a Federal Government to assume in these days, and it may lead to difficulty with the Supreme Government, even though we doubt that it already has done so.

Here, again, we subjoin another account of existing difficulties, which has reached us, with the accompanying remarks. These accounts and reports, taken altogether, at all events, show that Mexico has not yet perfectly settled into quietness and prosperity:

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

"A decree is about to be issued, commanding the Board of Public Credit to issue bonds to the amount of $12,000,000, and providing, that with these bonds alone, payments shall be made in the customs and other Government offices; that the said board shall pay into the Public Treasury from $600,000 to $800,000 per month, out of the proceeds of the sale of the said bonds; and that the balance shall be placed to the public credit. The first sales are to be made at a discount of 3 per cent.

A great deal of excitement has been created with reference to the Spanish Convention. The Government called for a revision of the credits included in the treaty, which the Spanish Minister, LAZAS, opposed and resisted, on the ground that the treaty did not authorize it, and because two objections had already been had, Mexico being in this condition, the Mexican Government ordered many Spanish creditors to return the bonds and the dividends they had received on them, in order that they might remain in deposit during the revision to which the Spanish Government would not consent. The creditors refused to comply with the order to deposit them, and the Government has laid an embargo on them. It is hence said, with no little propriety, that 'the debtor is laying an embargo on his creditors.'

There have been other occurrences in Mexico which more directly affect us. It is already known that the wealthy house of BARROS, FORBES & CO. of Tepic, has been persecuted and visited with unprovoked outrage through the hate and envy of private rivals, and that FORBES, Consul, had been exiled since January, as he still is. The result of our not having a representative in Tepic is, that Americans have suffered, and are victimized by the authorities of the place. For the purpose of prosecuting them, he local *Comandante* pretended that a conspiracy had been formed, and ordered Mr. WILLIAM COLLIER the manager of BARROS, FORBES & CO.'s factory called Jauja, to be arrested. He was kept four days in solitary confinement under constant guard, and in the meantime the factory and COLLIER's house were searched, and it became necessary to close the former, as there was no one to manage it. So it remains to our latest dates. On examining COLLIER's house, there were in it only his wife, her sister, and six little children of his. The officer in command of the soldiers who had entered the house, ordered them to fire at the noise they might hear! One soldier presented his piece, loaded and cocked, at a little daughter of COLLIER's, about ten years old, because she was going out of the room!

No examination of COLLIER took place till the 4th day, and then by a military judge, incompetent under the existing laws of the country. COLLIER asked who was his accuser or creditor, that he might let him know who he was, and was told that the proof against him consisted of an anonymous or unsigned letter, which in very bad English appears to have been directed to the director of another factory in Guadalajara called El Batan. COLLIER got irritated at this barbarous, anonymous proceeding, which, nowhere, nor by the laws of Mexico, are held as causes for arrest, and he expressed himself in corresponding terms. What he said in this declaration was written down by his judge, and COLLIER refusing to sign it, because that he had not said was inserted in it, the judge remitted to his writing. COLLIER was set at liberty, with the restriction of not being permitted to leave the city, or the factory of Jauja; but he did not wish to return to it, as he did not believe himself safe in it, and he then obtained permission to go to Mexico, on the condition of presenting himself in Tepic again in forty days. Having arrived at the capital he complained to our Ministers, who had already received complaints from eight others of our fellow-countrymen in Tepic, who had remained there without the means of living, in consequence of the closing of the factory of Jauja. COLLIER, defamed and prejudiced in this manner, has lost his position and establishment, and the factory of spun and woven goods being closed in a very moist climate, will not be able to be worked again. We do not believe that our Minister in Mexico will continue as indifferent as he has appeared to be hitherto, with respect to the outrage committed upon our Consul, Mr. FORBES. An unmeritedly outraged American family, and some poor laborers who have been thrown on the streets in consequence of the arbitrary proceedings, are concerned; and attempts which affect the interests of one hour of one sun, and the principle that wherever an American is injured, there the power of the Union must be made manifest, must not be relaxed. To the regard of Gen. GADSDEN for the *personnel* of the Mexican administration, neither Americans nor the agents of our Government must be sacrificed."

THE INDIANS IN OREGON.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Oregon to his correspondent in Washington, dated

OREGON CITY, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.

The Indians are in a state of open war, with the exception of a few friendly tribes, from the boundary of California to the British line and from the Pacific to the Missouri River. Generally, I am sorry to say, the Indians have had the best of it in their battles with the soldiers. In one engagement in Southern Oregon some time ago, (a month or so,) less than one hundred Indians fought one hundred and thirty-seven regulars and two hundred and fifty volunteers for three days, never yielding an inch, and on equal ground. For one hundred and thirty miles in Southern Oregon, where every claim almost on the main route was taken up by settlers, not a house is standing, crops destroyed, cattle driven off, families murdered or had to flee. Where is it all to end? We have 1,000 regulars and 1,000 volunteers, and little or no progress has yet been made in quelling these disturbances. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Irving's Life of Washington.

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Vol. II. New-York: PUTNAM.

The first volume of this interesting historical biography concluded with the appointment of its illustrious subject to the command of the Continental Army, in 1775. The present further installment of the work brings us down to the successes of the American army in the Jerseys, greatly to the despair and dismay of Lord CORNWALLIS, who could not understand how three full Hessian regiments, well-trained in military exercises, discipline and fighting, could have been beaten by a ragged and undisciplined militia. This brings the narrative down only as far as the early part of 1777. In point of fact, therefore, this volume of 518 pages octavo, contains a history of only eighteen or nineteen months of WASHINGTON's life. As the war was not concluded until 1783, and as WASHINGTON survived that great consummation of his patriotic labors fully sixteen years, including the two terms of his civil service as first President of the Republic—which may be viewed as the infancy of the nation—we are wholly at a loss to comprehend how, rendering as full justice to the latter as he has given to the earlier events of WASHINGTON's life, Mr. IRVING possibly can condense and complete the narrative of twenty-two years within the limits of another volume. We do not blame him for occupying more space than he had originally calculated on,—on the contrary, we would characterize what he has already laid before us as full, without being diffuse—but we hope that, as the subject will not only bear, but actually appears to require it, he will not hesitate to extend the work into *four* instead of *three* volumes, and thereby obtain space for a record of WASHINGTON's civil as well as his warlike administration, with some deservable details of anecdotes of his personal character, habits, manners, conversation and correspondence. What remains to be done on this Life of WASHINGTON, cannot be reasonably and properly condensed and abbreviated (it seems to us) in another volume. Let not Mr. IRVING entertain any fear that such a necessary extension of his work as will improve it, can be received with any other feelings than thankfulness. A full memoir of the Father of his Country cannot become tedious from IRVING's pen.

In the volume before us, taking in the busy period from the Midsummer of 1776 to January, 1777, the biographer has been in a manner compelled to become the historian also. Indeed, the narrative is wholly occupied with the details of the first eighteen months of WASHINGTON's proceedings, as head of the Continental forces. Events are here related with perspicuity and force, and the characters of leading officers, on both sides, are sketched in a very graphic manner. With very little pretension as to style, (which is less ornate and picturesque than that of his Life of COLUMBUS,) Mr. IRVING has succeeded in writing with a clearness which shows a very great mastery over his subject. Having himself obtained a full knowledge of what he records, his narrative succeeds in making his readers also well informed on the points which he treats of. Some portions of this volume are particularly clear. We would instance, for example, the accounts of the brilliant affair of Dorchester Heights, of the siege of Quebec by ARNOLD, of the occupation of New-York by the British, of the Battle of Long Island, of the skirmishes on the Hudson, and, above all, of WASHINGTON's own politic, adventurous and triumphant proceedings in the Jerseys. These events have been detailed, over and over again, by various writers, but Mr. IRVING brings each and every of them more clearly before us than any other author. Out of a vast array of details, he has happily evolved a narrative containing all that is actually necessary to the full and correct understanding of each event by itself, and in connection with and bearing upon the general subject.

Of WASHINGTON, personally, there is not much in the present volume, although what he does and commands to be done, forms the subject almost exclusively. We see more of the soldier and less of the man than in the opening volume. Mrs. WASHINGTON is introduced, and figures very gracefully. In the contents of Chapter XXI, by the way, two circumstances ("Mrs. WASHINGTON inoculated," and "BIRD made Adjutant General") are mentioned, but do not appear in the text.

Of Putnam, Reed, Arnold, Montgomery, Schuyler, Ethan Allen, Gates, the Clintons, Sullivan, Thomas, Alexander Hamilton, Cadwalader, Mercer and others, we get frequent glimpses;—the sketch of HAMILTON is particularly good. Very graphic is the account of PUTNAM, calling out for "Powder—powder—powder; ye gods, give us powder!" for his mammoth mortar, and LEE, now railing against titles, saying, "For my own part, I would as lief they would put ratsbane in my mouth as the Excellency with which I am daily crammed," or the same LEE (in the vein which made CROMWELL direct his men to put their trust in God and *keep their powder dry*) shrewdly remarking that "Heaven was ever found favorable to strong battalions!"

A Batch of Poets.

The effusion of verse, at home and abroad, has remarkably increased of late, and, as we cannot even attempt to deal with publications of this sort in detail (for a daily newspaper has its limits,) we must group them, and rather indicate their pretensions than enter into a critical examination of their merits.

First, we light upon the sacred poems of HENRY VAUGHAN, (called the Silurist, from his Welsh origin,) one of the "elder and better" writers of a former period. Here, too, are the poetical works of Dr. JOHN DONNE. These men flourished in the same century; DONNE under the especial patronage of CHARLES I., and VAUGHAN under that of his sons and successors. The writings of DONNE are well known and highly thought of—but the [illegible] of VAUGHAN (although his poetic talent was great) were almost unnoticed in his life-time, and may be said to have only now been rescued from oblivion. They are well worthy of preservation. These volumes, to which are prefixed highly interesting biographies, form part of the noble collection of the British poets, from CHAUCER to WORDSWORTH, of which sixty six volumes have appeared, ably

DEATH OF OGDEN HOFFMAN.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

On Saturday, the United States Circuit Court room was crowded with gentlemen of the bar, convened by the committee of the call of the Committee have made the arrangements by which the members of that profession in this City might be enabled to pay a fitting tribute of respect for the character and services of the late of their late associate, Mr.

Hon. ALEXANDER L. JORDAN, the following resolutions was unanimously adopted: Presidents, Messrs. SAMUEL R. BETTS; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, T. J. OAKLEY, D. P. [illegible], and Mr. SEABROOK, the Surrogate; Secretaries, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., and A. H. [illegible].

The Committee then submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Assembled together again so soon to mourn the withdrawal [illegible] was unanimously adopted: Presidents, Messrs. SAMUEL R. BETTS; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, T. J. OAKLEY, D. P. [illegible], and Mr. SEABROOK, the Surrogate; Secretaries, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., and A. H. [illegible].

The Committee then submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Assembled together again so soon to mourn the withdrawal from our ranks of a respected brother of the profession, the Bar of New-York are again admonished how they may [illegible] encouragement, not by merely regarding them as the means of giving utterance to the sorrow and respect [illegible] but as gifting occasions to take home to themselves the lessons which his life and example so forcibly [illegible]

Therefore, we do resolve:

That in mourning the death of OGDEN HOFFMAN, we do not lament sorrow for the removal from among us of one who attained over professions by a long life of honor, or purity of [illegible] and of usefulness.

For more half a century he has been engaged with us in [illegible] profession. During all that time, it's trials and [illegible] and the best skill no one could behind him.

In the various political strifes in which he has been engaged [illegible] it was his fate to be involved in not a few of [illegible] he engaged was vindictive war with his adversary, but [illegible] he the same freedom of thought and [illegible] he claimed for himself.

The members of the profession, he has been kind, [illegible] and disinterested, giving no unnecessary offence, [illegible] bringing his brilliant powers with equal vigor and [illegible]

In the various public positions he has occupied, whether in the National Congress or as the public prosecutor for the [illegible] of the State, he was ever liberal, enlightened and [illegible]

In private life he was ever kind and affectionate, freely [illegible] every selfish consideration to the promotion of [illegible] the happiness of others.

As a soldier, gallant; as a civilian, brilliant; as a man, enlightened; as an orator, eloquent, speaking ever as pleasure at the heart of his hearer, he has left us an example which we may well regard as precious.

Therefore, we resolve, that while we mourn his loss as a community, we will cherish his memory, because of the noble example he has presented for our imitation—because of the lessons his life taught so forcibly to us all, namely, to be ever mindful, in every act of our professional career, that we ministers of the law, like him, we are exercising the divine attribute of administering justice among men.

Mr. JORDAN rose and said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There was not living a member of the legal profession, whose death would have produced a more profound sensation of regret, than that of our departed friend. We have assembled, not, indeed, to frame his biography, or pronounce eulogies upon his life and character, but to testify our respect for his virtues, and to condole with each other, and with his bereaved relatives, on the irreparable loss sustained by us all. As it was the [illegible] lot of the deceased to be able, at the close of his career, to look back on a life of untarnished honor, so it is the consolation of his friends that he lived and died a noble specimen of our human nature. The kindness of his heart shone forth in every action; and the urbanity of his manners cast a charm over all his social intercourse. The brilliancy of his eloquence, and his powers of reasoning, rendered his forensic efforts irresistible, and gave him in general an ascendency over the minds of others such as none but true genius, combined with integrity of purpose, can ever exercise.

It was my fortune to become acquainted with Mr. HOFFMAN at an early day. As a member of the Legislature in 1826, he commenced public life as a civilian. Subsequently, in the councils of the nation and in various offices of high public trust and responsibility, he has served his country with a zeal and fidelity not less devoted than that with which he took up arms for the maintenance of her honor, at the dawning of his early manhood.

It has been chiefly, however, in professional brotherhood that I have been permitted to associate with him in close habits of intimacy. It was in that bright and brilliant career at the bar, which placed him in the front rank of his profession, that I shared the benefits of unrestrained communication. It was there the noble bearing, the generosity, the blandishments, and the fidelity of his nature displayed themselves alike in the gentlemanly associate, and in the firm, fearless, energetic, but courteous adversary. Quiet, without indifference—thoughtful, without austerity—and active, without bustle, he pursued the noiseless, profound, effective tenor of his way, to the direct achievement of victory. He wielded the passions and sympathies, and controlled the judgments of men so much by the simplicity and fervor of his eloquence, and with so little ostentation or display, that his auditors were usually enchained before they were conscious of the incipient stages of their captivity.

Professional engagements for the future, in which I had the honor to be associated with him, presents it to me as a mystery of Providence why he (so much more capable of rendering the services required) should have been taken away, while I am left alone in the field of controversy. Thus stricken down by my side, however, it is indeed to me an emphatic warning to be also ready.

I took my leave of my illustrious friend, all but his memory, with the expression of a fervent hope that the junior members of the bar, the rising generation of lawyers, may emulate his virtues and follow his example, for the profession of law, which he chose in early life and advanced throughout his career—if kept up to the proper standard and in the hands of pure and honorable men like him—is, in my judgment, under the guidance of a beneficent Providence, the sheet-anchor of the Republic.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the bench and the bar will attend the funeral of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and transmitted to the family of Mr. HOFFMAN.

Mr. BLUNT proceeded to say that he had been intimately acquainted with Mr. HOFFMAN from boyhood; he had known him in his various relations, from the time he commenced the study of the law down to the time of his decease, and it was unnecessary for him, with the general feeling manifested in this meeting, and in the community, at his untimely departure, to deliver a eulogy upon the eminent qualities that had produced that feeling. He (Mr. HOFFMAN) was emphatically a gentleman—a man without reproach; and it was that character of a gentleman, as much as his eloquence, and the learning which was acquired by him in intimate association, from his childhood, with one of the most eminent lawyers of the last generation—it was that quality of his being a gentleman, a man who always respected and regarded the feelings of others, that endeared him to the generation to which he belonged, and to those he had left behind him.

Mr. BLUNT adverted to Mr. HOFFMANN'S patriotism in offering his services to his country in the dark and gloomy period of the war in 1814, and to the distinguished place which his gallant behavior secured for him in the esteem of STEPHEN DECATUR, under whom he served. He referred to his subsequent brilliant career from the time he entered the office of the present Judge, then Mr DUER, in Orange County, as a law student, until the present time. We have lost in him what cannot be easily supplied. When we assembled round the grave of OGDEN HOFFMAN to-day, we might well mourn the eminent qualities that belonged to our departed friend—

> Mourn genius high and lore profound,
> And wit that loved to play, not wound;
> And feelings keen and fancy's glow,
> They sleep with him who sleeps below.

And looking to his conduct when a youth, we might well know that he would have realized the last of that fine eulogy, and in any high public extremity he would have

> Stood for his country's honor fast,
> And nailed her colors to the mast.

Judge EMMET said he would ask leave to pay a short and feeble tribute, but a sincere and heartfelt one, to the memory of their departed friend. An intimacy of nearly fifty years, amounting almost to a tie of fraternity between them, not only justified him, but called upon him to express those feelings with which his heart was now oppressed. He knew Mr. HOFFMAN in boyhood—a bold, aspiring boy, who, when his country was in arms, when invasion was threatened, gave up the prospects so bright before him—presented by the career of his own father at the bar—and joined our Navy for the purpose of being one of the protectors of our country and her free institutions. He was the cherished and favorite aid of Commodore DECATUR, and he (the speaker) knew from what he had heard that illustrious Commander any of him, that if he had continued in the Navy his career would have been as brilliant as that of any here whose actions had ever adorned it.

The speaker alluded to Mr. HOFFMAN'S mental traits. He could bear witness not only to the brilliancy of his eloquence, but to the influence which over older minds than his own the acknowledged sagacity and wisdom of his judgment gave to him. He had had repeated occasions of observing the peculiar delicacy of his mind and feelings. The world, in giving its admiration to one great quality, was very apt to deny the existence of others. It was so in the case of the famous JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, who on account of his eloquence was supposed not to be a sound lawyer. He did not mean to say that that was the opinion with regard to their deceased friend, but he would say that it was exceedingly possible that some one might have doubted whether Mr. HOFFMAN, remarkable for his splendid abilities as an advocate, was entitled, as a sound lawyer, to the splendid encomiums at the bar which he always maintained. He would appeal to his brethren at the bar here who knew him, and who had had occasion to test his legal mind in consultation, whether it would be doing justice to him to deny him the possession, in a high degree, of all those qualities which constitute a sound and judicious lawyer. He would say emphatically that, though there might be others who knew more law—who had read more cases, yet no man of Mr. HOFFMAN'S time, at this Bar, was gifted with a mind better fitted for making the proper and wise distinctions in causes, and to seize the legal truth of the case. His mind was eminently imbued with principles, and a knowledge and just conception of principles was what he (the speaker) apprehended, constituted the foundation of a lawyer sound in counsel and wise in action. It would be a mistake to suppose that Mr. HOFFMAN was not a student; he always was familiar with the latest cases necessary to enable him to sustain his position with his colleagues. His mind was imbued with all the beauties of classical learning—more than falls to the share of most men who have gone through the same career. That was one of the elements of his eloquence; it enabled him to illustrate,—it enabled him to tower far above one who had nothing more than the ordinary gift or words. He was a belles-lettres scholar—in fact he (the Speaker) knew of no attribute of an orator that Mr. HOFFMAN did not possess. But it would be vain for him to attempt to paint Mr. HOFFMAN as an eloquent member of the profession of the law; he would speak of him as a man, and would say that a more honorable, candid, generous, liberal, unaffected, unselfish friend, never drew the breath of life. He had known him in trying situations; he had known him under trying circumstances of his life not known, perhaps, to many, and he knew him always to bear himself through them as became a man, and a man of high character. The learned gentleman, after a pathetic allusion to the long and uninterrupted friendship between himself and the deceased, and to the fact that he was hardly able to realize the fact of his death, it came upon him so unexpectedly, sat down deeply affected.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, in the course of a brief address, paid a glowing tribute of praise to Mr. HOFFMAN'S integrity, both as a politician and a man, and in reference to his great eloquence, lamented that eloquence should cease to be cultivated.

Mr. EVARTS said: I cannot, Mr. President, but answer to the call of the Committee who have arranged this meeting, to say a few words as expressive of the sentiments and the feelings of that portion of the profession who stood, as I did, among the admirers, at a distance, of OGDEN HOFFMAN, and among the grateful recipients of his personal regard, or of his professional aid and assistance. I do not believe, Sir, that there is any one among the younger members of the profession, who does not recognize in all the intercourse he has ever had with OGDEN HOFFMAN, the kindness of a friend, without one touch or taint of flattery,—the kindness of an honest friend who speaks to him the truth, and that kindly. I more than most, Sir, should feel this relation of a young man to his senior, in the case of Mr. HOFFMAN, for it was my fortune, now just fourteen years ago, a stranger to the bar and to the community in which I have since lived to be thrown, not in professional connection, otherwise than upon the opposite side of a somewhat celebrated case, with Mr. HOFFMAN—a criminal cause that attracted much attention from the character and conduct of the accused, and from the eminent list of counsel on both sides, in which I, indeed, Sir, did not consider myself entitled even to be enumerated. The result of that cause was the conviction of the offender. I was a stranger to Mr. HOFFMAN until then, but I have never forgotten either the singular kindness of the manner nor the singular wisdom of the counsel with which, at the conclusion of that cause, Mr. HOFFMAN took occasion to speak to me. After giving me the most agreeable assurances that I had gained, somewhat for a young man, in repute, by the course of the trial, he then said to me, "And, Mr. EVARTS, though it may not be agreeable to you to know what our efforts have been defeated, let me say to you that that is the most fortunate circumstance in the result of the trial to you. I was, as you know, some years ago, the counsel of a criminal so accused; the result of my efforts secured his acquittal. I gained as you know, in professional repute, but I have ever been sensible, though my own conscience suggests nothing with which to reproach myself, that the sober sense of the community has taken some umbrage at that result, and I have suffered from it. He felt, Sir, that there was an impression that his great professional abilities, equal to almost everything, had been interposed between the public justice of the State and a deserving victim. "Now, said he, "on the result of this trial you are saved from that ill influence; take my advice, Sir, adhere to civil business, and let the criminal courts alone. I do not know, Sir, but to me then, and to me since, it has seemed both as kind an expression and as judicious and sensible an advice as an elder could give to a young man; and I had no other claim upon his attention than that I was a young man.

Now, Sir, Mr HOFFMAN was undoubtedly a very able lawyer; I mean by that he was an able lawyer in the sense that every lawyer or every other professional laborer is able, if he be able at all; that he was able for the time, for the occasion, for the effect for which he was employed. He had studied, he had digested, he had assimilated to himself the great principles of law, the great principles of reasoning, the great principles of human influence that make up the character of a lawyer; and he came into Court not to display the sources from which he derived his strength, but to exhibit the strength he had derived. Mr. HOFFMAN was a man that brought much greater services to the occasions of his client and to the exigencies of his cause than mere professional or lawyer-like ability and learning. He had an admirable tact and common sense. It never was a part of his system of the conduct of professional business to bring into play the abilities that might be useful or glorious in reference to the profession and the service of the profession. In general, he studied the cause; he withheld this or he employed that argument precisely according to the circumstances of the case. He did not fly in the face of opposing influences or argument because he thought he could not overcome them, when he knew that he had a circuit to the heart of the Jurymen or to the intelligence of the Judge, that evaded the difficulty that he might not be able to surmount. He did not consider himself; he did not act for the purpose of exhibition at all; he acted for his cause, and he gave to his client and to the attorneys and counsel with whom he associated, the wisdom of a practical influence and long experience carefully and earnestly exercised. He had, Sir, besides, a high sense of professional and of public duty. I do not think that any of his compeers in age—certainly none of those who have had no longer experience or observation than myself at this bar—can recollect any instance in which OGDEN HOFFMAN helped out an unjust cause by throwing into the scale the weight of his personal character, his honor, or his word. He did not sell his character either by the whole or in part. He was a lawyer, and his retainer covered the services of a lawyer; it never touched the integrity of his character. Neither by wholesale nor in retail did OGDEN HOFFMAN sell his character to any purchaser. There was another trait in his sense of professional duty and feeling which I had occasion to become aware of; and as it has never been my fortune to fall in with a similar instance among the members of this bar, I may be allowed, perhaps to relate it. Not very many years since, in the Federal Court, your Honor assisting at the trial, there came on some public causes of very great importance. The sickness of the then United States Attorney had thrown the conduct of the affair into my hands. The Federal Government zealously sought for the eminent aid of Mr. HOFFMAN in prosecuting to justice the offenders. It was a terrible case, Sir—a bloody mutiny and piratical murder. Public justice required that almost every effort should be made to secure, upon the evidence, such as it was, brought from mid-ocean and greatly circumstantial in its character, the conviction of those guilty men. And yet, when the retainer was offered to Mr. HOFFMAN, though he had a strong personal desire to represent, in the necessary absence of Mr. HALL, his friend, the office thus temporarily vacant, and though there was every temptation also which the magnitude of the fee could present to an honorable mind, Mr. HOFFMAN positively declined to take any part in the transaction, or to receive any retainer against the life of a fellow man until he had, by his own examination, satisfied himself that, by controlling and irresistible evidence of guilt, absolute, not technical—moral, deep, pervading guilt in every one accused, stamped the transaction. The learned Court so held, and the jury so found; and public justice was vindicated. But OGDEN HOFFMAN would take no part in it, being under no official duty so to do, until he was satisfied that the life of a fellow man was not to be exposed by his acts and by his powers, except to justice.

But Mr. HOFFMAN was eloquent, and, since one who, as himself, of the same career in the profession, and, as himself, made the eloquence of the bar and of the public assemblage a study and an exercise, has so placed him above his compeers in age and dignity in the profession on this point, I may be excused for saying that, to the younger men of the profession, Mr. HOFFMAN'S seemed to be not only an eloquent present voice, but the echo of the dead eloquence of the bar, of which we have heard so much, but of which we should have known nothing but for his transmission of the sound.

But, Sir, who shall take up that voice of forensic and of public eloquence now hushed, for the moment, only, let us hope, on his bier? I do not know who it will be—I do not know whether eloquence in a free country is to be divorced from the hustings, and is no longer to be heard in its old home of the forum—but whoever it shall be let him learn that if eloquence is, as the greatest Grecian master of it said it was—a weapon, depending for its effect on the force and skill of the man who wielded it—let him learn, I say, to wield it as OGDEN HOFFMAN wielded it; let him know that a sharp tongue and a bitter voice, though they may yield a triumph of the intellect, yet in wounded friends and bleeding enemies carry no credit to the heart of the man who employs them. Let him use his eloquence for public justice in his duty as a lawyer, as the soldier uses his sword in his duty as a soldier; and let him know that it is no part of a true soldier at the bar to brandish his weapon of eloquence in a mere gladiatorial show to wound witness, and party, and counsel and friend, but that it is to be directed to pierce through the joints and marrow of a cause, and there only to be employed. I do not know, Sir, that great intellectual abilities, great professional experience and discipline, and great powers of eloquence were ever attuned to a kinder sympathy, or tempered with kinder sensibilities, than in the case that OGDEN HOFFMAN made of them all.

But, after all, Sir, justice, kindness, and a conscientious discharge of duty are the subjects and the traits for reference to a deceased friend, that we should most love to exhibit to others, most desire to dwell on ourselves. I do not know but that it would be to surrender judgment to feeling to say, that when under the immediate shadow of death the aspect of life than taken is likely to be the safest guide or impulse in human conduct; but I think we may all admit that beneath this shade of death we may find a proper influence to temper the glare of life, and that within this sorrow of the grave we may find some just ingredient to dash the joy of the conflict of life, and to make us all remember that it is the end that must justify as it must record our aim. It is one of the beautiful stories of mythology that a contending giant always gathered new strength every time he fell upon his mother earth. On such occasions as this, Sir, we are all brought to touch our mother earth, and if we rise from the prostration with the new strength that such solemn influences should give us for the contests of life, we have indeed arisen the stronger that we have been humbly abased. But let us know and feel that

> "Only the actions of the just
> Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

And to abide that test, if we would have our career tried when it is closed, we must be now and constantly trying it as it is being carried out. Let us know and feel that all the triumphs of eloquence and of intellect are vain and useless, if not positively injurious and offensive to the moral sense of men and angels, unless they tend in some degree to the welfare of our fellowmen, in which service we were born, and to which service we should, to the last, adhere. But, Sir, all that we have said, and all that we have thought of the great career of OGDEN HOFFMAN, must be hushed in the solemnity of death, and now, even, to this great procession that attends upon he call and announcement of his death, we must shroud the banners that would display his brilliant victories, and muffle the drums that would sound his fame, for this procession that would record his triumphs, marches, alas, to his grave.

Mr. EVARTS resumed his seat amid profound silence.

Mr. JAY briefly addressed the assemblage, and was followed by

Mr. CUSHING, the Attorney General, who testified to the fact adverted to by Mr. EVARTS, that Mr. HOFFMAN invariably refused to sustain the position of prosecutor in a capital case unless bound thereto by official oath. An instance had recently occurred, (that of the case of LOUIS BAKER) in which Mr. HOFFMAN, who was bound to prosecute the accused at his first trial by the State as its Attorney General, had, notwithstanding the inducement of an unlimited fee, declined since his term of office expired, to act directly or indirectly in that capacity when requested to do so by the speaker, and informed him of his determination by a private and confidential letter, the purport of which, with admirable tact and delicacy, he had requested Mr. CUSHING not to reveal, lest his course should influence that of other gentlemen to whom a similar application on behalf of the State might be made.

Mr F. B. CUSHING, who up to a day or two previous to Mr. HOFFMAN'S demise, had been in daily and prolonged consultation with him, made a touching address, which was twice or thrice interrupted by his strong emotions. He spoke of his recent intercourse with the deceased, of his general appreciation of him, and of the sorrow of the bereaved family in most affecting terms. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting such other measures as may be expedient, expressive of our regard for the memory of our deceased brother.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously, and in pursuance thereof, the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: Mr. Cutting, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Evarts, Judge Emmett, Mr. Lord, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and Mr. Jos. Blunt.

The other resolutions were then put to the meeting and adopted unanimously, after which the honorable Chairman announced that the funeral was to take place at 4 o'clock. The assemblage then, on motion, dispersed.

THE OBSEQUIES.

At 4 o'clock the Church of the Annunciation (Episcopal) was filled with those who had been the friends and admirers of Mr. HOFFMAN; and soon afterwards his remains were brought from his late residence in Ninth-street, to the front of the Church, where they were met by Dr. SEABURY, the officiating clergyman, who led the way to the altar, before which the coffin was placed by the following distinguished men, in white scarfs, who acted as pall bearers.

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.	Com. MATHEW PERRY.
Hon. CHAS. KING.	Hon. ROBERT EMMET.
Hon. F. B. CUTTING.	Hon. MESSRS H. GRINNELL.
Bishop POTTER.	Dr. HIGBIE.
Rev. H. ANTHON.	JAMES FOSTER.

These were followed by the officers of the St. Nicholas Society; the family of the deceased and the chief mourners.

As soon as all were seated the funeral service was read and the remains were conveyed to and laid in the family vault, in the burial ground of St. Mark's.

A Gushing Letter from Stephen H. Branch, Detailing the Rosy Dreams of his Childhood and the Rich Experiences of his Manhood, and Declining Every Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

During the romance of boyhood, I remember roving in the fields, and woods and on the banks of my native stream, in communion with the glorious beauties of nature; and as vessels would ascend the sea in the far horizon, I would yearn to see the distant countries they had visited. These early dreams and hopes have all been realized. I have breathed the air of all zones, and witnessed the peculiarities of all races. I have been in vales whose mountains rendered the sun invisible soon after meridian. I have scaled mountains whose horizon was a hundred miles. I have seen the ocean a living foam, and have been cast, with a plank, on the desert waters. I have encamped with aborigines encountered panthers and grizzly bears, been chased by wild cats and hungry monkeys, had rattlesnakes crawl over my neck while asleep at midnight in my tent, been waylaid by trappers and miners and wild Indians, and was once chased by a wild cow into the Sacramento. In the extreme Northern zones I have seen icebergs a mile square, and high as the cross of St. Paul's,—while in the Southern zones I have experienced perpetual Summer, with birds of every hue and voice, and with a verdure teeming with productions growing in wild luxuriance. With foreign travel my desires are gratified.

While a student, from my College window, I beheld the abode of the President and the noble Capitol, at one view. On many a Summer night, with the moon's rays on the White House, I have yearned to be its inhabitant in coming years. Although CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN were in the Capitol, and a pigmy in the White House, yet the latter was my favorite object of contemplation. But illness and worms followed in alarming profusion, and I had to leave my books for the open air. During a scuffle of death with sickness and penury, and other ills, for a dozen years, I lost sight of the Capitol and the White House, being content with Graham mush, Graham bread, warm water, milk and sugar commingled, stewed apples, a loaf of Graham bread boiled for pudding once a week as a luxury, and with shower baths to bring out the boils. If I could keep these precious luxuries on my stomach, and derive a little nourishment for my attenuated form and rattling bones, I was exhilarated to the giddy heights of Pelion on Ossa. Years rolled, the boils came, the worms fled, I again embraced beef soup, turkey and mince pie, a damask rose graced my cavern cheeks once more, and my mind arose to its native vigor. But my eyes have never reverted to the White House, nor even to subordinate public honors. With my long communion with worms, I am grateful for my emergence from a charnel house. And all I desire is the respect of my fellow pilgrims, a good bed, plain and cleanly apparel, wholesome food, with an oyster stew and a mellifluous cigar occasionally as extreme luxuries. I am led to these remarks by the offer, and by my absolute appointment to office during the past week in one of the Departments of this City, without my importunity and without my approbation. I learn that I am on the roll and that my salary is accumulating. The gentleman who proposed me, and the official who appointed me, will receive my gratitude all my days, but I must decline their favorable consideration, and I respectfully request them to erase my name from the public archives. This is the second office proffered to me within a year. My thirst for office is as fully satiated, as my early desire to visit distant lands; and to forever silence the clamors of those who question the purity of my motives in my frequent appearance before the public through the public journals, I now most solemnly proclaim that I will accept no office, Municipal, State, or National. I prefer the liberty of the eagle on his mighty cliff to all the trammeled honors that mortals can bestow.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

City Intelligence.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of April to the 2d of May, Mon. 97; women, 62; boys, 120; girls, 101; adults, 199; children, 224; males, 177; females, 166; colored persons, 6. Total, 343.

DISEASES:

Abscess	2	Convulsions, infant	18
Apoplexy	7	Croup	16
Asphyxia	1	Debility, infant	2
Bleeding	1	Delirium Tremens	1
Bleeding, lungs	1	Diarrhœa	2
Brain, soft'g of	1	Dropsy	4
Bronchitis	3	Dropsy in head	21
Burned or Scald	1	Drowned	1
Cancer	4	Dysentery	1
Cancer, of Liver	1	Fever, intermit	1
Casualties	2	Fever, puerper	3
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, remittent	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, scarlet	3
Colic	1	Fever, typhoid	2
Comp. of brain	1	Fever, typhus	1
Concus of brain, by fall	2	Heart, disease of	7
Cong. of brain	7	Heart, valvular	2
Conges. of brain, from fall	1	Hooping cough	3
Cong. of lungs	8	Indigestion	3
Consumption	53	Inflam. bowels	3
		Inflam. brain	7
		Inflam. lungs	24
		Inflam. stomach	2
		Intemperance	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Malformation	1
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, inf	16
		Measles	1
		Mortification	1
		Old age	3
		Palsy	3
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature birth	10
		Rupture of the intestines	1
		Rupture of the heart	1
		Scrofula	3
		Small-pox	7
		Stillborn	23
		Suffocation	1
		Suicide by hang	1
		Teething	5
Total			343

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	1	Stillborn and prem'a birth	33
Brain and nerves	34	Stomach, Bowels and other digestive organs	33
Generative organs	3	Uncertain seat and general fevers	84
Heart and blood vessels	10		
Lungs, throat, &c	103	Total	343
Old age	3		
Skin, &c., and erup'e fever	41		

Of which 8 were from violent causes.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 113; 1 to 2 years, 39; 2 to 5 years, 48; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 15 years, 8; 15 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 25 years, 11; 25 to 30 years, 17; 30 to 40 years, 27; 40 to 50 years, 23; 50 to 60 years, 8; 60 to 70 years, 13; 70 to 80 years, 8; 80 to 90 years, 4; unknown, 1. Total, 343.

NATIVITIES.—England, 16; France, 5; Germany, 13; Ireland, 47; Italy, 1; Scotland, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States, 220; Wales, 1; unknown, 1. Total 343.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; City Hospital, 6; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Jew's Hospital, 1; Lying-in Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 8; Work-House, Blackwell's Island, 2. Total, 22.

WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	12	IX	12	XVII	24
II	6	X	13	XVIII	16
III	2	XI	27	XIX	8
IV	6	XII	12	XX	26
V	17	XIII	12	XXI	14
VI	15	XIV	15	XXII	17
VII	25	XV	6		
VIII	24	XVI	16	Total	343

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, May 3, 1856.

High Tide.

The easterly winds of the last few days have had the effect to swell the waters in the rivers, causing some slight damage to merchandise lying on the ends of piers. At pier No. 43 East River, which is an old and low pier, a large quantity of sugar was more or less damaged. On several other piers similar occurrences took place.

COURT CALENDAR

For the First Day of the May Term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Criminal Causes.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated motions, and Nos. 1 to 16.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 511 to 518, 529 to 538, 540 to 574, 578 to 584, 586 to 611, 613 to 715, 767 to 764, 766 to 768, 774, 776 to 797, 799 to 812, 814 to 830.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 252, 263, 449, 450, 200, 491, 109, 496, 504, 122, 370, 317, 173, 484, 527, 380, 541, 545, 547 to 556, 185, 67, 310, 553 to 555, 558 to 565, 6, 486.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 6, 112½, 115, 182, 215, 243, 317, 326, 365, 354, 357, 378, 384, 447, 465. *Part II.*—Nos. 544, 545, 31, 57, 60, 69, 90, 133, 134, 136, 234, 248, 279, 308, 327.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were 57 deaths during the week ending the 3d inst. Males, 30; females, 27; adults, 23; minors, 34.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.—Consumption, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 6; dropsy in the head, 5; scarlet fever, 4; congestion of the lungs, 3; croup, marasmus and palsy, 2 each.

Pickpockets in Church.

A lady while attending Trinity Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, had a porte-monnaie stolen from her containing $30. The porte-monnaie was subsequently found in the street torn to pieces.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

A man was arrested in Brooklyn, Saturday night, by the Third District Police, for passing counterfeit $5s, on the Mechanics' Bank, of Salem, Mass.

☞ Mr. EDSON OSBORN, who was killed a few days since in New-York, was buried yesterday from his late residence in Brooklyn. The funeral was largely attended.

NEW-JERSEY.

Report of the Chief Engineer.

The annual report of SAMUEL A. FRENCH, Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, has been rendered to the Common Council. The Department is strong, harmonious and efficient; and its apparatus is in a good condition. During the past year there have been seventeen fires with an estimated total loss of only $3,000 of property. The greatest loss by any one fire has been $690. There have been one hundred and twenty-five false alarms during the year. The Department has 6,000 feet of hose, of which 5,500 feet are in complete order. The Chief regards the organization of any more fire companies as unnecessary, and recommends that the numbers of companies be fixed as a rule hereafter, at thirty instead of sixty for engine companies, thirty instead of fifty for hose companies, and forty instead of seventy for hook and ladder companies.

He does not recommend the disuissal of members, but that the membership of Companies be allowed to diminish by resignation and expiration of terms of service until reduced to thirty rule. He recommends the erection of a fire bell tower, which can be built and finished with a bell weighing 6,000 pounds for $8,000. A fire bell would prevent most of the false alarms, and call out the Department more promptly in case of a fire. He estimates the damage to apparatus in running to false alarms to be at least $500 per year, which could thus be saved.

He also recommends the establishment, by the Common Council, of a Board of Commissioners to investigate all cases of disorderly conduct, try and decide upon all cases of disobedience of orders, and relieve the Common Council in other respects from the administration of the affairs of the Department. The removals of Engine Company No. 3 from the junction of York and Gregory streets to Prospect-street near Morgan-street; of Hose Company No. 1 from the junction of York and Gregory streets to Warren-street, opposite the Locomotive Works; and of Hose Company No. 2 from the junction of Newark-avenue and Michigan-street, to South Fifth-street near Coles-street, are also recommended in the report. Such is the force of the Passaic water, that since its introduction into Jersey City only hose are required for the extinguishment of fires, and the engines are mostly out of use.

City Prison.

There were fifty-one commitments in the Jersey City Prison during April, for offences as follows:

For drunkenness	38	Burglary	1
Drunk and disorderly	4	Vagrancy	1
Stealing	4	Infanticide	1
Assault	2		
Total			51

The nativity of the prisoners is as follows: Born in Ireland, 52; in Germany, 6; in England, 5; and in the United States, 8.

Hoboken Fire Department.

The annual election of Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Hoboken Fire Department, will be held on Monday evening next, May 12.

City of Hudson Courts.

The May Term of the Hudson County Courts will commence to-morrow morning, May 6.

Hudson County Teachers' Institute.

At a recent meeting of the Public School teachers of Hudson County, held at Hoboken, it was determined to hold a Teachers' Institute in the city of Hudson, to commence on Monday, June 16. The State has appropriated $100 to each county for the expenses of these institutes.

☞ The total number of land warrants issued under the laws of March, 1855, as we learn by a dispatch from Washington, are 227,000; requiring upwards of 15,000,000 acres. The number of claims received are 245,700. Upwards of 14,000 warrants, covering 1,700,000 acres, were issued in April.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—A gentleman named REUBEN DAVIS, a resident of Earlville, Madison County, yesterday imparted to Chief MORGAN the following statement: Some days since he went to Boston with a drove of horses, and while there disposed of them, together with a farm which he owned, and received for both $7,000. The money was placed in his carpet-bag, and on his return he examined the bag at Chatham-Four-Corners, and found the contents all right. He did not examine it again on the way home, but when there placed it under a bed without opening it. Two days afterwards he did open it, and found the money all gone. He had not the slightest suspicion upon any one. It is a little strange, however, that he should have thrown his carpet-bag, containing $7,000, under his bed, on reaching home, and there let it lie for two days without looking at it.—*Albany Statesman, May 2.*

City Items.

The last meeting of the executive committee of the City of Hudson was held on Saturday evening. The city officers elect took possession of office. On Thursday evening Mayor WILLIAM WORTH administered the oath of office to Mr. VAN REDEN, the Mayor elect of Hudson.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Corrected Expressly for M. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, May 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are worth but $7 62½ for Pearls, and $8 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Market dull. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 75 bbls. of all kinds.

COFFEE—Market quiet and rather depressed. No quotable change.

COTTON—Is pretty freely offered at a shade lower rates, but the demand is very slack, buyers anticipating a further fall. Only about 2,000 bales changed hands, in lots, at prices 7½@8c. ₱ lb. under the figures prevalent on Tuesday last.

FISH—The market exhibits no really new feature. A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod at strong hening rates; while Mackerel and Herring are but moderately dealt in at unimproved figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no very important alterations, the transactions since our last reaching about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00	@$5 75
Ordinary Sta'e	5 75	@ 5 87½
Straight State	5 81½	@ 6 87½
Favorite and Extra State	5 87½	@ 6 37½
Common to good Michigan	5 50	@ 5 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 62½	@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio	5 62½	@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 87½	@ 6 12½
Fancy Ohio	6 00	@ 6 25
Extra Michigan	6 00	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	6 25	@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50	@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 10	@10 00

Canadian is unsettled,—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,700 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $5 75@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty active and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to 3,600 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3 75@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 25 for Jersey, $3 12½@$3 18¾ for Baltimore,

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ The Cunard screw steamship *Etna*, with news three days later than that brought by the *Persia*, is due at Boston.

☞ On the second page of this morning's TIMES will be found the debate on Nicaraguan affairs, which took place in the Senate on Thursday last, on the presentation of Mr. WELLER of a resolution calling upon the President for correspondence, &c., regarding the recognition of the Walker Government.

Breakers Ahead.

Senators DOUGLAS and WELLER have made in the Senate of the United States explicit and emphatic declarations of their desire that our Government should officially recognize that of Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua. That we have a right to do so, there may be no doubt:—but that the time has arrived when it would be expedient for us to exercise that right, is by no means certain. The action of any nation, in such a case as this, is to be decided upon many other considerations than that of abstract right. If the recognition of WALKER's Government would involve us in disputes with the other States of Central America, and especially if there is any reason to suppose that it would still further complicate our relations with Great Britain, then a wise and prudent statesmanship would require us to postpone it.

One thing is certain:—our Government has not thought that the time had yet arrived when such a recognition would be expedient or safe. And the principal importance of the declarations of Senators DOUGLAS and WELLER grows out of the indication it affords, that there are *dissensions in the Cabinet* upon this subject. Neither of those Senators is at all likely to have proclaimed disapproval of the conduct of the Administration, upon any matter of so much importance as this, unless he were sustained by some of those who control its action. Both are Democrats:—both are warm supporters of the President:—and both are men who hold extreme doctrines upon the subject of party discipline. If, therefore, they dissent publicly at any time from the Democratic Administration, the fact may be assumed to indicate that they have, in so doing, the support of a formidable section of that Party. And this is the more likely to be the case inasmuch as there have been from the beginning *two parties* in the Cabinet of President PIERCE,—each striving for mastery over the other, and both seeking to control the Administration. Thus far the Conservative section has prevailed. Whether it will do so hereafter remains to be seen.

We regard the declarations of Senators DOUGLAS and WELLER, upon this subject, as having been made in the interest, if not in the instigation of the radical, *fillibustering* party in the Cabinet and country,—represented in the former by JEFFERSON DAVIS and CALEB CUSHING, and in the latter by the leaders of the Cuban movement and the Slavery propagandists in general. We presume that the course of the President, in declining to recognize Gen. WALKER's Government, in refusing to receive his Minister, and in the vigorous steps taken at this port to prevent the departure of armed invaders of Central America, has been followed in direct opposition to the counsels and the urgent advice of the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General. Upon all the disturbing questions that have arisen with foreign nations these gentlemen have invariably urged a course of action offensive, reckless, and in the highest degree menacing to the interests of the country. There is every reason to believe that they are in favor of a similar policy in reference to the rising difficulties in Nicaragua:—and we regard the declarations of Senator WELLER,—that he "does not approve of the course pursued by the Administration," —that "the proceedings in New-York to arrest persons going to San Juan were not only unnecessary, but wholly unjustifiable," and that our Government ought to interfere for the protection of WALKER's troops who may be taken prisoners by the Costa Rican forces,—and the similar declaration of Senator DOUGLAS, as indicating unmistakably the sentiments of this section of the Cabinet, and the course it would like to see pursued. It needs but little foresight to see that such a policy would speedily and certainly involve us in war, not only with the Central American States, but with Great Britain also.

Hitherto the country has reposed upon the conservative influence and the prudent counsels of Governor MARCY. We cannot doubt, judging from the past, that he will do all in his power to check the madness which would so needlessly and so recklessly involve us in war. As the Presidential canvass approaches, we may expect the most desperate action on the part of aspirants for a nomination. But we trust public sentiment will teach these political gamblers that the road to popular favor does not lie in that direction.

Agricultural Progress.

Whoever is familiar with the Agricultural History of the last half-century knows how to laugh well at the credulity of poor human nature. As we recall those feverish speculations in Merino sheep, in Rohan potatoes, in *Morus multicaulis*, in Shanghae hens, and in various other plausibilities by which, during successive years, the "universal Yankee nation" has been gulled, we are convinced that "the earth hath bubbles as the water hath, and these were of them!"

But, unfortunately, these are not all of them. The last agricultural bubble has but just burst when we find another expanding before us in the shape of an exotic esculent of marvelous repute. Forgetting the sad experiences of the past, our ears and our purses are captivated by the captivating story of a *Dioscores batata*. Yet we ought to be wiser now than ever before, for there is everything in the agricultural experiences to which we have alluded calculated to instruct and benefit all those gentlemen who till the soil, whether they till for the fun of it or for the fruit of it. If they will only remember the past they will act prudently in the present.

The *Batata* fever, which is just beginning to spread in our rural districts, calls to mind the extraordinary Merino-sheep fever which made our fathers crazy, and which ought to warn us children against all similar epidemics. It first broke out in 1815. In the Summer of that year a half-dozen sheep from Andalusia, in Spain, were imported into Boston. They were immediately invested with a mysterious character. It was said that their fleeces were of the finest texture, and that the introduction of the breed into this country would enable our woolen manufactories, then in their infancy, to produce broadcloths that would compete successfully with the finest European fabrics. Our farmers became excited. HENRY CLAY was consulted, and he immediately gave the opinion that these sheep were exactly what was required to enrich both our agriculturists and our manufacturers. The mania spread itself rapidly. The six sheep at Boston sold for fifty dollars each; they cost, in Spain, about one dollar. This marvelous profit fanned the flame of speculation, and it was not long before a fleet set sail from our shores in pursuit of the golden fleeces of Andalusia. In December, 1816, there were one thousand merino sheep in the United States, which were valued at twelve hundred dollars the head. In 1817 the importation and the value increased. In the Summer of that year select ewes were sold in New-England at fifteen hundred dollars, and bucks at two thousand! By the close of 1817 the speculation in New-England began to decline on account of the excessive importation; but it increased rapidly in the Western and Southwestern States, and particularly in Kentucky in consequence of Mr. CLAY's opinions. It is narrated that in August, 1817, SAMUEL LONG, a contractor, living near Ashland, paid eight thousand dollars for a merino buck and ewe; and he believed that he had secured a fortune by the purchase! Some of the oldest inhabitants may remember SAMUEL TROTTER, who resided at that time in Lexington, reputed the wealthiest man in Kentucky, and the controlling manager of the Branch of the United States Bank. He owned a merino buck and ewe which LONG was anxious to buy. TROTTER offered to give LONG the merinos if he would build for him a certain house upon a certain site. The offer was accepted. At an expense of about fifteen thousand dollars, LONG built and finished a four-story brick house, about fifty feet by seventy, and delivered it to TROTTER for the two merino sheep! In six months from that time the value of the merinos had fallen to twenty dollars. LONG kept them until they had fallen to the value of other sheep, when he killed them, made a feast of the costly mutton, summoned his friends, and, like the ruined Venetian, thanked God that he was not worth a ducat! He died soon after of a broken heart; as did many others who had suffered from this extraordinary merino mania.

But the Rohan potato mania, which seized upon our farmers twenty years ago, comes a little nearer in character to the Batata species of epidemics. The Rohan originated on the Swiss border of France. The first account we have of it is in a letter written by "Prince CHARLES DE ROHAN," Geneva, April 24, 1834, and published in the French agricultural journals of that period. ROHAN stated that he had in his possession two of these remarkable potatoes, which the "exclusive amateur," who had raised them from seed, "under lock and key," had given him in exchange for some varieties of the cactus, which he greatly desired." ROHAN published startling stories of the character of this potato. To give an idea of its extraordinary productiveness, he says—"a proprietor near me asked me for tubers, and I gave him one with four eyes, weighing less than half an ounce. The product weighed forty-eight and a-quarter pounds." Another proprietor to whom he gave two tubers, "obtained from them six double horse-loads and eight scuttles full." These marvelous reports were copied into the English journals, and thence into our own. They stirred a great commotion among our farmers, who swallowed every newspaper statement respecting this remarkable vegetable with entire credulity. The agricultural press fell into the current and told great stories of its fecundity, economy and superiority as an article of food. Even the *Cultivator*, our leading agricultural paper, indorsed the story. In 1838 these potatoes sold at three dollars the bushel; in 1839 they went up to twenty dollars. Every farmer speculated in them,—and during its brief day, no potato was a favorite but the coarse, yellow and ungainly Rohan.

But it seems that the fools are not all dead yet. We had forgotten the merino, and mulberry, and potato, and tulip manias, and have just recovered from the hen fever, when we begin to be excited by another agricultural marvel. The Dioscorea batata, or Chinese potato, is now stealing upon our credulity. A potato, again! And it comes to us from France—prolific mother of vegetable humbugs! But, according to the biographies, France has acted only as the nurse of the young esculent. Its native soil is said to be the flowery land of the Celestials—the land of long-nailed chivalry, marvelous lotions, queue-pomatum, and rice-corn. It is claimed that this root is cultivated extensively in China and Japan, and is the common food of the teeming millions of the East; and that it is perfectly hardy, very nutritious, and excessively productive.

Notwithstanding our extensive commerce with China, which brought to light the beautiful Shanghaes, the Batata had entirely escaped observation up to a recent period! In 1850—so the story goes—M. DE MONTIGNY, French Consul at Shanghae, discovered the vegetable, and sent some roots to a few "learned men" at home. But its immense importance was not realized until 1853, when some French nurserymen and speculators (the "learned men," probably) recognized its merits and devoted themselves to its development and increase. The experiments of these "learned men" were duly published in the French journals, copied into the English, and thence into our own, after the Rohan formula.

Two years ago, mysterious reports about this new prodigy of the Vegetable Kingdom began to be ventilated in this country. An article on the new tuber was, by some means, interpolated in the last Agricultural Report of our Patent Office. This year the humbug is matured and fully developed, both in France and in the United States. A historical and eulogistic pamphlet has been published and extensively circulated. Stories, purporting to be translated from the Chinese, are told of the extravagant productiveness of the plant, which are calculated to astonish the natives. Large quantities of the potato have been imported (from France) by interested parties, who offer the tubers for sale "at the very low price" of one dollar each. But, to show how little this root is appreciated in its native country, we need only inform our readers that the celebrated Paris nurserymen, VILMORIN, ANDRIEUX & Co., in their last printed catalogue, offer the rare tubers at four cents each.

Going—Gone.

Senator BENJAMIN, late Whig, and still United States Senator from Louisiana, has declared his intention hereafter to act with the Democratic Party—inasmuch as that is the only party upon which the Slaveholding interest in the Southern States can rely for support and aid in its projects of extension. Mr. B's course is very natural and proper. But it shows, we apprehend, that he cannot be acting in very close concert with his "*Whig*" brethren of the North. Their tactics here are very different. Under the leadership of Ex-Governor HUNT, in this State, they propose to keep up, for some weeks at least, a *Whig* organization, and not go over to the Democrats until they can stand a reasonable chance of taking considerable strength with them. This may not be quite so honest and straightforward a mode of procedure as the one followed by Mr. BENJAMIN; but it is supposed that it will *tell* better in the end. It was in this way that President TYLER, by receiving a nomination and keeping in the field for some weeks, was enabled to make terms with his opposing candidate, Col. POLK, and carry over to his support the whole army of office-holders throughout the country.

We fear Mr. BENJAMIN will reap no advantage from his transfer of allegiance, beyond the consciousness of having acted upon his convictions of duty. With our "Whigs" this does not count for much. They desire something more solid and substantial in the way of returns. They will accordingly consolidate their party, enlist as many as possible under their banner, and, when votes are in most demand, sell out at the highest market price.

The Black Coat Controversy.

The interest excited some three years ago by the famous Black Coat Circular of Secretary MARCY is about to be revived by the publication of all the correspondence on the subject with our diplomatic representatives in Europe, which has been called for by the Senate. We publish, elsewhere, two of the letters which passed between our Secretary of State and Mr. SANFORD, our *Chargé* in Paris, in relation to this question of diplomatic costume; Mr. SANFORD being the only one of our Representatives at a European Court, we believe, who manfully followed the semi-instructions of the Government, and wore a black coat and trowsers on official occasions. Mr. BUCHANAN has had the credit of having complied with the suggestions of Mr. MARCY, and left off the customary frippery worn by previous ministers at the Court of St. James; but Mr. BUCHANAN compromised the matter by wearing a black coat with breeches, a cocked hat, and a sword. If it is absolutely necessary that our foreign minister should wear a fancy costume on official occasions, why would it not be a good plan, by way of splitting the difference between an absurd compliance with Court customs and the preservation of a distinct American appearance, as well as for uniformity's sake, to adopt the old continental costume of buff breeches, blue coat with white facings, and a cocked hat? Such a dress would be both national and picturesque, and an American Ambassador would be at once distinguished by his dress. As the matter stands now, the costume of our representatives at foreign courts is neither national, picturesque, distinctive, nor republican; but only tawdry and ridiculous.

Anniversary Week.

The present week will be given up to the anniversaries of our great benevolent institutions, and politics and all other subjects must, for the time, occupy secondary positions in the public mind. These great gatherings of the people who are interested in the various benevolent institutions of the country, and the annual publication of the results of their labors, are among the most distinctive characteristics of the present century. Nothing of the kind was ever known in the good old times. These highly interesting exercises commence to-day, and the City is already full of strangers from the uttermost parts of the Union, who have come hither to take part in the unfolding of the operations that have been carried on during the past year, in converting the heathen to Christianity, in evangelizing our own people, in providing spiritual instruction for Christians of every degree, for healing the sick, for giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and clothing for the naked; for providing homes for the fatherless, and reclaiming the lost sheep of every fold. The moral effect of anniversary week on the prosperity and character of the City cannot be too highly estimated. The magnitude of our charities is on a scale commensurate with our commercial greatness and metropolitan advantages.

Our Panama Interests.

It so happens that while the Panama Company are calling upon the Administration to protect their property on the Isthmus, a member of the Administration—the Postmaster-General—is engaged in a warm controversy with the Directors of the Railway, on the rates of transportation for the California mails. The contract price before the completion of the Road from ocean to ocean, was twenty-two cents a pound for all mail matter. The Postmaster-General subsequently withheld four cents a pound, on the ground that the Company could better afford the service now at eighteen cents than before at the full rate. As there was, until recently, a rival transit route *viâ* Nicaragua, the Company felt that they had no means of redress; but as soon as the other Company had their charter taken from them by WALKER, they unhesitatingly struck for what they believe to be their right in the premises. The Department, it will be seen from our Washington news of Saturday, has concluded to yield the point of difference, so far as to communicate the facts to Congress, through the President, and to recommend that no interruption to the mails should grow out of the dispute.

We have heard that in view of the continuance of the contract after the completion of their road, at twenty-two cents, the Company, for a year or more, gave dispatch to the mails across the Isthmus at their own cost, which really involved a greater outlay of money and responsibility than was compensated by the pay of the Department. And they now claim that the rate should not be arbitrarily cut down merely because it affords a reasonable return for the service, past and present, rendered to the Government in a Foreign State.

The question, however, is not necessarily connected with the protection which our Government owes to the American property on the Isthmus, and which, under a treaty with New-Granada, they have a right to exercise, in case that State should fail or refuse to redress the violence and excesses of the native population. Heretofore we have not been inclined to doubt either the perfect good faith or entire willingness, if not anxiety, of the New-Granadian authorities to favor the Railway and its auxiliary, or depôt property, as an interest of vital importance to themselves; nor do we now seriously question the good intentions of the central Administration at Bogota to preserve not only the faith of treaties, but the integrity of the grant and charter of the Panama Company. But some recent changes in the separate Government of the Department of the Isthmus have given, if we mistake not, additional powers to the local administrators and police, and it is of the want of efficiency in these, as exemplified in the late outrageous act of land piracy, accompanied with all the horrors of cold-blooded butchery and plunder, that complaint is made by the Company, and protection claimed of our Government against their recurrence. The Navy Department has promptly responded to the call, and in case the New-Granadian Government, proper, shall fail to make restitution for the injuries to person and property already suffered, it is to be hoped that the steps taken from Washington will amount to something more than a mere display of war vessels at Aspinwall and Panama. It is especially important to the stockholders of the Panama Company most of whom reside in New-York, that the question of power to protect their property should be determined at once, and upon this first occasion, for testing the meaning of their charter from New-Granada and the strength of treaty obligations at Washington.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLOTOW's opera of "Martha" was performed on Saturday night, for the second time. In consequence of the threatening state of the weather, the attendance was not nearly so good as on the previous Saturday. The performance was respectable.

To-night, VERDI's ever-popular opera of "Ernani" will be played, for the last time, with LA GRANGE, BOLCIONI, BADIALI and COLETTI in the principal parts.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BURTON introduces some new artists to-night, and has placed three powerful attractions on the bill. "A Prince for an Hour" (first time) will introduce Miss NELLIE KNOWLES; "The Unfinished Gentleman" will introduce Mr. LIONEL GOLDSMID; and the burlesque of "Abon Hassan" (first time) will introduce most of the prominent members of the company, including the manager himself.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The exceedingly comic pantomime, "Mazulm, the Night-Owl," will be revived here to-night, with ANTOINE, FRANCOIS and JEROME RAVEL, in their original parts. "The Conscript" and a New Festival Dansante are also on the list.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHERIDAN KNOWLES' play of the "Wife" will be repeated here to-night, followed by the farce of "Poor Pillicoddy."

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—"The Marble Heart," (now in its third week,) will be repeated every night until further notice. A new burlesque burletta of "Norma" will be given to-night, Miss ROSALIE DURAND as *Pollio*, Mr. H. HALL as *Norma*, and Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON as *Adalgisa*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS continue their prosperous career, and appear to night in three pieces: "Mephistophiles," "Kate Kearney," and "The Widow Bedott."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The performances commence to-night with "The Knights of the Cross;" after which "The Red Gnome and the White Warrior," and the "Swiss Cottage."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A reëngagement has been effected here with Little CORDELIA HOWARD, and, in consequence, the great drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be repeated every evening this week and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.—Mr. KELLER having entirely refitted this spacious saloon, will open it to-night with the first of a new series of grand *tableaux soirées*, exhibiting all that is famous and refined in the arts of painting and sculpture. In addition to his own strong corps of artists, Mr. KELLER has engaged competent persons in other departments, and a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. GRILL.

Arrival of the Edinburgh.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. CUMMINGS, from Glasgow on the 20th of April, has arrived at this port. She brings no later dates than those brought by the *Persia*.

[illegible] City.

On Sunday, [illegible] of Monmouth-st. and Waverley-[illegible] sublet, "Memorial [illegible] St. John Evangelist, Seats free, 1856." was duly opened by three appropriate services. In the morning, a sermon was preached by the Provisional Bishop, POTTER. There were present, also, Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont, the Rev. J. HOWARD, Jun., (editor of the *Church Journal*,) and the Rector, the Rev. E. R. CROSS.

The morning service was well attended, the Bishop's text being Heb. 11, 4—"He being dead yet speaketh." Applying the passage to the deceased, he remarked that the impressive history of his episcopate was well known, and that nothing would have been more likely to have gratified and soothed his last hours than the idea of the perpetuation of his ministry by such a memorial as this Church was intended to constitute. The Rector spoke during the service, stating that the Church was free for ever, and earnestly inviting *distinct* responses and *Congregational* singing.

In the afternoon, Bishop WHITEHOUSE occupied the pulpit, preaching from Exodus 3, 3. His subject—"The vision of the burning bush, or sympathy with the suffering Church." The sermon was eloquent, the attendance more numerous than in the morning, and three infants were publicly baptized.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. VINTON officiated. There will be *three* services each successive Sunday, "with no intermission at any season,"—so the Rector stated during the service. The church is *opened*, but is not yet consecrated until free of debt. It has passed through several hands, and was last purchased by the Baptists, under the pastoral care of Rev. G. C. SOMERS, for the sum of $30,000, part only being paid. It was built in 1846, by the Presbyterians; next passed to the Congregationalists, and is now in the hands of the Protestant Episcopalians. It is situated in a locality where an active minister may be very useful.

Court of General Sessions—Trial of James Irving, the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings.

Recorder SMITH will preside at the MAY Term of the Court of General Sessions, which commences to-day. A very interesting case will be on the Calendar for trial at an early day, that of Mr. JAMES IRVING, the newly appointed Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, and one of the Bill Poole, Lewis Baker and Paudeen gang. About eighteen months ago he committed an assault and battery, for which he was indicted by the Grand Jury, with intent, as it was charged, to kill. For his share in the Bill Poole tragedy he was indicted for murder, and while the superior charge was pending, the inferior charge was laid on one side. But the notoriety given to Mr. IRVING by his late appointment has revived the memory of the old offence, and he will, it is said, be at once placed on trial. The United States District-Attorney, Hon. JOHN MCKEON, will be associated with the District-Attorney of New-York, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., in the prosecution. All things considered, the trial is likely to be a very interesting one.

Meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College.

A meeting of this body was called on Saturday at the College for the purpose of testifying the respect of the alumni for the memory of the deceased Mr. ROBERT KELLY. The funeral of the late Mr. OGDEN HOFFMAN taking place on that day, the meeting was not very numerously attended. On that account no action was taken, and the meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock in the College Chapel.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector's Report for the past week shows a gratifying condition of public health in our City at present. The whole number of deaths last week was only 343, while during the previous week there were 372. The principal causes of death were: Apoplexy, 7; cancer, 4; congestion, 14; consumption, 33; convulsions, 33; croup, 10; dropsy, 21; fevers, 38; heart disease, 8; inflammations, 38; marasmus, 17; measles, 4; old age, 3; palsy, 3; premature birth, 10; small-pox, 7; stillborn, 25. Nativities—Ireland, 50; England, 15; France, 5; Germany, 13; Scotland, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States, 256. Deaths in public institutions—City Hospital, 6; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 8; Work-house, Blackwell's Island, 2.

Kidnapping Sailors—A Shameful Abuse of Seamen.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is not necessary for us to go to the borders of Kansas for exhibitions of ruffianism, for it may be witnessed on board almost every ship entering New-York Harbor—especially if the ship is from some distant port, and the crew have much wages due them. As soon as a vessel arrives she is boarded by a set of harpies, more to be dreaded than the most voracious monster of the great deep. They come on board in opposition to the captain or his officers. If they attempt to prevent them, most likely they are fallen upon and beaten in the most brutal manner, and often by force, and in opposition to the will of the seaman, compel him to go to their cribs or dens, many of which are unfit for swine to dwell in. They seize a seaman's chest and hammock, pass it over the side, and drive it to their house, and when once it is housed, he is compelled to pay a week's board before he can get them, no matter whether he has broken his fast there or not. Great strife exists among the runners of different houses, particularly when seamen are scarce. They often come to blows, when scenes of the most brutal character are enacted. This generally occurs when the ship is in the river; consequently, no officers can be present to make arrests. By an enactment, "Emigrant Runners" are prohibited from going on board an emigrant ship. Why cannot a law be passed to protect the sailor from runners, as well as the emigrant? If there were no sailors, there certainly would be no emigrants; then why protect one and not the other? By these runners and their employers are sailors degraded, used brutally, and all independence crushed out of them. The *bottle* is passed to them by these runners before they leave the ship, and hold there by the landlord until their names leave them. Then they are put on board some ship without the least knowledge of what she is or whither she is bound. Debilitated by long excess, they are unable to do their duty, are consequently kicked and cuffed by the captain and mates, often, until spirit-broken, when they resign themselves with indifference to the treatment they receive.

All this happens in broad daylight. No wonder that seamen are degraded. The wonder is that they are not more so.

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that this subject is of importance enough to arrest the attention and secure the intervention of our City Government. We owe it to the men who command our ships. Seamen should be allowed to go on shore when, and board where they please. Why should one of these runners be allowed to go on board a ship, against the Captain's will sooner than to go into his house against his will? Laws can be passed that every boarding-house runner shall be licensed by the City—making it a fine of fifty dollars or one month's imprisonment, for any runner connected with a boarding-house, to board a ship without first obtaining consent of the Captain or officer in command, half the fine going to the complainant. I have made these suggestions in hopes that those who may feel interested will take it up. And you will agree with me that any well regulated community should be deeply interested in matters which so closely ally themselves to *rowdyism and kidnapping*.

SHEET ANCHOR.

Union Theological Society of Inquiry.

The Union Theological Society of Inquiry, held a meeting last night, in the Amity-street Baptist Church. The meeting was very well attended, and the discourse which was delivered by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, from the text "It is more blessed to give than to receive," was listened to with profound attention, although it occupied more than an hour-and-a-half in delivery.

☞ The change of the moon changed the dismal easterly weather of last week to as fine a specimen of Spring weather as could be desired for a Sunday. The thousands who moved last week appreciated it. Probably in no week of all the fifty-two would an easterly storm be more heartily deprecated. The rivers have been a good deal swollen with high tides, and on some few piers damage has been done by the rise of water.

☞ Rev. R. S. COOK, one of the Secretaries of the American Tract Society, has taken passage for Havre in the steamer *North Star*, which sails from this port on Saturday next. He will spend the Summer in Switzerland by the advice of his physician. Rev. Mr. HALL and lady, of Guilford, Conn., have taken passage in the same steamer.

☞ Dr. J. S. HYATT has resigned the office of Registor of Records and Superintendent of Statistics, which he has well filled for over three years in the City Inspector's Department.

☞ The wife of THOMAS ROSSITER, the artist, is dangerously sick at Paris. Her father (Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY) left by the *Arago* on Saturday, to be with her.

[illegible]

To my Fellow Citizens of [illegible]

Actuated by a [illegible] by Trustees of [illegible] Leeds, I would beg leave [illegible]

[illegible] study of [illegible] of Leeds [illegible] of Leeds the [illegible] of raising a fund for the present relief of the [illegible] and purposes of the [illegible] in Leeds.

I beg leave to add that I shall be happy to [illegible] to such object by subscribing one hundred dollars in money, and also my professional services for a night in either of the theatres where my performance of any character in which I have been popular can be rendered most available for such occasion.

JAMES H. HACKETT.

No. 28 MADISON-AVENUE, May 3, 1856.

☞ AARON VANDERPOEL, late [illegible] Superior Court, and family, have [illegible] where they expect to spend a [illegible] HENRY M. SQUIER, and several other [illegible] bar, are also making preparations [illegible] absence.

Naval.

The United States steamer [illegible] West, April 26, arrived at this port [illegible] The following is a list of her officers: [illegible] Lieutenant-Commanding; JOHN [illegible] L. DAVIS, W. T. TRUXTON, JAMES H. ROCHELLE, OWEN, Lieutenants; T. A. JACKSON, [illegible] Assistant; J. T. LAMBDIN, Third do.; [illegible] McCLEERY, Third do.; L. A. KASSEBIER, [illegible]

☞ Last Friday evening the Coroner's Jury of Camden rendered a verdict in the case of JAMES A. PRINCE, one of the victims by the burning of the steamer *New-Jersey*. The verdict was in [illegible] most similar to that rendered by the [illegible] inquest. The Ferry Company is [illegible] The verdict was signed by nine jurors, [illegible] dissenting on the ground that the evidence was insufficient—"other parties having [illegible] from examining the bottom of the boiler."

An Ambassador from the Colonies to Washington.

The proposition to send a resident [illegible] Washington, to represent there the [illegible] Canadas, is very seriously debated [illegible] ronto Board of Trade make it the subject [illegible] argument in their recent report. We quote [illegible] they say:

"In approaching this very important [illegible] Council has not undervalued the difficulties [illegible] surround it, nor have they arrived at a [illegible] clusion. The chief difficulty which [illegible] us, as British subjects, proud of our [illegible] and alliance to the parent State, in [illegible] posed representative at Washington to [illegible] bassador from the Government of Canada [illegible] the United States, which he should be [illegible] weight attached to his suggestions [illegible] proposals to establish such representation [illegible] looked upon as an infringement to the [illegible] sative, which your Council would be the last [illegible] gest.

It cannot be denied that great [illegible] for some active, intelligent and influential [illegible] sentative of the commercial interests of [illegible] near the controlling power of the United [illegible] and that, under the rapid growth and daily [illegible] ing importance of our commercial relations [illegible] that country, this necessity every day [illegible] more keenly felt. We see no good reason [illegible] leaving to the Governments of this country [illegible] Great Britain the task of supplying the [illegible] Should neither Government see its to take [illegible] such as the commercial men of Canada deem necessary, it will then be a matter of consideration [illegible] the different Boards of Trade throughout [illegible] ince whether a simply commercial delegation [illegible] be appointed."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES AS USUAL TRIUMPHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1856.

Messrs B. G. WILDER & Co.,
No. 122 Water-street, New-York.

THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE containing the books and papers of [illegible] Moore, after being in the fire THIRTY-EIGHT HOURS, was opened, and *not the smell of fire* was found upon them. Two of Wilder's Salamanders [illegible] severe test. J. R. CLOUD.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES THE SAME SORT, the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES IN THE WORLD, of superior strength and finish.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Secured with WILDER'S PATENT BURGLAR AND POWDER PROOF LOCK, for sale at the Depôt, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall, New-York, and No. 23 Walnut-st., and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

B. G. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an [illegible] force of the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the [illegible] form of Liver Complaint.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will [illegible] weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the nervous, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is [illegible] adapted to the depressing influences of [illegible] no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gentlemen*: On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office, with a portion of the four-story freight depôt of the New York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.

One of your Wilder Patent Safes, purchased by the Company August 18, 1855, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, in preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.

The test was a severe one. The triumph of your safe complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,
Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.

These Safes secured by our "La Belle" lock, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray and No. 144 Water-st.

Exposed 15 hours.

THE MAY QUEEN.

Smith Brothers—they whose glittering stores,
Hewn from Carrara's marble shores,
Are fitting shrines for all who pay
Due homage to the Queen of May.

There talmas, pantaloons and coats,
Light as the gossamer that floats
Along the breeze, are well displayed—
Price marked, and no abatement made.

SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 123 and 149 Fulton-st., New-York.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1856.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 125 Water-st., N. Y.

We have got one Herring's Patent Champion Safe out of the fire—it stood a tremendous heat—contents saved in a perfect condition. It was owned by Messrs. Seaman & Co. The Safe was exposed to an intense heat for thirty-six hours. FARRELS & HERRING.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 468 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of tufted velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—PROF. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, [illegible] Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in the [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the [illegible] world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability [illegible] to a charm. The largest and best stock in the [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest stand article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM EIGHT DIFFERENT manufactories, making the largest assortment in the City, will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at No. Broadway, HORACE WATERS, Agent.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depôt, No. [illegible] one door below Maiden-lane.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANKS' Bell Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE article has the name of WILLIAM WHITEMORE on every spool. No. 87 Nassau-st.

☞ Singing Classes—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Prof. EDM. ANDRADE, after the [illegible] der-working French method. Ordinary [illegible] now made a possible thing. [illegible] DAYS, 7 o'clock P. M.; advanced class, [illegible] a new class is opening to-night. Terms [illegible] ons; single admission 25 cents; to [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to make it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S ORIENTAWED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be questionable, [illegible] of the most natural description, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is recommended. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARE, F. BUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; [illegible], Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and [illegible] throughout the world.

Evergreen Trees.—PARSONS & CO., [illegible] Trees, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, calculated to give a Winter residence [illegible] and beauty of Summer.

[illegible] can be furnished at $10 to $20 per 100, and [illegible] per 100.

[illegible] of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous [illegible] Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, [illegible], can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

Pure Air for Families.—The OXYGENATED [illegible] recommended by weighty indorsements, comprising [illegible] of the most distinguished Merchants and Statesmen [illegible] the superiority of this medicine for the cure [illegible] of diseases.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

Valuable Villa Sites at Yonkers.—On the banks of the Hudson River, at auction. [illegible] & BUCKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on [illegible], May 16, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following [illegible] Viz: Large sale of Yonkers property, pleasantly situated on Riverdale [illegible], in or near the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, State of New-York, the whole commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, &c. [illegible] ground average from ¾ to 2¼ acres. A [illegible] of the whole of this beautiful property lies on the Hudson River, in the immediate vicinity of the railroad station, at the place; also, very near the [illegible], buildings, and in the midst of schools, scale-houses, churches, stores, hotels, and splendid cottage residences. It is also one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been offered to the public for many years. Its proximity to the City of New-York, being distant about 16 miles, and only half hour's travel by railroad, makes it very desirable for merchants and others doing business in the City, who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to purchase fine cottage sites. This property, and the picturesque scenery surrounding it, and the beautiful view of the public [illegible] cannot be surpassed. The convenience of access to the City, together with the healthy location and [illegible] neighborhood, all combine to make this an extremely desirable property for gentlemen's country residences, or for those wishing to make profitable investments.

Terms—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of July next; and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Anniversaries.**—AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles L. Remond, Lucy Stone Blackwell and Theodore Parker. Another meeting of the same Society, for further addresses, at 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, an address by Theodore Parker on the *Kansas Question*. Admittance, 10 cents.

On THURSDAY, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., the Anniversary of the American Society will be continued at the same place. Among the speakers likely to be present are W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone, Rev. J. Mar, Wm. Wells Brown, A. T. Foss, J. M. McKim, Lucretia Mott, Samuel May, Jr., and C. C. Burleigh.

On THURSDAY EVENING 7½ o'clock, at same place, Anniversary of the NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Admittance, 10 cents.

☞ **The Consistory of the Middle Reformed Dutch Church** [illegible] South Brooklyn, of which Rev. N. E. SMITH is Pastor, corner of Harrison-st. and Tompkins-place, will offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, the pews in said Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Pew Committee will be in attendance on the evenings of May 8th, 9th and 10th, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, to let such pews as shall remain unsold.

DANL O. KETCHUM, Clerk.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, [illegible], or any other disorder of the organs of stomach, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **American Congregational Union.**—Third Anniversary at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M. Special Subject—*Church Building in Kansas, and the New Settlements at the West.* Addresses by Rev. JAMES DRUMMOND, of Maine; Rev. RICHARD KNIGHT, from Kansas; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and others.

Annual Collation at the Union on THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7 o'clock, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. Prof. STOWE will preside. Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the rooms of the Union, No. 348 Broadway. Early applications should be made to secure places.

☞ **Don't be Astonished**—That Dr. STORMS' ANTI-RHEUMATIC LINIMENT should get into general use, for it is a most excellent article for rheumatic swelling, stiffness of joints, scalds, cuts, bruises &c. Every family should have it. For sale at the principal druggists', and at the depôt, No. 186 Washington-st.

E. FERRIS, Proprietor.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Annual Course of Lectures on Phrenology.**—Prof. FOWLER commences the Annual Course on Phrenology, at the Stuyvesant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, to be continued four successive evenings. Seats free. Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box. Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Room, Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

JOHN GROSHON, President.
P. B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary**—Will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, in the Mercer-st. Church, at 7½ o'clock. Speaking by members from the Senior Class, and an address by Prof. H. B. SMITH, D. D.

☞ **For Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, weakness and debility,** nervous affections, loss of appetite, use HOWARD'S ESSAY ON RESTORATIVE BITTERS. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **The Untold Pews in the South Presbyterian Church**—Corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. SPEAR, Pastor,) will be rented on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

IF H. E. F.—Who left home in Westchester County on Monday night, April 28th ult., will communicate with her parents she will get immediate assistance and forgiveness.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—Lost or taken through mistake, from Sweeney's Dining Saloon, at about 7 o'clock evening, May 1, an association-minute book; the reward will be paid on leaving the same at SWEENEY'S, No. 66 Chatham-st., or with J. F. KENDALL, No. 105 Nassau-row.

LOST.—Certificate No. 98, for 75 shares Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, dated Sept. 6, 1847, [illegible] of THOMAS TAYLOR and HERMAN COPE, [illegible] power of attorney attached. Any information will be received by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

[illegible] cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.

VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late firm of
WRIGHT, LANIERS & CO.,
will please present their claims on or before the 9th inst., at the office of the Assignee, No. 14 Murray-st.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856. WM. PATON.

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. F. ADAMS—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 41 Parkley-st. to No. 122 Chambers-st., where he will perform all operations in the most scientific manner, and on very reasonable terms. Satisfaction warranted.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No. 61 West 20th-st., [illegible] Commodore Hotel and 5th-av. cars. Also, one or two gentlemen and their wives, [illegible] of an old family; food and health in the house; convenient to 3d, 6th and 8th-av. cars.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at six o'clock.

BOARDING.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 263 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with partial board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address X. H. X., this office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 2-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 123 Adams-st., corner of High.—A private family, having two parlors and bedrooms unoccupied, would board two gentlemen and wives, or four single gentlemen. The rooms are on first floor, well furnished, and supplied with gas. Can have full or partial board. Terms, for gentleman and wife, $16; for single gentlemen, $7. $1 less if dinners are not required. No charge for gas. Children, where there are more than one, would be objected to.

BOARDING AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—The new boarding-house of the Misses E. & M. DISOSWAY, agreeably situated in the inclosed park of Port Richmond, is now ready for the reception of boarders. Early application desirable. For direction, apply to the collectors of New-Brighton and Port Richmond boats.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few single gentlemen; also, gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, very convenient to the Fulton and Catharine Ferries. Inquire at No. 19 Pearl-st., near Prospect.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 188 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

LAKE GEORGE SUMMER HOTEL—THE UNITED STATES—Containing some 80 rooms, with 140 acres of land adjoining, FOR SALE OR TO LET. If a good tenant offers and it is desired, the house will be furnished by the owner. The premises might be available for a Water Cure establishment. Inquire of
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

COUNTRY LIFE FOR CHILDREN.—The advertiser, residing in a village in the country, wishes to receive into his family three or four children from 7 to 11 years of age. They will be under the constant supervision of kind, careful and intelligent parents, and judicious attention will be paid to their moral and physical development. Terms $2 5⁰ per week. Inquiries may be addressed Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD—NORWALK, CONN.—Mrs. RICHARDS, late of Brooklyn, has taken the large and commodious house erected by the late C. E. Disbrow, Esq., for his own residence, and is now prepared to receive a limited number of families for the Summer. For terms, apply to Mrs. R., on the premises, or to J. UPHAM, No. 4 Liberty-st., New York, between 12 and 2 P. M., when a plan of the house can be seen.

A PERSONS WISHING BOARDERS—Knew my office, they can apply if they desire boarders. Such are directed, (free.) Being disgusted with empty, vulgar puffs, I wish strangers only to know, as citizens do, my office is No. 712 Broadway. R. D. GOODWIN.

GENTEEL PRIVATE BOARDING NEAR UNION SQUARE.—A few ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated for the year, if application be made immediately to Mr. LAWRENCE, corner Irving-place and 15th-st.

NO. 141 NINTH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast, if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN—Can be pleasantly accommodated with a furnished back parlor room, with or without board, in a small private family, where there will be no other boarders. A quiet home. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Call at No. 80 Morton-st., near Hudson, or address R. R., Box No. 2,568 Post-Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS—For gentlemen, can be had at No. 18 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms, if desired. References given and required. N. B.—It is not a boarding house.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooly's Mountain. This delightful summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN Nos. 83 Chambers-st.; WM. PEARSALL, No. 187 Greenwich-st.
DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

ROOMS TO LET.—A lady having furnished rooms to let, in a private family, can accommodate two or three gentlemen. Inquire for the address of ANNA, at the Chatham-square Post Office.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c, to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

ROOT THEM OUT.—ROOT THEM OUT.
LYONS' POWDER and PILLS is the only thing
To kill mice and rats, and the insect race.
Just apply in the cracks and it will bring
The roaches and rats out from their place.
E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Callard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Tolano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Gary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Grand Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUERY, Secretary

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL OFFICERS of the 31st Ward, held on the 21st day of April, 1856, the following preamble and resolution s were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the course of the Providence of God, JOSEPH CURTIS has been suddenly removed, by death, from the sphere of his usefulness, and our community thus deprived of a highly useful and esteemed citizen, whose active and beneficent life was "known and read of all men," whose early and lengthened association with the public schools of this City, and whose efficient services, rendered to them through a series of years, have justly entitled him to be regarded by the friends of public education, as among its earliest and most attached guardians;

And whereas he was for many years as a trustee of the Public School Society, in immediate charge of the schools now under the supervision of the Board of School-Officers of this Ward, and thus intimately associated with us. Therefore

Resolved, That in being deprived of the friendly and social communion, wise counsels and practical judgment of JOSEPH CURTIS, pupils, teachers and school officers have alike experienced an unusual loss.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate that general expression of sorrow from our citizens at the termination of such a useful life as that of JOSEPH CURTIS, and the deprivation the benevolent institutions of the City, and especially the public school system, have sustained in his death.

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with the afflicted family and immediate friends of JOSEPH CURTIS, so suddenly deprived of their honored and beloved head and associate, whom in their sorrow we commend to Him, who hath proclaimed, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, and that they be published in the New-York *Daily Times* and New-York *Journal of Commerce*.

WILLIAM P. LEE Chairman pro tem.
LEWIS S. THOMAS, Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The owners of property assessed for extending the Bowery to Franklin-square are hereby notified that the assessment was due on the 1st instant, and is payable to Joseph R. Taylor, collector of Assessments, No. 2 City Hall. Interest will commence on the 1st day of July next.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner.
Street Department, May 2, 1856.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
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COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THE CITY.—A fine property in Westchester County, consisting of about 180 acres of excellent land on the Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling house in perfect order, and three smaller dwelling ones; together with extensive stables, barns and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, or for a fine residence with extensive grounds, fish ponds, &c., or with a view to speculation and the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. Title perfect and terms of payment very easy. N. B.—Would be divided to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Duyl. The ground is about 430 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is arranged for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT—Situated at Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 12 miles by railroad from New-York. The house is large and in fine order, beautifully situated, fronting the green. The premises contain 3 acres of land, divided into orchard and garden; a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to BENJ CHURCH, No. 45 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 18 acres; 1,000 peach trees; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c. apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRY TOWN.—A very handsome cottage, with ten rooms, a good well of water, a good carriage-house, &c., about half an acre of ground, nicely shaded with large trees; situated on high ground; about ten minutes' walk from Depôt; a very fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Price $4,000.
JOSIAH Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—Half an hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c., stable and out houses. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at
R. HOE & CO'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, consisting of 82 acres of the best land. The house is spacious, well built and is pleasantly shaded by 4 acres of large shade trees, rendering it a delightful and healthy residence for a gentleman doing business in the City, being only 7 miles by pleasure or railroad. Apply to SAML S. AYMAR, Brushville, Long Island. A greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—With 12 acres, situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake, eight miles from Ithaca, N. Y. All kinds of fruit trees on the place, &c., &c. Price $9,000, cost $13,000; location the most healthy in the State. Inquire in paper-store No. 391 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk where plan can be seen, or of THOMAS JONES, on the premises.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—The property known as the Johns-st. M. E. Church, on the westerly side of John-st., between Nassau and William sts. about 42 feet front by 85 feet deep, more or less. Party walls; title indisputable. Apply to BENJ. W. BENSON, Beekman Insurance Office, No. 8 Wall-st., or to SEELY BROWN, No. 59 Nassau-st.

THROG'S NECK.—FOR SALE—An ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, having an extensive water front, situated on a bluff, commanding extensive and beautiful views of great variety. The place contains about seven acres, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, ground tastefully laid out, flower garden stocked with standard roses, plants &c. For boating, bathing and fishing, the place is acknowledged to be one of the finest on the Sound. The mansion is in Gothic style, containing 20 rooms, with closets, bath-room, water-closets, large kitchen and laundry, stationary wash-tubs, ranges, hot and cold water throughout the house, furnace, observatory, piazza in front, front and back stairs. The out build ngs consist of gardener's lodge, gardener's house, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

SELECT LOTS ON MURRAY HILL AND FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE—7 lots northwest corner of 38th-st., and 5th-av; 8 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 inside lots, with 1 in rear, at a bargain on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also a 5th-av. cor. on 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th and 38th sts., by
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE HOUSES AND LOT AT RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY.—Opposite the Park, 100 yards from the Depôt. House is a nearly new 2-story frame, 21x27, with addition 12x21 feet, and contains 7 rooms, Piazza, &c. Lot is 61x100 feet. A great variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, and flower garden, with all the small fruits. Handsomely located and perfectly healthy. Price, $2,400. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWELVE ACRES OF VERY CHOICE LAND FOR SALE AT TARRY TOWN.—Upon the ridge adjoining the fine residences of Messrs. Brown and Wilson, and opposite the mansion of Mr. Mallory, overlooking the entire village, and affording a delightful river prospect. As this property fronts on two roads, it can be well divided into several villa sites. Tarrytown, with its schools, churches, romantic scenery and fine drives, is considered the best location upon the Hudson for a residence. Apply to EDWARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARREN, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the sea shore, mansion house nearly new, handsomely furnished throughout; gardener's cottage, stables horses, carriages, sailboats and everything complete for a gentleman's Summer residence, from 12 to 15 acres, water on three sides. Price $30,000. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. W. McLEAN, 24 William-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 178 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence at Astoria, L. I., about two acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 28 by 32 feet with verandahs &c. Has four rooms and two closets on first floor, and five rooms and closets on second floor; an abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers. Has a fine view of the river and Bay, and only seven miles from New-York and two minutes from the Astoria Ferry.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities.—The new, first-class five-story store, 35 feet by 67 feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity place; 28 lots in Harlem village; 84 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to
JOHN B. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By
WM. JENKINS, Agent.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—AT Hastings, 2 miles from the depôt on the Sprain River road, containing 25 acres, on which is a mill, with good water power, old house, barn, &c., fine young orchard, (grafted fruit) from 6 to 7 acres good timber, the rest in meadow, will be sold very low, and terms easy, on application to BALDWIN & DITMARS, No. 60 Wall-st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE—25x100 feet, east side of Clawson-av., near Degraw-st., on the grade, in a thriving locality, and near the new Park, and Water Works. Price $350, half on mortgage. Inquire of W. G. SHEFFER, No. 11 Spruce-st., or on Washington-av., corner of Sackett-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to.
WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Located in Northern and Western Iowa, by EGBERT BAGG, General Land Agent, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Orders may be left with M. D. BAGG, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York. Warrants wanted.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

HYDRAULICS.—For the accommodation of my down-town and country customers, I have opened a branch of my business in Parmly's building, No. 188 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.
Having devoted the last twenty years to the science and practice of plumbing, I am prepared to execute all orders intrusted to me.
ALEX. McKENZIE,
Practical Plumber, No. 341 4th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A large and commodious house, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, between 36th and 37th-sts., and Madison 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of Long Island and East River; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds will be kept in fine order, with shrubs and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CARE, gardener, No. 161 East 37th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A first-class two-story house with nine rooms, good cellar, excellent water, fine garden, and a large quantity of fine fruit in its season; all in perfect order, and only 30 miles from New-York City on the direct line of the Railroad. Rent $250. Inquire of STEPHEN VAIL, at the Plainfield depôt.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 43 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with or without furniture; a beautiful location. House English basement, 18.9 by 90 feet; five stories, finished in the best manner for a private residence; all the modern improvements. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the house, or to DANIEL LORD, Esq., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A new 2-story and basement house, all modern improvements, with 4 full lots on 7th-st., opposite Hamilton square, 200 feet west of 3d-av., beautifully located, at low rent. Apply to JOHN CALAHAN, corner 72d-st. and 3d-av., or BAGLEY & SAVAGE, No. 55 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and commodious mansion house with 30 lots of ground attached, situated on 89th-st., between avenue A and 1st-av., overlooking Burlgate, and easy of access by the 2d-avenue Railroad. Is suitable for a boarding house. Apply to
CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—Near the Ferry.—Two fine houses, on omnibus route; pure air and water; view unsurpassed; churches and schools. Rent $33 h. Apply at the office of the *Daily Telegraph*, No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET—The new and desirable 3-story brick dwellings, Nos. 467 and 469 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. They have all the modern conveniences, and will be rented low to desirable tenants. Apply to RIPLEY & JUDSON, No. 69 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem railroad; a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire 309 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With Hand without stables.
R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—For six or twelve months in the best part of Brooklyn, No. 1 Garden-place, west corner of Joralemon-st., five minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Sou'n Ferries; contains ten rooms; has gas range, furnace, water, &c., with small garden at back. The furniture is modern and good. Rent $325 for six months.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO LET—Suitable for one or two respectable families, containing ten rooms viz: bath room, water closet and gas, parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen on the right, same on the left. Rent, $270. Apply to J. EASTON, No 60 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—an elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 32d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a neat respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A first-class four-story, English basement house, 21x60 elegantly furnished, in West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a year or a term of years, from May 15. Rent $2,000. For particulars apply to W. SCHARFENBERG, No 769 Broadway, daily from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—An elegant brown stone house of moderate size, in 23d-st., near 5th-av furnished in superb style; would be let low till November next to a small, careful family. Address Box No. 3,629, Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 375 Pacific near Bond-st. The house is very handsomely furnished. Rent, to a good tenant, $800. Apply at No. 373 Pacific-st., or J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

$250—HOUSES TO LET.—A few 3-story brick dwellings, pleasantly situated at junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Healthy, accessible by cars and stages at six cents fare. No thing so low for money on this island. Apply at H. BADMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Canal, or to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner 35th-st. and Broadway.

WAREROOMS TO LET—No. 469 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, two large rooms on the first floor, 100 feet deep by 22 feet, suitable for a piano-forte warehouse or millinery business. Possession given immediately. Inquire of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Orange Lake and five miles from the village of Newburg. The house is large and convenient and well finished throughout. Also a barn with ten or more acres, if required. The boats run morning and evening, to Newburg, and stages run by the place twice a day. Address SUMMER-HOUSE, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Audubon Park, near Hudson River Railroad Depôt at 152d-st; house contains 15 rooms, stable, ice house, fine garden and ground attached; neighborhood very delightful and healthy. Possession immediately. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to W. HASTINGS, No. 76 John-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—With kitchen, carriage house, and about three acres of ground, garden, grapes, and every variety of fruit and berries in profusion; healthily and beautifully located at Yonkers, 8 or 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt and steamboat wharf. Possession given immediately. For particulars, address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,796.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—About five minutes' walk from the ferry at Port Richmond. Has a good barn, garden, five acres of land with abundance of fruit, and will be let cheap, furnished or unfurnished, to a good tenant. Is a very desirable residence. Apply to C. FINE, Esq., No. 13 Broadway, or L. C. CLARK, Port Richmond.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 189 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—Containing six rooms besides kitchen, with carriage house attached. A line of omnibuses pass the door. Rent moderate. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENS-WOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—Now in complete order, in the premises No. 15 William st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for insurance, Railroad, and Real Estate Offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Irving Savings' Bank Building, No. 96 Warren-st., suitable for lawyers or professional men. Rent low. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE TO LET.—An elegant office to let at No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman, next door to the Law Office of RICHARDSON & SMITH. Apply as above, at Room No. 11. Rent $350.

OFFICE TO LET.—No. 203 Broadway. Storage for goods in an upper room. JOSEPH U. ORRIS.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops one three-story brick dwelling and 2 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 47th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

PART OF A NEARLY NEW THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—In complete order to a small family, consisting of three handsome rooms on second floor, the front a large parlor, one room on third floor, a large and handsome basement, with marble mantel, cellar, gas, Croton water, bath and every convenience. Apply at No. 205 West 21st-st.

LOFTS TO LET—LIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED lofts suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner William-st., N. Y.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also cottage and eight lots corner 67th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Suites of furnished rooms can be obtained upon immediate application, in the house northeast corner of Broadway and 9th-st. The location will be found convenient, agreeable and lively, and every thing will be done to make the house attractive and desirable.

SECOND STORY TO LET—At a low price, in building No. 152 Fulton-st.
Also for sale cheap, a three-story brick house in South Brooklyn. Terms easy. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-street.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms; in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HILL & SON, No. 128 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—By Mr. GAUDU, No. 129 Walker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A report having become current that Madame Chegaray was about to give up her school, she respectfully informs her friends and the public that it is her intention to continue her establishment with its present organization. Mad. C.'s nieces, Mad. PREVOST, (formerly Mlle. Louise Bouvier) will reside with her, and take an active part in the direction and supervision of the establishment. Mad. C. is prepared to receive pupils during the Summer. Those whose parents reside at a distance will pass the vacation at Mad. C.'s country residence, situated in one of the healthiest and most pleasant parts of New-Jersey. The school will close July 1, and will re-open, as usual, on Thursday, the 11th of September.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE—At WARWICK, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Summer Term will commence on MONDAY, May 19. The Institute includes a male and Female Department, and Instruction will be given in the English, Classical and ornamental branches of Education.
RATES OF TUITION.—Board and Tuition in English branches, for one term of 11 weeks, $26; do. for one year, $100. Circulars furnished on application to the Secretary.
JAS. B. WHEELER, President
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible house, 4d school with two departments limited to 20 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in deportment the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

A TUTOR OR TEACHER IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—A young gentleman, posted in the ancient and modern languages (Hebrew included,) belles lettres and mathematics, desires a situation in a college in this country, and as traveling tutor in Europe. References of a high order, and terms very moderate. Address for three days, A. J. A. SIMONTON, No. 427 Broome-st., New-York, or this office.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding school for boys, at Tarry-town, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 658; Messrs. APPLETON STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 837 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 8 Park-row.

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The 5th semi-annual session will open the 1st Tuesday in May. Persons who are looking around for a matter-of-fact sort of school, which is as good as schools generally are, where Principal and Teachers aim to be faithful and successful, will be furnished with a circular and particulars, on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Tolbert's Academy, 659 Broadway, possesses unusual facilities for qualifying gentlemen as head book keepers, assistants, or entry clerks. The teacher being a practical book-keeper, explains the routine of real business, and carries students through a practical course instead of text-book theories.

FRENCH, SPANISH, AND GERMAN.—Mr. DOLBEAU, No. 659 Broadway offers great inducements to ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn these languages, as he has secured the services of the most accomplished native teachers, who advance their pupils with wonderful rapidity. Terms only $5 for 10 practical lessons.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and daughters No. 36 East 35th-st., New York. Young ladies desirous of pursuing the study of music or drawing during the Summer vacation will find a location retired and healthful, with every facility for improvement.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL.—For boys at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 249 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

LADIES' WRITING CLASS.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, this week, for instruction in the art of Penmanship. Class at 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Private instruction daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, this week, for a thorough course of instruction in the above branches. The Academy, for convenience and elegance, is unrivaled in this country or Europe.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MISSES MELAER—Having removed from No. 10 Waverly-place, will reopen their school on Monday, April 28, at No. 59 West 37 h-st., where they solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, or at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 285 Broadway.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. Summer Session commences May 7, 1856. For Circulars, apply to OLNEY R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies. No. 765 Greenwich-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kit

AUCTION SALES.

By Auction, H. Pennell, Auctioneer.

...AND MONEY TRANSACTION—...SEMI-WEEKLY SALE—ALBERT H. ...THIS DAY, May 4, at His o'clock ...Western Railroad 10 per cent. ...$1,000 each ...Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Rail- ...Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each ...Rock Island and Milwaukee Railroad ...Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each ...Toledo and Alton Railroad 2d Mort- ...gage Bonds.....$1,000 each ...Milwaukee City 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each ...Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati Canal Coal Certificates..$7,000 each ...The Atlantic New-York Oil Manufacturing Company (hypothecated).....$100 each ...Phœnix Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (hypothe- ...cated).....$100 each ...Brooklyn City Gas Light Company (hypothe- ...cated).....$100 each ...Nassau Ferry Company.....$20 each ...Merchants' Union Ferry Company.....$100 each ...St. Nicholas Insurance Company.....$25 each ...Continental Insurance Company.....$100 each ...St. Mark's Insurance Company.....$25 each ...Continental Insurance Company.....$100 each ...Home Insurance Company.....$100 each ...Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.....$20 each ...Chemical Bank.....$100 each

By order of Geo. W. Van Boskerck, Executor

...East River Insurance Company.....$15 each ...Lafarge Insurance Company.....$50 each ...Citizens' Insurance Company.....$25 each ...Commonwealth Insurance Company.....$100 each ...Long Island Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each ...United States Bank.....$100 each ...People's Bank.....$25 each ...Pacific Bank.....$5 each ...State Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each ...Seventh Ward Bank.....$50 each ...State of Illinois 6 per cent. new Internal Improve- ...ment Bonds.....$100 each ...Illinois State new Internal Improvement Interest Bonds.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be cheerfully given by the purchaser. Next Sale on Thursday, May 8.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his Regular Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, also Special Sales of the same on any other days when required.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all Moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, May 6, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the central salerooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of good second-hand furniture, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, wardrobes, centre, breakfast, card, play, toilet and extension tables, refrigerators, sofas, parlor, chamber and cook-stoves, Hedenbergh & Kayser heaters. Also, several sets of gas fixtures, bronze and other chandeliers with globes, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, May 9, at the rural salerooms. Annual sale of carpets from families removing, comprising a great variety of velvet and Brussels tapestry, 3-ply, ingrain, and stair carpets, rugs, oil cloths, matting, &c., &c. Many of these carpets have been in use but a short time and are in exceptional order. We respectfully request all who may intend to avail themselves of this opportunity to dispose of their carpets to forward them to the rooms by Wednesday morning. In order that they may be properly described in the catalogues, which will specify the number and length of the breadths in each carpet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE ON HENRY and EIGHTY-FIRST-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 6, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of William Archer, Trustee, 4 desirable lots on the north side of 64th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

Also, 6 lots on the south side of 65th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, PLATED WARE, &c.—At Auction, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock, at No. 462 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., embracing parlor suites of rosewood, mahogany, &c., enameled chamber suites, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads washstands centre tables, side do., extension dining do., etageres bookcases, cor ner stands, pallasses, &, mattresses, pillows, pictures, curtains, &c., being a large and handsome stock. Catalogues on morning of sale. Constantly on hand at private sale a large stock of the above goods which will be sold at auction prices. Boxing and shipping in the best manner.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

REGULAR QUARTERLY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. Bragg & Co. will sell at public auction at their new and spacious salerooms No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on TUESDAY May 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 750 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a prime stock of goods suitable for the spring and summer trade. Country and City dealers will find it to their advantage to be present.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock—Furniture carpets, boots, shoes, &c., at No. 94 Beekman-st. All kinds of goods taken and sold on commission, for cash or on storage at the lowest rates. TUESDAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, 300 cases boots and shoes, at No. 49 Dey-st., by A. D. GALE, No. 94 Beekman-st.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE AT AUCTION.—In lots from the shelves to suit City and country trade.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, will sell a large assortment of white granite, blue, dipped, ware; 251 packages glass ware; China tea sets, vases, clocks, tea trays, &c., &c. Goods packed for shipping.

C. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., 40 crates all kinds w. g. blue and common ware, 250 packages glassware, China, cutlery and plated ware; also the stock of a dealer to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. T. LEEDS.—Will sell on MONDAY, May 5, at No. 50 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a fine collection of roses, verbenas, pansies, honeysuckles and other garden plants from A. REID, Florist, 14th-st.

IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—GREAT SALE OF ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.—Under authority granted by the State of Illinois, as set forth in the Acts of Feb. 24, 1843, and March 1, 1849, and in the deed of trust executed by the Governo of the State, June 26, 1845, duly recorded in the Counties of Cook and Will, the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal will offer at public sale in the city of Chicago, commencing on TUESDAY, 15th day of May next:

All the unsold Canal Lands and Town Lots belonging to said Canal, that is to say, 22,240 acres of land lying on both sides of said Canal, and within five miles of the same, between Chicago and the town of La Salle. Also, all the unsold town lots in Chicago, Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Kankakee, Morris, Ottawa, and La Salle—1,447 lots in all. Many of these lands and some of the town lots are traversed by railroads, either completed or under construction. The terms of the sale are one fourth cash, the residue of the purchase money in three annual installments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable annually, in advance.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees of the
DAVID LEAVITT, } Illinois and
JOSIAH MCROBERTS, } Michigan Canal.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ILL. AND MICH. CANAL, March, 20, 1856.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN and OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Longworth-square in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—NEARLY 400 LOTS IN THE TENTH WARD, BROOKLYN—Opposite Carroll Park, situate on Bergen, Secor, Carroll, and Baichen places, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Smith, Hoyt and Bond sts., Canal front, &c. This property is some of the best that has ever been offered for sale in this City. The superior class of improvements already made in this vicinity—whole blocks of ornamental, marble, and brown stone front houses have been erected—warrants the belief that it will continue to be, as it is now, the most elegant and desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, and comparing favorably with the most aristocratic portions of the City of New-York. The location has all the elements required for first-class private residences. One of the lines of city railroads runs within one block. The grades are high, overlooking all the beautiful rural residences of the Eighth Ward, as well as the densely populated parts of the central city; also the Bay and surrounding shores. The streets and places are nearly all paved, and are of good width, the latter being over 100 feet wide, are short, and will never be crowded through. The distance of these lots from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, is the same as to 10th-st. in that City; but requiring only half the time to pass, on account of the rapid transit over the long ferries between the two cities. Brooklyn has all the facilities and conveniences, such as Railroads and Omnibus lines in every direction, gas throughout the city, and water will soon be introduced. Carroll Park, adjoining these lots, is now being graded and beautified, and is an additional ornament to this already beautified section of the city. The Canal front is extremely valuable, on account of the facilities given for the transportation of merchandise, such as coal, wood, brick, timber and other building materials, &c., &c., into the heart of the city. This Canal is 100 feet wide running from Gowanus Bay to Butler-st., and is nearly completed the entire distance. The canal front on this property is made with a timber and stone dock 20 feet thick at the base and 16 feet at the top, and finished so that it will be solid and substantial. Persons wanting lots either for residence or business, are desired to look at this property. Sign and guide boards are up on the streets and every information will be cheerfully given by the Auctioneers.

Title perfect; a large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No 19 5th-av., Wilton and Brussels carpets, suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture covered in red velvet, comprising sofa, tête-à-tête, lounge, arm and sewing chairs; Voltaire chairs, brocatel and lace window curtains, rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, rosewood sofas, tables, quartette tables, card tables, mahogany sofas, arm chairs, Voltaire chairs, parlor chairs, reception chairs in brocatel and plush, rosewood sideboard and etagere, mantel and etagere ornaments, mahogany and extension dining-tables, sideboard, marble-top side tables, China, crockery and glass ware; Brussels stair carpets, oil-cloths, plated castors, Brussels, Wilton and three-ply bedroom carpets; mahogany double and single French bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, mahogany marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany psyche glasses, bookcases, secretaries, mahogany wardrobes, black walnut bureaus, bedsteads and washstands; suites painted and enameled cottage furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; China toilet sets, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TUESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant cabinet furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of a first-class City cabinet maker, removed to our rooms for convenience of sale, viz: Fine richly decorated enameled chamber suites, with marble tops; 10 costly parlor suites, covered in satin brocade and brocatel; solid rosewood etageres; one magnificent mahogany wardrobe, made by Meeks & Co., cost $600; carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber suites, in great variety; oak and walnut dining-room furniture, in suites to match, corner etagere, easy and voltaire chairs, spring seats, parlor chairs, and book-cases, secretaries, &c. Also a large assortment of medium class cabinet furniture, suitable for the trade, the whole of which will positively be sold without reserve. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping, at a reasonable charge.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, May 5, 1856, at Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Fulton-st., long known as Gould's Hotel, now the Market Hotel, together with four years unexpired lease of Nos. 8 and 10. The furniture consists in part of the following goods:

23 oil-paintings—one very large and valuable.
30 large engravings.
300 yards of oil-cloth.
56 large and small looking-glasses.
100 dining tables.
175 cane seat and wooden chairs.
100 mattresses.
56 iron bedsteads.

Together with a large assortment of dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture of all kinds. Sale positive and for cash. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, and can be had of the auctioneers, No 45 Nassau-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TUESDAY, May 6, at 11½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will be sold about 50 thick French plate pier and mantel, oval and square frame mirrors, suitable for furnishing first-class houses, in richly ornamented frames. Also, about 30 English line engravings, in rosewood and gilt frames, being the property of a gentleman going to Europe; 20 oil-paintings, &c. Also, five superior-toned rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, one of which cost $550, made by Wm Lindeman & Son, of this City, carved legs and in good order, been in use about nine months. Also, one, made by Van Winkle, of good tone and finish. At 11 o'clock will be sold an invoice of rich French China vases, tea sets, dinner sets, silver-plated spoons, forks, cake baskets, urns, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, on TUESDAY—May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st.:

STANDARD ROSES—The last sale of the season, consisting of a large assortment of Standard, half-standard, moss, climbing, and running Roses warranted perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate, selected by Mr. D. Bell personally, when in Europe. Immediately after the sale of Standard Roses a large assortment of green house plants in pots, consisting of climbing and running roses, moss do., Chinese Western &c., &c., all in bloom, from the nursery of Charles Moore, 9th-st. and 3d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND THREE LOTS ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 5, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a three-story frame house and three lots of land on north side of 124th-st., 25 feet east of 8th-av. and opposite Mount Morris square. House 25x50, and furnished with cistern water, best marble mantels, hot air furnace, range, water closet, bath room, &c. Lots each 25x100 feet 11 inches. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS, auctioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-street, Marble Buildings, opposite City Hall, a general assortment of first-quality furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds and bedding.

JOHN PIERCE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Monday, the 5th—a good & sound hand rosewood piano, to be sold with the other furniture of house No. 19 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock.

SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—3 four-story brick houses and lots of ground on west side of 1st-av., about 75 feet south of 32d st.; 6 houses and lots on 32d-st., about 225 feet west from 1st-av.; 1 house and lot on south west corner 34th-st. and 1st-av.; 6 houses and lots adjoining on the south; 3 houses and lots on 34th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 35th-st., near 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th st. north side, 100 feet east 1st-av; 11 houses and lots on north side 35th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; 4 houses and lots on 1st-av., west side, between 34th and 35th sts; 4 houses and lots on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house and lot on north side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 84 & 86 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. H. WILSON, auctioneer, will sell, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the entire elegant furniture, piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites, beds and bedding, &c., &c., contained in the large five story dwelling No 216 West 14th-st., near 8th av., the whole having cost upwards of $12,000. Sale positive, rain or shine.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE LONG DOCK COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, April 15, 1856.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 5th day of May, proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M., for grading two miles of Railroad: including a Double Track Tunnel, about 4,000 feet long.

The Tunnel is located in Hudson City, about one mile from the Hudson River, and through the Ridge of Trap Rock known as "Bergen Hill."

The whole work to be completed on or before the 1st day of November, 1857.

Specifications, Plans, Profiles, Sections, &c., of this work may be seen at this Office or at the Office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Erie-place, West-st., City of New-York.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President L. D. Co.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 91 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.—SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 187 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

specially appointed by the proprietor and executors of TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in a decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No 187 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to common Pimples.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things in this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about one bottle per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARS, ORVIS & CO., No. 15 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & KISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 91 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; over the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. COMBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 146 Maiden-lane.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges the whole universe of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 278 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while living in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption bronchitis coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such as his afflicted fellow beings request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be a fee to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a backstrengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would appraise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most maternity care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; over the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

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DR. FARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—256th edition, 400 pages 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; in fact discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author, Dr. Farmont, may be consulted at the corner Spring and Mercer sts., (entrance in Mercer) opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, till A. M. to 9 evening, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges the whole universe of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 278 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW AND LARGE AND FAVORITE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. LUDLOW. | BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WAIT.

These ships have been built expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $136. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and $60. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $115; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, May 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York..Wednesday, May 14.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston..Wednesday, May 21.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, May 28.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York..Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston.....Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York....Wednesday, June 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones for metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon.....$130
In first cabin, lower saloon.....110
In second cabin.....60

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No parcels received on the day or sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail June 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 3,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct as under:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday, 17th of May, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt Miller. | EMEU, Capt Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. | LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownlee.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NORTH STAR will leave New-York on SATURDAY, May 10, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, No. 5

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE THIEF.

Sergeant Owens received at the office of the Chief of Police, between 2 and 10 o'clock Saturday night, a telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, stating that a boy named Edward Nicholsons had run away from that city with goods belonging to his employer, a Mr Lacy, a saddler doing business in Seventh, near Market-street, and that he had left in the 5 o'clock train for this City. Sergeant Merrity, of the Third Ward, was sent at once to Jersey City, and upon the arrival of the Philadelphia train there was considerable in arresting the fugitive. When taken to the office of the Chief of Police $480 in gold and paper money was found in his possession. He was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house and there locked up to await the requisition of the Philadelphia authorities. Nicholsons is a native of Germany, and only 18 years of age.

DULL TIMES.

These are dull and pleasant times at our Police Courts. The records for the past week, if not less extensive than usually, are certainly free from charges of a serious nature. But some people will get drunk and disturb the public peace, and for such neither the Tombs nor "Black Maria" have any terrors. The number of men and women that keep sober only by compulsion are painfully plenty, and of this number many may be any day seen in the cells set apart for such sinners at any of the Police Courts.

THE "TOPICS" REVIEW.

"Bring up the temporary commitments," said Justice FLANDREAU on Saturday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court; and in a few moments afterwards about a score persons—nearly all pitiable pictures of pauperism —were ranged in line before him. An aged, well-dressed, and decent-looking man with green spectacles athwart his nose, stood on the right of the line, while at its left stood a dirty little woman, with a terribly bloated face, huge white eyes, and an unnecessarily large red nose. She tried to look modest, but only succeeded in making her abnormally bad qualities more conspicuous.

"Richard Sharp," said the Magistrate, as he cast his eyes over the list of parties committed; "let Richard Sharp step up here."

The spectacled-looking man, with green spectacles, deliberately stepped forward.

"Mr. Sharp, you were brought in this morning drunk —you are sober, now, I suppose; what have you got to say for yourself?"

"Nothing, Sir: I know I was drunk, and am very sorry for it; I came up from Staten Island, where I live, and I took a little liquor for medicine; and as I am not used to drinking, it went right to my head; I knew I was drunk, so I went into a feed store to lie down; I know no more about it; I'm not in the habit of drinking."

"Well, I think you're not—you don't look like a drinking man. You did go into a feed-store to sleep. You can go this time, I think you, Mr. Sharp, be sharp enough not to let me catch you here again."

Exit Mr. Sharp.

"Thomas Johnson, come up here," said His Honor, whereupon a greasy-looking fellow, with only one eye, stepped forward, but was in a twinkling knocked backward by a big specimen of a feminine Celt, who then quietly stepped up in front, and, coolly folding her arms, said:

"Jodge FLANDREAU, arn't ye 'shamed yerself? Where did ye larn yer manners? Now, bad-luck to ye, oughtn't the Jodge room furst? Ye've sarved me so before—so ye have."

"Ah, ha, Mary, so you are here again, eh? We'll take care of you this time. I shall send you up for six months. Don't get any rum there. Take her away."

And Mary Connaghan was taken away, though she strenuously protested against the "indacency" of such a course.

"Now, Johnson, you can come up."

Johnson came up, looking not much hurt by Mary Connaghan's usage of him.

"Johnson, you was found lying in the gutter again last night. What have you to say for yourself this time?"

"Well, you see, your Honor—the fact is, your Honor, you see—"

"Yes, yes, I see all about it. You were here before."

"No, your Honor."

"Don't lie, now. Were you not here before?"

"Only once."

"Last week?"

"Yes."

"And you promised if I would let you off that you would go back to New-Hampshire next day?"

"Yes, Sir, but—but—I'll go back to-morrow."

"No you won't—I shall look you up for ten days. Can you pay a fine of $10?"

"No, Sir."

"Take him off."

"James Ashford—Ashford, come here. You are charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct—with having while drunk spoken and grossly insulted a respectable woman in the street."

"Well, you see the fact is, Judge, I was drunk, and when I get drunk I don't know what I'm a doing. Now I never saw'd that gal what the officer said I insulted afore; now what I'd a want to talk to her for—now I asks you that, Judge?"

"I really don't know, Ashford, unless it is that you're a hard fellow. The officer tells me that you are one of the very worst characters in his Ward—that you are constantly in some difficulty."

"Now that's a lie, Judge, and if I only know'd the fellow that told you that 'ere, I'd ping him—you'd better believe, I'd ping him. No, I means Judge, Oh, I always talks civil, Judge, 'specially to Judges. I'se only ugly when I gets drunk, you see."

"How often do you get drunk?"

"Well, not often now, since Jake, the Dutchman, moved."

"He trusted, I suppose?"

"Well, he didn't do nothing shorter, old hoss. Ahem! Judge; only once he didn't; he got sassy, so I plugged his peepers putty well. I did, hoss! You see I says hoss, beg pardon Judge."

"Ashford, the lady whom you insulted and assaulted would not appear against you. I shall hold you, however, for drunkenness. Can you pay $10?

"Not now, Judge, but I can get it, I guess, from Councilman ——; I goes for him. I does—went for him last election. Can't you wait a little while, say?"

"No, Sir, not a moment. Make out a commitment, Mr. Quackinbush—ten days."

The remainder of the batch on review were suitably disposed of, and the Court adjourned for the day.

A RELIC—INTERESTING TO PAWNBROKERS.

At the Essex Market Court, on Saturday, a man named Johnson was brought up, charged with stealing a silver watch from a fellow lodger, and with "shoving it up" at a pawn office in Division-street. The watch, a huge seventy-pounder bull's-eye, of antique make, was handed to the magistrate by the pawnbroker. The complainant identified the watch as "his father's."

"Oh, it's your *father's* watch!" said Justice WOOD.

"Where is your father?"

"Dead these 30 years, Sir—as fine a man as you could find in a day's walk; and the watch is mine now, ye see. My father (God rest his soul) had this watch, ye see. His father gave it to him when he came from France to get his education—and a fine scholar he was too. Well, ye see, this watch was handed down from ginearation to ginearation, since the days of Brian Boroihme or Nail the great, I'm not shure which, but at any rate it saved me from a life, for ye see when he was at the battle of Vinegar Hill, a bullet struck him on the heart, and bedad that I'd have been the last ov him hadn't that very watch which he wore in his fob saved him; the case, ye see, is here—ye can see the marks ov the bullet before yer blessed eyes this very minit.—Oh, ye needn't laugh me fine jeeler—Ill swate by the nine crosses, that every word I've been saying is true."

"Then isn't necessary, Mr. O'Leary. What is the number of this watch, Mr. O'Leary?"

"The number is it?—Well, the number of that watch is 1,666, as it was made in London in 1628. Now then—"

"Yes, that's right. Well, Johnson, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Nothing, Sir; I took the watch," said the prisoner.

"And am I to lose the money I advanced on it?" asked the pawnbroker.

"Certainly," replied the Magistrate.

"Isn't that hard?"

"It's one of the risks of your business. The owner surely is not going to pay for what is already his."

"And how," continued the pawnbroker, "are we to tell when a watch is stolen? Now who'd have thought that this watch was stolen? Why it isn't worth more than $3. If it was gold I'd be suspicious—but anybody, even that fellow, (pointing to the prisoner,) might own such a thing. In the Old Country it's different—we're saved there from loss when we take a poor old silver watch that is stolen."

"Well," added the magistrate, "I'd prevent you from suffering if I had the power. I would close all your places up, because I believe they are only an encouragement to thieves. I shall detain the prisoner and the watch till a further examination is had."

At the Tombs, yesterday, not any matters of importance were transacted. Half a score of little boys were taken in for ill-behaving in the Park—breaking the Sabbath and tree-branches. They were dismissed with a reprimand.

Miscellaneous.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A woman named Langley, residing in Forty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, died very suddenly on Saturday. Her husband states that she was in the habit of getting drunk. That at noon on Saturday, after taking dinner, he left her at home as well as usual. On returning home, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M., he found his doors all fastened, and, on gaining admittance through a window, he found his child playing on the floor, and his wife in bed, dead.

RUN OVER.

On Saturday afternoon, a man named Michael Murphy was run over by stage No. 1,362 of the Bull's Head Line, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, and badly injured. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

James Broderick, a lad fourteen years of age, was run over in Broadway, near Wall-street, by stage No. 111, and severely injured. He was taken up and conveyed to his residence in Twenty-sixth street, for medical treatment.

FOUND DEAD.

On Friday night a man named James Simonson was found dead in the hay loft of Felix Gorman's stable, No. 8 Catharine-lane. The deceased was a man much reduced in circumstances and of intemperate habits.

OVERBOARD.

Alexander McDade got drunk on Saturday night and then fell overboard at the foot of Oliver-street. Officer Cooksley of the Fourth Ward fished him out and took him to the Station-House.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY, OVER THOMPSON'S SALOON.—The attention of the public is solicited to the exhibition of photographs, ambrotypes, and daguerreotypes at the above establishment. An efficient corps of first-class artists in oil and water color, and pastel, are employed. The ambrotype was first introduced in New-York by the subscriber, and the specimens now exhibited are without equal in the world. Strangers are respectfully invited to pay the Collection a visit.

M. B. BRADY.

Look at the superb display of ambrotypes at BRADY'S door, this morning—THOMPSON'S Saloon, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Economy is that virtue which leads its possessor to the purchase. Fine fashionable black cloth coats, $7; single blue dress coats, $10; an endless variety of fancy cassimere pants, $2 50 to $5; Regians $9 and $10; Moire Antique vests, $3, &c., &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, AND CHANGE[illegible]

PERMANENT.—Water must be denied to [illegible] fish, or there will be no progression. [illegible] soil must be adapted to the [illegible] increase. The climate must [illegible] which will unite with and [illegible] tagious poisons, or [illegible] lamp that is [illegible] frame! It [illegible] contagion. [illegible] ing in [illegible] places for the [illegible] poison.

The water [illegible] earth, at this season, noxious gases, which have [illegible] and harmless during the Winter months, and which, by thus lying dormant, have added to the intensity of their poisonous qualities. These gases now float on the morning and evening breeze, and those who come in contact will be sick in proportion as his own blood is healthy or otherwise. The experience of three generations has been directed to the BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They have the advantage of at least one hundred and fifty years' study, and that directed with a single view to their perfection. Use these Pills, follow the printed directions, and you will be safe.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at the principal office, No 43 Canal-st. Brandreth's Buildings; at BURNTON'S bookstores, Nos. 241 Hudson-st., and 296 Bowery; also, D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-st., corner of Lewis; J. KERR, No. 813 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all respectable medicine vendors in the world.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS.

GENTLEMEN: The article which appeared in your paper of 1st inst., over the signature of E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec'y., and by order of the President of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, charging us with "fraud upon that Company, and imposition upon the community," by representing that the gas apparatus manufactured by us is the same as theirs, is as unjust as it is untrue. We wish the community distinctly to understand that we have no connection whatever with the Maryland Portable Gas Company or with C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., their authorized agents. Nor do we desire to form any such connection, being fully satisfied that the Gas Works manufactured by us, upon a new and improved principle, and for which an application for a patent has been duly filed at Washington, is superior in every respect to theirs. We rely wholly and entirely for the sale of our apparatus upon its own superior merits, which have been thoroughly tested and approved by the most competent and respectable parties. The undersigned have now on hand several of the Maryland Portable Gas Co.'s machines which they are willing to sell at a liberal discount.

S. COATES & CO., No. 376 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS' one-price Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, consists of three immense six-story buildings thrown into one, and is now filled with Spring Clothing, of the newest fashions, for MEN AND BOYS. ONLY ONE PRICE is asked or taken for any article, and that price is the LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

THE MEN'S DEPARTMENT contains every variety of style, size and material, to be found in the different Clothing Stores of New-York.

THE BOYS' DEPARTMENT includes thousands of suits for school, dress, and every-day wear, and embraces apparel for all ages between 5 and 17 years.

REMEMBER the prices are 25 per cent. below the average, and the clothing of the best cut, workmanship and finish.

P. L. ROGERS.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A greater programme of entertainments is announced at this house to-night than at any theatre in the City. The beautiful drama of the "Knights of the Cross, or Richard of the Lion Heart," in which the Messrs. B. and T. CONY, Mr. J. A. WEBB, MR. J. H. ALLEN, MRS. H. F. NICHOLS, and the full strength of the company will appear, commences the performance; then comes, for the first time here, the comic pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior," with the "Rival Family" of pantomimists, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. T. CONY, MISS HATHAWAY, MISS LANG, &c., and the whole terminates with the farce of the "Swiss Cottage."

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MABIN, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & CO.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PROF. FOWLER'S ANNUAL COURSE OF FREE LECTURES.—The first lecture of this Course will be delivered this evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. FOWLER will give general illustrations of the advantages and value of Phrenology, by reference to numerous portraits and other paintings; will also explain the temperaments and give valuable suggestions in regard to health and the perfection of the physical organism. Professional delineation of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,
Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his Office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established Institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—SOOTHING YET SEARCHING.—Free from mineral ingredients, these pills soothe and heal the irritated membranes of the stomach and the bowels, while they expel all morbid matter from those organs and imbue them with new vigor. Sold at the manufactories.

[Advertisement.]

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, at BARNUM'S Museum, in consequence of the inability of many families to see her on account of the tremendous crowds. This wonderful child will appear as *Eva* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," this evening. A new piece is played this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of gas fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, BROADWAY.—During Anniversary week a table d'hote will be set from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M., in the Fountain saloon. Price, 50 cents each person.

[illegible] Business Coats, very [illegible], selling at EVANS' Clothing [illegible] Fulton-street, to $5.

[illegible] Lights, 193 Wash Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 1st page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, May 4, by Rev. Frederick Ogilby, of Trinity Church, R. S. STROTHER, M. D., of Kentucky, to RHODA WHITNEY, eldest daughter of Mrs. General Gaines, of this City.

☞ Louisville *Journal* and New-Orleans *Delta* please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, ALFRED EICKHAUSER, (late of Tilsit, Prussia,) and LUCY, daughter of John Weller, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, May 4, by Rev. Mr. Zapf, Mr. HENRY SPAUHAGEN to Miss CATHARINE BORGER.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, May 3, JAMES H. PLUMMER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Plummer, No. 16 Union-square. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 4, LOUIS KOFMAN, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 454 4th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Church Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday, May 3, Miss MARY E. SELLECK.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Elliott W. Gregory, No. 206 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this day, (Monday) 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Yorkville, on Saturday evening, May 3, Mrs. MARY JONES, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 181st-st., fifth house west of 3d-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

On Friday morning, May 2, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS ALFRED, youngest son of Rev. John Seage, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

On Saturday, May 3, of scarlet fever, MATILDA, daughter of Phillip F. and Mary Pistor, aged 20 months and 15 days.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 3, after a protracted illness, REBECCA KEELER, widow of the late Chas. Keeler.

The friends of the family, and of her late husband, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 234 Henry-st. The funeral services will take place in Grace Church, Brooklyn, and the remains will be deposited in the family vault, St. Luke's Church, New-York.

On Saturday morning, May 3, SUSAN WILLIS, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on third day (Tuesday) morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, P. Gibson, near the village of Manhasset, L. I.

At Nyack, on Thursday night, May 1, ICHABOD PRALL, son of the late Ichabod Prall, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, H. S. Prall, at Nyack. Carriages will be at the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, Chambers-st., at 9 o'clock P. M., for the relatives and friends to accompany his remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 3.

$1,000	Ohio 6s, '70	100	8
1,000	California 7s, '70	89	200
2,000	Illinois Interest	77	400
5,000	Virginia 6s	93⅜	47
500	Erie Bonds cr '75	91	400
1,000	Erie Con. 7s, '71	93⅜	100
500	Hud. R. 1st mt. bs	100	500
5,000	H. Riv. 3d M'e.	b60	69
30,000	Ill. C. R. Bds.	s60	87⅛
25,000	do		87⅜
10,000	do	b7	87⅜
17,500	do	c	87⅛
5,000	do	sam	87
2,000	Ill. Free	wp	98
8,500	N. Y. Central 7s		102⅜
40	Mechanics' Bank		119½
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk.		108⅜
5	Bank of Commerce		110
98	do		109⅜
10	B'k of America		96
10	Hanover Bank		96⅛
25	Corn Ex. Bank		104¾
15	Park Bank		94
10	Continental Bank		109
10	Imp's. & Trad's Bk		102⅜
160	Canton Company	s3	23
460	Penn. Coal Co	s60	99
100	do		99⅜
100	do	b30	99⅜
200	N. Y. Cent'l R.R.	s3	91⅛
100	do	s3	91⅜
200	do	b60	92⅜
100	do	b60	92⅜
40	do		91⅜
200	Erie Railroad	s3	56⅜
100	do	b60	57
300	do	b7	ds 56⅜
150	do	b30	56⅞
350	do	c	56⅜
150	do	b30	57

100	Cumb. Coal Co		23
200	do		23⅛
400	Har. Railroad		18⅜
47	Harlem preferred		51
400	Reading R. R.		c 89¾
500	do		c 90
500	do		s30 90
400	do		s60 90
100	do		b60 91
1250	do		b60 90⅜
100	do		b30 90⅝
209	Mich. Cen. R. R.		s3 95
100	do		b30 95½
100	do		b60 96
858	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		b60 97
670	do		s3 95⅛
50	do		s30 95½
600	do		95¾
400	Panama R. R.		b60 104
25	do		103⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.		86⅜
300	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b60	65⅛
300	do		c 64
49	Clev. C. & Cin.		102
14	Third-avenue R.R.		70
200	Galen. & C. R. R.	b30	112
115	do		c 111⅛
50	do		s30 111½
70	do		c 111¾
500	Cle. & To. R. R.		76
100	do		b3 76
3150	do		c 76
200	do		b30 77⅛
1000	do		b60 77⅜
450	do		b30 77
70	do		76⅛
250	Ch. & R. I. R. R.		s3 92
300	do		s3 93¼
100	do		b60 93

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	b10	93¾
1,000	Missouri 6s		85
11,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. B.		77
50	Bank of Commerce		109½
200	N. Y. Central R. R.		92
100	do	s60	92
100	do		92¾
30	Pan'a Railroad	b30	104
200	Hudson Riv. R. R.		34⅞
100	Reading Railr'd.	s30	90⅜
50	do		90⅜
200	do	b10	90⅜
200	do	s30	90⅝

50	Erie Railroad	b30	57
50	do		56⅜
100	do		56⅝
150	do	b10	57
200	do	b30	57⅛
550	do	b60	57⅜
650	do	s3	57⅝
400	do	b3	57
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30	95
800	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		77
100	do	s60	76⅞
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30	22⅛
100	do	b30	22⅜

MONDAY, May 5—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week, show an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,194,409 against $2,356,277 the corresponding week last year, and $2,915,927 the first week in May, 1854. The Export of Domestic Produee and Miscellaneous Goods, $1,408,496 against $1,201,993 same week last year. The Specie Export, including $767,000 by the *Arago* on Saturday, amounted to $1,844,638 against $1,174,000 the corresponding week last year. The receipts from California during the week amounted to $1,860,862; so that the Bank reserve has not suffered materially by the heavy export movement, although on the averages of the week, to be made up this afternoon, the aggregate is expected to show something less than on the previous statement which was unexpectedly favorable on the Specie line, $13,102,857. The Banks probably opened business last Monday on *less* than the average of the preceding week, as they will open to-day with *more* than the average to be declared on the last week. The interior Gold Exchanges continue in favor of New-York, and the payments and receipts of the Sub-Treasury nearly equal.

For the current Treasury year beginning 1st July, 1855, to the close of April, the Imports into New-York as officially rendered from the Custom-House, amounted to.....$161,109,000
Add first week in May.....4,194,409
Total to date.....$165,303,409
Against same time in 1855.....132,122,277
Increase to date.....$33,180,132

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, by the same tables, amounted to.....$65,225,000
Add first week in May.....1,408,496
Total to date.....$66,643,496
Against same time in 1855.....53,362,993
Increase to date.....$13,280,513

The Exports of Specie, within the same period and by same tables amounted to.....$16,652,000
Add first week in May.....1,844,638
Total to date.....$18,496,638
Against same time 1855.....30,337,000
Decrease to date.....$11,840,362

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	10,705	$442,956	8,398	417,349
Flour, bbls	4,587	47,215	22,319	163,197
Corn Meal, bbls	811	4,062	2,836	11,367
Wheat, bushels	—	—	24,719	44,916
Corn, bushels	6,057	6,770	190,382	122,490
Pork, bbls. and tcs	4,378	89,522	2,010	35,311
Beef, bbls. and tcs	1,362	34,111	1,399	27,963
Total produce		$624,456		$833,343
Miscellaneous		577,537		575,113
Total for the week		$1,201,993		$1,408,496

The Stock Market during the past week was unusually excited, and prices fluctuating from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. a day. The market began to fall on Tuesday, the change being wrought mainly by the calling in of Money loans to meet the heavy shipment of Specie on Wednesday, before the California packet arrived. This feeling among the operators on the Exchange, and tendency of prices, continued through Wednesday, Thursday, and part of the day on Friday, when the reaction commenced, and was subsequently continued throughout Saturday, the market closing firm and upward. There was, of course, as in most seasons of sudden panic, much uncalled for use made of the export movement of Specie, by the Brokers who operate for a decline in prices; and on the present occasion, early in the week, doubts were even thrown on the safe arrival of the Gold due from California, because of the reported difficulties on the Panama Road. When the packet from that quarter did arrive, and with a heavier Gold freight than usual, the relief was not permitted to have its proper weight until two or three days afterwards. The extent to which this senseless panic had seized the Street is mainly seen in the following fluctuations in the course of the Stock Exchange; but the whole story is not told in this list, as we hear of private settlements between buyer and seller on Friday forenoon, from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. on one or two Stocks below the quoted rates. This will, perhaps, be less wondered at when we add that *after* the actual delivery of $1,860,000 of Gold from the *Illinois*, there were parties in the Street who were, or affected to be, incredulous as to its arrival, because the Purser, on account of illness on the voyage, had failed the first day to publish the list of, and amount to, each consignee!

COMPARATIVE COURSE FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, April 26.	Lowest Intermediate.	Saturday, May 3.
N. Y. Central	93¾	90¾	92¼
Erie	57⅜	55⅞	57⅛
Reading	91¾	89¾	90⅜
Toledo	80¾	74⅜	77¾
Galena	114¾	111	112
Michigan Central	97¾	93¾	95¾
Southern Michigan	98	94	97
Panama	104¾	102½	104
Illinois Centrals	87¾	86¾	87½
Virginia	94¾	93½	93¾
Missouris	85¾	84¾	85
Transit Company	14¾	13¾	13⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburg	66¾	64	65
Hudson River	34¾	34	34¾
Rock Island	93¾	90	92¾
Milwaukee	84¾	81	82

The Money Market for two or three days was extremely close on Broker's Loans, and considerable difficulty was experienced in making accounts. Several of the large Banks called heavily on their demand borrowers, being, in turn, drawn upon from the country, and also for Gold for shipment. On Saturday, however, their collections and income from the 4th of May payments were very heavy and there was more disposition to accommodate the Brokers. The mercantile inquiry for new discounts was moderate at Bank, and the amount of prime paper offering by the Discount Brokers, at 8@9 ₱ cent., is also limited. Foreign bills ruled firm, at 109⅞@110 on London; 5.15@5.16¼ on Paris.

An evening cotemporary copies the following obituary sketch of Mr. WATTS SHERMAN—who is *not* dead—from a Wisconsin paper, with the remark:

"There are none who will read the sketch with less pleasure because Mr. SHERMAN is living and able to share the pleasure with them."

To our thinking, there is not much *pleasure* in the case; scarcely a paragraph that the real friends of the subject would desire to see gravely put in print. The portrait is exaggerated, first to last. The shading of the romance attempted to be thrown around the financial features of the sketch, is not less offensive to good taste, abounding as it does in comparisons of ability and position, which every one knows to be unjust to his partners and professional neighbors, and which, we are quite sure, Mr. SHERMAN himself would be the first to condemn, than the personal characteristics of the man are grossly perverted to his disadvantage. In the dispensation of private charities, and in all that relates to a generous and active public spirit, we have yet to learn that he is either a selfish man in contrast with his neighbors in like position, or gives less of time and money to these objects, according to his means and opportunities.

From the Daily Wisconsin, April 29.

DEATH OF WATTS SHERMAN—HIS EVENTFUL CAREER.—WATTS SHERMAN, of the house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York, *died at Mobile on the 24th inst., of consumption.* He had been predisposed to that disease for the past ten years. His excessive devotion to a wearing business has finally carried him to the grave.

Mr. SHERMAN, at the time of his death, was, unquestionably, the most eminent banker in the nation. There were wealthier men, but there is no house which has obtained a more rapid elevation, in either the old or the new world, than the one of which he was the head. Though it had been established but five years, it already ranked with the BARINGS and ROTHSCHILDS, if not for wealth, at least for sagacity and world-wide credit. His history hence becomes one of national interest.

WATTS SHERMAN began life in most humble circumstances in Canandaigua, N. Y. Upon his removal to Albany, he attracted the attention of ERASTUS CORNING, who is as quick to discern and reward merit as any man in this country. He soon afterwards married Mr. CORNING'S niece, and through CORNING'S great influence he was made Cashier of the City Bank of Albany—the largest bank in that City—at a salary of $5,000 per annum. This was considered an enormous salary in those days, but his rare financial abilities were soon discovered to be such that the Bank found him invaluable at any salary.

A few years afterwards, upon the decease of his first wife, he married a daughter of HENRY GIBSON, of Canandaigua, one of the very wealthiest men in Western New-York. SHERMAN'S financial transactions were immensely enlarged and strengthened through the outside influence of two such powerful friends as CORNING and GIBSON, and he became the leading banker out of the City of New-York, in that State.

After holding the cashiership of the City Bank for fifteen years, he conceived the idea of establishing himself in New-York as a banker, but individually, he had not the vast capital required for such an undertaking. To meet the competition of such houses as BROWN BROTHERS, JACOB LITTLE & Co., DE LANAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, it would require millions of dollars. Fortunately, he found the very man to suit his purpose, in Mr. DUNCAN, of Providence, R. I., who had recently inherited the immense estate of CYRUS BUTLER.

Mr. DUNCAN was originally from Canandaigua, SHERMAN'S native place, and in early life had visited Providence, and attracted the attention and love of a niece of CYRUS BUTLER. Through that connection he received between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. After Mr. BUTLER'S death, Mr. DUNCAN was tired of living the life of a gentleman; and as Mr. SHERMAN had rare abilities, and some capital, the association was soon formed. WATTS SHERMAN was to have $10,000 per annum as a salary, besides a proportion of the profits. DUNCAN was to put in $2,000,000 as capital; *Sherman and Gibson and probably Corning, put in something*, but what amount is not known.

In the autumn of '51, it was announced that this house would go in operation. Panic had been severe in New-York for months, the rates of interest were enormously high, *even such houses as Brown Brothers, Erastus Corning, &c., winced under the pressure.* There were a good many who thought that SHERMAN would not stand it long in New-York, and that he would be swamped, as wealthy men had been before, in the great maelstrom of Wall-street. Of course every one watched the advent of the new house with rigid scrutiny.

At that time, when some doubt was expressed whether SHERMAN would succeed, CORNING, who had known him from boyhood, made the remark to a friend that "he regarded WATTS SHERMAN as the first financier in America." Subsequent events have shown that his abilities were not overrated. From its first start, it commanded a credit and a power in the Union, not given to the very oldest houses. BROWN BROTHERS have been established in England and this country *for a century*, and yet SHERMAN & Co.'s credit in Europe, even now, is as good as theirs.

It was not merely the money which the house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. could command, but the ability with which it was managed, *so that when the great banks of Wall-street were hard up*, and could not loan to the merchants, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. were ready to discount hundreds of thousands of dollars of good paper. A strong house is tenfold stronger if it evinces strength when other strong houses quail. That appeared to be the great secret of his remarkable success. He never appeared to be short of money, when it was really required. When matters were easy in Wall-street, they evinced no desire to extend their loans. But when the blast of panic came, then they were prepared to use all their vast means

New-York Daily Times.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Following are the Anniversaries which are to be held to-day,—Tuesday:

American and Foreign Christian Union.—Broadway Tabernacle, 10½ o'clock A. M. Speakers: F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq., of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, D. C., Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and others.

New-York Sunday School Union.—The several schools are to meet at the following places: Broadway Tabernacle; Bleecker Church, Oliver-street; Central Presbyterian Church, Broome street; 7th Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-streets; Baptist Tabernacle, Second-avenue; Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square; Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church; Dr. Sutton's Church, University-place; Reformed Dutch Church, corner Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue; Forty-Second-street Presbyterian Church. Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers: Rev. Byron Sunderland; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Hon. L. S. Foster.

New-York Colonization Society—Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place, 7½ o'clock P. M.

Inauguration of Rev. Dr. Hitchcock—As Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Adams' Church, Madison square, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Seamen's Friend Society.

The American Seamen's Friend Society celebrated its 28th anniversary at the Tabernacle last night. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., presided. The Society has prospered during the year, having received $32,283, and expended $21,648. The aggregate receipts and expenditures of the auxiliaries and local Societies are not included in this statement. The whole receipts will reach $100,000. At the Sailors' Home in Cherry-street, 3,309 boarders were received in 1855, who deposited in Bank about $12,000, and carried away or sent to friends $60,000. The number of boarders at the Home in 14 years has been 47,156.

In the Seamen's Savings Bank, in New-York, seamen alone have deposited nearly *one-third of a million of dollars* the past year. Over *two and a half millions* in that Bank belong to seamen.

This Society has foreign chaplaincies at Aspinwall, Panama, Honolulu, Lahaina, Callao and the Chincha Islands, Valparaiso, Canton, Havre, Marseilles, Galtland, Copenhagen and St. Johns, N. B., and also sustains the Mobile Bay Bethel, the New-York Sailors' Home, aids the Portland Bethel, and helps the Mariners' Church in this City. In one Bethel, in New-York, over 100 hopeful conversions have taken place.

The report points out the chief obstacle in the way of rapid success—attributing much of the blame to owners, in driving the present ruinous system of *shipping* and *discharging* sailors. It proposes a remedy in a change of system; considers and answers objections, and shows the beneficial results of the proposed change, to owner, officer and sailor.

In the year 1830, the tonnage of American vessels was 1,191,116 tons; the number of seamen and watermen under the American Flag, including those in the Navy, a little over 90,000. In 1855, twenty-five years afterwards, the tonnage increased to 5,212,000 tons, and the number of seamen, to nearly 400,000, both having more than quadrupled in one fourth of a century.

In 1814, the tonnage of the British Commercial Marine was 2,616,965 tons, employing 172,786 men and boys. In 1854, forty years afterwards, the tonnage had increased to 5,963,276, and the seamen, including the 48,939 in her Navy, to nearly 400,000, both having doubled in less than half a century.

Rev. Mr. LOCKE, after presenting the report, offered remarks upon the obstacles which stand in the way of the improvement of seamen. The points are given in the report itself.

The speakers of the evening were Rev. JAMES C. RICHMOND, Chaplain at Canton, who was introduced as a gentleman who had passed through all three grades of sea life, from fore-castle to quarter-deck; Dr. JOEL PARKER, who spoke of the sailor as an educated man; and Rev. Dr. HEADCOCK, of Buffalo, who made an effective speech, treating of seamen as agents of civilization. Mr. BEECHER divided sailors into two classes—they of the books, and they of the ship. The sailors of the books may be described as a man in a sou'-west hat, with a monkey-jacket, a large quid of tobacco, and perhaps thirty years of age, but looking ten years older because of his exposure to sun and wind. He is generally found in company with two horsemen, who might have been seen toward the setting of the sun, descending a hill near the village of M——, &c., &c. This is the sailor of the books. But there is another class, plain and insignificant; men of all kinds, representing all phases of society, young men wearied of restraint, who go to sea, and for whose regeneration we are called to labor, as if for our own sons and relatives. Mr. B. strongly pressed the importance of making the right distinction between the ideal and the actual sailor.

Dr. FARNAM looked upon the sailor as a hopeful class of persons to act upon; claimed that he has strong claims upon Christian sympathy; and argued with much force that the seaman exerts a decided influence. As a class, he considered sailors an educated, Christian people, the true representatives of a Catholic church, men who are taught religious truth and moral responsibility by the lessons of Nature which they learn to read with unerring judgment. He held that the sailor is remarkably accessible to good influences, and enforced the duty of paying regard to the claims he has upon us.

Dr. HEADCOCK was prophetic. He forecasted. He thought of the wonderful growth of commerce, thought of the millions who would in future years traverse the seas, thought of the vast influence of their example for good or evil, thought of the conversions that their evangelization would effect, and then urged the vital importance of consistent and liberal Christian effort in their behalf. He dwelt upon the increasing facilities of commerce, and was enthusiastic in his praise of the seaman's character.

The congregation united in singing the familiar strain of Old Hundred, under the lead of GEORGE ANDREWS, and went home early.

Union Theological Seminary.

The Union Theological Seminary of this City held its anniversary last evening in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. The floor of the building was filled with an attentive auditory. The exercises of the occasion were opened with prayer by Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia.

Music, from a quartet choir, was interposed at appropriate intervals.

Mr. E. L. HUBD, of Galesburg, Illinois, then read a paper on the "Mission of Christian Sects."

The argument appeared to be, that the special mission of Christian sects is that development of Christian doctrine which is best elicited by the collision consequent upon individual and separate effort.

The next essay was written and delivered by Mr. HERMANN C. RIGGS, of Brooklyn, on the "Influence of Christianity upon Intellect."

Mr. RIGGS contended that Christianity is the only true religion for humanity, and that only under its influence man rises to the grandeur of his being. Its control over the intellectual development is most perceptible in its relations to Faith and Humility.

After a pause, occupied with music, Mr. J. G. CORVINE, of New-York, read a paper entitled "The Church developed."

He said: The golden age of doctrine is not behind us with the Patristic theology—but before us. The practical recognition of these two ideas, justification by faith alone, and an individual priesthood exercised for himself by every believer, appeared to the speaker to be the leading elements of a higher and better age of the church.

Mr. JAMES B. BOMAR followed with a brief essay, "The current type of Piety, objective."

He observed: CARLYLE has defined this as the age of shams—it might be better to designate it as the age of showy, ostentatious activity, substituting sentiment and emotion for principle. Christianity is not a doctrine nor an emotion, but both. Its greatest work is to uproot innate selfishness. Sin does not occupy the conscious place and importance in the thoughts of professing Christians that it does in the Bible. Never, in any preceding age, has the *evil of sin* been so lightly regarded by the Church as now. A more intensely spiritual life is more desirable than the manifestation of spasmodic godless philanthropism.

The next address was by Mr. G. L. TUCKER, of New-York. Subject—"Christian Mysticism."

He remarked, there is a point in the Christian consciousness where philosophy and Christianity are correctly one—it is where sanctified Reason rejects the errors of the merely rational inquirer. "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine."

After which, Mr. G. B. WHITE, of Indianapolis, read a paper on "the Missionary Work, a Privilege." The title of this work is sufficiently explanatory.

Professor N. B. SMITH then delivered the usual address to the Graduating Class. It referred forcibly and directly to the obligations of the recent graduates. After the Benediction the meeting separated.

Following are the names of the Graduating Class: Chester S. Armstrong, Parma, Mich.; James B. Bomar, New-York; Alonzo Brown, Ossipee, N. H.; Israel Brundage, Benton, Pa.; Jackson G. Coffing, New-York; John P. Cushman, Troy; Charles Harding, Conway, Mass.; Edwin L. Hurd, Galesburg, Ill.; E. B. Huribut, Galesburg, Ill.; M. D. Kalopothakes, Athens, Greece; Alexander McLean, Jr., New-York Mills; James H. Parsons, Franklin; Herman C. Riggs, Brooklyn; George L. Tucker, New-York; Henry M. Tupper, Hardwick, Mass; Charles C. Wallace, New-York; George H. White, Indianapolis, Ind.; William C. Whitford, Leonardsville; Marinus Willett, New-York.

Sunday School Anniversaries of Jersey City.

The Sabbath Schools of Jersey City, connected with the American Sunday School Union, held their Anniversaries yesterday. They met at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, where addresses were delivered. The children to the number of about 1,800 then united in procession and marched through the streets to Van Vorst-square. They then returned to their respective Churches and had refreshments. The addresses at the First Presbyterian Church were delivered by Rev. Mr. FREEMAN and Rev. Mr. PARDEE, and at the Baptist Church by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New-York

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1445 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recognition of the Walker Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

The statement that the President has taken steps for the recognition of WALKER's Government in Nicaragua is premature, but it excites much consternation among the diplomatic corps. S.

The Washington Common Council and Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

The Washington Common Council have passed a resolution tendering a public reception to Mr BUCHANAN. A majority of the Board are members of the American Party.

The Nomination of Richardson for Governor of Illinois—A Better Feeling Between Pierce and Douglas—Bills from the Court of Claims.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5, 1856.

A PROGRAMME PLAYED OUT.

A month before the meeting of Congress I stated that WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, was scheming for the nomination of his party to the Speakership, with the expectation and intention of being beaten, and in the further expectation that the defeat could be used to give him a prominence that would secure him a subsequent nomination for the Governorship of Illinois—a sort of kicking up hill of which he was ambitious. Of course my statement was denied, and its author denounced; but already has it been vindicated in every particular. RICHARDSON obtained the nomination, notwithstanding the views of many Democrats who, like Colonel OEB, believed the better policy to be to nominate somebody who could, by possibility, beat the Republican candidate, and win the Chair. RICHARDSON was abandoned by his party pending the canvass, and was finally beaten; and now we have the intelligence that he has received the coveted nomination for Governor of his State, and that the anticipated programme of November last has been completely exhausted. It remains to be seen whether Illinois will sustain the Nebraska bill, by electing the instrument through whom DOUGLAS pressed that iniquity upon the House of Representatives. The Nebraskals claim that Free Illinois *has* a large indirect slave interest, and is sure to obey this behest of the Slavery Propagandists.

PIERCE AND DOUGLAS HOB-NOBBING.

There is evidently a better feeling between PIERCE and DOUGLAS now than existed a few weeks ago,—the result, probably, of the consultations which they have been holding together at the White House. It is really amusing to see how tender the Washington *Union* and other Pierce organs have suddenly become with respect to DOUGLAS,—how careful they are of his reputation, and how certain to miss no opportunity to puff him. What does it all mean? Can anybody divine? It cannot be that PIERCE has concluded to abdicate his claims in favor of the "little giant," for the *Union* in its very last issue takes pains distinctly to announce that the President is a candidate for renomination, and intends to be such candidate before the Convention. And this, by the way, is a significant evidence of the earnestness with which PIERCE seeks the prolongation of his power.

RIGHTS OF A CITIZEN CREDITOR.

The House of Representatives has not yet decided what it will do with the bills reported from the Court of Claims for the relief of citizens in whose favor it has rendered judgments against the United States. The question is a very important one, but it ought to be decided without further delay. It is as simple, however, as it is important. It is the question whether, after Congress has put the citizen to the expense and trouble and delay of taking his case through a Court established by law for the adjudication of private claims, it is just to compel him to go again before a Committee of Congress for a readjudication, whether Congress ought at once to appropriate the money to effect the settlement recommended by the Court? I submit that the latter is the course suggested by justice and common sense. Nay more,

ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL USURPATION.

I do not believe Congress has any constitutional power to readjudicate these cases. The Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial Departments of the Government are separate, distinct and independent of each other under the Constitution; and for the National Legislature to revise the decisions of the Judiciary, is to make the latter subordinate to, and not independent of, the Legislative power. Congress may establish Courts, and it may abolish them; but while they exist it can review its acts by impeachment only, without involving a violation of the Constitution most dangerous to the rights and the liberties of the people. If the Court is not honest nor trustworthy, abolish it, gentlemen of Congress; but while it stands let its decisions be held sacred. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. PUGH presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the Secretary of State was requested to transmit to the Senate the original journal of the proceedings of the Board of American Commissioners, convened at Paris, to liquidate and audit the claims of our citizens for French Spoliations.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. BAYARD advocated the adoption of his substitute for the bill reported by the Naval Committee amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

The substitute proposes to restore all officers who have been placed on the reserve list, and investigate by Courts of Inquiry the capacity and fitness of all those dropped who so desire. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

At the instance of Mr. HAVEN, the House took up the Senate bill appropriating $45,000 for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, Michigan. Passed by 68 majority.

The same bill passed both branches at the close of the last Congress, but for want of time failed to receive the Executive approval.

IMPROVING THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

The House passed, by 74 majority, the bill specifically defining the objects for which the balance of the appropriation for the improvement of Savannah River shall be expended.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The bill to give the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company the right of way through lands occupied by Jefferson Barracks passed.

THE PETTER PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to submit the following joint resolution: That for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens under the law of nations, and as secured by existing treaty stipulations with reference to the thoroughfares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the President be and is hereby authorized to employ any part of the land or naval forces of the country, and call for and use any number of volunteers that may be necessary to provide for the safety of passengers and others of our citizens in those localities, and such forces may be used by him in aid of the local authorities or otherwise to insure the observance of such rights as the Government of the United States and citizens may be entitled to enjoy.

Objection being made to the introduction of the resolution—

Mr. CLINGMAN moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. STEPHENS inquired, what disposition Mr. CLINGMAN desired to make of the resolution.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought it ought to pass, but if the House should refer it, he would not object.

Mr. STEPHENS was willing to receive the resolution, but not now to vote on its passage.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., understood that the resolution authorized the President to take possession of Central America. [Laughter.] He didn't want it now.

Several voices—"We do," "Let's take it."

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he should like to amend the resolution looking to the annexation of the British Provinces.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I shall make no motion cutting off such an amendment.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., in order to see the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which case the proposition would go over till next Monday.

After an ineffectual motion for a call of the House, an adjournment was effected by a vote of 65 against 63.

News from Kansas.

PROBABLE RECOVERY OF SHERIFF JONES—MILITARY MOVEMENTS—STRINGFELLOW AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 3.

The *Republican's* Wesport correspondent has received a letter from Dr. MCKEE, the physician of Sheriff JONES, dated the 26th ult., which says that the symptoms of the Sheriff are favorable, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery. Also, that Col. SUMNER arrived at Lawrence the day before with his whole command, and severely threatened the people for firing into the tent of his lieutenant. Governor ROBINSON charged the act on the Pro-Slavery Party. Col. SUMNER denied this, and said if things were left to him he would quickly settle the matter.

The correspondent of the *Democrat* writes that Sheriff JONES removed from Lawrence to Franklin on the 24th, accompanied by Messrs. STRINGFELLOW and WHITFIELD, who said they dared not remain in Lawrence.

Mr. STRINGFELLOW went before the Committee of Investigation and demanded if he had the right to appear himself or by counsel, to introduce testimony, examine witnesses, &c. Mr. HOWARD, Chairman, refused the demand, on the ground that the object of the Committee's coming would thereby be defeated, as the result would not be an investigation on their part but an inquisition by everybody.

The same letter states that the Deputy Sheriff of Douglas County is having writs issued for the arrest of 100 citizens of Lawrence, charged with the commission of crime under the Territorial laws.

A standing army will be stationed at Lawrence until all the arrests are made. The prisoners will be conveyed to Lecompton.

Convention of the National Typographical Union at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 5.

A Convention of Delegates from the principal Typographical Unions of the United States, assembled in this city to-day. Delegates were present from the Societies of New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

The Convention organized by the election of M. C. BROWN, Philadelphia, President; B. C. SANDFORD, Chicago, and THOMAS F. HODGES, Louisville, Vice-Presidents; H. WHITCOMB, Memphis, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. H. BLACKSTONE, Kentucky, Corresponding Secretary.

Probable Acceptance of Mr. Fillmore.

BOSTON, Monday, May 5.

The *Evening Traveller* to-day publishes a letter from Hon. S. G. HAVEN, formerly law partner of Mr. FILLMORE, and now member of Congress, dated April 13, in which he states that no ground exists for the report that Mr. FILLMORE will decline the American nomination. On the contrary, Mr. HAVEN shows, from the correspondence of Mr. FILLMORE, that he is disposed to accept the nomination—and Mr. H. gives it as his opinion that he will do so.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday May 3.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here this (Saturday) morning, at 6 o'clock, from New-York.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, May 3.

The United States mail steamer *Knoxville* has arrived at this port, in 58 hours, from New-York.

United States Ship Independence.

DAYTON, Ohio, Monday, May 5.

A letter from an officer of the United States ship *Independence* to a friend in this city, states that the *Independence* arrived at Honolulu on the 11th of February, and sailed on the 18th. The letter was brought to San Francisco by the clipper bark *Yankee*. It contains no news from Honolulu later than that heretofore published. The letter alludes to the destruction of Hilo by the lava as inevitable.

Soule on Nicaragua.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 5.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last contain Mr. SOULE's speech on Central American Affairs, in which Mr. S. pledged his honor that the Nicaraguan Government would be acknowledged by our own, and he professed to know that such would be the fact. He proposed to raise a loan for WALKER. PARKER FRENCH subsequently spoke.

Collision between the Schooners R. B. Pitts and Forrest.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 5.

The Schooner *R. B. Pitts*, from New-York for Portland, on the night of the 2d inst., off Cape Cod, came in contact with the schooner *Forrest*, of Frankfort, by which the former was dismasted. The *Forrest* towed the *R. B. Pitts* to anchor near Boston Light, from whence she was towed to the city. The *Forrest* received but little damage.

The Expected Steamer at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 5—9 P. M.

The steamship *America* is now in her tenth day out for this port, but is scarcely due before Tuesday. It has been raining steadily all to-day, and the weather is now very thick.

The steamship *Merlin* arrived here this afternoon from Bermuda, but brings no news of interest.

The Etna not Due.

BOSTON, Monday, May 5.

We learn from the agent of the Cunard line, that the screw steamer *Etna* was not to leave Liverpool on the 22d ult.,—as advertised, all the freight offering for her up to the departure of the *Persia* having been brought out by that vessel. The next Cunarder due is the *America*, now in her tenth day out for Halifax.

Death of J. G. Percival.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 5.

J. G. PERCIVAL, the Poet and State Geologist, died at Hazlegreen in this State on Friday last.

Opening of the Oswego Canal.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 5.

Water was let into the canal to-day, and a number of boats cleared for the East *viâ* Syracuse, a few also by the Oneida Lake.

Naval.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* and United States brig *Dolphin* were at Porto Praya on the 7th of March. All well.

FINE MAY WEATHER.—There was quite a brisk flurry of snow at Newburg at noon yesterday. The temperature was low during the whole day, with a sharp wind. Travelers on the Hudson River road were fain to keep the windows closed. The river was rougher, sixty miles up, than it generally is off the City; the ferry-boats at Newburg and Garrison's rocking and pitching all day in a fashion that made people talk of it.

☞ We see that a man at Horicon, Wisconsin, in firing at a loon on the water, accidentally shot a man who was standing on the opposite shore. Fate seemed to have determined on this poor fellow's death. *Coot qui coot!*

☞ The Seventy-second Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania will assemble this day at Philadelphia.

TEXAS.

A Touch of Texas Life—Snakes, Scorpions, &c.—U. S. Troops and Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Tuesday, April 15, 1856.

There is no use in disputing the matter: Texas *is* a great State. We mean the soil, the boundless plains, the beautiful oak forests, the luxurious grass, and just at this time its soft, balmy breezes and its beautiful nights. Don't understand us that we admire everything in Texas. Not by considerable. Its nasty little rivers, its bugs and snakes and varmints of all kinds, including a smart sprinkling of the natives, we do beg leave most respectfully to despise. We have just returned from a trip up among the Camanches and the Sogers on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, and if we are not almost scared out of our senses we don't know ourself. The warm weather for the last month has made everything look like midsummer, and all sorts of creeping and stinging things have emerged from their Winter lodgings in such quantities that I fear I never shall get home safe. It was only a few nights since that I pitched my tent on the banks of the Colorado. I thought I had selected a good clean spot for my humble blankets, and I was about to turn in when I heard a rattle that nearly made me jump out of my skin. There he was, not three feet from my tent, taking a good look at my dog, which had come a little too close to the reptile. Where the critter came from the Lord may know; I'll swear he wasn't there a half-hour before. Well, we "killed the snake," and, being weakly, I took just one half-pint of toddy, concocted of the meanest whisky that ever was seen. They don't have any other sort here. Well, the men of my party went off to bed, leaving only your correspondent, "Dick," my dog, and BEN, my nigger boy, by my fire. BEN curled himself up in front of the fire, Dick took a similar position on my blankets, at my feet, inside of the tent, and I thought I would read myself to sleep. I had scarcely finished two pages, when I saw crawling slowly up the side of my tent what looked to me like the father of all spiders. I was sure at first that only that one drink of whisky had brought on a fit of "the monkeys;" and I had no doubt that I should drown myself before morning. Meanwhile, with remarkable presence of mind, I called to BEN, to convince myself that I was not really out of my proper mind. To my delight, that nigger came into the tent, and I pointed out to him my visitor. "Why, dat's a *trantulum*," says he; "jes wait a minute tell I *slosh him on de kope*." You see the darkie has been living near the Dutch settlements at Fredericksburg, and he likes to show off his knowledge of the German vernacular. After killing the "trantulum," he calmed my fears by telling me that there was only one thing that could cure the bite of the insect, and that was two quarts of whisky. As I hadn't more than three drinks left, and it was fifty miles to the nearest settlement, I voted the boy a poor comforter; and I was about to remark that much to him, when I saw something that looked like a little "fiddler," (such as you see on the sea shore in these parts,) with a tail to it, crawling over my shirt bosom. My first impulse was to brush the thing away with my hand, which I did, but in a moment I felt as though a needle had been run into the end of my finger and shoved up to my elbow The pain made me start to my feet, but Ben only laughed, "Yaw, yaw, mass JEMES—dat's a *scorpin*—you musn't tech 'em." So, between the rattlesnakes, the tarantulas and the scorpions, you may be sure that I shall never forget the night I spent on the Colorado. My finger swelled up to the size of a good-sized sausage, and I have no doubt it would have pained me a good deal had I not fancied that it was going to go hard with me, all of which induced me to take my remaining three drinks of bad whisky, and from the effects of which I have no doubt I was at first lovingly, sentimentally tight; then roaring drunk, and then—I don't recollect how it was—I slept until 10 o'clock the next day, and then I was aroused only by the melodious voices of twelve hungry mules tied to the wagons in front of my tent.

Texas *is* a fine country, but I'm going North. The seven and a half millions which they lately got (I never yet have discovered what particular *right* they had to the money) would not tempt me to camp out another month and sleep on the ground. "Dick," for a wonder, still lives. The fool wants to smell of every rattlesnake he sees, and as other people have lost all their pointer dogs by the snakes, I have no doubt that mine will be a victim before I can get to Indianola.

On my way down I stopped for a few days at Fort Mason, and I was treated in the most hospitable manner there. Six companies of the 2d Cavalry are stationed there, and I have no doubt they earn their pay. Uncle Sam don't pay his soldiers and officers over well, and it has astonished me how such intelligent officers are retained in the service. But they have been brought up to it, and it would be bad, perhaps, to give up now and go at anything else.

Colonel LEE and Lieut. RADZIMINSKY, of the 2d Cavalry, I met on their way to their post at the Camanche Reservation. Those of your readers who have visited West Point in late years, will never forget the courteous, gentlemanly Superintendent of the Military Academy. We don't know much about military matters, but the gallant Colonel's promotion looks to me like an "Irish hoist"—a peg lower. Why don't they make him a General at once?

And speaking of that puts me in mind of Indians. A few days since a small party of four Camanches came down to the German settlement in Hamilton's Valley. They stole, or attempted to steal, some clothes from a German's house. They were pursued by a man by the name of OATMAN, and some of his neighbors, and the whole party were killed. Two of the Indians were found to be women; they were dressed as men, and they were supposed to be men when they were killed. The Indians have had very bad luck this Spring; nearly every party that has come down has been picked up either by the troops or the natives.

I find Gen. SMITH gone to the North, and Col. JOHNSTON, of the Cavalry, in command of the United States troops in this Department—and that is all I have to say to you at this present.

Caution to Adventurers in South America—The Napo Colonists.

We would commend the following wholesome advice, contained in a letter from Mr. WHITE, our Minister resident in Ecuador, to those of our readers who may have a *penchant* for foreign adventures rather than home enterprises.

THE "NAPO COUNTRY."

"Within two or three years past, numbers of North American citizens have visited Quito, *en route* for the "Napo" River, in the Oriental Province of Ecuador, and others have found their way thither through the *passes* in the Peruvian range of the Andes.

I have invariably used dissuasive counsels to those who have consulted me on the subject—knowing that what is called the "Napo country," in its present unreclaimed state, is an inhospitable region—constituted either of arid pampas utterly destitute of water, or of almost impenetrable jungles on the rivers. Between Quito and the Napo there is no "pass" through the Cordilleras accessible to beasts of burden, unless we apply that term to the *pack-Indians* that are used for the purpose of transporting such baggage, &c., as the adventurous *viajeros* cannot carry on their own backs.

Superadded to these, are other obstacles to the success of individual enterprise, such as the hazards of disease and death without medical aid, or the consolations of religion, and perils, no less fearful, from the *poisoned arrows* of the cannibal Indians, the venom of whose darts is said to be so subtle that these merciless archers are sure of their "game" if blood be drawn, whether upon MAN or beast, fowl or serpent—the flesh of each and all serving as food to appease their momentary hunger, or is 'jerked' for future emergencies.

It is true, that much the larger proportion of the Aborigines of Ecuador are, at the present period, docile and harmless. For ages anterior to the Spanish conquest they were subjected to the patriarchal despotism of the "Incas," by whom a tyranny was exercised over both mind and body, the most obliterative of social and political volition of perhaps any other system of government instituted over man; and reliable chronicles assure us that they suffered equally crushing oppressions with a far less paternal sway, during the 'civilizing' ordeal through which they were passed by the *Jesuit missionaries* immediately subsequent to the 'conquest.' By such transforming processes it is no marval that the innate ferocity of these hapless people should have been eradicated from their very natures, and that, consequently, most of the Indians of Ecuador should be found, at this day, so remarkably tractable and submissive under the domination of the Spanish Hidago race and their progeny. Yet numerous tribes of them still linger about the head-waters of the Amazon who remain unmitigated *savages*, not unfrequently committing fearful ravages upon the settlers in the chapparals of the Eastern Province of this Republic. Never having passed under the *plastic* hands either of the 'Incas' or the 'Jesuits,' they continue as untamed and as ferocious as beasts of prey, with their carnivorous lust for human flesh unslaked!

In view of these facts, it would seem as though that particular region were doomed, for the present, at least, to as hopeless a desolation as the central wilds of Africa. And I would gladly counsel those of my countrymen who may feel that their genius is *cramped* within the ample bounds of their own broad Republic, to give their spirit of adventure a direction more hopeful of thrift's flowing enterprise, than that which would lead them into the wilds of the 'Napo.'

Those Americans who migrated thither some two years ago, have found the yield of the 'placers' too scanty to *pay*, and their circumstances too straitened to enable them to *colonize* with either profit or safety; and such of them as survive, are abandoning the enterprise as unfeasible, preferring to take their chance in California, or even Australia.

But there are these, as I can myself testify, covetous of realizing in their own day and generation a *living* fame, as founders of some *model* 'commonwealth' within the realms of 'UTOPIA,' to whom it were a bootless task to offer counsels of prudence and of soberness. To matter-of-fact adventurers, however, who go abroad with an honest purpose of *bettering their condition* in the world, I would say in all kindness, that the 'Napo country' is no place for *them*."

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—DEPARTURE OF THE WATER WITCH FOR WASHINGTON—A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HAVANA AND EUROPE.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 27th, and from Havana on the evening of the 30th of April, arrived at this port about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The *Black Warrior* brings from Havana no news of political or commercial interest.

The U. S. Steamer *Water Witch* sailed from Havana on the 30th of April for Washington City. At the same time the Spanish steamer *Mexico* (late *United States*) sailed for Cadiz,—the pioneer of a new line between the Island of Cuba and the mother country. She carried out a large number of passengers.

There were no foreign vessels of war in the harbor of Havana when the *Black Warrior* left. The City was still healthy.

Celebration of Peace, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 30, 1856.

The advent of peace, to save the blood and treasure of the struggling masses, and of a new Prince, to build up new Empires in Africa! was duly celebrated here on the 28th inst., after official announcement of the interesting facts had been received. Three times one hundred and one guns wagged their brazen mouths against our midday quiet—101 each from the French brig *La Peyrouse*—same quantity from the Spanish men-of-war in port—and from the wall-batteries of the city, near the entrance of the port. The Consul-General of France and his lady, the accomplished and highly cultivated Countess of RATI-MENTON, threw open their residence to an invited party of some thousands more than could get in. We regret that no child was born to preserve coincidence with the consummation of the great national instrument on the other side. Neither was there any humbug here; —all was gay, good and beautiful—a concert, ball and supper. Imperial in munificence and style: —a land mark, an era in our festivities,—never to be forgotten by young or old—and a scale for future measure for the brilliancy of like things. The only feast surpassing it, was CONCHA's celebration of the birth of the *Infanta*—the great three days' festival, when the palace was open to the world. There must have been fifteen hundred people in the house of the Counsel-General from 9 P. M. to 4 A. M. the 29th—changed many times. All our notables were there, General and Mrs. CONCHA,—all the foreign consuls, including the Russian Consul-General, although I did not see him, and there was no power of computation for the fashion and beauty. PAUL JULIAN discoursed and DENVERSIN made the piano breathe forth harmony, that accorded with the scene. The *Water Witch*, with the surveyors of the La Plata, is to leave to-day for home.

A sailor, named CHAS. H. TURNER, died on board yesterday of typhus fever; his shipmates buried him in the private Hospital yard, and have provided for a slab to be placed over him. He was highly esteemed by his shipmates and his officers, who would not permit the sailors to subscribe from their pay but a dollar each, making up the balance of the sixty-two dollars themselves. We have no right to bury our dead here—we do it by mean tricks and false oaths, that they are *Holy Roman Catholic!*—What a nice Mr. MARCY you have! We have to steal our graves, filch earth for the sailor's rest who dies in the service of his country. May your Secretary be saved the *humility* of dying here! As ever, &c., files, &c., thanks.

Medical.

The City Medical Journals for May are unusually good. PURPLE's *Journal* leads off with a valuable article upon a disease of which very little has hitherto been written—*Phosphorus Disease*. The article is from the pen of Dr. JAMES WOOD, and details nine recent cases. The first account of the disease ever published was in 1845, while in this country but a single case has been put on record before Dr. Wood's. Those who make much use of phosphorus in their daily work, as the operatives in Lucifer Match Factories, are subject it seems to a distressing affection of the bones, especially of the jaws. The affection is at first supposed to be a simple toothache, but if not checked at the outset, it results in the death of the bone, and a long train of the most painful symptoms.

It is pretty well established that the fumes of phosphorus, to produce their peculiar mischief, must come in immediate contact with the bone or its periosteum. Hence in the match factory in this City, no workman is allowed to return to his work for a week after the extraction of a tooth, and the Government of England have passed a decree that no person having decayed teeth shall be allowed to work in lucifer match factories. If the operative have no decayed teeth or none lately extracted, the business seems to be entirely innocuous. The parts of the match-making which are most to be feared, are the dipping and the preparation of the paste. In the last named process, a high degree of heat is necessary; and in dipping, the paste has to be kept liquid by heat, and the fumes are freely given off in both. Still, thorough ventilation, as has been shown in our own City factories, can do very much toward preventing the ill heath of the operatives. Dr. WOOD's paper has a great deal of novelty in it, and much valuable information. The first of his cases was that of a necrosis of the lower jaw, causing the necessity of removing the whole jaw. The operation was entirely successful. Of the remaining articles in the *Journal*, one by Dr. E. F. PERKINS on the "Elephantiasis" has particularly interested us.

Dr. BEDFORD's volume of *Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women and Children* has passed to its third edition, although the first was issued scarcely nine months since. This shows an extraordinary popularity.

Dr. BUNTING has been urged by some of the profession to deliver a public lecture, in this City, for the benefit of, and concerning, ALEXIS ST. MARTIN, the famous subject of BEAUMONT's experiments in digestion. The opportunity should not be lost. ST. MARTIN is a great curiosity, and the physiologist cannot be too thankful for the opportunity afforded by his unique case for verifying theories and deducing practical truths in connection with the digestibility of different articles of diet.

The *Medical Times* for May is out. A curious article upon *Animal Odor*, by Dr. VAN ALLEN, is its popular feature. The proceedings of the Pathological Society and Academy of Medicine, given at full length, are valuable additions to medical literature, and must be appreciated, especially by country practitioners.

Dr. CHEESEMAN, after 36 years' faithful service in the New-York Hospital, has resigned his situation as Surgeon to that institution. Who will succeed him?

The *Medical Monthly* for May contains an analysis, by Dr. PARRISH, of 1,000 cases of obstetrical cases; an essay on Chloroform and their remedies, by Dr. R. G. DAVIS; a timely and pertinent monograph, by Dr. UHL, on the duties of coroners; besides several other good papers, and an unusually excellent summary of medical topics, most of which is really news.

Amusements.

VARIETIES.—After an excellent performance of the "Marble Heart" last night, Miss LAURA KEENE gave her patrons a new and somewhat free version of the Opera of "Norma." It is stated on the bills to be "slightly removed" from the original opera; it is also slightly removed from the original burlesque version played at the Adelphi Theatre. Pieces of this kind require to be perfectly new and fresh to achieve a brilliant success. Adaptation imparts a kind of artificial bloom to foreign productions, but it rubs off very quickly. "Norma" travestie has been localized by some resident dramatist, and a good many well-timed hits are introduced. But still it lacks the vitality of a new work.

The fun of the piece rests on Messrs. HARRY HALL and JOHNSTON, who represent the chaste goddess *Norma*, and the unhappy priestess *Adelgisa*. Both gentlemen were endowed with wonderful feminine outfits, and created explosions of laughter. The remaining characters were only moderately sustained. Miss EMMA HALL, who made her second appearance on this occasion, seems to be a talented young lady, but was evidently a little afraid of a new audience.

EMPIRE HALL.—M. KELLER and his troupe of artists commenced their *tableaux vivans* evenings in this building last evening. The room has been handsomely fitted up for the purpose, and nothing has been sp

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board held the first meeting of the May session last evening, President BARKER in the Chair. One of the first items of business was to concur with the Commissioners in favor of the proposal to dredge out the slip at the foot of Rivington-street.

A petition from the Board of Managers of the P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, for the exclusive use of the Pier foot of Light-street, for the site of their Chapel, was debated and finally referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

SOME NOMINATIONS—ONE IRVING WAS CONFIRMED.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies transmitting a letter from Engineer Ward, recommending the claims to the office of Superintendent of Roads, and nominating William Goodspeed to that office, in the place of Thomas Shaw, removed. The papers were received and the nomination was confirmed.

Justice Irving sent in a communication nominating Thomas A. Sumner as clerk to the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings. The gentleman, it seems, is a prominent K. N., but Irving is a Democrat. Remember, however, that Irving was confirmed by this side of the K. N vote, and the public can guess whether there is a proper relation of cause and effect between these two nominations. Bancker was confirmed of course.

The Board concurred unanimously with the Councilmen to pay Messrs. Gambling and Ackerman for services rendered as policemen of the Sixteenth Ward, while suspended. This overrules the veto of the Mayor.

Permission was given to the American Express Company to lay a track from the Hudson River Railroad into their building, corner of Duane and Hudson streets.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, transmitting the report of the financial condition of the Department at the close of business on the 30th of April. The unexpended balance was $311,298 99.

The report of the committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, was adopted, in favor of confirming an award of contract to William Morgan, for building a pier at the foot of West Twenty-eighth-street.

The resolution of the Board of Councilmen, increasing the salary of the Messenger to the Commissioner of Streets, from $600 to $700, was concurred in.

The Board was very uncertain whether it should meet twice or three times a week. Some Aldermen thought it would be better for the City if they met only twice a week, and Ald. FULMAS thought it still better to meet but once. Some outsiders queried if it would not be still more beneficial to the City if the Board did not meet at all. But it was agreed, finally, to meet next Thursday, at 5 P. M., and then to see on what days it would continue the meetings. And then the Board adjourned.

A Meeting of the Supervisors at Last.

The Board of Supervisors which, it has generally been thought, had deceased in the first week of January, has at last come to life. It will be recollected that the Board organized and elected Supervisor ELY as its Chairman. The Mayor, however, declared the meeting illegal, on account of his own absence, and this action subsequently kept the Democratic members away. As it was, there was exactly a tie in the political division of the Board. Soon afterwards, Supervisor MOSES fell sick, which left the Democrats in a majority of one. Then strenuous exertions were made by the friends of the Mayor to get the Board together, but in vain. Just now, however, the Mayor is absent in Richmond, and Supervisor MOSES is almost recovered, and at this particular point of time, members enough of the Board have signed the following call, to authorize a meeting. Eleven of the signers belong to the opposition, and five are Democrats. In the absence of Mayor WOOD and Supervisor MOSES, there will be a tie in politics.

The call is as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, do hereby request DAVID T. VALENTINE, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors of said county, to call, by written notice, a special meeting of said Board of Supervisors for Thursday, the 8th of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to transact such business as may be brought before the Board.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1856.

ANSON HERRICK,	Nathan C. Ely,
J. H. Valentine,	David S. Jackson,
Isaac O. Barker,	W. B. Drake,
Peter Fulmer,	James Griffiths,
Peter Monaghan,	Peter P. Voorhis,
John H. Briggs,	Wm. Tucker,
Jas. R. Steers,	Wm. McCoukey,
Charles Fox,	Hiram Corwin.

To DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk.

THE COUNCILMEN.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION—VETOES, &c.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair. Besides acting upon a number of resolutions, reports, and petitions, of no general importance, they had a spicy little debate upon the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. VAN TINE:

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Five be appointed to investigate the action of the Committee on Streets, who had under consideration the widening and improving of Reade-street.

In offering the resolution, Mr. VAN TINE gave, as a reason for so doing, that two of the principal property owners on Reade street had received letters stating that unless one thousand dollars were paid, a minority report would be submitted to the Board.

Mr. SWAN moved the adoption of the resolution, because he believed it due to the Street Committee. He had heard rumors which were calculated to injure the reputation of members of that Committee. *As a Committee* he believed the members to be above reproach. If anything had been done that was wrong, he believed it had been done outside of the Committee.

Mr. S. HOWES hoped the matter would be investigated. If there had been corruption it was important that it should be known; and if there was no ground for the rumors, it was due to the Committee that it should be so declared.

Mr. MARTIN, as a member of the Committee, was very anxious that the matter should be investigated thoroughly.

Mr. GREY opposed the appointment of a Committee to investigate rumors, until specific charges should have been made. He had not heard any rumors derogatory to the character of the Street Committee.

Mr. SWAN desired Mr. GREY to understand the distinction he had made when speaking on the subject. He said he had never heard rumors derogatory to the character of the Committee *as a Committee*.

Mr. HERSHELL was in favor of an investigation.

Mr. WARNER thought there was good reason why an investigation should be had. He had been told on one occasion, on the steps of the City Hall, while a Committee was trying him inside, that for a certain sum of money, it could be made all right. In that case he did not believe the insinuation came from the Committee, and in this case he believed an investigation would show that what had been done that was wrong, had been done by outsiders, in the hope of getting money by it.

Mr. WARNER hoped a Committee of Investigation would not be appointed. He believed the object of those who favored it was buncombe, and buncombe only. The charges amounted to nothing—they were merely rumors, and if they wished to try members on rumors, they might try every member of both Boards, for the public thought them all corrupt.

Mr. SWAN said it might be a very satisfactory condition of mind that lead Mr. WARNER to believe that the public believed every member of the Common Council corrupt. He was not in that condition; and he did not believe the public thought every member of the Common Council corrupt. But every one who knew anything of legislation,—whether City, State or National,—knew that there was a great deal of corruption practiced. For his part, he believed that, when rumors of corruption became general, there was always some foundation for them. Where there was a great smoke there was sure to be some fire. And whenever such rumors were prevalent, it was proper that they should be investigated. He had heard enough in relation to this matter to cause him to desire that an investigation should be had, and he hoped that if any member should be found guilty of corruption he would be expelled from the Board. He could see no good reason why gentlemen should desire to prevent an investigation.

Mr. VAN ETTEN (Chairman of the Street Committee) was anxious that the matter should be investigated.

Mr. WARNER opposed the investigation again, and reiterated his statement to the effect that common rumor charged corruption upon the whole Common Council.

Mr. MERRITT thought that was a good reason why an investigation should be had. He wanted to know whether or not public rumor was right in this case.

The resolution was here adopted, and the following members appointed such Committee: Councilmen VAN TINE, Ryan, Baxter, Martin and Grey.

Mr. GREY asked to be excused from acting, but the Board refused to excuse him.

VETOES.

The following vetoes were received from the Mayor:

MANHATTANVILLE PIERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1856.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the resolution proposing to accept the proposal of [illegible] to build a pier at Manhattanville, and which further provides that the contract is not to be awarded by the person who is the present head of the Department, but by his successor in office, who shall proceed to advertise for proposals, and after such advertisement shall proceed to award the contract to the lowest bidder, who will duly execute the same as required by the resolution, and that the contract be executed accordingly. To more clearly explain my objections to the resolution, it is necessary to allude to the preceding circumstances upon which the present proposition is based.

A contract was made September 14, 1854, between the Corporation and David Hunt to build a rip-rap wall and bulkhead at Manhattanville, to extend from One-hundred-and-thirtieth-street to One-hundred-and-thirty-first-street, the conditions of which were, that the work should be of a substantial and durable character, to contain enumerated materials and style of construction, for the sum of $83,456, to be completed in five months from the date of the contract, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each day it shall remain uncompleted after the time had expired. Fifteen thousand dollars of this sum was paid to Mr. Hunt or his assignee, George Sharp—who appears to be the principal in the transaction—though the work instead of being finished according to the time specified in the contract, had little of it finished eight months thereafter, and from some cause either of defect in the construction or the character of the bottom slid out into the river, where it now remains as a source of yet further expense and trouble. No efforts appear to have been made by the Street Commissioner at that time to enforce the rights of the Corporation in the completion of the work. This would have been a novel procedure, not to be tolerated by those at whose mercy we are in public works of this kind.

In June, 1855, an attempt was made by a Resolution of the Common Council, not only to release Mr. Sharp, the assignee and bondsman of Mr. Hunt from this contract, but also to give him whatever sum should be allowed for the sunken work, by "two persons to be selected by himself and *the Street Commissioner Mr. Furey*. This proposition which passed both Boards would have given Mr. Sharp an indefinite sum for the materials which lie at the bottom of the river at Manhattanville besides the $15,000 he had already received from the Corporation, for the return of which no provision was made. Of course this resolution failed to receive my approval. Matters now assumed another aspect. The Mayor's office was besieged by the sympathetic friends of Mr. Sharp, desiring that he should not lose the large amount which it was alleged he had expended on the work, and asking whether I would interpose objections to a proposition that would give to the City the $15,000 already paid, and allow him any balance that the submerged materials should be appraised at by competent persons selected by the Mayor and Street Commissioner on one side and Mr. Sharp upon the other, to which I assented, and a resolution to this effect was adopted, with my approval Dec. 12, 1855, for proposals to make a new contract, and in the specification declares that the successful bidder to whom the contract may be awarded shall pay $28,016 17, which, inferring from the papers before me, is the sum which the old work had been appraised at, but carefully avoids alluding to the $15,000 to be returned to the City Treasury. Instead of this it is stated that this sum shall be paid to David Hunt or his assignee, George Sharp, which, so far as appears upon the papers, deprives the Treasury of $15,000, to which it is entitled. Various bids were put in, ranging from $43,728 to $29,706, and the resolution now before me for approval proposes to confine the award to the lowest bid, provided the bidder will stand to his estimate, but if not, to give it to the next highest, until some one is found to take it; the taker to pay David Hunt, or his assignee, George Sharp, the sum of $28,016 67. It is this resolution which is now presented for my approval. Of course, no one acquainted with the facts could anticipate my concurrence. The recapitulation of them here given presents sufficient objections to permit my sanction. Supposing this action of the Common Council to receive my approval, Mr. Sharp will not only have received the appraised value (in my opinion double its true value) of the sunken work, but $15,000 besides, which the Comptroller had paid him for the same work, thus making over $43,000 for that which I am informed did not cost, and is not worth $13,000. It is a good operation which yields $43,000 from an investment of $13,000. Be this as it may, the condition upon which he was released from the contract is not, in my opinion, complied with.

Again, the Charter is violated in not awarding the new contract to the lowest bidder. It is a disregard of the amended Charter of 1853, to permit the head of a Department to award a contract to any one of a number of bidders in his own discretion. This mode of confirming a contract would, if established, invariably give it to the highest, instead of the lowest, as it is well known, under the present system, there is collusion and combinations between estimators for public work, which, under the best care, seems to defeat this equitable provision of the Charter.

Neither the Common Council nor the Departments have the power to confirm the award to any person but Mr. ADAMS, the lowest bidder, and if he declines, it will be the duty of the Street Commissioner to compel his performance, and, under an existing ordinance, he can execute no contract with any higher bidder until after its confirmation. It is true, the present head of the Department has so far evinced a commendable consideration for the interests of the Corporation, and I am confident that the rights of the public will be well protected by him in this matter; but yet we can not shut our eyes to the palpable restrictions of the Charter and the Ordinances, which precludes the making of a contract with any but the lowest bidder, with adequate security, and after its confirmation by the Common Council. In this case it requires no stretch of probabilities to see that every bidder would be found wanting until it reached the highest, which amounts to $73,706; thus work intrinsically worth about $30,000 will have cost the City over $70,000. Therefore, inasmuch as this resolution involves a violation of the Charter, and fails to provide for the repayment to the City of $15,000 out of the sum appraised for the old work, I cannot give it my consent, and herewith return it.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OPENING SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the resolution to open Seventy-fourth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway, that improvement not having been called for by the parties interested or by public necessities. Although in favor of the speedy opening of all the streets and avenues on the island, so far as practicable, I would observe a just discrimination, and in no case put the City to the expense of litigation, when a majority in interest are opposed and ready to contest as in the present case.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A resolution was offered, and laid over, to appoint a Committee to consider the propriety of passing an ordinance to license conductors on the City Railroads, and to prevent their carrying more than a given number of passengers.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to report whether or not it is practicable to cause the landings now used by the New-York and Stonington line, the New-York and Norwich and the New-York and Fall River lines, to be removed to the East River, at some suitable localities above Grand street.

After some time had been spent in Committee of the Whole, the Board adjourned.

Beard, Land and Industrial Reform—Two Great Reformers in Town.

Last Friday evening General J. SIDNEY JONES and his wife, (formerly FANNIE LEE TOWNSEND,) then just arrived in this City, invited their friends to meet them at Stebbins' Hotel in Cortlandt-street. In response to the invitation the parlor of the hotel used as the reception room on the occasion was at an early hour filled with persons of both sexes. Long flowing beards, lank limbs and hollow cheeks, with rather seedy apparel were the marked characteristics of the male visitors. High cheek bones, hawk eyes, resolute voices and diminished skirts marked the women. Among the men present were some of the City Hall step orators who most prominently held forth at the "poor meetings" held in the Park over a year ago, as also one or two of the Land Reform agitators who have figured so conspicuously, and to so little purpose, on various occasions the past few years at Hope Chapel.

Mrs. JONES, quondam MRS. FANNIE LEE TOWNSEND, the first of the duet by whose invitation this singular coming together was effected, is about forty years of age, of short, stout figure, smiling expression of countenance, twinkling gray eyes, smooth but rapid utterance, with a slight lisp, and hair short and falling in ringlets. A profuse display of jewelry hangs about her neck and bosom, and encircles her fingers. On each arm is a mammoth bracelet, composed of sea shells, ingeniously linked and parti-colored. This woman, thus appearing and habited, is widely known for her advocacy for ten years past, of flowing beards and novel ideas generally upon subjects of physiology and morals, and more modern pioneership and exposition of a "Jubilee Association of the Sons and Daughters of Toil." She officiated as Private Secretary of Governor DORR, of Rhode Island, during his Cromwellian political rule of that State. Though a public character, this is the only public office she has ever held.

General J. SIDNEY JONES, now annexed in marital relations to the woman above described, is a small man, with dark, quick-moving eyes, curling hair, and full beard and mustache. He wears gray pants, a blue dress coat with brass buttons and a buff vest, cut somewhat in the old Continental style. In 1853 he was put in the Tombs of this City for street-haranguing and supposed lunacy. His chief characteristics are full confidence in the tenets of the "Jubilee School," and profound deference to the teachings and commands of his wife.

The introductions of the varied comers, including our reporter, to the hosts of the evening, were first disposed of. Shaking of hands and bowing being terminated, all seated themselves.

"What will you have to drink?" asked Mrs. JONES, taking the lead, her husband at once meekly subsiding into a second-fiddle position. This opening interrogatory was unequivocally pleasing to most, for responses immediately ensued of—"wine," "a little brandy and water," "hot whisky punch," "a glass of ale," and other enumerations of nearly all the potable mixtures at present in vogue.

"Wine," continued Mrs. JONES, "I formerly drank but once a month at communion seasons; that was when I belonged to the church. I now drink it every day—it does me good, and I believe God approves it. The Saviour turned water into wine. My teaching is to turn wine into stomachs."

With the latter remark Mrs. JONES suited the action to the word. All united in following her example, and turned their various beverages into their stomachs.

Desultory conversation followed upon topics connected with the beard-growing movement, and questions of land reform. To report the speeches made upon the abrupt termination of the Babel Tower, some centuries since, would have been no less difficult than an accurate report of what was said on the occasion of this incidental convening of hairy-mouthed and hair-brained philosophers. Mrs. JONES' voice being on the highest key, was oftenest heard.

MRS. JONES ON BOARDS.

The first of her precepts on the board question, thus gathered, were as follows: The absence of the beard exposed the throat to cold and inflammation, and the lungs to consumption, thereby consuming time, and was therefore a great pecuniary loss. An hour and a half a week occupied in shaving made a loss of seventy-eight hours a year. Allowing time worth twenty-five cents an hour, this was throwing away nearly $20 per annum—an annuity at compound interest amounting in forty years to over $3,000. Going to the barber's would make $10 additional expense per annum—making in all a clear loss of $4,500—a sum, it was alleged, large enough to buy three good farms in the West and stock them besides.

THE SAME LADY ON LAND REFORM.

Upon the subject of land reform the observations were man speculative and far less sure and mathematical in their inductions. Land, air, suffrage and Freedom were stated as elements—the natural rights of the people. It was held that there was a "good time coming," when the land would be owned by the conjoined people equally.

THE JUBILEE NOW DUE.

Rents, mortgages and liens would be done away with. No more through the monopoly of capital and God's earth would the poor be driven into lanes, narrow alleys, and unhealthy homes, making a hell on earth, where God and Nature intended Heaven should exist. This was the "Jubilee" they were striving for. Steps toward the ushering in of this Jubilee, Mrs. JONES claimed, had been taken by Queen VICTORIA in the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, (London.) Princess EUGENIE of France had recently followed in the footsteps of the British Queen. President PIERCE, in his veto of the French Spoliation bill, aided further toward the ultimate advent of this prophesied period. Others would do their work in turn and the jubilee would come.

So ran the remarks and arguments, the vanishing point always being the Jubilee.

It was quite late when the parties separated, not, however, before deciding upon a grand Land and Industrial Congress to be held in New-York on the first Wednesday of next June.

The Church of the Puritans.

Dr. CHEEVER, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, took occasion last Sunday to administer to his charge a pretty severe lecture from the text, "*Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.*" The doctor told his congregation in plain terms, that he had become cognizant of the fact that some dissatisfaction had lately arisen among them in reference to himself, and that there was lively whispering kept up on the subject, though no one had yet approached him openly. He had heard that some proposed to dismiss him and procure a successor who possessed the elements of popularity in a higher degree, with a view to restore to the Church its former fullness of members,—it being alleged that the attendance has of late considerably fallen off. Dr. CHEEVER said that he had presided over the fortunes of this flock for the last fifteen years. At the beginning of his ministration the number of communicants scarcely exceeded a score, while now they may be reckoned by hundreds. At that time he received hardly a living salary, while now they were able to pay him $3,000 per annum, and the choir $1,500. This flattering result was, under Providence, the direct fruit of his planting and watering. He further stated, that though he had published a large number of books, he was in receipt of no income from that source, having given away the copyrights of several for benevolent and other purposes.

It seems the doctor, in his last Thanksgiving discourse, shocked the morbidly tender sensibilities of some of his members, by touching on the Kansas question. Three or four left the Church, it is said, during the delivery of the discourse. Since that time a growing dissatisfaction has been evinced, and the homily of Sunday was leveled at the malcontents.

Officials at Quarantine.

Yesterday Collector REDFIELD, Surveyor COCHRANE, Commissioners VERPLANCK and PURDY, Ex-Mayor KINGSLAND and others, visited the Quarantine Grounds, for the purpose of examining into the condition of the United States Wharf and Warehouses at that place.

The result of the examination was, that the wharves and storehouses were found very much out of repair—so much so as to be entirely unsafe for the reception of cargoes; and it was the opinion of the whole party that something should be done by the General Government to relieve the merchants in this respect.

It is understood that the Collector and Surveyor will immediately report to the Secretary of the Treasury the facts in the case, and recommend that a prompt repair of the wharves and warehouses be made.

Facts and experience have long since shown, that the great danger from the importation of disease, arises from bringing cargoes from infected vessels into our City before being ventilated and aired, or otherwise cleansed. This is eminently true of the great scourge, Yellow Fever; and now that the General Government is about to furnish facilities for discharging such cargoes, it is to be hoped that the sanitary authorities at Quarantine will not be any less thorough in the discharge of their duties than they were during the last Summer.

An Interesting Old Mansion.

It is probably known to but very few of our readers that there is yet standing near the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, E. R., the old Beekman Mansion-house, which was occupied by General HOWE as his headquarters after the battle of Long Island. It is a venerable wooden structure, built in the ancient style, and was evidently, at its day, one of the finest houses on Manhattan Island. On the approach of the British troops, JAMES BEEKMAN, who was a prominent Whig, and a member of the Provincial Congress, was of course obliged to leave his residence, and therefore went with his family to Esopus. It was taken possession of by the British and occupied first by Gen. HOWE and then by Gen. CLINTON and other officers of rank. In a room, near the head of the stairs, Major ANDRE slept the night before departing on his mission to the treacherous ARNOLD. The original decorations of the grand receiving-room of General CLINTON, in blue and gold, are yet preserved.

Near the house stood, until a few years ago, a green-house, of which some of the remains may yet be seen. In this green house, at the time empty of plants, Captain NATHAN HALE, the "Martyr-spy," was tried, and was afterwards executed in the old burying ground, the site of which is now occupied by STEWART'S store and BUSTON'S Theatre. The reason of his being taken so far for execution, was that the old Jail, or "Provost," (the present Hall of Records,) was the place in which he was confined.

The Beekman Mansion is yet in possession of the family, being owned by Ex-Senator JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

Sympathy for Walker.

The following call appears on the bulletin at the Hotel which is supposed to be the headquarters of the fillibusters in this City. It strikes us that General WALKER stands more in need of men and means than he does of buncombe and bluster, and, also, that his friends have a very mistaken apprehension of the power or sympathy in this case. The idea of calling a meeting to express sympathy for WALKER just at this crisis, is decidedly rich.

To the Friends of Struggling Republicanism in Nicaragua:

A preliminary meeting will be held at this place (St. Charles) on Tuesday evening, 6th instant, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for a public expression of sympathy for the cause of "WALKER and Liberty to the oppressed," and in denunciation of British aggression and secret interference on this Continent.

By order of the Committee.

The Accessory Transit Company.

The Stockholders of the Accessory Transit Company met yesterday, and elected a President and Board of Directors as follows:

President—CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Directors—Peleg Hall, Joseph L. White, Frank Work, Chauncey St. John, W. Whiteright, Jr., Richard Schell.

Trial of Steam Fire Engines.

A trial of steam fire engines takes place this morning in the Park. A premium of $500 is to be paid by the City for the machine working best, and $300 for the next best machine. The Committee on Fire Department, of the Councilmen, before whom the trial is to be made, act as judges. Three engines of different models have been entered to compete for the prizes.

☞ At a meeting of the Faculty of the New-York Free Academy, held May 5, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It having pleased Almighty God to remove from this world that most estimable and highly distinguished citizen, ROBERT KELLY, the Faculty of the Free Academy entertaining the highest regard for his memory and feeling under great obligations to him for his eminent services in organizing and carrying out the system of discipline and public instruction so successfully and well matured in this Institution—therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely and earnestly deplore the loss which not only the community, but the Free Academy especially, has sustained in the death of Mr. KELLY; nor can we ever forget with what disinterestedness, wisdom and forecast he discharged his duties in relation to this Institution while Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased for the irreparable loss they have sustained in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these Resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the Faculty, be published in the Daily papers of the City and transmitted to the family of Mr. KELLY.

HORACE WEBSTER, President of the Faculty.
GERARDUS B. DOCHERTY, Sec. of the Faculty.

☞ Iron safes in ill-constructed buildings ought, if possible, to be made light of, and we shall be forgiven for saying that they are the most unsafe things that ever bore an inappropriate name as far as life, and not property, is concerned. The fact that they are so dangerously heavy is only another proof that the latter consideration has the most weight with men now-a-days. We are expecting every day to hear of some new accident from this cause. It is to be hoped that some inventive genius will apply himself diligently to the discovery of a means of reducing the *gravity* of these green monsters which guard the wealth of the present generation. Fire-proof safes are a desideratum undoubtedly, but as they are made at present they require that building-wall should be ague-proof.

☞ The Surgeons of the New-York Eye Hospital, at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, near the corner of Ninth-street and Third-avenue, report over three hundred new cases of diseased eyes since the last meeting of the Board of Directors. Total number of cases, over four thousand, since its organization.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Qui tam* action vs. J. G. Bagley for violating the Patent Laws.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 1 to 5, 7, 9 to 14, 17 to 19.

Circuit—Nos. 455, 831 to 854, 856 to 860, 862 to 919, 921 to 973, 974 to 982, 984 to 1002, 1004 to 1033, 1034, 1036 to 1058, 1060 to 1062, 1064 to 1075, 1077 to 1080, 1082 to 1102, 1112 to 1124, 1126, 1130 to 1136.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 263, 445, 450, 109, 192, 217, 530, 547, 155, 67, 310, 663, 486, 567 to 570, 572 to 580, 582, 584 to 587, 353, 14, 321, 390, 338, 494, 201, 389.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 97, 352, 391, 469, 501, 521, 534, 551, 558, 560, 562, 158, 266, 479, 447. *Part II.*—Nos. 136, 374, 391, 423, 424, 409, 471, 472, 490, 492, 508, 573, 514, 519, 525.

The Courts.

The May Term of the Courts opened yesterday. In the Supreme Court all the Judges will sit at Chambers daily, from 9½ till 11 o'clock, for the transaction of Chamber business. There will be no Special Term during the month. Judge DAVIES will hold the Circuit, and he is calling through the Calendar at the rate of three hundred causes per day.

In the Superior Court there are to be two Trial Terms, held by Judges WOODRUFF and BOSWORTH. Judges OAKLEY, SLOSSON and HOFFMAN, will sit at General Term. Judge DUER will sit at Chambers. The interminable case of Fry vs. Bennett was called yesterday, but was reserved generally.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 5.

Before Judge BETTS.

John Louze was put on trial this morning, charged with committing an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a knife, upon one of the crew of the ship *Wandering Jew*. Mr. Edwards appeared for the prisoner, who was found guilty.

John Woods was also tried for the same offence and convicted.

PATENT ARTICLES NOT MARKED—A KNOW-NOTHING OATH.

Samuel W. Hoxley (qui tam) vs. Albert G. Bagley.—This is a suit brought to recover $100, as a penalty for selling a pencil case, which had been patented without having it stamped with the word "patent," and the date of the patent under the act of 1842.

Mr. Van Antwerp and Mr. Cutting appeared for the defence.

Samuel C. Gregory was called as a witness for the plaintiff, and testified that in 1854 he bought at the defendant's store a pencil case which was marked "Bagley's Pat. 1854."

On cross-examination, he said that he bought the pencil at request of a friend named Lindsay, and that two others went with him when he purchased it; that they all went at request of Lindsay; who did not tell him what the examination was for; but he thought it was to settle a bet, and that Lindsay furnished him the money to buy it.

I am in business now; I was last employed by Mr. Bullock about two months ago; Mr. Bullock was a deputy of the county for the Hindoos; Bullock was an officer of an association of which Bacon was President; I was Secretary during a portion of the time; they were called Templars; I belonged to it about a year, or longer; I presume I took the obligation of the order.

Defendant's counsel read from a pamphlet, purporting to give the ritual of the Templars, the following—

"Will you promise to see a brother of the Second Degree righted; that is, if he be found right at a Congress examination—to stand by him even at a court of justice, if necessary, as a witness or juryman, or to leave all ordinary duties to obey the demands of Congress in his case"—and asked the witness if he took that obligation.

Witness—I think I did; I don't know as Lindsay was a member; I never saw Bagley, to know him.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

Shipping Men Under False Colors—A Case by far too Common.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. George F. Betts, United States Commissioner.

William Fisher and two other sailors were brought up for examination, charged with refusing to do duty on board the schooner *Sea Breeze*, while that vessel was ready for sea, on the 1st of April last. On examining the evidence, it appeared that the men were shipped, as they supposed, to go a voyage to Darien and the West Indies, but that after they had got on board, and the anchor was up, they found that by the articles they were shipped for Philadelphia, and this was the reason they refused to go to work, or take the vessel to sea. The Commissioner ordered them to be discharged.

The Late Ogden Hoffman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY TERM.

The May Term of this Court commenced yesterday, before Recorder SMITH. The Grand Jury was not impanneled, a quorum not being present. After the Petit Jury had notified their existence, in the usual manner, by responding to the call of their names by Mr. Vandervoort, and had urged their stereotyped pleas for being at once discharged from attendance,—sickness, business, inability to understand the English language and the like, being their excuses, the District Attorney, A. OAKEY Hall, Esq., addressed the Court in reference to the late Hon. Ogden Hoffman. He moved that from respect to the memory of that distinguished man, the Court should at once adjourn, and that the resolutions adopted by the Bar on Saturday, should be entered on the minutes of the Court. The address was very effective and appropriate, and such was the attention of the audience that, while the learned gentleman was speaking, almost the faintest sound would have been audible. The District Attorney manifested deep feeling for the loss which the numerous personal friends of Mr. Hoffman, and the whole legal profession, had sustained through his sudden and lamented death. The Recorder, in tones subdued by emotion, made some brief remarks, and ordered the resolutions to be entered on the minutes of the Court, in accordance with the motion. The Court then adjourned.

The Gambling Act Construed Strictly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Benj. L. Hopkins vs. Benj. Wood and others.—This was an action brought under one of the Revised Statutes, to recover $5,500, which the plaintiff alleged he had lost in the years 1852 and '53, by playing and betting with the defendants at a certain game of cards termed faro. The defendants in their answer set up a general denial of the allegations, but their counsel,

Mr. Holmes moved that the complaint be dismissed, as the plaintiff was not entitled to recover back the money, inasmuch as the 14th section of the act had not been complied with, as that act requires that the suit if by the loser must be brought by him within three calendar months, and in case no suit is brought the right of action devolves on or lapses to the Overseers of the Poor.

The Court held that the section of the statute had not been complied with, and that it must be construed literally, for the framers of the law never could have intended that the winners of money at a gaming table should pay it back twice over, and it was very clear that this plaintiff had lost his right of action. Complaint dismissed, the plaintiff's counsel excepting to the decision of the Court.

LONG ISLAND.

Returned.

Mr. HOOPER, of Brooklyn, who has been missing for several weeks, was brought home on Sunday last by a gentleman who found him wandering in a deranged state of mind. He attempted to drown himself, but was rescued by a boatman, to whom he stated that he had killed two of his children, and they might do as they pleased with him.

Woman Missing.

A woman, about 30 years of age, left her residence, No. 78 Prince-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday last, as was then supposed for the purpose of attending Church, since which time nothing has been heard of her. She is dumb, and had on a straw bonnet with white ribbon, and a light-colored de laine dress.

Drowned.

A boy, five years of age, named BROWN, was accidentally drowned Sunday evening in the Atlantic basin. The body was recovered and an inquest held.

The body of a man, much decomposed, was found floating in the water at Red Hook Point on Sunday, and taken in charge by the Coroner. It was past identification.

Intemperance.

The Police of Brooklyn, during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, made 50 arrests—all but four of which were for intoxication, or causes arising therefrom.

Water for Brooklyn.

The Water Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council last evening reported in favor of the Nassau Water Works Company introducing water into the city of Brooklyn, and in favor of taking $1,000,000 of the stock.

This Company propose to furnish twenty millions of gallons a day, and the whole cost not to exceed $4,200,000, and to be completed within three years.

The report will be considered at a special meeting to be held on Wednesday evening of next week.

Whose Fault is It?

The man whose duty it is to attend to the cleaning of the streets in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn must be a model of the take-it-easy sort of people. Nearly two weeks ago the mud and filth in several streets were carefully scraped up into heaps, and there they have remained ever since, emitting, when the sun shines on them, a smell highly suggestive of yellow fever and the cholera, to say nothing of incompetency in the Street Department.

Incendiary Fire.

Primary School-house No. 1, on North Sixth, near First-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was fired in two places, but the building was saved by the prompt action of citizens and firemen. Loss, $100. No insurance.

☞ Hon. RUFUS CHOATE has been invited, by the citizens of Brooklyn, to deliver an oration in that city, in aid of the erection of a monument to the Wallabout martyrs.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, (Brooklyn,) for this day. Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 66, 67, 69, 79, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge CULVER.

The May Term of this Court opened yesterday morning, but there having been no recess during the April Term, Judge CULVER, after the transaction of some Special Term business, adjourned the Court to Saturday next. The calendar, embracing 96 causes, will be taken up on Monday next, *without reservation*.

NEW-JERSEY.

Those Surgeons and the Amboy People.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 3d inst., doubtless written by a Burlington physician, complaining that the physicians and surgeons had not been paid the amount of their bills for service rendered to the wounded of the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad on the 29th of August last. The public should know that six of the physicians and surgeons in Burlington and vicinity have been paid, and that three of the physicians referred to presented bills amounting in the aggregate to $4,900. This amount was deemed out of all proportion to the services rendered, and hence the refusal to pay such an enormous sum. The Company has paid one of the principal physicians of Burlington, who is believed to have performed equal service with the others, and have offered to pay the others the same sum, which they refuse to receive.

The public should know that the bills of the various physicians and surgeons who attended the wounded at that time amounted to nearly $14,000, and while the Company are ready and willing to pay reasonable bills, they believe that as guardians of the interests of widowed and orphan stockholders they have no right to squander their money in the payment of such enormous bills as these.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, held at Princeton on the 28th of April last, a remonstrance and protest against the payment of the enormous charges by the physicians, signed by, it is believed, every stockholder in Burlington, was presented to the Board of Directors. Among the signers is the name of the oldest physician, and many of the oldest residents, in Burlington. Some of the most eminent physicians of the State of New-Jersey have been consulted upon the justice of the claims set up by the Burlington physicians, and they have without exception pronounced against them, and the Company have told these gentlemen that if they are not satisfied with the offer made to them the Courts are open, and the Company have full confidence in the juries of their country, for there is a price fixed by law which governs the charges of physicians and surgeons. These bills so enormous have the merit of containing charges for visits to the same persons by the same physicians. If these gentlemen imagine that they can frighten the Company into the payment of bills which amount to more than a twelve months' practice, by notes to the newspapers, they have mistaken their plan of operation. JUSTICE.

Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed.

At midnight on Sunday, two men were run over and instantly killed by the milk train of the New-York and Erie Railroad, about four miles from the Jersey City Ferry. They were badly cut to pieces. Recorder BEDFORD, of Jersey City, held an inquest, and the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said individuals came to their death by being and lying on the railroad-track, about four miles from this city, and were run over by the train of cars called the milk train, at 11¼ o'clock on Sunday evening; and, further, we find that no blame can be attached to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or to their employes."

The names of the deceased are not positively known. One of them was a man, apparently thirty-five years of age, rather tall, and had black hair. He wore a black coat, plaid vest, black pants, a red flannel undershirt, and a white shirt. He had in his pocket a card of membership of the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society of the Fourth District, New-York, dated March 7, 1855, and bearing the name of OWEN SMITH. The other one was evidently fifty years of age, and five feet eight or nine inches high. He had gray hair, and wore a plaid coat, checked vest, and gray mixed pants. He had in his pocket a memorandum-book, on the first page of which was written three times the name of BARNEY REYNOLDS.

Organization of the Hoboken Council.

The new Council of Hoboken met at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of organizing. Councilman BRAND was temporarily called to the Chair. The first ballot for President of the Council for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous choice of GEORGE W. BAMPTON, of the Second Ward. The message of his Honor Mayor CLICKENER was then received, read, and 500 copies were ordered printed. The message congratulates the citizens of Hoboken upon the advancement of the city in prosperity under its present form of Government.

The finances of the city are in

Degree of Civil Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You are mistaken in supposing the degree of "Doctor of Civil Law" to be either in Oxford. This degree is also conferred by Cambridge University. You desire in support of your position the *British Almanac*. This is only second-rate authority, inasmuch as it is not the official publication of the University. I have lying before me a copy of the *Cambridge University Calendar*, which is the official publication of this University. In this we find enumerated the various degrees conferred by the University; among these are, Bachelor in the Civil Law and Doctor in the Civil Law, B. C. L. and D. C. L. The Doctor in the Civil Law, with the symbol D. C. L., is repeated many times on different pages of the Calendar, but no mention is anywhere made of any title LL. B. The degree of Doctor in Civil Law is also conferred at Oxford as you have stated. At Dublin University the title is Doctor in Law, and the symbol is LL. D. The Universities of Edinburg, Glasgow and Aberdeen also confer the degree of Doctor of Law with the symbol LL. D. LL. D.

MARKET REPORTS.

Breadstuffs—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, May 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are procurable at $7 63½ for Pearls, and $6 ½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.—but they are not in much request thereat.

COFFEE—Remains dull and heavy at about former rates.

COTTON—Still favors purchasers,—with sales since our last of about 1,500 bales at 10¾c. for Upland Middling. He for Gulf do., and proportionate prices for other descriptions, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is more liberally supplied and is infirm,—the general inquiry not being a very active one. The sales since our last reach about 6,740 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 87½@$5 03½
Ordinary State	5 03½@ 5 06½
Straight State	5 06½@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75 @ 6 25
Common to good Michigan	5 50 @ 5 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 62½@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio	5 62½@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 87½@ 6 12½
Fancy Ohio	6 00 @ 6 25
Extra Michigan	6 50 @ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 26 @ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50 @ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 00 @10 00

Canadian has not varied,—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,300 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $4 25@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty active but not very full. The sales since our last amount to 3,000 bbls., mixed to best Extra at $5 37½@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, at $3 25@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 12½ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 37½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand at tolerably uniform prices—the sales since our last comprising about 18,000 bushels, including good Genesee White at $1 85; fair to good Southern do at $1 70@$1 75; and do. Red at $1 54@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye is improving in demand and value; 7,000 bushels were disposed of to-day, partly at 80c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are plentier and are obtainable at 83c.@84c. for Southern, 85c.@86c. for Jersey; 87c.@41c. for State; and 90c.@92c. for Canada, and close pretty firm. Corn is less actively inquired for, but is not quoted cheaper,—the sales since our last including about 40,000 bushels mixed, Yellow and White Southern, at, as in quality, from 57c.@64c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—We heard that 500 bales River changed hands at 70c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are retailing at 7c @10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—About 60 tons Scotch Pig realized $62 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet, yet firm.

LIME—Appears as last noticed.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported 480 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 46½c.@48c.; some Cuba Muscovado at 38c.; and Clayed Cuba at 30c.@31c. ₱ gallon. Market unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand at old figures. Tar rules about the same. Crude Turpentine is moderately inquired for at $3 12½@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. attracts more attention, and is now worth 40½c.@41¾c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Display no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still inactive and tending downwards, the sales since our last comprising only about 500 bbls. at $17 87½@$17 75 for Mess, and $18 37½@$15 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair demand, at 9¾c.@9½c., as in quality. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant, the transactions including 400 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 10c.@10½c., and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at steady prices. The sales since our last consist of 270 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime, and $9 50@$10 for do. Mess, and $10@$13 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for Common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8a.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. taken at $3 50@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are essentially unchanged,—the sales since our last consisting of about 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., within our previous range.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 32c.@32¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the shipments were to a pretty fair extent,—including Cotton at ⅛d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour at 1s. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 4½d.@5d. ₱ bushel, and heavy goods at 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, a very moderate movement was reported at about previous quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per *Arabia*, via Boston]

NEW-YORK, Monday afternoon, May 5, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—Our market last week was reported in a dull and drooping condition. With a better demand both for the home and export trade, together with some speculative inquiry, 25@37½ cts. decline reported ₱ *Africa* has been recovered. The opening of our State canal navigation takes place to-day. Lake navigation was resumed a few days since. Common to good State, $5 62½@$6 00; Extra, $6 12½@6 00¾; Common to good Ohio and Indiana, $6 25@7 00; Extra Genesee, $7 50@9 50. Southern, mixed to good brands, $6 62½@7 00; Favorite and Extra, $7 12½@8 87½. Canadian, $6 25@8 25 for all qualities. *Clearances from New-York, from April 29 to May 3, both inclusive:* To London, 1,403 bbls. Liverpool, 1,947. Glasgow, 3,900. British Provinces, 6,595. South America, &c., West Indies, 672.

WHEAT—A good inquiry has existed during the past week, both for export and milling, and prices of prime parcels have varied little; other qualities have continued irregular. Ohio and Michigan White, $1 60@$1 72 ₱ 60 lbs.; Missouri, &c., White, $1 75@$1 85; Western Red, $1 62@$1 63; Southern White, $1 70@$1 95; do. Red, $1 60@$1 65; Genesee White, $1 77@$1 87. Canadian White, $1 70@$1 80. *Clearances from New-York, from April 29 to May 3, both inclusive*—To Liverpool, 23,554 bushels.

INDIAN CORN—We have had a firm market during the week. A fair business has been done for export and shipment to the Eastern States. With only a moderate supply, prices have experienced little change. Southern Yellow, 61c.@63c. ₱ 56 lbs.; do. White, in light supply, 63c.@64c.; Western Mixed, 60c.@62c. *Clearances from New-York, from April 29 to May 3, both inclusive*—To Liverpool, 174,543 bushels; Glasgow, 2,497; Lisbon, 10,314; West Indies, 100; South America, 1,660.

RYE—Has again declined 3c.@4c. Market somewhat unsettled, closing at 78c.@77c. ₱ 56 lbs., a sale being reported at a higher rate. *Clearances from New York, from April 29 to May 3, both inclusive*—To Antwerp, 29,-134 bushels.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel. Liverpool, 1s. 6d.; 4½d.@5d. Glasgow, 2s.; 6c.@7c. Havre, 5cc. Antwerp, Grain, nominal, 7½d.

BERNAYS & COHENS' PROVISION AND OIL CIRCULAR.

Per *Arabia*] NEW-YORK, Monday, May 5, 1856—P. M.

Our last circular was per *Cambria*, 21st ult.

PORK—Large contracts of Mess maturing by 1st inst., and a very light stock wherewith to fill them, have caused much excitement in this article, resulting in a considerable improvement in price, which reached on the 30th ult. the high figure of $19 75, but since then the excitement subsided, and prices dropped as quick as they had advanced. To-day we quote an inactive market, with sales at $17 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Prime has declined since our last, under a better supply on the market, closing at $15 50 ₱ bbl. Prime Mess entirely nominal at $16 75@$17 50. The official returns report the stock of Pork on the 1st inst., 11,906 bbls., against 22,490 bbls. 1st of April.

BEEF—The decline in price and stock brought more buyers forward, and the market is rather more steady. Prime $7 50@$8; Country Mess $8@$9 50. Vermont Mess $11 50@$12 50; repacked Western $10@$13; Extra Mess $13@$14 ₱ bbl., of 200 lbs. The stock on the 1st inst. consisted of 25,713 packages, against 69,357 packages on the 1st of April. In these are included 1,513 tcs. Prime Mess, against 5045 tcs. on the 1st of April. Prime Mess is extremely dull at prices ranging from $15@$17 for Ohio and Indiana, and $17@$19 for Chicago.

BACON—The supply is very scant, and prices rule extremely stiff at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Clear Middles, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Middles, bone in. Cut Meats have improved in both demand and price, and close pretty firm.

LARD—A light stock of Prime, and a better inquiry, caused prices to advance, but buyers seem as yet not willing to operate at present prices, which are 10¼c.@10¾c. for strictly Prime, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for No. 1.

TALLOW—No change. Prices remain well supported at 10c.@10¾c.

BUTTER—Is offering more freely at a decline; Ohio 11c.@12c.; State, Common to Prime, 14c.@22c. ₱ lb.

WHALE AND STEAM OILS—A decline has taken place, but holders having confidence in the future, will not submit to a further reduction, required by the purchasers; the market rules, therefore, quiet. Sales were made at the eastward at prices ranging from 78c.@78c. for dark to selected Whale, and 81 @ 90 for Sperm Oil. Linseed Oil opened flatly, but has since improved under a good demand incident upon this season of the year, and closes steadily at 76c., though less buoyancy is noticeable. Lard Oil meets a fair inquiry at 86c.@92c. for Spring, and 87c.@90c. for Winter Oil. Red Oil, 58c.@60c., cash. Nothing has been done in Oil Cake.

WHALE FISHERY—The spring continues very firm. Arctic Polar, 62c.@75c.; Cebotak, 59c.@62c.; and South Sea, 52c.@54c., ₱ lb., according to size.

CUBA HONEY arrives rather sparingly, and lots are changing hands at 57½c. and upwards.

Yellow American BEESWAX is in good demand, but there is almost nothing offering. We quote it 27½c.@33c. ₱ lb.

CLOVER SEED—The demand having fallen off, prices have become a shade easier: 17c. is now an outside rate.

HOPS—Common and Middling are plenty, but choice are scarce. Common to fair Eastern and Western, 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

BARRETTO & CO.'S PROVISION CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 5—5 P. M.

Our last advices were of the 21st ult., per *Cambria*. The improvement then noticed in Mess PORK continued up to the 1st of May, and owing to the fact of many contracts maturing at that time, prices at the close became altogether speculative. The advance of five days preceding the 1st inst. was $1 50 ₱ bbl., 75 cents of which was gained on the 29th; the stock in the yards is unusually light, being reduced to less than 3,500 bbls., which is a decrease of 20,500 bbls. in the last 30 days. The entire stock of barrel Pork on the 1st of May was 11,906 bbls., against 22,490 bbls. 1st of April, and 37,906 bbls. 1st of May, 1855.

After the pressure to make up contracts for the 1st, prices fell off and sales were made on that day at a decline of 75 cents ₱ bbl., which was followed on the 2d by a further decline of $2 ₱ bbl., being very freely offered at $13, with few buyers.

Prime PORK has been somewhat neglected and with a better supply, prices have declined since our last 50 cents ₱ bbl. To-day the market is heavy and prices unsettled.

CUT MEATS—Are in good demand for export, and prices since our last have slightly improved.

BACON—In good demand, both for consumption and export, and with very light receipts prices are well sustained.

LARD—The receipts continue light, and the stock, especially the better quality, has decreased; with a good demand prices have advanced, since our last, ¼c ₱ lb.

BEEF—Since our last has been in somewhat better demand, and the stock during the month of April decreased over 10,000 barrels; the stock on hand is still very large, being 58,778 barrels on the 1st of May, 1856, against 24,306 barrels 1st of May, 1855.

TALLOW—In fair demand, mostly for consumption; prices since our last are unchanged.

LARD OIL—In better supply, and since our last prices have declined 8 cents ₱ gallon, the recent sales being mostly at 90c.

LINSEED OIL—Lower, the demand is good, and a fair business has been done at the decline. Holders are mostly asking 76c.@77c., which has been the rates of the recent sales.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC.—Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $350 to $1,000.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $85, $45, $55, $75 and $100. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 54 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

NEW FEATURES.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS ONE WEEK MORE. Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rose-wood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $160 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.
W. OSBORN & CO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent sreh westplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO.—A splendid, grand diagonal Piano-Forte, 7 octaves, in an elegant rosewood case, with metalic frame; made by best maker, and warranted; cost $460; will be sold for $255. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock; has been used a few months; must be sold, the owner leaving the City.

MELODEONS.—TAYLOR & FARLEY'S superb instruments, pronounced superior to all others, double and single reed, at the piano warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., (sole agents.) Liberal discount to churches, ministers and the trade.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co's Paris premium pianos, Carhart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos, with full iron frame, for $250, 6¾-octave for $225; grand and bedoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale, on monthly installments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes, (two with carved legs,) fine tone and finish, will be sold low and warranted. Those who are about purchasing would do well to call and examine.
DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 126 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

A RARE CHANCE.—A nearly new rosewood Piano-forte, excellent and perfect in every respect, and warranted, will be sold at a great sacrifice. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen, by Mr. WEBER'S kindness, at No. 103 West Broadway.

HARP FOR SALE.—A fine toned double-action harp, nearly new, in perfect order, with stand. Price $250. Can be seen any time after 5 o'clock P. M. Inquire at the drug store corner of Grand and Mulberry sts.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to $30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	$9 00 to $85 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	$7 00 to $80 00 each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to $5 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	$3 00 to $20 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	$2 50 to $36 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles	$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	$1 50 to $35 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils	$3 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils	$1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Forte-monnaies	$1 50 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	$2 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	$2 00 to $18 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses	$1 75 to $10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	$9 00 to $600
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to $140

Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

JAMES M. TYTLER—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 376, Grand-st., invites the attention of the public to his stock of the above-mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold manufactured at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE LONG DOCK COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, April 14, 1856.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 5th day of May, proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M., for grading two miles of Railroad; including a Double Track Tunnel about 4,800 feet long.

The Tunnel is located in Hudson City, about one mile from the Hudson River, and through the Ridge of Trap Rock known as "Bergen Hill."

The whole work to be completed on or before the 1st day of November, 1857.

Specifications, Plans, Profiles, Sections, &c., of this work may be seen at this Office, or at the Office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Erie-place, West st., City of New-York.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President L. D. Co.

OFFICE OF THE CATASAUQUA AND FOGELSVILLE RAILROAD, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Plans and proposals will be received at this office until the 22d of May inst., for building an iron bridge over the Jordan Valley, of about 1,100 feet long and 80 feet high, on the line of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, Lehigh County, Penn. DAVID THOMAS, President, Catasauqua, Penn.

STATIONERY.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY. At low prices; Books made to pattern; Engraving, Lithographic and Job Printing executed in style required; Copying and Seal Presses, Manifold Letter Writers, Expense Books, &c. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HYDRAULICS.—For the accommodation of my down-town and country customers, I have opened a branch of my business in Parmly's building, No. 168 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Having devoted the last twenty years to the science and practice of plumbing, I am prepared to execute all orders intrusted to me. ALEX. McKENZIE,
Practical Plumber, No. 341 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful tonic beverage, has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled, if left in the morning, will be executed the same days. G. B. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO MARRIED MEN.—Address, with a three-cent postage-stamp, Dr. A. J. THURDELL, New-York. From the country, send two stamps.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two thoroughly experienced and highly recommended servants; one an excellent, thorough cook and superior washer and ironer, would do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress or experienced nurse. Both are perfectly capable of discharging their duties; no objection to the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits; one as plain cook, and do the washing and ironing of a small private family; makes excellent bread and biscuit; wages $7 a month; excellent City reference; will go a short distance in the country; the other is 17 a neat sewer, a good nurse; will wash and iron for the nursery; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 26d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, both in one house, one as cook, understands baking and pastry; would assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter; they have good City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 207 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or would do general housework, in a private family. Has good City references from her last place for two years. Can be seen, or address a note to No. 119 26th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing, one who can come well recommended from her last place, and no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 130 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch Protestant as chambermaid; is fully competent to take charge of a drawing-room. Best of City references can be given. Is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 42 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as seamstress or housekeeper, or nurse, in a private family. Good reference. Can be found for two days at Nos. 13 or 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Can produce the best of testimonials. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 160 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry. Best city reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 3d-av., between 16th and 17th-sts., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at corner of 1st Pl. over a confectionery store, junction of Fulton and De Kalb avs., 2d floor, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 3 Pell-st., corner Bowery, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as waitress and do light chamberwork, the other as waitress, and do the washing or ironing or chamberwork; have good City reference. Call at No. 192 East 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter by a young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good reference from his last place. He has no objection to go in the country. Address J. C., 2 days, No. 40 Canal-st., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as waitress; an English young woman as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; and a colored cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a respectable private family; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 45 Henry-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent man as waiter in a private family; has lived 3 years in his last place; can be highly recommended. Apply to B. H., No. 45 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a private family. Apply at No. 35 White-st. until Saturday.

SALESMAN AND CLERK WANTED—In the dry goods jobbing business by an old-established house. A first class salesman, well acquainted with merchants at the South or West; and also a young man 18 to 21 years of age, who is experienced in dry goods. Address Box No. 265, with real name and reference.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—One accustomed to the mantilla business preferred. Apply from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. WM. B. MACKENZIE, No. 47 Canal-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 751 Post-Office.

GIRLS WANTED—For the City and country. High wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Reference required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 6th-av., or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A French Protestant, Genevese, or English lady, educated in Paris, to take charge of the education of two young ladies. Satisfactory references in this country required. Address No. 289 5th-av.

TEACHER.—A graduate of Harvard, who has taught two years elsewhere with success, wishes an engagement as teacher. Private pupils preferred. He is permitted to refer to President Walker and Prof. Felton, of Harvard College, and to Rev D. Bellows and Prof. Owen, of this City. Address E. J. C., at the *Tribune* Office.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help, and maids of all work with situations. N. B.—Girls having good recommendations for their competency as cooks, washers and ironers, and general houseworkers, can now be supplied with first-rate situations.
J. H. FONDA, Manager.

FARMERS WANTED—Two or three, married or single, to be with an English family, within two hours' travel of Richmond, and 240 of New-York. None but wh'e farm laborers are kept; and liberal wages are given. Apply to CHARLES MIDDLETON, at Gould's Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st., any time between 9 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning next.

NURSE.—MRS. HAVENS, an experienced nurse, offers her services as watcher for the sick, or occasional nurse. Best of references. N. B.—If engaged others supplied. Call at No. 6 Poverty Hollow, East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ADOPTION.—Wanted, a lady to adopt a fine healthy little boy, one month old. Inquire of Mrs. E. BYRNES, No. 168 Thompson-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A fully experienced and competent operator on a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and accustomed to stitch on fine linen. Such a one can secure a good and permanent situation, by applying at
LITCHFIELD & BRADY'S, No. 97 William-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—At No. 776 Broadway, 2 clerks, 10 girls for housework, 2 coachmen and 3 waiters; places are procured for book-keepers, salesmen, school teachers, barkeepers, porters, men on steamers and railroads. Boys for trades and stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—Of experience in City trade. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JOBBING JEWELERS.—Wanted, a watchmaker and jobbing jeweler to go to the South or West. Apply to W. S. CLARK, at Fellows & Co.'s, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do the general housework of a small family; she must come well recommended, and be of a kind and obliging disposition. German or Scotch preferred. Wages, $5. Apply at No. 116 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

MEN WANTED.—Three first-class waiters, three coachmen, a Protestant groom, gardener, useful man and two or three smart boys. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, an under-gardener.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a trunk store: one who can letter trunks and has worked some at the trade. Apply to JOHN CATTNACH, No. 86 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—A stout boy, to learn the trade of copper-plate printing. None but boys who can bring a character for strict honesty, and who reside with their parents, need apply at 53 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

BOY WANTED—In an office, in the lower part of the City. Apply at the Coal Office, No. 62 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, between 8 and 10 o'clock. Salary first year $50.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agent's,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—The only Patent Cast Iron apparatus in the United States. Also every description of apparat s, copper or iron.
WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—All gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board, either permanent or transient, and first, second or third story furnished rooms, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d-st. Also a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family residing in West 17th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. Address L. M., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 262 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of, of a very pleasant 2-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 123 Adams-st., corner of High.—A private family, having two parlors and bedrooms unoccupied, would board two gentlemen and wives, or four single gentlemen. The rooms are on first floor, well furnished, and supplied with gas. Can have full or partial board. Terms, for gentleman and wife, $16; for single gentlemen, $7. $1 less if dinners are not required. No charge for gas. Children, where there are more than one, would be objected to.

BOARDING AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—The new boarding-house of the Misses E. & M. DISSOSWAY, agreeably situated in the inclosed park of Port Richmond, is now ready for the reception of boarders. Early application desirable. For direction, apply to the collectors of New-Brighton and Port Richmond boats.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few single gentlemen; also, gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, very convenient to the Fulton and Catharine Ferries. Inquire at No. 169 Pearl-st., near Prospect.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen; location in the neighborhood of Union-square. Room over a store preferred. Address, with description, locality and terms, C. & D., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.

FAMILIES DESIRING TO ENJOY the comforts of a farm house during the Summer and Fall months, may secure very desirable rooms upon immediate application to the undersigned, by letter or otherwise.
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glencove, L. I.

LAKE GEORGE SUMMER HOTEL—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL. Containing some 80 rooms, with 146 acres of land adjoining, for SALE OR TO LET. If a good tenant offers and it is desired, the house will be furnished by the owner. The premises might be available for a Water Cure establishment. Inquire of
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

COUNTRY LIFE FOR CHILDREN.—The advertiser, residing in a village in the country, wishes to receive into his family three or four children from 7 to 11 years of age. They will be under the constant supervision of kind, careful and intelligent parents, and judicious attention will be paid to their moral and physical development. Terms, $3 50 per week. Inquiries may be addressed Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD—NORWALK, CONN.—Mrs. RICHARDS, late of Brooklyn, has taken the large and commodious house, erected by the late C. E. Disbrow, Esq., for his own residence, and is now prepared to receive a limited number of families for the Summer. For terms, apply to Mrs. R., on the premises, or to J. U. PHAM, No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, between 12 and 2 P. M., when a plan of the house can be seen.

PLEASANT ROOMS—For gentlemen, can be had at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms, if desired. References given and required. N. B.—It is not a boarding house.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; gas, baths, &c. Apply at No.

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☞ EDWARD A. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

☞ RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the Secretary of State was called upon to furnish the journal of the proceedings of the Commissioners convened at Paris to adjudicate on the claims for French Spoliations. Mr. BAYARD spoke in favor of the adoption of his substitute for the Naval Committee's bill to amend the act creating the Naval Board. It proposes to restore officers on the reserve list, and to investigate the cases of those dropped. In the House, the Senate bill providing for deepening the channel over St. Clair Flats, Michigan, was passed, as was also the bill in relation to improvements in the Savannah River. Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to submit a joint resolution authorizing the President to employ any part of the land or naval forces, and to call for and use any number of volunteers, to provide for the safety of passengers and property on thoroughfares or lines of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as guaranteed by existing treaty stipulations. Considerable debate ensued, and the House finally adjourned without receiving it.

Nicaraguan Troubles.

Our advices from Washington confirm the apprehensions we expressed yesterday, of difficulty from the recent movements in Central America. A very strong pressure is brought to bear upon the President, to induce him to recognize WALKER's Government in Nicaragua, and to commit this country to its maintenance and support. The near approach of the Cincinnati Convention renders President PIERCE peculiarly sensitive to all appeals of this kind; and the fear is earnestly expressed, in well-informed quarters, that he may plunge the nation into all the perplexities and perils of such a course, in the hope of carrying his renomination by storm. Messrs. DAVIS and CUSHING in the Cabinet, sustained and stimulated by the *fillibusters* of the Democratic Party in the Southern States, will make every possible effort to push the President over this precipice. They have designs of their own to be accomplished by it:—and they are not men to be stopped, in the pursuit of any selfish scheme, by considerations of justice or the public good.

There is no disguising the fact that the occasion is one well calculated to tempt a reckless politician. Our people are prompt to sympathize with one of their countrymen in distress, especially if he has been brought into danger by rash and daring enterprise. The invaders of Cuba, under CRITTENDEN, had not the shadow of claim upon this country for protection or redress of their wrongs. They were Americans, it is true:—but they had abandoned their own country, thrown off the protection of its laws, and rashly thrown themselves upon the mercy of chance and their own powers of self-defence. So far as the authorities of Cuba were concerned, they were marauders and pirates:—and our Government had no ground of complaint that they were treated as such. And yet their fate created a thrill of sympathy throughout the country, and stimulated thousands of our people to indignation and resentment. The same sentiment, perhaps, to a still greater degree, would follow tidings of the defeat and death of WALKER and his men. And the political gamblers at Washington are not wholly without warrant in the belief that they could appeal to this feeling with profit to themselves. Yet the experiment has its perils. Radicalism and *fillibusterism* have not, as yet, a clear ascendency in the Democratic Party; on the contrary, the course which the President has hitherto pursued upon this subject has commanded the warm approval of the great majority of his political friends. No act of his administration has been more commended than the vigorous and efficient measures taken under his direction at this port, to prevent the invasion, from our shores, of the Central American States. He has broken up two or three expeditions which had been fitted out for the reinforcement of WALKER's army; it would indicate a strange inconsistency and infirmity of character on his part, if he were now to make the nation responsible for an invasion which he did his best to prevent, and which his own official acts deprived of the ability to maintain itself.

We do not believe that any considerable portion of the American people, no matter to what party they belong, would willingly see the country involved in a war on account of WALKER or any of the interests he is supposed to represent. The Conservatism of the Democratic Party itself, in our judgment, would protest vigorously and emphatically against so great and so perilous a crime. No one needs to be told that WALKER has no claim to the protection of our Government, in his present position. He is there in violation of our law. He is in pursuit of a purpose which our Government cannot possibly sanction. And as no nation has any right to hold us responsible for his acts, so should we be especially careful not to permit him to involve us in responsibilities and dangers which belong to himself alone. We trust the President will not be induced, or forced, to depart from the safe, just and prudent course which has thus far characterized his Administration upon this subject.

Retrograde in England.

The failure of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's scheme of education—to which we have before alluded—will be another disappointment to the friends of progress in England. He had constructed a bill by which Education should cease to be churchly or sectarian, and should become National. The whole Kingdom was to be divided into new School Districts; these districts were to support their own schools, which were to be under the inspection of Government. The support was to be obtained by means of a tax, laid on all the rate-payers of the District. If these neglected or objected to such a tax, the "Quarter Sessions" were to levy it on their own authority. The rate-payers of each District could choose a School Committee, who should have control of the School. The old difficulty on which so many bills of education in great Britain have split—the question of religion—was avoided, by proposing that a passage of the Bible should be read in every school, and such religious instruction be given as the Committee should decide, but that no child should be required to receive religious instruction or to attend public worship, if *opposed to the conscientious scruples of his parents.*

The manufacturers and masters, also, were to be compelled to educate children in their employ between the ages of 12 and 15, for six months, at least, every year. There were some provisions, in addition, in regard to the appropriation of old charitable funds—now of little use to the public—to public education.

The whole bill was an earnest and honest effort, on the part of Lord JOHN, to remove that crying disgrace to England—the ignorance of her common people; yet it has failed, and failed utterly. All parties have voted against it. The objections made in a debate of two days (the 10th and 11th ult.) are manifold. Lord JOHN had indiscreetly connected several details with the bill, which were not necessary to its efficacy, and which greatly injured it with many who might have been its friends. His appropriation of the old useless invested charity funds offended numbers, who could not bear to see old landmarks broken down, and the dusty trusts of ages turned to some living use. Then the compulsory law upon the manufacturers and employers was felt hardly by all the *laissez-aller* and Free-Trade school.

But the rock on which the bill split was, as its proposer feared, the old question—*Religion.* To our minds, there is something incredibly canting and pharisaical in the position of the English upper classes on this great subject. They preach and whine of "no Education without Religion," and they leave millions of their countrymen as ignorant as heathens. They continually say—no one scarcely in this long debate dared say otherwise—that the "School must teach Religion," and yet they *know* that the practical result is to keep hundreds of thousands of conscientious people out of all education whatever.

Only the shrewd *Times* dared to say that if ever education becomes national in England it must be secular. This talk is such a farce! As if the children who attended the public schools gained anything in genuine religion—and as if what they did get is for a moment to be weighed against the utter and disgraceful ignorance of the multitudes kept out of the schools by this provision! That *Religion* should be the sacred name used to excuse this damnable blot on England's fame!

The bill had just the solution—namely, the New-York or New-England provision—a brief reading of the Bible, and no worship or religious instruction, if objected to by the parents of the children. The reading is a kind of public acknowledgment of Christianity; and, with the other, the real result would have been as here—either no religious exercise, or, perhaps, the Lord's Prayer. Then for religious teaching the children would have gone to their respective churches.

But to this plan objections innumerable were raised. Dissenters would have the School one year, and Churchmen another year!—infidelity,—quarrels of bigotry, &c. Perhaps pharisaical stickling for mint and anise has become so common in England that the good sense of wise people would never come into play. But we here find little practical difficulty in all this. The School has one field and the Church another—and both flourish. Lord JOHN's provisions for taxation, also, were equally assailed. "Education was made compulsory, and not voluntary!" That is, each District—even as in this City each ward—must pay taxes for the education of its population. This is the compulsion! As if Government could pay taxes for prisons, and not for schools!—for war, and royalty and revenue, and not for education! Such objecting and such arguing sound absurd in this day.

Railroad Conveniences.

The Commutation Tickets of the New-Haven Railroad Company inform their holders that the dépôt, which is now in Canal-street, will probably be removed further up town during the year. Whenever that removal takes place, we trust the Company will deem it for their advantage to provide a dépôt somewhat better adapted to the convenience of the public than any they have at present. All our Railroads are very far behind foreign Roads in the accommodations afforded to travelers: but the New-Haven Road, in some respects, seems to be decidedly behind others in this country in that respect. At the upper dépôt especially, the provisions for comfort or even for safety are extremely bad. There is neither sitting-room nor shelter for any considerable number of persons, who may be awaiting the departure of trains, and not the slightest precaution is taken to inform travelers of the character and destination of particular trains. At some hours of the day trains take their departure at intervals of only half an hour each,—some for the Harlem Road, and others for the New-Haven,—some of these again, accommodation trains, stopping at all the stations, and others, express trains, stopping only at a few. How is a person to find out which is which,—unless he be well read in the time-tables and provided with a perfect chronometer? Mistakes are very often made, from lack of all direction on this subject, and the only wonder is that they do not more frequently occur. It would cost but little to have a man stationed at the car to answer the inquiries of travelers, and still less to imitate the example of the Hudson River Road and affix to each car a placard announcing its destination. The general rule in this country is that every man is to look out for himself:—but railroad companies would lose nothing, either in revenue or in character, by lending a little aid to those who are not accustomed to constant travel.

Bigotry Rampant.

A number of French Protestants in Philadelphia recently issued an appeal to the public for aid in establishing an Evangelical Protestant Church in that city, where divine service should be performed and religious instruction given in the French language. Several of the leading clergymen of the different denominations in Philadelphia united in "commending this most worthy object" to public confidence; among the signers of the recommendation were Bishop POTTER and Rev. W. BACON STEVENS, Rector of an Episcopal Church.

The *Churchman*, of this City, takes occasion to denounce this "*most unhappy case of countenance to and fraternization with schismatics*, by parties high in the sacred offices of the Church;"—and says that it does so "in the hope of awakening a sense of—we had almost said of shame, but certainly a feeling of *reprobation*, at what is so manifestly inconsistent and injurious to *our Zion*." It is not our wont, as our readers know, to make the course of religious journals a matter of comment. But we cannot avoid bringing to the notice of a larger public than the *Churchman's* readers, the tone which that paper thus assumes towards a genuine movement of Christian charity, merely because it is not exclusively in the hands of its own denomination. Because Bishop POTTER and another Episcopal clergyman unite with Dr. ALBERT BARNES, Dr. DURBIN, and others, in commending an endeavor to establish a Protestant Church not avowedly Episcopal in its forms of worship, they are denounced and vilified by the *Churchman* in the strongest terms it can use. The arrogance of such denunciations is quite as conspicuous and offensive as their bigotry.

The *Churchman* has for the last year been winning for itself a decided notoriety, not only for these qualities, but for an eccentric and random Ishmaelitism scarcely in keeping with its assumed religious character. Not long ago it denounced the practice of women singing in church choirs, as immoral in its tendency. Soon after it devoted itself to an equally vigorous crusade against the use of a fan in church. Its issue for last week, besides the article we have already noticed, charges one of its religious cotemporaries with taking refuge in *lying*, and says of an eminent Episcopal clergyman in this City, that he is "so self-willed and so self-opinionated,—so virulent in his polemical antipathies, and so latitudinarian in his theological principles,—so regardless of all religious order, and so impatient of all ecclesiastical restraint,—that he is quite out of his element, and thereby a *bane in the church.*"

The *Churchman* professes to be the organ and representative of the Episcopal Church in this country:—but we cannot believe that it finds any considerable number in that, or any other religious denomination, to sympathize with the malignant and Anti-Christian temper in which it is conducted.

Condition of Walker and his Men.

The recent news by the *Orizaba*, which adds the repulse at Rivas to the rout at Santa Rosa, has excited much solicitude among the friends of WALKER for his safety. Indeed, it has aroused an interest throughout the public mind, and an anxious desire prevails to know the number and condition of his men, and their prospects of extricating themselves from the grave complications which surrounded them at the date of the last advices.

To meet this general anxiety, various calculations have been made; but all the statements we have seen thus far seem either to have been carelessly considered, or willfully exaggerated through a mistaken notion of strengthening the cause. The suppositions that he has from eighteen hundred to twenty-five hundred men, are doubtless of this latter character, for there are no facts extant to warrant anything like such deductions.

The statement in the New-Orleans *Delta* of April 25, that WALKER, after the battle of Rivas, had eighteen hundred men under his command, is more than a thousand over the mark; and the seven hundred credited to the *Morgan* and the *Orizaba*, by their last trip, should be reduced, according to the statement of Major HEISS, published on the 30th ult., to three hundred, whose destinations were Granada.

But with this deduction of one thousand from the first account, and four hundred from the next, the forces of WALKER were still much overstated.

It is well known, and easily proved, that from the date of WALKER's landing in Nicaragua, down to the late arrivals there of the *Orizaba* and the *Morgan*, the entire number which entered the country to his service is under thirteen hundred, a number which should be quoted twelve hundred, because of the civil drift which followed on, and the loose camp followers who go and come.

These numbers went in various installments, and were stationed at Granada, Leon, Rivas, Virgin Bay, San Juan del Sur, San Carlos, Castillo and the mouth of the Serrapiqui. Granada, however, was the head-quarters; and we obtain some idea of the gradual reduction of the force, even without battle, by the fact that in the middle of last March, the burial ground of that city contained one hundred and sixty American dead, who had fallen victims to the fever. Now, as there were never over six hundred at Granada, and on the average much less than four, it is fair to infer that the united mortality of the other stations was at least equal to that of Granada alone, or say three hundred in the whole. Resignations, departures and desertions for the year make a further subtraction of fifty, and the loss at Santa Rosa, under SCHLESINGER, costs fifty more.

We find Gen. WALKER therefore, on the 1st April, commanding at the most not more than 800 men, and so distributed as to enable him to bring only 500 to bear in the way of attack upon any given point. Five hundred of these were at Rivas, 120 at Granada, 60 at Leon, 30 at San Carlos, 50 at Castillo and 40 at the mouth of the Serrapiqui. On the 3d of April he was obliged to abandon Rivas through want of food, and to return to his old head-quarters at Granada, uniting his command of 500 with the 120 (probably reduced to 100) under Lieut. Col. PIPER, who had been left in charge of that town.

It was at this place, and thus conditioned, that on the 7th April he received news of the invasion of Nicaragua by the Costa Ricans, and the occupation of Rivas by 2,000 of their force.

He determined instantly to march against them, and it is reasonable to conclude that for an effort so desperate, he took with him every soldier who could be spared from the defence of the city. He set out on the morning of the 8th, and the *Nicaraguensé* reports his march to have been made with 500 men, which included 100 native troops. He made his attack upon Rivas on the morning of the 11th, maintained a struggle of 17 hours, and then retired, with a loss of 30 killed, and of wounded and missing some 60 or 70 more. Thus reduced he fell back upon Granada, and these, our latest advices, leave him with probably less than 500 effective men under his command.

His position, therefore, may be regarded as perilous in the extreme, and if the unarmed three hundred new recruits have reached him, his distress will be aggravated, rather than relieved, for he can no longer afford to share his food with any except those who bring arms to fight. For want of food, he was obliged to abandon Rivas; to obtain food now, he is obliged not only to exact forced loans from a disaffected city, but to prevent the inhabitants from taking their departure, in order that he may share the small supplies which their sympathizing country people bring in as long as they remain.

For a long time his troops have been subsisting on half rations, and the relief he wants is rifles, mess beef and biscuit, rather than supplies of men. It is an erroneous notion that his troops can find relief in the spontaneous liberality of nature. That is a resource for the Costa Ricans, but to Americans the native fruits are danger even unto death, and have already filled the church-yard of Granada with their victims.

The fate of WALKER and his enterprise lies between the 20th of April and the 20th of May. If he can maintain himself until the latter date, the chances will be in his favor.

Presidential.

The Washington *Sentinel* contains the following paragraph:

"Ever since that time [the Ostend Conference] to the present, FRANKLIN PIERCE has instigated and invented the most insidious and disreputable attacks upon Mr. BUCHANAN, not only through his own mouth-piece, but even in his own conversations. We make this charge: that Gen. PIERCE *has told delegates to the National Convention, that if he did not get the nomination himself, no Northern man should have it*—clearly pointing to Mr. BUCHANAN, who, except Judge DOUGLAS, is the only "Northern man" spoken of, and if report be true, the relations of the latter are greatly changed towards the Administration."

It has been clear for a long time that the relations of the Administration to Mr. BUCHANAN were anything but friendly, and our advices from Washington indicate that the war upon him has been successful. The President and Judge DOUGLAS have united their forces against him as a common enemy. The attempt will first be made to renominate Gen. PIERCE: if that fails, DOUGLAS will be tried: and if neither succeed, then a Southern candidate, probably HUNTER, will be brought forward. The Democracy feel so sure of success in any event, that they discard availability as an essential qualification in a candidate.

A Voice from New-Jersey.

The Newark, N. J., *Mercury*, of Monday, published a letter from Commodore STOCKTON, in which he avows himself with sufficient distinctness, in favor of any party which has for its purpose the condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This letter hardly admits of a doubt as to which party Commodore STOCKTON will favor with the weight of his influence, whatever it may be, in the coming Presidential contest. We copy the letter entire.

PRINCETON, Friday, May 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the Newark Mercury:

SIR: In your paper of the 30th ult. I perceive the following editorial remark: "We understand that a determined and well-understood movement in this State is in progress, looking to the bringing out of Com. STOCKTON as an independent candidate for the Presidency."

I was informed, on my return to New-Jersey, after a short absence, that such a measure was in contemplation. It has, however, been abandoned, that it might not "complicate matters in the State still further."

You are correctly informed when you say "Com. STOCKTON unequivocally condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise," and I do hope that the people of New-Jersey will have an opportunity (not embarrassed by other issues) to *manifest their disapprobation of the indefensible violation of that compact of peace.* Your obedient Servant,

R. F. STOCKTON.

Death of Percival, the Poet.

The Telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of JAMES G. PERCIVAL, the poet; he died at Hazelgreen, in the State of Illinois, on Friday last. Mr. PERCIVAL was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in the year 1795, and graduated at Yale College in 1815. He wrote verses at a very early age, but his first appearance as an author was in in 1821, when he published his *Prometheus* and other poems. He published another volume of poems the following year, and at that period he was the most popular of American poets; the tenderness and melancholy sweetness of his verses being in accord with the prevalent taste of the day. In 1824 he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, and stationed at West Point to lecture on chemistry; but he resigned his commission after holding it a few months. He published a third volume of poems in 1827, and, in 1843, appeared his *Dream of a Day.* Dr. PERCIVAL was a man of purely scholarly tastes and eccentric habits, and he united a remarkable love of scientific pursuits with his taste for poetry. He possessed great linguistic acquirements, and assisted NOAH WEBSTER in the compilation of his great Dictionary. He had made a geological survey of the State of Connecticut, and, at the time of his death, he held the office of State Geologist of Illinois. He was never married.

A contemporary, in mentioning the late exhibition of FRANCIS' STEAM ENGINE, by the constructor to the Emperor NAPOLEON, is convulsed with delight at the high honors which await American inventors abroad. He chuckles through a quarter of a column over the delicious fact that his Imperial Majesty was most flattering and encouraging in his manner to the inventor. On referring to the report in the *Moniteur*, we find that "his Majesty had the kindness to speak twice to Mr. FRANCIS." Astounding condescension! We presume that if his Majesty spoke only once to our nameless friend he would burst a blood vessel in the excitement of the moment; or, at the very least, he would forthwith issue an illuminated supplement to his paper illustrating the interview.

Obstinate.

The tailor occupying a portion of the first floor of the late Irving House still holds his own. Being a deliberate man by nature, he does not intend to move, we understand, without a large consideration. He, with the heroism of a Sebastopol veteran, stands before the mortar, and cries "shell out!" The contractors, for once false to their name, dare not squeeze his establishment into a smaller compass. Indeed, to look at his store now, one would say that his compass was completely boxed. The proprietors of the intended erection are determined we believe, to make the best of a bad job, and play an arch game with him, by throwing an arch over his intruding shop. As the front of the house is to be of white marble, and the tailor's store front is gray stone, he will have the satisfaction at any rate of spoiling what would otherwise be a very good story.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

The lady HARRIETTE D'ORSAY, now lady HARRIETTE COWPER, has been ill at Paris, but is recovering. The story of this beautiful and brutally victimized woman is yet to be told, but her present husband possesses letters written at the period of her sacrifice which will throw a new light on the character of Count D'ORSAY and Lady BLESSINGTON, and tear aside the veil which their brilliancy of mind and beauty of person threw around their unnatural connection, and the heartless infamy in which it was baptized. It will be recollected that lady HARRIETTE GARDINER, when quite a girl, was sent for to Italy by Lord BLESSINGTON, at the instigation of his artful wife, and there wedded to her paramour, Count D'ORSAY, upon whom the whole of the large BLESSINGTON estates were settled. Immediately after the marriage a system of heartless persecution was commenced against this young and friendless girl, and she was cast, a weak woman, on the wide, bleak common of life, to battle and struggle alone against its storms, while her mother and husband were indulging their love, feasting and making merry and entertaining wise lords and brilliant literary men on her fortune. This is the real story, on which MADDEN and the other biographers of this "charming" woman, with commendable prudence, lightly touch. In this country, at least, where woman is held in such honor, and a thousand swords are ever ready to leap from their scabbards to avenge a look that threatens her with insult, the story of this victimized girl will ever wake a throb of sympathy. For the errors, or even crimes of weak human nature springing on the impulse from passion or an unthinking but often generous nature, the good and gentle will always make allowance and extend indulgence, but for cold-blooded premeditated murder of an innocent girl's heart, there is no extenuation. Lady HARRIETTE D'ORSAY, when a girl, resided much in the beautiful lodge of the Irish Under-Secretary in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, then occupied by Right Hon. WILLIAM GREGORY, who so long conducted Irish affairs, and she was the joy and delight of the whole household, artless, playful, brilliant, and beautiful beyond measure. What might not such a nature have been had it found a reciprocal heart on which to rest! Cast off and forsaken, she, as all women do under such circumstances, erred, but who, under such circumstances, would not think lightly of such error? For some years before Count D'ORSAY's death, she lived with her present husband, Hon. SPENCER COWPER, a most accomplished English fashionable, who had lived for many years in Paris, and who, to his honor be it said, immediately on Count D'ORSAY's death, made her his wife, and at present she presides over his home with an unsurpassed grace and charm.

Some sensation has been created in Russia by the issue of an order from the "Cultus Minister" at Berlin, forbidding the further lectures of Dr. RUNO FISCHER, a celebrated professor of Heidelberg, who had established himself in that capital, and who was at once admitted a member of the Philosophical Society. No cause was assigned for this arbitrary act, which goes far to sustain the statements of Mr. GEORGE SUMNER in his recent lecture.

HEINRICH HEINE, the celebrated German poet, whose death at Paris we recently noticed, forbids by his will the removal of his body to Germany, and leaves all his MSS. to his nephew, Herr EMDE. They are to be brought out by Herr CAMPE, a Hamburg publisher, under the editorship of Dr. CHRISTIANI, a relation of HEINE. A beautiful monument is to be erected to the poet, in the form of a lofty obelisk, surrounded by trees and shrubs.

Some hitherto unpublished letters of MACKLIN, the great actor and author, "the Jew that SHAKESPEARE drew," have appeared, addressed to QUICK. We commend them to Mr. BURTON, and all such lovers of the literature of their "dear art." He it was, it may be remembered, who first clothed *Macbeth* in the Highland costume, for the chief, until then, had been played by GARRICK in full dress military uniform and the wig. QUICK was a little, lively sprat man, the original of *Tony Lumpkin*, *Isaac Mendoza*, and *Beau Mordecai*, in "Love à la Mode," MACKLIN's successful comedy. He was a great favorite of that old pig-head, GEORGE III., who used to open his great German mouth and bellow when he came on the stage. He was full of jibe and merriment. On one occasion he played *Richard the Third*, before the King, for his benefit, and though he performed it with rare excellence, the audience would insist on laughing at every line, as is the case often with another great actor on our own boards. QUICK, with the best tragic intentions, thought it best to give them their way, and humor them; so when he came to the scene,

"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse,"

by way of putting a finishing stroke to the fun, he extemporized, "And if you can't get a horse, bring a jackass!"

There are remarks going the round of the English press, calculated to tarnish the inventive fame of our great revolving star, Mr. COLT. It is stated that in the armory of the splendid old castle of Warwick, the seat of the great GUY, and where his punch-bowl still stands, arms have been found, a century or two old, which possess the qualities both of revolving barrels and loading at the breech. The great COLT had better look to his laurels.

A very pleasant book of selections from the writings of Dr. WHATELEY, Archbishop of Dublin, has appeared. Dr. WHATELEY is a man of high mental ability and wonderful clearness of understanding, but his great qualities are somewhat marred by a love of paradox and of singularity both in his opinions and mode of life, which occasionally startles plain, smooth-sailing, every-day class of churchmen, and makes their hair stand on end. One evening, for instance, at a social literary gathering, in speaking of the instinct of animals and of the feathered tribe, he illustrated his ideas by a tale of love and jealousy between some ducks who lived under his windows in a farm-yard in Oxfordshire, when he was studying for the church. There were two drakes, and while one of them was absent, the other took occasion to make love to his lady duck. The rage of the Othello of his order when he discovered his dishonor, was pictured by the Archbishop with the most passionate coloring, and from the scene he drew a conviction that ducks and drakes have the same loves and revenges of other women and men. Some of his sayings are remarkable for that mixture of wit and sense which distinguished SWIFT and SIDNEY SMITH. The Irish Poor Law he defined as setting a starved dog to eat his own tail, and his comparison of a celebrated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to one of the outside cars, which are the usual traveling conveyances in that country, was particularly happy. Ireland, he said, was something like one of those cars, very long. To ask that Lord to do anything was like asking the driver of one of those cars to do something. All the grace rests on the driver, everything is dependent upon him. If the Queen, everything is decent and proper. The driver is expected to sit, but unfortunately he usually sits on one of the shafts. At his residence, some few miles from the capital, he occasionally at night lights candles and, dressed as an Indian, with two or three of his chaplains, startles the neighborhood with war-whoops and yells, throwing the boomerang, and engaging in other savage sports. In person, he is a fine, manly-looking man, and Ireland is much indebted to his assertions and generous liberality for the excellent system of education she enjoys. He has been a stern opponent of Puseyism, and is said to entertain very liberal views on religious matters. As a speaker in the House of Lords, his influence is much weakened by the same love of saying singular, and sometimes silly things, and by a careless, devil-may-care air, with one hand in his pocket, and his head of one side, as if he was merely talking to himself.

Of her Majesty's Theatre, little more has come out in the last files. The only one of the stars as yet known, is Signora PICCOLOMINI, a young Prima Donna much in vogue in Italy now. She is said to be of noble family, the *niece* of a Roman Cardinal, and possibly a descendant of the PICCOLOMINI whose name has been immortalized by SCHILLER. We believe BUMLEY is also to have VIARDOT, if he opens, but many doubt if he will open at all.

At the opening of the Royal Italian with *Traviata*, VIARDOT was to personate *Amina*, the heroine of VERDI's opera as *Lily Mervine* of SCOTT's romance, and much disappointment was felt at its being filled by DIDIER, who—we all know here is but a pleasing contralto and no actress, instead of the most accomplished tragedian on the musical stage.

All the professors, seniors, wranglers, extremers and "men in the moon," are up in frightful cry against a Mr. JELLINGER SIMONS, an inspector of schools in England, who has undertaken to prove that the moon has no rotary motion. Our foolish old-fashioned notion was that the moon revolved round the globe in a period of 27 days 7 hours and 43 minutes, and rotated on her axis in precisely the same interval. What need of all these wise heads getting in such a passion about such a trifle? It will be all the same a hundred years hence, as the philosopher Mr. Nickleby says. A few short years since, Archbishop CULLEN, the Pope's legate in Ireland, then President of the Irish College at Rome, wrote an elaborate treatise to prove that we were all under a gay delusion, and that the sun went round the earth. At the time it awoke much laughter, but we should not wonder at the rate at which we are going, if we made the sun take a turn now and then.

☞ An insane punster, now under the care of Doctor SANGER, of Blackwall's Island, in alluding to the general caving in of the administrative offices which the Mayor made believe to build when he was fresh in his office, says that the feelings of the citizens may be found admirably expressed in a line taken from TENNYSON's "Maud,"—"I hate the dreadful hollow behind the little wood."

☞ Castor demanded of Pollux, with his usual boldness, why the new-fangled humbug, called the Chinese Potato, ought to be mealy? Pollux, without altering a muscle of his countenance, replied, "Because it comes from the floury land."

☞ There has been, we understand, a singular decrease of crime within the past week—nor has the mystery been in any way accounted for. Can it be possible that the Police force has been diminished?

☞ An individual in St. Louis has sold for $24,875, a site in St. Paul, that he purchased six years before for $600. This is "taking a sight" to some purpose.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA.—BURNING OF ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE.—THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE that stood the unparalleled *test of 40 days'* exposure to a red heat at the burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, has arrived (having been re-shipped to us and a new one ordered) and can be seen in front of our warehouse, No. 122 Water-st. This safe (like *many others* of Wilder's Patent) was "chosen by Silas C. Herring as one of Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and was exhibited by his agents at Norfolk, Va., as such, but upon investigation it proved to be the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER. A *few more attempts* like this, by Silas C. Herring to apply the credit due the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE to a new Safe now made by him will soon satisfy the public that there is something "rotten in Denmark." All Safes manufactured by us WARRENTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. A full assortment constantly on hand and made to order and for sale at the warehouse No. 122 Water-st. near Wall, New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia. Secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER and BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
S. C. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856.
MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gentlemen:* On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office, with a portion of the four-story freight depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.
One of your Wilder Patent Safes, purchased by the Company August 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.
The test was a severe one. The triumph of your safe complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,
Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.
These Safes secured by our "La Belle" lock, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray and No. 144 Water-st.
* Exposed 15 hours.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or by the gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT is removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the side, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. In pint bottles, at 50 cents.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of three-ply velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered: also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

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CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the name of WILLIAM WHITEMORE on every spool, No. 37 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Anniversary Anniversaries.—AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, in the City Assembly Rooms, 675 Broadway. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Charles L. Remond, Lucy Stone Blackwell, Rev. Theodore Parker. Another meeting of the same Society, for further addresses, at 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, an address by Theodore Parker on the Slavery Question. Admittance, 10 cents.

On THURSDAY, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., the Anniversary of the American Society will be continued at the same place. Among the speakers likely to be present are W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone, Blackwell, S. J. May, Wm. Wells Brown, A. T. Foster, J. McKim, Lucretia Mott, Samuel May, Jr., and C. C. Burleigh.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at same place, Anniversary of the NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Admittance, 10 cents.

☞ American Congregational Union.—Third Anniversary at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, WEDNESDAY, May 7, at 10½ A. M. Special Subject—*Church Building in Kansas, and the New Settlements at the West.* Addresses by Rev. JAMES DRUMMOND, of Maine; Rev. RICHARD KNIGHT, from Kansas; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and others.

Annual Collation of the Union on THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7 o'clock, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. Prof. SILLIMAN will preside. Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the rooms of the Union, No. 348 Broadway. Early applications should be made to secure places.

☞ The Consistory of the Middle Reformed Protestant Dutch Church South Brooklyn, of which Rev. N. E. BOTTA is Pastor, corner of Harrison-st. and Tompkins-place, will offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, the pews in said Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Pew Committee will be in attendance on the evenings of May 8th, 9th and 10th, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, to let such pews as shall remain unsold. DANI'L O. KETCHUM, Clerk.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or circulation, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

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☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—NOTICE.—The new rooms of this Association, No. 42 Waverley-place, adjoining the New-York University, will remain closed until the 15th inst.

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☞ Those Recovering from Sickness—Cannot use a better tonic and stomach regulator than KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS. Sold at No. 562 Hudson-st. 50 cents per bottle.

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☞ The Unsold Pews in the South Presbyterian Church—Corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. SPEAR, Pastor,) will be rented on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.

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REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

WM. VAN ARSDALE would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 77 Chambers-st. (Irving House) to No. 584 Broadway, (Metropolitan Hotel,) where he has fitted up a magnificent establishment for the purpose of carrying on the Hair-Dressing Business in all its branches, for the strict performance of which he has employed artists of acknowledged capabilities, superior to none in this country. He will also keep on hand a fine assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description; also, toilet and fancy articles, including perfumery, soaps, combs, brushes, &c., &c., from the best houses in Paris and London.

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REMOVAL OF M. S. PAINE'S WRITING ACADEMIES.—Mr. PAINE has removed to large and commodious rooms, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York, and No. 363 Fulton-st., Whitehouse Building, Brooklyn, where he will give instruction in writing, bookkeeping, &c., assisted by able professors. The rooms are new and conveniently arranged for both ladies and gentlemen. Open day and evening.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, has removed his place of business from No. 18 Maiden-lane to No. 66 Nassau-st., between John-st. and Maiden-lane, and will continue his business as heretofore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triessemar, to No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 365 to No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

A. C. GOODMAN & CO.—Have removed their paper warehouse from No. 73 John-st. to No. 113 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SPEYER & CO. has been removed from No. 62 Broad-st. to No. 72 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, Produce and Commission merchants, have removed from No. 9 South-st., to No. 1 Front-st.

REMOVAL.—H. COHN, importer and jobber of Embroideries, lace goods, &c., &c., has removed from No. 90 John-st. to No. 47 Vesey-st.

REMOVAL.—J. F. ZEBLEY has removed his paper warehouse from No. 11 to No. 13 Spruce-st.

CARD.—Dr. D. MEREDITH REESE has removed to No. 10 Union-square.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 68 Water-st. to No. 36 Broadway.

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NOTICE.

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NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856. WM. PATON.

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. F. ADAMS—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 41 Barclay-st. to No. 122 Chambers-st., where he will perform all operations in the most scientific manner, and on very reasonable terms. Satisfaction warranted.

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NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,974 72, dated March 18, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Enter to the American Exchange Bank.

DR. H. STEPHENSON—Can be consulted on professional business at his residence, No. 167 East 14th-st. (near 3d-av.) from 8 to 9 A. M., and after 4 P. M. Also at his down-town office, No. 383 Broome-st., near Mulberry-st., from 8½ to 10½ A. M.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIVE-POINTS MISSION.—OLD BREWERY.—The Twelfth Anniversary of the LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, and Rev. W. H. MILBURN, late Chaplain to Congress. Rev. W. G. VAN METER will relate several interesting incidents connected with the children he has placed in good homes. Singing and other interesting exercises by the children of the Five-Points Mission.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PORTUGAL—NEW-YORK, May 5, 1856.—The undersigned requests all the Portuguese citizens residing in this City to meet at the Consulate, No. 81 Front-st., TO-MORROW, at 1 P. M., to take into consideration the condition of their unfortunate countrymen at the Cape Verd Islands, and to devise some means of rendering them immediate aid.

C. H. S. DE LA FIGANIERE, Consul General.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the small chapel of the University, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Lieut. STRAIN, U. S. N., will read a paper on the *History and Prospects of Interoceanic Communication by the American Isthmus.*

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN-STREET.—A meeting will be held at the Councilmen's Chambers, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, May 7, at 4 o'clock, for the extension of Franklin-st., from Baxter (late Orange) to the head of Catharine-st. All persons interested are requested to attend. The map is now ready and will be there.

GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING—There will be a meeting of Abolitionists, without distinction of party, THIS EVENING, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., (near Broadway,) at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq., and the Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—An annual election for Trustees, Managers and Committees of this Institute, will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on Thursday next, the 8th of May. The polls will open at 3 and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees,

HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Sec.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, May 6, at noon. Subjects—*Gardens for Farmers,* and *The Potato.* Strangers always specially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF MERIDIAN LODGE, No. 42, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, in relation to business of vital importance. By order of

D. M. FOWLER, Secretary.

A CARD.—Visitors at the SPINGLER INSTITUTE, during the Anniversaries, are requested to call between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 9 P. M. The Chapel will be lighted every evening. The first three, of the Series of Copies of Celebrated European Paintings, can be seen to best advantage at night.

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5. "The Annunciation," in the Borghese Palace.....Carlo Maratti
6. "The Madonna," in the Corsini Palace.....Murillo
7. "The Sybil," in the Borghese Palace....Domenichino
8. "The Madonna della Seggiola," in the Pitti Palace, Florence.....Raphael

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THE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, from the SPINGLER INSTITUTE, are now on exhibition, for a short time, at WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 353 Broadway, where also subscriptions are received.

POTICHOMANIE EMPORIUM.—CONTENT, NEARY & CO. have just opened an extensive assortment of all the materials for Potichomanie, including vases of all forms, baskets, flower-pots, rich Oriental pictures, paints, brushes, &c. This new and beautiful art of decorating and ornamenting glass, so as to resemble the finest Sevres, Chinese, Etruscan or Dresden china, has not been inaptly termed ladies' pastime. In the fashionable circles of Paris and London Potichomanie has excited a perfect furore and great emulation, the object of which is to combine the most picturesque and graceful designs, and to arrange the colors in the most perfect harmony. Amateurs, whose intention was merely amusement, have produced actual chefs d'oeuvres. The extraordinary success which this art has obtained may be easily accounted for when, after an interesting and easy labor, which a child can perform, of a few hours, a simple glass vessel can be transformed into a splendid Chinese, Sevres or Japanese vase. This amusing occupation also furnishes an inexhaustible and inexpensive source of useful and elegant presents which are carefully preserved, as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. Full instructions given gratuitously to purchasers. Wholesale and retail store No. 502 Broadway.

KID-GLOVE CLEANER.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY TO THE ECONOMIST.—Something entirely new. Just imported Jouven's inodorous preparations for instantly cleaning kid gloves. A beautiful hand is the distinguishing mark between refinement and vulgarity. For society, unexceptionable kinds are indispensable, but, being easily soiled, expensive; cleaned with camphene they are abominable, and the wearer shunned by all persons of delicate olfactories. Jouven's preparation cleans 4 pr gloves without the slightest smell, preserving, improving and nourishing the leather. Rub a small portion with a piece of flannel, and the stain will instantly disappear. The glove can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean fifty pair of gloves, price 50 cents. The public are respectfully invited to call and try it before purchasing. The trade supplied. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., agents for the United States, wholesale and retail store, No. 502 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The owners of property assessed for extending the Bowery to Franklin-square are hereby notified that the assessment was due on the 1st instant, and is payable to Joseph R. Taylor, collector of Assessments, No. 3 City Hall. Interest will commence on the 1st day of July next.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner.
Street Department, May 5, 1856.

DRY GOODS.

RARE AND CHOICE BARGAINS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
OPENING THE SPRING TRADE!
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.,
will offer on MONDAY, May 5,
Several new invoices of Rich Goods, comprising:
Rich Stella Shawls,
Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks,
Rich Barèges and Challies,
AT THE FOLLOWING UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES:

20,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS, (new styles) from $3 to $7,
15,000 yds. RICH PLAID and STRIPE SILKS, (Spring styles,)
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD,
25,000 yds. RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, (Chintz colors,)
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
150 pcs. RICH MOURNING BAREGES, (all wool,)
At 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 8s.,
800 RICH CHALLIE DRESSES, (entirely new,) at $3 50 and $4 per dress,
800 RICH ROBES DE BAREGE, (newest style,)
Reduced from $10 to $7,
25,000 yds. PARIS PRINTED JACONETS, (extra rich,)
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
Also, a new invoice of
RICH PARIS MANTILLAS,
From $3 to $8.
Also,
500 MOIRE ANTIQUE and LACE MANTILLAS, (super extra,)
From $10 to 15.
REMSEN & DINGEE'S
Brown-Stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway,
Invite the particular attention of the ladies to the following, purchased at the late auction sales, and which will be found from 25 to 50 per cent. less than regular prices:
French lawn handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d., being half price.
A large assortment of embroidered do., from 6s. upward.
Also colored bordered do., 4s., worth $1.
Swiss and combric sets.
French, Swiss and cambric bands.
Swiss and cambric edgings and insertions.
Chantilly and thread veils, &c., &c.

BAREGE ROBES.
BEAUTIFUL FLOUNCED ROBES, at $5 50.
Some very elegant, with CHINTZ FLOUNCES, very cheap. Also,
SATIN, PLAID AND STRIPED BAREGES,
At Low Prices.
100 CHALLIE FLOUNCED ROBES, very beautiful.
LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st.

REMOVAL OF
WEED'S MOURNING STORE
FROM NO 499
TO NO. 579 BROADWAY,
Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
MOURNING MANTILLAS AND BONNETS,
new and beautiful styles, just opened at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

LANE & PORTER
Will open for sale, this morning, a large lot of
SUPERIOR DRESS SILKS, at 75 Cents.
100 BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES, $11, $16 and $18.
Some very elegant at low prices.
100 BLACK FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, very cheap.
No. 73 Canal-st.

LANE & PORTER
Will offer, this morning, one thousand
STELLA AND CRAPE SHAWLS,
Very Cheap.
Also, a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, AT LOW PRICES.
No. 73 Canal-st.

500 PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS,
WHITE AND COLORED.
Some of the cheapest in the City, at
BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
ONE HUNDRED RICH SILK ROBES, only $15—have been selling for $25. Just received from auction, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Between Grand and Broome sts.

MANTILLAS IN SILK AND LACE.
SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL ONES JUST RECEIVED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
Ladies will find it to their interest to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $3—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS, No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—Being obliged to reduce their premises during the erection of their new store, are now offering their SPRING DRESS GOODS at very low prices and in many cases below the cost of importation, to make room for their Fall Goods.
No. 63 Canal-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 12 PARK-PLACE,
Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from
MESSRS. CARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.

Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
can always be seen at
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE.

A. G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.,
Will offer for sale, this day:
7,500 STELLA SHAWLS, direct from auction.
3,000 STELLA SHAWLS, at $2—former price $6.
2,500 STELLA SHAWLS, at $4 50—former price $8.
2,000 STELLA SHAWLS,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 7 Broad-st. One elegant three-story brown-stone dwelling-house, on 20th-st., near 4th-av. Price $18,000. Also, a fine, high stoop, modern dwelling, near Broadway. Price $11,500. Two superior French-roofed dwellings, in best locality, Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A full-sized first-class three-story house, nearly new, and situated within half a block of Union square, in a most desirable neighborhood; will be sold, if applied for soon, for less than its actual value, the owner being about to remove to the country. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance may be paid in easy installments if desired. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class three-story [illegible] brick house No. 96 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three rooms deep, with all modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at the house from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A brown-stone house with lot of ground 20 feet wide by 133 feet deep, on the corner of Court-st. and Third-place, Brooklyn. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR EXCHANGE FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.—A 3-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot in South Brooklyn; price $6,000. Apply at No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—And four lots of ground, in Brooklyn. Apply to W. M. WHITMORE, Bank of the State of New-York.

MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, N. Y., AT PRIVATE SALE.—Located on Mansion-square and the City-park, in the midst of tasteful improvements, embracing three acres; is two stories, 50x86 feet, with wing 30x60 feet, colonade on three sides, built of the best material, in architectural style, and in good repair; barn and carriage house, 30x60 feet. The internal arrangements are very convenient, having furnace, bath rooms, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with the choicest fruit trees, grape vines and large shade trees. This property is well adapted for a first class family boarding-house, or school, or for a private residence. For health, society and religious privileges, it is not surpassed by any place on the Hudson; is two hours by railroad from New-York. Such portions of the above not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at auction on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 15. For terms and all other information, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 58 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room and seven sleeping rooms and a finished attic above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Sprayten Duyl. The ground is about 420 feet front by 200 beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT—Situated at Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 12 miles by railroad from New-York. The house is large and in fine order, beautifully situated, fronting the green. The premises contain 3 acres of land, divided into orchard and garden; a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to BENJ. CHURCH, No. 45 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 18 acres; 1,000 peach trees; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 19 Exchange-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, consisting of 52 acres of the best land. The house is spacious, well built and in pleasant style, shaded by 4 acres of large shade trees, rendering it a delightful and healthy residence for a gentleman doing business in the City, being only 16 miles by pier or railroad. Apply to SAML. S. AYMAR, Brushville, Long Island. A greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—With 23 acres, situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake, eight miles from Ithaca, N. Y. All kinds of fruit trees on the place in bearing. Price $9,000, cost $12,000; location the most healthy in the State. Inquire in paper-store No. 261 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk, where plan can be seen, or of THOMAS JONES, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCES—On the North River, from $1,800 to $6,000. Houses with all modern improvements in the City, as low as $4,800. Also, farms and City property for sale and exchange, on reasonable terms. Apply to D. F. VANLIEW & Co., Real Estate Brokers, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT BYE—ONE-QUARTER MILE FROM RAILROAD DEPOT, WITH ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS, FINE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS. THE SITUATION CANNOT BE SURPASSED, THE SCENERY MAGNIFICENT. PRICE, $5,000. POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. APPLY TO JOHN LOYD, CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STS., or, S. LOYN, No. 190 FULTON-ST.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—The property known as the John-st. M. E. Church, on the westerly side of John-st., between Nassau and William sts. about 42 feet front by 85 feet deep, more or less. Party walls; title indisputable. Apply to BENJ. W. BENSON, Beekman Insurance Office, No. 8 Wall-st., or to SEELY BROWN, No. 59 Nassau-st.

THROG'S NECK.—FOR SALE—An ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, having an extensive water front, situated on a bluff, commanding extensive and beautiful views of great variety. The place contains about seven acres, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, ground tastefully laid out, flower garden stocked with standard roses, plants, &c. For boating, bathing and fishing, the place is acknowledged to be one of the finest on the Sound. The mansion is in Gothic style, containing 23 rooms, with closets, bath-rooms, water-closets, large kitchen and laundry, stationary wash-tubs, ranges, hot and cold water throughout the house, furnace, observatory, piazza in front, front and back stairs. The out buildings consist of gardener's lodge, gardener's house, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Situated about 20 miles from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad, and about one mile from the depôt; there is about 17 acres of land, a good dwellings, and all the necessary out-buildings; a great variety of fruit and an excellent well of water. If sold, a great portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MOST VALUABLE IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Comprising nearly four full lots, situate on west side of (and near) Broadway, between Leonard and White sts. Great chance for Banks or other corporations. For further particulars, address PROPERTY, Box No. 4,069 Post-Office.

LOTS FOR SALE AT BEDFORD, BROOKLYN.—20 lots, with a new house, in a first-rate neighborhood, and near the Fulton-av. railroad. The lots are planted with the choicest fruit. Will be sold at a very great bargain for cash, or will be exchanged for moderate-priced improved property. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

SELECT LOTS ON MURRAY HILL AND FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE—7 lots northwest corner of 38th-st., and 5th-av.; 6 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 loaside lots, with 1 in rear, at a bargain on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also a 5th-av. cor. on 21st, 22d, 36d, 34th, 36th, 37th and 38th sts., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 176 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—Twenty-eight miles from New-York, on the main road from Glen Cove to Oyster Bay, 43 acres of land, two fine apple orchards and a variety of fruit. In bearing; a house two-story with a wing and kitchen adjoining, ten rooms and numerous pantries, cool dry cellar and open attic, out-buildings large and commodious, and all in good order, two wells and springs. Furniture, farming utensils, stock, crops in the ground, provisions, &c., can be had if desired. Daily communication with New-York. Immediate possession given, terms easy. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence at Astoria, L. I., about two acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c. Has four rooms and two closets on first floor, and five rooms and closets on second floor; an abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers. Has a fine view of the river and Bay, and only seven miles from New-York and two miles from the Astoria Ferry. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—AT Hastings, 2 miles from the depôt on the Sprain River road, containing 26 acres, on which is a mill, with good water power, old house, barn, &c., fine young orchard, (grafted fruit) from 4 to 7 acres good timber, the rest in meadow, will be sold very low, and terms easy, on application to BALDWIN & DITMARS, No. 50 Wall-st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE—56x100 feet, east side of Clawson-av., near Degraw-st., on the grade, in a thriving locality, and near the new Park and Water Works. Price $600, half on mortgage. Inquire of W. G. SHIPPERD, No. 11 Spruce-st., or on Washington-av., corner of Bucket-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN [illegible], NEW-JERSEY—Farms, lots and a number of small farms, near the [illegible] Grounds. By WM. [illegible], Agent.

TO LET.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned, will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are secured, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

Owners of UNIMPROVED LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 194 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

TWELVE ACRES OF VERY CHOICE LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Upon the ridge adjoining the fine residences of Messrs. BROWN and WILSON, and opposite the mansion of Mr. MALLORY, overlooking the entire village, and affording a delightful river prospect. As this property fronts on two roads, it can be well divided into several villa sites. Tarrytown, with its schools, churches, romantic scenery and fine drives, is considered the best location upon the Hudson for a residence. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARREN, No. 48 Malden-lane, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also, the house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal—$750. Also, house No. 125 Hammond-st.—$600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 153 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A first-class two-story house with nine rooms, good cellar, excellent water, fine garden, and a large quantity of fine fruit in its season; all in perfect order, and only 30 miles from New-York City on the direct line of the Railroad. Rent $360. Inquire of STEPHEN VAIL, at the Plainfield depôt.

HOUSE TO LET—No 43 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with or without furniture; a beautiful location. House—English basement, 19 by 50 feet; five stories, finished in the best manner for a private residence; all the modern improvements. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the house, or to DANIEL LORD, Esq., No. 52 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $375.—A very comfortable, genteel, three-story mastic-front house, pleasantly situated No. 73 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt; has court-yard, gas introduced, range, &c. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 50 Malden-lane. Key is at the corner of Smith and Dean sts., in the grocery.

HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—With conveniences, water closet, dumb waiter, water of the best quality brought into the house by leaden pipes, &c. A barn and five acres of land, if desired. House new; situated about a quarter of an hour from the depôt. Inquire of N. B. HOLMES, Esq., near the premises, or of J. W. RUMSEY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and commodious mansion house with 30 lots of ground attached, situated on 29th-st., between avenue A and 1st-av., corner of Long Hurlgate, and easy of access by the 2d-avenue Railroad. Is suitable for a boarding-house. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With and without stables. R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 32d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 375 Pacific, near Bond-st. The house is very handsomely furnished. Rent, to a good tenant, $600. Apply at No. 373 Pacific-st., or J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Malden-lane, New-York.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Orange Lake and five miles from the village of Newburg. The house is large and convenient, and well finished throughout. Also, a barn with ten or more acres, if required. The boats run, morning and evening, to Newburg, and stages run by the place twice a day. Address SUMMER-HOUSE, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Audubon Park, near Hudson River Railroad Depôt at 153d-st.; house contains 15 rooms, stable, ice-house, fine garden and ground attached; neighborhood very delightful and healthy. Possession immediately. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to W. HASTINGS, No. 76 John-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—With kitchen, carriage house, and about three acres of ground, garden, grapes, and every variety of fruit and berries in profusion; healthily and beautifully located at Yonkers, 8 or 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt and steamboat wharf. Possession given immediately. For particulars, address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,796.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—About five minutes' walk from the ferry at Port Richmond. Has a good barn, garden, five acres of land with abundance of fruit, and will be let cheap, furnished or unfurnished, to a good tenant. Is a very desirable residence. Apply to C. FINE, Esq., No. 13 Broadway, or L. C. CLARK, Port Richmond.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—Containing six rooms besides kitchen, with carriage house attached. A line of omnibuses pass the door. Rent moderate. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 363 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The advertiser, whose wife is about visiting Europe on account of sickness, wishes to let his house and sell the furniture; house in one of the most desirable locations—ten minutes' walk from South Ferry—replete with every convenience, marble mantels, gas, &c. Low rent. Furniture all nearly new, in complete order, and every requisite for a genteel family; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Address WARREN, *Daily Times* Office.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET—In a good neighborhood, and near the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The house and out-buildings all quite new, with about two acres ground in garden, and with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; together with furniture, horse, wagon, carriage, cow, &c., for the season. Apply to ENNIS, at the Station.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The parlor and next stories and front basement of a first-class brick house, with all the modern improvements, such as bath-rooms, wash-rooms marble mantels and grates, stationary mantels in the parlors, gas-fixtures, &c. Apply at No. 68 25th-st., first house west of Broadway. Rent, $400.

OFFICES TO LET.—Now in complete order, in the premises No. 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for Insurance, Railroad, and Real Estate Offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Irving Savings' Bank Building, No. 96 Warren-st., suitable for lawyers or professional men. Rent low. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE TO LET.—No. 203 Broadway. Storage for goods in an upper room. JOSEPH U. ORRIS.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 47th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—LIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED lofts suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner William-st., N. Y.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

HANDSOME VILLA TO LET—At Yonkers, for one or three years, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt, containing ten rooms partially furnished. Piazzas, grape arbors, garden of three quarters of an acre, barn, &c. Rent $550. Apply to THOMAS CAHILL, Yonkers, or to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near Railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 47th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On the East River, at Whitestone, L. I., overlooking the Sound, Fort Schuyler, &c. Large mansion, stables, ice house, garden, lawn and orchard; one of the most desirable locations near New-York. Access like in 60 to 80 minutes from Wall-st. by Glen Cove steamboats or by Flushing Railroad. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

ROOMS TO LET.—Suites of furnished rooms can be obtained upon immediate application, in the house northeast corner of Broadway and 26th-st. The location will be found convenient, agreeable and lively, and every thing will be done to make the house attractive and desirable.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Of house No. 37 Willow-place, containing five large rooms; gas in each room. Rent, $200. Only two minutes' walk from either Wall-st. or South Ferries. Apply on the premises.

SECOND STORY TO LET—At a low price, in building No. 153 Fulton-st.

Also for sale cheap, a three-story brick house in South Brooklyn. Terms easy. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-street.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 162 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam boistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western land business, and particularly well informed respecting Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in June or July next, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our Agent will in all cases go upon the lands in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.

For terms, apply at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land for Sale, Located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, NEW-YORK.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 17. Young ladies desiring to enter either class of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, will be expected to be prepared for its distinctive studies, by a thorough knowledge of the previous branches.

The distinctive studies of the Classes of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT are in general:

FOURTH CLASS—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.

THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, Astronomy, Languages, Music, &c.

Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—A report having become current that Madame CHEGARAY was about to give up her school, respectfully informs her friends and the public that it is her intention to continue her establishment with its present organization. Mad. C.'s niece, Mad. PREVOST, (formerly Mlle. LOUISE BERAULT) will reside with her, and take an active part in the direction and supervision of the establishment. Mad. C. is prepared to receive pupils during the Summer. Those whose parents reside at a distance will pass the vacation at Mad. C.'s country residence, situated in one of the healthiest and most pleasant parts of New-Jersey. The school will close July 1, and will re-open, as usual, on Thursday, the 11th of September.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms $240 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President. D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CHILDREN.—A respectable lady, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of receiving a few little girls, from 5 to 10 years of age, to whose health, improvement and happiness strict personal attention will be given. The situation is pleasant and healthy, about one hour and half's ride from the City by railroad, four times every day. Terms for board, washing and tuition $30 to $35 per quarter. For reference apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York; JOHN CRAIG, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.; or, by letter, to Mrs. THOMAS WARD, Scotch Plains, N. J.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mr. GEO. S. PARKER, late Principal of the University Grammar School, will assume, April 28, the charge of the School, now and long conducted by Mr. DANIEL P. BACON, transferred to his residence, No. 923 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st. The School is at present in two departments—Senior and Primary—and, as soon as possible, there will be added gymnastic apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MISSES WAYLAND—Have reopened their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 280 West 33d-st., New-York.

REFERENCES.

REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., Providence, R. I.
COM. SKINNER, Washington, D. C.
JAMES R. WESTCOTT, Esq., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., New-York.
Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, New-York.

FRENCH, MATHEMATICS—The Natural sciences, and the department of boarding, in a school for young ladies; to an intelligent, educated Christian gentleman, capable of filling the above positions, or most of them, and who intends to follow teaching as a profession, an excellent opportunity is presented. Address, with real name and references, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, at the office of the *New-York Daily Times*.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y. LYMAN COBB, A. M., Principal. The Summer Term commences in May. For terms, &c., see circulars, which may be had of Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 138 William-st; J. C. RIKER, Broadway, adjoining the Hospital; or by mail, of LYMAN COBB, Jr.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A select family boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 639; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 657 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 8 Park-row.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Dolbear's Academy, 609 Broadway, possesses unusual facilities for qualifying gentlemen as head book-keepers, assistants, or entry clerks. The teacher being a practical book-keeper, explains the routine of real business, and carries students through a practical course instead of text-book theories.

FRENCH, SPANISH, AND GERMAN.—Mr DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, offers great inducements to ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn these languages, as he has secured the services of the most accomplished native teachers, who advance their pupils with wonderful rapidity. Terms only $5 for 10 practical lessons.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accommodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL.—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 340 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed from No. 100 Waverly-place, will reopen their school on Monday, April 28, at No. 59 West 37th-st., where they solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 285 Broadway.

MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Circulars with terms, &c., obtained at their residence.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 766 Greenwich-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES COLES, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—NEARLY 400 LOTS IN THE TENTH WARD, BROOKLYN—Opposite Carroll Park, situate on Bergen, Decor, Carroll, and Baltican places, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Smith, Hoyt, Bond, and 1st-av. and 2d av. Also, a large water front on the Canal. JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 6, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, nearly 400 lots on Bergen, Decor, Carroll, and Balchan places, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Smith, Hoyt, Bond and Court-st., Canal front, &c. This property is some of the finest that has ever been offered for sale in this City. The superior class of improvements already made in this vicinity—whole blocks of ornamental, marble, and brown stone front houses have been erected—warrants the belief that it will continue to be, as it is now, the most elegant and desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, and comparing favorably with the most aristocratic portions of the City of New-York. The location has all the elements required for first-class private residences. One of the lines of city railroads runs within one block. The grades are high, overlooking all the beautiful rural residences of the Eighth Ward, as well as the densely populated parts of the central city; also the Bay and surrounding shores. The streets and places are nearly all paved, and are of good width, the latter being over 100 feet wide, are short, and will never be crowded thoroughfares. The distances of these lots from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, is the same as to 10th-st. in that City; but requiring only half the time to pass, on account of the rapid transit over the long ferries between the two cities. Brooklyn has all the facilities and conveniences, such as Railroads and Omnibus lines in every direction, gas throughout the city, and water will soon be introduced. Carriages, adjoining these lots, is now being graded and beautified, and is an additional ornament to this already beautified section of the city. The Canal front is extremely valuable, on account of the facilities given for the transportation of merchandise, such as coal, wood, brick, timber, and other building materials, &c., &c., into the heart of the city. This Canal is 100 feet wide running from Gowanus Bay to Butler-st., and is nearly completed the entire distance. The canal front on this property is made with a timber and stone dock 30 feet thick at the base and 16 feet at the top, and finished so that it will be solid and substantial. Persons wanting lots either for residence or business, are desired to look at this property. Sign and guide boards are up on the streets and every information will be cheerfully given by the Auctioneers.

Title perfect; a large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Opening sale at our new store, No. 75 Nassau-st., rear Fulton, TOMORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. We particularly invite the attention of our friends and the public in want of handsome and first-class (as well as second-hand) furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., to this sale, as the stock to be sold is very extensive, and comprises richly carved, solid rosewood, mahogany, and walnut parlor suites in plush, hair cloth, and satin brocades, of the latest and most fashionable styles; centre, card, and pier tables; secretary book-cases, &c., to match, secretary bureaus, library book-cases, parlor sofas, lounges, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, splendid French plate gilt-frame pier glasses and mirrors, rich French china vases, gilt-frame oil paintings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms and bed-rooms, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets rosewood, mahogany, and oak sideboards, with marble tops and mirror backs, solid oak chamber furniture, en suite, enameled, and decorated do., rosewood, mahogany, and walnut, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c., dining extension-tables, solid oak chairs in reps and hair seats, etageres, French china dinner and tea-sets, ivory-handled knives, silver-plated ware, clocks, gas fixtures, fancy goods, engravings, &c., &c.; also a large quantity of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant cabinet furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of a first-class City cabinet maker, removed to our rooms for convenience of sale, viz.: Fine

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856.

[illegible] Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,189,008 46
Average amount of Specie	933,118 20
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,849,538 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$546,657 00
Average amount of Specie	51,188 00
Average amount of Circulation	36,893 00
Average amount of Deposits	430,591 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,104,941 58
Average amount of Specie	1,410,917 26
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank	62,851 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,895,471 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,189,008 46
Average amount of Specie	933,118 20
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,849,538 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,219,116 50
Average amount of Specie	173,256 54
Average amount of Circulation	100,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,279,196 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,684,750 36
Average amount of Specie	615,447 67
Average amount of Circulation	363,093 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,327,186 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,680,776 02
Average amount of Specie	176,701 87
Average amount of Circulation	88,390 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,467,780 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,394,637 22
Average amount of Specie	503,254 41
Average amount of Circulation	92,311 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,064,454 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,656,035 90
Average amount of Specie	468,155 61
Average amount of Circulation	501,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,503,159 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,459 46
Average amount of Specie	93,624 90
Average amount of Circulation	178,476 00
Average amount of Deposits	916,872 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JAS. L. EDSALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,471,816 19
Average amount of Specie	171,505 44
Average amount of Circulation	235,463 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,341,386 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$392,892 96
Average amount of Specie	21,319 93
Average amount of Circulation	113,330 00
Average amount of Deposits	193,972 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,463,486 06
Average amount of Specie	101,633 11
Average amount of Circulation	104,447 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,049,913 0

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$643,941 62
Average amount of Specie	127,494 00
Average amount of Circulation	443,399 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,522,439 99
Average amount of Specie	251,763 00
Average amount of Circulation	253,105 53
Average amount of Deposits	1,327,781 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$736,506 15
Average amount of Specie	83,096 84
Average amount of Circulation	178,206 00
Average amount of Deposits	596,780 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of May, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,773,494 82
Average amount of Specie	178,247 74
Average amount of Circulation	43,337 56
Average amount of Deposits	1,435,301 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,963,867 94
Average amount of Specie	313,916 97
Average amount of Circulation	87,590 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,033,598 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,455,940 43
Average amount of Specie	88,804 43
Average amount of Circulation	92,003 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,359,643 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$417,873 00
Average amount of Specie	50,568 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,938 00
Average amount of Deposits	358,373 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,695,196 41
Average amount of Specie	201,680 91
Average amount of Circulation	140,999 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,488,623 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$604,679 74
Average amount of Specie	38,945 68
Average amount of Circulation	32,507 00
Average amount of Deposits	569,119 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$612,953 78
Average amount of Specie	91,779 73
Average amount of Circulation	86,971 00
Average amount of Deposits	602,784 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,350,936 02
Average amount of Specie	85,810 75
Average amount of Circulation	105,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	797,974 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,757,345 68
Average amount of Specie	153,972 94
Average amount of Circulation	131,372 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,255,155 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$442,826 00
Average amount of Specie	42,361 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,227 00
Average amount of Deposits	284,121 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$571,566 13
Average amount of Specie	65,018 37
Average amount of Circulation	133,938 00
Average amount of Deposits	564,235 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,952,673 70
Average amount of Specie	150,050 16
Average amount of Circulation	334,923 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,503,719 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,637,501 03
Average amount of Specie	611,848 31
Average amount of Circulation	405,017 85
Average amount of Deposits	3,604,436 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$892,222 66
Average amount of Specie	62,538 85
Average amount of Circulation	97,827 00
Average amount of Deposits	685,253 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,490,204 44
Average amount of Specie	141,395 45
Average amount of Circulation	133,561 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,359,963 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,151,099 01
Average amount of Specie	567,953 63
Average amount of Circulation	419,583 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,651,385 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,144,153 69
Average amount of Specie	98,946 19
Average amount of Circulation	204,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	954,486 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 3, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$737,437 96
Average amount of Specie	53,664 69
Average amount of Circulation	131,760 00
Average amount of Deposits	591,159 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,313,957 77
Average amount of Specie	179,780 32
Average amount of Circulation	108,735 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,049,831 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

C. B. WHESLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,302,704 54
Average amount of Specie	1,300,960 15
Average amount of Circulation	302,745 16
Average amount of Deposits	5,701,753 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,897,939 64
Average amount of Specie	147,467 26
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	181,897 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,122,404 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,230,854 64
Average amount of Specie	668,009 72
Average amount of Circulation	236,284 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,268,128 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,456,740 00
Average amount of Specie	131,609 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,130,235 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

ROBERT M. STRYKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,600,049 07
Average amount of Specie	263,605 02
Average amount of Circulation	212,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,191,302 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$237,872 39
Average amount of Specie	12,469 01
Average amount of Circulation	89,873 00
Average amount of Deposits	163,824 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$424,877 57
Average amount of Specie	19,298 11
Average amount of Circulation	84,643 00
Average amount of Deposits	85,150 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAWES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$222,463 27
Average amount of Specie	12,595 61
Average amount of Circulation	136,966 00
Average amount of Deposits	168,881 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,031,851 67
Average amount of Specie	65,194 01
Average amount of Circulation	182,435 00
Average amount of Deposits	870,857 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,698,522 26
Average amount of Specie	116,443 16
Average amount of Circulation	165,309 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,393,233 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$573,409 93
Average amount of Specie	35,875 53
Average amount of Circulation	130,123 17
Average amount of Deposits	338,418 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$993,784 04
Average amount of Specie	55,032 51
Average amount of Circulation	119,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	719,068 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JOHN MOOPER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,985,640 36
Average amount of Specie	131,100 00
Average amount of Circulation	54,451 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,137,362 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$748,021 84
Average amount of Specie	59 839 75
Average amount of Circulation	157,939 00
Average amount of Deposits	569,134 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,392,000 80
Average amount of Specie	189,253 68
Average amount of Circulation	139,848 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,114,134 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BEYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$699,302 90
Average amount of Specie	53,040 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,876 00
Average amount of Deposits	451,445 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABRAM D. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,346,269 08
Average amount of Specie	150,327 26
Average amount of Circulation	261,927 00
Average amount of Deposits	750,701 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of May, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1856:

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.

The Progress of the Papal Power.

The inaugural lecture of a series to be got up under the auspices of "a number of gentlemen in the upper part of the City," associated for the laudable purpose "of providing for themselves and their families a place of instruction and rational amusement," was delivered last night by Rev. JOHN LORD, A. M., in the Hall of the Medical College, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

The audience was large and intelligent—a majority, apparently, was composed of young ladies.

The reverend lecturer had for his subject, "The progress of the Papal power as illustrated in the life of LEO the Great."

In presenting the short course of lectures on the developments of the Papal power, he said he would begin with LEO the First, commonly called LEO the Great, the father of the Church, as well as a Pope who reigned before the Papacy had ripened into that system of spiritual despotism under which what was innocent before became hateful in itself, and dangerous to the liberties of Europe. The lecturer alluded to the condition of the Papal power at the time of LEO's elevation to the purple. This was and has been such, he asserted, that not the ancient but the modern city has the claim to be eternal. The spiritual despotism of the latter would only pass away when evil loses its vitality; and who could predict the time when truth shall prevail over error. He then adverted to the fact that for the first 300 years the Bishop of Rome was more powerful than the other Bishops, because Rome, the seat of his power, had a prestige of universal dominion. In those times the Bishops of Rome were great in spite of themselves. When LEO ascended the Papal throne in 440, the period was a gloomy one for Rome and civilization. He was the first to assert that claim of the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, which became the corner stone of the wonderful fabric that afterwards sheltered and imprisoned the new races. He declared that his title to dominion was derived from his spiritual descent from St. Peter, not from the greatness of his character. Here a new era in the Papacy commenced. From this point the lecturer proceeded to expand on LEO's conservative efforts, to his uncompromising hostility to and punishment of heretics, to his dogmatism, his great practical spirit, and his successful establishment of a universal theocracy, founded on his assertion of the principle promulgated by INNOCENT, forty years before, that the primacy of his See was derived from Peter himself. This preposterous doctrine, unsustained by Scripture, and heard of only in dim tradition, spread with astonishing rapidity, and soon came to be generally recognized. LEO, however, in maintaining it, had no idea of increasing his temporal power, but merely to establish a theocracy—a spiritual power of which he was the vicegerent, Christ being the head. Its mission was not to spread light, but to control those whom darkness enshrouded. In this it was eminently successful. The Bible alone was the herald of light; hence Roman Catholicism and civilization could not exist together. In this age of LEO, however, the means he employed led to the wise results for which he designed them in that rude period of mental darkness and brute force. For the subsequent abuses of the papacy, other men and other times, not LEO, were responsible, because LEO designed the system to meet a particular crisis.

The Common Council—Vetoes and Corruption.

There was quite an interesting display in the Board of Councilmen last evening, occasioned by the presentation of a resolution to appoint a Committee of Investigation into the acts of the Street Commissioner, with reference to the widening and improving of Reade-street. The resolution was called for in consequence of the reception of letters by two of the principal property owners on Reade-street, intimating that if they did not pay one thousand dollars, a minority report would be presented to the Board. A Committee was appointed, and the matter will probably be investigated. Two vetoes were received in the Board of Councilmen—one having reference to the opening of Seventy-fourth-street, and the other to the erection of piers at Manhattanville. An old veto, too, of the Mayor was overruled by a unanimous vote in the Aldermen.

Twenty-first Ward Republican Association.

An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last night at Tompson's Hall, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, Gen. J. J. CRANENBURG, President, in the Chair. On motion, the President was authorized to appoint two delegates to meet the Executive Committee appointed at the Tabernacle last week. Messrs. A. OAKEY HALL and JOHN LALOR were appointed, but Mr. HALL declining, Mr. JOHN T. WRIGHT was substituted. The meeting was then adjourned to the first Monday in June.

The Weather.

Sunday morning the wind, which had been from the eastward for several days previously, shifted to N. W. and blew fresh. A large fleet of vessels which had been detained both at the City and in the Bays, went to sea on Sunday. There have been but few arrivals from sea the past week. The wind yesterday was from the northward, but the weather evidently not settled. Ice made at Whitehall slip on Sunday night.

☞ The Consul-General of Portugal very properly has called, by advertisement, a meeting of Portuguese citizens now in the City, to consider what may be done for the suffering Cape de Verdeans.

☞ Rev. Dr. DOWLING is to be reinstalled over his old congregation, worshipping in Bedford, corner of Downing-street, on the first Sabbath in June.

Schools on Randall's Island.

The Superintendents made their Semi-Annual Examination of No. 6, on Randall's Island, on Friday. This is a mixed School, with a Primary Department, under the charge of Miss E. F. BLACKWOOD, Principal, aided by Misses SARAH LINDERMAN, MARGARET GREEN, E. H. WILSON, MARY TUTHILL, and MARY E. HAMMOND. The attendance was 350, girls and boys, from four to eight years of age. The healthy appearance of the children and their cheerful voices and manners were noticeable.

The order and intelligence displayed by the children examined were more satisfactory than usual. The school rooms have been improved in their means of ventilation, under the efficient administration of Mr. Warden ELDRIDGE, since our last visit. The teachers are generally efficient, and give satisfaction to the superintendents and school officers of the Twelfth Ward, who have the official charge of the Randall's Island schools. The singing was very fair and the children seemed delighted with the attentions that were shown them by the visitors present; yet while observing them we were painfully impressed with the look of hopeless weariness revealed in the faces of the more sensitive and delicately organized little ones whose destiny has so gloomy and forbidding a commencement.

The Grammar School had 300 boys and 170 girls present, from six to thirteen years of age, under the direction of THOMAS P. OAKE, Esq., Principal, assisted by Misses HARRIET J. CRAVEN, MARY RYAN, SARAH L. PAYNE, with one situation vacant. The children were neatly dressed and made a very pleasant appearance. The classes examined were in most of their studies quite well advanced, and were about as ready in giving their answers as boys in other schools of the same grade. The grade of this school is seriously reduced by the constant withdrawal of the larger boys and girls from the school to take places in the country. The teachers have lately shown great promptness and willingness to coöperate with the Warden in the reforms he has found essential to the successful management of the establishment.

About fifty books were given out by the school officers, many of whom were present, to the most meritorious children.

Mr. RIPLEY was on hand, as usual, and at the opening and closing of the exercises the boys were marched to and from the school-rooms to the music of their band. After which the company partook of refreshments prepared by the Matron.

The Boat Clubs.

The several boat Clubs are getting their crafts ready for the season's sport, and making great preparations for the enjoyment of their manly exercise. The "Omacati Club" launched, on Saturday, a fine eight-oared craft, 40 feet long and beautiful in proportion, as it should be, seeing it is the boat of all they muster to be specially honored with the presence of the Club's lady guests. The launch over, partook of a sumptuous dinner, which was flanked by speeches, sentiments and songs, after the most approved fashion. Good luck to the Omacatis, and all others who go in for these wholesome, hearty, manly sports that our glorious Bay and rivers furnish facilities for.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

COWARDLY ASSAULT UPON AN EDITOR—AN INDIGNANT FILLIBUSTER.

Mr. James L. Smith, Editor of the *Sunday Courier*, was yesterday afternoon assaulted in his own Office, in Spruce-st., by Captain Lyster, "of the Army of General William Walker."

The Captain gave a lecture in Hope Chapel, a few evenings since, on "Nicaragua." The reporter of the *Courier* was present, and in that paper of Sunday last he made the following remarks:

"A LECTURE ON NICARAGUA.—Capt. Lyster delivered a lecture in Hope Chapel on Monday evening last, on the subject of the "Prospects and Future Destiny of Nicaragua." The audience was not numerous [illegible] to its character. If Mr. Lyster had spent less time in [illegible] and grammar, and knew something more about blunderbuss, the lecture might have been acceptable—as it was, however, it proved a complete failure. We are pleased to learn that this gentleman has resigned his commission in the Nicaraguan army, and that hereafter he intends devoting his attention to business connected with a traveling circus. We hope he will find it more profitable than either lecturing or fighting."

The Captain, not liking the opinions and deductions of the above paragraph, called yesterday with a friend at the office of the *Courier*, and requested to see the Editor. Mr. Smith replied: "I am the Editor."

"Then," said the Captain, "I want to know who is the author of this report?" [Pointing to the objectionable paragraph.]

"It makes no odds who the author is, Sir," answered Mr. Smith. "We are not in the habit of giving the names of our contributors. I am the Editor, and am responsible, Sir."

"Then take that, Sir! and that!" said the Captain, pulling from beneath his coat a [illegible] and [illegible] it to the person of the Editor.

Mr. Smith at once grappled with his assailant, and succeeded in wresting the cowhide from him. The scene of the scuffle attracting the attention of the printers in an adjoining room, they rushed out to prevent the combatants, but were kept at bay by [illegible] friend, who faced them with a revolver.

Lyster, who was in the meantime struggling on his back, called out repeatedly to his friend to shoot Smith, but his friend did not deem it advisable to do so.

At length the tumult ceased, and the Captain and his friend proceeded down the stairs, the movement being covered by the revolver in the hands of the latter.

The Foreman of the Press Room followed after, with his mallet in hand; and when he had proceeded a few steps, he was fired at by Lyster's friend. The bullet, however, missed its aim, and the Foreman replied by flinging his mallet at the head of his assailant; but his aim was also unsuccessful.

The fillibusters were by this time on the sidewalk, and both escaped.

Mr. Smith retired from the fight with only a slight cut on his forehead.

We are unable to state the extent of the Captain's injuries.

Gentlemen who deliver lectures should not be so sensitive to newspaper comments, but if they are troubled with that weakness it would be much the better way for them not to appear so prominently before the public.

P. S. The name of the gentleman who assisted Capt. Lyster in the above affair is Charles Walters.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

A story is now in circulation among persons likely to be "posted," that a venerable and well-known citizen who formerly held a high municipal office, and is now conspicuously connected with a leading financial institution, has been victimized out of a large sum of money—stated to be even as high as $100,000—by a conspiracy in which, of course, a young and handsome woman acted an important part. The manager of the affair, formerly proprietor of a sporting-house up town, fled from the City when he had succeeded in his designs, but was yesterday, it is said, arrested at Rochester, and will be brought to this City for trial; until then, we refrain from giving the names of either party.

Miscellaneous.

A FOOLISH FELLOW.

Officer Fitzgerald, of the Fourth Ward Police, on Sunday evening, found an aged Irishman lying helplessly drunk on the sidewalk in Cherry-street. He was conveyed to the Station-house, where, upon searching him, the sum of $580 55 was found in his pockets. He was detained till morning, and being more sensible, gave the name of John Ward. Justice OSBORNE discharged him from custody, with an admonition to be more careful of his money in future.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

On Sunday night, John Cain, living at No. 135 West Thirtieth-street, was found lying on the sidewalk, near his residence, with one of his legs fractured. When questioned by Officer Ammerman, of the Twentieth Ward Police, Cain stated that he had been attacked by a gang of rowdies, one of whom struck him violently with a club. They then departed, leaving their victim prostrate and almost insensible. The injured man was conveyed home and medical aid procured. It is hardly necessary to say that there were no policemen at hand when the attack took place.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Richard Joyce, a cotton broker, residing in South-street, was attacked in Roosevelt-street about 9½ o'clock on Saturday night by three highwaymen, and robbed of a wallet containing $160, and notes of hand and other papers valued at upwards of $3,000. The whole affair lasted only a few minutes. None of the robbers have been arrested.

SUDDEN DEATH.

William S. Rowland, Esq., counselor-at-law, died suddenly yesterday. He had just returned from the South, whither he went with the object of restoring his failing health. He was very well known in this City.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.

James Gallagher fell from one of the upper stories of a new building corner of Twenty-second street and Second-avenue, to the basement, a distance of nearly 40 feet, and injured severely. He was taken up by the Eighteenth Ward Police, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Poor Folks' Court.

Before Recorder Smith.

The records to-day reach back through a week or two past.

Charles Hill, a very light mulatto, and Elias Burt, a very black negro, took four months each in the Penitentiary, lawfully, for taking $3 conjointly, unlawfully, from another individual of African descent, at No. 60 West Broadway—a saloon, kept by a negro. It was a dark transaction all around—the complainant being drunk at the time, and the two prisoners occupying the same bed.

Recorder SMITH made short work with them.

A brace of Milesian deck rats, of the feminine gender, named Catharine Griffin and Hannah Ward, were found guilty of stealing raw cotton. The amount, however, was small, and they were let off, judgment suspended, but with a very severe admonition from the Bench.

George A. Ford, not an over prepossessing youth, was found in a dwelling house, under suspicious circumstances, he having no claim to the premises.

"Well, Ford! what have you to say to this charge?" queried the Recorder.

"You see, Mister!" was the reply, "I am a stranger in this City, and—and I didn't know where to sleep, so I—"

"Yes—undoubtedly! But what makes you come to the City at all?"

"I come here after *business*."

"So I suppose! You've got yourself into 'business' *for three months!* Officer, take him down!"

Robert Mathews, a mulatto man, went into a negro gambling-house, raised the mischief, and broke things generally, to the damage of the proprietor of the aforesaid house, of some dollars.

"You are a bad negro, Mathews, and I shall send you to the Penitentiary for six months," was the sentence of the Court.

John Santray was accused by his wife Mary of a sad assault and battery. The old lady testified that John came to her premises, "throwed me out o' doors twyst, and kicked mesilf down stairs awful!"

"Its nothin' like thrue, yer oner; its herself as is the cantankerous crather, and we've not lived thegither these nine years. Joodge, she hasn't been off the Island a blissed twelvemonth for seven year."

"Do you do anything for her support, Santray?" asked the magistrate.

"I agreed, yer oner, to pay her twelve shillin' the week."

"And you have not performed your agreement—eh?"

"All but sometimes, Sir."

"You must let her alone, and pay the woman punctually. Now go, both of you!"

A feeble looking female by the name of McIntyre, complained of her son James, for assaulting her and striking her frequently.

"Assaulting and striking your mother!" ejaculated the Recorder, regarding the scapegrace culprit with a mingled glance of scorn and astonishment. "You dastardly, miserable wretch! In the whole course of my legal experience I never before heard of such base ingratitude! The crime is most detestable! I am only sorry that the Statute prohibits me from sending you to the State Prison! I shall give you the utmost punishment in my power! I sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months!"

Bill Cornish, a black cotton-bug, was fined $5 for stealing cotton out of a bale. There were some extenuating circumstances in this case, or the punishment would have been heavier.

Margaret Richardson, a neatly dressed young woman, who stated that she sewed for a living, and had been a widow for two years, was adjudged guilty of stealing a pitcher from No. 86 Hammersley-street. She was discharged. Judgment suspended.

A Policeman came upon the stand and testified to the fact that he had arrested one Bridget Quinn, a somewhat short, elderly lady, while the prisoner was in the act of carrying a piece of calico, which she had stolen in the upper part of the City. The officer suspected from her movements that Mistress Quinn had committed the theft, and therefore hunted up the owner, a merchant, who identified the goods.

"Och! mercy! mercy! yer worship! It's the poor widdy I bees, with four small babbies, as niver did the stalin' at all at all!" whined poor Bridget, when the usual question was asked.

"But how came you to be in possession of this calico?"

"Sure! an' didn't I luk at that same a-lyin' in the strate? An' didn't I lift it for safety marely? An' wasn't I carryin' it across me arrum?"

"But the Policeman says he found it hid under your apron?"

"Bad cess till the lyin' M. Pay! It was to *pertect* it sure! To catrry it careful like!"

"That won't do, Bridget! You must go to the Island for two months!" Mrs. Quinn traveled over the Bridge of Sighs, protesting her innocence, until the great portal swinging short, upon its hinges, shut from the Court the tones of her asseverations and lamentations.

A young girl named Ellen—something—went down below laughing, probably at the thought that she had got off with only ten days in the City Prison, for stealing seventy-five cents worth of cheap bead bracelets.

James Nolan, a gray-headed old rascal, received a most withering lecture, and six months in the Penitentiary, for an indecent assault upon an intelligent and quite pretty little girl, only eleven years old! Nolan is a tailor, and now will have a chance not only to *make* prison clothes, but *mend* his own morals likewise.

Ellen Fitzgerald, a frail fair one, living in Mulberry-street, stole a watch and chain from John Wilson, at a house of bad repute in Elm-street. The property was found in Ellen's possession. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

A skinny, dried-up, old woman, who answered to the name of Margaret Farley, and a dirty, ragged youngster, named Arthur O'Leary, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a small lot of old iron. Both of these were evidently victims of the junk shop system, yet as the female belonged to the highly useful class of professional *chiffoniers*, and the boy seemed to be a sort of apprentice at the trade of gutter-hunting, and the amount of the larceny was but a few cents, and as there was not absolute proof of the *intent* to steal the stuff, Madam Farley, with her hopeful *protégé* were released. Judgment suspended. The Recorder, however, very properly informed them that picking up bits of iron in the ship yards or on the piers might be construed into a breach of the Statute, and that it was an entirely different affair from the art and mystery of overhauling ash piles in the public streets in search of pieces of broken grates, old tin pans, bones, &c.

Murtagh Shea kicked up a bloody shindy in his own house, and beat his wife Nelly Shea considerably.

"Faix!" said Murtagh, "it was Nelly as fired foor or six big blocks av wood at me head afore I did it!"

"Yes!" remarked the Court, "it was a sort of domestic [illegible], undoubtedly; are you willing to forgive him, Nelly?"

"Shure, yer holiness, an' why shouldn't I?" was the response, so Misther Shea was dismissed. Judgment suspended, with a caution to be more gentle in future while administering conjugal discipline.

John Whalen, another broth of a boy, was found guilty of whaling his wife.

"You are a bad husband, Whalen!" said Recorder Smith, addressing the prisoner; "this is the third time you have been before the Court for the same offence. The first time you went up for a month, the second time for two months, I shall now send you for six months more!"

John stood for a moment, as though puzzling his brains to comprehend the extent of his sentence. He finally put the question,

"An' is it sax mont *now*, an' *sax moore after that*, yer oner?"

Being assured that it was only "sax mont" in all, the culprit left the Court with a satisfied air, and as he reached the door, turned, to bid a smiling "Thank yees!" to the magistrate.

John Whalen felt much relieved, of course, when he ascertained that the term of his expatriation was not an *extra* one, but only half that same.

"Judgment suspended," was the welcome phrase which greeted the ear of a very respectably dressed man, with a gray head and bleached countenance, who was found guilty of an assault and battery upon his wife also. The poor woman had evidently seen better days, and, although the fingers of time had plentifully braided her own once dark tresses with silvery traces, yet she, no doubt, remembered, forcibly, the days of yore, when love and kindness alone swayed that husband's heart, as she turned her tearful eyes to the Recorder, and sobbed out—

"I—I—will forgive him!"

She could not see her companion of so many happier years consigned to a felon's cell, for an assault upon her own person, while the deed was perpetrated under the influence of debasing drink! He now stood before her, a sober man. The few days of his preliminary imprisonment, had obliterated the immediate marks of his easily besetting sin, and again hope dawned within her soul!

Woman's love is deep and enduring!—it is often mysterious in its workings and passes comprehension!

[Advertisement.]

DROPSIES ARE CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—This form of disease is occasioned by the exhalent arteries throwing out a greater quantity of fluid than the absorbents take up. BRANDRETH'S PILLS convey by magic, as it were, an impulse to the remote extremities, arousing their absorbents to action, and, in case of swelling, or watery deposits there, awakening the sleeping energies of these vessels, which, like millions of pumps at work, transmit the morbid fluid to the intestines and urinary passages, effecting a reduction of the dropsical limbs sometimes in a few hours, and thus affording a striking illustration of the sympathetic action of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Thus, in dropsies of the stomach, or in all dropsies or continued enlargement of the joints or limbs, there is nothing in the world to be compared to the effect BRANDRETH'S PILLS produce. In chronic cases, perseverance, with full doses, is required. Some of the best men in the Union can be referred to, in proof of the above.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cen's per box, at No. 48 Canal-street, Brandreth's Buildings; No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 296 Bowery. Also, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

CRASH, SMASH, DASH, HURRY, SCURRY, TOPSY-TURVY, WEE, WOE, WHACK.—The first of May is over, and many an unfortunate bachelor, doomed to a boarding-house existence, has discovered that, on account of an annual celebration of this day, his new tile—the KNOX tile—the tile of the Spring style—has been wronged of its shape, robbed of its beauty, deprived of its reputation and the opportunity to dazzle the eye of the Broadway fair, by an unfortunate association with some dilapidated piece of kitchen ware. But such accidents will occur, and our consolation must be that they are not irreparable, for KNOX, prepared for the contingency, has his shelves crowded with his beautiful fabrics, manufactured expressly to repair such mishaps. His price is $4; his store No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 30 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF FREE LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—Professor L. N. FOWLER continues his course of free lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. He will treat upon the various bearings of Phrenology, its application to the development of man's moral, intellectual, and social qualities; to self-culture, and to the regulation and restraint of the selfish propensities. Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we would again invite attention to

THE OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY,

where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The dry eruptions so annoying to many aged persons, as well as boils, ringworm, scald head, fever sores, bruises, and all external inflammation, whether the result of accident or of disease, heal rapidly under the application of this Ointment. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 240 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS, AT BRADY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY, OVER THOMPSON'S SALOON.—The finest display of these Pictures in the United States. The Ambrotype was first introduced in New-York at this establishment. The finest show of Ambrotypes at BRADY'S door ever seen in New-York. Look at them. No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY, at No. 497 Broadway, contains the best collection of modern paintings on this Continent. LESSING'S great historical painting, "The Martyrdom of HUSS," is alone worth the price of admission. Those attending the anniversaries cannot find a more delightful place to visit.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—When you are in need of a good Pen Case and Pen, in Gold or Silver, we advise you to try WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. They are proprietors of the celebrated "Lownds Patent," which has given such universal satisfaction, as regards its durability, compactness, and elegance of finish.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TOMLINSON has removed his Ambrotype Gallery to No. 447 Broadway, where these beautiful pictures can be obtained. The public are cautioned against procuring them elsewhere, as all that are not hermetically sealed and stamped patent, are a deception.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—For the Contents of the May number of *Hunter's Medical and Surgical Specialist*, see advertisement among Book Publications.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is only necessary to inform the reader that a great entertainment is to be given at this beautiful Theatre to-night, to insure it, as usual, a full house.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, BROADWAY.—During Anniversary week a table d'hote will be set from 12 to 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Fountain saloon. Price, 50 cents each person.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of [illegible] designs, just out for the Spring trade, and best portable gas works, of a [illegible] struction, for private dwellings, [illegible] sale or retail, call at our great [illegible] 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

☞ Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN, in a late work says:

"I am often asked, with real or affected wonder, how I can get through so much work of various kinds. My answer is—sleep and system. I sleep eight or nine hours out of the twenty-four, and I never write after dinner or supper. I never have, at any time, written more than five hours a day, and I read at meals and odd moments. At Edinburg I hurt myself, as I said, by sitting up late to study; and when I obtained a settled position, I said, 'I shall throw down my pen every night at nine;' and, with the exception of *three* several times in nineteen years, I have kept the resolution."

MEETING OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—There is to be an impromptu meeting of newspaper publishers, interested in the telegraph arrangements, at Utica, to-morrow afternoon. Most of the press on the Central line, out of New-York, will be represented.—*Albany Journal, 5th.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, April 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., by Rev. Mr. Van Nest, ISAAC CLELAND to MARY WACKER, both of this City.

At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, April 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr Curry, Mr. THEODORE VAN BRUNT, of New-York, to Miss JENNIE BERRY.

At Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. Jas. C. Hicks, RUSSELL B. NEAL, of Ohio, to Miss ALLA D. LA MORRE, of the former place.

On Saturday, May 3, by Rev. Charles B. Sing, of New-York, Mr. SAMUEL R. BROWNE to Miss LIZZIE H. FOSTER, eldest daughter of Mr. John Foster, both formerly of Belfast, Ireland.

In Rhinebeck, on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Stryker, Mr. HENRY TWIST, of Brooklyn, to Miss LIZZIE, only daughter of John G. Hevenor, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, May 4, PHEBE H. MACY, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of her family, and those of her son-in-law, Joseph A. Beardsley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 144 West 35th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, May 5, suddenly, WILLIAM S. ROWLAND, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, aged 37 years.

His remains will be taken to Windsor, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, May 4, of disease of the heart, EDWARD A., youngest son of Lawson and Sophia Tallman, aged 10 years.

Their relatives and friends, and also those of his grandfather, Benjamin Gilmore, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from No. 144 Christie-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 5.

$2,000	Ind. State 5s	b3 84¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 22½
1,000	Virginia 6s	93½	250	do	22½
14,000	do	b3 94	50	do	b30 22½
2,000	Tenn. 6s '90	95	50	do	b60 22½
18,000	Missouri 6s	b3 85	5	Panama Railroad	103½
1,000	Louisiana 6s	95	100	do	b60 104¼
3,000	Erie 2d M. Bds.	s3 96	100	do	b60 104
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87½	50	Canton Co.	s3 23¼
10,000	do	s90 87	200	Harlem R. R.	b60 18¾
20,000	do	s3 87½	100	do	b60 18½
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	97	50	do	18¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103½	100	do	17¾
1,000	do	103½	10	Harlem pref'd	50
1,500	Clve. & Pitts. Dvbs	70	50	Ga. & Ch. R. R.	b60 112½
70	Nic. Transit Co.	opg. 13½	50	do	112
100	do	b60 13¾	50	do	s30 112
50	Dl. & Hd. C'nl Co.	b60 129	50	do	s60 112
50	do	b90 129	100	Reading RR.	b60 91
50	do	b4m 129	300	do	b3 90½
100	Penns. Coal Co.	s 4m 95	300	do	b60 90¾
95	do	99½	200	do	b6 90¾
100	do	b60 99½	500	do	s60 90
35	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	98	550	do	b60 90½
200	do	b60 92½	350	do	90
50	do	b10 92½	150	Mich. Cent. RR.	b60 98
250	do	b10 92½	35	do	s3 95½
500	do	s90 92	50	do	s3 95½
200	do	b30 92½	100	do	s60 95¼
100	do	b15 92¾	100	Mich & So N Ia R.	s60 96¼
450	do	c 92¾	100	do	b10 96½
150	do	b60 92¾	100	do	s30 96¾
100	do	b3 92	100	do	b3 96¾
100	do	b60 92¾	100	do	s90 96¾
500	Erie Railroad	b60 57¾	200	do	b3 96¾
1100	do	s60 56¾	150	do	b6 96¾
35	do	c 56¾	100	do	c 96¾
450	do	s30 56¾	125	do	b60 97
400	do	c 56¾	550	Clve. & Pitts. R.	b60 86
350	do	56¾	300	Clve. & Tol. R.	s3 77
850	do	b3 56¾	500	do	76¾
100	do	b6 56¾	1200	do	b3 76¾
100	do	s10 56¾	20	do	76¾
100	do	b30 57	100	do	s6 76½
100	do	b30 57¼	50	do	b10 76¾
100	do	b10 57	400	do	b60 77¾
50	do	b60 57¾	750	do	b60 77¾
500	do	b60 57	400	do	b30 77¾
350	do	c 56¾	50	do	b60 76¾
850	do	56¾	100	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	b30 93
450	do	b3 56¾	150	do	b60 93¾
50	do	s10 56¾	420	do	92¾
200	do	s30 56¾	200	do	s60 92¾
300	do	s30 56¾	90	do	s30 92¾
200	do	b60 56¾	40	New-Jersey R. R.	123

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$35,000	Breckenridge Coal Co., per certif. $7,000
1,221	Illinois Internal improvement
880	Illinois Internal Interest
5,000	Hartford City 6s, 1876
5,000	La Cross and Milwaukee R. R. 1stm. Int ad
150 shares	New-York Oil Manufacturing Co
100 shares	Union Ferry Co
40 shares	St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co
10 shares	Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co
20 shares	St. Mark's Ins. Co
10 shares	Continental Ins. Co
12 shares	Home Insurance
58 shares	Jefferson Fire Ins. Co
20 shares	City Bank
20 shares	East River Ins. Co
10 shares	La Farge Ins. Co
36 shares	Citizens' Ins. Co
45 shares	Commonwealth Ins. Co
65 shares	Long Island Ins. Co
15 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co
50 shares	United States Bank
10 shares	People's Bank
10 shares	Pacific Bank
5 shares	Bank of the State of New-York
10 shares	Seventh Ward Bank

$2,840
$2
102¾
70¼
93¾
87½
110¾
114¾
91¼
70¾
180
98¾@100¾
160¾@161
70¼@ 70¾
$1
111¼
119
103¼
133¾

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$8,300	City 5s, '70	95	23	Clve. & Tol. R. R.	76¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87¼	400	do	b60 77½
6,000	Ill. F. Bs. with pr.	92	200	do	76¾
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. B.	160	50	do	76¾
1,000	Mich. S. & 2d is.	82½	300	do	b60 77
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3 91¾	40	do	76¼
200	Erie Railroad	s60 56¾	500	do	c 76
100	do	b60 56¾	450	do	b3 76
50	do	b10 56¾	150	do	b30 76¼
50	do	s10 56¾	20	Wis. Lake S. & R. R.	72
450	do	s3 56¾	150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b3 96½
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	112	50	Pan'a Railroad	s30 103¼

MONDAY, May 5—P. M.

The Weekly Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, to Saturday last, May 3, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate, as compared with the previous statement of April 26, a

Decrease in Loans and Discounts of	$212,902
Decrease in Specie	252,630
Increase in Circulation	469,043
Increase in Gross Deposits	8,188,783
Decrease of Actual Deposits	1,260,010

The gross deposits ran up during the week to $92,816,063, mainly on Friday and Saturday, in preparation for the 4th May payments, which were heavy beyond all precedent, and caused the clearances or exchanges between the Banks this morning to exceed *thirty-seven millions of dollars*. One Bank—the American Exchange—sent into the Clearing-House a tenth of this large sum in checks, drafts, &c., to be exchanged with its neighbors. Several others sent in each two-and-a-half or three millions of dollars. The actual result of the week's operations is the drawing down of the deposit line, after the daily settlements between the Banks, from $66,285,880, as it stood last Monday, to $65,025,870. The daily clearances, for the six days, amounted to *one hundred and sixty-six and three-quarters millions of dollars!* The average per day was $27,790,193.

New-York Daily Times.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The meetings for to-day are as follows:

American Tract Society.—Broadway Tabernacle, 10 A. M. Business meeting for electing officers, at the Tract House, at 9 o'clock.

American Congregational Union.—Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, 10 A. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, at 10 A. M. Addresses by W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles L. Remond, Lucy Stone Blackwell, and Theodore Parker. Adjourned meeting on Thursday, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—(Baptist) First Baptist Church, Oliver-street, 10 A. M.

Annual Meeting of the American Female Guardian Society.—At the Home for the Friendless, No. 33 East Thirtieth-street, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Five Points House of Industry.—(Under care of Rev. L. M. Pease.) Broadway Tabernacle, 2 P. M.

American Home Missionary Society.—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

The business meeting of the Tract Society will undoubtedly be very large. On this account it will probably be adjourned to the Brick Church in Beekman-street. The usual order of business at this meeting has been—for the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Rev. Dr. KNOX—to make a statement of the operations of the Society the past year, of the condition of the finances, &c. But as the TIMES gave all these facts to the public on Monday morning last, we presume the Rev. Dr. will not think it necessary to go over the same ground again, especially as the members of the Society are all readers of the TIMES. After this, such business as the Executive Committee may recommend for action is presented. Then comes the election of officers for the ensuing year, who are a President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Auditors and thirty-six Directors. The Constitution does not require that these officers shall be chosen by ballot.

The Society at large now adjourns; and the Board of Directors meets to elect by ballot a Publishing Committee, a Distributing Committee and a Finance Committee. These three Committees constitute the Executive Administration of the Society.

The "regular ticket" for this election, to-day, runs as follows:

Publishing Committee—Rev. John Knox, D. D., Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabethtown, N. J.; Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Boston, Mass.

Distributing Committee—William Forrest, William Winterton, Alfred M. Tredwell, Oliver H. Lee, Richard M. Jessup.

Finance Committee—Richard T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thomas C. Doremus, Richard S. Fellowes, George N. Titus, Esq., Oliver E. Wood.

We understand that the name of NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., of Boston, will be scratched considerably, because of "*South Side View of Slavery.*" The most important of the above Committees is the PUBLISHING COMMITTEE. It is whispered that the opposition will flinch on the crisis—that they will not charge up to the spirit of their manifesto. But we shall see.

The meeting at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church will principally concern the matter of Church Extension in Kansas, and of course will draw.

The meetings yesterday were very largely attended. The day being pleasant and the City all alive with processions of Sabbath School children marching to and from their places of rendezvous. The great feature of the day was the usual anniversary gathering of the children of the Sabbath Schools at churches appointed for them, where short, pithy, pertinent speeches by adults and songs by the juveniles were the staple performance. In the evening the adult friends of this cause met at the Tabernacle.

We open our account with their day meetings.

The Sabbath School Children in Meeting.

AT THE TABERNACLE.

A sight worth traveling a thousand miles to see, was witnessed yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle. Children from the ages of eight to sixteen, of both sexes, and exceeding three thousand in number, were present, comfortably arranged in the body of the building, in the galleries and in front of the organ. Their teachers were there. Their friends and patrons were there. Outsiders, who casually dropped in and whose enthusiasm was instantly enlisted by the pleasant sight and the beneficent meaning of the meeting, were there. A rarer, a better assemblage is never to be found in any City of the world, and only on one day in the year, in New-York. That day, this year, was yesterday.

The whole building was crowded—well, crowded is not exactly the word—it was overthronged; it overflowed into the street, till loose pedestrians, and omnibus drivers wondered what was going on. But inside the building, Rev. Mr. HASKELL, of Washington, D. C., was offering prayer, J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, being president. Mr. BRADBURY of deserved fame was leading the music. JOHN G. NORTH, Esq., of New-Haven, was speaking, and the children from a multitude of schools were attentive and delighted listeners. The school belonging to the Tabernacle was there; the schools of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, Laight-street Baptist Church, the Central Presbyterian Church, two Mission Schools, Greenwich-street, Mission Schools in Duane-street, Thomas street, William-street, Centre-street, Bowery, the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Church in Macdougal-street, the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, and the Presbyterian Church in Carmine-street.

The great speech of the occasion was made by Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, of Staten Island, who thoroughly captivated the multitude of children, as well as their graver elders. The children applauded in the right places, just like their fathers would have done. Even the little girls ventured to clap their hands, and looked as if they would have shouted if they dared. It was a very choice meeting, and was enjoyed by the oldest present as much as by the youngest. It will be long remembered by all who participated in it.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, OLIVER-STREET.

The meeting at this Church was very largely attended. Over 1,400 children, from the following schools, were present:—The Market-street Church, the Baptist Mariner's Church, in Cherry-street; the Oliver-street Baptist Church, the Eastern Congregational Church, the Olive Branch Baptist Church—both in Madison-street—the Ward School in Ludlow-street, the Norfolk-street Baptist Church and the Brainerd German Church in Rivington-street. Appropriate speeches were made by Rev. Dr. MASON and Rev. Dr. CUYLER. The children sang appropriate hymns, prepared for the occasion.

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About 2,000 attended this Church, where addresses were made by Rev. T. R. SMITH and Judge PIERCY. The attendance was very large, and the appearance of the children gave great satisfaction. The addresses were most judicious, and the execution of the hymns by the "little voices," was just what was required.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The house here was crowded, the girls far exceeding the boys in number. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. A. A. WOOD, Mr. THOMAS BOND presiding. Short addresses to the children by Mr. J. H. PAYSON, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS and Dr. F. TUTHILL were interspersed with capital singing by the little folks. Eight schools were packed into this Church; Sabbath-school people will recognize them by their numbers—18, 22, 27, 32, 37, 42, 46, 47, 56, 59, 73. If there was not a good time there, every little face belied the feeling of its owner's heart. The meeting adjourned early, according to Mr. Weller's excellent injunction: "Stop when she'll wish there was more of it."

DR. HUTTON'S CHURCH.

The following Schools met in the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington-square: 1st, 83d, 48th, 54th, 67th, 70th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 92d, 118th, 131st and 160th, amounting, in the aggregate, to about 2,000 children. One of the largest contingents was the children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. The proceedings here, as elsewhere, began with a hymn, subsequent to which addresses were made by Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Rev. Mr. WHITE and Rev. Dr. HUTTON. The speeches were varied by singing, and the young folks seemed to think it was a good time generally.

At 4½ o'clock the assemblage was dismissed.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Hosts of Sunday school children were pouring into this Church an hour before the time appointed. Eleven schools were gathered here, numbering about 900 scholars. One mission school, from Thirty-eighth-street, was composed entirely of ruddy little Germans, officered by English teachers. They made the building ring with a sonorous German hymn. There was another mission school present, connected with a colportsur branch of the Forty-second-street Church, in Bloomingdale. Addresses were delivered to the children by Mr. VAN METER, of the Five Points Mission, and Mr. S. BISSELL, one of the Secretaries of the S. S. Union.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

This Church was filled to overflowing by the meeting of 11 schools, numbering about 1,800 scholars. The children appeared to be in high spirits, and made a little Babel in the body of the Church, until the exercises were opened with singing, when they went in most enthusiastically. Addresses were given by Rev. Dr. POTTS and others. One of the schools present numbered 350 scholars. It was a Mission School connected with Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church.

FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SECOND-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A large number of children, nearly 1,000 in all, comprising several Sabbath Schools which were unable to obtain admission at the Baptist Tabernacle, Second-avenue, met, under the direction of Mr. J. G. BAXTER, at Dr. SMITH'S Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue. Two individual Schools represented were No. 4, connected to the Presbyterian Church in Stanton-street, No. 61, of the Sixth-street Baptist Church; the Schools Nos. 8 and 98, attached to the Congregational Union Church, First-street; School No. 159, of the Baptist Church, Yorkville; and the Eleventh Ward Mission School. The exercises were opened with a hymn, in the singing of which the youngsters joined with great spirit and pleasing effect. Rev. Mr. NORTON, of the Sixth-street Baptist Church made the prayer. Addresses were subsequently made by Rev. Mr. FULLER, Home Mission Agent, Rev. H. K. STIMSON, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., and several others.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—MADISON SQUARE.

At 3 o'clock the Presbyterian Church, fronting on Madison-square, (Dr. ADAMS,) was crowded with the Sunday School scholars belonging to the church, to Dr. PARKER'S, and to that of Rev. Mr. DODGE, and they were neat, joyful and beautiful as those who gathered in any of the churches to celebrate their anniversary. Besides the singing of several appropriate hymns by the children, brief addresses were made by Dr. PARKER, Mr. DODGE and Dr. ADAMS, directing the attention of the children to the many advantages which are to be gained in the Sunday School only, and to their duty, as Christian children, whether in the school or in the playground. The celebration here closed with a promenade, in procession, through Madison-square.

AT THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

There was a joyful gathering of Sunday School Children, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Second-avenue. The Schools present were as follows: No. 11, 260 scholars; No. 40, 250 scholars; No. 51, 268 scholars; No. 169, 319 scholars; No. 176, 150 scholars. It was the intention of those having the management, to have had a number of other Schools present in the Church, but as those named above filled the Church, the others were profitably entertained at Dr. SMITH'S Church, corner of Fourteenth street and Second-avenue. At the "Tabernacle" Church the scene presented, by so many children, neatly clad and evidently intensely delighted with the celebration, was very beautiful and impressive; and its interest was deepened by the presence of many of the parents and elder brothers and sisters, and here and there a lady clad in the garb of mourning, who, as she looked upon the happy faces around her, dropped a tear to the sweet memory of her own departed little one who had once sat smiling as they were then. The exercises were directed by Rev. Dr. LATHROP, who, after the children had sung—

"Come and sing with joy and gladness."

And Rev. Mr. WARD had addressed the throne of Grace, introduced Rev. Mr. POWELL, of Illinois, who spoke of the principles and precepts contained in the Word of God, and of the great benefits to be derived from Sabbath schools. He was followed by Rev. Mr. JONES, who dropped a word of good advice to parents and teachers, and then gave way to Captain HART, of the Seventeenth Ward Police. The Captain called their attention to the number of children who were leading bad lives in our streets, and to the consequent necessity of establishing Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, and brought it clearly and forcibly home to their understandings, that the Sabbath School was the preventive of such evils; and that if those who were sent to Houses of Refuge had been sent to Sunday school, they would doubtless have been happy instead of miserable. After the closing hymn, the children visited Stuyvesant-square, and then returned to the church basement, where 750 partook of a collation given by School No. 11 to the Mission Schools; and thence they returned to their homes.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

The Broadway Tabernacle was crowded last evening with those interested in the Sunday Schools of the City. As the children had been fatigued by their marches during the day, there were but few present. Chancellor FERRIS presided. After music by a band, and prayer by Dr. BURGHARD, he came forward and congratulated those interested and engaged in the Sunday Schools upon the success that had attended them during the last year, but while they had cause to rejoice they had also cause to lament the loss of many of their most useful men—among them Mr. PURSER, Mr. BRINSMADE and Mr. MCKEEN, all of whom had done great service in the cause, and all of whom had passed away. When the Chancellor had concluded his introductory remarks, the Corresponding Secretary read the Fortieth Annual Report, from which we extract the following statistics:

Number of Schools	209
Whole number of different scholars during the year	56,044
Whole number now on register	38,152
Largest attendance any Sunday in March	33,607
Largest attendance of teachers do	3,630
Number of superintendents	244
Number of male teachers	1,970
Number of female teachers	2,110
Number who profess religion	3,488
Number who study for the ministry	45
Number in male Bible class—pupils over 14 years	849
Number in female Bible class	1,078
Number in infant class	6,678
Number of white male scholars	16,319
Number of white female scholars	16,675
Number of colored male scholars	254
Number of colored female scholars	299
Number of pupils read the scriptures	25,465
Number admitted during the year	23,007
Number discharged	12,833
Number belonging to congregation	15,530
Number who do not belong to congregation	23,160
Deaths of teachers	11
Deaths of pupils	138
Number of volumes in libraries	78,328
Number of conversions	320
Increase of scholars over last year	5,132
Increased attendance over previous March	3,000
Amount of contributions	$9,899

When the report had been read, Rev. Dr. DOWLING addressed the congregation. He deemed an anniversary of the New-York Sunday School Union one of the few occasions on which the representatives of different sects gathered together on one common platform, and one of the occasions on which they were enabled to look upon and listen to each other, and know that though they differed they were still brothers in the Lord. After reviewing, in a brotherly way, some of the prejudices of sects, he considered the importance of Sabbath Schools to the growth of the Christian religion and pronounced them the great nursery in which followers of Christ, and preachers of his word are to be reared. He closed by moving the acceptance of the report.

Dr. SUNDERLAND was the next to address the assemblage. He appeared as a representative of the parent society and spoke effectively for near an hour, on the necessity of imbuing the youthful mind with the truths of the Gospel and of sustaining the Sunday School enterprise. When he had concluded the doxology was sung, and with a benediction, the congregation was dismissed.

After the anniversary services were over the following were elected officers for the year:

President—CHANCELLOR FERRIS.

Vice Presidents—WILLIAM FORREST, JOHN R. HUBD, WM. WINTERTON, M. C. MORGAN, ALBERT WOODRUFF, GEORGE E. CONOVER.

Treasurer—WM. LIBLY.

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN N. MCELLIGOT.

Recording Secretary—SAMUEL HOLMES.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The seventh anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was celebrated at the Tabernacle yesterday. Rev. Dr. DE WITT presided. The Society has a balance in hand, having received $69,230 and expended $67,657—leaving nearly $2,000 on the right side. It has 119 laborers in its service; 67 at home and 52 abroad, being an aggregate increase of 11 over last year. The general affairs of the Society show but little change; its work is to enlarge the domain of religious freedom, and the corruptions of the Church of Rome are its especial abhorrence. The annual report details the evidences of a declension in the Catholic Church, particularly in Sardinia, Tuscany and Spain, and the Board rejoices at the confiscation of the estates of the Church in Mexico, intelligence of which fact has recently reached us. The discussions in politics, particularly the controversies of Prof. MORSE with Bishop SPALDING, and of Mr. BROOKS with Archbishop HUGHES, are dwelt upon at considerable length as furnishing indications that the people of the United States are realizing the evils of Catholicism.

The Board have continued the plan of popular lectures to Romanists with good success. They have somewhat extended it. They have also held some public missionary meetings in Central and Western New-York to considerable advantage.

In France, the Evangelical and the Central Protestant Societies have continued to conduct the service for the Board, and, though amid much persecution and suffering on the part of some of the Missionaries and their hearers, there has been incalculable good done. The Board have entered upon the plan of establishing an American Chapel in Paris, and have appointed a chaplain, and raised some thousands of dollars towards it.

In Rome itself, the chapel service was sustained by the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Rev. Dr. MCCLURE, through the Winter and till the close of the month of March, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. MARKS, who will continue the service yet for some time.

In the publication department an advance was made on the preceding year. Several new editions of its books and of its series of tracts have been published, and to the latter two new ones of eight pages each have been added.

The Magazine continues to have a large circulation, but should have a larger one.

The Sunday School Library, designed for the more advanced classes, has grown in public favor, and the Board have supplied between 300 and 400 schools.

Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, sent a letter of apology for non-attendance, and sent a resolution, declaring:

"That the long and varied history of the Church of Rome has proved its influence prejudicial to the intelligence, virtue and free individuality of the people, and that as citizens of a Republic we are concerned to prevent all undermining of these foundations of our Government."

An effective speech was made by Rev. P. J. LEO, a convert from Catholicism, and for a number of years a missionary of this Society. His labors lie among his countrymen, the Irish. He spoke to the following resolution:

"That, in view of the happy results which have hitherto followed the labors of the American and Foreign Christian Union, both at home and abroad, the friends of this Society, and of the work which it aims to perform, have strong encouragement to hope that, with the Divine aid, still greater success will attend their future efforts—and also a loud call to increase their contributions toward its support."

Mr. LEO was sharp upon ORESTES A. BROWNSON and Mr. MCMASTERS—the former having declared the Catholic Church the mother of all learning and all enterprise, and the latter having declared that the Catholics of this City possess no public libraries, not even a room twelve feet square, in which to enjoy friendly intercourse and intellectual communion. So long as the *Index Expurgatorius* is held over the head of the Romanists, it is not easy to see how they can establish any library which shall be for the benefit of all,—unless, indeed, its shelves be filled with back numbers of *Brownson's Quarterly Review* or the unread files of the *New York Freeman's Journal*. [Laughter.] Mr. Leo has latterly been laboring among his countrymen in New-England, and had returned full of hope. In all the Roman Catholic congregations there, he had not found one-twentieth part native-born citizens. [Applause.]

Mr. LEO'S peroration received an unpleasant interruption, by a sudden and general scamper of the audience in the north end of the Tabernacle, and by cries of "Fire!" "Hearken!" "Hearken!" cried a venerable gentleman from the platform, "there is no danger." But the smoke came up fast and faster, and the audience crowded like frightened sheep towards the door, in excellent trim to produce some terrible catastrophe, had there been any real danger—people will so lose self-possession, and ladies *will* scream and turn pale on such slight occasion. Presently, the Sexton of the church came forward and made a "statement," (as the newspaper reporters say when there is an "eye-witness" to any disaster,) and explained to the entire satisfaction of the audience that one of his stovepipes "leaked," and as he put on pine wood the fire burned and the smoke came. The house was very smoky for some time after that, but nothing further happened, except that Mr. LEO'S excellent speech was killed off prematurely, and that sundry nerves were badly unstrung.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, who offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"That as the overthrow of the Apocalyptic Babylon (Rome Papal) is, according to the teachings of the Scriptures, in order to the extension of the kingdom of Christ throughout the earth, which is to be effected through the power of the Gospel, connected with human instrumentalities, it is the duty of all men to pray and to labor earnestly and unceasingly that it may be accomplished at the earliest moment."

Rev. Dr. BURGHARD read a number of other resolutions, one of which was:

"That having engaged in efforts, with the friends of religious freedom, to secure the abrogation of the death penalty in Turkey, in Europe, which threatened the subject of that Government in case of a change of the Moslem faith for any other creed, this Society has heard with great satisfaction that, by the official firman of the Sultan, religious liberty is proclaimed and guaranteed to all of his subjects. The members also would gratefully record their acknowledgments to God, for similar movements on the part of New-Granada, Venezuela, and the Argentine Republic, and devoutly pray that the enjoyment of religious liberty may soon be realized throughout the whole world."

An interesting scene now occurred. Rev. Dr. HEWITT, of Bridgeport, Conn., came forward, evidently laboring under deep emotion, and announced himself as the father of two young men who have gone from the faith of their fathers and forefathers, to join the Roman Church. He was, he said, an old man, and decayed, both from age and grief, but he was thankful for this opportunity to stand up before his associates and the public at large, as a witness to the faith once delivered to the Saints—to say that in that faith he still stood, and in it God grant that he might die! [Sensation in the audience.] His only living son had renounced, denounced, and cursed the faith of his fathers, [here the speaker's voice trembled, and his eyes filled with tears, as did those of many of his hearers,] and there were not wanting those, the Lord forgive them, who represented his silence as a tacit consent or secret connivance in the turning of his sons. This is my witness, he added, and I repeat it, in the fear of God and in the face of this assemblage, that, old man as I am, I will live and I will die in the faith I have professed and preached now for above half a century.

Dr. HEWITT sat down, overcome by his feelings.

Rev. Dr. TYNG rose and alluded in eloquent and pathetic terms to the sorrow of the father. His brethren would be arms to him who had lost his support and stay in life; his venerable brother was a hero of a thousand fights; he was endeared to all who knew him. Nor could it be considered that all was lost. The example of those young men might work a degree of good that we little dream of. It is not always apparent conquest that indicates strength. Passing from this subject to that of the affairs of the Christian Union, Dr. TYNG counseled the use of moderate agencies in the conversion of the world. We want Bibles *without Sharpe's rifles*. [Immense applause.] The man who suffers earnestly and faithfully is the man who triumphs permanently and gloriously. Violence is not wanted, nor is it proper. Our main dependence must be upon the Word of God, pure and simple, placed freely within the reach of every one. When this work is done we may hope for a new light and a regenerated world.

The exercises wound up, as usual, with a hymn.

Meeting of Abolitionists.

A "meeting of Abolitionists without distinction of Party"—a regular pepper and salt affair, in which both colors were freely intermingled, took place, last night, in the Shiloh Church, corner of Marion and Prince streets, pursuant to a public call. The attendance was rather meagre at first, but eventually increased to a considerable number.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, who said he had been invited to preside over this meeting, congratulated his audience on the prevalence of sound Anti-Slavery sentiments, and on the increasing conviction in the minds of the American people of the illegality, unconstitutionality and inhumanity of Slavery.

Rev. Mr. JOCELYN, in obedience to the request of the chairman, offered a prayer.

Rev. HENRY H. GARNET, recently returned from the West Indies, where he has been laboring as a Missionary, then read a series of resolutions expressive of the present satisfactory condition of the Anti-Slavery cause, and of the necessity for thinking right, speaking right, acting right, voting right and praying right, in order to secure its ultimate and speedy triumph. Mr. GARNET spoke of the opportunities which his position as a recent visitor to this country gave him, of taking a disinterested view of the state of the public mind on the question of American Slavery, and said he felt entirely confident that the cause of freedom had advanced. In dwelling on the Kansas question he asserted that, if the originators of the measure had anticipated the results, they would never have attempted to thrust it on the country as a law. There was nothing so good or so safe, after all, he believed, as radical Abolitionism. It was true the movement had a variety of branches, but that was only an evidence of the inherent strength of the root. And the time would yet come when this goodly tree would extend itself all over the land, and the whole people would sit in freedom beneath its shade. He then proceeded to advocate the practical measures of thinking, speaking, acting, and, more especially, of praying right, in order to secure the accomplishment of their views. The people were too much engaged in President-making, and territorial extension, and the extension of the Church, and tract-distribution, and Home Missions, and Foreign Missions, as long as they did not touch Slavery, and forgetful that their first duty was to extend humanity, freedom, and justice; the country was too much occupied with these things, he repeated, to attend to the serious aspect of the Slavery question—the aspect of its relations to God. God was just, and his vengeance was sure, sooner or later. It had been said that there should be no North—no South. There never would have been a North and a South had it not been for Slavery, and these divisions would exist as long as Slavery existed. The North was like a little boy thrust up in a corner, the South being the aggressive party digging away at his ribs. The North was growing desperate, however, and there was no more dangerous opponent than a coward grown desperate. This reaction, assisted by other and higher influences, inspired the friends of human freedom with the warmest hopes of success, and encouraged them to renewed efforts in the cause. And if Mr. PIERCE, by his devotion to Slavery, led to the shedding of human blood in the cause of freedom in Kansas, the historian on whom would devolve the duty of recording the bloody events which would follow, and by which the country would be involved in a consuming civil war, would feel his limbs tremble beneath him and his cheek grow pale at the fearful nature of the task.

Mr. WM. WELLS BROWN addressed the audience at length on the necessity of the North separating itself religiously from the South. He, as most of his audience might know, had been born and bred in Southern Slavery. But he took himself to himself and left his master to himself. He separated himself religiously, politically and bodily from the South. It had been truly said that if the religious sentiment of the North were once turned against Slavery, Slavery could not for a week exist. This was what the North ought to do. When he was in London, three years ago, he succeeded in defeating the schemes of the Pro Slavery Party in the North, who had sent out Dr. PRIME and Rev. Mr. DYER as the representatives of the American Bible Society and Sunday School Union, respectively, to similar societies in England. The speaker, knowing that the American Societies, of which these gentlemen were the delegates, were Pro-Slavery, inasmuch as they ignored the curse of Slavery in all their publications, succeeded in having at least two of his articles published in the morning papers, which informed the British public of the character of those American Associations, so that neither of the delegates could obtain a hearing in Exeter Hall.

Mr. BROWN proceeded to speak of his experience as a slave; he said he had been owned by his own uncle, and had an old mother, if she were yet alive, and beloved brothers in bondage under hard-hearted Presbyterians, who held to them with the utmost tenacity. He then dwelt on the Free-State movement, and said that when he observed in the Free Constitution of Kansas that there was provision forbidding any colored person to settle there, he had but little confidence in the Republicanism of this country.

Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, of Nantucket, was then introduced and made a speech, which was followed by a collection.

Mr. JOSEPH HOWLAND came forward and announced the time and place of the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society of which Mr. GARRISON is President. This, he said, was the only living Anti-Slavery Society in America.

The President denied that it was. It was like an old Temperance Society to which he once belonged; every member drank spirits; their object was merely to prevent others from drinking. The Society over which Mr. GARRISON presided was not an Abolition Society—it was a Union-dissolving and Constitution-burning Society. The Society which he (the speaker) supported was Abolition, and not Union-breaking; and they held protracted meetings every day this week, from morning till night, in Bleecker-street, and were going to meet in May at Syracuse, to nominate a real out-and-out Abolition President and Vice President. [Applause.]

Rev. CHARLES L. REMOND, of Massachusetts, rose, and, on invitation of the Chair, took the platform. He entered on a defence of WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and abused the Union, which, he said, was the cause of the perpetuation of Slavery, and the Constitution, which denied political freedom and equality to the colored man.

The Chairman replied that his argument had not been met. Mr. REMOND had been inveighing against Free-Sollism and non-extension all the time—movements with which the Abolition Society was not identified. He might argue for a day without showing how the dissolution of the Union would result in the abolition of Slavery. (Applause, and cries of "That's it.") And if the audience would wait a few minutes longer Mr. WM. GOODELL would show the character of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. HOWLAND—May I ask—

CHAIR—Not a word, Sir.

Mr. HOWLAND—I would like to know—

CHAIR—Silence, Sir. Will Mr. GOODELL come up. (Confusion, and cries of "Sit down," mingled with calls for "DOUGLAS," "GOODELL," &c. &c.)

CHAIR—Order, gentlemen. Mr. DOUGLAS is not here. I have a letter from him, which I will read by-and-by. Mr. GOODELL will address you. He will show that the dissolution of the Union will no more lead to the destruction of Slavery than knocking the hoops off a barrel will keep in the water.

Mr. HOWLAND—No, but it will let it free, (laughter and confusion)—I want to ask—

CHAIR—Preserve order, gentlemen. I deny your right to speak at present, Sir.

Mr. HOWLAND—I don't ask the right to speak. I ask leave to put a question.

CHAIR—Mr. GOODELL has the floor.

Mr. HOWLAND—It is a mere personal explanation.

CHAIR (after Mr. GOODELL had ascended on the platform)—I have the pleasure of presenting to this audience Mr. W. GOODELL. [Applause.]

Mr. HOWLAND—I stated, very simply, that our's was the only living, acting Anti-Slavery Society in this country. You stated that there was another. What is the other? when was it founded, and when does it have its meetings? [Great confusion.]

CHAIR—I leave it to this audience, if brother GOODELL and I are not active, living men. [Loud applause.] And I hope to be active and living as long as Slavery lasts in this country.

Mr. HOWLAND—Certainly; but when you left the American Anti-Slavery Society and organized another—[Immense confusion, shouts of "order," "sit down," "put him out," &c.]

Mr. HOWLAND—I want to ——

CHAIR—I insist that the gentleman be silent.

Mr. HOWLAND—I submit to the gag rule.

Mr. GOODELL proceeded. He characterized the remark made by Mr. HOWLAND, in announcing the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as hardly decorous or gentlemanly. He proceeded at considerable length to establish the claims of the Abolition Society, to be considered "alive and kicking." Several interruptions occurred, and the meeting broke up.

New-York State Colonization Society.

The State Colonization Society celebrated its Twenty-fourth Anniversary at Lafayette-place Church, last evening. ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., presided. Dr. D. M. REESE read the Treasurer's report and an abstract of the Annual. The results of the year are as follows: Receipts, $20,077. Of this amount, $2,500 were borrowed to meet the expenses of the Liberian packet *Lamartine*. This vessel was fitted out in December, and conveyed 55 emigrants to Liberia, of whose speedy and safe arrival advice has been received.

The bark *Cora* has been dispatched from Baltimore and Norfolk twice during the year, in May and in November, conveying 156 emigrants.

The legacy of the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, of the City of New-York, of $10,000, was not received from the executors within the fiscal year under review, but the Board are gratified to announce that it has been, during the past month, paid to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, and a large portion has been already appropriated to the objects of the testator. This and other similar legacies to go swell the aggregate in our next annual report.

The Society has had the services of but one travelling agent all the year, and another a portion of it. They desire to obtain more agents for the cause for the future.

The Slave trade is stated to have been renewed, in some measure, on the coast of Africa, but not in Liberia.

The importance of Government armed steamers, to cruise in those calm latitudes, is urged in the report.

The successful and peaceable election of President BENSON, in the place of J. J. ROBERTS, who declined being a candidate, is considered as a hopeful sign of the success of republican institutions on the coast of Africa.

The subject of education is referred to at having received a new impulse during the past year, both in Liberia and in this country, and the Board particularly allude to the valuable income of the Beveridge and Bloomfield funds, by which thirteen youths have been supported in a course of superior education in Liberia. Bequests for this important object are desired.

The *Colonization Journal* has been continued, with evidences of increasing favor and usefulness.

The appeal and plans of the American Colonization Society for raising and appropriating $100,000, are referred to with approbation, the experiment of an interior settlement, and the speedy preparation of commodious and healthy homes for the newly arrived emigrants.

Special and grateful allusion is made to the distinguished liberality of a gentleman in Mississippi, Mr. DAVID HUBY, who, in the hour of extreme want, remitted a donation of $5,000 to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society; of the late JOHN STEVENS, of Talbot County, Maryland, who, while yet living, transferred the bonds and available means to secure a fund of $66,000 toward the building of a vessel; and the considerate liberality and care of two gentlemen of this Society, Messrs. A. G. PHELPS and H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, by whom the first steam sugar mill has been furnished to the farmers of Liberia.

A cheering review is made of the progress of Christian missions in Africa.

Rev. R. S. FINLEY was the first speaker. He is a son of Dr. FINLEY, one of the earliest friends of colonization in the country. He spoke with much earnestness of the contrast presented by the affairs of the Society at the period when he first became connected with the movement, twenty-three years since, and the cheering promise that it now gives. He found a potent argument for Liberia in the fact that her commerce is increasing rapidly in importance; and held that, when the pending agitation of the Kansas question and its kindred shall have been settled, the sense of the country will discover in colonization the true remedy for the evils of American Slavery.

Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER followed in an eloquent speech. While he was a hater of human Slavery in any of its forms, he was also an ardent lover of African colonization, believing it to be the only effectual method of ameliorating the condition of the colored bondmen. He looked upon the cause of Colonization from three points of view—first, it is to form an effectual barrier against the continuance and perpetuity of the infamous traffic in human flesh; second, because the commerce of Liberia is becoming a strong commercial argument; and third, and grandest of all, because Africa must be Christianized. These points were pressed with much fervor and effect.

Rev. JOHN SEYS spoke of his experience in Liberia. He will return in a few weeks to renew his investigations, with the special object of examining the interior of the country, with the view of establishing settlements away from the seacoast, in which the emigrant may become acclimated without fear of the malaria that infects the air of the coast.

Rev. A. D. GILLETT dwelt upon the difficulties experienced by free blacks in the Northern States in obtaining employment, and discovered the remedy for this growing evil in the advantages offered by the Colonization scheme.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY spoke briefly, appealing for a continuance of the pecuniary aid which has been freely offered in past years.

The annual meeting of the Society was held after the adjournment of the public meeting, when ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and Rev. J. B. PINNEY Corresponding Secretary, and a series of resolutions were adopted. Letters were announced from Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Dr. TYNG, Dr. HAIGHT, Hon. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, President of the Senate of New-Jersey, and others, but time pressed and they were not read, but will be published by the Society.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Nominations—Two Promotions withdrawn—Death of Ex-Senator Dawson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

The Senate Naval Committee propose to take action on the Naval Nominations this week without waiting for a vote on the Retiring Board question. The President has sent an Executive message to the Senate, withdrawing the promotions of two passed midshipmen—one for deserting his ship, and the other for drunkenness at Key-West, so that his vessel was compelled to leave him ashore. Their names have not transpired.

Ex-Senator WILLIAM C. DAWSON, died at Greenboro', Georgia, this morning, of neuralgia of the heart.

Mr. Buchanan and the Presidency, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

Several prominent politicians intend leaving Washington to be present at Wheatland on Thursday, when the Committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention to inform Mr. BUCHANAN of his nomination to the Presidency by that Convention will perform their duty.

Mr. BUCHANAN will be here on Saturday or Monday, and will stop a day at Baltimore. Parlors have been engaged at GUY'S National Hotel here.

An attempt to get up a meeting to-night, for the purpose of taking measures to protest against the right of Congress, in any case, to review the decisions of the Court of Claims proved an utter failure.

Chief Examiner in the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

THOMAS H. DODGE, late Assistant Examiner in the patent office, has been appointed Chief Examiner, in place of WM. CHAUNCEY LANGDON, resigned. Mr. LANGDON retires with the highest commendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the important duties of his office.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

ARMORY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The morning hour was chiefly occupied in a discussion relative to the proper location for the District of Columbia Armory.

HARBOR WORKS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The bill making appropriation for the construction of harbor works at Marquette, on Lake Superior, Northern Michigan, was considered.

Mr. CASS said it was a dangerous coast, and that the sudden storms rendered a harbor's refuge extremely necessary. It was only proposed to construct two of these works for five hundred miles of coast.

Mr. STUART remarked that the bill appropriated but $25,000. There were eleven bills for harbors on the lakes surrounding the State of Michigan, but each called for only a small amount, in the aggregate less than the single appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi.

After further debate, in which the propriety of embracing all such measures in one bill was advocated, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.

The House passed the bill making appropriations for Consular and Diplomatic expenses.

GRANTING LAND TO RAILROADS.

Mr. BENNETT of N. Y., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting alternate sections of lands to Iowa in aid of Railroads now in progress of construction.

It is said that three millions of acres have been granted to Missouri and Arkansas each. This bill will not require more than half that quantity, and contains the usual restrictions guarding the rights of the United States.

The Committee have other similar bills, and desire prompt action on this, in order to ascertain the temper of the House on the subject.

Mr. STEPHENS made an ineffectual effort to offer an amendment, extending all the rights, privileges and liabilities heretofore conferred on Iowa, to Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, for the purpose of aiding the construction of a railroad from Vicksburg to Lecompton, and granting public lands to the same extent, on the same terms and with the same restrictions.

Mr. BURN

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. A History. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY. 3 vols., 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Next to Mr. PRESCOTT's recent History of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, was a notice of Mr. MOTLEY's having ransacked the archives of the Netherlands, which gave us to expect a work of no ordinary importance, interest and value. Mr. MOTLEY has labored long and diligently in the field of historical research, and the volumes before us are the first installment of the results. He has produced a work which has most of the elements of permanent success. He has taken a high position, by this history, among the great living writers of his time and language. His place is now with HALLAM and Lord MAHON, ALISON and MACAULEY in "the old country," and with WASHINGTON IRVING, PRESCOTT, and BANCROFT in this. He has done this at once, and not by the slow process of gradually and painfully building up his reputation in parcels. His cotemporaries, above-named, have fallen upon history, after having distinguished themselves in other literary pursuits—criticism, poetry, essays, romance—but, with the exception of two novels which are neither better nor worse than the ordinary run of such fictions, Mr. MOTLEY literally comes before the public without any preliminary skirmishing to excite expectation.

To compose a narrative of the Rise of the Dutch Republic is a task of no ordinary responsibility and importance. It appears to have been a labor of love to Mr. MOTLEY. He is earnest as a writer, and WILLIAM the Silent, of Holland, is as much the hero of his history as WILLIAM the Deliverer was of that portion of the British annals which MACAULAY has lovingly digested into a spirited work. He has published the history of the Netherlands from the time of CESAR, (when the Low Countries formed part of Gallia Belgica.) He has shown the transmission of these provinces to the House of Burgundy—he has shown how, by the heiress of that dynasty marrying with MAXIMILIAN, the Emperor, they were transferred to Austria—he has recorded how CHARLES V., grandson of MAXIMILIAN, himself a native of the Netherlands, united the seven provinces to Spain—and he has traced the rise of the liberal opinions in government and religion which the Low Countries entertained under that ruler. But Mr. MOTLEY's history properly commences with the abdication of CHARLES V., an event to which ROBERTSON and PRESCOTT have severally done justice, and the accession of PHILIP II., his son, a cold-hearted tyrant and most implacable bigot, who, a native of Spain, had no particular cause of attachment to such a distant portion of his far-extending dominions, and devoted himself to trampling under the iron hoofs of arbitrary power and persecution the ancient rights, as well as the civil and religious liberties of his Dutch subjects.

The Dutch or Flemish people possessed industry, enterprise, bravery and sagacity. With them Industry was almost a passion. From its constant attendant arose commerce, trade, manufactures, all, in fact, which a maritime people convert into wealth. Hence, the Netherlands—albeit a nation of traders who had actually taken their very soil from the sea itself, making land where the waves had rolled before—contributed very largely to the revenues of Spain, to which they were subject. Printing arose in those Provinces, and painting largely flourished there. When the Reformation arose, sweeping down the ancient faith, the inhabitants of the Netherlands, a calm and reasoning people, adopted it very speedily. CHARLES V. made some efforts to suppress it, but persecution on account of religion was reserved for PHILIP his son and successor.

Civil and religious Freedom were equally persecuted. The Spanish Regents on one hand and the Inquisition on the other, were cruel, persecuting and bloody. But a man arose as champion of his oppressed countrymen—this was WILLIAM of Orange, a magnate of the land, under whom, in course of time, (for this thing was not the work of a day,) disaffection ripened into revolt. The greater portion of the volumes before us is devoted to the details of what took place. It is impossible to read the book without feeling how very thoroughly Mr. MOTLEY has mastered his lofty and difficult subject; he is full, but not diffuse; he has consulted a variety of published and unpublished authorities; he has produced a work of standard value.

WILLIAM the Silent towers over all, the centre of observation. He it was, who, with as much prudence as valor, led his countrymen, conquering extraordinary difficulties, wise in council as he was brave in camp. At last, *per varios casus*, he achieved the independence of his country, after a contest of over twenty years. In July 1584 he was assassinated—and with this tragical catastrophe the work closes. More will follow, in good time, no doubt, for there remains much to be told. The low Countries, as a Republic, are worthy of such a historian as Mr. MOTLEY.

The style of this work is not so ornate as MACAULAY's, nor so dignified as PRESCOTT's, which is well adapted, in its earnest simplicity—often rising into eloquence—to the subject on which it is employed. The headings of some of the chapters are fantastic. We cannot help regretting that Mr. MOTLEY should thus have adopted such Carlylisms as "The Underside of the cards;" "Barren diplomacy and submarine laurels;" "A lion in the toils;"—and so on. Such titles indicate nothing and are "affectations." There is a pretty full index, which is indispensable, indeed, in such a work as this.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 32. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston.

There are many valuable cases in this volume. The cases in the House of Lords, of which there are four, are especially interesting—one being as to how far joint-stock companies are bound by fraudulent representations of their directors, in which we all feel an interest now-a-days; another as to arbitrations; and a very important patent case as to the manufacture of steel, involving very nice chemical questions, as to which we notice that Dr. URE and Prof. BRANDE were examined as witnesses.

There are several important cases as to charter parties, and questions arising out of the war, which are valuable. The volume contains 111 cases in all.

Madame PFEIFFER's *Lady's Second Journey Round the World* is an agreeable, lively book, of which entertainment, rather than accuracy, is the staple. Madame relates her journeyings from Vienna *to* London, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Macassar, the Celebes, California, parts of South America, New-Orleans to Canada, with a brief sojourn in New-York and Boston, back to Liverpool, thence to the Azores, with twelve days in Lisbon, and finally a return to England. The lady, besides £150 allowed her by the Austrian Government, had very limited pecuniary means for such an extended tour as this. She managed it, however,—on the dead-head system. Her motto was, "Base is the slave who pays"—and she usually grumbled when she had to pay. In London, where she disliked omnibuses and open fireplaces, she had her propriety startled, by seeing a young lady ride out in Hyde Park, "in company with gentlemen in no way related to her." She had to pay for her passage to the Cape, and—growls at bad fare accordingly. She had started with the intention of getting into the interior of Africa, but the cost of traveling made her give it up. So she started for Singapore, getting the passage "almost for nothing," and, on the same "free, gratis, for nothing" system, contrived to perform a journey covering a long period of time and a vast extent of distance. She must have been very happy when she reached California, after having voyaged ("without any charge whatever,") from Java thither. At San Francisco, she found deadheadism very prevalent, and says, "The Americans are liberal with their free passages, and I had often only to mention my name to procure every accommodation of this kind without charge." On departing for Europe she had a free passage in a Collins' steamer. Surely never did woman travel so much and so long at such little cost. Every one who saved money for her on this free-ticket system, Madame takes care to name in her book. Should she return, it will do her good, perhaps. Whatever she *sees* she describes well; but is too credulous as to what she heard. Her chapter on New-York, for instance, gives a good idea of a stranger's impressions respecting this great City, but is crowded with errors as to facts. She complains—as every one does—of the condition of our streets—for she could see it. She is wrong when she describes the New-York as the largest of our Hotels, with 1,000 rooms—the actual number being 300; when she speaks of Castle Garden as a Theatre "where ballets are usually performed;" when she says that in New-York "most families live, as people do in England, in high narrow houses which they keep all to themselves;" and, a few pages further on, she mentions as very general, "married people getting into the abominable custom of living in boarding houses." She declares, treating even of private life, that, "in America, neither man, woman nor child, expects more than a share of a bed," and that, even among opulent people, she "found a maid-servant and two children, or even three children, sleeping together." We could multiply examples, but even these will show how much the reverse of reliable are Madame PFEIFFER's facts. She is amusing but not very accurate.

In ROBERT BROWNING's *Men and Women* we find his old beauties and his old faults. He is a man who might be, who ought to be, a poet. But he appears to imagine that every line which drops from his pen ought to remain, unchanged and unobliterated. He does not know how to blot. He never resorts to the *labor limæ*. As far as the internal evidence of his writings enables an opinion to be formed, he thinks too highly of his own composition—otherwise he would correct it. In the present volume, intermingled with snatches of poetry, elevated in thought and beautiful in expression, are numerous sillinesses, puerile absurdities, affectatious language—strainings after out-of-the-way modes of speaking—familiar thoughts tortured into eccentricity by the hyperbole of overdone simplicity, —a sad mixture of the grotesque and the beautiful. Half the volume is indifferent; of the remainder, a moiety is admirable. Whoever doubts whether BROWNING is a poet may read the dramatic sketch called "In a Balcony," a fragment only, but exquisite in truth, beauty, tenderness and earnest feeling.

Mr. THACKERAY's *Ballads* have been re-printed here. Now and then he exhibits poetic feeling, but seldom rises into the region of pure poetry. His "Lyra Hibernica," and his "Ballads of Policeman X." are not worth preservation, except the object was to show what hard language their author could fling at poor Paddy. How very un-Irish is a cockney imitation of the brogue, and how a man of genius (as he has shown himself in sundry other compositions) could resort to the clumsy expedient of trying to excite a laugh by mis-spelt words. His more serious verses are his best. The "May Day Ode" is one of the most impressive poems, on the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the "Ballad of Bouillabaisse," which follows it, is sad and serious in thought, albeit light in structure. Mr. THACKERAY's *verses* form a curiosity of literature; but his *poetry* is to be found in his prose fictions.

Berries and Blossoms is a verse-book for young people, by T. WESTWOOD, an English writer. The aim is not very ambitious, and its execution is very simple. Children can understand and may enjoy it.

A volume, printed somewhat in imitation of the style which was fashionable half a century ago, and containing *The Angel in the House*, is before us. Here we have not a single poem, but a series of poemlets, which, in a manner, relate a love tale, purporting to be told by a certain Mr. Vaughan to his wife, duly prologued and epilogued, and ending in a betrothal. Another volume, to be called "The Espousal," is announced as in the press, and will probably conclude the story. The book is anonymous, but we have heard that it was written by Mr. PATMORE, whose preceding verses were severely criticized in *Blackwood*. If this be the authorship, Mr PATMORE has profited by the criticism. The idea of a husband complimenting his wife on the anniversary of her wedding day with a poetic narration of their whole course of pre-wedded love-making is gracefully worked out, the heart's events standing in lieu of incidents, and the degree of quaint simplicity with which the subject is treated is in charming accord with the whole *motif* of the narrative.

Another volume of Madame OSSOLI's prose writings has been published. It contains an account of a Summer-Tour on our Lakes in 1843; and an account of her tour in Europe, residence in Rome, homeward voyage, and shipwreck. The greater work is in the shape of letters, written for newspaper publication, and now first put into book-shape. The Summer-tour on the Lakes was published in a volume twelve years ago, and is here reprinted. Had she written nothing more than this book, MARGARET FULLER would have a claim, from its merit, to a respectable rank in the world of letters. To our taste, indeed—being so much more natural and simple in style and expression than her more ambitious *ex cathedrâ* enunciations—this is the most pleasing of her works. The account of her travels in Europe is slight—a sketch rather of impressions than observations—a mere glance at people and things, with rapidly-formed opinions upon them. At Paris, she fully appreciated the genius of RACHEL, and has written admirably on the subject. On opera-singers she writes strangely—evidently she did not understand the subject—declaring that DUPREZ "has a vulgar mind, and can never have had any merit as an artist;" that GRISI is "without a particle of poetic grace or dignity," and that "her conception of her parts is equally coarse and shallow;" that the expression of PERSIANI is "meretricious;" and so on. Once she sets foot in Italy, she writes more judiciously. The Revolution was on the eve of breaking out when she arrived at Rome, in the autumn of 1847, and she duly noted and faithfully recorded the various incidents of interest which came under her notice. She continued in Italy (principally in Rome) until the Summer of 1850, and the account, in this volume, of the struggle for freedom in that stirring interval, may safely be taken as the fairest, if not the fullest, yet published. We should add, that the book, which bears the name, *At Home and Abroad, or Things and Thoughts in America and Europe*, is edited by ARTHUR B. FULLER, the author's brother. (Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co.)

The second volume of *The Library of Standard Letters*, edited by Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, contains a selection from the correspondence of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, one of the few literate English women of the first half of the last century. She was an excellent letter-writer, and her correspondence (of which the cream is given in this volume) exhibits lively spirits, quick observation, clear manner of expression, and a large proportion of common sense. In the memoir of this celebrated woman, Mrs. HALE, alluding to her quarrel with POPE, says "that he became her vindictive enemy in after years was his fault, not hers." Literary history declares otherwise: Lady MARY had no warmer friend, nor greater admirer, than POPE, until she cruelly and capriciously forced a quarrel on him by ridiculing his personal deformity. The "*injuria spretæ formæ*" made him a foe. This volume of her letters, which is well selected, deserves popularity. By the way, is Mrs. HALE aware of her own mannerism in making the disjunctive *but* commence about one out of every three sentences in her Memoir of the Lady MARY? (New-York: MASON BROTHERS.)

Sight and Hearing, by Dr. J. H. CLARK, of Newark, contains a great deal of useful information, conveyed in a practical and intelligible manner. Dr. CLARK writes on what he knows, and his work will be useful and ought to be popular. We can give higher praise to his matter than his manner. Such a vulgarism as "Says so-and-so," was confined, we had hoped, to advertisements. Dr. CLARK crowds his book with such things as "Says Sir CHARLES BLAYDEN," "Says a celebrated writer," "Says an eminent author," "Says Dr. GEORGE A. BETHUNE," "Says FRANKLIN," "Says a surgeon," "Says an eminent English author," "Says a celebrated blind orator," "Says a blind author," "Says KITTO," "Says a writer," "Says CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH," and so on. It surely is as easy, as well as more elegant, to avoid the awkward transposition and write "Sir CHARLES BLAYDEN says," in lieu of these eternal "says he." (New-York: C. SCRIBNER.)

Ancient Spanish Ballads, translated by J. G. LOCKHART, son-in-law and biographer of SCOTT, is a book well worthy of republication—a distinction which it has just received. The idea of throwing the historical and romantic lyrics of old Spain into English ballad form originated with FERRE, (a few specimens from his pen were given in SOUTHEY's "Chronicle of the Cid,") but LOCKHART far surpassed his model. These Ballads have long taken rank as a valuable addition to the common literature of America and England, and are now reproduced here in a neat form, and at a very low price. Prefixed to the work is the memoir of LOCKHART, from the *London Times*, which very fairly sketches his literary career, and is interesting, also, as being the last published article by the late C. R. DODD, memoir-writer to that journal. (New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Son.)

The Constitutional Text Book, by FURMAN SHEPPARD, albeit chiefly designed for the use of schools and colleges, is worthy of a place on the book-shelf in every house. It is very comprehensive, vivid a history of the circumstances under which the United Provinces declared their independence, the articles of confederation which united them, the framing and adoption of the Constitution, the text of that National Charter, WASHINGTON's Farewell Address, a comparative chart of the State Constitutions, a series of questions upon the whole of those matters, and a very full index to the whole volume. (Philadelphia: CHILDS & PETERSON.)

LARDNER's *One Thousand and Ten Things Worth Knowing* may be described as a "multum in parvo" of information respecting domestic life, the exigencies of ordinary society, and the requirements of every-day living. Hints on Etiquette and How to Breed Canaries, How to Win a Wife and the Treatment of Infants, the Art of Carving and the Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage, Making Puddings and How to be Beautiful, meet here "in most admired disorder." (New-York: H. LONG.)

Foreign Literature and Art.

The announcements of "forthcoming works; are numerous. They include *A Life of Gunsborough, the Painter*; the two concluding volumes of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's *Diary and Letters of Thomas Moore*; Dr. BARTH's *Travels and Discoveries in Africa*; SHAKESPEARE's *England*; *The Englishwoman in Persia*; BARKIN's *Voyage up the Quarra and Tchadda*: FINLAY's *Greece under Ottoman and Venetian Domination*; the Duke of BUCKINGHAM's *Memoirs of the Court of the Regency*; Miss BUNBURY's *Summer in Northern Europe*; HENRY MORLEY's *Cornelius Agrippa*; *Life of Sir John Malcolm*; *Bothwell*, a Poem by Professor AYTOUN of *Blackwood's Magazine*; and new works of fiction by Mrs. TROLLOPE, Mrs. MARSH, Miss MARRYAT, Mrs. GORE, Miss MULOCK, Miss JEWSBURY, and other lady writers.

HENRY MAHEW (who is DOUGLAS JERROLD's son-in-law) announces the immediate continuation and completion of *London Labor and the London Poor*, and has commenced a new periodical, *The Great World of London*, which promises well. Opening with a Baloon View of London, he returns to earth, and proceeds to a minute description of its size and population. He next presents it to us from different points of view—as the entry into London by rail; the port of London; and London from the top of St. Paul's. Next he turns to the contrasts of London—its riches and poverty, its charity and crimes. This is followed by the London streets, their traffic, names and character. It abounds in laboriously collected facts and figures, and yet it is very amusing reading. It is illustrated by excellent woodcuts.

The termination of the war, which is expected to give people some leisure for reading, has already opened the sluices of publication, not only in England but also in France. Among the new works in London are two more volumes of MERIVALE's *Romans under the Empire*; DOUBLEDAY's *Political Life of Sir Robert Peel*; the concluding volume of GROTE's *History of Greece*; EDWARD CAYLEY's *European Revolutions of 1848*; a translation of Count DE MONTALEMBERT's *Political Future of England*; a biography of *Jules Gerard, the Lion-Slayer*; LAWRENCE OLIPHANT's *Personal Narrative of the Transcaucasian Campaign of the Turkish Army under Omar Pacha*; half a dozen volumes of Poetry, and several works of fiction.

A large collection of Assyrian marbles and antiquities, being the second installment obtained from the excavations by Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, has been received at the British Museum from the East. They were taken from a newly-discovered suite of chambers in the mound of KOUYUNJIK, in the centre of the ruins of Nineveh, and include as many as seventy-six sculptured slabs, (of a much more artistic character than any previously discovered,) two statues of the God Nebo, and fifty cases of minor articles. Marbles, filling 250 cases more, and expected in London in June. The marbles received belong to the time of Asshur-bani-pal, the son of Esar Haddon, the middle of the seventh century before Christ.

The late Sir ROBERT PEEL's will appointed Lord MAHON, (now Earl STANHOPE,) and Mr. CARDWELL, his literary executors. These gentlemen have examined and arranged his papers, and are about publishing, in a few weeks, a portion of PEEL's Autobiography, consisting of his history of the passing of the Catholic Relief bill in 1829. This will illustrate his position and conduct at a crisis when, in the opinion of the late Duke of WELLINGTON, there was no choice between Catholic Emancipation and civil war in England.

The London *Athenæum* quotes, from a letter written at Florence, a very favorable notice of a picture just sold to Mr. ALFRED SEBERT, of London, by Mr. GOULD, an American artist. The subject is a Turkish girl who has just quitted the bath, and, we are told, first, that "the artist has traveled much in the East, and his Turkish girl is really Turkish, and not Parisian," and next, that the picture (which is about 24 by 18 inches) "might hang on the walls of any drawing-room in England."

HEPWORTH DIXON, author of a *Life of William Penn*, who complained of MACAULAY's imputations on that "friend," and published a supplement to denounce his further attacks on that same personage, is very angry because the historian has not thought it worth while to reply. It would appear that, in England, public opinion is divided on the question whether PENN was or was not deserving of the bad character given him by MACAULAY.

By a compromise between the parties contesting the will of the late J. W. M. TURNER, the celebrated English artist, his pictures (such as he retained) go to the National Gallery, £20,000 to the Royal Academy, for the encouragement of landscape painting, and about £100,000 in money and property to his nearest relatives. To Mr. RUSKIN, who had written a book to prove TURNER the best painter of any and all time, not a sixpence was bequeathed.

M. SCHNITZLER, who has made himself a reputation by various valuable works on Russia, and as editor of the "*Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde*," has brought out the first volume of a new work, called the "*Empire des Tsars*," which is to contain a full, complete, and authentic account of the territory, population, wealth, and religious, moral, and material condition of Russia.

The Dublin *University Magazine*, which was lately purchased by a London house, has returned to Irish proprietorship, and is now published by HODGES & SMITH, of Dublin. Mr. LEVER (whose *Fortunes of Glencore* have advanced to the 19th chapter) continues his connection with this periodical and WILLIAM CARLETON, the Irish novelist, is again one of its contributors.

An autograph letter of JEAN D'ARC, *La Pucelle d'Orleans*, was to have been put up for sale in London, during the present week, together with letters from OLIVER CROMWELL, Cardinals WOLSEY and BEATON, Queen ELIZABETH, MARY of Scotland, French Monarchs from LOUIS XI. to NAPOLEON III., and the Sovereigns of England from JAMES II. to GEORGE IV.

A subscription has been set on foot to establish a Catholic University in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. In connection with this College, and under the especial *surveillance* of Dr. NEWMAN, will be erected a Cathedral Church, on a magnificent scale, to imitate, in its architecture, an Italian basilica.

The late Mr. SERJEANT ADAMS (Chairman or Judge of the Middlesex Sessions) left the manuscript of a three-volume novel called *Randall Vaughan*, which will speedily be published in London. Report already speaks well of a capital trial scene in it.

The first volume of a new "*Life of Mozart*," by OTTO JOHN, has appeared in Germany. The Mozart letters, preserved at Salzburg and extending from 1777 to 1784, the most important part of the composer's life, have been largely used in this work.

The widow of Lord TRURO (late Lord Chancellor of England, and long known as Sir THOMAS WILDE) has offered the whole of his valuable law library to the House of Lords, "for the purpose of honoring his memory." The offer was accepted.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS has just put his name on two volumes of a biography of the infamous Mme. DU DEFFAND, but every one believes (from its dullness) that he is innocent of having written another word of the work.

The Parisians are rejoicing that *Figaro* is to be reëstablished. M. DE VILLEMESSANT, the editor of the *Figaro*, having received from the Emperor the pardon for which he recently petitioned the Imperial Prince in a very witty letter.

The British Parliament have adopted a resolution in favor of establishing a National Portrait Gallery in London. At the new Crystal Palace a picture-gallery is to be formed, consisting of the works of living painters of all the schools in Europe.

The *Leader* (a London newspaper) announces that ARY SCHEFFER, the French painter, has just finished a magnificent portrait of CHARLES DICKENS, intended for the Royal Academy Exhibition, which opens on the first Monday in May.

The famous hemicycle of PAUL DELAROCHE in the Palace of the Beaux Arts, in Paris, which was damaged by fire some months back, is being restored under the direction of that eminent artist, with every prospect of completeness.

The Scottish Journals state that the proposal, long entertained, of erecting a monument to the memory of ALEXANDER WILSON, poet and ornithologist, in his native town, Paisley, is likely to be realized in the course of the present Summer.

A great number of letters written by NAPOLEON, when a pupil at Brienne, to his family in Corsica, have just been discovered in that island; they are dated 1785, and are signed "*Napoleone di Buonaparte*."

HORACE VERNET has painted an episode on the Battle of the Alma for Prince JEROME, whose son, NAPOLEON, figures in the place of honor, as a General of division.

The Alhambra is reported to be in a bad state, one of the principal walls having fallen, and one of the towers, and the fortress itself, reported as insecure.

The fourth volume of Mr. RUSKIN's *Modern Painters* is advertised to appear in London on May Day, with thirty-nine steel engravings and numerous woodcuts.

A German translation has just been published of Longfellow's "*Hiawatha*," by FREILIGRATH, an intimate friend of the American poet; the translation is very well and carefully done.

EUGENE SUE's new romance "*La Femme de Lettres*," appearing in the *Presse* at Paris, has been stopped by the Government, on account of its socialist tendency.

Sir JOHN BOWRING's forthcoming work is to conclude a history of Siam, as well as an account of his own recent prosperous mission to that country.

The collected writings of ADAM MICKIEWICZ, the Polish Poet, have been published, in four volumes, at Paris, in their author's mother-tongue.

M. COUSIN's long-promised lectures, upon the "*Sensualist Philosophers of the Eighteenth Century*," will immediately be published in Paris.

Professor OWEN, the great comparative anatomist, is to be made Chief of the Natural History Department of the British Museum.

M. GUIZOT has brought out a new edition (the sixth) with a new preface, of his "*Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe*."

Mr. MACDONALD, who went to the East as distributor of the *Times* fund, has been advanced to the sub-managership of the *Times* newspaper.

The opening article of the *Westminster Review* for April is a highly eulogistic review of MOTLEY's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*.

ROUTLEDGE, of London, is bringing out a neat edition of COOPER's novels, at eighteen pence each work!

Madame IDA PFEIFFER intends to pay a visit to the Island of Madagascar, during the ensuing summer.

The Songs of Heinrich Heine, translated into English verse by JOHN E. WALLIS, will speedily be published.

A London music publisher, with the inappropriate name of *Boosey*, announces some *Temperance* hymns.

VICTOR HUGO's new volume of poems, entitled "*Contemplations*," will immediately be published.

The tales of ANDERSON, the Danish author, have been translated into French, at Paris.

Senatorial Amenities—Personal Compliments between Senators Clay and Hale.

From the Congressional Globe.

Mr. HALE—I desire to say another word while I am occupying the floor, as I do not wish to speak again on this Kansas question. I hope that I shall not do so, and I have no doubt, Mr. President, that you hope so too. I certainly shall not speak on it again unless I am provoked to it. While I am up, however, I desire to say a single word in regard to another speech that was made on the other side of the Chamber, a very considerable portion of which was devoted to me and to some friends who sit near me, personal in its character altogether. I cannot be provoked into such a contest as that. When a man comes to me with a speech utterly, totally, exclusively personal in its character—grossly so—I tell him that I cannot answer him; and he will find, I think, in his progress through life, that *it will require something else besids malignity to redeem imbecility from contempt*. That is all my answer to that.

But, Sir, for the confession, thus openly, thus publicly made, on which I have commented, I thank the Senator from Louisiana, and congratulate my friends.

Mr. CLAY—Mr. President, I presume that the Senator from New-Hampshire intended, in his concluding remark, to allude to me. I wish him to answer me now whether he did intend his remark for me?

Mr. HALE—I did, Sir.

Mr. CLAY—You did, Sir?

Mr. HALE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. CLAY—Let me say to that Senator then, that I defy his malice as much as I contemn his baseness. Let me say to that Senator, that no man shall assail my rights or those of my constituency, their character or mine, and shirk responsibility by interposing the plea of *non-combatancy*. Sir, if he had been animated by those heroic feelings which he affects too poorly to deceive, he would not come upon this floor, and, under the protection of the rules of this body, seek immunity in his *insolence*. If he was that man of war, which he modestly denies, while vainly trying to play that character; if he was as prompt to defend his honor and relieve his wrongs, as he is keen to stimulate others by his incendiary appeals to violence and bloodshed, he would not have sought redress, by words, on this floor, where he is safe from personal injury. I will never permit his assaults without repelling them in the manner in which he deserves, notwithstanding he does not admit his responsibility, and skulks behind petticoats on the plea of non-combatancy for protection.

Sir, I see that he is pleased by this attention. I know that there are those who like the pettifogger, Mark Meddle, in the play of *London Assurance*, are ambitious of a kicking. He sought it, while his imagination sported over suits, costs, and damages. Before the Senator's mental vision, public trusts, honors, and offices arise as the rewards for his self-abasement and humiliation. Sir, there are some who are willing to riot in infamy, who are willing to invoke contempt and obloquy, who are willing to submit to any debasement or degradation here, for the poor triumph of promotion at home. He is one of that class; but I will teach him before we have been long associated on this floor, although I have twice declined his acquaintance, when sought by him that he cannot assail me with impunity.

I have nothing more to say to that Senator; and I beg pardon of the Senate for having consumed so much time on one who soils the carpet upon which he treads.

Mr. HALE—Mr. President, my answer was made before the speech was made, except in regard to one fact of which the Senator has spoken. He says that I have sought his acquaintance, which he has repelled. I desire to state the whole facts in regard to that matter, and then, I think, we shall stand in a position satisfactory to both of us—certainly it will be satisfactory to me.

On one occasion, some years ago, there was a citizen of Alabama in this city prosecuting a claim before Congress to some considerable amount. He had retained to prosecute that claim an attorney residing in this District; and that attorney asked me, as I was a friend of his, to assist him somewhat, as I had the *entrée* on the floor, and I told him I would do so. The Senator from Alabama who has just taken his seat, was then a member of the Committee on Claims, and this bill was referred to that committee. A citizen of Alabama was the claimant. I applied to the other Senator from Alabama, (Mr. FITZPATRICK) whom I had known, he having been upon the floor of the Senate with me, and I told him that I desired to see his colleague upon a matter of business, and I asked him if he would do me the honor to introduce me to him. He said that he would go and see him. He came back, and told me that he declined. That is the only occasion when I ever sought any acquaintance with him, or any introduction to him, of any sort or kind; and then it was of a professional character, for a citizen of Alabama, on business before him as a member of the Senate, on which he declined to see me. Other than that I have never sought his acquaintance. I do not think I ever shall seek it, unless it should be in my power to do him some favor, which it is not very likely ever will be the case; but that is the only occasion on which I ever sought any introduction. The Senator from Alabama who sits near me (Mr. FITZPATRICK) can bear witness to the truth of what I say in this respect.

Sir, it is not for me to boast and say that I do not seek the society of anybody. I seek the society of every gentleman who is willing to associate with me, and I so demean myself that nobody who is a gentleman declines it, unless under some misapprehension. But, Sir, I dot think that the creative energy of the Almighty power has ever been developed yet in making any man that I will look up to, or seek any elevation by associating with him; but I do not know what may be done in the future progress of creative power. I have no more to say in regard to anything that the Senator has remarked.

Mr. CLAY.—I am not going to bring private affairs before the Senate for decision; neither would I weigh my character for truth in the scales with that of the Senator from New-Hampshire. The man who will eat his own words in order to gratify his personal and political enmity; who will assume one proposition to-day and deny it to-morrow, with a view of traducing a political opponent; and who has done that publicly, as I have exposed, in that Senator's assaults here on the President of the United States—at one time assailing him for interposing in the affairs of Kansas, and again denying that he did interpose, and assailing him for not doing so—with such a man's word I know that mine will not suffer by comparison.

Mr. HALE.—A single word will, and this very promptly. The Senator says that I eat my own words. I have only to reply that I think I shall have a much more palatable meal than he will have in eating his.

Fillmore Will Not Decline—Letter from His Legal and Political Preceptor.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of [illegible] instant containing a quotation from some Boston paper, has been this moment handed me at my seat. I will answer it before I lay it down. The quotation is as follows:

"It is now conceded that Mr. FILLMORE will decline the nomination of the American Party. I learn from what I consider good authority, that he has written to his friends in New-York that he is not an 'American' in the party sense of that word, that he cannot accept the nomination—and that as soon as he arrives in New-York, he will make his decision known."

I have not seen the paper from which you make the extract, but I have seen much similar nonsense in free circulation in the Anti-American press. Supposing the sensible men of the country knew fully how to appreciate it, no one has taken occasion to reply to it.

The circulation of these reports seem to be about half the stock in trade of the Democracy of the South, and approximates to the entire assortment of the Republicans and Abolitionists of the North.

These extreme men make a parade of issues with each other, on purely sectional questions, but upon this subject they look into each other's eyes with mutual sympathy and satisfaction.

They believe in common, if they can drive from the field the man who is standing in the very midst of the great American masses—of the people themselves—as distinguished from the politicians, and the intrigues for place, that their work in the coming campaign will be more than half completed, that the winds of discord and sectional strife will again be let loose, and the cry will then again be raised, that the Constitution is "*an ill-considered compact*," "*an atrocious bargain*," and that the time has come to "*let the Union slide*."

My dear Sir, the wish of these men is father to the thought, and they will be disappointed in all their calculations.

Mr. FILLMORE *was not nominated to decline*. His nomination was the result of the deliberations of as intelligent, warm-hearted, cool headed, discreet, and patriotic, a body of men, as has met in this country since the convention that framed the Constitution.

Mr. FILLMORE *will not decline*. He has not so informed me in terms it is true; but were he to decline, he would prove a traitor to that sentiment in the country, which so nobly, so generously sustained him in the very trying times of his previous administration, and to those just and comprehensive American sentiments, which inculcate and insist upon exact justice to every section of our common country, with all its diversified institutions, interests, prejudices and pursuits.

The great American spirit, and American heart, sustained him in that former Administration, upon which he entered amidst difficulties, perils and sectional strife. He carried it on from the necessities of the case, with the appointees of his predecessor and not with men of his own selection; save his Cabinet, in which, for obvious reasons, a change was necessary, without casting any imputation on those not retained, and save also a very limited number, less than a dozen, I think, that self-respect compelled him to change, in his own State.

That Administration brought peace, quiet, contentment and satisfaction to the whole country. Our foreign relations were maintained on high, honorable, and American grounds. In all our domestic affairs, things subsided into acquiescence, satisfaction and approval. Sectional strife dared not show its head, and the territorial acquisitions, that came with the peace, then lately concluded, were placed under civil Governments that were satisfactory to all.

The Government machinery, when he handed it over to his successor, was bright, well oiled, lubricated, and in complete running order; whether the engineer in charge since that time has kept it so, or whether he has let it become rusty and decayed, or has switched the engine and entire train off the track, let the nation declare.

Mr. FILLMORE has not yet received official advice of his nomination—he had not, at least, on the 31st of March, when at Florence; but in a letter from there of that date, to me, after regretting the necessity of so early a nomination, and that the choice had not fallen upon another, he says, "*I am fully prepared for any sacrifice which it may be necessary to make, and any responsibility it may be necessary to take.*"

His original intention, when he went abroad, included a visit to Russia. I suppose he is in St. Petersburg now, and will be home between the middle and latter part of June. He can then speak for himself.

I have given you my own information and belief, and briefly my reasons for it. This is fortified by his declaration in another place, since his nomination, where he said, "I am determined to sink or swim, live or die, with my friends. Our cause is just, for it is the cause of our common country and every part of it, and we ought to triumph; but if we fail, we shall at least have the consolation of knowing that we were engaged in a righteous cause and deserved success." As the outlines of the future become more apparent, you will be able to judge whether I am correct or not in believing that the American masses, the great middle classes—men who love their country for its own sake, and not for the spoils of office—will rally openly to his standard and mark him as the man of their choice.

You know, quite as well as I do, how much confidence is to be put in the Republican and Abolition outcry of men of that class, at the North, who swear they hold the destinies of the country in their breeches' pocket, but who show on every popular test, as in the late elections in Rhode Island, and Connecticut, at Albany, &c., &c., that they now number about one vote in eleven of the entire masses of the country, and are growing "small by degrees and beautifully less."

As I have no political secrets, or opinions that I am unwilling the world should see, if it desire, I have no wish to prevent you from showing this to your friends.

I have written in the midst of debate in the House, and have not time to read over, but am

Very truly, yours, S. G. HAVEN.

F. W. PRESCOTT, Esq., Brookline.

Caving-in of a Coal Bank—Four Men Buried Alive.

A coal bank near Zanesville, Ohio, caved in, one week ago, burying four miners to the depth of a hundred feet or more. Hundreds of people have daily visited the bank, and workmen have been engaged night and day to rescue the miners. The Zanesville *Aurora* of May 2 says:

Last evening the diggers had not yet reached the unfortunate prisoners of the dark and fearful prison in which they were so unceremoniously locked last Friday, but it was supposed that fifty feet more would find them all safe. The outsiders have been able to ascertain the gratifying intelligence that the men are still alive—or one of them, at least. They have been heard at different times hitting against the top of the bank with a pick. Their names are WILLIAM EDGIN, EDWARD SAVAGE, JAMES PIERSON and —— GETWOOD.

Yesterday 1,000 pounds of bacon was sent up from Malta, and other provisions are being taken in, but all is consumed by the immense number of people that constantly gather there.

We hope there will be no delay in this matter, but that something substantial will be sent down at an early hour, from this city.

P. S.—Just as we go to press we learn that the men are not yet out, and will not probably be until to-morrow.

STARTLING MESMERIC EFFECTS.—The Johnson (Mich.) *Citizen*, of last week, says: "Dr. SAMUEL P. HART was tried in Circuit Court, Judge JOHNSON, for committing a rape on the person of Miss CAROLINE CHURCH. He was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. It appears from the evidence that Miss CHURCH was being magnetized by the defendant, for a paralysis of one limb and an arm. Some nine months subsequent she was delivered of a child. She swore that she did not know whose child it was; that she never had intercourse with any man, to her knowledge; and that she did not know her situation until confined. The parents of the girl swore that young men did not visit her, and that the defendant had ample opportunity to commit the offence. The people also introduced two gentlemen who have been in the habit of magnetizing so as to be unconscious. The trial lasted two days. A. BLAIR appeared for the people, and J. C. WOOD for the defence."

It must be pleasant to live in a country where men are thus convicted of infamous and atrocious crimes without a particle of proof, but simply because a jury did not know who *did* commit them if the party on trial did not. There does not seem in this case to have been the least evidence of the guilt of Dr. HART, nor any attempt to prove anything more than that he *might* have committed the offence if he had been so disposed.

The Poor Fela's Court.

Before Hon. Judge CAPRON.

The City Judge is improving in his knowledge of the chicaneries of Tombs practice, but it takes a long experience to learn all the ropes of that nondescript craft cylept "The Special Sessions." One often thinks he is merely letting go a peak-halyard, when down comes a big square-sail by the run, and up goes the unlucky landsman, if he holds on to the rope! It is fortunate if he do not get caught by the neck, in an awkward turn, and be hung as high as Haman! Judge CAPRON, however, will never, probably be found in such a predicament *himself*, though it is by no means an uncommon circumstance for this magistrate to allow prisoners on trial a sufficiency of cord to hang *themselves* most scientifically: and ambitious counsel, too, are not unfrequently entangled in the very meshes of the law they were attemp

NEW-YORK CITY.

Released from Quarantine.

The passengers from the *Empire State*, who were sent on shore at Quarantine, some seven days since, the bedclothes of small-pox, have been thoroughly cleansed and purified of the infection, and were released from Quarantine and sent to Castle Garden yesterday morning. Aside from being properly cleansed, they were all well vaccinated soon after landing. Days enough have elapsed since any of the disease has appeared among them, and since the vaccination, to make it entirely safe for them to proceed to the West, whither most of them are bound. The *Empire State* was exceedingly unfortunate in the choice of her passengers. A crowd of persons more thoroughly infected from small-pox has not entered port for many years. Out of 516 emigrants on board, over 60 were sick, and many of them have died, of this disgusting disease—all of which came from one pauper emigrant, who clandestinely smuggled himself on board, so as to escape the notice of the Port Physician at Liverpool. Most of those who caught the infection had never been vaccinated. Those who had been vaccinated, though long exposed, had in no case anything worse than a furred tongue, pains in the back, and depression of spirits—but never an eruption.

City Politics.

The Young Men's Democratic Association held a meeting, on Monday evening, at their new rooms, No. 663 Broadway, the President, BRYAN G. DANIELS, in the chair.

The Committee appointed to revise the by-laws presented their report, which was considered, and substantially adopted.

The Committee on Organization reported the following-named gentlemen to fill vacancies:

Treasurer—John D. Vandeburg, in place of James D. Bright.

Stewards—George W. Hosmer and A. P. Gillis, in place of Messrs. Hallock and Safford.

The President stated that at an early moment after the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, a mass meeting would be called by the Executive Committee, which would be addressed by a distinguished Democratic Senator in relation to the great public questions of the day. He further remarked that the Corresponding Secretary, Col. GILLIS, would, during the whole Presidential campaign, be in correspondence with the various other Democratic Associations, and County and State Committees throughout the country; and that much interesting and valuable information in relation to the progress and prospects of the cause of Democracy would from time to time be communicated by Col. GILLIS to the Association.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Representatives of the National Democracy, shortly to assemble in Convention at Cincinnati, will probably be called upon to decide between contesting delegations from this State; and whereas, we have a right to expect that their decision will be made only after a full investigation, and a free interchange of views with Democrats from New-York, who may be in attendance upon the Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of reporting the names of five members of this Association to attend, on its behalf, the session of said Convention.

Industrial Congress.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Congress was held at the Franklin Hall, Philadelphia, on Monday, May 5, 1856. Mr. SHEDDON was elected Chairman, and Mr. BRADWOOD Secretary. Mr. SUMNER submitted a draft of a call for the Eleventh Industrial Congress to assemble at New-York, Wednesday, June 4, 1856, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during April, 1856.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	3468	580	4046	2884	1362	963	7875
Eastern Dispensary	2469	572	3041	2469	572	371	3018
Northern Dispensary	1749	391	2140	832	1317	210	2008
Dunlap Dispensary	251	1059	1310	1060	1240	498	3178
North Western Dispensary	840	199	1039	613	427	106	1921
Totals	7353	2331	10734	6033	4698	2539	18992

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month—4,693 Males; 6,743 Females; Total 10,734. NATIVITIES—4,162 patients were born in the United States, and 6,172 in foreign countries. PARTIAL RESULTS—Sent to Hospital, 208; Died, 65. The principal causes of death were Phthisis, Variola, Scarlet Fever, and Marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system; among the most important were Phthisis, Pneumonia, also Variola and Scarlatina.

Farmer's Club—American Institute.

TUESDAY, May 6.

Judge LIVINGSTON in the Chair.

The Secretary read some interesting translated extracts from the "Bulletin Manuel de la Société Imperiale Zoologique D'Acclimation," Paris, 1856.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

HARDY reports their condition since their introduction into Algeria, as follows: "I went to Cheragas to examine the flock of Angora goats confided to the care of one of our eldest and most able colonists We found twelve females and one buck. The buck, and ten of the she-goats are of the perfectly pure race, their long silky fleeces undulating, entirely white, shone brilliantly in the sunshine. Two of them had their fleeces as white as the rest, but much shorter and less silky. They seemed to have come from a mixture of breeds.

The flock is in very satisfactory condition. They are lively, alert, and in very good health, but rather too plump for the race of goats. However it is easy to see that in exterior they to a certain degree resemble sheep. They graze all day, sometimes in the plain, sometimes among brushwood, in company with a number of she-goats from this country and some from Malta. At night each Angora goat sleeps in a little separate stable by itself on abundance of well kept litter.

Their fleeces are usually neat, but in their rambles they are apt to encounter hooks from some leguminous plants, caterpillars, so that portions of the fleece are torn off in getting them out. These are injurious to the fleece. These Angora goats are very rustic, they are less delicate and less susceptible in regard to their nourishment than goats of any other sort. They crop grass and browse on bushes of all sorts, eat leaves of the mastic, of climbing plants, filarias, olives, &c.

The reproductiveness of this little flock is not less satisfactory. Desiring to know the result of mixing breeds, I had two fine Maltese goats led to the Angora buck. I think the favorable season for shearing is towards the end of April, as with our sheep, pretty nearly."

The other extracts had reference to the education (taming) of partridges, to the domestication of the ostrich in Algeria, and various other curious matters.

The subject of the day was then taken up, "Farmers' Gardens." Mr. LOWE, who has traveled recently in Canada, detailed his observation made during his journey on the culture of vegetables in that country.

Mr. ROBINSON and other gentlemen followed, but nothing of novelty, though much of ordinary and well-known interest, was elicited.

Mr. PELL then read a paper on farm buildings, the construction of cow-sheds and dairies, &c., (especially with reference to temperature,) poultry houses and hog-pens.

The subject for the next meeting, May 20, was determined to be "the Culture of Wheat."

Board of Governors.

The Board met as usual on Tuesday. The number of inmates at the various institutions under the care of the Board, for the week ending May 3, is 6,001, being a decrease of 65 upon the previous week. The number remaining April 26, was 6,066; there had been admitted 1,052, making 7,118—of these 6 had died, 1,022 had been discharged, 89 had been sent to the Penitentiary—total 1,117, which deducted from 7,118, leaves 6,001 for the present number.

Various communications and reports were received of no public interest. Referred to appropriate Committees.

EXCUSES FOR DRINKING BRANDY.

On the suggestion that the allowance be henceforth disallowed of a *pint of brandy* per week for the personal use of the "young doctors" at Bellevue, a good deal of discussion arose as to whether young medical men really need a pint of brandy a week to enable them, as it was said, to ward off contagion from themselves. The President said allowances of brandy prescribed for the sick, was another matter. Governor TEMMANS strongly censured the allowance.

Governor SMITH said that the Common Council, formerly allowed them an unlimited quantity, gallons if they wished it. The matter was referred. He submitted the following as one of the daily prescriptions for an inmate at the Bellevue Hospital:

"Jane Hallowell, Ward No. 29—1 egg; white bread, no quantity named; 1 bottle porter; 4 ounces of brandy; 4 ounces of ham; 1 pint of milk." Though urged he could not give the name.

Governor TOWNSEND said the prescription was given by Dr. Hitchcock, one of the assistant physicians.

After the discussion of other formal business, the Board adjourned.

☞ By the opening of the Bowery to Peck-slip, which has already been commenced in Pearl-street, the Ward School-house No. 26, on James-street, will be cut into two parts, one of which being on the line of the projected extension will be removed, leaving the other portion. The Trustees of the Fourth Ward Public Schools are endeavoring to procure a site for a new School-house to replace the old one. It is contemplated to make the new building much larger than the old one, so that the two Primary Schools which are attached to the principal one may have apartments under the same roof. The new building will be capable of accommodating about 1,000 children, and will be built substantially of brick. The Trustees in this Ward have not yet determined to build a School for colored children, which is very much needed.

Miscellaneous.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

A man named Michael Havin, while grossly intoxicated on Monday afternoon, fell directly before the wheels of a passing dirt-cart which passed over and almost instantly killed him. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner PERRY. Deceased was a native of Ireland, about 50 years of age.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Mary Dallas, a woman 30 years of age, took, by mistake, an overdose of laudanum, on Monday night, at Bellevue Hospital, and died soon after, although every measure was taken to relieve her. An inquest was held by Coroner HILL.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.

A house-painter, named Francis Cowley, while at work, on Monday afternoon, on a building at the corner of Broadway and Reade streets, fell a distance of five stories. He was frightfully injured, and was conveyed to the City Hospital.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 1137 to 1163, 1165 to 1173, 1180 to 1200, 1202 to 1215, 1217 to 1227, 1229 to 1247, 1249 to 1267, 1269 to 1301, 1304, 1306, 1307 to 1316, 1318 to 1341, 1343 to 1345, 1347 to 1349, 1351 to 1396, 1398 to 1417, 1419 to 1423, 1435 to 1450.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 252, 449, 450, 122, 217, 530, 547, 155, 6, 466, 569, 575, 576 to 579, 583, 585, 588, 353, 323, 390, 338, 529, 514, 498, 229, 269, 496, 525, 536, 512, 513.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 468, 500, 502, 158, 580, 531 to 533, 536, 538, 559, 575 to 583. *Part II.*—Nos. 374, 433, 434, 60, 31, 528, 529, 540, 546 to 548, 569 to 571.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Davis vs. *Dunbar*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Tatham vs. *Pinto*.—The Sheriff is entitled to $635, and that sum, under the circumstances, is a reasonable allowance.

Mills vs. *Mills et al.*—Only one of the executors being insolvent, instead of an extension of the Receivership, over all of them, it will be sufficient to enjoin the insolvent from intermeddling. Order accordingly.

Betts vs. *Banker*.—Motion to confirm referee's report denied. Order accordingly.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judges McCarthy and Maynard.

WHO ARE NON-RESIDENTS?—IMPORTANT CHANGE IN PRACTICE.

Mason vs. *Grant*.—This was a motion to set aside an attachment. It appeared by the affidavit of the defendant that he lived in New-Jersey, and had lived there for four or five months past, and by the affidavit of the person with whom he was boarding that he resided with him in Jersey City. It also appeared that the action was commenced by long attachment, under the non-imprisonment act. The defendant's counsel moved to set aside the attachment on the ground that as the defendant was a *'non-resident*, he must have been proceeded against by short attachment; and as he was proceeded against otherwise, the Court had no jurisdiction of the cause. Mr. Lyman Abbott, for the plaintiff, then read an affidavit that the defendant was engaged in business in the City of New-York; had his stock in trade invested in this city, and usually spent the business hours of the day here; and contended that a party whose place of business was in this city, was not a non-resident, although he spent his nights in another State, and cited the case of *Towner* vs. *Church*, (3 Abbott's R., 299.)

The Court overruled the defendant's objection; but on an objection to the sufficiency of the affidavit on which the attachment was founded, allowed the motion to stand over.

The profession will notice that this decision reverses what has been the universal practice in this and in the District Courts upon this point. And it is the more important, because it may operate to invalidate all short process, and any judgments rendered thereon, against such *quasi non-residents*.

Before Judge Thompson.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—A NOVEL CASE.

Lane, Assignee, &c., vs. *Richardson & Bennett*.—The plaintiff in this case claimed to recover an amount exceeding $5,000, as the wages of a young man named Welsh, who had shipped as a seaman on board the ship *Brooklyn*, on a voyage from New-York to San Francisco, and for acting as clerk to the vessel for three months after her arrival at her destination. It appeared that when the *Brooklyn* arrived out the crew were discharged and the vessel used as a storeship, Welsh being retained by the Captain to be employed him as clerk of the ship at the rate of $100 or $150 per month. It appeared also that goods were taken on board and storage received and paid over to the, master and this continued for about three months, when the clerk not getting his wages he left the ship and returned home. Welsh and the Captain were examined and contradicted each other on the point of employment as clerk. The Court held that there was sufficient evidence of Welsh having been hired, but for no particular time, and that he was justified in leaving the ship when he found that he could not obtain his wages; judgment must be rendered for the plaintiff against the defendants to the extent of the jurisdiction of the Court, $500 and costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—MAY TERM.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, the following gentlemen were appointed as the Grand Jury:—

GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, Foreman,

Benjamin Archer,	Will. H. Haight,	Michael Chrystal,
John W. Burnton,	Geo. T. Jackson,	Thomas Christy,
Abr. M. Bininger,	James G. Moffatt,	William Dale,
Duncan F. Curry,	Ebenezar Peck,	Rob. G. Hanford,
William Forbes,	William Palen,	George Starr,
Robert Henry,	Edward Bell,	Elliott Walker.
Calvin W. Howe,		

The customary oath being administered, Recorder SMITH delivered his charge. It was of the usual character, touching upon the points required by statute. On the subject of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, the Recorder said that it received a construction from the Court of Appeals which rendered it unnecessary for the Grand Jury to notice any complaints under that law that might be brought before them. Moreover, they had no authority in the premises, as the offence charged—presuming it to be an offence—was, by statute, a misdemeanor, and should originate in another Court. If indictments under the law were found, it would be the duty of the Court to order them quashed.

Some minor cases of no general interest were tried, and the Court adjourned.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held last evening. The Chair was occupied by C. P. SMITH, Esq., President.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Judge Copeland, Chairman of the Normal School Committee, made the quarterly report of this School. It was established Feb. 2 last, and now is attended by 385 persons. The School is divided into three classes: the first, of 266 persons, is composed of teachers in the Public Schools; the second, pupils in the Public Schools, numbering 49; and third class, of applicants for situations as teachers, numbering 50. Connected with the Public Schools are 312 teachers—288 females, and 24 males. The males are excused from attending the Normal School, but the females are required to attend, unless excused by the Normal School Committee; 16 only are excused, for sufficient reasons. The attendance upon this School is regular, the pupils are studious, and its beneficial influence is already apparent. Report accepted.

The same Committee reported in favor of directing the Law Committee to prepare a devise and seal for the Board of Education for general purposes and to be attached to Diplomas. Adopted.

From the same, in favor of the Public Schools, on Friday of each week, being kept in continual session until 1 o'clock P. M., and then dismiss for the day. The object of this is to give the Teachers a portion of one day in each week to attend to their own affairs. The time heretofore set apart for them they are now required to devote to the Normal School. Laid on the table.

RESIGNATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Dr. Thorne, as Chairman of the Teachers' Committee, made the following report:

RESIGNATIONS.—No. 5—Miss Lawrence, Principal of Female Department. No. 7—Mrs. Rushmore, Principal of Primary Department. No. 8—Miss E. B. Elwell, Assistant Teacher in Female Department. No. 4—Mrs. S. Brown, Principal of Primary. No. 22—Mrs. Hensted, Principal of Primary. No. 18—Miss Ann Jolly, Primary Department. No. 11—Susan O. Blake, Assistant in Male Department. No. 13—Miss L. O. Mammersly, Assistant in Male Department. No. 14—Miss Anna A. Richmond, Assistant. No. 22—Miss Ellen O. Wheeler, Principal in Female Department. No. 10—Miss Sarah S. Cogswell, Assistant; Miss Rourke, Second Assistant.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—No. 5, Miss Ellen C. Wheeler, Principal in Female Department. Miss Hedges, 3d Assistant in Male Department. No. 7, Mrs. C. Murphy, Principal in Primary. No. 8, Miss Adeline E. Reeve, 4th Assistant in Female Department. No. 11, Miss Boarman, 1st Assistant in Male Department. No. 16, Miss H. Abbott to School No. 22; Mrs. Mary Weeks, 2d Assistant in Female Department. No. 22, Miss Hannah Hartt promoted to Principal in Female Department. No. 17, in place of Miss Wheeler, promoted, Miss M. A. Cobb as 1st Assistant in Female Department. Miss Shepard, 1st Assistant in Female Department, promoted to Principal of Primary, in place of Mrs. Heuston, resigned. Miss Hannah Heslin, in place of Miss Cunther, late 1st Assistant in Primary, resigned.

No. 17, Female Department.—Miss Anna R. Smith, promoted, *vice* Miss H. Hartt, promoted; Miss Jane M. Taylor, promoted, *vice* Miss Anna R. Smith, promoted; Miss Mary C. Backus, promoted, *vice* Miss Julia E. Wells, transferred; Miss Ann E. Richards, promoted, *vice* Miss Mary McCauley, promoted.

Primary Department.—Miss Hester Garrett, promoted, *vice* Miss Ann E. Richards, promoted; Miss Ephemia Faulkner, promoted, *vice* Miss Hester Garrett, promoted; Miss Mary L. Gray, promoted, *vice* Miss Mary C. Backus; Miss Adelaide N. Stevensen promoted, *vice* Miss M. L. Grey.

Primary, No. 8.—Miss Emily Tilly, promoted, *vice* Miss Julia A. E. Wells. *No. 4.*—Miss Mary M. Cauley, promoted, *vice* Miss Susannah Brown, resigned Miss Julia A. E. Wells, promoted, *vice* Miss Emily Tilly, promoted; Miss C. E. L. Smith, promoted, *vice* Miss E. Faulkner, promoted.

No. 14, Resigned.—Miss Bruce, Miss Richardson. Miss Sherman promoted, *vice* Miss Prime promoted. Miss Blake promoted, *vice* Miss Sherman promoted. Miss Buchelin promoted, *vice* Miss Blake promoted. Miss Porter promoted, *vice* Miss Buchelin promoted.

Report accepted, and so much as regards resignations laid on the table until next meeting.

Lamentable Occurrence.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy 6 years of age, named RICHARD C. GRAFTON, son of Mrs. ELIZA GRAFTON, residing at No. 14 Second-place, Brooklyn, accidentally fell into a cistern in the rear yard of the house, and was drowned before he could be rescued. Assistant Captain MCCLUSKY, of the Third District Police, was passing the premises at the time and rendered prompt assistance, and with the aid of some citizens, recovered the body. Drs. LEACH and BASSETT were called in, and every exertion was made to rescusitate the boy, but without effect.

This accident should act as a warning to those who have cisterns under their yards, to keep the flagging above them secure. The boy lost his life by stepping upon a flag apparently firm, when it fell through.

Body Found.

The body of a small child was found packed into a cigar box in Bunsby's-alley, near York-street, Brooklyn, Monday night. Coroner HANFORD held an inquest, and a verdict of still-born was rendered.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 62, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 85½, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.

NEW-JERSEY.

Common Council.

The new Common Council of the City of Hudson met at the City Hall on Monday night, and organized by the election of Alderman LEWIS DUNHAM President of the Board. The message of Mayor VAN REIPER was then received and read. He congratulates the citizens upon the prosperity and prospects of the city, and among other things, recommends the introduction of Passaic water into the city, speaks of the great improvement in the schools last year, and recommends greater accommodations for the schools.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City on Monday night elected JAMES A. WILLIAMSON President, D. V. Harrison, J. Tysoe, C. H. Winfield, J. Platt, Jr., and G. A. Morrison, Vice-Presidents; E. J. Cram Corresponding Secretary, and G. A. Chazotte Recording Secretary for the ensuing year.

Hudson County Courts.

The May Term of the Hudson Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced yesterday morning—Judge OGDEN presiding.

The Grand Jury this term is composed of the following persons: Denning Duer, foreman, John Ehlers, Michael Fisher, Mindert Van Horn, Richard Vreeland, Hartman Vreeland, Hartman Van Wagenen, John Tise, Stephen Terhune, Jacob J. Newkirk, Edmund Charles, Joseph Wood, Wm. White, James Jacobus, Ellis S. Bloomfield, John J. Van Vorst, Thomas E. Tilden, Monroe Howell, Benjamin O. Edge, Justus Slater, and Andrew Clark. Having heard the charge of the Judge the Jury retired.

Judge OGDEN announced that the Court would be in session, daily, from 9 to 8 o'clock. Common motions occupied the Court yesterday.

The California Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In his controversy with the Panama Railroad Company, the Postmaster-General, I observe, takes ground against charges for the transportation of the mails exceeding those for other freight. He declines to recognize any distinction unfavorable to the bags. And, as the Company has recently reduced its rate of freight to ten cents per pound, the Postmaster claims the same reduction for the matter of his office, a claim which the Company resists, because, firstly, the freight is of peculiar character; and, secondly, because the Road is a vast national convenience, to which national bounty should be extended. It insists, therefore, upon 22 cents per pound, or a contract for a round sum approaching in the aggregate to that figure. In vain the Postmaster points to the discrepancy between such charge for a semi-monthly mail, over a road 48 miles long, and the usual railroad charges in this country; shows that the Erie Road asks less for a mail, 19 times a week, over a line of 460 miles, and proves that the same matter, if sent by any of the Express Companies at their highest rates, would cost less annually by a half-million dollars than at the rate now paid the steamships and railroad. The Company, in possessing the only rapid route to the Pacific, have the whip-hand of Government, and may and do stand upon their own terms.

Of course, a vast deal may be said on both sides of such a quarrel. The Company has an indefeasible right, as the world goes, to arrange its own tariff, and introduce whatever discrimination it may see fit. It may charge $1 a pound, if it please, and oblige the Department to pay it, so long as the present embargo upon rival lines continues. And yet the justice and sound policy of that course may be questioned. It is unjust, because there is no earthly reason why a pound of letters or newspapers should be charged one penny more than a pound of sugar or shirting muslin. If a ream of letter or printing paper is transmitted at ten cents per pound, there is no equity in charging more than twice that sum for the same paper written or printed upon. Nay: the charge should be less: For, as common carriers, the Company is answerable in damages for the loss of sugar, cloth, or blank paper; while, by common consent, the letter or newspaper may be lost or stolen without any responsibilities of Railroad to Post-Office, or of Post-Office to correspondents. Whatever difference there may, therefore, be, is in favor of the mails; and an elevated rate for them can only be founded upon the assumption that the Company may exact, and the Government can and must pay the excess. The position, that Government *ought* to pay, by way of bounty, will not answer, I think, where the sum is arbitrarily fixed and rigidly insisted upon by the beneficiary. It is, also, defective, because equally applicable to any addition to facilities of epistolary and commercial intercourse in any part of the world, and peculiarly so to domestic improvements of that tendency. The Company rests, in short, upon the advantage of its position and declines concession. This is impolitic, because every energy of the party imposed upon is thus directed to escape from the imposition; by the encouragement of other lines of communication: the reopening of the Nicaragua route, and the construction of a trans-continental Railroad. It is needless to say the Government of the United States has the power to secure by immediate and earnest enterprise, either of those alternatives. The contingency seems to have escaped the Company's notice.

In view of the positions assumed—fairly, as I think—by Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, he will, of course, decline to make any permanent contract with the Railroad. It is wiser to submit to the excessive charge temporarily, leaving an open field for better opportunities to present themselves; and in the meantime a further duty is dictated by the official showing. If it be true that the Express Companies can carry mail matter so much more cheaply than can the Department, why not withdraw the foolish prohibition against the unrestricted transmission of ship letters? Until the controversy with the Panama Company be adjusted, if no longer, that is the obvious policy of the Postmaster-General. If public convenience be the object, as he asserts, of his reclamations, by temporarily assigning the business of mail carriage to the express lines not only will public convenience be best consulted, but the case resolved into a shape much more favorable to the equitable adjustment of the quarrel. Why not, Mr. Postmaster-General, submit to the Post-Office Committees of Congress a draft of a bill providing for the suspension of the prohibition against private transmission of mail matter; and give your reasons for recommending its immediate passage? You and the public will then have the game in your own hands. BAGS.

Pulverizing the Soil—Harrowing, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As this is the season for the sowing, drilling or planting crops, allow me to suggest to the farmer-readers of the TIMES, the great advantage accruing from *the complete pulverization of the soil* previous to the putting in of the seed. Indeed, so important was this deemed to be by some of the old English farmers, that the idea was advocated by them (by JETHRO TULL especially) that land could be annually plowed and a crop taken therefrom without the addition of any fertilizing matter, provided the particles of the soil were sufficiently disintegrated by "*excessive pulverization.*"

Though this doctrine has found but few believers in our own country; still there is little fear that we shall carry the matter too far, or rather that we shall injure our land by following this example of our transatlantic tillers of the soil.

It is evident to every discerning mind that the roots of plants could more easily and surely derive their needful food from the earth when in this state, than when left in a coarse, lumpy manner.

The means necessary to accomplish this are well known to be repeated plowing and the judicious use of the horse cultivator and harrow—all of which should be performed in a most careful and systematic manner and with implements of the most approved construction. One of the best forms of harrows now in use for most soils is, in my opinion, the square, unjointed one, with from twenty-four to thirty teeth, steel pointed, seven-eighths of an inch square. The smaller the teeth, if they will stand without breaking or bending, the better will they perform their office. On soils not decidedly rough or uneven, I think those harrows without joints or hinges are preferable, as their very stiffness seems to cause them to cut more effectually than they otherwise would. But on land of a roughish nature, no doubt those with hinges would be preferable. W. J. P.

LAREVILLE, CONN., Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, Thursday, May 6. Match for $10,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

GEORGE SPICER names B. G. *Lantern*..... 1 0 1 1
H. WOODRUFF names B. G. *Starr*..... 2 0 2 2
Time 2 35, 2 33¼, 2 33¼, 2 37.

It was an exciting race and very largely attended.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

We have few changes to make in the prices of farm produce.

Potatoes of the first quality are in good demand at a little higher rates, while common and poorer sorts are, if anything, lower.

Turnips, especially Russia's, are looking up a little.

In apples we note freer receipts, with no material change of prices.

Butter is active, and is sold about as fast as it arrives. Shippers are anxiously waiting for good yellow qualities—most of that coming in, though of good quality, lacks the color necessary for export markets.

Eggs are quite plentiful, and are worth by the car load 12½c. @13c. ₰ doz. They retail by the single barrel for eleven to the shilling. About 1,000 bbls reached the Erie Railroad dock on Tuesday. Large quantities are held back at the west for the opening of the canals. These will not reach here under two or three weeks, and until that time there will probably not be any material decline. Some 500 bbls daily come from Philadelphia.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₰ bushel	50	@	56
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₰ bbl	$1 62	@	$1 88
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₰ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₰ bbl	1 50	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ₰ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₰ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Western Red, ₰ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₰ bbl	62	@	75
Potatoes—Californias, ₰ bbl	75	@	87
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₰ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₰ bbl	—	@	—
Onions—Red, ₰ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Onions—Yellow, ₰ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—₰ 100 bunches	2 25	@	2 75
Leeks—₰ dozen bunches	25	@	31
Cabbages—White, ₰ 100	1 00	@	4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₰ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Celery—₰ dozen	50	@	1 50
Spinach, ₰ bbl	75	@	1 00
Pie Plant, ₰ doz. bunches	50	@	1 25
Asparagus, ₰ bunch	18	@	31
Beets—₰ bbl	75	@	1 00
Carrots—₰ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Parsnips, ₰ bbl	50	@	63
Turnips—White, ₰ bbl	50	@	63
Turnips—Russia, ₰ bbl	62	@	88
Tomatoes, six quart boxes	—	@	—
Green Peas, ₰ bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₰ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, ₰ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Apples—Baldwins, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Apples—Swaar, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 87
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Apples—Russets, ₰ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₰ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Further)s ₰ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₰ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Dried Apples, ₰ lb	b	@	8
Dried Peaches, ₰ lb	15	@	16
Cranberries, ₰ bbl	12 00	@	17 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₰ lb., in tubs	21	@	25
State, ₰ lb	16	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	11	@	16
Lard, in bbls	9½	@	10¼
Lard—Kegs	10	@	11
Cheese—State, ₰ lb	8	@	9
Eggs—Fresh, ₰ doz	12½	@	13
Fowls, ₰ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Chickens, ₰ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Spring Chickens, ₰ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Bucks County, ₰ lb	17	@	20
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb	29	@	25
Broad-bills, ₰ pair	62	@	88
Brant, ₰ pair	2 25	@	2 50
Turkeys, ₰ lb	16	@	20
Geese, ₰ lb	9	@	11
Prairie Hens, ₰ pair	—	@	—
Rabbits, young, each	18	@	25
Hares, ₰ pair	62	@	75
Pigeons, tame Scotch, ₰ doz	2 25	@	2 75
Wild, plenty, ₰ doz	62	@	75
Young Pigs, small, each	2 00	@	3 00
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₰ lb	8½	@	9

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, May 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell s'owly at $7 62½ for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ₰ 100 lb. Market dull.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are not very brisk,—but with reduced supplies and a restricted production, prices rule quite firm.

COFFEE—The demand is livelier, and prices are without alteration. The sales since our last include 800 pkgs. Java, at 14¾c. @15c.; some Maracaibo, at 11¾c.; and 1,800 bags Rio, at 11c. @11½c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Unaltered.

COTTON—Is inactive, and depressed at yesterday's reduced figures, with sales reported of only about 1,500 bales.

FISH—The market presents no important change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is moderately active, but prices are not sustained, holders being eager sellers to an extent much beyond the requirements of purchasers. The sales since our last comprise about 7,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 75	@	$5 50
Ordinary State	5 50	@	5 62½
Straight State	5 62½	@	5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75	@	6 25
Common to good Michigan	5 37½	@	5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 50	@	5 87½
Common to Good Ohio	5 50	@	5 87½
Fancy Michigan	5 75	@	6 12½
Fancy Ohio	5 87½	@	6 25
Extra Michigan	6 00	@	8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	6 25	@	9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50	@	6 75
Extra Genesee	7 00	@	8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00	@	10 00

Canadian has not varied materially—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $6 25@$6 25 ₰ bbl. Southern is pretty active but not very firm. The sales since our last amount to 3,500 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $6 25@$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $6 35@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 06½ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 31½@$3 47½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, though not at prices to suit factors, and this circumstance impedes operations. The sales since our last, reach about 11,000 bushels, including Southern at $1 80 for Prime White, and $1 35@$1 60 for very Inferior to Prime Red, ₰ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of about 13,000 bushels, mostly 80c. ₰ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are abundant and depressed, at 33c. @34c. for Southern, 35c. @36c. for Jersey; 37c. @41c. for State; and 41c. @44c. for Lake, ₰ bushel. Corn is pretty actively inquired for, and is quoted a shade firmer—the sales since our last including about 34,000 bushels mixed, Yellow and White Southern, at, as in quality, from 57c. @64½c. ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 300 bales River taken as 70c. @90c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are not very active, parties slightly disagreeing about prices. Stock ample.

HOPS—35 bales found purchasers at 7c. @10c., mostly at 8c. @9c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig were effected at $35 50, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LATHS—Are in demand at steady rates.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned sole is still in light supply and is stiffly held with a moderate inquiry. Other descriptions are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is worth $1 for Common, and $1 37½ for Lump, ₰ bbl. Sales moderate.

MOLASSES—We have to report sales of 270 bbls. New-Orleans, at 47c. @48c., and 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 36c. @38c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine readily brings 43c. @43¾c. in large, and 45c. in small lots, ₰ gallon; demand more animated. Resin is quiet, yet firm.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain unaltered; Linseed is in rather slack request, at 77c. @78c. ₰ gallon. Lard Oil ranges from 85c. @90c, ₰ gallon, but it attracts very little attention.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no really new feature,—the sales since our last comprising about 890 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$17 87½ for Mess, and $15 25@$15 87½ for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 8¾c. @9¾c. for Hams, and 7c. @7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₰ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair demand, at

...Daily Times.

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☞ Under the Telegraphic heading this morning will be found reports of the proceedings of four State Conventions—New-Jersey and South Carolina, Democratic, and Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, Know-Nothing—for the selection of delegates to the National Conventions. It will be seen that the New-Jersey Democrats indorse Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency, while those of South Carolina are, of course, in favor of PIERCE. The New-Hampshire Know-Nothings unanimously passed strong Anti-Nebraska resolutions, repudiating the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON. In Massachusetts the FILLMORE men were in the majority, and elected all the officers of the Convention. Confusion predominated, and finally the Anti-Fillmore section withdrew. It is thought a new Convention will be called.

☞ Mr. HAVEN, the law partner of Mr. FILLMORE, has written a letter to a friend in Boston, which we publish in another part of this sheet, expressing the belief that Mr. FILLMORE will not decline the nomination for the Presidency. Mr. H. gives some strong expressions made to him by Mr. FILLMORE in advance, which show clearly that he expected the nomination, and that he had made up his mind to bear the yoke if the necessity should arise.

☞ The Senate yesterday was occupied principally in the discussion of measures for Harbor Improvements, but without any definite action. In the House, the bill making appropriations for Consular and Diplomatic expenses was passed. The subject of granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads was then considered; after which personal explanations were in order until the adjournment.

☞ The royal mail steamship *America*, advertised to leave Liverpool on the 26th ult., had not been telegraphed at Halifax at a late hour last night. The *Hermann*, from Southampton for this port, sailed three days before the *America*.

Our Great Need.

The London *Times* lately said, in a leader on the adulteration of food so common in the Great Metropolis, "with all the wealth of the world at our call, there are very few in this metropolis *who can get a glass of pure water to drink or a bit of genuine bread to eat!*" With us in this metropolis of the New World, the case is reversed; the beggar in our streets may, at any time, drink his fill of pure water free of cost, and there are very few who do not eat genuine bread made of the finest flour. Good bread and pure water are such common commodities that they are regarded as matters of course; but there is one other prime necessity for the preservation of health and the promotion of comfort, that very few of the denizens of our streets can enjoy, and that is pure air. And pure air is just one of those things which no money can procure for the wealthy alone; if had at all, it must be had in common with all the other members of the community. But strange it is, and the greatest anomaly of our social condition, that our wealthy citizens, while expending their incomes with lavish profusion to purchase every refinement of luxury that can afford a zest to their appetites, are content to breathe an atmosphere tainted with foulest odors, and which must be more fatal to health than impure water or adulterated bread. In passing through the new and elegant streets and squares, where our wealthier citizens reside, nothing that is offensive meets the eye; but the subtle poison of the neighboring streets fills the air with its noxious odors, and, in traveling to these exclusive abodes of wealth and luxurious refinement, it is necessary to pass through a long succession of filthy streets, which are as disgusting to the eye as they are offensive to the sense of smell. There are no contrivances by which the foul atmosphere of our streets can be excluded from the habitations of the wealthy, nor any means of neutralizing its baneful effects. There is but one way by which a healthful atmosphere can be secured, and that is by having the City kept perfectly clean in all its parts; and, where the inhabitants are most indifferent to personal cleanliness there is just the point where the greatest pains should be taken to see that the processes of purification are properly attended to. But the reverse happens to be the case, and while the fashionable streets and avenues are well attended to and kept scrupulously clean, the by-streets and the avenues where the poorer classes reside are shamefully neglected.

We are now on the verge of Summer, the Sun is daily gaining new power, and every hour of warmth makes us sensible of the wretched condition of the streets, and gives us timely warning of the days being near at hand when pestilences are bred out of the filth of our lanes and avenues. There is a prevalent fear, which should be dispelled by instant purification of the City, that we are to be visited this coming Summer by the yellow fever; and whether the fear be realized or not, the apprehension alone will be sufficient to prevent thousands from resorting to the City, and will drive thousands from it to the country to avoid the possible danger. The losses which our hotels, shopkeepers, jobbers, and all the trading interests of the City must suffer from this cause could hardly be overstated, and every precaution should be taken to prevent them. There is but one way to give confidence to the minds of strangers and our citizens, and to insure the salubrity of the City, and that is to keep the streets clean. But no extra exertions are made towards this end. Our Mayor is off lecturing to Virginians, and our Common Council do not seem to be aware that anything is necessary to be done towards cleaning the streets, and giving the City that character for salubrity which is so absolutely essential to its prosperity.

Senatorial Amenities.

The telegraph reported, a day or two since, an interchange of personal epithets between Senators CLAY and HALE, in which each did his utmost to say the most abusive things possible of the other. We give on another page the full report of this Senatorial interlude,—partly in justice to the actors themselves, and partly that the public may form an accurate judgment upon the conduct and demeanor of these members of the United States Senate. We think no one will hesitate to say, that neither of these gentlemen acquired any honor, and that both of them were guilty of a very gross violation of the proprieties of the place.

As a general thing the progress of culture and of refinement in the community at large, carries with it a corresponding advance in the decorum of representative bodies. But with us the tendency seems to be the other way. While there is no reason to doubt that the mass of the people are becoming more and more cultivated, it is certain that the manners of both Houses of Congress have become worse and worse. In the Senate, especially, there has been a very marked deterioration in the tone of the body and in the temper in which public debate is carried on. There are many men in that body who are not only above engaging in such contests themselves, but who have a keen sense of their gross impropriety in others. These men could readily correct the evil if they would make a resolute and united endeavor to do so. Let it once be understood that all personalities are gross breaches of parliamentary order, and as insulting to the Senate as to the individual at whom they are aimed, and they would gradually, but certainly, disappear. The British House of Commons is a very numerous body of men, of a great variety of tastes and habits. There is a great deal of party feeling and of personal bitterness among its members, and some of them are occasionally betrayed into very warm expressions and into very serious aspersions. But no one can indulge himself in such personalities as to accuse another of falsehood, for example, or to declare him unworthy the society of gentlemen, without being at once arraigned and compelled to apologize to the House for such a violation of its privileges. Instances of this sort have recently occurred,—in which the offending parties were compelled to apologize and to give their words of honor that the difference should not be followed up out of doors.

It is greatly to be desired that an attempt should at least be made to maintain in this way the honor and the prizileges of our own halls of legislation. If successful, it would remedy a great evil:—and, if unsuccessful at the outset, it could not fail, if steadily and earnestly followed up, eventually to create a public sentiment which would compel deference to it.

A Nicaragua Loan.

On Monday, the 28th of last month, the Nicaraguan movement was fairly inaugurated in New-Orleans, and, by a speech from Mr. SOULE, a game began, the result of which it would be difficult at this time to foretel. Mr. SOULE appears to have infused something of his own fiery imagination into his auditors, and have brought them to the test of opening a subscription to aid WALKER in conquering Costa Rica. The sum needed, according to Mr. SOULE, is but a trifling matter of $250,000, which is not solicited as a gift, but as a loan, the repayment of which is not to be doubted. Mr. SOULE absolves President PIERCE from all blame for not having recognized the Walker Government, and imputes his hesitancy wholly to the malign influences by which he is surrounded—an apology not particularly complimentary to the President. Col. PARKER H. FRENCH also addressed the meeting, and, as it is stated that several gentlemen immediately stepped forward and put down their names for various amounts, and as a Committee was formed to solicit further subscriptions, it is to be presumed that the necessary sum will be raised. Mr. SOULE spoke very brilliantly, though not very definitely, of the advantages which must result to the South from the success of Col. WALKER in Nicaragua; but the subscribers to the Walker loan doubtless understand what these advantages are to be and what shape they are to assume.

Railroads to the Pacific—New Plans.

While Mr. WELLER, Chairman of the Senate Committee upon the Pacific Railroad, amuses himself with the politics of Central America, the House Committee, it appears, is on the eve of reporting a very sensible scheme for that great enterprise. It embodies three leading features, the first providing for the extension of several lines of railroad now proceeding westward to Fort Kearney, upon the River Platte, as a point of concentration; the second granting thirty sections of land per mile for the continuation of a single line from that point to any navigable point on the Pacific; the third conceding an equal amount of land to Mr. C. R. GARRISON, of San Francisco, and others, as a bonus for the construction of a line from the Mississippi, somewhere south of 38°, to the great South Sea. Thus, all the conflicting interests will be harmonized; the competition of sections appeased; and a sufficient thoroughfare for such travel as there will probably be these many years over the wastes, rocks and *cañons* of the inter-continental wilderness, furnished forthwith. Our correspondent states that parties are in Washington pressing the measure as proposed, and avowing their readiness to reduce it to immediate execution. We thus have not only a plan, but the highest evidence of practicability, a startling novelty in such matters.

Much of the labor attending the initiation of such enterprises has been already accomplished. The immediate need of a rapid means of a communication with the west, and with the waters of the Pacific, and South, and Indian Seas, all under our sole authority and control, and upon our own soil, no longer requires demonstration. Nothing but that can retain and develop that important and rapidly increasing interest in Asiatic trade, which England is proposing to engross by a Railroad of still vaster conception across the deserts of Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. A contest costing millions may result in such ticklish security for the middle routes as shall remove pressing apprehension. But those millions, we now discover, may construct a channel of intercourse over our own territory, beyond all contingency of revolution or peril, such as surround the Isthmian traveler, and save the time as well as the danger of a duplicate sea-voyage. Let the Pacific Railroad or Roads—three are better than one—enjoy all the benefit of the late transactions upon the southern routes. Let the measure now proposed be put through with railroad speed, if such celerity is possible in legislative matters at the capital, aided with all the impetus Gen. WALKER and the Panama police can afford it, and the lesson taught by the recent riot, and the existing war will have yielded its modicum of profit. If we except the admission of Kansas, Congress has no business before it half so important.

Another Bit of Humbug—Note from Mr. Azor Hoyt.

Under the euphonious heading, "A Bit of Humbug," we found an especial friend of ours placed in an enviable position before the public in your Saturday's issue.

The cry of humbug has become so highly fashionable of late, that it is difficult to find anything in the shape of truth or error which has not been under its aristocratic patronage. The prophecy to which you call attention has been considered so accurately correspondent to the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia, that Mr. COLES has claimed an ovation as a true prophet.

There is, however, a prophecy in your columns, referring to LOUIS NAPOLEON's demise, which we have since been informed by a spirit, purporting to be NAPOLEON I., is not to be relied on, as he denies the authenticity.

With the verity of these communications we have little to do. They were published antecedent to the events to which they referred. If they were interesting to the public, well and good; if not, we've done our best for their edification, as it regards our "mysteries," and we can't help their want of appreciation. A. HOYT.

This is Mr. HOYT's response to our exposures of the utter falsity of the predictions which he was the means of obtaining from the other world, through the alleged medium of a spirit. We quoted the prediction as sent to us by Mr. HOYT, made Nov. 29, 1854, in which the spirit of NAPOLEON was represented as having said through a Mr. COLES, that within three months from that time

"An *assassination* of a crowned head will astonish and bewilder the magnates of Europe, and overturn an Empire in another quarter. In another quarter, a traitor to his King, but a loyal man to his God and to his fellows, shall turn his strength against his master, and raise the banner of the people."

And Mr. HOYT thinks that this prediction was fulfilled by the peaceful death of the Emperor NICHOLAS, more than a year after the time fixed and without any overturn of an Empire, or any other commotion whatever.

Mr. HOYT confesses that these alleged spiritual revelations are intended for no other purpose than to amuse the public. With their truth, he says, very coolly, "we have little to do." If all the apostles of this new absurdity would be equally frank, fewer people would be deluded by their pretensions. The object of our alluding to the matter at all has been fully attained, in the acknowledgement it has elicited from Mr. HOYT, that the whole thing is a swindle, designed simply to entertain the public.

By Special Express.

The probability of the Padre VIJIL appearing as the Nicaraguan Minister at the White House, has given rise to the most extraordinary rumors; we give some of them without vouching for their correctness. It is said that the Padre will, on the day of his presentation, proceed to the President's apartments in full robes, preceded by six choristers sprinkling holy water. The President will, immediately on his entrance, fall on his knees and repeat the *confiteor* in Latin, and when he comes to the "*mea culpa*," the entire Cabinet, who will be in attendance, will groan and beat their breasts. After the words "*mea culpa*," the addition of "*in omnia res*" have been interpolated for the occasion. The *confiteor* finished, the Padre will sprinkle the President with holy water, after which he will bestow on him his blessing and present him with the hoof of one of the devils that tempted Saint Anthony, the only duplicate of which precious relic is in possession of the Pope of Rome. Mr. PIERCE, now being considered sufficiently purified to hold intercourse with a pastor of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, will rise from his knees, whereupon the Padre VIJIL will seat himself, and the two will converse, the President still standing. It is rumored that Mr. PIERCE and family will attend High Mass on the ensuing Sunday. It is also stated, we know not on what authority, that Mr. PIERCE has pledged himself, if he should be reelected to the Presidential chair, to give Archbishop HUGHES a prominent place in his Cabinet.

The Two Fremonts.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, in giving a biographical sketch of Col. FREMONT, gives also a brief history of a younger brother, who—the *Mail* says—came to his death by a blow on the head which he received in Buffalo, "while fighting gallantly for Southern principles, in an Abolition riot of some kind." The *Mail* is of opinion that the elder FREMONT is about to receive similar treatment from the Abolitionists, by being nominated by them for the Presidency. But, if it be true that the gallant Colonel's brother did receive a blow on the head from the Abolitionists, which had a fatal result, they would only be making all the recompense in their power, by offering the Colonel the highest gift they have it in their power to bestow. Col. FREMONT's brother, however, was a very different person from the Colonel. He went on the stage, it seems, and personated mock heroes, while the Colonel was performing deeds of real heroism, which have rendered his name illustrious, and made him one of the foremost men of the time.

Mysterious.

The *Evening Post* contains a mysterious letter from one Mr. RUSSELL COMSTOCK, headed "Terra Culture," in which that gentleman offers to make certain "full or partial disclosures" to fifty people at two dollars a head. What these mysterious disclosures are about Mr. COMSTOCK does not condescend to say, but he says that if there are less than fifty persons, and they cannot raise a hundred dollars amongst them, then he will only give "a partial disclosure, such," he adds, "as I usually give before dinner."

COMSTOCK evidently knows what he is about. He knows that men are in the habit of growing confidential after dinner, and that perhaps if he were to see his friends about that time, the disclosures would be too full for the money. Hence he wisely says, "Such as I usually give before dinner." He adds in a postcript, "At every place where I lecture, I inquire at the Post-Office for letters." This is most gratifying intelligence. We trust that Mr. COMSTOCK does not put much faith in Post-Offices; for, if he does, he will often be doomed to disappointment.

☞ "Who was the most under-done of the English dramatists?" insinuated Pollux, as he lifted the sherry cobbler to his lips. Castor, buttoning his coat, answered, "*Rare* BEN JONSON!" Then, as if disgusted with what he had done, fled and was seen no more.

Academy of Music.

BELLINI's opera of "Norma" will be played to-night with LA GRANGE as *Norma*, and a *débutante*, Miss HENRIETTA BEHREND, as *Adalgisa*. Miss BEHREND is well known in the Concert Room, and will, we are disposed to think, do herself credit on the stage. At all events, it will be agreeable to assist at the *début* of a young lady who has grown up in our midst, and who has improved steadily from year to year.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—This new and really deserving musical association will give its third performance to-night in Hope Chapel under the direction of Mr. G. W. MORGAN. Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART LEACH, Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. FRAZER, and Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, are the experienced vocalists engaged for the occasion. It would be hard to find such another quartet in New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Excitement in the Diplomatic Corps—Division of the Cabinet on the Nicaragua Question—Internal Improvements—New Pacific Railroad Scheme, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5, 1856.

A BREEZE AMONG THE DIPLOMATS.

Quite an excitement was created in the ranks of the diplomatic corps to day, by the generally credited rumor that the President had sent a messenger to New-York, to invite Father VIGIL to come here and be recognized as the Minister of Nicaragua. VIGIL, it will be remembered, is a native Nicaraguan priest, understood to have been sent on by Col. WALKER, with power to present himself as the representative of his Government, whenever it shall be recognized by the United States. The story was premature, but its essential point—the recognition of the new Government—is doubtless near at hand, unless WALKER has already been subdued by the enemies which at last accounts surrounded him.

CABINET DISSENSIONS ON NICARAGUA.

You are entirely right in supposing that the Cabinet is divided with respect to this question; but not altogether correct in your estimate of the relative position of its several members. Attorney General CUSHING is generally supposed to be one of the hottest-headed of fillibusters; but this is not so, and I cannot imagine in what way the error originated. So far from having any fillibuster tendency, he is, and ever has been, bitterly hostile to everything of the sort.

CUSHING'S SENTIMENTS.

And there is no man who more freely or pointedly denounces WALKER and KINNEY and all their movements. Nor was he any better disposed towards the Cuban fillibuster movement; and if to-day he had WALKER's neck in the garote, he would cheerfully turn the screw which should end his life and all his schemes. This sentiment on his part is notorious to all who converse with him on the subject. I think you may set down JEFFERSON DAVIS and PIERCE as hearty sympathizers with WALKER. Mr. DOBBIN is a warm personal friend of Minister WHEELER, and is very anxious to see that gentleman's early recognition of the Walker Government vindicated by its final success. This makes him a sympathizer, but not so decided a one as DAVIS.

WHO ARE THE CONSERVATIVES.

MARCY and CUSHING are the conservative forces on this question. CAMPBELL is on the fence, MCCLELLAND disposed to agree with MARCY, and GUTHRIE looks at his money-bags, and doubts whether it would be a good financial move to take WALKER under our wing, and become involved in a war as the consequence. This, I think, is about the attitude of the President and his advisers. To the fact that he is the Pro-Slavery-Aggressionist leader in the Cabinet Mr. CUSHING is doubtless indebted for his reputation as a fillibuster; and this is a natural result, when we remember that the Walker movement is supported chiefly by the Slaveholding States.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—VETO ANTICIPATED.

The House to-day passed two Internal Improvement bills,—the first, the Senate bill for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats in Michigan, and the other a bill to remove obstructions to the navigation of the Savannah River. It is predicted that the President will veto the bill for the benefit of the Northwest, and approve that for the benefit of the South. We shall see. I think the St. Clair Flats bill can be passed over the President's head, if necessary, by a two-thirds vote.

NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House has nearly or quite agreed upon a report at last, and the bill they propose is entirely different in its details from that which was entertained a month ago. The present plan is to grant six sections of land to the mile to each of the eight railroad companies now carrying roads westward through Iowa and Missouri, (eight in number,) to aid them in extending their several roads to a common junction at Fort Kearney, on the Platte River,—and then give them jointly thirty sections to the mile to aid in building a single main trunk road from that point to the navigable waters of the Pacific. Agents in behalf of several of these roads are here asking to be permitted to carry out their plan of constructing the Pacific Railroad; and it is urged that the scheme will combine large influences in its favor. The bill also proposes to make a grant of thirty sections of land to the mile to C. K. GARRISON, of San Francisco, and others, for the construction of a road from the Mississippi River, south of the 38th parallel, to San Francisco, and to any other point they may select on the Pacific Ocean.

A DISAPPOINTED BUCHANAN MAN.

EX Governor BIGLER, of California, will not get the appointment of Minister to Sweden promised him not long since, as he has seriously displeased the President by coming out for BUCHANAN in the California State Convention. True, BIGLER's unpopularity was such, that when he proposed Buchanan resolutions to the convention, they were frowned down; while, soon after, similar resolutions were brought forward by another party, and adopted unanimously; but that don't palliate his offence in the eyes of PIERCE.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Speaking of BIGLER's unpopularity, by the way, reminds me that he was left at Aspinwall on the last trip of the steamer *Illinois*. The story is, that a number of the passengers by the *Illinois* who bore California grudges against the Ex-Governor, concocted an entirely successful scheme to leave him ashore when the steamer sailed. Unfortunately his wife and daughter were left with him. They may be expected by the next arrival. S.

The School Superintendency.

Who will be appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools in place of Mr. MCKEEN? The question begins to be discussed, and the Board of Education *may* consider it this evening. We hear several names mentioned. Mr. HENRY KIDDLE, a teacher in the Female Normal School, seems to be the favorite candidate of the Schools. He is an active man, young and well "up" in all matters pertaining to the system. His most serious competitor is Mr. MICHAEL J. O'DONNEL, of the Mott-street School. His appointment would be very gratifying to the Catholics, as he is entirely sound on that point, and enjoys the position of Private Secretary to Archbishop HUGHES. F. C. DOBB, Esq., a brother of Ex-Governor DOBB, and a Cambridge graduate, is earnestly urged in some quarters. Other gentlemen have been named—Mr. SCOTT, Mr. BELDEN, Mr. FANNING, Mr. HAZELTINE, and Mr. HARRISON—but we doubt if they would consent to their appointment. The contest probably lies between Messrs. KIDDLE and O'DONNEL. Give us a good man, gentlemen of the Board; the office is a most important one, and has hitherto been most worthily filled.

☞ The Board of Aldermen have been undetermined whether they shall meet twice or three times a week. We see no occasion for their assembling at all, for their councils invariably terminate disadvantageously for our citizens' interests, thereby illustrating the proverb that "What is one man's meat is another man's poison."

☞ Honesty grows upon our people. We see advertised by a dealer, "flavorings for every kind of liquor," which will make the best Cognac brandy or any other kind of choice liquor out of pure spirits, by its simple addition.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Union Theological Seminary—Installation of Professor Hitchcock.

Last evening the Church of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Madison-square, was densely crowded on occasion of the induction of the Rev. E. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Union Theological Seminary. The proceedings excited great interest.

After a hymn had been sung, Rev. Dr. STEARNS, of Newark, one of the Board of Directors, opened the business of the evening with prayer. Another hymn was sung. Then, CHARLES BUTLER, Esq., Vice-President of the Board, addressing Dr. HITCHCOCK, (and the members of the Board who rose to listen to him,) officially and publicly announced to that gentleman his unanimous appointment to the Washbourne Professorship, a post endowed by a christian lady of this City. The adherence of Dr. HITCHCOCK to the Westminster Confession of Faith, and to the Presbyterian form of church government, were then demanded and given.

Rev. Dr. PRENTICE delivered the charge to the new Professor. His exposition of the value and importance of the study of the history of the church was followed by a direct address to Dr. HITCHCOCK.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK then ascended the pulpit, and delivered an address embodying his views of the nature of his peculiar study, and the mode in which it ought to be taught.

At its close a hymn was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting separated.

The Little Apple Woman.

There are few living in New-York who do not know the "Little Apple Woman." Her bent form, as she sat crouched upon her little wooden bench in Broadway, with her basket of apples and peanuts by her side, for the past seventeen years, has daily presented itself to those passing up and down this busy thoroughfare. None have been so hurried or engrossed but, in passing, they have given a moment's glance to the spot where she was accustomed to sit, and it has been rare, indeed, that she has not been in her wonted place, her head bent upon her bosom, herself seemingly unconscious of the passing crowd—the contents of her basket mutely setting forth her wants and her resignation. He *petite* figure, her age, and her principle staple, long since gave her the name of the "Little Apple Woman," and by this appellation, only, has she been generally known. She did not beg, and her silence and submissiveness were wondered at. Her seat she occupied in Broadway—the self-same quiet, unobtrusive being—during the passing away of half a generation. Last week Thursday she was missing from this, her accustomed seat; illness had kept her away. Saturday she died.

The biography of the Little Apple Woman shows but few facts. She was born in Potsdam, near Berlin, Prussia, July 6, 1766. Her maiden name was ELIZABETH MATIAS. Her father was poor and worked at weaving. She married her first husband, PETER BOSZEL, who was also a weaver, when she was about 20 years of age. By this husband she had six children. He dying, she was married again, to one JOHN CARL, a bell-maker, and had four children more. He died in 1829, and she has not married since. In 1839 she came to this country, in company with her then only living child, a daughter, and her daughter's husband, Mr. HOLL, a shoemaker. She lived with this son-in-law, in New-York, up to the day of her death. Being 78 years of age when she arrived in New-York, and unable to work, she commenced to earn her living by selling apples. She first took her position opposite the Park, and for years sat in front of Mr. STUART's store, then opposite the Park. When Mr. STUART moved to his new place, corner of Chambers-street, she moved to opposite No. 409 Broadway, where she continued till Thursday last—her final appearance in public.

We have already said that it was rare the Little Apple Woman was not at her place—none but the very coldest and stormiest days served to keep her away. Her hour of arrival was uniformly 9 o'clock in the morning, and departure 5 o'clock P. M. She invariably walked both ways. For the last three years she has performed this foot-journey from near the corner of Avenue B and Fourth-street, the residence, during this time, of her son-in-law. From her meagre sales she earned enough to furnish herself barely in clothes. Though never begging, a few pence dropped into her basket were not repented. She was a member of the Luthern Church in Walker-street, and a constant attendant upon its services. She was buried from here on Sunday, in the Luthern Cemetery, at Middle Village, Long Island. Mrs. CARL was but four feet seven inches high. She had dark eyes, a nose very much hooked, and a dark complexion. She was altogether a notable and worthy woman.

Sympathy for General Walker.

A meeting was held last evening at the St. Charles Saloon in Broadway, the head-quarters of the Fillibusters, to make preliminary arrangements for a grand mass meeting of sympathy for General WALKER, and of hostile demonstrations concerning the interference and secret influence of the British Government in the United States. Some fifty were present, of whom Alderman CLANCY, of the Sixth Ward, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. ALEXANDER ROBINSON, Secretary. After various speeches expressing the necessity of doing something, and that right early, it was finally agreed to hold a general mass meeting on Friday evening of the present week, at National Hall in Canal-street. After appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, whose duty among other things was to provide speakers for the occasion, the meeting adjourned.

Shortly after adjournment it was announced that a telegraphic dispatch had been received from Senators DOUGLAS and WELLER, promising to speak at the Mass Meeting, should their engagements render it possible for them to leave Washington.

Meeting of the Graduates of Columbia College.

A meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, was held, yesterday afternoon, in the chapel of that building. Owing to the shortness of the call but very few members were present. Half an hour after the time appointed the assembly were called to order by OLIVER S. STRONG, Vice-President of the Association, who stated the objects of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the death of the President, ROBERT KELLY, Esq. After some brief remarks from Mr. STRONG, Rev. ALEXANDER S. LEONARD presented a series of resolutions expressing the great regret of the members of the Association at the loss of their officer and fellow-graduate, and their esteem for his public and private character. One of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the delivery before this association, at a future meeting, of an address by a member of the Association to be selected by the Committee, on the life and character of ROBERT KELLY, and that the Vice-President be requested to call such meeting when notified by the Committee.

The resolutions having been adopted and ordered to be published, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased, Messrs. ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, WM. L. BOYD and JOHN D. SKIDMORE were appointed as the Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

A Saw-Fish Blade.

Quite a natural curiosity was yesterday exhibited at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, in the Insurance Buildings, which excited much notice. This was the blade of a saw-fish, that had been presented to Captain BOWNE, the general agent of the underwriters, by the master of the bark *Gem*, recently ashore at Block Island. It measures about 4 feet 6 inches in length, with an average width of 7 inches. On each edge are 16 teeth, 3 inches in length and fully 2 inches apart. The blade has an oval form, and is about 2 inches thick and 9 inches wide at the larger end. It is a solid bone, and but slightly decayed on its edges.

New Iron Building.

The new building now being erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and Broome-street, is owned by Mr. WALTER LANGDON, and is leased to Mr. E. V. HAUGHWOUT. It is to be five stories above ground and two under, with extensive vaults, &c. The fronts on Broadway and Broome-street are to be of cast iron, painted white, and in the Venitian (Cinque Cento) style. Each story above the first is to consist of three-quarter engaged columns with pedestals and entablatures. The upper cornice is fully enriched and proportioned to the whole height of the building. The windows are formed by semi-circular keyed archivolts resting on subordinate detached columns, with an open balustrade to each window. All the columns and balusters will be fluted, and of the Corinthian order fully carried out.

☞ The new three-masted schooner *Cordelia* which was launched by ECKFORD WEBB, of Green Point, on the 3d inst., has already taken her place in the Savannah line of Messrs. DUNHAM & DIMON, for whom she was built, and is now receiving cargo for that port (Savannah) at pier No. 18 East River.

Trial of Steam Fire Engines.

A trial of three Steam Fire Engines took place yesterday morning in the Park before a large crowd for a prize of $500, and two of $300, offered by the City. The engines competing for the prizes were LEE & LARKIN's, and two model engines by W. C. & J. S. BURDSALL and JAMES SMITH. Lee & Larkin's got up steam in 14 minutes with 100 pounds. With fifty feet hose, through a 1 1-16-inch nozzle, it threw water 185 feet, and through a nozzle 1 1-16-inch it threw water 150 feet. The Burdsall's model got up steam in 22 minutes with 80 pounds steam; through 50 feet hose and ¾-inch nozzle it threw a stream 125 feet. The model of Smith's got up steam in 12 minutes at 80 pounds, and threw water 65 feet through 20 feet length of hose and 5-16-inch nozzle. The Councilmen Committee on Fire Department, who acted as Judges, held a private meeting subsequent to the termination of the experiments. They will announce the decision as to awarding the prizes in a day or two.

☞ Who is to be City Chamberlain in place of ROBERT KELLY, deceased? It is a most important office, and if it falls into the hands of a mere jobber—of one who seeks to make money for himself rather than keep it safe for the City, we unto us. The Chamberlain is the City's Treasurer—if there is an honest man in town we hope the appointing power will secure him for the berth.

☞ The steamship *Ericsson* was let out of the Balance Dock yesterday, at 11 A. M., where she had been for the purpose of examining and cleaning her copper. She was taken to her berth at the foot of Canal-street, whence she will sail on the 10th inst., with the United States mails for Liverpool.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1856.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.,

GENTLEMEN: You cannot place too much confidence in Herring's Fa'ent now. The late fire in this city has been a terrible ordeal for them, but they have plainly shown their fire-proof qualities.

There were four safes sold by us in the burnt district, belonging to the following parties, viz: W. W. ..., Deemp & Moore, Edw. Bennett & Co.'s, and Wm. ... The two first were your old Wilder's Patent, one of which was hauled out of the buildings before the fire reached it, and of course was not tried. The other, James & Hewett, was inside a brick vault, and was untouched by fire, the outside paint being not scried or steamed. The two last named safes were made by us and filled with Herring's Patent Composition. Edw. Bennett & Co.'s safe was the first one reached, and is more badly burnt outside than any other safe we ever saw that was not destroyed inside. It stood on the second floor of a building but one story and two hundred feet deep and the flames swept from end to end with a blast of a glowing furnace. Immediately over the safe, on the third floor, was a large machine for weaving iron wire, weighing some three or four tons, and the effects of the fall of this monster is clearly seen on the outside of the safe by large indentations of the iron. The entire plates were melted, the bar iron burnt and partially melted, and the plate-iron is a complete cinder all over and in some places nearly burnt through. The outside was still hot at 6 o'clock last night, although it had been cooled both by a stream of water and the rain which has been falling for the last three days, and the inside bookcase is sound as a nut. Fisher & Co.'s safe fell in the fire, and although in the fire longer it had not the heat of Beman & Co.'s hours, respectfully.

FARRELS & HERRING, No. 24 Walnut-st.

The above is but another evidence of the superiority of Herring's Patent Champion Fireproof Safes, which still reefist more heat than any other safe in the world.

New and second-hand Wilder's patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. Have now on hand the largest assortment of any dealer in the United States, and invite the public to call and examine before purchasing. S. C. HERRING & CO.

Principal Depôt—Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st.

Branch Depôt—No. 5 Murray-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES AS USUAL TRIUMPHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1856.

Messrs B. G. WILDER & Co.,

No. 122 Water-street, New-York.

THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, containing the books and papers of Messrs. James & Moore, after being in the fire THIRTY-EIGHT HOURS, was opened, and *not the smell of fire* was found upon them. Two of Wilder's Salamanders as usual stood the severe test. J. R. CLOUGH.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES OF THE SAME SORT, the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD of superior strength and workmanship, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Secured with WILDER'S PATENT BURGLAR AND POWDER PROOF LOCK, for sale at the Depôt,

No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall, New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st., and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia

One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will diminish that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1856.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gentlemen*: On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office with a portion of the four-story freight depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.

One of your Wilder Patent Safes purchased by the Company August 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.

The test was a severe one. The triumph of your safe complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,

Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.

These Safes secured by our "La Belle" lock, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,

No. 40 Murray and No. 161 Water-st.

* Exposed 15 hours.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Brussels, velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 341 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

DR. LEVETT, DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY ACquaints his country patients and those recommended to him, that his office hours are "only" from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., No. 12 Waverly-place, one block west of Broadway, (established 1835

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES ARRENFELDT,
[late ... Manufacturer, ... ceased,] No. 1, ...
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN.

Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—garniture vases, cabinettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China vases, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,

CUT-GLASS WARE,

from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,

Jugs and vases to be found in the City.

The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces.

China ware engraved to order of any desired pattern.

Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ **PORCELAIN NAME PLATES,**
☞ **Porcelain Number Plates,**
SILVER-PLATED NAME PLATES,
SILVER-PLATED NUMBER PLATES,
DOOR AND NUMBER PLATES,
Engraved and Decorated to order.
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
SAFE FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SAFE STORE LOCKS,
BELLS, BELL PULLS, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

☞ **Evergreen Trees.**—PARSONS & CO. FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of summer.

Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $30 per 100, and Rhododendrons at $50 per 100.

Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **Dyspeptics, Read!**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS have proved more successful than all other remedies known, in cases of dyspepsia and general debility. Those who doubt this statement can find ample proof in one trial of the medicine.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

☞ **Sixty Beautiful Villa Sites at Yonkers**—And on the banks of the Hudson River, at auction. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following desirable Real Estate, viz.: The fine tide property, "Park Prospect."—Sixty elegant villa sites, situated on Riverdale and Franklin avs., in or near the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, State of New-York, the whole commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, &c. These plots of ground average from ¾ to 1¼ acres. A portion, or in fact the whole of this beautiful property, lies on the bank of the Hudson River, in the immediate vicinity of the railroad station at that place; also, very near the steamboat landings, and in the midst of schools, academies, churches, stores, hotels, and splendid cottage residences. It is also one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been offered to the public for many years, for proximity to the City of New-York, being distant but 16 miles, and only half hour's travel by railroad, makes it very desirable for merchants and others doing business in the City, who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to purchase fine cottage sites. This property, and the picturesque scenery surrounding it, and the beautiful view of the noble Hudson, cannot be surpassed. The convenience of access to the City, together with the healthy location and excellent neighborhood, all combine to make this an exceedingly desirable property for gentlemen's country residences, or for those wishing to make profitable investments.

Terms—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of July next; and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 200 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. S. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 13 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Lenox range, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. The place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is in immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Anniversaries.**—AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles L. Remond, Lucy Stone Blackwell and Theodore Parker. Also her meeting of the same Society at further addresses at 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, an address by Theodore Parker on the *Kansas Question*. Admittance, 10 cents.

On THURSDAY, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., the Anniversary of the American Society will be continued at the same place. Among the speakers likely to be present are W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone Blackwell, S. J. May, Wm. Wells Brown, A. T. Foe, J. M. McKim, Lucretia Mott, Samuel May, Jr., and C. C. Burleigh.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at same place, Anniversary of the NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Speakers: Wm Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Admittance, 10 cents.

☞ **Consultations on all Diseases of the Eye and Ear**—as heretofore, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 5 Broadway. Private instructions, the result of many years' experience, in medical practitioners on the operations and practical treatment of these delicate organs, including the operations for removing cataract with Jacob's needles, without pain or danger, and on the use of many other invaluable instruments procured during my late sojourn in Europe; the ophthalmoscope and new specula for ascertaining the exact condition in disease and health of the interior of the eye and ear, &c., &c. My Treatise on the Eye can be procured at the office. Also, superior artificial eyes, which move and look exactly like the natural eye.

JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

☞ **The Consistory of the Middle Reformed Protestant Dutch Church** South Brooklyn, of which Rev. N. E. SMITH is Pastor, corner of Harrison-st. and Tompkins-place, will offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, the pews in said Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Pew Committee will be in attendance on the evenings of May 5th, 6th and 10th, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, to let such pews as shall remain unsold.

DAN'L O. KETCHUM, Clerk.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, circulation, secretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. B. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Stomach and Liver.**—WILLIAM HENRY TUCKER, M.D., M. R. C. S., Edinburg, can be consulted on all affections of the digestive organs, at No. 33 University-place, near 8th st.

The SPECIALIST for May contains articles from Dr. T. on "The Stomach," "Dyspepsia," "Stomach Coughs," and on "Digestion," to which he refers. Published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Lord's Lectures on the Progress of the Papal Power.**—The Second Lecture of this brilliant and successful Course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING May 8, at 8 P. M., in the Medical Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Subject: *The Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Great.* Admission 50 cents. Tickets at the door.

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☞ **John B. Gough** will address the American Temperance Union on their twentieth anniversary, in the Academy of Music in 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 8. His most splendid effort is anticipated. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Sixth Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry** will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected, and singing by the children.

☞ **Dr. M. Stephenson**—Can be consulted on professional business at his residence, No. 167 East 16th-st. (near 3d-av.) from 8 to 9 A. M., and after 4 P. M. Also at his down-town office, No. 353 Broome-st., near Mulberry-st., from 9½ to 10½ A. M.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—NOTICE.—The new rooms of this Association, No. 83 Waverley-place, adjoining the New-York University, will remain closed until the 13th inst.

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2,000 STELLA SHAWLS, at $5 50 and $6—former price $9 and $10.
Also, 2,000 CASHMERE SHAWLS, at 12s. and 14s.
Besides 10,000 yards COLORED SILKS, at 50 cents per yard.
Three first class Silk Salesmen wanted.
Call early and secure a bargain.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 389 Grand, corner of Eldridge-st.

A FRESH LOT OF SUMMER SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 5,
At 5s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BELL'S MANTILLAS
Are now ready for the inspection of ladies. The stock consists of
Real Guipure lace mantles and talmas.
Real French lace mantles and talmas.
Moire antique and silk, elegantly trimmed with real laces and manufactured expressly for first-class city retail trade.
Will open, on Monday, a splendid assortment of French mantles, just received per steamer *Persia*.
MO

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]—No. 596 Broadway, two doors [illegible] Hotel.

[illegible]TH OF ART.

[illegible] respectfully announces to the public [illegible] these places, which has been appro[illegible] and secur'ed expressly for the purpose [illegible] series of

[illegible] of LIVING STATUARY

[illegible] is famous and refined in the arts of PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

Either sacred, lyrical, mythological or historical, together with a variety of more recent interest, forming at once one of the most beautiful and intellectual entertainments for the approval of an enlightened people.

A superior Orchestra has been engaged—

Conductor.....Mr. Grillo.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

First Tableau—Chariot of the Sun.
Second Tableau—Ariadne and Bacchus.
Third Tableau—Faminia.
Fourth Tableau—The Shower of Gold.

PART II.

First Tableau—The Surprise.
Second Tableau—L' Esperanza.
Third Tableau—True Glory.
Fourth Tableau—The Battle of Bunker Hill.

Appropriate music by the Orchestra will be introduced between the tableaux.

Doors open at 7½; performance will begin at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5; single seats in Private Boxes, $1.

GRAND CONCERT

Mad. ANNA De LA GRANGE,
(First Prima Donna of the Academy of Music, N. York,)
AND
L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Assisted by
Signor BERNARDI,
the distinguished Baritone,
and KARL WELS,
At the Athenæum, Brooklyn,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, 1856.

Tickets.....ONE DOLLAR.

Seats may be secured in advance at the Athenæum, and at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—No charge for reserved seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR.

Second Circle.....50c. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Secured Seats, 5c. extra, at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the Academy.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock—commencing at 8 o'clock.

MISS HENRIETTE BEHREND
will make her Début in Italian Opera,
On WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1856,
in the rôle of Adalgisa, in Bellini's Grand Opera.
NORMA.

Norma.....Mme. De La Grange
Adalgisa.....Miss Behrend
Pollio.....Signor Arnoldi
Oroveso.....Signor Coletti
MAX MARETZEK.....Director and Conductor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1856.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. ROBERT. THE BALLET COMPANY.
Immense success of the grand comic spectacle,
MAZEULM, THE NIGHT OWL,
Antoine, François and Jerome in the principal characters.
THE FOUR LOVERS.
By the Ravel Family.
LES ABEILLES.
Mlle. Robert and the Ballet Troupe.

BURTON'S — CHAMBERS-STREET. — WEDNESDAY—Three new pieces of merit.
Mr. LIONEL GOLDSMID,
The capital comic delineator and vocalist, will appear.
Mr. BURTON in a new comic part.
A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.
With Mrs. C. Howard, Miss Nellie Knowles, Mr. Setchell, &c.
The pleasant Arabian Nights' Entertainment, called
ABON HASSAN; OR, THE DEAD ALIVE.
With Mr. Burton, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Holman, Mrs. C. Howard, &c.
And the Comic Piece of
THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
Bill Downey.....Mr. Lionel Goldsmid
With the eccentric song of "Bartlemy Fair," introducing many ludicrous and capital imitations.
FRIDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, May7, will be performed the Drama, in two acts, of
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
To be followed by the new Burletta, in one act, of
HIPPOTOPOLES.
To conclude with the Romantic Fairy Drama, called
KATE KEARNEY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, May 7, the performances will commence with the drama of the
MARBLE HEART.
The Sculptor.....Mr. G. Jordan
Angela.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with
NORMA.—SLIGHTLY REMOVED.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 7, 1856, will be presented Buckstone's Comedy of
THE SCHOLAR.
Erasmus Bookworm.....Mr. Wallack
Dr. Kapsteinack.....Mr. Brougham
To conclude with the Comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Captain Walter Maydenblush.....Mr. Lester

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, May 7, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of
FORREST OF BONDY.
Lieut. Landry...Mr. J. Cony | Capt. Aubri.....J. A. Webb
Bertrand.....G. L. Fox | Ursula...Mrs. D. F. Nichols
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
The whole to conclude with the Comedy entitled
DELICATE GROUND.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FARTHER WEEK AND ENGAGEMENT of LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD. The famous moral drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, this WEDNESDAY, May 7, at 2½, and also this EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Little CORDELIA HOWARD, the original EVA! Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the original TOPSY! Mr. G. C. HOWARD, the original ST. CLAIR! Mr. J. LINGARD, the original TOM! One of DR. KANE'S DOGS, and Miss GROUSE, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, and Miss REID, the SMALLEST, may be seen. Mlle. ELOISE, will ENTER THE DEN OF LIONS at 2½ and 7 P. M. Admittance, 25 cts. Children under 10, 12½ cts.

THE GRAND OPERA, LA SPIA—Composed by Signor ARDITI, and founded upon COOPER'S celebrated novel of *The Spy*, as performed at the Academy of Music. This grand Opera, at the solicitation of many of the principal patrons of music, will be published, for piano-forte and canto, by subscriptions. The catalogues are opened at SOLLIER'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; and J. DESCOMBE'S Music Store, No. 766 Broadway. The subscription for the entire work is limited to $5 per copy.

BUNKER HILL.—The citizens of Brooklyn are respectfully informed that an interesting Moving Diorama of the Battle of BUNKER HILL and CONFLAGRATION OF CHARLESTOWN is exhibiting for a short time at the City Central Hall, corner of Fulton-av. and Elm-place, EVERY EVENING, except Sabbath Evenings, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8. Tickets 25 cents; children half-price.

DR. VALENTINE HIMSELF ALONE!
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in his inimitable
PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT,
At Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets admit four persons.
Tickets 25 cents. Open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL.—GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION CONCERT THIS EVENING.—A beautiful programme, supported by Mrs. STUART LEACH, Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. S. W. LEACH and Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN. Messrs. Leach and Frazer will sing the duet "Love and War." Reserved seats 50 cents; gallery 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building, contains various objects of interest:—an ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 53 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after the annual election on Tuesday, the 13th inst.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Sec.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—May 3, 1856.—Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, will be paid to stockholders in their name on and after MONDAY next, at the office 54 Wall-st.
C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JAMES McALISTER, Wholesale watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 376 Canal-st., invites the attention of the public to his stock of timepieces mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens retailed at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—by CORNING & BRIFTON, No. 4 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 36th-st., near 4th-av. Price $19,000. One do. do., high stoops, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $12,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 45d-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A new first-class brown stone four-story and basement house, near Union-square. 26 feet by 70 to the roof; marble hall and all the modern improvements, worth $25,000. Mortgage of $10,000 already on premises at 6 per cent. Or will exchange for improved City property south of 40th-st. and between 3d av. and 8th-av. Owner will take a second mortgage for large portion of purchase money. Apply to A. S. PALMER, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A brown-stone house with lot of ground 20 feet wide by 133 feet deep, on the corner of Court-st. and Third-place, Brooklyn. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR EXCHANGE FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.—A 3-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot in South Brooklyn; price $2,500. Apply at No. 383 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—And four lots of ground, in Brooklyn. Apply to W. M. WHITMORE, Bank of the State of New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 260, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT—Situated at Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 12 miles by railroad from New-York. The house is large and in fine order, beautifully situated, fronting the green. The premises contain 2 acres of land, divided into orchard and garden; a pleasant residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to BENJ. CHURCH, No. 45 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 120 acres; 1,000 peach trees; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AND TO LET—In Yonkers, Greenbush, Mount Pleasant, Ossining, Cortlandt, Rye, White Plains, Mamaroneck, West Farms, Westchester and East Chester. Fine building sites and village lots for sale. Apply to Westchester County Agency, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
M. K. COUZENS & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—"Woodland," 8½ miles from City Hall, and 5 minutes' walk from 152d-st. Station, Harlem Railroad. This mansion is equally adapted for hotel purposes or private residence in Summer and Winter. Address H. F., Hotel St. Germain.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Half an hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c., stable and out houses. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at
R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, consisting of 52 acres of the best land. The house is spacious, well built and is pleasantly shaded by 4 acres of large shade trees, rendering it a delightful and healthy residence for a gentleman doing business in the City, being only 16 miles by plank or railroad. Apply to SAML. S. AYMAR, Brushville, Long Island. A greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Situated about 20 miles from the City, on the New Haven Railroad, and about one mile from the depôt; there is about 17 acres of land, two good dwellings, and all the necessary out-buildings; a great variety of fruit and an excellent well of water. If sold, a great portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No. 187 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In complete order, with 8 or 9 acres of land. The house is large and grounds well improved, with shade and evergreen trees of large size. It is bounded by a river in front, and has a boat and bathing-house on the shore. It is within one hours' ride of this City. Cars pass it almost every hour. Possession can be given in a few days. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 77 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

MOST VALUABLE IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Comprising nearly four full lots of ground, on west side of (and near) Broadway, between Leonard and White sts. Great chance for Banks or other corporations. For further particulars, address PROPERTY, Box No. 4,089 Post-Office.

SELECT LOTS ON MURRAY HILL AND FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE—7 lots northwest corner of 38th-st., and 5th-av.; 6 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 inside lots, with 1 in rear, at a bargain on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also a 5th-av. cor. on 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th and 39th sts., by
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence at Astoria, L. I., about two acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c. Has four rooms and two closets on first floor, and five rooms and closets on second floor; an abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers. Has a fine view of the river and Bay, and only seven miles from New-York and two miles from the Astoria Ferry.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—AT Hastings, 2 miles from the depôt on the Sprain River road, containing 33 acres, on which is a mill, with good water power, old house, barn, &c., fine young orchard, (grafted fruit) from 6 to 7 acres good timber, the rest in meadow, will be sold very low, and terms easy, on application to BALDWIN & DITMARS, No. 50 Wall-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE—Ten acres of land, under cultivation, containing three good building sites, a never-failing stream of water running through it, for $200 per acre. Inquire at No. 13 Ann-st., New-York, or of the proprietor, THOS. STANDURY, near Port Richmond.

$7,500.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—Splendid three-story house, with spacious lot, on Suffolk-st., Jersey City, having all improvements, and beautifully located—good neighborhood. Also 6 beautiful building lots in Clarenceville, L. I., finely located. Price $150 each. Also lease of spacious Hotel and furniture. Price, $1,400. Rent of Hotel, $1,200. Situate Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, clearing net yearly $3,000. Splendid chance this. Apply No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

$800—$1,200—$1,600—$3,500—COTTAGE HOUSES—Will be sold at above prices by East New-York and Unionville Company, or will sell lots and build houses of any description on easy terms payment. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by six-cent omnibus and railroad lines—time, 30 minutes. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

77 ACRES OF GOOD LAND FOR SALE—Situated in Westchester County, within one mile of the station; one hour's ride of New-York City. The cars stop 12 times per day. A fine brook runs through the farm. The improvements are, a house, barn, and other out-buildings. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for City property. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av.

CHEAP FARM.—115 acres, well located in a charming valley, 25 miles from New-York per Railroad. Large house, barn and out-buildings, abundance of fruit, spring of water, and a large quantity of heavy timber, worth $2,000. Price, $4,500. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—In Westchester County, one mile from Williams Bridge, with about 1½ acres of land attached. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage. Inquire of EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By
WM. JINKINS, Agent.

HOUSE AGENCY.—The undersigned, five years with E. H. BROWN, House Agent, has taken up that business on his own account. Property entrusted to him will be carefully attended to and satisfaction given to the owners. Integrity and promptitude in all transactions. GEO. S. HICKOK, No. 192½ Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., 12 M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three houses and lots in the village of Centerville, on the Plank road from Jersey City to Bergen Point, 6 miles from Jersey City and 1½ miles from the Ferry at the Point, and ¾ mile from New-York Bay. Churches, schools and stores, and location perfectly healthy, with fine view of the bay and harbor.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWELVE ACRES OF VERY CHOICE LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Upon the ridge adjoining the fine residences of Messrs. BROWN and WILSON, and opposite the mansion of Mr. MALLORY, overlooking the entire village, and affording a delightful river prospect. As this property fronts on two roads, it can be well divided into several villa sites. Tarrytown, with its schools, churches, romantic scenery and fine drives, is considered the best location upon the Hudson for a residence. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARREN, No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful tonic beverage, has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled, if left in the morning, will be executed he same days.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 16 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO MARRIED MEN.—Address, with a three-cent postage-stamp, Dr. A. J. THURDELL, New-York. From the country, send two stamps.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—In FOUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new brick three-story front three-story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court-yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements—hot-air, marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, furnaces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $250 per annum to two small, neat, kid families, if applied for soon. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A large and commodious house, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, between 80th and 81st sts. and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of Long Island and East River; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds will be kept in fine order, with shrubs and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, gardener, No. 161 East 81st-st.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the house No. 11 Leight-st., opposite Canal—$750. Also, house No. 125 Hammond-st.—$600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 153 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A first-class two-story house with nine rooms, good cellar, excellent water, fine garden, and a large quantity of fine fruit in its season; all in perfect order, and only 30 miles from New-York City on the direct line of the Railroad. Rent $300. Inquire of STEPHEN VAIL, at the Plainfield depôt.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 43 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with or without furniture; a beautiful location. House—English basement, 18.9 by 60 feet; five stories, finished in the best manner for a private residence; all the modern improvements. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the house, or to DANIEL LORD, Esq., No. 82 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A three-story house, fronting the water, with one-third of an acre of land, at Bergen Point, near the steamboat landing, and within 30 minutes' sail of this City. For a healthy and pleasant location this is unsurpassed. Inquire of H. CARPENTER, No. 99 Barclay-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large and commodious mansion house with 80 lots of ground attached, situated on 89th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., overlooking Hurlgate, and easy of access by the 2d-avenue Railroad. Is suitable for a boarding house. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house, No. 134 Charlton-st., containing modern improvements; Croton water, kitchen range, bath and gas. To a good tenant a rent low. Possession first June. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 196 Greenwich-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. B. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With Hand without stables.
R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

$250.—HOUSES TO LET.—A few 3-story new brick dwellings, pleasantly situated at junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Healthy, accessible by cars and stages at six cents fare. Nothing so low for money on this Island. Apply to MERRIMAN & ORDRONAUX, corner Bowery and Canal, or to FUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner 38th-st. and Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Orange Lake and five miles from the village of Newburg. The house is large and convenient, and well finished throughout. Also, a barn with ten or more acres, if required. The boats run morning and evening, to Newburg, and stages run by the place twice a day. Address SUMMERHOUSE, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester county; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Northeast and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low.
S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—Containing six rooms besides kitchen, with carriage house attached. A line of omnibuses pass the door. Rent moderate. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupancy, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply, for particulars, to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENS-WOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. The advertiser, whose wife is about visiting Europe on account of sickness, wishes to let his house and sell the furniture; house in one of the most desirable locations—ten minutes' walk from South Ferry—replete with every convenience, marble mantels, gas, &c. Low rent. Furniture all nearly new, in complete order, and every requisite for a genteel family; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Address WARREN, *Daily Times* Office.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The parlor and next stories and front basement of a first-class brick house, with the modern improvements, such as bath-rooms, wash-rooms, marble mantels and grates, stationary mantels in the parlors, gas-fixtures, &c. Apply at No. 68 25th-st., first house west of Broadway. Rent, $400.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—Now in complete order, in the premises No. 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for Insurance, Railroad, and Real Estate Offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—No. 203 Broadway. Storage for goods in an upper room. JOSEPH U. ORRIS.

NO. 193 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, TO LET.—House is in good order, and has hot, cold and shower baths, range and gas fixtures; three-story brick, near 8th-av.; rent $600. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—In New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

$600.—HOUSE TO LET—A fine three-story house, with court-yard in front, modern improvements, pleasant location, up town. Also, other desirable houses at low rents. Apply at the Manhattan Land Office, No. 434 4th-av.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling, and three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—LIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED lofts suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner William-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A first-class, four-story, English basement house, 20x60, elegantly furnished, in West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a year or a term of years, from May 15. Rent $2,000. For particulars apply to W. SCHARFENBERG, No. 769 Broadway, daily from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 32d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HANDSOME VILLA TO LET—At Yonkers, for one or three years, within a few minutes' walk of the Rail road Depôt, containing ten rooms partially furnished. Piazzas, grape arbors, garden of three quarters of an acre, barn, &c. Rent $600. Apply to THOMAS CAHILL, Yonkers, or to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On the East River, at Whitestone, L. I., overlooking the Sound, Fort Schuyler, &c. Large mansion, stables, ice house, garden, lawn and orchard; one of the most desirable locations near New-York. Accessible in 60 to 80 minutes from Wall-st. by Glen Cove steamboats or by Flushing Railroad. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

ROOMS TO LET.—Suites of furnished rooms can be obtained upon immediate application, in the house northeast corner of Broadway and 9th-st. The location will be found convenient, agreeable and lively, and every thing will be done to make the house attractive and desirable.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Of house No. 37 Willow-place, containing five large rooms; gas in each room. Rent, $200. Only two minutes' walk from either Wall-st. or South Ferries. Apply on the premises.

SECOND STORY TO LET—At a low price, in building No. 153 Fulton-st.
Also for sale cheap, a three-story brick house in South Brooklyn. Terms easy. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-street.

STORE TO LET—No. 15 Ann-st., between Nassau and Broadway. A good location for any kind of business. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET—No. 279 Grand-st., suitable for the dry goods business. Apply to AUSTIN H. KELLY, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.

TO LET.

STORES ON BROADWAY TO LET—Under the Hotel St. Germain, on favorable terms to a responsible party. They are well adapted to gentlemen's furnishing, thread and needle, or any fancy business, having entrances into the Hotel. Address H. F., office of the Hotel.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply o J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, NEW-YORK.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 17. Young ladies desiring to enter either class of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, will be expected to be prepared for its distinctive studies, by a thorough knowledge of the previous branches.

The distinctive studies of the Classes of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT are in general:

FOURTH CLASS—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.
THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.
JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, &c.
SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, Astronomy, Languages, Music, &c.

Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—A report having become current that Madame CHEGARAY was about to give up her school, she respectfully informs her friends and the public that it is her intention to continue her establishment with its present organization. Mad. C.'s niece, Mad. PREVOST, (formerly Mlle. LOUISE DUMAURY) will reside with her, and take an active part in the direction and supervision of the establishment. Mad. C. is prepared to receive pupils during the Summer. Those whose parents reside at a distance will pass the vacation at Mad. C.'s country residence, situated in one of the healthiest and most pleasant parts of New-Jersey. The school will close July 1, and will re-open, as usual, on Thursday, the 11th of September.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CHILDREN.—A respectable lady, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of receiving a few little girls, from 5 to 10 years of age, to whose health improvement and happiness strict personal attention will be given. The situation is pleasant and healthy, about one hour and a half's ride from the City by railroad, four times every day. Terms for board, washing and tuition $30 to $35 per quarter. For reference apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York; JOHN CRAIG, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.; or, by letter, to Mrs. THOMAS WARD, Scotch Plains, N. J.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE—At WARWICK, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Summer Term will commence on MONDAY, May 19. The Institute includes a male and Female Department, and Instruction will be given in the English, Classical and

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—EXECUTORS' SALE.—I shall offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to the highest bidder, on the following days, the following described property belonging to the estate of HENRY LEAVENWORTH, in BURLINGTON, Vt., in parcels and lots as follows:

No. 1—1 acre, corner of Main and Summit sts.
No. 2—1 acre, Summit-st., next south.
No. 3—¾ acre, Summit-st., next south.
No. 4—3 acres on Summit, Prospect, and Tuttle sts.
No. 5—2½ acres on Summit, Prospect, and Tuttle sts., next south.
No. 6—11-12 acre on Tuttle-st., next south.
No. 7—⅝ acres on Tuttle and Cliff sts., next south.
No. 8—¾ acre on Summit-st., next south.
No. 9—91-100 acre on Summit and Cliff sts., next south.
No. 10—3 acres on Cliff and Tuttle sts., with a new and substantial stone cottage.
No. 11—4 acres on Cliff-st., next west.
No. 12—4 acres on Cliff and Willard sts., next west.
No. 13—2 2-5 acres on Willard-st., next south, with a valuable ledge of building-stone
No. 14—5 8-100 acres between Summit, Cliff, and Willard sts.
No. 15—5 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 16—5 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 17—5 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 18—5 8-100 acres between Summit, Prospect, and Willard sts., next north.
Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, have each a front on Summit and Willard sts. of 18 rods and 4 links.
No. 19—5-8 acre on Summit-st.
No. 20—5-8 acre on Summit-st., next south.
No. 21—¾ acre on Summit-st., next south.
Nos. 19, 20, and 21, have each a new and commodious cottage house.

The above-described lots comprise the larger portion of the Van Ness property, or Grass Mount, being the choicest and most desirable lots in Burlington.

The lots lie an average distance of three-fourths of a mile from the lake, and at an elevation of 200 feet.

Good wall-water can be obtained on every lot, within 20 feet of the surface.

Soil is mostly a strong, rich loam.

No. 22—¾ acre, at Winooski Falls, on which is two small houses.

No. 23—¾ acre on Shelburne-st., with cottage

The following new and desirable stores on College-st., near the centre of business in the town:

No. 24—The three-story brick store now occupied by H. H. Dunnitz, being 27 feet front on College-st., and 70 feet deep. The lot offered with the store being 27 front and 123 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 25—Leavenworth Block, being 95 feet front on College-st. and 105 feet deep.

The block consists of four three-story brick stores, having a storehouse in the rear, a right of way 20 feet wide on the west, and one in the rear 12 feet wide.

All the above stores are new, and built in the most substantial manner, and fire-proof.

They are elegantly finished in modern style, lighted with gas, and have good airy basement s.

No. 26—Corner of College st. and Catlin's-lane—next east of No. 24, 60 feet front on College-st., 122 feet; 8 inches front on Catlin's-lane, on wh ch stands a substantial brick dwelling-house and a wooden dwelling-house.

No. 27—A dwelling house and lot on Catlin's-lane, next north, 32 feet 5 inches front, 96 feet deep.

VALUABLE FARM.

No. 28—178 acres in a compact body ½ wood-land, ½ meadow, on North-av., 2 miles from the Square. The soil is a sandy loam, with the exception of about forty acres, which is marl. There is good wa er on the farm, and it is well fenced.

A portion of No. 13 is subject to an annual rent to the Town of Burlington of $3 50.

A portion of the farm No. 28 is likewise subject to an annual rent of $6 56, which rents are in lieu of taxes.

The above Real Estate, unless previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold without reserve at Public Auction, on the 14th day of May, 1856.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder in three equal annual payments with annual interest.

The title to all the above real estate is perfect and unquestioned.

The sale will commence on the premises with No. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the lots will be offered and sold in the order of their numbers.

Full plans of the property will be on the ground at the time of sale.

For information, plans, etc., prior to the day of sale, apply to JOHN B. WHEELER, Town Hall, Burlington, or to FRANCIS WILLSON, Executor.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 1, 1856.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., superior made cabinet furniture—several richly-ornamented frame French plate pier mirrors, &c.; furniture consists of a large assortment of custom-made furniture, such as can be relied upon—several medallion back rosewood parlor suites covered in costly brocatel, brocatelle, rich plush, and hair cloth; centre tables, richly carved étageres, solid rosewood chamber furniture in suites to match, richly decorated and enamelled cottage suites, with marble tops, and plain; bookcases, wardrobes, secretaries, side and pier tables, several dozen cane-seat chairs, mahogany parlor and rocking chairs, easy and voltaire do.; richly-carved oak, mahogany and walnut extension dining tables 12 feet long, French and Gothic bedsteads in great variety; together with a large variety of medium-class furniture—sofas, lounges, and lounge beds, mattresses, &c., well worthy the attention of the trade and country merchants. Catalogues on morning of the sale; goods can be packed ready for shipping on the premises.

At 12 o'clock, superior-toned 6¾ and 7-octave pianofortes, all of which are warranted, and worthy the attention of the trade and those in want of a good investment.

JOSEPH B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & REED.—Opening sale of our new store, No. 68 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. We particularly invite the attention of our friends and the public in want of handsome and first-class (as well as second-hand) furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., to this sale, as the stock to be sold is very extensive, and comprises richly carved, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut parlor suites in plush, hair cloth, and satin brocades, of the latest and most fashionable styles; centre, card, and pier tables; secretary book-cases, &c., to match, secretary bureaus, library book-cases, parlor sofas, lounges, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, splendid French plate gilt-frame pier glasses and mirrors, rich French China vases, gilt-frame oil paintings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms and bed-rooms, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets rosewood, mahogany, and oak sideboards, with marble tops and mirror backs, solid oak chamber furniture, en suite, enameled, and decorated do., rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c., dining extension-tables, solid oak chairs in rope and cane seats, étageres, Fre. ch China dinner and tea-sets, ivory-handled knives, silver-plated ware, c ocks, gas fixtures, fancy goods, engravings, &c., &c.; also a large quantity of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st., second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, stair-rods, solid carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, damask, &c., easy chairs, tê-e-têtes, parlor chairs, rosewood lounges, covered in plush; rosewood étagers, with plate-glass door and back; pier stands and mantel ornaments; rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oak, black walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, oak dining chairs; silver-plated ware, china, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, &c.

Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes and lounges, sofas, lace and damask window curtains and shades, rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut three-quarter and double bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, paillasses, mirrors, &c; together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—Being the entire stock of first-class cabinet furniture, made by one of our best Broadway manufacturers for City custom trade, and to be sold without any reserve, by order of the assignee, on FRIDAY next, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 619 Broadway, near Houston-st., by HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, and consists of a very handsome assortment of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, of the most approved styles and of excellent quality, which offers great inducements to housekeepers, as every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder, and a cash deposit required from all purchasers, as the business must be closed up without delay. The assortment consists of all the usual variety, and may be examined by catalogue on the morning of sale. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

BY THE MANHATTAN CO.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of household furniture, rosewood and oak parlor suites in brocatel fancy coverings, mirrors, enameled chamber sets, chairs, rockers, lounges, bureaus, rosewood bookcases and wardrobes; large lot refrigerators, all sizes; bedsteads, mattresses, corner racks, washstands, hall stands, sofas, easy chairs, silver spoons, forks, &c.; carpets, desks, office chairs, &c.

Refrigerators, all sizes, by the dozen or single, at private sale.

DRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON 64TH and 65TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of William Archer, Trustee, 4 desirable lots on the north side of 64th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

Also, 6 lots on the south side of 65th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—On THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Charles Weeks & Co., No. 404 Broadway, a full assortment of Cabinet Furniture, embracing rosewood suites, covered in rich brocatel and hair-cloth; mahogany, walnut and oak parlor and library furniture en suite; rosewood and mahogany centre and card tables; oak, mahogany and black walnut extension tables; rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, rocking and Voltaire chairs, office furniture, &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—On THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 56 Nassau-st., between John-st. and Maiden-lane, standard roses—the last sale of the season—consisting of a large assortment of standard, half-standard, moss, climbing and running roses, warranted perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate, selected by Mr. D. Boll personally, when in Europe. Also, a large variety of orange trees, in full bloom, varying from three to six feet high.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, Gothic Hall.—By SAVAGE & PARKS, all the movables and stock of Shelley's late restaurant, corner of Broadway and Worth-st., moved for convenience of sale, comprising mirrors, saloon tables, cushions, copper ware, crockery and glass ware. This sale is peremptory, and worthy the attention of dealers and the public. Purchasers to remove their goods immediately.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, (on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 7, at 4 o'clock, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, a large lot of school desks, benches, chairs, &c. Also, the pictures, furniture, &c., belonging to a gymnasium connected with the school. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENTS.—ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, ninety-two valuable lots in the southern part of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., known as Walker's Point. These lots are 50x120, and situated in the most improving section of the city. Their value is rising constantly at an enormous rate, and this is an opportunity very rarely offered for safe and profitable investments. Lots have been sold as high as $600. The sale being absolute, great bargains may be obtained. Many hundred thousands of dollars are yearly invested there, in like manner, by Eastern and European capitalists, at an immense profit. Title perfect. For maps and further particulars, inquire as above.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, &c.—Will be sold, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. Those wishing to purchase extra quality, direct from private warerooms, English velvet carpeting; also, Brussels and ingrain; handsome palntings; piano-fortes, hair and patent mattresses; a large lot of superior jewelry and watches, chains, diamonds, &c., guarantee given. Sale will commence with a large lot of 3d-hand desks, &c., without reserve. Carpenters, &c., attend promptly.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE AT BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding.

SIDNEY CLAYTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, ROSES AND OTHER CHOICE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their salesrooms No. 81 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., THIS MORNING, (Wednesday, May 7,) at 10½ o'clock, a large and choice assortment of camelias, roses, verbenas and other fancy plants, all in bloom, from the nursery of Mr. William Wilson, Florist, West 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

SALE OF TWENTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—3 four-story brick houses and lots of ground on west side of 1st-av., about 75 feet south of 32d-st.; 6 houses and lots on 32d-st., about 325 feet west from 1st-av.; 6 house and lots on south west corner 34th-st. and 1st-av.; 6 houses and lots adjoining on the south; 3 houses and lots on 34th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., near 3d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., north side, 100 feet east 2d-av.; 11 houses and lots on north side 34th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; 4 houses and lots on 1st-av., west side, between 34th and 35th sts; 4 houses and lots on south side 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; house and lot on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

BOOK FOR EVERY HUSBAND AND WIFE.
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb) or from flour albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matter reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Decomeaux provided such a remedy. Indeed a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 7 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES
OF THE SEASONS
exert vast influence over the human system and sensations; upon their recurrence, all persons of plethoric habit—sufferers from scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, stubborn ulcers, from an injudicious use of mercury, and in chronic constitutional disorders—should have resort to SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, the original and genuine article so long celebrated for the cure of the above-named diseases, and all others arising from an impoverished, vitiated or inflamed condition of the blood, or habits of the system. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.
Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.
specially appointed by the proprietors and patentees of
TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment,

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, &c. Office No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specities; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleat, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency &c. Office—Corner of Spring and Mercer sts., (entrance in Mercer) opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose wards of Alms have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey city, N. J.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has effected in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. G. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H RING, No. 193 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under the following terms: If after the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation of diet or interruption to pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisances in time removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 275 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a back-strengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and extensive practice, would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most matronly care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B. Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MARE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR OBTAINING A VERY SUPERIOR FAMILY OR PHYSICIAN'S HORSE—A Morgan horse, not over 8 years old, of beautiful brown color, very stylish, and strongly made—perfectly sound and kind, and very fine under the saddle. May be seen all this week at TINGLEY'S stable, Lovelane, Brooklyn.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES—CHEAP.—The balance of the stock of the undersigned, who has retired from the business; they are mostly of his own make and will be sold very cheap to close the business. MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st. The repository to let.

FOR SALE.—A horse, wagon, harness, blankets, whips, &c. A white horse, very stylish, about 15½ hands high, sound and kind; 8 years old and very fast. Also a new black shifting-top wagon, with a new silver-mounted harness. Inquire of G. C. HATHORNE, cor. 23d st., and 6th-av.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old; early thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—Three bulls, 1, 2 and 4 years old; three or four cows; four or five heifers. Inquire at the Lorillard Farm, of GEORGE OLMSTED, half mile east of Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, 13 miles from New-York.

MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One pair bay horses, 16 hands high, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire of HENRY TOMES & CO., No. 2 5 Broadway, for two days.

SADDLE HORSE.—A handsome chestnut-sorrel horse, fifteen hands high, stylish action, sound, and gentle; also kind in harness. Apply at Mr. WALTERS' stables, No. 222 Mercer-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12, '56-1awly W

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27, '54-1awly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n23, '54-1awly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy11'55-1aw2y W M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy19, '54-1awly W

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 30, 1856.—The CROTON RIVER BANK has this day filed in this Office a notice of the appointment of J. F. FROST, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card cases, &c. Business cards, bill heads, portrait's, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 2 P. M. train on R. R. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Offices of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 9 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with Train leaving Buffalo at 9 P. M. and all Points on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain

New-York Daily Times

KANSAS.

Meeting at Lawrence in Relation to the Shooting of Sheriff Jones.

From the Chicago Press, May 3.

The meeting at Lawrence to denounce the attempted assassination of Sheriff JONES was held on the 24th ult., presided over by Gov. REEDER. After adverting to the position of the Free-State men in Kansas, Gov. REEDER spoke of the presence of the Committee appointed by Mr. Speaker BANKS, to inquire into what had taken place in Kansas, and then remarked:

In the midst of this progress, where everything was going on smoothly, peaceably and satisfactorily, and all good citizens were congratulating themselves upon the successful progress of this appeal, the hand of some malicious, insane, evil-disposed individual undertakes to throw down this superstructure. We have so carefully built up, and mar our entire prospects by this unjustifiable and atrocious act. If the man who struck that blow did it to help our cause, he must have been blind and insane in his proceedings, and ignorant of the very first idea of the position and character of the Free State cause. He must bear the consequences of his deed. I have no sympathy with one who would trifle with the lives and property of the people here. We are not bound to let any man, no matter what may be the cause of his actions, so to act as to mar the prospects of future success. We have two alternatives presented to us—which we cannot evade, if we would—that of stabbing our prospects, and doing violence to our own opinions, or, on the other hand, denouncing the author of this act.

Much more was said of the same import, and then Mr. G. P. LOWREY addressed the assemblage. He spoke of the outrage which had been perpetrated on Mr. JONES, and proposed to offer some resolutions. He characterized the nature of the outrage as a cowardly assassination, to shoot in the back, in the dead of the night, an unsuspecting man, against whom the feelings of the community were aroused, who was almost unprotected, and who, therefore, should have been treated with more of courtesy and manliness. He proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the attempt made in our town last evening upon the life of S. J. JONES, Esq., whilst claiming to act as Sheriff of the County, was the isolated act of some malicious and evil-disposed individual, unexpected and unlooked for by our community, and unsustained by any portion of them.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this community, it was a cowardly and atrocious act upon Mr. JONES—an insult and injury to the public sentiment and reputation of our town and a crime deserving condign punishment.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the unpleasant relation which exists between Mr. JONES and our citizens, if the attack could have been foreseen or considered at all probable, we would have neglected no means to prevent or defeat it; we deeply sympathize with the wounded man, and will afford him all the aid and comfort in our power.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that the perpetrator of this act is unknown; and if known to us, we would unhesitatingly expose and denounce him as the criminal.

Resolved, That it is due to the reputation of our town, and loudly demanded by the deep and universal indignation which pervades our community, that the guilty author should, if possible, be sought out and surrendered to justice.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate the circumstances connected with this deplorable occurrence, and, if possible, to ferret out the guilty agent; and we pledge ourselves, that, although not responsible as a community for this act of a depraved individual, we will use our best efforts to show to the world that we have no sympathy for crime in any shape, and are prepared to treat the perpetrators with stern justice which shall not stop to inquire whether they are friends or foes.

Gov. ROBINSON followed, indorsing what had been said by Gov. REEDER, and said:

I happened to be out of town last evening, and I suppose I shall not be charged with the offence committed then. But I understood that an individual, who is obnoxious to individuals, as individuals, on account of individual disputes and on account of his harassing the members of the community by little insignificant writs, took his position last evening in an exposed tent, without a guard near him; even when one shot had been fired he still had no precaution taken, but placed himself in an exposed situation, and while thus exposed, a shot was fired and took effect. I trust, I pray, that it will not result seriously. Now it is inferred that it was done by the people of Lawrence. Is that reasonable? [Cries of "No," "No."] There were men of their own stamp here, strangers in our midst, unknown to the people of this community. I verily believe that no man in Lawrence had any thing to do with the transaction. [Cries of "never," "never."] It may be asked would they shoot at one of their own men? I have partially hinted at the reason. I have said that in this matter a man's life is of no account. If the slave power of this country, in order to possess this Territory, required that Mr. JONES should lay down his life, or be exposed to the shots of his friends, then Mr. JONES must expose his life—then these shots must be fired. They tried it on a Free-State man; it failed. Now it is necessary, in order to get up another trouble, that it should be a Pro-Slavery man, in good earnest; and if the Free-State men would go into it, why, I will not say they themselves would do it, but it looks very much as if that was the case. Of course no man in this community would approve of this affair; and I would here say, believing as I do that this attack was the work of an assassin to make capital against those of us engaged in the Free-State movement—and if I did not believe it, I would do the same thing—I will here say, that by the authority vested in me, as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, I propose to offer a reward for the detection of the assassin; and if approved by the community, I will offer a reward of $500 for the detection of the assassin, and his conviction in the Courts of the United States. I have no fears as to who that man will be. I have no fears as to what party he belongs; and if I had it would make no difference with me. We want no such men in our party, and I do not believe we have any there.

As the conclusion of the meeting, Gov. ROBINSON, in his official capacity, offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction in the United States Court of the person or persons who made an assault upon S. J. JONES.

The *Herald of Freedom* says that "Mr. JONES is in a fair way to get well."

Material Aid to General Walker.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS—SPEECHES OF MR. SOULE AND PARKER H. FRENCH—SUBSCRIPTION RAISED.

From the New Orleans Courier, April 29.

In pursuance of an invitation, we attended last night, a meeting of the friends of Nicaragua at the St. Louis Hotel. It was described in the card as "informal," but when we reached the place, at 8 o'clock, the usually quiet precincts of that beautiful hostelry were thronged by an immense crowd of eager and enthusiastic men, among whom we recognized most of our prominent citizens. The vestibule was crowded, the magnificent rotunda was nearly full, and proceeding up stairs to the office, we found, if possible, a larger crowd swaying to and fro in search of the room in which the meeting was to be held; now rushing into the large dining-room, now into a smaller room, adjoining, and again down stairs into the rotunda.

At a few minutes after 8 o'clock, however, Hon. P. SOULE was introduced by Mr. HENRY C. CASTELLANOS, of the *Delta*, to the crowd in the rotunda, which was immediately filled to overflowing. We are unable to give a full report of his remarks, because there were no provisions made for reporters; we are compelled to be satisfied with a slight sketch from recollection, and from the few notes we could take, in the midst of an immense throng, carried away with the tremendous excitement, in which we ourselves shared.

After the overwhelming enthusiasm which greeted the orator, had subsided, he proceeded to say that he had hoped to meet a few friends in private; he was surprised and charmed at his agreeable disappointment, but claimed the indulgence of his hearers for his want of preparation. He intended no oratorical display, but some practical suggestions.

The South has been slumbering in her past. She has neglected her true interests and failed in her duty to herself, and hence the position in which she now finds herself. New-Orleans is in danger. Her port is commanded from the Bay Isla[nd] tish cannon can fire as it were into her ver[y] arts.

Nature has divided this continent in[to] connected by Central America. Cen[tral] America itself separates two oceans whose farther shores are inhabited by overcrowded nations. This isthmus is destined to be the seat of universal commerce and to command the trade of the world—it is to be the highway between Europe and Asia. A part of this superb domain is now held by a gallant man and his few noble followers. His chief obstacle to success is an evil spirit which seems to be abroad in this country—a spirit out of place here, but wholly characteristic of France, who annexes Madagascar, and England who annexes Oude. A spirit which can never be allowed by this country. That great American principle, the Monroe doctrine, must and shall be enforced. It is well for Europe to oppose it, and to oppose it specially here. If a real North American population ever holds the Isthmus, the supremacy of Europe, in commerce, is gone forever.

There may be some evil spirit in the North. If by any chance Nicaragua should become a part of this Republic, the preponderance of the North is gone, and New-Orleans will take the trade now directed to the North, and will be the great emporium of commerce in the United States. But this spirit must depart.

For more than ten years Nicaragua had been the prey to continual civil wars. The popular party in those wars called for aid, and the noble WALKER answered that call. Civil liberty and popular rights were at once restored, and the prosperity of the people was established under the Government of RIVAS supported by WALKER. The European Governments had secretly incited Costa Rica to war. There had come here exaggerated reports of a defeat of the Nicaraguans under SCHLESSINGER. These reports were absurdly exaggerated. SCHLESSINGER was not the man for the occasion—had been surprised—but it was a small affair. WALKER himself was about to take the field, and was as confident as ever. In a few weeks he can sweep the Costa Ricans like dust from the face of the earth. But his position is critical; he needs assistance. There is no time to lose; the best interests of New Orleans are concerned. *Our sympathy is universal, but we must do something.* Merchants may invest in Nicaraguan securities with perfect safety; that Government has been recognized by this Government—the relations between us have been clouded, but never destroyed. This country will protect its citizens in any just claim against any Nicaraguan Government. It will be a good investment to lend money on Nicaragua bonds, and will be a service to the noble WALKER and this country besides, and especially to New-Orleans. Nicaragua has a debt of only $4,000,000, and has property of $35,000,000 in value. If $250,000 is subscribed and paid here into safe hands, to be given to Nicaragua for her bonds, in three weeks Costa Rica's forces will be swept from the face of the earth. Immediately San Salvador and Honduras will join Nicaragua, and the Central American Republic will be once more established—to last, he hoped; for its annexation to us was as yet too glorious a dream to be true. But this Government must soon recognize the Nicaraguan independence. The head of this Government may have been sometimes misled, but he was faithful and true. Nicaragua would soon be recognized.

Finally, said the eloquent orator, in a tone which thrilled every heart, let us begin here, now, at once; let none of us leave this rotunda until we have subscribed what we are able to spare, to redeem Central America, to ensure the future glory of our great city.

After Mr. SOULE concluded, it was whispered among the concourse that Col. FRENCH, of Nicaragua, was present, and at once a loud and enthusiastic call arose for him. In response, he appeared upon the platform and made a few pithy and appropriate remarks, corroborating the positions taken by the distinguished orator who preceded him, and concluding with a very graceful and appropriate acknowledgment to the citizens of New Orleans, in the name of his country, for their generous sympathy and the cordial approbation they had extended to the cause of liberty and the progress in Central America. The Grand Rotunda of the St. Louis echoed with a wild burst of enthusiastic applause, when Col. FRENCH concluded.

The names of several other gentlemen were called, but in obedience to the main object of the meeting it was thought proper to open the subscription list at once. Unfavorable as were the circumstances, several thousands of dollars were subscribed in the course of a few minutes.

The richest part of the meeting was doubtless in the gentleman's ordinary, where it was supposed at first that the address of Mr. SOULE would have been, had not the great number of the assembly forbidden it. As the crowd attempted to gain admittance to the ordinary before the speaking, a profusion and variety of things edible and things drinkable appeared. When those substantials were discussed there were many fine patriotic and noble sentiments expressed. We can imagine the scene, although we were not there. The sentiment which rose highest in the breast of each invited guest, under the influence of the great speech as they had heard, as well as of the refreshments prepared for the occasion, each one of them may be assured is the true sentiment. They may take the dictates of that hour of enthusiasm for their guide, and never go amiss. Bright as young Nicaragua painted herself to the fancy of those there assembled, they may be assured that the future of that youthful empire shall be more brilliant still.

When Central America assumes and establishes her proud position among the powers of the earth all who shared in it will revert with mingled pride and pleasure to the meeting of the 28th of April.

Shipwreck and Awful Suffering at Sea—Ten Lives Lost—Narrative of Captain Rudolf.

From the Quebec Gazette, May 3.

We have by private hand news from St. Johns to the 19th ult. The seal fishery had so far been pretty good. About 40 (one fourth of the whole fleet) had arrived, with about 100,000 seals. It was feared, however, that the remainder would meet with but indifferent fortune. A dreadful shipwreck had occurred to a vessel commanded by Captain RUDOLF, well-known among us.

The British bark *Blake*, of 800 tons, EDWARD RUDOLF, Master, belonging to Messrs. FIRNIE, BROTHERS & Co., of Liverpool, England, sailed from Ship Island Harbor, State of Mississippi, United States, with a cargo of pitch-pine deals, bound to Cork for orders, in fine trim, and beautiful order, on the 8th February last, with a fine fair wind and weather, with every hope of making a good and prosperous passage.

On the 13th, during a snow storm, she was capsized; seven were washed overboard, the decks burst open, all the hatches washed off, and every morsel of provisions carried away. The remainder of those on board were without food or drink for five days; on the eighth day a small cask of water was got at and a half drowned rat was caught and devoured; afterwards a man died and his body was reserved to be eaten and was actually eaten in part, when on the ninth day after the disaster, the schooner *Pigeon* of St. Johns, N. F., hove in sight, and rescued the sufferers. Eight persons were washed overboard; two died of cold and starvation; and seven were saved.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meetings of Sympathy with the Sufferers at the Cape de Verde Islands.

AT THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL'S.

A meeting of Portuguese subjects residing in New-York, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Consul, No. 81 Front-st. The Consul-General of Portugal, Mr. C. H. S. DE LA FIGANIERE, was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. S. M. FERREIRA appointed Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Mr. DE LA FIGANIERE said that as it was notorious that the destitution which now prevails at the Cape de Verde Islands affects hundreds if not thousands of his countrymen, he came as a Portuguese subject, (throwing aside his official position,) to invoke the aid of all Portuguese then present in behalf of those unfortunate inhabitants. Though the number of their countrymen in the United States and especially in New-York was limited, he believed that united together they could do much in their aid, and thus, though far from their country, they would pay a tribute to their nationality and manifest the most noble sentiment of the heart.

He would propose, therefore, that a subscription be taken in aid of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands; and as it had to be spontaneous, he relied for the success of his proposal upon the well-known generosity of Portuguese. He would further propose that a Committee of five be appointed to carry into effect the object of the meeting, and that the result of their efforts and good-will might be transmitted to his Government.

He concluded by assuring his countrymen that, independent of his individual contribution, he was authorized by the partners of the commercial house of which he was a member to offer, free of freight or any other charge, a vessel to convey to those Islands the proceeds of their subscriptions and of any others that may be obtained from the proverbial generosity of the American people.

In the name of the Portuguese Government he thanked its subjects in advance for their assistance, and declared it his intention to address the vice-consuls in the other States, in order that they may obtain similar subscriptions, the result of which he would deliver to the Committee which might be appointed.

The motion for a Committee having been seconded, the following gentlemen were then appointed: C. H. S. de la Figaniere, M. B. C. Reis, De Gouvea Leal, F. P. de Almeida, Jose S. M. Ferreira.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

Among the very few Portuguese present, the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars was immediately subscribed. In accordance with the generous offer of Mr. DE LA FIGANIERE and his partners, a vessel will be chartered, if possible today, and sent off immediately on her being filled with provisions.

MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

A preliminary meeting, to take measures for the relief of the Cape de Verde sufferers, was held last evening, at room No. 14, Astor House, in consequence of Mr. HACKETT's card.

Several distinguished citizens were present, but it was thought better to adjourn the meeting for a few days, until a larger assembly could be got together.

We understand that the Chamber of Commerce also intend to take some steps for the relief of the famine-stricken Islanders. The public meeting will be held soon.

It will be recollected that in 1834 a similar famine devastated the Islands, when 30,000 out of the 90,000 inhabitants were swept off. Another famine prevailed but a few years since, in the Madeira Islands, occasioned by the failure of the grape crop. The cause of the latter was a disease, which has since then extended, with the same effect, to Portugal, Spain and the South of France.

☞ The Street Commissioner has given notice that those who are assessed for the extension of the Bowery, must pay their assessments before the 1st of July, or they will be charged interest from that date.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A BLOODY CHAPTER—ATTEMPT OF A HUSBAND TO CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT, AND THEN TO COMMIT SUICIDE—SHOOTING A FRIEND.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the inmates of the tenement house No. 19 Leonard-street were thrown into a terrible state of commotion by the cry of murder issuing from the apartments of a man named Baker and his wife, both colored, living on the second floor. On going to the place whence the sound proceeded, it was ascertained that Baker, actuated with a fit of jealousy, and accusing his wife of inconstancy, had attempted to cut her throat with a razor. Mrs. Baker, however, succeeded in escaping from the grasp of her enraged husband, but not before several severe though not dangerous wounds were inflicted upon her. Baker, then, after a few moments' reflection, repaired to a room on an upper story, locked himself up, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The cash inflicted on himself, however, was not fatal. The Police were soon present, and conveyed both husband and wife to the City Hospital. Later in the day the man Baker was brought to the Lower Police Court, and was committed to the Tombs by Justice WELSH, to await the result of his wife's injuries.

On Monday night a man named Burns was arrested, charged with attempting to murder a man named T. R. Jewett. Burns and Jewett, it appears, have been living together at No. 245 Ninth-street, and up to Monday had lived amicably together. About 9 o'clock Monday evening Burns was splitting wood in the cellar, when Jewett (so he himself says) went down, falling on the stairs as he went. Burns thereupon sprang at him, caught him by the throat, wrenched the pistol from his hands and shot him in the right arm, inflicting a bad-looking wound.

Dr. Sheppard, who was at once called, succeeded in extracting four leaden slugs from Jewett's breast and shoulder. The wounded man lies in a critical condition.

The cause of the quarrel is not known.

Burns was committed to await the results of Jewett's injuries.

THE LATE COWHIDING AFFAIR.

The assault made upon Mr. Smith, the Editor of the *Sunday Courier*, by Captain William Lyster, of fillibustero notoriety, has, of course, given rise to much comment. It was a subject of general conversation among the frequenters of the saloons. "Outsiders" seem unanimous in the opinion that the assault was a cowardly one, while the friends of the "manifest-destiny" platform say that "Bill," meaning Capt. William Lyster, served the Editor right. The report of the transaction published in the TIMES is admitted to have been a correct one—so far as it went—that is, to the bottom of the *Courier* stairs.

The matter did not end here, however, for, it is said, the printers of the *Courier* followed the "fillibusters" out on the sidewalk armed with shooting-sticks, mallets, hair-spaces and crowbars! The foreman of the types was, as his position demanded, at the head of his party. Mr. Charles Walters, drawing his pistol, said to the foreman, "Keep back or I'll shoot." The foreman, not heeding the threat, discharged his "shooting-stick" at the Captain's head, but instead hit Mr. Walters in the breast. The blow staggered Mr. Walters into the street, and while staggering the cocked pistol went off, but wi hout injuring any body. The foreman has since appeared took in custody the foreman and Walters, and brought them to the Tombs, where counter statements were made by each. At length both parties left, with the understanding that charges of assault and battery would be made.

The above is, of course, one side of the story.

This affair is to be locally investigated before Justice WELSH, the truth will probably be obtained under oath and justice done.

By way of incident, it may be proper to state that the Captain did the cowhiding in white kids. (how *un fillibusterish*,) and that he left behind as trophies the cowhide and one of his uniform buttons. Fac-similes of the trophies, we are informed, will be given in the next number of one of our comic sheets.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.

A German, named William Mark, has been sentenced to the State Prison for three years, for burglary and arson, committed in the wood-carving establishment of Mr. Bang, on the Spring-street. The prisoner was arrested on application of the Fire Marshal, who made inquiry as to the cause of the fire. Mark admitted that he set the shop on fire, and offered to plead guilty. The Court, in consideration of his youth, (seventeen years,) received a plea of guilty of burglary only.

BURGLARY.

The gold-pen manufactory of Thos. Blakeny, No. 42 Nassau-street, was entered some time between the hours of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and robbed of $300 worth of gold pens and other property. The robbers have not been arrested.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—VEGETABLE ENTIRE, WARRANTED—Assist nature with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very great scarcity of persons afflicted with chronic maladies. The feathered tribe, the animal kingdom, over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with chronic maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them. Follow nature. Use the Brandreth Pill, which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit to a healthy standard. These purely vegetable pills are sold at the principal office No. 43 Canal st., Brandeth Building; at Burnton's bookstores, No. 298 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-st; of Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; of T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MADIN, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS.—We notice that A. J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock this day, 58 houses and lots on First and Second avenues, between Thirty-second, Thirty third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. This sale affords a most desirable opportunity for those wishing to obtain commodious and well-located residences to the best advantage. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. A. J. BLEECKER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF FREE LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—Professor L. N. FOWLER continues his course of free lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. He will treat upon the various bearings of Phrenology, its application to the development of man's moral, intellectual, and social qualities; to self-culture, and to the regulation and restraint of the selfish propensities. Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,
Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,
Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the lowest market rates.
Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his Office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established Institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, the grand Drama of the "Forest of Bondy," the Pantomime of "The Red Gnome," and the Comedy of "Delicate Ground," at this popular Theatre. Messrs. B. and T. CONY, Mr. J. A. WEBB, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY and all the favorites of the establishment appearing—not forgetting Mr. CONY's highly trained dogs.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—The SPECIALIST for May contains plain, practical articles by Drs. HUNTER and MELVILLE on *Diseases of the Lungs*, By Dr. TUCKER on Diseases of the *Stomach* and *Liver*, by Dr. SALTER on Diseases of the *Eye* and *Ear*, and by Dr. NEWTON on Diseases of the *Skin*. Every person who values health will read the SPECIALIST. $1 a year, single number 10 cents. SHERMAN & Co., Publishers,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we would again invite attention to
THE OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY,
where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal, between Broadway and Centre street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices: consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—When you are in need of a good Pen Case and Pen, in Gold or Silver, we advise you to try WILMARTH, CLUSEMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. They are proprietors of the celebrated "Lowndes Patent," which has given such universal satisfaction, as regards its durability, compactness, and elegance of finish.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES—Are now made exclusively at BRADY'S Lower Gallery No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street. Sealed hermetically and warranted durable. Look at the superb display of Ambrotypes at BRADY'S door, No. 359 Broadway, THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rich Moire Antique vests, $3; complete cassimere suits, $10, $12 and $14; splendid black cloth frock coats, $8; blue dress coats, $8; an endless variety of fancy cassimere pants from $1 50 upwards, at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAYS' OINTMENT.—DANGEROUS SALVES. Beware of mineral ointments. They drive external disease into the system. This unguent is entirely vegetable. It expels the exciting cause of inflammation and suppuration. Under the cicatrice it leaves behind, there lurks no covert poison.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—What an unreasonable name this is for a man who makes such light hats as KNOX, and not merely light, but of the finest material, most fashionable style, and moderate price. Call and get one of his Spring specimens, at No. 213 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TOMLINSON has removed his Ambrotype Gallery to No. 447 Broadway, where these beautiful pictures can be obtained. The public are cautioned against procuring them elsewhere, as all that are not Hermetically sealed and stamped patent, are a deception.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 21, by Rev. J. Elmendorf, Mr. WALTER EMBLEY to Miss MARGARET BARTINE.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 5, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss HARRIET J. BARKELOO, daughter of T. S. Barkeloo, Esq., Brooklyn.

☞ San Francisco and Newburg papers please copy.

In this City, by Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer, Mr. FREDERICK A. DUBOIS to Miss EMILY A. ESTLING, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 6, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Dr. STORRS, EDWARD R. MCILVAINE to MARIA BERGEN, daughter of John D. Lawrence, all of that place.

At Norfolk, Conn., on Sunday evening, May 4, by Rev. J. Eldridge, Mr. G. W. REED, of New-Haven, to Miss LOUISA L. LEWIS, of Norfolk.

On Tuesday, April 29, by Rev. Uriah Marvin, CHARLES OAKLEY ROOME to EVELINA E., daughter of Wm. Smith, Jr.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 6, WILLIAM MALONE, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 97 7th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, JULIAN C. VERY, of the firm of Very, Gwynne & Co., aged 23 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of B. H. DEY, No. 105 St. Mark's-place.

At Sing Sing, on Monday, May 5, Major JOHN F. SHERWOOD, aged 84 years and 11 months.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 6, of protracted remittent fever RUDOLPH HESS, infant son of Mr. W. H. Beach, of Charleston, S. C., aged 3 years and 11 days.

At Stoney Brook, L. I., on Monday, May 5, at the residence of her father, MARY, second daughter of Thos. H. Hadaway, aged 20 years and 4 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 6.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s..	84¼	500	Erie Railroad....	s10 56⅛
11,500	do.....	84	100	do.....	c 56⅛
23,000	Virginia 6s.....	s3 93⅞	500	do.....	b60 57
2,000	do.....	s3 93⅞	250	do.....	56⅜
20,000	Missouri 6s...b60	85⅞	100	do.....	c 56⅜
1,000	New-York Cn. 7s.	102⅜	50	do.....	s30 56⅛
2,500	Erie Bds. of '75.c	9⅜	150	do.....	s10 56⅞
1,000	Erie Con. bs. '62.c	87	200	do.....	b60 56⅞
1,000	Erie Conv. bs. '71	93¾	100	do.....	b60 56⅞
2,000	Hud R 2d m b..	89¾	475	do.....	56⅞
2,000	Hud R 3d m. b..c	67	200	Reading Railr'd.	b60 90¾
20,000	do.....	b30 67	20	do.....	89⅞
8,000	Har. 2d m. bds...	75⅜	200	do.....	b30 89
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bs	87	300	do.....	s30 89⅛
4,000	do.....	b30 87½	300	do.....	s30 89¼
5,000	do.....	b15 91⅜	300	do.....	b60 90
150	Erie Railroad.....	56⅜	100	do.....	b30 89⅜
50	do.....	b3 56⅜	600	do.....	s3 89¼
200	do.....	s2 56⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b30 112
50	do.....	b10 56⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R..	74⅜
50	Harlem Railroad..	17⅜	100	do.....	74⅜
150	do.....	17⅜			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by S. DRAYER:

$8,000	Ohio (Va.) Co. to Hamp. R. R.	6s..Int. ad. 55
5,000	Mich. S. and Nor. Ind. Sink. Fund.	Int. ad. 59
5,000	Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	1stm. Int ad 70
1,000	Cleve. & Toledo R. R. Sink. Fund.	Int. ad. 75
8,000	Chicago & Mississippi R. R.	2d m..Int. ad. 46
2,000	Chicago & Miss. R. R. mort.	10s. Int. ad. 58
10	shares St. Mark's Ins. Co.	88¾

SECOND BOARD.

$6,500	Ill. Cen. R. R....	86⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s3 91
20	Park Bank.....	97	56	Little Miami R. R..	91¼
200	Cumber Coal Co.	b3 22	500	Reading Railroad..	89⅞
200	Nicar. Tran. Co	opg 13¾	200	do.....	b10 89⅛
140	N. Y. Cent. R. R....	91	200	do.....	s30 89⅛
20	do.....	b30 91⅞	300	do.....	s3 89¼
20	do.....	b15 91⅜	300	do.....	b60 90
150	Erie Railroad.....	56⅜	100	do.....	b30 89⅜
50	do.....	b3 56⅜	600	do.....	s3 89¼
200	do.....	s2 56⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b30 112
50	do.....	b10 56⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R..	74⅜
50	Harlem Railroad..	17⅜	100	do.....	74⅜
150	do.....	17⅜			

TUESDAY, May 6—P. M.

The prices at the Stock Board to-day were generally lower than on Monday. The outside orders to buy were limited, and the *Bull* speculators in the Street evinced much less spirit than the opposite party who press sales both for cash and on time with great freedom. The Money market for the the moment favors the *Bear* interest, as Brokers' loans are made with less facility than two or three weeks ago, although the mercantile requests for discount at Bank are moderate, and outside capital is offered liberally at 7 to 9 ₱ cent. through the Discount Brokers. Foreign Bills for the Boston steamer close 109¾@110 on London, 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. The mail will not be a heavy one. The regular bankers hold firmly on London at 110, evincing no anxiety to draw down their English balances while interest keeps up on the other side and importations are so free on this. The cash sales of Southern and other transient Bank bills, for this packet, were made at a concession of ⅛@¼ and in some instances ⅜ ₱ cent. from this figure. The export of cotton this week from all the ports, reaches 99,000 bales, the heaviest of the season, equal to an exchange of four millions of dollars. Of this Great Britain has taken 56,000 bales. The total export to Foreign countries since The 1st September last is..... 2,308,000 bales
Add from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1855..... 209,000 bales
And we have a total of..... 2,517,000 bales
sent abroad since the beginning of the Treasury year, being an excess of 1,949,000 bales as compared with the previous Treasury year to the close of the first week in May. The difference in the amount of Exchange thus created, taking into view the enhanced average export value ₱ bale, is equal to about $26,500,000.

The last price of Erie this afternoon was 56⅜@⅝ ₱ cent., the same as at the close on Monday. Reading was done as low as 89, seller 60 days, and Toledo, 74⅝ sales; 74¼ last bid; a decline of 1¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday's price. The rumor that heavy private sales below 74 were made on the panic of last Thursday and Friday is confirmed, and we learn that from 3,000 to 4,000 shares were taken as low as 70 ₱ cent., and 1,500 shares at 73 ₱ cent. The other Western shares were ½@1 ₱ cent. lower to-day, and New-York Central closed, after a considerable business through the day, at 91 ₱ cent. The general market left off dull.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports.	3,192,000	2,341,000	2,928,000	3,016,000
Exports to G. Britain.	1,472,000	1,195,000	1,695,000	1,865,000
Exports to France.....	421,000	336,000	246,000	254,000
Ex. other For. Ports....	475,000	276,000	221,000	277,000
Total Exports.....	2,368,000	1,659,000	1,885,000	1,996,000
Stock on hand.....	800,000	841,000	645,000	523,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports..	50,000	31,000	53,000	41,000
Exports to G. Britain.	56,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. [illegible] NO. [illegible] NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

New-York Daily Times

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] North America at Quebec.

[illegible] IMPORTANT.

[illegible] Treaty of [illegible] and Turkey.

PREPARATIONS FOR EVACUATING THE CRIMEA.

THE ARMISTICE ESTABLISHED IN ASIA.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON HIGHER—GRAIN FIRM.

CONSOLS 93.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, May 7.

The Canadian steamship *North America*, arrived at this port at a quarter to 7 o'clock this evening. She brings Liverpool dates to the 23d instant, four days later than received by the *Persia*.

The *North America* passed the ship *Joseph Rowan* inside of St. Paul's; the steamer *Cambria* off Magdalen Islands; and a vessel supposed to be the *Caledonia*, off Green Isle.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, had arrived out.

The following is from a supplementary report of the Liverpool *Courier*, dated Wednesday, April 23.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Russia.

The militia is disbanded. The Admiralty has ordered all the light-houses to be lit, and all the buoys to be laid down in the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; Also in the Baltic and White Seas.

England.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, April 22.

The *Globe* states that Lord CLARENDON has declined the honor of a Marquisate offered to him by her Majesty.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

The *Times* has a leader on the grandeur of the Naval Review, which was to take place at Spithead on the day the steamer sailed. There was to be 240 steamers of various sizes, carrying 3,002 guns, propelled by 30,761 horse power, and manned by 30,000 seamen.

France.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Trade is improving. The accounts from the Industrial Districts are favorable. In corn there is little variation, but the general tendency is downwards. In the Provinces the markets were abundantly supplied with Wheat. At Marseilles Wheat tended upwards.

The French Army is being placed on a peace footing.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

VIENNA, April 18.—By telegraphic dispatches we learn that the King of Prussia ratified the treaty of Peace on Friday last, and that the Turkish ratification left Constantinople on the 14th inst.

THE CRIMEA.

Letters from the camp have been received to the 19th April. The preparations for the departure of the army continue active. A dispatch from General PELISSIER, dated Sebastopol, April 18, is as follows: "Yesterday I reviewed the entire army of the Crimea. General LODER, a considerable number of Russian officers, General CODRINGTON and DE LA MARMORA were present at this military *fête*." The epidemic has ceased in the Crimea.

The London *Gazette* contains dispatches from Gen. CODRINGTON, dated 7th and 8th inst., with inclosures. Gen. CODRINGTON forwards a letter from Prince BUSHUTOFF who was at Tiflis, showing that Gen. WILLIAMS had recovered, and was forwarded from Tiflis to near Moscow, so that it was not necessary for Doctor MCLEOD to go to Tiflis, nor did the Russians seem to desire that he should pass their lines.

The Armistice was established in Asia. The last mail from the East states that the insurgents against the Porte in Arabia have suffered so much from cholera as almost to put down the insurrection Reports affirm that 13,000 have died out of an insurgent tribe of 25,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on Monday, upon the Church bill, a second reading was moved by the Lord Chancellor. The House divided upon the motion, when there appeared for the second reading, 38; against, 41—being a majority of 8 against the Government.

In the House of Commons on Monday, a conversation took place on the subject of the peace rejoicings. Mr. ROEBUCK inquired who was to pay the expenses of the contemplated exhibition of fireworks in the Parks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that his consent had been given to the expense, which should come within £8,000.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Lord J. MANNERS, said that notwithstanding the display of fireworks and other demonstrations, it would still be open to Parliament, on the question of the terms of peace, to impeach the Government if it was thought necessary.

The Earl of CLARENDON arrived at Paris on Monday afternoon, and proceeded by a special train to London. The military inquiry into the Crimean report, confirms it. The principal witness examined was Sir E. LYONS.

It is said that the Earl of ELGIN having refused the appointment of Governor of VICTORIA, the important appointment had been offered to Mr. OLIPHANT, his Private Secretary in Canada.

FRANCE.

At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, on Friday last, M. DE MONTALEMBERT made a remarkable speech on the freedom of the elective franchise. He denounced the Court of Cassation as an accomplice with the Government to render universal suffrage a mockery, and called for an alteration of the law on the monstrous subject.

The French Provincial papers speak of an inundation in many parts, caused by the late heavy rains.

By a decree lately passed, iron knees and pieces of bent iron for ship-building are admitted duty free.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—Count ORLOFF has been appointed President of the Council of State.

The Government has authorized the exportation from Russia and Poland of sheep-skins, meat, oxen, horses, hogs, brandy, spirits, ropes and hay.

TURKEY.

The Paris correspondent of the TIMES says the treaty of peace with Russia contains a clause, that the allies shall evacuate the Ottowan Territory on the exchange of ratifications, and that the evacuation shall take place as soon after as possible. A letter from Constantinople states that OMAR PACHA's army will be formed into movable columns who will scour the country and enforce the execution of the new laws.

A letter from Vienna states that the Commission for the organization of the Principalities will commence its labors in the course of this month.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening.

A newspaper report says: In consequence of the advices from America by the *Canada*, the COTTON market opened on Monday with increased animation and a general advance of ¼ of a penny ₰ lb. was realized. To-day (Tuesday) the demand has been moderately active, with a sufficient supply, and prices firm at the advance of yesterday. Sales—16,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation.

Breadstuffs.

The decline which we have noticed for some weeks in the CORN Market still continues, and the fine seasonable weather which prevails throughout the country, promising rapid vegetation, is likely to operate further to depress values. The English markets have been liberally supplied with the leading articles of the trade, during the past week, and advices from Scotland and Ireland present the same feature. At London, on Monday, the supply was moderate, prices generally being the same as on the previous Monday. FLOUR, however, declined 1s. ₰ sack and bbl.

Messrs. ROBERT MAKIN & SONS' Liverpool Circular of Tuesday, says: "The trade here since Friday has shown little variation, and WHEAT and FLOUR have been steady, while INDIAN CORN being more in request has experienced a further improvement of 1d. ₰ quarter. There was a considerable number of buyers at our Corn Exchange this morning. Foreign WHEAT was in good request and a fair amount of sales were effected to consumers at the full prices of this day sennight. Farmers WHEAT with a good supply from the growers sold freely at one penny [illegible] of barrel FLOUR [illegible] ct. Oats, OATMEAL [illegible] value.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[illegible] feeling for SUGAR. The TEA [illegible] without alteration in prices.

State of Trade in Manchester.

At Manchester buyers are again asked and business is reported to be extensive, but buyers are willing to [illegible] at last week's rates, but not to advance. Manufacturers are still well engaged, but [illegible] they find it difficult to get more than the full [illegible] last Tuesday.

Glasgow Iron Market—Strike of the Operatives.

At Glasgow the last week has been marked by an extensive speculative movement in the Pig Iron Market excited by the very favorable export returns, and, perhaps, more immediate ely by the fact that from masters and workmen had fallen out upon a question of wages. This dispute has been pending for some time, but it has only this week assumed a serious aspect. Employers are almost unanimously determined to resist the demands of their workmen, even to the blowing out of the furnaces, and already about 20 per cent. of the whole have been damped, soon to be followed by others.

An extensive business has been done, up to 76s. cash, and 77s. 6d three months, for M. N. WARRANTS, the highest point being reached on Thursday; since then there has been a steady, quiet inquiry. The market for WARRANTS closed firm, with buyers at 76s. cash, but no sellers.

London Money Market.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93 for money and 93⅝ for 8th of May. The final payment of the Consol loan and exchequer bill fund, amounting together to £1,500,000, falls due on the 24th of April.

Paris Money Market.

In Paris, on Tuesday, funds closed at 74.30 for money and 74.45 for the end of the month, being nearly one-quarter lower.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

TROUBLE IN THE TRACT SOCIETY.

CHURCHES IN KANSAS.

Baptists' Bible Society—Am. Home Missionary—The Congregationalists, &c.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Great Excitement at the Brick Church.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY—ACTS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—DR. TYNG ON THE PRESS—DR. BACON ON DR. TYNG—A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION APPOINTED.

The Thirty-first anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated yesterday, under circumstances of unusual interest.

The customary annual business meeting of the Society was held an hour before the time appointed for the public anniversary at the Tabernacle, and in order to accommodate the great numbers who were in attendance as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, the Brick Church (Dr. SPRING'S) was thrown open. The officers of the Society met in their rooms in the Tract House, and immediately adjourned to the Church, which, in a few moments, became thoroughly packed, both on the floor and in the galleries. The scene that followed was highly exciting.

Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, presided.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. DE WITT.

Rev. Dr. KNOX presented the annual report of the Executive Committee. He stated that the Society is in a highly prosperous condition, and on behalf of the Committee, spoke in warm terms of the faithful labors of the Secretaries during the year. He called attention to a statement put forth by the Committee, circulated in printed form in the Church, (and published in advance in the DAILY TIMES of Monday,) and added that the Committee had agreed to recommend the following amendment to the Constitution:

In Article XI., after the word "present," insert: "On a recommendation of the Board of Directors, which shall have been publicly announced for at least ten days."

The article, as thus amended, would read:

"ARTICLE XI. This Constitution shall not be altered, except at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, on a recommendation of the Board of Directors, which shall have been publicly announced for at least ten days."

No action was taken.

Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, moved that the election of officers be postponed for the present, in order that the Society might take up another matter which is now pending.

Cries of "No, no."

DR. BACON ON DR. TYNG.

Dr. BACON resumed. He said that a resolution would be offered by Judge JESSUP at this meeting, to provide for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, to examine into and report upon the proceedings of the Executive Committee. Dr. B. considered an investigation necessary. From a pulpit in this City, an appeal had gone forth to the friends of this Society, urging them to rally to its support on this occasion, when, it was said, an effort would be made to overturn the existing administration and revolutionize the body. He had been himself personally assailed from that pulpit, as a disguised enemy of this Society. He now publicly declared that not only was there no effort on foot to oust the present administration, but that, so far as he was personally concerned, he was not an enemy of the Society—nor would he submit to such charges. [Sensation.] He asked gentlemen present, as members of this Society, and as members of a Christian community, to dismiss all such erroneous conclusions from their minds. He repeated, he was no enemy to this Society, and he would not submit to the imputation. He made the motion to postpone at this time, in order, if it was rejected, that it might be seen on what grounds the objection rested.

DR. TYNG REPLIES SHARPLY.

Rev. Dr. TYNG rose to reply. The house was still, so still that any movement was heard. The Doctor said he need affect no modesty, when an attack so personal, so undignified, so uncalled-for, as that which had proceeded from the gentleman who had spoken, was made upon him. That gentleman had seen fit to refer to him personally, and to reflect upon his conduct in his social, ministerial and official relations. He now desired, in reply to that attack, to declare, in the face of this assemblage, that at no time, and in no place, sacred or otherwise, had he ever made such a reference to that gentleman as that which was charged upon him. But he *did* say, in presence of a congregation which contributes annually between three and four thousand dollars for the support of the American Tract Society, that an attempt was about to be made to subvert its administration, and he had counseled those members of his charge who had constituted themselves life-members or life-directors of the Society, to be present at this meeting. He had given an earnest notice, stating, at the same time, that the magnitude of the interests involved had caused him to depart from his usual course; and, more than this, he had given *a gentlemanly notice* [applause]—a notice which became his position, and which he deemed it his duty to give. The Doctor was again interrupted by loud plaudits, but added immediately, that he asked no response; he was able and willing to take care of himself. [Laughter.] As to the gentleman who had spoken of him, whom he took to be the Reverend Doctor BACON, he had no feelings toward him but those of esteem and respect, which he had long cherished for him, although on this occasion he for the first time was able to identify him. He had never before had the pleasure of his acquaintance. But if that reverend brother had been led to believe, from some casual newspaper paragraph, that allusion was made to him in terms of personal disrepect, he was greatly in error. If such an impression had been conveyed by any newspaper publications, it was utterly false. It had probably originated with some ambitious newspaper writer, who was unacquainted with the subject of which he treated, and who may have written from memory. It is notorious that the press is subject to errors and mistakes, and possibly to misapprehensions. It had rarely been his custom to acknowledge his responsibility for newspaper publications, and he did not propose to do so on this occasion. If his reverend brother had been entrapped into believing that the work of the printer's devil was the work of a higher and more petent Agent of evil, he regretted it deeply. [Laughter.]

DR. BACON RESPONDS.

DR. BACON was happy indeed to hear this disavowal. He accepted it. He would not hold any man responsible for a newspaper report. [Laughter.] That was an end of the matter. It was enough. He had himself been held responsible for statements contained in newspaper paragraphs; sometimes he had set himself right, and sometimes he thought it unnecessary to do so. But as to the gentleman's denial of his acquaintance, he would refresh his memory by reminding him that Dr. TYNG had spoken by his side from the pulpit of his own (Dr. B.'s) Church in New-Haven, in behalf of a benevolent institution. [Laughter.] The newspapers, (the Doctor continued) under the guidance of somebody, have called out for persons to attend this meeting in a style that was calculated to bring into it the Empire Club itself, in order to save the Union. The report that any proposal has been made to turn out the administration of this Society, he pronounced wholly false. Neither he nor they with whom he was associated had striven to Abolitionize the Society. All that was asked was that the great Catholic evangelical truth shall underlie the efforts of this Society, as the granite underlies all geological formations, and all that is asked is that it shall crop out just where it is wanted. He asked to see the deed follow the word in due time. He had no desire to cramp the efforts of the Society—he most heartily rejoiced in the proposal for the amendment of their Constitution which had been brought forward, and he added that he considered it necessary for the security of the Society, that it be kept from sudden constitutional changes. He adverted to some changes which had already occurred. A section provides that no two clergymen of the same denomination shall serve at the same time upon the Publishing Committee. This rule is now disregarded. There are two Presbyterians now on that Committee.

Loud cries of "Name them!"

Dr. BACON—They are Rev. Dr. MCGEE and Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

Dr. BETHUNE—Old School and New School!—[Laughter.]

Dr. BACON—That is not their denomination; they are both Presbyterians. [Laughter.] In conclusion, Dr. B., declared that he was no radical, nor a reformer. He was of an old denomination, and inquired after the ancient paths.

Rev. JOSEPH F. THOMPSON stated that until the last year the election of officers had not taken place at this meeting, but at the close of the public Anniversary. It was manifestly proper to receive the reports of the present incumbents of office, before proceeding to the election of their successors.

Rev. Dr. HALLOCK said there had never before been dissension in the Tract Society.

A MERCHANT MAKES A DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, (merchant) of New-York, was not aware that the mercantile class was entitled to a hearing here, but he desired to say a single word. Fifteen years ago he had devoted from the first fruits of his increase a sum sufficient to make himself and another, Life Directors of this society, but never before had he occupied a moment of its time. As an individual, and without consultation with any man, he had resolved to attend this meeting. He considered the questions at issue of the highest importance. But he held in his hand a pamphlet, purporting to be the production of a Congregational Director of this Society, which he considered a disgrace to the body. For one, he would never again contribute a dollar to the funds of the Society until this letter had been apologized for and disavowed. [Great sensation.] God has given a warrant for open warfare, but the circulation of anonymous publications was a dishonorable, disreputable and evil thing.

Loud cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. CHITTENDEN—One word only——

A VOICE—He is advertising his house——

Mr. CHITTENDEN—I am a member of the Pilgrim Church of Brooklyn——

A VOICE—Who cares?

Mr. CHITTENDEN—I am bound to say that the reports that have gone forth in relation to the Pastor of that Church——

Another interruption, mingled with hisses and cries of "Sit down."

The CHAIR—I cannot permit this to go further.

Tremendous calls of "Question," "Question," arose from all parts of the house, and in the midst of the hubbub, Mr. CHITTENDEN took his seat.

The question on postponement was put and the motion was *carried*.

JUDGE JESSUP'S RESOLUTION FOR A COMMITTEE.

Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, now came forward and offered his resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. It was the resolution referred to by Dr. BACON, in the early part of the meeting, and read as follows:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of fifteen be appointed, to inquire into and review the proceedings of the Executive Committee, and to report at the next annual meeting of the Society.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON moved as an amendment that this Committee be authorized to report at a special meeting, to be called at the discretion of the Committee.

Dr. TYNG moved to insert the words "duly convened."

Rev. Dr. KNOX said the Society must have the confidence of this community, or it could not operate. If an investigation was deemed necessary, the Executive Committee would gladly furnish to the Investigating Committee all possible facilities for prosecuting their investigations.

Dr. BETHUNE said he was willing to follow the lead of the Executive Committee. He was perfectly satisfied with their course. This morning, however, it had seemed impossible to trust ourselves. He had never heard so much use and abuse of the first person singular, to so little purpose.

Chancellor WALWORTH thought it likely that the passage of this resolution at this time, would quiet all agitation upon the subject.

DR. TYNG ON ARNERS AND JOABS.

Dr. TYNG could not suppose that it was the purpose of the Society to drive a portion of this meeting into an affirmative vote upon the question, who are satisfied with its integrity. The very proposal to investigate, implies a libel upon the Committee. [Hisses.] I do not care, Sir. I will speak louder if I am not heard. [Laughter.] Suppose we go down to Wall-street, and propose to any Bank there, an inquiry into its condition; would that not be considered an imputation upon its financial management? Why should we, who are triumphantly satisfied with the conduct of the affairs of this Society, be driven to vote upon the question of an investigation? No, Sir, I will vote for no Committee of Inquiry. I believe that this Society has been properly conducted, glorifying God and enlightening men. As soon will I allow a Committee of architects and masons to dig down to the base of the spires of my church to see if their original foundations were properly laid. No, Sir, let them stand. Why should any man take Abner by the beard with the hand of affection and then stick him under the rib with the other. [Great sensation.]

A VOICE—I call the gentleman, no matter how high his station, to order. He has no right to introduce personalities here.

Dr. TYNG—Sir, I was personal to Joab, and to no one else! [Shouts of laughter.]

Dr. PATTON moved that the question on the resolution be taken by yeas and nays. None but life members and life directors were entitled to vote on this question. Carried.

Rev. J. P. THOMPSON said 12,000 names must be called over if this vote was insisted upon. Do not let us crowd one another. He moved a reconsideration of the last vote. Carried.

The vote to take the question by Yeas and Nays was reconsidered, and the vote reversed.

The question recurred on laying the original resolution on the table.

Dr. BACON said it was utterly impossible to know who had a right to vote.

It was then moved that the meeting proceed to the election of officers. Objected to.

Dr. BACON declared that unless this question was taken in the regular parliamentary way, the meeting disorganized itself, and was resolved into a mob.

Dr. COX said no man had more confidence in the Tract Society than he, but he did not fear investigation. If there were suspicions, it was wise to meet them, especially when they could be set aside by the slightest effort. [Applause.]

Great confusion occurred,—several gentlemen speaking at once.

Dr. KNOX said he had been connected with the Tract Society since its commencement. He did not believe that there was wrong in its management; still he considered that it was well to have the investigation, but hoped that it would be so conducted as not to throw suspicion upon those who had put forth their best efforts in its behalf.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was now withdrawn.

Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Hartford, favored the investigation, but without imputing blame to the Executive Committee.

Rev. E. N. KIRK thought a new and wrong issue was impliedly brought before the public in this movement. In Massachusetts the clergy and the laity were in favor of such a Committee, and they considered the affair now in discussion in much the same light as the troubles which had occurred in the American Board.

Mr. THOMPSON moved an amendment to Judge JESSUP's resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That without pronouncing any opinion as to the conduct of the Executive Committee in the past, or implying any want of confidence in them as to the management of the Society,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of 15 be appointed to inquire into and report upon the proceedings of the Executive Committee, and that this Committee report at the next annual meeting of the Society, or at a duly convened special meeting to be called by said Committee at their discretion.

Judge JESSUP explained his position. He considered that an investigation should be made, in order to counteract evil reports which had gained ground.

Dr. BETHUNE inquired, if there was no charge against the Executive Committee, what was there to investigate? He had no fear of this Committee of Investigation. He had no fear of the result. But he did not like to be asked here to cast a shadow upon the character of men whose conduct met his approval. If the resolution passed, it should pass with his silence. He considered the Committee as unimpeached and as unimpeachable.

VOICES—God grant that it may be!

Mr. THOMPSON.—One word—

VOICES ALL OVER THE HOUSE.—We don't want any more kisses. [Laughter.]

The CHAIR was in favor of closing as soon as possible, but declined to prevent gentlemen from speaking.

Mr. THOMPSON said he desired to remark, in reply to Dr. BETHUNE, that there is a difference between character and judgment. The Committee, though unblemished in its character, may have erred in its judgment.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS said he held a place in the Executive Committee, and for some years past had been a member of the Publishing Committees. He moved as a substitute for the resolution, the following:

Whereas, It appears that differences of opinion exist in this meeting in regard to the affairs of the American Tract Society, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Executive Committee, invite the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry in regard to the affairs of the Society.

Mr. THOMPSON immediately appended his second resolution to this, adopting the above as a preamble in place of his own, introducing it as follows:

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society have invited the appointment of a Committee of Investigation to consider the affairs of said Society, therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of fifteen be appointed, &c.

Dr. KIRK said that the Executive Committee were willing that their deeds should come to light, but argued that the investigation called for was unnecessary.

Dr. HEWITT, of Bridgeport, said the Committee had already been tried, and had already been acquitted.

THE FINAL ACTION.

Dr. ADAMS proposed as an amendment to his own resolution, and as a substitute for all others, the following:

Regarding the actions and proceedings of the Executive Committee, as frankly and ingenuously inviting the fullest investigation into all the affairs intrusted to their charge, therefore,

Resolved, That at the suggestion of the Executive Committee themselves, a Special Committee of fifteen be appointed to inquire into and review the proceedings of the Executive Committee, and report to the next annual meeting or to a duly convened special meeting, to be called by said Special Committee at their discretion.

Dr. KIRK wished to offer an amendment, declaring the undiminished confidence of the Society in the wisdom and integrity of the Executive Committee.

A VOICE—(Found to be that of Mr. WM. C. BLOSS, of Rochester)—Leave out the wisdom. *We go the integrity.* [A laugh.]

Dr. ADAMS hoped Dr. KIRK would not press the amendment. Why not pass the resolution unanimously without amendment?

The question was then taken on Dr. ADAMS' last resolution, and, with the accompanying preamble, *it was adopted* nearly unanimously.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Subsequently, at the Tabernacle meeting, the President announced the Committee of Investigation, as follows:

Hon. T. Frelinghuysen,	Rev. John McLeod, D. D.
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D.D.	James Donnelson, Esq.
Judge Jessup, Pa.,	George H. Stuart, Esq.
Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D.	Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D.
Rev. F. Wayland, D. D.	Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D.
Rev. M.B.Anderson, LL.D.	Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D.	Rev. S.S. Schmucker, D.D.
Rev. John S. Stone, D. D.	

OFFICERS.

The present officers of the Society were reëlected—a few vacancies, occasioned by death, being filled.

The Anniversary at the Tabernacle.

In consequence of the prolonged exercises at the business meeting, the Tabernacle anniversary was delayed till nearly 11 o'clock. The audience, however, took it patiently, evidently looking out for something in the wind. Finally, the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. DI. HUTTON, and addresses were made by Rev. MIRON WINSLOW, Missionary from Madras, Rev. M. B. ANDERSON, of Rochester, Rev. Mr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn, Rev. JOHN JENKINS, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. COX.

Rev. J. H. STEVENSON, of New-Albany, Ind., offered the following resolution, and supported it in a short speech:

Resolved, That this meeting has increased confidence in the admirable adaptation of Catholic colportage to the wants of the West, not as a substitute for the Church, but as a forerunner to the full establishment and triumph of the Church of Christ.

Other resolutions were adopted severally, as follows:

Resolved, That the Annual Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be adopted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee; and that thanks be rendered to God for the continued contributions, cooperation and prayers of his people, and the blessing of the Holy Spirit which has rested on the Society's labors.

That thanks be rendered to God for opening before the Society wide fields of usefulness among the destitute in every part of our country and in foreign and pagan lands, and making his truth effectual to the salvation of men of every clime and condition and tongue.

That this meeting give thanks to God that He has enabled the Society, though embracing Christians of so many names and localities and languages, to issue so rich a body of spiritual works as to guide precious men to "the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world."

That the Society recognize the kindness of Providence in raising up the more than 600 colporteurs who the last year have penetrated the moral wastes of our land bearing messages of salvation, and enabling them in harmony and love to go forward in their humble but exalted work of winning souls to Christ.

With a hymn and a benediction, the Anniversary closed, and the stage was free for the next comers—the children of Mr. PEASE's Mission at the Five Points.

THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

Some Tall Talking.

The adjourned meeting of the Radical Abolitionists, in the Shiloh (colored) Church, corner of Prince and Marion Streets, was held last night, pursuant to arrangement. The meeting of Tuesday night, it will be remembered, broke up in discord, owing to a conflict of opinion between the Garrison Abolitionists and the Radical Abolitionists.

At the opening of the meeting, LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., the President, corrected the misstatements and inaccuracies of a morning newspaper in the report of the former meeting. He then read a letter from FREDERIC DOUGLASS, expressing his regret for being absent, eulogizing HENRY H. GARNET, and trusting he would not return to the West Indies, but would remain in New-York.

Mr. REMOND, the colored speaker, who caused much of the difficulty of the previous night, then mounted to the pulpit, and praised Mr. GOODELL, his antagonist of the former meeting. No one could suppose he had a difference with Mr. GOODELL for the pleasure of it. He came to the meeting without expecting to take part in the meeting, and he heard a remark made which cast a slight upon GARRISON and the Anti-Slavery Society, which the President seemed eagerly to take up. He thought this was unjust, and, without meaning to raise a storm, he undertook to defend the Anti-Slavery Society, little dreaming that the Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery spirit of the Constitution would be dragged into consideration. He had no quarrel with GOODELL. DANIEL WEBSTER was dead and gone, and he was glad of it, [applause;] but, great as WEBSTER was, he would rather have encountered him in argument than Mr. GOODELL.

This, however, was only in explanation of the events of the previous night. The work of Slavery had to be done, and for one, he did not think much was to be done by prayer. If the press would not do it,—if public opinion would not do it,—if the Government would not do it, then let the colored man die, fighting for his liberty. Better so to die than to live a slave in the infernal republic of the United States of America. He would retract nothing from what he had said at another place that day. His prayer was that the American Union might be broken into as many pieces as there were groans going up from the four million slaves in the country. If the slaves did not make mince-meat of the puny slaveholders it was their own fault, and they ought to be kept slaves forever.

The President said he never intended to impeach the motives of GARRISON or his friends. He did not agree with them in principle, but he would not impugn their honor.

Mr. REMOND declining to speak on the subject which caused the controversy of Tuesday—viz., the difference of principle between the Radical Abolitionists, and the Garrison or Disunion Abolitionists, Mr. STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Massachusetts, formerly a reverend gentleman, but at present independent of all Churches, volunteered to speak in his place. His first, his highest duty to God and man, was to free the land from slaves. No duty could come between him and the slave. Other duties were important, but they were secondary. Without sinning against God and his own soul, he could not turn aside from that cause. In the prosecution of that enterprise he knew neither friend nor foe. The cause was too sacred for personal feelings. He would take by the hand every man, whether he was bad or good, whether he came from the pulpit, the bar, the grogshop or the brothel, who was willing to work for the slave. He would give such a man, on the platform, his hand and heart, and would settle other differences elsewhere. But on the platform he knew no man's character. He had but one question to ask, are you ready to free the slave?

The President here rose to a point of order. The object of this adjourned meeting, the object for which it was adjourned, was to discuss the Constitutional question. The speaker must not ramble into other topics.

Mr. FOSTER replied that he did not care a snap for the Constitution. The Constitution, on the question of Slavery, admitted of two constructions. Both sides might be proved from it, as they might from the Bible, but if the Bible or the Constitution could be proved to be wholly Pro-Slavery, he would not hesitate to say that both were of the devil. It was as fair, however, to put an Anti Slavery construction on the Constitution as a Pro-Slavery construction.

His object was to promote the union of all the friends of freedom. Some were moved to act against Slavery because they wanted an office. Let us welcome them. Some were against Slavery because they wanted Kansas for themselves and children,—not that they cared anything for the negro. Let us welcome them. So long as a man would fight Slavery, though from the meanest motives, let us take him by the hand.

As for the Constitution of the United States, it was of no consequence whether they took it or not. He could sit down and write a better Constitution in half an hour, without much intellectual labor. The friends of the slave had to revolutionize the churches and Government of the country. If they could revolutionize the Government, without the Church, the Church might go to the devil, or rather might stay with the devil, to whom it already belonged; but as the Church was the educator of the people, it must first be revolutionized.

The speaker then abused GERRIT SMITH for sitting as a legislator among pirates whose hands were dripping with the blood of four million slaves.

Mr. WILLIAM GOODELL then read a long paper, in which he explained the points of difference between the Anti-Slavery Society and the Radical Abolitionists. The first looked to the destruction of the Union for the overthrow of Slavery; the other demanded the immediate action of the Federal Government for that end.

The meeting was largely attended, the audience being about an equal mixture of white and black.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

The nineteenth anniversary of this Association was celebrated yesterday. A meeting was held in the morning, in the Baptist Church, Oliver-street, at 10 o'clock. Rev. B. T. WELCH, D. D., President of the Society, occupied the Chair. The Choir sung the 338th Hymn, and Rev. BALDWIN KRALL offered prayer; after which, Rev. Dr. HUTCHINSON of Vermont, read a selection of the Scriptures.

WARREN CARTER, Esq., Recording Secretary, then read the minutes of the previous annual meeting, which were adopted. The President appointed a Nominating Committee to report a list of officers for the ensuing year. The Committee consisted of Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., Rev. Horace Seaver, Wm. J. Todd, Esq., Rev. H. C. Fish, Joseph Felcher, Esq.

Rev. B. P. WELCH, the President, then addressed the audience, eloquently reviewing the progress of the Society hitherto, and exhorting its members to renewed efforts in behalf of the objects for which they had united—to promote the circulation of the Bible throughout the world.

NATHANIEL C. PLATT, Esq., the Treasurer, then read an abstract of his report, by which it appeared that the receipts from all sources for the past year amounted to $105,618 10; disbursements, $107,409 56, exceeding the receipts by $1,791 46.

Rev. Mr. STIMPSON moved the adoption of the Report, in a few remarks, which was agreed to.

The Committee of Arrangements reported in favor of an adjournment to 3 o'clock P. M., which was concurred in.

The officers for the ensuing term are:

President, Rev. B. T. WELCH, D. D. Twenty-nine Vice-Presidents. Rev. Horace J. Love, Corresponding Secretary. Warren Carter, Esq., Recording Secretary. Nathan C. Platt, Esq., Treasurer.

After a hymn from the choir, the meeting was adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., the audience being invited, in the meantime, to partake of refreshments provided in the lecture-room of the church.

The attendance in the afternoon was quite small. The 387th hymn was sung, and Rev. Mr. TRACY offered prayer.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Association, Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D., then read his Annual Report. He commenced by thanking the Society for his reëlection, and promised to serve to the best of his ability, but begged them to remember that no one in this world is infallible—except the Pope of Rome. The Report detailed the transactions of the Society for the year past, and announced the death of seven directors and twenty-six life members of the Society. The mode of distributing the Bible by means of colporteurs was spoken of as entirely successful and deserving of all praise.

On motion, the Report was laid on the table until the next day. A hymn was then sung, and the meeting adjourned to 7½ o'clock in the evening.

Notwithstanding the rain, quite a numerous congregation assembled at the same place in the evening at 7½ o'clock to listen to the Anniversary Sermon of Rev. Dr. HAGUE. After a hymn and reading of the Scriptures, Rev. J. W. BELCHER, D.D., invoked a blessing upon the Society and the interests for which it is striving. The President then introduced Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., of Albany, stating that on account of the severe illness of Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, who had been invited to deliver the sermon, Dr. HAGUE had consented to take his place.

The Reverend gentleman took his text from the Acts of the Apostles, xiv., 25. He divided his subject into two parts, in the first of which he traced the origin of missionary enterprises to the times of the Apostles, and in the second showed that they had been sanctioned by Revelations from God himself. He exhorted the Society to persevere in their enterprise, and increase their exertions for the evangelization of the whole human race. The exercises were closed with a hymn, in which all present joined, after which the audience separated.

American Home Missionary Society.

The American Home Missionary Society is thirty years old, and is brisk and prosperous. It celebrated at the Tabernacle last night. It has received during the last year $193,548; payments have amounted to $186,611, and there are $9,551 due to missionaries; with a balance in the Treasury of $23,942, received chiefly in legacies towards the close of 1855. The receipts exceed those of 1854 by $13,000. There are 986 labors in active service; 10 missionaries have preached to colored congregations, and the pupils in Sunday Schools are up to 60,000. There have been added to the missionary churches 5,602 persons, and 56 new churches have been organized within the year, and 48 houses of worship were completed.

The speakers at the anniversary were Rev. FRED. G. CLARK, of New-York, Rev. HORACE JAMES, of Worcester, Mass., and Rev. LYMAN WHITING, of Portsmouth, N. H. These gentlemen spoke successively in support of the following resolutions, which were severally adopted:

Resolved, That the principle of personal responsibility to Christ, as pervading all departments of the work, is our main reliance for the successful prosecution of Home Missions.

Resolved, That the work of Home Missions, being substantially the work of the Gospel, furnishes a basis upon which the stateliest conservatism and the most thorough reform may cooperate in the unity of the Spirit and the bond of peace.

Resolved, That the *Home*, which it is the care of this Society to supply with the Gospel, demands our regard, for its sublime extent and encouraging aspects.

The Tabernacle Choir furnished some excellent music in the course of the evening.

The Five Points' House of Industry.

The meeting of the children and patrons of the Five Points' House of Industry (Mr. PEASE's) took place yesterday afternoon at the Tabernacle. The building was filled, chiefly with ladies, not more than one hundred gentlemen being present. The children, to the number of 200, were seated in the organ gallery.

Rev. Mr. WALKER offered prayers, after which Mr. ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, the President, read the second annual report of the Trustees. WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., then moved the acceptance of the report, and made a speech eulogizing the object of the Society. Very excellent speeches were then made by Rev. THEODORE C. CUYLER, MATTHEW HALE SMITH and Mr. PEASE. The children sang several hymns in a very creditable manner.

Meeting of the Alumni of the Theological Seminary.

The Alumni of Union Theological Seminary met in the chapel of that building yesterday at 3 P. M. The meeting was largely attended. Representatives from the different graduated classes made statements of their personal affairs. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourned until the Wednesday of the Anniversary week in 1857.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Church-Building in Kansas—Speeches by Rev. Messrs. Buddington, Drummond, Tewsie, Knight and H. Ward Beecher.

The Third Anniversary of the American Congregational Union was celebrated yesterday in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The audience, which was mostly composed of ladies, was very meagre. Rev. RICHARD KNIGHT, of Kansas, offered the opening prayer.

Rev. W. J. BUDDINGTON stated, that in consequence of the absence of gentlemen from whom addresses were expected at this anniversary—their

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common sense and common honesty, who would not fight—shall I say, use physical force—when he was urged to it by that exigency in which the honor and purity of daughter, and the lives of one's own family stood in jeopardy. And he would say that he who would not, under such circumstances, contend for his own life and liberty, and the life and liberty of his own blood and kindred, would not be even a man; angels would scorn him; he would be less than a man—so much less that we have no name for him. Now, it was not for us to sit and dream or theorize, and remain courteous, and argue in New-York and in Brooklyn, where gunpowder never came, where we never heard the bullets whiz, and where there was not the slightest danger. A man might be a five-story high peace man here where all was perfectly safe, where there was nothing risked and nothing imperilled by it. But he took it that every wise and humane man—that is, every Christian man, when he undertakes to settle such questions as these, throws himself in imagination into the field where the soldier stood, and there he takes his ground and settles his principles, and puts himself in the place of those who were in the perils and who wished to have them settled, and not as we would settle them who walk about our streets in velvet case amid the din of business. We were to remember those in bonds as if bound with them; we were to remember the slave, not as we saw him in the pseudo-religious papers in New-York—not as his master would represent him to us. If we were to think of him as he is—if we were to go down and ask in whispers of the slave mother what she thought of bondage—she who was obliged to bring up her own babe to think that she was not the first to him—that his father was not the first to him—that the ties of nature were a mockery to him—that there was another man higher than his father—that there was another nigher than his mother—that he must not appeal from their owner to her, and tell him "I am less than him to you"—and he (Mr. R.) would think about Slavery as the slave-mother would wish him to think about it—as the slave-father would wish him to think about it, though his thoughts might not comport with the suitable theories of the North.

And so as to this question of Kansas. When he saw man crowded to the wall, and crushed beyond endurance; when he saw men who had so long indulged in pleadings and prayers—who had so long pursued maxims of prudence and patience, and had exhibited such wonderful kindness and care lest there should be any wrong done—what he saw these prudent and long-hopeful, and deep-hearted and true men to do, that he held it was right to do, and holding it to be right he did it. He recognized just this distinction between a minister and a layman, that what a layman did with a weakness a minister should do with a vengeance. He should be all that he is and a little more. But the modern doctrine was that a layman should be a man and a minister a smothered man,—that a layman should think and act, and that a minister should look first to see if there was a hole to run into if he was pursued. A minister was thus to be a kind of nondescript—something between a man and a woman—having the worst qualities of both and none of the good qualities of either. Despite all these false teachings there were found some who took the ground which was right and true, and met the exigency, in which we stand, for he thought the world never saw the equal of the time that we are seeing. He read, and remembered to have read in vain, to find anything that paralleled the events that were taking place at this hour. The greatest race that had ever come was now being run. There had been struggles for liberty—there had been struggles against oppression—there had been various conflicts and competitions, but none equal to this. Here were two nations—for they were two nations—the North nation and the South nation: here were two great systems of principles animating them respectively, for each has a distinct theory of political government and of religion as allied with it. Here were the North and South roused up at last, ready for the strife, with the whole width of the Continent, as the race ground and Kansas as the goal. There they go, from Mexico and along the southern slopes, along the seaboard, north to the St. Lawrence, and all the way down to the broad Missouri; and if we could be raised up as high as a star, and had vision keen enough to observe what occurred below, we should see them scurrying on, all along the lines drawn from North to South, over the whole country and converging in that central point in Kansas. And what was it they are running for? Was it for soil? There was soil just as cheap and quite as rich all over the North. Was it because there were mines there? There were none but coal and these were of but little value. Was it because there were premiums bid? No; there were but two things; they are, that there stands two genii, one of Liberty and one of Slavery, and both beckoning the runners on. We were minions and children respectively of the one or the other, and we felt their attraction and heard their silent call, and from the North and South sped forth this gigantic race of nations, these crowds and multitudes all hastening and pushing across the plains that they might arrange themselves respectively under the banners of Liberty or of Oppression. Where, before, was there ever such a thing as this? Who would have supposed that the last experiments on God's truth in this world, under the Gospel, were to have taken place in this wise upon our land. From the time that Christ pronounced the immortal doctrines on which all civil rights have stood—for out of the Gospel he (Mr. R.) did not see one single principle that he could defend against casuistry and against oppression—from the moment Christ pronounced those doctrines which underlie society, which give power and capacity and humanity and divine nobleness to man himself, these doctrines have been in conflict, as Christ himself declared they should be. They had such a battle to fight; and as they came out, principle after principle, they were baptized in the name of God by a baptism of blood, until the world had supposed, at last, that we had come to an age, and certainly with the descendants of the Puritans, to a land where there was something that had been gained by the Gospel, where there were some doctrines of the family that Christianity had settled, where there were some doctrines of civil rights that had at last been achieved and enrolled in parchment and constitution. There there were some doctrines of duty and humanity and justice that were forever settled. Now, let them tell one thing that was achieved; let them tell one single principle that was gained since the Reformation; let them tell what one single principle was gained by the Puritan struggles in Old England; let them tell one single principle that was gained by our fathers who crossed the ocean and wrestled with God in the wildernesses of New-England; let them tell what one single point or principle of man's rights, religious or civil, they had gained that was not now publicly, and openly, and continuously denied and gainsayed. And by whom? By a few oversharp men? By some casuists? By some stark mad metaphysicians? By some eccentric men whose cobwebbed brains had become turned with long retirement and unfamiliarity with the busy scenes of common life, so that they might weave whatever speculations an impractical mind knows? How was it? Here was one-half—two-thirds of the people who stood up to deny—yea, and to stake their existence on that denial—every essential principle of the family right, of civil liberty, of religious liberty that had been sown by the Gospel from Christ's day to our own. There was not one of them that had not been canceled by the slave code and the slave gospel. And that this should have taken place in this land, in which the cradle of liberty was rocked, on whose soil had grown up her first and last, her noblest born on earth! Was there anything more surprising? Yes, there was. What was it? It was that that experiment should have taken place with the whole governmental force of this nation sendorsing it, hounding it on, and the political power of the country standing, for the time being, antagonistic to all the efforts of Christian humanity for 1800 years past. That was more surprising. Unless a man had the mark of the beast he could get nothing in Washington; and the bigger the beast, the more he could get. Unless he stood up to deny the essential doctrine of human rights, he could have no currency there. And it was not to be disguised that the interest of our navy, of our army, of our judiciary, of the cabinet essentially, that the interest of every arm of the service, civil and military, in our land, stood on the side of Slavery and against Liberty. We knew that they were so sympathetically before, now we know that they are so openly and avowedly. And what could be more astonishing than that? But there was something more astonishing, and it was this—that the religion of Jesus Christ had been made to ratify the infernal pact of Hell, and that the blood of Christ was taken as the seal in which to stamp and ratify this abominable outrage and iniquity. It had been said here that there would be a fettered Gospel in Kansas if the slave power prevailed. There would be no fettered gospel there. It would be a false gospel not a fettered one; for a gospel that taught men that a man for whom Christ died was the property of another man—a gospel that would stand by and give its tests assent when the family states was disrupted and disregarded—a gospel that would permit a man to be emptied out like water from a cup, and all domestic feelings to be outraged, and the purity of wife and daughter scattered to the winds and made the prey of unbridled lust or capricious desire—a gospel that would see men wasted not in ones, or twos, or scores, but in millions, that gospel, he would say, was not a true gospel; it reminded him of Paul, when he stood by and held the clothes of the men by whom Stephen was being stoned, and thus consenting to the deed. Was there anything more astonishing than that? Yes, he thought there was. What was it? It was this, that when day by day, and year by year, while this experiment was going on, the real gospel of Christ—that, namely, which is truly preached through the North,—should, while this terrible tragedy of iniquity was being enacted before the country, have sat as a spectator, and, though occasionally wiping its eyes of a tear, have thought it prudent on the whole to get up and shake its robes a little, and wish it were not so bad, and go home, and not do anything. That, he thought, was still more astonishing. He thought it was astonishing beyond a parallel. There had been individual men who bore witness against these things; but they all knew them to be few. He should like to know if any movement affecting the pecuniary interests of this City could take place without arousing a spirit of indignant opposition, the echoes of whose indignant and defiant shout should reverberate through the land, if a cent of the money were touched. What had been the testimony of the religion of the North? Some sadness and some sorrow; but how quickly were the tears dried up; how quickly was the sorrow covered up again with the bustling rush of business. The public feeling of the North was outside the great gulf-stream of God's charity. There was no one great current of feeling welling up, and flowing onward, and saying "Jesus Christ our master is put to shame in the person of the poor and despised of our land!" There was no such voice in the North. There was no such feeling in the North. Alas! it seemed to him as if we had got in the North the sepulchre where Christ was laid, but, when we went down there we were as Mary and as Peter, we found the place were he had lain, but he was gone. Well, was there anything more astonishing than this? He thought there was—far more astonishing than this, for we would find that astonishments are like Jacob's ladder; there is round after round of them, and we won't cease to find them till we have stepped into Heaven. He thought it was more astonishing still, with such a state of facts, and with such an executive history preceding these developments, until, at last, a large number of New England men rose up and went out to Kansas—not like their forefathers, fleeing from oppression, but rushing into the stream and casting their bark into the very centre of the tornado that is whirling with destruction there—to consider the succor they got. These were representative men—they were the representatives of principle, fall or rise—under defeat or crowned with victory—and history would write them down representative men. It would not be an apostate President; it would not be a sneaking Cabinet; but it would be the men who stood there in the trench, the men who counseled them, the men who led them on, who would be written down as the chief men and great men and eminent men of our times, for by-and-by we would have historians who would not be seeking fat offices, and would not be afraid to write plain history. And when these men went there, it would seem that, for the love of her own kindred, the New-England people would at last rise up and give some feeling testimony of their sympathy. And so they did. When these men rose up and stood around their own dwellings and property, and their huddling children and families, that they might protect them from ravage and desecration and destruction, the oldest and principal religious papers of the North, who had never seen any special objection to say a word against Slavery or the destruction of any human right, were horrified to the very core of what hearts they had because these New-England men dared to use their rifles; and when men ventured to say they had a right to defend themselves against the wolves by whom they were attacked, the yell of virtuous indignation was like the rolling of a tocsin in the ear. Where was the spirit—where was the prompt manliness—where was that enthusiasm that nations feel when yon touch any of their really felt interests? Where was the Christianity of this country? It would be sufficiently humiliating to him if this were simply a sham fight. But he did so love liberty, he did so love his country—for poor though she is, she yet stood better than any other nation as the exponent of Liberty,—and more than his own household and his own country he loved the cause of Jesus Christ. He could not bear to see the banner of Christ go down, and lowered in the dust, not for a moment. But it was not a sham fight. Kansas was the door of the Continent, and through that door were to come more woes, more miseries to nations and races yet unborn, than any arithmetic could count; or through that door there was to enter an era of elevation and of advance such as the world never saw. An army of lepers, scaly, scabby, diseased, loathsome of breath and rotten throughout their bones—how would such an army look? So there would be an army of leprous States, if, through the door of Kansas, Slavery gained admission; for onward Slavery would go from Kansas to the Pacific,—and, at her touch, every vale, every plain, every mountain, every hill would bring forth Slavery! Slavery! Slavery! And carry, as she goes north, the red-hot plowshare to tear up the soil of Freedom all the way. If he had the imagination of DANTE, or the greater one of MILTON, he could not portray or picture the woes, the desolations, the degradations, individual, social, religious, and of every kind that would follow the march of Slavery if she succeeded in raising her banners and maintaining them in Kansas. But who could foretell the glowing glory that would arise and shine over our continent if this critical conflict should issue on the side of Liberty. He thought it was the last outside battle. If we were victorious there—if we put our Church—our truly Christian Church—if we put our Bible—the true Bible—the Bible of God—there, there could be no statistics that would give the full extent of this new development, social and moral, of a higher civilization. This movement was an epitome of all other public benevolences. Let us, then, have faith; but he would a good deal rather have sight—he was sure of a thing when he saw it. But now, or by-and-by alike; let us understand that God would give us liberty throughout the whole of this Continent—throughout the world.

A hymn was then sung, and the meeting dispersed.

Twenty-Second Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The first meeting of the Twenty-Second Anniversary Session of the American Anti-Slavery Society, took place yesterday morning in the City Assembly Rooms, which were crowded to excess. Before the meeting had been organized, Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, requested that the seats upon the platform should be occupied, so that those who might come in late could find seats near the door.

Mr. GARRISON, the President of the Society, opened the meeting by reading the seventh chapter of Jeremiah.

When he had concluded and prayer had been offered by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, he said in consequence of the illness of Mr. JACKSON, the Treasurer, there would be no formal report. The receipts of the Society and its auxiliaries during the year were $38,646 53. Expenditures, $29,138 90. Balance, $4,507 63.

He would not trouble the meeting with any preliminary remarks of his own, but he would read the following resolutions which would be offered at some subsequent meeting, together with such others as might be deemed necessary.

1. *Resolved*, That organized as it was to effect the entire abolition of chattel slavery in our country, the American Anti-Slavery Society will not have fulfilled its mission until the last slave shall have been set free, and "liberty proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

2. *Resolved*, That in a cause so humane and righteous, we can know nothing of weariness or despondency—nothing of concession or compromise—nothing of effecting a truce or beating a retreat; but recognizing in every slave "a man and a brother," asserting his right to immediate and unconditional emancipation, and proclaiming the sinfulness of slaveholding under all circumstances, we shall continue to call men and things by their right names—to "agitate, agitate, agitate"—giving the oppressor no repose in his iniquity, and the land no rest, so long as a single fetter remains to be broken.

3. *Resolved*, That Slavery has not only cloven down the rights of its victims, but impaired the reason and paralyzed the conscience of the slaveholder—turning the South into one vast Bedlam, without any restraint upon its madness; fulfilling the ancient declaration, that "whom the gods intend to destroy, they first render insane."

4. *Resolved*, That the Anti-Slavery sentiment which is "bounded by 36° 30′ north latitude," is unbounded foolishness and measureless infatuation.

5. *Resolved*, That we are struggling not for the non extension, but the non-existence of Slavery—not to make it sectional, but to drive it out of the land—not to restore the Missouri Compromise, but to terminate all compromises—not to repel the aggressions of the slave power upon Northern rights, but to secure freedom and equality to all who dwell upon the American soil—making the limit of slave the test of all statesmanship, all patriotism, all philanthropy, and all true religion.

6. *Resolved*, That the right to enslave a human being, on any pretence whatever, is not a debatable question, any more than is the right to commit adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy; and to every defence or apology for its exercise, ours is the good old Revolutionary reply: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

7. *Resolved*, That all constitutional liberty has ceased to exist in this country; that none but "the traffickers in slaves and souls of men" are permitted to enjoy freedom of speech and of the press, wherever they plant their feet; that we are living under the sway of "border ruffianism," incarnated in the person of FRANKLIN PIERCE, no longer the legitimate President of the United States, but one deserving of immediate impeachment and removal, for his perfidy and treason as the unscrupulous tool of the slave power; and, therefore, that we are in the midst of a revolution, to throw off the chains of a slaveholding oligarchy, a thousand times more intolerable to be borne, than any ever imposed upon our revolutionary fathers by the mother country.

8. *Resolved*, That we shall neither give nor ask for any quarter; but our motto is "Victory or Death!"

The resolutions were received with many outbreaks of enthusiasm. When quiet had been restored, the President introduced

MR. SAMUEL J. MAY.

Mr. MAY said they had come again to this great centre, to plead the cause of those who are oppressed in this great land of the free. They had come to protest against aggression, and demand the emancipation of all who are enslaved. What their principles were, and what they intended to do, he hoped was now well understood. They had been silent concerning none of their principles, nor their objects, which were based upon truth and justice; and he believed they were fully understood by all. In advocating those principles, and working for their success, they had met with greater obstacles than could have been supposed possible in such a cause. Therefore their progress had been slow in comparison with what it should have been. But when the obstacles they had to encounter were taken into account, there was a feeling of gratification that they had done so much. It had been difficult to spread a correct idea of what the Anti-Slavery movement meant. It was not until 1835 that he was brought to apprehend what it was attempting to do. It was in New-York, too. He was taken aside by a merchant friend of his, who said to him, "Your principles are right. No man of common sense can deny that they are good, but we can't afford to let you succeed, for there are millions of the property of the North in the Slavery of the South." Mr. MAY answered him then as he felt now. perish your money with yourselves. What! can't afford to do right? It is the grand object of the Anti-Slavery movement to do right and to induce others up to that standard.

Mr. MAY was listened to with much attention, and when he had concluded, the President introduced

MR. CHAS. L. REMOND.

Mr. REMOND said it would be expected that he would respond to the sentiments expressed by Mr. MAY, and concur with the sentiments contained in the resolutions; and in answering the expectation, he would endeavor to define his position. He admired the aggressive spirit of the resolutions, because circumstances now required such an expression on the part of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In what he should say he supposed he would be understood as speaking for the colored man, because he was a colored man. But he claimed to be an American citizen; and after God he considered nothing so valuable as freedom and nothing so wholly wrong as the enslavement of man by his fellow man. He did not wish to be understood as speaking purely as a colored man. He wished to speak to the white man, and ask him whether he had not as much to do in the question of the existence of Slavery as he had. He was no logician—but if he were, he did not believe logic was needed now in the Slavery cause. He was no philosopher—but if he were, philosophy was not needed now. He was no declaimer—but if he were, there was no need of declamation now—all understood that Freedom was right and Slavery wrong. And all that was required was a decent amount of common sense and humanity to abolish Slavery in the United States. There was no nation more ready to sympathize with the oppressed in other lands, and yet, however inconsistent it might appear, here at home there was a disposition to sustain the oppressor instead of extending a helping hand to the oppressed.

At present there seemed to be a strong desire to prevent the introduction of Slavery into Kansas Territory, and those who sympathized with the efforts in that direction were credited as the enemies of Slavery; but for himself he was as willing to see Slavery in Kansas as in South Carolina or in Georgia. If it was wrong in Kansas it was wrong in South Carolina; and he was as strongly opposed to its existence in one as in the other place, and deemed it quite as necessary to oppose it in the States as in the Territories. Speaking of the interests of Slavery, he was disposed to believe that the holders of slaves were not to be found south of Mason's and Dixon's line. They were at the North. He had seen them in Boston and in New-York. He knew of railroad companies and merchants' of the North who were deeply interested in slave property. Recurring again to the expression against the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, he said, he wished those who were in favor of sending Sharpe's rifles to the settlers in Kansas, that they might the better defend their rights, their firesides and their homes, would also favor sending Sharpe's rifles to the slaves of the South for he thought they had as good a right to defend their rights as the white man in Kansas. [Cheers.] Proceeding, he said he could see no friend in any one who could declare his devotion to the Union. [A few hisses.] The only man who could be trusted in a tight place was the man who was an out-and-out disunionist. [Applause and hisses.] He would say to those who hissed, that they had to travel a great way before they became decent Anti Slavery men. He would say to those who hissed that if they would go South of Mason's and Dixon's line, *and dare to be men*, they would find the Union of no more benefit to them than it was to him, who, although he was born near Bunker Hill, and could not trace his ancestors back to Slavery, could not travel in the South because his color presupposed him to be a slave. Therefore the Union was of no use to him. [Applause.] He did not pray often, but when he did, he prayed to God that the Union might be dissolved. [Applause and hisses.]

When Mr. REMOND had concluded, the President arose and said:

> "Shall we behold unheeding,
> Life's holiest feelings crushed,
> When woman's heart is bleeding,
> Shall woman's voice be hushed?"

I have the pleasure to introduce to you

MRS. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL.

She said she was always glad to contribute her mite for the removal of Slavery from the land. She had been living for some time where she was surrounded by those who had gone no further in the cause of Anti-Slavery, than to declare against any more slave territory, and where she could look over, almost, to where the slaveholder whipped his slaves; and it was, therefore, gratifying to come again and look into the faces of those who were pure Anti-Slavery men and women. On the present occasion she had but one thought to utter. Slavery had passed from the position where only the negro of the South was interested. Now the white man began to feel its power and appreciate the extent to which he might be injured by its existence. But for all that, the only claim that was made by many who rate as Anti-Slavery men was that there should be no more slave territory. A Senator who, when he speaks, the nation listens—JOHN P. HALE—had said in the Senate a short time ago: "If you want Slavery, keep it; we don't want, and nobody wants, to interfere with it in the States." So said Senator WILSON, and CHASE and others, who are known to hate Slavery, but who do not propose to do away with it. Her position was, and so was that of the true friends of the Anti-Slavery movement, that nowhere in the wide world of God shall a slave clank his chains. [Applause.] When, in Cincinnati, she stood beside MARGARET GARNER, she asked herself, What to that miserable woman was the demand that there should be no more slave territory? There was enough already for her misery, and that of her father and brother, and thousands of others. They had come to rest in Ohio for a few hours, preparatory to leaving for another land, when they were arrested and held in bondage. How erroneous then was the assertion that there is no Slavery outside the Southern States. When MARGARET GARNER stood a prisoner in a Court in Cincinnati, there was no consolation to her in the demand that there should be no more Slave Territory. For her there was Slavery everywhere in this Union. [Applause.] And when MARGARET GARNER drew out the dagger and slew one of her children, she knew what Slavery was, and thought it better that her child should die and be happy, than live and be miserable. When MARGARET GARNER stood in the Court, guarded by the most brutal set of men she had ever seen, she took her hand, hard with unpaid toil, in hers and said to her, with the Constitution against you, we are glad one of your children is away from Slavery and among the angels. The mother replied that when her child was alive she did not know how great the misery might be that was in store for it, but when she knew it was out of the slaveholder's power, taking the poor slaves hand in hers again, she asked her what they could do for her, but she only pressed her hand the harder. In that grasp, she said, we must ask *more* than no more Slave territory. When on her way, in the boat, a collision occurred, and the one MARGARET was in went down, and her other child, with one gurgle, went up to Heaven. When the mother saw it she clasped her hands and rejoiced that another of her babes had escaped to happiness. By a requisition she was brought back to Cincinnati, and, when there, she was sent back to Slavery. She (Mrs. B.) cursed the Union that took that woman back to Slavery. [Applause.] In conclusion she called upon the women to make common cause with those who would break the chains that bind the Slave. She said they could get any amount of Anti-Slavery Tracts at the Anti-Slavery Office, and requested them to get them, and wherever they found an empty hand to put one in it. She would have the merchants put Anti-Slavery Tracts in every bale of goods; she would have the milliner put a Tract in the crown of every bonnet; and she would have the dressmakers stiffen their productions with Anti-Slavery Tracts. It was not the logic of the head that was wanted, it was the better logic of the heart. [Applause.] What was wanted was to sustain the sentiment which, according to the Richmond *Dispatch*, caused HORACE GREELEY to roll in his carriage, and sent JOHN MITCHEL, in indigence, to labor on his farm. [Applause.]

The President, when Mrs. BLACKWELL had taken her seat, said he had the pleasure to introduce to the audience a very excellent fanatic, an infidel and an arch traitor,

REV. THEODORE PARKER.

Mr. PARKER said, that after that trinitarian introduction—making him an Anti-Slavery man in three persons—a fanatic, an infidel and a traitor, he was sure he would be well received. He was to follow one whose color was eloquence in such a cause; and to follow one whose sex led captive the affections of men, and, therefore, there was little for him to do, and he would not weary them long. He would not have spoken at all, were it not that their friend, WENDELL PHILLIPS, who was to have addressed them, was sick at home.

In all great movements of mankind, there were, he said, three works to be done at appropriate periods. First, to create sentiment; second, ideas, where the work is to furnish the thought of what is needed; and, third, to act, to organize the sentiment and the idea. These three several and special works were going on in the Anti-Slavery cause. The first duty was to arouse sympathy; another way would be to arouse indignation in the breasts of those who suffer. But the early leaders of the Anti-Slavery cause were non-resistants; some of them covered with Quaker hats, and some of them not covered with anything. [Laughter.] And then again, the Slaves were Africans, who were not good with the sword. If they had been Saxons, the appeal would not have been made to the oppressor, but to the oppressed to suffer no longer. In the case of MARGARET GARNER, there were thousands there, and in that State half a million muskets. Had she been white those muskets would have sprung to life in her defence. If the Slaves had been Saxons they would have said, "Godsl can a Saxon people long debate which of the two to choose, liberty or death!" [Applause.] They would not have asked a Quaker to lead in one of the greatest of movements. The meetings would have been opened with prayer, but it would have been by those who prayed and kept their powder dry. As it was, he thought it was well that the early leaders were non-resistants. Making a comparison between the North and the South, he said the North had by far the largest population—by far the most property, five-sixths of the Christianity of the nation, and it might one day be proven that it had seven-eighths of the courage.

The work of sentiment and idea had been done chiefly at the North, and he would admit that something had been done at the South. To Mr. MAY's Southern friend he would say, that if millions of property at the South were interested for Slavery at the South, tens of millions were interested for Freedom at the North. [Applause.] He could suppose to think well of Mr. HALE, Mr. SMITH, Mr. WILSON and Mr. SUMNER. They were willing to do one thing at a time, but he found fault with them because they said they did not purpose to do anything more than prevent the extension of Slavery. They pulled up the weeds on this side of the fence, but in doing so, assured the South they would never attempt to pull up those on the other side. [Applause.] In speaking of these men and their acts, he spoke in the highest terms of the character and talents of Senator SUMNER. In raising an anchor on shipboard, he believed the windlass was used to take it up, and that behind it there was a capstan, the duty of which was to pull in the slack. Messrs. HALE, SUMNER and the others were capstans, and there was no use in crying to them to pull in the slack when there was no slack to pull. They were obliged to act in accordance with the sentiment of their constituents, for if they did not, they would put them out. He was satisfied that whenever their constituents afforded any slack, in the way of an advance in Anti-Slavery sentiment, they would pull it in. In this connection, he made a distinction between the political reformer and the non-political reformer. The political reformer must carry the majority with him, or he does nothing, while the non-political reformer did something if he carried but one with him. The political reformer goes to the baker and says, give me bread. The baker says go and raise the corn. The political reformer exclaims, "Why, bless you, I am hungry and must have such as you have today." The non-political reformer says, "*I* will go and raise the wheat." So was it with Senator WILSON and the others—they were political reformers, and they must have such bread as was ready. When there was any better to be had, he was sure they would take it. [Applause.]

In speaking of how the various political parties had been affected by the Anti Slavery movement, he said the Know-Nothing party had done much to aid in breaking up the older organizations, and in doing so it had done well. But it had been the cause of considerable evil. There were two ways of getting into office. One was to fly in and the other to crawl. While the office was straight up, there were many who had no wings, and who could not crawl up. Their slime was too slippery. Their gluten wouldn't hold, so they got a Know-Nothing plank and crawled in on that. [Applause.] In that way Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, got into office. [Great applause.] With a few remarks upon the number and power of the newspapers engaged in advocating the Anti-Slavery cause, and a reference to Mr. BEECHER'S attack upon Mr. GARRISON, which he considered mean and cowardly, Mr. PARKER concluded.

The Chairman, before introducing Miss LUCRETIA MOTT, desired to say that he would not wish it to go out that the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the present day was non-resistant.

MRS. LUCRETIA MOTT

Said she wanted to scold Mr. PARKER for the manner in which he had spoken of the non-resistants. She said they had relied upon prayer, a force stronger than physical, and they had done much.

The meeting was now adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon meeting for business and discussion was as well attended as the meeting during the morning. The first business done was the election of the following officers:

Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year—Edmund Quincy, of Massachusetts; Robert Purvis, of Pennsylvania; M. R. Robinson, of Ohio; Pliny Sexton, of Palmyra, N. Y.; Amy Post, of Rochester, N. Y.; Edmund Jackson, of Boston, Mass.; Laura Wetmore, of New-York City.

Secretaries of the Meeting—Samuel May, Jr., of Massachusetts; Aaron M. Powell, of New-York.

Business Committee—Samuel J. May, Lucretia Mott, Oliver Johnson, James Miller McKim, Abby Kelly Foster, Charles L. Remond, Marius R. Robinson, Wm. Watts Brown, C. C. Burleigh.

Finance Committee—Jas. A. Hocoland, Susan B. Anthony, Lydia Mott, Rowland Johnson, Phebe H. Jones.

The President wished the audience to understand that it was a meeting for discussion, and said if there were any present who wished to advocate Slavery they would have an opportunity. As a ground for debate he read again the resolutions of the morning.

The first speaker introduced was an old gentleman, named Mr. BUFFON. He had had a conversation with a slaveholder, but a few days previously, which was quite interesting. That slaveholder had complained of the amount of blame cast upon the people of the South on account of Slavery. He held that the people of the North were equally responsible for the existence of Slavery, with the people of the South, and the speaker agreed with him. He related a few anecdotes; said it was a remarkable fact that no one ever heard anything of the sons of slaveholding Presidents of the United States, at least, not their legitimate sons; and concluded by protesting against calling American Slavery, African Slavery.

MR. HOWELL

spoke next. He wished to leave his dying testimony on the subject of Slavery. Forty years ago he had commenced in the Anti-Slavery cause, in England. Then they did not think of immediate abolition. It was not until he read a pamphlet advocating immediate emancipation. There he learned that what was wrong should be righted as soon as possible. When he came to this country he thought his work was done, but instead of that he found it just begun, and he pursued it amid showers of eggs. But the days of egg-showering had passed, and he hoped the best for the future. Before sitting down, he said the last words of his wife to him were. "HENRY, never give up the Anti-Slavery cause." She was an Anti-Slavery woman; she had been egged with him in the streets, and had been obliged to talk for an hour, at midnight, to a mob that had gathered around his house.

Mr. HOWELL was followed by

C. C. BURLEIGH.

He considered the spirit of the resolutions an evidence of the progress of the Anti Slavery cause. But a few years ago, and few thought of interfering with Slavery, now the doctrine was gaining ground rapidly, that if Slavery exist at all it is national. The cry that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional, he considered absurd. If Slavery existed in any part of the country, Freedom could not be national. He would not be satisfied with the non-extension of Slavery. It should not be attacked in the outposts of Kansas, but in its strongholds. He concluded with the remark, that the Anti-Slavery men would not join the Republicans in their present Kansas movement.

Mr. S. S. FOSTER replied to Mr. PARKER'S speech in the morning, and stated that the Republican Party was alone responsible for the institution of Slavery. The adherence of the Republicans to the Constitution put them upon a Pro-Slavery platform. Many persons had left Mr. FOSTER'S Party to join the Republicans, and he considered the position of Mr. SEWARD and Gen. BUTLER, of S. C., as identical on the Slavery question. [Hisses.] He said: If there should be an insurrection of the slaves at the South, Mr. SEWARD would be hand-in-hand with Mr. BUTLER in putting them down. [Hisses.]

The Chairman (Mr. MAY) said he considered their positions entirely different.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

Mr. ANDREWS had arrived at the conclusion that there was a moral force equally powerful with the physical, and, in conclusion, conveyed the idea that, if he were in an official position, he would take an oath to support the Constitution, without feeling bound to carry out any of the provisions which conflicted with his views of right.

MR. C. C BURLEIGH

Arose again, for the purpose of saying that he considered there was more Anti-Slavery sentiment in the country now than ever before. He thought, with reference to Mr. SEWARD, that, when his position was weighed in the balance, there was more against Slavery than in favor of it.

At this point the meeting adjourned until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION—THEODORE PARKER'S LECTURE.

At 7½ o'clock the Assembly Rooms were well filled with persons who gathered to listen to a lecture by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, on "The Interest of Northern Men in Keeping Slavery out of Kansas and Nebraska"—the same that he delivered in Boston on Fast day. It was a very long lecture, and a very interesting one. He commenced with a brief reference to the kidnapping of SIMS in Boston, to another case in 1854, and to the arming of the people in defence of their rights in 1856; to the threatenings of DANIEL WEBSTER in 1850, and to the after arming of the threatened; and, after dwelling for some time upon the peculiarities of the various races, he came to a consideration of the difference between the people of the North and the people of the South, and between the effects of Slavery and Freedom. The North he spoke of as the representatives of the progressive, and the South of the retrogressive; and, as a proof that they were so, he gave an account of the religious, educational, political, mechanical and agricultural conditions of an old free State and an old slave State; of a new free State and a new slave State. From the figures, which were from the seventh census, Slavery, in comparison with Freedom, appeared in an unenviable light; unfavorable to Christianity, morality and education; injurious to commerce and to manufactures; and enfeebling all that in the free States grows and prospers and spreads comfort and happiness. In such difference between the effects of Slavery and Freedom lay the interest of the North in preventing the introduction of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, for it was there that many of their sons and daughters would go to find a home. He concluded with a reference to the prospects for the next Presidency, during which he spoke favorably of Mr. FREMONT, and of the successful opposition of his wife to the introduction of Slavery into California.

The meetings for to-day are as follows:

THURSDAY, May 8.

American Bible Society.—Broadway Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Congregational Union.—Annual business meeting at 3 P. M., Church of the Puritans.

Central American Education Society.—Annual meeting for business, at the Office, No. 44 Bible House, Astor-place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Institution for the Blind.—Broadway Tabernacle, 4 P. M.

American Temperance Union.—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M. Mr. Gough will speak.

Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb.—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society.—City Assembly Rooms, 7½ P. M. Speakers: W. L. Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

Am. and For. Bible Society, Baptist. (continued)—10 A. M. and evening, at the Oliver-street Baptist Church.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

The Condition of Sheriff Jones—Probability of his Recovery—His Removal from Lawrence—The Free-State Meeting at Lawrence—Demonstration of the would-be Assassin.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, April 25, 1856.

It is altogether a forced labor for me to write you to-night, for it is now nearly 11 o'clock, and I have been in *service* of some kind about twenty hours a day during the past week. Still I must keep the chain unbroken by adding another important link of occurrences since my last.

SHERIFF JONES IMPROVING.

Yesterday morning JONES seemed so much better that his physicians proposed to move him upon a bed to Franklin, about four miles distant, where he still remains; and, by news received to-day, he is doing well, and is regarded as out of danger, unless some extraordinary change takes place. When he left Lawrence he was escorted by a body-guard of seven or eight of the Leavenworth troops, who are still with him at Franklin, it is *pretended*, to guard him from danger. Everybody knows it is all downright foolishness, done *for more outward effect*, as many other things are now-a-days, for no one believes that a hair of JONES' head would be harmed now.

"BORDER RUFFIANS" ABSCONDING.

Worse still, WHITFIELD, STRINGFELLOW, OLIVER & Co., all left Lawrence with JONES, and now *pretend, for effect again*, that it is unsafe for them here; that they dare not risk their lives in our town; that they cannot risk summoning their witnesses here before the Committee, and therefore they ask to have the examination *quashed*—and all for effect again. They tremble before the facts that are accumulating in this examination, and what shrewder plan could a chief of border ruffians invent to incense the public against our cause? I don't believe they can accomplish their end this time—the examination will go on—and in Lawrence a good share of the time, mainly on account of their superior accommodations at this point.

PROCEEDINGS OF JONES' SUBSTITUTE.

Early yesterday morning a substitute appeared for Mr. JONES in his capacity as Sheriff, in one SAM SALTERS, who is one of his Deputies, and after receiving the warrants from Mr. JONES, he took his place at the head of the troops and marched through the town with more dignity than he could button within his coat, in search of the outlaws, traitors, Abolitionists. For an hour or two his search was all in vain; at last he met Dr. HARRINGTON, a very worthy practitioner of our town, and informed him that he was his prisoner on the charge of *refusing* to assist in the arrest of WOOD and others—the same as alleged against all the others the previous day. JONES received intelligence of the facts in a few moments, and sent orders for his immediate, unconditional release—or pardon in other words—for it was no less. If his jurisdiction as Sheriff allowed him to do this, it shows that *the laws are his servant* rather than he a servant of the law. But, seriously, it shows that the whole process, from beginning to end, is a palpable farce, got up in part out of personal feelings of revenge—but more, for a pretext for some grander feat of subjugation and outrage. Who ever heard before of a prisoner being unconditionally released by a Sheriff, because he wanted his professional attendance? No further attempts were made to arrest any one, and about 11 o'clock A. M. they started for Lecompton, guarded by about a dozen of Uncle Sam's best specimens of generosity and good sense.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

About this time an indignation meeting was held by the citizens of Lawrence to express their utter indignation at the assault upon Mr. JONES, and their willingness to make any sacrifice to bring the assassin to justice. I will inclose you the proceedings in full, which may be received as the universal sentiment of our community.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Colonel SUMNER, of Fort Leavenworth, arrived in town last night, on his way to Lecompton. He came because one hundred more of his men had been called to this place, and he found that the excitement was fast kindling into a flame at Weston and other points, on account of the assault upon JONES, and fearing a collision, he came to see for himself what it all meant. He says that while he feels under obligations to act most rigidly, in accordance with official instructions, still he is determined to allow no invasion upon our rights by the people of Missouri, or of any other place, and he has at his control, not only the force of that station, but that of other points along the frontier, in case there should be any necessity for demanding their interference. He has over one hundred men encamped on the opposite side of the river, but it is understood, to-night, that he has decided, after looking over the field, to order all but fifty back to the Fort, and let them remain for the present at some point near Lawrence.

EXCITEMENT AT WESTPORT AND INDEPENDENCE.

We hear of considerable excitement at Westport and Independence, produced in a great measure by extravagant reports of the assassination of JONES. *Extras* were in circulation with the usual amount of calumny and falsehood displayed in large capitals, but we have not yet

s this progress, where everything was going on smoothly, pleasantly and satisfactorily, and all good citizens were congratulating themselves upon the successful progress of this appeal, the hand of some malicious, insane, evil-disposed individual undertakes to throw down this superstructure we have so carefully built up, and mar our entire prospects by this unjustifiable and atrocious act. If the man who struck that blow did it to help our cause, he must have been blind and insane in his reasonings, and ignorant of the very first idea of the position and character of the Free-State cause. He must bear the consequences of his deed. I have no sympathy with one who would trifle with the lives and property of the people here. We are not bound to let any man, no matter what may be the cause of his actions, go so far as to mar the prospects of future success. We have two alternatives presented to us—which we cannot evade if we would—that of stabbing our own cause, destroying our own prospects, and using violence to our opinions, or, on the other hand, rebuking the author of this act. I am happy to find such entire expression of opinion in this community. I expected it to some extent, but I am surprised, agreeably so, to find how unanimously outspoken and sincere is the denunciation of this act. If I knew the man, I would name him here now. I should consider it a sacred duty which I owed to each man of you, and to the cause in which we are engaged, to the cause of justice and honor, to name the man before this whole community, and let him take the consequences of this ill-advised and self-advised act upon his own head.

What you will do in relation to this matter, is not for me to dictate. This meeting must decide for themselves. I thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me in calling upon me to preside over this meeting. I am pleased that so large and respectable an assemblage have taken this matter into consideration, and feel that there can be no risk in committing this subject into your hands.

The Hon. gentleman was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and resumed his seat amid long-continued cheering.

The resolutions—strongly denouncing the attempted assassination of JONES, and authorizing the Governor to offer a reward for the offender—together with the speech of Gov. ROBINSON at this meeting, were published in yesterday's paper. The *Herald of Freedom* of the 26th ult., after publishing the report of the meeting, says:

The Committee appointed to examine into the matters connected with this unfortunate affair are now busily engaged in the investigation, and will use every possible exertion to ferret out and bring to light whatever of mystery there may be attached to it. They desire all persons who know anything about the matter to report to them at once.

Governor ROBINSON promptly issued the following notice:

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—By virtue of authority vested in me, I, CHARLES ROBINSON, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby offer the above reward for the apprehension and conviction in the U. S. Court, of the person or persons, who made an assault upon S. J. JONES, in Lawrence, on the night of the 23d inst. C. ROBINSON.

By the Governor,
G. W. DEITZLER, Secretary of State *pro-tem.*
Lawrence, April 24, 1856.

Letters from Col Sumner—The Investigating Committee, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 6.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* states that Col. SUMNER encamped opposite Lawrence on the 25th ult., with 190 dragoons. On the 27th he addressed a letter to the Free-State Governor, ROBINSON, stating that the attack on JONES had produced great excitement throughout the Territory and along the Missouri frontier, and he urges upon the people of Kansas the importance of ferreting out and bringing the assassin to justice. He also states that the offence has been communicated to the Executive at Washington, and whatever orders he (SUMNER) receives will be instantly carried out.

Mr. ROBINSON replied that the attempted assassination of JONES is unanimously condemned by the citizens of Lawrence, and if the guilty party can be found, he will be given up. That it had always been the policy of the people of Lawrence to yield prompt obedience to the laws and officers of the Federal Government, and as JONES was acting under authority of the Government on the day of the assault, the perpetrator of the deed was an enemy to the citizens of Lawrence, no less than a violator of the law.

WHITFIELD returned to Lawrence on the 27th. Mr. OLIVER acted as his attorney before the Committee during his absence. The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says the Committee replied to WHITFIELD's note, saying that he could not attend the investigation in Lawrence, but that when they concluded there they would go to some place where he could introduce witnesses.

At a public meeting at Westport, resolutions were passed, denying the assertion of the *Herald of Freedom*, that military companies were drilling there on the day JONES attempted to make the arrests in Lawrence.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision, and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, May 8, 1856.

Our Produce Markets have been somewhat unsettled during the past week.

Breadstuffs opened rather vigorously, under the influence of an increased demand both for home use and export, chiefly the former, which demand factors declined to meet, unless at an improvement in prices, and this rise purchasers were generally obliged to concede.

With the resumption of navigation on the lakes, —a partial revival of traffic on the canals—tog ether with free arrivals by railway, and coastwise, there has been a recurrence of the previously mentioned pressure to sell, and another adverse reaction in prices—increased by the cautious movements of buyers—the market closing spiritlessly and irregularly, owing in part to the absence of later European news, which helps to augment the timidity of operators.

The weather has been quite favorable to the growing crops during the week just closed, and from all parts of the country we continue to receive highly cheering advices in reference to the progress of the leading cereals, and eminently hopeful calculations on a productive harvest. Taking all things into consideration, we can see no reason to alter our old opinion about the probability of a cheap Summer—an opinion, which, when first expressed, was considered fallacious; but which is now becoming the most popular anticipation.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, comprise nearly 76,000 barrels of Flour; 93,000 bushels of Wheat; 238,500 bushels of Corn; and 41,400 bushels of Rye. Showing an increase of about 4,000 barrels of Flour and 12,200 bushels of Wheat, with a decrease of about 12,500 bushels of Corn and 19,000 bushels of Rye, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which reached about 72,550 barrels of Flour; 69,800 bushels of Wheat; 251,000 bushels of Corn; and 60,400 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be only about 950 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, a slight advance is perceptible in some of the lower grades of State and Western Wheat flour,—while nearly all other varieties thereof, as well as of Canadian, close at about the same quotations, and there is a partial decline of 12½c. ₱ barrel, noticeable in Southern. The available supply of Wheat-flour is ample and increasing, while the demand is not animated,—being mainly for home use,—speculators and shippers having, in a measure, ceased to operate. Rye Flour and Corn Meal have fallen 25c. @50c. ₱ barrel,—and they close dull. Desirable lots of Wheat have been in fair request at tolerably regular prices. Rye leaves off at about last week's closing figures,—with a well supplied and drooping market, the export demand having greatly decreased. Corn has not been so active, and prime lots are now about 2c. ₱ bushel lower than on this day week, but the demand is reviving, and better prices are looked for. Barley remains inactive and nominal. Oats have uniformly favored purchasers, with an ample stock of most kinds, and but a moderate inquiry.

Cotton has been decidedly less sought after, and it has deteriorated fully ¼c. ₱ lb. We have had no news from Europe within the week, and this circumstance has tended to augment the depression in the trade. Our available stock here now is only about 59,000 bales, against about 90,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 881,782 bales over those of last year. The total exports so far this season are 659,277 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports, now, are 110,938 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855.

Pork has been the most variable article in the Provision line. It rapidly declined early in the week,—under the influence of a pressure to sell and a decreased demand,—but during the past two days it has been slowly recovering from the depression, and it leads off at a reduction from last week's closing prices, of $1 62½@$1 75 on Mess, and from 25c.@ 50c. on Prime ₱ bbl. The fluctuations in other commodities have been unimportant. The stock in the Packing Yards of New York and Brooklyn May 1st, included 11,366 packages of Pork, and 68,713 do. of Beef, against 27,380 pkgs. of Pork, and 24,806 do. of Beef, the same date last year.

Groceries have been dull and heavy throughout the week. The stock on hand May 1 included 47,367 pkgs. Coffee, 5,421 hhds. and bbls. Molasses, with 22,506 hhds. and 3,550 boxes Sugars,—against 28,922 pkgs. Coffee, 15,143 hhds. and bbls. Molasses, with 21,945 hhds. and 3,789 boxes Sugars, same time a year ago.

Hemp is without any established alteration of importance. The stock on the 1st inst. comprised about 2,688 bales American and 18,500 bales Manila, against 2,891 bales American and 12,000 bales Manila same date last year.

Hides have been more freely offered, and have slightly deteriorated, in the absence of an active inquiry. The stock on hand is about 69,000 of all kinds, against about 68,000 same time in 1855. Nothing really new in Leather.

Seeds are dull and drooping. Clover has again fallen to 13¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Other kinds favor buyers, though with less force.

Tobacco is quiet,—scanty supplies and high prices checking operations. The stock of domestic in the Inspection Warehouse, on the 1st inst., reached only 3,029 hhds., against 3,517 hhds, same date last year, and 4,497 hhds. same date in 1854. The stock of Spanish in first hands, on the 1st inst., comprised 5,793 bales, against 3,447 bales the corresponding period last year.

Wool is quoted quiet and languid,—but no established change has been reported since our last.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1856.

MARKS.	RECEIVED. To market to-day.	Remained for this week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Grove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2529	2574	31	1458	61	2355
Browning's, Sixth-street..	.....	318	31	71	1557	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	152	68	72	2189	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	121	73	46	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	2529	3465	203	1647	3798	2355
Last week.....	2723	3020	308	1292	4730	1709
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....						1,961
Receipts for week ending to-day.....						2,574
Receipts for corresponding week last year...						1,456
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....						3,985
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....						3,465
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....						2,070

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCES.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	1314	.....	.....	.....	788
Hudson River Railroad.	759	.....	.....	.....	1071
Hudson River Boats...	185	.....	51	1458	496
Harlem Railroad..	.....	.....	51	1458	61	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON's were derived from the following States:

Ohio.....	1448	Pennsylvania.....	—
New-York.....	152	Texas.....	—
Illinois.....	597	Connecticut.....	—
Kentucky.....	63	Michigan.....	—
Indiana.....	129	New-Jersey.....	—
Virginia.....	—	Wisconsin.....	—
Iowa.....	120	Maryland!.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about the same or ½c. higher for the same quality.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	11½c.@11¾c.	11c. @11½c.
First quality.....	10½c.@11c.	10c. @11c.
Medium quality.....	9c. @10c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality, few.....	8½c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
General selling prices....	9½c.@11½c.	9c. @10½c.
Average of all sales about	10½c.@10½c.	9½c.@10c.

The almost entire absence of poorer animals today brings the "average of all sales" pretty well up, almost all offered ranking as medium or above.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c., and selling quite dull.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Drovers and butchers had made their calculations on finding *at least* 3,000 cattle in the yards this morning, instead of only 2,529, and they were consequently expecting to sell and buy cheap. A large number of animals were known to be at Albany the first of the week, most of which were looked for here, but Boston and other Eastern markets presented the strongest prospects to the owners, and a thousand or more cattle went in that direction, leaving only some 900 to come down the Hudson River Railroad and boats. The effect of these expectations and misapprehensions produced an irregular market to-day. At the opening, good cattle went off at low prices, but later it was found that the butchers, in anticipation of an unusual supply, came prepared for large purchases, larger in the aggregate than were offered. The first sales were lower than last week, those at midday were fully equal to them, while the sales made after 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., were 1c. ₱ lb. above those of the morning. It was agreed, on all hands, that from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. the "tails" of droves brought more ₱ lb. than the "tops" at 8 to 10 A. M.

The quality of the animals offered to-day was, on the whole, very good—if there was a single "Scalawag drove," we did not see it. The greater part were three and four-year-old steers, in fair condition. There was not, however, more than a lot or two at most of tip-top or premium cattle.

Ohio and Illinois contributed four-fifths of all the Cattle offered to-day.

The day was cool and cloudy, with a prospect of rain, which tended to hurry up operations. The transactions of the day at Forty-fourth-street were on the whole, quite satisfactory to all parties, and when we left the yard this evening everybody seemed pleased. Owners got quite as much for their stock as they anticipated yesterday; brokers made quick sales, and the butchers sent to their yards a fair supply of really good beef without paying very roundly therefor.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

Y'd.	No.	Sold at	From.
1..	75.	Illinois..	S. & J. Dunlop.....C. W. Conger.
2..	100.	Illinois..	Snyder & Clark.....Daniel Barnes.
3..	48.	Ohio.....	J. T. Alexander.....S. Ullery.
4..	72.	Ohio.....	Josiah Reed.....Barney Bartram.
5..	69.	Ohio.....	John Rennick.....Barney Bartram.
6..	81.	Ohio.....	Col. G. Radcliff.....David Allerton.
7..	90.	Illinois..	Delano & Bennick.T. Wilte & Son.
8..	60.	N. Y.....	A. Terry.....Col. Barker.
9..	63.	Kentucky.	John Flynn.....Owner.
10..	45.	Ohio.....	Emerson & Johnson.Owners.
11..	26.	Ohio.....	Wm. Florence.....Purchase, Wheaten
12..	84.	Illinois..	Hoag & Sherman..Owners.
13..	99.	Ohio.....	Paage & Co.....Geo. Toffey.
14..	57.	Iowa.....	J. Robinson.....Thos. Vail.
15..	74.	Ohio.....	Moses Adams.....W. Wheeler.
16..	60.	Ohio.....	F. W. Rennick.....Mead & Holcomb.
17..	95.	Ohio.....	Nichols & Rush.....G. G. Teed.
18..	46.	Ohio.....	Jas. B. Parcels.....Henry Hurd.
19..	90.	Ohio.....	T. P. Miller.....Geo. Ayrault.
20..	75.	Ohio.....	Pearl & Pancake.....A. Merritt.
21..	51.	N. Y.....	Stewart & Wells.....D. L. Belden.
22..	53.	Ohio.....	Tristram Adams.....J. A. Merritt.
23..	57.	Ohio.....	Shuster & Levi.....Owners.
24..	18.	N. Y.....	Wm. M. Scott.....Owner.
26..	30.	Ohio.....	Benj. Westhaimer.Owner.
27..	44.	Ohio.....	H. M. Black.....T. Bloomer.
3*.	99.	Illinois..	Allen Poage.....J. H. Williams.
4*.	98.	Illinois..	Marcus & Williams.J. H. Williams.
5*.	102.	Ohio.....	Edward Williams..J. H. Williams.
6*.	98.	Ohio.....	Jas. Parcells.....J. H. Williams.
7*.	102.	Illinois..	M. D. Coffin.....J. H. Williams.
8*.	44.	Illinois..	Culver & Hoffman.Owners.
9*.	40.	Ohio.....	Culver & Hoffman.Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

The finest drove, to-day, was 81, raised and fed by Col. GEO. RADCLIFF, of Ohio. They averaged half-blood Durhams. The drove was estimated to weigh full 850 lbs. They were purchased by DAVID ALLERTON for NEBEKAM & JAMES WEEKES, of Fourth-avenue, took one pair at $360, estimated by seller at 2,350 lbs., and by buyer at 2,200. At the latter weight 11¾c. Probably about 11¾c.

STEWART & WELLS, of Chittenango, N. Y., contributed 51 still-fed cattle. Ten of them, averaging about 950 lbs. net, were sold to C. & W. CORNELL for $1,000, or about 10½c. The whole lot (51) were sold out by D. L. BELDEN for $4,049—average $79 40. The prices range at 9c.@10½c., according to quality.

CULVER & HOFFMAN sold on their own account 84 —40 Ohio and 44 Illinois cattle; quality good; weight 700 to 800 lbs., averaging say 850 lbs.; selling at 10c.@10¾c.

JOSIAH REED, Pickaway County, Ohio, contributed 72 common cattle, averaging 625 to 650 lbs. Sold by BARNEY BARTRAM at 9c.@10c. Fifty-two were taken by NEBEKAM & STRAUS at about 9½c.

JOHN RENNICK, of Pickaway County, Ohio, sent in 69 very fair quality animals, averaging about 775 lbs. Sold by BARNEY BARTRAM for an average of $78 25 ₱ head, or full 10c.

M. D. COFFIN, of Homer, Champaign County, Ill., brought in 102 common cattle of his own raising and feeding; home weight 1,320 lbs., 650 lbs. estimated net here. Sold by J. H. WILLIAMS at an average of $65, or 10c.

ALLEN POAGE, of Champaign County, Ill., brought in 99 good common cattle, even average about 950 lbs. Sold by J. H. WILLIAMS, at 9¾c.@10¼c., average full 10c.

MARCUS & WILLIAMS started with 88 fair Ill. cattle. Mr. MARCUS fell from the cars at Oswego, on Thursday, and was so injured that he died in about 36 hours after. The cattle were sold by WILLIAMS at 9¾c.@10¾c.

TRISTRAM ADAMS of Forsyth County, Ohio, brought in 53 cattle, generally large, and several very fine animals. Weight generally, 700 to 900 lbs., average about 775 lbs. Sold by J. A. MERRITT (a part yesterday) at 9¾c.@11c., average full 10c.

S. & J. DUNLOP of Morgan Co., Ill., brought in 75 fat, neat, snug, steers; home weight 1,514 lbs. Selling by C. W. CONGER at 10c.@10¾c.

DANIEL BARNES sold 48 medium Ohio Cattle for SNYDER & CLARK, weight about 700 to 725 lbs. average. They brought an average of nearly $73, or a little over 10c.

PEARL & PANCAKE brought in 75 small, nice Cattle from Ross County, Ohio; weight about 700 lbs. Sold by J. A. MERRITT for 10c.@11c., or an average of about 10¼c.

J. S. PARCELS, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought in 98 "big fat cattle," 900 lbs.; sold by J. H. WILLIAMS at about $90, or 9c.

EDWARD WILLIAMS contributed 163 good Ohio Cattle; about 800 lbs.; sold by J. H. MILLER at about 9¾c.@10¾c.

NICHOLS & RUSH, of Coles County, Ill., brought in 95 good cattle; home weight about 1,400 lbs. Sold by C. G. TEED at an average of about 10c.

H. M. BLACK, of Champaign County, Ohio, brought in 44 pretty fair animals; home weight 1,540 lbs. Selling by T. BLOOMER at 9¾c.@10¾c.

WM. FLORENCE contributed 26 Ohio Cattle, good quality; average 850 lbs. Sold by PURCHASE & WHEATON at 10c.@11c.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold 84 very good Ill. Cattle, purchased of HENRY ECKSTEIN, who bought them of SIMON ULLERY; 21 sold to WM. MOORE for $86, or about 10¾c. The whole drove brought 10c.@10¾c.

T. P. MILLER, of West Liberty, Champaign Co., Ohio, brought in 90 good cattle; home weight, 1,408 lbs; selling by GEO. AYRAULT for 10c.@11c. These were mostly held till after dinner, to the advantage of the buyer. Mr. MILLER complains of bad treatment on the railroad from Cleveland to Erie. While the cattle were down in a car, and being injured, the conductor refused even a lantern to the attendant when he wished to get them up— said "it would take 4,000 lights to accommodate the drivers." Mr. M. says the employes generally, on *that* road, showed an utter disregard of the interests or conveniences of himself and others accompanying cattle.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $25@$35; Good, $45@$45; Extras, $55@$70.

We find little change in the markets for Milch Cows. The receipts are considerably less than for the preceding week.

ALLERTON, BROWNING, CHAMBERLIN and O'BRIEN, all report "market same as last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts of Veal Calves, especially at ALLERTON'S, considerably exceed those of last week, and there is a visible improvement in the age and general quality, but the demand keeps pace with the supply, and prices have advanced, if anything.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves in good supply, (1,458;) quality good; prices a little better; selling at 4½c.@6c.@7c. for the best.

BROWNING reports Veals selling at 4c.@7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals selling at 3¾c.@4c. for common; 5c.@6c. for better grades.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves selling at 4c.@6½c.; market a little better than last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

There is still a material lack of good Mutton, and good Spring Lambs being almost any price asked. The receipts of the week have been only 3,743, against a weekly average of nearly 11,000 during May, 1855.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported very scarce—only 61 are reported at this market. Spring Lambs sell at $5@$7 ₱ head.

BROWNING reports Sheep selling better, prices at least 25c. ₱ head advance; quality improved; about 500 sold to day before 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $2 50@$6 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of:

		Price.			Price.
46	Sheep and lambs at	$328 75	200	Sheep & lambs	987 00
			337	do	2,015 81
50	do	259 00	60	do	307 50
100	do	575 00	23	do	113 50
100	do	512 60	106	do	621 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-first street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, at this season, 1¾c.@1¾c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,955 Hogs, which sell at 6c.@6¾c. gross.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

Dressed Hogs selling at 7¾c. to 7¾c.; Live Hogs at 6c. to 6¼c., gross, Hogs are arriving freely from the West, and Stock Hogs weighing about 100 lbs. are sold readily at 6¾c. to 7c., live weight. Wanted by farmers near the City.

W. H. MCNIEL (No. 2 Erie Building, Duane-street) reports Hogs in better supply—selling for 7¼c.@ 7¾c., net; 8¼c.@8¾c., gross; still fed, 9¼c., gross. Demand somewhat improved, but any advance on present rates need not be expected—indeed, these could hardly be maintained if arrivals continue equal to the last few days.

Receipts this week 6,200, against 4,225 last, and 3,425 corresponding week last year.

Weekly Review of the Dry-Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

The Dry-Goods trade has been devoid of all noticeable vigor during the past week. The intervention of moving-day has served only to obstruct business Country merchants have purchased rather lightly, and local dealers have operated reservedly. The receipts of goods have been pretty large, but, as a general rule, they have not been forced on the market, which consequently retains its former steadiness for all desirable productions.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings attract considerable attention, and are quite firm. Favorite styles of bleached goods are in pretty active request at former rates. Cotton flannels are unchanged. Denims and Drills seem in fair demand at steady prices. Duck is selling rather more freely at unaltered figures. Ginghams are moderately sought after at old quotations. Lawns are a little more inquired for and are firm. Naukins rule quiet and heavy. Osnaburgs are not very brisk, but they are generally stiffly held. Printing cloths are in slightly improved demand at strengthening rates. Prints, of desirable kinds, are salable and firm. Stripes and Ticks are without much activity, yet they are held quite stiffly.

Woolens are still inactive, yet holders are not inclined to sell at any concession from previously current rates. The available supply of desirable fabrics is moderate for the season. Blankets are rather quiet at former prices. Cassimeres, Cloths, and Doeskins, continue to sell only in a small way at unchanged quotations. Flannels of choice quality, are in moderate demand at steady figures. Jeans and Linseys are retailing at old rates. Muslin delaines, really adapted to the season, are inquired for and are firm. Satinets and Tweeds are not in much request, but they are essentially unaltered in value.

Foreign Goods are now more freely offered, especially through the auction-rooms, at heavy, and on the whole, somewhat easier rates, than earlier in the season, yet they are not in active demand, as purchasers have had their most urgent wants supplied, and now show no inclination to buy beyond the limits of their immediate requirements, unless where they are tempted to more liberal operations by unusual inducements, which the principal factors are slow to extend to customers, believing that they can get rid of their stocks more securely and satisfactorily later in the year, than is feasible at the present time. Cotton and woolen fabrics worth holding over, are, for the most part, confidently retained, and the more desirable styles of Linens and Silk goods are not pressed on the market. Broken assortments, or unpopular goods, are alone eagerly tendered, and these are very irregular in price, as factors thereof have generally to accept the purchasers' terms.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue quiet and heavy, being nominally quoted at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is scarce, and wanted at 27c @28c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in good request at steady prices.

CANDLES—The general demand is moderate, at about former quotations.

COAL—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy, with only a limited business, including Java, at 14½c @14¾c.; Laguayra at 11½c. @11½c.; and Rio at 10¾c @11½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Appears in moderate request at old figures.

COTTON—Remains quiet and depressed, with only a limited amount of sales reported within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florda.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary.....	9	9	9	9¾
Middling.....	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
Fair.....	11¾	12	12¼	12¾

FEATHERS—Unaltered.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Quiet and somewhat nominal.

FISH—The market remains about the same as previously represented,—with a moderate business in the various kinds of Fish at essentially unaltered figures.

FLAX—Has not varied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour evinces but little animation. The home inquiry is less active, and the export demand is light. The receipts are to a moderate extent, and receivers are pretty free sellers, especially of the low grades, which attract least notice. Prices are rather lower, inform and somewhat irregular. The absence of later European news impedes operations. The sales since our last comprise about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2.....	$4 62½@$5 25
Ordinary State.....	5 37½@ 5 50
Straight State.....	5 37½@ 5 62½
Favorite and Extra State.....	5 62½@ 5 75
Common to good Michigan.....	5 25 @ 5 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 37½@ 5 87½
Common to Good Ohio.....	5 50 @ 5 87½
Fancy Michigan.....	5 75 @ 6 00
Fancy Ohio.....	5 87½@ 6 25
Extra Michigan.....	6 00 @ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 00 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio.....	6 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Genesee.....	6 50 @ 6 25
Extra Genesee.....	7 00 @ 8 75
Extra Missouri.....	7 00 @10 00

Canadian is inactive and rather less valuable—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,200 bls. Superfine to best Extra at $5 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty active but not very firm. The sales since our last amount to 1,200 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $6 12½@$8 37½, and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3 25@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 87½@3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—This branch of business presents no really new feature.

GRAIN—Wheat is without any important change. Desirable lots are sparingly offered and are in pretty fair request. Other kinds are lightly dealt in, and are decreasing in value. The sales since our last reach about 14,500 bushels, including good Canadian White, at $1 75; and Southern, at $1 50@$1 80 for inferior to prime White; and $1 60@$1 61 for good Red, ₱ bushel. Northern Rye is in demand, and is worth 77c.@80c. for poor to good, ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. Oats are in ample supply, and still obtainable, at 32c.@34c. for Southern, 33c.@36c. for Jersey, 37c.@40c. for State, and 41c.@44c. for Lake, ₱ bushel. Beans and Peas appear as previously reported. Corn is in pretty brisk request, but it is more freely offered, and it can be had at rather easier prices. Distilling qualities are the most depressed. The sales since our last comprise about 56,000 bushels, at 51c @56c. for lots for distilling, and 59c.@62½c. for mixed and ordinary to good Yellow and White Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUANO—Unchanged in demand and value.

HAY—There were 590 bales River sold at 70c.@$7½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is lightly dealt in at irregular prices.

HIDES—Are dull and drooping, with more offering, while the demand is a limited one. Prime Buenos Ayres can be had at 26c.; Rio Grande at 25c.@35½c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

HONEY—Is in demand, but not at prices to suit factors. Sales unimportant.

HOPS—Retail at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. Stock fair.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request and is worth $32@$33 usual terms, ₱ ton. Nothing new in other descriptions.

LATES—Eastern are less inquired for and are not now worth over $1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—Some kinds of domestic tanned sole are attracting more attention and are advancing. Receipts limited; stock light.

LIME—Scarce and quiet, as before quoted.

LUMBER—With decreased supplies, and a reviving inquiry, prices are very firm, and tending upwards.

MOLASSES—The market is moderately active at unchanged quotations. New-Orleans 46c.@48c.; Porto Rico, 39c.@45c.; and Cuba, 30c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are freely bought, mostly at 4c. ₱ lb. Wrought are actively inquired for at 7½c.@8c. for American, and 7½c. for German, ₱ lb. American Wrought Horse-shoe are worth 17c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine readily brings 42c.@ 42½c. in large, and 43c. in small lots, ₱ gallon; demand good. Resin is quiet, yet firm, at $1 70@$1 72½ for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, and $2 50@$4 50 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude is dull and heavy, at 76c.@77c. for Whale, and $1 80 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Red, Palm and Olive Oils, are unaltered. Linseed sells slowly, at 76c.@76c. ₱ gallon. The supply, though not a very heavy one, is in excess of the requirements of buyers. Lard Oil ranges from 85c.@90c. ₱ gallon, but it attracts very little attention.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, MAY 5.—SPERM—The market remains unchanged. We quote a sale of 800 bbls. upon private terms, which is the extent of operations in this market the past week. WHALE—We hear of inquiries for Whale, but do not learn of any material change in the market. The transactions include sales 780 bbls. at a price not transpired; also 800 bbls. black at 75c.; 100 do. at 76c. In Fairhaven there have been sales of 250 bbls. at 76c., and 170 do. South Sea upon private terms. In New-York we hear of sales of 900 bbls. at 77½c. ₱ gallon. The *Vineyard's* cargo, at Edgarton, which we reported in our last, was sold at 76c., as we learn from the *Gazette*. WHALEBONE—The only transactions we hear of in Bone is a sale of 1,200 lbs. South Sea at 48c.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is less abundant, and now held at $17 87½@$18 for Mess, and $15 37½@$18 50 for Prime. Beef is fairly in demand and light sales, in all about 600 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair demand, at 9¾c.@9¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is pretty brisk, and firm, the transactions including 500 bbls. and kgs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10¾c., and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at steady prices. The sales since our last consist of 325 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime, $8@$9 50 for do. Mess, and $10@$13 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$19 50. Beef Hams are in fair

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1856.

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THE NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday mornings, is issued at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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☞ In the Senate, yesterday, a third Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was appointed—the two former not having been able to agree. Mr. BAYARD concluded his speech on the best means of promoting the efficiency of the Navy. In the House, the entire session was spent in debate on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, growing out of the failure of the Committees of Conference to agree. The principal difficulties were stated to be relative to the Senate's amendments appropriating $1,800,000 for the Army and $300,000 for the Washington Water Works. No final action was had.

Forty Days Later from Europe.

The steamer *North America* arrived at Quebec last evening, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23d ult. The news is four days later than that by the *Persia*, but it is unimportant. Prussia had signed the peace ratification, and the late belligerents were putting their armies on a peace footing. There appears to be nothing new, either in political or commercial affairs; but the telegraphic summary is very meagre. The *America* had not arrived at Halifax up to the hour of our going to press.

Kansas Affairs.

Affairs in Kansas are becoming more and more complicated every day. The people of the Territory,—or, at least, a very large majority of them,—repudiate the authority of the Territorial Government and refuse obedience to its laws. That they have a perfect right to do this, upon every principle of justice and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, is to our minds perfectly clear. That bill confers upon them the right to elect their own Legislature, and thus, through their representatives, to make their own laws. Of this right they have been defrauded. The body of men which enacted the laws they are called upon to obey was not, in any respect, the representative Legislature of the Territory of Kansas. Its members were not elected by the people of Kansas. On the contrary, they were thrust upon them, in defiance of their wishes and to the exclusion of the men they had elected, by armed bands of invaders from the State of Missouri. Suppose men from Canada were thus to invade New-York,—or suppose men from New-York were thus to invade New-Jersey, and seat their own tools in their halls of legislation, would any man claim that the people of New-York or of New-Jersey were bound to acquiesce, and that resistance on their part to laws thus imposed upon them would be treason and rebellion?

Thus far the people of Kansas have refused obedience to these laws, as they had a perfect right to do. Their attitude has been passive but firm. They have committed no violence and done no wrong. But it is becoming daily more and more evident that this position must be abandoned. The whole power of the Federal Government is to be thrown into the scale against them. The President's Proclamation, issued last Winter, made it apparent that the Federal troops would be employed to enforce upon the people of Kansas the enactments of the spurious Legislature, and the note from Col. SUMNER to the Mayor of Lawrence, which we published a few days since, announces his purpose to proceed to that city, under the orders of the President, for the express purpose of enforcing certain Territorial laws which the people had not suffered the civil officers of the Territory to execute. Resistance to the forces of the Federal Government is, of course, out of the question. It would be hopeless even if it were justifiable:—and it could be justified only upon grounds which would justify a revolution. Any refusal of the people hereafter to obey the Territorial laws of Kansas must be apparent rather than real. The interposition of the national power, in support of a gross and outrageous wrong, gives it the ascendency; and from this time forward the people of Kansas must evidently submit to the laws which the Missouri invaders have imposed upon them.

How long this state of things is to continue, and by what means it can be remedied, it is not easy to see. So long as Kansas remains a Territory, and without some means of protecting the purity of her ballot-boxes, it is clear that she will be constantly subjected to the same interference, that fresh invasions will take place at every election, and that her future Legislatures, like her past, will not be the representatives of her people, but will be imposed upon them by the border ruffians, whose rule and supremacy are sustained by the Federal power. Congress owes it to justice to provide immediately and effectually against the recurrence of such violations of popular rights in Kansas. But unless some provision of this kind is made, the fundamental principles of the Nebraska Bill, as well as the just rights of the people, are at the mercy of a Missouri mob.

The proposal of Senator SEWARD to admit Kansas into the Union immediately, with the State Constitution formed at Topeka, would at once restore peace and order to the Territory. But it is evident that it cannot and will not be adopted; and we presume it was not introduced with any expectation that it would be successful. The circumstances under which this Constitution was formed,—by a Convention called, not by any authority of the Government of the Territory, but in defiance of it,—and composed of delegates elected by a party, instead of by the whole body of the people,—would create, in any case, a very formidable barrier to its acceptance by Congress. But whatever may be the merits of the application for immediate admission, no one supposes for a moment that it can be successful. It might possibly pass in the House of Representatives:—but both the Senate and the Executive are immovably hostile to it. As a measure of practical redress, therefore,—from which the people of Kansas can expect relief from their difficulties, this proposal for its immediate admission as a State is out of the question. We must look elsewhere for a solution.

The bill introduced by Senator DOUGLAS provides for the admission of Kansas as a State, whenever its population shall reach 93,000; it also authorizes the Legislature to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, and prescribes the qualifications of voters,—one of which is a preliminary residence of six months in the Territory and of three months in the election district. If the immediate admission of Kansas as a State is abandoned, as it certainly must be sooner or later, we confess we see no reason why the substantial features of this bill should not be adopted. We see no other way in which the knot is to be untied. Something must be done speedily, unless Kansas is to be abandoned to anarchy and disorder. Permanent relief can only come from her admission as a State:—and if this cannot be effected now, it must be effected by and by. When it shall have become apparent, therefore, that the first proposition is impracticable, and that Kansas cannot be admitted upon the Constitution framed at Topeka, we trust that such amendments as may be needed to render it perfectly just and unexceptionable, will be made to the bill of Mr. DOUGLAS, and that it may become a law. All that this bill need provide for, is the preliminary movement for the application of Kansas to be admitted. The intervention of Congress, or of the Territorial authority, is needed to provide for a Convention. When this provision shall have been made, and due precautions taken to protect the right of suffrage, the duty of Congress ends. The question of granting the application will remain to be decided by Congress, when the Constitution on which it may be based shall be presented. But it should be borne in mind that no provision for a Convention is worth a straw, unless full and effective provision is also made for *securing to the People the right of suffrage in its purity*. There must be some guarantee that invaders from other States shall not be allowed to take possession of the polls, and rob the inhabitants of the right which the Nebraska bill professed to confer upon them.

Raising Salaries.

The Board of Councilmen did a splendid business last night, and prepared a very agreeable little surprise for Mayor WOOD on his return home from Virginia, by raising his salary to $6,000. At the same time the salary of Comptroller FLAGG, and of Mr. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner, were raised to $5,000 each, and the salary of the Deputy Commissioner to $2,500. The resolutions making these important changes were passed by large majorities, though not without a warm debate. The only argument urged in favor of the measure was one which should have some weight, perhaps, though it was anything but complimentary to the gentlemen who are to derive immediate benefit from it. One of the Councilmen urged that it was necessary to raise the salaries attached to these offices to induce a better class of men to accept them than were in the habit of seeking municipal stations. If the raising of the salaries of these upper servants of the City should have the desired effect, we hope the experiment will be tried on a few more. But, if the object of doubling the salaries of our City officials is to tempt better men to take office, why increase the pay of the present incumbents, who were sufficiently willing to accept the offices with the salaries as they are? If doubling, or even quadrupling, the pay of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps could induce that functionary to attend to his duty, the voice of the people would be decidedly in favor of the measure. Clean streets would be cheap at any price.

The New Steamers—Their Boilers.

It is hardly six weeks since the *Merrimac*, the first of the half-dozen steam frigates authorized by the last Congress, was pronounced complete, and submitted to the inspection of Government. Thousands hurried down the Potomac to see the latest, and, of course, the finest, achievement of American naval architecture. Congress went almost *en masse*. The President and Secretary DOBBIN, and the Cabinet, scrutinized her machinery, outfit and appointments, and admired the capital discipline of the crew, and the accuracy of their gunnery. The speed attained was found to be the maximum of our steam marine. Altogether the new frigate was hailed as a perfect example of mechanical contrivance and workmanship, a fair antetype of the five yet to be exhibited.

The rumor now comes to us that the most material parts of the machinery upon the *Merrimac*, the boilers, are wretched failures, requiring early removal and the substitution of others. And since all the six steamers, including the *Niagara*, are provided with precisely the same tubular boilers,—tubes of copper or brass, and sheathing and shell of iron, and the principle of combination entirely identical—the responsibility of this costly blunder, if it prove to be one, will be well deserving of investigation. Fortunately, with the rumor we have the advantage of certain notes and comments from a shrewd and experienced practical mechanic, who assures us that no radical alteration of the sort named can be required by the mere fact of the boilers leaking, since all new boilers do so, the makers depending upon rapid corrosion to close such outlets. In the meantime the *Merrimac* has left Annapolis for Havana, and we have yet to learn the full extent of the defects of her boilers. We find experienced men objecting to the use of more than one metal in a boiler, as a galvanic action is thus, they assert, established, tending to speedy oxidation. The rust and scale accumulate with the utmost rapidity, requiring frequent removal, and the readiest access to repair leaks. The boilers ordered for not only the six steamers, but also for the *Adriatic*, of the Collins line, are of two metals, with the addition of a novel feature forbidding ready access to remove incrustations or to stop leakages. Nothing is of more frequent occurrence, in the voyage of a steamship, than for a flue to give way at some more or less important point, causing a sufficient discharge of water, if not promptly attended to, to extinguish the fires. The usual course is to draw off the water, put out the fire beneath the defective boiler, and, in a few minutes, a plug is driven into the cavity, and the difficulty cured. At the end of the voyage the firemen find work for a day or two inside the boilers, hammering and scraping away the scale that has formed on every inch of metal exposed to fire and water. Neither of these operations, we are informed, is practicable without much embarrassment, in the boilers of these frigates. There are a solid plate of metal and some inches occupied by water intervening between the exterior and the tubes, so that the latter can only be reached after the difficult removal of the iron diaphragm. To this fact, and the consequent want of access to the leaking tube in the *Merrimac*, the rapid deterioration of its boilers is to be ascribed; indeed, skillful mechanics indicated that result as probable, some time before the announcement.

Dr. Tyng.

A few days since we noticed the invitation which Rev. Dr. TYNG gave his congregation, to attend the meeting of the Tract Society, so as to sustain its administration against anticipated attack. Yesterday, at the business meeting, it will be seen Dr. BACON called Dr. TYNG's attention to the substance of this paragraph, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had done what was there alleged. Instead of giving a direct and straightforward reply, Dr. TYNG discoursed upon the proverbial mistakes of printers' devils, in a style designed to insinuate that our statement was incorrect. Such an attempt to dodge responsibility, by throwing it upon others, is not particularly creditable to the Doctor. If there was any error in our paragraph, he should have pointed it out. If not, he had no business to insinuate a contrary impression.

Excellent Beef in Fair Supply—Prices Unchanged.

Yesterday's market differed but little from that of last week, except in the better average *quality* of the animals offered. Large receipts were looked for, but Boston, Providence, Worcester and other Eastern markets, drew off at Albany more than one thousand cattle started for this City. The result of yesterday's transactions was, Owners got better prices than they anticipated, Brokers made lively sales, and Butchers secured their supply of good beef at moderate prices, compared with many preceding markets. Our regular Live-Stock Reports give full particulars.

It will be noticed, as an interesting item, that Ohio and Illinois furnished over 2,000 of the 2,508 beef cattle on sale yesterday morning, while the States east of Ohio furnished only 152. We learn from this fact one of the advantages of the Railroad lines extending westward from this City.

Fillmore Bolters.

Fillmore bolters appear to be alarmingly prevalent, just now, among the "Americans." At the Convention of the Anti-Fillmore men in Boston, on Tuesday night, composed of delegates to the State Council of the American Party of Massachusetts, FILLMORE and DONELSON were repudiated, and delegates at large were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention.

The New-Hampshire State Convention of Americans, in Council, at Plymouth, on the same day, chose delegates to the National Convention of Anti-Slavery Americans, in June, and repudiated unanimously the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

Emigrant Bookers Repudiating Drafts.

The Emigrant bookers and runners, shut off, in a measure, by the protection afforded to emigrants by the Commissioners of the Castle Garden, transferred their operations to Europe, where emigrants are "scalped" before embarkation.

On Monday, two German emigrants just arrived, presented drafts to the Cashier of the Garden. They were taken to the Booking-house on which they were drawn, but payment was refused. Subsequently the emigrants who exchanged their gold for the drafts, called, and payment was again refused; and payment was a third time refused when demanded through a bank by the Commissioners of Emigration.

One of these drafts was for $140 and the other for $703. Both were drawn at Hamburg, at sight, by PFEIFFER & BOHMANN, on P. A. LOESCHER, of this City, one in favor of HEINRICH PIEPER, and the other in favor of PETER KLONET.

About De Quincey.

It is related, as an instance of DE QUINCEY's carelessness in money matters, that, having been once arrested for a debt of twenty pounds in Edinburg, he was dragged to jail, where he remained for two weeks. During the period of his incarceration his daughter frequently visited him, and one day brought him a new waistcoat, the one he then wore being somewhat shabby. After DE QUINCEY had taken off his old vest, his daughter carelessly examining the pockets discovered a bank note for thirty pounds, of the existence of which her father had no knowledge whatever, and with which, of course, the twenty-pound debt was instantly discharged.

DE QUINCEY, when he writes, flings each sheet as soon as finished over his shoulder, and never sees them again. His daughters gather up the scattered leaves, arrange and correct them and hawk them amongst the magazine editors for sale.

For a long time DE QUINCEY's nervousness from opium was so great that he was obliged to walk fourteen miles a day in order to procure two hours' sleep at night. The way in which this was accomplished was curious. The dreamer had a mile measured on a neighboring road, and at one extremity placed a heap of seven stones. When the journey was to commence DE QUINCEY took up a stone and carried it to the other end of the mile, then returned for another, until the pile was exhausted. This necessity of carrying the stones prevented DE QUINCEY from forgetting the number of miles he had walked, which would otherwise be highly probable.

☞ A young lady near Boston, not quite sixteen years of age, being under the influence of the spirit of BEETHOVEN, is engaged in writing an opera. It is further declared that she has never been instructed in music. Being under age of course all the music will be in a minor key, and in spite of the assertion that the fair composer never took any lessons upon a musical instrument, we nevertheless think that she must be a pretty good performer on the lyre.

☞ The late personalities that took place between Senators CLAY and HALE, may be looked on as an elementary warfare. HALE stormed, and CLAY turned into mud.

☞ England is at present distracted by a controversy as to whether PENN was or was not an honest man. That there should be a split about a penn is not very surprising.

Concert.

Our Brooklyn friends will have an opportunity of hearing two very great artists to-night—Mme. LA GRANGE, our incomparable *prima donna*, and Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, the *Wordsworth* of the piano-forte. These distinguished artists (assisted by some others) give a grand Concert to-night in the Athenæum. It is an opportunity not to be lost.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 81 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate appointed a third Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the two former Committees being unable to agree.

THE DEFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. BAYARD concluded his speech, commenced on Monday, on the best means of promoting the efficiency of the Navy.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. PRINGLE reported that the second Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill had failed to agree, and offered to discharge the managers on the part of the House, and recommended the House to adhere to its amendments and its disagreements to those of the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL suggested it would be better to continue the conference than by the adoption of the resolution run the risk of losing the bill.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., was unwilling to take the extreme measure recommended, without knowing the points of difference between the joint Committee of Conference. He wanted the House to declare, on each separate amendment, whether they will stop the wheels of Government, by rejecting the bill.

Mr. STANTON said the principal difficulties were relative to the amendments of $1,800,000 for the army and $300,000 for the Washington Water Works. He was willing to lose the bill unless the Senate recede from these amendments. This system of deficiencies was an evil which threatens to throw into the hands of the Executive all the powers of the Government. He wanted the President to exhibit proof of good faith that the laws are faithfully and honestly executed.

Mr. MCMULLEN said Mr. STANTON had by the *ex parte* character of his remarks done the grossest injustice to the Government. He was surprised and mortified with the exhibi ion of the partisan in the gentleman from Ohio. He replied at length in proof of his assertion.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., wanted to know the specific points on which it was threatened to defeat the bill. Let its opponents take the responsibility, without covering up their hostility with generalities.

Mr. GROW condemned the appendage by the Senate of incongruous amendments to deficiency bills. The cry of—"Vote these supplies, else you'll stop the wheels of Government" had ceased to alarm him. He was willing to take the responsibility.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, defended the course of the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the appropriation items.

Mr. GIDDINGS wished to know whether Mr. CAMPBELL was aware that the appropriation of $27,000 for expenses of the Judiciary was to pay for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

Mr. CAMPBELL took it for granted that the money was for the necessary execution of the laws. If any law is odious to the people, modify or repeal it. He should aid the Executive to practically carry out his oath to suppport the Constitution.

Mr. GIDDINGS did not deny the duty of the Executive to enforce the laws, but denied that the Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio had the right to squander the public funds by employing four hundred and fifty special Deputy Marshals in Cincinnati to return fugitive slaves to Kentucky. He would sooner die in the Committee-room rather than grant it.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I understand my colleague that he agrees with me as to the duty of the President to execute the laws, including the Fugitive Slave act, to which he and I am opposed.

Mr. GIDDINGS—If I were President I would imitate JEFFERSON; if an unconstitutional law was on the statute book, I would treat it as such.

Mr. CAMPBELL dissented from Mr. GIDDINGS, and said if the position taken by the latter was adopted, namely, that the President should assume judicial functions, and decide on the constitutionality of laws, independently of the Supreme Court, there would be but one step further for him to take to become a despot—that is, to assume the powers of legislation.

After further debate, without final action, the House adjourned.

Award of Mail Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

A large number of contractors were in attendance at the Post-Office Department, this morning, to hear the announcement of awards for carrying the mails in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. There were upwards of five thousand bidders for the seven hundred awards, but the competition was not so great as heretofore. Important contracts by steamboat and railroad are reserved to some future time.

Fire and supposed Loss of Life in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

SHREEVE's large stable, on 7th-st., was burnt this afternoon, and EBENEZER LORD, a fireman, was dangerously injured by the falling walls, it is thought fatally. Another fireman is supposed to be buried under the ruins. Some negroes have been arrested on suspicion of firing the building.

Political Matters.

DELEGATES FROM MAINE TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

BANGOR, Wednesday, May 7.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District met in Convention at Exeter Corner, to-day, and elected JOSEPH BARTLETT, of Bangor; JOHN H. RICE, of Monson, and WM. E. BROWN, of Solon, delegates to the Republican National Convention. All three are in favor of FREMONT.

VIRGINIA AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, May 7.

The American State Convention assembled at Staunton yesterday, and permanently organized with ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq., of Williamsburg, as President, and one Vice-President from each Congressional District, a number of editors acting as Secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs. MOORE and SAUNDERS, warmly sustaining FILLMORE and DONELSON.

Destruction of a Steamboat—Railroad Bridge Across the Mississippi Injured by Fire.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Tuesday, May 6.

The steamboat *Effie Afton*, while passing the draw-bridge this morning, was carried by the current against the pier, smashing her cabins and setting fire to the boat. The fire extended to the bridge, one span of which was destroyed. The boat and cargo, valued at $75,000, is a total loss. No lives lost. The damage to the bridge will be speedily repaired.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill, Tuesday, May 6.

The Southern boatman here tried to fire the Mississippi Railroad bridge at this place this morning. But little damage was done.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

W. G. Hammond, Esq., of New-York, was admitted as a Counsellor in the United States Supreme Court.

No. 106.—Argument was continued by C. Cushing for defendants, and concluded by Hon. Mr. Haven for plaintiffs.

No. 107.—W. C. Pease *vs.* John Peck, surviver, &c. Argument commenced by Mr. Lawrence for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Badger for defendant.

Fatal Duel in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 8.

A duel took place on Saturday, near the North Carolina State line, between DUNCAN MCRAE, Secretary of State, and Col. FLEMING, both of this City. Mr. MCRAE was killed at the third fire.

Meeting of the American Medical Association.

DETROIT, Tuesday, May 6.

The American Medical Association met in this city to-day. A large number of Delegates were in attendance. Mr. LINA PITCHER, of Detroit, acts as President. Nashville, Tenn., is designated as the next place of meeting.

Movements of Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 7.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia* sailed at 12 o'clock for Liverpool *via* Halifax, with 125 passengers for the former port and 16 for the latter. She took out $958,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 6.

The United States mail steamer *Florida* has arrived at this port, in sixty hours from New-York.

Non-Arrival of the America at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 7—11 P. M.

There are as yet no tidings of the steamship *America*, now overdue at this port, from Liverpool. Weather clear and calm.

The American Seceders in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 7.

The seceders from the American State Council of Massachusetts, to the number of about fifty, convened at the Adams House last evening, and chose delegates to attend the National Convention at New-York on the 12th of June. Resolutions were passed repudiating the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

The Break in the Champlain Canal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 7.

The old lock at Fort Miller, on the Champlain Canal, alongside of which a new one was in course of construction, broke through yesterday into the new lock. It is thought that four weeks' time will be required to repair. Until the repair is made the Canal will not be navigated beyond Schuylerville.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 7.

The entire Democratic ticket is elected. The majority for VAUX, for Mayor, is 3,873. The upper branch of the City Council, with these holding over, will stand 14 Democrats to 10 opposition; the lower branch 69 to 17.

Reported Death of Sheriff Jones.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 7.

The Platte County (Mo.) *Argus*, of the 2d inst., says Sheriff JONES, who was shot at Lawrence on the 24th ult., is dead.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the Surgeons—Letter from Dr. Pugh.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day appeared an article making statements it deems it "important the public should know" concerning the dealings of the Camden and Amboy Company with the physicians of Burlington.

The undersigned did not send the item which appeared in your paper of the 3d inst., but being one of the three physicians referred to, and cognizant of the entire action of the Company in this matter, he deems it his duty to state a few facts.

The article states that "six of the physicians and surgeons in Burlington and vicinity have been paid." "The public should know" that some of them accepted half their claims, and three physicians in this vicinity were settled with on terms they would not listen to now, and others were paid *proportionally* more than those whose claims are disputed. The article states that "the Company has paid one of the principal physicians of Burlington, who is believed to have performed equal services with the others, and have offered to pay the others the same sum, which they refuse to receive." "The public should know" that while the three physicians have declined accepting the same *sum*, they have offered to settle in the same *proportion* to the amount and kind of service rendered.

The article states that "the bills of the various physicians and surgeons who attended the wounded at that time amounted to nearly $14,000," and therefore "the public should know" that the three physicians into whose hands fell the great mass of the professional labor resulting from that accident are insulted by the Executive Committee of the Railroad Company with an ultimatum of $300 apiece. It is not too much to say that each of these physicians had single cases that no surgeon of any standing in the United States would have taken charge of and conducted to a successful issue for such a sum.

The article states that "some of the most eminent physicians of the State of New-Jersey have been consulted on the justice of the claims set up by the Burlington physicians, and they have, without exception, pronounced against them." "The public should know" that the Burlington physicians three months ago offered to submit the justice of their claims to medical men, to allow the Company to select them themselves, and from among their own stockholders.

The article states that "the Company have told these gentlemen that if they are not satisfied with the offer made to them the Courts are open," &c., and "the public should know" that the same Company in the same breath assured us of the folly of suing them, as they had "too much money," and gave us to understand by boasting allusions to other successful suits of theirs, that the Courts, in their view, are in reality not open. They say "there is a price fixed by law which governs the charges of physicians and surgeons," but neither by word nor deed have they ever intimated a willingness to settle on this basis. If they had ever given us any such assurance, if they had not always taken the ground that the Company were not responsible and therefore it mattered not to them whether the bills were just or not, there would have been no occasion for lawsuits or for this controversy. It is but simple justice to those stockholders who signed the petition alluded to, to state that they signed it in entire ignorance of most of the facts herein stated. We intend, at an early date, to furnish them with other facts concerning the part borne by the three physicians in the Burlington accident, and the inconsistent, vascillating and unjust course pursued towards them by the Committee of Settlement appointed by the Camden and Amboy Company.

J. HOWARD PUGH.

Electing Judges.

Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE, formerly United States Senator from this State, has written a letter to the National *Intelligencer*, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:

I find the same change in public sentiment (concerning the election of Judges) in the State of New-York. It is becoming general, without reference to party predilection. The Judiciary everywhere under the elective system has gradually sunk in public estimation, altheugh there are high and honorable exceptions to the general remark. As a whole it has vastly depreciated. At first it was hoped that the elective system would be kept free from all party strife, and that the people would be left to their own unbiased judgment. That reasonable expectation has been disappointed. Nominations for Judges are now procured by mere politicians and to subserve mere party purposes. The great mass of the people have nothing to do with bringing forward candidates, and often do not feel sufficient interest to attend a judicial election. In this state of things what is to be done? It was easy to fall into the system—*facilis descensus*—but the *revocare gradum*—how to get back again—that is the question. I know of no better way than to agitate the subject, and present to the public mind the enormous evils of the system through the public press. Public sentiment is already making gigantic strides in that direction, and in due time will be ready to return to the old and only true system.

Respectfully, yours,

N. P. TALLMADGE.

Further Attempts to Organize the Common Council.

The Jersey City Common Council met on Tuesday night at the Lyceum—Alderman INGELBY in the Chair—and balloted thirty-nine times for a President of the board without effecting a choice. The first ballot last night stood: For THOMPSON 4; EDGE 9; DAVENPORT 1; THURSTEN 1; ESWYN 1; WORTENDYKE 1; DRAYTON 1; Blank 1; Total 13. Absent 4. The last one stood: For THOMPSON 6; EDGE 1; DAVENPORT 6; Total 13. Absent 3. The last ballot was the forty-fifth made in the effort to organize. The board adjourned to meet on Thursday evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A RARE CHANCE!

TO PURCHASE CHEAP ENGLISH CARPETS.
Velvets 11s., Brussels 7s. 6d. per yard.
Ingrains 3s. 6d., Superior Ingrains 4s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Dissolution.—The firm of S. C. HERRING & Co. Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.

GENTLEMEN: You wanted plans and specifications for a fire-proof safe. You have them in Herring's Patent safe. The safe that was in a terrible ordeal for hours, but they [illegible] their fire-proof qualities.

There were four safes sold by us in the burnt district, belonging to the following parties, viz:—W. H. Bissell, Jessup & Moore, Edw. Seaman & Co., and Risher & Co. The two first were your old Wilder's Patent, and the was hauled out of the building before the fire [illegible] and of course was not tried. The other, Jessup & Moore's, was inside a brick vault, and was untouched by the fire. The outside paint being not melted or steamed. The other names mine were made by us and filled with Herring's Patent composition. Edw. Seaman & Co.'s safe was the first one reached, and is more badly burnt outside than any other safe we ever saw that was not destroyed. It stood on the second floor of a building between nine and two hundred feet deep, and the flames swept through to end with a blast of a glowing furnace. Immediately over the safe, on the third floor, was a large [illegible] weaving iron, weighing some three or four tons, and the effects of the fall of this monster is clearly shown on the outside of the safe by large indentations or bruises. The entire plates were melted, the bar iron burnt and partially melted, and the plate-iron to a complete blister all over and in some places nearly burnt through. The outside was still hot at 9 o'clock last night, although it had been cooled with a stream of water and [illegible] which has been falling for the last three days, and the inside bookcase is sound as a nut. Risher & Co.'s safe looks fire, and although in the fire longer it had not the heat of Seaman & Co.'s. Yours, respectfully,

FARRELL & HERRING, 63 Water-st.

The above is but another evidence of the superiority of Herring's Patent Chilled Iron Fire-Proof Safes to all and resist more heat than any other safe in the world.

New and second-hand Wilder's patent [illegible] for sale at reduced prices.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Chemical Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. Have now on hand the largest assortment of any dealer in the United States, and invite the public to call and examine before purchasing.

Principal Depôt—Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st.

Branch Depôt—No 5 Murray-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

GENIN'S NOVELTIES IN SOFT HATS! THE ORIENTAL!—GENIN, in compliance with the universal demand for these comfortable and convenient fabrics, has just introduced a variety of styles for the Spring and Summer, unequaled in beauty, quality and finish, by any felt hats that have heretofore been imported from Paris or manufactured in this country. In this establishment will be found every style suitable for every age, and comprising every delicate shade of color that the art of dyeing is capable of producing.

Grave and sober tints for the old, subdued tints for the middle-aged, and brighter tints for the young, through the extensive stock.

In shapes there is an equally extensive field for choice. High crowns and low crowns, and a happy medium between the two, with brims to correspond; thus [illegible] admiration of all tastes, however eccentric. The Oriental the very beau ideal of elegance. In preeminence. The color is the loveliest in the world—ashes of roses, and the shape in all its modifications for old and young, the acme of classic elegance. The characters of France, justly famous as they are for their flexible hats, have never produced anything comparable in shape, line or finish to the [illegible] Oriental.

It challenges and defies competition, and must inevitably be the soft hat of the season. In this department of the establishment will be found hats adapted to all purposes. The traveler, the business man, the sportsman, the professional man, the man of leisure, can all be suited with the fabric most suitable to his especial occupation, or calling. The assortment is unparalleled in variety here or abroad. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES AS USUAL TRIUMPHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1856.

Messrs. S. C. WILDER & Co.,
No. 128 Water-street, New-York.

THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, containing the books and papers of Messrs. Jessup & Moore, after being in the fire THIRTY-EIGHT HOURS, was opened, and not the smell of fire was found upon them. Two of Wilder's Salamanders passed safely through the severe test. S. C. CHAMBERS.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES OF THE SAME SORT, the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, of superior strength and finish.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMP FIRES.

Secured with WILDER'S PATENT SUBSTRATA AND POWDER PROOF LOCK, for sale at the Depôt, No. 128 WATER-ST., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st., and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

S. C. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: Gentlemen: On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office, with a portion of the four-story freight depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.

One of your Wilder Patent Safes, purchased by the Company August 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.

The test was a severe one. The [illegible] complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,
Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.

These Safes secured by our "La Belle" lock, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray and No. 146 Water-st.

* Exposed 15 hours.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or [illegible] gross. Particular attention paid to the branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EVERY ARTICLE OF COOKING APPARATUS, adapted to BEEBE'S and other kitchen ranges.

Wooden-ware planished and common Tinware, and Japanned Goods.

Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Urns and Pitchers.

Silver-plated Castors, Spoons, Forks and Tea Sets.

Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, by the dozen, and in sets.

Tea Trays, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells, Feather Dusters, Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers, Meat Safes, &c.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 256 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 486 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, mumps, sore throats, chronic rheumatisms, pains in the [illegible] chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

SWEET MAY HAS COME. LADIES WHO WISH to promenade this delightful weather can find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., beautiful gaiter and button boots, from 12s. to 20s. Slippers, ties and buskins from 6s. to 10s., with boys', misses' and childrens' boots and shoes of all kinds and prices. Ladies remember.

J. E. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—PROF. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, which it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lowell, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHAMPION SAFE WORKS,
SILVER-PLATED RUBBER PLATES,
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
SAFE FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SAFE STORE LOCKS,
BELLS, BELL PULLS, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

☞ **Asthma.**—This most disheartening complaint has been completely cured in many instances by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Surely anything that will afford relief from this painful disease will be hailed as a real blessing.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick in the city, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, sleepless, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Artificial Eyes**—Of all sizes, shapes and colors, surpassing in style, durability and materialthose imported, made under my own inspection to fit each particular case. In motion an appearance they conform exactly to the natural eye can be inserted without pain and worn without uneasiness. Artificial eyes require nice judgment in their selection and adjustment to the sensitive orbits; incalculable injury may be inflicted by the inexperienced. The profession supplied. Consultations, as heretofore, on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 5 6 Broadway.
JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

☞ **Bunker-street.**—All persons opposed to the widening and extending of this street are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, before the Committee on Streets on FRIDAY, 9th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M.

Remonstrances against the above widening and extending may be found for signatures at J. C. HUEE, & SON'S, No. 8 Bleecker. DANIEL SWEENY'S, 66 Chatham-st., and JAMES BOGARDUS'S, corner of Centre and Duane sts.

☞ **The Stomach and Liver.**—WILLIAM HENRY TUCKER, M.D., M. R. C. S., Edinburg, can be consulted on all affections of the digestive organs, at No. 13 University-place, near 9th st.

The SPECIALIST for May contains articles from Dr. T. on "The Stomach," "Dyspepsia," "Stomach Coughs," and on "Digestion," to which he refers. Published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.

☞ **The American Anti-Slavery Society**—Continues in session TO-DAY, (Thursday,) in the City Assembly Rooms No. 446 Broadway; meeting at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Admittance free.

The City Anti-Slavery Society holds its Anniversary at the same place in the EVENING. Addresses by GARRISON and others. Admittance 10 Cents, to defray expences.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Lord's Lectures on the Progress of the Papal Power.**—The Second Lecture of this brilliant and successful Course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, at 8 P. M., in the Medical Hall corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Subject: *The Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Great.* Admission 50 cents. Tickets at the door.

☞ **Don't be Astonished**—That Dr. STORMS' ANTI-RHEUMATIC LINIMENT should get into general use, for it is a most excellent article for rheumatic swelling, soreness of joints, scalds, cuts, bruises, &c. Every family should have it. For sale at the principal druggists', and at the depot, No. 185 Washington-st.
E. FERRIS, Proprietor.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 128 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Clergymen and others visiting the City during the Anniversaries, may have free access to the Reading Room and Library, by simply registering their names upon the visitor's book. Rooms open from 7½ A. M. to 10 P. M. GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr.,
Recording Secretary.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections and Scrofula. Office No. 133 4th-av., near 18th-st: hours before 11 and after 2. For his views on Skin Diseases, see the *Medical and Surgical Specialist* for May, published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Iron Bedsteads.**—Iron Bedsteads of all kinds. The largest assortment and the best made Iron Bedsteads are to be found at the warehouse of the New-York Wire Railing Company, No. 312 Broadway.
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent.

☞ **Shilling Lectures.**—Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., will lecture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Prenor's Academy, No. 90 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Pride of the Nineteenth Century.* Tickets 12½ cents, at the door.

☞ **Collation of the Congregational Union**—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 41½ Broadway. Prof. SILLIMAN will preside. The few tickets still left may be had at the rooms of the Union, No. 348 Broadway.

☞ **Ninth Ward Republican Committee.**—The members of the above Committee are requested to meet at Bleecker Building THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
AUG. F. DOW, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. F. ADAMS—respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 41 Barclay-st. to No. 123 Chambers-st., where he will perform all operations in the most scientific manner, and on very reasonable terms. Satisfaction warranted.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.
HENRY M. STOW.

S. S. OSGOOD.—If Mr. S. S. OSGOOD, who purchased some Real Estate in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849 and 1850, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., he may hear of something of interest to him. HENRY M. STOW.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, 7th inst., between Canal-st., New-York, and Peck-slip Ferry, or between said Ferry and No. 216 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, a lady's GOLD WATCH. Any person having found the same, shall be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at No. 216 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, or at J. RUDD'S, No. 7 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LOST—A MOSAIC PIN—Of oval shape, black ground and flower figure, in going from Brooklyn to 10th-st., near 5th-av., New-York, through Henry and Atlantic sts. to the ferry on the Brooklyn side, and taking it an 8th-st. and 6th-av. stage at the foot of Whitehall-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen from the room of the subscriber, a braided hair chain, mounted with gold. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the chain, and $5 for the detection and conviction of the thief. ABM BARCULOW, Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 10, 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 109 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts., large and peremptory sale of the entire manufactured and unmanufactured stock of a Looking-Glass factory, consisting of some 300 French plate, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, in plain and ornamented gilt frames, together with about 500 choice oil paintings and engravings, by modern European artists, in gilt frames. Also, a large stock of unfinished frames, gilt mouldings in the length, counters and store fixtures. The whole being the stock of one of the most extensive looking-glass manufactories in the City declining business to which we would invite the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers, and those about refurnishing first-class houses, and they may be assured the sale will be absolute and without regard to the weather. To insure a prompt delivery of the goods, a cash deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from all purchasers, as the store must be vacated at 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until TUESDAY, the 20th May, at 3 o'clock P. M., for making alterations and repairs to Ward School No. 22, situated in City Hall-place, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The estimates must be in accordance with the by-laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the public interest.

Information may be obtained from the undersigned, or at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward.
WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE,
Com. on Building and Repairs.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 506½ Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 9 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ELLIS, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS, A
DUODECIMO (12mo) EDITION
OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF
CHARLES DICKENS, "BOZ,"
And will be issued in TEN DIFFERENT STYLES, at various prices so as to suit all tastes and all pockets, which will make TWENTY different editions of CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS, published and for sale by
PETERSON.

No library can be complete without a set of Dickens' Works.

PETERSON has already printed an Octavo Edition, in ten different styles and prices, to suit the taste of the public; but there has long been wanted an edition which shall combine the advantages of portable size, large and readable type, and uniformity with other standard English authors; and he has now in press a beautiful duodecimo (12mo) edition, stereotyped from large Long Primer, new type, leaded, cast expressly for this series of books, and it will make, when complete, one of the most beautiful set of works ever published in this country.

The DUODECIMO edition will be printed on very thick and the best and finest white paper, made expressly for the works, and each work will be profusely illustrated with all the original illustrations, by Cruikshank, Crowquill, Phiz, &c., from the original London editions, engraved in the finest style of the art, on steel and wood. Each work will contain between forty and fifty engravings, illustrating the best scenes in it. Each work will be contained in two volumes, beautifully bound in cloth. Price One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents a volume. They will also be published in nine various other styles, at prices varying from Fifty Cents to Three Dollars a volume, in all styles of binding, so as to suit all tastes and pockets.

"PETERSON'S" OCTAVO and DUODECIMO editions will be and are the only complete and uniform editions of Charles Dickens' Works published in the world, and are reprinted from the latest revised London editions, and are now the only editions whatever of this celebrated author, published in this country. No library, either public or private, can be complete without having in it a complete set of one of the twenty editions, now published by Peterson, of the works of this, the greatest of all living authors. Every family should possess a set of one of the twenty editions. They are published in various styles, shapes and sizes, at different prices, so as to meet the views of the public.

PICKWICK PAPERS! NICHOLAS NICKLEBY! DAVID COPPERFIELD! BLEAK HOUSE! DOMBEY AND SON! CHRISTMAS STORIES! OLIVER TWIST, AND DICKENS' NEW STORIES,

Are already stereotyped and printing in the duodecimo style, and the first one will be published in about TEN days, which will be

PICKWICK PAPERS.

It is comprised in two large duodecimo volumes, of near ONE THOUSAND PAGES, and is beautifully illustrated with FORTY-SEVEN magnificent new illustrations, engraved on steel expressly for this edition of the work, in the finest style of the art, by the best engravers in America, from the original designs furnished for the original subscription edition in numbers, by Cruikshank, and published in London. All the other volumes will follow in rapid succession, until the whole series are complete.

This series of books has been gotten up at an immense outlay of capital, but the publisher trusts that the discriminating public will repay him for the outlay, by a generous purchase of the different works as they appear. All he asks is for the public to examine them, and he is confident they will exclaim with one voice, that they are the handsomest and cheapest, and best illustrated set of works of the kind ever gotten up in this country.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia,
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FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—A front room, second story, with gas and bathing privileges, 4th-st., near 6th-av., will be let, without board. Terms $4 per week. Address, with name and references, M. N. O., *Times* office.

NEW 14TH-ST., THIRD DOOR from BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or single, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Three gentlemen wish to procure three small rooms in a strictly private family, with breakfast and supper, and dinner on Sundays. Location must be not above 7th-st., nor below Prince-st., West of Broadway preferred. Address immediately, stating terms and full particulars, DESIDERATUM, Box No. 196 *Tribune* Office. References given and required.

LAKE GEORGE SUMMER HOTEL—[illegible] UNITED STATES—Containing some 80 rooms, with 100 acres of land adjoining, FOR SALE OR TO LET. If a good tenant offers and it is desired, the house will be furnished by the owner. The premises might be available for a Water Cure establishment. Inquire of DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

COUNTRY LIFE FOR CHILDREN.—The advertiser, residing in a village in the country, wishes to receive four children, his family, or four children from 7 to 11 years of age. They will be under the constant supervision of kind, careful and intelligent parents, and judicious attention will be paid to their moral and physical development. Terms, $2 30 per week. Inquiries may be addressed Box No. 846 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In or near some pleasant and healthy village, within 30 to 50 miles of New-York, near a railroad depôt, for a small family, four or five months. Pleasant rooms and shady grounds required. Address, with full particulars and terms, WINDSOR, care of JAS. WRIGHT, Post-Office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—NORWALK, CONN.—Mrs. RICHARDS, late of Brooklyn, has taken the large and commodious house, erected by the late C. E. Disbrow, Esq., for his own residence, and is now prepared to receive a limited number of families for the Summer. For terms, apply to Mrs. R., on the premises, or to J. UCHAM, No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, between 12 and 2 P. M., when a plan of the house can be seen.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooly's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $6 per week. Those who engage rooms en or before July. References, C. HADDEN No. 83 Chambers-st.; WM. PERSALL, No. 187 Greenwich-st. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, OF EVERY VARIETY. PLATED GOODS. JUST RECEIVED, At the Great Emporium. ROBERT DAVIS. Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 693 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 24 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $25, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

DESKS—DESKS—DESKS.—Double and single counting-room desks, from 3 to 8 feet long, of mahogany and black walnut; office tables from 3 to 10 feet; sitting desks of every style and pattern, from 3 to 6 feet, of black walnut, oak and mahogany; office chairs, lounges, cushions, &c., at KNOX'S Office Furniture Warerooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story.

PIER MIRROR FOR SALE—In perfect order, fine French plate, 8 feet by 3 feet, rich gilded carved frame and window cornices, with marble slab and brackets to match, all complete; made by WILLIAMS & STEVENS, and cost very recently $240. Will be sold for $110 if applied for at No. 127 Bleecker-st., within three days.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

RECLINING CHAIRS—Of every description, at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 468 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalid wheel chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC—Is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERCH have [illegible] their warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 67 Bowery.

THE PATENT ARTICLE INVALID—Invalids will find the Patent Arm Chair for sale in any position, with a variety of other Chairs, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

PIER AND PARLOR LOOKING GLASSES.—The subscribers are now receiving for this [illegible] trade several new and elegant styles, and are prepared to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled, if left in the morning, will be executed the same day. G. E. MENDUM, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 1 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 26th-st., near 4th-av. Price $10,500. One do., do., high stoop, on 43d-st., near Broadway. Price $12,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A full-sized first-class four-story house, nearly new, and situated within half a block of Union-square, in a most desirable neighborhood, will be sold, if applied for soon, for less than its actual value, the owner being about to remove to the country. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance may be paid in easy installments if desired. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR EXCHANGE FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.—A 3-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot in South Brooklyn; price $2,500. Apply at No. 282 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—And four lots of ground, in Brooklyn. Apply to W. M. WHITMORE, Bank of the State of New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnaces, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The ground are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. This place consists of a large dwelling house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 400 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HIMEE MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes from the railroad depôt; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 12½ acres; 1,000 peach trees; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AND TO LET—In Yonkers, Greenbush, Mount Pleasant, Ossining, Cortlandt, Rye, White Plains, Mamaroneck, West Farms, Westchester and East Chester. Fine building sites and village lots for sale. Apply to Westchester County Agency, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. M. K. COUZENS & CO.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, consisting of 52 acres of the best land. The house is spacious, well built and is pleasantly shaded by a large number of trees, rendering it a delightful and healthy residence for a gentleman doing business in the City, being only 16 miles by plank or railroad. Apply to SAML. S. AYMAR, Brushville, Long Island. A greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence at Astoria, L. I., about two acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c. Has four rooms and two closets on first floor, and five rooms and closets on second floor; an abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers. Has a fine view of the river and Bay, and only seven miles from New-York and two miles from the Astoria Ferry. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

77 ACRES OF GOOD LAND FOR SALE—Situated in Westchester County, within one mile of the station; one hour's ride of New-York City. The cars stop 13 times per day. A fine brook runs through the farm. The improvements are, a house, barn, and other out-buildings. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for City property. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—In Westchester County, one mile from Williams Bridge, with about 1½ acres of land attached. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage. Inquire of EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, five or more very desirable three-story brick dwelling houses, in a good location, in vicinity of Madison-square; houses have all modern improvements and are rented for one year to first rate tenants. Price if three or more are taken, $6,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

HOUSE AGENCY.—The undersigned, five years with E. H. BROWN, House Agent, has taken up that business on his own account. Property entrusted to him will be carefully attended to and satisfaction given to the owners. Integrity and promptitude in all transactions. GEO. S. HICKOK, No. 192½ Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., 12 M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—OF TWENTY ACRES, IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, L. I.—On the premises is a good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings, a variety of choice fruit-trees, a well of excellent water, &c. The land is in a high state of cultivation, in good fence, and conveniently divided into fields of about three acres each, is pleasantly situated within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of ELIAS CARPENTER, on the premises, or of CHARLES WELLING, office of L. I. *Farmer*, Jamaica.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—Twenty-eight miles from New-York, on the main road from Glen Cove to Oyster Bay, 53 acres of land, two fine apple orchards and every variety of fruit in bearing; house two-story with wing and kitchen adjoining, ten rooms and numerous pantries, cool dry cellar and open attic, out-buildings large and commodious, and all in good order, two wells and springs. Furniture, farming utensils, stock, crops in the ground, provisions, &c., can be had if desired. Daily communication with New-York. Immediate possession given, terms easy. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC, NEAR BELLEVILLE—Containing 6¾ acres, with an abundance of apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and garden fruits; with a 1½ story house, well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes' ride from the depôt. Price $2,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWELVE ACRES OF VERY CHOICE LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Upon the ridge adjoining the fine residences of Messrs. BROWN and WILSON, and opposite the mansion of Mr. MALLORY, overlooking the entire village, and affording a delightful river prospect. As this property fronts on two roads, it can be well divided into several villa sites. Tarrytown, with its schools, churches, romantic scenery and fine drives, is considered the best location upon the Hudson for a residence. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARREN, No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after the annual election on Tuesday, the 13th inst. HENRY T. DROWNE, Sec.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late firm of WRIGHT, GANIERS & CO., will please present their claims on or before the 9th inst., at the office of the Assignee, No. 14 Murray-st. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856. WM. PATON.

YACHT FOR SALE—In consequence of the owner leaving for Europe, the well-known yacht RAY is now for sale; she is in complete order and well found in every respect. Apply or address F. M. RAY, No. 109 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new block of seven brick, neat three-story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements complete, marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, furnaces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $250 per annum to two small, neat, tidy families, if applied for soon. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal—$750. Also, house No. 195 Hammond-st.—$600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A first-class two-story house with nine rooms, good cellar, excellent water, fine garden, and a large quantity of fine fruit in its season; all in perfect order, and only 30 miles from New-York City on the direct line of the Railroad. Rent $300. Inquire of STEPHEN VAIL, at the Plainfield depôt.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 43 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with or without furniture; a beautiful location. House—English basement, 18.9 by 60 feet; five stories, finished in the best manner for a private residence; all the modern improvements. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the house, or to DANIEL LORD, Esq., No. 63 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $375.—A very comfortable, genteel, three-story mastic-front house, pleasantly situated No. 73 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt; has court-yard, gas introduced, range, &c. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane. Key is at the corner of Smith and Dean sts., in the grocery.

HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—With conveniences, water closet, dumb waiter, water of the best quality brought into the house by leaden pipes, &c. A barn and five acres of land, if desired. House new; situated about a quarter of an hour from the depôt. Inquire of N. B. HOLMES, Esq., near the premises, or of J. W. RUMSEY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing for passengers to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A three-story house, fronting the water, with one-third of an acre of land, at Bergen Point, near the steamboat landing, and within 30 minutes' sail of this City. For a healthy and pleasant location this is unsurpassed. Inquire of H. CARPENTER, No. 99 Barclay-st.

HOUSE TO LET,—A three-story house, No. 131 Charlton-st., containing modern improvements; Croton water, kitchen range, bath and gas. To a good tenant rent low. Possession first June. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 196 Greenwich-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two brick dwelling houses, Nos. 113 and 115 Norfolk-st., on the corner and next to Rivington-st., are being painted and put in order. Rent chep. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two modern brick (houses) Nos. 87 and 99 17th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Baths, ranges, gas, &c. Possession immediately. Rent moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET,—A furnished house, in an excellent locality, near 6th-av., and below 14th-st., will be rented at a moderate rent, to a good tenant. If satisfactory, the present occupant will retain rooms. Apply to J. BULL, No. 35 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3½-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The first class dwelling house, in complete order, No. 178 West 25th-st., a few doors east of the 8th av. Rent $700. Apply to WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With land without stables. R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Orange Lake and five miles from Newburg. The house is large and convenient, and well finished through out. Also, a barn with ten or more acres, if required. The boats run morning and evening, to Newburg, and stages run by the place twice a day. Address SUMMER-HOUSE, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester county; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—Containing six rooms besides kitchen, with carriage house attached. A line of omnibuses pass the door. Rent moderate. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 32d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET LOW—For the Summer, to a small careful family, the owner going to Europe. It is of moderate size, brown-stone, in 23d-st. near 5th-av., and furnished in unique style. Apply, Box 3,629 Post-Office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

OFFICE TO LET.—No. 203 Broadway. Storage for goods in an upper room. JOSEPH U. ORRIS.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling, and three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—LIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED lofts suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER & KETCHUM. Nos. 64 and 66 John st., corner William-st., N. Y.

HANDSOME VILLA TO LET—At Yonkers, for one or three years, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt, containing ten rooms partially furnished. Piazzas, grape arbors, garden of three quarters of an acre, barn, &c. Rent $660. Apply to THOMAS CAHILL, Yonkers, or to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On the East River, at Whitestone, L. I., overlooking the Sound, Fort Schuyler, &c. Large mansion, stables, ice house, garden, lawn and orchard; one of the most desirable locations near New-York. Accessible in 60 to 80 minutes from Wall-st. by Glen Cove steamboats or by Flushing Railroad. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET—No. 979 Grand-st., suitable for the dry goods business. Apply to AUSTIN H. KELLY, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A HOUSE AND LOT—Situated in a respectable neighborhood, and not higher up than 26th-st. The house must be of brick or stone, not less than 20 feet wide and three stories at least, with all the modern improvements. To one that will suit about $7,000 will be given, half of which will be paid in cash, the balance in a good paying dividend stock. Address H. M. D., at this office, stating particulars.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, for a small family, a part of a house—must be in a genteel neighborhood, and not above 20th-st. Rent not to exceed $250 per annum. Direct to SMALL FAMILY, *Daily Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A medium house, between 4th and 6th avs. and 26th and 30th sts. A new house preferred. Address TENANT, No. 99 West 26th-st., stating price, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPRINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, NEW-YORK.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 17. Young ladies desiring to enter either classes of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, will be expected to be prepared for its distinctive studies, by a thorough knowledge of the previous branches.

The distinctive studies of the Classes of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT are in general:

FOURTH CLASS—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.

THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, Astronomy, Languages, Music, &c.

Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—A report having become current that Madame CHEGARAY was about to give up her school, she respectfully informs her friends and the public that it is her intention to continue her establishment with its present organization. Mad. C.'s niece, Mad. BEUVOT (formerly Mlle. LOUISE BERAULT) will reside with her, and take an active part in the direction and supervision of the establishment. Mad. C. is prepared to receive pupils during the Summer. Those whose parents reside at a distance will pass the vacation at Mad. C.'s country residence, situated in one of the healthiest and most pleasant parts of New-Jersey. The school will close July 5, and will re-open, as usual, on Thursday, the 11th of September.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CHILDREN.—A respectable lady, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of receiving a few little girls, from 5 to 10 years of age, to whose health, improvement and happiness strict personal attention will be given. The situation is pleasant and healthy, about one hour and half's ride from the City by railroad, four times every day. Terms for board, washing and tuition $30 to $35 per quarter. For reference apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York; JOHN CRAIG, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.; or, by letter, to Mrs. THOMAS WARD, Scotch Plains, N. J.

FRENCH, MATHEMATICS—The Natural sciences, and the department of boarding, in a school for young ladies; to an intelligent, educated Christian gentleman, capable of filling the above positions, or most of them, and who intends to follow teaching as a profession, an excellent opportunity is presented. Address, with real name and references, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, at the office of the *New-York Daily Times*.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 889; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 687 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., LYMAN COBB, A. M., Principal. The Summer Term commences in May. For terms, &c., see circulars, which may be had of Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 125 William-st.; J. C. RIKER, Broadway, adjoining the Hospital; or by mail, of LYMAN COBB, Jr.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 249 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—WHITING, &c.—Mr. RENVILLE, for the past eight years at No. 259 Broadway, has removed to the spacious and elegant rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Students recieved day and evening, and thoroughly fitted for the counting

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—EXECUTORS' SALE.—By order of the Executors of the late WILLIAM BURLINGTON, deceased, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of May, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following lots of ground and lots as follows:

No. 1—1 acre, corner of Main and Summit sts.
No. 2—1 acre, Summit-st., next south.
No. 3—1 acre, Summit-st., next south.
No. 4—3 acres on Summit, Prospect, and Tuttle sts.
No. 5—2½ acres on Summit, Prospect, and Tuttle sts., next south.
No. 6—11-13 acre on Tuttle-st., next south.
No. 7—1 acres on Tuttle and Cliff sts., next south.
No. 8—¾ acre on Summit-st., next south.
No. 9—91-100 acre on Summit and Cliff sts., next south.
No. 10—3 acres on Cliff and Tuttle sts., with a new and substantial stone cottage.
No. 11—2 acres on Cliff-st., next west.
No. 12—2 acres on Cliff and Willard sts., next west.
No. 13—2 5 acres on Willard-st., next south, with a valuable ledge of building-stone
No. 14—5 5-100 acres between Summit, Cliff, and Willard sts.
No. 15—5 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 16—5 9,100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 17—5 5-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 18—5 6-100 acres between Summit, Prospect, and Willard sts., next north.
Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, have each a front on Summit and Willard sts. of 18 rods and 4 links.
No. 19—5-8 acre on Summit-st.
No. 20—5-8 acre on Summit-st., next south.
No. 21—¾ acre on Summit-st., next south.
Nos. 19, 20, and 21, have each a new and commodious cottage house.

The above-described lots comprise the larger portion of the Van Ness property, or Grass Mount, being the choicest and most desirable lots in Burlington.

The view from all parts of the above is unsurpassed in beauty.

The lots lie an average distance of three-fourths of a mile from the lake, and at an elevation of 300 feet.

Good well-water can be obtained on every lot, within 20 feet of the surface.

Soil is mostly a strong, rich loam.

No. 20—¾ acre, at Winooski Falls, on which is two small houses.

No. 22—¾ acre on Shelburne-st., with cottage

The following new and desirable stores on College-st., near the centre of business in the town:

No. 24—The three-story brick store now occupied by H. H. Doolittle, being 27 feet front on College-st., and 70 feet deep. The lot offered with the store being 27 front and 132 feet 9 inches deep.

No. 26—Leavenworth Block, being 95 feet front on College-st. and 145 feet deep.

The block consists of four three-story brickstores, having a storehouse in the rear a right of way 20 feet wide on the west, and one in the rear 12 feet wide.

All the above stores are new, and built in the most substantial manner, and fire-proof.

They are elegantly finished in modern style, lighted with gas, and have good airy basement s.

No. 26—Corner of College st and Catlin's-lane—next east of No. 24, 69 feet front on College-st., 132 feet 8 inches front on Catlin's-lane, on which stands a substantial brick dwelling-house and a wooden dwelling-house.

No. 27—A dwelling-house and lot on Catlin's-lane, next north, 32 feet 5 inches front, 96 feet deep.

VALUABLE FARM.

No. 28—178 acres in a compact body ½ wood-land, ½ meadow, on North-av. 2 miles from the Square. The soil is a sandy loam, with the exception of about forty acres, which is marl. There is good water on the farm, and it is well fenced.

A portion of No. 13 is subject to an annual rent to the Town of Burlington of $2 50.

A portion of the farm No. 28 is likewise subject to an annual rent of $6 88, which rents are in lieu of taxes.

The above Real Estate, unless previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold without reserve at Public Auction, on the 14th day of May, 1856.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder in three equal annual payments with annual interest.

The title to all the above real estate is perfect and unquestioned.

The sale will commence on the premises with No. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the lots will be offered and sold in the order of their numbers.

Full plans of the property will be on the ground at the time of sale.

For information, plans, etc., prior to the day of sale, apply to JOHN B. WHEELER, Town Hall, Burlington, or to FRANCIS WILLSON, Executor.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 1, 1856.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PARISIAN PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, OIL PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, HORSES CARRIAGES, &c., at No 128 West 21st-st., TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10 o'clock precisely.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, the entire costly parlor, dining room and chamber furniture of the house, which is elegantly furnished, all made to order and in perfect condition. Sale positive without regard to weather. Catalogues now ready and can be obtained at the office, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av.

PARLORS.—Elegant pearl inlaid rosewood piano-forte, with all the modern improvements; splendid mantel and pier mirrors, three costly rosewood parlor suites, all made to order, of the best description, with covers and rich velvet and Wilton carpets; rosewood mirror-front etageres, very elegant rosewood secretaries and book cases, ladies' French escritoire, rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, Turkish and reception chairs, in satin and medallion; tapestry, costly China vases and parlor ornaments, with a valuable collection of oil paintings, richly framed; brocade and lace curtains, gold bordered shades, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Rosewood damask, velvet and Wilton carpets, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 20 large pure hair mattresses, &c.; rosewood dressing bureaus, with marble top washstands and commodes, all made to match, rosewood suite in hair cloth, choral glasses. French toilet sets, library bookcases, elegant mahogany extension table, opens to feet 6 inches, mahogany marble-front sideboard with a large variety of costly China; ruby and cut glass ware of every description; 1 dinner set, 190 pieces, &c.; rich silver ware; ivory and pearl cutlery; rosewood and mahogany sofas, 2-te-a-te'es, spring seat and arm chairs, rockers; 1 magnificent musical clock, imported by the owner, plays six tunes, cost $300; about 20 yds. English oil cloth; velvet stair carpets; hall stand, &c., with the kitchen furniture, range, &c. Also, at 3 o'clock, in front of the house, a magnificent establishment; horses, carriage and harness, which will be on exhibition in front of the house from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., Wilton, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; stair carpets, superb suite carved rosewood, Paris made, parlor furniture, covered in purple velvet, consisting of two sofas, two tête-à-têtes and six chairs; suite carved rosewood de., covered in red velvet, sofa, arm chairs and parlor chairs; French plate pier glasses; brocatel and lace window curtains; marble-top pier and side tables; sofa tables, of rosewood and mahogany; rosewood marble-top etageres; mahogany and black walnut extension dining tables; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes and chairs in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble top sideboards; rosewood seven octave pianoforte; mahogany sideboard; carved rosewood French bedsteads, black walnut de.; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus and washstands, plain and marble tops; double and single hair mattresses, feather beds bolsters and pillows; toilet sets; lounges; rosewood armoire-à-glace, mahogany do.; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes; rosewood and black walnut bookcases, and secretary; china, crockery and glass ware; straw beds and palliasses; maple and black walnut bedroom furniture; maple black walnut and rosewood, cane and flag seat chairs; office chairs, desks and stools. Also four-wheeled doctor's wagon.

PETER CLARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—On the premises of MATIAS DE AMEZA, near the residence of William Brown, Sen., in Mount Pleasant, Bedford road, Tarrytown, N. Y., will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, his stock, consisting of a pair of four years old carriage horses, gentle and sound, well broken in single and double harness and stylish drivers, one cow, one heifer one year old, and fowls. All utensils requisite on a farm, made of the best materials and all in the best order; hay, corn, oats, potatoes, &c.; carriage, one square business wagon, farm wagon, one cart, one horse cart, one set of double harness, silver mounted, one set of single, and two sets of double harness, for heavy work. The household furniture, including a beautiful rosewood piano, of excellent tone and in excellent order. Terms will be given on the day of sale.

BRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON 64TH and 65TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of William Archer, Trustee, 4 desirable lots on the north side of 64th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

Also, 6 lots on the south side of 65th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park. Each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TWELFTH REGULAR SPRING TRADE SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., on a credit four of months, 300 packages and lots well assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also an extensive invoice of English Spring cutlery and sand pattern cards. Also 1 case damaged knitting pins, 10 casks damaged wrought nails. Also 2 casks trace chains, 1 cask fry pans, 10 trusses bale twine, saddlery goods, &c. N. B.—The trade and country dealers are directed to the above. Catalogues are now ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., removed for convenience of sale, embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room suites of various styles, extension dining-tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, centre, side and sofa-tables, enameled chamber suites, plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at sale. Boxing and shipping in the best manner.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 27 and 29 Centre-st., new and second-hand parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, of every description; 40 good Wilton, velvet, Brussels, and three-ply carpets; horse hair mattresses, feather beds, and pillows; French-plate pier and oval mirrors; with a large assortment of medium-class furniture. Sale peremptory.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, RUSSELIAS AND OTHER CHOICE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their salerooms No. 51 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., THIS MORNING, (Wednesday, May 7,) at 10½ o'clock, a large and choice assortment of camelias, roses, verbenas and other fancy plants, all in bloom, from the nursery of Mr. William Wilson, Florist, West 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I.

WM. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—WM. S. MCILVINE will sell, THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, tuber roses, &c., &c., of the very best varieties, from P. Henderson's. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices. Every facility for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, May 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Sacramento City (Water Loan) 10 per cent. Bond.
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Bradford Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated).....$500 each
$22,000 Four Certificates Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.....$7,000 each
25 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company (hypothecated.....$25 each
60 shares Kerosene Gas Light Company, (hypothecated.....$25 each
200 shares American Gas Light Company (hypothecated.)
125 shares Union Ferry Company.....$100 each
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (hypothecated).....$100 each
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.$25 each
15 shares Lenox Insurance Company.....$25 each
50 shares East River Insurance Company.....$15 each
40 shares Metropolitan Insurance Company.....$100 each
20 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company..$100 each
20 shares Park Insurance Company.....$100 each
10 shares North River Insurance Company.....$25 each
50 shares Long Island Insurance Company.....$50 each
15 shares Metropolitan Bank.....$100 each
5,155 shares Vermont Copper Mining Company....$5 each
25 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Comp'y.$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on Monday, May 12

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his Regular Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; also Special Sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all Moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, extensive sale of new and second-hand furniture, being the contents of a first-class private house removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, tapestry, ingrain, and other carpets; French-plate mirrors, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; hair mattresses, oil-paintings of superior merit, &c., &c. Also, an extensive assortment of cabinet furniture, from some of the first-class manufacturers of this City, all of which will be warranted, making this sale worthy the attention of parties in want of furniture that can be relied upon, it being the best stock ever offered in the City at public auction, and comprises suites of solid carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, covered in the most fashionable satin brocatel, brocade and silk plush; rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, secretary bureaus, centre tables with marble tops, card, pier and fancy tables, arm-chairs and rockers, easy chairs, covered with rich figured de laine, pier glasses and oval mirrors, parlor oil-paintings, sofas, lounges; chamber furniture in suites of solid oak and enameled, with and without marble tops; dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, bedsteads, &c., extension tables, etageres, dining room chairs, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., superior made cabinet furniture, several richly-ornamented frame French plate mirrors, &c.; furniture consists of a large assortment of custom-made furniture, such as can be relied upon—several medallion back rosewood parlor suites covered in costly brocade, brocatelle, rich plush, and hair cloth; centre tables, richly-carved etageres, solid rosewood chamber furniture in suites to match, richly-decorated and enameled cottage suites, with marble tops and plain; bookcases, wardrobes, secretaries, side and pier tables, one dozen cane-seat chairs, mahogany parlor and rocking chairs, easy and voltaire do; richly-carved oak, mahogany and walnut extension dining tables 14 feet long, French and Gothic bedsteads in great variety; together with a large variety of medium-class furniture—sofas, lounges, and lounge beds, mattresses, &c., well worthy the attention of the trade and country merchants. Catalogues on morning of the sale; goods can be packed ready for shipping on the premises.

At 12 o'clock, superior-toned 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, all of which are warranted, and worthy the attention of the trade and these in want of a good investment.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE—Being the entire stock of first-class cabinet furniture, made by one of our best Broadway manufacturers for City custom trade, and to be sold without any reserve, by order of the assignee, on FRIDAY next, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 618 Broadway, near Houston-st., by HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, and consists of a very handsome assortment of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, of the most approved styles and of excellent quality, which offers great inducements to housekeepers, as every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder, and a cash deposit required from all purchasers, as the business must be closed up without delay. The assortment consists of all the usual variety, and may be examined by catalogue on the morning of sale. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS—Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Annual sale of second-hand carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures, from families removing. TO-MORROW, Friday, May 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, a very large assortment, comprising about 225 carpets of every kind, splendid velvet, Brussels, tapestry, 3-ply, ingrain, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c., many of them in excellent order. Also, several sets of gas fixtures, at about 4 o'clock P. M. Our customers will find this the largest and most attractive sale of the kind we have ever had in our rooms. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Thursday evening, after 6 o'clock.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILLSELL.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st, standard roses, the last sale of the season, consisting of a large assortment of standard, half standard, moss and climbing roses, all warranted perfectly hardy and true to name, and adapted to our climate, selected by Mr. D. GOLL personally, when in Europe; also, a large variety of orange trees in full bloom, varying from three to eight feet high.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER WATER LOTS AND WATER RIGHT.—The undersigned will sell, by public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, the following described valuable entire block of land, and land under water, comprising 16 lots on the 11th and 12th ave, and 48 lots on 33d and 33d sts., with the appurtenant water right of dockage, &c., in front, as has been granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York; 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage till 1st May 1860, at 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually. For further particulars, see special advertisements in the *Journal of Commerce*, *Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—On THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Charles Cleaveland & Co., No. 494 Broadway a full assortment of Cabinet Furniture, embracing rosewood suites, covered in rich brocatel and hair-cloth; mahogany, walnut and oak parlor and library furniture en suite; rosewood and mahogany centre and card tables; oak, mahogany and black walnut extension tables; rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, rocking and Voltaire chairs, office furniture, &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF RICH AND PLAIN WARE OF VARIOUS KINDS—At auction THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at the spacious salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting of furniture new and second hand, piano-fortes, carpetings, oil-paintings, mirrors, mattresses, extra gold jewelry, Paris boxes and desks, with C. H. furniture. Particulars see morning *Herald*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—FRIDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No 66 Nassau-st., paper hangings; large assortment of English and French paper hangings, consisting of satin-faced flocks, &c., to be sold to close a consignment. The attention of the trade are invited to examine the above on morning of sale.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding.

SIDNEY CLAYTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at No. 20 Nassau-st., near Fulton, a splendid lot of roses, geraniums, fuchsias, pinks, daisies, petunias, and other choice plants. Those in want will do well to attend, as the sale is peremptory.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CATASAUQUA AND FOGELSVILLE RAILROAD, } CATASAUQUA, Lehigh County, Penn. }

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Plans and proposals will be received at this office until the 23d of May inst., for building an iron bridge over the Jordan Valley, of about 1,100 feet long and 60 feet high, on the line of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, Lehigh County, Penn. DAVID THOMAS, President, Catasauqua, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

AT A MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, held on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1856, at the Gerard House, in the city of Philadelphia, JAMES L. MORRIS was elected President, and William H. Russell, Charles E. Butler, George F. Beebee, William H. Macy, Oswald J. Cammann, Jonathan Thorne, Joseph R. Curtis, Thomas S. Gibbes, Aquila G. Stout, George J Pumpelly, John H. Williams and Thomas Robins, were elected Directors of said Company for the ensuing year.

W. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblenze,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-on-Main,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsick,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Nice,	
Calire,	Palermo,	Pau,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,000 the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.
Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $200,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

LAKE ONTARIO, AUBURN AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the subscribers to the stock in the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad will be held at Sandford Hall, in the City of Auburn, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transferring their assets to the Board of Association, and to elect thirteen Directors to serve for the term of one year, pursuant to the Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, April 15, 1854, Chap 282 of the Laws of 1854.

Ten per cent. on the amount of stock subscribed will be required to be paid in, in conformity with the Act passed April 2, 1850, Chap. 140.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
JOHN C. KAYSER, Sec'y, B. D. P. O.
AUBURN AND NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
Trustees.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 33 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of John Thompson, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, on the 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition for the purchase of the Breckenridge Oil Company's property at Clover Port Ky. Per order.

LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1856. J. M. BROWN, President.

$40,000 ROCK ISLAND CITY TEN CENT. BONDS—Being the balance of the entire issue authorised to be made by the City. For sale by FISHER, DENNY & CO., No. 8 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SHARPE'S RIFLES AND COLT'S REVOLVERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SHARPE'S RIFLES
For sporting and military purposes.
Also,
COLT'S REVOLVERS
Of every variety constantly on hand, and for sale, at the lowest prices, in quantities to suit purchasers, by
SMITH, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 2 and 4 Maiden lane.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A horizontal, high-pressure steam engine and boiler of 10 to 15-horse power, built by Peace & Murphy, Fulton Foundry, New-York, as a pattern engine. Said engine has been very little used and is in complete order. Shafting, belts, &c., may go with it. Also, several thousand feet of steam heating-pipes in banks, suitable for a manufactory or warehouse. Also, a first-rate rack lathe, made by Hoe & Co., for sale. The above are offered on account of no further use for the same by the present proprietors, and will be sold at a moderate price if removed shortly. Apply at No. 170 Water-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.,
Agent Nagansck Iron Co.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

TO MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.—I have opened the store No. 15 Centre-st., with a general assortment of iron and steel, and will cut from the bar any length required. Bar, rod, hoop and sheet iron; cast, German and shear steel. JAMES SCOTT.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

HORSE SHOE AND WROUGHT NAILS Manufactured by American Horse Nail Company, Providence, for sale by their agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BELLS—For Churches, seminaries, &c., a full assortment on hand from the celebrated Troy Foundry, at the Agency. GEO. H. SWORDS, WALTON & CO., Importers, &c., of Hardware and Cutlery, No. 40 Dey-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—The only Patent Cast Iron Apparatus in the United States. Also, every description of apparatus, copper or iron.
WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

GASFITTING AND FIXTURES.—Orders for fitting and fixtures promptly attended to by A. A. TRAINOR, Bible House, 8th st. and 4th-av.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card cases, &c. Business cards, bill heads, portraits, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 10, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwa

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

CITY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the City Republican General Committee was held last evening, at No. 555 Broadway. A large number of members were present, 19 Wards being represented. Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM presided, and GEORGE TREWILLIGER, Esq., acted as Secretary. General J. J. CHAMBERS moved that the representatives of the press be excluded from the room, but, after several gentlemen had spoken against the motion, and no one but the mover in its favor, it was unanimously laid on the table. The reports of various Committees were received and adopted, among them one providing a series of rules and regulations for a permanent organization. The second Wednesday in each month was determined as the regular day of meeting.

It was then resolved to go into an election for permanent officers of the Committee. For President there were 56 votes cast, of which

Edgar Ketchum received	31
Charles C. Leigh received	22
J. W. Edmonds received	2
James T. M. Bleakley received	2

After another similar vote, Mr. LEIGH's name was withdrawn and a third ballot being taken, Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM received the votes of a majority of the members of the Committee. CHARLES C. LEIGH and JOHN W. EDMONDS were then elected as first and second Vice-Presidents. Messrs. WM PEEL and GEORGE TREWILLIGER were elected as Secretaries, and CHARLES W. ELLIOTT as Treasurer. Mr. JESSE HUTCHINS was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms.

A report was then received from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a plan for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Republican Convention on the 29th inst. Some debate ensued and the Committee adjourned to meet again at their rooms on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq, addressed the Club last evening at the Mercer House, and occupied considerable time in pointing out the necessity of a union among the distracted elements of the Democratic Party in this State. He advocated a hearty union on the basis of principle, and not a coalition or merely temporary agreement. The Cincinnati Convention was the panacea for all these ills, and he looked to that tribunal to settle the matter, and put it finally to rest. Only one Democratic Party could be recognised by that Convention as existing in New-York; and he claimed that the Softs, by their antecedents and comparative strength, were entitled to the preference.

Mr. SHEPARD was listened to with much attention, and closed by an affecting allusion to the late ROBERT KELLY, who was a great light in the Democratic Party.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Salaries Increased.

At the usual meeting of the Council, yesterday, various petitions and resolutions were referred.

INCREASED SALARIES TO MESSRS. WOOD, FLAG AND TAYLOR.

The rules being suspended by 41 votes, the report was read of the Committee on Salaries and Officers, recommending an increase of the salary of the Street Commissioner equal to $5,000 per annum, and of his deputy. Several members objected against its hasty adoption. The tax for this year amounts to nearly eight millions, and suddenly to raise Mr. Taylor's salary from eight to sixteen dollars a day was not to be done precipitately.

Mr. Councilman SWAN was opposed to the discussion, and after some lengthy remarks offered an amendment—"That the salary of the Comptroller be also raised to $5,000.

Mr. SWAN maintained that the Comptroller was not the "old fogy" he had been denounced by the gentleman from the Second. He believed that $3,000 was not a fitting salary for the Street Commissioner, and if so, much more was it a very unfit remuneration for the Comptroller. Those who would vote for the rise upon the allowance to the Street Commissioner and deny it to the Comptroller, could only do so upon Know-Nothing grounds.

On vote, the amendment prevailed by 38 to 12.

Mr. SWAN then added another amendment, "that the salary of the Mayor be raised to $6,000." On this he was defeated. Another amendment augmenting the salary of the City Inspector to $5,000, was lost by a vote of 34 to 17.

Mr. HOFFMAN hoped the reporters for the public journals would display the voting to-morrow morning, "before the astonished eyes of the constituents" of the Board.

Mr. B. F. PIERCE had ever been politically opposed to the Mayor. He voted to place these salaries high to induce men of station and character to seek such offices. He moved a reconsideration of the vote concerning the City Inspector. This motion was superseded by Mr. JONAS N. PHILLIPS, who moved to recommit the whole subject. Lost, by 38 to 2.

The question of reconsideration of the vote as to the City Inspector was then carried.

Mr. PIERCE moved the previous question.

Twenty-three voted in the affirmative and 18 in the negative.

The report and resolutions were then proposed to be adopted as amended, increasing the salary of the Mayor to $6,000; fixing that of the Comptroller at $4,000; that of the Commissioner of Streets at $5,000, with $2,500 for his Deputy.

This was decided by a vote of 40 to 11, after which the Board immediately adjourned.

Extension of Franklin-street.

The Councilmen Street Committee held a meeting yesterday at the City Hall, to hear further arguments for and against the proposed extension of Franklin-street to the Bowery. The friends and opponents of the project present seemed to be nearly equally divided. It was finally decided by the Committee to hold one more meeting, two weeks hence.

☞ The Board of Education did not take up the question of the Superintendency last night.

Commissioners of Emigration.

AN EMIGRANT SHIP CAPTURED BY RUNNERS.

The Commissioners met yesterday. A communication was read from Dr. Harris, relative to the power given him under the late law of employing subordinate officers, and reporting the condition of the hospital. The matter was referred to the Marine Hospital Committee, with the addition of Counsel to the Board.

Mr. KENNEDY rose and stated that on reaching Castle Garden on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, he learned that the ship *Saint Nicholas* was in charge of a party of runners, under the direction of Councilman Jacob L. Smith, who, he ascertained, had received from the Acting Mayor (Isaac O. Barker, Esq.) authority, in violation of the law of the State, to board that and all or any other vessel in the Harbor. Mr. KENNEDY went on to state that the steamboat employed by the Commissioners in conveying passengers to Castle Garden, attempted to go alongside the *Saint Nicholas*, but was driven off or prevented by the runners.

The detailed officers at Castle Garden for the protection of emigrants from runners, and who went on board the ship, had received official directions from the acting Mayor not to interfere with Mr. SMITH—a circumstance which completely paralyzed the efforts and intentions of the Commissioners to carry out the usual arrangements. After the passengers had been booked by the runners, the steamboat then brought them to Castle Garden pier, where they were landed without their luggage.

One of the Commissioners (Mr. GARRIGUE) spoke to the passengers in German, informing them of the nature of the Commission and of the object of its establishment for the protection of emigrants, advising the passengers to procure their luggage and have it landed at the Garden for safety. On the passengers asking for their luggage, Mr. Smith directed the Captain of the steamboat to "steam off," which he did, landing the luggage at some other pier up the North River.

Some conversation ensued upon this statement, and the following resolution was the result—with one dissentient (Commissioner PURDY):

Resolved, That the Castle Garden Committee, together with the Counsel of the Board, be requested to report all the facts connected with the extraordinary proceedings of the landing of the passengers of the ship *St Nicholas*, and particularly whether the law of this State has not been violated by such proceedings on the part of its owners, consignees and others, and to report the same to the next meeting of this Board.

We have since been informed that the acting Mayor declares "he did not know what he was signing."

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number of passengers arrived to April 30, 1856	17,232
Number of passengers arrived to May 7	4,507
Total	21,739
To same date in 1855	24,686

	1856.	1855.
Number of Inmates at Ward's Island	1,455	1,932
Number of Inmates at Marine Hospital	133	208
Total	1,588	3,140
Overdrafts on bank, Jan. 1, 1856		$63,031 07
Aggregate receipts to April 30, 1856		$36,754 97
Received since to May 7, for commutation of alien passengers, &c.	12,235 38	48,990 35
		$14,046 72
Disbursements to April 30, 1856	$66,110 41	
Sundry expenses of 10th and 32d, paid April 30	9,478 15	75,588 56
Overdrafts		$60,539 28

From a statement furnished by the Commissioners, it appears that 186 vessels have arrived at this port with emigrants since Jan. 1, 1856, to April 30 inclusive, bearing 15,038 bondable passengers, and 1,030 not bondable, with cash means to the amount of $302,162 27, or on an average, $55 61 for each passenger.

☞ The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has out his invitation to yellow fever in every street in the City, except, perhaps, Broadway. Mud, filth, offal and dirt, of every description, are abundant. If Yellow Jack is anywhere within call, he cannot but give such a cordial invitation his most distinguished consideration.

☞ Housekeepers are getting through the thicket of their troubles and things in their houses are getting fast to rights. Now again ladies have the consolation of feeling that their best bonnets are not in the bottom of barrels full of old boots, and gentlemen no longer wear odd shoes to their offices. Settled at last—until next May Day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 6 to 15.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—As before.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1451, 1452 1455, 1456, 1458, 1466 to 1469, 1471, 1472, 1475 to 1503, 1511 to 1518, 1521, 1523 to 1561, 1563 to 1566, 1567 to 1599, 1602 to 1629, 1635 to 1642, 1644 to 1684, 1687 to 1718, 1720 to 1757, 1760 to 1768, 1770 to 1790.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 229, 449, 450, 530, 547, 155, 67, 569, 575, 576, 577, 582, 585, 586, 353, 331, 390, 338, 92, 514, 468, 329, 288, 496, 525, 526, 512, 518, 244, 588, 594 to 596, 599, 2 0.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 158, 530, 531, 538, 566, 568, 572 to 574, 576, 577, 581 to 584. *Part II.*—Nos. 423, 424, 31, 547, 570, 579, 580, 582 to 586, 587 to 599.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 6.

Before Judge Betts.

ARE PENCIL CASES PEN-HOLDERS?

Samuel G. Hawley (qui tam) vs. *Albert G. Bagley.*—This action, brought to recover of the defendant a penalty of $100, for selling an "extension pen-holder" without having it stamped with the date of his patent, was concluded to-day.

It appeared that the defendant had, in 1850, procured a patent for "an improvement in pens and pencil-cases," and that the article which he sold to the plaintiff was marked "Bagley's Pat., 1850."

Judge BETTS charged the jury that the defendant was bound to stamp each article with the day of the month as well as the year, and that if that date had been put on the mark would have been sufficient even if the word "Patent" was abbreviated; that in this case it was not enough for the plaintiff to show that the defendant had not fulfilled the law; he must allege and prove facts which showed that he was entitled to recover; that the proof must correspond with the allegations of the declaration; that the declaration charged the defendant with having sold an "extension pen-holder," while the proof showed the patent to be for an "improvement in pens and pencil-cases," and that to find a verdict for the plaintiff the jury must find that the proof corresponded with the allegation, in which case they would find a verdict for the plaintiff for $100, for each such article sold.

The jury thereupon, without leaving their seats, found a verdict for the defendant.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For the plaintiff, Mr. Fullerton. For the defendant, Messrs. Van Antwerp & James and Mr. Cushing.

Barnum Again in Court.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—WEDNESDAY, May 7.

Joseph R. Benjamin vs. *Phineas T. Barnum.*—The defendant in this matter has again been up before the Court, Justice SLOSSON, upon a supplemental order to undergo an investigation as to any property in his possession. Mr. Barnum seemed indignant that he should be compelled to submit to the persecutions of unrelenting creditors, and finally asserted his determination to avoid such proceedings hereafter, inasmuch as he has been forced to undergo examinations of the same nature for nearly twenty different times and on each occasion had sworn that he had commited all his property, without any reservation, into the hands of a receiver.

Mr Barnum, upon being sworn, testified: I have been previously examined upon proceedings supplemental to execution by parties holding judgments against me, several times, and James S. Libby, Esq., has been appointed a receiver of my property, and I have executed several assignments to him, by direction of the Court before which I have been examined.

Q.—Have you come into possession of any property since your last examination?

A.—I have not.

Q.—On your former examination did you make a full disclosure of all your property?

A.—Your question is impertinent, illegal, and smacks of persecution under the advice of my counsel, I refuse to answer that or any other question relating to anything which took place previous to my last examination under supplemental proceedings, but I refer you to my receiver, J. S. Libby, Esq., and to my previous examinations, which are in his hands.

The counsel for the plaintiff insists that the question is a proper one, and that the defendant should be compelled to answer.

The Court ruled that no question could be put to the defendant which had been put and answered on former examinations. He therefore overruled the question.

Q.—Was you in January last the owner of Hartford City bonds?

A.—I was.

Q.—Are you still the owner of those bonds?

A.—I am not.

Q.—What have you done with those bonds, or the proceeds thereof?

A.—I refuse to answer, by advice of my counsel, for reasons before given.

The Court held that if the attention of the defendant had been called to this property on his former examination, he was not bound to answer. But if it had not, then he is bound to answer.

Q.—Was your attention particularly called to the Hartford City bonds on either of your former examinations?

A.—I think not, as I did not own the bonds at that time.

Q.—Where are those bonds at this time?

A.—They have all been sold and the proceeds used to liquidate my individual liabilities, and for the necessary support of my family.

Q.—Have you any other bonds, or other securities?

A.—I refuse to answer that question, for reasons before given.

The Court held that the counsel must examine the former examinations before they would rule upon this question.

W. H. Stogdill, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff, and the amount involved is upwards of sixteen thousand dollars. The investigation was adjourned until this morning at 10 A. M., in order that counsel might consult the records of previous examinations.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

Wilkins vs. *Lee*—Motion granted without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Joseph Murphy.—Ordered that the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* be adjudged a sufficient answer to the application, and that the demurrer thereto be overruled.

A Commissioner's Examination of a Witness Suppressed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

In re Renaud and others vs. *Marks and others.*—INGRAHAM, Justice. In this case the defendant moves to suppress a return of a Commissioner, for the examination of witnesses upon several grounds: *First*, That undue influence was used on the part of plaintiffs' Attorney; *Second*, That the witness was not sworn before examination; *Third*, That the witness was examined in the presence of the Commissioner, but by a Clerk appointed by him. The Court is not satisfied that any such influence is shown to have been exerted over the witness. It is not established by any positive evidence, and is denied by Mr. Smith. Even if, as is suggested, the answers were prepared for the witness, before his examination, by the plaintiffs' Attorney, in the absence of proof that the witness was imposed upon, or that facts had been misstated, it would furnish no ground for suppressing the deposition.

The objection only goes to the credibility of the witness. The testimony of Beckwith is positive that the witness was not sworn before he was examined, and that is not contradicted. The affidavit does not state that he was sworn before he was examined, but that he was sworn by one of the Commissioners in the presence of the other. The statutes are positive as to the mode of executing the commission in this respect, and such mode of proceeding must be followed as matters essential to the admission of the evidence. It is also sufficiently established that the Commissioners were neither of them present during the taking of part of the depositions; that is a valid objection. The Commissioners may employ a clerk, but they cannot delegate their power to him. For these reasons the motion must be granted with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Ex parte vs. *Tennis.*—In this case the plaintiff moved for an order permitting him to amend his complaint after the cause had been tried and a verdict rendered for the defendant; and on appeal to the General Term that judgment was affirmed. The Court said it would be manifestly improper for a Judge at Special Term to set aside or reverse a judgment so obtained; the proper way was for the party to apply to have the judgment of the General Term vacated.

Before Judge Brady.

Thomas Grogan vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty.*—This was an action on a contract for work and labor done, and materials used in fitting up, &c., a Ward School in Fifty-first street. Judgment for plaintiff $1,661 52, and $100 allowance.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Auguste Jeanrenaud vs. *Anton Haug.*—The parties to this suit were Spaniards, and the cause was tried in the language of that country, before the Judge, without a Jury. Mr. Craft acting as interpreter. The plaintiff claimed to recover the amount of a sale of cheese imported by him and sold to the defendant, who accepted the commodity the same day at his usual place of business. On the part of the defense Mr. Craft produced evidence to invalidate the sale on the ground of repudiation by the vendee, before it was completed by a delivery. The Judge considered the weight of evidence on the side of the plaintiff, and gave judgment for the amount claimed, $293 48.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.—Rev. Prof. GEORGE SHEPARD, of Bangor, Me., says: "I find friends who, on my recommendation, are disposed to make a trial of it."

Rev. D. C. CLENDENEN, Chicago, Ill.: "I can add my testimony to your valuable preparation."

Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, N. Y.: "My hair is restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied the preparation is nothing like a dye, but acts upon the secretions."

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.: "My hair has greatly thickened upon my head; the same is true of another of my family. We are thankful to you, and have full value of our money."

Rev. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y., adds his testimony.

Ministers and others in the City during Anniversary Week, would do well to buy at dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'s, or ROBERTS'S.

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

DROPSIES ARE CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—This form of disease is occasioned by the exhalent arteries throwing out a greater quantity of fluid than the absorbents take up. BRANDRETH'S PILLS convey by magic, as it were, an impulse to the remote extremities, arousing their absorbents to action, and, in case of swelling, or watery deposits there, awakening the sleeping energies of those vessels, which, like millions of pumps at work, transmit the morbid fluid to the intestines and urinary passages, effecting a reduction of the dropsical limbs sometimes in a few hours, and thus affording a striking illustration of the sympathetic action of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Thus, in dropsies of the stomach, or in all dropsies or continued enlargement of the joints or limbs, there is nothing in the world to be compared to the effect BRANDRETH'S PILLS produce. In chronic cases, perseverance, with full doses, is required. Some of the best men in the Union can be referred to, in proof of the above.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cen's a box, at No. 48 Canal-street, Brandreth's Buildings; No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 206 Bowery. Also, by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The prosperity of this beautiful Theatre continues on the increase and will continue so to do as long as the management display so much energy and liberality in catering for the amusement of the public. At present no less than three distinct companies appear nightly, viz: "Messrs. CONY and WEBB Troupe," with their trained Dogs. Then the regular Dramatic Company of the Theatre, with Mr. J. H. ALLEN and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS as the principals, and in addition to all this a most excellent Pantomime Company entitled the "Rival Family," composed of Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. T. CONY, Miss HATHAWAY, Mlle. LANG and others. Go to-night and see the whole party.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MANN, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF FREE LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—Professor L. N. FOWLER continues his course of free lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. He will treat upon the various bearings of Phrenology, its application to the development of man's moral, intellectual, and social qualities; to self-culture, and to the regulation and restraint of the selfish propensities. Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 30 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

LIBERALITY, THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—KNOX has determined to furnish all the clergymen in the City during Anniversary week with hats at cost, so that our clerical friends from abroad can supply themselves now at a greater advantage than ever. KNOX manufactures the best of hats, and his liberality must have the effect of keeping him and his assistants more busy than ever. KNOX's establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton sts.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—The SPECIALIST for May contains plain, practical articles by Drs. HUNTER and MELVILLE on *Diseases of the Lungs*, By Dr. TUCKER on Diseases of the *Stomach* and *Liver*, by Dr. SALTER on Diseases of the *Eye* and *Ear*, and by Dr. NEWTON on Diseases of the *Skin*. Every person who values health will read the SPECIALIST. $1 a year, single number 10 cents. SHERMAN & Co., Publishers,

No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is favorable throughout the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MATRIMONY.—Prof. FOWLER gives a free lecture, this evening, on "Matrimony," at the Stuyvesant Institute. He will explain the principles upon which friendship and love are based, and that the head is a true index of the heart. To-morrow evening, a lecture on "Intellectual Culture."

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is false that Ambrotypes are made exclusively at a certain gallery down town; but it is true that TOMLINSON, at No. 447 Broadway, has the exclusive right under the patent for this City. If others are not imposing upon the public, why do they not stamp their patent.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—When you are in need of a good Pen Case and Pen, in Gold or Silver, we advise you to try WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. They are proprietors of the celebrated "Lownds Patent," which has given such universal satisfaction, as regards its durability, compactness, and elegance of finish.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—Are now made exclusively at BRADY'S Lower Gallery No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street. Sealed hermetically and warranted durable.

Look at the superb display of Ambrotypes at BRADY'S door, No. 359 Broadway, THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARE, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

The large unoccupied frame building at the corner of Debevoise-street and Lafayette-avenue, owned, we believe, by Mr. J. C. CROMELIN, and formerly occupied by him as a mustard factory, was destroyed by fire last night—loss about $2,500, covered by insurance. Considerable other damage was caused by fire and water.

Caught in the Act.

A man who gave his name as CHARLES WATSON was arrested in Queens County on Tuesday evening by officer RAYNES, of the Chief's office, Brooklyn, for abstracting from the pocket of HENRY WAGONER, of Brooklyn, a porte-monnaie containing $30 and a number of valuable papers. WATSON was caught in the act and was brought to Brooklyn, but will be sent to Jamaica for trial.

Overboard.

JOSEPH MYERS attempted to drown himself on Tuesday evening, by jumping from the Roosevelt-street ferry-boat into the East River. He was rescued by Mr. GILBERT VALENTINE, after a thorough drenching and a bad scare.

☞ The New Church edifice of the Middle Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, (of which the Rev. N. E. SMITH is pastor,) will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday morning next, May 11, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of the Collegiate Church, New-York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT and the pastor. Services in the evening at 8¼ o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., of New-York.

Larceny.

PATRICK MULLEN and JAMES DOUGHERTY went on a spree together on Tuesday, and finally brought up at DOUGHERTY'S house in Jay-street, Brooklyn. MULLEN went to bed, and yesterday morning found that he had $85 less than when he started on the spree. He charged DOUGHERTY with the theft. He was arrested and committed to answer the charge.

☞ The alarm of fire in the Fifth District, Brooklyn, last evening, was caused by the explosion of a gas-pipe in a house on Duffield street, near Myrtle-avenue. The damage to the premises was trifling.

☞ CIRCUIT CALENDAR, (Brooklyn,) for this day—Nos. 72, 74, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 86, 84, 85, 85½, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

NEW-JERSEY.

Election of Chief Engineer.

The Jersey City Fire Department on Tuesday evening reelected SAMUEL A. FRENCH, Chief Engineer of the Department, without opposition.

More than once, we have had occasion to commend, for their evident truth, certain letters containing an account of a residence among the Mormons, which appeared, from time to time, in *Putnam's Magazine*. They were written by Mrs. FERRIS, whose husband went as United States Secretary to Utah in 1852, and have now been collected in a volume, with large additions describing the journey to and from Utah. The whole account is singularly interesting, with the advantage, from the writer's character and station, of being very reliable. *The Mormons at Home* (so the book is called) is well worth perusal. (New-York: DIX & EDWARDS.)

☞ The very small expense of printing in China may be inferred from the following quarterly report lately received from the Methodist mission.

1,000 copies Epistle to Romans, (classical)	$5 50
1,000 copies Gospel by Matthew, (colloquial)	12 50
1,000 copies Gospel by John, (colloquial)	10 50

A Railroad building, used as a general repair and paint shop for cars of the New-York Central Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last in Rochester. The total loss, including cars and stock, is estimated at $10,000.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 6, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., by Rev. E. W. Collier, JOHN H. VERSLUCE to LUCILLA J., daughter of Rev. Charles Enouse.

In Boston, on Wednesday, May 7, at Trinity Church, by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., to ANNA STONE, both of this City.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 6, by Rev. J. J. Bowden, JAMES W. DAYTON, to CLARA CATLIN, second daughter of the late Benjamin P. Gregory, all of that place.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 6, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Stevens, HARRIET F., daughter of the late F. W. Stimbrenner, Esq., of New-York, to P. HOFFMAN BIRCKHEAD, of Toledo, Ohio.

On Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. W. Michles DAVID L. PRICE, of this City, to Miss SUSAN AMANDA BAKER, of Sing Sing, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 6, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, son of George and the late Anna H. Elliott, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 147 East 15th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, of scarlet fever, EMMA, infant daughter of John and Jane Hill, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Fulton Lodge, No. 66, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock A. M., from No. 487 Hudson-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, JULIAN C. VERY, of the firm of Very, Gwynne & Co., aged 32 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of B. H. Day, No. 106 St. Mark's-place.

On Tuesday, May 6, JULIAN C. VERY, aged 33 years.

He was a resident of this City, and his loss will be much felt by a large circle of friends to whom he was endeared. Young, enterprising and industrious, he had marked out for himself sure and rapid distinction as a man of business and integrity. Within three years he had established the houses of Very, Gwynne & Co., in this City, and Gwynne, Day & Co., at Chicago, and while prosecuting business at the latter place contracted a fever, the result of which was death. Few young men in Wall-street will be longer remembered for their quiet, unobtrusive manners, sincerity of purpose, and goodness of nature, than the subject of this brief obituary. Cut off in the full bud and blossom of his life, with the flush of health upon his cheek, activity and vigor in his step, and a host of good qualities mingled in him, his coworkers in the busy haunts will doubly mourn his absence, and silent tears will long keep his memory green. A. T.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 6, suddenly, RICHARD CECIL, youngest son of the late Capt. Henry Grafton, U. S. Army, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 14 2d-place near Henry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 7, Mrs. JANE NODYNE, widow of the late Lewis Nodyne, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert H. Fall, No. 116 Bergen, near Hoyt-st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 7, after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. SOPHIA JACKSON, widow of the late J. D. Jackson, aged 51 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited (without further notice) to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, May 9, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, John Nest, No. 223 State-st., near Hoyt. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At Upper Red Hook, on Sunday, April 6, JOHN V. A. LYLE, Attorney and Counselor-at-law, in the 53d year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 6, of scarlet fever, HENRY HERBERT, only son of Thomas and Emma Fitz Gibbon

At Heathmount, County Clare, Ireland, on Saturday, April 5, Mrs. ANGELINA, wife of Capt. David C. Mitchell, of San Francisco, Cal., in the 32d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 7.

$7,800 City 6s, '58	95	150	Erie Railroad	b3	56⅜
2,050 Ohio 6s, '60	103½	350	do	s	56⅜
1,000 Indiana State 5s	84	100	do		56⅜
4,200 Indiana 2½ ₱ ct.	53	100	do	b90	56⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s	s3 93⅛	50	do	b30	56⅜
5,500 do	94	500	do	b60	57
5,100 Missouri 6s	84½	250	do	b7	56⅜
1,000 do	85	10	do		56⅜
5,000 California 7s	89	100	do	s3	56⅜
3,000 N. York Cen. 7's	102⅜	100	do	b3	56⅜
2,000 Erie Bonds of '83	93	250	do	s3	5 3
500 Erie Bonds of '75	91	10	do	b30	57
1,000 H. R. 1st Mtg. Bds.	99¾	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.		34⅛
1,500 do	100	30	do	b60	34¾
2,000 Hud. R. 2d Mt. Bs.	87	50	Harlem Railroad		17½
3,000 Har. 2d Mtg. Bds.	76	350	do		17
2,000 N. I. 1st M. G. L.	83½	100	Reading R.R.	s60	89
1,000 do	83	400	do	s10	89
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	s90 86¾	760	do	b3	89
6,000 do	c 86¾	200	do	c	89
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. B.	77	300	do	s10	89
24 Bank of Commerce	109¾	100	do	b60	89½
46 Union Bank	div. 117	100	do	b60	89½
9 Cera Exch. Bank	105	100	do	b60	90
70 Man. Gas. Co.	121	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s60	94⅛
50 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	72	10	do		95
50 Canton Co.	b60 23¾	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	s90	94
400 Nic. Transit Co.	opg 13¾	250	do	c	94⅜
21 Penn. Coal Co.	300	50	do	b30	95⅜
50 Cum. Coal Co.	21¾	10	do		94⅜
100 do	s30 21¾	50	Panama R. R.	b45	103⅜
50 do	b60 22	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.		99⅜
50 do	b60 21¾	150	Cle. & Pitts. R.	b60	64⅜
200 do	b60 22	100	do		63⅜
150 do	21¾	18	Clev. C. & Cin.		102
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R	b60 91⅜	96	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		91¾
5 do	91⅜	50	do	b60	112
6 do	s3 91	57	do		111½
50 do	b4 91	18	Chic. & Rock I. R.		91
50 do	b4 90⅞	600	do	b30	91¾
100 do	90⅞	50	do	b60	91¾
100 do	c 91	50	do	s3	90⅞
100 do	s3 91	40	do	b3	91
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 74	100	do	b60	91¾
400 do	s3 73¾	20	Wis. Lake Shore R.		72
200 do	s3 74				

SECOND BOARD.

25 Mechanics' Bank	120	50	Erie Railroad		56⅜
50 Canton Comp'y.	b60 23¾	100	do	b10	57
200 Cum

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1448. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

THE HERMANN AT THIS PORT.

TEXT OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Great Britain Giving Way on the Central American Question.

MR. CRAMPTON NOT TO BE RECALLED.

Grand Review of the English Fleet at Spithead.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF THE CZAR AT MOSCOW.

The Present Aspect of the Sound Dues Question.

COTTON ACTIVE—BREADSTUFFS IMPROVING.

Consols 92 3-4 a 93.

News by the Hermann.

The United States Mail steamer *Hermann*, Capt. HIGGINS, with the German, French, and English mails, passengers and usual cargo, from Southampton to the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton* arrived off Cowes *en route* to Havre on the morning of the 19th ult., and the Royal Mail steamship *Canada* reached Liverpool on the 20th.

An imperial decree announces that the Russian army is to be reduced to a peace establishment. The force in the South of Russia and the Crimea is henceforth to be divided into two armies—one under the orders of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the other under General LUDERS.

News had been received at Berlin from St. Petersburg that the Count DE NESSELRODE had absolutely resigned his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prince ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF, now Russian Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Vienna, will succeed him. The Count DE NESSELRODE retains the Chancellorship of the Empire which he held with the Foreign Ministry, but would immediately leave for Kissengen for the benefit of his health.

The *Presse d'Orient* affirms that the Hatti-Humayoun, relative to the Christians, is not inserted in the Treaty of Peace. The Plenipotentiaries, says that journal, confine themselves to mentioning the importance of that act. It adds that the cessation of occupation is formally stipulated. Ten ships of the line and six frigates had been sent to Kamiesch, and the Russians were making large purchases.

ARIF BEY arrived at Constantinople on the 9th April, with the text of the Treaty of Peace. A council of Ministers was held next day to proceed to the ratification of the Treaty. The son of FUAD EFFENDI was to leave on the 14th, bearer of the ratified Treaty.

More disturbances had taken place at Kutaya and Tokat, attributed to the newly introduced reforms.

The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Moscow, accompanied by the Grand Dukes CONSTANTINE, MICHAEL and NICHOLAS, and a numerous staff. The Emperor gave audience to Count KAKREWSKI, the military Governor. Deputations from the nobles and from the civil and military authorities accompanied him.

The Ministers of the Interior and Finance have received formal orders from his Majesty to do away with all obstructions in the way of commerce. The frontier traffic was open and vessels were arriving at all the ports. The exports of precious metals was alone suspended, in consequence of the scarcity of gold and silver in the public treasury.

A telegraph from Berlin says that the coronation of the Czar will take place, at Moscow, on the 31st August, the *fête* of his patron saint. The expense is estimated at about half a million sterling.

The position of matters in the Italian duchies is so critical that it was understood the French Government was perfectly satisfied of the necessity for concentrating Austrian troops in that quarter. The Sardinian Government was also believed to have received full satisfaction on the same point.

A despatch from Stockholm announces that Prince OSCAR, the second son of the King of Sweden, leaves Stockholm for London, in the middle of May, for his betrothal with the Princess MARY, of Cambridge.

A rumor had reached Paris from Italy, that a conference was to be opened in some principal city there, to take into consideration the affairs of the Peninsula. A visit of Baron DE STIGLITZ to Paris, was understood to have relation to various plans for assisting commercial enterprises entertained by the Russian government.

The last mail from the East states that the insurgents against the Porte, in Arabia, have suffered so much from cholera as almost to put down the insurrection. The report affirms that 13,000 have died out of an insurgent tribe of 45,000.

Just at the time the *Hermann* was leaving Southampton for New-York, the grand naval spectacle at Spithead was being enacted. Our correspondent describes the excitement as intense. Thousands of persons from various parts had flocked to witness the scene, and the towns of Portsmouth and Southampton were literally besieged with visitors. The immense mercantile marine of the latter port was almost to a vessel brought into requisition, and, including the gigantic steamers of the Royal Mail and Peninsular and Oriental Company, upwards of fifty vessels left during the morning of the 23d for Spithead. The members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, the foreign Ambassadors, the heads of the public departments and other Government representatives, together with the entire of the shareholders and friends of the great Mail Companies at Southampton embarked at that port. The naval fleet was the largest ever assembled on the waters of the Solent, and composed 240 vessels of various descriptions, viz: 24 ships of the line, 19 screw frigates and corvettes, 18 paddle-wheel vessels, 4 floating batteries, 120 screw vessels and gun boats, 1 sailing frigate, 2 powder and shell dépôts, 1 hospital ship and 1 floating battery, and 50 mortar vessels and mortar floats. The manœuvres were proceeding satisfactorily as the *Hermann* touched off Spithead.

The Grand Review of the English Fleet at Spithead.

From the London Times, April 23.

By the time that these columns are circulating half over her empire the Queen of England will be holding a more brilliant Court than any cotemporary Sovereign can convene. Nowhere in the world can be paralleled that scene which will be witnessed this morning on the waters of the Solent. There are many capitals richer than ours in the historic magnificence of their structures, and cities which tower with a more stately grandeur above the ocean than any which guard our coasts; there are many places more worthy of the wealth or the pretensions of other monarchs than St. James' and Windsor are of the English Crown. There are many kingdoms where a more imposing array of soldiery—horse, foot and artillery—can be drawn up for the satisfaction of a Court, or for the admiration of connoisseurs; but no other country, except England, can afford an exhibition at once so impressive by its magnitude, so imposing by its character, so fascinating by the sympathies which it excites, as the spectacle which this morning's sun will reveal at Spithead.

There will be collected about the Sovereign of these kingdoms an armament which reckons in all no fewer than TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY steam vessels of different sizes. Of these, three have more than 100 guns, and six have 91. The rest vary from 80 guns to 6; and, besides these larger vessels, there is a fleet of 160 gunboats—the great majority constructed for the Russian war. In all, they carry [illegible] guns, and are propelled by 30,671 horse power. To [illegible] fleet, not less than 30,000 men are required. Nor are these mere holiday ships and holiday men to figure in a brilliant pageant, but [illegible] materials or the capacity for real work. [illegible] they are all fit for service, and many of [illegible] have been tossing through two [illegible] and Black Sea, not, indeed, [illegible] the enemy, but defying [illegible] driving him to take refuge in [illegible] magnificent as is the fleet [illegible] Sovereign's eye—stupend[illegible] of wood and iron which our artificers have welded into ocean fortresses—there is something grander and nobler in contemplating the moral energy which animates that mass. The crews which man these ships, and the officers who command them, are worthy of their profession and its most glorious traditions. In all that host there is not one who has been forced into his Queen's service. ALL are volunteers. The war burst suddenly on a nation employing tens of thousands in the conduct of its mercantile marine. Spontaneously, and with the enthusiasm which kindles at the prospect of strife and distinction, large bodies of seamen transferred themselves at once to the more exciting service. Each successive year of the war has perfected them in their vocation and stimulated fresh recruits by their example. The few opportunities which have presented themselves for the exertion of professional daring they have turned to all possible account. When debarred on their own element from such a display as they coveted, they have betaken themselves with alacrity to help their comrades on shore. Every kind of duty, from assisting in the transport of *matériel* to manning the guns of a battery, has been performed with a cheerfulness and a cordiality which must have made those who witnessed it regret that so much zeal should not have found its most congenial field, and that no other achievemnts should have been allowed to rival those which are associated with Kertch and Sweaborg.

It would be idle to vaper about the possible prowess of such a fleet. We are celebrating the conclusion, not the commencement, of a war. We are not throwing down the gage of defiance or seeking an arena of aggrandizement. We have no ambition to satisfy by the implied menace of a warlike pageant; but we hope we are not unreasonable in asking other nations to bear witness to our moderation when, with means of offence in our hands not only so ample as these, but also as capable of rapid production and vitality as these have been—with armaments so costly and with crews so eager for war as ours notoriously are—we have foregone all chances of glory, aggrandizement, and revenge, in order to arrest the calamities of war and guarantee the blessings of peace.

With respect to the effect of such a display in deterring or cowing any hostile attempts, we simply think it is not necessary. It does not require a naval review at Spithead to satisfy foreign statesmen that England can equip squadrons equal to the finest of olden days, or man them with crews whose courage beats as high as that of their forefathers. Those who doubt the truth of this are not likely to be convinced even by the Spithead pageant. But the many who do not doubt it at all may find useful food for contemplation when they see what a free nation can do, even amid the attractions of commerce and the enjoyments of opulence, in the way of warlike preparation to help the right and combat the wrong doer.

The Naval Review as witnessed from the Hermann.

AT SEA, Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The two days which the *Hermann* passed at Southampton on her return from Bremen, were days of intense excitement and amusement to all on board, owing to the grand Naval Review which took place off Spithead, and to which every train brought gaping "John Bulls," with their wives and children, until, though a vast number spent the night in the Steamers in the dock, sleeping room became so scarce in the city that in many cases a guinea was paid for permission to sleep upon the floor. Indeed, we have heard that persons who came in the late trains were forced to pass the night in wandering through the streets.

The fleet as the *Hermann* passed through it on the night of the 21st, on her way from Bremen, presented a truly brilliant spectacle, consisting as it did of some one hundred of England's Screw Steamships drawn up in parallel lines of four or five miles in length, flanked on either side by an indefinite number of her new steam gun-boats. As the *Hermann* passed between these two long lines of old England's "Wooden Walls," whose solemn silence was only broken by the two bells announcing one o'clock A. M., passing from ship to ship until lost in the distance, a most vivid idea of the power and vigilance of our "Mother Country" was impressed upon all who had remained upon deck.

The morning of the 23d opened beautifully, a circumstance which favored the English superstitious notion that good weather always attends VICTORIA, and the crowds of strangers increased until the dock and all the neighboring streets were swarming with life. Some thirty iron screw steamships, of the largest of England's merchant marine, lay in the dock; some engaged by Government for the Houses of Parliament, others for distinguished officers and the nobility, others still in the service of speculators. All were crowded before 10 o'clock A. M., and had left the dock on their way down the beautiful Southampton water. The screw steamship *Himalaya*, one of the Government vessels, and one of the largest in the world, must have had a thousand passengers on board, and some of the vessels in the hands of speculators must have yielded, for passage money alone, at a guinea a head, a very handsome profit. The *Hermann* followed some three hours later, having waited until 1½ o'clock P. M. for her mails. The passengers had a fine opportunity of witnessing a portion of the review as she passed down on her way to sea, which was just at its height, since the Queen's arrival had been delayed by an accident to a train on the road, which delayed that to which the royal car was attached. This detention, we presume, must have interfered with the proceedings of the day, as the attack was not made on South Sea Castle, which was to be the grand feature in the review. On arriving at the scene of the Naval display the two long lines were in motion, passing in regular order down the Solent to the spot where the Royal Yacht and others were lying, and as the ships successively reached the pivot ships, each column, after passing between them, turned outwards round these ships, starboard column turning to starboard, and the port column to port, manning the rigging, cheering and saluting the Royal Yacht as they passed. When the *Hermann* took her departure the whole fleet were pouring forth their broadsides.

During the two days which the *Hermann* passed in Southampton dock she was visited by an immense concourse of persons from all parts of England, who expressed with one accord their surprise and pleasure at the comfort, solidity and neatness of this, one of the oldest specimens of American transatlantic marine architecture An inquisitive but kindly disposed correspondent for the London *Daily News*, who spent some time on board of her during the afternoon of Tuesday, seems to have taken some of the jocoseness of "Brother Jonathan" as quite serious, judging from the following paragraph, which came down from London next morning, to the no small amusement of that "one of the principal officers" and his compeers:

"Certain it is," says he, "that the Americans themselves look upon the review as an affair got up for their especial edification. As a proof of this I may mention that when, on strolling through the docks to-day, I stepped on board the United States Mail steamer *Hermann*, I was informed, with a great air of seriousness, by one of the principal officers, that the review had been originally fixed for the 17th, but was put off until the 23d, the day of the mail steamer's sailing, in order that the crew and passengers, after passing through the fleet, might carry home the latest and freshest impressions of the amount of British strength upon the waters. Our informant was obliging enough to add, however, that war was not at all imminent. And fortunate, he said, it was for the old country, as there was a marine infernal machine being built in New-York that would demolish the whole British fleet the moment it appeared on the Atlantic seaboard. Such trifles are valuable as showing what is floating uppermost in the public mind in both countries, and how narrow has been our escape, if we have escaped, from a collision with our great Western progeny. The scene in which this short colloquy took place was suggestive of much better and happier ideas than any that breathed of war and bloodshed between the two great industrial chiefs of civilization. The *Hermann*, herself a majestic and portly ship, more famous for strength and comfort than speed, was filled with emigrants, of various classes and distant nations, all hurrying to the West, under the stimulus of peaceful enterprise. In the saloon a goodly circle of solemn-looking Germans were discussing, with true Teutonic energy, the sixty dishes which composed the luxurious dinner bill; and the fore part of the vessel was filled with the rank and file of labor, French, German and English, thinking of anything but war and its dangers. Around floated the great navy of England's wondrous commerce, far more interesting and suggestive than even the great screw war vessels outside, and nothing was to be seen or heard but the busy preparations for to-morrow's festivity."

Close to the *Hermann*, and entirely eclipsing her in size, was moored the *Atrato*, reputed to be the largest paddle steamer in the world, and not far distant, in an imposing row, were the fleet of the Peninsula and Oriental Company, the great floating links between Europe and the mystic East.

JOHN MALLINS, Purser of the *Hermann*.

The Excitement at Southampton on the Day of the Review.

The London *Times*, of the 23d of April, gives the following account of the scenes at Southampton on the morning of the review:

The Fleet, as now anchored, covers a space, from pivot ships to pivot vessels, of upwards of 12 miles.

At the time our correspondent's parcel left Southampton last night, the excitement existing in reference to the grand naval display, which takes place at Spithead this day, had reached an extraordinary height, and the town was besieged by visitors from almost all parts. Not only had London, Liverpool and other large towns, together with places adjacent, contributed largely their quota of sight-seekers, but numerous arrivals had taken place from our French neighbors. Hotel accommodation for those not previously provided was entirely out of the question; and, although the facilities afforded by the mail companies for supplying numerous visitors with beds, &c., on board their ships were liberally centributed, yet the difficulty to arrange for the requirements of all was in many instances apparent. From an early hour till the close of the day huge trains crammed to excess were constantly pouring into the South-Western Railway station at Southampton, and although it was impossible that the business of the line could be conducted with that quiet which is observable on ordinary occasions, yet we have not heard of a single accident. A little confusion existed, in one or two instances, at Bishopstoke Junction, but, by the adoption of a proper arrangement, order was very easily resumed. The docks at Southampton presented a most picturesque appearance during yesterday. At the north side of the tidal basin were arranged six vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and each ship's stern being placed against the quay wall, an easy access was provided for those who will witness the grand spectacle by that means. The Royal Mail Company's and other ships were likewise judiciously arranged, and a fleet of not less than twenty large vessels were in this dock alone. The whole of the vessels, it was expected, would get away by ten o'clock, the smaller craft having the first start on account of the low state of the tide. The gigantic steamer *Himalaya* took up her position in the stream yesterday, and formed a formidable companion to her Majesty's ships *Perseverance*, *Transit* and *Vulcan*. The chartered vessels are filling fast, although tickets could hardly be considered at a premium. Her Majesty's steamer *Vulcan* has been appointed to convey the Foreign Ambassadors from Southampton.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AT MOSCOW—HIS RECEPTION—HIS SPEECH ON THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a long letter from Moscow, dated the 11th of April. We extract the following:

The Emperor has arrived quite unexpectedly at our city, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Michael and Nicholas, and a numerous Staff. Their reception was most enthusiastic. This morning the Emperor gave audience to Count Zakrewski, the military governor. Deputations from the nobles and from the civil and military authorities accompanied him. When all these persons had formed a circle round him, the Emperor addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The war is over; for I ratified the treaty of peace which had been signed at Paris before I left St. Petersburg. I am happy to be able to announce the news to you officially, and to repeat to the nobility of Moscow the words which I addressed to my people in my last manifesto. Russia was able to defend herself for many years to come, and I believe that, no matter what forces were brought against her, she was invulnerable on her own territory. But I felt that it was my duty, in the real interests of the country, to lend an ear to proposals compatible with the national honor. War is an abnormal state, and the greatest successes obtained by it scarcely compensate for the evils it occasions. It had caused an interruption of the commercial relations of the empire with most of the States of Europe. I should certainly have carried it on had not the voice of neighboring States pronounced itself against the policy of late years My father, of imperishable memory, had his reasons for acting as he did. I knew his views, and I adhere to them from my very soul; but the treaty of Paris has obtained the object which it was his ambition to obtain, and I prefer this means to war.

Many of you, I am aware, regret that I should have so readily accepted the propositions made to me. It was my duty as a man and as the head of a great Empire, either to reject or accept them frankly; I have honorably and conscientiously fulfilled that duty; I am sure that allowances will be made for the difficult position in which I was placed, and that shortly every devoted friend of Russia will render justice to my views and intentions for the welfare of the country.

Supposing the fate of arms should have remained constantly favorable to us, as it has been in Asia, the Empire would have exhausted its resources in keeping up large armies on different points, the soldiers of which would, in a great measure, be taken from agriculture and labor. The Government of Moscow itself many manufactories have been compelled to close. I prefer the real prosperity of the arts of peace to the vain glory of combats.

I have thrown open the ports of Russia to the commerce of the world, the frontiers to the free circulation of foreign products, henceforth, that the greatest facility shall be afforded in our markets for the exchange of ware of every origin, and of the raw materials and manufactures of our soils. Various projects will shortly be communicated to you, the object of which will be so give an impulse to home industry, and in which, I trust, every noble man will take a share.

The Emperor, who spoke at considerable length, and with some emotion, was listened to in religious silence. His Majesty omitted nothing—neither the plans for projected railways, nor for the river navigation, nor for the roads, nor for Custom-House reforms. The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance have received formal orders from his Majesty to do away with all obstructions in the way of commerce. The frontier traffic is already open, and vessels are arriving at all our ports. The export of precious metals is alone still suspended, and this is explained by the scarcity of gold and silver in the public Treasury.

The Emperor was everywhere received with the most profound respect. A grand review was held at Moscow. His Mrjesty visited various manufactories, and gave orders respecting his coronation, which will probably take place on 30th August next, the *fête* day of St. Alexander.

OBJECT OF THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO MOSCOW.

Berlin, April 19, Correspondence of the London Times.

You will already have seen from the St. Petersburg papers that the Emperor intended to leave that city for Moscow on the 9th inst., and this intention he, in fact, carried out on the day in question, in company with his brothers, the Grand Dukes. Three various objects seem to be aimed at in this journey to the ancient capital of Russia. Officially the Emperor went there to be present at the secular jubilee of the Grenadier Regiment of the Body Guard, which was to take place on the 11th inst., on which occasion he was to give new colors to the battalions not only of the active, but also of the reserve regiment. These new colors the Emperor was himself to nail to their staves on the day preceding the ceremony.

The head officer of Police in St. Petersburg had already, on the 5th inst., made known to the inhabitants that the Emperor had given permission for all those now attached to, or that had previously served in this regiment, to repair to Moscow to be present at the solemnity. A second purpose of this journey, on the part of the Emperor, was to return to the Monastery of the Trinity (Troitzk) the picture of St. Sergius, to which *quasi*-miraculous powers are attributed, and which he had borrowed from the holy brothers there on occasion of his recent visit to headquarters in the Crimea. The third purpose is the compliance with a custom of the Imperial family, on the conclusion of any important era or event in their history, to repair to Moscow, as it were for the purpose of personally proclaiming it to their Muscovite subjects. In addition to the above, it is not impossible that the approaching coronation may form part of the business that will occupy the Emperor's attention, as it seems already to occupy a prominent position in the thoughts of his subjects. The day fixed for the ceremony is the 30th of August. The expenses are estimated at £14,000,000. The Emperor's absence from St. Petersburg was not to exceed five or six days, and a trip to the Baltic Provinces is spoken of as likely to be made immediately on his return.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The treaty itself reached St. Petersburg, and was ratified by the Emperor before he left for Moscow. Count SCHUWALOFF was the bearer of it from the French capital.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA—RUMORS OF A PROJECTED EMANCIPATION OF SERFS.

Another statement is to be found in men's mouths as to the circumstances immediately preceding the Emperor's departure for Moscow. He is reported to have expressed his determination that all the children born of serfs on and after the day of his coronation shall be free. It is true that this statement circulates among persons usually well informed on such matters; but in judging of its probable truth we must bear in mind that the whole atmosphere of Russian society teems just now with expectations of great and startling reforms, and that every single incident is seized upon as a groundwork for a fresh prospect of improvement. The character of the Emperor certainly confers some appearance of credibility on the story; but the recent wholesale destruction of delusions as regards other expected reforms in Russia and Poland tend to restrain any disposition to repose faith in any statement of the kind. One circumstance, however, is worthy of notice—that in Russian correspondence it is mentioned here and there that the great landowners and proprietors of "souls" are themselves arriving at certain convictions which lead them to desire a change in the present institution of serfdom; this condition differs from slavery only in the irremovability of the serf from the soil on which he is raised; but, as in slavery his owner has to provide for him in sickness and old age, the new relation they seem to be striving for is that of landlord and tenant. That no measure can contribute so rapidly to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of the country as this change will be evident; the results of the half-principle of the Obrok system show how much may be expected from the Russian peasantry when relieved from all other fetters than a money payment to their superior. In no country are the two principles of association and self-government seen so extensively carried out as in the communal institutions of Russia; the division of labor, too, is there practiced as completely as in the best organized manufactories of the West. When, therefore, free scope is given to the individual industry, docility, and ingenuity of the Russian peasant, under the auspices of the above-mentioned general principles, a surprisingly extensive development may not unfairly be looked for. It is perhaps the excessive taxation levied on this human property by the late war which is making proprietors just now inclined to divert their capital from a species of property so necessary to the army purposes of the State into one less capable of destructive taxation; the rents payable by manumitted serfs would certainly far exceed their earnings in times of peace, and in times of war no contributions levied on the land or its produce could be half so ruinous as the wholesale confiscation of human flesh involved in a levy of recruits from out of a herd of serfs.

The Evacuation of Turkey by the Allies.

Paris (April 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

I omitted to mention yesterday that the Treaty of Peace with Russia contains a clause to the effect that the Allies shall evacuate the Ottoman Territory on the exchange of the ratifications. It is meant, no doubt, that the order shall be then formally given, and that the evacuation shall take place as soon after as possible. It ought not to be forgotten that, with the best intention and the sincerest desire to execute the treaty, France and England are not in the same position in this respect as Austria. The distance we are from our encampments, and the vast amount of *matériel* we have to transport, independently of any unforeseen difficulties, will render the operation laborious and slow. The Austrian troops, who have gene through so harmless a campaign in the Principalities, have no such reasons for delaying their departure, and the Vienna Cabinet is quite capable of maintaining that the retreat of the Austrian heroes of Bucharest and Jassy shall be effected *pari passu* with the French and English from before Sebastopol.

The Austrian Encroachments Upon Parma.

Vienna (April 18) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Vienna papers question the accuracy of the statement recently made by the *Times*, relative to the military occupation by the Austrians of the frontiers of Parma towards Sardinia, but it is acknowledged in official circles that the news is correct. The reason here given for the measure is, that Sardinian troops had previously advanced to the frontier, but you are not expected to believe that it is the true one. The Austrians believe that the revolutionary party in Parma receives reinforcements from Sardinia, and the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* does not scruple to aver that this Government has a right to establish a political cordon between the Duchy of Parma and Piedmont. Timid politicians affect to believe that the Austrian occupation of the frontiers of Parma "was settled between the representatives of the great Powers at Paris," but bolder spirits declare that Austria did not consider it necessary to consult France and England on a matter which concerned the Duchess Regent LOUISA alone. It is possible that Count BUOL announced the intention of his Court to Count WALEWSKI and the Earl of CLARENDON, but the probability is that the supreme military authorities acted without having previously consulted the Minister for Foreign Affairs or the Under-Secretary of State, who officiates for him during his absence. It is much feared here that the return of the Sardinian army may increase the general ferment in Italy, and Austria is evidently resolved to be prepared for all contingencies. It is well known to me that the Duchess LOUISA demanded the assistance of this Government against the revolutionary party assembled in her capital, but it is doubtful whether she wished to see Austrian troops spread over the whole Duchy. General Count CRENNEVILLE, the Austrian Commander, has as great an objection to hirsute patriots as Gen. BROWN had to bearded soldiers, and the services of the Parmesan barbers are said to be in continual requisition.

The Danish Sound Dues.

REJECTION OF THE DANISH PROPOSITION BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—A COUNTER-PROPOSITION—ITS EXPECTED REJECTION BY THE CONFERENCES AT COPENHAGEN—SENTIMENTS OF PRUSSIA ON THE SOUND DUES.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

In a recent leader you mentioned that the Government of the United States had given the Danish Government a term of two months, from the period of its treaty with Denmark on the subject of the Sound Dues expiring, for the purpose of enabling it to come to an arrangement with the general body of the States interested in that impost. Since then our Government has taken into consideration the plan proposed by the Danish Government for having the annual amount of the Sound Dues capitalized, and getting the capital to be raised for this purpose paid up at once by the different States, according to the proportion in which they are interested. This proposition of the Danish Cabinet met the English Government has rejected, as we have learnt here from various London papers, and the intelligence has since been confirmed on good authority in Copenhagen. At the time of rejecting the Danish plan the English Government reserved to itself to propose another without loss of time. This has since then been done, and is of the following nature, viz.: The Sound Dues are to be retained, but their amount shall in future be levied in the Baltic ports instead of at Elsinore.

In two respects this proposal is in conformity with English interests. 1. It proposes to prolong the reveaue which serves as security to the Anglo-Danish loan. 2. It proposes to remove one of the very great objections to the Sound dues, viz.: That of compelling vessels to heave to in the narrow straits, where the current, setting out from the Baltic into the German Ocean, makes all anchorage difficult and dangerous, by which delay a favorable wind is often lost, and not again retrieved for a week or so. Both these ends, however, would have been obtained by concurring in the general desire to capitalize the amount already agreed to by the Baltic Powers, provision being made that the amount of the English claim upon Denmark be made a lien upon the capital to be thus paid into the Danish treasury. The German press contains various statements as to what the proposal of the English Government is; thus, for instance, the English Government is said to propose that a period of fourteen years should be conceded to the Danish Government to continue to levy this tax, after which it should expire of itself in virtue of a treaty to be now concluded between Denmark and all the States interested. Another version it, that the principles of capitalization—and even the amount proposed by Denmark—are to be accepted; but, instead of payment down, the amount is so be spread over a period of fourteen or twenty-one years, as may be agreed upon. Thirdly, and last of all, that the Baltic States alone should take upon themselves the redemption of the capital representing the annual amount of the Sound Dues, and pay it off in annual installments. But, among all the various modifications of plans for redeeming or buying up Denmark's "vested interest" in the Sound Dues—on the necessity of which the Baltic States, even including Russia, are now all agreed—none is to be found except that emanating from the English Government, proposing the retention of the impost for all future time; English interests are as much opposed to this plan as those of any other State, provided the Anglo-Danish loan be equitably paid off with the proceeds of the capitalization, or its interest secured in some other way by Denmark.

Information that has reached me states positively, that the Governments of the Baltic States are resolutely opposed to this proposition of perpetuating the Sound dues and collecting the proceeds in Baltic ports. It is averred to be not only impracticable in execution, but to be opposed to their expressed wishes and interests. In this latter objection (of the impracticability of execution) Denmark herself is more than all interested; and, therefore, we may confidently expect *that this proposal of the English Cabinet will be unanimously rejected at the conferences in Copenhagen.* The impossibility of execution consists in this—that it will require a Danish agent to reside at every port and landing place in the Baltic, and be armed there with sufficient administrative powers by the local government for the collection of the dues on any vessel entering there and landing her cargo; for greater security a Danish Custom-House officer would have to be put on board every vessel passing the Belts and Straits, in whose custody the ship and cargo would be placed until the dues were satisfied in the Baltic port; moreover, it would be requisite that the Governments of the Baltic States should undertake to enforce the claims of a foreign agent on vessels entering their own ports, and give security for their own subjects not conniving at their evasion. As soon as this proposal of the English Government becomes known in the countries most interested in the question, the conviction will gain ground that, under an appearance of protecting English interests, we are in fact playing into the hands of America or Russia; its impracticability of execution will insure its rejection by the Baltic States, and thus jeopardize the arriving at any result previous to June 14, when the two months' term allowed by the Government of the United States expires; any violent steps then taken by that Government will insure either the abolition of the Sound dues altogether, or their retention in their present form. In the former case America is best served, in the latter Russia; and England has lost in both.

The quota of the redemption-capital that would fall to the share of England, according to the Danish scheme of reparation, is £1,200,000, or 2-7ths of the whole amount. It remains for Parliament to decide whether the interests of English trade with the Baltic, which, though the number of English ships passing the Sound has been constantly decreasing ever since 1849, is not yet destroyed, do not call for this amount being added to the national debt in consideration of English trade with those parts being relieved from this burden; and it would probably facilitate the transaction if bonds of the Danish Loan were to that amount transferred to the Consolidated Fund for payment of their interest, the Danish Government having only to provide for the security or the redemption of the remainder.

About two months back there was a motion introduced into each house of the Diet here to call upon the Government to profit by the present opportunity to procure a settlement of the Sound Dues question; the motions have been referred to committees for preparatory discussion, and the Government will take good care that no reports shall be brought up on them before the end of the session, when the motions, as a matter of necessity, fall to the ground. This Government is willing to coincide in a scheme of capitalization and redemption, and will find its position rendered very difficult in this matter as soon as the last project of the English Government is known. All along there has been an active party in this country agitating for a resistance of the claims of Denmark to Sound Dues, which rest on the somewhat weak basis of prescription sanctioned by treaties capable of being determined by almost all the States concerned at a year's notice; they call for abolition of the Sound Dues without indemnity to Denmark, on the ground that she never had a right to them in principle. This party has been rapidly increasing ever since it was known that England is also opposed to an indemnity to Denmark, and they now call upon the Government not to compromise itself by any offer of indemnity; the whole institution of the Sound Dues, they say, is about to topple to the ground. When they know that England proposes to perpetuate the tax and to saddle them with all the annoyances and complication attendant on the tax being levied in the Baltic ports, they will leave their Government little peace, to whom nothing can be so unwelcome just now as anything arising to produce ill blood between England and Prussia.

Marshal Pelissier's announcement of Peace to the Army.

The conclusion of peace was pronounced to the French army by Marshal PELISSIER in the following proclamation:

SOLDIERS: The Emperor lately said to your brethren "You have well deserved of the country." You will successively hear, in your turn, the same expressions from the august lips of h is Majesty.

SOLDIERS: By your energy, by your resolution, your heroic constancy, your indomitable courage, you have achieved, with our brave and faithful allies, the peace of the world.

I have a right to say it, at the sight of so many fields of battle sprinkled with your blood, witnesses of your calm self-denial, and from which each time your glory rose more radiant and noble, and crowned your sublime efforts.

You will shortly see again your country, happy at your return, happy at a glorious peace, a peace signed at the cradle of an Imperial infant. Let us all be impressed with that augury, let us find in it a new sign of Divine protection, and, if necessary, an additional inducement to accomplish all our duties towards the Emperor and the country.

The Marshal Commander-in-Chief, A. PELISSIER
Head-quarters at Sebastopol, on the 2d April, 1856.

News by the America.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain WICKMAN, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday, 27th of April, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

On 27th of April, at 8¾ P. M., the *America* passed steamship *Asia* off Mizen Head, bound into Liverpool. On 3d of May, 10¾ A. M., passed the brig *Sally*, of Boston, HARRINGTON, 31 days from Liverpool.

The *America* sailed at 1¾ P. M., with a light southerly wind, for Boston, where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool at 1:45 on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 23.

The Central American Question.

The London *Morning Star*, an organ of the Manchester party, says: "We are told that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the 22d, at which Lord CLARENDON was present, for the first time since his return from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed upon. On some of the points connected with the Central American question the British Government are prepared to give way; but they will not recall Mr. CRAMPTON, and they are prepared to communicate to the United States that they are unanimous in their determination to continue him in his present position as Minister at Washington."

The Treaty of Peace.

The London *Daily News* has succeeded in obtaining a copy of the text of the Peace document, which is considered authentic. It contains thirty-four articles:

THE FIRST restores perpetual friendship between Great Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, France and Russia.

SECOND—All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

THIRD—Russia restores to Turkey Kars and all other parts of the Ottoman territory.

FOURTH—The Allies restore to Russia the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Kertsch. [Articles 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th are wanting.]

NINTH—The Sultan communicates to the Powers his *firman* granting equality to Christians which the contracting Powers must approve of, but divest themselves of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the Government of the Ottoman Empire.

TENTH—The Convention of 13th July, 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles is reaffirmed.

ELEVENTH—The Black Sea is neutralized and forever forbidden to all ships of war of every Power adjoining or distant, with the exceptions specified in articles 14 and 19.

TWELFTH—Trade shall be free in the waters and ports of the Black Sea, subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting Consuls to all ports on its shores.

THIRTEENTH—The Black Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless—consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenals on the coast.

FOURTEENTH—The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast-service is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this treaty, and cannot be altered without general assent.

FIFTEENTH—The act of the Congress of Vienna relative to river navigation is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes a part of the law of the Empire.

SIXTEENTH—To carry into effect Article 15, France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, appoint each a delegate to put the River in a navigable state, from Isatcha to Tza.

SEVENTEENTH—Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wurtemburg, each add a delegate to the Commission of the Principalities, to form a permanent Commission for the purpose of keeping the River navigable, and to superintend its police.

EIGHTEENTH—The general Commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent Commission take its place.

NINETEENTH—Each of the contracting Powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

TWENTIETH—Russia assents to the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Black Sea, one mile east of Lake Bourna Sola to the Akermann Road, along which it extends to the valley of Trajan, passing South of Belgrade, and reascending the River Yalpack to Savatsika, and terminates at Karmari on the River Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

TWENTY-FIRST—The ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

TWENTY-SECOND—Moldavia and Wallachia continue under the sovereignty of Turkey, with the guarantee of all the contracting Powers that no Power shall claim the individual right of interference.

TWENTY-THIRD—The Porte guarantees to the said Principalities the continuance of the freedom of religion and commerce. The contracting Powers appoint a Commission to meet immediately at Bucharest, to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

TWENTY-FOURTH—The Porte will immediately convoke a Divan in each Principality to learn the wishes of the people as to their definite organization.

TWENTY FIFTH—Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the Constitution shall be framed, which the Porte shall promulgate.

TWENTY-SIXTH—The Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence approved by the Porte.

TWENTY-SEVENTH—If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities be disturbed, the Porte must consult the contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their consent.

The Emperor, the Empress and Imperial Prince of France, with the Queen of England, visited the Exhibition of the Fine Arts in Paris on the 19th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The event exciting most attention was the grand review of the fleet on Wednesday, the 23d ult. The papers overflow with details. Over 100,000 spectators were present, on sea and land. The fleet numbered over 240 ships of war, big and little, all steamers, with the exception of two; comprised 56,000 horse-power; carried 3,000 guns and 30,000 men; included sixteen gun-boats and three floating batteries, and extended twelve miles along the water, east and west, across Spithead. The fleet formed four squadrons, and performed a number of naval manœuvres for the edification of the Queen. Afterwards the fleet made a sham attack on Portsmouth Castle, and the performances were concluded by illuminating all the ships with colored lights.

The London *Sun* publishes the treaty of peace with a mourning border, and heads an editorial respecting the fleet, "Our Glory and our Shame,"—exciting thereby much indignation among cotemporaries.

In Parliament the Government has sustained yet another defeat, being outvoted by 28 majority in favor of open competition for civil offices.

Lord CLARENDON laid on the table of the Lords, and PALMERSTON on the

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Supervisors—A Rich Scene—Nothing done, after all.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening at 4 P. M., all the members but Mayor Wood and Supervisor Moore being present. There was thus an exact equality of strength between the two political parties. Before the President, Supervisor ELY, could take the Chair, Supervisor CLANCY nominated the member from the Twenty-first (VARIAN) as temporary Chairman, and called upon the Clerk, Mr. VALENTINE, to put the motion. Mr. VALENTINE declined on the ground that a President had already been elected, and was then in the chair, Supervisor ELY having, meanwhile, taken his place. Supervisor CLANCY then put the question, and declared it carried, whereupon Supervisor VARIAN took his place next to the President.

NOISE AND CONFUSION.

The latter ordered the minutes to be read, while Alderman VARIAN asked what was the pleasure of the meeting. While the Deputy Clerk was reading the minutes in a stentorian voice, Supervisor CLANCY moved to go into an election, and nominated the Recorder as permanent President, Supervisor VARIAN meanwhile beating on the desk with all his force with a large paper-weight, and half a dozen Supervisors speaking at the top of their voice.

THE BOARD ADJOURNS AND ANOTHER ONE MEETS.

The reading of the minutes being finished, and they having been approved, Supervisor BARKER moved to adjourn, which was carried, and the Whig members, together with the Clerks, left the room. Supervisor BROWN then moved a call of the house, and in the absence of the Clerks, Supervisor VARIAN called the roll, when it was found that only eleven members were present, being two less than a quorum. Recorder SMITH declined the nomination and nominated Supervisor BROWN instead. He thereupon made an explanation of the difficulties under which the Board was laboring, and read an opinion from the Counsel to the Corporation, which holds that Supervisor ELY was not legally elected Chairman, as the meeting at which the election was held was not lawfully constituted on account of the absence of the Mayor and the Recorder. He quoted several authorities to sustain his views.

The members then dispersed.

It will be noticed that the points required by the Counsel's opinion were complied with yesterday, acting Mayor BARKER, who now legally occupies Mayor WOOD's place, and the Recorder being present.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met, last evening, at 5 P. M., all the members being in excellent humor after the rich scene in which they had participated a short time before as Supervisors.

Alderman HERRICK moved to direct the Comptroller to report to the Board what houses or lands he had leased or let out in the Central Park, to whom he had so leased them, and at what prices. The motion was adopted.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Alderman HERRICK likewise offered resolutions to rescind the one directing the sale of the brick church, and to order the Comptroller to postpone the sale which was advertised for May 14. The reason given was that a sale had already been made by the church of its interest in the property to RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., which sale would lessen materially the price of the quarter of the property to which the City is entitled.

After a very long debate, in which Aldermen BROWN, FULMER, CLANCY, TUCKER and ELY advocated the adoption of the resolutions, while Aldermen VARIAN and VOORHIS opposed them, a vote was taken on the question of *postponing* the sale, when, Alderman BARKER being excused from voting, it was adopted by 19 to 1. The rest of the paper was laid on the table.

On motion of Alderman VALENTINE, the Croton Aqueduct Board was directed to stay all proceedings in the matter of building a sewer in Fourty eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, until further ordered by the Common Council.

THREE MEETINGS A WEEK.

After a mass of uninteresting business, the old question of the time of meeting came up again. Alderman BROWN moved that henceforth the Board meet three times a week, whereupon Alderman ELY moved to substitute "twice," which was lost. Alderman FULMER wished the Board to meet four times a week, but he was indignantly voted down. Alderman BROWN's motion was then adopted, and the Board will henceforth meet three times a week.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in giving permission to John T. Heird to establish a new stage route from Coenties-slip to Green Point ferry, foot of Tenth-street, E. R., along the eastern boundary of the City.

Thereupon the Board adjourned until Monday, the 12th of May.

Scandalous Proceedings before an Aldermanic Committee.

All About the Crystal Palace.

Extraordinary Freedom of Speech.

Yesterday the Committee on Lands and Places held a meeting (Alderman VALENTINE in the Chair) to consider a notification by Mr. JOHN WHITE, Receiver of the Crystal Palace Company, received in March last as to his intention to apply to the Legislature for an extension of the term of the lease of Reservoir-square.

Messrs. JAMES P. BANKS, Ex-Alderman, and A. NASH appeared in opposition, and Mr. JOHN WHITE in favor of such a proposition, although the latter, at the outset, stated that he was unaware as to the nature of the present proceedings.

Mr. BANKS submitted his deed from the City for 29 gores and lots fronting on the square, and also a map of the property.

Mr. NASH then read an abstract of the deed, showing it to be a warrantee with the usual covenants.

Mr. WHITE—I consent to give the Court these documents.

Mr. NASH—I wish to read them; it will be practice for me. [He further read a letter from late Comptroller WILLIAMSON, to the effect that the land could be used for a park or *other* public purpose. He also read a resolution passed on 10th January, 1846, to the same effect.] They got the grant for five years without a hearing, and then the man RIDDLE, to whom it was given, went to Wall-street and sold it for $10,000, and cleared off to Boston, and has never since been heard of in these parts claiming his rights. That property then became the property of stock-jobbers, and went into the hands of corporators, as they claimed to be. The lease expires next January, and then I claim this Board has no right to extend the lease, and can't renew it, it being a franchise and a property, if transferable, is to be transferred by auction. If they had the right to lease at all, the charter gives the right.

Mr. WHITE—Oh! I admit all that.

Mr. NASH—My worthy friend, I shan't take any admissions any way whatever. I never take any of my enemies' admissions nor my friends' gifts. I stand upon my own bottom. I am a tub on my own bottom.

Mr. WHITE—Is it long, Mr. NASH?

Mr. NASH—Not very.

Mr. WHITE—Because if it is, I will take a recess while you are reading it.

Mr. NASH—If you are so nervous you had better take a drink to settle you, or suck a cucumber. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE—We hold that that Park is now used for a public purpose.

Mr. BANKS—Is it a public purpose? Is it a public purpose while owned by a company of speculators—a Barnumite Company? This *cussed* Crystal Company,—this——

Mr. WHITE—I shall say what I say respectfully, and shall address my remarks to the Committee, that we may have this fairly discussed; we have a nice time now to do it in——

Mr. BANKS—We will make it a nice time for you. [The Committee requested Mr NASH to allow Mr. WHITE to explain the document before the Committee, and thus to commence the proceedings in regular order.]

Mr. WHITE then went on to speak of the situation of the affairs of the Company. He said: It is well known that, personally, I have no interest in the concerns of the Palace, other than as its legal conductor, and as the custodian of this piece of property.

Mr. BANKS—You are receiver.

Mr. WHITE, (without noticing the interruption) I am to discharge my duty to the creditors through the Court, and have given bonds to that effect. He then described the various means that had been proposed to render the place a public good,—its use as a grand central market. More recently, after giving the Common Council the notice which calls this meeting, I was at Albany to procure the passage of an act to authorize the City to extend the lease under the restrictions of the Common Council, it was then stated that with $5,000 I could buy you all up.

Mr. BANKS, Jr.—I was there and no such remark was made.

Mr. WHITE—I heard a gentleman state that you yourself told him so.

Mr. BANKS, Jr.—He stated an untruth then.

Mr. WHITE—It has been stated that I went to Albany, and was pressing this bill without giving any notice to the Common Council.

Mr. BANKS—And it is so.

Mr. WHITE—And yet I venture to state that that very notice, furnished seven or eight days before the bill was presented, is all that is before the Board. It was also stated that what I did was by misrepresentation.

Mr. BANKS—And so it was.

Mr. WHITE—Now I assert that there is nothing before the Committee at this time that calls up this question. But as it is before us I give notice that I shall make application to such effect as shall prevent the destruction of that noble structure.

Mr. BANKS—It will be hard for such a man as you to get anything now.

Mr. WHITE—I deny that Mr. BANKS bought, as he asserts, the property about there with the knowledge that this plot was to be used as a public square, his deed is dated, March '45, and the resolution which he claims to have so dedicated the ground was not passed till 10th January in the following year,

Mr. BANKS—Read the resolution.

Mr. WHITE—I am reading from your own book.

Mr. BANKS—'Taint my book.

Mr. WHITE—It is as I have said. Mr. BANKS, this public spirited man that wants a park to be built by general taxation to benefit a few of his gore lots, when the Crystal Palace was first erected, like some others, got his fingers burned. [Laughter.]

Mr. NASH—I object to your going out of the record. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE—I listened with the utmost pain to your remarks——

Mr. NASH—No doubt my remarks gave you some pain, but I object to traveling too far. I don't want you, my friend, to get up and commence an altercation with Alderman BANKS when you have no documents before the Committee to prove what you say.

Mr. WHITE—(continues) and turned out some of his tenants that could not pay their rent.

Mr. BANKS—That is all a lie. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE—I can prove it.

Mr. BANKS—It is all folly to talk of things that are not so.

Mr. WHITE—I suggest to the Committee to visit the ground with us and see for themselves. Messrs. VOSS and TITUS, who are on the remonstrance, favor the continuance of the Palace.

Mr. BANKS—TITUS does not own an inch of land near there.

Mr. BANKS, JR.—He is not on the remonstrance.

Mr. WHITE—We will all go in the same carriage.

Mr. BANKS—No; we won't, Sir. You won't go in any carriage I go in, if I am the stronger, I know.

Mr. WHITE—I should like to see the whole affair remain.

Mr. BANKS—Yes, but it has got to come down. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE—I have heard such threats before.

Mr. BANKS—You never saw me before.

Mr. WHITE—You have made them.

Mr. BANKS—You never saw me before in your life.

Mr. WHITE—And if our acquaintance is not carried on with more amenity, it will be very desirable that we never should see each other again.

Mr. BANKS—I hope we shan't meet any more, but I wanted to see you once to tell you what I have now. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE—If my suggestion is accepted, and I cannot prove it to be proper to hold on to this Palace, then I shall be content with anything that the Committee may decide upon.

Mr. BANKS—You will have to be. (To the Committee.)—His facts ain't facts, for they only exist in his imagination. The Crystal Palace was got up to make money of. You will hardly see an individual in the neighborhood who does not consider it as a complete nuisance. It is open all day and all night, Sunday and all, and the tenements around there—

Mr. WHITE—Are any owned by you? [Laugh.]

Mr. BANKS—Hold your tongue, Sir—described by this big Mr. WHITE, this magnanimous Mr. WHITE, this great Mr. WHITE, this renowned Mr. WHITE, are a great nuisance, and until that Palace, as they please to term it, is brought down it will be one. There are all sorts of disgraceful scenes carried on there—there are rum holes, —— holes, beef holes, &c., &c. [Indignation evident in the speaker, and laughter general.]

Alderman GRIFFITHS—I guess we had better go up there.

Mr. BANKS—The gentleman says it is a great ornament, and he says that that is well known. It is no ornament, and he can't make it one. It is a receptacle for the commission of sins and nuisances, a blackguard concern altogether.

Mr. WHITE—The very reason the Court should go up and see it.

Mr. BANKS—Mr. Curly-head, will you stop? [Laughter.] It is no laughing matter to me, you Sirs. We are the judges as to what is good for our property, and we don't want this man (Mr. WHITE) to step in and prescribe for us—a fellow that doesn't know anything of the value of property. I don't want him to advise me as to what is for my improvement. This Crystal Palace is a d—d nuisance, and he can't alter it.

Mr. WHITE—I will rest it by the property owners.

Mr. BANKS (to Commissioners)—Gentlemen, will you keep that man in order, or I will make him with my own hands. We want nobody to tell us what value to put on our property, and we ourselves know what is a nuisance.

Mr. WHITE—Will you allow me to interrupt you?

Mr. BANKS—No, Sir, I won't. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE—Does the map not describe it as for a "public park or other purposes?"

Mr. BANKS—Will some one stop that man? or I will. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE—It was understood that it was for a public use.

Mr. BANKS—Go away; I don't want you to talk. (To the Committee)—D—n him, I dont like to see him at all. Excuse me, gentlemen of the Committee, but I don't like to hear a man speak that I do not believe to be decently honest. (To Mr. WHITE)—I would insult you, but I believe you are too great a coward to take an insult.

Mr. WHITE—You are too old a man; it would be beneath me to take an insult from you.

Mr. BANKS—I am young yet. I would whip you in two minutes. (To the Committee.)—This shameful place is open night and day.

Mr. WHITE—That is not true.

Mr. BANKS—I can prove it in two minutes.

Mr. WHITE—You know better.

Mr. BANKS—What is that, you little scoundrel. Do you say that I tell a lie. You, are the greatest liar, the greatest scoundrel, the greatest coward unhung and out of the State Prison. (To the Committee.)—Let a year they got it up for a Cattle Market.

Mr. WHITE—Not a Cattle Market.

Mr. BANKS—Yes, it was. Well, I knew nothing of it till it got to the Senate. I wrote to three members to let me see the bill, and several answered that they were pleased to get information, as some man was cramming it through.

Mr. WHITE—Let me state. When your opposition came, I consented to let it fall from its passing state to the Committee.

Mr. NASH—That is about as white a lie as you ever told in your life.

Mr. WHITE—I can prove it by the Senators.

Mr. NASH.—That is an unblushing falsehood.

Mr. WHITE—Mr. NASH—

Mr. NASH—Oh, yes, I was there, and Mr. NASH knows what he is about. You know you buttonholed every member and sneaked all around their bedroom doors.

Mr. BANKS—They unanimously reported against it.

Mr. WHITE—That is not so.

Mr. BANKS—It is all a lie, you liar.

Mr. BANKS—And then came this new bill this year.

Mr. WHITE—I gave the City notice of that.

Mr. BANKS—I will fix you off yet; just you stop and I will fix you. (To the Committee)—Then came this bill, as though he was appointed by the Common Council.

Mr. WHITE—Do you admit that the Common Council has the right to lease it.

Mr. BANKS—I ain't talking to you. (To the Committee)—He says he notified the City; now, I called on all the City officials, and they none knew anything of it.

Mr. WHITE—You know that is not so.

Mr. BANKS—Oh, you lie. You have told a dozen lies since we have met and have been found out.

Further discussion was here put an end to by the adjournment of the Committee, who were obliged to attend the meeting of the Supervisors.

THE ATTACK ON CASTLE GARDEN.

Statement of Mayor Barker, Messrs. Boyd & Hincken, and of the Officers of the Garden.

We have obtained the statement of various gentlemen who had something to do with the affair, of which we gave an account yesterday morning. There was evidently some mistake, or rather mis statements, employed to bring about the affair as our readers will perceive from the following statements. First in order, comes

MAYOR BARKER'S STATEMENT.

Acting-Mayor BARKER says that a letter was brought to him on Tuesday, from BOYD & HINCKEN, asking him to give JACOB L. SMITH a pass to go on board of their ship, the *St. Nicholas*, on her arrival at this port. Mayor BARKER, knowing that there was no infectious disease on board, nor any similar reason which should prevent him, ordered a clerk, Mr. HINCHMAN, to make out such a pass to board the *St. Nicholas*. The employe, however, made out a pass to board "*any ship*," Mayor BARKER being hurried, and thinking all was right, signed it. The pass, however, as will be seen, is merely to *board* the ships and not to remove any passengers or baggage, as has been stated. The pass, as signed, was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1856.

TO R. ROACH, Sergeant, or any one of the members of the Emigrant squad: You are directed to allow JACOB L. SMITH to go on board of any ship without molestation. ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor.

The above pass was given to Mr. SMITH, who is the Councilman of the Second District, and Mayor BARKER heard no more of the matter until Wednesday morning, when, on coming to the Office, he found the following note:

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., Acting Mayor, etc.:

SIR: We are threatened with an attack this morning, by a body of runners and others, which requires a larger force than the police squad now on duty. Will you please detail ten or twelve additional men to our aid immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Emigration.

Mayor BARKER says that, fearing that the display of a large police force would do more to excite than to prevent a riot, he sent Captain HALPIN, of the First Ward, to the Garden, to report to him on the state of affairs. At the same time he consulted with the Chief of Police, who said that he did not believe there would be a riot. A body of police was, however, put in readiness to proceed immediately to quell the disturbance, should there be one.

But as Captain HALPIN did not find any necessity for a larger force, (there being no disturbance then,) the matter ended.

By this statement of Mayor BARKER's it will be seen that the permit was for SMITH *alone*, merely to board the ship, and was given on the application of the consignees, Messrs. BOYD & HINCKEN. Their story, however, differs again, as will be seen by the following:

MESSRS. BOYD & HINCKEN'S STATEMENT.

Messrs. BOYD & HINCKEN, the consignees of the ship *St. Nicholas*, informed our reporter that Councilman SMITH called on them, together with a Mr. BARTLETT, and requested a permit from them to land the passengers by the *St. Nicholas*. They replied that they could not give one, as the Commissioners of Emigration required all passengers to be landed at Castle Garden. SMITH answered that he would comply in all things with the directions of the Commissioners, and land the passengers at Castle Garden; that he wished to test the right of the Commissioners to make a landing dépôt of the Garden, and that he was acting with the full consent and approval of the Mayor. Thereupon Mr. BOYD answered that if he was going to work legally they would oblige him, and, accordingly, without taking the trouble to inquire further into the matter, they gave him the permit and heard no more of the affair until they saw the account of the disturbance in the papers of yesterday morning. It will thus be seen that there is a difference in the statements which only Mr. SMITH can explain. Mayor BARKER denies positively having known anything of the matter until SMITH presented the request, which BOYD and HINCKEN assert they never gave him. It is strange that SMITH, if he wished to go legally to work, should have taken a time when there was merely an *acting* Mayor, and when Mayor WOOD, who is well acquainted with the manœuvres of the runners, is absent.

The following finally is the statement of the officers of the Garden, which seems to be entirely worthy of credit:

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS.

When Mr. KENNEDY first found that the runners had possession of the ship, and that the boat of the Commissioners was illegally prevented from boarding, and when he understood that they had threatened to land the passengers and their luggage at the Garden and pass them through by force, he sent to the Chief of Police demanding an additional number of policemen to protect the Garden. The Chief replied that he could not give any assistance without an order from the Mayor. Mr. KENNEDY then wrote a note to the acting Mayor, ISAAC O. BARKER, reporting that such an attack was expected, and requesting that the requisite force to repel it be detailed. Sergeant ROACH, who took the request, returned, saying that the Mayor was not there, and would not be there under twenty minutes, but that he had left the note. That was about 10½ o'clock A. M. Subsequently Mayor BARKER sent—not a squad of policemen, but an officer, to request Mr. KENNEDY to call at his office and let him know what was the matter. Meanwhile, the runners' boat came to the dock at Castle Garden, the parties on board having coaxed and bullied all of the passengers that they could into buying tickets to the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, taking, in some cases, as little as twenty-five cents on account, leaving the remainder to be collected by Mr. L. LOBREEZ, the agent of the road. Making fast the *Birkbeck* to the Commissioners' boat, Councilman SMITH stepped on board of the latter for the purpose of entering the Garden, when he was told by Mr. KENNEDY to return to his own boat; that he could not enter the Garden. SMITH exhibited his silver badge of office, and claimed the right to go through the Garden on the strength of the Mayor's note to ROACH. The note only giving him permission to visit "a ship," Mr. KENNEDY declared that Castle Garden was not a *ship*, and that, besides, the Mayor had no right to give a pass into the Garden. SMITH then changed his order of proceedings, landing the passengers at the Garden, but retaining their baggage. Mr. GABRIGUE assembled the passengers in front of the desk in the hall, and addressed them, explaining the nature of the runners' business, its abuses and dangers to the immigrant, the irresponsibility of the parties, as regards the railroad tickets they had sold them, and the uncertainty of a safe transportation of their baggage. He also told them that their baggage was in the hands of the runners at present, contrary to law, and they had better demand it at once before the boat left. Acting upon this advice they went toward the boat for that purpose, but when they went out it was cast loose and steamed away with their property on board. Whereupon the passengers raised a great clamor and the boat was put back within speaking distance, and Councilman SMITH announced that the baggage would be landed at Pier No. 1 North River. The passengers reëntered Castle Garden, and Mr. GABRIGUE addressed them again, explaining to them where they would find their property, and that in case of any loss the ship was liable for it, while the Commissioners of Emigration and the German Society would assist them in making good any just claim. The passengers were thereupon registered in the usual way, as nearly as it could be done during the confusion, which was designedly made by several runners, who came out as passengers in the ship, and who tried to persuade the others that Mr. GABRIGUE was deceiving them, and that they were in a den of robbers. One of them was so audacious as to charge him with being in league with the runners himself, and accused him of having been just let out of the State Prison. This undid all of the good which Mr. GABRIGUE's address had effected, and the immigrants, believing the statement, became exceedingly excited. In the interim the runners from the steamboat had congregated around the gate of the garden, and abused all who went in or came out. The violent persons among the passengers were sent out first, but immediately returned to the building and attempted to scale the fences, and were exceedingly loud and abusive in their talk against the Commissioners of Emigration and the German Society. Mr. GABRIGUE then ordered them to be put out, when a desperate fight ensued, but they were soon overpowered by the employes of the Commissioners, and forced towards the gate. Seeing this, the friends of these disguised runners came to their assistance, with knives, and for a while matters assumed a very desperate shape. But all of them were soon got outside of the gate, and order was restored inside.

We understand that most of the passengers succeeded afterwards in recovering their baggage. While on the steamboat one of the runners was heard to say to SMITH, "Here comes another ship up the bay; let's board her and land the passengers." "No," was SMITH's reply, "that's a Liverpool ship and those fellows haven't got any money."

We have thus given three several statements, the differences in which should be explained. Mr. SMITH also should be heard from.

The Commissioners and their building are certainly entitled to the protection of the City authorities, but little of which they have heretofore enjoyed. They have been obliged by the frequent assaults of the runners to fortify the Garden in a manner, and those employed in the building never dare go out without their revolvers. Mr. GABRIGUE recently, having accidentally left his pistol at home, was set upon and beaten by a crowd of runners. The only reason that this is permitted is, that the runners have votes and are good hands at electioneering. For this reason, the Municipal representatives of the First Ward are always in their favor.

☞ The workmen are preparing to erect the Washington Monument which is to decorate the open space formed by the junction of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street at Union-square. The foundation is being dug 21 feet long and 7 or 8 broad. The hewn granite which is to form the structure is gathered together in little heaps—as if holding primary meetings prior to going into the grand monumental convention of the whole. We hope the monument when erected will be an honor to the City; it has not a single rival in the way of public statuary to contend with. Why should not the severe business aspect of commercial New-York be occasionally relieved by works of art like that which is about to be erected?

☞ The new ocean steamers *Cuba* and *Guatemala* (the former 1,000 and the latter 800 tons' burthen) which were recently built by Mr. W. H. WEBB, to the order of BARTOLEMB BLANCO, Esq., of this City for the Spanish Government, are now receiving their machinery and will both be ready to take their departure for Cuba on or before the 15th prox. The particular destination of the *Cuba*, if determined, is not yet clearly ascertained. But the *Guatemala* is intended to ply between Havana and Honduras.

☞ Strawberries from the hot-houses have made their appearance in some of the confectionery windows. The sight is refreshing. It is to be hoped that none of the spirits will direct their mediums to prophesy a plentiful fruit season, for it is becoming proverbial that if they do so we shall have quite the reverse.

☞ The wind was fresh all yesterday from the Northeast, and rain fell without intermission. The effect was marked on Broadway and at the ferries, and umbrellas were as plenty in the streets as white neck-cloths were the day before.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.

Frederick Smith, keeper of a grocery store at No 125 Cherry-street, was brought before Justice BENNAM at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a purse containing $150, the property of one James Mahoney, living at No. 103 Cherry-street.

Mahoney testified that on the 3d inst. he went to the store of the defendant, remained there a short time, and shortly after leaving he discovered that he had lost his purse containing $150. He immediately returned to the store and made inquiries for the missing purse, but it was not to be found; Smith denied all knowledge of it. He subsequently learned, however, that Smith was observed to pick the purse from the sidewalk, where it appeared he (Mahoney) had dropped it. When he, as charged,

Two other witnesses were examined. One of them testified to having seen a purse lying on the sidewalk near Smith's store, which, as he passed, he tipped with his cane; "something jingled," but supposing it to be filled only with glass, and placed there for deception by some mischievous boys, he passed on without lifting it. The other swore that on the night in question and soon after Mahoney left, he saw Smith leave the store, go to the door and lift a purse from the sidewalk.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was then held for trial at the Court of Sessions.

THE LATE COWHIDING AFFAIR.

Capt. William Lyster and Charles Walters, on Wednesday, appeared before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, to answer for their disgraceful conduct at the office of the *Sunday Courier* on Monday last. Lyster was held for assault and battery in the sum of $500, and Walters was held for a like sum as an abettor. Bail for both the accused was given by Alexander C. Lawrence, the proprietor of the St. Charles Saloon. The trial of the accused will take place this morning at the Court of Special Sessions.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Some months ago five small mirrors, valued at $20 each, were stolen from a Jersey City ferry-boat. Two men (of the "Confidence" tribe) applied on board the boat for the mirrors, stating that they had been sent for them by the owner, a looking-glass manufacturer in Chambers-street, who wished to have them replaced. The hands on the boat believing this story true, delivered the mirrors, but they were never returned. The parties to whom they were given were thieves of the "confidence" tribe. The other day one of the stolen mirrors was seen and recognized in a house in Avenue B by one of the workmen employed by the party to whom they belonged. Information of the circumstance was given at the Lower Police Court, and officer McMANUS was sent with a search warrant to recover the stolen property. In this mission he was entirely successful. All of the mirrors were found in the hands of parties to whom they had been sold by the thieves, and were restored to their owners. The confidence men, however, have not been arrested.

A YOUNG RASCAL.

James McCarthy, a boy of 17 years, was on Wednesday brought before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with pocket-picking.

From the evidence adduced it appears that on Tuesday evening last an old lady, 88 years of age, named Martha Manson, residing at No. 133 Forty-second-street, having lost her way in the upper part of the City, engaged the prisoner to conduct her home. Instead of doing this the young vagabond kept the infirm and almost helpless lady on the tramp away from her house for nearly two hours, till she became quite exhausted, when he, as charged, picked her pocket of a wallet containing $24 26, and then ran away. He was, however, subsequently arrested by Officer Kiernan, of the Twenty-second Ward, but the stolen money was not found in his possession. He was committed.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

On Wednesday Sergeant Jourdan arrested Francis Lang and William Epps, charged with keeping disorderly houses—the first named at No. 53 and the latter at No. 59 Cherry-street. They were taken before Justice Welch, at the Lower Police Court, who held them for trial in the sum of $300 each. Ex-Alderman Baird became their bondsman.

Miscellaneous.

SHAMEFUL FRAUD.

Several young women appeared at the Mayor's Office, on Wednesday morning, and complained that they were the victims of a gross fraud. They stated that for some time past they have been in the employ of a firm doing business as silver-platers, in Broadway, near Houston-street; that, by steady employment, they realized between $4 and $6 per week; and that, when their work was completed, credit for the amount earned was given them on their pass-books; and that then, when it suited their employers' convenience, they were paid on account a moiety of the money due them.

When, yesterday, the girls went to the store, as usual, they found a red flag hanging from it, and an announcement, posted up that the stock was about to be sold by order of an assignee. They asked for their pay, but no one heeded their petition, "as the man had sold out."

One of the young women stated that she had worked three weeks for the firm, but had been unable to collect for her services during the time more than $1 67. Another alleges that one of the firm promised to pay all the money due her, $33, provided she would promise not to mention the fact to the other employes.

About thirty girls were employed "steadily and at good wages" by the cheating firm.

They were advised to unite and commence a suit for recovery against the assignee. Commence a suit—a poor resort! Here is a chance for some benevolent lawyer! Who will see justice done these poor girls? We have the name and number of the "honest silver-platers."

DROWNED.

An inquest was held on Wednesday afternoon, on the body of a man named Sparks, which was found floating near pier No. 32 East River, on Tuesday afternoon. No marks of violence were found on his person. The jury returned a verdict of "death by drowning." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and about 35 years of age. He was a seaman by occupation, and lately boarded at No. 26 Wess-street. It is suspected by some that he committed suicide, as when he last sailed from this port he left his wife here in comfortable circumstances. When he returned, however, she was nowhere to be found. This circumstance grieved him much, and for some days before his disappearance he appeared greatly troubled in mind.

CHILD-MURDER.

The body of a female infant a few days old was found yesterday morning in a vault rear of No. 222 Centre-street. It was conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, where Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body. The skull of the child was found to be fractured. Several persons were examined, but no information explanatory of the affair could be learned from them. One of the witnesses said that the lower part of No. 222 was an "improper house." The Jury decided that the child came to its death "by injuries from some person unknown to the Jury."

WHAT BECAME OF IT?

A gentleman complained on Wednesday, at the Mayor's Office, that on Friday last he purchased a valuable article at an auction store in West Twenty-first-street, and engaged a carman to have it left at his residence, but since then he has neither seen the carman nor the article purchased. The number of the cart was 4,348.

FOUNDLING.

A male child was found at 10¾ o'clock on Wednesday night in the area of house No. 204 Elm-street, by a Fourteenth Ward policeman. On the person of the child was found a note, with the name "George Dunowe" written thereon.

DOING WELL.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening a woman named Jane Everett applied for lodging at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, which was granted to her, and at 3 A. M. she gave birth to a female child. Capt. Dilkes says "the mother and child are doing well."

FATAL FALL.

William Smith O'Brien, a lad, 4 years of age, fell on Wednesday night, from a third-story window of house No. 242 East Twenty sixth-street and fractured his skull in a terrible manner. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—As before.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Five hundred causes will be called, and on Saturday all the remaining causes on the Circuit Calendar. Nos. 313, 1781, 1784 to 1787, 1791 to 1796, 1798 to 1807, 1839 to 1825, 1828 to 1835, 1887, 1894 to 1931, 1934, 1937 to 1981, 1983 to 1995, 1997 to 2-35, 2032, 2035 to 2054, 2120 to 2350.

SUPERIOR COURT.—As before.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 158, 530, 531, 538, 566, 563, 572 to 574, 576, 581 to 584. *Part II.*—Nos. 423, 424, 311, 547, 572, 580, 585, 583, 589, 590, 574, 327, 591, 592.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY TERM.

Yesterday the trial of William Randaw, for feloniously receiving stolen goods, a large quantity of saddles, bridles, and other articles, the property of Mr. Segee, corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, was continued before the Recorder. Several further witnesses were examined. There are other indictments against the prisoner, a quantity of property alleged to have been stolen having been found in his possession, exclusive of that belonging to Mr. Segee. The trial yesterday was not concluded. It will be continued this morning, when Mr. H. L. Clinton will address the Jury for the defence.

THE BURGLARY AT MERCHANT'S STORE.

Henry Franklin yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary on the extensive dry goods store of Messrs. C. C. Merchant & Co., corner of Broadway and Reade-street. It will be remembered that his partner, Thompson, was tried last term before the City Judge for the same offence, and on conviction, sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Thompson at first pleaded guilty, and afterwards withdrew his plea and underwent a trial. Franklin was represented yesterday by Judge Beebe, who advised him to plead guilty. He will be sentenced on Saturday. The goods which these burglars had packed up in the basement of the store, were valued at several thousand dollars. Franklin and Thompson are known to rank among the most daring and notorious burglars in this City.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, a fire broke out in a large unoccupied frame building, at the corner of Debevoise-street and Lafayette-avenue, formerly occupied by Mr. J. C. CROMELIN as a mustard factory, and at the time of the fire, we believe, owned by him, which was entirely consumed. Before any alarm was given the whole interior of the building was in flames, and when the firemen arrived on the ground any attempt to save the premises where the fire originated would have been futile, and they turned their attention to saving adjoining property and by this prompt action saved a number of dwellings from destruction.

A double dwelling-house adjoining the above, owned by Mr. CARMAN STEINGHAM and occupied by Mrs. ROOF and Mrs. COOPER, was damaged about the roof and upper stories to the extent of $800. Considerable damage was also done to the furniture. The fire was surrounded with wooden buildings, and several of them caught fire but owing to the well-directed energies of the Firemen the damage was small.

Mr. CROMELIN's loss is about $2,500, which amount is covered by insurance.

Mr. STEINGHAM's loss is $300. The policy on this building expired some three days ago, and had not been renewed at the time of the fire.

The loss of Mrs. ROOF and COOPER will not exceed $150. Not insured.

The combustible nature of the property destroyed and the state of the atmosphere caused the reflection of this fire to be seen at a great distance.

Suicide.

A Frenchman, named WILLIAM VALTAR, a miller, having charge of the mill known as the two-mile mill, on the Rockaway and Jamaica turnpike, two miles from the village of Jamaica, L. I., shot himself, on Wednesday morning, May 7, in the mouth with a pistol, blowing his face entirely away. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, unless it was insanity. Before committing the fatal deed he set the mill on fire, but fortunately it did not [illegible]. He leaves a wife and [illegible] C. W.

The Turf on the Island.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—A trotting race of more than usual excitement came off on the Union Course on Tuesday afternoon, between b. g. *Lantern* and b. g. *Buz*, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. The match was for the large stake of $10,000. A larger crowd was present than has attended the opening of the Spring campaign for a number of years. Previous to the day of the race, and even up to the time of starting, *Buz* was the favorite at high odds; his fine appearance and superb condition made his stock go up to a still higher figure of $100 to $50. His backers stuck to him like a plaster. Some of the knowing ones caught a high fall. After the first heat, one gentleman offered $500 to $350 on him with no takers.

First Heat—They got the word after three false starts. *Buz* won the pole; on the first turn *Lantern* outfooted him and took the lead to the quarter; down the back-stretch he continued to open the distance to the half-mile pole; on the third turn HIRAM made his brush for the heat, and closed the distance to a lap on the last turn, getting well on; on the home-stretch he made a splendid dash for the heat, but could not reach, and broke within six lengths of the stand, *Lantern* passing the score—a winner of the heat in hand in 2:35.

The second heat they got off well together. *Lantern* made a break on the turn—the only one he made in the race—and lost three lengths. In a second he was at his work and fast closing the distance; he yoked *Buz* on the home-stretch and a beautiful struggle took place to the score. The judges gave it a dead heat. Time: 2:32¼. The rest of the race is soon told. *Lantern* won the heat easily in 2:32¼, and the fourth heat, time—2:37, and race, *Buz* tiring badly in the last heat. His backers were completely astounded at the result. It was a fine trot throughout. Fast time was expected, and fast time was made—the quickest, we believe, ever trotted at this season of the year.

The following is the summary of the race:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, May 6. Match $10,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

GEO. SPICER names b. g. *Lantern*.....1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF names b. g. *Buz*.....2 2 2
Time—2:35; 2:32¼; 2,32¼; 2:37.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire Department Election.

The election for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Jersey City Fire Department, held on Tuesday evening, resulted in the reëlection of SAMUEL A. FRENCH, Chief Engineer, without opposition; and, for Assistants, ADRIAN B. REYNOLDS, of the First Ward; JAMES WALLACE, of the Second Ward; WM. CHILVERS, of the Third Ward, and JOHN J. HAYBECK of the Fourth Ward.

The Courts.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court—Judge OGDEN presiding—the case of the Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City *vs.* John Welch, was commenced. This is a suit brought by the First Reformed Dutch Church Consistory against the defendant, who resides in Newark, for damages to the amount of $25,000. He was employed as architect of the Church partially erected in Grand-street. They desired to build a Church which would cost $20,000, and claim that he furnished an estimate for such a Church, and they employed him to superintend the work; but when $25,000 had been expended the Church was not more than half built. Counsel for plaintiff, A. O. Zabriskie and Jacob E. Wortendyke, of Jersey City. For the defence, Ex-Governor Pennington and Courtland Parker, of Newark.

The Calendar.

The Calendar of the Hudson County Circuit Court contains 9 cases of the Supreme Court, and 63 of the Circuit.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

United States Soldiers Making Arrests—Another Invasion Threatened—Preparation for War—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Monday, April 28, 1856.

We were honored again this morning by the presence of about 20 of Uncle Sam's Army boys, who were under orders of Deputy Sheriff SALTERS,—jack-a-napes *pro tem*—for the pur

Melons, Cucumbers, &c.—How to Plant.

For several years past we have invariably succeeded in getting an excellent crop of melons, cucumbers, squashes, &c. We first look out for a good supply of seed, say two-thirds as much as would be needed, if every seed could be insured to grow, and then see that there was no danger of the young plants being cut off by bugs. Instead of planting a few seeds in hills at the distance they would ultimately be required to grow, we have put in a large quantity over the whole ground; so that at first we have had a hundred plants where only one was needed. Sometimes we have had a plant come up on every two inches over the whole bed.

As fast as the expanding leaves of the vines *interfere with each other*, we cut off the *weaker* ones with a pair of shears, so as not to disturb the roots of those remaining. The "bugs" have always materially assisted in the thinning process, but we have never failed to find twice or thrice the needed number of plants entirely untouched. When beyond the reach of danger from insects, all the weaker plants are removed; and a solitary vine left here and there has been enough to cover the ground.

The same ground will yield much better by having the vines at equal distances from each other, than if two or three are left together in the same hill, since the roots have more room to grow, and they find a greater amount of nourishment when thus isolated. The fruit will also be more solid, and of better quality.

It should also be remembered that air and light are essential to the growth and maturity of the fruit; and it is better to occasionally cut out a thrifty plant than that the ground be too densely covered. Just vines enough to thinly cover the ground will produce better than double this number.

How to Secure Good Radishes at Small Cost.

Those not devoting especial attention to raising radishes usually find it difficult to secure a good crop of nice tender roots. We have had an abundance of radishes at all seasons, and that, too, without devoting a foot of ground to their special cultivation. As soon as our garden has been plowed or spaded, we sow over it a small quantity of radish seed, broadcast. The subsequent working and planting of the soil buries these seeds, and as they come up, we destroy them as we would weeds, where there is not room for them to grow. But there is always some space between rows or hills of other vegetables, where several plants may be allowed to remain till large enough to pull up for the table. Wherever there is any spare room, we scatter a few seeds when hoeing over the ground to kill weeds. This practice we follow up all through the Summer, and a single shilling's worth of seed, thus sown in small quantities, every time we have gone into the garden to work, has furnished us an abundance of young and tender radishes at all times. When early peas come to maturity, we have young beets or radishes growing up on the ground occupied by them, from seeds which were sown during their last hoeing they received.

It is well known that on many soils radishes do not grow well, but by our plan of scattering them in every part of the garden, we have always hit upon some spots just suited to produce the nicest roots. Where they happen to be in the way of other vegetables, or where they produce tough, strong bulbs, we cut them down with the hoe and cover them with earth, and they aid to enrich the ground. Thus used, a comparatively small amount of seed, will yield a satisfactory and economical supply.

The Weather and the Crops.

From the Rochester American of May 7.

The present is a backward Spring, owing in part to the large bodies of snow and ice north of us, and the prevalence of northerly winds. The low temperature is favorable to Wheat, causing it to tiller well, expand and strengthen its roots, which finally enable the plants to mature the maximum of grain. Too much warmth in April and May develops an excess of stem and leaf, mere straw, which is followed by a deficiency of seed. Should the great staple of Western New-York escape the ravages of the Wheat fly and other insects, our farmers will be blest with abundant harvests.

Judging from the present appearances, Barley and Oats are likely to do better than Corn this season. Their growth does not require so much heat, and they are not so easily injured by late frosts. All English grains and grasses promise well on good land, which is properly managed. It is now too early in the season to say what will be the yield of Corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in July, August and September. Should it be favorable in June, and in the months named, this country will have an unprecedented quantity of breadstuffs on hand next Autumn.

The high price of wheat last Fall stimulated farmers from Maine to California and Oregon, to sow largely of this cereal; so that the area in wheat, and the liberal use of guano and home manure, will swell the produce much beyond the expectation of those who do not study the agriculture of the whole nation. It is proper to say, however, in this connection that the demand for wheat and flour to export since last harvest, has cleared the country of nearly all its surplus over and above the wants of its people. This fact is in favor of the farming interest; while the crops now on the ground may suffer serious damage before they reach maturity, and are secured.

Fruit trees promise well in this region; as the lateness of cool, frosty nights keeps back bloesoms and prevents their injury. The value of fruit may be estimated in millions of dollars in this State alone. Our citizens now purchase the best of Winter apples at twenty-five cents a bushel—a fact that sufficiently attests their abundance in Western New-York. At the price named, apples are cheap, as well as healthy food. Where the trouble of keeping them is small, they are not a bad crop at a quarter of a dollar a bushel.

The luxuriant growth of grass in the Northern States gives them an important advantage over the Southern States where the English grasses do not flourish. From nutritious grasses farmers obtain an abundance of meat, wool, working oxen and horses, dairy products, and, above all, cheap manure to prevent the exhaustion of their farms.

Deny them the benefits that accrue from meadows and pastures, and they would be compelled to plow more, and finally become planters instead of being farmers. Even now, many of the latter impoverish their fields by over-cropping and failing to make adequate restitution to the depleted soil. This leads to the partial depopulation of many rural districts in this State, as is shown by the recent census. The spirit of improvement, however, is spreading to the most sequestered towns, and the denizens of cities are likely to have cheap provisions and breadstuffs, and cheap fruits and vegetables, all the same time. Good butter is now selling in our streets at 19 cents a pound.

The Cape De Verde Island Sufferers—Meeting at the Corn Exchange in their Behalf.

During business hours at the Corn Exchange yesterday the following call for a meeting in behalf of the destitute and famishing inhabitants of the Cape De Verde Islands was generally circulated:

CALL.

The subscribers to the Corn Exchange are requested to attend a meeting to be held this day, immediately after the close of business, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the inhabitants of the Cape De Verde Islands, where thousands of men, women and children are threatened with death by starvation. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

This call bore the following signatures:

JOHN L. BUCKLEY, President of the Corn Exchange Association.

N. T. Hubbard,	Theo. Banks,	Jesse Hoyt,
Woodruff & Co.,	Isaac T. Frost,	David Dows.

In response to this call, a meeting of merchants was temporarily organized, at about half-past 12 o'clock, by WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Esq., who called the assemblage to order.

It was then duly proposed and unanimously carried, that permanent officers be elected.

The choice of officers was as follows:

John L. Buckley, President; Joseph Ketchum, N. T. Hubbard, Vice-Presidents; Theodore Perry, Secretary.

The call for the meeting, as given above, was read by the Secretary.

A series of resolutions were duly moved, read, and unanimously carried. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, This meeting has learned through Lieut. BARTLETT, of the United States Navy, that great distress prevails at the Cape de Verde Islands, owing to the failure of the last harvest, and that thousands of the inhabitants are in danger of death from starvation unless immediate help be afforded them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the distressed inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, and that we will cheerfully do all in our power to aid them, since Providence has blessed us with an abundance of the fruits of the earth.

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty-five be appointed to receive contributions to be invested in provisions, and to charter a vessel to carry the same to the Cape de Verde Islands, under charge of Lieut. BARTLETT, with all practicable dispatch, there to be distributed among the suffering inhabitants, without money and without price.

The choice of a Committee, in conformity with the last resolution, having been assigned to the President, he submitted the following names:

Thomas Dunham,	Lewis Roberts,	Peter Rice,
Wm. H. Newman,	Thomas Rigney,	Isaac H. Reed,
S. Valentine,	G. Wotherspoon,	P. P. Rodocanachi,
Isaac T. Frost,	John O. Woodruff,	David Dows,
F. McDonald,	Edwd. Hincken,	Cornelius Grinnell,
James Doherty,	J. H. Lewis,	Hermann Stutzer,
N. H. Wolfe,	Wm. D. Mangan,	
J. M. Fiske,	Geo. W. Edwards,	

Samuel Simmons, of the firm of Thos. Richardson & Co.
H. W. Smith, of the firm of Jesse Hoyt & Co.
Smith J. Eastman, of the firm of Brush & Co.

This choice of a Committee was unanimously approved of.

An adjournment was then duly moved and carried.

The Committee proceeded at once to collect funds, &c., and will report the result of their labors as early as practicable.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, May 8—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather has seriously impeded operations.

ASHES—Are dull and drooping, with only a limited inquiry at yesterday's reduced prices.

COFFEE—Appears very quiet at about previous quotations.

COTTON—Holders evince increased confidence, but the bad weather obstructs business, and the current movements are limited. It is not, however, so easy to buy desirable lots at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9¼
Middling	10¼	10¼	10½	11
Middling Fair	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12⅛
Fair	11⅞	12	12¼	12⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour appears rather heavy. The wet weather unfavorably affects it. Holders are not anxious to realize, and their action helps to sustain prices. The demand is, however, limited—being mainly for home use. The sales since our last comprise about 6,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 62½	@$5 25
Ordinary State	5 37½	@ 5 50
Straight State	5 37½	@ 5 62½
Favorite and Extra State	5 62½	@ 6 25
Common to good Michigan	5 25	@ 5 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 37½	@ 5 87½
Common to Good Ohio	5 50	@ 5 87½
Fancy Michigan	5 75	@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	5 87½	@ 6 25
Extra Michigan	6 00	@ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 25	@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 50	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00	@10 00

Canadian is inactive and languid, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,000 bls. Superfine to best Extra at $5 87½@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Southern is pretty active, but not very firm. The sales since our last amount to 2,100 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $6 12½@$8 37½, and $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3 25@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 37½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are still sparingly offered, and are in rather better request at full rates. The sales since our last consist of about 15,000 bushels, including ordinary to fair Canadian White, for shipment, at private bargain; and very inferior Southern White at $1 47. Prime Southern White would bring about $1 80; and do. Red $1 ⁴⁵ ₩ bushel. Northern Rye commands 77c.@80c., afloat and delivered, ₩ bushel. Stock moderate. Barley rules about the same. Oats are quiet and languid, with a large amount offering. Corn is not so abundant, while desirable lots are in good request at a shade higher prices. We heard of sales of about 36,000 bushels, at 53c.@54c. for distilling parcels; 60c.@62c. for mixed Southern; 61c.@63c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow; and 61c.@65c. for Southern White—our highest quotation having been obtained for a lot of Devereux corn.

HAY—Quiet at former rates.

HOPS—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

IRON—48 tons Scotch Pig brought $32 50, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Inactive and somewhat nominal.

LIME—Scarce and quiet.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited; prices, however, are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Rule very quiet at about yesterday's quotations.

OILS—No really important movement has occurred in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good demand, but at rather easier prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 1,600 bbls. in lots, at $17 81½@$17 87½ for Mess, and $15 25@$15 37½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 8½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair demand, at 9¼c.@9¾c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is pretty brisk, and firm, the sales actions including 400 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 10c.@10¾c., and some Prime in kegs, at 10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at steady prices. The sales since our last consist of 275 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime, $8@$8 50 for do. Mess, and $10@$13 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for Common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 5c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—There were 400 tcs. taken at $3 25@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The inquiry is pretty good and prices are sustained. The sales since our last add up about 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Manila Sugar is scarce and quiet. It was last procured at 6¾c. ₩ lb., for refining. A cargo, to arrive during the Summer, was recently sold at this rate.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime brought 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 470 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, found buyers at 28c.@29c. ₩ gallon. Subsequently higher rates were claimed.

FREIGHTS—Business was impeded by the wet weather, and the absence of later European Correspondence. Quotations, however, varied little.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—The BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH have removed their place of worship from Chrystie-st. to Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Lecture every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triesemar, to No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

REMOVAL—GERVASE WHEELER, Architect, author of "Rural Homes," "Homes for the People," &c., &c., has removed his offices to No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 265 to No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

A. C. GOODMAN & CO.—Have removed their paper warehouse from No. 72 John-st. to No. 113 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SPEYEN & CO. has been removed from No. 62 Broad-st. to No. 72 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Dépôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, Produce and Commission merchants, have removed from No. 9 South-st., to No. 1 Front-st.

A CARD.—Dr. D. MEREDITH REESE has removed to No. 19 Union-square.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 68 Water-st. to No. 86 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN,
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE.
TUFT COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., adjoining the Mechanics' Bank.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 26th inst., CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., presented his resignation as President of the Company, in order to accept the Presidency of the St. Nicholas Bank of this City. The resignation being accepted by the Board, ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. By order,
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—GABRIEL MEAD, JOSEPH WALKER, CHARLES ABERNETHY, and GEORGE OPDYKE, are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at the office of GABRIEL MEAD, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

YACHT FOR SALE—In consequence of the owner leaving for Europe, the well-known yacht RAY is now for sale; she is in complete order and well found in every respect. Apply or address F. M. RAY, No. 102 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant, and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references,) suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country; especially some very experienced cooks and laundresses, efficient waiter girls, nurses, seamstresses, and general housework servants; also, several nice young girls. Apply at MANNING'S Agencies, No. 271 Bowery, New-York, and No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Offices permanently established, under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, tidy girls; one as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress, in a private family; takes charge of the dining-room neatly; gives excellent City reference; wages $4; will go a few miles in the country; the other as chamber-maid and nurse; will do the general work of a plain family; can wash and iron well; is fond of children; makes herself useful; wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, with good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, in the front basement

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children or general housework in a small family. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., up stairs, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook. No objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 97 7th av., one door avove 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or seamstress. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 10 2d-av., near 7th-st., her present place.

TO TEACHERS.—A fine opportunity offers for opening a first-class boarding and day school in a healthy and attractive neighborhood, within twelve miles of New-York. Sufficient means to put up a building will be required. Address J. C. S., Box No. 3,983, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady, competent to Instruct in English, French, Music and Drawing, wishes to make an engagement as governess in a private family. References and particulars may be ascertained by applying to Miss E. W., No. 277 West 33d-st.

A YOUNG LADY—Accustomed to tuition, desires a situation in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises English, French, music, and drawing. Satisfactory references will be produced. Address S. M., No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

A LADY—Competent to take charge of advanced pupils, desires an engagement with a family where her services during a part of the day may be considered as an equivalent for her board. For references address F. P., No. 26 Liberty-st.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—A steady, sober man wants a situation to superintend mason work in all its different branches. The best of City reference and security if required. Has been in the business for the last 25 years.

N. B.—Would go in the country a short distance. Address HIRAM, this office.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—2 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 2 porters, 3 waiters and 6 girls for housework. Places procured for book-keepers, school teachers, salesmen, coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades, and stores, and girls of every description. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

NURSE WANTED—To go to Lenox, Mass., six hours from New-York. A comfortable home will be found by one who is capable, willing and trustworthy. She must be a good plain sewer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 94 10th-st.

A GERMAN—Who wants a good home and moderate wages, can have steady employment, to work in a small vegetable garden and take care of a horse. Apply to S. O. TAYLOR, Pier No. 2, North River.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who has some knowledge of plain painting, can find about one month's work by applying to S. O. TAYLOR, Pier No. 2, North River.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JOBBING JEWELERS.—Wanted, a watchmaker and jobbing jeweler, to go to the Southwest. Apply to W. S. CLARK, at Fellows & Co.'s, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, surve scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $350 to $1,000.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $35, $45, $55, $75 and $160. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern Improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS ONE WEEK MORE.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $350 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.
W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A splendid, grand diagonal piano-forte, 7-octave, in an elegant rosewood case, with metallic frame, made by the best maker, and warranted. Cost $480; will be sold for $265. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock. Been used a few months. Must be sold; the owner leaves the City.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. HIGGINS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

MELODEONS.—TAYLOR & FARLEY'S superb instruments, pronounced superior to all others, double and single reed, at the piano warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., (sole agents.) Liberal discount to churches, ministers and the trade.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—From eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand pianos, all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris premium pianos, Carhart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos, with full iron frame, for $250, 6¾-octave for $225; grand and boudoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale, on monthly installments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE VERY LOW—One 7-octave, $225; one do., $210; one 6¾-octave, $170; one 6-octave, $35. All instruments warranted. AMBLER & CO.,
No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A nearly new rosewood Piano-forte, excellent and perfect in every respect, and warranted, will be sold at a great sacrifice. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen, by Mr. WEBER'S kindness, at No. 103 West Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation. CHARLES H. LYON.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. WILLIAM P. LYON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of LYON & RAYNOR, for the manufacturing and selling of Envelopes, Writing Papers, &c., and will continue the business hitherto carried on by CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, at No. 25 Beekman-st. WILLIAM P. LYON,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. SAMUEL RAYNOR.

JAMES WINSLOW—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by R. H. WINSLOW and JAMES F. D. LANIER, at No. 52 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
R. H. WINSLOW.
J. F. D. LANIER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. JAMES WINSLOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Have formed a Copartnership for the practice of the Law. Office, No. 108 Broadway. HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, by applying at Nos. 64 and 66 Hammond-st. Also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with board.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board, either permanent or transient, and first, second or third story furnished rooms, at Nos. 23 and 84 East 22d-st. Also a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family residing in West 17th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. Address L. M., *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of very pleasant 3-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 202 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few single gentlemen; also, gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, very convenient to the Fulton and Catharine Ferries. Inquire at No. 109 Pearl-st., near Prospect.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board in a pleasantly situated cottage, within three minutes walk of the Ferry. Good references required. Address Y. Z., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife and single gentlemen may be accommodated in a quiet, retired home, where there are but few boarders. Apply at No. 100 Hicks-st.

BOARD UP TOWN, NEAR BROADWAY,—Gentlemen who wish good board and agreeable society, where only two or three boarders will be taken, may address R., Box No. 1,964 Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—In South Brooklyn.—A young man wishes partial board, in Brooklyn, South of Atlantic-st., in a private family, where there are but few or no boarders—the latter preferred—being desirous of obtaining the comforts and quiet of a home. Address R. P. B., Box 2,342 New-York Post-Office.

PERMANENT BOARD—For gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen who would like large, airy rooms for the Summer, may obtain such in a first-class house by applying at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn, 5th door from Clinton-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN—Can be accommodated in a private family, with partial board, furnished or unfurnished rooms, in central situation where the comforts of a home are wanted. No. 340 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—A front room, second story, with gas and bathing privileges, 28th-st., near 4th-av., will be let, without board. Terms $4 per week. Address, with name and references, M. N. O., *Times* office.

PLEASANT ROOMS—For gentlemen, can be had at No. 13 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms, if desired. References given and required. N. B.—It is not a boarding-house.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

NO. 125 EIGHTH-STREET.—Suites of rooms with board may be obtained at No. 125 8th-st., opposite the Mercantile Library.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Unfurnished rooms with permanent board (in a private family preferred,) for a gentlemen wife, child and servant. Partial board for the gentleman. Address, stating location, rooms and terms, Box No. 758 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—For a gentleman and lady, also for 3 or 4 young men, in the VIIth Ward, and within 10 minutes' ride of the City Hall; bath and gas; terms moderate; reference required. Address X.Y. Z., box No. 708 Post Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Three gentlemen wish to procure three small rooms in a strictly private family, with breakfast and supper, and dinner on Sundays. Location must be not above 7th-st., nor below Prince-st. West of Broadway preferred. Address immediately, stating terms and full particulars, DESIDERATUM, Box No. 196 *Tribune* Office. References given and required.

LAKE GEORGE SUMMER HOTEL—THE UNITED STATES—Containing some 80 rooms, with 140 acres of land adjoining, FOR SALE OR TO LET. If a good tenant offers and it is desired, the house will be furnished by the owner. The premises might be available for a Water Cure establishment. Inquire of DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 31 Park-place.

COUNTRY LIFE FOR CHILDREN.—The advertiser, residing in a village in the country, wishes to receive into his family three or four children from 7 to 11 years of age. They will be under the constant supervision of kind, careful and intelligent parents, and judicious attention will be paid to their moral and physical development. Terms, $2 00 per week. Inquiries may be addressed Box No. 846 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In or near some pleasant and healthy village, within 30 to 50 miles of New-York, near a railroad dépôt, for a small family, four or five months. Pleasant rooms and shady grounds required. Address, with full particulars and terms, WINDSOR, care of JAS. WRIGHT, Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife, nurse and infant, on the Hudson River, within 20 or 30 miles of the City; accessible by steamboat preferred. Address Box 3,536 Post-Office, stating terms.

SUMMER BOARD—NORWALK, CONN.—Mrs. RICHARDS, late of Brooklyn, has taken the large and commodious house, erected by the late G. R. Disbrow, Esq., for his own residence, and is now prepared to receive a limited number of families for the Summer. For terms, apply to Mrs. R., on the premises, or to J. UPHAM, No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, between 12 and 2 P. M., when a plan of the house can be seen.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooly's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN, No. 83 Chambers-st.; WM. PEARSALL, No. 187 Greenwich-st.
DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE FOR SALE—Built by Wood & Tomlinson, a Rockaway, in perfect order, and a pair of Canadian Ponies, fourteen hands high, perfectly gentle and very fast, having been driven together in it. All sold on account of the owner's going to Europe. The carriage can be seen at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.; the Ponies at Mr. Livingston's place, Clifton, Staten Island.

HORSES FOR SALE.—I will offer for sale for two or three days only, at No. 15 West 42d-st., a very desirable pair of country horses, well matched in size, color, drive and disposition, can trot fast and will be warranted in every way and sold cheap. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, Dutchess Co.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES—CHEAP.—The balance of the stock of the undersigned, who has retired from the business; they are mostly of his own make, and will be sold very cheap, to close the business. MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st. The repository to let.

FOR SALE.—A horse, wagon, harness, blankets, whips, &c. A white horse, very stylish, about 15½ hands high, sound and kind; 8 years old and very fast. Also a new black shifting-top wagon, with a new silver-mounted harness. Inquire of G. C. HATHORNE, cor. 23d st., and 6th-av.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A handsome dark gray horse, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, in single and double harness, and a good saddle horse. Can be seen at TERNURE'S Livery Stable, corner of 6th-av. and 26th-st.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—Three bulls, 1, 2 and 4 years old; three or four cows; four or five heifers. Inquire at the Lorillard Farm, of GEORGE OLMSTED, half mile east of Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, 12 miles from New-York.

SADDLE HORSE.—A handsome

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at six and the other at twelve o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 25 cents for single Copies.

Terms invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No 128 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The Senate was engaged during the entire day, yesterday, in the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the notice which has been given to Denmark to terminate the treaty regulating the Sound Dues sufficient. In the House, another call was made on the President for information in relation to the recent disturbances at Panama. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was again considered, and during an earnest attack on the item for the expenses of the Judiciary in Ohio, Mr. GIDDINGS fainted and fell to the floor. He soon returned to consciousness, and was conducted to his residence, but subsequently returned and concluded his remarks.

The News From Europe.

By two arrivals—the *Hermann* at this port, with London dates to the 23d, and the *America* at Halifax, with dates to the 26th of April—we receive one week's later advices from Europe. The news by the *Hermann*, and the comprehensive summary of the *America's* news, telegraphed from Halifax, occupy a considerable portion of this morning's paper.

It seems that at the time the *America* left Liverpool a report was current that the British Government was at last disposed to abandon, in a measure, the position it has assumed on the Central American question. This report was founded on the assertion of the London *Morning Star*—a very questionable authority. It is also alleged, by the same paper, that Mr. CRAMPTON will not be recalled. Both these statements are evidently premature themselves, founded, most likely, on popular rumor, and cannot be relied upon until they reach us in some more tangible shape.

The long-expected review of the English Fleet, composed of two hundred and forty steam vessels, took place at Spithead on the 23d of April, in presence of VICTORIA and an immense concourse of spectators. According to the brief accounts that have as yet come to hand, the scene must have been one of the most imposing character.

The London *News* publishes what it asserts to be the treaty of Peace. The whole document will be found elsewhere. Its provisions accord with those that have already been given to the world. One clause requires the immediate evacuation of the Ottoman Territory by the Allies, and, according to our advices from France, this movement has been commenced. The conclusion of Peace was officially announced to the French army by Marshal PELISSIER, on the 2d of April.

Among the most interesting items of news by the present arrivals is an account of the Czar's visit to Moscow. In a speech, addressed to the nobles who waited on him in that city, his Majesty declared that he had ratified the Treaty of Peace before he left St. Petersburg. He makes, moreover, the somewhat remarkable declaration that he has adhered strictly to the views of his father, and in the treaty of Paris has obtained that which it was the ambition of NICHOLAS to secure. The speech is in all respects an important one, and will be found in full in our columns. Rumors of extensive reforms in Russia and Poland are again in circulation. The Emperor is reported to have expressed his determination that all children born of serfs shall, on the day of his coronation, be made free. This event, it is expected, will take place on the 31st of August next. A late dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Count NESSELRODE had resigned his office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A letter from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes some very interesting information in relation to the present aspect of the Sound Dues question.

It is somewhat remarkable and worthy of note that within twenty-four hours three steamers have arrived—the *City of Baltimore* at Philadelphia, the *North America* at Quebec, and the *Hermann* at this port—all having left England on the same day, the 23d of April.

Emigrant Runners.

Our columns yesterday reported one incident in a controversy which has raged for a year past, and in which the public at large ought to take a much deeper interest than they have done hitherto. All understand that a ship arrives at our port every few days, containing from 200 to 800 emigrants,—many of them speaking no English, and all of them utterly ignorant of this country and its people. Nine-tenths of them are on their way to the West: and they are of course dependent upon somebody for advice, for board while here, for the care and removal of their luggage, and for direction as to the routes they shall take to reach their destination. The condition and necessities of these people were seized upon by a class of men,—sharp, active, intelligent, reckless and utterly unscrupulous,—who made it their business to rob them of their money, under pretence of giving them aid. They were overcharged enormously for everything,—for board, for care of their luggage, for cartage, for Railroad tickets, freight, &c., &c. In this way quite an army of "emigrant runners," as these sharks were called, was organized:—and the most infamous instances of extortion and plunder were of daily occurrence.

To such an extent had this most outrageous system of robbery been carried, that it at last attracted the attention of the State Legislature:—and a law was passed, in 1855, giving the Commissioners of Emigration entire control of emigrants upon their arrival,—authorizing them to designate a place at which emigrant ships should be obliged to land, compelling railroad and steamboat companies to fix a price for which they would be transported, and enabling the Commissioners of Emigration to take such precautions as should keep them entirely away from the ruffian runners, and protect them effectually against their brutal extortions. Castle Garden was leased and fitted up for this purpose: and for the last ten months, through the vigorous and energetic labors of the Commissioners, tens of thousands of emigrants have been received, protected and forwarded to their places of destination. But this has been done against the fierce and relentless opposition of the whole gang of runners,—at the peril of life and under constant threats of personal violence from the ruffians whose victims were thus snatched from their hands, and who have found both representation and support in our City Government.

On Wednesday last, as was stated yesterday, JACOB L. SMITH, a Councilman from the First Ward, *himself formerly an Emigrant runner by trade*, procured from the owners of a ship coming in an order for admission to her, which was reinforced by the acting Mayor, ISAAC O. BARKER, who gave him full authority to board any vessel and open communication with the passengers. Under SMITH's direction these emigrants were taken to Castle Garden, as the law required—but their luggage was landed at another pier, and they were thus taken entirely out of the hands of the Commissioners of Emigration, and handed over to the tender mercies of the ruffian crew.

The disgraceful feature of this transaction is the part taken in it by our City authorities. Our City Government is in duty bound to enforce the State law, and to lend to the Commissioners of Emigration all needed aid in the discharge of their duties. That it should ignore all these obligations and interpose its authority, for the express purpose of subjecting emigrants to extortion and plunder, is almost inconceivable. But in this instance it did precisely that. What excuse the acting Mayor may have for his share in the transaction, we are not aware. The owners of the vessel, we are glad to know, will be held amenable for their violation of the law.

Few are aware of the extent and utility of the labors gratuitously performed by the Commissioners of Emigration, or how important it is to the immigrants and to the peace of the City, that they should be sustained. We trust public attention may be directed to this matter, and that steps may be taken by our authorities to prevent a recurrence of such disorders.

Dr. Tyng's Remarks.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I think you have done injustice to Rev. Dr. TYNG in your paragraph this morning. If I remember your original statement, it was to the effect that the Reverend Gentleman had called the attention of his congregation to the meeting, and suggested the prompt attendance of those concerned, in order to meet the strong effort that would be made by other parties to subvert or oppose the present administration of the Society's affairs. Does Dr. TYNG deny or evade this statement, as your article now states? Does he not expressly agree to it, by the report of the meeting made in your own paper this morning? I inclose a slip from the paper for your perusal. Dr. TYNG only denies that he made reference to Dr. BACON "*as a disguised enemy of the Society*," which the latter had (also according to your report) just charged him with. Being present at the Church, I know Dr. TYNG made no such allusions. I think your sense of fairness will suggest to you the propriety of a speedy retraction of the insinuations contained in your article this morning. I inclose the slips comprising Dr. BACON's charge against Dr. TYNG, the latter's denial, and your article, which show the matter plainly.

Yours respectfully, A READER.

Our correspondent writes wide of the mark The TIMES, we believe, was the only paper which made any notice of Dr. TYNG's call upon his hearers to attend the meeting of the Tract Society:—whatever, therefore, may have been said of newspaper paragraphs in this connection, must have referred to the TIMES. Now the facts of the case are simply these:

In our original notice of Dr. TYNG's remarks was the following:

"He hoped every member of his congregation who was a member of the Society would take pains to be present at this meeting and assist in protecting this noble Institution from the assaults of its *disguised enemies*, who would be there in numbers."

This reference to "disguised enemies" Dr. BACON saw fit to consider a personal allusion to himself; and he accordingly called on Dr. TYNG for an explanation. It was quite proper for Dr. TYNG to deny, in the most explicit terms, that he had designed the words to have any such application. But *after* doing that, he went on to say:

"But if that reverend brother had been led to believe, from some casual newspaper paragraph, that allusion was made to him in terms of personal disrespect, he was greatly in error. If such an impression had been conveyed by any newspaper publications, it was utterly false. It had probably originated with some ambitious newspaper writer, who was unacquainted with the suoject of which he treated, and who may have written from memory. It is notorious that the press is subject to errors and mistakes, and possibly to misapprehensions. It had rarely been his custom to acknowledge his responsibility for newspaper publications, and he did not propose to do so on this occasion. If his reverend brother had been entrapped into believing that the work of the printer's devil was the work of a higher and more potent Agent of evil, he regretted it deeply." [Laughter.]

Now here is throughout an assumption that the "newspaper press" had been guilty of some gross blunder;—and an attempt to saddle upon the paper which had noticed the matter originally, the responsibility both for Dr. TYNG's statement and for Dr. BACON's application of it. It is this which we characterize as unfair and unjust on Dr. TYNG's part. If he did not use the words "disguised enemies," let him say so. If he did, why not rest content with denying that he intended to apply them to Dr. BACON? Dr. TYNG is an editor himself, and ought to know that such random insinuations are neither just nor pleasant.

☞ A "Southerner" writes us, in a state of great excitement about the fulminations of the Abolitionists, at their anniversary meetings, denouncing the Constitution, advocating a dissolution of the Union, &c., &c. He is needlessly alarmed. This is only the old rigmarole which the same people have repeated annually here for ten or fifteen years. It is an old story to our people, and does no more harm than the revolutions of a country windmill. There never was more than a mere handfull of these fanatics;—and although they are probably sincere enough themselves, they make no converts. Our Southern friend may repose in peace;—the Union will not be dissolved for some weeks yet.

A Railroad to Kansas.

As we indicated a few days since, the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives have reported a bill granting alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of Railroads in the State of Iowa. The first of the lines named for which the donation is proposed lies between Burlington, on the Mississippi, to a point near the mouth of Platte River, on the Missouri. This road, when completed, will furnish a direct railroad connection between the New-England and the Middle States and the Territory of Kansas.

It is a proof of the pervading character of the Slavery controversy that the instant the bill was read in the House half-a-dozen vigilant Southern gentlemen sniffed the breeze and detected the "taint of Abolitionism" in the measure, and, of course, set their brains at work to compass its defeat. It was insisted that to build a railroad from the hot-bed of Anti-Slavery agitation and Sharp-rifleism into Kansas would be a serious aggression upon the rights of the South, and palpable interference in the domestic institutions of a Southern or neutral Territory, against the intent and meaning of the Nebraska bill; and to correct so manifest an injustice, an amendment was offered providing a grant to a line of road from a central point of the South to the mouth of Platte River.

This episode in the Congressional struggle has other significations beside the proof it furnishes of the utter hopelessness of ignoring the questions which lie at the base of the contest over Slavery in this Union. It shows that, after all, the South feels itself compelled to resort to those methods of action in conducting its part in the struggle suggested by the practice of the North and the spirit of the age. After misrepresenting and denouncing the Emigrant Aid Societies and all their proceedings, that great movement has been imitated throughout the South with universal approval, and hundreds, if not thousands, of men have been hired to associate themselves as organized colonists, and to follow leaders into Kansas, at whose expense they are equipped for the expedition, and by whom their passage is paid.

It has been proposed in Northern newspapers to assist in the work of colonizing Kansas with free labor by commencing with energy of purpose, assisted with abundant capital, the construction of the railroad from Burlington to the Missouri, and to set the work in progress at both ends of the line. This would be propagating our principles through the agency of the spade and the pick-axe not less effectually, perhaps, than through saw-mills, worm fences, and stump speaking. It is estimated that the distance is within 200 miles, and that the cost of construction and equipment would not exceed $20,000 per mile, or $4,000,000 for the whole work. If any of our readers will take the trouble to refer to a map of the Northern and Middle States, he will see marked out a line of completed road, almost perfectly straight, from New-York City to the bank of the Mississippi opposite Burlington. The contemplated Southern Iowa Road, therefore, for which the aid of Congress is now invoked, will constitute the Western link of a chain of connection between Kansas and our commercial City, which now requires only a comparatively insignificant application of capital to finish. When finished the scene of present strife will be brought within three days' ride of Wall-street.

A Permanent Bore.

The debate on the Naval Retiring Board in the Senate is not yet closed, nor likely to be. Washington correspondents say that there will probably be a vote on the subject this week, but Mr. BAYARD having concluded his two days' speech on Wednesday, Mr. TOOMBS presented a substitute for the bill of the Naval Committee, and CRITTENDEN, HALE and MALLORY signified their intention of having another word on the subject, whereupon the consideration of the Naval Board was adjourned over until next Wednesday, so that there is a certainty of the latter part of next week being consumed by the discussion. The Naval bill bids fair to be continued in the Senate a good while longer; the Senators consider it a *bonne bouche*, and roll it like a sweet morsel under their tongues. The particular fascination which the subject possesses it is not easy to discover. The whole affair ought to have been disposed of in some manner after a week's discussion, at the longest.

The Padre Vijil.

General WALKER's Plenipotentiary, the Padre VIJIL, is just now the greatest lion in Washington. Happily for him, it is said he can't understand a word of English, so he will be saved the annoyance of hearing and reading all the remarks made about him. Our highly conservative neighbor, the *Commercial*, objects to the Padre solely on the ground of his being a padre; but, as the correspondent of the *Evening Post* states that Padre VIGIL had arrived in Washington *with his son*, his padreship must be something like General PIERCE's soldiering, not of a kind to do any harm. The worst thing about the Padre is his unlucky name, which will, of course, be the cause of a good many distressing puns; and small wits will be calling him a vigil-ant representative of Nicaragua, and so on.

The Padre is represented as "a rather stout, well-shaven man, whose long-skirted coat, knee-breeches, and black hose, and silver shoe-buckles, accord with the priestly functions which he exercises at home. His hair is concealed by a sort of brown and slouched cap or cowl; and, though of a very dark complexion, the President does not consider him a Black Republican."

We observe that some of our cotemporaries have attempted to improve upon his name by calling him VIRGIL; but the true orthography of the Padre's name is VIJIL.

☞ General WALKER, in his choice of a Minister, seems to have thought that it was essential he should be a Minister of religion as well as a Minister Plenipotentiary. Coming from such a Cabinet as WALKER's, he ought assuredly to belong to the Church militant.

☞ There is a story floating round the New-Orleans papers about a strange specimen of a wild fowl lately killed in the parish of Iberville, which had in its stomach 900 diamonds, worth $15,000. We think this bird must be the one known as *canard*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 91 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASINGTON.

TWO AFFRAYS IN WILLARD'S HOTEL.

A Waiter Shot and an Editor Whipped.

British Interference in Central America---Affidavit of Capt. Tinklepaugh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

There was a desperate affray at the dining-room of Willard's Hotel, this morning. WM. HERBERT, member from California, shot and killed instantly one of the Irish waiters. Mr. HERBERT delivered himself up immediately to a magistrate. His friends assert that he acted in self-defence. He was considerably scratched and bruised, but not seriously so.

The homicide has created great excitement. The evidence is conflicting, but I understand that the Dutch Minister, who saw the entire affray, says that HERBERT struck the first blow, in return for an expression by the waiter which displeased him. The deceased is represented by the boarders as having been an unusually polite and inoffensive servant.

At the time the shot was fired several of the waiters were in collision with HERBERT.

Mr. WALLACH, the Editor of the *Star*, was severely whipped this afternoon in Willard's Hotel by Major HEISS, formerly of the *Union* newspaper, whom he insulted for declining to recognize him as a gentleman. WALLACH was armed, as usual, but failed to use his weapons.

CHARLES WHITNEY, of New-York, has filed at the State Department an affidavit of Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, of the steamer *Orizaba*, setting forth the interference of Capt. CARLETON, of the British frigate *Eurydice*, at San Juan del Norte on the last trip, who forbade all passengers having tickets for Nicaragua leaving the ship. Evidence is also presented that the British force forbade the American passengers who came down the river from communicating with the shore at San Juan, and that the British boats exercised a close surveillance over all Americans while there.

Secretary DOBBIN says most decisively that these outrages cannot be permitted to pass unrebuked. The subject was before the Cabinet to-day, but the decision, if any, has not transpired. It is evident that here is a new and fruitful source of probable misunderstanding with Great Britain. S.

The Shooting Affray in Willard's Hotel.

[FROM OUR REGULAR REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

Mr. HERBERT, a member of the House of Representatives from California, shot the head waiter at Willard's Hotel this morning, killing him instantly

Mr. HERBERT has been arrested, and the matter is now undergoing investigation. The circumstances, as nearly as at present can be ascertained, are, that while Mr. HERBERT was taking a late breakfast at the public table of the hotel, a waiter "gave him some insolence," when Mr. H. called for another waiter, who came and also treated him insolently.

Two or three other waiters then came up and commenced an assault on Mr. HERBERT with chairs, plates, dishes, &c. They then grappled him, when several gentlemen standing by interposed, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr. HERBERT fired only when it became evident that it was the design of the waiters to kill him.

After one was killed, two others continued assaulting him till he was rescued by his friends. Mr. HERBERT is sided by eminent counsel. Gen. LANE and Mr. MCKAY of California, witnessed the whole affair.

EXAMINATION OF MR. HERBERT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8—P. M.

The examination into the affair of the fatal shooting of THOMAS KEATING, a waiter at Willard's Hotel, by Mr. HERBERT, Member of Congress from California, took place at the jail this morning, before Justices SMITH and BIRCH. Senator WELLER, of California, Mr. PHILLIPS, of Alabama, and Messrs. BRADLEY and RATCLIFFE appeared for the prisoner, and District Attorney KEY for the United States. There was an immense crowd, both in and outside of the jail. The excitement was very great. Many members of Congress were present.

A number of the servants belonging to the Hotel were examined. There evidence was somewhat contradictory, but was to the effect that Mr. HERBERT came into the dining-room at 11½ o'clock, accompanied by a friend and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour, he was informed by a servant he could not have a meal without an order from the office for it. Mr. HERBERT directed several of the servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them harsh names.

The deceased made a reply, when Mr. HERBERT struck him with his fist or with a napkin. The deceased then picked up a plate or tray, making movements as if to throw it, when Mr. HERBERT threw a chair at him, the latter returning the assault with a plate. During the *mêlée* PATRICK, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings. Mr. HERBERT seized him and the two brothers closed with him. The proceedings now became intensely exciting, and chairs and crockery were broken profusely by the parties in the contest. The Austrian Minister quietly beheld what was occurring, but did not move until he went to the man whom Mr. HERBERT had fired at, to ascertain whether he was dead or living.

Col. MCKAY testified that he saw when he went into the drawing room six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but shortly beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. GARDINER with a chair, and saw three other servants striking Mr. HERBERT, holding him by the wrists. Witness seized hold of a chair to defend Mr. HERBERT, who was sinking under the weight of the men, and Mr. GARDINER at the same time was beating them promiscuously. After Mr. HERBERT fired the pistol two other servants rushed forward and clinched with him.

Mr. SMITH went to the assistance of Mr. HERBERT with a cane, saying: "If you don't release him, I'll kill you." Mr. HERBERT was considerably injured. Witness placed the black patch on his nose. The pistol used by Mr. HERBERT was a single-barreled one.

Capt. J. SMITH confirmed Col. MCKAY's statement, saying the crowd of servants had Mr. HERBERT in their power, striking him on the head with plates, trays, &c.

Mr. BISHOP, member of Congress, was positive that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding down Mr. HERBERT, and he appeared much exhausted.

Capt. BLANDING corroborated the fact that several of the servants were pressing down the man, whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr. HERBERT, previous to and at the time of the firing.

Capt. DEPONTE's testimony was confirmatory of the above.

The examination occupied five hours, and will be resumed to-morrow.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

No. 85—Steamer *Oregon*, Roger A. Horn, master and part owner, appellant, vs. Joseph and Francis Rocca, and

No. 86—Same vs. Robert Turner, *et al.* Argued by Hon. R. Johnson for appellant, and Hon. P. Phillips for appellee.

No. 110—Matthew Watson, plaintiff, vs. Colin S. Tarpley. Argued by Hon. G. E. Badger for plaintiff.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

ABROGATION OF THE SOUND DUES TREATY.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Senate took up the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the notice which has been given by the President to Denmark, to terminate the treaty with that Government, regulating the payment of Sound Dues, sufficient, and that no other or further act of legislation is necessary to put an end to the said treaty as a part of the law of the land.

Mr. STUART moved to strike out the latter portion of the resolution commencing "and that no other, &c."

Mr. [SUMNER opposed the resolution. He argued that the treaty abrogating power was kindred in character to the war-making power, which was expressly lodged in Congress. The abrogation of a treaty might be a prelude to war. Former usage was in favor of the termination of treaties by the joint action of the two Houses. Mr. SUMNER reviewed the reasons given by the Committee on Foreign Relations in their report for the change proposed. The language of this treaty had been copied in other treaties, and there are now no less than forty-four treaties which contain this peculiar provision; so it was an important question. Among those treaties four are with Great Britain, three with France, and others with Russia, Brazil, Mexico, Netherlands and other Governments; and one of these treaties was that by virtue of which our squadron was now maintained on the coast of Africa to prevent the slave-trade. Another question arose relative to the discriminating duties to which Danish vessels would be subject in the event of the abrogation of the treaty, and it was important to decide whether the treaty was abrogated in conformity with our laws or not.

Mr. STUART said that when the resolution was adopted authorizing the President to give notice to Denmark, it was done, as business is usually done in Executive session, without much consideration. He alluded to the fact that the President, in his annual Message, recommended that the treaty be terminated by giving the notice stipulated. This showed that, in the opinion of the President, it was a subject for the action of Congress, and not for the Senate in Executive session. But, as the President was the only organ of communication with a Foreign Power, any notice he might have given Denmark was binding on her, inasmuch as she could not go behind the notice to see whether or not it had been given upon proper authority—and if binding on Denmark, it must likewise be binding on this country—else the anomaly would be presented of one party to a contract being bound by its provision while the other party was not.

Mr. SEWARD sustained Mr. SUMNER's views, contending that a treaty could only be abrogated by the making of a new treaty by the President, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, or by the passage of an act by Congress declaring the treaty null and void.

Mr. CLAYTON sustained the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations, advocating the resolution.

Mr. CRITTENDEN desired to know, if the President could not by his own act terminate the treaty, and if the Senate had given him authority to terminate it at a specified time, how could he by his own act extend the time, after the treaty had come to an end by its own limitation? What authority had the President alone to revive it? Yet, he had extended the time two months. And how did the two countries now stand? Was there any treaty between them or not? It seemed to him a very grave question, which deserved further considerations. He thought this government had got into a bad fix, and the best thing would be to authorise the President to retract the notice altogether, and leave the treaty in force as before. Denmark was a poor country, depending upon these sound dues for support, and as it was a small sum annually which this country had to pay, it would be better to submit to it, and not run the risk of involving the country in a war about so small an affair.

Messrs. HALE, TOOMBS, COLLAMER and BENJAMIN opposed the resolution.

Mr. BAYARD supported it. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The House, as well as the Senate, adopted the report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the Bounty Law of 1855.

The bill provides that parol evidence, where no record exists, may be admitted to prove military service performed: construes the 8th section of the act of 1855 to embrace officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service during the Revolutionary war, and their widows and minor children, and allowing, to complete the time of service, one day for every twenty miles from the place where the troops organized to muster, and also on their return after discharge.

THE DISTURBANCES AT PANAMA.

On motion of Mr. PENNINGTON, it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate, if compatible with the public interests, such information as may be in his possession touching the recent disturbances at Panama, and the interruption on either of the routes, on foreign territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and what measures have been taken for the protection of American interests relative to the same.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed consideration of its disagreement to the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. GIDDINGS.

Mr. GIDDINGS earnestly attacked an item for the expenses of the Judiciary in Ohio, and was warmly condemning the appropriation of money to discharge arrearages contracted for returning fugitive slaves to Kentucky, when he suddenly fainted and fell to the floor. Several members immediately conveyed him to a sofa near an open window. A profound sensation was occasioned by the incident, and a recess was spoken of, when it was moved to change the order of business and receive reports for an hour. Mr. GIDDINGS soon returned to consciousness, and was conducted to his residence.

The motion to receive reports was agreed to, and

POST-OFFICE AND OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Post-Office and Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bills.

LAND TO AID RAILROADS.

The bill granting upwards of 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa, to aid railroads in that State, was passed by 79 to 59.

THE NEW-MEXICO CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that the parties to the New-Mexico Contested Election case be authorized to appear before the House, either in person or by counsel to defend their respective claims.

Mr. SMITH said the resolution was more especially designed for the sitting member, Señor GALLEGOS, who cannot speak English sufficiently well to argue his case before the House.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., moved the, employment of an interpreter instead of counsel. He was opposed to the admission of counsel as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., stated that the Committee on Elections had decided against GALLEGOS, and in favor of OTERO, the contestant. He then proceeded to show the necessity of authorizing the employment of counsel.

After further debate, the question was passed over, and

MR. GIDDINGS CONCLUDES HIS REMARKS.

Mr. GIDDINGS, having returned to the Hall, concluded his remarks against the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill. During his remarks he referred to affairs in Kansas and the Indian War in Oregon, condemning the proceedings in both Territories. Adjourned.

American Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 8.

The American State Convention adjourned last night at 10 o'clock. Electors for the Congressional and Senatorial Districts, and for the Counties in the State, were appointed. JOHN M. BOTTS, THOMAS FLOURNOY, A. H. H. STUART and JOHN S. CARLISLE, were elected for the State at large.

The following resolutions were adopted:

First—Ratifies the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, and indorses him as true to the Union and the Constitution, knowing no South, no North, no East, no West, looking only to the interests of the whole country.

Second—Indorses Mr. DONELSON as a friend of the Union and a patriot faithful to the Constitution.

Third—Condemns the squatter sovereignty of the Nebraska bill, under which aliens vote, in violation of the naturalization laws, and the ascendency of the Anti-Slavery sentiment is secured in every Territory that may hereafter be formed.

Fourth—That the proscriptive spirit and harsh invective of the Democratic Party is unjustifiable and unpatriotic.

Fifth—That the Democratic Party are responsible for the embarrassed condition of the finances of Virginia.

Boiler Explosions.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER—LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 8.

The train from Elmira, on the Catawissa Railroad, was detained near the Ringold station, last night, by the explosion of the engine boiler. The fireman and brakeman were killed, and the baggage-master fatally injured. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock P. M., and the passengers (none of whom were injured) arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-TUG BOILER.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 8.

The boiler-head of the steam-tug *Washington Hunt* blew out this morning, scalding the engineer,

firemen and c... owned in Troy.

Recollection...

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 8.

The Legislature, in joint meeting, have ... Mr. MEMMINGER Governor of the State. The ... ber of votes cast was 161, of which Mr. ... ceived 126, and Mr. INGLIS 12. Three ... istration men were absent. One extra vote ... —probably by mistake. The average majority ... the other State officers is 12.

Strangers and military are continually arriving to join in the usual procession in honor of this ...

Later from the Isthmus of Panama.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 8.

An arrival at this port from Aspinwall, brings us dates to the 24th ultimo. Everything was quiet at Panama. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* had arrived at that port. Her commander ... quired into the cause of the late outrage, and a warm correspondence had taken place between him and the Governor of Panama. It was believed that the riot originated in desire for plunder.

Illinois American State Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 8.

The American State Convention at Springfield yesterday indorsed the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, and adopted the following ticket for State officers: *For Governor*, W. B. ARCHER; *Lieutenant-Governor*, M. S. DUNLOP; *Secretary of State*, ANTHONY THORNTON; *Treasurer*, JAMES MILLER.

Arrival of the Cahawba at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 6.

The *Cahawba* has arrived from Havana 4th inst. She brings no news of importance. Sugars are higher. The stock at Havana is 76,000 boxes. Molasses scarce.

Destructive Fire at Hopkinsville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 8.

The business portion of the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., was burned on Sunday afternoon. The loss is estimated at nearly $100,000.

Wilmington, N. C., Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 8.

At the Wilmington (N. C.) election, the Americans elected 4, and the Democrats 1, of their candidates.

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore" at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 8—10 A. M.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore* is coming up the river. Her dates from Liverpool are the same as brought by the *North America*.

☞ A. Mrs. PORTER, who, we presume, prophecies for a living, has been amusing herself with prophecying the destruction of the *Arizona*, which will take place by fire, on some Friday, at 11 o'clock. This is not alone absurd but also malicious, and calculated to seriously injure the interests of all connected with the vessel in question, for there will always be found plenty of persons superstitious enough to give credence to the ravings of these fools. We have often heard of the law spoken of in connection with the Prophets, and we think that if such prophets as Mrs. PORTER could be made amenable to the law it would be all the better for the community.

☞ The prolonged stay made by the Padre VIJIL at Washington would warrant us in supposing that the President, on the eve of the great official contest, is, like the knights of old on the eve of a battle, "keeping a *vigil*."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—The unparalleled tests of the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES at the recent burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, Norfolk, Va., at the Gold-st. fire, and the burning of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, in this City, and at the last great fires in Philadelphia—must satisfy every business man that this Safe still holds its well earned position as KING OF ALL SAFES NOW MADE IN THE WORLD. One of these Safes saved over forty thousand dollars in jewelry, for Messrs. Simons & Brother, from the ruins of the Artisan Buildings in Philadelphia, and at the still more recent conflagration in that City, the valuables of Messrs Jessup & Moore, and other large firms, were preserved from all injury by the Wilder Safe. We challenge proof of a single defect in the Safes now sold at our Warehouses. When our Safes were manufactured by Silas C. Herring—whose license to make them expired September 2, 1854—complaints were often made of dampness, but this was caused by the careless manner in which the fire proof composition was mixed and put into the Safe, and by the use of *green wood*, and frequently of slabs in making the book cases. Nothing of this kind can be found in the Safes made by us. All of them are now manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilder, and are *warranted free from dampness*.

Sold at our Warehouses, No. 122 Water-st., New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 8 Granite-st., Boston. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gentlemen*: On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office, with a portion of the four-story freight depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.

One of your Wilder Patent Safes, purchased by the Company August 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.

The test was a severe one. The triumph of your safe complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,
Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.

These Safes secured by our "La Belle" lock, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray and No. 144 Water-st.

* Exposed 15 hours.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at cash below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or by the gross. Particular attention paid to the business of the Drug trade. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 488 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of cloth velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, sprains, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the back, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

A RARE CHANCE!

TO PURCHASE CHEAP ENGLISH CARPETS.
Velvets 11s., Brussels 7s. 6d. per yard.
Ingrains 3s. 6d., Superior Ingrains 4s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—BOWLIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, and envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A VALUABLE GUIDE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Just published, and for sale by all Booksellers,

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

BUSINESS

MADE EASY;

OR, THE

SECRET OF SUCCESS,

REVEALED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

YOUNG MERCHANT.

BY WILLIAM A. WHITTAKER,

Author of "Fast Jersey under the Proprietary Govern-
ments."

In one elegant octavo, illustrated. Price $2 50.

BY MRS. JOHN R. MACKENZIE.

THE "EARLY DAY" IN THE NORTHWEST.

OR

THIRTY YEARS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Now ready, and for sale at the bookstores,

WAR RUN:

OR

THE "EARLY DAY" IN THE NORTHWEST.

A VALUABLE BOOK ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.

AND ADJOINING COUNTRY, WITH SKETCHES OF THE MEN AND EVENTS IN NEW-JERSEY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

BY WILLIAM A. WHITTAKER.

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Now ready, and for sale at the bookstores,

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GOODS,

NO. 25 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.

Have just received extra large size Rubber Pull Combs.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Valuable household information, &c. &c. &c.

Beautiful Engravings, Colored Drop and Rose Bonbon-
nieres; Louisa and Silver Sliding Mirrors; Enamel
Pocket Mirrors; Ivory Combs; Bonbon Boxes; Ladies'
Companions; Ivory Card Cases; Pocket Books; Gold Pens;
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Gold Lockets; Port Bubble
Glasses; Fancy Fans; Backgammon Boards; Chessmen;
Dominoes; Ivory Counters; Bagatelle Boards; Cribbage
Boards; Dice; Dice Boxes; Ivory Tablets; Ivory Rules;
Ivory Scales; Ivory Paper Cutters; Ivory Rulers; Ivory
Bodkins; Ivory Crochet Needles; Ivory Knitting Needles;
Ivory Netting Needles; Ivory Shuttles; Ivory Reels; Ivory
Thimbles; Ivory Needle Cases; Ivory Pencil Cases; Ivory
Pen Holders; Ivory Pen Cases; Ivory Pen Knives; Ivory
Paper Knives; Ivory Tooth Brushes; Ivory Hair Brushes;
Ivory Clothes Brushes; Ivory Nail Brushes; Ivory Flesh
Brushes; Ivory Shaving Brushes; Ivory Combs; Ivory
Back Combs; Ivory Dressing Combs; Ivory Pocket Combs;
Ivory Fine Combs; Ivory Coarse Combs; Ivory Dressing
Combs; Ivory Pocket Combs; Ivory Fine Combs; Ivory
Coarse

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 2 Beekman-st., near 4th-av. Price $16,000. Also, a house, No. 200 4th-av., near Broadway. Also, do., light stock, in 23d-st., near Broadway. Also, do., light stock, in 23d-st., near Broadway. Also, do., light stock, in 23d-st

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAND EMIGRE RAILROAD LINE,
RAILROAD LINE,
Connecting at
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTIONS with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

MAIL TRAIN.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 1:30 P. M., Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis &c.; connecting at Cleveland at 2 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 11 P. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and Cincinnati at 11 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 2 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., arriving at Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 7:30 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 5 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 12:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, E. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and Michigan Southern and Shore Railroad, connecting to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Rockford, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Niagara, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all points West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., New-York, viz:

EXPRESS, at 9 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of Passengers or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with the Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Otisville, and Intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. This Express Train connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Jefferson, and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 A. M., Montreal 12:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER.
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From April 21, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 2 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 4 P. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 7 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.; and Albany at 5, 7:3 and 11:15 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk, SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 16, 1856. Leave New-York for Manch Chunk from foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M. 3:15 and 5:10 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City and Camden Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 32; 12 M., 32; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Path Finder Railway Guide.*
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5¾ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat Hunter's Point, opposite 23d-st., which leaves Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, C. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will leave New-York for San Juan de Nicaragua on SATURDAY, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River. For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Should the steamer SIERRA NEVADA be at San Juan del Sur in time to connect with theabove, the rates of passage from that port to San Francisco will not exceed, in first cabin, $100; second cabin, $70; steerage, $50. Transit over the Isthmus at the expense of passengers.

STEAMBOATS.

1856.
DAY BOAT
FOR
ALBANY,

Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, Cozzan's Docks, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsee, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coeksackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The favorite steamer
ARMENIA,
Capt. Smith, will, on TUESDAY, May 6, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Canal and Spring sts., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free.

SUMMER
ARRANGEMENT
FOR
PRIME'S DOCK, WHITE STONE, GLEN COVE, MANHASSETT DOCK AND GLEN WOOD.
THE STEAMER CROTON,

Capt. Wm. H. Wood, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) on and after SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, 1856, 4 o'clock P. M., for Prime's Dock, White Stone, Glen Cove, Manhasett Dock and Glen Wood; returning, will leave Glen Wood every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:35, Manhassett Dock 6:45, Glen Cove 7, White Stone, 7:50, Prime's Dock 8. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers at the different landings as usual.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—ACCOMMODATION LINE FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK.—The steamer NORWALK Capt. Geo. T. RODMAN, will leave pier east side Catharine-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; leaving South Norwalk 7 o'clock A. M., fare 50 cents; leaving Rocky Neck 8½, fare 85 cents. Freight taken at reasonable rates, and forwarded to destination; amount payable on delivery of the goods. All persons are forbid trusting any person or persons on account of said boat and her owners.
CHAS. McNEAL, Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT—FROM Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty-st. Steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 6, and SUNDAY at 5 P. M. For Freight or Passage, apply at the office on the wharf.
A. A. DYKEMAN, Agent.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOSHUA TUTHILL against MARGARET CONAGHY and MARY E. CONAGHY, children of Robert Conaghy, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, and MARGARET CONAGHY, widow of said deceased.—Summons.—To each of the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of April, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 341 Fulton-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 23, 1856.
JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap25-lawfw F* No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful beverage, has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled, if left at the saloon, will be attended to without delay.
C. L. BERGEN, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE STEAMERS ARE ADVERTISED TO DEPART AS FOLLOWS: The ships named in each line sail punctually on the days mentioned.

ATLANTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ARCTIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to secure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Rates of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. Second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 80 and 90 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7.....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21.....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5.....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....1856	Wednesday, Sept 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20.....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, May 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York..Wednesday, May 14.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston..Wednesday, May 21.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, May 28.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York..Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston.....Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York...Wednesday, June 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin.....75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 29. For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 28.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.
In first cabin, main saloon.....$130
In first cabin, lower saloon.....110
In second cabin.....60

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail June 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 3,509 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 3,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,992 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH...Saturday, 17th of May, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.
ETNA, Capt Miller. EMEU, Capt Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. A Steamer will leave the Company's Dock, Jersey City, with the passengers for the PERSIA, at 9½ and 11 A. M. All baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." The ASIA will succeed the PERSIA, and sail the 28th May. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.—The steamship NORTH STAR Lieut. T. T. HUNTER, U. S. N., master, will positively sail from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon on SATURDAY, May 10. The N. S. has several first-class state rooms yet unengaged. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NORTH STAR will leave New-York on SATURDAY, May 10, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, May 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage fare (including state-room) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 92 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA—The U. S. Mail steamer BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. J. W. SMITH, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, May 8, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, May 12 at 2 P. M., precisely, from her Pier, No. 37 North River, foot of Robinson-st. Freight for St. Louis goes through by this line in 16 days.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 12 Park-place.
NOTICE.—No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 30, 1856.—The CROTON RIVER BANK has this day filed, in this Office, a notice of the appointment of J. F. FROST, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until TUESDAY, the 20th May, at 3 o'clock P. M., for making alterations and repairs to Ward School No. 23, situated in City Hall-place, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The estimates must be in accordance with the by-laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the public interest.

Information may be obtained from the undersigned, or at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward.
WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Com. on Building and Repairs.

OFFICE OF THE CATASAUQUA AND FOGELSVILLE RAILROAD, CATASAUQUA, Lehigh County, Penn.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Plans and proposals will be received at this office until the 22d of May inst., for building an iron bridge over the Jordan Valley, of about 1,100 feet long and 50 feet high, on the line of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, Lehigh County, Penn. DAVID THOMAS, President.
Catasauqua, Penn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF CLIFF-STREET, on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry sts., in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant of occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit: That the Supplemental Abstract of Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners, the above entitled matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots, as they appear on the maps of the said Commissioners, together with such maps and the amount of the assessment, whether for damage or benefit, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by the said Commissioners in making their Supplemental Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, there to remain for at least twenty days before the said Commissioners make their Supplemental Report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. That the limits embraced by the Supplemental Abstract of Estimate and Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, fronting on both sides of Cliff-st., between Fulton-st. and a point 225 feet northerly of Frankfort-st.; both sides of Ferry-st., between Jacob and Pearl sts.; both sides of Beekman-st., between Gold and Pearl sts., as the same are laid out on the said map of the Commissioners. And we, the said Commissioners, do further hereby give notice that our Supplemental Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

GEORGE H. PURSER,
CHARLES D. MEAD,
J. W. BOUCK, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of CHAMBERS-STREET from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-alip, in said City. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the "Opening of Chambers-st., from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-alip," as aforesaid.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.
DATED NEW-YORK, May 3, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF CLIFF-STREET, on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry sts., in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter, that the costs and charges incurred by the proceedings in the above entitled matter, subsequent to the entering of a rule at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1855, referring back to the said Commissioners their report for revision and correction, will be taxed before one of the Justices of the said Supreme Court, at Chambers, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. PURSER,
CHARLES D. MEAD,
J. W. BOUCK, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER and C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against JANE PETERS, OTIS T. PETERS, EMILY PETERS and WILLIAM C. AMERMAN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 133 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 28, 1856.
T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of March, 1856.
T. J. GLOVER,
ap4-law6w F* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER and C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, executors of the last will and testament of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against JANE PETERS, OTIS T. PETERS, EMILY PETERS and WILLIAM C. AMERMAN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 133 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 28, 1856.
T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of March, 1856.
T. J. GLOVER,
ap4-law6w F* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER AND C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against JANE PETERS, OTIS T. PETERS, EMILY PETERS and WILLIAM C. AMERMAN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not serv'd.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City-Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 133 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 28, 1856.
T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of March, 1856.
T. J. GLOVER,
ap4-law6w F* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER and C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, executors of the last will and testament of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against JANE PETERS, OTIS T. PETERS, EMILY PETERS and WILLIAM C. AMERMAN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 133 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 28, 1856.
T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of March, 1856.
T. J. GLOVER,
ap4-law6w F* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH BENKERMAN against WILLIAM THOMPSON and BENJAMIN F. CONCKLIN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To WILLIAM T. THOMPSON, the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of March last past, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of New-York, now at No. 106 Broadway, (after the 1st of May at No. 18 Pine-st.,) within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1856.
WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap25-law6w F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN M. KERR, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next. Dated April 24, 1856. DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr.,
ap25-law6m F* Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOOE BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1856.
fe-law6m F* WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of BRIGHAM & CARHART, No. 94 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of July next.
ANN G. WEST, Administratrix.
Dated Jan. 9, 1856. jal-law6m F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of John M. Kerr, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated April 12, 1856. JOHN M. KERR,
DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr.,
Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.
ap18-lawfmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.
n18-law6m F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES TOBIAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next. Dated, New-York, April 8, 1856.
ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.
ap14-law6w F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIHU HARRISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, at No. 139 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1856. ROLLIN SANFORD, Administrator.
1f-law6m F*

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AT THE TABLE.

Garrison, Remond—Lucy Stone, Daniel Pratt, the great American Traveler, and Independent Candidate for the Presidency, who won't flinch a Hair on Abolition.

GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY.

THE BAPTIST BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE BLIND, THE DEAF, AND THE DUMB.

The Twenty-second Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

SECOND DAY.

The storm of yesterday prevented the attendance of so large a number as attended on the previous day. Before proceeding to business, Mr. HOWELL wished to remark, that during the morning—about half an hour before the time for the commencement of the proceedings—he had appeared at the door in company with several ladies, and that one of the ladies had asked admission to the hall, when she was repulsed rudely by one of the men employed in taking care of the rooms. He thought it would be well that the hour at which the hall would be opened should be advertised, as it was very unpleasant to be obliged to stand in the rain. He added that when the Principal of the hall came forward, he sustained the action of his employe. A gentleman in the audience stated, that as Mr. MILLER was a strong Pro-Slavery man, his conduct was not surprising.

The President, Mr. GARRISON, wished to say that he considered a fair report of the proceedings of the Society due to it and to the public from those who occupied the tables and other accommodations provided by the Society for the

...ublished in the Oliver-street ... 7:12.

... were opened with singing and ... A. D. GILLETTE.

... Dr. WAYLAND, introduced Professor ... Madison University, to the audience. He ... he intended to speak his mind candidly. He ... and approve of expending the energies of the ... in celebrating missionary enterprises. If it ... ously applied itself to its great primary object, ... would be enabled to advance in an undeviating ... to success. The work of circulating the Bible ... throughout the world was sufficient to claim its ... whole attention. He was opposed to uniting with ... Tract Society and other kindred associations.

Rev. E. W. EVANS, of New-Mexico, was the next ... The text of his remarks was a resolution ... which he offered, to the effect that "the call from ... New-Mexico for twelve additional colporteurs to engage in the work of distributing the Bible there deserved the favorable consideration of the Board." He stated that in New-Mexico a large proportion of the people were unable to read, and the natives were entirely under the control of the Catholic priests. He hoped that education and a knowledge of the Scriptures might be widely diffused there through the colporteurs of the Bible Society. The resolution was passed unanimously. The President announced that, on account of the unpleasant weather there would be no evening meeting.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the minutes of the present Anniversary be referred to the Board of Managers for publication.

WARREN CANFIELD, Esq., the Secretary, then read the minutes of the Morning and Afternoon Sessions, which were approved.

Rev. Dr. LATHROP moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Rev. Dr. HAGUE and the other gentlemen who had addressed them, and also to the Pastor of the Oliver-street Baptist Church, for the use of the edifice, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. WILSON, the President, then pronounced the benediction, and declared the meeting adjourned until next May.

The affairs of this Society seem to be in a very prosperous condition, and its members exhibit a laudable zeal in the cause which they are laboring to advance.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Business Meeting.

A business meeting of the Congregational Union was held yesterday, in the Church of the Puritans, at 3 o'clock P. M. Resolutions were passed in favor of pushing forward the accumulation of the $20,000 fund for Church building, to be employed either as a gift or a loan, in Kansas; and of calling another Convention similar to that recently held in Albany, for the purpose of hastening the collection of the general fund of $100,000, of which this Kansas fund is a part. Several interesting statements were made; a feeling of universal satisfaction with things present and prospective was exhibited in the tone of all the speakers, and the utmost unanimity of sentiment prevailed on every hand. The officers of the last year, with some changes, were reelected, and the meeting was adjourned about 5 o'clock.

A reunion of the ministers and laymen with their fair friends of the Congregational Church, whom the Anniversaries in this City have drawn together from the Northern States, took place last night, according to yearly custom, in the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. The assemblage was quite large. A small band furnished excellent music, and a few light refreshments were supplied from a table running down the centre of the apartment. Professor BENJ. SILLIMAN, Sen., who presided, was introduced by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON. A prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON. Then followed an interval of social relaxation and physical refreshment. At a quarter past 8 o'clock, the meeting was "called to order," a hymn composed by Rev. Dr. BACON, beginning

"Oh, God, beneath thy guiding hand,"

was read by Mr. THOMPSON and sung by the entire audience under the guidance of Mr. NASH, the band accompanying; and the President proposed as a sentiment the following:

The Memory of the Fathers—the last tribute to the pilgrims is in the faith, and principles, and devotion of their sons.

Rev. LEMAN WHITING, of Portsmouth, N. H., was called upon to respond. He adverted to the great work the Puritan fathers had to do in this country—a double work—for they had not only to conquer the wilderness, but to conquer prelacy and old prejudices, and establish religious and civil liberty. In this they succeeded, and their work had lasted. Their principles had spread and their result was, even by the commercial standard of New-York, of great importance. In Massachusetts the "meeting houses," as they were called there, though it might not be in accordance with canonical technicality, were 1,421, the aggregate value of which was $10,988,394, the average value of each being $7,137. In Georgia, with a population about equal, "the churches," as houses of worship are called there, number 1,723, the average value of each of which is but $797, or about one dollar to ten, as compared with those in Mass. And as to the spread of enlightened opinion in New-England, he would merely say that opinion was formed there just as fast as there was any real stuff out of which to make it. [Loud applause.]

The enterprise of the sons—The City of Churches, whose hospitality in former years bears witness that the faith, and principles and order of New-England are not bounded by Byram River.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was announced to respond, and seconded the platform amid loud applause. He claimed great credit for "old Brooklyn," not only for her New-England character, but as classical ground—that was to say, revolutionary, for that was classic now. [Applause.] Brooklyn was the ground on which WASHINGTON was defeated and from which he retreated. The retreat was masterly, however, for it was done in a fog. Brooklyn retained some of the effects of his example, for when it could not gain a victory, it managed to decamp in a fog. He, unlike the generality of preachers, would put his principles as a Brooklyn man into practice, and retire under cover of the fog of his own remarks. [Loud laughter and applause.]

The Secretary (Mr. THOMPSON,) then proposed:

Christian Fraternity—No forms of polity can interpose barriers between hearts renewed by the same spirit and filled with the same Truth.

Rev. Dr. SKINNER replied. He said he had for some years been a student of church History and church theories and systems of organization, and the worst of all he had found to be that which was most exscinding. [Applause.]

Rev. JOSH. P. THOMPSON then proposed, amid great laughter, the sentiment:

The Dutch Reformed Church—Thankful for that great reformation which has brought its members to understand a civilized tongue. We welcome them to our intelligent Christian communion, and rejoice in the fellowship of their ministers without coveting their revenues. [Reserved laughter.]

Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA replied. The Dutch tongue was classical; he said, before the American tongue was heard of. And what had the New-England Yankee ever done for liberty that the Dutchmen had not striven for generations before? A union of Dutchmen and Yankee, however, combined all the great qualities necessary for success, and would beat all creation hollow. [Loud applause.]

Mr. THOMPSON said, that to complete the circle of good fellowship, he would propose:

The Memory of Roger Williams—He ran away from our fathers; his followers are welcome to the hospitality of their sons. [Applause.]

Rev. Professor DODGE, of Madison University, replied. He was glad to find that, in the great reaction in Germany, by which men were seeking to elevate the Church above Christ, it was consoling to find any body of men in the world, whose principles were designed to uphold the superiority of Christ to the Church.

The President then gave:

The City of Boston—Her ministers guard well the purity and honor of nation; her Senators are noble and eloquent in the cause of freedom; her merchants gather the riches of all lands and pour them back through her tributaries of independence to bless the world.

Hon. W. T. EUSTIS, of Boston, replied, concluding with a sentiment expressive of his hope to see the merchants of New-York and Brooklyn united in feelings of fraternity and good-will.

The last sentiment was:

The Queen City of the West, and its Congressional Character—May the hills that are round about them be the emblem of their stability, and the river that flows in front the type of their far reaching influence.

Rev. Mr. STONE, of Cincinnati, replied.

Mr. THOMPSON then, in an address warmly eulogistic of the venerable Chairman, as a teacher of two generations of men, and a scholar from whose fame no envy could detract, and whose character no contumely could sully, proposed:

Yale College and her Instructors—The names of DWIGHT, in the Science of Theology, and of SILLIMAN, in the Theory of Science, assure us that this honored institution has realised the intentions of its founders who dedicated its offices of instruction to the service of religion.

Rev. JOSEPH L. TOWNE, of Conn., briefly responded, winding up with the sentiment:

Our Venerated Chairman—The distinguished professor of Geology and Chemistry in Yale College. He needs no Sharpe's rifles, but may safely rely upon galvanic batteries, which, as many of us can testify from experience, are in his hands, sufficiently shocking. [Loud laughter.]

The President then rose, and in a touching address, briefly recounted the progress of Yale College from the time when he first became connected with the institution, in 1792, when he carried the entire mineral collection to Philadelphia in a common candle-box, to the present day. Its present prosperity was to him a glorious result, and to have had the honor of having any act in it—though certainly it had been overrated by his friends, was to him, in the evening of his life, a great consolation. He then proceeded to vindicate science from the charges made against it on the score of infidelity by men who knew nothing of what they talked. Science, he said, was the recorded expression of the will of God in the structure of the universe. That holy book that guides our moral action, and gives the greatest of our hopes and fears of another world, was not more true than science. The greater part of the cultivators of science in this country were Christian men. They were not infidels; there was no charge more untrue than that they were infidels. He had been laboring in the cause of science for fifty years, and every degree of progress he had made in understanding the works of God, had increased his reverence for that great and glorious

...and facetious remarks by Rev. DANIEL BUTLER, Agent of the Massachusetts Bible Society, and a short speech by Rev. Mr. KNIGHT, who was introduced to the meeting as a Missionary from Kansas, and a General in the Free-State army. A hymn was sung by way of finale, and the audience dispersed.

The Bible Society.

The American Bible Society gathered in diminished numbers at the Tabernacle yesterday, owing to the severity of the storm, but resolved to hold a public meeting at the Academy of Music, during the session of the General Assemblies in this City. The day was first fixed for Thursday week, but was finally left to be decided upon by the Board of Directors. The object of the meeting will be the enlistment of the public sympathy in the work of Bible distribution.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presided yesterday, and opened the proceedings as usual with a brief address. The speakers who followed in succession were Rev. Mr. STOCKTON of Baltimore, Rev. H. D. GANSE of Sheffield, Mass., Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr ADAMS of this City and Rev. Dr. TYNG. The following is a brief abstract of the annual report:

The receipts of the year amount to $393,167 25, being an increase of $46,355 68 over the former year. Of this amount $161,150 48 are gratuitous, and $232,106 77 from sale of Bibles and Testaments.

The number of volumes issued is 688,225.

There are thirty-three Agents employed by the Society, including two on the Pacific Coast, one in South America, and one in the Levant.

The meeting was prolonged to a late hour by six speeches, but was of much interest nevertheless.

The Blind.

The Blind from the Ninth-avenue Institution had an exhibition in the Tabernacle, at 4 o'clock, and a very fair audience came to see them, in spite of torrents of rain. The usual specimens of work performed by the blind were brought forward, and the exercises consisted, as usual, of vocal and instrumental music and examinations of the classes. Occasional slips occurred—such as saying that the expedition which set sail from Spain was commanded by FERDINAND and ISABELLA, showing that the questions were, in some measure, routine—but otherwise the performances were unexceptionable. In vocal music, particularly, the pupils gave evidence of careful training on the part of their teacher, Mr. S. LASAR. Mr. REIFF, instrumental teacher, was proud of Master O'DONNELL, who will equal young KANISKI on the piano. The Superintendent made a brief address. The Blind Band was in attendance, after the customary fashion.

The Deaf Mutes

Were put off until evening, and then suffered from the rain, but, with a limited attendance of pupils and friends, had an entertaining exhibition. Dr. PEET said that, in consequence of the weather, he was able to bring out but a few of the pupils—some of eight months, one year and eight months, two years and eight months, and part of the High class. There are 296 pupils in the Institution, of whom only 25 were present. Some incidental branches were taught them—cabinet-making, bookbinding, shoemaking and tailoring—which gives them a means of supporting themselves. He introduced representatives of all the classes present, and the exercises of the slates were gone through with.

GERTRUDE C. WALTER, of New-York, recited a short passage from LONGFELLOW's "Evangeline," which elicited much applause.

Dr. PEET gave notice at the close that there would be an afternoon exhibition in a couple of weeks, as many were prevented attending on account of the weather.

The pupils appeared well—so well that a friend at our elbow suggested that deaf mutes, after all, speak for themselves.

American Temperance Union.

The American Temperance Union was greeted by an immense audience at the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary. The great attraction of the evening was Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH.

Dr. TYNG, Vice-President of the Society, presided, and opened the proceedings in a very neat and appropriate little speech. Dr. MARSH, read the Annual Report, and BENJAMIN JOY, Esq., of Ludlowville, N. Y., made a short address, in which he told sundry anecdotes, to the edification of the audience.

Dr. TYNG, when Mr. JOY concluded, said that while the assemblage lost something in parting with one JOY, perhaps they would gain something of consolation in the presence of another, and he had the pleasure of introducing Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH.

Mr. GOUGH came forward, and, in one of his happiest efforts, held the house spell-bound for upwards of an hour. He adverted to his first experiences in this City as a public speaker. It was on the 9th of May, 1844, at an anniversary of the American Temperance Union. He remembered that he was clad on that occasion in a brown coat and grey trowsers, and that he was shaky and very thin, that he came forward to say his say, and then to leave the platform. He was rejoiced to be present at another anniversary of the same Society, and was not at all dismayed by apparent and temporary defeat. No cause could expect to achieve success without encountering opposition. From this, he branched out in a cascade of jokes and hits, and apt illustrations, and Goughian arguments—keeping his hearers in roars of laughter, and rendering himself so wholly unreportable that it was needless to attempt to track him. As the dry goods men say in their advertisements, he is an article that must be seen to be appreciated.

Central American Education Society.

This Society held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, for the election of officers and for other business, at the rooms of the Society, in the Bible House. The anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. SKINNER, in the Church of the Puritans, on Sabbath evening next.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

A. B. C. F. M.—At the Tabernacle, 10 A. M. Several Missionaries from the foreign field are expected to be speakers.

Am. Baptist Home Missionary Society.—At the Oliver-street Church, 9 A. M. To continue during Friday and Saturday.

Am. Systematic Beneficence Society.—At the Tabernacle, 3 P. M.

Ladies' Home Mission, (Old Brewery.)—At the Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

Universalist Sunday School Anniversary Meeting—At Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church, 2½ P. M. Addresses by Revs. T. J. Sawyer, H. E. Nye, W. S. Balch and E. H. Chapin.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Geographical Society—The British Government Seek Information.

A meeting of the American Geographical Society was held at their rooms in the University last night. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was a very slim attendance of members. After the usual preliminary business, reports of Council, nomination of new members, &c., HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., took the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and apyroved, Mr. RUSSELL read a letter from Mr. CRAMPTON, the English Ambassador, thanking the Society for their offer to furnish to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation the information which they required concerning the theory and operations of a decimal currency, a subject which the British Government have at this present time under their anxious consideration. Mr. CRAMPTON, in the name of his Government, inclosed in his communication a long list of queries to which he requested answers from the Society, to be forwarded to England. Mr. CRAMPTON's letter was referred to the Committee on Decimal Currency, Weights and Measures. The queries of the British Government have reference at the present time only to the currency, and not to weights and measures.

On motion, a Committee of Three was appointed to confer with Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, on the subject of exploration eastward of the river Jordan. The gentlemen selected were Dr. CHAMPLIN, Mr. PIERPONT, and Mr. RUSSELL.

The meeting, which was entirely conversation, adjourned to meet again next Thursday.

☞ The case of the *Northern Light*—the United States *vs.* Edward Tinklepaugh, Joseph Fowler and Joseph L. White—came up in the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday. Defendants are charged with obstructing the officers of the United States while in the discharge of their duty. In the examination of the witnesses no material facts were elicited not already familiar to the public. The trial was adjourned to 11 o'clock, to day.

Fires.

IN DIVISION-STREET.

At 1¼ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the confectionery store of PETER F. GERRARDT, at No. 235 Division-street. Damage about $4,000. Insured for $1,500. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace.

American Institute.

The annual election took place last night at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, and the following gentlemen were elected:

President—Robert L. Pell.

Vice-Presidents—D. Meredith Reese, William Hall, Edwin Smith.

Recording Secretary—Henry Meigs.

Corresponding Secretary and Agent—William B. Leonard.

Treasurer—Edward T. Backhouse.

☞ Dr. CHEVALIER's Bible Library is to be sold at auction on the 19th.

Mr. B. Is Not a K. N.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks in Tuesday's edition of the TIMES relative to my confirmation as clerk under Mr. JAMES IRVING, Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, were both wrong and uncalled for, as I never did, nor will, belong to the Know-Nothing Order, and, in justice to Mr. IRVING and myself and to the gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen, I trust you will give this explanation an insertion in your valuable paper. Respectfully yours,

T. A. BANCKER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The principle of Purgation properly understood is better than wealth to the enlightened. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure the most noxious and harassing diseases, in a manner so certain and easy, as to give great thankfulness to the afflicted. The weak, the nervous and the delicate are strengthened by them, which are as beneficial to the mind as to the body; mental derangements of all kinds are cured by them; in fact, they impart a vigor and power to the intellect truly surprising. It is now a common occurrence, when a man is about to make a great effort, to take a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which clear the head and invigorate the perceptive faculties. In fact the literary and sedentary of both sexes will find a treasure of health in these Pills. When sleep cannot be obtained, from the nervousness of the system, induced from over taxation of the mental faculties or other causes, one or two of these Pills will invariably procure sleep. In low nervous fevers they are most valuable. SPURZHEIM, and the lamented HARRISON, might have been saved; BYRON, NAPOLEON, CANNING, LEGGETT, and our own revered WASHINGTON lost their lives prematurely, because they had not allowed the great sanative principle which these Pills enforce to occupy sufficiently their attention. It is a fact, that men of the highest order of intelligence are more subject to serious and sudden attacks of sickness than men of more ordinary minds. This may be considered the consequence of a finer and more sensitive physical organization; upon which depend their higher perceptive qualities. When from over exertion, or the petty annoyances of an every day life, this finely organized matter becomes thrown out of gear—off its balance physically—then comes the violent head and heart ache; apoplexies, nervous fevers, affection of the kidneys, stone in the gall-bladders, bilious affections. What shall be the remedy? Less mental labor, less excitement, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Let me tell these gifted men that it is to BRANDRETH'S PILLS they must look for help; they will be to them the safety-valve of the nervous system.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box; at the principal office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at BURNTON's bookstores, No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street; also, by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MABIE, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into building at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The mammoth performance given at this house on Tuesday evening, has been so generally and urgently asked for from the Manager for repetition, that he has been induced to announce it for to-night. The "Knights of the Cross," the grand pantomime of the "Red Gnome," (in which the National's "Rival Family" of pantomimists will appear,) and the drama of the "Bear Hunters," are the pieces. Messrs. B. and T. CONY and J. A. WEBB, J. H. ALLEN, G. L. FOX, Miss NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF FREE LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—Professor L. N. FOWLER continues his course of free lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. He will treat upon the various bearings of Phrenology, its application to the development of man's moral, intellectual, and social qualities; to self-culture, and to the regulation and restraint of the selfish propensities. Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—The SPECIALIST for May contains plain, practical articles by Drs. HUNTER and MELVILLE on *Diseases of the Lungs*, By Dr. TUCKER on Diseases of the *Stomach* and *Liver*, by Dr. SALTER on Diseases of the *Eye* and *Ear*, and by Dr. NEWTON on Diseases of the *Skin*. Every person who values health will read the SPECIALIST. @1 a year, single number 10 cents. SHERMAN & Co., Publishers,

No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

A QUESTION OF GRATITUDE.—The great and stirring question in New-York for some time has been, whether KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, should receive a diploma from a jury of pretty women, for the improvement he has made upon their husbands and lovers, in the hats he has sold them, or not. It is finally decided that he shall not, but that, instead, every body shall manifest their gratitude by wearing his hats in preference to all others.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There is nothing we have seen that can approach (in the Pencil line) the celebrated "Lowndes Patent" for use and wear. They are made in Gold and Silver and are of great strength and neatness of finish. The attention of the trade and public is also requested to an infinite variety of our other styles of Pens and Pencils.

WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-Lane.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his Office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established Institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY, at No. 497 Broadway, contains the best collection of modern paintings on this Continent. LESSING'S great historical painting, "The Martyrdom of Huss," is alone worth the price of admission. Those attending the anniversaries cannot find a more delightful place to visit.

[Advertisement.]

Prof. FOWLER'S FREE LECTURES.—The last of the annual course on Phrenology, at the Stuyvesant Institute, will be given this evening. Subject—*Intellectual Culture and Development*. Professional examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETTERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—When you are in need of a good Pen Case and Pen, in Gold or Silver, we advise you to try WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. They are proprietors of the celebrated "Lowndes Patent,"

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—THE DESPERATE DISEASES VANQUISHED.—The dispensaries established by this celebrated Medicine throughout Europe are now regularly supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. They are admitted to be indispensable in diseases of the exterior integuments and retentive organs.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HOGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Rockwell.

Wm. W. Russell vs. *George Law.*—This is a suit brought by plaintiff as Assignee of Anson G. Benson, for the recovery of $45,000, alleged to be due for services rendered in the enforcement of claims before the Mexican Commission, and as agent in the sale of property belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Plaintiff claims, and says Mr. Law promised him, $10,000 for the service rendered him before the Commissioners.

The case has already occupied the Court one day, and has not been concluded. The defence set up against the principal part of the claim, is, that Mr. Benson attended to his business, and was to receive, as a consideration, Mr. Law's influence in aid of establishing a line of Steamships between San Francisco and some port in China.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 72, 74, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 85½, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. John Henry Hobart, ALEXANDER L. THORNE to FANNIE E. daughter of Wood Gibson.

In Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, May 6, by Rev. G. W. Houghton, Mr. DANIEL C. ROWE, of New-York City, to Miss SUSAN A. TOWNSEND, of Lagrange.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 8, CATHARINE MORGAN, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Ferris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 18 Pike-st., without further invitation, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, May, 8, after a short but severe illness, SAMUEL M., youngest son of James and Julia A. Shaw, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to his funeral services, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 35 Vandam-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenburg, Westchester Co., for interment, on Sunday, 11th inst.

In this City, on Thursday, May 8, JOSEPH MOORE, aged 65 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.

In this City, on Thursday, May 8, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. SARAH DEANE, wife of Samuel Seacord, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 160 10th-st., on Saturday, at 8½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Scotch Plains, N. J.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

☞ Western papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday evening, May 8, after a short illness, ALEXANDER, son of William and Mary Jane Habishaw, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at All Saints' Church, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, May, 8, at 8½ o'clock, ELIZABETH MARTIN, wife of Mr. William Bennet, book-keeper, New-York late of Edinburg, Scotland, and daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Martin, of Brooklyn, and formerly of Cupar, Fife, Scotland.

A loving wife, a fond mother and a virtuous woman has gone to rest.

Could you but see that happy shore,
Where perfect bliss I find,
You'd weep—not that I have gone before,
But that you're left behind.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 8, CATHARINE DIXON, wife of Henry Fisher.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held this day, (Friday,) 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John L. Fisher, No. 130 South 9th-st. The remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 6, of protracted remittent fever, RUDOLPH HESS, infant son of Mr. W. H. Beach, Charleston, S. C., aged 3 years and 11 days.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, May 8, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. H. E. Ripley, of consumption, Miss H. MATILDA CROWELL, daughter of the late Capt. Reuben Crowell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sabbath afternoon, May 11, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Ripley, 1 South 4th-st.

At Staten Island, on Tuesday, May 6, of consumption, GIDEON F. FOUNTAIN, aged 22 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Moravian Church, at 3 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday, May 1, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. ELDRIDGE, wife of Hon. John Snow, of Oneida, Madison Co., aged 24 years, 3 months and 17 days.

At Randolph, Vt., Thursday, May 1, at her father's residence, ANNIE S., wife of Rev. J. E. Johnson, of Sheldon, Vt., and daughter of Lorin Griswold, Esq., aged 25 years.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 7, after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. SOPHIA JACKSON, widow of the late J. D. Jackson, aged 61 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited (without further notice) to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, May 9, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, John Nix, No. 225 State-st., near Hoyt. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 8.

$500	Indiana States 5s.	83½	100	Erie Railroad	s3 56¾
3,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	100	do	s10 56¾
2,000	City 8s, '70	95	100	do	b10 57
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75.	90¾	25	do	c 56⅞
9,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71.	83	400	do	s30 56⅞
1,000	H. R. 1st mtg. bs.	99½	100	do	s30 56⅝
1,000	do.	100	1500	do	s60 57
11,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87	950	do	b60 57⅛
12,500	do.	87⅛	100	do	57
17,500	do.	87⅛	600	do	c 57
1,000	Ill. Fr. Bds. w. p.	93	50	do	b3 57⅛
25	Home Ins. Co.	112	200	do	s3 57⅜
50	Bank of Commerce	108	100	do	b30 57⅜
5	Bank of N. A.	100	200	do	b60 57⅜
10	Metropolitan Bk.	110	100	Harlem R. R.	s3 17½
130	Nic. Trans. Co. opg	13⅝	15	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	83
700	do.	c 13⅝	150	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s30 95½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 22	12	do	95¾
1100	do.	c 21½	260	do	c 95⅞
300	do.	b60 21⅝	360	do	at 60 96
325	N. Y. Central R. R.	s3 91½	150	Panama R. R.	b60 104
50	do.	91⅞	50	do	c 103¾
100	do.	s30 91¾	50	do	s30 103½
50	do.	b7 91¾	38	Cleve. C. & Cin.	102
400	do.	s90 91	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	111½
100	do.	b60 92	15	do	111⅞
100	do.	b20 91⅝	25	do	112
150	do.	91¾	250	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b15 75½
100	do.	s60 91⅞	50	do	s3 75¾
110	do.	91¾	200	do	b10 75
1200	Reading R. R.	at 90 96	300	do	b15 75
200	do.	89¾	400	do	b60 76
1000	do.	c 89¾	100	do	b10 74¾
100	do.	s30 89¾	50	do	b30 75
100	do.	b3 89¾	100	do	b60 75
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s90 95	850	do	s3 74¾
100	New-Jersey R. R.	100	100	do	74¾
5	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	91¾	300	do	s3 74¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,000	Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st m.	Int. ad. 86¼
10,000	Lake Erie, Wab. & St. L. R. R. 1st m.	Int. ad. 78¾
5,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 8s.	Int. ad. 77
5,000	Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 2d m.	Int. ad. 73¼
125	shares Union Ferry Co.	101½
10	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co., ex. div.	83½
40	shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	99
15	shares Lenox Insurance Co.	96
50	shares East River Insurance Co.	89½
5	shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.	97½
100	shares North River Ins. Co.	145½@147½
50	shares Long Island Insurance Co.	150
15	shares Metropolitan Bank.	109½
5,155	shares Vt. Cop Min. Co., sh. of $5.	11½c.@17½c.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri 6s.	84⅞	200	Reading Railr'd	89¾
20	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	91¾	200	do	s10 89¾
50	do.	s10 91¾	200	do	b10 89⅞
250	Erie Railroad	57¾	100	do	b10 90
150	do.	s30 57⅝	100	do	s30 89¾
100	do.	s30 57⅜	600	do	c 89⅞
200	do.	57⅜	150	Mich. Central R. R.	95¾
100	do.	2d 57⅜	10	Ill. Central R. R.	c.100
100	do.	s60 57	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	95¾
50	do.	s30 57	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	74¾
200	do.	s3 57	50	do	74¾
200	do.	b10 57⅜	350	do	74¾
100	do.	b60 57⅜	200	do	b30 74¾
100	Harlem Railroad	s3 17¾	200	do	s3 74⅞
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b60 112	100	do	b30 75
270	do.	111	100	do	b60 75¼
150	do.	b30 111⅛	340	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	91¾

THURSDAY, May 8—P. M.

The steamer *America*, at Halifax, from Liverpool, April 26, reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 98,000 bales, of which 45,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters, and 43,000 by the trade. The advance of an eighth of a penny was fully established. Orleans fair is up to 7d. and middling to 6 7-16d. Breadstuffs show a good degree of firmness, both at Liverpool and London, at the figures noticed by the steamer at Quebec. London Money Market a shade easier, Consols 92¾@93. American Stocks in limited request. Illinois Centrals (Free Land issue, probably meant) 84½@86; Erie Thirds 84@86; New-York Central Sevens 93@94; United States Sixes 105.

The improved tone in Wall-street affairs noticed yesterday continued to-day, and quite an animated feeling was manifested at the early Board of Brokers among the buyers of Stocks. In three or four of the Railroads a ... was done, a considerable portion of it on time. ... eral differences ... options 60 ... 30 days. In the afternoon the ... with less buoyancy than it opened in the morning. The last price of Erie was 57, against 56⅝@⅞ on Wednes

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1469. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

SYMPATHY FOR [illegible].

[illegible] Friends in Nicaragua.

FREEDOM—PIERCE—DITTO.

Capt. Rynders loses his Spectacles—Makes a Rollicking Speech, and is frequently Interrupted.

Gen. Walbridge goes in strong for Freedom.

Congressman Wheeler and Several Others—Dem[illegible].

There [illegible] particularly hard-fisted gathering [illegible] evening, called for the purpose of [illegible] boundaries of freedom, and sympathizing with [illegible] WALKER. The inducement to attend was unusually great. It is seldom that so many prominent men are promised at a meeting, as were advertised as speakers to be at the meeting last evening. The Democrats of Tammany never presented a more imposing list, and they never fell further from a fulfillment of their promises. We publish the list under heads of

Present.	*Absent.*
Hon. Hiram Walbridge,	Hon. Lewis Cass,
Capt. Josiah Rynders,	Hon. John A. Quitman.
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Hon. John P. Benjamin,
Major Heiss.	Hon. Rebt. Tombs,
	Hon. John B. Weller,
	Hon. Geo. W. Peck,
	Hon. S. A. Douglas,
	Hon. Daniel E. Sickles,
	A. A. Phillips,
	Col. Geo. W. Saunders,
	Thos. B. Van Buren.

Previous to commencing proceedings, the audience was regaled with some very good music by MONAHAN'S Band, which continued playing until the Hall was crammed. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Alderman CLANCY, of the Sixth Ward, who nominated for

President, JOHN MCKIERIN, Jr.,

who was elected unanimously, and with applause, as were a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The audience was now in the best of humor, and when the President announced Captain RYNDERS as about to present a series of resolutions, they gave three hearty cheers.

The Captain came forward and said:

GENTLEMEN: I presume you are all gentlemen—I have been requested to introduce a series of resolutions. And I do so with the greater pleasure, because they contain some information concerning Gen. WALKER that you are not all familiar with, and which every man should know. (Applause.) But I am not so old as I was six minutes ago (Col. GEORGE B. HALL having removed my spectacles from my pocket.) I will call upon my young friend, OAKES SMITH, to read them. (Applause.)

Mr. SMITH took the resolutions, and said they were of great importance. As he desired they should be indorsed by every person present, he wished, if he should not speak loud enough for all to hear, they would signify it. He then read in a loud tone the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Every oppressed people who are struggling for their natural rights and the enjoyments of civil liberty have a right to ask the aid and assistance of any man or any people on the face of the earth; and whereas, to grant such aid and assistance is the universal and natural right of all men and all people; Therefore,

Resolved, That after struggling for ten years against oppressive rulers in hopeless civil war, their country bleeding at every pore, the people of Nicaragua had a right to invite the gallant General WALKER and his associates to come to their aid and assist in freeing them from their bloody oppressors, and giving them peace and a good Government.

Resolved, That General WALKER, being thus invited, had a right to go, and that he is entitled to lasting honor for the heroic bravery and success by which he gave peace to Nicaragua and an efficient Government to her people. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the time has come when it is imperative upon our Government to acknowledge the independence of Nicaragua [cheers] under its existing government, as one saved from confusion and anarchy, and restored to order and civilization, by the infusion of new and progressive elements; and further, while acknowledging the existing Government of Nicaragua, and her right to take her stand among the recognized nations of the world, we wholly and unhesitatingly repel the right of the British Government, or any other Government, to call us to an account for so doing. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Resolved, That Nicaragua, as the nearest great thoroughfare between the eastern and western portions of our great Republic, must ever belong to a free-loving and friendly power; a power which will admit of no interference of any kind, either in its internal and external policy; and that we deem the firm establishment of the present Government of Nicaragua essential to that purpose, essential to the protection of our commerce necessarily concentrating in that locality, essential as securing the quiet of this Continent, and essential to the safety of the lives and property of American citizens.

Resolved, That we look upon our so-called Neutrality Laws, which were fastened upon us by Great Britain when we, as a nation, were comparatively in our infancy, and for which England is bound by no reciprocal law, as evinced by the recent developments regarding her unlicensed Isthmus of Panama, or the Lake of Nicaragua; if the freedom of our institutions tempt them into new and untried lands, carrying with them the fruits of good order, free opinions and the inestimable gifts of freedom, our Government, like a good parent, is bound to extend over them the sheltering arms of her protection and the segis of her power.

Resolved, That the cold-blooded butchery of our fellow-citizens at Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, by the savage Costa Ricans, and that, too, under the orders of their superior officers, was a wanton outrage upon humanity that ought not to go unpunished.

Resolved, That it is time the aggressive and interfering spirit of the British Government in the affairs of the Southern portion of this continent should receive a check; and that the savage warfare waged by Costa Rica against the Republic of Nicaragua, aided and encouraged by that Government, demands the rebuke of this nation, and calls loudly for the practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Resolved, That in his present critical position, sustained by his brave band of chivalrous Americans and native Nicaraguans, nearly surrounded by ten times as many barbarous Costa Ricans, with British rifles in their hands, and foreign mercenaries in their ranks, Gen. WALKER needs prompt and liberal material aid; and, remembering the aid which our forefathers invoked, and to which KOSCIUSKO and LAFAYETTE so nobly responded, we, as citizens of New-York, hereby pledge ourselves, to the best of our abilities, that he shall have such aid, and we confidently look to the citizens of our sister States to join us in our efforts in behalf of those who are suffering in the double cause of liberty and humanity. [Loud applause.]

The resolutions were adopted with great unanimity, and show of enthusiasm.

The President now called upon Capt. RYNDERS to read the telegraphic dispatches which had been received from distinguished gentlemen who had been invited, but who were unable to attend the meeting.

The Captain wished to say, that the matter might be understood, that having been Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, he had received several dispatches, but as it would take up too much time to read them all (?) he would read but one. He thought that would be sufficient, as it was from noble-hearted General CASS. As Col. HALL had not seen fit to return his spectacles, he would make another call upon his friend SMITH, who read so flippantly and so well, to read it.

Mr. SMITH read as follows:

GENERAL CASS ON GENERAL WALKER.

Special Telegraphic Dispatch to Messrs. Rynders, Dean, Oakes Smith, Clancy and Phillips.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

It is not possible for me to attend your meeting, though I sincerely hope that the movement of General WALKER will be successful.

I think the best interests of this country, of that country and of the world require it. It has all of my best wishes. LEWIS CASS.

The dispatch was received with three hearty cheers, after which Capt. RYNDERS said the General was not so young as he was when he was 21 years of age, but his heart was just as warm and as noble.

A VOICE—He's got pluck.

CAPT. RYNDERS—Pluck! Nobody ever doubted that he had pluck, and when a man once has it he never loses it. [Applause.]

The President now arose, and was gratified because he had the pleasure of introducing to the audience

JUDGE DEAN.

The announcement was received with applause, after which the Judge came forward and declared that it was but two hours since he had expected to be called upon to speak. But nevertheless, he would say that his blood was fired by the dispatch which had just been read from Gen. CASS. They had many Democrats among them, but he was the noblest Roman among them all. He heartily responded to the sentiments of that dispatch, for he believed that position and popularity required the success of Gen. WALKER. The position of that country and the position of this rendered it absolutely necessary that we should have a passage across the Isthmus. We had made treaties with the former feeble Government, and they had not been kept. Even now the blood of citizens of this country was flowing upon the soil of that country, in violation of all law. But yet he would not counsel the taking of that Isthmus by violence. He would invoke the aid of the unwritten law of population. That unwritten law would succeed in establishing our laws upon that soil. He had faith in Gen. WALKER, and he believed there were those in the room who would welcome Gen. WALKER as he landed in New-York on his way to Washington as a Senator from the Republic of Nicaragua.

A VOICE—Where's JOHN MCKEON?

CAPT. RYNDERS—He's down town making $2 50 serving a warrant upon somebody.

Judge DEAN continued. He had said he would not make a speech, and he would not, but he read a sentiment—four propositions which he would have the meeting adopt.

Stopping for a few moments to open his propositions, the band, supposing he had concluded, struck up the "Star Spangled Banner."

Alderman CLANCY shouted, hallo! there, stop! and they did stop.

Mr. DEAN then read his propositions, as follows:

PROPOSITIONS.

1. That it is the duty of our Government to make immediate recognition of the republic of Nicaragua. [Applause.]

2. That this Government, in its laws and its treaties, should declare the perfect freedom of commerce and colonization—in other words, the right of every citizen to go with his ships and his property, including his rifle, to any nation whatsoever that is willing to receive him. [Applause.]

3. That notice of the abrogation of that joint production of stupidity and cowardice, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, should be immediately given. [Applause.]

4. That full and ample indemnity for the robbery and massacre at Panama should be demanded and taken. [Applause.]

They were received with unbounded applause, and adopted unanimously.

The band then finished the "Star Spangled Banner."

Capt. RYNDERS then asked the audience to allow him to introduce Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, adding that they all knew him as well as he did. [Cheers.]

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN: Governments, like individuals, in cases of public emergency, are frequently called upon to promptly act and decide, leaving the consequence of that decision to the vicissitudes of life, and the judgment of the men who shall come after them. Fortunately these occasions occur only at intervals, to test the sagacity and firmness of those to whom the responsibility has been delegated.

The judicious exercise of this authority either makes or mars the usefulness and character of those who have to render the decision.

In a Government that exists only by the will of the people, it should always be grateful to the former to know that their action, if responsive to the popular heart, will be sustained by those who called them into political existence.

Yet, as it is dangerous to err, where responsibility is divided, these counsels should be given only after a full knowledge of all the facts, and a just estimate of the consequences involved.

Thoroughly impressed with these convictions, I have cheerfully come to respond to your invitation, and to impart such information as convinces me that the existing Government of Nicaragua should be promptly recognized by the Administration of our General Government.

We owe it to the people of that State—we owe it to the cause of Republican Government, wherever it exists.

While the immediate object of our meeting is to express our sympathy with the cause of liberty in Nicaragua, and to aid and encourage the struggling patriots under General WILLIAM WALKER, I shall endeavor to extend the range of my vision to the actual condition of affairs in Central America—a full knowledge of its commercial relations to our expanding trade and commerce, its political affinities with foreign and European Governments, its frequent and volcanic social convulsions, its great resources for development and improvement, and the important relation it holds between us and our countrymen on the Pacific.

In this examination it will be found that political events deeply affecting the present and future interests of this great commercial metropolis, and of the whole Union, have recently given an importance to our relations with Central America in no degree subordinate to any of the grave matters of Government policy which have engaged, at different periods, the attention of the people of this country within the last quarter of a century.

Ten years ago, geographically and politically considered, that portion of this continent was as foreign to us as the interior of Africa.

As a youthful nation, we had been busy in developing the great industrial interests of our country, and extending our commercial power across the Atlantic, and around the stormy capes of South America and Africa, to the Indian Seas.

The restless, indomitable, energetic spirit of our people had already crossed the Rocky Mountains, and on their western slope vigorous communities were rapidly assuming political and commercial importance.

The treaty of Washington, in 1842, had terminated the undivided joint occupancy of Oregon. Texas, in 1846, had entered the Confederacy. The war with Mexico followed, and by the treaty of 1848 with that country, our line of frontier extended on the Pacific from the 40th deg. to the 31st deg. 30 min., or the southern limits of Upper California.

These events at once changed our relations with Central America, which now occupies the attention of our people, and awakens sentiments of humanity and sympathy for the struggling, devoted and gallant band of our countrymen now contending for the principles of public liberty, against the degraded and cruel tyranny of the degenerate races that now hold the greater portion of that country.

Central America is situated north of the Isthmus, connecting North and South America, having Mexico for its northern boundary, New-Granada for its southern, the Pacific on the west and the Carribean Sea on the east.

It is located between the 8th and 18th parallels of north latitude, 900 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 80 to 400 miles, having an area of 200,000 square miles, consisting of Guatemala, with a surface of 28,000 square miles; San Salvador, of 13,000; Honduras, of 72,000; Costa Rica, of 48,000; Mesquito, of 23,000, and Nicaragua, of 48,000. The total population exceeds 2,034,000, while that of Nicaragua alone is something over a quarter of a million.

The coasts of Central America are indented with deep and capacious gulfs, affording excellent ports both on the Atlantic and Pacific shores. Its harbors and navigable rivers are among its great advantages, and in this respect it is immeasurably superior to Mexico. The San Juan is the outlet of the great lakes, and was until recently an important line of travel between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The most noted islands of Central America are those on the north coast of Honduras, including Ruatan, Benaca, Utila, now in actual possession of Great Britain, and erected into what is known as the British Bay Colony. Those off the Mosquito coast, the Archipelago of Chiriqui, in the Carribean Sea, and those of the Gulfs of Nicaragua and Fonesca on the south coast.

First discovered and explored by Europeans three hundred and thirty years ago, when Central America was under the dominion of Spain, it was included in the Captain-Generalcy of Guatemala. In 1821 it was proclaimed an independent State, and formed a union with the Republic of Mexico. In 1823 it formed a separate Government, and eventually a Confederation of five States. The Mosquito Territory, under the Spanish dominion, was legally a part of Honduras and Nicaragua. In 1846 the Confederation was dissolved, and each became an independent State.

Political jealousy and the depraved ignorance and depraved character of the heterogeneous population of Indians, whites, negroes and sadinos, rendered them incapable of forming any stable government under which, as a people, the elements of thrift and prosperity could be put into successful operation.

The country is rich in minerals, gold and silver, and produces all the varied staples of the tropics. On the highlands all the grains and fruits of the temperate zone may be cultivated. The warmer regions produce, in great abundance, Indian corn, sugar cane, banana, mandioca, every tropical fruit, sweet potatoes, indigo, cochineal and our great staples, tobacco and cotton.

Its forests abound in mahogany, pimento, sarsaparilla, vanilla, with various gums, logwood and other valuable materials.

This country is now the direct line of trade between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, and till recently was the portage for the commerce of Europe and Eastern Asia. By the diminished distance presented from the geographical position or Central America, compared with the circuitous and dangerous route around the Cape of Good Hope, the distance from New-York to Canton will be reduced from 17,160 miles to 12,600. The United States having undisturbed and safe transit for her citizens and merchandise through these latitudes, would soon exclude all rivalry in the emoluments and profits of Asiatic trade.

I have been thus particular in presenting some of the elements of prosperity and greatness with which this region abounds—an extended and healthy country, embracing every variety of soil, surface and production, with which, by force of circumstances, the citizens of our Union have been brought into immediate contact, and in whose destiny we have, necessarily, a deep and abiding interest. Not only indirect in securing the extension of the principles of public liberty, but direct, as the great highway we employ in our regular intercourse with our Pacific possessions, and over which a stream of our countrymen engaged in the lawful pursuits of travel and commerce are continually passing.

The constantly augmenting importance of our Pacific associations has extended the vision of our statesmen to the absolute necessity of a great intercoeanic communication, adequate to the growing necessities of our expanding trade and commerce.

Is there a citizen of this great commercial emporium; is there a citizen of any of these sovereign American States, who will say that it is to the interest of this Republic that the miserable, vacillating, inefficient, disorganizing state of things existing in Central America, shall continue, or that it shall, in violation of the Monroe doctrine of 1823, pass as a dependency of Great Britain, or to that of the alliance known as the Western Powers?

Are we prepared and willing to take a step backward? Are we prepared to lower the flag of the Union, now proudly floating over a commerce of five and a half millions, nearly half a million of tons greater than that nation once the mistress of the ocean and of the trade of the world? Are we prepared to see our interests sacrificed to the cupidity and undermining policy of Great Britain, first in dissembling, equivocating, and finally abrogating the solemn treaty of 1850, by insisting on a continuance of sovereignty under the disguised form of a Mosquito Royalty?

Look at the condition of affairs in Central America and determine whether this state of things ought to exist; familiarize your mind with the furious and intestine broils which have drenched that land in blood, and endangered the lives of many of our own citizens engaged in a transit through that distracted and unhappy country.

Witness the rivalry of CHAMORRO and CASTILLON, the former representing the legitimists and despots, the latter the cause of public liberty, and realize that while these factions held omnipotent sway, the lives and commerce of thousands of our countrymen were in jeopardy.

Let it not be forgotten that the brave and intrepid General WALKER only proceeded to Nicaragua after the most pressing solicitations, when he was assured that he might contribute in a great degree to restore order and tranquillity to that then afflicted country.

Let it also be remembered that the present actual Government of Nicaragua is based upon no violent and intrusive spirit on the part of General WALKER and his followers. At the invitation of CASTILLON, WALKER came and united himself with the native forces of the country, to establish public order and to tranquil the social and political condition of that State.

The adjacent State of Costa Rica, under British influence, is secretely sustained by the direct power of the British Ministry, as the recent correspondence intercepted by Gen. WALKER, between the English and Costa Rican Governments, abundantly establishes. Yes, it is to be remembered that the British Minister, Lord CLARENDON, has placed arms in the hands of the Costa Ricans; and doubtless other means have also been employed to destroy the actual existing Government of Nicaragua.

By the telegraphic advices from Washington this morning, we are advised of the interference of the British Captain CARLETON, from the frigate *Eurydice*, forbidding all passengers destined for Nicaragua to leave their ship, and that the British force forbade the American passengers who come down the river, from communicating with the shore at San Juan, and that the British boats exercised a close surveillance over all Americans while there. If this important intelligence be true, it is not simply the cause of Nicaragua which we are to defend. It is the liberty of the American citizen, shielded by our own flag in the lawful pursuits of commerce, that imperiously demands immediate investigation and reparation. Nicaragua should not only be recognized; but Congress, as the law-making power, should promptly declare to the world the American doctrine, that no European nation will be permitted to interfere in the political administration of any portion of the Western Continent.

It is true, my fellow-citizens, that the sense of our people should be so unequivocally enunciated upon these points that thereafter there shall be no room for indecision or doubt.

The nature of our institutions is expansive—a new system, resting upon human rights, vindicated as they are by the sublime teachings of Christianity. In this confederated family we invite the downtrodden, the oppressed; we open the door to their political regeneration. In doing so we strengthen the mighty fabric by adding new columns to the structure. Five true, extensions of our republican system, are the great elements which are destined to advance the interests and prosperity of our people.

This great City holds a position which gives a commanding influence not only over the commerce of this Union and of the continent, but which is also felt throughout the world. On our own continent, however, in the line of her trade, while the channel of her commerce is still flowing through Nicaragua, she is intercepted and detained, not unfrequently robbed, and her children slain.

Is she to stand by and hesitate in raising her voice in the Confederacy, when that voice may be potent in putting an end to the agitations and disorders of the infant State of Nicaragua?

This large assemblage of the patriotic sons of New-York, gathered to sympathize with the struggling patriots of Nicaragua, indicate clearly the public sympathy on this point, and I feel that I but echo that sentiment from this spot, when I say that the actual Government of Nicaragua, the Walker-Rivas Government, should be recognized by our Government, and that the United States should interfere by all the force at its command, to put an end to the intrusive, insidious proceedings of Great Britain, in any attempt, whether by Mosquito, Belize, or other claims, to establish permanent occupancy on that portion of this Continent—not only because it is in violation of our policy, announced by our Chief Executive a third of a century ago, but as tending to interrupt and menace our commercial intercourse with the Pacific, and perhaps endanger those distant States and Territories of our Federal Union.

The General was often interrupted during his speech by applause, and when he had concluded the audience gave him three cheers.

The President now introduced Capt. RYNDERS, who had, he believed, something to say.

While the Captain was taking off his coat, preparatory to making his speech, the band, by some strange, but nevertheless amusing mistake, commenced playing a melancholy and dirge-like air.

Some of the audience noticed the peculiarity of the music and began to laugh.

The Captain looked, for a moment, as melancholy as the music, but, recovering himself, he said: "You won't bury me yet, I'll bet."

Some one gave the leader a hint of his mistake, and he immediately struck up "Yankee Doodle" in double quick time. The audience applauded, and the Captain said "That was more like it."

CAPT. RYNDERS' SPEECH, WITH INTERRUPTIONS.

When the band had Yankee-Doodled twice, the Captain arose and was about to open his mouth, when some one handed him a resolution expressing sympathy for Col. GEORGE B. HALL and his associates, in consequence of the difficulties and delays they had been obliged to encounter during their efforts to aid Gen. WALKER. The Captain said he would have it read, and if he liked it he would say so, and if not, why, not.

Mr. SMITH read it, as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously extend their warmest sympathies to Col. GEORGE B. HALL and his gallant associates, for the annoyance and detention which for months they have been unnecessarily subjected to in their laudible desire to emigrate to Central America for the purpose of lending a helping hand in the great work of giving to that beautiful country the benefit of good government and free and enlightened institutions; and we trust that the time is not far distant when American citizens shall have the right to emigrate when and where they please.

Both the audience and the Captain indorsed it warmly. He could say, with a full knowledge of its truth, that Col. GEORGE B. HALL had done all in his power to aid Gen. WALKER. Proceeding with his speech, he said it was expected that he would say something with reference to the object for which the meeting had been convened.

Gen. WALKER, he said, had his deepest sympathy and highest respect. He had gone to Nicaragua and remained there, and acted there, because he had been desired to do so by the *people* of Nicaragua. [Applause.] The gentleman who had preceded him had spoken of an unwritten law. He begged to differ with him slightly concerning that law. It was true it was not written on parchment, but it was written in blood in the heart of every true American. [Great applause.] And all the Minie rifles made by the mechanics of Great Britain could not shed blood enough to erase it. [Hip-hip hurrah.]

A VOICE—That's so. Go in Captain.

THE CAPTAIN, (continuing)—Democratic principles would, he was sure, be established in Nicaragua, and then the citizen could stand up and say he was a man. [Cheers.] It had been said that Gen. WALKER was a fillibuster. Now who was it that was the loudest in making that charge against him. It was England. And what was England? Why the foremost fillibuster of all nations. [Applause.] Where did she get her possessions? She says she acquired them. Where did she get them?

A VOICE—By her bravery.

CAPT RYNDERS—If you call stealing "bravery," then it was by bravery. But if that is your definition of the term, I advise the man who is standing next to you to look out for his pocket. [Great applause.]

The Captain continued—He would not willingly say a wrong word of any country. The English were a brave people, and he liked them for it. But General WALKER was not a fillibuster, in the true sense of the term. He was in Nicaragua—a citizen of that country, and called by the people to aid them in establishing a Republican Government. Gen. WALKER was a Republican by nature, and he undertook the cause. [Applause.] If such conduct as that was fillibustering then write him down a fillibuster. [Applause.] The conduct of our Government in the matter had been called in question. At one time he was disposed to believe the Government was wrong, but since then he had heard the words of a distinguished Judge, to the effect that our Government had a high and distinguished position among the nations of the earth, and therefore it was necessary to be cautious, for it would be a sad thing for such a Government to commit an act of bad faith. He would not decide whether it was right or not; he did not pretend to understand all Governments.

A VOICE—Particularly when there is a MARCY at its head.

ANOTHER VOICE—You are out of order. You are no gentleman or you would not interrupt the meeting.

CAPTAIN RYNDERS—I am for freedom of speech, and if that Gentleman has anything to say, let him come upon the platform and say it like a man.

A VOICE—No he won't—put the s— of a b— out.

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for MARCY.

There were a few feeble cheers in response.

STILL ANOTHER VOICE—"Three groans for MARCY." And three awful groans came up from the very stomachs of the audience.

AND YET ANOTHER VOICE cried, "It's a d——d shame; we don't want any papists here. The groaners ought to be put out."

ONE OF THE GROANERS cried aloud, "Who'll put us out?"

ONE OF THE FORMER VOICES answered and said, "We'll show you."

A GROANER responded, "Try it on, bubby."

SEVERAL VOICES—"Go in—pitch into them—hustle them out."

And they did go in. All the timid men jumped upon the platform and tables, put their cowhides irreverently upon the reporters' notes, and crowded around the Captain for protection, while he looked on coolly and calmly upon the turmoil below. The Captain had witnessed many worse conflicts in old Tammany, and he was not dismayed. While the fight was going on miscellaneously, Alderman CLANCY cried aloud for music. Some thought he wanted to have the fight go on regularly—keeping time with some martial air, as they do in the Bowery; but he really resorted to the music as a last resort, for peace.

The band struck up—

"Old Aunt Sally,"

and immediately there was a calm, which proved conclusively that SHAKESPEARE was right when he said:

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

When peace had been restored, the Captain proceeded to state what he was about to say when the row began. He acknowledged the right of any man, in a public meeting, to either favor or dissent from what was said, but it should always be done in a gentlemanly way. He was about to say that whatever the course of this Government had been, he believed (in fact, he had that in his breeches-pocket which warranted him in saying) that Gen. WALKER's Government would soon be recognized by ours. It could easily do so, for Gen. WALKER had done nothing that would prevent any true man from voting for him if he were to run for President of the United States.

ONE OF THOSE VOICES—Now Captain, don't for God's sake mention President PIERCE in that connection.

A VOICE FULL OF INDIGNATION—Put him out. He's a blackguard.

A QUIZZER VOICE—(Recognized as that of one of the groaners)—No you won't.

And they didn't.

CAPT. RYNDERS—Gentlemen, it is a most annoying thing, when a man is endeavoring to express his ideas, to have an impertinent fellow on the right, and a jackass on the left, interrupting,—and the Committee on Invitations either pulling his coat tails or trying to pick his pocket—he'd be d——d if he knew which. Nevertheless, he had said all he wished to say, and he would not have said so much if they had behaved themselves. So now he would take his seat.

Which he did amid applause,

REMARKS OF MR. MILLS.

Mr. MILLS was then introduced. He said that every man who has an intellect and a good right arm, will use that intellect and good right arm to spread the noble cause of freedom. Let party go to the wind, and let this be regarded as the mighty upheaving of honest men's hearts to extend to others the noble liberty which the fathers of this country had shed their blood to gain. And shall this noble feeling be cramped or squelched? Shall we be cramped on our own continent by a nation whose flag we have twice trampled in the dust? [Cries of "no," "no." "That's the grist for our mill."] The speaker then proceeded to vindicate the claims of Gen. WALKER as a true Republican, and to enforce the duty of all true Americans to countenance him in the noble mission he has undertaken in Central America.

SPEECH OF MR. ROSE—MATERIAL AID ASKED FOR.

Mr. WILLIAM J. ROSE was then introduced by the Chairman, as "the young and enthusiastic friend of Young America." He said that he was somewhat young, to be sure, and was perhaps enthusiastic in the cause of Young America, by which he meant a procreative America. This was not the time for the indulgence of mere verbiage, and he was happy to be enabled to second the practical remarks of the gentleman who had preceeded him, by offering an eminently practical resolution. He then read the following:

Whereas, By the resolutions already adopted by this meeting, it is apparent that Gen. WM. WALKER and his brave army in Nicaragua are in need of prompt and liberal material aid. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this meeting, with full powers to collect and receive subscriptions and contributions of any kind—whether in money, provisions and clothing, or arms and ammunition, for the immediate aid and relief of Gen. WM. WALKER and his suffering army.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman was then authorized to appoint the Committee provided for in the resolution, and he did so by proposing the following named gentlemen as a Committee of Material Aid:

Moses S. Beach, Elijah F. Purdy, Warren Leland, J. B. Taylor, Richard B. Connolly, John Clancy, Gideon J. Tucker, H. N. Wild, Major Bartlett, Capt. Whitcomb, Samuel Brevoort, George Wilkes, Wm. Williamson, Peter R. Steele, A. C. Lawrence.

The names proposed were accepted by the meeting; after which Mr. ROSE continued his remarks. He said the peace just concluded in Europe contained the germs of a coalition against the Republic of the United United States. The strength and power of the coalesced and reactionary Powers of Europe was great, and their insidious influence was already at work even in this country. It was the duty of all lovers of human Freedom to crush out this influence, and assist by word and deed the efforts of our fellow-men to attain these privileges which we enjoy. He instanced the interference of the British frigate *Eurydice*, in the movements of the American steam-ship *Vixabee*, and asked, and inquired, whether the American people would submit to such insults from a power, against which they had already twice struggled, and successfully too, in maintenance of their rights. He next reviewed the history of Nicaragua and the internal dissensions by which it had been so long cramped. General WALKER, in accepting the invitation of the Democrats of Nicaragua to aid them in casting off the rule of a despot, did no more nor less than Gen. LAFAYETTE when he gave his services in aid of our forefathers in their struggle for independence of foreign rule. [Cries of "that's so," "that's so."] If General WALKER be unworthy of our sympathy and aid, then was General LAFAYETTE unworthy of our admiration. WALKER is now fighting for the same principle for which LAFAYETTE fought—the rights and liberties of men. In conclusion he hoped that the men of New-York would not be backward in rendering aid, efficient and practicable, to the apostle of liberty in Central America, their countryman Gen. WM. WALKER!

Mr. ROSE resumed his seat amid great applause.

WHAT ALDERMAN CLANCY HOPED.

Alderman JOHN CLANCY was then introduced. He said that the spread of republican principles was dear to every American, and he was sure that every true man must accord in the sentiments uttered by the eloquent speakers who had preceded him. He did not wish to repeat what had already been said, but he would read for them a speech delivered by Gen. WALKER to his troops when the news reached Granada of the defeat of his forces at Santa Rosa, in consequence of the treachery of SCHLESSINGER. Mr. CLANCY then read the speech alluded to, and concluded by saying that a previous speaker had expressed the hope that he would one day have the satisfaction of shaking Gen. WALKER by the hand when he landed in New-York, as an American Senator for the State of Nicaragua. New, for his part, he hoped Gen. WALKER would not land in New-York as a Senator from Nicaragua. He hoped that when he came he would come by way of Mexico, leaving *his mark behind*. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF HORATIO N. WILD—OFFER OF MATERIAL AID.

HORATIO N. WILD was then called for. He answered the summons by saying that the present was the time for action—serious and deliberate. Something *practicable* was needed, and he was ready to do his share. He had in his possession 500 guns, and ammunition to match, which he would tender in aid of Nicaragua and Gen. WM. WALKER. [Enthusiastic applause.] The guns were ready, and many persons present knew where they were, but for his part he was not going to enlighten the Government of their whereabouts. He hoped every man, no matter what his politics, would come forward and aid in the glorious movement. There were none so poor that could not afford some assistance—even a dime would aid in the good work—and he was quite sure that in less than six months those so contributing would say, "Thank God, I aided towards the consummation of this glorious, this noble enterprise." [Cheers.]

FROM JUDGE MORTON.

The President of the meeting then read the following dispatch from ALEX. C. MORTON, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9, 1856.

To the friends of Nicaragua and Republican Freedom:

I think I may with the utmost degree of confidence assure you that the recognition by our Government of that of Nicaragua is now a settled fact, and that the day is not far distant when the colors of the "Republic of the Five Volcanoes," blended with those of our "starry flag," will float and wave in glorious triumph over Central America. ALEX. C. MORTON.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to adjourn was then made. Capt. RYNDERS moved to, and by moving, that this meeting now adjourn, subject to the call of the Committee. The Captain added that the ball must be kept rolling—the movement must not die. He wanted to see other and even larger meetings in aid of the good cause.

The motion of the Captain was accepted, and the meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for Nicaragua and General WILLIAM WALKER.

THE CROWD—ANOTHER MEETING.

The throng was so great that many were unable to gain admittance in the Hall, so that another meeting was organized outside the building, at which several addresses were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Academy of Music.

BELLINI's favorite opera of "Norma" was given on Wednesday night to a fair house, considering the weather. The only novelties in the cast were Miss HENRIETTA BEHREND, who made her *début* as *Adelgisa*, and Signor COLLETTI, who sustained the *rôle* of *Oroveso*. Miss BEHREND is well known to our concert-goers. She has grown up in our midst, and, by untiring industry and unflagging ambition, has won a place in the public esteem. There is a great difference, however, between singing in a concert-room and performing the same agreeable operation on the stage. The additional effort required for the latter arena developes defects which might otherwise remain unnoticed. Many charming vocalists have utterly failed when they essayed the task of imparting musical truth on the large scale required on the lyric stage. Miss BEHREND was not so unfortunate. She was warmly encouraged by the audience, and received the honor of a call. She has the right to consider her *début* a success, and we certainly shall not dim the lustre of the occasion by any dispute on the subject. We are sure, however, that Miss BEHREND can do better than she did as *Adelgisa*, and we trust to her ambition to profit by the opportunity she now enjoys of correcting many little defects. Foremost amongst them is a very unpleasant tendency to sing nasally,—a blemish so fatal that if it be not at once corrected it will destroy her prospects forever. Her voice is not powerful, and all the nasalities in the world will not add to its strength. Miss BEHREND appears also to have studied vocal elegancies and embellishment rather than the equalization of the registers. She comes out strong in some of her notes, and is disagreeably tranquil in others. All these things can be remedied with proper effort, and as we said before we trust Miss BEHREND will profit by her present opportunity.

COLLETTI was mild and the audience resigned. LA GRANGE was superb. We doubt if she has ever sung better than in the two first acts of this opera.

Last night VERDI's "Il Trovatore" was again repeated, and as usual attracted a brilliant audience. Signor BRIGNOLI returned to his old *rôle* of *Manrico*, and for the first time lately sang above a whisper. Mme. LA GRANGE was, of course, admirable. When is this infallible artist otherwise? Mme. D'ORMY undertook the arduous *rôle* of the gipsy *Azucena*, for the first time, and making allowance for the necessary drawbacks—such as nervousness, insufficient study, &c., was acceptable. We have to suffer a great deal for this opera, especially in a contralto point of view. A little more or less can't make any difference.

To-night (Saturday) WEBER's romantic of opera of "Der Freischutz" will be given in German, Mme. LA GRANGE and Mme. LEIDENBURG in the principal *rôles*. This opera has been carefully rehearsed, and will, we expect, be given in a very satisfactory way. A new incantation scene has been painted by Signor ALLEGRI. Altogether the programme is greatly attractive.

Signora VESTVALI, (who has returned from Mexico,) has been engaged, and will appear on Monday next, as *Arsace*, in "Semeramide."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Colored School Fair.

The pupils of the Colored Girl's Grammar School, No. 1, in Mulberry-street, near Grand, gave a public reception yesterday, which was largely attended by strangers in town to attend the anniversaries. The new organ of the school was used under the direction of Professor OVINGTON, and some very fine solos, duetes and choruses were given by the girls. A large collection of needlework, artificial flowers, and painting were collected on the tables in the different rooms. Pertinent addresses were made by Messrs. RANDALL, MCELLIGOTT and others. The reception was followed by a fair in the evening, for the sale of fancy articles, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of the organ spoken of above. The Fair will be continued from 10 o'clock A. M., this day and evening, and on Monday next from 3 P. M., closing with a concert in the evening, at which the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be present.

Effects of the Gale.

The gale from the northeast of the past day or two was very severe on the sound, so much so, that the steamers of the Boston lines, which left here on Thursday evening last, came to anchor in Cow Bay, near Sands' Point, where they remained till 2 o'clock next morning. Some of the smaller steamers running to intermediate points, laid over at their piers. The *Elm City*, for New-Haven, being a substantial vessel, went through; but not without sustaining damage. The bulk heads of her gang-ways were stove by the seas that washed over her forward deck and were so massive as to fill her gang-ways two feet deep.

Backed Down.

Yesterday, at about 4 P. M., a fine horse attached to an express wagon, was backed overboard from Pier No. 11, North River, by some person, in the attempt to make room to pass; but by the timely and strenuous exertions of those present, both horse and wagon were soon brought out safe. The horse was valued at $500.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motions and decisions.

The Case of the Northern Light.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 8.

Before Hon. Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *Edward Tinklepaugh, Joseph Fowler, and Joseph L. White.*—This case commenced on Thursday morning. Defendants are charged with obstructing the officers of the United States while in the discharge of their duty. For the Government Mr. Joachimssen, and for the accused Mr. Horace F. Clark and Francis B. Cutting appeared. The accused were all in Court.

The case was opened by the Assistant United States District-Attorney, who proceeded to examine his witnesses. He called

Benjamin F. Ryer, who being sworn, testified to no facts other than have already appeared in the TIMES. that he, being a United States Marshal, boarded the *Northern Light*, and saw the Chief Engineer, Mr. Fowler, and forbade him from assisting the vessel to leave. Mr. Fowler replied that he would take his instructions from the Captain, and I told him he would abide the consequences; Capt. Tinklepaugh soon after came on board, and I showed him the writ: I think he took it in his hand, but am not positive; Mr. White made his appearance soon after, and wanted to know what was the difficulty; showed him the process, when he spoke of the harshness of the proceeding; accompanied him to the Captain's room; I remained in the room till I heard that the vessel was going; I went to the hurricane deck, where I saw Capt. Tinklepaugh giving orders to cast off the lines; she got under way; I observed the cutter *Washington* coming around the point at Castle Garden in tow of a steamboat; we had got pretty well down towards Fort Island, when there was a gun fired from the cutter; the Captain did not stop immediately; the cutter came up and the *Northern Light* was boarded by an officer.

This witness was cross-examined at considerable length but no new facts were elicited.

Mr. Horton, also a Marshal, corroborated much of the testimony of preceding witness. Mr. White came on

ANNIVERSARIES.

The anniversaries are nearly over, and the great gathering of clergymen in town thins off. The following is the programme for to-day and to-morrow:

American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Oliver-street Baptist Church, 9 A. M. [Continued.]

American Women's Educational Association, No. 14 Bond-street, 10 M.

SATURDAY, May 10.

American Bible Society, Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street, New-York, 7½ P. M. Annual address by Rev. Dr. Howell, of Virginia.

SUNDAY, May 11.

Central American Education Society.—Anniversary sermon by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., L. D., at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) at 7½ P. M.

American Sunday-School Society, Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Phillips, at Oliver-street Baptist Church, 10½ A. M.

American Society of Americans and Foreign Bible Society, Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of Boston, at 4 P. M.

Baptist Home Missionary Society.

FIRST DAY.

The Twenty-fourth Annual meeting of this Society was held in the Oliver-street Baptist Church yesterday, and will be continued to-day. Hon. Albert Day, of Connecticut, called the Society to order at 9½ o'clock A. M. The proceedings were opened with appropriate devotional exercises. The President made a few remarks, and Rev. J. Kallbok offered prayer. The following Committees were then appointed:

Mr. Whitehead, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, of Massachusetts; Fuller, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Todd, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Rhode Island—on Credentials of Delegates.

Messrs. Mason, of Massachusetts; Helme, of New-York; Cochrane, of New-York; Watson, of Pennsylvania; Phelps of Connecticut—to receive the names of members present.

Nominating Committee—Rev. G. S. Webb, of New-Jersey; Rev. J. A. Backus, of New-York; Rev. J. N. Murdock, of Connecticut; Rev. J. M. Swain, of Massachusetts; Rev. S. M. Timpson, of New-York.

A letter was read from Charles J. Martin, Esq., declining a reelection to the office of Treasurer. The report of the Treasurer was then read by the Secretary and accepted. The receipts of the Society for the past year were $61,541 88; amount disbursed during the same period, $59,943 95—leaving a balance in the Treasury of $893 93. Deducting from this the debts which are owed by the Society, leaves a deficiency of $2,781 24, which is the amount of their present liabilities.

Rev. Reuel M. Hill of New-York, Corresponding Secretary, read an abstract of his Annual Report. It appears from this document that the efforts of the Missionaries in the United States and Canada, Mexico and South America, have been crowned with encouraging success. In New-Mexico many converts have been made. In Kansas, there were two Missionaries, but their efforts had been somewhat impeded by the troubled state of affairs there. In New-Granada, they were laboring earnestly and making gradual progress. The whole number of Missionaries employed by the Society during the past year was 113, but at present there were only 52 in commission.

In response to an inquiry of Rev. Lemuel Porter, D. D., of Massachusetts, the Secretary stated that, owing to want of funds, the Society was doing only about one-half the work now which they were doing a few years ago.

Rev. J. L. Hodge, of New-Jersey, introduced the inquiry whether the Board of Managers were not proceeding unconstitutionally, in making provision for a Clerk to take the place of the Financial Secretary.

A considerable debate followed.

Rev. Dr. Magoon defended the action of the Board, and the Secretary responded in their behalf.

Dr. Cone finally gave notice of a motion for an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the office of Financial Secretary, to take effect at the next annual meeting.

A motion to pay no compensation to this office hereafter was laid on the table.

The Nominating Committee recommended the following officers for the ensuing term, who were elected:

Hon. Albert Day, of Connecticut, President; William Colgate, Esq., of New-York, and John P. Crozer, Esq., of Pennsylvania, Vice Presidents; J. A. Wadsworth, Esq., of New-York, Treasurer; Smith Gardiner, Esq., of New-York, Auditor; Rev. Reuel M. Hill, of New-York, Corresponding Secretary; E. T. Tinker, Esq., of New-York, Financial Secretary; Samuel Colgate, Esq., of New-York, Recording Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Cone offered prayer and the morning session closed.

There were over two hundred members present at this meeting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 P. M. the President took the Chair, and the members of the Society joined in singing the 788th hymn. Rev. Mr. Mitchell led the brethren in prayer.

The report of the Committee appointed at the last anniversary meeting, to ascertain the feasibility of procuring an edifice to be occupied by the Society for business purposes, was next presented; $10,000 had been subscribed to that object. Rev. Ebenezer Caldwell, on behalf of the Committee, asked that the restrictions laid upon them when appointed, with regard to location, might be removed. A motion to this effect was made. Rev. J. L. Dodge, of New-Jersey, opposed the motion, declaring that it was an effort to rescind compromises made a year ago—following an odious political example, which should deter them from such efforts.

Rev. H. G. Fish followed on the same side. A motion was made that the whole subject be postponed indefinitely. The Chairman put the question, and decided that it was carried.

Wm. B. Murphy, Esq., appealed from the decision, but finally withdrew his appeal.

Rev. Orrin B. Judd, L.L. D., in warm language moved a reconsideration of the motion. This question had for a long time embarrassed the Society, and he wished to see it properly disposed of. He said that the minority had been choked down by the majority in this matter, and he was not disposed to submit to it. He wanted an edifice for the Society, and he thought if the restrictions imposed on the Committee were removed, it might be purchased without difficulty.

Rev. E. L. Magoon deprecated the personal feeling which had been displayed on this subject. He trusted that the compromises of the last year would not be disturbed.

William B. Murphy, Esq., spoke at length in favor of a new building for the use of the Home Mission Society. Was it a compromise where one party got all they wanted and the other got nothing? Those who voted for postponing the subject consulted their own interest more than those of the Society.

Rev. R. T. Welch was sorry to see the brethren forget themselves so far as to indulge in such rancorous debate on so unworthy a subject. He was not in favor of removing from the rooms which the Society at present occupy, in the building of the Bible Society, in Nassau-street.

After some further discussion, the vote was taken and decided against the motion for re-consideration.

Rev. Dr. Magoon moved that the tellers be allowed to make a full Report of the votes for officers. It was carried, and the Report was read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Parmlee offered resolutions complimentary to the late Treasurer, Charles J. Martin, Esq., which were adopted.

After a prayer from Rev. Dr. Grant, the meeting adjourned at 5½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the Society convened again at 7½ o'clock. After a hymn and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Dodge, the President in accordance with a resolution passed by the Society, appointed a Special Committee to consider whether the wants of the Society demanded that a building should be erected for their accommodation, and, if so, the cost of such an edifice. This Committee was directed to report at 10½ A. M., to-day.

Rev. Benjamin N. Hill, Corresponding Secretary, then read a portion of his Report.

Rev. J. R. Stone, of Providence, R. I., moved the adoption of the Report in a lengthy address, and expressed his regret that the contributions to the funds of the Society had been so much less than usual during the past year. This was owing to the severity of the financial crisis which had checked all business in the Winter, and to other causes which the Society was unable to avoid. If a new edifice was built, it would be necessary to raise $80,000 in the next year, and $100,000 during the year following. How was this to be done? The contributions of the various Baptist Churches in the Union, if doubled, would furnish the amounts required, and why could this not be effected by revivals? If the superfluous expenses of the Society were retrenched, much money might be applied to this purpose that was now squandered in objects of less importance. He besought his brethren, in their deliberations, not to forget that they were ministers of the Gospel.

The Report was adopted.

President M. B. Anderson, LL.D., of Rochester University, was then introduced. He said he believed there was such a thing as religious patriotism. A man who did his duty to his country, to his home and to his friends, is worthy to be called a true Christian. The object of the Home Mission Society was to effect Home Evangelization, and this was worthy of its labors. With a hymn and prayer, the meeting was adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning.

The American Systematic Beneficence Society.

The first meeting of this Society in this City, the Board of Managers being located in Philadelphia, was held yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle. The object of the Society is to promote the great work of Systematic Beneficence according to the Scriptural rule, that of giving "as the Lord has prospered," or, in the words of the report, "a certain per centage of every one's income is to be given to the Lord, and a portion also of what each one already has."

The weather was inclement yesterday, and the Tabernacle was thinly attended. The President was not there. The Vice President came very late, when the meeting was half over. Dr. Dowling offered prayer, and took the Chair. The Secretary, Mr. Gulliver, explained the objects of the Society. Some of the audience sang a hymn. Thomas Watson, of Philadelphia, made a speech, advocating the interests of the Society, and censuring the small sums usually appropriated by individuals to purposes of benevolence. Then Rev. John Guilliver spoke, and thought that people ought to graduate gifts according to how much God had given them. He offered, as a resolution:

"That the ordinances of the Church and of the World, demand a higher standard of beneficence on the part of professed Christians."

Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, the Vice-President, enforced still further the objects of the meeting, and eulogized an English work called *Gold and the Gospel*. One of the objects of the Society, he said, was to publish this work in America. A publisher had offered to furnish 10,000 copies for $8,400. Give as God has blessed you.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler was the next speaker, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Bethune. The speeches of these gentlemen were the features of the meeting. No collection was taken up.

Meeting in Behalf of the A. B. C. F. M.

The Society with these cabalistic initials—known more shortly as the American Board—does not hold its regular anniversary on the May platforms: having been born in early Fall it celebrates later in the year, and generally, out of the City. An annual meeting for speeches, however, has been for years considered necessary, and it was not set aside yesterday. The storm kept the friends of the cause away, and the speaking was quite inferior, much more so than the average. The principal features of the meeting were the narratives of experiences and observations in Bombay and Madras, delivered respectively by Rev. S. B. Fairbanks and Rev. Miron Winslow, and the statements made by these gentlemen in reference to the spread of the Gospel truth in heathen lands were interesting. Similar statements, however, were made at the recent special meeting at Albany, and much more fully. Rev. E. W. Clark, Corresponding Secretary of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, reported the condition of the Church in the Sandwich Islands.

The Ladies' Five Points Mission.

Two hundred children from the Ladies' Mission, upon the Five Points, (a distinct establishment, having no connection with the Praise enterprise,) assembled in the Tabernacle last evening, and called about them friends to the number of thousands. Francis Hall, Esq., presided. Rev. Mr. Van Meter, (a Baptist, not a Methodist, as some say,) led the vocal exercises of the children, and did it handsomely. Rev. W. H. Milburn made an earnest and effective address, and was followed by other gentlemen; the children sustained an examination in Bible History in first-rate style, and when they sang, as they did frequently during the evening, tuned their pipes in accord and from the bottoms of their hearts. The Ladies have clothed and fed and taught many bright children, from whose faces the grime of Five Points' misery is now wiped, we may hope, forever. They looked tidy last night, were well-behaved, had clean hands, and kept straight faces, and altogether seemed so very happy, that nobody would have thought of pitying them because they were dug out of alley-ways and gutters, unless he knew these facts beforehand.

The annual report of the Mission shows the following results:

Although their attention is now principally devoted to the Five Points (Old Brewery) Mission, the other missions under their care are not neglected. The Manhattanville Mission, the Thirty-seventh-street Mission, the Jewish Mission, and the Fort Washington Mission are all reported to be in a prosperous condition. Among the conversions at the Jewish Mission, during the past year, was that of a Jewish Rabbi of high standing. The Five Points Mission has also made good progress. During the past year 772 scholars have been taught in the school of this mission. The average attendance has been 220,—at this time it is 318. During the year 17,569 garments, 922 pair of shoes, 355 quilts, 87 other articles of bedding, 250 caps and 150 bonnets have been given the children of the school and to destitute adults. Considerable food, and 25 tons of coal have also been given out to worthy poor families.

American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.

The sixth anniversary of the Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society was celebrated last night in Dodworth's Hall, Broadway. The attendance, which comprised a great number of ladies, was quite considerable. The exercises, according to previous custom and arrangement, were without formal order. S. L. Waldo, the President, occupied the Chair. The proceedings were initiated by the new Church Choir singing an appropriate hymn.

Mr. Hitchcock read the report of the Board of Managers for the past year. It represents the Society as having stereotyped the sixth and seventh volumes of the *Arcana Celestia*, and commenced the stereotyping of *Conjugal Love*. The new publications have been the *Apocalypse Revealed*, in two volumes, the sixth and seventh of the *Arcana Celestia*, and new editions of the *True Christian Religion* and *Divine Providence*. The total number of volumes printed during the year has been 3,000; the sales have amounted to 2,464 volumes in all.

The Board would urge it upon the Society to take some action with reference to the celebration of the approaching Centenary of the New Church. The present year completes the first century of the Church's existence on earth, and our brethren in Europe have already planned a great gathering of the receivers there, to be held in London, in June of next year. It would be highly proper that this Society should make its next anniversary an occasion of a like universal reunion of New Churchmen in this country; and it would propose the appointment of a Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Of Swedenborg's works there remain 2,635 pages, octavo, of which over 1,800 should be provided for by the *Arcana Fund*, (which is $1,957 50 short of the amount subscribed,) leaving less than 800 pages to be provided for elsewhere. To stereotype these remaining works is the object the managers have before them for the coming year. The Treasurer's report exhibits a balance to the new account, of $75 90, the entire expenditure being upwards of $4,960.

The President briefly addressed the assemblage on the origin and progress of the New Church in America.

Mr. Samuel Beswick, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, proposed a resolution commemorative, in the ordinary terms, of Swedenborg's genius, piety and greatness. His remarks were appropriately confined to an assertion of the truth of Swedenborg's revelations, and to a vindication of the verity of his mission against the charge of madness made against him by a dogmatism based upon ignorance.

Another hymn was sung, and then occurred a ten minutes' interval for social communication.

The closing proceedings had no special interest.

☞ The anniversary celebration of the Universalist Sabbath Schools, advertised to take place in Dr. Chapin's Church yesterday, at 2½ P. M., was postponed unavoidably, in consequence of the weather. Due notice will be given of the occasion, when the time shall have been determined.

Meeting of Editors.

The meeting of editors on the line of telegraph between Albany and Buffalo, for the purpose of adopting measures for obtaining telegraphic reports, took place at Utica, according to announcement.

The following papers were represented: Buffalo *Express*, Rochester *Union* and *Democrat*, Auburn *American* and *Advertiser*, Syracuse *Journal*, Rome *Sentinel*, Utica *Herald*, *Gazette*, *Observer* and *Telegraph* and Albany *Journal*.

Mr. Dawson of the Albany *Journal* was chosen President, and Mr. Lyon of the Utica *Gazette* was appointed Secretary.

After brief consultation among the Delegates, it was manifest that there was a unanimous feeling in favor of organizing an Association of Editors and Publishers between Albany and Buffalo, which should itself contract with the Telegraph Company for reports and employ its own news agents in New-York and in the different cities on the line.

To carry out these objects, a Committee of Four was appointed to draw up a plan of organization. The Committee, after an absence of an hour and a half, submitted their report to the meeting, and it was unanimously adopted.

The articles of Association will be submitted to all the Publishers of Daily papers on the line, and will doubtless be unanimously concurred in.

After the above proceedings had transpired, the Executive Committee called upon the Directors of the line residing at Utica, and were most cordially received. The directors stated that the Company were favorably disposed towards the press, and would furnish telegraphic facilities to the Association on as favorable terms as at any previous period.

Two of the officers of the Association proceeded from Utica to New-York, for the purpose of engaging the services of a news agent.

The "Associated Press of the State of New-York," as the new organization has been named, will hereafter be in a position to transact its own business and act understandingly. It will no longer be compelled to depend upon an agent in New-York to negotiate contracts for it with the Telegraph Company. In short, the Press between Albany and Buffalo has decided that it is competent to attend to its own affairs.

Mr. John M. Barnard, a large distiller in Boston, offers a premium of one thousand dollars for the "best essay on the subject of legislative enactments designed to regulate the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, to be accompanied by an outline of a law for consideration."

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* learns that the Norwegian population of Dane County amounts to 8,000 persons. They constitute the majority of the inhabitants in several of the towns, and are industrious and good citizens.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says there are over eleven thousand free negroes in Kentucky.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

The United States Troops at Lawrence—Southern Immigration—Arrival of Major Buford's Company—Pro-Slavery Meeting at Westport—Sheriff Jones Alive.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. ROBINSON AND COL. LAWRENCE.

We take the following correspondence between Col. Sumner and Gov. Robinson, in relation to the attempted assassination of Sheriff Jones, from the Lawrence correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat*:

Head-Quarters, First Cavalry,
Camp near Lawrence, April 27, 1856.

Sir: As there are no Municipal Officers in the town of Lawrence, I think proper to address you before returning to my post. The recent attempt upon the life of Sheriff Jones will produce great excitement throughout the Territory, and on the Missouri Frontier, and I consider it of the utmost importance that every effort should be made by your people to ferret out and bring to justice the cowardly assassin. It is not too much to say, that the peace of the country may depend upon it, for if he is not arrested, the act will be charged by the opposite party upon your whole community. This affair has been reported at Washington, and whatever orders may be received will be instantly carried into effect. The proclamation which requires obedience to the laws of the Territory, as they now stand, until legally abrogated, will certainly be maintained, and it is very unsafe to give heed to people at a distance who counsel resistance. If they were here to participate in the danger, they would probably take a different view of this matter. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry Commanding.

To Mr. Charles Robinson.

By the same officer the following reply was forwarded to Col. Sumner:

Lawrence, K. T., April 27, 1856.

Sir: Your note of this morning is received, and in answer, permit me to say that the cowardly attack upon Mr. Jones receives no countenance whatever from the citizens of Lawrence, but on the contrary, meets with universal condemnation, and if the guilty party can be found, he will most certainly be given over to justice. It is and has been the policy of the people of Lawrence to yield prompt obedience to the laws and officers of the Federal Government, and, as Mr. Jones was acting with the authority of that Government on the day of the assault, the guilty party was an enemy to the citizens of Lawrence, no less than a violator of the laws. The people of Lawrence are without any organized municipal Government, and consequently no person or persons can speak or act officially for them; but from what I know of their feelings and disposition, I have no hesitation in saying that they will ever be found loyal citizens of the Government and ready to do all in their power to maintain the laws of their country.

As an evidence of the public sentiment of this community, I enclose a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held on the morning after the unfortunate affair occurred.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Col. E. V. Sumner. CHARLES ROBINSON.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Westport Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, (Pro Slavery.)

April 29.—Hurrah for Georgia! Hurrah for Alabama! Hurrah for South Carolina and Tennessee! And why hurrah for them? Because they are doing their duty. Now, there are in this vicinity, lately landed from boats, over five hundred, perhaps more, emigrants from these four States. There never was such a crowded country,—every hotel is more than running over. There are not half enough public houses to entertain them, and the citizens of this place have turned out to get the emigrants comfortable places for lodging. All the vacant houses and tenantless rooms of every description have been furnished Major Buford—for it is the bulk of his company that, at this time, makes the crowd. Add to all this that, to-day, the *F. X. Aubry* arrived with a large number more of Southerners, and that they are likewise landing in great numbers at Leavenworth and Atchison, and you can see what the South is doing. If these things continue long, there will be no struggle at all; for the South is now several hundred ahead of the North in regard to this Spring's emigration, while, at the same time, the South is increasing every day, and the North falling off. To-day the Yankee hotel at Kansas City looked somewhat like a "banquet hall deserted," none of the Southerners, scarcely, stop there. The healthy reaction that seems to be taking place in the North, is stopping to a certain extent the flood of Abolitionism that threatened to over-run Kansas.

April 30.—The great jam still continues, and is increasing every day. Two more boats arrived this evening, augmenting the crowd. To-day a great many tents were made, and so soon as they can be used we will be somewhat relieved.

RECEPTION TO MAJOR BUFORD'S COMPANY.

I forgot, in my last letter, to mention the handsome manner in which Major Buford's Company were received. On their arrival at Kansas City, they were met by a delegation from Westport, headed by a brass band, a fine company of sprightly young men, and welcomed by General G. W. Clark, who was responded to by Major Buford. This took place on the wharf. Afterwards the crowd assembled in front of the "American," and called out several gentlemen for speeches. First, your correspondent was called for, when he appeared on the steps, began to speak, and further deponent says nothing at this time. Then came Dr. Weibley and Mr. J. D. Pennybakke, who entertained the excited assembly agreeably, for a few minutes. After some stirring music, most of the crowd adjourned to the Farmer's Hotel, where the Westport delegation and Company No. 3, Capt. Jones, were hospitably entertained by Milton McGee, Esq., or in our popular phrase, "Coon" McGee, who may be set down and considered by "all the world and the rest of mankind," as an entire team.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR BUFORD'S COMPANY FOR WESTPORT.

May 3.—Major Buford's Company have all gone into the Territory. Yesterday morning, before leaving here, they were very eloquently addressed by Mr. A. Baker of Alabama, and Col. A. Anderson of Lexington, Mo., and at the close of the speaking the Major was presented with a fine horse, bridle and saddle. The horse was given by Mr. Samuel L. McKinney, of Westport, a gentleman of wealth and high standing. The horse is a spirited, and well-made sorrel, which cost one hundred and fifty dollars. The saddle, for which forty dollars was paid, was bought by subscription, and the bridle was presented by Mr. Dillon of this place. The presentation was made as a testimonial of Major Buford's "services in behalf of the South and the cause of Slavery for Kansas."

PRO-SLAVERY MEETING.

At a meeting of the principal citizens of Westport, Missouri, held in the store house of Messrs. Kearney & Bernard, on the evening of the 2d of March, 1856, a Committee consisting of Col. A. G. Boone, Chas. E. Kearney, Esq., and Mr. Brooket, was appointed to draft resolutions, and they reported the following:

The *Herald of Freedom*, an Abolition paper issued at Lawrence, in Kansas Territory, having published the following in relation to this City, viz: that "in *Westport the military companies were drilling the same day Jones attempted to murder Lawrence which shows the whole affair to have been premeditated*," it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the assertion is a falsehood worthy of its source, as it is both base and baseless.

2. That on the day mentioned, for months before, or any time after that day, there was no parade, either civil or military, in our streets, or anywhere in Westport.

3. That the people of this place are too busy at this season of the year, and especially this Spring, to engage in military parades.

4. That until they heard of the dastardly deed of shooting Sheriff Jones in the dark, and in the back, they were pursuing the even tenor of their way, vainly thinking, as they sincerely hoped, that the troubles in Kansas were at an end; and that the course of the *Herald of Freedom* in this regard, is an attempt to divert public attention from the guilty parties, and to throw the odium of committing this cowardly act on those whose skirts are clean of Jones' blood.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion it was

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the St. Louis *Republican* and *Pilot*, the Washington *Union* and New-York *Day Book*, the Baltimore *Sun*, and the newspapers of Jackson County, and that these papers be requested to publish them.

SAMUEL L. McKINNEY, President.
Joab Barnard, Secretary.

THE WOUNDS OF SHERIFF JONES.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writing from Westport on the 26th of April, says: I have just returned from Franklin, K. T., near Lawrence, to which place Sheriff Jones was removed after the attempt to assassinate him. He lies in a very critical situation, and much doubt is entertained of his recovery. I watched with him all last night, during which time he suffered dreadfully. There seems to have been a settled determination to kill him. He was fired at some three or four times during the evening; once the bullet passed through the lower part of one leg of his pantaloons. The shot that took effect was fired while he was sitting down in a United States tent, after having made some arrests. Squads of men were standing outside the tent at the time the shot was fired, but from the intense darkness it was impossible to discern the perpetrator of the cowardly deed. Robinson made a speech, yesterday, to the people of Lawrence, in which he charged the shooting of Jones on some one belonging to the Pro-Slavery Party, for political effect, and, as Governor of Kansas, he offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the criminal.

Gov. Shannon has made a call for more troops from Forts Leavenworth and Riley. The shot fired at Jones took effect between the shoulder blades, and turned downwardly, lodging in the spine. He is attended by Drs. Rodrigus and McGee. Dr. Rodrigus is the partner of Sheriff Jones at Lecompton. They are both particular friends, and will do everything in their power to save him. Mrs. Jones is now with her husband at Franklin.

PRECARIOUS STATE OF SHERIFF JONES.

The same correspondent writing from Westport on the 29th of April, says:

It is now thought that Sheriff Jones cannot live. He suffers immense pain, and is spitting blood; all his organs are completely paralyzed. His groans are heart-rending, and from the fact that he has to be turned over in the bed every few moments in the day or night, you can guess what they are for, and the nursing he requires.

SHERIFF JONES DEAD.

[*From the Platte Argus, May 2.*]

S. S. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County, K. T., basely assassinated by a cowardly wretch instigated by the traitors of Lawrence, is dead! We also learn that the abolitionists have assassinated another Pro-Slavery man named Hazen. Anarchy, and indeed civil war, now hovers over that unhappy Territory. Through the instigation of Reeder and Robinson, and other leaders of the rebels of Kansas, no man, woman or child—not one of them—is safe from the balls of Sharpe's rifles or the dagger of the midnight assassin. This state of things cannot long remain. Either law and order must be established or the reign of terror is firmly fixed.

We have received the proceedings of the law and order meeting of Lecompton, in the *Union* extra, comprising a true and full history of Eldridge and Robinson to inaugurate civil war and rapine, and the fiendish assassination of Jones, but being too long for this issue, we shall insert them in our next.

We are greatly mistaken if speedy vengeance be not soon visited upon the bloody traitors of Kansas by an outraged people. Black Republican rule must come to an end in the West!

Sheriff Jones Alive.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Friday, May 9.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Palermo, Kansas, on the 5th instant, states that a messenger from Franklin reports Sheriff Jones as slightly better, though his recovery is still considered doubtful. This is several days later than the date of the Missouri *Argus*, which reported his death.

What the South Proposes to do in Kansas.

From the Richmond Whig.

We are in favor of the South meeting the North on the plains of Kansas, and there doing whatever may be considered necessary to protect itself, its citizens and its property in the enjoyment of what the Constitution guarantees alike to all, without wrong or prejudice to any. We are for yielding neither jot nor tittle to the aggressive movements and unjust demands of the organized band of fanatics and robbers, who, under the auspices of the Abolition leaders of the North, are emigrating to Kansas for the purpose of swindling the South out of its equal rights in that Territory. On the contrary, we are for resisting them with all the means in our power, at every hazard and to the last extremity. *We are even willing, if it needs must be, to oppose Sharpe's rifles with Sharpe's rifles.* In a word, we stand ready to approve and encourage every effort which Southern men, in their wisdom and judgment, may decide upon, to promote emigration to Kansas from the Southern States. If Kansas can possibly be rescued from the grasp and dominion of the Free-soilers and Abolitionists, and *erected into a defence of Slavery and Southern institutions*, why, in God's name, we appeal to the patriotism and enterprise and liberality of the South to rally to the rescue, and consummate the glorious work.

MEDICAL.

The Doctors at Detroit.

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Association met at Fireman's Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, and was called to order by the President, Dr. G. B. Wood, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Wm. Brodie, of Detroit, Secretary.

Dr. Pitcher, of Michigan, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, bade the delegates welcome.

The roll was called.

On motion of Dr. Thomson, of Delaware, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to allow the delegates from the respective States to report one member from each State represented, as a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

At the expiration of the recess the different State delegations reported their choice, respectively, of delegate to serve on the Nominating Committee, which was constituted as follows:

Maine—N. P. Monroe. *New Hampshire*—H. Peirce. *Vermont*—C. L. Allen. *Massachusetts*—H. H. Childs. *Rhode-Island*—J. E. Warren. *Connecticut*—David Harrison. *New-York*—William Rockwell. *New-Jersey*—L. A. Smith. *Pennsylvania*—John Neill. *Delaware*—J. W. Thomson. *Maryland*—P. Wroth. *South-Carolina*—E. Geddings. *Tennessee*—J. B. Lindsley. *Kentucky*—W. S. Sutton. *Minnesota*—C. W. LeBoutillier. *Michigan*—M. Gunn. *Ohio*—Thos. W. Gordon. *Indiana*—Dr. Winton. *Illinois*—H. Noble. *Wisconsin*—W. H. Brisbane.

After the nominating Committee had retired, Dr. Pitcher, of Michigan, from the Committee of Arrangements, reported the suggestions that the sessions of the Association take place in accordance with the following plan:

Tuesday—Morning session begins at 9 A. M., and ends at 12½ P. M. Afternoon session begins at 3 P. M. and ends at 5 P. M.

Wednesday—Morning session begins at 9 A. M. and ends at 12½ P. M. Afternoon no session.

Thursday—Morning session begins at 9 A. M. and ends at 12½ P. M. Afternoon session begins at 3 and ends at 5 P. M.

Friday—Morning session begins at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Committee also reported adverse to the proposition of Dr. N. S. Davis, advising a departure from the present mode of laboring to promote a higher degree of culture in those preparing to become members of the medical profession, and establishing in those already engaged in its duties a habit of recording the results of their observations.

The President announced the death of the eminent Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, Mass., in that city, on Sunday morning. Dr. Childs, of Mass., and Dr. Gross, of Ky., made remarks eulogistic of the deceased.

The President appointed a Committee—Dr. Gross of Kentucky, Dr. Ghilds of Massachusetts, Dr. Wood of New-York, Dr. Pitcher of Michigan, and Dr. Geddings of South Carolina—to draft resolutions of respect to the deceased.

The Association adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Grafton Tyler, of the District of Columbia, one of the Vice-Presidents, excusing his absence.

He also read letters from the State Medical Society of Tennessee, and from the University of Nashville, inviting the Association to hold its next annual session at Nashville, Tennessee. Also, one tendering the use of the Hall of Representatives of that State for the purposes of said session. Referred to Committee on Nominations.

The Committee on Nominations recommended the following as officers of the American Medical Association for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Zina Pitcher, of Detroit.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. Thomas W. Blatchford, of New-York; Wm. K. Bowling, of Tennessee; E. Geddings, of South Carolina; W. H. Brisbane, of Wisconsin.

Secretaries—Drs. Wm. Brodie, of Michigan; R. C. Foster, of Tennessee.

Treasurer—Dr. Casper Wister, of Pennsylvania.

Confirmed.

The President then delivered his annual address.

The President appointed Drs. Atlee, of Pa., Reeves, of Ohio, and Sutton, of Ky., a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

Upon taking the chair, Dr. Pitcher, made a neat address.

On motion of Dr. Gunn, of Michigan,

Resolved, That the resolution passed at St. Louis, requiring a majority of the Committee on Publication to be appointed from residents of the place where the meeting is held, be repealed.

FEW ESSAYISTS COMPETING FOR THE PRIZE.

Dr. Palmer, of Illinois, from the Committee on Prize Essays and Volunteer Communications, submitted the following:

"The Committee on Prize Essays and Volunteer Communications" report, that some months since they issued a card, which was extensively published in the medical journals, setting forth the terms upon which essays intended for prizes would be received; but that the number of papers presented has been but four.

By referring to the past records of the Association, it is found that the numbers received by preceding Committees have been, in 1853, sixteen; in 1855, fifteen; in 1854, nine; in 1855, six; in 1856, four. Your Committee beg leave to call attention to this almost regular and quite rapid decrease in the number of essays presented, for the purpose of having the Association consider whether there be not danger that the number which may hereafter be furnished will be so small as to afford insufficient range of comparison and choice to cause the preference shown to be much valued, if, indeed, presentations do not cease altogether, and whether any means should be devised for preventing such a result.

The essays received by your Committee have been subjected to a careful examination; and while admitting that they all possess a degree of merit which would render them suggestive and useful, if given to the profession, still, in their opinion, but one manifests that evidence of careful and laborious investigation, that wide scope and rigid accuracy of logical reasoning, that chaseness of expression and artistic skill in the presentation of the subject, as to furnish sufficient claim for awarding a prize by this body.

But one prize is therefore awarded. The essay selected for this honor bears the title—"An Essay on the Arterial Circulation."

It is regarded by the Committee as possessing the merits just alluded to, and while not wishing to give an unqualified indorsement of all the views which it contains, they regard it as possessing not only interest in its physiological and scientific relations, but also real value in its pathological and practical bearings.

The production has considerable length, and by the fullness with which the views advanced are discussed, it partakes as much of the nature of a treatise as an essay. It has, at least, one quality which Lord Bacon considered necessary to a treatise, as distinguished from an essay,—it required a degree of leisure on the part of the writer, and will require the same on the part of the reader for him fully to appreciate its value.

The essay bears the motto—"*Una est veritas.*"

(Signed) A. B. PALMER, Chairman.
SAMUEL DENTON,
SILAS H. DOUGLASS,
ABRAHAM SAGER,
E. ANDREWS.

On breaking the seal of the accompanying packet, Dr. Henry Haetshorn, of Philadelphia, Pa., was found to be the successful essayist.

The report was accepted.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. Blatchford, of New-York, from the Committee on "Hydrophobia, and the Connection of the Season of the Year with its Prevalence," read a report thereon. The Committee, in conclusion, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit to the Governor of each State a copy of the statistical part of this report, with the respectful request that he would bring the subject before the Legislature of the State over which he presides, that in their wisdom they may devise and unite upon a plan by which the evil may be mitigated, if not removed.

NEXT MEETING.

The Committee on Nominations reported in favor of holding the next annual meeting of the Association at Nashville, Tenn. Adopted after some discussion.

THE "TRANSACTIONS."

Dr. Wister, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Publication, made the annual report. It states that the first copies of the Transactions of the last session of the Association were issued on the 10th of November, 1855; that 1,100 copies were printed; that the aggregate cost of printing, illustrating and binding was $1,748; that the distribution of the volume was effected to every possible instance, by request; that Prof. Hooker of Conn., Alden March of Albany, N. Y., Dr. Pugh of Pa., W. Brodie of Mich., C. B. Gibson of Maryland, E. L. Beadle of N. Y., H. W. Desaussure of S. C., C. A. Pope of Mo., D. H. Storer of Mass., T. H. Richardson of Ky., J. Moran of R. I., T. Miller of D. C., F. E. B. Hintze of Md., L. P. Bush of Del., Z. Pitcher of Mich., and J. R. Lindsley of Tenn., have rendered essential service to the Association—some in procuring subscription to the volume, and all by cordial cooperation in its distribution; that it is important to secure the efficient cooperation in every State by the appointment of gentlemen whose duty it shall be to aid in procuring subscriptions for and circulating the Transactions; that Connecticut is especially to be commended for her services in this particular; that not a little embarrassment was experienced by the Committee in restoring to the list of permanent members the names of those who had been left off by order of the Association for non payment of assessments; that they had endeavored, however, by careful comparison of the various lists, to supply all omissions; that the Committee had been reluctantly obliged to omit from the Transactions two valuable reports on epidemic diseases—by Dr. H. Anderson, of Alabama, and Dr. E. D. Fenner of New-Orleans,—but, as they had not been presented to the Association, and acted on by that body, there was no other alternative; that the following resolution, passed at the last session, should be strictly enforced:

Resolved, That, hereafter, beginning with the session of 1856, no report, or other paper, shall be entitled to publication in the volume for the year in which it shall be presented to the Association, unless it be placed in the hands of the Committee of Publication on or before June 1.

The report further states that the number of volumes of Transactions now remaining on hand is as follows: of Vol. I. 41, of Vol. II. 9, of Vol. III. 82, of Vol. IV. 7, of Vol. V. 316, of Vol. VI. 66, of Vol. VII. 120, of Vol. VIII. 351; that some of the leading journals abroad have expressed a strong desire to complete their sets, and it rests with the Association to determine whether the missing numbers shall be supplied; that, as only seven complete sets of the Transactions are now in the possession of the Association, the Committee recommend that no copy of either of the eight volumes which is necessary to the complete sets now remaining shall be disposed of separately, or with any number of volumes short of a complete set.

Dr. Atlee, of Pa., made some remarks upon the report, in the course of which he stated that the Smithsonian Institution had been offered as a permanent place of session for the Association. He concluded by moving that the Committee on Publication preserve five complete sets of the proceedings. Carried.

Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia made a request, in behalf of Dr. Hamilton, that the Committee of which Dr. H. is chairman may be continued for another year, it not being prepared to report at present. It was granted.

OLD "PERMANENT" MEMBERS RESTORED AGAIN.

Dr. Wister, of Pa., the Treasurer, read his annual report. It recommends that the Treasurer be requested, at an early date after the adjournment of the present meeting, to address a circular to each *permanent member, announcing the abrogation of the resolution of 1854, making a yearly subscription to the Transactions obligatory, and the consequent

The Utica *Gazette* relates that in the town of Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., recently, two brothers, named Lyman, got into an altercation, when the younger brother threw the other upon the ground, and seeing an axe that happened to be near him, dealt a blow that nearly severed his brother's head from his body. The brothers had had considerable difficulty during the past Winter, and it is stated that the younger brother had induced the wife of the elder to leave her husband and reside with him.

A planter by the name of ALEXANDER, who resides in Madison County, Tenn., was killed in the following manner: He had been down to Salisburg with a load, and was returning, when night overtook him. He "camped out" between Salisburg and Bolivat, and when the storm came up, a tree was blown down, falling upon him and one of his mules, killing both instantly.

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NEW MUSIC—"We'll All Meet Again in the Morning."—HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway, has just issued the above beautiful Ballad; words by Henry Clay Preuss: music by Thomas Baker; price 25 cents. "We'll all meet again in the morning." It was a beautiful exclamation of a dying child as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the window; "Good bye, Papa, good bye; Mamma has come for me to-night. Don't cry, Papa; we'll all meet again in the morning." And the heart of that father grew lighter under its burden, for something assured him that his little angel had come back to the bosom of Him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

NEW MUSIC.—15 beautiful compositions, Louisa Fyne, (lithograph likeness.) Cronstadt and Aërial Polkas, by Metz; Melrose, Golden Drop and Snow Bird Schottisches; Louisa and Silver Spring Mazurkas; Brother's Farewell, Be Kind to Each Other, Life's but a Bubble, Gentle Jenny Gray, (songs) Beauties of Mississippi, (dance:) Calliopean March, Mesopotamia Waltz. The 15 for $3; four, $1; single copies 35c. Postage prepaid. N. B.—Music of every description sent free on receipt of marked prices.
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It will contain an account of the recent Eclaircissement at the Red House, near Harlem; the Suit commenced by Cornelius W. Lawrence *against* Wm A. Brown, proprietor of the Red House and of the famous Stud Horse Wild Irishman—showing Mayor Wood's connection with developments that have appeared in the Newspapers, of how a Financier was duped by a Jockey; Damages laid at $29,927 15. The pranks of Wild Irishman, with a Cut representing Mr. Brown riding away to Victor, near Rochester, on the back of that quadruped; Immoral Conduct of Wild Irishman and its Consequences.

Also a particular account of Rare Doings in the Temple of the Free-Lovelites at No. 555 Broadway; in the Republican Central Committee—a General Row there; General Chambers and Judge Bleakley and Charles Riddle, Esq., and other magnates in the mêlée. All this in fine large print. Also, the Filibusters Flogging an Editor; Councilman Jacob Smith and the Emigrant Commissioners at Castle Garden; Mr. Lionel Goldmid's Card—A Wormy Critic and a Squirming Actor; Portrait and Biography of Street Commissioner Taylor; An interesting Story entitled "By the Hall"—together with a variety of choice reading matter. To keep posted every man and woman in Gotham must read THE SUNDAY LEADER. Price 3 cents. Sold by all News Agents.

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VOICE OF THE PRESS
of this City, *e. g.*, editorials from the New-York *Observer*, New-York *Evangelist*, *Protestant Churchman*, *Independent*, *Express*, *Putnam's Magazine*, *Musical World*, *Albion*, and also of the LONDON ART JOURNAL, will be forwarded to those who may desire it.

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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife, nurse and infant, on the Hudson River, within 20 or 30 miles of the City; accessible by steamboat preferred. Address Box 3,536 Post-Office, stating terms.

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DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

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ROOT THEM OUT.—ROOT THEM OUT.
LYONS' POWDER and PILLS is the only thing
To kill mice and rats, and the insect race.
Just apply in the cracks and it will bring
The roaches and rats out from their place.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE PIERCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, No. 23 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next. Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1856.
CATHERINE PIERCE, Administratrix.
CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, Attorneys.
mh1-law6m8*

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
S. PATON, Manufacturer, Boston, Mass., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves.
E. STOREY,
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ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

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M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York and 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

RECLINING CHAIRS—Of every description, at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 468 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st; also, invalid wheel chairs, charaber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC—Is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find chairs that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

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COUPE FOR SALE—Built by Wood & Tomlinson, a Rockaway, in perfect order, and a pair of Canadian Ponies, fourteen hands high, perfectly gentle and very fast, having been driven together in 2:5. All sold on account of the owner's going to Europe. The carriage can be seen at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.; the Ponies at Mr. Livingston's place, Clifton, Staten Island.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES—CHEAP.—The balance of the stock of the undersigned, who has retired from the business; they are mostly of his own make and will be sold very cheap, to close the business. MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st. The repository to let.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

HORSE, TOP-WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE, FOR $125.—The horse can trot a mile in less than 4 minutes, and travel 12 miles an hour with ease, is kind in all harness, and a pleasant driver. Can be seen at KELLINGER'S REPOSITORY, Yonkers, until sold.

HORSE WANTED—By a physician; a horse suitable for his business, young and kind. Address, stating age, color and price, P. B. E., *Times* Office.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—Three bulls, 1, 2 and 4 years old; three or four cows; four or five heifers. Inquire at the Lorillard Farm, of GEORGE OLMSTED, half mile east of Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, 12 miles from New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelery and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	$30 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$60 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $200 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $150 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $25 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $20 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$160 00 to $175 00
Sil

The New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City regularly for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at one, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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☞ The Senate yesterday passed the House bill giving 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa for Railroad purposes. A bill was reported from the Committee on Patents to amend the Patent Laws, with the object of protecting the public against oppressive invalid patentees and inventors from piracies. In the House, the proposition from the Senate to appoint a third Committee of Conference on the Indictency bill was adopted. The New-Mexico contested election case was discussed, but without decision. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

What is to be the Issue?

Political parties just before their nominations for an important election, are usually very emphatic and explicit in defining the issues which that canvass is to decide. But as the contest draws nigh and the embarrassments of being honest begin to make themselves felt, concessions become fashionable, and much is said on every side of the necessity of being tolerant, and of the gross injustice of excluding members of the Party because of trifling differences of sentiment upon unimportant matters.

The Democratic Party has not yet reached the point where concession seems expedient. The Nominating Convention is more than a month off:—and any attempt to lower the Party flag at present might create difficulties more formidable than any which now exist. The Washington *Union*, the central organ of the Party, is, however, preparing the way for such concessions, by a studied ambiguity of language, in declaring the issues upon which the election will turn. It affects to repel, with violent indignation, an intimation of the *Evening Post*, that the Democracy seems inclined to modify the issue made by the Kansas bill. It says:

"We tell the *Post* and all its abolition friends that they need not lay the 'flattering unction to their souls' that there is to be the least backing down, or backing out, or wavering, or halting in the Democracy as to the Kansas issue; and we tell them emphatically that the last Democrats who would consent to the slightest change in the issue would be those noble champions who inaugurated the Kansas bill, and who have stood by it through evil and through good report, until they now have the gratifying prospect of seeing it finally triumphant in the Presidential election. The Black Republican leaders may shift and screw and squirm, and tax their ingenuity in search of an available issue and an available candidate, but the Democracy mean to assert and ask the people to decide the *great principle of non-interference* and *non-discrimination as essential to the constitutional equality of the States*.

We should like to know what the *Union* means by the "great principle of non-interference and non-discrimination," as the great principle of the Kansas Bill. When the bill was under discussion, its fundamental principle was declared to be *popular sovereignty*,—that is, the right of the people *of a Territory* to decide for themselves, just as do the people of a State, whether Slavery should or should not exist within their limits. The act itself declares its "true intent and meaning" to be, "to leave the people of the Territory *perfectly free* to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." It is upon this principle, and upon this alone, that the appeals of the Democracy for support have hitherto been made. The language of the *Union* implies that this is to be the issue in the coming canvass,—that the Cincinnati Convention will reaffirm, as a cardinal element in the Democratic creed, this absolute sovereignty of the people of every Territory of the United States over their own domestic institutions,—this complete and perfect right, on their part, to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall exist within their limits or not.

If this is the real meaning of the *Union*, and the intent of the Democrats whom it represents, we fear they will not be able to carry it into effect without sharp opposition. The Southern wing of the Democracy has always rejected and scouted this doctrine of squatter sovereignty. Mr. CALHOUN uniformly held that the people of a Territory had no right to exclude Slavery—that the Constitution of the United States would protect any man in carrying his Slaves into any Territory, even in direct defiance of its laws. The *Union* itself, so far as we are aware, has never denied this position, and indications are not wanting that the Southern Democracy will insist upon its incorporation into the Democratic creed. Their leading organs make this demand in the most unmistakable terms. The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, for example, uses the following very explicit language on this subject:

"We must, in the Cincinnati platform, *repudiate Squatter Sovereignty, and expressly assert State equality*. We must declare that it is the duty of the General Government to see that no invidious or hateful distinctions are made between the people or the property of *different sections in the Territories*. We do not mean to dictate. It may be that the assertion in the platform of the abstract proposition of State equality may suffice to carry along with it the consequences which we desire. But it is often charged that the Kansas-Nebraska bill contains the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, *and that Squatter Sovereignty is the most efficient agent of Free-Soilism. Some Northern Democrats have maintained this ground.* Now, THIS GUN MUST BE SPIKED. It must appear from our platform that we maintain *practical* State equality, and *repudiate that construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act which would defeat it*. The South only demands equality of right. The more clearly it appears that the Northern Democracy is ready to concede it to her, the more certain is our candidate of success."

And in another article upon the same subject, it says, with equal emphasis:

"The sovereignty of the people is a noble principle, and should command universal homage. Squatter Sovereignty is an imposture—a counterfeit copy—an ugly idol wrought by men's hands—and should be kicked off the pedestal where it sits in mock majesty, and courts the adoration of fools and demagogues.

We cannot conceive *how any doubt can arise as to the full, perfect, unlimited and sovereign power of the Federal Government over the Territory of Kansas, as the agent or the trustee of the entire States.* By the purchase from Louisiana, and the subsequent extinction of the Indian titles, the Territory became ours, to *dispose of and govern as we pleased, for the common benefit of the States.* The States can only exercise their sovereign administrative and governmental rights, *through the instrumentality of the Federal Government.*"

If the *Union*, therefore, in the article from which we have quoted, designed to assert that the Democratic Party would stand, at Cincinnati and in the canvass, upon the doctrine of *Popular Sovereignty*, as the great principle of the Kansas bill, it will find itself sadly mistaken. The Southern Democracy will stand no such nonsense. They assented to this doctrine, as embodied in the Kansas bill, in order by it to secure the repeal of the Missouri Compromise: but having thus gained the right to take their slaves into Kansas, they do not mean to acknowledge, *in any power*, the right to exclude them. Neither Congress, nor the people of the Territory, in the position they now take have any right to say that Slavery shall not exist therein.

The language of the *Union*, moreover, indicates that it is a party to this determination. Instead of declaring explicitly the "great principle" of the Kansas bill, it speaks of it as "non-interference and *non-discrimination*, as essential to the constitutional *equality of the States*." This is only a very weak dilution of the *Enquirer's* language. That paper, in speaking of this "constitutional equality of the States," tells us precisely what it means—thus:

"The Federal Government cannot *discriminate invidiously between the citizens of the States* in the enjoyment of the common property, nor impose partial and oppressive burdens upon those who stand on a level of perfect equality. For illustration: the Federal Government say to the citizens of New-York, 'you may carry your property to Kansas,' and to the citizens of Virginia, 'you shall not carry your property to Kansas.' Now, mere: the Federal Government is empowered and obliged to see that *the citizens of the States have equal rights in the Territories*, and to secure them in the quiet enjoyment of their property. *For illustration: if any operative local law should exclude Slavery from Kansas, the Federal Government is bound to remove the restriction. If a Territorial Legislature were to attempt to abolish Slavery within the limits of any Territory, it would be the imperative duty of the Federal Government to interfere and protect the securities of property.* These are political postulates, self-evident propositions in the theory of our Government."

This is clear. There is no ambiguity about it. The Cincinnati Convention must assert the "equality of the States" in this form, and under this exposition of its meaning. Congress cannot prohibit Slavery in the Territories:—and if *the People of the Territories themselves* should do so, Congress must repeal the prohibition! This is the meaning of "Constitutional equality." And "it may be," says the *Enquirer* in the paragraph just quoted, "that the assertion in the platform of the *abstract proposition* of State equality may suffice to carry along with it the consequences which we desire." To this complexion, according to the *Enquirer*, comes at last the Popular Sovereignty doctrine of the Nebraska bill!

Now we desire very respectfully to ask the Washington *Union* whether it does, or does not, concur with the Richmond *Enquirer* in its views upon this subject?

The Tract Controversy.

We do not often comment in the columns of the TIMES on the differences in Churches and religious societies. The squabbles of the secular world are quite enough for us without interfering in those of the religious. But the question, so acrimoniously discussed at the annual meeting of the Tract Society on Wednesday, seems to us to belong to the general public. As to the particular motives of the assailants of the Board, or the personal subjects brought forward on that day, we and our readers care little—whether Dr. TYNG was courteous to Dr. BACON, or Dr. BACON harsh to Dr. TYNG, is a matter of no sort of consequence to the community. Nor do the supporters of the Society trouble themselves as to the exact number of each sect there may be, more or less, among the directing officers. But, it is of consequence, both to the friends of the Tract Society and the public, to know what are its present principles in the selection of its publications, and, in the character of those works which it is scattering by the hundred-thousand in every part of the land. We ourselves, though by no means excessive in worldliness, have sometimes been taken somewhat aback, on returning home at night, after a quiet family-dance, to find on our threshhold an ominous tract on the "Sin of Dancing." Perhaps it has stirred our sluggish conscience. One of our clerical friends is equally reminded occasionally of the "Sin of Tobacco."

We have not of course been especially indignant at the Publishing Committee at these reminders, even though they did disagree with our views, as "evangelical Christians."

We have respected the boldness and faithfulness of a society, which dared thus to attack even the foibles of society. We have considered their arguments one-sided, and their positions narrow—still we could not but admire their frankness and courage. This is religious faithfulness, we have said, and we will endure the admontitions and help pay for the Tract, because this is the right spirit. For our own part, we must admit, that before this recent discussion, we had supposed this same admirable frankness belonged to all the measures of the Society. It had never occurred to us that Christian admonitions were to be determined by degrees of latitude. We had always imagined that if we were to be tormented with reminders of our sins of tobacco, our Southern friends would equally find on their dressing-tables unpleasant little titles such as, "Cruelty to Servants," "The right to read the Bible," "Concubinage a Sin," "Separation of Families, a violation of God's Law," and the like—not to say now and then, a Tract on the "Duty of Education and Emancipation." Not that we think these *brochures* would have a very profound effect, any more than do little documents here put under our doors, on the "Sin of Prostitution," or "Dishonesty," or "Total Abstinence," or "Awful case of Dancing," &c.

Still, we should have expected such downright words from professedly religious teachers, and we should have respected their motives, even if we had used the tracts for cigar lighters.

But to find frankness and bold censorship one side of Dixon's line, and reserve and silence the other, has a bad look. We, of the world, begin to suspect such religious openness. We ask, what sort of a conscience is this, which suits itself to climates, or latitudes, or institutions?

Still, we have no desire to forestall the public judgment. The Society have done the frank and manly thing, in laying open their affairs to the investigation of an able Committee, and we have no doubt that the Committee will also discharge its arduous and delicate labors, under a due sense of their responsibility, and with proper regard to the spirit and necessties of the age.

The Washington Homicide.

Although the different accounts which have been published of the shocking affair at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on Thursday, which resulted in the death of one of the waiters of the house, differ essentially in some particulars, they all agree in the main, as to the cause of the difficulty, and represent Mr. HERBERT as having provoked the attack on him, which ended so fatally. Of this there appears to be no question; but, whatever provocations he may have had, he was precluded, by the difference in station between himself and the waiter, from resenting it personally. By attempting to quarrel with a servant of the house, he put himself upon a level with him, and, in giving a blow, he must have expected that it would be returned. A man is not supposed to be wholly destitute of human feelings because he is a waiter in a hotel. Any act of insolence or inattention should have been reported to the proprietor of the establishment, who is the only responsible person known to a guest. It seems that Mr. HERBERT, who, though a member of Congress from California, formerly lived in Alabama, demanded his breakfast at an hour when the servants were not allowed to serve it without an order from the office; and, on being informed of this rule, he abused the servants about him, struck at one of them, who attempted to strike back, and so a row ensued during which Mr. HERBERT drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the man KEATING in the breast, causing his almost instant death. It is alleged by the friends of Mr. HERBERT that he shot the man in self-defence and to save his own life; but it must not be forgotten that the attack upon him was provoked by himself; he knowing that he had the deadly instrument in his pocket, upon which he could rely at an extremity, while his antagonist was unarmed. Can it be expected that hotel-servants will, hereafter, venture to wait upon gentlemen under such disadvantages, with no better means of defence than a chance plate or chair? If the guests at public houses go to the breakfast and dinner table with revolvers in their pockets, the waiters will find it necessary to imitate the example, and some choleric gentleman may one of these days find the muzzle of a revolver at his own breast before he has time to draw his own weapon from his pocket.

Whatever may be the result of this deplorable homicide by a Member of Congress, so far as he is concerned, it is to be hoped that the revolting tragedy will have a wholesome effect upon the minds of other members, in teaching them the danger and the disgraceful consequences of wearing fire-arms and concealed weapons of destruction. It is to the last degree cowardly and dishonorable for a man to provoke a quarrel, relying upon a concealed weapon for defence. If the state of society in Washington is such as to render it unsafe for a gentleman to venture into the Capitol, or to go into Pennsylvania-avenue without some means of defending himself from the possible attack of a ruffian, let the weapon be worn boldly in sight; let the revolver be stuck into a belt after the manner of a Greek pirate; or the sword, instead of being hid in an innocent looking cane, be worn at the side, in the old style; or the bowie knife be carried so that its handle may be seen. By such honest means many a deadly feud might be prevented and many an insult avoided. Quarrels and fights may be unavoidable among equals, but, it is the extreme of brutality and cowardice to attack a servant who cannot be supposed to have any "gentlemanly" weapons of defence about him, and therefore must be greatly the inferior of his assailant.

The Emigrant Outrage.

The explanations published in the TIMES of yesterday, of the course taken by the Acting Mayor, Alderman BARKER, in regard to the ship *St. Nicholas*, exonerates him from all blame in that transaction. The order which he signed simply authorized JACOB L. SMITH to go on board the ship—but gave him not the slightest warrant for the outrageous proceedings which were carried on under his direction. The Mayor was clearly imposed upon by SMITH and those acting on his behalf:—and the only fault that can be charged against him is that of not having been sufficiently suspicious concerning SMITH'S purposes and plans.

The transaction is one well calculated to call public attention to the warfare which the gang of Emigrant runners have kept up for a long time upon the Commissioners of Emigration, and to the reckless desperation with which they pursue their nefarious schemes. We trust it will arouse the City authorities to the necessity of affording the Commissioners more effective aid in the discharge of their duties than they have hitherto received.

Sympathy for Walker.

There was a large and noisy meeting, last night, at National Hall, in Canal-street, of sympathizers for WALKER. The meeting was chiefly composed of the friends of the Administration, and one of the chief speakers was Captain BYNDERS, of the Custom-House. Letters favorable to the recognition of WALKER'S Government were read, from General CASS and other prominent Democrats; and a Committee was appointed to solicit material aid to be sent to Nicaragua. Guns, money and sympathy were freely pledged, and a long series of resolutions favorable to General WALKER adopted.

A HINT TO METAPHYSICIANS.—If you wish to look at an invisible object, an opaque telescope is just as good as any other.

Repudiating Drafts.

We mentioned a day or two since that two drafts presented here by German emigrants, were refused payment by P. A. LOESCHER, on whom they were drawn. The following note from Mr. L. explains his reasons for so doing:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR:—In an article in your valuable paper of yesterday, headed: "Emigrant Bookers Repudiating Drafts" my name is mentioned, in a manner as if connected with Emigrant swindlers. Permit me, in correction of this, to state, that Messrs. PFEIFFER & BALEMAN were very respectable Bankers at Hamburg; by the *Persia*, however, I was informed of their failure and consequently was obliged to refuse payment of their drafts, Very Respectfully,

P. A. LOESCHER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 9, 1856.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations and the Recent Panama Difficulties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have had the recent Panama difficulties under consideration, and contemplate some measure of legislative coöperation with the Executive to prevent the recurrence of difficulty upon the Isthmus. I understand that Mr. PENNINGTON proposes the enactment of a law which shall give to the Consuls of the United States at Panama and Aspinwall (with the consent of New-Granada) the same power to summarily try and punish American citizens for violations of the law at those ports, as is conferred on American Consuls in China and Turkey. The object of this is to place in the hands of the Consuls power to restrain our own lawless passengers from committing excesses upon the Isthmus, as well as to afford the natives of that region also the assurance that any wrong they may suffer at the hands of a turbulent or ruffian passenger will be redressed, and that it is unnecessary therefore for him to take the law into his own hands.

Mr. P. also proposes that the President be authorized, with the consent of New-Granada, (or without such consent, if it be refused, and as a matter of absolute necessity,) to station an efficient corps of marines or other armed police, at Panama and Aspinwall, to guard American citizens and property in transit from any and all outrage. These measures certainly seem to be eminently wise and proper; and it is to be hoped the views of the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations will be promptly carried into effect. S.

The Shooting Affray at Willard's Hotel—Examination of Mr. Herbert.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9—10 P. M.

The examination of Mr. HERBERT on charge of shooting THOMAS KEATING, at Willard's Hotel, was resumed this morning. The Court-room was densely crowded.

District Attorney KEY asked for a postponement of the case, stating that, at his instance, Secretary MARCY had solicited Mr. DU BOIS, the Netherland Minister, who saw the occurrence, to attend as a witness, but Mr. DU BOIS declined do so, at present, wishing first to consult with other members of the diplomatic corps. Mr. KEY remarked, that foreign ministers being exempt from process in such cases, Mr. DU BOIS must attend voluntarily, if at all, and there was no probability of his attendance until to-morrow.

The Counsel for defence opposing a postponement, the sitting Justices ordered the examination to proceed. ARNOLD HARRIS, JOHN E. REYNOLDS, Major GRAHAM and WM. A. GARDINER, were examined for the defence. Mr. GARDINER is the Californian who was in company with HERBERT when the difficulty occurred, and with whose pistol HERBERT shot KEATING. Mr. GARDINER and Mr. HERBERT lodged together, and the latter, as Mr. G. states, took the pistol from the mantel-piece of their room on the evening preceding the occurrence. Mr. GARDINER gave a graphic description of the fight, in which he was a prominent actor.

Messrs. BRADLEY, WELLIE, PERCEY WALKER and PHILLIPS, addressed the Court in favor of the discharge of the prisoner. District Attorney KEY replied on the part of the prosecution, the question of bail entering largely into his argument. After a session of five hours, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal, the Court stating that they would render their decision to-morrow.

Visit of the Secretary of the Navy to the new Steamer Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Commodore SMITH, visited the steamer *Minnesota*, this afternoon, to witness the operation of her machinery. They were received by Capt. FORREST, Commandant, Engineer-in-Chief MARTIN, the Constructor, and other officers. Steam was let on, and the propeller made 33 revolutions with a pressure of only five pounds steam. Every part of the machinery worked admirably, and beyond the expectations of the Engineers. The boilers, on a new principle, invented by the Engineer in-Chief, gave much satisfaction, requiring only (as is estimated) 25 tons of coal per day. The *Minnesota* is expected to leave for Norfolk, in about six weeks, to be coppered and receive armament, but not to leave that port until every part of her is sufficiently tested. The engineers and constructors anticipate that she will be one of the most perfect specimens of naval architecture afloat.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

Sundry private bills were passed.

LAND FOR RAILROADS.

The House bill, giving 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa for railroads, was read.

Mr. JONES of Iowa, asked that it be put on its passage.

Mr. FOOT moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands.

After debate the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tenn., Bigler, Bright, Brown, Cass, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Harlan, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Pratt, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Weller, Wilson, Yulee—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Broadhead, Hunter, Mason, Pugh, Reid, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Wade—9.

AMENDING THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. JAMES, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill amendatory of the Patent Laws, the object being to protect the public against oppressive invalid patents and the really meritorious inventor from the piracies of dishonest infringers.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The message of the Senate, asking for a third Committee of Conference relative to the disagreeing amendments to the Deficiency bill, being under consideration—

Mr. PHELPS said he rose to defend the people of Missouri, whom Mr. GIDDINGS yesterday said were traitors and deserved to be hanged—

Mr. GIDDINGS (interrupting) explained, saying his statement was that the people of Missouri, by collecting an armed body for the purpose of usurping the Government of Kansas, had committed treason, and, under the laws and Constitution of the United States, they were guilty of the charge.

Mr. PHELPS denied the charge, and said such an idea existed only in the distempered imagination of its author. The Missourians who went to Kansas in November and December last, went for the purpose of maintaining the laws. The scenes of bloodshed were properly attributable to the friends of Mr. GIDDINGS.

After debate, the proposition to appoint a third Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill was adopted.

THE NEW-MEXICO CONTESTED SEAT.

A long discussion ensued on the resolution to allow the person holding the certificate of election to be heard either personally or by counsel, and, without disposing of the matter, the House adjourned.

Destructive Fires.

BURNING OF WYMAN'S EXCHANGE, LOWELL.

LOWELL, Friday, May 9.

The five-story building at the corner of Central and Merrimac streets, called Wyman's Exchange, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. Among the sufferers are: C. G. WEAVER, furniture dealer; BURBANK, CHASE & Co., dry goods; C. S. EASTMAN, druggist; J. WHITE and A. S. WOODWARD, tailors; S. WILKINS, bookseller; THOS. LUCAS, dry goods; and Mr. PENHALLOW, job printer. The total loss is about $35,000.

BURNING OF A COTTON MILL IN PAWTUCKET.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 9.

The cotton mill in Pawtucket, R. I., known as Kent's Mill, owned by Messrs. THAYER & MOIES, was destroyed by fire last night. It was used as a printing cloth manufactory. The building, machinery and stock was insured for $18,635.

Marine Disasters.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER DANIEL PARKER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

POCASSETT, Mass., Friday, May 9.

The schooner *Daniel Parker*, of Orleans, from Bangor, for New-York, with a load of lumber, ran ashore on West Sandwich beach this afternoon, and the Master, RICHARD SMITH, mate, ISRAEL SNOW, and the cook, name unknown, were drowned. Two men were saved. The schooner went to pieces soon after she struck. A violent northeast storm and pouring rain has prevailed here during the last 24 hours.

THE SHIP ADRIAN ABANDONED AT SEA.

BOSTON, Friday, May 9.

The brig *Elvira*, Capt. RICH, arrived at this port, from Messina, reports that off South Shoal on 5th inst., fell in with the ship *Adriana*, Capt. DELANO, from New-York for San Francisco, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port.

Enforcement of the Michigan Prohibitory Liquor Law.

DETROIT, Friday, May 9.

Much excitement was occasioned here yesterday in consequence of the arrest of four persons for violation of the Prohibitory Liquor law. The Military were called out to preserve the peace. During the examination of the cases to-day, the informer was driven from the Court room and chased into a neighboring house, which was besieged by an excited crowd several hours. He finally returned, and the trial proceeded without further interruption.

Extensive Robbery of a Railroad Office.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Friday, May 9.

The office of the Trenton and Belvidere Railroad Company, in this place, was entered last night and robbed of $5,000 in Hunterdon County Bank bills—$2,000 in tens, $1,500 in fives, and $2,500 in small bills. A large reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

The Break in the Champlain Canal.

TROY, Friday, May 9.

The report of the break in the Champlain Canal was much exaggerated. The entire injury (which was but a leak from the old lock to the new one) has been repaired, and the Canal is now in navigable order its entire length. Forwarders, consequently, can govern themselves accordingly.

Supposed Recruits for Gen. Walker from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 9.

A party of 130 men left here to-day for New-York, said to be destined for Nicaragua, by the steamer *Orizaba*, which sails from that port on Saturday. They were mostly from the interior of the State, and were organized in two companies.

Railroad Consolidation.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 9.

A consolidation has been effected between the Fort Wayne and Chicago, Ohio and Indiana, and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. The basis of the consolidation is that the stock of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road shall be taken at 106, the Ohio and Indiana at 100, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania at 120.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, May 9.

The boiler of the steamboat *J. D. Pierce* exploded yesterday, thirty miles above Fredericton, instantly killing four persons; another has since died, and several others are severely injured.

Severe Storm at Baton Rouge.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 8.

A severe storm occurred at Baton Rouge yesterday, unroofing several houses and doing considerable other damage.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

Nos. 113 and 114.—Edward Field *vs.* Brandonly, Seaburg *et. al.* Argument was commenced by Mr. LOCKWOOD for the plaintiff.

The Arabia at Halifax Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 9.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here from Boston at 10 o'clock last night, and left again for Liverpool at 1 o'clock this morning.

Non-Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 9—P. M.

The *America* had not been signaled off the Lower Station at 9 o'clock P. M., and there is little prospect of her arrival before morning.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Twelve Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 9.

Intelligence has been received here of a fearful accident, which occurred on Wednesday evening on the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, near Davenport, Iowa. The express train from Iowa City ran off the track, while going at a rapid rate, causing terrible destruction. Twelve persons are said to have been killed and a great many others were wounded. The entire train, consisting of the locomotive, four passenger cars and a baggage car, was demolished. The scene is said to have been an awful one. None of the names of the victims have reached us.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name, "Champion."

The citizens not only of the United States but the world are informed, that SILAS C. HERRING did not relinquish the making and selling of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe in consequence of the license having expired or being revoked, as is represented by B. G. Wilder & Co., but for the reason that a substance had been discovered, (and patented,) capable of resisting a much greater degree of heat, and perfectly free from dampness, (a great objection to Wilder's Patent Safes.) And as it ever has, and ever will be our aim, to supply the public with the most reliable Safe in the world, we should have been unjust to them and to ourselves, to have continued making his (Wilder's) Patent Safes, knowing that we possessed the means to make a better, and one that had been awarded medals as superior to all others, both at the World's Fairs—London in 1851, and at New-York, 1853.

The subscribers will continue to make and sell these Safes, known as HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, warranted free from dampness, and to resist more heat than any other Safe now in use, until something superior shall be discovered, when they will be willing to abandon this for that better article, whatever it may be, as it is their purpose at all times to furnish a better Safe than any other parties, regardless of expense.

New and second-hand Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. Have now on hand the largest assortment of any dealer in the United States, and invite the public to call and examine before purchasing. S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION instantly cleans kid gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE!
TO PURCHASE CHEAP ENGLISH CARPETS.
Velvets 11s., Brussels 7s. 6d. per yard.
Ingrains 5s. 6d. Superior Ingrains 4s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

FOR PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC, CALL on HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, Agent for the best Boston and New-York Instruments, who is now selling an entirely new stock of superior Pianos and Melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Good Pianos to rent. Rent allowed on purchase.

"HATS WHICH ARE HATS" AT THE NEW HAT Company's, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Price $3 only. Equal to any $4 hat in the City. Also a large assortment of soft hats, caps and straw goods, equally low.

GENIN'S NOVELTIES.
ORIENTAL GENIN, in connection with the fashionable department for those comfortable and elaborate articles just introduced, a variety of styles for these Spring and Summer, manufactured in beauty, quality and [illegible] of any manufactured in this country. In the latter department will be found style suitable for every age, and comprising every delicate shade of color that the [illegible] fancy is capable of producing.

Quiet and sober tints for the old, subdued tints for the middle-aged, and brighter tints for the young, through the extensive stock.

In shapes there is an equally extensive field for choice. High crowns and low crowns, and a happy medium between the two, with brims to correspond, adding to the admiration of all tastes, however eccentric. The Oriental, the very latest idea of elegance, is predominant. The latter is the loveliest in the world—ashes of roses, &c. They are in all its modifications for old and young, the acme of classic elegance. The *chapeaux* of Panama, lovely fabrics as they are for their flexible hats, have never produced anything comparable in shape, line or finish to GENIN'S Oriental.

If challenges and dados contradictions, and great incredible be the soft hat of the season. In the department of the establishment will be found hats adapted to all purposes. The traveler, the business man, the gentleman of the professional man, the man of leisure, can be furnished with the fabric most suitable to his especial pursuit, occupation, or calling. The assortment is unparalleled in variety here or abroad. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—The unparalleled tests of the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES at the recent burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, Norfolk, Va., at the Gold-st. fire, and the burning of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, in this City, and at the last great fires in Philadelphia—must satisfy every business man that this Safe still holds its well earned position as KING OF ALL SAFES NOW MADE IN THE WORLD. One of these Safes saved over forty thousand dollars in jewelry, for Messrs. Simons & Brother, from the ruins of the Artisan Building in Philadelphia, and at the still more recent conflagration in that City, the valuables of Messrs. Jessup & Moore, and other large firms, were preserved from all injury by the Wilder Safe. We challenge proof of a single defect in the Safes now sold at our Warehouses. When our Safes were manufactured by Silas C. Herring—whose license to make them expired September 2, 1854—complaints were often made of dampness, but this was caused by the careless manner in which the fire proof composition was mixed and put into the Safe, and by the use of *green wood*, and frequently of *slabs* in making the book cases. Nothing of this kind can be found in the Safes made by us. All of them are now manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilder, and are *warranted free from dampness*.

Sold at our Warehouses, No. 122 Water-st., New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st., and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES AS USUAL TRIUMPHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1856.

Messrs B. G. WILDER & Co.,
No. 122 Water-street, New-York.

THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE containing the books and papers of Adams, Jessup & Moore, after being in the fire THIRTY-EIGHT HOURS, was opened, and *not the smell of fire* was found upon them. Two of Wilder's Salamanders as usual stood the severe test. J. S. CLOUGH.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES OF THE SAME SORT, the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, of superior strength and finish, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Secured with WILDER'S PATENT BURGLAR AND POWDER PROOF LOCK, for sale at the Depot, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall, New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st., and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gentlemen:* On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office, with a portion of the four-story freight depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.

One of your Wilder Patent Safes, purchased by the Company August 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.

The test was a severe one. The triumph of your safe complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL, Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.

These Safes secured by our "La Belle" Locks. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,

No. 40 Murray and No. 144 Water-st.

* Exposed 15 hours.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EVERY ARTICLE OF COOKING APPARATUS, adapted to BEEBE'S and other kitchen ranges.

Wooden-ware, plenished and common Tinware, and Japanned Goods.

Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Urns and Pitchers.

Silver-plated Castors, Spoons, Forks and Tea Sets.

Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, by the dozen, and in sets.

Tea Trays, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells, Feather Dusters, Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers, Meat Safes, &c.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 304 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and other buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at 10 per cent below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of their Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods delivered with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,

New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $175.

GORE, TEETER & TRUSLOW,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Malden-lane, New-York.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of three-ply velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, sore throat, chronic rheumatism, pain in the side, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Spring-st. Young Men's Christian Association.**—The [illegible] course of sermons before this Association will be preached TO-MORROW MORNING, by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, in the York-st. Dutch Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Young men are particularly invited to attend.

J. T. CONKLING, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **Election of officers** for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, (13th inst.,) in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Storrs',) at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.**—This church, situate in Barrow-st., between Grove and Railroad ave., will be opened for public worship TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) by the following clergymen, who have kindly consented to preach on the occasion, viz: Rev. John Lillie, D. D., New-York, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. C. R. Inglis, Jersey City, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; Rev. Joseph Sanderson, New-York, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken at each service, for the funds of the Church.

☞ **On Sunday**—Rev. T. R. Smith, Pastor elect will preach at 10½ A. M., in the 7th Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts. The Trustees will meet in the Church on TUESDAY the 13th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the accommodation of any who desire to secure seats for the pews.

On WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., 7½ P. M., Rev. T. Ralston Smith will be installed Pastor of 7th Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts.

☞ **Ordination.**—Rev. F. N. Zabriskie will be ordained by the Classis of New-York, as Pastor of the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, at their place of worship, N. W. cor. 33d-st and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. Drs Vermilye and Chambers, and Rev. A. E. Van Kirk. The friends of the Church and of the Pastor elect and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Change of Meeting.**—The Association of Immersed Believers, hitherto assembling in St. John's Hall, corner of Delancey-st. and Bowery, will meet on SUNDAY, May 11, in the Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner of Greenwich and 6th avs., entrance on Greenwich-av., where Dr. John Thomas will continue his Lectures to the Public on the all-absorbing topic, *The Kingdom of God*, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited, Bible in hand.

☞ **Installation Service.**—The Installation of Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, by the Presbytery of New-York, as Pastor of the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church will take place SABBATH EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and Krebs, will take part in the services. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, Pastor Elect of this Church, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., at 10¾ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **John B. Gough**—Will Lecture THIS EVENING, for the last time this season in New York and vicinity, at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ o'clock. Those who failed of hearing him at the Academy, on Thursday Evening, will do well to improve this opportunity. Gov. T. L. Cuyler will preside, and make Mr. Gough a parting address. Tickets, 25 cents.

☞ **French Canadian Missionary Society.**—A discourse will be delivered before the New-York Ladies' Association, auxiliary to the French Canadian Missionary Society, in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Alexander's,) corner of Fourteenth-st. and Waverley-place, TO-MORROW EVENING, May 11, by Rev. Donald Fraser, Pastor of the Free Church in Montreal.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Lord's Lectures on the Progress of the Papal Power.**—The second lecture of this course having been postponed at the request of the Association, will be delivered on MONDAY, May 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Hall of the Medical College, cor. of 33d-st. and 4th-av. Subject—*Gregory the Great.* Admission 50 cents. Tickets at the door.

☞ **Notice.**—The Sabbath evening services in the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, commence this month for the season, with a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. Dr. Cheever—on the *Independent Authority and Living Power of the Word;* to be followed *by the Power of the Church as the pillar and ground of the Truth*—at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **United Presbyterian Church**—Rev. Alexander H. Wright will preach in the Church, West 20th-st., New York, between the 9th and 10th avs., on SABBATH (13th inst.) Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All favorable to this enterprise are invited to attend.

☞ **King-street M. E. Mission.**—(One door west of Hudson-st.)—There will be preaching at this place TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. Robinson, pastor of the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church. At 3 P. M., by Rev. John Phayre, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Richard Horton.

☞ **Livingston Ref. Dutch Church.**—N. W. corner of 8th av. and 33d-st.—Public worship every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M., conducted by the pastor elect, Rev. F. N. Zabriskie. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Citizens residing in that vicinity are invited to attend.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The Pastor, Rev. Geo. G. Lucas, will deliver his fourth lecture on "Gideon and the Midianites," on SABBATH EVENING next. Subject—*The Miracle of the Dew and the Fleece.* Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **First Baptist Church, Brooklyn**—Chr. Mr. Briggs'.)—Rev. Mr. Burlingham, of Boston, will preach in this Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. Emery of Lowell, late Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Union of New-York.**—Rev. E. H. Chapin will deliver a Sermon before the Union, in the Broadway Universalist Church, SUNDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock. The public and particularly young men are invited.

☞ **Preaching in the Catholic Apostolic Church,** in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Permanency of the Gifts of the Holy Ghost.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Wm. R. Nicholson,** Rector of St. John's Church, Cincinnati, will preach in the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church.**—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Harvey Miller, of Meriden, Conn. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School is held at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bigbee**—Assistant-Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 11. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. A. L. Stone**—Of the Park-street Church, Boston, will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, 11th inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. James Prestley**—Of the 4th A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, (May 11th.) Service will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

☞ **Rev. Charles E. Harris**—A Christian Jew, will preach next SABBATH AFTERNOON, in the Mulberry-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Jews are respectfully invited to attend. Services to commence at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist**—Corner 5th-av. and 26th-st. Special attention to prescriptions. Experience of 17 years with Rushton, Clark & Co., and others. Politeness is characteristic of this establishment.

☞ **"Beware of False Prophets."**—Mr. Snow, the Messenger of the Great King, will preach the Word TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st. Subject—*Popular Religious Delusions and Falsehoods.* Seats free.

☞ **North Sixth-street Presbyterian Church**—Williamsburg, between 4th and 5th sts.—Rev. Dr. Finley will preach TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock in the MORNING, and at 3¾ in the AFTERNOON. Strangers are respectfully invited.

☞ **Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-street.**—The fifth sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and the public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bethune** will preach in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 11. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. P. Stryker**—Pastor elect of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Green sts., will preach in that place NEXT SABBATH, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3¾ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach to-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st. Subject: *Second coming of Christ and the Millennium.* Seats free.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, D. C., will Lecture, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church (Dr Burchard's.) Subject—*The Thinker—the type-man of the World.*

☞ **Spiritual Association.**—Dr. Boyle will lecture before this Association, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church,** 34th-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Foster, and at 7½ in the evening by Rev. C.E. Harris, a converted Jew. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

☞ **Market-street Church**—Rev. T. L. Cuyler will preach in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING, as usual, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Rev. E. P. Ambler**—Will lecture in Dodsworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. R. McCartee, D. D.,**—Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach SABBATH, May 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Faith of Devils.*

☞ **Mrs. Sally Thompson**—Will preach in the Attorney-st. Methodist Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., on SUNDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. Rubal Hawks.

$15 REWARD.—LADY'S WATCH LOST.—Last evening, in going from No. 77 State-st. to Mr. Beecher's Church, through Henry-st., a Lady's Gold Watch and Chain. The finder will receive the above reward with the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with JOSEPH FORD, No. 23 Water-st., New-York, or No. 77 State-st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PORCELAIN NAME PLATES,
☞ **Porcelain Number Plates,**
SILVER-PLATED NAME PLATES,
SILVER-PLATED NUMBER PLATES,
DOOR AND NUMBER PLATES,
Engraved and Decorated to order.
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
SAFE FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SAFE STORE LOCKS,
BELLS, BELL PULLS, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ **Editor's Certificate.**—ANOTHER CURE BY OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Burlington, Vt., Nov. 12, 1851.—*Gentlemen:* I suffered for about a year previous to last Spring, from a derangement of the action of the heart, which, like most others similarly afflicted, I supposed to be an organic disease, and having seen the Oxygenated Bitters highly recommended for use in such cases, I procured and used a single bottle, with entire success.

The disagreeable symptoms speedily disappeared, and I have never, except in one or two instances, easily accounted for, had any recurrence of them, when they were easily removed by a single dose of the Bitters.

Being really of opinion that this medicine is of unquestionable value as a cure for Dyspepsia, (in which opinion I am happy to know that I agree with many intelligent physicians,) I have no hesitation in permitting this certificate to be used in any way that will promote its more general use. E. A. STANSBURY,

Editor of the Burlington *Courier*.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—No remedy of its class has ever been offered to the public, that is as knowledged virtue of which can be compared to that of the Russia Salve. Innoxious and simple in its action and effect, it is efficacious in healing, removing morbid matter, cleansing unsound parts dispersing tumors and swellings, softening stiff and contracted joints, while in skin diseases it expels through the pores of the flesh the diseased matter which occasions the cutaneous affections. For every purpose for which a salve can be used, this article has become the staple demand, and is now known as such in almost every town and village in the United States, and the knowledge of its virtues is extending itself to other countries. In a word, the Russia Salve has already attained to a world-wide celebrity, and is destined to become an article of universal, constant, and permanent demand. Its great and increasing reputation is the silent and necessary result of its intrinsic merit.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Sordiat**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor.
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association will be held in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock.

The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year will be held in the Library Building, on TUESDAY, May 20.

The polls will open at 8 o'clock A. M., and close at 9 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,

GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

☞ **The Stomach and Liver.**—WILLIAM HENRY TUCKER, M.D., M. R. C. S., Edinburg, can be consulted on all affections of the digestive organs, at No. 13 University-place, near 8th st.

The SPECIALIST for May contains articles from Dr. T. on "The Stomach," "Dyspepsia," "Stomach Coughs," and on "Digestion," to which he refers. Published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.

☞ **Consultations on Eye and Ear Diseases**—From 9 to 4 o'clock daily. Instructions to Medical Practitioners on the operations, the result of 20 years' experience, and on the use of valuable instruments, procured during my late sojourn in Europe. Artificial Eyes inserted. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 502 Broadway.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes those difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 132 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Iron Fence**—FOR CEMETERY INCLOSURES, HURDLE FENCE, WIRE FENCE, and the new Rural Fence. Cast Iron Railing, Wire Railing, and all styles and kinds of iron fences and railings, are for sale at the warehouse of the New-York Wire Railing Company, No. 312 Broadway.

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent.

☞ **Don't be Astonished**—That Dr. STORMS' ANTI-RHEUMATIC LINIMENT should get into general use, for it is a most excellent article for rheumatic swelling, stiffness of joints, wounds, cuts, bruises, &c. Every family should have it. For sale at the principal druggists', and at the depôt, No. 185 Washington-st.

E. FERRIS, Proprietor.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Clergymen and others visiting the City during the Anniversaries, may have free access to the Reading Room and Library, by simply registering their names upon the visitor's book. Rooms open from 7½ A. M. to 10 P. M. GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ **To Southern Travelers.**—The U. S. Mail Steamer JAMESTOWN leaves Pier No. 13, N. R., THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk, 24 hours, where passengers take the great Mail Line to the South. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO ADDRESSED A letter dated April 29, to a lady in Jamaica, L. I., concerning family matters of a strictly private character, is requested to afford an interview to the recipient of the letter, as it would be necessary to prove her statements to be correct before any further action could be taken in the matter; and if on investigation, what has been asserted should prove true, a proper provision will be given to remunerate her for her trouble, the lady seeming to be in pecuniary distress.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.

HENRY M. STOW.

S. S. OSGOOD.—If Mr. S. S. OSGOOD, who purchased some Real Estate in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849 and 1850, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., he may hear of something of interest to him. HENRY M. STOW.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company,
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of forty-eight per cent. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of six and three quarters per cent. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of six per cent., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed one million of dollars.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

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Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
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N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
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Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
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John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
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Reuben Withers,	J. F. Girard Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

D. F. Cuney, Secretary

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 560½ Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st. Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

$1,000. ENGRAVINGS $1,000.

In No. 23 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, issued THIS MORNING, will cost over one thousand dollars to produce.

This will be the most magnificent paper ever issued in this country.

It will contain

EIGHT PAGES OF ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS,

Illustrating Gen. Walker's movements in Nicaragua, the Battle of Rivas, the Detention of Passengers at Castillo Rapids, Massacre of Americans at the Panama Railway Dépôt, Portrait of Ogden Hoffman, with other "living subjects," all in the highest style of art, and accompanied by detailed letter-press descriptions, the whole making one of the most extraordinary papers ever published in this country, and one that may be safely pronounced a triumph of American art and American enterprise.

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GREATEST PAPER EVER ISSUED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Number 23 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER contains

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Illustrating Gen. Walker's movements in Nicaragua, the Battle of Rivas, the Detention of Passengers at Castillo Rapids, Massacre of Americans at the Panama Railway Dépôt, Portrait of Ogden Hoffman, with other "living subjects," all in the highest style of art, and accompanied by detailed letter-press descriptions, the whole making one of the most extraordinary papers ever published in this country, and one that may be safely pronounced a triumph of American art and American enterprise.

BURNING OF THE PIER—And SLAUGHTER of the Americans by the COSTA RICANS at VIRGIN BAY, Nicaragua, from faithful sketches by our Artist Correspondent, will appear in No. 23 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS (Saturday) MORNING at all News Dépôts.

WALKER'S GREAT BATTLE—At RIVAS—A faithful full-page Engraving, from a Drawing made on the spot, appears in No. 23 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS (Saturday) MORNING.

DETENTION OF THE ORIZABA'S PASSENGERS AT CASTILLO RAPIDS.—An authentic Engraving appears in No. 23 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, ready THIS (Saturday) MORNING at all News Dépôts.

OGDEN HOFFMAN.—An accurate PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHY of the above EMINENT LAWYER appears in No. 23 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS (Saturday) MORNING.

PANAMA!—PANAMA will for years be remembered as the awful spot of one of the bloodiest massacres of Americans that ever took place. In THIS MORNING'S edition of LESLIES'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER are two Views of this TERRIBLE ATROCITY, drawn by artists on the spot at the time of the attack on the helpless passengers. They are vivid pictures of the terrible tragedy, and, more than columns of description, impress the reader with horror.

See this day's paper at all the news dépôts.

FASHIONS.—If Ladies wish to be posted on the FASHIONS, they should see No. 23 of FRANK LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER. Ready THIS MORNING at all the dépôts. This is the most magnificent paper ever published in the United States.

BANKS—Not the Speaker Banks, but specie-paying Banks of Wall-st., find a place in THIS MORNING'S edition of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. THE MECHANICS' BANK, new building, is one of that paper's spirited pictures. LESLIE designs to give all the public institutions in the City in the course of his regular publication.

See this day's paper at all the news dépôts.

OGDEN HOFFMAN—The GREAT ORATOR of the North and FAVORITE of the City of New-York, is brought before the public through a MASTERLY ENGRAVED PORTRAIT, which appears in THIS MORNING'S edition of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS. The Portrait is from one of Brady's pictures, taken just before the eminent Hoffman appeared in the Baker trial. His most intimate friends pronounce it perfect.

See this day's paper at all News Dépôts.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—Held its most exciting and most important Meeting since its organization, in the BRICK CHURCH, ("Dr. Spring's,") so beautifully drawn and engraved, and published THIS MORNING, in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

BISHOP DOANE—Of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New-Jersey, has a finely-engraved and truthful PORTRAIT in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS, published THIS MORNING.

SYLVANUS COBB, JR.—Has left the *Flag of our Union.* He will not write a line for it hereafter. If you want to read his Stories, and also those written by AUSTIN C. BURDICK, you will find them ONLY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, the great weekly paper for which FANNY FERN, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and "all the rest of 'em" write.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

PHILIP ROLLO;
OR,
THE SCOTTISH MUSKETEERS.

BY CAPT. JAMES GRANT,

Author of "Frank Hilton," or The Queen's Own," "The Yellow Frigate, or The Two Sisters," &c.

Price, 50 cents.

This is an exceedingly clever book, by a comparatively new writer, Capt. Grant, the Author of "Frank Hilton; or, The Queen's Own," a romance of no common merit. The period and incidents of the tale comprise that portion of history prior to the glorious advent of the great Gustavus Adolphus. The hero is a gallant soldier of fortune, who, while fighting the battles of his Faith, encounters a series of adventures, which are happily and naturally told, betraying an intimate knowledge of military life and the subject elucidated. This book only has to be read to be appreciated, and we can conscientiously recommend it to the lovers of light literature.

"'Tis a tale of campaigning, of love, and invading,
Of marches, of routes, bivouacs, entilading;
Of batteries and breaches, howitzers and mortars,
Of posts and intrenchments—of in and out quarters;
Of advancing in line, by columns, divisions,
And fighting whole days without rum or provisions."

Published, and for sale, by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.,

Also for sale by all booksellers.

NEW WORK ON NEW-JERSEY HISTORY.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF PERTH AMBOY AND ADJOINING COUNTRY, WITH SKETCHES OF THE MEN AND EVENTS IN NEW-JERSEY DURING THE PROVINCIAL ERA.

BY WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD,

Author of "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments.

8vo., pp. 436.

From the New-York Tribune.

The contributions are of greater general interest than the title indicates. The sketches of public men, and some original documents published now for the first time, are of much more than local interest.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The early history of Per h Amboy serves as the thread on which is strung much miscellaneous matter bearing upon the general history of the State of New-Jersey. The chapters devoted to the lives of the resident Governors, to the history of the various religious denominations, to descriptions of the Tourists of Woodbridge and Piscataway, to sketches and events during the Revolution, and to miscellaneous topics, are replete with entertaining information.

From the Newark Mercury.

The work is finely issued with maps and engravings, and ought to be in the possession of every Jerseyman. It covers a period of great interest, and the perusal of the en tire work will add much to our knowledge of the Colonial period.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The State owes to Mr. Whitehead an ample debt of gratitude. He is elaborating the stones and pillars, which are destined to support the historical superstructure which others may hereafter shape and adorn, but which he, and such collectors as he, have alone made it possible to complete with the ingredients of truth.

SYLVANUS COBB, JR.—Has left the *Flag of our Union.* He will not write a line for it hereafter. If you want to read his Stories, and also those written by AUSTIN C. BURDICK, you will find them ONLY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, the great weekly paper for which FANNY FERN, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and "all the rest of 'em" write.

THE INDEPENDENT.
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

AMONG ITS MANY DISTINGUISHED WRITERS ARE

Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gov. Louis Kossuth, Dr. Solger, Charles L. Brace, Clarence Cook, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Anne M., And numerous others.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

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	American Seamen's Friend Society.
	American Chapel in Paris.
	Cattle Market.
	Prices Current.

Specimen Numbers sent gratis.
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Advertisements—Fifteen cents per line.
Money sent by mail is at our risk.
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May 10, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

SYLVANUS COBB, JR.—Has left the *Flag of our Union.* He will not write a line for it hereafter. If you want to read his Stories, and also those written by AUSTIN C. BURDICK, you will find them ONLY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, the great weekly paper for which FANNY FERN, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and "all the rest of 'em" write.

THE BOOK FOR ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT:
SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE,
OF
LIVING AMERICAN PREACHERS,
And of the Religious Movements and Distinctive Ideas which they represent. By Henry Fowler, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Rochester.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
ASPENWOLD.
12mo, Cloth. $1 25.

The claims of this work to a high place in the front rank of our national literature will be admitted by every reader—it being written in the form of an autobiography, like the works of Marryatt, and will favorably compare with the best of that popular author's productions.

LIVERMORE & RUDD, Publishers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

A VALUABLE BOOK ON THE GREAT NORTHWEST.
MRS. KINZIE'S NARRATIVE
OF
THIRTY YEARS AGO.
Now ready, and for sale at the bookstores,
WAU BUN;
OR,
THE "EARLY DAY" IN THE NORTHWEST.
BY MRS. JOHN H. KINZIE, OF CHICAGO.
One elegant octavo, illustrated. Price $2 25.

The above interesting narrative is a spirited record of LIFE IN THE FAR WEST,
FULL OF
EXCITING INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,
including Traditions and Anecdotes of the early Pioneers of the then Wilderness, but now fertile and populous region of country. The locality is
DETROIT, GREEN BAY, MACKINAW, CHICAGO, and many other important Western places. The work is in

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—A full-sized first-class three-story house, nearly new, and situated within half a block of Union-square, in a most desirable neighborhood will be sold, if applied for soon, for less than its actual value, the owner being about to remove to the country. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance may be paid in easy installments if desired. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

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COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

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The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 20 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THE CITY.—A fine property in Westchester County, consisting of about 150 acres of excellent land on the Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling house in perfect order, and three smaller dwelling ones; together with extensive stables, barns, and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, or for a residence with extensive grounds, fish pond, &c., or with a view to speculation and the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. Title perfect and terms of payment very easy. N. B.—Would be divided to suit applicants. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

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FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence at Astoria, L. I., about two acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c. Has four rooms and two closets on first floor, and five rooms and closets on second floor; an abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreen, and shrubbery, and flowers. Has a fine view of the river and Bay, and only seven miles from New-York and two miles from the Astoria Ferry. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

77 ACRES OF GOOD LAND FOR SALE—Situated in Westchester County, within one mile of the station; one hour's ride of New-York City. The cars stop 12 times per day. A fine brook runs through the farm. The improvements are, a house, barn, and other out-buildings. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for City property. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av.

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STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE—Ten acres of land, under cultivation, containing three good building sites, a never-failing stream of water running through it, for $200 per acre. Inquire at No. 12 Ann-st., New-Port Richmond, of the proprietor, THOS. STANDURY, near Port Richmond.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—In Westchester County, one mile from Williams Bridge, with chase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage. Inquire of EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor, No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

SELECT LOTS ON MURRAY HILL AND FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE—7 lots northwest corner of 38th-st. and 5th-av.; 6 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 inside lots, with 1 in rear, at a bargain, on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also, a 5th-av. cor. on 31st., 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th and 39th sts., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, five or more very desirable three-story brick dwelling houses, in a good location, in vicinity of Madison-square; houses have all modern improvements, and are rented for more are taken for $7,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FINE FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres, with new and spacious buildings and several hundred trees of grafted fruit, near a dépôt, 30 miles from New-York. Price $5,000. 10 to 2 P. M. C. H. OLIVER, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 7.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield dépôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TWELVE ACRES OF VERY CHOICE LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Upon the ridge adjoining the fine residences of Messrs. Brown and Wilson, and opposite the mansion of Mr. Marlory, overlooking the entire village, and affording a delightful river prospect. As this property fronts on two roads, it can be well divided into several villa sites. Tarrytown, with its schools, churches, romantic scenery and fine drives, is considered the best location upon the Hudson for a residence. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARREN, No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new block of seven brick, neat three-story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements complete, marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, furnaces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $250 per annum to two small, neat, tidy families, if applied for soon. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—(A CHANCE)—A very fine house in Lexington-av., furnished quite recently in beautiful style, will be sold at a price much below its cost, and one or more years given in time of payment, if required. The house will be leased for a term of years, or sold to suit parties. N. B.—Possession given immediately, if required. For more full particulars, inquire of F. COLTON, No. 59 Beekman-st.

also, house and lot in Brooklyn to sell or exchange at a bargain.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also, the house No. 11 Leight-st., opposite Canal—$750. Also, house No. 125 Hammond-st.—$300. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $375.—A very comfortable, genteel, three-story mastic front house, pleasantly situated No. 73 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt; has court-yard, gas introduced, range, &c. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane. Key is at the corner of Smith and Dean sts., in the grocery.

HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—With conveniences, water closet, dumb waiter, water of the best quality brought into the house by leaden pipes, &c. A barn and five acres of land, if desired. House new; situated about a quarter of an hour from the dépôt. Inquire of N. B. HOLMES, Esq., near the premises, or of J. W. RUMSEY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 7 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.; will be put in good repair; the location is very fine; will be let very cheap to a good tenant, viz.: $500 per year. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 17 Wall-st., or of R. C. AKERLY, No. 9 West 15th-st., where the key can be had.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house, No. 131 Charlton-st., containing modern improvements; Croton water, kitchen range, bath and gas. To a good tenant rent low. Possession first June. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 196 Greenwich-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two brick dwelling houses, Nos. 112 and 115 Norfolk-st., on the corner and next to Rivington-st., are being painted and put in order. Rent cheap. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—One of the new block in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., No. 134, with all the modern improvements, and finished in the best manner. Rent $650. Can be seen at any time. For particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two modern brick Houses, Nos. 97 and 99 17th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Baths, ranges, gas, &c. Possession immediately. Rent moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from dépôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 373 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. A three-story house, pleasantly situated in Pacific near Bond-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With and without stables. R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Orange Lake and five miles from the village of Newburg. The house is large and convenient, and well finished throughout. Also, a barn with ten or more acres, if required. The boats run, morning and evening, to Newburg, and stages run by the place twice a day. Address SUMMER-HOUSE, *Times* Office.

CHOICE FAMILY RESIDENCE TO LET—Eligibly located in Lamartine-place, fronting the Park; having all the modern improvements and in good repair. Furniture for sale if applied for immediately. Apply to J. W. MILLER, No. 213 West 30th-st., 8th and 9th avs., before 8 A. M. and after 6 P. M., or at corner of Centre and White-sts., in the intervening hours.

COTTAGE HOUSE AT YONKERS, TO LET—A new two-story and attic cottage house, with every convenience for closets, pantries, garden, fruit trees, &c. It commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River and Highlands for miles, is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt. Rent $300. Inquire of T. WOOD, No. 158 Nassau-st., New-York, or of J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage at Clifton, within ten minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. The house and furniture are new, and in every respect desirable, and will be let for six months from 1st of June. Apply at No. 93 Beaver-st., basement.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE—With garden and stable, in Carmansville, to let to a small family. Will be leased for two years if desired. Rent $300. The healthiest spot on this Island. Apply to JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 360 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 38th-st., near 4th-av.—three-story, thirteen rooms, three rooms deep first floor, and recently painted and put in complete order, with every convenience suitable for a genteel family. Rent moderate, to a satisfactory tenant. Apply at 11 o'clock, to R. C. READ, No. 62 South-st., or through the Post-Office. Will not be let for a boarding-house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A first-class, four-story, English basement house, 20x60, elegantly furnished, in West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a year or a term of years, from May 15. Rent $2,000. For particulars apply to W. SCHARFENBERG, No. 769 Broadway, daily from 2 to 4 o'clock.

$250—HOUSES TO LET.—A few 3-story new brick dwellings, pleasantly situated at junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Healthy, accessible by cars and stages at six cents fare. Nothing so low for money on this Island. Inquire of HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Canal, or to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner 36th-st. and Broadway.

SECOND STORY TO LET—Of a very convenient and nearly new house, to a small family, comprising three large and handsome rooms, on second floor, the front a large parlor, one room on third floor, a large and handsome basement, with every convenience, gas, Croton water, baths; the house in complete order. Apply at No. 266 West 31st-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—Now in complete order, in the premises No. 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for Insurance, Railroad and real estate offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—A large, light, front basement to let for an office only. Apply at No. 20 Rose st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family the upper part of a house, in good order, with water and gas in it. Inquire at No. 38 Columbia-st.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—AT THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The commodious and popular lecture-room, on the first floor, for select entertainments, meetings, concerts, lectures, and Sunday services; several very superior rooms and offices, and suites of rooms, on the second and third floors, for clubs, religious societies, literary associations, and first-class business purposes; and a well-constructed, spacious gallery, admirably adapted for the daguerreian and photographic professions, or for the sale and exhibition of works of art. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN SNARE, agent of the building, room 23.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling, and three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On the East River, at Whitestown, L. I., overlooking the Sound, Fort Schuyler, &c. Large mansion, stables, ice house, garden, lawn and orchard; one of the most desirable locations near New-York. Accessible in 60 to 80 minutes from Wall-st. by Glen Cove steamboats or by Flushing Railroad. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—At the foot of 3d-st.; dry and pleasant, near the river; a good location for a business man; also to let a new two-story house and wagon-house and well of water by the door, and seven lots of ground all in good picket fences, about four miles from Williamsburg ferry, and about five minutes' walk to the railroad dépôt. Inquire No. 38 Columbia-st.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET—No. 379 Grand-st., suitable for the dry goods business. Apply to AUSTIN H. KELLY, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to Wm. H. Aspinwall, James T. Soutter, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. Woolsey.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, NEW-YORK.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 17. Young ladies desiring to enter either class of the Collegiate Department, will be expected to be prepared for its distinctive studies, by a thorough knowledge of the previous branches.

The distinctive studies of the Classes of the Collegiate Department are in general:

Fourth Class—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.

Third Class—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

Junior Class—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

Senior Class—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, Astronomy, Languages, Music, &c.

Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CHILDREN.—A respectable lady, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of receiving a few little girls, from 5 to 10 years of age, to whose health, improvement and happiness strict personal attention will be given. The situation is pleasant and healthy, about one hour and half's ride from the City by railroad, four times every day. Terms for board, washing and tuition $20 to $25 per quarter. For reference apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York; JOHN CRAIG, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.; or, by letter, to Mrs. THOMAS WARD, Scotch Plains, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.—A chance to make money at home.—Full instructions forwarded free, on receipt of $1, which will enable any person to decorate glass so as to resemble the finest painted China. This new and beautiful art can be rendered very profitable as well as amusing. A few hours' easy labor transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sèvres Vase, Basket, Card-stand or Flower-pot—very salable and in great demand. Address CONTENT, NEARY & CO., Importers of Potichomanie, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH, MATHEMATICS—The Natural sciences, and the department of boarding, in a school for young ladies; to an intelligent, educated Christian gentlewoman, capable of filling the above positions, or most of them, and who intends to follow teaching as a profession, an excellent opportunity is presented. Address, with real name and references, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, at the office of the *New-York Daily Times*.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., LYMAN COBB, A. M., Principal. The Summer Term commences in May. For terms, &c., see circulars, which may be had of Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 125 William-st.; J. C. RIKER, Broadway, adjoining the Hospital; or by mail, of LYMAN COBB, JR.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Howard and daughters, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. Young ladies desirous of pursuing the study of music or drawing during the Summer vacation, will find a location retired and healthful, with every facility for improvement.

$10 BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 659 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will qualify students to fill any situation, as head book-keepers, assistants or entry clerks. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person and guarantees to remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, old or young.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ROOMS—No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. New pupils received daily and full success guaranteed to all. Separate parlors for private instruction. Ladies' writing class on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester County, Miss Coster, Principal. The Summer term will commence on MONDAY, May 5. Circulars at APPLETONS', No. 346 Broadway, and C. SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. H. VAN CURA, M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 34 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, &c.—Mr. RENVILLE, for the past eight years at No. 289 Broadway, has removed to the spacious and elegant rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Students recieved day and evening, and thoroughly fitted for the counting-room, upon very favorable terms.

MISS M'FARLAND'S SCHOOL—HAVING been removed to Pacific st., is now open for the reception of pupils. A small number will be received as boarders. Parents are desired to call for further information.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 42d-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & PANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 765 Greenwich-st.

GEORGE S. RAINSFORD—Has removed from No. 58 Wall-st. to No. 39 William-st., where he will continue the general stock commission business.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery; writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices; Books made to pattern; Engraving, Lithographic and Job Printing executed in style required; Copying and Seal Presses, Manifold Letter Writers, Expense Books, &c. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED, UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC.—Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $265 to $1,000.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $85, $95, $105, $175 and $190. Pianos and Melodeons to rent by the month. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern Improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 94 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A splendid, grand diagonal piano-forte, 7-octave, in an elegant rose-wood case, with metal iron frame, made by the best maker, and warranted. Cost $460; will be sold for $265. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock. Been used a few months. Must be sold; the owner leaves the City.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WAGER'S Warerooms, 385 Astor-place and 79 4th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, KEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

MELODEONS.—TAYLOR & FARLEY'S superb instruments, pronounced superior to all others, double and single reed, at the piano warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., (sole agents.) Liberal discount to churches, ministers and the trade.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS ONE WEEK MORE.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $260 for instruments worth $360 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 40 Walker-st., near Broadway. W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—From eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand pianos, all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co.'s premium pianos, Carhart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos, with full iron frame, for $250, 6¾-octave for $225; grand and boudoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale, on monthly installments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE VERY LOW—One 7-octave, $225; one do., $210; one 6¾-octave, $170; one 6-octave, $35. All instruments warranted. AMBLER & CO., No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.

REMOVAL

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—I shall offer for sale at public auction, on the first Tuesday of May, 1856, all the real estate belonging to the estate of HENRY LEAVENWORTH, in BURLINGTON, Vt., in parcels and lots as follows:

No. 1—1 acre, corner of Main and Summit sts.
No. 2—1 acre, Summit-st., next south.
No. 3—1 acre, Summit-st., next south.
No. 4—3 acres on Summit, Prospect, and Tuttle sts.
No. 5—3½ acres on Summit, Prospect, and Tuttle sts., next south.
No. 6—11-12 acre on Tuttle-st., next south.
No. 7—3¼ acres on Tuttle and Cliff sts., next south.
No. 8—¾ acre on Summit-st., next south.
No. 9—21-100 acre on Summit and Cliff sts., next south.
No. 10—3 acres on Cliff and Tuttle sts., with a new and substantial stone cottage.
No. 11—4 acres on Cliff-st., next west.
No. 12—3 acres on Cliff and Willard sts., next west.
No. 13—1 5-8 acres on Willard-st., next south, with a valuable ledge of building stone.
No. 14—3 2-100 acres between Summit, Cliff, and Willard sts.
No. 15—3 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next south.
No. 16—3 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next south.
No. 17—3 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 18—3 8-100 acres between Summit, Prospect, and Willard sts., next north.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, have each a front on Summit and Willard sts. of 18 rods and 4 links.

No. 19—5-8 acre on Summit-st.
No. 20—5-8 acre on Summit-st., next south.
No. 21—¾ acre on Summit-st., next south.

The above-described lots comprise the larger portion of the Van Ness property, or Grass Mount, being the choicest and most desirable lots in Burlington.

The view from all parts of the above is unsurpassed in beauty.

The lots lie on average distance of three-fourths of a mile from the lake, and at an elevation of 300 feet.

Good well-water can be obtained on every lot, within 20 feet of the surface.

Soil is mostly a strong, rich loam.

No. 22—¾ acre, at Winooski Falls, on which is two small houses.

No. 23—¾ acre on Shelburne-st., with cottage.

The following new and desirable stores on College-st., near the centre of business in the town:

No. 24—The three-story brick store now occupied by H. H. Deolittle, being 27 feet front on College-st., and 70 feet deep. The lot offered with the store being 27 front and 123 feet 6 inches deep.

No. 25—Leavenworth Block, being 96 feet front on College-st., and 255 feet deep.

The block consists of four three-story brick stores, having a storehouse in the rear, a right of way 20 feet wide on the west, and one in the rear 13 feet wide.

All the above stores are new, and built in the most substantial manner, and fire-proof.

They are elegantly finished in modern style, lighted with gas, and have good airy basement's.

No. 26—Corner of College-st. and Catlin's-lane—next east of No. 24, 26 feet 6 inches front on College-st., 124 feet 8 inches front on Catlin's-lane, on which stands a substantial brick dwelling-house and a wooded dwelling-house.

No. 27—A dwelling house and lot on Catlin's-lane, next north, 23 feet 8 inches front, 96 feet deep.

VALUABLE FARM.

No. 28—178 acres in a compact body ½ wood-land, ½ meadow, on North-av., 3 miles from the Square. The soil is a sandy loam, with the exception of about forty acres, which is marl. There is good water on the farm, and it is well fenced.

A portion of No. 13 is subject to an annual rent to the Town of Burlington of $2 50.

A portion of the farm No. 28 is likewise subject to an annual rent of $8 85, which rents are in lieu of taxes.

The above Real Estate, un'ess previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold without reserve at Public Auction, on the 14th day of May, 1856.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder in three equal annual payments with annual interest.

The title to all the above real estate is perfect and unquestioned.

The sale will commence on the premises with No. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the lo's will be offered and sold in the order of their numbers.

Full plans of the property will be on the ground at the time of sale.

For information, plans, etc., prior to the day of sale, apply to JOHN B. WHEELER, Town Hall, Burlington, or to FRANCIS WILLSON, Executor.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 1, 1856.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 56 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Wilton, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; stair do; solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, viz: Tête-à-tête, sofa, arm, sewing and parlor chairs, rosewood lounges covered in plush, gilt frame, French plate pier glasses, richly carved rosewood centre, with plate glass doors and back, rosewood marble-top centre tables, paintings, mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oak, black walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, silver plated ware, China dinner, tea and dessert set, table cutlery, &c., &c.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus; do. washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, lounges, sofas, damask and lace window curtains and cornices, black walnut, mahogany and rosewood ¾ and double bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on MONDAY, May 11, at 10¾ A. M., by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the whole entire and magnificent furniture of the St. James' Hotel, on the south-east corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., consisting, in part, of one superior rosewood piano-forte, suites of brocatel, plush and hair-cloth parlor furniture, comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and sewing chairs, carved rosewood etageres, marble top centre and pier tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, in valencias trimmings, French plate mirrors, rich cut glass chandeliers, Wilton, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels stair carpets, oil paintings and engravings, mahogany double and single bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops, marble-top washstands, black walnut bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, sets of cottage furniture, rich silver-plated ware, comprising forks, spoons, &c.; splendid cut fixtures, fine china, Wilkins, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, palliasses, Marseilles quilts, blankets and sheets, English oil cloth, extension dining table, office furniture, with a general assortment of hotel kitchen utensils, furniture, stoves, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

VALUABLE PROPERTY—ON WEST-TWENTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-FIRST STS., AND EIGHTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRETH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz:

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 181 West 25th-st., situated on the north side, 90 feet west of 8th-av. The house is 20 by 40 feet, and the lot is 20 by 98 feet 9 inches.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET—Two desirable lots on the south side of 51st-st., 375 feet east of 9th-av., being each 24 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

EIGHTH-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRETH-STREET—Two lots, commencing on the northwest corner of 8th-av and 100th-st., each 24 feet 2¾ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

50 per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage.

For Maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ROSES, FRUIT-TREES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., roses, fruit-trees, &c., from the nursery of J. S. Mantel, Astoria, large and handsome assortment of roses in pots, in full bloom; peonies, dahulas roses, pinks, and a variety of other garden plants in full bloom; climbing roses, Bourbon, Russels, cottage, prairie, &c. Standard and half-standard roses, moss do., of all the various descriptions; grape vines, currant bushes, pear, apple, and fruit trees, all warranted true to name; taken out of the ground on the morning of the sale. Also, a large variety of garden seeds.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Charles Weeks & Co., No. 408 Broadway, furniture—a full assortment of cabinet furniture embracing rosewood parlor furniture, *en suite*, covered in rich brocatel and hair-cloth; mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, library and dining-room furniture, *en suite*; rosewood and mahogany centre and card tables; rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes and sofas; oak, mahogany and black-walnut extension tables; rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, rocking and Voltaire chairs, office furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY—May 12, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 194 Atlantic, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, mahogany, walnut and rosewood marble-top parlor chamber, library and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, Liddle's patent heater, with kitchen furniture.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, May 12, at 10 A. M., at their salesroom, No. 82 Cortlandt-st. 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising in part the stock of a retailer, together with a good assortment of fresh Spring goods, direct from the factories.

WM. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—WM. S. McILVINE will sell, THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, tuber roses, &c., &c., of the very best varieties, from P. Henderson's. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices. Every facility for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, I will expose for sale, on SATURDAY, May 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, bookcase, bedsteads and washstands; Wilton tapestry and three-ply parlor and stair carpets, kitchen and chamber furniture. Also, several business and light wagons, coaches, &c.

F. G. QUEVEDO,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION—SALE POSITIVE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., by A. J. BLEECKER, the house and lot No. 256 260th-st.; lot 25x98 ft. 9 inches. The house—three-story frame—25x20; also a small stable in the rear; sold to close the Estate of SAMUEL R MAIN, deceased. See Advertisement in the *Evening Post*, signed S. JONES

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By an arrangement made between the Trustees of the Brick Church and the Corporation of the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer:

All that certain plot of ground in the IIId Ward, on which the Brick Church and Chapel are erected, bounded southerly by Beekman-st., westerly by Park-row, northerly by Spruce-st., and easterly by Nassau-st.

The property will be put up for sale at the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars as the minimum price, and the same be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder over and above that sum.

The purchaser will be required to pay ten per cent. of the purchase-money to R. Kelly, Esq., Chamberlain, on the day of sale, and the auctioneer's fee of $50, and sign a contract of sale. The biddings will be kept open till this is done. The balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on or before the sixteenth day of June next, at the Comptroller's Office, in the Hall of Records, when deeds will be delivered, and possession given of the property.

If the purchaser elects, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, for a term not exceeding five years at six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, with the usual interest condition; such mortgage to be made to the Corporation of the City, being for its share of the purchase money.

The Church expressly reserves to itself the bell and bell-rigging, and all the movable property connected with the Church edifice.

The Church also reserves the right to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the widening of Beekman-street, and agrees to satisfy the claims of all the vault owners, and to give to the purchaser a bond of indemnity therefor.

It is understood that respect is to be had to the remains of those bodies which are interred in the Church grounds, that proper provision will be made by the Trustees of the Church for their removal to a suitable place in some convenient public cemetery, and that sufficient and reasonable time be allowed for that purpose.

The deed from the Church will be in conformity to the original grant of the Corporation, and simultaneously the Corporation will execute a release of all conditions in said grant and of all their estate, right, title and interest in the premises.

Information as to the title may be had on application to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HORACE HOLDEN, } Committee of Trustees
PAUL SPOFFORD, } of Brick Church.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller,
R. KELLY, Chamberlain,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder,
PETER P. VOORHIS, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Ald.,
GEO. A. BARNEY, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Council'n
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1856.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 10, 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 109 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts., large and peremptory sale of the entire manufactured and unmanufactured stock of a Looking-Glass factory, consisting of some 300 French plate, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, in plain and ornamented gilt frames, together with about 500 choice oil paintings and engravings, by modern European artists, in gilt frames. Also, a large stock of unfinished frames, gilt mouldings in the length, counters and store fixtures. The whole being the entire stock of one of the most extensive looking-glass manufactories in the City declining business, to which we would invite the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers, and those about refurnishing first-class houses, as they may be assured the sale will be absolute and without regard to the weather. To insure a prompt delivery of the goods, a cash deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from all purchasers, as the store must be vacated at 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday, May 10,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture, comprising in part of every description of carpets and oil-cloths, rosewood suites in velvet and brocatel, dining and extension tables, mirrors of various kinds, marble-top dressing bureaus and centre tables, full French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries, mahogany chairs, Voltaire do., French plate and oval mirrors, hair mattresses, 30 full pieces of oil-cloths, China and glass ware, &c.; also, one rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octave, nearly new, and fully warranted.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER WATER LOTS AND WATER RIGHT.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, the following described valuable entire block of land, and land under water, comprising 16 lots on the 11th and 12th avs., and 48 lots on 32d and 33d sts., with the appurtenant water right of dockage, &c., in front, as has been granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York; 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage till 1st May, 1860, at 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually. For further particulars, see special advertisements in the *Journal of Commerce*, *Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers; have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON invites to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 26 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st, Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER.
New-York, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 17th-st.

From Rev. J. Ryan.

This certifies that Dr. Levi has extracted without the slightest pain several corns from me which have pained and annoyed me very much. J. RYAN, No. 243 East 14th-st.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1856.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment in its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8. Principal office No. 15 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment for GONORRHŒA, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency &c. Office—Corner of Spring and Mercer sts., (entrance in Mercer) opposite St Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. His book is also sold at No. 223 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis*, *Staats Zeitung*, *National Democrat*, *Day Book*, *Courier*.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO THEM AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Bilious, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,
Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Times*, *Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any information in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

Mrs. BURROWS, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 297 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physicians had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. WM. MCCLARREN, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was nine inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES MCKEE, whose office is at No. 43 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. RICE, Esq., No. 33 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GODWIN of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; H. T. HELMBOLD, 593 Broadway; STEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

BOOK FOR EVERY HUSBAND AND WIFE.
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her disease, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from flour albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, and procured one, no matter reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Decomeaux provided such a remedy. It presented a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 7 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of
TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the salons of the Docteur Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great, long-sought remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

SANDS' SALT-RHEUM REMEDY
AND SARSAPARILLA

Are the most speedy, safe, and certain remedies for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all Scorbutic, or Cutaneous Eruptions. The one applied externally penetrates the pores of the skin and absorbs the virus as it appears, the other taken inwardly, purifies the blood and removes all unhealthy secretions; coöperating with each other, they never fail to effect a thorough and permanent cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then you can't be cured too Asoon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the church-yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the headache, heart-burn and their kindred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all carved in, because your Stomach and Bowels need strengthening into healthy action. AYER'S PILLS set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint, this is the most certain; it takes the speedy cure, permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:20 P. M., Chicago 12:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkir

...Daily Times

...CORRUPTION.

...Councilmen's Street Committee Overhauled.

Somebody not so Clear as Cæsar's Wife Should Be.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, charged to investigate the subject of bribery and corruption alleged to have entered into the consultations of the Street Committee on the subject of the propriety of widening Reade-street, met Friday afternoon. Present—Councilmen Van Tine, (Chairman,) Swan, Baxter, Martin and Gray. Considerable excitement was manifested in the Hall, and a large number of persons were congregated to watch the proceedings.

Mr. Richards was the first witness called, being sworn, he testified to the following effect: I live at No. 19 East Fourteenth-street and am engaged in the dry goods business at No. 65 Barclay-street; I am interested in the widening of Reade-street, being a property owner on both sides thereof; I have never offered any money to any one to procure the widening of that street by the Common Council; neither has any member of the Board of Councilmen called, at any time, on me in regard to paying any money to carry through that project; a person, who is not a member of the Board, called on me with reference to that measure; he said that the widening of Reade-street could be facilitated by the payment of $1,000; at that time the person was a stranger to me; I have seen him since, and learned that he is engaged in the City Library, and that his name is Nims; when he called on me and spoke of the thousand dollars, I asked him what guarantee there was that the project would be adopted; he remarked that if the money was not paid a minority report would be put in, adverse to the widening; I asked who this amount was to go to, and he replied that he was not at liberty to tell, but that he should get a very small portion of it himself; I then asked whether any member of the Common Council would receive any of the money; his reply was, "You know how these things are done, don't you?" I told him if he meddled in this matter so far only as to solicit money, I would have the matter thoroughly investigated. I further told him that not a cent would be paid and that there was no opposition to the measure, and if the Committee of the Councilmen did not send in a favorable report, we should insist on discovering the reason. Mr. Nims made answer, "do as you please, only if you decline to pay the thousand dollars let me know it." Subsequently I received a letter from Mr. Nims, it bore no signature. I hand in the letter and read it.

MR. MCCURDY—*Dear Sir:* You have evidently entirely and wholly misconstrued what I said to you. The Committee knew nothing whatever of the matter. The person who requested me to call on you is not at all connected with the Committee. It is a matter of no personal interest to me, and I merely acted as I did to oblige a friend. If you see fit to decline the proposition, I conclude that you will at least respect my confidence in the matter. I also hope and believe that my name will not be mentioned.

Yours, &c.

I have seen Mr. Nims since I received the letter read; he called on me, at my house, and informed me of the appointment by the Councilmen, of a Committee of Investigation; he asked me what I should do in relation to any investigation that might be had, to which I replied that I did not know; he asked me not to implicate him, and requested that I should give him up his letters, which I had in my possession; I told him that I could not do so, as it would do no good, because if I was called before the Committee I should be obliged to testify as to their content; he acknowledged that he had been indiscreet, said that it was the first and should be the last time; he added that he was not acting for himself; when I asked him who he was acting for, he refused to tell me, but said that he should have received but $50; he said it was an outsider who had some influence in politics; he further said that he had a wife and two children, and that it would injure not only him but them, if it became public; I made him no promise of any kind.

Mr. H. W. Bliss being next sworn, said: My business is at No. 5 Dey-street; I am the owner of two lots on Reade-street and am consequently interested in the widening; I had two or three interviews with Mr. Nims in relation to the widening of that street; he first sent me a note to the effect that he desired to see me on important business; he called on me once or twice before he succeeded in seeing me; when he did see me he asked if I had any interest in the opening of Reade-street; I told him that I had; he then said a favorable report could be secured for a thousand dollars; I asked who wanted the money; he would not say who it was; the impression on my mind is, he stated that he did not choose to tell; I told him that Mr. McCurdy and several others were more largely interested than myself; I added that I did not wish to pay any money to procure the widening, but would see some of the gentlemen more largely interested than I was; subsequently I addressed a note to him on the subject. The note is as follows:

T. S. NIMS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have ascertained that Mr. McCurdy is absent, and all I can say on the subject caused by you is, that the parties interested in this matter are none of them other than fair and liberal men; and that if the matter goes through as it is desired, there can be no question that you will be found to have occupied his time and given his influence for the benefit of the improvement, it will be very properly considered.

Yours, &c., W. W. BLISS.

I received the following from him:

MY DEAR SIR: Were I the only one to be considered in this matter I should feel perfectly satisfied with your communication, but under the circumstances I am constrained to say that a more explicit understanding will be necessary; for instance, I wish the *promise* of the *consideration* (should the report be presented to-night) for to-morrow or this afternoon. There can be no doubt of the passage of the measure should a favorable and unanimous report be presented, which will be done under the circumstances I *mentioned to you*. If you will send me word that *you will assume the responsibility* of complying with the terms I *mentioned* to you this morning, (should the report be presented to-night,) it will be done, and I will call on you to-morrow morning. You must be aware that the completion of this thing will, in regular course, require time, but we must have *motive* power at once. I cannot be more explicit, but be assured that, if you comply with the conditions, this afternoon if possible, or to-morrow morning, the report will be presented at once—if this afternoon, to-night; if to-morrow, on Friday.

I await an answer. Yours, most respectfully.

To Mr. W. W. BLISS.

To which I replied as follows:

WEDNESDAY, April 9, '55.

MY DEAR SIR: Matters must take their own course irrespective of any pledges or promises from me. I can hardly reconcile what I saw of the Committee, and the high respect I entertain for them, with the tenor and urgency of your last note. No prudent man will *leap* in the dark, or, while obliged to feel his way there, be likely to follow the voice of a stranger.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. W. B.

I might have seen Mr. Nims between the dates of the notes read; I told Mr. McCurdy of the application for one thousand dollars; the following is the first note I received from Mr. Nims:

W. W. BLISS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I called on you to-day on *particular business*, but did not succeed in finding you. Will you call at my house this evening, No. 74 Christopher-street, after 8 o'clock

Yours, respectfully, T. S. NIMS.

The name is cut out; I cut it out and have it at home in my desk; I promised not to implicate the writer, and feel a delicacy in speaking of these matters; I believe that in the project of widening Reade-street, the Councilmen's Committee acted fairly throughout.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

This Board met last night at the usual hour, the President, BENJ. F. PISCHENEY, in the Chair. Nothing of any public importance was transacted. In the Committee of the Whole, Councilman BARNEY in the Chair, among other bills referred to a third reading, was one directing the Clerk of the Board to advertise the proceedings of the Board in the TIMES and *Herald*. Also a proposal to change the names of Chatham-street and Park-row to East Broadway. After the Committee had risen, Councilman WARD, Fourteenth District, Seventh Ward, moved to take from the table the resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday evening, directing the Comptroller to stop the sale of the Brick Church property until otherwise ordered. The motion was lost on division by a small majority. The Board then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

More Brutality in the Street—A City Officer Cowhided by his Brother-in-law.

The cowhide, though long since laid aside by gentlemen, is coming into great use with ruffians. It promises, indeed, to regain its former standing as an instrument of chastisement. If people will take justice into their own hands, 'tis better no doubt that they should choose the cowhide rather than the revolver,—for while the use of the one encourages the whip-maker, the other may give employment to the hang—Sheriff.

Editor Smith was the first victim to the resuscitation of which we have spoken; Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is the second. The attack on Mr. Smith is a matter of history;—the particulars of the one on Mr. Carson are not so well known, although the news of it spread rapidly, and was, during the day, a subject of general conversation, especially in official circles.

The assault on Chief Engineer Carson was made at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Walker and Elizabeth streets, by his brother-in-law, Mr. John B. Leverich, Secretary of the Board of Fire Wardens. It was continued but a few moments, for the belligerents were speedily separated by citizens who were present. Mr. Carson was somewhat stunned at first, but soon recovered, and shows now no marks from the blows received.

Leverich's story is—and for an indorser he had HARRY Heward, Esq., Receiver of Taxes—that the assault was prompted by the improper conduct of Mr. Carson towards his (Leverich's) wife.

Mr. Leverich has not been arrested, and we are informed will not be. So the "Poor Folks' Court" will lose a case that belongs to it. The offices of Mr. Carson and Mr. Leverich are in the same building, in Elizabeth-street.

The friends of the Chief deny, *in toto*, the woman part of the story. They say there is not a word of truth in it. The Chief, they say, had been Leverich's early friend and protector. But long ago he proved ungrateful, and unworthy of the care bestowed on him. For his misdemeanors the Chief had "cut" him, and he had long been expecting some violence in retaliation. Yesterday morning, about 10½ o'clock, Carson left his office, and was walking up Elizabeth-street quietly, Leverich approaching him from behind, patted him on the shoulder, saying, "Carson, what did you insult my wife for?" Carson replied, "What do you talk such nonsense as that to me for! You know better yourself, and you had better go about your business." As Carson turned to go on his way, Leverich struck him back of the ear a powerful blow. Carson turned and clenched him, and in an instant Leverich struck him on the head with the butt end of a cowhide. Carson seized the cowhide and wound the smaller portion of it around his hand, and holding both the cowhide and Leverich fast, looking his assailant full in the face, said, "Well, have you got through with the business you intended?" to which Leverich said, "Yes." Carson then said, "I don't want to hurt you, nor have anything to do with you;" and giving him a shove, said, "Now, take your cowhide and go about better business." And Leverich—says our informant—went about the "better business" of forestalling public opinion and writing up juicy accounts of the affair for the evening papers. Take the story either way, and it is disgraceful to our time and our City.

THE COW-SKINNING AFFAIR IN SPRUCE-STREET.

Messrs. Lyster and Walters, who were out on bail for an assault with a cow skin and pistol upon James H. Smith, Editor of the *Sunday Courier*, in Spruce-street, on Monday last, appeared in the Court of Special Sessions with their counsel, A. A. Phillips, Esq.

The latter stated to Recorder Smith that his clients had been notified to appear that day (Friday) and plead to the charge, but that through some misapprehension the complainant (as he was informed) had not been notified. He desired, on the part of Lyster and Walters, to enter a plea of guilty, and craved time of the Court to prepare and put into the case affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

The plea was received, and an order made that the affidavits should be returned to the Recorder's office on the morning of Monday next.

The Clerk was also directed to notify the complainant, so that he might prepare any counter affidavits he might think proper. The final disposition of the affair will, therefore, be made at the next Special Sessions on Tuesday.

There was something said relative to a cross action by one of the defendants against a brother of the editor of the *Courier*, but the remarks were made so obscurely that probably *that* particular phase of the affair will not be adjudicated upon immediately.

Her Wings Clipped.

The steamship *Ocean Bird*, which formerly plied between this City and Havana, was yesterday taken from her berth, at the foot of North Moore-street, N. R., where she has been laying for the last two months or more, to the vicinity of Corlaer's Hook, E. R., to receive coal. Her present destination has not transpired. She is considered the fleetest vessel of her kind, and is so much admired by those who know her, that a few days ago some parties attempted, by the aid of a steam-tug, to elope with her, but after proceeding about a mile were pursued, and—as such naughty persons should be—brought back. She has since that time been under the special protection and care of Policemen.

Sam Patch Redivivus.

A rat leaped from the sill of a sixth-story window in the TIMES Office, yesterday, and landed safe on the sidewalk some seventeen feet to the east of the meridian on which he started. Fairly grounded, he took an observation, and plunged into a barber's shop for redress.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.—Rev. Prof. GEORGE SHEPARD, of Bangor, Me., says: "I find friends who, on my recommendation, are disposed to make a trial of it."

Rev. D. C. CLENDENEN, Chicago, Ill.: "I can add my testimony to your valuable preparation."

Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, N. Y.: "My hair is restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied the preparation is nothing like a dye, but acts upon the secretions."

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.: "My hair has greatly thickened upon my head; the same is true of another of my family. We are thankful to you, and have full value of our money."

Rev. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y., adds his testimony.

Ministers and others in the City during Anniversary Week, would do well to buy at dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.'s, or RUSHTON'S.

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—In their nature are similar to the vegetables used by man for food. They are subject to the same digestion in passing from the stomach to the intestines. Incorporated into the circulation, they impart to the blood new vitality, which occasions it to throw out any impurities into the bowels, which organ expels them. How simple, yet how wise, are all the laws of our being! Acting in unison with these laws, a few grains of vegetable extract remove the most terrible and fatal maladies, curing alike the most subtle virus or the sick headache, and in so mild a manner that they every day give ease and pleasure.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 43 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings; No. 241 Hudson-st.; and No. 206 Bowery.

Also, by Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

By T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine-venders in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN JUNE.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 7.

THE BURNET HOUSE.—For the edification of croakers abroad, who doubt the capacity of our city for entertaining delegates and visitors on the occasion of the approaching National Democratic Convention, we would state that Mr. A. B. COLEMAN, of the Burnet House, is making preparations for the reception of *five thousand guests*. This may seem almost incredible, but nevertheless it is true. Mr. COLEMAN has already received letters asking for rooms for about two thousand persons, and he has made extensive arrangements to accommodate comfortably the above number.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS would inform citizens and strangers that the Spring stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, at his great One-Price Clothing Warehouse, is one of the largest, quite the cheapest, and altogether the most varied and attractive in New-York.

Gentlemen can select from tens of thousands of garments made expressly for the present season, and faultless in their cut and workmanship.

Boys between the age of 5 and 17 years can be fitted on the instant with any style of clothing required.

Last, but not least, the price list is the lowest in the trade, and the selling prices are marked in plain figures on the clothing, so that all buyers are placed on the same footing.

P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., Opposite the *Herald* Office.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—The SPECIALIST for May contains plain, practical articles by DRS. HUNTER and MELVILLE on *Diseases of the Lungs*, By DR. TUCKER on Diseases of the *Stomach* and *Liver*, by DR. SALTER on Diseases of the *Eye* and *Ear*, and by DR. NEWTON on Diseases of the *Skin*. Every person who values health will read the SPECIALIST. $1 a year, single number 10 cents. SHEEHAN & Co., Publishers, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—Our City will be filled with strangers during anniversary week, every one of whom will seek to acquire knowledge while here, and improve his head to the utmost capacity. KNOX, it should be remembered, is the great head-improver of this City. At his famous place, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, he manufactures some of the neatest and most graceful hats ever exhibited. They are truly models of beauty and finish.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 30 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 50c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest Assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

MAY, 1856.—Cassimere business suits, complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16. Fashionable Black Cloth Frock Coats, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12, $14 to $20. Fancy Cassimere Pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $4 and $5. Rich Moire Antique Vests, $3. Beautiful Spring Vests, $3, &c., at EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

RAIN OR SHINE.—EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded with customers from morning till night. Supply after supply of excellent Ready-Made Clothing vanish like ore from the golden mines of California. MORAL.—EVANS undersells every other clothier in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, BROADWAY.

The proprietors offer for sale, this day, fine ripe Strawberries, Nectarines, Grapes of several varieties, Easter Beurre Pears of delicious flavor, &c., &c.

JOHN TAYLOR & Co.,
Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great combination of attractions at this pretty and popular place of amusement has amply repaid the Manager for his energy and liberality. The house is nightly crowded to excess in spite of wind and weather, and all will verify our assertion that this is the Theatre for amusement and comfort. Go, to-night, and see for yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There is nothing we have seen that can approach (in the Pen and Pencil line) the celebrated "Lownds Patent" for use and wear. They are made in Gold and Silver and are of great strength and neatness of finish. The attention of the trade and public is also requested to an infinite variety of their other styles of Pens and Pencils.

WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-Lane.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

UNION HOTEL, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Hudson-street.—The parlors and bedrooms are large and airy, the table not surpassed by any hotel in this City, and every accommodation extended to the guests. To those in search of the quiets of a home, in a first-class hotel, the Union presents superior inducements.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Uncle Tom's Cabin this Afternoon, and also this Evening, at BARNUM'S Museum, with Little CORDELIA HOWARD, the greatest *Eva* in the world, and her mother, the famous *Topsy* herself of the piece. Never were such delighted crowds of people ever witnessed before. Go early and take the little ones.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—When you are in need of a good Pen Case and Pen, in Gold or Silver, we advise you to try WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. They are proprietors of the celebrated "Lownds Patent," which has given such universal satisfaction, as regards its durability, compactness, and elegance of finish.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70-Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COLD MEDICAL INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—D. G. D. SANBORN would respectfully inform his numerous patients and friends, that he can in future be consulted personally, or by letter, at No. 712 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newberg at 2 P. M., making the usual lands. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—Judge ROCKWELL—Adjourned until Tuesday next, when the case of *William W. Russell* vs. *George Law*, already on for two days, will be continued.

CITY COURT—Judge CULVER—Saturday, May 10.—Special Term Day. The May Term Calender, embracing nearly 100 causes, will be taken up in this Court on Monday next.

BIRTH.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 8, Mrs. R. KNIGHT, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 8, at St. Anne's Church, by Rev. John M. Forbes, D. D., WILLIAM CASSIDY, of Albany, to LUCIE, daughter of B. Rochefert, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, May 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, H. SEYMOUR PHINNY, of Dundaff, Penn., (formerly of New-York,) to Miss MARY FEARING MATHEW, of Boston.

☞ Boston and Montrose papers please copy.

On Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. Mr. Enoch Van Aken, of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Bloomingdale Village, Mr. WM. G. GRAHAM to Miss MARY ANN READ, both of Harlem.

In Syracuse, on Thursday evening, May 8, at the residence of Wm. A. Judson, Esq., by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, J. G. WYNKOOP to MARY J. HAWLEY, all of Syracuse.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, May 9, PAULINA ANN, only child of Charles and Sarah Ann Gedney, aged 5 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 1,235 Broadway, near 46th-st. Her remains will be taken to Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., on Monday morning, in the 7 o'clock train of cars, N. Y. and N. H. R. R.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 9, ELSENA AUGUSTA, of scarlatina, youngest daughter of Alonzo and Margaret Ann Duryea, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 300 3d-st., without further notice, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon next.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, May 9, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. George Edmonds.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 17 Macdougal-st., on Sunday, 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 9, IDA MARY, daughter of Henry A. and Jane Graves, aged 9 months.

The friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at their residence, No. 171 Lawrence-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 8, of consumption, JULIA BELLA, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. T. M. Mix, U. S. Navy, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

At White Plains, on Thursday night, May 8, Mr. NATHANIEL B. FISHER.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Harlem Railroad cars leave at 8 o'clock A. M. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Dépôt.

At Granada, on or about the 14th of April, of bilious fever, WILLIAM G., eldest son of William Blackett, Esq., of this City.

At sea, on board the ship *Descoahite*, on the passage home, on Friday, May 2, SARA FOREMAN WILLNES, the beloved wife of Philip Willner, and only daughter of Jonathan and Mary Ann Foreman, of this City. Her remains were solemnly committed to the deep.

☞ Rochester, Sandusky and Cleveland papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, May, 8, after a short but severe illness, SAMUEL M., youngest son of James and Julia A. Shaw, in the 15th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to his funeral services, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 35 Vandam-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenburg, Westchester Co., for interment, on Sunday, 11th inst.

In this City, on Thursday, May 8, JOSEPH MOORE, aged 65 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.

In this City, on Thursday evening, May 8, after a short illness, ALEXANDER, son of William and Mary Jane Hasbishaw, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at All Saints' Church, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, May 8, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. H. E. Ripley, of consumption, Miss H. MATILDA CROWELL, daughter of the late Capt. Reuben Crowell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sabbath afternoon, May 11, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Ripley, 1 South 4th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 9.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s '90.....	95	150	Erie R. R.....b60	57⅜
15,000	Virginia 6s....s3	93¾	2050	do.....	57
500	do.....	94	100	do.....s30	56⅞
12,000	Missouri 6s.....	84⅞	600	do.....b60	57¾
1,000	do.....	85	100	do.....b30	57⅞
1,000	City 5s '98.....	95	200	do.....b60	57⅞
5,000	Erie C. B. '71..b60	83¾	100	do.....s10	56⅞
3,000	Erie Bds. '75.....	90¾	10	N. H. & H. RR.....120	
3,000	Hd. R.R. 2d mtg.	89¾	5	Wis. L. Sh. RR..b15	72
3,000	Harlem 1st m 6s.	81	100	New-Jersey RR.....	120
19,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs60	87	1600	Reading Railroad.c	89¾
17,000	do.....	87¼	400	do.....	89¾
5,000	Ill. F.bs. withpriv	93¾	300	do.....s10	89⅞
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s....	102¾	700	do.....b60	90¼
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	98¾	320	do.....s3	89⅞
500	do.....	89¾	300	Mich. Central R.s30	94¾
2,000	do.....	96¾	200	do.....b60	95¾
15	Bank of Com.....	108¾	300	do.....s3	94¾
5	Bk of N America....	106	300	do.....b60	95¾
8	do.....	106¼	25	Mil. S. & N. I. R. R. b60	96¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank.....	116	50	do.....b30	95¾
10	E. Riv. Bank.....	100	300	do.....	95¾
42	Nassau Bank.....	103¾	35	do.....c	95¾
30	Ocean Bank.....	94¾	50	do.....s30	95¾
30	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	98	100	do.....b60	95¾
100	Nica. Tran. Co..b60	13¾	100	Panama Railroad.c	103¾
20	do.....	13¾	200	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.b60	64¾
100	do.....	13¾	8	Cl. C. & Cin. R. R.	102
100	Penn. Coal Co..b60	99¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.b30	111¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co...s5	21¾	14	do.....	110¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.R. stm	91	200	Clev. & Tol. R.....c	74¾
200	do.....c	91¼	250	do.....s3	74¾
50	do.....s30	91¾	300	do.....b30	75¼
100	do.....b30	91⅞	100	do.....b60	75⅞
50	do.....b2	91⅜	100	do.....	74⅞
200	do.....	91¾	11	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R..	91¾
280	do.....b60	92	5	do.....	91¾
50	Hud. Riv. RR....s3	34½	50	do.....b30	92
50	do.....b60	34¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Kentucky 6s.....104		200	Reading Railr'd ...c	89¾
2,000	Ohio 6s, '60,..s3	103¾	200	do.....	89⅞
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75.	91	100	do.....b60	90¼
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.s60	87¾	300	do.....	89¾
5,500	do.....	87¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	74⅝
2,000	do.....	87¾	600	Erie Railroad.....	56¾
50	Mich. Central R. R.	94¾	100	do.....s30	56¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R. ..b10	91¾	50	do.....b60	57¼
100	do.....	91	50	do.....s60	56¾
100	do.....b3	91¾	100	do.....	56¾
100	do.....b60	91¾	100	Harlem Railroad....	17
100	Hud. Riv. Railroad.	34¾			

FRIDAY, May 9—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was irregular in tone, and closed in the afternoon dull and uninteresting. Prices were fairly supported at the early meeting of the Brokers, and a fair amount of business done in the prominent Road Stocks, at 57 for Erie, 89⅝ for Reading, and 91¼ for New-York Central; the Western Stocks in like proportion, as compared with Thursday's market. There was a good demand also for Illinois Centrals at 87 seller 90; 87¼ cash for the Construction Bonds, and 92½ for the Freelands, with privilege. Cleveland and Toledo shares ranged 74¾@⅝ cash; 75¼@⅝ on buyer's option. At the Second Board buyers of Stocks generally manifested considerable indifference, and although sales were not freely pressed, the market left off weak. The Foreign news was scarcely referred to in Stock circles, though considered favorable both to Cotton and Breadstuffs. There was an active inquiry for Money among some of the Stock dealers at the close of the day, though this was by no means general. Discounts at Bank ruled somewhat irregular this week. One or two of the prominent mercantile Banks, holding the accounts of the New-York country Banks, have been heavily drawn upon by their interior correspondents, and in turn are unable for the moment to accommodate all their customers to the extent they were discounting some weeks ago. The offerings at the other large Banks are for the most part moderate. We hear of neither pressure nor want of promptness among the merchants.

The business in Foreign Exchange turns out light for the *Ericsson* and *North Star*, which sail to-morrow, the first for Liverpool and the other for Southampton and Bremen. There were no important engagements of Specie in either, up to the close of 'Change hour. Bills on London are firm at 109⅛@110; Paris, 5.17½@5.16¼. The settlements making with the Bankers on credits used in India and China, as well as in Europe, early in the season, are just now quite heavy, and absorb a large amount of Exchange.

The Sub-Treasury paid out, to-day, $319,864, against $101,326 received. The regular balance is reduced this afternoon to $9,444,598. There was also paid out on the checks of Disbursing Officers, $95,581.

The Collins Steamship Company have re-elected their old officers, JAMES BROWN, President, E. K. COLLINS, STEWART BROWN, JAMES M. BROWN, and GEORGE F. ALLEN, Directors, and WILLIAM L. YOULE, Secretary.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,066,347, against $532,426 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N. Pkgs.	Value.	DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	793	$249,434	293	$74,712	49	$15,711		
Man. of Cotton	856	176,113	114	27,768	64	9,165		
Man. of Silk	369	267,763	83	24,815	114	36,907		
Man. of Flax	454	117,031	32	6,834	18	3,161		
Miscellaneous	246	117,309	30	5,077	....	....		
Total	2,707	$927,641 138,766	487	$139,706	286	$64,944 227,041		
Total entered		$1,066,347	Total marketed			$892,585		

The Brunswick Land Company will sell three hundred of their lots, by A. H. NICOLAY, on the 15th inst. We are requested to say that persons desirous of attending the sale can leave on the steamship *Alabama*, Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 P. M., on Saturday (to-morrow.) We understand that arrangements are made to secure the connection with the steamer from Savannah to Brunswick. Fare to Brunswick, about $30.

The annual meeting of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company was held at New-Haven on Thursday. The following gentlemen were made Directors—no opposition ticket being run: Messrs. J. R. Bulkley, Dennis Kimberly, N. A. Bacon, W. L. Lyon, J. W. Leeds, Gerge N. Miller, W. B. Astor, G. B. Carhart, A. R. Van Nest.

The report of the late Board of Directors shows a gross business for the year of.....$884,306
Expenses 61 ₱ cent., or..... 545,428
Net Earnings..... $338,878
Payments of Interest, Damages and Floating Debt..... 366,160

The renewal of the Debt falling due last December cost the Company $91,250, of which $89,000 was added to the cost of the Road by an increased issue of Bonds. The law expenses of the year are stated at over $10,000. The property appears to have been generally administered to the poorest possible advantage, and its balance sheet for the year stated in the least encouraging light. The receipts have fallen off, and, although $687,000 of the gross sum of $984,000 was derived from the passenger traffic, the cost of operating the Road is made to exhaust 81 ₱ cent. Of this net result, poor as that appears, only $185,393 was required for the regular support of the Funded Debt of the concern. The remainder of the $338,878 was used up as follows:

Norwalk Damages	$95,466 82
Loss by Canal Road	22,221 [illegible]
Cocoeb Bridge	65,445 [illegible]
Real Estate Mortgage	7,000 00
Shop at New-Haven	4,035 [illegible]
Interest	8,500 00
Discount on Mortgage Bonds

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1450. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

The Election Frauds.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE DECEMBER INVASION.

Disclosures about Secret Pro-Slavery Societies.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Wednesday, April 30, 1856.

The Congressional Committee for the investigation of affairs in Kansas has now been several days at work in this place. Here they will remain for a while and then go to other prominent points for the convenience of attending witnesses.

The programme is to first take evidence on the election frauds and then on the invasion of December. But it has already happened that the examination has drawn out evidence on both matters in connection.

The testimony thus far has been introduced by Gov. REEDER, who personally examined the witnesses. Gen. WHITFIELD is in attendance but has secured the legal assistance of Col. WOODSON of Independence. This gentleman, it must be remembered is himself a "Border Ruffian," and sent into the Territory the cannon brought with the invading force in December last. He is a man of shrewdness and energy, and his influence has been great in stimulating the excitement in Jackson Co. His brother-in-law, it is said, (living also in Jackson Co.) was one of the judges of election manufactured for the Seventh Kansas District, by the invading voters on the 30th of March, 1855. It will readily be seen that he remits no effort to obtain the testimony as fair as possible for the Atchison party.

The bearing of the Committee is eminently correct and candid. Both Mr. HOWARD and Mr. SHERMAN are men of prepossessing manners and conduct the investigation with great fairness. Mr. OLIVER, too, seems personally all that could be asked of a Platte County Congressman. Were it not for his intimate connection with the conspirators of his party, I should have every confidence in his treatment of the case. And, intimate as is that connection, I yet believe that this investigation will have the effect to modify even *his* course.

The different members of the Committee have expressed themselves in private on the state of affairs here as being worse than they could have expected. At Washington, they say, no adequate idea is formed of the emergency in which the people of Kansas are placed. A few evenings since, while the "Kickapoo Rangers" were hovering about the town in the woods across the river, Mr. OLIVER inquired who those scoundrels were; and, on being told, he said he wished a Yankee company would muster and drive them off. "I will help," said he, "if necessary."

Good jokes sometimes enliven the investigation. Yesterday, during the examination of Mr. STEWART, of Council City, Gen. WHITFIELD insinuated that Gov. REEDER might own stock in the town. This Gov. REEDER denied, and retorted that there was a town bearing his opponent's name. Gen. WHITFIELD denied owning any stock in the town of Whitfield, and Mr. HOWARD laughingly suggested that the General might be too shrewd to take stock in any enterprise bearing that name. WHITFIELD rallied after a moment, and replied "Whitfield stock is a sort that you may be very glad to *get shut of*." "Yes," retorted Mr. OLIVER, "and you will be very glad to 'get shut' of us before we finish with you!"

Emigration is very large, and as the Territory becomes further explored, people here begin to learn that it is even a finer country than they had dared hope for. We are now enjoying copious rains, in their legitimate season. There can no longer be a question that, with free institutions secured, Kansas will become one of the choicest States in the Union.

Touching the late political troubles here, of which you have been advised by other correspondents, I regret to say that they are ominous of serious danger. Contrary to all expectation on the part of the *real* friends of law and order, the enemy will not consent that the presence of the Congressional Committee shall procure us an armistice. On the contrary, with an audacity and depravity unconjectured, they have seized the opportunity to commence a new system of persecution, which bids fair to produce the reality of that civil war which they have so long seemed to court. The plot now seems to be, to use the so called Territorial authority, tyrannical as are the laws, and filled as are the offices with the unscrupulous tools of the slavocracy, for the purpose of worrying out the last remnants of patience on the part of Free State men, and absolutely driving them to the extremity of forcible resistance. And the issue is now darkened with the shadow of the Federal authority; for the United States troops have been placed by the President at the disposal of SHANNON, and *resistance to the bogus Sheriff of Douglass County, has now become literally resistance to the general Government.* So much for the SUPREMACY, thus long, of this gigantic wrong of a tyrannical government founded on a *now proven* monstrous fraud; a sufferance rendered ten-fold worse in its effect, through the shameless complicity of a corrupt President and his subservient appointees. And how much longer will Congress permit this thing to last, and suffer the sacred name of law to sanction outrages which would disgrace the veriest despotism of the Old World?

There is no manner of doubt that this new demonstration of Sheriff (?) JONES against *innocent* citizens of Lawrence, is made by positive direction of the Federal Executive, to embarrass the Investigating Committee and the Free-State men of Kansas, and to generally embarrass the cause of Freedom. And if he or his deputies can but irritate our men to the point of forcible resistance, and involve us in the consequences of resistance to the United States troops, the matter will be made use of to rekindle the prejudices of all who are not fully up to the trickery of the party.

But of one thing let the people of the North be assured: any resistance to the Federal authorities, should it occur, will result from the uncontrollable feeling of the masses, and not from any influence of the leaders. On the contrary, the whole effort of the latter, as it always has been, will be to *restrain*. The policy of Gov. ROBINSON, Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS, Senator REEDER and all other leaders of the party, is eminently conservative, and no effort will be spared to restrain the outbursting indignation of the freemen of Kansas until Congress shall have had an opportunity to know fully and judge of our wrongs.

The long talked-of regiment of Major BUFORD, of Alabama, has at last arrived. I have information of their arrival at Kansas City and advance into the Territory. They number in all some four hundred men; each purporting to be furnished with a bible and rifle. The rifles were not generally visible, but the Bibles were—*huddled into* a basket on the hurricane *deck of the Steamboat.* They obtained their passage from St. Louis to Kansas City for *eight* dollars each; eastern emigrants paying *twelve.* Soon after leaving the wharf at St. Louis, Major BUFORD discovered that his valise had been forced, and *five hundred dollars* of his own money stolen, together with nearly as much more left with him for safe keeping by members of his company. The men were immediately mustered on the hurricane deck, and the roll called, showing five to be absent; and no doubt was felt that the robbery was perpetrated by these five members of his own band!

At Lexington the boat stopped long enough to allow the company the honor of a grand reception. They marched to the Court-House, and had a grand gratification meeting. Gen. SHIELDS, of Lexington led off in a speech up to the exigency, in which he pledged money and men to the work of making Kansas a Slave State. He found inspiring texts in the devices on the banner of the company; on one side "*The Supremacy of the white race*;" on the other, "*Kansas the outpost of Slavery.*" On these themes he waxed eloquent. He said that Major BUFORD had risked life and spent money in this enterprise; and if his purse should fail, he pledged the honor of Lexington to its replenishment.

Major BUFORD's speech was very poor; he was greatly excelled by a member of his company named BAKER, who is really an able speaker, *and who remains in Lexington to raise funds for the enterprise.*

The company received a contribution of five thousand dollars in Mobile, on leaving.

When the company arrived in Kansas City, they were mustered and treated to a new batch of speeches, in which they were exhorted to go to Lawrence and avenge the death of *Jones;* it being then supposed that he was dead.

But after all these terrifying details, it may be consolatory to know that this enterprise does not possess in itself the elements of success. The standard of personal character and physical power among the members, is low. After all the Southern talk about Yankee paupers, what do you think of a member of this famous company begging of a New-Yorker a *dime* to pay for a drink? and another asking of the landlord of the hotel in Kansas for a piece of bread and meat which he was not able to pay for!

Nor is the organization practical. They are made to sign an agreement so stringent as to be extremely distasteful. The plan is, for each one to preempt a quarter-section, for which BUFORD is to pay and receive one-half the land. This is clearly illegal—the preemption oath preventing any such understanding. Already members of the company are preparing to bolt.

Now, how easy for the North to turn all this to advantage. A great many of the men already say they shall go back after the next election. Many more will become Free State men; *and if Northern capital is only at hand here* to loan them when the land comes in market, they can snap their fingers at Maj. BUFORD and keep their *whole* quarter section in a strictly legal manner.

But to do this, the North must be *alive.* And here let me say, that one of the first objects of those who have at heart the good of the cause, should be to *provide an ample fund*, out of which Free State men may loan wherewith to pay for their claims; for unless this is done, if the lands come soon into market, they will in a majority of cases fall *through* poverty (having spent their means in staying thus long,) to secure their claims, which will be snatched up by Pro-Slavery men, *who have no lack of funds.*

LITERAL.

Proceedings of the Congressional Committee.

From our own Reporter.

FIRST DAY.

EVIDENCE OF JORDAN DAVIDSON.

TUESDAY, April 24—*Mr. Jordan Davidson* was sworn, and being examined, testified as follows: Came to Kansas from Missouri to vote: understood Reeder had sent East for voters, so we came; other inducements were given; we intended to vote first and then let others vote; don't know of any one who came and voted Free State ticket and returned; saw some returning who did not like the Territory; did not hear them say much about elections: some said they did not vote; don't know of Pomroy arriving on day of election with voters from the East; the Free-State men voted; I don't think any were deterred from voting; don't know of any voters being brought in by Aid Company; Bond was the only one prevented from voting that I know of; I was thirty yards from trouble with Bond; did not see much of it.

Cross-questioned by Reeder.—Did not understand Reeder had brought on voters from the East; heard he had made the day of election known East, so voters could come in; other inducements were to extend Slavery into Kansas; our people who came thought they had the right; I contend myself they had a right; I was not at election last Fall; was not here in '54; there is a secret society to extend Slavery into Kansas; society called by various names—"Social Band," "Friends' Society," "Blue Lodge," "Sons of the South," by others; don't know as I know what it is properly called; have been at a meeting or two; have never been at any meeting in this Territory; have seen no Lodge in this Territory; it was formed some time in the latter part of 1854, probably; have not got a copy of its Constitution—have 200 copies of its ritual; don't know as there is a Constitution; think written minutes are kept of proceedings; they are commanded to be governed by law; there is no compulsion in it beyond law; we are to extend Slavery into Kansas according to law; we have signs and pass-words by which we know each other; a man who belonged to the Order was not compelled to come into the Territory to vote; object was to extend Slavery into Kansas, and unite all the friends of Slavery for that purpose; am told it exists in other States, as well as Missouri; am told by some one who belonged to said society in Virginia; he may have joined it in Missouri; exists probably in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas; don't know from personal knowledge that it exists out of Missouri; was first in Lodge latter part of February, 1855, at Pleasant Hill, Cass County. This society was used as a means to concentrate a body of men on the 30th of March, 1855; its object was to protect ourselves against each other, so if we got into trouble we might know each other and not fall afoul of one another; considered it was a good chance to come and vote; don't know that it was lawful, thought it was right; don't know of any Anti-Slavery men who came into the Territory on purpose to vote; signs and passwords were not known by more than one-quarter of the friends of the society; they could tie a ribbon in their coat and be protected; it was used as a means of understanding each other; at any rate, they were worn to find out all they could from the other party; expressess were sent and received concerning Kansas emigration and elections by this society; committees were not appointed in my presence—heard such things talked of; committees were appointed; lodges were used at that period for the purpose of notifying men to come here; don't know as the society had funds collected; don't know as they had a treasurer—they might have had one; don't think that the officers took charge of parties who came here and voted; do not know that they kept agents on boats to note the Northern and Eastern immigration; members of the society are not sworn at the initiation; penalty for violation of rules of secrecy is all the honor a member has; he is liable to stand in society beneath the dignity of a gentleman; nothing was said in the oaths of the Society about the infliction of personal harm; heard Mr. Wade, of Westport, speak of the Society first; don't know who are the founders of the Society; think it originated in Missouri; never heard that it originated in Washington; first Lodge I ever heard of was in Westport; a person who was the general agent to initiate came into Cass County; he came to me, asked me some questions, and I answered them; he initiated me; was busy; had not much time to attend to it; visited but few meetings, and don't understand much about it; this agent was from Cass County; Mr. Parmer initiated me; did not see him with any of the parties on the 30th of March; never in any Lodge except Pleasant Hill Lodge; don't recollect the oath precisely; substance of it is not to transcend the bonds of law, and promote by all lawful means the extension of Slavery; never heard any of the leaders say it was unlawful to come over and vote; heard one person in Lodge ask how they could vote in Kansas, if they were not citizens of Kansas Territory lawfully; answer was, we will swear in some how; and if we could not vote no violence was to be used; don't know what time it originated; probably not long back; my conversation with Palmer amounted to his asking my willingness to extend Slavery into Kansas; told him I was; had no talk with him about election at that time; a number of those persons I saw here on the 30th of March, are residents of Kansas; can't tell how many—may have been twenty—may be fifty—but don't know; don't know as any wrong was done here by the Society.

Cross-examined.—Was one of the officers of election after Benson and Ransey left on the 30th of March, 1855, at Douglas; was appointed by the people on the ground at the time; was sworn in by Mr. Ellison, one of the Judges; signed an oath sworn to by Ellison; did not sign the oath sworn to by Taylor; don't know as the Judges signed an oath attested by Taylor; recollect Taylor was one of the clerks; the first I recollect of him, I took charge of duplicate papers not sent to Governor's Office; kept these books until the Legislature convened at Pawnee; have not got the books now; books have been destroyed, lost or something, while I was away from home; last November or December, while I was from home, the children got hold of them and lost a part of those I had down; I put away papers containing a list of some of the voters; it was in my father's house; his family was living there; saw it last in January or February, in the same place I put it; I left it, and have never seen them since; I searched for them a few days since and to-day; expected they would be called for; could not find them; expect father used them for shaving paper, not thinking them of much account; asked Parker if he knew anything about them; he did not; Warfull acted as one of the judges of that election; he was to make the returns; don't know that he made the returns; knew that he took them and started; I went part way with him, about five miles; left him at McGee's house; when I left he was making preparations to go on; it was the same day of the election; Mr. Warfull was one of the clerks of the Legislature.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM LYONS.

Wm. Lyons.—Resided in this District on the 30th of March, 1855; saw a body of strangers encamped at that time; had conversation with Mr. Shelby; he told me he had come over one hundred miles to vote; he said that eight hundred Missourians would vote on that day; said they would not vote in Missouri if they voted here.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Shelby said they would not care anything about Slavery in Kansas, were it not that their property in Missouri would be insecure if Kansas should be free; had conversations with others, when I came through the camp, but heard nothing said about the election; they were armed with guns and knives; I voted for Delegate to Congress, in the Fall of '54; saw a great many persons passing the day before election; they were strangers; I live on the California road, on the way to Douglas; they said they were going to vote; they were from Missouri, and many of them told me so; don't know positively of any Missourians who voted *here* on that day; suppose there were over 100 who went to Douglass to vote, the place of election; saw some of them returning on the day and some the day after the election; they were strangers to me; had no women, children, nor furniture with them; they were noisy; I lived in this district and voted here; those people hurrahed for Whitfield, and for Hill, and some for Whitfield and Hill both.

EVIDENCE OF HAMMOND MUZZY.

Hammond Muzzy, sworn—Was at Douglass on 30th of March, at election; saw a large crowd there, and many wagons; got there just as Mr. Mace did; he tried to vote, and when the Pro Slavery Party saw that his vote was a Free-State vote they said he should not vote it; several men took hold of him by the collar and pulled him away; he took hold of me and we were both pulled away together from the poll; they cried out, "Cut his throat," "tear his d—d heart out of him;" saw one man draw a knife upon him, without doing any injury; saw a man with a lever, trying to pry up a corner of the cabin; others cried out, "Don't do it until you have orders;" saw Ellison come out the cabin with the ballot box in his hand, and cry out, "Hurrah for Missouri!" Ellison was one of the judges; heard Jones (now Sheriff) say he would give the judge five minutes to resign or die; Jones gave one more minute, and they then left; these judges were Ramsay and Burson, both Free-State men; was there when the other judges were appointed; the crowd then commenced voting; saw no Free-State man vote; don't know whether Jones voted that day.

EVIDENCE OF AUGUSTUS WATTLES.

Augustus Wattles—Came into the Territory on the 1st of May, 1855; settled on Rock Creek, Second District; I have examined the poll list of the 29th of November, 1854, of the Second District, in connection with census, and find 25 on census on the poll lists; there are names of persons on that list that I knew in Missouri; every man outside of these 25 are non-residents; I was a candidate before the people, at the second election, and went through the District and became acquainted with the people.

EVIDENCE OF GEORGE UMBARGO.

George Umbarzo—Arrived in Kansas on the 24th or 25th of March, 1855; settled in Second District; have resided there ever since; at the election of 30th of March, 1855, about noon, I saw the Judges of Election driven away from the ballot-box; went to Mr. Ramsey's house; considerable excitement among the Judges and Clerks of Election and others; Ramsey gave me poll-books, and told me to take care of them; I started for home, was overtaken by eight or ten horsemen, surrounded, and poll-books taken from me by force; Sheriff Jones was one of the party; and he seemed to act as a leader; after they had got the books, they wanted me to go along back with them; I objected; they said I must go; one man took me by the collar and said he would shoot me if I did not go; I forced his hand away, and told him to take care of himself; got on a horse behind Jones, and rode back to Ramsey's; they then called for Judge Wakefield; the Judge objected to coming with them; they told the Judge if he would come no harm should be done him; he finally consented; we then rode towards the house where the election was carried on; on our way a man came out of a house, and threatened to cut my throat if I did not behave myself; the same man called me to the window, and asked me to vote, handing a Missouri ticket; I refused; I soon after left; while riding they threatened Benson's life, if they got him.

Cross-examined by Mr Reeder.—We got Judge Wakefield up to the polls and he made a speech to them; they let him go soon after; did not know the people of the Second District then as I do now; there was more voters there then than residents now; saw some of them start for Missouri.

EVIDENCE OF WM. H. ROSE.

W. H. Rose sworn.—Came to Kansas November 14, 1854; settled on Switzer Creek, branch of Osage, Seventh District; resided there ever since; was at election on 30th March, a short time; saw on the day before election a large company coming in about 10 o'clock A. M.; I was at Mr. Hoover's; did not count them; some came in wagons, some on mules; about fifty wagons, some two and others four horses, about thirty to fifty horsemen; they camped near the polls, on claim of Mr. Prentiss, in the timber; I went home; the next day, about noon, went to the polls; there were quite a number around the polls, and some going away; the men were armed; saw no flags; don't know how many voters there are in the District; the crowd were all strangers; have seen none of them there since.

Sherman questioned—Mr. McClure took the census; I was Justice of Peace at that time; Mr. McClure lives in my District.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES R. STEWART.

James R. Stewart—Came into Kansas 4th of November, '54, and settled in the Seventh District; on 29th of March, '55, saw a large number of strangers camped near the place of voting; I passed through the camp and recognized two persons residents of Missouri; I asked several where they were from, they said from Missouri; I asked what they came for, they said to vote; next day, the 30th, went to the polls; two of the Judges appointed did not serve; all were present; Snell and Harvey; Snyder served, with two strangers; the men from the camp voted without being sworn; several of my neighbors paid no attention to the election; they did not vote; the men were armed; a number of them wore badges, and acted as leaders; they supported Strickler for Council, McGee for Assembly; the men left that same evening and said they were going to Lawrence; they returned the same way they came; have not seen them since; there was about three hundred votes polled.

Cross-questioned by Mr. Woodson—The Free-State men voted without interference, Free-State candidates were Johnson and Rice; Baker nominated himself and got one vote; they had provision and fodder in the camp; brought it with them; after voting they returned on the Santa Fé road towards the East.

EVIDENCE OF A. HORNER.

A. Horner—Came to Kansas 14th November, '54; settled on Switzer Creek; was there 30th March, '55; on the 29th of March a large company, with a large number of wagons, some buggies and horsemen, and camped near the place of voting; the next morning the poll was opened; two of the Judges appointed by the Governor did not serve; don't know whether fear prevented them from acting or not; the crowd elected two others as Judges, and went on voting; at noon adjourned for dinner; saw one of the Judges come out of the house with ballot-box under his arm, and he took it down to the camp of the Missourians; I returned after dinner and got acquainted with one of the crowd, (who was a Dutchman like myself;) he wanted me to vote and asked me to go up to the polls; I asked him if he lived or had a claim in the Territory; he said he did not, and they had come up on a wild goose chase to vote; after voting they all started back to camp, between two and three hundred, all strangers to me; they had their provisions and fodder, and brought it along with them; also, tents and tickets for Strickler and McGee; they came from the East, on Santa Fé road, and returned the same way; they kept the ballot-box in their camp until their return from dinner.

Cross-examined—I came to Kansas with a Company; my main object was to get a home here; don't know the object of the Association; don't know how it was organized; no pledges were demanded of us; know of no other object of the Association than to assist us in getting homes; attended one or two of their meetings; saw nothing contrary to this.

Cross-questioned by Gov. Reeder—Don't know as this was an organized Company at all; never heard of any person having any thing to do with our Company excepting those who at that time came out; don't know of any man in our Company or out who came out on purpose to vote; there were some taken sick and went back; know of two families who did this; they went back last Fall.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

EVIDENCE OF MARCUS H. ROSE.

Marcus H. Rose, of Seventh District—Have examined census roll and poll books, of Seventh District, of 30th March; there are 252 votes on the census, 17 of them are on the poll books; there are 234 names on the poll list; 8 legal voters on the poll list are not on the census rolls; 6 of the 8 had been there and built cabins, and were away when the census was taken; 2 are new comers; there were 607 votes cast in our District on Nov. 29, 1854; in my judgment there could not at that time have been more that 25 or 30 resident voters in that District.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES R. STEWART.

James R. Stewart, Seventh District—Aided Mr. Rose in examining census rolls and poll books, and concur in the testimony given by him.

EVIDENCE OF ISAAC R. TITUS.

I. R. Titus, Seventh District, called and sworn—Moved into Territory 1st October, 1854; resided in Seventh District ever since; was at home 30th March, 1855; there was a large camp containing over 200 men just across the creek from my house; was in the State after provisions previous to election, and arrived home night before; went into the camp; there were but three or four in there whom I could recognize as residents of the District; they were all armed; they brought their provisions and fodder with them; some slept in tents and some in wagons; had some conversation with them; they said they were from Missouri, and came out on purpose to vote; one man told me he was disappointed; he expected to find more Yankees than he saw, and thought too many had come up; I was in the house and about the door when they voted all day; the election was held at my house; some of them returned that day, others the next; have seen some of them since, passing through our District and some in Missouri.

Cross examined.—They said they came to vote because they heard many people from the East were coming out to vote to make it a Free State; I came from Iowa; I am well acquainted in the District; was one of the first settlers; should not think that at that time there were over twenty-five resident voters in the District; I don't know of any beside Missourians who came and voted and returned; I did not trouble myself much about politics at that time, as I wished to remain neutral.

EVIDENCE OF HALLOM RICE.

Hallom Rice, called and sworn—Came to Switzer Creek (Seventh District) day before the election of 30th March, 1855; was last from Kansas City, Mo.; before that from Texas; saw nothing day before election, as it was night before I arrived with my family; I was one hundred yards from the place where persons were encamped; was at the polls next day; saw persons at the polls whom I supposed were from the camp; had conversation with a person said to be a leading man among them; he said they came there to vote; I asked him what the shooting was about the other side the Creek; he said he guessed it was only the boys firing at a mark; I told him they were making considerable noise, and the women were frightened; he said he would vouch for anything they might do; after the election I saw many of these men return east.

Cross-examined—I made my claim in that District the Fall before; was considerable passing there during the Winter; I asked them why they voted; they said they had claims in the Territory; I don't know anything of a secret military organization in Kansas.

By Mr. Howard—I think I voted that day; things did not just suit me, and I did not charge my mind with it.

Robert Morrow called and sworn—Reside in the Territory, in this district; I was in Kansas City 1st October last; started from there about 9 o'clock A. M., with a load of goods; was passed, I should think, by about forty or fifty people within six or eight miles of Westport; I probably was two hours in passing from Westport to this place; on getting by the Gum Spring I don't think any persons passed me; at the polls at Gum Spring there was a crowd of about one hundred people; I did not know any of these people; those who passed me were in wagons and on horseback; Gum Spring is on the Shawnee Reserve, and is in Johnson County.

Cross-examined—I don't know how far Westport is from the Kansas line; I think about three miles; Westport, I think, would be the place where the people of Gum Spring would trade.

By Reeder—The residents of Gum Spring are Indians; I understand white people are not permitted to settle there.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM JESSIE.

William Jessie called and sworn—Came into the Territory about middle December 1854; came into St. Joseph, Mo., in November from Illinois; I am settled upon the Wakarusa, second district, 1¼ miles from Bloomington; on the last day of January, 1855, came with a part of my goods and my oldest son; on the last day of February moved my family there; on the day of the election I saw a wagon with a flag, which passed me before I got to the polls; went into the house; wasn't out much; helped them prepare the poll books; saw a great many persons passing before the door and window; polls were opened; persons came and voted; others came and were objected to because they were not residents of the Territory; things went on until about 83 votes were taken, when one man came forward whose vote was objected to; the Judges would not receive it until he swore he was a resident of the Territory; the crowd cried out he should vote without swearing; while this was going on a dozen came to vote and were pulled away; pistols were presented to the Judges, and they were told their brains should be blowed out if they did not receive the votes of these persons who refused to take the oath; they declared they came there to vote and they would vote; one of the Judges, Mr. Ellison, rose and said, receive no votes until I return; he went out and came in; we must close the polls or else there will be 500 shots fired in here in less than five minutes; they tried to overthrow the cabin; at this time Mr. Ellison got the ballot-box; the doors were broken open; Ellison rushed out and cried out hurrah for Missouri; I gathered up some papers and gave them to one of the Judges; the crowd rushed into the cabin; I left the cabin; soon saw a man come out with some papers in his hand; saw that they were blank papers; I hunted for Messrs. Burson and Ramsay, the other Judges, to see if they had come out; found them, and heard a man telling them he would give them five minutes to resign or die; I went into the cabin to see Burson again, and saw a man holding a watch in his hand; I told Burson he had better leave his house; he said he did not want to leave his own house; he finally did with Ramsay and myself; we went, some fifteen in number, to Mr. Ramsay's house; I asked Burson where the poll books were; I found the poll books in his pocket; he handed them to Mr. Humbacker; Mr. H. and Mr. B. then went towards their homes; a crowd of men came on horseback and asked where the poll books were; we told them we did not know; they swore they were there—went off and returned again and abused us; Mr. Jones, now Acting Sheriff, was with them, on horseback, with Mr. Humbacker behind him; soon others came after Judge Wakefield; they demanded he should go with them; he consented to go with them after three had promised to protect him against harm; Jones was one of the three; the cry and search was then for Burson; I found him and went away with him; when I returned, the bigger part of the company had gone; Jones, now Sheriff, was the man who was holding the watch and telling him they had five minutes to resign or die; some were there voting when I got back; when they left they went down East; I suppose there were nearly 400 strangers there; have not seen them in the District since: they were well armed, with knives, guns and revolvers; I do not know as any settlers of the District voted.

Cross-examined—I do not know of any secret military organization in the Territory; know of military companies, whether they are organized or not, can't tell, for I have never been; have seen companies parading here during excitement and trouble; in last October and November, we were here in service to defend ourselves; we were drilled every day then under command of Gen. Robinson and Col. Lane; there were five or six hundred here at that time; some had guns, some rifles, some Sharpe's rifles, revolvers, &c.; I brought my arms from Illinois with me; cannot tell only from report where other persons got their arms; heard from some of those who were in companies that they got their guns from Mr. Abbott; they paid $3 apiece for them; it is said Mr. Abbott went East and got them; these guns were got for self-defence—to defend our property and our lives against invaders; the most that I know is that Gov. Shannon commanded the party who were brought against us; don't know of any meeting of this body of men to resist the laws of this Territory; don't know of any combination to resist the laws of this Territory; the company that I know of got their arms after the Missourians had commenced their invasion; we did not organize to resist Gov. Shannon, but to defend ourselves against the mob of Missourians he brought with him; the purposes of this organization was not to resist the laws of the Territory; was present at the Big Spring Convention; a resolution was introduced to repudiate the laws of the Territory; know of no resolution passed at that meeting and not printed recommending military organizations; there was nothing done at that meeting but what was published in the report which has been circulated; I have never been at a meeting where there has been a resolution recommending combined resistance to the laws passed.

By Mr. Reeder—My motive for joining this military organization was for self-defence, apprehending destruction of property and life; this neighborhood was invaded by people from Missouri at that time; property was taken and destroyed at that time, so I was informed; a man was murdered at that time; he was one of my nearest neighbors; his name was Thomas Barber; it was said, by the same persons Dow was murdered; these troubles commenced in the latter part of November, and our military organizations were made then; property was burned, cattle killed and stolen, teams were stopped on the highway, and persons taken prisoners when going on their lawful business; these persons were stopped, and depredations committed by people in the Missouri Camp at Wakarusa; boxes were broken open and corn taken by them; this military organization was not got up to resist the execution of any law; Sheriff Jones came in and out of town during this period as he pleased; he was escorted in during the latter part of the invasion; heard Gen. Atchison and other prominent men from Missouri were in that camp; Gen. Richardson was a resident of St. Joseph; my means of knowledge are these: I wintered in St. Joseph in 1855, and he resided there then; they talked of creating a military organization after the invasion of the 30th March.

By Col. Woodson—The resolution found in the report of the proceedings of the Big Spring Convention was then read and passed; this last military organization was not gotten up in accordance with that resolution, and we have no other organization, and I have never known of any other; I don't know of any arms being got upon the recommendation contained in this resolution; we commenced once to organize a military company before this resolution was passed, but it fell through; our military organization commenced the latter part of November, and there was no complete organization until Gov. Shannon commissioned Gens. Robinson and Lane; I understood persons had their own Sharpe's rifles; G. W. Smith was Chairman of the Big Spring Convention; don't know who drafted the resolutions.

By Gov. Reeder—There was an encampment at Lecompton, at Wakarusa, and across the river from Lawrence; Gov. Shannon did not recognize these Missourians as a part of his men; he repudiated them at the last; we made our preparations against these Missourians; I did not hear Shannon say he recognized any of them; don't know of his recognising any of them, only by his report.

By Col. Woodson—Our organization at that time was only to protect ourselves against any and all who should come against us to destroy our lives and property.

By Mr. Howard—Our not our purpose to resist the Territorial laws; our organization had nothing to do with or against the laws; it was not the purpose of the people of Lawrence to resist the writs of the Sheriff; I heard people say, if the Sheriff has any writs let him come and arrest them.

By Mr. Howard—I know of no expression of opinion by the body as then organized against the laws; heard individuals express their opinions; heard no man speak for any person but himself; the individual expression was to resist no United States officer; heard perhaps one quarter of them so say; never heard any man of any party say anything against the organic act.

By Gov. Reeder—This assemblage was not to resist the Territorial laws.

By Mr. Sherman—It was not the purpose of the people of Lawrence to resist Governor Shannon, if he came with militia of the Territory alone, but they were determined to resist the Missourians who came up.

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS B. WOLVERTON.

Thomas B. Wolverton called and sworn—Came into Territory 11th April, 1855, from Ohio; settled in Second District, near Bloomington; I was at the election at Willow Springs, on the 1st October last; saw persons voting there, some of whom told me they were from Missouri; there were two or three wagons and some on horseback; I was a stranger there; I knew no one and none knew me; I had a ticket given me, kept it and doubled it up in my hand; I staid until 2 o'clock P. M.; I was told by one person that there were forty, by another that there were sixty, from Missouri; I was told by one person that he had encamped at Bull Creek the night before, that he came to vote, and that he came to vote on the 30th March; another man told me he came from Missouri, that he came to vote for Whitfield, and to make Kansas a Slave State.

Cross-examined—I was told by individuals that they came from Missouri, and not told that the party came from there; was told by one person that forty came from Missouri, by another that sixty; General Whitfield was the candidate; on that day I heard of no other.

EVIDENCE OF N. B. BLANTON.

N. B. Blanton called and sworn—Came into the Territory in September, 1854; settled on the Wakarusa, five miles from here, and have resided there ever since; came from Jackson County, Mo.; was appointed one of the Judges of Election for the District; was in Missouri for two or three weeks before election; when I came up home on the 28th March, met a company of men; did not know them; they told me they were coming to Lawrence to vote; some of them told me they were from Booneville and some from Columbia; they found I was one of the Judges, they wanted to know if I would let them vote without swearing; I came about fifteen miles with them; should suppose there were 100 of them; some eight or ten asked me this question; saw some of these men here at the election of 30th of March; I told them I could not let them vote according to the oath I would have to take; they argued they were all citizens of the United States, and had the right to vote; they endeavored to persuade me to let them vote. (Witness speaks so low it is impossible to hear him.) They endeavored to get me to resign, and became much enraged because I would not; an old man asked me to continue as Judge, receive their votes, and they would pay me; I did not then resign, but left them; I resigned on the morning of election; I was in town on the morning of the election; did not go to the polls; was in one of their camps near my house; they came there the evening before the 30th; they came over to Lawrence; saw some of them here; there were fifteen or twenty there; looked over part of the poll list, and know some of the men whose names are there to reside in Missouri.

Cross-examined—I don't know that these men with whom I conversed were speaking for the company; they said that if I did not receive their votes their men would hang me; they told me that they wanted to get a Legislature to suit them, and make Kansas a Slave State; that the Emigrant Aid Company were lending men out to vote, and that they had a right to vote, as they were citizens of the United States; I did not see any man hindered from voting here; saw one man run off the bank of the river.

EVIDENCE OF PETER BASINGER.

Peter Basinger, called and sworn—Came into the Territory from Iowa, 1st Sept., 1854; settled at Black Jack Point, on Santa Fé Road; I was at the election at Mewhinney's, on Ottawa Creek, 29th Nov., 1854, a year ago; saw a great many men traveling; some of them encamped near my house; came into my house off or on; asked me how I was going to vote; told them should vote for a Free State; a Mr. Royalston, who resides near Westport, in Missouri, told me was bound to have it a Slave State, if they had to make it so by the point of the sword; I asked them if they had claims in the Territory; one man put a stake down by my cabin, and said that was all the claim he wanted; they all voted, and I voted; one man who staid with me all night, said as Dr. Chapman was one of the Judges, they got a man drunk, called him sick, sent the Doctor to him and then appointed another Judge in his place; these men told me they were from Missouri; there were arms in their wagons, and nearly every man had a revolver; after the election they returned on the road towards Missouri; I started for Independence next morning; saw many men going towards Missouri; on the road some of these hurrahed for Whitfield; saw numbers of persons going to the election of 30th March; saw many of them returning from it; some of these men were from Missouri; I had seen them there, having teamed a good deal the all Fbefore; there were but few settlers east of me; I was the last settler that way in my district; think there were 25 passed my house before breakfast on their way to the election; Dr. Chapman's is four miles from the Missouri line.

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS HOPKINS.

Thomas D. Hopkins, called and sworn—Came into the Territory, June 1854, from Carroll County, Missouri; I settled nine miles South of Lawrence, and have resided there since; I was here at the election 30th March; met here a good many of my acquaintances from Carroll County; saw them in camp and about the polls. (Witness here gave names of many with whom he was acquainted from Missouri.) They told me there were about twenty-five of my acquaintances there from that settlement; it is about 195 miles I think from here; they said they came to vote and intended so to do; they said they wanted to make it a Slave State; if it wasn't they would lose their property, and if it was necessary they would come again; they told me there were from 700 to 1,000 from Missouri in this place, and that there would be from 5,000 to 10,000 here in the Territory from Missouri to vote.

Cross-examined—I heard them say that the Aid Company were sending out voters and to counteract that they came, but they did not say this was the first inducement; they wanted to elect a Legislature of their own and establish Slavery here; I did not hear them speak of the Aid Company here; there was one little skirmish here; I don't think any Free State man had a chance to vote while I was here; it was about one o'clock when I left; I think no Free State men were voting when I left; I voted.

By Governor Reeder—I was at the election of 29th of November, 1854, in the Fourth District, at Dr. Chapman's; there were many there whom I had known in Jackson County, Mo. (Witness here named many whom he saw there.) I was down in Missouri a short time after the election at old Judge Brookins'; he told me he outfitted 20 men to come up and vote; I saw men from Cass County there at the election; they told me they came to vote; at that precinct there were from 80 to 150; they were opposed to its becoming a Free State, and advanced this as a reason why they came; Chapman's is from 40 to 45 miles from the Missouri State line, and about four miles from boundary line of the District.

EVIDENCE OF LEWIS M. COX.

Lewis M. Cox, called and sworn—First came into the Territory in 1849, and have been in different parts of it; came from Ohio; I know but little of the election of last October; was coming from Franklin to this place on the day of election; saw crowd around polls; did not go to them; some persons passed us on the road at that time; about a dozen in number; met a number going back; can't tell exact number; there was quite a crowd at Franklin; knew some of them; they resided in Missouri; said nothing to me about the election.

EVIDENCE OF C. S. PRATT.

C. S. Pratt, called and sworn—Was one of the clerks of election on 30th of March, 1855; Mr. Abbott and Mr. Cameron were there as Judges; Mr. Blanton was absent.

Attempted Suicide.

On Wednesday last, JOHN COOLEY, a resident of Poughkeepsie, attempted suicide at the house of a friend in Washington-street, Poughkeepsie, by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause is assigned for the rash act. There are no hopes for his recovery

AMERICA'S MAILS.

COMPLETE TEXT OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

DESPATCH OF BRITISH TROOPS FOR CHINA.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

The *America's* mails reached this City at a late hour on Saturday night. Among the extracts from our foreign files, published below, two important documents will be found. One is the Treaty of Peace, in full—a synopsis only having been telegraphed from Halifax. The other is the proposed Constitution for the reorgan

[illegible] the right of keeping up the [illegible] to be annexed to the present [illegible] same force and value as if it had [illegible] an integral part of it. This Convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the powers [illegible] Treaty.

ART. 17. The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse several [illegible] contracting powers it isolates between themselves that for the future these principles shall also be applied to the Danube and to its embouchures. They declare that this arrangement constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it under their guarantee.

The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any duties on property which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence, no toll (*peage*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandize which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the States separated or traversed by this river shall be conceived in such a manner as to favor the circulation of vessels as much as possible. *Excepté ce qui a été prévu par les stipulations* of these regulations no obstacle whatever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

ART. 18. With the object of carrying into effect the disposition of the preceding article, a commission in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, shall each be represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Isatcha downwards (*depuis Isatcha*) in order to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighboring parts of the sea, from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability.

To defray the expenses of these works as well as of the establishments having for object to assure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube fixed duties of a proper (*convenable*) rate, to be settled by the Commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express condition that in this respect as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ART. 19. A commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemberg, (one for each of those Powers,) to which commission, the commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved by the Porte, shall be joined. This commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of the river police; secondly, remove the obstacles (*empechemens*) of whatever nature they may be, which yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river; and fourthly, after the dissolution of the European commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and of the neighboring parts of the sea.

ART. 20. It is understood that the European commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riverain*) commission will have completed the works designated in the preceding article under the numbers 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and informed of these facts, will, after formally adopting them, pronounce the dissolution of the European commission, and thenceforth the permanent bordering (*riverains*) commission shall enjoy the same rights as those with which the European commission will have been involved up to that time.

ART. 21. In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, upon the principles hereinbefore enunciated, each of the contracting powers shall have the right at all times to station two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

ART. 22.—In exchange for the towns, portions and territories enumerated in Article 4 of the present treaty, and in order the better to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia.

The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of Lake Bourna Seika, will perpendicularly reach the Akerman-road, follow this road as far as the valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, reascend along the river Yalpack as far as Saratzika, and will terminate at Kakamori on the Pruth. Above this point the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification.

Delegates of the contracting powers will settle, in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

ART. 23.—The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte.

The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights and privileges assured to the Principalities, and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

ART. 24.—The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing powers. There shall be no special right of interference in their internal affairs.

ART. 25.—The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

The laws and statutes now in force shall be revised. To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special commission, with regard to the composition of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a commission of the Sublime Porte.

The task of this commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the bases of their future organization.

ART. 26. His Majesty the Sultan, promises to convoke immediately in each of the two Provinces, a divan *ad hoc* composed in such a manner as to constitute the most extensive representation of the interests of all classes of society. These divans are to give expression to the wishes of the populations relative to the definitive organization of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the functions of these divans.

ART. 27. Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two divans, the commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labors to the present seat of the conferences. The final understanding with the suzerain power will be recorded in a convention concluded by the latter between the high contracting parties, and a hatti-scherif conformable to the stipulations of the Convention will definitely constitute the organization of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the powers parties to the treaty.

ART. 28. It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force organized with the object of maintaining the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontiers. No impediment (*entrave*) is to be placed in the way of such extraordinary measures of defence, as in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be called upon to take to repulse any foreign aggression.

ART. 29. If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting powers, as to the measures to be taken to maintain or reestablish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous agreement between these powers.

ART. 30. The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*relevera de*) the Sublime Porte conformably to the Imperial Hatti which fix and determine its rights and immunities placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting powers.

In consequence, the said Principality will preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

ART. 31. The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia, without a previous accord between all the contracting powers.

ART. 32. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sultan maintain in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture.

In order to prevent any local dispute, the boundary of the frontiers will be verified, and, if need be, rectified; but in no case shall any territorial modification result to either of the high parties from such rectification.

A mixed commission, composed of two engineers, one French Commissioner, and one Ottoman officer, shall be sent to the locality [illegible] immediately upon the reestablishment of [illegible] between the Court of Russia and the Porte. The labors of this commission are to be [illegible] the space of eight months, dating from the [illegible] ratifications of the present treaty.

[illegible] territories occupied during the war by the [illegible] armies, the Emperor of the French, the [illegible] the Queen of the United Kingdom [illegible] Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, [illegible] the convention signed at Constantinople [illegible] 1855, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte on the one hand, and Russia on the other part, relative to the Aland Isles, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.

ART. 34. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged in Paris, within the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have here to affixed the seal of their arms.

The Constitution of the Danubian Principalities.

The following is a translation of the Protocol drawn up at Constantinople on the 11th of February, 1856, in common by the Ministers of the Porte, and the representatives of France, England, and Austria. This document is addressed to Count WALEWSKI, to be submitted by him to the Paris Conferences to serve as a groundwork for the Committee appointed to consider the future condition of the Danubian Principalities:

ART. 1. The treaties concluded between the Sublime Porte and Russia relative to Moldavia and Wallachia having ceased to be in force in consequence of the war, the organized laws emanating therefrom are no longer the fundamental law of these two countries.

Under these circumstances the Porte confirms anew the privileges and immunities enjoyed heretofore by the said Principalities, under its suzerainty, since the stipulations granted to them by the Sultans BAJAZET I. and MAHMOUD II.

It wishes to assure to them the enjoyment in an equitable and durable manner, by placing them completely in harmony with the advancement of the age, with the wants and desires of all classes of the population, and with the relations established by common agreement with the Ottoman Empire.

2. Wallachia and Moldavia, the respective Territories of which form an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, will each have, as heretofore, a separate administration and independence under the suzerainty of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. The Hospodars will be named for life from the most distinguished families of the country. Their rule will be supported by institutions of a nature to maintain good order in the Principalities, and to place the welfare of all classes on a suitable footing.

3. The Principalities shall be independent of any foreign protectorate, and in their relations with foreign Powers they will be only represented by the Sublime Porte.

4. The treaties concluded by the Sublime Porte will be valid for the Principalities.

5. The Principalities will be in direct communication with the Imperial Government through Kapou-Kiayas, or agents, nominated by the Hospodars, revocable at their will and accepted by the Sublime Porte.

6. Wallachia and Moldavia shall each pay annually to the Imperial Government a fixed tribute of fast and indemnity proportion. On the other hand they shall not be subjected to any other charge, nor shall the Porte nor compelled to make payments in any form whatever addition or forced purchase.

7. The Principalities will have the right to maintain such force as they may deem requisite for police and to assure the maintenance of public order. They will fix by agreement with the Sublime Porte the number of their troops, and the number, once fixed, cannot be augmented without a new agreement. No person, moreover, shall have a right to oppose the execution of defensive measures which the Sublime Porte and the Principalities may deem it advisable to adopt for the common safety of the empire.

8. Moldavian and Wallachian vessels will continue to navigate freely under the privileged flag granted to them by the Sublime Porte.

9. In case of order being disturbed it belongs to the Porte alone to reestablish it; but it will not have recourse to armed intervention until having come to an understanding on the subject with the high contracting Powers as to the means and duration of such intervention.

10. No fortress shall be constructed on the right bank of the Danube, or on any point of the Moldo-Wallachian territory, without a previous understanding on the subject with the suzerain Power. All questions relating to such fortresses in time of peace shall also be settled by free and common consent. The Sublime Porte, in time of peace, may garrison such of those fortresses as may have been erected at its exclusive expense.

11. If the establishment of a permanent system of quarantine between the two banks of the Danube should, contrary to all expectation, be deemed necessary in future, the Board of Health for Moldavia and Wallachia would only emanate from the Government of the Principalities. The principles of every quarantine before being carried out shall be discussed with the Sublime Porte.

12. Conformably to privileges granted *ab antiquo* to Moldavia and to Wallachia, His Majesty the sultan recognizes and protects the independence and the internal administration of the Principalities, and the Sublime Porte is resolved to abstain from all interference, under any form whatsoever, with the acts of the internal government, unless they be manifestly contrary to the present act and to the fundamental statute, which will be the complement thereof, or be an infringement upon treaties concluded with foreign powers, and on the legitimate interests emanating therefrom.

13. All religious confessions shall enjoy equal liberty and protection in the two Principalities.

14. No individual nor corporation can be deprived of property for any reason whatsoever without a just indemnity, decided by a mixed commission, giving every desirable guarantee to the parties concerned.

15. Strangers are allowed to possess landed property in Wallachia and Moldavia on the same terms as the natives, and by submitting to the laws.

16. All Moldavians and Wallachians, without exception, are eligible to public offices.

17. The relations between landlord and peasant shall be regulated on an equitable footing and made as mutual as possible. Corvees and cases of personal servitude which may still exist under whatsoever denomination, are to be declared redeemable by purchase by a special law to be rendered and put in practice within one year at latest, so that they may entirely cease at no very distant period.

18. All classes of the population without distinction of birth or faith shall enjoy civil rights, especially the right of property under every form; but the exercise of political rights shall not be granted to natives placed under foreign protection.

19. Landed property shall be liable to taxation like any other, but the capitation tax shall be abolished.

20. All trades shall be free, and monopolies of every description in town or country radically suppressed.

21. The Hospodars shall be elective for life. The Porte shall never revoke their appointment, except in cases of high treason proved judicially in a form to be determined.

22. The candidate chosen from a list of three names selected according to fixed regulations, and approved by His Majesty the Sultan, shall be Hospodar.

23. As soon as the essential bases of the new organization of the Principalities shall have been laid the election of the new Hospodars will take place. Till then the two Principalities shall be administered each by a provisional or Kaimakanian Government, for the formation of which the Sublime Porte will consult the high contracting parties. The Provisional Government enjoying the authority attributed to the Hospodars will proceed, with the shortest delay possible, and in presence of an Ottoman commissary, to the new respective organization of the two Principalities.

24. The civil list of the Hospodar shall be fixed once for all when he assumes office.

25. They shall have the right to appoint and dismiss their Ministers. They shall have the armed force at their disposal, conformable to the laws; they shall cause an annual budget to be returned, and also an account of the expenses of the Legislature; they will see the laws carried out, and have the right to grant pardons. They will convoke and close the legislative sessions according to the form prescribed by law; their initiative and the manner of their sanction shall be regulated by a law.

26. The Legislature shall be so constituted as to be independent in its composition, and in its *ensemble* to shield the interests of all classes of the population, to satisfy their legitimate wishes, and to control efficaciously the acts of the Government. It will also vote all the laws relative to the organization of the army to the administration properly so called, to that of finance, justice, public instruction, property of the State and monasteries, and also relative to great concessions of public works.

27. The bills voted by the Legislature and promulgated by the Hospodars being of general application for the natives shall be also binding on the other inhabitants of the Ottoman empire established, or who may establish themselves in the Principalities, or who possess landed property there.

28. The judicial power shall be line enden of the executive power, and shall provide all requisite guarantees.

29. Whatever may be the definitive form of the Legislature, it shall comprise a Senate consisting of all the leading men of the country.

30. As the constituent legislation of the two Principalities is to be uniform, a commission half Moldavian half Wallachian, designated by the Kaimakans with the consent of the Ottoman commissary, shall proceed forthwith to Constantinople to substitute for the organic regulations now only the new combinations rendered necessary by the preceding articles, but all those of which experience shall have shown the utility, especially as regards the organization of the legislative power.

31. The labors of the Commission shall be submitted to the Sublime Porte, and communicated by it to the high contracting parties. They will receive the solemn approbation of His Majesty the Sultan, and be published in his name at Bucharest and at Jassy within three months' time.

The Great Naval Review at Spithead.

OPENING OF THE SPECTACLE—DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE AND PEOPLE.

From the London Times, April 24.

At 8 o'clock yesterday, the whole fleet, as if by magic, was "dressed" in flags and ensigns from their main trucks to the water's surface; and now the curtain seemed to have risen upon the glorious pageant of the day. But the busiest signt in the national drama about to be enacted was that presented on the land. The myriads of human beings who poured on to the beach from every point and outlet were beyond all precedent, and the heterogeneous commixture of character was not the least remarkable feature of the whole affair. Gradually the walls, ramparts, ravelins, mounds, house-tops and even church-steeples entered into bold competition with the water in exhibiting their venturous masses, until surrounding objects, even the great fleet itself in the distance, became almost insignificant items in the animated panorama. The scene from Southsea beach was magnificent. A violet sky, pure and unclouded as that of Italy—a rippling, dimpling, flashing, sparkling sea—a green elastic sward of the freshest verdure—dazzling uniforms and many-colored costumes—brilliant equipages, music, flags, laurel wreaths, happy human faces, and "ladies' laughter ringing through the air," were the accessories of a scene as gay, brilliant, and animated as any that, with much experience of popular spectacles, we remember to have ever witnessed. Nor should we omit to enumerate among the sources of enjoyment the aromatic sea breeze, that *vif et âcre parfum de la mer* of which ALEXANDER DUMAS descants so eloquently, and which is so delightfully exhilarating to those whose fate it is to be pent up in cities. Tents and pavilions brightly dotted the green turf, and wagons, barouches, phaetons, and all manner of things that run on wheels were drawn to the margin of the water. Thousands of people sauntered over the sands or lay on the shingle of the beach watching through telescopes and opera-glasses the movements of the fleet. The multitude extended from Monckton on the west to Southsea Castle on the east, a distance of three miles, and must have comprised something like 100,000 persons.

Near Southsea Castle a great stand had been erected in the cause of sight-seeing; and it, like other smaller structures of the same description, was crowded with visitors. Yet, brilliant as was the scene and exuberant with life and gayety, it was not without its ludicrous associations; and of these the most remarkable were the hideous statues erected on the Clarence Esplanade in desecration of the memories of NELSON and WELLINGTON. Even the Longoners, who ought by this time to be case-hardened in the matter of bad statues, were horrified at these atrocious figures, and expressed their indignation in no measured terms. The thought of being caricatured in this outrageous manner after death is really enough to deter a man from ever doing any thing for his country. It is not too much to say that these execrable statues are as disgraceful to the Southern Islanders of Hampshire as they would be to their namesakes of the Pacific. But strange is the fate of our great men, who live in honor, but dying leave a bust at which the world grows pale! From the contemplation of such unworthy libels on art and greatness, we turn with delight to the vivid and glowing picture which Nature every where presented to the eye.

The *coup d'œil* in the foreground was everything brilliant and delightful that fancy could imagine. The sea flashed and sparkled in the morning sun, and over its waters glided every variety of craft, from the leviathan three-decker of one hundred and thirty guns and twelve hundred men, to the little river steamer that, by some speculative freak, found itself on the joyous bosom of the Solent. It was interesting to observe the contrast of the picture—to compare the yachts with the frigates, and to watch the tiny craft as they picked their way faintly among the mighty ships-of-war. The shipping was everywhere decked in the gayest colors, and upon every breeze came the strains of martial music—the commingled melodies of France and England.

The order issued by the Admiralty, that steam vessels, of whatever class, should burn anthracite coal, was rigidly obeyed by all the steamers, except one, and let future historians take note of the fact—for it affords an amusing commentary on the difference between preaching and practicing—that the offending vessel was no other than the Admiralty yacht, the *Black Eagle*. To the horror of the ingenious Mr. PRIDEAUX, and to the indignation of all beholders, on she came in the full insolence of official pride, dimming the atmosphere with a volume of black smoke that burst from her funnel as from a factory chimney.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AND COURT.

Her Majesty's train arrived at the Royal Clarence Victualing Yard at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock, being above three-quarters of an hour after its time. On alighting Her Majesty was received by Admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B., principal Naval Aide-de-Camp; Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G. C. B., the [illegible] Townshend, Aide de-Camp; Sir Charles [illegible] Sir Maurice Berkeley, Vice-Admiral Fitzroy [illegible], Rear-Admiral Eden, Captain Milne, Sir Robert Peel, &c., forming the full Board of Admiralty; also by Admiral Deh Gratiere, of the French Imperial Navy, Captain Superintendent Dacres, Master Attendant Davies, Storekeeper Pinhorn, R. N., Mr. Godson, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Scott, and other officers of the Railway Company, and a Guard of Honor. The Court immediately embarked on board the State barge, and was steered by Captain Hon. Joseph Denman to the *Victoria and Albert*, lying in the harbor stream.

Her Majesty was accompanied in the yacht by Sir WILLIAM PARKER, Sir EDMUND LYONS, the Marquis TOWNSHEND, Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, and Mr. OSBORNE, Secretary of the Admiralty. After a short interval, the trumpeter stationed on the Pier Battery announced the approach of the royal yacht. The guns of the Platform Battery instantly confirmed the intelligence, and in a few minutes the *Victoria and Albert* rapidly steamed out of the harbor, and glided swiftly towards Spithead, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the assembled multitude, the bands ashore and afloat striking up the National Anthem, while every vessel dipped her ensign.

THE GUN BOATS AND BATTERIES.

The extraordinary exertions made by the Admiralty to have ready a strong naval force for the opening of another campaign had been crowned with complete success as far as the batteries and gunboats are concerned. They are built, armed, and manned, move easily and in good order, and appear fully equal to the kind of work that was expected of them. The new and smaller flotilla, added as an appendix to our baffled giants of the deep, is ready, but only to celebrate the conclusion of peace by playing its part in one of those grand spectacles which may be called national. They have often been seen before, though rarely during the last forty years, for they can only be produced in all their grandeur in a time of war.

The most curiosity was excited by the new gunboats, which were to make their *début* in the presence of the Sovereign, and by the floating batteries. The latter,—four low, flat, squat, black, unwieldy constructions, the *Trusty*, the *Glatton*, the *Thunder*, and the *Meteor*,—remained motionless at anchor. Their appearance inspires a doubt whether they are capable of motion; they were, however, a feature of the scene, for to compensate for their shapelessness they had put on the gayest of toilets; they were more brilliantly "dressed" than any other vessels in the harbor. It was in vain; beauty of form—the one thing needful for the eye of the amateur—was not there; their ugliness is irredeemable; garlands of roses would not give grace to these hippopotami. The gunboats, without being models of elegance, move easily through the water, turn deftly, and have a blunt, determined look, with a spice of mischief in it. We have heard ancient mariners speak with much respect of the capacities in that line of the Danish gunboats of the Baltic; we can fancy a flotilla of them approaching with earnest purpose, making the commander of a squadron of prudent vessels look grave.

BAD ARRANGEMENTS.

The review, as a spectacle, had some moments of much grandeur. When London rushes per rail to a seaport on such an occasion, its eye does not anticipate the space over which the evolutions will extend; it is measured by miles—consequently all the crowding and squeezing is on shore. On the ocean there is ample room and verge enough for all possible movements by every variety of craft. There is thus a disappointment resulting from this vastness of our pecular element. From no one point can more than a part of the movements be seen; and of that small portion the chances are that very little can be understood.

The day was magnificent and in every way favorable to the occasion, to be accounted for by Her Majesty's proverbial good fortune and the fact that official "arrangements" had nothing to do with it. Some of these "arrangements" failed lamentably; the bitch between routine and accident this time luckily caught two of the estates of the realm, the Peers and Commons, and, to do them justice, they growled as heartily as humbler men, and possibly agitate the matter "elsewhere." But this was only a disagreeable episode, of which the million knew nothing. They were lining the shore, crowded in a dense mass on the esplanade and every point from which a view seaward could be obtained.

THE FIRST SALUTE.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, as we have before stated, Her Majesty's yacht left Clarence-yard, and as she passed outside the first ship of the line, to return down the centre of the double line of ships-of-war and gunboats, the *Duke of Wellington* opened the royal salute; it was rapidly taken up by the other vessels with grand effect; it was one of the finest moments of the review. As the Queen's yacht passed, all the ships manned the yards. The yacht returned through the line to near the Warner Light, and there was a pause in the proceedings of some length, which the experienced devoted to refreshment. The rest of the programme of the day was pretty closely adhered to. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the gunboats steamed down the line, and passed up it again on the outside. Soon after three the Royal Yacht was seen standing towards the *Rodney* and *London*, anchored to the E.N.E. of the Nab Light as pivot ships; she was followed by the *Duke of Wellington* and the *Royal George*, the leading ships of the line; the rest following in their order of anchorage. They passed between the pivot ships, doubling back outside them, and returned in the same order to their former stations. No canvas was spread, which rather detracted from the beauty of the scene; but the immense screw men-of-war glided easily and silently along, apparently without aid or effort, and the manœuvre was perfectly formed.

ATTACK ON SOUTHSEA CASTLE.

The Royal yacht, which had remained outside the pivot ships, then returned towards Portsmouth, and took up a position in the rear of the line of gunboats, which, by this time (about half past four o'clock) ready to begin a mimic attack on Southsea castle. The signal being given, they opened a brisk fire on the devoted fort, and directly in the faces of many thousands of stunned and delighted spectators under and in front of it. From the seaside little could be seen of this attack, which did not last so long as expected, the expenditure of powder being limited to six rounds from each boat; nor did the castle return the fire, from considerations, we believe, of the safety of those between the belligerents.

We have nothing to record of this affair more than that there were considerable smoke and noise; there was, perhaps, a plan of action, but, if so, it was like chance "direction that we could not see." The Royal yacht, after the cannonade, returned to Portsmouth, the ships-of war again saluting Her Majesty. This closed the maritime proceedings of the day. There was a rush on shore and another fearful squeeze at the railway station, and it must have been very late indeed before all the London guests returned to the metropolis. Her Majesty and the Court left Clarence-yard for London at 5¾ o'clock.

ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

The most interesting and only novel feature in the day's movement was that reserved for the night, as an Emeralder might say; and this was a thorough novelty to such of the present generation as accidentally witnessed it. We say "accidentally," because no notice of an intention to illuminate was given in the Admiralty's programme, and consequently thousands who had borne the cold and languor of the day had left on their return to distant homes before the ships made this grand and brilliant demonstration. This was effected by simultaneously lighting up the yards and portholes with blue lights.

At 9 o'clock gun-fire, the whole fleet at anchor burst into light as by magic; the jets one above another, maintopmast high aloft, and the ports of each opened at once, showing a vivid glare between decks, caused an unusual roar of cheering from the shore, which was echoed and given back with interest from the boats of the legion afloat. This in the stillness of the calm night had an effect as imposing as it was rare, and cheer upon cheer applauded the spectacle. From 9 to 10 rockets were sent up thickly from the ships, and raised a golden shower upon the "floating capital." The Commander-in-Chief, Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, entertained the Admirals, Captains and other officers of the fleet at the Admiralty House in the evening, where the French Admiral and staff were the honored guests. The *Erebus*, one of the three monster floating batteries built of wrought iron by NAPIER, arrived at Spithead, from Glasgow, just in time to be a feature in the *finale*.

Dispatch of British Troops to Canada—Lord Palmerston's Explanation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 25.

Mr. LAING said he took the earliest opportunity of asking for some explanations as to the intention of the Government of sending troops to Canada. It had been said that 10,000 men were to be sent to Canada from the Crimea under the command of General EYRE. The rumor received some confirmation from the statements in the public press; and one evening in another place a question had been addressed to the noble Lord the Minister for War, who replied that it was the intention of the Government to send back to Canada a number of regiments equal to the number stationed in that colony before the commencement of the war. Even supposing that to be so, he thought it required some explanation from her Majesty's Government. They ought to know whether it was intended merely to send these regiments back, or whether any new organization of the forces in Canada was contemplated, so that they might be ready for active service in the event of hostilities with America. He should like to know whether the Government were going to depart from the old colonial policy of the country, and distribute our troops throughout our free and self-supporting colonies? If so, he thought the time was peculiarly ill-chosen, for it would have the appearance of a menace to the United States, whose population, being high-spirited and prompt to resent any attempt at coercion, would be less inclined than ever for an amicable arrangement of differences. Such a step, moreover, would afford ground in the American legislative body for an increase of their military establishment, which, in its turn, would be laid hold of here as an argument for augmenting our own. The measure was, therefore, most mischievous; and, whilst asking for information upon it, he wished also to ask whether the Government had any intention of landing a body of troops at Costa Rica?

Lord PALMERSTON—Sir, I must first say I am not aware of that similarity of rival official authorities to which the honorable gentleman has referred—namely, the War-office on the one side, and the newspapers on the other. Whatever is said by the War Department is true, and as to what appears in the public newspapers, he must judge of that according to circumstances. [A laugh.] I can only say, we utterly disclaim the responsibility of what may be given to the public through those channels. With regard to the alarm which my honorable friend has stated to exist, founded upon these rumors, coming from that left-handed official source which he has referred to, I really cannot understand on what foundation any such alarm can be felt. In the first place, he has stated that he understood 10,000 men were going to the North American British provinces. Now, that is a gross exaggeration. [Hear, hear.] I am not aware, even if that number were going, that any man in his senses would imagine that that force was intended to attempt the invasion of the United States.

It is well known that when the war began, our army being upon a very low peace establishment, it became necessary to resort to every possible means, and to every possible quarter, for the purpose of augmenting the force of our army in the East; and among other expedients was that of stripping our North American Colonies of almost every soldier that was there. The war being fortunately over, and the army disposable, it is our intention to send back to the North American Colonies, not 10,000 men nor 6,000 men, but something approaching to 4,000, to serve as a basis of proper defence of the military posts there; and, not to Canada only, but to the whole of our widely extended North American Colonies. [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend says it is understood that those Provinces were to be thrown upon their own resources for all possible means of defence. I never understood that to be the policy of the Government, and I think it would be a most injudicious one to be adopted. It would be expecting too much from such Colonies, to abandon them to their own resources.

We may rely, no doubt, on the loyalty, the attachment, the zeal, and the courage of the people of those provinces, but they are always employed in the avocations which belong to the land they inhabit, and you cannot expect of such a population that they should devote themselves to the permanent duties of a military life. They would form, without doubt, an excellent militia, profiting rapidly by military instruction, and certainly they can turn out in a short space of time, and do their duty with the honor, the zeal, and the courage which belong to the race from which they are descended. But no military man could think it possible that forces of that kind, so organised and disciplined, would be sufficient for the purposes of defence, especially of garrison places like Quebec and others, unless there was a foundation of a regular army upon which such a force can rally and support itself, and serve as an example to them in point of discipline and organization. That is all that her Majesty's Government were about to do. And I think that for any person to raise a cry of alarm that we were going to invade the United States, and that they would be roused to resentment by this force of three or four regiments coming on them, is really an idle speculation unworthy of serious consideration. [Hear, hear.] I hold what we are doing is the duty of a responsible Government to do. It is to see that these valuable Colonies, whose loyalty and devotion to the general interests of the Empire it is impossible too highly to praise, are not left without some foundation of military support, upon which they may form that defensive militia which they are now occupied in forming, and which, no doubt, will do honor to them, as it would be an advantage to us. Then my honorable friend asks whether we are going to land a force—of 10,000 more men I suppose—at Costa Rica. I can assure him, if he has met with that report in any quarter whatever, it has not come to my ears; and should it be repeated he can contradict it upon my authority. [Hear, hear, and laughter.]

The Central American Question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 24, 1856.

LORD PALMERSTON brought up the papers relating to this subject, and they were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. H BAILIE wished to know if the papers relating to recruiting in the United States, which the noble lord had promised to lay on the table on an early day that week, were prepared?

Lord PALMERSTON said, that some necessary delay had taken place in the preparation of those papers, but they should be laid on the table of the house early next week.

Sir E. BULWER said, that he would at an early period give notice of the terms of the resolution which it was his intention to move in relation to the papers which had just been laid upon the table.

Interesting from Russia.

CHANGES IN THE RUSSIAN CABINET—THE CZAR AT MOSCOW—COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG—ANECDOTE OF THE CZAR.

Berlin (April 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

I have this morning telegraphed you that, according to telegraphic advices received here from St. Petersburg, the Russian Admiralty has ordered all lighthouses to be lit up in the Bay of Finland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic and in the White Sea, and all seamarks, beacons and buoys to be laid down and placed. Further, the Emperor has ordered the Militia (Opoltscheine) to be disbanded. Count ORLOFF has been nominated to the Presidency of the Imperial Council and of the Council of Ministers, in the place of Prince TSCHERNITSCHEFF.

The article in the Dresden *Journal* to which I referred yesterday says:

"The latest advices received from St. Petersburg confirm the report that has been for some time past in circulation of an approaching partial change in the Russian Cabinet; they likewise confirm the doubt that the retirement of Count NESSELRODE from the management of the Department of Foreign Affairs will positively take place very shortly. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, hitherto Ambassador in Vienna, is also as positively announced as his successor in this Department. The retirement of the Count will be confined, however, to the management of Foreign Affairs; in all other respects his position, more particularly his dignity of Chancellor of the Empire, will not in any way be changed. It is rumored that, in addition to the above, various other changes will be made in the highest regions of the State service, but of a positive nature there is nothing as yet known on this point. Prince DOLGOROUKI, the Minister of War, will, it is said, go as Minister Extraordinary to Paris."

After arriving in Moscow and taking up his quarters in the Palace of the Kremlin, on the 10th inst., the Emperor repaired, on the same day, to the Cathedral of the ascension of the Virgin Mary, where he was received at the entrance by the Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna. In the course of the address with which the Philaret received the Emperor the following passage occurred:

"Thou inherited war, but thou hast restored us peace. Thy righteous cause and thy valor called on thee imperatively to pursue the war, but thy love for mankind has not repelled the offered peace. The enemy has not triumphed over Russia, but thou hast triumphed over their hostility. Our common country is grateful to thee, and foreign nations already do thee justice; and they will become still more just when the passions are stilled," &c. "Mayest thou succeed, under the blessing of Providence, in healing the wounds that the war has inflicted on Russia."

From the Cathedral the Emperor repaired, preceded by the Metropolitan and all the clergy, to the Tschudoff Monastery, where he performed his devotions before the relics of St. Alexius. On exhibitions of this kind the population of Moscow, the inhabitants of the "Holy White City," appear to lay great value, and it is mentioned that the masses of the people who on this occasion witnessed the ceremony were duly impressed with it. After thus performing his devotions, the Emperor went to the exercising house of the fourth battalion of the Moscow Reserve Regiment of the Body Guard. The new colors, bearing the dates of 1756—1856, had been the night before consecrated, nailed to the staves, and presented to the regiment. On the following day the Emperor visited various institutions of the town, and in the evening gave a dinner in the Kremlin to all the Generals in Moscow, and to all the officers of the Grenadier Regiment of the Body Guard. The Emperor was expected back in St. Petersburg on the 16th.

Further advices from St. Petersburg state that in seventeen Governments and in the kingdom of Poland martial law no longer exists. The export of horses, oxen, swine, meat, sheepskins, cloth, linen, cordage, hay, spirits of vitriol, and distilled liquors from the empire of Russia and the kingdom of Poland is now permitted.

The last commercial report issued by the house of JOH. DEYSEIN & Co., St. Petersburg, April 12, contains the following:

"As soon as the ice breaks up our town will be put in direct communication by steamers with England, Holland, Lubeck, and Stettin, and subsequently perhaps with Dantsic and Rostock; and the spirit of enterprise is beginning to speculate on our country more than on any other. Many mistakes and incorrect views become hereby apparent; and all ventures in this quarter should be preceded by a cautious and careful examination of the existing state of things; too sanguine expectations ought not to be entertained of their results, the less so, that in most branches of trade a very sharp competition will not be wanting. It is an erroneous but a wide-spread notion that a pressing demand will immediately clear off the first arrivals of the more considerable import articles at good prices; and, on the other hand, that bulkly articles of export are lying in store in great quantities both here and in the interior, and, consequently, that there will be good bargains to be picked up. Imported articles, however, have been all along supplied in sufficient quantities for all actual wants by land carriage, and there is now but a small demand for them, even at prices very much reduced, in anticipation of the peace. As regards articles of export, the views are equally incorrect. Where they could not bear carriage by land or the heavy expenses connected therewith, they were produced in smaller quantities, or the stocks on hand found a vent at home. Add to this that the demand of the army for human labor and means of transport enhanced the prices of both to manufactures and agriculture even in the most distant Governments. Production itself thus became dearer, and even the expresses of transport to and upon the navigable rivers pressed heavier upon the goods than they do in a usual state of things. The small stocks on hand, and the fresh supplies will, in the first instance, obtain a high price, until by degrees more ample supplies of labor and of means have been made available for the pacific activity of the nation. Since the export of all kinds of grain has been restored to the same free footing as formerly, all hope of low freights for the Spring has vanished. The quantity of grain and linseed now here, and intended for exportation, is estimated at more than half a million chetwerts, and its conveyance will take up an enormous quantity of vessels, and run up freights for goods of all sorts very high. Vessels that can unload and load again at the town will have a great advantage over those that can only come up as far as Cronstadt, as there is a great deficiency of lighters, and very high lighterage may be expected between here and Cronstadt. For the last week the temperature has been very mild, and if it is not broken in upon again by frost, we may expect in a very few weeks to see the stream and the bay free of ice, and the navigation reopened."

From the following recent anecdote we shall acquire a somewhat higher opinion than has been hitherto entertained of the Emperor's intellectual qualifications, and a confirmation of all that has been reported of his justice and discriminating

It appears that at a dinner party at Petersburg there had been a number of remarks and expressions made unfavorable to the Emperor, his measures, and some particulars as to the peace. A complete report of all that took place, the name of the host, the names of his fifteen guests, and the expressions used, was forwarded to the Empress mother in an anonymous letter.

The Emperor, on receiving this document from his mother, had the giver of the party sent for, and told him what he had heard of him and his friends, and asked for the names of all the guests assembled at his table on the occasion in question. This list of names included sixteen guests, and that name among them that had not been found among the fifteen named in the denunciation was, of course, that of the anonymous writer. This latter, a colonel in the Guards, was sent for, and the Emperor addressed him as follows:

"You seem to have an inclination, as well as some talent, for service in the police force or the gendarmerie; if you like to enter it you can; but the Guards is not the place for you. If, on the other hand, you prefer to leave the service altogether, you shall find your *congé* ready for you."

The giver of the party, however, came off with only a few words of reproof and warning from the Emperor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Nicaraguan Minister—Probable Recognition of the Walker Government—Southern Sympathy—Indemnity for the Panama Outrages, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

NICARAGUA AND ITS MINISTER.

Central American affairs continue to be the leading topic of interest at the Capitol. Padre VIJIL is entirely quiet, illustrating his original policy of "masterly inactivity" until he shall be invited by the President to present himself for recogn

scratch plainly was observable upon his nose, and a slight scratch upon one cheek, and his clothes were considerably rent.

The District Attorney, Mr. Key, appeared for Government, and Messrs. Bradley and Ratcliffe, Senator Weller, of California, and Judge Phillips, of Alabama, appeared for the defence.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Thomas Brodnck, sworn—Is a waiter at Willard's; saw Herbert hit Keating with a chair; left the room then.

John Silvirlak, an elderly man, sworn.—Is a waiter at Willard's, was in the dining-room when Herbert ordered a servant to bring his breakfast; the servant answered that he could not without an order from the office; Herbert then told the servant to clear out of the room, and called him "a damned Irish son of a bitch." Keating stood about three yards from Herbert; Herbert turned and said the same thing to him—to clear out of the room; witness stood in the centre of the room and could not hear the reply of Keating; then Herbert stood up and struck Keating on the back of the neck with a pistol; Keating went back of one of the round tables, got a plate and made two attempts at throwing it, but paused; Herbert then took up a chair and threw it at Keating; Keating then threw a plate at Herbert, and came around the edge of the table; Herbert and Keating met at the side of the table and jostled together; the plate thrown by Keating he took from the table at which Herbert was sitting; then a gentleman came in and struck Keating with a chair and broke it; they jostled for a minute, breaking sugar bowls and pitchers; then Pat. Keating, the steward, and the brother of the deceased, came in; Herbert laid hold of him and took out a pistol; Pat took hold of the pistol and held it about a minute, while they jostled together; the other gentleman (Herbert's friend) followed up and struck Pat. Keating with a chair upon the head; the two gentlemen (Herbert and his friend) were engaged with the two Keatings when the French cook came in and separated them, jostling Pat Keating away so that he let go the barrel of the pistol; with that Herbert caught hold of the collar of Thomas Keating's coat with his left hand and shot him with his right hand; deceased told witness that "he was dead;" saw the blood rush out of Keating's coat; saw no knife drawn; was in the room during the whole affray; saw no one strike Herbert; took no hand in the business; when the shot was fired went over to the assistance of the deceased; saw Mr. Herbert's friend throw two or three pitchers, and another friend of Herbert came in and cried "shame;" Witness has been at Willard's going on a month; the table stood about twelve yards from the door; they all met at the door; not a word passed between Herbert and Pat; four of them were engaged in the scuffle; Pat came in the door and turned at the table, and Mr. Herbert was trying to get his pistol out; Pat, only, had hold of Herbert; deceased was three or four yards behind; no conversation passed between Herbert and Pat; Pat had hold of Herbert at the time Herbert was trying to get his pistol out; Pat had hold of the muzzle of the pistol with his right hand, and his left hand was upon the back of Herbert's neck; the deceased at this time was in front of Herbert; Herbert's friend at this time was whipping deceased with a chair; as soon as Pat Keating let go his hold of the pistol, Herbert shot Tom Keating; Pat's hold upon the pistol was broken by the cook and by the gentleman who came in; Pat Keating was about five feet six inches in height, and weighs about 180; the deceased was more bulky, but weakly; witness thought Herbert ought to be able to whip both the Keatings, because he (Herbert) was a well-fed man, was not overworked, and had full use of his limbs; the Austrian Minister was sitting looking on at the whole affair; he sat still until the man was shot, and then came up to see if he was dead; Pat had a pitcher of molasses in his hand, which was broken in the struggle; by the stroke of a chair by Herbert's friend, and by the interposition of the cook, Pat let go his hold; Pat went away at the time of the shot, but came back to help carry his brother up stairs; the scuffle was not five minutes altogether.

Charles Quinn, sworn; is head waiter at Willard's; was passing Mr. Herbert and heard him say, "Get my breakfast, damned quick;" heard a confusion, and looking around saw Herbert strike deceased in the face with a handkerchief or napkin; Herbert then went back to his place at the table and picked up a chair, and Keating ran to the sideboard and picked up something; witness could not say what; witness then ran out of the room, and when he got back Keating was shot; Pat Keating was in the room when witness went out; Pat was coming, walking down the room towards where Herbert was standing.

Patrick Keating, brother of the deceased, was sworn—His face was bruised and much discolored under the eye and upon the forehead—Witness was in the kitchen at the time the affray commenced; several came and told him that Herbert was beating his brother; he went in to save him; Herbert was at one of the round tables, fifteen or twenty yards from the door where he entered; when Herbert saw witness coming down the room he turned upon witness and struck him with a chair, having a pistol in one hand; from what witness had heard of Herbert's character, he believed Herbert would shoot him, and grasped the pistol. [The witness here displayed a wound in the palm of the hand, which he believed to have been made by the muzzle of the pistol.] A friend of Herbert, a tall gentleman, with sandy hair intertered, and witness lost his hold upon the pistol; defendant then fired one shot; witness then turned to his friends and cried murder; witness then went out of the room, and when he came back his brother was shot; when witness first entered the room, Herbert struck him with a chair; was positive that the first shot did not kill his brother; didn't recollect throwing anything at Herbert as he entered; he had picked up the molasses or milk pitcher to pacify Herbert, understanding that he was dissatisfied with not getting his breakfast; did all he could to give satisfaction; Herbert advanced in a fighting position, with a pistol; did not see any person strike Herbert; the pistol went off in the struggle; witness went into the room solely for the purpose of getting Herbert's breakfast, and pacifying him and making peace between Herbert and his brother.

Terry Riordon was sworn—Is a waiter at Willard's; Mr. Herbert and another gentleman came in for breakfast after 11 o'clock; witness went to them and asked them what they would have and brought part of their breakfast to both of them; Herbert then sent witness back to the kitchen for the rest of the breakfast; the head cook said it was after breakfast hours, and told the witness he would have to go to the office for an order; witness coming back met the second head waiter and asked him the gentleman's name, and he told him it was Mr. Herbert; witness then went to the office and asked for an order, and while the boy in the office was writing it, he heard dishes flying in the dining-room; he ran and saw Pat. Keating and Mr. Herbert tangled together jostling; the other gentleman came up and struck Pat Keating with a chair, and then he saw deceased going up where they were; witness saw Pat Keating lay hold of it by the muzzle; when the pistol was fired Herbert was standing up clinched with Pat Keating; Thomas Keating was behind them, and Herbert's friend was striking him with a chair; at the time deceased was shot he put his hand to his breast; Herbert got the pistol from Pat's grasp and turned and shot Thomas in the breast; saw nobody but the four men engaged in the struggle; two shots were fired—was positive of this; deceased walked about two yards and fell; when the first shot was fired, witness was standing just inside the dining-room door; saw the smoke of both shots.

Michael Dougherty, sworn: Was in the pantry; a boy told him there was murder inside; ran in and saw the two Keatings, Herbert and his friend, all clinched together; Herbert's friend struck Pat with a chair, and then witness heard a pistol fired; Herbert had hold of Thomas Keating by the collar when he fired; the three were clinched together.

J. Devenois, sworn: Is the French cook at Willard's; while eating his breakfast he heard a noise; on entering the dining-room saw Herbert run after Pat. and his brother; Herbert struck Pat. on the head with a pistol; witness sought Pat. to save him, and at the same time Herbert placed his pistol to the breast of the deceased and fired; the blood gushed out like a spring; only three were engaged in the scuffle; Patrick had not hold of Herbert at the time Herbert shot Thomas Keating; Thomas had his hands thrown up in the attitude of shielding himself when the shot was fired; witness had got Patrick Keating out of the way to save him; only one shot was fired; [the witness here drew a diagram of the dining-room to show the position of the tables, and of the parties engaged in the affray;] the breakfast hours at Willard's were from 5 o'clock to 10 or 11 A. M. at the latest, and after that an order from the office was requisite.

Michael Carrol, sworn: Is a waiter at Willard's; was in a room next the dining room; heard the report of a pistol; went in and saw Herbert strike Pat Keating with a chair; saw Thos. Keating holding his hands to his breast and blood flowing from it.

Henry Willard, sworn: Is one of the proprietors of Willard's hotel; saw nothing of the affray.

Charles Quinn was recalled by request of Mr. Bradley, who questioned him in regard to a red mark upon his forehead and how he came by it; witness answered that it had always been there.

John Riley, sworn—Was standing at the entrance to the dining-room; heard a noise, and saw the two Keatings and Herbert engaged in a kind of clinch together; another gentleman, a friend of Herbert's, came in and struck Patrick Keating nine or ten times with a large stick; Herbert had a chair striking Keating; Herbert fired one shot at Pat Keating, and missed him; Devenois, the French cook, went between them to separate them; Herbert held the pistol to Thomas Keating's breast and fired; heard two shots fired, and saw them fired by Herbert.

Francis Maynard, sworn: Was in the dining-room before the shooting; heard Herbert call Riordan a "s—n of a b—h;" Riordan went after the breakfast, but could not get it without an order; Thomas Keating, the deceased, had nothing to do with the breakfast, it not being his watch, but came up the room engaged about his work preparing for dinner; Herbert said to the deceased, "Clear out, G—d—n you; I don't want any s—n of a b—h around me;" Keating made no reply; Herbert rose with a pistol in his left hand and a chair in his right hand, and struck Keating with a chair; witness ran to inform Mr. Willard of the affair, and met him at the stairs, but when he returned it was all over; Mr. Willard then sent him for Drs. Stone and Risly; the table where Herbert sat was a round table, near the office.

James Quinn, sworn: Saw Herbert get on his feet; saw deceased go down the room; Herbert threw a chair at him; deceased threw a tray, or something of that description, back at Herbert; deceased ran up the room, Herbert following him; Pat Keating met them, and then commenced a scuffle; another gentleman came up and struck at Thomas with a chair; witness heard the report of a pistol, and then he left the room; heard but one shot fired; the parties were all in a scuffle together when the pistol was fired.

The United States evidence was here concluded, Mr. Du Bois, the Minister from the Netherlands, who had been summoned, not being present.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Col. McKay was sworn for the defence: Was sitting in the recess of the entrance-room of the hotel; heard a crash of chinaware, followed by a falling of something as of chairs; supposed at first it was a table upset; heard another crash, which induced him to go into the dining-room; he walked up the dining room some seven or eight feet, and saw six or eight persons engaged in a scuffle; supposed at first it was a general fight among the hotel servants, and was about retiring; he saw Mr. Gardner crossing the hall; one of the servants seized a chair and struck Mr. Gardner, knocking him down; in the act of his rising a plate or dish was flung at him, he dodged the blow, and caught it on his hand; witness saw three men striking one man, whom he did not at first recognize, but afterwards ascertained was Mr. Herbert; the deceased held Herbert by the right arm, a man in the rear held him by the left arm, while another of the servants struck Mr. Herbert with a chair, and the chair breaking, seized a second chair; Herbert's arms at this time were pinioned; witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was being beaten by three men; the three were evidently endeavoring to hustle Herbert out of a side door; by the time witness got within six paces he heard a pistol fired; Herbert was fairly beaten down in a crouching position; witness did not recognize Herbert until after the pistol was discharged; the deceased retired between the tables; after the firing he got Herbert away, and went with him to a magistrate, when Herbert delivered himself up; at the time of the shot Herbert was in a crouching position, and must have fired upward; the deceased had hold of Herbert in front, the brother of deceased had hold of him from behind, and another servant was striking Herbert with a chair; was positive that the pistol was fired while the parties were scuffling; witness saw the pistol; it was a single-barrel pistol, what is called a Duninger pistol; Herbert had no other pistol about him, and Gardiner had none; most positively only one shot was fired.

Capt. A. J. Smith, sworn: Was at Willard's at the time of the affray; heard crockery breaking and saw a confusion of people; heard a pistol; when he got to the door Mr. Herbert in the midst of four of five persons, some striking him on the head as witness thought, with plates; witness went down and peremptorily demanded that they should let him alone; as he was going in he saw the deceased with this hand to his breast; witness passed Col. McKay who was standing with a chair in his hand.

Hon. James Bishop, sworn: Was going into Willard's, about 11 o'clock A. M., and as he passed the dining-room he heard a rapping upon the table that induced him to look in, and he saw Herbert seated at table with two gentlemen; witness passed to the office to inquire for a gentleman, and while there heard a fracas in the dining-room; witness entered the room, and saw Herbert engaged with three or four persons, who were pressing upon him and appeared to be beating him; witness hurried to wards them, and when half way in heard the report of a pistol; Herbert seemed overpowered by numbers, and other servants were rushing to the spot with upifted chairs; witness knew none of parties except Herbert; after the shot, the parties seemed to scatter, and Mr. Herbert staggered out of the room, apparently much exhausted; he heard but one pistol; the report of the pistol was heard while the *melee* was going on, and while Mr. Herbert was being pressed down; he noticed blood on Herbert's cheek; could not swear positively as to the position of Mr. Herbert at the precise moment the pistol was fired; his decided impression was that the cook could not have separated Herbert and Pat. Keating prior to the firing of the pistol.

Captain Blandig sworn: Was standing in company with General P rifer Smith by the office of the hotel, at the time of the affray; went to the dining-room and saw crockery flying, and several persons engaged in a violent struggle, the persons were so bent down that we could not see distinctly who they were. He afterwards ascertained that the person bent down was Mr. Herbert; witness saw Herbert pressed down in this way at the time the pistol was fired.

Captain Dupont was sworn, and gave evidence confirmatory of the above.

The examination now having occupied from 4 o'clock, P. M., to 2¼ P. M., was adjourned until this afternoon at 4½ P. M., the prisoner being held, meanwhile, in the custody of the United States Marshal.

SECOND DAY.

MAY 9.—On resuming the examination, Mr. Key stated that, as Foreign Ministers were not liable to be summoned as witnesses, he had made an application to the Secretary of State to request the attendance of Mr. Dubois, the recently accredited Minister from the Netherlands, who had been present at the occurrence, as a witness in the case. Mr. Key read a note from Mr. Marcy, stating that he had addressed Mr. Dubois on the subject, who had deferred acceding to the request, desiring first to consult with other members of the diplomatic corps. The Secretary suggested that it was probable that Mr. Dubois would give a definite answer to-morrow or the succeeding day. Mr. Key, therefore, asked a postponement of the case until such time as he might be enabled to obtain the testimony sought.

The motion was opposed by the counsel for the defence and advocated by Mr. Key, when the Justices refused the postponement and ordered the case to proceed.

Arnold Harris, sworn for defence: Was at Willard's on the morning of the affray; was sitting upon a sofa near the office, at the west end of the hall, with a friend, when hearing a noise in the dining room, he supposed at first that a table had been upset, but seeing some persons hurrying towards the door of the dining room, he remarked to his friend that "there was a row there," and they proceeded leisurely to the dining-room; on entering the door he saw a large crowd of people at the further end of the room engaged in a struggle, did not know at that time who the parties were; saw several, perhaps three or four upon one man; another man was standing near by with a chair, with which he struck down one of these persons, and the person struck, he thought, had a knife in his hand; can identify the person who used the chair, but not the person who, he thought, had a knife; about that time, and when he had advanced about a third of the way down the room, he heard a pistol fired; witness then recognized Mr. Herbert and went to him; Herbert was supported upon two sides by two persons whom witness did not know; his face was bloody and he appeared very much exhausted; witness considered the struggle a desperate one; Herbert, he thought, was in a recumbent position when the pistol was fired; witness conld not say if the person he supposed to have a knife was a servant; the gentleman who struck with the chair he afterwards learned was Mr. Gardiner; he thinks it was owing to Herbert's recumbent position that he (witness) did not recognize Herbert before he emerged from the crowd; a dozen persons were engaged in the scuffle; Gardiner was standing with the chair in his hand using it very actively; Herbert was bareheaded when he left the room; could not say if any knives or plates were used in the struggle; heard the pistol shot while the fray was going on; heard but one shot; did not see deceased shot.

John E. Reynolds sworn—He is an invalid, and gave his evidence seated in a chair; was passing the dining-room door at Willards' about 11 o'clock; heard a noise in the dining-room and entered; he first saw five or six persons, all told; two or three were engaged in a fight; did not know any of the parties; and thought, at first, it was a fight between some of the boarders; afterwards, during the contest, he distinguished several persons dressed in short jackets struggling with one man whom he supposed to be a boarder. This man, whom he afterwards ascertained to be Herbert, appeared to witness to be borne down, and to be receiving pretty hard usage; the struggle continued some time, during which no one seemed to go to Herbert's rescue, and in the meantime chairs were used; the persons engaged with Herbert pressed him to the side of the room some fifteen yards; witness advanced towards Herbert and saw a man, who he took to be a friend of Herbert's, strike a waiter on the head with a chair; about the same time he heard the report of a pistol, the struggle still continuing without interruption; the parties did not separte before the pistol was fired; witness thought Herbert was in a stooping position, pressed towards the wall, when the pistol was discharged; was of the impression that the striking with the chair caused the separation; the impulse of witness was to rush to the assistance of Herbert, but was prevented by the state of his health.

Wm. A. Gardiner, sworn: Went to breakfast in company with Herbert between ten and eleven o'clock on the morning of the affray; took a seat at the same table with Herbert; the table was the first or second one on the right hand side going in; Herbert ordered breakfast, and they waited as it seemed to him some twenty minutes, but he was hungry and it might not have been so long; the boy came back and witness understood him to say that he could not get any breakfast for them; Herbert then called the boy a d—d rascal, and told him to go off and get some breakfast; the deceased then walked up to the table, and it was evident by his manner that he was displeased at what Herbert had said; Herbert said to him, "you go away from here, or get us some breakfast," or words to that effect; witness thinks deceased replied that "he wouldn't do it," but does not recollect; Herbert told him to go away, a d—d scoundrel, or he would kill him; waiter stepped around the table, and picked up a silver plate and a china plate, and said to Herbert, "you are a d—d son of a bitch," at this time the waiters were getting around pretty thick, and Herbert threw a chair, and waiter threw a plate, but whether china or silver, witness could not say, as he was engaged about that time pretty busily himself; couldn't say whether the chair or plate was thrown first, but thinks both were thrown about the same time; for a little while his attention was occupied by some waiters who had come up behind him, but as fast as he disposed of them he tried to make his way to Herbert; does not recollect if he (witness) was knocked down, but if he was, he didn't stay down long; the last man he knocked down on his way to Herbert ha something in his hand, but whether it was a knife or not, witness could not say; at the commencement of the difficulty, when Herbert first spoke to the deceased, he took out his pistol and walked towards deceased; deceased walked away, and Herbert returned to his seat and put up his pistol; the pistol belonged to witness, and was a single barreled pistol; witness lodged with Herbert, and had seen no other in his possession; Herbert had taken this pistol from his room on Tuesday or Wednesday night; could not say if Herbert was in a bent position when the pistol was fired; the spot where the pistol was fired was twenty steps from where they had been seated at the breakfast table; when witness reached Herbert two men had hold of Herbert and another was striking him; witness came away from Willard's; they came out at the front door; Herbert had a little blood on his nose; was much exhausted.

Major Graham, sworn: Knew the pistol used by Herbert; it was a single barrel pistol, and belonged to Gardiner; on the night previous to the affray Herbert came in, while witness was lying upon the bed, and, picking the pistol up, said, "I believe I will take this along with me," and, putting it in his coat pocket, walked out; Herbert did not return until the next morning; had seen the pistol since, that was used at the affray, and it was the same pistol; witness had known Herbert for several years; he was a quiet and peaceable man, except when a little aroused by passion.

The testimony for the defence rested here.

The counsel for the defence, viz: Messrs. Bradley, Weller, Phillips, and Percy Walker, urged the acquittal of the accused, which was opposed by the District Attorney.

Justices Smith and Birch, after consultation, announced that they would render their decision at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

The Decision of the Magistrates.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10.

Justices SMITH and BIRCH delivered their decision this morning in the case of HERBERT. They say: "After a careful examination of the evidence, we feel it to be a duty we owe alike to the defendant and to Government—that the ends of justice may be fully met—to send this matter to the Criminal Court of this District—that tribunal being, as we conceive, the proper one to grant or refuse the application of the defendant for discharge. As to the application for bail we are divided in opinion, and we therefore commit the defendant to the custody of the Marshal, until he be discharged by due course of law."

Mr. HERBERT was brought before Judge CRAWFORD this afternoon, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, his counsel praying for his discharge. The examination of witnesses occupied seven hours, but the testimony is about the same as that delivered before the police magistrates. The Judge will give his decision on Monday. The understanding with both parties is that the Minister for the Netherlands may then be examined, should he assent to the request to appear as a witness.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets,...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, May 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better request, and are steady at $7 6¾ for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 56½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts limited and stock light.

COFFEE—Is quiet yet stiffly held. The wet weather is against a lively trade.

COTTON—The inquiry is good, and prices favor factors. Middling Uplands, 10¾c.@11c.; Orleans do., 11¼c.@11¾c.; other grades at proportionate rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The markets for State and Western Flour is quiet, but is pretty firm. The stormy weather and the absence of the *America's* mails impede operations. The Home demand is moderate, but there prevails only a very slack export inquiry, and speculators are passive. The receipts are light, and the supply is without augmentation. Prices appear about the same. The sales since our last have reached about 7,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 62½@$5 25
Ordinary State	5 37½ @ 5 50
Straight State	5 50 @ 5 62½
Favorite and Extra State	5 62½@ 6 25
Common to good Michigan	5 12½ @ 5 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 50 @ 5 87½
Common to Good Ohio	5 62½@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 50 @ 5 75
Fancy Ohio	5 87½@ 6 25
Extra Michigan	5 87½@ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25 @ 6 50
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75 @10 00

Canadian is unchanged, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 750 bbls. Superfine to *bon* Extra at $5 87½@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 1,900 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $6@$8 25, and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3 25@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and steady, but being in much request. The sales since our last embrace 7,800 bushels, including Southern White on private terms and poor Canadian White, at $1 45. Rye, Barley, and Oats seem unaltered. Corn is somewhat unsettled. Prime lots are, in a measure, out of market, and are of uncertain value. Interior parcels are plenty and deteriorating. The demand is good for sound qualities, and moderate for other kinds. The sales since our last comprise about 43,000 bushels, mostly for 54c.@56c. for unsound, heated and damp, 58c @60c. for Mixed Southern and Jersey, and 60c.@64c. for Southern Yellow and White, the latter varieties being very scarce.

HAIR—Is in good request and firm. Transactions have been quite extensive, as follows: 38,000 lbs mixed Rio Grande, at 27c.; 19,000 lbs mixed Buenos Ayres, at 27½c. and 8,000 lbs long do., on private terms, all 6 months.

HAY—450 bales River brought 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—About 80 bales have been sold, at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern are still at $1 37½ ₱ 1,000. Stock and demand equally moderate.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that this article is coming in more freely, but as the demand is fully equal to the receipts the stock continues about the same. Prices remain firm for all descriptions, and as the manufacturers have but a light stock of leather on hand, and the demand for boots and shoes is good, a falling off in prices or demand cannot be looked for very soon. Oak Leather is in active demand, and sells freely at our quotations. Slaughter, in rough, is scarce and wanted.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	51,300	7,200
Sales	49,700	6,700
Stock	20,700	5,800

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 34c.@35c.; do. Middle, 34c.@35c.; do. Heavy, 33c.@35.; do Spanish, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Light, 25½c.@26¾c.; do. do. Middle, 26c.@26½c.; do. do. Heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25½c.; do. do. Middle, 25c.@25½c.; do. do. Heavy, 21c.@22c.; do. do., and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 20c.@20½c.; do. do. do. Poor, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 26½c.@28c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Remains as last noticed.

MOLASSES—Is in salable and steady, though the wet weather checks business.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in this line since our last have been quite moderate at unaltered figures.

OILS—The market generally appears quiet, yet tolerably firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held higher, but is less inquired for, the sales since our last having been confined to about 900 bbls., in lots, closing irregularly, at $18 12½@$18 37½ for Mess, $16 75@$17 12½ for Prime Mess, and $15 25@$15 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.½@7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair demand, at 9½c.@10c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is pretty brisk, and firm, the transactions including 670 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 10c.@10¾c., and some Prime in kegs, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand but is firm in price. The sales since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime, $8@$9 50 for do. Mess, and $9 50@$12 75 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$19 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for Common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 6c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—There were 600 tcs. taken at $3 37½@$4 12½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business, thus: "GOAT—The market is dull, as most of manufacturers are well supplid with stock. The stock is moderate, consisting almost entirely of Curaçoa Skins, for which a slight decline has been submitted to. DEER—Are in fair demand for the season, and prices for foreign remain firm I notice sales of 2,400 lbs. Upper Arkansas, at 38c @39c.; 600 lbs. San Juan, at 53c.; 2,500 lbs. Mexican, supposed at 52½c., all cash. I quote:

DEER.	
San Juan	50c.@55c. ₱ lb.
Angostura	48c.@48½c. ₱ lb.
Sisal	50c.@53c. ₱ lb.
Missouri	30c.@33c. ₱ lb.
Texas and Arkansas	cash, 35c.@30c. ₱ lb.
GOAT.	
Tampico	32c.@34c. ₱ lb.
Curaçoa	56c.@58c. ₱ lb.
West India	18c.@26c. ₱ lb.
Buenos Ayres	6 mos., 38c.@40c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is not very brisk, but factors evince much confidence, and prices are well supported. The sales since our last include 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@8c., and 500 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 8,000 lbs. Prime sold at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—This day's auction sale was, in most respects, a satisfactory one. We annex a full report:

By E. M. HOFFMAN & Co.

Imported per *Game Cock*. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—30 half chests at 55c.; 63 do. 46c.; 46 do. 39c.; 155 do. 38¾c.; 162 do. 37½c.; 7 do. 37c.; 10 do. 36½c.; 15 do. 36c.; 37 do. 34c.

Young Hyson—103 half chests at 47c.; 9 do. 46¾c.; 78 do. 46c.; 40 do. 44¾c.; 110 do. 43c.; 121 do. 42c.; 40 do. 40c.; 106 do. 39¾c.; 40 do. 39c. 526 do. 37½c.; 191 do. 37c.; 76 do. 34c.; 31 do. 33½c.; 26 do. 33c.; 80 do. 32c.; 30 do. 31½c.; 238 do. 29c.; 30 do. 28c.; 50 do. 27c.; 50 do. 26c.; 586 do. 25c.; 103 do. 24½c.; 108 do. 24c.; 35 do. 21¾c.; 15 do. 18¾c.; 80 do. 17¾c.; 66 do. 16½c.; 10 cases do. 45c.; 308 boxes do. 41c.; 372 do. 38c.

Imperial—43 half chests at 49c.; 63 do. 43c.; 13 do. 41c.; 19 do. 40½c.; 15 do. 38c.; 7 do. 37½c.; 14 do. 33½c.; 20 do. 29½c.; 37 do. 13¾c.

Gunpowder—16 half chests at 59c.; 33 do. 49¾c.; 120 do. 46½c.; 29 do. 44½c.; 31 do. 43c.; 14 do. 41½c.; 29 do. 41c.; 77 do. 34c.; 54 do. 33½c.; 59 cases do. 68c.; 128 boxes do. 45c.; 200 do. 44½c.; 160 do. 44c.

Twankay—48 half chests at 39c.; 27 do. 27½c.; 221 do. 24c.; 35 do. 22c.; 15 do. 20c.; 26 do. 11c.

Hyson Skin—15 half ches's at 20½c.

Souchong—40 chests at 40½c.; 50 do. 35½c.; 350 do. 18¾c.; 106 do. 18½c.; 50 do 18c.; 159 boxes do. 36½.

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. sold, at 28c.½@29½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the receipts of the European mail, per *America*, operators were reluctant to do much. The engagements for nearly all ports were limited. Rates, however, exhibited no change of importance. The latest charters have been: a ship from Rio to London, deals, at £4 1 s.; a Prus. bark from St. John, N. B., to Hull, £4 18s.; a ship from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 13s 6d.; a Meck. brig from Trinidad, Cuba, to Cowes and a market, sugar, 22s.; a ship from Chincha Islands to Havre, Cherbourg or Brest, $20 ₱ ton; a brig from Jamaica to Bremen, logwood, £8—and other freight in proportion; and her same voyage, logwood and sugar, £3 5s., and 3m 3½ d.; a sic. bark hence to Liverpool, mahogany and cedar, 17s.6d.; a brig from North side Cuba to New-York, 38c. for sugar, and $3 25 for molasses—and $11 5. @$13 50 for wood, on and under deck; two barks from South side Cuba to New-York, sugar, 37½c.; a brig to Cienfuegos and back, 37½c, and $2 50; a bark, same voyage, 45c. and $3, port charges not paid; a bark from Porto Rico to New-York, 40c.; a brig to Guayama and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 254 tons, hence to St. Thomas, coal, $1,000; a bark to Cape Hayti and back, about $1 12½ ₱ bbl.; a brig, 190 tons, to Demarara, $1,650; a schooner, 237 tons, to Laguayra, with privilege of one other port, and back $1,900; ships *Robert Center* and *Castilian*, hence to Valparaiso, Callao and Callao, and a bark to Rio and back, on terms we did not learn.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced, well recommended servants. One is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; the other an experienced German Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will be found desirable, willing help. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, of neat and tidy habits, one as general housemaid in a small, genteel family; makes good bread and biscuit, will wash and iron well, does good plain cooking; wages $6. Excellent City reference. The other is 16, a neat chambermaid and nurse, will wash and iron for the babe, or walk on a lady who boards. Wages $4. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a girl, to cook and assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance with a lady in the country; understands making butter; has good reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 169 13th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By two Protestant young women, one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waiter or laundress. Also by a first-rate seamstress, and a young woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 711th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 8d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor, room No. 3.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. Has lived for six years in her last place. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—A French middle-aged woman wishes a situation as seamstress or to attend upon a lady, or would act as traveling-maid. Can be seen at the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; best of city references given. Call at No. 130 East 26th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A gentleman aged 30, keeping bachelor's hall, wishes to engage as housekeeper a young lady of not over 25 years of age, of pleasing address, good education and refined manners. The duties of the household will be light and agreeable to her. Address MILTON, Box No. 186 *Times* office, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady wishes to obtain the situation of housekeeper in a widower's family; is fond of and accustomed to the care of children; would, if required attend to their education; is kind to the sick, and of an amiable disposition. Address CORDELIA, Post-Office, Brooklyn. References given.

A LADY—Competent to take charge of advanced pupils, desires an engagement with a family where her services during a part of the day may be considered as an equivalent for her board. For references address F. P., No. 26 Liberty-st.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—A steady, sober man wants a situation to superintend mason work in all its different branches. The best of City reference and security if required. Has been in the business for the last 25 years.

N. B.—Would go in the country a short distance. Address HIRAM, this office.

GOVERNESS.—An American lady, fully competent to teach children under ten years of age in the English branches, willing to assist the lady with her sewing, can do needle-work and embroidery, wishes a situation in a Protestant family. Satisfactory reference given. Address, for three days, L. M., this office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady, competent to instruct in English, French, Music and Drawing, wishes to make an engagement as governess in a private family. References and particulars may be ascertained by applying to Miss E. W., No. 277 West 33d-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help, and handing to all worthy girls situations. Girls having good recommendations for their competency as cooks, washers and ironers, and general housework, can now be supplied with first-rate situations.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

ADOPTION.—Any lady wishing to adopt an infant, a boy, of American parents, one month old, may hear of an opportunity by applying at the corner of Sullivan-st. and Lafayette-av., East Brooklyn, or address C. M., this office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who has some knowledge of plain painting, can find about one month's work by applying to S. O. TAYLOR, Pier No. 2, North River.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JOBBING JEWELERS.—Wanted, a watchmaker and jobbing jeweler, to go to the Southwest. Apply to W. S. CLARK, at Fellows & Co.'s, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—2 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 2 porters, 3 waiters and 6 girls for housework. Places procured for book-keepers, school teachers, salesmen, coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades, and stores, and girls of every description. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, a Pastry Cook, for a dining saloon down town; a waiter for a saloon. Places procured for clerks, men on steamers or railroads; boys for trades and stores; housekeepers and chambermaids. GILLEN & CO., Agents.

COOK, LADY'S MAID, NURSE, LAUNDRESS, waiter and coachman are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. All must be superior servants, and Protestants. Apply No. 149 Grand-st. Also a smart boy.

GIRLS WANTED—For the City and country; high wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Reference required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 146 Bowery. C. MASON.

WANTED—By a gentleman, at his country seat, a (married couple) coachman and wife; the latter must be a first-rate cook and laundress. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For first-rate situations in the City and country. Three cooks, washer and ironers for Brooklyn, one for Stonington, Conn., several for New-Jersey, one for Easthampton, L. I., and others for different parts. Apply to JOHN YOUNG, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker st.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As seamstress and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th-av.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook. Must understand her business. Apply at No. 16 University-place.

PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—At No. 706 Broadway. She must be a thorough seamstress.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTIL

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and Brooklyn for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Kansas Affairs.

We publish this morning some interesting intelligence from Kansas, embracing a Report of the Testimony taken before the Congressional Committee of Investigation. This evidence will be read with general interest, as it embodies all the facts upon which the House of Representatives will act in deciding on the conflicting application of Gov. REEDER and Gen. WHITFIELD for a seat as Delegate, and upon which, moreover, the public will form a judgment as to the condition of affairs in Kansas. We shall receive, from our own Reporters, regular notes of all the proceedings of this Committee. It will be seen that our special correspondent confirms the views we expressed a few days since,—that all resistance, on the part of the people of Kansas, to the execution of the Territorial laws is hereafter to be regarded and met as resistance to the General Government. This places them in a most embarrassing position, and leaves them no choice but submission, or revolution against Federal authority.

The European Peace.

We publish in full in another column the terms of the treaty on which the future peace of Europe is based. It is impossible to review its provisions without feeling that Russia has received in that section which relates to the neutrality of the Black Sea a humiliation to which nothing but the sternest necessity could have induced her to submit, and from which she will embrace the first opportunity of any new European complications to disenthral herself. There is no other of the European nations, even the smallest, which is not permitted the right of erecting on her own coasts such fortresses and arsenals as she may deem necessary for their protection. By the thirteenth article of this treaty, Russia, however, alone of all countries, is forbidden to either preserve or erect any military or maritime arsenals on a portion of her own soil; and though in peace these, as the article observes, may be unnecessary, yet on occasion of the smallest rupture England can leap from any of her Mediterranean naval dépôts in a moment into the Black Sea and carry destruction to Russia's unprotected shores. That a Kingdom like Russia, whose moderation is pictured as beyond the ambition of other Powers, should long submit to such a humiliation is not possible. She will chafe daily under her restraint.

So far as Turkey is concerned, the alleged object of the war would appear to be accomplished for all parties. The liberties of the Sultan's Christian subjects, which was Russia's alleged cause of conflict, are nominally guaranteed, while, on the other hand, the object of the Allies is attained in the forbiddal, in the ninth article, of all right to any of the Powers, either collectively or individually, to interfere in the relations of the Sultan with his subjects or in the administration of his Empire. Those who are best acquainted with the internal condition of Turkey, however, express an unqualified opinion that the firman in which the new reforms and privileges are embodied, and which is stated to proceed spontaneously from the Sultan's will, can never be carried into practical operation or effect, and that the close of the war will find unhappy Turkey torn by internal dissensions, as bitter and depressing to her prosperity as exterior aggression could be. The London *Times* has, more than once, boldly declared that it would be some years before England and France could relax their grasp of Turkey, and even after the publication of this treaty, we find in it a glimmering of the same feeling in its statements, that while the troops in the Crimea can at once be withdrawn, it will be some time before England would be enabled completely to remove her forces from the Turkish territory. The provisions of the Treaty seem imperative on this head. It remains to be seen whether in granting, in its fullest sense, to Turkey that absolute independence sought for by her friends, Russia has not bequeathed to her a legacy of discord and planted the germ of future European complications and broils. Turkey would seem to be likely to be not less in the future than the past, in the words of an eminent English statesman, Lord GREY, "A perpetual ulcer on the heel of Europe."

☞ The *America's* mails arrived in this City from Boston at a late hour on Saturday night. We make, this morning, copious extracts from our foreign files. Among them will be found two important documents;—one, the treaty of Paris, a synopsis of which has been already telegraphed from Halifax, and the other, a proposed Constitution for the organization of the Danubian Principalities. A graphic account of the late naval review at Spithead, taken from the London *Times* will be read with interest. Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons has given an official explanation of the intended dispatch of ten thousand British troops for Canada. His speech is published elsewhere.

☞ The House of Representatives met on Saturday, the first Saturday Session since the organization; but nothing was done in the way of public business, the time being occupied in personal explanations touching the Slavery question.

☞ The steamship *Atlantic*, in her 12th day out from Liverpool, had not been seen at Sandy Hook at a late hour last night.

The Brick Church Property.

It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that the Brick Church Property is to be sold at public auction on Wednesday next, under the joint direction of the Trustees of the Church and the Officers of the City Government. The sum of $225,000 is fixed as the minimum price:—and the City is to receive *one-fourth* of whatever amount it may be sold for. The interest of the City in this property grows out of the fact, that in the deed by which the Church holds it, they are prohibited from devoting it to any "private, secular uses." As the Church is thus restricted in its ownership, and as the City could repossess itself of the property upon a violation of this condition, it has been deemed expedient to obtain the assent of the City Government to the proposed sale, in order that the purchaser may be relieved from the restrictions imposed upon the Church.

The Church has for a long time been desirous of selling this property, in order that with the proceeds of it they might erect a new Church in a more convenient locality. They have repeatedly urged upon the City Authorities their duty to purchase it, and more than a year ago offered to sell it to the City for $200,000. This offer was not accepted nor heeded. The Trustees then made a proposition to the City Authorities to unite with them in offering it for sale at auction,—and agreed, if this should be accepted, to pay the City *one-fourth* of whatever the property might bring, and also that it should not be sold for less than the sum mentioned above. These propositions were accepted in the following terms:

"*Resolved*, (if the Board of Councilmen concur,) That the Common Council accede to the propositions contained in the several resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and will pass the necessary ordinance to remove the restriction in the grant to said Church, to wit: that the grounds covered by the case shall not be appropriated to private secular uses; and also to carry out, in good faith, the propositions contained in said resolutions, according to the understanding between the Trustees of the Church and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as set forth in the report of the same to the Common Council on the 6th of April, 1853."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Trustees of the Church by a Committee, the Mayor, Comptroller, Chamberlain and Recorder of the City, and the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the two Boards of the Common Council, constituting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have advertised the property for sale.

On Thursday night the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution, directing a postponement, and looking to a prohibition, of the sale. The reason assigned for this action was a report that the Trustees of the Church had sold their interest in the property to private individuals, who would use their endeavors to prevent competition at its sale, and that the City would, therefore, receive less money than under other circumstances they would have a right to expect. Even if this were so, we hardly think the City Government would be justified in receding from their agreement with the Trustees, —especially as they had taken the precaution to protect the interest of the City by affixing a minimum price. By that action the City is certain to receive at least $56,250 for *its* interest in the property. But we learn, on inquiry, that the action of the Aldermen was based on a misapprehension. The Trustees have taken no steps which will have the slightest tendency to prevent competition at the sale. All they have done has been to raise money upon the property in anticipation of the sale, which was regarded as certain, for the purpose of going forward at once with the erection of their new Church: and this, instead of preventing competition, makes it not only their interest but that of those from whom the money was obtained, to have the property sold for the largest possible amount; and we understand that several parties are already prepared to enter into competition for its purchase.

What the property is likely to bring we cannot conjecture. It embraces an area of 18,964 square feet,—or a little less than *eight* full lots. As these lots, however, are not regular in shape, and some of them of much less than the ordinary depth, they would probably command for business purposes somewhat less than others equally eligible in the same neighborhood. It is supposed, however, that the ground may be sold or leased to the City or the General Government for some public use;—and that a much larger sum could thus be obtained for it, than for private purposes. We understand that two or three parties are intending to purchase it under this expectation;—and if this be so it is not likely to sell for less than $350,000 or $400,000. If the Board of Councilmen should concur with the Aldermen in annulling the contract to sell, we presume it would be leased for a Post-Office or some other public use:—as for such a disposition of it the consent of the City Government would not be required.

Honorable Brutes!

We publish in full this morning the testimony elicited upon the examination of the *Hon.* Mr. HERBERT, Member of Congress from California, —charged with the murder of an Irish servant in the dining-room of his hotel. This homicide has commanded public attention to an unusual extent. It is an event well calculated to excite comment. That HERBERT shot KEATING, and that he himself commenced the affray, are not denied. The only claim made on his behalf is, that KEATING was about to assail him and that he shot him, therefore, in self-defence. The Press, generally, improve the occasion by dwelling upon the very obvious folly and danger of carrying weapons. If HERBERT had not been armed, he could not have shot KEATING: —and if he had not been a bully and a coward, it is very justly added, he would not have been armed.

All this is very well:—but it is not all the moral to be drawn from this occurrence. It is only one among instances which are constantly occurring, to show that we have blackguards and bullies, instead of gentlemen, in our high places of public trust. That a Member of Congress should go into a public dining-room and use the language employed by HERBERT towards a servant, is disgraceful to the civilization of the country. We boast constantly of our superiority over other countries in everything that implies progress and an advanced culture: —pray, what would we say of a Member of the British House of Commons who should say to a waiter at table—what HERBERT said to KEATING,—who should enter into a personal scuffle with a servant in a dining-room,—to say nothing of drawing a pistol and shooting him dead? Our press would teem with denunciations of the barbarism and demoralization of a country where such scenes could happen:—and they would be perfectly just and merited. Yet such things happen here constantly:—and we become highly indignant if they are treated by foreign travelers or writers as at all characteristic, or as implying any fault or defect in our social life.

We are unjust to ourselves in thus tolerating and apologizing for transactions which cover us with black and deserved disgrace. We owe it to decency and to our National reputation, to clear our skirts from such defilement. It is folly to say that these cases are exceptional and cannot be prevented. It is not so. Congress itself,—the members of it who hold such acts in proper abhorrence,—could remedy them effectually, by letting that abhorrence be manifest. Let any man guilty of the gross indecencies which marked HERBERT's demeanor at the outset of this affray be properly branded with the displeasure and the censure of his associates, and he would speedily learn that the conduct of a gentleman was a requisite of his position. As it is, the bully and the gentlemen are permitted to stand upon a common level. In this instance HERBERT is surrounded by Senators and Members, countenanced by their attentions and aided in his efforts to escape responsibility for having shot an Irish waiter. That he will be subjected in any case to more than a nominal punishment, is not anticipated by anybody.

Of course the primary responsibility for the presence of such men in our public councils rests with the constituencies who send them there. In that quarter no remedy can be applied except what would grow naturally out of the subordination of party considerations to the dictates of honor and morality. Now, whenever a bully or a blackguard compasses a nomination for Congress, (as he almost always can with the existing machinery of political conventions,) every member of his party feels bound to vote for him. The time may come whee voters may feel some degree of responsibilty for their acts, instead of feeling relieved from it by the vicarious interposition of party machinery. Whenever that day shall arrive, we may look for better men in our public councils.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of a Commissioner to Panama —Minister Dubois and the Shooting Case —Mr. Fuller's Speech—Rumored Refusal to Recall Mr. Crampton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 11.

I learn to-night that AMOS B. CORWIN, of New-York, formerly Consul at Panama, has been appointed by the President a Commissioner to proceed to Panama to inquire fully and take testimony relative to all the facts connected with the recent massacre and robbery of Americans there. He will sail on the 20th, and will be joined at Panama by Minister BOWLIN, from Bogota. The appointment is highly judicious.

Public sentiment indignantly condemns Minister DUBOIS for his refusal to testify in the Herbert shooting case.

Mr. FULLER's speech yesterday was masterly and eloquent. It was also a generous self-sacrifice, to save his Southern friends who sustained him for Speaker. It is also deemed a fatal blow to BUCHANAN's nomination, because it presents pointedly his late heresies in behalf of Freedom.

We have rumors that a dispatch has been received from Lord CLARENDON, declining to recall Mr. CRAMPTON, but I cannot trace it to-night to a reliable source. S.

Proposed Amendment of the Patent Laws.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10.

General JAMES, as was briefly stated in a dispatch, yesterday reported a bill, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, relative to Patents. We understand that the Committee, after closely investigating the subject, submitted the bill to the scrutiny of the Commissioner of Patents and several of the Judges of the Supreme Court, under whose advice it was perfected and presented to the Senate. Its object is to protect the public on the one hand against the oppressive use of invalid patents, and the really meritorious inventor from the piracies of dishonest infringers. It is held that many patents are now invalid, and yet the public submit to them rather than incur the cost of litigation. Under this bill patents may be repeated once for all, and the public then be relieved. Now, it is assumed, thousands of patents are issued, which, being of no value themselves, stand in the way of really valuable inventions. Under this act all such patents will go out of existence in five years, and thus cease to block the way of others more valuable. Patents under the existing law, are extended to twenty one years by the Commissioner of Patents, and sometimes Congress is applied to for further extension. Under the proposed bill all patents are issued for five years in the first place, and may then be extened fifteen years more, at the option of the patentee—in all, 20 years, after which no extension can be had, thus relieving the Commissioner and Congress from the vexation of applications. In order to finally settle the question of extensions, and to deal equally with all inventors, all patents now in existence are placed upon the same platform as those to be granted under the bill, and subject to the same process for repeal by any one who may be injured by them. Under the present law no patent is allowed for inventions produced in another country, in consequence of which foreign improvements find their way very slowly here, but the proposed bill allows a seven years' patent to the introducer of a foreign invention. This, it is thought, will afford Americans sufficient inducement to go abroad and acquire a knowledge of secret arts which now give foreign countries great advantages over us in manufacturing.

The report of the Committee is unanimous, and every section of the Union is represented in it, as follows: Messrs. JAMES, Rhode Island: FESSENDEN, Maine; EVANS, South Carolina; THOMPSON, Kentucky; BROWN, Mississippi, and STUART, Michigan.

Mr. Fuller's Speech—100,000 Copies Subscribed For.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 11.

The speech of Mr. FULLER, in the House, yesterday, produced considerable sensation. It is pronounced by his friends exceedingly able, and 100,000 copies were subscribed for before the House adjourned.

The Machinery of the Steamer Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10.

The *Union*, this morning, gives a semi-official contradiction to the reports relative to the steamer *Merrimac*. Her machinery has been pronounced eminently successful.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

To-day's is the first Saturday session since the organization of the House.

The roll-call showed but 137 members in attendance, but more afterwards came in, and an ineffectual motion was made to adjourn.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. FULLER, of Pa., defined his position, past and present, on the Slavery question, avowing broad national principles, and stigmatizing as forgeries certain publications attributing to him extreme Northern views. He exposed what he characterized as the marked inconsistencies of Mr. BUCHANAN, and referred to documents to show that prominent Pennsylvania Democrats—some of them delegates to Cincinnati—were tainted with Free-Soilism.

Mr. TODD, of Pa., explained why he ceased voting for Mr. FULLER as Speaker. He said it was because he had made a mistake in believing Mr. FULLER as good an Anti-Nebraska man as Mr. BANKS.

Mr. JONES, of Pa., gave notice of his intention to reply to the speech of Mr. FULLER.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., having published in his late circular to his constituents certain remarks against Slavery attributed to Mr. FULLER, and which Mr. FULLER denounced, to-day, as forgeries, interrogated the latter concerning the sentiments therein expressed.

Mr. JONES did not declare himself satisfied with the response of Mr. FULLER.

Adjourned.

Non-arrival of the Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, May 11—10 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the *Atlantic*, now in her 12th day out from Liverpool. It is a very fine night, with a light South wind.

Arrival of the Camels.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 10.

The U. S. ship *Supply*, with the camels contracted for by Government for military service, arrived off Saluda, Texas, on the 30th ult.

Personal.

BISHOP OF TEXAS.—On the 12th ult., at Galveston, Texas, Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE was unanimously elected Bishop of Texas by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of that diocese.

DEATH OF MRS. RUSK.—The wife of Senator RUSK, of Texas, died at Nacogdoches on the 25th of April.

'TIS DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT TO THE VIEW.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says of Mayor WOOD, "of all the public men of this country, he enjoys the most substantial and genuine reputation—a reputation which he has won by the display of an extraordinary talent for administration."

Temperance Convention.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society invite a general attendance of members at the regular semi-annual meeting of the Society, to be held at Albany on the 18th of June. The principal object of the meeting will be "to consult upon the new duties and future policy of the friends of the common cause; and to join in declaring with just emphasis their principles and purposes to the State and the world."

☞ We are informed, by a gentleman who desires the correction made public, that our notice of the examination of the School on Randall's Island was erroneous, in saying that the present Warden had made any change in the mode of ventilating the rooms, or that he had any connection whatever with the management of the School—which is under the exclusive control and supervision of the school officers of the Twelfth Ward.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

SECOND DAY.

The Society met again on Saturday, at 9½ o'clock A. M. A hymn was sung, and Rev. Dr. SWAIN, of Massachusetts, offered prayer.

SAMUEL COLGATE, Esq., Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., then presented the Report of the Committee on Missions. The Report compared the advantages of the missionaries of the present day with those of the earlier fathers. The printing press, the electric wires, and the other improvements of the present age, give great facilities for spreading the Gospel throughout the world, which should render the labors of Christians for the evangelization of the human race eminently fruitful.

Rev. Mr. READE, of New-Mexico, moved the adoption of the Report in a brief address.

Rev. Dr. HODGE, of New-Jersey, opposed its adoption on the ground that it was too long to be printed.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE stated that the report was intended as a substitue for several smaller ones which were usually made.

It was moved that the report be recommitted for abbreviation, which, after some discussion, was withdrawn, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on the Church Edifice Fund next reported through its Chairman, Rev. M. G. HODGE, of New-York, that unless larger contributions were received to be appropriated to this fund, the enterprise would suffer. It was to be hoped that the requisite money would be speedily advanced. The report was laid on the table. Rev. Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Obituaries, reported that forty-eight members of the Society had died since the last anniversary. The report was accepted with a slight amendment.

Rev. Dr. HODGE presented a resolution that "it was not the sense of the Society that the Executive Board had a right to draw up a bill of fare and make the Society eat it down."

Rev. Dr. HOWARD, of Vermont, thought the resolution had better be withdrawn. They did not do things in this way where he lived. He felt that they on the hills of Vermont were considerably above some of the worms that crawl about here.

Rev. Dr. HODGE supported his resolution. There seemed to be a tendency to concentrate too much power in the hands of the Board. They had no right to appoint the Committee; that was the duty of the President.

Rev. BENJAMIN M. HILL defended the Board. It had not usurped the powers of the other officers.

Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D., proposed the following amendment:

Resolved, That no appointment to be made at the anniversary meetings of this Society be previously determined by the Board of Managers.

Rev. Dr. MILLER was opposed to anything that savored of ecclesiastical monarchy. He was in favor of the resolution just offered by Dr. JUDD. He spoke for those from the rural districts who were left in the back-ground by the manner in which matters were "cut and dried" by a minority of the Society. The resolution as amended was pessed.

A motion of Rev. Dr. GILETTE that the resolution should not be entered on the minutes was laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Rooms was read by Rev. J. R. STONE of Rhode Island. The Committee had disagreed and sent in majority and minority reports referring the whole matter to the Society.

A motion was made to remove the Society from the City of New-York. Rev. Dr. MAGOON spoke eloquently in favor of this proposition. There were better meetings and more hospitality in the West than here. He was loudly applauded, "right in meeting."

A motion to refer the subject to a Select Committee was lost, and the Report of the minority was finally adopted.

Rev. Mr. PARKHURST of Massachusetts, then offered prayer, and the morning session closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the absence of the President the Society was called to order at 3 o'clock, P. M., by the first Vice-President, WM. COLGATE, Esq.

The meeting was opened with the usual religious services.

Rev. J. H. KENARD offered prayer.

The Secretary read the Records of the morning session, which were approved.

Rev. D. G. COREY proposed some amendments to the Constitution of the Society, which after a short discussion were laid over until the next anniversary meeting.

The Report of the Committee on the Church Edifice Fund was now brought under consideration, and after a desultory debate was accepted.

The members of the Committee on Rooms, with one exception, offered their resignations to the Society, stating that they had determined on this course when the Society had refused to accede to their request that the restrictions which it had placed on their action should be removed. A motion to accept their resignations was laid on the table.

The report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the number of members present at the meeting which was next presented by A. P. MASON, Esq., showed that their number was over 250.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the thanks of the Society be presented to Rev. J. R. STONE, of Rhode Island, and M. B. ANDERSON, President of Rochester University, for their admirable addresses on the previous evening, and that their speeches be printed with the annual Report.

The thanks of the Society were also, on motion, presented to the Oliver-street Church, for the hospitalities which had been extended to the Society.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. VERRIN, and the Society adjourned *sine die*.

Delegates from all parts of the United States were present at the annual meeting of this Society, many of whom are men of the first standing in the districts which they represent.

American Baptist Historical Society.

This Society held its annual meeting on Saturday evening at Calvary Baptist Church on Twenty-

[illegible] last Thursday. The Address was [illegible]

After the meeting the Hon. opened with singing and prayer, the Secretary, Rev. J. HUTCHINSON BROWN read the Annual Report. It alluded to the history and formation of the Society. Its plan was conservative rather than competitive. The Board of Curators had held regular quarterly meetings, and several special meetings had also been convened. Corresponding members from England and from Scotland had been added, and the Society had to acknowledge the receipt of a considerable number of books and pamphlets.

A meeting was announced as soon to be held in Philadelphia, at which several interesting communications are to be read. The report closed with fitting remarks on the value of history, and the importance of the preservation of historic records.

After another hymn had been sung, Rev. Dr. HOWELL, of Virginia, rose to deliver the annual address. Its subject a sketch of the history of the early Baptists of Virginia. The Doctor regretted the impossibility of compressing that statement within the limits assigned to him. He referred to the earlier historians of this section of the Christian Church as more or less imperfect and unreliable; in fact he characterised them as singularly unworthy and yet valuable, though not constituting a competent record. The Doctor detailed the history of the Baptist Church in an address which occupied two hours in delivery, and soon after its close the meeting separated.

Baptist Publication Society.

The annual sermon of this society was preached yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. IDE at the Baptist Church, (Rev. M. TAYLOR's,) Strong-place, Brooklyn. The morning being fine after a week's rain, the attendance was very full.

The subject was—"the year of jubilee;" the text, Leviticus 25, 9—"in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all the land." The Rev. Doctor spoke of the institution as emblematical of spiritual restoration by the gospel. We value civil freedom, but what is mere political liberty compared with emancipation from the condemnation and power of sin wrought out for humanity by the death of the Redeemer? It was typical of the harmony and peace, political and religious, which the general diffusion of Christianity was destined ultimately to produce; and it was the duty and privilege of every one to be instrumental in its diffusion.

Central American Education Society.

Last evening, the anniversary Sermon of this Society was delivered at the Church of the Puritans (Dr. CHEEVER's), by Rev. THOMAS SKINNER, D.D., LL. D.

The doctor's discourse was founded on two passages of Scripture—the first in 2 Cor., iii., 5 and 6—"Who hath made us able ministers of the New Testament;" the other, Romans, x., 13—"I magnify mine office." He observed that the ministry is not external to the church, but an integral part of it. The church is not of the ministry, but the Christian ministry is of the church—not lords over God's heritage, but laborers. The doctor then contrasted by description the varying conceptions of the Romish and Protestant communions on this subject, and noted the influence of the ministry as an early and active instrumentality in various and specific works of evangelism.

The latter part of the discourse was directed against the spirit which to the Doctor's apprehension serves to displace the ministry and extend to it only a secondary importance, below that of the active lay agency employed in the evangelization of the world. He deplored this, as a departure from the original plan whereby, "through the foolishness of preaching," God had arranged to "save them that believe."

American Woman's Educational Association.

This Society was well represented on Saturday, at Mrs. Prof. WEBSTER's, No. 14 Lexington-avenue.

The Chair was occupied by B. W. BONNEY, Esq., and the services were opened by prayer, by Rev. W. L. PARSONS.

The Treasurer's report was then read, showing a balance on hand of some $1,750, and subscriptions of $5,000 beside.

The fourth annual report of the Association was read by the Corresponding Secretary, in which the characteristic ideas and objects of the Society were ably set forth.

An interesting and encouraging letter was also read from Mrs. S. J. HALE, of Philadelphia.

No effort was made to raise funds, but one lady handed the Corresponding Secretary $50, and a communication was read from another, offering a subscription of $1,500 towards the first endowment.

The agent of the Association is Rev. WILLIAM L. PARSONS, whose office is with Messrs. C. W. FIELD & Co., No. 11 Cliff-street, to whom contributions, in large sums or small, may be sent.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Trial of Capt. Tinklepaugh.

The trial of Capt. TINKLEPAUGH was resumed on Saturday, at the United States Circuit Court, Mr. JOACHIMSSEN replying to Mr. CLERKE's speech for the defence on the previous day. He was followed by Mr. CUTTING for the defence, the United States District Attorney, Mr. MCKEON, closing the argument for the prosecution. The Jury not agreeing at a late hour, Judge BETTS ordered them to be kept together until this (Monday) morning, unless they agreed in the meantime, in which case they might bring in a sealed verdict and return to their homes.

The Judge allowed Capt. TINKLEPAUGH to go to sea in the steamer *Orizaba*, which was under his command, and was waiting, with all her crew and passengers on board, for his arrival. Mr. WHITE became surety for his appearance, on his return to the port, in the event of his conviction by this Jury.

Departure of the Orizaba—Fifty Fillibusters on Board.

The *Orizaba* left her pier, foot of Beach-street, last Saturday at 4½ P. M., on her second trip for Nicaragua. Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, her commander, whose trial terminated on Saturday in the United States Circuit Court, on the charge of having obstructed the United States officers in their detention of the *Northern Light*, left in the steamer, together with some fifty recruits for Gen. WALKER's army. The *Orizaba* was advertised to leave at 3 o'clock. The delay till 4½ P. M. was caused by waiting for the verdict of the Jury in Capt. TINKLEPAUGH's case. The Jury not agreeing upon a verdict, Judge BETTS, as we have stated, allowed him to leave in his vessel, after the execution of bonds for his return.

The wharf where the steamer lay, from 2 o'clock till the vessel sailed, was the scene of considerable excitement. Various conflicting rumors were afloat as to the cause of the detention of the steamer. Some confidently asserted that she had been seized by the United States authorities and could not go. Others asserted that they were waiting the arrival of a large store of war munitions that had been secretly got together since the late meeting at the National Hotel, and a lot of volunteer fillibusters to bear them company. The steamer had neither been seized by the United States, nor did there arrive after 3 o'clock any cannon, rifle balls, bowie knives, or formidable force of fillibusters. All the passengers who left were booked before 3 o'clock, and all baggage was on the steamer by this hour. Captain TINKLEPAUGH's appearance, the only thing waited for, and only cause of delay, as it proved, was the signal of immediate departure. The steamer was detached from her moorings, and in ten minutes, with firing a single gun, had rounded her pier and was stemming her way gallantly out the harbor. Of the passengers, it is said, some fifty were destined for Gen. WALKER's army, though it was pretended that unusual caution was used as to allowing parties tickets in the slightest degree suspected of fillibustering proclivities. Among the passengers were Captains RIDER, and WILSON, and LEVI G. W. HUGGINS, of the Nicaraguan army; Mr. MANSVILLE, of Mansville Hotel, Granada; and Mr. J. C. HEMMICK, one of the parties arrested on the *Orizaba*, as she started on her last trip, and recently discharged after an examination before United States Commissioner MORTON.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors (No. 2) attempted to hold a meeting on Saturday afternoon according to adjournment. Supervisor VARIAN took the Chair, and the Deputy Clerk of the regular Board called the roll with the following result:

Present—Supervisors Clancy, Steers and Varian.

Absent—Supervisors, the Mayor, the Recorder, Brown, Corwin, Moser, Hoffmire, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Jackson, Briggs, Moneghan, Barker, Fulmer, Ely, Valentine, Herrick, McConkey and Drake.

There being ten members less than a quorum present, Supervisor VARIAN declared Board No. 2 to stand adjourned until Monday, at 4 P. M.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 364 deaths in the City during the past week—an increase of 21 on the previous week. Of the whole number of deaths, 46 were from consumption; 30 from scarlet fever; 18 from small-pox; 10 from some disease "unknown;" and 2 from measles. Only 3 persons died of old age.

☞ The owner of cart No. 4,348 desires us to say that the gentleman who complained at the Mayor's Office that an article intrusted to his care had not been delivered, is mistaken; that when he gave him his card and number he was informed by the gentleman that another carman had been engaged.

☞ By the ship *Margaret Eliza*, Capt. UPTON, 46 days from Buenos Ayres, we have received files of the *British Packet* and *La Tribuna* to the 18th of March. They contain no news of spicial importance.

☞ The Parish will case was again before the Surrogate on Saturday, but little headway was made.

☞ The four Sub-Post Offices spoken of some time ago as about to be established at convenient points in the City, have gone into operation.

Interesting from Honduras.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT AGAINST WALKER—THE LEAGUE AGAINST HIM—ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG HELEN JANE FROM HONDURAS.

From the Boston Transcript, May 8.

The brig *Helen Jane*, Capt. NICKERSON, from Omoa, Honduras, April 26, arrived at this port this morning. Capt. NICKERSON, on his last arrival here from Honduras, reported that the leading inhabitants of that country appeared to be well affected towards General WALKER, hoping that through him they might enjoy the blessings of a stable government. On the return of Capt. N. to Honduras, however, he found a marked change in the public sentiment. The feeling there now is one of opposition, in consequence of the stories circulated of the conduct of his men in Nicaragua, and of the contributions which he has levied upon the people of that country.

Our last direct accounts from Honduras, stated that CABANAS, the former President of that Province and a Federalist, had been driven out by a sudden revolution, at the head of which was General GUARDIOLA, who is named President. CABANAS fled to General WALKER, and with the aid of several hundred of his men and about fifteen hundred of his own countrymen marched towards Honduras. On his arrival at the frontier, he made a pause, having become disgusted with the conduct of his new allies, and with the patriotic remark, that he would not be instrumental in bringing such misery upon his country, he suddenly left, and is now in San Salvador.

The question whether or no Honduras will join in the league against WALKER, is not yet definitely settled. The President and his Cabinet are in favor of the measure. In case of their joining, they could, perhaps, bring into the field 1,500 men. With the exception of this, the Province of Honduras is now much quieter than it has been for a number of years. Americans, who were formerly great favorites in that Province, are now looked upon with much suspicion, come from quarter of this country they may, and are narrowly watched to see if they bring with them ammunition or weapons of war. Guatemala, it is stated in Honduras, is arming against WALKER, and will probably bring a large force into the field.

Of late a number of Americans have been attracted to the Province of Olanche, Honduras, by the reports of gold mines, and gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy the sanguine, and a number had reached Omoa on their return. Several Americans had, however, commenced the undertaking of turning the bed of a river, where there was an eddy, in the hope of finding a large deposit of gold there. Should they fail, they would all return to this country.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE NOTICE THAT THE LARGE AND VALUABLE stock of pier, oval, French-plate and other mirrors, together with oil-paintings by the best European masters, are to be sold by Messrs. HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, at No. 109 Fulton-st., TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, (May 12th and 13th,) at 10½ o'clock. There was a sale on Saturday, when some of our friends made great bargains. Such chances very seldom occur.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name, "Champion."

The citizens not only of the United States but the world are informed, that SILAS C. HERRING did not relinquish the making and selling of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe in consequence of the license having expired or being revoked, as is represented by E. G. Wilder & Co. but for the reason that a substance had been discovered, (and patented,) capable of resisting a much greater degree of heat, and perfectly free from dampness, (a great objection to Wilder's Patent Safes.) And as it ever has, and ever will be our aim, to supply the public with the most reliable Safe in the world, we should have been unjust to them and to ourselves, to have continued making the (Wilder's) Patent Safes, knowing that we possessed the means to make a better, and one that had been awarded medals as superior to all others, both at the World's Fairs —London in 1851, and at New-York, 1853.

The subscribers will continue to make and sell these Safes, known as HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, warranted free from dampness, and to resist more heat than any other Safe now in use, until something superior shall be discovered, when they will be willing to abandon this for that better article, whatever it may be, as it is their purpose at all times to furnish a better Safe than any other parties, regardless of expense.

New and second-hand Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. Have now on hand the largest assortment of any dealer in the United States, and invite the public to call and examine before purchasing. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

HOSTETTER.
Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia
One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.
Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint
One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1856.
MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gentlemen:* On the morning of the 1st inst. the freight office, with a portion of the four-story freight depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.
One of your Wilder Patent Safes, purchased by the Company August 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.
The test* was a severe one. The triumph of your safe complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,
Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.
These Safes secured by our "La Belle" lock, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray and No. 144 Water-st.
* Exposed 15 hours.

DR. LEVETT, DENTIST, HAVING SECURED THE right of use of a method of REMOVING TEETH AND ROOTS by a local benumbing application, without much pain or injury to the patient, the great dread of suffering in the extraction of teeth being removed, admits of persons requiring artificial teeth of availing themselves of Dr. LEVETT'S great experience in that specialty. Established 1835. No. 12 Waverley-place, one block west of Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Tapestry velvet carpeting, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, mumps, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

JOUVEN'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES ASBRENDENS,
No. 15 Maiden-lane, (up stairs), N. Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—
[illegible] vases, chandeliers and card trays, in great variety;
[illegible] work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
busts AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces.
Glassware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets, decorated and imported to order on commission.

CHAMBERLAIN NAME PLATES,
for Porcelain Number Plates,
SILVER-PLATED NAME PLATES,
SILVER-PLATED NUMBER PLATES,
DOOR AND NUMBER PLATES,
Engraved and decorated to order.
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
SAFE FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SAFE STORE LOCKS,
BELLS, BELL PULLS, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. BURHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; KING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **Important to Rectifiers, Liquor** MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the flavorings for every kind of liquor, which need only to be added to the spirit, and the best Cognac brandy of high grade is thereby procured. Jamaica rum Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry, peach and other liquors likewise prepared by merely adding to the pure spirit, or 35 per cent. above proof. The flavoring is put up in ten gallon kegs, but samples sent to any part of the country by remitting $1 in letter.
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, Chemist,
No. 143, removed from No. 98, Maiden-lane, New-York.

☞ **Evergreen Trees.**—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of Summer.
Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $30 per 100, and Rhododendrons at $50 per 100.
Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **It is worse than useless to suffer from a Protracted Cough,** when relief can be so easily obtained. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is undoubtedly the most reliable of all preparations offered for the cure of throat and lung complaints.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

☞ **On Saturday evening,** the 10th inst. a fully attended meeting of the school officers of the Sixteenth Ward was held at their room in West 17th-st., for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the death of their late associate, JAMES POLLOCK, Esq.
Mr. DELAMATER presided. After a few preliminary remarks by the Chairman and others, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:
Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life our esteemed and highly respected associate and fellow citizen, JAMES POLLOCK, Esq.; and
Whereas, Our worthy and respected deceased friend has for the last thirteen years been a member of the Board of Common Schools of this Ward, and for the most part of that time has presided over its deliberations with dignity and impartiality, and to the entire approbation of those with whom he has been associated during his long term of office; therefore
Resolved, That the members of this Board receive with profound regret the intelligence of the death of its highly respected presiding officer; that in him the cause of free education has lost a sincere and devoted friend, the Board a wise counselor and an earnest colaborer, his bereaved family a kind and indulgent husband and father, the community a sincere exemplary and consistent Christian—an honest man.
Resolved, That this Board most deeply and sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family, and in testimony of our respect for our deceased friend and associate, will attend the funeral in a body, each member wearing the usual badge of mourning.
Resolved, That the schools of the Ward be closed on Monday, 12th inst., as a mark of respect to the deceased, and to enable the teachers and others to attend the funeral.
Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and sent to the family of Mr. POLLOCK.
Per order, THOMAS CHRISTY, Secretary.
The School officers will meet at their room in Grammar School No. 11, at 1½ P. M. on Monday, 12th inst.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

☞ **Sixty Beautiful Villa Sites at Yonkers**—and on the banks of the Hudson River, at auction. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following desirable Real Estate, viz: Large sale of Yonkers Property.—Sixty elegant villa sites, situate on the Hudson River, Yonkers, in or near the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, State of New-York, the whole commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, &c. These plots of ground average from ½ to 2½ acres. A portion, or in fact the whole of this beautiful property, lies on the bank of the Hudson River, in the immediate vicinity of the railroad station at that place; also, very near the steamboat landings, and in the midst of schools, academies, churches, stores, hotels, and splendid cottage residences. It is also one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been offered to the public for many years. Its proximity to the City of New-York, being distant about 16 miles, and only half hour's travel by railroad, makes it very desirable for merchants and others doing business in the City, who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to purchase fine cottage sites. This property, and the picturesque scenery surrounding it, and the beautiful view of the noble Hudson, cannot be surpassed. The convenience of access to the City, together with the healthy location and excellent neighborhood, all combine to make this an exceedingly desirable property for gentlemen's country residences, or for those wishing to make profitable investments.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of July next; and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. G. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Stomach and Liver.**—WILLIAM HENRY TUCKER, M.D., M. R. C. S., Edinburg, can be consulted on all affections of the digestive organs, at No. 12 University-place, near 9th-st.
The SPECIALIST for May contains articles from Dr. T. on "The Stomach," "Dyspepsia," "Stomach Coughs," and on "Digestion," to which he refers. Published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 158 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Singing Classes**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Prof. LUIS ANDRADE, after the simplified, wonderworking French method, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 7 o'clock P. M. A new class just opened for beginners. Free admission for one night. Terms $1 50 for each series of 12 lessons. The advocates of congregational singing are invited to attend.

☞ **Consultations on Eye and Ear Diseases.**—From 9 to 4 o'clock daily. Instructions to Medical Practitioners, on the operations, the result of 20 years' experience, and on the use of valuable instruments, procured during my late sojourn in Europe. Artificial Eyes inserted. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 502 Broadway.

☞ **Don't be Astonished**—That Dr. STORMS' ANTI-RHEUMATIC LINIMENT should get into general use, for it is a most excellent article for rheumatic swelling, stiffness of joints, scalds, cuts, bruises, &c. Every family should have it. For sale at the principal druggists', and at the depôt, No. 185 Washington-st.
E. FERRIS, Proprietor.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 150 Atlantic-st., Nos. 178, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at fancy and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PETICHOMANIE—The new and beautiful art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sèvres vase. All the materials for sale, also boxes containing two vases and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchasers free. The trade supplied.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO ADDRESSED A letter dated April 29, to a lady in Jersey, N. J., concerning family matters of a strictly private character, is requested to afford an interview to the gentleman of the latter, as it would be necessary to prove her statements to be correct before any further action could be taken in the matter; and if on investigation, what has been asserted should prove true, a proper provision will be given to remunerate her for her trouble, the lady seeming to be in pecuniary distress.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.
HENRY M. STOW.

S. S. OSGOOD.—If Mr S. S. OSGOOD, who purchased some Real Estate in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849 and 1850, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., he may hear of something of interest to him.
HENRY M. STOW.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
BY GUNNING S. BEDFORD, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics in the University of New-York.
8vo. 692 pp. S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway. Price $3; by mail free of postage.
From the N. Y. Jour. of Med and the Collateral Sciences.
The rapid sale of this work is unprecedented in the history of medical literature in this country.
From the Cincinnati Medical Journal.
The most valuable work on the subject ever presented to the profession.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
The mother and daughter, on her own health, and that of her daughters, will find it rep e wi h judicious counsel.
From the New-York Observer.
Full of practical precepts for parents, and should be in the hands of every mother.
From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
Abounding in instruction for the general reader.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
DICK TARLETON;
OR
THE LAST OF HIS RACE.
BY J. F. SMITH, ESQ.
Author of "Charles Vavasseur," "Minnie Gray," "Amy Lawrence," "Woman and Her Master," &c.
Price 25 cents.
This is another new novel, by the gifted author of "Gus Howard," and surpasses it, in point of ingenuity and intrigue and skillful combination, any of this writer's former efforts. It has had immense success in London, where it has run through one of the weekly journals of that city, the circulation of which has been increased many thousands by its great popularity.
Published and for sale by
GARRET & CO, No. 18 Ann st.
Also, for sale by all booksellers.

BURNING OF THE PIER—And SLAUGHTER of the Americans by the COSTA RICANS at VIRGIN BAY, Nicaragua from faithful sketches by our Artist Correspondent, will appear in No. 23 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS (Saturday) MORNING at all News Depôts.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
WIDOW RUGBY'S HUSBAND.
A Night at the Ugly Man's, and other Tales of Alabama
By author of "Simon Suggs."
With original illustrations. Price 50 cents.
From the City Item.
This book is by the favorite and witty author of "Adventures of Simon Suggs" with original designs by the inimitable Darley. It is a capital illustration of the laughable side of Western and Southern life. If you would enjoy a broad laugh, buy it
From the Southern Literary Gazette.
There is enough fun in this volume to "spice" a magazine for a twelvemonth
HUMOROUS AMERICAN WORKS,
WITH BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY.

Major Jones' Courtship.. 50	Yankee Among the Mermaids..... 50
Major Jones' Sketches of Travels..... 50	Drama in Pokerville..... 50
Adventures of Captain Simon Suggs..... 50	The Quoradon Hounds.. 50
Major Jones' Chronicles of Pineville..... 50	My Shooting Box..... 50
Polly Peablossom's Wedding..... 50	Warwick Woodlands..... 50
Widow Rugby's Husband 50	The Deer Stalkers..... 50
Big Fe r ot Arkansas.... 5	Adventures of Captain Farrago..... 50
Streaks of Squatter Life.. 50	Sol. Smith's Theatrical Apprenticeship..... 50
Pickings from the New-Orleans *Picayune*..... 5	Sol Smith's Theatrical Journey-Work..... 50
Louisiana Swamp Doctor 5	Quarter Race, Kentucky. 50
Charcoal Sketches..... 5	Life of Col. Vanderbomb 50
Misfortunes of Peter Faber..... 5	Life and Adventures of Percival Mayberry..... 50
Peter Ploddy..... 5	Yankee Yarns and Letters..... 50

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent by mail free of postage on receipt of price.

NEW WORK ON NEW-JERSEY HISTORY.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF PERTH AMBOY AND ADJOINING COUNTRY, WITH SKETCHES OF THE MEN AND EVENTS IN NEW-JERSEY DURING THE PROVINCIAL ERA.
BY WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD,
Author of "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments.
8vo, pp. 436.
From the New-York Tribune.
The contributions are of greater general interest than the title indicates. The sketches of public men, and some original documents, published now for the first time, are of much more than local interest.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
The early history of Perth Amboy serves as the thread on which is strung much miscellaneous matter bearing upon the general history of the State of New-Jersey. The chapters devoted to the lives of the resident Governors, to the history of the various religious denominations, to descriptions of the Tourists of Woodbridge and Piscataway, to sketches and events during the Revolution, and to miscellaneous topics, are replete with entertaining information.
From the Newark Mercury.
The work is finely issued with maps and engravings, and ought to be in the possession of every Jerseyman. It covers a period of great interest, and the perusal of the entire work will add much to our knowledge of the Colonial period.
From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
The State owes to Mr. Whitehead an ample debt of gratitude. He is elaborating the stones and pillars, which are destined to support the historical superstructure which others may hereafter shape and adorn, but which he, and such collectors as he, have alone made it possible to complete with the ingredients of truth.

A VALUABLE BOOK ON THE GREAT NORTHWEST.
MRS. KINZIE'S NARRATIVE
OF
THIRTY YEARS AGO.
Now ready, and for sale at the bookstores,
WAU BUN;
OR,
THE "EARLY DAY" IN THE NORTHWEST.
BY MRS. JOHN H. KINZIE, OF CHICAGO.
One elegant octavo, illustrated. Price $2 25.
The above interesting narrative is a spirited record of LIFE IN THE FAR WEST,
FULL OF
EXCITING INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,
including Traditions and Anecdotes of the early Pioneers of the then Wilderness, but now fertile and populous region of country. The locality is
DETROIT, GREEN BAY, MACKINAW, CHICAGO, and many other important Western places. The work is in the form of
A NARRATIVE OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE,
and having been looked for with much interest by the numerous friends of the accomplished authoress, a large sale is anticipated. Orders should be addressed to the Publishers.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

DOOM OF THE TORY'S GUARD.
A TALE BY NEWTON M. CURTIS.
This is a Revolutionary Story; the scene is laid in the Mohawk Valley—a location rife with legends of Indian and British warfare. The plot is skillfully arranged. The incidents, scenery and characters are drawn to correspond with
GRAPHIC AND MASTERLY POWER.
Cooper's "Spy," or "Last of the Mohicans," only excel it in their length. New stereotype editions now ready.
PRICE 25 CENTS
Copies can be had of all dealers in cheap publications, or mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of the price. Postage free. Address
L. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

1856 WILL BE MEMORABLE 1856
FOR AMERICAN TRIUMPHS.—The printer's art which was supposed by old publishers to have reached perfection, has been improved, adorned, and made more than ever brilliant by the beauty and perfection of FRANK LESLIE'S great American ILLUSTRATED NEWS. A paper combining the highest literary merit with the most exquisite artistic productions, and not only giving the latest news in words, but bringing before the eye, with the effect of life, all the great points of interest for the moment attracting public attention. The artistic and reading world are astonished at the enterprise displayed in this magnificent paper. Ready this morning at all News Depôts.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE YOUNG WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION,
by ROBERT T. WAKELY, M. D., F. C. S. This is purely a Medical book and is having immense sales in France and England. Every young woman in this country should have a copy. Price $1. Sent by mail free of postage. Address, GEORGE BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP—And to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great Gift Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books now selling for only 97 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for only 10 cents; selling in this way Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Gold Rings, Pocket Knives, Parlor Timepieces, Silk Dress Patterns, &c. &c., for only 10 cents each, to purchasers of books. The ladies are particularly invited to call, as a large share of our books were published expressly for lady readers. Orders from the country, by mail or express, promptly attended to at EVANS & CO.'S Great Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A BOOK OF GENIAL HUMOR!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES.
THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS:
OR,
LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.
BY FRED. S. COZZENS.
With Illustrations by Darley.
One beautiful 12mo Price $1.
CONTENTS.
Living in the Country—Rural Anticipations—Early Rising—Our New Chickens—Advantages of a Watch-Dog—The First Garden—Unpleasant Prospects.
Another Year's Trial—Spring Birds—Sparrowgrass becomes Owner of a Boat—First Experiences with a Fish-net—An Irishman in a Fyke—Civilities and Counsellors—Bale's Cow—A Hint to Horticulturists.
The Clouds in the Country—A Thunder-Shower—Mr. Sparrowgrass buys a Bugle—Ineffectual Music—A Serenade and an Interruption—First Fruits—Entire Loss of our Cherry Crop.
Mrs. Sparrowgrass discourses of Social Life—A Rural Party—The Advantages of Dressing in a Plain Way—Our New Dog—Autumnal Scenery—A Family Aqueduct.
Children in Town and Country—A Mistake about a Lady—Amusement for Children—Winter Scenery—Sucker Fishing.
Wolfert's Roost—The Nepperhan and its Legends—Mr. Sparrowgrass descends to the Infernal Regions on a Dumb Waiter—Carrier Pigeons and Roosters—A Chapter of Birds.
A Country Fire place—Spring Vegetables—A Garden on Paper.
Sparrowgrass concludes to buy a Horse—Reminiscences of Bloomingdale—A Horse as can go—An Artist Story—Godiva—Homeward and Outward bound—A new "Lady of Coventry."
A Horse of another color—Mr. Sparrowgrass buys the Horse that belongs to the Man's Brother—A Valuable Hint as to Stable-building—A Morning Ride—Old Dock-weed—An Evening Ride, and a Catastrophe.
Children—Mrs. Sparrowgrass makes a Brilliant Remark—Philadelphia Phrases—A few Quakeristics—A Quaker Lady—Broad brims in a Cathedral.
Our New Horse Improves—He is loaned to a Neighbor and Liberates Himself—Autumnal Vegetation—The Palisades—An Agreeable Surprise—Mr. Sparrowgrass takes a short trip—Meets with a Disappointment—"Adversity's sweet milk."
Our New Barber—Reminiscences of our Old Barber—A Dog of another color—October Woods—A Party on the Water—Home, Sweet Home, with Variations—A row to the Tallisman—Iroquois Legend.
The Children are sent to School—Our Eldest begins to show Symptoms of the Tender Passion—The Melodies of Mother Goose—Little Posterity by the Wayside—A Casualty.
Mr. Sparrowgrass feels as if he would like to Chirp a little—The Good Wife—A Barrel of Cider—News of the Saddle and Bridle—Christmas Carols and Masques—A Suggestion of Mrs. Sparrowgrass.
An offer for the Horse—Difficulty of Shipping him according to the Terms of Bill of Lading—Mrs. Sparrowgrass buys a Patent Bedstead—The New Bedstead is tried and found—"not available."
Casualties will occur—Our horse gets into business and is launched upon an ice island.
The great Snow-storm—Scraps in a Commonplace-book.—A Conference in the Library—Mr. Sparrowgrass writes an Essay—Life in Town and Life in the Rural Districts—Mrs. Sparrowgrass convinces the Theme—Two Pictures from Nature—The Last Word.
Captain Davis a Caliion is Ballad—Captain Belgrave.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
☞ Copies sent by mail postpaid on receipt of price.

MR. CALVERT'S NEW WORK
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, APRIL 7TH
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE
A Discourse in Three Parts. By George H. Calvert, author of "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe." 12mo. cloth 60 cents.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
PHILLY AND KIT. By Caroline Chesebro, price..$1 00
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NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.
"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

REMOVAL.—C. S. FRANCIS & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, will remove in a few days from the store they have occupied for the past twenty-nine years at No. 252 Broadway, to the new marble building No. 554 Broadway, east side, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY—A large assortment on hand. Blank books made to pattern. All orders promptly attended to. RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, Stationers, Printers and Binders, at the old stand, No. 76 Bowery.

FINE ARTS.

Cole's Voyage of Life.
"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."
TO THE READER: Your attention is respectfully invited to the GREAT NATIONAL WORK, Line Engravings (in the highest style of art, by JAMES SMILLIE, Esq.) of COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE:
CHILDHOOD,
YOUTH,
MANHOOD,
OLD AGE;
now just completed, after five years' toil and an expense of some $20,000.
Our first ARTISTS, our most eminent DIVINES, our most distinguished STATESMEN, the best accredited JUDGES OF ART, at home and abroad, unite in the opinion that no work, comparable with it in magnitude, beauty, utility, and general interest, has ever before appeared in this country.
A Prospectus containing a full description of the work, with numerous testimonials of the highest character, among which are the opinions of Messrs Bryant, Durand, Huntington, Church, Cropsey, Casilear, and Kensett; Professors Morse, Weir, Greene, Cummings; Rev. Drs. Alexander, Bethune, Bellows, Sterling, Adams, Tyng, H. B. Smith, and Thompson; Hon. Edward Everett, Hon George Bancroft, Hon. G. C. Verplanck; together with the
VOICE OF THE PRESS
of this City, *i. e.*, editorials from the New-York *Observer*, New York *Evangelist*, *Protestant Churchman*, *Independent*, *Express*, *Putnam's Magazine*, *Musical World*, *Albion*, and also of the LONDON ART JOURNAL, will be forwarded to those who may desire it.
Three grades published, viz.: *Artists' India Proofs*, at $50 the set; *Lettered India Proofs*, $3; *Plain Proofs*, $20.
THE TRADE will be supplied on the most favorable terms.
Various appropriate and tasteful styles of FRAMES have been prepared, *expressly for this work*, by several of the best manufacturers of the City, and can be furnished at the lowest rates varying from $10 to $50. Boxing, packing and delivery of engravings to express, $3, or, if framed, $4.
Address THE VOYAGE OF LIFE,
Rev. A. R. WOLFE, Spingler Institute, N. Y.
THE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, from the SPINGLER INSTITUTE, are now on exhibition, for a short time, at WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 353 Broadway, where also subscriptions are received.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

SEE THE FAMOUS READ OF THE GREAT!
And then you will hear of LYONS' far-famed Powder,
And the Pills that have killed rats unnumbered;
And insects, those pests that destroy our repose,
But now, through LYON, we feel quiet slumber.
No. 424 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists.

OFFICES TO LET.
VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., JUNE 10, 1856.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.
They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.
They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.
The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—WITH LARGE SURPLUS
TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 540½ Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 32 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF WEDNESDAY, May 7:
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th st., will offer on MONDAY, May 12,
THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BARGAINS:
The result of their late purchases
FROM AUCTION,
1,500 RICH STELLA SHAWLS,
$3 to $2, worth $6 to $15.

FROM AUCTION SALE—
PARISIAN MODE
RICH SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
$3 50 to $15.
A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.

FROM AUCTION—
5 CASES,
LATEST STYLES
RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS,
5c cents per yard.

FROM AUCTION—
HEAVY SILKS,
New Styles,
PLAID AND STRIPE LUSTRES,
at 6s., worth 10s.

FROM AUCTION SALES—
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
1,000
RICH SILK TISSUE DRESSES
At 2s. 6d. per yard,
worth One Dollar.

FROM AUCTION—
25,000 YARDS
RICH CHALLIE DE LAINES,
worth 2s. 6d.,
at
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

FROM AUCTION SALES—
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Containing every variety of
Lace and Muslin Drapers—by the yard or sets.
Guipure Lace Collars and Sleeves, in sets.
Embroidered Swiss sets.
Swiss and Jaconet Flouncing and Bands.
FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST.
REMSEN & DINGEE'S
Brown-stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
AT JUST & CO.'S, No. 51 Catherine-st., four doors from Monroe st., you can select a handsome Mantilla, newest style at 20s., a variety of designs.
Also 350 richer, handsomely trimmed, 22s. to $3 50.
150 handsome Moire Antique Mantillas, $4 each.
Call and see our Mantilla and shawl Room.
The Novelties are numerous and very cheap.
Only one price, JUST & CO.
No connection with any other house.
No. 51 Catherine-st., cor. Monroe.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
The following lots from auction will be offered on MONDAY, May 12, namely:
100 Flounced Barège Robes $3 50; worth $6.
150 Flounced Barège Robes $5; worth $8.
200 Flounced Barège Robes $7; worth $10.
Call and see them at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

$85,000—NEW STOCK, NEW STYLES.
DRY GOODS RECEIVED THIS WEEK
BY STEAMER AND FROM AUCTION.
Dress Goods, Shawls, Draperies, Quilts, Linens, and Goods for boys' and men's wear.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.—Having purchased at the recent extensive auction sales many thousand dollars' worth of rich goods, will offer the following extraordinary inducements: A rich Silk Dress in fashionable styles and colors for $6, and a very superior quality will be sold for $7 and $7 50, the full pattern worth $9 and $10.
5,000 Elegant Flounced Barège robes, some of the choicest goods in the City, will be sold for but little more than half of their value
15,000 yards Rich French Challi, bought as damaged, but warranted free from blemish; only 1s.; worth 2s.
5,000 yards do. much superior, 1s. 6d.; worth 2s. 6d.
1,500 Beautiful Stella Shawls at $4; worth $6.
1,200 Beautiful Stella Shawls at $4 50 and $5; very cheap.
2,000 Beautiful Stella Shawls at $5 50 and $7, the cheapest in the City.
5,000 Silk and Moire Antique Mantilla, rich and fashionable shapes.
A good Mantilla will be sold for $2 75. Inferior qualities much lower, and a very superior article for $3 to $3 75.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. of Monroe.

TOWLE & CO.'S FAILURE,
NO. 281 GRAND-STREET
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
Immediate clearance indispensable.
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DELAINES,
BAREGES,
TABLE DAMASKS,
DRAPERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
All at from 30 to 40 per cent. below cost of importation.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

INDIA-RUBBER PIANO COVERS.
The superior advantages of the India-rubber Piano Covers over every other kind are too well known and appreciated to render an enumeration of them here altogether unnecessary.
Dealers in pianos and others are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. My present large stock of covers, of my own manufacture, consists of assorted sizes, both plain and printed, with which they cannot fail to be suited, both in regard to price and quality.
I have just introduced some entirely new styles, which for beauty and richness are altogether unprecedented. Lists of prices sent by mail, on application.
D. HODGMAN,
Warehouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN AUCTION DRY GOODS.
15,000 yards rich colored and black SILKS.
8,000 rich STELLA SHAWLS, great bargains.
3,000 STELLA SHAWLS, from $3 up, very cheap.
5,000 rich CASHMERE SHAWLS at 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s.
10,000 yards NEW SPRING LAWNS at 1s., very cheap.
5,000 QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, auction goods.
10,000 yards WINDOW DRAPERY from 1s up.
De Laines, Prints, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Needlework, &c., very low. ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st., would invite the attention of ladies to their stock of
TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, &c.
Also, RICH LACE DRAPERY, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH INVOICE
OF THOSE BAREGE ROBES,
At $5.
Those ladies who were disappointed in not getting one of the former lot, will find these equally handsome, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have now on hand one of the best assortment of
CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,
To be found in the City,
ALL COLORS AND PRICES,
From $8 to $50,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED.

"TO THE UNKNOWN ONE I ADORE."
"We met but once—but once we met—
And yet that *once* was my undoing!
His noble face and princely grace
Left little to be won by wooing.
Yet well I know him

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 6 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone front basement, on 58th-st., near 4th-av. Price $16,000. One do., high stoop, on 46d-st., near Broadway. Price $14,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, 19th-st., an 20th-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLBURGH, No. 128 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 316 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $260. J. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In 14th-st.—A fine four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements. House 25 by 70 feet; lot 125½ feet deep. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., 192 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE—Large dwelling-house and store at the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THE CITY.—A fine property in Westchester County, consisting of about 150 acres of excellent land on the Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling-house in perfect order, and three smaller dwelling-houses together with extensive stables, barns, and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, or for a fine residence with extensive grounds, fish pond, &c., or with a view to speculation and the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. The perfect and terms of payment very easy.

N.B.—Would be divided to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, bath-tubs, &c., &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th av., corner of 33d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 400 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOSEA MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within one mile of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, at South Orange. The Farm contains about twenty-five acres of the first quality of land; the buildings are all new with an abundance of shade and fruit trees. A part of the purchase money may remain on the farm for a term of years. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD FINNER, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., or of Mr MAYHEWS, No. 50 Water st., New-York, or of the subscriber on the premises. DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 18 acres; 1,000 peach trees; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—"Woodland," 8½ miles from City Hall, and 5 minutes' walk from 152d-st. Station, Harlem Railroad. This mansion is equally adapted for hotel purposes or private residence in Summer and Winter. Address H. F., Hotel St. Germain.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In complete order, with 8 or 9 acres of land. The house is large and grounds well improved, with shade and evergreen trees of large size. It is bounded by a river in front, and has a boat and bathing-house on the shore. It is within one hours' ride of this City. Cars pass it almost every hour. Possession can be given in a few days. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 77 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three houses and lots in the village of Centreville, on the Post-road, in the Town of Bergen, Point, 8 miles from Jersey City and 1½ miles from the Ferry at the Point, and ¼ mile from New-York Bay. Churches, schools and stores, and location perfectly healthy, with fine view of the bay and harbor.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, N. Y., AT PRIVATE SALE.—Located on Mansion-square and the City-park, in the midst of tasteful improvements, embracing three acres; is two stories, 50x60 feet, with wing 30x50 feet, colonade on three sides, built of the best material, in architectural style, and in good repair, barn and carriage-house, 30x60 feet. The internal arrangements are very convenient, having furnace, bath rooms, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with the choicest fruit trees, grape vines and large shade trees. This property is well adapted for a first class family boarding-house, or school, or for a private residence. For health, society and religious privileges, it is not surpassed by any place on the Hudson; two hours by railroad from New-York. Such portions of the above not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at auction on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 15. For terms and all other information, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Situated at Great Neck, L. I., adjoining Cow Bay, and containing about five acres of land. It has a gradual slope to the shore, with a fine water front. Unfailing springs of pure water are near, which can be led to any part of the premises, and supply a pond if required. Its advantages for bathing, and for her aquatic amusements cannot be surpassed. Three places of public worship, and two daily conveyances to the City within two miles. The premises are a part of the farm lately owned by James W. Mott, deceased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st., on Wednesdays. WM. J. MOTT.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—On Long Island, consisting of 100 acres of the best land. The house is spacious, well built and is pleasantly shaded by 4 acres of large shade trees, rendering it a delightful and healthy residence for a gentleman doing business in the City, being only 16 miles by plank or railroad. Apply to SAML. S. AYMAR, Brushville, Long Island. A greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence at Astoria, L. I., about two acres, with a handsome two-story double-frame house, 36 by 32 feet, with verandahs, &c. Has four rooms and two closets on first floor, and five rooms and closets on second floor; an abundance of choice fruit, fine garden and lawn, with shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and flowers. Has a fine view of the river and Bay, and only seven miles from New-York and two miles from the Astoria Ferry.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—HOUSE FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—OR TO LET.—A three-story and brown-stone basement house, just finished, in South Brooklyn; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. The balance will be taken in hardware. Apply at No. 191 Smith-st., between Dean and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—In Westchester County, one mile from Williams Bridge, with about 1¼ acres of land attached. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage. Inquire of EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, five or more very desirable three-story brick dwelling houses, in a good location, in vicinity of Madison-square; houses have all modern improvements, and are rented for one year to first rate tenants. Price, if three or more are taken, $7,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TWELVE ACRES OF VERY CHOICE LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Upon the ridge adjoining the fine residences of Messrs. Brown and Wilson, and opposite the mansion of Mr. MALONY, overlooking the entire village, and affording a delightful river prospect. As this property fronts on two roads, it can be well divided into several villa sites. Tarrytown, with its schools, churches, romantic scenery and fine drives, is considered the best location upon the Hudson for a residence. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARREN, No. 48 Malden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A genteel and convenient house for a small family; location between Fulton and Atlantic sts., and within 5 to 10 minutes' walk of the Ferries. Rent about $500. Address (prepaid) Box No. 3,944 Post-office, New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—(A CHANCE.)—A very fine house in Lexington-av., four highest quite recently in beautiful style, will be sold at a price much below its cost, and one or more years given in lieu of payment, if required. The house will be leased for a term of years, or sold to suit parties. N. B.—Possession given immediately, if required. For more full particulars, inquire of F. COLTON, No. 59 Beekman-st.

also, house and lot in Brooklyn to sell or exchange at a bargain.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal—$750. Also, house No. 126 Hammond-st.—$600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 193 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $375.—A very comfortable, genteel, three-story masic-front house, pleasantly situated No. 73 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt; has court-yard, gas introduced, range, &c. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane. Key is at the corner of Smith and Dean sts., in the grocery.

HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—With conveniences, water closet, dumb waiter, water of the best quality brought into the house by leaden pipes, &c. A barn and five acres of land, if desired. House new; situated about a quarter of an hour from the depôt. Inquire of N. B. HOLMES, Esq., near the premises, or of J. W RUMSEY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house, No. 131 Charlton-st., containing modern improvements; Croton water, kitchen range, bath and gas. To a good tenant rent low. Possession first June. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No 196 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE TO LET—One of the new block in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., No. 134, with all the modern improvements, and finished in the best manner. Rent $650. Can be seen at any time. For particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 373 Pacific st., Brooklyn. A three-story house, pleasantly situated in Pacific near Bond-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With land without stables.
R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE EAST RIVER TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Whitestone, L. I., overlooking Fort Schuyler, the River and Sound; large mansion house stables, ice-house, (well filled) garden, lawn and orchard; one of the most desirable locations to be found; accessible eight times a day, in 60 to 80 minutes from Wall-st. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Orange Lake and five miles from the village of Newburg. The house is large and convenient, and well finished throughout. Also, a barn with ten or more acres, if required. The boats run morning and evening, to Newburg, and stages run by the place twice a day. Address SUMMER-HOUSE, *Times* Office.

CHOICE FAMILY RESIDENCE TO LET—Eligibly located in Lamartine-place, fronting the Park; having all the modern improvements and in good repair. Furniture for sale if applied for immediately. Apply to J. W. MILLER, No. 213 West 30th-st., 8th and 9th avs., before 8 A. M. and after 6 P. M., or at corner of Centre and White-sts., in the intervening hours.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage at Clifton, within ten minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. The house and furniture are new, and in every respect desirable, and will be let for six months from 1st of June. Apply at No. 93 Beaver-st., basement.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Delightfully situated on Sunswick Terrace, the Thorburn Mansion. It has been a most successful boarding-house for the last five years, and to any enterprising lady, acquainted with the business, a constant full complement could be kept. The present occupant, Mrs. Rooms, can give every information on the subject. To a good tenant it will be leased on moderate terms for three years. For particulars, inquire of J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John st.

The location is perfectly healthy, and for beauty of situation on the bank of the river, and salubriousness of air, is not surpassed for 20 miles round New-York.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Cushingwold & Co., being 160 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling, and three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

WORKSHOP TO LET—Suitable for light foundry or mechanical business, on the ground floor in rear of lot No. 79 Forsyth-st. Apply to BANKS & HURST, No. 3 John-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On the East River, at Whitestone, L. I., overlooking the Sound, Fort Schuyler, &c. Large mansion, stables, ice house, garden, lawn and orchard; one of the most desirable locations near New-York. Access this in 60 to 80 minutes from Wall-st. by Glen Cove steamboats or by Flushing Railroad. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to
FROST & FORREST, No. 138 Pearl-st.

NEW HOTEL TO LET—At Cliffwood, on Raritan Bay, 4½ hours from New-York by steamboat, which lands twice every day at Cliffwood Dock, within 300 feet of the Hotel. It is believed to be unsurpassed in its advantages for a first-class Summer hotel. Good bathing, shady groves, extensive and beautiful prospect, &c. H. L. CLARKE, No. 68 Merchants' Exchange.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 22d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE ROOM AND OFFICES TO LET.—The large banking-room on first floor; also, fine suites of offices, in the upper part of the new marble front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine. The banking-room is extra size, and has front, rear and centre light. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND—TO LET—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing, a country seat, with 8 acres of ground—rent $800. Also, a small furnished cottage—rent $400. HOYT & JOHNSON, 4 Hanover-st.

STORES ON BROADWAY TO LET—Under the Hotel St. Germain, on favorable terms to a responsible party. They are well adapted to gentlemen's furnishing, thread and needle, or any fancy business, having entrances into the Hotel. Address H. F., office of the Hotel.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 314 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. W. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.
WILLIAM E. PEARSON,
No. 438 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned not to trust any person whatever on my account, as I conduct my business solely in my own name.
T. MURDEN, Blacksmith, No. 72 East 13th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western Land business, and particularly well informed respecting Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in June or July next, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our Agent will in all cases go upon the lands in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.
For terms, apply at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SHARPE'S RIFLES AND COLT'S REVOLVERS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SHARPE'S RIFLES
For sporting and military purposes.
Also,
COLT'S REVOLVERS
Of every variety constantly on hand, and for sale, at the lowest prices, in quantities to suit purchasers, by
SMITH, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 2 and 4 Maiden-lane.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS, ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES ATWOOD, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON AND NAIL RODS.—The undersigned, Agent for the manufacturers, offers for sale, on favorable terms, a full assortment of the above brand of Nails. Also, superior Horse-Shoe Iron and Nail Rods from the same works. Parcels for the West, of not less than five tons to one address, will be delivered during the season of navigation at Rouse's Point, Troy, or Albany. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more heavy, and all grades proved superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

TO MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.—I have opened the store No. 175 Centre-st., with a general assortment of iron and steel, and will cut from the bar any length required. Bar, rod, hoop and sheet iron; cast, German and shear steel. JAMES SCOTT.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

HORSE SHOE AND WROUGHT NAILS—Manufactured by American Horse Nail Company, Providence, for sale by their agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BELLS—For Churches, seminaries, &c., a full assortment on hand from the celebrated Troy Foundry, at the Agency. GEO. H. SWORDS, WALTON & CO., Importers, &c., of Hardware and Cutlery, No. 40 Dey-st.

SECOND-HAND FOOT-LATHE WANTED—With slide, rest and gearing attached. Address O. P., at Walker & Pelouse's Type Foundry, No. 64 Ann-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—The only Patent Cast Iron Apparatus in the United States. Also, every description of apparatus, copper or iron.
WM. GEE, No. 56 Fulton-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW CHINESE POTATOE OR YAM—DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—Now is the season to plant out, and we can still supply small, sound, and good tubers, $3 per dozen, or $20 per 100. At which rates they will be sent, pre-paid, by mail, to any address.
Also, NEW ANNUAL CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(*Holcus saccharatus.*)—Culture similar to Broom Corn. Price 25 cents per quart, $3 per pound.
IMPROVED KING PHILIP CORN, at 50 cents per quart.
J. M. THORBURN & CO., Seedsmen, &c.,
No. 15 John-st., New-York.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Parts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FRENCH MIXED LAWN GRASS, FOR GRASS-PLATS, PARKS, &c.—A superior dwarf, growing Grass, retaining its dark green hue through the heat of Summer. $5 per bushel, or 25 cents a quart,
J. M. THORBURN & CO., Seedsmen, &c.
No. 15 John-st., New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT.
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In assortments of ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred sorts, of choice *Annual, Biennial,* and *Perennial* varieties, at 50 cents, $1, $2 50, and $5 each assortment, with nearly one thousand others, for which see catalogue.
J. M. THORBURN & CO., Seedsmen, &c.,
No. 15 John-st., New-York.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta feuj Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

IMPORTED IRISH SEED POTATOES—A superior article, large, sound, and in prime condition. In bags of 100 pounds each; price $2 a bag.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, &c., No. 15 John-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons (Hildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

STOCK OF JEWELRY FOR SALE.—The large stock of jewelry belonging to the estate of Justin M. Ward, insolvent debtor, together with a lease for five years of the store No. 194 Main-st., is to be sold. The stand is one of the oldest and best in the City of Hartford, having been long occupied by the Oaks and afterwards by Church & Batterson. Arrangements may be made for dividing the stock and giving some time for the payment of part of the price, if desired. The entire stock, and all the effects belonging to said estate, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, May 19, 1856, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of.
H. H. BARBOUR, Trustee.
HARTFORD, May 7, 1856.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.—The subscriber has on hand two dozen gold watches, which have been worn, and which he is selling at about half their original cost and warranted timekeepers.
Fine gold lepine watches, 4 holes jeweled.....$16 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled.....$20 00
Fine gold English patent levers.....$40 00
Common gold patent levers.....$28 00
Also, two gold hunting patent levers, and several silver levers very low.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

JAMES M. TYTLER—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 376 Grand-st., invites the the attention of the public to his stock of the above-mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens retailed at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—REMOVED—From No. 206 6th-av to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Dr HAWKINSON guarantees a safe and speedy cure of all nervous, spinal and rheumatic affections, palsy-dropped hands, cutaneous eruptions, and to extract all minerals from the system. Instructions and Batteries given to students. Price, $60.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, NEW-YORK.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 17. Young ladies desiring to enter either class of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, will be expected to be prepared for its distinctive studies, by a thorough knowledge of the previous branches.

The distinctive studies of the Classes of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT are in general:

FOURTH CLASS—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.

THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, Astronomy, Languages, Music, &c.

Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CHILDREN.—A respectable lady, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of receiving a few little girls, from 5 to 10 years of age, to whose health, improvement and happiness strict personal attention will be given. The situation is pleasant and healthy, about one hour and half's ride from the City by railroad four times every day. Terms for board, washing and tuition $30 to $35 per quarter. For reference apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York; JOHN CRAIG, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.; or, by letter, to Mrs. THOMAS WARD, beetch Plains, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.—A chance to make money at home.—Full instructions forwarded free, on receipt of $1, which will enable any person to decorate glass so as to resemble the finest painted China. This new and beautiful art can be rendered very profitable as well as amusing. A few hours' easy labor transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sèvres Vase, Basket, Card-stand or Flower-pot—very suitable and in great demand. Address CONTENT, NEARY & CO., Importers of Potichomanie, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH, MATHEMATICS—The Natural sciences, and the department of boarding, in a school for young ladies; to an intelligent, educated Christian gentleman, capable of filling the above positions, or most of them, and who intends to follow teaching as a profession, an excellent opportunity is presented. Address, with real name and references, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, at the office of the *New-York Daily Times.*

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. BOWEN, No. 689 Broadway, APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 437 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good health of its pupils, as the place is for the longevity of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor. Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

$10 BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. Dolbear, 609 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will qualify students to fill any situation as head book-keepers, assistants or entry clerks. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person and guarantees to remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, old or young.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL—For Boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 349 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

MISS M'FARLAND'S SCHOOL—HAVING been

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, EXECUTOR'S SALE.—I shall offer for sale at public auction, to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, on the 14th day of May, 1856, all the real estate belonging to the estate of HENRY LEAVENWORTH, in BURLINGTON, Vt., in parcels and lots as follows:

No. 1—1 acre, corner of Main and Summit sts.
No. 2—1 acre, Summit-st., next south.
No. 3—1¼ acre, Summit-st., next south.
No. 4—1 acre on Summit, Prospect, and Tuttle sts.
No. 5—1½ acres on Summit, Prospect, and Tuttle sts., next south.
No. 6—11-100 acres on Tuttle-st., next south.
No. 7—2¾ acres on Tuttle and Cliff sts. next south.
No. 8—¾ acre on Summit-st., next south.
No. 9—91-100 acre on Summit and Cliff sts., next south.
No. 10—3 acres on Cliff and Tuttle sts., with a new and substantial stone cottage.
No. 11—4 acres on Cliff-st., next west.
No. 12—4 acres on Cliff and Willard sts., next west.
No. 13—5½ acres on Willard-st., next south, with a valuable ledge of building-stone.
No. 14—6 4-100 acres between Summit, Cliff, and Willard sts.
No. 15—6 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 16—6 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 17—6 8-100 acres between Summit and Willard sts., next north.
No. 18—6 8-100 acres between Summit, Prospect, and Willard sts., next north.
Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18, have each a front on Summit and Willard sts. of 18 rods and 4 links.
No. 19—3-8 acre on Summit-st.
No. 20—3-8 acre on Summit-st., next south.
No. 21—¾ acre on Summit-st., next south.
Nos. 19, 20, and 21, have each a new and commodious cottage house.

The above-described lots comprise the larger portion of the Van Ness property, or Grass Mount, being the choicest and most desirable lots in Burlington.

The view from all parts of the above is unsurpassed in beauty.

The lots lie an average distance of three-fourths of a mile from the lake, and at an elevation of 200 feet.

Good well-water can be obtained on every lot, within 30 feet of the surface.

Soil is mostly a strong, rich loam.

No. 22—¾ acre, at Winooski Falls, on which is two small houses.

No. 23—¾ acre on Shelburne-st., with cottage

The following new and desirable stores on College-st., near the centre of business in the town:

No. 24—The three-story brick store now occupied by H. H. Doolittle, being 27 feet front on College-st., and 70 feet deep. The lot offered with the store being 27 front and 122 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 25—Isaacsworth Block, being 95 feet front on College-st. and 108 feet deep.

The block consists of four three-story brick stores, having a storehouse in the rear a right of way 20 feet wide on the west, and one in the rear 12 feet wide.

All the above stores are new, and built in the most substantial manner, and fire-proof.

They are elegantly finished in modern style, lighted with gas, and have good story basements.

No. 26—Corner of College-st. and Catlin's-lane—next east of No. 24, 60 feet front on College-st., 132 feet 8 inches front on Catlin's lane, on which stands a substantial brick dwelling-house and a wooden dwelling-house.

No. 27—A dwelling house and lot on Catlin's-lane, next north, 23 feet 5 inches front, 96 feet deep.

VALUABLE FARM.

No. 28—178 acres in a compact body ¾ wood-land, ¼ meadow, on North-av., 3 miles from the Square. The soil is a sandy loam, with the exception of about forty acres, which is marl. There is good wa er on the farm, and it is well fenced.

A portion of No. 13 is subject to an annual rent to the Town of Burlington of $3 50.

A portion of the farm No. 28 is likewise subject to an annual rent of $8 86, which ren s are in lieu of taxes.

The above Real Estate, un es previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold without reserve at Public Auction, on the 14th day of May 1856.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder in three equal annual payments with annual interest.

The title to all the above real estate is perfect and unquestioned.

The sale will commence on the premises with No. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the lots will be offered and sold in the order of their numbers

Full plans of the property will be on the ground at the time of sale.

For information, plans, etc., prior to the day of sale, apply to JOHN B. WHEELER, Town Hall, Burlington, or to FRANCIS WILLSON, Executor.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 1, 1856.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of P. A. H Renauld, Esq., No. 269 State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn. COLE & CHILTON will sell as above, the elegant and costly rosewood and mahogany carved furniture, all made to order by Meeks & Co.; large mirrors and consoles; rosewood cabinet piano, made by Henri Herz; costly bronzes; ormolu and enameled mantel clocks, style Louis Fourteenth; rich vases, same style; elegant pictures, velvet tapestry carpets, rich china and cut-glass ware, rich damask curtains, figured lace drapery, carved rosewood bedsteads and bookcases, together with a large variety of costly bonds and chamber furniture contained in the residence of P. A. H. Renauld Esq., who is about leaving for France; the whole to be sold without reserve, together with a large variety of useful household furniture, illustrated and other books, Heidsiek and other choice wines. Also, a fine variety of copper kitchen utensils and other kitchen furniture, in excellent order.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York, and at JAMES COLE & SON'S, No. 269 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 109 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts., large and peremptory sale of the entire manufactured and unmanufactured stock of a Looking-Glass factory, consisting of some 300 French plate, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, in plain and ornamented gilt frames, together with about 300 choice oil paintings and engravings, by modern European artists, in gilt frames. Also, a large stock of unfinished frames, gilt mouldings in the length, counters and store fixtures. The whole being the entire stock of one of the most extensive looking-glass manufactories in the City declining business, to which we would invite the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers, and those about refurnishing first-class houses, and they may be assured the sale will be absolute and without regard to the weather. To insure a prompt delivery of the goods, a cash deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from all purchasers, as the store must be vacated at 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY—ON WEST TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-FIRST STS. AND EIGHTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRETH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz:

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 161 West 25th-st., situated on the north side, 90 feet west of 8th-av. The house is 20 by 40 feet, and the lot is 20 by 98 feet 9 inches.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Two desirable lots on the south side of 21st-st., 202 feet east of 9th-av., being each 24 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

EIGHTH-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRETH-STREET—Two lots, commencing on the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 100th-st., each 24 feet 2½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

50 per cent can remain on Bond and Mortgage.

For Maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, below Grand-st., GEO. COOK will sell, as above, a large stock of superior furniture of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, &c., viz: parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, and hair cloth; rosewood etageres, mirror backs and fronts, library and secretary bookcases; chamber suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre, side, sofa, fancy and extension dining tables; sofas, chairs, rockers, lounges, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, from the shelves, in lots to suit city and country trade, 54 crates white granite, blue, colored crockery, and all kinds common ware, China tea sets, vases, tea trays, assorted glass ware, clocks, &c. &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

WM. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—WM. S. MCILVINE will sell THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock roses, honeysuckles, verbenas dahlias, tuber roses, &c., &c., of the very best varieties, from P. Henderson's. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices. Every facility for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., large sale all kinds W. G. and common ware; 150 packages glass ware, cutlery, China, &c.; also, 30 pkgs. druggists' ware, to be sold on account of whom it may concern. Sale positive. Goods well packed for shipping.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, May 12, at 10 A. M., at their salesroom, No. 39 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising in part the stock of a retailer, together with a good assortment of fresh Spring goods, direct from the factories.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as the "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY NEAR TARRYTOWN.—A. H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, in the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, May 13, two beautiful villa sites, covered with fine shade trees of about 3½ acres each, near Tarrytown, commanding the most extensive and romantic views of the river and surrounding country, and near the mansions of Ed. Partlett, A. J. Phelps, J. W. Webb, J. G. Boker, Wm. Hoge, Wash. Irving, M. H. Grinnell, H. Holdridge, E. Coffin, E. J. Jaffray, Geo. Ellis, J. J. Terry, Theo. McNamee Fsqrs., and others No property has been offered equal to it for many years. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bill's of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Lesacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER WATER LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, the following described valuable entire block of land, and land under water, comprising 16 lots on the 11th and 12th avs., and 48 lots on 32d and 33d sts., with the appurtenant water right of dockage, &c., in front, as has been granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York; 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage till 1st May 1858, at 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually. For further particulars, see special advertisements in the *Journal of Commerce*, *Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of James B. Cook, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st, GEORGE COOK will sell, as above, about 20 suites of parlor furniture, in brocade, brocatel, plush, and hair-cloth; 50 bedsteads of various kinds, viz.: rosewood, mahogany, walnut, maple, and imitation; etageres, bookcases, dining-room suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, wardrobes, &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Courier*, or catalogues on the day previous to sale. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY—May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of CHAS. WEEKS & CO., No. 436 Broadway—Furniture—A full assortment of cabinet furniture, embracing rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich brocatel and hair cloth; mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, library and dining-room furniture; rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes and sofas; oak, walnut and mahogany extension tables; rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, rocking and Voltaire chairs, office furniture, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY—May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., a fine stock of choice Greenhouse Plants. Orange Trees from 3 to 10 feet high; Camellias, and a general assortment of other plants. Also, a small lot of standard roses, the last of the season, selling off to close the nursery of D. Bod, Florist, corner Broadway and 5th-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 13—At 9 o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of good furniture, chamber, library and dining-room furniture; also, at about 1 o'clock P. M., a lady's gold watch, chain and pencil.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION—SALE POSITIVE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., by A. J. BLEECKER, the house and lot No 256 West 36th-st.; lot 25x98 ft. 9 inches. The house—three-story frame—25x30; also a small stable in the rear; sold to close the Estate of SAMUEL R MAIN, deceased. See Advertisement in the *Evening Post*, signed S. JONES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN GENIUS! THE EXCELSIOR CORN-SHELLER AND SEPARATOR. THE WONDER OF THE TIMES! J. P. SMITH'S Patent, Feb. 27, 1855.—This most admirable and complete hand or power Corn-Sheller has been pronounced by competent judges—farmers, agriculturists and mechanics—to be the most simple, durable, complete, rapid and powerful Hand Corn-Sheller ever invented, or will be for ten years hence. It can be propelled with perfect ease by a boy 12 or 14 years of age, and shell a bushel per minute, and at the same time separating the cobs from the corn, perfectly clean, without breaking a particle of either. Every farmer should and will have one

To dealers in patents, manufacturers and speculators, we would say who wish to make a fortune with a small capital, should purchase a right at once, as they are rapidly changing hands. There is a pile of money in this monopoly. A few State and County Rights yet for sale, and will be given on such terms as will insure an immense profit. Call and see it operate. Admittance free, at No. 327 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York.

VARIETY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—A fancy variety store, consisting of toilets, perfumery, medicine, &c., &c. Location in a public thoroughfare above Chambers-st. It is well stocked, and a good stand for jobbing, &c. Part cash, balance in real estate in the vicinity of N. Y. Apply to Dr. BIRDSEYE, No. 117 Chambers-st., or address H. CLAY, this office.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 59 Cliff-st.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO MARRIED MEN.—Address, with 4 three-cent postage-stamps, Dr. A. J. THURDELL, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, held on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1856, at the Gerard House, in the city of Philadelphia, JAMES L. MORRIS was elected President, and William H. Russell, Charles E. Butler, George W. Beebee, William H. Macy, Oswald J. Cammann, Jonathan Thorne, Joseph R. Curtis, Thomas S. Gibbes, Aquila G. Stout, George J. Pumpelly, John H. Williams and Thomas Robins, were elected Directors of said Company for the ensuing year.

F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cobience,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadix,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs. J. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by.....ALSOP & CO., California-st.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of the LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st. New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $600,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

LAKE ONTARIO, AUBURN AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the subscribers to the stock in the Lake Ontario Auburn and New-York Railroad will be held at Sandford Hall, in the City of Auburn, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transferring their names to the articles of association, and to elect thirteen Directors to serve for the term of one year, pursuant to the Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, April 15, 1854, Chap. 282 of the Laws of 1854.

Ten per cent. on the amount of stock subscribed will be required to be paid in, in conformity with the Act passed April 2, 1850, Chap. 140.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
JOHN C. KAYSER, Sec'y, B. D. P. O.
AUBURN AND NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH, } Trustees.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 38 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 19 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

CITY LOANS.—Temporary Loans will be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and redeemable in from six months to one year, as may be desired. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election of Directors and Councilors, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. New-York, May 2, 1856.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

$40,000 ROCK ISLAND CITY TEN CENT. BONDS—Being the balance of the entire issue authorised to be made by the City. For sale by FISHER, DENNY & CO., No. 8 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD BONDS—SECOND MORTGAGE.—A fair cash price can be obtained for ten of these Bonds by addressing Box No. 715 Post-office, New-York.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

$20,000 WANTED ON mortgage on 1st class real estate. E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN—On mortgage, at 7 per cent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triesemar, to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 265 to No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SPEYER & CO. has been removed from No. 62 Broad-st. to No. 72 Broadway.

W. SILLIMAN'S OFFICE—Is REMOVED from No. 14 Leroy-place to No. 67 Chatham-st., corner of Duane-st., over the Chatham Bank.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Depot No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, Produce and Commission merchants, have removed from No. 9 South-st., to No. 1 Front-st.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 68 Water-st. to No. 36 Broadway.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo. Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 12:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M., leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15 Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon at 5 P. M. Leave Ogdensburg at 8 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER.

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From April 21, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M., For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 7 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 15, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M. and 3:15 and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 21 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE.—Ten cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on TUESDAY, May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain WM. H. HERNDEN, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. H. PIERSON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

☞ James B. Ray's Family Hosiery and Under-Garment Establishment, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York. Inviting the attention of families to his new and extensive stock of goods for Spring and Summer wear, superior in quality, approved in style, excellent in make, and unsurpassed in variety, the subscriber respectfully asks special notice to the articles and prices included in the following exhibit of Spring and Summer Hosiery:

37,000 pairs Ladies' white, unbleached, mixed, slate, mode and black Hose; white and unbleached open-work, embroidered and open-work embroidered cotton hose; white and unbleached Lisle thread, plain and open-work hose, 1s. to 4s. a pair.

900 pairs silk and raw silk hose and half-hose, 4s. to 16s. a pair.

37,000 pairs gentlemen's white, unbleached and mixed cotton hose; white, unbleached, mixed and fancy striped cotton and Lisle thread half-hose, 1s. to 3s. a pair. Silk half hose, 500 pairs, 4s. to 8s.

25,000 pairs misses' white, unbleached, slate, mixed and fancy cotton hose; white unbleached open-work cotton hose, 1s. to 3s. a pair.

23,000 pairs boys' white, unbleached, mixed and fancy striped half, three-quarter and full hose, 1s. to 3s. a pair.

24,000 pairs children's white, unbleached, mixed and fancy striped half, three-quarter full hose; white and unbleached open-work half, three-quarter and full hose, 1s. to 3s. a pair.

An inspection of the superior quality of the above-mentioned goods will convince all purchasers of Hosiery that that they are selling at from six to ten cents a pair cheaper than ever before offered in the retail trade.

Under-garments for ladies, gentlemen and children, in merino, silk and cotton.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased judgment.

JAMES B. RAY,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Under-Garments, Hosiery and Gloves,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—VEGETABLE ENTIRE, WARRANTED.—Aside nature with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very great scarcity of persons afflicted with chronic maladies. The feathered tribe, the animal kingdom, over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with chronic maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them. Follow nature. Use the Brandreth Pill, which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit to a healthy standard. These purely vegetable pills are sold at the principal office No. 43 Canal st., Brandeth Building; at Burnham's bookstores, No. 206 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-st; of Mrs. Hayes, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; of T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS would inform citizens and strangers that the Spring stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, at his great One-Price Clothing Warehouse, is one of the largest, quite the cheapest, and altogether the most varied and attractive in New-York.

Gentlemen can select from tens of thousands of garments made expressly for the present season, and faultless in their cut and workmanship.

Boys between the age of 5 and 17 years can be fitted on the instant with any style of clothing required.

Last, but not least, the price list is the lowest in the trade, and the selling prices are marked in plain figures on the clothing, so that all buyers are placed on the same footing.

P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* Office.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians with out relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. MARSH, M.D.

Removed to No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

Lafayette-place is between Broadway and Fourth avenue, and between Fourth and Eighth streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—The SPECIALIST for May contains plain, practical articles by Drs. HUNTER and MELVILLE on *Diseases of the Lungs*, By Dr. TUCKER on Diseases of the *Stomach* and *Liver*, by Dr. SALTER on Diseases of the *Eye* and *Ear*, and by Dr. NEWTON on Diseases of the *Skin*. Every person who values health will read the SPECIALIST. $1 a year, single number 10 cents. SHERMAN & Co., Publishers,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,
Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The attractions offered at this favorite Theatre to-night, cannot fail crowding it to overflowing. Two new pieces, the "Orphan's Grave" and "Presumptive Evidence," and the excellent pantomime of the "Red Gnome;" Messrs. CONY and WEBB, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. FISCHER, Miss Hathaway and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH has consulted at his Office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established Institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

MAY, 1856.—Cassimere business suits, complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16. Fashionable Black Cloth Frock Coats, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12, $14 to $20. Fancy Cassimere Pants, $1.50, $2, $2 50, $3, $4 and $5. Rich Moire Antique Vests, $3. Beautiful Spring Vests, $2, &c., at EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 58 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

RAIN OR SHINE.—EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 58 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded with customers from morning till night. Supply after supply of excellent Ready-Made Clothing vanish like ore from the golden mines of California. MORAL.—EVANS undersells every other clothier in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

UNION HOTEL, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Hudson-street.—The parlors and bedrooms are large and airy, the table not surpassed by any hotel in this City, and every accommodation extended to the guests. To those in search of the quiets of a home, in a first-class hotel, the Union presents superior inducements.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—There are millions of infants orifices in the skin. Through these, as the Ointment melts under the hand, it is conveyed to the sources of inflammation. In this way it rapidly relieves asthma, sore throat, rheumatism, and all eruptions and

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS.—Prof. FOWLER will [illegible] Phrenology at No. 308 Broadway, on Thursday next. Those desiring to join will please be [illegible] Examinations, with charts and [illegible] of charter, daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, indigestion, debility, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from Dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the *Stomach*, *Dyspepsia*, *Stomach Coughs*, and *Digestion*, in the *Specialist* for this Month (May). Price only 10 cents. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strawberries, peaches, nectarines, grapes, Easter buerre pears, and fresh figs, &c. &c. The above rare and delicious fruits are now offered for sale at the saloons of JOHN TAYLOR & Co., Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

[Advertisement.]

WELSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 150 different styles French Printed Jaconets will be opened this morning at T. M. JAMES', No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

At West Point, N. Y., on Thursday, May 8, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, by Rev. Mr. Wells, THOS. LINCOLN CASEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to EMMA, daughter of Robert W. Weir Esq.

On Thursday, May 8, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. John M. Ward, JOHN DURNING, of West Farms, to MARY LAVINA, daughter of Caleb Purdy, of Harrison, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At Seymour, Conn., on Tuesday, May 6, by Rev. Mr. Shannon, SAMUEL F. DEALING, of New-York, to MARGARET H. RALPH, daughter of Edward Ralph, Esq., late of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 11, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ANN CRAW, of Perthshire, Scotland, relict of the late John Craw, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Alexander and John Craw, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 183 Forsyth-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, May 11, CATHARINE, wife of Louis Dorr, aged 26 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence No. 257 West 33th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday morning, May 10, JAMES POLLOCK, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 235 West 18th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 11, at the residence of his brother, No. 146 West 16th-st., of consumption, SAMUEL WALLACE, formerly of Castleblayney, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 23 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, Robert Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, May 11, WILLIAM BRYCE, eldest son of Wm. B. and Catharine E. Rockwell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his parents, No. 168 East 14th-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, May 8, after a brief illness, Mrs. ESTHER ROBINSON, mother of the late Nelson Robinson, in the 72d year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Patterson, Putnam Co., for interment.

In this City, on Saturday morning, May 10, MARGARET, wife of Charles F. Hoffman, of consumption, which she me with Christian resignation.

Funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 147 Suffolk-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 7, after a short but severe illness, Miss GLORIANNA ROE, aged 66 years and 6 months.

Her remains were interred in the Flushing Cemetery.

In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 10, FERDINAND, son of Teneyck and Harriet Sutphen, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 29 2d-place, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 11, at 4 o'clock, SARAH W., wife of Henry A. Kent.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Sheldon Leavitt, No 104 Willow-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 11, CHARLES WILLIAM, aged 4 years and 28 days, eldest son of Wm. F. and Esther M. Gray.

Funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the house of his father, H st., between Franklin and Washington sts. The relatives and friends, and those of his grandfather, W. R. Gray, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 10, at 8 o'clock P. M., of whooping cough, ABBIE REGINA, infant and only child of S. J. and Jane Ahern, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral to which friends are respectfully invited, will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Clinton-av., near Gates-av.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, May 11, after a lingering illness, ALICE KINDON, aged 6 years, oldest daughter of Louis F. and Selina D. Minard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of South 10th and 3d sts., on Tuesday afternoon, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Mount Vernon, on Sunday morning, May 11, JOHN MUNSON, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, S. T. Munson, 9th-av., near 1st-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 10.

$2,000	New-York C. 7s.	102½	200	Hud. River R. R....	34½
17,000	Virginia 6s.....	93¾	50	do.....	b60 34½
26,000	Missouri 6s.....	84⅞	50	do.....	b30 34½
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs '71	83½	500	Harlem Railroad...	17½
2,000	do.....	83½	4.0	do.....	b 0 17½
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs. '63	87½	200	Ch. & R Isl R. R.s3	91⅝
25,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	89⅜	200	Panama Railroad..	103
6,000	do.....	87	2400	Reading Railroad	89
15,000	do.....	87½	200	do.....	s30 89
20	Bank of Commerce.	108	200	do.....	89½
50	Bk of N. America..	106	300	do.....	b10 89½
10	Commonwealth Bk.	96¾	100	do.....	b15 89½
10	Nic. Transit Co....	13½	200	do.....	b30 89½
400	do.....	13⅝	850	do.....	89
130	Penn. Coal Co..	b60	89	100	do.....	b3 89½
200	do.....	b60	88¾	100	do.....	s10 89
44	do.....	98½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R...	c 94¾
56	do.....	98¼	50	do.....	s30 94¾
500	Cum. Coal Co.....	21⅜	100	do.....	b60 95¾
100	do.....	b15	21⅝	50	do.....	94⅞
100	do.....	b30	21⅞	10	do.....	95
210	N. Y. Cen. RR.....	91	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R....	95
200	do.....	90¾	75	do.....	93½
375	Erie RR.....	56⅜	740	Clev & Toledo R R.	74½
360	do.....	s10	56⅜	360	do.....	b10 75
200	do.....	b60	57	100	do.....	b30 75½
215	do.....	55⅜	200	do.....	c 74¾
100	do.....	b5	56⅜	101	do.....	b20 74¾
100	do.....	bnwk	56⅜	83	Mil. & Miss. R. R....	83⅜
200	do.....	b30	56⅞	100	do.....	b50 85⅛
50	do.....	b10	56¾	109	do.....	b60 85⅞
50	do.....	c	56⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs. ..	87⅛	200	Erie Railroad...	s10	56⅜
1,000	do.....	87	800	do.....		56⅛
100	Cumber. Coal Co ..	21⅜	100	do.....	s30	56⅛
100	do.....	b60	21⅜	100	do.....	b3	56⅜
22	N. Y. Cent. R..	b3	90¾	200	do.....	b60	57
92	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	95	200	do.....	s60	56⅝
100	Cleve. & Tol. R..	b15	74¾	200	Reading Railr'd.	b60	89⅛

MONDAY, May 12—A. M.

The foreign mails by the *America*, at Boston from Liverpool, April 26, were delivered at our Post-Office on Sunday evening. The Commercial details, additional to our Halifax telegraphic summary, are interesting, and for nearly all the great staple of this country encouraging. Confidence in the Cotton trade is growing stronger at Liverpool, and less reference is had to the large growth of the past season, now going forward, than to the active and increasing consumption, and the possibility of accident to the next crop. The Liverpool quotations, compared with those of this time last year, when we had exported to Europe only 1,659,000 bales, against 2,368,000 of the present crop, are as follows:

	April 25, 1856.	April 27, 1855
Fair Orleans.....	7d.	6d.
Fair Mobille.....	6¾d.	5¾d.
Fair Upland.....	6¾d.	5¾d.
Middling Orleans.....	6½d.	5 5-16d.
Middling Mobile.....	6¼d.	5¼d.
Middling Upland.....	6¼d.	5 3 16d.
Stock of American.....	368,030 bales.	397,380
Stock of all sorts.....	514,800	619,570

The sales of the week the *America* cleared were 98,060 bales, of which the trade took 52,690 bales. In Manchester the feeling was in favor of maintaining prices for Goods and Yarns, though the advance had somewhat checked business. The Grain circulars generally quote a firm feeling. A well-advised authority in the trade, Messrs. MAXWELL, write that the late fall in Flour, and its cheapness, in comparison with Wheat, have caused an extensive demand from consumers, and all kinds are quoted 6d.@1s. dearer. The prices of Wheat are fully supported, and Indian Corn, a large quantity of which is being sold in England for feeding cattle, has advanced fully 1s. the quarter. The exports to Ireland are on a more extensive scale than for many months past. These advices, without holding out any positive encouragement to our farmers for high prices abroad, seem to be indicative of a good and tolerably reliable export business through the Summer; provided the market is freely met by holders. The Provision trade also looks well at Liverpool, except for Beef, which takes a wide range in price, and is dull on account of the high pretension of holders. Pork is scarce; buyers of Western Prime Mess at 80s., Eastern 86s.; other qualities range 85s.@90s. Prices of Lard have gone up 6d.@1s., and Cheese 4s.@6s. ℔ cwt. The consumptive demand for Bacon fully equal to the arrivals, which are immediately taken off, at 6d.@1s. advance; the quotations are 50s.@55s. The London Money market is quoted easier for advancing discounts; mercantile bills taken outside ⅛ ℔ cent. below the Bank rate. The Funds are a fraction down because of the prospect ahead of another loan to clear up the expenses of the late war. The Bank of England has made no change in its terms. The last statement shows a falling off in the Specie reserve of $222,985. The other leading items are thus noted:

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5.....	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12.....	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19.....	16,857,056	4,913,200	10,495,819
Jan. 25.....	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2.....	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,879
Feb. 9.....	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,613,719
Feb. 16.....	17,743,639	5,643,365	10,532,494
Feb. 23.....	19,425,515	5,848,816	10,575,892
Mar. 1.....	19,460,702	5,493,005	10,599,640
Mar. 8.....	18,928,923	5,764,690	10,550,410
Mar. 15.....	19,285,028	5,884,965	10,553,565
Mar. 22.....	18,495,297	5,836,745	10,373,711
Mar. 29.....	20,063,178	5,289,780	10,449,893
April 5.....	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12.....	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19.....	15,929,363	3,668,600	9,875,732

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—APRIL.

April.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 19.....	93⅜	93¾	.....	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛
Mon. 21.....	93⅜	93⅝	.....	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛
Tues. 22.....	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞
Wed. 23.....	92⅞	93	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞
Thu. 24 ...	92⅞	93⅛	93	.....	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞
Fri. 25....	92⅞	93	93	.....	93	93⅛	93⅛

The Money writers in the London papers concur in reporting a discount market rather below the Bank minimum. The last installment of the Turkish loan, £1,050,000, was paid on 24th April. This being provided for, and the British Army brought home from the Crimea, the Bank is expected to be relieved, says the *Morning Post*, "from the effects of a continuous exportation of Gold and Silver for military purposes, such as it has now for many months been subjected to, to the detriment of commerce."

"On the return of the British army and navy to the shores of this country, (adds the same paper,) it cannot be questioned that the heavy per centage of interest to which our merchants and other traders have been compelled to submit for the requisite banking accommodation, will be essentially mitigated, and, by degrees, the trade of the three Kingdoms will resume its accustomed activity. The charge for discount will no longer absorb reasonable profits, and, admitting that bankers and bank shareholders must be content to look for smaller dividends, we feel assured that the benefit of a transition from a state of war to a state of peace will be very sensibly felt by the rest of the community."

The safe arrival of the ship *Blackwall*, from Australia, with over two millions of dollars in Gold, (105,000 ounces,) is announced. The French *Rente* 3 per cent. is quoted at 74.35; *Crédit Mobilier*, 1,742 francs. American Stocks inactive. Some business in Illinois Freelands at 8c; Construction, 79½@80; New-York Central Sevens, 92@94; and in the Sixes at 81@82. Michigan Central Bonds were done at previous prices. Virginia Dollar Bonds are quoted 85 to 87. Erie Third Mortgage, 84@85. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE speaks of a limited business generally, and this report is confirmed by Messrs. BARING. The last-named house is among the English petitioners to the Emperor of Russia for the privilege of establishing a large Bank at St. Petersburg. The Bank circulation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain on 15th March was equal to £173,705,000, being a decrease of $4,170,000 since the middle of February. The division of circulation is as follows:

Bank of England.....	£18,647,494
Private Banks.....	3,689,541
Joint Stock Banks.....	2,993,542
Total in England.....	£25,330,577
Scotland.....	£3,819 813
Ireland.....	6,591.513
In United Kingdom.....	£35,741,903

The Foreign Trade returns of the port of New-York, for the past week, show an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,861,316, against $1,935,201 same week in May, 1855, and $2,928,284 same week in 1854. The General Merchandise list of the week is quite heavy, embracing Sugars to the value of $653,742; Metals $589,423; Coffee $107,518; Leather $210,832, and Miscellaneous $1,253,454. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to Foreign States during the week amounted to $1,402,480, against $1,185,864 same week last year. From all the Cotton Ports of the United States the Exports of Cotton were 99,000 bales, against 74,000 bales same week last year. There was a direct Specie Export from New-York of only $10,700. There was no direct Export same week last year. The steamer from Boston, on Wednesday, carried out $953,000 in Gold, of which about $750,000 went from this City by express. The Boston steamer of the corresponding week last May took out $954,328, of which above two-thirds went from New-York. There were no deliveries of Gold during the past week from California. The interior exchanges, which rule in favor of this City, supplied, as far as we can learn, about half a million of Gold, and the general balance in the Government office is reduced from $13,179,298, as it stood on Saturday week, to $13,015,132 on Saturday afternoon last. The Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon is not likely to show an important difference in the Specie reserve, though the probabilities are it may be down a few hundred thousand dollars. The Cunard steamer *Persia*, sailing next Wednesday, is expected to take a large sum in bullion, about equal to the expected receipts from California due by steamer *George Law* in the course of the week. The shipment of this week last May reached $2,130,000, of which $1,894,000 went by the steamer *Atlantic*, then sailing on Wednesday. For the current Treasury year beginning 1st July, 1855, to the close of April, the Imports into New-York as officially rendered from the Custom-House, amounted to.....$161,109,000
Add two weeks in May..... 8,055,725
Total to date..... $169,164,725
Against the same time in 1855..... 134,058,478
Increase to date..... $35,106,247

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, by the same tables, amounted to..... $65,235,000
Add two weeks in May..... 2,810,976
Total to date..... $68 045 976
Against same time in 1855..... 54,548 857
Increase to date..... $13,497,119

The Exports of Specie, within the same period and by same tables amounted to..... $16,652,010
Add two weeks in May..... 1,855,338
Total to date..... $18.507.338
Against same time 1855..... 30,337,000
Decrease to date..... $11,829,662

The Stock Market through the past week, without a very general or important decline in prices, was unsettled, and closed dull, at a reduction on some of the Road Stocks of ⅛@¾ ℔ cent., and others 1@1¼ ℔ cent.; Toledo left off at 74½; Erie, 56⅛; Reading, 89; New-York Central, 90⅝@91. Money was generally active, and some three or four of the leading Banks, owing to the continued drawing down of their country balances, were not able to lend with their usual freedom. Loans by Stock Brokers, however, were not difficult to negotiate at 7 ℔ cent., and mercantile paper, outside of Bank, was taken at the range of the previous week, except for second class names, the discount on which is quoted at 1@2 ℔ cent. dearer. Foreign Bills closed firm on Saturday at 109¾@110 on London; 5.17½@5.16¼ on France. Out of town Bank Bills, with City indorsement, were done at 109⅜. The regular bankers are selling the credits heretofore granted to their importing customers at 110 ℔ cent. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, April 26.	Saturday, May 3.	Saturday, May 10.
N. Y. Central.....	93¼	93¾	90⅞
Erie.....	57⅞	57¼	56⅜
Reading.....	91⅞	90⅝	89
Toledo.....	80⅜	77¾	74⅜
Galena.....	114⅞	112	111
Michigan Central.....	97⅛	96⅜	94⅞
Southern Michigan.....	98	97	95
Panama.....	104¾	104	103
Illinois Centrals.....	87⅞	87½	87½
Virginia.....	94⅜	96¾	93¾
Missouris.....	86⅜	85	84⅞
Transit Company.....	14½	13¾	13¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	66¼	65	64
Hudson River.....	84½	84½	84
Rock Island.....	93¾	92¾	91¾
Milwaukee.....	84¾	82	83½

The following is a comparative statement of the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	Value.	1856. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales.....	8,962	$370,789	7,212	$315,029
Flour, bbls.....	7,022	70,386	20,529	146,915
Corn Meal, bbls.....	2,045	12,530	986	3 370
Wheat, bushels.....	.....	.....	16,934	29,335
Corn, bushels.....	229	253	153,067	89,791
Pork, bbls. and tcs...	3,259	73,567	1,540	24,477
Beef, bbls. and tcs....	765	8,593	875	11,032
Total produce.....		$864,128		$624,781
Miscellaneous.....		649,736		779,470
Total for the week.....		$1,185,864		$1,404,450

The passage through Congress of the Iowa Land Grant, is a highly important measure to the Railways of that State now in the course of construction, and incidentally to the Illinois Central Road and the Des Moines Improvement. The grant retires from public entry over two millions acres of choice lands in Iowa, giving the alternate sections within six or fifteen miles to the Burlington and Missouri; Mississippi and Missouri; Iowa Central, and Iowa and Pacific Roads. The incidental advantage, to the Illinois Central lands, and to the lands in Iowa heretofore granted to the Des Moines Improvement, first is, that it closes the Public Land Offices in Iowa for a term of months, possibly a year or more, until the Securities under the new Grant are made; and secondly, that it places in corporate hands, to be held for higher prices, a large body of the public domain now in competition with the lands of these two improvements at $1 25 the acre, raising the alternate sections reserved by the Government to $2 50 the acre. The Railway system in Iowa cannot, we think, fail to be completed successfully, and at an early time, by this important aid. The four roads all run east and west across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri Rivers. The first connects with the Burlington, Quincey and Chicago, and Burlington and Peoria; the second with the Chicago and Rock Island; the third with the Galena and Chicago, (new branch,) at Fulton; and the last with Dubuque. The bill has yet to receive the sanction of the President.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Illinois Central.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg the attention of your readers to the following table and accompanying suggestions:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD EARNINGS.

	Miles open.	1854.	Miles open.	1855.	Miles open.	1856.
January.....	60	16,848	566	57,068	627	134,644
February.....	60	21,183	566	59,324	627	118,907
March.....	60	25,210	566	92,632	627	137,490
April.....	60	26,354	566	113,444	627	190,240
May.....	60	54,750	566	131,484		
June.....	264	38,863	582	123 421		
July.....	264	29,773	627	130.681		
August.....	264	32,240	627	153 877		
September.....	264	32,650	627	160,919		
October.....	264	46,648	627	209,707		
November.....	264	63,520	627	176,379		
December.....	264	46,892	627	133,271		
M'ls, &c., in '54.	....	73,036	....	inc above		
Total.....	....	$486,973	....	$1,522,118		

The preceding table shows the earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad since the first section was opened. They exhibit the same feature of remarkable and steady growth which we have been accustomed to look for in the reports of the Galena and Chicago, the Chicago and Burlington, and the Chicago and Rock Island Roads.

The same ratio of increase will give the Illinois Central a gross income for 1856, $2,530,000. Instead of this estimate, the gross earnings may, very possibly, reach $3,000,000, of which 50 per cent. ought to be net profit. In any case it seems not an unreasonable hope if its friends look forward to its becoming, when completed, a sound dividend earning Road; assuring in perpetuity to its stockholders by its intrinsic merits, *seven per cent. per annum on its cost.* In view of the success of the other Illinois Roads mentioned above, of which neither is over six years old, and one not over two, and which divide ten to twenty per cent. per annum, this is surely not an extravagant estimate.

And in what position do the stockholders find themselves at the close of the year, or when the present gap of seventy odd miles is completed and in operation?

I have estimated the cost of the Road at $25,000,000, of which $20,000,000 is borrowed. Now supposing this loan to be perpetual, (which is only assuming the road to earn promptly the interest on it,) the holders of the Stock have, in addition to the title to the road, 2,595,060 acres of land—*more than fifteen acres to each share of Stock*, which have cost them simply the installments paid on the stock. This cost is, if the installments amount to $20 per share, say $1 33 per acre; if $30 be called, $2 per acre; if $40, $2 67 per acre, &c., *free from taxation*, and protected against the mortgage lien of $8 per acre, provided the road earns seven per cent. on its cost, of which there can be no reasonable doubt.

In another view, supposing the stockholders to pay the debt, so as to assume to themselves the whole cost of the Road, if the Road earns seven per cent. thereon, their money will then be invested at a fair rate of interest, and the great domain granted them by the United States Government belongs to them *free of cost*. Every holder of a share of stock is entitled to the proceeds of fifteen acres of land. One-fifth of the land is already under contract of sale at over ten dollars per acre, and the balance will realize at least the same rate. The practical effect, therefore, of paying the debt by the stockholders, would be the possession of a stock which will be good for at last seven per cent and probably more on the money so invested, *and a bonus of fifteen acres of land on its proceeds for its share of stock.*

M.

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 10.

The Anthracite Coal trade is larger the past week than in any one week this season—the tonnage by the three lines reaching 104,813 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week ending on Thursday, are 31,276 tons, making for the season 143,343, against 228,985 tons to the same time last year. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week 40,402 tons, and for the year 652,257 tons, against 768,288 tons to corresponding date last year. The falling off in the shipments from the Schuylkill region thus far, it will be seen, is 196,748 tons.

The shipments of coal on the Lehigh for the week ending with Saturday last were 33,128 tons, against 53,207 tons for the corresponding week last year; and for the season, 57,205 tons, against 126,106 tons to same time last year. The falling off in the supply thus far, from both the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, as compared with last year, is 259,700 tons. The trade from the Lehigh region is at this time suffering from one of those unlucky accidents on the Delaware Division, to which the public works, under State control and State management, appear to be peculiarly and singularly liable. On the 30th ult. one of the spans of the aqueduct

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1451. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. The Minutes having been read, on motion of Alderman Jackson, Alderman Fox took the Chair.

On motion of Alderman Edmonds, the order to stay proceedings in opening a street in East Forty-eighth-street, adopted last Tuesday, was rescinded.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of a appropriation with the Board of Councilmen in relation to the fitting up of the Hall of Records the depth of the pavement on the northern and southern extremities of the building. By the plan agreed upon their area-walls will be so constructed as to leave the entire columns three-quarters exposed. The supplementary gain of room will be twenty feet; ten feet each end. The offices thus benefited will be the City Chamberlain's, Street Commissioner's, Register and Surrogate. These departments have all suffered for want of adequate room. The proposed alterations it is estimated will cost about $5,000.

The Board received to concur.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen to light the piers and slips on the East River, between Jackson and Grand streets, was adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and offices, nominating 103 persons as Commissioners of Deeds, of whom 35 are reappointments and 68 new nominations, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of concurring with the Councilmen to widen Reade-street from Broadway to Washington-street.

A report to relay the sidewalks around Union-square, after a long debate, was lost. A motion to reconsider met with the same fate.

Alderman Jackson moved to take up the reports in regard to the new City Hall.

Alderman Tucker moved to amend by making it the special order for next Monday, which motion was adopted after some debate.

President Barker (who had just assumed the Chair) announced that in consequence of the continued illness of Alderman Moser, he would substitute Alderman Healey for him on the Committee on Railroads.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG REFUSES AN INCREASE OF SALARY.

The following letter from the Comptroller was received, laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 8, 1856.

TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,—It appears by the public newspaper that a resolution was adopted by a vote of 40 to 11 increasing the salary of the Comptroller from $5,000 to $8,000. In the discharge of my duties as Comptroller of the City, I have uniformly opposed the increase of salaries; and although my opinions have been unheeded, self-respect and an honest conviction of duty impels me to say that I cannot draw on the Treasury in contravention of a rule which I have urged in the case of others. Justly appreciating the kind consideration of those who have voted to add $3,000 to my salary, I am still bound to say that I respect the opinions of those who by their votes have manifested a determination to hold me to the doctrine of low salaries and retrenchment of salaries which I have often urged upon the Common Council.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper for me to say that during the long period of my connection with the Government of the State, I advocated the same principles of economy in public expenditures as those which I have urged in the administration of the Government of the City. And in the discharge of the duties of public offices, the labors and responsibilities of which were more than doubled during my administration, and extending in all for a period of more than twenty years, I received only the established salary and never drew from the Treasury an extra allowance to the amount of a dollar.

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. FLAGG.

An unsuccessful attempt was again made to get up the City-Hall matter and various routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned until Wednesday at 5 P. M.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Brick Church Property to be sold—Hospitality to Hon. Millard Fillmore—The Comptroller—The Increase of Salary.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President Peckham in the Chair, when the following, among other matters, came before them.

RAISING ALLEGED.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices:

Resolved, That the salary of Joseph E. Hamblin, Reader to the Board of Councilmen, be increased to $450 per annum; and that the salary of Wilson Greene, Reader of the Board of Aldermen, be increased to and fixed at the sum of $360 per annum, severally to take effect from and after the 1st of January, 1856.

OPENING FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

A remonstrance was presented against opening Fifty-eighth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to East River.

EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY FOR MEMBERS.

Councilman Sears offered a resolution to increase the salary of members of the Board from $4 to $8 per sitting. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

ENCUMBERING CANAL-STREET.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Canal-street, as extended, be renumbered from East Broadway to the North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

HOSPITALITY TO HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

The following was offered and referred to the Committee of the Whole:

Whereas, It being represented to this Board, that Hon. Millard Fillmore, formerly President of the United States, is about to return from Europe to his native State, and that he may be expected to arrive in this City during the ensuing month; and, it being proper that this Board, reflecting the public feeling, should extend to this distinguished gentleman, such welcome, as a life pure and blameless, a judgment sound and clear, an integrity above the shafts of envy, a statesmanship liberal, broad and national, all devoted to the service of his country. Therefore,

Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) that a select Committee of five be appointed to receive Hon. Millard Fillmore on his arrival at this port, as the guest of the City, and render to him the hospitalities thereof.

Resolved, That the sum of —— dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expense of carrying into effect the above resolution.

SALE OF THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

An ineffectual attempt was made on the part of Mr. Warner to call up the resolution of the Board of Aldermen postponing the sale of the Brick Church property, out of its regular order. Failing in this, it was soon reached regularly, when five members objected to its consideration.

Mr. Warner moved to suspend the rules, and on that called the Ayes and Noes, which were taken with the following result: Ayes, 29; Noes, 18. Lost for want of a constitutional vote. Members present voted.

AYES—Messrs. J. L. Smith, Bickford, Crane, Murray, McKinley, Warner, Barry, Gray, Phillips, Avery, Kennard, Hemphill, Hunt, Van Tine, Whitlock, Skaats, Raymond, Hart, McConnell, Reed, M. Smith, Brady, Appleby, Merritt, B. Kelly, Dunn, Noyes, Taylor—Total, 29.

NOES—Messrs. H. Smith, Clifton, Faulkin, Barney, Colgrove, Martin, Cooper, Floyd, O'Reilley, Swan, S. Hopper, Watrous, Van Riper, Pinckney, Odell, Bradley, Cargill, I. A. Hopper—Total, 18.

Mr. Gray rose to explain his vote. He complained that he was not aware that the Finance Committee had resolved to report in favor of selling the Brick Church property, until after they had done so; nevertheless, he had made no objection, until he had heard remarks made in the Board of Aldermen, which induced him to think there was something wrong, therefore he voted aye.

Mr. Swan also arose to explain. He said that when the matter was before the Finance Committee, he thought it was their duty—a duty they owed to the Trustees and to the City—to report in favor of a sale of the property, and he had yet to hear anything that would shake his confidence in that Committee. But he had heard what he regretted; that was, that the Trustees had sold their interest. He regretted it, because the effect of it would be to lessen competition and injure the sale, and because he had been assured by one of the Trustees that they would not transfer their interest. By doing so—by selling their interest at $200,000—they had given it a speculative value much below its real worth. But, after all, the injury done by such a transaction was not destructive to competition; and, as the movement to postpone was, he understood, made by speculators who had been forestalled, he was in no way disposed to favor a postponement, for the purpose of letting a worse set of speculators get hold of it; he therefore voted No.

THE COMPTROLLER WON'T TAKE THE INCREASE PAY.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, (the same as in the Aldermen,) declining the increase of salary tendered him by the Board. After some consideration, a motion to return the communication to the Comptroller was carried.

After transacting some other business not of general interest, the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors (No. 2) met yesterday at 4 P. M.

Present—Supervisors Clancy, Steers, Monaghan, Herrick, McConkey and Varian—6.

Absent—Supervisors, the Mayor, the Recorder, Brown, Corwin, Moser, Healey, Hoffmire, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Jackson, Briggs, Barker Fulmer, Ely, Valentine and Drake—18.

There being seven less than a quorum, Supervisor Varian declared Board No. 2 adjourned till Tuesday at 4 P. M.

We understand that a call for a meeting of the legal Board (No. 1) has been signed by a majority of the members. The call names, as the time of meeting, Wednesday, May 14, at 4 P. M.

Widening Laurens-street.

The Councilmen Committee on Streets—Mr. Van Riper, Chairman—met yesterday and heard parties for and against the widening of Laurens-street, 25 feet on the west side, from Canal-street to Washington-square. It is proposed, when this widening shall have been effected, to have the street continued through Washington Parade Ground to Fifth-avenue. By the extension of College-place, through Barclay and other streets, to the Battery, a direct route with West Broadway, Laurens-street and Fifth-avenue, thus connecting, will be opened to Harlem River.

The Committee adjourned two weeks to hear further arguments.

☞ The Committee on Roads of the Councilmen took three carriages and nine visitors yesterday out on a ride of six hours over some of the roads of the City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Difficulties in the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

We have some startling stories in relation to the condition of the Cabinet on Nicaraguan affairs. I heard it asserted this morning, with great positiveness, that at the last Cabinet meeting, the President and Mr. Marcy disagreed so seriously (the former in favor of and the latter against the recognition of the Walker Government,) that the Secretary of State had determined to retire from office the moment the recognition of Padre Vijil should become a *fait accompli*. I am well satisfied that the disagreements upon this subject have been very positive and serious, but doubt that they are likely to produce a Cabinet disruption just on the eve of the Cincinnati Convention. Indeed, a Cabinet Minister stated positively, this morning, that he knew of no such "blow up" as that rumored. All is uncertain on this Nicaraguan question, with the present chances apparently in favor of the recognition of the Walker Government upon the receipt of favorable intelligence from Nicaragua, despite the remonstrances of Senator Hunter, and other leading Southerners, as well as the Northern conservatives. Under these circumstances, I confess my own conviction that the President is most likely to stand still, because it is easier to do that than to decide to move either forward or backward. Another rumor is, that the Cabinet disagreement was in relation to the Crampton affair. This is clearly erroneous, for Mr. Marcy certainly is not ready to recede from his own demand for Crampton's recall.

The Murder at Willard's Hotel—Refusal of Minister Dubois to Testify—The Boilers of the New Steam Frigates—The Sound Dues, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10, 1856.

DUBOIS DECLINES TO TESTIFY.

The public will doubtless be surprised to learn that M. Dubois, the Netherlands Minister at Washington, has declined the pressing invitation from Secretary Marcy to appear and give his evidence in relation to the homicide of Thomas Keating, at Willard's Hotel, at the hands of Philemon T. Herbert. So far as I can learn, M. Dubois is the only gentleman of education and intelligence who saw the entire transaction from the beginning to the end. His position precludes all idea of any partiality in behalf of or prejudicial against either of the parties to the fray; and he would, therefore, be a most important witness,—the most reliable, doubtless, of all who were present at any part of the difficulty.

IMPORTANCE OF HIS TESTIMONY.

Under these circumstances it is highly important to the cause of justice that his testimony should be had; and his own honest instincts led him to say promptly at the beginning that he would not decline giving his evidence if invited by the Secretary of State so to do. This was to have been expected of one who is supposed to recognize honorable obligations to society; and, although the law of nations accords to a foreign Minister the privilege of immunity from forcible summons, I submit that it cannot justify M. Dubois, under circumstances like the present, in declining to serve the cause of justice and humanity. Suppose Mr. Dallas were similarly situated in London, and were to decline appearing as a witness when his evidence was indispensable; does any one believe he would be held guiltless at the bar of public opinion? On the contrary, all Europe would exclaim against his conduct, and ascribe it to the native rudeness and ruffianism of

AN ACCESSORY TO CRIME.

America. He would be stigmatized—and justly too—as an accessory to the crime committed in his presence; and if M. Dubois persists in his ill-judged course, he cannot escape precisely that verdict at the hands of every honorable and right thinking man.

It makes no difference whether his testimony would be for or against the accused. He is in honor bound to give it; and the fact that he refuses the testimony which at first he was willing to give, will have the effect of producing on the public mind the impression that he has been influenced to this course, directly or indirectly, by the friends either of the deceased or of the accused. Taken in connection with the other fact, that the defence on Friday objected to postponing the examination until M. Dubois should have decided whether to testify or not, a deduction very unfavorable to the accused will necessarily be drawn. It would have been far better for Mr. Herbert that the testimony of so respectable a witness should be had, if it is true that he took the life of Keating justifiably, in self-defence.

THE BOILERS OF THE SIX FRIGATES.

Who originated the story in regard to the boilers of the new steam frigates, condemning them as failures, because their tubes are composed of one metal and their shells of another? I think you may set the public mind at rest upon that point, by the assurance that the boilers are in reality superior, in all respects, to anything heretofore constructed. In the first place, the trifling leak which recently occurred in the *Merrimac's* boiler resulted from the carelessness of an assistant engineer, who left a blow-cock open, and so burned out some of the tubes. The damage, such as it was, was repaired in three days while laying out in the bay. A similar defect, in most other forms of boilers, I am assured by Mr. Martin, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, would have required two weeks for its repair.

PROOF OF THEIR DURABILITY.

I think the fact that the *Adriatic* of the Collins line, has boilers of the same construction as the frigates, is, perhaps, quite a sufficient answer to the story of their worthlessness,—for whatever errors of judgment may be committed in the Naval service at the expense of "Uncle Sam," our shrewd managers of mercantile steam lines are not apt to try such costly experiments as would be that of putting an unproven style of boilers in a ship like the *Adriatic*. But, the fact is, that these iron boilers with copper or brass tubes have been in use in the British and French service for at least ten years,—and nobody has heretofore discovered that the union of the two metals produces a galvanic action prejudicial to their durability. The Collins ships have also given them three years of trial, and the *Arabia* has never had any other kind within her ribs. Add to these facts the high reputation which Engineer-in-Chief Martin of our Navy has achieved as a practical mechanic and engineer in the Navy and *out* of it, and I think no sleep need be lost over the boilers of the six frigates, the plans of which were drawn by him. As to the difficulty of getting at the tubes

EASY OF REPAIR—ECONOMY OF FORCE.

to repair, I undertake to say, from personal knowledge, that there is no other form of boiler known, so easy of repair. There is no single tube of the boilers of the *Niagara* or the *Merrimac* which the repairer cannot have access to without the least trouble. This, indeed, is one of their striking peculiarities. They have another advantage—tested already in the *Merrimac* and testing now in the *Minnesota*, at the Washington Navy Yard—which is, that they are far more economical of coal than any other form in use. The *Persia*, for instance, took on board 1,600 tons of coal, the other day, for her trip—notwithstanding, it is said, she has never yet fired up under two of her boilers. It is predicted—and the proof will soon be afforded—that the *Adriatic* will make better time, raise more steam, and consume less than eleven hundred tons of coal, against the *Persia's* sixteen hundred. These are points well worth the attention of that large class of your readers who are interested in the use of steam-power. I will only add that the machinery of the new steamer *Minnesota* was tried yesterday, and that it worked with great steadiness and smoothness—more than equaling the expectations of the Secretary of the Navy, who was on board to witness its operation.

THE SOUND DUES TREATY.

My last letter was already so long that I had no room for reference to the highly interesting debate of Thursday in the Senate on the Danish Sound Dues question. Mr. Sumner showed quite conclusively, as I thought, that his original position was right, and that the notice to Denmark of the termination of the Sound Dues treaty was not effective, because, being recognized by the Constitution as a law of the land, said treaty could only be terminated by a notice authorized by the joint action of the two houses of Congress. In this view he was ably sustained by Senators Toombs, Seward, Benjamin, and Stuart. The latter, by the way, reminding the Senate that in his Annual Message *to Congress* of December 1854, the President recommended the notice to Denmark, thus inferring quite forcibly *his* opinion at that time to be that the notice must be authorized by both houses and not by the Senate alone,—else why did he address himself *to Congress* on the subject. It looked on Thursday last as though Mr. Sumner's view of the question would be sustained by a majority of the Senate; but as the President is likely to make a party question of it, it is hardly to be expected that the right will triumph against such influences.

THE SOFTS TO TRIUMPH AT CINCINNATI.

It is asserted here with a good deal of confidence by New-York Soft politicians, that the Soft delegation from your State is to be admitted at the Cincinnati Convention—and that by arrangement they are to vote, after they *get* in—for Mr. Douglas and against Buchanan at all hazards. Douglas' stock is apparently on the rise if we may judge by the indications at this point—still no one is ready to stake his reputation for shrewd foresight, upon the assertion that either Pierce, Buchanan, or Douglas, can receive a two-thirds vote.

Among the strangers now in Washington is Hon. S. W. Inge, formerly of Alabama, but now United States Attorney for the Northern District of California. Col. Inge is, I believe, one of the delegates from California to the Cincinnati Convention, and is unquestionably one of the ablest and most popular gentleman of his party. The public owe him a debt of high admiration, for the bold manliness, as well as the surpassing ability with which he recently conducted the closing argument for the prosecution, at San Francisco, in the trial of the gambler Cora, for the murder of Gen. Richardson, the United States Marshal. S.

Release of Herbert on Bail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

Judge Crawford, this morning, rendered his decision with regard to the applicatitn for the discharge of Mr. Herbert. Among other things he said:

"In any view a Jury can take of the evidence, under proper instruction from the Court as to the law, it is quite clear a conviction of murder should not take place. If the evidence had left room for debate as to whether the prisoner is guilty of murder or manslaughter, or was entitled to an acquittal, although the ground for such debate might have been slight, I should have remanded him to prison. In relation to the last two questions, viz.: whether a charge of manslaughter can be maintained, or the defendant should be discharged, the testimony is contradictory, and not only contradictory, but utterly irreconcilable, and it is not for the Court, but a Jury to say what part of that testimony shall be credited, and what the weight of evidence which may be adduced on a trial shall indicate. When a matter of fact is involved it is the duty of the Court to admit to bail, or remand to prison, the person accused. To discharge the prisoner, would be for the Court to try and decide as to facts which properly belong to a Jury to determine.

The order of the Court is that the prisoner enter into recognizances in the sum of ten thousand dollars, as security for his appearance at the June term of the Criminal Court, to answer to the charge of manslaughter in the killing of Thomas Keating"

Joseph H. Bemrett and James Owner were accepted as bondsmen, and the prisoner released.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

THE IOWA RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Crittenden moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Iowa Railroad bill was passed on Friday.

Mr. Pugh presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Fort Wayne and Platte River Air-line Railroad Company, praying an amendment of the Iowa Railroad bill, as it interferes, in the present form, with their rights.

After debate on the subject of a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed, the subject was postponed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES ON THE BRITISH COAST.

The President sent to the Senate the following documents relative to hostilities on the Pacific coast:

Gen. Wool, under date of March 20, says: "The War on Puget's Sound will soon be brought to a close, unless such a thing is prevented by Gov. Stevens's determination to carry on the war independently of the United States Troops." He adds that the same remarks are applicable to Gov. Curry, and that both these Governors appear to be running a race to see who can dip deepest into the public treasury. He continues: "In the dense forest of Puget's Sound another Florida War can easily be carried on at an expense of twenty or thirty millions of dollars," and says this will also apply to the mountain regions around Puget's Sound Valley. Gen. Wool has no doubt but what he could settle the contest if the Governors would withdraw from it.

Governor Stevens says: "Gen. Wool neglected and refused to send a force for the relief of myself and party, when known to be in imminent danger, and believed, by those who are best capable of judging, to be coming on to certain death; and this when he had at his command a sufficient force of regular troops. He has refused to sanction the agreement made between Gen. Mason and Major Gaines for troops to be sent to my assistance, and ordered them to be disbanded. It was reserved for Oregon volunteers to rescue us. There has been a breach of faith somewhere. I ask for an investigation into the whole matter!!

MR. CASS ON SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate on Squatter sovereignty. He said: This term originated relative to the first settlers of California, who, having no Government, made one for themselves, and asked the General Government to recognize it, but they were derisively called "squatter sovereigns," as if the people who are thrown as waifs upon a distant strand, where there were no laws, had no right to make regulations for their own government. They were called squatter sovereigns because they did not own the land. The use of this cant phrase proceeded from the assumption that there is no sovereignty except landed sovereignty. This reasoning carries us back to the dark ages, when men were considered as nothing, but land, rocks, and trees, everything. In connection he quoted an apologue of Dr. Franklin, who discussed property qualifications in this way: "If the property qualification be fifty dollars, a man who owns a jackass worth that sum has the right to vote to-day, but to-morrow the jackass dies and the man loses his right to vote. In whom, then, does the right to vote lie—in the man or the jackass?" This question, Mr. Cass said, he was not enough of a casuist to determine, but he would proceed to discuss the question of the power of Congress over the Territories.

On this subject he said: If Congress derives the power to make laws for the Territories from the ownership of the land, just as soon as the General Government sells the land, there would be no longer any foundation for the power. The right must, therefore, lie in the people, not in the land. Mr. Cass proceeded to criticize Mr. Douglas' report on Kansas matters, dissenting from many of its conclusions. It did not allude at all to the true object for which governments were instituted, and contained many ideas that are erroneous in theory and dangerous in practice. The Committee says the organization of a territory is eminently necessary and proper, as the means of enabling the people thereof to form and mould their local and domestic interests, and establish a State Government under authority of the Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, and thus argue the right of Congress to pass the organic act included in the provision which authorizes the admission of new States. But Mr. Cass thought the doctrine that Congress has power to pass any measure they considered as tending to promote the prosperity of the Territories would lead to false conclusions. Congress might think the Wilmot Proviso would be a good thing, but there would not be any limit to their discretion if they proceeded on such loose grounds. He also said the bill of the Committee on Territories did not allow the people of Kansas to regulate their affairs as they pleased, hence they did not carry out the doctrine of the Committee relative to that subject.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS—THE PANAMA OUTRAGES.

The Speaker announced the first business in order to be Mr. Clingman's resolution for the better protection of American citizens upon the thoroughfares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, authorising the President to employ the land and naval forces of the country, to insure such protection, &c.

Mr. Clingman asked for its postponement to-day, as he understood the information called for relative to the Panama outrages would be sent in to-morrow or next day.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, had no objection if he (Campbell) could offer a substitute requesting the President to negotiate, through the Department of State, with Great Britain and Russia, for the acquisition of Canada, and all other British and Russian possessions on the Continent, and with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, consistent with the honor and consent of the people thereof, provided, if said possessions be annexed, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude except for crime.

Mr. Faulkner asked Mr. Clingman what objection he could have to the reference of his resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Clingman replied, none—that the Committee has the subject under consideration, but doubted whether they would be able to report for the next two months, owing to other Committees having precedence. Some action of the kind he proposed was necessary. If he could have the ear of the House for ten minutes, he could satisfy its members by reference to the treaty in his hand, we are bound to give the President some such authority as his resolution proposed.

The question on suspending the rules to enable Mr. Clingman to introduce his resolution was negatived by a vote of 53 against 76.

U. S. SOLDIERS IN KANSAS.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, it was resolved that the President be requested to inform the House whether United States soldiers have been employed in Kansas to arrest persons charged with violations of supposed laws, passed by a supposed Legislature in said Territory, which assembled at Shawnee Mission, and, if such soldiers have been so employed, that the President inform the House by what authority they were employed.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the bill to enlarge the Post-Office, Court and Custom House buildings in Milwaukee. Also, the Senate bills appropriating $100,000 to deepen the channel of the St. Mary's River, Michigan, and $330,000 to keep open the channel of the mouth of the Mississippi.

TERRITORIAL BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Grow, one week commencing on the fourth Monday of June, was set apart for the consideration of territorial bills.

THE CAPE DE VERD SUFFERERS.

Mr. Wheeler asked leave to offer a resolution expressive of sympathy for the Cape de Verd sufferers, and authorizing the dispatch of a national vessel with such provisions as may be donated.

Pending the motion for the suspension of rules for its introduction, the House adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

ARREST OF GOV. ROBINSON BY MISSOURIANS—THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO BE DESTROYED—ATTEMPT TO ARREST GOV. REEDER, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 12.

The steamer *Star of the West* arrived to-day, from Kansas, and the following information is derived from passengers: The steamer left Kansas on the 10th, Governor Robinson and family being among the passengers. At Lexington, Mo., Governor Robinson was waited upon by a Committee, appointed by the citizens, and notified that they should detain him on the ground that he was fleeing from the Territory to avoid arrest, on an indictment of treason, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court.

Gov. Robinson replied that he had been informed by one of the Grand Jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill, but had failed. This did not satisfy the Committee, they insisting that Mr. Robinson should remain, and he finally consented to do so, on persuasion of Mr. Parkinson, captain of the boat, and Mr. Barnard, of Baltimore. He was invited to the house of Mr. Sawyer, one of the Committee, his family proceeding on to St. Louis.

The Committee agreed to send a messenger to Kansas to ascertain if an indictment had been found; and if not, all the expenses of Mr. R.'s detention were to be paid. No violence or indignity was offered Mr. R. during the proceeding. The Committee consisted of General Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens. The information upon which they acted was derived from Captain Adams.

It is reported that a dispatch from Leavenworth has been received, stating that an armed body of men were *en route* for Lawrence, for the purpose of destroying the evidence taken by the Committee.

While Gov. Reeder was in attendance at the session of the Committee of Investigation at Lecompton on the evening of the 8th, the Deputy Marshal served on him a writ to appear before the Grand Jury at Lecompton, to answer to a charge of contempt for having refused to comply with a summons from the Grand Jury previously served upon him. Mr. Reeder, refused to obey the writ, and appealed to the Committee, but they decided that they had no power in the case. Messrs. Howard and Sherman, however, expressed as their opinion that Mr. Reeder was protected by his privilege. Mr. Oliver dissented, and said the Committee could not stand between him and the Marshal. Mr. Reeder said that, although his life was in danger in Lecompton, he would remain on his privilege, in attendance at the sittings of the Committee, and he warned them to touch him at their peril. The Marshal left, but was expected to return on the 9th, with U. S. dragoons.

Judge Lecompton charged the Grand Jury, on Monday, the 5th inst., to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason, but up to the 9th inst., no such indictments had been found by the Court, so far as their proceedings had been made public.

From Baltimore.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF MR. BUCHANAN—VISIT OF A FIRE COMPANY—THE STEAMER MERRIMAC GONE TO SEA.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 12.

The Committee of the City Council this evening met Mr. Buchanan at Columbia, (Pa.) and escorted him to the City. He was received at the depôt by a large concourse of citizens and conducted to the City Hall, where he was welcomed by Judge Giles on the part of the citizens. Mr. Buchanan briefly replied. He will receive the visits of citizens to-morrow, at the Maryland Institute Hall.

"Good Will" Fire Company, of Philadelphia, were received to-day in a very handsome manner by our firemen. Nearly every Company in the city were in the procession.

The steamer *Merrimac* went to sea on Friday. Letters from the officers discredit the reports relative to her machinery.

Canal Navigation.

SYRACUSE, Monday, May 12.

The canal boat *State of Wisconsin*, of the "Old Oswego Line," passed Syracuse on Sunday morning, with 4,100 bushels of wheat from Oswego. The Oswego Canal is in good order.

Fire at Utica.

UTICA, Monday, May 12.

The clothing store of Isaac Bond, No. 2 Genesee-street, this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and the two stores adjoining, considerably damaged. Total loss $10,000; fully insured.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 10, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 49, 50, 52.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY.

Important Conventions Annexed

The Aland Isles Not to be Fortified.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Further Dispatches on the Alleged Proposal to Arbitrate.

The Palmerston Ministry Sustained on a Test Motion.

NEWS FROM INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

COTTON QUIET—BREADSTUFFS IMPROVED.

Consols 92 1-8 a 92 3-8.

The United States Mail Steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool about 4 o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th ult., arrived yesterday morning.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool 10 P. M. of Monday, the 28th.

The feature of the news by this arrival is the official publication of the treaty of peace. Attached to the treaty there are three separate conventions, and also, a declaration respecting maritime law, and the course to be pursued with respect to neutrals during a time of war—that is to say, to put an end to privateering. Copies of all the protocols of the sitting of the Congress of Paris have been laid before Parliament.

The official text of the treaty is the same as that already published, but the missing articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 are now added. Articles 5th and 6th, providing for a general amnesty and exchange of prisoners; while articles 7th and 8th admit Turkey to the public law and political system of Europe, secure her independence and territorial integrity, and engage each contracting power, in the event of any serious misunderstanding with the Porte, not to proceed to force till they have given the other powers an opportunity of mediation.

Peace was formally proclaimed at London, on Tuesday the 29th, with the mediæval pageantry of heralds and so forth.

A Parliamentary "blue-book" of some 380 folio pages has just been issued containing the documents on the Central American question. It contains 189 dispatches, extending from 17th September, 1849, to the 31st March, 1856. A large proportion of the documents have already appeared in the American papers.

There is considerable activity in English politics just at present. Lord Palmerston had called a meeting of his supporters, and the Earl of Derby, as the leader of the Conservatives, had in like manner summoned a meeting of the heads of that party to deliberate on their respective tactics. Both meetings were held on Monday, the 28th.

The Crimean inquiry Commission draws to a close. Col. Tulloch has summed up, and Lord Lucan has made his reply. Much interest has attended the proceedings, and nearly 2,000 persons circulated through the Court daily. It is hard to say what the finding of the Court will be.

Count Cavour has returned to Turin from the Paris Congress.

Lord Palmerston and Earl Fortescue are to have the two vacant orders of the "Garter."

The Danubian Principalities Commission is being appointed. Mr. Alison, Dragoman at Constantinople, is the Commissioner for England, M. Baudin for France, and M. Kleist for Austria.

The Court of Rome is sedulously endeavoring to obtain from the Government of Tuscany a Concordat similar to that lately granted by Austria.

Trade in Alexandria, Egypt, is very dull, the only commercial transactions being contracts for wheat deliverable in August or September, and some sales of Cotton which is brought down on camels' backs.

A serious disturbance has taken place at Naplous. Rev. Mr. Lyde, English missionary, was leaving Naplous, when a half-witted Arab, looked upon by the natives as a holy man, demanded alms, and seized Mr. Lyde's gun which was hanging before him on the saddle. Unfortunately the piece exploded, and killed the man. The Arab population immediately rose, plundered the house of the English Consul, English school, and a Greek church, tore town the French and English flags, and ended by killing the father of the Prussian Consul, who was attempting to defend the property of the English. Mr. Lyde took refuge in the Governer's house, and was brought to Jerusalem by an escort of cavalry, sent for him by the Pasha.

The North of Syria is in a very disturbed state. In and about the mountains there are 30,000 men, all carrying arms, and the Turkish Government would be powerless against any rising of the people.

Letters from Constantinople are to the 17th of April. Four thousand French soldiers, whose term of service had expired, have embarked from the Crimea. One half of the Sardinian force had already left. Marshal Pelissier would return home about the end of the month. Generals Ludres and Pelissier had exchanged visits of courtesy. The weather was good, and the health of the troops improving.

Dispatches anticipatory of the regular mail have been received, of date Calcutta, March 23; Bombay, April 3; Shanghae, March 11; and Hong Kong, March 16. The Santal rebellion is completely subdued. Oude is quiet, and the King had left on his way to England. Prome (Burmah) had been destroyed by fire. Persia is quiet. Trade in India has improved. Freights are firm. Exchange at Bombay 2s. 2d.; at Calcutta 2s. 2⅛d. At Calcutta, indigo was very active, with reduced stocks. The prices of imports have declined.

The Chinese Imperial troops have sustained a defeat, and the insurrection is active at Kiangsi. An extensive fire had occurred at Hong Kong. The firm of Nye, Brothers & Co. have failed. The Chinese at Shanghae refuse Mexican dollars. Exchange at Canton 4s. 11d.; at Shanghae, 6s. 4d.

The following is the latest Commercial Intelligence:

LIVERPOOL, 3 P. M., Wednesday, the 30th.—The change to-day in Grain and Provision Markets. Cotton quiet, without quotable change in prices, but tendency rather downwards.

By Telegraph from London.—Consols closed to-day at 92⅝@⅞.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Publication of the Treaty and Proclamation of Peace.

The Plenipotentiaries met at 3 o'clock on Sunday, April 27, at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, all in full uniform. They proceeded at once to the exchange of ratifications. There were present for Austria, M. D. Hubner; for France, Count Walewski and Baron Bourqueney; for Britain, Lord Cowley; for Prussia Count Hatzfeldt; for Russia, Count Orloff and Baron Brunnow; for Sardinia, the Marquis of Villamarina; and for Turkey, Aali Pasha and Mehemet Djemil Bey. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Secretaries attached to the legations of the powers represented in the Congress had assembled in the same place, in order to collate, with the Chef du Bureau du Protocole, the instruments of ratification. The minutes of the exchange of ratification were then drawn up, and, at the sitting of the Congress, at 3 o'clock, the Plenipotentiaries affixed their signatures.

The treaty and accompaniments were presented to the Senate and Assembly, and are published in the *Moniteur*, as also in the London Official *Gazette*.

The Missing Articles of the Text of the Peace Treaty.

The following were the four paragraphs which were omitted in the copy of the Treaty received by

---

Convention Annexed to the Treaty.

I.—Convention Between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sardinia, on the one part, and the Sultan on the other part, Respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus.

Signed at Paris, March 30, 1856.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856.]

In the Name of Almighty God.

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, signing parties to the Convention of the 13th day of July, 1841, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, wishing to record in common their unanimous determination to conform to the ancient rule of the Ottoman empire, according to which the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus are closed to foreign ships of war so long as the Porte is at peace:

Their said Majesties, on the one part, and his Majesty the Sultan, on the other, have resolved to renew the Convention concluded at London on the 13th day of July, 1841, with the exception of some modifications of detail which do not affect the principles which it established.

In consequence, their said Majesties have named for that purpose as their plenipotentiaries that is to say: [here the names &c., of the plenipotentiaries are inserted] —who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

1. His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future in his principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has at all times been prohibited for the ships of war of foreign powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; and that, so long as the Porte is at Peace, his Majesty will admit no foreign ship of war into the said straits. And their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sardinia, on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan, and conform themselves to the principles above declared.

2. The Sultan reserves to himself, as in past times, to deliver firmans of passage for light vessels of war, which shall be employed, as is usual, for the service of the missions of foreign powers.

3. The same exception applies to the light vessels under flag of war which each of the contracting powers is authorized to station at the mouths of the Danube, in order to secure the execution of the regulations relative to the liberty of that River, and the number of which is not to exceed two for each power.

4. The present Convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th day of the month

Count ORLOFF, first Russian Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Paris, the following letter:

COUNT ALEXIS FEODOSOWITCH: The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, which you signed on the 18th (30th) of March, and which have been sent in to-day, has put the seal to the work of pacification intrusted to your zeal. This peace had been sincerely desired by my heart. My unvarying object was animated by the same spirit of conciliation which presided over the deliberations of the Congress. I accepted the propositions respecting its assembling only in the hope that I should thereby contribute to the consolidation of the alliance which had been established between France, England, Sardinia and Austria, and that I should thus be enabled to offer to the world the spectacle of a European Congress which, after having settled the most complicated questions, would not separate without having strengthened the bonds which unite the Sovereigns and the nations. The success of my efforts has surpassed my hopes. Not only has the alliance which had been established for the purpose of carrying on the war been maintained unbroken, but it has come out of the Congress more intimate and more powerful than ever. The Powers which were invited to the Congress have all, in the most unreserved manner, associated themselves with the principles which I had proposed to myself to make the basis of the negotiations. Russia herself, in the most loyal manner, has accepted the conditions which were to afford a solid basis for firmly securing the repose of Europe. The gratitude which I owe to the Emperor Alexander, for the support he has given me, is increased by the manner in which he has seconded me in the accomplishment of my wishes. Called upon to exercise a great influence over the deliberations of the Congress, he has constantly made use of it in favor of conciliatory measures. Thanks to the intimate union which has existed between us during the whole course of the negotiations, we have been able to remove the difficulties which presented themselves, and to overcome the obstacles which were opposed to the progress of our labors. I am happy to express to you my entire satisfaction at the manner in which you have fulfilled the mission with which I charged you. Your intelligence, your tact, your conciliatory character, and your devotion to the cause of peace, have contributed powerfully to the success of the Congress. I request you to receive the assurance of my sincere friendship.

NAPOLEON.

PARIS, April 30, 1856.

I have received with pleasure the letter which you have addressed to me. I thank you for the sentiments which it expresses. I am happy to see that the Congress has left behind it only traces of its labors favorable to the maintenance of the good understanding which has existed between the Powers during the war. I reciprocate the wishes which you express for the consolidation of the alliance which has been established between France, England, Sardinia and Austria, and which has been maintained unbroken during the Congress. I rejoice that the Powers which were invited to the Congress have all, in the most unreserved manner, associated themselves with the principles which you proposed to make the basis of the negotiations. Russia herself, in the most loyal manner, has accepted the conditions which were to afford a solid basis for firmly securing the repose of Europe. The gratitude which I owe to the Emperor Napoleon, for the support he has given me, is increased by the manner in which he has seconded me in the accomplishment of my wishes. Called upon to exercise a great influence over the deliberations of the Congress, he has constantly made use of it in favor of conciliatory measures. Thanks to the intimate union which has existed between us during the whole course of the negotiations, we have been able to remove the difficulties which presented themselves, and to overcome the obstacles which were opposed to the progress of our labors. I am happy to express to you my entire satisfaction at the manner in which you have fulfilled the mission with which I charged you. Your intelligence, your tact, your conciliatory character, and your devotion to the cause of peace, have contributed powerfully to the success of the Congress. I request you to receive the assurance of my sincere friendship.

ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5, (17,) 1856.

The Central American Question.

PUBLICATION OF FURTHER DISPATCHES—BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE PROPOSED ARBITRATION—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD CLARENDON AND MR. CRAMPTON.

A Blue Book of more than 300 pages has been presented to both Houses of Parliament, containing the correspondence on the Central American question. A large proportion of these documents, and all that is necessary to the thorough comprehension of the question, were published in this Journal on the 9th of January last. At a subsequent date we published some further correspondence, which, it will be remembered, contained a letter from Lord CLARENDON to Mr. CRAMPTON, dated Nov. 10, instructing the latter to submit to Mr. MARCY an offer of arbitration. Mr. CRAMPTON omitted to do this, and in a letter, also published, alleged that he had overlooked the instructions of Lord CLARENDON in this respect.

The Blue Book now submitted to Parliament contains some additional correspondence on this subject, and we give below some late and important dispatches that have passed between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. CRAMPTON in relation to this alleged proposal of arbitration:

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 8, 1856.

SIR: Mr. BUCHANAN called here two days ago, and with reference to a statement of mine in the House of Lords on the 31st ultimo, that Her Majesty's Government had offered to the United States Government to refer to arbitration the interpretation of the treaty of 1850 *said he had not understood that any such offer had been officially and formally made to him*, although he admitted that it had frequently been mentioned to me.

I told Mr. BUCHANAN that I received this communication with the utmost surprise, and that I really was at a loss to understand it, as the offer had been made by me in the most formal manner by direction of the Cabinet; that we had discussed with me the objections to the course and the difficulty of selecting any power whom both parties would regard as impartial; that in fact we had hardly spoken of anything else during the interview, *unless we may except having stated that arbitration would be the fairest way of settling the matter* and that nearly three months ago I had again called his attention to the offer of Her Majesty's Government, which he had promised to report to his Government. I then read to Mr. BUCHANAN my dispatch to you dated Nov. 10, the correctness of which he did not dispute, and I said I thought it right the event of any correspondence being laid before Congress, that the proposal of Her Majesty's Government should be made known officially to Mr. MARCY through you, otherwise it had not been in the habit of addressing public dispatches to you on the subject, as I found that Mr. MARCY considered that the question was entirely in Mr. BUCHANAN's hands. Indeed, I had, as much as possible, avoided writing upon the matter, and had, therefore, not answered Mr. BUCHANAN's last note, although there was much in it that merited reply, because I wished to avoid all cause of irritation, and saw reason to think that this correspondence might assume a polemical and angry tone I had given him, therefore, the advantage of the last word, and my communications had been verbal, but it was a great satisfaction to me to reflect that neither upon that, nor upon any other subject, in the course of two years, had a hasty word passed between us, or anything that would not tend to preserve friendly feelings between our respective countries.

Mr. BUCHANAN cordially concurred as to the friendly character of our intercourse, and said, although he had not considered the offer of arbitration to have been made in a formal manner, yet that he had invariably reported to his Government everything that had fallen from me on the subject.

In answer to an inquiry from me, Mr. BUCHANAN added that no notice had been taken of the offer of arbitration by his Government. I am, &c.,

(Signed,) CLARENDON.

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 18.)

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1856.

MY LORD: With reference to your lordship's dispatch of the 8th ult., informing me that, to your lordship's great surprise, Mr. BUCHANAN has stated to you that he had not understood your lordship as having proposed formally to submit to arbitration the points in dispute between the two Governments in respect to the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, I learnt with equal surprise, a few days since, before the receipt of your lordship's dispatch, that the Government of the United States were under the same impression, and that the President intended, in answer to an inquiry on the part of the Senate to send a message to that body, in which it would be stated that no such offer had ever been understood to have been made.

Your lordship has on so many occasions, in your unofficial as well as in your official correspondence with me, alluded to this proposal having been made by you to Mr. BUCHANAN, that it did not occur to me as possible that he might have conveyed it to his Government; and as the subject of the Central American question, the negotiation of which Mr. MARCY had on several occasions informed me he considered to have been, on the part of the American Government, confided exclusively to Mr. BUCHANAN's hands, had not, consequently, come under discussion between Mr. MARCY and myself, *I did not conceive it to be necessary or desirable that I should originate any conversation on that topic*, or make to him a formal communication of the information conveyed to me by your lordship's dispatch of the 10th November last.

On receiving the above information of the misapprehension of the United States Government I referred to that dispatch, and finding that it contained an instruction to me to communicate it to Mr. MARCY, I immediately did so, with a short explanatory note.

I must certainly take blame to myself for not having executed the instruction at an earlier period; but I confess that the passage of the dispatch conveying it to me had escaped my attention, and I had looked on the dispatch as intended to apprise me of what was going forward, rather than as an instruction to make a formal offer of arbitration to the United States Government.

Under this impression I thought it would be better for me to defer speaking to Mr. MARCY on the subject of the proposed arbitration until he should allude to it, for I apprehended that my interference in the matter might be taken as an undue intermeddling in a negotiation not under my charge, and an unnecessary precaution which might not be well received, intended to guard against some presumed negligence on Mr. BUCHANAN's part, which ought to have been supposed possible by her Majesty's Government.

In the mean time I lost no opportunity of stating to leading Senators and other persons that such an offer had been made by her Majesty's Government.

Congress is now, however, in possession of the fact, and although certain Senators, and certain newspapers, have thought proper to attribute to Her Majesty's Government and myself the most extraordinary motives for what they consider to be your Lordship's negligence, and not Mr. BUCHANAN's misapprehension, I am quite at a loss to conceive what object they can possibly imagine Her Majesty's Government have had in view, unless it be to mislead the Government of the United States, and thus defeat, for a time the object which Her Majesty's Government themselves had in view.

I have only to repeat to your Lordship the regret that an oversight of my own may have in any sort contributed to prolong the erroneous impression produced by Mr. BUCHANAN's mistake of your Lordship's meaning.

I have the honor to inclose copies of the correspondence laid before Congress upon this subject. I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Here follows the letter from Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY, dated Washington, Feb. 27, 1856, in which the former states that he overlooked Lord CLARENDON's instructions to submit his proposal of arbitration to the United States Government. Published in the DAILY TIMES, March 1.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 26, 1856.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of the 4th instant, explaining your omission to acquaint Mr. MARCY of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to submit to arbitration their differences with the Government of the United States respecting the interpretation of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, which by my dispatch of the 10th of November you were instructed to do.

The Government of the United States cannot, however, found on your omission any allegation that they were thereby left in ignorance of any such offer having been made by Her Majesty's Government; for, as I informed you in my dispatch of the 8th of February, giving an account of Mr. BUCHANAN's statement that the offer of arbitration had not been formally made, Mr. BUCHANAN distinctly told me that whatever I had said to him upon the subject had been reported to his Government.

I cannot, however, but regret that you did not act upon the instruction conveyed in my dispatch of the 10th of November last, as it turns out, your doing so would have made misunderstanding impossible; but, at the same time, it is right to add that you had repeatedly informed me that Mr. MARCY declined entering upon a question which was confided entirely to Mr. BUCHANAN, and such being the case, *it certainly never occurred to me that the United States Government could have been ignorant of the offer of arbitration*, which had been repeatedly made, and strongly recommended by me as the only mode of settling, in an honorable and satisfactory manner, a difference of opinion respecting the interpretation of a treaty. I am, &c.

(signed.) CLARENDON.

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1856

It will be within your Lordship's recollection that Mr. CRAMPTON was informed, by Sir HENRY BULWER, before the Treaty of 1850 was signed, that Enatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession; *and Mr. Clayton has, on various occasions since, in conversation with me, stated that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica, or any other British West Indian island.*

The Proposed Arbitration on the Central American Question.

From the London Post, (Official)

The correspondence with the United States respecting Central America is now published in the form of a Blue Book of considerable size, containing documents ranging in date from September, 1849, the period immediately succeeding the Negotiations relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—up to the present time. The first question with public impatience not unnaturally asks and what were the positive subjects of dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and at what stage has that dispute arrived? To answer the last question first; it appears *Lord Clarendon has repeatedly offered to refer to arbitration our differences with the Government of Washington concerning the true interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.* This offer has never been accepted, and has hardly been acknowledged. There is an incidental question, of little moment, as to the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON in not communicating a dispatch of Lord CLARENDON's to Mr. MARCY, in which his Lordship informs Mr. CRAMPTON of his offers of arbitration made to Mr. BUCHANAN, and desires him to make known the dispatch to Mr. MARCY.

Mr. CRAMPTON regrets this omission on his part, but for all practical purposes the American Government, in conversations between Mr. BUCHANAN and Lord CLARENDON, in whose hands the chief conduct of the negotiation has of late rested, were repeatedly invited to refer the matter to arbitration. Extracts of Mr. BUCHANAN's letters to his Government are given, in which he distinctly informs them of Lord CLARENDON's proposal to refer the question to a third power. Mr. BUCHANAN, in an early part of the negotiation, represents himself as having "jocularly" replied to this proposal, that "the Emperor of Russia was the only power sufficiently independent to act as an impartial umpire in the case, and they had gone to war with him." On another like occasion, he says he "playfully" observed that "they had gone to war with our arbitrator." The upshot is, that up to the present moment the United States show themselves unwilling to submit to any arbitration. At this stage, then, the dispute has arrived. The Cabinet of Washington persists in its views, and the English Government resolutely maintains its own.

* * * * *

The Americans now wish to put such an interpretation upon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as to involve our retiring altogether from the position which we hold in that part of the world. The Americans assert that our protectorate of Mosquito, our possession of Ruatan, and our occupation of the Territory between the rivers Sibun and Sarstoon, are alike indefensible according to the treaty. *We wholly deny this.* With respect to the Mosquito protectorate, it has been exercised *ab antiquo*, and the very words of the treaty—"protection which either affords or may afford"—prove that the intention of the contracting parties was not to prohibit or abolish the protectorate, but to prevent its being used for purposes of occupation or colonization. Lord CLARENDON admirably states the arguments which bear out this proposition to complete demonstration. The case is clear regarding the Islands of Ruatan and Bonacca, now called the "Bay Islands," and the Territory between the rivers Sibun and Sarstoon, for they form no part of Central America, which only comprises the States that formed the Republic formerly known by that name, viz: Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras.

On this point Mr. CLAYTON's own words are perfectly satisfactory. He says on July 4, 1850:

"To the settlement, commonly called British Honduras, as distinct from the State of Honduras and the small islands in the neighborhood, which may be known as its dependencies, the treaty we negotiated was not intended by either of us to apply."

He is equally explicit as regards Ruatan, for Mr. CRAMPTON says that Mr. CLAYTON had repeatedly stated to him in conversation that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica, or any other British West Indian island. From these facts Mr. MARCY and Mr. BUCHANAN in vain try to escape. Our case is so plain, and the conduct of our Government so straightforward and conciliatory, that we cannot but hope it will be impossible for any serious quarrel to arise between the two countries concerning this matter.

British Politics.

MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY.

The London *Morning Star* (Mr. COBDEN's organ) gives a report of what took place at the meeting at Lord PALMERSTON's. Two hundred members of the House of Commons attended. The members present were the usual supporters of Government, with a sprinkling of independents. The Peel Party were absent altogether, and the independent Roman Catholic Irish members were not invited. Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not attend. Lord PALMERSTON made a speech an hour long, reviewing his policy and inviting support, especially in the pending debate on Kars, otherwise he must resign office. No mention appears to have been made of American affairs. Several members spoke, and Mr. PHILLIMORE consented, at the urgent request of Lord PALMERSTON, to withdraw his motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the Kars catastrophe.

MEETING OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Earl of DERBY's meeting is not reported, but it has transpired that it was not desirable just at present to press a division, and he would prefer the question of Kars to be argued on its own merits.

Interesting Proceedings in Parliament.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Lord CLARENDON laid before the House of Lords a copy of the treaty of peace with its accompanying conventions, and moved that it be taken into consideration on Monday the 5th of May.

Lord PALMERSTON laid similar papers before the Commons, and assigned the same day, Monday, the 5th, for their discussion.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Sunday, the 4th of May, was appointed as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

Parliament will be adjourned from Friday the 9th to the 16th May.

THE ISLANDS OF THE DANUBE.

Col. FRENCH asked the Government whether the islands at the mouth of the Danube, which were not ceded with Bessarabia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812, but seized by Russia in 1829, after the treaty of Adrianople, were now to be restored to Turkey?

Lord PALMERSTON said that he would inquire into the subject, and give an answer on an early day.

STATE OF ITALY.

Lord CLARENDON, addressing Lord LYNDHURST, reminded him of his (LYNDHURST's) intended motion with respect to the Austrian occupation of Italy, and begged him to postpone it for the present. The request was made on public grounds alone, but if consented to, would be more likely to promote those interests he had at heart.

Lord LYNDHURST assented to postpone the motion, but stated that he should observe with considerable anxiety the course which is intended to be pursued to put an end to the intolerable grievances and misgovernment under which the people of Italy have been so long suffering.

DEBATE ON THE FALL OF KARS.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved in the House of Commons, on Monday evening, the 28th, "that while this House feels it to be its duty to express admiration of the gallantry of the Turkish soldiery, and of the devotion of the British officers at the siege of Kars, it feels it to be equally a duty to express its conviction that the capitulation of that fortress, and the surrender of the Army which defended it, thereby endangering the safety of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, were, in a great measure, owing *to the want of foresight and energy on the part of Her Majesty's Administration.*" Mr. WHITESIDE supported his resolution in a very effective speech.

The Attorney-General replied in defence of the Government, as did the Lord Advocate.

Lord JOHN MANNERS supported the resolution, after which the debate was adjourned till the succeeding evening.

DEBATE ON THE FALL OF KARS CONTINUED—LORD PALMERSTON SUSTAINED.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th of April—The adjourned debate on Mr. WHITESIDE's motion respecting the fall of Kars, was then resumed by Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE, who opposed the motion.

Mr. KER SEYMER moved an amendment to the effect, that in the opinion of the House it was not expedient to pronounce any opinion up in the subject of the fall of Kars until the House had considered the provisions of the treaty of peace and the protocols connected therewith.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reference to an objection that concessions had been made on the part of England and France in consideration of the loss of Kars, quoted the third article in the treaty of peace, as making no mention of any consideration.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON contended that Mr. WHITESIDE's speech remained as yet unanswered, and remarked that the sending of £50,000 to General WILLIAMS at the proper time, might have prevented the capture of Kars.

Mr. LAYARD said that Mr. WHITESIDE's speech should have been made three years ago to have been of any use, and he was afraid the main object was not to beat the Russians again, but to beat the Government. After reviewing in much detail the points upon which Mr. WHITESIDE rested his case, he contended that the real man to blame for all that had occurred was Lord ABERDEEN. To have been right, the censure ought to have included Lord ABERDEEN's Government as well as Lord PALMERSTON's. At the same time he did not believe that all had been done that might have been done to defend the frontier of Asia Minor, and consequently for the protection of Kars even by Lord PALMERSTON's Government. He blamed the present Government for their proceedings in respect to the loan, and not giving General WILLIAMS the power to draw upon Constantinople. He blamed them, too, for the petty interference of the war office in the conduct of the war, making their generals mere puppets. He blamed them, too, for the treatment of the Turkish generals, but he had heard no grounds to convince him that he ought to support the motion.

After several speakers had addressed the House—Sir E. B. LYTTON moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON, who spoke with great warmth, said he could quite understand why a party who had shrunk from the discussion should take this course; but he would take a division to-night, and he was sure he would have a triumphant majority. He was willing to sit all night for this purpose.

The House divided on the motion for the adjournment of the debate. For the motion, 173; against, 248; majority against, 76.

Mr. MALINS then moved that the House adjourn.

Lord PALMERSTON did not object to the adjournment of the debate after the expression of the opinion of the house, which he regarded almost as an expression of an opinion upon the main question.

After a short discussion, the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

The Search for Sir J. Franklin.

TESTIMONIALS TO MR. GRINNELL AND THE KANE EXPEDITIONISTS.

ADMIRALTY, Friday, April 25, 1856.

Her Majesty's Government having considered it expedient that their acknowledgment and approval of the services rendered by MR. GRINNELL, of New-York, in fitting out at his own expense an expedition in search of the late Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and by Dr. KANE, who conducted, and by the officers and men who were engaged in the expedition, should be accompanied by a handsome present, a silver vase was forwarded for presentation to Mr. GRINNELL, a silver tea service and salver for Dr. KANE, gold medals for Dr. KANE and the other officers, and silver medals for the crew—the whole of the articles bearing suitable inscriptions.

The following letter from Mr. GRINNELL, in acknowledgment of the present, has been forwarded by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

NEW-YORK, March 18.

SIR: I have already acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst.

I have now to acknowledge the receipt of a magnificent silver vase, which Her Britannic Majesty's Government has seen fit to bestow on me as a memorial of its estimation of my acts relating to the Arctic search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party.

You will please to communicate to your Government my acceptance of the vase, and that I highly appreciate it; I shall hold it not only for the object intended, but as a testimonial of the magnanimous spirit of your great and glorious country.

With great consideration, I am, Sir, truly your friend,

HENRY GRINNELL.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq.

A Fight on board an American Clipper at Genoa—Vessel abandoned.

A letter from Genoa dated the 25th of April, says:

"An American clipper, of 1,800 tons burden, was on the point of starting for Chili. Democratic ideas had, it appears, taken possession of the minds of the crew, and in consequence of very warm and lengthened discussions between the seamen, the captain, and the mate, a conflict took place, during which the mate had to jump overboard and save himself by swimming. The vessel was completely abandoned. The Consul of the United States has been obliged to put her up for sale."

News from China.

ANOTHER ENGLISH MISSION TO JAPAN—FAILURE OF AN AMERICAN FIRM—LOSS OF AN AMERICAN CLIPPER—THE CURRENCY QUESTION—THE REBELLION.

Our Hong Kong dates are to March 15.

Sir JOHN BOWRING was about to proceed to Japan, to endeavor to obtain further treaty concessions, similar to what Russia obtained before the breaking out of the war. Sir JOHN will also proceed to Cochin China to persuade the sovereign of that country to enter into a treaty similar to the one his Excellency negotiated with Siam.

The arrival of the mail has had the effect of closing one of the great American houses at Canton—NYE, BROTHERS & Co. For some time past the credit of the firm has been sinking. The mail brought £15,000 returned bills drawn on F. HUSH & Co., and a like sum from other quarters. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at one million and a half dollars. The cause of the failure (overtrading) will probably reach one or two other firms of Canton and Shanghai.

The American ship *Mermaid*, a splendid clipper vessel belonging to E. GASSETT & Co., of Boston, was totally lost on the Pratas Shoal on the night of the 2d of March. Crew saved; cargo, cotton from Bombay.

The following extract is taken from the *Overland Friend of China:*

"The currency change at Shanghai seems to be beset with unexpected difficulties. The Chinese bankers have refused to take Mexican dollars or to give money orders for them. The Taoutae is trying to accommodate this difficulty, but it is very doubtful if he will succeed. It is asserted that only one foreign firm tried to keep the books in Mexican dollars, and that that one had to give it up."

We learn, from the *New-China Herald*, with regard to the rebellion, that the Imperialists had of late been getting the worst of it; that they had sustained a defeat at Coin-kiang-foo, which they were besieging, and had fallen back on Tantoo, where they had formerly a military camp. At Woo-hoo, on the banks of the Yang-tsze-keang, upwards of a hundred Imperialists had been killed, amongst whom were some Shanghai people, whose friends had received the intelligence of their death. It is reported that the people on the banks of the Yang-tsze-keang let their hair grow, for fear of being killed by the rebels, and that the mandarins had ceased decapitating them for this crime, as the numbers were so great that it was feared the whole country would rise in their defence. The *Herald* says the rebellion is now most active in Keang se, to the south of the Poyang lake. It is reported that in the prefecture of Tsau-chow, between the Yang-tsze-keang and the Yellow rivers, seven cities have been taken by a set of rebels distinct from those of Nankin.

News from India.

THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION—THE CONDITION OF OUDE.

We take the following, as the only items of interest from the Bombay correspondence of the London *Daily News*, dated April 2:

The Santhal insurrection is not only completely quieted, but the malcontents, lately spreading terror through the districts, are quietly and of their own free will, earning their bread as railway laborers, improving the country they lately ravaged.

Oude is tranquil and orderly as any of the oldest provinces of the empire, and the organization for the new administration of affairs is all but completed. From the characters of many of the new employes, an impression has got abroad, that more weight has been given to hints and recommendations from home in filling up vacancies, than to the views of the Chief Commissioner. If Sir JAMES OUTRAM is to be held responsible for the good government of the province, the absolute nomination of his employes is indispensable. The late king has got as far as Cawnpore, on his way, it is said, to England.

News from Persia.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

During the past fortnight (says the Bombay *Times*, of April 2,) we have had three arrivals from the Persian Gulf, the latest being the *Victoria* steamer from Bushire, on the 20th of March. Everything was quiet and peaceable, the English residents being treated with the most marked respect by Government. It was rumored that the Ambassador's flag had, under some provisional arrangement with the Consul, been rehoisted at Teheran, and that Mr. MUKEAY might very possibly be requested by the Shah to return. In place of proceeding to Mussool, near Bagdad, in Turkish Arabia, as originally proposed, he had gone north-westward to Tabreez, remaining within the Persian dominions, encountering severe weather, intense cold, and heavy snow on the way.

Everything continues uncertain in reference to the occupation of Herat and the state of matters in Affghanistan. The treaties of 1854, which have been published, show that we are in no way bound to assist DOST MAHOMED, unless in so far as it meets our convenience.

It is quite apparent that the movements in Central Asia are spoken of in terms of the wildest exaggeration, and that they are not such as to occasion any rational man the slightest anxiety or alarm.

News from Australia.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN CLIPPER—DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW—THE YIELDS OF GOLD—RIOTS AT THE DIGGINGS—ARRIVAL OF GAVAN DUFFY AT MELBOURNE—NEWS FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The colonial trading screw-steamer *Hellespont* arrived at Singapore March 19, with a large mail for Europe, consisting of twenty-eight boxes and several bags of letters from Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, from which places news has been received to the middle of February.

Sydney papers to Feb. 13 are chiefly taken up in discussing the elections under the new Constitution, which were then going forward. There was no other political intelligence of importance. The markets were looking up, and the general prospects of the Colony very satisfactory.

Intelligence has been received, *viâ* Portland Bay, of the total loss of the Aberdeen clipper *Varoon*, 800 tons, between Cape Northumberland and Rivoli Bay. All on board must have perished—the vessel being literally smashed to pieces. Some bodies were found on the beach, fearfully mangled by the violence of the wreck, and were decently buried by the inhabitants. The *Varoon* was from Manila to Sydney, with a full cargo of sugar and other produce for the use of the Colony. The papers also announce the loss of the American clipper *Reindeer*, belonging to Messrs. E. GASSETT & Co., of Boston, which struck on an unknown rock outside Torres Straits and foundered. The crew suffered severely, being forty-two days in open boats, subsisting on shell-fish, and were so completely exhausted that on reaching Moreton Bay they had to be lifted out of the boats, not having strength to stand or walk.

Melbourne papers are to the 18th of February. Acting Governor MACARTHUR had succeeded in forming a Ministry, and was consolidating the new Government to the satisfaction of the greater part of the colonists. His Excellency was gaining golden opinions by his prudent conduct and determination.

The yields at the gold fields were undiminished. From January 1 to February 15, 1856, there had been shipped 884,681 ounces of gold, or 16 tons 2 qrs. 7 lbs. 9 oz., which, at 80s., amounted to £1,538,724. The price of gold had advanced to £3 16s. per ounce. There had been severe floods at the Bendigo diggings, doing much damage; the losses were estimated at 10,000 ounces. Some riots had taken place at the diggings, the diggers being desirous to obtain the Government reserves of land, on which to carry on their mining operations.

Mr. GAVAN DUFFY, late of the *Nation* newspaper, had arrived and been entertained at Melbourne; the dinner ended in a riot. Mr. DUFFY had distributed all intention of carrying on agitation, professing to devote himself to his profession, the Bar.

Hobart Town journals to Feb. 9, are loud in denouncing the conduct of Sir H. YOUNG in refusing to give his consent to the Civil Service Pension bill. The measure had been introduced by the Government, and the Governor's refusal to pass the royal assent took every one by surprise The Legislative Council had been prorogued preparatory to its final dissolution.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of Hobart Town, had offered to construct an electric telegraph for Government from Mount Lewis to Hobart Town, thence to Launceston and George Town; to complete the whole in nine months from its being commenced, at a cost of £16,000. The project was under the consideration of Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Atlantic.] LIVERPOOL, 30th April, 1856.

COTTON.—The market opened on Saturday very tamely, and the sales did not exceed 7,000 bales. The non-arrival of the *Asia* on Monday, somewhat checked business, and transactions on that day were on the same limited scale; the steamer's advices were received on Tuesday morning, and though on the whole not unfavorable for holders, fell far short of the general expectation; instead of the sudden and material falling off in the receipts which had been confidently looked for, there was little or no decrease in the aggregate, while at the same time, heavy shipments were being made to this country. In consequence of these accounts, yesterday's market was very quiet, and with sales of only 5,000 bales, prices ruled in favor of the buyer. The trade now holding sufficient stock for their immediate wants, and expecting also supplies direct from the States, can afford to hold aloof for a while. Their purchases therefore are likely to be on a moderate scale at present, and the strength of our market will be put to the test. *To-day* rather more demand, sales 8@10,000 bales, but the market is devoid of animation.

The Manchester market, influenced by the weaker feeling prevailing here, has been very dull, notwithstanding the favorable accounts from India and China. With a limited business, purchases of Goods and Yarns were, in some instances, made on easier terms.

MONEY.—The last Bank returns were decidedly unfavorable, the stock of Bullion having again largely decreased, being now smaller than in 1847, the year of the great panic. Consols, in anticipation of a new loan, which is said to amount to from ten to twenty millions, declined to 91¾, but have since improved, the general quotation, to-day, being 92¾@92¾.

BREADSTUFFS.—A much healthier tone has prevailed throughout the trade during the past few days, and with a good demand from consumers. Wheat and Flour have realized a decided advance, and Indian Corn the extreme quotations of last week. HERMANN, COX & CO.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

Continued Proceedings of the Congressional Committee.

Interesting Evidence.

We continue from yesterday's TIMES the publication of the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee for the Investigation of affairs in Kansas, holding its sessions at Lawrence. We take up the testimony at the point at which the report in yesterday's paper was broken off.

SEVENTH DAY.

From our own Reporter.

EVIDENCE OF C. S. PRATT—CONTINUED.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.—*C. S Pratt*, called and sworn: Was one of the clerks of election on 30th of March, 1855; Mr. Abbott and Mr. Cameron were there as Judges; Mr. Blanton was absent; a party of men, strangers to me, nominated and elected a Mr. Cummings Judge to fill the vacancy; he did not take the prescribed oath; Mr. Abbott objected to the vote of a Mr. Paige; before it was decided a Col. Young came forward and demanded to vote; Abbott objected; Col. Young then stated he was competent to decide himself whether he was qualified; Abbott still refused; the other Judges concluded to receive his vote; Abbott then resigned; a Mr. Benjamin filled his place; don't know whether he was chosen or not.

EIGHTH DAY.

EVIDENCE OF E. D. LADD.

THURSDAY, May 1.—*E. D. Ladd*, recalled: I have examined, in connection with Mr. Pratt and Mr. Babcock, the census rolls and poll lists of this election precinct of the 30th March, and the lists here presented are the result of that examination.

EVIDENCE OF CHARLES ROBINSON, RECALLED.

Charles Robinson, recalled: I arrived at Kansas City with a party about a week before the election; I have seen the list of passengers who came out that time, since I testified before, and the women and children amounted to 66; the larger portion of this party went up to Topeka; the company consisted of 160 or 170; this company was the only company under the auspices of the E. Aid Co. that Spring; I first heard of the election at St. Louis from Dr. Leib; did not hear in Boston before I left when the election was to take place.

EVIDENCE OF SAMUEL C. SMITH.

Samuel C. Smith called and sworn: Arrived in the Territory on 28th March; settled on the Wakarusa about two miles south of Blue Mound; started from Boston on 13th March; came out under auspices of E. aid Co; all benefit derived from them was that I got my passage some $5 cheaper than I could any other way, and it was pleasanter to come out in a large party; our party was the first out that Spring; did not know when the election was to take place until after we arrived at St. Louis; they did not know in Boston; never was asked by the company as to my politics, and never heard the question asked of any one; there were from 150 to 200 in our party; about 50 women and children.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM M. M'CLURE.

William M. McClure called and sworn: Resided at Lawrence at the time of the meeting of the Legislature; accomodations had been made by Maj. Kertz to board fifty persons; another boarding-house kept by Mr. Terples would accommodate twenty; there were three or four rooms on the lower floor; a Mr. Knapp could accomodate twenty-five or thirty; Mr. Low could accommodate fifteen or twenty; Mr. Low's was at the Fort, one or two miles from the town plot; he ran a carriage to and from the town to carry persons to their meals; persons boarded at all these places; (Objected to by Col. Woodson.) I believe some of the members remained in their wagons and tents, excepting one night when they had a heavy rain; there were accommodations for the members of the Legislature and their officers; they had a two-story stone building to meet in, 40 by 60, and it was appropriated exclusively for that purpose; there was one case of cholera while the Legislature were there, caused by dissipation.

Question by Reeder.—Did you hear any member of the Legislature give any reason why they removed?

Ruled out by the Committee.

Reeder asked to introduce it in order to prove that the members said if they had the Capitol at Jefferson City, in which to meet, and the Planters' House to board in they would not remain a single moment. It had been asserted over and over again that they had no accommodations there and that the members were dying with pestilence; he was anxious to introduce it in order to nail the falsehood to the counter.

EVIDENCE OF J. M. WINCHELL.

J. M. Winchell called and sworn: Came into the Territory 1st October, 1854, and returned in Spring; settled in Council City, Seventh District, and have resided there ever since; I came to Lawrence on my way to Council City on the last of November; first heard of trouble while on my way down on 1st day of December; met number of persons coming up into the Territory armed; during few days following I heard at Kansas City threats of destruction of Lawrence, and remarks saying that inasmuch as the river was closed it was a favorable opportunity to cut off the Free-Soilers in the Territory, and Lawrence was the first place to begin with; saw men armed, going through the streets yelling in a very disorderly manner; it was understood Shannon had called out the militia of the Territory, and these men said they intended to be enrolled as such; was induced to visit Shannon to learn the truth in regard to these matters, and did so on 4th of December, in company with Eldridge, of Kansas City; told Shannon I thought he had been misled in regard to affairs in the Territory; he admitted that he might have been misled as to the disposition of the people of Lawrence, and expressed a belief that if the people here could understand his views, a collision might be avoided; he said people of border counties had become excited, and feared the feeling was beyond his control; wished me to express to the people of Lawrence his opposition against any outrage which might be committed against them by the force, and his determination to protect them—that they must give up their arms; gave me a pass that I might come through without molestation; saw him next morning; said deputation from Lawrence had visited him during the night; he was confirmed in the belief that he misunderstood the people of the Territory; that he would immediately visit the scene of difficulties; that he had ordered Col Sumner from Leavenworth, to march with force under his command and meet him at Delaware crossing; but that he further should order him to march to Lawrence for their protection, and that he should no longer demand of them to deliver up their arms, and hoped through the influence of prominent men from Missouri to induce the Missourians to return home; that he had received letters from Gen. Strickler and Sheriff Jones; the letter of Strickler was moderate in its tone, that of Jones to the opposite; told me to tell the people of Lawrence he would be in the vicinity that night in company with Col. Boone and Col. Chiids; men of influence, and I went out and met them at times with him; at Franklin he seemed to act as a Commissary for the Franklin Company; Wallace told me he was with Jones when Branson was arrested; Wallace brought a written note from Shannon to me, asking my attendance at Blue Jackets; I went immediately; Shannon wanted to know of me what had taken place in Lawrence here at political meetings, and whether threats had been made against Jones, or any person connected with the Territorial Government; I saw Indians in the camp at Wakarusa; these Indians were armed, I think; saw arms about their camp while they were at dinner; saw a man pour a handfull of bullets into the hands of an Indian, and tell him he wanted him to save a Yankee scalp for each bullet; he said he would; the same man also took the Indian's bottle and carried it to get it filled; the Indian told me afterwards that he did not mean to kill Yankee; me want to get whisky; Wallace expressed a decided determination to come with the Missouri troops to Lawrence, and die with them if necessary; I was roughly treated by them, and while I was away they black-guarded my wife and family; if I was away from home at night they would not let me go home; they would not let me go to the Post Office, nor to Lawrence; I threatened to apply to the laws for protection; one of them told me, "By God! I should like to see you get any benefit of the law again at us;" in consequence of their troubling and harassing me I could not attend to my stock, and thereby lost a cow and calf; I was doing business in store and wanted to go home at night, and they refused

Juvenile effect. Sales of some small parcels have been made @ 9c. above our quotations.

SUGAR—Sold still very small, with a good demand for Cuba, 5¾@5¾c. at the advance of ¼c.

IMPORTS JAN. 1 TO APRIL 30.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.
1855	118,688	20,268	49,404
1856	76,311	28,094	138,376

Receipts 3,614 hhds. Cuba, 600 hhds. Porto Rico, 5,846 boxes, 1,167 bags.

Sales—4,377 hhds. Cuba, 6c.@6¾c.; 11,081 hhds. Porto Rico, 6¼c.@6¾c.; 230 hhds. New-Orleans, 7¼c.@8¼c.; 825 hhds. Melado, 6¾c.@6c.; 377 boxes, 7c.@8¼c.; 15,600 bags Manila, to arrive per *A. Kimball*, 6¾c.

MOLASSES—Muscovado, 35c@38c., with a demand for better qualities. Clayed, 30c.@31c.; New-Orleans, 46c. @48c.

TALLOW—About 10,000lbs. were sold at old rates.

WHISKEY—Is quiet and languid,—with more sellers than buyers, at prices within our former ranges. The sales from our last have been confined to small lots of Ohio and Prime at 26¾c.@26½c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the shipments were moderate, including Cotton at 5-16d.@7-32d. ₰ lb; Flour 2s. 9 hhd; Grain at 5½d.@6d. ₰ bushel; and heavy goods, at 17s. 6d.@18s. 6d. per ton. For other ports, a limited business at proportionate rates.

☞ The Cincinnati *Price Current*,—one of our most valuable commercial cotemporaries, comes to us, this week, in a new and beautiful dress, wholly the product of local skill. This betokens our cotemporary's prosperity, which, we wish it shall long enjoy:

From the Cincinnati Prices Current.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.—We have advices from all parts of the Western States, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, from which we learn that, with the exception of Tennessee, where it has been frozen out, the growing wheat looks exceedingly promising and healthy. The breadth of land sown with wheat last Fall was greatly increased over former year; and the indications now are that, should the present month prove favorable, the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest by 25 per cent. ever gathered in the Union. The rate of the wheat crop cannot be decided upon with any certainty until after the middle of JULY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SECOND WARD.—The Republicans of the IId Ward are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, No. 29 Ann-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing permanently, and to comply with the recommendations of the General Committee. By order

JAS. E. CARTER, Chairman Preliminary Meeting.
THOMAS ROE, Secretary.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—Will meet THIS EVENING, Tuesday, May 13, at Mr. George Conrad's corner of 63d-st. and 3d-av. The members of the Association, and those friendly to the cause, are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

EDWARD DAYTON, Chairman.
GEO. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The 23d annual meeting of the Institute, for the election of officers and Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1856, at 7½ o'clock, at their new rooms, No. 20 4th-av. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order,

WM. MILES, President.
JAMES MCDONALD, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING—Of the UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS of New-York and vicinity will be held on TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., in the Broadway Universalist Church, (Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S.) Addresses by Rev. Messrs. SAWYER, NYE BALCH, and CHAPIN. If the weather is unsuitable, it will take place the next fair day thereafter.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.—Will hold its fiftieth anniversary on TUESDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale, on the 11th-av., near 72d-st. Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will deliver an address, and the children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. The friends of the Institution are invited ot attend.

EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN STREET.—All persons interested and opposed to the extension of Franklin-st., from Baxter-st. to the Bowery at Doyers-st., will call at the office of S. WEEKS, No. 49 Mott-st., this week, and sign a petition against the said opening.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st. Branch Office 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—The interest on the Bonds given by Washington County, Pennsylvania, and Ohio County, Virginia, to said Road, due the 15th inst., will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The interest on the Bonds given to same road by the City of Wheeling, which will be due on the first day of July next, will be paid at same place when due.

WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS—Of the OAKLAND AND OTTAWA and DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Companies, due 15th inst., are payable at this office.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of such notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

au29,'54-lawly Tu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

my30,'54-lawly Tu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—State of New-York. ALBANY, May 8, 1856.—The BANK OF KENT has this day filed, in his office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, (No. 2 Wall-st.,) as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE, No. 443 Broadway, ALBANY, April 18, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK KANSAS COMMITTEE—Are happy to announce to the friends of "Freedom in Kansas," that the Company organised under their direction started, as proposed, on the 16th inst. for that Territory. They take with them the hearty good wishes and earnest sympathies of multitudes now looking with interest to see the issue of the struggle there going on between Freedom and Slavery.

They are expecting to form a settlement in one of the most delightful portions of the Territory, around which may gather the thousands who are preparing to follow them from this State

Another company will leave Albany, by way of the New-York Central Railroad, on the morning of the 14th of May. A company will also be sent as much sooner as (in the discretion of the Committee) a sufficient number wishing it signify their readiness to go.

All persons desiring to make their future homes in Kansas, and wishing to enjoy the facilities afforded by this Committee, are requested to send their names to the Secretary immediately, stating their occupation, whether married or single, post-office address, and whether they have the means of support for a length of time after reaching their destination.

The Committee will require satisfactory evidence of their intention to become bona fide residents of Kansas.

The Committee have resolved to furnish first-class tickets to such persons, not exceeding the number of fifty, at $30 each, from Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester to Kansas City, including board from St. Louis. Children between the ages of four and twelve years at half price. This sum should be sent without delay to insure a ticket in the company.

Persons desiring to join the company need not hesitate to meet it at any of the points above-named, as the company will positively start from Albany by the 7 A. M. train, on the 14th day of May.

It is the intention of the State Kansas Aid Committee to make arrangements by which those going to Kansas may choose between first-class and emigrant tickets, and pay accordingly.

The Committee are desirous to hear from gentlemen that have money to invest in the establishment of mills and other machinery in the new settlements, as rare opportunities now offer of making a most profitable outlay.

The Committee are advised by recent letters from Lawrence that the Shawnee Reserve will be open for preemption claims in about two months. This reserve consists of over half a million of acres, and lies between Lawrence and the Missouri River, only six miles from Lawrence. Gen. S. C. POMEROY, of Kansas City, assures the Committee that the Shawnee Reserve is worth, on an average, at the present time, for farming purposes, the sum of ten dollars per acre. All adult occupants are entitled to preëmpt one hundred and sixty acres, to be paid for, at ten shillings per acre, when the same comes into market.

An office is opened at New-York at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 25, second floor, for the purpose of organizing companies in that City, by J. L. WILDE, Esq., a member of the State Committee, of whom all desirable information can be obtained. GEORGE WALTER, Esq., General Superintendent of the "NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE," will lend his aid and assistance to the efforts of Mr. WILDE. Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT, of Utica, RUSSELL HISBARD, Esq., of Syracuse, and D. R. ANTHONY, Esq., of Rochester, will give information in those cities.

Circulars will be sent gratis to persons desiring information on the subject of emigration to Kansas.

All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, and all subscriptions in aid of the enterprise to C. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, Albany.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, President.
H. H. VAN DYCK, M. McGOWAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WILLIAM BARNES, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls, one as cook in a Protestant family; will assist in the washing and ironing, is a most excellent baker, understands all sorts of meat and poultry. The other is a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. The cook will take $3, the other $7, if in one family. Will go with a family in the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 25d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by an Englishman just left his place, understands his business in all its branches; good recommendations, and a many years' recommendation from a nobleman's family, from London; is single; no objections to going a short distance in the country. A letter addressed R. N. L., at this Office, or to Mr. LOWRY, harness maker, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an English man and his wife; the man as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; good recommendations and many years' recommendation from London. The woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Wages no object to a comfortable, permanent situation. A letter addressed M. M., at this office, will be attended to, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women, sisters, one to cook, wash and iron, is a good plain meat and pastry cook and first-rate laundress and good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or any kind of up-stairs work; both will be found honest, faithful help, willing and obliging; best City reference; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help of every domestic description, suitable for gentlemen's families in city or country. References procured direct from former employers, at MANNING'S agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent highly-recommended servants, one an excellent plain cook and baker and first-class washer and ironer, would do general housework; the other as chambermaid and fine laundress, or nurse and seamstress; understand their business, and are willing and respectful. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three trustworthy Protestant women; the one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; the third is English, and will do housework for a small family; they all have excellent City references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days. N. B.—Also an American woman (as housekeeper) of good reputation.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a German cook and an English waitress; both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of references; have no objections to go into the country. Apply for two days at No. 232 East 18th-st., near 1st-av. Both wish to live in one family.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waiter, in a small private family, and has no objection to traveling with a lady; best of City reference given. Call at No. 396 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as nurse; has had good experience and is perfectly capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Is a neat plain sewer and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 214 Bleecker-st., in the fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As professed cook by a respectable German woman, and as seamstress and dressmaker by a competent girl, and to do general housework by a tidy young woman, in Orange County, N. Y., if possible. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, as laundress or to do general housework, in a small private family. No objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 65 Chrystie-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman—is a first-rate cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of sauce and desserts. Apply at No. 81 King-st., near Hudson, till engaged. The best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, in a private family. No objection to the country. The best of City reference. Call at No. 217 East 20th-st., first floor, front room, thd third door east of 1st-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., 3d floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a neat plain sewer, and embroiderer and point-lace worker; call at No. 413 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Can be seen for two days; the best of City reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork, or general housework, in a small family; is a very good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 44 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter by a very sober, industrious man, that is willing to go in the country for the Summer and return in with them in the Fall. Good City references. Call at No. 88 6th-av., in the hat store. Can be seen for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as chambermaid and fine laundress, lived five years with her late employer; the other as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook or laundress in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No 396 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., and can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do chamber work or waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; would go in the country if required. Call, for two days, at no. 196 Mott-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a gentleman's family. Can give the best of references. Application may be made at the residence of his former employer, No. 19 West 16th-st.

$200 WOULD BE DEPOSITED—As security, about the end of July, in any employer's hand, (on security,) who would give the advertiser, a steady young married man a situation in a Coal office, (understands the business,) or any light occupation. Would be satisfied with a small compensation; and would study his employer's interest to the best of his ability. Address J. A. G., Union-square Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady, experienced in Gtuition, who was educated in Paris, wishes for a situation as visiting or resident governess; she speaks French, English and German equally well, also teaches Italian, Spanish and Latin, all the higher branches of an English education, the harp, piano, thorough bass and drawing. Direct R. M. L., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady wishes to find a situation as Teacher in an Academy or family. She is competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, French and music. Would have no objection to the country. Address Miss D., Union-square Post-office.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 47½ 6th-av., between 38th and 29th sts. Established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help, and maids of all work with situations. N. B.—Girls having good recommendations for their competency as cooks, washers and ironers, and general housework, can now be supplied with first-rate situations.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

SERVANTS.—German, English, Scotch and Irish servants, with good recommendations, can be obtained at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the new branch office, No. 126 Greenwich-st.

GIRLS WANTED—For the City and country; high wages and immediate employment in any department of service. References required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Fowery. C. MASON.

A YOUNG MAN—Of energetic business habits, is desirous of a situation as book keeper or clerk, has been engaged in both the above capacities in an extensive business doing over $200,000 worth of business yearly, is a rapid penman and quick and correct at figures; best of references given from former employer. Address, stating nature of business, &c., BOOK-KEEPER, Chatham square Post-Office.

WANTED.—$50 will be paid for an eligible sitting in Rev. Dr. Alexander's church, corner 19th-st. and 5th-av., by a young man and wife desirous of uniting with the church. Undoubted references given. Address Box No. 3,580 Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 clerks, 2 coachmen, 2 barkeepers, 2 porters, 3 waiters and 4 girls for housework; places procured for book-keeper, schoolteachers, salesmen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and stores, and girls of every description.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a competent Protestant unmarried young man who has first-rate City testimonials; would go to the country. Can be seen or heard of by addressing J. C., No. 116½ Grand-st., near Broadway, for two days.

PROTESTANT NURSES WANTED—Four first-class Protestant nurses and seamstresses for very superior situations. Apply immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, wanted Protestant waiter girls.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—Wanted by a young man of good experience a situation as cutter. Satisfactory references can be given. Address J. L., *Times* Office.

CHECK CLERK WANTED.—To one who can produce satisfactory testimonials, as to character, and capacity for the position of first check clerk; a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 496 Post Office.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT—Wishes to return to Europe with a family as nurse. Can be seen for three days at Mr. G. BUDDLE'S, 11th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

CLERK WANTED—A smart, intelligent lad, who writes a very good hand and can keep accounts neatly, may apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Must bring unquestionable recommendation, and be willing to go into the country during the Summer months. Apply at No. 46 West 27th-st.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowes; market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON, No. 428 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED, UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC.—Ballett, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $25, $45, $55, $75 and $100. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern Improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

MELODEONS.—TAYLOR & FARLEY'S superb instruments, pronounced superior to all others, double and single reed, at the piano warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., (sole agents.) Liberal discount to churches, ministers and the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A splendid, grand diagonal piano-forte, 7-octave, in an elegant rosewood case, with metal iæ frame, made by the best maker, and warranted. Cost $480; will be sold for $285. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock. Been used a few months. Must be sold; the owner leaves the City.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co's Paris premium pianos, Carhart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos with full iron frame, for only 6¾-octave for $225; grand and boudoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale, on monthly installments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS ONE WEEK MORE.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos, from $30 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

MELODEON FOR SALE.—One of Carhart & Needham's best, suitable for a Church or for private use; has been very little used, and is in perfect condition. Will be sold a bargain. To be seen at HAINES BROTHERS', corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

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JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 to $100 00
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Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to $140

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STOCK OF JEWELRY FOR SALE.—The large stock of jewelry belonging to the estate of AUSTIN M. WARD, insolvent debtor, together with a lease for five years of the store No. 14 Main-st., is to be sold. The stand is one of the oldest and best in the City of Hartford, having been long occupied by the Oaks and afterwards by Church & Batterson. Arrangements may be made for dividing the stock and giving some time for the payment of part of the price, if desired. The entire stock, and all the effects belonging to said estate, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, May 19, 1856, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of.

H. H. BARBOUR, Trustee.

HARTFORD, May 7, 1856.

JAMES M. TYTLER—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 129 Grand-st., invites the the attention of the public to his stock of the above-mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens retailed at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

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KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
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IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

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COUPE FOR SALE—Built by Wood & Tomlinson, a Rockaway, in perfect order, and a pair of Canadian Ponies, fourteen hands high, perfectly gentle and very fast, having been driven together in 3:5. All sold on account of the owner's going to Europe. The carriage can be seen at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.; the Ponies at Mr. Livingston's place, Clifton, Staten Island.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES—CHEAP.—The balance of the stock of the undersigned, who has retired from the business; they are mostly of his own make and will be sold very cheap, to close the business. MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st. The repository to let.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.—A second-hand Rockaway, in good order, made expressly for the owner, with two sets wheels for country and City use. Apply at the first stable in Great Jones-st., west of the Bowery.

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The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 17. Young ladies desiring to enter either class of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, will be expected to be prepared for its distinctive studies, by a thorough knowledge of the previous branches.

The distinctive studies of the Classes of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT are in general:

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THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, Astronomy, Languages, Music, &c.

Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor or previous Teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

TO MY FORMER SCHOLARS AND PATRONS.—Having been suddenly and somewhat unexpectedly removed at short notice, from the clerkship of the Brooklyn City Court, I have resolved to return to my former occupation of a School Teacher. Parents who may feel disposed to entrust their sons to my care, to receive a thorough education in all branches necessary to qualify them to become a good, practical business men, and to be subject to such discipline as I have maintained during a successful experience of 40 years as a teacher, will please leave their address with my son JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer, at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Any assistance which my old scholars and former patrons may be disposed to afford me by their influence in recommending scholars to my care, will be gratefully appreciated by

ADRIAN HEGEMAN.

N. B.—I hope to obtain a suitable room in a proper location in a few days, when due notice of the terms of tuition, &c., will be published.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CHILDREN.—A respectable lady, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of receiving a few little girls, from 5 to 10 years of age, to whose health, improvement and happiness strict personal attention will be given. The situation is pleasant and healthy, about one hour and a half's ride from the City by railroad, four times every day. Terms for board, washing and tuition $30 to $25 per quarter. For reference apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York; JOHN CRAIG, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.; or, by letter, to Mrs. THOMAS WARD, Scotch Plains, N. J.

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MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall sessions will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous. For the character to her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

FRENCH, MATHEMATICS—The Natural sciences, and the department of boarding, in a school for young ladies; to an intelligent, educated Christian gentleman, capable of filling the above positions, or most of them, and who intends to follow teaching as a profession, an excellent opportunity is presented. Address, with real name and references, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, at the office of the *New-York Daily Times*.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 289; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 537 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., LYMAN COBB, A. M., Principal. The Summer Term commences in May. For terms, &c., see circulars, which may be had of Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 125 William-st.; J. C. RIKER, Broadway, adjoining the Hospital; or by mail, of LYMAN COBB, Jr.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and daughters, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. Young ladies desirous of pursuing the study of music or drawing during the Summer vacation, will find a location retired and healthful, with every facility for improvement.

$10 BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 609 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will qualify students to fill any situation as head book-keepers, assistant or entry clerks. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person and guarantees to remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, old or young.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., Miss FOSTER, Principal. The Summer term will commence MONDAY, May 5. Circulars at APPLETONS', No. 346 Broadway, and C. SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 153 Fulton-st.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 28. This family School has been remarkable for the good health of its pupils, as the place is for the longevity of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHEN

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1856.

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☞ In the Senate yesterday, it was moved to reconsider the vote by which the Iowa Railroad bill was passed, but after debate the subject was postponed. Documents were received from the President relative to the Indian hostilities on the Pacific coast. Mr. CASS made his promised speech on Squatter Sovereignty. In the House, the subject of the late outrages at Panama was considered, but nothing definite was effected—the House refusing to suspend the rules to allow Mr. CLINGMAN to introduce his resolution, offered last week. The President was requested to give information as to the part taken by United States soldiers in Kansas affairs. The bill to enlarge the Government buildings at Milwaukee was passed; also the Senate bills to deepen the channel of the St. Mary's River, Mich., and to keep open the channel of the mouth of the Mississippi. Leave was asked to offer a resolution expressive of sympathy for the Cape de Verde sufferers, but the House adjourned pending the motion to suspend the rules.

☞ It will be seen by the proceedings in the Board of Councilmen, last night, that they refused to take up the resolution of the Aldermen in relation to the sale of the Brick Church property, so that the sale will take place in conformity with the original resolution of the Common Council.

The News From Europe.

By the arrival of the *Atlantic* at this port we receive four days' later advices from Europe. The most interesting feature in the news is the official publication of the Treaty of Peace, consequent upon its ratification by the Sovereigns whose representatives lately met in Conference. The treaty is *verbatim* the same as that published in this journal yesterday,—with this exception, that the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth articles, omitted by accident, are now supplied. The first two of these clauses provide for a general amnesty and exchange of prisoners. The last two are designed to secure the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey. Appended to the treaty are three conventions, which we publish elsewhere in full. The first prohibits any vessel of war passing through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus during time of Peace; the second reserves to each of the contracting parties, the right of maintaining in the Black Sea six steam vessels, of a tonnage not to exceed eight hundred tons, and four light steam vessels of a tonnage not to exceed two hundred tons. The third convention provides that the Aland Islands shall not be refortified. Thus, then, has transpired the complete result of the Paris Conferences.

An important declaration in relation to maritime law has also been signed by the Paris Plenipotentiaries. They have declared: 1. That privateering is abolished. 2. That the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. 3. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag; and, 4. That blockades, to render them binding, must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast. The London official papers also publish the protocols which contain the history of the Conferences. As the result of the debates is seen in the treaty and in the annexed Conventions, their publication now is a mere matter of form and devoid of general interest. It may, however, be mentioned that those subjects which created the most argument were Nicolaieff, the new line of demarcation in Bessarabia, the reorganization of the Principalities, and the Italian question—all of which have from time to time been fully explained in this journal.

British Politics form an interesting item in the news by this arrival. Lords PALMERSTON and DERBY—the leaders of the Administration and Opposition Parties—had each convened a large meeting of their friends previous to the debate in Parliament on the fall of Kars. This debate, called up by the Opposition with a view to defeat the Government, was founded on a motion to the effect that "the fall of Kars was in a great measure owing to want of foresight and energy on the part of Her Majesty's Government." It was understood that, if defeated upon this measure, Lord PALMERSTON would resign; but, though the debate is not yet concluded, it will be seen that the result, so far, has been a triumph for the Premier.

The correspondence and documents upon the Central American question—forming "a blue book" of over three hundred pages—have been submitted to Parliament. The chief portion of this correspondence has been published already by the press of this country—particularly the long "notes" of Lord CLARENDON, dated May 2, 1854, and Mr. BUCHANAN'S reply, each representing the views of their respective Governments. The former is now given, for the first time, in the London journals. Some additional dispatches between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. CRAMPTON, in relation to the alleged proposal to arbitrate the question, have not previously appeared in print. We publish them this morning, and comment upon them in a separate article.

Interesting news from India, China, and Australia, received *vid* England, will be found among our extracts.

The Kansas Invasion.

We publish unitedly, in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday morning, a full report of the testimony taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee, upon the first two days of its session;—and we this morning continue the record. If any one has hitherto been inclined to doubt the statements which have been made from time to time, concerning the outrageous invasion of Kansas by men from Missouri, we are confident a perusal of this testimony will compel a conviction of their truth. It is certain, indeed, from this evidence, that the propagandists of Slavery had formed an extensive organization for the express purpose of introducing illegal voters, and thus making Kansas a Slave State. Mr. JORDAN DAVIDSON, the first witness who was examined before this Committee, testified that he was a member of a Secret Society formed in Missouri, the express object of which was to make Kansas a Slave State:—and that he had reason to believe that it existed also in other Southern States,—in Virginia, in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. He came from Missouri to Kansas *to vote*:—was sworn in on the spot as one of the officers of election: and knew of many others who came from Missouri and voted. WILLIAM LYONS, another witness, testified that at the election, March, 1855, he saw a Mr. SHELBY, who told him he had come 100 miles to vote, and "that 800 Missourians would vote on that day:"—he himself knew that over 100 went to Douglas, where the polls were held, that day to vote. AUGUSTUS WATTLES, living in the Second District, testified after an examination of the census returns, that there were but 25 legal voters in that District:—and yet several hundred votes were cast. At that poll Mr. HAMMOND MUZZY testifies that just as he got there a Mr. MACE offered to vote,—and that

"When the Pro-Slavery Party saw that his vote was a Free-State vote, they said he *should not vote it*; several men took hold of him by the collar and pulled him away; he took hold of me and we were both pulled away together from the poll; they cried out, '*Cut his throat*,' '*tear the d—d heart out of him*;' saw one man draw a knife upon him, without doing any injury; saw a man with a lever, trying to pry up a corner of the cabin; others cried out, 'Don't do it until you have orders;' saw ELLISON come out of the cabin with the ballot-box in his hand, and cry out, 'Hurrah for Missouri!' ELLISON was one of the Judges; *heard Jones* (now Sheriff) *say he would give the Judge five minutes to resign or die*; JONES gave one more minute, and they then left; these Judges were RAMSAY and BURSON, both Free-State men; was there when the other Judges were appointed; the crowd then commenced voting; saw no Free-State man vote."

Here the Missouri mob obtained entire control of the poll,—and, with Sheriff JONES at their head, compelled two of the Judges, under threats of death, to resign, and then put two others in their place. In the Seventh District, MARCUS H. ROSE testifies that there could not have been over 30 legal voters in the District—and that 234 votes were cast. J. B. TITUS testifies that over 200 Missourians encamped near his place, and told him they had come there expressly to vote. WILLIAM JESSIE swears that he was at the polls in the Second District, and that

"Things went on until about 38 votes were taken, when one man came forward whose vote was objected to; the Judges would not receive it until he swore he was a resident of the Territory; the crowd cried out *he should vote without swearing*; while this was going on a dozen came to vote and were pulled away; *pistols were presented to the Judges, and they were told their brains should be blowed out if they did not receive the votes of these persons who refused to take the oath*; they declared they came there to vote and they would vote."

The mob finally demanded of BURSON and RAMSAY, the Free-State Judges, that they should resign, and threatened to blow out their brains if they refused. JESSIE further says:

"I hunted for Messrs. BURSON and RAMSAY, the other Judges, to see if they had come out; found them, and *heard a man telling them he would give them five minutes to resign or die*; I went into the cabin to see BURSON again, and saw a man holding a watch in his hand; I told BURSON he had better leave his house; he said he did not want to leave his own house; he finally did with RAMSAY and myself; we went, some fifteen in number, to Mr. RAMSAY'S house; I asked BURSON where the poll books were; I found the poll books in his pocket; he handed them to Mr. HUMBACKER; Mr. H. and Mr. B. then went towards their homes; a crowd of men came on horseback and asked where the poll books were; we told them we did not know; they swore they were there—went off and returned again and abused us; Mr. JONES, now Acting Sheriff, was with them, on horseback, with Mr. HUMBACKER behind him; soon others came after Judge WAKEFIELD; they demanded he should go with them; he consented to go with them after three had promised to protect him against harm; JONES was one of the three; the cry and search was then for BURSON; I found him and went away with him; when I returned, the bigger part of the company had gone; *Jones, now Sheriff, was the man who was holding the watch and telling him they had five minutes to resign or die*; some were there voting when I got back; when they left they went down East; I suppose there were nearly 400 strangers there; have not seen them in the District since; they were well armed, with rifles, guns, and revolvers; *I do not know as any settlers of the District voted*."

THOMAS B. WOLVERTON testified that he was at the October Election in Willow Spring,—and that he was told by several men there that they had come from Missouri *to vote*, in order to make Kansas a Slave State;—and THOMAS D. HOPKINS, residing about nine miles south of Lawrence, says that, at the Election he saw many of his old acquaintances from Missouri; he adds:

"They told me there were about twenty-five of my acquaintances there from that settlement; they said they came to vote and intended so to do; they said they wanted to make it a Slave State; if it wasn't they would lose their property, and if it was necessary they would come again; they told me there were from 700 to 1,000 from Missouri in this place, and that there would be from 5,000 to 10,000 here in the Territory from Missouri to vote."

The general tenor of all the testimony is the same:—and it proves, beyond all possibility of doubt, that thousands of armed men from Missouri have invaded Kansas at every election, robbed them of their right of suffrage, and imposed upon them officers and legislators who did not represent their wishes, but acted in direct defiance of their will. It is the laws made by these men, thus elected, that the people of Kansas are required to obey. And the whole power of the Federal Government is to be used to *compel* obedience.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday contains a letter from Judge LEAVITT, of Cincinnati, in reply to one from a number of members, asking whether his decision, in the recent case of GAINES and his slaves, was suggested by Judge MCLEAN. Judge LEAVITT acquits Judge MCLEAN of all participation in the matter, he being in Washington at the time the decision was made.

Diplomatic Blunders.

Among our extracts from our foreign files by the *Atlantic*, will be found copies of an interesting correspondence between the Earl of CLARENDON and the British Minister at Washington, concerning the alleged offer of the British Government to submit the Central American dispute to arbitration. It presents a nice budget of blunders on the part of both Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. CRAMPTON. The former, after two or three months' conversation with the Earl of CLARENDON concerning the proposed arbitration, is very much astonished one morning to hear it said that any such proposition had been made: and during all that time he had neglected to make any mention of it in his dispatches to his Government at home. At the same Mr. CRAMPTON appears to have neglected the positive instructions of his own Government to communicate the offer to ours. And thus two nations are allowed quietly "to drift" towards war, because their representatives neglect a plain matter of duty.

Mr. BUCHANAN has come home:—so that we are no longer in danger of suffering from his blunders. Our Government is likely to remove the other cause of this misunderstanding, by dismissing Mr. CRAMPTON; but it would be much better for the British Government to anticipate this step by acting upon the following pertinent suggestion of the European *Times*:

"We should have thought that Lord CLARENDON would have visited with his highest displeasure one act of Mr. CRAMPTON—to go no further—arising out of the *omission of that gentleman to read, according to the instructions from his own Government, an important dispatch to the American Minister*, until two or three months after he had received it. A Minister capable of such gross, such intolerable negligence in the discharge of the highest duties of his station, is a very unworthy vehicle to embroil two great nations which have so many interests in common."

An Ovation for Mr. Fillmore.

It was establishing a dangerous precedent to appropriate a thousand dollars to pay for a public reception of Mr. BUCHANAN on his return home, for every politician who goes to Europe will have to be greeted in a similar manner when he comes back. A resolution was introduced into both branches of the Common Council, last night, to "extend the hospitalities of the City" to Mr. FILLMORE on his return home. Mr. BUCHANAN, it is true, had been abroad on a public mission, while Mr. FILLMORE has been traveling for his own pleasure; and as ex-president VAN BUREN returned but a short time since from a European tour without any public reception being tendered to him, there is no good reason why Mr. FILLMORE should be treated with any greater distinction. His political friends should think twice before they press such a measure as this, which can in no manner advance the political fortunes of their favorite, while it will only be saddling the City with a useless expense. Mr. FILLMORE'S exploits in Europe are not exactly of a character to entitle him to a public ovation.

Refusal of Advanced Pay.

In these days of greed and haste to grow rich, when every man who serves the public is suspected of a design to rob his employer, it is most refreshing to know that we have one public officer, at least, who sternly refuses to receive any greater compensation for his services than what he stipulated for when elected to office. Mr. FLAGG, the City Comptroller, has justified the opinion his friends have entertained of his integrity by sending a letter to the Common Council refusing to receive the $2,000 addition to his salary which had been voted him. Mr. FLAGG'S action in this instance is a rare example of consistency in a public officer.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WEBER'S opera of "Der Freischutz" was revived here on Saturday night. This purely German opera (let us be thankful that it is the *only* purely German opera) has been revived so often that it is difficult to be interested in any spasmodic vitality it displays. WEBER'S ideas are growing old, and the old in music must soon become the forgotton. We cannot help thinking this will be the case ere long with the renowned opera of "Der Freischutz." The excessively romantic and admirable instrumentation of the opera is now its solitary recommendation. The melodies for the most part never were vocal, and have become a little tiresome, from excessive repetition.

The cast on Saturday night was as follows: *Agatha*, Mme. LA GRANGE; *Annette*, Mme. SEIDENBURG; *Caspar*, HERR MULLER. Mme. LA GRANGE sung admirably; and in the declamatory scena of the second act, followed by the prayer, was unusually effective. Her toilet was superb, and contributed to her charming appearance in a remarkable degree. Mme. SEIDENBURG, as the arch and lively *Annette*, sang with great spirit, and was otherwise good. HERR MULLER, as *Caspar*, made the most of a small voice, and was careful not to overtax his powers. The other male singers were intolerably bad.

The chorus was effective, and well drilled, and went much better than the choruses usually do here. The celebrated "Huntsman's chorus" in the third act stumbled a little. Pieces of this well-known character are apt to disconcert the choristers who, knowing that much is expected from them, "spread themselves."

Signor ALLEGRI has painted a glen-scene for the Incantation; but if the "supernatural business" was also devised by that artist, we would advise him for the future to avoid fireworks, and keep to his pencil.

ROSSINI'S ever acceptable Opera of "Semiramide" was played here last night, and attracted a very brilliant and numerous audience. This was doubtless attributable in some measure to the attraction of Signorina VESTVALI'S reappearance after her Mexican tour. It was in this Opera that Signorina VESTVALI made her *début*, and its selection on the present occasion afforded us an excellent opportunity of marking much progress and improvement in her musical capabilities. The balmy breezes of Mexico have somewhat expanded the charms of this favorite vocalist. Her presence is more imposing, and she looks more largely beautiful than of yore. She was received with every kindly demonstration of remembrance.

Mme. LA GRANGE created a perfect *furore*. Her admirable vocalization in the *finale* of the first act electrified the audience. Two frantically tumultuous calls before the curtain, and an unlimited number of bouquets rewarded this great *artiste's* great performance. The orchestra was admirable.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—Generally we feel a rather instinctive apprehension of approaching a new American comedy, which recent productions of the species with one or two exceptions are not calculated to dispel. The dramatist, relying on the *locality* of his situations and his hitting power, thinks his matter so popular, that he hardly pays any attention to the form of his work. Under these circumstances we generally have a humble-dy, jumble-dy, ill-joined, tumble-to-pieces, sort of affair, in which monstrous caricature is made to supply the place of all other qualities, and a dull story is sprinkled over with a quantity of duller jests, that by a strange ingenuity miss every variety of taste But then it is "an American comedy," and that name is supposed to possess now-a-days the same power of that temple of Greece to which murderers and malefactors of every description could fly and be free, while beneath its shelter, from all the penalties of their crimes.

It was therefore with no small misgivings that we saw the title "American Comedy" bestowed on a new piece produced at the Varieties on Saturday night. But the more nervous our anticipation, the deeper was the pleasure when the wheel of fortune turned up a rattling prize instead of the apprehended blank. "My Wife's Mirror" is one of the merriest, brightest, and most blessed little babies born in these latter dramatic days, and, if not ushered in with the roar of cannon that has announced the coming of some of its distinguished cotemporary babies, was welcomed with an applause and laughter far more hearty and sincere. Its proud parent, whose first dramatic effort it is said to be, may plead the apology of the young lady who excused her first little eccentricity by pleading "that it was only a very small one."

The piece is but one act, but fully justifies the adage that precious goods are often packed in small cases. There were none of the usual monstrous *pavenues* in Fifth-avenue drinking blacking for claret, or British bricklayers mistaken for Neapolitan princes, but we had two or three fresh, sparkling incidents, borrowed from every-day New-York life, set rather (we should say) neatly than brilliantly, and a dialogue bristling with quiet wit and pleasant but neither malicious or exaggerated local hits, all of which struck home. The piece was, in a word, an unquestioned success; and if, in the classical language of the play-bill, we bestow on it the august title of "a little screamer," we do not think its right to that distinguished honor will be disputed by any of the audience of Saturday night. The actors, who entered with more than usual heart-fervor into the spirit of the play, were twice summoned before the curtain, and the modest author, Mr. E. E. WILKINS, obliged by a fierce and compulsory call to emerge from the shady retreat of a private box, confess his bantling and receive the warm congratulations of a crowded house.

We have left ourselves but little room to say that the plot is simple, turning on the mistake, very common everywhere as here, of a sentimental young lady who has attended nearly all the readings of Hiawatha! and who is full of laughing waters and so forth, and marries a fast New-Yorker whom she supposes reciprocates her poetic tastes, but who proves on trial to be one of the 2:40 school, a gambler, gourmand, duelist and the rest. To cure him she resolves to make herself a mirror of his defects and assumes his vices, which make the desired disgust and a change of life.

A *Mr. Peaceable* and *Mrs. Torpedo*, specialties in their way, contribute very pleasantly to the plot, and make much merriment. We sincerely reciprocate what we believe to be the general hope, that the mine of which this ingot gives such indication may be largely cultivated, and yield to our future delight and enjoyment a rich dramatic crop.

Death of Ex-Manager Mitchell.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, who for many years was manager of the Olympic Theatre in Broadway, died last night, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. MITCHELL came to New-York from England nearly twenty years ago, and was a member of the National Theatre in Church-street, under the management of JAMES WALLACK. He was an eccentric comedian, of decided talent, and managed the Olympic Theatre with great success. He has been suffering from paralysis the past six or seven years, and, though at one time in independent circumstances, he has latterly fallen into poverty, and at the time of his death his friends were making arrangements to give him a benefit. He leaves a widow.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Turnverein Festival—Grand Gala Day of our German Citizens.

The Turners of our City celebrated their Maifest, or Spring Festival, yesterday. The Turners, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, are a company of German gymnasts—not professionals, but amateurs, and the word *Turnverein* means simply the Turner's Association. For years past they have celebrated their national custom of holding a Spring Festival in one of the suburbs of the City. The day usually chosen is the second day of Pentecost, called Whitmonday, and accordingly, the weather being fine, and yesterday being Whitmonday, the Festival was held, and the Turners and their friends were out in full force. Women included, there could not have been less than ten thousand holiday makers among the German population of this and the neighboring Cities, in Harlem Garden, yesterday.

The Saengerbunde of New-York, numbering 500 members, with about 300 Saengers, not included in the Bunde, were the invited guests of the Turners. So were the Turners of Brooklyn, Staten Island, Morrisania, Newark and Paterson. The most of these assembled at the Eagle Hotel, in Delancey-street, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and having formed in procession, passed down Bowery and Chatham-street, to the Park, where they were reviewed in front of the City Hall by Col. MING. Thence they marched up Broadway and Fourth-avenue, to the Harlem cars, sixteen of which conveyed a portion of their number to Harlem. Others went by the Second and Third-avenue cars, and throughout the day private parties kept arriving by every possible route. At Harlem they were met by the Turners of Morrisania, and the procession being re-formed, they at once proceeded to the Garden. The procession was in the following order: First, 100 policemen, to preserve order and quell a disturbance if there should be any, as there was five years ago at Hoboken. Next, the Committee of Arrangements; then a band of music; afterwards two Companies of the Tenth Regiment, commanded by Captains FAUTH and NICKEL; then, the New-York Saengerbunde, and six Societies of Saengers not included in the Bunde; after another band came the invited Turner's from other cities; then a Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. PRATZ; then the New-York Turnverein and their band, followed by the 11th Regiment, commanded by Capt. SANGER, and a German company of Artillery, commanded by Capt. DIEHL. A salute of 24 guns was fired on their arrival on the ground, and at intervals throughout the day, and on their departure the canonading was resumed. The Marshals of the day were Gen. SIEGEL and LUDWIG SEMLER. Messrs. FRITZ and WETZEL were the Adjutants.

To be admitted within the garden a ticket was necessary, for which twenty-five cents was charged. At least eight thousand persons availed themselves of these tickets, while from fifteen hundred to two thousand remained outside. That there was lager bier in abundance, enough to drown in, enough to swim in, a perfect Hellespont of it, will not be doubted by those who know how necessary that beverage is to the existence of our Teutonic friends. It was sold out of carts and wagons, out of buggies, at stalls, in booths. Barrels were mounted in the forked branches of stumpy trees, and there yielded the cooling, yeasty fluid, that not only whiskered men, but their wives, their children, and even their infants drank. They drank it out of glasses, and out of horns, long horns, big as the cornuted ornaments of the heads of buffaloes, mounted with silver and adorned with brilliant cords and tassels. The polite invitation to "take a horn" was no metaphor, only there was a difficulty in "taking the horn" gracefully, if one was a novice. Unless you knew how to graduate the convolutions of it, you got the beer in your bosom instead of in your mouth. We heard it said that nearly six hundred barrels of lager bier were emptied, and still the cry was for more, when, alas, no more was to be had. In revenge for the disappointment, the excursionists filled the lager bier houses on their return to the City in the evening. Great was lager bier yesterday.

The gardens, during the whole festival, presented a brilliant spectacle. From the numerous shade trees, overhanging the pond, in which disported countless gold fish, the various silk banners of the Saengerbunde were suspended. The lower boughs were drooping with the variegated bonnets of the ladies. The turf beneath, moist from the late rains, and strongly suggestive of ague and rheumatism, was almost hidden by the ladies themselves—seated, recumbent, or crumpled up. These were nourishing the inner woman on viands brought from home. Their husbands or sweethearts cheered them with lager-bier. The Saengers gathered into parties and sang beautiful songs, which were totally unintelligible to the policemen gathered around; who, however, consoled themselves with apple-cakes, sausages, head-cheese, and hard-boiled eggs. Processions were formed with the paraphernalia of flags and banners, and the accessories of music and guns and bayonets, and marched round the grounds. Gymnasts achieved wonderful feats at the swing and climbing poles. Men stood on each others shoulders in pyramids. When the enjoyment was at its height, ISAAC O. BARNUM, the acting Mayor, and Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN arrived in a carriage and drove round the grounds. They afterwards alighted and talked freely with the Turners. BARNUM, having first assured himself that STEPHEN H. BRANCH was not present. At 6 o'clock the immense assemblage left the garden and returned to the City by the Harlem Railroad and in the Second and Third avenue cars. Owing to the vast number requiring conveyance, many could not find standing-room in the cars, and it was at a very late hour that many families reached their homes.

Highway Robbery and Rescue of the Thief Opposite the Astor House.

Last night, about 8¾ o'clock, a man, who appeared to be a countryman, was standing at the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway, examining his wallet. While thus engaged, a fellow, apparently about twenty years of age, rushed towards him from the corner of Barclay-street, seized the wallet, and ran across Broadway, towards the end of the Park. He was instantly pursued by the countryman, who shouted "Police," with all his might. Before he reached the curb-stone, the thief tripped up and fell; his pursuer, who was only a step or two behind him, fell over him, and they rolled upon the pavement, struggling with each other, the countryman still shouting "Police." No policeman came; but four fellows, of a rowdyish appearance, darted from the end of the Park, threw themselves on the struggling parties, and commenced beating the countryman violently in the face, ordering him to release the man who had robbed him. He still called for the the Police as loud as he could, holding on to the thief with a tenacious grasp. Some bystanders, who were attracted by the scuffle, joined in the cry for the Police, but no policeman appeared. The four rowdies rescued their friend, and the five immediately started across the Park. The countryman's face was terribly cut. He said he had been robbed of all that he possessed. The whole affair occupied about a minute.

The writer of this article was a witness of the scene. The countryman, who was in a wild state of excitement, started down Broadway. A representation of the whole circumstance was directly made at the Third Ward Police Station, where the writer was assured that only one policeman is allowed in that Ward for Broadway up to Reade-street, and only one for Barclay-street. It might, therefore, happen that each of those officers was at the further end of their beats when this robbery and rescue occurred. But is it not a disgrace to the City that a man may be robbed by violence in Broadway, at an early hour of the evening, and the thief rescued by others of the gang he belongs to, and no policeman be within summons to afford any assistance?

Lecture by John B. Gough.

JOHN B. GOUGH lectured on Saturday evening at the Tabernacle for the last time this season, in New-York and vicinity. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. GOUGH'S great powers of oratory were never more successfully displayed. His description of the mournful longing felt by our citizens for some account of the steamship *Atlantic*, when she was missing some years ago, and of the wild delight with which the tidings of her safety were received here, was grandly vivid, and surpassed in eloquence only by the apostrophe to "sparkling water," with which he closed his lecture—a lecture that those who heard cannot soon forget.

A number of Clergymen occupied seats on the platform, and Mr. GOUGH, before being introduced to the audience, was feelingly addressed by Rev. Mr. CUYLER.

Grand National Regatta.

The Empire City Regatta Club, in connection with others, intend getting up a Grand National Regatta, free to professional and amateur oarsmen from any part of the world,—and a grand free exhibition to the public, to take place on the 23d of June next. The rowing will take place between eight, six and four-oared boats, skeleton boats, &c. The length of boats, location of race and list of prizes, have not yet been determined on. A meeting to arrange these matters was held at No. 19 Catharine-slip, last evening. It was largely attended. It was agreed that a concert in aid of the Prize Fund for the forthcoming Regatta should be given at the Tabernacle, on Monday next.

Arrival of Gold Dust From Carthagena, New-Granada.

Among the freight list of the schooner *Peerless*, just arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, is some $5,000 worth of platinum and gold dust to MOSQUERA & Co This is part of the treasure saved by the Purser of the steamship *Osprey*, at the time of her destruction by fire at Kingston, and is the first direct importation of gold dust from New-Granada into this country.

☞ The labor of removing the bodies from the vaults in the Brick Church Yard, was commenced yesterday, in anticipation of the change of ownership in the Church property. It is so long a time since interments were made in the grounds, that the work of removing the stones was no small one. The remains were removed by relatives of the deceased to different localities.

☞ While Sunday was with us one of the brightest, yellowest days of the year, on the east end of Long Island it rained hard until near night.

☞ The Thirty-Second Anniversary of the American Baptist Publication Society, was held on Monday in the Oliver-street Baptist Church.

☞ Governor BRIGGS of Massachusetts has been appointed President of the American Temperance Union, in place of Chief Justice SAVAGE, resigned, and has accepted the appointment.

☞ The steamship *Granada*, Captain GRIFFIN, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived last night. There was nothing new at the latter port.

BUSINESS NOTICES

OIL-PAINTINGS, LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—The last day of the great sale of valuable Oil-Paintings, splendid Mirrors and Pier Mantels at Auction, will be continued THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Fulton-st. Dealers, hotel-keepers and families who may wish to adorn their houses will find this the best opportunity ever offered, as the goods are selling at a great sacrifice, 40 per cent. below cost, to wind up the business of an old establishment.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS NOW UNIVERSALLY acknowledged to be the *ne plus ultra* of the Toilet; its great superiority over all other preparations for the Hair, is proclaimed by all, and no toilet table is considered complete without it. Its perfect cleanness commends it, particularly, to the ladies, while its delightful perfume makes it the most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers and by the Proprietors, HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

"TO THE UNKNOWN ONE I ADORE.
"We met but once—but once we met—
And yet that once was my undoing!
His noble face and princely grace
Left little to be won by wooing.
Yet well I know him gently bred,
And that his rank is more than others,
For o'er his stately limbs were spread
The choicest garments of SMITH BROTHERS."
One-Price Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-Street.

IRON GATES OF EVERY STYLE AND DESIGN.—Expensive and elaborate designs of wrought iron and wire gates; plain and substantial wrought iron and wire gates, farm gates, villa entrance gates, and every description of iron gates, may be had at the warehouse of the New-York Wire-Railing Company, No. 312 Broadway.
J. B. WICKERSHAM, Supt.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ARE Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

GOLD PENS.—HUNDREDS OF GOLD PENS ARE sold daily in this City at prices fifty per cent. above what TYTLER is asking for an equally good, if not better pen. Call and judge for yourselves at the Cheap Jewelry Store, No. 376 Grand-st., near Norfolk-st.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS $1 A YARD, AT THE ONE-PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE OF
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARTICLE has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWEIGHT on every spool. No. 97 Nassau-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PREPARATION for the Hair [illegible] popular Toilet [illegible] Cleansing and Beautifying the Hair for the Ladies. It is [illegible] by purchasers. Its sale is now [illegible] year, and the demand is constantly increasing. [illegible] over-shade has given such universal satisfaction [illegible] all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. [illegible] WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, [illegible] New-York.

GENIN'S NOVELTIES IN SOFT HATS.—ORIENTAL.—GENIN, in compliance with [illegible] demand for these comfortable and convenient [illegible] just introduced a variety of style for the [illegible] mer, unequalled in beauty, quality and finish [illegible] hats that have heretofore been introduced [illegible] manufactured in this country. In this [illegible] ment will be found styles suitable for every [illegible] prising every delicate shade of color that [illegible] ing is capable of producing. Owing [illegible] the old, subdued tints for the [illegible] tints for the young diversify the [illegible] shapes, there is an equally extensive field [illegible] High crowns and low crowns, and a [illegible] tween the two, with brims to [illegible] admiration of all tastes, however [illegible] tal—the very best ideal of elegance, [illegible] color is the lowest in the world [illegible] the shape, in all its modifications, [illegible] acme of classic elegance. The [illegible] justly famous as they are for their [illegible] never produced any thing comparable in [illegible] finish to Genin's oriental. It challenges [illegible] petition, and must inevitably be "the sort hat" of the season. In this department of the establishment will be found hats adapted to all purposes. The [illegible] business man, the sportsman, the professional [illegible] man of leisure, can fit himself with the [illegible] able to his especial pursuit or calling. The [illegible] unparalleled in variety here or abroad. GENIN, [illegible] Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—The unparalleled tests of the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES at the recent burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office, Norfolk, Va., at the Golden fire, and the burning of the New-York and New-Haven railroad Depot, in this City, and at the last great fires in Philadelphia—must satisfy every business man that this Safe still holds its well earned position as KING OF ALL SAFES NOW MADE IN THE WORLD. One of these Safes saved over forty thousand dollars in jewelry, for Messrs. Simons & Brother, from the ruins of the Artisan Buildings in Philadelphia. And at this and more recent conflagration in that City, the valuables of Messrs. Jessup & Moore, and other large firms, were preserved from all injury by the Wilder Safes. We challenge proof of a single defeat in the Safes now sold at our Warehouses. When our Safes were condemned by Silas C. Herring,—whose license to make them expired September 2, 1854—complaints were often made of DAMPNESS but this was caused by the carelessness of the [illegible] the fire proof composition was mixed and put into the [illegible] and by the use of green wood, and frequently also by making the book cases. Nothing of this kind can be found in the Safes made by us. All of them are now manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilder, and are warranted free from dampness.
Sold at our Warehouses, No. 128 Water-st., New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st., and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.
E. G. WILDER & CO., Proprietors.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNT.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1856.
MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: *Gentlemen*: On the morning of the 1st inst the freight office with a portion of the four-story freight depôt of the New York and New-Haven Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire.
One of your Wilder Patent Safes purchased by the Company August 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.
The test was a severe one. The triumph of your safe complete. Respectfully, CHAS. ROCKWELL,
Freight Agent N. Y. & N. H. Railroad.
These Safes secured by our "La Belle" locks, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray and No. 146 Water-st.
* Exposed 15 hours.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the large sale of valuable COUNTRY PROPERTY, to be made TO-DAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. A. J. BLOOD-GOOD & CO., comprising 60 eligible villa lots in the most desirable village of Yonkers. These lots are in size from a quarter to two and a quarter acres each. A large portion of the property is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, and affords an extensive view of the surrounding country. It is accessible several times daily by railroad and steamboat. The location is healthy and the neighborhood excellent—all tend to make them an exceedingly desirable property for gentlemen's country residences, or for those wishing to make profitable investments.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EVERY ARTICLE OF COOKING APPARATUS, adapted to BEEBE'S and other kitchen ranges.
Wooden-ware, plasished and common Tinware, and Japanned Goods.
Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Urns and Pitchers.
Silver-plated Castors, Spoons, Forks and Tea Sets.
Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, by the dozen or single.
Tea Trays, Nap kin Rings, Tea Bells, Feather Dusters, Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers, Meat Safes, &c.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 305 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 254 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and other buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at our below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to orders from the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods delivered with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and [illegible] their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the trade [illegible

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIANO FORTES.—[illegible] PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, [illegible] Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 91 CENTRE-ST., near Grand. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let. Pianos repaired and Removed to order.

SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
Store Front Door Locks,
SAFE DOOR LOCKS,
Vault Doors, Iron Safes, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st.

Sisters.—This pleasant and [illegible] has been fairly tested by our [illegible] only in that it hesitates to pronounce it superior to [illegible] for any weakness of the digestive organs.

[illegible]'s Invigorating Elixir or [illegible] exciting health, hope, and joy among the [illegible] the ailing in every section of the Union. [illegible] nervous invalid, the victim of headache, [illegible] bilious disease, general debility, [illegible], or any other disorder of the organs of [illegible] motion, sensation, or excretion, feels [illegible] benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, [illegible] restore the health and the energies which belong [illegible] conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. R. KING, Proprietor,
No. 723 Broadway, New-York.

The Eye and Ear.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, [illegible] Operator on the eye and ear for blindness, deafness, and all defects of sight and hearing.
[illegible] and office No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.
Dr. SALTER'S work on Diseases of the Eye and Ear will be published in the *Medical and Surgical Specialist*, a specimen copy of which will be sent to those who may desire information.
Consultation by letter with persons residing at a distance, and patients visited, when necessary, at their homes, as heretofore.

Mercantile Library Association.—The [illegible] meeting of the Mercantile Library Association will be held in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock.
The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year will be held in the Library Building, on TUESDAY, May 20.
The polls will open at 8 o'clock A. M., and close at 9 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

The Stomach and Liver.—WILLIAM HENRY TUCKER, M.D., M. R. C. S., Edinburg, can be consulted on all affections of the digestive organs, at No. 12 University-place, near 9th st.
The SPECIALIST for May contains articles from Dr. T. on "The Stomach," "Dyspepsia," "Stomach Cough," and on "Digestion," to which he refers. Published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.

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PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO ADDRESSED A letter dated April 29, to ——, in Jamaica, L. I., concerning family matters of a strictly private character, is requested to afford an interview to the recipient of the letter, as it would be necessary to prove her statements to [illegible] before any further action could be taken in the matter; and if an investigation, what has been asserted would not prove, a proper provision will be given to relieve her of her trouble, the lady seeming to be in pecuniary distress.

STRAYED FROM BLOOMINGDALE—On Friday, the 9th, a LITTLE GIRL between 11 and 13 years of age, of the name of ELLEN GRADY, barefoot and with old woolen shawl, small brown head. Any intelligence will be thankfully received at Mr CONKLIN'S, No. 2 Washington-square, or Dr. MOTT, corner Thompson and Bleecker sts., or Mrs. HENDERSON, No. 62 West 20th-st.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.
HENRY M. STOW.

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Swiss and Jaconet Flouncing and Bands.
FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST.
REMSEN & DINGEE'S
Brown-stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 12 PARK-PLACE,
Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.
The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.
Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
can always be seen at
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE.

TOWLE & CO.'S FAILURE,
NO 281 GRAND-STREET
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
Immediate clearance indispensable.
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DELAINES,
BAREGES,
TABLE DAMASKS,
DRAPERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
All at from 30 to 40 per cent. below cost of importation.
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN AUCTION DRY GOODS.
15,000 yards rich colored and black SILKS.
8,000 rich STELLA SHAWLS, great bargains
3,000 STELLA SHAWLS, from 4c up, very cheap.
5,000 rich CASHMERE SHAWLS at 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s.
10,000 yards NEW SPRING LAWNS at 4c., very cheap.
5,000 QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, auction goods.
10,000 yards WINDOW DRAPERY from 4c up.
De Laines, Prints, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Needlework, &c., very low.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN SILK ROBES.
SOME SPLENDID STYLES,
At unprecedented low prices.
Rich qualities and good styles
In all colors.
$16, worth $32.
These are bargains rarely met with.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS
Ever offered, comprising
BAREGES,
CHALLIES,
JACONETS,
LAWNS, &c. &c.,
At 1s. and 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 2s. and 3s.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS.
Rich velvet, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpetings, mosaic and Brussels parlor rugs, stair carpetings, &c.
Also,
English and American oil cloths, low-priced carpetings, mats, Canton matting, &c. &c.
AT A LAST SEASON'S PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
NEW FRENCH AND CHINA SUMMER SILKS
at 5s. per yard.
Also,
RICH CHENE AND STRIPED DITTO,
(from auction,) at 6s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Barèges, de laines, alpacas, de beiges, challies, tissues, printed lawns, ginghams, brilliants, French and English Prints, &c. Also,
ELEGANT SATIN FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
At $4 50 per Robe.
RICHLY ILLUMINATED PARIS FLOUNCED ROBES,
$5 to $12 per Robe.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

2,000 YARDS DRESS SILKS
In rich plaid and chene stripes,
At six shillings per yard.
Will be opened this week.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

FLOUNCED JACONET ROBES.
(3 flounces)
At $2 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway Chambers and Reade sts.

FIVE CASES FRENCH STYLE PRINTS,
Yard Wide,
At one shilling per yard,
Will be opened this week.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Leadbeater's, No. 347 Broadway.

ANOTHER LOT OF CHEAP SILKS,
From Auction—Will be ready MONDAY, May 12.
RICH PLAIDS, STRIPES AND FIGURES,
At 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. and 8s. per yard
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY,
AND SUPERIOR INGRAIN, &c.
At old prices, notwithstanding the recent advance.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers & Reade sts.

PARIS STYLES MANTILLAS.
Newest shapes in great variety. Also,
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS!
Stella, Broche, Cashmere, Canton Crape, &c.,
15 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MAGNIFICENT DRESS SILKS.
Rich Moires, Brocades, Paris Plaids, Stripes, Jaspe, &c.
CHOICE VARIETIES JUST RECEIVED!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

2,500 STELLAS FROM AUCTION
Will be ready MONDAY, May 12.
25 PER CENT. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CORSETS.—French, German, English and American, including railroad, self-adjusting, nursing, misses' shoulder braces, &c. The largest stock in the United States. Also, patent, whalebone and other skirts, new and improved shapes at half Broadway prices.
Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 48 3d-av., near 10th-st.,
and No. 262 6th-av., near 17th-st.

FAMILIES COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING—Or about to replenish, are reminded that our stock of linens, sheetings, table cloths, towelings, napkins, doilies, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, &c., &c., is unsurpassed by that of any house, and always at the lowest prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 63 Canal-st.

**YOUTH'S AND

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 4 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 36th-st., near 4th-av. Price $10,000. One do., do., with stoop, on 43d-st., near Broadway. Price $11,000. Four superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 4th-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also, a number of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A full-sized first-class four-story house, nearly new, and situated within half a block of Union square, in a most desirable neighborhood; will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, for less than its actual value, the owner being about to remove to the country. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance may be paid in easy installments if desired. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBURGH, No. 223 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 264 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $280. S. COCKCROFT, No 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In 14th-st.—A fine four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements. House 25 by 70 feet; lot 126½ feet deep. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., 192 Broadway.

COMPLETE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated near Riverdale Station, two miles south of Yonkers and fifteen from the City Hall; house is 74 feet front by 30, built in the Italian gothic style and two years old; is replete with every convenience, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c.; contains eleven rooms, besides basement and a tier; is well adapted, from its sheltered position, for a Winter or Summer residence; has been handsomely papered and painted the past season, and is in perfect order. The water is supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises higher than the house; is very pure and abundant, and is conducted to the stables as well as to a handsome fountain in front of the house. There is a good carriage-house and stable, with six stalls, hen-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. The fruit consists of a variety of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, currants, raspberries, strawberries, &c. The land, which is six acres in extent, is handsomely terraced and beautifully diversified, with iron entrances and well-made carriage-roads. Time from Chambers-st. to the house, about one hour. The advertiser has resided on the place over eight years, (doing business in the City,) and can guarantee its perfect salubrity. Title perfect. Reason for selling is going to a larger place. Will sell low and on very accommodating terms. Apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No 108 Chambers st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by the Long Island Railroad in an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling house, finished with all the modern improvements such as range, hot and cold water, bath, brick barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No 296 4th av., corner of 25d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 15 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 491 feet front by 300, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Of 60 acres on the banks of the Hudson, with unsurpassed scenery; several cottages and stables on the property, all of which are very desirable. Price $8,000. Apply on the premises, to Mr. Milton, or to ALBERT TOWLER, Esq., or GEO. BUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, Room No. 12.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—In the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York on the Harlem Railroad, containing 10 rooms, a barn and carriage-house, rich garden, with fruit. Rent $150, furnished $300. Apply to GOULD & ELLIOTT, No. 60 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE HOUSES.—THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE CO. will sell houses on easy terms payment, or will sell lots and build houses of any plan desired, at prices ranging $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000. East New-York is growing rapidly, is convenient of access at all hours by railroad and omnibus line at 6 cents fare. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, N. Y., AT PRIVATE SALE.—Located on Mansion-square and the City-park, in the midst of tasteful improvements, embracing three acres; is two stories, 57x60 feet, with wing 32x60 feet, colonnade in three sides, built of the best material, in architectural style, and is in good repair; barn and carriage house, 34x60 feet. The internal arrangements are very convenient, having furnace, bath rooms, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with the choicest fruit trees, grape vines and large shade trees. This property is well adapted for a first class family boarding-house, or school, or for a private residence. For health, society and religious privileges, it is not surpassed by any place on the Hudson; is two hours by railroad from New-York. Such portions of the above not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at auction on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 15. For terms and all other information, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Situated at Great Neck, L. I., adjoining Cow Bay and containing about five acres of land. It has a gradual slope to the shore, with a fine water front. Unfailing springs of pure water are near, which can be led to any part of the premises, and supply a pond if required. Its advantages for bathing, and other aquatic amusements cannot be surpassed. Three places of public worship, and two daily conveyances to the City within two miles. The premises are a part of the farm lately owned by James W. Meid, deceased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 50 Nassau-st., on Wednesdays. WM. J. MOTT.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND SITES FOR COUNTRY SEATS—Of various prices and location, on the North River; also, farms, houses and lots for sale on favorable terms; also, a great variety of property for exchange. Apply to D. F. VANLIEW & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—Twenty-eight miles from New-York, on the main road from Glen Cove to Oyster Bay, 53 acres of land, two fine apple orchards and every variety of fruit in bearing; house two-story with wing and kitchen adjoining, ten rooms and numerous pantries; cool dry cellar and open attic, out-buildings large and commodious, and all in good order, two wells and springs. Furniture, farming utensils, stock, crops in the ground, provisions, &c., can be had if desired. Daily communication with New-York. Immediate possession given, terms easy. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC, NEAR BELLEVILLE—Containing 63½ acres, with an abundance of apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and garden fruits; with a 1½ story house, well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes' ride from the depôt. Price $2,500.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—HOUSE FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—OR TO LET.—A three-story and brown-stone basement house, just finished, in South Brooklyn; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. The balance will be taken in builders' hardware. Apply at No. 121 Smith-st., between Dean and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD HOUSE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—A delightful residence with large garden, good water, and splendid view on Bergen Vista Ridge, Mott Haven, near the depôt—is free of incumbrance. Apply at Ward's Estate Office, cor. Nassau and Spruce-sts., New-York, or adjoining the depôt, Harlem.

CHEAP FARM.—200 acres beautifully located, commanding a splendid view, 34 miles from New-York per railroad; 100 acres highly cultivated—balance wood and heavy timber—worth $3,000; large and good buildings, fine fruit, water, &c. Price $8,000. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a beautiful view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—In Westchester County, one mile from Williams Bridge, with about 1½ acres of land attached. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage. Inquire of EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney and Counselor, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE—Water-power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Depôt of New York and Harlem Railroad 23 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-street.

TARRYTOWN CEMETERY.—At the annual meeting of the trustees and plot-owners of the above Cemetery, held Feb. 14, 1856, it was

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of June, 1856, the price of plots of 400 superficial feet will be $50 on avenues; for inside plots, $40; and all plots now engaged and not paid for at that date, will be charged the advanced prices. JACOB STORM, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $275.—A very comfortable, genteel, three-story marble front house, pleasantly situated No. 73 Deane-st., between Smith and Hoyt; has court-yard, gas introduced, range, &c. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane. Key is at the corner of Smith and Dean sts., in the grocery.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET,—A three-story house, No. 131 Charlton-st., containing modern improvements; Croton water, kitchen range, bath and gas. To a good tenant rent low. Possession first June. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 196 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE TO LET—One of the new block in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., No. 134, with all the modern improvements, and finished in the best manner. Rent $650. Can be seen at any time. For particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to S. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 373 Pacific st., Brooklyn. A three-story house, pleasantly situated in Pacific near Bond-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 18 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 66th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With land without stables.

R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE EAST RIVER TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Whitestone, L. I., overlooking Fort Schuyler, the River and Sound; large mansion house stables, ice-house, (well filled) garden, lawn and orchard; one of the most desirable locations to be found; accessible eight times a day, in 60 to 80 minutes from Wall-st. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Orange Lake and five miles from the village of Newburg. The house is large and convenient, and well finished throughout. Also, a barn with ten or more acres, if required. The boats run morning and evening, to Newburg, and stages run by the place twice a day. Address SUMMERHOUSE, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester County; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage at Clifton, within ten minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. The house and furniture are new, and in every respect desirable, and will be let for six months from 1st of June. Apply at No. 93 Beaver-st., basement.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Delightfully situated on Sunswick Terrace, the Thorburn Mansion. It has been a most successful boarding-house for the last five years, and to any enterprising lady, acquainted with the business, a constant full complement could be kept. The present occupant, Mrs. Roome, can give every information on the subject. To a good tenant it will be leased on moderate terms for three years. For particulars, inquire of J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John st.

The location is perfectly healthy, and for beauty of situation on the bank of the river, and salubriousness of air, is not surpassed for 20 miles round New-York.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with ample access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots near 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

NEW HOTEL TO LET—At Cliffwood, on Raritan Bay, 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat, which lands twice every day at Cliffwood Dock, within 300 feet of the Hotel. It is believed to be unsurpassed in its advantages for a first-class summer hotel. Good bathing, shady grove, extensive and beautiful prospect, &c. H. L. CLARKE, No. 68 Merchants' Exchange.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling, and three lots of ground, corner of Lexington av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house. No. 187 West 32d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,400. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—In the best part of Brooklyn for six months; five minutes' walk from Wall-street or South ferries; contains 10 rooms, has gas, range furnace, water, &c., with small garden in back; furniture modern and plenty of it. Rent low to a small family. At No. 1 Garden-st., next cor. Joralemon.

LARGE ROOM AND OFFICES TO LET.—The large banking-room on first floor; also, fine suites of offices, in the upper part of the new marble front building nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine. The banking-room is extra size, and has front, rear and centre light. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 176 William-st.

PART OF AN OFFICE TO RENT—Corner of Broadway and Liberty-st.; rent low. Also, a three-story new brick house, in Brooklyn, with 18 rooms, in Warren-st.; rent, $160. Apply to JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 83 Liberty-st.

STABLE TO LET—Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., containing near 40 stalls, all above ground, now mostly filled with first-class boarding horses, carriage-room, lofts, &c., all in order. It is an excellent chance for a livery and sales stable. Possession immediately. Inquire of A. H. BEAN, No. 83 Pearl-st.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

STATEN ISLAND—TO LET—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing, a country seat, with 8 acres of ground—rent $360. Also, a small furnished cottage—rent $400. HOYT & JOHNSON, 4 Hanover-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VARIETY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED. A fancy variety store, consisting of toilet articles, perfumery, medicine, &c., &c. Location in a public thoroughfare above Chambers-st. It is well stocked, and a good stand for jobbing, &c. Part cash, balance in real estate in the vicinity of N. Y. Apply to Dr. BIRDSEYE, No. 117 Chambers-st., or address H. CLAY, this office.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—With first-class steam engine of 15-horse power, situated in a central position, containing four lots of ground with substantial 3-story brick buildings thereon, stables, sheds, &c., suitable for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOERR & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO MARRIED MEN.—Address, with 4 three-cent postage-stamps, Dr. A. J. THURDELL, New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A genteel and convenient house for a small family; location between Fulton and Atlantic sts., and within 5 to 10 minutes' walk of the Ferries. Rent about $500. Address (prepaid) Box No. 2,344 Post-office, New-York City.

STEAM-POWER WANTED—East of Broadway and north of 20th-st. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, held on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1856, at the Gerard House, in the city of Philadelphia, JAMES L. MORRIS was elected President, and William H. Russell, Charles E. Butler, George W. Beebee, William H. Macy, Oswald J. Cammann, Jonathan Thorne, Joseph R. Curtis, Thomas S. Gibbes, Aquila G. Stout, George J. Pumpelly, John H. Williams and Thomas Robins, were elected Directors of said Company for the ensuing year.

F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO. AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblentz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-on-Main,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Bologna,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cairo,	Liege,	Nice,	
		Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON
Messrs. U. Zeltweger & Co.....PARIS
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Fowers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Copner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by.....ALSOP & CO., California-st.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

LAKE ONTARIO, AUBURN AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the subscribers to the stock in the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad will be held at Sandford Hall, in the City of Auburn, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transferring their names to the articles of association, and to elect thirteen Directors to serve for the term of one year, pursuant to the Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, April 15, 1854, Chap. 282 of the Laws of 1854.

Ten per cent. on the amount of stock subscribed will be required to be paid in, in conformity with the Act passed April 2, 1850, Chap. 140.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
JOHN C. KAYSER, Sec'y, B. D. P. O.

AUBURN AND NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH, } Trustees.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 33 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of John Thompson, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, on the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition for the purchase of the Breckenridge Oil Company's property at Clover Port, Ky. Per order.

LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1856. J. M. BROWN, President.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD BONDS—SECOND MORTGAGE.—A fair cash price can be obtained for ten of these Bonds by addressing Box No. 705 Post-office, New-York.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

STRAW AND OTHER PAPER MAKERS will have some important and valuable information communicated, free of charge, by addressing, with postage-stamps for reply, GEORGE OSBORNE, Box No. 118, *Tribune* office, New-York.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card cases, &c. Business cards, bill heads, portraits, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By an arrangement made between the Trustees of the Brick Church and the Corporation of the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer:

All that certain plot of ground in the IIId Ward, on which the Brick Church and Chapel are erected, bounded southerly by Beekman-st., westerly by Park-row, northerly by Spruce-st., and easterly by Nassau-st.

The property will be put up for sale at the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars as the minimum price, and the same be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder over and above that sum.

The purchaser will be required to pay ten per cent. of the purchase-money to R. Kelly, Esq., Chamberlain, on the day of sale, and the auctioneer's fee of $50, and sign a contract of sale. The biddings will be kept open till this is done. The balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on or before the sixteenth day of June next, at the Comptroller's Office, in the Hall of Records, when deeds will be delivered, and possession given of the property.

If the purchaser elects, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, for a term not exceeding five years at six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, with the usual interest condition; such mortgage to be made to the Corporation of the City, being for its share of the purchase money.

The Church expressly reserves to itself the bell and bell-rigging, and all the movable property connected with the Church edifice.

The Church also reserves the right to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the widening of Beekman-street, and agrees to satisfy the claims of all the vault owners, and to give to the purchaser a bond of indemnity therefor.

It is understood that respect is to be had to the remains of those bodies which are interred in the Church grounds, that proper provision will be made by the Trustees of the Church for their removal to a suitable place in some convenient public cemetery, and that sufficient and reasonable time be allowed for that purpose.

The deed from the Church will be in conformity to the original grant of the Corporation, and simultaneously the Corporation will execute a release of all conditions in said grant and of all their estate, right, title and interest in the premises.

Information as to the title may be had on application to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HORACE HOLDEN, } Committee of Trustees
PAUL SPOFFORD, } of Brick Church.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller,
R. KELLY, Chamberlain,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder,
PETER P. VOORHIS, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Ald.,
GEO. A. BARNEY, Ch. F. Com. Bd. of Council'n
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1856.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—H. W. Smith, attorney for Jacob Rensselaer—by virtue of an execution on foreclosure of mortgage. H. W. SMITH, attorney, will expose for sale, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of Franklin & Nichols, No. 85 Nassau-st., one suite rosewood parlor furniture, large French plate pier glasses, one rosewood piano-forte, rosewood bureaus, marble-top tables, etagere, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidders. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell, as above, by order of attorney for mortgagee, a quantity of superior rosewood and mahogany household furniture, removed for convenience of sale; also reversed consignment of first-class cabinet furniture, embracing rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, enameled chamber furniture en suite, solid oak do., parlor sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, centre

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,963,696 04
Average amount of Specie..... 503,453 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 932,116 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,139,911 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $547,121 00
Average amount of Specie..... 44,119 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,194 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 302,736 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,967,208 16
Average amount of Specie..... 1,578,832 41
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America..... 56,398 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,972,548 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,035,655 83
Average amount of Specie..... 992,856 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 3,099 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,859,992 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,310,132 92
Average amount of Specie..... 144,786 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,980 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,210,629 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 25., Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,700,911 27
Average amount of Specie..... 626,102 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 285,531 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,295,535 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,666,156 32
Average amount of Specie..... 131,581 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,926 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,344,724 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,170,063 42
Average amount of Specie..... 537,866 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,948 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,367,756 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,364,249 03
Average amount of Specie..... 528,069 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 544,815 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,247,447 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,050,610 28
Average amount of Specie..... 98,862 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,813 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 808,212 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,490,774 19
Average amount of Specie..... 119,752 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 323,426 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,235,197 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $301,234 17
Average amount of Specie..... 89,300 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,980 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 206,311 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,467,807 66
Average amount of Specie..... 112,470 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,751 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,144,272 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $702,388 66
Average amount of Specie..... 46,618 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,265 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 475,067 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,510,026 32
Average amount of Specie..... 331,771 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 257,020 17
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,419,951 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $723,446 69
Average amount of Specie..... 45,264 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 141,534 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 593,542 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of May, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,793,083.10
Average amount of Specie..... 159,695 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 37,079 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,414,092 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,863,394 06
Average amount of Specie..... 200,542 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,814 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,305,987 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,451,742 23
Average amount of Specie..... 88,726 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,818 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,367,522 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $491,053 00
Average amount of Specie..... 47,886 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,749 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 343,678 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,743,379 52
Average amount of Specie..... 213,955 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,523 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,510,467 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $596,195 60
Average amount of Specie..... 38,190 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 35,457 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 576,434 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $841,242 34
Average amount of Specie..... 141,038 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,090 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 611,619 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,347,457 75
Average amount of Specie..... 62,614 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,814 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 773,265 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
W. O MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,762,783 97
Average amount of Specie..... 109,492 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 132,170 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,198,897 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $450,119 00
Average amount of Specie..... 39,187 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,950 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 292,137 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discount's..... $573,437 23
Average amount of Specie..... 60,427 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,405 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 544,458 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,942,338 03
Average amount of Specie..... 150,899 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 293,344 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,475,320 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,687,195 23
Average amount of Specie..... 545,017 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 236,259 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,565,278 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $789,173 01
Average amount of Specie..... 91,566 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,289 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 700,028 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,504,676 49
Average amount of Specie..... 119,654 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,709 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,334,193 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,111,235 53
Average amount of Specie..... 407,143 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 401,961 94
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,431,798 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,199,330 28
Average amount of Specie..... 106,530 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 216,258 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 951,183 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 10, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $759,845 27
Average amount of Specie..... 53,228 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,554 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 543,120 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for this week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,264,092 94
Average amount of Specie..... 251,095 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,108 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,884,502 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,059,243 19
Average amount of Specie..... 1,129,046 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 199,439 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,913,773 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,739,818 54
Average amount of Specie..... 162,532 79
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 130,322 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,347,877 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,915,514 29
Average amount of Specie..... 573,677 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 221,623 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,535,974 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,437,946 00
Average amount of Specie..... 88,379 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,336 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,052,351 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,665,882 60
Average amount of Specie..... 303,892 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 217,410 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,305,774 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $349,357 96
Average amount of Specie..... 13,689 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,861 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 195,3-3 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $424,517 76
Average amount of Specie..... 20,440 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,023 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 279,973 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $330,986 35
Average amount of Specie..... 11,551 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,708 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 178,853 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,095,329 87
Average amount of Specie..... 50,743 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 179,499 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 814,066 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,642,917 63
Average amount of Specie..... 103,598 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 154,838 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,147,261 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $566,437 49
Average amount of Specie..... 38,463 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,838 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 345,921 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $954,660 45
Average amount of Specie..... 58,491 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,850 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 697,207 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of May, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,612,625 73
Average amount of Specie..... 111,867 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,098 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,059,9 8 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1-53, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $728,251 24
Average amount of Specie..... 27 247 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 155,584 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 501,394 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,238,606 15
Average amount of Specie..... 438,140 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 142,821 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,193,405 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $708,756 00
Average amount of Specie..... 42,064 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,630 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 490,023 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABOUT PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,214,216 71
Average amount of Specie..... 168,435 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 287,191 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 727,726 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,207,509 00
Average amount of Specie..... 174,146 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,504 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 842,327 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,397,078 18
Average amount of Specie..... 141,322 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 304,840 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 894,586 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,899,359 00
Average amount of Specie..... 338,390 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 313,367 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,018,197 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND

New-York Daily Times

ANNIVERSARIES.

Evangelization of Seamen.

The friends of seamen met yesterday at Oliver-street Baptist Church, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a more general organization among Baptists to promote the evangelization of seamen.

Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, of New-York, presided, and Rev. L. B. ALLEN, of Maine, was chosen Secretary.

Rev. P. Brown spoke earnestly in behalf of seamen, in favor of forming an American Baptist Bethel Society.

Rev. J. B. STEWARD, of New-York, expressed some doubt of the desirableness of forming a new society, but admitted that something ought to be done.

Rev. Mr. ANABLE, of Pennsylvania, moved the appointment of a Committee of Five to report further on the subject.

☞ At a meeting held yesterday, at No. 19 Thomas-street, the following were elected for the ensuing year of the Society for the Promotion of Education of Colored Children:—

President—CHARLES B. RAY.
Vice-President—Albro Lyons.
Secretary—Philip A. White.
Treasurer—J. McCune Smith; and a batch of Trustees.

This society, which was founded in 1848, has a fund which is appropriated to the distribution of prizes among the most meritorious scholars of the different colored schools in this City. The distribution for the present year will take place on the 17th of July next.

☞ The following were appointed officers for the ensuing year, of the Baptist Publication Society:

President—Mason Brayman, Esq., Chicago.
Corresponding Secretaries—Rev. Wm. Shadrach, D. D.
Recording Secretary—Rev. G. C. Baldwin, D. D.
Treasurer—Chas S. Keen, Esq.

And a long list of Vice-Presidents and Managers.

The following were elected officers of the Historical Society:

President—Rev. Wm R. Williams, D. D.
Vice Presidents—Rev. Drs. John M. Peck, of Illinois; Wm. Hague, of New-York; Baron Stow, of Massachusetts; and R. B. C. Howell, of Virginia; Hons. A. H. Dunlavy, of Ohio, and Isaac Davis, LL. D., of Massachusetts; Samuel Colgate, Esq., of New-York; Rev. Franklin Wilson, of Maryland.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D.
Recording Secretary—Horatio G. Jones, Esq.
Treasurer—Rev. Benjamin R Loxley.
Curators—Revs. Joseph Belcher D. D.; Wm. R. Jacobs; Thomas S. Malcom; N. B. Baldwin; John M. Richards; D. Remsden, D. D., and C. W. Annable; F. Lee, Esq.; Levi Knowles, Esq.; Rev. T. R. Bunker; Jacob Chalfant, Esq., and Samuel A. Crozer, Esq.

Political.

K. N. DELEGATES.

The Delegates from the Sixth, Fourth, Tenth and Fourteenth Ward K. N. Councils, have elected CORNELIUS CORSON, Delegate, and Messrs. GREEN and HANCOCK, Delegates to the K. N. National Council, to meet in this City.

Mr. CORSON, on being notified of his nomination, announced his intention of supporting FILLMORE and DONELSON, for confirmation.

The Delegates from the Sixth Congressional District, comprising the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first and Twenty-second Ward Councils, have elected JAMES OWENS, of the Twenty-first Ward, as Delegate, and Messrs. JOHN W. REED and F. L. SEELEY, as First and Second Alternates, respectively.

The Tammany Society.

The anniversary of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order took place last evening at Tammany Hall, by the installation of the Sachems and officers of the Society chosen at the last election.

It is understood that the Tammany Society have in contemplation the removal of the bones of the martyrs who perished during the Revolutionary War in the *Jersey* and other prisonships at the Wallabout. Their removal within the walls of the Navy Yard and the erection of a suitable monument there are suggested.

Fires.

FIRE IN FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.

An unoccupied frame building in Fifty-fifth-street, near the East River, was, with the outhouses attached, entirely destroyed by fire between 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned by Col. FRENCH, and has, until recently, been used as an asylum for children, under the auspices of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. The structure was not worth more than $3,000, and was insured for $1,500 in the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN YORKVILLE.

The alarm of fire for the First District about 11 o'clock last night, was reported by telegraph to be occasioned by a fire in Yorkville. No further particulars were received.

FIRE IN HESTER-STREET.

About 12½ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a stable in Hester-street, near the Bowery. Damage trifling.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR—ALMOST.

It was whispered among the "Ins" about the City Hall yesterday, that during the day a disturbance and a shooting affair—almost—took place in the Office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Those who knew anything about the affair tried very hard to keep it quiet, but they did not succeed. We learn the facts to be, that a man named Adams (said to be a disappointed office-seeker) called upon Mr. Selah, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and gave him a "bit of his mind," in language more forcible than complimentary. Mr. Selah told him to clear out, but Mr. Adams declined. Mr. Selah became furious, and pulling out a pistol, ordered Mr. Adams to go, and stop not on the order of his going, or else he'd shoot. Mr. Adams didn't budge, and Mr. Selah didn't shoot, but he did a more sensible thing—he sent for a policeman to the Chief's Office, a few steps distant, and had his tormenter removed. The policeman who removed Mr. Adams concluded, after a consultation with one of the orderlies, that it would "defeat the ends of justice to make the matter public," and so our reporter was compelled to seek the information elsewhere than at the Office of the Chief of Police.

STABBING A HOTEL PORTER.

Thomas T. Cornell, book-keeper at Johnston's Hotel, Warren-street, was, yesterday, taken in custody, by Sergeant Jourdan, on a warrant charging him with felonious assault, in stabbing with a knife one James Flynn, employed as night porter in the same establishment. From the evidence offered it appears that, on Saturday night, Cornell ordered Flynn to take a pitcher of ice-water to one of the boarders' rooms, but Flynn refused to do so, stating that he was already engaged to do something else, and that it was the bell-boy's duty to answer such calls. Cornell thereupon struck him a blow, and, after abusing the porter for some time, stabbed him in the breast with a knife, inflicting a very severe wound.

The prisoner was ordered to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 12.

Before Judge Betts.

TRIAL OF CAPT. TINKLEPAUGH AND MR. WHITE—VERDICT.

The Jury in this case were called this morning at the opening of the Court, and rendered a sealed verdict, upon which they had agreed about 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

Being opened, the verdict was found to be "not guilty." Mr. Joachimssen requested the Clerk to poll the Jury, which was done, and the defendants were then directed to be discharged from custody.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 582, 583, 584, 594, 197, 558, 599, 601, 624, 625, 626, 628, 629, 636, 631. *Part II.*—Nos. 570, 579, 138, 613, 134, 279, 614, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 623, 623.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 104, 203, 324, 400, 401, 448, 448, 206½, 452, 423.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 252, 530, 155, 67, 486, 569, 575, 576, 582, 585, 588, 353, 321, 390, 238, 389, 514, 229, 496, 525, 526, 513, 514, 244½, 594, 600, 194, 509, 173, 36, 223, 357, 364, 572, 573, 574, 578, 579, 336, 3.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The principle of Purgation, properly understood, is better than wealth to the enlightened. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure the most noxious and harassing diseases in a manner so certain and easy as to give great thankfulness to the afflicted. The weak, the nervous and the delicate are strengthened by them, which are as beneficial to the mind as to the body; mental derangements of all kinds are cured by them; in fact, they impart a vigor and power to the intellect truly surprising. It is now a common occurrence, when a man is about to make a great effort, to take a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which clear the head and invigorate the perceptive faculties. In fact, the literary and sedentary of both sexes will find a treasure of health in these Pills. When sleep cannot be obtained from the nervousness of the system, induced from overtaxation of the mental faculties or other causes, one or two of these Pills will invariably procure sleep. In low, nervous fevers they are most valuable. Spurzheim and the lamented Harrison might have been saved; Byron, Napoleon, Canning, Leggett, and our own revered Washington lost their lives prematurely because they had not allowed the great sanative principle which these Pills enforce to occupy sufficiently their attention. It is a fact that men of the highest order of intelligence are more subject to serious and sudden attacks of sickness than men of more ordinary minds. This may be considered the consequence of a finer and more sensitive physical organization, upon which depend their higher perceptive qualities. When, from over-exertion or the petty annoyances of an every-day life, this finely organized matter becomes thrown out of gear—off its balance physically—then comes the violent head and heart aches, appoplexies, nervous fevers, affection of the kidneys, stone in the gall-bladders, bilious affections. What shall be the remedy? Less mental labor, less excitement and BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Let me tell these gifted men that it is to BRANDRETH'S PILLS they must look for help; they will be to them the safety-valve of the nervous system.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at Burnton's bookstores, No. 326 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street. Also, by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable Druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.—Rev. Prof. GEORGE PREPARD, of Bangor, Me., says: "I find friends who, on my recommendation, are disposed to make a trial of it."

Rev. D. C. CLEVENGER, Chicago, Ill.: "I can add my testimony to your valuable preparation."

Rev. M. THAGHER, Bridgewater, N. Y.: "My hair is restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied the preparation is nothing like a dye, but acts upon the secretions."

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.: "My hair has greatly thickened upon my head; the same is true of another of my family. We are thankful to you, and have full value of our money."

Rev. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y., adds his testimony.

Ministers and others in the City during Anniversary Week, would do well to buy at dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.'s, or RUSSTON'S.

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY THOUSAND DOZEN!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the DAILY TIMES with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS,

at a profit of from

ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR,

and with the first quality of

SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

at a profit of from

FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion.

JAMES E. RAY,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians with out relief.

Mrs. M. J. MABIN, M. D.
No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.)
Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart-disease and the Laws of Life, with a full exposition of 'Medicated Inhalation.'"—A new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 380 pages, 30 Engravings and steel Portrait of the Author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift—will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & CO., No. 714 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers passing through the City should not omit a visit to the superb photographic rooms of Mr. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway. They are the largest, and contain the most select collection of distinguished portraits, to be found this side the Atlantic. Ambrotypes, single and double glass, taken instantaneously. Warranted not to fade, and warranted superior to any style of picture ever exhibited in New-York, at BRADY'S National Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we would again invite attention to

THE OLD STAND, NO. 108 BOWERY,

where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—PROMPT RELIEF.—No sooner do these searching pills influence the system, through the fluids which pervade it, than the stomach and bowels begin to perform their duties vigorously, the appetite returns, and new life seems infused into the patient. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The massacre at Panama is still the theme of conversation, and so are KNOX'S beautiful, durable, and cheap Spring hats. Without one of these to "top off" with a man spends his time in his dressing-room for nothing. To wear "a Knox" is to be in the height of the fashion at the expense of $4 only. KNOX'S hats are to be obtained at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

MAY, 1856.—Cassimere business suits, complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16. Fashionable Black Cloth Frock Coats, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12, $14 to $20. Fancy Cassimere Pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $4 and $5. Rich Moire Antique Vests, $3. Beautiful Spring Vests, $2, &c., at EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

RAIN OR SHINE.—EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded with customers from morning till night. Supply after supply of excellent Ready-Made Clothing vanish like ore from the golden mines of California. MORAL.—EVANS undersells every other clothier in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and public is solicited to our infinite variety of Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, amongst which may be found the "Lownds Patent," which cannot be surpassed for its great strength and neatness of finish. WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY, at No. 497 Broadway, contains the best collection of modern paintings on this Continent. LESSING'S great historical painting, "The Martyrdom of Huss," is alone worth the price of admission. Those attending the anniversaries cannot find a more delightful place to visit.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS.—Prof. FOWLER will form a class in Phrenology at No. 308 Broadway, on Thursday evening next. Those desiring to join will please be present that evening. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of charter, daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ C. S. DE BOW'S new style of patent Awning Frames have stood the test for the last year at KNOX'S hat store, corner of Broadway and Fulton sts. Go and see them for yourself. All orders left with Mr. KNOX will be promptly attended to by J. G. DE BOW, Newark, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from Dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the *Stomach, Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs*, and *Digestion*, in the *Specialist* for this Month (May). Price only 10 cents. SHEEMAN & Co., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—As usual at this popular Theatre, another attractive bill to-night, with Messrs. B. and T. CONY, J. A. WEBB, G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and the entire strength of the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two beautiful building sites at Tarrytown. For full particulars we refer to his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

WELSH'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 10, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Fagg, Mr. JAMES E. WEIR, of New-York, to Miss ELLEN MACAULEY, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, May 12, WILLIAM MITCHELL, in the 57th year of his age, late Manager of the Olympic Theatre, in this City.

His friends, and the theatrical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his widow, No. 559 Broadway, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, May 11, WILLIAM BRYCE, eldest son of Wm. B. and Catharine E. Rockwell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 163 East 55th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, May 12, JOSEPH, youngest son of Hugh and Margaret Ross.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 14 Gansevoort st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Monday, May 12, ELEANOR, daughter of Otho and Catharine Oliver, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 51 Eldridge-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday morning, May 12, of whooping cough, GEORGE EDWIN, youngest son of Wm. H. and Eliza Amelia Knapp, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

The funeral, to which the friends and relatives are respectfully invited, will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 65 Bedford-st.

Rest, sweet babe, in Jesus rest,
In Jesus' arms forever blest.

In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, May 11, after a short illness, WILLIAM B. PARKINSON, M. D., aged 45 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 142 Grove-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, precisely; after which, his remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

At Kingsville, S. C., on Monday, May 5, MARY, only daughter of T. A. Osborne, Esq., of Maryville, N. Y., in the 23d year of her age, on their return from Woodville, Miss.

At sea, on board ship *Thomas Watson*, Sunday, March 30, from San Francisco, Mr. JULIAN LIVINGSTON, aged 36 years.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

At Bathurst Hospital, Africa, on Wednesday, March 5, CHARLES E. DEXTER, of New-York City, late mate of schr. *H. N. Gambrill*.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 11, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ANN CRAW, of Perthshire, Scotland, relict of the late John Craw, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Alexander and John Craw, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 182 Forsyth-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 11, at 4 o'clock, SARAH W., wife of Henry A. Kent.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Sheldon Leavitt, No. 104 Willow-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, May 11, after a lingering illness, ALICE KINDON, aged 6 years, eldest daughter of Louis F. and Selina D. Minard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of South 10th and 3d sts., on Tuesday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 12

$2,000	Indiana State 5s.	84½	100	Erie Railroad....s10	56
21,000	do.....b3	84½	300	do.....c	56⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s.....	93¾	100	do.....b3	56½
20,000	Missouri 6s.....	84¾	210	do.....s30	56⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. R. Es. 6s	93	300	do.....s10	56⅜
5,000	Erie 2d Mt. Bds...	96	500	do.....s5	56⅜
500	Erie Bds of '75..	90¾	200	do.....b10	56⅜
10,000	Ill. C. RR. Bs.b60	67	300	do.....b30	56¾
25,000	do.....	86¾	50	Hudson River R....	34
5	Bk St. New-York..105		400	Reading Railroad...s3	83¾
89	Bank of Commerce.108		700	do.....s60	83
30	Commonwealth Bk. 98		300	do.....	83¼
70	Park Bank.....		850	do.....	83
200	Cum. Coal Co....b60	21½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.b30	94¾
100	do.....b3	21¾	100	do.....s3	94¾
200	Nicara. Transit Co..	13½	150	do.....	94¾
150	do.....	13¾	25	do.....s10	94¾
200	do.....	13	50	do.....b60	95
100	do.....b60	13½	400	Panama Railroad....	103
82	Penn. Coal Co.....	98	250	Ill. Cen. Railroad...	99¾
110	do.....	97	100	Cl. & Pitts. R. R....	63¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	90	200	do.....b60	64¾
571	do.....	90¼	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R....	111
100	do.....s60	90	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.s3	74½
400	Harlem.....b60	17¾	200	do.....b8	74½
400	do.....	17	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	90¾
100	do.....	16⅞	20	do.....	91

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction to-day, after the adjournment of the Board, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$6,000	Hartford City Sixes, 1876.....	Int. added	90
10,000	Miami County (Ohio) 7s, 1872...	Int. added	33
8,000	Canand'a and Corn'g R. R. 1st M.	Int. added	59
1,000	Illinois Central R. R. 7s.....	Int. added	96
500	Cleveland and Pittsburg 7s.....	Int. added	70
2	shares Hartford and New-Haven R. R.....		120
40	shares Lenox Insurance Co.....		96
50	shares Park Bank.....		97¼
20	shares Metropolitan Bank.....		100½

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs. ..	86⅞	50 Ill. Central R. R... 90¾
1,400	N. Y. Central 6s.	87¼	200 Reading Railr'd..... 88
100	Canton Company.b45	23½	17 Mich. So. & N.I.R.R. 94¾
200	do.....b60	22⅝	100 do..... 94⅞
100	do.....	23¼	55 Gal. & Chicago R.111
200	Cumber. Coal Co...	21⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R..s30 74¼
200	Erie Railroad...s30	56⅜	100 do.....b60 75
800	do.....	56¾	25 Milw. & Miss. R. R. 83⅝
700	do.....s4m	56	100 do.....b60 85
200	do.....b3	56¾	450 N. Y. Cent R. R.... 90¾
100	do.....b10	56⅝	200 do.....s4m 90
300	do.....	56¾	100 do.....b60 91

MONDAY, May 12—P. M.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, April 30, arrived at an early hour this forenoon, with four days later commercial intelligence, which is an improvement on the *America's* accounts for Grain and Flour, and not quite so good for Cotton. Wheat is 2d. dearer, Flour 1s., and Corn 1s.@1s. 6d. The latter held for 30s.@30s. 6d. the quarter. The decline in Cotton is ⅛d. in lower qualities, and 1-16d. in the better descriptions. Sales 27,000 bales from Saturday to Wednesday. The Funds are lower on account of the rumors of a new loan which is likely to be equal to the creation of £15,000,000 sterling in Consols; that is, to raise £10,000,000 and to fund £5,000,000 Exchequer bills already outstanding. It is not stated how soon the Money will be wanted. Consols closed 92⅝@⅞ cent. The trade returns continue favorable. The Exports reported for the month of March reach £9,418,570 sterling, against £7,311,805 last year. The latter under the former system of reports, however, only included 26 days. The real increase this year is about £750,000.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending on Saturday last, May 10, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate, as compared with the next preceding statement of Saturday, May 3, a

Decrease of Loans	$1,522,169
Increase of Specie	467,138
Decrease of Circulation	52,678
Decrease of Gross Deposits	3,339,801
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	171,454

The statement is received in the Street as a highly satisfactory one. The difference in favor of the Specie reserve, after the Boston remittances of Tuesday, for shipment to England, was unexpected. It shows a more decided turn in the Domestic Exchanges than had been allowed for in the general estimate of the Bank movement. The same thing happened last May and June, at an opportune time for the City Banks, saving their reserve from loss during the heaviest Specie shipments of the season. The large reduction in Loans is mainly the consequence of the payments of the 4th of May, which scarcely entered into the averages of the week before. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 12, '55.	May 10, '56.	May 3, '56.
Loans	$91,642,498	$103,803,793	$105,325,962
Specie	14,585,626	13,317,365	12,850,227
Circulation	7,804,977	8,562,495	8,715,163
Deposits	75,850,592	89,476,262	92,816,063
Govern't Office	.....	13,915,192	13,179,298
Sub-Tre'y alone	2,356,269	9,579,028	9,697,868
Gross Dep. average, May 3			$92,816,063
Less av. clearances of week			27,790,193
Leaving the undrawn Dep			$65,025,879
Gross Dep. average, May 10			$89,476,262
Less av. clearances of week			24,621,846
Leaving the undrawn Dep			$64,854,416
Dec. in Actual or und. Dep			$171,454

The operations of the Clearing House are still very large, though not equal to the previous week, which embraced the checks, drafts, notes, &c., drawn or paid on Saturday, 3d May.

The demand for Money to-day among the Stock people was quite active; there was a considerable amount of loans called in by the banks and by one or two bankers in the Foreign business, partly in preparation for remittances in Gold by the *Persia* on Wednesday. The Discount Brokers quote paper 7½@8 ₱ cent. for short dates on prime names; 9@10 fer fair paper; 10@12 ₱ cent. for Railway acceptances, the approved list of which is not extensive. The closeness in Money had its effect on the business in Foreign Bills, which could not be sold in considerable sums for cash, over 109¾ ₱ cent. The range for first-class signatures 109¾@110. This change, in turn, is likely to limit the shipment of Specie by the steamer within a million and a quarter of dollars. The engagements thus far barely reach $1,000,000. The Stock Exchange opened under a depressed tone, and the business at the early Board was done at a further reduction of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on the Road shares, and ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds and State Stocks. New-York Central and Reading sold lower than for a month or two past: the former touching 90, the latter 88 ₱ cent. In the afternoon there was more confidence manifested, with a very slight recovery in prices, the general market closing steady. The private banking letters by the steamers *America* and *Atlantic* are not at all encouraging for Western Railway Bonds, nor particularly flattering for American Stocks generally. The Continental holders are especially nervous in regard to the good faith of the Western Companies, in view of the events on this side the 1st April, and the scandalous default of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, where the will and not the ability was wanting to meet a solemn contract with the Bondholder. It was thought, at the time, by some of our good friends, that we gave too much importance to this affair, although confessedly bordering on the worst type of repudiation, but we had assurances then, from leading French and German firms in this City, interested in American credit on the Continent, but in no way connected with the Stock Board here, that the mischief of such an example of bad faith would be incalculable. Their predictions are confirmed by the letters to-day.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $235,026; paid out, $60,882; and held at the close a regular balance of $9,753,171.

The State of Missouri advertises, on another page of this paper, to pay off $200,000 of the Public Debt, and on 1st July next. This is done, we learn on good authority, from the surplus means in the Treasury, without resort to a renewal of the Bonds, or to any specific fund held for other purposes. In addition to this $200,000, the State Treasury recently advanced from its surplus means $200,000 to the new Interest Fund, created by the last Legislature, with a pledge of further annual advances of $100,000 to the same object.

The general markets to-day were stronger under the news. Low qualities of flour advanced 6¼c.@12½c. ₱ bbl. Wheat was scarce and firm. Corn closed heavily at drooping rates. Mess Pork rose 37½c. ₱ bbl. Prime Lard was ½c. ₱ lb dearer. A light business involved in Cotton, which was held a little above the views of buyers. Freights were rising, with a fair amount of produce offering.

The annual election for officers of the Stock Exchange, to-day, was attended by rather an animated contest for President between the respective friends of Mr. CHARLES R. MARVIN, the incumbent, and Mr. DAVID CLARKSON, the former head of the Board. The former received 68 votes, and CLARKSON 46. Mr. WHEELOCK was rolected Vice-President; Mr. BROADHEAD, Secretary; Mr. MUNROE, Assistant Secretary; Mr. BLEEKER, Treasurer; Mr. SHIPMAN, Roll-keeper.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 12.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,262,696	$503,453	$323,116	$6,039,911
Atlantic Bank.....	547,131	44,019	98,194	362,726
Bk. of America....	4,967,208	1,578,832	56,398	5,972,548
Bk. of Commerce.	8,035,205	992,256	2,095	5,809,992
Bk. Commonw'th..	1,310,132	144,786	101,780	1,215,029
Bk. of New-York.	3,700,911	628,102	266,521	3,295,695
Bk. of N. America.	1,666,956	131,581	86,926	1,824,724
Bk. of Republic...	3,170,083	557,686	97,948	3,832,755
Bk. St. New-York.	3,564,249	598,000	504,635	3,020,447
Bowery Bank.....	1,060,510	96,852	32,813	993,212
Broad'y Bank.....	1,944,774	119,782	233,426	1,335,192
Bull's Head Bank.	301,234	23,586	112,950	206,311
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,467,807	112,470	103,751	1,048,272
Chatham Bank....	703,288	46,618	124,206	475,067
Chemical Bank....	1,519,026	331,771	257,030	1,419,951
Citizens' Bank....	723,446	45,264	181,544	593,542
City Bank.....	1,753,055	152,884	37,870	1,414,192
Continental Bank.	2,583,926	300,573	84,818	2,305,987
Corn Exch. Bk....	1,451,782	88,726	90,818	1,367,522
East River Bank..	491,458	47,886	13,749	382,678
Fulton Bank.....	1,743,279	216,955	142,523	1,510,967
Greenwich Bank..	596,125	38,199	35,457	576,434
Grocers' Bank....	641,242	141,038	60,080	611,616
Hanover Bank....	1,547,481	62,814	103,814	773,265
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,762,738	109,492	139,917	1,189,897
Island City Bank..	450,119	39,187	92,950	282,137
Irving Bank.....	576,437	60,427	123,405	544,458
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,942,320	150,899	293,344	1,475,320
Manhattan Co.....	4,687,195	645,017	396,899	3,585,278
Marine Bank.....	789,173	91,566	68,289	700,038
Market Bank.....	1,504,478	112,658	122,709	1,334,185
Mechanics' Bank...	4,111,225	807,143	401,961	4,021,798
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,999,539	168,530	216,258	952,083
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	758,346	53,228	130,554	543,120
Mercantile Bank..	2,264,403	251,095	103,108	1,684,502
Merchants' Bank..	4,150,245	1,129,046	199,429	4,913,773
Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,739,818	162,529	130,329	1,947,877
Metropolitan Bk...	5,015,514	573,577	221,323	5,058,974
Nassau Bank.....	1,437,549	58,379	116,286	1,052,361
National Bank....	1,666,882	308,892	217,410	1,205,774
N. Y. County Bk..	349,357	12,689	91,851	186,393
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	424,517	20

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1452 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

...and Deputy of the notorious Rosaus Fougere, and ...terwards terminated therewith, will be fresh in ...the recollection of our readers. For a long time no ...thing that had occurred in the vicinity of the ...d had created more excitement. The long ...ntinued search, heightened by the discovery, from ...me to time, of mutilated bodies which were ...supposed to be those either of the mis...ing captain or mate, until their relatives ...rrived from Connecticut, and pronounced ...them to be the remains of other persons, ...who mysteriously disposed of, has quickened ...the curiosity of the public in everything connected ...with the affair. The schooner was scuttled in Long ...Island Sound, between City Island and Hart Island, ...on Sunday, Nov. 23, 1855, and for weeks after...wards the newspapers contained particulars of the ...efforts which were being made to raise her, of the ...finding, on board, of bedclothes and numerous arti...cles of wearing apparel saturated with blood, a piece ...of human flesh, together with many other suspicious ...circumstances pointing to the negro WILSON as the ...murderer. Then came the account of the negro's ...imprisonment in the jail at White Plains, of his ...remarkable astuteness, and of his levying a fee ...of one shilling upon each of the numerous ...visitors whose curiosity led them to his cell for an ...inspection of his repulsive features. The next scene ...in the tragedy was his removal to the Tombs, in this ...City, where he tried to practice the same mode of ...raising money, for the purpose, as he said, of accu...mulating funds to pay a lawyer for defending him. ...But the authorities at the Tombs refused to sanc...tion such a disgraceful proceeding, and the fellow ...added nothing to his horde during his detention at ...the Halls of Justice. Then came his examination in ...the United States Circuit Court, on the charge of ...scuttling the vessel on the high seas,—an offence ...punishable with death; but the lawyer whom he ...had retained managed to get him clear of that ...charge, as the statute applied only to vessels scut...tled on the high seas, and by no construction could ...it refer to a schooner scuttled in a river, lake, bay, ...or other water, within the territorial jurisdiction of ...any State or county.

The negro was accordingly returned to his old dungeon at White Plains, from which, a week or two afterwards, he was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, by the exertions of the same lawyer, and actually set at liberty. The feelings of the Westchester people towards him being well known, he was not allowed to leave the jail as another discharged prisoner would have been, but was brought to this City, under protection, and preparations were made for getting him a situation on board some ship that would speedily go to sea. But WILSON had the boldness to visit the U. S. Marshal's Office, and demand the restitution of some wearing apparel which had been taken from him when first committed to prison. To his astonishment he was instantly arrested in the office, on a new charge, that of creating a revolt on board the *Eudora*. He was sent to the Tombs, and from week to week his examination was held before Mr. Commissioner MORTON, who decided to remand him for trial, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of his lawyer aforesaid to procure his discharge a second time. He was again removed to White Plains.

In the meantime, as we have said, the public appetite was whetted by the unaccountable turning up of mangled bodies—one of them half burnt—in bags and barrels, which were conjectured to be those of the murdered men. Capt. ARNOLD, the brother-in-law of the Captain of the *Eudora*, was telegraphed for, on each occasion, and on his arrival disappointed the expectations of those who were anxious to award to the negro the punishment, which nearly every body felt to be rightly his due. It was found that all likelihood of finding the bodies of the Captain and mate was at an end, and that the negro could only be convicted for creating a revolt, the punishment for which offence could not exceed ten years in the State Prison, when the body of the Captain was really discovered, and the evidence of a most revolting murder fully brought to light.

ALEXANDER PLANDREAU, residing near New-Rochelle, while walking on Sunday afternoon last along the beach at Hunter's Island, about a mile above City Island, discovered the body of a man, entirely naked and in a partial state of decomposition. From its appearance he believed it to be the body of Captain PALMER, of the *Eudora*; so he sent tidings of the discovery to the City Islanders, who saw the schooner sink and afterwards captured the negro. Captain LEVINAS and Messrs. MCCLENNAN and PENDLETON soon repaired to the spot, took charge of the body and conveyed it to City Island, where it was packed in ice.

On Monday, Coroner MORRELL, of Portchester, impannelled a Jury at McClennan's Hotel at City Island, and proceeded to take testimony. Dr. BAYLES, of New-Rochelle, deposed that he had examined the body, and that the deceased had evidently come to his death by violence; the skull on the left side was extensively fractured by a blow dealt by some heavy instrument, such as the head of an axe; the blow was struck just behind the ear, and the skull was split; another violent blow had broken the left cheek-bone, and crushed it in; either blow was sufficient to cause death; the little finger of the left hand was missing; from the breast a large portion of the skin had been cut away with a knife, as if to remove some mark that might lead to identification; a portion of the flesh of the left arm, between the elbow and the wrist, had also been removed; the top of the skull is bare of flesh, and the bones of the limbs are in some places exposed, from the length of time it has been in the water; the left leg had been tied near the ancle by a rope, to which a weight seemed to have been attached; the rope had chafed the flesh almost entirely away, but portions of the yarn still remained.

A telegraphic message was forwarded to Captain ARNOLD at Deep River, Connecticut, and the inquest was adjourned to yesterday, when the first witness examined was the Captain, who arrived by the morning boat. He said:

My name is JUSTUS ARNOLD; I reside at Deep River, Connecticut; I am the brother-in-law of Captain PALMER of the schooner *Eudora;* I was well acquainted with him; he was 38 years old; I saw him alive last in November; he was five feet eleven inches in height; he had the figure of a female and an anchor worked on his left arm in India ink; that part of the left arm is cut away from the body now present; the initials of his name were on the back of his wrist, and on the calf of his left leg; the mark from the wrist is cut away on this body; that on the calf of the leg is only partially cut away; there was a peculiar mark on the small finger of the right hand, which I recognize on the same finger of the body now lying here; I recognize the body lying here as that of Captain PALMER; I find the mark in the finger, and also the appearance of the jaw and chin to correspond with Captain PALMER exactly; I discover a portion of the mark in India ink on his left leg, where he had his initials; I can make out the letter "P;" *I am positive this is the body of Captain Palmer.*

Capt. LEVINAS then testified to the sinking of the vessel, and the other circumstances connected with the arrest of the negro, which have already been published.

After a consultation of about ten minutes the Jury returned the following verdict:

"The Jury find that the body of WILLIAM PALMER was found lying dead near high water mark on the beach of Hunter's Island, in the town of Pelham, Westchester County, on the 11th day of May inst., and that said body, when so found, appeared to have been in the water about five months: that he had his skull broken in by a blow on the left side of his head, and that his jaw was fractured. And they further find that one GEORGE WILSON, a man of color, on and about the 22d of November, 1855, on board of the schooner *Eureka Imogene*, in said County of Westchester, feloniously made an assault upon the body of WILLIAM PALMER, then and there present, and that the aforesaid GEORGE WILSON, with a certain hatchet, violently inflicted a mortal wound upon the left side of the head of WILLIAM PALMER, which wound caused his death. The Jury therefore say that GEORGE WILSON did feloniously kill and murder the said WILLIAM PALMER, in the manner and form aforesaid, against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, and their dignity.

(Signed) [illegible] LEVINAS, Foreman.
CHARLES McCLENNAN, [illegible] WILLIAM PRICE,
WILLIAM SCOFIELD, [illegible] THOMAS JENNINGS,
ALEXANDER ROLFE, [illegible] DUDLEY S. WELLS.
JOHN PRICE,

After the rendition of the verdict, Coroner MORRELL issued a warrant, and placed it in the hands of [illegible], for WILSON's arrest. WILSON is confined [illegible] at Wellsplains, and, of course, his arrest [illegible] a matter of formality.

The body of Captain PALMER was delivered up to [illegible], Captain ARNOLD, who took it in charge, and sent a message to the captain of the *City of Hartford* steamer, which was to leave New-York for that city, requesting him to stop his steamer at City Island, and receive on board the body of the murdered man. The body was inclosed in a box and tightly packed in ice, and when our reporter left City Island, Captain ARNOLD and his friends were awaiting the arrival of the steamer. The funeral will probably take place at Deep River to-day.

The negro was informed yesterday that the body of the Captain had been discovered. He replied, "So I heard three times before. Glad to hear it. Has the Captain got four bodies, I wonder?" When the marks on the body, the nature of the wounds by which death was effected, and the subsequent mutilation of the remains were described to him, he instantly lost his firmness and gave evidence of the most abject fright.

The excitement of the people at City Island, New-Rochelle, White Plains and the neighboring places at the discovery of the body, is very great.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Movement to Effect a Union of the Northwestern Democrats—The Administration and the Admission of Kansas—The Officers of the Ontzaba to Resist British Interference—No Dispatches through Mr. Dallas—Herbert in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

An effort is making under the lead of SAM. MEDARY, Senator BRIGHT and other Northwestern Democrats, now here, to effect perfect a union among the Delegates of that section to the Cincinnati Convention, to cast its vote as a unit for PIERCE or DOUGLAS, whichever shall prove the strongest. Michigan alone holds out for BUCHANAN. Even this unanimity against BUCHANAN destroys all reasonable hope of his nomination, and PIERCE's friends claim, to-night, that it gives the latter the lead again.

The present game of the Administration men is secretly to promise the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution, with the view of preventing the Northern Free Kansas Democrats from stampeding at the Convention.

I heard a prominent Democrat say to-day, that if PIERCE or DOUGLAS is nominated, they will promote the admission of Kansas, so as to take this great element of strength from the Republicans. This is doubtful.

It is understood that the officers of the steamer *Orizaba* have been officially advised forcibly to resist any attempt of the British frigate *Eurydice* to board her at San Juan and interfere with the landing of passengers, if made on the present trip. Such resistance will make a strong practical case for Executive action. It is not supposed that any American vessel of war is now at San Juan.

It is not true that dispatches were received, yesterday, from Great Britain through Mr. DALLAS. Mr. DALLAS was to hold the first official interview with Lord CLARENDON the day the *America* sailed.

HERBERT answered to his name in the House to-day. S.

Arrival of Mr. Buchanan in Washington—Probable Reception of the Nicaragua Minister.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Mr. BUCHANAN arrived here this evening accompanied by a Committee of the Baltimore Councils. A large number of persons received him at the Railroad station and walked with him to the National Hotel, where he was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers. No formal speeches were made. Mr. BUCHANAN will be serenaded to night. He remains here ten days.

The impression that the new Nicaragua Minister would be officially received by the President when he should present his credentials, is, without a doubt, well founded.

Kansas—Prospects—A War Proposition Defeated—Guano Islands.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

SHALL THE KANSAS STRUGGLE BE YIELDED?

If proof were wanting that it is the imperative duty of every Northern man in Congress to labor earnestly and to the end, for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union with her present Constitution, at this session, it is afforded by the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee in Kansas, and published in to-day's TIMES. Is there an honest man any where who believes that laws have any validity, the makers of which obtained their diplomas as law-makers under the open and shameless election frauds and overpowering violence described by these witnesses? And can any one, without blushing, ask that a new election—held under the edicts passed by armed and ruffian invaders, and calculated, as they were designed, to do the work of the Slave Power most effectually, by suppressing the liberty of speech and of the press—shall be a preliminary to the formation of a State Government and its recognition by Congress?

WHY SHOULD THE ISSUE BE POSTPONED?

There is a very erroneous impression in some minds, that the recognition of the State of Kansas depends upon something else than the will of Congress,—that if Congress shall authorize her to form a State Constitution, and she comes here with one framed under that authority, she will have rights that she does not now possess, or that Congress will have less power to reject her application. This is not so. Let it not be forgotten that the previous authorization of Congress has never been held necessary to give validity to a State Government. Arkansas and California are both of them familiar illustration of this position. It may be answered that in those cases no Territorial Government had been provided; but that in the case of Kansas the attempt to set up a State Government in the presence of the Territorial Government was a *defiance* of law. This argument assumes the power of Congress to force a particular form of Government upon a people, and to insist that it shall have no other. How absurd and self-stultifying such a plea is in the mouths of those who sustain the Nebraska bill because it asserts "the great principle of the inalienable right of a people to shape its own domestic policy and institutions," I need not suggest.

CONGRESS ALONE HAS THE POWER OF DECISION.

But suppose the friends of Freedom in Congress were to abandon their effort for the *immediate* admission of Kansas, and to devote themselves to the enactment of a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Government. And suppose, under this law, a Constitution should be framed, and the State present herself at the door of the Union, what then? In what respect would she differ then and now? Not in the least, except that, having meekly yielded to the Slave Power nine points in the game, the meanness of its opposition to the admission of Kansas as a Free State would be only a little more distinctly apparent to obtuse minds. There is no warrant in the history of the past to show that the South would hesitate on *that* account to press its resistance: and at the last the application of the State would come [illegible] to the point where it now stands, and [illegible] would be compelled to decide the issue on [illegible] considerations which now control it—[illegible] tion that a Presidential elec[illegible] at hand to seduce men from [illegible] In other words, it is exactly as much the right and the duty of Congress to admit Kansas as she stands now, as it would be then.

WHY NOT STAND TO OUR GUNS?

Why then shrink from the issue? Why not hold every representative of the Free States to his responsibility upon this great question, directly affecting the dearest rights of sixty thousand fellow citizens, and so important to the best interests of the whole country and of humanity? Why avoid ourselves of the coward's plea—expect defeat, and retire from the field? In the House the professed friends of Freedom have the power to pass the bill for the admission of KANSAS. Let them come up to that work, and let us know who, if any, among them are ready to fall back when the fire becomes fierce. It is idle to anticipate the Senate's rejection of the bill, and for that reason fail in clearest duty. As well might our forefathers have failed to issue the Declaration of Independence, because they knew it would not be acknowledged by the minions of the King. Let the Senate have the bill, and reject it if they dare. That result, if it comes to it, will at least go far towards arousing the Northern mind to the necessity of effort to stem the tide of Slavery aggression. But the expectation of success is always one of the greatest incentives of the valor and hard work which leads to victory.

A WAR PROPOSITION DEFEATED.

The House made some more work for the President to-day in passing River and Harbor Improvement bills for him to veto. They also rejected Mr. CLINGMAN's motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to use any United States regular troops of the United States, or a volunteer force, to protect the routes across New-Granada and Nicaragua to the Pacific. Congress, evidently, is not prepared to put in the hands of the President unlimited power to make war on two Republics at once, even though they are weak and impoverished. The very practical and sensible proposition of Mr. PENNINGTON to afford protection to our travel and commerce *vid* Panama will find more favor.

SOVEREIGNTY OF GUANO ISLANDS.

No action has been taken by the Senate, yet, upon the proposition that the United States shall take possession of guano islands, discovered by our citizens, outside the jurisdiction of any other power, and shall incorporate such into the territory of the United States. I understand that the proposition is opposed by Senator FISH, who is against the acquisition of all insular territory. This objection, strong as it might be against the acquisition of an inhabitable island, involving colonial Government over distant people, will hardly be deemed sufficient as against the proposition to adequately protect the rights of our citizens to valuable guano islands which are uninhabitable and the acquisition of which, therefore, will not involve distant and unmanageable government, any more than does our commerce in the Mediterranean, or any other distant sea, which is protected by our military marine. It is to be hoped Congress will not fail to pass the proposed measure promptly, that our citizens may not be longer robbed of their rights of valuable discovery. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

REMOVAL OF THE ROCKS AT HURLGATE.

On motion of Mr. FISH, the Secretary of War was directed to report to the Senate an estimate for the removal of the rocks at Hurlgate, New-York, so as to admit of the passage of vessels-of-war and the largest class merchantmen, and such other aids to navigation as to render this passage safe. He gave notice that he should take early opportunity to introduce a bill providing for carrying out the above object.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill.

MR. CASS CONCLUDES HIS REMARKS.

Mr. CASS concluded his remarks commenced yesterday, saying, with regard to Kansas, that the recent troubles in that Territory had not in the least weakened his faith in the great doctrine of the right of man to govern himself. He condemned the everlasting discussion of the Slavery question, which was quadrennially renewed with increased virulence on the eve of each President al election. The South does not meddle with the social system of the North, and if the North would follow its example, we should be the happiest and most contented, as we are today the freest, nation on the face of the globe.

THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.

Mr. CLAYTON, speaking on the question of the Sound dues, contended that this country ought no longer to submit to such an exaction. The treaty with Denmark had been abrogated, and nothing that could now be said or done would restore it. The notice of the President was merely that for sixty days after the expiration of the year, this country would take no steps on the subject, but such notice did not revive the treaty.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

MR. JONES REPLIES TO MR. FULLER.

Mr. JONES, Pa., in reply to remarks of his colleague, Mr. FULLER, denied, on unquestionable authority, that Mr. BUCHANAN was Chairman of the Committee which framed and reported to the meeting at Lancaster, resolutions denunciatory of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. BUCHANAN did not see them till they appeared in print. During Mr. POLK's Administration, Mr. BUCHANAN proposed to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific, but in 1850, he declared that the Compromise measures superseded that line, which construction led inevitably to the adoption of the principles embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. JONES pointed with pride to the long public life of Mr. BUCHANAN, who had received encomiums from true National men for the pure morality of his life and the stern patriotism of his character. The record of the Democracy is luminous, but would be marred by any attempt to defend it from attack from any quarter.

MR. FULLER GIVES THE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. FULLER, of Penn., gave the Democratic journal of that State as authority for his assertion, that BUCHANAN had reported the Lancaster resolutions denunciatory of the Missouri Compromise. It was published in 1852.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT APPROPRIATION LOST.

The House adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, from which had been stricken an appropriation of $300,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct.

ORDERED PRINTED.

Two hundred and ten thousand copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report, were ordered printed.

SLAVERY.

Mr. EVANS depicted the fatal consequences to our nationality, which must result from the continued agitation of the Slavery question, and invoked the South to stand firm, in an unbroken phalanx, against the invaders of their Constitutional rights.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Nos. 257 and 258—Charles Powers, guardian of the children of James Brown, Jr., plaintiff, *vs.* John J. Warren, administrator of James Brown, Jr., deceased, and same plaintiff *vs.* Teomas J. Marten and wife, Tutor and Tutrix of the minor children of James Brown, Jr. The cases were docketed and dismissed with costs.

Nos. 113 and 114—Edward Field *vs.* Pardon G. Seabury, and same *vs.* same. Argument concluded for the defendants by Mr. Holladay.

Nos. 77 and 78—Arguello *et al. vs.* the United States, and United States *vs.* Arguello. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the District Court for the Northern District of California.

No. 81—Alexander Denniston & Co., plaintiffs, *vs.* Roger Stewart.—This case came before the Court on a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Alabama. Judge Daniels rendered the decision of the Court, dismissing the cause and remanding the same back to the Circuit Court, according to act of Congress in such cases provided, no point having been certified to this Court for an opinion.

No. 91—Adam Ogilve *et al. vs.* Know Insurance Company *et al.* Opinion—Same as preceding.

No. 92—The United States *vs.* Cruz Cervantes. Judge Grier delivered the decision of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California.

No. 93—S. S. Masters & Son, *vs.* F. Barreda & Brother. Judge Wayne rendered the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Eastern Virginia, with costs.

No. 94—The United States *vs.* Juan Vaca, *et al.* Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court for Northern California.

Nos. 95 and 97—Jonathan Crockett *et al.*, libelants, and Augustus Lord libelant, *vs.* The steamboat *Isaac Newton*, &c., Messrs. Newton and Drew, claimants. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 69—Gustavus T. Beauregard, etc. *vs.* The City New-Orleans. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana with costs.

No. 88—Wm. B. Culbertson *vs.* The steamer *Southern Belle*, H. B. Shaw *et al.* claimants. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana.

No. 99.—The United States *vs.* Thos. O. Larkin *et al.* Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court for Northern California.

No. 100—Union Bank, of Tennessee *vs.* Wm. Jolleys, Administrator. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court for Northern Mississippi.

No. 101—The United States *vs.* Wm. G. Slackelford. Certificate of division of opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Kentucky. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause and remanding the same to be proceeded with in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 134—Susan E. Conner, widow of H. L. Conner, deceased, *vs.* Wm. St. John Elliott, administrator, *et al.*, heirs of H. L. Conner, deceased. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, for the Eastern District, with costs.

No. 142—Wm. Stairs *et al. vs.* Charles H. Peaslee.—Certificate of division of opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, adjudging each of the three questions certified to be answered affirmatively.

No. 2—(Original Docket.) State of Pennsylvania *vs.* The Belmont Bridge Company—Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the bill of review of retaxation of costs.

No. 61—Died. Scott, plaintiff, *vs.* John F. A. Sandford—Ordered to be continued and reargued next term.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

The Pennsylvania Know-Nothings.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE EDIE BRANCH—THE NOMINATION OF FILLMORE AND DONELSON RATIFIED—WITHDRAWAL OF DELEGATES.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, May 13.

The Edie branch of Know-Nothings are holding a State Convention in this city with closed doors. Sixty delegates are said to be in attendance, among whom are Gov. JOHNSON and Gen. SMALL. A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., presides over the Convention. Outsiders are in doubt as to the object of the Conference. It is understood that the twelfth section wing of the party predominates.

Mr. EDIE presided at the afternoon session.

General SMALL offered a resolution, ratifying the nomination of Messrs. FILLMORE and DONELSON, denouncing the Administration for repealing the Missouri Compromise, and condemning the Kansas-Nebraska act as an outrage on the people.

Governor JOHNSON offered a substitute, approving the action of the delegates who retired from the Philadelphia Convention, and the calling of a Convention at New-York for the 12th of June.

After the debate the substitute was rejected, and the resolutions adopted by a vote of 33 to 22.

Governor JOHNSTON and fourteen other EDIE delegates then retired.

Mr. EDIE moved a reconsideration, in order to give Mr. FILLMORE time to get right on the Missouri question. Rejected.

The ticket nominated by the Union State Convention was ratified.

A resolution to make future meetings open was passed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Edie delegates subsequently held a public meeting, Hon. JOHN COVODE presiding. An address is being prepared to the people of the State.

Kansas Affairs.

THE ARREST OF GOV. ROBINSON—INDICTMENTS FOR HIGH TREASON AGAINST PROMINENT FREE-STATE MEN—PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 13.

Mrs. ROBINSON arrived here yesterday morning; she published a statement respecting her husband's detention at Lexington. She says Gov. ROBINSON was going East on personal business, and denies that he was aware of the indictment previous to leaving the Territory. Otherwise her statement does not materially differ from yesterdey's dispatch.

The Lawrence correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 7th instant, says an indictment for high treason had been found against Messrs. REEDER, ROBINSON, ROBERTS, LANE, and other prominent Free-State men.

The news brought from Lawrence by Missourians is, that secret handbills are circulating; that forces are marshaling in the border Counties, and that the people have been warned to prepare for defence.

Disturbance at a Turners' Celebration in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 13.

While the German Turners of this city were celebrating their anniversary at Covington, Ky., yesterday, they were interfered with by some boys, whose conduct finally became so annoying that the Germans attacked them and gave several a beating. Subsequently, Marshals BUTTS and HARVEY attempted to arrest some of the Turners, but were resisted, and both severely wounded, BUTTS receiving a pistol ball and HARVEY a sabre cut. The residents of the vicinity then became excited, and a large crowd collected, some of whom demanded the aid of the U. S. troops in the Newport Garrison. The demand being refused, they attacked the Turners with stones and fire-arms, the latter defending themselves with the same weapons, without, however, serious injury to either party. Finally five of the Turners voluntarily gave themselves into custody, and quiet was restored. The Turners state that the officers did not make themselves known as such; if they had no resistance would have been made.

The Massachusetts Legislature on the Admission of Kansas.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Resolutions in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Free-State Constitution, and declaring its speedy admission as a Free State a measure of the first importance to the welfare of the Territory and the tranquillity and honor of the United States, were passed to a third reading in the Senate to-day by a vote of 26 to 2.

Railroad Accident and Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 13.

ROBERT HANCOCK, a farmer belonging to the vicinity of Cootes Mills, New-Jersey, was killed this afternoon near Bordentown, by a train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was in a wagon with his wife, and attempted to cross the track in advance of the train, though the flag man warned him back. The horse attached to the wagon was killed, and Mrs. HANCOCK was severely injured.

The Case of Postmaster Kendall, of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 12.

The case of The United States *vs.* Postmaster Kendall, charged with taking money from a Texas letter, has been continued at the instance of the United States District Attorney; the defence pressing a trial, and offering to admit in evidence the testimony of absent witnesses, heretofore introduced.

Inauguration of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 13.

Mayor VAUX was inaugurated at noon, to-day. The oath was administered by Judge THOMPSON.

The Mayor made a brief speech, saying he would make no promises, except that he would administer the laws as he understood them, and to the best of his ability.

Arrest of Counterfeiters in Detroit.

DETROIT, Monday, May 12.

A large gang of counterfeiters were arrested here to-day. Eight thousand six hundred dollars, principally bills on Canada Banks, were taken from them.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 13.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement of the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	52,699,000
Specie	4,487,700
Due from other Banks	6,886,000
Due to other Banks	5,334,000
Deposits	17,001,000
Circulation	7,174,000

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 13.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her dock in this city at 9 o'clock this morning.

POLITICAL.

Reception of Mr. Buchanan at Baltimore.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday describe the reception of Mr. BUCHANAN in that city as an affair of some interest. A Committee of the City Council, attended by the railroad officers, went out in a special car to meet him, a public reception was given him at the City Hotel, and afterwards there was a dinner, and a visit to the Holliday-street Theatre, where the Pyne and Harrison troupe are performing, ended the day.

The speech of welcome was made by Hon. WM. F. GILES. Mr. BUCHANAN, in reply, favored his hearers with reminiscences of his early views of the beautiful city of Baltimore, for which he had always cherished a profound esteem, and referred to her early history and that of Maryland, and then spoke politically, saying:

Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of direful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it. Let the time ever arrive when faction or fanaticism shall drive the people of any State to the brink of the precipice—let them have a full view of the yawning gulf beneath, and they will recoil with instinctive horror from the abyss.

In regard to the future destiny of my country, I confess I am an optimist; and I have an abiding faith that a majority of the States and of the people will always eventually redress every wrong which may be committed against any portion of the country. Strange as it may seem, my faith was never stronger in this belief than at the present moment. We have already reached and almost passed the dangerous crisis on the subject of domestic Slavery. The volcano is nearly exhausted. The material for continued agitation no longer exists. And why? Because I hold it to be quite impossible that any considerable portion of our people can long continue to contest the elementary Republican principles recognized in the Territorial legislation of Congress.

This is nothing more than the power possessed by the people of every Free State since the world began. It is the foundation—the elementary principle of a Democratic Republic. Without a cheerful submission to the will of the majority, no democratic government can exist. We have thus reached the end, or to use an expressive Americanism, the finality of our legislation on this subject.

What man in the United States who values his character will rise among his fellow-citizens and seriously urge the repeal of a law declaring that the majority shall govern? None—not one. I repeat, we have reached the finality of the question. We have arrived at the elementary principle of freedom, that the majority shall govern—a principle essential to liberty, and as unchangeable as liberty itself.

After the tempest has passed away, it requires some days for the waves of the ocean to subside; so after the agitation in the public mind for many years on the Slavery question, it will require some time before this shall cease. That it will do so, except among these fanatics who are governed by a higher law than the Constitution, I feel an abiding confidence.

And is it not high time that the agitation on this question should subside, and the intellect and energy of the American people be directed to other objects? Our foreign relations demand their serious attention. Our mercantile marine is now the largest in the world, and our merchant vessels cover every sea; but where is the navy to protect them?

To be sure, what we have is composed of the best and bravest materials—but we have too little of it—although we do not require anything like so large a navy as that of Great Britain or France. The first commercial people in the world, we are but a third or fourth-rate naval power. Never have I been so convinced, as during my residence abroad, of the wisdom of the maxim of the Father of his Country, that the best mode of preserving peace is to be prepared for war.

The telegraph brings word that the citizens called to see Mr. B., yesterday, in great numbers, and that he left in last night's train for Washington.

The K. N. State Council of Michigan met at Detroit on the 6th inst.—refused to indorse the Philadelphia platform, praised the course adopted by the seceding Michigan delegates, declared in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State, and appointed delegates to the K. N. Split Convention to be held in New-York. The Council also resolved to admit to membership all Protestant naturalized foreigners who can read and write, and have resided in the country for ten years.

Gov. CALL, of Florida, has entertained the readers of the Tallahassee *Floridian* with a long justification of himself against the attacks of that journal in reference to his course at the K. N. National Convention. He winds up thus:

"No Northern man, so far as I am advised, had anything whatever to do with the details or construction of the new platform. It was the result of men of the District of Columbia, it came into the Convention formed and printed, and was adopted hastily, without alteration or amendment. Every ultra Northern man, every Black Republican, voted against it, and when they found it could not be construed, and would not be interpreted by the Convention to exclude Slavery from the Territory north of 36° 30', they all retired, leaving only the conservative men of the North to act in harmony with the South. This was all the South required. Southern men became satisfied with the new platform, and satisfied with those with whom they are associated. And the American Party is now the only pure national conservative party in the United States."

The Whig State Executive Committee of Kentucky recommend to the Old-line Whigs in every county in the State to hold, at an early day, meetings in their respective counties, for the purpose of effecting an immediate and efficient organization of the Whig Party therein; and for the further purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention, to meet in Louisville on the 3d day of July, to select delegates to the National Convention of the Whigs, to be held in the same city on the next day, agreeable to the appointment of the Baltimore Whig Convention of 1852, and to take such other measures in the interests of the Whig Party in Kentucky as may be rendered necessary by the action of said Convention.

Fillmore in Ohio.

The Ohio *Statesman* says: "We are informed that the Know-Nothing Lodges throughout Ohio are holding elections, to decide to which organization they will adhere, the bolting Spooner and Ford Party, or the regular Nationals, marshaled under the Presidency of T. C. WARE, Esq. We learn from several gentlemen, well advised in the premises, that in many counties where it was hoped Mr. FILLMORE would be repudiated by the Councils, the Order are, on the contrary, almost unanimous for the Ware organization. In one large and leading county, in particular, carried heretofore by the Know-Nothings ever since their organization, and where the Anti-Fillmore schismatics hoped to make a successful stand, we are assured there will hardly be a single Council, if one, in which the Philadelphia nominations and platform will not be ratified."

News from Aspinwall.

QUIET RESTORED—THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARY'S AT PANAMA—MOTIVES OF THE LATE RIOT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The brig *Amoonoosuck*, Capt. HARFORD, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having sailed on the 24th of April. Capt. HARFORD brings no papers, but he informs us that everything was quiet at Panama and on the line of railroad when he left. The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* had reached Panama, and her commander had taken immediate steps to examine into the cause of the late unfortunate riot. It was reported that a warm correspondence had taken place between the Commander of the *St. Mary's* and the Governor of Panama, and that the latter had thought it prudent to remove his family from the place, and that he also was about leaving.

Capt. HARFORD states that it is thought at Aspinwall that the natives originated the disturbance for the purpose of plunder, many of them having been thrown out of employment by the completion of the Railroad, who had formerly received considerable amounts for transporting passengers across the Isthmus by canoes and mules, and many of which class are now mere bush-rangers, who only await a suitable opportunity to plunder. This class can only be held in check by the fear of immediate punishment; and it is believed that it will be necessary for this Government to station a naval or military force at Panama, to ensure safety to passengers on the route.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON was in Louisville on the 2d, *en route* for home, having temporarily vacated his seat in the Senate.

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We have [illegible] of March, [illegible] A decree fixes the [illegible] tion of Senators and [illegible] Legislature.

A band of military [illegible] of Colonel OLIVERA, had [illegible] ports. News had been [illegible] Pablo Blanco, and they had [illegible]

[illegible] Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible] April 21, 1856.

[illegible] appeal [illegible] MARTINE re[illegible] almost [illegible] A subscription [illegible] at first [illegible] the great poet re[illegible]. He has no had power to wield his pen, he [illegible] to his new journal, *Le Cours Litté*[illegible]. But these, I am informed, do not arrive very [illegible]. And so the fallen statesman, the poet and [illegible] author, labors on with his pen to extricate [illegible] from the burden of innumerable debts. He [illegible] at four in the morning, and under the disadvantages of age, feeble health, the embarrassments of his situation, and the regrets of the past, is trying to save the little property that is left him, and to gain tranquility for his old days. He refuses society, does not mingle in the festivities of the city, and lives as secluded in his retreat in the rue de la Ville l'Evêque as if hid in his Turkish chateau—which has been sequestered for debt.

There is much food for reflection in the position of this great man. While he stands a melancholy souvenir of political greatness, struggling with a vanity perhaps excusable in him, for the popular praise, as well as for bread, it is easy to perceive that there is in his self-imposed seclusion as much of vexation at the world's forgetfulness as of the real necessities of his situation. M. LAMARTINE blames the public for the loss of the brilliant position he once held; the public, in turn, blame M. LAMARTINE himself for the loss of that position. M. LAMARTINE's writings no longer possess the brilliancy of former years, a fact which his spoiled appreciation does not allow him to see, and he reproaches the public for its feeble applause. Still the public is in the wrong; for they who spoiled him still live, and ought to lend him a friendly hand in the hour of need.

It is not true, as I stated in one of my late letters, that M. LAMARTINE designs removing to the United States. The report was, no doubt, started by some friend to awaken sympathy in his behalf.

"LES CONTEMPLATIONS" OF VICTOR HUGO.

Let the world forget its political quarrels with the great Red Republican; the publication of his *Contemplations* is an event which is entitled to become, and will become, a great historical fact. In his *Contemplations*, at least, there will be no "colors," no thrusts against parties, no sarcasms against political enemies. He will show himself the great poet that he is, and nothing more. In this book, VICTOR HUGO sings of the domestic fireside, of love, and of the Beauties of Nature. He opens to you his poet's heart, his intimate life, his aspirations as a man, as a husband, and as a father.

The book, which is in two volumes, will be ready for sale day after to-morrow. But yesterday and to-day the journals have been allowed to make liberal extracts, and with such a fortaste of its qualities, the book must meet an immense popularity. Many political hatreds against the distinguished author will be softened by the publication of this book; many prejudices modified. The glory of the book will return to the French nation entire; and thus, in the new popularity which he will gain in his native country, the animosities of the poet against the Government may be forgotten, and like THIERS, and LAMARTINE, and CAVAIGNAC, he may accept the Emperor's offer, promise obedience to the laws, and rehabilitate himself on the soil of his native land.

Some time ago I sent you an extract from the forthcoming *Contemplations*, entitled "*Rose au Bois*," a charming sweet *courrier* of the beauties that were to follow. To-day, I cannot resist the temptation of sending you another choice little morceau from *Les Contemplations*, which I am sure you will gladly print.

LA COCCINELLE.

Elle me dit: "Quelque chose
Me tourmente," Et j'aperçus
Son cou de neige, et, dessus,
Un petit insecte rose.

J'aurais dû—mais sage ou fou,
A seize ans, on est farouche,—
Voir le baiser sur sa bouche
Plus que l'insecte à son cou.

On eût dit un coquillage;
Bos rose et taché de noir.
Les fauvettes pour nous voir
Se penchaient dans le feuillage.

Sa bouche fraîche était là:
Je me courbai sur la belle,
Et je pris la coccinelle;
Mais le baiser s'envola.

"Fils, apprends comme on me nomme,"
Dit l'insecte au ciel bleu,
"Les bêtes sont au bon Dieu;
Mais la bêtise est à l'homme."

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.

In a late number of the *Siècle*, M. FERDINAND DE LASTEYRIE publishes an interesting article, which occupies a whole page of that journal, on "the Person and Portraits of Washington;" but, as the article of the distinguished French writer is made up almost entirely from the Custis and other American documents, it would be useless to furnish an analysis of the facts presented to the French reader. The article is merely one of detail, and not of criticism

M. LEGOUVE'S MEDEE.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, in speaking yesterday of M. MONTANELLI's translation of "Médée," exclaimed three times in succession: "It is frightful! It is frightful! It is frightful!" M. LEGOUVE is a member of the French Academy, and, at the conclusion of the first representation of the piece, and while the author was still receiving, at the gas-lights, bouquets, crowns, camelias, and bravos, one of his forty colleagues of the Academy (of the glorious Forty) said to a gentleman near him: "I sincerely add my felicitations to those received by our dear colleague; but, if I was in his place, I would not stop there; the affair is in the right vein; "Médée," translated into Italian, has succeeded; the moment is well chosen to translate it into French."

Is it literary jealousy, a desire to court RACHEL, who refused the piece, or the seductions of a foreign tongue, which stimulate all this sarcasm against the original of M. LEGOUVE, and in favor of the translation of M. MONTANELLI?

But whatever may be the merits of the original piece of M. LEGOUVE, the Italian translation is rapidly making the fortune of the great tragedian who plays it. It has supplied her meagre *repertoire* with a piece which possesses some attractions aside from her incomparable acting, and that is more than can be said of her other *rôles*.

Madame RISTORI leaves Paris at the end of the month of May for London, where she has been engaged for two months, by Mr. GUY, at the rate of $8,000 per month, the company included. In the month of August she returns to Paris to repose, and to spend the Summer in a hotel which she has already taken in the Champs Elysées. She will not play "Phèdre" till next year.

THE LATE UPROAR AT THE ACADEMY.

At each successive renewal of its members, one would suppose by the noise that is heard, that the Academy was going to crumble to pieces. All the big and little writers exclaim in chorus—"What a horror! The Academy is lost! Each successive election only weakens its dignity, dilutes its intellect!"

The three late elections, those of the Duke DE BROGLIE, M. BIOT, and the Count DE FALLOUX, are assuredly not the compeers of THIERS, and GUIZOT, and LAMARTINE; but in a body of forty men, even if it is aimed to make these forty men the exceptional talents of their country, there must be varieties and shades of talent. The election of M. DE FALLOUX, however, in opposition to EMILE ANGIER, was so palpably the result of private friendship in opposition to real merit, that an unusual amount of severe criticism has been provoked by it. The following is the vote on the occasion:

For EMILE ANGIER:

Messrs. de Vigny, Empis, Flourens, Dupin, Lamartine, Lebrun, Legouvé, Mérimée, De Musset, Nisard, De Pongerville, Sainte-Beuve, De Ségur, Scribe, Viennet.—15 votes.

For the Count DE FALLOUX:

Messrs. De Barante, Berryer, Briffaut, De Broglie, Cousin, Dupanloup, Guizot, Mignet, De Montalembert, De Noailles, Pasquier, Patin, De Remusat, Saint-Marc Girardin, De Salvandy, De Sacy, De Tocqueville, Villemain, Vitet.—19 votes, more or less politicel; 7 Ex-Peers of France! 7 Ex-Deputies under Louis Philippe! and nearly all carrying titles of nobility!

Did not vote: M. Thiers; Academicism not yet received, and consequently without a voice, M. Ponsard. Total, 36 Academicians. Victor Hugo is absent; Messrs. Biot and de Falloux, just elected, make 39. Query—Who is the Fortieth? Is he living, dead, sick, or yet to be elected?

In case any the unknown call the unknown. Thus M. Biot, immortal yesterday, who will be forgotten to-morrow [illegible]:

1634, [illegible]; 1693, l'abbé de Dangeau; 1723, [illegible]; 1723, l'abbé Terrasson; 1750, [illegible]; 1810, Esmenard; 1811, [illegible]; 1856, Biot.

Not a single man of genius, not one worthy of the glory which a seat in the Academy gives him, not one that the world has not forgotten.

The chair which M. le Comte de FALLOUX is going to occupy has been more distinguished, as the following list of his predecessors will show:

1634, de Serisay; 1638, Pélisson; 1698, Fénelon; 1713, de Boze; 1714, comte de Clermont; 1771, Dubelloy; 1778, duc de Duras; 1803, Garat; 1814, cardinal de Beausset; 1825, monseigneur de Quélen; 1840, Molé; 1856, de Falloux.

An aristocratic chair, as the list will show, and without doubt M. DE FALLOUX will feel himself honored by the genealogy.

THE CESARS AND THE NAPOLEONS.

M. AMEDEE DE CESENA, editor of the *Constitutionnel*, and the eulogist *en ordinaire* of NAPOLEON III., and the BONAPARTES in general, announces this morning in his journal the speedy issue of a volume from his pen with the title of "*Les Césars et les Napoléons.*" In this announcement he gives a chapter of the book headed, "The French Empire," which contains a parallel between the Roman Republic and the French Monarchy, between CESAR and NAPOLEON I., and between CESAR AUGUSTUS and NAPOLEON III. In justice to M. DE CESENA I should add that AUGUSTUS figures somewhat miserably in the comparison, as might have been expected, and that M. de CESENA is a candidate for the Senate.

THE BIG BOOK ON NAPOLEON I.

The Commission charged some time ago, by the Emperor, to collect and publish all the letters, instructions, thoughts and projects of NAPOLEON I., continues its labors with ardor. The materials already collected will form *one hundred volumes quarto!*

But it is said that all these materials cannot be published at this time, out of feelings of respect for the living; for they contain many judgments pronounced by BONAPARTE on individuals of his time, whose children are now in high places, and whose fair names would be more or less tarnished by them. The part of these materials, however, which the Commission will give to the press, will, it is asserted, astonish and frighten the world. The great genius of BONAPARTE will acquire such lustre as to fill the world with wonder. New ideas and new appreciations of BONAPARTE and his mission will be formed.

And Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT will have to write his book over again!

It was reported that M. THIERS exclaimed, after looking over some of these documents, "I shall be obliged to add to my *History of the Empire* twelve volumes of post scriptum!" But M. THIERS published a card, yesterday, in contradiction of this assertion, in which he says that he has had these documents before him for seventeen years, and that his twelve volumes of the *History of the Empire* contain absolutely everything of importance which will be disclosed by the materials in question.

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Black Warrior Affair Again—A very pretty quarrel as it stands between Ex-Captain-General Pezuela and Senor de Luzuriaga—The Valentia Insurrection concluded—Railway Business—Political Talk—Grand Militia Parade of 40,000 Men.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 21, 1856.

I think I told you in my last letter that the question of the settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair between Mr. PERRY and Señor LUZURIAGA, Spanish Minister of State, had been up again in the Cortes and in the Press.

Señor LUZURIAGA said in substance on the occasion referred to,

"That the deputy in alluding to this question, had decided for himself that the National honor had been wounded in the settlement of that business. He would, therefore, explain that before the revolution of July, 1854, the detention of the vessel had occurred, as also the raising of the embargo and the restitution of the vessel, and they who now cry out then kept silence. To the Government of the revolution fell the part of indemnifying the damages caused by the embargo which the former Government, in the mere fact of raising it and restoring the vessel, had already declared unjust.

The indemnity was then a necessary consequence of the revocation of the embargo. Between the impossibility with which this was then witnessed and the clamor which is raised now, the deputies would find the meaning of all these outcries.

But from the most incontestable facts there was no doubt that the embargo of the *Black Warrior* was the most unjust thing in the world. When he came into the Ministry of State he found two reclamations from the American Government; first, indemnity for the damages which have been declared unjust; second, condemnation of the conduct of the authorities. He had had the honor to advise H. M. that the indemnity ought to be granted, and that the authorities should be brought before the tribunals.

There had not been then any wound to the National honor; justice was no more than one, and as it had been done to the American Government, it would have been done to the Republic of 'Saint Marin.'"

It seems that the Marquis DE LA PEZUELA, who it will be remembered has been in banishment for some time past, has not been able to digest this plain talking on the part of LUZURIAGA. Probably he is a little bilious. At any rate he has felt it necessary to relieve himself of something, and the following letter from Marseilles promises us something quite curious still in this long-mooted affair:

To His Excellency Señor Claudio Anton de Luzuriaga.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

SIR: Absent from the kingdom, I have read in this city what you said in the session of Saturday, 29th of March last, concerning the question of the *Black Warrior*.

The sentiment of personal defence has carried you in essential points beyond the limits of the truth; the which has been by so much the more remarkable, because you were Minister of State when the affair was one of Government, and now that it is a judicial case you preside over, the supreme tribunal of justice, where, as you say, the investigation is pending.

And as in the simple and chronological exposition of the official facts is my legitimate and satisfactory defence, I write you the present in order that the public should not judge lightly upon your word alone, and should suspend its decision until I may publish in the press the facts and documents which contain all the truth in so celebrated and unfortunate an affair.

Besides my legal defence at its proper time before the supreme tribunal, a public and documentary manifestation of the whole truth is absolutely necessary in order that my official acts as the supreme authority in Cuba, and my honor offended before the Cortes, and the respect due to the laws, to the Government of the Queen, and to the Spanish nation, in an international affair, should be solidly established in the places which belong to them.

For this reason kisses the hands of Y. E., his attentive servant, (Signed)

THE MARQUIS OF PEZUELA.

The affair of the insurrection at Valentia seems to have pretty much finished. A letter from that city, of the 15th, informs me that the conscription had been carried into effect on that day in the open Plaza, with no other force displayed than that of the Police. The prosecutions for occurrences before the publication of martial law, had been commenced before the ordinary tribunals. Those for occurrences after that publication, were being taken cognizance of by a military Commission. Sixteen companies of the National Militia of that city, who either took part against the troops on the 6th inst., or, perhaps, only failed to take part with them against the people, have been disarmed. They delivered up, altogether, about 1,500 muskets on the 17th inst., without any disturbance.

LAW AND ORDER TRIUMPHS IN VALENTIA FOR THE MOMENT.

ESPARTERO, the Prime Minister, was to leave Madrid on the 23d for Valladolid, to inaugurate the works on the new line of Railway to Burgos. One thousand eight hundred laborers are already contracted for and ready to begin operations on this line. The Duke will then proceed to Zaragossa for a similar ceremony in beginning the works on the line from that city to Madrid.

On the 20th there was a great review of the National Militia of the Province of Madrid by the Queen in person, for the purpose of delivering the standards to the different regiments of the Province outside of Madrid. Those in the city got theirs a year since. From the programme some forty thousand men, completely uniformed and equipped, would appear on parade.

The Duke of Victory (ESPARTERO) was going to wear a new sword on the occasion, and other great things were expected to occur.

The newspapers had not failed to imagine some deep scheme underneath this assembling of 40,000 men of the citizen soldiery. Some thought it would be the signal for ESPARTERO to declare himself Dictator. Some imagined that it was only to get rid O'DONELL, Minister of War and Chief of the Army, [illegible] hundred gentlemen, [illegible] the deputies, [illegible] ships in the steamer *Western World*, up into Lake St. Clair, and then toward Lake Erie. The weather was anything but pleasant, but the company had a happy time of it. Dancing and a sumptuous dinner consumed the day.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. PEREGRINE WROTH, of Maryland, submitted a partial report on the Medical Topography of the eastern section of Maryland. Placed on file.

A report was received from Dr. D. S. CAIN, of Charleston, S. C., on the subject in that State, entitled "the History of the Epidemic Yellow Fever in Charleston, S. C., in 1858." Referred to Committee on Publications.

An abstract from Dr. E. D. FENNER, of New-Orleans, was read on the subject in that State. The full and lengthy report on "the Prevailing Epidemics in Louisiana, viz., Cholera and Yellow Fever, for the past two years," he preserved, (having transmitted the abstract by mail, being unable to be present) preferring to send it by mail direct to the Committee on Publications, to which Committee it was referred.

Dr. GUNN, from the Committee on Arrangements, reported that he had three voluntary communications from Dr. ISADOR GLUCK, of New-York, on "The Use of Sulphate of Cinchonia in Periodic Diseases." Dr. G. P. HACKENBERG, of Springfield, Ohio, on "The formation of Gunshot Wounds in general and especially on the head, with remarks on the effect of gunshot wounds on the brain and its functions." Dr. CHARLES R. CHANDLER, of Rochester, Boone County, Mo., on an "Improved Method of applying compression to the Scrotum." Requesting that they may be referred to a Special Committee, as they have not the time possibly to examine them preparatory to referring them to the Convention and the Committee on Publication, or rejecting them.

DR. GORSON'S MATTER.

Dr. WATSON, of New-York, hoped that the Committee on Arrangements would not be excused. There was complaint made last year by Dr. CORSON, of New-York, that last year's committee had treated a paper which he then sent in with disrespect, and refused its admission into the transactions. He complained bitterly of his treatment in the matter.

Dr. DAVIS, of Illinois, Chairman of the last year's committee, replied, stating that Dr. CORSON had no reason to complain, and that his allegations were unfounded. The committee who conferred with Dr. C., had assured him that he must revise his paper, and he had expressed a willingness to do so. The Dr. never had done this, and his paper had consequently never appeared.

The communications were referred to a special committee, consisting of Drs. STILLIE, of Philadelphia, S. JACKSON, of Northumberland, Pa., and J. B. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia.

Dr. DORSEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Committee of the Etiology and Pathology of Cholera be instructed to memorialize the Congress of the United States, requesting that honorable body to grant every necessary assistance which can or will promote the objects for which the commitee has been appointed. Carried.

Dr. WISTAR, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the proper officer of the Smithsonian Institute, inquiring into the possibility of procuring a chamber in that Institution for the use of the association. Carried, and Drs. WISTAR, of Pennsylvania, HALE, of Washington, and J. NEILL, of Pennsylvania, appointed such committee.

A BREEZE AND A CALM.

Dr. NEILL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that no medical preparation, account of surgical operation, or anything else designed or calculated to give notoriety to an individual, be laid before the Association, until reported upon by a Special Committee.

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD, of New-York, mounted the platform and said, he presumed the resolution was aimed at him, because he had laid before the members of the Association a jawbone, taken from a living subject, having the phosphorus disease. This was a very rare and interesting case, and he brought it before the Association as such, that they might have the benefit of all he knew in relation to the matter. Besides, he had not done this without first consulting some of the oldest members of the Association, and receiving their approbation of the proposed step. He did not seek notoriety. Motives of vanity never entered into his thought, and if any man could point to one single act of his life that was unmanly or unprofessional, he would forfeit all claims to the respect and esteem of his brethren without a murmur. He felt wounded at this resolution. He had been told that such a resolution was to be presented by a gentleman of Philadelphia. Dr. NEILL was a stranger to him. He had never met him, and he was at a loss to account for the *animus* of the move. [Applause.]

Dr. NEILL, in reply, disclaimed any intention of making his resolution personal. It embodied a principle, however, which he thought the association ought to consider. If any man who thought he had removed a good-sized tumor or relieved an uncommonly difficult case of disease should take it into his head to bring the matter before the association, he could perceive that it would very soon become embarrassed, and the privilege which, in extraordinary cases, was allowable and proper would be abused. [Applause.]

Dr. WOOD replied: He would not have thought much of the resolution, perhaps, had not he been told beforehand that his law was to be overhauled. Threats had been thrown out to him of this sort; when they took the form of a resolution, it was not to be wondered at that he should deem it personal. He desired that the motion of Dr. GROSS, of Ky., inviting the association to examine his [Dr. W.'s] surgical specimen, would be stricken from the minutes.

Dr. THOMSON, of Delaware, said that when New-York and Pennsylvania got into a quarrel, Delaware would very naturally come in between. He hoped that New-York would hold her jaw, and Philadelphia not stick in hers. He trusted that Dr. NEILL would withdraw his resolution, and that Dr. GROSS' motion would be stricken from the minutes.

Dr. GROSS moved to strike his previous motion from the minutes, for the purpose, he said, of removing the bone of contention.

The resolution was withdrawn and the motion stricken from the minutes. Subsequently Drs. WOOD and NEILL were introduced to each other by Dr. GROSS, who put his arm about the neck of both and drew them together, and, with sundry shakes of the head, administered some paternal counsel, which his age, ability and experience undoubtedly fitted him to give.

Dr. PHELPS, of N. Y., offered resolutions of thanks for hospitalities received at Detroit. Adopted.

FOURTH DAY—CLOSING SESSION.

Dr. LINDSLEY, of Tennessee, reported a minute relative to the death of Dr. P. CLAIBORNE GOOCH, of Richmond, Va., late Secretary of the Association.

Dr. DENTON submitted for the Committee on Registration a partial report. Received.

Dr. DENTON, of Michigan, offered a resolution that steps be taken to the end that some publisher may be persuaded to publish a Medical Directory. He recited the good effects and convenience of such a Directory as exhibited by one published in England.

Dr. WATSON, of New-York, opposed, deemed its effects injurious in England and likely to be so here. Lost.

Dr. N. R. K. SMITH offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to report a classification of those diseases which involve the derangement of the Mental Manifestations. It was carried and Dr. SMITH appointed Chairman with liberty to appoint his co committeemen.

Dr. LEIDY, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Whereas, It is the object of this Association, in the award of prizes for communications on subjects appertaining to medical science to encourage the progress of the latter, and as this result cannot be better attained than through original investigations and discovery.

Resolved, That hereafter an annual prize of $—— be awarded for the best memoir or essay founded on original investigations of the author, and in case of no memoir or essay being presented worthy of such award, the prize money to be appropriated towards the expenses of publishing and illustrating such memoirs as may be subsequently deemed worthy of an award. This with the suggestions of the Committee on Prize Essays was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Drs. LEIDY, G. B. WOOD and C. D. MEIGS, all of Philadelphia.

Dr. ATLEE, of Pa., offered a resolution that hereafter all voluntary communications be referred to a special Committee, to be appointed by the President on the first day of each annual session, who shall examine and reject the same or refer them to the Committee on Publication. Adopted.

Dr. PHELPS, of New-York, moved half a column of *Whereases* and a resolution looking toward harmony, which were laid on the table.

Dr. GUNN offered a resolution that every new Medical Institution not heretofore represented in this body, when sending delegates hereafter, shall also send credentials, and evidences of its capacity and good standing. Carried, after some debate.

Dr. MACGUIN, of Iowa, offered a resolution, that a Special Committee be appointed to report on the subject of "Stomatitis Materna." Carried, and Dr. M. appointed chairman.

Dr. BAILEY, of Illinois, offered a resolution that Dr. DAVIS, of Illinois, be requested to continue his observations on "the changes effected in the milk of the human female by menstruation and pregnancy." Carried.

After resolutions of thanks to the several parties in and out of Detroit, who had extended courtesies to the Association,

On motion, the resolutions appended to Dr. PALMER'S report on "the plan for organising State and County Societies," were taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Publication.

The Association then adjourned to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Tuesday of May, 1857.

MEDICAL.

Ninth Annual Session of the American Medical Association.

SECOND DAY.

The Secretary read communications from the following gentlemen, asking an extension of time in which to report upon the subjects named;

Dr. A. J. SEMMES, of N. Y.—"Coroners' Inquests."
Dr. J. TAYLOR BRADFORD, of Ky.—"Treatment of Cholera."
Dr. J. M. REESE, of N. Y.—"Infant Mortality."
Dr. E. R. PEASLEE, of Me.—"Inflammation, &c."
Dr. J. W. CORSON, of N. Y.—"The causes of the impulse of the heart, and the agencies which influence it in health and disease."
Dr. MARK STEPHENSON, of N. Y.—"The treatment best adapted to each variety of cataract, with the method of operation, place of election, time, age, &c."
Dr. BEACH, of Mich.—"Medical Topography and Epidemics."
Dr. J. C. HUTCHINSON, of N. Y.—"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Cervix Uteri."

Referred to Committee on Nominations.

The Secretary announced that he had received a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the New-York State Medical Society, inviting the Association to meet with them at its Semi-Centennial Celebration on the 1st Tuesday of February next. Accepted.

The Secretary read the following communication, dated April 7, 1856, from the Secretary of the Ohio State Medical Society:

SIR: At the annual meeting of this Society, held in June last, at Zanesville, Ohio, the following resolutions were adopted, and I was directed to furnish you with a copy of the same:

Resolved, That the resolution offered by Dr. GRANT (a member of this Society, but not at this or at that time a practitioner of medicine, but a lawyer,) at the last session of this Society, viz: "That it is not derogatory to medical dignity, or inconsistent with medical honor, for medical gentlemen to take out a patent right for surgical or mechanical instruments," was offered at a time when many members had left for their homes, and is not, therefore, the sense of the Society.

Resolved, That the said resolution is in direct opposition to the code of medical ethics adopted by this Society; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That said resolution, offered by Dr. GRANT, and adopted by the Society, be and is hereby, rescinded, and placed upon the minutes.

The Secretary read a communication from Dr. HAMILTON, of Buffalo, N. Y., transmitting the second part of a report upon Deformities after Fracture and Dislocations, and asking for a correction of the minutes of last session in regard thereto. Dr. H. also asked that he be permitted to incorporate, in a volume upon the subject he is preparing for publication, that portion of the report already published by the Association. Granted.

Dr. ATLEE, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the request of Dr. H., in regard to the publication of the report, be granted.

Dr. LINDSLEY, of Tennessee, opposed the resolution. A similar request was denied at the session of the Association held at St. Louis.

Dr. PALMER, of Ill., moved to refer the matter to a Special Committee. Carried.

The President appointed as such Committee, Drs. PALMER, of Ill., ATLEE, of Pa., and HILLS, of Ohio.

Dr. SUTTON, of Ky., offered a resolution that 1,000 copies of the address of the late President, Dr. WOOD, be published. Adopted.

On motion of Dr. J. B. LINDSLEY, of Tenn.,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare a suitable minute in reference to the death of our late Secretary, Dr. P. C. GOOCH, of Richmond, Va., who fell a martyr while contending with the pestilence in Norfolk in 1855.

The President appointed as such Committee, Drs. LINDSLEY, of Tenn., THOMSON, of Del., and MENDENHALL, of Ohio.

Dr. GROSS, of Ky., from Committee appointed the day previous, reported resolutions relative to the death of Dr. J. C. WARREN, of Boston. Adopted.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN MEDICAL LITERATURE.

Dr. GROSS, of Kentucky, read a report on "The Causes which Impede the Progress of American Medical Literature." In conclusion, he submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association earnestly and respectfully recommends: 1. The universal adoption, whenever practicable, by our schools, of American works, as textbooks for their pupils. 2. The discontinuance of the practice of editing foreign writings. 3. A more independent course of the medical periodical press towards foreign productions, and a more liberal one towards America; and 4. A better and more efficient employment of the facts which are continually furnished by our public institutions, for the elucidation of the nature of diseases and accidents, and, indirectly, for the formation of an original, a vigorous, and an independent national medical literature.

Resolved, That we venerate the writings of the great medical men, past and present, of our country, and that we consider them as an important element of our national medical literature.

Resolved, That we shall always hail with pleasure any useful or valuable work emanating from the European press, and that we shall always extend to them a cordial welcome, as books of reference, to acquaint us with the progress of legitimate medicine abroad, and to enlighten us in regard to any new facts of which they may be the repositories.

Dr. PHELPS, of New-York, moved that the report and resolutions, as a whole, be adopted.

At the suggestion of a member, the question was divided. The report was adopted.

Upon the reading of the first resolution, a member proposed to substitute "just" for "liberal." Dr. GROSS accepted the amendment.

Dr. PALMER, of Ill., wished to understand the meaning of the word "practicable," as employed in the first resolution. If it meant that an inferior work by an American author was to be used in our medical schools, in preference to a superior one, treating of the same subject, by a foreign author, he was decidedly opposed to the resolution. If, when the American work is equal or superior to the foreign one, it is to be used, then he had no objection. He alluded to works by eminent English and French authors.

Dr. GROSS explained. One of the works alluded to by Dr. P. must of necessity be used in our medical institutions of learning, as there is no work by an American author on the same subject. Foreign works should be used as books of reference, and American books, "when practicable," as text books.

Dr. COBB, of New-York, was opposed to the resolutions. If adopted and sent out to the world, they savor too much of Know-Nothingism to make them palatable. [Sensation.]

Dr. LEIDE, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of leaving to teachers of medicine the selection of their own text books.

Dr. DAVIS understood there was another report touching upon the subject—that upon "American Medical Literature," by Dr. BECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky. He moved to lay the resolutions upon the table until that report was read. Carried.

The Secretary read a communication from Dr. P. A. JEWETT, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee to procure Memoirs of the Eminent and Worthy Dead. Referred to Committee on Nominations.

Dr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, read a report upon American Medical Literature.

On motion of Dr. HOOKER, it was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

The following is a list of delegates, from New-York, who have registered their names since our last report:

John D. Shelton, Jamaica; Queens County Medical Society.
S. Barrett, Le Roy; Genesee County Medical Society.
I. M. Kay, Rochester; Rochester Medical Society.
John Watson, New-York City Hospital.
John A. Brady, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Society of Statistical Medicine.
A. H. Thompson, Walden, N. Y.; Orange County Medical Society.
Dr. M. D. DARNALL, of Indiana, moved that Special Committees to report at the next meeting of the Association, be appointed on the following subjects:

"The Value of a strict attention to Position in the Treatment of Diseases of the Abdomen;" and so on.

"The Value of the external application of Cold in the Treatment of Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Abdomen." Referred to Committee on Nominations.

Adjourned to Thursday.

HYDROPHOBIA.

In the course of Dr. BLATCHFORD'S paper on Hydrophobia, (noticed yesterday) the following curious facts were reported as taking place in Prussia:

In 1810 there were in that Kingdom 104 deaths from hydrophobia; in 1811, 117; in '12, 101; in '13, 85; in '14, 127; in '15, 79; in '16, 201; in '17, 228; in '18, 280; in '19, 256—making a total of 1,653 deaths in ten years in Prussia alone. It is mentioned also as a curious fact that in Cyprus and Egypt, hydrophobia never has been known to occur. It is believed also that the disease is incident to no particular month in the year, as statistics show on the whole as many deaths at one month of the year as any other—there being no real difference between Summer and Winter. The Doctor believed the constitutional irascibility of the dog was the true etiology of canine madness, and that excision is the only measure now known which affords any reasonable hope of successful prevention. The report pronounced as an utter fallacy the general idea that the Dog Star has anything to do with the origin of virus in the dog, or that Summer has any special preponderance over Winter in the existence of cases of hydrophobia. The facts submitted, and which had been collected by the Committee, show the following facts:

Out of 72 cases, 54 were bitten by dogs, 6 by cats, 1 by a raccoon and 1 by a cow. Out of 63 cases, 4 died the first day, 9 the second, 6 the third, 18 the fourth, 4 the fifth, 2 on each the sixth, seventh and tenth days and 1 on the twenty-first. That 23 bites occurred in March, April and May; 17 the next quarter; 18 the next and 22 the last. The average of the time of sickness was 66 days but this lengthy average was enhanced by two strongly marked cases lasting 365 and 360 days respectively. The usual average is 41 days.

THE EXCURSION.

In the afternoon two hundred ladies and six

The Attempted Assassination of Sheriff Jones of Kansas.

PRO-SLAVERY MEETING AT LECOMPTON OF THE CITIZENS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Douglas County, held at Lecompton, April 25th, Dr. ARISTIDES RODRIGUE, late of Pa., was called to the Chair, and W. LEAMER, late of Pa., appointed Secretary.

Col. ANDERSON briefly explained the objects, that whereas a certain indignation meeting was held at Lawrence, at which A. H. REEDER and C. ROBINSON made speeches, intended for the express purpose of producing a false impression upon the public mind in regard to the attempted assassination of Sheriff JONES, therefore

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three to prepare a full and correct statement of the facts of the entire difficulties and lay them before the public.

Under this resolution, T. M. CROWDER, late of Va., J. M. ALEXANDER, late of Pa., and J. C. ANDERSON, late of Ky., were appointed said committee, who after a few hours, submitted a report which was unanimously adopted.

This report gives a pro-slavery view of the excited state of Lawrence, and of the visit of Sheriff JONES to that place to arrest S. N. WOOD, against whom, it is alleged, there was a warrant for the rescue of BRANSON. To support the allegations of the bad treatment of JONES in Lawrence, the following return is quoted:

LECOMPTON K. T., Sunday April 20, 1856.

His Excellency Wilson Shannon, Governor of Kansas Territory:

SIR: On the 19th instant I went to the town of Lawrence in the county of which I am the Sheriff, to execute certain writs which were issued and placed in my hands to serve by a legal and proper officer for the arrest of one SAMUEL N. WOOD. After arresting the said SAMUEL N. WOOD, and he being in my custody, he attempted to escape from me, which I prevented; whereupon a mob, composed of the citizens of Lawrence, came to his rescue, and with violence and force took him from me, and held me until he made his escape; at the same time my assistant was taken by force and prevented from coming to my relief. At the same time that violence was done me, the arms that I had were taken from me and are now in their possession. I was notified that the laws of the Territory would not be respected by them, nor permitted to be enforced by any officer of the Territory. I came back to this place for an additional force, and returned to Lawrence with a posse composed of four men, citizens of this county, to assist me in recovering my prisoner, and arresting other persons for theft and other crimes. When there I summoned an additional posse from among the citizens of Lawrence; these latter refused to act, and with my small posse of four men, I attempted to make the arrests, and was again repulsed, and the prisoners taken from me by force, and most violent threats uttered against me and the laws of the Territory.

I now call upon your Excellency to furnish me with such military force as may be at your disposal to assist me in enforcing the laws.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County.

The report then goes on to state, that JONES obtained ten mounted dragoons, under Lieut. MCINTOSH, all of whom went to Lawrence to make arrests. In regard to the immediate facts of the assassination, attention is called to the following statement of persons, witnesses of the whole affair:

With Lieut. MCINTOSH we went to the camp, intending to pass off time and spend the night. Soon after we had made preparations for sleeping, Mr. JONES came in and commenced talking in regard to the arrangements for the night, as to the care of the prisoners. Soon Lieut. MCINTOSH, Mr. JONES and one of us (P.) went a few paces from the tent to get a glass of water. While so engaged, some persons came up and inquired "where Sheriff JONES was," and made insulting remarks concerning his courage, when he (J.) arose from the stooping posture he was in and remarked. "Here I am, gentlemen," and again stooped, when some person in a crowd standing near, fired into the party, when the remark was made, (by P.,) "JONES, you are shot." and upon examination, it was found that a bullet had passed through his pants, without any injury.

The party returned to the tent, when we commenced talking about this dastardly and hellish attempt at assassination, when a man, pretending to be drunk, intruded himself into the tent, in our opinion, for the express purpose of finding out the position of Sheriff JONES. He took a seat, when he was told by the Sheriff that the party had no use for him, when he immediately rose and left, and in less than five minutes, as we were conversing together, JONES fell, exclaiming "Oh!"

He attempted to draw his knife and find the dastardly scoundrel, worse than a fiend, who would thus, under cover of night, attempt the life of a fellow being, but the wound was such as to prevent his rising at all. The shot came from the hind part of the tent, and was aimed at the back of the Sheriff. We have no doubt, ourselves, that the whole matter was concocted—the rascal hired for the express purpose of assassination—and that there are many persons in Lawrence concerned in this matter, who are very desirous to shield themselves behind this foul and dark scoundrel, unworthy even the name of devil.

Among the statements appended to the Committee's report, is the following:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Douglas County, K. T., upon our oaths state, that we were summoned by S. J. JONES, Sheriff of said County, upon the morning of Monday, April 20, as a posse to assist in the execution of legal processes upon persons living in Lawrence, at which place we arrived about 11 o'clock A. M.

Upon our arrival in said place, said JONES, Sheriff, as aforesaid, was proceeding in the direction of the house of one S. N. WOOD, against whom he (JONES) stated he had several warrants, one of which was for larceny, when he was surrounded in the street by several hundred men, and he (the said JONES) summoned four or five of those who were present to assist him in the execution of his process. Every man so summoned refused to recognize the legal authority of Kansas Territory. At this juncture the said Sheriff recognized several persons in the mob against whom he held warrants; he arrested one of them, who resisted him, and was rescued by the mob. The Sheriff then called upon bystanders by name to assist in apprehending said person. Again he was resisted with threats and curses.

After attempting to arrest several other persons, all of whom were rescued by the mob, he again and repeatedly called upon them in the name of the law to assist him in the execution of the legal processes which he held. He was asked by what authority he called upon them; he replied by the authority of the laws of Kansas Territory; to which answers were made "Call upon us in the name of *hell* and we will obey, but you can never arrest a citizen of Lawrence by virtue of your Territorial laws." "We do not recognize them." "We will oppose them with our blood." "Do not undertake to arrest another man, Jones; if you do, you are a dead man." "If you ever succeed in arresting a citizen of Lawrence, your life shall pay for it." "Resign your office, Jones, resign your office; you shall never arrest another man in Lawrence."

Very many similar threats were made by persons in the mob in addition to these, all of which were approved by the mob, manifested by shouts of "Yes." "Yes." "We will never submit!" and by other ways, from which manifestations we knew that the resistance was universal and determined. JONES called upon a number of them who assisted in the said rescue and resisted the laws of the Territory for their names, when he was told that they would give him the "mu

NEW-YORK CITY.

What is the effect of the new School law passed by the late Legislature? Long a Town Superintendent of Schools—how is it now, ma? Am I out of office!

Yours, A COUNTRYMAN.

Certainly, sir, you are jerked out of office. The office of Town Superintendent was abolished, and that of "District Commissioner" created. On the [illegible] the Board of Supervisors have special meetings to appoint these Commissioners,—one from each Assembly District, (except in the cities,) who will hold office till the 1st of January, 1858. In November, 1857, their successors will be chosen. Each (Assembly) District Commissioner has a salary of $200. He has no trouble of disbursing School Moneys—all that "bother" now devolving on the County Treasurer.

Church of the Messiah.

At a business meeting of this Church, called on Friday evening, in view of the fact that a large majority of the worshippers in this edifice reside far above it, it was resolved that the Trustees be authorized to obtain the refusal of five eligible lots of land on the west side of the town, above Fourteenth-street, and then to advertise the Church for sale, at a price not less than $150,000. The edifice is most substantially constructed, and its architectural and interior adornments were in the highest style of the time when it was built, 17 years since.

The Church for Deaf-Mutes.

Subscription-Books are in circulation to raise $5,000 to free from all incumbrance the four lots which have been purchased in Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, as the site of the proposed Church Edifice and Lecture-Building. $2,000 has already been secured.

☞ The principal inconvenience of dwelling in Brooklyn, is felt by those who are in the habit occasionally of imbibing too freely. A few nights ago a gentleman somewhat addicted to "smiling," became himself the object of visible emotion among his friends. Having indulged rather freely, he took the boat at the South Ferry intending to proceed to his residence in Brooklyn,—Providence, and the brick in his hat, permitting. While crossing in this happy state he fell asleep. At length the boat touched the wharf, and the worshipper of Bacchus and Morpheus stepped ashore, and straightway—that is, as straight as pos ible—passed through the ferry gate, and throwing himself into a hack told the driver to take him to No. — Henry-street, where he resided. Arrived at the house, he alighted and tried to effect an entrance with his night key—then by pulling the bell furiously—and finally by pounding on the door "with all his might," thinking it very extraordinary that he could not obtain admission to his own house. At last the third-story window was opened and a night-cap asked him what he wanted, and after some parley told him to go about his business, and when he thumped more violently than ever, called a "guardian of the night," who gave him apartments in a less comfortable dwelling. Next morning when he awoke—sober—he was surprised to find himself "in durance vile," in *New-York*; the boat had crossed twice during his slumbers, and he had been driven to Henry-street in New-York, instead of going to the same street in the "City of Churches." The moral—which, of course, is not addressed to our readers—should teach those who sometimes get "elated," never to go to sleep when *they are "half* seas over."

☞ The manure heap back of the City Hall, fronting on Chambers-street, would make a splendid water melon patch. Will not some Alderman be kind enough to propose it? And then they should raise the salaries of all the policemen in that ward, who will have plenty of exercise keeping the boys off.

☞ The Erie Railroad Company has assumed the exclusive control of its Express business, formerly leased to a company. Its new wagons, resplendant in varnish, drawn by plumed horses, paraded in line in Broadway yesterday, and attracted much attention.

☞ There is a store in Eighth-avenue with this inscription affixed to it: "This store will be opened in a *few* days." The occasion we presume will be celebrated by a *feu de joie*.

Madison-street School, Seventh Ward.

The school-house of Ward School No. 12, Mr. FARNHAM, Principal, is undergoing extensive alterations, and is being enlarged by the addition of another story and two large wings three stories high. It is to be newly furnished throughout, and the class rooms and other facilities for teaching are expected to be equal to any in the City. The primary and male departments of the School temporarily occupy the Church corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets, and the female department the one on the corner of Montgomery and Madison. It is expected that the School will assemble in its improved quarters immediately after the usual Summer vacation.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Beecham.

A letter received in this City by the *America*, mentions the death of the Rev. Dr. Beecham, the senior Corresponding Secretary of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society. Dr. BEECHAM died suddenly on the 22d of April. He will be remembered as having preached in the Mulberry-street M. E. Church, in this City, when upon his way to Canada last Summer, to preside over the Canada Conference. The same letter mentions, also, that during the preceding week, the wife and daughter of Rev. Dr. DIXON, still better known in the United States, were buried in the same grave. Dr. DIXON, too, has for some time been nearly blind.—N. Y. *Com. Adv.*

The Baird Contract.

The injunction restraining the Comptroller from paying Ex-Alderman BAIRD $2,855, upon an illegal contract with the Mayor for removing ice from Broadway, has been removed they say, and Mr. FLAGG has paid the money.

Will of Robt. L. Stevens, Esq.

The following is a copy of the Will of the late ROBERT L. STEVENS:

THE WILL.

In the name of God, amen: I, ROBERT L. STEVENS, of the City of New-York, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish my last will and testament, as follows:

I direct my executors to pay my just debts, and to make provisions for the payment of the yearly sums hereinafter particularly mentioned and provided for.

I give, devise and bequeath the following legacies, bequests, gifts and provisions to the persons hereinafter mentioned, to his, her and their use and behoof forever, viz.:

To the children of my brother James A. Stevens, living at the time of my death, to each the sum of $10,000, to be paid to each of the boys as they respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, and all the girls as they respectively attain eighteen years. To the children of my sister Juliana, living at the time of my death, to each the sum of $10,000, to be paid to each of the boys as they respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, and to the girls as they respectively attain the age of eighteen years.

To my brother John C. Stevens, $70,000; to my brother James A. Stevens, $20,000; to my niece Mary, the daughter of my brother Edwin, my piano, organ, and all the music and musical instruments which I may hold at the time of my death. To my friend Horace Binney, as a mark of my regard for his stern integrity, a piece of plate, to be purchased by my executors and presented to him, to cost at least the sum of $1,000.

To Captain Ira Bliss, $1,000.

To Captain Isaac Edwin, of New-Brunswick, $1,000.

To W. H. Gatzmer $1,000.

To Richard A. Shipper, $1,000.

To Capt. Keeler, of the steamboat Trenton, $1 000.

To Francis Keeler, $1,000.

To Philip Kipp, of Hoboken, $1,000.

To John Walker, engineer, $500.

To William Norcross, (for h's son Robert,) $1,000.

To Robert Hanson, of steamboat Trenton, $500.

To my cousin Julius Stockton, $1,000.

To Elijah, now the engineer of the steamtug New-Jersey, $50', as a remembrance of his long and faithful services in my employ.

I direct my executors to pay to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, in fulfillment of an obligation in writing, entered into by me to that effect, bearing even date herewith, the annual sum of $3,000, in equal quarterly payments, the said payments to commence at the expiration of three months from my decease, and to continue quarterly, as aforesaid, during the natural life of Antoinette, the wife of Henry Otto, and no longer; which said yearly sum is to be held by the said "The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company," upon the special trust and confidence, to pay over the said yearly sum, when received, to the said Antoinette, personally, or upon her receipt in writing, signed by her, to and for the sole and separate use of the said Antoinette, free from the debts or control of her present or any future husband.

I charge all my estate, real and personal, with payment of the above debts, engagements, legacies, gifts and bequests.

All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, of which I may die seized or possessed, wheresoever the same may be, after satisfying and providing for the above provisions and charges, I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved brother Edwin A. Stevens, his heirs, executors and administrators forever, to have and to hold, to his or their only use and benefit forever.

I hereby appoint my brothers, John C. Stevens and Edwin A. Stevens, and my friend, Mr. Horace Binney, Jr., of Philadelphia, to be the executors of this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking any former will by me made. In witness whereof I have, to this my last will and testament, set my hand and seal, in the City of New-York, this 20th day of August, 184[illegible].

ROBERT L. STEVENS.

Subscribed, sealed, and declared by the said Robert L. Stevens as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us and each of us, who, in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

[illegible] Building at No. 96 Chambers-street, New-York.
DURNING DUER,
[illegible] at Weehawken Heights, in the State of New-Jersey.
IRA BLISS,
[illegible] at No. 8 Greenwich-street, New-York.

[illegible], 1854.

E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Sloo vs. Law Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Ingersoll yesterday morning handed in the decision which he has made on the motion for an injunction in the case of *Sloo* vs. *Law*.

The decision is a very lengthy one, but the results at which it arrives are: First, that it decides that a majority of the Trustees may act without the concurrence of the third in the matters relating to the trust; second, that it directs an injunction to issue pending the litigation, by which the Trustees are restrained from employing any of the steamships belonging to the United States Mail Steamship Company, or in which they are interested, in the business of the trust, (except the ships of the trust,) without the concurrence of all three of the Trustees; and third, that it directs that Mr. Fisher shall have free access to the books of the trust at all times in business hours.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

The case of *Mortimer Livingston* vs. *John Gourd et al.* was before the Court this morning. This case arose out of the loss of the steamship *Humboldt*, which was wrecked, as will be recollected, off the harbor of Halifax. The vessel first struck on a rock, and was afterwards run ashore, her officers finding her to be sinking. Cargo to the amount of about $300,000 was saved from the wreck. It is claimed that this running of the ship ashore was done for the preservation of the vessel and cargo, and that it therefore constituted a case of general average, to which the owners of the cargo saved should contribute; and this suit is brought against some of them to compel such contribution.

There being no dispute as to the facts, by agreement between the parties, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for the sum of $5,389 96, subject to the opinion of the Court in a case to be made.

VALENTINE'S CASE.

Judge NELSON arrived in town yesterday, and it is understood that he will sit, to-day, to try the case of William C. Valentine, charged with fitting out a vessel for the slave-trade.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

A JUROR WAKED UP.

A comical incident occurred in the Circuit Monday. It seems that the case of Dubois vs. Barnett was tried, and the Jurors retired. After remaining out a moment they returned. The Clerk called over the names in readiness to take the expected verdict, when the following dialogue took place:

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

A Juror—May it pleashesh the Honor, I ist no able to know the Englich.

The Court—What?

Foreman of the Jury—If the Court please, one of the Jury is a German, and cannot understand a word of English.

The result of it was that the Jury was discharged, a new Jury impanneled, and the case retried.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

DECISIONS.

Woolly vs. *Chase*.—Motion granted without costs.

In re Alexander Robinson.—Order appointing Lewis B. Reed, Jr., Esq., Guardian *ad litem*, also to be referred to P. T. Ruggles to enquire into the truth of partition.

Custner vs. *Fleming*.—Motion decreed with $10 costs.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green and a Jury.

Simms vs. *Seymour*.—This was a proceeding under the Landlord and Tenant act, to test the validity of a letting of premises adjoining the Women's Hospital. The tenant alleged that the premises were leased verbally from October, 1854, for two years, at $1,500 per annum. It was admitted that no written agreement existed, and the question was as to the validity of the oral letting. The Judge charged the Jury that an oral agreement for a term of over one year was void by the statute, and if no other agreement had been made for the hiring of the premises, then the one made in October, 1854, expired on the 1st of May last. Unless the Jury were satisfied that an agreement had been entered into for a further term, the landlord would be entitled to a verdict, and the tenant must move out.

E. C. Benedict for landlord, and C. Nagle for tenant.

Operatic Squabbles.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC VS. JAMES H. HACKETT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—MAY 12.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Mr. Hackett, it is alleged in the complaint, entered into an agreement with the Academy of Music by which he was to occupy it two months from Oct. 1, 1854, at the stipulated rent of $9,500 for said term, $500 to be paid on the 30th of September, and $1,000 a week afterwards, to be paid every Saturday. The agreement also provides, among other things, that the Directors "used all diligence in finishing, and to have the main saloon cleared up on the night of every performance;" that nonpayment of rent should forfeit lease; that no scenery be altered except under direction of Mr. Allyn, without consent of the Executive Committee; and that free access should be allowed to the building for Directors and Executive Committee. The defendant, it is alleged, continued in possession up to the 4th of November, when $6,500 of the rent had already become due, and payment of which had been duly demanded. The defendant paid the rent up to the 14th of October, to wit: the sum of $3,500, but made default in payment of $3,000 due in weekly sums of $1,000 each from that date up to the 4th of November, which remains unpaid, although payment thereof was duly demanded. The plaintiffs, therefore, bring this suit for the recovery of said $3,000, and interest thereon.

To this the defendant made answer, setting up that the Directors did not finish the Academy, or use all or any diligence in finishing the same, that he took possession of the said premises for operatic performances by Grisi and Mario, and that by reason of the plaintiff's not performing their agreement and finishing the Academy, the said premises became and were unfit for use, and caused the illness of Mario, which prevented defendant from giving the necessary operatic representations, to his damage, he believes, to the sum of $3,000, which sum he will recoup from the rent alleged to be due. He also sets up that the plaintiffs, on the 4th November, and before the alleged rent of $1,000 became due, forcibly entered into the Academy of Music, and unlawfully evicted the said defendant therefrom, and held them to the 1st December, 1854, by reason of which he was hindered from making large profits therefrom, to his damage, he believes, to the amount of $5,000. The defendent also alleges that the plaintiffs are indebted to him in the sum of $381 37, viz: for 56 amphitheatre tickets, ($26,) and for scenery and other goods and chattels belonging to the defendent, which they took possession of and have held since. Defendant finally denies each and every allegation, and demands judgment in his favor against the plaintiffs in the sum of $5,000.

To this the plaintiffs make a reply denying each of the allegations set up in the answer, with the exception of that which alleges their indebtedness in $26 for fifty-two amphitheatre tickets, and that which charges them with having taken possession of certain scenery, &c.; but they deny that they owe anything therefor, because these chattels were taken possession of under the agreement.

The case came up for trial, before a Jury, yesterday. Mr. Lane appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. James T. Brady, with Mr. Smith as attorney, represented the defence.

Several witnesses were examined on both sides, whose evidence bore upon the facts alleged in the papers.

Mr. Brady summed up for the defendant, and was followed by Mr. Lane for the plaintiffs.

The Judge charged the Jury briefly on the facts, and the law as to be applied to them.

Several exceptions were taken for the defendant.

The Jury retired, and after a brief interval, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,634 18.

Mr. Smith asked twenty days within which to prepare a case on the exceptions.

The jurors were then discharged.

Before Judge Daly.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Norman A. Freeman vs. *John Orser*.—This was an action for permitting a prisoner to escape from the limits of the City and County of New-York. The case has been tried before when the Jury were unable to agree on a verdict. It appeared that one Stephen Waring, being a judgment debtor, was put upon the limits, and that on a day named the creditor received information that Waring had paid a visit to Brooklyn. The man himself, was produced and swore he was not in Brooklyn, but his brother and two other persons gave him a very bad character. The case went to the Jury, under the charge of the Court. A sealed verdict was rendered.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. C. P. Daly.

Wm. A. Kettletas vs. *Isaac C. Delaplaine and Thomas McElrath*.—This case was an action for the recovery of a sum of $1,150 alleged to be due by the defendants as a commission to Mr. Francis L. Waddell, (who assigns his claim to Renard & Co., by whom it was subsequently assigned to the plaintiff Kottletas,) for the purchase of twenty-two lots of ground on Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. The action is based on the following agreement:

$1,150. NEW-YORK, April 12, 1855.

We jointly and mutually agree to pay to F. L. Waddell, on demand, $1,150 commissions, provided the title of the property is approved of and accepted.

J. C. DELEPLAINE,
THOMAS McELRATH.

(Assignment to Renard & Co. indorsed and dated May 19, 1855.)

In pursuance of this agreement it was set up that after the making thereof, the defendants entered into and took possession of the said lots, and accepted and approved of the title thereof.

The defendants, in their answer, deny that they have entered into possession of the said lots, or accepted and approved of the title thereof. They set up that Francis L. Waddell, who was bound as their agent to purchase the property in question for the lowest sum at which it could be obtained, falsely stated to defendants that it could not be bought for less than $115,000—in consequence of which statement they paid the last-mentioned sum and made said agreement; and that before the making and delivery of the agreement in the complaint, the said Francis L. Waddell was authorized and requested by William Coventry H. Waddell, the owner of the property, to dispose of said property for the sum of $105,000, and that the said W. C. H. Waddell made over to Francis L. Waddell, for his own use, all money received upon the sale of the property over the sum of $105,000, and that Francis L. Waddell fraudulently suppressed this fact from the defendants; and that, inasmuch as he had received $10,000 in consequence of that fraudulent suppression, therefore the present claim is void.

Several witnesses were examined as to the facts alleged in the complaint and answer respectively.

Mr. F. N. Bangs, the defendant's attorney, who was examined at great length, proved to having received from Mr. F. L. Waddell a letter, of which the following is a copy:

April, 1855.

MY DEAR FRANK: If you can get $105,000 for the Murray Hill property, so as to discharge the burden of that amount of indebtedness, which attaches to it from my shoulders, you'll dispose of it, and for your trouble therein, and exertions to accomplish it, you can have for yourself all over that I'll go to Troy this afternoon, and be back to-morrow night. Truly yours,

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL.

It was further proved that all the parties united in giving a written instructions to Mr. Betts, who examined the title for defendants, by which it appeared that Mr. W. C. H. Waddell was to have the premises cleared of an outstanding lease, which he yet retains. This proof was given to show that the defendants had never accepted and approved of the titles.

Mr. Smith, for the plaintiff, claimed that there was no evidence that Mr. F. L. Waddell was the agent of the defendants in the purchase of this property—that, on the contrary, he was the agent of Mr. W. C. H. Waddell exclusively that the existence of the agency must be proved before the fraud could be assumed, that it was immate-

[illegible] made out that the deceased was exhibited—that it was indicted while deceased was lying down; that the deceased could not have done it himself; thinks there was but one blow, and that a pretty severe one—severing the left carotid artery, the nerve and jugular vein. The windpipe was partially cut across, and the spinal column cut into, more than half way across. The deceased must have died instantly.

The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said LYMAN LUTHER came to his death by the hand of THOMAS LUTHER by a blow with an axe."

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The will of the late DR. JOHN C. WARREN, of Boston, provided for the disposition of his body with an especial reference to the science which he had so long pursued and adorned. The will required that the body should remain 24 hours, at the close of which time arsenic should be infused into the veins; at the end of the next 24 hours, the funeral ceremonies should take place, and the body be deposited beneath St. Paul's Church, and 24 hours thereafter was to be given for examination to the officers of the Medical College and the physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to ascertain regarding certain peculiarities which he suffered to exist. After this the flesh was to be taken from the bones, the bones mascerated, wired and deposited in the College Museum. The will, we understand, is peremptory.

A Boston evening paper understands that a wealthy gentleman, residing in Winthrop-place, while laboring under a fit of insanity, produced by a severe illness, escaped from his attendants on Tuesday night, and jumped from a third story window in the house to the roof of a shed, two stories lower, and from thence he fell to the ground. The fall upon the ground fractured his skull in such a manner that his life is now despaired of.

The explosion of the mixing mill at Gorham on Tuesday, was caused by the carelessness of Mr. ALLEN, who lost his life. He was engaged in cleaning the stones preparatory to grinding a new batch of powder. A portion of the material always adheres to the stones, and ALLEN had been frequently cautioned to use nothing but wood in knocking it off. On this occasion he used a hammer and an explosion was the result.

The St. Paul (Min.) *Daily Times* of April 29 says: "Emigration is pouring into the Territory at a rate far exceeding the predictions of the most sanguine. Every boat is crowded with a living freight, and the roads leading to the interior are thronged with hardy, industrious and enterprising emigrants—men who have the requisites for building a mighty commonwealth."

On the 28th ult, a couple of Germans were married in Cincinnati by Esquire ROWEKAMP. The husband came to this country some time before he sent for his wife. She came by New Orleans, while he had gone to meet her in New-York. They never met until a few weeks ago. In the meantime both had obtained divorces, both had married again, and both had lost their partners.

Depredations on the mails in the State of Missouri, have compelled the Judge of the United States Court now in session at St. Louis, to bring the subject to the notice of the Grand Jury, and that body has made an investigation. The Grand Jury found that the mails are transported, in stages and hacks, in such a careless and unsafe manner as put all idea of security out of the question.

The Galveston *Confederate*, of the 25th April, says that two negroes, the property of MRS. KENNEY, of this place, were killed by a Mr. HOWARD, the overseer of JOHN H. JONES, at his plantation on Caney River, a few days since. It seems that Howard caught the negroes in the act of stealing horses, and fired upon them, killing both.

The Rev. S. MOODY, Presbyterian Minister at Ashland, Ohio, was drowned at Wellsville a few days ago, by the upsetting of a skiff, in which a party were crossing the Ohio. The skiff contained five persons, among them a daughter of Mr. MOODY. She was saved by the buoyancy of her clothing. A ferryman was drowned.

A party of young ladies from Madbury, N. H., appeared in Great Falls on May-day—having taken their gentlemen friends out to ride. The girls "stood treat" for their partners, and shew them all there was to be seen in the village—the gents carrying the parasols, bouquets, &c., while their fair friends drove the teams.

Mrs. LAWRENCE, of New-Haven, had the good fortune to save a man's life on Saturday. The man was in a leaky boat, which capsized, and he would have certainly drowned had not Mrs. LAWRENCE, who happened to see the occurrence, ran to the waterside, got a pole and reached it to him.

JOHN TAYLOR, an old resident of Fairfield County, Conn., killed himself in a novel way. He was found lying with his face down, in a stream of water of the depth of eleven inches, with a large flat stone upon his back. Apparently he had used this stone to aid in the accomplishment of his purpose.

The *Colonization Herald* says, about 600 applications have been received by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, for a passage in the expedition to sail on the 1st of June next from Savannah, of whom the great majority are slaves who are to be emancipted for the purpose.

The Providence *Transcript* states that ALFRED LINCOLN, brakeman on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, while riding on the top of a train of cars on Wednesday, came in contact with a bridge, which threw him from the car, fracturing his arm and badly bruising his head.

There is now in course of erection on Paca-street, Baltimore, between Lexington and Fayette, a magnificent hall for the four tribes of Red men in that city, viz.: Pocahontas, Susquehanna, Pawnee and Ottawa, which is expected to be finished and ready for dedication about the 16th of July.

On the evening of the 21st of April, a most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated by one JOHN BARNETT, upon the person of Justice LOWTHER, in the town of Richmond, Texas. LOWTHER was killed while standing at a looking glass preparing his toilet for an evening party.

A young man, named LAWSON PINGREE, of Waterford, Me., while engaged in the mills of Messrs. H. WINSLOW & Co., at Bergen Falls, N. H., got his hand upon the circular saw while in motion, and had all four of the fingers on his right hand immediately cut off.

The Quebec *Colonist* says, that an action of damages for $20,000 has been instituted against the Directors of the Turnpike Trust, on behalf of the orphan children of COTE, (six in number,) who was killed by the falling of the Suspension Bridge, at Montmorenci Falls.

A marriage took place a short time since in New-Orleans, at 7 o'clock in the evening, but the bride, taking suddenly ill, was dead at 9, and the same paper that chronicled her nuptials, also published her decease.

A boy nine years old, named CHARLES SULLIVAN, was detected and arrested, on Wednesday, in the act of setting fire to some combustibles on Messrs. JOHN W. GRIGGS & Co's wood and coal wharf, No. 51 Charles-street, Boston.

The Boston *Telegraph* states that FISHER A. KINGSBURY, of Weymouth, whose office has been twice blown up, has received several anonymous letters threatening him with dire vengeance unless he abandons liquor prosecutions.

WILLIAM F. PAYNE, formerly of Danville, Va., an ambrotypist, was arrested on Saturday last, for stealing a letter containing a check for $47, from the Post-Office at Madison, N. C. He was lodged in jail at Greensborough, N. C.

Rev. T. L. BRECKINRIDGE was attacked and beaten on the street in Lafayette, Ind., on Wednesday last, by Mr. F. J. CLARK. The preacher had referred to Mr. CLARK in his sermon in a very disagreeable and disreputable manner.

LEMUEL KEYES, residing near Chicopee Falls, has buried his wife, three daughters, and one son, from small pox, within two months. Mr. KEYES has also been down with the same disease, but has recovered.

A pear tree more than 300 years old was cut down in **New-Haven recently.** It stood in Crown-street, **and was transplanted** from England in the early days **of the Colony.**

Rents **have been very high** in Detroit this Spring; good **frame and brick** houses for medium sized families, ranging from $350 to $800, and a few have been rented even at a higher figure.

The nomination of DONELSON, it is said, has not given satisfaction to the K. N.'s of Tennessee. GOVERNOR CAMPBELL would decidedly have been the choice of the people.

The Indianola *Bulletin*, of the 25th, says, that the crops in the inferior, where stands have been procured, are looking well, although there has been no rain for a month.

In an affray at Blairsville, Vanderburg County, Indiana, on Monday, Dr. OSCAR WALKER mortally wounded an old man named PETELSON.

A Hamilton (C. W.) newspaper is out with a proposal that the people of Canada elect their Governor instead of importing him.

A few nights since Mr. EDMUND DEAN, father of JULIA DEAN HAYNE, was robbed of $150 in money and a $500 draft, in Detroit.

The Tennessee papers announce the death of the venerable Major MABE, formerly a Member of Congress from that State.

One hundred Polish families, mostly farmers, have settled in Kames County, Texas, near the San Antonio River.

Five negroes escaped from their owners in Covington, Ky., last Sunday night, and have not been retaken.

A first-class hotel is to be built at Nashville. They have good hotels, but their dimensions are too small.

LONG ISLAND.

At the Navy Yard.

The Receiving-ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has lately had all the guns on the lower deck, thirty-four in number, weighing 7,300 lbs. each, taken out and conveyed to the gun ground near the Hospital. The hold has also been cleared of a large number of water-tanks. There are about 200 mariners now on board, a few of whom are apprentices, but generally they are seamen waiting for employment by the Government.

The guns taken from her are old and unfit for service; they are to be recast, and furnished with the best modern improvements.

The *Mississippi* has had all her machinery, decayed timbers, planks, &c., taken out, for the purpose of refitting her. The hull is said to be sound.

Contested.

Mr. JOHN H. MCCORMICK, of Brooklyn, has commenced proceedings to test the right of Mr. CLARY to a seat as Justice of the Peace in the Fourth District. Mr. MCCORMICK received over 9,000 votes, while his opponent received less than 7,000; but Mr. C. has taken possession of the office as having received the largest number of votes in the particular District for which he was nominated.

Clinton-avenue Church, Brooklyn.

The damage to this Church by the recent gale has been repaired. It was occupied on Sunday. In the afternoon thirty persons were admitted to the Church.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 10th inst. there were 54 deaths—Males 20, females 34; adults 26, minors 28.

Principal Diseases.—Consumption, 11; scarlet fever, 7; inflammation of the bowels, 4; dropsy in the head, 3; cancer, congestion of the lungs, constipation, erysipelas, inflammation of the stomach, marasmus—2 each.

NEW-JERSEY.

Resort of Duelists to Hoboken.

At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning two parties, numbering altogether twelve or thirteen persons, crossed over to Hoboken from New-York, and went to the Elysian Fields to see a duel fought between two of their number. It originated in a fight among sporting men at a public house in the Bowery on the night previous, in which one of them had a piece of his nose bitten off. THOMAS HYER was one of the party, and it is said, that having exerted himself in vain during the night to reconcile the affair, he succeeded upon the field, by finding some defect in one of the pistols, and as one of the seconds objected to the conflict. FRANK MCDONOUGH, a constable in Hoboken, hearing of the affair, started in pursuit, and upon his approach the dueling party dispersed.

☞ On Sunday an immense number of persons crossed the Hoboken Ferries to the Elysian Fields, and saloons, and public-house gardens in Hoboken, and West Hoboken.

Horrible Fratricide.

From the Mohawk Courier, May 8.

On the night of Friday last, a brutal murder was committed in the town of Salisbury, in this County, about nine miles from this village.

It appears that LYMAN LUTHER, a man of intemperate habits, about thirty-five years of age, and a man of small stature—has been on terms of enmity with his brother, THOMAS LUTHER—that they have often quarrelled, and that the supposed cause of difficulty between them was jealousy on the part of LYMAN, who had separated from his wife. On Friday afternoon they had, as was supposed, settled their difficulties in the presence of a Mr. COMSTOCK.

During the afternoon, THOMAS came to the house where his father and LYMAN were living together, and broke the windows, dishes, &c., and in the evening came back again, as appears from the testimony of SIMEON LUTHER, the father—the substance of which is given below. Mr. EPHRAIM COMSTOCK, one of the neighbors, who was called in by the brothers, WILLIAM and THOMAS LUTHER, found LYMAN dead upon the floor, at about 9 or 10 o'clock at night, with an axe standing near by with blood upon it.

The following is, substantially, the testimony of SIMEON LUTHER, taken at the inquest by Coroner L. D. WAITE, of this village, who repaired to the scene of the murder on Saturday, the 3d inst.:

SIMEON LUTHER, father of the two brothers, testified that on the night of Friday last, he and LYMAN retired to bed, and that witness fastened the door with a pitchfork and a chain link, staple and hook. In about an hour heard a noise, and found that THOMAS LUTHER had burst open the outside door; he came in and called for LYMAN, and said he must see him. LYMAN got up, put on his pantaloons and boots, and went into the other room; and witness soon heard LYMAN say, "For God's sake don't take my life!" Heard THOMAS say, "You have been telling lies about me, and I will stop your lying." Witness came to the door, looked out, and THOMAS ordered him back, and sprung and shut the door. Witness says when he looked out of the door saw LYMAN lying on the floor, and THOMAS standing straddle of LYMAN on the floor, with his axe in his hand, and LYMAN's head raised up or drawn across THOMAS' knee, and heard LYMAN say twice, "For God's sake, spare my life!"

Witness did not again attempt to come out of his room, because he was afraid THOMAS would kill him—did not come out until called upon by Mr. COMSTOCK; when he got up, looked out and saw LYMAN lying dead on the floor. Witness and LYMAN went to bed together; he took extra pains to shut and fasten the outside door, as he was afraid THOMAS would break in and make trouble; says LYMAN hid away from THOMAS in the afternoon, and tried to keep out of the way; says the outside door was whole and sound when he fastened it; this morning found it broken, and the pitchfork handle broken: says the trouble between THOMAS and LYMAN grew out of the woman-business.

Doctor JOHN SEAMEN, in his testimony, says: A wound was found on the neck of deceased between

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, May 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are rather sparingly offered and bought at $7 5 @ $7 6½ for Pearls, and $6 5⁰ for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is active and in request at full prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The available supply is light, while the demand is fair, and factors are generally obtaining

CANDLES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—Presents no really new features, the sales since our last amount to about 1,500 bags, including Rio, at 10½c. @ 11c.; Maracaibo at 11½c. @ 12c.; and Java at 13c. @ 13½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Quiet at 30c. @ 31c. ₱ lb. for Sheathing.

COTTON—Is in fair request at about 10¾c. @ 10¾c. for Upland Middling, cash. Sales of 700 bales for October and November, at 10½c. @ 10¾c. The current transactions are comparatively restricted.

FISH—Seem in pretty fair demand at uniform quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Hoonia has been applied, and the demand, especially for home use, is good, prices evince less firmness. The sales since our last, reach 9,000 bbls, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 62½ @ $5 25
Ordinary State	5 37½ @ 5 50
Straight State	5 50 @ 5 62½
Favorite and Extra State	5 62½ @ 6 25
Common to good Michigan	5 12½ @ 5 75
Commonto Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 75 @ 6 12½
Common to Good Ohio	5 87½ @ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	5 75 @ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 12½ @ 6 37½
Extra Michigan	6 00 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio	6 37½ @ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25 @ 6 50
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75 @10 00

Canadian is heavy and irregular,—the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to been Extra at $6 75@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is unchanged The sales since our last amount to 3,500 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $6 12½@$6 37½ and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3 25@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 06½@$3 12½ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 31½@$3 37½ for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, to-day, of 860 boxes Messina Lemons at $3 56½@$3 91¼; and 2,650 do. Oranges at $1 93¾@$2 37½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. The sales since our last amount to about 10,700 bushels, including very ordinary Southern White at $1 55; fair do. Red at $1 56; Chicago Spring, (red,) at $1 40; and Mediterranean, (Genesee,) red, at $1 56 ₱ bushel. There have been 8,500 bushels Rye bought at 80c. @ 82c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid at 37c @ 39c. for State, and 40c. @ 42c. for Western. Corn is plentier and a shade cheaper, with a lively inquiry at the reduced prices. The sales since our last comprise about 68,000 bushels, at 56c. @ 56c. for unsound, heated and damp; 57c. @ 59c. for Mixed Southern; 59c. @ 61c. for Yellow do.; and 60c. @ 66c. for White do.—the latter rate for Devereaux Corn.

Mr. A. F. DE LUSE, broker, reports the clearances of breadstuffs from this port from 5th to 12th inst., both inclusive, as follows: Flour—To Liverpool, 7,522 bbls.; Bristol, 840; Havre, 104; Rotterdam, 270; West Indies, 1,795; South America, 3,410; British Provinces, 5,694; East Indies, 800; Cayenne, 1,132. Wheat—To Liverpool, 47,514 bushels. Indian Corn—To Liverpool, 66,029 bushels; South America, 2,935; British Provinces, 600. Rye—To Antwerp, 89,174 bushels; Rotterdam, 10,311; Bremen, 18,052.

HAY—Is in fair request, and is steady in price.

HEMP—The demand is reviving, but not at rates to suit factors; and, in consequence, the business is restricted.

HIDES—Are not offered or purchased with much freedom. Prices are without any essential alteration. The available stock is in excess of 70,000 of all kinds.

HONEY—The receipts and sales are very moderate. Prices are nominally the same.

HOPS—There were 28 bales taken at 7c. @ 9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales of 75 tons Scotch Pig transpired, at $33 50 @ $33, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Quiet, at old rates.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LEATHER—The reported supplies and sales of Domestic Tanned Sole, in this market, are alike moderate. Prices are supported. Other kinds rule about the same.

LIME—Rockland is at $1 for Common and $1 37½ for Lump, ₱ bbl., with a light stock, and a moderate inquiry.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair and prices are firm, with sales reported of New-Orleans at 46c. @ 48c.; Porto Rico at 43c.; Cuba Muscovado at 33c. @ 37c.; and Clayed Cuba at 30c. @ 33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in request, and is now generally quoted at $3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do is pretty actively inquired for, and is worth 43½c. @ 44c. —some factors claiming as much as 45c. ₱ gallon. Tar is selling slowly at old rates. Resin attracts more attention and is firm, at $1 70@$1 75½ for Common, ₱ $10 lbs. delivered; and $2 50@$4 50 for No. 1, and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are moderately inquired for at steady rates. Red and Olive Oils are inactive and somewhat nominal. Palm Oil has been freely purchased, mostly at 9¾c. ₱ lb.,—which rate factors do not now appear willing to accept. Linseed is offered at 78c. ₱ gallon, but it is not in much request thereat. Lard Oil rules dull and heavy at 58c. @ 59c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork, with a reduced supply and lively demand, has again advanced to $19 25@$19 75, closing at $19 50@$19 75 for Mess, $17 for Prime Mess, and $15 50 for Prime, with sales of 1,200 bbls., here and to arrive soon. There were likewise 1,000 bbls. Mess, for September

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published ... at THREE o'clock P. M. ... ONE DOLLAR a week. Single ... One edition will be ... at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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☞ Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

The General Assemblies.

The General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, the Old and New Schools, hold their sessions in this City, commencing on Thursday of this week. Their proceedings will be of interest to the members of that denomination throughout the United States. We shall present each day a full and accurate report of their proceedings. We will send the DAILY TIMES containing these reports to any part of the United States, for the time these bodies are in session, or for a fortnight, for *twenty-five* cents. Orders should be left at the office immediately.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. FESS, the Secretary of War was directed to report an estimate for removing the rocks at Hurlgate so as to admit of the passage of war vessels and large merchantmen. Mr. CASS concluded his remarks commenced yesterday. Mr. CLAYTON spoke on the Sound Dues question, contending that this country ought no longer to submit to the exaction—that, in fact, the treaty with Denmark had already been abrogated. In the House, Mr. JONES of Pennsylvania, in reply to Mr. FULLER, denied the asseverations of the latter gentleman in regard to Mr. BUCHANAN; whereupon, Mr. FULLER gave the Democratic Journal of the State as his authority. Mr. EVANS spoke on the Slavery question. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, striking out the Appropriation of $300,000 to continue the Washington Aqueduct, was agreed to by both Houses.

The Temperance Question.

The meeting of the State Temperance Society, to be held on the 18th of June, will be one of more than ordinary interest and importance:—as one of its prominent objects is to decide upon the course to be pursued, with reference to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. There are two parties already formed in the Temperance ranks upon this subject. On one side it is said that Temperance men can do nothing but insist upon the total prohibition by law of the sale of intoxicating drinks:—that having committed themselves to this principle it is impossible for them to recede:—that temporary defeats are what all who labor in a good cause must expect:—that they cannot, under any circumstances, so far compromise their position as to assent to the enactment of any license law whatever:—and that they have only, therefore, to *do nothing*, until they can pass and maintain a prohibitory law. When that time will come, they cannot say:—but that it will come eventually they have full faith. Especially if the traffic in liquor should be left entirely free, they believe the whole community would become so thoroughly aroused by its evil results, that they would demand its total prohibition.

On the other hand there are many Temperance men who think that the experiment would be doubtful in its issue, and altogether too costly in its progess. That the tide of death which flows from intemperance should be left to sweep over the land without a single effort to check or restrain it, in order to demonstrate the necessity of stopping it altogether, they deem unjust and cruel in the last degree. They believe it is wise to prevent as much evil as possible,—to do as much good as the circumstances of the case will admit,—and not to abandon all effort because everything cannot be accomplished at once. They believe in the maxim that half a loaf is better than no bread: that it is worth while to diminish the amount of liquor consumed, even if its consumption cannot be wholly and instantly prevented. As to the *principle* involved in a license law, they agree substantially with the views presented in Governor CLARK's first message,—that they are prohibitory in their nature, and differ from those which enact total prohibition only in degree.

They are willing to prohibit the sale of liquor *in part*, if they cannot do it wholly,—believing that every step thus gained is in the right path,—that positive good is done to individuals and to society by preventing the sale of a single gallon of liquor,—and that it is the duty of the friends of Temperance *to do all they can* in this direction. They regard the difficulties in the way of the enactment and maintenance of a thoroughly prohibitory law, as more formidable than they are represented to be by the other party. To change the Constitution or to revolutionize the Court of Appeals, one and probably both of which must be done before practical effect could be given to a stringent Prohibitory Law, would require several years of effort and might, in the combinations and complications of politics, be found after all impossible. And even if it should succeed, nothing would have been done to prepare public sentiment for its enforcement, which would almost certainly be found impossible in precisely those localities which should need it most.

This section of the Temperance Party will, therefore, probably be in favor of enacting the best law attainable under existing circumstances,—of laboring to secure its enforcement, and of trusting to the effect of this upon the public mind to induce a desire for something better. A stringent license law, which shall prohibit the sale of liquor except under specific conditions, if judiciously framed and rigidly enforced, would do much towards preventing the evils which the community now suffer from intemperance. And the attention of the friends of Temperance might very profitably be directed to an enforcement of such laws, not only as a means of doing the good they are designed to secure, but also of preparing for other laws which they deem desirable. It is a great mistake to suppose that, because everybody cannot be prevented from drinking everything, nobody should be restrained from drinking anything. The feeling among leaders of the Temperance movement, since it partially abandoned the field of moral influence, and became political in its organization and its aims, has been, that, if they could not secure a law which should make it a crime to drink a glass of wine or of beer at dinner, they would not permit one to be enacted which would punish a man for selling rum to a half-maddened brute, ready upon the slightest additional stimulus to murder his wife and children. There is more of malignity and spite, than philanthropy and common sense, in such a sentiment. That it has greatly retarded the Temperance movement, and prevented it from doing an immense amount of good which it would otherwise have accomplished, there can be no doubt. Whether it is still dominant in the Temperance Party, and will still be suffered to control and guide its action, remains to be seen.

Kansas and the Presidential Election.

One of the strongest and most efficient motives for the denial of the application of Kansas for admission as a State, evidently lies in the possibility of the Presidential question coming to the House of Representatives for decision. Kansas, if admitted, would in that event cast a vote adverse to the Pro-Slavery Party; and it is not improbable that the balance of the States may be so even that a single vote may be decisive one way or the other. The advantage of possessing an Executive wholly subservient to slave-propagandism has been too recently proved to authorize Southern statesmen to palter with the chances. Every measure must be viewed with cautious reference to the Presidential result. Every influence must be made tributary. Hence the need of accurate arithmetic wherever the question is likely to come; the calculation of odds; the certainty of a reliable majority. It is not wholly unreasonable to believe that, in the presence of three or four candidates, the election of a President may devolve upon the House of Representatives. That contingency is to be provided for.

What will be the result of a submission of the Presidential issue to the House? Under a constitutional provision the duty devolves upon that body, in the event of no candidate obtaining a majority of the whole electoral vote. The votes are taken by States, each possessing one vote, its character being determined by the majority of its representatives. Of the three highest candidates balloted for by the electoral colleges, the one who shall secure the voices o more than half the number of States, will be President. Let us suppose that no Democratic, American, or Republican candidate obtains an electoral majority; then of the names put forward by those parties, the three highest on the list will go before the House. The nominee of the South American Party, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, will be the three. If we suppose the House to preserve ridgidly the party distinctions which placed its several members there, each man voting for the candidate of his party, we shall have this result:

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Alabama,	Georgia,	South Carolina,
Arkansas,	Louisiana,	Texas,
California,	Mississippi,	Virginia—11.
Florida,	North Carolina,	

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Connecticut,	New-Hampshire,	Rhode Island,
Indiana,	New-Jersey,	Vermont,
Maine,	New-York,	Wisconsin—13.
Massachusetts,	Ohio,	
Michigan,	Pennsylvania,	

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CANDIDATE.

Delaware,	Kentucky,	Maryland,
	Missouri.—4.	

DOUBTFUL.

Illinois,	Iowa,	Tennessee.

Iowa would probably vote in blank, its delegation of two members being of opposite political parties. Illinois is set down as doubtful, because the delegation as it stands is half for the Administration and half Republican. The complexion of its vote will depend upon the choice in the Ninth District, now vacant, and on the choice of a successor to Mr. RICHARDSON, in the Fifth District, supposing him to resign in view of his nomination as Governor. Tennessee is either Democratic or American. But whatever becomes of two of these three States, it may be put down as certain that the four States credited to the South American ticket, together with Tennessee, would early, if not in the first instance, coalesce with the Democrats, thus giving them sixteen States, the number necessary to elect. If Kansas were admitted, *seventeen* States would be required for the majority, and where could they be had? Of the doubtful States, Iowa is neutralized hopelessly by her divided delegation. Illinois, if not likewise remaining *in equilibrio*, will in all likelihood tend to the Republican side.

The admission of Kansas at the present session of Congress would thus produce a marked and very important change in the programme of the Presidential Election. It would very seriously diminish the chances of the Democratic Pro-Slavery Party for success. As a matter of course, this result has not escaped the attention of its leaders, and forms an additional reason in explanation of the obstinate determination with which they resist the admission of this new State.

To the Point.

The state of things in Virginia is promising. At the recent American State Convention held at Taunton, Mr. GILMER, of Albemarle, was called on for a speech. The following is given as one of the things which elicited marked approbation:

"He reported a fine state of things in his County. They were not declining in their attachment to our peculiar institutions. Everybody that had negroes kept them, and those that didn't have them wanted them. He considered them a great blessing. He had rather sit in the shade, and say "hurrah, boys!" than cut tobacco himself."

This is practical and sensible. It puts the "peculiar institution" on intelligible ground. Everybody,—especially every lazy man,—can appreciate the argument. It avoids all the intricacies of logic and steers clear of the misunderstandings which too frequently arise in discussions of this kind. We do not wonder that Mr. GILMER "descended from the platform amidst great applause." He was followed by "Major ZEPH TURNER;" but instead of dilating upon Slavery, being content with what his illustrious predecessor had done in that line, the Major confined himself to tracing the personal and political history of Mr. FILLMORE. "This," says the Richmond *Whig*, "he did in a logical manner, by setting forth the value of the heritage received from our fathers, and showing that the love of country, common to all nations, would naturally lead us to protect and defend it from the ruthless hands of foreigners, who might forever deface and destroy it." We hope they won't.

The English Minister.

There seems some probability, by the last accounts, that the settlement of the Central American and enlistment difficulties may pass from the hands of Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON, and Mr. Secretary MARCY be compelled to reiterate all over again his long quotations from GROTIUS and ponderous treatises on international law. A motion of censure on the Palmerston Administration relative to the fall of Kars had been brought before Parliament, in which the opposition Party, led by Lord DERBY, had touched their opponent's shield with the sharp end of the spear; and, as the *Atlantic* left, there was a brisk battle raging in the lists. On the morning previous to this engagement both armies had been summoned to a caucus at their respective leaders' (Lords DERBY and PALMERSTON'S) residences, in which they were treated by those noblemen to a long and encouraging oration, but no lunch. There was some mutiny evidently among Lord DERBY's followers, and many murmurs against DISRAELI, the solitary fire that gives light to their dull camp. It was felt, by the squires who chiefly follow Lord DERBY's plume, that his presence was a standing obstacle to their junction with the Peelites, who, though small in number, are strong in intellect and administrative capacity, and hold in the present Parliament the balance of power.

Lord PALMERSTON's party, on the other hand, mustered in full strength and seem vigorous and united, and any of those who were inclined to be querulous appeared at the close to be resolved to bear the lesser evil of sustaining a Liberal Administration than fly to the greater one of a Government in deadly hostility to all political progress. Still the two forces are nearly equal in number, and if the Opposition party should press to a division, the contest must be close, and will entirely depend on the course taken by Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. CARDWELL and the score of followers who still adhere to them. The three or four gentlemen who are humorously styled "The Irish Independent Party," are sure to vote with the consistency for which Irish patriots are somewhat remarkable, on the Tory side. On the other hand, there are many of the Tory English Squires who will, in remembrance of PALMERSTON's supposed good service through the war, sustain him in preference to DISRAELI.

If Lord PALMERSTON should fall, his fate will be, however, but strictly in keeping with that which has awaited almost every English Minister for the last quarter of a century, in the very moment of victory and success. The Duke of WELLINGTON had scarcely achieved the triumph of Catholic Emancipation when he was hurled from power and his successor, Lord GREY, did not long survive the great conquest of reform. Sir ROBERT PEEL had scarcely carried a repeal of the Corn Laws, when, at a moment when he commanded the largest majority given to any Minister *for a century*, and might have carried out long-cherished plans for the amelioration of the condition of the people, he was seized on, and, like another Actæon, devoured by his own hounds. So is it now PALMERSTON's turn to be threatened with extinction at the crisis of his political life which in any other country would have secured him permanency of position and immortality of renown. If he should escape defeat on this Kars motion, as he is almost certain to do, new reptiles rise across his path in motions on "the Central American Question," "the Enlistment Question," "the Italian Question," "the Civil Service Question," all hissing defiance and eager to devour. Gay and gallant as the old Whig leader is, and lightly as labor sits upon his bosom's throne, he has more troubles to bear than well become the green old age of seventy-four. With a change of administration, one difficulty at least would vanish. Mr. CRAMPTON would be withdrawn. Lord MALMESBURY would not feel the same difficulty in changing Mr. CRAMPTON to some more genial climate which is naturally felt by Lord CLARENDON, of whom, though appointed by Lord GRANVILLE, he is a deservedly favorite *protégé*.

A Prudent Minister.

The people of the Netherlands, who are generally considered a cautious, canny race, find in the quality of prudence, at least, a most worthy representative in Monsieur DUBOIS. This gentleman appears to have carefully studied TALLEYRAND's instruction to his diplomatic corps, "Never to exhibit too much zeal," and must have the feelings which belong to a manly Christian gentleman, under the most charming condition of control.

It appears that while a riot of a most aggravated character was taking place around him, which resulted in a loss of human life, he exhibited an easy unconcern which entitles "Monsieur DUBOIS unmoved among the flying plates" to stand as a companion picture to that celebrated one of CHARLES of Sweden, coolly giving his instructions while a huge shell was bursting at his feet. If this unruffled state of mind had no other merit, however, it at least had that of enabling him to be a full and impartial historian of the fight. When this gentleman, however, is called on, he pleads the official privilege, accorded for wholly different objects, and declines to come into Court. To what does this refusal amount? Either a gentleman who commits a justifiable homicide in self-defence stands charged and *convicted, by public opinion*, with unjustifiably taking away another man's life, and Monsieur DUBOIS refuses to relieve him of the stigma, or an humble but not on that account less honest man, or less entitled to justice, has been brutally assaulted and shot for discharging a prescribed duty, and Monsieur DUBOIS refuses to give the evidence necessary to convict the perpetrator of such a crime. The Minister of the Netherlands may sit on which-ever horn he pleases, and however he may chuckle at his own prudence, we fancy that no manly gentleman in this or any other country will regard such conduct as other than grossly derogatory to his own character and that of the country he represents.

Too Much of It.

The Washington *Union* takes two of its long columns to say that it feels no other sentiment than that of pity for Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR. The *Union* regards Mr. BLAIR as a fallen angel; but we imagine that some other feeling than pity must have prompted it to devote so much space to an attempted refutation of the facts and arguments contained in Mr. BLAIR's letter to the late Republican meeting in this City.

☞ THOMAS POWELL, of Newburgh, Orange Co., died at his residence in that place on Monday evening, at the advanced age of 87 years. Mr. POWELL was one of the oldest residents of the County, and had the reputation of being the wealthiest man in that section. He was a native of Ireland, came early to this country, began life with fair prospects but little money, worked hard, early and late, and by his indomitable enterprise and business energy made himself a name which will not soon be forgotten in Newburgh. The steamboat and freighting business in that place owes much of its present prosperity to him. He was concerned in many financial enterprises, was a leading stockholder in the Erie Company, founded the Powell Bank in Newburgh, and until within a few days of his death, was still engaged in active pursuits. His partner in business, HOMER RAMSDELL, Esq., President of the Erie Railroad Company, was also his son-in-law. Mr. POWELL's funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

COMMERCE WITH VIRGINIA.—There were no less than forty-seven vessels entered the port of New-York on Monday last from Virginia.

☞ The trial of JOHN FOX, of Elizabethtown, on the charge of murdering JOHN, son of PATRICK HENLY, of our City Board of Governors, in December last, is now proceeding at New-Brunswick.

Dramatic.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—A new adaptation from the French, called "Diana; Or, Hands not Hearts," was produced here on Monday night, and met with a favorable reception. It is said to be a continuation of "Camille" and "The Marble Heart," but we are at a loss to discover in what way the story of either of those plays is "continued" in this. "Diana" is simply an illustration of the evils that arise from ill-assorted marriages in high life—where hands and not hearts are united. The heroine is a lady of position; she has a mercenary husband who neglects her; she forms an intimacy with a young artist who comforts her with brotherly consolation; husband gets jealous, drags his wife to Naples, and informs her that any further intercourse with *Paul Aubry* (the artist referred to, played by Mr. GEORGE JORDAN) will result in the latter's destruction. In act the fifth we find *Paul* in his studio, lamenting the absent *Diana*, for whom he now entertains something more than a brotherly passion. Heroine, dressed in black, enters. She announces that she is a widow, her husband, with several others, having been buried in a mass of ruins whilst engaged in an exploring expedition among some antique remains. *Paul* expresses his joy, and clasps the heroine to his manly breast. Suddenly the door bursts open, and the unburied one reveals himself. He fires a pistol at *Paul*, but *Diana* rushes forward to receive the bullet, and dies with the reputation of a virtuous woman, but an indiscreet wife. If there is a moral in the play, it is that a woman in a high position cannot consult her own feelings without having a base miscon truction put on her motives.

"Diana" does not possess the dramatic interest of its two predecessors, for the reason that there is no showy development of passion in any of the characters; nor has it the originality of either "Camille" or the "Marble Heart." Still, it is a well-constructed and effective play, and cannot fail, we should think, to obtain a successful run. Miss LAURA KEENE plays the principal rôle with infinite grace, and is supported in a good but somewhat conventional manner by Mr. JORDAN. This gentleman shines to best advantage in characters where strong passion is required; at other times he is stiff and cold. Mr. DICKINSON as the *Count (Diana's* husband) was altogether too machine-like. A little animation, even in stern parts, is necessary to ward off tediousness.

"Diana" has been placed on the stage in an unusually careful manner, and is in every respect worthy of a first-class theatre.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, late conductor of the Philharmonic Society, announces an extremely interesting Concert,—to come off on Saturday next at the Academy of Music. The entire orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, Miss BRAINERD, Signor BADIALI and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN will assist. The programme opens with the overture to "Oberon," by WEBER; followed by BEETHOVEN's scena and aria "*Ah! perfida!*" then Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN plays an adagio and finale from the piano-forte concerto in G minor, by MENDELSSOHN; after which Signor BADIALI sings a new scena and aria, composed for him by Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. The most interesting feature of the Concert, however, is reserved for the second part. This is the whole of BEETHOVEN's music to GOETHE's drama of "Egmont." We are not aware that this music has ever been played before in America—never, certainly, under such desirable auspices. Mr. DONALD MCLEOD has written an explanatory poem, which he will recite, and the incidental songs will be given by Miss BRAINERD. On such an occasion, the Academy of Music should be crowded to its utmost capacity, and we shall look on this Concert as a test of the real classic feeling of a New-York audience.....Mr. CARL BERGMANN gave his ninth grand Sunday Concert on Sunday night, at the City Assembly Rooms. The two principal items were BEETHOVEN's 8th Symphony and CHERUBINI's "Medea" Overture....Mr. LUMLEY has published his programme for the ensuing season at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Among the artists engaged, are two or three well known on this side the Atlantic:

"OPERA.—Madame ALBONI, her first appearance in London these five years; Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, her first appearance; Mlle. GIUSEPITA RIZZA and Mlle. FINOLI, their first appearance; Madame AMADEI, (an English lady,) and Mlle. BEBTI, their first appearance; and Madame ALBERTINI, (also an English lady,) her first appearance. In addition to the above talent, an engagement has been effected with Mlle. JOHANNA WAGNER her first appearance; Signor SALVIANI, of La Pergola, Florence, his first appearance; Signor BOCARDE, his first appearance in England these six years; Signor MARIANI and Signor CALZOLARI; Signor BENEVENTANO, of La Scala, Milan, of the Italian Opera, Madrid, and the principal theatres of Italy, his first appearance; Signori VIALLI, FORTINI, and BALLOT; Signor ZUCCONI, of the principal theatres of Italy, his first appearance; and Signor BELLETTI, Director of the Music and Conductor, Signor BONETTI, of the Italian Opera, Paris, Leader of the orchestra, M. TOLBEQUE; leader of the ballet, M. NADAUD. The orchestra has been carefully selected, both with reference to the excellency of the individual *artistes* and the perfection of the *ensemble*. The chorus has also been selected with great care.

BALLET.—Mlles. ROSATI, BELLON, ROSCHETTI, LIS-EREAU, CLARA ROSA, KATRINE, and MARIE TAGLIONI; M. VANDERIS, M. CHARLES, and M. PAUL TAGLIONI."

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM has dramatized "Jane Eyre," and the stage version has been played with success in Philadelphia....The *Sunday Dispatch* says that FANNY KEMBLE is coming again to this country, and also announces that the great basso STAUDIGL has gone mad. "On the 10th April this eminent artist exhibited striking symptoms of insanity. He had to be carried home from a promenade, and a distinguished physician for mental maladies undertook a close examination. The result was, an order to transport him to a private lunatic asylum"....Mr. CONWAY took a benefit at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. The "King's Rivals" was produced for the occasion. GOTTSCHALK and LA GRANGE give a grand concert at Philadelphia on Thursday...."King Charming" has been brought out at the Walnut-street Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT are playing at the National Theatre....The PYNE and HARRISON Troupe is playing with success at Baltimore....Among the best piano-forte writers of the day is a young man who has been a resident in New-York for the past ten years, but whose works have been but little known, from the fact of his having engagements in Vienna, Leipsic and Paris, for their exclusive publication. His pieces, however, have been popular among our first-class teachers, although they have not found their way into general use. We are happy to hear that Mr. WOLLENHAUPT (of whom we are speaking) has just concluded an engagement with one of our largest publishing houses, (HALL & SON,) and will henceforward be an acceptable companion to WALLACE, GOTTSCHALK, MASON, STRAKOSCH, and one or two others, who write good music.....GOTTSCHALK gives his fifteenth Piano-forte Soiree on Friday evening, at Dodworth's Saloon.....The London *Era* (a respectable and well-conducted paper) appears to be afflicted with a very mendacious New-York Correspondent. Some time ago we had occasion to make a few remarks in connection with a rumor that Miss CUSHMAN intended visiting this country for the purpose of securing a dramatic company—the London boards being insufficient for her purpose. The rumor was, of course, absurd, and when the proper occasion for contradicting it occurred we stated, "that if Miss CUSHMAN really did want to make arrangements in this City, she could only find one gentleman who would make an impression on a London audience. We refer to Mr. BURTON, an actor so admirable, and so infinitely above any other artist, comic or sentimental, in this City, that we are almost ashamed to drag him into a discussion of this character." The *Era* copies the whole of our article with an appearance of fairness, and without comment. But the latter part of it (which we have just quoted) is altered to suit the purposes of the correspondent, and runs:

"If Miss CUSHMAN really did want to make arrangements in this City, she could only find *four* gentlemen who would make an impression on a London audience. We refer to JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY PLACIDE, W. R. BLAKE and WILLIAM BURTON, actors so admirable, and so infinitely above any other artists, comic or sentimental, in this City, that we are almost ashamed to drag them into a discussion of this character."

Messrs. BROUGHAM, PLACIDE and BLAKE are very worthy gentlemen, no doubt, and excellent actors, but their names were not mentioned by us, for the simple reason that we did not think them of sufficient calibre to place beside Mr. BURTON'S. Our reference to actors on the London boards has also been garbled—several names being added, and one omitted—that of Mr. GEO. VINING. We are sure that this transparent piece of meanness originates from some jealous anti-Burtonian clique, and that it is only necessary to direct the attention of the *Era* to the bare circumstances of the case to have a prompt rectification in its columns....Mr. APTOMMAS, the best Harpist in America, announces a Harp *Soirée* to take place on Thursday next, May 15, at Dodworth's Saloon. Mr. APTOMMAS will be assisted by Miss BRAINERD, the Brothers MOLLENHAUER and Mr. G. F. HAYTER. The programme contains several attractions, among which we may mention ALVAR's and CZERNY's *duetto brillante* for harp and piano.

ANNIVERSARIES.

New-York Magdalen Society.

The twenty-third anniversary of this excellent institution was held yesterday, at the Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street. The chair was occupied by Doctor POND, and the attendance was numerous. We are glad to state that, though the funds are not overflowing, the institution was never so useful as now, and from the evident results that have been effected, public interest and sympathy are becoming more strongly concentrated upon the asylum. An appeal has been made to the Common Council for an annual grant, but it has been passed over as yet in silence. That body has, however, made one donation.

Rev. Mr. DARLING, Chaplain of the Institution, read the Report. Many females have been restored to their friends; and all such, without exception, are doing well. Several have given unmistakable evidence of a gracious change of heart and life, four having been admitted into Dr. GRAHAM'S Church. There are only about thirty females now in the house, the weekly average during the year having been ninety or a hundred.

Effective addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. GRAHAM, SMITH and KNOX.

Anniversary of the Universalist Sunday Schools.

An anniversary meeting of the Universalist Sunday Schools of New-York and vicinity took place yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Universalist church, (Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S.) The Church was crowded. The scholars present numbered something more than twelve hundred, and they were nearly all girls. They were attended by two hundred teachers and many of their parents, friends, and those who take particular interest in the success of the schools.

There were scholars present from two Societies in Newark; from one Society in Williamsburg, one in Brooklyn and four in New-York, and all were prettily clad and evidently well pleased. After a voluntary on the organ, and when a hymn had been sung and prayer offered by Rev. A. MOORE, a few introductory remarks, pertinent to the occasion, were made by Rev. Dr. SAWYER.

Then followed brief and appropriate addresses to the parents, children and teachers, from Rev. H. R. NYE, Rev. W. L. BALCH, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. The main point elucidated in the addresses was that the Sunday schools the soil in which the seed of the church is sown, and that therefore it is the bounden duty of parents and Christians generally to till it assiduously and with care.

New-York Orphan Asylum.

The fiftieth anniversary of this charitable institution was held yesterday at 12 M. at the Asylum, near 72d-street. The occasion attracted a large attendance—particularly of ladies.

Rev. Dr BETHUNE read the annual report, of which the following are the particulars of most interest:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in the Asylum, April, 1855	128	76	204
Admitted during the year	11	6	17
Total	139	83	221
Discharged by indenture or otherwise	18	10	28
Died	5	4	9
Total	23	14	37
Number in the Asylum, April, 1856	116	68	184

The expenses of the Institution for the past year have been about $18,000, and a balance of $13,000 is still due for the two wings lately built. Since the last annual report, donations have been made to the Asylum amounting to near $4,000.

Dr. BETHUNE followed the reading of the report by some appropriate remarks.

The exercises of the children were made up of singing, recitations, colloquies and examinations in various studies

Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association.

The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last evening at their Lecture Room. The meeting was very well attended, and the various reports read afforded a view of the condition and prospects of the business of the Association that was gratifying to all. The President, Mr. GEORGE C. WOOD, was not present.

The following is a digest of the report:

MEMBERS.

The number of members belonging to the Association Jan. 1, 1855, was		4,803
Since been added, at $2	1,493	
Subscribers at $5	330	
Making the total accession for sixteen months	1,733	
And have withdrawn, at $2	332	
And have withdrawn, at $5	102	—434
Accounts closed by consent, at $2	975	
Accounts closed by consent, at $5	92—1 067	—1,501
		233
To this to be added, however, for accounts reopened after having been closed		90
Net gain for 16 months		323
Number of members May 1, 1856		4,926
To which add stockholders of the Clinton Hall Association		1,005
Honorary members		105
Life members		9
Subscribers to Reading Room		20
Total number of persons entitled to privileges of the Library, April 30, 1856		6,064
Of these there are members paying annually $2	4,444	
Subscribers, annually, at $5	481	—4,925

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Treasurer, in account with the Mercantile Library Association.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1855	$10 52
Cash received from Initiation Fees	1,733 00
Cash received from Quarterly Dues	12,111 15
Cash received from Catalogues	150 88
Cash received from Fines	160 96
Cash received from Course of Reading	6 86
Cash received from Sundries	61 00
Appropriated from Class Fund	95 00
Appropriated from Lecture Receipts	2,297 47
From Demilt Fund, Balance and Interest on Bond	394 33
Total	$17,007 27

Expenditures.

Cash Paid for			
Books	$3,269 08	Stationery	$391 30
Periodicals	1,358 24	Incidentals	518 75
Reading	1,475 44	Insurance	796 40
Salaries	5,791 67	Sundries	72 02
Light	1,446 16	Balance to Credit of Demilt Fund	12 41
Fixtures	567 88	Balance to Credit of Library Fund	131 57
Advertising	208 45		
Printing	567 85		
Catalogues	410 82		
Total			$17,007 27

LIBRARY.

The number of volumes in the Library on the 1st of January, 1855, was	42,798
Since added by purchase	3,004
Since added by donation	584
Total number May 1, 1856	46,386

To this should be added [illegible] from Longworth's Reading Room, which have been remitted.

The additions may be classified as follows:

Theology	[illegible]
Moral and Moral Science	[illegible]
Law	[illegible]
Political Science, Law, &c.	[illegible]
History, Biography, and Travels	[illegible]
Fiction	[illegible]

Of which 24 are folios and quartos, 1,466 octavos, and 1,992 duodecimos.

The annexed list comprises some of the most valuable additions.

To give some idea of the business of the Institution we present to you the following Literary statistics:

Number of volumes delivered from Library	[illegible]
No. 2 Nassau-street	[illegible]
Reading Room	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Number of visitors to the Reading-room	[illegible]
Making a total for 16 months of	[illegible]
Or a daily average of 250 persons using the Institution.	

When the Trustees' report had been read, brief speeches were made by Messrs. TALMADGE and DEMING, after which the meeting adjourned.

The election of officers for the next year will take place on Tuesday next.

Remarkable Escape from Drowning.

Captain BORDEN, of schr. *W. A. Griffin*, [illegible] yesterday, from Baracoa, makes the following report: On the 5th inst., at Waiting's Island, Bahama, E. S. E., distant thirty miles, at midnight, a colored seaman came crawling on board over the bow in a very mysterious manner. He could speak very little English, and when interrogated, the following was gathered: That he fell overboard on Sunday the 4th inst., from the main boom of a Spanish brig, name unknown) from Trinidad, bound to Barcelona, the crew of which on perceiving him, threw him a [illegible] with which he succeeded in keeping himself above water during the remainder of the day and night and until the afternoon of the 5th inst., when he saw a schooner, and immediately commenced swimming for her and succeeded in getting on board at midnight. He is about 25 years old, and had nothing on when reaching the *W. A. Griffin*, but his pantaloons, having thrown away his shirt previously. He had been in the water one day and a half.

☞ The Newburg *Telegraph* undergoes a spasm, because the TIMES said there was a May snow-storm there. It is not surprising that the Newburg people should receive their first intelligence of local events through the columns of the New-York papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather; no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 104 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EVERY ARTICLE OF COOKING APPARATUS, adapted to BEEBE's and other kitchen ranges.

Wooden-ware, plain and and common Tinware, and Japanned Goods.

Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Urns and Pitchers.

Silver-plated Castors, Spoons, Forks and Tea Sets.

Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, by the dozen, and in sets.

Tea Trays, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells, Feather Dusters, Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers, Meat Safes, &c.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $135.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY AT HOME.—FULL instructions forwarded free, on receipt of $1, which will enable any person to decorate glass so as to resemble the finest painted China. This new and beautiful art can be rendered very profitable as well as amusing. A few hours' easy labor transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sèvres Vase, Basket, Card-stand or Flower-pot—very salable and in great demand. Address CONTENT, NEARY & CO., Importers of Patchouli, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

MERCHANTS' COFFEE ROOM, NO. 22 WILLIAM-STREET.—Coffee and tea, cold cuts, pies and puddings in variety, prepared from the best materials the market affords and with special regard to cleanliness, great may served up at moderate charges. The business of this establishment will be conducted in such a manner as to render it worthy the patronage of the business community of that part of the City.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sèvres vase. All the materials for sale, also boxes containing two vases and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchasers free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

JOUVIN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION instantly cleans kid gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 486 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpets. Among the assortment, will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO March & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO.,
No. 2½ Malden-lane, New-York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH Carpets.

Superb Velvets, for 11s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

B. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO

...work, China ware, term cotin articles,&c. Also,

CUT-GLASS WARE,

...and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,

...EVER OFFERED TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. ...ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinners illustrated and imported to order on commission.

☞ **Important to Rectifiers, Liquor** MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the flavorings for every kind of liquor, which need only to be added to the spirit, and the best Cognac brandy of high grade is thereby procured. Jamaica rum Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry, peach and other liquors likewise prepared by merely adding to the pure spirit, or 25 per cent. above proof. The flavoring is put up in ten gallon kegs, but samples sent to any part o' the country by remitting $1 in letter.

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, Chemist,
No. 143, removed from No. 98, Maiden-lane, New-York.

☞ **Evergreen Trees.**—PARSONS & CO. FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of Summer.

Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $30 per 100, and Rhododendrons at $50 per 100.

Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **Tar Water**—As combined with other simples by Dr. WISTAR, in his celebrated BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with marked success.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of this Association the following ticket was unanimously nominated and ordered to be published:

For President.
JOHN CREERAR.....with C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Vice President.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with Philip Dater & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with Cornells & Willis.
For Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH F. HANDFORD.....with Greer, Turner & Co.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.....with Continental Bank.
For Directors.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with U. S. M. Steamship Co.
ALEX. P. FISKE.....with James & Henry McBride.
L. L. & CLEARMAN.....with Sturgis Clearman & Co.
JAMES H. HOLLISTER...with Bliss Briggs & Douglas.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD...with Livingston, Ballard & Co.
CHARLES T. ADEE.....with James Wilde, Jr.
PHILIP R. BOWNE.....with Willets & Co.
(Closed) D. REYNOLDS BUDD, Chairman.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. G. G. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. For further particulars apply to W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Tract Society.**—The *Independent* of this week will contain a *verbatim* report of the meeting of the Tract Society, at the Brick Church, on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., with an editorial review of the whole case. Also, full reports of the speeches at the collation of the American Congregational Union and other Anniversary Meetings.

Single copies can be had at the office No. 21 Beekman-st., at 6¼ cents each. Subscription price by mail $2 a year. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

☞ **Installation**—Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will be installed Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, (corner Broome and Ridge-sts.) by the Third Presbytery of New-York, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., is expected to preach the sermon; Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., is to deliver the charge to the people, and Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., to the Pastor.

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church**—South Brooklyn. The Pews in the chapel of this church, on the corner of First-place and Clinton-st., will be rented for the ensuing year on THURSDAY, the 23d inst.

The Pew Committee will be in attendance from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.

Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, of Union Theological Seminary, will fill the pulpit next Sabbath, as heretofore.

☞ **John B. Gough's Lecture** to the children at one shilling is to ordinary lectures, at two or four shillings, what the FORT PLAIN SEMINARY at $100 a year, for board and tuition, is to ordinary Seminaries at $3 0 or $400 a year—half the price and twice as good. For particulars or circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal, at Tremont House, New-York City.

☞ **Artificial Eyes of all Colors**—Superior to the imported, made under my own inspection to fit each particular case. In motion and appearances they conform exactly to the natural eye can be inserted without pain and worn without uneasiness. The Profession supplied. Consultations as heretofore, on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D.,
Oculist, Aurist, &c.

☞ **Don't be Astonished**—That Dr. STORMS' ANTI-RHEUMATIC LINIMENT should get into general use, for it is a most excellent article for rheumatism, swelling, stiffness of joints, wounds, cuts, bruises, &c. Every family should have it. For sale at the principal druggists', and at the depôt, No. 186 Washington-st.

E. FERRIS, Proprietor.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 188 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

STRAYED FROM BLOOMINGDALE—On Friday, the 9th, a LITTLE GIRL between 11 and 12 years of age of the name of ELLEN GRADY, barefoot and an old woolen shawl, an old brown hood. Any intelligence will be thankfully received at Mr. CONKLIN'S, No. 59 Washington-square, or Dr. MOTT, corner Thompson and Bleecker sts., or Mrs. HENDERSON, No. 62 West 20th-st.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.

HENRY M. STOW.

S. F. OSGOOD.—If Mr. S. S. OSGOOD, who purchased some Real Estate in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849 and 1850, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something of interest to him.

HENRY M. STOW.

C. E. M.—Must return, or write, immediately, as the estate is to be settled.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A New-England girl, nineteen years of age, well connected, and accomplished in all pertaining to a refined literary, as well as domestic, education, would be happy to make the acquaintance of a gentleman of good family, and strict moral integrity, with a view to matrimonial connection. Address, in sincerity, "L. L.," Goshen, Conn.

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FOR SALE.

—BY CORNING & BRIT—. One elegant brown-stone ——, near 6th-av. Price $40,000. ——, near Broadway. —— superior Philadelphia brick fronts, —— to 2d-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. —— corner 2d-st. and 3d-av., near Broadway. Price $11,000. Three houses, corner of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth door from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most substantial and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBOROUGH, No. 38 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The spacious three-story and attic brick house No. —— Lafayette-place; size, 25 by 131. Also, two new four-story brown-stone high-stoop houses, between 5th and 6th avs., in 39th-st., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE. —A 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 218 3d st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. A. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In 14th-st.—A fine four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements. House 25 by 70 feet; lot 125½ feet deep. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THE CITY.—A fine property in Westchester County, consisting of about 120 acres of excellent land on the Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling house in perfect order; and three smaller dwelling ones; together with extensive stabling, barns, and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, or for a fine residence with extensive grounds, fish pond, &c., or with a view to speculation and the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. The perfect and terms of payment very easy. N.B.—Would be divided to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the Sound, Long Island, and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Croton Devil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 900, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is admirably as well as pleasantly situated. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of or address GEORGE MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Of 90 acres on the banks of the Hudson, with unsurpassed scenery; several cottages and sites on the property, all of which are very desirable. Price $8,000. Apply on the premises, at Milton to ALBERT FOWLER, Esq., or GEO. HUSSEY, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 12.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, N. Y., AT PRIVATE SALE.—Located on Mansion-square and the City-park, in the midst of beautiful improvements, embracing three acres; is two stories, 50x90 feet, with wing 30x60 feet, colonnade on three sides, built of the best material, in architectural style, and is in good repair; barn and carriage house 30x90 feet. The internal arrangements are very convenient, having furnace, bath rooms, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with the choicest fruit trees, grape vines and large shade trees. This property is well adapted for a first class boarding-house, or school, or for a private residence. For health, society and religious privileges, it is not surpassed by any place on the Hudson; is two hours by railroad from New-York. Such portions of the above not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at auction on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 15. For terms and all other information, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 88 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Situated at Great Neck, L. I., adjoining Cow Neck, and containing about five acres of land. It has a fine view of the Sound, with a fine water privilege. Bathing springs of pure water are near, which can be led to any part of the premises, and supply a pond if required. The advantages for bathing, and other aquatic amusements cannot be surpassed. Three places of public worship, and daily facility conveyances to the City within two miles. The above lot was a part of a farm lately owned by James Hall, deceased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 69 Beaver-st., on Wednesdays. WM. J. MOTT.

FARM FOR SALE FOR $5,500.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, consisting of 90 acres, which is beautifully located four miles west of Morristown, and on the public road leading from Morristown to Walnut Grove. It is a beautiful place for a country residence, and only two hours' ride from this City. The farm is in the best condition, and is well adapted for every facility, being well laid out in both plow, meadow, pasture and woodland, and has a fine stock of the best trees of all kinds—400 apple trees in full bearing and of the choicest variety; good water, buildings in good order, and suitable for a gentleman of leisure. Title indisputable. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at the office of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Jersey City. JOSEPH B. WHEELER.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—FRONT and REAR HOUSES, No. 224 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn; price, $3,000; $1,800 mortgage, $300 in cash, $900 in merchandize. Also, house and lot, No. 222 South-st., for $2,200; mortgage $1,500, $200 cash, $500 merchandize. Apply at No. 338 Broadway, first floor, up stairs.

$500.—IN 126TH-STREET—Between 2d and 3d avs., is a lot 20 by 100 feet, with a neat cottage house, offered for sale. Price $2,500. $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, at the American Patent Steam Ice Cream Company, No. 188 Chatham-square.

SELECT LOTS ON MURRAY HILL AND FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE—7 lots northwest corner of 38th st. and 5th-av.; 6 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 inside lots, with 1 in rear, at a bargain, on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also, a 5th-av. cor. on 31st., 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th and 39th sts., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—60 acres, with superior improvements, one mile from the flourishing village of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. Price $4,500. Also, other fruit and dairy farms, from 10 to 300 miles from New-York. Apply from 10 to 12 M. to C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7 Appletons' Building, No. 348 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

TARRYTOWN CEMETERY.—At the annual meeting of the trustees and plot-owners of the above Cemetery, held Feb. 14, 1856, it was

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of June, 1856, the price of plots of 400 superficial feet will be $50 on avenues; for inside plots, $45; and all plots now engaged and not paid for at that date, will be charged the advanced prices. JACOB STORM, Superintendent.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A new and commodious house on Palisade-av., with gas pipes, water tank, range, hot and cold water and other modern improvements. View unsurpassed. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with choice fruit trees, &c. Also, two houses to let. Inquire of E. W. CANDÉE, No. 60 Wall-st., room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—A store, saloon, workshop with oven and furnace, and icehouse filled, with or without tools and fixtures; also, dwelling above, 10 rooms, furnished or not, situated four doors north of the United States Hotel. Address Box No. 135, S. S.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A genteel and convenient house for a small family; location between Fulton and Atlantic sts., and within 5 to 10 minutes' walk of the Ferries. Rent about $500. Address (prepaid) Box No. 3,944 Post-office, New-York City.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 194 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—LOUIS BONNARD & BRO., No. 72 Greenwich-st., French Alimentary Preserves manufacturers, rewarded with a prize medal at the World's Fair of 1853 in New-York, give notice to shipping agents, hotel and restaurant keepers, that they are ready to promptly discharge orders intrusted to their care for the opening season. They prepare every kind of fruits and vegetables, asparagus, pine apple, &c., preserved in tin boxes hermetically sealed, with their natural freshness and flavor, and peaches in brandy, put up in glass jars.

Travelers and passengers will find constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, a complete assortment of preserved soups, meats, pâtés, milk, in tin boxes, and every produce whatever, needed in distant journeys by land or by sea.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

A. B. LAWRENCE, JR.,—ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Park-Bank Buildings, Nos. 5 and 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new block of seven brick, neat three-story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements complete, marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, furnaces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $350 per annum to two small, neat, tidy families, if applied for soon. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The superior stone-front house and lot No. 14 East 2 th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is full size House 25 feet by 64; has all the modern improvements; has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Dr. BLOIS, No. 320 4th-st., where the key may be had for inspection.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with 8 gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 373 Pacific st., Brooklyn. A three-story house, pleasantly situated in Pacific near Bond-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With and without stables.
R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE EAST RIVER TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Whitestone, L. I., overlooking Fort Schuyler, the River and Sound; large mansion house stables, ice-house, (well filled) garden, lawn and orchard; one of the most desirable locations to be found; accessible eight times a day, in 60 to 80 minutes from Wall-st. Apply to WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester County; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low.
S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage at Clifton, within ten minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. The house and furniture are new, and in every respect desirable, and will be let for six months from 1st of June. Apply at No. 93 Beaver-st., basement.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 105 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES TO LET—On 52d-st. and North River. Also, the two-story and basement double house in the rear, fronting Stryker-place. A desirable place for a residence. Rent very low. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN E. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 105 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

LARGE ROOM AND OFFICES TO LET—The large banking-room on first floor; also, fine suites of offices, in the upper part of the new marble front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine. The banking-room is extra size, and has front, rear and centre light. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

PART OF AN OFFICE TO RENT—Corner of Broadway and Liberty-st.; rent low. Also, a three-story new brick house, in Brooklyn, with 18 rooms, in Warren-st.; rent, $160. Apply to JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 83 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 33d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET LOW—For the Summer, to a small, careful family—the owner going to Europe. It is of moderate size, brown stone, in 2d-st. near 5th-av., and furnished in unique style. Apply Box No. 3,529 Post Office.

OFFICES TO LET—Now in complete order, in the premises No. 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for insurance, railroad and real-estate offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

COAL YARD TO LET—Situated in 3d-st., near 2d-av., or the ground will be let to a good tenant, for any other business, at a low rent. Apply to JAMES I. FETTER, No. 168 Christie st.

STATEN ISLAND—TO LET—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing, a country seat, with 8 acres of ground—rent $800. Also, a small furnished cottage—rent $400. HOYT & JOHNSON, 4 Hanover-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With good light rooms in a brick building, and constant power. Inquire on the premises, No. 133 Bank-st., below Washington-st., N.R. N. B.—Kindling wood, made by machinery, for sale. P. L. ROACH.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF LAFAYETTE HOOK AND LADDER CO. NO. 6—Held at the truck-house Monday evening, May 12, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is with unfeigned regret and surprise that we have been called upon to receive the resignation of our worthy officer and much esteemed foreman, Mr. S. F. E. KIRBY, who, after serving three years as foreman, has endeared himself to the members of this Company and of the New-York Fire Department in general, therefore be it

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. KIRBY as foreman, we take great delight in knowing that he still retains his membership; and although we have lost him as Foreman that we still retain the Man, that we by his counsel and advice may still continue and hold our present position in the New-York Fire Department.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be and are hereby tendered to Mr. KIRBY, for the efficient, able, and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties while Foreman, and that he has our best wishes for his future success in health, wealth, and prosperity.

Resolved That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Sunday Mercury*, New-York *Herald* and *Daily Times*, and be placed on the minutes.
JOHN K. EVANS, Foreman.
C. V. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NINTH WARD—And others who may wish to join the Association, are requested to meet at the Bleecker Building, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers, and for other purposes.
By order of the Committee. WILLIAM ERVING.
T. G. GIRVAN,
D. C. MARSH,
SAMUEL INSLEE.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Free Mason's Hall, No. 600 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
EDGAR KETCHUM, President.
WILLIAM PEEL,
GEO. TERWILLIGER, } Secretaries.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the members of this Association remaining here, do meet regularly on this and every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their old place, No. 163 Bowery.
J. S BERRY, Secretary.

EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN STREET.—All persons interested are opposed to the extension of Franklin-st. from Baxter-st. to the Bowery at Doyers-st., will call at the office of S. WEEKS, No. 49 Mott-st., this week, and sign a petition against the said opening.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES is of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University place and 6th-av., New-York. The Fall sessions will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous.

For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 339; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 437 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 24. This family School has been remarkable for the good health of its pupils, as the place is for the longevity of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor. Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 339 Broadway, N. Y.

$10 BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 498 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will qualify students to fill any situation as head book-keepers, assistants or entry clerks. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person and guarantees to remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, old or young.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their school to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 765 Greenwich-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.
Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of parlor furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

DESKS—DESKS—DESKS—Double and single counting-room desks, from three to eight feet long, of mahogany and black walnut; office tables, from three to ten feet long; sitting desks of every style and pattern, from three to ten feet, of black walnut, oak and mahogany; office chairs, lounges, cushions, &c., at KNOX'S office Furniture Warerooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF FURNITURE.—A variety of fine rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern. Persons in want of the above will find it to their advantage to call at the store No. 373 Hudson-st.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

RECLINING CHAIRS—Of every description, at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 468 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalid wheel chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC—Is called to the great variety of chairs for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERCH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find chairs that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN GENIUS! THE EXCELSIOR CORN-SHELLER AND SEPARATOR. THE WONDER OF THE TIMES! J. P. SMITH'S Patent, Feb. 27, 1855.—This most admirable and complete hand or power Corn-Sheller has been pronounced by competent judges—farmers, agriculturists and mechanics—to be the most simple, durable, complete, rapid and powerful Hand Corn-Sheller ever invented, or will be for ten years to come. It can be propelled with perfect ease by a boy 12 or 14 years of age, and shell a bushel per minute, and at the same time separating the cobs from the corn, perfectly clean, without breaking a particle of either. Every farmer should and will have one

To dealers in patents, manufacturers and speculators, we would say who wish to make a fortune with a small capital, should purchase a right at once, as they are rapidly changing hands. There is a pile of money in this monopoly. A few State and County Rights yet for sale, and will be given on such terms as will insure an immense profit.

Call and see it operate. Admittance free, at No. 327 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good will of one of the oldest Chicago jobbing and importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 59 Cliff-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, May 11, 1855, a note of WM. D. RUSSELL, to his own order at four months, dated April 19, 1856, for $550; also, a check of his for same amount on the Park Bank, dated May 15, to my order, and a memorandum book containing the same. The payment of the said check and note has been stopped, and all persons are forbidden to receive or negotiate the same. The above reward will be paid for the return of either to the subscriber, or to TOWNSEND, DYOTT & RAYMOND, No. 140 Broadway, New-York. WILLIAM A. PRATT.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., in Broadway and 23d-st stage, a small black TRAVELING BAG. The finder will receive the above reward, on returning bag and original contents to Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway. THOS. P. GRINNELL.

LOST.—On Sunday Morning, passing up 5th-av., near 27th-st., a Child's Cloth Talma Cape, tan color, trimmed with plush. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 16 West 20th-st.

WATCH FOUND—The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Call upon M. A. BRETT, No. 646 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

HORSE FOR SALE—A light sorrel, 15 hands high, spirited and well-trained; has been used as a lady's saddle-horse; 15 years old and perfectly sound. Apply at No. 118 West-st. B. FITZHENRY.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—Three bulls, 1, 2 and 4 years old; three or four cows; four or five heifers. Inquire at the Lorillard Farm, of GEORGE OLMSTED, half mile east of Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, 13 miles from New-York.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 24th-st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery; writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—At low prices; Books made to pattern; Engraving, Lithographic and Job Printing executed in style required; Copying and Seal Presses, Manifold Letter Writers, Expense Books, &c. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUDERBACK,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 161 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 314 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKSNER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., New-York; E. W. WHELPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental
WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSICAL BELLS.—Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $250 to $1,500.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $35, $45, $55, $75 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 155 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS ONE WEEK MORE.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.
W. OSBORN & CO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SPLENDID PIANOS—Have just been received at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos with and without Æolian attachment, to hire, or for sale on monthly payments. Liberal terms.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes two with carved legs, superior tone and finish, made of good material and warranted in every particular, will be sold low. DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities. The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL, are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil giving as much light as $9 00 of Rapeseed Oil—$12 00 of Whale—$26 47 of Sperm Oil—or $29 00 of Burning Fluid.

INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without additional premium.

The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical, Carcel, Solar, Astral, Resin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Patent Lamps, or to any ornamental Vase, Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at $1

AUCTION SALES.

ABRAHAM J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By an arrangement made between the Trustees of the Brick Church and the Corporation of the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer:

All that certain plot of ground in the IIId Ward, on which the Brick Church and Chapel are erected, bounded southerly by Beekman-st., westerly by Park-row, northerly by Spruce-st., and easterly by Nassau-st.

The property will be put up for sale at the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars as the minimum price, and the same be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder over and above that sum.

The purchaser will be required to pay ten per cent. of the purchase-money to R. Kelly, Esq., Chamberlain, on the day of sale, and the auctioneer's fee of $20, and sign a contract of sale. The biddings will be kept open till this is done. The balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on or before the sixteenth day of June next, at the Comptroller's Office, in the Hall of Records, when deeds will be delivered, and possession given of the property.

If the purchaser elects, twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, for a term not exceeding five years at six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, with the usual interest condition; such mortgage to be made to the Corporation of the City, being for its share of the purchase money.

The Church expressly reserves to itself the bell and bell-rigging, and all the movable property connected with the Church edifice.

The Church also reserves the right to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the widening of Beekman-street, and agrees to satisfy the claims of all the vault owners, and to give to the purchaser a bond of indemnity therefor.

It is understood that respect will be had to the remains of those bodies which are interred in the Church grounds, that proper provision will be made by the Trustees of the Church for their removal to a suitable place in some convenient public cemetery, and that sufficient and reasonable time be allowed for that purpose.

The deed from the Church will be in conformity to the original grant of the Corporation, and simultaneously the Corporation will execute a release of all conditions in said grant and of all their estate, right, title and interest in the premises.

Information as to the title may be had on application to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 159 Nassau-st.

HORACE HOLDEN,) Committee of Trustees
PAUL SPOFFORD, } of Brick Church.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller,
R. KELLY, Chamberlain,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder,
PETER P. VOORHIS, Ch. Fr. Com. Bd. of Ald.,
GEO. A. BARNARD, Ch. Com. Bd. of Council's
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1855.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SOUTH-STREET PROPERTY.—SATURDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, the valuable 2-story brick store and dwelling house on the south side of Hamilton-av., near the junction of Hicks st. The building is 25 ft. front and rear by 5-ft. in depth, running through to Hicks, and covering the whole lot, and has been finished less than three years. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Also, 2 valuable lots on the northerly side of Luqueer-st., each 25 by 100 ft., commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Clinton and Luqueer sts.; running thence northerly, parallel with Clinton-st., 100 feet; thence westerly, parallel with Luqueer-st., 50 feet; thence southerly, parallel with Clinton-st., 100 feet to Luqueer-st.; thence easterly along Luqueer-st., 50 feet to the place of beginning. The above lots are well located and present a good opportunity for investment, as they will be sold positively without reserve.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, together with the Auctioneer's fee of $10 on each parcel, to be paid to the Auctioneer immediately after the sale, the balance on or before Wednesday, May 23, when the deeds will be given.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suites, French-plate mirrors, tapestry, three-ply, ingrain carpets oil-cloths, &c. &c. —F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms Nos 59 Beekman-st. and 89 Ann-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, damask and velvet Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets oil-cloths, sofas, tête à-têtes, sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, mahogany marble-top dress bureaus, common bureaus, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands mahogany French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses and paillasses feather beds and pillows, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and birch dining tables, secretaries, mahogany spring-seat chairs, maple and oak cane-seat chairs, work tables, extension tables, black walnut dining and tea tables, mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, plated tea sets castors, glass ware, crockery, oil-paintings and engravings, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.—EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock M., at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., the entire stock of superb French plate mirrors elegantly framed, consisting in part of superb pier glasses, 116x23 and other sizes; magnificent mantel do. 88x56, with a large assortment of other sizes; superb oval mirrors 38x60, and other sizes; also a large variety of other glasses all guaranteed first quality French plate; also several superb oil-paintings by well known masters. The above offers an unusual inducement to persons wanting the above, seldom met with, as the stock is to be positively sold. The above can be examined any day previous to the sale, and every information as regards sizes, measurement, quality, &c., will be given. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers at their office No. 33 Nassau-st., or at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TWO ELEGANT SPANS OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—EDWD S. SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant span of gray horses, 15½ hands high, eight years old long silver tails and manes; will be warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way, and fast travelers. Also, a splendid span of bright bay horses, sixteen hands high, stylish drivers, of great action and power 7 and 8 years old this Spring; will stand without tying; will be warranted in every manner without spot or blemish, and to trot together 13 miles an hour. Also, a gray mare, description at sale; also, a beautiful square-box shifting-top wagon, built by Baldwin & Ashe; also, a coupe and coupe Rockaway; also, several road wagons.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.—EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, one of the choicest collections of ancient and modern oil-paintings ever offered at auction, consisting of landscapes, winter scenes, marine, architectural, cabinet and portrait pictures,—among them are some superb pictures by Geo. L. Brown, Cleanwork, Mounhart, Van Delen, Breughl, De Heene, Charles Richard, Vael, Brant, Daems, Gainsborough, Ricci, Greuze, Spagnoletto, Boddington, and many others. The paintings are now on exhibition, with the catalogue, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Being the entire contents of the large first-class boarding-house No. 108 Bleecker-st., near Greene, to be be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, damask and velvet Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets oil-cloths, sofas, tête à-têtes, sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, mahogany marble-top dress bureaus, common bureaus, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands mahogany French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses and paillasses feather beds and pillows, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and birch dining tables, secretaries, mahogany spring-seat chairs, maple and oak cane-seat chairs, work tables, extension tables, black walnut dining and tea tables, mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, plated tea sets castors, glass ware, crockery, oil-paintings and engravings, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER WATER-RIGHT.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, the following described valuable entire block of land, and land under water, comprising 16 lots on the 11th and 12th avs., and 48 lots on 32d and 33d sts., with the appurtenant water right of dockage, &c., in front, as has been granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York; 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage till 1st May 1860, at 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually. For further particulars, see special advertisements in the *Journal of Commerce*, *Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of James B. Cook, Esq., No. 664 Broadway, near Bond-st. GEORGE COOK will sell, as above, about 20 suites of parlor furniture, in hair cloth, brocatel, plush, and hair-cloth; 50 bedsteads of various kinds, viz.: rosewood, mahogany, walnut, maple, and imitation; etageres bookcases, dining-room suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, wardrobes, &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Courier*, or catalogues on the day previous to sale. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

SYLVESTER STOVER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Gray, No. 505 Broome, near Thompson-st., the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior rosewood pianoforte, elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture; oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. Also, rich silver-plated, China, and glass ware; fine table cutlery, &c. Also, a variety of kitchen articles. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN CO. WILL SELL, this day, 10½ o'clock, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large lot of second-hand furniture, sofas, bureaus, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, superior cooking-stove, crockery, glass and silver ware, knives and forks, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Also a rich lot of new furniture, elegant rosewood and oak parlor suites, rich covering, bureaus, wash stands, bookcases, wardrobes, mirrors, rockers, book-racks, oak sideboards, chairs, paintings and engravings, enameled chamber suites, refrigerators, all sizes, lounges, &c., &c. Catalogues ready, early.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a fine stock of choice Greenhouse Plants, Orange Trees from 3 to 10 feet high; Camelias, and a general assortment of other plants. Also, a small lot of standard roses, the last of the season, selling off to close the nursery of D. Boll, Florist, corner Broadway and 50th-st.

WM. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—WM. S. MCILVINE will sell, THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, tuberroses, &c., &c., of the very best varieties, from P. Henderson's. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices. Every facility for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 34 and 36 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 2 Washington-square, north side:

SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, CARRIAGES, HORSES, WAGONS, &c.—The property of a gentleman removing to his country seat on the Hudson River. Consisting of elegant Axminster, royal Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets, large and costly pier and mantel glasses, marble-top gilt pier vases, elegant marble ornaments, bronze clocks and vases, heavy satin damask window curtains, superb parlor suite of elaborately carved rosewood, covered in rich embroidered silk, viz: sofas, arm and parlor chairs, &c.; carved centre tables, statuary tops, rosewood piano-forte and stool, harp, rosewood parlor suite covered in maroon velvet, do. suite crimson, blue and gold silk brocatel, silk window draperies and lace curtains, rosewood etagere, statuary marble table, rich cornices, a superb bronze Amazon, three feet high, a copy of the great work by "Kiss," probably the finest copy ever made; also, a large and exquisite piece of Parian statuary, superb real marble statuary, representing Washington and Franklin, by Francha; Innocence and dog, by Barretta; Shepherds, by Finelli; Dancing Girl and Boy, Madonna, by Tuerenri, &c., with pedestals; valuable oil-paintings and other parlor furniture, dining-room velvet carpets, damask draperies, furniture covered in blue and red rib silk brocatel, carved buffet marble-top, lounge, mahogany extension table, superb engraved and cut-glass ware, tea and dinner set, plated ware, oil-paintings, &c.

GREEN HOUSE—An assortment of choice and valuable plants in boxes, &c.

BEDROOMS—Wilton and velvet carpets, crimson satin damask window curtains, rosewood suite, covered in cherry and white satin damask; circular mirrors, pier do., mantel do.; lounges, sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; wardrobe, mahogany bureaus and bedsteads, door draperies, orange do., carved rosewood dress bureaus, marble tops; suite covered white and red satin damask sofas, divans ottomans, chairs, &c., and other valuable bedroom furniture, kitchen ware, fine old-cutting, hall chairs, &c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—A superb close carriage, almost new, cost $1,500, silk lining imported to order from France, heavy silver mounted, with rich hammer cloth, one of the finest carriages in the City; superb silver-mounted double harness to match; a pair of valuable, long tail, bay coach horses, about ten years old; a fine pony, an elegant long-tailed gray stud horse, very fast; a gray mare, all kind and gentle in harness; three small wagons, one open two-seat do., pony wagon. Also, a very fine Boston gig, with high springs, suitable for a physician. The carriages and horses will be sold at the stable, in the rear of the house, immediately after the furniture, and the whole can be examined one day before the sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire costly and elegant furniture, rich chandeliers, splendid mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, statuary paintings, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st. This sale will be found worthy of special attention for the superb quality of the furniture and the quantity to be sold as the house is splendidly furnished throughout, in fine order, having been occupied a short time; the whole of which is to be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Descriptive Catalogues can be obtained at the Express office No. 165 Broadway, near Maiden-lane, or at the house. The furniture, consisting in part of splendid rosewood, pearl inlaid, seven-octave piano-forte with all the modern improvements; two elegant French mantel mirrors in costly frames, the one 72in by 60, the other 80 by 100, with slabs and brackets, rich damask and lace curtains, about 600 yards of rich English velvet and tapestry carpets, stair carpets, with all the superb English oil cloths of the house, suite of solid rosewood parlor furniture in crimson satin, sofa, two large arm chairs, gothic chair, and four oval back parlor chairs with covers, suite in maroon and gold, nine pieces solid rosewood with covers, and marble tops, and maroon, ten pieces with covers. All of these suites are of the most elegant description, made to order and in perfect condition. Superb carved rosewood secretary book case, three rich carved rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror fronts, rosewood centre and pier tables, costly marble vases and parlor ornaments, Parisian clock, reception chairs in moquet and tapestry, fine oil-paintings elegantly framed, embracing rare and valuable subjects.

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY—Splended rosewood wardrobe, French mirror front; suite rosewood furniture, nine pieces in hair cloth, elegant rosewood bedsteads, with rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, all to match, Turkish and French cottage chairs, cheval glasses, twenty-two elegant hair mattresses, fine beds and bedding, library book case mahogany buffet, splendid mahogany extension table, opens ten feet; with a magnificent assortment of cut glass, rich China among which is one dinner set of 190 pieces, rich silver ware, ruby amber, &c., ivory and silver cutlery; with a large variety of elegant chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, presenting to those who want a superior class of household furniture an opportunity seldom offered. Sale to commence with basement furniture

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—ALFRED BRAGG will sell at auction at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, May 16, at 10½ A. M., 450 cases boots, shoes, &c., which must be sold by order of those whom it concerns. The goods are all in good order, and well suited to the Summer trade.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, LABELS, LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, &c.—By natural History of the United States, England, &c., &c., being a collection well worthy the attention of purchasers.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16—At 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms—A catalogue of over 200 fine oil-paintings, ancient and modern, among which will be found: The Wild Horses crossing the prairies, by J. Ortel; this painting was placed at the Art Union for $350; Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl, by Jouvenet: this represents the Queen of Egypt dissolving the pearl in the presence of Marc Antony—a most valuable picture; The Seashore and Fishermen, copy from Jos. Vernet; The Merry Peasants, a very old and good picture; The Cuirassier, copy from Delille; an episode of the war between France and Caffir, 1812; View of Messina, by Garner; River scene near Paris, by Lebean; Christ on the Cross, copy from Rubens; Danish Prince, by Toquet, &c., &c. Also, 150 beautiful engravings, framed. Catalogues now ready and Paintings on exhibition.

On SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7 o'clock, a large and varied assortment of books, &c.

MONDAY, May 19, important library sale.—To the Clergy and book-buyers: Upwards of 5,000 volumes, by order of the Executors—Library of the late Rev. J. O. Choules, D. D., embracing a large and very valuable collection of scarce works, in the various departments of literature, especially theological, comprising works of the old English Divines, sermons, Puritan theology, American and New-England history; Cromwellian, miscellaneous, standard, biographical and curious old books, forming, altogether, one of the most perfect and valuable collections of books ever offered in this country at any auction sale.

At the conclusion of the sale, a large catalogue of scientific old theological, standard, miscellaneous, and some very rare old books, over 2,000 volumes, will be sold at auction.

Catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded free of postage, on application to us, or to Mr. C. S. EVANS, No. 321 Broadway. The books are now arranged for examination.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—50 BY 100 FEET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CORNER BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The very desirable and valuable 21-years' lease of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as the City Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet and the like feet on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such inducements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Depôts. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed, from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others contemplate building. The opening of Canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and rapidly increase the value of all real estate surrounding this location. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements, and the attention is particularly called of all persons seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier, if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF A PRIVATE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS OF THE OLD MASTERS—Ancient and modern, together with some admirable copies of celebrated pictures and other objets d'art, collected with great care by a gentleman during a sojourn of three years in Italy, and now offered for sale on account of the owner making Europe his future residence. MILLER & MORRIS will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the gallery formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., the entire collection as above, consisting in part of landscapes, battle pieces, fish pieces, fruit and flower pieces, snow scenes, allegorical subjects, studies, Flemish works, storms at sea, still-life drinking scenes. A beautiful miniature copy of Titian's Venus, Madonnas &c., &c., together with a few choice pieces of alabaster works by the well known artists, Rueguet and Van Lint, of Pisa. All the paintings are in frames of heavily gilded Roman and Florentine carved wood. The sale will be positive, and every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, without restriction or reserve. The collection will be ready for exhibition on Tuesday, May 13, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., until the day of sale. Catalogues may be had on Monday, at the office of the auctioneers, marble buildings, No. 11 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., the entire parlor, chamber and kitchen arrangement of a family—removed for convenience of sale—Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets; also, a large assortment of good new parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, to pay advances, large mirror, 2 piano-fortes, &c.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock, at No 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, rosewood parlor furniture in plush, dressing bureaus, centre tables, extension do., sideboards, etageres, secretary bookcases, tables, chairs, &c.; also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding. E. LOTT, late Sheriff.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SEWING MACHINES AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 44 Courtlandt-st. Also, 300 cases boots, shoes and brogans, being fresh and seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. The Sewing Machines are now ready for inspection.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1855.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—H. W. Smith, attorney for Jacob Bensinger—by virtue of an execution on foreclosure of mortgage. H. W. SMITH, attorney, will expose for sale, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of Franklin & Nichols, No 65 Nassau-st., one suite rosewood parlor furniture, large French plate pier glasses, one rosewood piano-forte, rosewood bookcase, marble-top tables, etagere, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidders. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell, as above, by order of attorney for mortgagee, a quantity of superior rosewood and mahogany household furniture, removed for convenience of sale; also several consignments of first-class cabinet furniture, embracing rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, enameled chamber furniture en suite, solid oak do., parlor sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, centre, card, sofa and fancy tables; oak, rosewood and mahogany sideboards; extension dining tables, wardrobes, secretary and library bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hall stands splendid Brussels and other carpets, rich French plate pier glasses and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, fire gilt French China dinner and tea sets, rich China vases and mantel ornaments, clocks, fancy goods, &c., &c.; also a quantity of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipment.

A. M. CRISTALAE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAE will sell, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the whole, entire and magnificent furniture of the St James Hotel, on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., consisting in part of one superior rosewood piano-forte, suites of brocatel, plush and hair-cloth parlor furniture, comprising sofas, fine 7-8 pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etageres, marble-top centre and pier tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, in Valencia trimmings; French plate mirrors, rich cut-glass ware and China, Wilton tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels stair carpets oil-paintings and engravings mahogany double and single bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops; marble-top washstands, black walnut bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, sets of cottage furniture, rich silver-plated ware, comprising forks, spoons, &c; splendid gas fixtures, gilt brackets and marble slabs, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, paillasses, Marseilles quilts, blankets and sheets, English oil-cloth, extension dining table, office furniture, with a general assortment of hotel kitchen utensils, furniture, stoves, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence.

A. M. CRISTALAE, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Bowery

A. M. CRISTALAE WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Wednesday,) the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 Wooster-st., near Broome, all the furniture contained in said 4-story house, consisting in part of mahogany, rosewood and black walnut parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture; parlors containing mahogany sofas, chairs, card and centre-tables; two very elegant mantel-mirrors, in gilt frames; large and costly mirror, and mahogany pier-table to match; oak extension dining-table, forty feet in length; lace window curtains, engravings, oil-paintings, two rich East India China dinner-sets, the largest assortment of cut-glass decanters tumblers, wine and champagne-glasses, fruit-dishes and salt-cellars ever offered; several sets of fine English silver-plated ware, elegant marble, China, cut and Bohemian glass vases and mantel-ornaments; music-box, in rosewood case, &c., together with about 500 yards of Brussels, ingrain and tapestry carpeting. Bedrooms containing mahogany bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, cane-seat chairs, rockers feather-beds, quilts and spreads together with a large lot of dining-room furniture and kitchen utensils. To housekeepers and the trade in general, the above sale is worthy of attention. House to let, at a low rent. Deposits required from all purchasers.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY—May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st., second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, stair rods, solid carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, damask, &c.; easy chairs, tête à têtes, parlor chairs, rosewood lounges covered in plush, rosewood etagere, with plate glass door and back; paintings and mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oak, black walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, silver-plated ware, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do washstands toilet sets, wardrobes and lounges sofas, lace and damask window curtains and shades, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut 3/4 and double bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, paillasses, mirrors, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—ALFRED BRAGG will sell at auction at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, May 16, at 10½ A. M., 450 cases boots, shoes, &c., which must be sold by order of those whom it concerns. The goods are all in good order, and well suited to the Summer trade.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, LABELS, LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, &c.—By natural History of the United States, England, &c., &c., being a collection well worthy the attention of purchasers.

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 15 at 7 o'clock, an unusually attractive catalogue of miscellaneous, historical, standard and illustrated books, consisting of the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens, Tupper, Mrs. Hemans, Byron, natural History of the United States, England, &c., &c., being a collection well worthy the attention of purchasers.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16—At 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms—A catalogue of over 200 fine oil-paintings, ancient and modern, among which will be found: The Wild Horses crossing the prairies, by J. Ortel; this painting was placed at the Art Union for $350; Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl, by Jouvenet: this represents the Queen of Egypt dissolving the pearl in the presence of Marc Antony—a most valuable picture; The Seashore and Fishermen, copy from Jos. Vernet; The Merry Peasants, a very old and good picture; The Cuirassier, copy from Delille; an episode of the war between France and Caffir, 1812; View of Messina, by Garner; River scene near Paris, by Lebean; Christ on the Cross, copy from Rubens; Danish Prince, by Toquet, &c., &c. Also, 150 beautiful engravings, framed. Catalogues now ready and Paintings on exhibition.

On SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7 o'clock, a large and varied assortment of books, &c.

MONDAY, May 19, important library sale.—To the Clergy and book-buyers: Upwards of 5,000 volumes, by order of the Executors—Library of the late Rev. J. O. Choules, D. D., embracing a large and very valuable collection of scarce works, in the various departments of literature, especially theological, comprising works of the old English Divines, sermons, Puritan theology, American and New-England history; Cromwellian, miscellaneous, standard, biographical and curious old books, forming, altogether, one of the most perfect and valuable collections of books ever offered in this country at any auction sale.

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IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SABLE IRON WORKS—CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON AND NAIL RODS.—The undersigned, Agent for the manufacturers, offers for sale, on favorable terms, a full assortment of the above brand of Nails. Also, superior Horse-Shoe Iron and Nail Rods from the same works. Parcels for the West, of not less than five tons to one address, will be delivered during the season of navigation at Rouse's Point, Troy, or Albany. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st.

JAMES ROBERTSON, PLUMBER—No. 434 Water-st., corner of Market, would respectfully remind the public that he puts all kinds of plumbing fixtures in ships, city or country houses, steamboats, &c. Also, I keep on hand pumps of all kinds, for use in house or ship, boilers, basins, sinks, lead pipe, sheet lead, &c. Orders personally, or by note, promptly attended to.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, 7/8 to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

TO MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.—I have opened the store No. 175 Centre-st., with a general assortment of iron and steel, and will cut from the bar any length required. Bar, rod, hoop and sheet iron; cast, German and shear steel. JAMES SCOTT.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

HORSE SHOE AND WROUGHT NAILS—Manufactured by American Horse Nail Company, Providence, for sale by their agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON,—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SECOND-HAND FOOT-LATHE WANTED—With slide, rest and gearing attached. Address O. P., at Walker & Pelouse's Type Foundry, No. 54 Ann-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—The only Patent Cast Iron Apparatus in the United States. Also, every description of apparatus, copper or iron.
WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st.

1,000 MINIE RIFLES FOR SALE—With bayonets complete. Apply to CHARLES ST. JOHN, No. 142 Water st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LATE COWHIDING AFFAIR.

Statement of Mr. Alfred Carson, concerning the cause—The charges answered—Interesting Affidavits.

To the Fire Department and the Public at large:

It is with profound sorrow that I am forced to address you on a theme involving the relations of my second wife. But my obligations to my wife and children—to noble parents tottering in age—and to those who have long reposed in me the most confidence, compel me to appear before you in this exposition of a band of men who have long sought my path. With deep regret I now proceed with the following painful narrative:

Just previous to my first nomination for Chief Engineer I was waited on by Mr. JOHN S. GILES, accompanied by the late PHILIP ST. JOHN S. GILES, formerly an Assistant Engineer, whom I had discharged, to come to my workshop, which was the first time I ever knew, the last visit I ever received from Mr. GILES except on official business. On this occasion, Mr. GILES opened the ball by saying: "I understand, Mr. CARSON, that you are a candidate for Chief Engineer." I replied that the fire-men had been continually and urgently requesting me to run, which I had declined to do, but finally told that they could be a candidate, whom I and all would support, according to my own judgment in the matter. Mr. GILES then said: "Mr. CARSON, you had better decline, as you will certainly be defeated." I told him I did not know about that, but if defeated I should deem it best for me to decline, I would say my friends should deem it best for me to decline, I would say my friends should deem it best for me to decline, I would also be willing to see them on the subject. He replied that "I had better hold out at once, and if I would do so he would see that I would have an office worth one thousand dollars per annum; and that a Board of Commissioners would soon be created to supervise the erection of buildings, and that I could control the election of them." I said: "Mr. GILES, I want you to understand that I would have the Board of Engineers control that duty; and further, that neither you nor any other man has got money and influence enough to buy me." The conversation then ceased, and Mr. GILES left me. Mr. WHITE made no proposition to me, nor did I receive those of Mr. GILES. About this time, JAMES S. GILES, (also a candidate for Chief Engineer, and who was the business partner of Mr. GILES,) called on me to see if some could not be some arrangement effected, by which I would withdraw as a candidate. I told him I had nothing to do with the matter, as I had committed myself to my friends, who could do with me as they pleased. The result was my nomination and election.

When I began to discharge my official duties, Messrs. GILES & HARRISON had been employed by Mr. ANDERSON to repair the engine houses, and they requested me to give them the work. I directed them to do it. When I received the first bill, they objected on the ground that they were not in the habit of presenting bills until they got ready to leave. I told them that I must have their bill, that I could know what they were charging for their work. They finally presented it, to which I took exception as being exorbitant, and returned it to them, when they refused it. I then gave the work to others, but the papers were soon taken from me by the Common Council and given to the Superintendent of Public Buildings, who gave the work back to GILES & HENNESSY. Finding I refused to withdraw as a candidate for Chief Engineer, at the request of Mr. GILES, and took the work from him in consequence of his exorbitant charges, hostility commenced on me, and has existed to the present time. Considering that corruption pervaded the City Government and that the Common Council was hostile to the head officers of the Fire Department, I exposed their corruption in my Annual Report of 1850, and of succeeding years. For this exposition the Common Council and the friends of all parties combined to destroy me, and they continue their hostility to the present day. In 1853 the Common Council arraigned me for public trial, but failed to remove me. In 1853 the Board of Aldermen removed me by resolution. While the resolution was pending in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and on the morning of the day when the vote was to be taken on its concurrence, the atrocious charges of forgery, and wholesale robbery, appeared in the New-York Tribune, so that I could not reply to them before the vote was taken in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, thus depriving me of an opportunity to be heard in my defence. These charges were cut from the *Tribune* and presented to the Board of Assistant Aldermen by JAMES S. GILES and others, and a Committee of investigation was appointed. The Committee sat for a long period, and finally reported against the truthfulness of the accusations, and their report was confirmed. I then prosecuted Mr. GREELEY, the editor of the *Tribune*, with the result of which is in my favor, you have long been familiar. As a final effort to get rid of me, the Common Council altered the law in regard to the term of office of the Chief Engineer from good behavior, to that of three years, and ordered an immediate election, which resulted in my reelection. From that day to the present, my enemies have not so violently assailed me, until last week, when they changed their tactics, and attacked me with more ferocity than ever. Instead of resorting to charges of perjury, fraud, and wholesale robbery, as for my recklessness of public duty, they have entered the sacred precincts of my domestic circle, to drive me from office, and my wife and children, and venerable parents into the grave, because I will not prostitute the Fire Department to political purposes, and thus gratify their long-cherished ambition, and desire for public plunder. In order to effect this, they have made a scapegoat of a man who has been my friend from early boyhood, and have supported almost to the present time, who has caused me more trouble during the past twelve years than any other person in the world. This Scapegoat has long been in league with my enemies. Last year he requested me to let him have the superintendence of repairing the fire apparatus, and to make the bills in his own name, that he could charge the City what he pleased, as he had done for another Bureau, which, I presume, the Comptroller's books will show. He owes money to parties for work they did through him for the Corporation, which he has long since drawn from the Comptroller. Previous to this I declined to appoint him an Inspector over one week, so that he would have charge of it, and control the funds in his own peculiar way. I was also requested to do this by his friend, the late Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. All these propositions I rejected with the assertion that I was appointed officers to discharge those duties, and should do so during my term of office. This exasperated Scapegoat, who came to my house in my absence, and as he had previously done, grossly abused my wife and family. At this interview he asked my wife if she had reported that he committed the forgery by which my quarter's salary was drawn from the City Treasury. She said, that if any one had so reported it, it must have been his own wife. She then demanded him to leave the house and never return. She then came to my office and told me what had transpired, and solicited my protection from the abuse of her daughter. When he saw her leave the office, he came in. I then forbid his visits to my house, and charged him with the forgery by which my quarter's salary was obtained, on the ground that his writing of the order for the warrant closely resembled his, and because his wife had told me that she believed he committed the forgery, which I did not disclose to him lest it might create a wider breach between them than already existed. He then left me; and the only relations I have since had with him, were to loan him money with which to pay his expenses at Albany last Winter, for the purpose of getting his salary increased as a clerk of the Fire Wardens from $600 to $800 per annum. Soon after the forgery was discovered I told the officers of the Mechanics' Bank that I suspected a person of the deed, and that when they were prepared to investigate it, I would impart all my information on the subject. But they have said nothing to me in regard to it since. I did not have him arraigned because he is my wife's brother, and because his mother is still living, (he being her only surviving son,) and because I did not desire to degrade the family. But as all restraint is now removed, I shall consider it my duty to prefer a complaint against him if the Bank or City Government do not. Yesterday I compared Scapegoat's handwriting with the forged order on Mr. THOMAS, Auditor of the Comptroller's Office, in the presence of the leading officers, who acknowledged that they bore a very close resemblance. Mr. WHEELER, my clerk, immediately after the forgery, informed me that Scapegoat (who is Clerk of the Fire Wardens, and whose office is in the same building with mine) came up stairs just previous to the forgery and asked him if I signed my name. The conversation then ceased, and Mr. GILES left my room

New-York Daily Times.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen.

The tenth anniversary of the Institution on Staten Island, near the Seaman's Home, established for the purpose of affording relief and protection to the destitute children of seamen in the City of New-York and vicinity, took place yesterday. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen, brought together under the double influence of a charitable sentiment and the expectation of a delightful country ramble, were spectators of the exercises, and unanimously expressed their satisfaction with the cleanly persons and contented looks of the hundred and eleven youngsters of both sexes who are at present the recipients of the Society's beneficence.

Mr. W. G. BULL occupied the chair.

Rev. M. BROWNLEY offered prayer.

An original hymn was then sung, and

TIM CHAMBERLAIN read the annual report of Miss JULIA CUTTENBURGH, the Treasurer.

The payments during the year amount to $4,487 87; salaries and wages to $923 87.

The receipts are as follows:

By balance forward	$290 04
Donations	3,926 05
Annual Subscriptions	733 50
Board money from relatives of children	389 50
Interest on 5,000 Bonds Harlem Railroad	350 00
Interest 12 months on $2,400 Fresel Fund	140 00
Proportion of Orphan's Fund from Comptroller's Fund, Albany	1,575 7
To'al	$7,348 86
By Balance	$1,982 12

As a set-off to this balance the Chairman stated that up to this date the Institution owes, in the shape of interes and ground rent, $2,535. The expenditure of the past year had been $960 less than that of the previous one.

Mr. PARKMAN read the annual report, the burden o which appeared to be a denial of certain alleged slander ous statements concerning the domestic arrangements o the Institution, said to have been made in a daily paper During the year there have been 83 children admitted, 60 of whom have left and 2 died, leaving 111 pupils in it a present.

Then the children, under direction of Mr. AXTAL, the superintendent, were put through a variety of manœuvers in the way of recitation, dialogue, and answering in geography, arithmetic, &c. JOHN DIBBLE, a diminutiv youngster, somewhere about 24 inches high, recited a poem expressive of his ambition to emulate CÆSAR, but in a peaceable way, and to make Staten Island as classic ground as Greece or Italy.

PHILIP WOODBERRY, a smart little lad, entered into an elaborate refutation of the alleged slanders against the interior management of the Institution, which (the Institution we mean) he lauded in a series of well-conned and high-flown eulogiums. It had been said, he told the audience, that the children's heads were not properly cared for, but if those who complained of that had their heads shaven as often as his, they would be satisfied that they were clean enough.

JAMES LAW showed a remarkable aptitude for arithmetical calculation, and performed several problems in interest and reduction with great readiness and accuracy.

Rev. S. P. PARKER then briefly addressed the audience in praise of the Society, its objects, and successes.

Rev. C. S. JONES (pastor of the Mariner's Church) said this institution was a proof of the prevalence of the religion of Christ, and of the truth of the Gospel plan of salvation. It was a pleasing thought to him that there was place such as this to whom he could send the fatherless children of the poor sailor. We could only properly appreciate the benefit of this institution, by appreciating the affection, the love, the devotedness, and the sacrifices of the sailor.

Rev Mr. ECCLESTON said he wished to address the children, and appeal to them on account of their souls—which he did, questioning them as to their preference between serving God and the Devil, &c., &c., to which they answered in the approved fashion.

Rev. Dr. PARLEY argued the claims of this and similar institutions on the charity of the mercantile community.

At this period in the exercises a whole lot of the little ones had fallen asleep and were scattered over the platform. They were startled, however, by a call from the Superintendent, who introduced Master JOHN BARNFIELD, by whom was delivered the valedictory.

Rev. Mr. QUEEN invoked the benediction, and the exercises terminated.

American Baptist Missionary Union.

The Board of the American Baptist Union convened in the Oliver-street Church on Tuesday, Hon. ANTHONY CALEY, of New-Hampshire, presiding. A very large number of the clergy and laity from the Free States and Territories was in attendance.

The business of the first day was chiefly of a routine character. Yesterday, the attention of all the members was greatly impressed by a report, submitted by Rev. Dr. BAILEY, of Indiana, from a Committee of Reference, appointed last year to inquire into matters of difference between the Executive Committee at Boston and certain missionaries, which have caused considerable agitation since the return of a Deputation to the missions some two years since, and growing out of the transference of missionaries to new stations, restrictions concerning schools, and especially a council called in the case of Rev. Mr. VINTON. The Committee, in their report on the whole, and after some twenty-seven sittings, vindicated the course of the Committee and the Deputation, except in the matter of the council named.

Rev. Dr. BROWN from Assam, protested against some of its statements as well as the doctrine laid down last year that the relation of the Union and its missionaries was like that of "principal and agent, employer and employed." He regarded it as a copartnership.

Rev. Dr. WAYLAND desired to know whether new rules had been adopted. The Committee must respect missionaries to some extent. A man might choose to found a new mission, or go to keeping school.

Dr. BROWN, in reply, stated the missionaries did not dispute the right of the Committee to make appropriations as they pleased, for schools or other objects; but, when made, they considered they best knew what studies should be followed and what pupils to admit. They also demanded that no missionary be dismissed without the sanction of the mission to which he belonged.

A long discussion ensued in which Rev. Dr. HAGUE offered a brilliant defence in favor of the Missionaries, and after several other speakers. Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS made some very judicious remarks and presented the following:

Resolved, That without indorsing in detail entire, all the history of the past, or the comments in that history, found in the very able report of the Committee of Reference, this Board would gratefully and unitedly accept its general statement of principles as to the relations of Missionaries to the churches, and the concluding recommendation that the brethren, abroad and at home, suspend further discussion and await, in mutual prayerfulness and patience, the return of that better intelligence yet to be hoped for on the present platform.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The afternoon and evening were devoted to reports from Committees on various missions, &c. Addresses were delivered by Dr. MASON, returned Missionary from Burmah, and others.

To-day, the Missionary Union, the larger body which embraces some six thousand life members, will assemble to receive the reports of the Board, elect officers for the ensuing year, &c. Ex-Governor BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, is expected to preside. Rev. Dr. CUSHMAN, of Boston, is to preach the annual sermon in the evening.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Central Republican Committee.

The Central Republican Committee met last evening at No. 660 Broadway. There was a pretty full representation present of the delegates from the different Wards. EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., Chairman, presided.

After some unimportant preliminary business, Dr. KENNEDY presented a report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee appointed at the Broadway Tabernacle Mass Republican Meeting, some time since, to devise the best plan to advance the cause of the Republican Party in the ensuing campaign. The Committe submitted as their conjoined proposition, as the leading step to be taken, that a Committee of five be chosen from the Central Committee with the Committee of the Broadway Tabernacle meeting, and two delegates from each Ward to select delegates to the Syracuse Convention, on the 29th inst.

A prolonged discussion arose on the adoption of the report.

ERASTUS BENEDICT, Esq., and some dozen others, spoke in favor of adopting the report. A little number, headed by General J. J. CLANCEY, opposed the adoption.

The whole subject was finally disposed of, by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Syracuse Convention be appointed by a Convention to consist of two from each Ward, to be chosen in the respective Wards by the several Republican clubs and associations therein.

Resolved, That the Republicans in the various Wards meet on or before the 20th inst., in their various Wards, for the purpose of selecting such delegates.

Resolved, That the Committee of Five appointed at the Tabernacle on the 28th of April, and a Committee of Five from this Committee be also members of that Convention.

Resolved, That such Convention meet at such place as may be hereafter announced.

The Chairman stated that the Committee of five called for by the resolutions would be announced at an early day through the papers.

After the appointment of an Executive Committee, consisting of one from each Ward, the meeting at 11½ o'clock adjourned.

Second Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Second Ward are active. They had a meeting on Tuesday night, at the Museum Hotel, No. 22 Ann-street, for the purpose of organization. Among those present were many heretofore identified with the old parties. JAMES E. CARTER, Esq., presided. After the transaction of some informal matters, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Friday evening, to effect a Ward organization and transact other business.

Ninth Ward Republican Club.

A meeting of citizens of the Ninth Ward was held, last evening, at the Bleecker Buildings, and a Republican Club was organized by the election of the following officers: President, John Keyser; First Vice-President, Thaddeus Hyatt; Second Vice President, E. W. Page; Secretary, Nelson B. Thayer; Treasurer, Alfred Brush.

Committee on Finance—Thaddeus Hyatt, David Marsh, Samuel Inslee, J. F. Ingalls and S. T. Russell.

On motion of Mr. JACQUES the following gentlemen were elected a General Corresponding Committee: R. L. Jaques, R. H. Johnston and Joseph W. Griffiths.

Also, a Ward Committee, consisting of M. F. Lawson, J. F. Cleveland and T. G. Girvan.

Remarks were made by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor of Sullivan-street Free Will Baptist Church, and by the President. Adjourned.

Syracuse Convention.

The Republicans of the 2d Assembly District, have appointed the following gentlemen to represent them in the Syracuse Convention: *Delegates*—ALONZO H. GALE THOS. H. RODMAN. *Alternates*—CHARLES KELSEY, Jr., HENRY R. PIERSON.

LUMBERING IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Anthony *Express* gives the following estimate of the number of feet of logs that will probably be floated down from the pineries during the present Spring:

	Feet.
From Rum River	120,000,000
From the Mississippi	40,000,000
From the St. Croix	160,000,000
From Chippewa	75,000,000
Total	395,000,00

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New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WALKER GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED.

Clayton's Expose of Crampton's Falsehood.

VESSELS OF WAR FOR SAN JUAN.

Insults from French Officials to our Crimean Military Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

PADRE VIJIL presented his credentials, to-day, and was received by the President as Minister from the Walker Government in Nicaragua. The usual courteous speeches were interchanged. The President, in his remarks, significantly said he would enforce the Neutrality Laws. Senor MARCOLETA is greatly disgusted. Secretary MARCY acquiesces in the result. The President will send a message to Congress, to-morrow, announcing the recognition of the Walker Government, and giving the reasons influencing that step.

There is not the least foundation for statements made by cotemporaries, that Great Britain has formally refused to recall Mr. CRAMPTON or yield on the Central American question. No dispatches whatever were received by recent steamers. A long dispatch had been prepared by Lord CLARENDON defensive of CRAMPTON and declining to recall him. This was considered in the British Cabinet on the 22d ult., but was not forwarded, as is supposed in consequence of doubt as to its propriety or policy.

Mr. CLAYTON's *expose* in the Senate of the falsehood of CRAMPTON's official letter of the 31st of March last, was completely overwhelming. Of the genuineness of CRAMTON's letter there is no doubt, for it is published in the official Blue Book, a copy of which I have examined to-night. There can be no doubt here that CRAMPTON stands convicted of a glaring and positive falsehood.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is supposed to be at San Juan now, and it is strongly suspected that the *Merrimac's* sealed orders were for that point.

The statement that the United States Military Commission, which recently returned from Europe, was treated with marked incivility and rudeness by French Government officials is fully confirmed. This Commission, it will be remembered, was composed of Majors DELAFIELD and MORDECAI, and Col. MCCLELLAN, all officers of the United States Army, worthy and accomplished gentlemen, who were sent abroad by the President to acquire information of value to the military service of the United States. Wherever they met British officers, the members of the Commission were received with great cordiality and kindness. While in the Crimea they were handsomely received by the British commanders, but PELISSIER refused them an audience.

On their return by the way of Paris, they called upon Marshal VAILLANT, who met them with a "Well! what do you want?" The answer was, "We have called according to arrangement made when we were last in Paris, to get some books then promised us." VAILLANT rejoined, in substance, and with a manner as offensive as his words, "We have nothing to give! There are misunderstandings between our Governments, and our relations are such as not to justify any such civilities!" Major MORDECAI, who was spokesman of the party wisely forbore to retort the insolence; and, as they bid the Marshal farewell, he expressed the hope that they might meet again soon where their salute would be the hostile cannon shot.

All the correspondence in relation to this disgraceful affair has been laid before the President. What will he do about it? Our Government is perfectly well satisfied that this conduct is only one of the modes by which LOUIS NAPOLEON and his subordinates have, time and again, indicated their feelings of settled hostility to and hate of the United States. They know that this sentiment is fully shared by M. SARTIGES, the French Minister at this point, who has been visited by not a single Senator in two yeers, and whose social position here is very low. Indeed, SARTIGES boasts of his knowledge that this sentiment of hate of the United States is indulged by the Emperor, his master. President PIERCE knows full well that the insult to our Military Commission was intended as an insult to the United States. Under these circumstances, can he pass over it without instituting some measures of redress? SARTIGES, entirely unacceptable as he notoriously is to our people and our Government, continues to be crammed down our throats. As our Government has a perfect right to request his recall and persist in it, why is not the present a favorable opportunity for accomplishing it? S.

Reception of the Nicaraguan Minister—Message and Documents to Congress—Embarrassing Position of the President—Kansas Affairs—Serenade to Mr. Buchanan, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

As intimated in my dispatch yesterday, Padre VIJIL, Minister from Nicaragua, was, this afternoon, officially received in that capacity by the President.

It is understood that the President will, to-morrow, communicate to Congress the documents and, probably, a message upon the entire subject of Central American affairs.

The President is evidently in a position of as great embarrassment upon this as upon other questions.

Congress recently sent to him for approval the bill providing for the deepening of the Flats over the channel of the St. Clair River, Michigan, and the bill providing for the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi. In this way the North and South are apparently combined upon a subject of great public interest. The earnest inquiry is raised, will he affix his signature to these measures. Their opponents point to his position as defined in his veto message of January 1855, and approached by friends favorable to these internal improvements, his position is one calculated to test the mettle of any man, and, perhaps, is to settle, for the present, many questions regarding himself, and of interest to the country. At this critical time when it is known he is pressed by immense labor, questions of the most important political character crowd upon him. His intimate friends boldly predict, however, that he will firmly stand by his principles, heretofore annunciated, especially as to the veto power.

Telegraphic dispatches from Kansas have produced not a little excitement to-day. The President on reading them was heard to exclaim to a gentleman, not privately, but within the hearing of those present at the White House: "If there is to be armed resistance to the laws of the country and the constitutional rights of the South, it might as well occur at this time, and in Kansas as elsewhere."

The war steamer *Susquehanna* has been ordered to Nicaragua, and sails to-morrow from Philadelphia.

Mr. BUCHANAN was serenaded last night, and in answer to the calls of a very large number of persons present, he appeared at a window of the National, and made a brief speech, returning thanks for the cordial reception. He alluded to the subject of Slavery, reiterating the opinions expressed in his Baltimore speech, and saying that he considered the present position of the Slavery question as a finality. He appeared tired, and seemed unwilling to make a set speech, concluding by inviting the citizens to call upon him and give him the satisfaction of taking them by the hand. Many people immediately availed themselves of the invitation, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

The Good-Will Fire Company of Philadelphia, on their return from Mount Vernon, this evening, proceeded to the White House, and were formally introduced to the President by Col. FLORENCE.

Remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular Bill—Senator Sumner on Kansas—Removal in the Treasury Department, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, has undertaken the herculean task of endeavoring to amend and remodel the Diplomatic and Consular bill, which Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, "reformed" through last Congress in such shape that it has proved itself to be the most stupid budget of blunders and incongruities possible. Mr. F. will spend Thursday of this week at the State Department, advising with its officers as to the amendments necessary.

Senator SUMNER has the floor for next Monday, when he will deliver a speech on the Kansas question, well calculated to attract and fix public attention.

PETER G. WASHINGTON has added another to his list of affectionate friends (?) by removing from office Mr. MCCORKLE, one of the most faithful and experienced officers in the Treasury Department, because he declined reporting daily his hours of arrival at and departure from his desk.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House has disregarded Postmaster-General CAMPBELL's recommendation for a large reduction in the price paid for transporting the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, and has reported an appropriation of $135,000 to pay for that service during the next fiscal year.

Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, has just written a book on the Camel, called out by the action of the Government in attempting the introduction of that animal into the public service on the Southwestern plains.

Mr. MARSH's object is to show that the camel can be domesticated in any part of the United States—the Liberian in the colder, and the Eastern in the warmer latitudes—and that its general introduction will prove of vast benefit to large portions of the country, where the scarcity of water renders the horse or the mule an uncertain traveler. The book is now in press at Boston.

Among the politicians now here is Ex-Gov. MOUTON, of Louisiana. He goes to Cincinnati, where his first choice for President will be PIERCE, and his second DOUGLAS. This, it is now claimed, will be found the sentiment of the Louisiana Delegation; but I am inclined to believe that the delegation will be found divided. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION — CLAYTON *vs.* CRAMPTON.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had seen in the morning newspapers what purported to be an extract from a letter from the British Minister at Washington, dated March 31, 1856, in which Mr. CRAMPTON says:

"It will be within your Lordship's recollection that Mr. CLAYTON was informed by Sir HENRY BULWER, before the Treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession, and Mr. CLAYTON has on various occasions since, in conversation with me, stated that he considered Ruatan a British possession as much as Jamaica, or any other British West India Island."

Mr. CLAYTON branded this statement as utterly untrue in every particular. The British Minister must have labored under a hallucination as strange as ever entered the brain of any man to make such a declaration. Nothing like it had ever escaped him in conversation with Mr. CRAMPTON or anybody else. Fortunately the fact did not rest merely upon the statements of Mr. CRAMPTON and himself. He had a living witness, and first, he would call attention to a letter written by Mr. CRAMPTON, and read in the Senate on the 12th of January, 1854, in which he (Mr. CRAMPTON) attempted to prove that Ruatan was not a dependency of Belise, and was not exempted from the provisions of the treaty of 1850. He then had Mr. CRAMPTON's testimony on the subject, and read it to the Senate. He would now read it again to contradict Mr. CRAMPTON's statement, which was made known to him for the first time this morning, and of which he had not the most remote conception. In this letter Mr. CRAMPTON said:

"The dependencies of British Honduras are, in my opinion, distinctly enumerated in the treaty of 1786."

He had made this statement deliberately, and the irresistable conclusion was, that Ruatan was not included in these dependencies. Mr. CLAYTON said while he was detained at his lodgings by sickness in February or March last, he was called upon by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and while they were engaged in conversation on this subject, Mr. CRAMPTON came in to invite him (CLAYTON) to dine with him. He (CLAYTON) was too sick to accept of the invitation, but took occasion to to ask Mr. CRAMPTON if he knew anything of the charge that he (Mr. CLAYTON) had ever admitted that Ruatan was exempted from the operation of the treaty, and Mr. CRAMPTON, in most unqualified terms, acknowledged that there was no truth in the report that he (Mr. CLAYTON) had ever made any such intimation to him.

Mr. CRITTENDEN corroborated Mr. CLAYTON's statement. He could not pretend to give the details of a conversation at which he was accidentally present, but according to his recollection, the substance of it was directly contrary to the statement in the newspapers, and sustained the account Mr. CLAYTON had given of it.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had made speech after speech in the Senate, endeavoring to prove directly the reverse of what he was represented as admitting. He was willing to put the most charitable construction upon it, but it was an utter mistake.

Mr. CASS thought it very certain. Mr. CLAYTON, unless in some fit of insanity, could never have said to Mr. CRAMPTON what was attributed to him.

Mr. PRATT inquired what evidence there was that this letter was authentic? He thought there must be some mistake.

Mr. CLAYTON had no knowledge as to its authenticity. When his attention was called to it this morning he was much astonished, and his first duty was to prove the statement. No matter by whom made, it was false. If Mr. CRAMPTON never made such a statement, he was not injured by these remarks, but if he did make it, it was for him to explain. It had appeared in the public prints, and until it was denied or disavowed, Mr. CLAYTON was bound to suppose that it was a genuine document. He should, however, be very happy to be assured to the contrary.

Mr. FISH, in response to a question from Mr. CLAYTON, said that in the course of two interviews with Mr. CRAMPTON, the latter had stated that Mr. CLAYTON always denied that Ruatan was a British possession. He (Mr. CLAYTON) thought there must be some mistake in the copy of the letter.

Mr. CASS said that Great Britain, being repeatedly driven from one point of defence, had invariably taken refuge at another, and recent events had showed this more strongly than ever.

THE IOWA LAND BILL.

The Senate, after debating the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Iowa Land bill was passed, refused to reconsider.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

GRANTING LAND FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting one million acres to Florida, to aid in the construction of three railroads, embracing five hundred miles in length; and moved the previous question.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said the House had come to a pretty pass when bills of this character, involving such large appropriations, cannot be inquired into except by favor and the grace of the Committee which reports them.

Mr. BENNETT said he thought he was doing a favor by proposing to get rid of these bills as soon as could be, as it is well known that if referred to the Committee of the Whole they cannot be acted on this session.

In reply to a question, Mr. BENNETT said the Committee on Public Lands intend to report similar bills for railroads in Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Wisconsin, requiring about six million acres.

An unsuccessful motion was made to lay the bill on the table.

The bill passed by a vote of 84 against 57.

The bill defining the duties of Commissioners of Election at Washington, was then taken up, and pending discussion upon it, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

No. 82.—John Bacon *et al. vs.* Wm. Robertson *et al.* Judge Campbell read the order of the Court reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi, with costs.

Nos. 85 and 86.—Steamer *Oregon vs.* Joseph and Francis Recca, and same *vs.* Robert Turner *et al.* The decision was rendered by Judge McLean, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama, with costs and interest.

No. 102.—Charles McMicken *vs.* Franklin Perin. Decision read by Judge Campbell, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 106—Joshua Maxwell *et al. vs.* Alexander H. Newbold *et al.* Judge Taney deliveredt he opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 107—William C. Pease *vs.* John Peck, survivor, &c. Judge Grier read decision affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Michigan, with costs.

No. 110—Matthew Watson *vs.* Colin S. Tarpley. Judge Daniel read the decree of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Southern Mississippi.

Nos. 239 and 240—Robert Hudgins *et al.*, appellants *vs.* Wyndham Kemp, assignee of John L. Hudgins, and E. W. Hudgins *et al. vs.* Same. Judge Taney readered the decision of the Court, overruling the motion of appellees to dismiss.

No. 176—United States *vs.* Cruz Cervantes. Judge Grier rendered the decision, affirming the decree of the District Court of Southern California.

Adjourned.

State Convention of North Americans in Massachusetts—Appointment of Delegates to the Anti-Fillmore National Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 14.

Delegates representing the Anti-Fillmore branch of the Americans of Massachusetts, assembled in State Convention at the United States Hotel last night, selected a State Central Committee, and nominated a full delegation to the Anti-Fillmore National Convention to be held in New-York in June. Sixty delegates were in attendance, presided over by WILDER S. THURSTON, of Lancaster. Addresses were made by Mr. PANGBORN, of Worcester; Senators B. F. WHITE, of Weymouth; WOOD, of Fitchburg; POTTER, of Darts- mouth, and others. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW J. DONELSON, made at Philadelphia in February last, do not deserve the support of the Americans of Massachusetts, and that the support of these candidates is inconsistent with the Springfield Platform and the principles to which the American Party stands pledged, and to which we adhere; and we, therefore, repudiate these names.

United States Senator from Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 14.

The Americans, in caucus, voted to-night to postpone balloting for United States Senator till next Tuesday night. The Republicans, in a separate caucus, voted on an informal ballot, and GILLETTE received 14 votes, DUTTON 6, and CLEVELAND 2.

Loss of the British Ship Wilson Kennedy.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 14.

The British ship *Wilson Kennedy*, Capt. ATTRIDGE, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B., with salt, was abandoned on May 10, twenty miles S. E. from Brier Island, in the Bay of Fundy. The crew were taken off by the schooner *Sultan*, and brought to this port.

Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, May 14.

The breach at Big Nose has been repaired, and boats are passing freely.

Serious Riot in Covington, Ky.

THE "TURNERS" IN TROUBLE—RIFLES FIRED—MARSHAL STABBED—FIVE PRISONERS TAKEN.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, 13th.

Yesterday being the Monday in Whitsunday week, was observed by the Germans of this city as a gala-day. Among other Societies who paraded, the Turners were particularly noticeable for their fine uniform and good music. They marched to Covington, and were received upon the river bank by their brethren of Covington and Newport.

The ceremonies and festivities of the day took place on the hills just below Whitehall. The festivities were, however, interrupted in the afternoon for a short time, in consequence of a difficulty with a rude boy, but the results which would follow the difficulty the Turners did not foresee.

In stating what occurred, as near as diligent inquiry enables us to make statement, the reader must be informed that we received from persons in a high state of exasperation, tales of death, blood, and carnage of the most horrible character, to the effect that Marshal BUTTS, of Covington, was shot through the lungs and was dying; that his Deputy, Mr. HARVEY, had his skull cleft through by a sabre, and was dead; that a boy had been beaten and stabbed, and he was dead; that the Turners had grossly insulted a respectable lady in the streets of Covington, and a variety of other details.

The Turners, when engaged at their pic-nic on the grass, below Whitehall, were considerably annoyed by a number of boys, of from ten to fourteen years of age, who had followed them from Covington; they used insolent language, threw sticks and stones, and at length one of them seized hold of a mug of beer which a Turner had in his hand and was about to drink. The Turner was irritated, and slapped the boy in the mouth. The boy drew a pistol, and a *fracas* ensued. The boy then ran off, and, as it afterwards appeared, went to Covington and gave out that the Turners were killing nine or ten Covington boys. The Turners were of course unconscious of all the excitement that had been thus produced, and between 5 and 6 o'clock started on their return.

As they neared Whitehall, crowds of young men collected in their way and began an attack upon the Turners with stones. As they advanced toward Covington the crowd of citizens became very large; a man stepped forward and seizing one of the Turners, attempted to drag him from the procession. He resisted, and his comrades took part in his defence. The party who thus attempted seizure was Marshal BUTTS, of Covington, who came to make an arrest, but the Turners were unaware of his office or authority.

The procession went on, the crowd becoming more and more excited. The Marshal kept near his man, and now and then laid hold of him. A general affray ensued; stones were thrown and pistols fired on the side of both the crowd and the procession. Some one was shot through the arm; this was the Marshal, whose condition we are informed is not serious. There were individuals with the Turners from Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington, and the Turners say some of the shots were fired by them. The reader will remember the above is the Turners' account of the matter. Beside the wound inflicted upon Marshal BUTTS, Deputy-Sheriff HERVEY, who was assisting him, received a severe wound in the head.

The Turners marched through Covington amid an excited crowd, crossed the Licking Bridge and passed through Newport to the Ferry landing, with the intention of crossing over to this side. During all this time the Covington fire-bells were kept loudly ringing as if for fire, which had the intended effect, adding largely to the crowd. The Turners drew up in rank and file on the east side of the landing and facing west.

The crowd accumulated upon the high bank below York-street, and commenced throwing stones at the Turners. The Turners in reply fired several shots, not more than twelve, in the direction of the people on the bank; the guns were fired scatteringly and not in a volley. The people on the edge of the precipitous bank offered an easy mark to the practiced rifles of the Germans, but no one was struck, a proof that the firing was either above the heads of the crowd or into the bank beneath them.

U. S. SOLDIERS APPLIED FOR.

This added to the excitement among the crowd, which was principally from Covington, many individuals appeared almost frenzied, calling upon "Old Kentuck" to annihilate the Dutchmen. A number rushed to the garrison and demanded aid from the troops. The Mayor, Mr. FEARONS, afterward repeated the demand, but the officers declined to take any part in the affray with their men, unless they had authority from Washington for taking such a step. The Turners remained in rank; they offered a striking contrast to the crowd as they stood in their brown linen dresses, with a boquet of green leaves placed on the left side of every hat. A portion of them were armed with rifles, in which were stuck sabres, after the manner of a bayonet. They were generally calm and silent, obeying with precision the commands of their officers.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

It was at this time that we reached the spot, and we now relate what we saw personally. We found Sheriff STRICKER and Officer MILLER earnestly endeavoring to quiet the excited multitude, and to prevent outbreak. The Turners were quiet and gave no trouble. On inquiry, several of them stated their regret at the difficulty that had occurred, and related their personal experiences of the difficulty. One youth, named THEODORE ANTERIUS, seventeen years of age, had narrowly escaped, a shot having whistled close to his shoulder.

Some three or four of the Germans were arrested, and the rest marched over the suspension bridge to Newport, where they entered the Turners' Hall. The Sheriff then blockaded the house, and a crowd of two or three hundred gathered in front of it. Much earnest talking and gesticulating was used, but no violence was attempted by either party. The Sheriff refused to allow any to enter the Hall or to leave it, although some managed to come out from it, and crossed upon the ferry-boats.

At 10 P. M. the Turners were still in the Hall, determined not to leave it, and prepared if necessary to defend themselves. The crowd outside was dwindling away, and it was not at all improbable that by 3 or 4 o'clock this morning, the Turners might find the coast clear and venture out. Marshal BUTTS, who was shot, is well known in this city from his unfortunate connection with the Fugitive Slave Case. His wound is dangerous, although his Surgeon thinks he can save his arm and his life.

Mr. HARVEY is a very quiet gentlemanly man, much respected by his fellow policemen. His wound is very dangerous, and our informant stated at 10 P. M., last evening, that it had probably proved fatal.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

Sir EDMUND LYONS, the gallant Admiral who succeeded Admiral DUNDAS in the command of the Black Sea fleet, has been under examination before the Commissioners on the Crimean abuses, sitting at Chelsea Hospital near London, and has had to undergo a very searching diagnosis. Although his naval skill and prowess is beyond question, he appears from his evidence to possess a singular power of remembering, seeing and knowing what he likes, as much as he likes, and in what shape he likes. Sir EDMUND has probably acquired this convenient art in his profession of diplomat. He had been, previous to the breaking out of the war, ambassador for several years to Greece, and was very popular at Athens, where he extended a generous hospitality to all travelers. It was during a visit to Greece that the present Duke of Norfolk, then Lord FITZALLEN, met with his wife, the daughter of Sir EDMUND. Lord FITZALLEN, then an officer in the Guards, had contracted an affection for a beautiful bar girl who administered mild ale and sweet smiles at an hostelry in Whitehall. To wean him from this dangerous love his family sent him to travel, and being taken ill at Athens he was attended by Sir EDMUND LYON's daughter during his sickness. Unlike Ivanhoe he forgot his London Rowena, and gave his hand to his fair leech, the Athenian Rebecca. The Duchess has since become a convert to her husband's faith, who is an ardent and sincere Roman Catholic zealot, and bears her rank with becoming grace and dignity.

In England the Courts of law all adjourned to allow the bar and public to attend the great Naval Review at Spithead. Lord CAMPBELL, the Lord Chief Justice, in announcing the matter in the public Courts, made, as is his wont, his usual lunge at popularity, by boasting allusions to England's triumph and so forth. Lord CAMPBELL is a good pleader and common-law lawyer, but nothing more. As an advocate he has always been wretchedly weak—his greatest effort, the speech in defence of Mrs. NORTON, in the Melbourne *crim. con.* case, being wanting both in eloquence and strength. In the House of Commons he never was listened to with patience. Lord CAMPBELL has not received, like most, one might say all, the great English lawyers, a University education. He walked his way to London a poor Scotch laddie, and commenced life as a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*, under Mr. BLACK. For his industry and perseverance, which are untiring, he deserves the highest credit, but he is a rough diamond without any setting. He has some literary aspirations, as his *Lives of the Chancellors* evince, but they are not highly considered at the English Bar. On the accession of Lord DERBY to office in 1851, Lord CAMPBELL meeting near the House of Lords Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, who was in the Navy in his youth, and is as remarkable for his ignorance as a lawyer as for his ability as an advocate, he said with sneering satire, "Well, Sir FREDERICK, I understand you are to be Chancellor." "Oh, God, I hope not," was the happy answer, "you would write my life." Lord CAMPBELL's presence is not prepossessing. He has the high cheek bone and reddish hair, and hard canny manner of the Scot. He has accumulated much wealth, and has a beautiful half-city, half-suburban residence at Kensington, near Lady BLESSINGTON's celebrated Gore House.

Cardinal WISEMAN has been delivering to a large audience in London a lecture on the effect of words on thought and civilization. The Cardinal resides in a very unpretending residence in Golden-square, where on every Tuesday evening he has a reception, or rather levee, of the young Roman Catholic nobility, gentry and many of the priesthood. By his own coreligionists he is treated with intense veneration, all, even in mixed companies, falling on one knee and kissing his hand when he enters. In person, he is of enormous bulk and proportions, and his countenance is dark and swarthy. In manner, he is most unctuous and oily, and has all the Celtic flattery and desire to please. Some short time since there were rumors of his translation to high office in Rome, which probably were thrown out to dissipate the feelings of bitterness entertained against him by the people of England since the period of the celebrated Bull, but he is far too efficient an agent of Rome to be lightly withdrawn from a field in which he has been so successful.

CHARLES KEAN has achieved another triumph in the revival of the "Winter Tale." Painting, music and architecture, in conjunction with the rapid movements and multiplied life which belong to the stage alone, have been brought into play to reembody the past in a form so gorgeous, and at the same strictly accurate in a historical point of view, that the mind is said to have been carried away from the scene, and those present almost forget they were in a theatre. In the first scene a Phyrric dance was introduced, which, like that of the Assyrian girls in Sardanapalus, created quite a *furore*. Instead of the ordinary old man, with his scythe and hour-glass to represent "Time," CHRONOS, the ancient representative of Time, was chosen, and associated with him was a historical tableaux of Lunar and the Stars, sinking before the car of Phœbus. Each figure was taken from a statue of FLAXMAN. This and the trial of *Hermione*, laid in the theatre of Syracuse, are said to be the greatest scenic displays ever witnessed on the stage.

Padres are in the ascendant just now, and while Padre VIJIL is the cynosure of every eye in our capital, another Padre, GAVAZZI, has been making a sensation on the other side. With more even than his wonted audacity, he invaded Oxford, the fortress of English high churchdom, and marched like another LOCHINVAR boldly into her Academic halls, among the kinsfolk of WILBERFORCE and PUSEY. The gownsmen of Oxford are very fast youths, and his reception, if less practically hostile than in Canada, was not less strong in antagonistic sentiments. He was assailed with volleys and execrations, and obliged to call in the police and a few brace of bull dogs to cover his retreat. At Oxford Puseyism, which is after all when compared with Roman Catholicism but mock turtle, is highly popular, and those who partake of it, generally acquire an appetite after a little while for the genuine callipash.

It will be interesting to many of our German merchants to learn that the fair of Leipsic was never so prosperous or so well attended as this year. A week before the day appointed for the opening, many of the dealers had almost exhausted the stocks which they had prepared for an ordinary demand, and were obliged to have fresh supplies brought from the manufactories by the most rapid means of conveyance. French productions, such as cloths, muslin de laines, and those objects of art and luxury known by the name of "*articles de Paris*," were bought up with unprecedented rapidity. Before half the fair was over, goods to the amount of thirty millions of thalers (about 120 millions of francs) had been purchased, and orders have been besides given which will give employment to the manufacturers for months to come. The manufacturers of cotton goods in Saxony are using every exertion to compete with the productions of France and England, and the use of machinery is making rapid progress among them.

Mr. WHITESIDE, who brought forward the motion on Kars, is an Irish Orangeman of the most ferocious cast. He won his reputation at the celebrated State trials of 1845 by a speech in defence of O'CONNELL like that of the Kars oration, occupying four hours in the delivery, and full of froth and bombast. Being an Orangeman, it created the more

Lord CLARENDON has refused a Marquisate, and doubtless in so doing has

PARIS GOSSIP.

Change in the French Character—Strange Story of [illegible]—Peace in France—Death [illegible] upon a Minor and a Thief—An [illegible] Diplomat—The Imperial Baby—Improvements—A new American Prima Donna.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 28, 1856.

A FRENCH METAMORPHOSE.

Lately the French journals have had a little life infused into their columns by a liberal draw on American affairs. The French taste for suicides, and love adventures, and saloon bavardage, is evidently undergoing a change. It begins to call for more material emollients. The play of six-shooters and bowie-knives; the bursting of steamboat boilers, the crushing of locomotives, the burning of slaves by Judge Lynch, and the adventures of Central American filibusters, alone offer the needed excitement. The *chaudfroids* is going out of fashion—the romance of love is giving way to more material ideas. If the age which is dawning on France should bring with it evils, the Americans will be charged with the offence. Il poets are to be converted into exchange-brokers, romancers into railroad directors, and historians into gas, clipper ship, omnibus, proudrette, and other joint-stock company officers, the great commercial activity of the Americans will be set down as the cause of the novel metamorphose. Never since the commencement of time did a nation change its physiognomy as rapidly as France is changing at this moment.

RESULTS.

As a corollary of this fact, marriages (with a money basis, of course) are growing more frequent. The *Tribune Arrondissement*, that hypothetical country where students and grisettes form more hypothetical marriages, has almost ceased to exist. The weeds are growing up in the court of the Mayory; the flowers are all culled. If a young gentleman takes off his hat politely to a young lady, he is as politely requested to speak to mamma or papa, and that, too, without delay. It is an age of progress, in which there is no time to lose on romance. It was only last year that fusions became the order of the day in France. The mania has not been without its good effects; from the fusion of railroad companies, it has extended to that of families. And so the churches and the priests are overwhelmed with long trains of white cravats, thible dresses and boquets.

AN EXAMPLE.

I just now said that the French journals had acquired a little life by a larger devotion to American affairs. The following *boutade*, which I do not give in evidence of the fact, however, I find in one of these journals. "At the issue of a frightful accident which took place on an American railroad, a journal of New-York in rendering an account of the accident, made use of these words: '*We had the happiness* of counting one of our editors in the number of persons who were mutilated in the shock of the the two locomotives. He had an arm carried away, and hastened with the other to send to us, in advance of all our cotemporaries, a full account of the accident.'"

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

An anecdote was told me the other day about a well known American who died recently in the South of France, which is at once so grotesque and so melancholy that I must beg the indulgence of his friends to give it publicity. The deceased had been for a year in a decline with a pulmonary affection, and what was singular in an affection of this character, he was a hypochondriac. When he arrived with his family at the Pau, a few days before his death, he could only find one hotel and one suite of apartments, uniting the proper requisites for an invalid of his kind. Into these he was installed; but as soon found that they possessed one grave inconvenience. The bed in which he was to sleep, as is often seen in the Southern countries of Europe, had its canopy and three sides covered with mirrors. The poor invalid was soon seized with horror at the idea that *he must see himself die!* and from the moment this idea took possession of his brain, a most painful scene commenced, which was renewed from day to day until he was finally relieved from his sufferings by death. Deeply hypochondriac, and with the horrible phantom preying upon his mind, death seemed often at his door, and as often as this fear came over him, he rang his bell furiously, called loudly to the servants, and had himself placed in an arm chair away from the horrid canopy of glass. The servant tried to cover the glass of the canopy, but it was very high, and she had not yet succeeded. Finally, in a worse paroxysm than usual, the invalid demanded that he should be placed in the arm chair, and there he actually died.

A SINGULAR DEATH-STRUGGLE.

A singular circumstance was lately related to me by one of the house-surgeons of the Charity Hospital of this City. In one of the men's wards of this immense hospital, a man was dying at 12 o'clock at night. At this hour in the surgical wards there is no movement except in cases of necessity, the lamps burn dimly, and the guardians are ordinarily sleeping in their chairs. But there are always some of the patients more or less wakeful by cause of their sufferings. The man who was dying had in the pocket of his pantaloons a tolerably well-filled purse—not at all a rare circumstance in a Paris hospital. He was a miser. He had kept his pantaloons carefully stowed away under his pillow, but his frequent attentions to the safety of his pocket-book aroused the attention and the cupidity as well of the man who occupied the next bed to him. This man watched with wakeful eyes for the proper moment to seize the dead man's treasure. When the miser no longer breathed audibly, and the other believed him dead, he stole quietly out of bed, and thrusting his hand under the pillow, seized the pantaloons. But he was mistaken; there was still breath and life in the miser, and the attempt to wrest from him his treasure seemed to give him life and breath that he had not. He seized the pantaloons, and a horrible struggle took place between the dying man and the thief for the possession of the coveted money. But the miser's grasp was soon relaxed by death, and he fell back on his bed, gurgling words from his throat that ought to have frozen the blood of the blackest pirate on earth.

More than one patient was aroused by this singular and horrid scene, and when the thief shall be sufficiently cured to leave the hospital, he will be handed over to justice.

AMERICAN MANNERS ABROAD

Lately a young American millionaire was standing talking to a lady at a *soirée* at the house of a nobleman in the Faubourg St. Germain. At his side a young lady accidentally dropped her handkerchief. The American, with a movement of the head towards the missing article, said, "Mademoiselle, you have dropped your handkerchief!" (Literal.)

ANECDOTE OF AN AMERICAN MINISTER.

The following incident occurred to one of the American Ministers sent out two years ago by Mr. PIERCE to represent the United States abroad. It was related to me only lately by an *Attaché* who was an eye and ear witness of it.

The Minister, soon after his arrival at the Court to which he was appointed, was invited to a diplomatic *soirée*. At these *soirées*, no matter in what part of Europe, the language of etiquette is the French. But our Minister knew but few words of that language, and as English is little spoken, he found himself in a very awkward position. The arrival of the English Minister naturally gave him great relief; but as this gentleman could not spend the whole evening with him, he was soon obliged to excuse himself, and leave our Minister again to his embarrassment. As he was leaving, however, he suddenly turned round on perceiving the Count B., Minister from ——, and said to the American Minister, "Oh, there is Count B., who speaks English!"

This was a god-send for the gentleman in a dilemma, who immediately begged to be presented, and who was in a moment in conversation with the gentleman who spoke his mother and only tongue. The motive of the introduction not being understood by Count B., the conversation commenced and terminated as follows:

COUNT B.—"*Mais vous parlez Français, Monsieur?*"

MINISTER—"*On peu?*" (*Un peu—a little.*) *Vous—parlez—English.*"

COUNT B.—"*A small?*"

IMPORTANT DECREE.

The Emperor has just published a decree which orders that whenever the Imperial baby, the young NAPOLEON the Fourth, passes a company on parade, a barrack, a military post, or an *estafette*, the soldiers must present arms, the drums must roll and the horns toot, the same as for his Majesty himself! But the question is, how are the soldiers to know when they are in the august presence of his juvenile Majesty?

The *relevailles* (churching,) of the Empress take place Thursday of the present week, and it is not till after that ceremony that her Majesty will receive visitors or go out. The Imperial Family will soon after remove to the palace of St. Cloud.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The "At Home" tickets continue to rain on all hands. All Paris is *gesticulating* just at this moment, and if the treaty of peace, which is to be published to-morrow morning, gives satisfaction, we may look for a continuance of the gayeties of the season.

At the last of Mr. MASON'S receptions on Thursday evening last, he was honored by the presence of the two Russian Plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference, the Count ORLOFF and the Baron BRUNNOW. The great Russian, as is the case wherever he goes, was the lion of the evening, before whom all the other notabilities were nothing. This party, which was one of the gayest of the season, was remarkable for the number of really beautiful american women who were present. Without mentioning names I must state that New-Orleans was represented by six or seven beauties such as one does not often meet.

MISS JULIANA MAY, OF WASHINGTON.

At Judge MASON'S *soirée* the company had the privilege of hearing the voice of one of the most remarkable musical talents which America has yet produced—that of Miss JULIANA MAY, of Washington. This lady, who is a cousin to the brave officer of that name, has now been in Europe several years with her mother and sister, studying music under the best masters of Italy and France. I heard her sing several difficult operatic pieces the evening before, at a musical *soirée* at her mother's house, which excited the highest admiration. The company was partly composed of musical critics, and there seemed to be but one opinion as to the remarkable powers of this lady. Independent of her voice and the long schooling which she has had, Miss MAY has a very fine person, which will not fail to produce an effect on the stage. She is prepared to accept an engagement in opera, and any American manager who desires to bring out a *débutante* of real talent—a young woman who is certainly destined to figure prominently on the stage—will do well to engage this lady.

MALAKOFF.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Black Democracy in Council—Proceedings of the State Convention—Nomination for Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, May 4, 1856.

I have thought that a brief account of the State Convention of Douglas office holders might prove interesting to the readers of the DAILY TIMES. Agreeable to the call of the State Central Committee, the Convention assembled on the 1st of May, at Springfield. For months before the meeting of the Convention but three men have been prominent as candidates for Governor, all of whom have been in active service for twenty-five years—JOHN DEMENT, of Dixon; SAMUEL HOLMES, of Quincy; and MURRAY MCCONNEL, of Jacksonville, at present Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

For a month past the tide seemed setting in MCCONNEL'S favor; he is noted as a stump speaker, has fought the battles of the party for a generation, never faltered nor tired, never sought to lead, but quietly pulled at the trace. His friends were clamorous—old personal enemies seemed disposed to yield and allow him to lead for once in battle. On Tuesday, the day preceding the Convention, the delegates had all arrived. It was soon evident that a storm was brewing. It was quietly whispered that it would not do to run MCCONNEL—that that would insure defeat. Whispers became murmurs, and murmurs loud, outspoken words. JOSHUA ALLEN, United States Attorney for Southern Illinois, and JOHN LOGAN, headed the Anti-McConnel move. They concluded to bring out "honest JOHN MOORE," as he is usually called, and thus overslaugh all the candidates, and this, too, in the face of the fact that MOORE had positively declined being a candidate, in a published letter, and that, with MOORE'S assurances to that effect, MCCONNEL had consented to run. At 10 o'clock at night it was first ascertained that honest JOHN had consented to run.

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale which, but an hour ago,
Blush'd," and were flushed with the hopes of victory.

There was a gathering of the ruling spirits of MCCONNEL, DEMENT and HOLMES. The night was spent in Council—the friends of the three swore that MOORE should never be nominated—a combination was formed in favor of RICHARDSON.

When the CONVENTION assembled, some half dozen or more were put in nomination for Governor, but it was well known that the contest was soon to be between MOREE and RICHARDSON. Just before the ballot was taken, JOHN MCCONNEL rose—he knew the hour of trial had come—that exigency of the case demanded a bold assault; that some wavering delegates had to be driven. Like Marshal MARAT at the head of his dashing cavalry, J. L. MCCONNEL pitched into honest JOHN MOOREE. He commenced by passing a glowing eulogy on the character and thirty years' services of MURRAY MCCONNEL; he concluded by accusing *honest* JOHN of having acted treacherously towards his best friends, and boldly declared that he was now a candidate before the CONVENTION in bad faith. In passing, allow me to remark that JOHN L. MCCONNEL is spoken of by men of his own party as a troublesome man, a disorganizer, &c., &c., but here I make the prophecy, that for years to come he is to be one of the controlling minds in the Illinois Democracy. They may curse and abuse him, but he will drive them before him like sheep. Two months ago he made a speech in Green County, abusive of DOUGLAS; to-day he is the delegate of the Sixth Congressional District to the Cincinnati Convention.

On the third ballot RICHARDSON was nominated for Governor.

The Convention passed a resolution declaring that "Congress had no rightful authority to establish or prohibit Slavery in any State or Territory," yet we find their standard-bearer, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, declaring, in his seat in Congress, in reply to questions propounded by Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, that Congress has the authority to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. Which position he will take may appear doubtful, but let me remind you that that resolution was only passed for the benefit of a certain aspirant before the Cincinnati Convention. RICHARDSON will never canvass the Prairie State upon any such platform. The administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE received the compliment of an approving resolution. Of the distinguished ability with which a certain JAMES BUCHANAN has managed our foreign diplomacy at the Court of St. James, these toadies of DOUGLAS were perfectly oblivious; probably as most of them were Postmasters, and only read the Chicago *Times*, they had never heard of him. The Convention passed no resolution in relation to subduing the freemen of Illinois—taking the cue from the Douglas-Lane affair, that their master discountenanced fighting. The office-holders passed a resolution declaring that they did not like LYMAN TRUMBULL—a piece of information which will be very distressing to our recently-elected United States Senator, who feels conscious of representing a large majority of the people of Illinois.

The Convention instructed their delegates to vote for DOUGLAS for the Presidency, had a few little speeches, or rather eulogies of DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY. JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON have become stale to them and antiquated, since the advent of DOUGLAS at the birthplace of the Father of the Missouri Compromise. Democratic speeches now-a-days have a new feature, and almost the only feature—hypocritical professions of love and reverence for HENRY CLAY;—while alive they vilified and abused him. Like bloodhounds and hyenas thirsting for his blood, they followed that pure patriot and statesman to his grave; but now, floundering at sea, they are about to go down—down to the bottom—and, like drowning men, they catch at a straw; they implore and beseech the old Whigs to throw them a plank. No true friend of HENRY CLAY—no man who loved him living and mourns him departed—can be so lost to his own self-respect as to shake hands with his life-time defamers over the ashes of the Sage of Ashland.

To conclude, allow me to say that in Illinois, we will now have, by a mere accident, a fair issue. With WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON as the candidate of Douglas Democracy, there can be no shirking the Nebraska iniquity. Mark my prediction: the gallant Col. BISSEL will be the next Governor of Illinois, returned as such next November, by the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of Illinois. Col. BISSEL is known and loved throughout the length and breadth of the State. Wherever called by the voice of his country, at the bar, on the "tented field," or in the Halls of Congress, he has done his duty—his whole duty, and done it well.

On the 29th of May, the Anti-Nebraska Party have their State Convention, to nominate a State ticket, and to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held the 14th of June, in Philadelphia.

J.

SMALL POX.—Considerable excitement exists at Theresa, Jefferson County, in consequence of the appearance of the small pox in that town. Mr. PARKER, a member of Assembly, who suffered an attack of the disease in Albany last Winter, after his return to his home in Theresa, mingled freely with his neighbors, supposing that all danger of communication had passed. A member of his family has just been attached with varioloid, and hence the excitement, others fearing that they will be attacked next.

Oppression of the Slave Power in Kansas—Outrageous Treatment of a Free-State Citizen—The Arrests Made by United States Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In order that the people of the old States may know the treatment of the "free" citizens of Kansas, I submit the following statement of my treatment during the past week:

When addressing the people of the Eastern States, last Winter, I told them who made the laws for Kansas, the nature of those laws, and the difficulty of enforcing them upon the Free-State people. This has all been told so often by our own people, through the press and otherwise, that our history has become familiar to every school-boy throughout the country. Yet, however familiar may be the story of our wrongs, I have no idea that those living at their ease, under the protection of their own laws, can ever imagine the severity of the abuse which we are compelled to suffer.

First, let me ask you to call to mind the source and nature of the Territorial laws, and then permit me to inform you how they have been enforced upon me.

Last Sunday, while standing in the street, conversing with a Pro-Slavery friend, JONES, the so-called Sheriff, came up to me and said that he summoned me as a *posse comitatus*, to assist in the arrest of WOOD and others. I asked "by what authority?"—he replied "by authority of the Territorial laws." I made no reply—he afterwards summoned about twenty. I stood around talking with persons for a few minutes, until I went into my office; I soon came out to the crowd and saw a man with his coat off, shaking his fist at JONES—some words passed between them, and finally the crowd dispersed. I went into an office with JONES—after a few minutes he left the town.

On Wednesday he returned, with about fifteen United States soldiers. He arrested me; I made no resistance. I merely asked him for what; he replied for not assisting him in the arrest of WOOD and others. I need not relate the incidents of that night, for I suppose others have done this. I was taken by the troops to Lecompton. On our arrival, the citizens of that place looked at us as though they would rejoice to cut us in pieces. Towards night they told the Lieutenant they would relieve the troops, and keep guard over us themselves. He permitted them to keep guard outside, but he had heard too many threats from them to leave us in their hands, and, therefore, he staid with his men inside with us.

We had already been taken before the Justice, and admitted to bail, under five hundred dollars bonds. We engaged a man to go for persons to come and give security. He started, but was prevented by the crowd which gathered round him. They would let no one go to procure bondsmen. They were determined to keep us in confinement.

The next day three persons came up from Lawrence and bailed us out. They hesitated for some time to take any one for security, as they said they were all equally guilty with the prisoners. The soldiers had heard very many threats made against our lives, and would not leave us until they had escorted us beyond all danger. I do not believe our lives would have been spared had we not been protected by the United States troops. I am now with my friends again, in Lawrence. In a few days I shall be tried and convicted. I consider my conviction certain, as that inevitably follows an arrest. My punishment will be a fine and imprisonment. Yes, fine and imprisonment! Think of it, you of the Free States. You who are protected by law from outrage and violence. Think of it, you conservative men—you Administration men, who say this is all right,—who say we shall obey their laws,—who say "you will subdue us."

Not long since, one COLEMAN murdered a man and was bound over for trial under the same bonds that I am, for the awful crime of doing nothing. Look at that, ye who can see nothing wrong in this system of tyranny and oppression. But there are other causes of my arrest. Last Winter I tried to tell the story of our wrongs to our friends in the North. Since then I have been elected a member of the Legislature, and have been for some time engaged with the Codifying Committee, preparing a code of laws. These were the true charges against me; and they were ready to fabricate any story, in order to bring me to punishment.

At the present time, United States troops are stationed around us, awaiting to assist in making further arrests. Many of our citizens have fled to escape arrest. They are compelled to flee—they prefer to do this rather than to be fined and imprisoned, as they will surely be if found.

This is the freedom of Kansas allotted us by the Administration. Our wrongs are becoming more and more insufferable. Our pleadings for justice are louder and louder. And should our oppressers increase, our moderation must soon give way under the weight of just indignation; and, fearless of consequences, we shall be compelled to take the position our fathers took, and repel to the last such tyranny. But stop, I think I can hear shout ten thousand from the Old States—it will not do to resist the United States forces. We must respect and submit to the government extended over us.

But one thing is certain: however deep our devotion and loyalty to our country, if she changes her protection into oppression, and undertakes to crush us to the earth, the time will come when we can no longer suppress our manhood, but shall do our duty regardless of results. Never has a people suffered such indignities—never has a people endured so much as the down-trodden of Kansas. Our wrongs are before the country; if the people allow them, they are no less guilty than the perpetrators.

I would remind the people of the acts of the President.

First, the Territory has been invaded at four different elections, and the elective franchise destroyed. At four separate times, openly in defiance, and in disregard of the power of the nation, the dearest rights of freemen have been wrested from the people of Kansas, but no interposition of the United States forces then, although this was all known to the President in time to prevent it, and especially in these last three instances; yet he would not call upon a single United States soldier to secure their rights to the peaceful citizen of Kansas. The President's excuse was, "It is all beyond my power."

Again, the Territory has been invaded by warlike bands, the town of Lawrence actually besieged, and some true men of the Territory murdered; but no word of complaint goes up from the Executive Chambers. The President even refuses to assist in repelling this invading force. What word can attach sufficient disgrace to such acts?

But now, when our enemies are unable to enforce the odious laws they have made for us, the United States forces are compelled to come down from their former station, that of a soldier, and be made the tool of a petty Sheriff, or deputy;—they are ordered to arrest our citizens for no offence. When, I ask, were the United States forces most needed, to prevent prostitution of the ballot-box or to enforce the enactments of this bogus Legislature?

This Government was born of slave-treachery. All its forces are used as an instrument of the slave power. If this could be so, and not affect the freemen of the Free State, it might be borne, but when the people of any one portion of the country must bow their necks under the oppressive yoke, then it is time to begin to look for some effectual means of bringing the Government back to its original state.

The people of Kansas have borne these wrongs for more than a year before they were satisfied that the general Government was against them. They will continue to bear them until all hope of rule is lost, and then they will be compelled to stand aloof from the Confederation of States, and stand up alone for their own rights. One thing is certain: the people of Kansas will not always suffer oppression, even when perpetrated by the aid of the United States forces, but knowing their rights they will attempt to keep them, fearless of consequences. We appeal to the sober-minded men of the North to look with an impartial eye upon the condition of the people.

A KANSAS PRISONER.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, April 28, 1856.

United States Military Academy.

From the Union.

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for the year 1856:

William H. Duncan, Esq., of New-Hampshire.
Mr. Thomas P. Shepard, Rhode Island.
Hon. John Wheeler, Vermont.
Hon. L. Kirkpatrick, New-Jersey.
Rev. John B. Spotswood, Delaware.
Col. F. H. Smith, Virginia.
Hon. R. F. Simpson, South Carolina.
William R. Read, Esq., Kentucky.
Mr. E. G. Eastman, Tennessee.
Major John Hendricks, Indiana.
Dr. W. W. Roman, Illinois.
Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom, Michigan.
Dr. John J. Lowry, Missouri.
Mr. Franklin B. Sexton, Texas.
Judge Wm. T. Barbour, California.

The following are the Cadets appointed by the President "at large," and from the District of Columbia, for 1856:

Edmund Kirby, son of Col. Kirby, deceased, late of United States Army.
George V. Henry, son of Capt. Henry, deceased.
Justin Dimick, son of Major Dimick.
Franklin Harwood, son of Captain Harwood, United States Navy.
Captain Emory, son of Major Emory, United States Army.
Lewellyn Hoxton, son of Dr. Hoxton, deceased, formerly of the United States Army.
Robert L. Eastman, son of Captain Eastman, United States Army.
Jefferson D. Bradford, son of David Bradford, deceased, served in the war of 1812.
Henry A. Dupont, Delaware.
Frank A. Davis, Pennsylvania, orphan; family rendered much service in the war of 1812 and subsequent wars.
Wright Rives, District of Columbia.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at 5 P. M.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Alderman VARIAN moved to take the resolution in regard to rescinding the motion to place the new City Hall in the Park from the table.

Alderman CLANCY hoped the motion would not be pressed then, as the down-town members were mostly absent.

Alderman VARIAN said he could not help that.

The question was then taken, and the motion was lost by a vote of 7 to 10.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following resolutions were offered by Alderman HERRICK, with a long preamble of which the gist was:

That notwithstanding the restrictions and conditions of the lease to John Rodgers and others, Feb. 25, 1766, had not been removed, the property this day has been sold by the consent of the Comptroller—that certain parties had previously purchased the interest of said Corporation in said property, and in consequence of the restrictions, &c., there was a doubt upon the title to said property which deterred persons from bidding for the same, and by the conditions of the sale 10 per cent. of the consideration money bid was required to be paid in cash, and parties, in consequence of the cloud upon the title, occasioned by the non-rescinding of said restrictions and conditions, were unwilling to bid for said property, fearing lest the 10 per cent. they might be obliged to pay would be locked up in a tedious litigation—that the property otherwise would have brought $150,000 more than it was knocked down for.

Resolved, That the said resolution (the one authorizing a sale) be and the same is hereby rescinded and annulled.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller, each and both of them, be and they or both of them are hereby forbidden to execute and deliver, make, sign, or acknowledge any conveyance, deed, transfer, lease, assignment or grant, either by deed or otherwise, of the said property, or any right or interest therein.

Alderman ELY said that he was willing to vote for the last resolution, but he could not indorse the preamble.

Alderman HERRICK wanted to know what there was false in the preamble? It had been drawn up by a legal gentleman who had studied the subject, and was interested in the matter.

Alderman ELY said that one thing incorrect was, that the preamble said that the property had been sold by the consent of the *Comptroller*, while it was not by his consent alone, but by that of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Besides, it was alleged that the Church had sold its interest in the property, which assertion had not yet been established.

Alderman HERRICK said, that for the former objection it was nothing. As for the latter fact, he would vouch for it. Besides this, the Comptroller had said that even if the resolution forbidding the sale had passed, he would have sold it.

Alderman ELY said that another objection was that the preamble stated that people were deterred from bidding. This he did not believe. He was, however, willing to vote for the resolution, in order to investigate the movement.

Alderman HERRICK pleaded hard for the adoption of his resolution, alleging various reasons, which Alderman ELY considered as insufficient. The latter thought that, as the sale had been effected according to the provisions adopted by the predecessors of this Board, it should be considered as legal. But, as the Church had sold its interest, as it was said, and he believed, he wished to let the Church give a title to its property, and prevent the Mayor, &c., from deeding the part of the City. He would, therefore, object to the preamble, and to the resolution repealing the agreement to sell.

Alderman HERRICK said he was willing to withdraw the preamble, but wished to take the sense of the Board on the resolution repealing the former ones. He withdrew the preamble.

Alderman VOORHIS said that the Board had only *promised*, as yet, to pass an ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Recorder to give the deed. If the Mayor could do it without this power being given him, he could do it notwithstanding any steps the Board could take. But the Board could, when the necessary ordinance came up, refuse to pass it, and thus prevent the Mayor and Comptroller giving the deed. The sale had been made and the City would get $67,500, a very nice sum, and no good could be done by passing this resolution. It would only involve the City in long and tedious litigation.

Alderman FULMER advocated the adoption of the resolution. He was not afraid of any man, or any woman either, and he was not afraid to pass this paper. He did not think at any rate that it would do any harm.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to lay the matter on the table but the motion was lost.

The question was then taken on the first resolution which was adopted by a vote of 16 to 3.

The second resolution was then adopted by a vote of 17 to 2, Alderman VOORHIS and JACKSON voting in the negative.

A host of amendments to resolutions reported by the Street Committee in regard to flagging sidewalks, etc., authorizing the appointment of Inspectors of the work done by the Street Commissioner, were passed.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Corporation Counsel for information concerning the point whether any act, &c., passed by one Board of the Common Council in any one year can be legally concurred in by the other Branch in a succeeding year, and whether meeting with the approval of the Mayor, such act would be valid.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported in favor of the adoption of a resolution to authorize the Clerk of the Common Council to advertise for printing and binding all the unprinted concurrent corporation proceedings in his office or elsewhere, bearing date previous to the year 1831. The resolution was laid over until Friday.

ALDERMAN VOORHIS CHARGES COMMISSIONER TAYLOR WITH FRAUD.

The ordinance from the Councilmen coming up, for laying out the Central Park and authorizing the appointment of inspectors by the Street Commissioner, a long debate occurred.

Alderman VOORHIS spoke of the outside influence which had been exerted on members of the Board. He said he had been told that none of his friends would be appointed to inspectorships if he did not vote for this ordinance. He proceeded to speak quite personally concerning Commissioner TAYLOR.

Aldermen BRIGGS and VARIAN spoke for the ordinance, (the former defending the Street Commissioner,) and Alderman TUCKER against it.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to refer it to the Committee on Ordinances. Lost by a vote of 8 to 10.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay it on the table. Lost by the following vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Tucker, Voorhis, Briggs, Barker, Fulmer, Ely, Valentine and Varian—8.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Corwin, Healy, Clancy, Griffiths, Steers, Monaghan, Herrick, McConkey and Drake—9.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair. After a large number of unimportant petitions had been presented and referred, the following resolution was passed after a lengthy debate.

REMOVAL OF A FLOATING CHAPEL.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets, be and he is hereby ordered to remove the floating Chapel at the pier foot of Laight-street, forthwith.

NOTICE TO THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to give notice to the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, to repair the pavement in accordance with their agreement with the Corporation.

SALARIES OF POLICEMEN.

A resolution to increase the salaries of sergeants and privates of the Police Department from seven to eight hundred dollars a year, was referred to the Committee on Police.

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

The following was adopted:

Whereas, The enlargement of the Battery progresses slowly, being little more than one half completed, although the contract was given out on the 25th of November, 1852, and should have been finished on the 25th November, 1855, and inasmuch as there is a question of the legality of the contract: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the report of the Special Committee made upon the enlargement of the Battery on the 27th December, 1855, and all the papers connected therewith, be and are hereby taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of this Board, for their consideration and report.

PUMPS ON PUMPS.

For several evenings the Board has indulged in lengthy disquisitions upon pumps; their uses and abuses, and the appointment of inspectors of said pumps, whose bounden duty it should be to attend to the wants of said pumps, and to see that the said pumps are kept in good pumping order. There was a proposition, to appoint *ten* Inspectors of Pumps. But there were several members who opposed it, in consequence of a statement made by Councilman MERRITT, to the effect that there was but one water pump in the City and county of New-York, and the handle of that was broken and it had no sucker. The proposition was, nevertheless, received, and ten Inspectors appointed. It was understood by those members who are familiar with the subject, that the Inspectors should have jurisdiction over sundry beer-pumps said to be in use in the City, and that they should give special and sympathetic attention to the suckers thereof.

A NEW RAILWAY.

A resolution was adopted granting to the American Express Company permission to lay a single rail-track from their building No. 164 Duane-street, to connect with the Hudson River Railroad track.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In pursuance of a call signed by a majority of the members, a meeting of the regular Board of Supervisors was appointed to be held yesterday, at 4 P. M., being the same hour to which a minority (Board No. 2) had adjourned from the day before. At 4¼ o'clock President ELY took the Chair and called the Board to order.

Present—Supervisors Acting-Mayor Barker, Corwin, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Jackson, Briggs, Ely, Valentine and Drake—11.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having been sent below to notify the members there present to return and reported that they had said they would be up in a moment. While he was again absent, urging them to come, Supervisor FULMER entered.

Supervisor JACKSON said that he hoped that more of his party (the Democratic) would come up, as he was a bashful man, and would be afraid to remain otherwise.

President ELY said that the Supervisor of the Twelfth would be permitted to take the vacant seat next to "Chairman No. 1," if he was afraid.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having returned without any members, he was again sent to notify the members down stairs that the Board wanted but one of a quorum, and therefore, unless they came up, would be obliged to adjourn.

The officer having returned, reported that the Supervisors below had desired to wait a little longer, until Supervisor HOFFMIRE should arrive. The roll having been again called it was found that there were twelve present, one less than a quorum. Supervisor TUCKER said that he was convinced that there would be no quorum; there were Democrats down stairs who would not come up, he felt quite certain. It had been said that the stoppage of the wheels of legislation was the fault of the Whigs. this meeting would show where the fault lay. He moved, that for want of a quorum, the Board should stand adjourned until next day.

President ELY said that as this was an executive and not a legislative body, a minority could not adjourn from day to day, but a meeting must be called by a request signed by a majority of members.

Supervisor VOORHIS said that when he came up, a few moments before, there were nine Democratic members below—the Recorder, BROWN, HEALEY, CLANCY, STEERS, MONEGHAN, HERRICK, MCCONKEY and VARIAN. Of these members, three (CLANCY, MONEGHAN and MCCONKEY,) had signed the call for the meeting. The other Democrat who had signed it, Supervisor JACKSON, was here in his seat. He was glad he had not sold himself to King Caucus. But the others had told the Sergeant-at-Arms that they would come up when they had done eating peanuts, in which intellectual and refined employment the Recorder, the chief criminal officer of our City, and the other Supervisors were then engaged. Supervisor VARIAN could come here every day, when he presided in his mock dignity over Board No. 2, consisting of only two members. But now he had to *eat peanuts*. He himself would be always ready to sign a call and attend every legal meeting, as he had never failed to do heretofore.

President ELY then declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum, until legally called together.

It will be remembered that the so called Board No. 2 had adjourned until yesterday at 4 P. M. Its members had also been notified to attend the regular meeting at the same hour and place; they were, therefore, in duty bound to be present at any rate. But they absented themselves notwithstanding. On the 2d Tuesday of July the law obliges the Board to meet to confirm the taxes. We understand that a call for a meeting next Friday has already been signed by a majority of the Board.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP THAT WAS SEIZED BY A COUNCILMAN.

The Commission met yesterday as usual. Commissioner KENNEDY reported 2,689 alien passengers as having arrived in New-York for the week ending 14th May.

A communication was received from Mr. Jacob A. Smith, one of the Board of Councilmen, asking for an inquiry into the charges made against him respecting the late irruption and affray at Castle Garden. After some discussion the letter (which was not read) was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Committee on Castle Garden made the annexed report in reference to the affair of the ship *St. Nicholas* and her passengers. It will be found to be substantially in accordance with our previous version of the matter:

The Committee on Castle Garden, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry in regard to the ship *St. Nicholas*, which arrived at this port from Havre on the 7th of May inst., respectfully report,

That they have instituted a careful inquiry into the facts connected with the proceedings of runners and others on board said ship, and the landing of the passengers and baggage therefrom, and respectfully state the results of their investigation as follows:

That while the *St. Nicholas*, consigned to Boyd & Hincken, was coming up the Bay, after having been visited and passed by the Health Officer, the steamboat *John Birbeck* came alongside and made fast to the ship, and thereupon Jacob L. Smith, a Councilman from the Second Council District, sprang on board the ship from the steamboat.

That he immediately sought and obtained an interview with the captain in his cabin, and soon came again on deck, with a star on his breast, and exhibited a document signed by the acting Mayor, and addressed "to the Emigrant Squad Policemen, directing them to allow Mr. Jacob L. Smith to go on board of any vessel, and not to molest him." That Smith informed the Special Policeman on board that if he molested him (Smith) he (S) would arrest him.

That as soon as the *St. Nicholas* was anchored, the gangway from Castle Garden went alongside, when Smith forbade the officer and policeman from coming on board the ship. That Capt. Burns of this steamboat, and a policeman, nevertheless boarded the ship, when Smith seized the former by the collar and called upon the policeman to arrest him. That the mate, who had charge of the ship, refused to allow the passengers to go on board the steamboat from Castle Garden, stating that such were the instructions of his captain, and that her owners were responsible for his acts. Thereupon Capt. Burns returned to Castle Garden, obtained a written order of one of the Commissioners of Emigration authorizing him to receive the passengers, and returned to the ship and was again met as before stated. He then left the ship. Shortly thereafter the ship was boarded, with the acquiescence of Councilman Smith and the officer in charge of the ship, by a gang of forwarders and runners.

That the passengers were afterwards passed on board the *Birbeck* by Smith and the runners, and that the former were then conducted by the last-named to a small room on the steamer, where tickets were sold them and money received. That they were then landed at Castle Garden without objection from any officer or other person at that depôt, but were separated from their baggage, which Smith took on the *Birbeck* to the pier No. 1 North River.

The parties in this forage are, doubtless, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, in whose interest and on whose behalf the runners and others are indirectly operating. The tickets sold to the passengers were those of this road, and one of its principal agents was the person who issued these tickets and received the money on board the *Birbeck*. Evidently Smith, if not a licensed runner, and in the pay, was certainly in the interest of that Company.

That the motive of all their unlawful proceedings was to make money out of and to defraud the emigrants not only the well-known and notorious character of the lawless men engaged in it attests, but the remark of Councilmen Smith to the captain of the *Birbeck* fixes beyond a question. Another ship, the *Neptune*, from Liverpool, was coming up the Bay about the time of the termination of the proceedings on board the *St. Nicholas*, when the captain of the *Birbeck* called out to Smith to procure for him the job of discharging her passengers, to which Smith replied: "No, it's of no use, they are from Liverpool and have no money; we don't want such passengers as them."

Your Committee are of opinion, that the explanations made by his Honor, the Acting Mayor, of the part he took in this affair in issuing the permit to Smith, are entirely satisfactory, in view of the prompt revocation of the permit.

Various laws, as your Committee are advised, have been violated by these proceedings. The *St. Nicholas* and her owners are liable under chapter 281, of the Laws of 1852, in a penalty of $50 for each runner on board previous to the landing of the passengers. By the same law each of the runners, and others operating on behalf of the above Railroad Company, who went on board the *St. Nicholas* prior to the landing of the passengers, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

By the same act the steamboat *Birbeck* is also liable in a penalty of $50 for each runner on board, for which she may be seized.

Your Committee respectfully recommend that all the penalties be rigorously enforced, and that the necessary representations and proofs be furnished to the proper City officers, in order that those who have thus put the laws at defiance, and rendered themselves amenable to public prosecutions, may be ascertained and condignly punished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
JOHN P. CUMMING,
AND CARRIGAN.

Commissioner CURTIS wished this report to be laid over one week, to allow Messrs. Bo

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision, and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, May 15, 1856.

Our Produce markets have generally been less vigorous during the last than the preceding week, despite the encouraging news from Europe, the revival of internal navigation, and the prevalence of favorable weather, especially towards the close.

Breadstuffs have been in tolerably active request for home use, but not in much demand for export, as the influence of the recent foreign accounts was insufficient to occasion free movements among shippers in view of diminished shipping accommodation and rising rates of freight. The receipts of Breadstuffs have not been very heavy, scarcely equaling, one day with another, the current sales. The available supplies are still moderate, and the principal factors are not eager to realize. These circumstances have served to preserve a comparatively steady feeling in the trade, and the actual changes that we are now required to make a note of are not important.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week amount to only about 63,350 bbls. of Flour, 90,100 bushels of Wheat, 259,000 bushels of Corn, and 17,500 bushels of Rye, indicating a decrease of about 7,650 bbls. of Flour, and 28,900 bushels of Rye, with an increase of merely 8,100 bushels of Wheat, and 20,500 bushels of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which comprised about 74,000 bbls. of Flour, 82,000 bushels of Wheat, 238,500 bushels of Corn, and 41,400 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 33,555 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, nearly all grades of State, Western and Southern Wheat Flour, and the better qualities of Canadian, close pretty firmly and uniformly without any noticeable change. A slight deterioration, however, is observable in the closing quotations for common brands of Canadian Wheat Flour, which have been pressed on the market and have attracted very little notice. A large proportion of what State and Western Wheat Flour is being offered for sale is of a very poor description, and not popular. These circumstances render much of our available stock unsalable, unless at reduced prices, which factors reject. The home trade, who operate with most freedom, chiefly take well known or reliable medium and fancy brands, though not entirely neglecting superior descriptions. Good ordinary grades alone suit European traders, but as these have quite cautiously purchased throughout the week, such kinds have not been very brisk. Most qualities of Southern,—which is generally of a less uncertain and deceptive character than much of what it has to come in competition with in this market,—have been fairly inquired for by domestic buyers, and shippers, needing Flour to export to the West Indies, as well as to Central and South America. Rye Flour and Corn Meal have remained without any symptoms of improvement—the supplies of both articles being still in excess of the requirements of purchasers.

Within a few days many inquiries have been made in reference to the new Flour Inspection Association, organized in March last, and then designed to commence business on the 1st of June next. In answer to these inquiries we have been requested to state merely, that the Committee appointed to make the necessary preparations for the practical establishment of the new Inspection Association, have had the subject under consideration for some time past, and are doing all that the real friends of a reliable system of flour and meal inspection expects them to do, to fully and punctually discharge the duties which they assumed on accepting their respective appointments. They hope to be able to give a thorough report of the result of their labors, at all events, before the close of the current month.

The fluctuations in Wheat have been insignificant. Most of the week the market was poorly supplied, and was quiet but firm. Towards the close an ampler stock was available, and a livelier business was the consequence. Prices left off steadily and regularly. A very small quantity of Rye has been offered for sale this week, and, though purchasers have not evinced much spirit, the article has gained a little in value. Oats have continued abundant and depressed, closing 1c @ 3c. ₰ bushel cheaper than last week. Corn is arriving more freely, and is deteriorating. Unsound or inferior lots form the bulk of the available supply here. Sound parcels have been proportionately far less plenty. The week's decline in prices is fully 2c.@3c. ₰ bushel.

Cotton has fluctuated a little during the week, but in closes dully and languidly, though it is not quotably lower than on the 8th inst. Factors are eager to sell, but they cannot find free buyers, unless they will consent to accept somewhat reduced prices, to do which they evince much reluctance. Our available stock here now is only about 62,000 bales, against about 93,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 869,910 bales over those of last year. The total exports so far this season are 695,799 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports, now, are 62,668 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855.

Provisions have been steadily improving in demand and value. Mess Pork,—having been less abundant and needed for consumption,—regularly advanced until Tuesday evening, when it left off fully $1 62½@$1 75 ₰ bbl. higher than on the 8th inst. Yesterday it was less inquired for and about 25c. ₰ bbl. of this large rise was lost. No great change has occurred in other qualities. Cut Meats, Bacon and Lard have attracted increased attention, and, with reduced supplies, they are all now ½c. ₰ lb. dearer. Barreled Beef, as well as Butter and Cheese, have not varied essentially.

A livelier trade in Sugars is the only new feature noticeable in the Grocery line.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Grove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3345	3464	37	967	163	1403
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	302	59	63	1435	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	110	59	62	2659	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	124	84	46	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	3345	4200	239	1158	4247	1493
Last week.....	2529	3465	203	1647	3798	2955

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....	1,961
Receipts for week ending to-day.....	3,464
Receipts for corresponding week last year...	1,734
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....	3,925
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....	4,200
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,377

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONSIGNEES.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	344
Hudson River Railroad.	1490	.....	.....	.....	959
Hudson River Boats...	219	.....	.....	.....	485
Harlem Railroad.....	.....	57	967	163	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio.....	1015	Pennsylvania.....	—
New-York.....	177	Texas.....	—
Illinois.....	1167	Connecticut.....	—
Kentucky.....	25	Michigan.....	—
Indiana.....	904	New-Jersey.....	—
Virginia.....	216	Wisconsin.....	—
Iowa.....	100	Maryland.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 55 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c.@1¼c. ₰ lb. lower.

But for the almost entire absence of poor droves this average would have been still lower, in comparison with last week. We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	10c. @10¾c.	11¼c.@11¾c.
First quality.....	9½c.@10c.	10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality.....	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality.....	8c. @ 8½c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
General selling prices....	9c. @10c.	9¾c.@11¾c.
Average of all sales about	9¼c @ 9¾c.	10¼c @10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7¼c.@10½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8¾c.@10¼c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market to-day was decidedly in favor of the butchers, and should be for the consumers also. We found in the yards at Forty-fourth-street this morning 3,345 Beef Cattle, which is just double the number there one year ago to-day. With a fair supply last week, and the Anniversaries over, these, with the 855 sold there and elsewhere during the week—in all 4,200—quite overstocked the market, and, as a matter of course; prices went down in the forenoon, down in the afternoon, and still further down towards evening. Last week the prices were on an ascending scale during the day, and this evening we saw Cattle sold 2c. ₰ lb. lower for similar qualities than at the same hour last Wednesday.

Our market has been disturbed recently by an unusual demand at the East. Last week over 1,000 Cattle went East from Albany—this week, none that we heard of. Those markets appear to be glutted just now.

We have seldom seen more cattle in the yards at 3 to 4 P. M. than at the same hour to-day. At evening there were still large remnants unsold. We will not undertake to estimate the amount of money lost to-day by dealers especially. Several, anticipating a better market, bought up droves on speculation at Albany, Bergen, and elsewhere. We *guess* the "commissions" would have afforded better remuneration for to-day's work, to say the least.

The day has been beautiful for all out of doors. Last night the "signs were right" for a rainy day, but we predicted no rain in the face of all signs, simply because of cattle-market day. If our memory serves us, only three times in over 70 weeks have we had a stormy Wednesday, while a *majority* of the Mondays (the old Sabbath-breaking market-days) have been decidedly unpleasant. We make this note for those few who are agitating a change of the market back to the old day.

Almost all droves in to-day were of very good quality, though not many were premium cattle. The majority were nice young steers, well fatted on the rich stores of corn abounding at the West. The scalawags were decidedly in the minority.

One third of all at Forty-Fourth-street were from Illinois, and nearly another third from Ohio. This State sent less than 200. About an equal number came over the Erie and Hudson River Roads.

The Southern routes are falling into disfavor, at least among some of those who have tried them recently. More regularity in the trains, and better accommodations, are desired both for cattle and those accompanying them.

There are a number of droves on the way here, and there is a prospect of a fair supply next week, though many droves in Ohio will be held back. Above two weeks hence the effect of to-day's low prices will produce their fullest effect, though many of the Ohio dealers have learned to take advantage of such days.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1..	90..	Ills...J. McPherson.....	Welling, Martin & Co.
2..	94..	Ills...Capt. W. J. Hutchinson.	J. C. Hoag.
3..	87..	Ills...Harris & Reed.....	T. White & Son.
4..	84..	Ohio..Henry Jacoby.....	W. H. Belden.
5..	116..	Ohio..Mouser & Gill.....	John A. Merritt.
5..	61..	Ohio..Jacob Mouser.....	John A. Merritt.
6..	90..	N. Y..Robert Stewart.....	Ralph Murray.
7..	97..	Ills...Virgin & Ullery.....	Barnes & Conger.
8..	93..	Ills...Capt. W. J. Hutchinson.	S. Sherman.
9..	100..	Ohio..J. M. Willis.....	T. Wheeler.
10..	93..	Ind...Martin & Valentine....	Owners.
11..	100..	Iowa..Pierson, Vail & Stevens.	Thos. M. Vail.
12..	50..	Ills...John Flynn.....	Owner.
13..	80..	Ind...John Pettit.....	Henry Hurd.
14..	77..	Ky...Valentine & Purchase..	E. Wheaton.
15..	50..	Ills...Harris & Reed.....	C. G. Teed.
16..	99..	Ohio..John Boggs, Jr.....	Barney Bertram.
16..	98..	Ohio..Geo. Wood.....	Barney Bertram.
17..	78..	Ills...Virgin & Ullery.....	T. White & Son.
18..	115..	Ills...Jno. T. Alexander.....	S. Ullery.
19..	66..	Ills...Norman Kelt.....	D. L. Belden.
20..	69..	Ohio..John Moretz.....	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
20..	81..	Ohio..Benj. Snyder.....	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
21..	200..	Ills...John Morris.....	Geo. Ayrault.
22..	119..	Ind...Danbenspeck & Lott....	Mead & Holcomb.
23..	54..	Ills...J. McPherson.....	Beach & Smith.
26..	87..	Ind...Brown & Insley.....	Beach, Smith & Co
27..	91..	Ky...Leman Samuels.....	Owner.
1*.	72..	Ohio..A. Kinney.....	J. H. Williams.
2*.	46..	Ohio..Shuster & Co.....	Owners.
3*.	107..	Va....Geo. Moore.....	J. H. Williams.
4*.	90..	Ohio..W. H. Ford.....	J. H. Williams.
5*.	90..	Ohio..C. Riggins.....	J. H. Williams.
6*.	61..	Ohio..Lauderbach & Co.....	Owners.
7*.	98..	Ohio..Edward Williams.....	J. H. Williams.
8*.	85..	Ohio..Henry Eckstein.....	Owner.
9*.	86..	Ills...Wood & Scripton.....	Orville Hurd.
10*.	103..	Ohio..Culver, Hurd & Co.....	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

JOHN BOGGS, Sr., of Circleville, Ohio, sent in 99 common Cattle, which came over the Southern route and suffered materially on the road. They lost 150 lbs. on the gross weight from Circleville to Pittsburg. They were 21 days coming and show badly. Weigut about 725 lbs. Selling by BARNEY BARTRAM at about $70 ₰ head. If the reports concerning this and other droves coming over the Southern route be true, the recent effort of Western men to arrange for bringing their animals *vid* Pittsburg is likely to prove abortive.

HARRIS & REED brought in 87 Illinois Cattle of good quality, averaging about 700 lbs.; selling by T. WHITE & SON at about $71 ₰ head, or a little over 10c., sellers' estimate.

VIRGIN & ULLERY contributed 78 Illinois cattle, of good quality, averaging about 850 lbs. These were all sold out before noon, by T. WHITE & SON, at full 10c. average.

The same owners (VIRGIN & ULLERY) had another lot of 97 Illinois cattle, averaging full 750 lbs. of superior quality, which sold by BARNES & CONGER, at 9¾c.@10¼c.

BORUM & INSLEY, of Lafayette, Indiana, sent in 87 very good cattle, weighing 600 to 900 lbs, generally about 700 lbs., and the lot averaging about that amount. Selling to-day, by BEACH & SMITH, at 9¾c.@10¾c.

GEORGE TOFFEY had on sale 36 fair, good animals, from Chautauque Co., New-York; 23 still-fed, 13 mealfed; still-fed averaging about 600 lbs., the others about 750 lbs. Selling at 9c.@9¾c., seller's estimate. TOFFEY also sold from the same yard 48 Ohio cattle, purchased at Bergen, yesterday.

GEORGE WOOD, of Chilicothe, Ohio, sent in 98 head, mixed quality, averaging about 700 lbs. Sold by BARNEY BARTRAM at an average of $69 50, or a trifle below 10c.

LEMAN SAMUELS was selling 91 Kentucky cattle, purchased at Albany of WM. S. HUNT. Weight 700 to 900 lbs.; a few above 900 lbs. They brought 9¾c. @10¾c., at which price, the owner says, "He is losing money enough."

J. MCPHERSON brought in from Vermillion County, Ill., 90 cattle, fed by JOHN W. GOODWINE. Home average weight, 1,488 lbs. Quality very fine; all for 3 and 4-year olds. Some of the largest weighed 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. GEO. HUNT took one pair at $240, which weighed at home 4,300 lbs. Allowing them to net 2,300 lbs., this price is a little below 10½c., which may be set down as the top of the market. As fine as was this drove, the sellers, WELLING, MARTIN & Co., thought they would not average above 10c.

Capt. WM. J. HUTCHINSON, of Henderson County, Ill., brought in 187 cattle, which weighed a trifle over 1,400 lbs. at home. The were in fair order and were selling, a part by J. C. HOAG, and a part by S. SHERMAN, at about 9c.@10c. Three of the best were sold to BURTIS, at a little over 10c.

JACOB MOUSER brought in 61 Ohio cattle of good fair quality; about 700 lbs.; sold by JNO. A. MERRITT at about 10c. average.

JOHN PETTIT brought in 80 fairish steers, average about 650 lbs.; selling by HENRY HURD at 9c.@10c.

MOUSER & GILL brought in 116 large fine cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, weighing about 825 lbs. average. They were sold by JNO. A. MERRITT at about 10c., a few going at 10¼c., and some at 9c.@ 9¾c.

VALENTINE & PURCHASE contributed 77 Kentucky animals, bought at Albany of MR. MOLAN, the feeder. They were small Cattle of fair quality, weighing about 675 lbs., selling by E. WHEATON, at 9¾c.@10¾c.

HARRIS & REED brought in 90 Illinois Cattle, common quality, sold by C. G. TEED, at 9c.@10c.

JOHN MORRIS brought in 69 Ohio Cattle; about 600 lbs.; good quality Steers; sold by MILLER, HARING & GURNEY, at 9c.@10c.; average about 9¾c.

BENJAMIN SNYDER, of Fayette County, Ohio, sent in to MILLER, HARING & GURNEY, 81 small steers, in fair condition; 575 lbs. average; sold for 9c.@10¾c.

MR. DAUBENSPECK brought in 119 Indiana cattle, mixed quality; average about 650 lbs. They were sold out by MEAD & HOLCOMB, at an average of about $64 ₰ head, or under 10c.

JOHN FLYNN had on sale 50 common cattle, from Illinois, which he purchased of the owner at Albany. They were bought to weigh 700 lbs. each, which is rather more than would be allowed by buyers today. The first 30 went at 9c.@9½c.; a few, perhaps, at 10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their calves at their side. The prices very somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

ALLERTON reports cows with calves selling well, especially good stock. Prices range from $30 to $70.

BROWNING reports 59 cows with calves, mostly sold to Long Island milkmen at fair rates. Sales generally between $35 and $70.

CHAMBERLIN reports 59 cows with calves selling at $25@$40; extras $55@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 84 cows and calves selling at better rates than last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply of Veals is pretty fair, but not an over stock. The quality of the animals brought in now is very good, so far as we could see, and lovers of veal may buy without qualms.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6c. Stock pretty good.

BROWNING reports 63 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@ 7c., according to quality. Demand fair and supply light.

CHAMBERLIN reports 62 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@ 6¾c. ₰ lb.

O'BRIEN reports 46 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@ 6¾c., and doing better.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

We can scarcely change our remarks from what was stated last week. The supply is far below the demand, and prices keep up. Good Spring Lambs sell for $5 to $10 ₰ head, though only extras in age, size and flesh bring the latter price.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported scarce. Selling well. Stock very good. Spring Lambs selling at $5@$7 ₰ head.

BROWNING reports 1,485 Sheep and Lambs sold at $3 50@$7 each for Sheep. Nice Spring Lambs sometimes sell as high as $8@$10; inferior as low as $2 75@$4; medium $4@$7. None left on hand last evening. Stock mostly from Philadelphia except some New-Jersey Lambs. 726 Sheep (not reported above) came in from Ohio to-day, in good order.

CHAMBERLIN reports 2,650 Sheep and Lambs selling at $2 50@$7 ₰ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of:

		Price.			Price.
220	Sheep and lambs at	$1,072 50	95	Sheep & lambs	475 00
158	do	916 40	235	do	1,135 00
31	do	183 00	28	do	149 00
82	do	638 00	16	do	66 50
110	do	550 00	46	do	213 50

HUME & BALDWIN report:

162	Sheep sold for	$931 00	16 Sheep sold for..$82 00
80	do	480 00	123 do.....917 75

This lot of 123 were fed and brought to market by L. W. SIDESINGER, of Logan County, Ohio. They were highly creditable to the feeder, and the sales of the whole lot, at an average of $7 46 ₰ head, was we presume satisfactory as to price.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, at this season, 1¾c.@1¼c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

Hogs do not arrive very freely at this market. The high price of stock hogs for some time past has turned the attention of dealers to this class, and just now the Eastern markets absorb most of them.

ALLERTON reports sales of live hogs, yesterday and to day, at $6@$6 12½, and $6 18¾ ₰ 100 lbs.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATBOUS, Pork packers, (No 200 Chambers-st.,) report Dressed Hogs selling at 7¾c.@8c. ₰ lb.; and live Hogs 6½c.@6¾c., gross. Arrivals free.

W. H. MCNEELE, No. 2 Erie buildings, Duane-street, reports hogs a shade better. Corn-fed selling for 7¼c.@8c. net; 6¾c. gross. Still-fed, 5½c.@6¾c. gross. The advance is warranted by short receipts. Consumption good. Prices not likely to decline more than ½c., on present quotations should receipts increase. Shippers should remember that the capacity of this market is very much greater than that of any other in the Union, and is not subject to the extreme depression experienced elsewhere.

Receipts this week 3,000, against 6,900 last, and 6,478 corresponding week last year.

We may mention as of some importance that heavy lots would now be taken here for packing into singed sides for the London market.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Prices have varied considerable since last week, and the market is fluctuating.

Butter has undergone no material change, but varies on different days.

The supply of Eggs are not quite so large.

Lard has materially advanced.

There are but few *good* Apples in market—prices materially higher. Russets, by the hundred barrels, brought $2 25@$2 50 ₰ bbl.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₰ bushel...	50	@	56
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₰ bbl..	$1 62	@	$1 75
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₰ bbl..	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₰ bbl.	1 50	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ₰ bbl.....	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₰ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Western Red, ₰ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₰ bbl.....	62	@	75
Potatoes—Californias, ₰ bbl.....	75	@	87
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₰ bbl...	3 50	@	4 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₰ bbl...	—	@	—
Onions—Red, ₰ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₰ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 75
Onions—Yellow, ₰ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—₰ 100 bunches.....	2 25	@	2 75
Leeks—₰ dozen bunches.....	25	@	31
Cabbages—White, ₰ 100.....	—	@	—
Cabbages—Red, ₰ 100.....	—	@	—
Celery—₰ dozen.....	—	@	—
Spinach, ₰ bbl.....	50	@	87
Pie Plant, ₰ doz. bunches.....	50	@	87
Asparagus, ₰ bunch.....	12½	@	18¾
Beets—₰ bbl.....	50	@	75
Carrots—₰ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Parsnips, ₰ bbl.....	50	@	62
Turnips—White, ₰ bbl.....	50	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₰ bbl.....	62	@	88
Tomatoes, six quart boxes.....	—	@	1 00
Green Peas, ₰ bbl.....	4 00	@	5 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₰ bbl...	3 50	@	4 00
Apples—Greenings, ₰ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 50
Apples—Baldwins, ₰ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 75
Apples—Swaar, ₰ bbl.....	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₰ bbl.....	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Russets, ₰ bbl.....	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Northern Spy, ₰ bbl.....	3 50	@	3 75
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Further) ₰ bbl.....	2 25	@	2 75
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₰ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
Dried Apples, ₰ lb.....	4	@	5
Dried Peaches, ₰ lb.....	16	@	17
Cranberries, ₰ bbl.....	12 00	@	17 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₰ lb., in tubs....	21	@	25
State, ₰ lb.....	16	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	11	@	14
Lard, in bbls.....	10	@	10½
Lard—Kegs.....	10½	@	10¾
Cheese—State, ₰ lb.....	8	@	9
Eggs—Fresh, ₰ doz.....	12½	@	13
Fowls, ₰ pair.....	1 12	@	1 37
Chickens, ₰ pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Spring Chickens, ₰ pair.....	1 00	@	1 12
Ducks—County, ₰ lb.....	17	@	20
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb.....	22	@	25
Broad-bills, ₰ pair.....	62	@	88
Brant, ₰ pair.....	2 25	@	2 50
Turkeys, ₰ lb.....	16	@	20
Geese, ₰ lb.....	9	@	11
Prairie Hens, ₰ pair.....	—	@	—
Rabbits, young, each.....	18	@	25
Hares, ₰ pair.....	62	@	75
Pigeons, tame Squabs, ₰ doz.....	2 50	@	2 75
Wild, plenty, ₰ doz.....	62	@	75
Squab—Wild, ₰ doz.....	50	@	75
Young Pigs, small, each.....	2 00	@	3 00
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₰ lb.	8¾	@	9

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more freely offered and can be had at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, and $6@$6 25 for Pots ₰ 100 lbs

BRICKS—North River hard are in fair supply and demand at $4 25@$4 50 ₰ thousand. Other kinds unchanged.

COFFEE—An announcement of an auction sale for to-morrow (Thursday) interrupts business. The demand is limited; prices are without improvement. The sales since our last have been confined to small lots of Java at 14½c., Laguayra at 11¾c., Rio at 10½c.@11¼c., and St. Domingo at 10¾c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—The market is depressed and declining. Factors are eager to sell, while there is no corresponding disposition to buy. Prices are very irregular and languid. A moderate business transpired to-day, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling.....	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
Fair.....	11¾	11¾	12¾	13¾

FEATHERS—Unchanged. None offering.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request, and are now procurable at $3 87½@$4 15 ₰ cwt. A fair inquiry exists for Mackerel at steady prices. Herring remain as last noticed.

FLAX—Has not varied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western presents no really new feature. The receipts are pretty fair, but receivers are not pressing their supplies on buyers. A good inquiry exists for home use. The export demand is impeded by the rise in freights. Prices are supported. The sales since our last reach about 9,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2.....	$4 62½	@	$5 25
Ordinary State.....	5 37½	@	5 50
Straight State.....	5 50	@	5 62½
Favorite and Extra State.....	5 62½	@	6 25
Common to good Michigan.....	5 00	@	5 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 62½	@	6 00
Common to Good Ohio.....	5 81¼	@	6 12½
Fancy Michigan.....	6 62½	@	6 87½
Fancy Ohio.....	6 00	@	6 25
Extra Michigan.....	5 87½	@	8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 00	@	8 50
Extra Ohio.....	6 37½	@	8 50
Fancy Genesee.....	6 25	@	6 50
Extra Genesee.....	7 00	@	8 50
Extra Missouri.....	5 75	@	10 00

Canadian displays no remarkable alteration,—the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,100 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $5 75@$8 25 ₰ bbl. Southern is unchanged, being in fair demand at full rates. The sales since our last amount to 1,800 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $5 25@$8 87½ and $10 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3 25@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3@$3 06¼ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 31½@$3 37½ for Brandywine. ₰ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are moderately inquired for at about former quotations. Stock, slight. Other articles essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier, but in good request, and prices are essentially unaltered. The sales since our last add up about 38,600 bushels, including Canadian White at $1 63; Southern White at $1 70@$1 80; do. Red at $1 40@$1 60, and Western Red at $1 35. The range for all kinds is from $1 56@$1 80 for White, and $1 3 @ $1 60 for Red, ₰ bushel. Rye is dull and unsettled, with sales of 9,000 bushels at 70c. for Southern, and 80c. for Northern Barley ranges from $1 15@$1 26 ₰ bushel, but is inactive and nominal thereat. Barley Malt remains quiet and is of uncertain value. Oats are dull and heavy at 40c.@42c. for Ohio and Lake; 37c.@39c. for State; 33c. @36c. for Jersey, and 30c.@33c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. The supply is an ample one. Corn is obtainable at from $2 25@$2 50 ₰ bushel. Peas sell in lots, at 85c. for Canadian ₰ bushel, and $2 25@$2 37½ for Black-eyed ₰ bag of two bushels. Corn is plenty and drooping, though the demand is tolerably active. The sales since our last comprise nearly 54,000 bushels at 49c.@55c. for unsound, heated and damp; 56c.@57c. for mixed Southern, and 58c. @60c. for Yellow and White do., ₰ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River found buyers at 75c.@ 87½c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Owners of American ask firmer prices, but buyers are not disposed to pay as much as is claimed. Hence, the business is insignificant. Foreign also remains quiet at old figures.

HIDES—Rule dull and heavy at about previous figures.

HOPS—36 bales brought 7c.@9c. ₰ lb.

IRON—We can only trace sales of about 100 tons Scotch Pig at $32@$32 50 ₰ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate supply and demand at $1 37½ ₰ thousand.

LEAD—Is salable and steady as before quoted.

LEATHER—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line.

LIME—Rockland commands, in lots, $1 for common, and $1 37½ for Lump, ₰ bbl. Stock light.

LUMBER—Continues in reduced supply and lively request at very full rates. The current receipts down the Hudson are insignificant, and no great increase in this respect is looked for, for some time hence. The Albany *Evening Journal*, of the 13th inst., says that, "but little lumber has as yet arrived, consisting of hemlock and spruce, from the Champlain Canal. Arrivals are expected during the week from the Chemung, Chenango and Oswego Canals. From Buffalo nothing has as yet been shipped, and none will be received before about the first of June. The sales this Spring of lumber wintered here have been most extensively active, and the assortment now in market is very good, consisting mostly of nine planks, hemlock boards, and box boards. The arrivals by Canal will soon complete the assortment, and a good demand is anticipated by the trade. A small advance from last year's prices is expected on most kinds of lumber. Clear pine, being entirely out of market, and coming in sparingly, shows the greatest rise. For Michigan and Canada, the largest figures in our table are asked by dealers."

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry prevails at steady prices, with sales reported of New-Orleans at 46c.@47c.; Porto Rico at 38c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] and the other at FOUR o'clock P. M. It [illegible] in mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the DAILY, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Copies.

[illegible] invariably cash in Advance.

[illegible] Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CLAYTON alluded to a statement in one of Mr. CRAMPTON'S letters, recently published, that he (Mr. CLAYTON) had on various occasions stated that he "considered Ruatan a British possession, as much as Jamaica, or any other British West India Island," pronouncing it untrue in every particular. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, granting one million acres to Florida to aid in the construction of railroads. It was passed after some debate, during which it was announced that the Committee intend to report similar bills for railroads in several other States, requiring about six million acres.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Asia* is now about due at this port, with three days' later intelligence from Europe.

John Bull's Naval Review.

The grand naval review, at Spithead, appears to have been, for those who saw it, a splendid sight. Nothing, according to description, that has been pictured on the painter's canvas has surpassed in beauty that wondrous panorama of miles of embattled ships, moving in might and majesty along the waters of the Solent, with their pennants floating like a prairie of waving flowers. But, however beautiful the spectacle, we fancy there are many in whose minds it must have awakened some unpleasant thoughts and rather uncomfortable remindings. It was but a short period earlier, some two years before, that a similar parade was made, in the same waters, second only in grandeur of spectacle to this, in which the metal of the monster *Duke of Wellington*, and the tonnage of the *Centurion*, and the gracefulness of the *Imperieuse*, were dwelt on in enthusiastic anticipation; and, as they passed away on their war mission, and England's pet tar gave the signal, "Lads, sharpen your cutlasses," there were boasting shouts, whose echoes reached our shores, that Cronstadt would fall within a month, and "Old Charley" be eating his roast beef within the Imperial Palace of St. Petersburg. Surely, to some the memory of that day must have come back, and the chilling question, so delicately avoided in all the English journals, arisen—What have all those floating volcanoes done?

It does not seem to us that, under any circumstances, such a spectacle is a particular glory to a Christian nation, in the midst of this nineteenth century. War is at best a hard necessity, and such costly displays of its ministers appeal to popular passions and cause regrets among the unthinking English masses at the termination, without further fighting, of the bloody contest in which England has been engaged. But, even in a war point of view, what has the British fleet accomplished?

Millions have been expended in its creation and outfit, for which thousands of industrious men in the future will have to give their sweat, and stint their children, simply to give to England a holiday on the Solent. For months these war monsters have loafed around the Black Sea and the Baltic, and the result of their exploits has been the destruction, at a safe distance, of one weak port and two fishing villages, a commercial town in the Black Sea, and the Spithead Pageant! But if the negative glories of this fleet made such a display as that at Spithead, as a matter of sensitive prudence, peculiarly to be avoided, there were higher and nobler reasons which should have forbidden, to a great nation, the indulgence in such a bullying parade at such a moment. There is no occasion for a country, conscious of her strength, to make such vulgar exhibition of her resources. A manly pugilist, even, will not strip in the highway to display his muscles. And other countries will not form one jot higher estimate of England's strength, but far less of her character, from any such effort to cover the practical do-nothingness of her great fleet, and impose an awful sense of her strength and terror of her anger. Bullying and boasting are at all times unbecoming, but specially so at a moment when peace has been made, and the duty of each of the conflicting nations should be to obliterate, as far as possible, the remembrance of hostilities, and to soothe the sting they always leave. The speech of the Imperial ALEXANDER, at Moscow, in which he pronounces war an abnormal state, and inculcates on his subjects a speedy return to and active cultivation of those arts which grew beneath and adorn peace, stands out both in its Christian spirit and manly generous tone, in most honorable relief to England's naval gasconade.

The review was not, however, without one advantage. It brought home to the eyes of the English legislators all those bunglings and blunderings which present so dark a page in the story of the Crimean campaign. Half of the great Lords and legislators who went to the review, owing to the delightful order of arrangements, and the impossibility, as in the Crimea, of going out of the prescribed rule, never saw this glorious pageant, and Queen VICTORIA and the Purser of the *Hermann* appear to have had it pretty much to themselves. Several of "their Lordships, the Bishops," we are told, with melancholy awe, were left standing in the wet, and have caught severe colds. On SIDNEY SMITH'S principle, that when once a Bishop was roasted there would be no more conflagrations on the rails, we presume there is some hope of [illegible] among our English cousins in the ordering of their naval affairs.

Still it is but due to say here what all men know in England, but fear to speak, that the many disasters of this dismal day of dolorous rejoicing at Spithead, which will probably furnish cartoons to Mr. Punch of London for the next few weeks, are due to "Queen and Consort," as the Royal toast goes. Instead of sleeping at Osborne, her marine residence, on the night before and the night of the review also, as the previous arrangement pointed out, her Majesty of England insisted on going from Buckingham Palace and returning to dinner there the same day. To the Queen in England every arrangement had to give way, and every thing, of course, was disarranged and set afloat to gratify her fancy. Put an Englishman out of the letter of his regulation and he is lost. Hence the hubbub, chaos, squelch, merriment, misery and confusion of the great Spithead review.

Reform for Italy.

Among the most important propositions before the Peace Conferences, not directly involved in the main question, was that of Count CAVOUR, who, it has been stated, desired a thorough reform of the Italian Governments. According to the London *Times*, he proposed that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope be completely separated, so that those unfortunate countries now governed by that functionary shall no longer be exposed to an irresponsible and tyrannical rule. He urged an investigation into the affairs of Naples, whose condition he calls a disgrace to the civilized world. He proposed a customs-union, like the German Zollverein, of the Italian States, so as to prepare for a United Italy; and he recommends that Italy be freed from all foreign domination, in order that it may develop of itself what powers of growth it contains.

If any such propositions were made to the Conferences—and there appears little doubt of their genuineness—it is a most daring and significant step on the part of any Italian statesman. It is a bold proclamation to the world that Italy is cursed with tyranny—tyranny of Pope, of Austrian, and Frenchman; it demands under the shield of a constitutional Government, an approach to the great object, so long called for by the Democrats, *the unity of Italy*; it holds up to an assembly of *diplomats* the evils of a priestly rule, and in the name of humanity, asks that the Head of its own Church be stripped of worldly authority and be left solely, a priest. Nothing could show more clearly the confessed rottenness of the Italian Governments than such propositions from a conservative and royalist statesman. They mark, too, that wise, far-reaching policy which has been constantly shown by the Sardinian Ministry since 1848. Even their mingling in the Russian war,—apparently so distant from their own interests—is proved now a prudent action, worth in its return the treasure and blood they have expended. They have gained two powerful allies, each pledged by honor and feeling to aid the advancement of the petty Kingdom.

If anything similar to these proposals of Count CAVOUR should be adopted by the Europecn Powers,—if Naples be humbled—if the Legations be taken from Rome—if Austria be driven or persuaded out of Lombardy and Tuscany—if Italy be united—of course the spoils, the leadership, the abandoned provinces fall to Sardinia. The expression only of such sentiments from the Cabinet of Turin is worth hosts of ardent supporters among the masses of the Italian States. Sardinia becomes the head of united and free Italy. That these suggestions from the Sardinian Ministry, if carried out, would be blessings to Italy, we need not say. Free trade would bring free thoughts and united popular power.

The destruction of the Papal tyranny would relieve central Italy of a fearful incubus. The removal of the Austrians would be the removal of the curse which has desolated the most beautiful cities and the most fruitful fields of Europe. The withdrawal of the French would be the reinstatement of *the people*, and the enthronement of the wise, firm, enlightened Government of Sardinia and Piedmont over the rotten tyrannies and debasing hierarchies which now blight and curse that beautiful land. May good fortune attend such wise and liberal counsels.

Something for Everybody.

It seemed scarcely possible that no benefit, beyond peace itself, was to be secured to the world at large by the Parisian Conferences. We are happy to recognize the contrary fact. Among the documents attending the treaty as specific conventions, we have published one determining three highly important principles of maritime law, long disputed, only partially admitted even in theory by the majority of Christian Powers, and long insisted upon by the Government of the United States. They run thus:

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast by the enemy."

Agreed upon and unanimously signed by the States represented at Paris, these principles are to be tendered to the remaining civilized Powers of Europe and the rest of mankind for acceptance, with the added understanding that they shall not accrue to the advantage of any Power declining to become a party. There is little fear that any commercial community will hesitate about that. Our own Government will naturally be among the first to consent, having labored for the last forty years to introduce these very doctrines into the international code of all maritime countries, and failing in that, have embodied them in separate treaties with as many friendly States as could be persuaded to accept them. These evangelical labors are now ended; the necessary guarantees of pacific commerce in war times are secured as far as the solemn faith of nations can establish them.

Not that domestic legislation or more detailed explanation may not be needed to give full vitality to some of the provisions. Privateering, for example, is henceforward forbidden; but to lend the inhibition due effect, it is left for each State to declare it piracy, and annex adequate penalties. Blockades are only valid, when effective; in other words, that is no blockade through which a neutral vessel can penetrate, the fact of penetration destroying the legal character of the cordon. This is contradictory and self-destructive. It makes every *soi-disant* blockade the subject of licentious experiment to the whole commercial marine of the world; whoever, by swift and adroit sailing, can run the guard, is invited to do so by the guarantee of immunity. This we can hardly assume to be the meaning of the instrument, yet so is the letter; and hence the need of conciliatory explanations. The great principle, however, stands fast; war shall hereafter be as innocent a game as possible, considering its inherent atrocities, and to that end the trade, and traffic, and industry of the nations, are to pass with their products about the world as safely in periods of conflict as in those of peace. The advance thus gained is of inestimable value, and deserves to be "received," as the Convention with justifiable self-applause expresses it, "with the gratitude of the whole world."

A French Opinion.

One thing is very encouraging to the friends of the North and the Northern measures—and that is, that the world beyond American boundaries more and more recognizes the truth of their positions. In the April number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* is a very significant and accurate article on this subject. The *Revue*, which addresses a wider circle of intelligent minds than any other Continental magazine, contrasts the parallel course of the North and South through our history. It shows that the latter, though losing constantly in wealth and relative population and education, is gaining in political power. It ascribes this success principally to the timidity and the conservative feeling of the North. This advancement of the Slave Power it clearly discerns to be a tendency towards barbarism—a progress which is made over the waste of lands, the depression of the working classes, and the degradation of the people. It dreads, for America, the sad results which have followed in every grand experiment of humanity in government—anarchy, tyranny and misrule. It tells the world ingeniously that there were two conspicuous and admirable elements in the formation of our liberties;—one was the philosophical idea, which appealed to all men of all times, and made our struggle not local but human — the other the the Puritan idea, which appealed to the religious sentiments, especially of the Saxon race, and made the struggle warm with personal and churchly feelings. The latter gave a certain basis and vigor to the other, and the former liberalized the latter. Now he thinks the noble, elevated, philosophical idea, which rests on universal humanity has mostly died out; and the narrow material and ultra-Biblical idea remains, defending and excusing Slavery, as a Jewish institution.

The reviewer admits the noble objects before the Northern Free-Soilers, but thinks the industry of Europe, continually creating new demands for slave-products, the thirst for wealth and the ambition peculiar to the American nation to gain new territory, will defeat them. It believes that Slavery and the South must triumph; for the passions of the masses, and their immediate interests, will be with them. While acknowledging the broad and humane position of our Free-Soil and Republican statesmen, it ominously sighs over their sad and certain failure. It sees in the future no union, no compromise, no friendship between these diverse and hostile communities—but only war and bloodshed, and recrimination; and it prophesies success to the South, even if gained by the utter wreck of the Republican experiment.

We do not propose to discuss the positions taken by the reviewer. He has omitted some important elements, but we commend those sentiments to public attention.

The Dutch Minister.

Foreign ministers in Washington lead a very quiet and unobtrusive life, as a general thing, and it is very rare that they are ever heard of again after their credentials have been delivered; but M. DUBOIS, the Ambassador of his Majesty of the Netherlands, has scarcely set his foot upon our shores when he has become famous. It must shock the nerves of even so phlegmatic a gentleman as the Dutch Ambassador, to find himself a notoriety so suddenly without any effort on his own part. M. DUBOIS, it will be remembered, came passenger in the *Arago*, in company with Mr. BUCHANAN, and he was eating his first breakfast in Washington at Willard's Hotel, when the terrible affray occurred in which one of the waiters of the house was killed by a member of Congress. The newly-arrived Ambassador looked quietly on, with characteristic *nonchalance*, and made no attempt to interfere, for the whole scene was so perfectly in accordance with the travelers' stories he had read of life in America, that he regarded it as an ordinary occurrence. He finished his coffee, and, ascertaining that the man who had been shot was dead, walked out of the breakfast parlor, and, meeting a gentleman whom he knew, the Minister exclaimed, "What a peoples! If they do such things at breakfast, what won't they do at dinner?"

It is not at all wonderful that the bewildered diplomat should be at a loss what to do, when he was requested by the Secretary of State to appear before a coroner's jury and give his testimony, nor that he should deem it necessary to consult with some of the senior members of the corps before giving an answer. The wonder is that he should have been counseled to act in a manner so little consistent with the character of a gentleman or of a humane man. The request of the President, through the Secretary of State, should have weighed more forcibly with him than the advice of one of the members of the diplomatic corps. Perhaps, when the trial of HAUSSAUR takes place, M. DUBOIS will have a better comprehension of his duty in the matter.

Worth Thinking Of.

The Louisville *Democrat* states that the town of Frankfort, Ky., is so irretrievably involved in debt that it will very soon be sold by auction. Here is a splendid chance for some ambitious man who has the necessary capital. If, however, no individual be found willing to buy this unhappy town, we beg to propose that it be purchased by the City of New-York, and converted into a preparatory school for municipal officials. We might thus institute a sort of civic college, where sucking mayors, and infant street commissioners would be taught their business. There might a class of little Eblings whose task it should be to learn how to cleanse the thoroughfares. Young aldermen might graduate there after having practiced for a sufficiently long period on the purses of the inhabitants of the town-college. The boy whose good behavior was eminent during the course should be rewarded with the office of Mayor of New-York, and the other municipal appointments distributed on the same plan. This would insure at least that our City officials would know something of our business, and save us the disgrace of having our affairs administered by ruffianly pugilists, and pot-house politicians.

French Politeness.

The French are a very polite people when it suits the purposes, but they can be rude enough when they desire to be uncivil. A rough Frenchman is the roughest of all animals, a fact which has been remarkably exemplified by the bearing of French officials towards our countrymen who were sent by the President to the Crimea, for the purpose of making notes on the military exploits of the contending armies. It seems that the three officers who were sent out have made a formal report of the manner in which they were received by French officials; and, if the facts be as bad as they are reported by our Washington correspondent, we do not see how the President can avoid demanding an explanation.

Recognition of Walker's Government.

The Padre VIZIL, General WALKER'S Minister from Nicaragua, has been formally received by the President. This will form another disturbing element in our foreign and domestic politics. Very little doubt was entertained that the Padre would be received by the Government, but it was supposed that the President would wait until the next news from Nicaragua should decide whether WALKER had been able to maintain his position or not.

Persecutions of Barnum.

That BARNUM is a persecuted debtor no one will doubt who reads the reports of the course of questioning and cross-questioning which he has to undergo daily in the attempt to worm out of him the secret of where his immense property has flown to. But whom to pity most, the persecutors or their victim, we are at a loss to determine. When the mother of Sir DAVID BAIRD heard that her gallant son had been taken prisoner and chained to an East Indian, she said she pitied the *puir mon* that DAVIE was chained to. So we may pity the lawyer who attempts to examine BARNUM, however much we may commiserate him. At the examination of the great showman on Thursday last, the following satisfactory information was elicited:

Q.—What business are you now engaged in?

A.—My only occupation at present is tending bar.

Q.—How long have you been occupied in this business?

A.—Ever since the lawyers have been pulling me up to the bars of the different courts.

Death of Daniel Burgess.

DANIEL BURGESS, of the firm of DANIEL BURGESS & Co., Publishers, No. 60 John-street, died of pneumonia, on Tuesday, at 11 P. M.

Mr. BURGESS was 52 years of age. He was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, and was for many years engaged in the book business in the City of Hartford, where he was highly esteemed. He came to New-York about twelve years ago, and from that time until his death, was engaged in the publishing business—generally school text-books. He resided in Brooklyn, and was a deacon in Plymouth Church, (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.) Mr. BURGESS had been complaining of cold for several days, but was out and attending to business on Friday last. On Friday evening he attended Mr. GOUGH'S lecture, at which he caught additional cold, from which he died. Mr. BURGESS was noted for his generosity and great sympathy for those in sickness or in poverty. He leave a wife and seven children.

His funeral will take place at Plymouth Church, at 10 A. M., Friday.

Good Beef Very Abundant and Very Cheap.

Those about to examine their butchers' "pass books" will do well to look into our Live Stock Market Reports given this morning. They will there learn that there were 3,345 nice fat bullocks on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday morning, and a total receipt for the City of 4,200 during the week past. As a matter of course, prices went down materially, say 10 per cent. Nine dollars should go as far in buying beef this week as ten dollars last week. This is a saving to the City of at least $25,000 to $30,000.

Illinois has come to our assistance. That State alone sent in one-third of all the cattle arriving here recently, while Ohio contributed another third. The Empire State is only credited with 177 this week, and 152 last week.

The receipts at Forty-fourth-street, this week, are just double those of the corresponding week last year, and nearly double the weekly average of 1855. Those specially interested in future prospects, &c., will of course look into the report for particulars.

A New Heiress.

The wealthiest heiress in England at this time is Miss JONES LOYD, daughter of Lord OVERSTONE, the banker. She has but just come out and created an immense sensation at the last "drawing room." This wealthy young lady, whose father is a peer, has an uncle in this City acting in the capacity of a salesman at GENIN'S Bazaar. Fact, Madam.

A Little Freak.

The London *Times* in enumerating some of the consequences of the late war, says in the jauntiest manner possible, "We may certainly say that we spent last year £35,000,000 more than we should have done but for that little freak of the Emperor NICHOLAS."

New Reading of Scriptural History.

One of our daily cotemporaries, not a thousand miles from Nassau-street, in reporting an anniversary sermon, the other day, made the Reverend Doctor, whose words were reported, say, that "Moses went to the land of Canaan to teach christianity to the Israelites."

Academy of Music.

"Lucretia Borgia" was played last night, and attracted a fine house. The repetition of this opera does not call for any special remark. Miss LA GRANGE, as the Heroine, was not in such good voice as she usually is, and scarcely satisfied the expectations of the audience. It is no wonder,—she sings every night now, and flits from city to city like a meteor. In addition to an apparent physical weakness, she made some vocal interpolations in the shape of *fioriture*, which were neither in good taste nor appropriate. Displays of this kind are perfectly unnecessary with an *artiste* like LA GRANGE. Every one knows that she can fly up into the musical firmament with perfect brilliancy, and descend again in safety. In a tragic character like that of *Lucretia*, however, such efforts are singularly out of place. VESTVALI as *Orsini*, marched through the *rôle* in a dignified sort of way, and in the first act gave occasional promise of excellence. But in the third act she abandoned herself to the impulses of a vicious taste, and vulgarized the drinking song to the level of a mere toper's ditty. She sang it much better before her visit to Mexico; and indeed, we may here remark, generally, that the latter tour has not improved the elegance of Signorina VESTVALI'S style. Signors BADIALI and BRIGNOLI exerted themselves commendably, and contributed materially to the success of the opera.

The "Trovatore" will be given on Friday, with LA GRANGE, VESTVALI, BRIGNOLI, &c., in the cast.

Sale of the Brick Church Property.

There was a large attendance at the Exchange yesterday, drawn by the announcement that the BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY would be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The bidding commenced at $225,000, and ran up briskly until $260,000 had been named. The bids were then slower, and rose only $1,000 at a call, until $270,000 was bid, and the property was sold at that price to Messrs. E. B. WESLEY, F. P. JAMES and HENRY KEEP. Mr. A. T. STEWART bid $269,000, but would not go higher.

Injustice to the English.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: There is nothing more provoking or grievous than the scant measure of justice meted out to the English, where the American press ventures on commendation. In omitting to say what you might and ought to have said, when commenting on "honorable brutes," and the shooting down of an Irish waiter by an American Senator, you have done us great injustice. You say, "What would we say of a member of a British House of Commons, who should enter into a personal scuffle with a waiter in a dining-room, to say nothing of drawing a pistol and shooting him dead?" Intimating, I suppose, that probably he would be expelled from Parliament.

Sir, the English have not forgotten, and I hardly can think that you have, that it is barely a century since, for the same crime, shooting his servant in a fit of passion, the English nobility had to endure the fact that Earl FERRERS was hanged like a common felon, by judicial sentence, at Tyburn. The whole record may be found in the *Newgate Calendar*. And we are proud that we have dared to hang even a reverend Doctor of Divinity.

Yours, AN ENGLISHMAN.

Drowned.

A man named JOHN FLEMING was drowned near Greenbush, on the Hudson River. Deceased worked in the machine shop of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Greenbush. He was seen on Monday last, about 2 o'clock, in a state of intoxication. He was a single man, about 35 years of age.

Serious Accident.

On Wednesday last, a man was seriously (though it is hoped not fatally) injured by falling from the roof of a house in Washington-street, Poughkeepsie, near ELLISON'S Mills.

☞ The *Erie Constitution* appears, solemnly enough, upon a half sheet, dingily printed, but apologizes for its unthrifty aspect by saying "A printing establishment can be destroyed in an hour, but cannot be so readily restored." The paper loses none of its pluck by its recent disaster at the hands of the mob, but avows its readiness to do the same as it has done, so soon as its hair be grown.

☞ The voluntary communication "on the formation of gunshot wounds in general, and especially on the head, with remarks on the effects of gunshot wounds on the brain and its functions," was not, as reported, presented to the American Medical Association by Dr. STACKENBERG, but by Dr. ISIDOR GLUCK, of this City.

☞ The Goshen *Democrat*, a staunch Republican sheet in Orange County, has renewed its youth by a new dress, change of title and sundry improvements, and is doing a good work, in what was once an intensely Democratic section, for the cause of Republicanism; CHARLES MEAD, editor and proprietor.

☞ The Parish will case was before the Surrogate again yesterday. No headway made.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY AT HOME.—Full instructions forwarded (free,) on receipt of $1, which will enable any person to decorate glass to resemble the finest painted china. This new and beautiful art can be rendered very profitable as well as amusing. A few hours' easy labor transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase, basket, card-stand or flower-pot—very salable and in great demand. Address CONTENT, NEARY, & CO., importers of potichomanie, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale; also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required Price $5. Full instructions to purchasers, free. The trade supplied.
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DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, mumps, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

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Beautiful Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
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D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos, from $30 to $140. Melodeons from $40 to $135.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

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IRON GARDEN SEATS, OF VARIOUS NEW PATterns, Piazza Chairs, Hall Chairs, Cemetery Chairs and Settees. Iron garden work of every description, may be had at the warehouse of the NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO., No. 312 Broadway.
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LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THIS UNIVERSALLY popular Toilet article has become the standard preparation for the hair. It is the only [illegible] by particularly [illegible] year, and the demand is constantly increasing. [illegible] have made has given such unbounded satisfaction, [illegible] all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by [illegible] WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, No. 40 [illegible] York.

MR. SPARROW[illegible]

A BO[illegible]
How [illegible]
THE SP[illegible]

LIVING IN THE [illegible]
BY FRED. S. COZZ[illegible]
With illustrations by Darley. One [illegible]
Price $1.

Says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:

"It is the best series of American sketching that has been issued from the press in many months. The humor is of the quiet kind, but perfectly irresistible. There is nothing coarse or broad, or strained or [illegible] sense of the ludicrous and [illegible] bubbles up through every chink of the narrative, the most natural springs of humor. The [illegible] pleasures of a quiet pursuit of life in the country, and while hitting off the pains which visit [illegible] those pleasures, the author does not omit [illegible] quisite descriptions of natural scenery, [illegible] of pathos which are evermore children of the [illegible] with those of humor."

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Mr. Sparrowgrass Concludes to Buy a Horse.
Mr. Sparrowgrass "Buys the Horse."
Mr. Sparrowgrass's Horse has the Heaves—Bad!
Mr. Sparrowgrass "Makes a Brilliant Remark."
Mr. Sparrowgrass Discourses of Quaker and Quaker Baby.
Mr. Sparrowgrass's Horse Disgraces Himself.
Mr. Sparrowgrass and "Home, Sweet Home."
Mr. Sparrowgrass Invents a Thrilling Tale, Lessen'd.
Mr. Sparrowgrass's Oldest, and "The Tender Passion."
Mr. Sparrowgrass and "Drowning of poor Little Tommy."
Mr. Sparrowgrass "Would Like to Chirp a Little."
Mr. Sparrowgrass has an Offer for the Horse.
Mrs. Sparrowgrass's Patent Scotched.
Mr. Sparrowgrass Loses His Horse—Frozen in the Ice.
Mr. Sparrowgrass and the Great Snow Storm.
Mr. Sparrowgrass Writes an Essay Town and Country.
Mr. Sparrowgrass Continues the Theme.
Mrs. Sparrowgrass "Has the Last Word."

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TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at [illegible] below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or [illegible] gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
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KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and [illegible] st., have, at great expense, completed and [illegible] their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the [illegible] with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and [illegible] LIN CURTAINS &c.

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EVERY ARTICLE OF COOKING APPARATUS, adapted to BEEBE'S and other kitchen ranges.
Wooden-ware, planished and common Tinware, and Japanned Goods.
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No. 568 Broadway, New-York.

MERCHANTS' COFFEE ROOM, NO. 22 WILLIAM-STREET.—Coffee and tea, cold cuts, pies and puddings in variety, prepared from the best materials the market affords and with special regard to cleanliness, neatly served up at moderate charges. The business of this establishment will be conducted in such a manner as to render it worthy the patronage of the business community of that part of the City.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.
Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.
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ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 495 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of three ply velvet carpetry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpetry. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

Smiles many a long, bright sunny day,
When heaven puts on the blue of May.
LADIES, IF YOU WISH GAITER AND BUTTON boots, of all the fashionable styles, from 12s. to 24s., or if you wish slippers, ties and buskins from 6s. to 10s. per pair, with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations where it is known. Invented by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

☞ A Favorite Remedy.—We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of this Association the following tickets was unanimously nominated and ordered to be published:
For President.
JOHN CREAR.....with C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Vice President.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with Philip Dater & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with Cornell & Willis.
For Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH F. HANDFORD.....with Greer, Turner & Co.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.....with Continental Bank.
For Directors.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with U. S. M. Steamship Co.
ALEX. P. FISKE.....with James & Henry McBride.
L. L. S. CLEARMAN.....with Sturgis, Clearman & Co.
JAMES H. HOLLISTER.....with Bliss, Briggs & Dunscomb.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD.....with Livingston, Ballard & Co.
CHARLES T. ADEE.....with James Wilde, Jr.
PHILIP H. BOWNE.....with Willets & Co.
(Signed) D. REYNOLDS BUDD, Chairman.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Secretary.

☞ The Eye and Ear.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Oculist and Aurist, operator on the eye and ear for blindness, deafness, and all defects of sight and hearing.
Residence and office No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.
Dr. SALTER'S work on Diseases of the Eye and Ear will be published in the *Medical and Surgical Specialist*, a specimen copy of which will be sent to those who may desire

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

☞ Grand-street.—All persons opposed to the [illegible] of this street are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, [illegible] o'clock this afternoon FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Remonstrances against the above widening and extension may be found for signatures at J. C. HULL & SON'S, No. 126 Chatham-st.; DANIEL SWEENY'S, No. 66 Chatham-st.; and JAMES BOGARDUS', corner of Centre and Duane sts.

☞ John B. Gough's Lecture to the children, at one shilling is to ordinary lectures, at two or four shillings, what the FORT PLAIN SEMINARY at $100 a year, for board and tuition, is to ordinary Seminaries at $200 or $400 a year—half the price and twice as good. For particulars or circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal, at Tremont House, New-York City.

☞ Artificial Eyes of all Colors—Superior to the imported, made under my own inspection to fit each particular case. In motion and appearances they conform exactly to the natural eye, can be inserted without pain and worn without uneasiness. The Profession supplied. Consultations as heretofore, on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway. J. W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist.

☞ Rev. Mr. Lord's Lectures on the progress of the Papal Power.—The third lecture of this course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Medical College, cor. of 23d-st. and 4 h-av. Subject—*The Life and Pontificate of Gregory VII* (Hildebrand.) Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth Brushes; Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps; puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ Don't be Astonished—That Dr. STORMS' ANTI-RHEUMATIC LINIMENT should get into general use, for it is a most excellent article for rheumatic swelling, stiffness of joints, scalds, cuts, bruises, &c. Every family should have it. For sale at the principal druggists', and at the depôt, No. 185 Washington-st.

E. FERRIS, Proprietor.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Diseases of the Skin.—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of cutaneous affections and Scrofula. Office No. 133 4th-av., near 18th-st.; hours, before 11 and after 2. For his views on Skin Diseases, see the *Medical and Surgical Spectator* for May, published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. McIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.

HENRY M. STOW.

S. S. OSGOOD.—If Mr. S. S. OSGOOD, who purchased some Real Estate in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849 and 1850, will leave his address with Messrs. McIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., he may hear of something of interest to him.

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G. R. M.—Must return, or write, immediately, as the estate is to be settled.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—Two good sized rooms wanted by two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Location to be between Bleecker and 9th sts., and near Broadway. An answer, stating terms, addressed X, *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

BOARDING.—Wanted two young gentlemen, of good habits, to board; price reasonable. It will be for your benefit to call at No. 287 Bowery, drug store.

BOARDING—No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square; two parlors and bedrooms are now vacated, which will be rented with full board.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.

FAMILIES DESIRING TO ENJOY the comforts of a farm house during the Summer and Fall months may secure very desirable rooms upon immediate application to the undersigned, by letter or otherwise. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glencove, L. I.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant parlor front room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 202 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board in a pleasantly situated cottage, within three minutes walk of the Ferry. Good references required. Address Y. Z., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives and a few single gentlemen, can have very pleasant airy rooms, neatly furnished, by applying at No. 137 East 21st-st., a few doors east of the 3d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accomodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a New-England family. A good table and home will be furnished. Prices quite reasonable to agreeable parties. Location near Wall-st and South Ferries. Apply at No. 64 State-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen looking for permanent board and a pleasant home, can find such by applying at No. 141 Amity-st., fifth door from Clinton, in a first class house. The rooms are not surpassed by any in the city.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Board may be obtained for two gentlemen with their wives, or for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church. No one need apply unless willing to pay a fair price for good fare. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 128 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOME PARLORS TO LET—To gentlemen and their wives, with board; also, accommodations for two single gentlemen. House first class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 197 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row. No servants or children taken.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR NEAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Rooms to let, with board, in a delightful locality, close to Washington-square, to families or single gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED—With modern improvements, by a professional man, in a quiet family, near Crystal Palace, between 5th and 7th avs. Terms not exceed $75 per year. Address A. G. P., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife wish board for the Summer, in a place of easy access to the City. If the accommodations are suitable, another gentleman and his wife and three young ladies may be added to the party. Address, with particulars of location, means of access, terms, &c., Box No. 3,081 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife, baby and nurse, in a private respectable family; the locality must be healthy and of easy access to the City. Address with particulars, Summer of boarders and terms, to box No. 3,976 lower Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—Good board and comfortable accommodations can be had in a physician's family within 30 miles of this City. Access by railroad four times every day. Address Box No. 1,639 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very fine rooms on second floor in suite or separately, can be had with board, in a private family, residing at No. 260 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church,) the house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD—At Green's Farms, Conn A fine house in a pleasant and healthy situation, large and airy rooms; location convenient for sea-bathing. A few families can be accommodated for the Summer. Address or apply to WM. H. BURR, Westport, Conn.

ROOM AND BOARD.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may obtain a pleasant room on second floor, with board, in a private family, at No. 830 Greenwich-st.

COUNTERS, STORE FIXTURES, DRAWERS, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.—To any person fitting up a store, this is a desirable opportunity, as the above will be sold low in consequence of removal, and must be disposed of this week. Apply at No. 53 Catharine-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M. J. S. FRALL.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A Protestant, as nurse and seamstress. Apply from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 52 West 21st-st.

WANTED.

PRACTICAL GAS FITTERS WANTED TO GO TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Three good Gas Fitters can find steady employment at BROWN & WILDER'S Gas Fitting Company, Chicago, Ill. None but first-class workmen need apply.

BROWN & WILDER, Gas Fitting Company, No. 105 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Refer to HUNTER, KELLER, & CO., No. 144 Centre-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women of neat and tidy habits—one as cook, who can do up Spanish dishes, French cooking, all styles of American cooking, baking, soups, and jellies; will assist in the washing and ironing; gives excellent City reference—wages $9 to $10: the other is a competent waitress and parlor-maid—regular waitress in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant women; the one as cook, will assist in the washing, understands meats, pastries, preserves, jellies, bakes well. The other as nurse, or nurse and seamstress. The third will do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing. They all have good references. Call at 24 3d-av., Bible House, for this day and to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter, and to do the fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference as to her capability and character. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 110 22d-st., front room, second floor, between 3d and 8d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a private family, as a first-rate cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference from first rate families, some of five years. Can be seen by calling or addressing No. 53 West 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and wal ress, in a respectable private family; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 162 East 32d-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 respectable, obliging girls, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work, in small, respectable families. Can do chamberwork and wait, are good plain sewers, can make good bread and cake; three years' reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable German girl, and as a good cook; and to wash and iron, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Scotch young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; an American young woman, as waitress; one as first-rate seamstress, and one as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant women, sisters, one as first-rate cook, and the other as laundress; can be highly recommended in both capacities, as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at 81 3d-av., corner of 12th-st., in the store, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German girl to do plain sewing and light chamberwork in a nice small private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Bayard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, by a thoroughly competent woman; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 8th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as a waiter in a private family. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived for the last 2 years, No. 110 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl of 16, to take care of children, or do the waiting of a small family. Can be seen at No. 87 East 11th-st., in the rear. The country preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart active woman as cook and to assist in the washing, in a good plain family, or to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 38 Prince-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Good City references. Inquire for one day at No. 213 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 30 Greenwich-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 1st-av., up stairs.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help, and maids of all work with situations. N. B.—Girls having good recommendations for their competency as cooks, washers and ironers, and general housework, can now be supplied with first-rate situations.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

GIRLS WANTED—For the City and country; high wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Reference required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

A YOUNG LADY who has always been accustomed to move in the first circles, wishes to meet with an engagement, where her endeavors to prove herself a useful and agreeable companion, (or a lady,) would be considered an equivalent for the comforts of a home. She is also fully competent to give instruction in French, if required, and she has a grammatical knowledge of the language, which she speaks with ease. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady, educated in Europe and fully competent, is desirous of obtaining a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises English in all its branches, French, music and drawing. Highly satisfactory references will be produced. Address C. H., No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN—Of energetic business habits, is desirous of a situation as book keeper or clerk, has been engaged in both the above capacities in an extensive business doing over $200,000 worth of business yearly, is a rapid penman and quick and correct at figures; best of references given from former employer. Address, stating nature of business, &c., BOOK-KEEPER, Chatham square Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A middle-aged man, one that is a good penman, and who is practically conversant with book-keeping by double entry; one that has some knowledge of keeping books in a machine shop preferred. Such a one may procure a permanent situation, at a moderate salary, by applying with good reference. Inquire at No. 58 Harrison-st

COBANKS & THEALL.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An experienced English lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper. She is domestic, economical, a good seamstress, and understands the management of house and servants. The best of City reference can be given as to character and capacity. Address Mrs. CLARK, Broadway Post-Office.

DRESSMAKER—Who is fully competent in all its branches, also children's clothes, wants to engage in a few families. Superior city reference. Apply by note, as the advertiser is at work, E. R., dressmaker, No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 clerks, 2 coachmen, 2 barkeepers, 3 porters, 3 waiters and 4 girls for housework; places procured for book-keeper, schoolteachers, salesmen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and stores, and girls of every description.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A porter for a dry goods store, a man to drive a horse and cart for a store, an American to drive an express-wagon, men for railroads and steamers, barkeepers and coachmen. Apply at No. 6 East Broadway. GILLEN & CO.

SEVERAL GIRLS WANTED—That have worked at daguerreotype case making, where good prices will be given; none but those that fully understand the business need apply, at No. 26, Frankfort-st., 5th floor.

50 MINERS WANTED.—Employment can be had for fifty English, Scotch and Welsh Anthracite miners. Apply to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, park.

WET NURSE.—A healthy young woman wants a situation as wet nurse; can produce good recommendations. Apply to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

LAD WANTED—In a merchant's office as an apprentice for a term of years; preferred living with his parents. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-Office, in his own handwriting.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1865.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

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James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
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ROBERT S. HONE, President.

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COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

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TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—The wide 2 story and attic high basement brick dwelling, No. 32 Pike-st, a few doors east of East Broadway, in perfect order, with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., good sized yard, with grape vines and shrubbery, will be rented only to a 1st class tenant, for $700 per annum, possession between this date and August 1. House may be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock; the parlor carpets, mirrors, &c., will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., and No. 129 8th-st.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also, the house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal—$750. Also, house No. 125 Hammond-st.—$600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 373 Pacific st., Brooklyn. A three-story house, pleasantly situated in Pacific near Bond-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Malden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With and without stables.
E. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage at Clifton, within ten minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. The house and furniture are new, and in every respect desirable, and will be let for six months from 1st of June. Apply at No. 93 Beaver-st., basement.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Boston River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—The superior 3-story house No. 122 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is three rooms in depth, nearly new and furnished with all the modern improvements. It is to be painted throughout and otherwise put in complete order. To a suitable tenant it will be rented on moderate terms. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 38 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES TO LET—On 52d-st. and North River. Also, the two-story and basement double house in the rear, fronting Stryker-place. A desirable place for a residence. Rent very low. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN E. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 126 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—An elegant English basement house, No. 24 West 32d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street, has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

COAL YARD TO LET—Situated in 3d-st., near 2d-av., or the ground will be let to a good tenant, for any other business, at a low rent. Apply to JAMES I. FETTER, No. 168 Christie st.

PART OF A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—Nearly new and in complete order, to a small family: three handsome rooms on the second floor: the front a large parlor, with marble mantels; one room on third floor; a large and handsome front basement, with every convenience, such as bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 255 West 31st-st.

STATEN ISLAND—TO LET—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing, a country seat, with 8 acres of ground—rent $800. Also, a small furnished cottage—rent $400. HOYT & JOHNSON, 4 Hanover-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With good light rooms in a brick building, and constant power. Inquire on the premises, No. 138 Bank-st., below Washington-st., N.R. N.B.—Kindling wood, made by machinery, for sale. P. L. ROACH.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—Consisting of comfortable house and out-buildings, with a few acres of land, near some village, (New-England preferred,) and near a good school. A note addressed to PURCHASER, office of this paper, with a full description and price of the place, will receive attention.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western Land business, and particularly well informed respecting Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in June or July next, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our Agent will in all cases go upon the lands in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.
For terms, apply at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $45 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

JAMES M. TYTLER—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 176 Grand-st., invites the attention of the public to his stock of the above-mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens retailed at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]—DAILY GOVERNESS.—A [illegible] for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall session will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous.

For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 599; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & GOODRICH, No. 697 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 21. This family School has been remarkable for the good health of its pupils, as the place is for the longevity of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., LYMAN COBB, A. M., Principal. The Summer Term commences in May. For terms, &c., see circulars, which may be had of Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 125 William-st.; J. C. RIKER, Broadway, adjoining the Hospital; or by mail, of LYMAN COBB, Jr.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accommodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

$10 BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DeBear, No. 619 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will qualify students to fill any situation as head book-keepers, assistants or entry clerks. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person and guarantees to remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, old or young in all its branches, together with French, music and drawing. She would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address MERIDYTH, *Times* Office, for three days.

MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 4th-av., New-York. The Fall session will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous.

For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

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MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their school to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.—Miles. BORREL have removed to No. 405 4th-av., entrance in 29th-st. Young ladies' classes in the AFTERNOON. Private lessons given. Miles. BORREL will also receive a few young ladies as daily scholars. Terms modera e.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 25, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 755 Greenwich-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern improved Pianofortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS ONE WEEK MORE. Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rose-wood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $260 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 60 Walker st., near Broadway.
W. OSBORN & CO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LITOLFF, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SPLENDID GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTE—7-octave, in an elegant rosewood case with metallic frame, made by the best maker and warranted; cost $460, will be sold for $265. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock. Been used a few months. Must be sold; the owner leaves the City.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SPLENDID PIANOS—Have just been received at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos with and without Æolian attachment, to hire, or for sale on monthly payments. Liberal terms.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities.

The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil giving as much light as $9 00 of Rapeseed Oil—$12 00 of Whale—$26 47 of Sperm Oil—or $29 00 of Burning Fluid.

INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical Carcel, Solar, and Astral Resin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Patent Lamps, or to any ornamental Vase, Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at $1 per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $1 50; or from Sperm Oil at $2 25.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, equal in fluidity to the best Sperm Oil, possessing the great advantage of not congealing at a low temperature. This Oil can also be burned in all the ordinary Mechanical, Solar and Hand Lamps, including Bowsprit and Signal Lanterns, and gives more light than Sperm, Whale, or Lard Oil.

AGENTS WANTED.
THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. ALSO,
COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—15½ hands high, 8 years old this Spring, of fine action and great endurance, will perform 12 miles per hour for six consecutive hours, or a single mile with two persons in a wagon in 3:15 minutes. Sold for no fault. Warranted in every respect. Can be seen at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, 5th-av. corner 39th-st.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

HORSE FOR SALE—A light sorrel, 15 hands high, spirited and well-trained; has been used as a lady's saddle-horse; 15 years old and perfectly sound. Apply at No. 118 West-st. B. FITZHENRY.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—Three bulls, 1, 2 and 4 years old; three or four cows; four or five heifers. Inquire at the Lorillard Farm, of GEORGE OLMSTED, half mile east of Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, 13 miles from New-York.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 24th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.—LOST OR STOLEN, on the 30th of April last, a certificate of thirty shares of the capital stock of the Ocean Bank of this City, No. 2,579, standing in the name of GEO. ELLIS, Cashier. Whoever finds the above will be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby forbid negotiating the above, as the transfer is prevented and a reissue of a new certificate applied for.
ABBEY, ADAMS & CO.,
Rondout, Ulster County, New-York.

PURSE LOST—In going from 19th-st. near 9th-av., to Canal-st., a green silk purse containing about $120 in bills and $5 or $4 in silver. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE CO., No. 62 and 64 Canal-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field, and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS, of several choice varieties.
Seed SPELTZ, Tares, &c.
Seed BARLEY—Of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
CHABADE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates. Also, bone dust and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands.
WM. POST, Sole Agent,
No. 128 Front-st., New-York.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff st., corner of Fulton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each. SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, to feed Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons (Hildreth's br

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOMB, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire costly and elegant furniture, rich chandeliers, splendid mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, statuary paintings, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling No. 138 West 31st-st. This sale will be found worthy of special attention for the superb quality of the furniture and the quantity to be sold as the house is splendidly furnished throughout in fine order, having been used but a short time; the whole of which is to be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Descriptive Catalogues can be obtained at the Express office No. 168 Broadway, near Maiden-lane, or at the house. The furniture, consisting in part of splendid rosewood, pearl inlaid, seven-octave piano-forte with all the modern improvements; two elegant French mantel mirrors in costly frames, two French plate mirrors 84 by 100, with stays and brackets, rich damask and lace curtains, about 600 yards of rich English velvet and tapestry carpets, stair carpets, with the superb English oil cloths of the house, suite of rosewood parlor furniture in crimson satin, sofa, two chairs, gothic chair, and four oval back parlor chairs covers, suite in maroon and gold, nine pieces rosewood with covers, also in crimson and maroon, with covers, All of these suites are of the most description, made to order and in perfect condition; superb carved rosewood secretary book case, three rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, costly marble parlor ornaments, Parisian clock, rosewood rocking chairs in moquet and tapestry, fine oil-paintings framed, embracing rare and valuable subjects. Also, Dining Room to the Library—splendid rosewood sideboard, French mirror front; suite rosewood furniture pieces in hair cloth, elegant rosewood bedsteads with rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands and tables, all to match, Turkish and French cottage chairs, mirror glasses, twenty-two elegant hair mattresses, and bedding, library book case mahogany buffet, mahogany extension table, opens ten feet; with a splendid assortment of cut glass, rich China, among which is a fine dinner set of 190 pieces, rich silver ware, ruby glass, ivory and silver cutlery; with a large variety, chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany description, all of which will be sold without reserve, presenting to those who want a superior class of household furniture an opportunity seldom offered. Sale to commence with basement furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, May 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Sacramento City (Water Loan) 10 per cent. Bond.
$700 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, (farm mortgage,) Bonds.
$1,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction ..... $570 each
$2,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds ..... $1,000 each
40 shares Waterloo Woolen Shawl Manufacturing Company ..... $50 each
10 shares New-York and Virginia Steams'p Co. $100 each
110 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company... $100 each
12 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co... $35 each
100 shares Portsmouth Dry Dock Company..... $100 each
40 shares Lenox Insurance Company..... $25 each
25 shares Merchants' Insurance Company..... $50 each
25 shares Metropolitan Bank..... $100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on Monday, May 19.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his Regular Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; also Special Sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all Moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker,
No. 4 Broad-st, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE TWENTY-ON YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—50 BY 100 FEET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CORNER BROADWAY AND HOWARD ST.—The very desirable and valuable 21-years' lease of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as the City Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet and 100 feet on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such inducements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Depôts. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed, from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others contemplate the opening of Canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and rapidly increase the value of all real estate surrounding this location. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements and the attention is particularly called of all persons seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier, if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, peremptory sale of new and second-hand first-class household furniture, Brussels carpets, French plate pier glasses and oval mirrors, superior clocks, Parian statuary and vases, vases, mantel ornaments, fancy goods, &c. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell, as above, a large and superior stock of first-class cabinet-made furniture, comprising solid carved rosewood mahogany and walnut parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel, silk plush and hair cloth; handsome card, sofa, centre and fancy tables to match; rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, sofas; parlor, arm, rocking, reclining and fancy chairs; corner stands, book and music stands, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, fire silk French china tea and dinner and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c; bedroom suites of solid carved oak and enameled, with marble tops; mahogany, rosewood and walnut bedsteads; plain and dressing bureaus and washstands, with and without marble-tops; stone China and French china and decorated; China toilet sets; hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges; clocks, mantel, pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c.; also, a large stock of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence. Intending purchasers will do well to attend this sale, as every article will positively be sold, and the selection is such as is seldom met with at auction sales. Goods packed on the premises for shipment.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., a large and general assortment of Wilton, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, suites of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covers, twelve; and haircloth; window curtains and shades, all elegant; ormolu mantel clock, marble-top centre tables of rosewood and mahogany, rosewood and mahogany marble-top etageres and sideboards, black walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, mahogany sofas and chairs in haircloth, mahogany sideboard, rosewood and mahogany armoire a glace, French and cottage bedsteads of black walnut, mahogany and rosewood; plain and marble top dressing bureaus to match, double and single hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, lounges, &c.; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and black walnut bookcases and secretary, China, crockery and glass ware, straw matting, maple and black walnut bedroom furniture, of the black walnut and rosewood cane and flag seat chairs; office chairs, desks and stools.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 64TH AND 65TH-STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of William Archer, Trustee.

Four desirable lots on the north side of 64th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth

Also, 6 lots on the south side of 65th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

These lots will be sold in one parcel, and subject to a bond and mortgage of $7,500, having five years to run from 21st November, 1855.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the sale of the above desirable property, it being in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, and section of the island which is constantly increasing.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO., WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at their spacious salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock. Special sale of wines brandies, cigars, sardines. 25 cases Renault cognac; 25 do. old O.; 30 cases Pinet & Co.; 35 cases S. O. P.; 10 cases Vienna cognac; 30 do. J. B. Goddard; 20 do. Brigham's amontillado; 23 do. Portills; 19 do. Phelp's madeira; 15 do. Forester's port. Also, Jamaica rum, whisky, sardines in whole and half boxes; 250 demijohns brandy; 300,000 cigars. Every article offered will positively be in our store on the morning of sale. Sale positive.

WM. W. SHIELEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE AT AUCTION.—By WM. W. SHIELEY, THIS DAY, (Thursday;) at 10 o'clock, in the lofts of store No. 94 Beekman-st., near Pearl-st., 40 crates opened crockery and 50 packages glass ware, the whole a choice assortment. Sale absolute, for J. & W. Stonebridge. On time over $100. Those wanting bargains will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock, at No 13 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, rosewood parlor furniture in plush, dressing bureaus, centre tables, extension do., sideboards, etageres, secretary bookcases, tables, chairs, &c.; also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding. E. LOTT, late Sheriff.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO., WILL SELL, at auction THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a brown horse, 7 years old, kind, sound and gentle. Also, a superb coupe, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co.; several new road-wagons by best makers. Also, a second-hand rockaway. Also, a set of double and single harness.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

DECIDED SALE OF FURNITURE—In rich and large variety, velvet and Brussels carpeting, oil-paintings, mirrors, gold jewelry, mattresses second-hand carpets, second-hand desks, iron safe, at No. 79 Nassau-st., and commence precisely at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 16—At 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.—Regular weekly sale of Furniture, comprising a very large and general assortment, splendid rosewood parlor suites of furniture, in brocatel of various colors, do. in hair cloth, mahogany and walnut marble top chamber furniture, painted sets, splendid book-cases, wardrobes, extension tables, mattresses, bedding, window-shades, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, matting, &c., &c. Many of these goods are equally as good as new, having been in use but a short time.

Also, one splendid rosewood piano, by Gilbert of Boston, cost $550, and several mahogany pianos.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A JEWELRY STOKE.—MONDAY, May 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the store, No. 153 Myrtle-av., between Gold and Prince sts., Brooklyn, the entire stock of a jeweler, comprising a large and general assortment of goods in the line—gold and silver watches, chains, pins, ear-rings, lockets, studs, sleeve-buttons, keys, gold and silver pencils, rings, snaps, thimbles, silver table, dessert, and tea spoons, forks, napkin rings, plated ware, clocks, regulator, with a great variety of fancy goods. Also, the store fixtures, consisting of two large show cases, Herring's Patent Safe, stove, desks, mirror, &c. The stock is in fine condition.

The catalogue, containing over 1,200 lots, may be obtained at the salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, on Friday.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of superior custom made new and second hand furniture, forming the richest collection offered this Spring, part of which is of the manufacture of Messrs. Meeks, Rochfort & Skarren, and other celebrated makers. Been in use but a few months and presents an opportunity seldom offered, to which we call the attention of ladies and gentlemen who are furnishing their private residences. Catalogues, containing a full description, will be issued early on morning of sale. For the accommodation of purchasers from the City. We have made ample arrangements for packing on the premises by experienced packers. Among the stock will be found ten richly carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak library and secretary bookcases, rosewood armours, French plate doors, buffets, escritoire, rosewood and oak etageres, with mirrors attached, ladies' cabinet and writing tables, lined with satinwood; rosewood work tables and wardrobes, fine superior made walnut, oak and mahogany 14 feet extension dining tables, six carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel, crimson-plush and haircloth, &c., ten elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber suites complete, centre tables, in great variety, parlor and reception chairs, in fancy covering, sofa bedsteads, lounges and lounge beds, side and corner etageres, together with an endless variety of medium class furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class warerooom.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the whole, entire and magnificent furniture of the St. James Hotel, on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., consisting in part of one superior rosewood piano-forte, suites of brocatel, plush and hair-cloth parlor furniture, comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and sewing chairs, carved rosewood etageres, marble-top centre and pier tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, in Valencia trimmings; French plate mirrors, rich cut-glass ware and China, Wilton tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels stair carpets, oil-paintings and engravings, mahogany double and single bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops; marble-top washstands, black walnut bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, sets of cottage furniture, rich silver-plated ware, comprising forks, spoons, &c; splendid gas fixtures, gilt brackets and marble slabs, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, palliasses, Marseilles quilts, blankets and sheets, English oil-cloth, extension dining table, office furniture, with a general assortment of hotel kitchen utensils, furniture, stoves, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John st., second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, stair rods, solid carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, damask, &c.; easy chairs, tête-à-têtes, parlor chairs, rosewood lounges covered in plush, rosewood etagere, with plate glass door and back; paintings and mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase; oak, black walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, silver-plated ware, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes and lounges, sofas, lace and damask window curtains and shades, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut ¾ and double bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c. EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ A. M., at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts, the entire stock of superb French plate mirrors elegantly framed, consisting in part of superb pier glasses, 16x82 and other sizes; magnificent mantel do. 88x56, with a large assortment of other sizes; superb oval mirrors 22x60, and other sizes; also a large variety of other glasses all guaranteed first quality French plate; also several superb oil-paintings by well known masters. The above offers an inducement to persons wanting the above, seldom met with, as the stock is to be positively sold. The above can be examined any day previous to the sale, and every information as regards sizes, measurement, quality, &c., will be given. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers at their office No. 33 Nassau-st., or at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 15, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of P. A. H. RENAUD, Esq., No. 269 State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.—COLE & CHILTON will sell as above, the elegant and costly rosewood and mahogany carved furniture, all made to order, by Meeks & Co.; large mirrors and consoles, rosewood cabinet piano, made by Henri Hertz; costly bronzes, ormolu and enameled mantel clocks, style Louis Fourteenth, rich vases, same style; elegant pictures, velvet tapestry carpets, rich china and cut glassware, rich damask curtains, figured lace drop do., carved rosewood bedsteads and book-cases, together with a large variety of costly boudoir and chamber furniture, contained in the residence of P. A. H. RENAUD, Esq., who is about leaving for Europe—the whole to be sold without reserve, together with a large variety of useful household furniture, illustrated and other books, Heidsick and other choice wines. Also, a fine variety of copper kitchen utensils and other kitchen furniture, in excellent order. Catalogues can be had of the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau st., New-York, and at JAMES COLE & SON'S, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER WATER LOTS AND WATER RIGHT.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, the following described valuable entire block of land, and the under water, comprising 16 lots on the 11th and 12th avs., and 48 lots on 32d and 33d sts., with the appurtenant water right of dockage, &c., in front, as has been granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York; 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage till 1st May 1860, at 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually. For further particulars, see special advertisements in the *Journal of Commerce, Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of James B. Cook, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st. GEORGE COOK will sell, as above, about 20 suites of parlor furniture, in brocade, brocatel, plush, and haircloth; 50 bedsteads of various kinds, viz.: rosewood, mahogany, walnut, maple, and imitation; etageres, bookcases, dining-room suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, wardrobes, &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Courier*, or catalogues on the day previous to sale. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

THIRTEENTH REGULAR HARDWARE TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., on a credit of 4 months, in lots to suit City and country dealers.—250 lots and packages well assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, and American articles, &c. Also, English and German pattern cards of fine knives, scissors, razors, &c. Also, 400 dozen well assorted knives and forks. For full particulars, see catalogues, which are now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK & CO., No. 33 Nassau-st. This day at 10½ A. M., special sale of 450 cases wines, brandies, &c., sardines and Havana cigars, whiskies, rum, champaigne, and 250 demijohns do. do. Every article offered will be in store ready for delivery. Sale positive.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—ALFRED BRAGG will sell at auction at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, May 16, at 10½ A. M., 450 cases boots, shoes, &c., which must be sold by order of those whom it concerns. The goods are all in good order, and well suited to the Summer trade.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., Sheriff's mortgage sale, large stock of boots and shoes, removed from Broadway, consisting in part of gents' morocco, and calf skin boots, ladies' and misses' gaiters, of all kinds; youths' boots and shoes, all first quality. Sale peremptory.

WM. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—WM. S. MCILVINE will sell, THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, bedding plants, &c., &c., of the very best varieties, from P. Henderson's. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices. Every facility for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—$20,000 Dayton, Xenia and Belfre Railroad Co., due 1863, hypothecated—$1,000 each.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES WINSLOW—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by R. H. WINSLOW and JAMES F. D. LANIER, at No. 68 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

R. H. WINSLOW.
J. F. D. LANIER.
JAMES WINSLOW.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Bologna,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	Leipsick,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lisbon,	Munich,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Liege,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Leghorn,	Nice,	Zurich.
Cairo,	Leipsick,	Pau,	
	Lisbon,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 6 per cent. on its cost, with privileges of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under the Mortgage of 1st June, 1854, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
Trustees.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1855, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 16th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

LS. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

A SPECIAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of John Thompson, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, on the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition for the purchase of the Breckenridge Oil Company's property at Clover Port, Ky. Per order,

LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1856. J. M. BROWN, President.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open a 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. DEON and ALFRED, as Individual Bankers, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au19-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—State of New-York.—ALBANY, May 8, 1856.—The BANK OF KENT has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, (No. 2 Wall-st.,) as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—The interest on the Bonds given by Washington County, Pennsylvania, and Ohio County, Virginia, to said Road, due the 15th inst., will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The interest on the Bonds given to same road by the City of Wheeling, which will be due on the first day of July next, will be paid at same place when due. WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 105 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, May 13, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS—Of the OAKLAND AND OTTAWA and DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Companies, due 15th inst., are payable at this office.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO MARRIED MEN.—Address, with four three-cent postage-stamps, Dr. A. J. THUEDELL, New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Davton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:55 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

S. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Little Ones Moulding in nasty Cellars—Teachers half paid.

Messrs. RANDALL and SETON are engaged in making their regular semi-annual examinations of the separate Primary Schools under the care of the Board of Education. There are fifty-eight of these schools—several of them are "mixed," the remainder being separate girls' or boys' schools.

The examinations commenced in the Sixth Ward on Wednesday last, at No. 28, held in the cellar of the Dispensary, at the corner of White and Centre streets—a most unfit place for school purposes. There were 120 of both sexes present, under the care of Miss HENRIETTA MOSHIER Principal, aided by KATE MCCLURE and HELEN J. MASON. The children seemed to be well cared for by their teachers, who deserve credit for maintaining the school at its present grade. The school officers of the Ward have secured two lots on Mott-street, near Bayard, on which they are about to erect a model primary building, to accommodate the pupils of Nos. 28 and of the school discontinued some time since in the lower part of the Ward.

The examinations were continued on the same day in No. 15, in Bayard-street, near Worth, with 240 girls present, under the care of Mrs. MARY ALLISON, Principal, aided by Misses A. MAHONY, L. E. M. DANIELS, A. C. O'DONNELL, and C. H. M. MULROONY. The schoolrooms are comfortable and well furnished, and the condition of the School better than it has been.

The Boys' School, in the same building, had 164 pupils present, under the care of Miss SARAH A. FOSTER, Principal, aided by Misses MARY A. BAMMAN, EMMA A. SWEENY and JULIA M. HARDEN. The classes examined were found to be well taught in most of the studies of the regular course.

The play-grounds are comfortable and well sheltered from the weather.

On Wednesday, No. 14, Boys' Primary, in Chrystie-street, was examined. There were 120 boys present, under the charge of Miss MARY E. EWEN, Principal, assisted by Misses MARY C. KENNARD and AMELIA SONER. The school is in capital condition in all respects. No. 60 is a Girls' School in the same building, with 118 girls present. Miss CHARLOTTE P. BROWN, Principal, aided by Misses ALICE MANLEY and MAGGIE A. BOYD. The school is well cared for and worthy of public confidence. On Friday, Primary No. 1, held in the basement of the Universalist Church, between Broome and Delancey streets, Miss MARY J. KING, Principal, aided by Misses SARAH E. INGRAHAM and PAMELA A. GRAY, with 139 girls and boys present, was examined. The order and scholarship were first rate, and the singing especially good.

The house is without class-rooms, and more than one of the teachers heretofore employed has suffered from dampness of the room in bad weather. The School Officers are urging forward their new building with a view to a transfer and reorganization of their Primary Schools.

The examinations are continued yesterday at No. 15, held in the basement of a Church in Stanton-street, near Chrystie. Miss M. H. BRAIDEN, Principal, aided by Misses KATE T. CLARK, C. A. WILMOTT, and KATE ALBERTSON. There were 130 girls and boys present in good order and very well advanced. The teachers are experienced and trustworthy. The school-rooms and furniture are below par, and the teachers are paid at the Seventeenth Ward rates—that is to say—miserably poor ones. The smallest salary was $75, or $125 less than is paid for similar service in the Eleventh Ward, and $150 less than is paid in the Sixth Ward, where the lowest teachers in the Primaries receive $235 per annum.

No. 43, in Houston-street, near Forsyth-street, Miss SARAH M. YOUNG, Principal, aided by Misses MARY L. COOK, H. A. DONALDSON and SARAH J. CALLENDER, with 340 girls and boys present, passed a first-rate examination. The accommodations are mean and miserable. The stench from a soap factory near by was outrageously offensive during the examination. The Seventeenth Ward has the poorest accommodations for schools present, of any Ward in the City, with the single exception of the Fourth Ward. The new house erecting on the site of the old No. 14, in Houston-street, has its foundations laid, and will, if erected according to the plans and specifications, be one of the best school buildings in the City.

EXCEPTION AT NO. FIFTY.

On Friday the girls of No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward, gave a public reception, with their usual success, under the direction of their Vice-Principal, Miss MARSTON. Miss POLLOCK, the Principal, still remains dangerously ill

City Normal Schools.

The examination of the Normal Schools for Teachers is now proceeding. On Monday Class D was examined in History, Grammar, Astronomy, and Algebra; on Tuesday, Class C was examined; on Thursday, Class B; and on Monday Class A will be tried.

Tokens of Humanity—Policemen.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The gentleman who gave you the particulars of a "Highway Robbery" in Broadway, yesterday, must be a countryman himself.

Anybody who, either from business or pleasure, travels about our City considerably, would not have talked so. Policemen are human, certainly—they like to be sociable. Go down Fulton-street almost any night, and you will see a little knot of Policemen and Private and Insurance watchmen, all in pleasant conversation, in the vicinity of Pearl and Fulton streets, generally on the corner of the United States Hotel.

They, like other humans, like to flirt with the servant girls after dark—for you can see them in the saloon kitchens or booths about Fulton Market very often, carrying on a little flirtation with the cooks of those establishments. They are not *all* temperance men, for you can often see them taking a sociable glass in some of the places about the same Market. I don't pretend to say that these are the only policemen that are addicted to being human, for you can almost any time see two or three sitting on a box at the Museum corner. They don't do these things in business hours, of course—only after 12 or 1 o'clock, when there is not much stirring around town.

VESTIGATOR.

A New Girls' School Opened.

The public opening of the noble edifice, No. 47, in Twelfth-street, near Broadway, in the Fifteenth Ward, designed for a Girls' School, took place yesterday, commencing at 1 P. M. A large crowd of visitors were present. The pupils were assembled in the various departments, and the whole School was displayed in full working order under the direction of their Teachers and School Officers, headed by Commissioner J. W. UNDERHILL.

In the Senior Department, Dr. E. L. BEADLE occupied the Chair, and called on Rev. Dr. BEDELL to deliver the opening prayer, which was followed by a chorus sung by the girls under the direction of Miss HOLMAN, at the piano.

The Chairman then read an address giving a history of the City Public Schools. Concerning the Schools of this Ward he said:

In 1847 the first Ward School in this Ward was organized in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and under the direction of principals of known and acknowledged abilities in the several departments, soon obtained a distinguished position among the best schools of the City, and has ever since maintained that position, notwithstanding the increased number of first-class schools in various sections of the City. The high reputation of the school filled the building to its utmost capacity, and numbers of pupils seeking admission were sent, from the necessities of the case, be received. These, and other considerations, caused the School Officers to resolve, in June, 1848, to ask the Board of Education for authority to organize another school in the Ward.

On proper investigation the authority was given, whereupon efforts were made to procure a suitable location. Several sites were in succession chosen, but for various reasons abandoned. At length the one now occupy was purchased, Dec. 9, 1852, but owing to impediments in procuring title, we did not enter upon possession till October, 1854. As soon, however, as that was obtained, plans for the edifice were carefully drawn, and all necessary steps taken to secure the speedy erection of the building, and the work was commenced March, 1855, and carried forward with such rapidity that it was ready for occupation on the 6th of February last, all completed in the most substantial and satisfactory manner.

President GIEBER followed in a playful strain for some moments, setting forth the advantages of the new institution in securing for women a more direct recognition of her equal right to intellectual culture than had ever been done before.

After a musical interlude, Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT addressed the assembly in a brief and pertinent speech, which was full of happy hits, as the applause it received testified.

The teachers of this new school are Miss Louise Geer, Marie U. Van Zandt, Sarah Bowen, Miss Carpenter, in the Primary. In the Grammar Department the teachers are, Misses A. C. Hall, S. E. Woodward, Margaret Dornan, J. Sheldon, Beach and Emma McMann. In the Senior Department the teachers are, Misses F. Wadleigh, Mary Ranney, Lavina Holman, Mary E. Swift and Livia Acheat, teacher of the French language. The number of pupils on the roll books of the school is, in the Primary, 250; in the Grammar School, 356, and in the Senior Department, 110; or a total of 726.

We have already published a full description of this house, which is in all respects the best one in the City.

Installation.

Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, late of the Houston-street Church, was last evening installed as pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome streets. The body of the Church was crowded.

The installation sermon was preached by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., from the text of Acts xiv, 1.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD delivered the charge to the pastor, and in the course of his remarks stated that he had been connected with the church for twenty-four years past.

The charge to the people was made by Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of the Mercer-street Church, in the absence of Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, who was unexpectedly engaged elsewhere.

The Choir, during the evening, sang "How lovely are the messengers," from the Oratorio of "St. Paul," and an anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains."

After the conclusion of the ceremonies, a couple were united in marriage by the pastor elect.

☞ Yesterday, (Tuesday,) at 12 M., the Navy Yard at Brooklyn was visited by three military companies,—the New-York Rifle Corps, Capt. JOHNSON, with the Columbia Rifle Corps, Capt. MCLEAN, of Philadelphia, and the Jackson Guard, Capt. KINTERICH, of Baltimore. Some of the officers and men went on board of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, (ship-of-the-line,) and after all had visited the various departments, they returned to this City, where they have been sojourning for a day or two past. The companies, on their arrival, received the courtesies of the yard, and they were all highly pleased with what they had experienced.

The Recent Court of Inquiry in Regard of Lieut. G. L. Willard.

The following order in this case, was received from the War Department at Washington, yesterday.

"The Court of Inquiry, whereof Brevet Major AMOS B. EATON is President, instituted by 'Special Orders' No. 34 of April 7, 1856, from the War Department, at the request of First Lieutenant GEORGE L. WILLARD, 8th Infantry, to examine into certain accusations made against him in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, by HORACE HALDEMAN, late of the U. S. Army, dated Feb. 4, 1856, has reported the following fact and opinion, viz.:

1. That Lieutenant G. L. WILLARD, 8th regiment of Infantry, in his capacity of Post and Depôt Treasurer at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, did receive from the then Lieutenant, HORACE HALDEMAN, the following amounts of Post and Depôt funds, and to which Lieutenant WILLARD has testified in his evidence before the General Court Martial, which convened in the City of New-York for the trial of Mr. HALDEMAN, viz.: March, 1855, $561 62; May, 1855, $779 27; July, 1855, $1,303 05.

1. That HORACE HALDEMAN'S accusation against Lieutenant G. L. WILLARD, of his having paid the latter public moneys in the months of March, May and July, 1855, other than that to which Lieutenant WILLARD testified, is unsubstantiated by the evidence presented to this Court by said HALDEMAN.

OPINION.

The Court is therefore of the opinion that the honor and integrity of First Lieutenant GEORGE L. WILLARD, 8th Regiment of Infantry, are entirely unimpeached, and that no further proceedings are necessary.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case, have been duly submitted to the Secretary of War, and the following are the orders thereon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Monday, May 12, 1856.

The opinion of the Court is approved. No further proceedings will be had in the case. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War."

The principle testimony in this case was that of Mr. HALDEMAN, his wife and servant-girl. The check-book and diary of Mr. H. were refused to the inspection of the Court. Lieut. WILLARD offered in defence to disprove, in full, the charges against him, but the Court declined it as unnecessary.

The Harbor Encroachment Commissioners.

The Harbor Encroachment Commissioners have returned from Washington, after having made arrangements for the prosecution of surveys in and about the Harbor during the Summer, by a corps of United States Engineers, under the direction of Prof. A. D. BACHE. The work will be commenced very soon, and will include surveys of Blackwell's Island to Throgg's Point; soundings in Harlem River; current observations in the East River, from Hurigate to Throgg's Point; topographical surveys of Long Island and Staten Island, and surveys on the outside of the bar.

Extension of Beekman-street.

The Councilmen Committee on Streets, Mr. VAN RIPER, Chairman, met yesterday afternoon and heard various parties upon the petition asking the extension of Beekman-street through the lower end of the Park, to intersect with Park-place. The petition urged that the extension of Beekman-street through the Park was demanded by the business interests of the City in this section, in order to open a direct carriage-way from the East to the North River. It was about the lower end of the Park that there was a constant and nearly impassable jam of City cars and omnibuses. Cutting through the Park would not injure the Park in the slightest, as it was at present used only as an open space, and not as a pleasure ground. The opponents contended that it would be a precedent for opening other streets through the Park. It was not demanded as a public necessity, but simply to benefit a few individuals. The Committee adjourned two weeks to hear further arguments upon the subject.

Sprinkling the Streets.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, of the Aldermen, Mr. FLY Chairman, met yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and together with the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department witnessed the trial in Chambers-street, of several apparatus for sprinkling the streets. Seven machines were presented for trial. The Committee chose the apparatus submitted by Mr. L. FOWLES. This was a semi-circular tub, six feet long, with holes perforated on the bottom. The others tried, as well as those heretofore in use have holes in their ends and sides. The one chosen received the preference because it served to lay the dust without making the streets muddy, the universal objection to street sprinklers in use heretofore. There are about five hundred persons engaged in sprinkling the streets in the Summer time. They pay two cents a hogshead for the water used and use the sprinklers adopted by the common Council. Any one under these regulations can turn street-sprinkler if he chooses.

The Reade-street Corruption Case.

The Special Committee of the Councilmen, appointed to investigate into the charges of corruption preferred against the Committee on Streets, of this Board, in seeking, as was alleged, to extort money from property owners interested in the widening of Reade-street, adjourned till this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, to meet at the Chamber of the Board. It is understood that other parties than the City Librarian are likely to be implicated. Mr. NIMS is to be examined, and will probably make a full disclosure of his own connection, and also that of other parties in the matter.

Trial of Wm. C. Valentine—Slave-Trade.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 14.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

The trial of Wm. C. Valentine, indicted for being engaged in fitting out a vessel for the slave-trade, was commenced this morning before the two Judges and a Jury composed of the following persons:

Robert Reynolds,	John W. Howe,
John M. Harlow,	Oliver Hooker,
John Lighthall,	Henry H. Gillett,
Abraham Demarest,	David Helme,
Jacob Southart,	Austin Church,
William A. Morton,	John M. Whitfield.

Mr. Girard and Mr. Platt appeared for the accused.

The case was opened to the Jury by Mr. Joachimssen, who briefly read to them the section of the statute under which the offence was charged, and stated that the brig *Julia Moulton* was sent from this port to the Coast of Africa, where she took in a cargo of slaves and carried them to Cuba; that it would appear that this vessel was fitted out here by Mr. Valentine, with a knowledge of her intended voyage, who had thereby brought himself within the penalties of the act; and that the vessel was commanded by Capt. Smith, who had been convicted of the offence in this Court.

He then stated to the Court that it had been agreed by the counsel that the testimony of James Wills, which was taken before the Commissioner on the preliminary examination, should be read to the Jury, Wills having been discharged from custody as a witness.

Mr. Girard rose and said that he had recently come into this case in place of Mr. Whiting, now Judge of the Supreme Court; that he was anxious to shorten this cause, and he had therefore agreed that the testimony should be read, and that he should not object to those parts of it which he considered improper to go to the Jury, as, if he objected whenever it came up, the case would occupy days, and would trust to the Court and the Jury to protect the rights of Mr. Valentine in that respect.

He also said that, to save time, he would admit that the *Julia Moulton* did go from tuis port to Africa and take a cargo of slaves to Cuba, for which Capt. Smith was convicted last year.

The evidence of Mr. Wills was then read by Mr. Joachimssen from the report given in the TIMES at the time.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF FITTING OUT A SLAVER.

The United States vs. *Wm. C. Valentine.*—The indictment charges that the defendant fitted out the brig *Julia Moulton* with the intention of employing her in the Slave-trade. J. W. Gerard, Platt and Buckley, appeared as his counsel.

The accused was examined before United States Commissioner MORTON, in December, 1854, and the evidence was then published in full. The case of the brig *Henry Will* was the principal witness. The defence alleged that Valentine was not interested in the vessel, and consequently whatever he furnished to the brig could not involve him in a criminal suit.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MAY 14.

Before Hon. C. P. Daly.

Wm. A. Kettletas vs. *Isaac C. Delaplaine and Thomas McElrath.*—Verdict for plaintiff, $1,239 39.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

William Nelson and others vs. *James E. Woodruff and others.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs, owners of the ship *Land of Orleans*, to recover on the $1,838 11, due for freight for certain lard brought by them from New-Orleans to this City, in the Summer of 1854. The defendants resist the payment, on the ground that the plaintiffs stowed the lard in such manner that great leakage and loss ensued to the defendants. In answer to this, the plaintiffs say that the lard was properly and carefully stowed, but that the heat was intense during the months of July and August, in the year 1854, at which time the lard was shipped, and that the leakage was occasioned by the heat, and not by improper stowage. Witnesses were examined on both sides, and a verdict will probably be rendered to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY TERM.

PANIC AMONG THE RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

The cases of Wills and Conley, indicted for receiving stolen goods, were called for trial in this Court, yesterday morning, but postponed on the application of Ex-Judges Dean and Beebe. The Court-room was crowded with the fraternity of receivers, who do *not* believe in the text that it is better to give than to receive. Just at present the receivers are much attended to by the Recorder and District-Attorney. There is almost a fashion in these things. At one time, gamblers are pursued, at another time burglars, at another time derelict City officials. The wheel, in its rotation, now brings up the receivers. Last week, a notorious fellow, named Randeau, was convicted of receiving. Charley Quinn, of the Fifth Ward, has his case postponed to June. Wills and Conley are on the carpet. The Levis are on the Calendar for next week. The notorious Ehrich Brothers are under divers indictments, so that with good reason the receivers are in a panic. Recorder SMITH is down on receivers as much as Judge Capron was upon the gamblers

ATTEMPT AT MAYHEM—BITING A MAN'S NOSE OFF.

An ugly looking brute, named Edward Riley, who has been thirteen times arrested in one Ward, within the last year, for acts of violence, was placed at the bar yesterday, on the charge of biting off the nose of Cornelius Scanlon, on the 16th April last. It appeared, from the evidence, that he encountered the complainant at Michael Reardon's porter-house, in Seventh-street, where Scanlon changed a $20 gold-piece for some drinks, and put the change in his vest-pocket. Riley, seeing where the money went, suddenly and without any provocation, proposed to fight Scanlon. The invitation was declined. The landlord, moreover, interfered and told Riley to quit the house; but while he was called off to attend to some other customers, Riley walked up to Scanlon, seized his nose between his teeth, and attempted to rob him. He was defeated in the latter object, but he succeeded in biting off the end of the complainant's nose, and in mutilating the remainder of that useful and ornamental feature. Some legal quibble freed him from the heavier charge of mayhem, but he was convicted of the attempt to commit that crime, and the Recorder sentenced him to five years in the State Prison. A worse rascal was never tried in the Court of General Sessions, and we should have been glad if he could have been sent to the State Prison for twenty years. We sometimes ask ourselves what lawyers are good, or rather bad, for, and we are forced to answer that they too often use their talents only to injure society by getting the vilest criminals freed from *duresse*, and set at liberty to commit fresh crimes.

[Advertisement.]

DROPSIES ARE CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—This form of disease is occasioned by the exhalant arteries throwing out a greater quantity of fluid than the absorbents take up. BRANDRETH'S PILLS convey, by magic, as it were, an impulse to the remote extremities, arousing their absorbents to action, and, in case of swelling or watery deposits there, awakening the sleeping energies of those vessels which, like millions of pumps at work, transmit the morbid fluid to the intestines and urinary passages, effecting a reduction of the dropsical limbs, sometimes in a few hours, and thus affording a striking illustration of the sympathetic action of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Thus in dropsies of the stomach, and in all dropsies or continued enlargements of the joints or limbs, there is nothing in the world to be compared to the effect BRANDRETH'S PILLS produce. In chronic cases, perseverance with full doses is required. Some of the best men in the Union can be referred to in proof of the above.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 48 Canal street, Brandreth's Building; No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 296 Bowery. Also, by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable Druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeit.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.—Rev. Prof. GEORGE SHEPARD, of Bangor, Me., says: "I find friends who, on my recommendation, are disposed to make a trial of it."

Rev. D. C. CLENDENEN, Chicago, Ill.: "I can add my testimony to your valuable preparation."

Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, N. Y.: "My hair is restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied the preparation is nothing like a dye, but acts upon the secretions."

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.: "My hair has greatly thickened upon my head; the same is true of another of my family. We are thankful to you, and have full value of our money."

Rev. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y., adds his testimony.

Ministers and others in the City during Anniversary Week, would do well to buy at depôt, No. 355 Broome-street, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'s, or RUSHTON'S.

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 355 Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Grand Spectacle Drama of the "Knights of the Cross," with Messrs. B. & T. CONY, J. A. WEBB, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the Company in the cast, is to be repeated at this favorite theatre to-night, by particular request. The new pantomime of the "Red Gnome" will next follow, with Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., and the Drama of the "Wizard Skiff" will conclude, Miss HATHAWAY sustaining the principal character.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The deposit system is carried out by the Brooklyn Company with more stringency than the necessity of the case demands. As an instance, I give you my experience in the "City of Churches," and I think you will agree with me that the requirements of that Company are extremely unjust.

I applied to them for gas for a house of which I hold the lease for a term of years, and was told that being a new customer I must make a deposit. I asked if they required it in case they were satisfied of the responsibility of the party. They replied that their rule was to take a deposit or the bond of the landlord as security. As I had no claims upon my landlord, I offered them the name of one of the best firms in New-York, but "they did not know any such firm, and could not spend their time in finding out the responsibility of their customers." I paid the amount required, for which I hold simply the Company's receipt—of course, I consider it a "permanent investment," payable to me, or my heirs, when I shall have no further use for Brooklyn Gas.

Now, I think that any man or Company should place all the guards about their business transactions that are necessary to protect themselves from dishonest persons, but when the thing is carried to the extent described, it appears to me that the object is more for the purpose of raising capital than to secure them against loss.

I would suggest that, if gas consumers are forced to contribute to the capital of the Gas Companies, they should receive the same dividends that the voluntary stockholders do. In that case many persons might be willing to make a small investment, although they might consider it a great risk to leave their money in the hands of the originators of the present system. The above suggestion is concurred in by MANY GAS CONSUMERS.

Death of a Police Captain.

Captain DALY, of the Ninth Ward Police, brooklyn, died, yesterday, of consumption.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, the President, R. C. BRAINARD, Esq., in the Chair.

The Committee on Accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor, to whom were referred the accounts of the Superintendents for March, reported "that the luxuries (complained of) instead of being furnished to those institutions most deserving our sympathies,—to the insane, the sick and the orphan children, have been principally consumed in the Almshouse, and your Committee are induced to believe that the class denominated 'fashionable paupers,' have been the principal consumers."

Penitentiary—The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that on the 1st inst., there were 165 prisoners in the Penitentiary. Committed in April, 145; discharged, 157.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Two three-story brick buildings, with stone fronts, on Oxford-street, near Atlantic-avenue, owned by Mr. JOSEPH C. BRIDGES, were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The adjoining property was somewhat damaged, and considerable damage was done by the firemen to the fences and gardens in the vicinity, in their pursuit of water, which was very scarce. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as the buildings were not occupied.

Mr. BRIDGES' loss is $16,000. Insured for $10,000.

Circuit Court, Brooklyn.

Owing to the illness of Judge ROCKWELL yesterday, this Court was adjourned to Friday next, when the case of Russell *vs.* Law will be continued. No other civil case will be called at the present term, as, at the conclusion of the case now on trial, Judge ROCKWELL will convene the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to try some of the parties indicted by the late Grand Jury for selling liquor in quantities less than five gallons.

Official Fight.

ALEXANDER BURNETT and RICHARD BASHFORD, two private watchmen, employed in the vicinity of Grace Court, on "Brooklyn Heights," while on duty on Tuesday night last, got into a fight and were caught in the act by Officer MCCAULEY, of the First District Police, who conveyed them both to the lock-up.

Drowned.

ROBERT KENNEDAY, while painting a canal boat in the Atlantic Basin, yesterday, fell into the water and was drowned. His body was immediately recovered, and Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

Brooklyn City Court.

This Court adjourned yesterday over to Friday, when the following Calender will be called: Nos. 19, 20, 21, 23, 32, 49, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63 to 72.

NEW-JERSEY.

Common Council.

The Jersey City Common Council met at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening and balloted fifty times ineffectually, for the choice of a President of the Board. On the 48th ballot cast last night, Alderman CLARK received 9 votes, but positively declined the office, and the Board proceeded with its ballotings. Over 140 ballotings have taken place without a choice.

The Courts.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County has completed its deliberations and been dismissed. Forty-seven bills of indictment were found, but none for very serious offences—mostly for assault and battery and selling liquor without a license. The woman whowas suspected of murdering her infant child in Jersey City, by smothering it, was not indicted.

The case of the Reformed Dutch Church *vs.* John Welch, was summed up yesterday and submitted to the Jury at 4 o'clock.

☞ The trial of FOX for the murder of HENRY, was continued at New Brunswick, yesterday. Evidence was given that FOX was in company with HENRY on the day of the murder, and both went away together. Afterwards FOX was seen alone, his clothes muddy, and blood on his hand. He said he had fallen and hurt himself. He and deceased were very intimate. Nothing else of material consequence was testified to, yesterday.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, May 12, at the residence of the bride's father, No 113 Avenue B., by Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, New-Rochelle, brother to the groom, JOHN MCLOUGHLIN to MARY F. MCSWEENEY, second daughter of Callaghan McSweeney, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 14, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, FRANK S. ALLEN to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of A. G. Benedict, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 14, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., to ADELAIDE A., daughter of Daniel S. Griswold, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 8, by Rev. S. S. Spear, WM H. LYNCH to ELIZABETH FOREST, all of Brooklyn.

At Piermont, on Tuesday, May 13, by Rev. Jacob West, of Brooklyn, Miss R. J. HOUGHTON, of Piermont, to Rev. C. D. STIMPSON, of Glasgow, Mo.

☞ Missouri papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 14, of consumption, ANNA V. DE BEVOISE, in the 33d year of her age.

Her relatives, acquaintances, friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Sheriff, No. 81 West 26th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, of scarlet fever, GILBERT, son of Jeremiah N. and Margaret G. Spader, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 188 Atlantic-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 13, Capt. JOHN G. FISHER, aged 45 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, Henry Fisher, and brother-in-law, George Wotherspoon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton-sts.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 13, very suddenly, DANIEL BURGESS, of the firm of Daniel Burgess & Co., aged 52 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's.)

At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, PHEBE ELIZA, daughter of Daniel and Harriett S. Whaley, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Union-st. M. E. Church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Knowersville, N. Y., on Saturday, May 10, ANN, eldest daughter of Timothy and Abigail Knower.

In Augusta, Ga., on Sunday, May 4, Mr. THOMAS A. CRAIGE, of this City.

At Singapore, on Saturday, March 1, at the London Hotel, of bilious fever, WILLIAM LEE, Jr., of the City of New-York, eldest son of William and Phebe Lee.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 14.

$8,000 Tenn 6s, '90...s3	94¾	300	Panama Railroad..103
13,000 Missouri 6s.....	84	100	do.....103½
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	93⅝	50	N. Y. Central R. R. 90⅜
2,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	87	300	do.....s99 90½
5,000 H. R. 3d mt. bs.b3	68	132	do..... 90⅝
18,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87	17	Harlem Railroad... 17½
5,000 do.....	87⅜	10	Mich. Lake Shore R. 72
1,000 Chicago and Rock Island RRbe	95	50	Ill. Central R..... 90¾
25 Comm'th Bank....	98	10	Cleve. C. & Cin.... 102
8 do.....	98¾	200	Reading R. R....b60 89
5 Park Bank.....	96¾	100	do.....b3 88⅝
13 Pac. Mail SS Co....	63½	200	do..... 88⅝
200 Canton Co.....	21⅞	1300	do.....c 88⅝
100 do.....	21⅞	700	do.....b10 88⅝
100 do.....s30	21⅞	1100	do.....s90 88⅝
50 do.....s3	21⅜	400	do.....at 60 89
150 do.....b60	22¼	100	do.....b5 88⅝
480 Penn. Coal Co....s3	97	650	Mich. Cen. R R s90 94
400 Cumb. Coal Co.....	21⅞	450	do.....c 94⅜
250 do.....	21⅝	50	do.....c 94⅜
100 do.....b60	21⅝	50	do.....s30 94⅜
100 do.....b30	21⅜	G M. S. & N. I. R R....	94⅜
850 Erie Railroad....s90	56⅜	700	do.....s90 94
30 do.....c	56⅞	100	do.....s3 94
100 do.....	56⅜	100	do.....s3 94⅜
350 do.....c	56⅞	18	do..... 94⅜
150 do.....s30	56⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R R....110⅜
100 do.....s90	56⅜	19	do.....c.110⅜
600 do.....c	56⅞	20	do.....b30.111
100 do.....b7	56⅝	950	Clev. & Tol. R R...c 74⅝
300 do.....	56⅞	100	do.....s10 74⅜
1000 do.....s12m	55	100	do.....b10 75
200 do.....b30	56¾	11	Chi. & R. Isl'd R R. 90⅜
700 do.....b15	56⅜	50	do..... b60 91¾
450 do.....b10	56¾	300	do..... c 90⅜
100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL V....NO. 1454. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1856 PRICE TWO CENTS

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Question and Recognition of the Walker Government.

INTERESTING MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following interesting and important Message on Central American affairs and the recognition of the Walker Government:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith Reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March last, and also to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May inst., both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Republics of New-Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of affairs in Central America. These documents relate to questions of the highest importance and interest to the people of the United States.

The narrow Isthmus which connects the continent of North and South America, by the facilities it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, rendered the countries of Central America an object of special consideration to all maritime nations, which has been greatly augmented in modern times by the operation of changes in commercial relations, especially those produced by the general use of steam as a motive power by land and sea. To us, on account of its geographical position and of our political interest as an American State of primary magnitude, that Isthmus is of peculiar importance, just as the Isthmus of Suez is for corresponding reasons to the maritime Powers of Europe. But, above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit across the American Isthmus, has rendered it of paramount interest to us, since the settlement of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and the accession of California to the Union.

Impelled by these considerations, the United States took measures at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit by canal, railway, or otherwise, across this Isthmus. We concluded in the first place a treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce with the Republic of New-Granada,—among the conditions of which was, a stipulation on the part of New-Granada guarantying to the United States the right of way or transit across that part of the Isthmus which lies in the Territory of New-Granada, in consideration of which the United States guarantied in respect of the same Territory the rights of sovereignty and property of New-Granada. The effect of this treaty is to afford to the people of the United States facilities for at once opening a common road from Chagres to Panama, and for at length constructing a railway in the same direction to connect regularly with steamships for the transportation of mails, specie and passengers to and fro between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the United States.

The United States also endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to obtain from the Mexican Republic the cession of the right of way at the northern extremity of the Isthmus, which had come to be an object of solicitude to the people of this Republic.

Lying in the meantime intervening between the Republic of New-Granada and the Mexican Republic lie the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica,—the severed members of the former Republic of Central America. Here in the Territory of the Central American States is the narrowest part of the Isthmus, and hither of course public attention has been directed as the most inviting field for enterprises of Interoceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, and more especially to the Territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Paramount to that of any European State as was the interest of the United States in the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the Isthmus by the way of Nicaragua and Honduras, still we do not yield in this respect to any questions of territorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantage, either of communication or of commerce. Opportunities had not been wanting to the United States to procure such advantages by peaceful means and with full and free assent of those who alone had any legitimate authority in the matter. We disregarded those opportunities, from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy. Just as even to the present day we have persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others, as well as our own, in regard to each and all of the States of Central America.

It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, by which the United States became, with the consent of the Mexican Republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest in the political condition of Central America, that a military expedition under the authority of the British Government had landed on the Island del Norte, in the State of Nicaragua, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary terminus of any canal or railway across the Isthmus within the Territories of Nicaragua. It did not diminish the unwelcomeness to us of this act on the part of Great Britain, to find that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name even had become lost to history—who did not constitute a State capable of Territorial sovereignty, either in fact or in right, and all political interest in whom and in the Territory they occupied Great Britain had previously renounced, by successive treaties with Spain, when Spain was sovereign of the country, and subsequently with independent Spanish America.

Nevertheless, and injuriously affected as the United States conceived themselves to have been by this act of the British Government and by its occupation about the same time of insular and of continental portions of the territory of the State of Honduras, we remembered the many and powerful ties and mutual interests by which Great Britain and the United States are associated, and we proceeded, in earnest good faith, and with a sincere desire to do whatever might strengthen the bonds of peace between us, to negotiate with Great Britain a Convention, to assure the perfect neutrality of all Interoceanic communications across the Isthmus, and as the indispensable condition of such neutrality, the absolute independence of the States of Central America and their complete sovereignty within the limits of their own territory, as well against Great Britain as against the United States. We supposed we had accomplished that object by the Convention of April 19, 1850, which would never have been signed nor ratified, on the part of the United States, but for the conviction that in virtue of its provisions neither Great Britain nor the United States was thereafter to exercise any territorial sovereignty, in fact or in name, in any part of Central America, however or whensoever acquired, either before or afterwards. The essential object of the Convention, the neutralization of the Isthmus, would of course become a nullity, if either Great Britain or the United States were to continue to hold exclusively the Islands or main land of the Isthmus, and more especially if, under any claim of Protectorship of Indians, either Government were to remain forever sovereign in fact of the Atlantic shores of the three States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras.

I have already communicated to the two Houses of Congress full information of the protracted and hitherto fruitless efforts which the United States have made to arrange this international question with Great Britain. It is referred to on the present occasion only because of its intimate connection with the special object now to be brought to the attention of Congress.

The unsettled political condition of some of the Spanish American Republics has never ceased to be regarded by this Government with solicitude and regret on their own account, while it has been the source of continual embarrassment in our public and private relations with them. In the midst of the violent revolutions, and the wars by which they are continually agitated, their public authorities are unable to afford due protection to foreigners and to foreign interests within their territory, or even to defend their own soil against individual aggressors, foreign or domestic; the burden of the inconveniences and losses of which, therefore, devolves in no small degree upon the foreign States associated with them in close relations of geographical vicinity or of commercial intercourse. Such is more emphatically the situation of the United States with respect to the republics of Mexico and of Central America. Notwithstanding, however, the relative remoteness of the European States from America, facts of the same order have not failed to appear conspicuously in their intercourse with Spanish American Republics. Great Britain has repeatedly been constrained to resort to measures of force for the protection of British interests in those countries. France found it necessary to attack the Castle of San Juan de Ula, and even to debark troops at Vera Cruz, in order to obtain redress of wrongs done to Frenchmen in Mexico.

What is memorable in this respect, in the conduct and policy of the United States, is, that while it would be as easy for us to annex and absorb new territories from America, as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, and while, if done by us, it might be justified as well on the alleged ground of the advantage which would accrue therefrom to the territories annexed and absorbed, yet we have abstained from doing it in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy; and, that, while the courageous and self-reliant spirit of our people prompts them to hardy enterprises, and they occasionally yield to the temptation of taking part in the troubles of countries near at hand where they know how potential their influence, moral and material, must be. The American Government has uniformly and steadfastly resisted all attempts of individuals in the United States to undertake armed agression against friendly Spanish American Republics.

While the present incumbent of the Executive Office has been in discharge of its duties, he has never failed to exert all the authority in him vested to repress such enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land which the Constitution requires him to execute faithfully, because they are contrary to the policy of the Government, and because to permit them would be a departure from good faith towards those American Republics in amity with us, which are entitled to, and will never cease to enjoy in their calamities the cordial sympathy, and in their prosperity the efficient good will, of the Government and people of the United States.

To say that our laws in this respect are sometimes violated or successfully evaded, is only to say what is true of all laws in all countries, but not more so in the United States than in any one whatever of the countries of Europe. Suffice it to repeat that the laws of the United States prohibiting all foreign military enlistments or expeditions within our Territory have been executed with impartial good faith, and so far as the nature of things permits, as well in repression of private persons as of the official agents of other Governments, both of Europe and America.

Among the Central American Republics to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, by reason of its particular position as the Isthmus. Citizens of the United States have established in its territory a regular Interoceanic Transit Route, second only in utility and value to the one previously established in the territory of New-Granada. The condition of Nicaragua, would, it is believed, have been much more prosperous than it has been but for the occupation of its only Atlantic port by a Foreign Power, and for the disturbing authority, set up and sustained by the same Power in a portion of its territory, by means of which its domestic sovereignty was impaired, its public lands were withheld from settlement, and it was deprived of all the maritime revenue which it would otherwise collect on imported merchandise at San Juan del Norte.

In these circumstances of the political debility of the Republic of Nicaragua, and when its inhabitants were exhausted by long-continued civil war between parties, neither of them strong enough to overcome the other, or permanently maintain internal tranquility, one of the contending factions of the Republic invited the assistance and coörtion of a small body of citizens of the United States from the State of California, whose presence as it appears put an end at once to civil war, and restore apparent order throughout the Territory of Nicaragua, with a new administration, having at its head a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the Republic, D. Patricio Rivas as its provisional President.

It is the established policy of the United States to recognize all Governments without question of their source or their organization, or of the means by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a Government *de facto*, accepted by the people of the country, and with reserve only of time as the recognition of revolutionary Governments arising out of the subdivision of parent States with which we are in relations of amity. We do not go behind the facts of a foreign Government exercising actual power, to investigate questions of legitimacy. We do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of Government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution has been aided by foreign intervention or not—whether insurrection has overthrown the existing Government and another has been established in its place according to preëxisting forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power. All these matters we leave to the people and public authorities of the particular country to determine; and their determination, whether it be by positive action or by ascertained acquiescence, is to us a sufficient warranty of the legitimacy of the new Government.

During the sixty-seven years which have elapsed since the establishment of the existing Government of the United States, in all which time this Union has maintained undisturbed domestic tranquility, we have had occasion to recognise Governments *de facto*, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the Governments of Europe. It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish American Republics, in consideration of the frequent and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo, and the revolutionary nature of most of these changes, of which the recent series of revolutions in the Mexican Republic is an example, where five successive Revolutionary Governments have made their appearance in the course of a few months, and been recognized successively, each as the political power of that country, by the United States.

When, therefore, some time since, a new Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found, on inquiry, subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was in fact the head of an established Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose, not only from the circumstances of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but that the proposed Minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua.

Another Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government *de facto*, and, so far as such exists, the Government *de jure* of that Republic. That reception, while in accordance with the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for by most imperative special exigencies, which require that this Government shall enter at once into diplomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. In the first place a difference has occurred between the Government of President Rivas and the Nicaragua Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into the rights of citizens of the United States, who allege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former and claim protection and redress at the hands of their Government. In the second place, the Interoceanic communication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the United States in that country require the attention of their Government. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documented show that while the interoceanic transit by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New-Granada, involving the sacrifices of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special Commissioner has been dispatched to Panama to investigate the facts of this occurrence, with a view particularly to the redress of parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the future security of interoceanic communication by this as by the other routes of the Isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single object of interest, external or internal, more important to the United States than the maintenance of the communication by land and sea between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty. I have adopted such precautionary measures—and have taken such action for the purpose of affording security to the several transit routes of Central America and the persons and property of citizens of the United States connected with or using the same as are within my Constitutional power, and as existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove inadequate to the object, that fact will be communicated to Congress with such recommendations as the exigency of the case may indicate.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Walker Government Recognized—Clayton on Crampton, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUA.

The problem is solved at last, the Walker Government has been recognized at last, and the President has triumphed over Mr. Marcy. Of course the Cabinet is a unit on the Nicaragua question now, although only a few days since Mr. Marcy congratulated himself that the recognition of Walker was "killed off for the present." It turns out that the President could not afford to keep his promise to withhold the recognition until after further news should be received from Walker. A little consideration might have shown that to us earlier. This is the explanation: There is no regular communication with Nicaragua at present, except *viâ* Aspinwall by the British steamer which leaves San Juan for that port on or about the 17th inst. Her news would be brought here by the California Mail steamer arriving about the 1st June; too late, you see; for does not the Cincinnati Convention meet on the 2d proximo? The only other mode of communication is by the *Orizaba*, which cannot be expected back until about the same time. Under these circumstances, the President doubtless felt justified in violating his engagement to wait;—but, anyhow, he couldn't help it. Besides, the recent interference with the *Orizaba's* passengers by the British frigate *Eurydice* at San Juan, and the anticipated repetition of that interference, presented rather an embarrassing case for the action of the Administration, so long as it joined the British Government in refusing to recognize the Walker Government as other than a band of lawless fillibusters. Under all the circumstances, Marcy acquiesces, and Cushing accepts the dispensation with calm resignation. There are not a few here who are filled with gloomy apprehensions that this step will, at no distant day, involve us in a war with Great Britain. I see no reason to share in this feeling. A war with England is one difficult to anticipate. At present, there is much more danger that the war cloud may approach from France.

CRAMPTON IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

The *exposé* of Mr. Crampton's falsehood, made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Clayton, and sustained by the evidence of Mr. Crittenden, is admitted to place the British Minister in a very awkward position. True it involves no greater moral degradation than did the disclosures of the enlistment business, but the evidence in the present case is so irrefragable that it cannot be disputed even, and this fact will give greater weight than ever to the *circumstantial* evidences of Mr. Crampton's duplicity which months ago satisfied unprejudiced thinking men that he was not a fit person to represent his Government at Washington. This last occurrence will go far to reconcile his Government and the British people to his dismissal when at last that is effected.

NO MORE BOOKS.

The Senate is becoming distrustful of its ability to be honest—or, at least, so its Committee on Printing has intimated by reporting a resolution declaring that it won't order any more books printed in future. That is to say, the Committee are anxious the Senate should "sign the pledge" not to do that which in its calmer and more thoughtful moments it is satisfied it ought not to do. S.

The Recognition of the New Nicaraguan Government—Protest of Senor Marcoleta.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

Yesterday afternoon Secretary Marcy sent for M. Marcoleta, Ex-Minister from Nicaragua, as an act of courtesy, and informed him of the determination of the Administration to receive Padre Vijil as Minister from Nicaragua. Mr. Marcoleta complained of it as violative of the law of God, and the law of nations. He entered his solemn protest against the proceeding, and informed Mr. Marcy that he should prepare an *exposé* of all the facts, to be communicated by him to the members of the Diplomatic Corps resident near this Government.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

LAND FOR RAILROADS.

The Senate passed the House bill granting lands in alternate sections to Florida and Alabama, to aid in the construction of railroads

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. Mallory spoke on the subject of the Naval Retiring Board, replying to all the arguments urged against the Board, but taking no notice of the personalities which have been intermingled in the discussion.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A Message was received from the President, inclosing reports from the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, in March last, also a resolution of the House adopted May 8, both having reference to routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Republics of New-Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of our affairs with Central America.

[The Message will be found in full above, telegraphed to us by our Special Correspondent.]

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

The documents accompanying the report are very voluminous. Those from the Attorney-General comprise instructions to prevent the fitting out of expeditions, military or naval, for invading the territory of any foreign Powers.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces various orders to the Commanders of the *Susquehanna, Potomac, Fulton and St. Mary's*. To Commodore Paulding the Secretary incloses a copy of the statement of Capt. Tinkelpaugh, of the *Orizaba*, saying that it presents a case which makes it manifest that our flag be shown at San Juan de Nicaragua. In consideration of these circumstances, he is directed to proceed there with the frigate *Potomac*, and in distributing the vessels of the Home Squadron, the Secretary gave particular instructions to each Commander to touch at Panama, Aspinwall and San Juan, as often as consistent with a due regard to the interests of our country in those parts—the sloop *St. Mary's* to remain at Panama as long as she is needed.

The documents contain full particulars of the outrages at Panama.

Señor Molina, the Costa Rican Minister, in a letter to Mr. Marcy, April 8, 1855, speaks of Fillibustering powers as always hostile to that Republic, and stating, in candor, that the lawless conduct of this class is the sole cause which compelled Costa Rica to undertake the war in which she is now engaged, and imposed sacrifices which she protests she will reclaim from whoever may be responsible for the same.

Mr. Marcy replies, April 25, to what Mr. Molina calls "the lawless conduct of the United States," saying it reflects on the good faith of our country to regard its neutral relations not only with Costa Rica but with each Central American State. That charge could not be lightly made and was presented without adequate proof to sustain it. After arguing in favor of the right of expatriation, Mr. Marcy says respect for Costa Rica, and for Mr. Molina himself, requires that his language shall be so interpreted that it shall not imply the charge of connivance on the part of this Government at a violation of the neutrality laws.

May 2d, Mr. Marcy sends Mr. Molina papers, detailing the shocking barbarity and slaughter of noncombatants by Costa Ricans, and says that the President is willing to believe that Costa Rica will promptly condemn the perpetrators of the inhuman outrage, and inflict on them exemplary punishment, as Costa Rica had departed from the laws of war. He calls attention to the transaction at Virgin Bay, and for such proceedings on the part of Costa Rica as the nature of the case demands.

May 6th, Mr. Molina tells Mr. Marcy he has informed his Government of these transactions, and that it will doubtless reply in a satisfactory manner. He continues, Costa Rica will not authorize acts to tarnish her good name as she professes to have as much horror as the United States for shedding the blood of innocent people, and that if it should be proved that such persons had suffered she would without the least doubt bring the guilty parties to trial in order that they might be punished as they deserved.

Señor Molina says this war is not between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but between the united people of the two States—or rather of Central America—against a band of unauthorized adventurers, who are impoverishing and pressing the inhabitants of Nicaragua, and who are threatening to impose the same yoke upon the rest of Central America. Costa Rica cannot accord the rights of war to a band of men answerable to penal laws which certainly are not more severe in those States than in other States of the civilized world. Señor Molina hopes our Government will suspend its opinion until an investigation be made into the events at Virgin Bay, and that it will not be too severe with regard to Costa Rica. She is defending her most sacred rights against those who have outraged and attacked her merely because she is weak.

Señor Don Augustin Vijil writes to Mr. Marcy, May 14, saying that the unhappy state of the country in which he was born, and the desire of exerting his best efforts to relieve it, has led him to leave his native shores to represent its interests in the capital of this blessed Republic. He then proceeds to place the affairs of Nicaragua in such a light as to induce Mr. Marcy to view its circumstances in their true light,—concluding with expressing the hope that the Government of the United States will be a friend to Nicaraguan peace, prosperity and happiness.

Next follows a letter from President Rivas dated April 17, addressed to the President of the United States as "Great and good friend." He says he is desirous of cultivating friendly relations and has thought fit to accredit Padre Vijil as Minister to the United States, a reliable person, on account of his knowledge of public affairs and his patriotic feelings, to the end, with that character, he may enter into treaties of alliance. He asks this Government to treat him kindly.

MR. MASON MOVES A REFERENCE.

Mr. Mason moved to refer the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and to print it.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Crittenden regarded the subject as very important—one which ought not to pass from the consideration of the Senate into the hands of the Committee without remark. He had seldom, if ever, listened to a message from the Executive which was fraught with more absorbing interest, or which might lead to more serious consequences. In one week's time the country would be agitated from one end to the other on this subject, and it might result in our being involved in war. If we were to have a war, however, he wanted it to be accepted or denounced by Senators in an open, manly manner, and not have a course of policy pursued by which we should go on, step by step, blindly, until we fell into the pit. The Government of Nicaragua, which the President has officially recognized, was a thing of yesterday, as it were. At any rate the shoes were not yet worn out upon the feet of those who had wrought this new revolution, and already the Executive had become satisfied of its permanency and its capacity to discharge its duties as a nation in the great family of nations. This seemed to him a very hasty conclusion to arrive at in a matter of so much consequence, the revolution having been effected too, as the President admits, by the coöperation of our own countrymen, who went there contrary to the laws of this country. Was this the national prudence which had hitherto guided our course? What said General Jackson when Texas long stood knocking for admittance into the Union, even after we were assured of her ability to govern herself, [and] when she had by repeated victories established her title to be considered one of the communities of the world. General Jackson's message gave a thorough, profound, and patriotic rebuke to every principle of the present message. We mix ourselves up in the affairs of other nations as dangerously sometimes by recognising these communities suddenly rising into existence, as by entering into entangling alliances with foreign powers.

MR. MASON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Mason could see no objection to the reference. The documents merely informed the Senate of the actual condition of the country in which we take a great deal of interest. The President had learned that a change had taken place in the Government of Nicaragua, which simply amounted to the fact that they had one set of law-makers in lieu of another, and being satisfied the new Government was a Government *de facto*, and had sufficient ability to conduct the affairs of the country, the President felt himself called on to receive its Minister. That was all. The argument of the Senator from Kentucky, in the case of Texas, would not apply here. That was a new nation in the family of nations, but Nicaragua has been recognized as a political community ever since 1824—at one time in confederation with other States, and afterwards as a separate State. When they change their Government all we have a right to inquire, is it a real Government, and have they shown sufficient stability to entitle us to receive them as such. We have had a Minister resident there for several years, and she has had one here. We have been on terms of political intercourse with Nicaragua for a series of years, as we have with other Governments, and the President must, by virtue of his office, regulate our diplomatic intercourse with foreign Ministers. This existing Government of Nicaragua has been established six or eight months, and so far as we are informed, it is a government of greater stability than has existed in that unfortunate country for many years. The Senator had spoken of war. Who are we to go to war with? Whence is the cloud to arise? Does he allude to a foreign transatlantic Government that has more than once intermeddled as we have never done, but have always refrained from doing, with the domestic as well as political affairs of Nicaragua? Are we to be deterred by that from acknowledging that Government? Mr. Mason said, if he thought the recognition of the Government of Nicaragua would bring to an issue the question pending between us and any foreign power, in which we are in the right, he would not hesitate to do it. We had not refused to recognize the existing Governments of France when they had passed through the various stages of monarchy, anarchy, military despotism, a republic, and at last an autocracy.

MR. PRATT'S REMARKS.

Mr Pratt said that the Government of Nicaragua, being reëcognized, our citizens would have the right to go there, and could make that a stable Government, which was not so now. He thought that nineteen-twentieths of those who had established the Government were Americans, who had gone there in violation of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Mason said the recognition would not affect our neutrality laws in the slightest degree. Our citizens are at liberty to go where they please, and after they have reached a foreign country they could engage in any pursuit they pleased.

MR. WELLER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Weller gave a history of the struggle between Chomorro and Castillon, saying that Walker went there by invitation of the latter, after he had succeeded in establishing himself at the head of the Nicaraguan army. The present Government of Nicaragua was established by the aid of North Americans at the request of the natives, and during the six months it has been in operation there has been no civil war, and he knew of no party in Nicaragua who were trying to upset the existing Government. There was no other pretended Government there. He alluded to British interference in behalf of Costa Rica, and said the British Government had, during the last eight years, annexed 200,000 square miles, being more territory than all the Central American States combined. Our Central American affairs are fast coming to a head. It may be we shall be precipitated into a war, but if so we may just as well settle this matter now as at any other time. I desire war with no country. I represent a constituency upon whom will fall the full weight of the first blow that shall be struck; but if we are to have war, let it be on this great principle—We are on the right side, and the God of our Fathers will go with us and give us the victory; thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just.

ORDERED PRINTED.

The documents were ordered to be printed, and without taking the question on the reference, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

THE HERBERT SHOOTING CASE.

Mr. Knowlton offered a preamble setting forth the difficulty which occurred at Willard's Hotel on the 8th instant, between Mr. Herbert, a member of the House, and Thomas Keating, a waiter at that establishment, resulting in the death of the latter by a pistol in the hands of the former; that Mr. Herbert was taken before Judge Crawford, and by him held to bail in $10,000, to answer the charge of manslaughter; and that the Constitution gives either House the power to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds to expel a member; concluding with a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary take the matter into consideration, with the power to send for persons and papers, and report to the House, at their earliest convenience, what action this body should take in the premises.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., objected to the introduction of the resolution, saying no question of privilege was involved, as claimed by the gentleman presenting it.

Mr. Clingman objected to everything out of order.

The Speaker, in reply to questions, said the question must be submitted to the House, whether the resolution involves a question of privilege.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the question of the reception of the resolution as a question of privilege on the table.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, inquired if the House should do so, whether it would carry the resolution with it.

The Speaker replied affirmatively.

Mr. Washburn—Then a vote to lay on the table will be equivalent to a vote to suppress investigation.

Mr. Stevens' motion was agreed to by 79 against 70.

The following is the vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bowie, Boyce, Crauch, Burnett, Broom, Cadwallader, John P. Campbell, Carlisle, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson, R. W. Cobb, Cox, Cullen, Davidson, Henry W. Davis, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Harrison, Hayen, Hickman, Hoffman, Geo. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelt, Kennett, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Alex. K. Marshall, Maxwell, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Millward, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Purvear, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Rivers, Robinson, Ruffin, Savage, Scott, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Thurston, Trippe, Tyson, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Whitney.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Ky.; Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brewton, Buffington, Burlingame, Jas. H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Craig, Cumback, Timothy Davis, Dick, Dickson, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Holloway, Thos. R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Kelly, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Humphrey Marshall, Matteson, McCarty, Mecham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Sabin, Sapp, Stanton, Strausbaugh, Tappan, Thorington, Todd, Trafton, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Cadwallader C. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Welch, Williams, Woodruff and Woodworth.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The House then took up the bill to regulate the Washington Municipal Elections, and after debate it was passed.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A message from the President on Central American Affairs was received and read.

Adjourned.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

Nearly $2,000,000 en route for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 14.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana on the 11th inst., has arrived at this port. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 21st of April. The steamship *George Law*, en route from Aspinwall for New-York, has on board nearly $2,000,000 in treasure on freight.

The San Francisco markets were quiet. Flour recovering gradually from the recent depression.

The domestic news is generally unimportant. The Oregon war continued. A body of Regulars had been defeated by the Indians at Rogue River, with a loss of 28 killed. The capture and destruction of Cascades by the Indians is confirmed. Several whites had been massacred at that place. It was reported that 1,000 Indians were approaching Dalles from the North. Several other fights are reported, the whites being generally victorious.

In Washington Territory the Indians were attacking the settlements in every direction. Colonel Buchanan had defeated the Indians along the banks of the Rogue River, thus relieving the citizens in that vicinity.

The Central American papers are filled with the official correspondence between the dignataries of State and the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and others, relative to the riot at Panama.

There is nothing new from Nicaragua, except a report current at Aspinwall, that Col. Schlesinger had been recaptured by the Walker party and condemned to be shot.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco: The *Emile, Barnum, Red Rover, Mary Whitludge* and *Fair Wind*, from New-York. The *Electric Spark*, the *Golden Fleece* and the *Hollander*, from Boston. The *Isaac James* and *S. S. Bishop*, from Philadelphia.

Explosion of a Steam-Boiler, and Loss of Life.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 15.

A steam-boiler in Edson's distillery, in this city, exploded this morning, instantly killing Cyrus Edson, one of the firm, Mr. Henderson, the engineer, and Mr. Donovan, the fireman. One or two other employes were badly injured. The boiler was new, and the engineer was engaged in testing it when the explosion occurred. The bodies were horribly mutilated, Mr. Edson's head being completely torn from his body and so much disfigured that he could be recognized only by his pocket-handkerchief and finger-rings. Mr. Henderson's head and legs were torn from the trunk. Mr. Edson leaves a wife and three children. He was highly respected. The Board of Trade adjourned immediately on the announcement of his death. Mr. Henderson, the engineer, also leaves a wife and three children. Donovan, the fireman, was a single man, but an aged father and several sisters depended on him for support. Daniel Boyle had an arm broken. He barely escaped drowning, having been blown into the river by the explosion. Felix McCafferty was badly scalded. The cause of the accident is attributed to the inexperience of the engineer.

Railroad Accidents.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE READING RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 15.

The accommodation train from Albany, while entering the city last evening, came in collision with a carriage, in which were Mr. McFarland, his wife and Miss Heustis. The two ladies were instantly killed, and Mr. McFarland is dangerously if not fatally injured. He is a resident of Newton, and was formerly of the firm of White & McFarland, bakers, of Roxbury,

ENGINEER KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 15.

John Buchan, an engineer, was run over by a baggage-car in the Hudson River depôt this morning and instantly killed. His parents reside at Troy.

Fires.

BURNING OF A MOROCCO FACTORY IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, May 15.

The Morocco Factory of L. Benedict & Co., in this city, was burnt last night. Loss $25,000. Insured for $6,000 in Eastern companies.

BURNING OF A WOOLEN FACTORY IN MORRISVILLE.

ONEIDA, Thursday, May 15.

The woolen factory of Blakeman & Wheddon, at Morrisville, Madison County, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $12,000; no insurance.

Destruction of the City Hospital at St. Louis by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 15.

The City Hospital was destroyed by fire to-day, and several of the inmates were burned to death, and others seriously injured.

Providence Municipal Election.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, May 15.

At the municipal election in this city yesterday James Y. Smith, American, was elected Mayor by about 500 majority. All of the American candidates for Aldermen, and 23 of the 28 Councilmen, were elected.

Explosion of Powder Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 15.

Four of Dupont's Powder Mills, at Wilmington, were blown up at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and three men killed.

Departure of the City of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 15.

The steamer *City of Baltimore* sailed from here, this morning, with 140 passengers and a full freight, for Liverpool.

COLONIZATION.—The Presbytery of Hudson, (Old School,) lately in session at Goshen, adopted a resolution which strongly favors Colonization, and commends the cause to the prayers and contributions of the churches.

Breadstuffs in Sweden.

The following notice has been given by the State Department:

"The minister resident of the United States at Stockholm, Sweden, under date of the 17th ultimo, informs this Department that the term of the Swedish decree permitting the importation into Sweden of Breadstuffs and other articles of food until the 31st inst, has been extended by special decree until the 1st of January, 1857. A translation of the original decree having been published by the Department of State, this notice of the prolongation of the term is deemed important, and is therefore made known without delay."

Romance in Real Life.—Yesterday, in the Sixth Ward, a young man, who had paid his addresses to a young woman and wronged her, was arrested at the suit of the mother of the injured one, in order to compel him to make reparation. Hearing that her faithless lover was in the hands of the police, and at the magistrate's office, with the prospect of going to prison, the disconsolate fair one attempted to put an end to her existence by hanging herself. She was fortunately discovered and cut down in time to prevent the consummation of her rash purpose. As soon as the lover heard of this turn of affairs, he was so overpowered that he at once resolved to act nobly, and straightway made the unhappy lady his wife.—*Phil. Journal*, 15th.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Old School Assembly at Dr. Phillips' Church.

Rev. Dr. McFarland, of Virginia, Elected Moderator.

NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT DR. ADAMS'.

Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Union College, Moderator.

SERMONS BY THE MODERATORS OF LAST YEAR.

Preliminary Proceedings of Both Bodies.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST DAY.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church commenced its annual session yesterday in Rev. Dr. Phillips' Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street. In addition to the Reverend brethren and lay Delegates in attendance, there was a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, constituting, in all, an immense audience.

At a few minutes past 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, ascended the pulpit, and opened the religious exercises appropriate to the occasion with prayer.

At the termination of the subsequent and customary devotions, the same Rev. gentleman proceeded to deliver the annual sermon. His text was taken from the 2d Epistle of Paul to Timothy, 4th chapter, 1st and second verses: "I charge thee, therefore, before the Lord Jesus Christ who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearance in his kingdom, preach the Word."

He began by stating, as introductory to what he had to say on this important subject, the three following truths:

1st. That all true religion is obedience to God's revealed truth. 2d. That the principal means ordained of God for the propagation of his truth, and the evangelization of the world, is preaching. 3d. That the preaching of the word is a work of great responsibility and difficulty. This was evidently indicated by the very solemn admonition given by Paul to his son Timothy, in the words just quoted.

The subject to which he would ask attention on this occasion was, the Preaching of the Word, which naturally divided itself into two parts—the first had relation to the matter of preaching, the second, to the manner.

In regard to the first there was no difference of opinion among them. The Bible contained the whole Gospel of God, and the faithful minister must preach the whole Bible, without addition, subtraction, or alteration. The second point, viz.; as to the manner of preaching the Word, was one of great importance. The preaching of the Word should be exegetical and expository rather than philosophic. This was evidently implied in the phrase, "preaching of the Word." Here arose the question, how far might the ministers of Christ allow their exposition of the Gospel to be influenced by scientific discovery, and particularly by theories as to the origin of mind? The Gospel was corrupted and the Church was cursed before the Reformation by the introduction of the Pagan philosophy into the pulpit. And since the Reformation, France had been sunk into infidelity, and Germany into pantheism, from a commingling, in the same

...ress them, each of them, nominated for the office of Moderator, but they severally declined, and the ...ECTOR, being the only ...ere being proposed, ...the vote was taken ...

...Moderator.

...Commissioners Delegated, with few exceptions, ...OF IRELAND.

The Clerk announced the result to be:

...of England	119	For Dr. Campbell	113

Dr. McFARLAND was accordingly declared elected.

Being conducted to the acting Moderator, he was informed of his election, and seconded the platform.

Before taking the Chair he said:

I cannot but feel gratified that you have such confidence in me as to commit this important position to me. But I feel, too, an involuntary shrinking from its duties and responsibilities. However, with the help of God and your co-operation, I will endeavor to do the best I can to discharge them faithfully and efficiently.

Rev. Mr. ROGERS, N. J., Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Pa., Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, and Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of Albany, were severally nominated for temporary Clerk.

Rev. Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, was allowed to decline.

The Clerk then called the roll, with the following result:

Dr. Campbell	105	Dr. Rogers	90
Dr. Junkin	13		

There being no majority of the whole for either of the nominees, it was moved and seconded that Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL be elected by acclamation.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Dr. CAMPBELL was elected.

A motion to the effect that the subsequent sessions of the Assembly begin at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue till 5 o'clock P. M., was made and seconded.

One gentleman suggested that 3¼ o'clock be the hour of adjournment, but did not offer it as an amendment.

Another moved as an amendment that the hour of adjournment for each day be 2¼ o'clock P. M.

The original motion was then put in a divided shape.

It was carried unanimously that the daily sessions open at 9 A. M., and almost unanimously that the adjournments take place at 3 P. M.

The Clerk submitted the following resolutions as to the order of proceeding:

Resolved, That it be the order of the day to call for the annual reports of the Boards of Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, and Publication, and of the Church Extension Committee, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, and to refer the same to Committees.

Resolved, That it be the order of the day to receive and consider the reports of the before-mentioned Committees, viz.:

The Report of the Committee on the Annual Report of the Board of Missions on Tuesday morning, May 20, at 10 o'clock.

Of the Committee on the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, on Wednesday morning, May 21, at 10 o'clock.

Of the Committee on the Annual Report of the Board of Education, on Thursday morning, May 22, at 10 o'clock.

Of the Committee on the Annual Report of the Board of Publication, on Friday morning, May 23, at 10 o'clock.

Of the Committee on the Annual Report of the Church Extension Committee, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

These resolutions were carried unanimously *en masse*.

The Clerk subsequently moved that the annual missionary sermon be delivered on Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, opposed the motion. He argued that as many of the clergymen here would be obliged to return to their respective pastoral charges on Saturday, the sermon ought to be delivered at a time when all could be present.

The motion was carried however.

Mr. ROGERS then moved that it be the order of the day to receive the records of the Synods at 10 A. M. on Saturday. Carried.

It was then moved that 500 copies of the roll of members, now present, be printed for the use of the Assembly.

Amendments increasing the number of copies to 750 and 1,000 were proposed.

It was further suggested that the orders of the day, as just read, be added to that list.

The Clerk hoped the printing of the list of members would not be insisted on until Friday afternoon, because the deputations were not all here to-day.

The amendment increasing the number of copies to 750 was adopted.

A commissioner moved that the second order of the day for Saturday morning next, be the hearing of delegations from foreign bodies. Carried.

The Moderator then gave the benediction, and the Assembly adjourned till Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST DAY.

The General Assembly of the New School division of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, opened its sixty-second annual session yesterday morning, at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church on Madison-square. One hundred and seventy-seven Commissioners answered to their names.

After excellent music by the choir of the Church, which was present in full force, the proceedings were opened with the customary devotional exercises. Prayer was offered, and a portion of Scripture (the 60th chapter of Isaiah) read, by Rev. Dr. BOYD, of Virginia; Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., of Troy, addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Annual Sermon was then delivered by Rev. WM. C. WISNER, D. D., of the Presbytery of Niagara, Moderator of the last Assembly. The discourse was a purely doctrinal one, setting forth the Calvinistic idea of Predestinarianism, as held by the members of this Church. In addressing the fathers and brethren who were now assembled together, Dr. WISNER said he proposed to avoid topics which bore special reference to the schism in the Church, and the circumstances by which that schism had been brought about, for the reason that many sermons had already been devoted to a consideration of these subjects; he proposed rather to unfold and apply a cardinal doctrine of the Calvinistic school. His text was found in Isaiah xlvi., 9 and 10:

"Remember the former things of old: for I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like me:

Declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying—My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure."

These are the words of the great God, who cannot err, and who never changes. His counsel and purpose governs all. Every event which takes place in the universe occurs in pursuance of and in accordance with the eternal pleasure and counsel of God. By the eternal counsel of God, we understand that plan of operation which has always existed in the divine mind, and which is displayed in all the wonders of creation.

The speaker argued that as we willingly admit the controlling and governing power of God in all the phenomena of Nature, it is equally clear that we should admit the free moral agency of man under the control and foreknowledge of God. There are as many things in the history of free moral agents that we must admit they are under the control of God. He sends his Sun and restores health to the suffering; he sets bounds which man cannot pass; he appoints the day of man's death. So we see God in history, and distinguish the finger of his power in the lives of LUTHER and BUNYAN and JOHN KNOX; nor are we staggered at the doctrine which would lead us to believe that God called CYRUS, marked out the brilliant career of ALEXANDER, and ordered the course of that wonderful man, the first NAPOLEON. The Rev. Dr. adduced Scripture authority to establish this point. The first was that passage in the history of Joseph which describes his sale into slavery; he became a bondsman in Egypt, and by a series of events became elevated next the throne, and became the savior of all Egypt and of his father's house. God meant that this should be so. And if he meant it, he meant it from eternity. A second passage was cited from Acts iv. 27, 28: "For of a truth, against thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles, and the people of Israel, were gathered together: For to do whatsoever thy hand and thy counsel determined before to be done."

This reading, every unprejudiced scholar and critic, will admit is correct. From this point, the Dr. proceeded to discuss the topic at length, dwelling with much stress upon the free moral agency of man, as governed and directed by Deity. If any being does as he pleases, he is a free moral agent, no matter what moves or governs his pleasure. So long as he acts according to his will, he exists freely, and is a free agent. But if any influence, physical or compulsory, compelling man to act against his will, is brought to bear, it destroys his free agency, or suspends it. Surely the certainty of an act cannot militate against the free agency of the actor. To God, who sees the end from the beginning, no event is contingent; a contingency is not an event, but is owing to a want of a knowledge of a coming event. To the Infinite mind all events are as certain as though they were already fulfilled; and, is they are certain to God, they are certain in themselves. Events which seem to us uncertain are just as certain before they transpire as afterward; and yet this certainty does not interfere with free agency. A free agency must be employed before the accomplishment of the event can be brought about. They who question this doctrine confine the power of the Almighty to merely physical effects. According to them, man may use all agencies with more or less effect, but the Almighty is limited to one class, and that the physical only, which is the lowest. Such a theory tends only to degrade the Almighty and to exalt the finite above the infinite. The Rev. Dr. then showed the consistency of this doctrine with the purity of God's character. The only difficulty which appears to stand in the way, is that which places God in the position of ordaining events which in themselves are sinful. It is asked how could God ordain the temptation by Satan, the eating of the forbidden fruit by Eve, the fratricide of CAIN, without involving himself in the guilt of these acts. That God, in the use of instrumentalities, ever preferred to employ the agency of a wicked act to effect a good result, is no part of our doctrine, nor is it true that *one* faith leads us to believe that his purpose was the perpetration of wickedness. None do wickedly because they are compelled to do so against their will, but because they will to do so, rather than do otherwise. And God does not, in leaving men to act as they will, infringe upon the free moral agency of man. The eternal purpose of God is not to fix single isolated conditions, but to order a whole system of things. He comprehends the whole series of events from the beginning to the end, and orders the whole cycle of eternity. The Doctor followed out his line of argument to its natural conclusion, that the certainty of an event does not forbid the use of means, using as an illustration the facts which attended the shipwreck of Paul. In conclusion, he alluded with much feeling to the sudden decease of Rev. Dr. FULLER, of St. Louis, who offered a cordial welcome to the Assembly at its session of last year in St. Louis. He was killed at the accident on the Gasconade Bridge, some months since.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly now proceeded to a regular organization.

Rev. Dr. WISNER, Moderator of the last meeting, took the Chair.

Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, offered prayer.

Rev. HENRY DARLING, of Philadelphia, Permanent Secretary of the Assembly, called over the roll of

COMMISSIONERS.

Presbyteries.	Ministers	Elders.
I.—SYNOD OF ALBANY.		
Champlain	{A. Parmelee, D. D. / J. T. Willett.	G. B. Hoyle. / S. C. Weed.
Troy	{L. P. Hickok, D. D. / N. S. S. Beman, D. D.	
Albany	E. M. Rollo.	Otis Allen.
Columbia	J. N. McGiffert.	
Catskill	L. H. Fellows.	
II.—SYNOD OF UTICA.		
St. Lawrence	B. B. Beckwith.	Dr. O. P. Williams.
Watertown	E. C. Pritchett.	Lewis Stevens.
Oswego	J. Petrie.	C. A. Cooper.
Utica	{A. H. Corliss. / E. E. Williams.	Wm. Anderson. / Thomas Williams.
III.—SYNOD OF GENEVA.		
Geneva	{T. Lounsb'y, D. D. / C. Hawley.	C. Stevens. / C. Foster.
Bath	E. Benedict.	G. Elwood.
Chemung	N. Elmer.	O. Robinson.
Ithaca	A. W. Platt.	
Pennsylvania	A. H. Barnes.	
IV.—SYNOD OF ONONDAGA.		
Onondaga	{S. H. Hall. / R. Dunning.	H. B. Moore. / Alfred Cobb.
Cayuga	{E. Barber. / G. W. Warren.	A. Fitch / Henry Willard.
Cortland	E. B. Fancher	Nathan Bouton.
Tioga	Marcus Ford, D. D.	
V.—SYNOD OF SUSQUEHANNA.		
Otsego	D. Van Valkenburgh.	Hon. D. H. Little.
Chenango	W. H. Lockwood.	E. D. Phillips.
Delaware	T. S. Clarke.	Wm. McGibbon.
VI.—SYNOD OF GENESEE.		
Genesee	D. C. Houghton.	Truman Lewis.
Ontario	P. F. Sanborn.	
Niagara	W. C. Wisner, D. D.	Samuel Tuckey.
Rochester	{O. C. Beardsley. / E. F. Ellingwood.	W. Alling. / H. N. Bushnell.
Buffalo	{W. Wisner, Jr. / Lewis F. Lane.	S. M. Ely. / S. M. Clement.
Angelica	Joel Wakeman.	
VII.—SYNOD OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.		
Hudson	E. R. Fairchild, D. D.	
North River	M. F. Liebeneau.	A. N. Hutchinson.
Long Island	John Reed.	Edward Read.
New-York, 3d	{G. L. Prentiss, D. D. / Asa D. Smith, D. D.	D. J. Sheffield. / Oliver E. Lee.
New-York, 4th	{W. Adams, D. D. / Joel Parker, D. D.	J. W. Beneduct. / T. Markham.
Brooklyn	S. T. Spear, D. D.	Charles F. Tuttle.
Newark	{J. N. Sprague. / W. Aikman.	J. B. Pinneo. / M. O. Halsted.
Rockaway	J. M. Johnson.	Joseph Kitchell.
Montrose	T. S. Ward.	Hon. W. Jessup.
San Francisco		F. Knox, Esq.
VIII.—SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.		
Wilmington	J. W. Mears.	Hon. S. Jefferson.
Philadelphia, 3d	{Henry Darling. / John Jenkins.	Dr. A. Naudain. / W. W. Baldwin.
Philadelphia, 4th	{T. Brainerd, D. D. / G. Chandler.	Hon. W. Darling. / S. T. Bodine.
Harrisburg	C. P. Wing.	J. B. Hall.
IX.—SYNOD OF WEST PENNSYLVANIA.		
Erie	T. T. Bradford.	J. B. Clark.
Meadville	S. Montgomery.	
Pittsburg	S. M. Sparks.	
X.—SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.		
Detroit	Geo. Duffield, D. D.	E. Bingham.
Monroe	H. G. Bliss.	W. H. Boyd.
Mar-shall	H. L. Stanley.	L. Russell.
Washtenaw	A. Scofield.	
Kalamazoo	W. S. Huggins.	
XI.—SYNOD OF WESTERN RESERVE.		
Grand River	F. Bushnell.	
Portage	Geo F. Pierce D. D.	
Huron	C. H. Taylor.	Elijah Bemiss.
Trumbull	Xenophon Be ts.	Hon. E. Spears.
Cleveland	{J. B. Bittinger. / James Eells, Jr.	
Elyria	Alfred H. Betts.	E. C. Bradford.
Maumee	{W. H. Williams.	M. Brigham. / Tabor Brigham.
XII.—SYNOD OF OHIO.		
Athens	Roswell Tenney.	M. Bosworth.
Pataskala	S. P. Hildreth.	John Young.
Franklin	Henry Judd.	D. F. McCullough.
Scioto	{L. C. Ford. / H. A. Tracy.	W. Hamilton. / H. Van Bergen.
Cincinnati	{George E. Day.	J. Donelson.
Dayton	L. P. Tingley.	W. Cunningham.
Hamilton	Ed. Scofield.	J. S. Harrison.
XIII.—SYNOD OF INDIANA.		
Salem	John M. Bishop.	J. Longhmiller.
Madison	John Gerrish.	M. W. Craig.
Indianapolis	T. A. Mills, D. D.	A. Graydon.
Greencastle	Henry A. Rossiter.	John S. Jennings.
XIV.—SYNOD OF WABASH.		
Crawfordsville	W. R. Palmer.	
St. Joseph	Christopher Tory.	
Logansport	F. S. McCabe.	
Fort Wayne	{James Boggs	W. W. Elder.
XV.—SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.		
Schuyler	F. W. Dunlap	Chas. Coolidge.
Alton	J. Wood.	R. Tuthill.
XVI.—SYNOD OF PEORIA.		
Ottawa	Spencer Baker	Joseph Baker.
Peoria and Knox	Wells Andrews.	A. Lyman.
Galena	T. T. Waterman.	
Chicago	H. Curtis.	A. Chester.
Belvedere	A. Eddy.	
Minnesota	J. C. Whitney.	
Milwaukie	S. G. Spees.	James A. Paul.
XVII.—SYNOD OF IOWA.		
Keokuk	W. H. Williams	W. Harper.
XVIII.—SYNOD OF MISSOURI.		
St. Louis	J. W. Phillips.	
N. Missouri	S. McAffee.	
Lexington	S. J. M. Beebee.	
Osage	W. H. Smith.	
XIX.—SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.		
Winchester	A. H. H. Boyd, D. D.	
Dist. of Columbia	A. G. Carothers.	Dr. Knowles.
Hanover	C. H. Read.	S. Price.
XX.—SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.		
Harmony	A. H. Carrier.	J. R. Thornton.
Providence	Wm H. McElroy.	J. T. Dabney.
XXI.—SYNOD OF TENNESSEE.		
Union	John Mc.aldwell.	
Holston	J. Lyons	S. Rhea.
Kingston	T. R. Bradshaw.	W. N. Bushnell, M. D.
New-River	James King.	
XXII.—SYNOD OF WEST TENNESSEE.		
Shiloh	A. H. Dashiell, D. D.	
Richland	F. A. Ross, D. D.	
XXIII.—SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.		
Clinton	John McCampbell.	Duke Asken.
Benton	Hervey Woods.	
Texas	John A. Zaby.	

CORRESPONDING DELEGATES.

Gen. Conf. of Maine...W. C. Dwight, D. D.
Gen. Conf. of N. H.....Joshua W. Wells.
Gen. Conf. of R. I.....C. C. Burgess.
Gen. Conf. of Vt......C. Walker, D. D.
Gen. Conf. of Wis......Rueben Smith.

Several commissions were handed in, and Commissioners were received whose credentials were accidentally left behind.

The body then proceeded to the election of a Moderator.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS nominated Rev. Dr. HICKOK, Vice-President of Union College, of the Presbytery of Troy.

Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, Rev. Dr. BRAINARD, Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS and Rev. Dr. ROSS were likewise put in nomination as candidates for the office.

Rev. Dr. MILLS and Rev. Dr. BRAINARD, however, declined to permit the use of their names.

The remaining candidates were Drs. HICKOK, DUFFIELD and ROSS, who retired while the vote was taken; each Commissioner naming his candidate as the roll was called.

The result was announced as follows:

Votes cast for Rev. Dr. Hickok	79
Votes cast for Rev. Dr. Duffield	74
Votes cast for Rev. Dr. Ross	24
Total	177

Before the announcement of the successful candidate, Dr. MILLS rose to call the attention of the Assembly to the action of the General Assembly of three years ago, which rendered a majority of all the votes cast essential to an election. He moved, however, that the plurality elect on this occasion, and that Dr. HICKOK be declared Moderator of this Assembly.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Rev. Dr. HICKOK, Vice-President of Union College, was thereupon declared to be duly elected Moderator.

On re-entering the church he was greeted by the ex Moderator, Dr. WISNER, in a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and thereupon assumed the Chair.

The next business in order was the election of temporary Secretaries.

Rev. S. H. HALL, of Onondaga Presbytery, and Rev S. G. SPEES, of Milwaukie Presbytery, were nominated.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS moved that both gentlemen be elected, and they were so elected by a *viva voce* vote.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS reported in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements. He stated that accommodations had already been provided for a considerable number of the Commissioners in attendance, and that all possible attention would be paid to their comfort during their sojourn in the City. They might be assured that they were cordially welcome; and if their condition could in any degree be bettered, the Committee of Arrangements would be glad to have them communicate the fact with all frankness. The dwellings of those families among whom they were apportioned, he added, were somewhat separated, but distances were readily overcome by the facilities of travel afforded by the cars and omnibuses which run through streets convenient to the Church. The Committee agreed to recommend two sessions a day—the first opening at 9 A. M. and lasting till 2 P. M., with a short intermission at 12½ P. M., at which time a simple refreshment will be furnished for the Commissioners—the evening session will begin at 7 o'clock. It is due in contemplation to afford Commissioners an opportunity of visiting the observatory of Prof. MITCHEL, of the City in session. Dr. ADAMS read a letter from Prof. MITCHEL to which he desired to call attention, and which will show all the people of the Metropolis and not quite so good as the families who entertain them. Intelligence had already been received that one brother was this morning fleeced out of some forty dollars in an auction store, and strangers should be on their guard, especially as the Police had given intimation to the Committee of the presence in the City of certain light-fingered persons. It might not be amiss, also, to caution those who were not yet altogether accustomed to City ways, not to pick up any pocket-book which they might happen to see lying on the pavement, and that if they saw anybody pick up a pocket-book they should have nothing whatever to do with it. It was likewise the safer course to avoid carrying great amounts of money about the person.

A VOICE—Was it a layman or a minister who lost his money in the auction shop, Doctor?

Dr. ADAMS—Perhaps the least said about that, the better.

Dr. ADAMS announced also, that arrangements would be made at the Post-office for the delivery of letters for the Commissioners at the Church. And there was still another notice, which he felt it to be his duty to give in behalf of the Trustees of the Church. He did not chew tobacco, but if any brother felt a necessity for the use of that article, and would be kind enough to inform the Janitor of the fact, the necessary implements would be provided. He desired to make this remark in the kindest spirit, but with a wish to protect the private property and furniture of the pews.

These remarks were received by the Assembly with the utmost possible good humor.

Dr. ADAMS dwelt with emphasis upon the propriety of introduding devotional exercises into the proceedings.

On motion of Dr. BEMAN, the printed Rules were adopted for the guidance of the present Assembly.

The docket was then read.

Rev. Dr. MILLS moved to change the functions of certain Standing Committees, but after considerable discussion the matter was temporarily postponed.

It was ordered that the Synodical Books be presented at the session of Friday morning.

The Assembly then adjourned, with a benediction from the Moderator, until 9 o'clock this morning.

** Commissioners in attendance upon the Old and New School General Assemblies are informed that subscriptions to the DAILY TIMES will be received by the Reporters of this paper, who may be found daily at the table directly adjoining that of the Secretary. The TIMES will be served daily at Dr. PHILLIPS' or Dr. ADAMS' Churches, or sent by mail to any direction, at the rate of 25 cents for the session.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

MORNING SESSION.

The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced the sessions of its forty-second annual meeting—GEORGE N. BRIGGS, of Mass., President of the Union, in the Chair. The attendance was very full.

Rev. Dr. WELCH, of N. Y., offered prayer.

After a hymn had been sung, Gov. BRIGGS spoke highly of the object that had called the Union together. He advocated the necessity of decorum, and the great need of the presence of the spirit of Christ.

The Christian and surnames of ministers appointed to ascertain who were present were then called over by the Chairman. He said he had studiously avoided their various titles. However unconsciously, he gave them one very collectively. He asked "if these *gentlemen* should constitute the Committee." Adopted.

In answer to a question, the Chairman stated what constituted an annual member.

The Committee to nominate the Board of Managers for next year was then appointed. After the list had been read, including names from all the States, a member asked if Kansas was to be omitted. No one answered as having come from there. Delegates from New-Mexico and California were also added to the list.

A Committee to decide upon the place of meeting next year, and as to who shall preach the annual sermon, were next appointed.

Rev. Dr. BRIGHT observed that the constitution provides that *one-third* of the managers should be laymen. He would move that the Committee to appoint managers be instructed to appoint a *majority* of laymen.

This being objected to, Dr. BRIGHT said he would not withdraw it—the cause had suffered much from this—laymen would attend if they knew they were in a majority.

Several persons thought laymen could not be got to attend; others thought it very just, necessary and advantageous. On vote (a few ladies as life-members voting) the motion was carried.

It was proposed that seven persons be appointed to nominate Presidential and other officers. This motion was lost.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

Dr. BRIGHT said it had never been the custom to vote by printed ballot. The previous motion, being again put, was again lost.

The report of the Board of Managers was then introduced, and on motion, so much of it was adopted as related to the time of preaching of the annual sermon. That part of the report relating to the Committee of Reference (the difficulties in missionary operations) was then taken up.

It was moved that such part of the report be read to the Union.

Rev. Mr. CHENEY, of Philadelphia, recited the document, beginning, "The Committee had held two sessions."

No sooner had these words been uttered, than one-half those present rose to depart. It appears they had already heard it once. It was explained that many had not heard it. After some discussion the reading proceeded, with some interruption and difficulty, the reader declaring that unless there were *less noise and confusion*, the meeting must obtain another reader. Then the doors being ordered to be closed, he resumed the reading. It embodies in its commencement, a graceful and affectionate notice of the decease of the late Dr. CONE, one of the committee.

The reading occupied the rest of the morning. It is an elaborate compilation, and will appear in full in the annual report of this anniversary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session opened with prayer.

The report read in the morning was taken up for action. Motions were made to refer it back to the same Committee, but were voted down. Another motion was made to refer the report to a Committee appointed from the Union for the purpose of revising and striking out certain passages thought exceptionable, but this was also negatived. The Society then proceeded to the election of managers.

EVENING SESSION.

After reading the Scriptures (Romans: ch. 12,) singing, and prayer by Rev. Dr. HODGE,

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. CUSHMAN, of Boston, from Heb. 12: 28 and 29. "Wherefore we receiving a kingdom, which cannot be moved, let us have grace whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear. For our God is a consuming fire."

The discourse occupied nearly an hour and a half in its delivery, and arrested profound attention.

After singing the Doxology, a collection was suggested by Rev. Dr. MAGOON, which being made, the Benediction was pronounced, and the meeting separated.

Literary Items.

A new uniform edition of the works of GEO. W. CURTIS is announced by DIX & EDWARDS, to be commenced in June with *Prue and I*. *Nile Notes* and the *Potiphar Papers* will be included.

A Boston house has in press a new Homœopathic Manual for family use, which promises to be more simple and easily understood than those which have preceded it. PULTE'S, FERLIOR'S, and HEMPEL'S Manuals have been in use some time, and are safe in careful hands.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co. contemplate publishing a series of the modern Essayists, uniform with their former editions of the old ones.

The Boston *Post* states that Mr. PARKMAN has in his possession valuable manuscript collections relative to the progress of discovery and settlement in the Northwest, and will presently publish.

The lost history of the Plymouth Colony by BRADFORD, recently discovered in England, primarily through the researches of Rev. Mr. BARRY, has been prepared for the press by CHARLES DEANE, and will be published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in five hundred pages octavo.

Emigration to Kansas—A Voice of Warning

From the National Era.

The friends of Free Kansas in the North are acting unwisely. They are staking too much on the Presidential election. They are lulling the restless North to sleep, and lashing the indolent South to action. They are talking too much and doing too little. The South is beating the North at its own old and favorite pastimes: planting colonies, shrieking for Union, extending the area of mint juleps, &c.

If the Republican Party triumph, they say Kansas will be saved to Freedom. But if it is defeated, what then? Shall the Slave Power possess it? Shall the fate of the countless millions of men who are destined to live between Missouri and the Pacific be affected for generations to come by the uncertain result of a political campaign?

Appeal to the young men of the Northern States to emigrate to Kansas without delay, to insure by their presence and their votes, the immediate triumph of Free labor in that vast and fertile Territory. Hitherto, *the Southern emigration to Kansas (this Spring) has doubled, if not trebled, the emigration from the North.* There is no doubt of this fact.

JAMES REDPATH.

WESTWARD HO!—The Albany *Journal* says "The tide of travel to the West continues large and beyond any former precedent. The Express trains number from six to twelve cars, but the largest trains are those which leave here at 6 o'clock in the evening. At least one-third of those going West are either immigrants from the Eastern States or the better class of foreigners. Most of these intend to settle in Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas. They take with them the necessary means to purchase land and stock their farms. The drain from the Eastern States this season far exceeds that of any previous year, and with such an increase the spacious West will soon become populated. In less than ten years large cities will be built up on what are now called sand plains, and extensive business marts on the banks of some quiet river.

REPUBLICANISM IN OHIO.

Know-Nothings, Germans and Democrats Coming Over.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 12, 1856.

The Republicans of Hamilton County, in which Cincinnati, held their first Convention on Saturday at Mount Pleasant, a beautiful village about ten miles from this city. The attendance was quite large, and among these present were some of the ablest men in the State—men who have heretofore been the leaders in the Democratic, Whig, American and Free-Soil Parties. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the whole thing passed off very satisfactorily. The County of Hamilton comprises two Congressional Districts; the first, represented by Hon. TIMOTHY C. DAY, and the second represented by Hon. JOHN SCOTT HARRISON. The purpose of this Convention on Saturday was to select delegates to represent these two Districts in the Republican National Convention which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. The first District will be represented in that Convention by JOHN K. GREEN, ALPHONSO TAFT (Whigs) and CHARLES E. CIST, (Dem.) The second District by Judge HOADLEY, (Dem.,) T. G. MITCHELL (Whig) and Mr. FELLS, (Dem.) The alternates are for the first District, Mr. HIGGINS, R. J. SKINNER and DAVID FISHER; for the second District, CALEB B. SMITH, SAMUEL FOSDICK and WILLIAM SCHOULER.

A resolution was passed approving the course of Hon. TIMOTHY C. DAY in Congress, and another recommending the appointment of THOMAS SPOONER by the State Convention, as one of the Delegates at large to the National Convention. Mr. SPOONER has hitherto been at the head of the American Order in Ohio, but he would not give in his adhesion to the Fillmore nomination, nor sacrifice his convictions in regard to the influence of the Slave-power and the extension of Slavery. He has throughout the Kansas struggle given his whole influence in favor of free KANSAS, and no man in Ohio is entitled to more credit than Mr. SPOONER for bringing the power of the American Party to operate on the side of Freedom. He is now holding the office of the Clerk of the Courts of Hamilton County, a very responsible and very lucrative office. He is no time-server, however, as his course in regard to the right of the Free States very fully demonstrates. Judge HOADLEY, who is a Delegate from the Second District, is a fine lawyer and popular speaker. He is quite a young man and one of our most promising lawyers. Quite a number of Germans were present, and took part in the Convention; among whom was the Editor of the leading German papers in the city, and who represents one of the German Wards of the city in the Common Council. His paper is one of great influence; heretofore it has given its support to the Democratic cause. It will exercise a great influence in favor of the Republicans in the next canvass. It is the leading organ of the Society of Turners, a very numerous body of men in this State and throughout the West. CHARLES REEMELIN, one of the most eloquent German orators in the West, would have been present had he not been called to New-York unexpectedly on business. Mr. REEMELIN is a German by birth, and can speak equally well in German or English. He will give a warm support to the Republican ticket. He has hitherto acted with the Democratic Party, and has represented this County in the State Senate, and was a leading Democratic member of Convention which framed the new Constitution. I mention these facts to show that the Germans of Ohio will very generally vote the Republican ticket in the next Presidential election, and they are a very numerous, intelligent and influential body. Heretofore they have acted almost as one man with the Democrats.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, who was present and made a speech at the Convention, has attained a national reputation. He formerly represented a district in Indiana in the United States House of Representatives, and there proved himself one of the best debaters in Congress. On his retirement from Congress he removed to this city, and for the last four years has given much of his time and talents to railroad projects. He is the President of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company. His speech at the recent Convention was higaly eloquent and impassioned. He will do "a good work" in the Republican cause between this and the Ides of November.

It has been stated in some of the papers that the delegates elected are in favor of the nomination of Governor CHASE, but the statement is made without authority. They are no man's men. They will go for the man who will best unite the Republican Party and lead it to victory. MAINE.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Know-Nothing State Council—Fillmore Indorsed—A Split—Action of the Bolters, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

The American State Council met here yesterday. It was a special meeting called by Hon. JOHN R. EDIE, the President, without stating its purpose; but it was, doubtless, designed by the President to bring in the Americans to the support of the Union State ticket. This was done without difficulty, and it is now settled that the Americans will have no distinctive State candidates. There is no doubt that the Republicans will accept the same ticket, and the Whigs will not call a State Convention, so that the State contest will be a single-handed fight between the Democracy and the combined opposition forces.

The occasion of the meeting of the Council, however, was taken advantage of by the special friends of Mr. FILLMORE to give his nomination the indorsement of the Council. There were scarcely fifteen counties represented, and but about sixty delegates in attendance, while a full Council would contain over one thousand. There was little interest felt in the matter by the rural districts, and more than two-thirds of the counties were not represented at all. In most sections there is a general disposition to let politics take care of itself for the present. The people have sickened of the miserable shuffling of the mass of political leaders, and they are waiting for matters to get in some tangible, hopeful shape before they will attend Councils and Conventions. In consequence of this state of feeling, the State Council fell an easy prey to the Fillmore men, or rather to the very men who bolted this same "Edie Council" at Reading last year, disclaimed all connection with it, and organized a new Council under the Presidency of Mr. HUNSECKER. Philadelphia and Harrisburg alone furnished nearly *one-half* of all the delegates in attendance in the State Council, yesterday, and, by refusing to allow a Committee on Credentials, they forced just such men into seats as suited their purpose. The platform agreed upon by the majority indorsed the nominas of FILLMORE, and pledged the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for him. They also denounce the Kansas bill, and recommend open action to the American Party generally. Gov. JOHNSTON offered the resolutions, and offered an amendment indorsing the action of those who seceded from the Philadelphia Convention, and recommending the appointment of Delegates to the New-York American National Convention, to be held in June next. The gag was applied at once, and the substitute was tabled under the previous question by a vote of 89 to 15. Gov. JOHNSTON and about one-third of the Council then withdrew, and the resolutions as originally reported were adopted. The Philadelphia and Harrisburg Fillmore men having accomplished their purpose of indorsing the Fillmore ticket, the Council was soon after adjourned.

Last night the seceders met at Herr's Hotel and organized by selecting Hon. JOHN COVODE as Chairman. A strong but dispassionate protest was adopted, exposing the manner in which the Council had been controlled, and giving their reasons for refusing to be bound by the indorsement of FILLMORE. Resolutions were adopted in favor of selecting Delegates to the New-York National Convention, and Gov. JOHNSTON and Col. JOHN WILLIAMSON were chosen Delegates at large. There is no doubt that the seceders reflect the sentiments of four-fifths of the Americans in this State, and, unless Mr. FILLMORE declines and a union is effected on some acceptable Presidential candidate, this State will certainly cast the electoral vote for the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. With a united effort, however, Pennsylvania would give an overwhelming majority in favor of an Anti-Nebraska candidate.

JUNIATA.

BURNING OF A VALUABLE MAIL.—Yesterday afternoon, as the mail train on the Catawissa Railroad, containing the passengers and mails from Williamsport and intermediate points for this city, was coming from Catawissa to Mainville, the mail car was discovered to be on fire. Mr. HAUGHAWONT, the mail agent, having occasion to go into the passenger car, had left the mail car and locked the door. He had not been gone ten minutes, but on his return he found the car on fire, in the corner where the mail-bags lay. He did what he could to save them, burning himself badly in the effort—but the mail pouches from Williamsport, Danville and Lewisburg, for this city, were destroyed. Fortunately the train was near a water station, and on stopping there the fire was extinguished. But for this the whole car would have been burned. This mail is generally a valuable one, and it is feared that a number of important letters containing money have been destroyed. Only a few packages have been saved, and these in a partially burned condition. Persons expecting letters of value from Williamsport, Danville, Lewisburg, or other places in that direction, may miss them, and find in this unfortunate accident an explanation of their loss.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 15th.*

Judge Leavitt's Decision in the Kansas Slave Case.

The following correspondence appears in the *National Intelligencer:*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1856.

SIR: It is currently reported here that in the recent case of GAINES and his slaves, which came before you for determination upon a proceeding in *habeas corpus*, and in which you decided that the slaves, though charged and held for a crime committed within the jurisdiction of Ohio, should be delivered up to the claimant as his property, was not only acquiesced in, but actually suggested and advised by Hon. JOHN MCLEAN.

We write you for the purpose of asking you to say whether this report be founded on fact, and, in your reply, we desire that you state explicitly what connection, if any, Judge MCLEAN had with that case—whether he made any suggestion in relation to your decision, especially whether he at any time signified any approval of that decision.

We make these inquiries of you for the purpose of setting the truth of this matter before the public.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. HARLAN, SAML. A. PURVIANCE,
A. C. M. PENNINGTON, J. R. GIDDINGS,
SAML. GALLOWAY, WILL. CUMBACK,
JNO. A. BINGHAM.

Hon. H. H. LEAVITT.

Reply to the above Inquiries.

CINCINNATI, April 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 22d instant, requesting to know if Judge MCLEAN suggested, advised, or acquiesced in the decision made by me some weeks since in the case to which you refer, has been received.

Before I reply to your inquiry, which I shall do cheerfully

New-York Daily Times, Friday, May 16, 1856.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Reade-street Corruption Committee.

SINGULAR TESTIMONY.

Mr. Nims Declines to Answer—Who is Mr. Augustus Wood?

There was a meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, to investigate into the charges of corruption made against the Committee on Streets, with reference to the widening of Reade-street. The Chairman, Mr. VAN TINE, announced the following communication, which was read by Mr. HOLDEN:

COMMUNICATION.

In consequence of an article which appeared in the New-York *Herald* of Wednesday, viz.: "Mr. Nims is under the impression that Mr. Munday is the main-spring in the action of JOHN VAN TINE, Chairman of the Committee of Investigation of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to the action of the Committee on Streets on the opening of Reade-street." I deem it due to Mr. T. J. Munday to state that he was not aware of the existence of the resolution offered by me until it appeared in the papers the following morning, in the proceedings of the Board; and further, that it was at my request he was induced taking any part in the investigation, merely for the purpose of assisting me.

JOHN VAN TINE,
Chairman Special Committee Board of Councilmen.

The Chairman then asked if Mr. Tate or Mr. Stewart were present. There was no response.

TESTIMONY OF MR. NIMS.

Theodore S. Nims was then called and sworn.

Q.—Do you know Mr. McCurdy? A.—I have never been introduced to him.

Q.—Did you call upon him? A.—I did.

Q.—What was the nature of your business with him? A.—Its was private business and I decline answering.

Q.—Did you ever call upon him to ask a thousand dollars to prevent the widening of Reade street? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you ever write to him? A.—I have nothing to say about it.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. McCurdy at your house? A.—I never saw him, to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know whether he called? A.—I could not say whether he called or not, I am sure; I have a great many friends call; I keep open house; ever since I was married I have been glad to see my friends and give them a glass of wine.

Q.—Do you know Mr Bliss? A.—I have never had the pleasure of an introduction.

Q.—Did you ever call upon him? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you ever write to him? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Is that your writing? [Letter shown to witness.] A.—I could not say whether I wrote that or not; I wouldn't swear to my own handwriting; I write a great many different hands.

Q.—Did anybody advise you to call upon Mr. McCurdy? A.—I didn't say I called upon Mr. McCurdy.

Mr Grey—You said you called upon him, but declined to answer as to what your business was with him.

Witness—I beg your pardon, gentlemen; I thought I had refused to answer. I did call upon Mr. McCurdy.

Q.—What was your business with him? A.—I have just told you that I decline answering.

Q.—Did you call to receive a thousand dollars from him? A.—I have just told you that I declined answering. What's the use of asking the same question a dozen times?

Jonas B. Phillips, counsel for Mr. Nims, claimed that the Committee had no power to investigate into the conduct of persons outside of their own Board.

Q.—Has any of the Street Committee or any official of the City spoken to you on the subject? A.—I am glad that question has been asked; I admit nothing at all, but I wish it distinctly understood by members of the Press and of the Committee that, so far as I know, not a single member of the Street Committee or of the Common Council has a word to me about this matter until after the conclusion of inquiry was agreed upon; now you can call the Street Committee and swear them; I say this under oath; if you have any other questions to ask, go ahead—(After a pause)—I wish to say in addition to that, that no member of the City Government or other person receiving public pay ever spoke to me about it.

Q.—Didn't you call upon Mr. McCurdy and ask him for a thousand dollars, with reference to the widening of Reade-street? A.—Now I have said several times that I declined to answer, and if you ask me again I shall be silent.

Mr. Grey—Are you acquainted with the members of the Street Committee? A.—I am acquainted with some of the Street Committee.

Q.—Have you ever talked with them about the opening of Reade-street. A.—Nothing more than on one occasion when they met, and I acted as clerk, when asked with respect to the minutes.

Q.—You have had no conversation with any of them with reference to receiving money? A.—I have already sworn that I have not.

Q.—Have you any objection to say why you decline answering the question?

Counsel objected—considering it not within the scope of their power.

Q.—Did you ever tell Mr. McCurdy that you were only to receive $50? A.—I did not; and that brings to my mind another thing that I saw in the papers, to the effect that I had a wife and two children; I wish the reporters would note it, as it might cause some uneasiness to my wife,—for if I have two children, she don't know it.

Counsel—Are you sure you have not? I decline to answer.

Alexander Stewart sworn: Where do you live? A.—In No. 160 Chambers-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am in the refining business.

Q.—Are you interested in the widening of Reade-street? A.—We own property on each side of Reade-street, and are interested in the widening of it; we were opposed to it, until we saw that there were so many in favor of it.

Q.—Did any one call upon you concerning that matter? A.—No one called upon me, they called upon my brother.

Q.—Can you state who it was and what was proposed? A.—A person called on my brother to say that a thousand dollars would secure a report against the widening of Reade-street.

Q.—Can you say who called? A.—I don't want to swear positively who called; it was a small man; my brother would be the proper person to tell, but he is not in the City, and he will be gone some time.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with any one on the subject. A.—I never had any conversation with any one on the subject; no one called upon me; it was at my brother's house that this occurred.

Q.—Who called? A.—I couldn't say positively.

Q.—Is the person in the room? A.—I think that is the person (pointing to Mr. Nims) with the glasses.

Q.—Did you hear your brother say who the person was who called? A.—I did, but I don't recollect positively.

Q.—What name was signed to the letter received? A.—There was a name, but I don't recollect exactly what it was; I merely glanced at it and threw it in the fire.

Q.—Can you give the contents of the letter? A.—I cannot.

Q.—What was the object of it? A.—The object of the letter was to get $1,000 for insuring a report against the widening of Reade-street; but as we did not intend to pay it I threw the letter in the fire; if I had known I was to be called on, I would have preserved it.

Q.—Do you know whether any other person called? A.—I do not know of any other person who called in relation to the matter.

Q.—Can you say what name was attached to the letter? A.—There was a name to it, but I can't say positively; it was very much like Nims, but I can't say positively; I just glanced at it and threw it into the fire.

Q.—Did any member of the Street Committee ever call upon you? A.—I think no member of the Street Committee or of the Common Council ever came to us about the matter.

Philip Tate, sworn: Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Thirty-fourth-street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a stove dealer.

Q.—Are you interested in the widening of Reade-street? A.—I am interested.

Q.—Did any person call upon you in reference to that matter? A.—A person called on me and asked me how I stood; I said I was opposed to it; he went away and returned; he then said, "We can kill this matter; if I was in your place I wouldn't have it done for a thousand dollars; I think we can kill it, but it will take money to do it."

Q.—Who was that person? A.—His name is Augustus Wood.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—I don't know where he resides; I believe he is a land agent; he spoke to me in this room.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I gave him to understand that I didn't care anything about paying for it.

Q.—Did you receive any letters? A.—I received no letters about it, and I wrote none.

Q.—Do you know Augustus Wood? A.—I know him by sight; he used to call in my place to see my bookkeeper.

Q.—Is he present? A.—He is not present that I know of.

Q.—Do you know whether any other persons have been called upon? A.—I don't know of any other persons having been called upon in this matter.

Q.—Has any person called upon you since? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you describe the person who called upon you. A.—He was a pleasant looking man; I cannot describe him. He is a middle aged man, between thirty and forty.

Q.—You cannot recollect the color of his hair. A.—I cannot, I think his hair is light.

Mr. Grey—Did you ever have any conversation with members of the Committee or of the Common Council on this matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did Wood meet you? A.—He came up to me and spoke as I have said; then he went away, and returned and spoke as I have said.

Chairman—Is C. G. McCauley present? No response. Is there any person present who knows Mr. Wood? No response. Is Mr. Ketcher in the room? No response.

Mr. Stewart recalled, and letters shown him.

Question by Mr. Swan—Mr. Stewart, look at these letters and say whether you recognize the hand-writing as the same as that of the letter received by your brother? A.—One letter seems to be the same; it resembles it, but I would not say it was the same; the other is not, I am sure.

Mr. Nims recalled.—Q.—Did any person request you to call upon Mr. McCurdy? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Wood? A.—I do not; I may possibly know him by sight.

The Committee then adjourned.

There was quite a number of persons present during the investigation, and they all seemed very much interested.

The Crystal Palace Property.

The Board of Councilmen's Committee on Lands and Places held another meeting yesterday, and had under consideration what they supposed to be an application for an extension of the lease of the Crystal Palace grounds. The first person who addressed the Committee was Mr. WHITE, the Receiver. He stated that so far as he was aware there was really nothing tangible before the Committee, and that until there was, he thought their proceedings would not amount to anything.

Mr. BANKS was inclined to differ from Mr. WHITE. He asked whether Mr. WHITE had forgotton his application he sent in to the Board of Aldermen in March last, asking for an extension of the lease, and called for the reading of Mr. WHITE's application.

The communication was read, and proved to be simply a letter to the Board, giving notice of intention to submit an act to the Legislature, asking them to confer upon the Common Council, power to extend the lease of Crystal Palace grounds.

Mr. BANKS confessed that he had mistaken the character of the communication. Supposing it to have been an application for an extension he had subsmitted a remonstrance.

Mr. WHITE then expressed it as his decided opinion that Mr. BANKS was a veritable jackass.

Mr. BANKS retorted. He was convinced after due consideration, that Mr. WHITE was an arrant knave.

After a variety of other equally complimentary terms had been used, the Chairman called the parties to order, and said, as there was nothing before the Committee, it would now adjourn.

Mr. WHITE then stated that at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, he would present an application for an extension.

Mr. BANKS said that if that was the case, he would let his remonstrance remain.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Eudora Tragedy.

The preliminary examination of the negro GEORGE WILSON, charged with the murder of the captain and mate of the schooner *Eudora*, was to have taken place, yesterday, at New-Rochelle, Coroner MORRELL having issued a warrant for his arrest and production. At an early hour a large crowd had congregated in the neighborhood of the Court-House, and the building inside was well filled. Mr. EDWARD WELLS, District-Attorney of Westchester County, was in attendance. So were the Coroner and Councilman ROLFE, with all the witnesses from City Island and elsewhere. Much to the disappointment of the excited public, hour after hour sped by and no negro appeared. At length, about noon, Deputy-Sheriff HILL returned from White Plains, where the negro is in prison, and informed the Coroner that Sheriff LITTLE declined to send him for examination, on the ground that he was already in custody under a warrant charging him with the same offence of murder, issued by Judge ROBERTSON, the County Judge; and also that he was detained under the commitment of Commissioner MORTON, on the charge of mutiny and revolt.

The Coroner thereupon issued a commitment of detainer, and sent it to the Sheriff to await the action of the Grand Jury, who will be impanelled at White Plains on the 10th of next month.

It is believed that the negro cut the flesh from Captain PARMER's face at the time he removed the marks of India ink from the breast and limbs. Otherwise the fact that the face was entirely gone, while the rest of the body was only slightly decayed, can hardly be accounted for.

A reward of $500 for the recovery of the bodies of the Captain and mate, or either of them, was offered by the Sheriff on the 18th April. The person who found the body, of course believes he is entitled to it, but there is a report that the owner of the Island, on which the body was cast up, intends to claim the reward. We can scarcely, however, believe this to be true.

Aid for the Cape De Verde Islanders.

A meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange Association, assembled at noon, yesterday, on the business floor of the Corn Exchange Building, to hear an address on behalf of the starving inhabitants of the Cape De Verde Islands from Lieut. BARTLETT of the United States Navy, who briefly, clearly, and feelingly depicted the distress which he witnessed, during the month of November last, according to the latest accounts, prevalent in those unhappy Islands. He implored his mercantile audience to promptly extend their charity to this suffering people. He read a letter of a similar purport with his own address, from the Roman Catholic Bishop resident in the Islands, to Archbishop HUGHES, with a copy of which Lieut. BARTLETT had been furnished by the Archbishop. He also announced that Archbishop HUGHES had subscribed fifty dollars, towards the fund now being collected to purchase food and promptly ship it, to the famishing islanders. A neighbor of his likewise subscribed twenty dollars, and he hoped these noble examples would immediately find many generous imitators.

When Lieut. BARTLETT concluded his remarks, the Committee of 25 appointed at the Corn Exchange meeting of the 8th inst., to solicit aid for the same object, appointed the following officers:

President—GEORGE W. EDWARDS.
Treasurer—H. W. SMITH.
Secretary—PETER RICE.

Only seven of the Committee reported pregress, and their united collections amounted to nearly four thousand dollars. An adjournment followed.

The Committee on Contributions is to meet again at noon, on Saturday, 17th inst., in the Trustees room of the Corn Exchange.

The Homeless Newsboys.

A meeting of the Homeless Newsboys who have voluntarily placed themselves under the care and instruction of Mr. TRACY, the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House, was held Wednesday night at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets. About fifty newsboys were present in the front seats, while the rest of the church was filled with a highly respectable congregation. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, and addresses were made by Mr. FREDERIC COOKE, Hon. Mr. JOY, Mr. C. TRACY, and Dr. DOWLING. There was singing by the Accidental Quartette Club, and by the newsboys. Mr. TRACY gave a history of the rise and progress of the Newsboys' Lodging House. It was opened in March, 1854. During the Winter they accommodate about 35 boys a night—during Summer, about 20 boys. About 400 boys are annually under their care. Many boys had been sent away to learn trades, or live with farmers, and they had prospered well. A collection was taken up which amounted to $55. The direct object of the meeting was to proeure funds for the purchase of a melodeon for the Lodging House for the use of the boys in learning to sing.

How many Children do not go to School.

We give the following Report entire, because it lets us into a branch of the statistics of ignorance of which very little is known. From it the reader will see how good reason there is to believe that there are in this City 60,000 children, between the ages of 5 and 16, who do not attend school—or just about as many as do attend. It is not often that we get hold of this class of statistics, in reliable shape, since no provision is made for their collection by the Board of Education. Thoughtful people will not read the following without having some unpleasant suggestions bred in them:

To the Board of School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward:

At a recent meeting of this Board, on motion of Mr. Gerard, a Committee was appointed to have a census taken of the *number* and nativity of the children in the Eighteenth Ward, between the ages of 5 and 16, who do not attend any school, of which Committee Mr. Gerard was chairman, and Messrs. Burlesom, Strong and Joy members.

That Committee now report that they employed a competent person to execute that duty, which he performed with vigilance and ability; and they are sorry to say that it presents a fearful return. The census was confined to that portion of the Eighteenth Ward east of the Third-avenue, and between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, not including that large section of the Ward west of the Third-avenue over to the Sixth-avenue, which is the western boundary of the Ward.

It presents the melancholy fact that in that portion of the Ward embraced by the census there are two thousand six hundred and thirty one children between the ages of 5 and 16 years who never darken the door of a school-house, nearly as large a number as that which is the actual attendance in the Public Schools in the *whole* of the Ward; the last Report of the Inspectors, in November, showing 3,600 on the register, and 3,000 daily average attendance.

The following is the analysis of the number who do not attend any school living in the east section of the Ward, showing their nativities, viz.:

American born.		*Scotch.*	
Males	655	Males	4
Females	685	Females	7
Total	1340	Total	11
Irish.		*Italian.*	
Males	412	Males	2
Females	410	Females	2
Total	822	Total	4
German.		*Norwegian.*	
Males	172	Males	3
Females	166	Females	3
Total	338	Total	6
English.		*Welsh.*	
Males	43	Males	1
Females	50	Females	1
Total	93	Total	2
French.		*Hollanders.*	
Males	2	Females	2
Females	2	Total	4
Total	4		
Polish.			
Males	1		
Females	1		
Total	2		

Many of these children born in the United States are from parents born in other countries, but the proportion of those so born is not shown by the census.

If this number of children is multiplied by 22, the number of Wards in the City, you will have an aggregate of *sixty thousand children* in this City who *do not attend any school*, which is exactly the number stated by the State Superintendent, about two years ago, in his report to the Legislature, which is about the same number as these who do attend the Public Schools.

The condition of the parents whose children are thus neglected was a subject of inquiry. They are all very poor, very many of them degraded, many of dissipated habits, living very uncomfortably, and a proportion of them of deserving character, struggling with poverty; a great portion consisting of a population morally and physically degraded. A majority of them appeared *not* to be working people. A great many, especially among the Germans, were rag-pickers. Many of them said they could very many times their children to send them to school, as they employed them in picking up and selling wood, rags and other similar employments. Such is the condition of a large portion of the parents in the outskirts and river margin of one of the principal Wards of the City of New-York. What returns a similar census would make in the other Wards of the City any one acquainted with it may conjecture.

Such was the condition of the parents, that of the children was what might be expected. The majority of them were very dirty and ragged, carrying on their little trades of rag-picking, wood-gathering and street-begging, or playing around the docks, in vacant lots, or in mud-puddles—brought up in idleness and vice, next akin to crime, into which they readily slide, as a few years passes them from the transition state of childhood to grown boys and girls.

Many parents, who were desirous of sending their children to school, said they could not do so because they had no clothes fit to go in—some asked if their children would be supplied with clothes if they sent them to the public schools.

The person who took the census was furnished by the Committee with cards, stating the localities of the different schools of the Ward, which he distributed freely—many were well received, and others were returned to him. It had a good effect; many gave assurances that they should send their children to the schools after the list of May, and a portion of them kept their word, for the applications for admission have very much increased the week past, so much so that Miss FELT, the Principal of the large new Primary in Nineteenth-street, near the river, has been compelled to decline receiving any more, being entirely full, and endeavors have been made to get them to go to the other Primaries, which, however, are more distant from their habitations.

The Committee recommend that another large Primary be established on the northeastern part of the Ward, similar to that of the one in Nine eenth-street, and to place it near the river, as a great number of idle and vicious children are to be found in the streets adjacent to it.

The facts set forth in its report afford much food for reflection in those who take an interest in public education, but much more to those who take an interest in the rising generation of this growing City.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 6, 1856.
J. W. GERARD, Chairman.
J. H. BURLESON,
E. K. STORY,
J. F. JOY.

American Institute, Mechanics' Club.

SAMUEL D. BACKUS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Club held one of its ordinary meetings last evening. Several interesting models were exhibited. Among these was a model of a machine for printing carpets, of most ingenious adaptation, exhibited by Mr. CROSSLEY, of Boston.

A cooking apparatus was shown by Mr. DEMAREST, of No 375 Broadway. Alcohol is the combustible material disseminated through material confined in an annular space. It will boil a gallon of water in 10 minutes, or heat a cold smoothing iron in five minutes. The contrivance is perfectly safe in the hands of women, and cannot possibly explode. The machine will answer for a family, and will cost $6.

Mr. SAWYER exhibited FULLER's patent faucet, a very ingenious contrivance.

Mr. LARNED occupied the rest of the evening with the explanation of the merits of LEE and LARNED's Steam Fire-Engine.

Mr. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed at the last meeting to examine the more important new inventions and discoveries, stated that there had been a division of labor among the gentlemen composing the Committee, and each would make a report. To him the department of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy had been assigned.

He first called attention to the metal ALUMINUM, which, on account of its lightness, tenacity and permanent brightness, would be of great importance in the arts. It had been obtained by WOHLER, and in larger quantities by DEVILLE, of Paris. A new process had lately been found by M. ROSE, of Berlin, who substituted Cryolite, the double Floride of Aluminum and Sodium, for the more expensive Chloride of Aluminum used by DEVILLE. Cryolite, brought from Greenland, was sold in Berlin for $2 50 per cwt. It is evident, however, that this process as well as DEVILLE's is too expensive. We must wait for other experiments to ascertain that the metal can be produced at a cost low enough to bring it into general use.

Prof. KOPP has invented a new method of manufacturing soda and sulphuric acid, which has already been put into practical operation. It consists in using the sesquioxide of iron and carbon in decomposing the sulphate of soda. Many ingenious methods have been proposed within a few years, but the cold process of LEBLANC, of France, invented during the latter part of the last century, still has the preference among practical manufacturers.

M. PRETSCH, of Vienna, announces that he has succeeded in producing an intaglio and relievo surface, by means of light and electricity, from which electrotypes may be taken. Many ingenious experimenters have been striving to attain this end, but the cold process of LEBLANC, a revolution in the book trade must follow, because the illustrations will be produced cheaper than the letter press of standard copyright works. The details of his process have not yet reached us.

Recent experiments in producing oils from resin and coal, and in refining and even changing their atomic structure, warrant the assertion that these substances will soon be the chief sources of Light, and produce the best material for lubrication. The coal fields of our country far exceed in extent and variety those known to exist in all other parts of the world. Light and heat, the two great agents of universal use, may here for countless ages be produced so cheap and in such abundance as to be within the reach of the poorest citizen.

The subject of steam fire-engines was ordered to be taken up again at next meeting.

Don't Throw Your Orange-Peel on the Sidewalk.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last Sunday evening, as Mr. GEORGE STUART was passing through Lafayette-place, he stepped on a piece of orange-peel and fell to the pavement. Some gentlemen passing along picked him up, and carried him to the drug-store corner of Fourth-street and Bowery. Dr. NICHOLS, of Second-avenue, was called in, and on examination found a fracture of the thigh-bone. Mr. S. was then conveyed home, at No. 229 Christie-street. He will be confined to his room at least three months, and will escape well if he is not made a cripple for life. L. E. B.

Summer Sports.

The young men and maidens of Harlem, had a pleasant May party on Tuesday. They went in small boats from Harlem Bridge to Macomb's Dam, where they danced and "penned," and enjoyed themselves finely, to the music of a brass band; after which they sat down to a rural repast prepared under the direction of the Misses MARGARET MULLIGAN WALLACE, and other ladies of the party. On their return they stopped at High Bridge and partook of a hearty, fish chowder.

☛ At the upper end of the Bowling Green, standing alone in the middle of the street, is a large decapitated lamp-post, which once served to light the way on dark nights, but now on a stormy evening, when the moon and stars are not visible, would prove a dangerous obstruction. It should either be immediately repaired or removed. A light-house at sea without a light in it, and a lamp-post in the street without a lamp on it, increase the difficulties of navigation which they were intended to obviate. This evil is one of long standing—the lamp-post has been in this condition for some time. Why is it always necessary to call public attention to these things before those who are paid for looking after them can be made to do their duty?

☛ Hanover-square is at present an Elysium of delight to little boys who are fond of the sweets of life. The open space in the middle of the street is filled with casks of molasses and brown sugar, and it is amusing to notice how, instinctively, like flies in the Summer time, the juveniles ascertain the vicinity of the nectar, and immediately improve their knowledge by tapping the barrels and conveying their contents in an aqueduct of straw into their stomachic reservoirs. In the meanwhile, probably, their appetites are not lessened by the fact that the fruit is forbidden.

The Parrish Will Case.

Again, yesterday, the Parrish will case was before the Surrogate, who received a petition from Daniel Parrish, requesting that a collector be appointed to receive the income of the estate of the late Henry Parrish, and be responsible for the same, &c.

F. B. Cutting opposed the petition. He maintained that the condition of the estate was not such as in any way to need or demand a collector. That two conditions only could justify such an appointment.

First, That it be showed judicially to the Surrogate that there will be a long and necessary delay in the settlement of the Probate of the Will.

Second—That the estate is in danger, and absolutely requires it. Well, now all have admitted that the estate is very ably managed, that its operations are perfect. As for a long delay in the probate, no such thing has been established.

Judge Edmonds maintained that there would be a long delay in the probate, that they all knew it, that it would be impossible to be otherwise. *Third*, That $150,000 is the annual income of the estate, that two months have already passed this year, and who has been receiving this money? Mrs. Parrish has received $50,000, and $25,000 of it has been invested by her in her own name, as a gift to her, not in the name of the estate.

Now what is to be done with the rest of the money that is to come in of the $150,000? Shall Mrs. Parrish receive and invest it in her own name, as a gift to her, instead of having it invested in the name of the estate? Now what we fear is that this will be done, and we shall be under the necessity of contesting those investments as gifts to Mrs. Parrish. It is not that she is incompetent to manage the estate; she has shown her talent in that line—for during the six years that Mr. Parrish was paralyzed, the value of his property increased nearly a million of dollars.

Three thousand dollars have been expended by Mrs. Parrish since the death of her husband, for the support of her house, &c.; that is, $1,600 a month, or at the rate of $18,000 a year. These moneys she is expending is received from the estate, and therefore we think it is necessary that a collector should be appointed to receive the income of the estate, and be responsible for it. We are perfectly satisfied that an allowance be made to Mrs. Parrish to live upon.

F. B. Cutting—Do you say, Mr. Edmonds, that Mrs. Parrish has invested $25,000 since the decease of Mr. Parrish?

Judge Edmonds—No. The investments to that amount were made by her before the death of Mr. Parrish.

F. B. Cutting—Mrs. Parrish has, beyond all claim, $160,000 of personal property and $200,000 by will, if the codicils are overthrown, or if the will and codicil are all laid aside, she will have one-third of the estate, so in any case, she will receive an income of more than $18,000 a year.

Mr. O'Connor rose to plead for the appointment of a collector. The Surrogate interrupted him, saying, I will appoint a collector; the only question in my mind is whom to appoint; you will please confine your remarks to that point. Then excusing himself for a few moments he turned to Judge Edmonds and said: You intend to contest this will. I want to know on what grounds you contest it?

Judge Edmonds—I intend to contest it on the ground that the will was revoked, and not on the ground that Mr. Parrish was incompetent to make the will, or that it was illegally made.

O'Connor maintained that the collector appointed should not have power to institute suits of litigation against the estate, without the special consent and authorization of the Surrogate.

This principle was fully agreed upon by all parties.

Mr. O'Connor considered that Joseph Delafield was disqualified to act as collector, on account of his relationship and connection with the case, and argued at some length in favor of Mr. Daniel Parrish being appointed.

Surrogate—My own disposition was to take the three executors named in the will. I was in hopes that would satisfy all parties—if it does not, I cannot appoint one of them and decline the others. If you cannot take them, I cannot take the estate from Mrs. Parrish and put it in the hands of one opposed to her, by appointing Daniel Parrish, and especially considering his name was revoked by Henry Parrish in the codicil. If you do not agree, I will have to appoint a stranger.

The counsels did not agree, and the Surrogate has not yet decided whom he will appoint.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE WIDOW BETTER THAN A PRETTY QUAKER.

The case of the Widow Fawcett, from Canada, on account of whose troubles and alleged robbery by two male traveling companions, was published in the TIMES yesterday, was again up for examination at the Lower Police Court yesterday. The evidence elicited was listened to with interest by those present.

The policemen of the Third Ward who arrested the accused parties stated that at the Station-house Routh and Mrs. F. quarreled about the robbery. She told him to give her the watch which belonged to her; Routh said Mrs. Fawcett had given it to him, and he would not give it up; she grabbed it, and he held on to the chain; in the scuffle she succeeded in getting it; the captain found it impossible to get a settlement between the parties, and told them to clear out, as they made so much noise; the watch was afterwards handed to the captain, and he gave it back to Routh; Mrs. Fawcett followed Routh to the street and while upon the walk seized his hat from his head, saying she had paid for it; a number of people gathered around, and to prevent a disturbance Routh and Mrs. Fawcett were again taken to the Station-house; while on the walk she again got the watch, and both were locked up for disorderly conduct.

Lieutenant Cropsey, of the Third Ward, testified that, on Tuesday night, while Routh was in confinement in the Station-house, he admitted to him that he had between $300 and $400 belonging to Mrs. Fawcett; he said that his sister had $300, $84 were in his possession, that Mitchell had $100, and that the rest was paid out for traveling expenses; he also told Cropsey that he would give bonds that Mrs. Fawcett should have her money, if the matter was kept out of the papers.

Mrs. Fawcett asserts that Routh has already three wives, and that he wanted to marry her.

The case will be further investigated.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON THE BATTERY.

A daring highway robbery was committed on the Battery, about 12 o'clock on Monday night. On that night, at the hour in question, as Mr. Arthur Borton, a non-commissioned officer in the U. S. Army, stationed on Governor's Island, was proceeding to the Government landing, at the Battery, he was accosted near the entrance of Castle Garden, by three men, one of whom inquired the time of night. Mr. Borton took out his gold watch to tell the hour, when one of the men grabbed his watch from his hand, the others then struck him, and all three immediately ran away. The soldier cried for assistance, when two policemen came up to ascertain the cause. One of the officers seeing a young man running towards the Castle Garden, by three men, one of whom inquired the time the Castle Island ferry, gave chase to him and succeeded in arresting him near the liberty pole on the Battery. When taken to the Station-house, the prisoner was searched:—a single-barreled pistol, a tin box of powder, a box of percussion caps, and a porte-monnaie containing $1 16, were found on his person.

The prisoner was yesterday morning brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, for examination. He said he was 19 years of age, born in Ireland, resided in Centre-street, and was a machinist, and had been working for Mr. Jackson, in Centre-street. As to the charge of highway robbery, he said he had nothing at all to say; he knew noth ng about it; and did not know at the time what he was arrested for.

He was committed to prison in default of $3,000 bail.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY—PROBABLE MURDER.

An Irish shoemaker, named James Conway, was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with entering the grocery store of William Rands, on the corner of Mott and Houston streets, and stabbing Theodore Freiss, one of the German clerks, with a large meat knife and inflicting a very dangerous wound in the shoulder. Immediately after this Conway sprang furiously upon and attempted to stab another clerk in the same store, but his intended victim managed to elude him and give the alarm, when Officer McDonald of the fifteenth Ward came up and secured the villain.

The physician who was called to attend the injured man stated that the wound was of so serious a nature as to probably end in death.

The prisoner was taken before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed him to prison to await the result of Freiss' injuries.

BURGLARY IN CANAL-STREET.

Frank Blanchard, a colored man, was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Nelson Rollins, No. 107 Canal-street, and stealing therefrom twenty-five yards of carpet and a rug of the value of $25. The entrance to the house was effected by breaking open a rear basement window. Mr. Rollins testified that he saw the prisoner going down the alleyway of the house with the property in his possession, and followed Blanchard to a furniture store in West Broadway, where he offered the carpet and rug for sale, when officer Willett, of the Fifth Ward, took him into custody. Blanchard was yesterday morning taken to the First District Police Court, and committed to prison, in default of $1,000 bail.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Policeman Slowey, of the Tenth Ward Police, arrested one Daniel Dean, who stands charged with stealing a quantity of silver tea and table spoons, knives and forks, a mahogany box, containing $20 in money, &c., &c., from F. A. Powell, residing in Mount Pleasant, Westchester County. The property, most of which has been recovered, is said to have been taken on the 29th of April. The prisoner was taken back to Westchester County for trial.

Miscellaneous.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.

James Clinton, an Irishman belonging to Hudson County, was robbed of a pocket-book containing in the neighborhood of $150, in Greenwich-street, near Murray, at about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. He came down the river on a canal-boat on the evening previous, and while passing near the corner at the time mentioned, two boys ran against him, and one of them abstracted from his very loose pantaloons-pocket his pocket-book containing the above sum. The victim was too much intoxicated to give a quick alarm, or pursue the young scamps, who escaped, though two of the Police were very near the corner. No description of the money can be obtained from him, except that there was one $20 bill on the Powell Bank at Newburgh, and one $3 bill torn in pieces and patched two or three times.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

An inquest was held Wednesday by Coroner PERRY, upon the body of an unknown man, which was found floating in the river near the foot of Chambers street.

No evidence as to the identity of the deceased was produced. The man was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, auburn hair, thick lips, full eyes, and appeared to be a laborer. The jury declared that the deceased died "by being drowned."

DEAD CHILD FOUND.

The body of a male child was found in a state of entire nudity, about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, on the basement steps of No. 279 Pearl-street. It was removed to the Second Ward Station-House, where an inquest was held upon it by Coroner Connery. Dr. Bouton, who made the *post mortem*, was of the opinion that the child came to its death "by being smothered." The Jury therefore declared that "the deceased came to its death by being smothered by some person unknown to the Jury."

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.

Francis Crawley, a native of Scotland, aged 32 years, died at the City Hospital, Wednesday, from fracture of the leg, and other injuries received on the 5th inst., by falling from a scaffold in a building at the corner of Reade-street and Broadway.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Thomas Mamon, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, jumped into the dock foot of Twenty-sixth-street, N. R. He was fished out half-drowned by the Twentieth Ward Police and carried to the Station-house. From there he was removed to the Police Court, for the magistrate to dispose of.

Mary Colligan, residing at No. 357 Mott-street, attempted to destroy her life on Wednesday night by taking a quantity of arsenic, but was discovered in time and restored.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United States vs. *Charles G. Duncan and Hamilton J. Gedney.*—The examination of the defendants in the above suit was brought by the United States District-Attorney on Monday before Mr. Commissioner Bridgham. The charge was for obstructing a deputy U. S. marshal in the service of process upon the ship *Adriana*. No witnesses were examined for the defence, and the Government failing entirely to sustain the charge, the defendants were discharged.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—MAY 12.

Before Judge Daly.

Patrick W. Smith, Assignee of Caroline E. Wedgewood, vs. *William B. Barton, Richard Barton, and John Wagner.*—Leave was granted to the defendants to amend their answer with costs to plaintiff. The case goes over to next term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William Nelson and others vs. James E. Woodruff and others.—Witnesses were examined for the defence in this suit, yesterday, to prove that the cargo for which freightage is claimed by the plaintiffs was improperly stowed from which the loss ensued, which is set up against the claim.

The plaintiffs' counsel in rebuttal, called several stevedores, who testified that the cargo might be stowed five or six tiers high without danger, and in this case the barrels were piled in five tiers. The case is not yet finished.

Terrible Freshets in Tennessee—Effects of the Late Floods—Tragic Result at Lynnville.

From the Nashville Banner.

The disasters caused by the late floods in the Counties south of us can hardly be exaggerated. In Giles County, especially, the damage caused is immense, and altogether unprecedented. Richland Creek and its tributaries rose several feet higher than was ever before known, sweeping to destruction stocks of all kinds, particularly hogs, cattle and sheep, whilst the stripping plantations of rails and farm buildings appear to be minor calamities. One man lost two hundred head of sheep. The ruin caused by the washing away of the soil can hardly be estimated. Nearly every small bridge on the turnpike from Columbia to Pulkton has been carried away, the two bridges over Richland Creek barely escaping. It is understood that numbers of mills have been destroyed.

But the most melancholy result occurred at Lynnville, situated on the turnpike road about fourteen miles north of Pulaski.

Lynn Creek, running through the town, rose to such a height on Tuesday morning, and so suddenly, as to destroy almost without warning a house occupied by a man named RICHARDSON, situated in the lower part of the village, within some twenty feet of the main road. The building was crushed in a few moments, the father and mother finding themselves with an infant drifting down the angry torrent, two other children having perished in bed at the time the house fell. After floating with the wreck about three-quarters of a mile, the whole family lodged against a tree, the father severely injured, the three children dead, and the mother so jammed among the drift, as with the best efforts of the husband barely able to keep her head above the roaring waters.

In this condition they were discovered a little after daylight, and heroically rescued by a young man named ISAAC BEARDEN, who swam his horse to the spot, declaring his intention to "save them or perish in the attempt." Others finally aided him in the generous endeavor. Such noble conduct needs no eulogy; it is an honor to human nature.

It is reported that an overseer and a negro man have perished in the same neighborhood. Altogether, the visitation has no parallel in the history of that region since its settlement.

The Lebanon *Herald* says:

"The greatest freshet that has happened since 1847, visited us on Tuesday last. The rain fell in torrents on Monday evening, all night Monday night, and often and on until 12 o'clock Tuesday morning, at which time portions of Lebanon were entirely inundated. Several families had to leave their residences and seek shelter elsewhere. The water accumulated upon the square and portions of West, South and Maple streets to the depth of from two to three feet. Many gardens and fences were seriously damaged."

ANOTHER HUMAN CALCULATING MACHINE.—We received a visit this afternoon from a young man named MERIDITH HOLLAND, who has a most marvelous gift for calculating figures. A variety of questions that would have required hours of calculation before an ordinary individual would be able to give an answer, were answered instantly by young HOLLAND, and in every instance with perfect correctness. He tells the day of the week upon which any date fell since the commencement of time, and he can tell with equal readiness what days dates will fall upon in the future for millions of years to come. This result is attained too without a moment's hesitation, and among a great variety of the most difficult problems of this kind, he was not detected in a single error. He also adds up or multiplies almost any number of figures, and gives the result instantly and invariably correctly. The most wonderful of all is, that this

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☞ Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

The General Assemblies.

The General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, the Old and New Schools, hold their meetings in this City, commencing on Thursday of this week. Their proceedings will be of interest to the members of that denomination throughout the United States. We shall present each day a full and accurate report of their proceedings. We will send the DAILY TIMES containing these reports to any part of the United States, for the time these bodies are in session, or for a fortnight, for twenty-five cents. Orders should be left at the office immediately.

☞ The *Asia* arrived below last night, and is reported as probably aground in the Lower Bay. A very brief summary of her news will be found in another column.

Public Lands—Railroads.

Good things done out of time are as bad as the worst. It was a good thing, last Winter, to acknowledge the Government of WALKER; now nothing can be worse, because the fact acquires a significance by the light of the preceding refusal, that must be peculiarly irritating to powers with whom every interest requires peaceful relations. It would have been a good thing last Winter a year to have granted Lands to Railroads on the same lavish scale as characterizes measures passed, and to pass, through Congress; but to grant them now, so soon after the passage of the Bounty Land Act, and before one-half of the warrants authorized by it have been delivered to the claimants, is, to say the least, a proceeding of very questionable propriety. For the several Railroad bills sanctioned by the House Committee surrender to those Corporations more than six millions of acres of land—a territory, in fact, equaling in size the States of New-Hampshire and Maryland. So much of it as is donated in Iowa and Wisconsin is taken from a district towards which emigration tends with unparalleled rapidity and volume; and where more applicants besiege the land-offices, this Spring, than the Government officials can wait upon. There, too, is the main market for the consumption of Bounty Land Warrants; thither the old soldier, who declines to sell, sends his claim to be located; and thither the emigrant, with his warrant bought of a Wall-street dealer in the article, goes to look up his farm and erect his home. The thousands who have waited a year or more upon the tardy motions of the Pension Office, without receiving their certificates, count, in the majority of instances, upon placing them, when obtained, upon Iowa or Wisconsin lands. Upon all these operations and hopes the various Railroad grants place an extinguisher. The Iowa bill sweeps all the public lands in the State, out of the market, and beyond the reach of the Land Warrant. The Wisconsin and Michigan bills are less inclusive, but still leave very little, and that, of course, not the best lands, at the service of the Warrant-holders.

The Bounty Land Act of March 5, 1855, aliented very nearly 15,000,000 of acres of the public lands—a tract larger than the State of South Carolina. Not more than one-half the grantees have yet enjoyed a vision of the paper. They have the satisfaction of seeing more fortunate recipients selling out at remunerative prices, not greatly below Government rates, and have a reasonable expectation that when the warrants do come, all the lands within available distance of possible railroad thoroughfares will be gone, and the price of warrants reduced to a point not yet realized in that department of commerce. These wholesale grants render that result inevitable. They fall upon the rear-guard of the military beneficiaries, and strip them of one-half the benefit designed by the Bounty Act, and already secured by those whose better stars gave them a foremost place in the army of applicants. The Bounty Act was or was not a measure of justice. If it was, to paralyze it thus by subsequent legislation is grossly unjust; if it was not, the wrong should not be righted at the expense of those of the beneficiaries whom the indolence of the Pension bureau has left at the mercy of Government. We have no reason to believe these concessions are dictated by any other desire than to advance great public enterprises, and develop much-needed avenues of intercourse. But we certainly think they should have been withheld until the last Bounty warrant had left the Commissioner.

Recognition of Nicaragua.

The reception of General WALKER's Ambassador, the Padre VIJIL, by the President, has created an unwonted degree of excitement in the public mind, though no special rumor exists for it which has not been created by the dubious conduct of the administration in first refusing to receive Col. FRENCH, and then so eagerly opening the door to the priestly minister who succeeded him. The President sent a highly interesting message to Congress yesterday, on Nicaraguan affairs, in reply to a resolution of the Senate in March, and of the House of Representatives of the 8th inst. The message and the accompanying documents, abstracts of which will be found under our telegraphic head this morning, are of the highest interest. The President explains at length his motives for accepting Señor VIJIL, but does not intimate that he has any reasons for anticipating difficulty with other foreign nations, from his recognizing the Rivas-Walker Government. But Senator CRITTENDEN seems to have regarded the recognition of WALKER as rife with mischief, and calculated to involve the country in war, very speedily. The act will, very likely, add to the embarrassing difficulties connected with Central American affairs; but we cannot believe in the possibility of a war growing out of such a cause. The commercial interests of the country require that some Nicaraguan Government should be recognized, and as the Rivas Administration is the only one in existence, there is no choice but to acknowledge it. Such is the plea of President PIERCE, and he also states, what will be comforting to Colonel FRENCH, that if the facts now presented by the Padre VIJIL had been presented by him, he would have been received. So, it was not the bad character of Colonel FRENCH that caused his rejection, but his not being able to convince President PIERCE that he represented the Government *de jure* and *de facto* of Nicaragua.

What Will You Take?

One of the first and most unpleasant impressions which the foreigner must receive, on coming to this country, is the apparently chronic thirst of the inhabitants. To drink appears to him to be the chief end in life of the American. Every undertaking, no matter how grave, must be baptized in a cocktail or a sling. Every sentence a man utters must be moistened with a julep or a cobbler. All the affairs of life are begun and ended with drinks. Is a project of any kind to be started, the first word is, "Let us go to the Astor and talk it over." So the capitalists leave their quiet offices, where one would suppose business would be more easily transacted, and betake themselves to a reeking bar, where they stupefy themselves with liquors fearfully and wonderfully made. The old formula of salutations, such as "how d'ye do," &c., seem to the European to be entirely banished from the American vocabulary. When men meet, the greeting of "what will you take," supplies the place of all other phrases of courtesy. It is the same with all; a continual and never-ending "drink all round." Merchants, students, authors, editors, stevedores, loafers, men of "elegant leisure," actors, artists, all tend towards the bar-room as inevitably as matter tends towards the centre of the earth. Brandy, like death, extinguishes every error, and veils every resentment. Is it to be wondered at that the European, at the first glance, should look upon us as a most bibulous people?

In no other civilized nation does the bar-room play so conspicuous a part. The English, it is true, frequent taverns and swill enormous quantities of beer and gin. But this only occurs in the evening, and during the daytime it is only the most degraded of the population that one finds haunting the fatal gin-palace. The Londoners of the better class—even the young men—rarely drink by daylight. The merchant probably drinks his half-pint of sherry with his beefsteak in the city, but as for entering a tap-room for the sake of drinking without any particular object, he never dreams of such a thing. The general temperance of the Continental nations is so well known that any comment on it would be superfluous. One may see a Frenchman gay and exhilarated, but you rarely see him drunk. It is only the thieves and scoundrels who frequent the *tapis franc* that drink brandy in any quantity. The rest of the population take that liquor in thimble-like glasses, that to an American or English eye seem preposterously minute.

Now it is not at all an uncommon thing to hear a young man in this country, when he is summing up his expenses, say, "By Jove, how money does go! Why, although I don't drink very much, I find that my weekly expenses for drinks and cigars amount to something more than the sum I pay for my board." He is surprised, but he does not recollect that his life is nothing but an intermittent drink. A well-known proprietor opened an up-town hotel and bar-room the other day. On the opening day he took in over four hundred dollars at the bar alone, and his gross receipts on the entire establishment for the first week were sixteen thousand dollars. Say that out of the four hundred dollars received at the bar fifty dollars were spent in cigars, that leaves a sum equal to 2,600 drinks. So that on the day in question the drinking done at that single bar amount to what would supply the population of a small town with a drink to every inhabitant. If we had it in our power to deduce from reliable statistics the amount of money spent in bar-rooms in this City in the course of the year, it would, we are confident, amount to a sum that would astound our readers.

This indiscriminate drinking must eventually make its mark upon our City population. We can see it already betraying itself in the rising generation. It is impossible for any man to drink even pure liquors six or seven times a day, without suffering fearfully in constitution. And when he transmits this impaired constitution to his son, who in turn impairs it still further by the same courses, it requires little foresight to see that we are preparing a population for our cities, that will not in physical frame be much better than those wretched children called Aztecs who were exhibited here some years ago.

This love of drink and bar-rooms is every day increasing. Every day sees fresh poison-saloons springing up in various parts of the City. Every day sees our youth becoming more and more the victims of this habit; for really we think it is more a habit than a passion. It is no love for joviality that tempts them. It is not the hot exuberance of youth. It is not the evanescent impulse of the gay young fellow who is sowing his wild oats. It is a cold, deliberate, confirmed habit. No atmosphere of recklessness or jollity surrounds the drinking groups. No peals of merriment atone for the act by proving that at least it is unusual. A grim and melancholy air pervades each countenance. The drinks are poured out, the glasses raised and touched with a loathsome air of custom, and each man swallows his potion with the same impassive countenance he would wear if he were drinking a glass of plain water. All the concomitants that partially redeem or excuse drinking, as far as it can be redeemed or excused, are wanting in this sad and formal ceremony. The actors drink not because they love it and want to be merry, but because they have been accustomed to do it ever since they were boys, and it has now become a habit which is more imperious than if it were a passion.

It is easy enough to point out the evil, but a very difficult task to devise and enforce an efficient remedy. The total abstinence pledge would be perfect, but for the slight defect, that those who can be induced to take it are only those who do not need it. The Prohibitory Law would cut up the evil by the roots,—if the Constitution and Court of Appeals, to say nothing of public sentiment, did not stand in the way. As it is, we seem left to parental control, education, moral training and such arguments as reason and common sense will urge against this degrading and destructive habit. These ought to be sufficient. That they are not, is the fault, to a very great degree, of those upon whom devolves the duty of urging them. If parents, teachers and all persons who have influence directly or indirectly over the young, would do their duty in this matter, the presence or absence of stringent laws would be a matter of little consequence, so far as the class we have especially in view are concerned.

A Great Man in Exile.

Time turns now and again strange whirligigs in this lower world of ours. In our New-Jersey and Maryland farms Peers have been found playing ploughman, and there have been many great monarchs and ministers, who have had in their day to pay a visit to those two homes of the fallen, America and England. LOUIS PHILIPPE and LOUIS NAPOLEON have bestowed on us both the dignity of their exile, and the great NAPOLEON made a vigorous effort to escape to our shores. While monarchs seem to have rather given us the preference, candidate Kings and ministers appear to show a preference for England. Don CARLOS, Don MIGUEL, GUIZOT, THIERS, LOUIS BLANC, LEDRU ROLLIN, HENRY THE FIFTH, and ESPARTERO, have all been sojourners there for a time. At present, however, London appears to be rather bare of lions, and in the absence of some larger animal, the ex-Dictator of the Argentine Republic usurps the gaze.

In private accounts we have seen, ROSAS is at present dividing his sojourn between Ford's Hotel, a rather musty Roman Catholic establishment in Manchester-square, and the house near Southampton of his daughter, the once famous MANUELETA, who presented her lord with a little English baby on the same morning that British cannon were thundering a welcome to the young heir of France. URQUIZA, it may be remembered, on succeeding ROSAS, removed the sequestration on the property of the latter, who, with his wonted nobleness, used the means thus generously placed at his disposal in stirring up difficulties against his benefactor; but URQUIZA himself being driven out, the revenues of his predecessor were put an end to, the sequestration being immediately reënforced. When ROSAS first went over to England he lived in good style, kept a carriage, and received company in return for the *fêtes* given him, for, strange to say, notwithstanding his deeds of blood, or, perhaps, in consequence of them, he has been a victim of many *fêtes*, and was quite a lion with the female portion of the English aristocracy, who love a little blood, more than one heiress having offered her hand, with a huge fortune in it, to the ex-dictator. It is stated, however, that he is somewhat fastidious about years, and none of his admirers being down to his standard of perfection, he prefers to remain in widowed isolation. Since the sequestration he has dropped his carriage and set up what is styled "a dog cart," wherein, accompanied by a little negro, who acts as his interpreter, he drives about with a gun always ready for his favorite pastime of shooting man, beast, or bird, as the case may be. He still clings fondly to all his old customs, and loves to beguile away the night in recounting his exploits to an admiring crowd of smoking *guachos*.

Like most foreign and home scamps, ROSAS is a great *protégé* personally of Lord PALMERSTON, who always excuses a little wildness in his pets, and he is not without a hope of being once more restored to his old dominions. It is stated that large sums have been placed at his disposal by his followers to enable him to return, but he awaits the time until the depredations of the Indians on the property of Buenos Ayrean proprietors, with which he alone is able, he maintains, to deal, make all parties desire his return.

In the meantime it is gratifying to see that, though the opening of the rivers, after the recommendations of Sir GORE OUSELEY, have not realized yet all the benefits they are destined to bestow, the magnificent regions of the Rio Platte continue to advance in prosperity. The waves of immigration from Europe and our own States continue perpetually to pour in, bearing on their waters the blessings of industrial energy and cultivated vigor, which in no other land find a richer or more profitable field.

Notwithstanding the many fictions with which romance surrounded his name, ROSAS was, in fact, the best ruler that South America has yet known, having maintained that which alone was essential to its prosperity, security to life and property, and, but for the interference of Brazil, he would still be the supreme dictator of the Buenos Ayrean Provinces.

A Model Witness.

One of our City officials, a gentleman named NIMS, who occupies the position of City Librarian, was yesterday up for examination before the Investigating Committee in the alledged fraudulent transaction connected with the widening of Reade-street. A long string of questions were put to Mr. NIMS, but he positively refused to answer one of them, interpersing his refusals, however, with a good many facetious remarks respecting his domestic affairs, which were neither relevant to the affair in hand, nor at all desired by the Committee. But Mr. NIMS seemed to congratulate himself on having fallen upon a favorable opportunity for ventilating his humor and defeating the ends of justice. Mr. NIMS' replies were all of the non criminate order, and only may be taken as models by any gentleman who is summoned to give his testimony, but has his private reasons for not wishing to answer.

The General Assemblies in New-York.

That the annual meetings of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States were commenced simultaneously in this City yesterday, is a fact remarkable from its rarity. The Assemblies have never met together in the same place since the grand separation in 1837, and neither body has ever before had a larger attendance of Commissioners at the opening of its sessions. The Old School body elected Rev. Dr. MCFARLAND, of Virginia, as its Moderator, and the New School Assembly made choice of Rev. Dr. HICKOK, Vice-President of Union College. Liberal provision has been made for the accommodation of the Commissioners in private families, and it is to be hoped that their probable sojourn of ten days will prove both pleasant and profitable We devote a large portion of our space this morning to reports of the proceedings of both bodies, and shall continue to do so during the session.

What are the Necessaries of Life?

A correspondent of the *Courier and Inquirer* recently said:

"Looking on any nation as not civilized that cannot produce its necessaries of life, of course my opinion of my own land can be easily inferred."

It follows, then, as a logical necessity, that his opinion of his own land is anything but complimentary to its civilization. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury tells the story of what the necessaries of life cost which we import from foreign countries. But the necessaries of life are purely conventional and arbitrary. There are people who think that truffles are among the necessaries of life, and that roast turkey is not endurable without the flavor of those mysterious productions of nature. But all our truffles are imported, for no art has yet been discovered by which they can be produced here. FANNY KEMBLE gives it as her opinion, in her book on this country, that finger glasses are among the necessities of life, and that a dinner without them is not enjoyable. If pork and hominy, and beef, bread and whisky, be the only necessaries of life, why, then, we are a refined and an independent nation; but, happily for us and all other people, we have all longings for necessaries which any one country cannot furnish; and therefore are we compelled to that constant interchange of commodities which tends more than any other cause to the universal fraternization of all the earth. If England could have managed to rub along without the tallows of Russia, and if Russia could have dispensed with the champagnes, silks and perfumery of the French, it would not have been so easy a matter for the Peace Congress in Paris to come to terms. The necessaries of life, by making us dependent upon each other, insure a state of peaceful intercourse, and the growth of refinement, which is, in fact, only an increase of our necessities, insures the perpetuity of peace and the good will of nations. The North has but recently taught the inhabitants of the torrid zones that ice is one of the necessaries of life, and that piece of cooling instruction has been of immense importance towards the civilization of the children of the sun. Tea and coffee have become necessaries of life with us, yet we produce neither of those articles.

It is not by any means a difficult problem—what may life be supported on? a little meal and water will suffice; but what are the necessaries of life is quite a different question. Whatever tends to human enjoyment is a necessary of life, and God has not given to any nation the privilege of supplying all its wants from its own soil. If we produce the articles given in exchange for those we need, but cannot manufacture or raise, we virtually produce them by our labor.

Fruity.

The ladies are amenable to no laws but those of their own making, at least in the matter of decorating their angelic persons; else we should hope that Mayor WOOD might be induced to issue an edict against the fair sex converting their heads into kitchen gardens. Flowers, feathers and diamonds have been considered the proper ornaments of ladies' heads from time immemorial; but the fashion of wearing vegetables upon the head has been introduced the present year, and ladies look as though they had been to market and were returning with their purchases hanging down the back of their necks. The favorite ornaments for bonnets and head-dresses at present, are bunches of fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, cherries, pears, plums, oranges, lemons, peaches, apples, and quinces. Most Pomona-like and tempting do the spring bonnets look with these fruity decorations, and the normal fondness of the mother of us all, for apples, appears to have broken out in the most astonishing form; but, whether it be indicative of a return to the original innocence of Eden, or the weakness which caused the expulsion of our first parents, we cannot determine.

The Deformed Transformed.

The moiety of the old Clinton Hall left in Beekman-street has been transmogrified into the new Park Bank. The process of transformation has been a very easy one, and the venerable remnant has now all the comeliness of old mutton dressed up as lamb. They have taken off the half of the triangular elevation of the roof, straightened the line, and surmounted it with a ponderous balustrade; added wooden cornices to the windows, and patched up the slate-colored stucco. Though it does not look quite so smart as its neighbor, the Nassau, with its Caen stone fronts, it looks much better than it did, and several years younger.

The Park Lilies.

Behold the cast-iron lilies in the marble basin in the Park, how they don't grow, except when they grow rusty! They have had new coats of green and white paint to give them a look corresponding with the season, but the backwardness of Spring makes their greenness a little premature.

☞ A gentleman, named GRIMES, now lecturing about spiritualism in Buffalo, offers a thousand dollars for a single rap. The rap to be produced under circumstances which shall admit no possibility of fraud. As yet the spirits have not evinced any *rapacity* for GRIMES' money. They are probably determined to show him that he was in error, if he thought they were not worth a rap.

☞ Telegraphic advices from New-Orleans state that the United States storeship *Supply*, being unable on account of stormy weather to land the camels on board of her on the coast of Texas, had gone up the Mississippi River with them.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

THE ASIA AGROUND IN THE LOWER BAY.

COTTON LOWER—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

Consols 92 3-8.

[*By the Sandy Hook Telegraph.*]

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, May 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 3d instant, arrived in our harbor this evening.

The *Asia* is either at anchor or aground in the lower bay, and as she has fired several guns and blown off steam, the presumption is that she is aground.

The news is three days later than that received by the *Atlantic*, but presents no feature of importance.

In the British Parliament the adjourned debate on Mr. WHITESIDE'S motion for a vote of censure on the Government for the fall of Kars, had been pressed to a division, when the motion was lost by a majority against it of one hundred and twenty-seven.

The official report of the proceedings of the Peace Congress had been published, but are little more than a reproduction of the treaty and protocols already made known.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market during the week amounted to 42,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000 and exporters 2,750 bales. The market was dull, and prices, on the lower qualities in particular, had declined under the influence of the last advices from the United States. The decline was equal to about ⅛d. ℔ lb. The better grades were in moderate demand, and without material change from the quotations of the previous Friday. New Orleans Fair is quoted at 7d.; Middling, 6⅝d. Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6⅜d. Uplands Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6⅜d.@6⅝d.

Breadstuffs.

The market for FLOUR was firm, at an advance of 6d. ℔ barrel. WHEAT was 2d. ℔ bushel higher, and firm. CORN was dull, and prices had undergone a slight decline.

The London Money Market was rather tighter.

Consols closed at 92⅜.

Passengers.

The following is a partial list of the passengers by the *Asia*:

Mr. and Mrs. Whetmore, Miss Curtiss, Miss Van Anken, Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell, Miss Hile, Miss Hollins, Miss Ferrier, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Edward Cunard and family, Hon. Mr. Ferrier, Jr., and lady, Mrs. E. S. Corson, Mrs. E. Stevens, J. A. Beck, J. A. Beck, Jr., Lieut. McNaughten, Mr. J. Laman, Wm. Barrow, Joseph Barrow, Dr. D. Carlagan, D Connal, D. Devillerand, Thos. Ryan, R. McLaren, Mr. Redstone, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds and servant, Mr. Langenhagen, Arch. Smith, Edward Nubin, Jos. Peabody, Dr. H. W. Hale, B. A. Vanderbilt, Mr. Whetmore, Mr. Brand, Mr. Burnsides, R. Bambridge, Mr. Hunter, Capt. P. Bowers, Misses Hunter and servant, R. R. Osborn, Mr. Coggill, Dr. A. George and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Shields, Mrs T. W. Dearborn, John Golding, Jr., Thos. Jones, Mr. Colahie, Mr. Beswick, F. Tate.

☞ The Dubuque (Iowa) *Express* has commenced publication on Sunday morning, with no issue on Monday, after the fashion of some of the New-Orleans papers. The editor offers up a rejoicing that the printers in the establishment will henceforth have their Sundays to themselves. This is the first Sunday issue from the press of Iowa.

Terrible Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

THREE MEN BLOWN TO PIECES—TWO BADLY SCALDED—A BUILDING DEMOLISHED.

From the Albany Journal, May 15.

A sad calamity befel our city this morning, and one that will long be remembered for the loss of life and destruction of property. A new boiler of fifty-horse power, weighing from eight to ten tons, was three days ago placed into the distillery of CYRUS EDSON, on South Broadway, at the extreme south bounds of the city. This boiler exploded this morning, demolishing the building in which it had been placed. So terrific was the explosion, that it shook the buildings around the distillery, and the report was heard in the north part of our city and at the machine-shop of the Hudson River Railroad at East Albany, a distance of nearly a mile.

The building in which the boiler was placed was east of the main building, but so great was the force of the steam, that the branch of the safety valve, a piece of cast iron weighing 200 pounds, was driven through the main building, carrying away the greater portion of the rear wall of the extension, a portion of the front, and was found imbedded in a lot in Broadway, 200 yards off. Another piece was found in Church-street, two blocks off; the doors of the boiler were carried 100 yards North and found upon a vacant lot; another piece penetrated the roof of a building facing the river, and a portion was carried into the river. Not more than 500 pounds of this 10 ton boiler was to be seen in the room it had been placed in. The boiler building is liverally demolished, and the addition to the distillery, a building thirty feet front and three stories high, is cut into a mass of ruin.

But the most painful part of this calamity remains to be told. The remains of CYRUS EDSON, the owner of the establishment, were found in the second story of the distillery, sixty feet north of the boiler room, between the braces under a steep tub, with a portion of his face cut off, one boot off his foot, the sole of the other carried off, and his body horribly mangled.

GEORGE HENDERSON, the engineer, was so disfigured and cut to pieces that he was only recognized by his clothing.

JAMES DONNIVAN, a laborer on the works; his head and legs were severed from his body.

Among the rubbish was found a leg for which no owner could be found, and it is feared that its body was carried into the river.

DANIEL BOYLE, a plumber in the emply of PETER SMITH & SONS, was badly scalded, blown into the river, but was rescued from drowning. His arm was broken.

PHELIX MCCAFFERY, in the employ of the same firm, was also badly scalded, and was found with his pants and boots stripped off.

There were quite a number of workmen in the establishment, some of whom narrowly escaped death.

We may have chronicled the extent of the disaster, but from the reports gathered about the scene of the calamity we fear that others may have been blown into the river.

Of the cause of the explosion there are a variety of opinions, but the most satisfactory one is, that as all new boilers are apt to foam, the engineer may have been deceived in the quantity of water in the boiler and had, also, neglected to notice the steam gauge until the water had reached a low depth, and that the sudden admission of cold water had caused a collapse. The boiler had been tested two days before and was found to bear double the quantity of steam necessary for carrying on the works.

The sad intelligence of the death of CYRUS EDSON, one of the members of the Board of Trade, was received during 'Change hour. Immediately upon its reception and in the absence of the presiding officer, Mr. S. HALE, at the instance of several members, called the Board to order. Mr. C. B. REDFIELD, moved that the Board adjourn without transacting any business, which was adopted.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

Up to the latest accounts there was no owner to be found for the leg found in the distillery, and a general impression prevailed that the remainder of the person was thrown into the river. A dense concourse of persons were still to be seen going to and coming from the scene of the disaster.

We learn from Dr. COX that DANIEL BOYLE appears to be in a fair way of recovering. His back is injured, ribs broken and is slightly burned. He was conveyed home.

PHELIX MCCAFFERY was taken to the Hospital, and it is feared that he cannot survive. He is not only badly scalded, but he is otherwise outwardly and inwardly injured. He is receiving every attention that can be bestowed.

News from the Rio Grande.

By a late arrival at New-Orleans from Brazos Santiago, we have Brownsville papers to the 30th ult. They contain no news of importance.

Gov. GARZA and Gen. CANALES arrived at Matamoras on the 17th ult.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 30th ult., noticing the perfect harmony existing between the people of that city and Matamoras, remarks:

"This state of things is not alone pleasing to correct thinking neighbors, but it tends to the mutual advantage of the people of both cities.

We had a fair opportunity for testing this friendly sentiment on Saturday evening last. A grand ball was given by the people of Matamoras to the Governor of their State of Tamaulipas, who has been among them on a visit. The preparations were sumptuous, and invitations were extended to our citizens. Many attended, and were treated with that warm courtesy and friendly familiarity that gives earnest of sincerity. We would much like to see these friendly reunions encouraged by the giving of similar ones in this city. We have never had such an opportunity for social, unrestrained communion with our neighbors as the present. Heretofore, our fair sister had been oppressed by garrisons of despotic troops, having no interest in common with the frontier, and who only tyrannized over and plundered the property of its citizens. Now, however, matters are different; the frontier is in the hands of and guarded by her own sons. The people, instead of the bayonets of a despot, are the present rulers in Matamoras and on the frontier of Mexico."

☞ A party of women in Hanover, Ill., a few days ago, mounted a whisky bar and demolished the shop in that town. The leader of the revolutionists was a grand-daughter of the celebrated General Boone of Kentucky. The remainder, we presume, were boon companions.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, for Saturday, May 17, contains:

The May Anniversaries.
The Nicaragua Sympathy Meeting.
Important from Kansas.
The Treaty of Peace.
Festival of the Germans.
Summaries of a Week's News.
Original Correspondence.
Editorials on Current Topics.
Agricultural Information, &c., &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates, per annum:
1 copy for.....
10 copies for.....
25 copies for.....
Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of THIS DAY, will contain full Reports of the Opening Proceedings of the Old and New School General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, now in session in this City.

In addition to this, the Current News of the past three days is carefully summed up.

☞ For sale at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents per copy. Subscriptions $3 per annum, invariably in advance.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 303 Broadway, corner of Duane st.,
Would invite attention to their stock of articles for gentlemen's wear—as one consisting of goods selected with especial reference to the beauty of patterns and quality of material.
Continuing as we do to keep up the name so celebrated in New-York for the quality and style of goods manufactured by it, we can only say to our customers that we will leave nothing undone in our efforts still further to increase its celebrity and for that purpose employ but the very best cutters, and have only such workmen as we can depend upon.

HOSTETTER.
Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia
One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.
Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint
One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will eliminate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather, no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh; Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, 189 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EVERY ARTICLE OF COOKING APPARATUS, adapted to BEEBE'S and other kitchen ranges.
Wooden-ware, planished and common Tinware, and Japanned Goods.
Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Urns and Pitchers.
Silver-plated Castors, Spoons, Forks and Tea Sets.
Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, for the dining, and in sets.
Tea Trays, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells, Feather Dusters, Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers, Meat Safes, &c.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 306 Broadway.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.
BEEBE, (late Palmetto,) No. 156 Broadway.
N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the professors, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $50 to $135.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.
Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale; also, horns containing the designs, and every article required. Price $6. Full instructions to purchasers, free. The trade supplied.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 496 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of silk velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DR. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO Marsh & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO.,
No. 354 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL EYES, MADE UNDER MY OWN inspection, at a day's notice. They are very perfect in color, and are inserted without pain or uneasiness. Consultations as heretofore on all the diseases of the eye and ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 502 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INstantly cleans kid gloves without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean fifty pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Sold by to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH Carpets.
Superb Velvets, for 1s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 4s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 2s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS @ 1 A YARD, AT THE ONE-PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE OF
YOUNGS & JAYNE,
No. 264 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos, from $50 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. COSTAR'S rat, cockroach, Croton bug, ant, &c., Exterminator; also COSTAR'S bedbug Exterminator, and COSTAR'S fly paper, the only articles that annihilate the above-named pests. Wholesale and retail depôt No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN WILL INTRODUCE HIS SUMMER STYLES of Rocky Mountain drab beaver Hats on Saturday, 17th inst.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the name of WILLIAM WHITEMORE on every spool. No. 37 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUILDING AGREEMENT.

...ing, No. 70 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

OFFERED FOR SALE

FRENCH PORCELAIN,

Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—...ing vases, mantelpiece and card trays, in great variety; gilt china work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,

CUT-GLASS WARE,

from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different patterns, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,

BUSTS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dining sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ **Important to Rectifiers, Liquor MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.**—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the flavorings for every kind of liquor, which need only to be added to the spirit, and the best Cognac brandy of high grade is thereby procured. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry, peach and other liquors likewise prepared by merely adding to the pure spirit, or 25 per cent, above proof. The flavoring is put up in ten gallon kegs, and samples sent to any part of the country by remitting $1 in letter.

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, Chemist,
No. 143, removed from No. 98, Maiden-lane, New-York.

☞ **Evergreen Trees.**—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence the fresh greenness and beauty of Summer.

Norway Spruce can be furnished at $10 to $30 per 100, and Rhododendrons at $50 per 100.

Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Exotic Plants, &c., can be had at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of this Association the following ticket was unanimously nominated and ordered to be published:

For President.

JOHN CREARAR.....with C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Vice President.

ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with Philip Dater & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.

FLOYD CLARKSON.....with Cornells & Willis.

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WILLIAM HENDERSON.....with Continental Bank.

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(Signed) D. REYNOLDS BUDD, Chairman.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

☞ **At the Annual Meeting of the Academy** held on Wednesday, May 14, officers were elected for the year ensuing, as follows:

A. B. DURAND, President.
T. S. CUMMINGS, Vice-President.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary.
J. R. STEARNS, Recording Secretary.
F. W. EDMONDS, Treasurer.

The officers, with J. W. CASILEAR and EDWIN WHITE, form the Council elect.

The Council, with Messrs. DARLEY, CAFFERTY, TAIT and HART are the Committee of Arrangement for the next Annual Exhibition. The following artists were made Associates of the Academy: CHARLES F. BLAUVELT, R. M. STAIGG, J. A. OLIVER, W. O. STONE and F. SCHLEGEL.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

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☞ **Notice.**—The Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., having been sold, the trustees have procured a beautiful location in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to which place all the remains of the dead found in their graveyard will be removed, unless otherwise indicated by surviving friends. Mr. JAMES S. HALL, Sexton of the Church, will attend daily at the Church from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive intimation from the friends of the departed, and give any information desired.

☞ **Duane-street.**—All persons opposed to the widening and extending of this street are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, before the Committee on Streets on FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Remonstrances against the above widening and extending may be found for signatures at J. C. HULL & SON'S, No. 108 Chatham-st.; DANIEL SWEENY'S, No. 66 Chatham st.; and JAMES BOGARDUS', corner of Centre and Duane sts.

☞ **Dr. Lovett, Dentist**—No. 12 Waverley-place one block west of Broadway. The great dread of suffering by the extraction of teeth being removed by a local benumbing application, without pain or injury to the patient, admits those requiring artificial teeth of availing themselves of Dr LOVETT'S great experience in that specialty. Established in 1835.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustees will be at No. 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.

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S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.

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THE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—And all resident voters of the Ward who wish to join the Association, are requested to meet at No 330 Pearl st., this FRIDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting their organization, and for other business.

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Julia.....
To conclude with
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Dr. Felix.....Mr. Wallack | Trudchen.....Mrs. Hoey
To conclude with a comical Farce, entitled the
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Colonel Yorke...Mr. G. Holland | Trudchen...Miss Gannon

AMUSEMENTS.

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Luigi Carrara...Mr. B. Cony | Nina.....Mrs. H. F. Nichols
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
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Rouge, the Gnome.....T. Cony
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For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Lr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

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HOUSES FOR SALE—By CORNING & BEEBE, No. 7 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 26th-st., near 4th-av. Price $14,000. One do. do., high stoop, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $11,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLBURGH, No. 223 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 2-story basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 216 2d st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $280. S. COOKCROFT, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In 14th-st.—A fine four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements. House 25 by 70 feet; lot 125½ feet deep. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THE CITY.—A fine property in Westchester County, consisting of about 140 acres of excellent land on the Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling house in perfect order, and three smaller dwelling ones; together with extensive stables, barns, and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, or for a fine residence with extensive grounds, fish pond, &c., or with a view to speculation and the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. Title perfect and terms of payment very easy.
N. B.—Would be divided to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 400 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE LOW.—A handsome country residence, with 60 acres good land, house new, with modern improvements, water brought through the house, bathing-room, cooking-range, furnace in basement, stationary wash-tubs, &c., piazza in front; it is well shaded, bay window in the parlor; outbuildings good; there is plenty of all kinds of fruit. It is 18 miles from New-York, easy of access any hour by railroad. Possession given in a few days. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN,
No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Orange, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, containing 25 acres good land; buildings new; abundance of shade and fruit trees; terms easy. Inquire of EDWARD FENNER, No. 17 Warren-st., or Mr. MAYHEW, No. 54 Water-st., or on the premises.
DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Situated at Great Neck, L. I., adjoining Cow Bay, and containing about five acres of land. It has a gradual slope to the shore, with a fine water front. Unfailing springs of pure water are near, which can be led to any part of the premises, and supply a pond if required. The advantages for bathing, and other aquatic amusements cannot be surpassed. Three places of public worship, and two daily conveyances to the City within two miles. The premises are a part of the farm lately owned by James W. Mott, deceased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st., on Wednesdays. WM. J. MOTT.

BEAUTIFUL TWELVE-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Fine Summer residence, near Rossville and steamboat landing, Staten Island; good, new buildings; price $3,000. Also, splendid snug little house and lot near the depôt at Melrose, Westchester County; price $700; grand chance. Also, superior established grocery store, with horse and wagon, Spring-st., doing a splendid cash business; $2,500. Also, partner wanted, with $500 to $1,000 capital, in mechanical business, 2d-av., clearing $2,400 yearly. Apply at 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A plain country house in good order, with out-buildings, and a quantity of grapes, berries, flowers, &c., situated at New-Market, Middlesex Co., New-Jersey—one hour and a half from the City to depôt. Apply to N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

$3.500. FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, one three-story and cellar Brick House, (new,) 26 by 51, lot 100, four marbie mantels and grates, gas and fixtures, hard finished and cornieed, sliding doors, pumps and sinks. $500 cash, balance on mortgage. This is the best bargain ever offered in this City. Call and see. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without 15 acres of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c. apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

LARGE FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At No. 249 Gold-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. The house has 13 rooms, is in good order, recently painted inside and out.
JOHN VANDERBILT, Jr., No. 191 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD HOUSE.—Two houses and lots on 31st,, between 1st and 2d avs. Rent about $800. Also, two plots (4 and six lots) on 3d-av. and 82d and 83d sts. corners. Also, a beautiful sorrel horse—fast, sound and kind. To let, the large store 25 by 115, four stories, No. 434 Pearl-st. cheap. Apply to J. COVERT, No. 200 Clinton and East Broadway, from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A new and commodious house on Palisade-av., with gas pipes, water tank, range, hot and cold water and other modern improvements. View unsurpassed. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with choice fruit trees, &c. Also, two houses to let. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 60 Wall-st., room No. 8.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilisers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 100 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

IRISH POTATOES.—1,000 bags of Irish Potatoes, per bark *Samuel Hooley*, from Belfast, in prime condition, adapted for family use; $2 per bag. For sale by JOHN FARRELL, No. 198 Broadway, up stairs, and at STIMSON & SWIFT'S, No. 162 Fulton-st., and at No. 3 Broadway, opposite Bowling-green.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT.
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta feul Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons (Hildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—The BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH have removed their place of worship from Chrystie-st. to Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Lecture every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Trieseman, to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 265 to No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SPEYEN & CO. has been removed from No. 62 Broad-st. to No. 72 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Depôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, Produce and Commission merchants, have removed from No. 9 South-st., to No. 1 Front-st.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 68 Water-st. to No. 34 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.
The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege appertaining to the same.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET—The wide 2 story and attic high basement brick dwelling, No. 82 Pike-st, a few doors east of East Broadway, in perfect order, with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., good sized yard, with grape vines and shrubbery, will be rented only to a 1st class tenant, for $700 per annum. possession between this date and August 1. House may be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock; the parlor carpets, mirrors, &c., will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., and No. 129 8th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The superior stone-front house and lot No. 14 East 21th st., near 5th-av. The lot is full size. House 25 feet by 64; has all the modern improvements; has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Dr. BLOIS, No. 230 4th-st., where the key may be had for inspection.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSES TO LET—The three-story brick houses Nos. 294 and 298 West 14th-st., near the 9th-av., in good order, with Croton water, &c., at low rents. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 92 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET—Low to a good tenant; a four-story English basement house, with all the improvements, situated at No. 113 East 39th-st., Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, or of R. GIBBENS, No. 172 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. Immediate possession.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 309 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With land without stables.
R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—The superior 2-story house No. 122 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is three rooms in depth, nearly new and furnished with all the modern improvements. It is to be painted throughout and otherwise put in complete order. To a suitable tenant it will be rented on moderate terms. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
No. 33 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY,
No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From the 1st of June to the 1st of October. The house is entirely furnished with all the requisites and lighted with gas, and in a convenient location for New-York. References required. Address or apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 42th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to
FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 535 BROADWAY—Adjoining the Prescott House, four lofts, worthy the attention of milliners and others whose business will not require all, as they are arranged for profitable sub-letting, and on terms which will leave the lessee rent free.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET.—The upper part of this building lately occupied by the Manhattan Club, the premises are very large and roomy, the first loft being about 90 feet deep with high ceiling and is well adapted for business purposes, as it is located on one of the best blocks for retail trade in Broadway. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store, who will show the premises.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET—With about two acres, on Staten Island, overlooking the Bay, within two minutes' walk of the Saint Harbor landing.
Also, the five-story house No. 752 Broadway.
Also, a fine stable in 28th-st., near 6th av. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD AND FURNISHING GOODS.—THIS DAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the entire costly and elegant furniture, rich Brussels carpets, beautiful mantel and pier mirrors, decorative china toilet sets, elegant bronzes, costly paintings, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 181 West 31st-st. This sale will present a rare opportunity for special attention for the superb quality of the furniture and the quantity to be sold, as the house is splendidly furnished throughout, is fine order, having been used but a short time; the whole of which is to be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Descriptive Catalogues can be obtained at the Express office No. 163 Broadway, near Maiden-lane, or at the house. The furniture, consisting in part of splendid rosewood, pearl inlaid, nine-octave piano-forte with all the modern improvements; two elegant French mantel mirrors in costly frames, two French plate pier mirrors 3 by 6½, with sliding and bracket, rich damask and lace curtains, about 800 yards of rich English velvet and tapestry carpets, stair carpets, with the same English oil cloths of the house, suite of solid rosewood parlor furniture in crimson satin, sofa, two large arm chairs, gothic chair, en tapestry, fine oil paintings in rosewood and gilt frames, elegant rosewood centre and pier tables, costly marble top and parlor ornaments, Parisian clock, rosewood reception chairs in moquet and tapestry, fine oil paintings elegantly framed, embracing rare and valuable subjects.

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—Splendid rosewood wardrobe, French mirror front; suite rosewood furniture, nine pieces in hair cloth, elegant rosewood bedsteads, with rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands and wardrobes, all to match, Turkish and French cottage chairs, oheval glasses, twenty-two elegant hair mattresses, fine beds and bedding, library book case, mahogany buffet, splendid mahogany extension table, opens ten feet; with a magnificent assortment of cut glass, rich China, among which is one dinner set of 190 pieces, rich silver ware, ruby amber, &c., ivory and silver cutlery; with a large variety, of elegant chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, presenting to those who want a superior class of household furniture an opportunity seldom offered. Sale to commence with basement furniture.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room, No. 88 Nassau-st., near Fulton, peremptory sale of new and second-hand first-class household furniture, Brussels carpets, French plate pier glasses and oval mirrors, superior oil-paintings, clocks, China dinner and tea sets, vases, mantel ornaments, fancy goods, &c. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell, as above, a large and superior stock of first-class cabinet made furniture comprising solid oak and rosewood sideboards, wardrobes, parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel, silk plush and hair cloth; handsome card, sofa, centre and fancy tables to match; rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, sofas; parlor, arm, rocking, reclining and fancy chairs; center stands, book and music stands, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, fine gilt French China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c; bedroom suites of solid carved oak and enameled, with marble tops; mahogany, rosewood and walnut bedsteads; plain and dressing bureaus and washstands, with and without marble tops; stone China and French gilt and decorated, China toilet sets; fine mattresses, palliasses, lounges; clocks, mantel, pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c.; also, a large stock of second hand furniture, with which the sale will commence. Intending purchasers will do well to attend this sale, as every article will positively be sold, and the selection in the city trade may be made at auction sales. Goods packed on the premises for shipment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—56 BY 100 FEET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CORNER BROADWAY AND HOWARD ST.—The very desirable and valuable 21-years' lease of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as Nos. 1 and 3 Howard-st., having a front on Broadway of 56 feet and the rest on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such inducements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Depôts. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed, from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others contemplate doing so. The opening of Canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property, and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and rapidly increase the value of all real estate surrounding this location. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements, and the attention is particularly called of all persons seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No. 68 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st., second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, stair rods, solid carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, damask, &c.; easy chairs, 1-8 sofas, parlor chairs, rosewood lounges covered in plush, rosewood etageres, with plate glass door and back; paintings and mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oak, black walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, silver-plated ware, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, &c.

BEDDING AND FURNITURE.—Rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes and lounges sofas, lace and damask window curtains and shades, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut ¾ and double bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

Also, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Emerson, cost $450; also, one mahogany piano forte, made by Gleb & Jackson.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A. M. CRISTADORO will sell, THIS DAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by virtue of several chattel mortgages the whole, entire and magnificent furniture of the St. James Hotel, on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., consisting in part of one superior rosewood piano-forte, suites of brocatel, plush and hair-cloth parlor furniture, comprising sofas, 18 easy chairs, arm and sewing chairs, carved rosewood etageres, marble-top centre and pier tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, in Valencia trimmings; French plate mirrors, rich cut-glass ware and China, Wilton carpetry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels stair carpets, oil-paintings and engravings, mahogany and other bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops; marble-top washstands, black walnut bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, sets of cottage furniture, rich silver-plated ware, comprising forks, spoons, &c; splendid gas fixtures, gilt brackets and marble slabs; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, palliasses, Marseilles quilts, blankets and sheets, English oil-cloth, extension dining table, office furniture, with a general assortment of hotel kitchen utensils, furniture, stoves, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c. EDWARD SCHENCK & CO will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ A. M. at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., the entire stock of superb French plate mirrors elegantly framed, consisting in part of superb pier glasses, 116x32 and other sizes; magnificent mantel do. 88x56, with a large assortment of other sizes; superb oval mirrors 2x4½, and other sizes; also a large variety of other glasses all guaranteed first quality French plate; also several superb oil-paintings by well known masters. The above offers an inducement to persons wanting the above, seldom met with, as the stock is to be positively sold. The above can be examined any day previous to the sale, and every information as regards sizes, measurement, quality, &c., will be given. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers at their office No. 33 Nassau-st., or at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of store No. 9 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, 7 light wagons, with tops; 3 do. do. without tops; 1 2-seat Rockaway. These wagons were made by the best City manufacturers and are all in good order, having been in use but a short time. Sale positive to the highest bidder. Terms cash, City funds.

GEORGE COOK Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—At 10½ o'clock, TO-MORROW, at No. 443 Broadway, above Howard-st., a large stock of household and cabinet furniture, being from one of the largest and best manufacturers in the City, and embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of new and fashionable designs—as well as all articles usually found in a first-class warerooms. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—ALFRED BRAGG will sell at auction at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., on FRIDAY, May 16, at 10½ A. M., 450 cases boots, shoes, &c., which must be sold by order of those whom it concerns. The goods are all in good order, and well suited to the Summer trade.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, CARTS, HARNESS, AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, shifting seat phaeton, 2 cane seat do., Rockaway wagon, French calèche coach, farm cart, business wagon, Express do., lumber do., furniture do., doctor's do., gig &c., &c., with a lot of harness, whips, saddlery, &c.

WM. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—WM. S. MCILVINE will sell THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, tuber roses, &c., &c., of the very best varieties, from P. Henderson's. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices. Every facility for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

W. O. CLEVETTE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY—May 17, at 10 o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut household furniture, oil paintings, engravings, &c. Also 60 Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT HIS STORE—No. 42 Ann-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture, comprising a splendid 7-octave piano-forte, bureaus, sofas, carpets, washstands, bedsteads, &c.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

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WAGONS, CARTS, HARNESS, AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, shifting seat phaeton, 2 cane seat do., Rockaway wagon, French calèche coach, farm cart, business wagon, Express do., lumber do., furniture do., doctor's do., gig &c., &c., with a lot of harness, whips, saddlery, &c.

WM. S. MCILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—WM. S. MCILVINE will sell THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, tuber roses, &c., &c., of the very best varieties, from P. Henderson's. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices. Every facility for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

W. O. CLEVETTE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY—May 17, at 10 o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut household furniture, oil paintings, engravings, &c. Also 60 Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT HIS STORE—No. 42 Ann-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture, comprising a splendid 7-octave piano-forte, bureaus, sofas, carpets, washstands, bedsteads, &c.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854 will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ABRAM H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER WATER LOTS AND WATER RIGHT.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, the following described valuable entire block of land, and land under water, comprising 16 lots on the 11th and 12th avs., and 48 lots on 33d and 33d sts., with the appurtenant water right of dockage, &c., in front, as has been granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York; 60 per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage till 1st May 1860, at 7 per cent interest payable semi-annually. For further particulars, see special advertisements in the *Journal of Commerce*, *Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., embracing a desirable stock for dealers, which will be sold without any reserve; including invoice of oil paintings—advanced upon—with large and varied stock of new carpeting, furniture, mirrors, &c., worthy of the attention of dealers, housekeepers and speculators.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern Improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS ONE WEEK MORE.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

W. OSBORN & CO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., a prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. JACOBS & PIKE, No. 420 Pearl-st., from $50 to $135. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 411 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SPLENDID PIANOS.—Have just been received at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos with and without Æolian attachment, to hire, or for sale on monthly payments. Liberal terms.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, will have a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre Manufactory 26th-st. and 9th-av.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes two with carved legs, superior tone and finish, made of good material and warranted in every particular, will be sold low. DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.

IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities. The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil giving as much light as $9 00 of Rapeseed Oil—$12 00 of Whale—$26 47 of Sperm Oil—or $22 00 of Burning Fluid.

INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical Carcel, Solar, Astral, Resin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Parent Lamps, or to any ornamental case. Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at 8¢ per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $1 50, or from Sperm Oil at $2 25.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, equal in fluidity to the best Sperm Oil, possessing the great advantage of not congealing at a low temperature. This Oil can also be burned in all the ordinary Mechanical, Solar and Hand Lamps, including Bowspirt and Signal Lanterns, and gives more light than Sperm, Whale, or Lard Oil.

AUSTENS, Agents for
THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE.—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

JAMES ROBERTSON, PLUMBER—No. 434 Water-st., corner of Market, would respectfully remind the public that he puts all kinds of plumbing fixtures in ships, city or country houses, steamboats, &c. Also, I keep on hand pumps of all kinds, for the use of house or ship, boilers, brazing, sinks, lead pipe, sheet lead, &c. Orders personally, or by note, promptly attended to.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

1,000 MINIE RIFLES FOR SALE—With bayonets complete. Apply to
CHARLES ST. JOHN, No. 145 Water-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—Three bulls, 1, 2 and 4 years old; three or four cows; four or five heifers. Inquire at the Lorillard Farm of GEORGE OLMSTED, half mile east of Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad, 13 miles from New-York.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 24th-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leipsic,	Riga,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rome,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rotterdam,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Seville,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-on-M.,	Madrid,	Smyrna,
Baden Baden,	Hamburg,	Madeira,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Calro,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 3 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,500,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ⅌ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Rammsburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent on the privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to 1 June, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
Trustees.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 39 Pine-st., (corner building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 16th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

CITY LOANS.—Temporary Loans will be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and redeemable in from six months to one year, as may be desired. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS.—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

COMMING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. STOCK FOR SALE—In lots to suit, due 1859, at par. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Isle of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inks, stands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Harbor of New-York.

Mr. DANIEL E. WHEELER, read a very interesting paper last evening before the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society on the Harbor of New-York, and the improvements necessary for the accommodation of its commerce. After an introductory notice of the position and form of the Harbor, and a brief reference to the action of the Legislature, with regard to encroachments upon it, he quoted from others concerning the lack of wharves, and the number of thefts committed on the docks, and likened them to the condition of the docks of London, Liverpool and other European cities, previous to the improvements which that condition of things had rendered necessary. There they had resorted to a system of wet basins, which, he believed, New-York would sooner or later be obliged to adopt. As an incentive to the improvement and enlargement of dock accommodations around the City, he hinted at the adaptability of the Jersey shore, from Hoboken upward, some distance; and in connection with that, he mentioned the curious fact that the current of the North River left the deposits on the Jersey shore, instead of, as would naturally be supposed, carrying it down to the Narrows, where it would soon render another inlet to the Harbor necessary.

In conclusion, Mr. WHEELER proposed the following plan for the protection of the harbor. He said: "I propose to have erected a break-water or wharf across the East River, from a point at or near the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to the New-York shore, six or eight hundred feet wide, with four single locks—two sufficiently large for the free entrance and departure of ships of the very largest class, and two of smaller dimensions, for vessels of the smaller class; and another break-water or wharf at the south end of Blackwell's Island, of about the same width, with two locks on each side of the Island—one for the entrance and departure of the largest class of vessels, and the other of the smaller class. This will make a wet-dock sufficiently large to accommodate all the shipping that will seek our harbor as long as this Island is inhabited by man. The distance across the river at the southerly point is about thirteen hundred feet, and at the northerly point about two thousand feet, and the bottom of both points is principally rock. The break-waters or wharves would themselves furnish foundations for warehouses, and the tide doubtless power sufficient to load and unload all the vessels which would lie at them."

The paper was listened to with much attention, and at its close a vote of thanks was passed to the author.

Mysteries of N. Y. and H. R. Railroad.

CAN ANYBODY TELL—

Why two trains of cars are allowed to leave on the Harlem Railroad at 4¾ P. M., in such close proximity that if any accident were to delay the advance train for five minutes, in or about the tunnels, a collision would be almost certain to occur?

Why, though one of these trains is a "New-Haven Express train," and the other is an "Albany Accommodation train" for way passengers, both sets of cars are painted of the same dingy yellow color, have the same general appearance, and differ only in the one being marked "New-York and New-Haven," while the other is marked "New-York, Albany and Troy?"

Why any Company should presume that the difference between these two labels sufficiently designates what car a passenger must take for any place intermediate between New-York and William's Bridge?

Why this matter has not been rectified, when the daily mistakes of the public showed the distinction between the two trains insufficient?

Why the fare from Harlem to William's Bridge is 25 cents, while the fare from New-York to the same place is only 25 cents?

Why passengers to and from these places are not allowed to use the New-Haven trains *that stop at such places*, but are compelled to wait for cars marked "Albany and Troy?"

Official Change at Sing Sing Prison.

A. H. WELLS, who was recently appointed Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison by Mr. RUSSELL, the "Inspector in charge," as stated in the TIMES a few days since, has just been ousted by Messrs. BOWNE and KIRKPATRICK, the remaining Inspectors. The reason for the removal was solely political, though Mr. WELLS' sureties were refused by the Inspectors. A Mr. BRANDRETH has been installed in his place. It is said that the appointment of Mr. WELLS was satisfactory to all the Prison contractors, and that they unanimously remonstrated with the Inspectors against his removal.

The Veiled Murderess.

A story has been going the rounds of the press for some time, to the effect that Mrs. ROBINSON has been removed from the female prison at Sing Sing to the Utica Lunatic Asylum, in consequence of having exhibited unmistakable symptoms of insanity. Any one who has carefully perused the newspaper history of Mrs. ROBINSON, from the period of the murder to the present time, would scarcely believe her likely to go crazy for anything that has yet happened. Accordingly we are not surprised to learn that she still remains within the walls of the marble prison up the river, and continues to veil the tragedy of a double murder by a ridiculous attempt at mystery.

Pass round the Hat.

A National Convention of Hatters is to be held in Cincinnati, July 14th. At the City Convention held at the Crystal, on Wednesday evening, WILLIAM H. WALKER, EDWARD D. CORNELL, FRANCIS KING, JAMES TWADDLE, and JAMES DUNHAM were elected Delegates to represent New-York and Kings County in said Convention.

☞ The ceremony of ordaining Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE Pastor of the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, was performed last evening at that place of worship. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS preached the Ordination Sermon, after which Rev. Dr. VERMILYE put the usual questions to the Pastor elect. The Classis then laid hands on his head, Dr. VERMILYE leading in prayer. Rev. Mr. VAN NEST addressed the congregation, and the exercises were closed with a Benediction.

☞ The book-publishers close their stores today during the time that the funeral of Mr. BURGESS is attended from Mr. BERGEN'S Church, (10 o'clock A. M.,) from respect of the deceased.

Colored School Concert.

The pupils of the fine large colored Primary No. 2, in the Sixteenth Ward, gave a grand concert last evening, at Knickerbocker Hall, under the direction of Mr. J. W. WALDRON, their music-teacher, aided by the School officers of the Ward. The proceeds are to be applied to purchasing a piano for the School. The concert was a fair success in all respects.

Fires.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

A fire took place in the furniture and upholstery store of H. & E. MCGRATH, No. 13 Sixth-avenue, about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The stock sustained a damage of about $600, and is insured for $1,500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building was injured to the amount of about $50. It is owned by REBECCA TUNNELL, and is insured for $6,000 in the North River Insurance Company.

Democratic Republican General Committee.

A special meeting of the Democratic Republican (Soft-Shell) General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. The attendance of members was slim, the session short, and the business transacted not of any public interest.

Port Society.

The 38th annual meeting of the Society for promoting the Gospel among seamen in the Port of New-York, was held at the Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine-streets, on Monday; and at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, then elected, the following were appointed officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—NAJAH TAYLOR.
Vice-Presidents—James L. Phelps, M. D., Pelatiah Perit, Capt. Reuben Brumley, Capt. E. Richardson.
Treasurer—James S. Wilson.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. D. Harris.
Recording Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

Cricket.

The first Cricket match of the season between the New-York and Yonkers Clubs, came off yesterday. The Yonkers Club went to the wickets first and second, for their first innings 83, for their second 39. The New-Yorkers, in their first innings made 29, their second 51, thus leaving the Yonkers Club winners with 11 runs to spare. HALLIS, GARRIGUE and STRADWELL, of the Yonkers, BYRON and SPIVY of the New-York, were the best players.

☞ The Prize Committee of the Albany Law School has awarded to ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., of South Bend, Indiana, a gold medal, and to EDWARD VANDEMS, of Albany, a silver medal, for essays on the Law of Mortgage.

[illegible] ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, [illegible] scenes abounding in such gross misrepresentations, that I am left without alternative, except briefly to communicate to the public upon this subject matter. It is as far from my intention, as it is from my wish, to parade for public view any of the private wrongs that I have endured at the hands of ALFRED CARSON, and which led to my street remonstrance with him. I prefer to leave such matters to the [illegible] of others. Nevertheless, [illegible] this controversy, [illegible] that there is not a word of truth in the [illegible] of ALFRED CARSON.

He has chosen to assume the responsibility of accusing me of forgery, robbery and crimes akin to those, and I have to-day instituted against him, in the Superior Court of this city a suit for libel, in which I intend he shall have the opportunity to make good his assertions, and in default of this give to a jury of our country the opportunity of determining a fitting punishment for a person who wantonly assails the reputation of his fellow.

Until the judicial termination of this cause of quarrel, I look at the hands of the public and of my friends in an application of the doctrine that "he that is first in his own cause seemeth just, but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him."

JOHN B. LEVERICH.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. LEVERICH.

I, Mary Leverich of New-York, depose and say, that I am the wife of John B. Leverich; my maiden name was Mary Burns; the only time I was ever in the house now occupied by Mrs. Ann M. Wyckoff in Jersey City, since she recently took possession of it, was on the second day of May, instant; I have read the affidavit of Mrs. Wyckoff, published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and the New-York *Daily News* of yesterday; it is incorrect; Mrs. Wyckoff erroneously states that she did not lose sight of Carson on the day I visited her as above-mentioned, from the time he entered her house until he left it to return to New-York; the fact is that Carson gave Mrs. Wyckoff money and sent her out to purchase some articles for household use; while she was absent Carson took grossly improper liberties with me. [The affidavit goes on to detail the nature of these liberties.]

It is not true that I expressed a wish that Carson should accompany me to New-York or that I replied that I preferred to return with him. Mrs. Wyckoff wanted me to remain all night; I refused to do so; Carson offered to escort me home; I objected, but he insisted, and accompanied me to the ferry, crossed in the same boat and left me in Courtlandt-street, New-York. Very few words passed between us, but he strongly urged that I should not tell my husband what had happened.

I have here related but few particulars of Carson's grossly licentious conduct toward me. My object at present is simply to contradict misstatements contained in Mrs. Wyckoff's affidavit, to which I feel confident she could not have understandingly testified. MARY LEVERICH.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1856.
H. M. WHITEHEAD, Commissioner of Deeds.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 662, 279, 673, 674, 675, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 542, 321, 330, 332, 339, 228, 625, 598, 557, 264, 578, 579, 354, 2, 482, 415, 428, 529, 569, 614.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1969, 1504, 2192, 2613, 2099, 2632, 2429, 2032, 2616, 2736, 2685, 1882, 1905, 2709, 2444, 2881, 1253, 1962, 1929, 1943, 1963, 1969, 2156, 2172, 2192, 2193, 2207, 2282, 2355, 2367, 2381, 2391, 2429, 2440, 2464, 2467, 2479, 2530, 2613, 2623, 2685, 2745, 2709, 2756, 2873, 2857, 2858, 2859.

Case of William C. Valentine.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 15.
Before Judge Betts.

Judge NELSON did not sit to hear this case, today, and Judge BETTS presided alone. A note was handed to Mr. Girard at the opening of the Court, who read it and handed it to Mr. McKeon. The two gentlemen then conferred together, and then Mr. Girard informed the Court that he had just heard that one of the Jury was on the Grand Jury by which Mr. Valentine was indicted. The Juror was interrogated, and said that it was so. The question then arose what was to be done. Mr. Girard said he was willing to go on with the eleven Jurors, but Mr. McKeon said he could not consent to that—it was a matter of too much importance. Thereupon Mr. Girard said he would consent then that the Juror should continue to sit; that he had no doubt he would render a verdict just as hot easily as if he had never heard of the case before.

The case then proceeded with the evidence for the defence. One or two gentlemen who had been members of the Grand Jury before which Wills had appeared as a witness, and who spoke of different and contradictory statements which Wills had made to them, saying that they would not have found an indictment against Capt. Smith if Wills' testimony had not been corroborated by others.

Some other witnesses were examined to prove Mr. Valentine's good character. Capt. Babbidge, Mr. Valentine's partner, was also examined and testified to the furnishing the stores to the *Julia Moulton*, on the order of Mr. Figuiere, and that they knew nothing about the vessel at all, and had no interest in her, except their profit on the bill of stores, and the amount of witness fees which Wills had received in the case, was also proved.

The Government then called two or three witnesses who had known Wills, and testified that they would believe him under oath.

The case then was summed up by Mr. Girard for the prisoner, and by Mr. McKeon for the prosecution.

Judge BETTS then charged the Jury. He said he should be sorry if he was compelled to charge them that they were to determine this case on the statements of counsel instead of the evidence of the case. The charge is, that Mr. Valentine has fitted and prepared a vessel for the Slave-trade; that the statute was simple, and the Jury would easily comprehend it and apply it to the evidence; that there was no necessity for his charging them that they had no right to find any man guilty because there were great evils in the land, but that the law required proof of the alleged offence having been committed; that equipping a vessel means being in charge and control of the vessel, and having the power to direct what she should do, and that if this power was not proved to have been in the defendant, then a material element of the offence was wanting; that if he had stood by and seen others prepare this vessel, still that was not enough; that the terms of the statute implied those who were in charge or control of a vessel as owner, master, agent, or factor, and the case must be brought within that provision; being merely a bystander might perhaps come under some other statute but not under this; that these stores were not necessarily bought or sold for the Slave-trade, and it must be shown that they were put on board with intent to employ them and fit her for the Slave-trade; and the intent must be in the parties who employed her; it could not be that of any one who should take possession of her.

That both Judges were agreed in holding that this statute was meant to apply to those who had the control of the vessel, the master owner, or factor of the vessel. That this defendant was clearly not the master or owner of the *Julia Moulton*, but there was nothing in his situation inconsistent with his being a factor, and they must look at the evidence and see if there was sufficient proof to fasten that character upon him; to fix upon him the relation of a factor, and the intent of employing the vessel in the trade, in doing what he did.

That though declarations and admissions were undoubtedly ground for judgment against the party, yet they must look first to see whether the witness who testifies to them is credible; then, whether they could bear any other construction; and in reference to the testimony of Wills, he must refer to the testimony of the Grand Jurors—that Wills told different stories at different times. That if that was so, his story could hardly be believed without corroboration, and corroboration not merely in reference to incidental circumstances, but in reference to that which must fix the guilt upon the prisoner; and if they found that he had sworn differently at different times, the law would not allow them to give credence to his story.

That the law was, that they must find that the prisoner was acting in reference to the *Julia Moulton*, either as master, as owner or as factor, having control of her, and then they must find that he so acted with intent to employ the vessel in the Slave-trade; and if they had doubts on either of these points they must find the prisoner Not Guilty.

The Jury then retired, and after a few minutes' absence, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.

The examination of applicants will take place on Monday, May 19, 1856, at 3 P. M., in the General Term room.

CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
CHARLES TRACY,
} Examiners.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ketcltas vs. *Delaplaine and McElrath.*—Mr. McElrath requests us to say that the report in the TIMES of his testimony was imperfect, in so far as it may have left any impression that amicable relations did not exist between him and Mr. Delaplaine, his co-defendant.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIE, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

"KNOX THE HATTER"—Has just received a large assortment of extra fine French soft felt hats, all colors, high, medium and low crowns. Gentlemen in want of a light comfortable hat, call early. KNOX, Hatter, No. 212 Broadway cor. of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
THIRTY-THREE YEARS' STANDING.

While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we would again invite attention to

THE OLD STAND, NO 104 BOWERY.

Where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 104 Bowery, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS BY THE WHOLESALE.—To-night, Manager PURDY, the energetic and liberal manager of the pretty and comfortable National Theatre, tenders Messrs. B. and T. CONY and J. A. WEBB a benefit, and presents a bill of amusement sufficiently tempting to crowd the Park or Battery. Four pieces will be performed, viz: "The Dogs of Mount St. Bernard," "The Red Gnome," "The Angel of the Attic," and the "Cherokee Chief," with an olio of dancing, singing, rope dancing, combats, &c., &c. It is unnecessary for us to advise our readers to go with these inducements.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Grand Spectacle Drama of the "Knights of the Cross," with Messrs. B. & T. CONY, J. A. WEBB, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the Company in the cast, is to be repeated at this favorite theatre to-night, by particular request. The new pantomime of the "Red Gnome" will next follow, with Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., and the Drama of the "Wizard Skiff" will conclude, Miss HATHAWAY sustaining the principal character.

[Advertisement.]

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL.—Some men are laborious workers, and yet their mark upon the world is mean and inconsiderable; in short, they are unsuccessful. KNOX the Hatter, corner Broadway and Fulton-street, has illustrated the opposite principle. His connection with the hatting business in this City has been a continued success. Good looks, among the male creation, owe as much to the taste of KNOX as to any other man in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,

No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "LOWNDS Patent" Pen and Pencil, made of gold and silver and of 15 different varieties, is attracting the attention of the trade and public, on account its being the neatest and most desirable article of its kind in use. It can be purchased at the salesroom of the proprietors, together with almost any other style of case the fancy may require. WILMARTH CLUSSMAN, & Co.,

No., 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The infallibility of these Medicines in the treatment of scurvy, and all diseases of the skin and glands, and the wonderful effect of the Pills in stomach complaints and diarrhœa render them indispensable to all travelers by sea or land. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his Office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established Institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

The greatest bargains ever offered in excellent ready-made clothing may be had at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Cassimere business suits, complete, $10, $12, $14, and $16. Black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $18. Cassimere pants, $1 50 to $5. Rich moire antique vests, $3. Beautiful Spring vests, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded from morning till night with customers. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made clothing vanishes like ore from the golden mines of California. *Moral*—EVANS undersells all other clothiers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES AT BRADY'S GALLERY.—These brilliant and striking pictures well merit the attention which they are attracting. But few months have elapsed since the introduction of the art in this City, yet it has almost entirely superseded the Daguerreotype. Mr. BRADY was the first to introduce the Ambrotype in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—We would respectfully call the attention of those that are replenishing their lace or muslin curtains, quilts, sheetings, napkins, toweling, table damask, &c., to a large and well-selected stock just opened at T. M. JAMES',

No. 15 Carmine-street, corner Bleecker.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.—The place to buy them cheap is at JAMES' No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

At the Navy-Yard.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was on Wednesday last taken into the Government Dry Dock at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, for inspection. She was taken out yesterday, (Thursday,) when the steam frigate *Mississippi* was substituted in her place. The *M.* is having thorough repairs in her hull and machinery, and it is expected she will remain in dock for two or three months.

Kings County Hospital.

During the week ending yesterday, 53 patients were admitted to this Hospital, and 41 were discharged. Total number remaining, 435.

There were 6 deaths, viz.: Jacob Tell, 33; Nancy Cammel, 60; William Wardrobe, 73; Jacob Morton, 48; Wilhelmine Christman, 24; Timothy Maloney, 70.

The Apprentices.

Five of the apprentices in the employ of Messrs. PRENTICE & Co., Brooklyn, arrested for disorderly conduct, were tried before Justices CURTIS & BLATCHLY yesterday and found guilty; one was sentenced to five days' imprisonment in the County Jail, two for ten days, one for twenty days, and one for twenty-five days. The others arrested gave bail in the sum of $500 each to appear for examination on the 29th inst.

Burglar Arrested.

Private Watchman GARWOOD PLASS on Wednesday night arrested a man in the act of robbing the Church of the Messiah on Adelphi-street, Brooklyn. He refused to give any name, and was committed to answer.

☞ Officer BISSELL, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested a woman having in her possession a quantity of clothing supposed to have been stolen. Committed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Common Council not yet Organized.

The Jersey City Common Council held its fifth meeting for the purpose of organizing, and balloted twenty-five times for President of the Board without effecting a choice. They have balloted thus far one hundred and sixty-eight times.

Off the Track.

Yesterday afternoon, the engine of a gravel train got off of the track west of Bergen Cut, and before the delay was remedied, two other locomotives got off the track, and there was a procession of trains extending nearly to Jersey City Dépôt.

The Courts.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court, yesterday, the suit of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Jersey City, *vs.* John Welch, of Newark, architect, for $2,000 damages for giving a plan and estimate for the erection of a church which did not provide for the expense of erection, was decided in favor of Mr. Welch.

The suit of George W. Hallock, of Bath, Steuben County, New-York, against the Commercial Insurance Company of Jersey City for $1,000, was decided yesterday by a special verdict for plaintiff. His policy was signed on the 18th of March, 1855, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was to take effect from the 10th of March, 1855. The fire occurred on the 19th, two hours before the policy was signed.

The Covington Riot—Trial of the Turners—Their Release on Bail—Bail $107,000.

From the Cincinnati Columbian.

The Turners, after having spent the night in the Turners' Hall, of Newport, came out yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, gave themselves up, and went in procession in the custody of the officers to the Court House.

Here an examination commenced before Mayor FARROW. Mayor FOLEY and Messrs. FISH and GEO. WEBSTER, appeared for the prosecution, and Judge STALLO and Messrs. IRA ROOT and F. M. WEBSTER, for the Turners.

Only two witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and their testimony was not clear, and did not throw any new light on the origin of the difficulty. Two of the boys that had commenced the annoyances to the Turners on the hill were known. Their names were HAYES and JACKSON. These boys afterwards ran to town and spread the report that the Turners were murdering American boys out on the hill. This caused great excitement. When the Turners came back they were followed through the streets by a crowd and stones thrown at them. After bearing this for a short time they threw stones back. The witnesses were not able to identify any persons as having fired; nor could they give any information as to who struck HARVEY.

The Turners had previously given up their arms to friends in Newport, in whose house they were stored for safe keeping.

After the decision of the Mayor of Newport, they marched out of the Court House, formed four abreast, and, attended by the officers and a large number of citizens, marched over to Covington. They were taken to the Court-room and searched for concealed weapons, but none were found upon them.

To both the manner in which and the persons by whom this search was conducted the Turners strongly objected. They thought it was designed to be an annoyance to them—but we do not know that there was any real ground for this opinion. They, however, submitted to it without the least resistance.

The legal examination of the Turners then began before a Board of Magistrates—Mayor FOLEY thinking it improper on his part to appear as Prosecuting Attorney in Newport, and sit as Judge, in Covington, on the same case.

The investigation was continued until a late hour this afternoon, but no new facts were elicited, beyond an identification of one or two. As it grew towards evening, and many of the Turners were desirous to cross the river, Judge STALLO made a motion that they be admitted to bail. This motion was warmly objected to by the opposing counsel, but was at length carried, and the Turners were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Those arrested on Monday were retained in jail. Messrs. D. WOLFF and —— CONSTANTE became their sureties, and the case was continued till this morning at 8 o'clock. The Turners then returned to this city, and were congratulated by their friends on their escape.

When we left, at 9 P. M., Judge STALLO was exhorsing the 107 Turners who were released upon bail, to be punctual in their appearance this morning at the trial.

We learn that no one of the Turners was injured seriously in the affray of Monday.

Some of the witnesses for the prosecution maintain that the Marshal said, as he attempted the arrest, "I am the Marshal;" but the Turners profess not to have heard him.

According to them, Mr. BUTTS grasped one of their number. They wrested him from them. The Marshal then drew a pistol, and a general scuffle ensued. The Turners hope to prove that the shot by which Mr. BUTTS was wounded, was not fired by them. Indeed at the time of the attack, they had only *three or four* ball cartridges, having left all their lead in their targets.

THE WOUNDED MEN.

Mr. BUTTS, we learned at 10 P. M., was lying in a state of lethargy.

Mr. HARVEY is evidently sinking every moment.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, March 3, by Rev. J. Robinson, JOHN J. FIELD to MARIA L. TOWN, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Potts, ALFRED H. P. EDWARDS, to MARY, daughter of the late Nathaniel L. Griswold.

At Williamsburg, on Wednesday evening, May 14, by Rev. John Berg, Mr. J. T. BOYLE to Miss PHEBE A. GRAY.

On Wednesday, May 14, by Rev. C. H. Skillman, JOSEPH P. SKILLMAN, of Jersey City, to Miss LIBBIE SHADDLE, daughter of Henry V. Shaddle, Esq., of Boundbrook N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 15, MARY SAMPLE, aged 33 years

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. Stevenson's,) are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, James Sample, No. 147 8th-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 15, SARAH ANN SMITH, aged 24 years.

Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 15, at 8 o'clock P. M., Mrs. JANE FRANCIS, wife of Dr. Isaac Francis, No. 43 Myrtle av., in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her nephew, John Francis, and also the members of the First Baptist Church, New-York, corner of Elizabeth and Broome sts., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence No. 42 Myrtle-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 15, CHARLES, son of H. and Maria Jeroliman, aged 17 days.

At Wawayanda, N. J., on Tuesday, May 13, WILLIAM LARNED, son of John H. and Lucy B. Brown, aged 7 years.

At Watertown, on Friday, May 9, HENRY KILSEY, aged 74 years.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, of scarlet fever, GILBERT, son of Jeremiah N. and Margaret G. Spader, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 188 Atlantic st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 15.

$2,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	103	
1,000	Kent'ky State 6s	104	
6,000	N. Car. State 6s..	97⅜	
4,000	Missouri State 6s.	84	
2,500	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	100	
4,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. B.	90	
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d Mt..	76¾	
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Bs.	92	
10,000	Ills. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s.	102	
40	Phenix Bank	114	
20	Ocean Bank	94½	
15	Bank of Commerce.	108	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	115	
160	Del. & H. C'l Co.	b60	127½
10	do.		128½
20	Bk. of the Republic..		124½
10	Ohio Life & Tr. Co..		92¾
55	N. American Tr. Co.		10
100	Pacific Mail St. Co..		64
140	Canton Co.	b30	23¾
425	N. Y. Central R.R..		90¾
50	do.		90⅝
160	do.		90¾
2000	Erie Railroad		56¾
100	do.	s60	56⅞
300	do.	b30	56¾
100	do.	s10	56¾
100	do.	b3	56¾
100	do.	b15	56⅝
50	Penn. Coal Co.		97¼
100	Hud. River R. R...		34
5	Chi. & R. I. R. R..		90¾
100	do.	b30	91
50	do.	c	90⅝
16	Gal. & Chicago R.R.		111
100	Cumb. Coal Co.		21¾
240	do.	b30	22
300	Harlem Railroad...		17
350	Reading Railroad...		89
500	do.	b3	89
100	do.	s3	88⅞
300	do.	b60	89¾
100	do.	s60	88¾
100	do.	s	89
10	Mich. Cen. R.		94½
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s4m.	94
100	do.	c	94¾
300	do.	b30	95¾
200	do.	s60	94⅝
100	do.	s60	94¾
40	do.		94¾
160	do.	b60	95¾
100	Panama R. R..	b30.	103¼
100	Ill. Central R. R....		99¾
20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		102
415	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		74¾
100	do.	b60	75¾
100	do.		74¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

40 shares Waterloo Woolen Shawl Manufac'g Co. 95
10 shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co. 60
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 60
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co. 95½
38 shares Merchants' Insurance Co. 119¼
15 shares Metropolitan Bank. 110

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Bonds of '75		90¾
11,000	Ill. Cen. Bonds..		87
5	Bank of Commerce.		108
100	Canton Company.	b30	21¾
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	s30	21¾
100	do.		21¾
300	do.	b60	22⅛
200	do.	b60	21¾
100	do.		21¾
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	96
100	do.		94¾
60	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		90¾
100	do.	b3s	91
100	do.	b30	90¾
350	Erie Railroad..	b10	56¾
100	do.	b60	56⅞
750	do.	b8	56¾
100	do.	b10	56¾
50	do.	b30	56⅝
50	Reading Railr'd		88¾
550	do.		88
200	do.	b3	88¾
100	do.	b15	88¾
100	do.	s60	88¾
41	Gal. & Chic. R. R..		111¾
100	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.		94½
100	do.	b3	94¾
50	Panama Railroad.		83 103
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		75¾
300	do.		74¾
100	do.	s3d	74½
20	do.		74¾
100	do.	b3	74¾
100	do.	b10	74¾
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	s4m	90
50	Milw & M. R. R....		83¾
25	do.		84

THURSDAY, May 15—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day lost the buoyancy noticed in our last report; the various political items from Washington, in regard to our Foreign affairs, which appeared in the morning papers, having been used adversely. It is difficult to account, upon any rational principle, for this apparent sensitiveness of the Street to every movement or rumor from the seat of Government, touching the Nicaragua, CRAMPTON and other questions, but it was very plain to be seen this forenoon that the feeling was especially encouraged, because another supposed cause of trouble—the shipment of Specie on Wednesday—had failed to distress the Money market or destroy confidence. We have yet to meet the first man who believes that a single shot will ever be fired on CRAMPTON'S account, or that the acknowledgement of the RIVAS-WALKER rule in Nicaragua is an affair that concerns any other nation than our own, on the broad

[illegible] to Spanish merchant [illegible] Government in Nicaragua to [illegible] none other to authorize the transit of American passengers and goods across that isthmus on the route to California. The Administration at Washington had very little choice in the question, if they would have our people use the route at all. The news telegraphed this afternoon from the California steamer at New-Orleans, that WALKER has *not* been overthrown, is evidence, for the moment, that the President has best consulted the commercial interests of the country in renewing diplomatic intercourse with the Nicaraguan Government, as he consulted the part of wisdom and self-respect in declining to take

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1455. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856 PRICE TWO CENTS

New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the George Law.

$2,000,000 IN TREASURE ARRIVED.

Awful Accident on the Panama Railroad.

THIRTY KILLED AND OVER EIGHTY WOUNDED.

List of Passengers in the Cars when the Accident Occurred.

Thrilling Particulars from an Eye-witness.

Important Official Correspondence on the Panama Massacre.

NO INDEMNITY YET OFFERED.

INTERESTING FROM OREGON.

The Cascades Retaken from the Indians.

News from the Sandwich Islands and the South Pacific.

The United States Mail steamship *George Law*, W. H. Ellerson, U. S. N., commanding, from Aspinwall May 7, at 9 A. M., arrived at her dock yesterday morning.

The steamer *George Law* sailed from Aspinwall on May 7, at 9 A. M., with the mails, treasure and passengers brought down by steamer *Sonora*, on the 11th inst. She passed a Bremen bark showing signal 196, 18th inst., passed ship *E. Greeley*, bound northward.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* sailed from San Francisco April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., with the mails, treasure and passengers for the Atlantic States, arrived at Acapulco at 3 o'clock A. M., 28th, and sailed again for Panama same day at 9 A. M., arriving at Panama May 5, at 3 A. M. The *Sonora* brought down $2,000,671 in treasure:

New-York	$1,689,887 01	Panama	$11,750 00
England & W.	319,034 00	Together	$2,000,671 01

The steamer *Golden Gate*, with the mails and passengers from New-York the 20th of March, arrived at San Francisco the 13th of April, all well.

The steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Panama to San Francisco, left Acapulco the 20th of April. May 1, passed a steamer, supposed to be the *America*, from Panama for San Francisco.

Peace and quietness prevail in Panama, and no sign of further disturbance. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was in the harbor, where she will remain awaiting orders.

The news of the stoppage of the Nicaragua line of steamers has awakened considerable interest in San Francisco. It is announced that Garrison would send down steamers and maintain the new line. No steamer started from San Francisco for San Juan on the 20th of April.

The Legislature has adopted the bill consolidating the City and County of San Francisco, and abolishing a long list of superfluous offices.

There had been several days of wholesome rain between the eighth and twelfth of the month, and there was no complaint for want of water on the part of either farmers or miners.

The Common Council of San Francisco has before it a project for the erection of a stone wall along the water front.

On the 5th of April, flour was held in San Francisco, at $11 75 per barrel, wholesale. It is now at $10.

The Democrats gained a complete victory, with 100 majority, at the municipal election in Sacramento on the 7th of April. B. B. Redding was elected Mayor. The Americans carried the election last Fall by 300 majority. The total of votes polled at the late election was 3,397.

On the day of the Sacramento election the powder vessel—that being the magazine—sank in the river at Sacramento City. The loss was $70,000.

A large fire occurred in Placerville on the 16th of April, doing damage to the amount of $50,000.

There was a municipal election in San Jose on the 13th inst. A "Citizens' Independent" Ticket was elected by a large majority.

We are specially indebted to the expresses of G. H. Wines & Co., Freeman & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., for late files of California and Panama papers.

Treasure List per Steamer George Law.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Bank of America	$41,666	Ulmer & Felgenbaum	$40,000
Brown Bros. & Co	5,000	Hamburger & Bros.	9,454
A. Berwin	6,678	Wm. Hyde & Co.	100,0 9
W. T. Coleman & Co	15,043	Howl'd & Aspinwall	70,000
G. C. Coiburn & Co.	12,478	Aaron Jacobs & Co	18,700
C. H. Cummings	5,381	Eugene Kelly & Co	30,300
Chamberlain, Roberts & Co	10,220	Metropolitan Bank	220,000
Drexel & Co	350,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co	7,975
Duncan, Sherman & Co	40,143	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	17,800
John Earnard & Co	4,975	Order	97,800
Wm. Dwight	6,500	Jas. Patrick	64,000
Z. Ernstein & Bro	4,400	E. Phelan, Jr	22,890
Freeman & Co	9,500	F. Probst & Co	3,012
Goldsmiths, May & Jacobs	10,000	Lewis Rosenstock	2,400
Wm. Heller & Co	11,100	Wm. Seligman & Co	20,000
Scholle & Brothers	8,009	T. Watson & Sons	12,000
J. Stanwood	2,000	J. B. Weir	21,200
E. A. Stern & Co	8,048	W. F. Weld	20,000
G. W. Schlenkirg	20,000	Wellington & Abbott	10,850
Strauss Bros. & Co	14,023	G. H. Wines & Co	16,750
A. E. & C. E. Tilton	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	258,100
Total			$1,669,886

FROM ASPINWALL.

Williams & Potter	$2,000	Order	$3,000
M. Bates, Jr., & Co	3,650	Everett & Brown	1,000
Hitchcock & Co	1,700	Rollin, Therne & Co	5,000
F. Thurst	1,680		
Total San Francisco and Aspinwall			$1,687,916

E. W. HULL, Purser.

PANAMA.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

From the Aspinwall Courier, (Extra,) May 7.

Yesterday morning, three trains left this city for Panama, with the passengers of the steamer *George Law*, in number near nine hundred.

A baggage train preceded the passengers, and the engine ran off the track on Obispo bridge, some fifteen miles this side of Panama.

Passage being impossible after this mishap, it was determined to send the passengers back to Aspinwall. At Matachin, two miles this side of Obispo, one of the two engines gave out, and the other engine had to take both trains, consisting of some twenty cars.

About half a mile the other side of Gatun Bridge, the second car from the locomotive ran off the track, from some cause now inexplicable, and eight others followed; some were piled up on top of others across the track, and others were rolled off on either side.

These cars were filled almost entirely with steerage passengers.

As soon as possible, after the crash, tidings were sent to this place, and a train was dispatched for the purpose of bringing down the wounded.

Over fifty were brought down,—two of whom died here before they could be removed to the hospital.

After these were all cared for as well as possible, the train, with additions, was returned to bring down the uninjured passengers that had been left at the place of the accident.

This train returned at 4 o'clock this morning, with a few more wounded—and the most of the passengers.

At the latest advices from the scene of this sad affair, the wreck had not been yet entirely cleared—but some thirty bodies had been taken out.

But very few ladies and children were injured.

Among the wounded and killed were a number of the brakemen of the trains. And we learn that Mr. Dalhousie, a Jamaican, the efficient and courteous clerk of Messrs. Lansburg & Brother, was killed. We do not learn, as yet, of any other residents who were killed or seriously wounded.

These are all the particulars we can now give. We shall have more as soon as we can obtain any authentic account. Meantime we have no heart to [illegible]

Full Particulars of the Accident.

STATEMENT BY ALFRED L. ARMSTRONG, ONE OF THE INJURED PASSENGERS.

Mr. Alfred L. Armstrong, of Oquawka, Ill., the only person returning to New-York in the *George Law* who was on the train to which the accident occurred, has furnished our reporter with the following detailed account of the particulars of the accident:

I left New-York in the *George Law* on the 21st of last April, and, with the steamer's passengers, was landed at Aspinwall, to take the railroad thence to Panama. We arrived in Aspinwall on the 1st of May, and were to take the morning express train of May 6, in order to connect with the steamer on the Pacific side.

A baggage train left Aspinwall at 7 A. M., preceding the train which was to carry the passengers There were eight or nine baggage cars in the train, filled with the baggage of the passengers. The engine of this train at Obispo Bridge, thirty-one miles from Aspinwall, ran off the track. There was only a single track here, and it being impossible to raise the engine from its position off the track, the cars had to remain as they were—blockading the track. The engineers and brakemen worked several hours, erecting a platform, with the view of getting up the engine, but to no purpose. As they failed in this, and could not communicate with either terminus of the road to announce the accident, they placed a sentinel to guard against being run into by any other trains, and thus waited.

At 6 A. M. an express train left Aspinwall with the cabin passengers of the *George Law*. This train was composed of a baggage car and nine passenger cars. The passenger cars were all filled with passengers. Each car contained about eighty-four passengers. The engine of this train did not work well, and the engineer was, in consequence, forced to run the train off on a switch at Matachin, about a mile and a half before reaching Obispo Bridge, when the accident to the baggage train occurred.

At 6¾ A. M., half an hour after the departure of the first passenger train, a *second passenger train, containing the steerage passengers*, left Aspinwall. This train was also a long train, and contained nine passenger cars, besides the baggage car. Upon crossing up to where the first passenger train lay switched off, the train stopped, and being informed of the disabling of the first train's engine, as also of the accident to the baggage train at Obispo Bridge, it was decided, with the single engine of the last passenger train, to take the two trains and proceed to Obispo Bridge. The first passenger train, accordingly, passed the switch, after which it backed to take the train that was switched off. The disabled engine had been disconnected from this train and placed upon another switch adjoining. The two trains thus joined were drawn by one locomotive. They contained in all twenty cars—eighteen passenger cars and two baggage cars. After getting on the main track the train proceeded to Obispo Bridge. It was found impossible to go on to Panama in consequence of the baggage train obstructing the track. It was a complete wilderness there, and no food being obtainable it was determined to go back with the entire passengers to Aspinwall. It was about 2 P. M. when the train thus started to return. The engine was a powerful one, and drew the cars along at full speed without difficulty.

I was seated in the seventh passenger car from the locomotive. The train was going at an unusually high rate of speed,—so much so that the fact was a subject of remark among the passengers generally in the car in which I sat. The speed was commented upon as dangerous, from the frequent and short curves in the road. I felt somewhat alarmed, and put my head out of the window. I did not have my head out more than a minute, when I saw the front passenger car (as the train was passing a curve) suddenly force the outer rail from its place, and darting from the track, instantaneously turn a complete side summerset. All I recollect from that moment is feeling a sudden crash and crying out, "We are all killed." I saw the passengers jump to their feet, and I made a jump myself, but how or where I know not. I only know that I found myself in an instant landed upright on my feet in a pond alongside the track. I either jumped or was thrown some twelve feet from the track. The scene that ensued it is impossible to describe. The locomotive and first baggage car, having retained their place on the track, proceeded some distance, as if unconscious of the sudden sundering of the link that connected them with the remaining cars of the train. The seven cars succeeding the one first thrown from the track were a mingled mass of shattered fragments. They had been thrown sideways, lengthways, crossways, bottom side up, sides up, ends up, and in every imaginable way. Portions of the wreck were submerged in the pond of water on either side of the track. The cries of agony that rose from amid the ruins were heart piercing. Here was visible an arm, and there a leg, with no other appendage. In another place was presented the sad spectacle of a head separated from the body, and again the trunk of a human body shorn entirely of its head and limbs. As soon as possible after the crash, those uninjured turned their attention to discover the extent of loss of life and wounds sustained. It was found that beyond the first eight cars, the injury to the passengers did not extend, except in occasional bruises to those occupying the two passenger cars directly following these eight. Both of these latter cars were thrown from the track, and the occupants received more or less contusions. The remaining cars of the train retained their places on the rails, and the people inside received no injuries other than some slight bruises. While those having escaped personal injury were seeking to recover from beneath the wreck those still giving symptoms of life, the locomotive detached from the train which had come back to the scene of the disaster was dispatched to Aspinwall for help to search for the dead and wounded. The place of the accident was near Gatun's Bridge, only nine miles distance from Aspinwall. The track for some distance was completely torn up, so that the cars still remaining on the track could not be attached to the engine in front. At about 4 P. M., a train returned from Aspinwall. In the interval the wounded passengers suffered dreadfully from thirst. Many of them drank from the muddy pond on either side of the track, though it was red with human blood. Fortunately, a supply of water was brought by the train, which greatly alleviated their sufferings. Fifty-three wounded passengers were placed on the cars and taken to Aspinwall for medical and surgical treatment.

No physicians came with the train, though the reason why none were sent was not explained. The bodies of the dead, as far as recovered from the wreck, were not removed. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening when the first train returned to Aspinwall.

I remained to assist in digging out the dead bodies. The night was dark, and with the dim light shed over the ground by a few lanterns, showing visibly here and there heaps of dead bodies, and the increasing moans and shrieks of the wounded added to the mournful countenances of those at work in the removal of the shattered wreck, made it a scene never to be forgotten. At 4 o'clock in the morning, a second train arrived from Aspinwall, and carried back more of the wounded. I left in this train. The bodies of the dead and some of the wounded still remained at the scene of the disaster. I did not get the names of any of the killed or the wounded. *None but steerage passengers were injured.* Two young men in company with myself, and occupying the seat directly in front of me, were instantly killed. Their names were Wm. McMillen and James Crawley, of Rochester, New-York. The former leaves a wife and two children I learned that all the brakemen of the train were killed. Over eight hundred persons were on the train. Of these I should presume that three hundred were killed and seriously wounded.

Statement of Major A. N. Armstrong.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT ASPINWALL—BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF THE ASPINWALL HOTEL KEEPERS.

Major A. N. Armstrong, commandant of the 1st Regiment Oregon Volunteers, Fort Dalles, the father of the young man making the statement, gives us the following facts as to the reception of the intelligence of the accident at Aspinwall, the conduct of the officers of the Railroad Company and of the *George Law*, and of the proprietors of the Aspinwall hotels towards the wounded passengers. He says: I had parted with my son, and had taken passage on the *George Law*, on my way to Washington. I heard of the return of the engine and announcement of the accident near Gatun Bridge. I went to the railroad depôt and desired to go to the scene of the accident in the train dispatched there, but was refused permission. I felt anxious about the safety of my son, though it was given out at the depôt that the accident was a trifling one. At 8 o'clock P. M., when the wounded passengers were brought to the City, the town became alive with excitement. Those having money and friends were taken to the hotels and private houses, and the others to the hospital. The departure of the *George Law*, announced to sail at 10 o'clock P. M., was postponed. I called at the hospital and at all the hotels and private residences where the wounded had been conveyed, to find if my son was among the number. Of his safety I knew nothing till his return on the morning after the accident. The Crescent City, the St. Charles and the Howard House would not receive the wounded. The railroad Company would not give a list as far as they knew of the killed and wounded for transmission to New-York, and neither would they permit any of the passengers on the train at the time of the accident, who escaped uninjured, to return to New-York. The officers of the *George Law* also refused to carry such passengers, though many were desirous of coming. My son was the only passenger on the ill-fated train who came in the steamer to New-York.

Physicians' Statements.

Drs. Hill and Hitchcock, of Sacramento City, and Dr. Nicholson, of Portland, Maine, passengers on the *George Law*, stated that they attended at the Hospital at Aspinwall on the wounded who were sent there. They did not get the names of those wounded farther than to learn that they were among the steerage passengers by the *George Law* on her recent trip from New-York. They give the number of wounded at Aspinwall at about one hundred. Of these nearly half were fatally injured.

The Steerage Passengers by the George Law, from New-York.

By the authentic accounts of the Panama Railroad accident, it appears that the loss of life was almost entirely among the steerage passengers by the *George Law*. It happened in this way. Three trains left Aspinwall for Panama, with the passengers of the *George Law*, some nine hundred in number; the first containing the baggage, the second the cabin passengers, and the third the steerage passengers. After the freight train got off the track, it was deemed advisable to return with the other two trains to Aspinwall. Accordingly the passenger trains were united, and the two locomotives turned round on a turn table, and attached to the rear of the combined train, thus bringing the steerage passengers into the fore part of the train, as it returned toward Aspinwall. The nine cars therefore which were smashed, were filled with the steerage passengers of the *George Law* which left New-York on the 21st of April last. A complete list of these has never been published before. We have obtained one and give it below. It is out of this that the (at present) unknown list of killed and wounded must be constructed:

Mr. Fairchild, B. Singmiller, A. Wilmer, P. Midlow, W. Earle, W. Smith, A. Goldsmith, B. Kirkpatrick, H. Hopkins, L. Fairchild, C. Van Wort, J. Van Wort, H. S. Spofford, Mr. S. Pike, D. Jones, W. Pool, M. Feenan, wife and infant, T. Mopahan, J. A. King, J. C. King, J. Carson, Mr. Newell, F. Falvey, J. A. McKin, A. Allen, H. Mckingley, W. M. Corns, W. H. Hyatt, J. Moore, S. A. Beeson, F. W. Claas, J. Layden, J. Andrews, C. F. Allen, N. Fuller, P. Martin, A. Collinsen, P. Vanderbeck, D. H. Blackman, O. P. Burns, J. Parc, T. L. Denny, B. P. Lewis, J. W. Emerson, T. Hull, H. Beatty, T. Lawlor, H. Gray, Jo. Carpenter, T. Rose, T. Naylor, H. Jones, S. Marten, P. Crary, J. Conklin, J. Ainsley, J. Bernard, D. Robbins, E. James, L. West, H. West, J. Creamer, C. Johnston, W. Wiggins, S. W. Burgess, H. Williams, J. P. Richards, R. Morehouse, O. M. Thorn, W. Juble, J. Moss, T. Francis, G. Francis, E. Shane, J. Grebus, L. G. Moore, B. Billings, F. Mairs, D. Myers, H. C. Myers, R. Mairs, F. Vaccarelli, M. Taylor, Mrs. O. Mo, C. Constant, N. Lain, S. J. Nesheron, N. Lide J. Cox, G. Cook, J. Hamilton, C. Whittaker, E. Jones, J. Wilson, J. Short, J. A. Rowan, A. H. Rowan, N. Murphy, J. F. Harrison, J. Berry, P. Mountain and two children, J. Mountain, J. Darrt, T. Lobby, J. Jones, T. Wems, J. Mead, T. Goodhard, T. George, J. Breslin, J. Huffman, P. Schenck, A. Croax, J. Huffman, W. A. Kirkpatrick, J. Smith, J. Drake, T. Schenck, J. Smith, S. Johns and son, G. Nichols, J. H. Nichols, G. J. Gills, A. Johns, J. Blaight, W. Sangier, B. Archer, Mrs. B. Maul, Mrs. B. Ryan, Mary, T. Bruce, W. D. Sreed, J. Rose, G. Hine, W. Smith, S. Rice, J. Fars, J. Sylvester, D. Sylvester, H. Sylvester, J. T. Jackman, Jos. Jackman, J. A. Jackman, J. Willard P. Daly, J. Tipton, C. Mart, B. Trigg, V. Crawford, V. V. Voorhies, D. Sutherland, S. Voorhies, W. T. Rowans, C. Whal, E. Jobson, J. Smith, N. Jones, E. Mills, A. Wangran, F. Wangran, A. Conge, R. Leroy, A. Montin, N. Folsom, Hazard, L. H. Beeeman, J. Bell, F. Weller, J. Weller, P. Olsen, W. Wright, W. P. Miller, J. Gilmore, W. Crowin, J. Singer, J. L. Haslen, W. Hasten, W. H. Cook, P. Murphy, S. Richardson, A. Hixon, S. Cashley, A. Van Cleck, B. C. Hall, W. Van Riper, F. Leadbeater, H. D. Williams, H. Luters, Mr. Rees, J. Mather, E. Hartley, J. P. Hughes, J. Jackson, R. Mervin, J. Gilman, J. Lynch, T. Welch, P. Agnew, A. Johnston, D. T. Pringle and son, W. A. Swope, G. N. Cunningham, B. Reed, W. Ryder, J. Simmons, G. A. Harris, G. W. Smiley, J. T. Cotten, G. Snyder, S. Moore, E. Cutch, J. Lincoln, M. Walters, B. Waters, D. Nelson, W. Brennan, A. Froman, H. Barman, G. C. Miller, J. MacKennah, J. Midgely, H. J. Heler, W. Sanford, S. Hoffman, Mr. Gorman and lady, J. Beanprere, P. Beanprere, J. Jones, J. Edwards, J. Harris, W. B. Hamblin, J. Tobin, A. Bamm, A. Marcy, H. M. Roberts, G. Clark, Harrison, M. Brewster, W. Redpan, W. C. Henry, S. P. Henry, C. Woodward, E. P. Bucklin, W. Thompson, M. McDonald, W. Chapman, J. N. Weemzer, J. W. Thompson, G. Milley, J. Stevens, J. Cook, R. Smylie, D. Myers, D. Mullen, A. McMahon, J. G. Kranter, T. Plume, T. Kennedy, C. Sanderson, G. M. Hay, M. B. French, F. Grass, C. S. Stenchfield, J. J. Merryfield, W. Merrifield, R. Arthur, W. Vivean, J. Pemburthy, P. Bergen, E. Morrison, J. Jewett, W. Jenkins, R. Shaper, T. James, S. Manly, F. Ford, J. Wiells, J. Festcher, wife and child; C. Everet, J. Everet, W. H. Brown, J. Broker, J. Hansler, J. Syer, G. Sherlay, T. Luce, P. Magee, J. Norton, P. Rearey, wife and two children; W. Mullen, W. Storicker, G. Safori, Todel, H. Gilberts, F. McGowan, E. Clark, T. Bruce and lady, J. Jones, S. V. R. Young, J. Landen, J. H. Bridges, W. Waldo, M. Hammer, S. Baker and wife, A. L. Whipple, M. Conway, S. Lawrence, M. Anderson, Sheehan and infant, Bridget Murphy, Mary Murphy, Kate Murphy and boy, Mrs. M. McCabe and infant, Julia Cronon and infant, S. L. Harris, Sarah Nogan, Margaret Greeley and two infants, Mary Bulger, Mary Crowley, Miss J. Lack, Mrs. A. Otto, Miss C. Otto, Mrs. H. G. Burke and child, Mrs. J. Reynolds, Miss E. Parker, Miss McConnell, Miss R. Kelley, Mrs. H. Reynolds, E. McMath and wife, V. Still, wife and two infants, Mrs. Foley and two infants, Mrs. Lancaster and two children, Mrs. Blair and three children, A. Watson, M. Mehaly, B. Burke, B. Gorman, E. Courtney, Q. Eastman, H. A. Martin, C. Harvey, J. Harvey, W. Cutting, L. Smith, J. Hart, E. Lyman, J. Elliott, G. Reynolds, A. J. Stager, H. Freeland, J. Smith, J. Tracy, E. Maley, E. G. Tryon, J. M. Cannon, J. Barney, T. Sickle, J. Purdy M. Powell, H. Upton, J. Boin, J. Terry, T. Smith, J. Hodge, T. Canfield, S. Coulson, J. McDonald, T. A. Towle, H. R. Busby, B. Ricord, P. K. Austin, A. W. Pendleton, H. Pilkengten, J. F. Butts, J. T. Manter, J. Hennessy, J. Emery, J. Derine, E. Sheehan and child, W. B. Hayford, T. Miner, B. F. Newell, T. F. Bulger, H. Feltch, S. Gilman, T. Green, G. Kelsey, J. P. Nutter, D. Crowley, S. Gill, J. Wild, A. J. Barney and son, D. W. Barney, F. Besson, M. Kerrey, J. Kilpatrick, P. McDonald, Q. S. Martin, F. Roberts, H. A. Lagerman, H. Williams, F. Holdman, J. Hamhof, J. Mundy, C. Muldoon, P. McGill, J. Hoey, D. Denton, J. H. Steele, W. Quinn, B. Parker, J. F. Noyes, J. C Smith, W. A. Foss, W. F. Burke, P. Smith, M. F. Moore, H. Spear and brother, E. Grant, R. Furman, G. Furman, E. Delan, C. Haley, J. Fitcomb, J. Hanlan, M. Hanlan, J. Simon, P. Casey, F. Lucas, M. Murphy, E. Brown, R. H. Nelson, J. Sanborn, L. B. Elliott, A. G. Morton, W. McKenzie, C. C. Shaw, S. D. Munell, J. F. Hunter, J. Beal, W. Hansmen, J. Supple, P. McPherson, S. A. Baldwin, D. S. Coon, L. H. Overton, J. B. Treedel, J. Myers, C. S. Perry, G. Swenger, P. Cahill, N. McMeneman, H. M. Cromwell, A. Bell, F. W Dow, Mrs. A. McCormick, Mrs. A. McCan, Miss E. Supple, Mrs. J. Buel and two children, Miss A. Collins, Miss C. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Conley and two children, W. C. Chapman, wife and child; W. Fairfield, wife and three children; H. Davis and wife, G. Etzell and two children, E. Martin and wife, D. T. Pringle, wife and three children L. Hutton, wife and three children; Miss M. Ogelvie, J. H. Smart, B. F. Myers, M. Davidson, B. F. Stoops, J. Staples, H. J. Craig, J. E. Callon and wife, Miss Sullivan, Miss Larkey, H. Conellard, Mrs. Lee and two children, Miss J. Filligan, Miss E. Baker, Mrs. Ray and four children, Mr. Devine and two children, Miss A. Cogan, Miss M. Morrison, Mr. Heath and wife, Miss Carsen, Mrs. White and two children, Mis. Curtis, daughter and three children, F. Conover, Mr. W. Bradish, Mr. McChing, J. Cadier, Z. Rogers, F. Waldnck, Mr. Kingsland, E. Simons, T. Potter, A. M. Nelson, C. C. Hamblin, J. F. Norton, F. Hughes, B. McCardle, N. Post, C. A. Post, J. Green, J. H. Brooks, J. A. Fordham, Miss Nelson, Miss Rourke, J. P. Stoops, Mrs. Fronam and child, Mrs. Young and 6 children, C. O. O'Kiass, J. Bumford, W. R. Porter, R. Tyronbey, G. E. Wheeler, F. Herman, S. Deverick, W. Ainsworth and wife, P. Hughes, A. Root, C. E. Drews, J. C. Breer, N. Breer, P. Baker, J. McGiffin, N. Gillis, W. F. Gillinsen, J. Kenaman, W. Shaw, S. Donaldson, D. Stuyvesant, T. Sibling, Mr. Bergen, J. Mann, W. H. Snider, S. Fairchild and sister, H. McMullen. W. B. Tourett, Mr. McGlaffin, T. Nash, C. Canall and lady, H. E. Ferguson, E. E. Munn, J. Casling and wife, R. Smith, Mr. Moen, J. Curley, P. Welch, J. Feeney, S. Crosier, C. Hancock, J. O'Brien, S. Dunkins, T. Fenwick and lady H. R. Smith, P. Craydon and sister, J. Brockway, E. H. Brown, J. Welsh, J. Reed, T. Ellis, P. Griffin, D. Doran, W. McLaughlin, J. Beninger, Morrell J. Zeck, J. Koch Jr., G. Haford.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

Important Correspondence between the Commander of the St. Mary's and the Governor of Panama—No Indemnity yet Offered.

The Panama *Star and Herald* comes to us crammed with details—affidavits, statements, and correspondence—concerning the late massacre at Panama. A very lengthy deposition by Allan McLane, Esq., Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, gives a full account of the riot and murder, but furnishes no other particulars than those already published in this journal.

The following correspondence between the Captain of the *St. Mary's* and the Governor of Panama is important. It shows that no indemnity has yet been made, or even offered, for this horrible outrage committed upon American citizens:

[COPY.] U. S. Ship St. Mary's, Harbor of Panama, April 23, 1856.

His Excellency, Don F. de Fabrega, Governor of Panama:

Sir:—On the 15th inst. several citizens of the United States, France and Great Britain, were massacred, others were seriously wounded and outraged, and a large amount of American property was plundered by the police and inhabitants of Panama and its vicinity.

These outrages, robberies and murders were for the most part committed upon innocent and unarmed men, women and children, who were peacefully endeavoring to pass this great highway of nations.

It is my chief duty to employ the force under my command for the prompt protection of the lives and property of American citizens. An early explanation, therefore, of the causes of this catastrophe, as well as some evidence of your Excellency's inclination and ability to prevent such occurrences is desired by me, in determining the necessity of my immediate interference for the protection of the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, until specific orders from my Government shall be received.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. BAILEY, Commander U. S. N.

REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA.

Government of the State—No. 101.
Panama, April 23, 1856.

Sr. T. Bailey, Commander of the United States Frigate St. Mary's:

I have just received your note of this date, expressing to me your desire to know the causes of the deplorable catastrophe which took place on the 15th in the neighborhood of this city, as well as the means which I hold, and the measures I count on to prevent, hereafter, similar disasters.

From the evidence taken by the authorities of the country to discover the origin of the said dispute, and the authors of the crimes that followed therefrom, it appears that the disorder originated between a passenger and an individual of the country, from the former having refused to pay for a fruit he had purchased from the latter. In said dispute, the passenger made use of his pistol, discharging it at his opponent, who had attempted to flee, and was followed by said passenger and two others, who united themselves with him; for which reason the people of the country, who were about that locality, took part in the dispute, in favor of the molested man, which led to a contest that became almost general, and was prolonged for some hours without the efforts which, with that object, the authorities and some Granadians and strangers made, being sufficient to pacify the one or the other party.

That you may know the acts more in detail, I inclose the copy of the declaration of a Granadian, and another of a North American, employed at the Railroad Company, by which declarations you will see that it was an unpremeditated affair, such as are the cause of those inevitable collisions when elements so heterogenous as those which form our population and the Californian emigration, meet and come in collision. Notwithstanding this, and although the consequences of this collision were truly horrible, I can assure you that by a miracle of Providence, neither women nor children perished in it, as you appear to have understood.

With regard to the disposition I have, and means I possess, to prevent in future disasters such as we lament, I think you should not have doubted, for a moment, of my horror of said crimes, and of my constant disposition to prevent them. The Agents of the Railroad Company, and those of the American Company in the Pacific, know that after the events of the 15th, two steamers from California (the *Golden Age* and the *Uncle Sam*) have arrived; they know the disembarkation of the passengers and treasure brought by the *Golden Age* was made under the protection of a picket of police and of fifty armed citizens, and that on the disembarkation of those by the *Uncle Sam*, a picket of police alone assisted, because the said agents thought a larger force unnecessary. On both occasions the disembarkations and transit of said passengers was made without the slightest excitement, without the slightest menace against the security of one or the other, and I hope this will take place also in future. The said force that was present at the disembarkation of the passengers of the *Golden Age*, and even a larger one if necessary, shall always be sent to the Railroad Station, when circumstances or analagous motives may make it necessary, upholding the conscientious views of Mr. Jones, and understanding well the great interests which are bound up in the preservation of this line of universal transit, I shall spare no effort or other means which may tend to provide for the security of commerce and emigration which may come across this Isthmus.

Before concluding this note, it is gratifying for me to assure you that in respect to the strangers resident in this country, there has absolutely nothing to fear, for neither since nor before have they been attacked in their persons or their property; they have been respected in the middle of the disorders of the 15th, and it is to be believed that the commercial establishmen's invaded on that night would not have been touched had it not been for the unfortunate circumstance of some passengers having sought refuge there, and fired from thence. The fact of not having taken the other establishments in the same locality persuades me to this fact.

Do me the honor, Sr. Commander, to admit the expression of the distinguished consideration with which I subscribe myself, your very attentive servant,
(Signed) FRANCO. DE FABREGA.

[Copy.] United States Sloop St. Mary's, Panama, April 25, 1856.

His Excellency Don Francisco de Fabrega, Acting Governor, &c., of Panama:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your replies to my communications of the 23d and 24th instant.

Apart from the announcement of the restoration to the owners of the cannon and arms, illegally taken from the steamer *Taboga*, I must confess that they afford me little satisfaction.

I had expected, when asking for information as to the causes of the frightful occurrences of the 15th inst., that apart from the immediate origin of the tumult, you would have deemed it due to yourself, as the Chief Magistrate of this community, to state why and wherefore you undertook the fearful responsibility of ordering your police to fire upon my countrymen, women and children, and to state what steps you had taken to punish the guilty and restore the plunder.

Ten days have elapsed since the catastrophe, and I have *yet to learn that a single criminal has been arrested, or that any portion of the immense amount of valuables taken from the passengers and Railroad Company has been restored.* I have yet to learn that your high "*conciencia de mis deberes i la inteligencia de los grandes intereses que se lijajan a la conservacion de este linea de transito universal*" extended any further than to order an *indiscriminate* massacre of the passengers over this transit.

I have yet to learn that when a riot or collision shall here take place, between foreigners on the one side and natives on the other, that you recognize any higher obligation on your part than to protect and assist the latter, and to disarm, murder, maltreat and plunder the former.

Is it possible that your Excellency recognizes but one party to a riot?—that you shelter yourself under the philosophic assurance that the fearful catastrophe of the 15th instant was the result of "*elementos tan heterogeneos como los que forman nuestra poblacion i la emegracion Californiana!*"

The deduction, I regret to state, affords me little assurance of the safety of the transit for the future, unless your Excellency shall devise some more speedy and efficacious method for rendering these unfortunate "elements" less "heterogeneous" hereafter.

The Police who took part in this terrible tragedy, now guard the lives and property of the transit passengers. The "*Jendarmena*" who, with the same philosophy as your Excellency, deemed it best in the late emergency to destroy the foreign "*element*" are the reliable means of protection which your Excellency will furnish us to any extent for the future; and if no doubt should be a source of gratification that they have, since the 15th instant, permitted the passengers and treasure of the steamers *Uncle Sam* and *Golden Age* to make the transit without murdering the one, or plundering the other.

I am, with the force under my command, but from eight to ten days, removed from communication with my Government, and am therefore bound to submit to their judgment the manner in which the fearful accountability that you have incurred shall be investigated, and to their discretion the indemnity that shall be demanded for the past, as a security for the future: meanwhile I shall do all in my power to avert any danger that may occur to the transit passengers, from whatever quarter it may come, under every emergency.

In directing my first communication to your Excellency, I had no desire to listen to apologies for certain parties or certain acts, but an earnest wish to know what you did towards punishing the parties concerned in this frightful atrocity. I wanted not sophistry, but action—the names of the criminals arrested—the officials dismissed—and some allusion to plunder restored.

That I have not been thus gratified, I have no reason to doubt, arises from the fact that you deem the origin of the affair a sufficient justification for its frightful conclusion.

I shall here take my leave of your Excellency as a *correspondent*, and shall have the honor to submit your two communications to my Government, presuming that they will not be more satisfactory to them than to me.

I am, respectfully sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. BAILEY, Commander U. S. N.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

THE CASCADES RETAKEN FROM THE INDIANS—THE STEAMER MARY NOT BURNT AS REPORTED.

The Oregon *Times* of the 29th of March reports that the Cascades had been retaken on 28th March by the whites, who numbered 350 regular troops. These had come down the river from the Dalles. The steamer *Jennie Clark*, which brought this news to Portland, had gone to the relief of the Cascades with a company of Volunteers from Portland. This company returned. The *Times* says:

The Regulars lost two men in routing the Indians. The men in the Block-House state that they could not have held out much longer, being short of provisions and ammunition, and would have been compelled to surrender. Captain Walling, of the Regulars, had fifteen Indian prisoners in the guard-house, mostly chiefs, and of the *friendly kind*. They were court-martialed, and sentenced to be shot today at 11 o'clock. Some of them were recognized as having been about our city not long since. A large quantity of plunder belonging to the people of the Cascades was found in their possession.

Two Messrs. Palmers were picked up near Cape Horn Mountain, this morning, by the *Jennie Clark*. They had been without food since Wednesday; one was shoeless.

The steamer *Mary* is not burned, as reported. An attempt of that kind was made. When the attack was made upon Cascades, the Engineer, Mr. Buckminster, we learn, being near the boat, cut away her fastenings, and while trying to get her away from shore several Indians commenced an attack upon her—one Indian jumped aboard and was promptly met by Mr. B. with an iron bar—knocked down, scalped and thrown overboard—and the *Mary*, having up steam at the time, was quickly out of reach of the savages through the timely exertions of our friend "Buck." The Captain and Purser were killed.

The number of killed is reported as follows:—Mr. Brown, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Griswold, Mr. St. Clair, (of Walla Walla,) Mr. Markley, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Cyle, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Snooks, son and two daughters, and four regulars—in all, killed and missing—20.

Mr. St. Clair, an old resident and trader in the Walla Walla country, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, was about the first man killed. This shows that friendly Indians will not do to trust in war time. Bolon and Wright, Indian Agents, lost their lives by trusting to them too much.

LATEST FROM THE CASCADES.

We learn from J. O'Neill, says the *Oregonian*, who is just over from Vancouver, that news came down yesterday that 1,000 Indians were approaching upon the Dalles from the north, and were within ten miles of that place. Also, that Mr. Pearson, the mountain expressman, had followed the trail of the Indians who were defeated at the Cascades, some ten miles towards the Dalles. There is no doubt, therefore, but that those Indians who destroyed the Cascades have gone back to the main body of Kamaikin's command.

The War in Southern Oregon.

A letter from Brigadier General Lamerick to the Governor of Oregon, dated Fort Leland, March 31, is published in the Oregon papers. Rumor says that in addition to the engagements alluded to in this letter, a battle has been fought by the Regulars with the Indians, near the mouth of Rogue River, in which 25 Regulars were killed and the Indians completely victorious. But this rumor needs confirmation.

The letter states that on the 23d of March a detachment, under Major Bruce, attacked a party of Indians while on a trail to Crescent City, pursuing them for five miles and fighting all the way. Three whites were killed, and some ten or twelve Indians

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Palmerston Ministry Sustained in Parliament.

LATEST BRITISH VIEW OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

INDEPENDENCE OF TURKEY GUARANTEED.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.

The State of Siege at Parma.

REVIEW OF THE ALLIED ARMIES BY THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

England's Proposal on the Sound Dues Rejected by Denmark.

COTTON LOWER—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

Consols 92 8-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 3d instant, arrived at her dock early yesterday morning.

The news is three days later than that received by the *Atlantic*, but presents no feature of importance.

In the British Parliament the adjourned debate on Mr. WHITESIDE'S motion for a vote of censure on the Government for the fall of Kars, had been pressed to a division, when the motion was lost by a majority against it of one hundred and twenty-seven.

The official report of the proceedings of the Peace Congress had been published, but are little more than a reproduction of the treaty and protocols already made known.

It appears that the advance copy of the treaty of peace, which eventually appeared in the London *Daily News*, was hawked about among the London press, but not one of those "enterprising" papers would pay for it the price demanded—1,000 francs, about $200!

A letter from Rome, April 24, says that the high ecclesiastical circles of Rome are panic-struck at the Sardinian programme of Italian reform, and irritated with the strong language made use of respecting the maladministration of the Pope's Government. The sudden departure for Paris, of Monsignor BERARDI, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is attributed to the consternation of the Court at the bare mention of a question of such vital importance as a limit to the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and the consequent desire to have a negotiator of sagacity and devotedness on the spot, to assist the nuncio in his remonstrances and counteract the suggestions of the Plenipotentiaries.

A letter from Berlin in the *Bourse Gaz tte* of Vienna says: "The proposal made by England to capitalise the Sound Dues, and to extinguish the capital by gradual payments, will not be accepted by Denmark, which has addressed a circular to that effect to its agents at the foreign courts interested in the question. The States bordering on the Baltic have not yet replied to the proposal of England. The negotiations which had commenced at Copenhagen, and were interrupted in March last, will probably be resumed.

A telegraphic dispatch from Copenhagen, of the 27th inst., states that by an unexpected turn the exclusive Danish party presented, in the sitting of the General Diet on the 26th, by its organ, Bishop MOURAD, a proposition tending to revise the common Constitution throughout.

The stations to which French Consuls or Consular Agents will be sent in the Black Sea are said to be Kertch, Cherson, Baktchisarai, or Simpheropol, Nicolaieff, and Taganrog, with, as before, a Consul at Odessa.

It is stated that two French divisions, and also English troops, will remain some time at Constantinople, after the evacuation of the Crimea, perhaps with a view to the repression of a rising against the Christians.

The *Presse d'Orient* announces that the majority of the inhabitants of Eupatoria are emigrating through fear of being compromised; and similar movements are taking place in Abasia and in Mingrelia.

A large hospital, under canvas, has been established on Prince's Island, in order to expedite the cure of the sick. Another hospital, intended for the troops affected with the scurvy, has been established at Rareclifick.

By intelligence from Constantinople under date of the 21st, it would appear that discontent prevailed on account of the quarantine of forty days imposed on vessels arriving from the Russian ports of the Black Sea.

Baron BEUNOW who was for many years ambassador to England where he was socially very popular, had arrived in London, and a general hope is entertained that he will be permitted to resume his old post which he vacated on the breaking out of the war.

Lords CARDIGAN and Sir RICHARD AIREY have been on trial before the Crimean Commissioners, Lord LUCAN'S case having closed.

Mr. R—M. FOX and Mr. BLACKETT, both members of the British Parliament, are dead. The one was member for Longford in Ireland, the other for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GRISI made her first appearance as Norma in the Italian opera at London. Her performance is described as fresh as it has been for years past, and to have been received with all the usual honors.

The London *Times* and other English journals speak in terms of unusual commendation of the acting of Mrs. FLORENCE as the Yankee girl, at Drury Lane, she appears to have made a decided hit.

Mrs. DALLAS was present at another Queen's drawing-room, and introduced at the private *entrée* a young Philadelphia lady, Miss REBECCA DERBY SMITH. Her dress, as described by the London *Post*, was stunning. Philadelphia is equally celebrated for its beauty and butter.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., has again relapsed, and it is now certain that a long period of repose will be needed before he is able to appear in Parliament again. This is pleasant for PALMERSTON, whose bitter foe he was. Mr. BRIGHT is at Malvern, trying the cold-water cure.

An action has been tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, between Gen. WATSON WEBB and a Mr. GOULD, for some time "Own Correspondent" to the *Courier and Enquirer*. The Jury brought in a verdict against the General for £176. Some silly letters of the General were read which may have contributed to this result, which appears a strange one. Had the General been present himself the verdict might have been different.

On last Sunday week a day of general thanksgiving was observed in England. The illuminations come off on the Queen's birthday.

The Mosquito Protectorate—The British Ultimatum.

From the London Times.

The "Correspondence with the United States respecting Central America," just published, is principally occupied with the subject of the British protectotate over the Mosquito people. The exercise of this protectorate is the principal object of American jealousy, and elicits more than any other the ingenuity and skill, as well as other less favorable characteristics, of American diplomacy.

The question of the British protectorate over the Mosquito people is mainly a question of the interpretation of a particular treaty, and that a recent one. There are, indeed, obscure mutterings of discontent, which take an antecedent ground, and we are reminded of a certain treaty between Spain and Great Britain in 1786, by virtue of which, in the opinion of the American diplomatist, Spain had a right to object to our protectorate over Mosquito, which right, he adds, is inherited by Mexico as the successor of Spain in the New World. But the main ground of objection is a certain recent treaty between ourselves and the United States. The small town of San Juan de Nicaragua, commonly called Greytown, situated at the mouth of the River San Juan, was claimed and taken possession of in 1848, by the British Government in behalf of the Mosquitoes, who asserted their right to the place. The mouth of the River San Juan thus came under the British protectorate. The United States wanted the free use of the mouth of this River for a Ship Canal, which was projected in order to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific and those portions of the United States territory lying on each. The mouth of the River San Juan thus became in 1850, the subject of a treaty between us and the United States, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, in the first article of which the two Governments agree:

"That neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, (i. e., the canal) or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either (Government) make use of *any protection which either affords or may afford to*, or any alliance which *either has or may have with any State or people*, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same."

Here, then, is the diplomatic position on which the two countries take their stand, and the question is, how this first article of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty is to be interpreted. Mr. BUCHANAN maintains that this article does away with our protectorate over Mosquito—we deny that it does.

Now, the first remark which the language of this article suggests, and one which will occur to everybody, is, that this article, so far from disallowing the British protectorate over Mosquito, distinctly recognizes it, implying its continuance, and prescribing a certain line of action upon the supposition of the fact, laying down certain conditions upon which it is to be exercised, and guarding against the abuse and perversion of it. This protectorate is not to be used for the purpose of dominion, or occupation, or fortification. But it is implied that this protectorate goes on, and that there is a lawful and proper use of it, with which the article does not interfere. We must add that this was the view which the principal American statesmen at that time took of the treaty. Mr. WEBSTER, in conversation with Mr. CRAMPTON, "stated distinctly 'that he by no means held that the United States considered that from the moment of the conclusion of the Convention of April 19, 1850, Great Britain had renounced all title to interfere in the affairs of Greytown and Mosquito.'" Mr. CLAYTON expressly denied in the Senate having made any statement to the effect that the treaty of 1850 had abolished the British protectorate over Mosquito, and declared that what he *did* say was, not that the protectorate was disavowed by the treaty, but that it was disarmed. These statesmen, that is, considered that the protectorate was rendered harmless by the treaty, and that with respect to one special point it was so tied that no injury could come from it to American interests connected with that point—*i. e.*, to the project of the ship canal, which was the occasion of the treaty. But they only considered that a practical inconvenience from this protectorate was forestalled—not that the protectorate itself was done away with.

The next remark is, that even if this article said nothing at all implying a protectorate, it says nothing at all against it; and that, if it does not sanction a protectorate, it does not in the least prohibit it. But here we come to the term upon which the main dispute hinges.

It is asserted, then, on the side of the United States that the term "occupy," if it is not identical in meaning with "protect," at any rate involves rights and powers which are involved in and are necessary for a protectorate; and therefore that the article, in disallowing the occupation, disallows the protectorate of Mosquito. The dispute is thus made to hinge upon the meaning of the word "occupy,"—a meaning which must be ascertained and decided by a reference to custom and authorities.

Now, the term "occupy," as used of one nation occupying any portion of the territory of another, invariably means occupation by an armed force, and such an occupation as supersedes for the time the jurisdiction of the national Government. This is what we mean by the military occupation of a country. Thus the French, under JOSEPH BONAPARTE, occupied Spain; the Allies, in 1814, occupied France; and the Austrians at this moment occupy Parma. But a protectorate does not necessarily involve the exercise of any such powers as these. A protectorate *may* be of such a nature as to exercise these powers. *Some* protectorates may approach more or less to dominion and the superseding of the national Government; but this is not essential to the nature of a protectorate, which may exist in full and complete shape without the existence of any such powers, and without any such rights as those attaching to it. A protectorate, as Lord CLARENDON says, need not do anything more than "defend" and protect as a temporary act of "friendship." Its assistance may come in when the national Government calls it, stay as long as the national Government likes, and go when it is wanted. The formally recognized right of one State to perform these acts of friendship to another constitutes a protectorate; and such a protectorate as this is not in the slightest degree interfered with by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which obviously and expressly only excludes the "assuming or exercising dominion."

In what way, then, does our present position towards Mosquito violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty? What are we doing which comes into anything like collision with the terms of that treaty? We do, indeed, profess to maintain a protectorate over that territory, and a protectorate is, by the very terms of the treaty, recognized and allowed; but are we "erecting or maintaining fortifications, or assuming or exercising dominion" over Mosquito? It is not pretended that we are. A British Consul resides at Bluefields, who may occasionally give his advice to his Mosquitian Majesty. Are we to withdraw him? Does the treaty say anything about this? If it is said that we do not observe the treaty will Mr. BUCHANAN, or any one else, tell us how we are to observe it, and what particular act we are to do for that purpose?

New Postal Arrangements with the United States.

From the European Times.

Arrangements have been made for extending to letters between Great Britain and the United States the system of registration in force in the two countries respectively, on the 1st instant, and thenceforward, any letter addressed to the United States (including California and Oregon) may be registered on payment of a registration fee of 6d. This registration fee, as well as the ordinary postage to which these letters are liable, must in all cases be paid in advance, and no charge whatever will be made on delivery of such letters at their destination. This system of registration will apply equally to letters addressed to California and Oregon which may be specially directed to be forwarded by the West India mail packets *vid* Panama. Similar regulations have been made in the United States for the registration of letters addressed to any part of the United Kingdom.

The Pope and the French Emperor.

A Paris correspondent writes on the 25th: Both yesterday's and to-day's journals all repeat a report originating with the official gazette of Milan, and according to which his Holiness the Pope will at last make up his mind to come to Paris, and will leave Italy for France on or about the 15th of June next. I record this as others do, having no observation to make thereupon. Twice requested (if not oftener) to undertake this journey, PIUS IX. has twice contrived to elude the obligation; but whether he really will be able to do so much longer is perhaps a question. If NAPOLEON III. is resolved that he shall come, he will probably do so. Whenever I look at the present close intimacy between the French empire and the Holy See, watch the attitude of "the eldest son of the church" so actively assumed by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and mark the protectorate exercised by the French army over Saint Peter's, I cannot help calling to mind a little incident that took place in 1848, and that (as it is authentic, I, with ten or a dozen other persons, having been a witness to it) is not devoid of interest, in that it serves to show how little at that moment the present Emperor was prepared to go all the lengths he has since gone in the matter of religion and the papacy. The archbishop had been killed in the barricades of June, and for the vacant see of Paris the Republicans had chosen what they thought "one of their own," MONS. SIBOUR, Bishop of Digne. That his republican zeal was not slight just then, it would be sufficient to recur to his public adoption of the child of one of Gen. DE BREA'S assassins to prove; but he was also new in his office, and by no means averse to playing a part. After his official ceremonies, presentations, &c., were over, he went to pay his first evening's visit to the President of the Republic, called to that position some months after the Archbishop had taken possession of his own high Episcopal rank. Upon this occasion "*sa grandeur*" lost no time, but instantly opened fire upon the prince with the announcement of the high duties that were required of him, declaring that it was his office immediately to fly to the assistance of the Pope, and deliver the head of the Catholic Church from the hands of the infidels, with a good deal more concerning the glory which France would gain! To all this, the Prince President turned so very deaf an ear, that the Prelate was discouraged, and the only answer he obtained was "Well, Monsaigneur, we shall see to all that by and by; there is no hurry!" and the next day, I repeat it, I, with several other persons, was a witness to the disappointment of the Archbishop, who, telling the story as I have just told it, said once or twice, "There is nothing to be hoped from him—he is utterly indifferent to the cause of religion." The year after the Roman expedition was decided upon, but certainly not from any impetus given to the decision by LOUIS NAPOLEON. Little by little, he has gone further upon this road than I think he had the intention of going at first; but this is a personal opinion merely. Upon the Emperor's position with regard to the clergy and to Rome, an immense deal might be said and written; but I am not only disposed to think that he has gone beyond his own conviction on this point, but that, led on here by outward circumstances, he has, in reality, gone beyond what he will one day find to have been either for his own advantage or for that of the country. It is a delicate thing in France to play at either Atheism or clerical supremacy; and experience would show that any excessive leaning of the Government in one direction, almost certainly pushes the nation into the other.

The State of Siege at Parma.

The state of siege at Parma is continued with unrelaxed rigor. Evening amusements are, of course, out of the question, as no one is allowed in the streets after 10 P. M. The rich, therefore, are glad to escape to the country, and the poor suffer both from their absence and from the obstructions to trade imposed by the state of siege—one of the regulations being that commercial travelers shall not remain more than twenty-four hours in the town. Arrests on suspicion continue to be frequent, chiefly among the working classes. The Austrian soldiers are now the real police of the city, and General CRENNEVILLE is the tyrant of Parma. The history of his becoming so is instructive for those who wish to understand the secrets of Austrian influence over the smaller Governments of Italy.

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Review of the Allied Armies by the Russian Commander.

The two armies in the East continue to exchange gallant courtesies. By the last steamer we had accounts of a splendid military display got up by the Russians in compliment to their late antagonists. This brings word of the return

From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, April 19.—The past week has been marked by several official visits of General LUDERS, accompanied by a large staff of Russian officers, to the Allied Armies, at the invitation of Marshal PELISSIER and General CODRINGTON. On the 15th inst. the Russian Commander-in-Chief was present at the French races near the Monastery. On the 17th he attended a review of the French Army by Marshal PELISSIER, and subsequently, on the same day, a review of the British forces by General CODRINGTON. This review had been previously announced to take place on Monday, the 21st inst. On the 15th the whole of the French troops off duty were turned out at an early hour of the morning to receive General LUDERS. After breakfasting and spending some time with General M'MAHON at the Fedioukine Heights, General LUDERS rode along the French military road, which passes across the plain to the Col di Balaklava. The whole of this distance was lined on either side by French soldiers, so as to form an avenue of two and a half or three miles in length. From thence also to the Monastery bodies of French troops were stationed at intervals in honor of the Russian general. A salute of seventeen guns was fired as he started towards the place of meeting, and this salute was repeated by the fleet at Kamiesh. Near the ground marked out for the races, almost the same as had been used on a former occasion for the English steeple chase meeting, a grand stand was erected, profusely decorated with French flags. Here the allied commanders were accommodated, Gen. LUDERS taking his seat on the right of Marshal PELISSIER. Fortunately the day was fine and in all respects favorable for the meeting. The general character of the race was similar to that of other Crimean race gatherings, but the entertainments presented one distinctive feature, which was introduced for the first time on this occasion. This was a sort of interlude of what was called "French games," or a "Carrousel." There had been much curiosity excited among the English troops respecting the quality of these sports. They proved to be a series of exercises with the lance and sword, for the purpose of exhibiting dexterity and adroitness, while in rapid motion on horseback. The grand reviews on the 17th instant formed, perhaps, the greatest display of military force assembled in so limited a space at any one time by the allied armies since they took the field. The absence of any necessity for retaining guards or posts of defence, enabled the commanders of each army to collect every available officer and soldier on parade. The whole French army was present, including every branch of the service, cavalry, artillery, infantry, and all the corps and departments attached. A continous line of columns extended from the hills near Balaklava, overlooking the valley of Karani, to the Monastery General LUDERS, who, as well as the numerous body of staff and general officers by whom he was accompanied, wore brilliant uniforms—the prevailing color of which was dark green, relieved by gold—inspected the French army in the morning. This occupied some hours, when he, as well as the other commanders, adjourned to the English head-quarters to luncheon. It was approaching towards 5 o'clock in the afternoon when General LUDERS rode with General CODRINGTON, accompanied by Marshal PELISSIER and General LA MAMORA, to inspect the British army. As the Generals rode forward a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the Royal Horse Artillery, who were posted a little in advance of the British line, on the right. As soon as the last gun was fired, the whole of the immense line gave a general salute, and when the divisional and brigade staff officers having retired into the spaces between their respective divisions, the Generals rode along the line, each division shouldering arms, and each brigade band playing in succession. Every one acknowledges this to have been one of the most brilliant sights of the campaign. The whole of the British troops were in their new clothing. The magnificent varieties of uniform worn by the Russian, French and Sardinian Generals and their staffs, who appeared like a regiment of cavalry following, (the English general officers and staff wore only the undress blue coats, with cocked hats,) the brightness of the sun lighting up the mixture of gay colors and glittering ornaments, the exciting strains of the music, the exuberant health which glowed in the countenances of the English soldiers, their manly and soldier-like bearing, all combined to render this a most interesting as well as dazzling spectacle. The Russian Generals visibly expressed their admiration by their attentive and pleased features, and General LUDERS frequently turned to General CODRINGTON, as if to speak his approbation at the appearance of the troops. Shortly after the troops commenced to march past the weather changed. The wind went round to the north, and it was not long before the atmosphere became cloudy, and the temperature chilly. Throughout the day the sun had been shining brightly, the air clear, and a few slight showers of rain which had fallen the night previous served to keep down the dust which would otherwise have proved troublesome during the movements of the troops. No day could indeed be more favorable for such an occasion. But the inspection had commenced at a late hour—just 5 o'clock—and this circumstance, with the change in weather which succeeded, led to the parade being broken up after a shorter time than would otherwise, perhaps, have been devoted to it. It was about 7 o'clock when the nearest divisions reached their camps; it must have been much later before the Highland division got back to their encampments at Kamara. The 14th and 39th Regiments were brought up from Balaklava, and joined the third division at the inspection.

It was noticed that many of the French regiments appeared much thinned in numbers. This was generally attributed to the sickness from which they had been suffering during the Winter. It must also be taken into account, however, that about 20,000 French have lately left the Crimea, including many old and tried soldiers. These have been the men whose time of service was completed,—particularly those of the class of 1848, and class 1849. All these troops have now sailed.

The Principalities.

A private letter from Constantinople, emanating from a respectable source, confirms the fact of SAVET EFFENDI, Mustachar or Councillor to the Grand Vizier, being named Turkish Commissioner to the Danubian Principalities. It is believed that he takes with him to Bucharest the firmans superseding the present Hospodars Prince STIRBEY and Prince GHIKA. It is more than surmised that the Porte has resolved to abrogate the institution of the Hospodars as settled by the Treaty of Balta Liman and to restore the ancient custom of nomination for life. SAFIT EFFENDI also takes with him the firmans convoking the Divans *ad hoc*, who are to act in concert with the mixed commission in ascertaining the wishes and requirements of the Moldo-Wallachian population, and which will be embodied in the report to be addressed to the Plenipotentiaries. The Commissioner for the French Government will probably be Baron TALLEYRAND, formerly *attaché* to the French Embassy at Madrid, the Minister at Weimer, and recently at Carlsruhe; M. BAUDIN, Secretary of the Embassy at London, was the person at first intended. It was stated, some time ago that the Porte intended appointing a Provisional Government in the Principalities until the new reforms are arranged. The person to be placed at the head of this Government, will probably be THEODORE BALCHE, or CONSTANTINE NEGRI.

Address of the Czar to the Russian Militia.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following Imperial order of the day to the Militia:

MILITIAMEN OF THE EMPIRE: In his manifesto of the 29th of January, 1855, our late father of glorious memory called upon you to reinforce our brave armies for the defence of the native soil, and the hearts of his children responded to that appeal of the father.

All Russia rose, animated by sentiments of love and of unbounded devotion, and everywhere his numerous cohorts took up arms for their faith, their Sovereign, and their country.

Militia of the Empire: It is you who formed those valiant cohorts. You left your homes and your families to share the dangers and privations of troops hardened to battle; ill s them, you gave the example of patience, of unshaken firmness, of absolute submission, ready to sacrifice everything for us and for Russia, which is so dear to us all.

Many have sealed their devotion with their blood. They found a glorious death in the ranks of the brave defenders of Sebastopol. You have proved to the world how powerful a spirit animates the Russian people.

The war is now terminated and we may say to you, while thanking you in the name of our country for your faithful services. "Go in peace, Militiamen; children of Russia, return to your homes, resume your occupations and daily labors, and continue to give to the classes in the midst of which you return the example of order and submission by which you constantly distinguished yourselves in the ranks of the active Militia of the Empire.

As a token of your signal services we grant to all of you, from the general to the private, the right of wearing in your retirement, the distinguishing sign of the Militia, the cross granted by us this day by special regulation.

Let this cross be the mark of the zeal you displayed for the public welfare in the extraordinary circumstances of the war which has just terminated. ALEXANDER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

The Independance and Integrity of Turkey Guaranteed by England, France and Austria.

LONDON, Saturday, May 3.

A Treaty between Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, was last night presented by the Ministers to both Houses Parliament. The treaty consists of the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties guarantee jointly and severally the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, recorded in the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of March, 1856.

ARTICLE 2. Any infraction of the stipulations of the said treaty will be considered by the Powers signing the present treaty as a casus *belli*. They will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures which have become necessary, and will without delay determine among themselves as to the employment of their military and naval forces.

England and the United States.

Among the official papers presented to Parliament last night, is the reply of Lord CLARENDON, on the part of the British Goverdment, to the dispatch of Mr. MARCY, dated 28th December last, in which he announced that Mr. CRAMPTON had become an unacceptable representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, and requested his recall.

The *Daily News* comments upon the subject as follows:

"That which Mr. CRAMPTON did was done openly and frankly. He announced to the Cabinet at Washington that the Queen's Government would be glad to receive recruits in Halifax for a Foreign Legion; and for months and months he explained all his plans to Mr. MARCY—showed Mr. MARCY Lord CLARENDON'S instructions en no account to run any risk of infringing the laws of the United States. He remained in the most confidential communication with Mr. MARCY on the subject; and as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government were averse to the scheme, it was abandoned, and the dépôt at Halifax was broken up. To ask, under such circumstances, for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, is really to invite the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement and gratification of the Government at Washington; and we confidently trust that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in this light."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Daily News' City Article.

LONDON, Friday Evening, May 2.—The funds showed heaviness this morning, and an extreme decline of ¼ ₰ cent. was at one moment quoted. The closing prices, however, were only ⅛@¼ lower than the best point attained on Wednesday. The chief check was imposed by the reports that to-night's Bank return would show a further decrease in the bullion. Business was languid in all departments of the Stock Exchange, except in French shares, which experienced a general advance, following the movement at Paris. The rates of discount are fully maintained, but the supply of Money on offer in Lombard-street was to-day more liberal. At Paris, to-day, the 3 ₰ cent. Rentes exhibit a rise of ⅛ to ⅜ ₰ cent. since Wednesday. The whole of the gold (upwards of £209,000) brought by the *Anglesea* from Melbourne was to-day purchased by the Bank. On change, this afternoon, the demand for paper on Hamburg and Amsterdam continued. Short bills on Paris were also inquired for. In those cases, therefore, the tendency of the rates was rather more favorable. As regards Italian places, especially Naples and Sicily, the quotations are likewise rather drooping. On the return of the Bank for the week ending Saturday, April 26, we may repeat that this constant decrease of the Bullion is for a temporary purpose, viz.: for the Turkish Loan. These remittances will not be continued much longer. Heavy amounts of Gold have been sent into the Bank during the week now about to close. The various changes the return exhibits do not warrant the expectation of any immediate reduction in the rate of discount. The Railway Share market to-day was inactive and rather flatter.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Second Day's Proceedings.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY TO MEET AT LEXINGTON, KY., IN 1857.

REPORTS OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Anniversary of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

The Moderatorship in the New School Body.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SECOND DAY.

The Old School Assembly met according to adjournment at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in Dr. Phillip's Church—and the session was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

Several additional members were enrolled after undergoing the requisite formalities.

The roll of Commissioners in attendance upon this Assembly (only completed yesterday) is as follows:

COMMISSIONERS.

I.—SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Elders.
Londonderry	J. M. C. Bartley.	Moses Pettingal.
	B. R. Allen,	
Troy	Lewis H. Lee.	John House.
Albany	J. N. Campbell, D. D.	P. Carmichael.
	B. H. Pitman.	Amos Fassitt. (2)
Mohawk	R. G. Vermilye, D. D.	Wm. F. Allen.

II.—SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Ogdensburg	Phillips.	John Fire.
Geneseo River	John J. Jarrell.	G. A. Rogers.
Buffalo City	John C. Lord, D. D	James O Putnam.
Michigan	Joshua A Clayton.	
Rochester City	B. B. Stockton.	E. H. Hollister.

III.—SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.

Hudson	Isaac Todd.	Wm. H. Newkirk.
North River	Robt H. Beattie.	Thos. Clemence.
Bedford	E. P. Benedict.	
Long Island	Gaylord L. More.	Wm. P. Buffett.
New York	W. w. Phillips DD	Thos. U. Smith.
	Ebl Hewit, D. D.	Daniel Lord.
New-York 2d	R W Dickinson, D. D.	A. R. Walsh.
Canton	And. P. Happer (2)	
Ningpo	M. S. Culbertson.	
Connecticut	Thos. S. Childs.	
Nassau	S. I. Prime, D. D.	Robert G. Rankin.

IV.—SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Elizabethtown	Benjamin Cory.	A. W. McDowell.
Passaic	Jos. M. Ogden.	John R. Davison.
New-Brunswick	Rasaurt K. Rodgers.	Wm. R. Murphey.
	J. M. Macdonald.	Rich. McDowell.
	Eli F. Cooley.	
West Jersey	John A. Amin.	Benj. Harding.
Newton	Andrew Tully.	John S. Labar.
Raritan	H. W. Hunt.	Ashbel Welch.
Susquehanna	James Williamson.	John Allen.
Luzerne	J. Dellv. Mitchell.	C. D. Shoemaker.
Burlington	F. K. Harbaugh.	George Sinclair.

V.—SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	E. P. Rodgers, D. D.	Math. Newkirk
	Chas. W. Shields.	Chas Macalister.
Philadelphia 2d.	H. S. Rodenbough.	Jas. M. Porter.
	J. H. M. Knox.	R. H. Jenks. (2.)
New-Castle	James M. Crowell.	Kensey Johns.
Donegal	John Leaman.	John Whiteside.
Huntington	W. J. Gibson, D. D.	Joseph Kelley.
	D. X. Junkin, D. D.	Brice Blair.
Northumberland	G. W. Newell	James Rankin.

VI.—SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	Thomas E. Peck,	Isaac D. Jones,
	James R. Eckard.	S. W. Barber.
Carlisle	Thos. Creigh, D. D.	Henry Fetter.
	Hugh Morris.	
Winchester	James R. Graham.	Ja's V. Brooke.

VII.—SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.

Redstone	C. G. Riggs.	Eben'r Caldwell.
	D. Kirkpatrick, DD.	Alex'r Craig.
Blairsville	John M. Hastings.	S. Marshall.
	G. Marshall, D. D.	F. G. Bailey.
Ohio	Sam'l C. Jennings,	James Payne.
Clarion	Robert W. Orr.	Sidle Lobough.

VIII.—SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.

Allegheny	Newton Bracken.	Thomas Plumer.
Beaver	John W. Johnston.	William Watson.
Erie	Robert M'Clenn.	A. A. Rittenbanner.
Alleghany Cy	Louis L. Conrad.	Robert Davis.

IX.—SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Washington	Alfred Paul.	Zazariah Jacob.
	James Fleming.	James Jamison.
Steubenville	Wm. J. Brugh.	David Johnston.
New Lisbon	Joseph S. Grimes.	John Falconer.
St. Clairsville	Wm S. Dool.	Robert Pittis.

X.—SYNOD OF OHIO.

Colrmbus	T. Woodrow, D. D.	Thomas Moodie.
Marion	Silas Johnson.	C. Fulton.
Zanesville	M. A. Hoge.	
Richland	Alexander Scott.	A. F. Shaw.
Wooster	Varnum Noyes.	
Hocking	Mc'K Williamson.	

XI.—SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Chilicothe	N. M. Armstrong.	
Miami	James S. Kemper.	Joseph Barnett.
Cincinnati	M. A. Sackett.	H. H. Leavitt.
Oxford	H. Malby.	Alexander Guy.
Sidney	Wm. B. Spence.	Smith Minturn.
Maumee	John M. Crabb.	
Findlay	R. M Badeau.	

XII.—SYNOD OF INDIANA.

New-Albany	S. Emmet Barr.	John Stockwell.
Vincennes	J. F. Smith.	S. Wilson.
Madison	Jos G. Symmes.	S. H. Thompson.
Indianapolis	B. F. Woods.	John Hendricks.
Whitewater	D. M. Stewart.	N. H. Raymond.
Palestine	John Crozier, 3.	A. M. Vance.

XIII.—SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Logansport	J. W. McCluskey.	R. H. Milroy.
Lake	F'k P. Cummins.	
Fort Wayne	W. M. Donaldson.	
Crawfordsville	J. N. Shannon.	John Milligan.
Muncie	Robert Irwin.	

XIV.—SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Kaskaskia	D. A. Wallace.	
Sangamon	John V. Dodge.	John Todd.
Schuyler	Thos. M. Walker.	Cyrus Walker.
Indianapolis	Robt. P. Farris.	Joseph Warne.
Rock River	S. T. Wilson.	Wm. Dickson.
Chicago	E. X. Todd.	James Brice.

XV.—SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Dane	B. Phillips.	
Milwaukee	John M. Buchanan.	
Winnebago	Reuben Frame.	

XVI.—SYNOD OF IOWA.

Iowa	Bloomfield Wall.	
Cedar	Samuel J. Baird.	Charles O. Waters.
Des Moines	George M. Swan.	James A. Brown.
Dubuque	Joshua Phelps.	R. S. Lewis.

XVII.—SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Missouri	H. M. Painter.	
St. Louis	Nath'l. Rice, D. D.	G. P. Strong. (2.)
Palmyra	George Van Eman.	
ty. Missouri	A. V. C. Schenck.	Preston Dunlap.

XVIII.—SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Louisville	E. P Humphrey, D. D.	John C. Brown.
Muhlenburg	E. G. Strahan.	(2) C. G. Montgomery.
Transylvania	A. Barn D. D.	A. M. Chmkaiford.
W. Lexington	J. D. Matthews, D. D.	J. A. Scroggin.
Ebenezer	A. Shotwell.	John Fox.

XIX.—SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

Greenbrier	M. D. Dunlap.	Samuel D. Poage.
Lexington	F. McFarlan J. D. D.	Wm. A. Bell.
West Hanover	R L Dabney, D. D. (2)	Samuel McCorkle.
	Peyton Harrison.	A. D. Dickinson. (2.)
East Hanover	Alex Martin. (2.)	Carter R Bishop.
Montgomery	N. Chevalier.	Franklin Grayson.

XX.—SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange	F. N. Whaley.	W. J. Bingham.
Fayettiville	George M. Gibbs.	Peter Cromartie.
Concord	S. P. O. Wilson.	D. A. Caldwell.
	W. W. Pharr.	A. B. Davidson.

XXI.—SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.

Holston	S. W. Wyly.	W. B. Robinson.
Maury	J. S. Frierson.	
Nashville	J. T. Hendrick, D. D.	John McKeage.
Knoxville	R. B. McMullin, D. D.	
Tuscumbia	James H. Lorance.	

XXII.—SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina	Albert A. Morse.	Carver Randell.
	J. C. Williams.	J. G. Williams.
Bethel	J. M. H. Adams.	E. R. Mills
Harmony	Geo. C. Gregg	Jas. K. Douglas.
Charleston	J. H Thornwell, D. D.	Arch Campbell.
	E. Cater.	A R. Stillman.

XXIII.—SYNOD OF GEORGIA.

Georgia	John Whinn.	
Hopewell	Fr. Bowman, D. D.	D. C. Campbell.
Flint River	R. T. Marks. (2)	M. Robertson (2)
Florida	W. E. Baxillron. (3)	J. M. W. Davidson.
Cherokee	N. A. Pratt, D. D.	A. E. Blunt. (3)

XXIV.—SYNOD OF ALABAMA.

E. Alabama	A. B. McCorkle.	Wm. B. Bell.
S. Alaoama	W. H. M'Auley.	W. J. Cumming. (3)
Tuscaloosa	G. A. Stillman.	M. C. Houston.

XXV.—SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi	Joseph B. Stratton.	
Louisiana	Abraham Hagaman.	
Tombigbee	S. B. Frierson.	
New-Orleans	I. J. Henderson.	W. P. Campbell.
Con. Mississippi	R. McInnis.	G. T. Swann.

XXVI.—SYNOD O

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, May 16.

The session opened to-day at 9 A. M., pursuant to previous arrangement. The reverend Moderator offered prayer, after which three verses of the 146th Psalm were sung. Another prayer was offered by [illegible] Commissioners, and

The Assembly, in compliance with a suggestion of [illegible] addressed a few remarks to the Assembly, exhortative of their need, in the performance of [illegible] transactions, of the assistance to be derived from the presence and operation of the Spirit of Christ. He led the brethren in prayer.

Reference was alluded to the remarks made yesterday, by the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, in reference to the perils by which the beloved brethren, now temporarily sojourning here are beset, and intimated that the Evil One should be working among those convened here to do the work of the Lord. He would state, however, that great religious progress had been made in this City, and recently a refreshing revival had occurred among the members of his own congregation, from which they might all derive consolation and encouragement.

The 146th Psalm was sung, and

Rev. Dr. LATHROP led the Assembly in prayer, and

The business regularly in order was entered upon by the calling of the list of Commissioners.

The following additional members presented their commissions:

Rev. Thomas Lounsberry, D. D., of the Presbytery of Geneva.

Rev. Joseph N. McGiffert, of the Presbytery of Columbia.

Rev. Charles H. Marshall, of the Presbytery of Logansport.

David W. Hinsod, Elder of the Presbytery of Ithaca.

Henry B. Moore, M. D., Elder of the Presbytery of Onondaga.

Henry Van Beyan, Elder of the Presbytery of Cincinnati.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

Dr. BRAINERD suggested, as an amendment, that the names of all the gentlemen nominated for Moderater, be entered upon the minutes, and that the Moderator was elected by a plurality vote.

One of the Clerks stated that the course suggested was without precedent.

Dr. BRAINERD put his suggestion in the form of a motion.

Rev. Dr. WISNER contended that it was unnecessary.

Rev. Dr. MILLS wished to have the facts of the transaction stated as they were, inasmuch as the Moderator was unanimously elected. The plurality rule should not be recognized as a precedent. It was a dangerous rule, and opposed to the spirit of Presbyterianism, because on that mode of election the very worst man of five or six might be elected, and he was in favor of the majority, because that was the principle that regulated all deliberative government.

Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, agreed with Mr. MILLS as to the advisability of having the names and the transaction recorded as historical facts.

Rev. Dr. BRAINERD said the object of his motion hardly seemed to be understood. It was well known that there had been three Moderators in succession from the State of New-York, and he wanted to show by a record on the minutes, to their Western and Southern friends, that candidates from those portions of the country had received a considerable number of votes.

Dr. BURTON hoped there would be no such action taken now. It might be regarded, although those familiar with the facts knew that such a suspicion was unfounded, as a reflection on the present presiding officer. He moved that the whole matter be waived for the present.

Rev. Mr. BROKAW moved that the minutes be further amended by the statement that Rev. Dr. BRAINERD and Rev. Dr. MILLS were nominated for the moderatorship

Rev. Dr. BRAINERD hoped the last motion would not be pressed, inasmuch as he had withdrawn, and was not one of those voted for.

His resolution to amend was presented on paper as follows:

Resolved, That the minutes be so amended as to read as follows:

Rev. Drs. HICKOK, DUFFIELD and ROSS were severally nominated as Moderators. Upon taking the vote it appeared that Rev. Dr. HICKOK received 79; Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, 74; Rev. Dr. ROSS, 24; whereupon it was resolved that as Dr. HICKOK had received a plurality of votes, he be declared Moderator of this General Assembly.

Rev. Mr. BROKAW moved an amendment by adding that Dr. BRAINERD and Dr. MILLS were in nomination.

Rev. Dr. BRAINERD—I object to that as a personal matter.

Rev. Dr. BEMAN thought there was nothing finally settled in that resolution after all, because it was not stated that Dr. HICKOK had been chosen by acclamation or unanimously.

A Commissioner hoped the Assembly would not spend any more time on this subject.

It was moved and seconded that the whole matter be postponed.

The question on postponement was put, and the Moderator said he could not decide between the Yeas and Nays, and put the question again. He decided the Ayes to have it.

A Commissioner called for a division.

The Assembly divided and the negatives were in a large majority. The motion to postpone was therefore lost.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS now moved to strike out of the resolution the words "having received a plurality of votes," because that phrase would establish as a precedent the plurality principle.

Rev. Dr. BEMAN thought that would not be history. If that phrase were left out an important fact would be suppressed.

A Commissioner thought it was necessary that the majority principle be recognized, but he thought it should be put as a separate question: if so, he would cheerfully vote for it, and he believed it would receive the unanimous vote of the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. TINDAL was of opinion that the difficulty here arose from the effort to reconcile things that were irreconcilable. He was in favor of Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, because the election of the Moderater by acclamation destroyed the effect of the plurality vote.

The Clerk then read the resolution as last amended, and it was adopted almost unanimously.

Dr. SPEAR wanted to have the resolution read again, (which was done.) The difficulty, he said, as the resolution now stood, was this: the vote by ballot was designed to elect a moderator. It was not a vote preliminary to an election, and it either succeeded or failed. The moderator assumed that it succeeded, and as he (the speaker) thought, correctly. They proceeded then, after having elected a moderator, to elect again. They had had two elections. He (Dr. S.) should have no objection to the resolution if it stated that he (the moderater) was declared to be elected. The resolution should show that the declaration of the election was merely a declaration of a matter of fact, previously decided by the ballot. As it stood, it involved the absurdity of two elections.

Dr. BEMAN—Not quite. The first was not an election.

Dr. SPEAR—That involves the whole principle in debate.

Prof. DAY moved to substitute for the clause in question, the words "but as no candidate had received a majority of the votes, it was resolved that the modgrator be elected by acclamation."

MODERATOR—Is that moved as an amendment?

Prof. DAY—I would move it simply to save time.

Rev. Dr. MILLS wished to speak to that as a question of fact. The Moderator, without announcing the number of votes at all, declared the Moderator elected. He (Mr. M.) inquired of him if he (the Moderator elect) had a majority of the votes of the Assembly. The Moderator then read the votes that were given for the respective individuals. He (the speaker) called attention to the fundamental rule of Presbyterianism which requires a majority, and stated that he had no ojection whatever that the gentleman having the highest number of votes, should occupy the Chair, and moved that he be elected Moderator of the Assembly, and, the then moderator waving his own decision, put the question and he was elected. It was the vote taken on that election that elected the Moderator, and not the vote by ballot. The vote of the Assembly was a direct business vote on his (the speaker's) motion for the purpose of securing the Assembly from the plurality rule.

Dr. BEMAN said there were difficulties beside those already touched on, and, in order to save the time of the Assembly, he moved that this whole matter be committed to a committee of three to bring in a minute that should harmonize this body.

Dr. SMITH seconded the motion. It was very well known that this was a rhetorical body, but he would rather not have the minutes so rhetorical as they would be if the term "by acclamation" was retained.

The motion to refer was put and carried.

The Moderator named as the Committee Dr. BRAINERD, Dr. BEMAN, and Professor DAY.

The motion to approve the minutes, with the exception of the portion referred to the Committee, was put and carried.

The Moderator then appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE—Ministers—Wm. C. Wisner, D. D.; Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Chas. H. Read. Elders—Hon. Wm. Darling, Hon. Wm. Jessup, John B. Thurston.

BILLS AND OVERTURES—Ministers—Geo. Duffield, D. D.; Samuel T. Spear, D. D.; Andrew H. H. Boyd, D. D.; Thos. M. Rolls. Elders—Hon. David H. Little, Jas. S. Pinner, Horatio Newhall, M. D.

POWER OF THE CHURCH.—Fred. A. Ross, D. D.; Geo. E. Picrce, D. D.; Asahel Parmelee D. D.; Conway P. Wing. Elders—Edward Bingham, Alfred Cobb, Chas. Cooledge, M. D.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—Ministers—N. S. S. Beman, D. D.; Theodore Miss, D. D.; Hon. Hopkins Harvey Curtis. Elders—Oliver H. Lee, Otis Allen, Charles P. Ordway.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.—Ministers—Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D.; Joel Parker, D. D.; Elias R. Fairchild, D. D.; [illegible] Elders—Theodwell Eastman, J. R. Sheffield, D. D., Edward [illegible]

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS—Ministers—Charles Hawley, Isaac V. Sprague, Geo. T. Day, John H. Lively. Elders—Hon. Truman Lewis, W. Nevins Bicknell, M. D.; John S. Jennings.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—Ministers—Tertius S. Clarke, Albert H. Curtis, Thomas Lippincott, William R. Holley. Elders—Hon. Oliver Robinson, Charles F. Tuttle, Abijah Fitch.

MILEAGE—Elders—James W. Benedict, William Alling, Samuel M. Price.

SYNODICAL COMMITTEES.

The Moderator announced the following Standing Committees to examine the records of the several Synods:

ALBANY—Ministers—Xenophon Betts, Frank F. Ellingwood. Elder—John B. Hall.

UTICA—Min.—Wm. R. Palmer, Alfred Eddy. Elder—Samuel McAfee.

ONONDAGA—Min.—Wm. S. Huggins, Henry A. Rossiter. Elder—Benjamin W. Oakley.

GENEVA—Min.—John W. Mears, Ebenezer Bushnell. Elder—E. C. Bradford.

SUSQUEHANNA—Min.—Elihu Barber, Joseph F. Willet. Elder—Joseph Kitchell.

GENESEE—Min.—John C. Campbell, George P. Tindall. Elder—Benjamin W. Oakley.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY—Min.—Roswell Terney, John Aertlin. Elder—Wm. Cottingham.

PENNSYLVANIA—Min.—R. B. Beckwith, Richaard Dunning. Elder—Calvin Blood.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA—Min.—William W. Williams, Edward Scofield. Elder—Niles W. Craig.

MICHIGAN—Min.—W. H. Parks, John M. Caldwell. Elder—Donald Cameron.

WESTERN RESERVE—Min.—Sidney Mills, George W. Warren. Elder—Samuel T. Bodine.

OHIO—Min.—W. H. Lockwood, Lewis F. Lane. Elder—Wm. S. Webb.

CINCINNATI—Min.—O. C. Beardsley, Wm. Waith. Elder—W. McGibbon.

INDIANA—Min.—John McCampbell, Jeremiah Petrie. Elder—Thomas W. Finley.

WABASH—Min.—D. C. Houghton, George Chandler. Elder—S. Jefferson.

ILLINOIS—Min.—E. E. Williams, D. Van Valkenburg. Elder—Henry Willard.

PEORIA—Min.—Joel Wakeman, M. T. Liebaneau. Elder—Samuel Tappan.

IOWA—Min.—W. J. McElroy, Wm. Lyons. Elder—Wilson L. Watkins.

MISSOURI—Min.—Andrew G. Carothers, J. B. Preston. Elder—Wm. Harper.

VIRGINIA—Min.—E. B. Fancher, P. F. Sandborne. Elder—E. A. Phillips.

KENTUCKY—Min.—L. H. Fellows, A. W. Platt. Elder—Nathan Bouton.

TENNESSEE—Min.—E. Benedict, Wm Aiken. Elder—Lorenzo Russell.

W. TENNESSEE—Min.—Marcus Ford, D. D., John W. Johnson. Elder—John B. Clark.

MISSISSIPPI—Min.—James Boggs, C. H. Taylor. Elder—John Donaldson.

The Moderator announced that all who chose to present papers to the Committees might do so now, as the list of Presbyteries was called.

Dr. DUFFIELD asked whether, in case Presbyteries should forward papers on any one subject not provided for by Standing Committees, they would have to be laid on the Moderator's table, or whether they were to be received on their own merits, and at such times as those intrusted with them might consider proper?

The Moderator said his meaning was that all papers from Presbyteries might now be presented. But if there were specific reasons in the minds of Commissioners why they should not be presented now, there was no intention to insist on their being presented now.

Dr. ADAMS suggested that the reading of the list of Presbyteries be dispensed with, and made a motion to that effect.

Some discussion ensued as to the necessity of calling the roll, which was ultimately settled by the Clerk declaring that the calling of the roll was demanded by a general rule.

Dr. ADAMS withdrew his motion.

The reception of the Permanent Committees' reports was now declared to be in order.

The several permanent Committees from whom reports were expected gave notice, through their respective Chairmen or members, of their unpreparedness to report at present.

The Church erection being called for, Dr. SPEAR stated that the sum on hand is $96,500. This statement was made as merely preparatory to the detailed report, which the Committee would present at a subsequent period, when they hoped to be able to announce the completion of the entire fund.

The Committee on the Presbyterian House, the Publication Committee, the Education Committee, and the Foreign Missionary Committee, were not ready to report.

Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., from the Committee on the Digest, made a brief announcement of the progress made in the preparation of a digest.

Dr. BEMAN hoped the progress would be more rapid in future than it had been heretofore. The Committee had been in session long enough to prepare digests from the days of Adam down.

Mr. DUFFIELD stated the progress of the Committee more in detail.

On motion of Dr. BEMAN, the Committee obtained leave to continue their duties, and report again.

Dr. SMITH, from the Committee on Slavery, announced that the report was nearly ready, but they would be withheld by special reasons from presenting it before the beginning of the week.

The Committee appointed to adjust and equalize the assessments for the Commissioners' and Contingent Funds, made a report of the assessments, and that notice had been given of these assessments to the several Presbyteries. In the absence of the Treasurer, J. W. BENEDICT, Esq., Chairman of the mileage Committee was empowered to receive the contributions of the Presbyteries to the above Funds. A debate sprung up as to the meaning of the resolutions of the last Assembly. It was contended by the Committee that no Presbytery can be allowed to have a *pro rata* share of the Commissioner's Fund, that has not paid the full amount of its assessment within four days after the opening of each Assembly.

Rev. Mr. CURTISS and others contended that the rule was not thus to be interpreted—that each Presbytery was to receive its due proportion, even if it had not raised the full amount of its assesment. The reading of the last year's resolutions was called for, and is as follows:

Dr. DUFFIELD thought it highly important that this first experiment of the Church to raise an adequate fund for defraying the expenses of its Commissioners, should be well considered. He hoped the assessments would be read, and that each Presbytery should tell whether the sum assessed had been raised or would be raised.

J. W. BENEDICT, Esq., explained the action of the last year. As Chairman of the Mileage Committee last year, he had been made ashamed at the condition of the Fund. It happened then that many Presbyteries who paid but very little took out a great deal; and the working of the system was very hard; and the rule was adopted to relieve those who were faithful in raising this amount.

Dr. SPEAR remarked that the question of the amount of assessments was not before the Assembly; that is part of the report of the Committee, and by the nature of the instructions under which they acted, their assessment is final. The Assembly can reject the report, but it cannot alter the assessments made.

The discussion was finally terminated by the adoption of a motion submitted by Dr. DUFFIELD, to the effect that the names of the Presbyteries be called off, and that the Commissioners of each, as called, state the action taken by their several Presbyteries in regard to this matter of assessments. Leave was here given for the Committee to whom had been referred the amendment of the minutes, to report unanimously that the latter part of the entry as to the election of Moderator, should read:

"No one having a majority of all the votes given, it was moved that Dr. HICKOK, having received the highest number of votes, be the Moderator of the General Assembly. This motion was unanimously adopted, and Dr. HICKOK was inducted into office in the usual form."

Rev. Mr. DARLING (permanent Clerk) said he had no desire to oppose the adoption of this report, especially as it was unanimous; but he desired to call the attention of the members of the Assembly to a single point, and that was, that this course was entirely without precedent, so far as his own knowledge extended, and it would appear very singular in the printed minutes, that in regard to the election of the present Moderator, such an entry as this should be made. He knew that there was no design at all to cast the least reflection on their present Moderator, but he thought the object of this amendment might be answered by a separate resolution covering the same ground.

Dr. BRAINERD thought the Assembly had already settled the question that they desired to have their minutes in the form proposed by this amendment. He thought that those whose votes elected the Moderator had a right to decide what the minutes should say. And he took this occasion to say that there was not the slightest intention to cast the least disrespect upon the gentleman who occupies the chair.

Mr. COOPER opposed the amendment proposed, because it set a precedent for recording on the minutes not only the results of the Assembly, but the means by which those results had been arrived at.

The Moderator disclaimed any personal feeling on the subject, one way or the other. He should have been perfectly satisfied with the original entry, and would be perfectly satisfied with the minute as reported by the Committee. In reference to this question the brethren might vote as they pleased, without any reference to him, for he had no feeling whatever in the matter.

Calls for question were heard, and the question on the adoption of the amendment, recommended in the report of the Committee, was put and carried by a large majority.

The motion to receive the report on the Assessment of Presbyteries having been carried,

The Clerk, in pursuance of Dr. DUFFIELD'S motion, proceeded to call off the list of Presbyteries, which was interrupted by a *recess* of ten minutes, during which the members were supplied with some slight refreshments in the school room attached to the Church.

When the assembly resumed its session

Mr. CARRUTHERS moved that when it adjourn it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and dispense in future with the evening session.

It was suggested to the mover that but a portion of the members were present, whereupon the motion was, for the present, withdrawn.

The Secretary proceeded with the calling off of the list of Presbyteries.

Several remarks, generally approving the plan proposed, were made as the reports were rendered.

When the Presbytery of Brooklyn was called on, Rev. Dr. SPEAR presented a paper which had been adopted by the Presbytery on this subject. He said the Presbytery took the ground that the whole system was unconstitutional. The old plan was overturned to the Presbyteries in 1806, and was declared to be the law of the Church by the Assembly in 1837, in consequence of the response of the Presbyteries in the affirmative. The plan now proposed repeals that constitutional rule, without resorting to the prescribed mode of overturning the Presbyteries. The paper was too long for perusal at this time.

When the list was about three-fourths exhausted,

A motion was made to dispense with the reading of the remaining Presbyteries, and to refer what was left of them to the Mileage Committee. On being put to the Assembly it was declared to be lost.

Rev. Dr. BEMAN, a delegate of the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island, whose duties call him home this afternoon, was introduced and tendered to the Assembly the salutations of the Association of Christians which he represented. He spoke of the progress of religious sentiment and practice among the people as being on the whole quite encouraging. He felt more than ever proud of the privilege of having been among his Presbyterian brethren here for a little while; and he should feel a greater interest and a deeper confidence in their success over our beautiful land, binding together the whole country. He hoped the Presbyterian Church would never separate North and South, but that it would be one of those beautiful fabrics erected all over our land, to which all the citizens of the Union should have access. He hoped the Presbyterian Church would rise in this land and in other lands. They (his constituency) wished it all success. They asked only the privilege of imitating them (the Presbyterians) in promulgating the Gospel truth, and fixing some stable land-marks for our country, and in laboring for the conversion of the world.

The Moderator reciprocated the complimentary address of Mr. BEAMAN, and requested him to convey to the body which he represented the fact that the sympathy they (the Presbyterians) had with them was cordial, and would be lasting.

An invitation from the Presbyterian Historical Society, (old and new school,) to attend at their lecture this evening in Dr. PHILLIPS' Church, was received and accepted.

The Moderator then read an invitation to the Assembly to be present at a meeting to be held in the Church of the Puritans, on the 22d inst., at 7½ P. M., whose object is to be the carrying out of a plan for supplying all the destitute families in the land with Bibles.

On motion of Dr. ADAMS, the invitation was accepted.

Rev. Mr. SPIES offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Whereas, It is desirable that the General Assembly should be put in possession of accurate information with respect to the present condition and wants of the Home Missionary field, lying in the Valley of the Mississippi, and also with respect to the nature of the agency necessary to the greatest efficiency in the spiritual cultivation of that field; and

Whereas, Such information has never been communicated to this body, except in an incidental, partial and imperfect manner; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to look into the subject, collect facts so far as possible from personal observation, and report the same to the next Assembly, and recommend to that body such action as they may deem expedient in order to the more vigorous prosecution of the Home Missionary work.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

Dr. SPEAR moved that the communication from the Brooklyn Presbytery be referred to the Committee on Church Polity. Carried.

Rev. Dr. MILLS called up the resolutions offered by him yesterday, viz.:

"The duties of the Standing Committee on Church Extension, required to be appointed at the opening of each General Assembly, by the Assembly of 1852, having been greatly diminished by the action of the Assembly of 1854, dispensing with special annual reports from the Presbyteries on that subject—it is ordered.

That, hereafter, the subjects of Domestic Missions and Church Erection shall be assigned as the province of that Committee, and all papers on these subjects, requiring reference, shall be referred to it in course, unless otherwise directed by the Assembly.

There shall, also, hereafter, be appointed at the opening of each General Assembly, a Standing Committee on Education for the Ministry, and also one on Publication, to which Committee all matters pertaining to these general subjects, requiring reference, shall be respectively referred, unless otherwise directed by the Assembly."

Some confusion, he remarked, had been occasioned by misunderstanding the meaning of the term Standing Committee. A Standing Committee is a Committee for the service of each Assembly—a Committee of its own, and whose function terminates with the Assembly. The permanent Committees appointed on these several subjects, as Publication, Education, Church Erection, Church Extension, &c., are not Committees of this Assembly. There is needed a Committee to whom the reports of these permanent Committees may be made; and the usage of deliberative bodies favored the reference of these subjects to Standing rather than Special Committees.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS said other Western men strongly urged the measure.

Rev. Dr. BEMAN remarked that the minutes already contained the names of several standing Committees. He wished to know if other Committees of the same name were desired?

Dr. DUFFIELD explained that the Committees noticed in the minutes were permanent organic Committees, not dependent for appointment upon successive assemblies. The Committees desired are like those on the Judiciary, Bills and Overtures, &c.

Dr. BEMAN then thought that the names of those Committees should be changed.

Mr. W. BALDWIN thought that the proposed Committees would greatly complicate the business of the Assembly.

After some explanation, the subject was referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

The Assembly then adjourned, on motion of Dr. FAIRCHILD, to Saturday morning, at 9 A. M.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

Happy Termination of Existing Differences Between the Missionaries and the Executive.

ANIMATED MEETING.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Prayer was offered by Mr. HARRIS, of Pennsylvania.

The Committee on the election of President and Vice-President report the reelection of Hon. G. N. BRIGGS, LL. D., for President.

BARTH. T. WELCH, D. D., of New-York, and SILAS BAILEY, D. D., of Indiana, as Vice-Presidents, together with Rev. W. H. SHAILER, D. D., of Maine, as Recording Secretary, for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. HAGUE then moved the following amendment: That the report be accepted, and, in connection therewith, the following resolution adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the doctrines of absolute authority and acquiescence, as inculcated in this report, are limited in their practical application by the command of Christ touching the parity of Christian ministers and the equal rights of men who are united in a voluntary copartnership as workers together in a common cause. *Resolved*, That in the exercise of fraternal confidence in the wisdom and fidelity of our executive officers and missionaries, we will proceed during the coming year with renewed energy.

Rev. J. N. BROWN, of Philadelphia, rose. He advised the meeting to pause at this crisis, and in the spirit of peace accept the resolution. The report did not entirely satisfy all, still, they were "called unto peace." First "pure" then "peaceable." And yet the clause was reversed in another connection. "Follow peace and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord." While we are discussing minor details, our missionaries are dying and the heathen are perishing. The reverend gentleman's address was eminently conciliatory. At the close of his address it was moved and carried that successive speakers be limited to five minutes.

The reading of the resolution of Dr. WILLIAMS was called for.

The resolution of Dr. WILLIAMS, proposed the day previous, was as follows:

"Resolution adopted by the Board respecting the Reference Committee:

That, without endorsing in detail either all the history of the past or the comments on that history found in the very able report of the Committee of Reference, this Board would gratefully and unitedly accept its general statement of principles as to the relations of Missionaries and churches; and, also, the concluding recommendation that the brethren abroad and at home *suspend further discussion*, and await in mutual prayerfulness and patience the return of that better intelligence yet to be hoped for on the present platform."

Rev. Dr. CRUDSEY regretted there was any disposition to disturb the finality of the question as determined by the resolution of the late Dr. CONE at Chicago. He hoped the resolution of Dr. WILLIAMS would be adopted.

Rev. Dr. PECK (one of the Secretaries) said he used the word RESPECTFULLY, but the resolution of Dr. WILLIAMS was an *absurdity*. This union is under law to its constitution. It cannot instruct the Board. It defines duty, and its authority is absolute. He did not see the force of the remark that the absolute authority of the Board was limited by the law of Christ. [Sensation.] Let there be time and fraternal communication, and all difficulties can be adjusted.

Rev. Mr. KINNAIRD said the word "absolute" was an unwelcome word, not only among missionaries, but among Baptists generally. He did not like, nor would the missionaries like, the imputation of "imbecility," however kindly put. It was false, and would chafe them. He preferred the amendment of Dr. HAGUE. As to "absolute" power, Christ tied down his apostles by no restrictions.

Rev. Mr. STEPHENS, of Ohio, called for the reading of a document defining limitations. If he understood Dr. HAGUE his resolution was in effect, "let us adhere to the law of Christ." He (Mr. S.) had supposed such a demonstration was unnecessary.

The passage on the question of limitation was recited.

Rev. Mr. GRANGER (Rhode Island) said, it appeared there were eighteen dissentients—eighteen men "in buckram." It was the great complaint of JUDSON that the directors of the Executive had never been explicit enough. While men in their ministerial capacity may preach as they please, still, in their capacity as financial agents, and in distributing themselves over the field, they are and ought to be subjected to ordinary authority like other men. He would unite with Dr. WILLIAMS.

Rev. Mr. TURNBULL (Hartford) said, what was wanted was a better understanding; it was a question of interpretation. They were now on the adoption of the report; he would prefer (of the two) the idea of Dr. WILLIAMS.

Mr GRANGER offered a third amendment.

Rev. Mr. DUNBAR (amid some laughter) proposed that the three resolutions be referred to their authors, as a committee to amalgamate and report.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS rose. A thing had been advertised that was neither leather nor cloth—(*panno corium*)—it would hurt no man's corns. [Laughter.] No Executive Committee is to be held responsible for the strong individualities of missionaries, involving such men in accidental though sad collisions. Leave all of them, that can be, as a matter of mere history; let it settle there on its lees, and leave it unmentioned to make its own mark.

Dr HAGUE said the great question had arisen, justly or unjustly, whether our organization, as its constitution is interpreted by certain acts, does or does not bring us into collision with the law of Christ? The reports at Chicago need not have defined the rights of men. He found nothing in the New Testament about "absolute power," but much about "fellow helpers." A single line in the Word in favor of that and another would be sufficiently explicit. Earth—God never made a man in whom it was safe and wise to trust with absolute power. The God-man, the Lord Jesus Christ, was the only exception.

Dr. HAGUE then agreed to accept a modification from Rev. Mr. JUDD, embodied with the following statement:

Whereas, The able report referred to this Union by the Board from the Committee of Reference, contains an expression of views and principles which we do not feel prepared fully to indorse at present; nevertheless valuable as the result of patient investigation, and may lead to some satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That the report be gratefully received and printed, with the minutes of this Anniversary.

2. *Resolved*, That the doctrine of absolute authority and acquiescence, as inculcated in the report, are limited in their practical application by the law of Christ touching the parity of Christian ministers and the equal rights of men who are united in a voluntary copartnership, as workers together in a common cause.

3. *Resolved*, That in the exercise of fraternal confidence in the wisdom of our Executive officers and missionaries we will proceed during the coming year to prosecute it with renewed energy and courage the object for which we are united."

Dr. EATON (Madison University) pleaded for peace and the hope of its permanency. What has been the effect of these difficulties in the sacred institution with which he was connected? It was chosen painful. A mist of uncertainty had been thrown over the prospect of missionary labor, and young men were looking in other directions.

Thirteen good men had been selected, (time up—proceed—proceed,) in whom we had confidence. To them we committed these difficulties for a whole year—it was prosecuted with impartiality and in a Christian spirit—he said that the great principles embodied in that report we can unite in. He did not think the report had any bias. He disliked the idea of either triumphantly sustaining one side or crushing the other. Where was the great salient point? The core of the difficulty? He wished to be plain. The cause of difficulty had arisen more from the manner and mode of communication between the Board and the Missionaries than from other sources. Those communications perhaps had been very cold, unfraternal and formal. A word of kindness or sympathy costs little. What we all want is more of the love of Christ in our souls. He said, in conclusion, I go for the resolution of Dr. WILLIAMS.

Rev. Mr. WEBB said all that was wanting was mutual brotherly Christian confidence. Conciliation was needed. Let the last amendment be withdrawn, and those of Dr. WILLIAMS and Dr. HAGUE be blended; then with Simeon, as an old man, he could say, "Let now thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Rev. Mr. BEECHER (missionary to Burmah) objected to the resolutions of Dr. WILLIAMS, which appeared to censure the missionaries. He supported the views of Dr. HAGUE, as amended by Rev. Dr. JUDD. If the resolution of Dr. WILLIAMS passed, the body would be left in the same position as they were at Chicago.

Dr. JUDD maintained that there *is* a difficulty. He was for peace, but did not think it would be secured by a resolution that arrayed the executive with more decided power over the missionaries. These men, seven of whom had signed the protest, and two of them speaking here urged that the authority of the executive and that of the missionaries were conflicting; that they were not paid hirelings, and so on. They begged they might not be degraded and abused by corrupting and lowering their motive; they urged that they were not the agents of a mercenary human policy."

Is this no difficulty? Yes, truly, it is a most serious difficulty.

Mr. STEPHENS (a missionary) wished it to be understood that the body of missionaries do not sympathize with that protest. There is a difference of opinion among the missionaries in Burmah on this subject. A general direction must exist, and that direction be at home. As to the correspondence of the Secretaries with missionaries—his experience of the conduct of the Secretaries during fifteen years' employment on the field, was directly the reverse of the imputation of coldness. They have ever given full weight to the opinion of missionaries when such opinion was their united voice.

Dr. EATON explained. Rev. D. WAYLAND, former President of Brown University, said he felt it incumbent to make a few remarks. It seemed to be unduly taken for granted that there had been oppression and harshness. I have heard the testimony of one brother from abroad, (alluding to Mr. STEPHENS,) as to the toils of missionaries. Who has labored more than LINCOLN of Boston? He gave up a lucrative business, and had perilled his whole estate to support the missionaries he found suffering on the field. This is he who by implication has oppressed and exercised authority over missionaries.

[A VOICE—What has that to do with the question?]

Others have done the same thing. Might not such men be intrusted with the affairs of missionaries? It is a hard case to say they must be watched and prevented from injuring their brethren. As to the resolutions—be differed from other brethren as much as they differed from him, [a laugh,] but he hailed with joy the resolution of Dr. WILLIAMS: it allowed scope for conscience, so that all could say the same thing without committing themselves to any comments on the historical details of that Report. The seal of the Holy Spirit in broad upon it.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of this City, supported Dr. WILLIAMS, as the true and only basis of compromise—

[Loud cries of Question.]

Rev. Dr. MASON, Missionary from Burmah, said that if the missionaries and executive could meet face to face, they would soon agree. [Question, question.]

The Chairman then put past the amendment of Dr. JUDD, which was seemingly lost, and a division being called for, 103 were found in the affirmative, and 174 in the negative. The next proposition from that document was also negatived.

Rev. Dr. HAGUE then withdrew his amendment.

The resolution affirming the original resolution of Dr. WILLIAMS was then proposed to be passed unanimously.

Rev. Dr. JUDD objected to this. It would not be quite true.

The Chairman said there were one or two dissentients.

Rev. Mr. DOWLING uttered an impressive prayer, beseeching God to crown with his blessing the settlement of this question, and that it might carry joy with it to the hearts of the missionaries.

The proceedings of the remainder of the day were comparatively of less interest.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 34 Barclay-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door from 27th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.
JESSE DELANO.....28 Gold-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Soap Manufacturers.
FAY BROTHERS.....92 and 94 Monroe-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....286 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 76 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARL BERGMANN'S TENTH, AND LAST BUT ONE, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
SUNDAY, May 18, at the City Assembly Rooms.
The programme contains ROBERT SCHUMANN'S GRAND SYMPHONY, No. 4, in D minor. OVERTURES: Waverly, by Hector Berlioz, and Robespierre, by Littolf.
Conductor.....Carl Bergmann.
Leader.....Theo. Thomas.
Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BUNKER HILL DIORAMA.—The Historical moving Diorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill and Conflagration of Charlestown, will be open for exhibition for a short time at the Chinese Museum Building, No. 539 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 20.
In addition to which will be added, a Diaromic Scene entitled the Fairy Land and Palaces of the Fairies.
And for a few evenings, the services of SHERMAN, the renowned Necromancer and Ventriloquist, are engaged.
Mademoiselle Emilia Caspare will preside at the Piano.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commence at 8 o'clock. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; Children 12½ cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A GRAND CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with full Orchestra and Chorus, for the benefit of the building fund of the church for deaf mutes, will be given by Mlle. ELIZA VALENTINE, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22. Tickets, 50 cents, can be procured at the principal hotels, and the book, music and drug stores.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 BROADWAY.—Sixth Concert of the Glee and Madrigal Union, SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, commencing at 8 o'clock, supported by Mrs. STUART LEACH, Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. S. W. LEACH, and Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN. See Programme. Tickets, 50 Cents; Gallery, 25 Cents.

THE ALLEGHANIANS—Respectfully announce that they will give their FIRST CONCERT in this City since their return from California, at the Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, when they trust the programme selected will meet the approbation of their former friends and patrons and the public generally. Tickets 25 cents—Commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED MOUNTAINEER SINGERS (Bearnais)—Will give a series of grand concerts, vocal and instrumental, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY, 20th, THURSDAY, 22d, and FRIDAY, 23d inst. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—An ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM —Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FREE EXHIBITION AND ENTERTAINMENT,
No. 539 Broadway,
Containing the largest collection of finely-finished photographs and daguerreotypes in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THEODORE KIELFELT'S GRAND DRAMATIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, May 17,
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Signor CÆSARE BADIALI,
By permission of Max Maretzek,

[illegible] Times.

[illegible], SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] for One Shilling a week. Single [illegible] Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a [illegible]

[illegible] EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] Sundays excepted), One Cent. It will be [illegible] the other at three o'clock P. M. It [illegible] mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five [illegible] for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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[illegible] Office, No. 126 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamer Hermann, which leaves at 12 o'clock to-day. Mails close at 10½ o'clock. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. It can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents.

The News From Europe.

By the *Asia*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have received three days' later news from Europe.

From England we learn that the PALMERSTON Ministry has been sustained in Parliament on the question concerning the fall of Kars. The majority against Mr. WHITESIDE's motion for a vote of censure on the Government was one hundred and twenty-seven. We notice in the English press a decidedly Anti-Gallican tone, since the treaty of peace was signed, and a freedom of expression in relation to the French Government, in very marked contrast to the respectful and guarded manner in which all allusions to France were made during the alliance. This Anti-Gallican feeling has been especially exhibited in the London *Times* in an article on the attempt made by Count WALEWSKI, to interfere with the freedom of the press in Belgium.

We find in our London files but little intelligence of general interest. Military courtesies, it seems, are being exchanged between the armies but lately ranged in battle array, one against the other. According to the latest advices from the Crimea, the Allied troops had been reviewed by the Russian Commander-in-Chief.

We publish elsewhere, from the London *Times*, a labored article in which that journal again attempts to prove that the interpretation given by the British Government to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is the correct one. The article is significant as an indication that the views of the Palmerston Ministry on this subject have undergone no change. Among the papers submitted to Parliament on the 2d of May, was the long expected reply of Lord CLARENDON to our Government's demand for Mr. CRAMPTON's recall. The London *Daily News*, an influential paper, thinks that such a demand "is only inviting the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement of the Government at Washington."

Among the latest intelligence received at Liverpool, by telegraph from London, is a treaty between Queen VICTORIA, NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria, in which the contracting Powers guarantee jointly and severally the independence of the Ottoman Empire.

The News by the George Law.

By the arrival of the *George Law* we have received two weeks' later advices from California and Oregon. From California the news is unimportant. From Oregon, however, the intelligence come to hand is of considerable interest. It will be remembered that, on the 26th of March, the Indians made an attack upon the Cascades, captured the place, slaughtered the inhabitants, and destroyed their dwellings and property. We now learn that two days subsequently the place was retaken, and the Indians were utterly routed. The Oregon papers report the usual number of skirmishes between the volunteer troops and the Indians, in which the latter have been, without an exception, defeated and forced to fly.

We have to record a most distressing accident that occurred on the Panama Railroad on the morning of the 6th of May. As the passengers by the *George Law* were going over to Panama, a leading car ran off the track, and eight or nine others, being forced upon it, were literally broken to pieces. About forty persons are supposed to have been killed, and when the *Law* left Aspinwall about sixty wounded were in the hospital. We are informed, upon good authority, that all the killed and wounded were steerage passengers. Their names have not yet reached us. A long correspondence has taken place between the Captain of the *St. Mary's* and the Governor of Panama, in relation to the late massacre of American citizens. We publish it elsewhere; and it will be seen that no indemnity has yet been offered for the outrage.

The *George Law* brings later news from the Sandwich Islands and the South Pacific States. It will all be found in this morning's paper.

Wise and Everett.

Governor WISE has invented a very ingenious method of raising the requisite funds for the purchase of Mount Vernon, so that it can become the property of Virginia, and the exorbitant demands of its present owner be satisfied. The Governor proposes to make use of Ex-Governor EVERETT, of Massachusetts, to accomplish the great work. Instead of looking to Virginia for the capable person, he good-naturedly consents to borrow an illustrious citizen of Massachusetts. In a letter to Mrs. W. F. RITCHIE, First Vice-President of the Mount Vernon Central Committee of the Union, Governor WISE writes thus:

"The objections, then, which some imagine to exist in the mind of Mr. WASHINGTON, are easily met. He wants the purchase to be made by the *State*. So this act most emphatically provides. He wants the money. How shall it be raised? There is the question, and I venture a sudden suggestion, which seizes me so forcibly I must express it.

1st. Hold a meeting of your Association, prepare your Constitution and By-Laws.

2d. Resolve, That Hon. Edward Everett be appointed your agent and advocate to appear before Congress and demand $200,000. It will be granted. That will leave $100,000 to be raised otherwise. Send him to each State in the Union, and demand of each, through its Legislature, its proportion of that sum according to its federal numbers. If you will do this, and Mr. EVERETT will undertake the blessed mission, you will have the whole amount, and your private subscriptions over and above, in less than two years. You are allowed five under the law."

The War Fever—Crampton's Recall.

England and the United States are the only two great nations of the earth in which the people are theoretically the ruling powers, and where the popular will may impress itself directly upon the genius of Government. And the people of these two great nations, the foremost of all the earth in wealth, intelligence and power, live in terms of the closest intimacy that is possible with two distinct nations. They speak the same language, read each other's books, intermarry, exchange products, borrow and lend, and trust each other to sums almost beyond computation. They visit each other continually, believe in each other, and, in all the relations of human beings, cultivate as close an intimacy as two people can. At the very thought of war they hold up their hands in horror; they recoil from the possibility of shedding each other's blood, and of rending the bonds which have been so firmly riveted and under which they have prospered so long, grown so mighty, and been so happy. War, to such people, so closely allied, and having so many interests in common, must cause unmitigated confusion and suffering. They have no desire to humiliate each other; they know too well each other's strength to have any desire to put it to the test of an actual conflict; and, if let alone and permitted to have their own way, there never would be war between them. But the people of these two countries do not, in fact, hold their destinies in their own hands; the men who are intrusted for a time with the direction of the machinery of Government are the real rulers, and by their bungling, their imbecility, their carelessness, or their personal ambition, they may precipitate the two nations into a bloody and demoralizing contest, sorely against the wishes of the people themselves.

An irresolute and rash Executive on one side, and a bungling, incompetent Ambassador on the other, whose proclivity to mistakes is marvelous even in one of his trade, have very nearly brought the two people into a position where war may be unavoidable. Were it not for the absurdity of the supposition that two nations like England and the United States should engage in a bloody conflict, to establish no principle, to avenge no wrongs, to secure no great rights, and without the existence of any ill feelings even, on either side, merely because a bungling diplomatic agent had made a mistake, or misunderstood the terms of a treaty, there might be reasons for apprehending a suspension of friendly relations between the two countries.

By our special telegraphic dispatch from Washington, it appears that the *Asia*, which arrived yesterday, brought the long-anticipated reply from the British Government refusing to recall Mr. CRAMPTON. Of course this leaves no choice for our own Government but to dismiss him; for it is not to be supposed that a Minister will be allowed to remain at his post, who is so objectionable that his recall has been demanded. There is a crisis at hand; and if it shall lead to the substitution of an English minister at Washington, in the place of Mr. CRAMPTON, who will be less liable to mistakes than that gentleman, we shall have quieter times hereafter. Gen. WALKER's Government recognized and Mr. CRAMPTON dismissed, we may ask "what next?" and not be obliged to wait long for an answer.

Colonel French and Padre Vijil.

Misapprehension exists on the part of some of our cotemporaries, in relation to the different course of action which has been pursued by the Cabinet of President PIERCE, towards Padre VIJIL and Mr. PARKER H. FRENCH. We confess that we are unable to understand that portion of the President's Special Message, in which he endeavors to show that "new light" has been thrown upon the Nicaraguan question within the last few weeks. It strikes us as the veriest rigmarole of special pleading it has been our lot to wade through for many a day. Mr. PIERCE *knew* and Mr. MARCY *knew*, as well, or better, two months ago, as they do now, that WALKER was *de facto* Chief of the Nicaraguan Republic. The statement, therefore, about the "absence of satisfactory information," at that time, is gammon, nor was this the reason that Mr. PARKER H. FRENCH was not received. It is equally certain, also, that if Padre VIJIL, or any other individual, had presented himself at Washington previous to the late news from England, as the Nicaraguan Minister, he would have been made to right about face and go home again.

Notwithstanding, however, the new proof that has been given by the Cabinet, in its management of Central American affairs, that it never finds out what is right until the day after the fair, it is true that the same obstacles did not stand in the way of Padre VIJIL's recognition, which existed in the case of Mr. FRENCH. The latter gentleman commenced his pseudo-diplomatic career by identifying himself, locally, with fillibusters, and by direct endeavors to violate our neutrality laws. He committed the same offences, before presenting his credentials, which have called forth indignation against Mr. CRAMPTON, an accredited, and, personally, a popular Minister. It would have been the wildest absurdity and inconsistency, on the part of the Administration, to have received the one under the same circumstances for which it had already insisted upon the recall of the other. From this point of view alone President PIERCE is to be justified in the line of conduct he pursued; and if, instead of parenthetically stating that Mr. FRENCH might have been received, "unless he were found, on inquiry, subject to personal exception," he had made this, and courtesy to Great Britain, the reasons with which to satisfy the public, his message would have been less exceptionable.

Padre VIJIL comes among us with hands unfettered. Whatever influence may be the control of General WALKER's Government, whose emissary he is. It is proper, therefore, that he should be recognized as Minister, so long as the existing state of things continues in that Republic. With the internal affairs of Nicaragua we have nothing to do; but should Gen. WALKER prove unfortunate, it will be for his successors, and not for us, to determine upon the position which Padre VIJIL shall hold.

The Palmerston Ministry.

As we anticipated, the English Parliament has scouted, by a larger majority than has marked a party division since the days of PITT, the motion on the fall of Kars of the Irish orator Mr. WHITESIDE, who, like many Irish orators of a particular class, would appear to be a mere prurient wind-bag, "all sound and fury, signifying nothing." It was generally felt that the motion was undertaken, not from any real conviction of its justice, but merely as a move to put PALMERSTON out and the Derby-Disraelites in, which is the ruling principle of Mr. DISRAELI's policy. Probably not half the men who voted, including the mover himself, until crammed for the occasion, knew where Kars was, or would sacrifice to its salvation one hour of the Treasury bench. Lord PALMERSTON was, therefore, sustained, not alone by his own immediate party, and the Peelites and the Manchester school, who hold the balance, but by a large section of the more respectable of the Tory Party, who consider that the Premier has sustained the honor of England, and will not sacrifice to the adventitious tactics of party the permanent interests of the State. So the petard burst harmlessly, or at least only hoisted those who had given it the start. Many of the more hungry followers of Lord DERBY are doubtless weary of wandering in the political wilderness, and are perishing for the manna of office, but there are many of the fine old Englishmen who care little who is in, so that the glory of England is maintained. Lord DERBY, too, when last sent for, was unable to lay, not alone a dainty dish, but any dish at all, before the Queen. And he has not since acquired any additional materials. Why, then, put PALMERSTON out?

The moral of this British party struggle was well painted by the London *Times*. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, case himself as he will with an air of arrogance and disdain, is the guilty man, and only escapes the punishment he has merited, by the sense which the British Government entertains, that he is the man best suited to enforce the operation of those measures for the greater freedom of the Christians in Turkey, which he has always strenuously urged during his Ambassadorial career.

Lord PALMERSTON's most serious difficulty will be in the debate on the enlistment affair. On that question he is not likely to command the support of that section of the House, the Peelites and Manchester party, who hold the balance of power, and unless he is sustained by a strong defection from the Tory Camp, or deviates from the tone he has hitherto taken, it is probable he may sustain defeat. Many who would, on a mere party question, support him, and the people of England, of whom he is now the special pet, would sacrifice even him rather than risk a rupture with America.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted in reference to the unlawful deterioration of coins, and the action of the Naval Board was discussed. In the House a rule was adopted that all bills and reports from the Court of Claims shall be referred to the Committee on Claims, and be in order every Friday. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal to Recall Mr. Crampton—His Prompt Dismissal Probable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

The Government has been advised, to-night, that the long-expected dispatch refusing to recall Mr. CRAMPTON, arrived at New-York in the *Asia* to-day. I think you may anticipate his prompt dismissal. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

DETERIORATION OF COINS.

A resolution was adopted directing experiments at the Mint with the view of detecting and preventing the unlawful deterioration of coins.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Messrs. MALLORY and BENJAMIN defended, and Messrs. CRITTENDEN and TOOMBS condemned the action of the Naval Board.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

PRIVATE BILLS FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the House a discussion arose as to what disposition should be made of several private bills heretofore transmitted from the Court of Claims. The debate involved the powers of that tribunal.

A rule was finally adopted that all bills and reports from the Court of Claims shall be referred to the Committee on Claims, and every Friday, immediately after reading the Journal, it shall be in order for that Committee to report with reference to the business from the Court of Claims.

The House considered and passed one private bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

Naval.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 16.

The *Susquehanna* sailed to-day, but will be delayed a day or two at Fort Mifflin, receiving ammunition.

The Recognition of Padre Vijil in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 16.

The recognition of Padre VIJIL by the President, as Minister from Nicaragua, has given an impetus to the Nicaraguan fever. The South is alive in consequence of it. The steamship *Daniel Webster*, which will probably sail on the 22d inst. from this port, will have plenty of recruits.

Destructive Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 16.

Ten houses in Edward-street, this city, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The amount of loss not yet ascertained.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Supervisors.

THE SUPERVISORS AT WORK AGAIN AFTER FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS OF DISORGANIZATION.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called for yesterday at 4 P. M. Sometime previous to that hour, however, the members of the Board assembled in the City Library and held a "caucus," the effects of which were afterwards visible in the regular meeting. Meanwhile the reporters and clerks were sitting in the Chamber of the Board, and, at last, at 45 minutes after the appointed time, the members appeared, and President ELY took the Chair. The roll being called, it appeared that all the members were present except the Supervisor of the Third, who was ill.

President ELY said that before proceeding to business he would state that there were doubts as to the legality of the Board as then constituted. There were strong arguments on both sides of the question, but that it might finally be adjusted, he would resign. Thereupon, having left the Chair, Supervisor ELY moved that the Mayor take the Chair, and the Board proceed to a permanent organization.

The motion having been carried, Mayor WOOD took the Chair, and declared that he was not a candidate for the office of President.

The Recorder stated that, as his name had been suggested, he must positively decline an election.

The Mayor appointed Supervisor HERRICK and FOX, Tellers.

Supervisor BRIGGS said that he wished it distinctly understood that he was not a candidate for the office of President, which declaration was received with mingled regret and laughter.

The Tellers having reported, the Mayor declared that there had been 23 votes cast, of which

Supervisor ELY received.....14
Supervisor BROWN received.....7
and there was one blank.

The Mayor declared Supervisor ELY elected as President of the Board for the year 1857, and appointed Supervisors VOORHIS, FOX and HOFFMIRE a Committee to escort him to the Chair. In his brief address, he returned his thanks and promised strict and equal justice to all. To facilitate business, which was greatly retarded, he would announce the Committees before the close of the meeting. The roll was then again called, and DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., unanimously elected Clerk for the ensuing year.

Supervisor FOX moved that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 19th inst., at 4 P. M.

The President then announced the following Committees for 1856:

Committee on Annual Taxes—Supervisors Wm. Tucker, David S. Jackson, John H. Briggs.

Committee on County Officers—Supervisors Peter P. Voorhis, Jacob H. Valentine, Anson Herrick.

Committee on Criminal Courts and Police—Supervisors Charles Fox, James Griffiths, Josiah W. Brown.

Committee on Civil Courts—Isaac O. Barker, Peter Fulmer, James R. Steers.

Supervisor BROWN having declined to serve, the President substituted Supervisor CLANCY, but he also, together with Supervisor STEERS, declining to serve, it was announced that the two vacancies would be filled at the next meeting.

The President thereupon read the titles of various bills, which were referred to the several appropriate Committees. Among these bills were all kinds, from those of country Justices of the Supreme Court for services in the City down to those of constables. In the middle were the bills of the Assessors. The bills of the various newspapers for advertising the results of the canvass of the late election were referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Adjourned until Monday next at 4 P. M.

The Committees as newly arranged are as follows: The first is as before stated. In the second, Supervisor FOX is substituted for Supervisor VALENTINE. The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police consists of: Supervisors VARIAN, GRIFFITHS, and MCCONKEY. In the fourth Committee, Supervisor MONEGHAN is substituted for Supervisor STEERS.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, at 5½ o'clock—the President in the Chair.

A petition was received from the Receiver of the Crystal Palace asking the City to purchase that building, or to extend the lease of the ground on which it is built. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The Comptroller sent in a communication in answer to the resolution calling for information in regard to the occupants of property in the Central Park. He says that the former occupants were requested to state what amount of rent they were willing to give on a lease providing for a vacation of the premises at ninety days' notice; and where the replies were satisfactory, they were permitted to remain. In regard to occupants whose awards could not be paid in full, it was thought best not to eject them, but to leave them in possession, and, in the final settlement, make them pay a certain rent. Those person for whose movable property no remuneration has been made, should be permitted to take it away. Mr. Flagg also transmitted a Rent report from Joseph Rose, Collector of City Revenue, of the lands and tenements let in the Park, and their rents, which range from one dollar up.

The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the settlement of the arrearages of the Department of Repairs and Supplies for 1855. It was ordered to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in regard to the taxation of the Society Library, deciding that it is a "public library," and therefore entitled to exemption from taxation. Ordered to be entered in the minutes.

On motion of Alderman FOX, the Board then adjourned until Monday, the 19th inst.

THE COUNCILMEN.

COMPTROLLER'S COMMUNICATION RELATIVE TO THE SALE OF THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Board of Councilmen met last night, and after a long time spent in the third reading of bills, and the reference of petitions, and other miscellaneous matter, the following report from the Comptroller concerning the sale of the Brick Church property was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1856.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The Comptroller respectfully informs the Common Council that, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Mayor on the 9th of April, 1856, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held a meeting, at which it was resolved to sell the interest of the Corporation in the premises known as the Brick Church Property on the 14th of May, 1856. The notice of sale was given under direction of the Comptroller, as provided by the twelfth section of the Charter of 1853, and the sale took place under his notice, as directed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The auctioneer, Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., put up the Brick Church Property at the minimum price agreed on between the Corporation and the Trustees of the Church, viz., $225,000.

The sum of $45,000 was above the minimum, and the sale was made at $270,000. One-fourth of this sum is to be paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, equal to $67,500. This leaves for the share of the Church $202,500. The cost of advertising, &c. is to be borne in the ratio of three-quarters by the Church, and one-quarter by the Sinking Fund—the precise sum has not yet been ascertained. Ten per cent. of that portion of the purchase money belonging to the Corporation, equal to $6,750 has been paid into the City Treasury and credited to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The amount of annual rent reserved to the City on the Church property was $52 50. In lieu of this it now gets a capital of $67,750, which at 7 per cent. will yield an annual revenue of $4,742 50. And to this City this is not the only advantage. The improvement of this property, if used for private secular purposes, will probably add half a million of dollars to the assessable property—a consideration which must be duly appreciated by those who are enrolled and compelled to bear a portion of six or seven millions of annual taxes.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

☞ The Committee of the Board of Councilmen having under consideration the widening of Duane-street, met yesterday afternoon to hear those opposed to the proposed improvement. The principal objections made were, that a vast majority of those whose property would be disturbed were opposed to it, and that the Ward would not be benefited.

"Stony Limits Cannot Keep Love Out."

About a week or ten days ago, two ardent lovers, JEREMIAH HANAFIN being the name of the aspiring swain, and ELIZA FARLEY that of his lady-love, eloped, in pursuit of matrimony, from this City to Boston. But the telegraph went in pursuit of them, and they were overtaken before they reached the Modern Athens. Swain was twenty-two years old. Lady-love was not quite sixteen; but she was so very pretty that her stern "parients" wished to keep her at home a little longer. On reaching Boston, they found Capt. MORRILL, of the Second Station, in waiting for them, who, acting like Aladdin's sword, when he came to close quarters with the princess, forbade any further communication between them. On the day following, lady-love's father arrived and conveyed her back to this City, pure as the undissolved snows in some untrodden recess of the White Mountains. The swain returned in melancholy but not in despair. His lady-love was confined to her parents' house in Oliver-street, and forbidden to quit it, on any consideration. But "Stony limits cannot keep love out," and HANAFIN found means of communicating with his beloved. In the next house to that where the idol of his hopes was incarcerated, he had some friends. He told them all his love. He pleaded with them. Their hearts melted. They consented to stand by him. And so yesterday morning, before daylight, lady-love, with a maiden blush bepainting her cheek, stole softly down her prison stairs, and went into the back yard. A wooden fence separated her from her lover. They whispered. A board was removed. Lady-love passed through the aperture, entered the next house, and there found Rev. Mr. C. J. JONES, Pastor of the Mariners' Church, and two attestants named Mr. C. W. and Mrs. MARIA CRUTTENDEN. The marriage was duly solemnized, and lady-love returned through the fence to her own home.

Breakfast at lady-love's house—also, an officer, a lawyer, and a writ of *habeas corpus*, demanding the person of lady-love to be committed to the keeping of her husband. Lady-love's father is not at home, and her mother is aghast; but, after much remonstrance, has to accompany officer, lawyer and writ of *habeas corpus* to his Honor, the Recorder. His Honor asks many questions of the mother: What is her objection to the match? Is the young man respectable? Yes. Is he honest? Yes. Is he sober? Yes. Is he industrious? Yes. Then, what is the objection? He is a Protestant, and we are Catholics. Well, that is of no consideration in the eye of the law. Is there any other objection? The mother does not like his family. It is too late to raise that objection. The Recorder directs her to return at 8 o'clock to his chambers, and, in the meantime, the young and deliciously happy couple, being advised by their friends, disappear from the c[illegible] [illegible] at" oppositi[illegible] And the co[illegible]

☞ Mr. [illegible] of Guyaquilma from Panama in relation to [illegible] cre of American citizens, arrived yesterday by the *George Law*, and, we understand, left immediately for Washington.

☞ Mayor WOOD is home again and at work.

Police Intelligence.

SHOPLIFTING.—Adolph Klein Schmidt, Ann Ann Schmidt, hisputed wife, and Sarah Fohn, all German Jews, were arrested on Thursday afternoon by officer Veldran, of the Chief's Office, for shoplifting at the silk store No. 62 Chambers-street. The women had each hid beneath their dress a capacious pocket secured by a tied cord about the waist, for the reception of stolen goods. A considerable sum of money was also found on their persons. The parties were yesterday morning taken to the Tombs and committed for a hearing by Justice CONNOLLY.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.—Captain Halpin and Lieutenant Dalton, of the First Ward Police, made a descent on several German lager bier houses on Thursday night, and arrested thirty-three persons, whom they brought yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court. Affidavits were made against the prisoners, all of whom will no doubt be dismissed on an examination.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 306, 163, 414, 213, 251, 1568, 1869, 511, 512, 513.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, for Saturday, May 17, contains:

The May Anniversaries.
The Nicaragua Sympathy Meeting,
Important from Kansas.
The Treaty of Peace.
Festival of the Germans.
Summaries of a Week's News.
Original Correspondence.
Editorials on Current Topics.
Agricultural Information, &c., &c,

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$2.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 303 Broadway, corner of Duane st.,

Would invite attention to their stock of articles for gentlemen's wear—as one consisting of goods selected with especial reference to the beauty of patterns and quality of material.

Continuing as we do to keep up the name so celebrated in New-York for the quality and style of goods manufactured by it, we can only say to our customers that we will leave nothing undone in our efforts still further to increase its celebrity, and for that purpose employ but the very best cutters, and have only such workmen as we can depend upon.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THIS UNIVERSALLY popular Toilet article has become the standard preparation for the hair. It is always the first article inquired for by purchasers. Its sale is now nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. No article of our trade has given such universal satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (Sole Patentee,) No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or by gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125,
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH Carpets.

Superb Velvets, for 11s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS.—THE BOOTS and Gaiters manufactured by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., are not only handsome but durable. True economy teaches that the best is always the cheapest, and this is the best reason why those who want really good boots should purchase at WATKINS'.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos, from $30 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

IRISH POTATOES.—TO POTATOE DEALERS AND SPECULATORS—600 bags of Irish Potatoes, for sale THIS DAY, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. To be seen at Pier No. 11 East River, on board *Samuel Moxley* from Belfast.

SPRING STYLE, FOR 1856, NOW READY, AT THE NEW HAT COMPANY'S, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Best quality, three dollars only. The public are invited to call. We sell a single hat at wholesale price. Call and see.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

J. H. HARLEY WOULD INFORM HIS CUSTOMers and Ladies who wish their FURS kept free from moths and insured during the Summer months, to please send them, as soon as convenient, to his store No. 34 John-st.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

HAT RACKS OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS JUST INTRODUCED. Cast-iron furniture in all its branches at the warehouse of the New-York Wire Railing Co., No. 312 Broadway. J. B. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent.

GENIN WILL INTRODUCE HIS SUMMER STYLES of Rocky Mountain drab beaver Hats on Saturday, 17th inst. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT on every spool. No. 37 Nassau-st.

[illegible] Church, between 9th and 10th avs., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lectures will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER: 1st, on *The Independent Authority and Living Power of the Word*. 2d, on *The Power of the Church as the Pillar and Ground of the Truth*."

☞ **Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D.,** will preach a sermon in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, in the Rutgers-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. EDDY,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The subject will be *The Benefits conferred by Sunday Schools on the Social Condition of the Poor*. A collection will be taken up.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—Rev. Dr. MACKENAHY, formerly of the Island of Arran, and recently of the Irish Mission, in Scotland, will commence a course of Sabbath Evening Lectures, in Broadway Hall, No. 1,104 Broadway, between 23d and 24th sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Rev. John Jenkins**—Of Calvary Church, Philadelphia, will preach a sermon in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) TO-MORROW, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The subject will be *The peculiar adaptation of the Sunday School to the circumstances and exigencies of our Country and the Times*.

☞ **McDougal-street Baptist Church,** Rev. Mr. BEECHER from Burmah, will preach at the above Church on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 18th inst. Rev. Mr. BACKUS, at 3 o'clock P. M., and Rev. Dr. BROWN, of the Burman Mission, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
D. DUNBAR, Pastor.

☞ **Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church,** between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching TO-DAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. E. A. JENKINS, D. D.; at 3½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. G. VANVEA, D. D., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. C. W. SHIELDS.

☞ **New-Jerusalem Church, Williamsburg.**—Rev. THOS. WILKS will preach for the Society, at their place of worship, (Savings Bank building,) corner of 4th and South 3d sts., on SABBATH MORNING, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Alexander H. Wright** will preach, God willing, in the Church in West 20th-st., between the 6th and 10th avs., TO-MORROW. The Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Subject for the morning: *The Sermon on the Mount*. "All are invited to attend."

☞ **Memorial of Bishop Waltwright.**—Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.—On SUNDAY (to-morrow) the following Clergymen will officiate: 10½ A. M., Rev. CHARLES T. QUINTARD, of Tennessee; 3½ P. M., Rev. JOHN U. CLARK; 7½ P. M., Rev. W. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D.

☞ **Livingston Ref. Dutch Church,** N. W. corner of 8th av. and 23d-st.—Public worship SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE; Sabbath School at 2 and 9. Citizens residing in that vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Strong-place Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. R. W. CUSHMAN, D. D., of Boston, will preach in this Church, (Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, Corner of Degraw and Strong-place,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.—Rev. J. O. GRANGER, D. D. of the first Church Providence, R. I., will preach in the same Church at 4 P. M.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians.**—Will find the worship of God conducted in Shetland, Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth, as in their own country. Rev. W. J. GIBSON, D. D., will preach in this Church next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. THOMAS CERIGH, D. D., at 3½ P. M.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church

...NOTICES.

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FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—CORNING & BRITTON, Real Estate Brokers, No. 7 Pine-st., corner of Nassau, have for sale—One elegant brown-stone front house, in 20th-st., near 4th-av. Price $14,000. Two 3-story and basement brick houses, on 43d-st., near Broadway. Price $11,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, in 20th-st., near Broadway. Price $9,500. Also many houses of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A full-sized first-class brown-stone 3-story house, nearly new, and situated within half a block of Union-square, in a most desirable neighborhood, will be sold, if applied for soon, for less than its actual value, the owner being about to remove to the country. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on hand on bond and mortgage, and the balance may be paid in easy installments if desired. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBURGH, No. 223 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE, a 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 259 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE—Large dwelling-house and store at the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to

GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 900, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage house, &c. &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE LOW, C—A handsome country residence, with 60 acres good land, house new, with modern improvements, water brought through the house, bathing room, cooking range, furnaces in basement, stationary wash-tubs, &c., piazza in front; it is well shaded, bay window in the parlor; outbuildings good; there is plenty of all kinds of fruit. It is 16 miles from New-York, easy of access any hour by railroad. Possession given in a few days. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN,

No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Orange, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt, containing 35 acres good land; buildings new; abundance of shade and fruit trees; terms easy. Inquire of EDWARD FENNER, No. 17 Warren-st., or Mr. MAYHEW, No. 30 Water-st., or on the premises.

DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Situated at Great Neck, L. I., adjoining Cow Bay, and containing about five acres of land. It has a gradual slope to the shore, with a fine water front. Unfailing springs of pure water are near, which can be led to any part of the premises, and supply a pond if required. Its advantages for bathing, and other aquatic amusements cannot be surpassed. Three places of public worship, and two daily conveyances to the City within two miles. The premises are a part of the farm lately owned by James W. Mott, deceased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 36 Nassau-st., on Wednesdays. WM. J. MOTT.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 85 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. A. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

SUPERIOR MARKET GARDEN FARM. S—Two hundred acres, with large stone house, several barns and other outhouses, gardener's cottage, &c.; land of the best quality, under the very highest state of cultivation; fruits of all kinds in profusion, delightfully situated in New-Jersey, 9 miles from Hoboken by plank or railroad, and near a dépôt. The whole or part.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS—Situate viz.: 1 with English basement No. 123 East 17th-st., (south-side) and 3 with high basements on Rutherford-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square. These houses have been built by the days' work and contain all the modern improvements. The keys will be found at No. 132 East 17th-st. Inquire at No. 312 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—Large new Gothic frame house filled in with bricks, containing 13 large rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished walls, &c.; Gas, Bath, carriage house, &c., 35 acres choice land with plenty of fruit and shade; on plank road from Port Richmond to Fresh Kills, 4 miles from Port Richmond. Also, cottage house and 3 lots, with stable, at Port Richmond near the Ferry, to rent or for sale.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUNNY SIDE FOR SALE.—A neat cottage house and 3½ acres of land, with out-buildings, fine shade and choice fruit trees, beautifully situated in the village of Williamstown, Mass., near Williams College; very desirable for a family seeking health or advantages of education. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER-POWER FOR SALE.—On the Bronx River, 16 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with 80 acres land, tree houses, carriage-maker's shop, barn, &c. The factory is 4-story, 50 by 50 feet. Also, adjoining, 1-story building, 35 by 45 feet; all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

ROUND-TOP HILL—On the north slope of the Highlands at Cornwall. This magnificent Summer-Hotel Site, 8 acres, celebrated for its bracing air, fine scenery and pleasant groves, unsurpassed by anything on the Hudson, is offered for $1,200. Its proximity to the Landing, West-Point and Newburg, makes it very desirable. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$3,500 FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, one three-story and cellar Brick House, (new,) 26 by 51, lot 100, four marble mantels and grates, gas and fixtures, hard finished and corniced, sliding doors, pumps and sinks, $500 cash, balance on mortgage. This is the best bargain yet offered. Call and see. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC, NEAR BELLEVILLE—Containing 6½ acres, with an abundance of apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and garden fruits; with a 1½ story house, well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes' ride from the depôt. Price $2,500.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

SELECT LOTS ON MURRAY HILL AND FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE—Seven lots, northwest corner of 38th-st. and 5th av.; six do., on south west corner of same; four inside lots, with one in rear, at a bargain, on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also, a 5th-av. corner on 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, and 39th sts., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—60 acres, with superior improvements, one mile from the flourishing village of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. Price $4,500. Also, other fruit and dairy farms, from 10 to 30 miles from New-York. Apply from 10 to 2 P. M., to C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7 Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway.

NEW FOUR-STORY BASEMENT HOUSE FOR SALE—With all the modern improvements, and first-class neighborhood, No. 305 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., north side. Inquire on the premises, of W. R. DEMAREST.

1,000 ACRES ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated 75 miles southwest from Chicago, within five miles of canal and railroad, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD HOUSE—Two houses and lots on 31st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent about $800. Also, two plots (4 and six lots) on [illegible] and 39th sts.—corners. Also, a [illegible] sound and kind. To let, the large [illegible] stories, No. 434 Pearl-st., cheap. Apply [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield dépôts, by WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TO SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—FOR SALE—A transit and leveling instrument, a most new, and in good order. Price of transit, $160; cost $150. Leveling instrument, $95; cost $100. Must be sold as the owner has no use for them. Inquire at the carpenter shop of GOETSCHIUS & [illegible], No. 141 West 16th-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The store of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DORÉMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new block of seven brick, neat three-story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements complete, marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, furnaces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $250 per annum to two small, neat, tidy families, if applied for soon. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

HOUSE TO LET—The wide 3 story and attic high basement brick dwelling, No. 82 Pike-st., a few doors east of East Broadway, in perfect order, with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., good sized yard, with grape vines and shrubbery, will be rented only to a 1st class tenant, for $700 per annum, possession between this date and August 1. House may be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock; the parlor carpets, mirrors, &c., will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., and No. 139 8th-st.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal—$750. Also, house No. 125 Hammond-st.—$600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new first-class four-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, beautifully situated in West 43d-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., and known as No. 92; will be let low to a good responsible tenant. Apply to W. H. RAYNR, corner of Broadway and 35th-st., or to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 98 West 23d-st.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—In good order, with Croton water, &c., at low rents. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With and without stables.

R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A neat cottage house with well and cistern, water in kitchen, and in complete repair. Also, a large garden attached, well stocked with fruit and berries; also planted with most kinds of vegetables for the season. Apply to J. N. CORLIES, office of the New-York File Works, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 105 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—The superior 2-story house No. 122 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is three rooms in depth, nearly new and furnished with all the modern improvements. It is to be painted throughout and otherwise put in complete order. To a suitable tenant it will be rented on moderate terms. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK,

No. 33 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d avs., and between 30th and 31st sts. The house stands on high ground, and in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, No. 161 31st-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Throgg's Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY,

No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From the 1st of June to the 1st of October. The house is nicely furnished with all the requisites and lighted with gas, and in a convenient location for New-York. References required. Address or apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high —suitable for piano-forte manufactory, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to

FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET.—The upper part of this building lately occupied by the Manhattan Club, the premises are very large and roomy, the first loft being about 90 feet deep with high ceiling and is well adapted for business purposes, as it is located on one of the best blocks for retail trade in Broadway. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store, who will show the premises.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

OFFICES TO LET.—Now in complete order, in the premises No. 15 William-st, next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for Insurance, Railroad, and Real Estate Offices. The upper Rooms for Brokers or Lawyers. By

R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street, has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—No. 7 New-st., desirable for lawyers, brokers, agents, &c.; just painted and in good order; third door from Wall, and within a few steps of Broadway. Rent low. Inquire at the Law Office of LOVELL & CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to

BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

COAL YARD TO LET—Situated in 3d-st., near 2d-av., or the ground will be let to a good tenant, for any other business, at a low rent. Apply to JAMES I. FETTER, No. 168 Christie st.

PART OF A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—Nearly new and in complete order, to a small family: three handsome rooms on the second floor; the front a large parlor, with marble mantels; one room on third floor; a large and handsome front basement, with every convenience, such as bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 205 West 31st-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family, No. 85 1st-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Inquire on the premises for further information.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A valuable lot on Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st., suitable for a warehouse. Apply to ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—The BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH have removed their place of worship from Chrystie-st. to Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Lecture every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Trissemar, to No. 157 Prince st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No 265 to No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SPEYER & CO. has been removed from No. 63 Broad-st. to No. 72 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Dépôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, Produce and Commission merchants, have removed from No. 9 South-st., to No. 1 Front-st.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have Removed from No. 66 Water-st. to No. 36 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS—Conducts her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall sessions will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous.

For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 537 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good health of its pupils, as the place is for the longevity of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., LYMAN COBB, A. M., Principal. The Summer Term commences in May. For terms, &c., see circulars, which may be had of Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 126 William-st.; J. C. RIKER, Broadway, adjoining the Hospital; or by mail, of LYMAN COBB, Jr.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their school to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.—Miles. BORREL have removed to No. 405 4th-av., entrance in 29th-st. Young ladies' classes in the AFTERNOON. Private lessons given. Miles. BORREL will also receive a few young ladies as daily scholars. Terms moderate.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 765 Greenwich-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED,

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern Improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—Peremptory sale to close a concern, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 831 Broadway, New-York, new pianos, selected from the best City makers, in elegant rosewood cases, carved and plain, pearl and ivory keys, metallic frames, superior in tone and finish, and warranted. Can be seen and tested at the store before the day of sale.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 421 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SPLENDID PIANOS—Have just been received at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos with and without Æolian attachment, to hire, or for sale on monthly payments. Liberal terms.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes, two with carved legs, superior tone and finish, made of good material and warranted in every particular, will be sold low. DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.

IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities. The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL, are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil giving as much light as $8 00 of Rapeseed Oil—$13 00 of Whale—$26 47 of Sperm Oil—or $36 00 of Burning Fluid.

INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical, Carcel, Solar, Astral, Resin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Patent Lamps, or to the ornamental Gas Case, Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at $1 per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $1 58, or from Sperm Oil at $2 25.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, equal in fluidity to the best Sperm Oil, possessing the great advantage of not congealing at a low temperature. This Oil can also be burned in all the ordinary Mechanical, Solar and Hand Lamps, including Bowsprit and Signal Lanterns, and gives more light than Sperm, Whale, or Lard Oil.

AUSTENS, Agents for
THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10,'54-1aw2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d22,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

16f.'55-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—State of New-York.—ALBANY, May 8, 1856.—The BANK OF KENT has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, (No. 2 Wall-st.,) as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT—Of a superior quality, suitable for smiths, steamboats and manufacturing purposes, now discharging and for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply on board the schooner *Palestine*, foot of Delancey-st., East River, or to

AMBLER & COLLARD, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON,
No. 488 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS—Used last year by thousands of families, hotel and boarding housekeepers with the most complete success, for which they have five diplomas were awarded them. CANS and JARS that season. On all hands they are acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most reliable in market. There is no additional cost of wrenches, funnels or wax—no trouble with screws, nor spoiling of fruit by contact with India-rubber or other offensive substance. The CANS and JARS are all prepared for sealing, and the purchaser has only to heat the cover slightly when the can or jar is filled with fresh fruit and press it down into the channel on the outside filled with cement, and the work of hermetically sealing is done. They sustain no injury in opening, and may be used year after year. The lid covers the whole top, so that when open they can be cleansed like any other open vessel. The Cans are made of great tin, and the Jars of fire-proof yellow ware. They meet amply, thus insuring great economy in freight. The sizes of Cans are pint, quart, half gallon and gallon; Jars—pint and quart. Full directions for putting up fresh fruit, tomatoes, &c., accompany them. Get the best, which is ARTHUR'S, and don't waste your fruit with bad cans, as thousands of families did last year.

The trade supplied by EDWARD P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

PURE SODA WATER FREE OF CHARGE.—The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain Company respectfully invite dealers in Soda Fountains and all others who desire for the first time in their lives to partake of a drink of pure Soda Water, free from the poisonous Carbonic Acid Gas now sold as "Soda Water," at the fashionable fountains throughout the City to call at No. 158 William-st., near Ann-st., where one of the Robins simple and invaluable Fountains is now in operation.

DR. ROBINS' PORTABLE REFRIGERANT SODA FOUNTAIN—Was patented 6th of March, 1855. It is fast superseding all other Fountains used in the South and West. It is one of the most economical, useful, and sanitary inventions of the present age. The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain Company have taken this means to enlist the attention of the citizens of New-York to an examination of the properties of its construction, and a practical test of the delicious and healthful pure Soda Water it produces.

JAMES ROBERTSON, PLUMBER—No. 434 Water-st., corner of Market, would respectfully remind the public that he puts all kinds of plumbing fixtures in ships, city or country houses, steamboats, &c. Also, I keep on hand pumps of all kinds, for the use of house or ship, boilers, basins, sinks, lead pipe, sheet lead, &c. Orders personally, or by note, promptly attended to.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,

No. 98 William-st.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—It is a locomotive boiler of 10-horse-power capacity, and will be sold a great bargain. Can be seen at work daily by calling at the Printing Office No. 11 Spruce-st. Inquire of HALL & MAIGNE, Printers, No. 11 Spruce-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description; for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,

No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—A Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st

AUCTION SALES.

A. G. SIDNEY, Auctioneer.

ASHLEY'S SALE OF ABOUT 120 SUITES OF ELEGANT WALNUT COTTAGE FURNITURE.

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF G. MATHEWS, (late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy.)

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

A. G. ASHLEY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 10 o'clock, at his warehouse, No. 316 Broadway, (Metropolitan Hotel), the entire stock of elegant PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, comprising about 120 suites of [illegible] and fancy coloring, of the most exquisite [illegible] both with and without marble-tops, ranging in price from $20 to $250 each.

Also, mirrors, dining and fancy chairs, settees, [illegible] sofa beds, mattresses, &c., together with all the [illegible] materials, upholstery articles, desks, [illegible] &c.

The above will be sold for cash, without reservation, by order of [illegible].

Catalogues on the morning of sale, and a cash deposit of 10 per cent will be required from all purchasers.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

S. BARKER will sell on TUESDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, eight valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 9 st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Home Aid Society, (established for the aged and infirm of the R. E. Church,) being together 116 feet 8 inches on 9th-st., and 116 feet 3¼ inches on Broadway. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being the [illegible] from 8th-av., and only one block from the junction of 9th-st. and Broadway at 8th-av., the present terminus of 9th-av. railroad. Will be sold free from all taxes and assessments. Terms liberal and made known on application to S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARR, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—50 BY 100 FEET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

Corner BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The very desirable and valuable 21-years' lease of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as the City Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet and 100 feet on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such inducements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Depots. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed, from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others contemplate building. The opening of Canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and rapidly increase the value of all real estate surrounding this locality. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements, and the attention is particularly called of all persons seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John st., second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of [illegible] Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, stair rods, solid carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, damask, &c.; easy chairs, tête-à-tête, parlor chairs, rosewood lounges covered in plush, rosewood etagere, with plate glass door and back; paintings and mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oak, black walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, silver-plated ware, China dinner and tea sets, crockery, &c.

Also, MODERN FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes and lounges, sofas, lace and damask window curtains and shades, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut X and double bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by printed catalogue containing full particulars, consisting in part of splendid rosewood piano-forte by Glenn & Co.; five different new patterns in velvet and Brussels carpeting from the most celebrated factories in Europe; rosewood parlor suites, bookcases, enameled chamber suites, splendid oak and mahogany extension dining tables, solid oak etagere, (or sideboard,) oil-paintings, handsomely framed, spring hair and common mattresses, Gothic, Grecian and cottage bedsteads, marble-top and dressing bureaus, washstands, tête-à-têtes, sofas, easy and rocking chairs, hall-stands, sofa and lounge bedsteads, corner and book-stands, stair and ingrain carpeting, beds, &c.; rosewood boxes, centre and sofa tables, marble tops; card tables, clocks, &c. Also, an invoice of superior jewelry, chains, cameos, pins, full sets for ladies, chatelaine combs, sleeve buttons, brooches, &c. Also, Havana and German cigars, in boxes of 100, No. 1.—Goods carefully packed for shipping, or carted for purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ A. M., at No. 924 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., the entire stock of superb French plate mirrors elegantly framed, consisting in part of superb pier glasses, 110x38 and other sizes; magnificent mantel do. 56x30, with a large assortment of other sizes; superb oval mirrors 56x38, and other sizes; also a large variety of other mirrors, consisting of fine quality French plate, also several superb oil-paintings by well known masters. The above offers an inducement to persons wanting the above, seldom met with, as the stock is to be positively sold. The above can be examined any day previous to the sale, and every information as regards sizes, measurements, &c., will be given. Catalogues can be obtained at the auctioneer's store, No. 924 Broadway, or at the auction store, No. 33 Nassau-st., or at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION—OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask; rosewood arm-chairs, covered with satin and plush; damask and lace curtains, pier glasses, handsome bedroom furniture, rosewood marble-top chairs, chevral glass, French China, richly cut glass ware, Brussels carpeting, oil-cloths, &c. Also, 1 large carriage, 1 small do., harness, &c., which will be sold at 1 o'clock. For more full particulars see auction column in large papers. Catalogues on Monday, 19th inst.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms No 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture from a family, comprising in pat t of several suites of rosewood parlor furniture in velvet and maroon, mahogany and rosewood secretaries, wardrobes, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top centre, card, dining and extension tables, French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, office desks, hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas and tête-à têtes, crockery and glassware, silver-plated tea sets black walnut, maple and oak chairs, sofa bedsteads, &c. Also, several dozen finished and unfinished cottage bedsteads, &c. Sale peremptory.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell at auction at No. 760 Broadway, THIS DAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of Madame Kossuth Rnikal, consisting of Brussels and Valenciennes laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c. The goods are very superior quality, and newest styles, having been selected expressly for the City retail trade, and will be sold without reserve. Terms cash. By order of

D. B. WAGNER, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL.—At 10½ o'clock, TO-DAY, at No. 462 Broadway, above Howard-st., a large stock of household and cabinet furniture, being from one of the largest and best manufacturers in the City, and embraces parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of new and fashionable designs—as well as all articles usually found in a first-class warerooom. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of store No. 9 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, 7 light wagons, with tops; 3 do. do. without tops; 12-seat Rockaway. These wagons were made by the best City manufacturers and are all in good order, having been in use but a short time. Sale positive to the highest bidder. Terms cash, City funds.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Saturday,) May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the sale-room No. 68 Nassau-st., an assortment of mahogany and black walnut counting-room, office, President, bureau, basement and other desks, together with a general assortment of other furniture. Sale peremptory.

W. O. CLEBURUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY—May 17, at 10 o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut household furniture, oil paintings, engravings, &c. Also, 60 Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, beds and bedding.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, I will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, the Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOSEPH H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1856, a new two-story house, with 3½ acres of good land, partly laid out in apple orchard and shade trees, having a good view of the Hudson River, on high ground, [illegible] minutes from the depôt. The sale [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M. For [illegible] CLARK, Esq., or [illegible]

CHRISTMAS.—REWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bond's and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 58 Wall-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and [illegible] Principals, Coupons, Drafts, &c. References: [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—SATURDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, continuation sale of the balance of Friday's Catalogue, together with a large quantity of good furniture received too late for the printed catalogue.

MONDAY, May 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 153 Myrtle-av., between Gold and Prince sts., Brooklyn, Assignee's sale of the stock of jewelry; large Herring's safe; two handsome show-cases, regulator and store fixtures. Catalogues at the salesroom.

PIANO FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—At 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 17 Wall st. It is new, elegant 7-octave, rosewood; has Hall's celestial attachment, giving it the power of a grand piano; has been but three weeks in use. The owner is going to Europe, and must sell.

TO ANTIQUARIANS.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. will sell, THIS EVENING, a large collection of old, rare and curious foreign and American coins and medals. For particulars, inquire at the store.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE "GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,"}
ROTUNDA, PARK.—NEW YORK, May 13, 1856. }

TO CARPENTERS, MASONS, PLUMBERS, AND IRON MANUFACTURERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Governors of the Alms House at their office, Rotunda Park, until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 22d inst., for the carpenters, masons and plumbing work, and for iron verandahs in the enlargement of Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River.

The plans for the above work can be seen at their office, where printed specifications can be obtained.

Separate and distinct proposals for the carpenters, masons and plumbing work, and for the iron verandahs, are required, and all offers are to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, with their assent in writing as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Governors reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all offers not deemed advantageous to the Department.

The proposals to give the names in full with their places of residence of the parties offering to perform the work and of their sureties.

No assignment of either contract by the parties, to whom they may be awarded, will be allowed.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 24th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say 1,800 tons of coal, and 1,500 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the several school houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed, split, and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proposing party. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 8 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 8 feet long, and the sticks not less than 8 inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each load. The wood to be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the schools where ordered during the months of July, August and September, and the balance as called for by the Committee. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

J. DAVENPORT, R. A. ADAMS, A. J. PERRY, R. BURLEW, G. WHITE, } Committee on Supplies of Board of Education.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until TUESDAY, the 30th May, at 3 o'clock P. M., for making alterations and repairs to Ward School No. 23, situated in City Hall-place, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The estimates must be in accordance with the by-laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the public interest.

Information may be obtained from the undersigned, or at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Com. on Building and Repairs.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.

N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves.

R. STONEY, No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.—F. FITZSIMMONS respectfully announces to his customers and the public, that his stock of superb rosewood and other furniture can be inspected at his warerooms, No. 8 Astor-place, near Broadway, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, etageres, library bookcases dining and chamber sets of every description, and at prices unexceptionable. Upholstery in all its branches executed in the best mechanical manner. F. FITZSIMMONS, No. 8 Astor-place.

DESKS—DESKS—DESKS—Double and single counting-room desks, from three to eight feet long, of mahogany and black walnut; office tables, from three to ten feet long; sitting desks of every style and pattern, from three to ten feet, of black walnut, oak and mahogany; office chairs, lounges, cushions, &c., at KNOX'S office Furniture Warerooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a splendid stock with our new invented cushions. Private houses furnished and orders by mail attended to. Three good second hand tables for sale cheap.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

RECLINING CHAIRS.—Of every description at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 468 Broadway, and No 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalid wheel chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC—Is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find chairs that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,}
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st.} NEW-YORK, May 13, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, May 13, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,}
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.}

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF $15—On each share of the capital stock of the Munn (Ill.) Land Company is now payable.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS—Of the OAKLAND AND OTTAWA and DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Companies, due 15th inst., are payable at this office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION—For the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN W. JAMES, of the City and County of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published March 29, 1856. Creditors to appear before the Honorable CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

BENEDICT & LAKE, Attorneys for Petitioner.
mh29-law10w8 No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE PIERCE, Contractor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, No. 23 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next. Dated New-York, May 11, 1856.

CATHERINE PIERCE, Administratrix.
CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, Attorneys.
[illegible]-law6m8

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblenz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Messina,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsick,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Nice,	
Cairo,		Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 9 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND}
WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.}

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,600,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 39 cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal lands, and the extensive mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramaapo, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st. (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.
Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him.

Yours truly,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPH'D KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH, } Trustees.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,}
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.}

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 33 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of John Thompson, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, on the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition for the purchase of the Breckenridge Oil Company's property at Clover Port, Ky. Per order.

LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1856. J. M. BROWN, President.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,}
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856. }

CITY LOANS.—Temporary Loans will be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and redeemable in from six months to one year, as may be desired.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE COMPANY—Will be held at their store, No. 398 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, when a general attendance is requested. By order,

PETER RENNIE, President.
JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—All persons having any claims against OSCAR S. JENNINGS, late jeweler, of No. 24 Fulton-st., New-York, will present their claims to the undersigned assignee of said JENNINGS, on or before the 1st day of June.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,
No. 358 Bowery, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DAVID WATSON, of No. 34 Sands-st., Brooklyn, is no longer our authorized Agent or Collector. ROBBINS, VAN TINE & CO.,
The Debtor and Creditor Agency, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

$30,000 TO INVEST—In purchasing Bonds and Mortgages in small sums or to loan for one or three years, with ample security on New-York or Brooklyn property. By R. G. PIERCE, 15 William-st.

$2,000.—WANTED—On first mortgage, for 3 or 5 years, on improved City property; no commission paid. Address MORTGAGOR, this office.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. STOCK FOR SALE—In lots to suit, due 1859, at par. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 38 William-st.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,

AND

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:55 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, and Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, and Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S}
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 125 Broadway, New-York.}

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the car

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB.—IRRIGATION—A NEW PUMP.—Mr. WARE read a letter from HARVEY W. VAIL, of Lisle, L. I., stating that he is using one of WARNER'S Pumps by wind power, by which he fills a reservoir that supplies his farmstead with water. The advantage of the Pump is its cheapness ($18 to $35) and durability, and adaptability to wells of any depth. The plunger is so constructed that it serves as an air-chamber. It is also free from any difficulty of freezing. Mr. WARE also submitted a plan of pump of his own invention. Mr. WARE recommends these pumps and windmills to irrigate lands. He also recommended a double acting water ram of his invention that is much more effectual in throwing water, and more simple in its operation. He thinks it will throw fifty per cent. more water than the same now in use. Mr. BREWSTER says he will make windmills suitable to operate WARNER'S pump for $50, and raise 200 gallons a minute. Several other gentlemen recommended this pump highly. A gentleman from Long Island said he had one in a well forty-two feet deep, with which he could throw a barrel of water a minute over a two-story house, operating it by hand.—*New-York Weekly Times, April 26, 1856.*

N. B.—Manufactured and sold by

A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LATE UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WORDSWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart-disease and the Laws of Life, with a full exposition of 'Medicated Inhalation.'"—A new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 280 pages, 20 Engravings and steel Portrait of the Author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift—will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & CO., No. 714 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Fair Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,

No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent character this theatre has now attained as a place of amusement gains for the Manager, in return, full houses nightly. A great variety of chaste and amusing pieces are produced, and, under the inimitable Mr. G. L. FOX, the Stage Director, are always placed upon the boards creditable to both himself and Manager PURDY. To-night three excellent pieces are to be performed, viz.: "Dogs of Mount St. Bernard," "Bed Gnome," and "Presumptive Evidence."

[Advertisement.]

POTICHOMANIE.—The new and beautiful art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale, nine boxes containing two vases and one every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchasers free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & Co., No. 502 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION instantly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & Co., No. 502 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Among the most prominent features of the anniversary gatherings of last week, were KNOX'S beautiful hats, which seem to have been adopted universally by the male participants in the exercises. This does not excite our wonder, for the fame of KNOX and his hats has penetrated to every corner of the United States. These hats are sold at $4 each, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. They are unsurpassable in every way.

[Advertisement.]

☞ PRIVATE LECTURES will be given by Prof. FOWLER, at the Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Those who wish to understand and apply Phrenology *practically*, may now do so. Single tickets 25 cents. For the course, $2. Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SILK SALE—Commencing on Monday, May 19, and continued throughout the week.

12½. silks reduced to 8s. and 9s. per yard.
$1 silks reduced to 75 cents.
6s. silks reduced to 4s. 6d.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "LOWNDES Patent" Pen and Pencil is attracting the attention of the trade and public, on account of its neatness and extraordinary strength. It is made in gold and silver, and for sale at WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, together with almost any other style of case the fancy may require.

[Advertisement.]

The greatest bargains ever offered in excellent ready-made clothing may be had at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Cassimere business suits, complete, $10, $12, $14, and $16. Black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $18. Cassimere pants, $1 50 to $5. Rich mohair antique vests, $3. Beautiful Spring vests, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded from morning till night with customers. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made clothing vanishes like ore from the golden mines of California. *Moral*—EVANS undersells all other clothiers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M. making the usual lands. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIFE PROLONGED! Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the excretions, and the purity of the blood, depends the duration of life and physical enjoyment. These three essentials of longevity and health are regained and perpetuated by the use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two hundred and fifty three-flounced Barège Robes, new designs, will be added to our stock on Monday, May 19. CHARLES HEARD & Co., 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 442 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWBERRIES.—Two thousand Baskets fine fresh ripe Strawberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Grapes, Easter Beurre Pears, fresh Figs, &c., &c., for sale at the Saloons of JOHN TAYLOR & Co., Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Little CORDELIA HOWARD'S Benefit to-day at Barnum's Museum. Let it be a bumper. She deserves it. She is a child of rare genius, and her performances have never been excelled. She plays "Ida May" this afternoon, and to-night the little Strawberry Girl in "Fashion and Famine." Crowd the house for her.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—The genuine Ambrotype, for its great beauty and durability, is the most valuable picture ever offered to the public. Family likenesses can now be secured that will retain their brilliancy for ages They can be had only at TOMLINSON'S, No. 447 Broadway, who owns the exclusive right for City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Notice the fact that INSLEY'S gallery of non-fading Daguerreotypes and indestructible Ambrotypes, is removed to his double sky-light gallery, No. 373 Broadway, three doors above Taylor's saloon. Our country friends will please notice the change.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We will offer the balance of our large stock of Stella Shawls at greatly reduced prices, in order to close them before "the heated term" begins.

CHAS HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Three thousand five hunded yards fine printed Chally 25-cent goods will be sold this week at one shilling. CHARLES HEARD & Co., 301 Grand-street.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, May 15, in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, JAMES UGLOW, M. D., to CATHARINE LOUISA ROSS, daughter of Wm. S. Ross, Esq.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 15, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Berrien, EDWARD M. FISHER to ADELAIDE LOUISE, daughter of Col. Alex. Ming, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Williams, ROBERT PEELE to ANNA, daughter of John Westervelt, Esq.

In this City, on Thursday evening, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., to MARY, daughter of Lora Nash, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. A. Wood, Mr. DANIEL H. APPLEGATE to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Abram R. Welch, Esq.

In Harlem, on Thursday evening, May 15, by Rev. J. S. Lord, FRANK M. RANDELL, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss KATE, youngest daughter of James V. Seaman, of the former place.

At Castleton Hill, Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Mr. Corning, Mr. CHARLES P. HOLMES to Miss KATHARINE LUCINDA, only daughter of Mr. Maltbie Weed, all of Stamford.

At Woodstock, N. B., on Tuesday, May 13, GEORGE D. A. HERBERT, of New-York, to MARGARET E. D., eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Marven.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, May 16, of congestion of the lungs, MARY ELIZABETH WILLIS, daughter of Robert and Frances Willis.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery at 9 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) from her late residence, No. 66 6th-st.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 16, of scarlet fever, ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Wm. H. and Isabella Anderson, aged 5 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 16 Jones-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 15, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, CAROLINE M., wife of John Rendell, aged 40 years and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 218 Pearl-st., without further invitation.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel:
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He will all our sorrows heal.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday evening, May 15, at 11:10 o'clock, JOHN R. BURRELL, in the 32d year of his age, of catarrhal affection, which he bore with Christian fortitude to the latest moment.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 158 4th-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

On Friday morning, May 16, JOSEPH WEIR, aged 27 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. James Harrison, Bergen Hill, N. J. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at Jersey City at 1 o'clock.

In Elizabethtown, N. J., on Friday morning, May 16, at her residence, LEONORA J. MATTISON, wife of the late Alexander Mattison, of New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Catholic Church, Elizabethtown, on Monday morning, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The cars leave Jersey City at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Depôt, to convey friends to the Church. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

In Paris, on Wednesday, April 30, ANNA E., wife of Thomas P. Rossiter, and eldest daughter of Eleazar Parmly.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 15, at 8 o'clock P. M., MRS. JANE FRANCIS, wife of Dr. Isaac Francis, No. 42 Myrtle-av., in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her nephew, John Francis, and also the members of the First Baptist Church, New-York, corner of Elizabeth and Broome sts., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence No. 42 Myrtle-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. MAY 16.

$4,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	b3 95	85	Erie Railroad	b60 56⅜
12,000	Indiana State 5s	84⅜	300	do	b30 56⅜
4,000	Virginia State 6s	93⅜	50	do	b3 56⅜
1,000	do	93⅜	600	do	c 56⅜
10,000	do	93⅜	20	do	56⅜
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅜	250	do	b30 56⅜
1,000	do	84⅜	100	do	s10 56⅜
10,000	do	s3 84⅜	100	do	b10 56⅞
1,000	N. Y. Stock Co. 6s	87	100	do	b7 56½
2,000	Erie R. Cvt. B. 1871	83	100	Harlem Railroad	b60 17½
2,000	do	83¼	100	do	17
6,000	Hd Rv. R. 1st Mt.	s3 100	600	Reading R. R.	b60 89
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R Bds.	87	350	do	88⅛
10,100	do	86⅞	300	do	88⅜
40,500	do	s15 86⅞	500	do	b3 88⅜
5,000	do	s30 86⅞	300	do	s3 88⅜
20	Ocean Bank	95	500	do	s30 88⅜
50	Phenix Bank	114	5	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	94½
5	Bk. of N. America	106	100	do	c 94⅜
35	Park Bank	97	500	N. Y. Cen. R. R	b60 90⅜
20	Bank of Commerce	108	160	do	b15 90¼
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	128⅜	400	do	s4m 89⅜
80	do	129	200	do	c 90
20	Excelsior Ins. Co.	103	250	do	s30 90
500	Canton Co.	c 23	300	do	b3 90½
550	do	b60 22⅜	100	do	b30 90⅜
200	do	b30 22¼	100	Hud. River R. R.	33⅛
100	Nic. Transi. Co.	b60 13	15	Ga & Ch. Railroad	111
400	do	b30 13	60	M. & Miss. R. R.	84
300	do	b30 12¾	70	Panama RR.	102⅛
100	Ports. Dry Dock Co	12⅜	100	do	s60 102⅛
50	Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	50	do	s30 102⅛
65	do	97⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s3 74
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 21⅛	200	do	s60 74
100	do	s60 21¾	70	do	74¼
50	do	s10 21¾	5	Chi & R Isl'd, RR.	90
200	do	21⅞	100	do	b15 90⅛
300	do	b60 21¾	100	do	s60 90
150	do	21¾	100	do	b30 90⅝
100	do	c 21⅞	200	do	c 90¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	City 5s, '70	98	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s60 90
100	Canton Company	b60 22⅜	150	do	90¼
100	do	b60 22¾	7	do	90⅜
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	b60 21¾	100	Hud. River R. R.	34
150	do	c 21¾	400	Harlem Railr'd.	b60 17
100	Erie Railroad	b60 56¾	100	Mich. So. & N.I.R.R.	95
50	do	s60 56¾	50	Panama Railroad	102¾
100	do	b15 56⅝	100	do	101¾
100	do	s30 56⅞	130	do	101
50	do	s60 56⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 74⅝
50	do	b60 56⅜	250	do	s3 74
200	do	s3 56⅞	10	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	83¾

FRIDAY, May 16—P. M.

The *Asia*, from Liverpool Saturday, May 3, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her market and financial accounts are only three days later than the previous advices by the Atlantic. They are a little less favorable for Cotton. The decline of the week on qualities below fair is ⅛d. Speculation very quiet. Sales of the week 41,680 bales. Grain and Flour on the other hand continued to show much strength, although the stock of prime Wheat and Flour at Liverpool was too much reduced to allow of much activity. The offering of Indian Corn had considerably increased, and cargo sales were made rather lower; but the consumptive demand continued large. In the Provision line, Bacon, Pork, and Lard are reported firm. Beef plenty and hard to sell. The French markets for Flour are less crowded. The supplies arriving to certain Paris houses, on contracts made on this side last Fall and Winter, (in which the French Government was thought to have an interest, are being sold at auction on arrival. The latest sale, 50,000 barrels, was well attended, and although the loss was great, the prices are noted as being a shade firmer than at the previous sales.

The English Money Market keeps very stringent. The preparations for the 4th of May added to the pressure the week the steamer sailed. Discounts were making at 6@6¼ ₱ cent. Stock loans at 6 @7 ₱ cent. The Bank report of April 26 shows a further loss of £153,000 in bullion, but between the 26th and 2d of May, several considerable parcels of Gold had gone into bank from Australia and the United States. The arrivals of the week were $1,750,000; there was known to be on the way from Australia $2,925,000. The Funds ruled steady at the close, with more firmness, if anything, than earlier in the week; Consols 92⅝@92¾. The French Funds 74..10@74. The *Crédit Mobilier* has declared a dividend of 35 ₱ cent., or 178 francs on the par of 500 francs ₱ share, making with the regular interest, 5 ₱ cent., 203 francs besides 5 ₱ cent. placed in reserve. In regard to the new English Loan, nothing certain had been determined. There was a possibility of postponement until some time in June. The amount wanted is variously reckoned from ten to twenty millions sterling. American Stocks continue quiet. BELL & SONS notice a steady inquiry for United States and State Bonds, and some few of the prominent Railway issues, of which the Illinois Centrals attract most attention. There was a strong demand for Railroad Iron, in anticipation of the wants of the Continent, where the new projects, since the Peace, are not only numerous, but some of them of great magnitude.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,913,200	10,425,319
Jan. 26	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,872
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,613,719
Feb. 16	17,743,632	5,643,365	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19,496,515	5,848,816	10,575,392
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,493,005	10,599,640
Mar. 8	18,928,323	5,764,620	10,560,410
Mar. 15	19,285,028	5,884,865	10,553,565
Mar. 12	18,425,297	5,836,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,063,178	5,289,780	10,449,333
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19	15,929,363	3,668,600	9,875,732
April 26	15,975,189	3,630,455	9,722,130

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—APRIL.

	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 26	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mon. 28	91⅞	92¾	92	92	92¼	92¾
Tues. 29	91⅞	93¼	92¼	92	92⅜	93⅛
Wed. 30	92⅛	92⅜	92¼	92¼	92½	92⅜
May.						
Thur. 1			Closed—A holiday.			
Fri. 2	92	92¾	92¼	92¾	92½	92⅛

The new Park Bank, having $1,600,000 of its capital paid in, applied a few days since to the Executive Committee of the Clearing House, to make its exchanges through this convenient and common medium. The Chairman of the Committee, under the rules of the Association required that a call for a meeting on the subject should be signed by at least seven members of the Association. Of course this was soon more than amply complied with, as few of the officers of the City Banks of New-York, doing business themselves under the Free Banking Laws of the State, are disposed to commit the folly and impertinence of attempting to legislate, under cover of their Clearing shop, in regard to the number, capital or usefulness of their new competitors. The meeting has been called for Monday next, accordingly. We should not have adverted to the subject but for the *quasi* apology offered in advance for the officious and discourteous intentions of one or two bank gentlemen toward the Park Bank, by a Wall-street journal.

The capital of the Bank, when full, is to be $2,000,000. It is now $1,600,000—not $1,350,000, as stated by the *Journal of Commerce*—a sum more than equal to the capital of the old and ably administered Merchants' Bank, and, we may add without offence, directed by equal "respectability" of character. It is on the pretext that the remaining $400,000—not $650,000—has not been paid in, that these gentlemen would have the fifty-three associated banks, only five of which exceed the Park in capital, refuse the ordinary courtesy of making its exchanges in common with them, on paying $1,000 to the expenses of the Clearing House. To pretend that the Executive Committee have any such authority, or that any considerable number of the associated bankers desire to assume for the Clearing House, even by indirection, the right to limit competition in business, which the State has declared free, and which the spirit and purpose of the General Banking Laws were to keep free, is simply absurd. The move is every way a false one, and the gentlemen who undertake it will find it so in the end, even though by intimidating the up-town banks next Monday they should postpone the admission of the new concern.

The plea of conservatism claimed for this singular demonstration against the genius of the banking laws of New-York would come with more commendable grace from another quarter. If there be already too much banking capital, these gentlemen have it in their power to make it less, without troubling the Clearing-House. Two of their own close charters shortly expire by their own limitation, the aggregate present capital about $2,250,000. We dare say the business of the City would survive if the whole were withdrawn; instead of which these conservative *old* Banks are to be reorganized as *new* under the General Laws, with an aggregate capital of $6,500,000, *when the whole is paid in!*

The California mail steamer *George Law*, with the mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 21st April, arrived here this forenoon, and delivered $1,687,916 in Gold. The steamer on the Pacific side brought down to Panama $2,000,700, of which the foregoing sum was for New-York, and the remainder for England direct. The mining news by the present mail is exceedingly favorable, and there was a fair degree of activity in business generally, though the San Francisco market continues to be greatly overstocked from the Atlantic States. The news from the Isthmus is again of a gloomy cast. A terrific disaster on the Panama Road—the full extent of which was not known when the *George Law* left Aspinwall—was attended by a loss of life and limb almost equal to the Norwalk accident three years ago. The victims were on their way to California, and the train when thrown off the track was within six miles of Panama. The news to-day affected the shares of the Road on the Stock Exchange 1½ ₱ cent.

Our Money Market is shaping more favorably as the Summer season approaches, and the liberal arrival from California to-day, is calculated to further strengthen confidence. Loans to Brokers were readily supplied to-day, at 7 ₱ cent., and prime paper in request at 7½@8 ₱ cent.; fair names at 8½@10 ₱ cent. There was not much done in Foreign Bills for the *Hermann*, sailing to-morrow, and the shipment of Gold by her will be a moderate one. The interior exchanges are again in favor of the City this week, and; the receipts of Gold, from the neighboring cities and from the West, will probably reach half a million of dollars. The Stock market closed steady this afternoon, although the parties operating for a decline commanded the advantage through the early part of the day. There is a pretty free disposition manifested by the Bears to make contracts ahead, on speculation for lower prices. The last cash price of Erie was 56⅝; Reading, 88¾; Panama 101½; New-York Central, 90⅜; Michigan Southern, 95; Illinois Centrals, 86¾; Toledo, 74. The general range of sales to-day was a fraction lower than Thursday.

The general market, to-day, exhibited no remarkable changes. The news had not much influence thereon. Cotton was quiet and irregular, buyers holding off for easier prices. Flour and Wheat were in pretty brisk request at full rates. An increased supply of Corn led to a decline in its value of fully 2c. ₱ bushel. Pork seemed heavy and languid,—purchasers having the advantage. Freights were inactive and not firm.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,278,063, against $638,141 the same week last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSES. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,351	$407,268	240	$68,186	48	$15,205
Man. of Cotton	1,068	183,721	195	16,315	43	7,695
Man. of Silk	344	251,904	51	29,402	761	85,338
Man. of Flax	649	295,953	110	29,139	71	14,598
Miscellaneous	142	58,798	16	3,464	4	718
Total	3,554	$1,151,644	612	$146,425	927	$823,813
		146,425				1,131,688
Total entered		$1,278,063	Total marketed			$1,194,958

The Sub-Treasury paid to-day $93,178, including $71,000 drafts from California; received $204,372, including $50,000 for transfer draft on Boston; and held at the close a regular balance of $10,081,350.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of April, 1856, were.....$613,669 90
Earnings of April, 1855, were..... 506,597 42
Increase.....$107,072 48

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

	For the Week.	For the Season.
Lehigh Canal	32,378	89,593
Schuylkill Canal	32,421	175,764
Reading Railroad	47,261	699,539
Total	112,060	964,886

Breckenridge Coal Oil Company.

From the Tribune, May 15.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company was held at the Banking-house of JOHN THOMPSON, May 15, 1856, according to public notice. D. R. MARTIN, Esq., was called to the chair, and Hon. G. S. ADAMS, appointed Secretary. The proceedings of the last meeting of the Board of Directors, in reference to the consolidation of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and the Breckenridge Coal Oil Company, were approved and adopted by a vote nearly unanimous. These proceedings provide for the consolidation of the two Companies as per the resolutions of the Board of Directors, which were as follows:

A contract for the purchase of the Breckenridge Coal Oil Company's property and effects being submitted by Mr. PENY, the counsel of the Coal Company, and read, it was

Resolved, That the same be adopted by the Board of Directors, and be submitted for approval at a special meeting of the Stockholders of said company, to be held on the 15th inst., in pursuance of notice as required by the Charter. Carried unanimously.

Resolved, That the stock of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company now represented by certificates be converted into transferable stock and the certificates canceled. Carried.

It is generally conceded that this measure will secure to the stockholders an early dividend. The Oil Co.'s works, erected upon the property of the Coal Co., are now in full operation, and parties connected with the Coal Co., who have just returned from Cloverport, state that the results thus far have exceeded the largest anticipations of the Messrs. CAIRNS, who have built and managed them. Messrs. CAIRNS have had much experience in Scotland in the manufacture of Coal Oils, and some specimens of the product of the Breckenridge coal which we saw to-day, indicate that this coal has no superior in the world for the manufacture of lubricating and illuminating oils.

The parties who have been pushing this important enterprise to its present position of success, are confident that this coal will eventually, when the production is multiplied, render this country entirely independent of our whaling fleet, and supply every demand for the purposes indicated, more cheaply and with a better article than is at present used. The lubricating oil has been recently tested on locomotives and rail-car wheels, and found to be better than sperm oil for that purpose.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, May 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

COTTON—Quiet and irregular,—parties disagreeing about prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour at strengthening prices,—with sales since our last of about 12,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 62½@$5 37½
Ordinary State	5 50 @ 5 62½
Straight State	5 62½@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75 @ 6 25
Inferior to good Michigan	5 12½@ 6 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 62½@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio	5 75 @ 6 12½
Fancy Michigan	5 62½@ 5 87½
Fancy Ohio	6 00 @ 6 25
Extra Michigan	5 87½@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00 @ 6 50
Extra Ohio	6 37½@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25 @ 6 50
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75 @10 00

Canadian has not varied,—the sales since our last having amounted to only about 900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $5 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is in request at steady rates. The sales since our last amount to 1,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra at $5 12½@$8 37½ and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3 25@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3@$3 06½ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 31½@$3 37½ for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts considerable attention at full prices. The reported sales since our last add up about 13,000 bushels, including inferior to strictly prime Southern White at $1 40@$1 80, ₱ bushel. Other sales, chiefly of Western, to arrive, were rumored, but particulars would not be divulged. 8,500 bushels Rye found buyers at prices ranging from 80c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats continue as last noticed. Corn is plentier and 2c @ 3c. ₱ bushel cheaper. Sales 41,000 bushels at 47c.@53c. for distilling; 54c.@56c. for mixed Southern; 56c @58c. for Yellow Southern, and 55c.@60c. for White do, ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered and is on the decline. The sales since our last comprise about 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $19 12½@$19 25 for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for Prime Mess; $15@$15 25 for Prime, ₱ barrel. Included in the sales were some lots of Mess, deliverable in August, at $17 ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and fair demand, at 9¾c.@10¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is pretty brisk, and firm, the transactions including 425 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime at 10¾c.@10¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand—but is infirm in price. The sales since our last consist of 400 barrels, at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime; $9@$9 25 for do. Mess, and $8 50@$12 75 for repacked do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand at prices ranging from $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and selling moderately at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for Common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet at 6c.@16c. for poor to choice.

SUGARS—Demand good; prices supported. Holders not pressing their supplies on the market.

TEAS—An auction sale occurred to-day. The attendance was large, the competition animated, and rather firmer prices were obtained for the lots disposed of.

TOBACCO—The trade buy but sparingly, as high prices prevent speculation. Sales of all kinds are very small. Sales since Tuesday of 73 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 10c.@15c.; 114 bales Havana, part for export, on private terms; 60 bales Yara, on private terms; 82 cases Seedleaf, at 12c @15c; and 28 cases Florida, at 15c.@28c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Depressed and lower; 700 bbls sold at 25c. for Jersey, 26c.@26¾c. for Ohio, and 26¾c.@27c. for Prison, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Heavy. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d. @ 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 7-32d. ₱ lb.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; other articles, as before. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 16.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania 5s, 83¾; Reading Railroad, 44¾; Long Island, 13¾; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania R. R., 47¼.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 16.

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 9,000 bales at an ⅛c.@¼c. decline. The receipts for the week have been 7,000 bales.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 2, 1856.

We closed our last circular advices of the 25th ult. with a more subdued tone in our COTTON market, and on the day of the *America's* departure the transactions were greatly restricted. An adverse Bank return and increased stringency in money matters, consequent upon the probability of a new loan being early advertised, and required by Government, coupled with dissensions in, and theatening a

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1456. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the British Government to Recall Crampton—His Dismissal.

MORE OF CRAMPTON'S STATEMENTS TO BE DENIED.

Cause of the Interference of the British Frigate Eurydice.

The Navy-Beard Debate in the Senate—Military Assistance for Walker—Another Slice of Mexico—The Herbert Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

The city is full of erroneous statements that CRAMPTON is dismissed, which is generally believed. The dispatches from England declining to recall him were received yesterday. They are conciliatory in tone, but persist in presenting CRAMPTON'S assertions, that what he did in the enlistment business was done with the knowledge and consent of Mr. MARCY, as evidence that he is not guilty of violating our law, and ought not to be recalled.

The dispatches have not been considered in Cabinet yet, but they will be to-morrow, and CRAMPTON dismissed. Thus far, however, his diplomatic relations remain unchanged.

Mr. CASS, to-morrow, will make a speech in the Senate denying in toto the statements of CRAMPTON'S letter, published in the *Union* of yesterday. [This letter will be found below.]

Secretary MARCY will take no public mode of denying the statement of the other letter of CRAMPTON, saying that he conceded, in private conversation, British sovereignty in the Belize.

There seems to have been an explanation of the circumstances leading to the recent interference with the *Orizaba's* passengers by the British frigate *Eurydice*, at San Juan, of which the public hitherto was ignorant. Information has been laid before Mr. MARCY showing that Commodore VANDERBILT and JOSEPH L. WHITE's party in New-York sent a special messenger out on the *Orizaba*, to inform the British commander in the waters of San Juan that the steamer had 500 fillibusters on board, and to invite his interposition to prevent their landing.

Unfortunately, the revelation casts a shade of suspicion on Capt. TENELFAUGH, also, who, instead of resisting the interference of Capt. TARLTON, rather invited him to proceed with it, and did not even put in his affidavit in regard to the facts until some time after his return, and then only by request of the owners of the *Orizaba*. He will, of course, take some measures to show that he was not himself aware of the presence on board his ship of this secret agent of VANDERBILT & WHITE, or of the purpose of his mission. Developments of this sort naturally make the Department of State suspicious of the whole Nicaragua steamer business.

This messenger slipped off from the steamer in a small boat the instant she reached San Juan, proceeded on board the *Eurydice* and delivered his message. True, this fact cannot excuse the British Captain TARLTON for his proceedings in the premises,—but it shows that his conduct was induced, in some measure, at least, by this information, which seemed to make it very certain that he would not make a "dry haul." I understand that the President and Secretary of State are much incensed at this conduct of VANDERBILT & WHITE.

The Navy-Board debate still hangs in the Senate, but approaches its termination. It is believed that there are thirty-five votes certain for sustaining the report of the Naval Committee in favor of generally sustaining the action of the Board. There is reason to suppose, however, that friends of quite a number of officers affected by the decision of the Board, have obtained assurances that those in whose individual behalf they have been pleading, shall be restored by the President under authority of the legislation which the Committee recommends. Mr. MALLORY'S closing argument in support of the Board was exceedingly able and thorough. He certainly deserves credit for the firmness and ability with which he has sustained the recommendations of the Naval Committee.

The erroneous impression prevails somewhat, that the recognition of WALKER'S Government removes the legal obstacles of sending him organized military assistance. Of course our neutrality laws have precisely the same effect now as before in this respect, except that the offence now would be that of recruiting for a foreign Government, instead of armed organization against a friendly power.

There is no doubt that Mr. GADSDEN is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty for another cession of Mexican territory to the United States. Nor do I doubt that Mr. MARCY has signified his willingness to favor a purchase on moderate terms of territory, enough to give us a passage through the Gulf of California, and a harbor upon its coast; but the State Department has as yet no official information that he has arranged for such purchase.

It is understood that another attempt will be made in the House to-morrow—by a suspension of the rules—to get a reference of the matter of HERBERT'S homicide of KEATING before the Committee on the Judiciary. It is a little remarkable that in the resolution of KNOWLTON on this subject, the division was made upon strict party lines, every Democrat except JOHN KELLY, of New-York, and every Twelfth Section American except HUMPHREY MARSHALL voting to stifle the investigation, and every other Anti-Administration man who was present, except one, voting in favor of the resolution.

A party division upon such a question is an appalling evidence that party claims are becoming stronger in Congress than the claims of justice and morality. The House of Representatives have decided, by a party vote, that the killing of an Irish waiter by a member of Congress does not unfit the latter, pending his trial, for the discharge of the duties of a law-maker, and that it is even unnecessary to inquire into the facts.

It is stated that Capt. DARLING, doorkeeper of the House, was knocked down last night by Senator BRIGHT for insulting language. An effort, it is expected, will be made to-morrow to expel DARLING from the doorkeepership. One charge to be made against him is interference with the legislation of Congress.

The official notice, usually published, announcing the recognition of foreign representatives to this Government, has not yet been made in the case of the new Minister from Nicaragua, and the editorial columns of the *Union* are still silent on the subject.

Dispatches Relative to the Panama Massacre—Statements of Mr. Ran Runnels—Mr. Ward, our Consul at Panama—The Union Disturbed—Crampton in a Pretty Mess.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, MAY 17, 1856.

DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO THE MASSACRE.

RAN RUNNELS, Esq., arrived here on Saturday with special despatches from Consul WARD, at Panama, in relation to the recent massacre at that place. Mr. RUNNELS is an American citizen long resident at Panama, was present at, and an eye-witness of, the terrible scenes of the night of the 15th April, and his well-known coolness and indifference to personal danger render him a more than usually reliable evidence with respect to that occurrence. Besides, there are few men probably so competent to judge of the real influences which brought about the disastrous collision.

THE PANAMENIANS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Upon questioning him with reference to the matter, I am entirely confirmed in an opinion heretofore expressed, that the Panamenians proper are not morally responsible for the outrage, but, on the contrary, are in the deepest affliction, because of the occurrence. Only two white men took part in the assault upon the Americans, although one other living in the city furnished the assailants with powder, and his motive was the profits made upon the sale. Criminal as this was, still the act does not betray the degree of malignant feeling towards the Americans, which would be the case had he furnished the ammunition from other motive than gross avarice. With these exceptions, those engaged in the outrage were the half-savage negroes living in a collection of miserable thatched huts outside the city and near the railroad depôt. Nor were *all* of these negroes concerned in the attack. On the contrary, Mr. RUNNELS states that many of them gave shelter and protection to wounded or flying Americans, many of whom were conducted safely into town by them.

THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR.

Even the barbarous conduct of the Governor in ordering the Police to fire upon the Americans, upon close inquiry, assumes a character a shade less repulsive to humanity. It seems that when the Governor and American Consul, Mr. SABLA, the Consul's clerk, and other white men, were approaching the scene of the difficulty, some of the passengers fired upon them, sending a ball through the Governor's hat, shooting SABLA in the thigh, and also wounding another gentleman, whose name I don't remember. This exasperated the Governor, —who was not a little alarmed by the whizzing of the bullet so near his own head—and in his frantic anger he ordered the Police to return the fire, and soon after left the ground himself for safer quarters in town. This is an important fact, for it goes far to disprove that the Governor and Police had any previous understanding with the negroes in regard to the collision which terminated so fatally.

INJUSTICE OF A QUARRELSOME CONSUL.

There is every reason to believe that the Panamenians proper will use all efforts within their power to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to justice. Both they and the Government of New-Granada will not hesitate to meet the demands of the United States in this matter promptly and in the right spirit. It is to be much regretted, however, that Mr. WARD, United States Consul at Panama, in his dispatches to his Government, has studiously avoided making the proper distinction between the Panamenians and the negroes of "the Bush," but has labored to create the impression that the former are ready at any moment to rob and murder our citizens whenever they can do so with impunity. A more flagrant injustice can hardly be conceived. The Consul is very unpopular at Panama with his own countrymen as well as the Panamenians, having quarreled unnecessarily with nearly everybody who came in his way. It will readily be perceived that his social position has become an unfortunate one in consequence; and the present favorable opportunity to punish Panama on account of his private grievances seems to have been availed of *con amore*.

CONSULAR DIGNITY—A SCENE.

His mode of treating gentlemen is illustrated by an occurrence which took place in his office not long ago, an account of which I have had on hand for some time. Captain *D*——, of the Pacific Mail Steamship service, went to the Consul's public office to get his papers just as he was about to sail. WARD, it appears, was in an adjoining room. The Consul's clerk presented the Captain's bill, some items of which needed explanation. This the Captain asked, received, and was satisfied with. Just as he was pulling out his purse to settle, the Consul entered, when the following scene occurred:

Consul—What's the matter, Sir!

Captain—Nothing, Sir, except that I did not understand some of the items of this bill and Mr. SABLA has explained them to my satisfaction.

Consul—(savagely)—Well, Sir, if you don't like it, *leave my office, Sir!*

Captain—(Who is as quiet and gentlemanly as he is resolute on occasion)—I won't do it! I came here to attend to business, and propose to finish it.

Consul—Well, take off your hat, Sir!

Captain—I don't choose to do so at your bidding!

Consul—[roaring mad]—"You are impudent, Sir, and I'll *make* you take off your hat!" As WARD said this he made a movement to draw his pistol, which seldom leaves his waistband. The Captain noticed the move, and thoroughly aroused by the overbearing insolence of the Consul, exclaimed, "Oh, draw your shooting-irons, you old fool, you," at the same time anticipating him by giving His Majesty a punch in the ribs which set him spinning. Finally, after some more talk, the Consul began to

WANTS TO TAKE A DRINK.

realize his man fully, and wanted the Captain to "take a drink," to which he answered, emphatically, "*No, Sir!* I wouldn't think of drinking with such an ass as you are. All I want of you is to do my business, and let me get out of your way as soon as possible. You are an old humbug, and I want nothing to do with you, only as I am compelled to it in the way of business." Pretty Consul! eh? The description of this scene will be especially enjoyed by hundreds of our citizens who have had occasion to meet Mr. WARD officially. Is it not a shame that Mr. MARCY keeps such a man as Consul at so important a point? The Department has frequently been informed of his entire unfitness for the position, in consequence of his rudeness and his mania for a quarrel. The best possible evidence that the Administration has no confidence in his prudence and discretion, is found in the fact that it has appointed his predecessor in office a Special Commissioner to go to Panama, to institute inquiry in regard to all the facts connected with the massacre and robbery of Americans there. If Mr. CORWINE gets through his duties at Panama without a fight with the bellicose Consul, it will be because his "long suffering faileth not."

THE UNION ON "CORDIAL RESPECT."

The Washington *Union* is disturbed by my exposure of the combination making here between PIERCE and DOUGLAS to secure the Northwest as a unit, for one or the other of those candidates, as against Mr. BUCHANAN. The fact I stated is notorious to Northwestern Democrats, and I am really surprised that the *Union's* editor has not been called into the counsel,—that is to say, if he intends to say that he is not aware of the combination which I announced. The *Union* asks: "How could such patriotic statesmen as BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS and PIERCE entertain for each other any but the most cordial feelings of respect and attachment?" That is to say, each of these gentlemen is excessively anxious that the other should beat him before the Cincinnati Convention: and the greater and lesser organs of PIERCE, at Washington, signalize this "cordial respect" by making hypocritical explanations in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN, the seeming *necessity* for which they know will be quite sufficient to rule him out at Cincinnati. With what exquisite innocence the *Union* can kill Mr. BUCHANAN with kindness! I leave the developments at the Cincinnati Convention to prove or disprove my statement in regard to the Anti-Buchanan coalition.

CRAMPTON'S SELF-BETRAYALS.

Into what a pretty mess Mr. CRAMPTON is getting himself by his letter-writing! He will draw from Mr. CASS just as flat a contradiction as did his letter so triumphantly disproved by Messrs. CLAYTON, CRITTENDEN, and FISH a few days since. It is reasonable to suppose that these new exposures of Mr. CRAMPTON'S duplicity will entirely reconcile the British public to his contemplated dismissal by the Government of the United States. S.

More Crampton Letters.

From the Washington Union of the 17th.

Mr. CLAYTON has called the attention of the Senate to Mr. CRAMPTON'S letter of the 31st of March, as it appears in the new Blue Book, and has positively denied the truth of its statements.

We respectfully ask the attention of Gen. CASS to Mr. CRAMPTON'S letter to the Earl of MALMESBURY, of Jan. 10, 1853, which we find in the same Blue Book, in the following words:

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Malmesbury.

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1853.

I had the honor to inclose to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 2d inst., the copy of a resolution offered in the Senate of the United States by General CASS, respecting the establishment of a new British colony at Ruatan Island, and the supposed violation of the treaty at Washington on the 19th of April, 1850, which such an establishment, in his opinion, would involve. * * * * *

In a casual conversation which I had with Gen. CASS, he expressed himself entirely satisfied with the course Her Majesty's Government had pursued in regard to this matter, and remarked that had he been aware of the real state of the case, he should not have called the attention of the Senate to the occupation of Ruatan Island by Her Majesty's Government, as being an infraction of the treaty of 1850.

After seeing how General CASS digests this imputation, we shall then be disposed to indulge some curiosity as to what Mr. MARCY will say to the contents of the following letter of Mr. CRAMPTON to the Earl of CLARENDON, of the 11th of September, 1853, in which Mr. MARCY is represented to have expressed the opinion as entertained not only by himself but by every other member of the American Cabinet, to the effect that, seeing that the Belize is in Old Guatemala, and seeing that since the emancipation of the Spanish Colonies Old Guatemala is a part of Mexico, and seeing that in 1826 Great Britain stipulated with Mexico NOT to have or exercise any sovereignty at the Belize, therefore—what premises, and what a *therefore*—it is "indubitable," as Mr. MARCY says. If we are to believe Mr. CRAMPTON, that Great Britain is the rightful sovereign of the Belize:

Mr. Cramptin to the Earl of Clarendon.

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, Sept 11, 1853.

I have not failed to inquire of Mr. MARCY whether there is any truth in the allegation which has been made to her Majesty's consul-general in Central America, that the United States have offered to the Government of Guatemala to support any claim which Guatemala may choose to put forward to Belize and the adjacent territory.

Mr. MARCY replied, without hesitation, that the allegation is utterly untrue.

"Not only," said Mr. MARCY, "has no such offer been made to Guatemala by the United States Government, but it is, moreover, my decided opinion, after a careful examination of the subject, as well as the opinion of, I believe, every other member of the Cabinet, that the claim of Guatemala is unfounded: and of this opinion I believe Mr. MOLINA is well aware. There can be no doubt," he added, "that the settlement of Belize is situated in Old Guatemala, and that, consequently, Mexico has inherited whatever interest Spain had in that territory before the emancipation of her American Colonies. Your title, therefore, under the treaty with Spain of 1786, within the limits there assigned, and confirmed by your treaty with Mexico of 1826, appears to be indubitable."

Mr. CLAYTON has given away the whole case, if we are to believe Mr. CRAMPTON against the testimony of Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. CRITTENDEN, and Mr. FISH. Now, it seems that General CASS, and Mr. MARCY speaking for himself and for the cabinet, have, in their conversations with Mr. CRAMPTON, if Mr. CRAMPTON is to be believed in this also, been equally amiable with Mr. CLAYTON in making to Mr. CRAMPTON a voluntary surrender of all the rights and pretensions of the United States.

We venture to suggest one thing in this connection, which strikes us as being particularly odd. It is, that, both before and after the time when these interesting declarations are said by Mr. CRAMPTON to have been made to him by General CASS, this gentleman was pretty emphatically asserting quite the contrary in his public speeches in the Senate of the United States.

Moreover, it may be that Guatemala is a part of Mexico, in virtue of some recent terrestrial convulsion in that volcanic country, by means of which it has somehow got thrown over the line, or, as SHAKESPEARE says, "o'erleaps itself and falls on t'other;" but if so, this interesting event in geography has not yet got to be a matter of vulgar knowledge. And it may be, it must be so, if we are to believe Mr. CRAMPTON, that Mr. MARCY admitted in September, 1853, British title in the Belize under the Mexican treaty, which expressly excludes title; but the statement has a marvelously apocryphal appearance, considering that in official letters of Mr. MARCY to Mr. BUCHANAN of July 2, 1853, and of Sept. 12, 1853, (the day after Mr. CRAMPTON'S letter,) which letters appear in the published correspondence accompanying the President's last Annual Message, not only does Mr. MARCY not admit, but, on the contrary, he peremptorily denies, and, what is more, argumentatively disproves, the falsely-pretended British sovereignty at the Belize.

To be serious, in so far as contempt can be serious, we take it for granted that those statements of Mr. CRAMPTON'S conversations with General CASS and with Mr. MARCY are destitute of truth, like the pretended conversations with Mr. CLAYTON.

If we were a member of the Senate we think we should call General CASS to the witness' stand, and inquire of him whether, in his candid opinion, Mr. CRAMPTON is most entitled to the "approbation" of Lord CLARENDON as a ready letter-writer or as a recruiting officer; and we certainly should fire off a double-shotted *interpellation* at the Secretary of State.

News from Mexico.

CONDITIONAL PARDON TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS—RETURN OF GEN. GADSDEN.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 18.

New-Orleans papers of Monday are at hand, containing dates from Mexico to the 18th instant. COMONFORT had issued a decree granting a conditional pardon to all persons engaged in the late revolution, with the exception of those who, holding commission from the Government, turned their arms in behalf of HARO. General VEGA protested against conditional pardons as a violation of the terms of capitulation at Puebla, and was sent to Perote therefor.

Gen. GADSDEN had arrived at New-Orleans.

Virginia Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, May 16, 1856.

A Democratic Convention to appoint delegates to Cincinnati for this district, Sixth, was held in this city to-day. JAMES A. SEDDON, of Powhatan, formerly member of Congress from this district, and HENRY L. HOPKINS, of Chesterfield, were appointed. SEDDON is for the Hunter, and HOPKINS for the Buchanan Convention. After a long debate, the Convention refused to instruct the delegates. SEDDON made a long speech.

The Burning of the St. Louis Hospital.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 17.

There were ninety-six patients in the hospital yesterday when the building took fire, but, with one exception, all were saved. The building cost $100,000; the insurace was only $35,000. The patients were removed to the United States Marine Hospital County Farm.

Death of a Member of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 16.

Hon. JOHN C. MILLER, member of Congress from the District of Missouri, died at his residence on Sunday last.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

Mr. Marcy's Letter to the United States Minister at Bogota.

We have already mentioned that a Special Agent had been sent out by the Government to inquire into the circumstances of the Panama Massacre. The Secretary of State has written to the American Minister in regard to the matter as follows:

To James B. Bowline, Esq., &c.

SIR: This Government has just received information of the massacre of several of the passengers across the Isthmus, and of resident Americans at Panama, on the night of the 15th ult., by the natives or resident population at that place. To these revolting cruelties are to be added the pillage and destruction of a large amount of property. There is not time before the next steamer, which will leave New-York on Monday, to furnish you with a statement of the accounts which this Government has received of that cruel outrage, in which several lives were sacrificed and a large amount of property destroyed. You will doubtless have received accounts of the lamentable occurrence long before this dispatch will reach you, and will probably have anticipated the instructions herein contained. The evidence here received directly and deeply implicates, not only the people, but the civil authorities of Panama, in the barbarous cruelties committed upon the railroad passengers and American citizens, and in the plunder and destruction of property.

The President does not doubt that the Government of New-Granada has acted promptly in this affair; that it has taken the necessary steps to punish the guilty, and that it will be ready at once to indemnify those who have suffered in their persons and property. You will take the first opportunity to make known these expectations to the President, and to express to that Government the pain it would give him to learn that there had been any remissness on its part, either in punishing the guilty, or in indemnifying the injured. It is important not only to the United States, but to New-Granada, that the passage across the Isthmus should be secure from danger of interruption. For this purpose, as well as for the ends of justice, exemplary punishment should be inflicted upon the transgressors, and the responsibility of New-Granada for the misconduct of its people should be recognized. In this case, the complaint against the local authorities goes beyond the neglect of their duty; they are charged with active participation in the wanton destruction of human life. It is probable that different reasons will be given for the lamentable affair of the 15th ult., and that each party concerned will attempt to shift the responsibility of the outrage upon the other. The President may send from the United States a person to Panama to inquire into the facts on the spot where they transpired, yet he deems it proper that you should, after presenting the case to the consideration of the Government of New-Granada, repair to Panama, and carefully examine into the transaction. If you shall find there on your arrival a person sent from the United States, you will cooperate with him in the investigation.

This is, as you will at once perceive, a very grave matter, and if not properly conducted, may lead to serious consequences. In this light you will present it to the consideration of the Government of New-Granada. You will make to this Department full reports of everything which comes to your knowledge upon the subject. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant, W. L. MARCY.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Diplomatic Correspondence Concerning the Recognition of Walker's Government.

We have received from our Washington Correspondent copies of the documents recently communicated to Congress by the President, concerning the war between Costa Rica and WALKER'S Government in Nicaragua, and the rights and duties of the United States in connection therewith. In the crowded state of our columns, we are unable to publish them all this morning. We select, therefore, the following, which embraces the fullest presentation of our case, made by the Secretary of State:

Mr. Molina to Mr. Marcy.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1856.

The nationality of the Government and the independence of the people of Nicaragua having been destroyed, by the pirates who sailed from the coasts of the United States, and, in the month of October last, succeeded in taking possession, by surprise, of the power of that Republic; the other Central American States being threatened with the same ignominious yoke of those who, in the indolent intoxication of triumph, have not hesitated in declaring, in language evincing the most insulting contempt for Central Americans, their well-known purpose of establishing throughout the country the supremacy of another race; and, aiding the number of their natural and declared enemies enormously and indefinitely increasing, notwithstanding the neutrality laws of the United States, the prompt execution of which they requested in due time; peace between the Republic of Costa Rica and the other nations of Central America on one side, and the usurping and tyrannical power which is domineering over Nicaragua on the other side, is no longer within the pale of possibility.

The Government of Costa Rica felt this from the beginning, and consequently it abstained from all intercourse with the usurpers; it advised the inhabitants of the Republic of the danger, and entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Governments of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador. In the meanwhile, the fillibustering power, always hostile to Costa Rica, made attempts against the possessions and other rights of the latter, in the Costa Rican province of Moracia, formerly called Guanacaste, and having become subsequently irritated by the attitude of Costa Rica, and enchanted at the increase of his own forces, he accredited a Commissioner worthy of representing him on account of his antecedents, to go to San Jose to ask explanations of the Government for its silence, notwithstanding the insidious communications which had been addressed to it from Granada. The Government of Costa Rica could not fall into the snare, nor look upon the aforesaid envoy in any other light than as a spy, and did not allow him to enter the Republic.

The fillibuster envoy returned immediately, declaring war, in the midst of protestations and threats. The E. M. E. President of Costa Rica, having been authorized by the Legislative power, called the inhabitants to arms in the terms set forth in the proclamation of the 1st of March; and having transferred the Executive power of the Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. FRANCISCO M. OUAMANO, he put himself at the head of the army and marched toward the frontiers of Nicaragua, determined to defend and sustain the national cause, as it appears from the documents, copies of which the undersigned has the honor of inclosing, marked respectively, A, B, C, and D. The piratical usurpation of Nicaragua is a flagrant act of aggression against each and all the consolidated States of the Central American family.

It is sought to extend the usurpation, and to repeat the act of aggression, by invading the Territory of Costa Rica. The Government of the latter has thus found itself under the necessity of resorting to arms, in order to repel and punish the aggressors; and it relies on Providence and its rights.

The undersigned, Chargé d' Affaires of the Republic of Costa Rica, has the honor of communicating the foregoing to the Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, declaring that the Government of Costa Rica will exercise the rights of belligerents [illegible] and those of the [illegible] may entail.

In order to avoid the complications which the exercise of the aforesaid rights might occasion in future, and desirous to preserve the good relations which exist between Costa Rica and the United States, the undersigned, in making this declaration to the Hon. Mr. MARCY, deems it proper to state, with candor and frankness, *that the lawless conduct of citizens or inhabitants of the United States has been the sole cause of this determination on the part of Costa Rica; that it was this alone which compelled the latter to undertake the war in which she is engaged, and imposed sacrifice which she protests she will reclaim from whoever may be responsible for the same.* This is seen from the note, a copy of which, marked E, the undersigned has the honor of inclosing, addressed by the Minister of Relations of Costa Rica to the agent of the Transit Company, at Nicaragua, in view of its proximity for his own private information, and in order that no plea of ignorance may be alleged. The Hon. Secretary of State is aware that after the detention of the *Northern Light*, fillibuster recruits, destined for Nicaragua, have continued to sail from New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, without any hindrance on the part of the authorities.

The undersigned, therefore, avails himself of this occasion to renew the reclamations of the 6th and 20th of December, asking for some preventive measure against the repetition of such piratical expeditions against the Central American States, which are at peace with the United States.

The war and devastation which weigh upon Nicaragua, the absence of any legitimate authority, and the violent suspension of the transit to California, render the only true legitimate objects, peaceful colonization or transit, which North American expeditions could have in view, impossible of attainment—if these excuses are alleged, *it is irony*, showing that ships loaded with passengers for San Juan are engaged in transporting recruits and adventurers, whom, it is well known, it is sought to entrap in those States under fraudulent promises. The undersigned, having performed his duty, by making the declaration and intimations contained in this note, has only now to request that Hon. Mr. MARCY will be pleased to reply to it with the least possible delay, in order that he may report to the Government of Costa Rica.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Hon. Mr. MARCY his sentiments of distinguished regard and consideration. LUIS MOLINA.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the U. States.

Mr. Marcy in reply to Mr. Molina.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1856.

To Señor Don Luis Molina, &c. &c. &c.:

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. MOLINA, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, of the 8th instant, with the accompanying papers, stating the views and declaring the policy of his Government with reference to the existing state of affairs in Nicaragua, and reflecting upon what he pleases to call the lawless conduct of citizens and inhabitants of the United States.

If the undersigned has not misunderstood the purpose of Mr. MOLINA'S note, it reflects upon the good faith of the United States in regard to their neutral relations not only with Costa Rica, but the other Central American States. Mr. MOLINA must be aware that so grave a charge as this, affecting so directly the honor of the United States, should not have been lightly made, or presented without adequate proof to sustain it. That persons, formerly citizens of the United States, are now found among the enemies of Costa Rica or any other of the Central American States, does not at all sustain such a charge. The right of expatriation is not I believe withheld from the citizens of any free government, or from residents under its jurisdiction.

This country has always been open to the ingress of foreigners, and those who have been free to come have also been free to go, and in respect to immigration our own citizens are under no more restraint than foreigners who have come into the United States.

The undersigned is not aware that the citizens or inhabitants of Costa Rica have not the same right of expatriation as those of the United States.

The laws of neither country, it is presumed, have conferred the authority to examine into the motives which may lead any one to exercise the right of expatriation. The liberty to go where hopes of better fortune may entice them belongs to freemen, and no Free Government withholds it. It is, therefore, no cause of complaint against a neutral country that persons in the exercise of this right have left it and have been afterwards found in the ranks of the army of a belligerent State; and yet it is believed that Mr. MOLINA has no better foundation than this for questioning the good faith of the United States.

The United States gave an early example to other nations in regard to its neutral duties by enacting stringent neutrality laws—they certainly preceded Great Britain in legislating upon the subject. These laws have laid upon the citizens or residents of the United States such restraints as neutral obligations towards other States require, or are compatible with the sprit of free institutions.

They prohibit enlistments for foreign service within the limits of the United States, or any agreement to go beyond those limits for the purpose of such enlistments; they denounce under heavy penalties the fitting out of privateers or the organizing any expeditions against foreign States or their territories.

Mr. MOLINA will find it difficult to show an instance in which any other country, including his own, has done more by legislation than the United States to preserve with fidelity neutral relations with other powers. The execution of these laws is all that he required of this Government in maintaining its foreign relations.

Respect for Costa Rica, and for Mr. MOLINA himself, requires that his language should be so interpreted as that it will not imply the charge of connivance on the part of this country, at the violation of these laws. Being resident within the country, it is to be presumed that he is not informed of the efforts which this Government has been constantly and vigorously making toward discharging its obligations of neutrality, not only in respect to the belligerents of Europe, but the States upon this Continent. Ministerial and Executive officers have received repeated instructions to prevent the fitting out and to arrest expeditions organized within the United States, for foreign military service—numerous prosecutions have been instituted against alleged offenders, and convictions have been obtained in several instances. Whenever complaints have been made by the Ministers of foreign Governments with any indications of the persons of the offenders, or specification of acts infringing our neutrality laws, prompt and vigorous proceedings have been instituted. No just cause for complaint has been shown against the officers of the United States for remissness in discharging their duties. The action of this Government in this matter has been well known, and it is strange indeed that it has escaped Mr. MOLINA'S particular attention, but that it has not attracted his notice is evinced by the tenor of his note of the 8th inst. While Mr. MOLINA was preparing his note, addressed to the undersigned, and even now, prosecutions are going on against persons suspected of violating or evading the neutrality laws of the United States by recruiting men for military service in Nicaragua.

So far from being aware, as Mr. MOLINA assumes, the undersigned to be, that "fillibuster recruits" have been permitted to sail from certain specified ports in the United States to Nicaragua, "*without any hindrance on the part of the authorities*" of the United States, the undersigned has good grounds for believing that these authorities have been vigilant to prevent the infringement of the United States laws of neutrality, and have visited vessels bound to Nicaragua, for the express and determined purpose of detecting violations of those laws. With better information on the subject, it is believed, that Mr. MOLINA, instead of reproaching this Government for remissness in enforcing its laws, would have done justice to its fair intentions and vigorous efforts to execute them.

It cannot be supposed that Mr. MOLINA means to make it a ground of complaint that unassociated individuals have voluntarily left the United States, with intention of entering into foreign military service. Such acts are not contrary to international law. Being the representative of a free State, Mr. MOLINA must be aware that it is not within the competence of any liberal Government to hold an inquisition into the motives and objects which induce an individual to change his country. To do that would be the exercise of most offensive arbitrary power, which no Government, however absolute its character, has ever attempted to enforce upon another as a duty of neutrality.

In the controversy which this Government has had with Great Britain in regard to enlistments in the United States for the British service, the right of individuals to go voluntarily out of the United States for the purpose of entering into that service has not been questioned, but the complaint against the British Government is, that it has employed agents to come within the United States to hire, retain, or entice persons to go away for that purpose.

When there was reason to believe that agents from Nicaragua were in this country to recruit soldiers, prosecutions against them were promptly instituted, which are still going on. This Government has instituted judicial proceedings against those agents for doing what Great Britain contends her agents had a right to do within the U. States.

If Mr. MOLINA means to complain of the insufficiency of our laws in regard to neutrality, the reply to such a charge is, that these laws are as stringent as those of any other nation. If he intends to go further, and to imply the want of good faith on the part of this Government in executing them, the charge is repelled as unfounded.

It is difficult to conceive what other object Mr. MOLINA could have had in addressing to the undersigned the note of the 8th inst., if it was not to enter a formal complaint against the inadequacy of our laws of neutrality, or our want of good faith in executing them. The President believes that Mr. MOLINA will consider it due to the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Costa Rica so to explain his note as to repel either inference.

The President sincerely regrets the state of hostility which now exists in Central America. He has faithfully discharged the obligations of neutrality due from this Government, not only to the friendly State of Costa Rica, but the other Central American Governments.

Cherishing sentiments of friendship for Costa Rica, and being convinced that he had sedulously maintained the duties of strict neutrality towards that State, the President cannot withhold an expression of the surprise which the receipt of such a note as that of the 8th inst., from its accredited diplomatic agent, has excited in his mind.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. MOLINA a renewed assurance of his very high consideration. W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Molina to Mr. Marcy.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1856.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of Costa Rica, pained at the charges contained in the official letter of the 25th of last month which the Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States was pleased to address him, hastens to reply in the following manner:

The undersigned has read again, with the greatest attention, the notes which he had the honor to address to the Hon. Mr. MARCY, on the 6th and 20th of December, and on the 8th of April last, and he does not find in them any expression calculated to justify the aforesaid charges; and he has moreover the pleasure of declaring by this note that it never was any way his intention to criticize the municipal laws of the United States by stigmatizing them as insufficient; nor to censure the conduct of the Government or that of the authorities by imputing bad faith to them.

The undersigned is sufficiently conversant with his duties to know that either of those charges would be improper on his part, that the Republic of Costa Rica which he has the honor to represent does not derive its right from the municipal, but from international law, and that the mission of its representative is to cultivate the best relations with the United States.

The undersigned, so far from venturing to cast the least imputation, either directly or indirectly, against the good faith of the Government and authorities of the United States, has taken pleasure in acknowledging their efforts to enforce the neutrality laws. Nor was it less remote from the intention of the undersigned to use the least expression which might have seemed personally offensive to the Hon. Mr. MARCY.

But the undersigned, on the contrary, would have deemed it an offence not to have taken it for granted that the Hon. Secretary of State was informed of occurrences which were notoriously known, and being convinced that such occurrences are in conflict with the international rights of Costa Rica, and are about to cause sacrifices both of money and blood, he could not without neglecting his duty avoid reproducing his reclamations of the 6th and 20th of December. Without relinquishing his right of again insisting upon this point, the undersigned will cite here, in support of his assertion in the *Daily Union*, which from the 27th of December to the 14th of March contains notices of six expeditions of auxiliaries for the invaders of Central America. To make the Government of the United States officially acquainted with the state of war in which Costa Rica finds herself by showing the exceptional character of that war, and the justifying reasons which the Government of the undersigned took into consideration, in accepting the contest which was imposed upon it as an imperative national necessity, is the principal object, especially a friendly one, of the note of the 8th of last month; and the ardent desire on the part of Costa Rica to avoid complications, to cultivate the good relations subsisting with the United States, and to preserve the regard of this Government, is the determining cause.

The undersigned appeals without hesitation to the literal expressions and to the honest meaning of his notes, and to the integrity of Hon. Mr. MARCY, to repel the charge of having been pleased to call the conduct of the adventurers who have desolated and insulted Nicaragua illegal. If such complacency had comported with the personal character of the representative of Costa Rica, he would have found sufficient words much more severe which he might justly have accumulated in designating the conduct of those whom the public calls with perfect propriety fillibusters.

The undersigned proposes to reply on another occasion, stating his views at length, concerning the main points of the questions contained in the aforesaid communication of the Hon. Secretary of State; and through his respected medium he has now the pleasure of presenting his respects to His Excellency the President of the United States, and to tender to the Hon. Mr. MARCY renewed assurances of his distinguished regard and consideration.

LUIS MOLINA.

The Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States.

The Massacre at Virgin Bay.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Molina.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1856.

The President has directed the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, to communicate to Mr. MOLINA, Charge d'Affaires of Costa Rica, the accompanying copies of documents just received from the Minister resident of the United States in Nicaragua. These documents present a case of shocking barbarity—the slaughter of non-combatants by the troops of Costa Rica. If the transaction was as it is presented in these documents, the President is willing to believe that the Government of Costa Rica will promptly condemn the perpetrators of the inhuman outrage, and inflict upon them exemplary punishment. This she will feel bound to do in order to vindicate her claim to a position among civilized nations. It appears by the statement herewith furnished, that the victims were citizens of the United States, and the President does not doubt that the Government of Costa Rica will promptly examine into this affair, punish the offenders, and make ample provision for the families of the sufferers. The President has seen, with extreme regret, in the hostilities now prosecuted between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, a departure from the laws of war, in force among civilized nations. The slaughter of captives taken in battle is not only a violation of these laws, but abhorrent to the feelings of humanity. The party which resorts to the barbarous modes of warfare long since abandoned and condemned by enlightened nations, forfeits its claim to all sympathy from neutral powers, and exposes itself to the enmity of those whose subjects and citizens may be the victims of savage cruelty. Against such a mode of prosecuting hostilities, from which it is the interest of all belligerents to abstain, it is the duty of all Governments to utter their solemn protest.

The undersigned is directed by the President to call the prompt attention of the Government of Costa Rica to the transaction at Virgin Bay, and to ask for such proceedings on its part as the nature of the case demands. The good understanding which now exists between the United States and Costa Rica, and which the President is desirous to cherish and perpetuate, induces him to expect the Government of Costa Rica will adopt such measures in regard to this lamentable occurrence as will be satisfactory to the United States and are due to its own character.

The undersigned avails, &c.,

and [illegible] representation of receipts, both from [illegible] Parochial donations and legacies, [illegible] in the aggregate appropriations, a [illegible] salary paid to missionaries, and an [illegible] in the balance on hand at the close of the [illegible] year. The following is an exhibit of the

Operations of the Year.

The number of missionaries in commission April 1, 1855, was 546, to which have been added to March 1, 1856, (11 months,) 92—making the whole number 638, and more by 41 than the year previous.

The number of Churches and missionary stations, wholly or in part supplied (as far as reported) by missionaries, is 963, and if all the stations were reported, would reach 1,000. They are in 28 States, and in all the Territories except Utah, whither none have been sent.

The number of newly organized Churches is 42.

The number of admissions on examination is 1,823, and on certificates 1,836, making a total of admissions of 3,659.

The number in communion with Churches connected with the Board is 72,916.

The number of Sabbath-Schools is 332; of teachers, 3,443; and of scholars, 15,887.

The number of baptisms is 2,217.

Of the 546 missionaries who have been in commission during the year, 187 have sent in no special report for the Assembly, nearly one third of the whole number; consequently we must increase all the returns very nearly one-third, to make them correct.

The appropriations made to our missionaries from April 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, have been, at the office in Philadelphia, $50,108 34, and at the office in Louisville, $32,475 83; making a total of $85,129 17.

The appropriations made to Missionaries from April 1, 1854, to April 1, 1855, were, at the office in Philadelphia, $48,735 42, and at the office in Louisville, 25,780; making a total of $74,494 42.

From this statement it appears that the appropriations made at the office in Philadelphia exceeded those made the year before, $2,367 92, and at the office in Louisville they were more by $7,646 83; thus making the total appropriations this year more than the year preceding, by $10,634 75.

The total amount of receipts from all sources, from April 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, is $85,747 78, to which add balances on hand in the different Treasuries, April 1, 1855, (less $320 95 withdrawn by Flint River Presbytery,) $15,223 34; making the available resources of the Board during the year, $100,971 07. Available balance in all the treasuries, March 1, 1856, $21,183 17. Amount due Missionaries at same date, $13,229 54,—leaving an unexpended balance of $7,966 63.

During the year, the Board have established new Missions in various sections of our country. Three additional Missionaries have been sent to California, 2 to Wisconsin, 1 to Minnesota, and 1 more to Oregon, 1 to Nebraska, and 1 to Kansas. Arrangements are made to send 1 additional Missionary to Minnesota, and 2 to Kansas; 39 Missionaries have been employed as itinerants. The receipts from the Churches fell short of the payments upwards of $18,-000. Seventeen hundred Churches failed to contribute anything whatever to the cause of Domestic Missions.

It was inquired how much the estimated expense for the coming year would be?

Dr. MUSGRAVE said the Board had no means or judging till the Presbyteries forwarded their applications

It was then inquired whether congregations must add one-tenth to their contributions to meet demands?

Dr. MUSGRAVE said it was impossible to know what the Presbyteries would recommend.

The Moderator said it struck him it would be well for Congregations to add one-tenth to their contributions. The funds would be well applied by the Board.

The Committee to whom the above report was referred, (Dr. PHILLIPS, Chairman,) reported that they had examined the report, and recommended for adoption a series of resolutions approving the diligence and fidelity of the Board, giving thanks to God for the result of the year, and recommending that the Presbyteries call upon the Churches for increased contributions, and approving the increase of itinerants. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Rev. Dr. HEWITT, of Bridgeport, wished to speak a word of encouragement and hope. The younger members of this Assembly would perhaps be glad to hear the testimony of one who had sat in this body for forty years. When he first sat it comprised 10 Synods, not 16 as now, and 30; it numbered 37,208 communicants now 321,404. In view of these facts, may we not well exclaim, What hath God wrought! Had the division of the Church not taken place, its present numbers would be as follows; 54 Synods; 240 Presbyteries; 3,778 Ministers; 4,738 Churches; and 374,483 Communicants. He hoped many now present, would be members of this body forty years hence; and in 1895, what would they see and hear, and with what gratitude to God would they repeat the words they had just heard—What hath God wrought! Basing a calculation upon past growth, he placed the prospective numbers in 1895, at 270 Synods; 1,260 Presbyteries; 18,890 Ministers; 23,690 Churches; and 1,872,165 Church members. Hear, then, the trumpet—Onward—onward; God is with you. Fear not.

DELEGATIONS FROM CORRESPONDING BODIES.

The Evangelical Consociation of Congregational Ministers, in Rhode Island, tendered their annual salutations through Rev. T. SHEPARD. There are 22 churches, 17 ministers, and 2,717 members; added by profession 150, by letter 318—total 318. In the Sabbath Schools there are 1,338 pupils. The churches have given for charity $13,461 85, being an average of $4 95 to each church member. Nine churches are the direct work of home missionary effort.

In response, the Moderator welcomed the reverend delegate cordially in behalf of the Assembly. The Assembly had confidence in the evangelical brethren of New-England. They were descendants of the Puritans. He loved the name, and the brethren loved it. He bid the delegate God-speed.

Rev. W. R. JEWETT conveyed the fraternal salutations of the General Association of New-Hampshire. In that State there are 13 Associations, 200 Churches, 160 pastors, and between 20,000 and 30,000 communicants; number received last year into the churches, 1,000 persons. A bundle of minutes was laid upon the Moderator's table for the use of the Assembly. The Church is united in doctrine and practice. Dartmouth College is much under the control of our denomination, and is flourishing. The delegate spoke of New-Hampshire as a hive, from which swarms of emigrants are continually going forth to all parts of the country. In reference to the visit of the delegate from this Assembly, (Dr. MURRAY,) the delegate stated that he was very cordially received, and the Association desired to receive delegates from this body at all their annual meetings. The reverend gentleman spoke warmly in praise of the Shorter Catechism.

The Moderator said: We thank you for these fraternal and Christian salutations. The Christian heart is the same everywhere. My feet have trodden the soil of New-Hampshire, and it is delightful, Sir, to know there is no strife between your herdsmen and our herdsmen. We are one in our Lord Jesus Christ. And we are delighted to know that you too, Sir, cherish as we do, the Shorter Catechism. If ever uninspired man wrote a holy book, that Catechism is one.

INVITATIONS.

Rev. Dr. PRIME, from the Committee on Invitations, reported that the Assembly accepted the invitations from literary and philanthropic institutions, and, if consistent with their business, would visit them. It was proposed that the Assembly fix upon a day.

Judge FINE, of Ogdensburg, opposed the report, and moved to recommit. The acceptance of these invitations would open wide the door, and he held that the Assembly had no right as such to accept.

Dr. PRIME suggested that Judge FINE be added to the Committee.

Rev. Mr. BAIRD moved that *members* accept, and not the Assembly as such.

The motion to recommit was put and lost, but subsequently

Dr. CRAMPTON suggested that the report of the Committee be so amended as that "the Assembly adjourn — day at — o'clock, for the purpose of giving its members an opportunity to visit these institutions," which, after some discussion, prevailed.

Suggestions were then made as to the proper day for the adjournment. Saturday and Monday were severally proposed. The Committee on Devotional Exercises, requested that as they should report for the appropriation of Friday as a day of prayer, some day not interfering with such exercises be approved of.

Rev. Mr. RODGERS was opposed to Saturday on account of the appropriation of Friday to devotional exercises and Sunday to the administration of the Lord's Supper. He objected to the intermediate day being given up for an ecclesiastical frolic.

Rev. Dr. PRIME had never before heard that there was anything inconsistent with the character and profession of a Christian minister in going to visit these Heaven-begotten and blessed institutions. Such a visit would inspire the brethren with love to God and man, and they might go to these places from the house of prayer and come back to the Communion table and not be unmindful of religious duties.

Rev. Mr. RODGERS knew enough of New-York and these Heaven-begotten societies and institutions to know that very little good would come from it. He could not see the benefit of the proposed visit.

The question was loudly called for, and the blanks were filled with Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

DELEGATES TO FOREIGN BODIES.

Rev. Dr. E. P. RODGERS, of Philadelphia, of the Committee to nominate Delegates to Foreign Bodies, then reported as follows:

To the General Association of Maine, to be held Tuesday, June 24:

Rev. Isaac W. Platt, Principal.
Rev. M. A. Pratt, D. D., Alternate.

To the General Association of New-Hampshire, to be held at Exeter, Aug. 28:

Rev. Jno. W. Krebs, D. D., Principal.
Rev. Henry G. Van Dyke, Alternate.

To the General Convention of Vermont, to be held at Waterbury, Tuesday, June 17:

Rev. Francis Bowman, D. D., Principal.
Rev. G. J. Fiske, D. D., Alternate.

To the General Association of Massachusetts, to be held at Salem, Tuesday, June 24:

Rev. Alex. T. McGill, D. D., Principal.
Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., Alternate.

To the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island, to be held at Providence, June 9:

Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., Principal.
Rev. Robert Steel, D. D., Alternate.

To the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, to be held at Utica:

Rev. A. G. Vermilyea, Principal.
Rev. John D. Mathews, D. D., Alternate.

The report was adopted.

An invitation was received from the American Bible Society to attend a service to be held at the Church of the Puritans, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 7½ P. M., the object of the meeting being to encourage a proposed effort to supply all destitute families of the country with the Bible. The invitation was accepted.

A recess was then had for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

On reassembling, the Report of the Board of Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary (Alleghany) was received and read. The following are its points.

Receipts and Expenditures from May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1856.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Former Balance	$1,879 13	Salaries and Interest	$5,012 40
Building account	8,198 17	Building account	10,777 02
Interest account	4,589 54	Contingent account	894 26
Bills receivable	120 00	Scholarship account	450 00
Contingent account	387 40	Library	840 22
Scholarship account	420 00	Third Professor's house	2,991 39
Legacies account	40 91	Fourth Professorship	600 08
Fourth Professorship	1,200 00	Endowment account	113 00
Library	2,800 00	Balance	1,093 78
Third Professor's house	2,223 00	Total	$22,772 15
Fourth Professor's house	300 00		
Endowment account	13 00		
Total	$23,772 15		

In the library were received by donation, 1,692 volumes; purchased, 750; rebound, 250. The new Seminary edifice was completed in time for the accommodation of students during the past session.

SETTLED SALARIES FOR MINISTERS.

Dr. JUNKIN presented the following resolution:

Wherens, By reason of the diminished value of money and the increased price of all the necessaries of life, or nearly all the necessaries of life the salaries of ministers, never as a general thing sufficient, have become distressingly and alarmingly inadequate, throughout the bounds of the Church, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report on this subject, and to present for the adoption of this Assembly the draft of a letter on the subject, to be addressed to the Church in the name of the Assembly.

Several addresses were made as to the propriety of the resolution which ultimately prevailed, the Moderator taking until the next session to name the Committee.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises by their Chairman, Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, reported, recommending Friday as a day of prayer, that the sermon be preached by Rev. Dr. HEWITT, and that on Sunday the Communion be administered. The Moderator to preside at the services, the address to be delivered by Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, prayer by Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, the bread to be distributed by Rev. Dr. RICE, the wine by Rev. Dr. HUMPHREYS. The address to the people to be made by Rev. Mr. BAKER, and the Benediction by the Rev. Moderator.

The report was adopted, and after prayer the meeting closed.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, May 18.

The Assembly convened at 9 A. M., as heretofore. At the termination of the customary devotions,

The Moderator called the Assembly to order, and,

On motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

Reception of Reports from Standing Committees was now declared to be in order. None were presented. Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, presented a memorial on the subject of church-extension, which was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. He also presented (from the Detroit Presbytery) a memorial in reference to church psalmody, as follows:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has appointed a Committee to revise the Psalmody, with a view to the improvement of the system now in use as approved by this body; therefore,

Resolved, That the Presbytery of Detroit respectfully forward the following memorial for the consideration of the General Assembly:

It is admitted that the present system of Psalmody as approved by the General Assembly, and now in use in the churches under their care—however justly it may be regarded as an improvement on those heretofore adopted—is nevertheless still defective and incapable of being rendered still better adapted to the wants and wishes of a large portion of our churches. It is not the object of this memorial to disparage the merits of the present collection, or intimate aught unfavorable to it, or to the extreme care that has been taken to give it poetic excellence according to the taste and views of the distinguished compiler.

So far as Lyrical Odes were part of the collection, we doubt not, that poetic taste and spiritual piety have been advantageously blended in the present collection, which is especially characterized by the absence of a class of hymns in many others, by no means sufficiently elevated and dignified either in conception or language to be adapted to the purposes of praise to God by a worshipping assembly. Lyrical poetry claims to excite and express emotion, but the emotions appropriate to lyrical song are not all those of which the heart is susceptible, and which it is the province of religious worship on different occasions to induce and indulge. Epic, pastoral, and didactic poetry, all find appropriate place in spiritual song. Some of the Psalms of David furnish admirable specimens of each. This inestimable collection, made by the Spirit of God, possesses a worth and power far beyond anything to be found in WATTS' imitation, or in any collection of sacred songs the production of uninspired men. These collections have served the purposes of evangelical religion in many important respects. But the numerous changes that have been made in the Psalmody of different evangelical churches prove that they have not fully met the wants of the members or the purposes of sacred song. The experience of a few years has demonstrated the deficiencies of our own. The collection now used in this branch of public worship which purports to be (as Dr. WATTS claimed for his) an imitation or paraphrase of the Psalms of David, we think has been an imperfection, instead of an improvement. None of them can claim to be translations, and but few of them paraphrases, of the Psalms of David. There is a depth, a power, an unction, a reach, a grandeur, a comprehensiveness and sublimity, in the Psalmody of the Bible, which we look for in vain in WATTS' imitations or imitators.

We would not wish to see the latter wholly excluded from our collection, for they have become embalmed in the recollections and incorporated with the pious exercises and breathings of many devout worshippers. But we see no reason why they should occupy a prime and conspicuous place, as though they were Psalms of David, in which to express their identical thoughts. They might much more appropriately be distributed under their respective suitable heads among the hymns or "spiritual songs" to which they more properly and characteristically belong. The wants and feelings of very many, as well as great and important benefits that cannot be secured by the existing imitations, would be much more directly and efficiently met and gratified by a revision of the "Book of Psalms" to its proper place, and, as we think, design assigned to it by the Spirit of God, as part and parcel of the acknowledged matter for the Church's praise in her worshipping assemblies.

There is a simplicity and pathos, a power and grandeur in most, if not all of this sacred collection, which give it incalculable value. Its use, we think, is eminently calculated to preserve the purity of doctrine, to promote the power of faith, to exalt the authority of the Sacred Scriptures, and to secure respect for their inspiration. Its value and importance have been proved abundantly in the early history of the Reformation. And to the place the Psalter still occupies in the rituals of different churches, may be referred much of that respect for the institutions of religion, and the Word of God which are found among them.

The experiment of excluding the "Book of Psalms" from the matter of the congregation's praise has been made extensively in this country by all Protestant denominations but the Episcopalians, and a few minor sects of Presbyterians, Covenanters and Seceders.

The frequent changes and enlargement of the collection of Hymns in different Churches must not, we think, be referred so much to the love of novelty, as to the consciousness that there are defects and wants to be supplied in every collection that has been adopted.

Comparatively but few hymns are treasured up in the memory by Christian people generally, and prove always to be acceptable without palling upon the taste or becoming trite. It is singularly and preeminently characteristic of the Book of Psalms, even where the translation has been made into doggerel rhyme as in ROUCE's version, that the sentiment gives value to the language, and its frequent, yea, continual and even exclusive use as the manual for public praise, not only agreeable, but zealously cherished, and to be contended for as the very thing which best meets and supplies the purposes and wants of a Christian people's praise.

The young may desire and call for poetic compositions in which sentiment is less regarded than splendor of imagery and beauty of language. But where sentiment is of secondary, and style and ornament of chief importance, the poetry that may be consecrated for the purposes of religious worship will not long retain its freshness and power to interest the mind and heart of the devout who seek communion with the Father through the Son, by the Holy Spirit. It is the thought itself—the grand and sublime, the tender and touching, the thrilling and affecting truth of redemption through Christ, and the coming glories of his coming and kingdom, that give to the "Book of Psalms," its value and power when intelligently employed for purposes of religious praise. The person, work, character and affecting scenes and incidents in the life of Christ, the Glorious Messiah—his sorrows and sufferings, his trials and conflicts and his atoning death—the wonders of his resurrection, ascension and exaltation at the right hand of the Father Almighty—the progress and history, the distresses and persecutions, the triumph and glory of the church—the gracious and retributive providence of Jesus Christ, as his supremacy and lordship over this lower creation, and the bright scenes of joy and blessedness at his coming, in his kingdom, which enliven the Book of Psalms, are themes that can never prove stale and uninteresting to the Christian heart. The longer the sentiments of this blessed book have been studied and used for purposes of praise and supplication in the worship of God, the dearer does it become to the pious heart, and the contrast between it and other hymns becomes glaring in point of strength and richness, of grandeur and power to enlighten, confirm and invigorate the christian's faith and hope, and lift the heart up to the holy joy of conscious, dignified, and triumphing communion with God.

For these and other reasons not necessary to be stated, we would respectfully urge the attention of the General Assembly and their Committee to the subject of enriching our Psalmody, by the introduction of the Psalter, or "Book of Psalms," as rendered in our common prose translation, but arranged according to the Hebrew parallelism, so as to admit of their being chanted.

The parallelism which forms a conspicuous feature of Hebrew poetry, seems to have been especially adapted, if not designed, for this sort of music. The second member forms a lively response or reiteration of the first, and might be, as probably it was at first, performed by different singers. The semi-chorus, also, and the chorus which forms parts of many of them, is distinguished as to be obvious to every reader; and, chanted by the choir, congregation, or portions of the same, would greatly enliven this part of public worship and form an illustrative comment of great value for congregational uses. A brief notice of the objects, contents, and parties speaking in each, would render the dramatic character of those in which the dialogue style obtains, both obvious to the reader and instructive in a high degree. Congregations would, by their occasional use, be familiarized with the language and sentiments of holy writ. The spirit of ancient worshipers, and especially that which indicted these noble productions, would be more readily apprehended and appreciated, and sympathy with the divine Redeemer more effectively secured than by mere precatory appeals to Him for His mercy and benefits.

Dr. WATTS was himself greatly in error as to the views he took of the spirit and design of the "Book of Psalms," which led him to style many of them "cursing psalms," and represent them to be unsuitable to the christian spirit. The future tense indicates often mere prophetic character, and the imperative mood, judged by him as inappropriate to the Christian, when employed by the Savior, whom the literal David personated, possesses a deep significance, and gives a point and power to the denunciations contained in many of the Psalms, by no means inconsistent with, but corroborative of, the faith and hopes and spirit of the evangelical worshiper. An intelligent use of the "Book of Psalms" for purposes of religious worship could not fail to guard congregations against the influx and influence of dangerous error, and keep before the mind that glorious Savior who apprised His disciples that "all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Psalms concerning Him."—Luke, 24:44.

The object of this memorial is simply to bring the subject up to the consideration of the Assembly and their Committee. It is presented with all deference and respect, and not without the hope that the intrinsic merit of the subject may commend itself to those who have this interesting and weighty matter in charge.

Rev. Mr. BALDWIN moved a reference of the memorial to the Committee on Church Polity.

Dr. BEMAN was of opinion that such a reference would be injudicious, because the duties of that Committee had nothing whatever to do with the styles of singing, the pitching of tunes, or raising the voice. He thought it would be very right, however, to adopt some changein the psalmody, because they were now singing from the Bishop's version, instead of their authorized English translation. He hoped this subject would be referred to a separate Committee.

Rev. Mr. ROLLO moved that the memorial go to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. BRAINERD explained that the Publication Committee had had this subject under consideration for a year, and it would be proper to await their report before taking any definite action in regard to this memorial.

Mr. ROLLO and Dr. BEMAN both withdrew their motions, in order to enable the Assembly to discuss the whole subject of psalmody on its merits.

The matter was debated at some length.

Mr. BECKWITH moved to postpone the consideration of the matter under discussion, until after the Publication Committee had submitted their report. Several Commissioners opposed the motion, and the question being put, the negatives prevailed.

Mr. BENEDICT moved a reference to a special Committee to report to this Assembly.

Dr. SPEARS moved, as an amendment, that it be referred to a committee, to report to the Assembly of next year. They had gone on for a long time under the old dispensation, and could surely exist under it for another year.

This led to an extension of the discussion, until finally the original subject seemed to be lost sight of, and

The Moderator was obliged to call the Assembly to order.

Dr. SMITH supported the amendment proposed by Dr. SPEARS. He said they had scientific musical men here, but none capable of submitting a proper report to this Assembly. He was in favor of the new version, although as to the chanting proposed, he thought it assimilated rather closely to that used in the Romish Church, and the Italian trills fell upon his ear with no very pleasant sensation.

Rev. Mr. ROLLO hoped the subject would not be postponed, but that the matter would be referred to a Committee to report to this Assembly.

He was followed by a number of Commissioners *pro* and *con.*, whose remarks bore reference also to the subject of chanting.

The question as to Dr. SPEARS' amendment was put and lost.

Mr. BENEDICT's motion to refer to a Committee to report to this Assembly was carried by a large majority. This matter being thus disposed of,

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS of the preceding day was resumed, and

Rev. Dr. MILLS' resolutions providing for the appointment of certain Standing Committees additional to the permanent Committees on Church Extension, &c., were, after a protracted discussion on Dr. SPIES' amendment, referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

The Moderator appointed as a Committee on the Memorial of the Detroit Presbytery on Psalmody, Rev. Dr. Duffield, Rev. Dr. Beman, Rev. W. H. Parkes, Eben M. Rollo and Matthias B. Baldwin.

The selection of a place for the next meeting of the Assembly was next in order. Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Chicago, Dayton, Ohio; Philadelphia, Detroit, Rochester, Cincinnati, were severally nominated.

After a number of withdrawals, and some discussion, in the course of which Rev. Dr. SPIES opposed the selection of Cincinnati on the ground that the stump assembly had met there,

A motion to the effect that the plurality rule prevail in the selection of a place was put and lost by a large majority.

Dr. BEMAN thereupon moved that if there was not a clear majority, the two places in favor of which the highest number of votes had been given, should be run together. This was adopted.

The roll was then called, and it was found that Cleveland was chosen by a weighty majority.

The Moderator appointed Rev. Drs. PIERCE and WISNER, and Rev. GEORGE FOX a Committee of Arrangements.

Rev. G. DARLING, Secretary, submitted the report of the Education Committee, of which the following is a comprehensive abstract:

The Assembly's Committee on Education for the Ministry, made the following Report at its first sitting:

The Committee were divided into three classes: for one year, Rev. Messrs Barnes, Dr. Duffield, and Dr. Adams, and Messrs. W. Purves, J. S. Pinneo. For two years, Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Mr. Darling, Dr. Owen, and Messrs. Jessup and White. For three years, Dr. Skinner, Rev. Messrs Jenkins, Sheppard and Woodhull, and J. W. Benedict, Esq.

In accordance with the resolution of the last assembly to elect a General Secretary of Education, and, if possible to procure for that office the services of Rev. ARTEMAS BULLARD, D. D., of St. Louis, Dr. BULLARD was unanimously elected Secretary, and his salary fixed at $2,000 per annum; but while negotiations were still pending (it pleased the Great Head of the Church to say to our brother, "Come up higher." We are assured that his heart was most deeply interested in the cause of education for the ministry, and that had he lived he would, by the blessing of God, have accomplished as much in raising up ministers for the church as he before had done in erecting houses of worship. Though he has gone, we trust his spirit is with us, especially that portion of the Presbytery of Newark and others to the exhortation of the Assembly, to the "use of all diligence in searching out suitable candidates for the ministry, and to the increased faithfulness in training them for the whole work of the ministry," we think we can see evident tokens for good that the temporary depression of this all important cause is about to pass away. So the Committee report. In the estimate of the cause as represented by the Western Education Society at Auburn, New-York, the Central American Education Society, and the Philadelphia Education Society:

Western Education Society.—No. of candidates 24; in Hamilton College, 14; Auburn Seminary, 10.

Central Society.—New-York Union Seminary, 67; University of New-York, 7; Hamilton College, 16; Union, 4; New-York Central, 2; University of Michigan, 2; College of New-Jersey, 1; Bloomfield Institute, 3; Young Men's Seminary, Elmira 1; Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., 1—total, 126.

Philadelphia Society—Lane Seminary, 22; New-York Union, 7; Manetta College, 9; Delaware, 4; Yellow Springs, 4; Union, 1; Hamilton, 2; Knox, 1; Maryville, 1; Greenville, 1; Miami University, 1; Rogersville Academy, 1; Meadville Academy, 1; Central Academy, 1—total, 67.

Of the above, 12 have been licensed. Total candidates reported, 189

The Treasurer of the Central American Education Society reports having received from the Presbyterian Church in congregational collections, and the donations of individuals, $5,711 41; and in legacies, $3 444 98.

The Treasurer of the Philadelphia Society reports a total of $14,466 75. Total $19,913 14.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church, of whom five shall be laymen, shall be appointed by the General Assembly, to be called the *Permanent Committee on Education for the ministry:* seven at least of whom shall reside in or nearthe City of New-York, which shall be the seat of its operations. Five members of this Committee shall constitute a quorum, but for the election of a Secretary of Education, or for action upon his salary, a majority shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Resolved, This Committee as thus constituted, shall divide itself into three equal classes; the first, second and third, whose terms of office shall expire respectively, in one, two and three years. The General Assembly shall annually elect, after its first organization, five members of this Committee for three years, to fill such vacancies. It shall also fill any vacancy which may have occurred in the other classes. The Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring in the interval between the sessions of the ten Assemblies for such an interval.

Resolved, The duties of the Assembly's Committee shall be to superintend the whole cause of education in behalf of the Assembly; to appoint a General Secretary, to determine his salary and direct his movements; and also a Treasurer, to take charge of the funds which may be collected and paid into the Treasury, for the purposes of education; to devise and adopt such principles, rules and regulations, in reference to aiding candidates for the ministry, as they may deem proper and feasible; to receive and disburse funds raised within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church or elsewhere, for the purposes of ministerial education; to take the general oversight of such beneficiaries as receive assistance directly from the Treasury of the Committee; to make a full annual report of all that has been done, so far as they can learn, throughout the Church in behalf of education for the ministry;—in a word, to do all that is proper and necessary to the development of an educational spirit and activity throughout the Church, and the successful prosecution of this great and important cause of Christian benevolence.

Resolved, It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Education to visit as far as may be, the Synods and Presbyteries and Churches throughout our bounds, for the purpose of awakening the interest and concentrating the energies of the whole Church—to visit the colleges and seminaries where young men aided by the Permanent Committee are pursuing their theories for the purpose of counsel and encouragement, and for the purpose of presenting to young men the claims of the Ministry upon them; to present the cause to the Churches and collect funds as directed by the Assembly's Committee, and to make a quarterly report in writing of his labors to the said Committee.

Resolved, The Treasurer of the Committee shall render quarterly accounts of all moneys received and disbursed, and he shall pay out no moneys unless thus directed by a written order of the Committee, which order or orders shall constitute his vouchers.

Resolved, The Synods, Presbyteries and Churches are earnestly requested to coöperate with the Assembly's Committee in a work of such urgent and inestimable importance; to correspond with them on all points, when mutual sympathy and action are necessary to bring up the cause to its legitimate position in the prayers and efforts of God's people; to search out candidates for the ministry within their respective bounds, and to raise funds necessary for their support while in a course of preparation for the sacred office. It is particularly urged upon them to take up an annual collection in behalf of the education cause, which, if not required within their own bounds, may be transmitted to the Treasury of the Assembly's Committee, to be used for the support of such Presbyteries as may be under their patronage.

Resolved, Synods, Presbyteries and Churches may at their own election, carry forward educational operations within their Boards, through their own agencies and local organizations, and assist their young men directly from their own funds, and according to their own rules and regulations; or operate through the Assembly's Committee, contributing their funds to the general treasury and placing their candidates under the patronage and supervision of the said Committee. Where the former of these methods is adopted, it is very desirable that a yearly report shall be made to the Standing Committee in order that the combined results of the whole cause may appear in the Committee's annual report to the General Assembly.

Resolved, The Standing Committee shall be empowered to make such arrangements with the Central American Education Society, at New-York, and the Philadelphia Education Society at Philadelphia, as shall insure, if possible, the harmonious cooperation of these Societies in the work of educating men for the Gospel ministry.

Resolved, It is recommended that all the young men, aided by the Assembly's Committee, or by local agencies and organizations, shall be placed as soon as possible under the care of Presbyteries and that in all ordinary cases they be licensed, if convenient, by those Presbyteries to which they naturally belong. [See Form of Government, Chap. 14, Sec. 2.]

On motion of Dr. SPIES, the report was referred to a Special Committee, for which the Moderator appointed Dr. S. P. SMITH, Rev. G. E. DAY, Messrs. HARVEY CURTIS, TREADWELL KETCHUM, and Hon. A. NAUDDIN.

After a recess of twenty minutes, the Assembly proceeded to arrange

ORDERS FOR THE DAY.

The reports of the Delegates of the Assembly to Corresponding Bodies, was made the order of the day for Monday, 10 o'clock.

The reports of Delegates of Corresponding Bodies to the Assembly, to follow the above, and Reports of the Theological Seminaries to follow the above.

The nomination of a preacher of the annual sermon on Home Missions, was referred to a Committee of three—Rev. Dr. PIERCE, Rev. A. H. BETTS, and Mr. E. H. EDMONDS.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises recommended that the Sermon on Home Missions, by Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, be preached on Tuesday evening. The discourse before the Presbyterian Historical Society be delivered by Rev. Dr. BIDDLE on Wednesday evening, and that the communion service take place on Thursday at 4 P. M.

The first Monday in January, 1857, was appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and the last Thursday in February a day of prayer for colleges.

Dr. ADAMS presented an invitation from the superintendents of "eleemosynary institutions," which was accepted, and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed to confer with a similar Committee designated by the Old School Assembly, to whom a similar invitation had been tendered.

Dr. ADAMS stated that an interesting exhibition of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute would take place, if nothing intervened to prevent it, in this Church on Monday evening.

Several efforts were made to obtain an adjournment, which failed, until, finally, there being no regular business before the Assembly, an adjournment was effected at 2½ o'clock P. M. till 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

Continued Proceedings of the Congressional Committee.

The Election Frauds and December Invasion.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

From our own Reporter.

We continue from the DAILY TIMES of May 13 the proceedings of the Congressional Committee for the investigation of anairs in Kansas, now holding its sessions in Lawrence. Our report is in full; the proceedings of every session of the Committee, so far, are faithfully chronicled, and the testimony of each witness is given in his own words—making altogether, the only complete record yet laid before the public, of this highly important investigation.

NINTH DAY.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, May 2, 1856.

J. B. Abbott, called and sworn: Went to place of holding the election on the morning of 30th March; I was appointed judge of election; Mr. Blanton having resigned his position as judge of election, Mr. Cummings was chosen in his place; the polls were opened and a man offered his vote, and refused taking the oath prescribed; said his home was in Missouri; Col. Young, of Booneville, Mo., then came forward and asked the man to withdraw his vote, which he did; then the Colonel presented his, refusing to take the oath; Mr. Blanton having resigned the position as judge of election, I was appointed in his place; the polls were opened and a man offered his vote, and refused taking the oath prescribed; said his home was in Missouri; Col. Young, of Booneville, Mo., then came forward and asked the man to withdraw his vote, which he did; then the Colonel presented his, refusing to take the oath; Mr. Blanton having resigned his position as judge of election, Mr. Cummings was chosen in his place; the polls were opened and a man offered his vote, and refused taking the oath prescribed; said his home was in Missouri; Col. Young, of Booneville, Mo., then came forward and asked the man to withdraw his vote, which he did; then the Colonel presented his, refusing to take the oath; Mr. Blanton having resigned his position as judge of election, I was appointed

feat the poll book of March 30, 1855; was appointed one of the judges of that election; went to Dr. Chapman's where the meeting was to be held; got there half an hour before the time of opening the polls; remained there an hour; was then told that the election was going on at a house a half a mile from there; went there and some 40 votes had been taken when I got there; I asked the question of one of the judges why they had opened the polls without the proper judges being there; the answer was, I had come too late; I told the Free-State Party it was a one-sided affair, and that they ought not to vote; but two of them voted; a good many men were encamped there well armed; they were very rude and insulting; as near as I can recollect, there were 47 legal voters in the district at that time, and 60 were cast; I have here a list of actual settlers who did not vote at that election; there are 29; I have been engaged in merchandising and am well acquainted in the district; I find 15 actual residents who did vote; was acquainted with one of the non-residents who voted that day; he resides east of Westport; I didn ot remain long; becoming disgusted, I went home; but one of the judges appointed by the Governor officiated; we had a meeting the next day and filed a protest.

[The Commission now left Lawrence for Tecumseh, a Pro-Slavery town some twenty miles up the Kansas River, where the investigation was continued. We resume our report.]

ELEVENTH DAY.

EVIDENCE OF REV. MR. BURGESS.

TECUMSEH, Kansas, Monday, May 5, 1856.

Rev. Mr. Burgess, sworn—Came to the Territory in 1854; was one of the Judges of Election in the Third District; when the hour of election arrived, we requested the company to leave the room in order that we might prepare for it; but it refused to leave the room; there was a great crowd of men in and about the polls; one of the Judges proposed we elect a Mr. Watts Clerk of the election; another proposed that we drop that matter and go to more important business; this business was to take the oath; two of these Judges thought the Governor had required too much, that the Governor had no right to explain the organic act; these Judges interpreted it that any person in the Territory was a resident, and refused to take the oath prescribed by Gov. Reeder, or administer it; considerable discussion and unpleasant feeling ensued during it; the room was full, and the crowd outside demanded to vote; heard threats saying, "The G—d—d Yankee should never come out alive—kill him! shoot him!" from persons outside; all of which was intended for me; was called an abolitionist; Stinson, owner of house where election was held, came in in a rage, flourished a heavy stick over my head and said, "You G—d—d blue-bellied Yankee Abolitionist—you said any man who married an Indian was meaner than if he had married a nigger—G—d—n you. I'll snap your brains out. Witness rose—spoke kindly—was not aware that he had trespassed on others' rights." Stinson came to the conclusion to remain there as Judge of the Election; claimed protection of other Judges; stepped back from witness, lowered his club, and ordered him out of his house; asked other Judges when they should adjourn; no election could be held there; they demurred—he declared the election adjourned, and that he should leave; could not get out by the outside door—locked; started for other doors; a gentleman from Independence, Mo., asked to be let out; he was; he said the man was here now, to a question from Mr. Oliver;] witness passed out by an end door, and met with no resistance; left the place immediately.

From Mr. Reeder—Was he acquainted in the district? A.—Witness made it his business to know every man in the district; knew many in it.

Q.—How many were on the ground when you left? A.—At least 400 persons, an increase of 100 since he came.

Q.—How many of the crowd did you recognize as citizens of the district? A.—Not over 12 or 15.

Q.—Of the deputations to the judges, were any citizens? A.—Not to my knowledge.

From Rees—Did he know any by name to be residents of the county? A.—Yes, Messrs. How, Foster, Hickey, Stinson, Dr. Cobcrock, Vahan; could remember no more, but met a number who were citizens coming to the election—Briggs, Holliday and Comp d'Ors; Stone don't know; remember others—Clark.

From Reeder—Did those men you met go on to the election? A.—Part went on, par. turned back.

Whitfield says he will defer cross-examination.

Sherman—Is not Mr. Rees your attorney?

Whitfield—Yes.

Reeder gives notice that he will object to cross-examination at next examination.

From Rees—Was the difficulty between yourself and Stinson of a private nature? A.—Witness was almost wholly unacquainted; nothing but pleasant recognition between them, no fuss or ill-feeling.

Q.—By Whitfield—Read by Rees—Where does witness live? A.—On a claim two miles west of Topeka.

Q.—Were you present at the Big Spring Convention? [Objected to by Reeder.]

Rees insists on making witness their witness-in-chief.

Reeder objects, because he will not be responsible.

Sherman—Why did those who did not go on to the election return? A.—He told them what had occurred, and they turned back.

EVIDENCE OF G. L. MITCHELL.

G. L. Mitchell, sworn—Came to Kansas October, 1854; been in Third District ever since; came from Liberty, Clay County, Mo; was not at the election March, '55; had examined the poll-lists of the March election, '55, and had found the names of men from Clay County on the list, twenty, at least; he gives the names of some of them, quite a lot of them indeed.

Mr. Rees—What is the occupation of Williams? A.—Lawyer; the editor of the Litchfield *Enterprise* was one of the number; he is a tall man; has heard him attend to a small case on fishing River.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rees—Can you give the names of resident voters, or had you any means of ascertaining how many of these men were there? A.—Witness was in Clay County before the election; heard them say they were coming, asking how many it would take to beat the abolitionists."

TWELFTH DAY.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN LONG.

TECUMSEH, Kansas, Tuesday, May 6, 1856.

John Long, called and sworn—Settled in this district in January 1855; came from Independence, Mo.; saw a large number of strangers at the polls on the 30th of March; many of whom I knew to have come from Jackson County, Mo.; so far as I knew, they were mostly from Jackson and Clay Counties; they encamped above the town and near the voting place; these men from Missouri were of two classes; one of which had no business in the Territory but to vote, the other pretending to hold staked claims.

RE-EXAMINATION OF REV. MR. BURGESS.

Rev. Mr. Burgess, recalled—Have been indicted by the Pro-Slavery Grand Jury and a warrant served on me for perjury for sending a protest to the Governor stating the facts and frauds of the election of the 30th of March.

RE-EXAMINATION OF G. L. MITCHELL.

Mr. G. L. Mitchell, recalled—Have examined the poll-books of the Third District for the election of the 30th of March; I find the names of twenty-eight resident voters, mostly Pro-Slavery men; there were between three and four hundred votes polled.

EVIDENCE OF G. A. CUTLER.

Dr. G. A. Cutler, called and sworn—Came to the Territory in February, 1854; came directly from Missouri, was formerly from Tennessee; was one of the first settlers in the Fourteenth District, near Doniphan; resided there until last March; Atchison, with a large party, came over from Missouri, and held a Convention to nominate candidates for the Territorial Assembly; the invaders had one set of candidates and the Pro-Slavery residents another; the invaders voted for Stringfellow and another man, and elected them; Atchison made a speech at the Convention in which he declared, "There are eleven hundred men coming in from Platte County to vote and if that is not enough, there will be five thousand, enough to kill every d—d Abolitionist in the Territory;" everything went on quietly in the Wolf River precinct for two hours, as the ice was running down the river, but after that the fun began to come over; Abolitionist, named Blakely, offered his vote; Mr. Richardson, one of the judges, refused to receive it, as he had taken an oath to perform his duty, and he would not perjure himself; a disturbance was here raised; Richardson's life was threatened, and he was compelled to resign; another Pro-Slavery man was elected in his place, and things went on smoothly after that; I advised my friends, the Free-State men, to go home, as there was no use of remaining as things were going; many went home; I inquired of many men where they were from; they told me they were from Platte County; I told them they were violating the organic act of the Territory; they replied, that old Davy Atchison helped to make the law, and he had told them that they had the right to vote, and Atchison knew a d—d sight better than I did; a judge of election of the Eighteenth District told me that there were not forty legal voters among all who voted, and that all the rest were Missourians; up to the time of election there was not a single settler in the district who came out under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Company; our settlers were from the West, mostly from Missouri; Major-General Richardson said publicly, in Doniphan, that if I sent a protest to the Governor, my office should be thrown into the river; heard threats from the Missourians and Pro-Slavery men, that if Governor Reeder refused to give certificates of election to those thus elected, "he would not live two hours;" such threats were frequently made; I received many anonymous letters, threatening my life; the witness had examined poll books of the Doniphan Fourteenth District, and of the Eighteenth District; he gave the names of many men who resided in Missouri and had voted in Doniphan; many of these were merchants, some professional men, and some were Judges; the larger portion were from Platte County; the witness stated he was taken prisoner during the Invasion last Fall and was badly treated.

RE-EXAMINATION OF JOHN LONG.

Mr. Long, recalled—Had examined the Poll books of the Third District, and testified as to number of Missourians who had voted on the 30th March; said that Col. Wodson, who had been acting as Whitfield's Attorney during the investigation, was at Tecumseh at the election on the 30th of March, and took an active part in its management; said that great violence was used towards Messrs. Burgess and Gilpatrick, two of the Judges of Election, in order to get them to resign; some of the Missourians brought printed tickets with them, and some of them took these tickets to the wrong voting places.

EVIDENCE OF MR. JAMISON.

Mr. Jamison, sworn—Came to the Territory from Missouri in October, 1854; reside in the Burr Oak precinct, opposite St. Joseph; saw men in wagons crossing from Missouri to the place where the election was to be held; men came from St. Joe and kept coming all day; think there were at least two hundred of these voters; they were armed with rifles, revolvers, bowie knives and clubs; just before the polls were opened, the Free-State candidates consulted, and then declared the Free-State ticket was withdrawn, and they and their friends withdrew and left the border ruffians to themselves; then Stringfellow, of Weston, was there, and when the Free-State men withdrew, a man named Fields stated the fact, which caused great rejoicing; I did not vote, and tried to dissuade the residents of the Territory from so doing; 303 votes were polled, and of these but 25 were residents of the Territory; the voting continued all day, and a party remained all night, as they said, to guard the polls, fearing the Free-State men would come and vote; I saw a barrel of whisky and the men drinking therefrom; many of them were drunk; some men from Missouri had their votes challenged, and the demand was made that the oath be taken by them, but this request was not complied with; of the three Judges appointed by the Governor's proclamation, but one served; these men appointed the other two in place of those who left when the Missouri party came up; Gen. Stringfellow, of Weston, Missouri acted as clerk of the election a part of the day; think there was not over sixty voters in the district at that time and but few of these voted; Major Gen. Richardson made a speech to the assemblage, in which he stated that he hated Free-Sollers, and would go a mile to disturb them; General Richardson resides in Missouri; his wife and family are there; when the Missourians came into the Territory on election-day, Richardson came with them; I live near the claim Richardson holds, and have not seen him near it since last Fall; the election was not contested because the parties did not think they had time, and were deterred in consequence of threats; heard threats made against Governor Reeder; that he would be killed if he did not grant certificates thus chosen; am well acquainted in my district, and know a majority of Free-State men reside there; *am confident we could have elected our candidates had it not been for the Missouri invaders.*

EVIDENCE OF CHARLES JORDAN.

Charles Jordan, called and sworn—He gave an account of the election of judges by the Missourians after Burgess and Gilpatrick had been driven from that position; he came to the Territory in February, 1854; came originally from Virginia, to Kentucky, to Indiana, to Illinois, to Missouri, and then to Kansas; is an old man with locks white as snow; said he had a Free-State tickets on the day of election; he told the residents, pointing to the American flag which they had with them, "That is the flag of our country, and I have fought under it for my privileges, and I don't like to have them taken from me in this way;" a man made a speech during the election and advised the Missourians to remain till night and defend the ballot boxes against the Abolitionists, fearing they would come and take the polls, and they should lose all their trouble; the speaker added that he had taken as much trouble as any of them as he had traveled four days and a half to get there, and did not want to do it for nothing; there are three parties in the Territory: Pro-Slavery, Free-State, and Abolitionists; I was advised to leave the polls for fear of violence.

EVIDENCE OF MR. WILMOUTH.

Mr. Wilmouth, sworn—Came to this district in February, 1855; came from Missouri; he identified many who were at the polls on the 30th March as from Missouri; the Missourians were armed and threatened to kill the Abolitionists.

Mr. Jamison recalled, said—Major-General Richardson, of the Territorial Militia, elected by the Shawnee Mission Legislature, was a resident of Missouri; that he had a claim in the Territory but did not live on it; his wife lives on his farm in Missouri, where I suppose he also lives, as he is rarely in the Territory.

RE-EXAMINATION OF L. G. MITCHELL.

L. G. Mitchell, recalled—Attended the election in the Fall of 1854, when Flannegan, Chapman and Whitfield were candidates; the Judges and Clerks of elections were all from Missouri; and nearly all the voters from the same quarter, and the Judges of election declared the poll books should not be disgraced by the name of a single Abolitionist.

EVIDENCE OF MR. HICKEY.

Mr. Hickey, sworn—Came to the Territory in the Summer of 1854; was at the election of March, 1855; saw the crowd of strangers at the polls; did not vote; was advised not to vote by the Free-State men, as there was no use of voting with such a crowd.

D. H Horn, sworn—Came to the Territory December, 1854, from Massachusetts; was at the March election; was at Kansas City just before the election; saw a party of men crossing the Missouri River; spoke to them; they inquired the way to Lawrence, and said they were going to the Territory; saw great numbers of horsemen, and men in wagons on the road, going up; some of these wagons had flags flying, and some of the companies had drums; met one large party near Lawrence; after I left Lawrence for Tecumseh, saw large parties; of the two hundred and fifty I saw at the election, not more than fifteen were residents of the District; I did not vote.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

TECUMSEH, Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

EVIDENCE OF E. B. ZIMMERMAN.

E. B. Zimmerman, sworn—Came here in December, 1854, from Pennsylvania; settled in Kickapoo, and have resided in that district (the Fifteenth) ever since; was judge of the election March 30, 1855, held at Hayes', about seven miles from Kickapoo; night before election there were camp fires all around; election morning only one of the other Judges appeared; a large party of men were round the polls, demanding that the polls be opened; these men were non residents of the district; the residents, seeing their number and conduct, left; Thompson and I agreed upon another judge, and appointed clerks; Thompson and the other judge had some difficulty about opening the polls; they would go out and whisper with the crowd; we agreed on an oath to administer to the voters; the first man who came to vote, when we required it, said, "I am here;" the other judges were disposed to take his vote without swearing him; these men had hemp in their button-holes, and would pass in their votes, saying "All right on the hemp." I saw no man vote that day who had not hemp in his button-hole; many of them swore they had claims; whenever there was a fresh arrival of voters, they were received with cheers; some speeches were made during the day; there was a good deal of drinking, and threats made against the "Abolitionists" in general, and me in particular; there was no Free-State ticket there that day; we had contemplated having one, but abandoned the idea when we learned of the intended invasion; I am satisfied, from what I know of the district, that with fair play we could have elected our ticket; had a list of the residents who voted, and should have preserved it if my house had not been burned down during the invasion; the invaders had fights among themselves; I saw an old man and a boy about ten years old who had been beaten by them; they were bruised and bloody; the invaders were armed; I heard men at Weston, Mo., say they were coming over to vote; I am satisfied that the invaders came from Missouri; A. M. Kellogg, a Pro-Slavery man, refused to vote because these men came over; I heard it publicly announced by these men that they came over the river; I refused to sign the certificate of election; if any man had protested the election, his life would have been endangered.

To Whitfield—D. A. M. Graves was the man they elected to the Council, and Dr. Harris and Mr. Weddel for the Assembly; I say, however, that Harris and Weddel did not get a majority of the legal votes of the district; have been in the West since 1854.

Q.—*By Whitfield*—Are the Western elections generally noisy and turbulent? A.—Our Free-State elections have been orderly and quiet, save when disturbed by invaders; I was not personally threatened if I should protest, but such threats had been made, and they were regarded as likely to be carried out.

To Governor Reeder—Witness was carrying up notices for the Convention to frame a Constitution, when a man in Atchison pulled them from his pocket, read them to the crowd, asked him if he had read the *Squatter Sovereign*, or know that he was committing high treason; they would allow nobody to put up such bills; they talked of trying me before a Justice of the Peace; they lit their cigars with my papers; witness heard Kelly, of the *Squatter Sovereign*, use threatening language; Kelly said that it would be a good plan to hang me; and set an example to all "Abolitionists;" another said I had better be put on one side of a raft and my pony on the other, and set them adrift in the Missouri River; another said they had better keep me until the day the speaking was to come off, next day they came to me and asked me where I was going, and what all this meant; I told them the object of it; after this conversation I went down on the other side of the river, as agreed on, going home; they advised me never to call there again with "Abolition" documents; if I did my life would be short; the evening before, I heard them say that they were determined I should not go to Doniphan.

EVIDENCE OF VAUGHN.

W. A Vaughn sworn—Lived in Tecumseh on 30th March, 1855; has lived here since September, 1854; came from Nebraska to Missouri, and from Missouri to Kansas; saw a great many strangers there who did not belong to the District; the evening before election was in some small camps on the Shinyerning; did not visit any other camps. [Witness gave the names of men whom he had seen at the poll that day whom he knew to be from Missouri. Took the poll-books to examine them and note the number of those who were residents.]

EVIDENCE OF R. A. STEPHENS.

R. A. Stephens sworn—Came to the Territory from Ohio, in May, 1855; settled near Kickapoo; at the election in October, 1855, when Whitfield was voted for, he saw a party of 25 men come from Platte County, under the lead of Gen. Stringfellow and Col. Burns; witness saw them vote; witness saw other parties from Platte County voting; they kept coming all day; threats were used during the early part of the day that none should vote who did not vote for Whitfield; one gentleman from Massachusetts who tried to vote experienced great opposition; when he approached the polls he was questioned by a Pro-Slavery man as to who he should vote for; he refused to tell; he was told that "no d—d Abolitionist should vote in town," and would have been mobbed but for interference of others. [Witness proceeded to read over the names of those in the poll-books who resided in the District of Kickapoo. Those whom he personally knew to live in Missouri, and those strangers he did not know the residence of.]

Question by Whitfield.—Where do you live? A.—I live at Indianola now; I consider Kickapoo my home, and would go there if I dared to go.

Q.—Why dare you not go back? A.—Because I am a Free-State man.

Cross examination by Reeder—Witness stated that in last January, a Free-State election, he had carried the Free-State poll-book to Fort William; on his return he was summoned by a committee of Kickapoolites to answer to the charge of being an Abolitionist and carrying the poll-books for the Abolitionists; as it was evening, this duly qualified body bound him over in the most orthodox manner, that is, made him promise to wait on them next day; witness went back next day, and to the indictment plead "Not guilty," of course; found guilty, however, and sentenced to leave town by 4 o'clock, or be ducked in the Missouri River; having neglected to do this, he was at 5 o'clock again taken before this Pro-Slavery "Committee of Safety," who sentenced him to be ducked in the Missouri; but at the instance of some mild "law and order" men the sentence was finally commuted to driving him out of town, which was executed, he being accompanied a half a mile from town.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.

William F. Johnson, sworn: Came to the Territory August, 1854; settled on the Wakarusa, in this District came from Jackson County, Mo.; testified to frauds in the first election held in the Territory, election held at One Hundred and Ten, in the Seventh District, on the Santa Fé road; testified that a Mr. Rallston, from near Independence, Mo., was one of the Judges of Election; there was a large crowd present, many of whom he recognized as persons who then lived and who still live in Missouri; witness had his vote challenged; he asked a young man he knew, who was about to vote, if he had moved into the Territory; the young man replied with an oath that he did not and would not for something; witness challenged his vote; came nearly getting into difficulty on account of doing so; they were for abusing him, but, as he had a good many friends there, it was finally settled, and both he and the young man voted; they had a camp; there was a large number there, several hundred, three or four; witness identified some he knew by name, and said there were a good many others, whom he recognized; went into their camp; they told him they had come to vote.

Question by Mr. Whitfield—Were there not a good many coming in and taking claims at the time? A.—Yes; but these were not.

Q.—Did they not been taking claims? A.—Some of them stopped at Bull Creek, on their way, and laid out a town, and took a lot apiece; before the election, March 30, 1855, was informed that he was a candidate for Member of Council, but he declined; went to the election; there was a large crowd there; Mr. Nolan, of Jackson County, Mo., was there; met him and took him to the Missouri camp; there was at least two hundred men there, a great many of whom he knew, and most of whom had been up at the previous election; they had come up to vote, they said; witness asked Squire Nolan, a Justice of the Peace from Missouri, why he came up; Nolan replied that he "came up to keep the boys in order;" while witness was in the camp some of the men asked him if had been a candidate; he replied that he had been mentioned, but had declined; they brandished bowie knives around him, but the friends he had among them settled the difficulty without blood; one of these men, of whom witness had asked if he intended to settle in the Territory, replied "No," with an oath, but said, before witness and others, that he "came up to keep the boys in order;" he was paid a dollar a day, and it was Spring and they could not do much at home."

To Whitfield—I declined being a candidate, but many voted for me in spite of my refusal.

Q.—Then Stricklar had no opposition? A.—Well, I was determined not to be a candidate, although many voted for me; I knew there was no chance the way the election would be managed, and those that would be up; the Judges of Election that had been appointed by the Governor refused to serve as things were, except one, who served; the vacancies were filled by those present; the the Missourians told witness they had come to defeat the Free-State men.

[After this day's proceedings the Commission returned to Lawrence, where the investigation was resumed as follows:]

FOURTEENTH DAY.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM MOORE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

William Moore—Came into the Territory August 1854 from Indiana, settled on Ottawa Creek, (Fourth District;) was at the election of 29th November, 1854; were not more than twenty-five or thirty actual resident voters in the district; there were a great many strangers there; was told they came from Missouri; they were encamped near Dr. Chapman's house; they were armed with guns, rifles, revolvers and bowie knives; heard them say they had as good a right to vote as any man there; they went off in wagons, buggies, and on horseback; they made a great deal of noise, and many of them appeared intoxicated; I saw many of them vote.

To Mr. Oliver—Knew some of them; knew some of them to be from Missouri; heard them say so; saw them vote.

To Mr. Reeder—Was at the election of 30th March; had become better acquainted with the people of the district; myson was appointed one of the judges, and went down with him to the polls; the election was appointed to Dr. Chapman's; on arriving there found the election had been moved to a house a half mile from there; went about half way there; saw a great many men, horses and buggies; with few exceptions the men were entirely strangers; don't think more than two were residents of district; the election was appointed for 9 o'clock, and at that time nearly all of them had voted; some of them were sitting on the ground playing cards and drinking liquor, and it was said that they were nearly out of liquor and they had sent a party for more; knew many of them, from Missouri; they had another election going on, as they said to be for another Governor; they wanted a two-sided Governor and not a one-sided one.

To Mr. Oliver—There were about one hundred there; the men who voted for Governor voted for Thomas Johnson.

To Mr. Reeder—My neighbors did not vote, and I did not; we concluded to draw up a protest against it.

EVIDENCE OF B. C. WESTFALL.

Dr. B. C. Westfall, sworn—Came into the Territory January, 1856, from Missouri, near the line of the Territory, within ten feet of it; a few days prior to march 30, some of my neighbors persuaded me to come over with them to the Bull-Creek precinct, 5th district; went out on March 28; when we got there found a great many people; there were a few Sharpsmen there; one of the persons from Jackson County, the other from Cass County, knew many of them personally; on that evening the judges, two of them—Parke from Kentucky, Paine from Tennessee—appointed by Gov. Reeder, came to me, and told me that the other judge appointed would not serve, asked me to; I consented; about 11 at night, when most of us had retired, Judge Hamilton, of Cass County, came in, hooping and hallooing; I have been in almost every precinct, stating that they did not have men enough there, and wanted more; sixty of our men went with him; the next day when the polls were opened our men came forward without taking the oath and voted; there were about three hundred there; nine-tenths were from Missouri; the judges were not sworn; after the election, the judges, in making up the returns, certified to the Governor that the judges were sworn; one man named Wade came up and announced his name; his vote was received; he soon came up again and called the name of his son, Samuel Wade, a boy of ten years of age, and his vote was received; they left in the evening and some of them in the morning; several of the men for whom they voted were residents of Missouri; one of the candidates—Mr. Younger—whom they elected resides in Missouri, and is one of the wealthiest men in Jackson County, owning a large plantation and many negroes; they said if they were prevented from voting they would assert their rights any how.

To Mr. Sherman—No one commanded our company; they generally went in companies of from twenty to thirty; think there were five hundred at Bull Creek and Potawatomie, all of whom were from Missouri.

To Mr. Reeder—Saw a great many coming out to the election of 29th November, 1854, from Missouri; many from our neighborhood came out; said they were going to vote, and elect suitable officers; after their return, they told where they had been and what they had done; some of them told of their being at the Pottawattomie Precinct, how a tree had taken and they had a dance around it, and how near they came to mobbing a man named Bond, afterwards run on the Pro-Slavery ticket; saw a great many persons whom I knew to be residents of Missouri coming out to the election of Oct. 1, 1855; saw them when they came back; they showed me the certificates of the payment of the dollar by them before voting; they came out in companies of from twenty-five to thirty; I resided, at that time, twenty-five miles from Bull Creek Precinct; they had a good deal of intimidating; the d—d Yankees, and said that they had carried the day; Christopher Mann, of Jackson County, had one of the receipts of payment of poll tax; think I saw *five hundred* men coming out at that time; they told me on their return, no other candidate was voted for on that day but Whitfield; some of them told me that they went to Mr. Thompson, a Quaker Shawnee Mission, others to Bull Creek, and others to Pottawattomie Precinct; heard them say a good many Indians voted, and heard that white men paid their poll tax in order to get their votes.

James M. Arthur, sworn—Moved into the Territory 7th August, 1854, from Indiana; settled at Big Sugar Creek, Fifth District; was one of the Judges of the election on 30th March; was not present when the polls were opened; at the time the polls were opened, there came a number of people who demanded to vote; they refused to be sworn; the other Judges told me I must receive their votes or resign; I resigned; they chose in my place a Mr. Smith, and then they proceeded with the election; there were between eighty and ninety votes polled, and but few citizens voted; Mr. Younger was there and voted, and was elected; he did not reside there, and never has; I remained near all day; after the election they went away; Mr. Younger told me he had a right to vote there, for he had a claim; others told me they resided in Jackson County, but had claims in the Territory; Younger said they had as good a right to vote as the Yankees had; said four boat-loads of them had arrived in Kansas City; am well acquainted in the District; a decided majority of the District are Pro-Slavery; I have been in almost every neighborhood in the District and conversed with all the prominent men in regard to the matter; these men came in wagons and on horseback; one two-horse wagon was loaded with arms; they also had very large knives—some had pistols.

EVIDENCE OF JOSEPH C. STEWART.

Joseph C. Stewart, sworn—Came into the Territory, June, 1854; settled in Big Blue, Tenth District; came latterly from Missouri; was appointed one of the Judges of the Election of the 30th of March; some ten or twelve came in Wyandott nation, led on by Williams, the Walker, a Wyandott chief; I told him I could not take his vote; the other Judges decided to take his vote, took it and put it in the ballot-box; another man named Walker did not answer questions satisfactorily to me; but the other Judges received the vote; others answered all the questions satisfactorily; some of them left that night, the rest left the next day; none of them have been back since except Russell Garret—for whom they voted.

MOTION TO ARREST GOVERNOR REEDER FOR CONTEMPT.

Mr. William Fain, assuming to act as Deputy Marshal of the United States, came with an attachment for the arrest of Gov. Reeder for "contempt of Court," he not appearing before it in answer to a summons made yesterday. Gov. Reeder read the subpœna served upon him yesterday, which was illegal in form, and on that ground and in consequence of his privilege as a contestant for a seat in the House of Representatives—claimed the protection of the Committee. Fain said he had nothing to do with the Committee, and told Reeder he had better go. The Committee then took the matter into consideration, and cited that Reeder was commanded to aid them himself as a member of the House of Representatives, but took no action in the matter. Oliver dissented from this opinion. Reeder said he considered that he was entitled to all the privileges of a member of the House—replied to the argument of Oliver—and said he believed he could not go to Lecompton with safety—did he believe he could go there with but a day's detention, he would willingly go—but he had reason to know he would not—considering himself privileged from arrest, he should not submit to it, and warned the officer upon his peril not to do it. The officer in company with Major Oliver then left.

EVIDENCE OF SAMUEL JONES.

Samuel Jones sworn—Came into Territory in October, 1854, from Westport, Mo.; was at the election on 30th March; settled in Second District, near Bloomington; saw a great many strangers at the election; heard Samuel J. Jones and Dr. Johnson tell the Judges they must resign; saw them fix a pay at the corner of the house to pry it up, when some one said there was a Pro-Slavery man in the house; I was in camp with these men at night; was carrying a protest to Gov. Reeder against the election; took breakfast with three men near the camp and they told me they were from Clay County, Mo., and they supposed there were as many as six hundred from there; they said they had no claims in the Terri ory, but came on purpose to vote; they said they had been to Lawrence; saw many after that from Lafayette County, they told me that a great many came from that County; numbers passed me whom I saw at Bloomington the day before; on my way back the road was full as long as I kept in it; they told me there were many from three to eight thousand who had come into the Territory.

The Committee now adjourned.

Governor Robinson Captured by the Missouri River Pirates.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 11.

The wife of Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, reached this city yesterday evening, direct from Kansas, having left Lawrence on Thursday last, accompanied by her husband. While on their way down the Missouri river, the boat was boarded at Lexington, Mo., by a band of river pirates, whose outrages have recently made the travel on that river unsafe for Free State men. They appeared to know that Gov. ROBINSON was on board the boat, and informed him that they believed he was fleeing from Kansas, and that they were determined to arrest him.

The Governor appealed to the captain of the boat to protect him from the pirates, and requested him to proceed on the trip. This the captain declined to do, fearing the consequences for himself and boat. Gov. ROBINSON appealed to the pirates, telling them that he had left Kansas openly, was traveling on his private business, and should certainly have not come through Missouri if he had been trying to escape from the territory. The mob were not satisfied with this, and continued to cry "Drag him out," "drag him out;" and the Governor, seeing that resistance would be useless, finally went ashore with them.

Mrs. ROBINSON insisted upon accompanying him, but at his urgent request, consented to proceed on her journey. We understand she brings with her a report of the testimony thus far given in before the Congressional Committee, which Governor ROBINSON was taking on to Washington. To prevent further annoyance, Mrs. ROBINSON, on leaving Lexington, was obliged to cover up her name on her baggage, and conceal her name as far as possible.

MRS. ROBINSON'S STATEMENT.

The Missouri *Democrat* has received from Mrs. ROBINSON the following statement of facts relative to the arrest of her husband:

ST LOUIS, Monday, May 12, 1856.

As Governor ROBINSON and myself were passing down the Missouri River on our way to St. Louis and further east, upon affairs of business, we were taken off the boat at Lexington, at the instigation of lawless men they pretended, that Gov. R. was fleeing from an indictment. He assured the gentlemen, some eight or ten in number, who gathered about our stateroom door, opening upon the guard, that such was not the case, that he had heard of no indictment, that his whereabouts, whether in Lawrence or elsewhere, was at all times known, that if the Marshal had desired to serve such a process upon him he could have easily done so, and he should have offered no resistance. He told them also that he would never think to escape from an indictment for any political offence, and had he been doing so, of all places he would have avoided the Missouri River and Lexington. Upon the statement of the gentleman that the delay in consenting to leave the boat, as the crowd had found the bar and were drinking freely, only added to Governor R.'s danger of personal violence, he said, "Let me see the crowd, and I can shortly convince them that I am not running from an arrest when I can continue on my journey." To which the reply was given to the effect that he would be in immediate danger of mob violence. It was also insisted upon as a means of safety, that we pass out upon the guard in leaving the boat, while the exasperated people, a "cabin full" of them, should be unaware of our departure. A carriage was in readiness to take us to the town. We were guarded into the house of a Mr. SAWYER, who kindly offered his house as a place of safety, the night-guard about the house alone reminding us of the fact that Governor R. was a prisoner. I omitted to mention in its proper place, that the gentlemen, upon first coming to the stateroom, said they had been talking with the crowd for fifteen minutes, trying to persuade them to leave the boat, but that none would be satisfied unless he remained in Lexington until they could learn whether an indictment was out against him, while others cried "drag him out." To Gov. R's suggestion that if he was running away from an arrest, he could see no grounds for another State to interfere, one of the gentlemen replied, "he did not wish to get into an argument," &c. Governor R. is retained a prisoner, while I am allowed to pass on.

I make this statement that the true state of the case may be known.

SARA T. D. ROBINSON.

Later by Telegraph.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF GOV. ROBINSON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 16.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes that GOV. SHANNON has sent an express to Lexington, Mo., with the papers necessary for the arrest and return of Mr. ROBINSON. The Committee of Investigation are in session at Leavenworth. It is understood that Mr. OLIVER will present a minority report when the Committee return to Washington.

THE PAPERS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

A letter from Kansas, dated 9th inst., states that the Missourians having threatened to destroy the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, sealed packages of the proceedings, up to the time of the departure of Mr. ROBINSON, were placed in charge of that gentleman for Washington. These dispatches have not been discovered in possession of Mr. R. at Lexington—his wife, at his request, having proceeded with them after his arrest. Had it not been for this, she would have remained with her husband.

Voice of the Radical Democracy of New-York.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We address you, not in the name or under the authority of any organized body, but as individuals impelled by the necessity of the case to act upon our own signatures. The action of the State Convention which assembled at Syracuse on the 10th of January, for the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati was of such a character as, in our judgment, to call for animadversion on the part of those who dissent from its conclusions; and we avail ourselves of this method of submitting to the public our views of the course which has been pursued.

A candid expression of opinion, and an earnest adherence to principles deliberately adopted, have ever formed prominent characteristics of the Radical Democracy of New-York. With that party it has been our pride and pleasure hitherto to be identified in political action; and we have looked with satisfaction on the influence it has exerted on the public policy of the State, in beneficent measures to which it has given vitality and ultimate success. The direct and rigid responsibility of Executive agents; economy in the public expenditures, "that labor may be lightly burthened;" the abolition of exclusive privileges to individuals and corporations; the restriction of Executive patronage: and, as far as practicable, the application of Democratic principles in the administration of public affairs: these have been the leading objects to which the Radical Democracy of this State have devoted their efforts, with a perseverance worthy of the enlightened cause in which they were engaged. If their endeavors to secure these beneficent results have been in anywise frustrated, a calm examination will show the failure to have resulted, in most cases, from the admixture of materials adverse to the genius and spirit of the party to which we have alluded; from the machinations or weakness of men professing to accord in sentiment with their less pliant brethren; but who, when the hour of trial arrived, preferred an acquiescence in the policy of political opponents, to the labors and sacrifices incident to a rigid maintenance of sound policy, and the ultimate triumph of correct principle.

The annexation of Texas, and the consequent war with Mexico, having resulted in the acquisition of a large addition of territory, the character to be affixed to it became a subject of early and anxious consideration. Was it strange that a party which had adopted JEFFERSON as its great exemplar—which had appropriated his doctrine of strict constitutional construction, his hostility to public debt, his abhorrence of civil and religious tyranny, his love of democratic equality and justice—in their own, should also have inherited his views of the propriety and duty of extending to the Territory acquired the free institutions under which they had so greatly prospered? Was it surprising, in the midst of the advancement in self-government to which they had attained, that they should have urgently desired that a country of so wide extent should remain free to the industrious labor of the citizens of our own State, and of the emigrant seeking a home on our shores? By no means. And hence there arose from crowded mart and country village, from convention and conventicle, from forum and legislative hall, a general expression of hostility to the reëstablishment of involuntary servitude in the Territory from which it had been already banished by the deliberate action of a semi-barbarous people. But then, as now, there was in the State a class of men worshipping at the shrine of official patronage, who, for selfish ends, endeavored to obstruct the progress of a public sentiment they could not stem and dare not directly oppose. By the aid of adventitious circumstances, men of this character succeeded in obtaining a trifling majority in a Democratic State Convention, and in defeating the adoption of the subterfuge that, however proper the principle in the abstract, the time for its application had not yet arrived. It refused to give expression to the prevalent feeling of the democracy of the State. A separation ensued; and each section chose its delegates to the National Convention. For reasons which have not ceased to operate at the present day, the representatives in that body refused to give admission to the regular delegates chosen by the Radical Democracy of New-York, except upon terms deemed by the latter as unjust and degrading. They spurned the conditions, and returned to their constituents with honor unsullied and spirits unbroken. It is not necessary to advert to the contest which ensued in defence of principles, deemed sacred as those for which our fathers bled. Enough that the result taught their brethren of other States the dangerous tendency of attempting to trample on men

"Who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

The application of the prohibitory clause in the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, and to that part of Texas lying north of 36° 30'; the admission of California as a free State; and the abandoned force and supremacy of the *border law* against involuntary servitude in New-Mexico and Utah whilst in a Territorial condition, served in a measure to quiet the apprehensions of the Free States, and prepared the public mind for an acquiescence in the "Compromise measures" of 1850. Long and violently agitated as the community had been, it readily sank into repose on the assurance thus held out that the vexed question was firmly settled by concurrent events against Slavery extension. The National Conventions of both political parties deliberately resolved against all further disturbance of the subject, and pledged themselves to withstand all attempts at its renewal, "in Congress or out of it," on any pretext whatever.

On this platform of abstinence from agitation, the Democratic Party elected its Presidential candidate. To the accomplishment of this result the individuals whose names are hereto subscribed cheerfully give their vote and influence; and when they heard the President of their choice, before high Heaven and his assembled countrymen, declare his solemn determination to frown indignantly on any and every attempt to revive agitation, they felt themselves absolved from a responsibility more than ordinary magnitude, by the assurance that, in no possible contingency, could any aggressive measure escape the ordeal of the Executive department of the Government.

Alas! for the mutability of human purposes, scarce had the ink of the Inaugural Message become dry, before there was concocted a measure of aggression, more bold

New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1856.

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Perilous Aspect of our Foreign Relations.

It is evidently the purpose of the President to complete the harmony of his administration by closing it with a war. Consistency requires that catastrophe. The 4th of March, 1853, found the country at peace in all its external relations; and for domestic differences, they had just been accommodated by the finality of Compromise. On both points the inaugural address indulged in the liveliest felicitations, pledging the faith and the entire energy of the new Executive to the perpetuation of both. The condition of Kansas illustrates the fidelity with which one part of this engagement has been adhered to; and a glance at the position of our foreign affairs justifies the deepest solicitude in regard to the other. A conflict with one European power, seems, from what glimpses we catch of the President's temper through the oracles of the organ, and the significant acts preceding the late message, and the message itself, to be almost inevitable. Escape can only present itself in a disposition to recede and conciliate on the part of Great Britain, which her whole policy of late touching Central America forbids us to anticipate. The recognition of Nicaragua under existing circumstances cannot do otherwise than alienate the friendly republics of the Isthmus, and drive them into more intimate relations with England. The whole horizon darkens indeed with the war-cloud. The only chance for a pacific issue lies in the tried aversion of Secretary MARCY for war; a chance of little moment seeing the headstrong determination of the President to have the quarrel in spite of all opposition. No knight-errant, not Quixotte himself, with only his private and individual neck to stake upon the adventure, ever went forth upon more deliberate purpose to contend with dragons and giants, and all ghastly apparitions he might encounter, than does President PIERCE embark in every dispute, and interpret every circumstance in a sense as tributary as practicable to a warlike solution.

As an illustration, we need only refer to a recent incident. Three officers of the army were sent to Europe, last year, that they might visit the seat of war, and recruit their military knowledge with a dash of practice. They were in the Crimea. The story, as they themselves tell it, and no doubt truthfully, runs to the effect that every courtesy was tendered them by the Russian and English commanders; the French Commander-in-Chief alone declined to facilitate their studies, and refrained from any but the most meagre and restrained politeness. On their return through Paris, the three waited upon the French Minister of War, Maréchal VAILLANT, again, however, enjoying a slice from the cold shoulder, and experiencing a rudeness of treatment, which said little for the manners of the official, and only proved the indulgence by that individual, on private account, of a decided and irrational hostility to this country. There was nothing said for which it is at all necessary to hold the French Government responsible. If there had been, it was addressed to persons in no sense representative of this Government, holding no recognized official position, and who could have no other claim upon the attention of any French Minister of State, him of Foreign Affairs, perhaps, excepted, than any private traveler might urge. The usages of diplomatic intercourse create no title to courtesy in such cases. The text books recognize no rights as secured to these extraordinary missions. Politeness of treatment, required by the universal code of good manners, they were of course entitled to—that was all; and, it is superfluous to say, a breach of social etiquette is scarcely a matter for international negotiations and a possible quarrel. We have no right to claim for any individual sent abroad on other than diplomatic business, the formal and ceremonious reception and elaborate courtesy to which ambassadors and ministers of every grade are entitled, as embodiments of the national dignity, and the exponents of the national will. It is true, expressions were used by the French Minister, which, if used by the one in charge of foreign relations, or by the Emperor himself, might furnish grounds for apprehension, but not for formal inquiry or remonstrance, unless uttered to a diplomatic representative of this Government. The fact only proves, if it be a fact and prove anything, that the sentiments of the French Government are not, at this moment, of that amiable description that we may safely go out of our way to trump up a cause of quarrel, and invade the Tuileries with demands for satisfaction. Such, however, if reliance may be placed upon our advices from Washington, is the disposition of the President. He chooses to regard the three officers, absent on leave, as invested with all the dignity, and accredited to all the respect of the Government itself; to make their private wrongs public injuries; and require for them that redress, which the code of the duello would otherwise oblige them to demand in person of one who, transcending his official range, had gratuitously insulted them. And this, in the face of a possible conflict with England; with a variety of reasons for believing France needs only a pretext for joining that power in a contest with the spreading grandeur of the United States, and with no remote probability of having an active part to play in the convulsions of Central America. Can we, in view of such indications, doubt the cordial willingness of the Administration to embark in a general war, if not as a means of retaining power, than through a wanton and mischievous desire to embarrass its successors with the management of a desperate contest? There is no third alternative. It is not recklessness which might be palliated; it is a malign policy, to which peace and the best interests of the country are to be sacrificed, unquestionably for the furtherance of partisan designs.

Were the Executive accessible to any moderate and conservative influence, remonstrance against tampering with our already perilous relations with foreign powers might have some effect. It is accessible to nothing of the sort. Its whole energies are addicted to the creation of civil dissension at home, and of a three-fold war without; and were Messrs. CASS, with his Anglo-phobia, and DOUGLAS, with his Free-Soil antipathies, and WELLER, with his filli-busterism, are the advisers, sober counselors have small chance. The only hope is, that fear, if not prudence, will interpose timely enough to prevent a conflict with more than one antagonist at a time.

Central American Affairs.

We publish this morning a part of the diplomatic correspondence concerning affairs in Nicaragua, transmitted by the President to Congress on Thursday last. It embraces the complaints of Senor MOLINA, the Costa Rican Minister, against our Government for the movements of WALKER and his men, and the reply of Secretary MARCY thereto. It consequently gives the best presentation that has been, and probably the best that can be made, of the action of our Government in the premises. Mr. MARCY argues the case with ability, and, we think, vindicates our Government from the charge of having connived at the fillibusterism which has resulted in the overthrow of the old Government of Nicaragua and the establishment in its stead of WALKER's *régime*. But it does not justify the recognition of WALKER's Government, at the present moment:—and we apprehend it will be difficult to convince the people, in view of all the circumstances of the case, that this step was wise, necessary, or prudent.

Among the documents just sent to Congress, we find the following from Mr. MARCY to Mr. WHEELER, written immediately upon learning that he had opened communications with WALKER's Government:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1855.

To John H. Wheeler, Esq., &c.:

SIR—In my dispatch of the 8th ultimo, (No. 13,) you were instructed to *abstain from all official intercourse* with the persons now exercising control over some parts of the State of Nicaragua. By your dispatch, (No. 29,) it appears that before my communication was received, you had resumed diplomatic functions as Minister of the United States. The dispatch in which that fact is announced (No. 28) has not reached this Department, and the Government has not, therefore, your reasons for such an unexpected course.

The information we have here relative to the State of affairs in Nicaragua, leads to the conclusion that such a course was unadvisable. It is strongly objectionable, because it may be construed to imply, in some degree, *an approval by the United States of the proceedings of those—mostly foreigners—who have, by violence, overturned the former Government of that State, and assumed control over it.* A very different view is taken here of the political condition of things in Nicaragua.

Considering the means by which the power that now predominates in that State was obtained, and the manner in which it is exercised, it can have no just pretension to be regarded as even a *de facto* Government. You will, therefore, on the receipt of this dispatch, at once cease to have any communication with the assumed rulers of that country.

Until you are instructed to establish diplomatic intercourse with those who exercise political power in Nicaragua, you will strictly observe the course of conduct enjoined in my dispatch to you of the 8th ultimo.

You will please transmit a duplicate of your No. 28 to the Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

In December, our Government declared that WALKER's *régime* could have "no just pretensions to be regarded as even a *de facto* Government;" and this opinion was based, not upon doubts as to its stability, but upon consideration of "the means by which his power was obtained and the manner in which it was exercised." Have either of these changed? Not only are they both unchanged—but WALKER's position is much more precarious, and the stability of his Government much less assured, than it was in December.

What has produced this sudden change in the action of the Administration?

Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

Our dispatches from Washington leave no room to doubt that Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, will be immediately dismissed, and his Government will hardly question the propriety of the act, when they become acquainted with the very remarkable misstatements which he has made, respecting his intercourse with our statesmen on the Central American question, which have been brought to light by the publication of the correspondence on that subject. The equivocal position which Mr. CRAMPTON has been placed in by the refutation of one of his statements by Senators CLAYTON, FISH and CRITTENDEN, will be rendered much worse by the prompt denial of another of his statements by Mr. CASS. Never write a letter, was the advice of the wily demon to Faust, and if some such sagacious spirit had given a similar piece of advice to Mr. CRAMPTON, he might have been saved a world of trouble. But, as diplomatic agents must of necessity write letters, they should be cautious to write none that would rise up in judgment against them when published in a Blue Book.

Plans for the New City Hall.

The Board of Aldermen are to consider to-night the two reports made by a Special Committee of their body respecting the best plans for the new City Hall. The majority report recommends the Buckman plan, and the minority report in favor of the Thompson plan. There is not much danger, we presume, of either of these monstrous designs being adopted; they are preëminently the worst that have been offered. But it matters little whether they adopt either or not, since nothing can be done towards the building of the new Hall until an act shall have been passed by the Legislature authorizing the appropriation of the necessary funds. But, still, we say of the two designs—"A plague on both your houses." The public interests suffer from the lack of a suitable City Hall; but it will be better to wait ten years longer than to have an improper design adopted, which will remain a disgrace forever.

The Radical Democracy.

The address which we publish this morning to the "Radical Democracy," emanating as it does from some of the staunchest and most respectable members of the Democratic Party in this State, is entitled to more consideration than an ordinary political address on the eve of a Presidential nomination. It is issued, of course, in reference to the Cincinnati Convention, though it is not expected to change the policy which will prevail in that body. But its effect on the rank and file of the party will be more potent than upon the Nominating Convention. The signers to it are not identified with the Republican movement, but they protest against being transferred over, body and soul, to the interests of Slavery and the Douglas-Pierce Party, which they do not acknowledge as the same party which has heretofore preserved the traditions and principles of the Jefferson-Jackson Democracy. They are alike opposed to the Hards and the Softs, and form a third division of the Democracy of the State, under the name of Radicals.

Shall We Count the Cost of War?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I know your Washington Correspondent "S." well, and I respect and appreciate his enterprise, intelligence, ability and truthfulness; but I want to protest earnestly against the temper and spirit he indulged yesterday in regard to France and its Minister at Washington. The course of the American Press, in assailing and traducing the personal character of the Emperor of France, occasioned the indignities cast upon American officers by Marshals PELISSIER and VAILLIANT. We have not been content to denounce NAPOLEON as a usurper, but have constantly and persistently proclaimed him a rowdy adventurer whose associations in this country were low and vicious. And all this, as is shown by the letter of one of our own divines, being untrue, and of course most unjust. In dismissing a former French Minister, in the refusal of the American Minister (Mr. RIVES) to recognize the Government of the present Emperor, in the treatment of the French Consuls at New-Orleans, and in the wanton, malignant, and false aspersions of the private character of the French Emperor, we provoked the insults to which our officers were subjected. Apparently slight as this may seem, there is, in the curt and rude treatment of Maj. DELAFIELD and his associates, an ember that may be fanned into a flame.

We have enjoyed a long Peace, broken only by such Wars as we have chosen to wage upon weak neighbors. In our intercourse with European nations we have been exacting and fastidious. Jealous of our rights, we have been quick to take offence. So far, all has gone well, though Spain had vastly more reason for refusing to receive Mr. SOULE than we have for dismissing Mr. CRAMPTON.

The truth is, and it is time to look truth in the face, that we are pushing England beyond the point of endurance, while France, irritated by a sense of personal injustice, only awaits a pretext for war with America.

In the recent war of Europe, the sympathies of our people were with Russia; and our Government, as cannot be denied, by magnifying the fault of England, in violating our neutrality laws, and in informing that Government that she was at war with the only nation that we could accept for the purpose of arbitration, manifested, offensively, kindred sympathies.

In the pending difficulties with England, we had, fortunately, the vantage ground. We were, for the most part, right, and our enlightened, able Secretary of State, possessed the power not only of vindicating our strong points, but of exposing the weak ones of our opponent.

But we are "running things into the ground." In language which Secretary MARCY will understand, we are pressing a "suit" too far. Our "Ace" and "King" have taken "tricks;" but our "Queen" will certainly get "roughed."

In simultaneously acknowledging WALKER's Fillibuster Government, dismissing the British Minister, and demanding explanations of the French, we are dealing with questions pregnant with the gravest consequences. The danger of war is not only imminent, but immediate. That war, involving us, as it will, with two of the most powerful nations of the earth, must occasion sacrifices of blood and treasure to an extent the world has never experienced.

But for the wisdom and prudence of Governor MARCY, the evils of war would not have been so long averted. We are now rushing blindly to the verge of a fearful precipice. By this Administration, this admonition, and all admonitions, will be disregarded. But I ask the people to "count the cost of war." I ask the merchant to estimate the value of commerce, the farmer to remember the difference between war and peace—prices for land and produce; and I ask all to estimate the value of California. Perhaps, also, the South, ever ready for war, may think it expedient to calculate the value of "peculiar institutions."

If my name were of any consideration or weight, I would attach it to this admonition, coupled with a prediction, that, unless there be an immediate change of policy and temper in our Government and people, the sun that rises upon harvests ready for the sickle, will find us "trying conclusions" against France and England, with the disadvantage of being engaged in a war originating from causes which will deprive us of the friendship and sympathy of other nations.

X.

Eisfeld's Concert.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD's grand concert, on Saturday evening, attracted a good audience, but not so large as we should have liked to see assembled on such an occasion. The programme opened with WEBER's superb overture to "Oberon"—a fresh and charming composition, always acceptable when interpreted by a sufficient orchestra. It was well played, although the violins were at times a little scratchy. Miss BRAINERD then sang BEETHOVEN's concert aria, "Ah! perfido." This young lady has a beautifully youthful voice, and in the concert-room always wins admirers. BEETHOVEN's aria seemed a little beyond her powers, and she certainly failed to give it all the fire and expression of which it is capable. The orchestra seemed to extract the sweetness from her voice, and leave nothing but a bare thread of sound. In the two incidental songs of "Egmont," Miss BRAINERD shone to greatest advantage. They were within easy range of her voice, and she gave them with purity and simplicity. Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, a pianist of great excellence, and much too seldom heard in public, played the Adagio and Finale from MENDELSSOHN's Concerto in G, with delicacy, and just discrimination of its many elegancies. Signor BADIALI sang a new scena and aria composed for him and the occasion by Mr. EISFELD. The principal merit of this piece lies in the orchestral treatment of the accompaniment, which is full and gorgeous, and superior to the usual scoring of the Italian school. Signor BADIALI was in excellent voice, and delighted the audience.

The second part of the programme was devoted exclusively to the music to "Egmont," by BEETHOVEN. This music was originally composed for GOETHE's drama, but it has been customary to play it independently of that work—preserving merely a poetic narrative of the plot. Mr. DONALD MCLEOD supplied this very necessary thread on Saturday night, and with the earnestness of a poet assisted at the elucidation of a brother poet's tone thoughts by reading the explanatory poem which he had prepared for the occasion. The task was by no means a grateful one, for the most musical speaking voice of an orator sounds harsh when contrasted with the full harmonies of an orchestra. Recitative is the only form of language which bridges the difficulty.

BEETHOVEN's music is so eminently melodramatic and descriptive that it is almost impossible to enjoy it thoroughly without the visible surroundings of the drama. Removed from the stage to the concert room it sounds light and familiar, and falls altogether to remind you of the great master who wrote the Eroica and Choral Symphonies. The bitterest enemy of BEETHOVEN cannot deny to this music abundant supply of melody and perfect perspicuity, and we are only surprised that it has not become familiar. We are all indebted to Mr. EISFELD for the novelty he gave us on Saturday night, and we trust the success of the Consert will encourage him to repeat it.

Academy of Music.

MAX MARETZEK commences a fresh term of office to-night—thanks to the liberality of the public and his own good industry and talent. He purposes giving us two more weeks of Italian Opera, and repeats "Lucia" to-night.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The City Chamberlain.

It is said that the Mayor will before bestowing the appointment of City Chamberlain upon any one of the numerous applicants, make it a positive condition that the person receiving the same will enter into an agreement, that the Bank in which the deposit is placed shall allow a reasonable rate of interest upon the balance standing to the credit of the City.

The City has never as yet received one cent as a compensation for its deposits, although the State has derived a large income from interest paid on its canal receipts, which since 1826 has amounted to over two millions of dollars. The Mayor recommended this course to the Common Council, and desired that an ordinance should be passed to that effect, but it did not receive consideration from that body.

Change at the Astor House.

From this date the Astor House goes under the individual charge of Mr. CHARLES A. STETSON, Capt. COLEMAN having withdrawn from the firm in consequence of some heavy pecuniary embarrassments, growing out of assistance rendered to Mr. A. B. COLEMAN, of the Burnett House, Cincinnati. A card, explanatory of the dissolution of partnership, will be found in another part of this paper.

Political.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Association of the Eighteenth Ward met at the Medical College Friday evening, pursuant to public notice, W. R. STRONG, presiding; R. WYNKOOP, Secretary.

The declaration of principles was read, and fourteen names added to the roll.

The Committee on Rooms reported that they had engaged the one in which the Association were then assembled. The report was adopted.

On motion, an Executive Committee for the Ward was appointed, consisting of three members from each of the seven election districts, together with the officers of the Association and the five delegates to the Central Committee.

A resolution was offered that two Delegates be chosen to act with a like number from each of the other Ward Associations, and with the Tabernacle Executive Committee, and the Committee of Five from the Central Republican Committee, in the selection of Delegates to Syracuse.

Objection was made to the recognition of the Tabernacle Committee, but the resolution was finally adopted unanimously.

FRANCIS O. DOER and HENRY BREWSTER were appointed Delegates.

C. W. ELLIOTT resigned the office of Vice-President, on the ground of other engagements in the same cause. S. V. BAGLEY was unanimously chosen in his place.

HENRY BRUNSTER was unanimously chosen Second Vice-President.

The President of the Association made an effective address, which was received with repeated bursts of applause.

The Association adjourned to the call of the Chair.

DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New York, held May 14, 1856, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Syracuse Convention be appointed by a Convention to consist of two from each Ward, to be chosen in the respective Wards by the several Republican Clubs and Associations therein.

Resolved, That the Republicans in the various Wards meet on or before the 20th inst., in their various Wards, for the purpose of selecting such delegates.

Resolved, That the Committee of Five appointed at the Tabernacle on the 29th of April, and a Committee of Five from this Committee, be also members of that Convention.

Resolved, That such Convention meet at such place as may be hereafter announced.

The Committee of Five from the Central Committee have since been appointed, and are as follows: James Kennedy, George Terwilliger, Charles C. Leigh, William H. Anthon, Luman Sherwood.

E. KETCHUM, Chairman.
WM. PEEL, GEO. TERWILLIGER, } Secretaries.
New-York, May 17, 1856.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

COWARDLY ASSAULT—STABBING A MAN IN THE BACK.

An Irishman named Edward Gleason was brought to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stabbing Patrick Kennedy, residing at No. 9 Third-avenue. From the statements made before the magistrate, it appears that the accused had repeatedly threatened Kennedy, and that on Saturday night he went to his house, and "dared" him out. Kennedy, exasperated at Gleason's conduct, went hastily to the door, but had scarcely reached the sidewalk when Gleason cut him in the back with some sharp instrument, and then ran away, but was pursued and overtaken by a citizen, who handed him over to the police. The wound inflicted on Kennedy proved on examination not to be serious. Gleason was committed for examination.

Miscellaneous.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

Mr. Henry Elling, of the firm of Hayden, Elling & Saunders, brass faucet makers and plumbers, doing business at No. 116 Pearl-street, committed suicide at that place on Saturday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a horse-pistol.

William F. Ford, of Morrisania, one of the workmen employed in the building, on his return from dinner, just before 1 o'clock, went to the rear of the building to take down a saw, when he perceived drops of blood trickling down from above. He went to the second story and saw more blood dripping down. He then pursued his investigation to the fourth story, where he witnessed a horrid spectacle, Mr. Henry Elling, one of the members of the firm, lay weltering in his blood, quite dead, the upper part of his head having been completely shot away. The walls were bespattered with blood and brains. A horse pistol lay by the side of the deceased, and bullets and powder were scattered around.

The following note was found in one of Mr. Elling's pockets:

"That unprincipled Hamilton Fire Insurance Company has been the cause of this. Their conduct upsets my mind, and, when upset, it upsets my brain generally. Had it not been, I should not have been. My mortification at the steps they have taken are driving me mad."

Coroner HILLS being notified of the horrible occurrence, immediately summoned a Jury of investigation who, after hearing the testimony, found that "the deceased came to his death by suicide, by shooting himself with a pistol, while under a temporary aberration of mind."

It is stated that Mr. Elling was formerly in business in Canal-street, where he was burned out. The Hamilton Insurance Company, in which he had a policy, refused to pay him within $2,500 of the amount of his insurance, on the ground that he did not inform them that he was also insured in another office. This loss, it appears, together with the cares of his new business, in which he took a very active part, so preyed upon his mind as to induce him to commit the rash act.

He resided at No. 6 Poplar-street, Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and family.

Mrs. Elling, on being made aware of the sad event, became quite frantic, and it is feared the sad event will unsettle her reason.

UNKNOWN MEN DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the foot of Clarkson-street, on Saturday afternoon.

An unknown man was drowned at Pier No. 2 North River, at 1½ o'clock Sunday morning. A private watchman on the pier says he put the deceased and a companion, both of whom were intoxicated, on board of the steamer that plies between here and Elizabethtown. Soon after he heard a noise, and on looking around saw deceased struggling in the water. He instantly threw him a rope, which he grasped, but soon let go of it, and sank beneath the water. The body was recovered shortly afterwards.

The dead body of a man, apparently a longshoreman, has been laying in Whitehall-slip since Saturday morning, awaiting the Coroner. It is very much decomposed.

☞ Those who wish to obtain, as a keepsake, a volume from the library of the late Dr. CHOULES have to-day the opportunity, as the whole collection is to be sold at auction by Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co.

☞ There is to be a great military parade in town to-day.

Fires.

IN WEST-STREET.

The alarm of fire in the Third District on Saturday afternoon was caused by the burning of a box of old rags in the cellar of the hay store of J. H. & H. H. KEMMAY, No. 398 West-street.

IN SECOND-AVENUE.

At 10 P. M., on Saturday, an alarm was occasioned by a trifling fire in the ceiling of house No. 310 Second-avenue, originating from a leak in the gas pipe.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—FALSE ALARM.

The alarm, about 10¾ o'clock last night, was caused by the kindling of a fire in a furnace in the yard of No. 176 William-street.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Court Calendar for this day. Nos.—19, 23, 49, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 8 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BOERHAAVE.

Three bottles of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will cure the Dyspepsia.

One bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint.

One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 261 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE LATE FIRM OF A. & G. A. ARNOUX HAVING been dissolved on the 1st inst., A. ARNOUX, the founder of the original firm, has associated with himself his son WILLIAM, (also of the late firm,) for the purpose of continuing business as Merchant Tailors. They have taken the store No. 567 Broadway, cor. Prince-st., between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, where they have just opened a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the best quality and newest styles.

Our customers are assured that our aim will be to enhance the reputation which forty years of attention to business has earned for the senior partner; and that our constant care will be to have every garment made up in a manner that, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. We respectfully solicit a call at our new location.

A. ARNOUX & SON.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!—

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR OUR TAX-CRUSHED CITIZENS!

Oh, here in New-York we are heavily taxed—
We are swindled and robbed by the cheats aldermanic;
And, though some who have staid here right wealthy have waxed,
Others, dreading such taxes, made off in a panic!
Now of those who grew rich—the great secret of those
Who grew rich under taxes that roined all others.—
Was this,—that they SAVED TWICE THEIR TAX BILLS in clothes.

By buying their goods at the stores of SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Stores, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (Sole Patentee,) No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

WICKERSHAM'S IMPROVED FLAT RAIL IRON FENCE.—This new article of manufacture is cheaper than the wire fence, and removes the objection urged against the common wire fence in the contraction and expansion of the metal and invisibility. The fence is easily seen by stock, in consequence of the wide surface of the rails exposed. It is a self-sustaining fence, and requires no screws or such appliances to tighten the rails. This fence is sold as low as $1 50 per rod, including iron posts and rails. For sale by the NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY, No. 312 Broadway.

J. B. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 565 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale, also boxes containing two vases and and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchasers free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now complete, stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vesting coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior. It takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

JET ORNAMENTS.—BRACELETS, BROOCHES, Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins, tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

FOR PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, call on HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the best Boston and New-York instruments, who is now selling an entire stock of superior pianos and melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Good pianos to rent. Rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

ARTIFICIAL EYES, MADE UNDER MY OWN inspection, at a day's notice. They are very perfect in color, and are inserted without pain or uneasiness. Consultations, as heretofore, on all the diseases of the eye and ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 502 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—COSTAR'S Rat, Cockroach, Croton Bug, Ant, &c., Exterminator, Costar's Bedbug Exterminator, and Costar's Fly Paper, are the only articles that annihilate the above pests. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN FOLEY, MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED BANK GOLD PENS, Has removed to his NEW STORE, No. 163 BROADWAY.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at A YARD, AT THE ONE-PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE OF YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT on every spool. No. 37 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
☞ No 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,

Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—porcelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,

from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
JUGS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ Important to Rectifiers, Liquor MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the flavorings for every kind of liquor, which need only to be added to the spirit, and the best Cognac brandy of high grade is thereby procured. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry, peach and other liquors likewise prepared by merely adding to the pure spirit, or 25 per cent. above proof. The flavoring is put up in ten gallon kegs, but samples sent to any part of the country by remitting $1 in letter.

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, Chemist,
No. 142, removed from No. 98, Maiden-lane, New-York.

☞ Knapp's Concentrated Extract of Roots, for making his celebrated root beer.—The attention of druggists, hotel keepers, private families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract without any trouble and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. General Depôt No. 362 Hudson-st.

☞ Oxygenated Bitters.—This medicine is a scientific remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and in most cases effects a permanent cure.

☞ To the Medical Faculty.—RADWAY & Co., proprietors and inventors of the celebrated R. R. REMEDIES, call upon the medical faculty to do an act of justice to suffering humanity, by inducing any "given-up" invalids, at present under their care in public hospitals, or in private practice, suffering from diseases of the Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Kidneys, Urinary Bladder, Skin or Blood, or with Chronic or Constitutional Diseases, or from Venereal, Syphilitic Poisons, and other malignant or infectious maladies, to write us for information, certified of the same by the medical faculty, who have given up said "given-up-to-die cases," and restore them to perfect health, by the use only of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RESOLVENT AND REGULATORS.

After so many miraculous cures that have been made by these celebrated REMEDIES, and after the public success which many of the medical faculty have met with by using RADWAY'S REMEDIES in their practice, and the urgent recommendation of Dr. Frederick E. Page, of Mississippi, one of the most eminent and popular writers and practitioners of the South, to the medical faculty, urging the said medical faculty to use RADWAY'S REMEDIES in their practice; also recommending the READY RELIEF as a preventive of Yellow Fever, Small-pox and Cholera; after knowing, as the medical faculty do know, the wonderful virtue of these great REMEDIES, for relieving the pain-stricken and the diseased-eaten victims, and still neglecting to save life and cure disease by simple remedies—then on the heads of said medical faculty falls the fearful responsibility of so much misery and so many deaths, which otherwise might be prevented.

If there are any persons who have been pronounced incurable and beyond the reach of cure by the regular faculty, we bid you hope. We have cured hundreds, that the wisest and most eminent doctors have given up. We have cured with RADWAY'S REGULATORS AND READY RELIEF those who FIFTEEN PHYSICIANS had given up to die, and with the RENOVATING RESOLVENT persons so afflicted with Sore Ulcers, Fever Sores and Scrofula, that they had to be kept in rooms by themselves, as their bodies were so offensive to the sight that no one could remain in their presence.

We appeal to the Medical Faculty to examine our Remedies—try them in the worst and most difficult cases your hospitals or private practice will afford, and report the effects of our said Remedies to the people, as well as to the faculty. Let a Committee from your own body make this report—we will pay the advertising of the same. If you, gentlemen of the medical faculty, love the science of medicine and desire its advancement, you will find in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RESOLVENT and REGULATORS worthy discoveries to investigate. If you are true guardians of the public health, and feel desirous of alleviating the pains and miseries of your patients, and treating with success diseases that have heretofore baffled your skill, you have in RADWAY'S REMEDIES the means to help you in your works of benevolence and good to the human race.

To the public we would here state, that for all purposes of physic and derangements of the system for which you take pills, you will find RADWAY'S REGULATORS far preferable to all pills or purgative medicines in use. One to three are sufficient, and will do better service than six to ten of the most approved pills in use. They never sicken or pain the patient, and always leave the bowels in a regular and healthy condition. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to be used in all cases where you feel pain—its application either internally or externally will relieve the most torturing pains.

RADWAY & CO. have letters from the most eminent public men, and many of the most skillful physicians, in the United States and Canada, indorsing the curative powers of the R. R. REMEDIES. RADWAY & CO.

R. R. R. REMEDIES sold by druggists everywhere. Principal office, 162 FULTON-ST., up stairs, New-York.

☞

WANTED.

PRACTICAL GAS FITTERS WANTED TO GO TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Three good Gas Fitters can find steady employment at HOWE & WILDER'S Gas Fitting Company, Chicago, Ill. None but first-class workmen need apply.

HOWE & WILDER, Gas Fitting Company, No. 96 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
Refer to HUNTER, KELLER, & CO., No. 144 Centre-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended persons—the one as cook; is an excellent cook; understands all kinds of meats and puddings; bakes good bread, pies, &c. The other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and laundress. Both have good references, and have no objections to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 24 3d av., Bible House Buildings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two respectable girls, cousins, wish places in one family in the City, or a short distance in the country. One does cooking, baking, washing and ironing neatly; the other as children's nurse and chambermaid, will assist with the washing, is fond of children, neat and careful. Excellent City references. Will take $6 if in one family. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two first-class servants who have served in the first families in this and the old country, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waiter or seamstress; also, two German girls, who have served in American families, cook and nurse and chambermaid. All highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent (highly recommended) servants; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and plain pastry, and the other is a very efficient chambermaid and waiter, or children's nurse, willing, obliging and respectful. Apply at No 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to take a laundress' place in a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man, who is industrious and of good habits, as porter in some respectable wholesale house where he can be useful and of benefit to the employer. Address THEODORE, at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German girl to do plain sewing and light chamberwork in a nice small private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Bayard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As clerk by a young man; has best of City reference; has no objection to going in the country. Address E. J. P., office of this paper.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN.—A. T. STEWART & CO. want several experienced salesmen who have resided in our City, and have an extensive acquaintance with either a Southern, Western or the New-York State trade. Apply, by letter or personally, between 6 and 7 P. M. at the corner of Broadway and Chambers sts., up stairs.

FAMILIES WANTED—To work in a Cotton factory in Connecticut; said families to be composed chiefly of girls, between the ages of 12 and 20 years. Apply on Tuesday morning, May 20, between 8 and 11 o'clock, at No. 23 Beaver-st., corner of Broad.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a commission house in New-York; one who is desirous of establishing himself in the West in grocery and produce business. A person with a small capital at command can learn of a very desirable opening by addressing immediately, in real name, CHICAGO, Box No. 2,499 Post-Office. All communications confidential.

MAN WANTED—In a gentleman's family residing a short distance from the City. A man who understands driving and the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 11 o'clock, at No. 149 Grand-st.; where and where the employer can be seen.

TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—In a private family, one as cook and do general housework, one as chambermaid and take the care of children; must understand their business perfectly. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, Clinton-av., third door from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Must have unquestionable recommendations and be willing to go into the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 46 West 27th-st.

MUSIC.—A Parisian young lady, highly educated, having her diplomas from the Hotel de Ville, (Agregations des Sciences,) pupil of Ambroise Thomas, Louis Lacombe, and Gottschalk, desires pupils on the pianoforte, who wish superior instruction. Address Mlle. F. G., No. 40 East 18th-st, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN a gentleman's family, 3 hours' ride by railroad, from New-York, to instruct five children in music, French and drawing. Address W. F., office of the *Daily Times*.

WANTED—At No. 769 Broadway clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, porters for stores and hotels, barkeepers, coachmen, housekeepers, seamstresses, and girls for housework. Places procured for book-keepers, school-teachers, salesmen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for grades and stores, and waiters.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

TO COOPERS.—Wanted a good cooper; also carpenters, blacksmiths and landsmen, for ships now fitting for the South Seas; all clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

BOYS WANTED—Two boys are wanted, of about 16 years of age to sell a weekly paper in the streets, and at the Railroad depots and Steamboat landings. A salary of $50 a year will be guaranteed, with an opportunity to make $200. Address K., Box No. 3,787 New-York Post-Office.

COOK, LADY'S MAID, KITCHENMAID BUTLER, GROOM AND PAGE.—Are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. They must be very superior servants. Apply immediately at No 149 Grand-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations
J. H. FONDA, Manager.

TWO MEN WANTED—To drive coal carts. Good pay, steady employ. Also, farmers wanted, and girls for every department of service. Apply No. 14 Sixth-avenue. C. MASON.

AGENT WANTED—To sell a new article, of use to every business man and which will pay the agent from 75 to 100 per cent profit. JOHN ALLEN,
No. 36 Beekman-st.

50 MINERS WANTED.—Employment can be had for fifty English, Scotch and Welsh Anthracite miners. Apply to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, park.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—If the person who sold powder to a colored man on Monday, 12th inst., after 4 o'clock P. M., will send a note to this office addressed A. M., giving particulars, he will confer a favor on parties deeply interested. Said Powder is supposed to have been purchased in the neighborhood of 3d-av., Bowery or Chatham st.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.
HENRY M. STOW.

S. S. OSGOOD.—If Mr. S. S. OSGOOD, who purchased some Real Estate in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849 and 1850, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., he may hear of something of interest to him. HENRY M. STOW.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT, to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic C. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CHERY, Secretary

PURE SODA WATER FREE OF CHARGE.—The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain Company respectfully invite dealers in Soda Fountains and all others who desire for the first time in their lives to partake of a drink of pure Soda Water, free from the poisonous Carbonic Acid Gas now sold as "Soda Water," at the fashionable fountains throughout the City to call at No. 158 William-st., near Ann-st., where one of the Robbins simple and invaluable Fountains is now in operation.

DR. ROBINS' PORTABLE REFRIGERANT SODA FOUNTAIN.—Was patented 6th of March, 1855. It is fast superseding all other Fountains used in the South and West. It is one of the most economical, useful, and sanitary inventions of the present age. The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain Company have taken this means to enlist the attention of the citizens of New-York to an examination of the properties of its construction, and a practical test of the delicious and healthful pure Soda Water it produces.

NEBRASKA.—LIEUT. W. W. FOSDICK will deliver a free Lecture, this EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in building No. 168 Bowery, on the SOIL, Climate and Resources of Nebraska, the Local Advantages of Otoe City, and Facilities afforded to Western Emigration by The Union Settlement Company." Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend; it will interest all.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway. SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT MAP OF NICARAGUA,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH;
with minute geographical information, noting all important points and defining the seven local Departments of
NEW-SEGOVIA, MATAGALPA,
CHONTALES, GRANADA,
LEON, RIVAS and GUANCASTE.
Showing the Transit Route from Port San Juan to the Pacific, with the
NEW COAT OF ARMS OF NICARAGUA.
Also, giving the boundary of Costa Rica, as fixed by her Constitution, A. D., 1826.
Lithographed from surveys just completed by orders of President Patricio Rivas and Gen. Walker; executed under the supervision of the Governor of the Western Department.
Also, containing a
NEW MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA,
showing the Political Divisions of five Independent States.
Size, 2 feet 3 inches by 32 inches. Price, colored, 37½ cents, or 3 copies for $1. Orders by mail sent free of postage. A large discount allowed to the trade.
Map and Book Agents will please send in their orders early.
A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st.
Publisher for the United States and Central America.
For sale by SHERMAN & CO., Booksellers, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and Book Agents generally.
All orders by mail must be sent to A. H. JOCELYN.
Sample copy sent to the Trade, half off.

THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS:
A COMPLETE SUCCESS!
50th COPIES SOLD THE FIRST WEEK!
50th Thousand Now Ready of
THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS;
Or, Living in the Country.
BY FELD. S. COZZENS.
With Illustrations by Darley. Price $1.
THE VERDICT OF GOOD JUDGES.

Says Prentice's Louisville *Journal:* "The romance of country life was never taken off more resistlessly or genially than in these lively papers. They are a merry, roguish protest against the whole world of rural literature, from the idyle and bucolics of Theocritus down to the charming pastoral tales of Alice Carey. They will be read by everybody with an exquisite relish. The humor of Mr. Cozzens, though rarely flashing into wit, is sustained and spirited, and continually flows over sands of golden sense. Undoubtedly he is destined to become one of our most popular writers."

Says the Buffalo *Express*, in an appreciative leader: "Mr. Cozzens' fun is not of the rollicking sort; it is quiet and refined; calling for no boisterous recognition, but irresistably appealing to the inmost sense of humor in the reader. Yet, Mr. Irving remarked, within a short time, that he had read nothing in many years over which he had so heartily laughed, as over the imaginary misfortunes of the Sparrowgrass family. Indeed that Nestor of American literature places a very high estimate upon the talent of Mr. Cozzens and, as we personally know, spoke of him to Mr. Thackeray as the most promising of young American writers."

Says the Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin:* "The 'Sparrowgrass Papers' are deserving of especial praise because they go beyond the commonplace every-day novel, and show that something vivid, and fresh, and quaint, can be said of American life. The author sirs up new elements, finds something instructive and striking in the most common-place event, and impresses the reader throughout with his good nature, shrewdness, and the refinement and delicacy of his spirit and his wit. It is one of those original books which will provoke imitation, yet to which American literature will be deeply indebted for showing our writers that daily domestic life, with its joys and sorrows, may be rendered the subject of some of the most delightful, yet spiritual writing in the world."

Says the New-Haven *Palladium:* "They have never been equaled in American literature for genial humor, classic polish and gentlemanly refinement, and Lamb alone of English writers, in our opinion has surpassed them."

Says the New-York *Observer:* "Nothing more genial in the way of humor have we read in many a day than these papers. They have been the life of *Putnam's Magazine*, and we welcome them now in a neat volume. Read them, reader, and enjoy these mirth-provoking scenes."

For sale at the Bookstores.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT MAP OF NICARAGUA,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
See large advertisement.
A. H. JOCELYN.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE YOUNG WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION,
by ROBERT T. WAKELY, M. D., F. C. S. This is purely a Medical book and is having immense sales in France and England. Every young woman in this country should have a copy. Price $1. Sent by mail free of postage. Address, GEORGE BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT MAP OF NICARAGUA,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
See large advertisement.
A. H. JOCELYN.

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS
Is at No. 4 9 Broadway.
Books selling cheaper than at any other store in the City, with unequaled inducements.
We sell a Book and a Gold Watch for one dollar.
A Book and a Silver Watch for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Locket for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Pencil for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Breast-Pin for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Pen and Pencil for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Ring for one dollar.
A Book and a Parlor Timepiece for one dollar.
A Book and a Silk Dress-Pattern for one dollar.
A Book and a Gilt-Book for one dollar.
A Book and a Pocket Knife for one dollar.
All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gilt Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogue of Books sent to any address
EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

A RUSH WILL BE MADE
TO-DAY FOR
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JUNE,
Peculiarly rich in illustrations, and so funny all over that no one will be able to read more than one joke at a sitting, unless they use
STRONG'S PATENT RIB-PROTECTOR,
which he has invented especially for the use of
THE READERS OF THE NOTIONS,
and which will enable them to read it without
SPLITTING THEIR SIDES.
It contains thirty-two pages of the most comical reading matter, and nearly
ONE HUNDRED FUNNY CUTS.
Only 12½ cents per copy, or $1 25 per year. For sale by all News Agents. Published by
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.
"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

GOVERNMENT MAP OF NICARAGUA,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
See large advertisement.
A. H. JOCELYN.

LEAVITT & ALLEN,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE STORE
No. 379 Broadway, cor. of White-st., where they will keep constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest Cash Prices, a full assortment of
BOOKS,
In the various Departments, Literature, Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School.
Also, a good assortment of first quality STATIONERY.

GOOD HEALTH IS OUR GREAT WANT.—We can obtain it only by a knowledge of the Laws of Life and the Causes of Disease. All subjects connected with Diet, Exercise, Cleanliness, Ventilation, Dwellings, Clothing, Occupation and Amusements, will be clearly presented in the WATER CURE JOURNAL. Hydropathy will be fully explained and applied to all known diseases. Water Cure is not equaled by any other mode of treatment in those complaints peculiar to Women, and we will give practical advice most important to them. Particular directions for the treatment of ordinary cases at home, so that all may apply it without the aid of a physician. The JOURNAL is designed for the "People"—not the organ of any profession or sect.

Believing the Health Reform to be the basis of all reforms, and that no other agency can be more efficient than this, we rely on the friends of Human Improvement to place a copy of the WATER CURE JOURNAL in every family in the United States. Handsomely illustrated, and printed on the best paper, in form for binding, on the first of each month, on the following terms: Single copy, one year, $1.

Now is the time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

The *Water Cure Journal* is, unquestionably the most popular Health Journal in the world.—N. Y. *Eve. Post.*

GOVERNMENT MAP OF NICARAGUA,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
See large advertisement.
A. H. JOCELYN.

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP
And to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great Gift Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for only 10 cents; selling in this way Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Gold Pencils, Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Gold Rings, Pocket Knives, Parlor Timepieces, Silk Dress Patterns, &c., &c., for only 10 cents each, to purchasers of books. The ladies are particularly invited to call, as a large share of our books were published expressly for lady readers. Orders from the country, by mail or express, promptly attended to at EVANS & CO.'S Great Book Sale, No. 409 Broadway.

THE ST. LOUIS PRESBYTERIAN—Edited by Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., published weekly in St. Louis, Mo. Terms $3 per annum; to clergymen, $2; in all cases in advance. GEORGE P. STRONG, Esq., delegate from St. Louis Presbytery, will be at the Assembly, and he is authorized to receipt for the *Presbyterian*.
KEITH & WOODS, Publishers.

NEW MUSIC—Just published by WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, "Courting in Connecticut," by S. MARKSTEIN, author of "Sparkling Sunday Night;" "Somebody's Waiting for Somebody," by ATHERTON; 25 cents each. Music sent by mail, postage free. Persons ordering $1 worth, will receive one copy gratis.

REMOVAL.—C. S. FRANCIS & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, will remove in a few days from the store they have occupied for the past twenty-nine years at No. 252 Broadway, to the new marble building No. 554 Broadway, east side, between Spring and Prince sts.

THEOLOGICAL, STANDARD AND JUVENILE BOOKS—Embracing selections from the catalogues of Baxter & Sons, of London, and the Messrs. Clark, of Edinburg.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

A. S. LAWRENCE, JR.,—ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Park-Bank Buildings, Nos. 5 and 7 Beekman-st.

DRY GOODS.

FROM THE [illegible] AUCTION MILLS.
THE [illegible] LOT
EVER [illegible]
These Goods have, during the past week,
EXCITED UNIVERSAL ADMIRATION.
The heavy reduction
Submitted to by the Importers
is variously estimated from
$20,000 to $60,000.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.,
being the heaviest purchasers,
are now prepared to offer
RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, new styles,
at 5s. per yard, worth 9s.
RICH FOULARD SILKS, extra quality,
at 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
RICH STELLA SHAWLS, super quality,
$3 50 to $7, worth $10 to $15.
RICH PARIS MANTILLAS,
from $8 to $10,
worth double the amount.
RICH BAREGE ROBES,
at 50 per cent. below cost.
RICH CHALLIE DE LAINES,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
first cost, 28 cents.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
an extensive assortment,
50 per cent. below importers' prices;
Together with an entire new invoice of
LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, Paris styles,
At 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s., worth 8s., 10s., and 12s.
Other RICH DRESS GOODS, not mentioned,
Comprising the above sale,
WILL BE OFFERED ON THE SAME LIBERAL TERMS.
HOUSEKEEPERS
Will also find
DECIDED BARGAINS
In every description of
LACE AND MUSLIN WINDOW DRAPERY.
PURE IRISH LINENS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
Of every quality and grade,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON FIRST COST.
As the above goods,
OFFER INDUCEMENTS
PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE,
THOSE IN THE TRADE, as well as
CONSUMERS,
Are respectfully solicited to
EXAMINE THE STOCK.
REMSEN & DINGEE'S
Brown stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF
the greatest bargains in mourning goods yet offered.
N. B.—All from auction, very desirable, and of superior style and quality.
1 case black and white barège, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6.
1 case black and white barège, 1s. 9d., worth 3s.
1 case black and white barège, 2s. 6d., worth 4s.
1 case yard-wide French calico, 10d., worth 2s.
2 cases Foulard silks, $4 50, dress $8.
Ladies, don't fail to call and see them, at W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, VIZ:
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 width Linen Sheetings,
From 6d. per yard upward.
Linen Napkins, from 12s. per doz. upward.
Linen Damasks, at all prices.
Damask Table Cloths, all sizes,
Irish Linens of all the most desirable makes,
Lace and Muslin Draperies, by yard or in sets.
All these goods will be sold at least
30 per cent. less than
Usual retail prices.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SILK SALE.
Commencing on MONDAY, May 18, and continued throughout the week.
12s. Silks reduced to 8s. and 9s. per yard.
$1 Silks reduced to 75 cents.
6s. Silks reduced to 4s. 6d.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BAREGE ROBES AT $5! BAREGE ROBES AT $6!
Purchased at Thursday's Auction.
The latter with Silk Flounces,
Very Handsome and Cheap,
Just opened by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

WE WILL OFFER THE BALANCE
OF OUR LARGE STOCK OF
STELLA SHAWLS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to close them before the hotest term begins.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BULPIN'S TWENTY DOLLAR MANTILLAS,
IN BLACK TAFFETA SILK;
Black moire antique, with real guipure lace,
A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY THIS WEEK.
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

253 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
NEW DESIGNS
Will be added to our Stock on MONDAY, May 19.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

INDIA-RUBBER PIANO COVERS.
The superior advantages of the India-rubber Piano Covers over every other kind are too well known and appreciated to render an enumeration of them necessary.
Dealers, Importers and others are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. My present large stock of covers, of my own manufacture, consists of assorted sizes, both plain and printed, with which they cannot fail to be suited, both in regard to price and quality.
I have just introduced some entirely new styles, which for beauty and richness are altogether unprecedented. Lists of prices sent by mail, on application.
P. HODGMAN,
Warehouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND BASQUES.
E. THOMAS, No. 705 Broadway.
Is now offering some forty different styles of Spring Skirts, whalebone, crenolin, haircloth, corded of all sizes, any many others; a large assortment of Spring and Summer corsets, basque, for ladies and children, embroideries, laces, &c.

BULPIN'S FIFTEEN DOLLAR MANTILLAS.
SUPERB DESIGNS,
EXCELLENT MATERIALS.
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
FRENCH, SCOTCH and SWISS
Collars, Sleeves and Chemisettes, in sets or separately.
Infants' Robes, Waists, Cups, Bands, Flouncings, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Brussels, Honiton, Guipure, and other Laces in great variety,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BULPIN'S SIX DOLLAR MANTILLAS,
OF SPLENDID BLACK TAFFETA SILK.
A large variety this week.
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.

TWENTY CASES OF FRENCH LAWNS,
BAREGE ROBES, both printed and plain; six cases of new CHINA SILKS, and other dress goods, will be opened on MONDAY at less than cost of importation, by
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 60 Canal st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

REMOVAL.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Have removed from No. 73 Broadway to
No. 51 BARCLAY-ST. and No. 56 PARK-PLACE,
Corner of College-place,
Where they have now on exhibition a large and choice assortment of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

BULPIN'S TWELVE DOLLAR MANTILLAS.
TRULY QUEENLY GARMENTS.
An unusually large stock this week.
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Damasks, Tassels, Bands, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

SUPERB POINT AND CHANTILLY LACES—Just received by the *Hermann*, consisting of collars and sleeves, from $10 to $75; mantillas from $30 to $150; points, flounces and trimming lace, N. B.—A case of Paris embroideries received per *Asia*, and selected by Mr. Miller, will be opened on Thursday, the 22d inst., it contains many novelties. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 23 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted cases and solid numbers, is always on hand. GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 23 Dey-st.

LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, towels, napkins, union brown and white cloths, broadcloths, cassimeres, toilet quilts, &c. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

BAREGE ROBES.—Still further additions from auction will be made to our $5, $6 and $7 Robes, on MONDAY, May 19.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 63 Canal-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—Will open, on MONDAY, 19th inst., a full assortment of Silk Robes, at $15. No. 63 Canal-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF NEW
DRY GOODS, AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, NO. 126 BOWERY.
ELEGANT BAREGES AND BAREGE DE LAINES.
FINE CHALLI DE LAINES AND PERSIAN CLOTHS.
[illegible] SHAWLS, very heavy, at $10.
[illegible] CASHMERE SHAWLS, at $1 50.
[illegible] QUILTS from $1 50 to $3.
DAMASK [illegible], very fine, $1 50 per dozen.
LINEN TABLE COVERS, real Damask, at 75 cents.
An immense assortment of goods for BOYS' WEAR.
PRINTED LAWNS, very beautiful, at 1s.
PRINTED LAWNS, the richest of the season, at 1s. 6d.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 75 cents and $1 50 per dozen.
DOMESTIC GOODS [illegible] wholesale prices.
DOMESTIC GOODS by the piece at manufacturers' prices.
FINE CHAMBRAYS, ZEPHYRS AND FRENCH PRINTS.
LINEN DRAPERY, very wide, $1 50 per piece.
DRAPERY, by the piece, $6—very elegant.
And thousands of other New Styles of Goods, from auction, or from the manufacturers, all sold at the lowest prices of any establishment in New-York.
One Price marked in plain figures, and no deviation.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY,

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.,
Having purchased very largely
Of Embroideries, at late Auction Sales,
Are enabled to offer them at
From 30 to 50 per cent. Less than they cost to import.
The following comprise a small part
Of the lot:
French Lawn Handkerchiefs, from 1s. 6d. up.
Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 6s. up.
White and black Lace Coiffures.
Lace Berthas.
Embroidered and Corded Skirts.
Embroidered Book and Cambric Sets.
Linen and Cambric Breakfast Sets.
Cambric and Swiss Flouncing.
Cambric and Swiss Bands.
Cambric and Swiss Insertings.
Infants' Robes and Waists.
White and black Lace Capes.
Honiton Sets.
Thread Chantilly and French Lace Veils.
Guipure, French and Brussels Laces, &c.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

LOOK AT THE INDUCEMENTS
OFFERED BY H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Superb Spring Silks, for $6 and $6 50 the dress.
Extra rich Silks, for $7 and $7 50 the full pattern.
New Stella Shawls, all colors, $3 50.
Imitation Stella Shawls, from $2 to $2 50.
Also, about 200 dark printed Cashmere, for 14s., worth $3.
200 Flounced Barège Robes, in every quality, very cheap.
Also, 1,500 yards Satin Striped Barège, in pea-green, blue, and other colors, only 1s. 6d., warranted perfect.
French Challies, new Goods, only 1s.
Also, 3,000 yards oil colored Goods, 1s. 3d. and 1s 6d.
5,000 yards Tambored Window Drapery, by the piece, at wholesale price, commencing as low as 11c.
The above lots, with many others equally cheap, were purchased at auction during the last week, 50 per cent. less than the regular prices, and are marked at a very small profit, to insure quick sales.
Also, 3,500 Mantillas, made on the premises under the personal supervision of one of the most experienced mantilla makers in the City.
A rich lace inserted Mantilla, handsomely trimmed, for $2 75, and a very choice moire antique, for $4 and $4 50, Shawl shape, and other elegant styles, proportionally low.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. of Monroe.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
REMOVAL OF STORE.
CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK 25 PER CENT BELOW COST.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, being about to remove his store to the more commodious one No. 718 Broadway, near 4th-st., will offer the whole of his stock of dry goods at 25 per cent below cost, thereby insuring their quick and ready sale. The stock comprises
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
and DRESS GOODS
of every description, &c.
Also, his Linen Department, for which his store has been so famous, will be reduced at the same scale of bargains.
N. B.—Ladies should call early, as this stock must be sold without reserve. C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

BULPIN'S EIGHT DOLLAR MANTILLAS,
OF RICH BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE.
The shawl shape pattern.
A beautiful stock this week.
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!! STELLA SHAWLS!
75 lots Stella Shawls from auction.
Stella Shawls 4c per cent. less than last year's prices. Greatest bargain ever before offered.
500 pieces rich colored and Black Silks will be opened this day at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation.
5,000 Quilts and Counterpanes, very cheap, at
ANDREW G. COLBY'S, No 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge-st.

SILK ROBES FOR $15.
Another large Invoice
From Auction, worth $25,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

VERY RICH DRESS SILKS!
Brocades, Paris Plaids and Stripes, Chene, Moire, Jaspé, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS,
Plaids, stripes and figures, at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS AND SUN SHADES,
Of Plain and Fancy Silks; also, Mourning Shades,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LANE & PORTER
Will offer, this morning, a superior assortment of CHENE STRIPE AND PLAID SILKS, at 5s. and 6s. These goods are well worth the the attention of ladies, as they are far below their value.
NO. 72 CANAL-ST.

BULPIN'S TEN DOLLAR MANTILLAS.
STYLE EXQUISITE,
Quality superb.
An immense variety this week
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO., 473 BROADWAY,
Having during the past week added considerably to their former large stock of beautiful Mantillas, among which are some entirely new styles of Trimming, desire the inspection of the ladies, as they will find some decided novelties.

BEAUTIFUL FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
At $14 and $15.
Also some very elegant at low prices.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

HEAVY PLAID SILK, 6s. PER YARD,
Worth One Dollar,
A very Handsome and Cheap article,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

CALL AND EXAMINE
THE STOCK OF MANTILLAS, AT
LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

MUSLIN ROBES AT $2!
From late Auction Sales,
Just received by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LANE & PORTER
Will offer, THIS MORNING, another lot of those India plaid and checked washing silks at 4s. No. 72 Canal-st.

BROCHE, STELLA—and other Spring shawls from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.)
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $3—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS
No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—For gardening, house-cleaning, driving, or any work that soils the hands. They are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, the hands become soft and white. For sale at all rubber stores in the Union, and at GOODYEAR'S Glove Company, No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS.—Hough's patent corded whalebone and hair-cloth Skirts in great varieties. Also, a large stock of Corsets comprising part of French, English and American makes. Ladies will find our assortment complete, and of the most approved shapes and styles. MOORE'S, No. 393 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—Being obliged to reduce their business during the erection of their new store, are offering their SPRING DRESS GOODS at very low prices, and in many cases below the cost of importation, to make room for their

INSTRUCTION.

MISS PEVEAUX—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 61 9th-st., between Fifth-av. and 6th-av., New-York. The Fall session will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous. For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Wm. and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James F. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N.J.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. 499 Broadway, affords greater facilities for practical instruction than any other institution in America. There are six fine rooms, with practical business men for each department. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person, and guarantees to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one week. French, Spanish and German are taught by accomplished native professors.

PACKARD INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys at Perry-town, Westchester County, N.Y. W.M. G. WESTON, M.A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 439; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 377 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 289 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good health of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., LYMAN COBB, A. M., Principal. The Summer Term commences in May. For terms, &c., see circulars, which may be had of Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 125 William-st.; J. C. RIKER, Broadway, adjoining the Hospital; or by mail, of LYMAN COBB, Jr.

1856.—WRITING ACADEMY REMOVAL, &c.—Mr PAINE having removed his Academy to the elegant buildings No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and secured faithful assistants, is now prepared to qualify young men for the counting-room, in a quick and expeditious manner. Ladies' writing classes in private rooms, $3, 13 lessons; all found.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their School to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS—In two departments, Collegiate and Primary, No. 34 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
J. H. PATTON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 28, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 765 Greenwich-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern improved Piano-forte," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 41st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
STEINWAY.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—Peremptory sale to close a concern, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 881 Broadway, New-York, new pianos, selected from the best City makers, in elegant rosewood cases, carved and plain, pearl and ivory keys, metallic frames, superior in tone and finish, and warranted. Can be seen and tested at the store before the day of sale.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A new $350 rosewood piano for sale at $195; fine woolen cover $2, piano stool $3; seven octaves, grand action; made by one of the first City makers, and warranted. Can be seen at the mahogany yard corner of Washing on and Franklin streets.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SPLENDID PIANOS—Have just been received at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 415 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos with and without Æolian attachment, to hire, or for sale on monthly payments. Liberal terms.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTES, MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 225 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities.
The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil giving as much light as $6 60 of Rapeseed Oil, $12 00 of Whale, $20 47 of Lard Oil, or $24 00 of Burning Fluid.
INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.
The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical, Carcel, Solar, Astral, Resin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Patent Lamps, or to any ornamental Vase, Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at 50 per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $1 65, or from Sperm Oil at $2 25.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, equal in fluidity to the best Sperm Oil, possessing the great advantage of not congealing at a low temperature. This Oil can also be burned in all the ordinary Mechanical, Solar and Hand Lamps, including Bowsprit and Signal Lanterns, and gives more light than Sperm, Whale, or Lard Oil.
AUSTENS, Agent for
THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.
Also,
COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes, issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
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BANK DEPARTMENT—State of New-York, ALBANY, May 8, 1856.—The BANK OF KENT has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of New-York, (No. 2 Wall-st.,) as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election of Directors and Counselors, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. New-York, May 2, 1856.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 4 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 23d-st., near 4th-av. Price $19,000. One do., do., high stoop, on 43d-st., near Broadway. Price $12,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 38th-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLBURGH, No. 223 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 216 2d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE—Large dwelling-house and store at the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THE CITY.—One of the property in Westchester County, consisting of about 150 acres of excellent land on the Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling house in perfect order, and three smaller dwelling ones; together with extensive stables, barns, and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, or for a fine residence with extensive grounds, fish pond, &c., or with a view to speculation and the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. Title perfect and terms of payment very easy.
N. B.—Would be divided to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 430 feet front by 260, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Orange, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, containing 25 acres good land; buildings new; abundance of shade and fruit trees; terms easy. Inquire of EDWARD FENNER, No. 17 Warren-st., or Mr. MAYHEW, No. 50 Water-st., or on the premises.
DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Several fine sites on the banks of the Hudson, in a beautiful and healthy location, within 12 miles of New-York. Also, a fine house in course of erection. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil station.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Situated at Great Neck, L. I., adjoining Cow Bay, and containing about five acres of land. It has a gradual slope to the shore, with a fine water front. Unfailing springs of pure water are near, which can be led to any part of the premises, and supply a pond if required. Its advantages for bathing, and other aquatic amusements cannot be surpassed. Three places of public worship, and two daily conveyances to the City within two miles. The premises are a part of the farm lately owned by James W. Mott, deceased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st., on Wednesdays. WM. J. MOTT.

CORNWALL COTTON FACTORY.—The remaining property of this old and well-known establishment, consisting of thirteen acres, tenements for more than twenty families, a very superior overshot iron wheel, built under the supervision of the celebrated inventor and engineer, Mr. Henry Burden, and in running order; gas-works in good condition, &c., is offered for sale. The water privilege is of nineteen feet head and fall, the water soft and well adapted to dyeing and bleaching. The property is situated near the Hudson, five miles south of Newburg and fifty-five north of New-York, and accessible at all seasons, by river or railroad. For terms, &c., apply to I. TOWNSEND, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; F. & T. TOWNSEND, Albany.

SUPERIOR MARKET GARDEN FARM.—Two hundred acres, with large stone house, several barns and other outhouses, gardener's cottage, &c.; land of the best quality, under the very highest state of cultivation; fruits of all kinds in profusion, delightfully situated in New-Jersey, 9 miles from Hoboken by plank or railroad, and near a depôt. The whole or part.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS—Situate viz.: 1 with English basement No. 123 East 17th-st., (south-side) and 3 with high basements on Rutherford-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square. These houses have been built by the day's work and contain all the modern improvements. The keys will be found at No. 132 East 17th-st. Inquire at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE—Ten acres of land, under cultivation, containing three good building sites, a never-failing stream of water running through it, for $200 per acre. Inquire at No. 13 Ann-st., New-York, or of the proprietor, THOS. STANDRING, near Port Richmond.

ROUND-TOP HILL—On the north slope of the Highlands at Cornwall. This magnificent Summer-Hotel Site, 8 acres, celebrated for its bracing air, fine scenery and pleasant groves, unsurpassed by anything on the Hudson, is offered for $1,200. Its proximity to the Landing, West Point and Newburg, makes it very desirable.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC, NEAR BELLEVILLE—Containing 6½ acres, with an abundance of apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and garden fruits; with a 1½ story house, well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes' ride from the depôt. Price $2,500.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD HOUSE—Two houses and lots on 31st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent about $270. Also, two plots (4 and six lots) on 2d-av. and 83d and 89th sts.—corners. Also, a beautiful sorrel horse—fast, sound and kind. To let, the large store 25 by 115, four stories, No. 434 Pearl-st., cheap. Apply to J. COWERT, No. 200 Clinton and East Broadway, from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The five years' lease of a large first class five-story building, with basement, in Fulton-st., near Church-st. Rent moderate. Also, the store with basement, could be let to a good tenant. For further information, apply to EMIL MAGNUS, No. 12 North William st.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Association, held on the evening of the 17th inst., at Jenner's School Room, No. 75 Henry-st., ARCHIBALD HALL, Esq., the President, in the Chair, on motion the following named persons were unanimously elected delegates to the City Convention, to nominate delegates to the National Convention, to meet at Philadelphia in June next, namely: Jos. B. Close, Wm. Gurney, ARCHIBALD HALL, Chairman.
E. B. MORGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOUSE-PAINTERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.—The next general meeting will be held at Military Hall, No. 156 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst. The doors will be open for admittance of new members from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE STEWART, President.
A. A. KOLL, Financial Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The new rooms of this Association, No. 42 Bond-st., adjoining the New-York University, are now open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Young men generally, and all friends of the association, are invited to call.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.—An adjourned meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Museum Hotel, No. 22 Ann-st., for purposes of organization. By order,
JAMES F. CARTER, Chairman pro tem.
CLARK B. WHEELER, Secretary pro tem.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 21 Avenue D, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Syracuse Convention. By order
FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
CHARLES S. PERRY, Secretary.

BOUNTY LANDS.

KANSAS LANDS.—The subscribers have made arrangements with a party experienced in the Western Land business, and particularly well informed respecting Kansas, having spent the last three years there, by which they are enabled to offer unusual facilities for locating Land Warrants. The sales will take place in Boston early next month, when all lands not sold may be secured by means of Land Warrants at less than the Government price. Our Agent will in all cases go upon the lands in person, and will furnish satisfactory descriptions and general information as to the location, &c.
For terms, apply at the office No. 7 Broad-st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For persons going abroad, procured by JOHN W. FORD, at the office of C. HOLT, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.
The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DORERUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET, AT LOW RENTS.—The large and desirable five-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., suitable for a first-class hotel. Also, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also the house No. 11 Laight-st., cross to Canal—$750. Also, house No. 135 Hammond-st.—$600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 153 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new first-class four-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, beautifully situated in West 42d-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., and known as No. 92; will be let low to a good responsible tenant. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 35th-st., or to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 98 West 22d-st.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With land without stables.
R. M. BLACKWELL, No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE—A neat cottage house with well and cistern, water in kitchen, and in complete repair. Also, a large garden attached, well stocked with fruit and berries; also planted with most kinds of vegetables for the season. Apply to J. N. CORLIES, office of the New-York File Works, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with a way to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, for sale or to let, at Dobbin's Ferry, Westchester County, within 19 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY,
No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From the 1st of June to the 1st of October. The house is nicely furnished with all the requisites and lighted with gas, and in a convenient location for New-York. References required. Address or apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 23 Beekman-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to
FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET.—The upper part of this building lately occupied by the Manhattan Club. It contains the very large and well-lighted hall being about 90 feet deep with high ceiling and is well adapted for business purposes, as it is located on one of the best blocks for retail trade in Broadway. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store, who will show the premises.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The superior stone-front house and lot No. 14 East 24th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is full size. House 25 feet by 64; has all the modern improvements; has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Dr. BLODIS, No. 320 4th-st., where the key may be had for inspection.

OFFICES TO LET—No. 7 New-st., desirable for lawyers, brokers, agents, &c.; just painted and in good order; third door from Wall, and within a few steps of Broadway. Rent low. Inquire at the Law Office of LOVELL & CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

PART OF A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—Nearly new and in complete order, to a small family: three handsome rooms on the second floor; the front a large parlor, with marble mantels; one room on third floor; a large and handsome front basement, with every convenience, such as bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 255 West 31st-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—One half of a neatly finished 3-story and basement brick house No. 317 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, with seven rooms—a pleasant location. A small family will find it to their advantage to call and see. Apply to JAMES J. JOHNSTON, Amity, near Hicks-st., or on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSL TO LET—To a small family, No. 85 1st-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Inquire on the premises for further information.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A valuable lot on Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st., suitable for a warehouse. Apply to ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st.

STORE TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Well located on the main business street, near the Ferry, show-windows, gas, and rooms back for residence; suitable for dry goods or any other business. Rent moderate. Apply on premises, No. 79 Washington-st., Hoboken.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of HENRY TOMES & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1855. HENRY TOMES,
JAMES EATON,
CHARLES FOLSOM.

THE UNSETTLED BUSINESS of the late firm of HENRY TOMES & CO. will be closed by the subscribers, who have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of EATON & FOLSOM, for the importation and sale of guns and sporting ware. Having taken the stock of the late firm of H. T. & CO., they will continue the business at the old stand, No. 323 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1855. JAMES EATON,
CHARLES FOLSOM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. L. DORRANCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. DORRANCE,
J. V. VOORHEES,
J. H. BANINGER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.
The real estate business will be continued by JNO. L. DORRANCE, at the old office, No. 83 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of JOHN WHITE & SON, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, FRANCIS C. WHITE, will continue to carry on business at the same place, No. 15 Catharine-st., and will pay all the debts and liabilities of the said firm. JOHN WHITE,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. FRANK C. WHITE.

JAMES WINSLOW—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by R. H. WINSLOW and JAMES F. D. LANIER, at No. 52 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
R. H. WINSLOW.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. J. F. D. LANIER.
JAMES WINSLOW.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$2.000. ANY GENTLEMAN having $2,000, wishing to spend a very pleasant and agreeable Summer in the country, at the same time more than double his money, can have the chance by calling from 9 to 3, No. 54 Walker-st, near Broadway.
Mr. GARDNER.

TO DRUGGISTS.—For sale in Brooklyn a small drug store, established about 18 months, in a good neighborhood. Terms low; rent moderate. Reason for selling, proprietor's going to England. Location, Clermont-av., one door from Park-av.

TO CAPITALISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—$100,000 WANTED.—Any party who can furnish $50,000 in hand and $50,000 in thirty days, can have an opportunity to make $25,000 in six months. For further information, address INVESTMENT, *Herald* office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—Desirably located for doing a large business. The owner cannot attend to it, having two stores. Address DRUGGIST, Box Z, *Times* Office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS—Used the past year by thousands of families, hotel and boarding houses, agree with the most complete success. Two medals and five diplomas were awarded these CANS—MASTARS last season. On all hands they are acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most reliable in market. There is no additional cost of wrenches, funnels, or war—no trouble with screws, nor soiling of fruit by contact with India-rubber or other offensive substance. The CANS and JARS are all prepared for sealing, and the purchaser has only to heat the cover slightly when the can or jar is filled with fresh fruit and press it down into the channel on the outside filled with cement, and the work of hermetically sealing is done. They sustain no injury in opening, and may be used year after year. The lid covers the whole top, so that when open, they can be cleansed like any other open vessel. The Cans are made of stout tin, and the Jars of fire-proof yellow ware. They nest snugly, thus insuring great economy in freight. The sizes of Cans are pint, quart, half gallon and gallon; Jars—pint and quart. Full directions for putting up fresh fruit, tomatoes, &c., accompany them. Get the best, which is ARTHUR'S and don't waste your fruit with bad cans, as thousands of families did last year.
The trade supplied by EDWARD P. TORREY,
Manufacturer's Agent, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES. DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

NEW PATENT.—HANSON'S PATENT BALANCE PRESSURE VALVE HYDRAULIC RAM can be had at the subscriber's place of business, together with all the necessary information required for fixing them, of which a full and particular account may be seen in the *Tribune* of this day.
THOMAS HANSON, Sole Patentee.
No. 137 2d av., corner of 15th-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Can be cut to shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 16 inches diameter, having 13 feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 21 feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

IRISH POTATOES.—1,000 bags of Irish Potatoes, per bark *Samuel Mosley*, from Belfast, in prime cond

AUCTION SALES.

...Office No. 56 Broadway.
...SALE OF ABOUT 120 SUITES OF ...ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.
...THE ENTIRE STOCK OF G. MATHEWS, ...(late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy.)
...TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
...BOTTLE, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, ...at 10½ o'clock at the warehouse, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, the entire stock of ...great first-class enameled PARLOR AND CHAMBER ...FURNITURE, comprising about 120 suites of ...gold and imitation and fancy coloring, of the most ex...quisite designs and finish, both with and without marble ...tops, ranging in cost from $20 to $35 each.
...Also, parlor, chamber, dining and fancy chairs, settees, ...extension tables, sideboards, &c., together with all the ...unfinished stock, materials, upholstery articles, desks, ...steam fixtures, &c.
...The whole to be sold for cash, without reservation, by ...order of the assignees.
...Catalogues on the morning of sale, and a cash deposit ...of 10 per cent. will be required from all purchasers.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

S. BARKER will sell on TUESDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, eight valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 51st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society (established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church,) being together 116 feet 8 inches on 51st-st., and 116 feet 2½ inches on Broadway. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being but one block from the junction of Broadway and 8th-av., the present terminus of 8th-av. railroad. Will be sold free from all taxes and assessments. Terms liberal and made known on application to S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARR, No. 868 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—50 BY 100 FEET.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
...Corner of BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The very desirable and valuable 21-years' lease of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as the City Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet and 100 feet on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such inducements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Depots. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed, from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others building. The opening of canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and rapidly increase the value of all real estate surrounding this location. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements, and the attention is particularly called to all persons seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier, if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE.—RICH ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, THIS MONDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 239 West 14th-st., all the furniture and decorations of said house, viz.: one splendid rosewood piano forte, full 7 octave, two superior rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocade, with uphol...stered in the best material and in perfect order; costly lace and brocatel window curtains, large French plate mirrors, elegant oil paintings, rich China vases, china, Parian and China figures, rosewood centre, side and work tables, magnificent rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and back, dining-room suits in rosewood, with elegant worked seats, polished extension table, rosewood card table, in hair-cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, sofas, settees, lounges and ottomans, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany washstands elegantly carved marble top bureaus, with glass, black walnut and maple bedsteads, cane seat chairs, bedroom carpets, mirrors, stair carpets, oil cloths, large assortment of china ware, glass ware, silver-plate ware, common crockery, in basement, &c., &c. The furniture is of the best description and was mostly made to order. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

...Piano-forte, French-plate pier-glasses, oil-paintings, tapestry, velvet carpets, &c.
...On MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 402 Broome-st., will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of a superior rosewood piano-forte in perfect order; rosewood parlor suites in French brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables; card, quartette, and other fancy tables; Lyrach secretaire and music cabinet, fine oil paintings, French-plate pier-glasses, elegant velvet carpets, three-ply and ingrain do., hall oil-cloth, stair carpets, hall-stand and chairs to match, custom-made extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs and arm do., mahogany sofas, do. lounges, mahogany arm-chairs, spring-seat parlor chairs, rockers, rich silver-plate ware, viz.: tea and coffee services, knives, forks, tea and table spoons; fine table cutlery, cut-glass and China ware, &c. Chamber furniture—rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top dressing-bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds and bedding, toilet sets, cottage chairs, silvered mirrors, &c.; also, a large variety of kitchen articles, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ A. M., at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., the entire stock of superb French plate mirrors elegantly framed, consisting in part of superb ...ebony and gilt frames; magnificent mantel glasses, &c., with a large assortment of other sizes; superb oval mirrors 30x20, and other sizes; also a large variety of other glasses all guaranteed first quality French plate; also several superb oil paintings by well known masters. The above offers an inducement to persons wanting the above, seldom met with, as the stock is to be positively sold. The above can be examined any day previous to the sale, and every information as regards sizes, measurement, quality, &c., will be given. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers at their office No. 33 Nassau-st., or at No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer

SALE AT AUCTION—OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask; damask sofa, 6 rosewood arm-chairs, covered with satin and plush; damask and lace curtains, pier glasses, mahogany bedroom furniture, rosewood armoire à glace, oheval glass, French China, richly cut glass ware, Brussels carpeting, oil-cloths, &c. Also, 1 large carriage, 1 small do., harness, &c., which will be sold at 1 o'clock. For more full particulars see auction column in large papers. Catalogues on Monday, 19th inst.

By SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchases.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY—May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 443 Broadway, above Canal-st., a large and well-selected stock of furniture, of the best manufacture, including parlor suites, chamber suites, dining-room suites, of various styles; also, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, centre tables, extension dining tables, sofas, stands, etageres, hall-stands, chairs, rockers, lounges, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, pallasses, mattresses, &c. Constantly on hand, at private sale, a good assortment of the above goods at less than usual auction prices.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & TAYLOR—TO MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st. Special sale of superior carved rosewood, oak and mahogany first-class cabinet furniture, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, rich new styles oval and pier French plate mirrors, French dinner and tea sets, several fine oil-paintings, &c. Catalogues morning of sale. Particulars see *Herald*.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS AT AUCTION.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, will sell, in lots to suit, a large assortment of white granite, American marine blue, c c and dipt ware, glass ware, French China, knives and forks, tea-trays, clocks, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds, white granite and common ware; 100 packages glass ware, all kinds; also, the stock of a dealer. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. BRAGG & CO. will sell, at auction, 500 cases boots and shoes, on TUESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No 83 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good and desirable stock of goods.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the large two-story attic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of Newton-st., adjoining the residence of John C. Thorton, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. There is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bruce-st., in which this property has rights in common with other adjoining property. The lot is about 52 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce-st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the City of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and desire to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by KING & BOND.

NEWARK, May 17, 1856. No. 296 Broad-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 58 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, May 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad (farm mortgage) Bonds.
$4,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,992 43 Sacramento City, (funded Loan,) 10 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Great Western Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$6,000 Harlem Railroad (2d mortgage) 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Sacramento City (Water Loan) 10 per cent. Bond.
$7,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, (farm mortgage,) Bonds.
$14,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Certificates $7,000 each
20 shares Harlem Railroad.....$50 each
30 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
12 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$35 each
33 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares La Farge Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
36 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....$10 each
70 shares Firemen's Insurance Company.....$17 each
10 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on Thursday, May 22.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his Regular Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; also Special Sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Rail road, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Interest allowed on all Moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, on TUESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Dey-st., to close up invoices. SEMI-ANNUAL SALE—750 cases boots, shoes, and brogans, a prime assortment, adapted to the season.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTERS, DRAWERS, STORE FIXTURES, &c.—At No. 53 Catherine-st. Sale at 12 M., on THIS DAY, (Monday, May 19.)

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

INSURANCE.

THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Have removed their Office to No. 29 Wall-st., Adjoining the Mechanic's Bank, CALEB BARSTOW President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 30th April, 1856:

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856.....$2,178,081 28

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

From premiums	$195,983 67	
From interest and annuities	12,151 23—	208,134 90
		$2,386,169 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, and dividends thereon	$65,958 97	
Surrendered Policies	8,550 05	
Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c.	23,374 54	
Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c.	2,981 29—	100,804 85
Total assets		$2,285,364 32

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,196,376 26	
Cash on hand and in bank	16,009 97	
Bills receivable, fire insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes	72,978 09—$3,285,364 32	
Amount of risk 30th April, 1856		$25,857,589
Number of policies running 1st February, 1856		8,778
Number of policies issued during the quarter		579
		9,357
Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead		221
Total running policies 30th April, 1856		9,136
Of which are for life		8,180
Of which are for seven years		809
Of which are for one year		28
Of which are for irregular periods		171
Total		9,136

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAMUEL R. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. MOORE,	RODMAN G. MOULTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., adjoining the Mechanics' Bank.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 25th inst., CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., presented his resignation as President of the Company, in order to accept the Presidency of the St. Nicholas Bank of this City. The resignation being accepted by the Board, ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. By order,

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—GABRIEL MEAD, JOSEPH WALKER, CHARLES ABERNETHY and GEORGE OPDYKE, are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at the office of GABRIEL MEAD, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date inclusive.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF $15—On each share of the capital stock of the Mumn (Ill.) Land Company is now payable.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer, No. 65 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS—Of the OAKLAND AND OTTAWA and DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Companies, due 15th inst., are payable at this office.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 165 Washington-st.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The New-York and Brooklyn Ice Company are now prepared to serve the public with a superior quality of ice.

All orders left at the office of the Company, Nos. 173 and 175 Canal-st., formerly People's Bank, will meet with prompt attention.

STRAW AND OTHER PAPER MAKERS will have some important and valuable information communicated, free of charge, by addressing, with postage-stamps for reply, GEORGE OSBORNE, Box No 118, *Tribune* office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 86 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO, No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Rica,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Sale,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berlin,	Genoa,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Paris,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,600,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsayshorn, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for two years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st. (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON
Messrs. Tallmeyer & Co.....PARIS
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank
In sums to suit, by.....ALSOP & CO., California-st.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of the LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $600,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, whereby the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES S. BERRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in case No. 2, are requested to notify of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
Trustees.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge,
Adam Norrie, F. T. Frel'huysen, H. D. Maxwell,
B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasury.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the offices of the President, No. 59 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

CITY LOANS.—Temporary Loans will be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and redeemable in from six months to one year, as may be desired. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—All persons having any claims against OSCAR S. JENNINGS, late jeweler, of No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York, will present their claims to the undersigned assignee of said JENNINGS, on or before the 1st day of June.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, No. 358 Bowery, New-York.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN J. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for $1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

$2.000.—WANTED—On first mortgage, for 3 or 5 years, on improved City property; no commission paid. Address MORTGAGOR, this office.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. STOCK FOR SALE—In lots to suit, due 1859, at par. WEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 43 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 106 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE COMPANY—Will be held at their store, No. 396 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, when a general attendance is requested. By order.

PETER RENNIE, President.

JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *viâ* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

R. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNPEELING OF THE TRUE WAY OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I can cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as other diseases. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MANER, M. D.

No. 29 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and 2 from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. LEVETT, dentist, respectfully calls the attention of the public to the new method of removing old teeth and roots without pain or danger to the nervous system, preparatory to the insertion of new ones, the construction of which, embracing all real improvements of the day, being Dr. LEVETT's specialty. ESTABLISHED 1835. No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mechanics, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,

No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOLEY, the gold-pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty streets, and will open, this day, with an excellent lot of gold pens, gold and silver pencil cases of a new and superior style. We have used them in the TIMES' Office for a long time, and find the "Bank" Pen is really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Something extra again to-night at this prosperous place of amusement. Two new pieces will be presented, with the famous pantomime of the "Bed Gnome," viz., "The Eve of Waterloo," and "The White Scarf." Messrs. CONY and WEBB, J. H. ALLEN, G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ PRIVATE LECTURES will be given by Prof. FOWLER, at the Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Those who wish to understand and apply Phrenology *practically*, may now do so. Single tickets 25 cents. For the course, $2. Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

The greatest bargains ever offered in excellent ready-made clothing may be had at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Cassimere business suits, complete, $10, $12, $14, and $16. Black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $18. Cassimere pants, $1 50 to $5. Rich moire antique vests, $3. Beautiful Spring vests, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded from morning till night with customers. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made clothing vanishes like ore from the golden mines of California. *Moral*—EVANS undersells all other clothiers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "LOWNDS Patent" Pen and Pencil is attracting the attention of the trade and public, on account of its neatness and extraordinary strength. It is made in gold and silver, and for sale at WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, together with almost any other style of case the fancy may require.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The beautiful Spring weather is only equaled by the unsurpassable beauty of the portraits taken at BRADY's, No. 359 Broadway. His work has challenged the admiration and won the applause of the world. No place in the City is better worth a visit than his spacious showrooms.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is the universal opinion of artists that the finest pictures ever made in the world are the Photographs and Ambrotypes produced at BRADY's galleries in Broadway. Their perfection to nature is wonderful.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ambrotypes made at BRADY's, No. 359 Broadway, are now all the rage. They are easily taken, without loss of time, and are most perfect in every shade and feature.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, May 12, by Rev. James Millett, residing at No. 123 East 13th-st., Mr. JOHN W. TIMSON, to Miss ANNA DOXEY, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 13, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, A. GERALD HULL, M. D., to Miss SARAH BRITTAIN, all of this City.

In Hoboken, on Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Benj. C. Taylor, JAMES W. PURDY, M. D., of New-York, to MARY E. BARKER, eldest daughter of Capt. Abm. Barker, of the former place.

At the Navy Yard, Sacketts Harbor, on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. S. F. Starkey, JAMES FARLEY COX to MARIA J., daughter of Capt. James M. McIntosh, U. S. N.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 18, of scarletina, ALONZO WATSON, son of Tunis H. and Emma A. Duryea, aged 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 295 8th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, May 17, HENRY ELING, of the firm of Hayden, Eling & Sanders, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Poplar-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, of enlargement of the heart, HELEN WILLARD, only daughter of George S. and the late Harriet S. Drew, aged 9 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 166 3d-av., this day, (Monday,) 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, FRANK NELSON, second son of John G. Nelson, aged 12 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 10 West 18th-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM H. M., son of R. V. A. [illegible], aged 7 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, 20 Jones-st., to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Sunday, May 18, EMMA FRANCES, youngest daughter of R. P. and Matilda Crane, aged 2 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Due notice on Tuesday morning when her funeral will take place

I take this little Lamb, said He,
And lay it on my breast;
Protection it shall find in me,
In me be ever blest.

On Sunday afternoon, SAMUEL GRACE, in the 82d year of his age.

Particulars of the funeral to-morrow.

In this City, on Saturday, April 26, of acute consumption, after an illness of a few weeks, Miss ALLIE M. REDFIELD, of Clinton, Conn., aged 19 years.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 18, JOHN JEWETT, Jr., of Staten Island, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. C. Cornell, No. 84 Pierrepont-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 17, at the residence of her father-in-law, Philip Grandin, AMANDA, wife of E. H. Grandin, of Trenton, N. J., aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, (Rev. Dr. Canfield's,) corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, May 11, of congestion of the lungs, KATE GODDRICH SMITH, daughter of the late Simeon P. Smith, formerly of this City, in the 11th year of her age.

In Goshen, on Saturday, May 17, MARY, wife of William H. Morris, and daughter of Hon. George Hall, in the 45th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 130 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, May 17, MARGARETTA AYRES, wife of Rev. J. C. Dutcher, and daughter of the late Simeon Ayres, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church, at Bergen Point.

At Stockbridge, Mass., on Saturday, May 17, MARY MURRAY, wife of Rev. Alfred H. Dashiel, Jr., and daughter of John L. Mason, of this City.

In Elizabethtown, N. J., on Friday morning, May 16, at her residence, LEONORA J. MATTISON, wife of the late Alexander Mattison, of New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Catholic Church, Elizabethtown, on Monday morning, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The cars leave Jersey City at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Depot, to convey friends to the Church. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 17.

$2,000 City 6s '98	94		6 Michigan Cen. R.		94⅜
16,000 Misso. State 6s.s3	84¼	225	do		94⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s..b3	87	275	Hudson River R.R.		34
1,000 Hud. R.R.2d M.b3	90	300	do	b60	34⅜
1,000 Mic. S. Sink. F. 8s.	84	80	Harlem Railroad		16⅛
2,000 N. Ia. 1st M. G. L.	83¼	100	do		17
13,000 Ill Cen. R R Bds	85⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.		74
20,000 do	s60	86¾	450	do	74
15 Park Bank	97	100	Reading R. R.	s4m	88
20 Am. Ex. Bank	115½	300	do		88⅝
50 Canton Co.	22⅜	400	do	b60	89
60 Bel. & Hd. Can. Co.	129	200	do	b30	88¾
40 Pacific Mail St. Co.	64⅜	400	do	s30	88½
36 Penna. Coal Co.	98	500	do		88⅝
50 N. Y. Cen. RR.	b90	90¾	300	do	s30	88⅝
400 do	c90¾	200	Mich So & N. Ia. R'd	sm	94
100 do	b30	90¾	150	do		94⅜
350 do	s30	90	8	do		94½
817 Erie Railroad	56¾	150	do		94⅝
750 do	56⅞	6	do		94⅝
150 do	56⅞	100	do	b30	94⅝
1700 do	s4m	56	100	do	b60	95¼
100 do	b3	56⅞	50	Panama Railroad	100¼
350 do	s10	56¼	470	do	100
400 do	s3	56⅛	100	do	b3	100
350 do	b30	56⅞	50	do	b15	100¼
100 do	b6	56¼	50	do	b30	100⅜
100 do	b5	56⅛	100	Clev. & Pit. RR	b60	64
450 do		56⅛	50	Ga. Chi. RR.	s30	110½
300 do	b15	56¼	300	Chi. R. Isl. RR.	b30	90⅜
300 do	b60	56⅜	150	Illinois Central RR.		92⅝
42 Harlem R.R. Pref.	54					

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	b3	90	100	Erie Railroad	56⅛
10 Amer. Exch. Bank		116	200	do	b10	56⅜
250 Evem. City L'd Co.		5	1100	do	b60	56⅜
100 Canton Company	b30	21⅞	100	do		56
71 N. Y. Cent. R. R.		90	200	do	s30	56
10 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.		90	100	do	s10	55
5 do		90¼	50	do	s60	56
50 Mich Cen. Railroad		94⅜	425	do	s3	56
160 Cleve. & Tol. R.		74⅝	50	do	b10	56⅛
100 do		74	100	do		56
300 do	s3	74	250	Reading Railroad		88⅛
100 Hud. River R. R.	s10	33⅓	200	do		88⅝
100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	b60	95	100	do	b60	89
50 Panama Railr'd.	b30	89⅜	100	do	b3	88⅞

MONDAY, May 19—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York for the past week exhibit an import of Foreign merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,133,313, against $3,083,418 in same week in 1855, and $3,243,535 in 1854. The general list included in this amount is quite heavy, the leading items being Metals, $685,249; Sugars, $546,015, and Coffee, $254,352. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounts to $1,196,759, against $828,092 same week last year. The Export of Specie, $1,564,415, including $118,250 by the *Hermann*, for Bremen, on Saturday. The export the same week last year amounted to $2,130,000. The deliveries of Californla Gold during the week were $1,687,916, against $1,393,321 same week last year. The shipment did not reach the Assay Office and Banks until late on Friday, and will not count materially on the average reserve of the latter to be made up this afternoon. The Government Office held on Saturday afternoon in Gold and Bullion, to the credit of all accounts, $13,467,755, against $13,015,132 on Saturday week. The regular Sub-Treasury balance, included in this, stood $10,155,332. Included in the payments on Friday and Saturday were drafts from California to the amount of $128,000. The receipts of Gold during the week from the interior exchanges are again reckoned at half a million of dollars, and by some parties the aggregate is estimated higher. Taking all the Specie movements of the week together, and the days of the outgo and income being averaged, the probability is the Bank statement of this afternoon will shew about $13,000,000, with a rising average upon which to begin the business of the present week. The last reserve was $13,317,365. For the present fiscal or Treasury year, beginning July 1, 1855, to May 1, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York, as officially rendered from the Custom-House, amounted to..... $161,109,009
Add three weeks in May..... 12,189,038

Total to date..... $173,298,038
Against the same time in 1855..... 137,142,896

Increase to date..... $36,155,142

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, by the same tables, amounted to..... $65,235,000
Add three weeks in May..... 4,007,735

Total to date..... $69,242,735
Against same time in 1855..... 55,376,959

Increase to date..... $13,865,774

The Exports of Specie, within the same period and by same tables amounted to..... $16,652,000
Add three weeks in May..... 3,419,753

Total to date..... $20,071,753
Against same time in 1855..... 32,467,000

Decrease to date..... $12,395,247

The deliveries of California Gold within the same period amounted to..... $34,287,412
Add three weeks in May..... 1,687,916

Total to date..... $35,975,328
Against same time in 1855..... 37,488,339

Decrease this year..... $1,513,011

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and of Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	7,275	$322,359	3,109	$165,905
Flour, bbls.	8,228	39,340	26,997	131,970
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,795	9,491	3,630	13,478
Wheat, bushels			45,199	72,966
Corn, bushels	14,514	16,606	37,367	23,487
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	636	10,920	1,610	25,302
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	1,812	24,771	764	10,849
Total produce		$449,487		$493,057
Miscellaneous		358,605		703,702
Total for the week		$808,092		$1,196,759

The Stock Exchange at the close of the past week was adversely affected by the unsettled state of our diplomatic relations with Great Britain. The impression obtains that the Cabinet at Washington may offer Mr. CRAMPTON his passports immediately after reading and digesting the reply which it is understood was brought out by the steamer *Asia* from Lord CLARENDON to the noted dispatch of Secretary MARCY of the 28th of December last. Nothing has yet officially transpired at Washington to sanction this conclusion. It finds its chief support in the present embarrassing attitude of the Enlistment question, which, while seeming to forbid the voluntary withdrawal of the obnoxious Minister by his own Government, under whose instructions he engaged in the business of enlistment, also appears to leave the Washington Cabinet no other alternative than to decline his further recognition. At the same time, it is by no means certain that the reply of Lord CLARENDON, which it is said will be before the Cabinet to-day, is of such a tenor as to preclude further correspondence on the subject.

In addition to this cause of Wall-street agitation, the news of the dreadful accident on the Panama Road, following so close upon the recent bloody riot on the Isthmus, caused a serious depression in the shares of the Panama Company. On the other hand, the Street was favored by a recovery from the late sudden pinch in the Money Market, and so far as the supply of means offered to the Brokers, and the position of the Banks and the movements of Specie were concerned, the week closed with a much improved confidence, amounting to comparative ease. The following table reflects the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, May 3.	Saturday, May 10.	Saturday, May 17.
N. Y. Central	92¼	90⅞	90
Erie	47¾	56½	56
Reading	90¾	89	88¾
Toledo	77¾	74⅜	74
Galena	112	111	110¾
Michigan Central	95⅞	94¾	94¾
Southern Michigan	97	95	94¾
Panama	104	103	99¾
Illinois Centrals	87¼	87⅛	86¾
Virginia	93¾	93¾	93⅜
Missouris	85	84¾	84¼
Transit Company	13⅝	13⅝	13
Cleveland and Pittsburg	65	64	63¾
Hudson River	34½	34	34
Rock Island	92½	91¾	90
Milwaukee	82	83¾	83

We regret to hear that some of the paper of the old and estimable firm of hotel proprietors, COLEMAN & STETSON, went to protest on Saturday. This suspension of payments occurred on and wholly in consequence of certain accommodation bills which had been accepted for account of the brother of the senior partner, in Cincinnati, Mr. A. B. COLEMAN, lessee and principal shareholder by purchase in the Burnett House of that city. The event is of course the cause of deep mortification to the parties here and their confidential friends; the more so, as their own establishment was never more profitable or prosperous than of late, and it imposes the necessity for a dissolution, by mutual consent, of a long-existing partnership, in order that the business and obligations proper of the Astor House may be assumed by the junior member of the firm, and carried on free from the complication of an affair with which neither had any other connexion than the one referred to growing out of an act of fraternal kindness. The cash advances to Mr. COLEMAN of Cincinnati had reached nearly $60,000 before the occurrence of Saturday; leaving about $140,000 of his bills under acceptance running to early maturity. The debts proper of COLEMAN & STETSON are about $90,000. The firm and individual assets are not only ample for the payment of this sum, but will insure, without the slightest interruption, the continued and efficient management of the Astor House.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

A Card.

The proprietors of the Astor House, after devoting eighteen years to their business, meeting from their earnings, through seasons of plenty and of scarcity, of health and of pestilence, all their obligations, find themselves, instead of being, as might have been inferred, able to retire, compelled to announce a Suspension of Payment: and the Dissolution of a Partnership, which, in all its relations, pecuniary, social and domestic, has been one of mutual regard and brotherhood.

This painful necessity was not occasioned by any embarrassment of the Astor House. Its business was never more prosperous. But one of the proprietors, without the consent of the other, who, under circumstances which, though apparently safe, and that will not eventually end in loss, was induced to accept largely for a house in a neighboring city, finds his expectations disappointed. An onerous debt has been carried, for nearly two years, by still more onerous sacrifices. Under the advice of disinterested and reliable friends, a trying crisis has been met as here indicated. The debts of the Aster House, distinguished from liabilities incurred outside of its regular business, will be paid, for while overloaded in the manner specified, it is strong enough to bear its own pecuniary burden.

The senior proprietor assigns his interests in the House to his junior, who assumes its future management, with a determination, if life and health continue, after separating its legitimate from its extrinsic indebtedness, to work the Astor out of unforeseen embarrassments. The task is difficult, but others, by honest, earnest, well-directed efforts, have conquered misfortune. He will try.

This adverse tide in our affairs, fraught with so much that is painful, serves to awaken grateful recollections of the army of friends by whom the Astor has been so long and so constantly upheld. The retiring proprietor avails himself of it to express his deep sense of obligation. The other, impressed with kindred emotions, will seek to render them practical by renewed personal devotion to the duties of his house, and to the wishes and welfare of his guests.

R. B. COLEMAN,
MAY 19, 1856. C. A. STETSON.

Money Affairs at San Francisco.

From the Shipping List, April 21.

The examination of witnesses in the Limantour claim before the United States Commissioner, previous to its decision in the District Court, has attracted considerable attention, principally in consequence of the remarkable character of the testimony of AUGUSTE JOUAN, who was at one time LIMANTOUR's agent, and who now swears that the title in dispute was signed by Governor MICHELTORENA in Mexico, after the occupation of California by the Americans—in fact, long after the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo—and was afterwards filled up by LIMANTOUR. In a word, if JOUAN's testimony is to be believed, the whole affair is a gigantic fraud—a thing which has never been doubted by the majority of the citizens of San Francisco.

The City Treasurer has rendered his report for the month of March, of which the following is an abstract:

RECEIPTS.

By cash on hand	$44,537 22
Received from Mayor Van Ness for fines in the Recorder's Court	405 00
Received from E. T. Batturs, Tax Balance for City License	665 00
From the same, account of Taxes	328,658 85
From R. E. Woods, County Treasurer, on account of Schools	14,010 07
From Thomas D. Green, City Sexton	449 00
Received one month's interest on loan of $6,100	91 00
Total receipts	$389,800 04

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Commissioners of Funded Debt	$180,000 00
Comptroller's Warrant, No. 11, drawn in accordance with Ordinance No. 829	10,000 00
Cash on hand from Police Fund	49,000 00
Cash on hand from School Fund	55,055 00
Cash on hand from Sinking Fund, Fire and School Bonds	151 00
Cash on hand from balance	104,594 60
Total disbursements	$389,800 00

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of The Gas Company *vs.* The City of San Francisco, which is important to holders of rejected city scrip. By this it is announced that the rejection only denied the privilege of funding, but could not imply the obligation of the city on a contract, and gives an appeal to the Courts for actual settlement.

The assignment of PAGE, BACON & Co. has also been passed upon since our last, but the result had been anticipated by the decision in the case of ADAMS & Co. The assignment is declared in fraud of the creditors, on the ground that a special or partial assignment was equally void as a general one. The question of the liability of the guaranters on the time certificates has also been taken up for final decision, but will not probably be passed upon for some time to come.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature to fund the debt of the city of San José. A bill has been also introduced by Mr. WOHLER, of this city, to fund the present floating debt of the country. The passage of the Consolidation bill, however, will probably render this nugatory. The last-mentioned enactment is a most important one, but has not as yet received the Governor's signature.

Gold Dust is coming in more freely than for a considerable time past, the late rains having apparently been productive of a most beneficial effect. No less than 16,000 ounces were deposited in the mint one day last week.

Stocks appear to be a little better, but no sales of any importance have reached us. The directors of the Sacramento Valley Railroad have called upon the stockholders for their sixth installment.

Exchange unaltered.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 10.	LOANS. May 3.	SPECIE. May 10.	SPECIE. May 3.
Citizens' Bk.	$4,378 018	$4,533,229	$2 918,561	$2,751,593
Canal Bank.	1,691,942	1,785,996	800,002	926,699
Louisiana	2,936,716	3,044,791	1,942,791	1,614,141
La. State	4,179,716	4,269,943	1,944,663	2,062,071
Mech & Trds.	1,066,911	1,093,954	301,300	310,039
Bk. of N. O.	1,294 353	1,339,944	318,070	427,778
Southern Bk.	228,592	282,214	81 077	292,810
Union Bank.	1,180,215	1,108,844	401,977	394,767
Total	$16,948 53	$17,433,884	$8,798,192	$9,049,948
	Decrease	$484,357	Increase	$231,756

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 10.	CIRCULATION. May 3.	DEPOSITS. May 10.	DEPOSITS. May 3.
Citizens' B'k	$3,253 735	$3,272,860	$4 429,670	$4,254,926
Canal Bank.	1,334,770	1,426,675	1,163,976	1,434,024
Louisiana	993,044	965,119	3,367,358	3,284,336
Louis. State.	1,971,535	1,919,630	4,149,412	4,650,649
Mech. & Tra.	425,715	428,215	841,534	907,918
B'k N. Orl's.	623,695	606,255	897,447	959,152
Southe'n B'k	196,020	202,430	272,915	316,727
Union Bank	666,490	690,005	1,148,902	1,177,367
Total	$9,493,994	$9,510,589	$16,358,9 6	$16,785,586
	Decrease	$1,635	Increase	$431,670

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various banks, and also the sums due to distant banks, as compared with last week, the latter being compared with the table of deposits as shown above:

EXCHANGE DUE DISCOUNT BANKS

	May 10.	May 3.	May 10.	May 3.
Citizens' Bank	$1,417,167	$2,296,877	$2 3,433	$200,144
Canal	1,258,646	1,413,722	199,862	247,151
Louisiana	1,478,349	1,308,373	415,706	441,926
Louisiana State	671,388	632,8.5	2 3,685	251,483
Mech's & Trad's.	382,676	415,451	43,101	72,537
Bank N. Orl's	881,426	916,931	74,559	42,903
Southern	784,031	405,557	—	—
Union	894,047	842,866	120,411	98,138
Total	$7,757,230	$8,980,232	$1,274,562	$1,382,367
	Increase	$166,998	Decrease	$27,705

The Cotton Trade.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

The progress of business in this City is illustrated by the movement of Cotton Brokers into Pearl-street, which has taken place this Spring. The street, which a few years ago was the great mart for the sale of manufactured Cotton, is now becoming the centre of business in the raw material. Messrs. TALCOTT, BEARDWELL & TALCOTT have removed to No. 142 Pearl-street, running through to Water-street, where they have fitted up the finest establishment in the City, and we are informed by those who ought to know that there is nothing equaling it in Liverpool. Directly opposite, at No. 135, over the offices of W. P. WRIGHT, C. W. FREDERICKSON, formerly of the firm of ULHORN & FREDERICKSON, is located, and is fitting up his premises in a very superior manner. At No. 133 Pearl-street, Mr. EDWARD B. DEAN, of the late firm of EARL & DEAN, has taken the second and third floors, extending from Pearl-street to Beaver-street, and has one of the best lighted offices in the City. The concentration of Cotton Brokers in one locality will, we doubt not, give much satisfaction to the large class who are dealers in that great staple.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 17.

The imports of foreign goods at this port during the week ending May 16 are as follows:

Dry Goods	$204,876	Hides	$58,311
Iron and Steel	58,987	Coffee	31,923
Earthenware	20,058	Sugar	168,448
Rubber	52,194	Molasses	26,956
Linseed	23,580	Hemp	107,730
Wool	50,545	Other articles	300,131
Total			$1,103,743

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 17.

COTTON—Sales for the week 1,000 to 1,200 bales—prices unsettled. WOOL—Market steady at unchanged rates; sales of the week 68,900 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales 48,000 pieces; stock light; prices firm.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 17.

Sales of 13,400 bushels BARLEY at $1 25 for State four-rowed, and $1 26 for Canadian by railway; $1 22 for four-rowed, and the balance, 8,600 bushels, all two-rowed, on private terms.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83½; Reading, 49¼; Long Island, 13½; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47½.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, May 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Can be had at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Demand, limited. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 37 bbls. Pearls and 353 bbls. Pots; together, 389 bbls.

COFFEE—Remains very quiet and languid. The announcements of large auction sales for next week are against a vigorous business.

COTTON—The demand is now fair, and prices are to'erably uniform. The sales since our last reach nearly 2,000 bales, at rates, if anything, a shade above the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11¼	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	13

EARTHENWARE—The week's business opened vigorously, but closes tamely, at about former quotations. There is now an adequate supply in this market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer,—the sales since our last amounting to 12,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 75	@$5 50
Ordinary State	5 56¼	@ 5 68¾
Straight State	5 68¾	@ 5 81¼
Favorite and Extra State	5 81¼	@ 6 25
Inferior to good Michigan	5 12½	@ 5 93¾
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 62½	@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio	5 75	@ 6 12½
Fancy Michigan	5 62½	@ 5 87½
Fancy Ohio	6 00	@ 6 25
Extra Michigan	5 87½	@ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 37½	@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	6 75	@10 00

Canadian is improving,—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $5 75@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern shows renewed vigor. The sales since our last comprise about 3,600 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $5 25@$8 37½, and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3@$4 62½ for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3@$3 06¼ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 25@$3 31¼ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and lively request at strengthening rates. The sales since our last reach about 22,300 bushels, including Canadian White, part to arrive at $1 78; with Southern at $1 60@$1 65 for very poor to fair White, and $1 50@$1 55 for good Red, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are inactive and somewhat nominal. Oats continue abundant and depressed at 39c.@41c. for Ohio and Lake; 36c.@36c. for State; 33c.@36c for Jersey; and 30c.@33c. for southern, ₱ bushel. Corn shows renewed activity and firmness, the sales since our last embracing about 52,000 bushels at 47c.@55c. for unsound, heated and damp; 55c @57c. for mixed Southern; 56½c. @58½c. for Yellow do.; and 58c.@60c. for White do, ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in good request, and is rather firmer in price,—the sales since our last amounting to about 31,600 bbls., in lots, at $19 12½@$19 25 for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for prime Mess; and $15@$15 25 for prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and lively demand, at 6½c.@6¾c. as to quality, ₱ lb. We have heard of a sale of 10,000 boxes short and long middles, rib in, deliverable next December, January, and February at 8c. ₱ lb. This sale was rumored yesterday, but could not be traced to a reliable source; we refrained from noticing it. It still needs authentication. It is generally regarded, as having been mentioned, merely to create a stir in the market, for the benefit of parties having Bacon to dispose of. Lard is pretty brisk, and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1457 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Wheeler's Dispatches on the Rivas Government and the War with Costa Rica.

THE MISSION OF PARKER H. FRENCH.

PARKE VIJIL'S PLEA FOR RECOGNITION.

[illegible] correspondence on [illegible] the balance of that [illegible]terday's TIMES—will [illegible] at this juncture with the greatest interest. The publication of these letters makes the history of our relations with Nicaragua, from the [illegible] of the Rivas-Walker government down to the reception of Padre VIJIL [illegible] in every particular:

Mr. [illegible] to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. GRANADA, 15th Dec., 1855.

[illegible] Received by the last steamer, your dispatch [illegible] dated the 8th ultimo. Its delay in reaching me was caused by its being inclosed to the U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, by which, without any fault of his, it was delayed two weeks in reaching me.

From its importance it received my careful attention. When my subsequent dispatches, Nos. 27, 28 and 29, have been received and examined, I feel well assured that such a condition of things will be evident, as existing here, that no other course could be taken than that which was pursued by me.

Both of the belligerent parties had, by the Treaty of Peace of 23d October, (a copy of which you will find in my dispatch No. 27,) united in forming a government, the members of which were composed of the chief officers of both of the parties (the Democratic and Legitimate) that distracted this Republic—the President (Don PATRICIO RIVAS) of the Legitimate Party, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs (General JEREZ) of the Democratic party—and thus, by uniting both parties, permanent peace was expected. So far, the results have proved favorable.

I was officially informed of this organization of the Government under Rivas by the note of the Minister of War (Gen. CORRAL) of 2d November, which I herein inclose, marked A.

You, as well as the President, are aware that I had no personal or political sympathies with Gen. WALKER; that he had no favorable feelings towards my official conduct here is very evident, from a letter which he addressed to you, and which was published by him in the New-York *Herald*, dated San Juan del Sur, 11th September. But personal or political feelings should not influence matters of national importance.

I, however, declined all official communication with the Provisional Government here, and placed my refusal on the ground as stated in my note to Señor JEREZ, a copy of which is inclosed, marked B.

The ground of this refusal being removed, as, by order of the President, the obnoxious officials were removed, the President expressed the hope that no cause further existed to embarrass the diplomatic intercourse of the two Republics.

Matters of deep importance to American citizens here called for the constant and vigilant exercise of the interference of the Minister, (see letter of Mr. MCCARTHY, agent of the house of CHURCHILL, ROBERTS, MILLS & Co., of New-York, inclosed, marked C.) and, according to the precedent of Mr. RUSH in France, in 1848, and the positive instructions of your Department, (see Mr. WEBSTER to Mr. RIVAS, Wheaton, 374.) I acted as the circumstances and a sense of duty required.

I feel assured, therefore, that the President and you, on a full knowledge of the facts and history of the case, will justify and approve my course. The condition which you state constitutes a *de facto* Government has occurred; as such it was recognized by me; as such it is in the full, peaceful, and prosperous exercise of all the functions of Government.

By every steamer from California, New-Orleans, and New-York, numbers are flocking here; from these the army of the Government received constant and able reinforcements, and the mining, commercial, and agricultural interests capital, enterprise, and labor.

The city was recently visited by the commanding officer of the United States steamer *Massachusetts*. This officer had lost some men by desertion, as also an American merchant ship lying at San Juan del Sur. Some of these deserters had found their way into the army here. At the time men were needed in the army; yet these deserters were promptly given up. Any act of impropriety, much less of guilt or crime, has been promptly punished.

An office for colonization is opened, and 250 acres of land offered to every actual settler. Surveyors are in the field making surveys of the unappropriated lands. The gold mines are being worked and are valuable beyond all question, and a contract has been formed to work another portion of them with a Philadelphia Company.

Not a single prisoner for any offence is in confinement in the Republic—a circumstance unknown before in the Government. Recently three steamers were seen at one time in this harbor—a circumstance also unprecedented—and at this time a New-York sail vessel is at anchor here, a yacht.

I shall strictly obey all instructions from the President or your Department, as I have always done. But I cannot but regret that, in addition to the perils I have encountered and indignity to my flag, you should have to inform me in relation to my detention at Rivas, "Though the President has no doubt that I acted from the purest motives, intending only to subserve the cause of humanity, but that my course was aside from that which my duty, as the representative of a foreign Government, imposed upon me." I receive this rebuke with proper respect.

If my "course was aside from duty" it had like to have proved of most serious personal consequences.

If "grievous was the fault, grievous has the expiation been;" for imprisonment was the consequence, and my life had nearly paid the forfeit of an intention only to subserve the cause of humanity. My letter to General CORRAL (a copy of which is inclosed, marked D,) will show the motive which influenced me.

Had I met him at Rivas, I would not have been imprisoned; nor would the murder of Mrs. SMITH and child, at San Carlos, or the massacre of unarmed passengers at Virgin Bay ever occurred.

To save the lives of the innocent, the plunder of the unarmed, to secure a peace to a distracted people, were surely motives sufficient to cause my course to step aside for a moment from the strict line of duty. I encountered willingly the personal risk for such high promptings. Had I succeeded I should have received the heartfelt thanks of every man, woman and child of Nicaragua, and secured that blessing which is promised to the children of God.

I trust and believe that the President will take such a course as will be dictated by a regard to my rights, and feel sure that with his generous sympathies, had he been in my position, that he would have gone further than I did in the cause of humanity.

I inclose you the last newspapers, which will give you all the local news of importance here.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, JOHN H. WHEELER.

[Inclosure.]

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, DEPARTMENT OF WAR, GRANADA, Nov. 2, 1855.

To the Honorable Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United States of America:

SIR: The Provisional Supreme Executive Power of the Republic has been pleased to issue the following decree:

The Government, in view of the urgent necessity which exists for the organization of the Executive power, and considering that the appointment made of the Licentiate D. NORVERTO RAMIREZ as Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Relations may be dilatory and injurious to the public peace in the exercise of its powers,

Decrees, 1st. The Licentiate D. MAXIMO JEREZ is appointed Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Relations *ad interim*.

2d. The Minister of War temporarily in charge of the Department of Relations will communicate the above to the appointee and to those whom it may concern. RIVAS.

GRANADA, Nov. 1, 1855.

And I do myself the honor of communicating the same to Y. E. for your information.

I avail myself of this opportunity to tender to Y. E. the signature of the appointee, and tender you the assurances with which I am Y. E.'s obedient servant, PONCIANO CORRAL.

MAXIMO JEREZ.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR REPUBLIC NICARAGUA, GRANADA, 2d of Nov. 1855.

To Hon. Maximo Jerez, Minister of the Interior and Foreign Relations for the Republic of Nicaragua:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the official dispatch of Hon. PONCIANO CORRAL, as Minister of War of this date, announcing to me the organization of the Government, and your appointment as Minister of the Interior and Foreign Relations. I sincerely rejoice that peace now reigns in this beautiful country and trust it may be permanent.

I learn from the treaty of peace and other authentic sources that the Prefect (CASTILLO) and the Military Governor (F. XATRUCHE) are retained in command of the Department of Rivas; acting under the authority and enjoying the confidence of the present Provisional Government.

The gross outrage offered by these two officials to my character and my flag while at Rivas on the 15th, 16th and 17th ultimo, by detaining me against my will and consent, thus violating all the laws and usages of civilized nations, has been *reported to my Government and will be promptly and properly resented by it.*

This compels me to decline all other official communications with you until I am assured the authorities of Nicaragua so far respect her own high regard for the rules of national laws, and the comity of nations by promptly withdrawing all countenance and countenance from these persons.

The undersigned begs that Hon. Señor JEREZ will not regard this note as any mark of personal feeling; but impelled by a just respect to the acknowledged and well defined rights of an Embassador and the respect due to the great nation which he has the honor to represent.

He takes this occasion to assure Señor JEREZ, the high consideration which he entertains personally for him and subscribes himself

Very sincerely his faithful servant, JOHN H. WHEELER,

Minister Resident of the United States of America.

A letter from JOHN MCCARTHY, Agent of the House of CHURCHILL, ROBERTS, MILES, & Co., dated Granada, December 10, 1855, to JOHN H. WHEELER Minister of the United States, stating that he considered the Government on a solid basis, and a substantial peace restored in [illegible]caragua, and deemed it very important for the interest of the Americans in Nicaragua that the Minister of the United States should be recognized by the Government.

Parker H. French to Secretary Marcy.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1855.

To Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, of the United States of America.

SIR,—I have to-day presented credentials from the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, appointing me as the Minister of that Republic, near the Government at Washington, and accompanying this you will please find an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America. The object of this note is to request an interview with your Excellency before laying my credentials before your Government; and in granting it at an early hour, I have no hesitation in saying that you are advancing the best interests of our respective countries. I am, Sir, with respectful consideration, your obedient servant,

PARKER H. FRENCH.

[Inclosure, a certified copy of commission.]

Mr. Marcy to Parker H. French.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1855.

To Parker H. French, Esquire, Washington:

SIR: Your letter to me of the 19th instant, with the inclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication, that he has not yet seen reason for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise the political power in the State of Nicaragua.

Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former Government of that State were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens or any considerable part of them, so far as is known here, expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of the political affairs of Nicaragua. Until such shall appear to be the case, the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as Minister to this Government, duly appointed by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Wheeler to Mr. Marcy.

[Extracts.]

LEGATION OF THE U. S. NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. GRANADA, 30th Dec., 1855.

To Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the U. S., Washington City.

SIR: The United States frigate *Potomac* arrived at San Juan Del Norte, on the 21st inst.

On the 22d inst., Commodore PAULDING dispatched Surgeon THOMAS DILLARD, Fleet Surgeon of the Home Squadron, to visit me with dispatches, requesting the facts as regards the recent outrages committed on our citizens who were passengers on the steamers of the Transit Company, and I have forwarded by Dr. DILLARD copies of the papers on file in the Archives of this Legation, which will fully apprise him of all the facts in relation to a matter which has occasioned so much concern to our Government. The officer who ordered the attack at San Carlos, Captain, as well as the officer in command at Virgin Bay, (Capt. FRANKS GUTIERREZ,) have fled to Guanacaste or Costa Rica, and is may be necessary that the Navy Department should know this, in order to take such steps as may be necessary.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

JNO. H. WHEELER.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Wheeler.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1856.

To Jno. H. Wheeler, Esq., &c.

SIR: It is very important that this Government should have the most accurate information in regard to the actual political condition of the State of Nicaragua. The accounts which have been sent on here are conflicting. While some of them represent that the present political organization is satisfactory to the people of that State, others represent that it has no foundation in the hearts of the people, who would very generally shake off the power of WALKER if it were possible for them to do so, and that letter is its sole foundation. Your situation is favorable to the acquisition of a correct knowledge of the internal affairs of that country.

Your dispatches, of which No. 31 is the last received, have not gone so much into detail as is desired. It is reported here, not, however, on very reliable authority, that ESTRADA is exercising the authority of President in some parts of the State of Nicaragua, and that the other Central American States are confederating against the Government of which RIVAS is the nominal, but WALKER the real head. I hope to hear from you soon, and to be furnished with the full account of affairs in Nicaragua.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Wheeler to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. GRANADA, 15th January, 1856.

To Hon: Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington City.

SIR: The actual condition of affairs in this Republic is the same as when I last wrote. The whole country is quiet, and for the first time for many years Nicaragua enjoys profound peace.

You will observe from the inclosed newspaper the resignation of Gen. MAXIMO JEREZ as Minister of Relations, and the reasons given for his course, which, although very honorable, cannot be judged at this time wise. To engage in another war with Honduras, as he desired, for the purpose of reinstating CABANAS in power, would not meet the approval of judicious men. This Republic is too much exhausted by the late intestine war, again to engage in another so soon. That the Minister of Relations wished this, and that it was not conceded by the President and, his colleagues in the Cabinet, he resigned—but in a perfect good feeling towards his associate who could not agree with him in a question of policy. As I informed you in my last (No. 37) Com. PAULDING dispatched the fleet surgeon with dispatches for this legation. At the Commodore's request, and a sense of duty, I visited San Juan Del Norte, and conferred freely with him relative to various matters; one of which was a homicide at Castillo. I inclose a copy of the communication made by Gen. WALKER relative to the same, and Commodore PAULDING's reply, (A.B.) I beg leave to report a fact somewhat significant as to the feelings of the English at San Juan del Norte. Commander OGLE, of H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Arab*, called upon me while on board of the *Potomac*, and during the conversation he stated that "he should be happy to see me on board of his ship as a *private individual*, but not as a Minister of the United States, as he could not extend the salute due to me, since I was not then in the country to which I was accredited." Of course the visit was declined.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your faithful servant, JNO. H. WHEELER.

Here follows a letter from Gen. WALKER to Mr. WHEELER relative to the shooting of CLARK, a sailor at Castillo—one of the crew of the United States frigate *Potomac*. He notifies Mr. WHEELER of his intention to institute legal proceedings against the parties involved in the affair.

Then follows a communication from Commodore PAULDING to Mr. WHEELER, concurring in the action of Gen. WALKER with regard to the shooting of CLARK.

A letter is given from PARKER H. FRENCH to Mr. MARCY, dated the 18th January, 1856, expressing surprise at the letter he had received from the Secretary of State, declining to receive the said FRENCH as the Minister of Nicaragua. FRENCH, after arguing the matter a little, wishes Mr. MARCY not to consider his application to be received before him for the present.

Several letters follow from Minister WHEELER, protesting the firm establishment of the Walker Government, and its popularity among all classes of the people.

A letter from Mr. HINE, United States Consul at San José, to Mr. MARCY, under date of 9th March, incloses a copy of a communication from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica, notifying him that in consequence of the Transit Company's steamers having been used for the transportation of the bandits who have usurped possession of Nicaragua, the transit of the said steamers upon the river and lake of San Juan and Nicaragua will be suspended during the continuance of the hostilities. Mr. HINE expresses fears that American citizens will suffer seriously from the contemplated proceedings of the Costa Rican Government, and asks for instructions.

Mr. MARCY, under date of April 11, 1856, answers thus:

SIR: The proceedings of the Costa Rican Government with reference to Nicaragua, and especially its decree against the Transit Company, of which an account is given in number 7, are to be regretted. If that decree should be carried into effect against the steamers of the Company, or the passengers on board of them, such a proceeding might give rise to serious questions between this Government and that of Costa Rica, for although the right of the latter Government to jurisdiction over the right bank of the River San Juan, from the sea to the mouth of the Serapiqui, may be good, this right, if admitted, is limited in the river itself to the middle of the stream. The claim of that Government, therefore, to put a stop to the transit of steamers on the river cannot be acknowledged. It was to have been hoped that Costa Rica would have maintained a strictly defensive attitude in respect to Nicaragua. Inasmuch, however, as she has thought proper to decide otherwise, it is expected that, in waging hostilities against Nicaragua, her authorities will not lose sight of moderation, and will avoid trenching upon the rights of neutrals who may be proceeding to Nicaragua for peaceful purposes, or with a view to mere transit between Oregon and California and the Atlantic States of the Union. You are authorized and expected to make these expectations known to the Costa Rican Government, and will so inform that Government.

Although some persons claiming to be citizens of the United States may be engaged in hostilities against Costa Rica, and may have committed a misdemeanor in leaving their own country for that purpose, it is expected that the laws of honorable warfare in regard to them will be observed in case they should be taken prisoners. If, however, they should be shot as you say is the purpose of the Costa Rican Government, such a proceeding would be regarded with indifference by the Government of the United States, and would certainly occasion more or less of a resentment in this country, which might tend to disturb our amicable relations with that Republic."

* * * * * *

I am, sir, respectfully your obd't serv't,

W. L. MARCY.

Minister WHEELER, under date of 31st of March, says:

"By a decree also of the Supreme Government, dated the 19th instant, Primary Elections are ordered under the Constitution, in the several districts, by the people, to elect a Supreme Director, Senators and Members of Congress. Election to be held on the second Sunday (13th) of April next. The Congress is directed to meet at Managua on the 20th of May next.

* * * * *

I hail this first act of the new Cabinet as one of great propriety—one which I have advocated, as it will fairly express popular approval or disapproval of the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua.

This State is now daily receiving acquisitions of men of property, talent and enterprise. The interference of English arms and gold may for a moment retard their success.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

JOHN H. WHEELER, Minister Resident.

Mr. Wheeler to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEAR THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA GRANADA, 17th of April, 1856.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, &c.:

SIR: In order to keep my Government well advised of the actual condition of affairs in this country, I regret to inform the Department that the war still rages between this Government and Costa Rica.

I inclose, marked A, an official bulletin of "JOHN R. MORA, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General-in-Chief of the army marching to Nicaragua," declaring death to all filibusters; and on said bulletin is a list of prisoners shot on the 25th ult.

A bloody battle between the two contending forces occurred at Rivas on the 11th inst.

The President of Costa Rica, with Baron BULOW, commanded about 2,000 men, strongly fortified. These were attacked by the forces of Nicaragua, commanded by General WALKER, with about 500 American rifles, and four hundred and fifty native troops. The battle lasted seventeen hours, when the Costa Rican Army left the place, losing their cannon and leaving their dead and wounded—from 300 to 500 of their troops. The loss of Nicaragua was also severe.

I regret that the conduct of the forces of Costa Rica is such as violates every rule of civilized warfare; that without mercy they fall upon unarmed American citizens, and murder them without discrimination. (See affidavits of CHAS. MAHONEY, of AARON B. COOLEY, and the statement of Judge CUSHING.)

As matters stand, it is doubtful whether any American of any character is safe if he should fall into their hands. Their conduct places them beyond the pale of civilization, and they do not deserve the name or reputation of a Government.

Such conduct induced me to send my flag with a special messenger to the President of Costa Rica, with copies of the testimony taken in the case, (which may be implicitly relied on,) and a letter from me in Spanish and English, a copy of which I inclose, marked G.

I hope that the tenor of this letter will meet the approbation of the Department. * * *

I am happy to say, from authentic information, that the rest of the States of Central America will not aid Costa Rica in this war. The Commissioners sent by Nicaragua to San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, have been well received, and assurances of neutrality have been given by them. But no confidence can be placed in these people: if Costa Rica should gain any decided advantage, (which is an event I do not anticipate,) they would aid her.

If my report be believed, I would recommend the immediate dismissal of Mr. MOLINA, as representing a Government unworthy to be classed among civilized nations.

I learn, incidentally, that the President and Cabinet have appointed Señor AUGUSTIN VIJIL, a distinguished ornament of the Church, of great learning and virtue—a native of this place—as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. I have known him ever since I have been in this country, and doubt not that he will make a faithful representative of his nation, and an acceptable member of the diplomatic corps.

As the direct communication is suspended between New York and San Juan del Norte for the present, be so good as to instruct the Dispatch Agent at New York to forward all matter for this Legation to Aspinwall, care of United States Consul, and thence to San Juan del Norte, care of the United States Commercial Agent.

Your last dispatch is No. 20, 18 and 19 missing; as also any sent since No. 20.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

JNO. H. WHEELER.

President Rivas to President Pierce.

[Translation.]

To the Honorable the President of the United States of North America:

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I am desirous to cultivate with the Government of Your Excellency the friendly relations that the people of Nicaragua is called upon to maintain with the Government of the Great Northern Republic over the destinies of which your Excellency is now presiding. I have, therefore, thought fit to accredit, as the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of this Republic near the Government of Your Excellency, Rev. Licentiate Don AUGUSTIN VIJIL, a reliable person on account of his knowledge of public affairs, and of his patriotic feelings, to the end that with that character he may enter into treaties of alliance, friendship and commerce with the Government of Your Excellency, and devote himself to the other objects of his mission.

I hope that Your Excellency will deign to admit kindly the said Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary Envoy, and believe everything he may propose in his official capacity.

I pray Your Excellency will accept my wishes for your happiness and prosperity and the prosperity of the great people under your Government.

Given in the city of Leon, in the Government House, on the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS. (L. S.)

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs,

SEBASTIAN SALINA.

Don Augustin Vijil to Mr. Marcy.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1856.

To his Excellency, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States of America:

SIR: The unhappy situation of the country in which I was born, and the desire of exerting my best efforts to relieve it, have led me to leave my native shores to come to represent its interests in the Capitol of this blessed Republic. In your Excellency's reply declining to receive a former Envoy sent by my Government, you say:

"Those who were chiefly interested in surprising or overthrowing the former Government of that State, were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua."

If Your Excellency is not already disabused on this subject, I trust the explanation I now have the honor to make, will place the affairs of Nicaragua in such a light as to induce you to view our circumstances in their true position. Nicaragua, more than ever since her history began, for the last three years, has been bleeding at every pore. The inauguration of Don FUENTO CHAMORRO, as the Director of Nicaragua, was the commencement of the storm; shortly after it he began to show his tendency to despotism, and, usurping the sacred rights of the people who had elected him, he commenced to form the chain of their misfortunes.

Fearing, however, a few citizens who had the interests and liberty of their country at heart, he adopted a course calculated to render their patriot[illegible] useless, by commencing criminal proceedings against them. The greater part of these men were liberal members of the constituent assembly which had convoked for April, 1854, and possessed too much integrity to vote away the liberty of the Republic. Among them were Don FRANCISCO CASTILLON, and General JEREZ; the former a well known upright and influential patriotic citizen, a man of liberal views, of a superior education, and a correct knowledge of the world that he had acquired during a long residence at different courts of Europe; the latter is also of similar character, views and experience. These and other patriots CHAMORRO imprisoned, and banished subsequently to Honduras. General JEREZ, at the head of a few courageous men, returned to Nicaragua; and at Chinandega, the first large town near the borders of Honduras, he organized a Provisional Government. The popular masses joined him freely, they having become alarmed at the proceedings of CHAMORRO. The forces of the Provisional Government marched to Leon, where CHAMORRO had his camp; and as soon as both armies met the whole CHAMORRO force came over to General JEREZ. CHAMORRO then took refuge in the city of Granada, and by sacrificing the wealthy portion of the population he assembled together a force of one thousand men, to stand a siege of nine months in the Plaza—during which time a large portion of this beautiful city was completely destroyed. The Provisional Government was compelled to raise the siege, and invited American citizens to lend their aid to it. Ninety of them responded to the invitation and became naturalized citizens of that country.

Shortly after CHAMORRO died and the Constituent Assembly, trampling on the very Constitution and Charter they had made but a few days before, arrogated to themselves the ordinary legislative power, and appointed Don JOSE MARIA ESTRADA as the successor of CHAMORRO, whose footsteps he began to follow. This is the style of Government which has been styled legitimate, and which was not and could not be so according to the Constitution of that State, because CHAMORRO's term of office having expired, only the people of Nicaragua, represented by the Justas of the Departments, and never the Assembly, ought to have appointed the successor. With the assistance of our brave allies things were soon changed, and our forces took possession of the city of Granada on the 13th of October, 1855. At this time the Americans in the service of Nicaragua did not number more than 150 men, commanded by General WILLIAM WALKER.

And what was the conduct of those who overthrew the Government of ESTRADA? They used every effort, and successfully, to restore and maintain order, to protect the persons and property of the citizens; to gather up the elements which war and revolutions had scattered abroad, and to frame them into a new order of reconciliation and peace. They invited Gen. CORRAL, the chief of the hostile forces, to a conference, and the latter being fully authorized by the Government that styled itself legitimate, they agreed to appoint a Provisional Chief, for which office Don PATRICIO RIVAS was selected, and that Gen. WALKER should be the General-in-Chief of the whole military force of the Republic. It is impossible, Sir, to describe the enthusiasm that prevailed on that day. Two armies that were hostile to each other the day before, became merged into one, and the two Generals marched arm in arm to the House of the God of Peace, to celebrate the blessed day of their reconciliation.

By virtue of said treaty, Hon. Don PATRICIO RIVAS took possession of his office, and his election was approved of by the general voice in Nicaragua. His first step was to address a peaceful and friendly invitation to the Chiefs of the Central American Republics. The Government of Guatemala deigned not to give an answer. The Salvadores manifested a disposition to form friendly relations. Honduras recognized the new administration, but Costa Rica declared a horrible war of extermination against it. Thus situated, my Government desires to maintain, by diplomatic intercourse, the good fellowship that always united Nicaragua to this great Republic on every ground, and especially because the great highway between the two Oceans, that is equally interesting to those States and to Nicaragua, is embraced within the border of the latter. Born and educated in Nicaragua, and now for the first time a visitor to the shores of this great Republic, I have a right both to speak about the facts which have marked our past, and to anticipate the happiness that we may expect in the future, as well for my own country as for these great States.

Your Excellency may be positively certain that during the seven months of President RIVAS' administration there has been no attempt at revolution against him, and that the whole people of Nicaragua form a united family prepared to maintain order at home, and to resist foreign aggression. That my Government has obeyed the instructions of the country has been latterly manifested by calling the people to elect the Supreme authorities of the country, when election began on the second Sunday of April last, and if the balloting has not taken place in the Oriental and Southern Departments, it was because of the hostile invasion of the Costa Ricans.

I have come to your country with the official character of the representative of Hon. PATRICIO RIVAS, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Nicaragua, and I hope, for the interest of both countries, that I shall be esteemed worthy to represent, near this Government, that Republic, and that I shall find here a Government friendly to our peace, prosperity, and permanence. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient Servant,

AUGUSTIN VIJIL.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Southern Emigration—Major Buford's Company in a Strait—Their Threats Against Abolitionists—Contrast Between Them and the New-Haven Company—Singular Proceedings of the Grand Jury at Lecompton—Free-State Men to be Indicted for Treason.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

The movements of the party of emigrants from the South, known generally as "Buford's Company," have been watched very closely of late, or since their landing at Kansas City. At the time they landed a little meeting was held, at which speeches were made, declaring the purposes of their mission. One gentleman waxed vociferous and exclaimed, "We have sworn to make Kansas a Slave State and wipe out Abolitionism. If we cannot do it fairly, we shall by force of arms. If we cannot do it by Sharpe's rifles, we will do it with pistols. If we cannot do it with pistols and scabbards, we will do it with the Southern bowie-knife!" This was the general tone of their proceedings—vindictive, coarse and rowdyish. They lounged about for a few days, and began to grow dissatisfied with Major BUFORD, saying that he held out inducements of a character widely different from what they now found true, after learning the true character of the country and people. Bills accumulated at the hotels, and BUFORD suspended payment in part, in consequence of which they were driven to the stern necessity of providing for "an emergency." Dr. STRINGFELLOW and others came to the rescue, and in *one Sunday* raised, by contribution, $500 for their relief. When Major BUFORD was addressing his Company one day, he used the language that "They must root, pig, or die now," as he was short money. It is supposed that the expenses have exceeded his first calculations, that his means were exhausted, and he was compelled to see his men turn beggars.

How different the general character given to a community or country by the presence of such men from that impetus inspired by such a band as the New-Haven party. BUFORD's company, while at Kansas City and its vicinity, were a tax of several hundred dollars upon the people, while the New-Haven party, of less than one-half their number, paid out in St. Louis for groceries, provisions, farming and culinary utensils, &c., over *six thousand dollars*, and at Kansas City some *four thousand dollars more*—making in all *over ten thousand dollars* paid into the lap of Missouri by one party alone. I have only to add that I disapprove the policy in any party of paying to Missouri so liberally for articles that can be bought in Lawrence quite as cheap, adding the cost of freights.

This Buford party have moved slowly along into the country, in detached companies of from ten to fifty each, and all seem to be gathering around Lecompton. Yesterday there were about one hundred there. Some were drunk—some fighting—some hunting for some d—d Abolitionist, offering fifty dollars to see one—and some were demurring their Kansas adventure, and gave vent to their heartagony by repeating "O carry me back to ole Virginny." What they purpose to do with us is not yet understood, but it is believed that they are held as a reserve force for whatever outbreak may be provoked by the tyrants that now beset us.

To-day has been rich in Kansas scenes. This morning I was subpœnaed to appear immediately before the Grand Jury at Lecompton—for what, I could not divine. At first, I undertook to reason upon the ground that I would not go, as I openly detest and spit upon their entire code of jurisprudence, but knowing that an attachment would be served upon me at once for contempt of Court, if I refused, I chose, for the sake of lessening the vexation, without acknowledging the right, to obey the summons. I appeared there this afternoon, and was before them about two hours. It is useless to attempt a description of the scene. I was quizzed concerning all that multitude of sins ever committed by the Free-State Party. A mere outline of the ground passed over in my examination, was,—what I knew of the meeting held in Lawrence the Saturday evening before JONES was shot? what REEDER and ROBINSON said at that time, concerning their congratulations that so many had come to fight the battles of the Free-State Party? what number of military companies were organized in Lawrence? who were their commanders? who gave commissions to the commanders? what rank was given ROBINSON and LANE last Winter, and how they got their commissions? whether we had any professed object, besides to oppose Gov. SHANNON's forces upon the WAKARUSA? whether I could name those who officiated as Judges of the Election when REEDER was voted for last October? what was the origin and professed power of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory? who they were and where they resided? who were the officers of the pretended State Government? whether I had seen any of them sworn, and what was the character of the oath administered? what acts had they subsequently performed, officially, under that oath? where they all lived, and were they now in the Territory? who I recognized as the Governor of *this land?* whether I would submit to an arrest made by a Sheriff under the Territorial laws? what I knew of secret societies, organized for the purpose of resisting the laws? what I knew of Emigrant Aid Societies? how many Sharpe's rifles I had ever seen at one place? where they were kept? how the boxes were usually marked in which they came? how the military companies obtained them? where was the arsenal in Lawrence? how many cannon I had seen in Lawrence, and where they were kept? whether the basement of the Emigrant Aid Hotel was used for that purpose, and for the secretion of prisoners? *who sent out* all the emigrants who came from the Free-States this season? what I saw of the affair when JONES attempted to make his several arrests? *who shot him?* had any of our business houses received licenses? what were the names of the members of the Legislature? and enough more of a similar character to use up two hours.

This shows "what is up," without disguise, and to learn that was one object in my going before them. I am now well satisfied that the great battle of Freedom is at hand. They will proceed first to take all of our prominent Free-State men for treason, and thus materially weaken our influence and cool our ambition, by detaining them in prison, if possible, until they are liberated by friends from the States, *by force.* I believe, further, that they expect to, and will, frighten a large number of our good citizens to leave, rather than be made the subjects of their inquisition. They are determined thus to perplex, tantalize, persecute and assassinate us, till they hope to tire us out by their vexations and tyranny. Even the poor Hottentot is not so morally lost to all regard for civil justice as are our inhuman oppressors.

On my return to-day, I found U. S. Deputy Marshal VAIL in town, with his posse, with an attachment for Gov. REEDER. The Marshal found him at the room of the Investigating Committee, attending to his duties. He told REEDER of his purpose, who at once appealed to the Committee for protection. HOWARD and SHERMAN were strong in their opinion that REEDER was exempt from an arrest, as much as any Member of Congress. OLIVER differed somewhat, when REEDER expressed his views very forcibly and much to the gratification of the bystanders; he said he wished to have it known to all present and to the world, that he would obey no summons from such a source, and that if the Marshal, or any man, put their hands on him, they would do it at their peril; the Marshal desisted and returned to Lecompton, and we expect he will avail himself of a larger force to-morrow.

Great excitement prevails in town, and we hold a war council to-night, in which REEDER, ROBINSON, HOWARD and others join us. We have a strong guard out, and know not what an hour may bring forth.

RANDOLPH.

Threats Against Gov. Reeder's Life — He Refuses to go to Lecompton—Departure of Gov. Robinson—Imminence of Civil War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Time .

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, May 9, 1856.

It is well known to us that the peculiar hatred towards REEDER by the Pro-Slavery raiders is because he is rendering such valuable service before the Committee, and fills there a place that no other man can fill. It has been the most common occurence for days past to hear from several sources, by private messengers and otherwise, of the most vehement threats against the life of both REEDER and ROBINSON. They feel that they are unsafe for a moment, beyond the protection of their friends. They *seem* to believe at Lecompton that these men have had much to do in fanning the flame of our difficulties, and that if they can be destroyed, an easy victory is theirs. This was one strong reason urged by REEDER against *being taken* to Lecompton; for we all know his life would be but the trembling leaf before the current of their enraged and passionate persecution. Taking this view of the subject, Governor REEDER this morning addressed a very courteous note to Judge LECOMPTE and Gov. SHANNON, jointly, saying that he still believed he was correct in his position taken when the Marshal was here; but he would waive his question of privilege, sad stated that he was ready to go to Lecompton in obedience to the summons, provided they would guarantee him protection on the way and while there, and be allowed to be examined and return immediately to his duties before the Committee. To this an answer was received this afternoon from Gov. SHANNON; but Judge LECOMPTE stated to the messenger that *he had no answer to give.* SHANNON's reply was distant and unsatisfactory, in which he said he could not believe that there was the least danger in his coming there, any more than in Lawrence, &c. REEDER has, of course, resolved never to go there alive under such circumstances; and it will not be strange if you hear in my next that he has left the country for his personal safety, and, of course, his services are lost before the Committee. The thing may be carried still further, and break up the whole Commission, and oblige them to leave before completing their report. Nothing would suit WHITFIELD & Co. so well as that.

You will be convinced that this is not an *ignis fatuus* when I inform you that even the cool and daring ROBINSON has left Kansas to-day, and fled to the East, to avoid arrest, imprisonment, and, perhaps—yes, *probably*, death. He has gone to sound the alarm, and call the nation to our aid. I can see nothing but revolution in the future—civil war to us—and disunion to the nation. I am not ashamed to declare it, that disunion is a thousand times preferable to the insolent despotism under which we are already bleeding. God only knows the end, if our friends are not true now to their life-long professions. Without your aid, we are martyrs, and you can expect no milder cognomen than *hypocrites* and *cowards.* I fear you misjudge our strength, owing to the bubbles newspaper writers have blown of late concerning the arms sent us from the East. I know nothing of how many rifles have been bought, but NOT ONE has been received here yet this season, except those brought as the private property of emigrants bringing one each, and none for us. We are not half armed, and *you*, not Missouri, ought to know it. I am weary with writing and care; when shall I be less?

RANDOLPH.

Opening of the United States District Court at Lecompton.

From the Lecompton Union, May 8.

The United States District Court, for the First District, Kansas Territory, began its session in this city, on last Monday, at 11 o'clock,—Judge LECOMPTE presiding. We were present when the Judge charged the Grand Jury. His charge was full, forcible and explicit, covering the entire ground.

It requires no little nerve, on the part of a Judge, in these exciting times of ours, to impress upon the minds of the Grand Jury their responsible duties.

Judge LECOMPTE knew his duty, and, as an able, fearless and resolute jurist, he discharged that duty. He called the attention of the Jury to the rebellious and treasonable spirit now prevalent in our Territory, and referred to the foul assassination of a public officer, while in the discharge of his official functions. He spoke of the attempt on the part of men here to establish an independent Government, in opposition to the present existing one—also to assume offices of public trust, without due authority, and many other criminal offences committed in our midst. He told them that it was their duty, as lawloving and law-abiding citizens, made imperative by a solemn oath, to arraign these men before the recognized tribunals of the country, and make them suffer the just penalties of the law. He told them to summon evidence in order to sustain them, and in all cases the summons should be executed without regard to station, influence, threats or menaces. He pledged them that in any and all cases, where such [illegible]

[illegible] charges could be substantiated, the guilty persons or persons should suffer the dreadful consequences, incurred by their own blind fol

...ing and fuss: we had a good time; we came across the ... and the ferry was ... ing all day; had cold ham, cold ... Major General Richardson was at ... voted and went back, but don't ... a Missourian.

...ATION OF DR. WESTFALL.

..., recalled.—There are memorandums on ... of the Bull Creek Precinct of persons who ... sworn and whose votes are marked as re... was all done for effect; there was an under... on the part of the Judges and these men, that ... the dead; there were Free-State men looking on: ... was sworn that day.

EVIDENCE OF A PARKER.

Augustus Parker, sworn—Was on the Black Vermillion on the 8th March; did not vote that day; came into Kansas Territory in 1854; went up to Fort Riley; have lived near there ever since; the night of 30th March stayed with a friend on the road to Marysville; some time during the time some persons passed in wagons; they told my friend they had voted; I only know by hearsay of their voting there.

EVIDENCE OF J. E. DAVIS.

John E. Davis, sworn—Resides on Big Vermillion; came into Territory in 1854; was not at election 30 March, 1855; the day after election was at my store, forty-five miles from Marysville; a Mr. Marshall came with about thirty young men, whom I know at Wes on, Mo; conversed with them; they said they were at Marysville, had voted and had carried the day for Missouri; they said there were 150 or more there; that they wanted to make Kansas a slave State; they were drinking and carousing; I formerly resided at Weston; Mr. Marshall and Mr. Donaldson were along, they were excited to the Legislature; Marshall paid the bills; Donaldson said that he had lost a good many votes at Fort Riley as the Free-Soilers turned out strong there; he hoped Marysville would save him; Donaldson had no claim there, he resided in Jackson County, I think; I have not seen him in our Territory since.

EVIDENCE OF J. C. PRINCE.

J. C. Prince, sworn—Came into the Territory five months ago; I was at the election at Fort Scott in November, 1854; resided in West Point, in Bourbon County, Mo., at that time; went out in company with one hundred and fifty or two hundred others at that time; had their wagons and tents, and encamped on the Omaha; the persons who voted there were from Missouri; they said they went to vote; first I saw Mr. Barbee and Wilson were Judges; made several attempts to swear the voters; they overcame them in some way, and no one was sworn; I know of fifty from Missouri who voted, prefer not to give their names, unless it is necessary; I think there were twenty five legal voters who voted that day; there were one hundred and five votes cast; save a few were pointed out to me as eastern men, whom I was told intended to vote and return, the same as those did; the votes were all given for Whitfield; some of the most influential of my acquaintances requested me to go; don't wish to give any names; am willing to give my own name; have a good many acquaintances living in Missouri, and am consequently backwards and forwards, therefore don't like to give my name; I know that I do know a few who are said society called the Blue Lodge; I think there may be a secret society; [witness said he would like to have something explained: he said if a man had been sworn to keep a secret, he wanted to know how it was that he could be compelled to answer and tell all about it; a man's life in some parts of Missouri is not any too safe, any way, and I have many friends and considerable business there, and don't want to get into trouble;] I know of such society. I know of it in the Territory; I know of some of the persons belonging to that society voting at Fort Scott—perhaps all; it had for one of its objects the making of Kansas a Slave State; they have passwords and signs; [witness thought they were a little hard on him;] the members of this society take oaths; *they swear to make Kansas a Slave State, by the way they can; to make Kansas a Slave State is the object of the society.* I don't know of this society existing in the Territory; it is a year since I had any thing to do with it; I suppose this society was instrumental in sending persons up here to vote; I don't know that they raised money or issued circulars; presumed that they had discussed the sending of voters up into the Territory; think there were a large number of persons belonging to it; *I think the result to my interest if I told all I know about it, and this is one reason why I don't wish to tell;* if I had known you were going to be so planning in your questions you would not have found me anywhere around here; I know of persons coming out here the 30th March.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM CHESTNUT.

William Chestnut, sworn—Live in the Pottawatomie precinct; came into Territory 28th of October, 1854; came from Connecticut; was at the election 30th of March, was appointed by Governor Reeder as one of the Judges of the precinct; arrived at the polls at 8 o'clock; the other Judges were there; declined the privilege of appointing two others; when a man came up armed with a knife, revolver, &c., and said he was from Missouri, and his party would appoint the Judges; I remonstrated; he then told me if I made any trouble he would dispose of me very suddenly; he then asked me with a sneer, how I would have the election conducted; I told him according to the best of my ability, and instructions of Governor's proclamation; he said the Governor had no right to impose such obligations; but their being there constituted them voters, and they should vote, let the consequences be what they might; I told him I should act as Judge, and if they did not permit me to do that, I would at least stay and witness their proceedings; he said if I did so I did it at my peril; he after came to me and said, to prevent trouble, I had better let their men vote and our own without swearing them; I told him I should not do it; they then appointed two Judges, one of them a resident of Missouri; I acted as clerk; they then commenced voting; over four-fifths of the votes were handed in by armed men; I objected to the votes of many; the other Judges would take no notice of the remonstrance, but take the ballot and put it in at noon, one of the Judges, Mr. Wear, proposed that we adjourn for about an hour for dinner; he said he would take care of the ballot-box, took it up and walked off with it; I followed him; he met Mr. Ferguson, and said Mr. Wilkinson, the pro-slavery candidate, had invited him to dinner; I told him I would go too; I followed him through their encampment; they were encamped both sides of the road, lying round on the ground and in wagons, and some of them under the influence of liquor; they were all armed with knives, revolvers and rifles; we then went on; before we got there Wear turned round and said to me, "I guess we won't go down there;" we went back and opened the polls again; at sundown we closed the polls and made a return; the other Judges made out a certificate saying it was a true election, and handed it to me, for my signature; I told them I could not sign it without committing perjury; the house was immediately filled with armed men; General Coffee, one of the candidates, made a speech, saying it was very aggravating for a public officer not to do his evident duty; but he hoped there would be no bloodshed; he then came to me in a familiar manner, and requested me to sign it, saying it would look better for me to do it; I told them I was at their mercy, but I would not sign it; the other Judges said they could get along without my signature; I then left; had got but a little ways when a party of men discharged their rifles, and hooped at me; they continued hooting and yelling as long as I remained in sight; not over 70 legal votes were cast; there were 266 votes cast in all; don't know of any person who came out under the auspices of any Emigrant Aid society settled in our district, except myself; I came out under the Kansas League; paid my own expenses; at that time a decided majority of the people were in favor of making Kansas a Free State; since then the majority has increased; the witness said when he objected to Ferguson acting as Judge, Ferguson said he had his *mushing* done at Pottawatomie, and that made him a legal voter.

EVIDENCE OF REV. PARDEE BUTLER.

Rev. Pardee Butler, sworn—Came to the Territory one year ago; came in at St. Joseph and settled on Stranger Creek, about twelve miles from Atchison; on the 10th August went to Atchison to take a boat down the river; Kelley was acting postmaster there, and co-editor of *Squatter Sovereign*; I said to him I should have become a subscriber to your paper, only I do not like the spirit of violence that characterizes it; he said he regarded all Free-Sollers as rogues, and that they should be treated as such; I told him I was a Free Soiler, and should vote to make Kansas a Free State; he said I don't expect you will be allowed to vote; next morning Kelley came to my boarding-house with a number of men, and showed me some resolutions taken from the *Squatter Sovereign* and pasted on a sheet of white paper, and asked me to sign them; witness read the resolutions; I declined to subscribe to the resolutions; Kelley demanded I *should* sign them; I went into the street; they followed me, and asked me again if I would sign them; I told them no; they seized me, dragged me down to the river, called me a d—d abolitionist and said that they were going to drown me; on getting me to the river Kelley painted my face black and marked it with the letter K; for two hours I was cursed, entreated, insulted and abused, by a crowd of about forty; Ira Norris, who was engaged in the mob, told me he would advise me for my good as a friend, when you get away, just keep away; I told him I could not leave for I had no quarrel with any man; I had a claim on Stranger Creek, which I will not sell, and, unless you take my life, I will live on it; they said well, live on it, but don't you come back to Atchison; I told them if I lived I should come back; they said if I came back they would hang me: I told them I would come back and should exercise my rights as a citizen; they sent me down the river on a raft: the raft was constructed of two cotton wood logs, fastened together by a plank; they towed the raft into the stream with a canoe, giving me no oar nor rudder; they put on the raft a flag inscribed "Eastern Emigrant Aid Express, Rev. Mr. Butler, Agent of Underground Railroad;" the way they are served in Kansas, &c;" they said they would shoot me if I pulled my flag down; I did pull it down, used the staff for a rudder, and after going about six miles got ashore; I never enticed slaves to leave their masters; they all admitted I was not an Abolitionist, but a Free Soiler; I mean by a Free Soiler one in favor of making Kansas a Free State; on 30th of April last, I went through Atchison; I called to transact some business there; spoke to no one but those I had business with; as I returned to my buggy Kelley and others assaulted me, dragged me into a grocery where there were a company of men claiming to be from South Carolina; Kelley told them I was the one whom they had sent down the river; they cried out, hang him hang the d—d abolitionist, hang him; Kelley told them, do what you please; one South Carolinian came to me and wanted to know if had a revolver, and handed me a pistol, telling me to stand off ten paces, and he would shoot me; I would not take the pistol; he then said he would shoot me; General Tutt, of Buchanan County, Mo., came in and begged of them not to do it; they then dragged me into another grocery, whose proprietor pleaded and succeeded to try me; Kelley made a statement to them; when I rose to reply they caught hold of me, pulled me down, pulled my beard and choked me, crying out d—n you, shut up; General Tutt and Esq. Emerson pleaded in my behalf and begged them to set me at liberty, saying they were Pro-Slavery men and in favor of making Kansas a Slave State, provided it can be done honorably; they then voted to tar and feather and whip me; afterwards they rescinded that latter part of the vote; the South Carolinians appeared displeased at this, and said that if they had known it was going to turn out so they would have let —— shoot me, as he would have done it as quick as a flash, they then stripped me naked to my waist, spread a coat of tar over me, then covered me with cotton wool, appointed a Committee of Seven to hang me if I should ever return, then threw my clothes into the buggy and accompanied me out of town; it was about noon; I don't know of these men being arrested; the authorities of the town did not interfere; there were about fifty persons there.

EVIDENCE OF ASAPH ALLEN.

Asaph Allen, sworn—Came to the Territory in November, 1854; left Topeka early in the morning of the 30th March; arrived at Tecumseh about nine o'clock; saw a great many persons there, some of whom I knew to reside in Missouri; witness gave the names of some whom he knew to be from Missouri; I saw some of them vote; they said they came for that purpose; from Tecumseh I came on to Lawrence; I saw over two hundred people on the road; arrived there about noon; they were voting in Lawrence; I resided in the Lawrence District at that time; the crowd was so dense around the polls I could not vote until sundown; on Thursday before the peace, during the last invasion, I started from Topeka to go to Kansas City, to purchase goods; arrived at Franklin that night; the next morning I was arrested by Capt. Wallace and taken before Gen. Strickler; he asked me what my politics were; I told him I was a *Free-State man*; he then said they would have to keep me; they took me to what they termed the Yankee tent; there I saw Gen. Pomeroy and a company of United States Surveyors in custody; there were eight prisoners confined in the tent; there were no charges brought against the Surveyors, except that they were Free-State men; the officers treated us well, but the men freely passed jokes at our expense; I requested permission to write an order to goods to Kansas City; after writing it, I was compelled to take out everything referring to where I was; General Strickler ordered me to do this; the order never reached its destination; on Friday night it was reported that the Yankees had shot one of their picket guard; the men came around the tent crying out, "Hang the d—d Yankees, we have got in the tent;" the officers finally succeeded in quieting them; about half an hour after this, David R. Atchison and Colonel Boone came into the tent, and asked Pomeroy to come with them; he did not know them and declined; they made themselves known to him, and told him they were afraid the men would mob him, and they wished him to go to head-quarters where he would be safe; he then went with them; General Strickler told me that he would let me off the next day; the next day, in the afternoon, one of the guard told me that they would let us go, but they were afraid that the men would mob us; he said they were going to send the men out on the prairie to practice with the cannon, and then they would let us go, which they did; they kept about seventy-five dollars' worth of things belonging to me, which I have no since got; I gave them to General Strickler, and have since asked him for them; he said he knew nothing about them; I saw them stop the mail; they detained it for sometime; but few of the persons there were from the Territory; the cannon they had were from Missouri; saw them when they were taking them home.

EVIDENCE OF S. N. SIMPSON.

S. N. Simpson, sworn—Was in Lawrence in December last, when Barber was killed; was on my way to my brother's when I heard of it, and about a mile from where the murder took place; my brother took my horse and rode to the spot; I met a company of horsemen, some of whom, my brother, from his house, had seen ride out on to the prairie and shoot at Barber; I knew two of them—John P. Wood and Mr. Clark, an Indian agent.

EVIDENCE OF DR. PRENTISS.

Dr. Prentiss—I saw the body of Barber; am a practicing physician; his death was caused by the wound he received; he was wounded in the abdomen; I presume the wound caused immediate death.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

William Phillips, sworn—Came into the Territory in October, 1854; arrived at Lawrence the day before the rescue of Branson; I attended the meetings held at Lawrence in relation to the rescue; I went to the camp at Wakarusa on Dec 7; saw men there, who told me they were from Missouri; heard them say that the people of Lawrence had been burning the houses of Pro-Slavery men; heard them threaten to come up and destroy Lawrence; went down again the next day; went over the Wakarusa; saw many people coming up; asked them where they were going; they said they were going to camp, and that they were going to burn Lawrence and drive out the Abolitionists; some told me they came from Lexington; others said they were from Clay County; some told me that 2,000 persons were coming up; they tried to stop me; I asked them by what authority; they said when they came up they s opped at the Mission, and Governor Shannon enrolled them; the men I saw in camp were firing at a mark, drinking and carousing; on Monday I went down again; saw Marshal Jones; rode with him some way; he told me he was going to camp; he said he commanded the Company there, and they were going to fight; I told him a fight might endanger the Union; he said d—n the Union: I followed him towards the camp; he told me I could not go; he asked me where I was going; I told him I was going below; he offered to accompany me by the guard; went to the Creek; they would not suppose a load of goods in the bed of the Creek, and they were searching the boxes; Jones requested the guard to let me pass; they said they had orders from Gen. Strickler to stop everybody; they demanded my arms; I would not give them; I kicked my horse and rode on; the guard levied their guns at me, and I was compelled to stop; I asked them by what authority they did it; they told me they had all been enrolled by Governor Shannon; finally, through the influence of Jones, I was permitted to pass; went to Shawnee Mission intending to complain to the Governor; I was told he was at Wes port; rode on to Westport; all round the town there were camps of armed men; inquired for the Governor, and heard he had gone back to the Mission; I rode on to Kansas City, and within a mile of it was arrested by a party from Westport, who told me they arrested me by authority of Gov. Shannon; they said he had given them orders to let no suspicious person pass from the Territory; they told me I was taking dispatches to General Pomeroy, and they would take me back to Westport; I told them I would not go back; they asked me if I would go to a house a quarter of a mile off, and they would not molest me; went to the house of McGee; when there, I thought they were going to lynch me; I appealed to McGee as a brother Odd Fellow; he interested himself in my behalf, and finally told me that all he could do for me was to get them to let me off by his searching me; I at first refused, but saw the men were getting drunk and concluded to submit to it; they kept me till the next morning, when McGee apologized to me for the treatment I had received, and said that all for me he could, but he was a member of another secret society and acting under their orders; he said he was a Border Ruffian and proud of it, and that the men of Missouri would wade to their knees in blood before Kansas should be a Free State; heard the men talking about going to Lawrence to take part in the siege; heard them talk about going to the Governor House, in Kansas City, and mobbing General Pomeroy; the only thing preventing them was, they thought they had not time to do that and get to Lawrence to participate in the siege.

Important Rumors—Imminence of a Desperate Collision—The Requisition for Governor Robinson—Flight of Ex-Governor Reeder.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 19.

Advices from Kansas to the 14th inst., state that about 1,000 men have responded to the proclamation of the United States Marshal, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Lecompton, their avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the Territorial laws. It is said that there are about 1,500 men in Lawrence, thoroughly armed with Sharpe's rifles, and having two pieces of artillery in their possession. They have erected breastworks, and given notice that they will resist all attempts at arrest.

Judge FANE, of Georgia, has been appointed Sheriff until JONES is able to resume the duties of the office. JONES is reported as convalescent, and is expected soon to be out. FANE, it is rumored, has been shot at twice while in the discharge of his official duties.

The requisition of Governor SHANNON upon the authorities of Missouri for the return of ROBINSON, was placed in the hands of United States Marshal DONALDSON, and Deputies PRESTON and WALLACE. They left Kansas for Lexington on Wednesday last. Mr. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, was arrested while endeavoring to escape from the Territory.

Ex-Governor REEDER has fled, but his capture is considered certain.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Foreign Mission—The Stillwater Case.

MONDAY, May 19, 1856.

The proceedings were opened with the usual devotional exercises.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL reported from the Judicial Committee in relation to a complaint against the Synod of Baltimore. The Committee reported an informality in the complaint, and recommended that it be dismissed. Adopted.

An invitation to visit Rutgers Female Institute was received and referred to the Committee on Invitations, and another invitation to attend a public exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb at Dr. ADAMS' Church, on Monday evening, took the same course.

The Assembly appointed Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER to preach the annual sermon before the Board of Foreign Missions at Lexington, in 1857.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. THORNWELL reported in favor of adopting the annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions, and also recommended for adoption the following:

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, after as careful examination as the time allotted for the purpose would permit, recommend to the Assembly that it be approved and printed for circulation.

They would also present the following resolutions, founded upon the general statements and facts of the Report, for the consideration, and if approved, adoption by the Assembly.

1. *Resolved*, That this Assembly finds occasion for the devoutest gratitude to God, for the success which has attended its Missionary operations during the past year, as appears in the extension of Missionary labors, operations, and the blessing of God upon the labors of our Missionaries, unexampled by any former year. No part of the Missionary field remaining without some special token of the divine favor, and the additions to the communion of the Missionary Churches being more numerous than in any former year.

2. *Resolved*, That this Assembly desires to express its cordial approval of the manner in which the Church's Foreign Missionary operations have been conducted during the past year by the Executive Committee and officers of the Board, and would render adoring praise to God for the success which He has been pleased to vouchsafe.

3. *Resolved*, That this Assembly express special satisfaction in the increased liberality of the Churches towards the Foreign Missionary Board, showing the unabated interest of God's people in this great cause so immediately connected in its final success with the glory of the Church's Head.

4. *Resolved*, That this Assembly render special gratitude to God, in that our Board of Foreign Missions has been enabled so much to enlarge its operations during the last year, and the increased number of Missionaries sent into the foreign field, with sufficient means contributed by the Church for their support; and especially for the unusual indications of the presence of the Holy Spirit in almost all our Missionary Stations and Churches.

Resolved, That it is the indispensable duty of every member of the Church to contribute, according to his or her ability, to the various schemes of benevolence conducted by the Church; and this Assembly express their regret that so many of our Churches have failed to contribute anything to Foreign Missions during the past year, and would hereby urge upon the Pastors and Sessions of those delinquent Churches to see to it that the cause be remembered in their prayers and contributions in the time to come.

Resolved, That the General Assembly feel greatly encouraged to go forward in the Missionary enterprise, from the fact that from a comparatively recent origin, our Board now takes its place alongside of sister associations which have done so nobly in this cause, and would urge upon the churches increased and still more vigorous efforts to occupy the fields which are being opened by the providence of God for the introduction of the glorious Gospel of our ever-blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That the Assembly approve of the course pursued by the Board in regard to the setting apart a special fund for the education of children of foreign Missionaries; and because it is due to these men of God that their children be educated in Christian lands, the Committee recommend increased contributions on the part of the wealthy members of the Church to the above fund.

Also, in connection with the above resolutions, the Committee would direct the attention of the Assembly to the fact that notwithstanding the recommendation of the last General Assembly, the fund of $50,000, devoted to the endowments of Professorships in the Theological Seminary of the Waldensian Church, is still incomplete by about $7,000, very little having been contributed for that object during the past year.

Rev. Dr. GIBSON, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, presented the 10th annual report of the Board. The receipts of the past year were $193,564, to which add balance from previous year, $87, and unexpended balance moneys received from sale of Omaha Reservation, specially appropriated to Indian Missions, $3,393, and the aggregate is $201,973. Expenditures, $201,908. Balance, $24 86. The sum of $6,74 has also been received to form a Fund, of which the interest only is to be appropriated, in aid of the support and education of the children of missionaries; and the further sum of $5,500, for the same object, but not subject to the condition of expending only the interest.

The Treasurer received in preceding years the sum of $12,613 98, for the endowment of professorships in the Theological Seminary among the Waldenses; and for the same object during the last year the sum of $487 37, making the whole amount now $12 101 35. It will be remembered that according to the recommendation of the General Assembly in 1853, this Fund should be increased to $20,000; and the interest thereof is to be paid annually in aid of its important object. It is earnestly to be desired that this Fund should be speedily completed.

Donations of clothing for the Mission Schools among the Indians and in Africa, have been received from the ladies of some of the Churches. These have been of much value, and a still larger supply could be usefully appropriated in this way.

As to publications, the same number of pages as in former years has been occupied by the Board in the Home and Foreign *Record*, of which the Board of Publication will report the number of copies issued and the receipts and expenses.

Of the *Foreign Missionary*, 18,000 copies were published in newspaper and 3,000 in pamphlet form. Of the pamphlet edition about 2 500 copies are sent free to ministers and to donors of $10 and upwards.

Of the last Annual Report 3,500 copies were published in a pamphlet form, and 16,500 copies in a newspaper form as an extra number of the *Record*.

From the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, donations of their respective publications have been received for the use of some of the Missions and Schools.

The following missionaries and assistant-missionaries have been sent out:

To North India—Rev. Albert O. Johnson and his wife, Rev. William Calderwood and his wife, Rev. David Heron, Rev. Isador Loewenthal, Miss Mary L. Browning.

To Siam—Rev. Samuel R. House, M. D., and his wife, Rev. Andrew B. Morse and his wife.

To China—Rev. Joseph Wright.

To Western Africa—Rev. David A. Wilson and his wife, Mr John White and his wife, Rev. James L. Mackey and his wife, Rev. Cornelius De Heer and his wife, Miss Carrie Kaufman.

To New-Granada—Rev. Henry B. Pratt.

To the Chippewa Mission—Rev. Hugh W. Guthrie.

To the Kickapoo Mission—Rev. William B. Honnell and his wife, Mr and Mrs. W. Honnell and his wife, Elijah Hubbard and his wife.

To the Otoe Mission—Mr. Benjamin Lowe.

To the Seminole Mission—Rev. James Ross Ramsey, Miss Eliza Lilley, Miss Margaret Lilley.

To the Chickasaw Mission—Rev. Charlton H. Wilson and his wife, Miss Esther Mathers, Miss Flora Lee, Miss S. E. Barr, Miss Clara Eddy.

To the Choctaw Mission—Rev. Edward Eells and his wife, Rev. Hamilton Valentine and his wife, Mr. Charles Mitchell, Miss Harriet N. Mitchell. Miss Jane S. Holingsworth, Miss E. M. Denny. Total—17.

The following is a summary view of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, May 1, 1856:

Indian Missions, 4; stations, 15; American ministers, 11; teachers, 7; communicants, 321; scholars, 528.

African Missions, 3; stations, 7; American ministers, 7; teachers, 15; communicants, 153; scholars, 211.

India Missions, 2; stations, 15; American ministers, 27; teachers, 63; communicants, 290; scholars, 3,656.

Siam Mission, 1; ministers, 3; teachers, 4; scholars, 28.

Chinese Mission, 1; ministers, 2; native ministers, 13; teachers, 22; communicants, 44; scholars, 146.

Jews' Mission, 1; American minister, 1.

Romanists—Stations in France, Belgium, Buenos Ayres and Bogota.

Total—Missions, 21; American ministers employed, 64; teachers, 173; communicants, 813; scholars, 4,869.

The report gives a gratifying account of the work to be accomplished among the Indians. The Board reports 50 conversions during the year. Appeals are made to the churches for liberal and enlarged contributions.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.—Among the Chippewas and Ottawas there are three missions, and 3,500 aborigines are under Christian care. The Iowa Mission was revived by the Senate in the Summer of 1855. The Omahas are about to return to their reservation. The Otoes in Nebraska number 700 persons, and have 100 children fit to school. The Senior Secretary also visited the Kickaroos. Among the Southwestern Indians, the Board is laboring among the Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.—Of the Liberia Mission the report says: Mr. HERRING has continued his labors in connection with the church at Monrovia. Four persons have been received to its communion during the year, making the whole number of church members at the present time fifty-four. A Sabbath school of fifty scholars has been carried on in connection with the church. The English school, under the care of Mr. JAMES, is represented as being in a prosperous condition. The whole number of pupils is fifty-five. Twenty-five of these are in the primary department. The Alexander High School is prosperous. One of the more advanced of the pupils has had the principal charge of the Liberia *Herald* for the greater part of the year, and has managed it not only with credit to himself, but without allowing it to interfere with his ordinary studies.

Brethren from Foreign Mission fields were requested to narrate their experiences.

Rev. D. S. CULBERTSON, of the Shanghai Mission, gave briefly the results of his observations in China during the eleven years he has labored in that region. Of the Chinese language, he said it was difficult to learn, but the difficulty is not insuperable, for missionaries learn to preach intelligibly to the people in a year. But the missionary is compelled to learn two languages. One is the spoken language, and the other the written. Dialects differ. There is a dialect of Canton and a dialect of Shanghai. And this difficulty is experienced whenever a missionary changes his locality. Besides, there is another difficulty, and it is the great impediment in the way of the missionary work, that the people will not readily acquire a knowledge of written language. One of the things which the missionaries would do would be to reduce the colloquial languages to writing, and experiments to this end have already been commenced; still many years must elapse before the work is fully accomplished. The language, however, as written, gives one great advantage. Whenever a book is written or printed, it is understood over the whole extent of the Empire—so that when we translate books, when we scatter abroad our tracts, we know that they are understood wherever they go. In regard to the religion of China, there is a great deal of it—of a certain kind. It is generally considered that Buddhism is atheism, and so it is in some measure; but China is not atheistical, although there is a great deal of that same kind of atheism of which we find much in our own land, consisting in the exclusive worship of mammon. It is a system of human materialism, as it were—a worship of self, a worship of ancestors, a worship of human nature. But the principal point of the worship of the Chinese is a deference to superstitions. It was this which produced the greatest effect upon the speaker.

Rev. ANDREW P. HOPPER represented the Canton Mission. He gave a historical sketch of the Opium War, and the American and French treaties, by which the country was opened to Christian effort. The speaker considered the Chinese race next the Saxon in the race of enterprise and in tenderness to civilization. They are much superior to all other heathen nations. Still they have suffered so greatly at the hands of foreigners, that they hate all foreigners who now come among them, so that the congregations which are gathered by the missionaries are small, and it is no wonder that they are so. Yet these missionaries are not disheartened or downcast; their hands never hang down, neither do their knees strike together with weakness, when they consider these difficulties and troubles through which they are called to pass; and, therefore, from year to year, with increasing love and with increasing life, they continue to hold forth the Word of Life. Still the speaker was free to confess that, since his return to this country, he had experienced moments of depression and anxiety, occasioned by the apathy which is felt by the Christian public in regard to the condition of that interesting people. He appealed to his Christian brethren, as members of this great Judicatory of the Churches, to Presbyteries and Synods, whether they were doing all they can to send these people the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is necessary that our ministers should come forward, and if they cannot go, to send the blessed Gospel to those who have it not.

The next order before the Assembly was the acceptance and adoption of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Assembly took a recess for half an hour.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS—THE STILLWATER CASE.

Immediately after recess the Assembly resolved to take up the complaint of the Session of Stillwater, N. J., against the Synod of New-Jersey, introduced in the morning.

The Moderator expounded the law applicable to such cases, and urged the importance of the work which lay before the body while it should sit as a Court of Jesus Christ.

The history of this case is as follows: PETER B. SCHAFFER, an Elder in Stillwater Church, was suspended from Church fellowship upon certain charges, among which were unchristian conduct, dishonesty and slander. The slander consisted in stating that his Pastor, Rev. Mr. CONDIT, was a liar and a thief, that he had stolen a sermon; and that he (SCHAFFER) did not care to hear a man preach who would steal a sermon, &c. He was cited to appear to stand his trial, Mr. SHAFFER declined, and was thereupon suspended for contumacy. He appealed to the Presbytery; the Presbytery directed the session to receive him into office, he having declared that no copy of the charges had been served upon him. The Session, upon receiving this notice from the Presbytery, complied, and the Synod of New-Jersey sustained the Presbytery in their action. But the principal point of the worship of the Chinese is a deference to superstitions. It was this which produced the greatest effect upon the speaker.

Rev. Dr. SPEES, of Milwaukee, moved, in order to settle the matter, that the question be referred to a Committee to report on Tuesday next. In the interval the Committee might communicate by telegraph with Cleveland, and learn what would be the feeling in regard to the matter there.

At this stage of the discussion, Dr. SPEES, at the suggestion of the Moderator, moved that this matter be postponed, and that the Assembly take up the order of the day. Carried

REPORTS OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Rev. Dr. SMITH reported from the Union Seminary, New-York, that there was $140,000 of an endowment which was to be raised from Churches. The condition of the Seminary was quite satisfactory on the whole. During the past year great progress had been made in education for the ministry. Appropriate action had been taken to bring the students more closely into contact with those by whom their labors were most required.

Rev. GEO. W. WARNER, of Cayuga, submitted an oral report from the Auburn Seminary, and at the close of his remarks read the Report of the Faculty which represented the institution as in a flourishing condition. The number of students now in attendance was larger than heretofore; some of them were employed in instructing the convicts in the State Prison. The funds are still inadequate to meet the wants of the establishment. An agent has been employed to raise additional means.

Professor DAY, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented the Report of the Lane Seminary. There were now in it, he said, 31 students, who have manifested an earnest spirit and a settled purpose to meet the wants of the Christian Ministry. Since its foundation, nearly 27 years since, the Seminary has sent forth about 400 young men, many of whom are now laboring in the towns and villages of the West. In order to enable the Seminary to carry out its work of promoting missionary enterprise in the West, it will be necessary to ask a further endowment from the Churches. The present funds at its disposal are merely able to meet the current expenses.

Mr. LYONS, from the Southwestern (Marysville) Seminary, said the institution had not been doing much during the past year. Dr. ANDERSON, the founder, has been unable to officiate during the past year, and several other Professors had resigned. The students were but five or six. An effort was now being made to increase the endowment and add new Professors to the faculty, and thereby increase the usefulness of the institution generally.

Rev. Dr. SPEES, from the Carolinsville Northwestern Seminary, reported that the Directors of this Seminary, now called the "Blackburne Seminary," in honor of its lamented founder, were in possession of 14 500 acres of land purchased by Dr. BLACKBURNE, with money collected by him in the East. About twenty years ago, 16,000 acres had been entered at $1 25 per acre, but since that time 1,500 acres had been sold to pay taxes.

There had been a litigation about the fund, but a compromise perfectly satisfactory to both parties had been effected between the trustees of these lands and the Trustees and Faculty of Illinois College, by which, he believed, all litigation was terminated.

The 14,500 acres now in possession of the Trustees are at present worth $100,000; in five years more they will be worth $150,000. They are to be held in trust until their value has risen to a certain amount, when they are to be sold, and the money used for the purposes of the institution.

The funds for endowment were sufficient, and they should not ask the churches for a dollar, except for the endowment of scholarships. The institution was to be a Presbyterian institution. The President of the Board is a Baptist, the Secretary a Presbyterian, but Baptists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians all harmonized, and voted with the utmost unanimity.

Mr. THOS. CRUMLEY, of Union, Tenn., called attention to the fact that a new Seminary was now being established in Tennessee, under the auspices of an Eastern minister. This enterprise, he believed, under the influence of Eastern exertion and Southern liberality, would attain a success equal to the warmest anticipations of its friends.

Mr. E. O. ALLEN, of Albany, in view of the importance of the reports from the Western Seminaries of Blackburne and West Tennessee, moved that the Assembly make a response by referring these reports to a Special Committee. Carried.

The Moderator appointed as such Committee—Drs. Smith, Tindall and Warner, to which, at the suggestion of a Commissioner, Mr. Turley was added.

It was then announced that the next business in order was the

NOMINATION OF DELEGATES TO FOREIGN BODIES.

Accordingly, to the General Association of Massachusetts, which was first called, Rev. Professor DAY and Rev. Dr. JOEL PARKER were nominated.

At the same time it was announced that the delegate having the highest number of votes should be principal, and the next alternate.

The General Associations of Connecticut and New-Hampshire were then called, but no nominations were made in response.

It was then moved by Dr. PRITCHARD, of Watertown, and seconded, that the matter of the nominations be referred to a Select Committee.

Drs. JENKINS, ADAMS and PRITCHARD were appointed by the Moderator.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH called the attention of the body to a very important movement now going on in Great Britain, in favor of establishing a plan of systematic beneficence. It would be remembered that Rev. Mr. ARTHUR, when in this country, had addressed a large audience in the Tabernacle on the subject. He was informed by a prominent layman this morning, that Rev. Mr. CATHER, from England—a gentleman who had written several works on the subject—was now in this City, and it would be very desirable that the Assembly should hear him. He would move, therefore, that he be invited to address the Assembly on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. PARKER, Judge DARLING, Dr. BRAINERD, and Mr. BALDWIN, severally expressed their sense of the importance and necessity of the movement.

The discussion had extended to some length, when

Dr. ADAMS rose to a point of order. The proper time, he said, for treating this topic, was after it had been formally submitted to the Assembly by the gentleman to whom this invitation had been tendered.

The propriety of this intimation was at once perceived, and, on motion of Dr. FAIRCHILD, Dr. SMITH was appointed to convey the invitation of the Assembly to Rev. Mr. CATHER, and the Secretary of the Systematic Benevolence Society of Philadelphia.

THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING AGAIN.

Rev. Dr. SPIES asked to be allowed to withdraw his motion to refer this subject to a Committee. Leave was granted, and it was withdrawn accordingly.

Rev. Mr. BRIGHAM moved the indefinite postponement of the matter.

Rev. Dr. MILLS said the Assembly wanted information about it, and to vote instantaneously for an indefinite postponement was hardly the way to answer the purpose.

Rev. Mr. PETERS hoped the whole question would be reconsidered.

Considerable discussion ensued.

Dr. RICE's motion was put and carried, with a few negative votes.

The Moderator now declared that the Assembly was ready to hear the Synod in its defense.

Judge FINE moved to adjourn for a late afternoon session from 4 to 7. He thought that these Judicial cases could not be hurried through; and held that they had not hitherto received the degree of attention which they were entitled to receive.

Rev. Dr. DAVISON addressed the house. He regretted that his venerable colleague, Dr. MCGEE, was not present to conduct this defence. He desired Assembly to understand that Synod was arraigned here simply for irregularities and informality, and upon points of technicality alone; proceeded to analyze the reasons upon which the complaint was based, and characterized the acts of complainants as disingenuous.

Judge FINE renewed his motion to adjourn to 4½ P. M.

Lost.

Members received invitations to visit the Bible House and the Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. LEYBURN, Stated Clerk, announced that the Bible Society proposed to present to each member of the Assembly a copy of the Book of Psalms, printed in double plea type, the largest type upon which that book has ever been printed. Members will receive these volumes upon application at the Bible House.

The Assembly adjourned, with prayer from the Moderator.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Slavery—Constitutional Powers of the Assembly in regard thereto.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, May 19, 1856.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

On motion it was agreed to dispense with the reading of the roll.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

New Commissioners presented their credentials.

In reference to the

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING,

Mr. HUTCHINSON, of the North River Presbytery, moved for a reconsideration of the vote selecting Cleveland. He was of opinion that as the Assembly had received invitations from other quarters it would hardly be right to overtax Cleveland. He was desirous, however, of hearing from the Cleveland Delegates before voting.

Rev. J. B. BETTINGER, of Cleveland, suggested that the brother through whom the invitation had come should, as an older citizen, speak to the subject.

Mr. SAMUEL H. FOX said he would only say that the Assembly would be welcomed there with great cordiality.

Mr. BETTINGER said he had voted against the appointment of Cleveland because it was possible to exhaust even Western hospitality. He supposed he would be one of a Committee of Arrangements, and as such he would endeavor, of course, to make the Assembly welcome; but, under the circumstances, he thought the selection rather injudicious.

Rev. Dr. PIERCE, of Portage, Ohio, asseverated that the hospitality of Cleveland was not exhausted. He thought it would mortify the people there if the Assembly, after selecting that as their next place of meeting by a large majority, should withdraw.

Rev. Dr

...ecided by the Court of the Church, that the power ...ecial and great God at the time it was done in which the term is used [also book of Discipline, which is ...ed specifically enough to be such in the Confession of ...th of the Presbyterian Church.

...Because the interpretation of the Constitution is a ...udicial act, and inasmuch as the Assembly can exercise ...he Judicial power in regard to offences only with ...eference to a case brought before it from a lower ...Court by reference, complaint or appeal, or as a ...Court of Review, and as the Assembly at Detroit ...was not called upon to decide a judicial case, or to act as ...a Court of Review, that body transcended its power ...when it declared slaveholding to be in certain circumstances an offence, *in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline*

In proof on the first position, it may be observed, that it is a principle clearly recognized, both in ecclesiastical and civil Governments, that a Court can only exercise the powers which are *specifically* granted to it by the Constitution. In legislative bodies, powers of a general nature may exist. This must, of necessity, be the case. It must be left discretionary with the body to determine how a general power may be exercised. No constitution can provide for every contingency that may arise, and that may require the exercise of legislative authority. Hence, powers of a general nature are, for the most part, granted to legislative bodies. It is not so, however, with the Judiciary. Its powers are specifically mentioned. They are never of a general nature. The offences over which the Court is to exercise authority, and the penalty to be inflicted, in the event of their commission, are distinctly stated. If the legislative authority has failed to provide for certain offences that may exist in a community, its neglect cannot invest the Court with the right, under a general power of interpreting the Constitution, to declare an act an offence which is not distinctly exhibited as such, either in the Constitution or laws of the State. However desirable it may be to punish an individual for what the community may regard as an offence, he cannot be arraigned by the Court so long as the Legislature does not interpose and provide by enactment for the particular offance. The Court would be regarded as guilty of a gross assumption of power, and as taking into its hands what belongs to the legislative department of government, if it would condemn as an offence what neither the Constitution nor the laws so declare. Its province is to interpret the Constitution and laws; but in doing so it cannot go beyond their literal import. It cannot, in virtue of its constructive power, authoritatively declare that to be an offence, under any circumstances, to which neither the Constitution nor the laws of the State make the slightest allusion.

The application of these general remarks to the subject under consideration is obvious. It will be conceded that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church possesses no legislative power, in the proper acceptation of that term. It cannot make laws which are binding upon the consciences of the members of the Church. It will also be admitted that the Confession of Faith is to where direct y alludes to slaveholding as an offence. The subject is not referred to in any part of the book. With these concessions it may be asked on what ground can the General assembly claim the power to pronounce slaveholding under any circumstances, an offence in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline? I am this, the highest court of the Church, authoritatively pronounce anything an offence it pleases, when not a word is said upon the subject in the Confession of Faith? The second resolution passed by the assembly at Detroit, and indorsed by the majority of the Committee, implies that the assembly has this power; and in confirmation of this opinion it is urged: 1. That the Book of Discipline gives only a general definition of the word offence, leaving it to the Assembly, as the highest court of the Church, to determine what acts come under this definition. It is said that it is a *constitutional* question, to be decided by the Assembly. Does the word *offence* include slaveholding in any case; and if so, in what? In reply the undersigned would remark, that whilst it is true the Book of Discipline gives only a general definition of the word *offence*, (and how could it be otherwise?) the standards of the Church do not leave it to the judicatories to decide what particular acts come under this definition. It will not be pretended that the Confession of Faith *directly* confers such powers upon the judicatories of the Church. It is wholly inferential. In the understanding of the larger and shorter catechisms, which are a part of our standards and are as obligatory as any other, were designed to be expositions of what in the judgment of the Church, constitute truth and error. It is true the Assembly has the power to determine the import of the words involved in the general definition of offence as given in the Book of Discipline. But it is a totally distinct question whether it has the power to apply that definition to particular cases. The former is a power given to the Assembly as a Court. The latter it possesses only so far as the standards of the Church designate particular acts as offences. The Book of Discipline gives the following definition of offence: "An offence is anything in the principles or practice of a Church member, which is contrary to the Word of God, and which, if it be not in its own nature sinful, may tempt others to sin or mar their spiritual edification." If this language is to be taken without limitation, it is evident there is no relation in life which may not be considered an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. The relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of master and servant in the Free States is found oftentimes to exist in circumstances in which those sustaining it are tempted to sin, and are daily conscious that it "mars their spiritual edification," Are we, therefore, to infer that those who sustain these relations under such circumstances are chargeable with an offence, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline? Or are we to leave it to the Court of the Church to determine whether these relations, existing in such circumstances, are an offence? Surely not. And yet if this general definition gives to the General Assembly the power to declare slaveholding an offence, because in some instances the relation may tempt to sin, there is no conceivable reason why the same may not be predicated of every relation in life, in this connection, however. It is important to observe, that in order to ascertain what are the principles and practices of Church members which are contrary to the Word of God, or which, though not in their own nature sinful, may tempt others to sin, we are directed in the section in the Book of Discipline immediately following the one containing the definition of offence to the Confession of Faith, the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and the Constitutional Rules and Directory of the General Assembly? Not at all. But to the Scriptures, and the regulations and practice of the Church. "Nothing, therefore, it is said, ought to be considered an offence, which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture, or from the regulations and practice of the Church, founded on Scripture." And who are to determine what are the teachings of scripture in regard to what may be charged as offences, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline? Is it left to every Session, or Presbytery, or Synod, or General Assembly to decide what the scriptures teach on the subject of offences? Or was the Confession of Faith, including the larger and shorter Catechisms, and that also designed to be an expression of what the Presbyterian Church regarded as taught in the Word of God on this subject? The undersigned considers the latter view the only one that can be reconciled with the spirit of our Constitution.

2. But it may be said that, according to the Constitution, "To the General Assembly belongs the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline; of reproving, warning, or bearing testimony against error in doctrine, or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presbytery, or Synod, and of superintending the concerns of the whole Church." Sec. 5, Ch. 12 F. of G. From this language it is inferred that, if the General Assembly regard slave holding in certain cases "an immorality in practice," it has the power to declare it to be an *offence* in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. The undersigned cannot admit the justice of this inference. It doubtless belongs to the Assembly to decide all controversies respecting doctrine and practice, and of superintending the concerns of the whole Church. But the question is, how is the Assembly to exercise this power in this respect? This section does not answer the question. We learn, however, from other parts of the Constitution, that the mode in which this power is to be exercised is distinctly specified —so that it is not left to the Assembly to determine either what is error in doctrine or an immorality in practice, or by what method it shall decide controversies respecting doctrine and practice, and superintend the concerns of the whole Church. The Assembly, like every other judicatory of the Church, in exercising the authority with which it has been in rusted, is to be guided by the express provisions of the Constitution. Its power to decide controversies respecting doctrine and practice and to bear testimony against what it may consider an error in doctrine or an immorality in practice, does not involve the right to regard that as an offence which is declared not to be condemned as such by the standards of the Church. If such power belongs to the Assembly, who is secure from the accusation of heresy, or immorality in practice? The opinion of the Assembly, instead of the confession of faith, then becomes the standard of orthodoxy and morality. And as the Assembly is a delegated body, and is generally composed of different members at each successive meeting, there may be as many opposite expressions of opinion, as there are meetings of the body. What one Assembly would declare "an error in doctrine and immorality in practice," another might regard as truth, and free from the charge of immorality. In this age of progress and wild fanaticism, theories and practices might be authoritatively announced by the assembly as essential to truth and virtue, which the great body of Evangelical Christians would consider pernicious errors, and fatally immoral in their tendency. With such power granted to it, nothing else would be wanting to invest the Assembly with all the attributes of an oligarchy as supreme in its control of the ministers and members of the Church, and possessed of power as tyrannical as that which ever disturbed and humiliated mankind. Conscious of such power, the Assembly might disregard the plain provision of the Constitution, making it imperative to send down overtures to the Presbyteries for their adoption, before any change in that instrument can be effected. Under a general power of interpreting the Constitution, it would be virtually be enacting a law, while professing to interpret ice, when confessedly no allusion is made to either in the Confession of Faith, and when the Presbyteries, according to the plain language of the Constitution, are the only law making power known to the Presbyterian Church. Surely, then, this interpretation of this section of the form of Government is incorrect. The undersigned understands it as giving to the General Assembly the power to decide controversies respecting what the standards of the Church expressly declare to be errors in doctrine and immoralities in practice. And if the Assembly bears its testimony against what it may consider as heresy or a sin, in violation of our standards and the constitution, it must be in virtue of its advisory power. But that error in doctrine or immorality in practice, whether real or imaginary, cannot be regarded as heresy or an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. In order to this, we repeat, it must be distinctly condemned as such in the standards of the Church; otherwise there is no security for any minister or member of the Church, against the precipitate and unauthorized action of the highest judicatory of the Church.

The undersigned, therefore, dissents from the action of the Assembly at Detroit on the subject of Slaveholding, and which is indorsed by a majority of the Committee, because Slaveholding is not alluded to in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, and for this reason the relation itself between master and servant cannot be an offence whatever may be the circumstances in which it exists in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline.

It may be said, however, that although Slaveholding, existing in certain circumstances, is not *directly* prohibited in the standards of the Church, yet *oppression* is distinctly stated to be a violation of the eighth commandment, and as slaveholding involves oppression it is an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, and therefore can be made a subject of discipline.

The undersigned readily admits that if slaveholding and oppression are synonymous terms—if, according to the obvious, well-understood, and established meaning of the term *oppression*, it enters *essentially* into slaveholding, so that the latter cannot exist without it, then every case of slaveholding on the part of the members of the Presbyterian Church is an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. For, although the term slaveholding may not be used, still if oppression is a synonymous word, according to the acknowledged rules of interpreting language, then the thing—the relation itself—is *directly* prohibited, and, according to the principle we have exhibited, an individual sustaining this relation may be prosecuted before the proper judicatory for *oppression*. As the offence must be specifically stated, *oppression* is the sin for which he must be disciplined.

The undersigned would observe, in regard to this position, that, however it may be with those who believe that slaveholding is a sin *in itself*, no advocate of the Detroit resolutions can consistently base the power of the General Assembly of the Church to make slaveholding a matter for discipline, on the ground either that oppression and slaveholding are synonymous terms, or that the former is necessarily involved in the latter. The action at Detroit implies that there are cases of slaveholding which are not an offence, either in the sight of God or of man. Oppression, however, is always a sin. It is as much a sin (*per se*) as blasphemy or idolatry. No circumstances in which it is practiced can justify it. It does not enter, therefore, essentially into slaveholding; and hence it follows that slaveholding cannot, on this ground, be made a subject of discipline by any court of the Church. But, admitting that slaveholding cannot be made a subject of discipline, because it is synonymous with oppression, or necessarily implies it, it may be asked, did not the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, when it adopted the confession of faith as its standard, intend to include slaveholding under the term oppression, so that it can be the subject of discipline if the court of the Church, to which is entrusted the power to try offences, should think proper to regard it in the same light? The undersigned admits that if it can be proved by documentary evidence, such as cannot be questioned, that when the confession of faith was adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, slaveholding in any case was intended to be included under the term oppression, then, when slaveholding exists under the circumstances specified, the individual sustaining the relation may be prosecuted under the charge of oppression. It is proper to judge of the import of the terms of the Constitution by the manifest intent of its framers, or of those who first adopted it. The undersigned then would ask, where is the evidence that the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, or that the Synods preceding the first General Assembly designed to include slaveholding under the term oppression when they adopted the confession of faith as their standard? So far from such evidence being on record, the circumstances connected with the formation of the first General assembly, and the history of the Synods preceding it, would lead to the conclusion that those judicatories could not have understood the term oppression to include slaveholding. When the General assembly was first organized twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding States A considerable portion of the members of the Assembly represented churches existing in those States, and it is not an unreasonable supposition that some of the members of that body were slaveholders. Can it be possible then that they intended to include slaveholding—the mere relation of master and slave—under the term oppression, or to intimate that the relation itself, existing under any circumstances, could be a bar to Christian communion, and could be a subject of discipline? The undersigned is persuaded that if such an idea had been entertained and expressed, the General Assembly would not have been organized in 1789. He is constrained, therefore, to believe that no one is justified in interfering from the use of the term oppression in the right of any Court of the Church to regard slaveholding in any case, an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. In denying to the General Assembly the power to regard slaveholding, in any case, an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, it is proper to observe, that we concede that the abuses of this relation, like those of every other relation in life, when brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the Constitution, may be treated as offences in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. Cruelty, correcting inferiors unduly, withholding from them what is necessary to sustenance and comfort, and disregarding the spiritual interests of those committed to our care, are sins prohibited in the standards of the Presbyterian church; and may, therefore, be made subjects of discipline whether they exist in connection with slaveholding, or the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, or of master and apprentice. The undersigned considers that there is an obvious distinction between slaveholding and the evils incident to the relation; and that while the latter, being prohibited in the standards of the Church, may be the subject of discipline, the former, not being referred to in the confession of faith, cannot be treated as an offence in any case The master to whom a child is bound as an apprentice, may treat him cruelly; and if he is a member of the Church, he may be disciplined by the session for the abuse. But who would say that he is liable to the discipline of the Church for sustaining the relation itself? The husband and parent may be chargeable before a church judicatory for cruel treatment towards his wife and children. But can a lawful marriage and parental relation exist in any circumstances, that would render the individual subject to discipline for sustaining the relation? There may be circumstances when individuals would commit sin in the sight of God by entering into the marriage relation. But the Church judiciary can take cognizance only of the abuses of the relation, and not of the relation itself. In referring to these various relations in life, the undersigned would not be understood as placing slaveholding upon an equal footing with them in every respect. His object is to illustrate a principle that he considers vital to the question under consideration, to wit: that while a delinquency in performing the duties arising from the relation of master and servant and which are designated in the standards of the Church, may render a slaveholder liable before the discipline of the Church, he cannot, under any circumstances, be disciplined for sustaining the relation itself. The essential idea of slaveholding is, that one individual is invested with the right of exercising legal power over the service of another without his consent, or to express the sentiment in the language of a distinguished author of our Church, it is "the exacting of personal services without consent." It is a relation established by the laws of the land and is recognized in the Word of God as existing among the members of the Church under the Old Testament dispensation, and among those whom the Apostles admitted into the Christian Church. It is implied in the resolutions passed by the Assembly in Detroit, that the relation in itself is not sinful. It may be abused, and like other innocent relations in life, it may be entered into through improper motives, and may render the individual criminal in the sight of God. If the master abuses his authority by a cruel treatment of his servants, he is as subject to the discipline of the church as is the husband for the cruel treatment of his wife, or the parent for unmerciful conduct towards his child. In the view of the undersigned it was in consequence of overlooking this distinction between a relation in itself innocent in itself, and the wicked abuses of that relation, that the Assembly at De roit was led to declare Slaveholding, in certain circumstances, an offence, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline. Had the Assembly declared that the abuses of the Slaveholding relation—such as may exist in other relations in life, and not the relation itself—was an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, whilst the undersigned would consider the mode in which the declaration was made irregular, the sentiment itself would meet its concurrence. It recognizes the right of the lower judicatories to institute discipline against a slaveholder for cruelty towards his slaves, and the right of the General Assembly to issue a judicial case, involving the charge of cruelty, brought regularly before it, or upon the basis of common rumor if a Synod neglects to enjoin upon its Presbyteries to institute inquiry as to cruelties alleged to be practiced by its members, it can be cited to appear before the Assembly to answer to the charge of delinquency, and the Assembly, if they think proper to do so, can enjoin upon the Synod to consider the subject, and to issue it as, in the view of the Synod, circumstances may require. This, in the judgment of the undersigned, is the extent of the power conferred by the constitution upon the Assembly in reference to slaveholding, and to other innocent relations in life. The abuses of the relation may be treated as offences, when the charge is brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the constitution, but not the relation itself. 2. The second objection to the resolutions, passed by the Assembly at Detroit, (to which the undersigned would briefly advert,) is, that the interpretation of the constitution is a judicial act and inasmuch as the Assembly can exercise its judicial power with respect to offences only when a case is brought before it from a lower court, by reference, complaint, or appeal, or as a court of review—and as the Assembly at Detroit was not called upon to decide a judicial case, or to act as a court of review, that body transcended its power when it declared slaveholding, in certain cases, to be an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. The undersigned would not be understood as placing the interpretation of the Constitution by a Court of the Church is a judicial act will not be questioned; for a body possessing both advisory and judicial power, to interpret the Constitution in its advisory capacity, would be an anomaly in the history of all well ordered governments. In the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, provision is made for securing a judicial decision of the General Assembly in respect to other cases than offences by overtures from the lower Courts. Hence, when the Assembly interprets the Constitution, in reference to the subjects brought before it by these overtures, it acts in a judicial capacity. But neither the Constitution nor the practice of previous General Assemblies authorizes the Assembly to interpret the Constitution in regard to offences, unless either a case of discipline is brought before the body by reference, or complaint, or appeal; or unless the Assembly acts as a court of review. Apart, therefore, from the anomalous proceedings of a Court of the Church declaring abstractly what is an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, the undersigned considers that the Assembly at Detroit transcended its power in making this declaration, when there was no judicial case presented for its decision and when it was not called upon to act as a court of review. For these reasons the undersigned, whilst he co. dially concurs in the views of the majority of the Committee as to the mode in which offences recognised in the constitution are to be brought before the Assembly, believes that the action of the Assembly at Detroit, which is sanctioned by the majority, was a violation both of the letter and spirit of the constitution of the Church. In his judgment it is the assertion of a principle which, if carried out to its legitimate results, would place the rights and character of every minister and private member of the church in the hands of an irresponsible court, governed by prejudice and caprice, and acting without regard to the written constitution by which all profess to be controlled. It would justify a Southern Session or Presbytery in disciplining a member or minister for Abolition sentiments, if the promulgation of such views should be regarded as pernicious in their tendency, and thus inconsistent with the demands of humanity. It would subject the millenarian or an anti-millenarian to a prosecution for heresy, according as his Presbytery would consider the one or the other in the right. In a word, it is a principle which, if acted upon, would be utterly subversive of the foundation upon which the Presbyterian Church rests—to wit: a written constitution, designating distinctly what, in the view of the church, is essential to orthodoxy and morality.

The following resolutions express the views of the undersigned, as presented in this report:

Resolved, That the General Assembly, in virtue of its advisory power, can bear its testimony against anything it may regard as a sin in the sight of God, but that testimony has no authoritative or binding effect upon their former judications.

Resolved, That the General Assembly can regard nothing as heresy or an offence, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline, which is not distinctly stated to be such in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That as slaveholding is not alluded to either directly or indirectly in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, the relation itself of master and servant cannot in any case be a cause of discipline before any judicatory.

Resolved, That cruelties, in the common acceptation of the term practiced by those sustaining the relation of masters to servants, being directly prohibited in the Confession of Faith, may be cause of discipline, as well as when practised by those sustaining other innocent relations in life.

Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot interpret the Constitution of the Church in regard to offences, unless a case is brought before it from a lower Court by reference, complaint or appeal; or unless the Assembly acts as a Court of Review.

Resolved, That if a judicial case, involving what the constitution of the church specifies as an offence, is brought regularly before the Assembly by a lower Court, it belongs to the Assembly to issue the case; and if the Assembly is well informed that a Synod countenances the prevalence of what the Confession of Faith represents as "heretical sentiments and corrupt practices," it can cite the Synod to its bar, and require it to take up the subject and consider it; but it is left with the Synod to determine which to require the Presbytery to take further action in the matter, or to stay all further proceedings as circumstances may require.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS—As to the distinguished ability displayed in these several papers, there can be, I think, but one opinion entertained by the house. I have heard these papers, or their substance for the first time, and it seems to me that there is a great deal of material for thought and study in them. As hasty, immature action upon them would be very undesirable, indeed, it seems to me that what we want is an opportunity to read, reflect and inwardly digest them. I move you, Sir, that these several reports be accepted and printed on the minutes of the Assembly.

The motion was seconded.

A COMMISSIONER—I move for a division of that question.

Dr. WISNER—I wish to say that the latter part of that resolution will not meet the demands of—

MODERATOR—The Assembly will come to order.

Dr. WISNER—Is the motion seconded to accept both?

MODERATOR—The motion is seconded. Then there is a request, that the former part of the motion be taken up now, and the subsequent part left for further action.

Dr. WISNER—Allow me one moment to a point of order. Is it not a fact that this division of the question is to take place without debate? The question is whether, after one part of it is taken, the latter part of it can be debated?

MODERATOR—There is no difficulty in debating it either way. If we defer the division till after debating, we may, but we can either part after we divide the question.

Mr. BALDWIN—The only question before the house now, is as to the amendment.

MODERATOR—It is not an amendment; it is a request.

Mr. BALDWIN—Does it come in the shape of an amendment?

MODERATOR—No: the rule settle. it without a vote. If any two persons request it, it must be divided.

The question was then put on the acceptance of both reports, and carried by a large majority.

MODERATOR—The remaining portion of the motion is that both be printed in the minutes, &c.

Dr. WISNER—On that point, to save the time of the House, let me say that to print in the minutes may be proper, but these minutes are not to be printed till after this House adjourns, and we are not to receive them till sometime afterwards. What we desire is an examination of this matter in the present House, and looking the thing in the face, so far as these reports are concerned. I was going to move an amendment. I understand that THE TIMES, which has been circulating extensively among our members, with reports of the proceedings of the House, expects to publish these reports, and I hope they will be published with greater care than some other reports have been—by this paper, but by papers generally. As an amendment, therefore, I move that that paper be requested by the House to insert with care, these reports for the use of the House. Further, I am in favor of postponing the consideration of this matter until Friday forenoon, or until such a time as the House may designate. The question of the adoption of these reports is one of great importance. We have, to-morrow, throughout, orders for the day that will occupy every moment of our time, and I move you, Sir, that the House request that these documents be published in that paper for the use of the House.

The motion was seconded.

The MODERATOR—The motion before us is that we print these reports in the minutes. Yours is a new motion, which, of course, cannot come in, unless as an amendment.

Dr. WISNER—I moved it as an amendment.

Mr. BENEDICT asked if the documents yet belonged to the House.

The MODERATOR—Certainly, they are ours, but we have done nothing with them.

Dr. WISNER—And I moved as an amendment that it be published in the TIMES paper with special care.

Dr. SMITH—I am sure my brother WISNER will not press such a question as that. I presume we will have the report properly in print to-morrow morning, without any such provision as that in regard to correctness.

Dr. WISNER—I understand from these Reporters that it is expected to be particularly correct, without regard to any special request. I withdraw the request.

Dr. SMITH—From intimations made by some members, it occurred to me that perhaps they would think it desirable to have it printed. A suggestion was conveyed to me by the Reporter for the TIMES that he would be glad to get the report of the majority to print. I have no doubt that the printing would be very carefully done, if it were desired.

Rev. Mr. READE—I think, Sir, we want these Reports not in the columns of the TIMES, but in proper pamphlet form, and that the printing be conducted with as much dispatch as possible, under the revision of the Committee, so that every member of this assembly may have in his possession a correct report. I move you, then, Sir, that these Reports be printed, under the care of the Clerks of the Assembly, in proper form, for the use of the whole Assembly, and with as much dispatch as possible. I move that as a substitute.

Dr. ADAMS—I beg leave to withdraw my motion, then.

Withdrawn accordingly.

THE MODERATOR—It is moved and seconded, then, that we have these two reports printed for the benefit of the house immediately.

Dr. DUFFIELD—I would like to inquire before the question is put, how soon that can be done?

Mr. BENEDICT—To-morrow morning.

Dr. WISNER—Why be at the expense of printing those reports in pamphlet form and wait until that time, when we shall have them in the papers, which can be circulated through the house here? I am just informed by the reporters that all the papers will publish them.

Dr. SPEES—I am sure there are not three members of the house who do not want these reports in pamphlet form, and in large readable type. I hope Mr. READE's motion will prevail.

Dr. WISNER—It will take a long time to do it; and you will have those reports in the Minutes of the Assembly, when they are published, and then my brother SPEES and others can study them to their entire satisfaction, after the Minutes come out.

Mr. BENEDICT—I would state, for the information of the House, that these documents could be printed in pamphlet form, and be in the hands of the members to-morrow morning.

Dr. FAIRCHILD—I hope the Assembly will concur in the motion to have them published in pamphlet form, and not depend upon the newspapers. The proof-sheets should go through the hands of the Clerks. It is due to the dignity of the House to have it so.

The Moderator put the question as to having the reports printed in pamphlet form, which was carried in the affirmative by a large majority.

Dr. SPEAR—I would suggest that, in view of the not very large pecuniary resources of the Assembly, we print just as many as we need for our own use.

Dr. SMITH—And neither of these reports is adopted yet.

It was suggested by a Commissioner that the number be 500.

Dr. BEMAN did not see the need of all this. It seemed to him that this was attaching too much importance to the matter in an incipient stage of it.

Another Commissioner thought 300 enough.

Dr. BRAINERD said these reports were liable to amendment. They might send out one or other, or both, without their indorsement; and, if they supposed that a larger number was necessary than for their own use, it seemed to him they had better wait to decide what the report was to be that they would send out with their *imprimatur*. He had, no doubt, a little honesty to the Church, and some fidelity to his denomination, and with a high regard to the good of this Assembly, he had some little doubt of the propriety of giving such great importance to this subject as printing these reports and putting texts for speeches within the reach of all who desired to make speeches here. Everything that could be said on the subject had been already said by the ablest men in this land. Those of us who had lived many years here, stood at every angle of vision to gaze upon every side of this great subject, and it seemed to him, therefore, that they did not need these reports to be published to furnish the ground for intelligent action among intelligent men upon a subject on which they had no particular responsibility at the present time. If he (the speaker) understood the final results of the majority, they contemplated no very important action at the present time, and it was the very design of the minority report to have no particular action taken at the present time. He did not like to have them lay down those broad platforms—to clear the deck for action, as it were—to treat the matter in this extensive manner as if they were going to have a discussion on the whole question of Slavery. As he had no desire himself to go into any exciting discussion on that subject he would caution them to inquire whether there might not be enough remembered of these reports, even if they did not proceed to publication at this time.

A COMMISSIONER—I rise to a point of order.

MODERATOR—What is it?

COMMISSIONER—He is speaking as to the propriety of printing at all.

MODERATOR—He is in order.

Dr. BRAINERD—I am speaking as to the number that ought to be printed.

Rev. Dr. ROLLO—I hope there will be only 250 published. I believe that by printing a small number simply for the use of the Assembly, we shall be likely to introduce much less irrelevant matter.

The numbers 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 copies were severally proposed to be printed.

Rev. Mr. BETTINGER—I believe there is a motion proposed which will meet with the general views of the whole Assembly. The opinion has been expressed that we should not give too much publicity to that which has not yet been indorsed. Now, though you may vote to print only 250, there are two papers, and probably three, in this City that will print and distribute a quarter of a million of them. If you wish a correct impression to go out at the earliest date, put the reports into the hands of those papers under the supervision of the clerks, who will see that they are printed correctly, and thus we shall have all that we want with less money, less excitement, and we shall not send it out to the world as bearing our final sanction.

THE MODERATOR—That is not in order.

Mr. BETTINGER—I make that as an amendment to the proposition for printing.

MODERATOR—That is not under discussion.

Dr. WISNER—I move a reconsideration of the matter of printing.

A COMMISSIONER—I second that.

JUDGE JESSUP—I submit that it is not in order. An independent motion to reconsider cannot be in order till the matter is postponed or otherwise disposed of.

MODERATOR—The only way to reach the point the Doctor wants is to note down this, and then receive his proposition.

The Commissioner who had proposed that a thousand be printed, asked leave to withdraw his motion, which was granted.

The question on printing 5,000, 500, or 250, were severally put and negatived, the Assembly dividing on the last vote.

A Commissioner moved that two copies be printed for each member.

Dr. WISNER moved that that motion be postponed to allow of the introduction of a motion to reconsider.

Dr. SPEARS seconded the motion.

Dr. JOEL PARKER opposed it. He wanted fifty copies for himself, to distribute among his friends.

After some farther discussion, Dr. SMITH said he understood from the Reporter of the TIMES, that they could furnish slips within two hours, and they should get the whole thing correct for to-morrow morning. In view of that fact, and of the fact that another paper had already got the manuscript of Dr. BOYD's report, and was now printing it, he was inclined to think they ought to let the whole thing take that course.

Dr. DUFFIELD hoped the postponement would take place.

Dr. BOYD explained that he had given the Reporter of the *Tribune* the manuscript only on condition of enabling him to revise it.

Hon. Mr. VANDAM wanted to know how the motion to print two copies for each member was to be disposed of.

The Moderator decided that the motion to postpone was a favored question, and took the precedence.

Being put to the Assembly, the question of postponement was carried by a large majority.

The motion to reconsider was renewed and carried, likewise.

Dr. WISNER now moved the indefinite postponement of the subject of printing in pamphlet form.

Judge JESSUP opposed it.

A member moved to adjourn, but the motion was declared out of order.

Dr. SMITH said, that in view of the facilities they had of getting this before them correctly, and a sufficient number of copies from the newspapers, inasmuch as he had been assured by a very responsible man on his right, connected with the TIMES, that proofsheets of the reports could be revised, he was inclined to think the matter of printing in a pamphlet might be postponed.

The question on the postponement was then put to the Assembly and carried almost unanimously. After some further and desultory conversation, the Assembly adjourned till Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Meeting in Behalf of Domestic Missions.

A special meeting in behalf of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions was held at Dr. PHILLIPS' Church last evening. It was quite largely attended, and was a highly interesting occasion. Judge FINE, of Ogdensburg, presided. The Church music was excellent. Dr. MUSGRAVE made an opening address, setting forth the condition of the Missions of the domestic field, in which 556 missionaries are laboring, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to correct an erroneous impression which had gone abroad, to the effect that the Board is behindhand in funds; whereas the truth of the matter is, that it has a balance of upwards of $20,000. An effective and eloquent little speech was made by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Philadelphia. He was followed by Rev. Dr. RICE, Moderator of the last Assembly, and Rev. Dr. HUMPHREYS, of Danville Theological Seminary. The churches are earnestly appealed to for continued aid to the cause of Domestic Missions, the efforts in behalf of that enterprise having been blessed with good results.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—Two good sized rooms wanted by two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Location to be between Bleecker and 9th sts., and near Broadway. An answer, stating terms, addressed X, *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a first-class house, with modern improvements, would let a suite of rooms, unfurnished; also, a suite beautifully furnished, to two gentlemen and their wives, or would take two single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 171 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant Park.

BOARDING.—Six young gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 69 3d-av. Terms, from $3 50 to $5 per week. Dinner at 2 and 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square; two parlors and bedrooms are now vacated, which will be rented with full board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few select boarders, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms newly furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 243 Henry-st. near Amity, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Bath, gas and every convenience for comfort. The location is very desirable for persons doing business in New-York. Apply as above.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A small, private family, residing in the vicinity of New-Brighton, can accommodate a gentleman and wife for the Summer months with board, in a pleasantly situated house, three minutes' walk from the ferry. Address, NEW-BRIGHTON, Post-Office, with real name and address. Good references exchanged. Stabling convenient.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 2-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen desiring pleasant and comfortable apartments in a desirable location, with every requisite convenience, can apply at No. 79 Sands-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Board may be obtained for two gentlemen with their wives, or for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church. No one need apply unless willing to pay a fair price for good fare. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In No. 898 Houston-st., near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; also, two elegant parlors—with or without board. Terms reasonable.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A small private family, occupying a large and elegant country seat on the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, and 8 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Station, having large and well-shaded grounds, and an excellent table, on the noble Hudson, &c., wish for a few boarders, or a family of grown persons only; a stable and carriage-house on the place, for parties having their own horse or horses and carriage, or may also be had on the premises. Persons of high respectability, who are willing to pay a fair price for handsome and comfortable accommodations, may address SEAT ON THE HUDSON, and state when convenient to be called upon, and leave it at the *Herald* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—Can accommodate, in a farm-house, three or four children during the summer. Boys from 7 to 12 years of age preferred. In Connecticut, three hours' ride from the city, *viâ* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of R. S. BENEDICT, No. 21 Park-row.

COUNTRY BOARD—Good board and comfortable accommodations can be had in a physician's family within 20 miles of this City. Access by railroad four times every day. Address Box No. 1,630 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A small private family can dispose of a very pleasant 2-story front-room (and bed-room if desired) with board. Best references required. Apply at No. 292 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

JOSEPH BEACH—BOARDING-HOUSE—Plainfield, N. J. The above is a well-built and commodious house, with more than twenty rooms. Boarding by the year, Summer, or week.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—Three gentlemen wish to procure three small rooms in a strictly private family, with board. Location must be not above 7th-st., nor below Prince-st. West of Broadway preferred. Address immediately, stating terms and full particulars, DESIDERATUM, Box No. 196 *Tribune* office. References given and required.

ROOM AND BOARD.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may obtain a pleasant room on second floor, with board, in a private family, at No. 880 Greenwich-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 59 Cliff-st.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS OR BUTTER DEALERS.—FOR SALE—A good stand in Washington Market—one of the largest and the most desirable of the kind. Terms cash. Apply to J. WALLACK, No. 104 Vesey-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—Desirably located for doing a large business. The owner cannot attend to it, having two stores. Address DRUGGIST, Box Z, *Times* Office.

TO DIRT CONTRACTORS.—Persons having dirt to discharge from vessels of light draft, can make an advantageous arrangement to fill two blocks at Jersey City. Apply to C. J. SMITH, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.

New-York Daily Times.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1856.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars to one address.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamer America, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Admission of Kansas.

We expressed the opinion a few days siuce, that Senator SEWARD'S bill for the immediate admission of Kansas would not become a law:—and that it was probably not introduced with any expectation that it would prove successful. We observe that sundry Pro-Slavery journals are representing this as intimating that Senator SEWARD himself did not wish or design it to pass:—while some of the most atrabilious of our Republican friends assert that it *can* be passed, and that any one who does not think so, —especially if he ventures to think aloud,— must be a traitor to the cause of Human Freedom.

If the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution could be decided upon its merits, without reference to consequences, we have no hesitation in saying we should oppose it. The application upon the face of it is irregular:—and if more harm would not be done by insisting upon regularity than by waiving it for the time being, we should favor a rejection of the present application and compel Kansas to seek admission under the authority and with the preliminary sanction of Congress. In this case, as our readers know, the application comes from a Convention of delegates elected at the call of a party, and not of Congress or the Territorial authority, and by the votes of only a portion of the people. The citizens of Kansas who called it acted in entire contempt of all formally constituted authority:—their action was outside of all Government and was a simple exercise of the power that inheres in every society where there is no law. Now our theory of the relations of a Territory to the Union does not permit us to regard such action as legitimate. We believe that Congress has sovereignty over the territories:—that the people of the territories are bound to obey the laws of Congress:—and that any action outside of those laws and in contempt of their authority is illegitimate and revolutionary. And we are no more willing to tolerate disorder and revolution in a Territory than we should be in a State. It is said, we are aware, that Michigan was admitted upon the application of a Convention called without Congressional authority. This is true:—but (1) that authority had been twice asked for and refused, and was usurped, therefore, from necessity:—(2) the territory of Michigan was part of that embraced in the ordinance of 1787, which expressly declared that its people "should be at liberty to form a permanent Constitution and State Government," and should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States:—and (3) its admission was carried by a party vote, *against* the votes of the great body of the Whigs, with Mr. CLAY at their head in the Senate, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in the House. We do not regard the case of Michigan, therefore, as a precedent which would, under ordinary circumstances, be conclusive with us,—although the whole Democratic Party then took ground precisely opposite to that which they hold at present.

But the case of Kansas cannot be decided upon these grounds without involving the risk of gross injustice. The conduct of the Administration has taken it out of the ordinary course of things, and made necessary extraordinary remedies for the evils it has created. Through its connivance Kansas has been invaded and conquered by the ruffian hordes whom Slavery has enlisted in its service. They have taken the Government of the Territory out of the hands of the people, and have imposed upon them their own brutal and unjust enactments. And the power of the Federal Government is pledged to their enforcement. Under these circumstances Kansas must either be admitted into the Union at once, or her people must be the slaves of a Missouri mob, backed by the armies of the nation. It is hard that the necessity of choosing between such alternatives should be forced upon us. It is hard that we cannot maintain our regard for the forms of the Constitution, without surrendering the rights and liberties of a rising State to the insolence and brutal violence of a Pro-Slavery mob. But there is no evading the issue. Kansas ought to be admitted at once, in spite of all the irregularities of her application, because this is the only way in which the rights of her people can be secured. And it is the duty of every man in Congress, who appreciates the state of things in Kansas, and who desires to save her people from the foreign Pro-Slavery domination with which they are threatened, to do everything in his power to promote that end.

It is with this view, beyond all doubt, that Senator SEWARD has introduced his bill. That he *wishes* it to pass, and intends to pass it, if possible, it would be absurd to doubt. Whether it pass or not, it was none the less his duty to introduce it, and to labor for its enactment. But that it *will* pass, neither he nor anybody else can well believe. With a Senate and a President pledged to the extension of Slavery at all hazards and in all ways:—with these two departments of the Government, that have shown their willingness to repudiate the most solemn covenants, that have acquiesced in the invasion of Kansas and the destruction of the rights and liberties of her people, and that have finally pledged themselves to use the whole power of the Government to compel obedience to the enactments of invaders, we certainly can see no ground for even pretending to hope for the passage of such a bill. They have hitherto hesitated at no extremity of outrage and wrong, that seemed necessary to force Slavery upon Kansas, against the will of her people. What reason have we to suspect that they are now about to back out from all this—to relinquish the prize as they get nearer to it, and to permit Kansas to come as a Free State into the Union? It is hinted that the House of Representatives may force them into such a course, by withholding the supplies. But we cannot see why the Senate should care any more for supplies than the House; and we certainly do not believe that a majority of that body will relinquish their purpose to force Slavery into Kansas, under any such pressure. They are in earnest in their determination to make Kansas a Slave State; and they are no more to be driven from it by threats of stopping the supplies, than their opponents are from *their* purposes by threats of disunion.

While, therefore, we have no hope whatever that Kansas can be admitted as a Free State at the present session of Congress, we trust that every member of both Houses will have an opportunity to vote upon it. The people will be glad to learn precisely where every representative stands upon this subject. They will then be able to take more effectual steps to accomplish hereafter what ought to be done without delay.

The Affair of the Eurydice.

The extraordinary statement of our Special Washington Correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, that the interference of the British man-of-war *Eruydice* with the steamer *Orizaba* at Greytown, on her last trip out, was at the instance of certain parties, Americans, in this City, connected with the late Nicaragua Transit Company, is not, thus far, denied here. That these parties, citizens of the United States, should by secret messenger, dispatched on the *Orizaba*, invoke the aid, by force, of a British naval commander, to prevent the landing, and if practicable, the transit, of the passengers going out by a rival line, would appear to be almost too incredible for belief, were it not that the sending out of an agent, with admitted general, if not the specific, instructions referred to, remains unquestioned. A partial, but certainly unsatisfactory explanation, may be attempted by claiming that the parties, believing themselves deeply wronged by the Walker Government, had the right to resume their transports on the Isthmus of Nicaragua, and to deny their use to either fillibusters or California passengers going out on the *Orizaba*, and to effect this they felt justified in using their influence with any or all naval vessels that might be found at Greytown or Puenta Arenas—the British *Eurydice* included.

We make no further comment on this than to say that the public should be careful, in the present state of our Foreign relations, not to give hasty credence to every rumor from Central America of British interference until the whole story is told. In this instance the real facts come out, as it were, by the merest accident. The declaration of the master of the *Orizaba*, filed at Washington, whether so designed or not, we will not undertake to say, was merely a cover to the very equivocal action of certain steamship gentlemen, who, with the utmost professed detestation of fillibustering, and the violation of the neutrality laws, took the fearful responsibility of putting at hazard the peace of the country, by seeking British naval intervention as against a rival line.

The Nicaragua Correspondence.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES the balance of the official correspondence communicated to Congress on Nicaraguan affairs. This portion of the correspondence comprises a series of important dispatches from Minister WHEELER justifying the course he pursued in recognizing the Rivas-Walker Government. The letters from Mr. WHEELER of subsequent date refer to the political condition of Nicaragua, the war now pending with Costa Rica, and the recent massacre, by the authority of the Government of that Republic, of those American citizens who had joined the opposite side. In the correspondence which we publish, there will be found a letter from Padre VIJIL urging upon our Government his right to be recognized as minister from Nicaragua. The whole—including the dispatches that appeared in yesterday's TIMES—gives a complete history of our relations with Nicaragua during the past six months.

Not Yet.

The case of the British Minister was again under consideration by the Cabinet at Washington, yesterday, but it appears that all the documents that had been laid before Parliament, touching his conduct, had not yet been received, so the extreme point has not been determined upon, and he hangs by his eyelids a while longer. The Cabinet meet again to-day to consider the case further. This hesitation and deliberation deprive the affair of half its seriousness, and the public will very soon begin to regard it with anything but a feeling of apprehension, and Mr. CRAMPTON, if he be the sort of person to enjoy a joke, must be excessively amused at the speculations which his case has elicited. He never is, but always to be, removed. The promised refutation of his misstatement respecting General CASS was not given yesterday, in consequence of Mr. SUMNER having monopolized the attention of the Senate.

Park Commissioners.

The Board of Aldermen, last night, passed the ordinance creating a Commission, consisting of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, for the laying out and regulation of the new Park; but, no law having yet been passed by the Legislature authorizing the City to raise money for the improvement of the Park, the duties of the new Commissioners must be rather limited for the present. The most serious objection to the appointment of these gentlemen to this onerous duty, is the fact of the offices they were elected to fill being rather more than they can attend to. There is a good deal of preliminary work to be done before the serious business of laying out the Park can be attended to; and, perhaps, the Mayor and Street Commissioner are as competent to do it as any other of the City officials. There should be a Commission composed of, at least, five persons, of whom the Mayor and Street Commissioner might be *ex-officio* members; and as the duties of the Commissioners must necessarily demand more attention than these officials can possibly bestow, without neglecting their other legitimate duties it is not to be presumed that the organization of the Board is designed to be a permanent one. It is necessary, however, that somebody should have power to act in the matter, and the public will be glad to know that a Commission of some kind has been created, though it may not be precisely the kind of one that the exigencies of the case demand.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, two messages were received from the President, vetoing the bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the St. Clair Flats. Mr. CASS gave notice that he should ask leave to show that he had been misunderstood by Mr. CRAMPTON on the Central American question. Mr. SUMNER then commenced speaking on Kansas affairs, and continued until the adjournment. In the House, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel with provisions, privately contributed, for the Cape de Verde sufferers, was adopted. Leave was asked to introduce a resolution asking information of the President in relation to the Kansas murders, but it was refused. The House also refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr. KEITT to offer a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 5th of August.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway, House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Crampton's Case Considered by the Cabinet —Mr. Cass—Proposed Expulsion of Darling—The Vetoes—Com. Paulding's Instructions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

The Cabinet considered CRAMPTON'S case today, but came to no decision. It appears that the British documents in this affair, laid before Parliament, have not yet arrived, and perhaps it is deemed necessary to await these before sending the Minister his dismissal. The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow.

Mr. CASS postponed his speech on CRAMPTON, because Mr. SUMNER had the floor, but he would speak on the first opportunity.

It was not Senator BRIGHT who assaulted DARLING on Saturday night. The movement for the expulsion of DARLING was postponed until next week, as the member proposing it failed to get the floor today.

The President's vetoes of the River Improvment bills greatly exasperate the Northwest.

Com. PAULDING'S recent instructions ordering him to show his flag at San Juan direct him neither to seek nor to avoid a collision, but to protect American ships or citizens from illegal interference by the forces of any power. S.

Measures Taken by Government to Prevent the Cooly Trade.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

It appears by official documents communicated to the House, to-day, our Government has taken efficient measures to prevent traffic in Coolies, considering it replete with immoralities, revolting and inhuman atrocities strongly resembling those of the African Slave-Trade. It is not permitted by any treaty, and is therefore illegal, and Americans in China are warned to desist—otherwise they will not only forfeit the protection of this Government, but render themselves liable to heavy penalties.

Among the papers is a letter from Mr. CRAMPTON, dated last April, informing Mr. MARCY of the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in the African Slave-Trade to Cuba.

Mr. MARCY replies, he will use the information for the prosecution of the Americans concerned therein.

The Testimony Taken by the Kansas Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

The Kansas Investigating Committee sent by Gov. ROBINSON the large quantity of testimony taken by them inclosed in a sealed package, addressed to the Speaker of the House.

On Gov. ROBINSON'S detention in Lexington, Missouri, his wife, at his request, continued her journey. At Columbia, Ohio, she handed the package to the Hon. C. K. WATSON, who, to-day, delivered it to the Speaker privately.

The Congressional Commissioners request that the package remain with the seal unbroken until their return. This is the testimony which the Missourians threatened to destroy.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

VETOES.

Two Messages were received from the President, vetoing the bills for the Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi and the Flats of the St. Clair River.

In relation to the St. Clair Flat bill, the President says: In considering it under the Constitution, the power of Congress to construct a work of internal improvement is limited to cases in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the execution of some one or more of the powers expressly delegated to the General Government. I have not been able to find for the proposed expenditure any such relative, unless it be to the power to provide for the common defence and maintain the Army and Navy, but a careful examination of the subject, with the aid of the information officially received since my last Message was communicated to Congress, has convinced me that the expenditure would serve no valuable purpose as contributing to the common defence, because all which could be effected by it would be to afford a channel of twelve feet deep, and of so temporary a character that unless the work was done immediately, before the necessity for its use should arise, it could not be relied on for vessels of even the small draft the passage of which it would permit.

Relative to the Mississippi improvement, the President repeats his constitutional objections to internal improvements, as applicable to the whole system, whether they consist of works on land or in navigable waters, either of seacoast, or interior lakes or rivers.

CASS VS. CRAMPTON.

Mr. CASS stated that he should ask leave when a convenient opportunity presented itself, to show that he had been misunderstood in certain correspondence, by Mr. CRAMPTON, with the British Government.

MR. SUMNER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. SUMNER then commenced speaking on Kansas affairs. He said, in substance:

You are now called to redress a great transegression, in which is involved not only the liberty of a distant territory, but the peace of the whole country. Against Kansas a crime has been committed without parallel in the records of the past—worse than anything done by VERRES against Sicily. Are you against sacrilege? I present it for your execration. Are you against robbery? I hold it up to your scorn. Are you for the protection of American citizens? I show you how their dearest rights have been cloven down, while a tyrannical usurpation has sought to install itself on their very necks! The wickedness which I expose is immeasurably aggravated by the motive which prompted it. For the sake of political power has force been openly employed in compelling Kansas to the pollution of Slavery. There is the simple fact, which you may vainly attempt to deny, but which in itself presents a wickedness that makes other public crimes seem like public virtues. This crime hazards civil war. Already the muster has begun. Even now, while I speak, the fury of the propagandists of Slavery and the calm determination of their opponents are diffused from the distant Territory, and the whole country foreshadows a strife, which, unless happily averted by the triumph of Freedom, will become war—fraricidal, parricidal war,—with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals. Such is the crime which you are to judge; and the criminal is the Slave Power of the Republic. Justice to Kansas can only be secured by the prostration of this influence—for this is the power behind, greater than any President, which succors and sustains the crime.

I have divided my subject under three heads: The crime against Kansas, the apologies for the crime, and the etrue remedy. But before entering upon the argument, I must say something in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised themselves to eminence upon this floor in championship of human wrongs. I mean the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. BUTLER,) and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) who, though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, rally forth together in the same cause. The Senator from South Carolina believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. He has chosen a mistress, who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him though polluted in the sight of the world is chaste in his sight. I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is then too great for this Senator. If Slavery cannot have full power in the National Territories—power to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, to sell little children at the auction block—then, Sir, this chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union. Heroic Knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second exodus! This Senator calls the opponents of slave extension "sectional" and "fanatical." The men who strive to bring back the Government to its original policy, when Freedom, not Slavery, was National, he arraigns as "sectional." I affirm that the Republican Party of the Union is in no just sense sectional, but more than any other party National, and that it goes forth to dislodge from the high places of the Government, the tyrannical sectionalism of which the Senator from South Carolina is one of the maddest zealots. As to fanaticism, I will not deny that there are persons among us loving liberty too well for their personal good in a selfish generation. In calling them fanatics you cast contumely upon the noble army of martyrs from the earliest day down to this hour; upon the great tribunes of human rights, by whom life, liberty and happiness on earth have been secured. As the Senator from South Carolina is the Don Quixote, the Senator from Illinois is the squire of Slavery, ready to do all its humiliating offices. The Senator copies the British officer, who, with boastful swagger, said that with the hilt of his sword he would cram the stamps down the throats of the American people. The Senator dreams that he can subdue the North. How little that Senator knows himself or the cause which he persecutes! He is but a mortal man; against him is an immortal principle. With finite power he wrestles with the infinite, and must fail. Against him are stronger battalions than any marshaled by mortal arm—the inborn, ineradicable, invincible sentiments of the human heart; against him is Nature in all her subtle forces; against him is God. Let him try to subdue these.

Mr. SUMNER then spoke of the origin and extent of the crime against Kansas, reviewing the history of the Missouri Compromise, its abrogation, and the efforts made to plant Slavery in the Territory after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. In this connection he alluded to the course of DAVID R. ATCHISON, calling him the connecting link between the President and the border ruffian. At the session of Congress succeeding the passage of the Nebraska bill he came tardily to his duty; then, after a short time, disappeared. Like CATALINE, he stalked into this chamber reeking with conspiracy; then, like CATALINE, he skulked away to join and provoke the conspirators who at a distance awaited their congenial chief. Mr. SUMNER, after showing how the Territory was overrun and finally subjugated to the slave power, proceeded to the second head of his remarks—the apologies which have been made for the crime. As the crime cannot be denied, apologies are made, but they are worse than the efforts at denial. In cruelty and heartlessness they identify their authors with the great transgression. They are first, the apology tyrannical; second, the apology imbecile; third, the apology absurd; fourth, the apology infamous. That is all. Tyranny, imbecility, absurdity and infamy, all unite to dance, like the weird sisters, about this crime. The first is the apology of technicality, founded on the mistaken act of Governor REEDER. The second is the apology of imbecility, founded on the alleged want of power in the President to arrest this crime. The third, the apology absurd, is founded upon the discovery of the Constitution of Society called the Kansas Legion—a Society which existed only on paper. Yet its oaths have been quoted on this floor in order to extenuate the crime against Kansas. The fourth, the apology infamous, is founded on false testimony against the Emigrant Aid Society, and assumptions of duty more false than the testimony. Defying truth and and mocking decency, this apology excels all others in futility and audacity, while, from its utter hollowness, it proves the utter impotence of the conspirators to defend their crime. An Association of sincere benevolence, faithful to the Constitution and the laws, whose only fortifications are hotels, school-houses and churches; whose only weapons are saw-mills, tools and books; whose mission is peace and good will, has been falsely assailed on this floor, and an errand of blameless virtue has been made the pretext for an unpardonable crime. Mr. SUMNER then reviewed the history of the Aid Society, showing that it was organized before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, simply for the purpose of directing emigration Westward, and aiding in providing accommodations for emigrants after arriving at their places of destination. He explained the objects of the Society, and denied *in toto* the charges which Pro-Slavery Senators had brought against it. The Company has never supplied arms of any kind to any person; has not chosen its emigrants on account of their political opinions; and has not even the honor of being an Abolition Society or of numbering Abolitionists among its officers.

Mr. SUMNER continued at length to speak in defence of the Emigrant Aid Society; and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AID FOR THE CAPE DE VERDE SUFFERERS.

The House took up Mr. WHEELER'S joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel with provisions privately contributed for the Cape de Verde sufferers.

Mr KELLY referred to the liberality of New-York in aiding the starving people, appealing to the generous sympathy of the House to pass the resolution, which asked for no appropriation of money.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, while deeply feeling for their distressed condition, was not willing, even in this trifling particular, to usurp a power not guarantied by the Constitution. He considered the sending of a ship equivalent to the appropriation of money for that purpose.

Adopted by 123 against 24.

THE KANSAS MURDERS.

Mr. GALLOWAY asked leave to introduce a resolution, requesting the President to inform the House whether he has information concerning the murder of three American citizens, named DOW, BARBER and BROWN, late residents of Kansas, and whether legal measures have been taken for the prosecution of the murderers; also, whether he has information regarding the forcible abduction of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, and of his being carried across to Missouri, and there tarred and feathered; likewise with regard to the outrage on Rev. PARDEE BUTLER, who was tarred and feathered at Atchison; also with regard to the shooting of Mr. MACE, whom an attempt was made to kill, after he had given testimony before the House Investigating Committee; and whether legal steps have been taken for the prosecution of the persons engaged in these outrages. Also, that the President inform the House whether he has issued special instructions for the protection of American citizens in Kansas from violence and murder.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., suggested, and Mr GALLOWAY agreed to add, a clause calling for information relative to the murder of Sheriff JONES.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Better wait till he is dead.

Mr. RUFFIN was opposed to such a string of nonsense, and objected to its reception.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved a suspension of the rules, in order that he might introduce the resolution.

The motion to suspend was lost—102 in favor to 5 against—not two-thirds.

PROVIDING MORE HARBOR.

...moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole State of the Union from the further consideration of the bill for continuing the improvement of Harbor.

...ed against 87—not two-thirds.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. KELSEY moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 5th of August.

Negatived—62 against 67.

SURVEY OF HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. WAKEMAN introduced a bill making an appropriation for the survey of Harlem River.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

The Steamer James Parks burned on the Ohio.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

The steamer *James Parks*, from Pittsburg to Hannibal, Mo., and a lumber-barge in tow, were burned when near Cairo, at the junction of the Mississippi. The steamer was loaded with railroad iron and lumber. No lives were lost, but the boat, barge and cargo were totally lost—partially insured.

Burton's Theatre.

That most charming little actress, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, made her appearance here last night, in the first of a short series of performances. The perfect grace and admirable finish of this lady's acting make it always exhilarating. It is spontaneous, unconventional, and lighted up with sparkling humor and naturalness. Miss ROBERTSON played, last night, in "Andy Blake" (ably assisted by Mrs. HOUGH and Mr. GOURLEY) and the "Young Actress." All the songs in the latter piece were vehemently encored—a just recognition of the musical ability with which they were given. Miss ROBERTSON will appear every night this week.

☞ The attention of manufacturers is directed to an advertisement in the columns of the TIMES of this day, asking for proposals to furnish labor for 80 to 100 German boys—belonging to one of our Charity Institutions—in some trade, or light work. Here is a chance for capitalists to help themselves, and, at the same time, aid a noble cause.

☞ The father of Mr. STEPHENS, the celebrated traveler, lies very dangerously ill, of *nephritis*, at New-Brunswick, N. J. Mr. STEPHENS formerly lived in Leroy-place in this City.

☞ The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, at the usual hour, but, owing to the absence of the Mayor and Recorder, no business of any importance was transacted.

☞ The Councilmen's Committee on Repairs and Supplies met yesterday, and concluded to report in favor of removing the bell tower from One Hundred and Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, to Yorkville.

Political.

The Republicans of the City are in lively motion. The Second Warders met last night at No. 22 ADD-street. T. D. GALE, Esq., in the Chair, and selected JAS. H. WELSH and JAS. E. CARTER, Esqs., to represent the Ward in the Convention to chose delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Those of the Fifth, met at the corner of Duane and Greenwich street last evening to choose delegates to Syracuse. The Eleventh Warders met for the same purpose at No. 21 Avenue D, and the Thirteenth Warders at Continental Hall.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 45, 392, 104, 422, 33, 536, 540, 544, 545, 551, 552, 553, 556, 557, 558, 565, 571, 574, 581, 588. The Court opens at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 231, 238, 289, 229, 244, 173, 360, 527, 364, 529, 386, 3, 482, 668, 611, 231, 91, 569, 614, 441, 257, 386, 618, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 623 201, 612, 536, 624 to 645.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos 18, 22, 23, 32 to 38.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 532, 533, 577, 601, 635, 629, 641, 632, 645, 652, 653, 654, 655, 358, 354.

Part II—Nos. 154, 160, 173, 473, 602, 619, 661, 529, 69, 685, 459, 640, 641½, 642, 644.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS NOW UNIVERSALLY acknowledged to be the *ne plus ultra* of the toilet. Its great superiority over all other preparations for the hair is proclaimed by all, and no toilet table is considered complete without it. Its perfect cleanness commends it particularly to the ladies, while its delightful perfume makes it the most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, and by the Proprietors, HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

GENIN'S NOVELTIES IN SOFT HATS! THE ORIENTAL!—GENIN, in compliance with the universal demand for these comfortable and convenient fabrics has just introduced a variety of styles for the Spring and Summer, unequaled in beauty quality and finish, by any felt hats that have heretofore been imported from Paris or manufactured in this country. In this matchless assortment will be found styles suitable for every age, and comprising every delicate shade of color that the art of dyeing is capable of producing.

Grave and sober tints for the old, subdued tints for the middle-aged, and brighter tints for the young, diversify he extensive stock.

In shapes there is an equally extensive field for choice. High crowns and low crowns, and a happy medium between the two, with brims to correspond, challenge the admiration of all tastes however eccentric. The Oriental, the very *beau ideal* of elegance, is preeminent. The color is the loveliest in the world—ashes of roses and the shape in all its modifications for old and young, the acme of classic elegance. The *chapeliers* of France, justly famous as they are for their flexible hats, have never produced anything comparable in shape, hue or finish to GENIN'S Oriental

It challenges and defies competition, and must inevitably be the soft hat of the season. In this department of the establishment will be found hats adapted to all purposes. The traveler, the business man, the sportsman, the professional man, the man of leisure, can fit himself with the fabric most suitable to his especial pursuit, occupation, or calling. The assortment is unparalleled in variety here or abroad. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (Sole Patentee,) No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.—PRESENTS for young housekeepers, elegant, useful and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing-room, they will be preserved as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of decorating glass can be acquired perfectly by half an hour. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions and every article required —price $5.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpetting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, mumps, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

D. DEVLIN & CO. BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail establishments are now completely stocked with the most recherché and elegant styles of Spring and Summer [illegible] from department (second floor) with [illegible] of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

Superb Velvets for 11s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 2s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

FOR [illegible] by sterling [illegible] will exhibit on [illegible] Can be seen [illegible] ranted to clean [illegible] CONTAIN [illegible]

JET ORNAMENTS.—BRACELETS, Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c., Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Barbadoes and Pins tipped with Gold; Jet Hand Bracelets, Mourning Fans, Bead Purses, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 337 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the destruction of the effects and envy of imitators. True to Nature, without one grain of lurry to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

FOR PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, call on HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the best Boston and New-York instruments, who is now selling an entire stock of superior pianos and melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Good pianos to rent. Rents allowed on purchases. For sale on monthly payments.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

JOHN FOLEY, MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, Has removed to his NEW STORE, No. 167 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES, WHITE AND BUFF HOLland, picture cords, tassels &c., at wholesale and retail by WOODROOF & WYCKLE, Manufacturers, No. 249 Catharine-st., New-York. Country merchants supplied at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weight's and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE article has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT on every spool. No. 97 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
☞ No 56 Maiden-lane, (upstairs,) N. Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,

Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—porcelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,

CUT-GLASS WARE,

from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, decanter bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,

JUGS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ Important to Rectifiers, Liquor MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish the flavorings for every kind of liquor, which need only to be added to the spirit, and the best Cognac brandy of high grade is thereby procured. Jamaica rum, Holland gin, rye whisky, apple, cherry, peach and other liquors likewise prepared by merely adding to the pure spirit, or 25 per cent. above proof. The flavoring is put up in ten gallon kegs, but samples sent to any part of the country by remitting $1 in letter.

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, Chemist,
No. 143, removed from No. 98, Maiden-lane, New-York.

☞ Caution.—Coughs, colds and affections of the lungs prevail amongst our people, to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and if neglected, often assume a dangerous form WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy in such cases.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of this Association the following ticket was unanimously nominated and ordered to be published:

For President.
JOHN CREARE.....with C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Vice President.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with Philip

WANTED.

PRACTICAL GAS FITTERS WANTED TO GO TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Three good Gas Fitters can find steady employment at BROWN & WILDER'S Gas Fitting Company, Chicago, Ill. None but first-class workmen need apply.
BROWN & WILDER, Gas Fitting Company,
No 105 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
Refer to HUNTER, KELLER, & CO.,
No. 144 Centre-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a female of respectability, as housekeeper. She is competent to take the entire charge of a house and children, having had several years' experience in both situations. Any lady or gentleman requiring a conscientious and competent person, would do well to call at No. 114 Court st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days. Advertiser can give the best of City references as to character and capability.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as plain housemaid, has done plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing, in a small, genteel family; wages, $8; excellent City reference. The other is a good waiter, a neat chambermaid; will do the light washing of a gentleman's family; wages, $5 to $6. Call or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.; excellent City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most experienced Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, is a good plain meat and pastry cook and first-rate laundress; will be found smart, neat and qualified to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Highest City testimonials. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman, is a professed cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts, has a knowledge of general business, as she is an intelligent person. Call at No. 332 Jay-st., corner of Greenwich, for two days. The best of reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, in one family; one a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing and plain sewing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Appl, at No. 29 Prince-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework for a small private family who is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 133 Smith-st., between Dean and Bergen, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a neat plain sewer, and emroiderer and point lace worker. Call at No. 130 West 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days. The best of City reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a stout young man, as porter, or to drive a horse; good City reference will be given. Call, or address, to STEPHEN SULLIVAN, in the tea store, No. 132 Chatham st, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references, one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as a good cook and to wash and iron. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seams ress, one as laundress or waitress. Also, by a young woman, as cook, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has lived for six year's in her last place; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No 35 West 13th-st., (second floor, front room.) for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As laundress or chambermaid, in a first-class family; the best of City references can be given. Address No. 366 Bowery, in the bookstore. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork or take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 165 Lewis-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady girl, in a small private family, to do general housework. Has lived in her last place three years. Can be seen at No. 35 Christopher-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; can bring good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., rear house.

TEACHER WANTED—A person who could devote three hours every day in teaching a young lad. Address Box No. 108 Post-Office.

FAMILIES WANTED—To work in a Cotton factory in Connecticut; said families to be composed chiefly of girls, between the ages of 12 and 20 years. Apply on Tuesday morning, May 20, between 8 and 14 o'clock, at No. 33 Beaver-st., corner of Broad.

ENGROSSING CLERK WANTED—In a lawyer's office, at a moderate salary. Bring specimen of writing. Apply to Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, No. 35 Pine-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a commission house in New-York; one who is desirous of establishing himself in the West in grocery and produce business. A person with a small capital at command can learn of a very desirable opening by addressing immediately, in real name, CHICAGO, Box No. 2,489 Post-Office. All communications confidential.

A YOUNG LADY—(American.) who can furnish the best of testimonials, wishes a situation in a family where she would undertake the coarse and tuition of children. She is competent to teach the usual branches of a thorough English education, drawing and music. No objections to the country. Address, for three days, H. L. S., *Times* Office.

A LADY—Possessing a thorough musical education, would take a few pupils to instruct on the piano-forte. Terms moderate. Pupils who think the imparting a masterly touch and brilliant execution an important feature in the instructions will address MUSIC, No. 192 West 19th st

ARCHITECTURAL PUPIL WANTED.—There is a vacancy in the office of an architect for a well educated young man to learn the profession. Apply to No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., New-York, the offices of GERVASE WHEELER, Architect, (author of *Rural Homes, Homes for the People, &c.*)

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady wishes to obtain the situation of housekeeper in a widower's family; is fond of and accustomed to the care of children; is kind to the sick and of amiable disposition; will go to the country. Address LUCRETIA, Madison-square Post-Office, for one week. References exchanged.

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BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent boy to attend in an office. Salary, first year, $50. Apply at No. 2 Exchange-place.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—Left her home, No. 167 West 13th-st., on Friday 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., CATHERINE PEMBROKE. She was seen in Hudson-st., at 3 o'clock P M. Had on a calico dress, with short sleeves, and a hood. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and a reward paid by her mother, at the above place.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some five years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.
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Says the *Home Journal*, in an article comparing Irving, Dickens and Thackeray with the author: "We trust we may not seem to go beyond the record of this *coterie* of American and English authors, if we rank among them, thus early, the name of Frederick S. Cozzens, the author of the 'Sparrowgrass Papers.' He possesses very many of the characteristics belonging to the above class of writers. There is, in his productions, the same as in theirs, that living underflow of good nature and good sense which infuses a sweetness and loveliness into all his language."
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THE ST. LOUIS PRESBYTERIAN—Edited by Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., published weekly in St. Louis, Mo. Terms $2 per annum; to clergymen, $1; in all cases in advance. GEORGE P. STRONG, Esq., delegate from St. Louis Presbytery, will be at the Assembly, and he is authorized to receipt for the *Presbyterian*.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the New-York Ladies' Association, auxiliary to the French Canadian Missionary Society, will be held THIS MORNING, at 12 o'clock in Rev. Dr. Potts' lecture-room, 10th-st., near Universityplace, at which the Rev. Messrs. JENKINS, MCLEOD and FRASER, of Montreal, will make interesting statements. Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE—The new rooms of this Association, No. 32 Waverly-place, adjoining the New-York University, are now open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Young men generally, and all friends of the association, are invited to call.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the members of this Association remaining here do meet regularly on this and every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their old place, No. 163 Bowery.
J. S. BERRY, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 20, at noon. Subject: *Wheat*. Strangers always specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall sessions will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous. For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N.J.

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SPECIAL NOTICE OF ELECTION.
The election for officers of Mercantile Library Association for 1856-7, will take place at the Library Building, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, May 20. Polls open at 8 A. M. and close at 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
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THE GREATEST BEVERAGE IN THE WORLD.—KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING HIS CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The proprietor of this delicious and healthy beverage, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he now manufactures an extract from the ingredients of which his Root Beer is compounded, called the CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, and that those who cannot obtain it from the fountain at his old establishment, No. 362 Hudson-street, can now at a trifling expense and very little trouble prepare it from this extract, possessing all the flavor and medicinal qualities of that made in the original way. Druggists, hotel-keepers, masters of vessels, root beer makers, proprietors of saloons and private families will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable compound, as it will insure them at all times, not only a fresh, healthy and delicious beverage, but much cheaper than can be procured in any other way. It is put up in bottles at 25 cents and 50 cents each, sufficient to make 10 and 25 gallons of beer. For medicinal qualities and pleasantness, this beverage is not excelled by any other, which thousands who have used it for the last twenty years can testify. It not only acts as a purifier to the blood, but is an excellent table drink, and is also a good drink for invalids. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York. N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.

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30 per cent. less than
Usual retail prices.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SILK SALE.
Commencing on MONDAY, May 18, and continued throughout the week.
12s. Silks reduced to 8s. and 9s. per yard.
8s. Silks reduced to 5s. and 6s.
6s. Silks reduced to 4s. 6d.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WE WILL OFFER THE BALANCE
OF OUR LARGE STOCK OF
STELLA SHAWLS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to close them before the hotest term begins.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 12 PARK-PLACE,
Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.
The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.
Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
can always be seen at
No. 12 PARK-PLACE.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!!!
IN DRY GOODS,
At the old established Store of
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 389 Bowery.
Who being about to relinquish this business in favor of his new location, No. 763 Broadway, (late occupied by Jas. France,) have come to the determination of reducing the whole of his stock to such very low prices, as must cause its immediate clearance.
THE SELLING OFF
has now commenced, and will be continued until the major portion of the stock is disposed of.
He particularly invites attention to the following articles, all of which are offered at very decided bargains:
An immense variety of Linens and Housekeeping Goods, generally comprising Damask Table Linen, Sheetings and Shirtings, Irish Linens, Towellings, Huckabacks, Longcloths, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c.
Also, Dress Goods, De Laines, Barèges, Challies, Lawns, Silks, &c. Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., &c., all of which is subjected to a uniform rate of reduction. The Store to let, with or without fixtures. Inquire of CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 389 Bowery.

BANKRUPT STOCK FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS
Of choice French ribbons, new style of ladies' dress trimmings, elegant French flowers, crapes, silks and Paris millinery articles, to be sold at unusual great sacrifices, by M. H. LICHSTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

253 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
NEW DESIGNS
Will be added to our Stock on MONDAY, May 19.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND BASQUES.
E. THOMAS, No. 706 Broadway.
Is now offering some forty different styles of Spring skirts, whalebone, crinolin, haircloth, corded of all sizes, any many others; a large assortment of Spring and Summer corsets, basque, for ladies and children, embroideries, laces, &c.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
FRENCH, SCOTCH and SWISS
Collars, Sleeves and Chemizettes, in sets or separately.
Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Bands, Flouncings, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Brussels, Honiton, Guipure, and other Laces in great variety,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY!
Alpacas, De Laines, De Beges, Challies, Barèges, Tissues, Balzorines, Printed Muslins, Brilliants, Ginghams, &c.
AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

VERY RICH DRESS SILKS!
Brocades, Paris Plaids and Stripes, Chene, Moire. Jaspe, &c., &c
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS.
Plaids, strip

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A full-sized first-class three-story house, nearly new, and situated within half a block of Union-square, in a most desirable neighborhood. It will be sold, if applied for soon, for less than its actual value, the owner being about to remove to the country. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance may be paid in easy instalments if desired. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 4 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 20th-st., near 4th-av. Price $19,000. One do. do., high stoop, on 43d-st., near Broadway. Price $21,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 38th-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The three-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth doors from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLBURGH, No. 252 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 215 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. R. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR RELEASE—Large dwelling-house and store at the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings all render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between two and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 286 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Duyvil. The ground is about 430 feet front by 260, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on the Jamaica Plank Road, one mile west of the town of Jamaica, consisting of 12 acres of excellent tillable land. The improvements on the premises are of the first-class, being a fine Gothic cottage, together with the necessary outbuildings &c., all nearly new, and cost $6,000 to build. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Apply to THOMAS M. WHEELER, corner of Gouverneur-lane and Water-st., or to SAMUEL H. COOPER, corner of 33d-st. and 3d-av., N. Y., or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Orange, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, containing 25 acres good land; buildings new; abundance of shade and fruit trees; terms easy. Inquire of EDWARD FENNER, No. 17 Warren-st., or Mr. MAYHEW, No. 56 Water-st., or on the premises. DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Several fine sites on the banks of the Hudson, in a beautiful and healthy location, within 12 miles of New-York. Also, a fine house, in course of erection. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil station.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale station, consisting of six acres of land, and a handsome new Gothic style house, 50 feet front, two stories, basement and attic. Contains every convenience of city house except gas; water throughout; supplied from a never-failing spring higher than the house. The advertiser built it for his own use, and has lived on the place over eight years. It is remarkably healthy, and well shaded; fruit in abundance; outhouses new and convenient. About one hour's time from Chambers-st. Title perfect, and terms very accommodating. For further particulars, apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st., New York.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Situated at Great Neck, L. I., adjoining Cow Bay, and containing about five acres of land. It has a gradual slope to the shore, with a fine water front. Unfailing springs of pure water are near, which can be led to any part of the premises, and supply a pond if required. Its advantages for bathing, and other aquatic amusements cannot be surpassed. Regular and public conveyance, and two daily conveyances to the City within two miles. The premises are a part of the farm lately owned by James W. Mott, deceased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st., on Wednesdays. WM. J. MOTT.

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—House and lot in Bridge-st. near Willoughby-st., brown-stone front, a fine residence; do. 23d-st. near 5th-av., New-York; do. 21st-st.; do. 23d-st. near 7th-av.; do. 23d-st.; store and lot Washington near Cortlandt-st.; store and lot 9th-av near 32d-st.; do. Canal near Wooster st.; do. Bleecker-st., near Broadway, or to lease; do. Laurens near Houston-st.; do. 23d-av., near 41st-st. For full particulars, and descriptions of all kinds of real estate, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In a delightful village on the New-York and Erie Railroad—a large modern-built dwelling house, with stable, ice and carriage houses, &c., with one acre of land, laid out with garden and lawn, with shrubbery, fruit, and shade trees, &c., situated immediately upon the bank of the Susquehannah River, with a water front on the same of 300 feet, and commanding the finest view of the neighborhood. The house is commodious and in perfect order, and the outbuildings ample and convenient. The property being intersected by the main street of the village, would command a ready sale for village lots, if desired. Terms accommodating. Address Box No. 1,709 New-York Post-Office.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the bank of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 80 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FARM TO BE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY—In Orange County, three-quarters of a mile from Otisville Depôt, at out 45 miles north from New-York; 62 acres; good buildings; 15 bushels grain sowed; some of it is black muck; inexhaustible soil; no waste land; 1 horse, 6 cows, 3 wagons, 3 sets harness, and a good stock of farming implements; farm, $2,300; stock, $775—part cash; possession given immediately. This is the cheapest farm so near New-York, and the best place for the milk business and farming; Otisville is a pleasant, healthy, and thriving village; time to see it four hours. Six farms in Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., cheap; the fruit on some of them will pay interest on cost. Forty farms in Sullivan County, 25 to 140 acres, $375 to $3,500; 25, 50, 100, or 10,140 acres of extra-good unimproved land, at $3 to $8 per acre, near depôt, canal, and river. You may rely on finding these lands fully as good as those selling at $30 to $60 per acre, within 35 miles from New-York; fever and ague is never known by them; they cannot fail to treble in value soon; it is the best place in the Union to buy land. Please preserve this advertisement. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st., New-York. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Splendid country seats and farms at Bloomfield, N. J.; Rockland, Westchester Co.; and Hudson River. Two small farms on Staten Island, cheap.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS—Situate viz.: 1 with English basement No. 123 East 17th-st., (south-side) and 3 with high basements on Rutherford-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square. These houses have been built by the days' work and contain all the modern improvements. The keys will be found at No. 123 East 17th-st. Inquire at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—2 superior dwelling lots near 39th-st. Also, 2 fine lots, with fine stores upon them, near 32d-st. Also, 2 fine houses in West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; all to be sold cheap, if applied for soon, and terms easy. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st N. Y.

PEEKSKILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Cheap, as the owner is going West, a two-story and basement brick house and lot in Washington-st., built in the best manner, lot 50x150, house 30x36, fine river view and three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

TWO CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—On 5th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., one 98 feet 8 inches by 100, the other 30x100, at a bargain; also, 5 lots on 5th-av. near 45th-st.; also 2 lots on 38th-st., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

TEN ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE—In Bergen, well located. For sale cheap. No one but real purchasers need apply. Address P. O., Box 3,868.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The five years' lease of a large first class five-story building, with basements, in Fulton-st., near Church-st. Rent moderate. Also, the store with basement, could be let to a good tenant. For further information, apply to EMIL MAGNUS, No. 13 North William-st.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The core of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A neat cottage house with well and cistern, newly in kitchen, and in complete repair. Also, a large garden attached, well stocked with fruit and berries; also planted with most kinds of vegetables for the season. Apply to J. N. CORLISS, office of the New-York File Works, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester County; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co. being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 5 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A double two-story and attic house, modern built and in complete order, 12 rooms, hall through the center; garden and grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with small fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Situated on Henry-st., nearly opposite the Stamford Female Seminary; one of the most desirable locations in the village for a private residence; five minutes' walk from the depôt. Also for sale a beautiful cottage on the same street; has 13 rooms, good garden, commands an extensive view of the Sound; will be sold at a bargain, and little money required. Immediate possession given. Inquire of D. L. ROCFIELD, at Railroad Depôt, Stamford.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From the 1st of June to the 1st of October. The house is nicely furnished with all the requisites and lighted with gas, and in convenient location for New-York. References required. Address or apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st.

LOTS AND PLOTS OF LAND IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, FOR SALE—Or lease, suitable for dwellings or factories; one plot 100 feet square, fronting on Railroad-av., near Prospect st.; one plot of 100 feet square on Steuben-st., between Prospec and Warren sts. one plot 100 feet on Railroad-av., running through to Steuben-st., 200 feet, and 45 feet on Steuben-st., all filled; also, two blocks on Morgan, between Warren and Provost sts., front flagged, curbed and partly filled, balance is flowed by the tide. Rare long, rare chance for a factory to be built and fill the lot with rubbish. Gas and water introduced. Price low and terms liberal. Apply to CHARLES J. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane, or to JOHN COWAN, Commercial Buildings, Jersey City.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET.—The upper part of this building lately occupied by the Manhattan Club, the premises are very large and roomy, the first loft being about 90 feet deep with high ceiling and is well adapted for business purposes, as it is located on one of the best blocks for retail trade in Broadway. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store, who will show the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A small family, occupying a three story and high basement house, would let to a family of three or four persons, the second and nearly all the third floors, unfurnished; gas, bath, marble mantels, and all the modern improvements. Good neighborhood. Rent $250. Best of references given and required. For full particulars, apply at No. 161 West 36th-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, 2 miles from the Depôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 33 acres, on which is a mill with good water power, old house, barn, wagon house, &c.; a fine young orchard, grafted fruit, 7 to 8 acres good timeber, the rest in meadow. Will be sold very low and terms made easy, on application to E. J. WILSON, No. 24 William-st.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrances, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c. The whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

OFFICES TO LET.—No. 7 New-st., desirable for lawyers, brokers, agents, &c; just painted and in good order; third door from Wall, and within a few steps of Broadway. Rent low. Inquire at the Law Office of LOVELL & CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d avs., and between 30th and 31st sts. The house stands on high ground, and in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order, with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, No. 161 31st-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A valuable lot on Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st., suitable for a warehouse. Apply to ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a stationery, periodical and cigar store, established four years, now doing a flourishing trade, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—No. 25 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession 1st of June. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A modern two 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 445 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $18, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

DESKS—DESKS—DESKS—Double and single counting-room desks, from three to eight feet long, of mahogany and black walnut; office tables, from three to ten feet long; sitting desks of every style and pattern, from three to ten feet, of black walnut, oak and mahogany; office chairs, lounges, cushions, &c., at KNOX'S office Furniture Warerooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second story.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and exuberately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also counting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

RECLINING CHAIRS—Of every description, at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 468 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalid wheel chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find chairs that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ABOUT 120 SUITES OF ELEGANT ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE,
BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF G. MATHEWS,
(Late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy,)
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

A. C. TUTTLE, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock at the warehouse, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, the entire stock of elegant first-class enameled PARLOR AND CHAMBER COTTAGE FURNITURE, comprising about 120 suites of solid oak, imitation and fancy coloring, of the most exquisite designs and finish, both with and without marble tops, varying in cost from $30 to $250 each.

Also parlor, chamber, dining and fancy chairs, settees, extension tables, sideboards, &c., together with all the unfinished stock, materials, upholstery articles, desks, store fixtures, &c.

The whole to be sold for cash, without reservation, by order of the assignees.

Catalogues on the morning of sale, and a cash deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from all purchasers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—50 BY 100 FEET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CORNER BROADWAY AND HOWARD ST.—The very desirable and valuable 21-years' lease of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as the City Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet and 100 feet on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such inducements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Depôts. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed, from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others contemplate building. The opening of Canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and rapidly increase the value of all real estate surrounding this location. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements, and the attention is particularly called of all persons seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mirrors, English oil-cloths, oil-paintings, gas fixtures, &c. &c. F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday), May 21, at 1½ o'clock at No. 209 West 29th-st., (Lamartine place,) between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture of the house; it will comprise, in part, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bed, (stair's patent) mahogany spring seat chairs, oak cane-seat arm chairs, mahogany book-case and secretary, centre, side and card tables; mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, Chinese quartette tables, one very fine Chinese centre table, mahogany French bedsteads, spring mattresses, paillasses, pure curled hair mattresses, black walnut bedsteads, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, &c.; mahogany carved extension table, one twenty-one day clock, very fine oil-paintings, engravings, crockery, glass ware, table cutlery, bedroom and basement furniture; also, gas chandeliers, fixtures, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Catalogues early Wednesday morning.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION. VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY, HAYARD AND ELIZABETH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of A. H. Wallis, Referee, the following described property, viz:

BOWERY—The lot of land, with the 3-story brick house thereon, known as the North American Hotel, situated on the northwest corner of the Bowery and Bayard-st., and distinguished as No. 39 Bowery, being 26 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

BAYARD-STREET—Also, the two valuable lots, with the brick stables thereon, adjoining the above on the rear, each 25 feet 6 inches in width and 75 feet in depth.

ELIZABETH-STREET—The 2-story brick house and lot on the east side of Elizabeth-st., 75 feet north of Bayard-st., and known as No. 6, being 25 feet front and rear and 87 feet deep.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION—OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR. PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask; rosewood arm-chairs, covered with satin and plush; damask and lace curtains, pier glasses, mahogany bedroom furniture, rosewood armoire à glace, chevel glass, French China, richly cut glass ware, Brussels carpeting, oil-cloths, &c. Also, 1 large carriage, 1 small do., harness, &c., which will be sold at 1 o'clock. For more full particulars see auction column in large papers. Catalogues on Monday, 19th inst.

By SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in instalments, viz: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three instalments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchases.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HAMILTON-STREET PROPERTY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following described property on Hamilton-st.: The 2-story brick front house and lot, in fee, No. 36 Hamilton-st. Lot 24 feet 6 inches front, 80 feet 6 inches on one side, and 86 feet 6 inches on the other, be the same more or less. Terms—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser.

N. COOPER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE NINTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—N. COOPER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, two desirable lots on the northerly side of Lafayette-av., 300 feet westerly from Marcy-av. Also, two valuable lots on the southerly side of Kosciusko-st. 300 feet westerly from Marcy-av. This property is in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 65 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, May 21, at No. 13 Maiden-lane at 11 o'clock, 50,000 cigars, embracing among others the following brands: Operas, Conchas, Normas, Figaros, &c., &c. To be sold on account of whom it may concern without reserve.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS AT AUCTION.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, will sell in lots to suit, a large assortment of white granite, American mantle blue, and dipt ware, glass ware, French China, knives and forks, tea-trays, clocks, &c., &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds, white granite and common ware; 100 packages glass ware, all kinds; also, the stock of a dealer. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. BRAGG & CO. will sell, at auction, 500 cases boots and shoes, on TUESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No 83 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good and desirable stock of goods.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, on TUESDAY, May 20, 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Dey-st., to close up invoices.—SEMI-ANNUAL SALE—750 cases boots, shoes, and brogans, a prime assortment, adapted to the season.

VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR SALE. AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between Oliver Ellwood, complainant, and Charles C. Campbell, Jesse C. Hedenberg *et al.*, defendants.—On bill, &c.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, in the above case, the undersigned, appointed Receiver therein will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Mill formerly occupied by Charles C. Campbell, now in the possession of Jesse C. Hedenberg, in the town of Rahway, Essex County, New-Jersey, on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of May inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.: One Friction Calender, one Cold-calender, one Sprinkling Machine, one Pasting Machine, one Black Dyeing Machine, one Slate-colored Dyeing Machine, one Fancy Dyeing Machine, one Winding Machine, one Singeing Machine, one set Drying Cans, one Starching Mangle, two Gigers, two Tubs, one large Washer, one Blue Vat, one Indigo Mill, two Pumps, one Boiler, Iron Piping, Kier Cisterns, Slats in Dry Sheds, Bars and Boiler House.

WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, Receiver.

Dated May 16, 1856.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., the large two-story attic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of Newton-st., adjoining the residence of John C. Thorton, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. There is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bank st., in which this property has rights in common with other adjoining property. The lot is about 52 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the City of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and desire to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by KING & BOND, NEWARK, May 17, 1856. No. 296 Broad-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN E. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. [illegible] & KELLOR—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 20, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 118 Nassau-st., by catalogue, sale of superior made carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut cabinet furniture, being the stock of a cabinet manufacturer; also, six superior toned rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, of fine tone and finish, and fully warranted; several new style frame French plate pier and oval mirrors, clocks, richly decorated French China vases, oil-paintings, silver ware, &c.; the whole of the above stock has been removed for convenience of sale, and comprises as large a variety of first-class goods as we have offered at auction this season, and is well worthy the attention of the trade; country merchants, and those about refurnishing first class houses, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor furniture en suites, covered in the finest satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth; magnificent carved etageres, with mirror doors and backs; wardrobes, plate glass doors; parlor secretaries, lined with satin wood, richly carved; ladies' cabinets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top center and pier tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, divans and ottomans; Voltaire easy and rocking-chairs, splendidly carved rosewood and oak hall stands, hall chairs, rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining tables; dining-room chairs, in morocco and plush; sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, card do., rosewood and oak reception chairs, new styles and designs; Gothic sewing chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, and extra wardrobes to match; painted and enameled chamber suites, with and without marble tops; rush, willow, cane and upholstered seat cottage chairs; pure horse hair mattresses, &c. Every facility for packing for out-of-town buyers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Robert Lennox Kennedy, Executor:

$5,000 Ohio 6s of 1860; $6,000 do. do. 1870; $5,000 do. of 1875; $5,000 Ohio 5s of 1865; $5,000 do. 5s of 1859; $5,000 Illinois 6 per cent Bonds; $5,000 Illinois Interest Bonds; $5,000 New-York State 5s of 1860; $3,500 New-York State 6s of 1860; $6,000 do. of 1862; $2,000 New-York State 4½s of 1859; $5,000 New-York City 6s of 1860; $10,000 New-York City 7s of 1857; $5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds of 1866; $2,000 New-Haven and New-London Railroad 7 per cent Bonds of 1866; $2,000 New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad 6 per cent Bonds of 1873; $5,000 Kentucky 5 per cent Stocks of 1873; $5,000 Trinity Church Bonds of 1869; 50 shares Bank of Commerce, 50 do. Bank of America, 50 do. Bank of New-York, $100 each; 250 shares Phenix Bank, $30 each; 100 do. Manhattan Company, $50 each; 50 do. Bank State of New-York, $100 each; 50 do. City Bank,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, [illegible] EXCHANGE BANK, being [illegible] that the above statement is [illegible] knowledge and belief.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

[illegible] before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

[illegible] Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC [illegible] OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$540,872 00
Average amount of Specie	44,891 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	335,504 00

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. ARTHUR, [illegible] ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-[illegible], do depose and say that the above [illegible] to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

[illegible] before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

[illegible] Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMER-[illegible] required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$4,982,071 18
[illegible] Specie	1,784,233 76
[illegible] Circulation—notes of [illegible]	47,979 00
[illegible] Deposits	6,345,641 92

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, [illegible] of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, [illegible] that the above statement is correct, to the [illegible] knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

[illegible] before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

[illegible] Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COM-[illegible] NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$3,315,503 10
[illegible] Specie	1,044,340 91
[illegible] Circulation	2,095 00
[illegible] Deposits	5,758,220 16

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, [illegible] of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, [illegible] sworn, depose and say that the above state-[illegible] is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

[illegible] before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE [illegible] NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$1,371,575 15
[illegible] Specie	108,330 43
[illegible] Circulation	44,484 67
[illegible] Deposits	1,321,282 63

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, [illegible] of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-[illegible] required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$3,[illegible]759 21
[illegible] Specie	421,965 67
[illegible] Circulation	270,315 00
[illegible] Deposits	3,149,729 24

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, William B. [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being [illegible] sworn, depose and say that the above statement is [illegible] according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF [illegible] AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$1,568,645 20
[illegible] Specie	105,464 58
[illegible] Circulation	85,392 00
[illegible] Deposits	1,351,981 87

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, [illegible] of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is cor-[illegible], to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE [illegible] OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$3,155,127 25
[illegible] Specie	550,416 08
[illegible] Circulation	90,685 00
[illegible] Deposits	3,766,078 98

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Low-[illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being [illegible] sworn, depose and say that the above statement is [illegible], to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE [illegible] OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-[illegible] required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the [illegible] Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$3,564,145 03
[illegible] Specie	318,725 49
[illegible] Circulation	510,230 00
[illegible] Deposits	2,962,644 33

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben With-[illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-[illegible] of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose [illegible] say that the above statement is correct, to the best [illegible] my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

[illegible] before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY [illegible] required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$1,031,888 61
[illegible] Specie	53,314 12
[illegible] Circulation	175,5 2 00
[illegible] Deposits	858,763 37

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel [illegible], Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly [illegible], depose and say, that the above statement is cor-[illegible], to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Jas. L. Berrien, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY [illegible]—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,489,093 43
Average amount of Specie	104,484 73
Average amount of Circulation	229,[illegible]6[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,269,089 15

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, [illegible] of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, [illegible] and say that the above statement is correct, to the [illegible] of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD [illegible]—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$402,455 31
[illegible] Specie	25,[illegible]86 25
[illegible] Circulation	113,[illegible]8[illegible] 00
[illegible] Deposits	269,641 22

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vander-[illegible], Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being [illegible] sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,479,246 26
Average amount of Specie	91,158 69
Average amount of Circulation	97,989 80
Average amount of Deposits	1,065,350 79

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, [illegible], Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, [illegible] duly sworn, depose and say that the above state-[illegible] is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM [illegible]—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$700,584 74
Average amount of Specie	98,007 47
Average amount of Circulation	136,418 00
Average amount of Deposits	476,265 04

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, [illegible] of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, de-[illegible] and say that the above statement is correct, to the [illegible] of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier,

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

D. Randall, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL [illegible]—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,538,331 33
Average amount of Specie	253,[illegible]38 82
Average amount of Circulation	253,[illegible]38 82
Average amount of Deposits	1,316,367 82

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, Presi-[illegible] of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose [illegible] say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of [illegible] knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Louis N. Glover, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' [illegible]—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$690,144 89
Average amount of Specie	32,677 54
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]6,006 00
Average amount of Deposits	568,030 65

[illegible] of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, [illegible] of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, de-[illegible] and say that the above statement is correct, to the [illegible] of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of May, 1856.

A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week [illegible] Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts	$1,789,214 51
[illegible] Specie	127,097 38
[illegible] Circulation	41,067 53
[illegible] Deposits	1,441,[illegible]50 19

[illegible] CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and [illegible] that the above statement is correct, to the best of my [illegible] and belief.

R. STORRS, Cashier,

[illegible] before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,527,905 82
Average amount of Specie	263,350 71
Average amount of Circulation	84,643 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,295,145 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

E. F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,377,755 80
Average amount of Specie	138,909 47
Average amount of Circulation	89,039 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,398,900 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$449,909 00
Average amount of Specie	43,518 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,070 00
Average amount of Deposits	397,948 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,756,906 78
Average amount of Specie	147,818 53
Average amount of Circulation	183,523 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,434,[illegible]9 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$631,086 78
Average amount of Specie	39,165 52
Average amount of Circulation	34,758 00
Average amount of Deposits	640,6[illegible]5 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

W. Wheelwright, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$667,488 26
Average amount of Specie	132,292 37
Average amount of Circulation	29,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	641,579 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

John C. Beegh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,316,701 03
Average amount of Specie	74,751 58
Average amount of Circulation	102,660 00
Average amount of Deposits	747,095 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$451,556 00
Average amount of Specie	39,022 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,889 00
Average amount of Deposits	293,892 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Edward A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$576,840 40
Average amount of Specie	53,312 39
Average amount of Circulation	130,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	535,[illegible]97 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Berthole, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]7,157 19
Average amount of Specie	175,642 90
Average amount of Circulation	262,[illegible]5 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,5[illegible],347 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,5[illegible],360 37
Average amount of Specie	432,944 05
Average amount of Circulation	367,774 35
Average amount of Deposits	3,391,563 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morgison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]10,713 51
Average amount of Specie	57,367 32
Average amount of Circulation	97,109 00
Average amount of Deposits	669,315 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,472,037 95
Average amount of Specie	64,648 85
Average amount of Circulation	123,522 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,254,[illegible]5 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,433,182 17
Average amount of Specie	912,261 29
Average amount of Circulation	399,916 77
Average amount of Deposits	4,3[illegible]5,362 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,177,734 04
Average amount of Specie	74,591 89
Average amount of Circulation	219,261 00
Average amount of Deposits	879,942 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 17, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$760,239 35
Average amount of Specie	53,361 68
Average amount of Circulation	123,592 00
Average amount of Deposits	513,873 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,367,743 61
Average amount of Specie	148,780 85
Average amount of Circulation	104,870 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,590,178 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,195,797 88
Average amount of Specie	1,250,944 26
Average amount of Circulation	199,133 38
Average amount of Deposits	5,526,911 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,698,988 56
Average amount of Specie	298,650 76
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	123,724 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,893,435 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,573,351 90
Average amount of Specie	619,428 29
Average amount of Circulation	214,196 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,660,958 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,352,634 00
Average amount of Specie	52,706 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,347 00
Average amount of Deposits	991,746 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Gus J. Thebaud, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,696,721 51
Average amount of Specie	265,224 78
Average amount of Circulation	204,951 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,187,608 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$334,597 49
Average amount of Specie	11,430 72
Average amount of Circulation	90,692 00
Average amount of Deposits	170,089 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis Leland, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Currie Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$423,392 58
Average amount of Specie	21,556 39
Average amount of Circulation	83,898 00
Average amount of Deposits	84,360 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$217,783 06
Average amount of Specie	10,516 97
Average amount of Circulation	126,807 00
Average amount of Deposits	175,936 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,006,556 00
Average amount of Specie	74,808 63
Average amount of Circulation	172,531 00
Average amount of Deposits	792,699 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,592,841 79
Average amount of Specie	104,004 18
Average amount of Circulation	151,367 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,125,736 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$549,402 29
Average amount of Specie	33,403 55
Average amount of Circulation	118,276 33
Average amount of Deposits	325,260 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$925,643 07
Average amount of Specie	62,791 12
Average amount of Circulation	119,225 00
Average amount of Deposits	830,926 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,009,550 65
Average amount of Specie	108,058 72
Average amount of Circulation	87,619 00
Average amount of Deposits	990,693 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$734,491 06
Average amount of Specie	28,300 84
Average amount of Circulation	151,491 00
Average amount of Deposits	596,176 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,331,672 93
Average amount of Specie	420,496 57
Average amount of Circulation	134,834 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,321,450 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$700,983 00
Average amount of Specie	59,176 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,963 00
Average amount of Deposits	494,648 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Abiah D. Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,229,435 59
Average amount of Specie	139,637 60
Average amount of Circulation	269,926 00
Average amount of Deposits	711,196 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—Required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,397 00
Average amount of Specie	113,356 00
Average amount of Circulation	102,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	736,167 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.

Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

No. 567 Broadway.

☞ The late firm of A. & G. A. Arnoux having been dissolved on the 1st inst., A. Arnoux, the founder of the original firm, has associated with himself his son WILLIAM, (also of the late firm,) for the purpose of continuing business as Merchant Tailors. They have taken the store No. 567 Broadway, cor. Prince-st., between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, where they have just opened a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the best quality and newest styles.

Our customers are assured that our aim will be to enhance the reputation which forty years of attention to business has earned for the senior partner; and that our constant care will be to have every garment made up in a manner that, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. We respectfully solicit a call at our new location.

A. Arnoux & Son.

[Advertisement.]

Hosiery, Undergarments, Gloves, etc.

A. Rankin & Co.,

At their old stand, No. 104 Bowery.

1. Show goods freely, but urge no one to buy.
2. Advise as to the cheapest and most durable goods.
3. Sell at a very small advance on the cost.
4. Return money cheerfully if goods are not suitable.
5. State the lowest price, from which there can be no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but par icularly those who have tried all other physicians with ut relief.

Mrs. M. J. Mabin, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. Wentworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. Sprague, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

Removal to No. 205 Pearl-street.—World's fair Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. Morris, Agent,

No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures will be given by Prof. Fowler, at the Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Those who wish to understand and apply Phrenology *practically*, may now do so. Single tickets 25 cents. For the course, $5. Professional examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

The greatest bargains ever offered in excellent ready-made clothing may be had at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Cassimere business suits, complete, $10, $12, $14, and $16. Black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $16. Cassimere pants, $1 50 to $5. Rich moire antique vests, $3. Beautiful Spring vests, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night, the Messrs. Cony, Webb, J. H. Allen, G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway and all the Company appear at this house in a good entertainment, "The Eve of Waterloo," the Pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the Drama of the "White Scarf." Places can be secured any time after 9 o'clock in the morning.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Are you losing flesh? Do you suffer from low spirits? Have you a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach and palpitation of the heart? Are you troubled with flatulency? If so, a course of Holloway's Pills, acting upon the secretions, will restore you to perfect health.

[Advertisement.]

Gas-Fixtures at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

Cash Purchasers.

Colt & Whittelsey,

No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Gem of the Season.—If any person desires a hat, which may be quoted as a non-pareil in fashionable wear, let him bestow a glance upon one manufactured by Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and a second sober thought will determine him to purchase one of those elegant articles of manufacture.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded from morning till night with customers. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made clothing vanishes like ore from the golden mines of California. *Moral*—Evans undersells all other clothiers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Truth," says the adage, "lies in a well." She may have done so ages ago, before the name of Daguerre had been heard; but now her abiding-place is at Brady's Galleries of Art, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, where truth in color, shade, outline and position, have made his Pictures so far renowned and deservedly popular.

[Advertisement.]

☞ War with England may or not grow out of the present complications; but, whether it does or does not, those magnificent and perfect gems of art known as Ambrotypes, Photographs and Daguerreotypes, will be taken expeditiously, and in the most faultless perfection at Brady's, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Mercantile Library Association.—A Card.—I am again compelled to state that I am neither a candidate for President or Corresponding Secretary of this Association, notwithstanding all the rumors to the contrary. I have to pronounce the letter published in the *Express* of yesterday A. M. a forgery, never having written anything of the kind. R. C. McCormick, Jr.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Foley, the gold-pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 168 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty streets, and will open, this day, with an excellent lot of gold pens, gold and silver pencil cases of a new and superior style. We have used them in the Times' Office for a long time, and find the "Bank" Pen is really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

Explosion—Loss of Life.

A small pyrotechnic factory, owned by Dennis McCrossin, near the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Schenck-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by an explosion, at 5½ o'clock last evening. At the time of the explosion there were four persons in the building; one, a boy named Samuel Bedell, was instantly killed, and the others, Patrick Dougherty, William Doyle and John McCormick, were so badly burned that it is not expected they can recover. The injured men were immediately taken into dwellings in the vicinity, where every attention was paid to their wants. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of this committee was held in Brooklyn last evening, when the following nominations were confirmed.

To the Syracuse convention—May 28.

First Assembly District.—Delegates—Jno. S. Burr, T. W. Field. Alternates—John H. Tower, Timothy Northrand.

Second Assembly District.—Delegates—Thos. H. Rodman, Alonzo H. Gale. Alternates—Henry Pierson, C. Kelsey, Jr.

Third Assembly District.—Delegates—H. B. Duryea, Stephen Crowell. Alternates—Aaron Storer, S. Alpheus Smith.

To national convention—June 17.

First Congressional District—Delegates—James E. Dubois, New-Utrecht; George Field, George H. Andres. *Alternates*—Chauncey Feury, Greenpoint; Franklin Whiting, George Ricard.

Second Congressional District—Delegates—Abijah Mann, Jr., Rollin Sanford. John G. Bergen. *Alternates*—Amos P. Stanton, Wm. Hunt; B. D. Silliman, Wm. Peet.

[Mr. Mann is recommended by the Committee as one of the six Delegates "at large;" and if he should be selected as such Mr. Stanton will take his place as Delegate.]

The Kings County General Committee has now perfected its organization, and with a full representation from all parts of the County, is ready and eager for the work before them.

☞ City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 19, 21, 53, 36, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 90.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Richard Cox, Jacob H. Brown, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. John J. Michaels.

On Sunday, May 18, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. E. Barber, of Union Springs, Mr. Anton Metz to Miss Caroline Fanning.

On Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Mr. Van Nest, Alanson Miller to Frances, daughter of Mr. William Robinson.

In Brooklyn, on Monday May 19, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., James S. Patterson to Ann E. Bookhout, all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, of Milwaukee, Mr. John A. F. Douglas, of New-York, to Lizzie M., daughter of Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, after a lingering illness, Emeline A. Austin, widow of John W. Austin, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Emeline B. Riddell, No. 133 Madison-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, Emma Frances, youngest daughter of H. F. and Matilda Crane, aged 2 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment, this (Tuesday) morning, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 132 East 35th-st.

In this City, on Monday morning, May 19, at the residence of her son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Covel, Mrs Sarah, relict of the late Rev. Dr. James Covel, Methodist Minister of this City, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Rev. Samuel and Dr. John C. Covel, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Jane st. M. E. Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, Alexander, son of Wm. McIntosh, aged 5 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of dis parents, No. 9 6th-av.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday evening, David Coats, M. D., son of James Coats, Esq., of Paisley, Scotland, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 20 Bleecker-st., this (Tuesday) morning, 2 th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Samuel Gease, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Joseph Evans, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Tuesday,) 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., where the service will be performed. The remains will then be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, George Tappan, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, George Tappan, Jr., and Thomas B. Tappan, his sons-in-law, Charles H. Redman and Thomas S. Williams, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 165 Hester-st. on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, May 19, Anna M., wife of Rev. A. Verren, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Protestant Episcopal Church du Saint Esprit, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 18, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. E. C. Montague, beloved wife of Dr. Ed. P. Montague, Adelphi st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At his residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, May 19, Benjamin Stephens, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 18, of scarletina, Alonzo Watson, son of Tunis H. and Emma A. Duryea, aged 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 295 8th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, Frank Nelson, second son of John G. Nelson, aged 12 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No 10 West 19th-st., without further invitation, on Tuesday, 20th inst, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

On Saturday, April 19, William H. M., son of R. V. A. and Catharine A. Denyse, aged 7 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 440 Hudson-st., to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 18, John Jewett, Jr., of Staten Island, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. C. Cornell, No. 84 Pierrepont-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 17, at the residence of her father-in-law, Philip Grandin, Amanda, wife of E. H. Grandin, of Trenton, N. J., aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, (Rev. Dr. Canfield's,) corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In Goshen, on Saturday, May 17, Mary, wife of William H. Morris, and daughter of Hon. George Hall, in the 36th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. May 19.

$5,000 Virginia State 6s.	93½	300 Nic. Trans Co.	c 12½
10,000 Misso. State 6s...	84	370 Penn. Coal Co.	97¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	94¾	100 Cum. Coal Co.	21½
500 Indiana State 5s.	84	100 do.	s10 21½
13,000 Erie R. Conv. Bs.	83½	200 do.	s60 21½
2,000 Erie R. Cv. Bs. '63	87½	100 Hud. River RR.	c 33½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs..	86½	200 do.	s3 33½
38,000 do.	86½	100 do.	s30 33½
5,000 do.	b60 86½	300 do.	33½
2,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75	90½	10 Har. RR. Preferred.	54
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Rs.	86½	124 Gal. & Chi. RR.	110
2,500 do.	86	1150 Reading R. R.	b3 37½
10 Union Bank.	117½	650 do.	c 37½
72 do.	117	600 do.	37½
30 B'k State of N. Y.	104	500 do.	b60 38
30 Ocean Bank.	93	200 do.	s60 37½
15 American Ex. B'k.	116	100 do.	s30 37½
42 Bank of Commerce.	108	150 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	s30 94
125 Canton Company.	29	150 do.	94
50 do.	s6 21¾	100 do.	s60 93½
100 do.	b30 22	8 Panama Railroad.	98½
679 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89½	200 do.	b60 99½
30 do.	b15 89½	50 Ill. Central R. R.	99
210 do.	b3 89½	600 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 72¾
150 do.	b30 89¾	140 do.	73¾
1400 Erie Railroad.	55¾	650 do.	s30 73¾
250 do.	s30 55¾	500 do.	b10 73¾
150 do.	s30 56¾	150 do.	s30 73½
100 do.	s60 55¾	100 do.	b3 73½
200 do.	b10 55¾	400 do.	c 73¾
100 do.	b30 56	150 do.	b3 73¾
100 do.	b30 56¾	250 Michigan C. RR.	b30 94½
400 do.	b60 56¾	50 do.	94
10 do.	55¾	450 do.	b10 94
200 do.	b3 55½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	62
500 do.	55½	100 Chi. & R. I. RR.	b10 89½
500 do.	c 55¾	200 do.	b10 89½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Ill. Cen. R R B.	86	40 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	109¾
10,000 Virginia State 6s.	93½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	73½
10 Park Bank.	97	70 do.	c 73
150 Penn. Coal Comp'y.	97¾	500 do.	s10 73¾
100 Carbon Company.	21¾	100 Erie Railroad.	s10 55
100 Nicara. Tran. Co.	c 12½	150 do.	s3 55
100 do.	b3 12½	100 do.	s30 54¾
5 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	89½	200 do.	b3 55
30 do.	89	200 do.	b3 54¾
25 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	89¾	300 do.	54¾
50 do.	s60 89	400 do.	c 54¾
50 do.	89	300 do.	b30 55
200 do.	b30 89¾	100 do.	s30 54¾
100 do.	b7 89¾	50 do.	s3 54¾
150 do.	b3 89¾	350 do.	s3 54½
100 Mich Cen. Railroad.	93¾	200 do.	b3 54½
350 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	93	300 Reading Railr'd.	b15 87
200 do.	b60 93¾	100 do.	b30 87
100 do.	b30 93	100 do.	86¾

Monday, May 19—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York to Saturday last, May 17, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, May 10:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$801,473
Decrease in Specie	622,824
Decrease in Circulation	174,333
Decrease in Gross Deposits	755,847
Decrease in the Undrawn Deposits	952,238
Gross Dep. rep. May 10	$89,476,262
Less Average Clearances	24,621,846
Leaving undrawn	$64,854,416
Gross Deposits, May 17	$88,720,415
Less Average Clearances	24,818,237
Leaving undrawn	$63,902,178
Dec. in Undrawn Dep.	$952,238

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

Comparative recapitulation.

	May 19, '55.	May 17, '56.	May 19, '56.
Loans	$91,675,500	$103,002,320	$102,803,793
Specie	15,225,056	12,796,541	13,317,365
Circulation	7,688,630	8,488,152	8,662,485
Deposits	77,351,218	88,720,415	89,476,262
Govern't Office	.....	13,467,755	13,015,182
Sub-Tre'y alone	2,992,149	10,156,332	9,579,028

The decline in the foregoing movements is general and consistent. The diminished average Specie reserve grows out of the heavy export shipment early in the week, now counteracted by the income from California at the very close. The Banks, in consequence, start upon the new average with a larger sum in Specie than here shown. The Sub-Treasury disbursements to-day are nearly $200,000 ahead of the receipts. The warrants under the Deficiency bill, just signed by the President, begin to appear, to which will be added week after next the liquidation of the Texas Indemnity. The Boston shipment on Wednesday will scarcely reach the amount by the corresponding steamer last May, $938,000. The present engagements are $600,000. Sterling Bills are rather inactive thus far at 109¾@⅞@110. There is a good request for France at 5.16¼, supplied mainly by the Agent of Rothschild, who is the principal shipper of Bullion. But the attention of Wall-street to-day was almost wholly diverted from the Money Market, which works comfortably, and the Bank Statement which is satisfactory, to the Foreign political rumors from Washington. These have further affected, adversely, the Stock Exchange 1@1¼ ₱ cent. and the sales of the Road Stocks, at the close, were pretty free and general at the decline. In addition to the registered sales, there was said to be taken 5,000 shares of Erie, by a leading operator on the Bear side, on private terms. The closing bid was 54⅜; New-York Central, 88½@83¾; Reading, 86⅛@86¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾@93; Rock Island, 89; Toledo, 72⅝; Illinois Bonds, 85⅞@86; Panama shares offered at 98. The rumors referred to have not yet taken official shape; they refer wholly to the pending difficulties with Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, and we have reason to believe that several days, perhaps a week, will yet transpire before the answer of the Secretary of State to Lord Clarendon's dispatch of 30th April is prepared. The prevailing sentiment in the Street is, that if this should even be accompanied by a tender of passports to Mr. Crampton, the effect has already been mainly anticipated, and that the peculiar position of the question—coupled with the more recent developments of Mr. Crampton's obnoxious indiscretion in communicating to his Government private conversations with certain distinguished Senators and Cabinet Ministers, which were wholly misrepresented—admits of no other satisfactory solution. The amicable tone which is said to pervade the last dispatch of Lord Clarendon, even while declining to withdraw this mischievous and bungling ambassador, and which we are quite sure will be reciprocated by Mr. Marcy in availing of the other alternative—not without various safe precedents in diplomatic intercourse—greatly diminishes the probability of any serious difficulty to grow out of the question; if indeed the chances of war between two such Governments can be said, in the existing condition of their commercial intercourse, to amount to a probability; *which few sensible people believe.*

A more imposing ground of apprehension, the possibility of an accidental or rash conflict with the British man-of-war *Eurydice*, stationed off San Juan, has been removed to-day by the explanation—not very creditable to the managers of the late Nicaragua Transit Company in this City—of the interference of the commander with the *Orizaba*, on her first trip out. It is reported from Washington, by the Special Correspondent of the Daily Times, and the substance of the charge in his letter of this morning, not denied here, that a secret messenger was sent out by the Transit people with instructions to call upon the British Naval officer, referred to, and request his interference as against the managers of and passengers by the new line, and that the presence of this messenger or agent, on the *Orizaba*, was known to the master of that steamer, although, subsequently on his return to New-York, he filed a formal complaint against the *Eurydice* with the State Department at Washington! The same agent probably had instructions to withhold the further use of the River and Lake transports in Nicaragua in the transportation of passengers or goods; which the late Company had the right to do, if they could. It is quite likely that this is the last effort of the Company to cross the Walker Government, and that the better part of valor, discretion, will hereafter be shown, if Walker sustains himself, by combining interests with Morgan and Randolph, and thus paving the way to the restoration of the route and charter, as they existed before Walker interfered. The partial recognition of his authority at Washington not only renders this practicable, but will remove one of the motives to the revocation of the charter, which undoubtedly was the refusal of Mr. Marcy to receive the first minister of the new Government, and the apprehension that Vanderbilt and White, in alliance with the Panama interest and the Administration at Washington, might draw off the line, as they had already interfered to stop recruits from the United States.

The Mayor this evening nominated to the Board of Aldermen Mr. A. W. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, as Chamberlain of the City. The nomination goes over to a future meeting. The capital of the Bank with which the nominee is connected is $800,000, to be shortly increased, we have heard, to a million of dollars.

At a meeting of the Clearing-House Association, to-day, the application of the Park Bank for admission was referred to the appropriate Committee, without debate. Mr. Knapp, of the Mechanics' Bank, is the Chairman of the Committee on the admission of new members.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $117,551; paid on Treasury drafts, $261,877; and on the checks of Disbursing Officers, $36,599. The regular balance this afternoon is $10,008,007.

Money Circular for Europe.

(Translated Extract.)

New-York, Monday, May 19, 1856.

The same features as noticed in our last circular of 13th inst.—very limited transactions and lower prices—have characterized the week's business. The heavy export of Specie by the *Persia*, though without immediate effect upon prices generally, still prevented any active speculation, and a general feeling of uneasiness in regard to our relations with Great Britain also kept buyers out of the market, which leaves off with a decided downward tendency. The fluctuations have been trifling up to Saturday, excepting Panama, which declined 5 ₱ cent., under the apprehension that the recent accident on the road might result in some considerable losses to the Company. To-day the decline was general, on the rumors of the dismissal of the British Minister to Washington. Money has been less active than during the previous week, and the supply in all cases equal to the demand. The foreign orders for our Stocks remain very limited, and probably will not increase so long as the rates of interest in England and on the continent remain as high as at present. Exchange firm; limited transactions on London, 109¾@109¾; Paris, 5 17½@5.16¼.

Marie & Kanz.

Money Circular for Europe.

(Translated Extract.)

New-York, Monday, May 19, 1856.

Nothing of interest has occurred in our Stock market during the past week up to this day. Money has been in less active demand without imparting any improvement in Stocks. The same inaction in securities for permanent investment noticed in our last advices exists yet, and the disposition to operate in speculative stocks has decreased. To-day, reports from Washington lead to the fear that the English Ambassador may soon be tendered his passports. These rumors, in the already unsettled state of our market, have affected it very markedly. Money is a little less inquired for—7 ₱ cent. for loans on call, 8@10 ₱ cent. for business paper, according to length. Exchanges on Europe in less demand, without material changes in rates. London, 109¾@109¾; Paris, 5.16¼@5.17½.

De Coppet & Co.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

Condition of City Banks—May 19.

Names of Banks.	Av'e amt's of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e amt's of Specie.	Av'e amt's of Circul'n.	Av'e amt's of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$5,906,873	$616,100	$512,966	$5,220,891
Atlantic Bank.	640,872	44,831	95,270	325,804
Bk. of America.	4,283,071	1,736,333	47,979	6,345,871
Bk. of Commerce.	8,315,503	1,044,346	2,086	5,753,230
Bk. Commonw'th.	1,271,676	104,330	94,494	1,237,332
Bk. of New-York.	3,758,720	481,925	270,915	3,149,729
Bk. of N. America.	1,668,645	165,494	85,892	1,451,961
Bk. of Republic.	3,155,127	550,416	90,635	3,766,078
Bk. St. New-York.	3,554,145	318,726	510,332	2,962,645
Bowery Bank.	1,031,898	58,214	175,592	858,763
Broadway Bank.	1,489,098	104,484	229,958	1,269,089
Bull's Head Bank.	802,456	25,598	113,826	909,641
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,479,346	91,156	97,899	1,085,350
Chatham Bank.	700,884	88,007	138,419	476,982
Chemical Bank.	1,538,321	263,310	233,898	1,315,387
Citizens' Bank.	690,144	89,677	196,006	563,030
City Bank.	1,789,314	137,697	41,037	1,441,830
Continental Bank.	2,837,895	263,350	84,543	2,239,145
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,377,755	138,909	89,039	1,368,900
East River Bank.	489,909	48,818	94,070	397,948
Fulton Bank.	1,756,906	160,818	183,533	1,484,099
Greenwich Bank.	831,086	39,165	84,758	640,605
Grocers' Bank.	667,488	122,392	89,639	641,579
Hanover Bank.	1,316,701	74,951	102,650	747,005
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,713,662	109,305	184,271	1,179,619
Island City Bank.	451,556	39,026	89,882	253,992
Irving Bank.	576,849	53,312	120,424	535,087
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,978,157	176,642	262,265	1,583,317
Manhattan Co.	4,592,906	367,141	3,209,538	3,291,533
Marine Bank.	870,713	57,267	97,109	669,315
Market Bank.	1,472,137	64,683	123,552	1,254,305
Mechanics' Bank.	4,433,102	912,261	399,916	4,305,261
Mercantile Bank.	1,177,734	74,531	319,251	879,743
Merchants' Bank.	4,195,720	1,250,941	190,123	5,536,911
Merch. Exch. Bk.	3,598,988	248,650	123,724	1,892,435
Metropolitan Bk.	4,573,351	610,428	214,196	4,650,038
Nassau Bank.	1,359,734	52,706	115,347	991,746
National Bank.	1,686,721	265,224	208,951	1,187,008
N. Y. County Bk.	334,597	11,43	90,592	170,049
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	423,382	21,556	83,898	84,380
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	217,783	10,516	136,807	175,826
North River Bank.	1,066,556	74,908	173,531	792,693
Ocean Bank.	1,592,841	104,004	161,267	1,125,736
Oriental Bank.	849,402	33,403	118,270	325,360
Pacific Bank.	925,643	62,791	119,225	650,205
Park Bank.	2,009,650	108,058	87,619	990,693
People's Bank.	724,491	28,310	151,491	506,176
Phenix Bank.	2,321,672	420,466	132,834	2,331,450
St. Nicholas Bank.	760,892	59,176	93,303	494,688
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,229,435	169,637	269,924	711,198
Shoe & Leather Bk.	1,174,240	112,956	302,632	736,187
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,423,972	145,361	285,941	902,447
Union Bank.	2,689,794	311,844	198,757	2,847,552

POSTINGS.

Loans	$103,003,320	Circulation	$8,488,152
Specie	12,796,541	Deposits	88,720,415

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Time.*

Monday, May 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates, sales, in lots, having transpired at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $8@$8 12½ for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at old figures—in view of the numerous announcements of auction sales for this week.

COTTON—Seems rather less active, but is quoted very firm at about 10¾c. for Middling Uplands, 10¾c@10⅞c. for do Gulfs, and proportionate prices for other grades ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is still quite active at rising quotations. The sales since our last comprise about 11,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 75 @$5 50
Ordinary State	5 62½@ 5 75
Straight State	5 75 @ 5 87½
Favorite and Extra State	5 87½@ 6 37½
Inferior to good Michigan	5 00 @ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 75 @ 6 12½
Common to Good Ohio	5 87½@ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	5 75 @ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	6 12½@ 6 37½
Extra Michigan	6 00 @ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 37½@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25 @ 6 50
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 9 50
Extra Missouri	6 75 @10 00

Canadian is steadily improving,—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,500 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $5 75@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request and is firm. The sales since our last comprise about 2,400 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $5 25@$8 8⅞ and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and sparingly bought, $3@$4 62½ for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 12½@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is much brisker, and is a shade firmer. The sales since our last comprise about 43,000 bushels, chiefly Southern, at $1 46@$1 80 for poor to very choice White, and $1 35@$1 52½ for inferior to very good Red, ₱ bushel. About 9,400 bushels Rye were taken, part at 76½c. for Southern, and 83½c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats appear as last noticed. Corn is in improved request, and it commands higher prices. The sales since our last are about 80,000 bushels at 47c.@51c. for unsound, heated and damp; and 55c.@61c. for sound Southern as in quality, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 450 bales River bought at 75c.@85½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—20 bales brought 6½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Some 60 tons Scotch Pig changed hands at $32 50 usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet and languid at $1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LARD—Unaltered.

LIME—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

MOLASSES—Is in pretty lively demand, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—No important alteration can be noticed in Resin, Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine appears inactive and depressed, at about 41c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive, remain as last noticed. Linseed is now stiffly held, at 83c.@85c. ₱ gallon, with a reduced supply and a good inquiry. No change in Lard Oil.

PROVITIONS—Pork is dull and declining, sales having been made since our last of only about 700 bbls., in lots, at $19@$19 25 for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for prime Mess; and $15@$15 25 for prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar-cured, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and lively demand, at 9¾c.@10¼c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard shows less activity, and rather less firmness, the sales since our last having been confined to about 470 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10c@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 400 barrels, at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$8 50 for do. Mess, $8 50@$12 50 for repacked do and $12@$13 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand at prices ranging from $18@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair, and selling moderately at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c for Common to very good State; 21c @23c. for Prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet at 6c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—300 tcs. found buyers at $3 37½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather quiet and languid at former quotations.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. Prime sold at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold, mostly at 27½c.@28c. ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—Depressed. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. @1-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bb

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beaver-st., and 181 Broadway. Public Exchange Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

EMANATING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dismissal of Crampton Positively Determined Upon.

Mr. Buchanan's Vindication—Mr. Cass—Mr. Sumner—The Transit Company and the [illegible], &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

The Cabinet has definitely decided upon the dismissal of CRAMPTON, although [illegible] before it is consummated. [illegible] relates the publication [illegible] itself from the imputation of [illegible] to Lord CLARENDON relative to Mr. [illegible] explanation, it is understood, is [illegible] to which Messrs. CHITTENDEN [illegible] only related to Belize, and not to Ruatan [illegible] will not charge falsehood upon CRAMPTON [illegible] say that he supposes CRAMPTON must [illegible] applied to the Bay Islands the same thing [illegible] said relative to Belize.

[illegible]'s spontaneous retort to-day of the [illegible]ence of the Slaveocracy in the Senate [illegible] majestic, elegant and crushing.

[illegible]arties are endeavoring to create the [illegible] the intimation of the President, in [illegible]ge, that he would make inquiry into [illegible]nces of the seizure of the boats of [illegible]ransit Company by the Walker [illegible]ives a determination on the part [illegible]o exact the restoration to said [illegible]ir property seized, and of their [illegible] time since by WALKER.

[illegible], I [illegible], is not so. VANDERBILT & Co. [illegible] inquiry. What will be instituted; [illegible] when WALKER or RIVAS shall have answered that the citizens of the United States, interested in the Transit Company, were operating under a Nicaraguan charter, and were, as stockholders, as subject to all the caprices and vicissitudes of that Government and its operations as are the native citizens of Nicaragua, Mr. MARCY will be compelled to adopt the plea and drop the subject, unless WALKER shall voluntarily choose to make some compromise, through the mediation of our Government.

Mr. WELLER will soon present to the Senate the [illegible] petition, signed by over 80,000 citizens of California, in favor of aid by Congress for the immediate opening and making of a perfect wagon road to California. Several influential and enterprising parties are now here engaged in pressing this subject upon the attention of Congress,—and there is a strong probability that early and favorable action will be secured.

In view of the defenceless condition of our Pacific coast, in the possible event of a collision with some foreign power, Senator WELLER is urging upon the Executive the necessity of our accumulating large supplies of munitions of war there, and the War and Navy Departments are actively engaged in that way.

Just before the late Government of Nicaragua was ousted, it negotiated an advantageous general treaty with the United States, which is now pending before the Senate. It does not become extinct by the change of Government, but will probably be mutually ratified at an early day.

I see that WM. MORAN, Esq., formerly of San Francisco, has issued the prospectus of an American newspaper in the City of Mexico. He has the enterprise, experience, industry and ability to succeed in such an undertaking, and to make an interesting and valuable paper at a point where American interests greatly need it.

A good story is told of DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN. DOUGLAS was sitting in a private parlor at GUY'S National Hotel the other night, talking with a dozen of BUCHANAN'S friends, when the latter, having been sent for, came in and joined the party. "My young friend," said BUCHANAN, soon afterwards, turning patronizingly to DOUGLAS, "let me give you a little advice." "Thank you!" instantly retorted DOUGLAS, seizing him by the hand; "I *expect* to choose my Constitutional advisers soon, and am most happy thus to receive your acceptance in advance.' "Old Buck" was so confused by this turn in the conversation that he forgot the proffered advice altogether.

The Anti-Nebraska men are in caucus to-night relative to the exciting Kansas news. S.

Character of the Dispatches Received from Lord Clarendon.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

Notwithstanding what may have been heretofore published to the contrary, it is understood the dispatches recently received from Lord CLARENDON neither refuse categorically, nor assent to the demand of this Government for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the British Consuls. Our Government, it is believed, has not a copy of the British Blue Book in the Enlistment case, although several are known to be in possession of the members of the Foreign Legation, especially the French Minister. These copies were sent here in advance of their publication in England.

The Cabinet was again in session to-day, and if any decision has been arrived at by the Executive, it seems to be well understood it will not be communicated or officially intimated for some days to come.

The Hughes' Telegraph Patent Issued.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

Letters patent were issued to-day from the Patent Office to DAVID E. HUGHES, covering all his claims for his new Printing Telegraph Machine. More than ordinary care has been bestowed by the Commissioner and his assistants at the Patent Office in their examination of the claims of Mr. HUGHES, to guard against the possibility of conflict with prior patents to MORSE, HOUSE and others, and we are assured, on the very best authority, that the rumors set afloat by interested parties, to the effect that the Hughes Machine infringes upon the rights of other patentees, are wholly destitute of foundation.

Lord Clarendon's Dispatch Declining to Recall Crampton—A Remarkable Document—Results of the President's Weakness—A Brilliant Party—The Herbert Homicide.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18, 1856.

CRAMPTON—REMARKABLE DEFENCE.

The long-expected dispatch from Lord CLARENDON, declining to recall Minister CRAMPTON and the British Consuls implicated with him in the violation of our neutrality laws, was received at the Department of State yesterday morning, having come by the *Asia*. It certainly is a most remarkable document to emanate from the Cabinet of London, and will so be viewed by the whole country. For it bases its entire case—its refusal to accede to Mr. MARCY'S demands of the 28th December last—upon CRAMPTON'S persistent unsupported assertion, that whatever he did in the enlistment business was done in the confidence and with the negative approbation of the American Secretary of State. And this assertion depends upon Mr. CRAMPTON'S simple word alone. He don't pretend to show the scrap of a pen to sustain it; but professes to speak of mere private conversations with Mr. MARCY, in which, he insists, that gentleman did that which made himself a party to the infraction of our laws.

WHAT CONSUMMATE FOLLY!

Is it not remarkable that so ridiculous a plea should be attempted to be sustained upon such evidence, especially in the face of the documentary proofs of Mr. [illegible]'s guilt? The latter, published and unpublished, in the handwriting of the Minister—and in possession of our Government—letters, some of them, which show that Mr. CRAMPTON fully appreciated the importance of concealing from MARCY all knowledge of his recruiting operations! This affair presents the singular case of a confessed criminal who is appealed to by his friends to say whether he is guilty or not, and whose unsupported assertions his friends claim shall be taken as a set-off against the judgment of guilty which has already been entered. In view of the successful *expose* made a day or two since by Mr. DAWSON, sustained by Senators CHITTENDEN and [illegible], on either side of the Atlantic, will be willing to give such preponderating weight to Mr. CRAMPTON'S "word of honor!"

WEAKNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Of course Mr. CRAMPTON will be dismissed. The President [illegible] no longer hesitate in so plain a duty. His failure to send him home when he first obtained the proofs of his duplicity, was a weakness which has resulted in months of serious and mischievous [illegible] between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States; and the long-drawn-out diplomatic correspondence, consequent upon the delay, has so committed Great Britain to the policy of [illegible] Mr. CRAMPTON, that when he is dismissed [illegible] they will find it exceedingly difficult to [illegible] without many a wry face, to what in the beginning they would have acquiesced in with few words. Had President PIERCE realized his duty in the premises in October last, the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON would have done credit to his Administration; whereas the tardy performance of so manifest a duty will only suggest the weakness which postponed the act so long. Of course no trouble will come of it. If the two countries could stand the shocking management of this affair thus far without an armed collision, they will scarcely come to blows after the originator of the difficulty is removed from our presence.

A PARTY AT THE SPEAKER'S.

One of the most brilliant parties of the season was given on Thursday evening last by Mrs. BANKS, the estimable wife of the Speaker of the House. It was the closing entertainment of a series given by that lady, and was attended by several hundred guests, from all sections of the Union, and representing in their number gentlemen of every shade of political opinion. The occasion was in all respects pleasant and joyous; and indeed there are none who know better how to receive a large company, and contribute to their enjoyment, than the accomplished host of this occasion and his esteemed lady.

THE UNION ON HOMICIDE AND "DEMOCRATS."

The *Union* seeks to make political capital out of the recent effort in the House to secure an investigation into the circumstances of the recent homicide of the waiter KEATING, at the hands of Mr. HERBERT, a sitting member of that body, and closes its article with the following remarkable sentence: "Mr. HERBERT is a Democrat, and that is the real 'head and front of his offending.'" And *because* Mr. HERBERT "is a Democrat," the *Union* ought to have added, to make its article complete, "it was perfectly right for him to take the life of an unarmed Irish waiter, and he is entirely justified in sitting in the place of the law-maker while under bonds to answer at a criminal bar for the deed!" Hereafter, let it be proclaimed, it's all right for a "Democrat" to kill an Irishman. Who cares? there's plenty more of them. Bring on the next! S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

CAPE DE VERDE SUFFERERS.

Mr. SEWARD ineffectually urged the passage of the House resolution in reference to the Cape de Verde sufferers.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.

The bill making an appropriation for consular and diplomatic expenses was passed.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution requiring the Commissioner of Patents to take necessary steps to obtain information relative to the growth and consumption of tobacco and cotton in the several countries of the world.

MR. SUMNER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. SUMNER resumed his remarks on the Kansas question, saying, that as he had already treated of the crime committed against Kansas, and of the apologies for that crime, he would now speak of the various remedies proposed, and show which was the only true remedy. The original Prohibition should be restored. This is the Alpha and the Omega of our aim in this controversy. By such a happy restoration, made in good faith, the whole country would be replaced in the condition which it enjoyed previous to its abrogation. But no such measure is now under consideration. The crime against Kansas was special, and all other questions are absorbed in the special remedies for it. Four remedies are proposed: first, the remedy of tyranny, in the shape of appropriations and troops to enforce the usurpation; secondly, the remedy of folly, proposed by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. BUTLER;) thirdly, the remedy of injustice and civil war, proposed by the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS;) and lastly, the remedy of justice and peace proposed by the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD,) which last would admit Kansas at once, with her recently-adopted Constitution. All the objections to such admission were considered, whether grounded on want of population or irregularity of form, and the precedent of Michigan was particularly reviewed. In this connection the opinions of Mr. BUCHANAN were introduced, vindicating the admission of Michigan on grounds precisely applicable to Kansas. In conclusion, a comparison was made between the tyranny of the President in Kansas and the tyranny of King GEORGE III. From Congress, Mr. SUMNER appealed to the people, before whom the subject will soon come, to vindicate the electoral franchise in Kansas. Let the ballot-box of the Union, with multitudinous might, protect the ballot-box in that Territory.

MR. CASS IN REPLY.

Mr. CASS—He had listened to Mr. SUMNER'S speech with equal regret and surprise. It was the most un-American and unpatriotic speech he ever heard on this floor. He hoped he might never hear such a speech again, here or elsewhere. He did not rise, however, to make comments on that speech, open as it was to censure and disapprobation, but to say that the Senator from Massachusetts had totally misunderstood and misapplied the case of Michigan. The Topeka Convention showed no analogy between the proceedings in Michigan and those in Kansas.

MR. DOUGLAS IN REPLY.

Mr. DOUGLAS adverted to the malignity which characterzied Mr. SUMNER'S speech, and the many personalities in which it abounded. He compared it to a patchwork bedquilt, made up from all the old calico dresses in the house, and abounding in classical allusions, most of which were from those portions of the classics which were suppressed in respectable and decent colleges. That speech was written and committed to memory, practiced before a glass, a negro boy holding a candle and watching the gestures. It was rehearsed to friends, and they repeated in saloons of the city what he was going to say.

Those libels and insults, so gross and vulgar, had been conned over and written with cool and deliberate malignity, and repeated night after night in order to find the appropriate grace with which to spit them at men who differ from him. What right had he to arraign three-fourths of the Senate for dereliction of duty? Did the means by which he got here give him the superiority. Mr. DOUGLAS said he had been arraigned as a conspirator and a traitor by a man (SUMNER) himself guilty of crime, having taken the oath to support the Constitution, and then violated it. Alluding to Mr. SUMNER'S attack on Senator BUTLER, who was now absent, Mr. DOUGLAS said Mr. SUMNER would, on his return, whisper a secret apology in his ear, and want him to accept that as a proper apology. He (DOUGLAS) knew how that was done. [Laughter.] He then defended Mr. ATCHISON from the charge of acting the part of CATALINE.

MR. MASON IN REPLY.

Mr. MASON said political relations, in obedience to the forms of our Government, bring Senators in associations which, beyond the walls of the Senate Chamber, would be dishonor, and touching whose hand would be pollution. They were compelled to listen to language here to which no gentleman would lend an ear elsewhere. They bear it in obedience to the Constitution, the trust of which they have undertaken to perform.

Mr. MASON defended ATCHISON, whom he was proud to call his friend, and said that when Mr. SUMNER dared, in the presence of the Senate, to connect Judge BUTLER'S name with an untruth, he presented himself as one utterly incapable of knowing what truth is. In conclusion, he accused Mr. SUMNER of falsification with regard to his (SUMNER'S) remarks concerning Southern Institutions.

MR. SUMNER'S REJOINDER.

Mr. SUMNER said he had just been attacked by three Senators, one (Mr. CASS) of venerable years, and with whom he had been in relations of personal regard longer than with any Senator within sound of his voice. The Senator from Michigan must know full well that nothing could fall from him (SUMNER) which could possess anything but kindness towards him, and he would now say to him that his statements regarding Michigan were founded on legal documents, and on the principles of JACKSON, GRUNDY, BUCHANAN, BENTON, and the Democratic Party of that day, therefore the attack of Mr. CASS did not touch him, (SUMNER,) but the old Democrats and the Democratic party. As to Mr. DOUGLAS, he should leave to him the privilege of the common scold—the last word. That Senator had the audacity to venture a charge of calumny against him. He had said that he (SUMNER) had taken oath to support the Constitution, yet was determined not to support a particular clause of that instrument. This statement SUMNER gave, to his face, the flattest denial, saying he replied to a similar charge in June, 1854, as reported in the Globe, from which he now read, in effect, that he had sworn to support the Constitution, as he understood it, no more nor less; and the clause alluded to did not impose upon him any obligation to take part, directly or indirectly, in restoring fugitive slaves; and yet, in the face of all this, the calumny had been extensively circulated, discussed and criticised by the Senator from Illinois, who had presumed to arraign him. He wished to administer to Mr. DOUGLAS a word of advice—to avoid exceeding himself in gusts of vulgarity, and endeavor to obtain that truth which is the handmaid of gentlemen—and let him remember that the bowie-knife and bludgeons are not proper emblems of Senatorial debate. Swaggering and ferocity cannot add dignity to this body. The Senator from Illinois, sweltering in venom, had brought forth statements utterly without foundation, heaping upon him (SUMNER) personalities and obloquy. No person with the upright form of a man—

Here Mr. SUMNER paused.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Say it! say it!

Mr. SUMNER—I shall say it. No person with the upright form of a man can be allowed to discharge from his tongue indecent personalities. The noisome, nameless animal, whose nature it is to discharge venom, is not a proper model for an American Senator. Will the Senator take notice?

Mr. DOUGLAS—I shall, and certainly shall not imitate you in that respect. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—Ah! the Senator again switches his tongue, and again fills the Senate with offensive odor. Then, turning towards Mr. MASON, he continued: I would simply say to the Senator from Virginia that hard words are not arguments, nor do scowls belong to Senatorial dignity.

Mr. MASON was understood to say: The Senator is certainly *non compos mentis*. [Laughter.]

Here the war of words ended. The galleries were densely crowded. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

LAND FOR RAILROADS IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. BENNETT of New-York, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting one million and forty-eight thousand acres of land in Wisconsin for the construction of three Railroads therein, embracing five hundred miles.

An ineffectual motion was made to table the bill by a vote of 69 against 76.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

News from Kansas

A BATTLE EXPECTED—ESCAPE OF EX-GOVERNOR REEDER—CAPTURE OF A CANNON.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 20.

A steamer arrived here last night from St. Josephs, on Friday, 16th, bringing intelligence that large numbers had responded to the proclamations of Governor SHANNON and the United States Marshal, and a battle was anticipated shortly. Six hundred men were assembled at Lecompton, and four hundred at Franklin. A large company were to leave Kickapoo on Saturday for Lecompton, with two cannon. They are all well armed and provisioned. It is reported that Ex-Governor REEDER succeeded in making his escape, carrying away with him a considerable amount of funds belonging to friends. The Vigilance Committee of Kansas City on Saturday took off from the steamer *Arabia* a large field-piece consigned to Lawrence.

Navigation of the Canals.

RONDOUT, Tuesday, May 20.

Coal has begun to arrive *via* the Delaware and Hudson Canal, from Honesdale, Pa.; also, from Hawley, Pa. Nine boat-loads arrived here this morning.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 20.

The boat *Celt*, of the old Oswego Line, arrived here this afternoon, being the first loaded boat from Oswego for New-York this season. She leaves for New-York in tow of the steamer *Austin*, this evening.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 20.

The steamer *Europa*, of the Collingwood Line, arrived here this morning with a full freight and passengers. The Line is now complete.

Political Matters.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 20.

The Republicans of the city held a primary meeting at Chapman Hall last evening. The attendance was large, THOMAS H. RUSSELL presiding. Delegates were chosen to attend the Republican State Convention at Worcester, June 4.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 20.

The Bentonian Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri, have nominated FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., as their candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. MILLER.

The Southern Mail.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA—REPORTED ATTACK ON GREYTOWN BY GENERAL WALKER, AND INTERFERENCE OF THE BRITISH FRIGATE EURYDICE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 20.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last received. They contain Jamaica dates to the 29th ult.

The Jamaica papers profess to have advices from San Juan, that General WALKER had attempted an attack on Greytown, when the British frigate *Eurydice* had fired on him, killing twenty-six of his men. The report is supposed to be an exaggeration of the affair between Captain TARLTON and the steamer *Orizaba*.

Two Men Drowned.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Tuesday, May 20.

GEORGE BRAY and JOSEPH KIMBALL, two respectable young men of this city, were drowned yesterday in consequence of the upsetting of a boat.

The Panama Massacre.

The following is the dispatch from Secretary MARCY to Mr. WARD, United States Consul at Panama, in relation to the late outrage committed upon the persons and property of American citizens at that place:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3, 1856.

Thos. W. Ward, Esq., U. S. Consul, Panama:

SIR: I have received your dispatch of the 18th ultimo, and various other documents relative to the revolting outrage committed upon our citizens, and the destruction and pillage of their property, committed at Panama on the night of 15th ult. I am directed by the President to express to you his approbation of your conduct on that trying occasion. It appears to him to have been marked with prudence, firmness and energy. Measures have been already taken by this Government to provide for the future security of passengers crossing the Isthmus, and the protection of their property. Vessels of war have been ordered to Aspinwall and Panama with proper instructions to their commanders to afford efficient aid in any emergency imperiling the lives and property of passengers or American citizens at either place.

The conduct of the local authority and the natives or resident people at Panama, appears by the account this Government has received, to have been to the last degree reprehensible on the disastrous night of the 15th of April. The Government of New-Granada will be held responsible and required to make adequate satisfaction for the injuries and outrages perpetrated against the persons, property and rights of our citizens.

As there will, doubtless, be great discrepancy in the statements of the sufferers and the persons implicated in the massacre and pillage, it is important that you should avail yourself of every opportunity to obtain full, precise and authentic evidence of the conduct of the parties who participated in the wrongs, tracing as far as practicable, the successive events from the beginning to the end of that calamitous scene. As reclamations will be made for the property destroyed or lost by the passengers and resident American citizens, evidence of the amount should also be collected. You will afford to the sufferers all the aid you can give to enable them to establish their claims to indemnity.

Steps have already been taken to exact of the Government of New-Granada, not only the punishment of the offenders in the outrage, but indemnity to those who have been maltreated in their persons or stripped of their property.

I AM, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

PEACE GLORIFICATIONS.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

Amnesty to Political Offenders.

A HOLIDAY THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE CLIPPER SHIP RACER.

Crimean Troops Ordered to Canada.

The Imperial Prince to be Baptised in June

Count Walewski and the Belgian Press.

Refusal of the Hanse Towns to Adhere to the Capitalization of the Sound Dues.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Higher—Provisions Active.

Consols 92 3-8a92 1-2.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 20.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Captain LANG, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, May 10, arrived here at 8.30 this evening.

The *Canada* sailed at 10 P. M., with light southwest wind and thick fog, for Boston, where she will be due about 8 A. M. on Thursday.

The steamship *Washington* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th inst.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool a little before 1 A. M., on Thursday, the 8th, and the Collins steamer *Baltic* arrived at 5 P. M., same day.

The *Fulton* sailed from Southampton for New-York, on Wednesday the 7th, with about 150 passengers and a full cargo.

The screw steamer *Canadian* sailed from Liverpool on the same day for Quebec, with 70 passengers, a mail and large cargo.

The clipper ship *Racer* had gone ashore on Arklow Bank, and would probably prove a total wreck. All her passengers and crew, numbering over 500, were saved.

LATEST.—The mate of the *Racer* reported to the Liverpool Agent of the Associated Press, just before the departure of the *Canada*, that the ship was fast sinking in the sand, being then up to her spar deck. There was no chance of saving the vessel, but divers might recover part of her cargo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 8th inst., for the purpose of receiving the addresses on the Peace from the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the City of London. The deputations came in great state and numbered nearly a hundred persons. The Queen briefly acknowledged the addresses and expressed her satisfaction that Peace was reëstablished on a basis that affords security for its permanence.

Both houses of Parliament have recorded a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy. Lord PANMURE moved the resolution, and was seconded by Earl DERBY, the Lords. In the Commons, Lord PALMERSTON made the motion, and Mr. DISRAELI seconded it.

Lord GRANVILLE announced that a pension of one thousand pounds sterling, for life, would be settled on Gen. WILLIAMS, who is also created a Baronet, by the title of Sir WM. F. WILLIAMS, of Kars.

Lord ELGIN postponed his motion of inquiry respecting the troops ordered to North America until after the holidays.

Lord COLCHESTER gave notice of a motion requiring Parliament to express its disapproval of the policy of abandoning the maritime rights so long held, as the Congress of Paris had pledged Great Britain to do.

To celebrate the Peace the Queen has granted amnesty to all political offenders, consequently SMITH O'BRIEN, FROST, JONES, and others, may return home. Special exception, however, is made against those who escaped to the United States.

Lord WODEHOUSE, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg. The appointment is generally applauded.

The Lord Mayor of London gave the customary speech at the banquet to the Ministry. The whole tone of the speeches on the occasion was congratulatory respecting the Peace. Count PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador, said nothing could sever the alliance of France and England. Lord PALMERSTON replied, reciprocating the sentiment, complimenting the Ministers present of Sardinia and Turkey. Lord CLARENDON then spoke, glorifying the Peace and complimenting Russia. The usual toasts followed, and the company separated early. The American Minister was not present, being engaged at the annual dinner af the Literary Fund, where he made a speech.

Mr. DALLAS, with his family and Secretary of Legation, also assisted at the Queen's State Ball and Levee.

The Crimean Board of Inquiry continues its sessions, but they have lost all their interest, Col. TULLOCH being sick.

May 29 is to be a holiday throughout Great Britain to celebrate the Peace.

A regiment of German Jagers at Plymouth had mutinied. The ringleaders were arrested. They complained that the drill was too severe, and that they only enlisted till the end of the war.

The five regiments in the Crimea under orders for Canada, are the 9th, 7th, 39th, 62d and 63d Infantry, under the command of Gen. EYRE.

FRANCE.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature granting four hundred thousand francs for the baptism of the Imperial Prince in June.

The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly account of the Bank of France, and the balance was satisfactory.

A son of the King of Sweden, the King of Wertemburg, and MAXIMILLIAN, brother of the Emperor of Austria, are visiting LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Count EDGAR NEY is to be the bearer of NAPOLEON'S letter in reply to the Czar's notification of his accession to the throne of Russia.

Count MORNY has been appointed Minister to St. Petersburg, and Count ORLOFF has taken for him the Woronzoff Palace on a three years' lease.

Speculation on the Paris Bourse had reached a great height, and English commercial papers were warning British capitalists against it.

The weather in France for several days previous to the sailing of the steamer had been very severe.

SPAIN.

Arrests of suspected persons continued at Barcelona. The Conscription had passed off quietly throughout the country.

BELGIUM.

The Senate was convocated for Wednesday, the 14th inst. Count WALEWSKI'S demand to muzzle the Press of Belgium created intense excitement.

A dispatch from Bussels says: "In the Chambers on Wednesday, the Foreign Minister, in answering an interrogatory in regard to the recent speech of Count WALEWSKI on the press of Belginm, replied, that that speech had not been officially communicated to the Government. When that communication should be made, the answer would be read and would be communicated to all the Governments, and would formally maintain the rights of a constitutional and independent country.

It was asked further, whether any Power had asked for any modification of the laws relating to the Press in Belgium. The Minister said he would answer in one word, "Never." The meeting broke up amidst immense cheering and enthusiasm.

HOLLAND.

A treaty of Commerce and Navigation based on principles of reciprocity has been concluded between Austria and Holland.

DENMARK.

The Hanz towns have refused to adhere to the capitalization forced by Denmark in the question of the Dues. Considerable excitement was caused by an announcement that an American fleet was on the way to Copenhagen.

AUSTRIA.

The Synod of Austrian Bishops, held at Vienna, is about adjourning, without having accomplished its objects.

ITALY.

It is stated that a collective vote of the Powers that signed the treaty of Peace is about ready to be forwarded to the Governments of Rome and Naples, recommending the reforms by the Italian people. It is also said that the Pope's Legatees at Paris has formally protested against Count WALEWSKI'S language in the Congress, and that the Papal Government is preparing a detailed reply thereto. It is still further rumored that Naples will anticipate the Powers' remonstrance by granting an amnesty on an extensive scale.

SARDINIA.

Questions relative to the Conference have been put to Count CAVOUR in the Sardinian Chambers. He replied that pending the negotiations concerning Italy he could not speak. With respect to the Treaty of Peace, he believed it would insure great moral and material advantages. The Sardinian view of the Italian question was adopted, while that of Austria was neglected. Hence the question of Italy is and must continue to be a European matter. He added, that the relations of Austria and Piedmont are not ameliorated by anything that has occurred, and that the Sardinian Government may rely on the people to meet every emergency.

A dispatch from Turin says the memorandum presented by Count DE CAVOUR and the Marquis DE WILLAMARINA to the Chambers, shows that Austria having at the Conference refused to discuss the condition of Italy, Sardinia is the only State which offers a barrier to revolution, and demands the cooperation of England and France in carrying out reforms.

It shows that the Austrian occupation is opposed to the interest of Italy and Europe, and contrary to the treaty, to humanity and justice. The memorandum calls on England and France to unite with Sardinia in the application of an efficacious remedy.

Naples permits the export of breadstuffs until June 15 at half the previous export duty, namely, at five carlini. Breadstuffs moderate.

THE CRIMEA.

The correspondence from the Crimea is up to April 16. It merely records the preparations for the departure with the dulling and the furnishing of the men with clothes to make a good appearance on their return. Two regiments of English Cavalry have already embarked at Scutari for home.

TURKEY.

Disturbances continued in Turkish Asiatic Territory, and there had been some excesses near Tumatia. There is nothing additional as to the troubles at Nazreth.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 1 P. M.

The new British loan has been announced. It is to be for five million pounds sterling, and the bidding entirely in Consols. Parliament has adjourned over until the 19th of May.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report AMERICAN STOCKS unchanged, with a moderate business doing. BARING BROTHERS say the business was limited at former rates. The following are Messrs. BELL'S quotations: U. S. Sixes, (bonds and stocks,) 105@108.

Pennsylvania Fives	80	@ 83
Maryland Fives	89½	@ 89½
Massachusetts Fives	99	@100
Illinois Central Railroad	75	@ 80
Illinois Freeland	84¾	@ 85½
New-York Central Sevens	92	@ 94
New-York Central Sixes	79	@ 80
Erie First Mortgage		100
Erie Third Mortgage	84	@ 85
Erie Convertibles	79½	@ 81½
Erie Fund	81½	@ 82½

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports prices rather easier, but not quotably lower, and the demand moderate. The sales for the week amount to 46,500 bales, of which Speculators took 12,750, and Exporters 4,700. The sales on Friday were about 6,000 bales, the market closing steady at the following quotations, which are the official prices: New-Orleans Fair, 7d.; Middling, 6 5-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6¼d.; Uplands Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6¼d.; Ordinary to good, 5⅞d.@5¾d.; Inferior, 4¾d.@5½d. Some Circulars quote Mobile Middling at 6⅜d.@6⅝d., and Uplands Middling 6¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 532,000 bales, of which 380,000 were American.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester market was without any material change, and the business was to a moderate extent.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports an advance of 1d.@3d. ₱ bushel on WHEAT, but the quotations are so various that prices are quite unsettled. White, according to the above authority, was at 9s. 9d.@11s. 3d., and Red 8s. 9d.@10s. 3d.

FLOUR had advanced 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. A fair business was being transacted, but buyers were generally holding back for lower prices. Western Canal is quoted 32s.@35s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Canadian, 35s.@37s.; Sour, 30s.@32s. CORN advanced 6d.; White scarce and in moderately active demand for export. Southern White is quoted at 30s.; prime Northern, 31s.; yellow and mixed in limited demand at 29s.@29s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report large transactions in BEEF, but at lower prices. Quotations were kept quiet, but the market was firm at the close. PORK firm and wanted. Sales of Western at 87s. 6d. LARD firm at 54s. for refining, and 56s. for extra culinary. BACON in active, speculative demand; sales at auction at 54s. 6d.@56s. Some new arrivals were reported. CHEESE at auction sold at a decline of 2s. ₱ cwt. TALLOW steady, North American 4⁴s.@48s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[*From the Brokers' Circular.*]

COMMON RESIN—Prices weak and transactions small; sales at 4s. 9d.@4s. 7d., closing at 4s. 6d. FINE RESIN—8s. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Dull, with a declining tendency; sales at 32s. 6d.@32s. American TAR—Sales of 2,000 bbls. at 13s.@13s. 6d. OILS—Linseed unchanged, business moderate; nothing doing in Sperm. DYEWOODS unchanged; in moderate demand. SUGAR active, at an advance of 6d.; Cuba, duty paid, sold at 42s. 6d.@46s. COFFEE firm. RICE unchanged, and in moderate request. ASHES firm, with an upward tendency; Pots quoted at 33s.; Pearls, 40s.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market for IRON dull; Rails are quoted at £8 7s. 6d.; Bars, £8 2s. 6d. @ £8 5s.; Scotch Pig, 75s. BREADSTUFFS unchanged, and the demand moderate. FLOUR, 35s. @37s. White WHEAT 58s.@72s.; Red 54s.@68s. SUGAR had fluctuated, but closed at an advance of 6d. COFFEE quiet. Crude TURPENTINE sold at 9s. Spirits dull at 32s. @31s. 6d. RICE dull. LARD unchanged, quoted at 56s.@ 58s. Tallow firm at 46s.

Havre Markets.

The sales of COTTON for the week ending 6th May inclusive, amounted to 3,360 bales. Market dull, but quotations unchanged. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 93f.; Mobile, 93f.; Uplands, 1 9.50

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report the MONEY Market without change. CONSOLS closed at 92¾@92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £33,750.

LATEST.—London, Friday evening. The minimum Bank rate of interest is 6 ₱ cent. The arrivals of specie during the week foot up £460,000, and the exports £208,000. Bar silver quoted at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars 5s. 0½d.; Eagles 76s. 2½d.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 1 o'clock P. M.

COTTON unchanged; but the market closed firm and the tendency slightly upward. The sales of the day will be 8,000 or 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS firm, but transactions moderate. White INDIAN CORN wanted at 30s. PROVISIONS firm at Friday's quotations.

Passengers.

Mr. Hooper and lady, Mrs. Aubrey and attendant, Mr. McDonell and lady, Mr. Desilster and lady, Miss Forsyth, Master Forsyth, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Bolt and child, Mr. Sturgis and lady, Mr. Whitehead and lady, Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Todd Kellard and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Roptay, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Miss H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wind, Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Walton and 2 children, Messrs. Shaw, Douglas, Portman, Butts, Anfierman, Guilbord, Aklay, Pilsbury, Evans, Sinclair, Vaughn, Janson, Castendike, Duckett, Vis, Dare, Lawrent, Delaquire, Elves, Wells, Vocke, Ellison, Morrison, Lasonten, Weeks, Barker, Thompson, Marsh, Jacobs, Falcon, Sherwood, Davis, Rogerson, Pillcraft, Asch, Haywood, Grundy, Pickford, Walker, Young, Watson, Poorbidy, Hughes, Cluck.

A phoca or seal was recently caught in the marshes of the Roanoke River, in North Carolina, which yielded three gallons of oil. This is said to be the first seal ever seen in the waters south of New-York.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Ministerial Education—Revision of Constitution Report—The Subscription Creed.

TUESDAY, May 20.

The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the complaint of the Session of Tabernacle against the Synod of New-Jersey.

Rev. Dr. RICE claimed that the Synod had already been heard fully through its representative, Rev. Dr. DAVISON, and moved that it be the sense of the House that the Synod had been heard.

The Moderator ruled the motion out of order, as, according to the rules, inferior Judicatories had the right to be heard fully.

Dr. RICE held that the case in point was not an appeal but a complaint, and that the Assembly was qualified to judge of questions of order, and not the Moderator.

A VOICE—What is the question? Is there an appeal from the decision of the Moderator?

THE MODERATOR—There is no appeal as yet.

Rev. Mr. ROGERS, of Bound Brook, considered these proceedings entirely out of order.

Rev. Dr. RICE said he had never yet appealed from a decision of the Moderator, and he would not do so now.

THE MODERATOR—It will not for an instant be deemed a discourtesy, Sir.

Rev. Dr. RICE—No, Sir, I will not appeal, although it is my firm conviction that the proceeding is out of order.

No appeal being taken—the Moderator called upon such members of the Synod as

of piety and talent looking to the work of the ministry; let us then attach great importance to this subject, and seek to afford them all encouragement.

Rev. Dr. JUNKIN urged the necessity of earnest, sincere prayer upon this subject; prayer moves the Arm that moves the world, and it is a notable fact that seasons of special prayer for colleges have been followed by a revival of a spirit among young men to spend themselves as candidates. This had been the case in the Western College of Pennsylvania. He went on to demonstrate that the ministerial ranks must be recruited chiefly from the poorer class of young men. The sons of the rich are rarely fitted to be ministers. If Christianity had fair play, it would not be so; but as things now exist, such is the case. They are not suited by physical education to undergo the trials of the Gospel ministry. It is, therefore, to the middle and humbler class of life that we must look for those accessions which are rendered necessary to fill the ranks of the ministry. It is time that Christian hearts should be opened toward the young men who voluntarily undergo the hard and laborious years of study which the ministry demands. This Board should receive a larger share of the Church's favor, more of her labor, and more of her means. Prejudices which have been too long entertained in reference to an eleemosynary education, should be laid aside at once and forever.

Rev. Dr. DARBEE called attention to the fact that this enterprise failed to receive a share of the favor of the churches proportionate to that bestowed upon the other Boards of the Church. He had been informed by the Secretary that only 900 out of 3,000 churches had contributed anything whatever to the cause of Ministerial education. It is urged as an objection to the operations of this Board that it has failed to accomplish its work, but Dr. D. claimed that it was unjust to cast blame upon the enterprise because it sometimes failed. Talents are not lost. It is as he once heard a brother say of the trials of weapons at the Springfield Armory, where swords which will not endure the tests are turned into respectable carving-knives; so in the ministry, those who are not fitted for the work of the ministry will make most excellent teachers. He agreed with the Secretary, that the great need of the Church at this time is a return to the stern and unyielding habits of our fathers in the examination of candidates for licensure and ordination. For the remedy of the evils under which the Church labors in this particular we must appeal to the Presbyteries. It has become essential to elevate our grade of qualification and of education. We do not get the best sort of men because we do not demand the best sort of men. The way to remedy that is to make it difficult to be licensed.

Rev. Dr. PEIRCE expressed dissent from two or three of the views which had been uttered. It had been said that we get together in the ministry a class of men who are short lived, and that their sons are generally feeble men; while, on the contrary, the Life Insurance tables, than which there is no better authority in such matters, prove incontestably that ministers, taken as a class, in this country and in England, are not that sickly, decayed, broken-down class that some individuals among them are, and that all of them are alleged to be. It had also been said that the ministry fails to hold out inducements to the sons of the first families of the country, and that the ministerial ranks must be recruited from what is termed the humbler classes of society. In reply to this, he said it was always the case that the early ministry of the Church came from those who moved in the poorer and humbler classes of society. He did not consider it a reflection upon the ministry of this or any other country that it does not gather recruits from those to whom the world looks up. Another point: it had been remarked that the Church fails to get the best men, and that other professions draw them off. By the best men is meant the men of greatest power. He thought this a grand mistake. He ventured to say that the ministers in this City exhibit an average amount of talent and learning which is not surpassed if equaled by any other profession. He referred to the fact that a few years ago a great constitutional question was raised in Virginia and the clergy of that State deputed one of its ministers to argue the case,—he believed it was something in reference to the taxation of ministers,—and it was argued against the Bar of that State. The clergyman beat them all, and was wrong besides. [Laughter.] The Doctor had no doubt whatever that the Pulpit of this City was equal to the Bar of the City, in point of ability, the relative numbers of the professions being considered. And again, as to the feeble attractions held out by the ministry to incite young men to enter that profession, he did not coincide with the remarks which had been offered; for to him who is called of God, there is no attraction on earth equal to that which is before the eye of the youthful aspirant for usefulness and honorable distinction in the service of Christ. On these grounds, the speaker dissented from those who had preceded him.

Rev. Mr. CROZIER considered that the importance of this question admitted of no dispute; but in reference to the sympathy which should be exercised by Presbyteries towards young candidates, he wished to say that there is a neglect—inadvertent, no doubt, but still a neglect—which is too frequent, and which tends to discourage the candidate. He considered it proper that the educational committee in each Presbytery should sustain a correspondence and an active cooperation with the candidates in every step of their progress.

Rev. Dr. HARRISON, of Virginia, desired to correct the statement made by Dr. PEIRCE in reference to the case argued by a minister in Virginia. The facts were, that the question had nothing to do with taxes; that a much higher principle was involved. The Episcopal Convention of Virginia, at the time referred to, adopted a measure, the object of which was to induce the Legislature of that State to pass a general law for the incorporation of all benevolent and religious institutions, so that any institution, which had been duly organized, might come up and demand of the Legislature its charter. In order to secure the passage of this act, the Episcopal Convention invited the cooperation of other denominations, and the matter was brought before the Presbyteries and the Synod of Virginia. The Synod refused to appoint a member of its body to appear and argue the case; but an individual member offered to do it in his capacity as a citizen, and it was so discussed. In reply to Dr. JUNKIN, Dr. H. held that the greater the refinement of the ministerial office, the more effective it would become, and that recruits need not necessarily come alone from the humbler classes.

Dr. JUNKIN replied, by disclaiming any intention to disparage the refinement of culture as qualification for the ministry, but declared that the Church, in the present state of Christianity, could not reasonably expect to find her ministerial ranks recruited from what are termed the higher circles of society.

Dr. PEIRCE said he was much obliged to the gentleman from Virginia for the explanation he had given. He was happy to know that the fact of the clergy's triumph was confirmed. It was quite clear that the Clergy was too much for the Bar on that occasion.

Rev. Dr. HEWITT held that the discussion upon higher and lower classes was unedifying, for the minister is exalted by his office; by the grace of God he is what he is,—away with all things else.

The Moderator begged leave to make a suggestion. It had been recommended by the Committee that a week-day in a Winter month be set apart as a day of prayer for Colleges. He suggested that in the country it would hardly be possible to gather a dozen persons together at such a time, and recommended that the Sunday before or the Sunday after the last Thursday in February, be named.

Rev. Dr. THORNWELL entered his protest against two principles which were embodied in the resolutions as reported by the Committee: 1st, it had been declared that the Committee approve the action of the Board of Education in extending its care over the general interests of education. He held that it is the elected duty of the Board to aid destitute young men in preparing for the work of the Christian Ministry, and that it had nothing to do with the control of the general interests of Education. 2. The principle had been clearly laid down that the business of secular education belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ, and from this he totally and absolutely dissented. The supervision of secular education belongs exclusively to parents and to the State; secular education no more belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ than any other interest on earth. The ceaseless multiplication of Church schools and Church colleges, would, in his opinion, produce a condition of affairs similar to that which JOHNSON said of the bread of the garrison of a besieged town—that there was enough to give everybody a little but no one a full meal. In saying thus much he had, to use a phrase of the Scottish Presbyterians, "exhonered his conscience." [Laughter.]

The question was demanded.

On motion of Dr. THORNWELL the resolutions were put separately.

The first, second, third and fourth were severally adopted, *nem. con.* When the fifth (given in brackets above) was read, Dr. THORNWELL moved that it be stricken out, and the motion was seconded.

Judge FINE asked for the reading.

Mr. WILLIAMSON asked the Assembly to consider the effect which the excision of this resolution would produce upon the other Boards of the Church. Would not the act of striking out be considered by our missionary brethren as a blow at them, for they would consider the loss of their schools a calamity like that of cutting off their right arm.

The motion to strike out the Fifth resolution was put and lost: the ayes and nays were not called, a motion to that effect being withdrawn.

The Assembly then proceeded to vote upon a motion, to strike out from the last resolution the word "Thursday," and insert "Sabbath." Lost.

The question was put upon the adoption of the original resolutions as reported. Carried.

The whole body of resolutions was then adopted, and this case was disposed of.

Rev. Dr. DICKSON moved, and it was carried, that a sermon be delivered before the next General Assembly on the subject of "Christian Education."

Rev. Wm. S. PLUMER, of Allegheny, was appointed to preach the sermon; alternate, Rev. C. C. JONES, of Georgia.

The Assembly took a recess for half an hour.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF BOARDS.

On reassembling, the following additional officers of the Board of Foreign Missions were elected:

Ministers.	Laymen.
J. J. Janeway, D. D.,	Wm. McIlvaine,
George W. Janvier,	Judge Allen,
Wm. J. Gibson, D. D.,	Thos. McKean,
Joseph H. Jones, D. D.,	John Falconer,
John M. Krebs, D. D.,	M. Newkirk,
James McElroy, D. D.,	James Patterson,
W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	John M. Sherrod.
Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.,	Joseph P. Mason,
N. Murray, D. D.,	James T. Soutter,
Jonathan Greenleaf, D. D.,	Garaway B. Lamar,
Thos. L. Janeway, D. D.,	Thos. Adams,
John McDowell, D. D.,	Wm. Rankin,
M. J. Jacobus, D. D.,	Wm. S. Martien,
Samuel C. Jennings,	C. A. B. Kemper,
A. T. McGill, D. D.	Wm. M. Halsted.
Class of 1857.	*Class of 1858.*

Thos. Cuyler, D. D., in place of D. McKinlay, D. D., Selah Matthews to supply omission in last year. T. U. Smith in place of H. Auchincloss, deceased.

The following members of the Board of Domestic Missions were elected for four years:

Ministers.	Laymen.
Zebulon Butler, D. D.,	Robert Adger,
Levi H. Christian,	Morse Allen,
Reese Happersett,	E. Avery,
Jno. T. Hendrick,	J. H. McCampbell,
Chas. Hodge, D. D.,	Howell Evans,
John C. Lord, D. D.,	J. Fithian, M. D.,
Geo. W. Musgrave, D. D.,	David Keith,
Alex. F. McGill, D. D.,	Samson Mason,
Wm. W. Phillips, D. D.,	E. A. Nesbit.
Wm. D. Snodgrass, D. D.,	
Gardiner Spring, D. D.,	
J. M. Stevenson, D. D.,	
J. H. Thornwell, D. D.,	
J. L. Yantis, D. D.,	
E. P. Rogers, D. D.,	
Also—John H. Rice, to serve in place of Daniel McKinley, D. D., of class of 1859, deceased.	

JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL reported a judicial case. It was a complaint against the Synod of Wisconsin, but as both parties agreed upon the statement of facts, and were satisfied with the report of the Committee, it was, therefore, unanimously adopted.

The Stillwater case was then resumed, and Rev. Mr. CONDIT was heard in reply to the representative of Synod. He denied the charges of disingenuousness and quibbling brought against him by the Synod's representative.

Rev. Dr. JUNKIN moved that it be the sense of the House that the parties withdraw from the House.

Members of Synod thought it would be a hard thing to turn them out of doors.

The motion to require the parties to withdraw was put and carried.

The members of the Synod of New-Jersey thereupon left the house in a body.

On motion of Rev. Dr. RICE, the complaint was again read.

In order to bring the matter regularly before the House, Dr. RICE moved that the complaint be sustained. The House then proceeded to discuss the subject.

DANIEL LORD, of New-York, appeared in defence of the Synod and Mr. SCHAFFER. He dwelt with emphasis upon the fact that Mr. S. had not been legally summoned, and was under no obligation to appear before the Session. He had a right to a new trial.

Judge FINE defended the action of the Synod. No man could be held to answer in any place until a copy of the charges, the specifications and names of witnesses had been served upon him. In this case, he held that the man had been condemned without being properly before the Session. Sessions cannot be too careful in cases of discipline.

Dr. JUNKIN had the floor when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Deaf-Mutes at Dr. Adams' Church.

A special exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb from the Fiftieth-street Institution was given at Dr. ADAMS' Church, in Madison-avenue, Monday evening, to which the members of both General Assemblies were invited. These interesting people have never appeared to better advantage. The church was nearly full, and the exercises possessed even more than the usual variety. Dr. PEET spoke briefly of the affairs of the Institution, and remarks, in warm commendation of the general conduct of the establishment and of the performances of the pupils, were made by Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, Rev. Dr. HICKOK, Moderator of the New-School Assembly, and Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania. The pantomimists who entertained the audience were Misses GERTRUDE WALTER, who recited in exquisite taste a passage from *Evangeline;* MISS MARY GOODRICH, who gave a recitation from MOORE; GAMAGE, VAIL and others, who are well known, and always do handsomely. The High Class was examined in various branches of study, and Dr. ADAMS gave accounts of proficient pupils.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Slavery Question and the Position of the Congregational Churches Thereon.

FIFTH DAY.

The Assembly met in Dr. ADAMS' Church at 9 A. M., pursuant to adjournment, and after prayer and reading a portion of the Scriptures, and some unimportant preliminary matters had been concluded, the consideration of the majority and minority reports on Slavery was in order.

A motion was made to postpone.

Dr. BRAINERD said, that by the grace of God they had not yet had an unkind word, and he wished, while they were in harmony, that some action should be had with which all could agree. He would therefore read (it was not then in order to offer) the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That while this General Assembly does not design to indorse every expression and shade of sentiment in the report of the majority of the Committee on the powers of the Assembly in regard to Slavery, it hereby adopts said report as embodying substantially the judgment of this body.

Resolved, That as the report of the minority of said Committee conveys a clear and candid expression of a respectable and beloved portion of the Church; that the said minority report be presented in the appendix to our minutes.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Assembly be presented to the Committee for the patient and intelligent attention given to the subject submitted to their deliberations.

After a brief debate the whole subject was made the order for 2 o'clock P. M.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Reports of Committees being in order, Dr. WISNER, from the Committee on Judiciary, congratulated the Assembly on the fact that the peace and harmony of the churches had been such, during the past year, that the Committee had no papers before them.

REPORTS OF DELEGATES TO FOREIGN BODIES.

Rev. WILLIAM W. NEWELL gave a gratifying account of his visit to the General Association of Massachusetts.

Rev. Mr. SMITH reported the churches of Maine and the Seminary of Bangor in a prosperous condition.

There was also a favorable report of the condition of the churches in Vermont. The proceedings of the Conference at Brattleboro' were gratifying. It was not until they were closed that some misrepresentations were made concerning the West.

From Rhode Island there was no report.

Rev. Mr. WALLACE reported that with reference to the German Reform Synod, he had been unable to attend, but he had sent a note to the Clerk, requesting a delegate should be sent to the Assembly.

Cumberland was called, but there was no response.

On motion, the reports were accepted and ordered to be presented in the Appendix.

The Reports of Committees from other bodies were next in order.

Rev. Mr. DANA, of Mass., said the body he represented was small, when compared with many others or with the present Assembly; nevertheless, they had 465 churches, 366 pastors, 52 stated supplies, and 135 ministers without charge. If the question were asked, "Why so many ministers without charge, when there is such a scarcity?" he would answer, that they were engaged in seminaries and colleges, where their influence would be as great as if they had charge of churches. The number of infant baptisms during the past year were 1,254, and they were becoming more common than before. With regard to revivals, there had been one worthy of note in Williams College. Williams and Amherst had 225 or 230 students each, many of whom were willing to bear the grossus become missionaries. Williston Seminary, South Hadley, and the Ladies' School at Pittsfield, were in a good condition. He desired to say a word or two on the subject of benevolence. When some of the brethren went up to Massachusetts and saw her rocks and sands, it was common for them to declare that they would not live there if they could have the whole State; but when they were going away, they would say "will you not give us some money?" She had raised, during the year, about $11,185, for benevolent purposes; and of that amount she had not used more than $5,000 for herself. With reference to Kansas, his body could not command, they could only advise; and in that connection he could say, that it was their earnest desire that Kansas should be settled by good Christian men. There was a very decided feeling in the Churches of Massachusetts on the subject of Slavery, but there were very few who could be said to belong to the Garrison school.

Mr. PERRIN, from Connecticut, remarked that his State was very small, but it sent out a great many great and good men. How it was, he could not tell, but it was true that those who were born and educated on the soil of Connecticut, seldom become great until they leave that State. (A remark which caused a smile.) But little as she was she exerted a great influence abroad. Wherever he traveled he found "Connecticut tone" permeating society. Concerning the subject of their griefs (Slavery) he had not one word to say.

Rev. Mr. WELLMAN brought congratulations from the Congregationalists of New-Hampshire. There they had 200 churches, 200 pastors, and 20,000 members out of a population of 270,000. They had suffered much in population from the continual stream of immigration to the West, but all things considered they were doing well. Concerning the cooperation of the Congregational Churches in Church extension, he had to say that they cherished the utmost confidence in their brethren. But if the working of the plan of cooperation was to take the money of the Congregational Churches to support Presbyterian Churches, he believed both would agree that it had better cease.

Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, was now called on to speak for the General Association of New-York.

REMARKS OF REV. R. S. STORRS.

Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, said: I have the opportunity now, which was denied me last year by the circumstances in which I was placed, of meeting this Assembly, and discharging my duty towards it in person, as I then did by letter.

I am commissioned by the General Association of New-York to express their cordial regard and sympathy with this body, their congratulations on the prosperity of the churches herein represented, and their best wishes for your future prosperity and growth. The delegate, Mr. COOK, appointed by this Assembly at its last session in St. Louis, to represent it in the meeting of the General Association of New-York, was present at that meeting, and was cordially received. I am quite confident that the report from him, if he had been present to be heard at this meeting to-day, would have indicated, on his part, a kind recognition of the cordiality that was shown to him.

The Association of New-York is not very large. It contains about 200 churches, with about 15,000 members. There are many Congregational Churches in the State that are not embraced within the Association. I do not refer to those that are connected with this body on the plan of union, so called. They are *independent* Congregational Churches, standing outside of any body. The contributions reported during the past year, to different benevolent Associations and Christian charities, were about $25,000—not a very large sum; but many of the churches are feeble, particularly in their pecuniary condition. The Association has increased considerably of late years, by forming Congregational Churches in some of the principal centres of traffic and residence throughout the State; so that, during ten years with which I have been connected with it, I have seen a marked and evident growth.

Last year a resolution was forwarded by the Association to the General Assembly at St. Louis through me as its servant, which was characterized by the Assembly as *discourteous and offensive* in its terms to them. I wish to say a few words upon that subject in an entirely frank manner, as it is a frank and honorable embassy on which I come, and as I was not present last year to explain by word of mouth (as I could not by letter) the circumstances in which that resolution was originally carried. I wish it to be understood that I do this, not by way of casting any reproach upon the Assembly, nor yet to apologize on the part of the Association—as I do not think they intended to do that which would call for an apology. But I wish to explain the circumstances in which that action was taken, that it may set in its proper light before the minds of those who have had occasion to take it into consideration.

The General Assembly of this Church met at Philadelphia in 1854, at the time when the *Nebraska Bill* was under consideration in Congress. They met, I believe, on the 18th of May. The discussion concerning that bill was then rising to its climax. It was urged with great intensity and violence in both Houses of Congress, and the fate of the bill was very soon to be decided. It passed the House on the 23d of May, at about 2 o'clock in the morning; and the Senate, on the morning of the 25th, at about 1 o'clock—when the Assembly had been in session for eight days. Soon after, it received the signature of the President, and became the law of the land.

At that time, as all of us remember, there was an intense excitement throughout the Northern States, in which men of all denominations, and almost of all parties, took part. The old boundaries of party demarcation were at the time entirely broken down, and the lines of denomination over-stepped, in order that men might more effectually offer their testimony against a measure that was so iniquitous and mischievous—a measure wrong in itself, because it was a violation of a covenant—wrong in its tendencies, carrying the germs of civil war within it—infinitely wrong and mischievous in its final consequences, if it were suffered to triumph, because it dedicated to Slavery, and to all the crime and curses that come in the train of slavery, a territory which (it had been supposed) was forever secured to Freedom by the solemn ordinances of Congress. The ministers of New-England remonstrated against it with singular unanimity—such as they had never expressed at any other time or on any other subject—*three thousand* of them affixing their signatures to the remonstrance.

It was felt that if the General Assembly at that time had lifted their voice against this measure, they would have been doing an act *within their province*. It was felt that if it was proper for them to give a stone or marble to the Washing on Monument, it was entirely within their province to lift a voice of admonition and remonstrance against this enormous wrong, which was to be prolific of future wrongs, running through other generations. It was felt that if there, in Philadelphia, under the shadow of Congress, they had lifted their voice, they would have represented, more properly than any other body, the ministry west of New-England; and thus the voice of the ministers of the whole North, in New-England and out of it, would have been turned against this measure; and that if the fiery heart of the West, and the sober brain of the East, and the sensitive nerve of the South, and the strong muscle of the North, had combined in Philadelphia in a vigorous remonstrance at that critical time, *it would have honored religion and given glory to Christ*. As reported in the newspapers, the subject was brought up in that assembly, the proposition made, and after some discussion and some confusion it was lost "for want of time."

Now, it seemed to us that if there had been time taken for anything, it might and should have been taken for this—considering the relations of Slavery to this country and the world, and especially to the progress of evangelical religion throughout our land. It seemed to us that at that critical moment, when the fate almost of a new nation at the West trembled in the balance, if there was time for anything, there might have been time for a brief, decisive, eloquent remonstrance against that wrong. It was with this feeling that the Association met afterwards at Madrid, and there adopted the resolution which was forwarded by me last year to the General Assembly. It was not intended to be "discourteous" in its terms. It stated that the action or the inaction of the Assembly had seemed to the Association a wrong. It purported that if this inaction resulted only from a cramped state of the powers of that body by the pressure of the hour of adjournment, it ought to have been overlooked, but that if such silence at that critical time was purposed and intended, it was a marked and grievous wrong. The Association, learning that the Assembly regarded the resolution as discourteous in its terms, passed the following resolutions at its last annual meeting:

Whereas, This General Association, at its meeting in Madrid in August, 1854, instructed our delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, meeting in St. Louis in May, 1856, to express our disapprobation of the inaction of that body in regard to the aggressions of Slavery, at the critical period of their session in Philadelphia in the year 1854, and to affirm that our continued correspondence with ecclesiastical bodies having Churches in Slave-holding States, should be understood rather as affording an opportunity of bearing our testimony against the sin of Slavery as existing within their bounds, than as implying our acquiescence either in the evil itself or in their silence on the subject.

And Whereas, The General Assembly at its late session in St. Louis signified their sense of a "discourteous and objectionable manner" on our part in the resolution above mentioned, therefore.

Resolved, That while we fully concede to the General Assembly the right to entertain and to indicate its own judgment respecting the expressions employed in the resolution referred to, we feel assured that in the action taken last year there was no intention to violate the laws of Christian courtesy, and no disposition to give offence to the followers of our Lord.

Resolved, That the idea of a fraternal correspondence between ecclesiastical bodies, whatever inequalities may exist between them in respect to numbers, involves the propriety and even the duty of admonition and reproof on the part of either towards the other, nor could we continue such a correspondence on any other supposition.

Resolved, That not having intended to give offence in the language used towards the General Assembly at our last session, nor yet being willing to take offence at the manner in which it was received, we still respectfully solicit their attention to the *substance* of the resolution in question.

The substance of these resolutions is this:

First, that the General Association of New York thought it the right and duty of of every Christian man, and of every Christian body, in this age and this land, when the Kingdom of Christ is to be advanced against such mighty opposition as meets it, to testify against the extension of the system of domestic bondage, which makes the family an impossibility to the black man, which puts the chastity of woman and the honor of manhood at the mercy of the master, which sells Christian men and women in the markets, and which by law *forbids* those who are subjected to the system to read the Word of God! We hold it to be the right and duty of every Christian man and every Christian body, to *remonstrate against this wickedness*. There are times when "speech is silvern and silence is golden," but there are other times when speech is golden and iron too, and silence is inaction which God cannot approve. We hold correspondence with this body, because we have recognized the spirit of liberty in it, in the past, and my presence here to-day is a proof that we honor that spirit now. For if we should find that you would have accepted and embraced the spirit of Slavery, we would walk out of all correspondence with this body, as quickly as you and I would walk out of yonder door, if this house were known to be filled with a miasma that would breed yellow fever.

Secondly, That when we are in correspondence with any other body, they have a right to remonstrate with us, and we with them, in an unoffensive and unobjectionable way, whenever we seem to them, and they to us, in error.

It should seem that anything *denominational* entered into the spirit of the Association in the matter which was pronounced "discourteous." I will state that if it had been a Congregational body, the Association would have taken its action of remonstrance with a firmer hand and a more decisive voice, than against any other branch of the Church of Christ.

I have three other resolutions which I have been requested to present:

1. *Resolved*, That this Association have observed, with regret and pain, the tendency to an increase of sectarianism in connection with Home Missionary efforts at the West, and especially the development of that spirit in the appointment of a committee by the General Assembly at St. Louis, for the institution of Synodical, Presbyterial, and generally of exploring or itinerant *Presbyterian* Missionaries, and the planting of *Presbyterian* Churches IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS in towns and neighborhoods, and the founding of Churches within the chartered limits of cities and large villages."

2. *Resolved*, That this Association would deprecate as a most serious calamity and shame to the cause of Christ, any movement towards retaliation in the same spirit, on the part of Congregationalists.

3. *Resolved*, That the protests of the General Associations of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the General Conference of Maine and the General Convention of Vermont, against the action of the General Assembly at St. Louis, meets our hearty concurrence, and should command the serious consideration of those who have taken the lead in a policy which, if persevered in, must interrupt the ancient harmony of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the work of Missions.

We do not desire, in any degree, to limit the effort at self-extension on the part of this body. If the old system of cooperation, as we have understood it, is persevered in on the old basis, we will most heartily go on with that. If the new system of self-extension can be accepted by each body—Presbyterians and Congregationalists alike—and the old cooperative system ceases to be, then we shall not quarrel with that; but we will do our best to pace with you, side by side, to the Rocky Mountains and over them.

Yet if the present plan, which seems to us to involve what was stated by the delegate from New-Hampshire, that the Congregationalists shall continue to cooperate in the Home Missionary Society as heretofore, while the Presbyterians devote their moneys and their efforts more and more to denominational movements, in distinction from the simple preaching of the Cross of Christ, it seems to us that the ancient cooperation must cease. For a channel which cuts into the very bosom of

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Treaty of Peace—The Imperial Baby—Another Napoleonic Dodge—The American Embassy—New Nobles—Churching the Empress—The Murder in the Rue Lafitte—Death of Mrs. T. P. Rossiter—An American Wedding in Naples, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

THE EFFECT UPON PARIS.

The ratification and the publication of the Treaty of Peace passed at Paris without any demonstration of a marked character. The stipulations of the treaty evidently give satisfaction, but they have failed to produce any favorable effect upon the Stock market, or to change the ordinary current of business transactions. The purport of the treaty was, however, already known, and its publication, therefore, discovered no new fact to the public. There was, indeed, surprise upon one point—the omission in the treaty of a mention of Nicolaieff and the Sea of Azoff; but this surprise only lasted for a day, and was dissipated by the publication of the protocols, or minutes of the Conference.

The ante-publication of the treaty by a Bruxelles journal has been the cause of the arrest of a gentleman of Paris, the director of an agency of publicity. The gentleman now lies in the prison Mazas, where he is allowed to see no one, and the Government is determined to investigate the affair thoroughly to discover, if possible, and to punish the guilty parties. Of the copy published, three or four articles were wanting, which proves that it must have been collected by domestics or under-clerks at the Minister's from loose slips or notes of the proceedings of the Conference, and not from the regular minutes.

The omission of Nicolaieff and the Sea of Azoff from the treaty also clears up another difficulty which you will recollect as having made a certain sensation at the time of its occurrence. I refer to the article published sometime ago by the *Siècle*, and reproduced as the opinions of the Government in the columns of the *Moniteur*, in which it was declared that there could be no reliable peace obtained from a treaty which did not require the destruction of the maritime arsenals of Nicolaieff. At that time the *Constitutionnel* declared the article was copied into the Government journal by mistake, whereupon the *Moniteur* replied that it alone was authorized to speak for the Government, and that when by accident an error did glide into its columns, it would correct it itself. But it now seems that it was an error, since nothing is said in the treaty on the subject, and since it appears by the protocols that no difficulty was made on the subject.

☞ This morning the *Moniteur* again calls the attention of the public to the fact that it alone speaks for the Government, and denounces a statement of the *Constitutionnel* as false, in which that journal asserts that at the grand peace review, of the 1st of April, the Marshal NARVAEZ, of Spain, was not *directly* invited by the Emperor to enter his suite, and did not mount one of His Majesty's horses. The *Moniteur* says that the Emperor, without mingling in the interior affairs of Spain, honors every eminent man, in good relations with France, and that when these men have fallen from power, he is happy to find occasion to give them, by acts of courtesy, proofs of esteem, which ought not to offend anybody.

In this pertinacity of the Government journal in rebuking the *Constitutionnel*, there is a feature worth noticing. The *Constitutionnel* is not only a ministerial journal, but it is the most fulsome of all the Paris journals in its praises of the Emperor and his Government. Its eulogies of LOUIS NAPOLEON are positively nauseating. When it received the rebuke on account of the article of the *Siècle*, its responsible editor, M. AMEDEE DE CESENA, resigned his position, urging wounded dignity as an excuse. But he subsequently, upon receiving a verbal apology from the Minister of the Interior, assumed again the re-daction of the journal. A week ago M. DE CESENA announced the speedy publication of a work from his own pen, entitled *The Cesars and the Napoleons*, a work which places, it is said, the present French Empire and the present Emperor above all Governments and all rulers of ancient or modern times. It is upon the heels of this announcement that the Government seizes the occasion of the insignificant remark in regard to Marshal NARVAEZ, to again wound the susceptibilities of M. DE CESENA. What does it mean?

THE BABY.

The attempts to get up an excitement over the Imperial Infant do not succeed. When the baby is promenaded in the Garden of the Tuileries, a crowd of people collect to look at the fine linen with which it is enveloped, for they can see nothing more; but these are the same people who gather to see a kite fly, or to watch a miniature ship sail on the basins of the Garden. They are the *flaneurs* of Paris—the "garniture" which swells in the columns of the *Moniteur* on the occasion of any Government show.

At first the baby was christened and then decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. When the Empress was able to sit up in bed and support the young Prince on her bosom, MAYER and PIERSON were called in to photograph the group. Once photographed in this interesting position, lithographs have multiplied as rapidly as the days pass; and I discover on one of these patriotic efforts that the baby carries the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, on the side of which is suspended the star in diamonds and gold, and this, her Majesty is playing with. The allusion is obscure. The appearance of these engravings, however, do not seem to infuse much enthusiasm into the subjects, for it must be admitted that his infantile highness looks very much like any other mass of pulpy juvenility.

Then it was ordered that the soldiers, wherever and whenever met by the baby, must beat the rat, tap, tap, which is beat for the Emperor himself. But, as the baby has not yet ventured away from the palace, no opportunity has been afforded this portion of His Majesty's subjects to show their admiration for this last effort of His Majesty "in the cause of public order."

Finally, a paragraph appears in yesterday's *Moniteur* which announces that, by order of the Emperor, the Imperial infant has been inscribed as *enfant de troupe* on the muster-roll of the First Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard! What next?

ANOTHER NAPOLEONIC DODGE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has long deemed the moneys of France deficient in execution, because his head lacked the crown of laurel which the head of his uncle bore during the latter years of the Empire. But how to order the change without exciting the ridicule of the French people was a problem, for their ridicule is more to be feared than their hate. At last His Majesty hit upon the following plan, (which might or might not have been borrowed from BARNUM's Autobiography.) A Paris correspondent of a Lyons journal wrote a complaint that the head of the Emperor, the man who at this moment was giving peace to the world, &c., &c., on the moneys of France, was not crowned with laurel. Whereupon a workman of Lyons got up a petition, which was signed by many workmen, praying the Control of the Mint of France to place the laurel on his Majesty's brow on all moneys hereafter struck. Of course the prayer will be heard, and we shall soon see the wreath of laurel arching the dandyish moustache and goatee of NAPOLEON the Little.

LIEUT. JEROME BONAPARTE.

Lieut. BONAPARTE, formerly of the Army of the United States, late of the Crimean Army, where he distinguished himself by his bravery and modesty, has just been attached to the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, and will form part of the expedition to Kabylie. During the three months this officer has been on furlough in Paris he has been much received in society, where his fine personal appearance and his name have made him one of the lions. He is usually met in company with his father, Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

It is again reported that the Senate is about to pass a *Senatus consultum* which will confer on the Emperor the power of creating titles of nobility. These titles, which will be conferred almost exclusively on officers who have distinguished themselves in the late war, will be accompanied with a dotation. It is said there will be two Dukes: who are they? PELISSIER and CANROBERT? I should rather say one or three. PELISSIER alone, or PELISSIER, CANROBERT, and WALEWSKI; for WALEWSKI is a Bonaparte, and has labored hard in his feeble way in seconding the views of his master. Then they enumerate five Counts, which will include BOSQUET, NEL, [illegible], BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and MARTIMPREY. And lastly, one hundred Barons!

[illegible] OF HER MAJESTY.

☞ It is to-day that the "churching" of her Majesty takes place. The ceremony will be performed privately in the apartments of the Tuileries, Her Majesty will then, for the first time, receive visitors and go out on promenade for the first time.

THE MURDER IN THE RUE LAFITTE.

Much excitement prevails, especially on the Bourse, in regard to the unnatural murder and subsequent suicide, which occurred in the Rue Lafitte, on Monday morning last. A son-in-law murdered his father-in-law, both extensive operators in stocks, by first cutting his throat with a razor and then shooting him through the head. The father-in-law was lying in bed asleep at the moment of the attack. The son-in-law afterwards shot himself through the head and expired a few hours afterwards. But you will see full particulars in the journals, and I only mention the subject in order to state that the cause of this unnatural act, as given by the family to the journals, is not the cause which is given for it by the acquaintances of the two victims on the Bourse. The family attribute the crime to a quarrel which occurred between the married and a single daughter the day before in regard to going to the races at the Champ de Mars, and in which the father took sides with his unmarried daughter. But on the Bourse it is attributed to the fact that the son-in-law had lately made enormous losses in stock speculations which the father-in-law had refused longer to liquidate; that the son in-law, in order to withdraw himself from his difficulties had committed acts which seriously compromised his honor, acts of which the father-in-law was cognizant, and for which he had reproached him. The law courts will soon reveal the truth.

THE COSSACKS ARE COMING.

The Russians commence to arrive in scores. It is said that already thirty thousand passports have been issued at St. Petersburg for France alone. Those who arrived do not appear as gay as formerly; they wear an air of reserve, as if they were in a country where their position was compromised. But they are mistaken; the French are only too glad to see them, and if they have not already forgotten Sebastopol, are, at least, ready to believe, for the Russians' sake, that it was the English they fought down there, and not the Russians.

DEATH OF MRS. ROSSITER.

A real sensation of pain was experienced yesterday morning by the entire American population of Paris in hearing of the death of Mrs. ROSSITER. This lady, who was the wife of Mr. T. P. ROSSITER, the well known artist of New-York, and daughter of Dr. ELEAZAR PARMLEY, corner of Broadway and Bond street, gave birth seven weeks ago to a son. Soon after her confinement, she was attacked with puerperal fever, which degenerated into a typhoid form of disease, and it was this which continued with varied degrees of intensity to the moment of her death. Mrs. ROSSITER was a remarkable woman. She had talent, accomplishments, and a good heart. Every line, every movement of her fine person, was stamped with dignity and goodness. She was one of those women of whom the world never dares to speak evil, and her early death in the prime of youth will long leave behind her, as well in France as in the United States, the regrets of more true friends than it falls to the lot of most people to make.

The body of Mrs. ROSSITER has been embalmed, and will go home next week for burial on board the Havre steamer *Fulton*, accompanied by her sorrowing husband and three young children.

AN AMERICAN WEDDING AT NAPLES.

The daughter of His Excellency ROBERT DALE OWEN, American Minister at Naples, was married a few days ago at that place, to Dr. JAMES A. COOPER, of New-Harmony, Indiana. MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Great Review and Delivery of Standards by the Queen at Madrid—Appearance of the Various Corps—The Huntsmen—the Artillery—the Cavalry—Madrid Ladies gone to Valladolid—Senor Osma—Affairs at Valentia—Espartero—The Militia Disarmed—Trouble in the Cortes—Ministerial Difficulties.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

The newspapers from Madrid bring accounts of the grand review of 40,000 men by the Queen on the 20th inst. It seems to have been a brilliant affair—the Queen in an open carriage drawn by six horses, with a crowd of general officers about it. Field-Marshal ESPARTERO, the Duke of Victory, on the right; Marshal O'DONNELL, Minister of War, on the left; Marshal CONCHA, Marquis of the Duero, elder brother to Captain-General CONCHA, of Cuba, beside ESPARTERO; Marshal the Duke of SAN MIGUEL, who saved Madrid and the Queen in 1854; Gen. ROS DE OLANO, Commander-in-Chief of the Infantry of the Kingdom; Gen. SERVANO, Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery; the Ministers of the Crown; Gen. FERRAZ, Inspector-General of the National Militia; and a crowd of officers of less note, followed by a brilliant escort of lancers, dragoons, and lancers of the militia, made up a Royal staff, the admired of all admirers.

After the consecration of the banners of the battalions of the militia of the province in the presence of the Queen and her staff, of the French Ambassador, the Minister of the United States, Mr. DODGE of Iowa, and other great dignitaries, they were conducted in a Royal carriage to the wide space or promenade called the Saloon of the Prado, and there delivered by the Queen in person to the various corps, the roar of cannon announcing to the most distant spectators the delivery of each banner. The standards of the infantry regiments are handsomely embroidered silk flags—purple ground and designs in golden-colored silk, surrounded with a *cravat*, as the Spaniards call it, of the colors of Spain.

The artillery and cavalry carry a golden lion, about ten or twelve inches long, and proportionate height, with his paw on a little world, just big enough for him, and a *cravat* drooping on the staff beneath him. It is really a very handsome toy to fight about.

The standards all blessed and confided to their respective corps, ESPARTERO made a speech in the name of the Queen, and the Royal *cortége* moved to take up a position in front of the Ministry of War, at the bottom of the great street of Alcala, leading up into the centre of the city from the Prado to the Puerto del Sol. Then the defile of the troops before the Queen commenced. First passed the Infantry marching at double quick step, in column of companies, bands playing, and colors displayed in battalions of from 900 to 1,200 strong, with that light, swift, springing step for which the Spaniards are remarkable, and which makes them the best marchers in the world. The *Cazadores*, or huntsmen, were particularly remarked. They appeared in their new uniform—red pantaloons to the knee, the lower leg close buttoned in gaiters of dark cloth, a tunic, or frock of blue, with red and green trimmings, and a shako of white felt, top of patent leather, something in the form of a common Scotch bonnet, with a vizor and a cockade stuck in front, green loops and trimmings. This shako sheds rain, is very light, and can be doubled up like a Scotch bonnet and put in the knapsack. Every man carries a water-proof poncho strapped on to the knapsack.

The *Cazadores* are all armed with the Minnié rifle, and are an exceedingly martial-looking corps. At the practice in the Queen's wood of the Pardo, the other day, a batallion of 900 men, hit their mark of a single man, 90 times in every 100 shots, at 350 paces. Good huntsmen, those!

Then came the artillery—on the trot—each battery consisting of eight bronze pieces, 6 12-pounders and two 24-pounder howitzers, harnessed each with six of those splendid great Spanish mules, who whipped them over the stony street like playthings. Then the mountain artillery, each piece a short light 12-pounder howitzer, mounted on the back of a huge mule, attended by two companions, one just before him carrying the gun carriage, and another just behind carrying the ammunition. On the saddle of the latter was the same contrivance for securing the piece as on the first named, so that if the first should die suddenly, his companion, whose nose now formed so intimate an acquaintance with his own tail, would become his successor in another sense, and carry off the gun. Next came the mounted artillery, a splendid corps, every man mounted on a fine Andalusian horse, with sabre and pistols. Every piece, and caisson, harnessed with six horses, of the breed of the Guadalquiver, which still retains its Arab blood, and who charged past Her Majesty at full gallop almost like light cavalry.

The Spaniards are justly proud of their artillery. It has been traditionally good throughout all their history, and I can testify from personal inspection on a former visit that it certainly is not inferior to any at the present day. They are expert gunners, and the material, horse-flesh, and whole equipment of their batteries is of the first order. I seriously doubt, also, whether, for actual campaigning service, those teams of well-drilled mules would not be found, for the artillery of the line, superior to the cattle which any other nation can produce for the same service.

After the Artillery came the Cavalry—the Lancers of the Militia at a prudent trot, though well mounted and looking well. Perhaps they could have charged, if the column in front had not been a little slow in getting out of their way. After them came the Lancers of the Army, on the full run, flagiets streaming, bodies bent, ranks slightly waving as they swept on, eager, swift—a glorious sight. Then the Dragoons and Cuirassiers—carbines on the thigh, sabres out—on the full gallop, ranks firm, every horse well in hand, every helmet well set, steady and iron-looking as if they had been motionless.

They are magnificent troops. I saw them charge a battery of 20 pieces at Vicalvaro. How rapidly they enveloped it! How irresistibly they rode through and through it. How unflinchingly they bore the fire, first of the battery itself which tore them dreadfully before they could get at it—then of the infantry on whose bayonets they sprang in the rear of the guns. The Spanish cavalry is good—well-made horses, bold, firm riders and brave men.

So passed the famous review of the forty thousand, which some said was to be the signal of another *coup d'état*—some the commencement of another revolution—and more, that it would be nothing more than a great national holiday—and these were right. The day was fine, not too warm; but every helmet and bayonet and lance and polished gun shone in the bright rays of an April sun—shone its prettiest; but could hardly equal the fire of the dark eyes of the beautiful Madrid women who filled the balconies of the great street of Alcala. Mantillas thrown back, fans in motion—a galaxy of miles of as fair, fluttering, delicate, soft, plump and passionate humanity, as can be found the world over.

ESPARTERO, as the representative of the Queen, and LUXON, Minister of Public Works, have gone to Valadolid to inaugurate the works on the railway to Burgos. The Señor DE OSMO, formerly Minister of Peru at Washington, and afterwards the negotiator of the treaty of peace and recognition by Spain of the independence of that country, is the President of the Company, who has undertaken to construct the road. You know OSMA made himself a colossal fortune in the guano operations soon after the fructifying properties of that article were discovered. His wife is sister to the Spanish Minister of State, ZABALA.

This latter personage continues at Valentia with his Viceregal powers, quieting that rebellious province. But it seems they wont be quiet—not very quiet at least. ZABALA has thought proper to disarm 21 companies of the National Militia of that city, and the rest have offered the passive resistance of not wishing to do duty or obey orders ever since. So the city authorities have resigned—others elected—resigned again, and still others elected, without being able to settle the government of the city on any other basis, just at present, than the 10,000 bayonets ZABALA has at his disposal. Meantime, the insurrection of Valentia has got into the Cortes at Madrid, and terrible speeches are pronounced against the ministers, who keep as mum as possible and take the storm on their backs.

O'DONNELL presides over the Council of Ministers in the absence of ESPARTERO. And it is much feared they will all be turned out of office, neck and heels, by a formal vote of censure on the part of the Cortes, before the return of the illustrious Duke of Victory. Some people imagine that this is just what ESPARTERO would like, and his purpose in taking himself out of the way just at this moment. He would thus get rid of O'DONNELL quietly, and might return to form a Ministry to his own mind, out of the *puro*, and even the democratic, elements at his disposal. We shall see. AN AMERICAN.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GADSDEN—NEW COMMERCIAL AND POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES—AMERICAN GRIEVANCES IN MEXICO—DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH MINISTER, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, May 5, 1856.

General GADSDEN left this city yesterday morning for the United States. The General is in very poor health, and his visit to the States is in consequence of his physician's advice. I believe he carries with him a commercial and postal treaty. The importance of this treaty is very great to the two countries. A postal treaty has long been needed, and the importance of a commercial treaty is too great for the United States to lose sight of at the present time. General GADSDEN has of late been too closely confined by the annoyances heaped upon him by the issues between this country and the United States; and these of late have been rapidly increasing, until now it seems to me that there is no alternative left but for the United States to enforce an honest respect to the rights of her citizens trading with this country. Consuls have been discharged who have been exercising their functions for years; quiet commercial men have been imprisoned, and their business suspended, without a trial; one hundred and twenty *American citizens*, who supposed they were enlisting in the cause of liberty against the tyranny of SANTA ANA, have been imprisoned, chained, beaten through a wild country for a distance of seven hundred and fifty miles, naked, starving and sick, relying upon the charity of what few foreigners they could meet for the little comforts they could get, and have been branded as "pirates" for the last five months, without being able to get a trial; an *American (!)* whale-ship has been seized as a prize, because it was the victim of fraud, (or mistake of power,) practiced by persons regularly authorized by General ALVAREZ, and this ship, although the captain threw himself on the protection of this Government so soon as he learned his position, has been virtually confiscated, without as much as an investigation being made into the merits of her case, and her captain and officers held prisoners for five months without a trial. These, with many other cases, have been heaped upon General GADSDEN, until he has worked himself down so low that nature could hold out no longer, and he has gone home to recruit himself. He is expected back here again within two months.

The Spanish Minister, Señor SEAS, left here this morning, to take the *Texas* of the 8th, on his return to Spain. I learn that his mission has been very unsatisfactory to his Government, and that his place is to be filled by a diplomat of more determination and less diplomacy. There are serious grievances between Mexico and Spain, concerning the Spanish conventional debt and other claims, which have arisen out of the late revolution against SANTA ANA.

The road between here and Vera Cruz is reported to be in a safe condition. A strong guard has been put on to keep the robbers down; but on many of the other roads the robbers are very troublesome. A report was in circulation here, that the British Consul of Acapulco with his lady, had been murdered on their way from this city to Acapulco, by the robbers. As this report may have found its way into some of the papers in New-York, I take pleasure in contradicting the report. The British Minister here, feeling anxious about the matter, wrote to friends on the road for information, and this morning received letters from different parties contradicting the report, as well as one from the Consul himself, who had arrived alive and well at Acapulco.

The *Archibald Gracie* expedition is still in *statu quo*, so far as the action of this Government is concerned. Admiral ZERMAN was refused an audience by ALVAZES, and is now supposed to be on his way back to this city. It is understood that Gen. GADSDEN, before his departure, made a bold demand in relation to this matter, and in case this demand be not respected will write to San Francisco to have the *Independence* proceed at once to capture the *Archibald Gracie* and *Rebecca Adams*. This is the only way in which this matter can ever be settled. The men are arriving here in a destitute condition. For the honor of the nation they hail from something should be done for them.

Newspaper Accounts.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS—THE BISHOP OF PUEBLA ON THE HARO REVOLUTION—THE LA PAZ EXPEDITION—EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY—THE GOVERNMENT VS. THE CHURCH—BANISHMENT OF GENERAL LA VEGA—AMNESTY TO PRISONERS—A CRUSHING LAW FOR THE CLERGY.

By the arrival at New-Orleans of the steamship *Texas*, we have news from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from the City of Mexico to the 5th of May. The papers contain no political intelligence of special importance. We take the following from the *New-Orleans Picayune*:

Congress is engaged in revising the acts of the last Administration of SANTA ANA. Some of these acts have been approved, but many annulled. A rumor existed that the Mesilla Valley Treaty was under discussion, and was to be abrogated. This seems not to be the fact. It came up in order as a measure of SANTA ANA's Government, without any intention to disturb it.

The Bishop of Puebla has addressed a long communication to the President, to vindicate his conduct in the revolution of HARO Y TAMARIZ. He admits having loaned money, but denies having aided in any other manner to advance his cause. The reply of the Minister of Justice is stinging, handling the Bishop without gloves, and showing most conclusively that without the assistance of the clergy there would have been no bloodshed.

Admiral ZERMAN, of the La Paz expedition to Lower California, has gone to the State of Guerrero, to confer with Gen. ALVAREZ, but the General has refused to hold any intercourse with him. In a note to ZERMAN he says, among other things: "Abusing my name, you have attempted to make me an object of ridicule, in gratuitously supposing that I approved of the expedition which you took to Lower California. Such conduct is worthy of a man who bears upon him the base mark of a filibuster." Our readers will remember that two weeks ago we predicted this reception to the Admiral. On the other hand, it is said that the American Minister has peremptorily demanded the immediate release of the bark *Rebecca Adams*, captured along with ZERMAN and the Americans.

An American paper has been started in Mexico, of which WILLIAM MORAN is editor and proprietor; we have received a copy of the prospectus in English, and, although it is not in mortals always to command success, yet his talents and enterprise deserve it.

Some important changes in the Ministry will soon take place, of which information may be expected by the next steamer. Gen. PARRODI is now acting Minister of War, as Gen. YANEZ has resigned. The utmost harmony exists in the Cabinet, and the President is, at the present time, in high favor with the people and with Congress. There is to be no "let up" against the clergy and military; both are to be thoroughly subjected to the civil authority. One paper says that a Bishop has had to bring suit for a debt before an ordinary Justice of the Peace. What a fall was there of dignity! Heretofore they could ride in their own exclusive laws coach; but of the fate which awaits them this is omnibus!

Another paper says that a bishop has been sued before a Justice of the Peace! The *Sociedad* sneers at this, and says, among other things, "perhaps they will drag him through the streets to jail, and to the gibbet," adding, "Let us say at once that we have abjured our faith and religion, till we may know what it will come to at last." The *Siglo* replies, "Does our creed, does our religion consist in this, that a bishop who has debts shall not pay them because he is a bishop?" The Bishop of Puebla has written a long letter to President COMONFORT, protesting against the seizure of the Church property in his diocese; to which an excellent answer is made by LAFRAGUA, the Minister of the Interior. This answer is very lengthy, but as our correspondent has heretofore furnished us with all the points upon which this measure could be justified, we find nothing new in this reply of the Government, which we need publish.

The military have also received some particular attention from the Government. Gen. UBAGA has asked leave to quit the country, which has been granted along with a passport for that purpose.

Much excitement has been created in relation to the imprisonment or rather banishment of Gen. LA VEGA to the Castle of Perote. It seems that he has committed a grave offence—a double offence, being both against military regulations and public opinion. The General has presumed to censure, in print, the conduct of the Government in reducing to the ranks of common soldiers the generals, chiefs, and officers who participated in the late revolution of HARO Y TAMARIZ. He has publicly declared that the decision upon the fourth article of the capitulation has been unjust and unmerited. By that article, it will be remembered, the rebel officers were to remain in the army in such manner as the Executive should determine, and the Executive has determined that they shall remain as common soldiers. For once, Gen. LA VEGA has forgotten his usual prudence. Being the pet officer of the whole army, with immense prestige, never having participated in any pronunciamiento, and having always been obedient to the actual Government, he has acquired a reputation for honesty and patriotism, equaled by few in the whole country. It will be remembered that he commanded the artillery at Palo Alto, where he was taken prisoner. Being exchanged, he was again made prisoner at Cerro Gordo; on both occasions he stood to his guns to be captured with them. Since the last abdication of SANTA ANA, he was for a few weeks the head of the Government; but he gracefully yielded to ALVAREZ, and more recently was actively employed at the side of President COMONFORT, in the siege of Puebla. LA VEGA is, no doubt, deeply disgusted with the abolition of the *fueros* or privileges of the army. None of the old officers can view with complacency this sweeping away of those rights which heretofore have given them a preeminent consideration in the State. He has violated the military *ordenanza* in presuming to censure a military act of his military superior in command. Consequently he was immediately ordered into confinement, for three months, in the Castle of Perote.

An amnesty has been accorded to the prisoners at Puebla, and to all others engaged in that rebellion. They are permitted to leave the country, and are not to return for four years; or, if residing in it, they are prohibited from holding any public employment for the same period. The generals and chiefs are to remain as common soldiers for six years; the other officers are dismissed from the army, to reside at places designated by the Executive, and not to hold office of any kind.

The decree of President ALVAREZ of last November, abolishing the privileges (*fueros*) of the Church and military, came up last week in Congress, for ratification by that body. This decree is called here the law of JUAREZ, as that Senor was the Minister of Justice who signed and published it. It was ratified all but unanimously. It takes away all civil and criminal jurisdiction from military tribunals, and all civil jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical courts, leaving only to the clergy cognizance of criminal cases against priests or other *religiosos*. This law is crushing to the clerical and military aristocracy, heretofore triable only by their peers in all cases, both as regards crimes and property. Hereafter they will be no better than lay plebians before the laws, with the same rights and no more than a *lepero*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Wm. Schaffenberg's Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

The following letter was received by Sheriff WILLETT from Governor CLARK yesterday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 19, 1856.

James C. Willett, Esq., Sheriff of New-York:

SIR: Application has been made to me to commute the sentence of WILLIAM SCHAFFENBERG, who is now in your custody awaiting execution, from death to imprisonment for life. The twelve jurors who convicted him of murder, unite in recommending him to Executive clemency. The Recorder of the City of New-York, who was the Judge on the trial, and the District Attorney, who conducted the prosecution, concur in saying that the recommendation of the jury was warranted by many facts and circumstances appearing in the evidence, and those officers also both recommend a commutation. Under all the circumstances of the case, I have decided to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. You will, therefore, in obedience to the warrant herewith transmitted, convey the said SCHAFFENBERG to the State Prison at Sing Sing, there to be confined during the term of his natural life. Respectfully, MYRON H. CLARK.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—*Trial Term.—Part I.*—Nos. 532, 521, 534, 656, 657, 658, 688, 689, 690, 695, 696, 697, 699, 700, 701. *Part II.*—No Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 338, 344, 1, 173, 36, 384, 579, 355, 3, 482, 668, 611, 231, 91, 569, 614, 491, 575, 257, 386, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 623, 211, 612, 538, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 636, 637, 639, 640, 641, 642, 644, 645, 512, 513, 445, 495.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 174, 203, 20, 30, 104, 422, 540, 581, 586, 587, 588, 589, 593, 594, 598, 600, 602, 605, 606, 607. The Court opens at 10 A. M.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 16.

Judge HALL has sent down his decisions in the three following cases heard before him in April last.

DEMURRER—MOTION TO AMEND.

Augustin Valarino vs. *William D. Thompson.*—The defendant having demurred to the plaintiff's declaration in this cause, which demurrer was overruled by the Court, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff, application was made to amend the order so as to allow the defendant to plead to the merits.

Ordered, that the order overruling the demurrer be so amended.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Larocque and Barlow; for defendant, Messrs. Emerson and Prichard.

FORFEITURE FOR SMUGGLING—SEIZURE PLEADING.

The United States vs. *The Steamship Washington.*—The libel was filed to forfeit the vessel by reason of some goods having been smuggled in her. When the case was called for trial, a motion was made on behalf of the claimants to dismiss the libel, because it did not aver that the vessel had been *seized* as forfeited.

The Court now granted the motion unless the District-Attorney shall within 40 days file an affidavit of himself or the Collector at the time of the commencement of the suit, that he believes there was an actual and sufficient seizure of the steamer prior to the filing of the libel, and that such seizure was still subsisting when the libel was filed, and shall thereupon amend the libel; or unless he shall within 60 days apply for leave to amend the libel.

For the U. S., Mr. McKeon. For the claimants Mr. Cutting.

Otto Dill vs. *The Bark Colombo.*—Exceptions to Commissioners' report overruled.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PRACTICE—BOND UNDER THE ACT—AMENDMENTS.

Richard Rostron, et. al. vs. *The Bark Vickery, her cargo and freight.*—This case came up on a motion. The libel was filed, claiming to recover $12,000 upon a bottomry bond on the bark, her cargo and freight. John A. Machado, representing vessel, cargo and freight, appeared and filed a claim as owner of the vessel, and a bond to the Marshal under the act of Congress, executed in the sum of $24,000, and the property discharged. The libelants thereupon, without notice to the claimant's proctors, filed amendments to their libel setting out that the cargo had been sold to various persons for notes which had not yet been given, making those persons parties, and praying that the notes, as proceeds of the cargo, might be brought into Court to abide its decree, and thereupon issued citations against all the persons now made parties.

The claimant's proctors now moved on affidavits that the amendments and citations might be set aside.

The Court said that the Act of Congress makes it the duty of the Marshal to *stay the execution of the process, or discharge the property arrested*, on receiving a bond in double the amount, such as was given here; the condition of which is not to restore the property, but to pay the decree. The evident object of the Act is to prevent an attachment of property, and if the bond is given there is then no necessity of executing the process, and the bond being due, to pay the decree, even to the full amount claimed. The libelants have no claim that the property should still be brought into Court.

That it is not necessary that a claimant to the Marshal under the act should be the owner of the whole property; when he gives a bond is is good for any decree that may be recovered against cargo, and freight, and ship; and the delivery of such a bond at once vests the Marshal. If the bond should be bad, the Court may then direct the Marshal to proceed under his process, notwithstanding the bond.

That it was irregular to file the amendments without notice or application to the Court; but, this point is not a material one, inasmuch as the [illegible]

The amendments and citations must be set aside with costs, to be taxed.

For libelants, Messrs. Larocque and Barlow. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Compton vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad.*—This is an action for injuries received by the plaintiff, in consequence of the car, on which he was traveling, being thrown off the track by the misplacement of a switch. The Jury were charged, and, after due deliberation, brought in a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—MAY 16.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

Kayser vs. *Kühn.*—This was an action for the recovery of money on contract. The plaintiff sold some jewelry to the defendant, which the latter afterwards returned and refused to pay for. On behalf of the defendants it was contended, that inasmuch as the goods were taken back by the agent of the plaintiff he could not recover. Verdict for plaintiff, $128 94.

Reimer and Mecke vs. *Owens, Kettleman and others.*—The plaintiffs in this case are merchants doing business at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-street. The complaint states that in August, 1854, the defendants, in erecting a building on the premises No. 11 Pine street, committed various trespasses upon the premises of No. 9, and damaged their goods to such an extent that they have sustained a loss amounting to sixteen thousand dollars, and they, therefore, pray judgment for that amount.

Several witnesses were examined by the plaintiffs and the case is still unfinished. The Court adjourned at 3 o'clock P. M., to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—MAY 16.

Before Recorder Smith.

THE COWHIDING CASE NO. 1.

A. A. Phillips, Counsel for Lyster and Walters, at the close of the session, made a motion to postpone further action in relation to his clients, until Friday next.

He stated that if sentence was then passed, and the defendants should suffer imprisonment, justice would be denied to some seven other individuals now under indictment before the U. S. Court, for an infraction of the neutrality laws, and with whom Walters and Lyster were implicated.

These trials before the U. S. Court were put down for Tuesday next, and if his clients in the present case, were deprived of their liberty now, through the action of the Sessions, the trials of the seven others could not be proceeded with before the higher tribunal on Tuesday.

Recorder SMITH, therefore, made an order that Lyster and Walters might have until Tuesday to put in their affidavits in mitigation of punishment, and that sentence would be passed upon them on Friday next, without fail.

LONG ISLAND.

Wm. W. Russell against George Law.

This case, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge ROCKWELL, for several weeks past, was brought to a close yesterday. Mr. MURPHY summed up for the defence, and Mr. WARING for the plaintiff. The case was submitted to the jury at 4 o'clock, and not having agreed upon a verdict at the adjournment of the Court, they were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

The jury agreed upon a verdict at 6 o'clock P. M., said to be for the plaintiff, awarding some $14,000.

The Explosion—Caused by a Little Girl.

Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday in Brooklyn, on the boy killed the day previous at an explosion on Lafayette-avenue, when it was elicited that the explosion was caused by a little girl 7 years old, who threw a piece of lighted paper at one of the workmen through an open window. It fell into a box of combustibles, where the man worked, and he was so badly injured that he cannot live. His name is JOHN MCCORMICK. PATRICK DOUGHERTY and WM. DOYLE, injured at the same time, will probably recover.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath Schools was celebrated yesterday. The Schools turned out in full strength, and at 3 o'clock assembled in the different Churches as heretofore published, and at the conclusion of their exercises countermarched in Henry-street. There were nearly 17,000 scholars and teachers out on parade. Short, pithy speeches and good hearty songs constituted the in-door exercises. After these, each school, with its banners and badges, marched to its own room and ate cakes and sandwiches and oranges, and drank lemonade so long as the little fellows could hold anything eatable or drinkable.

In the evening, the annual meeting was held, a crowded house partaking in the exercises.

Improvements.

The foundations for three palatial private dwellings have been commenced on Brooklyn Heights, on the property known as the Pierepont estate, fronting the East River and extending from Montague-street to Joralemon. The estimated cost of each building is about 60,000.

This is a portion of the property which an effort was made to secure for a Park.

Economising.

The Union Ferry Company, which has gained considerable reputation for magnanimity by continuing the wages of persons in their employ while sick, has recently turned over a new leaf, and on Saturday the employes received notice that thenceforth they would receive pay only for such time as on actual duty.

Powers of the Brooklyn Auditor.

In a case recently brought before the City Court, Brooklyn, Judge CULVER has decided that the Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn cannot be compelled to pay any claim against the city without the sanction of the Auditor, notwithstanding the Common Council may have ordered him to do so, and such action of that body is approved of by the Mayor.

☞ Cowhiding is not confined to the backs of editors alone. A shoemaker in the Eastern District of Brooklyn cowhided another man in the same line of business on Monday. A woman was at the bottom of the affair.

Brooklyn Common Council.

This body met on Monday evening, but adjourned without transacting any regular business, on account of the death of Mrs. Wm. H. Morris, daughter of Mayor Hall. A resolution of sympathy was adopted.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 19, 21, 25, 27, 36, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, May 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Privately, the business is insignificant, and rates are irregular and languid. By auction, sales were made to-day of 1,477 bags Rio, at 9¼c.@11¾c., averaging 10c. ₱ lb., and indicating a decline of nearly ¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market appears rather quiet, yet is quoted very firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is somewhat unsettled. Common qualities are dull and a shade cheaper, being in very slack demand.

...k Daily Times.

...WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856.

...NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single ... Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a ...

...NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be ... and the other at seven o'clock P. M. It ... as the subscribers of the DAILY TIMES.

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...Advertisements intended for our Weekly ... left at our office on or before ... morning at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

...The U. S. steamship *Canada* arrived at ... last night, bringing advices one week ... those brought by the *Asia* at this ... news, which will be found on our ... Pages, comes to us at so late an hour that ... impossible for us to notice it in detail.

...In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SEWARD ... the message of the House resolution, relative to the Cape de Verde sufferers, but without ... The bill providing for consular and ... expenses was passed. A joint resolution was reported from the Committee on ..., with the object of ascertaining the growth and consumption of tobacco and cotton in the several countries of the world. Mr. ... then concluded his remarks on the Kansas question, and was followed by Messrs. CASS, DOUGLAS and MASON, in reply. The discussion will be found characteristic and interesting. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, granting 1,048,000 acres of land to Wisconsin, for Railroads. It was not disposed of.

...We take it for granted that the Board of Aldermen will confirm at once the Mayor's nomination of Mr. A. W. STOUT to be Chamberlain of the City. The selection is eminently judicious and creditable to the appointing power. Mr. S. is well known, in all circles where he is known at all, as a gentleman of ability and the highest integrity. We wish none of the Mayor's nominations to places of public trust were more obnoxious to censure than this.

...We are glad to see that the Congressional Committee of Inquiry has sent to Washington a large bundle of the testimony it has taken. It is evident that this official development of the villainy which controlled the Kansas elections, was not safe while within reach of the actors in those outrageous scenes. Plans were on foot to mob the Committee and seize its papers. We are glad they have been thwarted thus far.

...Our special correspondent at Washington telegraphs to us that the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON is definitely settled upon, although the event may be deferred for some days.

The Kansas Inquiry.

We trust that no one who desires reliable information upon the most important topic of the day, will be deterred by any consideration from reading regularly the full and dispassionate reports of the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee of Inquiry, published from day to day in the columns of the TIMES. It presents a most vivid and startling picture of the agencies that are at work to fasten Slavery upon that community, in direct and acknowledged contempt of the popular will. It shows, beyond all possibility of dispute or doubt, that a formidable secret society has been organized in the Slave States for the express purpose of accomplishing that object. The inhabitants of the Territory,—those who have gone thither to make themselves homes for life,—are browbeaten, bullied, tarred and feathered, and sometimes murdered by invading ruffians, for no other crime than that of desiring that Kansas should be a Free State.

Among the evidence which we published yesterday was that of J. C. PRINCE,—himself one of the leaders of the Border Ruffians, who seems to have given his testimony very unwillingly, but whose narrative presents so graphic a picture of the mode in which the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" has been carried out in the Kansas elections, that we reproduce it here entire:

J. C. Prince, sworn—Came into the Territory five months ago; I was at the election at Fort Scott in November, 1854; resided in West Point, in Jackson County, Missouri, at that time; went out in company with *one hundred and fifty or two hundred at that time*; had their wagons and tents, and encamped on the Omaha; *the persons who voted there were from Missouri; they said they went to vote*; that I saw Mr. BARBEE and WILSON were Judges; made several attempts to swear the voters; they overcame them in some way, and no one was sworn; I know of fifty from Missouri who voted; prefer not to give their names, unless it is necessary; I think there were twenty-five legal voters who voted that day; there were one hundred and five votes cast; several men were pointed out to me as Eastern men, whom I was told intended to vote and return, the same as Missourians did; the votes were all given for WHITFIELD; some of the most influential of my acquaintances requested me to go; don't wish to give any names; am willing to give my own name; have a good many acquaintances living in Missouri, and am continually going backwards and forwards, therefore *don't wish to give names*; I don't know that I do know of a secret society called the Blue Lodge; I think there may be a secret society; [witness said he would like to have something explained; he said if a man had been sworn to keep a secret, he wanted to know how it was that he could be compelled to answer and tell all about it; *a man's life in some parts of Missouri is not any too safe, any way*, and I have many friends and considerable business there, and I don't want to get into trouble;] I know of such a society; I knew of it in the Fall of 1854; I know of some of the persons belonging to that society voting at Fort Scott—perhaps all; it had for one of its objects the making of Kansas a Slave State; they have passwords and signs; [witness thought they were a little hard on him;] the members of this society take oaths; *they swear to make Kansas a Slave State, the best way they can; to make Kansas a Slave State is the object of the society*; I don't know of this society existing in the Territory; it is a year since I had anything to do with it; I suppose this society was instrumental in sending persons up here to vote; I don't know that they raised money or issued circulars; presumed that they had discussed the sending of voters up into the Territory; think there were a large number of persons belonging to it; *I think it would result to my injury if I told all I know about it, and this is one reason why I don't want to tell*; if I had known you were going to be so pleasing in your questions you would not have found me *anywhere around here*; I know of persons coming out here the 30th March.

This bit of evidence by itself, coming as it does from a prominent actor in the proceedings, is conclusive as to its character and object.

It is not a little singular, by the way, that the proceedings and even the existence of this Committee of Inquiry appointed by Congress seem to be *utterly ignored* by the whole Pro-Slavery press in this region as well as in the South. While they have been denouncing as false the statements made from time to time by correspondents of the TIMES and other papers concerning affairs in Kansas, they are utterly silent as to this official and authoritative development of facts. The *Herald* of this City does not seem to be aware that any such Committee has ever been appointed. It has never given a syllable of the testimony taken before it, nor afforded its readers the slightest information upon the subject. In the case of the *Herald*, this may be explained by the fact that it has almost entirely ceased to be a *newspaper*, in any sense of the word. But why other journals, professing to give intelligence of everything of interest that occurs in any part of the world, should follow its example, we can only conjecture. Possibly they do not deem it important that their readers shall have the truth upon this subject, which they may consider of trifling concern. We do not quarrel with their judgments, if this be their opinion; but certainly it does not agree with our own. We have regarded the drama now enacting in Kansas, in the principles involved and the results likely to follow, as by far the most important transaction of the times; and we have accordingly taken special pains to lay before the readers of the TIMES a full, fair, and unbiased report of the facts elicited by the Congressional Committee of Inquiry. We prefer not to accompany the report itself with any comments, but to reserve these for our editorial columns. So far as we have yet seen, the TIMES is the only paper in the United States which has taken this course. We should be inclined to infer from this that we had overrated the importance of the subject, if we did not find our reports widely copied by the best journals of the Northern and Western States. We are confident our readers will welcome this full presentation of the testimony upon which the action of Congress concerning Kansas must be based.

Responsibility for the Outrages in Kansas.

It should never be forgotten that the cause of all the troubles in Kansas is *the refusal of Congress to do its duty*. The plain letter of the Constitution and the unbroken precedents in the history of our Government commit to Congress the right and the duty of "making all needful rules and regulations" concerning the Territories of the United States. Congress has no more right to repudiate this duty than any other. The obligation is solemnly imposed upon it by the Constitution of legislating for these infant communities,—of regulating their internal affairs until the increase of their population and the general development of their civil life shall have qualified them for admission into the Union and the exercise of that sovereignty which belongs to individual States. It was in this way that the Territories were to be saved from the evils incident to new and unformed communities.

In such a Territory as Kansas the subject of Slavery is precisely the one upon which the legislation of Congress is the most required. Bordering as it does upon both Slave and Free States, it was certain to be made the field of contention and of strife between the two:—and when so much of political power for the Union at large depends upon the issue, it might easily have been foreseen that unless it were determined by positive law that Slavery should or should not be prohibited from Kansas, the battle to be fought upon her soil would be fierce and bloody. Every consideration of safety and the public peace, therefore, as well as every dictate of duty, demanded that Congress, by positive legislation, should fix the character of Kansas upon this subject so long as it should remain a Territory. And it is only because Congress *refused* to discharge this duty,—and even repealed what it had previously done in regard to it, that Kansas is now in a state of anarchy and confusion. The true remedy for this state of things is indicated by this indication of the origin of the evil. Congress ought immediately to determine the question of Slavery in Kansas. It ought to retrace the false step it has taken, in abdicating its constitutional functions, and throwing upon others duties and obligations which the Constitution imposes upon it. Unfortunately, under our complicated system of checks and balances, it is much easier to do a wrong than to apply a remedy. The Executive and the Senate stand pledged to the interest of Slavery, and will commit any wrong and any outrage in its behalf. The voice of the People, as expressed by their direct and immediate representatives, may be overwhelmingly in favor of Free Institutions;—but it is powerless against these oligarchical departments of our Republican Government.

The thing which is necessary above all others, not only for the restoration of peace and order in Kansas, but for the preservation of the Union from the absolute domination of Slavery,—is the election of a PRESIDENT not pledged to the extension and perpetuation of Human Bondage. If we could have for four years an Executive who would not throw the whole patronage and power of the nation into the scale against freedom and the rights of the Free States, we should have the just balance restored, and the rights of freedom peacefully recognized and established. Now the path of preferment lies exclusively through devotion to Slavery. The faintest suspicion of regard for the principles of human freedom upon which all our institutions are professedly based,—the slightest rumor of dislike of Slavery and of a desire to see it ultimately disappear,—operates with the Executive like an ineffaceable brand of ignominy, and forever disqualifies for the humblest office of public trust. To such an extent has this servility to Slavery been carried by President PIERCE, that thousands and tens of thousands of sterling Democrats in this and other States, who labored zealously and successfully for his election, have felt compelled to repudiate his action and clear their skirts from the ignominy that will forever attend it. "Who does not know," say these men in the able address they have issued upon the subject, "that, however pure the character, however transcendant the ability, however satisfactory in other respects the political creed of an individual may be, if unsound on the subject of Slavery, he might as well expect exemption from the inexorable demands of death, as promotion at the hands of the President and Senate of the United States." The power of the Federal patronage in controlling public sentiment and in overruling political action, is far greater than is generally imagined. It is not too much to say that, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of any special topic of public interest, it can entirely control the ballot box of the nation. This vast power is now wielded inexorably and remorselessly for the extension of Slavery and the enlargement of its political power. It will be exerted in Congress against the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and in favor of forcing Slavery upon its inhabitants against their will. If it should ultimately fail in its wicked purpose, it will be because the people of the Union are thoroughly roused to the importance of the crisis that is upon them.

War with Great Britain—Counting the Cost.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 17, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was much pleased with your editorial to-day, capped "The War Fever—CRAMPTON's Recall;" but, while perusing it, my attention was temporarily withdrawn by a social conversation in a Club reading-room between two gentlemen, one of whom had been a prominent member of Congress, and who advanced the theory that, "though a war with Great Britain for *two or three years* might prove disastrous to us, yet if it were continued for *ten* years it would certainly yield us a crop of *wealth* and a more *complete independence*, by its progressive development of *our own proper resources* and the achievement of a freedom from an onerous foreign indebtedness, arising from the continual excess of our imports over the value of our exported productions, which cannot be constitutionally restrained, and also from our constant efforts to increase our already large borrowings of foreign capital."

It is a subtle notion that either people engaged for *ten years* in wasting their time, blood and treasure, and exhausting their Government resources, instead of each being united in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, trade, commerce, and internal improvement—commonly regarded as the sources whence material wealth has been accumulated—could possibly *enrich* any portion of *either* of these nations so antagonistically engaged; unless it might be the few specially employed in preparing or dealing in *munitions of war*. I am curious to read your sentiments respecting such a theory; because, though I have no pretensions nor aspirations towards statesmanship, I should delight in the discovery of any new scheme of greater national *independence or aggrandizement*.

AN OLD THINKER.

No great depth of thinking, or knowledge of political philosophy, is required to solve the question of the profitableness or unprofitableness of war. Of all human labor war is the least calculated to advance the prosperity of a nation, unless it be undertaken to secure the liberties of the people. War is no more profitable than pestilence, famine, earthquakes, conflagrations, floods, or any other great disturbing causes which destroy life, waste property, and desolate nations; and the savage theory that a non-intercourse with other nations is calculated to develop healthily the internal resources of a nation is most forcibly illustrated in the case of China and Japan. The great object which we have always aimed at, as a people, is an unrestricted intercourse with the other nations of the earth, and it was to secure this that our last war with England was undertaken. It was in the furtherance of this great object that we recently sent the costly expedition, under the command of Commodore PERRY, to Japan; and it is for this that we maintain our diplomatic system in all parts of the earth. A war with England would, unquestionably, lead to a greater development of our mining and manufacturing resources in certain articles; but then the cutting off of our export trade would diminish our productive forces in another direction, which would more than counterbalance all the benefits which we might derive from a state of international non-intercourse. Our fisheries, for example, would be utterly destroyed, and the entire whaling business, now so profitable to us, and upon which many large towns wholly rely, would be completely swallowed up. And the destruction of this great business would be no less disastrous to Great Britain than to ourselves. The machinery of England could not be kept in motion without the sperm oil which we send her, even though she could find cotton elsewhere to supply her with materials, or customers to purchase the goods she manufactures.

But, to argue on the consequences of a war between England and the United States, is like arguing as to the consequences of the earth ceasing to revolve for twenty-four hours. It is not an event likely to happen. The interests of the two nations are so complicated, so interwoven and dependent upon each other, that whenever a war shall happen, it will be because in the natural course of events it cannot be avoided; it will be from the dire necessity of self preservation, and not on a point of honor.

We are apparently on the eve of a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with England; but then we are also on the eve of a change of Administrations in both countries, and nothing can be easier than for the new parties coming into power to open an intercourse on a new basis, and for the blunders committed by former diplomatic agents to be corrected. We shall not be able, yet awhile, to test the effects of a non-intercourse with that country, growing out of the present complicated questions on the Central American and enlistment difficulties. When war breaks out between the two nations, it will be for some more serious affairs than are involved in either of these questions.

Senator James' Patent Bill.

When the exciting topics which are now engrossing the attention of the Senate shall have been disposed of, the very remarkable bill introduced by Senator JAMES, of Rhode Island, on the 9th inst., to amend our Patent Laws, will doubtless come up for consideration, and cannot fail to elicit a warm discussion. Mr. JAMES' bill proposes certain changes of so radical and startling a character, and which must affect so many important public interests, that it will not be permitted to slip through the Senate without a searching investigation. The bill has an innocent look enough on its face, but a close examination of its principles will show that the amendments which it proposes to the existing laws are not calculated to promote the public good, though they may possibly be of great profit to certain individual interests.

Fillmore States.

A letter from Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY to J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq., of this City, has been published in the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, stating that there is not the least reason to doubt the unqualified acceptance of the American nomination for the Presidency by Mr. FILLMORE. Mr. KENNEDY volunteers the opinion that the prospects of Mr. FILLMORE are better than those of any man who can be brought against him, and, in his large and liberal manner, says, with the air of an Owen Glendower, "In the South I give him Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee as certain," &c. But giving States to Presidential candidates is as easy as calling spirits from the vasty deep.

Portrait of Crampton.

The uppermost man in public talk to-day is CRAMPTON; how long he will remain so must be determined by President PIERCE. He forms one of a trio of notabilities who engross public attention for the moment, but who may be all forgotten a year hence. General WALKER, the Padre VIJIL and Mr. CRAMPTON, are the men of the time; but the weightiest interests rest upon CRAMPTON. Any one curious to know how the much-talked-of diplomatist looks, may see an admirable portrait of him at the rooms of FAGNANI, in Broadway, which was painted by that artist when he accompanied Sir HENRY BULWER to Washington. The portrait of CRAMPTON, which is said to be a speaking likeness of him, represents as *insouciant* a gentleman as you would be likely to meet in a Summer-day, and just the kind of person who would not be likely to care a brass-button whether a statement were strictly correct or not if it only served his purposes for the moment. There is nothing of the stuck-up air of an aristocrat about CRAMPTON, or indeed there should not be, for his father, though a baronet, is a practicing physician in Dublin, who may, with entire truth, be said to have bled in his country's service, and therefore has a much better right to the bloody hand in his shield than many others who wear it.

FAGNANI, who painted the head of CRAMPTON in question, came to this country with Sir HENRY BULWER, without any intention of remaining here, but having married a "fair American," he has set up his easel among us and become as much of a Yankee as an Italian can in so brief a time. His portraits are calculated to give a much better opinion of modern Italian art than is popularly entertained.

Death of an Old Citizen.

One of the oldest of our citizens, BENJAMIN STEPHENS, died on Monday night in New-Jersey, near New-Brunswick, in the 86th year of his age. He was a native of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, and was, in early life, a house carpenter; but he was an active merchant in this City for many years, and a cotemporary in business of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, STEPHEN WHITNEY, and that class of merchants who laid the foundation of the mercantile supremacy of New-York. There are but few of them now remaining. Mr. STEPHENS invested his money in real estate, and he was among the wealthiest men of the Empire City. He was the father of the celebrated JOHN L. STEPHENS, the traveler and author, who fell a martyr to his indomitable perseverance in prosecuting that great enterprise which has proved a boon to the civilized world, the Panama Railroad.

A CAPACIOUS HOUSE.—The proprietor of the Burnett House, Cincinnati, telegraphs that his house is not full for the Convention, as has been rumored. He has accommodations for five thousand persons, and expects to entertain every State delegation from all parts of the Union.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's Opera of "Luisa Miller," will be revived to-night in the Academy of Music, for the first time in two years. Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. D'ORMY, Signor BOLCIONI, Signor BADIALI and others, are in the cast.

TABERNACLE.—A band of Glee singers—the BEARNAIS—gave a very peculiar, agreeable, and excellent Concert last evening. They sung the National songs of their Mountain home, harmonized for six voices, and filled with pleasing contrasts and effects—the results of long practice. The freshness, power and purity of the voices are quite remarkable. They sing in their native costume, and altogether offer a very original and excellent entertainment. The BEARNAIS singers were assisted by Miss BRAINERD, the brothers GASPARD, (piano,) and M. CHARLES SAGE.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Signor MANZOCCHI announces a Grand Concert for Thursday next, May 22, (to-morrow.) It will be an unusually interesting event, and we trust there will be a good attendance. Signoras BERTUCCA MARETZEK and VENTALDI with Signors BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, ROVERE and GASPARONI will assist.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Augustus Wood Turns Up.

In the investigation on Thursday last before the Special Committee of the Councilmen in relation to the Reade-street corruption case, mention was made of "Mr. AUGUSTUS WOOD," who, according to one of the witnesses, had offered "for $1,000" to "kill" the proposed bill to widen Reade-street. The witness "knew nothing of Mr. AUGUSTUS WOOD," other than that a man bearing such a name sought him out and made the proposition. An inquiry at the time made in the presence of many Common Councilmen and other public functionaries, who are supposed to be posted in the existence and antecedents of every public lobbyer, as to who this "Mr. AUGUSTUS WOOD" was, brought no response. The oldest "City Hall jobbers" placed their hands thoughtfully on their temples but could not recollect him; and Mr. NIMS declared himself ignorant. Ever since that day the great question at the City Hall has been, "Who is Mr. AUGUSTUS WOOD?" It pleases us to be able to state that "Mr. AUGUSTUS WOOD" has "turned up;" that he is no myth, but "lives, moves and has a being" in the City, and keeps a land agency office well up town. He confesses to be an occasional "looker on" at the proceedings of the Common Council. He is a humorist, he says, and likes fun vastly. He met Mr. TEETE at the Councilmen's chamber, and knowing his desire to defeat the measure for the widening of Reade-street, he told him he would "kill" the measure for $1,000. He intended the remark as a funny one, and was surprised that Mr. TEETE did not laugh; but his not laughing, he supposed, was simply evidence of his non-appreciation of a good joke. As he has since discovered that Mr. TEETE is emphatically an earnest character, he intends to take up the matter earnestly himself, and now states that he will make Mr. TEETE—as he can't take a joke—"swallow his words." Mr. AUGUSTUS WOOD, we conclude, bids fair to become known to the New-York public.

Fasten Your Horses.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a doctor's vehicle ran from Elm, near the corner of Franklin-street, to Broadway, darted madly upon the sidewalk—luckily on the west and least unfrequented side—to White-street, when he was stopped. The way. A procession of Sabbath-School children was coming at the time down Broadway, on the west side, but a block above. The horse was accidently left standing in Elm-street. Doctors, be kind enough to tie your horses—unless you want surgical practice very badly.

The Varieties and the Cincinnati Convention.

The time for the gathering of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, is drawing near; and while they are casting about and whispering, and listening, that they may form some idea of who would be the most likely to succeed, if nominated, we cannot withhold from them the real sentiments of a majority of the Hard and Soft Shell Democrats of this State, as expressed on Saturday evening last, at LAURA KEENE's VARIETIES, during the performance of "My Wife's Mirror." *Paz Peaceable*, (Mr. JOHNSTON,) who, while he aspires to the hand of the widow of the late lamented *Gen. Torpedo*, of the Utah Dragoons, occupies the important post of "Weigher and Gauger" in our Custom-House, is, of course, a distinguished politician, a man with a well-balanced mind, (none others are permitted to be weighers and gaugers in *our* Custom-House,) and, as follows naturally from his lofty position, the least word dropped by him on the question of a successor to President PIERCE, is of vital importance to the friends of the several candidates who are already named. That will not be denied by any one who is at all familiar with the independence of all Custom-House weighers and gaugers, in matters of political interest. Well! it had gone abroad that *Paz Peaceable* would give his opinion with reference to the succession, at LAURA's, on Saturday evening, and, consequently, there was a great gathering of the Buchananites and the Pierceites; and to make the occasion still more interesting, a number of "Fugitive Slave bill" Know-Nothings (as is their custom on all such occasions) were there for the purpose of turning the tables upon the Hard Shells and the Soft Shells, and procuring an expression in favor of the signer of the Fugitive Slave bill and the owner of an hundred slaves. At length the hour arrived, and the man was named. *Paz* went in for BUCHANAN; and immediately there was a storm. The Buchananites applauded lustily. The Pierceites hissed—not like ordinary serpents, but like full grown boa constrictors in a state of frenzy. They kept at it "hot and strong" for the space of two minutes, to the great amusement of the actors and to those of the audience who were disinterested lookers-on. They were about equally divided, and it became a matter of doubt which would win. The Know-Nothings had thus far remained quiet, but now they received their signal from Mr. REYNOLDS, who was surveying the battle-field with a lorgnette, from a private box, and they went in strong against BUCHANAN, whose friends were soon overpowered. *Paz* was in a quandary. He saw how BUCHANAN was made to kick the beam. He looked forward a few months and there saw himself weighed in the balance against other weighers and guagers and found wanting, because there was other than a BUCHANAN man holding the scales; and like other shrewd politicians, he felt warranted in changing his opinion. The Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings had turned the tide against BUCHANAN, so he, (prudently, as he imagined,) declared for FILLMORE. Mr. REYNOLDS leaned forward from his private box and "took a quid," which was the signal for all Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings to applaud. And they all rejoiced exceedingly, with hands, and canes, and throats, and boots. *Paz* smiled. He saw himself weighing down all opposition at the next Presidential weighing of weighers and guagers. But *Paz* did not smile long. The Buchananites and Pierceites were equally interested in putting the Know-Nothings down. So while they looked defiance at each other, they united in hissing FILLMORE. After a desperate struggle the friends of FILLMORE "caved in." *Paz Peaceable* was troubled. His countenance fell, and his face was like unto a California cucumber—long drawn out. But he soon recovered, and with a slight presentiment that the odds were against him, uttered the name of PIERCE. The Pierce men took it up, and the Fillmore men and the Buchanan men did their best to put it down. There is something in a name, after all. At least, there is something in that of FRANKLIN PIERCE, for the applause which followed its announcement was a sort of miniature panorama of the man. At first you scarcely heard it—then it waxed loud and boisterous—then came the opposition, and

"The Pierce's voice was fainter heard."

And finally, when hard pressed by the enemy, it grew

"Fainter, fainter, fainter still,"

until it died away and was heard no more.

Paz Peaceable asks the public to suspend judgment as to the succession, until he has had time to reconnoitre.

Mr. Seroypan's Plan Re-endorsed.

We lately published the fact that the Boston Association for the suppression of Counterfeiting, had issued a circular declaring SEROYPAN's plan for preventing counterfeits a failure. Since the issue of that circular, Professors SILLIMAN, DANA, and TORREY have re-affirmed their high recommendation of Mr. SEROYPAN's plan. The bill claimed to be successfully altered at Boston does not shake their confidence at all, nor do they think it could have deceived any persons acquainted with paper money. We have already explained what Mr. S.'s plan is.

☞ The gardens of our suburban residents are charming at this season. Tulips and all early flowers are now in bloom, and many fragrant shrubs scent the air for whole blocks together. The kitchen gardens, too, are full of promise. Lettuce is almost large enough to cut. Onion tops have already suffered from the knife. Crisp radishes come up fresh from the earth to grace the tea-table. These late showers and hot sunshine are making paradises out of a great many very homely little cottage places.

☞ A sad accident occurred at the Refuge on Monday. A colored boy employed in the chair-shop of Mr. A. M. DEMAREST, was caught in the planing machine and his hand and arm crushed to a jelly. The mangled arm was amputated just above the elbow the same night by Dr. HENRY M. WHITTLESY. He was a smart, active boy, and the accident has created a great sensation in the little circle of the Refuge.

☞ The Maine Law of our State was not utterly inoperative it seems. In the Insolvent Debtor's Court (London) on one of the examinations it was stated by the insolvent, who had been a bottled ale merchant, that the Maine Liquor Law at New-York had partly occasioned his insolvency, as some bottled beer he sent out was not sold, as he expected, on account of that law.

☞ "Peale's" old "Museum," on Broadway, near Murray, looks rather shaky since the corner house adjoining has been torn down. FRANCIS, the bookseller, who last occupied it, has gone farther up town.

☞ Our country had a rich bequest from the old country yesterday, in the shape of 2,867 souls, arrived in five emigrant ships from Liverpool, London, Bremen and Havre.

☞ The removal of the bones of the dead from the Brick Churchyard goes on with all quietness and decency. The remains are put into small boxes and transferred to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ The Governors of the Almshouse met at Randall's Island yesterday, in regular weekly session. Nothing special done.

☞ The *Courrier* says, a Russian steam squadron now at Cronstadt, was to leave there in May for North America, under the command of Admiral WARAKOWITCSH.

Judge McLean on Slavery in the Territories.

In his recent speech on Kansas Affairs, Gen. CASS referred to the views of Judge MCLEAN on this question in such a manner as to create an erroneous impression in regard to them. This called out the following note. It is at once explicit and sound:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: A friend stated to me yesterday that he understood you to say that I did not consider that Congress had power, under the Constitution, to prohibit Slavery in a Territory. I never doubted that Congress had this power, and I could never have expressed any doubt on the subject.

You may recollect that I have in conversations with you often said that Congress, having the power to establish a Territorial Government, might, in the exercise of a police power, *prohibit* Slavery, although they had no constitutional power to *establish* it.

I informed my friend that I was sure he misapprehended you. I deem this note that in the publication of your speech, you may correct any mistake of the stenographer on this subject. Very truly yours,

JOHN MCLEAN.

Hon. L. CASS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

These justly celebrated preparations will cure the Dandruff.

One Bottle of BURNETT'S Kalliston restores an entire head of the most luxuriant hair, prevents the hair from falling off, and promotes the growth.

Two Bottles of BURNETT'S Kalliston will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint.

One Bottle of BURNETT'S Delitum will remove weakness at the pit of the stomach, impart tone and vigor to the system, improve the complexion, impart tone and strength to the nerves, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No system of medicine adapted to the depressing influences of [illegible] no family should be without it. Sold by [illegible] Grocers. *Cocoaine* and *Kalliston* manufactured by E. T. BURNETT, Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE [illegible] Lightness of this [illegible] fabric, adapted particularly to [illegible] recommended exclusively as a gentlemen's [illegible] features. The manner of ventilation is entirely original, and for comfort and durability [illegible] been equaled in this or any other country. It is made in every variety of style and color, black, white, [illegible] brown, or any other shade that the [illegible] may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (late Pistorius,) No. [illegible]

N. B.—They have also [illegible] Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, [illegible]

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DEALERS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of [illegible] st., New-York, invite the attention of [illegible] buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in the country, and at below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen or gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and [illegible] care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

NUTTING'S ÆOLIOON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the [illegible] deon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and [illegible] and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte [illegible] manufacturers. Price from $80 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & THUSLOW, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the celebrated improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufactures taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

PARIS NEGLIGE HATS—RECEIVED PER STEAMER *Barcelona* and other late arrivals, the largest assortment of Paris made soft Hats ever offered for sale in America. Their color, quality and style are expressly adapted to gentlemen's wear. Paris Silk Hats by *E. L. Lane* just opened

LEARY & CO.
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.—PRESENTS for young housekeepers, elegant, useful and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing-room, they will be prized as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. "His beautiful art of decorating glass" can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions and every article required—price $5.

CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forth with disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

THE TUNE HAS CHANGED; THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME! COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR! They are the only articles that thoroughly clear our premises of rats, mice, cockroaches, croton bugs, ants, bed bugs, &c., and keep them away. COSTAR'S FLY PAPER is death to flies. Wholesale and retail depôt No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNGBERRY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their Spring stock of velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, swellings, sprains, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the side, chest and back, colds, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, 50 cts.

CATHARINE-STREET BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—RIKER, invites the attention of the public to his large and general assortment of [illegible] ladies, boys, misses and children's boots and shoes, rubbers, &c. Families wishing to supply themselves with a good neat and durable article are respectfully solicited to favor him with their custom.

I. RIKER, Jr.,
No. 46 Catharine-st. corner of Madison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

H. C. HERRING & CO.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THE wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their rich and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

Superb Velvets for 11s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 7s 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 3s 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 90 Bowery.

JET ORNAMENTS.—BRACELETS, BROOCHES, Ear-Rings Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 327 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Sold to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

JOHN FOLEY, MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED BANK GOLD PENS, Has removed to his NEW STORE, No. 168 BROADWAY.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A variety of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dyes, of the greatest standard articles of the kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

MARSH & CO.'s SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES for Men, Women and Children. Also Silk Elastic Stockings, for Varicose Veins. Instruments for all Deformities made to order, and warranted, at their Trusss Office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE article has the name of WILLIAM WHITEMORE on every spool. No. 97 Nassau-st.

☞ Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.—A farm, with furnished country house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depot, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, tillage and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic passing through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. R. G. Shaw, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, &c. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A [illegible] ice-house and other conveniences are attached to the [illegible] of the estate. The farm-house and barns are new and [illegible] in thorough repair. The wood lot of the premises [illegible] and the meadows yield large crops of hay without manure. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. For further particulars apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ Dr.

STATUTE FES,

...TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

...and white bottles of Gilbert...

...Bedsteads, Liquor ...

...WHOLESALE GROCERS.—The ... whisky used only to be added to ... Cognac brandy of high grade is ... Holland gin, rye whisky ... and other liquors likewise pre... for the pure spirit, or 25 per cent. ... is put up in ten gallon kegs, ... every part of the country by remitting ...

...PHOENIX WARGER, Chemist, ... removed from No. 93, Maiden-lane, New-York.

Unconcentrated Extract of ...

...this celebrated root Beer.—The ... hotel keepers, private families, &c., ... preparation. One of the pleasantest ... beverages known is made from this ex... trouble and at a trifling expense. Sold ... cents each. General Dépôt, No. ...

For the Cure of Dyspepsia.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are better entitled to confidence than any remedy known and their peculiar action ... excites the surprise of those who have ... without benefit.

...—The Brick Presbyterian Church, cor... and Nassau sts., having been sold, the ... proceed a beautiful location in the Cemetery ... to which place all the remains of ... will be removed, unless ... claimed by surviving friends. Mr. JAMES S. ... of the Church, will attend daily at the ... o'clock, A. M., to receive intimation ... of the departed, and give any informa...

Artificial Teeth.—Dr. LEVETT, Dentist, ... to the public the new ... teeth and roots, without pain or dan... system, preparatory to the insertion of ... the construction of which, embracing all ... improvements of the day, being Dr LEVETT'S ... established 1835." No. 13 Waverley-place, ...

...'s Cough Candy.—For coughs, ... and all diseases of the lungs. This ... prepared from the most approved ... for coughs, is fast taking the lead of ...

... and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Drug... corner of John-st.

...ive Cure for Rheumatism, ... of the joints, &c. RING'S compound ... of potash, sarsaparilla and yellow ... have used it, and there is no such word ... C. H. RING, druggist, No. 122 Broadway, ...

...Hair Dye, Four Shillings a ... or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, ... No. 218 Broadway, and at the depôts, No. ... New-York; No. 189 Allan le-st., Nos. 175, ... Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at true and fancy ... in the United States.

PERSONAL.

...ERKINS.—If the person of the above name, ... Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, ... some five years since, will leave his address ... Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 ... may hear of something to his interest.
HENRY M. STOW.

S. S. OSGOOD.—If Mr. S. S. OSGOOD who purchased some Real Estate in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849 and ... will leave his address with Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., he may hear of something of interest to him.

THE GENTLEMAN.—Whose name commences with S. Jones, that spoke to a lady dressed in black, and called her by name on Monday evening, at 8½ o'clock, and that she did not recognize until too late, if he will direct a note to the Broadway Post-Office, he will confer a great favor upon the undersigned. Direct to A. B. C. HARRIS.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Are closing out their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Imported for the Spring and Summer trade, at reduced prices, for cash, at
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 84 John-st.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
R. T. WILDE,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.,
Importer, Manufacturer and Jobber of
SILK MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
DRESS CAPS,
FRENCH FLOWERS.
And all articles pertaining to the Millinery trade. Prices moderate, and new goods received daily.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS
of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 84 John-st.

RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
at the new ribbon store, No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.; also a large assortment of French flowers, and other millinery goods, cheap for cash.
L. P. TIBBALS.

J. W. CAY—DEALER IN MILLINERY GOODS, ... 285 and 285 GREENWICH-ST.—Second large purchase of elegant ribbons, silks and satins, French and American flowers. The largest assortment of straw bonnets in the City. Pattern bridal and dress bonnets, mohair, chenille, and ribbon head-dresses. Orders for millinery goods promptly attended to, and goods sent to all parts of the country. One principle, equal and exact justice to all.

SPECIAL POINT AND CHANTILLY LACES—Just received by the *Hermann*, consisting of collars and sleeves, from $10 to $75; mantillas from $30 to $125; points, flounces and trimming laces. N. B.—A case of Paris embroideries received per *Asia*, and selected by Mr. Miller, will be opened on Thursday, the 22d inst., containing many novelties. MILLER & GRANT, No. 511 Broadway.

IMMENSE BARGAINS—IN FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS AND FIGURED MUSLINS for Sleeves. Also, a very large stock of French and Scotch needlework Collars, decidedly cheap, at PARKE'S Cheap Lace, Ribbon and Hosiery Depôt, No. 389 6th-av., (cor. 26th-st.)

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, ... towels, napkins, union brown and white ... cassimeres, toilet quilts, &c. Dealers ... by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

BAREGE ROBES.—Still further additions from ... will be made to our $5, $6 and $7 Robes, on ... May 19. ...
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

MRS. HULBARD'S—Extensive assortment of ... millinery is now open at her new rooms, No. ... Broadway. She is constantly receiving the latest styles and the most elegant selections from Paris.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

NO GLOOMY FOREBODINGS, NO HORRID AWAKINGS—
All can experience the sweetest repose;
The horrible insect s no more will be seen,
For LYON'S can feed on it our woes.
LYONS' MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS have received twenty-one medals. It destroys all Rats, Mice and Insects. Dépôt No. 424 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.
VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

CAUTION TO HATTERS.—Soft hats manufactured in this country, having been offered for sale in this City and elsewhere, containing my name and trade marks, or an imitation thereof, I deem it necessary to caution the trade against the use of any imitation of my name and trade marks in hats manufactured by them, and against selling hats not manufactured by me, containing any such imitations of my name and trade marks, and I shall take such legal measures as I may be advised are proper, against all persons who have heretofore interfered or shall hereafter interfere with my rights in these respects.
To persons in this country is authorized to manufacture my celebrated medal soft hats
J. COUPIN, AIX, (France.)
By A. J. PARDESSUS, his Agent and Attorney, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York, May 19, 1856.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country by C. GRAHAM, No. 960½ Broadway; ... No. 57 Vesey-st., Boston; BRIGGS, No. 3 Tremont-row, Boston; ... Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

SCHOOL.

...RACTICAL ... COLLEGE WANTED TO ... CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
... desirable ... for ... assortment at ... BROWN & WILDER, Gas Fitting Company, ... Chicago, Ill. ... hand, price, class, workmanship stated specially.
Refer to BROWN & WILDER, Gas Fitting Company, No. 233 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
HUNTER, KELLER, & CO., No. 146 Centre-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City references—one is a Protestant girl, who can take chambermaid's and waitress' places, or as chambermaid and nurse; is quick at the needle; will go a short distance in the country, with a lady; gives excellent City reference; wages $4 to $7—the other is 16; a good worker, a neat, tidy waitress; will wait on a lady, who boards in this City or Brooklyn; wages $3 to $4; excellent City refrence. Call at No. 214 East 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant man as waiter, has been accustomed to live in the first gentlemen's families in this and the old country, will be found a sober, respectable, trustworthy man, and has the highest testimonials for character and efficiency. Apply for JAMES, at No. 271 Bowery or the *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced German Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer or would do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter or chamberwork and nurse or assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, (are highly recommended.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; is fond of children, and obliging disposition. Has no objection to the country. Good reference. Call at No. 77 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back room, 2d floor, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid, plain sewer, or would help in the washing and ironing in a respectable private family, or as child's nurse and sewer, and make herself generally useful; can get the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 383 East 13th-st., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient and well-recommended young women, Protestants—City or Country—to do housework; are good plain cooks, excellent washers and ironers, and will be found kind and obliging, and not afraid of work. To be seen at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, in a nice private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or children's nurse and seamstress; is kind to children and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 139, cor. of Smith and Bergen-sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as seamstress and light chambermaid. This person will be found dutiful and obliging. A pious family preferred. Call at No. 99 East 32d-st. corner 3d-av., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, obliging girl as chambermaid; to assist in washing and ironing if required. Is a good, plain cook. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to the care of children and do plain sewing. Good City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 18th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable American girls, two sisters, one to cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 11th-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family by a man of long experience; is sober, honest and fully capable of filling the above, and can be highly recommended from his last place, by applying to P. H., No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and chambermaid; also, by a first-rate laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As family seamstress by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; would see to one or more grown children. Call at No. 18 West 16th-st., the residence of her late employer. Will go in the country for the Summer.

SITUATION WANTED—As teacher, by a young lady well qualified to instruct, who has had several years experience in teaching. Distance is no objection. Address A. B. W., office of *New-York Times*.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who is an experienced Teacher, fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, and who can give some of the highest references in the City, desires an engagement as Governess, in a school or family; would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Application to be made this week to Mrs. BLACK, No. 34 West 25th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement in a private family to teach the English branches and music. Best of Reference. Address T. S R., this office.

FAMILIES WANTED—To work in a Cotton factory in Connecticut; said families to be composed chiefly of girls, between the ages of 12 and 20 years. Apply on Tuesday morning, May 20, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 33 Beaver-st., corner of Broad.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a commission house in New-York; one who is desirous of establishing himself in the West in grocery and produce business. A person with a small capital can command can learn of a very desirable opening by addressing immediately, in real name, CHICAGO, Box No. 2,489 Post-Office. All communications confidential.

WELSH SERVANTS DISENGAGED—As cook and as laundress, sisters with situations in a first-class family. Their respectability, ability and capability are unquestionable. Apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS.—FERRE'S DOMESTIC AGENCY—Seventeen years established, for furnishing servants, (late of No. 314 Broadway and Duane st.,) is removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families generally, can rely on being furnished with the best servants in the City.
S. FERRE, Agent, Broadway and 13th-st.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

COOK AND WAITER WANTED.—A first-class waiter and a professed cook are required immediately in a gentleman's family. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two clerks for stores, two porters, two coachmen, two barkeepers, three waiters and four girls for Hoen mills. Places are procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, salesmen, firemen, men on steamers and Railroads, boys for trades, housekeepers, seamstresses and girls for housework. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—Places speedily obtained at No. 6 East Broadway, for men on railroads and steamers, clerks, porters, barkeepers, boys to learn trades and for stores, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c. Apply to GILLEN & CO,

TWENTY-FIVE HANDS WANTED—Quick and competent to finish up pantaloons, vests, &c. Some as basters for machines. Six journeyman tailors to work on custom-work. Apply at No. 36 Beekman-st., 4th floor.

WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young man, single, and who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, and the very highest recommendations. Has no objections to any part of the world. A line addressed A. B., Union-square Post Office, will be attended to.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—For 80 to 100 German boys, from 8 to 13 years old, in some trade, or light work, in their workshops, now provided. Proposals addressed to J. H. E., *Times* Office, or Industrial School, No. 1,146 Broadway.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.
J. H. FONDA, Manager.

MILLINERS.—Fifty good milliners wanted. Apply at No. 171 Pearl-st. N. LELAND & CO.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—A good workman, to go South. Apply to ROBBINS & SPADONE, No. 177 Broadway, up stairs.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 213 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c, to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN,
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—The members of Eastern Star Lodge No 227, are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at their Lodge Room No. 207 Bowery, as business of importance will be brought up for their consideration. By order of
JOHN HANNA, Secretary. J. J. KUHN, W. M.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The new rooms of this Association, No. 32 Waverly-place, adjoining the New-York University, are now open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Young men generally, and all friends of the association, are invited to call.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN-STREET.—A meeting will be held by the Committee at the Councilmen's Chambers, City Hall, TO-DAY, at 4 o'clock. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The New-York and Brooklyn Ice Company are now prepared to serve the public with a superior quality of ice.
All orders left at the office of the Company, Nos. 173 and 175 Canal-st., formerly People's Bank, will meet with prompt attention.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will be installed pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church Waverly place, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. SPARROWGRASS TURNS POET.
His eldest son Ivanhoe, "nourishes a secret passion."

We begin to think our eldest is nourishing a secret passion under his bell-buttons. He has been seen brushing his hair more than once lately; and, not long since, the two youngest came home from school, crying without him. Upon investigation, we found our eldest had gone off with a school-girl twice his size; and, when he returned he said he had only gone home with her because she promised to put some bay rum on his hair. He has even had the audacity to ask me to write a piece of poetry about her, and of course I complied.

TO MY BIG SWEETHEART.

My love has long brown curls,
And blue forget-me-not eyes;
She's the beauty of all the girls—
But I wish I was twice my size:
Then I could kiss her cheek,
Or venture her lips to taste;
But now I only reach to the ribbon
She ties around her waist.

Chocolate-drop of my heart!
I dare not breathe thy name;
Like a peppermint stick I stand apart
In a sweet but secret flame;
When you look down on me,
And the tassel atop of my cap,
I feel as if something had got in my throat,
And was choking against the strap.

I passed your garden, and there
On the clothes lines, hung a few
Pantalettes, and one tall pair
Reminded me, love, of you;
And I thought, as I swung on the gate,
In the cold by myself alone,
How soon the sweetness of Smarhound dies,
But the bitter keeps on and on.

It was quite touching to see how solemnly the old soldiers listened when this was being read to them; and when I came to the lines—

"I feel as if something had get in my throat,
And was choking against the strap"—

Ivanhoe looked up with questioning eyes, as if he would have said, "how did you know that?"

For the remainder turn to that inimitable, fresh and popular book.

COZZENS' SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.
Price $1.
For sale at all the Bookstores and on the Cars.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

50,000 COPIES!
HURRY UP YOUR ORDERS.
THE GREAT WEST IN 1856.
THE STATES AND TERRITORIES
OF
THE GREAT WEST,
INCLUDING
OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, KANSAS, AND NEBRASKA.
THEIR
Geography, History, Advantages, Resources and Prospects; comprising their Local History, Institutions and Laws.
Giving a Table of Distances, and the most Direct Routes and Modes of Conveyance; also, pointing out the Best Districts for Agricultural, Commercial, Lumbering, and Mining Operations
BY JACOB FERRIS.
In one volume, with a New and Accurate Map, embracing each of the above States and Territories, and numerous Illustrations. About 392 pages, 12mo, cloth. Price $1 25.
THE GREAT WEST is emphatically THE BOOK for the general reader and the business and pleasure-traveler, as it accurately delineates the localities in which capital and enterprise can most profitably be employed, and those in which the tourists are most interested. It is the book for those who have homes or friends, or interests in the West, and is, therefore, interesting to all, as the West is now intimately connected by business interests, or by family ties with every portion of the civilized world.
This book also supplies a great deficiency in our literature. Most other books upon the West are confined to some limited range of country, and are filled either with adventures across the plains and over the mountains, or with details of mere local interest. But this takes a comprehensive view of
THE WHOLE WEST.
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PURE SODA WATER FREE OF …CHARGE.—The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain …Company respectfully invite dealers in Soda Fountains …and all others who desire for the first time in their lives …to partake of a drink of pure Soda Water, free from the …poisonous Carbonic Acid Gas now sold as "Soda Water," …at the fashionable fountains throughout the City to call at …No. 158 William-st., near Ann-st., where one of the Rob…ins simple and invaluable Fountains is now in operation.

DR. ROBINS' PORTABLE REFRIGERANT SODA FOUNTAIN—Was patented 6th of March, 1855. It is fast superseding all other Fountains used in the South and West. It is one of the most economical, useful, and sani…tary inventions of the present age. The St. Louis Refrig…erant Soda Fountain Company have taken this means to …exhibit the attention of the citizens of New-York to an ex…amination of the properties of its construction, and a prac…tical test of the delicious and healthful pure Soda Water …it produces.

TO SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGI…NEERS.—FOR SALE—A transit and leveling instru…ment, almost new, and in good order. Price of transit, …$200; cost $320. Leveling Instrument, $75; cost $100. …Must be sold as the owner has no use for them. Inquire …at the carpenter shop of GOETSCHIUS & SMITH, No. …141 West 26th-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED—Positively without …pain, by means of a benumbing application to the …gums, by Dr. E. WILSON, Dentist, No. 27 Bond-st. This …application is perfectly harmless in its effects, it simply …arresting the circulation of blood around the tooth to be …extracted for about half a minute, during which there is …no feeling.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consist…ing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit …purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jeffer…son Market, from animals selected.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, …AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT. …The store of land at the Intersection of the Bowery and …Canal, Canal and Orange, together with the furniture and …fixtures of about 1,000 guests, for sale at auction by the …DOMINICK & HILTON, No. 11 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET IN FOUGHKEEPSIE—…Two of the most desirable of seven brick most three-…story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-…place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and …all the modern improvements complete, marble mantels, …gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, fur…naces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $250 per annum …to two small, genteel, tidy families, if applied for soon. In…quire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan …Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeep…sie, opposite the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the …River, and within three minutes' walk of the steam-…boat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, …inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at …his Office, No. 49 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 …to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with …gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from …dépôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. …Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 60 Nassau-st., or …E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-…story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the …cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR …FOR SALE—Two and a half story house and 8 acres of …fine land, good well, barn, and all kinds of fruit, at Hunt's …Bridge, one-half mile from the dépôt, in the township of …Yonkers. Inquire No. 49 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or No. 510 …Broadway, in the bookstore.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A …new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south …part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing …of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel …of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, ex…tending back to the shore, with easy access to and from …it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, …and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing …mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply …to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the …Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-…York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at …the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven …rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 …acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' …Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the …dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the …most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the …Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, …No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED …COTTAGE TO LET—At Clifton, Staten Island, for …six months or longer. The cottage has a parlor, dining …room and kitchen on the first floor, and ten other rooms. …To a good tenant the rent will be quite low. Address L, …E. L., Box No. 1,375 Post-Office.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY …TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high …—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business …requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on …47th-st. in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let …or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to …FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a steady, …small family. There are two good rooms on the second …floor and three rooms on the fourth floor. Inquire at No. …17 Bedford-st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY-…SEAT—On Staten Island, to let or lease for a term of …years. The house large, new and beautifully situated on …the Manor Road, 2 miles from Port Richmond. Stage 4 …times per day. Terms reasonable. Refer to …HOMER MORGAN, No. 2½ Pine-st.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET.—The upper …part of this building lately occupied by the Manhattan …Club, the premises are very large and roomy, the first loft …being about 90 feet deep with high ceiling and is well …adapted for business purposes, as it is located on one of …the best blocks for retail trade in Broadway. Apply to …Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store, who will show …the premises.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL …OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, …a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It …has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, …and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. In…quire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR …SALE—Of a stationery, periodical and cigar store, …established four years, now doing a flourishing trade, on …reasonable terms. Apply at No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE TO …LET—No. 25 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete re…pair. Possession 1st of June. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. …39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

NO. 535 BROADWAY, (adjoining the Prescott …House,)—Four stories to lease to MILLINERS or oth…ers, who can sub-let parts not required for as much as …they pay for all.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A modern …5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. …Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walk…er-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the …Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's …Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all …around. Suitable for any business requiring good …light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, …No. 183 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to …let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected …by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy …rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to …J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—…Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-…st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—…DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued …through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commis…sioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ War-…ren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. …Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by …J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. …TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, …No. 74 Wall-st., New-York. …Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day …School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between …University-place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall ses…sions will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applica…tions for the admission of pupils may be made to her per…sonally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous. …For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. …Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-…York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITH-…METIC.—DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. 509 Broad-…way, affords greater facilities for practical instruction than …any other institution in America. There are six fine …rooms, with practical business men for each department. …Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person, and guarantees to …remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one …week. French, Spanish and German are taught by ac…complished native professors.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family …boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester …County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The …Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Cir…culars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, …No. 599; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, …No. 537 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. …3 Park-row.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY …INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, …A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Asso…ciate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite …superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing …daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM …HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL …BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The …Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 29. …This family School has been remarkable for the good …health of its pupils, as the place is for the longevity of its …inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal …and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their …school to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the …continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be ob…tained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT …CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. …BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will com…mence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING …AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 765 …Greenwich-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay …horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained …expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and ac…tion, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound …in every respect. Inquire at this office.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—Three …bulls, 1, 2 and 4 years old; three or four cows; four or …five heifers. Inquire at the Lorillard Farm, of GEORGE …OLMSTED, half mile east of Williams Bridge, on the …Harlem Railroad, 12 miles from New-York.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for to-…bacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 24th-st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—LOUIS …ABONNARD & BRO., No. 73 Greenwich-st., French …Alimentary Preserves manufacturers, rewarded with a …prize medal at the World's Fair of 1853 in New-York, …give notice to shipping agents, hotel and restaurant keep-…ers, that they are ready to promptly discharge orders …intrusted to their care for the opening season. They …prepare every kind of fruits and vegetables, asparagus, …pine apple, &c., preserved in tin boxes hermetically sealed, …with their natural freshness and flavor, and peaches in …brandy, put up in glass jars.

Travelers and passengers will find constantly on hand …at their extensive establishment, a complete assortment …of preserved soups, meats, pâtés, milk, in tin boxes, and …every produce whatever, needed in distant journeys by …land or by sea.

FINANCIAL.

CITY STOCKS.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Modena,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	Leipsick,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Liege,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Milan,	Pau,	
Cairo,		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 7 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,718,661 62
Average amount of Specie	109,336 26
Average amount of Circulation	184,271 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,179,618 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of May, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,800,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ₰ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, machinery and other property of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsaysburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st. (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.
GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.
Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,400. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.
SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH, } Trustees.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge, Adam Norrie, F. T. Frel'huysen, H. D. Maxwell, B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.
N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. …An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 33 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 16th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. B. EMERSON, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS …AND BROKERS—No. 22 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and bonds bought and sold; Commercial paper negotiated; collections made on all parts of the country. Agents for redemption of country bank notes. Interest allowed on deposits.
A. B. CLARK.
M. J. WILLIAMSON.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE …RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.
ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—…No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF …THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE COMPANY—Will be held at their store, No. 398 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, when a general attendance is requested. By order.
PETER RENNIE, President.
JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND …EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

FINANCIAL.

$50,000. THE UNDERSIGNED will make cash advances upon consignments, groceries, liquors, cloths, dry goods, boots and shoes, jewelry and fancy goods, furniture, paintings, carriages, &c. BAGLEY & SAVAGE, general auctioneers, No. 65 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.—If the tall young man who got a certified check on the Broadway Bank changed at my office Saturday last about 2½ o'clock, and for the same received $500 dollars Valley Bank Maryland, and $93 South Royalton Bank, Vermont, will call on the subscriber he will confer a favor, and save himself some trouble.
JAS. M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker,
No 169 Chatham, corner James st.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS with interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually at New-York Life and Trust Company. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-1aw2yW D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n23, '54-1aw2yW D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy11'55-1aw2yW M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. T. ADA

AUCTION SALES.

T. C. TURNER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

ELEGANT SALE OF ABOUT 120 SUITES OF ELEGANT ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE,

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF G. MATHEWS,
(Late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy,)

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

I WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the warehouse, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, the entire stock of Messrs. G. Mathews' elegant ENAMELED PARLOR AND CHAMBER COTTAGE FURNITURE, comprising about 120 suites of solid oak, imitation and fancy coloring, of the most exquisite designs and finish, both with and without marble tops, varying in cost from $20 to $35 each.

Also, parlor, chamber, dining and fancy chairs, settees, extension tables, sideboards, &c., together with all the unfinished stock, materials, upholstery articles, desks, mirror frames, &c.

The whole to be sold for cash, without reservation, by order of the assignees.

Catalogues on the morning of sale, and a cash deposit of 10 per cent, will be required from all purchasers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—50 BY 100 FEET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CORNER BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The very desirable and valuable 21 years' lease of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as the City Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet and 100 feet on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such inducements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Depots. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed, from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others contemplate building. The opening of Canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and rapidly increase the value of all real estate surrounding the above lease. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements, and is particularly called of all persons seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier, if desired. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of rich and costly made cabinet furniture, viz: 7 solid carved rosewood 7¾ octave pianos, made by W. Lindemann & Son, 10 heavy, thick French plate oval mirrors, 3d pier do., 1 large spanish do., cost $275, French China dinner and tea sets, knives, forks, and spoons, silver plated casters, chests and rich fancy goods. Cabinet furniture consists of a desirable stock, suitable for furnishing first-class residences, parlors in great variety, covered in the most fashionable coverings, viz: brocatel, plush, hair cloth, moquet, &c., solid rosewood book-cases, wardrobes, writing desks, &c., oak, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, in suites to match, enameled cottage do, hall stands and chairs, extension dining-tables, and a large assortment of desirable articles in the housefurnishing line, together with a quantity of mantel pier, pedestal and other looking glasses, &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold two fine toned 7¾ octave piano-fortes, made by W. Lindemann & Son, cost $350 each. Also, 4 second-hand do, of various makers. The whole forming a fine collection of choice and desirable goods, worthy the attention of City and country merchants. Articles can be boxed on the premises at a reasonable charge.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THURSDAY MORNING, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable collection of fine English engravings, just imported, the following eminent publishers: Graves & Co., Henry Graves & Co., Lloyd Bros., and Thomas Boys, being the finest assortment ever offered at auction, embracing historical plates of the finest description, including the Trial of Charles I. and Earl of Strafford, heroes of Waterloo and the Peninsular, Marriage and Coronation of Victoria, Presentation of Magna Charta, London scenery of these prints varying from three to six guineas; a great variety of parlor subjects—Going with and against the wind, Village Politicians, Artist's Model, Life at Chantrey's, and Herring's Dog, Horse and Farm Scenes; an elegant assortment of sporting pictures for bar-rooms, &c.; Martin's scriptural pictures. The paintings are represented are Wilkie, Stanes, Cooper, Landseer, Knight, J. P. Knight, R. A., Sir G. Hayter, Cattermole, Stone, Richardson and others. These engravings are now on view, and catalogues ready. Sale positive THURSDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at their store No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) May 21, at 10½ o'clock, by order of JOSEPH H. T. MASTELL, Esq., Assignee of FRANCOIS LAMOUREUX, the stock, comprising the finest lot of watches ever offered at auction. The jewelry will be found all first-class. Every lot on the catalogue warranted as represented. Terms cash in bankable money.

VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between Oliver Ellwood, complainant, and Charles C. Campbell, Jesse C. Hedenberg *et al.*, defendants.—On bill, &c.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, in the above case, the undersigned, appointed Receiver therein will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Mill formerly occupied by Charles C. Campbell, now in the possession of Jesse C. Hedenberg, in the town of Rahway, Essex County, New-Jersey, on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of May inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.: One Friction Callender, one Cold-callender, one Sprinkling Machine, one Pasting Machine, one Black Dyeing Machine, one Slate-colored Dyeing Machine, one Fancy Dyeing Machine, one Winding Machine, one Singeing Machine, one set Drying Cans, one Starching Mangle, two Gigers, two Tubs, one large Washer, one Blue Vat, one Indigo Mill, two Pumps, one Boiler, Iron Piping, Kier Cisterns, Slats in Dry Sheds, Bars and Boiler House.

WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, Receiver.

Dated May 16, 1856.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the large two-story attic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of Newton-st., adjoining the residence of Johnson C. Thorn, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. There is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bank st., in which this property has rights in common with other adjoining property. The lot is about 53 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the City of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and desire to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by KING & BOND.

NEWARK, May 17, 1856. No. 296 Broad-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, I will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 99 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Robert Lennox Kennedy, Executor:

$5,000 Ohio 6s of 1860; $5,000 do. do. 1870; $5,000 do. of 1875; $5,000 Ohio 5s of 1865; $2,000 Ohio 5s of 1858; $5,000 Illinois 6 per cent Bonds; $5,000 Illinois Interest Bonds; $5,000 New-York State 5s of 1860; $2,500 New-York State 6s of 1860; $5,000 do. of 1863; $2,000 New-York State 4½s of 1860; $5,000 New-York City 5s of 1869; $10,000 New-York City 7s of 1857; $5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds of 1866; $2,000 New-Haven and New-London Railroad 7 per cent Bonds of 1866; $2,000 New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad 6 per cent Bonds of 1853; $5,000 Kentucky 5 per cent Stocks of 1873; $5,000 Trinity Church Bonds of 1865; 50 shares Bank of Commerce, 50 do. Bank of America, 50 do. Bank of New-York, $100 each; 250 shares Phenix Bank, $20 each; 100 do. Manhattan Company, $50 each; 50 do. Bank State of New-York, $100 each; 50 do. City Bank, $100 each; 100 do. Mechanics' Bank, $25 each; 43 do. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each; 50 do. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, 50 do. Ohio Life and Trust Company, $100 each; 50 do. New-York Life and Trust Company, $100 each.

For account of whom it may concern—

$51,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. 1st mortgage Bonds of 1865; $64,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. 2d mortgage Convertible Bonds of 1875; $14,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds of 1864; 148 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad, $100 each; 2 do. Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each; 100 do. Pennsylvanian Coal Company $50 each; 200 do. Manhattan Gas-Light Company, full stock, of $50 each; 50 do. Great Western Insurance Company, $100 each; 9 do. Metropolitan Bank, $100 each; 38 do. Chatham $25 each; also, a variety of other securities.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., near Fulton, sale of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c. Also stock of a cabinet-maker removed for convenience of sale consisting of elaborately carved parlor suites, covered with the most costly and fashionable French satin brocatel, silk plush and hair cloth, parlor tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, arm, reclining and rocking chairs, parlor spring-seat chairs, centre, card, sofa, work and fancy tables, corner and book-tables, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, dining and extension tables, oak chairs, wardrobes, bedsteads in ivory and plain bureaus, and washstands, solid oak and enameled chamber suites, hair mattresses, paillasses, oil-paintings, gilt frame, French plate pier glasses and mirrors, China, glass, and earthen ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, clocks, fancy goods, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, the trade, and out-of-town buyers, as the stock is composed of second-hand furniture, and a large assortment of superior cabinet, custom-made furniture, which will positively be sold to pay advances. Catalogues on morning of the sale. Goods carefully packed for shipment.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION. VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY, BAYARD AND ELIZABETH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Jos. H. Wallis, Referee, the following described property, viz:

BOWERY—The lot of land, with the 3-story brick house thereon, known as the North American Hotel, situated on the northwest corner of the Bowery and Bayard-st., and distinguished as No. 30 Bowery, being 26 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

BAYARD-STREET—Also, the two valuable lots, with the brick stables thereon, adjoining the above on the rear, each 25 feet 6 inches in width and 75 feet in depth.

ELIZABETH-STREET—The 2-story brick house and lot on the east side of Elizabeth-st., 75 feet north of Bayard-st., and known as No. 6, being 25 feet front and rear and 87 feet deep.

Formaps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mirrors, English oil-cloths, oil-paintings, gas fixtures, &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday), May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 209 West 29th-st., (Lamartine place,) between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture of the house; it will comprise, in part, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bed, (Blair's patent) mahogany spring seat chairs, oak cane-seat arm chairs, mahogany book-case and secretaries, centre, side and card tables, mahogany and white-top dressing bureaus and washstands, Chinese quartette tables, one very fine Chinese centre table, mahogany French bedsteads, spring mattresses, paillasses, pure curled hair mattresses, black walnut bedsteads, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, one very fine mahogany carved extension table, one twenty-one day clock, very fine oil-paintings, engravings, crockery, glass ware, table cutlery, bedroom and basement furniture; also, gas chandeliers, fixtures, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Catalogues early Wednesday morning.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 M., in three parcels, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., viz.:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

6 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above,

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet, 5½ inches in depth; the front 33 feet 1¾ inches, to be occupied as court-yards.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz., $6,100 for each parcel on 3d-place, and $5,900 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidders above those prices. 10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July next, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY BAGLEY & SAVAGE—At their salesrooms, No. 52 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau, TUESDAY next, May 22, at 10½ A. M., will commence the sale, at auction, of a large, new and well made stock of furniture, being the stock of an extensive manufacturer retiring from business, comprising, in part, parlor, bedroom and dining suites of rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hat stands, card tables, chairs, lounges, sofas, tete-à-têtes, marble-top centre tables. This sale is worthy the attention of hotel proprietors and country dealers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

P. S.—Liberal cash advancements made on consignments.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY—May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a line of oil-paintings, richly framed, by the eminent artist, E. C. Coates and others, in every variety of style and frame, consisting in part of landscapes, Winter and Summer scenes, fruit and flower pieces, snow scenes, water scenes, views of the ancient cities views on the Hudson, &c.

Also, an oil-painting, Adam and Eve, warranted to be an original painting by Van Baten, the celebrated master of Van Dyke.

Also, an oil-painting, the Mexican News, from the original by Woodville, painted by Garnier, and said to be far superior to the original.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS WILL SELL, at the private dwelling house, No. 17 McDougal-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock a collection of well-made parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c., viz.: mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, wardrobes, centre, card and work tables, mirrors, curtains, lamps, bedding, washstands, bureaus, kitchen furniture, stoves, China, glass and earthern ware, stair and parlor 3-ply and Brussels carpets, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

E. HOGGITON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of gold watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., &c., consisting of gold and silver watches, (a large assortment,) rich gold guard and vest chains, also chatelaine chains, laidies' and gentlemen's gold finger rings, gold bracelets, gold ear-rings, gold sockets and pencils, gold pens and studs, &c., &c.; the whole to be sold without reserve, to close consignments; silver-plated ware, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE—on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 10 o'clock, by PEED & COLE at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, voltaire and other chairs; bookcase, bedsteads and bedding, pier glasses, oil paintings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also 3 light wagons and 1 coach.

W. O. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock. No. 61 Myrtle-av., between Jay and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, and walnut furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets, suites in plush, mattresses, beds and bedding, gas fixtures, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, May 21, fifty thousand cigars, consisting of Figaros, Operas, Normas, Conchas, &c., &c., at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 Maiden-lane. For account of whom it may concern.

ALFRED BRACE, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesroom of A. BRACE & CO., No. 23 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c.; also, 20 cases assorted brogans; to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETING, &c.—At No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by printed catalogue, which is ready to examine by. Strangers to the City will be furnished with packing, &c. Dealers will also be on hand, for this sale will be a general sweep, as only special sales will be attended to: consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-fortes, but little used; 6 oak extension dining tables, also mahogany, 3-ply pieces of English velvet and Brussels carpeting, 50 curled hair mattresses, 25 mahogany bedsteads, 12 dozen mahogany chairs, tete-à-têtes easy and rocking chairs, iron bedsteads, hall stands, centre and sofa tables, 50 oil-paintings, gilt frames, 100 corner and book stands, solid oak sideboard, marble-top, marble top bureaus and washstands, also plain dressing bureaus and washstands, card tables, a general stock of good furniture, also an invoice of rich gold jewelry and watches; in conclusion, an invoice of Havana and other cigars. N. B.—Piano-fortes will be sold at 12 o'clock; also, jewelry, watches, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 806 Broome near Thompson-st., the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany dining, parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, crockery, glass and China ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Also the kitchen articles. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer, by virtue of an Execution, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at No. 185 Canal-st., 117 boxes of soap, in bars, and 25 clocks.

WM. B. JONES, Constable Marine Court.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND HAND—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—1 for $55, 1 for $80, 1 for $75, 1 for $80, 1 for $100; several very fine instruments for sale cheap to pay advances. Also, watches, chains, jewelry, cigars, safes, books, soaps, &c., &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches cigars, and merchandize generally, consigned for sale or on storage, or bought for cash. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 3d floor.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK ONLY.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

W. OSBORN & CO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent cast wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS—Used last year by thousands of families, hotel and boarding housekeepers with the most complete success. Two medals and five diplomas were awarded these CANS and JARS last season. On all hands they are acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most reliable in market. There is no additional cost of wrenches, funnels or wax—no trouble with screws, nor spoiling of fruit by contact with India-rubber or other offensive substance. The CANS and JARS are all prepared for sealing, and the purchaser has only to heat the cover slightly when the can or jar is filled with fresh fruit and press it down into the channel on the outside filled with cement, and the work of hermetical sealing is done. To maintain no injury in opening, and may be used year after year. The lid covers the whole top, so that when open they can be cleansed like any other open vessel. The Cans are made of stout tin, and the Jars of fire-proof yellow ware. They rest snugly, thus insuring great economy in freight. The sizes of Cans are pint, quart, half gallon and gallon; Jars—pint and quart. Full directions for putting up fresh fruit, tomatoes, &c., accompany them. Get the best, which is ARTHUR'S, and don't waste your fruit with bad cans, as thousands of families did last year.

The trade supplied by EDWARD F. TORREY, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Also; Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Can also shape, draw to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st. Agent Napanock Iron Co.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.

SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—This new fertilizer will now be furnished at the same price as the Improved Super phosphate of Lime, with increased quantities of nitrogenous matter, being much stronger than Peruvian Guano, and for cold or very poor soils, is the best manure known. For improved results, it surpasses all others, and in lasting power exceeds Guano. For sale in bags of 160 lbs. each, at 2½ cents per pound.

FREDERICK MCCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.

JOHANNE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.

COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

IRISH POTATOES.—1,000 bags of Irish Potatoes, per bark *Samuel Mosley*, from Belfast, in prime condition, adapted for family use; $3 per bag. For sale by JOHN FARRELL, No. 198 Broadway, up stairs, and at STIMSON & SWIFT'S, No. 162 Fulton-st., and at No. 3 Broadway, opposite Bowling-green.

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates. Also, bone dust and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands.

WM. POST, Sole Agent, No. 198 Front-st., New-York.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each. SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, in fine Poudrette and other fertilizers. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons (Hildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION SENT TO MARRIED MEN.—Address, with four three-cent postage stamps, Dr. A. J. THURDELL, New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3.30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8.10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10.45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8.40 A. M., Cincinnati 6.45 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12.20 P. M., Cincinnati 6.30 P. M., Chicago 10.20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9.15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, reaching at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3.17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

R. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent,
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspending Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privileges of the quickest and most direct dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger train on the Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mercantile Library—Annual Election.

The annual election of Officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place last evening, at Clinton Hall. There was a large gathering of the members, and the juvenile portion, while the Inspectors were counting the votes, enjoyed themselves in a questionable manner in the Lecture-room. Their principal amusement was the destruction of the hats of their fellows by a free use of the cushions. But as there was no ill-humor, it was perhaps well enough to let the little boys have a good time. There was not so great rivalry for the offices as on many previous occasions. Over five hundred votes were polled, and the following were elected by handsome majorities:

For President—JOHN CREHAR, with C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Vice-President—ROWLAND H. TIMPSON, with Philip Dater & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary—FLOYD CLARKSON, with Cornelia Willis
For Recording Secretary—JOSEPH H. HANDFORD, with Grace, Turner & Co.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM HENDERSON, with Continental Bank.

For Directors.
WM. H. WICKHAM, with U. S. M. Steamship Co.
ALEX. P. FIERE, with James & Henry McBride.
L. L. S. CLEARMAN, with Sturges, Clearman & Co.
JAS. H HOLLISTER, with Bliss, Briggs & Douglas.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD, with Livingston, Ballard & Co.
CHARLES T. ADEE, with James Wild, Jr.
PHILIP H. BOWNE, with Willets & Co.

Extension of Sixth-Avenue.

An application is to be presented to the Common Council in a few days, for the extension of Sixth-avenue from its intersection with Bleecker-street, in a straight line to the corner of Laurens and Broome streets. The object is to effect a different extension of Laurens-street from that now before the Common Council. The present proposition, it will be remembered, is to widen Laurens-street to conform to the width of West Broadway, and extend the street through Washington Parade Ground to connect with Fifth-avenue. There is strong opposition to cutting the street through Washington-square, and this is the main reason for getting up this counter proposal. They urge the extension of College-place from Barclay-street to the Battery, thus to open a straight, wide and uninterrupted thoroughfare from the Battery to Harlem River.

Thirteenth Ward Republican Association.

At a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Association, held at No. 5 Cannon-street, on Monday evening, Mr. EDWARD COLLINS and Mr. AMOS H. COLT were elected Delegates to the City Convention, for the election of Delegates to the Republican State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 28th inst. On motion, it was resolved that the Delegates be instructed to present JOHN A. LOCKWOOD and DAVID A. FORBES as Delegates to the said State Convention.

Republican.

EDWARD MCMULLEN and O. J. ROUK are the Delegates to the Central Republican Committee, from the Fifth Ward.

EDWARD COLIN and AMOS H. COLT are the Delegates from the Thirteenth Ward to the City Republican Convention.

The Queens County Republicans have delegated Messrs. SIDNEY L. GRIFFING and WM. W. LELAND Delegates to Syracuse.

Soft Soap vs. Hardware.

The Trustees of the Fourth Ward Public Schools had a stormy meeting on Monday evening. The cause of the disturbance was as follows: It seems the Chairman, Mr. WARE, who is one of the Board of Education, also, had given instructions to the Janitors of the various school-houses in the Ward to cease to purchase soft-soap and sand from a man who had hitherto been in the habit of supplying them with those articles, but who, unfortunately, differed in politics from the Chairman aforesaid; at least, this was the charge which was made against Mr. WARE by one of the Trustees, Mr. FITZGERALD, at the monthly meeting on Monday. A very fierce war of words followed the accusation.

Mr. WARE denied the *soft* impeachment.

Mr. FITZGERALD opened his batteries and returned the shot, and a brisk cannonade was kept up between the parties and their respective friends until the Chairman finally left his chair and resigned his office. Hereupon there was a revulsion of feeling; negotiations for peace were entered into, and after some little time spent in arranging the preliminaries it was finally concluded that Mr. CROW, the soft-soap man should be allowed to supply the school-houses with his extract of boiled bones, and crow, as of old, over all rivals.

☞ The critic of the *Tribune*, in a racy review of the piece entitled "Abon Hassan," produced at Mr. BURTON'S Theatre, favors us with the following extraordinary passage. Speaking of that gentleman's performance "ye critic" says: "Mr. BURTON *crammed* up with volatile merriment." This, to say the least of it, was a singular proceeding on the part of Mr. BURTON. We have heard of a gentleman who swallowed too many soda-powders, when his head flew and he went off like a bottle of soda-water, but we see no reason whatever for this extraordinary effervescence on the part of Mr. BURTON. We knew already that Mr. BURTON was frequently "the cheese" as an actor, but we never expected him to come to cream. Then, how can any one imagine Mr. BURTON volatile? One would as soon compare DANIEL LAMBERT to an antelope.' It is evident to us that the critic of the *Tribune* can know very little about cream, being evidently a very milk-and-water person.

Aid for the Cape de Verde Islanders.

The Committee appointed at the Corn Exchange meeting of the 8th inst., to solicit aid for the starving inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, met yesterday at 3 P. M., at the Exchange. It was announced that $5,800 had been already contributed in money and provisions, and that a vessel loaded with grain and provisions would be dispatched to the islands early in June. A letter was read, stating that five hundred bushels of wheat and corn had been shipped to the Committee, in aid of this charity, from Alexandria, Va. Notice was given that contributions of money and provisions, for shipment to these unhappy islanders, could be consigned to THOMAS PERRY, Esq.

Changing the Name of Chatham-street and Park-row.

The Aldermen Committee on Streets, BRIGGS Chairman, met yesterday and decided to report in favor of concurrence with the Councilmen in changing the names of Chatham-street and Park-row to East Broadway. The proposition to extend Gansevoort-street from West-street to Fourteenth-street, was considered, but it was not decided as to how to report.

☞ Can any seer into the mysteries of the Harlem Railroad tell us why they have "got up" such a splendidly-arranged time-table as to have no trains leaving the City from 9 A. M. until 3½ P. M., and then not again until 5, and why they then crowd *three* trains into one hour and a quarter?

—Why the people in Harlem are not to have the privilege of going to the City between 8 in the morning and nearly 2 in the afternoon?

—Why the 6:40 P. M. train from Harlem south, which was *the* train for all persons wishing to visit the City in the evening, or parties returning thereto, is withdrawn, and no train substituted until 7¼, and then *two* trains within 25 minutes of each other?

—Why the trains do not come to a full stop before crossing the draw-bridge at Harlem, when the regulations say they *shall* do so?

—Why the 7¼ P. M. train is chased all the way down by a New-Haven train, so that it is scarcely three blocks ahead?

☞ A new Presbyterian Church was organized on Wednesday, the 14th inst, at Clifton, Staten Island. The services were conducted by a Committee from the Third Presbytery of New-York, consisting of Rev. Drs. Burchard and Campbell, Rev. Messrs. Rosevelt and MacLachlan, together with Elders D. Stevens and J. C. Hines.

The occasion was one of more than the usual interest, from the fact that this is the first and only organization connected with that large branch of the Church (Presbyterian) on Staten Island.

The new Congregation have secured a site on Townsend-avenue, in the centre of a growing population, and will commence in a few days a neat and tasteful Lecture and Sunday School-room as a preparatory step to the erection of the Church edifice.

Sale of a Valuable Library.

An interesting auction sale of books, which will most likely last during the week, is proceeding at the saleroome of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co., corner of White-street and Broadway. We allude to the library lately belonging to a judicious collector, Rev. J. O. CHOULES, D. D., of Newport. The sale commenced Monday afternoon, and the attendance was numerous, and the competition, though the works first offered were very miscellaneous, was sufficiently spirited. The whole comprises many rare and curious standard works, and is particularly rich in early editions of the English divines of the era of the Reformation and Protectorate. Besides these, there are many works illustrative of the progress of civil and religious liberty which cannot fail to be felt as very desirable acquisitions to the student of general as well of ecclesiastical history. Works on Missions, especially detailing the early struggles of missionary enterprise, early printed books, rare tracts, and a good proportion of later and more elegantly got-up literature, are not wanting. It is seldom that so careful a selection is consigned to the hammer.

☞ To prevent the curious crowd from blocking up Nassau, and making Beekman street impassable, while removing the ashes of the dead from the Brick Church yard, the workmen have put up a high board fence around it. Until sun-down, however, curious boys enjoyed some small glances of the disinterment through several feasible knot-holes. But this morning even the knot-holes will be found unavailable for a look,—the bill posters having covered the whole broadside with their reading for the million.

☞ The Padre VIJIL, Minister to the United States from Nicaragua, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. He is an elderly gentleman of somewhat singular appearance and dress; below the medium stature; very dark complexion, and with a head and countenance denoting an Indian rather than Castilian origin. His expression is one of benevolence, rather than a high order of intellect. He is said to be a man of good education, though defective in English, and to all outward seeming, better suited to the offices of Church than the storms of State.

☞ The old Presbyterian Church, in Franklin-street, between West Broadway and Hudson, has been metamorphosed into a handsome market. It opened on Saturday under very favorable auspices. One thing we specially commend is the system they adopt in making change—counting by dollars and cents, instead of by shillings and pence—so that our good housewives will not have to submit to the customary shave of four cents on the dollar.

☞ The School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward have appealed to the inhabitants of their Ward for help to establish a school library—that greatest of secular comforts to hosts of boys and girls who want to read and have few funds to buy books with. The free libraries of the Brooklyn schools have done an excellent work for the schools that enjoy them and for the families of scholars in their attendance.

☞ The eastern side of the town is fast getting ripe for yellow fever. In a month more, with the kind inattention of Mr. EBLING, it will be ready for the reception of the distinguished stranger who has been so cordially invited. It smells right already.

☞ The large room under the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, lately occupied by the Bank of the State of New-York, has been converted into a Restaurant.

☞ The *Evangelist* has enlarged its sheet, and now appears with eight pages. Rev. J. G. CRAIGHEAD has been added to the establishment as one of the editors and proprietors.

Parade and Review of the Military.

The first Spring parade and review of the National Guard, composing the Seventh Regiment, under the command of Col. DURYEA, took place in front of the City Hall on Monday afternoon.

The line was formed at 3 o'clock. A few evolutions were exceedingly well executed preceding the review by Gen. BRUCE, the Inspector-General, accompanied by Brigadier-General HALL and staff, Commissary-General WARD, and Colonels THOMPSON and HINMANN, of the Governor's staff. after Gen. BRUCE had passed down the line and returned to the front, the Regiment formed in sections by companies, and marched in review before the General. Then followed some further manœuvering, and the Regiment passed through the Park and up Broadway.

The Seventh is the fullest regiment in the division. It has eight infantry companies, besides one artillery and one cavalry company. It justly enjoys the reputation of being the best disciplined regiment in the State, and in all but one particular they well maintained this reputation yesterday. The exercises were performed with great precision and strict regard to military rules, and it was a pity to see all marred by the execrable manner in which the companies marched before the reviewing officer. As the left of the section was abreast of the officer, the centre was either two paces in the rear or as many in front, resembling a three-degree railroad curve. We have seen it far better done by a country battalion.

The 2d Brigade, under Gen. YATES—the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Regiments—paraded also on Hamilton-square. The 11th Regiment (Washington Guards) paraded in Washington-square. The City Guard was out in full numbers, too. The fife and drum and loud bassoons were heard from morning to night. Thousands turned out to see the sights of the day.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting.—The race yesterday afternoon between *Know-Nothing* and *Chicago Jack*, was not up to the anticipations of the spectators in point of time. One heat was trotted in 2:32, and had *Know Nothing* come through at the top of his speed he could have made it in 2:27 or 8 but he was taken up at the draw-gate and jogged home. *Jack* trotted badly in the first heat, he was not warmed up enough beforehand, and it seemed that the black horse had nothing to do but win. The other heat he trotted finely. Betting on the result, previous to the start, was in favor of *Jack*, at $100 to $70. The first race was drawn, on account of *Know-Nothing* being lame, and they trotted for the track money. The following is the summary of the race:

Tuesday, May 20. Match, mile heats in harness.
S. MCLAUGHLIN names Black G. *Know Nothing*..... 1 1
D. PIFFER names B. G. *Chicago Jack*..... 2 2
Time: first heat, quarter, 0:37; half mile. 1:20; mile, 2:37.
Second heat, quarter, 0:37; half mile, 1:18; mile, 2:32.

Concerning the Oliver-street Marriage.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An item in the columns of your paper of this morning, in reference to a marriage consummated by me at No. 73 Oliver-street, seems to involve me in the transaction in such a way as to make me a party to the trick. I beg leave, therefore, to state that the marriage took place by appointment, at 6½ o'clock in the morning, the parties, as it was stated to me by Mr. HAMAN, wishing to leave in the early train for Boston; and that I was entirely ignorant of the circumstances under which the marriage was brought about, until I saw the statement in your paper this morning. This, I trust, will be sufficient to show that I was not conscious of any difficulty in the way of the marriage, and that I was in no way accessory to, or complicated with the affair.

Very respectfully yours, CHAS. J. JONES,
Pastor of the Mariners' Church.
NEW-YORK, Friday, May 17, 1856.

Morrisania Sabbath Schools.

A general gathering of the six or eight Sabbath Schools of the various denominations in Morrisania and its adjacent villages, was held on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., on the occasion of their anniversaries. The 1,000 or 1,200 children present were more than usually quiet and well-behaved, and their singing unsurpassed.

After brief addresses by Rev. Mr. KELLOGG of Morrisania, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE of New-York, they marched in procession through the avenues of that pleasant village, and were then dismissed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THEY'LL NEVER LEARN.

On Monday evening a countryman, named John Williams, was robbed of a gold watch and some money, by means of the panel game, at the house No. 195 Fulton-street. The watch was recovered, and the woman arrested and committed for trial.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

John M. Fenety, confidential clerk in the employ of Mr. Alex. Brown, doing business at No. 162 West-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Gray, of the Sixth Ward, charged with having embezzled the sum of $351 44, the property of his employer.

DISHONEST GIRL.

Jane Cody, a servant girl, 14 years of age, employed in the house of Mrs. Wilson, Eighty-sixth-street, was yesterday arrested by Capt. Twomey of the Nineteenth Ward, for stealing $100 worth of clothing from her mistress. The girl confessed her guilt, and said that her mother made her play the thief. Both mother and daughter were committed for trial by Justice BOGERT.

Miscellaneous.

SINGULAR AND SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A boy of 12 years of age, named John Hutchinson, while playing about the Fulton Fish Market on Sunday afternoon, accidentally fell with his neck upon one of the huge hooks used for hauling fish from boats to the dock. The instrument entered his neck near the jugular vein, inflicting a wound several inches in length, and severing some of the small arteries. The little sufferer was removed to the Hospital, where he is now doing well.

LOST CHILDREN.

More than twenty-five disconsolate mothers applied to Sergeant Owens, at the Chief's Office, Monday evening, for the recovery of their lost children. By means of the police telegraph all the little wanderers, with one exception, were heard from and restored to their homes. Now that the weather is fine and martial music resounds through our streets, little urchins are tempted to lose themselves in search of pleasures abroad, and the police telegraph is almost constantly occupied in hunting up.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.

George C. Fields died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from the effect of some terrible wounds received at Panama during the late riot at that place. He was, at the time of his death, only 20 years of age [He resided in Jersey City.

BEATEN NEARLY TO DEATH.

Mr. J. Osborn Syms, a resident of Brooklyn, was knocked down and nearly beaten to death by two ruffians, while he was passing the corner of Broadway and Broome-street, on Monday night. The rascals, it seems, beat Mr. Syms for the "fun of the thing." Of course they were not arrested.

HUNG HIMSELF.

Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Henry Burns, a native of Ireland, 64 years of age, who committed suicide by hanging himself in the privy of a Ward's Island. The deceased had been in the country about two years and most of the time a pauper. He left a letter behind him in which he stated that he was at one time well off. He got £900 and four houses in Dublin by his first wife, but lost it all by marrying a widow with a large family.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Slosson, Bosworth, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Stewart vs. *Morange*.—Referred for readjustment.
Briggs vs. *Grant*.—Order to be settled.
Clark vs. *Sloan*.—Judgment for defendant.
Hughs vs. *Alexander*.—Judgment for defendant.
Muir vs. *Salter*.—Order to be settled.
Cohen vs. *Fagen*.—Order to be settled.
Anderson vs. *Busteed*.—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.
Freeman vs. *Orser*.—Judgment for defendant.
Platt vs. *Townsend*.—Order reserved.
Congruac vs. *Morgan*.—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.
Salmon vs. *Orser*.—New trial granted. Order to be settled.
Rooney vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad*.—New trial to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Gamer vs. *Sykes*.—Judgment for plaintiff.
Rober vs. *Stewart*.—Judgment for defendant.
Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

The LaFayette Mineral Co. vs. *Caleb S. Woodhull, et al.*—Demurrer sustained, with liberty to plaintiff to amend the complaint by making Barbour a party, and in o her respects as he may be advised. The costs of defendant, Cockroft, upon the demurrer, to abide the event.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use:

RALPH TREMBLY, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.
THOMAS H. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector, Second District.
ALLEN E. SIMONS, Dept. Inspector, First District.
GEORGE KARR, Sealer, First District.
JOHN H. EMBREE, Sealer, Second District.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c, without surgical operations. Office No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York. Certificates from Ex-Gov. T. M. Tucker, Judge F. W. Huling, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, A. S. Baldwin, M. D.; Hon. T. Butler King, Gen. Narcisso Lopez, Capt. Wm. Leathers, W. P. Allison, M. D.; Judge Alex. Walker, Col. Maunsel White, Thos. E. Bond, M. D.; J. S. Peacocke, M. D. Permission to refer to Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones, Hon. Fred. P. Stanton; B. F. Palmer, inventor of Palmer's artificial leg; Francis Grice, Naval Constructor, Navy Yard, Phila.; Proprietors Girard House, Philadelphia. Send for a pamphlet.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,
No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The band of fillibusters may be known by the significant fact that they all wear homely hats. Men of unimpeachable respectability are more fastidious. They are more discreet as to their apparel. They go invariably to KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and there adapt one of his *recherche* beavers to their head and countenance. It makes all the difference in the world in their appearance. A KNOX hat is invariably considered a guaranty of its wearer's position in society.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The family medicine chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies needs nothing more. Eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumors and stiff joints are infallibly cured by the ointment, and all affections of the bowels, stomach and liver by the pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Having ample facilities for the accommodation of his vast patronage, those who call on BRADY for Portraits will lose no time by delays. His plain and colored Photographs have a reputation unequaled, while for the new and popular Ambrotype, the people will go nowhere else. Innumerable fine specimens may be seen at the Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We advise both the trade and the public in want of a good substantial Pen and Pencil case, in Gold or Silver, to call on WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and examine their new, novel and serviceable arrangement called "Lownds' Patent." It is to be seen to be appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The attractions announced at this house for to-night must ensure for it a most overflowing audience. The spectacle drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," the drama of the "Old Toll House," and the pantomime of the "Red Gnome." So great inducements must fill the place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cashmere business suits complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16; black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $18; beautiful moire antique vests, $3; Spring vests, $1, $1 50 and $2; cassimere pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 to $5 at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Tearing down is the order of the day in Broadway; but no rivalry can tear down the well-earned reputation of BRADY'S Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, made only at his Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The ladies are buying new dresses, new carpets, new sofas, &c. Why not take down those old-fashioned Gasaliers, and put up one of those beautiful new designs found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOT CORN GIRL OF NEW-YORK—With little CORDELIA HOWARD as *Katy* a most extraordinary and beautiful piece of life-like, vivid, and heart-moving acting, will be presented both this afternoon and this evening, at Barnum's Museum. The wildest excitement exists in regard to her excellent performances.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The fine weather of yesterday was well improved by the Ladies, who thronged BRADY'S Daguerreian Galleries, to examine and obtain the splendid Portraits for which he is so widely renowned.

[Advertisement.]

DRAMATIC READINGS.—Miss ELOISE BRIDGES, the celebrated tragedienne, and J. B. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, will give their popular dramatic readings this (Wednesday) evening, May 21, at Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, S. I. Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall, New-York. Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOLEY, the gold-pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 168 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty streets, and will open, this day, with an excellent lot of gold pens, gold and silver pencil cases of a new and superior style. We have used them in the TIMES' Office for a long time, and find the "Bank" Pen is really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ PRIVATE LECTURES will be given by Prof. FOWLER, at the Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Those who wish to understand and apply Phrenology *practically*, may now do so. Single tickets 25 cents. For the 58th, $2. Professional examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Timely.

The recent Grand Jury in Kings County, made a presentment, in which they rap the Supervisors over the knuckles for not providing a place for truant children, under a law of the State passed in 1853.

Divorce.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the case of THOMAS BAILEY against CATHARINE BAILEY.

Attempted Suicide.

Mrs. GEORGE BEARSLY, of No. 118 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide Monday evening by jumping into a pond at the corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues. She was rescued by Officer REYNOLDS, of the Fourth District Police. Family trouble is given as the cause of this act.

☞ It is stated that an effort is being made to harmonize the American Councils in Brooklyn, but with little prospect, at present, of success.

NEW-JERSEY.

Board of Chosen Freeholders.

The members of the new Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hudson, is as follows:

JERSEY CITY—*First Ward*—Minot C. Morgan, Jeremiah C. Mulford. *Second Ward*—Francis Jenkins, Henry French. *Third Ward*—Charles M. Holmes, George McLaughlin. *Fourth Ward*—Harvey M. Soule, Erastus Randall.
HOBOKEN—*First Ward*—John W. Haring, John Walker. *Second Ward*—David Pollock, Julius G. Garelle. *Third Ward*—Wm. H. Dewey, Wm. Hersee.
HUDSON—John H. Platt, Bailey B. Brown.
BERGEN—Mindert Van Horne, Jacob A. Van Horne.
NORTH BERGEN—Abram W. Duryea, John Sturgess, Jr.
HARRISON—Wm. S Ogden, Jabez P. Pennington.

☞ The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad was opened with ceremony yesterday. Thousands along its line were out upon the occasion. A fine dinner, speeches, toasts, &c., entertained the people at Fort Monmouth.

Jersey City Common Council.

The Jersey City Common Council held its sixth meeting for the purpose of organizing, last evening, at the Lyceum. Alderman COBB in the Chair. Forty-one ballots were had without a choice, making two hundred and nine altogether. There was some discussion during the evening, in which Aldermen TILDEN, ERWIN, THOMPSON, HOFFMAN and WORTENDYKE, took part. The contest now seems to lay between the two lower and two upper Wards. The Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 19, by Rev. Mr. Remington, Mr. HENRY W. GIBBS, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELLEN TOCKENBURY, of Jersey City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, by Rev. H. R. Nye, WILLIAM H. BARROWS to Miss FRANCES R. MCFARLAND.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, May 19, LIVINA JANE, daughter of J. D. and E. Ferris, aged 7 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 798 Washington-st.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, Mrs. ELEANOR MAYNARD, wife of Ezekiel Maynard, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Abingdon-place, corner 8th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 20, MARIA LOUISA only daughter of Wm. J. Burritt, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her father's residence, No. 157 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant square, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 5 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, May 19, RICHARD FLYNN, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Company of Tompkins' Blues, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 721-st. and 3d-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 20, at the residence of his son, J. C. Batterboy, Esq., No. 177 Henry-st., GEORGE EDWARD BATTERBY, Esq., formerly of County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 86 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the above place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Rye, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, May 20, CATHARINE DE GROVE, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place at the house of her uncle, Noah Tompkins, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Mamaroneck Station, to meet the 9 and 12:30 o'clock trains from Canal-st.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

In Middletown, Conn., on Monday, May 19, WILLIAM SOUTHMAYD, in the 93d year of his age.

In this City, on Sunday, May 18, GEORGE TAPPAN, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, George Tappan, Jr., and Thomas B. Tappan, his sons-in-law, Charles H. Redman and Thomas S. Williams, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 165 F. M., without further invitation.

At his residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, May 19, BENJAMIN STEPHENS, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 20.

$5,000 Cali. State 7s, '70. 87
5,000 do..... 86½
11,000 Virginia State 6s. 93¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s. 94
2,200 Indiana State 5s. 83½
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 95
2,000 City 5's '70..... 85
3,000 N.Y. Cen RR. 6's. 86½
11,000 N.Y. Cen RR. 7's. 102½
1,000 Erie RR. 1sum.b.. 107
1,000 E. RR 3d m.b. 1883. 74
7,000 Erie RR. bs 1875 b15 90¾
26,000 Ill. C. RR. Bs..s90 85½
5,000 do.....b30 86
1,000 do..... 86
30,000 do..... 85¾
15,000 do.....s30 85¾
1,000 Ill. R. Bs. w. r.... 87¾
4,000 do...with't p. 92
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d Mt. 75
10 Bk. of New-York...120
15 Park Bank..... 97
16 U. S. Tru. Co..... 107
25 Canton Co..... 21¾
100 do..... 21⅞
200 Nic. Trans. Co..s9 12½
69 Del. & H. Can. Co..128
200 Penn. Coal Co...b60 9
40 do..... 97½
20 do..... 97⅝
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R..6d 89⅜
250 do.....c 89½
50 do.....b30 89⅜
100 do.....b15 89¾
150 do.....b30 89¾
50 do.....b30 89½
56 do.....c 89½
50 do.....s10 89¾
200 Clev. & Fol. R...b60 74
480 do.....c 73¾
450 do..... 73¾
41 Chi. & R. Island R.. 89½
35 do..... 89¾
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.s30 60
250 do.....c 60
12 Clev. Col. & Cin. R..102
400 Erie Railroad..... 55¼
300 do.....s3 55⅝
100 do.....b15 55¾
600 do.....c 55⅞
350 do.....s3 56⅛
950 do..... 55⅛
100 do.....b60 55⅜
100 do.....b30 55⅞
100 do.....s10 55⅜
200 do.....s30 55⅜
300 do..... 55⅛
50 do.....s30 55
500 do.....b60 55⅞
100 Hud. River R.....c 33
20 Harlem R. Pref..... 53
750 Reading Railroad... 87
100 do..... 87⅛
100 do.....b3 87⅛
400 do..... 87⅜
300 do.....b60 88
100 do.....s30 87
100 do.....s60 87
100 do.....b10 87⅜
100 do.....s30 87⅜
100 do.....b30 87⅝
60 Mich. Cen. RR...b3 94
50 do.....b30 94¼
50 Panama RR.....b45 98½
300 do.....s3 98
125 Ga. & Chic. RR... 109½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. 85⅛
15 0.0 do..... 85⅛
10,000 California S.7s,'70 86¾
100 Car.ton Company.... 21½
50 do..... 21¾
150 Cumb. Coal Comp'y 20⅝
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R..s60 89
300 do.....b3 89¼
100 do.....b60 89¾
30 Ill. Central R. R.... 89
30 Gal. & Chic. R. R..100¾
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 73½
150 do..... 73¾
400 do.....b15 73¾
600 do..... 73⅞
300 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 83½
150 Erie Railroad...b30 55⅛
50 do.....b10 56⅜
300 do..... 55¼
50 do..... 54⅞
300 do.....b30 55⅛
50 do..... s60 54⅜
100 do.....s15 54⅜
100 Panama Railr'd.b60 98½
50 do.....b30 98⅝
Reading Railr'd..s3w 87⅜
200 do.....s3 87
400 do.....b3 87
100 do.....b10 87

SECOND BOARD.

150 Erie Railroad...b30 55⅛
50 do.....b10 56⅜
300 do..... 55¼
50 do..... 54⅞
150 do..... 55⅛
100 do.....b30 55⅜
50 do..... s60 54⅜
100 do.....s15 54⅜
100 Panama Railr'd.b60 98½
50 do.....b30 98⅝
Reading Railr'd..s3w 87⅜
200 do.....s3 87
400 do.....b3 87
100 do.....b10 87

TUESDAY, May 20—P. M.

The fever of excitement into which Wall-street was thrown on Monday, by the Washington diplomatic rumors, somewhat abated this morning, and a recovery in prices of about 1 P cent. was experienced. A good many Stocks were offered however, for delivery on outstanding contracts, and at the Second Board the advance of the morning was partially lost, and the general market closed extremely flat. Illinois Central Bonds were sold down to 85⅛ P cent. Erie Shares, after being done at 55¾, left off 55¼@⅜; New-York Central 89¾; Reading 87, and Toledo 73¾. No further intelligence was received from the Capital to the close of business hours, and opinions were much divided as to the probable course of the Administration toward Mr. CRAMPTON. The prevalent belief is, however, that the settlement of this point, either way, would be a relief to the freedom of business in Stocks. Other financial interests go on as if nothing had happened—the merchant and banker feeling equally indifferent as to how a mere question of diplomatic etiquette, which cannot, under any reasonable management, lead to serious difficulty, is ultimately settled. English Exchange closed for the Boston steamer duller than usual of late, and the cash sales, which were not heavy, were done at 109⅜, and in some instances 109¾, cash. French bills were taken, to a fair extent, of the leading Continental drawer, who ships $600,000 in Bullion, at 5.16¼. There is less activity this week than last in demand Money loans, and though the Market is not particularly easy, owing to the recent reduction in the country Bank balances, borrowers are generally accommodated at 7 per cent. For first-class paper there is a good request at the Discount Brokers' at 7 to 8½ per cent. Fair or second choice names 9@10 per cent. The offerings at Bank are moderate, and the discount line of most of the Institutions steady. The decline in the un, drawn deposits from the highest point in April, is about $5,000,000, of which the two redeeming Banks for New-York State and New-England circulation have lost about $2,800,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $128,225; the payments were $67,869 on Treasury drafts, and $102,846 on the checks of Disbusing Officers. The regular balance this afternoon is $

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1459. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE BRITISH ENLISTMENTS.

The Question of Veracity Between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan.

A Copy of the Blue Book Received by the State Department—Cause of the Delay in the Dismissal of Crampton—A vote on the Naval Board—Fresh Orders to the Troops in Kansas.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

The President, to-day, transmitted to the Senate the following interesting documents, relative to the Enlistment difficulty:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit a copy of, and extracts from, dispatches of the late Minister of the United States at London, and of his correspondence with Lord CLARENDON, which accompanied them, relative to the Enlistment of Soldiers for the British Army, within the United States, by agents of the Government of Great Britain. These dispatches have been received since my message to the Senate upon the subject, of the 27th of February last.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1856.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 12, 1856.

SIR: I was somewhat surprised at the broad statement made by Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons on Friday night last—*vide* the *Times* of Saturday morning—"that when the communication to which I have referred, (that contained in Lord CLARENDON'S note to me of the 16th July last,) was made to the American Minister in London, he expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said that he felt confident that his Government would entertain a similar feeling in regard to it."

Fortunately the expression, and the only expression, verbal or written, which I employed upon the occasion, is contained in my note to Lord CLARENDON of the 18th July, acknowledging the receipt of his note of the 16th, and is in the following language:

"And the undersigned will have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of his Lordship's note to the Secretary of State by the next steamer."

From this you will perceive that I made no allusion whatever to what might be the opinion of my Government in regard to Lord CLARENDON'S note, nor did I express any opinion of my own, except what might have been inferred from the statement that I would have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of this note to the Secretary of State.

I have never had any conversation at any time with Lord PALMERSTON on the subject, and the matter thus rested between Lord CLARENDON and myself until after 24th September, on which day I received your dispatch, No. 107, of the 8th September, with the documents implicating Mr. CRAMPTON in the recruitment question. From this dispatch I learned that you had resolved to conduct the subsequent correspondence yourself directly with Mr. CRAMPTON at Washington, and this on account of his personal complicity in the affair.

Under these circumstances I had no occasion of sufficient importance to see Lord CLARENDON from the 24th September until the 29th October, this being a season of the year when, according to the current phrase, "everybody is out of town," and all public business is suspended, except in urgent cases.

On the 29th October I called on his Lordship by appointment, for the purpose of bringing to his serious attention the question of sending a British fleet to Bermuda and Jamaica; and on this first opportunity which had presented, I informed him, "that when, in acknowledging the receipt of his note to me of the 16th July, on the subject of enlistments, I had expressed the satisfaction I should feel in forwarding it to Washington, I had not the most distant idea that Mr. CRAMPTON was implicated in these enlistments," &c., *vide* my dispatch No. 98 of the 13th October.

Again, at an interview with his Lordship on the 1st November, I employed substantially the same language, adding thereto that I was "sorry to say satisfactory proof existed that Mr. CRAMPTON and other British officers had, before and since the date of his note of the 16th July, been engaged in aiding and countenancing these proceedings and recruitments," etc.—*vide* my dispatch No. 99, of the 2d November.

I need scarcely refer to my recent dispatch, No. 117 of the 1st instant, wherein I reported to you the correction I had made in conversation with Lord CLARENDON, of the statement contained in his dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON of the 16th November, because he had omitted from his statement the qualification which I had made at the time—that when I had received his note of the 15th July, I had not the least idea of Mr. CRAMPTON'S complicity in the business of recruiting.

Had Lord PALMERSTON, therefore, been careful to consult accuracy, he would have said, "When the communication to which I have referred was made to the American Minister in London, he expressed the satisfaction he would have in communicating it to his Government; but having subsequently learned that the British Minister at Washington was implicated in the transaction, he informed Lord CLARENDON more than once that he did not know that fact when he expressed this satisfaction."

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 19, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a note which I addressed to Lord CLARENDON on the 16th inst.

Your attention has doubtless been attracted to the debate on American affairs in the House of Commons on Friday last, 15th, and reported in the *Times* the next morning, in which Mr. ROEBUCK, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GIBSON participated. From this you will observe that Lord PALMERSTON, whilst refusing to lay upon the table the correspondence relating to British recruitments in the United States, has stated such facts in regard to its contents as would favor his own side of the question without the necessary and inseparable qualifications which could alone present these facts in their true character. This course of proceeding was well calculated to make an erroneous impression on the House.

This was the first official information to the British people that you had demanded the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls, whilst entirely suppressing the reasons on which this demand was founded. This announcement has produced a marked impression upon the public, although well-informed people had reason to know the fact previously from the American journals.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

On the 16th February last, Mr. BUCHANAN enclosed to Lord CLARENDON a copy of his despatch of the 12th. The next letter is the following:

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 22, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the answer of Lord CLARENDON—or rather Lord PALMERSTON, for the former is now in Paris—dated on the 20th instant, to my note to Lord CLARENDON of the 16th instant, a copy of which I transmitted you with my dispatch No. 123 of the 19th instant, together with a copy of my reply of this date.

In this reply I have truly said it would afford me much satisfaction to comply with Lord PALMERSTON'S request, and transmit a copy of Lord CLARENDON'S note to you by to-morrow's steamer,—and why? because this note is an admission that Lord PALMERSTON had no other foundation for all he has said on the subject of my satisfaction with Lord CLARENDON'S note of the 16th July, except the fact that, in acknowledging its receipt, I had stated I would have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of it to you.

The note itself, to which Lord CLARENDON has signed his name, is evidently the production of a person who has placed himself in such a dilemma, that every attempt he makes to escape from it only involves him in greater difficulties,

Lord PALMERSTON has left the impression upon his audience in the House of Commons, that up to the present moment I am satisfied with the explanation of the 16th July by remaining entirely silent in regard to the communication which I made to Lord CLARENDON in October, and the excuse which he makes for this conduct is most extraordinary. According to his mode of reasoning, if you had informed me three months ago that the character of an individual was good, notwithstanding you might have afterwards called upon me and told me you had come to the knowledge of a fact which materially injured his character, I would yet be perfectly justified in publishing to the world, and this on your authority, that the character of the individual was still fair, without the most remote allusion to your subsequent change of opinion.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., inclosing a copy of the dispatch which you had addressed to your Government on the 12th inst., with reference to a statement made by Viscount PALMERSTON on Friday, the 8th inst.: "That when the communication to which I have referred—that contained in my note to you of the 16th July—was made to the American Minister at London, he expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said that he felt confident that his Government would entertain a similar feeling in regard to it."

I have not failed to communicate your letter and its inclosure to Viscount PALMERSTON, who has requested me to state to you in reply, that he should feel much regret if he had unintentionally misrepresented the tenor of any communication which you had made to Her Majesty's Government, but it seems to him that there is no essential difference between the substance and effect of what he said in the House of Commons, and the statement which you now make in regard to the same point.

Although it appears that he did not correctly quote the words you had used, Viscount PALMERSTON said in the House of Commons that you had expressed yourself satisfied with my note of the 16th July, and that you had expressed your expectation that your Government would be so also.

You say that you only said that you had "much satisfaction" in transmitting to the United States Government a copy of my note. I cannot but think, however, that this comes to the same meaning, because he could not have felt "much satisfaction" in transmitting a copy of that note, if that note had not appeared to you to be so considered by your Government also.

Viscount PALMERSTON, moreover, with reference to that part of your dispatch to Mr. MARCY which adverts to your communication to me in October last, would beg to observe that the accuracy of his statement as to the impression produced upon your mind by the tenor of your statement to me three months afterwards, on the 29th October, founded upon communications, whether correct or incorrect, which you had then recently received from Washington.

Viscount PALMERSTON adds that he would be much obliged to you if you will have the goodness to transmit to your Government a copy of this explanation on his part.

With reference to a passage in your dispatch to Mr. MARCY, as to the suspension of public business in Autumn, when "everybody is out of town," I beg leave to observe that with the exception of a few days, when I was in attendance on the Queen during her Majesty's visit to Paris, I was accessible during the whole Autumn to any of the representatives of foreign bodies who wished to see me, being invariably in the habit of coming to the Foreign Office for several days in each week from my country seat, only a few miles from London.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humbe servant,

CLARENDON.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 22, 1856.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th inst., in answer to mine of the 16th, inclosing your lordship the copy of a part of the dispatch addressed by me to my Government on the 12th inst., and I shall have much satisfaction in complying with the request of Viscount PALMERSTON, and transmitting a copy of this note to the Secretary of State by to-morrow's steamer.

Your Lordship's note, I am happy to observe, proves that we are entirely agreed upon the facts of the case, and I am quite willing to leave without further comment the difference of opinion between Viscount PALMERSTON and myself on question as to whether the expression, that I should have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of your note of the 16th July last to the Secretary of State, justified the statement of his Lordship in the House of Commons, that I had expressed myself satisfied with the explanation contained in that note, and said I felt confident my Government would entertain a similar feeling in regard to it.

So in like manner am I willing to leave without further comment the question whether it is altogether just to myself in Viscount PALMERSTON, whilst promisently presenting his construction of what I had written in July, to be entirely silent in regard to my communication to you in October—thus, unintentionally I have no doubt, creating the impression on his audience that my opinion still remains unchanged, notwithstanding the information I had received in September and communicated to you at our next interview thereafter, respecting Mr. CRAMPTON'S complicity in the recruitment of soldiers for the British Army within the territory of the United States.

But I am not willing to leave without further explanation your Lordship's notice of the reason which I assigned for not asking an interview with you in October. I did not doubt for a moment that if I had requested such an interview, even at that season of recreation, it would have been promptly granted; and this I should have done had my business been of urgent character. And I am glad to avail myself of the present occasion to express to you my grateful sense of your uniform attention to all my requests, and of your invariable courtesy and kindness. These have made an impression upon me which will be enduring.

Yours very Respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN incloses to Secretary MARCY a copy of Lord CLARENDON'S note on the 7th of March:

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 22d inst., respecting Viscount PALMERSTON'S language in the House of Commons on the subject of the communication in regard to the recruiting question, which you addressed to me, on the 19th July, in reply to my letter of the 16th of that month.

I have communicated your letter to Viscount PALMERSTON, who has observed upon it that you are mistaken in supposing that he made no mention of your communication on the same subject in October last, for he distinctly stated that in Autumn, and a considerable time after your communication of July, the United States Government had reopened the matter which her Majesty's Government had been led to believe had been closed in a satisfactory manner, by my letter of the 16th of July.

I beg to thank you for your kind expressions towards myself, and assure you that I shall always look back with sincere satisfaction to the friendly and agreeable relations which have subsisted between us during your residence in England.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, March 10, 1856.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d inst., on which I beg to make a single remark.

I am content that my note to your Lordship of the 22d ult. shall speak for itself. It relates to myself personally, and not, in the slightest degree to the conduct of my Government. For this reason, justice to them requires that I should state that they never "reopened," because they never had closed the recruitment question; neither did they, to my knowledge, at any period express their satisfaction with your Lordship's note of the 16th July; nor did I ever say or intimate, on any occasion, that they had been thus satisfied.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Right Honorable Earl of CLARENDON, etc., etc.

The State Department has now received a copy of the British Blue Book, containing the Enlistment correspondence, through the British Legation here. It contains several letters from CRAMPTON, attempting to retail verbal opinions as admissions of the Government of the United States, as utterly at variance with truth as a similar epistle successfully refuted by Mr. CLAYTON a few days since.

It is true that Lord CLARENDON'S dispatch cautiously fails in a categorical refusal to recall CRAMPTON; still the refusal is deemed none the less decided.

The prevailing opinion among the best informed is, that the delay in the dismissal of CRAMPTON results from the necessity of preparing an elaborate reply to Lord CLARENDON and a criticism of CRAMPTON'S Blue-Book letters, as well as a dismissal note to the latter, before the final step can be taken. The result may be expected, however, in time to electrify a Cincinnati audience.

A vote is expected in the Senate to-morrow on the Naval Retiring Board.

Fresh orders have been issued to the troops in Kansas to sustain the Territorial laws at all hazards, and we are hourly expecting to receive intelligence of bloodshed. The President evinces alarm lest he has kindled a conflagration which he cannot suppress.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to test the practicability and usefulness of the Atmospheric Telegraph.

THE IOWA LAND BILL.

Mr. FOOT reported a bill to permit the Legislature of Iowa to determine for that State the application for a grant of land heretofore made to aid the construction of Railroads therein.

PENSION TO JOHN NUGENT.

The bill was passed, giving a pension for life, of $30 per month, to JOHN NUGENT, of New-York, who lost both arms on board the *Germantown*, while firing a salute in honor of the birthday of the Queen of Spain.

PREEMPTION RIGHT.

A bill granting the right of preemption in certain cases to the Indiana Yearly Meeting Society of Friends, was passed.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. MASON discussed the action of the Naval Board, arguing that their proceedings should be set aside so far as it was competent for Congress to do so.

THE VETOES.

Mr. BENJAMIN gave reasons why the Senate should pass a bill making appropriations for the removal of obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. He adverted to the fact that when the President vetoed the general River and Harbor Bill, he intimated that he would approve separate bills making appropriations for many of those works. This bill was drawn up in compliance with the suggestion of the Executive, and was eminently national in its character, but the President had now changed his entire principles upon the subject, and now refuses to give his approval to any bill of the kind whatsoever. He believed the deliberate judgment of the American people to be against that of the President.

Mr. TOOMBS said that, approving of the intrepid fidelity of the President to the Constitution in returning those bills, he desired to defend the President's course at length. The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENT DOCUMENTS.

A communication was received from the President furnishing additional documents relative to the British recruitments, involving the question of veracity between Mr. BUCHANAN and Lord PALMERSTON.

[These documents will be found above, telegraphed to us by our Special Washington Correspondent.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

MORE LAND FOR RAILROADS.

The Wisconsin Land bill was passed by 81 against 67.

Mr. COBB of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting about 1,000,000 acres to Alabama to aid in the construction of five Railroads, connecting with the Georgia and Tennessee lines. Passed, by 13 majority.

Mr. BLISS made an Anti-Slavery Extension speech. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

A GENERAL REIGN OF TERROR.

Buford's Company Enrolled in the Militia, and Furnished with Government Arms—Letter from the Citizens of Lawrence to the United States Marshal—Determination of the Marshal, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 21.

Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday last are received. Wednesday (to-day) had been fixed upon for the attack on Lawrence. There is a general reign of terror in the Territory. Two cannon had crossed the River at Chison, destined for Lawrence. BUFORD'S company were enrolled in the militia, and furnished with United States arms by Governor SHANNON. The Free-State men want arms and ammunition. DONALDSON, the United States Marshal, has proclaimed his intention to make clean work of what he has to do this time. Gov. ROBINSON is still at Lexington.

The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) *Enquirer* states that a petition is being circulated in the Border Counties, praying for the immediate removal of Col. SUMNER.

Mr. BROWN, Editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, writes that a mob entered the hotel at Kansas City, where he was staying, and dragged off a man whom they supposed to be himself. On discovering their mistake they returned and demanded him of the proprietor, who refused to deliver him up to them. A company of Michigan emigrants then entered the hotel to protect the occupants. The mob were still surrounding the hotel and gathering reinforcements at the close of his letter. No authentic intelligence has been received concerning his (BROWN'S) fate since his capture.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes, under date of the 16th inst., that eight to twelve hundred men were encamped near Lecompton.

The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Col. SUMNER, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying he had no power to move without orders.

Mr. COX, of Lawrence, waited on Marshal DONALDSON, to ascertain if anything could be done peaceably to prevent his monster *posse* entering the town. Mr. DONALDSON said their demands must be complied with; that every man against whom a process was issued should be surrendered; that all munitions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up; and that the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves, under oath, to implicitly obey the enactments under which the Territory is governed.

Upon receipt of this the citizens held a meeting, and drew up a letter to the Marshal, stating that any person acting under him would be allowed to execute legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and that if called upon they would serve as a posse in aiding the arrest; that there would not now or at any future time be any resistance to the law, and that they only awaited an opportunity to testify their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. They claimed to be law-abiding, order-loving citizens, and asked the protection of the constituted authorities.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was, that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know what his demands were when he came.

The Canadian Parliament.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION —FOUR MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT RESIGNED.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 21.

After a sitting of 32 hours the Legislative Assembly (at 11 o'clock last night) voted confidence in the Administration by 70 to 47. There was a majority of six Upper Canada members against the Government.

The Ministers are in Council discussing the course they will take in reference to the vote of last night. The House has consequently adjourned till Friday.

Four members of the Government have resigned. They are as follows: Postmaster-General SPENCE, Attorney-General McDONALD, and Solicitors-General Messrs. SMITH and MORRISON.

Ocean Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, May 21.

The screw-steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, on the 7th inst., arrived here this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Canada* at Halifax.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 21.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed from this port at noon to-day, with 124 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax. She takes out $774,000 in specie.

From Boston.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE—DISCHARGE OF DR. STACEY—NAVAL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 21.

The Personal Liberty Bill came up in the House to-day, and Mr. HALE, of Boston, moved to substitute for the majority report (in favor of retaining the law) the minority report—for its repeal. This motion was carried by 186 yeas to 113 nays, many members dodging the vote.

The majority was composed of straight Whigs and Democrats, and a portion of the Americans. At the adjournment to dinner, a motion was pending, made by a Free-Soil member, to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

Dr. HORACE STACEY, a respectable physician, who was arrested some eighteen months ago and held to bail in the sum of $10,000, charged with causing the death of a married woman by procuring abortion, was to-day discharged for want of evidence.

Orders have been received at the Navy-Yard to razee the frigate *Cumberland*, and prepare her for service.

Canal Navigation, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 21.

Dispatches from the West state that the break in the Canal at Adams Basin will be repaired to-day, and that the breaks and leaks west of Rochester will probably be closed to-morrow. Boats are passing westward from Palmyra, and are running from here to Oswego.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, May 21.

Poor's Block, located on Island Pond, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with the Green Mountain House and a store and stable. The main building was 120 feet in length—owned by JOHN A. POOR, of this city. The insurance was small. The other sufferers are Messrs. HOBART, HOWARD & CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. A. J. GREEN.

Recruits for Nicaragua from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 21.

Col. JOHN ALLEN, of Cuban and Texan celebrity, left here this evening in the steamer *Sultana*, with one hundred and fifty Kentuckians for Nicaragua.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Still More About the Seventh Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If your Reporter had looked at the *cause* of "the execrable manner in which the Companies", of the Seventh Regiment marched past the City Hall, on Monday afternoon last, he would not have so ungeneerously printed the *effect* of a crooked appearance. There was not room for a front of 24 men to march past properly,—next, they had to split at every few steps to clear the trees and lamp-posts which are suffered to exist as obstacles of no possible use,—next, the right flank had to mount the stone steps of the flagged plateau—and last, but not least, the music wrs in rather too slow time for the motion of the men. Now, if your Reporter will give us the name of the "county battalion" he thinks could do the marching better, he will greatly oblige many military men. As a general thing too much is expected of the National Guard—because they are not of the dashing or splendid order; but I believe the men themselves, opposed to all show or parade as a majority, arrogate to themselves no superior knowledge or matchless military skill. They try to do as well as they can, and do not like to be found fault with while so doing.

In conclusion, allow me to inform your very correct reporter that the 7th Regiment does not belong to the 2d Brigade, and did parade at Hamilton-square on last Monday.

A PRIVATE.

[Advertisement.]

A CIRCULAR.

To those engaged in Mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice as well as extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen which possesses the necessary qualities of fineness in mark and durability in use. Those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, stand preëminent. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers who know the value of these pens, from long use of them, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the most convenient article in the counting-room. (Signed by the following and many other parties.)

Geo. S. Coe, Vice-President American Exchange Bank.
B. Murray, Assistant Cashier American Exchange Bank.
J. Seymour, Cashier Bank of North America.
F. A. Plaat, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
B. T. Hoogland, Cashier National Bank.
W. T. Hoeker, President Continental Bank.
James McCall, President Metropolitan Bank.
H. Meigs, Jr., Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
J. C. Beach, Cashier Marine Bank.
G. R. Conover, Cashier Importers' and Traders' Bank.
R. H. Lowery, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
W. B. Meeker, Assistant Cashier Bank of New-York.
T. D. Meiggs, Teller Bank of America.
Charles Windsor, Teller Mercantile Bank.
D. Randall, Teller Mercantile Bank.
J. M. Crane, Teller Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. E. Southwick, President Atlantic Bank.
George D. Arthur, Cashier Atlantic Bank.
P. S. Henderson, Cashier Brooklyn Bank.
Constant W. Brown, Merchants' Bank.
Joseph W. Corlies, President St. Nicholas Bank.
George Ellis, Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth.
R. A. Tooker, Cashier Nassau Bank.
Samuel B. White, Cashier Grocers' Bank.
Edwin Ludlow, Cashier Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
H. W. Cheeseman, Teller Market Bank.
Samuel H. Kissam, Teller Bank of Commerce.
William F. Brown, Teller Bank of Commerce.
S. K. Raymond, Teller Mechanics' Bank.
George D. Lyman, Manager New-York Clearing-House.
Charles Dennis, Vice-President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
A. B. Neilson, President Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.
E. Russell Hinckley, President Atlas Mutual Insurance Company.
Daniel Drake Smith, President Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.
John P. Paulison, Vice-President Astor Mutual Insurance Company.
J. F. Cox, Vice-President Great Western Insurance Company.
William Le Coney, Vice-President Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.
William K. Ackerman, Secretary Illinois Central Railroad Company.
Wm. Bement, Treasurer New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.
E. B. Litchfield, Treasurer Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.
R. B. Turner, Register Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.
J. M. Hopkins, Secretary Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
G. H. Ford, Dep. Treasurer Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
J. F. Davenport, Treasurer Hudson River Railroad Company.
Edward Thompson, Agent Long Island Railroad Company.
James Rowe, Cashier New-York *Herald*.
A. Gordon, Book-keeper New-York *Herald*.
Henry L. Meech, Cashier *Daily Times*.
Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk.
T. M. Wigham, of Jacob Little & Co.
J. B. Stebbins, of N. R. Cobb & Co.
Jesse Payne, of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.
E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.
Carpenter & Vermilye.
Meigs & Greenleaf.
H. T. Morgan & Co.
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Quick, L'Hommedieu.
Atwood & Co.
G. S. Robbins & Co.
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Stevens, Wallace & Morris.
Wells, Butterfield & Co.
S. B. Chittenden & Co.
W. Carpenter, Ide & Co.
C. E. & W. J. Babcock.
Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Bird & Neilson.
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Brown & De Rosset.
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Spies, Christ & Jay.
H. M. Schiefflin & Fowler.
Fairchild & Fanshawe.
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Carhart, Bacon, Clarke & Co.
Brewer & Caldwell.
American Express Co.
Hall, Dana & Co
Gage, Sloans & Dater.
Atwater, Knapp & Woodruff.
Richards & McHarg.
Johnson & Higgins.
James and Henry McBride.
Moody & Telfair.
L. Roberts & Co.
Waldo, Barey & Co.
Jewell, Harrison & Co.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage of his friends, to whom he returns his thanks for the many favors bestowed upon him during the last 10 years, and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction (as usual) in the execution of their orders. JOHN FOLEY,

Manufacturer of Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Impurity of Blood, wherever it settles, there it produces disease; if upon the lungs, inflammation, perhaps congestion or consumption; if upon the skin, erysipelas; on the muscles, rheumatism; on the knee, white swelling, or dropsy in the knee-pan: if upon the liver or spleen, bilious attack or bilious fever; if upon the bowels, costiveness or dysentery.

Now BRANDRETH'S Pills infuse vital power into the part affected, thereby causing the expulsion of diseased matter, the cause of pain. Thus these diseases are cured, and often from a few doses of Pills; after a few days use, the system, instead of being weakened, will be found to be stronger by this method.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, 43 Canal street, Brandreth Building; at Burnton's Book Stores, 296 Bowery, and 241 Hudson street; also by Mrs Hayes, 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be BRANDRETH'S Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeits.

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GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturers, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt in artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

CHANGES IN WALL-STREET.—In addition to the new banking institutions, and other recent improvements in Wall-street, the Lower Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, recently occupied by the State Bank of New-York, has been fitted up as a restaurant and place of refreshments, where every delicacy is served up in its season. It is designed as a resort for merchants of Wall-street and its vicinity, and from the speciousness of the accommodations, the convenience of the location, and the admirable arrangements adopted, it will, no doubt, merit and receive extensive patronage, and prove to be a public convenience and benefit.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

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REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the most perfect in every respect for dwellings, factories or villages. It produces the purest light at one quarter of a cent per hour, and extracts gas from any material containing it. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, Albany, or at No. 358 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 262 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

FLOGGING EDITORS.—Since it has become fashionable to knock editors on the head from behind, all the knights of the quill have taken to the use of KNOX'S cheap and beautiful hats. It is said that one of these hats will save its wearer from a surreptitious blow upon the head, there not being a ruffian in the country so lost to decency as to strike at such a superb and taking fabric. KNOX sells his hats at 24 agates, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES OF CHILDREN.—Recent improvements in the chemical manipulation of Photographs and Ambrotypes have so materially reduced the time of sitting for a Portrait, that BRADY finds it quite easy to obtain perfect LIKENESSES of the most restless specimens of juvenile humanity. See his fine pictures of children at the Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Although the Kansas question is now monopolizing political attention, the most inveterate partisans on all sides find time to meet on a common platform at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway, to secure for their children and friends those perfect LIKENESSES, which will outlast the fame of most and the lives of all who now strut and fret their hour upon the stage of time.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This week concludes the engagement of Messrs. B and T. CONY and J. A. WEBB. Improve the opportunity. See their wonderful dogs, and also witness the Pantomime of the "Red Gnome" and the grand spectacle Drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice."

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN WHO DESIRE TO DRESS FASHIONABLY AND CHEAPLY will find their account in dealing with P. L. ROGERS, whose stock of ready-made clothing for the present and coming season, is of unlimited extent and variety. The marked prices, from which there is no deviation, are so low as to surprise the closest buyers.

P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., Opposite the *Herald* office.

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☞ We advise both the trade and the public in want of a good substantial Pen and Pencil case, in Gold or Silver, to call on WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and examine their new, novel and serviceable arrangement called "Lownds' Patent." It is to be seen to be appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cashmere business suits complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16; black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $18; beautiful moire antique vests, $3; Spring vests, $1, $1 50 and $2; cassimere pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 to $5 at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In external inflammation there is an unnatural rash of blood to the part affected. The effect of the Ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology given by Mr. FOWLER, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Tickets 25 cents. For the course, $2. Professional examinations, with full, written descriptions of character, day and evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Imperfect digestion produces thin and acrid blood. These unrivaled Pills at once purge that fluid of all impurities, and give a powerful impulse to the digestive machinery. Health and vigor are the certain results.

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☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great manufacturing Depôt, No. 57 Fred-st. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

LORD CLARENDON'S LAST REMARK ON THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DIFFICULTY IN PARLIAMENT.

Reduction of the Russian Navy.

ITALIAN FREEDOM.

SPAIN AGAIN TRANQUIL.

Insurrection at Mecca

Evacuation of the Crimea by the French.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTEN, from Havre, *vid*

much as that of the United States, as a disclaimer of any intention to [illegible] and as a satisfaction for any offence which that Government might have been led by circumstances to think had, though unintentionally, been given.

For what has been the course of the transactions which have given birth to the correspondence?

On the breaking out of the late war between the Western Powers and Russia, the British Government was informed that many persons resident within the United States—some natives of the continent of Europe, and some natural-born subjects of Her Majesty—were desirous of entering into the military service of Great Britain. The British Government, believing the information they had received on this matter to be well-founded and being anxious to increase as rapidly as possible their military force, took steps to avail themselves of this disposition, and gave directions that any persons presenting themselves within the British North American Provinces, willing to enlist and found fit for service, should be engaged for the British army. But Her Majesty's Government gave the most positive orders that in making arrangements for this purpose nothing should be done to infringe in any manner whatsoever the neutrality laws of the United States.

It was not doubted that such arrangements might be carried into execution without any violation of those laws, because those laws prohibit enlistments or engagements only within the Territories of the United States; they do not forbid citizens of the United States or residents therein from leaving those Territories, nor do they forbid such citizens or other persons from engaging or enlisting in military service elsewhere, when of their own free will and without any previous contract or engagement they may have left those Territories.

The intentions of the British Government, and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution, *were not concealed from the Government of the United States.*

Those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY in a conversation on the 23d of March, 1855, and the only observations which Mr. MARCY made in reply were, that the neutrality laws of the United States would be rigidly enforced, but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States, and get enlisted in any foreign service.

Up to this point, therefore, there was no misunderstanding as to the purpose of the British Government, and no difference of opinion as to the legality of the course which that Government intended to pursue.

But the British Government soon found, by accounts which reached them from the United States, that it would be difficult to prevent the execution of the contemplated arrangements from being attended by circumstances which might give rise to discussions between the two Governments. It was seen that, however strict might be the orders of Her Majesty's Government, that nothing should be done in contravention of the laws of the United States, and however scrupulous Her Majesty's officers in America might be in obeying those orders, yet a misconception of the precise bearing of those laws might lead some of those officers unintentionally to overstep their limits, while other persons, either from honest zeal or for the sake of gain, or from a desire to entrap Her Majesty's officers, might do things at variance with the provisions of those laws. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, being most anxious that nothing should happen to disturb the good understanding between the two Governments, and being desirous of showing unequivocally their respect for the laws of the United States, at once, and of their own accord, determined to give up the further prosecution of the arrangements in question, and they accordingly sent out to Canada and to Nova Scotia on the 23d of June, 1855, orders to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of enlistment for the Foreign Legion.

A fortnight after these orders had been sent out, the undersigned received from Mr. BUCHANAN a note dated July 6, alleging that the neutrality laws of the United States had in many instances been violated by persons taking steps, either with or without the approbation of the British Government, for the purpose of engaging or enlisting within the United States recruits for the British service; and Mr. BUCHANAN, in the conclusion of his note, stated that "the President would be much gratified to learn that her Majesty's Government had not authorized the proceedings complained of, but had condemned the conduct of its officials engaged therein, and had visited them with its marked displeasure, as well as taken decisive measures to put a stop to conduct contrary to the law of nations, the laws of the United States, and the comity which ought ever to prevail in the intercourse between the two friendly Powers."

The undersigned, in reply to this note, expressed to Mr. BUCHANAN, on the 16th of July, the regret of Her Majesty's Government if the law of the United States had been in any way infringed by persons acting with or without authority from Her Majesty's Government, and he stated that any such infringement of the laws of the United States would be contrary to the wishes and the positive instructions of the British Government.

The undersigned went on to explain his reasons for believing that no person authorized to act for the British Government had violated the law of the United States; and, in conclusion, he stated that the request of the President that decisive measures might be taken to put an end to these proceedings had been anticipated by the spontaneous act of Her Majesty's Government, who had, a fortnight before the receipt of Mr. BUCHANAN'S note, sent out orders to put an end to the arrangement for enlisting within the North American Provinces persons who might come there from other places.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in reply, said, in a note dated the 18th of July, that he should feel much satisfaction in transmitting to his Government the note of the undersigned.

So strong appears to have been the impression on the mind of Mr. BUCHANAN of the satisfactory nature of this communication, that, when afterwards he received a dispatch from Mr. MARCY with renewed instructions to address remonstrances to the British Government on the subject of the recruiting proceedings, he abstained from acting upon those instructions, and withheld Mr. MARCY'S dispatch containing them from the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, obviously because he perceived by its date, July 15, that it was written long before the note of the undersigned of July 16 could have been received by Mr. MARCY, and because he concluded that when that note should have been received the Government of the United States would be satisfied with its contents.

For a considerable time this conclusion appeared well founded. On Sept. 5, however, Mr. MARCY addressed a note to Mr. CRAMPTON, not alleging that fresh subjects of complaint had arisen since the receipt in America of the British orders of the 23d of June, but going back to the same transactions to which Mr. BUCHANAN'S note of the 6th of July had adverted, and renewing all its complaints, as if no notice had been taken of his former representation, as if regret had been expressed, and as if no measures had been adopted to put an instant stop to the proceedings out of which his complaints had originated.

A communication so much at variance with what Mr. BUCHANAN'S note of the 18th of July had led Her Majesty's Government to expect might well be received with some feelings of surprise, inasmuch as they believed that they had given to the Government of the United States every satisfaction which that Government could reasonably expect to receive from another in a case of this kind.

The undersigned, however, on the 27th of September, replied to Mr. MARCY'S note, answering the allegations renewed in it, and repeating that Her Majesty's Government had no reason to believe that any of Her Majesty's servants, or any agents duly authorized by them, had disregarded the injunctions to respect and to obey the laws of the United States.

Nevertheless the Government of the United States still considered this answer unsatisfactory, and on the 13th of October, Mr. MARCY addressed another dispatch on these matters to Mr. BUCHANAN, which was communicated to the undersigned on the 1st of November. In that dispatch Mr. MARCY renews his general assertions that Her Majesty's officers had violated the laws of the United States; he refers to his dispatch of the 15th of July, which Mr. BUCHANAN had abstained from communicating on the supposition that the note of the undersigned of the 16th of July had finally settled the question at issue, and he states that the said dispatch of the 15th of July indicated the satisfaction which the Government of the United States believed it had a right to claim from the Government of Great Britain.

This dispatch of the 15th of July, which was not communicated to the undersigned by Mr. BUCHANAN till the 3d of November, concludes by saying that "the President is disposed to believe that Her Majesty's Government has not countenanced the illegal proceedings of its officers and agents since its attention was first directed to the subject, and will consider it alike due to itself and to the United States to disavow their acts and to deal with them in such a manner as their grave offence merits;" but that, "as recruiting for the British Army, in the mode alluded to, is still prosecuted, as he believed, within the United States, by officers and agents employed for that purpose, the President instructs Mr. BUCHANAN to say to Her Majesty's Government that he expects it will take prompt and effective measures to arrest their proceedings, and to discharge from service those persons now in it who were enlisted within the United States, or who left the United states under contracts made here to enter and serve as soldiers in the British Army."

This, then, is the satisfaction which, as late as the 13th of October, Mr. MARCY declared was that which the Government of the United States demanded.

With respect to the first part of this demand, Her Majesty's Government denies that any illegal proceedings were, so far as they know, committed by their officers or authorized agents, and therefore they have none to disavow, and no officers or agents to deal with as offenders. With regard to the other points specified by Mr. MARCY, the undersigned, on the 15th of November, deeming it respectful to the Government of the United States to do so, entered into a detailed, and, as he had hoped, a satisfactory reply to the arguments and statements contained in Mr. MARCY'S dispatch of the 13th of October. In that reply the undersigned stated that the most material point, that of the alleged recruiting, had been already disposed of; for, nearly four months before the date of that dispatch, the recruiting arrangements and proceedings had been abandoned by orders sent by Her Majesty's Government on the 23d of June; and that the second part of the satisfaction required it was not in their power to give, because no person had to their knowledge been enlisted within the United States, or left the United States under contract made therein to enter into service in the British Army. And he further added, that if it could be shown that any men had been so enlisted, they should immediately be discharged and sent back to the United States.

The undersigned thus showed that the satisfaction claimed by the Government of the United States had long since been given, as far as it was in the nature of things possible to give it, and, in addition to the satisfaction asked for, he expressed the regret of Her Majesty's Government if anything had been done by any person, authorized or unauthorized which could be considered an infringement of the law of the United States.

It might naturally have been supposed that the correspondence would here have ended. Regret had been expressed for any infringement of the law of the United States, if any had taken place, notwithstanding the positive and repeated orders of Her Majesty's Government to the contrary. The satisfaction which the Government of the United States, after mature deliberation, had demanded, had either been spontaneously and by anticipation granted, or had been shown to be impracticable, because there was no man in the British service whose enlistment, or contract to enlist had, to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, taken place in the manner specified by Mr. MARCY in his dispatch of the 15th of July, and whose discharge, therefore, could form part of the satisfaction indicated by Mr. MARCY. Her Majesty's Government, however, expressed their readiness to give that satisfaction also, if any case should be established to which it could apply.

Her Majesty's Government were, however, disappointed in the confident expectation which they had entertained that this further explanation would prove satisfactory, for on the 29th of January of the present year Mr. BUCHANAN communicated to the undersigned a dispatch from Mr. MARCY, dated the 28th of December preceding, recapitulating the complaints of the Government of the United States, and making a demand in the way of satisfaction different from those which were mentioned in Mr. MARCY'S note of the 15th of July, and which were referred to in his dispatch of the 13th of October, as the satisfaction which the Government of the United States believed itself entitled to claim. His demand consisted in an application for the recall of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and of Her Majesty's Consuls at Philadelphia, New-York, and Cincinnati. It will naturally be asked whether any new ground had been found for this demand, or whether any new event had happened between the 13th of October and the 28th of December, in which these officers of Her Majesty had been concerned. Nothing of the kind had taken place, and the accusations made against these officers in Mr. MARCY'S dispatch of the 28th of December, rest upon statements which were equally within the knowledge of the Government of the United States on the 13th of October, when no such demand was made.

Before the undersigned proceeds to reply to Mr. MARCY'S note of December 28, he must notice an erroneous construction which Mr. MARCY has there put upon a passage in a dispatch of the 12th of April, 1855, addressed by Mr. CRAMPTON, which was communicated by him to Mr. MARCY. The passage is as follows: "I entirely approve of your proceedings, as reported in your dispatch No. 57, of the 12th ult., with respect to the proposed enlistment in the Queen's service of foreigners and British subjects in the United States." Mr. MARCY assumes, and argues upon the assumption, that the meaning of this passage was, that the enlistments of the persons mentioned, and which were approved of by Her Majesty's Government, were to take place within the United States; whereas, the sentence, according to its obvious meaning, relates to foreigners and British subjects resident in the United States. The word "in" has reference to the place where they resided, and not to the place where they were to be enlisted; and if any doubt could arise on this point, that doubt must have been removed by the concluding passage, which adverts to the neutrality law of the United States, and says that Her Majesty's Government would on no account run any risk of infringing that law. This construction of the passage under consideration does not appear to have occurred to Mr. MARCY at the time when the dispatch of the undersigned, of the 12th of April, was communicated to him by Mr. LUMLEY. So far from it, Mr. MARCY expressed to Mr. LUMLEY his satisfaction with that dispatch, and desired that he might be furnished with a copy of it, in order that he might show it to his colleagues.

The undersigned must also further observe that Mr. MARCY, in the same dispatch, has misconceived the meaning of an expression used by the undersigned in making an offer, above referred to, that any man who might have been enlisted within the United States should be immediately discharged and sent back. The reference there made to British law was merely intended to indicate that if persons had been enlisted under the circumstances supposed, such enlistment would have been at variance with British, as well as with American law; but the undersigned did not mean that respect would not be paid, in the discharge of men, to the principles of the law of the United States alone, should that law appear to have been violated in a single case.

In reply to the general statements of Mr. MARCY'S dispatch, the undersigned must repeat that Her Majesty's Government gave the most positive orders that no man should be enlisted or engaged within the territory of the United States, and that the neutrality laws of the United States should be strictly and scrupulously respected. But Mr. MARCY never contends that this was not done, and though in conversation with Mr. CRAMPTON, on the 23d of March, 1855, he said that he could not object to any number of persons going to Nova Scotia, to be there enlisted, provided the neutrality laws of the United States were not infringed, he now argues that the enlistment in Nova Scotia of persons coming thither from the United States, was a violation of the policy of the United States, and that not in respect that policy was an offence on the part of Great Britain against the sovereign rights of the United States.

Now, in reply to this, the undersigned begs to observe, that the policy of a nation in regard to its internal arrangements must be sought for in the laws of that nation; that what those laws forbid it must be understood to be the policy of the State to prohibit, and that what those laws do not forbid it must be understood to be the policy of the State to allow. In every State, whatever may be its form of Government, there is a sovereign power; that sovereign power may impose upon the subjects or citizens of such State what duties, obligations, and restrictions it may think fit, and it is a necessary conclusion that when the sovereign power puts a limit to its enactments, whether of obligations or of prohibition, it means to leave its subjects or citizens free in regard to all matters not within the enactments of the law. This principle is, indeed, admitted by Mr. BUCHANAN'S note of the 6th of July, wherein he lays it down that the neutral policy of the United States is "defined and enforced" in the statute of 1818.

Different countries have different laws in regard to the enlistment of their subjects and citizens in the military and naval service of other States, and these laws vary according to the different policy of these countries with respect to such matters.

In Great Britain the law not only prohibits recruiting or enlisting within the British dominions for the service of any foreign State, without the permission of the Sovereign, but it goes further, and prohibits any subject of Her Majesty from enlisting, even elsewhere, without the Royal permission. The policy of Great Britain hence appears to be to prevent British subjects from entering at all into the service of foreign States without the permission of the Crown.

The law of the United States appears to be different. Her Majesty's Government understood, and that understanding is confirmed by Mr. BUCHANAN'S note of the 6th of July, that the law of the United States only forbids enlistments, recruiting and contracts or engagements within the United States, and hiring or retaining persons to quit the United States with intent to be enlisted elsewhere, but it does not forbid citizens of the United States, who may have used their natural right of quitting the United States, to enlist into the service of a foreign State when they have left their own country. The sovereign power of the United States might, if it had chosen to do so, have followed its citizens with a prohibitory enactment beyond the Territory of the United States; but it has not thought fit to do so, and the just and inevitable conclusion is that what it might have forbidden, but has not forbidden, it has designedly allowed; that is to say, in other words, that it is the policy of the United States to prevent foreign enlistments within the United States, but that it is not the policy of the United States to forbid the citizens of the United States to enlist, when out of the United States, into the service of foreign States, if they should choose to do so.

Such being the state of this matter, it is obvious that the British Government cannot justly be charged with any disregard of the policy of the United States, nor with any disrespect to their sovereign rights, by taking into the Queen's Military service any persons, who, having come from the United States, freely and without contract or engagement, into a British territory, might there be willing to enlist.

The real questions at issue between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, are, whether the British Government ordered or contemplated any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; whether, if the British Government did not order or contemplate such violation, those laws were nevertheless violated by persons acting with the authority or approbation of the British Government; and, lastly, whether, if any violation of the law of the United States did take place, sufficient satisfaction has been given to the Government of that country.

In regard to the first point, the British Government neither ordered or contemplated any violation whatever of the laws of the United States, but, on the contrary, issued the most positive and repeated orders that those laws should not be infringed by any persons acting under their authority.

In regard to the second point, Mr. MARCY alleges that, notwithstanding the orders of the British Government, officers and agents of the Government did, within the United States, do things which were a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and Mr. MARCY specifically makes this charge against Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and against Her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New-York.

With respect to Mr. CRAMPTON, the undersigned has to state that Mr. CRAMPTON *positively and distinctly denies the charges brought against him*; he declares that he never hired, or retained, or engaged a single person within the United States for the service of Her Majesty, and that he never countenanced and encouraged any violation of the law of the United States. The charge brought against Mr. CRAMPTON is mainly founded upon evidence given by STROBEL on the trial of HERTZ, and on the so called confession of HERTZ himself. One of these persons, STROBEL, was, in consequence of his misconduct, dismissed from employment by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, and afterwards applied to Mr. CRAMPTON, and endeavored to extort money from him by a threat, which was, of course, disregarded. The undersigned has the honor to transmit as inclosures to this note documents which sufficiently prove that both STROBEL and HERTZ are wholly unworthy of credit. *It is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to set the assertions of such men as these against the conduct of Mr Crampton*—a man of unquestionable honor.

The undersigned must, indeed, remark that the whole proceeding in regard to the trial of HERTZ was of such a nature that, while Her Majesty's Ministers and Her Majesty's Consuls might be, and indeed were, prejudged by the evidence of unscrupulous witnesses, *that Minister and those Consuls had not any means or opportunity of rebutting the charges which were thus incidentally and indirectly brought against them.*

With regard to Her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New-York, *they all equally deny the charges which have been brought against them, and they declare that they have in no way whatever infringed the laws of the United States.*

With respect to Mr. ROWCROFT, Her Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati, the undersigned has to observe that legal proceedings against the gentleman are still pending. As to the origin, character, and nature of those proceedings the undersigned might have much to say; but as they are still pending he abstains from doing so. He must, however, be permitted to remark that it would, at all events, be inconsistent with the plainest principles of justice *to assume as established charges which are still the subject-matter of judicial investigation.*

The accusation against Mr. MATHEW, Her Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, *rests entirely upon assertions made by Hertz* Those assertions *are positively denied by Mr. Mathew;* and Her Majesty's Government can scarcely believe that the Government of the United States, with the knowledge which it will have obtained of the character of HERTZ, will hesitate to concur with the Government of Her Majesty in giving credit to Mr. MATHEW.

With respect to Mr. BARCLAY, Her Majesty's Consul at New-York, *he declares that he neither favored the alleged recruiting nor participated in it, nor was informed of the hiring, retaining, or engaging any man for that purpose.*

Her Majesty's Government cannot but accept the denial of these gentlemen as more worthy of belief than the assertions and evidence of such men as Hertz and Strobel.

But Mr. MARCY considers that the conduct of Mr. BARCLAY in the affair of the bark *Maury* ought to be an additional reason why Her Majesty's Government should recall him. Upon this the undersigned must observe that Mr. BARCLAY received information on oath from persons in the service of the United States, leading to the belief that the bark *Maury* was fitting out with designs hostile to British interests, and at variance with the neutrality laws of the United States. It was Mr. BARCLAY'S bounden duty to communicate that information without delay to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington. Mr. BARCLAY did so, and his direct action in the matter was then at an end. Mr. CRAMPTON submitted this information to the proper authorities of the United States, in order that they might determine what proceedings, if any, it might be right to take thereupon. The officers of the United States considered the *prima facie* case against the *Maury* to be sufficient to call for proceedings on their part. Such proceedings were accordingly instituted by them, and not by Mr. BARCLAY, whose conduct in regard to the *Maury* was in strict performance of his duty, and received the approval of Her Majesty's Government when the circumstances were fully known.

With regard to the last point, the undersigned must refer to the offers of satisfaction and to the explanations already made, and to the repeated expression of the sincere regret of Her Majesty's Government, if, contrary to their intentions and to their reiterated directions, there had been any infringement of the laws of the United States.

The undersigned has now had the satisfaction of communicating to the Government of the United States the statements and declarations of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and of her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New-York, as to the conduct imputed to them.

The Government of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and the sovereign rights of the United States had not been respected by Her Majesty's Government; and, relying upon evidence deemed to be trustworthy, they believed that that law and those rights had been infringed by British agents. If such had been the case, the Government of the United States would have been entitled to demand, and Her Majesty's Government would not have hesitated to afford the most ample satisfaction, for no discredit can attach to the frank admission and complete reparation of an unquestionable wrong. Her Majesty's Government, however, unequivocally disclaim any intention, either to infringe the law, or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States, and the Government of the United States will now, for the first time, learn that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and Her Majesty's Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, *solemnly affirm that they have not committed any of the acts that have been imputed to them.* The Government of the United States will now, also for the first time, have an opportunity of weighing the declarations of four gentlemen of unimpeached honor and integrity against evidence upon which no reliance ought to have been placed. The undersigned cannot but express the earnest hope of her Majesty's Government that these explanations and assurances may prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and effectually remove any misapprehension which may have hitherto existed; and he cannot refrain from such a result will afford as much pleasure to the Government of the United States as to that of her Majesty, by putting an end to a difference which has been deeply regretted by her Majesty's Government; for there are no two countries which are bound by stronger ties or by higher considerations than the United States and Great Britain to maintain unbroken the relation of perfect cordiality and friendship.

The undersigned, &c. CLARENDON.

The Enlistment Question.

From the London Times, May 5.

Opinion in England has long since decided on the merits of at least one of the questions at issue between our Government and that of the United States. The more we read or hear of the enlistment dispute the more reason have we to doubt the wisdom and good temper of the present administrators at Washington, and to acquiesce in the course taken by the Queen's advisers. *There are circumstances newly come to light which seem likely to give this matter almost a ludicrous ending; for the perjury of one or two German adventurers, now detected and exposed, can hardly, we should think, fail to make the Cabinet of President Pierce ridiculous in the eyes of so keen-witted a people as the Americans.* However, as we shall probably soon hear the last of this paltry dispute, it may be as well to give a summary of its principal phases, that the world may see how, even in these days, and among the most enlightened nations, a quarrel may arise from nothing, and blaze a while with violence, before it is extinguished and forgotten. The recent dispatch of Lord CLARENDON gives all that the world in general will care to know, and we hope that it will close the diplomatic correspondence on the subject.

At the close of 1854, when Ministers had hastily carried their Foreign Legion bill, when every post was bringing tidings of suffering before Sebastopol and at Scutari,—when thousands asserted that the Russian works would never be taken, and all agreed that many months and a large army were required to take them, the Government of this country bethought itself of the New World and the many adventurous spirits which it contained cut off from the excitement and aspirations of European warfare. It had been represented at the beginning of the war that there were large numbers both in the British Provinces and the United States who would be glad to enter for a time the military service of Great Britain. The Government, therefore, gave directions that recruiting offices should be established within the British territory, where volunteers might be received and enrolled. Now it is not denied, and never was concealed, that many natives or denizens of the United States would present themselves.

The law of England on this subject differs from that of the American Republic. No Englishman is allowed to take service under a foreign power without the Royal assent, whether the enlistment takes place within the Queen's dominions or not. In fact, the policy of this country, as embodied in its law, is to prevent any of its lieges transferring their allegiance so decidedly as to fight in the ranks of foreign armies, and this prohibition is not merely based on the principle of neutrality, for it even applies to persons joining the service of the Queen's allies against the Queen's enemies. America has no such restrictive law. She has been content to secure her neutrality by ordering that no enlistment shall take place on her soil, but she has never by any law denied to her citizens the right of entering a foreign service when beyond the limits of her territory, and a person so doing commits no offence, according to American law, unless he fights against his own country.

This distinction, obviously the result of differences in the age, institutions, and situation of the two countries, was well known to the statesmen of both, and formed, little more than a year ago, the subject of a conversation between the British Minister at Washington and the American Secretary of State. The intentions of the British Government were stated by Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY in March, 1855, and the reply was, "that the neutrality laws of the United States would be rigidly enforced, but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service." So the Canadian and Nova Scotia recruiting offices were opened with the full assent of the American Government.

In a short time, however, it was found that discussions might arise likely to counterbalance all the benefit to be derived from any addition of American recruits. It may easily be supposed that in the prosecution of such an enterprise an overt act of enlistment might often be inadvertently committed. If one German who was about to set off for Canada prevailed on another to go with him, the former might be constructively held a British agent, and the other said to be illegally enlisted. So our Government, much to its credit, determined to make an end of the scheme. Before any remonstrance had been received, before the American authorities were known to have noticed the matter, Ministers sent out, on the 23d of June, orders to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of enlistment for the Foreign Legion.

On the 6th of July Mr. BUCHANAN, the American representative in London, addressed a note to our Government declaring that certain persons had violated the neutrality laws of the States, and expressing, in the name of the President, a hope that Her Majesty's Government had not authorized the proceedings complained of. The reply of Lord CLARENDON was full and satisfactory. It stated his belief that no authorized official had transgressed the law, and explained how the British Government, fearing lest some offence might be inadvertently committed, had of its own free agency, a fortnight before, sent out orders to put an end to all enlistment of foreigners within the North American Provinces. So fully was Mr. BUCHANAN impressed with the notion that a satisfactory answer had been given and that the matter was at an end, that when another communication from Mr. MARCY, dated July 15, came to hand, he actually suppressed it, observing from the date that it had been written before Lord CLARENDON'S answer had reached Washington. No more was heard by our Government of the affair till late in the year.

In September Mr. MARCY addressed the British Minister at Washington, strangely taking no notice of the former correspondence, and yet bringing no new charges, but dwelling again on transactions which it was believed had been finally disposed of. Again, however, an answer believed to be satisfactory was returned, but Mr. MARCY was not satisfied. On the 13th of October he again addressed the British Cabinet through Mr. BUCHANAN, asserting that recruiting was still secretly carried on, and demanding that it should be discontinued and all persons enlisted within the United States at once discharged. This dispatch is chiefly valuable as showing that so late as October last the President's Cabinet complained of nothing but actual recruiting within the States, and did not deny the right of any native or resident to engage in foreign service, provided the agreement were not made within the limits of the republic. Lord CLARENDON again replied at great length, that no illegal proceedings had been committed by British agents, that the recruiting had in fact ceased for four months, and that no illegally enlisted persons were, as far as his knowledge went, in the British service.

It was natural to think that now, at least, all was over, but such an expectation was to be disappointed. Mr. MARCY suffers two months and a half to elapse, and then returns to the subject, but with largely increased demands. He now, in the most unaccountable manner, asks for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, and the Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. It will hardly be believed that no new event had been brought to light since October, and that all that the United States Government knew at the close of the year it had known for months before, when it urged no such requirements. But the most singular feature of this dispatch is the new principle of public law which it lays down. It has been seen that a difference between the enlistment laws of Great Britain and the United States had been long recognized. It had been discussed by Mr. CRAMPTON and Mr. MARCY, and the latter had fully admitted that no law prohibited a citizen of the United States from enlisting at Quebec or Halifax. But now Mr. MARCY talks of the "policy" of the United States, which was contravened by the enrolment of its citizens anywhere. This is evidently an afterthought, intended to strengthen the demand for Mr. CRAMPTON'S recall, and it is, of course, easily disposed of. Lord CLARENDON, who states that a nation's policy must be judged of by its law, and that if America did not prohibit its citizens from enlisting, another Power could do no wrong in receiving them when they offered themselves. *Lord Clarendon's dispatch of April 30. goes through the whole discussion, and we think must decide the opinion of any man capable of impartiality and reflection.*

The Central American Question in the British Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, May 6.

Sir E. B. LYTTON had already given notice of a motion with respect to the correspondence recently laid before the House connected with Central America. Before, however, he moved the resolution on this subject which was at present on the paper, he would ask the noble Lord at the head of the Government, first, whether any answer had been received to the proposal of arbitration submitted to the Government of the United States; and, secondly, if that answer had not been received, whether the noble Lord was of opinion that the discussion of the question next Friday might be premature, or is any way prejudicial to the progress of negotiations? [Hear, hear.] It would depend upon the answer of the noble Lord whether he would go on with his motion on Friday, or, in order to give greater time for the reply of the United States' Government, postpone the discussion until after Whitsuntide.

Lord PALMERSTON—Her Majesty's Government *have not yet received any reply to the proposal made to the United States Government, that the questions connected with Central America should be referred to arbitration*, though I should hope that an answer will very shortly be received, either consenting or giving reasons for declining that proposal. Of course, it is not for me to presume to throw out any suggestions in order to influence hon. members in the performance of their Parliamentary duty, but still, as the hon. baronet has had the goodness to submit his views, I am bound to say that I think, with a view to national interests in a question pending between this country and the Government of another country, that while a proposition, such as that of referring the dispute to arbitration is yet unanswered, those national interests will be best consulted if this House abstains from entering into a discussion of a question of this delicate nature until the answer of the United States Government in one way or the other has been received. If, therefore, the honorable baronet, in the exercise of his discretion, should postpone his motion to a later period after the holydays, I confess, I think he would be exercising a sound judgment in the matter. [Cheers.]

Sir E. B. LYTTON—After the observations of the noble lord, I shall postpone my motion until after the Whitsuntide holydays, but I earnestly hope that no very great delay will take place in the discussion of the question.

British Negotiations with Japan.

From London Times, May 7.

Yesterday appeared an official copy of correspondence relating to the late negotiations with the Court of Japan. It includes letters between the Admiralty, Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign-office, and Sir James Stirling, extending from the 19th of December, 1854, to the 21st of January, 1856. It will be remembered that a Convention relative to the opening of certain ports in Japan was arranged by Sir James Stirling; and it appears that the tact and judgment displayed by that gallant officer in this matter have been pronounced very satisfactory, and deserving of the entire approbation of the Government. An official communication of this agreeable fact has been duly made to Sir James Stirling, to whom the success of the negotiations with Japan may be, and is, considered mainly due.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Address to Col. Fremont—The Colonel's Reply.

The Republican Party of the Seventeenth Ward of this City, having passed a resolution, at a late meeting, "that some manifestation of their high appreciation of the past services of Col. FREMONT to his country, and of the late noble stand which he has taken in behalf of freedom in Kansas, is due to that gentleman," selected, as a committee, the following persons: Col. PINCKNEY, S. M. SMITH, and J. C. RICE, to wait upon Mr. FREMONT, and to address him in such words as would best comply with the wishes of those whom they were chosen to represent.

The Committee, learning from Col. FREMONT at what hour he would be pleased to receive them, waited upon him at the time designated, when Mr. RICE addressed Col. FREMONT as follows:

Colonel FREMONT—*Sir:* We have the honor of having been named by the Republican Party of the Seventeenth Ward, of the City of New-York, to bear to you the tribute of their high appreciation of your past services to your country, and especially of that service, which you have lately, and so generously rendered in behalf of an infant people struggling for freedom.

It is, Sir, with no ordinary feelings of pride, from your past identification with the history of that vast extent of territory lying beyond the Mississippi River, as well as from that deep interest which you have ever manifested in extending over its wide domain the free institutions of our country, that we seize upon this brief opportunity of your stay in our midst, to present to you some feeble testimonial of our grateful consideration.

Scarcely have ten years passed away since you, as if impatient even of the unparalleled rapidity with which the tide of immigration was everywhere setting towards the West, hastened before it, and spread out for their beneficial inundation vast territories, unknown before to the march of civilization and improvement. From the western bank of the Missouri—across unpassable streams, through unbroken forests and unexplored passes, you followed the setting sun over the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevadas, till you saw him recline beneath the golden horizon of California. Nor did the boldness with which you pursued your explorations excite more surprise in those that watched you all over the world in your matchless enterprise than did the masterly and consummate manner with which you laid the arts and sciences under tribute to make that enterprise redound to future benefit and emolument of your country. It would be in vain to search through the pages of Grecian mythology for undertakings parallel with the bold and hazardous enterprises with which you have been so often connected; nor can there be found examples of explorations on the records of Roman history, commensurate either in importance or in usefulness, with those beneficial pursuits of discovery, which have not only indelibly stamped your name upon the passes and the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, but upon the lasting record of your country's history. The fabulous expedition of the Argonaute to Colchis to obtain the golden fleece, is less marvelous than the discovery of the golden sands of California, and the colonization of the shores of Britain by the Romans was of far less importance to their country than the settlement of the Pacific Coast has been to our own.

But, Sir, it is not the more important part of our grateful duty to congratulate you upon those services which you have rendered to your country in the past. We desire more especially to manifest towards you our high appreciation of that noble position which you have so lately taken in lending the influence of your sympathy, and the aid of your name to rescue that vast country, in whose prosperity you naturally take so deep an interest, from the blighting curse of Slavery.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to call your attention to the continued past aggressions of the power of Slavery in our country, or to the influence which is exerted to secure its ascendency over territory, now free from its withering effects. And, yet, we know not how we can better place the noble position which you have taken in behalf of freedom, in the light of true appreciation, than by rehearsing briefly the successive steps by which the ascendency of Slavery in the Federal Government has been accomplished.

Up to the last fifteen years of our national history, the opinions and the influence of the fathers of the Republic were felt and controlled to a great degree the policy of our Government. It was at the commencement of the last fifteen years that the entire policy of our Government in regard to Slavery was reversed, and the known opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON disregarded.

It was then for the first time boldly declared by the Federal Government throughout the world that Slavery in the United States was a political institution, essential to the peace, safety and prosperity of those States of the Union in which it exists. From this time Slavery, which had been before so wisely left to the protection of the individual States by the founders of the Union, was taken under the fostering care of the General Government. The federalization of Slavery, undeclared up to this period by its most ardent advocates, soon became a fixed principle in the policy of the Government.

The natural power of slavery, thus augmented by the protection of the Federal Government, became at once irresistible. The bulwarks of its defence were no longer the separate and individual States of the South, but the North and the West were obliged, so long as they were a part of the Union, to aid its aggressions. Massachusetts and Ohio, as Federal States, were thus made as subservient to the interests of Slavery as South Carolina and Mississippi.

The first step now taken by the Federal Government, in behalf of the extension of Slavery, was the admission of Texas into the Union, with a Constitution securing Slavery forever within its boundaries, and a compact that four new States should be created within its limits. With the annexation of Texas arose the war with Mexico. It resulted in the cession of three large territories to the United States. One of these territories, owing in no little measure to your own successful exertions, was admitted after a long and fierce resistance by the advocates of Slavery, into the Union as a Free State. New-Mexico and Deseret were thrust back for a time from the threshold of the Confederacy, till Slavery might regain fresh strength and courage, weakened now by a temporary repulse. Strengthened by the fabulous policy of its advocates, and the aid of the present Administration, it no longer put forth the energy to resist the admission of New-Mexico and Deseret, but changed the whole ground of warfare, in order to gain wider and more extensive domains. The Missouri Compromise—the sacred seal, which had been set to guarantee Freedom to that vast territory which the United States had purchased from France—in disregard to the remonstrances and protests of the whole country—and in flagrant outrage to the obligations of justice and good faith—was repealed. The quick ripening harvest of this wanton violation of good faith, we have unfortunately lived long enough to commence reaping, but it will be left to future generations to garner up and thrash out the full sheaves of this iniquity.

With this brief but sufficiently comprehensive view of the continued aggressions of the slave power before us, with every barrier of justice and plighted faith broken down, with usurping invaders, sustained by the Federal Government, trampling down the rights of a youthful people struggling to be free, we can better appreciate the high position which you have taken in behalf of the cause of Freedom, and of your ardent desire of restoring the administration of our Government to the policy of its wise and illustrious founders.

COLONEL FREMONT'S REPLY.

Col. FREMONT replied substantially:

That he was totally unprepared for such an emphatic and flattering expression of their regard, for which he was profoundly grateful. He presumed (he said) that the labors which they distinguished with such strong terms of approbation derived what general value they may have possessed from their connection with California at a time when events gave to the conquest and annexation of that State a sudden prominence throughout the world.

In regard to the service they were good enough to say he had rendered Kansas, (by which Col. FREMONT presumed they referred to his letter to Gov. ROBINSON,) he remarked that he had had the double motive of warm interest in a friend, and *a thorough and cordial sympathy with the cause in which that friend was engaged*—both of which he said he would always be glad to avail himself of any suitable opportunity to express.

Col. FREMONT added that he was naturally attached to the country, in traveling over which a large portion of the best and most pleasant years of his life were spent, and naturally, too, was deeply interested in seeing it thrown open to the prosperity which demands free labor for its full development.

He added: "In this respect, what you have just said is only the expression of my own feelings. I am happy to see the young men of the country—men like yourselves—engaged in this cause. It needs their energy and enthusiasm to carry it successfully through."

He concluded by again expressing his high sense of the honor the Committee had paid him by their visit, and he begged them to accept his cordial thanks.

Will Mr. Fillmore Accept—And What are his Prospects—Letter from Hon. John P. Kennedy.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry as to the acceptance of the nomination by Mr. FILLMORE, I can only say that I am in daily expectation of hearing from himself upon this subject. I forwarded to him, about the middle of March, the letter of the Committee, apprising him of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, and soon after a duplicate. I have as yet received no communication from him in reply. I attribute this to the fact of his having set out for the North of Europe, and the delay incident to the transportation of letters to him on his route of travel. I have no doubt, however, of his acceptance, and have no hesitation in repeating to you what I said a few weeks ago to some of the members of the American State Convention at Greensborough, North Carolina, that a *formal letter of unqualified acceptance may be confidently expected at an early day!*

It may be, indeed, that Mr. FILLMORE, having received the announcement of the Committee at the moment of his return from the Continent to England, may defer his answer until he arrives here himself; but upon the question of his acceptance, you may assure your friends there is no reason to doubt that it will certainly

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	.....	2558	33	853	78	950
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	172	59	111	2589	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	89	63	82	2789	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	126	102	84	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	——	3300	263	1130	5456	950
Last week	3345	4260	389	1138	4247	1493

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,288
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,955
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,325
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,200
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,586

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	997	.....	.....	.....	538
Hudson River Railroad	945	.....	.....	.....	412
Hudson River Boats	154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	105	38	868	78	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	333	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	849	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	—	Texas	—
Illinois	1033	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	142	Michigan	—
Indiana	135	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	214	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	136	Maryland	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	10c. @10¾c.	10c. @10¾c.
First quality	9c. @10c.	9¼c.@10c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	— @ —
General selling prices	9c. @ 9¼c.	9c. @10c.
Average of all sales about	9c. @ — c.	9¼c.@ 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@9c.@9¼c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@9¾c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

It has been a very long time since the owners of cattle have been compelled to submit to as low prices as the best they could obtain for their stock to-day, and that, too, after long and hard bantering. We supposed about the lowest figure was reached last week, but the closing up of to-day's business—if it could be called closed up with some hundreds of cattle unsold in the yards—compels us to put the prices at least ¼c.@¾c. below the average of this day week.

The number offered at Forty-fourth-street was more than one thousand less than last Wednesday morning, which led to higher demands on the part of sellers, and butchers paid an advance on several of their first purchases; but most of them were not in want of a large stock, and before 3 o'clock P. M. the buyers were pretty scattering in the yards, and prices went down rapidly until sundown, when some who lingered about bought at about their own prices.

The higher rates two or three weeks since, caused by a *temporary* demand in some of the Eastern markets, started forward more animals from the West than are needed here at this season. The great supply of good fish which are now sold very low, has diminished the demand for beef by one-half, if not more. A large number of families, who were accustomed to have "steak for breakfast," now depend almost entirely upon the fish markets for that meal, and not a few make a majority of their second meals upon the same diet. This is likely to continue for a week or two longer, at least, so that the probability is that beef cattle will remain low.

Now is a good time for farmers in the vicinity of the City to buy up stock for pasturing during the Summer. A good many lots, varying from three to fifty, were purchased for this purpose to-day, and there will be several of the droves, or parts of droves, "left over" to-night that will take the same course during the week. This may, *perhaps*, produce a scarcity on next market day, as many of the Western droves intended for this period will be detained for better prospects.

The general quality of the Cattle offered to-day, though on the whole pretty good, was considerably below that of last week.

Illinois was a large contributor this week—1,033 of the 2,564 Cattle, whose derivation is given, came from that State.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	115	Ill.	Henry Jacoby	W. H. Belden.
2.	86	Ill.	John J. Brown	Welling & Martin.
3.	100	Ohio.	Col. Florence	T. White & Son.
4.	45	—?	Thomas Larkin	Owner.
6.	91	Ill.	Campbell & Trotter	Mead & Holcomb.
7.	100	Ohio.	John Boggs, Jr.	Barney Bartram.
8.	87	Iowa.	A. S. Robinson	D. Barnes.
9.	72	Iowa.	Pierson, Vail & Co	Thos. M. Vail.
10.	100	Ill.	J. L. Thompson	M. Phillips.
11.	78	Ohio.	William Snyder	Beach, Smith & Co.
12.	87	Ohio.	Rennick & Delano	T. White & Son.
13.	71	Ohio.	David Nelson	John A. Merritt.
14.	80	Ill.	Henry M. Phillips	Valentine & Co.
15.	101	Ill.	D. L. Belden	Owner.
16.	86	Ind.	Jas. & Wm. Wilson	Henry Hurd.
17.	85	Ill.	Mr. Benson	Thos. Wheeler.
18.	104	Ill.	Jno. T. Alexander	Simon Ullery.
19.	67	Ill.	Harris & Reed	C. G. Teed.
20.	102	Ohio.	Jacob P. Mouser	John A. Merritt.
21.	92	Ohio.	Wm. Florence	Owner.
22.	68	Ohio.	Miller, Haring & Co	Owners.
23.	97	Ill.	Ullery & Conger	W. Conger.
25.	48	Ohio.	Isaac Richardson	Owner.
26.	76	Ohio.	Mr. Johnson	Beach, Smith & Co.
27.	46	Ky.	Geo. M. Bedford	Philip F. Carey.
1*.	54	Ill.	J. Cunnington	J. H. Williams.
3*.	118	Ind.	J. Robertson	J. H. Williams.
5*.	85	Va.	G. W. Steinburger	J. H. Williams.
7*.	134	Ohio.	Edward Williams	J. H. Williams.
8*.	81	Ohio.	S. Fisher	Williams & Co.
9*.	77	Va.	P. & Lewis	Orville Hurd.
11*.	96	Ohio.	Culver, Hurd & Co	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

JACOB P. MOUSER, of Circleville, Ohio, brought in 102 fine steers which averged at home 1,782 lbs.; fed and raised by NELSON TURNEY. In excellent flesh; selling by JNO. A. MERRITT at an average of $87, or 10c.@10¼c. Some were sold yesterday at about 11c. This is one of the best droves in to-day.

In this connection we desire to correct an erroneous impression somewhat current last week to the effect that JNO. A. MERRITT had "failed." The report arose from the failure of some one of the same name in Westchester County. Mr. MERRITT, the cattle dealer, has been too long and too favorably known at Forty-fourth-street to admit of his being greatly injured by the accidental report of his failure.

Col. FLORENCE, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought in a fine drove of 100, in excellent flesh, estimated to average 900 lbs. Sold by T. WHITE & SON at 9c.@10c.

Mr. BEDFORD brought in a very fine lot of 46 Kentucky cattle, which he wholesaled yesterday to PHILIP F. CAREY for $76 a head. They sold out to-day at about 10c., which CAREY estimates at about the commission over the wholesale cost to him.

ELI KELLY, of Putnam Co., brought 25 splendid bullocks from Virginia, which averged full 950 lbs. net. Mr. KELLY intends to take them to his farm and feed them until they beat anything in these parts.

RENNICK & DELANO brought in 87 fairish animals, called 700 lbs.; selling by T. WHITE & SON, at 9c.@ 10c.

Complaints still come in about the Southern route. JOHN CONNER started with 75 head, (not yet in;) he says, "he paid $521 freight from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and was refused any 'return ticket' for himself or men. Was 48 hours from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and will not try it again."

Mr. JOHNSON brought it 72 Ohio cattle; fairish quality; 500 to 600 lbs.; selling by BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, at 8c.@9¾c.

HENRY M. PHILLIPS, of Piatt Co., Ill., brought in 60 good fair-quality cattle; home average weight 1,543 lbs. Sold by VALENTINE & MASTINE, at an average of $76 80 ₱ head. On the road just two weeks. Western men can judge of prices from these figures.

JAS and WM. WILSON brought in 86 Indiana cattle; 500 to 900 lbs., medium quality. Sold by HENRY HURD, at 8¾c.@10c.

HARRIS & REED brought in 67 good cattle from Sangamon Co., Ill.; weight 600 to 800 lbs., average about 725 lbs. Sold by C. G. TEED, at an average of about 9¾c.

WM. SNYDER, of Fayette County, Ohio, sent in 78 fair cattle, weighing from 550 to 700 lbs. Sold by BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, at 8c.@10c.

JNO. T. ALEXANDER, of Morgan County, Ill., sent in 104 medium quality, averaging about 725 lbs.; selling by SIMON ULLERY, at 9c.@10c.

JOHN J. BROWN, of Warren County, Ill., brought in 83 small animals of his own feeding, averaging about 675 lbs.; selling by WELLING, VALENTINE & MARTIN, all the way from 7c. to 10c. Mr. BROWN, thinks they will average 700 lbs.—considered them as good for 725 lbs. when he left home.

CAMPBELL & TROTTER brought in 91 fairish animals, from Piatt Co., Ill. Estimated at home to weigh about 1,500 lbs. The first 72 were sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB, at an average of $71 per head. On the road 14 days.

Mr. BENSON brought in 80 Illinois cattle; about 700 to 725 lbs.; medium flesh; selling by THOMAS WHEELER, at 9¾c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their calves at their side. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

ALLERTON reports cows with calves selling well, and in good demand, especially good stock. Prices range from $30 to $70.

BROWNING reports 59 cows with calves, selling from $35@$60,

CHAMBERLIN reports 53 cows with calves selling at $20@$40; extras $55@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 102 cows and calves selling at about the same rates as last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6c.; a few at 6¾c. Stock pretty good.

BROWNING reports 68 Veal Calves, selling at 3¾c. @5¼c.; extras, 6c.@6¾c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 82 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@ 6c. ₱ lb.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@ 6¾c., and doing better.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported very scarce and well up.

BROWNING reports 1,435 Sheep and Lambs—a large increase over last week. Prices lower. Receipts mostly from Ohio, a few State, and 359 New-Jersey Lambs; 300 in pens this morning, mostly sheared.

CHAMBERLIN reports 2,789 Sheep and Lambs selling at $2 50@$6 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of:

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
16 Sheep & lambs	$80 00	190 sheep	783 75
206 sheep	1,129 05	171 sheep	732 75
20 sheep	101 50	209 sheep	779 62
100 sheep	500 00	41 sheep & lambs.	188 50
40 sheep	200 00	3 sheep	$0 25
40 sheep	170 00	31 sheep	207 00
166 sheep	747 00	28 sheep & lambs.	151 00
48 sheep & lambs.	198 50	2 sheep	17 00
20 sheep & lambs.	116 50		

Most of the sheep sheared. Market good, but slow.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, at this season, 1¾c.@1¾c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

ALLERTON reports sales of live hogs, yesterday and to day, at $6 87½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, Pork packers, (No 200 Chambers-st.,) report Dressed Hogs selling at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; and live Hogs 6¼c.@6¾c. Arrivals rather an increase over last week—about equal to demand. Prospect for steady market at present quotations.

W. H. MCNEILL, No. 2 Erie Building, Duane-street, reports Hogs advanced, with continued limited receipts—demand good. Corn-fed selling at 6¾c.@ 6¾c., gross. Still-fed 5¾c.@5 9-10c., gross.

Receipts this week, 4,400, against 2,400 last, and 3,404 corresponding week last year.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

The Cattle market yesterday and early to-day was quite active, and nearly all offered were sold briskly and at good prices.

BEEF CATTLE—The sales amounted to 1,000 head, at prices ranging from $8 50@$10 75 ₱ 100 lbs.—the best quality only bringing the latter price. Most of those sold were driven to WM. L. TORBERT'S Avenue Drove-yard, by Messrs. R. BOGGS, J. CONNER, WELLS, MEGAR, KUNKLE and others, who owned lots numbering 100 and less.

SHEEP—The Sheep sales reached 6,000 head, and were owned principally as follows: DIETRICK, 1,000; ALLCONE, 850; GREBE, 750; SWININGER, 800; ARBOUGH, 700, and the balance by MCELROY, JUSTICE and others. They were all sold at from $3 50@ $4 50 ₱ head, and a lot of good ones as high as 5 cents ₱ lb.

HOGS—The supply of Hogs was somewhat better than at our last quotation, the sales having reached 1,500 head, at prices ranging from $7 75@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—But few in market, only 110 having been offered, which were sold at from $25 to $80, according to the fancy of the purchaser, or quality of cattle. The demand for this kind of stock continues good.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

We have few changes to note since last week's report.

Butter is active, and prices more stable.

The stock of Eggs is not quite as large and sales not so great, but prices remain about the same. Fresh Eggs are wholesaled at 12½c. ₱ dozen.

Summer Vegetables, such as Rhubarb, Asparagus, Spinach, Lettuce, Onions, Greens, &c., are abundant. Bermuda Potatoes and Tomatoes are also arriving pretty freely.

Apples are abundant, but generally of inferior quality, and arriving in poor order—one cargo of 676 bbls. sold for only $300.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₱ bushel	50	@	56
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₱ bbl.	$1 50	@	$1 62
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Western Red, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Mariners, &c., ₱ bbl.	62	@	75
Potatoes—Californias, ₱ bbl.	75	@	87
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	4 25
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₱ bbl.	—	@	—
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—₱ 100 bunches	2 25	@	2 75
Leeks—₱ dozen bunches	25	@	31
Spinach, ₱ bbl.	50	@	57
Pie Plant, ₱ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	6½	@	12½
Beets—₱ bbl.	50	@	75
Carrots—₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Parsnips, ₱ bbl.	50	@	62
Turnips—White, ₱ bbl.	50	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl.	62	@	93
Tomatoes, six quart boxes	—	@	1 00
Green Peas, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	5 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	3 00
Apples—Baldwins, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	3 75
Apples—Swaar, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	3 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Apples—Northern Spy, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb.	4	@	4
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb.	3¼	@	3½
Dried Peaches, ₱ lb.	16	@	17
Cranberries, ₱ bbl.	12 00	@	17 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₱ lb., in tubs	21	@	25
State, ₱ lb.	16	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	11	@	16
Lard, in bbls.	10	@	10¾
Lard—Kegs,	10¾	@	10¾
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.	8	@	9
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.	12½	@	13
Fowls, ₱ pair	87½	@	1 25
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	62½	@	1 00
Bucks County, ₱ lb.	16	@	18
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	16	@	20
Geese, ₱ lb.	9	@	11
Prairie Hens, ₱ pair	—	@	—
Rabbits, young, each	—	@	—
Hares, ₱ pair	—	@	—
Pigeons, tame Squabs, ₱ dos.	1 15	@	1 50
Whd, plenty, ₱ dos.	62	@	87

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet quoted steady at $7 87½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $6@$6 06¼ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BELSWAX—2,300 lbs. American Yellow have been purchased at 27½c.@28c., mostly at the latter rate, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Remain about the same.

BRICKS—Sell rather slowly at old prices.

CANDLES—Sperm are inactive, yet firm at 40c. for plain, and 50c for patent ₱ lb. Adamantine seem in fair request, mostly at 22c.@26c. ₱ lb. Mould Tallow appears as last noticed

CEMENT—Can be had at $1 in large, and $1 12½@$1 25 in small lots, ₱ bbl., but it is very moderately dealt in.

COAL—The business in all kinds is restricted, but prices are essentially unaltered.

COCOA—Is inactive and somewhat nominal.

COFFEE—Continues dull and heavy, in private trade—the excitement activity in the the auction rooms withdrawing attention of operators from regular movements. Prices favor buyers, though no further decline of importance is noticeable. Small lots only were purchased of Java at 14c.@14¾c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¼c.; Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c. ₱ lb. About 2,500 bags Laguayra were publicly disposed of, at an average rate equivalent to about 10⅞c. ₱ lb. The stock of Rio now here is fully 60,000 bags.

COPPER—Nothing particularly new can be noticed in this line.

COTTON—Is in improved demand and is on the advance. A fair business was transacted to-day, at about 10¾ for upland Middlings, 10¾@11 for gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other varieties ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Have not varied.

FISH—The market is still devoid of activity, yet prices display no quotable change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits renewed vigor. The demand is animated, and prices are tending upward. The receipts are modera e, and with favorable foreign news, factors are not anxious sellers. The transactions since our last and up about 11,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 75	@	$5 50
Ordinary State	5 62½	@	5 77
Straight State	5 75	@	5 87½
Favorite and Extra State	5 87½	@	6 37½
Inferior to good Michigan	4 87½	@	5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 75	@	6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 00	@	6 37½
Fancy Michigan	5 75	@	6 13½
Fancy Ohio	6 37½	@	6 50
Extra Michigan	6 00	@	8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	6 37½	@	8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25	@	6 50
Extra Genesee	7 00	@	8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75	@	10 00

Canadian is doing better,—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $5 87½@$5 87½ ₱ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales since our last comprise about 4,500 bbls. Mixed to fancy and best Extra at $6 37½@$8 87½ and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and in request, $5@ $4 62½ for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal selling to a limited extent at $3@$3 06¼ for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 25@$3 31½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is generally quiet and depressed. No important private movements to report. Sales were made, by auction, of 2,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 62½@$2, and 2,240 boxes do. Oranges at $1 75@$3 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather inquired for, and being still sparingly offered, it commands decidedly better prices. The sales since our last reach about 32,000 bushels, including very ordinary to prime Southern White, mostly at from $1 60@$1 82; do. Red, at from $1 45@$1 58; choice Western White at $1 80, and do. Red at about $1 55 ₱ bush. Rye continues in light supply and good request; Northern is quoted at from 82c.@86c. ₱ bushel; 6,400 bushels were purchased within the range. No change of moment in Barley, Beans, or Peas. Oats are more freely offered, and are now worth but 37c.@40c for Ohio and Lake; 34½c.@36½c. for State, and 32½c.@34½c. for Jersey, ₱ bush. Corn in reduced stock and active demand at higher rates; the sales since our last reach about 36,000 bush., at 46c.@55c for unsound, heated and damp 56c.@57½c. for mixed Southern; 57c.@59c. for Yellow do; 56c.@58c. for White do., and 53c.@58c. for inferior to good old mixed Western, ₱ bush.

GUANO—Is dull and heavy, the demand being limited, and prices barely sustained.

HAY—We heard that 600 bales River found buyers, at 75c @90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manilests no particularly new feature.

HIDES—Are depressed and declining. The available stock now exceeds 12?,000, of all kinds, while the inquiry is tame, and prices, though not yet quotably, are rather easier for buyers.

HONEY—Is inactive and nominal.

HOPS—Range from 6c.@9c. ₱ lb., with a fair supply and stock demand.

IRON—The market appears quiet yet steady; 150 tons Scotch Pig brought $22@$23, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Are dull and heavy, as previously reported.

LEAD—Rules quiet at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—Exhibits no important alteration.

LIME—Rockland is worth but 90c for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.; not much selling.

LUMBER—This branch of trade appears as previously reported.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request at uniform prices. New-Orleans, 47c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 33c.@ 37c.; and Clayed Cuba, 29c.@31c., ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine sells slowly at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do. can be had at 41c.@ 42c. ₱ gallon, but the demand is for a small active one. Tar is quiet and languid at $1 50@$2 ₱ bbl. Rosin is in fair request, but is rather infirm at $1 65@$1 70 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 5.@$2 75 for No. 1 and White. ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is at $1 87½@$2 12½ ₱ bbl., and is dull thereat.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet and heavy at about former quotations. Red, Palm, and Olive oils remain as last noticed. Linseed seems in rather less request, but it is stiffly held at 83c.@85c ₱ gallon. The available stock is now very limited. Lard Oil cannot be quoted at a higher range than from 82½c.@90c. ₱ bbl. It is lightly purchased within this range.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, MAY 19—SPERM—The only transactions coming to our knowledge the past week are sales of 140 bbls. on private terms. There are considerable inquiries for Sperm Oil, but holders refuse to operate at present prices. Whale continues in good demand; we report sales of 450 bbls at 77c. ₱ gal; 6,300 bbls in parcels, at prices we did not learn, and 200 bbls. dark at 73c. ₱ gal. WHALEBONE—The transactions for the week include sales 38,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 55c.; 30,000 do. Ochotsk Polar at 58c. and 15,000 Ochotsk and Northwest at a price not transpired. —*Whalemen's Shipping List*

PROVISIONS—Pork favors buyers,—with sales reported since our last of only about 850 bbls., in lots, at $18 93¾@ $19 for Mess; $16 50 for Prime Mess; and $15@$15 12½ for Prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, the highest quotations being for extra sugar, cured, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and lively demand, at 5¾c.@6¼c. as to quality, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered, the sales since our last having been confined to about 400 bbls fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10c @ 10¾c, ₱ lb. Beef is in better demand at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 700 bbls., at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for do. Mess; $8 50@$13 50 for repacked do., and $9@$13 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are in fair demand at prices ranging from $14@$16 50, ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@ 20c for Common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet at 6c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—There were 500 tcs. taken at $3 5?@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is moderate, and prices are generally supported.

SEEDS—Clover is dull and nominal. American rough Flax is in rather better request, and is quoted at $1 70@ $1 72 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is less abundant, and is now held above the views of buyers. Nothing new in Timothy.

SHOT—Unaltered.

SOAP—300 boxes Castile were procured, partly at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Is plenty and heavy. No important movement.

SPICES—The market remains about the same, with a rather limited business, at old quotations.

SUGARS—Are still depressed and languid. The sales since our last have been confined to about 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., chiefly at from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. No change of moment in refined.

TALLOW—Sales of 25,000 lbs. Prime were reported at 10⅛c.@10¾c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—The market is not overstocked, but the demand is moderate, and prices are without improvement.

TIN—Is dull and heavy, at drooping rates.

TOBACCO—With a continuance of light supplies and high prices, business is greatly impeded. No important movements to report.

WHALEBONE—Is in request, and is very stiffly held, parties looking for still higher prices.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of about 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 27c.@27½c ₱ gallon.

WOOL—We have nothing really new to notice in this line. The demand is very tame, and the wants of buyers are readily supplied by factors at as low prices as those referred to in our previous report. Fuller despair of a revival in trade, and the incoming of the new clip of domestic, and holders seem desirous to close out their old supplies. These circumstances bear injuriously on the market.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton mostly at 3-16c. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s, 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 5d @5¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and heavy goods at 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship from St. John, N. B., to Belfast, Ireland, Deals, at 45; two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d.; one from River Le Loup to London, £4 10s.; one from St. Stephen, N. B., to Bristol Channel, £4; a bark to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $15; a bark hence to Marseilles, Logwood, $7—Resin 90c.—and back, $7 ₱ ton; a schooner, 130 tons, to St. Kitts and St. Barts and back, $1,000; one, 148 tons, to Barcelona, S. M., and back, $1,350; a brig to Gonaives and back, Logwood, &c., $6; a schooner, 130 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,000; one, 1,200 bbls., same voyage, $1,300; a British brig, 175 tons, to St. Thomas, $550 out; a schooner, 125 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back, $1,150; one, 150 tons, to Granada, $700 out; a bark to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 37½c.—and Molasses, 33—or if Sugar only, 40c.; a brig to Porto Rico and back, 38c., and $2 50; a ship from Baltimore, Flour, Lumber, &c., to Cape of Good Hope—a bark (chartered in Boston) to load hence for Malta and Smyrna—ships *Archer* and *Romance of the Sea*, to San Francisco—and a brig to Curacoa and back, on terms we did not learn.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—LOUIS ABONNARD & BRO., No. 72 Greenwich-st., French Alimentary Preserves manufacturers, rewarded with a prize medal at the World's Fair of 1853 in New-York, give notice to shipping agents, hotel and restaurant keepers, that they are ready to promptly discharge orders intrusted to their care for the opening season. They prepare every kind of fruits and vegetables, asparagus, pine apple, &c., preserved in tin boxes hermetically sealed, with their natural freshness and flavor, and peaches in brandy, put up in glass jars.

Travelers and passengers will find constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, a complete assortment of preserved soups, meats, pâtés, milk, in tin boxes, and every produce whatever, needed in distant journeys by land or by sea.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, carefully selected and suitable for gentlemen's families, especially some very experienced cooks and nurses, (accustomed to serve in the first families,) also, several most respectable and capable waiter girls, seamstresses and general houseworkers, (references procured direct from former employers,) at MANN'S G'S Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished citizens. N. B.—Many of these servants prefer the country, or will travel with ladies in the country any distance.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady accustomed to move in the first circles, where she can be a companion in reading and sewing with an elderly lady who needs one, and where she can make herself useful to such in the family. She is fully competent to give lessons in French, if needed. Address L. B., Post-Office Box No. 1,363.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, as coachman, groom or valet; he understands the care and treatment of horses; he is a careful and competent driver; has a good knowledge of the City, and has no objections to go in the country. Can produce the most satisfactory City references. Call at No. 34 3d-av., Bible-House Buildings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one a Protestant, in a private family; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. City reference. Has no objections to go with the family in the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 29 Prince-st., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady married man, 23 years old, as light porter in some wholesale establishment; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Good reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Call, or address T. C., at 276 10th-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANT

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] MORNING, MAY 22, 1856.

[illegible] TIMES is served in [illegible] Cents a week. Single [illegible] Dollars a [illegible]

[illegible] TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] at the office of TIMES o'clock P. M. It [illegible] to mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

[illegible]-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] Three Dollars a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

Senator Sumner's Speech.

[illegible], in consequence of the pressure of advertisements and important news upon our columns, to-day, the speech of Senator SUMNER upon the affairs of Kansas in our regular sheet, we shall publish it, together with the remarks of Senators CASS, DOUGLAS and MASON, and the debate which followed, in a SUPPLEMENT to the TIMES, on Saturday morning next. This debate is one of the most interesting and important that has occurred in the Senate of the United States for many years. Our readers, we are confident, will be glad to receive it in a connected shape, in large type and in a readable form.

[illegible] copies of this Supplement can be obtained by agents and others, if applied for at once, at *one dollar* per hundred.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the President's international improvement vetoes were considered, but without any definite action. A communication was received from the President, furnishing additional documents relative to the British enlistments, involving the question of veracity between Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. BUCHANAN. In the House, the Wisconsin Land bill was passed, as was also a bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands granting about a million acres to Alabama for Railroad purposes.

The News from Europe.

The United States mail steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings London mails of the 7th inst.—four days later—but her advices are not so late by three days as those received by the *Canada* already telegraphed from Halifax.

Almost the only feature in the news is the publication in the London papers of Lord CLARENDON'S last dispatch to Mr. DALLAS (dated April 30) on the Enlistment question. The document was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 2d inst. It reviews the whole of the correspondence that has taken place on the subject, and then argues that Great Britain never contemplated any violation of the laws of the United States; that if our [illegible] were violated, the wrong was done by persons [illegible] without sanction or approbation; and [illegible], that, supposing the laws of the United States were broken, a sufficient apology has been offered by the British Government. In proof of his allegations, Lord CLARENDON states that the British Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New-York, together with Mr. CRAMPTON, all deny the accusations brought against them. The dispatch will be found *in extenso* elsewhere, and will repay perusal.

The Central-American question has been again brought up in the British Parliament. In the House of Commons, on the 6th instant, Lord PALMERSTON stated, in answer to Sir E. B. LYTTON, that no reply had been received from the United States respecting the proposal made by the British Cabinet to refer the controversy to arbitration.

There is scarcely any miscellaneous news by this arrival. From Russia, we learn that the Navy had been reduced, officially, from five to three divisions—those stationed in the Gulf of Finland now being alone recognized.

A telegraph from Marseilles states that a serious insurrection had broken out at Mecca. The Sheriff, who had been dismissed from his post, refused to give it up, alleging the infidelity of the Sultan as his excuse. He was supported, it is said, by fifty thousand Arabs.

The official correspondence in relation to the British negotiations with Japan has been published. The success of these negotiations is mentioned as being very satisfactory.

The Crampton Difficulties.

There is a fatal facility to complicate and mistify in every document that is published explanatory of the difficulties with England, whether it come from our own or the British Government; and the hesitancy of the President to dismiss Mr. CRAMPTON, after the dispatch of Lord CLARENDON had been received refusing to recall that functionary and the three obnoxious Consuls, only tends to unsettle the public mind, and deepen the mystery. The publication of Lord CLARENDON'S last dispatch adds no additional light upon the subject, excepting that the whole blame of the Enlistment business is attempted to be thrown by the British Minister on the shoulders of the two recruiting agents, STROBEL and HERTZ, who are represented as utterly unworthy of belief, and their statements are denied on the strength of the counter-statements of Messrs. BARCLAY, MATTHEWS and ROWCROFT, the Consuls, and the avowals of Mr. CRAMPTON. Lord CLARENDON thinks our Government will be extremely unreasonable, not to be perfectly satisfied with his handsome apologies for whatever wrong may have been done, unintentionally, and his candid avowal that the offending representatives of Her Majesty in this country would have been promptly dismissed, if they had been proved guilty, when our Government requested their recall. What our own Government has to say to the last explanations of Lord CLARENDON we are, unhappily, not informed of, and the feverish anxiety of the public mind will be still further increased by the documents presented to the Senate yesterday, in which the difficulties are made still more difficult to unravel, by the statements from Mr. BUCHANAN, implicating the integrity and candor of Lord PALMERSTON. The muddle is a most remarkable one, even for diplomatic correspondence, and we fear it will not be cleared up until a new set of negotiators shall have been called in, who cannot be accused of having acted unfairly. From the hesitation and delay of the President, who seems rather disposed to nurse the affair as a sweet morsel, a suspicion has been created that he intends it as a tub to be thrown at the whale which will be floundering in Cincinnati next month.

In the meanwhile the person who has the misfortune to suffer most by the delay to settle the difficulty, is Mr. CRAMPTON, who has either been the principal cause of it, or else has been most grievously wronged. But, there is one very hopeful and most encouraging aspect to this most annoying affair, and that is the manifest disposition on the part of the British Government to bring it to a peaceable and satisfactory close, if it can be done without a sacrifice of honor; and, as there certainly cannot be any different disposition on the part of our own Government, there is no reason to apprehend that such a result will not be effected in the end; at least as to the Enlistment question. The Central American affair will still require a vast amount of negotiation, and nothing new has been elicited calculated to inspire any hopes of a very speedy settlement of the points involved in that question. A dispute of such long standing cannot be disposed of in a hurry, and it is not desirable that it should be.

The Crisis in Kansas—Condition of Affairs.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

It is announced that the people of Lawrence, Kansas, have again thrown up breastworks and resolved to resist the laws of the Territory by Sharpe's Rifles; and that "Governor" ROBINSON is fleeing from justice. These men are encouraged to make armed resistance to the Government by reckless political leaders, who hope to make capital by it in the Presidential election. *They know that the Government of Kansas will be sustained, if necessary, by the militia of every State in the Union;* but they are desperate enough to plunge the people of Lawrence into the worst of difficulties, in the hope of keeping up an excitement which may, in some way or another, help along the Abolitionists.

This is a fair specimen of the manner in which Kansas matters are discussed by the Northern tools of the Slavery propaganda. Facts are falsified or suppressed, the basest motives are attributed to all who desire Kansas to be a Free State, and in every possible way the people of the whole country are deceived and misled as to the state of things in that Territory. There has never been, in this country, an instance of popular discontent and of civil commotion for which political leaders were so little responsible as this. Resistance to the "laws" of the Territory is a spontaneous movement of the people of Kansas. They went there to fell the forests, till the soil and make homes for themselves and their children. They had a right to the protection of law. Congress repudiated its Constitutional obligations and refused to do its duty—but conferred upon the people of the Territory themselves the right to make their laws. Yet, of this right they have been robbed by an armed invasion. They have been driven from the polls by the bowie knives of a Missouri mob. The conquest of England by WILLIAM the Conqueror was not more complete than the conquest and subjugation of Kansas by the armed invaders of Missouri. They had men seated in their Legislative halls whom they had never elected, who did not represent their principles or their wishes, and who imposed upon them enactments in the highest degree abhorrent to both. *These* are the "laws" which the Hartford *Times* says the people of Kansas will be compelled to obey, "if necessary by the *militia* of every State in the Union." We wish the issue could be thus determined. We should like to see the militia of New-York and Connecticut called out to compel the people of Kansas to obey those "laws." We should be glad to look over the list of volunteers whom the editor of the Hartford *Times* could enlist for such a service.

It is very evident that affairs in Kansas are rapidly approaching a decisive crisis. The whole machinery of the Territorial Government is in the hands of the Border Ruffians: all the sheriffs and other officers appointed by the local authorities were in fact appointed by them; and the Federal officers, from the Governor down, have been selected by President PIERCE at their dictation. These men have seized upon the presence of the Congressional Committee, as affording a favorable opportunity for hastening a crisis. Fearful of the disclosures that the Committee is making, they have determined to remove all the prominent witnesses and to deprive the Committee and the people of Kansas of the advice and aid of their leading men. This is the meaning of the movement which has been made for the arrest of ROBINSON, REEDER and others. Charges of constructive treason have been trumped up against them; writs have been issued, and they are to be taken to the head-quarters of the Border Ruffians and there thrown into prison. Then, when the leaders are all out of the way, a formidable force will be marched against Lawrence, and the Free-State movement, it is believed, may be crushed.

The people of Kansas have fully and uniformly acknowledged the authority of the Federal Government and have declared their readiness to obey its enactments. But they deny the authority of a Legislature imposed upon them by the Missouri invaders, to make laws for them, and declare their purpose to resist every attempt that may be made to enforce them. They have a right thus to resist. They would be unworthy of the American name if they did not resist. And they would resist successfully, if the Federal Government had not openly taken sides with their oppressors, and sent an armed force to aid them in the work of subjugation. There can be little doubt that Col. SUMNER, the officer commanding the United States troops now in Kansas, has orders, *direct from Washington*, to aid in compelling the people of Kansas to acknowledge the authority of the sham Government which has been set up in the Territory. He is a just and an upright man. If anything has been left to his discretion, we have no fear that he will do wrong. A letter from an intelligent Kansas correspondent, which we give in another column, states expressly that Col. SUMNER has declared his purpose to resist any attack that may be made upon Lawrence. But we fear his instructions from Washington will not leave him at liberty thus to act upon his own sense of justice and of right. The Secretary at War is not the man to leave anything to the discretion of an officer, who may not believe that any outrage for the extension of Slavery is sanctified by the end at which it aims.

If the people of Kansas are to be "subdued"—if they are to be forced into the recognition of an authority which has no more right in Kansas than it has in New-York—we hope it will not be accomplished without a struggle. We trust they will defend themselves against the Missouri invaders to the last extremity. They will, in so doing, have the sympathy and support of just men, who know their rights, from one end of the country to the other. If Slavery is to be forced upon the Free Territories of the United States by arms, the struggle may as well commence in Kansas as anywhere else. There is no conceivable form of villainy and wrong that has not already been marshaled into its service:—and a bloody civil war would be only a legitimate consequence of the outrages that have already been perpetrated on its behalf.

Interesting from Kansas.

From the nature of the telegraphic dispatches which we publish this morning from the seat of war in Kansas, there is but too much cause to anticipate that a bloody conflict may have already taken place on that soil between the Free-State men and the emissaries of Slavery, aided by the Governmental forces. The attack on Lawrence, it was expected, would be made yesterday; the people of the beleaguered city had demanded the protection of Col. SUMNER, who commanded the United States troops, and been denied the protection they sought and stood so sorely in need of. The United States Marshal had treated their appeal to him, and their offer to yield to any lawful authority, with contempt, and nothing was left for them but to fight in defence of their liberty and their property, or to yield to the superior force of the ruffians by whom they were attacked. The Free-State men may be overcome by superior brute force, but the cause of Freedom will not be crushed out; and the blood of the martyrs will prove the seed of liberty.

"The 'TIMES' don't like to be called 'a traitor to Human Freedom,' because *it don't go in for* 'the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.' It is worth while to hear what it says against the legitimacy of such an act."

☞ Thus says the *Express*,—in face of the fact that the TIMES *does* "go in for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution,"—as was explicitly stated in the very article from which it quotes. We then said:

"Kansas *ought to be admitted at once*, in spite of all the irregularities of her application, because this is the only way in which the rights of her people can be secured. And it is the duty of every man in Congress, who appreciates the state of things in Kansas, and who desires to save her people from the foreign Pro-Slavery domination with which they are threatened, *to do everything in his power to promote that end.*"

If the *Express* finds it absolutely necessary, for the sake of its readers, to fill its columns with extracts from its neighbors, it ought at least to give them with some approach to correctness. It is not fair or just to ascribe to them opinions exactly the opposite of those they avow.

Colonel Fremont on Kansas.

It will be seen, by a report which we publish in another column of an address to Colonel FREMONT, by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward, and of his reply, that the Colonel declares openly and frankly his entire and cordial sympathy with Governor ROBINSON, in his efforts to make Kansas a Free State, and to resist the attempted enforcement of the enactments of the spurious Legislature. His remarks are brief, and will be read with interest.

Beef Abundant and Cheap Still.

Last week we reported beef as very abundant and very cheap. Our report of yesterday's market shows a less number of animals on sale, and the average quality a little poorer; but with last week's overplus on hand, and a diminished demand, owing to sundry causes, beef was nearly half-a-dollar per hundred pounds, or about five per cent. lower. The receipts compare as follows:

	Forty-fourth-st.	Total for City.
Last week	3,464	4,260
This week	2,558	3,200
Same week last year	1 955	2,586
Weekly average for 1855	1.981	3,225

This table shows a considerable excess of receipts over the same period last year, and a total equal to last year's weekly average. It also shows a concentration of the cattle-trade at Forty-fourth-street. The slim demand for beef at this time is readily accounted for by the great amount of fish consumed. Shad are still abundant, and porgies—now quite a *popular* fish—are literally sold by the million to "the million." A shilling will buy a large "string" of porgies, which will go as far at breakfast as four or six shillings' worth of beef steak, even at the prices butchers *should* sell it for now. The other evening we saw them retailing for some time at the rate of a string a minute from a single stand in the Fulton Fish market.

Academy of Music.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Signor BADIALI, the Opera of "Luisa Miller" had to be postponed last night. "Il Trovatore" was given instead.

"Luisa Miller" will be produced on Friday.

☞ There is a paragraph going the round of the papers to the effect that Col. COLT'S invention of the Revolver is no novelty, and that pistols of a similar construction have long existed in the tower of London. This is a fact. At the Great Exhibition in 1851 we ourselves saw a pistol in the collection of ancient arms, which in construction nearly resembled that of Col. COLT. It had six chambers, but if we recollect rightly, it was the barrel which revolved. It is perfectly possible, however, that Col. COLT had never seen or heard of these pistols, as it is more than likely that the officials in charge of the armor at this tower did not themselves know of their existence. In the excitement consequent on the Great Exhibition of 1851, they were, however, disentombed, and were a matter of much speculation to those curious in such matters.

OUT OF ITS HEAD.—The *Tribune* has adopted the English fashion of giving no heads to its leading articles, and any of its little eccentricities, hereafter, may be accounted for on the plea of its being out of its head.

Fruit and Wheat in Indiana.

A correspondent in La Grange County, Indiana, writes us, under date of May 12, that the peach trees through that region are found to have been nearly all killed by the cold of the past Winter. Wheat looks well on the ground, and he has heard no complaint of the insect this Spring.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

THE FUNDS OF THE CITY.

Alderman S. VOORHIS offered preambles and resolutions, directing the Comptroller to confer with the following banks: Mechanics', Bank of America, Merchants', Manhattan, Union, Bank of New York, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the State of New York, Phœnix, Metropolitan, Bank of the Republic, and American Exchange Bank, with a view of ascertaining what interest each will allow on deposits of moneys belonging to the City, and also what interest will be charged on sums loaned for the use of the City, should it be necessary or desirous at any time to loan or borrow funds for the use and benefit of the City Treasury, and report the same to the Board.

Alderman ELY moved to amend by adding the Shoe and Leather, Park, Nassau, Importers and Traders', and the Chatham Banks, which motion was adopted after a very long debate.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Hereupon Alderman CLANCY moved to suspend the rules, so as to take from the table the Message from the Mayor nominating Andrew V. Stout as City Chamberlain. The motion was, however, lost, by a vote of 7 to 11.

On motion of Alderman ELY, the report of last year's Street Committee in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to have Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street paved with the iron pavement, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Canal-street was ordered to be renumbered from the North River to East Broadway under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and six additional clerks were allowed to the Receiver of Taxes to close up his accounts preparatory to the entry of his successor, their pay to be three dollars per day.

Adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

More about the Brick Church Property.

The Board of Councilmen held their last May sitting last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair.

A number of petitions were presented and referred. Among them there was one from J. R. PITKIN and others, in favor of the purchase of the Crystal Palace by the City, and its appropriation to a boot and shoe manufactory. There was also a petition for the extension of the Sixth-av. nue to Laurens-street, and widening that street 40 feet to Canal-street.

A resolution was presented and referred, to compel all trains on the Harlem Railroad to land and receive passengers at Harlem.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Commissioner of Streets to report to the Board, at its next meeting, under what law or ordinance the streets are now cleaned.

The several sections of the ordinance in relation to the prompt removal of garbage were adopted separately, and the ordinance laid on the table.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Mr. WARNER called up the resolution from the Board of Aldermen rescinding a former resolution relative to the Brick Church Property, and proposing to restrain the Mayor, Comptroller, Recorder and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from consummating its sale. He thought the Common Council had not authorized the sale, and that the Trustees had violated their agreement with the City, and that therefore the property, by right, belonged to the City. He claimed that the resolution to sell was hurried through the Board when members were not familiar with the subject, and that the property did not bring when sold more than one-half its real value.

Mr. SWAN, in reply, said that, so far as the charge against the Committee was concerned, it had no foundation. All the facts in the case had been made known through the Board of Aldermen, three years ago, and the subject had been discussed from that time to the present. The case was familiar to all; and instead of having hurried the matter through, the Committee had been blamed because they did not reported before. To say that they had not authorized the sale, was to say what surprised him, when it came from a member of the Board. They had resolved to adhere to the arrangements made for the sale, and said "*we will*" pass the ordinance necessary to consummate it. The sale had taken place in accordance with the terms agreed upon by the Common Council, and by the proper persons. Were the Common Council to refuse to pass the necessary ordinances, they would commit a breach of faith which would be dishonorable to a private citizen, and, if possible, more so to the Legislature of the City of New-York. The Common Council had pledged their good faith, and on that the Trustees and Officers of the City had acted. They were then bound by every principle of honor to stand by their pledge. What Mr. WARNER proposed was the same as if his authorized agent had made an agreement with a man, with his consent, and afterwards Mr. WARNER should say "I am not satisfied; I did not make the agreement myself, I only agreed to it, and I will back out." Every one knew that he could not repudiate an act of his authorized agent, done with his consent.

Mr. WARNER asked Mr. SWAN if he did not know that the Trustees had parted with their interest before the passage of the resolution directing the sale.

Mr. SWAN, in reply, said he did not. He believed the transfer was not made until after the passage of the resolution. There might have been an understanding before it was passed that a certain arrangement could be made if the resolution should pass.

Mr. WARNER said he had good authority for saying that $10,000 had been paid previously, and that the remainder was to be paid on the following week.

Mr. SWAN said there might have been an understanding that money would be paid, but that was not a fraud—it was not illegal. If he had known the trustees intended to transfer their interest, he would have opposed the resolution authorizing the sale, but as the matter now stood, they might as well pass a resolution to level the Astor House to-morrow, as to concur with the Board of Aldermen. It was now too late for such action. The property had been sold according to the specifications and by the proper agent, and the Common Council were bound by it.

Mr. BARNEY (one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund) arose and informed the Board that during the day the papers had been signed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which rendered it imperative that the necessary ordinance should be passed.

Mr. TAYLOR said it reminded him of the story of the boy who, in passing a grist mill, was asked certain questions by the miller. He answered that there were some things he did know and some things he didn't know. He knew the miller's hogs were fat, but he did not know whether they were fattened on his corn or not. [Laughter.] He (Mr. TAYLOR,) did know that, whereas the City's income from the property had been about $52 a year, it would now receive, at seven per cent, about $5,000; and that, besides that amount, about half a million of taxable property would be added to the tax list. He did not know exactly where the corn came from, but at present the hog was fat, and he objected to disturbing the matter, for fear the corn might fail and the hog become lean again. [Applause.]

Several other members expressed a conviction that it was too late to withdraw, when Mr. WARNER called for the question on a concurrence with the Aldermen. The vote was taken, with the following result: Ayes, 28; Nays, 17. Lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board then adjourned.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, and almost immediately adjourned.

Children at the Broadway Tabernacle.

An immense audience assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, to hear and see the children of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick streets, who appeared in great numbers, under the lead of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, to show what they could do in the musical way. It was a very interesting exhibition. Some of the solos, from the music of DONIZETTI, BALFE, MENDELSSOHN and BRISTOW, were admirably sustained by the young pupils of the School. Mr. BRISTOW, who is their teacher, had them under excellent control, and the time was remarkably well observed. To train sixteen hundred children is no easy task, but they appeared well and performed to the satisfaction of those who heard them. There could not have been less than 4,000 persons present. Misses C. LINCOLN and LIZZIE LOVERIDGE and Master PASCAL GERMAIN acquitted themselves with peculiar honor, and were favored with an *encore*. The proceeds of the concert go to the purchase of a piano for the use of the pupils. Addresses were made during the evening by WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., and S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

Mr. Kiddle Elected Assistant Superintendent.

The Board of Education met last night. On motion of Mr. TAPPAN, of the Fifth Ward, and after two hours' debate, the Board suspended the regular order and proceeded to elect an Assistant Superintendent in place of Mr. MCKREN, deceased. Two ballots were taken, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT—Kiddle, 18; O'Donnell, 7; Monteith, 5; Walsh, 3; McElligott, 2; Dow, 2, and Durand, 2.

SECOND BALLOT—Kiddle, 24; O'Donnell, 10; McElligott, 3; Dow, 1, and Durand, 1.

So Mr. HENRY KIDDLE, Principal of the Second Ward School No. 2, was elected,—a good appointment.

Among other communications received, was one from the City Superintendent, asking for a clerk.

School Concert.

There were 1,600 children at the Tabernacle last night, from Ward School No. 44, who took part in a concert got up under the direction of Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, assisted by the teachers of the School.

[illegible] and gave ball, to-morrow [illegible] induced her character.

Russell vs. Lenox.

In this case the Jury rendered a verdict of $281 48 for plaintiff. This is 2½ per cent. commission on the sale of four steamers, and the same for extra mail pay obtained from Congress, with interest from 1851. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

☞ The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, have adjourned for the term.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS NOW UNIVERSALLY acknowledged to be the *ne plus ultra* of the toilet. Its great superiority over all other preparations for the hair, is proclaimed by all, and no toilet table is considered complete without it. Its perfect cleanness recommends it particularly to the ladies, while its delightful perfume makes it the most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, and by the Proprietors, HEATH, WYKOFF & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

WARNOCKS, HATTERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM the Irving House, to No. 298 Broadway, above Duane-st., and invite attention to their extensive and choice assortment of Summer Hats for gentlemen. Descriptions, qualities and prices too numerous to mention. Come and see.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 297 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the trade with an unrivaled assortment. FIFTY THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (late Patentee,) No. 196 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power of our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WM. G. BROWN WISHES TO INFORM THE public that he has reopened the old establishment, No. 366 Greenwich-st., with a superior assortment of Window Shades and Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Fancy Plain, Striped Bands, Tassels, Loops, Window Draperies, Table and Floor Oil-Cloths. N. B.—Shades of every description made to order and put up by a competent workman. No. 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS IS CALLED to the sale to be made THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of the twenty one years' lease of the very valuable property on Broadway, corner Howard-st., known as the Clift Hotel. This property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous of making a good investment, as the lease will positively be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 349 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain Carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, sprains, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Put up in bottles, at 50 cts.

CONSULTATIONS ON EYE AND EAR DISEASES—From 9 to 4 o'clock daily. Instructions to Medical Practitioners on the operation and practical treatment, the result of 20 years' experience, and on the use of valuable instruments procured during my late sojourn in Europe. Artificial Eyes made under my own inspection at a day's notice. JAMES STROWELL, M. D.,
Oculist and Aurist, No. 101 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.—PRESENTS for young housekeepers, elegant, useful and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing-room, they will be preserved as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of decorating glass can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions and every article required—price $2.
CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

PARIS NEGLIGE HATS—RECEIVED PER STEAMER *Barcelona* and other late arrivals, the largest assortment of Paris made soft Hats ever offered for sale in America. Their color, quality and style are expressly adapted to gentlemen's wear. Paris Silk Hats per *R. L. Lane* just opened.
CONTANT, NEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.
Superb Velvets for 75c. per yard.
Elegant Brussels 75 Cts. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains 37½ Cts. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 195, 197 and 199 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DR. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior: it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

JET ORNAMENTS.—BRACELETS, BROOCHES, Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 327 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., NO. 16 STATE-STREET—(East side Battery,) New-York. Pain cannot exist when olive tar or ointment are applied. No contagious or infectious disease can be communicated where the odor of olive tar is perceptible. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Sold by principal druggists.

LAWS OF NEW-YORK FOR 1856.
THE SESSION LAWS OF NEW-YORK FOR 1856—Just published, and for sale by
BANKS, GOULD & CO.,
No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

FOR PIANOS, MELODIANS AND HARMONIUMS, call on WATERS, No 333 Broadway, agent for the best Boston and New-York instruments, who is now selling an entire stock of superior Pianos and Melodeons, at greatly reduced prices. Good Pianos to rent. Rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

WINDOW SHADES, WHITE AND BUFF HOLland, picture cords, tassels, &c., at wholesale and retail by WOODFORD & WEMPLE, manufacturers, No. 88 Catharine-st., New-York. Country merchants supplied at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON—THE GENUINE ARticle bearing name of WILLIAM WHITEMORE, 30 Central-st., Mass., of Kansas-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Sabbath Schools in Brooklyn.

There are in this city (W. D.) 94 Sabbath schools connected with the "Union," of which 18 are connected with the Methodist Churches, 10 Presbyterian, 11 Baptist, 9 Reformed Dutch, 9 Congregational, 13 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Moravian, and 24 Mission Schools. Whole number of teachers 1,996, of whom 1,356 are professors of religion. The average attendance of teachers through the past year has been 1,886, or an average absence of 1 in 19. Whole number of scholars 14,697, of whom 499 are professors. Average attendance 9,016; 36 of these schools hold teachers' meetings weekly, 2 semi-monthly, 19 monthly, 2 quarterly, and 3 occasionally. During the year there have been 335 hopeful conversions; 42 schools have two sessions each Sabbath, and 29 one. Their libraries contain an aggregate of 85,854 volumes, and the contributions for benevolent purposes, by the scholars, amounted to $7,380. The increase during the year was: scholars, 1,226; teachers, 213; average attendance, (increase,) 1,371.

Besides these 94 schools, there are seven connected with Roman Catholic Churches, two Unitarian, and one Universalist—some 5,000 scholars in all.

It is estimated that there are 36,000 children in the city, which would leave more than one-half not connected with any Sabbath School.

A School House Upset.

A two-story frame building in the rear of No. 75 Poplar-street, Brooklyn, capsized yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. Some workmen were engaged in digging a cellar under the building, and disturbed the foundation so that it caused the accident. It was occupied on the lower floor by Miss POTTER, who keeps a select school, and two families reside on the second floor. Some twenty children were in when the building commenced falling, but it tipped over so gradually, and Miss POTTER acted with such great presence of mind, that not a single person was injured. The top of the chimney fell over on to the rear premises of No. 78 Fulton-street, but without doing any serious damage.

The building is owned by Mr. B. A. BREWSTER, and was of but little value.

The Brig Safford.

The body of Captain CRISTOPHER SMITH, of the big *Safford*, which was cut through by the ice in the East River, last Winter, and all but two sailors lost, was recovered yesterday on the beach in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Coroner HANFORD held an inquest.

The Liquor Law.

Judge EMOTT in a recent charge to the Grand Jury in Queens County, charged in the effect the same as Judge ROCKWELL, that it was illegal to sell in quantities less than five gallons.

☞ The teachers of Sunday School No. 121, attached to the Bedford-avenue Baptist Church, presented the scholars with a beautiful silken banner, on Monday evening. On it is represented a female extending her hand to a ragged little girl, and beneath the inscription, "Take the child and bring it up in the way it should go, and I will pay thee thy wages." It cost $75.

[illegible] Court-building.

Mr. BENJAMIN BALDWIN appeared before Justice D. K. SIMMS, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and made complaint that he had been assaulted and beaten by Mrs. ISE PRETLAND, with a cowhide, on Fulton-avenue, the night previous. The lady was brought into Court, when she waived an examination, and gave bail to answer for the assault.

[illegible] Fire.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered issuing from a second-story window of dwelling No. 79 West Forty-sixth-street, owned and occupied by JOHN GAVE. The flames were extinguished by the application of a few pails of water. There was no person in the house at the time. Two bottles which had contained camphene and a piece of carpet saturated with the same fluid were found in the room where the fire occurred. The house is insured for $1,200 in the People's Insurance Company.

FIRE IN GANSEVOORT-STREET.

At 11½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the stable of OWEN DEVELIN, No. 30 Gansevoort-street. It was put out by the police of the Ninth Ward with a few pails of water, but a horse owned by Mr. DEVELIN was destroyed by suffocation.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE IN JONES' WOODS.

The dead body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, was found in Jones' Woods, near Sixty-ninth-street, late on Tuesday afternoon, with one side of the face blown entirely away. The deceased, when found, was lying with his head on a carpet bag, which contained a black glazed cap, a razor, a cotton purse, in which were $3, in silver change, a hammer and a large clasp-knife. Lying near by was found the stock of a small pistol, but no other f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES A. SHEAFFER,
No. 240 Broadway, (Up Stairs,) N.Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
[illegible] white, gilded and decorated—
[illegible] and card trays, in great variety;
[illegible] Queen ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and table wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, colored vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
NOW AND NEVER TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China were sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets furnished and imported to order on commission.

THE ROTARY NIGHT-LATCH!!
☞ Superior to all Others—And a perfect security against Burglars!
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS.
SAFE STORE DOOR LOCKS.
SECRET SPRING LATCHES, and
SECRET BOLTS,
and all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE.
on the most reasonable terms.
MARY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No 49 John st., cor. Dutch.

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☞ **Notice.**—The Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., having been sold, the trustees have procured a beautiful location in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to which place all the remains of the dead found in their graveyard will be removed, unless otherwise indicated by surviving friends. Mr. JAMES S. HALL, Sexton of the Church, will attend daily at the Church from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive information from the friends of the departed, and give any information desired.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth Brushes; Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps; puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by
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☞ **Rev. John Lord's Lectures on the Progress of the Papal Power.**—Rev. Mr. LORD will deliver the last lecture of this course on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, a 8 P. M., at the Hall of the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Subject—*Leo XIth.* Admission 50 cents. Tickets at the door.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
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☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Installation.**—Postponement.—The installation of Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE as Pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, is deferred until MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection for the benefit of the funds of the congregation will be taken up.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of iodide of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

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PERSONAL.

A YOUNG GIRL ABDUCTED.—Abducted from her father's house New-York, on Saturday, 17th inst., a girl, named MARY REILLY, 12 years of age, pleasant countenance, light blue eyes, fair skin, red hair, short but stout, and womanly, was enticed away by a German named MARTIN HAVERMAN, cabinet-maker, a small man, about 5½ feet in height, low forehead, partially bald, sandy moustache and beard, 35 years old, and who broken English is active and quick in his step and movements. He is known to be a married man.
All persons who may have noticed or who may notice individuals answering the above description, will serve the ends of justice by writing to the bereaved parent, No. 118 MacDougal-st., rear; and all persons in authority are requested to detain them, and notify the Chief of Police, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

S. BARKER.—If the person of the above name, who purchased some Real Estate in the City of Sacramento, California, some few years since, will leave his address with Messrs. MACIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., he may hear of something to his interest.
HENRY M. STOW.

S. S. OSGOOD.—If Mr. S. S. OSGOOD who purchased some Real Estate in Sacramento, Cal., in 1849 and 1850, will leave his address with Messrs. MACIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., he may hear of something of interest to him.
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INFORMATION WANTED.—Of the carman who moved a piano from No. 168 45d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on or about the 24th of April. The piano was a 6-octave, all round corners, No. 5344, rosewood case. Address JOHN J. SMITH, Assignee, No. 333 Broadway.

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ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. Babcock & Co., New-York; E. W. WHITELEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

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PACKAGE LOST—On Monday afternoon, May 19, a small package, containing one head-dress and breast-pin; supposed to have been left in Bowery and Grand-st. stage. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded. CHARLES W. PRICE, 115 Liberty-st.

REWARD.—$50 reward will be given for the delivery of the Trunk taken by mistake from the Custom-House, Jersey City, on the arrival of the *Asia,* on Friday morning, May 16, to 8 BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st.

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DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, VIZ:
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 width Linen Sheetings,
From 6c. per yard upward.
Linen Napkins, from 12s. per doz. upward.
Linen Damasks, at all prices.
Damask Table Cloths, all sizes.
Irish Linens of all the most desirable makes,
Lace and Muslin Draperies, by yard or in sets.
All these goods will be sold at least
30 per cent. less than
Usual retail prices.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES, BY THE "ASIA."
Just received, by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
Another Invoice of those
Truly elegant Barege Robes,
From $5 upward.

AT THE GREAT EMPORIUM
FOR SUPPLYING THE WANTS OF HOUSEKEEPERS,
May be found,
AUSTIN'S PATENT MAGIC ICE-CREAM FREEZER,
Through in six minutes.
The great Philadelphia Refrigerator, being the Refrigerator of the season.
The celebrated Devonshire chairs so easy, that the sick become comparatively happy in sitting in them.
As a present from the wife to the careworn husband, they are complete; for, while enjoying their comforts, his bills payable are forgotten, and a pleasant face is the result.
Children's cabs and carriages, various patterns, tasty styles, and cheap.
Square and round clothes hampers. To the neat and tasty housekeeper indispensable.
Rich and reliable plated goods.
All purchases made in this line from my stock may be implicitly relied upon, as my goods come from only the most respectable manufacturers. Dozens of plated tea sets sold weekly.
In addition to the above, a complete and general assortment of house furnishing goods
ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
Northeast corner of Bleecker-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 12 PARK-PLACE,
Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.
The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.
Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
can always be seen at
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE.

SILKS, SHAWLS, QUILTS AND EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.
STELLA SHAWLS STILL CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED
5,000 rich Stella Shawls from auction will be opened THIS DAY, and sold from $3 50 up.
5,440 very rich patterns and colors, at $1 50 and $5.
5,700 all wool Cashmere, at 10s, 12s, 14s, and 16s; very cheap.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
25,000 yards very rich Silks—new styles—will be opened and offered for sale THIS MORNING.
350 pieces Window Drapery—auction goods—very fine, at 1s. and up.
PARASOLS.
2,000 Parasols—fine goods—at 75.
300 lots of fine Embroideries, very cheap.
All of the above goods are of the best quality and newest styles, and will be sold at very great bargains, by ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand, corner Elbridge.
N. B.—Five first-class salesmen wanted.

MORE NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION.
50 pieces elegant Summer Silk, de laine width, only 4s. 6d.—worth 6s. 6d.
40 pieces do superior Chene Stripe, 5s.—well worth 7s.
60 pieces do some of the choicest goods imported, only 5s. 6d.—cheap at 7s.
Over 6,000 Stella Shawls, the most desirable patterns and colors, commencing as low as $3.
1,200 pieces rich Tambored Window Drapery at 11c. per yard by the piece.
300 rich Lace-inserted Mantillas, only $2 75.
250 Silk, richly trimmed, only $3.
300 very superior Moire Antique Mantillas, only $4—worth $6.
And an immense assortment of all the newest and richest styles, cheaper than ever offered before.
One price—no deviation. H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
REMOVAL OF STORE.
CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK 25 PER CENT BELOW COST.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway being about to remove his store to the more commodious one No. 743 Broadway, near 4th-st., will offer the whole of his stock of dry goods at 25 per cent below cost, thereby insuring their quick and ready sale. The stock comprises
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
and DRESS GOODS
of every description, &c.
Also, his Linen Department, for which his store has been so famous, will be reduced at the same scale of bargains.
N. B.—Ladies should call early, as this stock must be sold without reserve. C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS,
At 5s. and 6s., worth 8s.
Also another lot of
INDIA CHECKED WASHING SILKS, AT 4s.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

SECURE A COPY OF THE
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
OF THIS WEEK.
It is full of interesting and spicy reading. Read the Criminal Records and the interesting Editorials. The letter from "Banquo" of New-Orleans is worth the price of the paper. The Foreign Criminal News possesses intense interest. Secure a copy early, if you wish to be posted up in the Criminal Intelligence of the day.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MANTILLAS
IN MOIRE AND LACE AT $10.
Also a splendid assortment of
CHANTILLY AND FRENCH LACES
From $6 to $50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

BELL'S MANTILLAS.
The attention of ladies is respectfully called to his rich and elegant assortment of Guipure, Chantilly and Brussels lace manteletes and scarf patterns, suitable for the approaching season. Also, rich moire antique manties in colors, at prices varying from $6 to $14, and in plain silks from $8 to $12. A large assortment of apolique talmas and mantillas. Handsome embroidered scarfs at from $8 to $24. No. 58 Canal-st.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs

LANE & PORTER
Will offer for sale this morning a large assortment of MANTILLAS,
at $5 50 and $6. Also, an elegant stock of the better qualities at equally low prices. No. 72 Canal-st.

$12.—SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Quite a novelty in style and price,
Will be opened this morning
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE
BEAUTIFUL MANTILLAS,
At $5 50 and $6,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st.

FOUNTAIN'S
INDIA AND CHINA DRESS GOODS, CURIOSITIES, &C.—No. 653 BROADWAY.
N. B.—A full assortment of Chinese and French fans.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $3—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
Carpets and Matting laid down in any part of the City.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

WINDOW HOLLAND.
Just received, six cases buff and white Holland, 34 to 76 inches wide. For sale by DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 21 Park-place.

MANTILLAS $5 50.
MANTILLAS $5 50.
MANTILLAS $6.
At L

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—By CORNING & BENT... Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone ... 18th-st., near 5th-av. Price $10,000. ... &c. Also, store, on 43d-st., near Broadway. ... Two superior Dwellings, each 22 feet front, Madison-av., near Seventy-first. Price $21,000. ... many others of superior style and location in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable ... also for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—... Cherry-st., second basement marble-front house in First-... Brooklyn; belonged to Owner and finished ... fourth house from Fulton-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Possession very early. Apply to CHARLES HILLS, ... Wall-st., or on the Premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—... Basement and sub-cellar, brick house, ... Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $280. ... CROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., ... No. 21 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Large dwelling-house and store at the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the City of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, ... furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, ... range, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a draw... room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and ... above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished ... ventilating registers, opening into a shaft con... with the kitchen chimney. ... grounds are ornamented with deciduous and ever... and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees. ... vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible ... Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools ... gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its sur... roundings render this house very desirable for any one ... who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt, commanding a fine view of the Sound, Long Island and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage, if desired. Apply to REED & MOON, Nos. 296 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLATFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on ... River, 1½ miles from the City Hall, and ... minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad ... at Spuyten Duyvil. The ground is about 420 feet ... by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, ... commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, ... is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. ... view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient out... buildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given im... mediately. For particulars, inquire of DORER MOR... GAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on the Jamaica Plank Road, one mile west of the town of Jamaica, consisting of 12 acres of excellent tillable land. The improvements on the premises are of the first-class, ... having a fine white house, together with the necessary ... buildings &c., all nearly new, and cost $6,000 to build. ... will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Apply to THOMAS M. WHEELER, corner of Gouverneur-lane ... and Water-st., or to SAMUEL H. COOPER, corner of ... 35d-st. and 3d-av., N. Y., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$8,000.—Offered for sale, a country seat in Irvington, Westchester County, near the Hudson River and the Railroad Dépôt, one hour's ride by Railroad from 31st-st., consisting of a nice and commodious gothic cottage, stable room, &c. The grounds are nicely laid out; part of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire at No. 23 Broad-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Nyack, about half of a mile from the dépôt, on high ground. A house, ... carriage-house, and about half-acre of land in fine cultivation, with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Access, by boat or cars, any time of day. Apply to A. CLOSE, No. 201 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—... The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the ... of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm ... about 60 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., ap... ply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Several ... fine sites on the banks of the Hudson, in a beautiful ... and healthy location, within 12 miles of New-York. Also, a fine house in course of erection. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil station.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Tarrytown, a very handsome cottage, with 10 rooms, a good stable, about 4 acres of good land, about 80 large apple trees, in full bearing, situated on high ground, in the neighborhood of Messrs Wilson, Brown and Pond; is one of the pleasantest situations on the Hudson River, commanding a view of the river and the surrounding country for 20 miles; would be rented from now until the 1st of May next for $400. JOSIAH Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing seven finished rooms and cellar; also a never-failing well of water,—with one or more acres of ground; a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvel Dépôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 68 East 31st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—Large, new Gothic frame house filled in with bricks, containing 13 large rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished walls, &c.; Gothic barn, carriage house, &c.; 5½ acres choice land with plenty of fruit and shade; on plank road from the Richmond to Fresh Kills, 4 miles from Port Richmond. Also, cottage house and 3 lots, with stable, at Port Richmond near the Ferry, to rent or for sale.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale station, consisting of six acres of land, and a handsome new Gothic style house, 50 feet front, two stories, basement and attic. Contains every convenience of city houses except gas; water throughout; supplied from a never-failing spring higher than the house. The advertiser built it for his own use, and has lived on the place over eight years. It is remarkably healthy, and well shaded; outhouses new and convenient. About one hour's time from Chambers-st. Title perfect, and terms very accommodating. For further particulars, apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st., New York.

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—House and lot in Bridge-st. near Willoughby-st., brown-stone front, a fine residence: do. 23d-st. near 5th-av., New-York; do. 21st st; do. 23d-st. near 7th-av.; do. 23d-st.; store and lot Washington near Cortlandt-st.; store and lot 9th-av. near 32d-st.; do. Canal near Wooster-st.; do. Bleecker-st. near Broadway or 6th-av.; Lorraine near Houston-st.; do. 2d-av. near 41st-st. For full particulars, and descriptions of all kinds of real estate, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

CORNWALL COTTON FACTORY.—The remaining property of this old and well-known establishment, consisting of thirteen acres, tenements for more than twenty families, a very superior overshot iron wheel, built under the supervision of the celebrated inventor and engineer, Mr. Henry Burden, and in running order; gas-works in good condition, &c., is offered for sale. The water privilege is of the finest kind, and full, the water-power and well adapted to dyeing and bleaching. The property is situated near the Hudson, five miles south of Newburg and fifty-five north of New-York, and accessible at all seasons, by river or railroad. For terms, &c., apply to L. TOWNSEND, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; F. & T. TOWNSEND, Albany.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—Commanding a view of the Hudson River, West Point, &c., and about half a mile from the steamboat landing and post-office, consisting of about six acres of land, with shades and fruit trees, comfortable dwelling, stable, carriage and ice house, &c. Price $3,000. Terms of payment accommodating. For further particulars, address Box 318 Post-Office, Newburg, Orange Co.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Six acres, on the banks of the Hudson, about 28 miles from this City, in the beautiful village of Nyack, lying between the road leading to Rockland Lake and the Hudson River. There is on the place an orchard of about thirty-five young apple trees a new barn and a small dock. Any person desiring a rare situation, with access to this City several times a day, could not help being suited with this location. For particulars, inquire of D. BOLL, No. 149 West 50th-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 1¼ acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 16 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

MORRISSANIA, MORRISSANIA.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A two story frame dwelling house, with about half an acre of land, situated on Forest-av., Woodstock, within two minutes' walk from the Dépôt at Morrisania. Price $600; $500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th st., near the Dépôt.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—OF TWENTY ACRES, IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, L. I.—On the premises is a good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings, a variety of choice fruit-trees, a well of excellent water, &c. The land is in a high state of cultivation, in good fence, and conveniently divided into fields of about three acres each, is pleasantly situated within ten minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of ELIAS CARPENTER, on the premises, or of CHARLES WELLING, office of L. I. Farmer, Jamaica.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC, NEAR BELLEVILLE—Containing 6½ acres, with an abundance of apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quince and other fruits; with a 1½ story house, well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes' ride from the dépôt. Price $2,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 60 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with 16 rooms; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN ... NEW-JERSEY—Room, lots, and a ... number of small farms, near the Hoboken dépôts. By WM. JENKINS, Agent

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Twenty miles from this City and half a mile from railroad dépôt; it contains nearly 100 acres; house stands high and pleasant, is two stories, 45 by 30 feet; excellent water by the door, barns, carriage-house, and other outbuildings, with fences, all in good order; abundance of all kinds of fruit, a good garden, a beautiful living stream running through the meadows, with a grove of large forest trees on each side; the land is sufficiently rolling and very fertile, producing large crops of every variety. It is well situated to divide into two or more farms, as it has four fronts on public roads, and a number of handsome elevated building sites. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—Nineteen miles by railroad (double track) from New-York, cars ply 10 times daily each way, commutation tickets low. There are 20 acres under fine cultivation, one mile from dépôt, and on an eminence overlooking a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants and from 10 to 12 miles of beautiful country. It is acknowledged to be the most desirable site on the line of railroad between New-York and Philadelphia, and is within 15 minutes' walk of public and select schools, and churches of all denominations. For further particulars, address or call on WM. MANNING MARTIN, Rahway, New-Jersey.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES—On the Hudson River, convenient to the depôt; also, farms, houses and lots in variety for sale. Terms accommodating. Also property for exchange and loans negotiated at reasonable rates. Apply to D. F. VANLIEW & CO., real estate agents, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway, New-York.

RESIDENCE AT NEWPORT, R. I., FOR SALE—Most desirably situated on the corner of Webster and Spring sts., overlooking Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, &c. The premises consist of about 2½ acres of land, a most substantially and elegantly built stone house, stable and carriage house. The house unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building; or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, 2 miles from the Dépôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 33 acres, on which is a mill with good water power, old house, barn, wagon house, &c.; a fine young orchard, grafted fruit, 7 to 8 acres good timeber, the rest in meadow. Will be sold very low and terms made easy, on application to
E. J. WILSON, No. 24 William st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—2 superior old lots near 32th-st. Also, 2 fine lots, with fine stores upon them, near 33d-st. Also, 2 fine houses in West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; all to be sold cheap, if applied for soon, and terms easy. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st. N. Y.

SUPERIOR MARKET GARDEN FARM.—Two hundred acres, with large stone house, several barns and other outhouses, gardener's cottage, &c.; land of the best quality, under the very highest state of cultivation; fruits of all kinds in profusion, delightfully situated in New-Jersey, 9 miles from Hoboken by plank or railroad, and near a dépôt. The whole or part.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS—Situate viz.: 1 with English basement No. 128 East 17th-st., (south-side) and 3 with high basements on Rutherford-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square. These houses have been built by the days' work and contain all the modern improvements. The keys will be found at No. 182 East 17th-st. Inquire at No. 213 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

PEEKSKILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Cheap, as the owner is going West, a two-story and basement brick house and lot in Washington-st., built in the best manner, lot 50x150, house 20x36, fine river view and three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE A FINE FARM of about 80 acres, well watered, 1 mile from the dépôt in the neighborhood; fine improvements. A very desirable property for one or two persons wishing to build, will be sold low. Apply to MOSES A. BROOKFIELD, Morristown, New-Jersey.

ROUND-TOP HILL—On the north slope of the Highlands at Cornwall. This magnificent Summer-Hotel site, 8 acres, celebrated for its bracing air, fine scenery and pleasant groves, unsurpassed by anything on the Hudson, is offered for $1,200. Its proximity to the Landing, West Point and Newburg, makes it very desirable.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE—Water-power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale; Westchester County. Dépôt of New York and Harlem Railroad 22 miles from City Hall. Apply to
WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-street.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Water power on Broux River, at Scarsdale dépôt of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 23 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

$125—A BARGAIN.—Four City lots in one parcel, (100 feet front and rear,) at West Mount Vernon, for $125, cash. No. 10 Spruce-st., 2d door.

TEN ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE—In Bergen, well located. For sale cheap. No one but real purchasers need apply. Address P. O., Box 3,868.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.
The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from dépôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let next May. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY,
No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A nice 3-story and basement brick house, with the modern improvements, handsomely furnished, on Degraw-st., corner of Cheever-place, South Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant, for 6 or 12 months. For terms, apply to LAWTON & LEARNED,
No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—At Clifton, Staten Island, for six months or longer. The cottage has a parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and ten other rooms. To a good tenant the rent will be quite low. Address L, E. L., Box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 25 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to
FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET.—The upper part of this building lately occupied by the Manhattan Club, the premises are very large and roomy, the first loft being about 90 feet deep with high ceiling and is well adapted for business purposes, as it is located on one of the best blocks for retail trade in Broadway. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store, who will show the premises.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, within 3 minutes' walk of Wall-st. and South Ferries, and commanding a fine view of the Bay; rent $60 per month to a good tenant. Address Box No. 1,936 Post-Office.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d avs., and between 30th and 31st sts. The house stands on high ground in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order, with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, No. 161 31st-st.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE TO LET—With 4 lots of ground at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, 3 minutes' walk from the Ferry, fine view of the Narrows, and pleasant and healthy situation. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place, New-York.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam-power—one, two, three, or four lofts, 100 by 33, well lighted, in the large building corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a stationery, periodical and cigar store, established four years, now doing a flourishing trade, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 338 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—To let, furnished, a large first-class five-story house, now filled with first class boarders; location unsurpassed; house always filled and paying well. Address SPENCER, Broadway Post-Office, with real name and address.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—No. 26 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession 1st of June. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblentz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lecca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Simna,
Baden Baden,		Malaga,	Smyrna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,000,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $1,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ⅜ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Company, and the Railroad is finished for more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsayburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., first floor, in the Insurance Co.'s, where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.
GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $50,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.
Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privileges of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARDS.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.
SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
Trustees.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.
J. WALLACE,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston,	John C. Green,
Adam Norrie,	F. T. Frelhuysen,
B. Williamson,	John J. Sterns,
William E. Dodge,	H. D. Maxwell,
Alfred Vail.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasury.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Brooklyn, E. D., L. I., May 8 1856 — Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the annual election for the choice of seven Directors will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, the second day of June next, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the 28th inst. till after the election.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 61 Pine-st. (rear building), on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS—No. 32 William-st., second floor, New York.—Stocks and bonds bought and sold; Commercial paper negotiated; collections made on all parts of the country. Agents for redemption of country bank notes. Interest allowed on deposits.
A. B. CLARK,
M. J. WILLIAMSON.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.
ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE COMPANY—Will be held at their store, No. 396 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, when a general attendance is requested. By order.
PETER RENNIE, President.
JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—No. 68 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occupied as a hat store. Apply to A. S. MILLER, No. 7 Bank-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 163 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED—By a family consisting of a man and wife and one child. Second floor preferred. Rent not to exceed $300 per annum. Location to be between Spring and Chambers, and west of Broadway. Address A. M., at the office of this paper.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, held this day, Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT was appointed Chairman, and H. L. SWAN, Jr., Secretary.

The Report and Statement of the Company, to May 1, 1856, were then read by the President, and adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by J. L. Woodward, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Directors, in regard to the management of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is highly satisfactory and gratifying to the stockholders here assembled, showing, as it does, good results for the past, and promising favorably for the future; that the thanks of the stockholders are due, and are here presented, to the Board of Directors, and especially to the late President, Wm. H. Aspinwall, for their management of the Company's concerns, and that the giving up to the Company by the latter of the commissions belonging to him, merits their grateful acknowledgment.

Resolved, That the Report and Statement be published in pamphlet form, and a copy sent to each stockholder.

On motion of Henry Cary, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to draw up a letter to Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., expressive of

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—50 BY 100 FEET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The very desirable and valuable leasehold estate of the 5-story fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st., formerly known as the City Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet and 100 feet on Howard. No property has been offered in Broadway for many years which offers such improvements for improvement, being situated in the immediate vicinity of all the leading hotels and Railroad Depots. The location for business purposes is unsurpassed from the fact that many of our leading merchants are now doing business in the neighborhood and others contemplate building. The opening of Canal-st. will also greatly benefit this property and many other improvements which are in contemplation must largely and materially increase the value of all real estate surrounding the same. For the investment of capital this sale offers great inducements, and the attention is particularly called of all parties seeking to make permanent investments, and are respectfully requested to inspect the premises. The terms of sale will be made unusually liberal, and possession can be had within thirty days from the day of sale, or earlier, if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THURSDAY MORNING, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable collection of fine English engravings, just imported from the following eminent publishers: Gambart & Co., Henry Graves, Lloyd Bros., and Thomas Boys, being the finest assortment ever offered at auction, embracing historical plates of the finest description, including the Trial of Charles I. and Earl of Strafford, heroes of Waterloo and the Peninsular, Marriage and Coronation of Victoria, Presentation of Magna Charta, London prices of these prints varying from three to six guineas; a great variety of parior subjects—Going with and against the Grain, the great Cricket Match, Village Festival, all of Landseer's, and Herring's Dog, Horse and Farm Scenes; an elegant assortment of sporting pictures for bar-rooms, &c.; Martin's scriptural pictures. The painters represented are Wilkie, Sidney Cooper, Landseer, Ansdell, J. P. Knight, R. A., Sir G. Hayter, Cattermole, Stone, Herring and others. These engravings are now on view, and catalogues ready. Sale positive THURSDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

W. & MELLOR, Auctioneers.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of rich and costly-made cabinet furniture, two solid carved rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-fortes, cost $700 each, made by Nunns & Clark; also, a heavy, thick French plate oval mirrors, in pier do., 1 large mantel do., cost $275, French China dinner and tea ware, knives, forks, and spoons, silver plated casters, clocks and rich fancy goods. Cabinet furniture consists of a desirable stock, suitable for furnishing first-class houses parlor suites in great variety, covered in the most fashionable coverings, viz., brocatel, plush, hair cloth, reps, &c., rosewood, oval, and other centre-tables, solid rosewood wardrobes, writing-desks, &c., oak, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, in suites to match, enameled cottage do., hall stands and chairs, extension dining-tables, and a large assortment of desirable articles in the housefurnishing line. Also, about 30 hair mattresses, palliasses, &c.

At 11 o'clock will be sold one 7⅓ octave piano-forte, made by W. Lindeman & Son, cost $450 each. Also, 4 second-hand do., of various makers. The whole forming a fine collection of choice and desirable goods, worthy the attention of City and country merchants. Articles can be boxed on the premises at a reasonable charge.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at 455 Broome No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton; sale by order of Deputy Sheriff, of four rosewood parlor suites, two bookcases, four carved bedsteads, and four dressing bureaus, FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell the above without reserve; also, a quantity of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and large stock of cabinet-made furniture, of first-class manufacture, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, chambers, libraries, &c., &c., comprising every article required in genteel houses. Also, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, French plate gilt frame pier glasses, oval mirrors, oil-paintings, French and fancy clocks French China vases, dinner and tea sets, silver plated ware, table cutlery, Saxony wool, fancy goods, painted and enameled and solid oak chamber suites, hair mattresses, palliasses, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c. The whole of the above will be sold without reserve, making this sale worthy the attention of the Trade and others. N. B.—Goods packed on the premises for shipment.

By SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the company; the balance in installments, viz: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchases.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY BAGLEY & SAVAGE—At their sales-Rooms, No. 59 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau, TUESDAY next, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., will commence the sale, at auction, of a large, new and well made stock of furniture, being the stock of an extensive manufacturer retiring from business, comprising, in part, parlor, bedroom and dining suites of rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hat stands, card tables, chairs, lounges, sofas, tete-a-tetes, marble-top centre tables. This sale is worthy the attention of hotel proprietors and country dealers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

P. S.—Liberal cash advancements made on consignments.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HAMILTON-STREET PROPERTY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following desirable property on Hamilton-st.: The 2-story brick front house and lot, in Lot No. 36 Hamilton-st., 24 feet 6 inches front, 80 feet 6 inches on one side, and 86 feet 6 inches on the other, be the same more or less. Terms—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 461 Broadway. The sale will commence with a lot of second-hand furniture, viz.: 1 superior mahogany dining-table, 12 feet; 1 do. bedstead, cost $75; 1 do. sofa; entire gas fixtures for a genteel house; looking glass, palliasses, mattresses, &c. Also, a nice stock of new rosewood and mahogany furniture, including parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, centre tables, sofa and fancy do., do. stands, étageres, chairs, sofas, rockers, silver plated ware, &c. Sale without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. WILL SELL—ON FRIDAY, 23d inst., at their spacious salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a superb collection of fine oil-paintings, consisting of landscapes, marines, cattle pieces; architectural, cabinet, and gallery pictures; among them are some fine specimens by Geo. L. Brown, Otto, Venne, W. Lander, Bobbe, De Vader, Breuhl, Morenhart, Nicolie, Sechers, Gerrard, Del Notte, and many others. The pictures are now on exhibition, with catalogues, at their store.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS WILL SELL, at the private dwelling house, No. 17 McDougal-st., THIS (Thursday) MORNING, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a collection of well-made parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c. viz.: mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, wardrobes, centre, card and work tables, mirrors, curtains, lamps, bedding, washstands, bureaus, kitchen furniture, stoves, China, glass and earthern ware, stair and parlor 3-ply and Brussels carpets, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at their salerooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., an extensive lot of wines, brandies, gins, sardines, Havana cigars, in 500 cases, and 250 demijohns cognac, London dock, Hennessey; champagne brandy, otard, Renault & Co; 30 baskets Heidsick champagne, 50 cases claret, Hungarian wine, Scotch and Irish whisky, Jamaica rum, &c. also, 3,000 Havana and German cigars.

JOSEPH HOGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, May 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sales of household furniture, carpets, matting, oil cloth, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, mahogany sofas, tables, bureaus, washstands, China tea set, pit. casters, clocks, &c. Also, 8 school desks.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c.; also, 23 cases men's brogans; to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between Oliver Ellwood, complainant, and Charles Campbell, Jesse C. Hedenberg et al., defendants.—On bill, &c.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, in the above case, the undersigned, appointed Receiver therein will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Mill formerly occupied by Charles C. Campbell, now in the possession of Jesse C. Hedenberg, in the town of Rahway, Essex County, New-Jersey, on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of May inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.: One Friction Callender, one Cold-callender, one Sprinkling Machine, one Pasting Machine, one Black Dyeing Machine, one Slate-colored Dyeing Machine, one Fancy Dyeing Machine, one Winding Machine, one Stingeing Machine, one set Drying Cans, one Starching Mangle, two Gigers, two Tubs, one large Washer, one Blue Vat, one Indigo Mill, two Pumps, one Boiler, Iron Piping, Kier Cisterns, Slats in Dry Sheds, Bars and Boiler House.

WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, Receiver.

Dated May 16, 1856.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the large two-story attic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of Newton-st., adjoining the residence of John C. Thorton, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. The lot is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bank st., in which this property has rights in common with other adjoining property. The lot is about 53 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the city of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and desire to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by KING & BOND.

NEWARK, May 17, 1856. No. 296 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALE AT TARRYTOWN—WILL be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1856, a new two-story house, with 3½ acres of good land, partly laid out in apple orchard and shade trees, having a good view of the Hudson River, on high ground, about three-fourths of a mile from the depot. The sale will take place on the premises at 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars inquire of PETER CLARK, Esq., or A. JONES, Tarrytown.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION. VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY, BAYARD AND ELIZABETH-STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of A. H. Wallis, Referee, the following described property, viz:

BOWERY.—The lot of land, with the 3-story brick house thereon, known as the North American Hotel, situated on the northwest corner of the Bowery and Bayard-st., and distinguished as No. 30 Bowery, being 26 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

BAYARD-STREET.—Also, the two valuable lots, with the brick stables thereon, adjoining the above on the rear, each 25 feet 8 inches in width and 75 feet in depth.

ELIZABETH-STREET.—The 2-story brick house and lot on the east side of Elizabeth-st., 75 feet north of Bayard-st., and known as No. 6, being 25 feet front and rear and 87 feet deep.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE HARDWARE SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, (May 22) at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 216 Pearl-st., on a credit of 4 months, 500 packages and lots, comprising the best assortment offered this season, mostly in fall order, consisting, in part, of spring cutlery of every grade and pattern; a full assortment of table and dessert cutlery, English and German pattern cards of knives, razors and scissors, &c.; guns and pistols, English and American tools, files and rasps, brass stair rods, German goods, &c. Also, by order of the Prussian Consul, an invoice of sabres, assorted tools, percussion caps, plated metal, bristles, horse hair; also, shovels, log chain, 5 casks English horse nails, with many other desirable goods, for particulars of which see catalogues, which are now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood and parlor suites covered in brocatel, gas-fixtures, rosewood and marble-top etagere, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, pier and side tables, corner stands, bookracks; elegant French china dinner set, glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, mahogany chairs, sofas, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY WILL SELL—On THIS DAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of gold watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., &c., consisting of gold and silver watches, (a large assortment,) rich gold guard and vest chains, also chatelaine chains, laidies' and gentlemen's gold finger rings, gold bracelets, gold ear-rings, gold sockets and pencils, gold pens and studs, &c., &c.; the whole to be sold without reserve, to close consignments; silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues ready.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GREEN-HOUSE AND HARDY PLANTS—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., a choice collection of green-house and other plants, comprising camellias, verbenas, monthly roses, moss, perpetual and running roses, dahlias, honey suckles, tube roses, &c., &c., from the nursery of Mr. WILSON, West 14th st. and Astoria, L. I. This will be positively the last sale of the season.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 508 Broome near Thompson-st., the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany dining, parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, crockery, glass and China ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Also the kitchen articles. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

LADIES' BOXES, DESKS, GUNS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey, cor. Greenwich, portable writing desks, fancy boxes, hammers, chisels, hand, butcher and cross cut saws, axes, hatchets, shovels, scissors, knives, carvers, double-barreled guns, mincing-knives, door latches, &c. Also, light vests, liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, May 23, 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st., two very rich, large-size French plate pier-glasses with marble tops and gilt consoles; also, two magnificent mantel do.; also, 1 double-barrel gun, with equipments, cost $150, a very fine article.

AUCTION SALE POSTPONED—In consequence of unavoidable delay in getting possession of our store, painting, alterations, &c., &c., the undersigned find it necessary to postpone the sale of the desirable stock of furniture which was advertised to take place this day, until TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. BAGLEY & SAVAGE, Auctioneers.

No. 82 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE "GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE," ROTUNDA, PARK.—NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

TO CARPENTERS, MASONS, PLUMBERS AND IRON MANUFACTURERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Governors of the Alms House at their office, Rotunda Park, until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 23d inst., for the carpenters, masons and plumbing work, and for iron verandahs in the enlargement of Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River.

The plans for the above work can be seen at their office, where printed specifications can be obtained

Separate and distinct proposals for the carpenters, masons and plumbing work, and for the iron verandahs, are required, and all offers are to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, with their assent in writing as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Governors reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all offers not deemed advantageous to the Department.

The proposals to give the names in full with their places of residence of the parties offering to perform the work and of their sureties.

No assignment of either contract by the parties, to whom they may be awarded, will be allowed.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 26th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say 1,800 tons of coal and 1,500 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed and inspected by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the several school houses. The proposals must state the location of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size, and stove size. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly sawed split, and piled, in the school yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less than 3 inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each load. The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the schools where ordered during the months of July, August and September, and the balance as called for by the Committee. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

J. DAVENPORT,
R. A. ADAMS,
A. J. PERRY,
R. BURLEW,
G. WHITE,
} Committee on Supplies of Board of Education.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—Proposals for the erection of the Second Congregational Church, at Greenwich, Conn., will be received on or before 12 o'clock of 9th June next at the house of ROBERT W. MEAD, in Greenwich. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the architect, Mr. LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, No. 208 Broadway, N. Y. All proposals to be accompanied with references.

STEAMBOATS.

1856.
DAY BOAT
FOR
ALBANY.

Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, Cozzen's Dock, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsen, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Cockaackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The favorite steamer

ARMENIA,

Capt. SMITH, will, on TUESDAY, May 6, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Canal and Spring sts., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
FOR
PRIME'S DOCK, WHITE STONE, GLEN COVE, MANHASSETT LOCK AND GLEN WOOD,
THE STEAMER CROTON,

Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) on and after SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, 1856, 4 o'clock P. M., for Prime's Dock, White Stone, Glen Cove, Manhassett Dock and Glen Wood, returning, will leave Glen Wood every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:45, Manhassett Dock 7:45, Glen Cove 7, White Stone, 7:30, Prime's Dock 8. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers at the different landings as usual.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF CLIFF-STREET, on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry sts., in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit: That the Supplemental Abstract of Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners, in the above entitled matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots, as they appear on the maps of the said Commissioners, together with such maps and the amount of the assessment, whether for damage or benefit, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by the said Commissioners in making their Supplemental Report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, there to remain for at least twenty days before the said Commissioners make their Supplemental Report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. That the limits embraced by the Supplemental Abstract of Estimate and Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, fronting on both sides of Cliff-st., between Fulton-st. and a point 225 feet northerly of Frankfort-st.; both sides of Ferry-st., between Jacob and Pearl sts.; both sides of Beekman-st., between Gold and Pearl sts., as the same are laid out on the said map of the Commissioners. And we, the said Commissioners, do further give notice that our Supplemental Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

GEORGE H. PURSER,
CHARLES D. MEAD,
J. W. BOUCK,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of CHAMBERS-STREET from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-slip, in said City. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the "Opening of Chambers-st., from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-slip," as aforesaid.

LAWRENCE SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.

DATED New-York, May 3, 1856.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES F. PENNIMAN, J. CAMERON STONE, LEWIS K. BRIDGE, and ALEXANDER GRANT, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL H. LEAN, J. HARRIS, and CHARLES A. DEAN, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office No. 66 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 27th day of March, 1856, seventeen hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, and interest on nine hundred and one dollars and seventy-four cents from the 27th day of said month, and with interest on the residue of said sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-two cents from the 27th day of said month, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

And you the said defendants are hereby further notified that the complaint above mentioned was on the first day of April, 1856 duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York above mentioned

SCUDDER & CARTER
ap3-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE WORKING-MAN'S ACCUMULATING FUND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION against JOHN P. DONALDSON, ISAAC P. BALDWIN AND ANDREW SIMPSON.—Summons for Relief.—To the Defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 14, 1856.

POMEROY & JENKS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1856. POMEROY & JENKS,
my22-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE IRVING BANK in the City of New-York, Plaintiff, against LUKE BAKER, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City on the 8th day of April, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 8th day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1856.

MONELL, WILLARD & ANDERSON,
ap8-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of LUCIDA MORE, late of the town of Ramapo, in the County of Rockland, New-York, deceased, as legatees next of kin or creditors, send greeting:—You and each of you are hereby cited personally to appear before our Surrogate of the County of Rockland, at his Office in the town of Clarkstown on the first day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the accounts of JOHN A. JOHNSON and FREDERICK VAN ORDEN, as Executors of said deceased.

Witness the seal of the Surrogates' Court of said County, and the signature of the said Surrogate at Clarkstown aforesaid this 25th day of February, A. D., 1856.

ap24-law7tSm* EDWARD PYE, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN D. STEELE, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1856.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS,
JONATHAN D. STEELE,
} Administrators.

CATHERINE H. RICHARDS, Administratrix.

mh26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID D. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1856.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator.
MARY ANNE LUCAS, Administratrix.

myl-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD R. DELLICKER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of the effects of the said deceased, at the office of BEN-EDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 2 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next. Dated, April 30, 1856. SAMUEL C. WILDMAN,
my1-law6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HALL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of the effects of the said deceased, at the office of BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 2 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next. Dated, April 30, 1856.

SAMUEL C. WILDMAN,
my1-law6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of John T. Tuttle, M. D., No. 216 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, 29th day of December, 1855.

JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D.,
HENRY B. FRENCH,
} Executors.

ja8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROLMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARK WHEELOCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of BUTLER WRIGHT, No. 44 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1855.

HENRY W. LAW,
J. BUTLER WRIGHT,
} Executors.

d20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES JUDSON, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated New York, March 7, 1856. ARONEME PATTEN, Executrix.

mh8-law6mTh*

PURE SODA WATER FREE OF CHARGE.—The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain Company respectfully invite dealers in Soda Fountains and all others who desire for the first time in their lives to partake of a drink of pure Soda Water, free from the poisonous Carbonic Acid Gas now sold as "Soda Water," and to see the beautiful fountains throughout the City to call at No. 164 William-st., near Ann-st., where one of the Robbins simple and invaluable Fountains is now in operation.

DR. ROBBINS' PORTABLE REFRIGERANT SODA FOUNTAIN.—Was patented 6th of March, 1855. It is fast superseding all other Fountains used in the South and West. It is one of the most economical, useful, and sanitary inventions of the present age. The St. Louis Refrigerant Soda Fountain Company have taken this means to enable the attention of the citizens of New-York to an examination of the properties of its construction, and a practical test of the delicious and healthful pure Soda Water it produces.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Fund for Disabled Ministers—Delegates—Board of Publication.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

The Moderator conducted the preliminary devotional exercises.

On motion, it was ordered that the order of the day for 10 o'clock be suspended in order to enable the Assembly to hear the delegates from Maine and Massachusetts.

DISABLED MINISTERS.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Philadelphia, from the Committee to whom was referred the report of the Trustees of the General Assembly on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and their Families, made a report which strongly urges upon the Church the necessity of making suitable provision for those who have been worn out in their service, and their families. Facts of the most painfully interesting nature, say the Committee, might be collected in volumes, from the history of all our Presbyteries. That it is the solemn and imperative duty of the Church to make abundant provision for her disabled ministers and their families, not as a matter of charity, but of right and justice, is unquestionable. The records of this General Assembly show conclusively that this duty is fully acknowledged. In 1849 action was had on this subject; yet, as the results of that action, the Committee find that all that has been accomplished during the past year, towards such a fund as these resolutions contemplate, is less than $2,500, or less than an average contribution of one dollar from each of our churches. The Committee call attention to the fact that the Church is not always aware of the extent of the capital which the ministry invest in her service, and which produces to them, personally, such a meagre and insufficient return. To qualify himself for his work, the minister needs to devote at least ten years of his life to study. The cost of this will certainly average $200 a year; so that the 2,200 ministers in connection with this Assembly have actually invested solely for the interest of the Church the sum of $4,400,000. Had this amount of capital been invested in other honest and honorable avocations, who can doubt that the pecuniary returns would be largely remunerative. The Committee proceed to argue that the ministry and the Church are partners in one grand concern. The ministry contribute no inconsiderable portion of solid capital, and are the working members of the firm. The report recommended that the General Assembly repeat, with emphasis, its action in 1849, on the subject of providing a fund adequate for this purpose. It also recommends that the Assembly enjoin the Presbyteries to take action in regard to the support of living and laboring ministers, and insist that no call shall be put into a minister's hand which does not promise him a just and liberal support. It is also recommended that measures be taken to raise a Permanent Fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of Disabled Ministers, and their widows and children. On this last subject the Committee presented for the consideration of the Assembly, the following resolutions:

1. That in the judgment of this Assembly, it is highly desirable that an effort be made to establish a Permanent Fund, the interest of which shall alone be expended for the relief and comfortable support of aged and disabled ministers, and their widows and orphans.

2. That all our ministers be invited to make a personal contribution to this Fund of not less than

on the subject of Slavery to which he [illegible] ought to succeed to reenact it now. [illegible] of great use in opposition. [illegible] brother Bond on that subject [illegible] of an Episcopalian bishop, who [illegible] pray for one of his parishioners who had been [illegible] by a Bull. He came to the text, [illegible] prayer-book, and looked through the book: "Why," says he, "my dear sir, I cannot pray for you." "What is the matter?" said the other. "Oh," said the minister, "there is no prayer in the book for a man gored by a bull, and, therefore, I cannot pray for you!" [Loud laughter.]

REV. MR. WOODS SPREADS HIMSELF.

Rev. Dr. Woods, of Newton, Miss., said he rose to speak on this question with considerable reluctance and embarrassment, because he was a very modest and unobtrusive man. He believed that here, in the City of New-York, an individual would go abroad in relation to their [illegible] to make speeches, or that they would [illegible] they had perhaps taken the advice of [illegible] lady who was emigrating to Indiana. In order that she might be provided for the exigencies of the times, she carried with her two hens and two dozens of eggs. By the way one of the hens died, and when the lady got to her destination she put the 24 eggs in one nest, and set the hen upon them. After a while she went back to see how things were going on, and found that the hen had contracted herself and did not cover more than half the eggs, whereupon the good lady says, "Mrs. hen, you have got to a new country, and if you are going to do anything here you must spread yourself." [Loud laughter.] He was born under a southern sun and hoped to die under a Southern sky, and because he had stood by the brethren of the North, he had made himself liable to the charge of being an Abolitionist. He had never heard any of the brethren at the South say that Slavery was a divine institution, but one, and he was not one of them—he was a Baptist. [Laughter.] They did not preach either Slavery or Anti-Slavery at the South. And the people of the North ought to be equally judicious. He did not suppose that a man who went to Constantinople to convert the Turks would begin by expressing his abhorrence of the system of Mohommedanism. If brother Smith went to that part of the South and gave free vent to his abhorrence of Slavery, he would be called an abolitionist, he would be deemed an unsafe man in the community, and would do more good than harm. He (Mr. Woods) owned a woman himself. He had been obliged to hire help. The slaves who were hired out there were the Topsies—the people who were of least use to their masters. One day a man came to him with a hog tied in a North Carolina cart, and a woman along with the hog. She had been brought from a Sheriff's sale, and implored him to buy her, because she did not want to be separated from her husband and family who were in the neighborhood. He bought her, and lately she wanted him to buy her husband, too, but he could not because he had not the money. Now, he had treated her with as much kindness, he thought, as anybody could wish for. They might say that was a bad state of things, to see a woman and a hog in a cart together. Well, it was. But the South was not so much to blame. He had seen in the City of New-York a woman yoked in a cart with two dogs; but he did not blame Dr. Adams and the General Assembly for it. [Laughter.] And he believed, too, that in New-York, if any where in the world, woman's rights were understood. In the South, the people who were most averse to slaveholding were the people who could not buy any. At Kentucky they had several brothers Smith, one of them, a shoemaker, was called, by way of distinction, "Bottom Smith." [Laughter.] It was known at one time that he was a strong Anti-Slavery man. But after a while it was reported that brother Bottom had bought a nigger. "Well, brother Smith," said some one, "I thought you was an abolitionist." "Yes," said he, "I was, but I had money enough to buy a nigger." [Laughter.] The whole of this agitation, then, was injudicious. Some of the Presbyterian seemed disposed, in view of this agitation, to go over to the Old School. That would be going out of the frying-pan into the fire. He referred to the declarations of the Assembly of 1818 and to the declarations of Dr. Baxkemridge, Dr. Rice, and the great guns of the Old School, which showed that they were death on Slavery and on the New School likewise. In conclusion, he hoped the reporters would not represent him as saying anything against Slavery. [Laughter.]

THE MAJORITY REPORT VINDICATED.

Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, entered into an elaborate and able exposition of the constitutional powers defined in the majority report, and argued that substantially it coincided on the general principles with the minority report. He showed that the Southern members had the matter in dispute in their own hands, and under God, the responsibility was on their own synods.

Dr. Rose, of West Tennessee, inquired of the speaker if under the Detroit Resolutions, he could ask Mr. Aiken of South Carolina to emancipate his 3,000 slaves?

Judge Jessup—I would say that before the light of the civilized world a man could not live amid 3,000 slaves, his bondsmen, his property, themselves and their children, reduced to a hopeless, interminable bondage, under any claim of a common guardianship or a common humanity. [Applause.]

Dr. Rose—How many may he hold?

Judge Jessup—He may hold just as many as the claims of humanity require him to hold. [Laughter and applause.] Besides, to answer the questions properly, he would have to ascertain the attendant circumstances. If he hold them blameless before God and man, then I hold him responsible for this, that his prayers and efforts unceasingly shall be put forth to change that awful condition of men so circumstanced.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Rev. Dr. Sookfield was surprised that any difference should arise in regard to the reports, they were so much alike.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard contended that Slavery was a sin, and that there was nothing about Slavery that was sinful but Slavery itself, and that was a sin irrespective of the claims of humanity or anything else.

Dr. Mills briefly sustained the majority repert, and said that if Dr. Boyd and his friends objected to the vote, he and his friends by their formal protest respectfully submitted, could put the minority report on the minutes.

Rev. Dr. Peters sustained the following resolutions which his Presbytery had instructed him to submit:

Whereas, An important question involving the powers of the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church has been definitely brought before us in the report of the Committee appointed for that purpose, and

Whereas, It is desirable to put this question into such definite shape that our true position may be read and known of all the world,—(just what their Southern brethren asked of them.)—

Resolved, That the honor of the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, by General Review and control as defined in Chap. 7, sec. 1, paragraphs 5 and 6, covers every case of heresy in doctrine or immorality in practice, which may in any manner lawfully or regularly be brought before the General Assembly.

Resolved, That every case of voluntary slaveholding for the sake of gain is such an immorality in practice as justly to be considered an offence according to the Book of Discipline, and any one holding a slave as such should be called to an account

Rev. John Gerrish, of Indiana, contended that Slavery was a disciplinable offence, and believed that old John Wesley was right when he declared it to be the sum of all villanies.

Mr. Tuesley made some remarks on the Pro-Slavery side, which were mainly based on the assumption that it was recognized and not forbidden by the Bible. He wanted both reports printed on the minutes.

Mr. Cooper, of Oswego, supported the adoption of the majority report in a strong Anti-Slavery speech.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COURTESY.

Rev. Dr. Brainerd, of Philadelphia, said: In conversation with several gentlemen for whose judgment I have great respect, and who would sustain this report in the main, but thought that some matter had been brought into it not necessary to the report, nor vital to the question, I threw the saving clause into a preamble before I moved its adoption. I suppose when we are about to pass an act that even by implication may be supposed to bear on the feelings or practice of men, it is always well to do it with courtesy. We are as responsible for the mode in which we exert a moral influence as we are for the material of that influence. We are as fully bound to tell the truth so that in the ordinary judgment of men it will be effective, as to tell the truth at all: and hence, notwithstanding the judgment of the last Moderator as to the worthlessness of courtesy, I think, that when we are about to pass [illegible] discipline, it is well for us to show, by the kindness of our manner, that if compelled to do thus we do it in the spirit of the Gospel, and with reluctance, and hence I ask no man's pardon; that when I moved the adoption of that report I mingled with it the language of tenderness and of courtesy. I am willing now to forbear the motion while I make at the commencement of this subject, to postpone the naked question, to take up the resolution that should suppose there might be something undelicitous in the report. As a Northern man and a Christian man, I sustain that report. I take no exception to the report from anything in my own mind, but to meet the views of intelligent and candid and kind men. I suppose it is now the judgment of a vast majority of this Assembly to adopt this report, and for its adoption I am willing to vote. It is perfectly true as to the great essential point between the minority report and the majority report, there is a perfect harmony. When the minority said that no man has the right to hold slaves except in accordance with the dictates of humanity, the whole question is conceded. The latter part of the minority report, though the natural view, perhaps, to a man in the presence of the institution, and standing at a certain angle of vision to it, yet seems to suppose that when it is conceded that no man has a right to hold a slave but in accordance with the dictates of humanity, still, if he does do this, if he does it habitually, if he does it for years, if it is done on a great scale, if it is a fact patent and evident to the world, yet this Assembly and the Committee of the Church have no right to administer discipline. Now, if there be a kind of slaveholding that is not sheltered by the duty of guardianship or the demands of humanity; if there is a kind of slave-holding that is sinful, then the question and the only question is, whether the courts of the Church have a right to take cognisance of it. I do not suppose that the author of that report meant to argue that there may be that which is sin, that it may be known and capable of being proved and sustained by testimony, and yet a sin which the Bible has not forbidden, and a Confession of Faith has not forbidden. If there be no sin, then we have nothing to do with it; if there be sin there, and it can be ascertained to be sin, then, of course, no one can doubted, if it is known in the presence of the world, that the Courts of the Church have the right to take cognisance of it. I am willing to vote on this ground for the majority report, because I believe it embodies what has always been the doctrine of the Church and the doctrine of common sense. At the same time in reference to much that has been said on this floor, I will venture my opinion that the last agency on earth with which to influence public sentiment, in a country so vast, is to point the finger of ecclesiastical power. And after a quarter of a century, in scenes like these, where has the evil been met, where has the world been disabused by this perpetual agitation in Courts of the Church? Your very liberty has been our prejudice. Your very zeal for the rights of man has thrown suspicion over us. I would like to say to them, "We forbear, we will do nothing here, we will say nothing here that shall compel you at the South to disclaim us or our sentiments." We cannot insist on an aggressive action here, the effect of which shall be when the Southern brethren go home to meet the public sentiment of the South, to make them more Pro-Slavery, so as to throw off the suspicion that we have wrapped around them. Instead of sending them home with the disposition to do more, and the power to do more, should we denude them of that moral influence by which they might be able eventually to dissever themselves from this baneful institution? Well, then, I vote with the majority, for the adoption of this Report, as embracing the doctrines of the Church. At the same time I protest against all sentiment here, to the effect that it is no matter whether or not our bretaren at the South be or be not treated with Christian courtesy; whether they be or be not furnished with the material of presenting themselves favorably when they go to their homes. One word in regard to speaking out. A man three hundred miles distant from his home, and surrounded by particular influences may take a platform and vary a little so as to suit the occasion, without doing any great harm, but when he makes martyrs of other men and thereby does injury to the cause of religion, it requires consideration. Let us then who occupy this middle ground, we who have nothing to fear, either from the Southern popular sentiment or from the Northern popular sentiment, be calm and temperate and do justice, and trust the event with God our Savior.

OPINIONS OF A REV. SLAVEHOLDER FROM CHOICE.

Rev. Mr. Holley, of Missouri, said that whenever the Church established the rule that Slavery was a sin, then he would abandon it—the church—for he was a slaveholder himself. He would say that, irrespective of all consequences, that he would plant himself on the constitution of the Presbyterian Church. It was said that there were great sinners down South; so they were, we did not know how bad they were. In relation to the people, as it had been stated that they, the Assembly, might express their sentiments as against what was considered to be their greatest sin, he only asked, however, that the General Assembly should look at them in their position where God in his Providence had placed them. This Assembly might pass such a resolution as that Slavery was a sin, if so they pleased, and thus compel the representatives from the South to abandon this Assembly and this field, that they had held to, he might say with tears of blood, for the last nineteen years. Then who are they going to send to preach the Gospel to the South, if Southern men with Southern feelings were not permitted to have access to the South to preach to the master and to the slave? Who were they going to send? Will they send Northern men? Would they send men with sentiments such as have been expressed by laymen on this floor? Now, in every such resolution, and in every such act, there is a virtual abandonment of the South. They give it up as lost, and took from the Southern Church all power it may have to do good. In the last Presbytery to which he (the speaker) belonged, they had but one Northern man; he was reared in Boston and was a Yankee, J. A. Tyler by name, whose holy soul was so bound to Slavery that he could not live unless the General Assembly passed such resolutions as would not only represent his sentiments, but condemn the sentiments of every body that differed with him. That man, because this General Assembly had failed to do so, had left the Presbytery at its last meeting and gone off to the Old School, and now he was going through the little Churches and branding him (the speaker) as an Abolitionist; and why? Not because he had ever been an Abolitionist, for he never entertained an Abolition sentiment in his life, not one; but because he had stood by the Northwest and by this Assembly, and if this Assembly should cut him off in any act or form he would still defend the rights for which he stood up in 1837-8. He would stand on that platform while he lived if every man in his Synod and Presbytery should leave and join the Old School. He was here on the Constitution, he loved the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, and if for no other reason, he would do so for the reason suggested this morning, because the Old School Church had been Abolitionized. He had the honor of being in the Assembly of '46, ten years ago, when this discussion was maintained in a Christian manner for eight days, and he must say they had stood out a spectacle to the world, of independence, of freedom of thought, of freedom of expression, and had discussed the question which no other Church in the United States had ever freely discussed and stood together. They would do it yet, he believed, and would pass such conservative resolutions in this Assembly as would bind them altogether. He was a Slaveholder; he was one from principle; he had nothing to concede on that subject; he would not recede one inch for his life, and he was not going to say one thing here and another in Missouri. He was a slaveholder from choice, though if he had been born in the North, he would very likely have been an Abolitionist, because a man of his nervous temperament was generally disposed to take the extreme.

Mr. Cooper—Does the brother think robbery is wrong.

Mr. Holley didn't think that was a legitimate question. They would not, he continued, make any threats; they did not do it in any Presbytery in regard to the action of this Assembly, but he hoped the question would now be settled in such a manner as to meet the universal wishes of the Church in all sections of the country.

Judge Darling then took the floor and advocated the adoption of the majority report, at the same time suggesting that if Dr Boyd and his friends wanted to have the minority report published in the minutes they might do so by a protest.

THE MODERATOR'S DEFINITION OF SLAVERY.

The Moderator (Dr Hickok) requested Dr. Berman to take the Chair, which was done.

The Moderator said he wished to state very concisely the view which he had in reference to this Majority Report, and he would make it merely as a statement. He thought that he could agree fully with all the remarks that had been made respecting it, as to its explicitness, its clearness, and its correctness, and he did not know but he could say with the method of exposition that Judge Jessup had given to it; and yet his mind wrought out its issues in its own way, and came to a result by its own process, which was something in this form: Taking the position of the Majority Report, it was true that there are two ways, or rather one way having two particular methods of attaining the result, in reference to this question particularly, to wit—only by review and control, and that by Synodical reports, if there be any opportunity to gain a knowledge of the facts in that way, or through common fame, for this subject manifestly could come before them in no other way, as the report says. They had the opportunity then, if there be any error in reference to Slavery, or the practical working or carrying out of Slavery, of reaching it in this way, by review and control, and that by two methods, as it was found in the Synodical report, or as bruited by common fame. The question still comes, Is there authority to take hold under anything that is wrong in one of these two ways by the General Assembly and redress it, or see that the lower judiciary can redress it? Is it sin at all? The question seems to turn on this—Is Slavery a sin *per se*? Now, was there in this case any particular sin to take hold of? Reference had been made to the definition, by a certain author, of Slavery, namely, that it was service without consent; in that view, however, Slavery might be either right or wrong, and the mere statement of Slavery as service without consent, did not give any opportunity of determining whether it was right or wrong. Where there was coersion, compelling service without consent, it might be wrong, and it might be right. That was a definition which covered all kinds of servitude, they could not, therefore, determine whether Slavery thus defined, was a sin *per se* or not, unless they looked further. That same author defined servitude, Slavery, where it is simple with this additional element in it, servitude without consent at the pleasure of the master; where they got that they got sin *per se*, whereas man is held in involuntary servitude for his master's pleasure, without his own consent. Then it is a sin *per se*—a system which, if it was wrong, should not be sustained anywhere. It is oppression; it was what Brother Boyd would call oppression; and, when he said that oppression was wrong, and might be brought under the control of this Assembly, he would not disagree with him (the Moderator) in this principle. Here, then, comes the next question. How was it with this question of Slavery, in reference to the subject of being sin *per se*? He could say at once, if he thought they could determine in reference to the laws in relation to it and in relation to the whole management of it as a system. Did it regard the pleasure of the servant, or was it the master's pleasure alone? He felt quite satisfied, upon this for a system so, if carried out by its laws, was wrong in itself. But now they had to come to the next question still—was every man at the South doing this work? Was it a sin *per se* for these brethren who had stated here their difficulties, and their dangers, and their toils, in the midst of that system? He did not know it to be so. He did not think it to be so. Why then were they going to touch these brethren? Why were they going to touch the management of the Church down there? How were they to touch a system which regarded Slavery entirely as the master's pleasure solely? in this way, by looking at the circumstances. And see on whom would fall the labor of proof, where would be the presumption—who must prove? Now he would see that if they took this attitude and looked at it from this point of view, in reference to the system itself, then they would certainly lay the laboring oar upon the individual whom they called up for discipline. He must prove himself, in all his slaveholding relations with the servants, to be carrying it out, not merely for his own good, but for theirs also. But he [illegible] if they turned [illegible] and considered that [illegible] church, a man who attends duly who has professed before angels and men, that he reverses the Bible, who confesses himself to Christ in the church as a sinner, who means to be guided by the word of God; then, starting from that attitude, the *onus probandi* was upon him who made the charge; if he charged him with anything that is wrong in regard to Slavery, he must prove him to be holding the slave for his own good alone and not for the benefit of the slave. Took was the attitude in which these brethren from the South stood; they were members of the Church and it should not be said they could prove Slavery in their cases to be wrong, unless they could prove that the servitude was entirely according to the master's pleasure. These brethren stood on the Church platform as well as they of the North, and if they were to be charged with sin in their slaveholding, there would have to be proved against them some other act whereby to determine that they were using their slaves for their own good solely, and not for the slaves. That issue must be taken, and now then to see if they could go with this majority report, that went so far as to say that they had the power to take hold and inquire in one of these two ways, and only in one of these two ways could the question be raised. If they define Slavery to be simple servitude without consent, he would let nothing about it, it might be good or bad. If they define Slavery to be service without consent and at the pleasure of the master, then he would say that it was wrong. If they looked at the Slavery system, its laws, its legislation, and he feared to a great extent its practices, then it was Slavery without the pleasure of the servant and it was wrong. But were these brethren, men who held slaves in this relation, so that he should charge them with it? He believed they were entitled to hold up their hands and say we treat our servants not for our good but for their good, and it was not by any means to be said that because the system of Slavery was wrong, therefore every man who lives in the midst of that system, whether he be a Church member or not, is living with the condemnation of this wrong system upon him. So far as the report carried it, it carried his view with it. It was impossible for the report to go through and state particular cases or circumstances, perhaps it had gone as far as it ought.

Rev. Dr. Joel Parker said he thought that if the majority report has left out all reference to the Detroit resolution, it would have been almost unanimously adopted by the House. He contended in regard to the definition of Slavery as referred to by the Chairman, and contained in his book on the Polity of the Church, that the word "pleasure" was to be construed as meaning the will of the master, and that Slavery was not an involuntary servitude, simply to gratify and please the master, but rendered at his will for the purpose of doing good to himself and his servant, if he was a Christian man. He then spoke at length of the relation between master and servant, as referred to by St. Paul, and contended that St. Paul recognized the authority of the master as absolute. At the time, he said, when there were sixty millions of slaves in Rome, one slave to one freeman, according to Gibbon, neither Christ nor Paul gave utterance to a sentiment that could be supposed to savor of Abolitionism.

Dr. Parker yielded to a motion for adjournment, and after prayer the Assembly adjourned to Thursday, (this day,) at 9 o'clock A. M.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 28, by Rev. N. J. Marselus Mr. Wm. H. S. Smith to Margaret A., daughter of Mr. Robert Dodge.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 20, by Rev. Henry Bellinger, of Sharon, Scoharie Co., N. Y., Mr. Alfred Tura to Miss Elizabeth Price, both of this City.

☞ Cincinnati and Vermont papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. St. John D. Van Haun, of Philadelphia, to Miss Hattie F., daughter of William Weed, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 21, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Adams Bailey, Jr., of Calcutta, to Caroline W. Walter, second daughter of W. Bailey, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 21, Charles C. Dawson to Jeannette M. Simonson.

On Tuesday morning, May 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. B. Carter, of Yonkers, Mr. Charles H. Booth, of Morrisania, to Miss Mary A. Bouton, of the same place.

On Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. W. H. Lewis, Cornelius Hughes and Elizabeth N. Tomlinson, both of New-Haven.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, Alexander J. Henderson, suddenly, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 164 Madison st.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, Sarah, wife of Solomon Jesurun.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 283 3d av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, Emma Maria, niece of A. P. Florence.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Thomas' Church, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 20, Kate A., daughter of David G. and Kate A. Mulford, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Poplar-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, suddenly, Elizabeth J. A., wife of Wm. Bennet, and eldest daughter of the late John Thursby, aged 29 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 23d inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of her mother, Bushwick-av., corner Remsen-st. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 21, of consumption, Mrs. Sarah Burgess, widow of Thomas Burgess, late of Albany, N. Y., in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, E. G. Burgess, No. 6 Tranquen-row, South 1st-st.

☞ Albany and Chicago papers please copy.

At Staten Island, on Monday, May 19, Samuel Haight Whitlock, son of Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

His friends, and those of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Thursday,) 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. John's Chapel, Hudson-square.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. MAY 21.

$7,000	Virginia State 6s.	93⅜	50	N. Y. Cen. RR.	89½
2,000	Missouri State 6s.	84½	300	do.	s3 89⅝
2,500	Cali. State 7s, '70.	86⅜	200	do.	b3o 89¾
1,500	City 6s, '98.	94	100	do.	b60 89⅞
1,000	N.Y. C. R. Sub. bs.	93¾	300	do.	b3 89⅝
3,000	Er. RR. 1st m.	106⅝	150	do.	c 89¾
2,000	do.	106½	350	Erie Railroad	56⅛
2,000	E. RR. C. Be. '71.	83½	110	do.	s15 55⅜
1,000	R. R. RR. 2d M.	c 67½	200	do.	b30 55½
10,000	Ill. C. RR. Bs.	86	300	do.	b30 55⅞
10,000	do.	s60 86	400	do.	55¾
10,000	do.	b10 86¼	100	do.	b5 55⅝
6,000	do.	86⅜	150	do.	b60 55⅝
20	M. Banking Ass.	103	50	do.	s10 55⅝
10	Ocean Bank	95	400	do.	55⅞
25	Park Bank	97	100	do.	s30 55⅞
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	115¾	400	Reading Railroad	b60 88
26	Im. & Traders B'k.	103	200	do.	87⅜
7	Home Ins. Com.	112	1850	do.	87⅝
105	Panama R. R.	90	100	do.	b3 87⅝
50	do.	b60 99¾	500	do.	s90 87⅝
100	Canton Company	21⅞	500	do.	b60 88⅛
150	do.	b60 22¾	400	do.	s10 87⅜
350	do.	21⅞	200	do.	b30 88
150	Nic. Transit Co.	b60 12¾	100	do.	b3 87⅝
150	do.	12⅝	750	do.	87⅜
200	do.	b30 12¾	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s20 33¼
100	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	s1m 161	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	c 61
31	do.	129	400	do.	b60 62¾
100	do.	b30 129	20	do.	61¾
80	Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	10	do.	61⅜
250	do.	s3 97½	140	Gal. & Chic. R.	100½
250	do.	b60 98	600	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73⅜
150	Cum. Coal Co.	20⅝	100	do.	73⅜
100	do.	20⅞	260	do.	s4m 73
100	do.	b3 20¾	700	do.	73¼
57	Mich. Cen. R.	94	200	do.	b60 74
50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	93½	400	Chic. & R. Island R.	89⅜
5	do.	93¾	5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	100½
50	do.	93¾	10	Cin., H. & Day'n R.	84

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Har. R. R. 2d Mtg.	76½	223	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	94
30	Pacific Mail S. Co.	65	100	Ill. Central R. R.	b15 99
25	Bruns. City L. Co.	6¾	70	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110
100	Nicar. Trans. Co.	b3 12½	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3 73⅝
160	Reading Railroad	s3 88	100	Erie Railroad	s3 56⅜
100	do.	b60 88⅜	200	do.	b6 56½
200	do.	s10 88	100	do.	b60 56⅝
500	do.	s4m 88	100	do.	s30 55⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 20⅞	200	do.	b30 55½
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s60 89½	100	do.	55⅜
500	do.	b30 90	100	do.	b5 55⅝
50	do.	b60 90⅜	100	do.	s10 55⅝
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94¼	100	do.	b60 56

WEDNESDAY, May 21—P. M.

The steamship *Fulton*, of the Havre line, from Southampton, May 7, arrived at this port this afternoon. Her Commercial advices are not so late as the telegraphic summary published this morning, from the *Canada*, at Halifax. But the London files by this arrival, contain the highly important dispatch of Lord Clarendon, of the 30th of April, on the Crampton and Enlistment case, which is republished on another page of this paper. It will, of course, attract general attention, and a close and critical reading on this side of the Atlantic. The tone of the paper will at once strike the public as highly conciliatory, and the conclusion as almost, if not quite sufficiently apologetic. This very readily accounts for the reported pause or change in the purpose of the Cabinet at Washington, if, indeed, the more influential members of the Administration ever designed to suffer the question to come to a disagreeable solution. On the Stock Exchange to-day, although the weight of opinion was that the Enlistment difficulty is at an end, so far as the dismissal of Mr. Crampton is concerned, as the general rise of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. in prices indicates, yet the opposite belief was sturdily acted upon and industriously circulated by parties who pro-

[illegible] The result [illegible] strong tendency to recovery and a substantial advance, was kept within the rise just named, by the free sales made on contract for future delivery of most of the permanent Road Stocks. Erie left off at 55½@⅝; Reading, 88¼; Illinois Bonds, 86½; New-York Central, 90, and Panama 99. The *Fulton's* news was not made public until after the dispersion of the Brokers.

We find in the Albany *Journal* of this evening the following comparative statement of receipts from passengers and freight on the New-York Central Railroad, including mails and miscellaneous receipts, for the months of March and April, 1855 and 1856:

	1855.	1856.
March....Passengers.	$220,082 01	$202,984 35
Freight....	318,175 14	309,116 90
Mails.....		6,807 50
Miscellan's		904 11
April.....Passengers.	284,135 08	270,097 49
Freight....	349,946 19	429,806 16
3 months. Mails.....	20,187 50—1 month	6,807 50
Miscellan's		1,252 08
Total.....	$1,192,525 92	$1,227,775 09
		1,192,525 92
Increase.....		$35,249 17

The Money market works quietly, and in demand loans with tolerable ease, at 7 ₱ cent. Discounts rule the same as noticed earlier in the week. The Gold exchanges with the interior are again in favor of the City. The export by the *America* from Boston to-day was $774,000, of which about $600,000 went from this City by express. The foreign news by the *Canada* is regarded as favorable for all our great staples, while the financial items telegraphed from London are to the effect that *all* bills are now taken by the Bank of England at 6 ₱ cent., a reduction of 1 ₱ cent. on those having over 65 days to run. The Specie reserve in the Bank was £83,000 higher than on the previous statement. Discounts in Paris rule at 5 ₱ cent., and speculation on the Bourse runs higher than at any time since the announcement of peace. The *Credit Mobilier* shares are quoted in the French papers of the 7th inst, at 17.95 francs; Bank of France, 39.50 francs; the 3 ₱ cent. Rente at 75.40; and the Railways, French, Austrian and Swiss, rapidly advancing. The firmness of the market is attributed to an increase in the supply of Money. The April account of the Bank of France shows an improved condition. The new English loan is announced for £5,000,000 sterling only. The terms are not stated in our Halifax dispatch.

The general market, to-day, partially recovered, under the news, from the depression previously apparent. Breadstuffs were generally in improved request, at a shade higher prices. Cotton closed fully ⅛c. ₱ lb. dearer than on Saturday last, with a fair inquiry. Provisions and Groceries ruled quiet, and were infirm. Freights exhibited little vigor—rates about the same.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 21.

Barley—Sales 3,000 bushels Lower Canada at $1 20. Oats—Sales 5,000 bushels at 37c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 20.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales. The market is a shade easier, quotations for Middling being 10@10¾. Other articles are unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 21.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 43¾; Long Island, 13½; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fulton, from Havre—Capt. F. Myrick, M. Chapman, F. Lang, M. Seton, M. Rosenheim and 2 servants, C. E. Forstall, M. Gaudet, lady, child and servant, P. R. G. Perry, lady, child and servant, Madame Heitz, Mlle. Heitz, Tony Oechs, M. McKay, Mrs. Crawford, 4 children, governess and servant, Messrs. Hosker and Smyth, Mads. Kennedy and De Geneal, A. Stephani, Miles Foult and Winston, O. Loeschigk and lady, Mlle. Haviland, Mad. J. C. Wright, J. W. Hewitt, bearer of dispatches from Paris to the U. S. Government, M. Wright, C. F. Haviland, Arthur David, Mme. Hewitt, child and servant, Mme. L. F. Post, Mlle. N. Post, M. Boisanbia, M. Rossiter, 3 children and 2 servants, Oscar Barthel, A. Kohler and lady, M. Rimble and servant, M. De Fondrat, Mme. Pretsch, Mlle. Pretsch, M. Mignon and lady, M. Berolzheimer, M. Favarger, M. Gustave Bernard, David McHenry, Robert Kelly, M. Vialton, M. Barry, M. Blond, M. Daribas, M. Lerolle, Jean Deszelus, M. Franscoli, Jean E. Horne, J. C. Stacklie, Jacob Kech, Chas. Lutz and lady, M. Velman, M. Petsch, M. Basso, M. Syl. Lang, Masnase Ernest, Eugene Manion, Mlle. H. Kempbill, Mlle. Manners, F. E. Peerson, J. Phillips, James F. Dryburgh, Thos. Higgins, John Hays, Mme. Baason, Anable Lefevre, M. Burjan, Emile Pancelot, M. Marconis, Jean Deszelus, Felix Graff, Eugene Hartman, Mlle. F. Fromaget, J. M. Garr, lady, 4 children, 2 infants and 2 servants, James G. Bennett, Wm. Tidder, M. Harris and lady, M. Herbstaut, lady and child Mad. Barnes and child, Mlle. Carpenter, Mad. E. Wilson, W. Mills, N. W. Grant, F. Pegg, E. Foulmin, J. W. Clyma, Henry Day, Wm. Webber, Mlle. Kempbill, Mr. Moreton, lady, 6 chil dren and infant, Mad. E. Moreton, Mad. Segurne, John W., Yardley, Wm. Lea, H. G. Pritchard, M. Jackson, M. Hoge and lady, L. B. Burr, Mad. Jamison, Capt Lawrence and lady, Capt. Boadman, Capt. Richard Adams, James Du Vernet, Alexander Du Vernet. Total, 169.

In ship Rock City, from Shanghae—Mrs. Wardever and 2 children.

In bark Princeton, from Demarara—Mr. and Mrs. Cameleon, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Bayne and 5 children, Mr. Newsuin, Mrs. King.

In schr. Dwight Davidson, from St Barts—Johnston Doyle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon rises ...10 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 36 | Gov. Island. 10 21 | Hell Gate....12 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Southerner, Ewen, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Western Continent, Burnham, San Francisco, W. C. Wyman & Co.; Centurion, Coombs, Liverpool, Zeregs & Co.; Shooting Star, Dubois, Shanghae.

Barks William and Jane, Cobb, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Mary and Jane, Sanders, Savannah, G. Logan; Leo, West, Havana, aguirre & Galway; U. S. Williams, Olmstead, Havana, F. V. King & Co.; Iris, (Dutch,) Van Zaneran, Amsterdam, Bierwith & Rocholl.

Brigs Cynthia, Rakeman, Rio Janeiro, M. Pavenstedt & Schumacker; Golden Lead, Johnson, Aspinwall, George Olney; Leader, (Br.,) Pike, St. Johns Roome & Dinwiddie; Fosca Helena, Visser, Amsterdam, Funcke & Meincke; Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Benjamin, Casidy, Eastport, Smith & Boynton; M. Taylor, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Hand; J. M. Lane, Lurvey, Gloucester, master; Salem, (Br.,) Boucher, Liverpool, N. S., Mcauliff & Wheelock; F. A. Godwin, Fairchild, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; M. Mankin, Beers-Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Florence, Woodhouse, Brazos, Sheats & Oliver; E. C. Scranton, King, New-Haven, J. H. Havens; Mahala, Rogers, New-Haven, J. H. Havens; River Queen, Fowler, Providence, master; Elizabeth, Ann, (Br.,) Ross, Halifax, Kelly & Smithers; King Bird, Weeks, Aguayra, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, Dolliner & Potter; G. J. J. Miller, Johnson, Harbor Island, Mailler & Luther; Wake, McCready, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.

Arrived

Ship Rattler, Brown, Havre 32 ds., with mdse. and 276 passengers to Wm. Whitlock Jr., had 1 death. Experienced very rough weather to the eastward of the Banks. May 5, lat. 44 20, lon. 44 40, saw several islands of ice; May 10, lat. 43 44, lon. 48 50, saw another island of ice. Has been 11 ds. West of the Banks, with light winds and thick weather. May 19, Nantucket South Shoals bearing N. N. W. distant 20 miles, took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest.

Ship Alexandrine, (of Bath.) Cooper, Cardiff, with railroad i

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Quick Passage—Rumors of Spanish Expeditions Against Nicaragua and Mexico.

The steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, from Mobile and Havana, arrived at Quarantine at midnight Wednesday night, 3 days and 16½ hours from Havana. The *Quaker City* left Mobile at 10 A. M. on the 15th, and arrived at Havana daylight of the 17th, 48 hours from port to port. She remained 24 hours in harbor, sailed thence at 7½ A. M. of 18th, making the quickest passage ever reported between these points.

From Havana, we learn that rumors were current there that the Spanish Government intended to fit out in that port, immediately, an expedition to proceed to "Costa Rica" for the purpose of operating against General WALKER—and in furtherance of this object, that a distinguished Spanish officer has already been dispatched to the scene of action. There was also another rumor of a proposed blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Spanish forces, to enforce the payment of certain claims due by Mexico to Spain. It is said that this matter will be done well and quickly. At all events, whether these reports are true or not, an unusual degree of activity prevails among the Spanish men of-war in Havana, in preparing for sea.

The Sugar business of the past week was good, and former prices sustained. Receipts of the week 90,000 boxes; shipment, 36,000 boxes; stock on hand, 280,000 boxes. Exchange on New-York, 6¾ to 7 per cent. discount; on London, 4¾ to 5 premium.

The health of Havana continues good.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, Captain SMITH, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 18th.

EXPECTED DEPARTURE OF A SPANISH EXPEDITION TO BOMBARD VERA CRUZ—ALLIANCE OF SPAIN WITH COSTA RICA—THE SLAVE TRADE—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 18, 1856.

It is rumored among those who know all about the cogitations of the War-Office and the Palace, and who loiter under the "portales" of the Admiralty, that we are on the eve of dispatching an expedition to Vera Cruz, to demand payment of our just debts; and if the money is not put up, or the national faith given in security for it, we will tumble the walls of the "heroic city of Vera Cruz" to flinders. There is to be no Greytown business, but we shall march right up to the capital and pay our respects to Mr. CONGDON, who has no force to resist the terror of our arms. It is said, and I believe with good reason that most of our vessels of war will be nearing the western coasts of the Gulf in the course of this week, to make an imperative demonstration.

A General of high rank in the Spanish service, it is supposed left this on the last steamer for Aspinwall, in order to examine into the resources of Costa Rica, to give advice, and sell a few thousand condemned fire-arms if possible. We do not like to have Lord CLARENDON entirely in the lead for the comfort and aid of the absolutist struggle. A schooner will be at Aspinwall at the order of General MORALES RADA.

General CONCHA has arrested several officers recently, for having connived *for good and sufficient cause* in the introduction of three cargoes of Africans which have just been landed and distributed beyond the reach of British or Spanish power.

We had a "blow-up" the 16th, in a room used as a laboratory and for the deposit of fulminating materials, near the Royal powder magazine at the head of the southwestern arm of the bay. The danger was great but the damage slight. We are to have a horse balloon display to-day—to be girthed or strapped to the car, and Mr. GODDARD to ride him through the air—while the lady guides the apparatus above. Several passengers have engaged seats for the voyage. The French sloop-of-war *Penelope*, still in port—not determined which way to go—Nicaragua or Vera Cruz—both points of enticing interest just now.

LONG ISLAND.

The Raising of the Brig Wm. H. Safford.

When this vessel was cut through by the ice near the Navy-Yard, last Winter, and sunk, Coroner HAMFORD, of Kings County, Wreck Master by virtue of his office, seized upon the sunken vessel as an abandoned wreck, and employed GEORGE W. BEERS to raise her. The owners, after the Coroner had charge of the wreck several days, by force and law together took the wreck out of his hands. They now sue for damages, alleged to have been done to the vessel and cargo through the negligence or incompetency of the contractor employed by the Coroner. The trial commenced in the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, and was on at the rising of the Court.

May-Queen Festival.

The young ladies of Grammar School No. 17, East Brooklyn, have a piano, but the boys have not. So last night they—the girls—ladies, gave a "May Queen Festival" at the Odeon, of which the proceeds (and they were abundant) are to go towards furnishing their brothers with that very necessary article of school furniture. The Odeon was crowded. A platform across one end of the hall was dressed in May-Day style—a temple of flowers—a throne wreathed in flowers, and a Queen—Miss MARY C. SIMMONS—herself a very fine flower. Addresses and solos by the maids of honor, choruses by their attendants, and gracious replies by the Queen, constituted the programme. The finest address was that from Bishop SARAH C. COLYER. The most political one was from Alderman HUNTLEY. The Queen should have knighted him for his politeness in broaching the topic in such a presence.

The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, May 20. Match $2,000; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

H. WOODRUFF names *Chestnut Stallion*....1 2 2 1 1
J. WHELPLEY names *Grey Gelding*.....2 1 1 2 2
Time—2:47¼; 2:46¼; 2:46; 2:49¾; 2:44.

This was one of the most exciting and best contested trotting races that we ever witnessed, and there was a large crowd present.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, May 27. Match $250; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. M. WOORUFF names g. g. *Ropemaker*.... 1 1 1
W. WHELAN names g. g. *Young Hickory*.... 2 2 1
Time—3:08; 3:12; 3:12.

Thursday, May 22; match, $500, mile heats. best 3 in 5.

D. PIFFER names r. m. *Lady Riley*, (to wagon) 1 1 1.
H. WOODRUFF names s. g. *Trustee*, (to sulky) 2 2 2.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat
Quarter	40	44	43
Half mile	1:20	1:24	1:25
Mile	2:47	2:52½	2:51½

The weather, yesterday, was charming for out-door sport, and a large number turned out to witness the trot. *Trustee* had the call at about 100 to 60. The Mare won in three heats. There was pretty heavy betting on the race.

Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

The Twenty-third Anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening in the Brooklyn Institute. There were 125 children from the Asylum present, neatly dressed, and seated upon the platform, presenting a truly interesting appearance. The number who wished to be present to witness the proceedings was greater than the accommodations, and hundreds went away unable to gain admittance.

The exercises consisted of recitations, singing and dialogues. The annual report was read by Rev. Mr. HUSKLE, from which it appears that there are 155 in the Asylum; 84 were admitted during the past year, and 91 were taken out by their friends or furnished with homes. The expenses of the Society during the year were $5,759 60, and the receipts exceeded the expenses. Only one death occurred during the year.

During the evening a handsome silk banner was presented to the school.

On one side was in gilt letters: "Orphan Asylum Sunday School, presented by the children of the Mission Schools."

On the other: Child kneeling in prayer above—"He will regard the prayer of the destitute." Ps. 102: 17.

Underneath: "In thee the Fatherless findeth mercy." Hos. 14: 3.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found at Cross' Dock, E. D. of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, which remains at the Dead House for identification. Deceased was a man apparently 50 or 55 years of age, five feet eight inches high, was dressed in a black frock coat, black vest, red shirt. His hair was brown, and a little gray.

At Lyonsville, Tennessee, the creek running through the town rose so suddenly as to sweep away the house of Mr. RICHARDSON, with his family in it. The wreck, after drifting about a mile, lodged against a tree, and Mr. R. and his wife were rescued. Their three children were drowned.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL V.....NO. 1460 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DISGRACEFUL BRUTALITY OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Cowardly Assault on Senator Sumner in the Senate Chamber.

The Republicans Caucusing on Kansas Affairs—Lord Clarendon's Apologies Insufficient—Determination to Dismiss Crampton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22—2 P. M.

A most brutal assault was made to-day upon Senator SUMNER, by BROOKS of South Carolina.

Mr. SUMNER was sitting in his place in the Senate, writing, after the adjournment, when BROOKS came him on the head with a large cane. Mr. SUMNER up to him, interchanged some words, and struck rose from his seat, but staggered, and was quite unable to defend himself. BROOKS repeated the blow a dozen or twenty times, notwitstanding this.

He was accompanied by Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, who attempted to prevent interference by the bystanders, in Senator SUMNER's behalf.

Mr. SUMNER's head is cut badly, and he is bleeding very much, but, it is hoped that he is not dangerously injured, although he is now in a state of partial stupor.

The supposed cause of the attack is Mr. SUMNER's remarks on Mr. BUTLER, who is an uncle of Mr. BROOKS. S.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Evidence is positive that the assault on Senator SUMNER was deliberately planned last night among a party of Southerners. BROOKS waited at the Porter's lodge of the Capitol grounds this morning to make the assault, but Mr. SUMNER happened to ride up in a carriage.

After the adjournment BROOKS took a seat in the Senate Chamber, and waited some twenty minutes until Mr. SUMNER was quite alone before approaching him. Mr. SUMNER was writing hurriedly, and was penned into his arm-chair by his desk. BROOKS approached and called him by name, when Mr. SUMNER looked up. BROOKS said, "I have read your speech twice, and carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina, and on Mr. BUTLER also, a relative of mine." At the same instant, without warning, he struck Mr. SUMNER a blow which rendered him unconscious, repeating it at least a dozen or fifteen times.

Such men as CRITTENDEN, GEYER and PAYNE promptly characterized it as a cowardly and shameful outrage. This seemed to excite KEITT and BROOKS, who exchanged glances, when the latter exclaimed, "No matter—one will do for you to-day!" The meaning of this expression seems to be that they would forbear the assault on account of CRITTENDEN's denunciation.

BROOKS' colleagues and the majority of the Southern men justify the brutal act. BROOKS has been arrested, and will have his examination to-morrow.

My opinion is decided that the intention was to take Mr. SUMNER's life, and not one man in a thousand would recover from the effects of such blows.

It is contemplated to-night to move to expel BROOKS from the House to-morrow. Some action in the Senate is also designed.

The Republicans are canvassing to-night relative to Kansas, a special messenger having arrived from there to-day. He represents the condition of affairs there as very serious.

Careful inquiry and observation to day satisfy me that the President considers Lord CLARENDON's verbal apologies insufficient to justify CRAMPTON, and that he maintains his determination to dismiss him as soon as the papers are ready. S.

The Cowardly Assault on Mr. Sumner.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 22.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to-day, PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, a member of the Lower House, entered the Senate Chamber, and approaching the seat of Mr. SUMNER, struck him a powerful blow with a cane, at the same time accusing him of libeling South Carolina and his gray-headed relative, Senator BUTLER. Mr. SUMNER fell from the effects of the blow, and BROOKS continued beating him. Mr. SUMNER soon recovered sufficiently to call for help, but no one interposed, and BROOKS repeated the blows until Mr. SUMNER was deprived of the power of speech. Some eye-witnesses state that BROOKS struck him as many as fifteen or twenty times. Mr. SUMNER was sitting in an arm-chair when the assault was made, and had no opportunity to defend himself. After his assailant desisted, he was carried to his room, but the extent of his injuries is not yet ascertained.

Various opinions on the subject are expressed, many applauding and some denouncing the assault as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech.

Mr. BROOKS has been complained of by Mr. WM. Y. LEADER, on whose oath Justice HOLLINGSHEAD required BROOKS to give bail in the sum of $500, as security for his appearance to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. SUMNER has several severe but not dangerous wounds on his head. The cane used by BROOKS was shattered to pieces by the blows.

When the attack was made there were, probably, fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. CRITTENDEN, FOSTER, TOOMBS, FITZPATRICK, MURRAY MORGAN, and other members of Congress, together with Governor GORMAN, several officers of the Senate and some strangers. The attack was so sudden and so unexpected that Mr. SUMNER had no opportunity whatever to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow given him by Mr. BROOKS stunned him, and the thick gutta-percha stick which was used by Mr. BROOKS, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault terminated.

Messrs. CRITTENDEN, TOOMBS, MURRAY, and others, interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage. The greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. SUMNER sank perfectly unconscious to the floor, where he lay bloody and dreadfully bruised, till raised by his friends. Mr. SUMNER's physicians say his wounds are the most severe flesh ones that they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him.

Treaty between the United States and Dominica—Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampton—The Dismissal of Crampton, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

The treaty between the United States and Dominica has been received at the State Department, and only waits an opportunity to be considered. It is said there are no peculiarly striking features in it—that it merely contains the usual provisions relative to commerce and amity.

The correspondence between Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. CRAMPTON, relative to the question of veracity between them regarding certain possessions in Central America, is still in progress. The latter, it is said, has enlisted the services of a distinguished American friend, in order to compromise the difficulty.

In the absence of information as to what course the Government will take, distinguished gentlemen, who are engaged in an effort to prevent his dismissal, incline to the opinion that delay is favorable to him, and that, at most, there will merely be a suspension of diplomatic functions till further advices from London, while others still insist that he will be dismissed.

Governor BROWN, of Mississippi; Mr. PECK, of Michigan; Mr. WALKER, of Alabama; and General CAZNEAU, will address the Nicaragua meeting in New-York to-morrow.

Our Foreign Relations—Reply to the Communication of "X."

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, 19, 1856.

I have read with much care the interesting letter of your correspondent "X.," published in the DAILY TIMES of this date; but I think those of your readers who turn back with me to reperuse my dispatch, in last Thursday's issue, in relation to the treatment to which the United States Military Commission were subjected at the hands of high officials in France, will share in my surprise, that "X." should have made that paragraph the text for his well-written panegyric of the blessings of Peace, and his, perhaps, timely warning of the cost of war. I confess that his article would seem to be based upon some superior knowledge of the danger of trouble with France, rather than upon my paragraph of which he complains.

I did not say or intimate that our Government had demanded redress for the insults to Major DELAFIELD and his companions, but suggested the necessity of steps to ascertain the spirit and purposes in which those insults and other equally significant occurrences have their source. If there *is* any settled purpose of hostility—any determination of France to either treat us with studied contumely or contempt, I ask whether it is not better to learn the fact now, by bringing the case to an unmistakable issue, before the French Government becomes as deeply committed to persistence in the wrong as the long-pending negotiations on the Enlistment question have committed England to sustaining Mr. CRAMPTON? If the French fountain is full of bitterness, will it be sweetened by our efforts to cover it up, and to avoid any unpleasant grimaces when swallowing the water it sends down to us? I think not.

"X." mistakes me utterly if he supposes I desire to fan the flame of discord. In my intercourse with my fellow-men I have always found a prompt, firm and decided policy—a bold enunciation of truth, and an unflinching maintenance of it—despite all angry menaces from parties who choose to consider themselves offended—the surest method of avoiding personal collisions. I would apply this experience to international affairs; and I hold that the surest mode of maintaining peace is by meeting every disturbing element frankly and fearlessly, instead of covering up the trifling flame, and hiding it away from human eye until it suddenly bursts forth with the fury of the volcano.

But surely "X" don't mean to be understood as offering American newspaper assaults upon the Emperor NAPOLEON, as a competent set-off for official rudeness to a commission of American officers who call upon French officials as representatives of the President of the United States? No one knows better than does LOUIS NAPOLEON that our Government has no control of, and is not responsible for, the Press of the United States; and M. SARTIGES had excellent opportunity to acquire similar information some years since, as "X" undoubtedly knows. And why, I would ask, had Spain "more reason to refuse Mr. SOULE, than we have for dismissing Mr CRAMPTON?" The TIMES certainly always denounced Mr. SOULE's appointment as injudicious; but I believe it is a well-settled point in international law, that the antecedents of a diplomatic representative cannot be presented by the Government to which he is accredited, as reason for refusing to receive him. There was no other objection than this, that I know of, in case of Mr. SOULE. But Mr. CRAMPTON stands convicted, by incontestible proofs—proofs that he has not attempted to explain away—of having violated our laws, and of the grossest duplicity in his official intercourse with the State Department.

I confess I do not share in the apprehensions of war in which "X" indulges; and I think he suggests precisely the influence which will prevent it, when he calls upon the *people* to count its cost. The people of the United States will not permit the Administration to make a war unless for just cause; and if a *just* cause for war presents itself, neither "X" nor your Washington correspondent can contribute a feather's weight towards averting it. So far as England is concerned, it is scarcely necessary to repeat—what has been so often said—that her people will never consent to unfriendly relations with the United States for the sake of Mr. CRAMPTON, or for any other of the positions which we maintain in antagonism with the Palmerston Ministry—first, because common sense shows that we are right; and second, because the English masses, and the English money market, are far more sensitive to the dangers of an unnecessary collision than are our more prosperous people. With France I know of no serious pending difficulty, and I do not believe that LOUIS NAPOLEON would find a cause of war in our dismissal of M. SARTIGES—whose unpleasant social relations here are so notorious, and who is equally well known to be distasteful to our Government—unless France is determined upon a collision; and if that be so, our greatest circumspection will be insufficient to avoid some pretext sufficient for the hostile purposes of he who now rules the destinies of the French Empire. S.

Senator Sumner's Speech on the Kansas Question—Disgraceful Proceedings of his Opponents—The Vetoes—The Doorkeeper of the House—Personal Explanation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The speech upon the Kansas question concluded by Senator SUMNER, to-day, was one of surpassing eloquence and power. The Senator has taken a long and a bold step forward in the field of debate; and in this speech he has emulated the aggressive attitude against Slavery and its work which the champions of the Slave power have so long maintained in behalf of the institution. He sketched his subject with strong, bold outlines,—and his shading and coloring was of the same high order. The effect was electrical; and a storm was the consequence. When that shall have passed by, it cannot be doubted that the arguments which the Senator adduced and which he presented in phrases as logical as they were eloquent and beautiful, will tell upon the country wherever they are read,—for he stripped from the aggressions of Slavery, and the schemes and pretences of the Slave power, every vestige of the flimsy covering by which it is sought to disguise them, and held them up in all their naked deformity.

DISGRACEFUL ARROGANCE AND INSOLENCE.

During the progress of his speech, both yesterday and to-day, Mr. SUMNER and his audience were subjected to the nameless insults at the hands of the DOUGLASES, the MASONS and other champions of the slavocracy which these gentlemen (?) deem admissible when an opponent takes the floor. These patterns of chivalry, and gentility, and courtesy would assemble in groups about the Senate chamber, and talk, and laugh, and create a confusion most annoying to speaker and listener. There can be no doubt that this conduct is designed,—for it is a part of the system of arrogant insolence, "the plantation manners," by which these pinks of Parliamentary courtesy, and of chivalric gentility regularly seek to destroy the effect of an opponent's speech,—by which they seek to embarrass and break him down. On more than one occasion Mr. SUMNER, finding the presiding officer quite oblivious of his duty of preserving order, called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore the quiet which belonged to the Senate Chamber. It is quite impossible to convey to you an adequate idea of the extent to which this and other studied modes of insolence and overbearing arrogance are carried by the opposition. If I could you would be surprised at the forbearance with which our friends generally submit to the infliction.

SENATORIAL PERSONALITIES.

After Mr. SUMNER had concluded his speech, today, and Mr. CASS had briefly replied to him, Mr. DOUGLAS followed with a speech which, for low vulgar personality, redeemed by no single word of argument, surpassed even himself with all his practice in that line of debate. He repeated the old charge of perjury against Mr. SUMNER for swearing to support the Constitution, yet refusing to put himself on the same footing with the slave-catching bloodhounds. He criticized the eloquence and polish of the Senator's diction of parts, qualities which the Senator from Illinois would endeavor in vain to emulate, and so seeks to depreciate and scoff at.

Mr. MASON, also, poured out a small vial of wrath and well-affected contempt upon the Senator who retorted his own abuse so scathingly during last Congress. For a while the thoughtless rabble who occupied a part of the galleries laughed and chuckled at the fun. But soon SUMNER again took the floor, and subjected his assailants to the withering blight of an invective rarely equalled for searching severity, and surpassed nowhere in the propriety and justice of its terms. Massachusetts may well be proud of her Senator who knows how to rebuke insolence, and to hurl contempt straight at its object, with a bold and unerring aim, without forgetting that he is a gentleman and *represents* gentlemen,—not negro slaves.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT VETOES.

It was a little amusing to witness the contortions and grimaces with which Democrats from the Northwest and the Southwest swallow President PIERCE's recent vetoes of the appropriations for certain river and harbor improvements. The Louisiana delegation in particular are very bitter, and take no pains to vent their curses in a corner. Mr. DAVIDSON, of that State, was complaining of the veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi, yesterday, when Mr. PAYNE, of Tennessee, endeavored to assuage his grief by assuring him that the President did it in the kindness of his heart, being fearful that if the channel of the Father of Rivers should be deepened at its mouths, in the event of a war with any foreign power its ships-of-war might be able to ascend to New-Orleans. The gentleman from Louisiana failed to appreciate the argument.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT AND THE DOORKEEPER.

It is exceedingly unpleasant to be so frequently engaged in personal controversy; and yet a Washington correspondent who seeks to be faithful, and who endeavors to fulfill his duties fearlessly, can scarcely avoid it. Capt. DARLING, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, is out in a card, denying that he was knocked down the other night by Senator BRIGHT, accompanying his disclaimer of that honor with language quite characteristic of himself, but not current among gentlemen. My dispatch did not assert the truth of the statement that he was made the object of such distinguished condescension by the President of the Senate. I said, "*it is stated* that Capt. DARLING was knocked down by Senator BRIGHT," &c., and if the Captain had seen fit to ask my authority he could have had it. I have since learned that it was *not* the Senator who performed that little job—and I shall apologize to Mr. BRIGHT, therefore, at the first opportunity. As the Captain don't say *who* knocked him down, I suppose it must have been a "Know-Nothing." But the Captain sees fit to accuse your correspondent of malice toward him for refusing to appoint a Page at my request, and of having frequently threatened to obtain his removal if he failed to comply with my wishes. I have simply to pronounce this statement false; and if it shall become necessary, will present the evidence, that I have continually refused, even when requested by distinguished members of the House, to undertake the direction of a movement for his expulsion. At the same time, I have long been satisfied that such a step would be a righteous tribute to morality and justice—and do not conceal that I have defended and will continue to defend it, if it shall be carried into effect, as I believe it will, because it is in the hands of gentlemen who have the respect and confidence of the House.

THE PERILS OF SEEKING A PAGESHIP.

As the Captain has seen fit to drag the page story before the public, he cannot complain if I tell it, pledging myself to the proofs to sustain my version. It is true that I urged upon him the appointment of a lad who was a stranger to me, and who had not a shadow of claim upon my aid, except that he was poor, and more than ordinarily deserving. It is true, too, that the Captain cheerfully promised to appoint him. It is true that he subsequently erased his name from his list of appointments to be made, for the avowed reason that I had failed to puff him in my correspondence—a sort of compensation I am not accustomed to render in return for favors. It is true that subsequently he renewed his promise that the lad in question should be appointed, and that he was still daily assuring myself and other friends of the lad that he should have the place at the very time when I found it a matter of duty to state that he had lost the confidence of the House. I think this disproves the charge that his *refusal* to appoint the poor lad I had recommended was the secret of my assault.

A CHIVALRIC DOORKEEPER'S DEFENCE.

But one thing more is true, and that is that subsequently Captain DARLING endeavored secretly to justify himself for his duplicity in the matter of this appointment, *by grossly slandering the mother of the boy—a lady whose name is above reproach!* I ask members of the House of Representatives if this is fit conduct for one of its officers? And if it is not, then I am justified already in the unfavorable criticism which I ventured some time since, and it will hardly be necessary to refer to his interference in Legislature before Congress,—to his disrespectful language in regard to Representatives—his vulgar profanity in addressing the Pages who are for several hours in the day under his eye and beneath his baleful influence—his continuance in office of a subordinate who is under bonds now to answer for an assault upon a negro because the latter refused to keep the bargain to give up half his pay under which it was claimed he had received an appointment as messenger—his attempt to withhold from Pages a portion of the pay to which the law entitles them—nor any other of the Captain's acts, of which many who voted for him speak in terms of just indignation. I think what I have said now, and which I might not have said except under the provocation of DARLING's inconsiderate attack, will satisfy your readers that I had far more cogent reasons for the single reference which I have heretofore made to his standing in the House, than a purpose to punish him for disappointing me in a case where it was impossible that I could have any selfish interest to subserve. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO DR. KANE.

A joint resolution, allowing Dr. KANE and the officers associated with him on the late Arctic expedition in the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN to accept such token of acknowledgment from the British Government as it may please to present, was passed by yeas 33; nays, 4.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. BIGGS, IVERSON, REID and TOOMBS.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE.

A message was then received from the House announcing the death of Mr. MILLER, of Missouri.

Mr. GEYER pronounced a eulogy upon him.

The usual resolutions were then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

DEATH OF MR. MILLER.

Mr. MILLER announced the recent death of his colleague Mr. MILLER, of Missouri, who on account of sickness had not taken his seat this session. He spoke in exalted terms of his public and private character.

Mr. HUMPHREY pronounced a most glowing and eloquent eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, who, he said, was the companion of his childhood.

The usual resolutions were then passed, and the House adjourned.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 22.

The House this morning, by a vote of 130 to 113, passed to a third reading the bill repealing the Personal Liberty bill passed by the last Legislature.

Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 22.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are at hand.

Political Matters.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, May 22.

The Connecticut Legislature commenced balloting for United States Senator to-day.

On the first ballot, Mr. TOUCEY received 103; J. DIXON, 88; F. GILLETTE, 29, B. S. BALDWIN, 5; A. H. HOLLEY, 1; and S. INGHAM, 1.

On the fifth ballot Mr. TOUCEY received 103; Mr. DIXON, 91; Mr. GILLETTE, 27; Mr. BALDWIN, 5; HOLLEY, 1, and INGHAM, 1.

Further balloting was then postponed till to-morrow.

FREE-STATE CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 22,

The 4th District Free-State Convention held a meeting in this City this afternoon. About fifty delegates were present.

Resolutions were passed urging a union of the freemen of Massachusetts to oppose the policy of the Administration in regard to the settlement of Kansas, and that they would be satisfied to vote for such candidates for President and Vice-President as could be relied on to represent the principles of American institutions, and who would look to the protection of the rights of man. Messrs. A. J. WRIGHT, JAMES RITCHIE and WM. BRIGHAM, were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, May 22.

At a meeting of the Republican State Convention held here to-day, Gov. HOPPIN, BYRON DIMAN, NICHOLAS BROWN, J. PRESCOTT HALL, WM. M. CHACE, ROWLAND G. HAZARD, GEO. MANCHESTER, THOMAS DAVIS, EDWARD HARRIS and JACOB D. BABCOCK, were chosen delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

MICHIGAN FOR BUCHANAN.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 22.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention met to-day, and the delegates elected to Cincinnati were instructed to go for BUCHANAN.

The British Provinces.

RESIGNATION OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 22.

The remaining members of the administration have resigned. The Governor sent to the house of Sir ALLAN MCNAB, late Premier, who is sick, this morning to consult him regarding the formation of a new Cabinet. Rumor says that Col. TACHE has been sent for, for that purpose. It is presumed that there will be a large amount of unfinished business on hand when Parliament ajourns.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, May 22.

The Governor of this Province dissolved the House of Assembly, yesterday, in opposition to the wishes of his council, who consequently resigned. Elections will take place forthwith.

From New-Orleans.

NICARAGUAN EXCITEMENT—RECRUITS FOR WALKER—DUEL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 22.

Another Nicaraguan meeting was held in this city last night, at which the enthusiasm ran high.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* takes a load of recruits for WALKER to-morrow.

Messrs. ESTLIN and CUDDY, Merchants of this city, fought a duel yesterday morning at Pass Christian.

From Norfolk.

THE SCHOONER SHOAL WATER GOT OFF—ACCIDENT AND DEATH.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 22.

The schooner *Shoal Water* of New-London which went ashore in January, south of Cape Henry, has been got off.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, was instantly killed to-day, by the falling of a derrick.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 20.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger* from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 5 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 20.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here to-day, in 62 hours from New-York.

A Complimentary from Spiritualism to a Spiritualist.

A large number of brothers and sisters of the table-thumping persuasion met in the lecture room of Stuyvesant Institute, last evening, in response to a call on behalf of Mrs. E. J. FRENCH—a lady much esteemed by them, as their attendance evinced. The exercises of the evening, which the Committee of Arrangements had facetiously ranged under the head "Entertainment," consisted of what was called addresses, poetry, music and "remarks by a lady." The first article on the bill of fare was

"Let us speak of a man as we find him."

To be sung by the "Accidentals." It being a spiritualist affair, there was naturally some curiosity concerning the shape in which the "Accidentals" would appear; and when they came, there was disappointment. Instead of anything "accidental" in the way of singers, there were four stout men, one of whom would disturb a two-hundred pound weight, if put in the scale against him, and all looking precisely as if everything had gone on with them in a prescribed manner, from their advent into this world down to the time at which they exerted themselves for the benefit of Mrs. FRENCH, in white waistcoats, black cravats, and queerly cut beards. They were accompanied on a piano by a lady, whom no gentleman would say was "an accidental," however pleased she might be with the appellation. In fact there was nothing in their appearance or conduct which entitled them to the name they had chosen, except a few sounds which escaped from them during the performance of the peace. They were evidently accidental. The next in order was an "opening address" by an unnamed man, about five feet two in height and two feet five in thickness. He came before the audience with the announcement that he had no idea of what he should say, and left them with no idea of what he had said. Next on the programme was

"John Anderson My Jo,"

To be done by the accidentals, but in consequence of a thumping objection entered by the author, as soon as he saw it on the bills, the accidental solo did not venture to sing it. Then was to have followed "Reading by a lady." But if the person who read is a lady, there must have been an accident, for the reader wore a beard and breeches, and the reading was resonant with long drawn l's and rough-edged double-shotted r's. Then came the "Larboard Watch," which we would remark upon, were it not that a supplicating request to "Chide Mildly" was made immediately afterwards. Then was heard an "Address, by a lady," which needed no apology, as it was evidently purely accidental. No preconcerted effort could have produced it. After the address the audience were relieved by the recitation of a "poem," by a handsome young woman, who ought not to read poetry aloud. It has a bad effect upon her mouth. The performances were to have closed with,

"I'm afloat."

but that title, when used by table-thumpers, was, after due consideration, considered by far too suggestive of an unpleasant fact, and

"The Minute Gun at Sea"

was substituted. When that had been discharged at the audience, the performances closed, and the people departed.

Exploring Africa.

The Committee of the Geographical Society, to whom were entrusted contributions in aid of the exploration of Central Africa, wish the donors to be informed that the money so generously given is to be returned. The explanation is, that they have ascertained that the American Colonization Society intend to dispatch a colony thither. Should the experiment succeed, the exploration will be given to the public, and the efforts of the Geographical Society will be rendered unnecessary.

IMPORTANT FROM LANSAS.

Gathering of Pro-Slavery Forces for an Attack on Lawrence.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

The People's Appeal for Protection—Gov. Shannon's Reply.

Great Excitement Throughout the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, May 19, 1856.

We are approaching nearer and nearer an awful *something*, that is nameless. There is such a profound secrecy pervading the acts and intentions of our enemy, that we are somewhat at a loss to know the character of our doom. We are advised, however, of the most inhuman threats toward REEDER and ROBINSON especially—but since my last, REEDER also has left the Territory, or started to go. I greatly fear for his personal safety, and final escape. He could be no longer safe in Kansas, and it is not sure that they will allow him to rest out of it. He is thus driven from his position before the Committee, and we have thus lost what cannot be supplied in any other man. But he will do our cause good, let him be wherever he will.

Though forces have been collecting at Lecompton daily, and on Saturday they commenced sending out in this direction companies of from twenty-five to fifty who encamped at various places, taking care to not get within three or four miles of Lawrence, the Marshal has made no further attempts to arrest any of our citizens, but if he should in a civil manner, with a small posse, no show of resistance would be made, for we recognize him as an officer of the General Government, but it is evident that they care but little to make arrests here—if they did, they have already learned that they could do so by employing Government officers. They could take five or one even, of Col. SUMNER's Cavalry, and on any legal process arrest one half of our town—but no, they cannot allow us to go unwhipped—so they now dismiss the Cavalry and employ the drunken, ragged party led on by Major BUFORD from Alabama, who say in the outset that then came here to slay our men, drive them away and they take our improvements and have a quiet time their own way. Worst of all, one of the party who has not been in the State ten days, has been sworn in as Deputy-Marshal, and was the man who came to take Ex-Governor REEDER.

In view of these threats and dangers, our citizens met last evening and elected a new Board of the Committee of Public Safety, as over half of the old Board are now absent in the States. The Board as now organized, consists of G. W. BENTLEY, C. W. BABCOCK, R. MORROW, C. P. LOWREY, JNO. A. WAKEFIELD, W. Y. ROBERTS, WM HUTCHINSON, JOEL GROVE, Col. TOPLIFF, Col. PERRY. Col. SUMNER being in town the same evening, they proceeded at once to appoint a Committee to acquaint him of our threatened condition and ask of him such protection as he could give consistent with his official station. The interview was held immediately, and he seemed frank to communicate with us and stated that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to set us right, and set Missouri right, had he the power, *but he was subservient to higher powers, and could act only by request of Gov. Shannon*, but that when once requested, he had discretionary power to act as long, and in just such a manner as he saw fit. He therefore wished us to address a communication to Gov. SHANNON, similar to the one he had received, and he hoped to be able to preserve peace. Accordingly, the following letter was sent this morning to Lecompton by a special messenger, and subjoined is his reply, which shows how merciful he is to "us sinners."

LAWRENCE CITY, Kansas, May 11, 1856.

His Excellency Wilson Shannon, Governor of Kansas:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned are charged with the duty of communicating to your Excellency the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the citizens of Lawrence at a public meeting holden at this place at 7 o'clock this evening, viz:

Whereas, We have the most reliable information from various parts of the Territory, and the adjoining State of Missouri, of the organization of Guerrilla bands, who threaten the destruction of our town and its inhabitants, therefore

Resolved, That Messrs. TOPLIFF, HUTCHINSON and ROBERTS constitute a Committee to inform His Excellency, Governor SHANNON, of these facts, and to call upon him in the name of the people of Lawrence for protection against such bands by the United States troops at his disposal.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by order of the people of Lawrence. Very truly, &c.,

C. W. TOPLIFF,
JOHN HUTCHINSON,
W. Y. ROBERTS.

Governor Shannon's Reply.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LECOMPTON, K. T., May 12, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 11th is received, and in reply I have to state that there is no force around or approaching Lawrence except the legally constitu

...ought their arrest, he claimed, by any officer, and the people did not attempt to interfere in the least.

The Committee of Public Safety held a session this evening, and proposed to send to all parts of the country, to-morrow, for recruits, believing that they cannot come too soon, for it is said by some who claim to know, that Friday is the time fixed for the attack. We believe they care but little for these arrests, but only got up this pretence for the purpose to try to make it appear that they are the law-and-order party, while we resist the United States Government, which is not true. It is possible that they will attack us anyhow, even if they are permitted to arrest twenty of our men first. They are so exasperated that nothing short of "war to the knife" will cool them off. Therefore we shall prepare all that as possible, and if we are spared it will be because we stand so formidable.

We shall permit the Marshal to enter our town to make arrests, *but not with a hostile army. We shall permit a small posse only to attend him, while we will have our men at hand in the most available points.* Col. TOMLINS has been appointed first in command. He is lately from Rhode Island, and is the most expert drill-master we have ever had. We shall send a dispatch to the President, also to Congress, by this o the next mail, asking their immediate interposition.

Mr. BRAGG, of whom I wrote a few days ago, has been found in the Wakarusa River, with his pistol and watch upon him, but his money was missing, and his wallet was in his vest pocket. No marks of violence were found except his nose seemed broken badly, but as that might have been done by driftwood it is still a mystery what caused his death.

RANDOLPH.

The Attack upon Jones—Movements of the Congressional Commission—Interesting Details of the Condition of Affairs.

The following letter from an intelligent and reliable Kansas Correspondent, although it relates to incidents of which the particulars have already been published, is still interesting, as it places in a clear light the conditions of affairs in the Territory:

LAWRENCE, Kansas Territory,
Friday, April 25, 1856.

We have had considerable excitement here, and before this reaches you, and the accompanying extra issued at the office of the *Free State*, which I send, you will have heard the most exaggerated accounts. Although the assault upon JONES was made only night before last, we received last evening an Extra from the Westport *Times*, published fifty miles distant in Missouri, that JONES had been assassinated, and that the *whole people of Lawrence* should suffer for it. A messenger from there said he heard it freely talked that the "attack upon Jones was the work of the d——d Abolition Committee from Washington." Col. SUMNER, in command of the United States forces at Fort Leavenworth, arrived here last night. He said the report on the borders was, that his troops, who were detailed under the command of Lieut. STOCKTON, to assist JONES *had been slaughtered by the people of Lawrence*, and he had come to see for himself.

He says there is a good deal of excitement on the "Borders." He left here for Lecompton to see Gov. SHANNON this morning. He assured several of the citizens of Lawrence that he was happy to find such good feeling exhibited towards his troops, and to learn that the brutal attack of a single unknown individual upon the life of Sheriff JONES was so generally condemned by the people of Lawrence. He said *if any attack was made upon Lawrence by the people of the border, he should be present with his troops to repel it.* Such is the report made to me by reliable gentlemen, who assert that they saw and conversed with Col. SUMNER. The Colonel tendered the hospitalities of his quarters to the Congressional Commission immediately upon their arrival in Kansas. The Commission, it is understood, will accept the invitation and hold a session at that place before concluding their investigations in the Territory.

One word about the assault upon JONES. He avoided coming here, you will observe, only when the Commission were present. He took good care not to come either on Monday or on Tuesday, when the Commission were at Lecompton. He even invaded the sanctity of the Sabbath, which is strictly observed here, because the Commission had come over from Lecompton to quarter here during the day, where their goods were kept and better accommodations were to be found. Very well; he came on Wednesday while the Commissioners' Court was in session, at the head of a detachment of dragoons. He failed to find S. N. WOOD and Mr. SPEAR, of the Topeka *Tribune*, charged with being the rescuers of BRANSON, (who, it will be remembered, was the companion of the murdered man DOW, and a witness of the murder, *and because a witness*, was seized and about to be held by the Pro-Slavery men, so that he should not testify.) Failing to find the men above named, he proceeded to arrest those whom he had ordered on Sunday last to assist him in arresting WOOD, and who failed to do so, because they do not recognize the "bogus laws," or any man acting under them. He took a file of soldiers and marched about the place, entering houses, stores and the rooms of the Commissioners appointed by the United States House of Representatives! He succeeded in securing five or six as designated in the *Free State*, extra. He drank freely at bars, and threatened as to what he would do. He said if he had the power, and prayed that he might yet have, he would bring the neck of every Yankee and Free-State man in Lawrence to the block, or compel them to obey and kiss the Territorial (bogus) laws every night before going to bed. He threatened to throw a glass of whisky into the face of a Free-State man because the latter refused to drink with him. He was cautioned not to do it, and did not. I am assured that the man would have shot him dead on the spot, and JONES knew his man. I have such assertions made to me in writing by the men who heard them, and they are some of the best men in Lawrence. Before the men arrested submitted quietly to go even with the troops, the officer in command of the detachment showed his authority to act, *forwarded from head-quarters at Washington!* So you see that the only way in which the "bogus laws" can be enforced, is by the sword and bayonet of United States troops. "Hail Columbia!"

After JONES had arrested all he could find, by any stretch of his imagination, instead of marching them to Lecompton at once, and thereby avoiding to throw powder into the fire he had already kindled, he *marched* them, *paraded* them through the principal street to a spot near the main fort, or breast-work thrown up during the war, and pitched their tents, and announced that they should remain in Lawrence over night! By this time the populace were exasperated, as he intended they should be. The whole affair was got up to induce the people of this city to do something that would be disgraceful in the eyes of the Commission, that WHITFIELD and OLIVER and their camp-followers might have an excuse for leaving the place—might say to Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, "You have been treated well at Lecompton; have been invited to Leavenworth; witnesses can go to either place and not be molested, but here we are in the midst of assassins; our lives are not safe; Lawrence is a disorderly, lawless place," &c., &c.—*as they have said since Jones was wounded.*

Notwithstanding the display made and the insults offered by JONES, the citizens were advised to submit quietly—to commit no overt act. Gov. ROBINSON, GEN. LOWREY, Mr. Secretary of State DEITZLER, and other moving and leading spirits, were on the alert, and advised submission for the present to anything the Government of the United States might inflict, inasmuch as the United States House of Representatives have the whole subject of Kansas aggressions in charge.

The disposition to comply was universal. Notwithstanding all this, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, JONES was shot in his tent by some unknown individual from the outside, who was under the cover of darkness. The first time he was shot (for he was fired at twice) the ball grazed his ankle. This should have been (and would have been to any sober man) a warning to be on the look-out; to notify the guard that his life had been attempted. He did neither. He did not even order a picket-guard to be stationed, but went into his tent in the light, where he could easily be distinguished by any person in the darkness outside, and in 15 minutes afterwards was shot the second time, the ball entering his back near the point of the shoulder blade. He exclaimed, "Oh," and fell into the arms of my informant, who came near being shot also. The first announcement was that he was killed instantly, which produced a terrible shock upon OLIVER, WHITFIELD, Dr. STRINGFELLOW, and his nephew, Captain MARTIN, of the Kickapoo Rangers, who led the brave mob that destroyed DELAHAY's press at Leavenworth (!) They at first hesitated to appear out, fearing that their time had come also, but we "D——d Abolitionists," a few of us, assured them there would be no trouble; that JONES had insulted a great many men, and was personally obnoxious, and had probably been shot by some personal enemy; that the act was universally condemned. They finally sallied out, and JONES was brought to the "Free-State Hotel," owned by the Emigrant Aid Society, where the Congressional Commission was quartered, and one of the party gave up his bed to him. He was in great pain, and was only quieted by morphine. Yesterday morning, he was, by his own request conveyed to Franklin, a little Pro-Slavery town four miles southeast on the Road to Kansas City. He said he was afraid to remain. So it was reported. We heard from him last evening, and he was about the same as when he left. The opinion here is that he was shot by some Pro-Slavery man in the hope to exasperate the people of the border. You will perceive this is the opinion of Dr. ROBINSON in his speech yesterday at the meeting called to condemn the act. WHITFIELD and his posse, above named, left for Franklin with JONES, who was escorted down by the United States Dragoons under Lieut. STOCKTON. He says they will not bring his witnesses to Lawrence; that they will not be safe, &c. The Commission have disarmed him by assuring him that they will be happy to accommodate him by examining his witness, touching his case, at any suitable place he may name, after they have finished their sittings at Lawrence. Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN seem to understand perfectly that this whole affair has been gotten up to disgrace Lawrence and they don't mean to leave Lawrence under any plea of fear. If the city is to be attacked they will be among the attacked. So I think they feel; *so I hope.* Mr. OLIVER professes much fear; said yesterday he would not stay in the city last night for all the world. He did stay, and seems mad this morning that he ain't killed! Or I should judge that was his feeling, for he don't seem to be pleased to find that the people of Lawrence universally condemn an attempt to take a man's life. Mr. OLIVER said in conversation, this morning, that if he was Governor of the Territory he would enforce the laws of the Territory, and any man that disobeyed them he would hang. He feels very much chagrined at the failure of himself and compatriots to throw sufficient terror into HOWARD and SHERMAN to cause them to leave Lawrence. OLIVER assured them that he had it from the best authority that a force of four thousand men would be on the march from the borders of Missouri as soon as the news of the attack on JONES was received, and that Lawrence would be demolished in less than six days. All I can say is, that Gov. SHANNON has received notice of the threat officially, and can take such action in the premises as he pleases. The only remarks made about the matter by the Lawrence boys, when they talk about it, is in the language of *Spartacus*, in the play of the "Gladiator:" "*Let them come on, we are armed.*" They have just received a fresh supply of rifles—a large number. The men here are brave, and will not submit quietly to any assault from invaders. They will not allow their rights to be trampled down with impunity.

I could write much more, but think I have given you a pretty clear idea of the existing state of affairs. I have had to write it at different times, and hurriedly. You must, therefore, excuse the style.

I shall send this by private hands part of the way, for it is believed that everything will be intercepted on the borders by the employes of FRANK PIERCE. I have no time to write about the appearance of the Territory, only to say that it is the most beautiful country I ever beheld, the finest soil, well watered and wooded, considering the amount of coal found in the hills. When I say "hills," I mean hills—genuine New-England hills. It is no more level than Western Massachusetts! It is a lovely spot, and should be preserved for Freedom and not polluted by Slavery.

ROANOKE.

Miscellaneous Kansas News.

From the Herald of Freedom, May 10.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The facts in the case we are about to relate have been furnished us by a gentleman whose word is strictly reliable. Last December, on the day the Constitution was voted for, the Kickapoo Rangers, aided by the desperadoes above mentioned, destroyed the ballot-box at Leavenworth, and attempted to take the life of one of the judges of election. A young man, of the Free-State party, whose name we withhold for good reasons, in company with R. P. BROWN, rushed to the aid of the judge whom the mob were trying to kill, and rescued him.

Shortly after this time, a large body of the Ruffians were seen on the opposite side of the Missouri River, some miles above Leavenworth, evidently anxious to "cross over Jordan." Fortunately, the ferry-boat was on the Kansas side—and by *accident* it was cut loose from its moorings and sunk. The disconfited Borderers on 'tother side retired to their homes. The troubles on this side ended with the massacre of BROWN.

Last week, the young gentleman, whom we have not named, happening to be in Leavenworth, was accosted by one of the murderers of BROWN, with

"I understand REEDER is in the Territory—I would like to see the d——d scoundrel."

"Yes, he is," was the answer; "and he is a perfect gentleman."

Hereupon the ruffian seized the young man's horse by the bridle, saying "No doubt all such d—d Abolitionists as you think he is a gentleman. You are a d—d robber, and will catch h—ll; you stole the ferry-boat last Winter, and I arrest you for it."

"By what authority do you arrest me?"

"By THIS authority!" said the ruffian, brandishing a large bowie-knife.

Our friend drew his pistol, saying, "I don't recognize that authority, and order you to let go my horse's bridle, or I'll burn gunpowder in your face."

The ruffian gnashed his teeth, muttered some threats and walked off. Our friend finished his business in town, and about dusk started on his way home in the country. He had proceeded but a short distance, having just entered a ravine, through which the road led, when he was overtaken by eight or ten men on horseback, led on by the ruffian. They made him halt, took his arms from him, hit him with their whips, flourished their hatchets over his head, and threatened to hang him on the first tree they came to. They finally concluded to put him in jail and have him tried before the Court for larceny. Accordingly, they hurried off with him to a jail, situated in an isolated place near Delaware, a Pro-Slavery town on the Missouri river, and arrived there about the middle of night. Here he was locked up and left to himself. The next day no one came near, but some time during the night following he heard a key turn in his door, and footfalls outside the house. He waited some fifteen minutes, and then went to the door, which he found open. Walking out on the prairie, he heard his horse neigh in a clump of trees some distance off, and immediately went to him. He found his horse, saddle-bags and overcoat covered with mud, and soaked through and through. Without waiting for further explanation as to the motive of those who set him at liberty, he mounted and rode home,

MAJOR BUFORD'S MEN DESERTING TO THE FREE-STATE RANKS.

We wish the South could send many such parties as that brought here by Major BUFORD, of Alabama. The Free-State ranks have been recruited prodigiously since his arrival. Not a day passes that we do not see emigrants from the "Sunny South," sent here by the aid of slave drivers' means, to assist in the enslavement of the actual residents to the behests of an imposed authority, who have, since their arrival in our beautiful country, relinquished the bloody designs of their leaders, quietly turned their coats, and are fixing to settle down permanently and aid in keeping Kansas a Free State. In nine cases out of ten, where individuals emigrate from the Slave States on their own hooks, they seek out Free-State settlements, and unite heartily and cheerfully in the Free-State movement. But we hardly expected the emigrants sent out by the Southern Aid Companies would so soon see the error of their ways and come over from the ranks of the enemy to our side. Ultimately we were sure that result would happen, but it has taken place sooner than we anticipated. *Thirty of Buford's men have left him and joined us.* There may be some excuse for their doing this, in the treatment they received from the doughty champion of Slavery. Several boxes of guns were given to BUFORD's party at New-Orleans. They brought them as far as Lexington unopened. There Major BUFORD commenced distributing them among his party; requiring, however, a note of $25 from each individual, payable in one year, in default of which the rifle should be returned! Numbers of the party refused to give their notes, and of course, received no shooting irons. BUFORD next demanded that each man should take an oath to hold himself in readiness to do his bidding and be subservient to his purposes, for one year after their arrival in Kansas! Many demurred, but finally made the oath reluctantly. Thirty noble spirited men refused to bind their future action in any such manner, and asserted and maintained their independence, in spite of remonstrances and threats. These thirty men, who whilom served Slavery, now give themselves heart and hand to Freedom! There's work for them.

MOVEMENTS OF ROBINSON AND REEDER.

The Kansas *Herald of Freedom* says: It is rumored these two gentlemen left Lawrence for Washington Friday morning, passing down the Missouri River on the *Northern State*.

☞ A Republican Club has been formed in Cleveland, on the following pithy platform:

ARTICLE 1st.—Freedom to Kansas and not another Slave State.

ART. 2d.—Freedom national; Slavery sectional.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Speech of Mr. Dallas at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner.

PARDON TO BRITISH POLITICAL OFFENDERS

COUNTING THE COST OF THE WAR.

The *Canada* arrived at Boston yesterday morning. Her mails were dispatched South by the afternoon train, and did not reach this City until midnight. We received, however, an advance package by the morning train from Boston.

Our foreign files contain little beyond the ample summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

The following telegraphic dispatch is dated Brussels, May 7:

"In the Chamber of Representatives, to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to interpellations addressed to him, stated that the speech delivered by Count WALLWARI in the sitting of the Congress of the 8th ult., had not yet been officially notified to the Belgian Government. When that notification shall have been made, the Government, he said, had a reply ready, which would energetically maintain the rights of Belgium as an independent nation. 'No power,' added the Minister, 'has ever claimed any modification of the law on the press of Belgium, and never will the country submit to such a pretension—never!' This declaration was received with immense enthusiasm; applause rose from every bench, and from the tribunes, which were filled with spectators. The Chamber rose immediately after."

The official *Gazetta di Parma* denies all that has been said by the foreign press respecting the occupation of Pontremoli, Bardi, &c., by Austrian troops, and assures us that the Austrian commander has nothing whatever to do with the civil administration of the duchy.

Advices from Turkey state that the *Journal de Constantinople* had incurred the displeasure of the Government, for which it was ordered to be suspended for two months, but the decree was afterwards canceled. The Circassian deputation had presented their address to the Sultan, imploring his Majesty to take them under his Imperial sway, which they pledged themselves constantly and for ever always to acknowledge. The Sultan, however, had not yet decided upon the answer he should return to this communication.

A company of the British German Legion stationed at Plymouth has revolted. It is said that all the men who compose this battalion were enlisted in America. They were to be tried for mutiny.

PARIS GOSSIP.

A Row Among the Napoleons—The Count de Morny—Embassy to St. Petersburg—The Pope on his Travels—The Emperor's Mother and the Count de Flahaut, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

A ROW AT THE PALACE.

It is no secret, even in New-York, that the Count DE MORNY, President of the French Corps Legislatif, is the son of the Count DE FLAHAUT and the Queen HORTENSE. He is thus half brother of the Emperor of France, and is two years his junior.

The Count DE MORNY, besides being a man of talent, is much esteemed by the public. He has the rare quality of being able to assimilate himself to the world, and of engaging its sympathies. He is admired as well politically as socially, and, thus far, has been gladly accepted in whatever post he has filled. To the Emperor he is especially dear, dearer than any other member of the Imperial family; and the project of elevating him to the dignity of Prince of the Imperial Blood has long been an object of his Majesty. But as an official recognition of his blood would carry a stain to the memory of the Queen HORTENSE, their mother, NAPOLEON has till now hesitated upon so questionable a step.

But NAPOLEON is beginning to feel his position, a strong one as well at home as abroad. He knows DE MORNY to be popular. He has confidence in his devotion. He feels that he is a man upon whom he can rely even against his Ministry, and that is an object which he has long desired. With the army, NAPOLEON will allow no interference; *that* he must direct himself; a man with the same talent or the same ambition as dead ST. ARNAUD will ever again hold the port-folio of war under his administration. DE MORNY's talents runs in another vein. Although a Frenchman and born of a military family, he has no aspiration in that way.

The Count DE FLAHAUT, who, I ought to say, by way of parenthesis, was a General under the Empire, aid-de-camp to LOUIS PHILIPPE, since married to a Scotch lady and residing in Scotland, has lately appeared in French society, where he is usually met in company with the Count, his son. The attentions paid to the Count DE FLAHAUT, and his anomalous position at the French Court, naturally awak on suspicions and surmises as to the intentions of the Emperor.

In none are these suspicions more lively than in the other members of the Imperial family; for it must be recollected that there has always existed a suspicion that LOUIS NAPOLEON had no BONAPARTE blood in his veins, while it is not pretended that the Count DE MORNY is anything more than a BEAUHARNAIS. The jealousy of the BONAPARTES is, therefore, easily appreciated: a man of doubtful parentage, on the strength entirely of the Bonaparte name, ascends the throne of France. Once seated, and fairly in power, he attempts to extend favors to others than the Bonaparte family, and directly to their prejudice. There is, therefore, good ground for their jealousy.

The Count DE MORNY has just been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, charged to notify the Emperor ALEXANDER of the birth of the Imperial Prince of France, and re-establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. His salary will be enormous, his suite more numerous than has yet been seen in any Court of Europe; even the plate of the *Corps Legislatif* will be carried to St. Petersburg to replace that which is at present in the French Embassy in that city, and which is much inferior to that to which it will give place.

After a residence of a few weeks at St. Petersburg, during which time the French Legation will give a series of brilliant receptions, the Count DE MORNY will go to Vienna, to represent the French Court at the coronation of the Emperor of Austria. The ceremony will be performed by the Pope of Rome, in person, who will then pursue his journey to Paris, to perform the same ceremony for NAPOLEON. The Imperial infant will also be baptized by his Holiness.

On this occasion the Count DE MORNY will be named Archi-Chancelier of the Empire, an office which does not yet exist, but which existed under the first Empire, and which was held by the Duke DE CAMBACERES, father to the present Master of Ceremonies at the Palace. The office of Arch-Chancellor will be the highest in the gift of the Emperor.

It is said, also, that the Count will be named on that occasion Prince of the Imperial Blood; but how his paternity will be managed, is a problem. If it can be done by the recognition of a species of morganatic marriage between the Count DE FLAHANT and HORTENSE BEAUHARNAIS, or HORTENSE, ex-Queen of Holland, appearances may be saved to an extent that will quiet Bonapartist consciences; but it will be hard to prevent people from comparing such a marriage to those which take place so commonly in the renowned Thirteenth Arrondissement of Paris.

It is not yet decided whether, after the coronation of Vienna and Paris, Count DE MORNY will attend that of Moscow or not. But since he is to accept an office and a title which preclude him from filling ordinary diplomatic duties at a Foreign Court, it is certain that he will not again return to St. Petersburg, and it is not improbable that another will be selected to represent the French Government permanently at the coronation of ALEXANDER. The Count, finding his new position incompatible with his business as a Railroad speculator, is already retiring from business operations. He has resigned as President of the Bordeaux road, and also as President of the Railroad Club. He will give up all his immense speculations.

It was not till Saturday last that the Prince NAPOLEON heard of the intentions of the Emperor in regard to the Count DE MORNY. The Prince, who has never been liked by the Emperor, and, I believe, by nobody else, (begging Madame PLESSY's pardon,) and who felt sore enough over the birth of a direct heir to the throne, could not stand this last stroke. The Emperor's favoritism to DE MORNY aroused his jealousy against that gentleman to a point that must find vent, and the Prince at once repaired to the Tuileries and demanded to see his cousin. An audience was granted, and it was not long before the *ordonnance* officer, who stands at the door of the Emperor's cabinet, heard a violent altercation within. After hesitating a moment, the officer, who knew well the irritability and the violence of the Prince, determined to enter, and as he opened the door he heard the Emperor say to him—"*Vous avez bien fait d'en finir, car autrement je vous aurai montré la porte.*" ("You did well to stop, or otherwise I should have ordered you to leave.") The Prince left, in a high state of excitement, and the schism between the Beauharnais and the Bonapartes is thus rendered complete.

It is now announced that the Prince is about to take a long voyage to the North, in which he will visit England, Ireland, Scotland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The Emperor has magnanimously placed at his disposal two steam yachts, one for himself and one for his suite. He will return to Paris only in time for the coronation, which it is now thought will be in June.

MALAKOFF.

Speech of Mr. Dallas at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner.

At the Anniversary Dinner of the Royal Literary Fund Association held in London on the evening of the 7th of May, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair—after numerous sentiments had been responded to—

The Chairman gave "The Literature and Science of the United States and his Excellency the American Minister," dwelling with much force on the union that ought to and must exist between the two nations, and expressed his belief that nothing was calculated to promote the sympathy and friendship of the two countries as a common literature in the same language. The toast was received with repeated cheering.

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, then rose, and was received with most emphatic and long-continued applause. He said—after thanking, as now I do, his Royal Highness for recognising by this toast the literature and science of my country, and after thanking this company for having received the toast with impressive cordiality, it would perhaps be most prudent for me to resume my seat and to avoid the risks necessarily incident to the handling of a subject which I cannot pretend to be master of—

A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring.

There are, however, a few recollections which stimulate me to do somewhat more. Let me remind you of a historical fact particularly interesting to me at this moment, that over a small and hesitating meeting in 1773, which constituted the germ of this now flourishing and brilliant institution, there presided a countryman of mine. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] And if it be true, as doubtless it is, that the severe and practical character of his mind refused to entertain the sanguine hopes of its subsequent founder, still BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the American sage, philosopher and statesman, lent from the chair his grave sanction to the purposes which, having been subsequently most zealously persevered in have obtained the triumphs which I now witness. Nor am I altogether insensible to the fact that a relation of my own was the great grandson of your first chairman. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Marked by the intellectual characteristics of his ancestor, he is now acting in official occupation in the United States, and amid the loftiest spheres of science he has displayed powers at least equal. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Perhaps, too, I am individually, as his representative in this country, bound to cooperate in the expression of all honor to, and to give my adhesion to, a corporation whose generous and sustaining hand is unstraightened by invidious limits. It was my lot, about ten years ago, to act as the presiding chancellor of an institution for promoting the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men—among all men, without distinction of class, or party, or faith, or country. I acted in that capacity in an institution founded on and subsisting by the bounty of a wise and benevolent Englishman. In accepting the munificent bequest of SMITHSON to found an institution bearing his name, and now being in successful operation in the city of Washington, in the United States, and giving it a direction analogous to your own, the Government of the United States itself paid a just homage to the principles and practices of this Society. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] It will afford me great pleasure, and, perhaps, it might cater to my national pride, if I am admitted to belong to an intellectual band by which the literature of the United States has been advanced and illustrated. They owe a heavy debt, payable in the coin of the brain, to the genius of this island. But let me say, that they labor indefatigably to reduce that debt, and already they cease to regard as a hopeless achievement the payment of the debt in full. [Hear, hear.] Since my arrival, and during the last seven weeks that I have been in your great capital I have been delighted to listen to eulogies on American judicial science coming from the lips of those who are the most exalted and learned in Westminster Hall. I have been delighted to hear intermingled the names of ALISON, BANCROFT, MACAULAY, PRESCOTT, GROTE, and IRVING. I have been delighted to remark that no exclusion from the almost magical precints of *Waverley*, and *Vanity Fair*, and *My Novel* is harshly pronounced against the Indian romances and the sea stories of COOPER, or against *The House with Seven Gables*, or *The Scarlet Letter*. [Hear, hear.] And, in fine, I have been delighted to perceive as having grown obsolete and permanently banished the sarcastic criticism I used to hear in my youth—"Who ever reads an American book?" [Hear, hear.] It is from this harmony of scientific and literary expression between the two countries that we draw the best hope of harmony in the general intercourse between them. [Loud cheers.] The influence of authors over communities were neither to be doubted nor exaggerated. Let us, then, trust that the copious, strong and polished language which is common to England and America, may cease to be the medium of strife—[loud cheers]—but, on the contrary, become the instrument of mutual instruction, of conciliation, and of peace. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The Cost of the War to England.

From the London Times, May 10.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is either a hopeful financier or he has sounded the depths of our war expenditure more quickly than other people. His loan of £5,000,000 spread over more than four months, and it would seem not to be followed by another till next year, if then, indicates that the bill of the war will be soon and easily paid. No doubt, the heaviest and least controllable part of the expense is now over. Contracts to British shipbuilders, engineers, and iron founders, serious as they may be, are yet definite things compared with the frantic scouring of Oriental markets, where nation has to bid against nation, and one commissariat officer against another, for articles already bought up by Jews, Greeks and Armenians.

We know what we do ourselves at home, but not what is done for us 3,000 miles off. In fact, there is no longer any hurry, nor even much competition. Our position is that of the tourist who, having started with £100 in his pocket, discovers at Vienna or some other terminus equally remote that he has only £10 left, and is agreeably surprised to find that it will bring him home without either desperate hurry or excessive privation. So, at least, we hope it is in this instance, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer encourages that hope. About a fortnight ago we quoted a calculation that, even if we could reduce our extraordinary expenditure by one half, there would still remain about £12,000,000 to be provided for by loan, or in some other way. Thus far there is nothing to indicate that our extraordinary expenditure will be reduced to that very great extent; yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer asks only for £5,000,000.

The calculation to which we refer is simple enough. The excess of expenditure over income in the last financial year was about £24,000,000; for the previous year, about £6,000,000; the two adding to the national debt £30,000,000. The excess of the expenditure in the last year corresponded with the increase in the "supply services," those for the year ending the 31st of March, 1855, being, in round numbers, £36,000,000; those for the year ending March 31, 1856, £60,000,000—showing an increase of £24,000,000 in the latter year. This increase, be it remembered, upon a considerable increase in the previous year, was met last year by loans—one for £16,000,000, and the other for £8,000,000, including in the latter loan the option of exchanging Exchequer bills for Consols. Supposing, then, our expenditure to go on at the rate of last year, we should have to borrow £24,000,000.

There appears to be no intention on the part of Government, and as little wish on the part of the people, to reduce the taxation for the present; so the only alteration will be in expenditure and loans. With the cessation of war we will adopt the supposition of our expenditure being reduced by one half. This will give £12,000,000 to be met as stated above. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to be satisfied with a much less sum, he must find our expenditure falling below half the rate of last year. We will confess not to have been prepared for this. The immense fleet and army in the East must still be a great drain on the Exchequer. So also the numerous men-of-war and innumerable small craft assembled for the Naval Review.

It is true we do not this year send a fleet to the Baltic, but up to this time our naval armament is still at its greatest, the expenses are going on, a large proportion of the contracts and other bills must still be unpaid, and we find it difficult to understand how the extraordinary expenditure of this year can be less than half that of last year, as the amount of the present loan would lead one to imagine. The revised Navy Estimates certainly do not countenance the belief that we are to reduce the extraordinary expenditure by more than one-half, or even so much as one-half; for, the total amount of the original estimates being £19,876,665, the revised estimates are still £16,568,614, the difference between which figures is little more than £3,000,000.

The total expenditure of the war can only be estimated on such suppositions as we may choose to adopt for the purpose. One calculator may throw into the total our increased expenditure on the national defences for the next ten years, and another may take the same latitude in a contrary direction. Supposing three loans of £16,000,000, £8,000,000, £5,000,000, and a "clearing" loan [illegible] more when all the bills are in, and, say, £4,000,000 added to our unfunded debt, and then an additional taxation to the amount of £8,000,000 the first year of the war; £8,000,000 the second, the same the year and the next, we have then £40,000,000 added to the national debt, and £27,000,000 paid by additional taxes, making a total of £67,000,000 for the cost of the war to the end of the next financial year.

This, of course, is a very loose estimate, as all estimates must be. On the one hand, it does not proceed on the actual cost of the war—that is, on the addition to the estimate in consequence of the war; and, on the other hand, it does not take into account that, but for the war, we should now be taking off taxes every session, instead of laying them on. Neither does it take into account that every £100 borrowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has cost the addition of £118, or thereabouts, to the debt, supposing consols at par. All things considered, we doubt whether the cost of the war, from first to last, will be much under £100,000,000—an immense sum, but evidently not an intolerable one, when it is considered that it falls very much under the expenditure of this country in the one closing year of the last great war.

Pardon to British Political Offenders.

In the House of Commons, May 9, on the motion by Lord PALMERSTON that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday, the 19th inst.,

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to advise Her Majesty to pardon Messrs. FROST, WILLIAMS, JONES, SMITH O'BRIEN, and other political prisoners, whose conduct during exile had been without reproach.

Lord PALMERSTON said he must request the indulgence of the House, as it was against rule for him to speak again after moving the adjournment. [Hear, hear.] He had great pleasure in stating to his honorable friend and to the House that the announcement which had appeared in the papers this morning was entirely and perfectly true. [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty, following the impulses and dictates of those generous feelings by which she was so eminently distinguished, had determined to take advantage of the return of peace, and of the unexampled loyalty which prevailed from one end of her dominions to the other, to do an act of grace and clemency towards all persons under sentence for political offences, *with the exception of those unhappy men who had broken all the ties of honor and fled from their place of banishment.* [Hear, hear.] The amnesty would be general, and would include Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, Mr. MARTIN, and those with whom they were associated. [Hear, hear.]

Loss of Life in the Late War.

Since the commencement of the war England has lost 19,584 gallant men by death in action, wounds and disease; and 2,873 have been besides discharged from the service on account of the two latter causes. England has sealed her declaration of unflinching devotion to the cause of national independence by the sacrifice of 22,457 gallant soldiers. Of these, 1,993 fell bravely in action; about 1,621 sunk under their wounds; 4,279 died of cholera, and 11,451 of other diseases. England has lost in all 22,457. The losses of the French, so far as they have been ascertained, amount to 60,000. Count ORLOFF has admitted in Paris that the Russian loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be, ascertained.

The Cunard Company in France.

From the European Times.

The approaching establishment by the Cunard Company, of a line of steamers between New-York and Havre, has increased the anxiety of interested parties to have the question of the establishment of transatlantic lines of French steamers, which has been so long on the tapis, settled without delay. These parties represent that the national interest of France demands that a foreign company shall not be allowed to snatch up all the traffic before the French lines can get fairly into play, and, that the French company or companies must be allowed a liberal subvention from the Government to enable it or them to compete with the Cunard Company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, May 9, 1856—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quite this week. MONEY continues in good demand. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice that the Government will on the 19th inst. and receive biddings for a loan of £5,000,000. CONSOLS leave off 92¼@92½ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account. Bar SILVER 5s. 11½d. DOLLARS 4s. 9½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d.

COFFEE is in fair demand, and prices of English unaltered.

COCHINEAL—Of 472 bags offered about half sold at rather easier rates. Honduras Silver 3s. 8d.@3s. 11½, Black 3s. 10d.@4s. Teneriffe Silver 3s 9d.@4s. 11d., Black 4s. @4s. 3d. Mexican silver 3s. 7d.@3s. 8d., Black 3s. 11d. @4s. 1d.

COCOA in more demand, in consequence of some change in the import duties in France, and business has been done in Guayaquil at 44s.

TIN—English firm; Blocks 133s., Bars 134s., Refined £140. Banca 137s. Straits 136s.

COTTON dull. Sales for the week 760 bales. 2,386 bales fair to good fair Tinevelly Madras were bought in at 4½d. @4⅝d. At Liverpool the market is quiet; sales for the week 47,490 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 6⅝d @6 3-16d. ₱ lb.

COFFEE quiet. 550 casks Plantation Ceylon at auction chiefly sold from 59s.@63s. for low mid iting to middling. Native Ceylon dull, and of 1,900 bags offered only a small part sold at 46s. for good ordinary. Of 1,100 pkgs Mocha a portion sold, for berry from 3s @9 s. for good and fine, with ordinary to fair clean garbled from 75s @82 s.

In the COIN market we have no material change to notice, and with moderate supplies of English WHEAT prices are steady. The last weekly average price of English WHEAT was 69s 6d. on 151,850 qrs. returned. We quote White American WHEAT 68s.@ 2s; Red, 64s @66s, ₱ qr.

AMERICAN FLOUR, 23s @37s. ₱ bbl.

SUPERIOR COTTON—Nos. 238, 364, 379, 3, 608, 231, 91, 614, 257, 288, 612, 538, 626, 627, 638, 636, 637, 639, 640, 641, 644, 645, 603, 495, 223, 302, 106, 115, 439, 484, 664, 665, 367, 646, 648, 649, 651, 652, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 574, 19, 3632, 3473, 3709, 1229, 2156, 1451, 2693, 3464, 2467, 27 5, 1347, 1275, 2746, 3679, 1961, 2773, 1719, 2412, 1969, 1357, 1790, 2753, 2984, 2944, 2357, 1958, 2616, 1948, 2983.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Correctly reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, May 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand, at, however, steady rates.

COFFEE—Privately, no important movement has occurred since our last. By auction, out of a catalogue comprising over 4,000 bags Rio only about 1,500 bags were sold at from 9¾c.@11¾c., mostly at 9¾c.@10¼c., averaging about 10 1-2c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is not so brisk, but quotations are unchanged. Middling Uplands, 10¾c.; do. Gulfs, 10¾c.@11c.; and other grades, at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is quite vigorous, such qualities being in good request both for home use and shipment, at buoyant prices. There is a considerable amount of inferior Flour offering, but this description is partially neglected, and is depressed. The sales since our last add up about 18,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 37½	@ $5 43
Ordinary State	5 75	@ 5 81½
Straight State	5 81½	@ 5 93
Favorite and Extra State	5 93½	@ 6 25
Inferior to good Michigan	4 87½	@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	4 87½	@ 5 12½
Common to Good Ohio	6 00	@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	5 87½	@ 6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 00	@ 6 62½
Extra Michigan	6 25	@ 6 87½
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 37½	@ 6 87½
Extra Ohio	6 50	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 37½	@ 6 62½
Extra Genesee	7

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SLAVERY.

The Moderator Explains his Position—Dr. Junkin Rebukes the Press—Dr. Prime Defends It—Church Extension.

SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 22.

DR. HEWITT ASKS THE PRAYERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings opened with the usual devotional exercises. The Moderator read a portion of Scripture, and Rev. Dr. ROGERS of Philadelphia offered prayer, after which,

Rev. Dr. HEWITT of Bridgeport, rose and said: My sons are in the dungeons of Antichrist, and my grandsons are in the dungeons of Antichrist. I ask the prayers of the brethren of this Assembly that they may be released from this bondage. To God nothing is impossible.

The Moderator said: The Assembly has heard the request of Dr. HEWITT. His two sons and all his grandsons are in the dungeons of the Man of Sin. He asks our prayers in their behalf. I trust they will be given, and given from the heart.

The Assembly united in singing a hymn, and prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. HARRISON.

THE MODERATOR EXPLAINS HIS POSITION ON SLAVERY.

The Moderator, (Rev. FRANCIS MCFARLAND, D. D., of the Presbytery of Lexington, Va.,) said: I beg to be indulged in a few remarks upon a subject in which I am peculiarly interested. Last evening, I was greatly surprised to find in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City, a report of my remarks made yesterday in response to the Delegate from Maine, in which I am made to say: "As to Slavery, Sir, I never heard remarks upon the evils of the system which I could not subscribe to." [Laughter.] The Assembly will bear witness that I never uttered such a sentence. Had I uttered such a sentence the Assembly would have taken me out of this chair. Had I been considered capable of uttering such a sentence, the Assembly would never have placed me in this chair. If it were believed that any minister had uttered this sentiment, it would destroy his influence in the South.

Dr. PRIME—And in the North, too, Sir.

THE MODERATOR—I hope this matter will not elicit a word of comment. The Moderator simply wished to put himself right.

Rev. Dr. COOLEY, of New-Jersey—I desire, Mr. Moderator, to present the following resolution bearing upon this subject. I consider it proper that the Assembly should express its sentiments clearly and explicitly upon the point at issue:

Whereas, It is stated in some of the public journals of this City, that in his response to the address of Mr. MALTBY, the Delegate from the General Conference of Maine, our Moderator, said, "As to Slavery, Sir, I never heard remarks upon the evils of the system which I could not subscribe to:"

We regard it as due to our Moderator and to ourselves, to say that he uttered no such sentiment.

REV. DR. JUNKIN REBUKES NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

Rev. Dr. D. X. JUNKIN, of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, Pa., said: As the General Assembly has admitted the reporters of the public press to its sessions, and has afforded them all the requisite facilities for recording the proceedings of the body, it would seem proper to expect these gentlemen to bestow some pains upon their reports, and to report our proceedings correctly. I notice with pain the manner in which our proceedings are reported. I hope, Moderator, these gentlemen will either not report at all or report correctly.

Judge FINE, of Ogdensburg, New-York—I wish to inquire whether it is intended to place this matter upon the minutes of the Assembly?

THE MODERATOR—That will be the ordinary proceeding, as a matter of course.

Judge FINE—Then, Sir, I think it is making too much of a small matter. There is no man who is accustomed to public speaking who has not been occasionally misreported. The Moderator has made his explanation, and I think that explanation should be deemed sufficient. It is making too much of a newspaper report to record such a resolution as has been offered upon the minutes of this Assembly.

Rev. Dr. COOLEY (mover of the resolution,) explained that it was his object to have the correction put in the same channel as the original error.

Rev. Dr. PRIME, Editor of the *Observer*, said, I hope, Sir, that the explanation of the Moderator will be deemed sufficient. I hope that Dr. COOLEY will withdraw his resolution, as that explanation has answered all the purposes desired. I have had some experience, Sir, for twenty years past, in the matter of newspaper reports, and I must say that I have remarked the general accuracy of the reports of the proceedings of this Assembly, so far as the reports go. Of course, these reports must be greatly condensed and abridged, and some of the finest things that we say here are necessarily omitted (laughter;) but as a whole, Sir, I have been impressed with the accuracy of the reports—so far as they go. All of us may find occasion to complain of misrepresentations and mistakes. I was not a little shocked, Sir, to find some remarks of mine, in reference to the invitation to the Assembly to visit the charitable institutions of our City, attributed in a morning paper (the *Express*,) to Judge FINE, and Judge FINE, Sir, it is well known, was greatly opposed to the acceptance of that invitation and took ground directly in opposition to the views expressed by the Committee on Invitation. This will show, Sir, that mistakes will happen—for though Judge FINE may be very fine, Sir, he is not Prime. [Loud laughter.]

Rev. Mr. BENEDICT—I hope the Moderator will state what he *did* say, in order that this matter may be properly understood.

THE MODERATOR—What the Moderator said was substantially as follows, (reading from a card addressed by him to the *Commercial Advertiser*, which we give below:)

GENTLEMEN: A grievous error has crept into your report of the proceedings of the Old School General Assembly, of yesterday. In the response of the Moderator to the address of the delegate from the General Conference of Maine, the Rev. Mr. MALTBY, the Moderator, is made to say: "As to Slavery, Sir, I never heard remarks upon the evils of the system which I could not subscribe to:"

The Moderator never uttered such a sentiment—it would constitute him an Abolitionist of the first class, from the principles of whom he utterly dissents. He expressed no opinion of his own, but said "that he was extensively acquainted in the Southern States, and that he never met with man or woman, who did not admit that Slavery was an evil, till the abolition controversy drove them, in self-defence, to take different ground."

It is not charged as an intentional misrepresentation, but you will please to do me the justice to correct the mistake in your paper of to-day. Very respectfully, &c.,

May 23, 1856. FRANCIS MCFARLAND.

[Substantially this statement appeared in the TIMES of yesterday.]

REV. DR. JUNKIN ON THE PRESS AGAIN.

Rev. Dr. JUNKIN—I hope, Sir, that the resolution offered by Dr. COOLEY will pass unanimously. I have grieved to notice, Sir, that the political Press, for party purposes, in the North and in the South, never tell the whole truth, and that the secular Press, particularly the Press of the South, keep back too much of that sort of information which would allay strife and pour oil upon the troubled waters. I venture to assert, Sir, that the Southern Press, or that portion of it which is not under the control of Presbyterians, will copy the remarks reported to have been uttered by our Moderator, and will *not* copy the correction.

Judge FINE—I consider, Moderator, that on this subject of Slavery, the least said the soonest mended. I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Calls for "Question, question."

Rev. Dr. JUNKIN—Let the house negative the motion!

The reading of the resolution was called for.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of Albany, read it again.

Renewed calls of "Question."

Rev. Dr. JUNKIN (in his seat)—Let us say No!

The motion to lay on the table was put.

THE MODERATOR—I rather think the Noes have it. Cries all over the house, "Divide—divide."

The house divided, and a count showed, Ayes 95, Noes 105.

So the motion to lay the resolution on the table *was lost*.

Rev. Dr. RICE, of St. Louis—I very strongly hope, Moderator, that there will be no discussion of this matter—

THE MODERATOR—I hope not, Sir.

Rev. Dr. RICE (resuming)—And as the correction will go through the same channel as the original error, I hope this will be considered sufficient, and that the mover of this resolution will withdraw it. It would be attaching too much importance to this matter, to put it upon the minutes of the Assembly. If the resolution were pressed, it would not pass unanimously, and a statement of the fact that it had passed without entire unanimity would be liable to be misunderstood.

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, of Kentucky, thought the Moderator of this Assembly needed no attestation of his sentiments, and that he was too well known to be misunderstood, and hoped that the affair would be left to pass with the explanations already made.

Dr. COOLEY rose and withdrew his resolution.

THE MODERATOR—If withdrawn, Sir, it must be by consent of the house.

The sense of the house was taken, and consent was given unanimously.

THE PERMANENT CLERK—Is it understood that any record is to be made of these proceedings upon the minutes?

The sense of the house was taken on this point, and it was voted that no reference be made to the subject upon the minutes.

THE MODERATOR—It is understood that no record be made.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Rev. Dr. HEWITT, from the Committee to, whom was referred the annual reports of the Theological Seminaries of Princeton, Union, Western and Danville, made a report which reviews the condition of those establishments, and embodies a series of resolutions.

BILLS AND OVERTURES.

Rev. Dr. RICE, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported a number of Overtures.

Overture No. 5 was a series of resolutions in reference to the Synod of South Carolina, and the Associate Reformed Synod of South Carolina, looking to a union of the latter by correspondence with the General Assembly, in the same manner as the Congregational and Dutch Reformed bodies are already in correspondence with the body. It was proposed to refer the subject to a Committee, and the Committee on Bills and Overtures recommended the appointment of such Committee. The paper was decketed.

Overture No. 6 related to itinerancy. The Committee recommended that this subject be referred to the Board of Domestic Missions, to be disposed of as they in their wisdom may deem best. Adopted.

Overture No. 7 was a request from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown to be authorized to receive Rev. JOHN WUETS, a foreign minister who has resided in this country for the requisite length of time. Permission was granted.

Overture No. 8 was a proposal to divide the Synod of Mississippi, and an accompanying remonstrance from the Synod. The remonstrance was sustained, and the Assembly refused to divide the Synod.

Overture No. 9 was from the Church of Waukesha, praying that Sessions may be required to keep a reserved roll of members who have removed out of the bounds of said Session. Adopted.

Overture No. 10 was a query whether an ordained minister is entitled to occupy and exercise the office of ruling elder in a church located in the Presbytery in which he was ordained. The Assembly decided that he could not.

Overture No. 11 was a proposal from the Synod of Virginia, to diminish the size of the General Assembly. They considered the body unwieldy. The Committee reported that this matter had been made the subject of discussion, but that they were unable to recommend any plan, and therefore recommended to the General Assembly to take no action. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL reported sundry matters from the Judicial Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER—CHURCH EXTENSION.

Rev. H. I. COE, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Committee, made the first annual report of that Committee. This is a new enterprise, organized in the city of St. Louis on the 3d July, 1855, under the appointment of the last General Assembly. The Committee elected Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., Chairman; ARCHIBALD GAMBLE, Esq., Treasurer, and DAVID S. BISSOP, Esq., Recording Secretary. On the 4th day of September, 1855, Rev. H. I. COE, of Galena, Ill., was unanimously chosen Corresponding Secretary, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 20th day of the same month. His salary was fixed at $1,500 per annum. The valuable services of the other officers, especially of the Treasurer, have, during the past year, been rendered gratuitously.

In carrying on the work entrusted to them by the General Assembly, the Church Extension Committee have, as far as practicable, acted upon the following principles, viz.:

1. To make no appropriation to any Church under the care of a Presbytery, without the recommendation of that Presbytery or its Church Extension Committee.

2. To be guided in determing the amount to be appropriated in each case by the carefully ascertained necessities of that case, and the state of the Treasury.

3. To diffuse appropriations as widely and equitably as possible, over the whole country.

4. To regard, as the ordinary prerequisite of the payment of every appropriation from the general fund, a certificate from the Trustees of the Church aided, that the Church lot is fully secured to the Old School Presbyterian Church, and that the amount granted by the Church Extension Committee will complete their house of worship and leave the whole property free from debt.

5. To withdraw every appropriation not properly called for within two years of its date.

6. To recognize the right of donors to designate the recipients of their donations

7. Inasmuch as it is frequently of the highest importance to a Church to know definitely the amount of aid upon which it may rely, if considerable time before the money can be drawn, the Church Extension Committee have felt at liberty to make, in anticipation of the accruing of funds, several appropriations, payable as soon after a fixed time in the future as the Churches aided comply with the conditions on which the appropriations are made.

These principles are chiefly deductions from the eleven years' experience of the Church Extension Committee of the Board of Missions, and the past has only added to the evidences of their wisdom.

The number of *new* applications for aid in erecting Churches, received from April 1st, 1855, to April 1st, 1856, (including thirteen applications acted upon by the late Church Extension Committee of the Board of Missions, previous to the transfer of their books, papers and funds to the present Committee of the General Assembly,) is one hundred and five. These one hundred and five new applications come from Churches in the bounds of twenty-six of our thirty Synods, and fifty-three of our one hundred and forty-eight Presbyteries. The amount of aid asked for in these one hundred and five applications is over $27,000.

Besides these, forty-one *old* applications, amounting to nearly $7,000, (action upon which was deferred by the Committee of the Board of Missions for want of funds,) remain on file, awaiting later information.

In addition to all these, 42 unpaid appropriations of the Church Extension Committee of the Board of Missions, amounting to $5,090, have been assumed by the General Assembly's Church Extension Committee, and may properly be regarded in the light of applications. The whole number of requests for aid during the year just closed, that may be ranged under the general head of applications, is, therefore, 188, amounting to over $39,000.

During the year ending April 1, 1856, appropriations have been made to 71 Churches, to the amount of $12,785 99.

Appropriations to 12 Churches, amounting to $1,225, have been withdrawn.

The balance in the treasury of the Church Extension Committee of the Board of Missions April 1st, 1855, was $4,173 10. The receipts from April 1st, 1855, to April 1st, 1856, were: from Churches $8,059 72; from other sources, $1,697 59, making in all $9,757 31. This, with the balance on hand April 1st, 1856, gives, for the available resources of the year ending April 1, 1856, $13,930 41.

The receipts of this year are $4,510 83, or more than 85 per cent. in advance of the receipts of the last year.

The number of Churches that have contributed this year is nearly two and a half times as great as the number that contributed last year, and the amount received from churches is considerably more than double the amount received from churches in any previous year.

The number of churches which this year for the first time have sent in donations, is at least one and a half times greater than the whole number of different churches which have contributed in any former year.

The expenditures of the year closing April 1st, 1856, were $11,086 51, including a temporary loan of $700 to the Church Extension Committee of the city of St. Louis, out of the contributions of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, made in accordance with the desire of that Church.

The balance on hand in the different treasuries, April 1, 1856, was $2,846 90, to meet appropriations made to the amount of $8,575. The liabilities, therefore, of the Committee exceeded its resources, April 1, 1856, $5,728 10.

The Committee to whom this report was referred, reported, through Rev. Dr. MCDONALD, a series of resolutions declaring their approval of the plan of action above detailed, and also recommending that the vacancies in the Committee be filled by the following appointments:

Ministers—H. A. Boardman, D. D.; W. S. Plumer, D. D.; J. F. Cowan; W. W. Phillips, D. D.

Ruling Elders—D. H. Bishop, A. Gamble, J. A. Maybin, M. Newkirk.

Additional Members—James A. Page, for two years; Joseph Charlies, for three years; Dr. Henry Barar, for one year.

The subject was earnestly discussed by Rev. Dr. RICE and others. Dr. RICE held it to be necessary to take measures for strengthening the hands of the Church Extension Committee, for he considered it a great difficulty standing in the way of any minister, however talented he may be, that he must preach in school-houses and court-houses, in which the congregation may hear a good Presbyterian sermon one Sabbath, and perhaps listen to a bad Universalist one on the following Sunday; for to such houses all men have access.

On motion, the subject was made the special order for 10 o'clock on Monday.

On motion of Rev. Dr BAKER, the Assembly reconsidered the vote of Saturday, setting apart this day (Friday) as a season of prayer, and resolved instead to devote two hours of the morning session, from 9 to 11 o'clock, to that purpose.

FUND FOR DISABLED CLERGYMEN.

The second order of the day was taken up. It was the report of the Committee on the Fund of Disabled Ministers, presented by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Philadelphia.

Remarks were offered by ZECHARIAH JACOBS, Esq., Judge LEAVITT, of Cincinnati, Judge FINE, of Ogdensburg, Senator PUTNAM, and the question was then taken on the resolutions submitted by the Committee, (published in the TIMES of yesterday,) and it was resolved that the contribution of $5 from ministers be continued for five years.

Pending the decision of the question, a motion was made to recommit the whole report to the Committee. Dr. ROGERS, Chairman, requested leave to resign, and a motion then followed to excuse the whole Committee, but this the Moderator declined to put, and the report was then recommitted.

So no action is yet taken on this important matter. The Assembly took a recess for half an hour.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

On reassembling, the Committee on Systematic Benevolence reported.

They state that very few of the Presbyteries have given any response to the call of the Assembly for written reports upon this subject. Therefore it was not practicable at present to arrive at exact conclusions. It is stated, however, as a gratifying fact, that so far as reports have been presented, there is but one exception in which the effort has not been made to bring the churches up to the performance of their duty in this respect. The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, which was adopted:

That all our pastors and stated supplies be earnestly requested, for our Lord's sake, to give to every member of their churches the opportunity to contribute some thing for the glory of God, and that the Presbyteries be earnestly requested to see that the same privilege is afforded to all their vacant churches, and that they report their action on this subject and the success of it to the next General Assembly.

On motion of Dr. HEWITT, the report on Theological Seminaries was made the special order for to-day, (Friday,) at 11 A. M.

Rev. Dr. PRIME conveyed the invitation of sundry gentlemen of Brooklyn to the Assembly to visit Greenwood Cemetery, and suggested that Monday afternoon be selected for the purpose.

Members were invited to attend the Special Meeting of the Bible Society last evening, and the Assembly adjourned.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Slavery Question Prolonged.

SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 22.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M. and joined in the customary devotions.

Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, submitted the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the memorial of the Detroit Presbytery on Psalmody.

Substantially the report was as follows:

Whereas, It is desired that the Assembly authorize and recommend the use of the Psalms, properly arranged agreeably to our English version, and, whereas, several books have been prepared by various persons and musical teachers, which do not meet the wants and wishes of the Churches, and their indiscriminate use may lead to undesirable results; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Assembly approve and recommend the objects proposed.

2. That the Assembly deem it proper and recommend to our congregations to take part, to public praise.

3. That a Committee be appointed to prepare a selection of the Psalms of David in a separate book, for congregational singing and chanting.

4. That the said Committee be directed to prepare as speedily as possible an arrangement of the entire Book of Psalms upon the plan proposed, and report to a future General Assembly.

On motion, the report of the Permanent Committee on Church Extension was made the first order for Friday.

The Committee on Church Polity reported on an overture submitted by the Third Presbytery of New-York, inquiring what course of discipline must be taken with a minister in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who has been cast off from his connection with a ministerial association, not a regularly organized Presbytery.

The case which raised the overture was explained to be that of a Missionary in the Sandwich Islands, who had married a heathen wife, and had, in consequence, been excommunicated from the ministerial association in the islands.

The Committee reported that the Presbytery of New-York must pursue precisely the course prescribed in the Book of Discipline.

Mr. J. W. BENEDICT presented a report from the Committee on Mileage, which showed that there had been received $4,118 92, and that the expenses of members had amounted to $4,563 15. Some Presbyteries had paid their assessments in full, some only a part, and some nothing. Other expenses being added, there will remain a deficit of about $1,875. The Committee will be able to pay about three-fourths of the Commissioners' mileage.

On motion the report was received and approved.

The order of the day, to wit, the discussion of the question whether Slavery is a sin—was now resumed.

DR. PARKER'S MODE OF DEMOLISHING THE MALAKOFF.

Dr. JOEL PARKER, having the floor, rose and proceeded in continuation of his remarks on the previous day, to consider the majority report in detail. He moved as an amendment to the motion to adopt it, to strike out all that portion referring to the Detroit resolutions.

A discussion on a point of order was here raised, and debated with considerable spirit. Eventually, however, Dr. PARKER withdrew his motion and continued his speech.

Dr. SMITH had talked (he said) about his one gun, as if it were the impression of this Assembly that some guns must be fired in the course of this discussion. He was obliged to say that that one gun was a very small gun—a mere pop-gun, in short. [Laughter.] Allusion had been made to the Malakoff of Freedom, which was singularly infelicitous, because it ought to be remembered that the Malakoff was taken—that the fanatic Russians could not withstand the valor of the brave Allies. It had been charged that slaves were chattels. That was true in a sense according to law. But observe the difference of a word. They were called *mere* chattels. Now, it was undesirable to chattelize men. The etymology of the word was "cattle." But slaves were not mere chatteis. The fact that a slave could be sold did not make him a horse. Killing a slave was murder. The question, however, was this: was the holding of slaves right, or was it wrong? They did not hold that it was right in every case—that it was *semper et ubique* right. If a horde of Algerines were to invade New-York, make prisoners of a large number of the inhabitants, carry them to Algeria, put them in chains and degrade them by bondage, he would hold it right to rise against their brutual oppressors, and assume the position to which their intellectual and moral superiority entitled them. It was argued that the slave was degraded. In the case of African Slavery, the colored population had been 1,000 years in bondage—nay, more than that, by their own degradation. To grease men like Mr. GARRISON and set them to work in the sun, as slaves, would be to degrade them, and therefore would be wrong. But the blacks have been a degraded race for centuries. Slavery has not degraded them. Compare the old slaves of Virginia with the new slaves introduced into the more Southern States by evasions of the law making the African Slave-Trade a capital offence, and see what an intellectual superiority is enjoyed by the former. If Slavery degraded them, he would go against it with all his heart, and say it was an outrageous wrong. But Slavery had raised three millions out of a state of idolatry to be Christians, every one of them. That did not degrade them. To avoid mistaken inferences, he would here say that he wished Slavery done away with, and he believed Slavery was sinful in the broad general sense in which war is sinful; but he did not believe it sinful for GEORGE WASHINGTON to assert the freedom of his country, and gain it by the sword. The question whether Slavery was an abnormal institution to be done away with, had nothing to do with the question. He believed Christianity was to raise our race, and elevate the whole of them, but the greatest progress of Christianity would never destroy the inequalities of society. He granted that Slavery was abnormal, and so the institution of step-mothers was abnormal; it was unnatural to take the children of one mother and give another mother absolute power over them. And yet step-mothers would hardly be done away with. In reference to the subject now in discussion, he would read a passage to which he had alluded yesterday, and which, he thought, had not been sufficiently kept in view. In the 3d chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Colossians, and beginning with the 18th verse, they would find the command: "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands as it is fit in the Lord." There was nothing said about their rights; they had rights, undoubtedly; but the injunction on them was that they were to do their duty. The doctrine had not originated then that Abraham was to obey Sarah, and say to her, "Do just as you please, my dear," but it was Sarah who was to obey Abraham. Then it was added, "Husbands, love your wives and be not bitter against them." It was in that love they were to find their protection, and it was the best protection they could have. Then the relations between parent and child are treated of in the same tone; and then to servants he says, "Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye-service as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God." Here, it would be seen, the Apostles began with the most tender relations, and ended with the lowest. That been questioned whether this word "servants" here meant slaves. It had been said that the original, *doulos*, was the word for a hired servant, but Dr. ROBINSON, in his Lexicon, tells us that *misthotes* is the word invariably employed in that sense.

In conclusion, he said he wanted the question settled now. If Slavery was a sin, let the Assembly say so. "We do not mean to take any retrogade movement," said the report; so the Assembly had been saying for a good many years, and yet it had been retrogading all the way. The longer they discussed the question the more ground they lost. Again he hoped they would take a definite action on it.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE.

The discussion was here interupted by

Dr. SMITH, who said the order for the day was an address on the subject of the systematic beneficent movement in England, by Rev. Mr. CATHER, of Ulster, Ireland, to whom an invitation had been sent to that effect.

Preliminary to Mr. CATHER'S address,

Mr. JOHN GALLAWAY, Secretary of the American Beneficent Society in Philadelphia, made a brief and interesting statement of the origin, object and success of the Society he represented.

Rev. Mr. CATHER was then introduced, and delivered an excellent address on the character and results of the system, in the community from which he came. In Ireland, he said, the effect of the movement was to quadruple contributions for religious and charitable purposes.

Rev. Mr. JENKINS, of Philadelphia, moved a resolution of fraternal greeting and thanks to Mr. CATHER, which was adopted unanimously.

Judge JESSUP submitted a series of resolutions recommending the movement generally and the Society in Philadelphia to the friendly regard of all the Churches, which were seconded and adopted.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AGAIN.

Dr. WISNER obtained the floor, and proceeded to speak to the motion in regard to the reports on Slavery. He expressed his great sorrow at Dr. PARKER'S speech. Somebody had insinuated, he said, that the Abolitionists had procured Dr. PARKER to make that speech. He denied it. [Laughter.] Brother PARKER, in his speech on Wednesday, made allusion to JOHN BUNYAN, than whom allusion could be made to no better man. It struck him that the difference between JOHN BUNYAN'S dream and Mr. PARKER'S speech was, that the dream was a reality, and the speech was but a dream. [Renewed laughter.] The brother had labored to show that Slavery was a divine institution, as much as the relation between husband and wife, and parent and child. But it was admitted by the brother, and it had been asserted by the Moderator of the Old School Assembly, that Christian men in the South so regarded it—that Slavery was an evil. Now, was the relation between husband and wife, or between parent and child, an evil? The brother had also said, yesterday, that whenever the blacks were intelligent enough and had the power, they might lawfully revolutionize the system. On the same principle, if a wife, if she should happen to be stronger than her husband, should rise up against him, conquer him, claim woman's rights, and demand to be considered as the head of the family. Why should his son, when he got large enough to knock him down, act independently, and go it against his father? [Laughter.] The very fact that Slavery was an evil was *prima facie* proof that the Bible does not uphold it. The Brother, in arguing from the Bible, had begun with what he said was the tenderest relation—that of husband and wife, and ended with what another brother at his, the speaker's side, said was the toughest. [Laughter.] And it was the toughest. There could be no tougher relation than that of master and slave. If, however, Dr. PARKER could show him a single line in the Old or New Testament to sustain that Slavery was right, then he would yield the point that Slavery was a Biblical institution. It was one thing, however, to set forth the best manner of regulating a thing, and another to uphold it. He would not even contend that *doulos* meant *hired servants*, but admitted that it meant a slave, according to the Roman manner; but that proved nothing. He would argue the question on the Bible at a fitting time with any brother. The reverend brother had admitted that slaves were chattels, but said a man was adjudged by the law as guilty of murder if he killed a slave. Why the law would punish a man if he maltreated his horse. And he would ask how many men had been hung at the South for killing slaves? How could they be hung when the law provided that the oath of a slave could not be received under such circumstances in a court of justice against a white man? He (the speaker) made a distinction between Slavery as a system being sin, and Slavery *per se* being sin. He never said that Slavery was a sin, *per se*. If Slavery was a sin, *per se*, there was no ground for exception. Their brethren of the South, on this question, were, he contended, to be treated like brethren,—as bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. If they wished to convince their Southern brethren that they were wrong, let them treat them as brethren, and endeavor to convince them that the system was a sin against God, and ought to be abandoned as soon as possible. There was nothing to be gained by abusing them about it. One of the effects of such a course was to be seen in the fact that at the South the Old School had 94,000 brethren in communion with it, while the New School had but 15,000. These brethren had remained by this Assembly, notwithstanding the false reports that efforts would be made to thrust them out. And had it not been for those reports a large portion of the South would be with them till this day. These men were stigmatized as Abolitionists for remaining with this body, and should their sacrifices be disregarded?

A CHALLENGE.

Dr. ROSS—I accept the brother's challenge in regard to the Scripture argument.

Dr. WISNER—Does the brother propose to go into it here?

Dr. ROSS—Yes, Sir.

Dr. WISNER—Well, I did not propose to go into it here.

Dr. ROSS—You gave the challenge and I accept it.

Dr. WISNER—I said I would argue it at the proper time; but it is no matter. Go ahead.

Dr. BEMAN suggested that the discussion of Slavery in this place now was not in order.

Judge JESSUP showed that it was, whereupon

Dr. BEMAN withdrew his objection, and

Dr. ROSS proceeded.

SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE.

He said he was not a Slaveholder, and yet on this floor he might advocate the extreme view on that subject. No man in regard to Slavery had exercised greater self-denial than himself, for he had emancipated his slaves!" —[applause]—and if he had their money value now it would be some $40,000. Now, in the Providence of God, he had not one dollar;—not that in manumitting his slaves he gave away all that he was worth, for he was worth much more at that time; but it had all gone away from him. He had always advocated the Slavery agitation, as he had advocated every other agitation—to bring out the light and life of the Gospel of Jesus. We are now in advance of our position 25 years ago, although different interpretations might be put on that advance. The Bible, in regard to the subject of Slavery was far better understood at the South to-day than it was 25 years ago, and the result of that was that while they of the South felt there were great evils in the systems, yet they were convinced that God did not look frowningly from Heaven upon ownership in man.

In the North the result was that whatever might be the agitation arising from political struggles for political power, the Northern thinking mind was nearer to the South on this question of the Bible in relation to Slavery than it had ever been before. Twenty-five years ago, we could not have had such a book as Uncle Tom's Cabin—a book so touching that he had wept over it. It was a remarkable book; every fact in it was proved, and every impression was false. But there was nothing more horrible in it than the murder of PARKMAN in enlightened Cambridge. Mrs. STOWE had piled up isolated enormities, and left the impression that these grave the proper view of the South. But was that a fair way of dealing with a great question? But withal, the North was making great strides on the question. If it went on in this way, so accustomed was it to run things down, that he feared in ten years more the South would have to fold its arms and cry "forbear!" to the North, in its Pro-Slavery proclivities. Twenty-five years ago, at the South, the most philanthropic minds and the most statesmanlike ability had arrived at Bible results on Slavery, but unconsciously to themselves. When told that the Bible condemned the system, they would mock at the speaker and the Bible both. Now, however, in understanding the Bible, they paid a respect to it that was unknown before, and thus gave to preachers of the Gospel a vast moral power. Here in the North, on the contrary, the most radical Abolitionists were the rankest infidels. And he wished this Assembly to consider whether the Bible was not being thrown into the cauldron, and melted, and twisted, and moulded into Sharpe's rifles. As to the Detroit resolutions, he would say they meant everything or nothing. They were like the gum-elastic conscience, that could be made to cover a multitude of sins, or none at all. They were a bowl of punch:

"A little sugar to make it sweet,
A little lemon to make it sour,
A little water to make it weak,
And a little brandy to give it power." [Laughter.]

It talked about a man's holding slaves from motives of humanity. What did that mean? His question whether a man might hold 3,000 slaves without sin had never been answered. It was merely a question of power and capacity. Did God look down with anger upon the Emperor of Russia because he held 60,000,000 of serfs? Why, if he held three from motives of humanity he might hold 30, or 300, or 3,000, or 60,000,000, if he was able. And if he administered his trust properly, and was as good as he was great, he was a God on earth! Not one of the Northern gentlemen who had discussed the question yesterday had referred to the Bible, but one, and he was a Northern man advocating Southern views. Whenever the Bible was brought up they ran away from the good, plain, English Bible, and drowned themselves in the fog of the Hebrew or Greek. He did not like this Doctor-of-Divinity mode of dealing with the matter. If we were to have priests he would as soon go to Rome and have a Latin priest, as go to the East for a Greek or Hebrew one. He brought there to-day the English Bible, King JAMES' Bible, with its magnificent dedication; and it showed the source of the power over man to have been given by God himself to the family, first to Adam, and then to Noah. If that were so, then all the theories drawn from BLACKSTONE, and PALEY, and HOBBES, as to the source of power in human society, were not true. Men never entered into a social compact of their own accord. They were never all savages. There was no such thing as an abstract right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, because every man came into the world with all those rights already circumscribed by the fact of his being born in the human family—in the clan, the state, the empire; for the clan, the state, the empire were only congeries of families; not an item of power could exist in any country, but was already in the family as ordained of God.

The reverend gentleman directed the attention of the Assembly to the 21st chapter of Exodus, which regulates the relation between master and slave, and prescribes the rights of the female slave.

Dr. WISNER asked if he regarded the Bible as sustaining Slavery?

Dr. ROSS—Yes, Sir, certainly. I have a principle that will sustain that. I am not disposed to dodge any question or any principle. I fear neither North nor South. I don't fear Hell. I fear only God. The 25th chapter of Leviticus, he argued, established unanswerably that the Bible recognized and maintained Slavery; and in regard to the occasional violations of the marriage obligations which occurred, he said, at the South under the system of Slavery, he quoted the authority of Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS to show that the marriage relation here was unsound, because, whilst 80 or 90 cases of divorces would be before a single Court in a Northern city during a year, they never heard of a divorce in South Carolina. And objectionable as might be the selling of women in Slavery, could it be denied that both in Europe and America women were disposed of in a manner that virtually amounted to a sale; not, it was true, in the market-place, but on the rosewood sofa, between the long-faced father or mother and the gentleman purchaser, who may, perhaps, be some disgusting old brute whom the young girl would no more suffer to touch her than she would endure the touch of a baboon, were it not for his money. In regard to the main question, however, he would affirm that the declaration of an eternal right and wrong in the nature of things was rank atheism. Where there was no law, there was no sin; right was conformity with the law, wrong was non-conformity with it. And if there was no law against polygamy among the Jews there was no sin. He thought he had them there. [Laughter.] Yes, he had them. [Renewed laughter.] It was wrong, in New-York, for a man to marry his sister. Why? Was it wrong in the nature of things?

Dr. WISNER—Certainly.

Dr. ROSS—I deny it; Abrabam married his half-sister; and there is not a word in the Bible forbidding it till the 18th chapter of Leviticus. The right of a man to have more wives than one was not only not forbidden, but it was sanctioned in that day; it was no sin. Among the blessings which the Lord promised to give to David was, that he would give to his bosom the wives of his masters. But as men went to be morally developed and elevated, new commands were given unto them; until now, the law was that a man could have but one wife, and God would send us to hell if we dared to transgress his law. For what was sin? The naked, solitary self will of the created I Am, in opposition to the non-created I Am. It was telling God right to his face that "I, a poor, miserable creature, will not submit my will to His."

A PERTINENT QUERY.

JUDGE JESSUP—I would ask the brother whether, if the laws of South Carolina and the state of society existing there, laid no impediments, that it would be a Christian duty of Mr. AIKEN to manumit his 5,000 slaves?

Dr. ROSS—I will answer that in this way, that to settle that question might take a very wide reach of thought. It depends on what Mr. AIKEN would deem to be the result, for good or evil, of that emancipation to South Carolina, to the South, and this great Republic.

Dr. ADAMS asked whether the object of this discussion had not now been attained, and whether they might not at once take the question. Without wishing to limit or repress any expression of opinion, he would say he thought all due latitude had been allowed.

Dr. BOYD regretted exceedingly the course that this discussion had taken, but wished to say a few words on the point which he conceived to be that for the consideration of this Assembly.

It was moved and seconded that the hour of adjournment be postponed for half an hour, in order to allow Dr. BOYD to make his speech.

Mr. REED said that under the Detroit resolutions an impeachment of their integrity and truthfulness rested upon them, and anything that would be a restriction of fair and free expression of sentiment on this subject would be considered as very unfraternal.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH advocated an adjournment, in order to give an opportunity for full discussion, and an adjournment took place accordingly.

COMMUNION SERVICE.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the Assembly met for communion service.

NOTE.—Rev. Mr. HOLLEY, the speaker in the debate on Wednesday, who asserted that if they once established the principle that Slavery was condemned by the Bible, he would immediately abandon it, is a Commissioner from Mississippi, and not from Missouri, as is inadvertently stated in our report of his speech on that day.

BOARDING.

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New-York Daily Times

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Senator Sumner's Speech.

Being unable, in consequence of the pressure of advertisements and important news upon our columns, to present the speech of Senator SUMNER upon the affairs of Kansas in our regular sheet, we shall publish it, together with the remarks of Senators CASS, DOUGLAS and MASON, and the debate which followed, in a SUPPLEMENT to the TIMES, on Saturday morning next. This debate is one of the most interesting and important that has occurred in the Senate of the United States for many years. Our readers, we are confident, will be glad to receive it in a connected shape, in large type and in a readable form.

Extra copies of this Supplement can be obtained by agents and others, if applied for at once, at *one dollar a hundred*.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails, dispatched South by the afternoon train, reached this City about midnight. We give elsewhere an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, together with such extracts from our foreign files as the lateness of the hour will permit. The papers, however, contain little beyond the summary of the *Canada's* news already telegraphed from Halifax. A speech by Mr. DALLAS, at the Royal Literary Fund dinner recently given in London, will be found quite readable.

☞ The joint resolution to allow Dr. KANE and the officers associated with him in the Arctic Expedition to receive testimonials from the British Government was passed by the Senate yesterday. No other business was done in either House, on account of the death of Mr. MILLER, Representative from Missouri.

Free-Soilism in Kansas.

We have received a long communication from some person who does himself the injustice of suppressing his name,—denouncing with the utmost virulence those settlers in Kansas who desire to make it a Free State,—as Abolitionists, traitors, &c., &c. The following concluding clause of this fulmination may serve as a specimen brick:

"*Free-Soilism* is an abomination, an emanation from the lower regions, calculated to drench in blood this glorious Republic. A lying, hypocritical fanaticism, which must and will be met by the Freemen of the country, much as you may affect to sneer at the 'militia.' As a citizen of Pennsylvania, I still guarantee a hundred thousand men, lovers of Freedom, 'armed and equipped,'—any number, in fact, that may be necessary—to put down the deadly foes of Human Freedom, who, in their fiendish 'shrieks' for negroes, would sacrifice the last hope, the only home of Liberty."

All this is very ferocious and very patriotic. It is a sort of trash with which the advocates and champions of Slavery have stuffed the ears of credulous people for a good while. We are inclined to think that it is losing its force. The mass of the people are beginning to understand it.

Our correspondent was writing about Kansas "Free-Soilism" in Kansas, he may, perhaps, be aware means simply the desire and determination of the people of that Territory that it shall be a *Free* Territory and a *Free* State. The Kansas-Nebraska bill gives them, in explicit terms, the right to make it a Free Territory, if they see fit; and their "Free-Soilism" is nothing more than the exercise of this right. Yet our correspondent is for calling out the militia and pledges himself, "as a Pennsylvanian," for at least a hundred thousand volunteers, to force the people of Kansas to make it a *Slave* State. This is his idea of popular sovereignty. It is by no means peculiar to him. The Border Ruffians of Missouri,—and President PIERCE share it with him. They concur with him in the doctrine that it is fanaticism and treason for the people of Kansas to avail themselves of the rights conferred upon them in express terms by the Nebraska bill, and are ready as he is to butcher them in cold blood for attempting so to do.

The experience of Kansas has effectually dispelled whatever of terror and odium once attached to this outcry of fanaticism and Abolitionism, which the defenders of Slavery have long been accustomed to raise whenever any movement was on foot which they did not like. Just the same charges are made against the people of Kansas for endeavoring to make that Free State, as would be made against men for seeking to abolish Slavery in South Carolina. If a crusade should be started here for the abolition of Slavery in all the Southern States, the actors in it could not be more vehemently denounced than are the people of Kansas for exercising an unquestionable and undisputed right. Epithets so loosely applied,—denunciations so recklessly hurled, lose all their force. When a man is called an abolitionist and a fanatic, merely for trying to keep Slavery out of his own State,—these terms come to be deemed reproachful. And one result of the present Kansas crusade will be to reconcile men to being called fanatics and abolitionists, who have hitherto dreaded the epithets as much as they have opposed the principles to which they are legitimately applied. The champions of Slavery in Kansas are sowing Anti-Slavery and Abolition seed broadcast over the Free States of the Union. They must not be surprised if, at no distant day, the old fable is again realized and these dragon's teeth spring up armed men.

The Crampton Quibble.

The world has been now, for many months, in the moated grange of this enlistment case, and is calling out, like LEONORA, "I am weary and weary, and would that I were dead." Surely there stand before our Government now ample materials on which to build a decisive action. All parties have been fully heard. Our elaborate Secretary, Mr. MARCY, has had ample opportunity to exhibit his profound acquaintance with PUFFENDORF and GROTIUS, and Lord CLARENDON, with his native cunning keenly sharpened by his encounters with the great diplomatic athletæ in Paris, to give us another charming display of that ingenious frankness which is his forte. Further bickerings about morning calls, and what Mr. BUCHANAN said to somebody, and somebody said to some other body, and small things of that class, are beside the question. We can receive no additional light on the main matter. The common sense of the country gathers, from all the flimsy shelling thrown around it, the kernel of the question in its grasp.

The British Government, under the inspiration of certain individuals in this quarter, ambitious of an opportunity to signalize their zeal and win distinction, commenced recruiting in our dominions, in violation of our laws. We have little doubt that the British Government warned its agents against any infringement of our laws. Governments, especially when they are about to infringe laws, always do. The "don't-nail-his-ear-to-the-pump" inuendo in such affairs is, however, well understood. But, even giving full credit for the most sincere desire not to infringe our laws, and passing over the almost gay audacity with which Mr. CRAMPTON and our dear departed friend Mr. STANLEY, of this City, distributed their autographs among those *proved* to have infringed them, the case simply stands in the form in which a similar one was once most forcibly placed by a witty British Judge.

A man was once brought before Lord GUILLAMORE, Chief Justice of the Irish Bench, whom it was clearly proved had stolen a sheep, but who showed by many witnesses in his defence that he was a person of high character and most excellent intentions. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said the Judge, "here is a man of the highest possible character and most admirable intentions, who has stolen a sheep, and you will find accordingly." So say we to the country. Here is a Government and its agents of the highest character and most excellent intentions, who have violated our laws; what punishment, please you? Indeed, Lord CLARENDON, when he admits that the recruiting could not be carried on "without being attended with circumstances which might give rise to discussions," makes as candid a confession as could be expected from one of the most skillful diplomats of the Council of Paris.

Let us have no more, then, of PUFFENDORF or debating about dates. If our Government considers it due to the dignity of this country, and to the severe maintenance of that neutrality which has been bequeathed to us as a guardian principle by the founders of our Republic, to insist on Mr. CRAMPTON's recall, and they should not have otherwise mooted the question, let Messrs. CRAMPTON, BARCLAY & Co. be at once presented their passports. Personally, there can be no objection to these gentlemen. There is much in the antecedents of Mr. CRAMPTON, and much, let us add, in his character and conduct here, to entitle him to the assurances of our high regard. If recently a few flaws have been found in his memory, and he has been caught in a stray fib, these failings are deemed ornaments in the profession to which he belongs. BUCHANAN, too, has fairly eclipsed him in his blunders. Then Mr. BARCLAY, during a long reign in this City, has won a golden opinion among every class. But our regrets for their departure would be considerably softened by the consciousness that diplomats, dying of over-zeal, as they do, fall martyrs to a great cause, and are sure to find, in another world, even, a fairer crown than they have worn in this.

If, on the other hand, the apology tendered by Lord CLARENDON—and we are bound to pronounce it as full as could well be expected—be deemed sufficient compensation to our violated laws, let it at once, and in a spirit of generosity as becomes a manly nation, be accepted. But let it be distinctly understood that the inspiration which dictates its acceptance is not drawn from PUFFENDORF, but from that spirit which we believe animates the hearts of both peoples, of making every sacrifice rather than encounter a war between two countries united by the ties of a common faith, a common tongue and a common freedom.

The Latest Outrage.

Senator SUMNER, while sitting in his seat in the United States Senate yesterday, was brutally assaulted by one BROOKS, aided by KEITT, of South Carolina,—both members of Congress from that State. BROOKS struck SUMNER upon the head with a heavy cane several times,—knocking him down, and injuring him very seriously. A more infamous crime has never been perpetrated even in Washington. It remains to be seen whether the Senate of the United States will take any steps to punish this most flagrant and disgraceful breach of its privileges. That a man capable of so ruffian-like and cowardly an act, is at all sensitive to the opinion that decent men everywhere will entertain of his conduct, is not likely. But BROOKS has certainly earned for himself universal contempt and detestation.

☞ The Albany *Atlas and Argus* imitates the *Express* of this City in misrepresenting the position of the TIMES upon the admission of Kansas, by garbling its quotations. We have said, and we repeat, that "if the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution could be decided upon its merits *without reference to consequences*, we should oppose it:"—and we gave our reasons therefor. But we also proceeded to say, that under existing circumstances, and in view of the fact that the rejection of Kansas would involve far greater evils than could possibly flow from any irregularities in her application, we were for *waiving these* and admitting her at once into the Union under the Free-State Constitution. All this the *Atlas and Argus* suppresses,—leaving upon its readers an impression as to our views precisely the opposite of the truth.

What Next?

When Congress refused to investigate the conduct of one of its members who had been guilty of taking the life of a fellow-being in a brutal affray, and permitted him to enter the House of Representatives with the unatoned blood of his victim on his hands, and to take part in the public business, as though nothing remarkable had happened—it gave its sanction to the revolting ruffianism which had ended so tragically, and set a premium upon such murderous conduct, which could not but induce others to emulate. The brutal attack upon Senator SUMNER, yesterday, by a member of Congress from the "chivalric" State of South Carolina, was the natural result of the action of Congress towards the member from California who murdered the Irish waiter at Willard's Hotel. The present Congress will be pre-ëminent for its ruffianism. Never, since a Speaker of the Arkansas Legislature murdered one of its members while sitting in his seat, has there been so great an outrage committed in this country as the attack upon Senator SUMNER yesterday. It is not the disgrace which such acts of violence bring upon the American name abroad, that should humiliate us as Americans, but the deadly stab they inflict upon the principles of republican freedom, and the triumph which they afford to the enemies of our free institutions in Europe. How can any advocate of democracy stand up in defence of its institutions, when its enemies can point to such scenes as are daily witnessed in Washington, where freedom of speech is a fiction, as the natural product of our system? The outburst of Congressional brutality commenced in Washington this season by the attack, as cowardly as it was atrocious, by a member of Arkansas on the correspondent of a New-York paper, who was notoriously a non-combatant. This outrage was allowed to pass without any investigation. Next followed the disgraceful affair at Willard's Hotel, in which a member from California deliberately kifled a waiter; and now our columns contain the details of the ruffianly attack by a member from South Carolina on one of the most courteous and gentlemanly members of the Senate, while he was quietly engaged in writing at his desk in the Senate chamber. In the other instances there were mitigating circumstances which might be urged in extenuation of the offenders—hot blood and wounded self-pride might be pleaded in their defence. But in the case of the ruffian BROOKS and his confederate KEITT, there is not an extenuating circumstance. Neither of them had been in any manner personally touched by Senator SUMNER, and the assault upon him is only another proof of the deep-seated malignity which rankles in the heart of the Pro-Slavery Party against the cause of popular freedom, and which will respect neither age, nor position, nor genius, nor place. There is no sanctuary from its unreasoning and bitter ferocity.

If these South Carolinians who made this scandalous and murderous assault upon Senator SUMNER had not felt themselves sure of being sustained by the body of which they are members, we should not have had to record the humiliating occurrence. And the indignation which the affair will excite wherever there is a sentiment of honor left in the breasts of human beings, must be increased by the reflection that it is by the mean subserviency to the slaveocracy of the South of a New-England President, a New-England Secretary of State, who was once Governor of New-York, of a New-England Attorney-General, a Northern Postmaster-General, and a Northern Chief of the Home Department, that such a state of things have been fostered and encouraged.

While we are anxiously waiting for tidings from the seat of war in Kansas, where the great struggle for Freedom is going on, the war has broken out nearer home, and the lawless ruffianism of the border territory has manifested its presence in the National Capitol. We may well inquire, "what next?"

From Kansas.

We have letters from our own Kansas Correspondents, down to the 12th of May. They give some interesting particulars concerning the condition of affairs at Lawrence, which have not before reached us. Gov. SHANNON has proclaimed his purpose, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, to compel the people of Lawrence to obey the laws and acknowledge the authority of the Territorial Legislature;—and has declared that the large body of armed men which was approaching the city was only the *posse* which the Marshal had summoned, to aid him in the enforcement of those enactments. The people of Lawrence, it is also stated, had resolved to permit the Marshal to enter the city and to make arrests, but only with a small *posse*. They were resolved to resist the entrance of the gang of ruffians at whose head he was marching against them. Colonel SUMNER, in reply to a request made to him, that he would interpose for the protection of the people, had declared, as we presumed he would, that he was acting under explicit orders from Washington, and that he could not move in the matter at all *except at the request of Governor* SHANNON. At the outset, therefore, if the Marshal attempts to march the army of Missourians who have been enrolled as his *posse* into Lawrence, the fight will be between them and the citizens. If they should be repelled, as we hope and believe they would be, then Gov. SHANNON would probably summon Col. SUMNER to his aid. In such an event, the Colonel says, after he has once been invited to interpose by Gov. SHANNON, he will be at liberty *to exercise his own discretion*. In such an event, we believe his sound judgment and upright intentions would enable him to restore peace, without encroachment upon the rights of the people of KANSAS.

The crisis for them is one of peril. There is great reason to fear that blood will be shed in Kansas,—that the emigrants who have gone thither from New-England, New-York and the Western States, will be butchered in cold blood for no other crime than for having asserted the rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the Nebraska bill. Such an event could not fail to arouse the public sentiment of the Free States to the highest pitch of indignation. The first conflict in which blood shall be shed will probably be the signal for thousands of men in Missouri and Arkansas to rush to the scene of strife. Those in the free West who are unwilling to see their brethren in Kansas thus ruthlessly slaughtered, for daring to assert their rights, will be impelled to hasten to their aid. And a civil strife may be thus commenced, the extent of which no one can predict.

The Hero of Kars.

Some of the little incidents which occurred during the Crimean war are singularly typical of the French and English military systems. It is related by the English historian of the battles of of Alma, Inkermann and Balaklava, that in the midst of one of these bloody engagements, a French General, seeing an Irish soldier of the 88th Regiment holding his ground gallantly against some half dozen Russian assailants, bore him on his charger to the rear, and kneeling, kissed his hand in deep devotion to his valor. It is told by the same historian that at another time another soldier of the same country, having, when made prisoner, shaken off a few brace of Russian guardians, he was presented, by an English General who witnessed the feat, with a five pound note as premium. Human hearts need sun as well as coats. It is probable that while the first of these will remember to his last hour the beautiful token of devotion to his valor, the other wasted in an evening's debauchery the material tribute to his brute fight. The fault of the English system is that it makes no appeal to that sympathy which dwells in every human heart. In England the recruiting sergeant first makes his victim drunk and then presents him with a momentary bounty. In France they appeal to a higher feeling. There is scarcely a book-shop in a country village in which may not be seen a series of pictures, first of the young soldier in the glittering guise of battle starting for his regiment, his mother as he passes into the distance, standing on some height and watching him as he departs with a proud joy breaking through her tears,—next, he is seen on the battle-field, a *sœur de charité* bending over him as he lies and soothing the wound he has purchased in the cause of the glory of France—again, and you see him returning to the home from which he started like Claude Melnotte, an officer high in rank with the ribbon of honor on his breast, and his native village pouring out to meet him and crying "*la gloire*." It is such pictures, appealing to higher inspirations than pounds and pence, which fill the armies of France and gave to NAPOLEON the soldiers that carried his eagles half over the earth. But in England patriotism is priced by pence, and men will grow every day more and more calculating.

If the hero of Kars, General WILLIAMS, had been a French soldier, he would have the ribbon of the legion of honor on his breast, and a parade on the Boulevards, where half France would come out, as the Romans did of old to him who did not despair of his country, to give him welcome. General WILLIAMS is, however, an English officer. So he gets a baronetcy and a thousand a year, and is made comfortable, not glorious.

But the most remarkable part of the matter is that this brave officer who exhibited more military genius than any British officer in the East, can never be promoted to a higher rank owing to his being an artillery officer, commanding generals always being taken from the infantry.

The Right of Enlistment.

The Earl of CLARENDON, in the letter to Secretary MARCY which we published yesterday, justifies the action of the British Government in seeking indirectly to enlist troops from within our territory, by the plea that our laws did not in terms forbid it. He says:

"In every State, whatever may be its form of Government, there is a sovereign power; that sovereign power may impose upon the subjects or citizens of such State what duties, obligations and restrictions it may think fit, and it is a necessary conclusion that when the sovereign power puts a limit to its enactments, whether of obligations or of prohibition, *it means to leave its subjects or citizens free in regard to all matters not within the enactments of the law.* * * * The sovereign power of the United States might, if it had chosen to do so, have followed its citizens with a prohibitory enactment beyond the territory of the United States; but it has not thought fit to do so, and the just and inevitable conclusion is that what it might have forbidden, but has not forbidden, it has designedly allowed; that is to say, in other words, that it is the policy of the United States to prevent foreign enlistments within the United States, but that *it is not the policy of the United States to forbid the citizens of the United States to enlist, when out of the United States, into the service of foreign States*, if they should choose to do so.

Such being the state of this matter, it is obvious that the British Government cannot justly be charged with any disregard of the policy of the United States, nor with any disrespect to their sovereign rights, by taking into the Queen's military service any persons, who, having come from the United States, freely and without contract or engagement, into a British Territory, might there be willing to enlist."

We do not propose to controvert this position;—but merely to say that upon the principles which he has thus laid down the Earl of CLARENDON is forever precluded from complaining to the United States of WALKER's proceedings in Central America,—nor can he successfully contest the right of Americans to join WALKER or any other person outside of our limits, in a war upon Costa Rica or upon Cuba. The principles which he invokes in defence of the British Government will protect much more flagrant acts than have ever been perpetrated by adventurers from the United States. WALKER may advertise to-morrow in every section of this country, that all persons who may present themselves at his head-quarters will be enlisted into his army:—and if twenty thousand Americans were to avail themselves of the invitation, the Earl of CLARENDON could not complain. He speaks of persons who may have gone from the United States "freely, without contract or engagement, into a British territory." But he acknowl-

[illegible] Government authorized ... to all such persons that they would be ... Did not such assurances, of necessity, ... the idea of an engagement,—a quasi ... His Lordship, it seems to us, is commi... resort to a very disingenuous mode of ... order to defend the conduct of Mr. C...

☞ The Press of the City yesterday sustained a wholesale rebuke at the hands of Rev. Dr. JUNKIN, in the Old School Presbyterian Assembly. The Moderator of the Assembly having seen fit to correct a report of his remarks published in an evening paper, Dr. JUNKIN found the opportunity convenient for the visitation of a general censure upon the Press, to which, he said, the Assembly had freely opened its doors, and from which, in return for the courtesy, that body had a right to receive fair treatment. The Doctor forgets that the sessions of this body are always open; that it is the general convocation of the representatives of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; that the members of that denomination scan its proceedings with care, and that sentiments conceived in the captious spirit which seems to have actuated the Doctor on this occasion will not add to his own reputation for prudence nor redound to the credit of the body. Such wholesale reflections as those in which the Doctor indulged subserve no good purpose. It will be seen from our report that a different view of the case was taken by Judge FINE and Rev. Dr. PRIME.

MEN WITHOUT SOULS.—The *European Times* says:

"It seems that our loss by death and casualties of all kinds in the course of the war did not exceed 22,600 men, whereas the loss of the enemy amounted to *half a million of souls.*"

From this we should infer that there were either no souls lost by the British, or no men by the Russians, during the war.

Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Signor MANZOCCHI gave an exceedingly good concert last night, but for some reason or other failed to attract the audience he had a right to expect, with such singers as Mesdames MARETZEK and VENTALDI, and Signors BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, ROVERE and GASPARONI. The programme was purely Italian and vocal. It was rendered in excellent style, especially by the ladies, who were in good voice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A grand Concert, volunteered by Mlle. ELIZA VALENTINI for the building fund of the Church for Deaf Mutes, came off here last night, and attracted an overflowing house. The programme was exceedingly liberal, embracing no less than fourteen pieces rendered by Mme. DE LUSSAN, Miss F. H. READ, (recitation,) Mlle. VALENTINI, Mrs. SHEEHAN and Mons. HALMA. The *bénéficiaire* is a well known teacher, and although not often seen in the concert room has a host of friends who delight in hearing her sing. She is entitled to praise not only for her efforts on this occasion, but for the material aid she has fortunately been able to bestow on one of our noblest Institutions. Mme. DE LUSSAN is a very charming vocalist, with a pure and well cultivated voice—hitherto monopolized by our sister City of Brooklyn. She sings with such taste and skill that we are surprised she has not made the acquaintance of a New-York audience before. Mrs. FANNING H. READ recited an act from a manuscript tragedy, which we were unable to hear, in consequence of the surging of the dense crowd. Mrs. SHEEHAN possesses a powerful contralto voice, and is cultivating it under the experienced tuition of Mlle. VALENTINI. Mons. HALMA played his solo (*Tarantelle*, by VIEUXTEMPS,) effectively, and with the perfect method which seems to belong to the French school.

The last item on the programme was a remarkable specimen of unusual musical baucomb. It consisted of "The Marseilles Hymn expressly arranged for this occasion," with an accompaniment of side drums, cymbals and Chinese crackers. A scanty supplement in the shape of a French flag was added, in which the fair vocalist endeavored to wrap herself. A more delirious affair we have seldom listened to. Such banging and fizzling and screaming we never wish to hear again.

Academy of Music.

"Luisa Miller" will positively be produced tonight. Signor BADIALI has recovered from his indisposition and the other singers are all ready. There will be a fine house.

Concert.

Mr. CARL WELS gives his annual concert tonight in Dodworth's Room, and has provided a very attractive programme. Mr. GOTTSCHALK—our own incomparable pianist—will assist in the instrumental department, and Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE, with other artists, in the vocal.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WARNOCKS, HATTERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM the Irving House, to No. 293 Broadway, above Reade-st., and invite attention to their extensive and choice assortment of Summer Hats for gentlemen. Descriptions, qualities and prices too numerous to mention. Come and see.

MR. SPARROWGRASS TURNS POET.

TO MY BIG SWEETHEART.

My love has long brown curls,
And blue forget-me-not eyes;
She's the beauty of all the girls—
But I wish I was twice my size:
Then I could kiss her cheek,
Or venture her lips to taste;
But now I only reach to the ribbon
She ties around her waist.

Chocolate-drop of my heart!
I dare not breathe thy name;
Like a peppermint stick I stand apart
In a sweet but secret flame;
When you look down on me,
And the tassel atop of my cap,
I feel as if something had got in my throat,
And was choking against the strap.

I passed your garden, and there
On the clothes lines, hung a few
Pantalettes, and one tall pair
Reminded me, love, of you;
And I thought, as I swung on the gate,
In the cold by myself alone,
How soon the sweetness of hoarhound dies,
But the bitter keeps on and on.

For the remainder turn to that inimitable and popular book,

COZZENS' SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.

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For sale at all the Bookstores and on the Cars.
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HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

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One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CAUTION TO HATTERS.—SOFT HATS MANUfactured in this country having been offered for sale in this City and elsewhere, containing my name and trade marks, or an imitation thereof, I deem it necessary to caution the trade against the use of any imitation of my name and trade marks in hats manufactured by them, and against selling hats not manufactured by me, containing any such imitations of my name and trade marks, and I shall take such legal measures as I may be advised are proper, against all persons who have heretofore interfered or shall hereafter interfere with my rights in these respects.

No person in this country is authorized to manufacture my celebrated medal soft hats.

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By S. J. PARDESSUS, his Agent and Attorney, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York, May 19, 1856.

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NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
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☞ **To the Medical Faculty.**—RADWAY & Co., proprietors and inventors of the celebrated R. R. REMEDIES, call upon the medical faculty to do us that justice to suffering humanity. If there are any "given-up" invalids, as incurable, lingering in the public hospitals, or in private practice, now dying with any Disease of the Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Joints, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin or Blood, or with Chronic or Scrofulous Diseases, or from Venereal, Syphilis, Fevers, and other malignant or infectious maladies, we will, on being notified of the same by the medical faculty, take charge of said "given-up-to-die cases," and restore them back to health, by the use only of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RESOLVENT AND REGULATORS.

After so many miraculous cures that have been made by these celebrated REMEDIES, and after the great success which many of the medical faculty have met with by using RADWAY'S REMEDIES in their practice, and the urgent recommendation of Dr. Frederick B. Page, Mississippi, one of the most eminent and popular writer and practitioners of the South, to the medical faculty, urging the said medical faculty to use RADWAY'S REMEDIES in their practice; also recommending the READY RELIEF as a preventive of Yellow Fever, Small-pox and Cholera; after knowing, as the medical faculty does know, the wonderful virtue of these great REMEDIES, for relieving the pain-stricken and the diseased eaten victims, and still neglecting to save life and cure disease by simple remedies—then on the heads of said medical faculty falls the fearful responsibility of so much misery and so many deaths, which otherwise might be prevented.

If there are any persons who have been pronounced incurable and beyond the reach of cure by the regular faculty, we bid you hope. We have cured hundreds, that the wisest and most eminent doctors have given up. We have cured with RADWAY'S REGULATORS AND READY RELIEF those who FIFTEEN PHYSICIANS had given up to die, and with the RENOVATING RESOLVENT persons so afflicted with Sore Ulcers, Fever Sores and Scrofula, that they had to be kept in rooms by themselves, as their bodies were so offensive to the sight that no one could remain in their presence.

We appeal to the Medical Faculty to examine our Remedies—try them in the worst and most difficult cases your hospitals or private practice will afford, and report the effects of our said Remedies to the people, as well as to the faculty. Let a Committee from your own body make this report—we will pay the advertising of the same. If you, gentlemen of the medical faculty, love the science of medicine and desire its advancement, you will find in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RESOLVENT and REGULATORS worthy discoveries to investigate. If you are true guardians of the public health, and feel desirous of alleviating the pains and miseries of your patients, and treating with success diseases that have heretofore baffled your skill, you have in RADWAY'S REMEDIES the means to help you in your works of benevolence and good to the human race.

To the public we would here state, that for all purposes of physic and derangements of the system for which you take pills you will find RADWAY'S REGULATORS far preferable to all pills or purgative medicines in use. One to three are sufficient, and will do better service than six to ten of the most approved pills in use. They never sicken or pain the patient, and always leave the bowels in a regular and healthy condition. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to be used in all cases where you feel pains—its application either internally or externally will relieve the most torturing pains.

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☞ **A Card.**—The undersigned has removed his manufactory and sale-room to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage of his numerous friends, to whom he returns his thanks for the many favors bestowed upon him during the last 15 years and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction (as usual) in the execution of their orders.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of Gold Pens and Pencils,
No. 163 Broadway.

☞ **Notice.**—The Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., having been sold, the trustees have procured a beautiful location in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to which place all the remains of the dead found in their graves and will be removed, unless otherwise indicated by surviving friends. Mr. JAMES S. HALL, Sexton of the Church, will attend daily at the Church from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive intimation from the friends of the departed, and give any information desired.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 159 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

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It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **For Sale or to Let**—The five years' lease of a large first-class five-story building, with basement, in Fulton-st., near Church-st. Rent moderate. Also, the store with basement, could be let to a good tenant. For further information, apply to EMIL MAGNUS, No. 12 North William-st.

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☞ **Bordeaux and Sauterne Wines**—In cases 1 dozen each; also choice Prunes, in tin cases, landing ex *Veritas*, from Bordeaux, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the Carman who moved a piano forte from No 168 42d-st., between 8th-av and Broadway, on or about the 20th of April. The piano was 6 octave, all round corners, No. 334, rosewood case. Address JOHN J. SMITH, assignee, 333 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—The members of Montgomery Lodge, No. —, F. and A. M., are requested to assemble at the lodge room, corner Grand and Centre-sts., at 1 P. M., THIS DAY, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Br. P. M., ALEX J. HENDERSON. Members of the fraternity in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order.
Jos. S. COHEN, Sec'y. LIONEL JACOBS, W. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. WILLIAM R. ALGER, of Boston, will deliver a discourse before the Union on *The Lessons of the late War in the East*, at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, at 8 o'clock. The public, and especially young men, are invited.

REV. THORNTON A. MILLS, D. D.—Will preach in the 7th st. Presbyterian Church (Dr. BURCHARD'S) next SABBATH MORNING. The pastor will commence a series of discourses to the young in the EVENING. Subject of the first lecture—*The model man.*

TEETH EXTRACTED—Positively without pain, by means of a benumbing application to the gums, by Dr. E. WILSON, Dentist, No. 27 Bond-st. This application is perfectly harmless in its effects. It simply arresting the circulation of blood around the tooth to be extracted for about half a minute, during which there is no feeling.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a very experienced nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl, with good City reference; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a thoroughly competent woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

1,000 PORTRAITS OF THE PEOPLE—For 25 and 50 cents, made and sold daily at HOLMES' Machine Picture Shop No. 289 Broadway.

A. S. LAWRENCE, JR.—ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 6 and 7 Beekman-st. ed

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Bridgeport Daily Standard.

THE INSANITY OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. BONNER, of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER has lately shown strong symptoms of insanity. Having obtained popular writers for his paper, he has been advertising it in the daily papers in the most reckless and extravagant manner. Instead of giving short and modest advertisements, he has filled whole columns with notices of THE LEDGER. In this way he has spent many thousands of dollars in the course of a few weeks. His recklessness was such that he ought, undoubtedly, to have failed. Accidentally, however, the circulation of his paper has increased beyond all precedent. When he began to throw away his money as above stated, he printed some ten thousand to fifteen thousand copies. Of late, however, the number has increased to sixty thousand, eighty thousand, one hundred thousand, and this last week to one hundred and ten thousand. Mr. B., we are sorry to say, still continues to be a good deal deranged. For instance, he insists that this great increase is owing to his system of advertising—that it was good policy for him to waste his money in advertising.

ANOTHER NEW STORY—Magnificently illustrated, entitled ASTREA CARLISLE, by that popular authoress MARY STANLEY W. GIBSON, will be commenced in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER for NEXT SATURDAY. It will be remembered that FANNY FERN and SYLVANUS COBB, Jr. now write exclusively for THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. Neither of them will write a line for any other paper hereafter. THE LEDGER is beautifully illustrated every week, and sold at the astonishingly low price of FOUR CENTS, the same as the common weekly papers charge. Buy it once, and take it home with you, and we will guarantee that you will never be without it.

HODGE ON EPHESIANS.
A COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.
BY CHARLES HODGE, D. D. 8vo. $2.
From the Presbyterian.
As the reputation of Dr. Hodge as a biblical scholar and theologian has already been fully established, we need only announce a new work from his pen to insure its ready reception. His Commentary on the Ephesians displays the ripe scholarship, the convincing exegesis, and the practical development which imparted such value to his exposition of the Epistle to the Romans. While we do not regard any man as infallible, we know of no one who is a safer guide to the study of the Scriptures than Professor Hodge.
A COMMENTARY ON THE GREEK TEXT OF THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.
BY W. S. SAMPSON, D. D. 8vo.
In the death of Dr. Sampson the Presbyterian Church had reason to mourn the loss of one of her noblest sons, and one from whom, had his life been spared, she had encouragement for large expectations. His vigorous natural mind was well cultivated, and his scholarship was accurate and thorough. Our country has produced few men who, at his time of life, have been better versed in Oriental literature.
A COMMENTARY ON HAGGAI, ZACHARIAH AND MALACHI.
BY REV. T. V. MOORE, D. D. 8vo. $2.
From the Presbyterian.
He has endeavored to occupy a middle ground between mere dry exegesis and a popular commentary for the people; the plan being to expound the meaning of the text, and accompany it with a synopsis of its important truths, in such a manner as to come within the comprehension of all intelligent readers; leaving the more practical carrying out of its teachings for the sermon or the meditations of the closet. We regard the work as one of substantial merits, highly creditable to the author, and an important addition to our biblical literature.
A COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS.
By Rev. Dr. EADIE. $2
MEMOIR OF MISS ADELAIDE LEAPER NEWTON.
MEMOIR OF JOHN M. MASON, D. D.
By Rev. Dr. VAN VECHTEN. 8vo. $2.
This is "the" Dr. MASON, the giant of the last generation. No nobler heart, no princelier person, or more commanding mind was abroad among men in the early part of this century than were given to him. And men owned and honored his greatness, and loved him even more than they honored. But he has found no suitable biographer till now. But here we see him as he was—how great, how good he was—how he looked, spake and acted—and how he came to be all that.
TYPICAL FORMS AND SPECIAL ENDS IN CREATION.
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From the Detroit Tribune.
It presents a new form of the argument in proof of intelligent and benelicent design in the Creation. It unfolds two great schemes in the Divine proceeding: First, the Law of Order, adhering to an ideal type or pattern through a wide range of organized nature; and on the other hand, the Law of Adaptation, still more rich in its illustrations of a designing goodness, in specially modifying the ruling type to serve special ends and uses. There are few readers who will not find themselves introduced to much that is new and true, and wonderful in this volume.
JACOBUS' NOTES ON MATTHEW. 12mo. 75 cts.
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JACOBUS' NOTES ON JOHN. (Ready in a few days.)
QUESTIONS ON JOHN.
THORNWELL'S DISCOURSES ON TRUTH. $1.
Published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

From the Home Journal, May 24.

IT HAS BEEN WHISPERED—That Mr. BONNER, proprietor of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, evinces a species of "madness" in keeping up such an immense outlay in the way of advertising his paper! If so, there is admirable "method in madness," which has succeeded in increasing his subscription list to one hundred thousand. The truth is, Bonner is a regular member of the craft, and feels a professional philanthropy toward the whole fraternity. There are no "mates and bounds" to his enterprise, so that it may well be feared, from present indications, that he will soon monopolize all the Post-Office Department—as he does, already, a good share of it. Among its regular contributors are, on the male side, several well-known romance writers; and on the other, and always better side, the attractive pen of the most popular authoress of the day.

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NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.
"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

$1,000 A WEEK!—This is the sum that BONNER is said to be making a week on the extraordinary sales of the NEW-YORK LEDGER. At first he lost money by the thousands of dollars; that is, he lost (?) it in advertising and in employing popular writers for his paper. Look at the result. The LEDGER has now a circulation of 127,000 copies. The *Independent*, The *Observer*, The *Advocate and Journal* and The *Evangelist*, have heretofore been considered our most extensively circulated weeklies, but now the LEDGER has THIRTY OR FORTY THOUSAND more than all of them put together.

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IN PRESS:
FOUR YEARS IN THE WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA,
THE EXPLORATIONS, SPORTING ADVENTURES, &c., &c.,
OF CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON,
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
New-York and Auburn.

NEWSMEN!—Remember that in the next number of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER (to be issued on Saturday) a NEW-STORY will be commenced. Look out and order a full supply, so that you will not run short of the first number of the Tale this time. We have had the type set up twice for THE LEDGER this week, (something that has never been done before in the United States,) in order that we might be able to fill orders in good season. Our circulation is now 127,000 copies; the new Story will doubtless run it up to 150,000. Look out and send in your orders in season

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THE ST. LOUIS PRESBYTERIAN—Edited by Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., published weekly in St. Louis, Mo. Terms $2 per annum; to clergymen, $1; in all cases in advance. GEORGE F. STRONG, Esq., delegate from St. Louis Presbytery, will be at the Assembly, and he is authorized to receipt for the *Presbyterian*.
KEITH & WOODS, Publishers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER is, next to its employment of popular writers, and the publication of immense advertisements, owing to the excellent character of the paper, and the vast amount of costly matter and engravings that it furnishes for only four cents.

CLEVER BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.
INTERESTING—AMUSING—INSTRUCTIVE.
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THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS;
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BY FRED. S. COZZENS.
With Illustrations by Darley.
One beautiful 12mo. Price $1.
Says the New-York *Evening Post:*
Mr. FREDERICK S. COZZENS, the author, by the publication of these papers, has at once achieved a reputation as one of the liveliest of our young writers and it is rare that a celebrity so sudden and so well merited, is accorded to any one.
Says the *Home Journal*, in an article comparing Irving, Dickens and Thackeray with the author:
We trust we may not seem to go beyond the record of this coterie of American and English authors, if we rank among them, thus early, the author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers."
II.
MARRIED, NOT MATED:
OR, HOW THEY LIVED AT WOODSIDE AND THROCKMORTON HALL.
BY ALICE CARY.
12mo, neat cloth, $1.
Says the Hartford *Courant:*
We like this work. It is written in an easy style, with much humor, and conveys an excellent lesson. It is too apt to be the case that young people marry with not knowing enough of each other's characters to make life happy. We recommend this book to those young persons who are thinking of the subject of matrimony.
III.
THE HIDDEN PATH.
BY MARION HARLAND,
Author of "Alone."
One elegant 12mo. Price $1 25.
From the Boston Evening Gazette.
High as has been the reputation acquired by the many authoresses of our country, we shall be mistaken if the writer of "Alone" and of "The Hidden Path" does not take, ere long, place and precedence. There is an originality in her thinking which strikes one with a peculiar force, and he finds himself often unconsciously recurring to what has had such a powerful effect upon him. She is emphatically an authoress not to be forgotten.
IV.
THE BUNSBY PAPERS;
OR, IRISH ECHOES.
BY JOHN BROUGHAM.
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From the New-York Independent.
The mother-wit of Ireland sparkles on every page of this volume, and the legends and fairy tales of the land of St. Patrick are chronicled with admirable skill. Evidently the author has kissed the blarney stone and danced within the fairy circle. He knows Ireland to the core, and his "Echoes" fully equal those of the huntsman's Lorn at Killarney.
V.
GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS.
A STORY OF VERMONT.
BY BLYTHE WHITE, JR.
One volume, 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
Groups of merry school girls,
Breath as sweet as posies!
Poet, tell me are n't they like
An avalanch of roses?
When they smile 'tis music,
Sweet as robin sings—
Are n't they just like angels—
Minus golden wings?
Bless their sunny faces,
Bless their sunny curls,
Bless their silver voices,
Brave Green Mountain Girls!
VI.
THE LADY'S GUIDE
TO PERFECT GENTILITY
IN MANNERS, DRESS AND CONVERSATION,
IN THE FAMILY, IN COMPANY, AT THE PIANO-FORTE, THE TABLE, IN THE STREET AND IN GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY.
Also, a Useful Instructor in Letter Writing, Toilet Preparations, Fancy Needle-work, Millinery, Dressmaking, Care of Wardrobe the Hair, Teeth, Hands, Lips, Complexion, etc,
BY EMILY THORNWELL,
Author of "The Young Ladies' Own Book," etc.
One handsome 12mo volume, with Steel Plate. Price 75 cents.
VII.
THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS.
12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
From a letter of the late Joseph C. Neal.
I know of a lady who, for several days after reading one of them, was continually, and often at moments the most inopportune, bursting forth into fits of violent laughter.
DERBY & JACKSON Publishers, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

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DON'T ADVERTISE—Unless you know how. It is one thing to advertise, but quite a different thing to know how to advertise. The way in which THE NEW-YORK LEDGER has been advertised is a striking instance of what liberal and judicious Advertising can do when a man has the nerve to go into it. The proprietor of THE LEDGER has set our publishers and business men generally an example in this respect worthy of imitation. Will they benefit by it?

A PHENOMENON IN LITERATURE.
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, MAY 24:
PAUL FERROLL: A TALE FROM THE FOURTH LONDON EDITION, 12mo, Cloth, $1.
NOTICES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.
From the Morning Post.
"Paul Ferroll" is a most strikingly original production. It may be regarded as a phenomenon in literature—a book that must be read, and cannot be forgotten.
From the Morning Chronicle.
The fruit of much thoughtful investigation is presented to us in the character of "Paul Ferroll." * * * We do not need to be told how he felt and why he acted thus and thus; it will be obvious to most minds from the very opening pages; but the power of the story is not weakened by this early knowledge; rather is it heightened, since the artistic force of contrast is grand and fearful in the two figures who cling so closely together in their fond human love.
From the Globe.
"Paul Ferroll" is a book that will be very much read, talked about, and marveled at.
From the Examiner.
The art displayed in presenting "Paul Ferroll" throughout the story is beyond all praise.
From the Athenæum.
The incidents of the book are extremely well managed.
From the Economist.
It is one of the most singular and striking works we have ever read.
From the John Bull.
To all the elements of powerful effect, the story adds the merit of being ably and forcibly written.
From the New Quarterly.
We have seldom read so powerful a romance. We can find no fault in it as a work of art. It leaves us in admiration almost in awe, of the powers of its author.
Published by J. S. REDFIELD,
No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

"A LOVE OF A PAPER."—This is what all the Ladies style THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. But the men, they don't like it so well, because they are COMPELLED to bring it home every SATURDAY NIGHT, or meet with "cold reception," when they reach their domicils. Poor fellows, we pity them!

AN AMERICAN BUNYAN!
NOW READY.
THE CHRISTIAN VIRTUES,
In their Distinctive Characters, Associations, Missions, Labors, Transformations and Ultimate Rewards,
PERSONIFIED AND EXHIBITED AS A DIVINE FAMILY.
AN ILLUSTRATED ALLEGORY.
BY REV. D. D. BUCK.
CHAPTER HEADS.
PART I.—The Proem; Truth and his Vocation; Liberty and his Great Exploits; Faith and Hope, and their Appropriate Influence; Charity and Mercy in their Respective Missions; Justice and his Vocation; Contemplation and Impulse in their Different Vocations; Zeal and his Enterprise; Industry and his Doings; Patience and her Adventures; Humility, the Family Monitress; Virtue and Temperance in their Labors and Relations.
PART II.—The Proem; the Divine Family in a Group; Truth and Liberty, and their New Offices and Honors; Faith and Hope, and their Queenly Offices; Charity and Mercy, Associated Empresses; Zeal and Industry, and their New Offices; Patience and Humility, and their Imperial Offices; Impulse and her New Office; Contemplation's Promotion; Justice and his Reward.
In one volume, 290 pages, 12mo., extra cloth, gilt. Price $1 25. Single copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of price. Booksellers and Agents supplied upon liberal terms. Address MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
or, No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING:
1st AND IId THESSALONIANS REVISED.
BY THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.
Containing the Common Version, the Greek Text and the Revised Version in parallel columns, with Notes by the translator of "1st Peter—Revelation." Followed by the Revision arranged in paragraph form. It is a beautifully printed quarto book of 81 pages. Price 60 cents. The work can be sent by mail with perfect safety. To be had at the rooms of the
AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, No. 350 Broome-st.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.
CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

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THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS
Is at No. 439 Broadway.
Books selling cheaper than at any other store in the City, with unequaled inducements.
We sell a Book and a Gold Watch for one dollar.
A Book and a Silver Watch for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Locket for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Pencil for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Breast-Pin for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Pen and Pencil for one dollar.
A Book and a Gold Ring for one dollar.
A Book and a Parlor Timepiece for one dollar.
A Book and a Silk Dress-Pattern for one dollar.
A Book and a Gift-Book for one dollar.
A Book and a Pocket Knife for one dollar.
All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogue of Books sent to any address.
EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway.

A LARGE PAGE ENGRAVING from a universally admired new Painting, beside SEVERAL OTHER BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, (all at the low price of Four Cents), will be found in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER for next SATURDAY. The Ledger is by far the most popular Family Paper ever published in the United States.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT,
THE PIAZZA TALES,
BY HERMAN MELVILLE,
Author of "Typee," "Omoo," &c.
12mo, cloth. 430 pp. Price $1.
CONTENTS:
The Piazza. The Encantadas, or Enchanted Islands.
Bartleby. The Bell-Tower.
Benito Cereno. The Lightning-rod Man.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No 321 Broadway.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LEAVITT & ALLEN, Publishers and Booksellers, have removed to the store No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., where they will keep constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, a complete assortment of books in the various departments of literature, Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous and School. Children's books in great variety. Also, a good assortment of fine Writing Papers, Envelops, Blank books, &c., &c. All new Publications received as soon as published.

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from Dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the *Stomach, Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs*, and *Digestion*, in the *Specialist* for this Month, (May) Price only 10 cents. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 12 University-place.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK GRENADINE ROBES.
BY THE "ASIA."
Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
A splendid Invoice of
The above desirable Robe
at from $30 to $50.
All with rich Brocade Flouncing.

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Just received, by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
Another Invoice of those
Truly elegant Barège Robes,
From $5 upward.

SILKS, SHAWLS, QUILTS AND EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.
STELLA SHAWLS STILL CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
5,000 rich Stella Shawls from auction will be opened THIS DAY, and sold from $3 50 up.
5,000 very rich patterns and colors, at $1 50 and $5.
5,700 all wool Cashmere, at 10s, 12s., 14s, and 16s; very cheap.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
25,000 yards very rich Silks—new styles—will be opened and offered for sale THIS MORNING.
300 pieces Window Drapery—auction goods—very fine, at 1s. and up.
PARASOLS.
2,000 Parasols—fine goods—at 6s.
300 lots of fine Embroideries, very cheap.
All of the above goods are of the best quality and newest styles, and will be sold at very great bargains, by ANDREW G. COLBY, No 289 Grand, corner Elbridge.
N. B.—Five first-class salesmen wanted.

MORE NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION.
5½ pieces elegant Summer Silk, de laine width, only 4s. 6d.—worth 6s 6d.
40 pieces do. superior Chene Stripe, 5s.—well worth 7s.
40 pieces do. some of the choicest goods imported, only 5s. 6d.—cheap at 8s.
Over 6,000 Stella Shawls, the most desirable patterns and colors, commencing as low as $3.
1,200 pieces rich Tambured Window Drapery at 11c. per yard by the piece.
300 rich Lace-inserted Mantillas, only $2 75.
250 Silk, richly trimmed, only $3.
300 very superior Moire Antique Mantillas, only $4—worth $6.
And an immense assortment of all the newest and richest styles, cheaper than ever offered before.
One price—no deviation. H. R. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
REMOVAL OF STORE.
CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK 25 PER CENT BELOW COST
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, being about to remove his store to the more commodious one No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st, will offer the whole of his stock of dry goods at 25 per cent below cost, thereby insuring their quick and ready sale. The stock comprises
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
and DRESS GOODS
Of every description, &c.
Also, his Linen Department, for which his store has been so famous, will be reduced at the same scale of bargains.
N. B.—Ladies should call early, as this stock must be sold without reserve. C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

BLACK AND CHINTZ BAREGE ROBES.
RECEIVED BY THE "ASIA."
The only ones in the City.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS,
At 5s. and 6s., worth 9s.
Also another lot of
INDIA CHECKED WASHING SILKS, AT 4s.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

MANTILLAS
IN MOIRE AND LACE AT $10.
Also a splendid assortment of
CHANTILLY AND FRENCH LACES
From $6 to $50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

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The attention of ladies is respectfully called to his rich and elegant assortment of Guipure, Chantilly and Brussels lace manteletes and scarf patterns, suitable for the approaching season. Also, rich moire antique manties in colors, at prices varying from $6 to $14, and in plain silks from $5 to $12. A large assortment of applique talmas and mantillas. Handsome embroidered scarfs at from $8 to $24. No. 58 Canal-st.

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STYLE EXQUISITE,
Quality superb.
An immense variety this week
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 56 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs

LANE & PORTER
Will offer for sale this morning a large assortment of
MANTILLAS,
at $5 50 and $6. Also, an elegant stock of the better qualities at equally low prices No. 72 Canal-st.

BULPIN'S EIGHT DOLLAR MANTILLAS,
OF RICH BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE.
The shawl shape pattern.
A beautiful stock this week.
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

$12.—SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Quite a novelty in style and price,
Will be opened this morning
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BULPIN'S TWELVE DOLLAR MANTILLAS.
TRULY QUEENLY GARMENTS.
Anunusually large stock this week.
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE
BEAUTIFUL MANTILLAS,
At $5 50 and $6,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st.

FOUNTAIN'S
INDIA AND CHINA DRESS GOODS, CURIOSITIES, &C.—No. 653 BROADWAY.
N. B.—A full assortment of Chinese and French fans.

BULPIN'S SIX DOLLAR MANTILLAS,
OF SPLENDID BLACK TAFFETA SILK.
A large variety this week.
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.

BAUENDAHL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Have removed from No. 26 Broad-st., to No. 291 Fulton-st.

BULPIN'S TWENTY DOLLAR MANTILLAS,
IN BLACK TAFFETA SILK;
Black moire antique, with real guipure lace.
A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY THIS WEEK.
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., 8 Park place, New-York

DRY GOODS.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MORE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $3—Black Silk for $3.—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MANTILLAS $3 50.
MANTILLAS $5 50.
MANTILLAS $6.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
Carpets and Matting laid down, in any part of the City.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

**WIN

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 4 Nassau-st. One elegant brown-stone dwelling basement, on 20th-st., near 6th-av. Price $19,000. Also, do. do., high stoop, on 23d-st., near Broadway. Price $21,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 23d-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in Fulton-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBURGH, No. 222 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 216 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $260. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE—Large dwelling-house and store at the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 68 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt, commanding a fine view of the entire village and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, wash-trays, bath, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 226 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Spuyten Duyvil. The ground is about 430 feet front by 260, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on the Jamaica Plank Road, one mile west of the town of Jamaica, consisting of 12 acres of excellent tillable land. The improvements on the premises are of the first-class, being a fine Gothic house, together with the necessary out buildings &c., all nearly new, and cost $6,000 to build. Will be sold cheap, and immediately. Apply to THOMAS M. WHEELER, corner of Gouverneur-lane and Water-st., or to SAMUEL H. COOPER, corner of 33d-st. and 3d-av., N. Y., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$8,000.—Offered for sale, a country seat in Irvington, Westchester County, near the Hudson River and the Railroad Depôt, one hour's ride by Railroad from 31st-st., consisting of a nice and commodious gothic cottage, stable room, &c. The grounds are nicely laid out; part of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire at No. 33 Broad-st., (up stairs.) New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Nyack, about half of a mile from the landing, on high ground. A house, carriage-house, and about half-acre of land in fine cultivation, with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Access, by boat or cars, any time of day. Apply to A. CLOSE, No. 201 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With from three to four acres of ground, one and a quarter hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound. Fine garden and lawn; every kind of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, &c. The house contains ten rooms. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. STALEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Several fine sites on the banks of the Hudson, in a beautiful and healthy location, within 12 miles of New-York. Also, a fine house in course of erection. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil station.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Tarrytown, a very handsome cottage, with 10 rooms, a good stable, about 4 acres of good land, about 80 large apple trees, in full bearing, situated on high ground, in the neighborhood of Messrs Wilson, Brown and Pond; is one of the pleasantest situations on the Hudson River, commanding a view of the river and the surrounding country for 40 miles; would be rented from now until the 1st of May next for $400 JOSIAH Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing seven finished rooms and cellar; also a never-failing well of water with one or more acres of ground; a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvel Depôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 68 East 31st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

$5,500.—FARM FOR SALE OF 73 ACRES.—The subscriber offers for sale his beautifully located farm, situated only two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Dover, N. J., and only three hours' ride from this City. It is a beautiful country residence, and well adapted for every facility; well divided into plow, meadow and timber land; good dwelling house, barn, carriage house, &c., all in good order. There is a large variety of fruit trees in full bearing, and of the choicest selection. It is convenient to schools and churches; farm well watered; title indisputable and possession given immediately. Will sell also my stock and farming utensils with the farm. For full particulars, inquire of H. M. DALRIMPLE, Agent Morris and Essex Railroad, office Jersey City, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN L. CARREL.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—Large new Gothic frame house filled in with bricks, containing 13 large rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished walls, &c.; Gothic barn, carriage house, &c.; 5½ acres choice land with plenty of fruit and shade; on plank road from Port Richmond to Fresh Kills, 4 miles from Port Richmond. Also, cottage house and 3 lots, with stable, at Port Richmond near the Ferry, to rent or for sale. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—House and lot in Bridge-st. near Willoughby-st., brown-stone front, a fine residence: do. 23d-st. near 5th-av., New-York; do. 21st-st; do. 23d-st. near 7th-av.; do. 22d-st; store and lot Washington near Cortlandt-st.; store and lot 9th-av. near 32d-st.; do. Canal near Wooster st.; do. Bleecker-st., near Broadway, or to lease; do. Laurens near Houston-st.; do. 2d-av., near 41st-st. For full particulars, and descriptions of all kinds of real estate, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 191 Broadway, second floor. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—Commanding a view of the Hudson River, West Point, &c., and about half a mile from the steamboat landing and post-office, consisting of about six acres of land, with shade and fruit trees, comfortable dwelling, stable, carriage and ice house, &c. Price $8,000. Terms of payment accommodating. For further particulars, address Box 313 Post-Office, Newburg, Orange Co.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine residence in New-Brunswick, N. J., situated opposite the beautiful grounds of Rutger's College, and within 200 yards of the Depôt, with eight trains per day each way. This is a very desirable situation for a retired family, or those doing business in the City. The property is replete with every modern convenience. Lot 100 by 200, with fruit, &c. Inquire of A. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Six acres, on the banks of the Hudson, about 28 miles from this City, in the beautiful village of Nyack, lying between the road leading to Rockland Lake and the Hudson River. There is on the place an orchard of about thirty-five young apple trees, a new barn and a small dock. Any person desiring a rare situation, with access to this City several times a day, could not help being suited with this location. For particulars, inquire of D. BOLL, No. 149 West 50th-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 7 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. HENDERSON, at Fishkill, JOHN M. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

MORRISSANIA, MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A two story frame dwelling house, with about half an acre of land, situated on Forest-av., Woodstock, within ten minutes' walk from the Depôt, Morrisania. Price $800; $500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th st., near the Depôt.

SUPERIOR MARKET GARDEN FARM.—Two hundred acres, with large stone house, several barns and other outhouses, gardener's cottage, &c.; land of the best quality, under the very highest state of cultivation; fruits of all kinds in profusion, delightfully situated in New-Jersey, 9 miles from Hoboken by plank or railroad, and near a depôt. The whole or part. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

ROUND-TOP HILL—On the north slope of the Highlands at Cornwall. This magnificent Summer-Hotel site, 8 acres, celebrated for its bracing air, fine scenery and pleasant groves, unsurpassed by anything on the Hudson, is offered for $1,500. Its proximity to the Landing, West Point and Newburg, makes it very desirable. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPRING-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, the property No. 266 Spring-st., lot 20x101, with a 3-story brick house, with gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

SEVEN YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—Of a first-class Broadway hotel with furniture complete. Terms easy. Also a first-class hotel at Newport, R. I., 5 stories high and 300 feet long. Western lands and lands in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and New-York State also Georgia. Apply to A. K. MOREHOUSE & CO., No. 5 Tryon-row, room No. 13, or C. M. CADY, at HAINES BROTHERS' Piano-forte Warerooom, corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 50 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel being 84x80 feet in dimensions, and full basement, capable of containing 80 persons; suitable for school, seminary, or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 5, 10 or more acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty, and utility, none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. Persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of
JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.
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ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Twenty miles from this City and half a mile from railroad depôt; it contains nearly 120 acres; house stands high and pleasant, is two stories, 45 by 30 feet; excellent water by the door; barns, carriage-house, and other outbuildings, with fences, all in good order; abundance of all kinds of fruit, a good garden, a beautiful living stream running through the meadows, with a grove of large forest trees on each side; the land is sufficiently rolling and very fertile, producing large crops of every variety. It is well situated to divide into two or more farms, as it has four fronts on public roads and a number of handsome elevated building sites. Apply to JOSEPH W ALLEN, 47 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE—At West Fitchburg, Mass., with six engines, capable of getting off 3,000 lbs. paper per day; 62 inch Fourdrinier machine, revolving boiler. This mill is built of stone, on a fall of 35 feet. The out-buildings are a large barn and stock house, and good brick boarding-house. The location is convenient for either the New-York or Boston markets. For particulars, apply to BULKLEY, BROTHERS & CO., No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, or to FRANKLIN WYMAN, Walnutsett, Mass., or to GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT, No. 6 Water-st., Boston.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE A FINE FARM of about 80 acres, well watered, 1 mile from the depôt in the neighborhood of fine improvements. A very desirable property for one or two persons wishing to build, will be sold low. Apply to MOSES A. BROOKFIELD, Morristown, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Water power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale depôt of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 32 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 68 Front-st.

$125—A BARGAIN.—Four City lots in one parcel, (100 feet front and rear,) at West Mount Vernon, for $125, cash. No 10 Spruce-st., 2d floor.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 31 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with 3 gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT YONKERS—For the Summer, viz.: from 1st June to 1st November, located a short distance from the Railroad depôt, pleasantly situated, with shade trees, garden, fine river view, front and rear piazzas ten rooms, besides pantries, closets and cellar, good well of water. The house is two stories and basement, lot 75 by 200 feet; the furniture, house and grounds in good order. Apply at No. 132 Water-st., New-York up-stairs.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—At Clifton, Staten Island, for six months or longer. The cottage has a parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and ten other rooms, for a good tenant the rent will be quite low. Address L, L., Box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 225 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, within 3 minutes' walk of Wall-st. and South Ferries, and commanding a fine view of the Bay; rent $60 per month to a good tenant. Address Box No. 1,936 Post-Office.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TO PROPRIETORS OF SUMMER RESORTS.—The advertiser has to let two large buildings, having all the modern improvements, with spacious grounds and very fine out-buildings, near Mosholu's Dam, on the Westchester side, commanding one of the finest views in the vicinity of New York, and is particularly adapted for a first-class family hotel or residence, equally desirable for Summer or Winter; cars pass within a very convenient distance of the houses. Address S., Box No. 460 Post-Office

PART OF A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—In complete order to a small family, consisting of 3 handsome rooms on the second floor; the front a large parlor, with marble mantel, one room on third floor, a large and handsome front basement cellar; gas, baths, and every convenience. Apply at No. 205 West 31st-st.

TWO HOUSES TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—At West Morrisania, containing all the modern improvements, hot, cold and shower baths, dumb waiters ranges, &c., spacious grounds and outbuildings, a very short distance from the City, either by Harlem Railroad or 5th-av., equally desirous for Summer or Winter residence. For further particulars, apply to P. & H. LEWIS & BRO., No. 155 Broadway.

NEWLY-ERECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—Situated at Newtown, L. I., near the Railroad Depôt; the houses are just completed in handsome style, with baths, ranges, marble mantels, &c., have abundance of garden room, are in a healthy location and convenient to the City. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL LORD, Newtown, L. I.

NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE TO LET—With 4 lots of ground at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, 3 minutes' walk from the Ferry, fine view of the Narrows, and pleasant and healthy situation. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, 12 miles from New-York, near Upper Morrisania, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; lot 100x300 feet, fine garden, grafted fruits, &c., very healthy, a few minutes' walk from the depôt. Inquire of S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET—At Bath, L. I. Stables, &c., will be let at very low prices. Apply to Mrs. WANZER, Bath, or ARCHD. YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LAWYERS.—Desk-room for one may be had on favorable terms, in offices pleasantly situated on Broadway, between the City Hall and Astor House. Address DESK, *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam-power—one, two, three, or four lofts, 100 by 33, well lighted, in the large building corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—No. 25 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession 1st of June. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

STORE TO LET—No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occupied as a hat store. Apply to A. B. MILLER, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall sessions will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous. For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 837 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 8 Park-row.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ERAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK WANTED.—A man of middle age, or more advanced in life—which may suit the advertiser—with some cash means of his own, may secure a situation quite desirable, at a fair rate of salary. For particulars inquire at No. 72 West 25th-st.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their School to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $300 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th av.

THE MISSES DEVOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 765 Greenwich-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS—Used last year by thousands of families, hotel and boarding housekeepers with the most complete success. Two medals and five diplomas were awarded these CANS and JARS last season. On all hands they are acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most reliable in market. There is no additional fear of evaporation, as they are made to work with screws, nor spoiling of fruit by contact with India-rubber or other offensive substance. The CANS and JARS are all prepared for sealing, and the purchaser has only to heat the cover slightly when the can or jar is filled with fresh fruit and press it down into the channel on the outside filled with cement, and the work of hermetically sealing is done. They sustain no injury in operating, and may be used year after year. The lid covers the whole top, so that when open they can be cleansed like any other open vessel. The Cans are made of stout tin, and the Jars of fire-proof yellow ware. They nest snugly, thus insuring great economy in freight. The sizes of Cans are pint, quart and gallon; and Jars—pint and quart. Full directions for putting up fresh fruit, tomatoes, &c., accompany them. Get the best, which is ARTHUR'S, and don't waste your fruit with bad cans, as thousands of families did last year.

The trade supplied by EDWARD P. TORREY,
Manufacturer's Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

SODA FOUNTAINS, COOLER, &C., FOR SALE.—Two copper soda fountains, with connecting pipe, cooler, draught tube, &c. Also, a 120 gallon oil can, nearly new. Apply to JAMES WEIR, No. 266 Grand-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HOTELS.

GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former patrons of the above hotel that, having leased the hotel and farm at the lake, the house is now thoroughly renovated and open for the reception of visitors throughout the warm season. Families wishing a home in the country where they can truly enjoy themselves, can be suited by addressing as above, to GEORGE MELLON. Stages run daily to connect with New-York and Erie Railroad at Chester. City reference. SOLOMON CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

DANIEL KELLY,
GEO. MELLON, } Proprietors.

LA FAVORITE, GLEN COVE, L. I.—Will open on the 1st of June for the reception of boarders. The house is pleasantly situated, and within one hundred yards of the Steamboat Landing. Good bathing, boating and fishing. The grounds are well shaded, making it a delightful resort for families. Apply at the La Favorite House.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer.
HENRY HULL.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN No. 82 Chambers-st.; WM. PEARSALL, No. 187 Greenwich-st.
DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 24th-st.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 463 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.
Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 4th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $28, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FEESH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 97 Bowery.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.

SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties,
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—This new fertiliser will now be furnished at the same price as the Improved Super phosphate of Lime, with increased quantities of nitrogenous matter, being much stronger than Peruvian Guano, and for cold or very poor soils, is the best manure known. For improved results, it surpasses all others, and in lasting power exceeds Guano. For sale in bags of 160 lbs. each, at 2½ cents per pound.
FREDERICK McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Weeders, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates. Also, bone dust and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands.
WM. POST, Sole Agent,
No. 128 Front-st., New-York.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, Peta Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons (Hildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location. Is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$10,000.—TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS AND CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser offers for sale the good will of a valuable invention, which has been in successful operation for the last five years, upon the principal Railroads South and West; and which is worth, at a low estimate, $6,000 a year, net profit. To persons desiring a good and permanent business, which may be greatly increased, this offers an excellent opportunity. For particulars, address D. M. CARHART, *Railroad Journal* office, New-York.

$5,000.—THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS IS INVITED to a PATENTED MACHINE of rare merit—one that was tested at the Crystal Palace and received a Prize medal, but now for the first time offered to the public. May be seen at No. 46 Beaver-st., up stairs.

$2,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN—Having this amount to invest, and wishing to spend a very pleasant and agreeable Summer in the country, can have an interest in a genteel business which is safe and sure end will be guaranteed by good security, $1,000 the first year. Call at No. 54 Walker-st., near Broadway.
MR. GARDNER.

PARTNERS WANTED.—Two individuals of the first respectability, large experience,

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH H. HEARN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 M., in the morning, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., viz:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

6 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above.

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet, 5½ inches in depth; the front 33 feet 1½ inches, to be occupied as court-yards.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz.: $1,000 for each parcel on 3d-place and $7,000 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidder above those prices. 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July thereafter, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER, FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., near Fulton; sale by order of Deputy Sheriff, of four rosewood parlor suites, two bookcases, four carved bedsteads, and four dressing bureaus, FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell the above without reserve; also, a quantity of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale and large stock of cabinet-made furniture, of first-class manufacture, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, chambers, libraries, &c., &c., comprising every article required in genteel houses. Also, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, French plate gilt frame pier-glasses, oval mirrors, oil-paintings, French and fancy clocks, French China vases, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, Bronze ware, fancy goods, painted and enamelled and solid oak chamber suites, hair mattresses, cuillasses, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c. The whole of the above will be sold without reserve, making this sale worthy the attention of the Trade and others. N. B.—Goods packed on the premises for shipment.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Piano-forte, fine oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, rich velvet carpets, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway—THIS DAY, Friday, May 23, H. T. LEEDS will sell as above, the entire contents of the house, consisting, in part, of a superior rosewood piano-forte, in perfect order; solid rosewood parlor suite, in satin brocatel; etageres, escritoire, music cabinet, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, card tables, fine oil-paintings, French plate pier glasses, shades and fixtures, French clock, vases and mantle ornaments &c. Dining-room furniture, Extension table, oak chairs, sideboard, and tea sets, China, glass and silver [illegible] pantry, &c. Chamber furniture—Mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, mattresses, beds and bedding, toilet sets, mahogany chairs, rockers, &c. Also a variety of [illegible] with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS—EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, the superb collection of paintings as above; among them are some choice works by Greuze, Vail, Lining, Vanderyke, Breughl, Wouvermans, Otto Venson, Nicolló, Robbe, Gerrard del Notte, and many others. The collection embraces many beautiful landscapes, marines, cattle, architectural parlor and cabinet pictures; also, a superb landscape by Geo. L. Brown, purchased of the artist last Summer in Paris; a magnificent Winter scene, by Henry Cleenwork; a superb nativity, by Paul Veronese; some fine pieces by Watteau, warranted originals and two beautiful landscapes by Cleanwork; also, two superb pastelles by Santin, of Paris. The above is believed to be among the finest collections offered for sale for some time, and will be positively sold without reserve to close a copartnership.

By SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 1¾ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware and Rackawana and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchase.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY RAGGLES & SAVAGE—At their salesrooms, No. 62 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau, TUESDAY next, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., will commence the sale, at auction, of a large, new and well made stock of furniture, being the stock of an extensive manufacturer retiring from business, comprising, in part, parlor, bedroom and dining suites of rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hat-stands, chairs, lounges, sofas, settees, tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre tables. This sale is worthy the attention of hotel proprietors and country dealers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

P. S.—Liberal cash advancements made on consignments.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell this day, THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 59 Beekman-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture.—Comprising in part Brussels three ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, mahogany and marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, sofas and sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do., hair mattresses and palliasses, mahogany spring-seat chairs, cane and maple do., rose seat chairs, mahogany and rosewood bookcases, secretaries, wardrobes, oil paintings, engravings, oak extension tables, black walnut and mahogany tea-and dining tables, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale peremptory.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 443 Broadway. The sale will commence with a lot of second-hand furniture, viz: 1 superior mahogany dining-table, 12 feet; 1 do. do. stead, cost $15; 1 do. sofa; 1 antique gas fixture; a genteel hat-tree; looking glass, palliasses, mattresses, &c. Also, a nice stock of new rosewood and mahogany furniture, including parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, centre tables, sofa and fancy do., do. stands, etageres, chairs, sofas, rockers, silver-plated ware, &c. Sale without reserve.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, salesroom, No 23 Bowery.

A. M. CRISTALAR WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, one of the most complete and elegant theatrical wardrobes in the United States, consisting of every costume appropriate for the theatrical profession from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century, together with stage scenery and drop curtains, painted by the most celebrated artists; also, the machinery and other articles appropriate for the stage. This sale is worthy the attention of managers of theatres, the profession, and others.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HAMILTON-STREET PROPERTY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following described property on Hamilton-st.: The 3-story brick front house and lot, in fee, No. 36 Hamilton-st. Lot 24 feet 6 inches front, 80 feet 6 inches on one side, and 86 feet 6 inches on the other, be the same more or less. Terms—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On SATURDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the vacant lot corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn—Seven light wagons with tops, 1 do. without top, 1 do. with pole and shafts, in first rate order, used one month only. Sale positive, the above being a portion of the stock of a carriage manufacturer who has no room for them.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO.—Will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a superb cream-colored entire horse, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle; also, a fine bay mare; also, a light chario mate by harness, but little used, capable of seating four or six persons; also, a six seat rockaway, in perfect order; also, several beautiful light road wagons, warranted for one year.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, and every day this week, at 11 o'clock, at the Seed Store No. 7 John-st., roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson's. Descriptive catalogues. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesroom of A. BRAGG & CO., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c.; also, 23 cases men's brogans; to be sold on account of whom it may concern

VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between Oliver Ellwood, complainant, and Charles C. Campbell, Jesse D. Bedenburg (*et al.*, defendants.—On bill, &c.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, in the above case, the undersigned, appointed receiver therein will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Mill formerly occupied by Charles C. Campbell, now in the possession of Jesse C. Bedenburg, in the town of Cowenhoven, Jesse County, New-Jersey, on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of May inst., at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: One Friction Calliander, one Cold calliander, one Sprinkling Machine, one Pasting Machine, one Black Doing Machine, one State-colored Doing Machine, one Fancy Doing Machine, one Winding Machine, one Single Machine one set Drawing Cans, one Stretching Mandle, two Gigers, two Tubs, one large Washer, one Blue Vat, one Indico Mill, two Pumps, one Boiler, Iron Piping, Elevators, Slats in Dry Sheds, Bars and Boiler House

WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, Receiver.

Dated May 16, 1856.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the large two-story at ic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of Newton-st., adjoining the residence of John C. Thorton, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. There is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bank st., in which this property has rights in common with other adjoining property. The lot is about 53 feet front and rear by 240 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the city of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and decline to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by KING & BOND

NEWARK, May 17, 1856. No 296 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALE—OF GREENHOUSE AND HARDY PLANTS—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 97 Liberty-st., a choice collection of greenhouse and other plants, comprising camellias, verbenas, monthly roses, moss, perpetual and leaning roses, dahlias, honeysuckles, tube roses, &c., from the nursery of Mr. Wilson, West 34th st., and Astoria, L. I. This will be positively the last sale of the season.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CHANDELIERS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 24, at 10½ o'clock.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on the above day, the entire splendid furniture contained in the five-story dwelling No 183 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture—all first class, having been made to order and in use but four months. The attention of all in want of rosewood furniture, such as can only be obtained of our best makers, is called to this sale. The entire furniture of the house will be sold unreservedly, and a deposit of ten per cent. will be required on all purchases. The goods to be removed by Monday, at 12 o'clock. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the house.

The furniture consists, in part, of rich velvet parlor, chamber, and stair carpets, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, used but four months, rich carved case, double suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, in French satin, with covers; one suite do., made to order two months ago, in embroidered brocatle, with richly carved solid rosewood frames, in crimson and gold; one do., 9 pieces, in crimson and maroon, with covers—all these suites are of the most elegant description; two rosewood marble-top etageres, French plate fronts, French escritoire, lined with satinwood, two French secretaries, and bookcases, lined with silk and satinwood, mosaic and statuary, marble-top centre and pier tables, two magnificent pier mirrors, with stable and brackets, 11 feet long; two splendid mantel mirrors, Turkish revolving chairs, in satin; reception and reclining chairs, in medallion, tapestry, very rich Etruscan and Dresden vases, with a large variety of unique parlor adornments. Also, a collection of superb oil-paintings, among which are the series of Cole's Voyage of Life, richly framed; lace curtains, gold borrered shades, &c.; antique marble-top hall-stand, with chairs in mosaic to match; splendid rosewood bureaus, dressing bureaus, commodes and washstands, all made to order, to match throughout, China toilet ware, rosewood wardrobe, rosewood suite, in hair cloth, cottage and bedroom chairs, cheval glasses, 18 superb hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval and square mirrors, ormolu and bronze clocks, with a large and elegant variety of dining-room furniture, splendid mahogany extension table, seats 16 feet, costly china dinner set, tea do., ruby and crystal-cut glassware of every description, silver ware, pearl and silver cutlery, &c.; with a large quantity of mahogany furniture—all of the best kind. Sale will be positive, without regard to weather. Parties from a distance are assured that they will not be disappointed in the furniture of this sale, as the quality and quantity are fully equal to the description.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood and parlor suites covered in brocatel, gas-fixtures, rosewood and marble-top stagers, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, pier and side tables, corner stands, bookracks; elegant French china dinner set, glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, mahogany chairs, sofas, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (Friday)—May 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., one rosewood 7½ octave piano-forte, made by Descombe, cost $700; 1 do. 7-octave, made by Barmore, cost $600; 1 do. 7-octave, made by Walker; 1 mahogany 6¾-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering; 1 do. 6¾ octave, made by Thomas J. Doyle. The attention of those in want, is invited to this sale, as every instrument is of the first-class, and will be sold peremptory.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 23, 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st., two very rich, large-size French plate pier glasses with marble tops and gilt consoles; also, two magnificent mantel do.; also, 1 double-barrel gun, with equipments, cost $150, very fine article.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 52 and 54 Walnut-st., where their office at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 31th April, 1856:

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856.....$3,178,034 28

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

From premiums	$195,983 67	
From interest and annuities	12,151 29—	208,134 96
		$3,386,169 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, and dividends thereon	$65,958 37	
Surrendered Policies	8,669 06	
Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c.	25,364 54	
Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c.	2,981 29—	100,344 26
Total assets		$3,285,364 31

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,196,376 26	
Cash on hand and in bank	16,009 97	
Bills receivable, fire insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes	72,978 09—$3,285,364 32	
Amount of risk 30th April, 1856		$33,65[illegible] 686
Number of policies running 1st February, 1856		9,779
Number of policies issued during the quarter		579
		9,357
Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead		221
Total running policies 30th April, 1856		9,136
Of which are for life		8,130
Of which are for seven years		802
Of which are for one year		33
Of which are for irregular periods		171
Total		9,136

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. E. MCGURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN W. PEUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. MOORE,	RODMAN G. MOULTON,
JOHN H SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN I. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WEBSTER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—GABRIEL MEAD, JOSEPH WALKER, CHARLES ABERNETHY, and GEORGE OPDYKE, are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company from 10 in 3 o'clock, at the office of GABRIEL MEAD, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that time inclusive. FREDERIC HUFFMAN, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. SCHILLOW, American representative of Tricesemate, No. 15 Prince-st., (few blocks east of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory, into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 205 to No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 119 Mercer-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SEAVEN & CO. has been removed from No. 82 Wall-st. to No. 77 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Depôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—COLT, HODGES & WEBB have removed from No. 76 Water-st. to No. 80 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasburg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Nice,		
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 5 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 30 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,600,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, p. ox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ₱ cent., payable half-yearly in New York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipments, together with the valuable coal estates, mines and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 113 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramseyburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st. (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.), where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, inst., from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this date.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES F. ARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor are reminded of the necessity of having their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
Trustees.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

W. W. ALLEN,
W. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge, Adam Norrie, F. T. Frelinghuysen, H. D. Maxwell, B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasury.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, E. D., L. I., May 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the annual election for the choice of seven Directors will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, the second day of June next, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the 28th inst. till after the election.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 2 Pine-st., (near building,) on TUESDAY, May 27. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 19th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS—No. 22 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and bonds bought and sold; Commercial paper negotiated; collections made on all parts of the country. Agents for redemption of country bank notes. Interest allowed on deposits.

A. B. CLARK.
M. J. WILLIAMSON.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 154 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK (Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE COMPANY—Will be held at their store, No. 368 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, when a general attendance is requested. By order.

PETER RENNIE, President.

JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. SLEEPER, Secretary.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over stair of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.—If the tall young man who got a certified check on the Broadway Bank changed at my office Saturday last about 2½ o'clock, and for the same received $946 dollars Valley Bank, Maryland, and $28 South Royalton Bank, Vermont, will call on the subscriber he will confer a favor, and save himself some trouble.

JAS. M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker.
No 169 Chatham, corner James st.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed the Evening of Monday, the 26th May, and reopened the Morning of the Thursday, June 5, 1856.

DANIEL O'DONNELL, Transfer Clerk.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS will bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually at New-York Life and Trust Company. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. MIXED EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 5 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Violation of Quarantine Law—Riot on the Ground.

Day before yesterday the Health Officer arrested two boatmen, by name McKEE and SINAGOFF, for having intercourse and communication with passengers infected with small pox, and being on shipboard at Quarantine. These boatmen took with them to the infected ship, in their small boat, several passengers, all of whom were exposed to the virus of small pox. As the two boatmen were being secured in Quarantine, some ten or twelve boatmen, from without the Quarantine walls, rushed over the walls and violently rescued the two.

Yesterday, a complaint was made to Judge OSBORN, relative to the offenders. Warrants were issued, and in the afternoon, officers from this City went to Staten Island for the purpose of arresting the whole party. But the arrest of a dozen drunken, reckless boatmen, by a party of three Police officers, was no easy task. The boatmen resisted the officers strongly. Some blows were struck, and some blood shed. The result was, that four prisoners were taken, and brought to this City to answer the demands of Justice. The remaining eight or ten were left.

The officers who had the care of the warrants used all possible exertions to bring the offenders to the City; but their party, compared with those who sympathised with and assisted the prisoners, was entirely too weak.

Our Quarantine Laws should be vigorously sustained. The offending boatmen, who wilfully exposed themselves to the poison of small-pox, should be severely punished; and all who have resisted the officers of the law, should be dealt with seriously. The public health calls for prompt action. Just as we are sliding into a season of expected epidemics, the observance and execution of our Health Laws, should, of all things, be attended to. If we would save our City from epidemics, like that which visited Norfolk and Portsmouth last Summer, the sanitary authorities must be sustained. Every citizen, therefore, is interested in having these offending boatmen arrested and punished.

The Civil War in Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Why do not the friends of freedom, justice, and humanity, call public mass meetings in every city, town, and village in the Free States, to demand of their servant, the President, that he should withdraw his protection, civil and military, from the Missouri invaders, and extend it to the inhabitants of Lawrence and other residents in Kansas, about to be murdered by the myrmidons of Missouri and the United States? Why has not this been done before? It may even now be too late to save all that has existed in Kansas of religious and civil principle, including the Congressional Commission. Why are we thus tamely silent? It may be our doom next.

HANCOCK.

Tenant-House Committee.

The Legislative Committee to investigate and report concerning the tenant-houses of New-York and Brooklyn met yesterday at the office of the City Inspector. After a brief conversation, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. SHEA, of Richmond:

Resolved, That Messrs. DUGANNE and BERVOORT, of New-York City, be a Committee to pursue the personal examination, in conjunction with the Health Warden and Health Officers of the various Wards in New-York and Brooklyn; and collect data as to the sanitary condition, mode of building, ventilation and population of the tenant-houses.

Resolved, That a monthly meeting shall be held, at which reports of examinations shall be submitted and parties heard in relation to the same—due notice of such meeting to be given through the newspapers.

Resolved, That Mr. DUGANNE be a Committee to prepare a detailed report of all matters investigated in relation to tenant-houses in New York and Brooklyn, for presentation, by the Committee, at the next session of the Legislature.

Messrs. DUGANNE and BERVOORT will accompany the Health Warden of the Sixth Ward in an inspecting tour through that Ward, on Saturday next.

Political.

FOR BUCHANAN.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN was held last evening, and in answer to the call, about eighty persons, (including eight Reporters,) met at No. 663 Bowery. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, of the "National Buchanan Club," presided. He made a speech. An outside delegation of Buchanan men were appointed, and some other business of less importance done.

FOR THE REGULAR NOMINEES.

The "National Democratic Excelsior Club," which is "opposed to the enemies of the Democratic Party and in favor of the nominees of the next Democratic National Convention," met last evening at No. 663 Broadway, to enroll members and transact general business. This we presume they did, but cannot say positively, as our Reporter says he couldn't find them out.

Funeral of Benjamin Stephens, Esq.

The funeral of this well known and esteemed citizen took place, yesterday afternoon, from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, corner Houston-street. After the recitation of the usual Episcopal service, the remains were removed in a hearse of most primitive and unostentatious construction, followed by two carriages, to the Marble Cemetery. Rev. Dr. ANTHON, assisted by Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, officiated, and the following gentlemen were pallbearers: MALTBY GELSTON, SAMUEL GILFORD, STEPHEN WHITNEY, GEORGE WOOD, J. J. CODDINGTON, THOMAS C. TAYLOR, D. P. CAMPBELL and JAMES BARROW, Esqs.

☞ Dr. HAMEL, the celebrated Russian traveler, once tutor of the Emperor ALEXANDER, and who has been spending two years here as a student of our institutions, leaves for home on Saturday by the *Atlantic*. The Doctor's face had become quite familiar to our people, as he was seldom missing from a fair, a school opening, a cattle show, a trial trip, a great casting, or anything else that would give him an insight into the peculiarities of American enterprise or industry. Dr. HAMEL was famous for having twice ascended Mount Blanc when its ascent was a world-wide wonder.

☞ Staten Island is becoming what Hoboken has been for many years, a resort for rowdies from the City, especially on Sundays. It is a great pity that the most beautiful suburbs of New-York should not be at the same time the most respectable. The Central Park, it is to be feared, will be monopolized by the same class. If our Police would do their duty, this Sabbath-breaking set would be taught to behave themselves decently, or at least they would learn not to prevent others from doing so.

☞ In the matter of THEO. S. NIMS, late librarian, to show cause why he should not answer certain questions touching the bribery sought for in the Reade-street widening, Judge WHITING said Mr. NIMS was not bound to answer a question that would criminate himself, and was about to give a decision, when a motion for time to furnish more points was granted.

The Jews.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is common among newspapers to state in their reports of proceedings, and especially those of a criminal nature, "German Jews, English Jews, &c." The expression thus made, is intended, as I comprehend it, to convey to the reader's mind the nationality or the birth-place of the person so treated upon. The above is the construction invariably placed upon it by most readers. Many persons, and especially Americans, are no better advised than to suppose that all Jews are from one certain part of the earth, whose name others but their own peculiar creed dwell and live. The expression above alluded to is very improper, inasmuch as it leads many persons to misconceive its intention. In fact, there can be but little intention or meaning to it. If the writer wishes to infer that the person is a German, professing the Jewish faith, why not express it that way? Many times great injustice is done to the Jewish race by the above expression. The religion of a person can certainly be of no consequence to a criminal report in a newspaper. It merely tends to create a hatred on the part of those who do not believe in the Jewish faith, against the Jews, (although by no means intended that way.) No other religion except the one in question is ever mentioned in such reports, and in this instance it should be abominated. Write German, English, Irish or whatever country the person may be born in, but keep religion sacred from it. Jews are no more peculiar for their faith than any other sect; they are scattered among all nations, and never were in a more prosperous condition than they are at the present age. J. S.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The opening meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, in Rev. Dr. MCLEOD's Church, in Twelfth-street. After devotional exercises, Rev. Prof. WYLIE, of Philadelphia, Moderator of last Assembly, presented from 20th, 21st and 22d verses of the 33d chapter of Isaiah. Synod was then formally constituted with prayer.

On Thursday, the Synod proceeded to an election of Moderator. The result was in favor of Rev. A. CLARK, of Nova Scotia. On motion, Rev. Dr. MCLEOD was chosen Stated Clerk.

☞ The Eastern side of the town smells intolerably. If Commissioner EDLING can't perceive it yet, we hope he will take a country seat on Barren Island, where the odors are still more powerful. We blush to think that we have any friends in a Common Council which allows to go uninvestigated such reckless negligence as that of the men who take pay for street cleaning.

☞ The *Express* says that $1,500 have been raised toward the Sickles testimonial, which is to be presented on Saturday. The last we heard of it, the sum total raised was $855, and there it stuck. Now, it becomes a question, what will be done with the contumacious stars who didn't sign? Will they be made to repent their naughtiness?

☞ Growing out of the great Tract Society meeting in the Brick Church, has sprung up a controversy as to Dr. BETHUNE's age. According to a claim he makes in one of the religious papers this week, he is 61 Æ. Only a week ago, at the Orphan Asylum Anniversary, he was just 51 Æ.

☞ Among WALKER's men, says the *American Celt*, full one-third have Irish names. Thus are "the second Celtic generation" employed in the plundering of an inoffensive people, their own co-religionists.

☞ The leading flour merchants of this City are urging the adoption of a decimal currency among the flour trade. In this much-needed reform, the movers are entitled to success. A decimal currency is the only strictly legal one, and none other should obtain recognition.

☞ Barking dogs at night are a terrible nuisance. Luckily dog-days are coming soon, when dogs won't be so plenty; but until the arrival of that sweltering era, wouldn't strychnine answer a good turn?

☞ The *Independent* finds that six of the gentlemen upon the Tract Society's *Special Committee*, are neither Life Directors nor Life Members of the Society.

☞ A motion will be made to-day, probably, in the Supreme Court, by the District-Attorney to remove the Baker murder case to some other County for trial.

☞ A meeting of up-town citizens in favor of an up-town Post-Office was held last evening in Platt's Hotel, in Thirty-second-street.

☞ It is shrewdly suspected that the root of the anxiety to open Laurens-street to Fourth, is to get a Railroad into Fifth-avenue.

☞ The Fry and Bennett case was started yesterday before Chief Justice OAKLEY. A jury was called and one witness examined.

☞ What is the row at the Eastern Dispensary?

Probate of the "Parrish" Will.

The question yesterday, arose as to what allowance should be made to Mrs. PARRISH, the surrogate having already decided to appoint executors to the estate.

Mr. CUTTING considered that, as Judge EDMONDS had computed the expenses of Mrs. PARRISH at $18,000 a year, that would be the proper sum to allow her. The interest on the $200,000, which is undisputably hers, would be $14,000 a year, and for the time that the case will be pending, it would be unjust to cause her to change her manner of living.

Mr. O'CONNOR observed that Mrs. PARRISH is entitled to $800,000, and your Honor cannot consider her entitled to any more, until the codicils are proved; and we do not consider that we, or that you, can appropriate more than the interest of this to her, without expressing an opinion upon the legality of those codicils. As regards the mere money matter, that is of slight importance.

He would suggest that $12,000 be placed as the annual allowance of Mrs. PARRISH. That is the largest amount he was willing to allow her. He had as much objection to $14,000 a year as to $18,000. Anything that his Honor could do for the sisters, either granting them the income of $20,000 a year, or whatever it may be, would be perfectly satisfactory to him.

After some conversation between Counsel,

The Surrogate said that he never made a greater allowance in such cases than would ultimately, to his certain knowledge, fall to the share of the person; therefore he would order the executors to give Mrs. PARRISH $14,000 a year, and if more was wanted, and statements made to him to justify his action, he would increase the order. The legacies of $20,000 to the two sisters could not be given to them, or the interest of it, till a year from the decease of Mr. PARRISH.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GEN. CHAMBERS DIDN'T APPEAR.

An examination by Justice CONNOLLY into the charges of extortion made against Ex-Harbor Master Joseph J. Chambers, which was set down for yesterday afternoon, did not take place in consequence of the accused and his counsel, Mr. Barney, not appearing. The magistrate, after waiting an hour for the General to appear, concluded to send the papers in the case before the Grand Jury.

ARREST OF PARKER H. FRENCH.

Col Parker H. French, late Minister from Nicaragua to this country, was arrested Wednesday for debt, on complaint of Wm. H. Furniss. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Cornell at the Mansion House, Chambers-street. Mr. Furniss in his complaint made before Sheriff Willett, alleges that French owes him certain moneys on the purchase of an old ship—a purchase made in this City some years ago. Col. French was brought before the the Sheriff, who discharged him on his word of honor to appear when required.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A HORSE.

Daniel J. Barker, a butcher, residing at No. 212 Broome-street, was yesterday brought before Justice BENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a horse valued at $160, from Edward A. Wilkins, of No. 53 Tompkins-street. One Michael Gier, residing at the same house with Mr. Wilcox, made oath that he was present when the accused, with two other men not yet arrested, took away the horse. He remonstrated with them on that occasion, when Barker said that the horse belonged to him, the accused. The defendant was held to bail to answer.

PUTTING TIN ON A ROOF.

A few days ago a man rang the door bell of house No. 84 East Thirty-second-street, and told the servant that he had been sent to put some tin on the roof. He was shown up stairs. In a few minutes he returned and went out, saying that he had forgotten some of his tools. Not long after it was discovered that a bureau in one of the upper rooms had been broken open and robbed of a gold watch, a diamond ring, and a small sum of money, the property of Miss Martha Tomlison.

Search was made for the man, who had forgotten his tools, but he was not discovered. Yesterday, Bridget Clancy, a little girl of 13 years, the servant by whom he was admitted to the house, recognized the man in a shoe store. She didn't make an alarm; she was too cunning for that, but she quietly followed the suspected party out of the store and kept him in sight until she met [found] a policeman. It is needless to say that she had a long tramp, but at length Officer Earl, of the Twenty-first Ward Police hove in sight. To him little Bridget denounced the man she was after. The officer at once took the accused party in custody and conveyed him before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he gave his name as George Wm. Bryant. He was identified by Bridget and by another person who saw him in the house in Thirty-second-street. He denied the charge, but was nevertheless committed.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Alexander Brown, a liquor merchant, doing business in Second-avenue, appeared before Justice OSBORNE last week, and complained that John M. Finnerty, formerly employed by him as confidential clerk, had embezzled from him liquors amounting in value to over $1,600. Finnerty was arrested on the charge and gave bail to answer.

Yesterday, the property alleged to have been stolen, was recovered on a search warrant, and carted to the Essex Market Police Court, where another charge was preferred by Mr. Brown against Mr. Finnerty.

Miscellaneous.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Patrick Smith, an Irish tailor, leaped to the sidewalk from the window of his sleeping apartment, on the fourth story of the house No. 60 Spring-street, about 11 o'clock, Wednesday night, and was almost instantly killed. He was laboring under the effect of drink at the time. He was a married man.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Where there's a will there's a way," said BRADY to himself ten years ago, "and I will be first among DAGUERREIAN artists." The "way" was by close study and hard work; and by that means he has achieved the coveted place. He stands alone; "none but himself can be his parallel." For proof call at BRADY's Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, and see what wonders he has wrought.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT.—The sick of all nations, suffering under all phases of disease, have certified in every written language to the infallibility of these matchless pills as an aperient alterative and restorative medicine. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

PUBLIC'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be a grand festival at this favorite place of amusement, it being for the benefit to the talented and energetic Stage Manager, and also the comedian and principal pantomimist of the establishment, Mr. G. L. FOX, who, of course, provides for his friends as good an entertainment as could be desired. Four pieces are to be performed—the "Foulah Slave," the "Red Gnome," "Dominique," and "Valentine and Orson," Messrs. R. and T. CONY and J. A. WEBB, with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the Company, appearing—Mr. CONY's highly trained dogs also taking prominent parts in the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTERS—WARMING, STRENGTHENING, RELIEVING—Have the impressive qualities of cantharides, but occasion no blister, because of the 25) conductors or evaporators which throw off the vapor, the scalding nature of which causes the blister when a cantharides plaster is applied. The porous relieves equally, but no blister is formed. Recommended by Dr. MOTT and all physicians who have seen them applied, and sold by T. ALLCOCK & Co., No. 43 Canal-street; BURNTON's bookstores, No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by druggists generally throughout the Union.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The King of Algiers is already a crowned head. We don't know who is crown maker to his little majesty, but it ought to be KNOX, who turns out the handsomest crowns to be found on either side of the water. It may be proper to observe, too, that KNOX's crowns have brims attached, are made for all mankind, and though not inlaid with diamonds, are yet very brilliant affairs, and within the reach of all, which is more than can be said of that of the new-born heir of France. KNOX is a No. 212 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturers, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt in artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MABIE, M. D,

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,

No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOLEY, the gold-pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty street's, and will open, this day, with an excellent lot of gold pens, gold and silver pencil cases of a new and superior style. We have used them in the TIMES Office for a long time, and find the "Bank" Pen is really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded from morning till night with customers. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made clothing vanishes like ore from the golden mines of California. *Moral*—EVANS undersells all other clothiers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Sunshine and shade, rain, hail or snow, are all indifferent matters at BRADY's great PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERIES. All he requires is daylight; and there is no telling how soon he will be able to dispense with even that. Some of his very best successes have been in heavy storms. Call and see specimens at No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We advise both the trade and the public in want of a good substantial Pen and Pencil case, in Gold or Silver, to call on WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and examine their new, novel and serviceable arrangement called "Lownds' Patent." It is to be seen to be appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cassimere business suits complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16; black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $18; beautiful moire antique vests, $3; Spring vests, $1, $1 50 and $2; cassimere pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 to $5 at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology given by Mr. FOWLER, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week Tickets 25 cents. For the course, $3. Professional examinations, with full, written descriptions of character, day and evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas! Gas!—The ladies are buying new dresses, new carpets, new sofas, &c. Why not take down those old-fashioned Gasaliers, and put up one of those beautiful new designs found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

NEW-JERSEY.

Organization of the Common Council of Jersey City.

The Jersey City Common Council held its seventh annual meeting, for the purpose of organizing, last night, at the Lyceum. There were 27 ballots, making altogether 136; and upon the last one, Alderman JAMES S. DAVENPORT received 9 votes, and Alderman JAMES R. THOMPSON 6 votes, which elected Mr. DAVENPORT. The Board then proceeded to elect, unanimously, GEORGE W. CASSEDY, as City Clerk; and NATHANIEL ELLIS, as City Marshal. The message of the Mayor, and accompanying documents, were then received, a Committee, consisting of Aldermen CLARK, INSLEY and THURSTON, having waited upon the Mayor and informed him of the organization of the Board.

Iranistan Under the Hammer.

The Bridgeport *Standard* understands that, according to the statements of Mr. BARNUM's assignees, Iranistan and his other real estate in Bridgeport are to be sold at auction by the 1st of September next. It is said that many of his creditors have offered to sign off, and allow him to be liberated entirely from his debts, under the "two third" bankrupt law.

His whole property, under a forced sale, will not probably realize more than the appraisal—say from $100,000 to $125,000. The mortgages upon the property amount to $157,967, aside from about $80,000, recorded at Fairfield and Westfield.

We understand that the Trustees of the Jerome Manufacturing Company have sold a part of the assets of the Company to the New-Haven Clock Company, who are located near by. Should the remainder be sold so as to realize their appraisal, a dividend of 10 per cent. might be paid to the creditors; but with the probable expenses and delay in closing up the concern, a dividend larger than six to eight cents can hardly be expected. So it seems unfortunate for the creditors that Mr. BARNUM's offer of $100,000 to be liberated from his liabilities could not have been accepted. The creditors have not only lost their debts, but have beggared BARNUM, and so crippled him as to preclude the possibility of his ever paying them, which he doubtless would be able to do in time, if left to his own course. Shutting up a debtor in prison never paid a debt.

As to Mr. BARNUM himself, his case is a most melancholy one, and deserving of sympathy. He has always been a public benefactor, and, barring the peculiarities of the "showman," is honest and fair in his dealings with all men.—*New-Haven Register, May 21.*

About 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire was discovered in the boat shop of Messrs BREARLY & BROS., Philadelphia, adjoining the workshops of the Navy-Yard. Owing to the combustible nature of the material, the building and contents were entirely consumed.

The Bangor *Whig* records a remarkable visitation of death in the family of SAMUEL and SARAH GILMORE, of Holden. Four of their children were seized with scarlet fever on one and the same day, and within three weeks all of them were taken from life.

JAMES ARMSTRONG WALTON, a Pennsylvania Volunteer in the Mexican War, died in Philadelphia recently.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 22, by Rev. E. D. Smith, HENRY PEARE, Jr., of Warehouse Point, Conn., and ANNE E., daughter of Dr. Austin Church, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., HENRY C. FOLGER, to Miss ELIZA J., eldest daughter of Lewis M. Clark, both of this City.

On Thursday, May 22, by Rev. G. S. Webb, of New-Brunswick, N. J., Mr. JOHN A. VAN BLARCOM to Miss MARY F. MOLLESON, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Thos. H. Burch, Pastor of the 1st-place Methodist Church, Mr. JOHN ATKINSON, Jr., to NANNIE, second daughter of Mr. John Reilly.

In West Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. S. B. Swaim, W. H. SHATTUCK, of Brooklyn, to Miss ETTA C. FROST, of the former place.

At Passaic Valley, N. J., on Tuesday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, of Plainfield, N. J., to ESTHER, youngest daughter of Wm. Mulford, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday, May 21, ALICE SEYMOUR, youngest daughter of Ulysses and Mary Doubleday, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On Wednesday evening, May 21 MARY S. PHENIX, relict of the late Wm. Phœnix, in the 75th year of her age.

At Middle Village, on Thursday morning, May 22, ELIZABETH A., wife of Henry Hobley.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Middle Village, at 12 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Conveyances will be in readiness at 11 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 2 3 2d st

At Iquique, Peru, on Friday, March 21, Capt. NICLAS BECKMAN, of Gothenburg, Sweden, in the 40th year of his age.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, ALEXANDER J. HENDERSON, suddenly, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 154 Madison-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, suddenly, ELIZABETH J. A., wife of Wm. Bennet, and eldest daughter of the late John Thursby, aged 29 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 23d inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of her mother, Bushwick-av., corner Remsen-st. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 22.

$8,500	Louisiana State 6s	95	
16,000	Vir. State 6s 81m	93	
8,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	
3,000	do.	84½	
5,000	do.	83	84¼
2,000	Erie R 3d mt. b. '83	93	
2,000	Erie R. Con. bs. '71	83¼	
5,000	E. RR. C. Bs. '63	88	
1,000	N. Ia 1st M. G. L.	83	
20,000	Ill. C. RR. Bs. 81m	86	
11,500	do.	c	86½
10,000	do.	s30	86¾
5,000	do.	s60	86½
5,000	do.	b60	86¾
5,000	Ill. F'd bs wt priv.	88	
5,000	Ill. F'd bs w priv.	92	
9	Bank of Com.	108	
65	Pac. Mail S'p Co.	66	
375	Nic. Transit Com'y.	12¾	
50	Brun. City Land Co	7	
50	Flor. & Keyport Co.	1¾	
100	Del. & Hud. C. s4m.	128	
50	Penn. Coal Co.	98½	
26	do.	99	
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	c	21
200	do.	b3	21
200	do.	b60	21¼
250	N. Y. Cent'l R.R.	c	89¾
200	do.		89¾
300	do.	s60	89¾
100	do.	b60	90¼
235	do.		89¾
15	Mich. Cen. R. R.		95
5	Milw. & Miss. R. R.		84½
800	Erie Railroad	s10	55¾
300	do.	c	55¾
400	do.	s30	55½
100	do.		55¾
350	do.	b3	55½
300	do.	s30	55½
100	do.	s6	55½
350	do.	b60	55½
375	do.	s3	55¾
150	do.		55¾
250	do.	b15	55½
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b30	33¾
89	Harlem R. Pref.		54
1000	Reading R.	s60	83
350	do.	s30	83
400	do.	s3	83¼
100	do.	s10	88
300	do.	b60	88¾
200	do.	b30	88¾
100	M. So. & N. Ia R. s4m.		94
220	do.		94¾
100	do.	b60	95¼
5	Panama Railroad		100
50	do.	s60	99¾
20	do.		99¾
120	Illinois Central R.		99
50	do.		99¾
200	do.	b60	99¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10	78¾
6	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.		90
20	New-Jersey R. R.		121
20	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b6	111½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange:

27	shares Harlem R. R (pref.) 58
75	shares United States Mail Steamship Co. 35
40	shares St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company 95
4	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 107¾
20	shares Rutgers Ins. Co. 99½

The 21 years' lease of the property corner of Broadway and Howard-street, known as the City Hotel, 50x100 $17,500

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s..	84½	
9	Metropolitan Bank	110	
50	Canton Company	23	
200	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	b30	89¾
50	Mich. So. & N. I.	b3	94½
400	Cleve. & Pitt's. R. R.	62	
200	Reading Railroad	87¾	
100	do.	b30	88
50	Panama Railroad		99¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		79¾
100	do.	c	79¾
5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		111¾
250	Erie Railroad	s10	55¾
450	do.	s30	55¾
100	do.	b15	55½
100	do.	b3	55¾
100	do.	s30	55½
100	do.	s6	55¾
100	do.	b60	55½
200	do.	s3	55¾
200	do.		55¾
100	Harlem R. R.		b60 17

THURSDAY, May 22—P. M.

The interest felt in the diplomatic question relating to the disposition of the British Minister at Washington, was more general to-day in business circles, because of the appearance, at length, of the explanatory paper from Lord CLARENDON of the 30th April. The merchants and bank people, without participating in the various and conflicting rumors from Washington, circulated among the Stock speculators, feel that the British Foreign Secretary has said all that could be reasonably or honorably exacted to prevent further unpleasant demands, or any captious action in regard to the official offence of Mr. CRAMPTON. It is sincerely hoped that whatever may be the subsequent correspondence on the subject, there will be no hasty movement on the part of the Washington Cabinet; and letters to this purport, we are quite sure, have gone to the seat of Government, this evening, from influential democratic and business sources, to be followed by others to-morrow. Were we to attempt to give expression to the current and almost universal sentiment on 'Change this afternoon, we do not know that it could be better done than in the language of the *National Intelligencer* of this morning:

"In submitting these documents to the perusal of our readers, it forms no part of our present purpose to accompany them with any comment of our own, except to express our gratification that their conciliatory character is such as we had before assigned to them on the authority of current rumor; to which we may simply add a renewal of the hope, before expressed, that our Government will, in a spirit of frankness and courtesy, forego the further prosecution of this vexatious controversy, *and accept the proffered hand extended to it by the British Government. Such an act, as it seems to us, would be alike honorable and graceful.*"

There were again parties on the Stock Exchange, and in the Street, speculating, as yesterday, (and offering large wagers,) on what they believe well posted private advices from Washington that the Minister will be dismissed, in season to have the fact go to England by the *Atlantic* on Saturday, or the *Asia* on Wednesday. But the market, nevertheless, moved steadily and rather firmly through the forenoon; losing, however, some of its strength at the Second Board. The Western Road Stocks were mostly firm; Galena 111; Southern Michigan 94¼; Michigan Central 95; Rock Island 90; and Toledo 73½@¾. The opening price of Erie 55¼; closing 55½@55; Reading 88@87¾; Panama 99¾; Illinois Centrals 86¼ cash, and heavy sales at 86, option to deliver in 4 months. State Securities and Erie Bonds steady at previous quotations. The Money Market, with less activity in demand or Brokers' loans, and more inquiry for good paper at the Discount houses, was rather easier than yesterday. A leading Discount firm report first class names as current at 7¼ to 8 ₱ cent., 60 days to 4 months; fair names 9@10 ₱ cent. There has been very little done in Sterling Bills for the steamer of Saturday; they are held for 109¾@109⅞; the supply fair. The Government Office paid out $373,784 against $110,173 received; leaving regular balance $9,814,890. The interior exchanges continue to favor the City. The country bank balances are steadier, though the banks in New-York State continue to run low.

We are favored this evening, by our Liverpool correspondent, with the London *Times* of Saturday, May 10, by the *Canada* at Boston. The particulars of the New English Loan of $25,000,000, or £5,000,000 sterling, are, that the bids are to be as for Consols; the installments to run from May 22, 10 ₱ cent.; June 12, 20 ₱ cent.; June 28, 20 ₱ cent.; July 24, 20 ₱ cent.; August 28, 10 ₱ cent., to Sept. 18, 10 ₱ cent. The awards on the 19th of May. It is expected that more of the offers will, as in the case of the previous two loans, come through ROTHSCHILD. It is mentioned as a coincidence that Consols rule almost identically the same as when the other loans were proposed. Of the effect on the market, the *Times* Money writer, on Friday, P. M., remarks:

"The general effect of the announcement of the loan at the opening of business this morning was rather to give steadiness to the quotations of the English funds, but towards the afternoon there was a decline of a quarter ₱ cent. Consols for money opened at the closing quotation of yesterday, and were well maintained until late in the day, when they receded to 92¾@¾, from which there was no recovery. The fall was attributed to the closing of accounts by persons who have lately been paying high rates of interest to carry forward speculative purchases, as well as to the fact that the public who, whenever a loan is announced, generally come in as buyers, under the impression that, as soon as it is completed, there will be a rise, have not yet had time to act. For the 4th of June the final quotation was 93@¾. Bank Stock left off at 210@211; Reduced, 91¾@¾; New Three ₱ Cents., 91¾@92; Annuities, 30 years, 17 1-16; India Stock, 226@229; India Bonds, 6s @2s. discount; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾@¾; and Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. discount to 2s. premium; June, 3s. discount to par.

It is presumed that, as on the last occasion, the various capitalists will send in their applications for the loan through Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. A preliminary meeting has been fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Tuesday next, at the Treasury, for the convenience of any capitalists desirous of further information.

Money to-day in all quarters was in active demand at full rates."

The remark in our Halifax telegraphic summary that the Bank of England minimum is 6 ₱ cent. was taken from a Liverpool report. There was no action on the part of the Directors in regard to bills over sixty-five days. Discounts ruled in London 5¾ to 6¾ ₱ cent. About £700,000 remained to be sent to Turkey, after which more ease in the market was anticipated. The arrivals of Gold for the week were £460,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,674	5,530,575	10,586,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1461 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

New-York Daily Times.

CONGRATULATION TO NICARAGUA.

[illegible] against British Interference, and in favor of Gen. Walker.

Letters from Gen. Cass, Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, and Thos. Francis Meagher.

[illegible] Calls for Mate-rial Aid.

There was a very large gathering of those who sympathize with General Walker and his course, in the Park, last evening.

At 8 o'clock there could not have been less than five thousand persons crowded around a large and commodious stand, in which was displayed the flag of the Republic of Nicaragua, and two inscriptions, one favoring an

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BOUNDS OF FREEDOM.

and the other containing a sentiment on which all the speakers dwelt at considerable length, namely:

NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

The meeting, considering its size and the various elements of which it was composed, was orderly and attentive. There was no interruption worthy of the name, with the exception of an occasional discharge of cannon, which drowned the speaker's voice, and a frequent extinguishment of the torches and candles by the wind, which interfered with the business of the reporters. Otherwise the arrangements worked well, and when they failed, it was not in consequence of any want of dispesition to accommodate on the part of the officers of the meeting. The first gun was fired at about 7½ o'clock, at which time Alderman CLANCY, of the Sixth, came forward and nominated for President of the meeting,

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq.

The nomination was received with favor, and Mr. PURDY was appointed by a unanimous vote.

On coming forward Mr. PURDY said he understood the object of the meeting to be to cheer on Republicanism in Nicaragua, and to urge on our own Government to encourage it. When Mr. PURDY had concluded his introductory remarks, the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read and adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joseph Connell,	David O'Keefe,	Wm. A. Turnure,
J. S. Brownell,	Henry Emler,	John Anderson,
John Kelly,	Joseph Harrison,	C. W. Schaffer,
Joseph B. Taylor,	Frederick Vultee,	Alexander Mason,
Jesse W. Brown,	Peter Lynch,	John B. Haskin,
J. Kilbreth, Jr.,	William Minor,	Nathl. Selah,
Saml. A. Bayram,	O. W. Sturdevant,	F. T. Nennenger,
James Ramsay,	Florence Mc'arty,	Peter Duffy,
James Creighton,	Wm. N. Brown,	Wm. B. Drake,
Michael Murray,	Henry Smith,	John Gunson,
Thos. W. Adams,	Abra'm Bininger,	M. C. Fo.dham,
R. B. Connolly,	Hugh Mooney,	and w J. McCarty,
Edward C. West,	John S. Austin,	Jas. C. Willetts,
Charles H. Ring,	Jas. C. Burnham.	

SECRETARIES.

Wm. M. Cooke,	Alfred Chancellor,	Michael Twomey,
Thomas Nesbitt,	John Brown,	George Caulfield,
R. H. Robinson,	John Morrison,	Charles Whalen,
James Hayes.		

Mr. OAKESMITH was then introduced, and read the following resolutions, which were received with much favor:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In all times of national emergency, whenever the Administra ion of this Government feel called upon to adopt any prompt or extraordinary measure, either regarding the internal or external policy of this country, it is the right and duty of the citizens of this Republic to meet together, and in a firm, manly and open manner to make known their opinions. And whereas, the recent events in Central America have rendered it necessary that this Government should take prompt and decided steps for the protection of the lives of American citizens in that quarter, and for the vindication of our national honor; therefore:

Resolved, That we heartily and earnestly approve of the recognition of the existing Government in Nicaragua, by our administration, believing it to be right in itself, an act of natio al duty and justice, in accordance with the established practice of our Government, and a true response to the patriotic pulse of our country men.

Resolved, That while our people were few and our Government feeble, it was the humane and philanthropic policy of our fathers to make our country an asylum for the oppressed of all lands; so also, now that our people are many and our Government strong, it has become the duty of this generation to make our influence felt in aid of the oppressed of all lands, by firm and resolute remonstrance with oppressors by sympathy and active aid to the oppressed where a broad and enlightened philanthropy requires it, and to make our high example before the world correspond with our national power and the spirit of the free institutions founded by our fathers.

Resolved, That any and every citizen of our Republic, whose sympathies are stirred by the cry of help from a people struggling to be free, has a sacred right to respond to such appeal, by his personal services, and by such material aid as he can afford.

Resolved, That it was in accordance with such right and in response to such call, that the gallant General WALKER went to the aid of the democratic masses in Nicaragua, and helped them to construct a stable Government.

Resolved, That we have seen with regret the forcible detention of some of our fellow citizens who were disposed to go, in a like gallant and generous spirit to aid a patriotic cause.

Resolved, That the inhuman and savage butchery of our fellow-citizens by the barbarous Costa Ricans in their unjust war upon Nicaragua—butchery of American citizens, not in arms, but employed in peaceful industrial pursuits—calls loudly for retribution from our Government.

Resolved, That a free transit from ocean to ocean over the several routes across Central America has become an absolu'e necessity to our country and our people, and must be secured at all hazards.

Resolved, That the surest and readiest means of accomplishing this great object is to sustain the existing Government in Nicaragua.

Resolved, In view of late reported movements and actions of British, French, and Spanish authorities, that we believe a due regard for our national welfare calls for a repeal of, at least, some portions of our neutrality laws, and the full and practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Resolved, That the present momentous crisis in Nicaragua, and the imminent perils to which many of our fellow countrymen are exposed, who are there pursuing peaceful occupations, surrounded as they are by a hostile and almost savage people, cut off from retreat, and openly threatened with absolute extermination without quarter, present a most solemn appeal to our citizens here and elsewhere throughout the country, for prompt, liberal, and efficient aid.

Resolved, That our fellow countrymen in Nicaragua must and shall have that aid; and that the citizens of New-York will sustain this Administration or any other Administration, in any steps which they may be called upon to take for the protection of American citizens in Central America, and to put a stop, once and forever, to all foreign interference with the affairs of this Continent.

The reader, continuing, read the following:

LETTER OF GENERAL CASS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, May 21, 1856.

SIR: Your telegraphic dispatch inviting me to attend the meeting in the Park on Friday evening, has just reached me. I cannot be there in person, but my feelings and sympathies are with you in this demonstration of public satisfaction at the wise and just measure of the Administration by which the existing Government of Nicaragua is recognized, and will be encouraged to go on with its good work. I trust it will meet the cordial approbation of the American people. It cannot fail to do so, if they are true to the faith of their fathers. Since the commencement of our national existence it has been our principle to consider every foreign Government a legitimate one which is received as such in its own country. This is the condition of the present rulers of Nicaragua, and it is no less our duty than it ought to be our desire to lend them the mo al support they can derive from our recognition. I am free to confess that the heroic effort of our countrymen in Nicaragua excites my admiration, while it engages all my solicitude. I am not to be deterred from the expressions of these feelings by sneers, or reproaches, or hard words. He who doesn't sympathize with such an enterprise has little in common with me. The difficulties which General WALKER has encountered and overcome will place his name high on the roll of the distinguished men of his age. He has conciliated the people he went to aid, the government of which he makes part is performing its functions without opposition, and internal tranquility marks the wisdom of its policy. That magnificent region, for which God has done so much and man so little, needs some renovating process, some transfusion by which new life may be imparted to it. Our countrymen will plant there the seeds of our institutions, and God grant that they may grow up into an abundant harvest of industry, enterprise and prosperity. A new day, I hope, is opening upon the States of Central America. If we are true to our duty they will soon be freed from all danger of European interference, and will have a security in their own power against the ambitious designs of England far better than Clayton-Bulwer treaties, or any other diplomatic machinery by which a spirit of aggression is sought to be concealed till circumstances are ready for active operation. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

The General's communication was received with cheers.

The next letter read was from Ex-Governor WM. SMITH, of Virginia:

LETTER FROM HON. WM. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I regret very much that I cannot be with you to-morrow evening; my hearty wishes, however, for a great demonstration in approval of the recognition of Nicaragua by our Government, will be in your assembly.

That the Rivas Government of Nicaragua is that of the people of that Republic is an undeniable fact—that she sought peace with her neighbors, not war, is matter of history; that the recognition was invoked by repeated precedents in the cases of other Powers, and especially by the interests of our own people in one of the most important transits between the Pacific and Atlantic portions of our reperation, is unquestionable.

This recognition was peculiarly just and necessary at this moment. Nicaragua had ceased to be recalled by our coldness from the family of nations, and has been treated as an outlaw by Costa Rica; at least, Americans taken prisoners of war have been shot, as well as our own citizens, entitled to our protection, and not in arms. This will, I suppose, now cease.

Again, this recognition, as a means of counteracting British influence which has been creeping stealthily over Central America, is of the greatest importance, especially as England has refused to observe her treaty with us, demonstrating that, in her late effort to show to the world that we were fools, she has clearly demonstrated to all that she is knave. Let the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be abolished; let Britain keep what she has got of Central America, and get what she can, and leave to the elastic and expansive energies of our people the means of obtaining those rights and interests necessary to our growth and power.

While you pay the just meed of praise, therefore, to the Administration for this act of regard for Nicaragua and of justice to ourselves, forget not the kind word for the gallant WALKER, and that assistance which the past may justly exact from the present.

I am quite unwell, and cannot copy this hasty note. Respectfully yours, WM. SMITH.

LETTER FROM HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I cordially thank you for the generous invitation you have extended to me to address my fellow-citizens at your mass meeting, on the 24th inst., to commemorate the recognition of Nicaraguan Independence by our general Government.

From the first solid establishment of order and regularity by the present Government of Nicaragua, under Gen. WALKER, I have cherished the most intense solicitude for her political recognition into the great brotherhood of sovereign States by the administration of our own Government.

It having been accomplished. I congratulate you on the triumphant result achieved, in a great degree, by your own patriotic exertions.

A measure responsive to the generous impulses of the whole American people, and demanded by the highest commercial and political considerations.

It is, therefore, with sincere regret that I have to advise you of a previous engagement, which calls me from home at that time, and will prevent me from being with you except in my earnest desires for whatever may advance the laudable objects you have in view.

Sincerely yours, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

REMARKS OF GOV. PRICE.

Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, was now introduced. Coming forward he thanked them for the very flattering reception they had given him. He had come to interchange congratulations with them on the recognition of the Republican Government of Nicaragua. He had watched the progress of events in Nicaragua with unusual interest, and he had long been satisfied that the people were satisfied with the acts and purposes of General WALKER. He had had great difficulties to contend against, and he still had difficulties to encounter—difficulties caused by the miserable little State of Costa Rica, urged on by the Government of England, and that, too, because Gen. WALKER was an American. [Cries of that's a fact.] He believed that the interest of the United States required that we should have possession of the Isthmus and other territory there. [Applause.] He was glad to hear that there were so many sympathizing fillibusteros within the hearing of his voice. He was a fillibuster. It had been his good fortune to visit Nicaragua, and he felt it to be necessary to our interests that such a Government as Gen. WALKER had established there should be established and sustained. [Applause.] With regard to the subject of the fillibustering tendencies of our people and Government, he referred to the sentiments of 1811, and from them argued that MADISON was more of a fillibuster than FRANKLIN PIERCE. In conclusion, he hoped the Rivas-Walker Government of Nicaragua would go on and prosper until it shall have grown great, and until the present flag shall have been displaced by the Stars and Stripes of the United States.

REMARKS OF MR. POLLARD.

Capt. POLLARD, of California, was next introduced. He came forward to express his profound sympathy with Gen. WALKER, not only because of his efforts for freedom, but because of warm innate friendship. He held that Gen. WALKER was not a man to be measured by the ordinary standard. He had already passed the crisis of greatness, and if he were to fall upon the battle-field to-morrow his name would live and be cherished among those who have been strong in the cause of freedom. He had overcome great difficulties, and he would continue to do so so long as there were difficulties to overcome. If he had suffered on one occasion, it was only in consequence of the acts of a traitor in his camp.

A VOICE—SCHLESSINGER—Three groans for SCHLESSINGER.

THE SPEAKER—Yes. Three groans for SCHLESSINGER. Here goes—Oo-oo-oo. And the groans were given with a will. Besides the difficulties which SCHLESSINGER had caused, Gen. WALKER had had to contend against the interference of Great Britain. But he would beat them all back and triumph; and, while doing so, he was entitled to, and should receive, our warmest sympathies.

REMARKS OF GEORGE W. PECK, OF MICHIGAN.

GEORGE W. PECK, late of New-York, and now of Michigan, was then introduced. He said he had come here, not as a politician, not as a citizen of Michigan—proud as he was of his own peninsular State—not as a native-born citizen of New-York, but prouder than all, as an American citizen—(applause)—to join his congratulations with those of this City at the occurrence of an event which he must be blind indeed to all the teachings of the past and all the auguries of the present, who does not see to be a link connecting all the glory of the past with the magnificent destiny of the future. He (speaker) referred to the recognition of that Government just established in Nicaragua by the gray eyed man of destiny, the man of the present, the pioneer of American enterprise, now assuming in Central America the task which the Spaniard, proud and potent as he was, had abandoned, which the Spaniard had been found unable to take up and carry on, but which the Anglo-American, having accomplished elsewhere, takes up, and, which Americans, and Americans alone can follow up,—the glorious destiny designed by the God of Nature for this great country. He joined his congratulations with those of his audience. This was no ordinary event. Those who live in the midst of vast doings the men who have made history, seldom think of the consequences of the tasks in which men are engaged in the present. With minds intent on what is going on around, men look backwards on history and but seldom forward at the portended events, or at the events going on. The genius of America shall write a new page on the world's history, and that shall be the doings of the gray-eyed man of destiny in Nicaragua, the doings of the man who will connect all the greatness of the past with the more magnificent greatness of the future. He thought it good to be present—not to indulge in national vanity, not to boast of what Americans may or can do, not to manifest any disposition of selfishness. He said: It has been reserved for this people of all people that have ever flourished on the earth, to demonstrate for the first time in the history of the race of man, the ability of man for self government; bear this in mind, however dimly the men of the olden times saw the dawn of it, it was on y on us that its effulgence burst. However men in all times, men of freedom and men of action, saw this, we alone have been made by the great God of Nature to accomplish this result, we alone have been able to demonstrate that truth, we alone have been able to establish for ourselves and shall be able to bequeath to posterity, this bequest on which these rights on which the prosperity of the people depend.

The speaker proceeded at some length in defence of the principle of Republicanism, favoring its spread over the widest area, and concluded with a declaration in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the American Government.

CAPT. RYNDERS.

Capt. RYNDERS followed, in one of his characteristic speeches, interspersed with the usual interruptions, and concluded by calling for the following letter from THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

LETTER FROM THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

"IRISH NEWS" OFFICE, No. 20 Ann-street, May 23, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: At the last moment I find myself unable to attend the meeting in the Park. This I sincerely regret, since my sympathies with the cause, in the name of which you are assembled, are deep and earnest. Generous, brilliant, chivalrous—involving the great principles for which the best men have in all climes and ages stripped their swords to the fight—involving, moreover, the highest interests of the American people—it is worthy of the promptest aid and proudest homage. Any influence I possess—any effort I can make—any service I can render—shall be heartily devoted to the cause of General WALKER and the independence of Nicaragua. Poland, in 1846, had my heart, and the best words it could utter. Sicily, rising up from her vineyards and corn fields in her beauty, and from the white summit of Etna waving the torch which signaled all the young European nationalities to freedom—Sicily, in 1848, had my enthusiastic prayer. So, too, had Hungary and Italy, and the glorious cities of the Rhine. What I was in the first blush of manhood, I am now, and ever shall be. Republicanism, whether in the dungeon, in the field, on the scaffold, or triumphant in the Capitol, shall be the worship of my life. Fought for most gallantly at this hour, upon the great high road of American commerce, you do not meanly wait to hear of a victory to determine the measure of your sympathy in favor of the freedom of the beautiful country which binds the two oceans together with a link of gold and silver. Your cheers are not the faint echoes of a triumph already won. They anticipate the glorious issue, and become its prophecies.

The shouts in the Park to-day announce that the flag of Costa Rica is torn down—the massacre of Virgin Bay avenged—the treachery and defeat of SANTA ROSA effaced in a flood of military glory—and that the bells of Granada proclaim through her sapphire skies, and all over her noble inland waters, and through her sovereign forests, that Nicaragua is free forever, from the service and the foreign butchers in their pay.

I am, my dear Sir, most faithfully, your friend,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To the Chairman of the Meeting, &c.

The meeting was then addressed by Judge PHILLIPS, Mr. BUSTEED, Mr. W. J. ROSE, Mr. C. T. MILLS, ex-Councilman WILD and others, and the meeting adjourned with three-times-three for "General WILLIAM WALKER and Nicaragua.

Later in the evening Governor PRICE, with Messrs. HALL, Captain OAKSMITH, WM. J. ROSE, and other prominent members of the movement, met at the Astor House and discussed the affairs of Nicaragua in a good supper.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Assault on Mr. Sumner—Further Particulars of the Transaction—Character of the Senate Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

Mr. SUMNER is somewhat feverish and very weak—otherwise he is doing remarkably well.

You will not fail to notice that not a single political friend of Mr. SUMNER is on the Senate's Committee of Investigation, elected under Mr. MASON'S proposition for a secret ballot.

Strenuous efforts are being made by BROOKS' friends to create a public sentiment in his justification.

It will be observed that every word of Mr. SUMNER'S invectives on Mr. BUTLER was predicated on remarks of the latter in this debate, and that Mr. SUMNER is always parliamentary and polished, while Mr. BUTLER is the contrary.

The statements that Mr. SUMNER called for help, or exclaimed, "I am almost dead," or anything else, are utterly untrue. The cries were from a gentleman who was approaching to interfere.

Remember, too, that nobody who was present pretends to have heard BROOKS notify Mr. SUMNER that he was about to attack him, and Mr. SUMNER utterly denies that he had any such notice. So it is untrue that Mr. SUMNER ever goes armed, or was armed when he made his speech. Nobody who knows him will believe it.

A thousand stories are trumped up to palliate BROOKS' offence. The only person who was watching Mr. SUMNER and BROOKS when the assault was made was a stranger, who swears positively that Mr. SUMNER was stricken while in his seat. S.

Postponement of the Examination of Brooks—The Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

The examination of BROOKS was postponed till to-morrow afternoon, when, it is supposed, Mr. SUMNER will have sufficiently recovered to be present.

The proceedings in the Senate on the subject of the assault were brief, dignified and calm. In the House the galleries were densely crowded, an impression prevailing that many members were prepared for any emergency, and that serious consequences might accordingly result. There was but a limited debate on the question of privilege—none involving the general merits of the case; nor was there any exhibition of angry feeling. The minority, however, complain that they had no opportunity for discussion.

An unprecedently large number of reports were made to the House from Standing Committees—reports that have been accumulating since the organization.

The Ruffianly Assault on Senator Sumner.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22, 1856.

I can add but little of fact, in relation to the ruffianly assault upon Mr. SUMNER, to what I have already telegraphed. A well known personal friend of Mr BROOKS publicly stated, to-night, before a dozen gentlemen, that the assault was premeditated and arranged for at a private conclave, held last evening, at which the individual who made the statement was present. Mr. BROOKS then agreed to do this ruffian work which to-day he has consummated. Whether the same chivalric Council agreed that the crime thus settled upon should be carried to the extreme of murder, I know not; but the weapon employed, the ferocity of manner with which it was used long after it was apparent that Mr. SUMNER was unconscious, and therefore unable even to raise an arm to ward off the blows, and the fact that the assailant's accomplice exerted himself, cane in hand, to prevent interference with the outrage upon the helpless victim, all tend to produce the conviction in my mind that foul murder *was* the purpose.

The defenders of this outrage (for shame, be it said, it *has* defenders here in creatures bearing the human form) tell us that there was no such purpose,—but only a design to disgrace the Senator from Massachusetts. Paltry subterfuge! If that were the only purpose, the weapon would have been something far less dangerous to life. Look at the facts. Mr. SUMNER was seated at his desk writing in great haste for the afternoon's mail. Suddenly Mr. BROOKS—who had been sitting in the Chamber during twenty minutes, waiting, apparently, until the object of his malice should be quite alone—suddenly stepped up and addressed him. Mr. S. did not rise from his seat—had not the slightest expectation of being assailed, and had spoken no single word, when he received a blow that deprived him of consciousness. Those who dressed his wounds express their wonder that he was able to move at all after this blow had been inflicted. In the instinct of self-preservation, however, he sprang from his seat, ripping up his desk from the floor in the movement, and overturning it. You will understand that, with his nether limbs under the desk, and his arm chair drawn close up to it, he was, in a manner, pinioned fast. He sprang forward, however, but his strength and consciousness were already lost, and he could do nothing in the way of self-defence.

I was standing in the further corner of the Senate Chamber, conversing with Hon. Mr. MURRAY and Hon. Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, when the first blow was struck. A single step brought me in full view of the parties, although some twenty feet distant. In the desire to know whether Mr. SUMNER had any means with which to defend himself, I directed my attention particularly to him, and saw at once that he was quite unconscious. His hands were partly raised, as if to ward off the blows of the heavy cane, which were still descending upon him with great rapidity; but his head laid over towards his shoulder, and he was reeling sideways and backward, and so continued until he sank to the floor, Mr. MORGAN catching his head upon his arm as he fell.

There were quite a number of Senators and other parties present. Those who were nearest to the parties in collision, seemed deterred from interference by Mr. KEITT, who with uplifted cane, and oaths upon his lips, cried: "Give it to him!" to BROOKS, and: "Let them alone!" to the by-standers. I wish it to be understood that I say nothing in regard to what occurred after the first blow was struck, except that which I expect to testify to upon oath if I shall be called upon the examination to-morrow. Mr. MURRAY, as soon as he could get to the parties, seized Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. HOLLAND, the Doorkeeper of the Senate, and several others, finally rushed between the assailant and his victim, but not until he had broken his cane into fragments, and had inflicted not less than a dozen, and I should think twenty blows. I have been told that General MCNAIR, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was in the Chamber. I did not see there,—but if he was present he utterly failed to do his duty; and, indeed, Mr. HOLLAND was the only *attaché* of the body present who made the slightest effort to protect the assailed. Several Senators were present. Some looked on with ill-concealed exultation; others, like Mr. CRITTENDEN, boldly denounced the occurrence as shameful, outrageous and cowardly. This I understand to be the expressed opinion of Mr. GEYER, of Missouri, Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, and others, although I have not heard them say anything personally upon the subject.

What will be the end of it all, do you suppose? The proof of the assault without other provocation than words spoken in debate is perfectly conclusive, but a fine of fifty or a hundred dollars will be the extent of the legal punishment visited upon the criminal unless I greatly err; and the chivalric sons of South Carolina, who signalize their prowess by first disabling a man whom they take at a disadvantage, and then beating him with perfect safety until taken off, will walk our streets with heads as high as honest men.

I will not trust myself to comment upon the political aspect of this affair. Your readers cannot fail to see in it another exemplification of the arrogance and overbearing insolence by means of which a portion of the champions of the Slave power seek to crush out all liberty of speech or of the Press wherever that privilege is exercised in behalf of Freedom. It is a part of the great plot of fraud and violence and wrong enacting on a larger stage in Kansas. Here it is an Editor or a Senator assassinated in a manner which should make a coward blush; in Kansas it is a freeman murdered, simply for *declaring* himself a freeman, and another followed by relentless persecutions under the forms of a law which has its basis in fraud, simply because he was a witness of the murder. Where will it end? What is the remedy? *One* remedy the people have in their hands,—and that is a stern rebuke to the time-serving politicians whose attempts to force Slavery into Kansas—by a stupendous scheme of fraud, to be sustained only while freemen live, in violence and blood—have set the example for these no less disgraceful efforts to stop discussion by blackguardism and crime. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

ANOTHER VETO.

A message was received from the President, returning, with his objections, the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of St. Mary's River, Michigan.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Mr. WILSON rose and said: The seat of my colleague is vacant to-day. For the first time after five years of public service, that seat is vacant. Yesterday, after the touching tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. MILLER, of Missouri, a deceased member of the House of Representatives, the Senate adjourned. My colleague remained in his seat, engaged in public duties. While thus engaged, with his pen in hand, and in a position which rendered him utterly incable of protecting or defending himself, Mr. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House, from South Carolina, approached him unobserved, and abruptly addressed him. Looking up, and before he had time to utter a single word in reply to him, he received a stunning blow upon the head from the cane in the hands of Mr. BROOKS, which made him almost senseless and unconscious. Endeavoring, however, to protect himself, in rising from his chair his desk was wittdrawn, and while in that powerless condition he was beaten upon the head and shoulders by repeated blows from Mr. BROOKS, until he sank upon the floor of the Senate, exhausted, unconscious, and covered with his own blood. He was raised from the floor by a few friends, taken into an ante-room and his wounds dressed, from thence he was carried to his house and placed upon his bed. He is thus unable to be with us to-day to perform the duties which belong to him as a member of this body. To assail a member of the Senate, for words spoken in debate, out of this Chamber, is a grave offence, not only against the rights of a member, but against the Constitutional privileges of this body,—but Sir, to come into this Chamber and assault a member in his seat until he falls exhausted upon this floor, is an offence requiring the prompt action of this body. Sir, I submit no motion. I leave it to older Senators whose character and position in the Senate and before the Country, eminently fit them to take the lead in measures to redress the wrongs of members of this body, and vindicate the honor and dignity of the Senate.

Mr. SEWARD submitted a resolution that a Committee of five members be appointed by the President *pro tem.*, to inquire into the circumstances attending the assault committed on the person of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a member of the Senate, in the Senate Chamber yesterday, and that said Committee be instructed to report a statement of the facts, together with their opinion thereon, to the Senate.

On suggestion of Mr. MASON the resolution was amended so that the Committee should be elected by the Senate, when Messrs. Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce and Geyer were elected.

Mr. STUART gave notice that he should, at an early day, ask leave to submit an amendment to the rules of the Senate, declaring out of order any Senator who in debate should use language reflecting upon the conduct and motives of any other Senator discourteously, or improperly reflecting upon the action of a State other than the one represented by the Senator speaking.

A large number of private bills were then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

THE ILLINOIS CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. WASHBURN, (Me.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that JAMES C. ALLEN of Illinois is not, and WILLIAM B. ARCHER is, entitled to the seat now held by the former.

Mr. STEPHENS, of the same Committee, has prepared a minority report.

The consideration of the subject was postponed to the 9th June.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following:

Whereas, on the 22d day of May, Hon. PRESTON BROOKS and Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, members of this House from South Carolina, and other members, either as principals or accessories, perpetrated a violent assault on the person of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, while remaining in his seat in the Senate Chamber, and while in the performance of duties pertaining to his official station, therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the subject and report the facts with such resolutions in reference thereto as in their judgment may be proper and necessary for the vindication of the character of this House; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, employ a clerk, and sit through the session of the House.

A point of order was raised, and a debate ensued.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, suggested the propriety of striking out of the preamble, inasmuch as it assumed as fact that which could be ascertained as such only on examination.

Mr. CAMPBELL was willing to modify the preamble, which he did so as to read: "Whereas, it is represented," etc. Mr. CAMPBELL said it was due to the House and all parties that the facts should be presented in some authentic form, and this could only be done fully and fairly through a committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN was satisfied that the statement in the preamble was a gross falsehood, but he did not mean that Mr. CAMPBELL had intentionally made an untrue declaration. The gentleman mistook.

The Speaker decided the proposition to be in order as a question of privilege. He said substantially that it was represented or charged that a member of the House had assaulted a Senator while in the discharge of his official duties. The Senate could not interfere with a member of this House, but it belonged to the House, if one of its members had violated the privileges of the Senate, to make an investigation, it being the proper tribunal for that purpose, the Senate being a coördinate branch of Congress and covered by the same constitutional privilege. It was the duty of the Chair to receive Mr. CAMPBELL'S proposition as a question of privilege.

Mr. CLINGMAN appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. CRAIGE was satisfied that Mr. KEITT was not concerned in the matter in the way stated.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that if that should be proved, certainly no wrong would be done.

Mr. KEITT thought differently. His personal relations with the parties had always been those of friendship.

Mr. PAINE inquired—Is this resolution the result of preconcert of action outside this Hall or by caucus?

Mr. CAMPBELL said that not one word had he heard whispered by any member of any party as to such a course. He was influenced alone by the dictates of his own judgment and sense of public duty. As to who perpetrated the outrage he only knew from what he heard, although he saw Mr. SUMNER lying in the room adjoining the Senate, with gashes on his head to the bone and blood flowing over him.

Mr. CLINGMAN repeated he would leave Mr. BROOKS to answer to the law.

Mr. LETCHER said that several years ago Postmaster-General HUBBARD was attacked by Governor BRIGGS, then a member of this House, yet neither he (LETCHER) nor Mr. CAMPBELL thought proper to bring the subject to the attention of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL said Mr. HUBBARD was not acting in his official capacity at that time.

After some further proceedings, Mr. CAMPBELL moved to lay Mr. CLINGMAN'S appeal from the decision of the Chair on the table.

The motion was agreed to by yeas 85, nays 91.

The SPEAKER then made a personal explanation. He said he had not been a party to any deliberation or consultation in this matter, and had no knowledge of the proposition until it was heard from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. BROOKS explained, and said: I take the whole responsibility upon myself, and state on my honor as a gentleman, that no human being besides myself, knew when or where the transaction would take place.

Mr. MCQUEEN informed Mr. CAMPBELL that a process had been issued against his colleague, Mr. BROOKS, who was amenable to the laws of the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had no purpose to put any party in a false position, but merely wished to ascertain the facts, there being so many rumors prevalent.

Mr. HAVEN appealed to Mr. CAMPBELL to omit the name of Mr. KEITT from the preamble.

Mr. CAMPBELL assented.

Several members desired him to strike out the words "other members;" but

Mr. CAMPBELL refused, saying he had reasons for retaining them.

Mr. KEITT remarked, that as his name had been withdrawn, he would say that he neither knew the time nor place when the act would be committed; and when it was committed he was behind the chair of the President of the Senate, with gentlemen from his own State, and he did not see the beginning of it; therefore he had not the slightest preconcert with his colleague.

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. CAMPBELL'S resolution was adopted by Yeas, 93; Nays, 68; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Coming, Corodo, Cragvin, Cumback, Davis of Mass., Day, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fiegler, Fuller of Me., Galloway, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Haven, Hoffman, Holloway, Houghton, Kelsey, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Kunkel, Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrell, Murray, Nichols, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pallon, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Simons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Valk, Wade, Wakeman, Waldridge, Walbridge, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Williams, Woodruff, Woodworth—93.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Eustis, Florence, Foster, Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Ala., Herbert, Jones of Tenn., Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Orr, Paine, Phelps, Porter, Ricaud, Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Sandidge, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Snead, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Thorpe, Underwood, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, Wright—68.

Mr. MATTESON stated that he desired to vote aye, but had since yesterday paired off with Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, on all questions.

The Speaker appointed the following-named gentlemen as members of the Committee: Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Allison, Cobb of Georgia, Greenwood, and Spinner.

Mr. ALLISON, at his request, was excused, and Mr. PENNINGTON appointed in his place.

Mr. STANTON offered a resolution directing the arrest of Judge LECOMPTE and Marshal DONALDSON, of Kansas, that they may be brought before the House, to answer to a charge of contempt and breach of privilege, in issuing and serving a process against Hon. A. H. REEDER.

The Speaker decided the motion not a question of privilege, and Mr. STANTON withdrew it.

Various reports were made from Committees.

Adjourned till Monday.

U. S. TROOPS IN KANSAS.

In reply to the resolution offered by Mr. BARBOUR, requesting the President to communicate whether United States soldiers have been employed in Kansas, to "arrest persons charged with the violation of certain supposed laws enacted by the supposed Legislature assembled at Shawnee Mission, etc.," the Secretary of War responds, that by instructions from his Department dated February 15, Col. SUMNER and Lieut. Col. COOKE were directed to aid by military force the constituted authorities of Kansas in suppressing insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Territory, or armed resistance to the execution of the laws; and in case the Government finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate for that purpose, he should make a requisition upon them for military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty. Under these instructions, and upon the requisition of Gov. SHANNON, a detachment of troops under a Lieutenant was ordered to sustain the constituted authorities in the enforcement of the laws. The Secretary says the instructions from the Department being directed exclusively to the support of the organized Government and constituted authorities of the Government, convey no authority to employ soldiers to aid by making arrests or otherwise in the inforcement of "supposed laws enacted by a supposed Legislature." The Department therefore presumes and belives that United States soldiers have not been employed to make arrests under the circumstances stated in the resolution.

Lord Clarendon's Reply to Mr. Marcy.

From the Washington Union, May 23.

The *Intelligencer* regards Lord CLARENDON'S letter as so conciliatory and apologetic in its character, that it patronizingly hopes that "our Government will, in a spirit of frankness and courtesy, forego the further prosecution of this vexatious controversy, and accept the proffered hand extended to it by the British Government." As we are unable to concur fully in the suggestion so promptly made we will proceed, in a brief way, to express the impression made upon our mind by the letter of Lord CLARENDON, without intending to be understood as intimating either what our Government ought to do or will do in the premises.

The substance of Lord CLARENDON'S letter may be stated in a very few words:

It expressly disclaims any intention on the part of the British Government to infringe the neutrality laws or the rights of sovereignty of the United States in its late enlistment proceedings.

It gives credit to the denials of guilt by the British officials implicated in the proceedings, and discredits the evidence on which our Government charged the same British officials with guilty complicity in the enlistment of soldiers for the eastern war within our jurisdiction.

With the exception of certain indications of wounded pride in consequence of the overwhelming dispatch of Mr. MARCY, we fully concede that Lord CLARENDON'S reply is couched in language sufficiently respectful and conciliatory. We know no reason for rejecting the disclaimer of the British Government; and if there was nothing else in the case, we might unite with the *Intelligencer* in hoping that this "vexatious controversy" would now cease. But there are other considerations connected with the subject, which, in our judgment, forbid so summary a termination of the difficulty.

Upon evidence on which our Government relied, Mr.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Position of the Free-State Men in Lawrence—Public Meeting of Citizens—Resolutions Adopted—Letter to Marshal Donaldson.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

We are still hotly besieged by large bodies of hostile invaders—mostly from the South within a few days—who threaten to sack Lawrence and entirely destroy us. We were never in so close a place before, and never at so great a loss to understand what is the true policy for us to pursue, as free citizens of a free Government. We are hourly expecting an attack, and the chances never appeared so probable that this *might* be my last epistle to my friends in the East; and we, all in common, as citizens of a persecuted land, wish to render a faithful record of our conduct to our country.

Everybody has known, for months, that we have publicly repudiated the laws of the bogus Legislature, and instituted in a measure a Free-State Government, under which we have looked hopefully forward to a prosperous future. In every act and word we have always been cautious to avoid any grounds for the charges that we had any desire whatever to openly or secretly resist the laws of the land as conveyed to us through the organic act. We *have* felt it our duty to resist the edicts of the county Sheriff, who is a Territorial officer; but no one has ever, directly or indirectly, offered any resistance to a United States Marshal or his deputies, or any of the United States troops, or any officer deriving his powers direct from the General Government. I admit that JONES was shot in Lawrence by some cowardly ruffian, but we all disclaim and condemn, in unmeasured terms, the base outrage, and will lend a hand any hour to bring the perpetrator to justice. They tried us, to see if our word was good, by taking ten dragoons for a *posse*, and we yielded submission without a murmur,—and would do so again, as often as required, however illegal and unfounded may have been the process or the charges made against the prisoners. They saw we would submit to an arrest by such a *posse*—therefore no conflict could be provoked by renewing the attempt. So now they invent something new. A United States Marshal is empowered ostensibly to arrest Ex-Governor REEDER. He comes to Lawrence for him, and finds him at his post, with the Congressional Committee. REEDER refused to obey his summons on the ground that he was *exempt* from his authority; but no spectator offered any show of resistance whatever. Marshal DONALDSON next issues a flaming proclamation—branding us as outlaws, and saying we *resisted* the Marshal. To contradict that, the next morning the citizens called a public meeting, at which a large number assembled in the street, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, by a "Proclamation to the People of Kansas Territory," by J. B. DONALDSON, United States Marshal for said Territory, issued the 11th day of May, 1856, it is alleged that certain judicial writs of arrest have been directed to him by the First District Court of the United States, &c., to be executed within the County of Douglas; and that an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and there is every reason to believe that any attempt to execute these writs will be resisted by a large body of armed men, therefore, it is

Resolved, by this public meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held this 13th day of May, 1856, that the allegations and charges against us contained in the aforesaid Proclamation are wholly untrue in fact, and the conclusion entirely false which is drawn from them; that the aforesaid Deputy Marshal was resisted in no manner whatever, nor by any person whomsoever, in the execution of the said writs, except by him whose arrest the said Deputy Marshal was seeking to make; and that we now, as we have done heretofore, declare our willingness and determination, without resistance, to acquiesce in the serving upon us of any judicial writs against us by the United States Marshal for Kansas Territory, and will furnish him a posse for that purpose, if so requested—but that we are ready to resist, if need be, unto death, the ravages and desolation of an invading mob."

This has had the effect we anticipated—no notice has been taken of it whatever by our enemies. Reports continue to multiply in respect to the formidableness of our exasperated invaders, and they will not treat with us upon any conditions. Last night they placed a guard around the town, and stopped every one passing upon the road.

This morning we received later news, upon which the Council were called together; after which a public meeting convened, at which the following letter was addressed to Marshal DONALDSON:

J. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal for K. T.:

DEAR SIR: We have seen a proclamation issued by yourself, dated 11th of May, and also have reliable information this morning that large bodies of armed men, in pursuance with your proclamation, have assembled in the vicinity of Lawrence.

That there may be no misunderstanding we beg leave to ask respectfully—that we may be reliably informed—what are the demands against us.

We desire to state most *truthfully* and *earnestly*, that no opposition whatever will *now* or at any *future* time be offered to the execution of any legal process by yourself, or any person acting for you. We also pledge ourselves to assist you, if called upon, in the execution of any legal process. We declare ourselves to be order loving and law-abiding citizens, and only await an opportunity to testify our fidelity to the laws of the country, the Constitution and the Union.

We are informed, also, that these men collecting about Lawrence openly declare that their intention is to destroy the town and drive off the citizens; of course we do not believe that you give any countenance to such threats; but, in view of the excited state of the public mind, we ask protection of the constituted authority of the Government, declaring ourselves in readiness to coöperate with them for the maintenance of the *peace*, *order* and *quiet* of the community in which we live.

These were forwarded immediately to Lecompton and presented to Marshal DONALDSON. Our courier has returned, saying he has no answer to give to-night, but will reply in the morning. He was able, however, by the conversation held with him, to learn what the import of his reply would be. He has sworn, and his posse have sworn also, to never abandon their work until they arrest whoever they may please; that they will be satisfied that there will be no further difficulty in making arrests through a Sheriff, or in any other way in future; and, most outrageous, humiliating, *devilish* of all, they ask us *to give up all our munitions of war to Governor Shannon*. We must surrender our cannon, our rifles, our powder and lead—*or die*. Before the broad universe which shall we do? These arms are generally *our property*, and by the Constitution of the United States we are permittrd to possess arms. No people were ever driven by necessities to worse extremities, and there may be a pass at which to surrender is not dishonorable. There is no apology for a coward, but at this crisis, a chain of misfortunes are overwhelming us. It is a season when men cannot be easily enrolled. We are without a dollar of money to pay them. We are without credit, as we are yet smarting under the expenses of the last war. We are with but few arms—not one man in four among us has any. We have not one third as many men in town as we had last December, and are opposed by a much larger force than then. We have lost our leaders—as ten or twelve of our best men are in the States; and the result is, there is want of confidence in those now in command. It is our duty to put our lives against an odds of ten to one, who are the incarnation of demonism—who already threaten that they shall have *no evidence* left of their bloody deeds, or bear the disgrace of giving up our arms. They threaten also, that they are bound to play a second Mormon scene with us—to first disarm us—then destroy us root and branch.

There is nothing improbable in their dark deeds, and it is like crushing out manhood to submit to any alternative they present to us. I am sorry to add, that many who have professed a large degree of bravery, heretofore, *vamosed the ranche*, now when the hour has come that tries our buckram. Still, do not blame them, till you hear more of the unfortunate causes. I hope they stand justified before the God of battles. The last resort of nations has come to us—and the end is, I fear, down the trail of bloody years. Circumstances drive me to close, as it is now three o'clock at night. RANDOLPH.

Editor Brown's Account of his Arrest.

The Alton *Courier* publishes a letter from G. W. BROWN, under date of the 12th, from Kansas City.

He says we arrived here at about 10 o'clock, today. We found the country considerably excited. The Pro-Slavery Party have been scouring the country in search of Governor REEDER, whom they threaten with death if they can find him. I trust he has escaped their vilgance. Their plan is to drive away prominent men in the Territory, hoping if they can do so to subjugate the balance.

No sooner had I arrived in this city than I observed that I was the object of observation and remark from all directions. My friends came to me privately, and assured me that I was in great personal danger. The whole town seemed in commotion. I attended to my business through town without any concealment, until after dinner, when I was urged to keep within doors at my hotel, or violence would be done me. The reports which reached my ears were of that character I thought it prudent to be on the look out. The clerk registered my name for room No. 81. I visited it, but feeling that I would prefer a different location, I soon after removed, leaving O. C. BROWN, Esq., of Osawatomie, writing at the table. A short time after, I learned that Mr. BROWN was waited upon by a party of border ruffians, one of whom inquired if his name was BROWN. Responding in the affirmative, he was grabbed by the arms and jerked down two flights of stairs into the street, and hurried to a hack guarded by a dozen mounted men, in which he was placed. As they were about to close the door, a merchant of the city, who chanced to recognize the face, assured them they had the *wrong* BROWN; that the person they had in custody without warrant, and charged with no crime, was the proprietor of the piano-forte which was opened on the levee a few weeks previous, supposed to be SHARPS rifles He was then discharged, and another descent was made upon the American Hotel, with the hope of taking the *genuine* person this time.

The desperados surrounded the house, armed with revolvers, while others made an attempt to search the building. Col. ELDRIDGE, one of the proprietors, stepped forward and assured them that they could not search his house without a warrant; if they should undertake it, they could only succeed after walking over his dead body. He went through the streets and rallied his friends. The Michigan Kansas Settlement Company, who came up with me on the *Keystone*, and who were encamped near by, came to the rescue. Dr. HASKELL, of Rockford, Illinois, and several other friends stood by me, and we resolved to build a hecatomb to the demon of Slavery of the bodies of those who sought my destruction if they should attempt any injury.

After bustling around for a time they have retired, probably with the view of adding to their numbers, and returning after dark. The Michigan company are camped in the house, and will remain here until the troubles are over. From the character of their shots with revolvers at woodyards up the river, and the large number of instruments of the character which were in their possession, I have no doubt they will use them to good advantage in case of a collision. I *know* a fight occurs there will be brisk business for undertakers during the next *few* days, for we have 46 shots in the room with us, and are so arranged that we can fire without greatly exposing ourselves.

My impression now is, that they purpose getting out a warrant for me for some imaginary offence, take me before a Justice of the Peace, find no cause of action, and then let me pass into the hands of a mob. Should such be my destiny, it is probable no more men will be hacked to pieces, or forcibly abducted and hurried away with violence, under the impression that it is your correspondent. It is now 9 o'clock in the evening, and we are momentarily expecting an attack.

The times are indeed gloomy. I fear we are on the eve of a civil commotion which will wreck the Union, and lay waste the finest Government ever founded by man

The Washington Brutality—The Pro-Slavery Side of the Story.

From the Herald—New-York organ of the "Nigger Drivers."

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE FRACAS—COLONEL BROOKS HELD TO BAIL TO ANSWER—INDIGNATION OF THE NIGGER WORSHIPPERS—MOVEMENT TO EXPEL BROOKS FROM THE HOUSE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

The following will be found to be a strictly correct and impartial account of the attack on Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate Chamber, to-day. Colonel PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, took exception to the following language, used by Senator SUMNER in his speech on Tuesday last:

"With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. BUTLER) who, omnipresent in this debate, overflowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State, and with incoherent phrases discharged the loose expectoration of his track, upon her representative and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat, nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the Constitution or in stating the law, whether in the details of statistics or the diversions of scholarship.

He cannot ope his mouth but out there flies a blunder.

But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Hear how he announces, 'from a State,'—ay, Sir! from South Carolina—he turns with lordly disdain from this newly formed community, which he will not recognize even as 'a body politic.' Pray, Sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of 'the State' which he represents? He cannot, surely, have forgotten its shameful imbecility from Slavery, confessed throughout the revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for Slavery since."

Mr. BUTLER, the aged Senator alluded to, was, and still is, absent in South Carolina, on a visit to his family.

Mr. BROOKS waited at the Porter's Lodge about an hour yesterday, and as long this morning, hoping to meet Mr. SUMNER, with a view to attack him. Failing in this, he entered the Senate Chamber to day, just as that body adjourned, and seeing several ladies present, seated himself on the opposite side to Mr. SUMNER. Soon all disappeared but one. He then requested a friend to get her out, when he immediately approached Mr. SUMNER, and said, in a quiet tone of voice:

"Mr. SUMNER, I have read your speech with great care, and with as much impartiality as I am capable of, and I feel it my duty to say to you that you have published a libel on my State, and uttered a slander upon a relative, who is aged and absent, and I am come to punish you."

At the concluding words Mr. SUMNER attempted to spring to his feet, showing fight, but while in the act was struck by Col. BROOKS a backhanded blow across the head with a gutta-percha cane, near an inch thick, but hollow, and he continued striking him right and left until the stick was broken into fragments, and Mr. SUMNER was prostrate and bleeding on the floor. No one took hold of Col. B. during the time, so quick was the operation; but immediately afterwards Mr. CRITTENDEN caught him around the body and arms, when Col. B. said, "I did not wish to hurt him much, but only whip him."

No one knew of the anticipated attack but Hon. H. A. EDMUNDSON, of Virginia, who happened not to be present when the attack commenced. It was reported on the streets for several days previous that Mr. SUMNER would be armed when he delivered his speech, and that if occasion required he would use his weapons. He was not armed when attacked by Col. BROOKS, to-day. It is said, also, that Mr. SUMNER gave out before he made his speech, that he would be responsible for anything he might say.

After his arrest Colonel BROOKS went to the office of Justice HOLLINGSHEAD, and tendered his bond with securities to appear and answer any charge preferred by the Grand Jury. But the Justice, deeming the bond premature, discharged him upon his parole of honor to appear before him again whenever required.

Subsequently Mr. BROOKS was complained of by Mr. WM. Y LEADER, on whose oath Justice HOLLINGSHEAD required BROOKS to give bail in the sum of $500 as security for his appearance to-morrow afternoon.

The most intense excitement prevails this evening among the nigger worshippers, and they intend to morrow morning to introduce resolutions expelling Colonel BROOKS from his seat in the House They are working assiduously to accomplish this object, but they will certainly fail.

A Nomination—The Right Man in the Righ Place.

From the Courier and Inquirer.

We nominate TOM HYER for Congress. We are ambitious that the Fourth District of New-York should be represented more respectably than the Fourth District of South Carolina. It is not to be endured that such an artist as PRESTON S BROOKS should be the champion of the Congressional ring. True he "travels on his muscle" splendidly. He is a regular bruiser. But he lacks chivalry. He takes advantage. When he "sails in" he does it like a coward. He is worse than Yankee SULLIVAN. "Yankee," ungentlemanly as he was, never "sailed in" unless the man was on his feet, and had some notice. The late lamented WILLIAM POOLE would have treated PRESTON S. BROOKS as a trickish, dastardly, despicable bully—a desgrace to "the noble art of self-defence." BROOKS must be made to respect the laws of the ring; and Mr. HYER is just the man to accomplish this. He has a spirit that rises in indignation against such lurkir g brutality as he sees at Washington. He considers it pure scoundrelism. Mr. HYER is a citizen who gives no pledges; but his life speaks for him. New-York may rely upon it, that he would not prove unfaithful to her pugilistic honor. He would vindicate the fair repute of the ring, and "punish" BROOKS. True, we could not expect that with his sentiments towards the man, Mr. HYER would condescend to deal him a regular sockdologer. The science he loves would hardly allow of that. BEN CAUNT and the best authorities all agree that the foot only must be employed in such cases. But that is sufficient. *Ex pede Hercules;* and Mr. HYER can even thus show something of his prowess, as well as his contempt, for one whom his education teaches him to look upon as a caitiff. Mr. HYER must go to Washington.

Sunday Amusements—A South-Side View.

In the first column of the editorial page of the New-Orleans *True Delta* of May 16, we find the following:

The Summer amusements, we observe, are about fairly commencing. A dog fight for $500 will come off on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock, at the American Cock-pit, on Gravier-street, opposite the Gaiety Theatre. A programme of the battle will be found in our advertising columns.

The following is the programme referred to:

MATCH FOR $500.—*Great Sport for Dog Fanciers.*—The long talked of match between the celebrated fighting dogs, *Spot* and *Jack*, belonging to two gentlemen of this city, will take place at the American Cockpit, on Gravier-street, opposite the Gaiety Theatre, on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, precisely. Admission—One Dollar.

JOHN REARDON was recently brought up in the Municipal Court, of Portland, Me., and committed on a charge of attempting to commit a rape on the person of MARY JANE HARVEY, *a child only eight years of age.*

A German woman, named MAGDALENA WERTWINE, was killed on Wednesday afternoon on the Reading Railroad, near the Dépôt at Richmond, Penn.

The celebration of the 106th anniversary of the birth of Mr. GIRARD took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the Girard College, Philadelphia.

A mad dog was shot in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

W

THE NICARAGUA CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Vanderbilt's Representations on the Seizure of the Transit Company's Property.

Among the documents recently submitted to Congress on "Affairs with the Government of Nicaragua," we find the following letter from Mr. VANDERBILT to Mr. MARCY in relation to the seizure of the property of the Accessory Transit Company:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26, 1855.

SIR: I beg leave to lay before you a full and correct statement of the great and violent outrage upon the rights of American citizens recently perpetrated in the State of Nicaragua, in the unlawful seizure of a large amount of property belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, and I respectfully request at the hands of the Government of the United States such interference and redress as may be consistent with their duties and obligations.

The Accessory Transit Company is an association composed of American citizens, whose principal business is that of common carriers of passengers and freight from New-York to California. For convenience of transit across the Isthmus, the Company found it necessary to obtain a charter and acts of incorporation from the State of Nicaragua, a copy of which you will find accompanying this, marked "A. No 1."

All the conditions and obligations imposed upon the Company by the charter and acts of incorporation have been faithfully fulfilled and discharged by the Company.

Nevertheless, in the year 1855, a controversy arose between the Nicaraguan Government and the Transit Company about the condition of the accounts between the two parties.

The Government offered to settle for "forty thousand dollars, deducting from this sum what the Company" had "already paid." (See the letter of their Commissioners, with translation, marked "A. No. 2."

This offer the Company declined.

By reference to article XXXIII. of the Charter you will see that any dispute or controversy between the State and the Company is to be determined by reference to five Commissioners; two to be named on the part of the State, two by the Company, and a fifth to be selected by the four others thus appointed.

In pursuance of this provision, in the month of November, 1855, ROYAL PHELPS and THEODORE W. RILEY were named as Commissioners on the part of the State, and FRANCIS B. CUTTING and NATHANIEL H. WOLFE were chosen by the Company to determine questions then pending in relation to the neutral accounts. (See papers marked "A No 3.")

Before these four Commissioners had proceeded at all in the duties of their appointment, or even so much as met to choose the fifth Commissioner, as provided by the Charter, a change occurred in the condition of public affairs in Nicaragua, which has prevented their action up to this time. One WILLIAM WALKER usurped the power in that State, and set up what has since been generally known as the Rivas-Walker Government.

I was at that time a stockholder, but not an officer, of the Transit Company. In the month of January last, from information communicated to me by the directors, I had cause to suspect that certain agents of the company were aiding WALKER at the expense of the Company. Twenty thousand dollars in specie, while in transitu on one of the Company's boats, and for the safe carriage of which the Company were responsible, were taken by WALKER. Investigation confirmed and increased my suspicions. I communicated them to other stockholders, and in consequence, on or about the first of February, I was appointed agent in place of Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, and a few days subsequently I was elected President of the Company.

Almost my first act after accepting these offices was to write the following letter to the Hon. JOHN MCKEON, United States District Attorney for the southern district of New-York:

NO 5 BOWLING GREEN, Feb. 6, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have taken the Presidency of the Transit Company as well as the agency. I am desirous to have no difficulty with the ships

Any mode you may point out to save trouble that may arise I will most cheerfully join you in.

Therefore, if at any time you see or hear of anything wrong, you will always find me ready to make it right as far as in my power. Truly, yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

HON. JOHN MCKEON.

The Rivas-Walker Government, so called, still held sway in Nicaragua, and they were making urgent demands upon the company to carry men on their account. Of course we were obliged, to some extent, to regard the actual power in Nicaragua, whatever might be the character of its origin or of its purposes. I refused, however, to take any passengers, on any account, whose fares were not prepaid, unless they went unarmed and avowed a peaceable intent. I have heard it suggested that all who went, whatever purpose they may have deceived me about really have had the design of joining WALKER'S army. This is untrue. False and exaggerated representations as to the climate and soil of Nicaragua had become so wide-spread and general, that hundreds of men who had no idea of bearing arms were rushing there to make their fortunes. I took pains to warn such as I had an opportunity to converse with of their delusion. Some were dissuaded; others persisted in their determination to go.

Subsequently, on ascertaining more exactly the views of our own Government on the subject, I determined to carry no more men whose fare was not prepaid. Accordingly, I had a resolution passed by the Company to that effect. From the time of its adoption, this resolution has been acted on to the very letter.

On the 18th of February last the Rivas-Walker Government, so called, made a decree revoking and annuling the charter and acts of incorporation of the Accessory Transit Company, and directing "all the property of said Company to be seized." (See "B No. 1.")

The causes alleged in said decree for its issue are not true:

1. It is said that the Company have not constructed a ship canal across the territory of the State, nor a rail road or rail and carriage road, as imposed by their charter.

You will perceive by the terms of the charter, that the Company are allowed twelve years from the 26th day of September, 1849, in which to construct a canal of given dimensions and if that is found impossible they have the same length of time in which to construct a railroad or rail and carriage road and water communication.—(See charter, articles II., X., XXX.)

More than five years of the time yet remains. A ship canal of the requisite depth was found to be impracticable. The Company have already prepared the bed of the railroad, and will fulfil this condition of the charter according to its terms and long before the expiration of the time allowed. At all events, it is more than five years too early for any complaints to lay under this head

2. It is said that the company have not made the payments of ten thousand dollars annually and 10 per cent. of net profits, which they were bound to make.

In refutation of this allegation, I call your attention to the certificate of ISAAC G. LEA, the Secretary, under seal of the Company, (marked "B No 2.") that the ten thousand dollars were regularly paid annually from the year 1849 to 1854, both inclusive; and that in the year 1855 the money was ready, but the Company was enjoined by a Court of the City of New York, at the suit of Messrs. MANNING, GLENTON & Co., to whom the demand had been assigned by the State, from paying it over to any person or persons whatever.

By proofs to which I have already referred, it appears that the whole demand of the State in November last amounted to only forty housand dollars, subject to certain deductions, and that the demand had been referred to commissioners under the special tribunal provided by the charter for the adjustment of all matters of controversy. The Company have ever been and are ready to abide by and fulfil any award of their Commissioners.

Furthermore, to show how utterly groundless must be any accusation of indebtedness on the part of the Transit Company, either to the Rivas-Walker Government, so called, or to any other government of Nicaragua, I refer you to the annexed affidavit of the accounting document, "B No. 3." This is an assignment by the Nicaraguan Government, in 1852 of the $10,000 per annum to be paid by the Transit Company, commencing with the year 1854, and of all other claims, past and prospective, against the Company, and in favor of the State, to Messrs. THOMAS MANNING and JONAS GLENTON, to secure to them a debt of $164,968 05. You will observe also, that on or about the 25th day of January last, the Rivas-Walker Government so called, issued a decree confirming this assignment, and which you will find prefixed to it. You will, I think, agree with me that the question of indebtedness to a nothing of its now being in the hands of the Commissioners to whom it was referred is thus entirely disposed of. Moreover, when the accounts shall be adjusted a balance will be found due the Company.

3. Follow allegations that the Company have refused to appoint Commissioners. These I have already completely refuted

In obedience to this decree, all the property of the Company on the Isthmus has been seized. Inventories of the same, taken in compliance with a decree of the Government so called, I send you, marked "B No. 4."

The value of this property is between $700,000 and $1,000,000. It is still withheld by fraud and force of arms from the possession of its true and rightful owners. Thus, in open defiance of all law and all authority, citizens of the United States are deprived of their property to a large amount.

I respectfully request the interposition of the Government. I rely with confidence upon your prompt and wise interference to wrest from the aggressors their plunder, and to restore us to the enjoyment of our outraged rights.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours, &c.,
C. VANDERBILT.
President Accessory Transit Company.
Hon. WM. L. MARCY, secretary of State, &c.

A British View of Walker's Defeat by the Costa Ricans.

From the London Post, (Ministerial.)

We sincerely trust that the victorious force of Costa Rica has lost no time in following up its advantage over the American filibusters. In an expedition such as that undertaken by WALKER, everything depends upon the rapid success, and the discomfiture of his forces on the very first occasion on which they met an enemy whom they professed to despise may prove the means of checking that lawless spirit of adventure in the United States which, if not speedily put down, must lead to a collision with other Powers. It reflects little credit on the institutions of the New World that they tolerate, if they do not encourage, such attempts. In every part of Europe private warfare is not only unknown, but such proceedings as those that have lately filled Central America with alarm, and we may add with bloodshed, would be wholly impossible. In order to find a parallel to such scenes we must go back to the darkest and stormiest people of the Middle Ages, when the stubborn will and the strong arm were the only avenues to power. And even in the records of these troubled times we shall find it difficult to discover a precedent for the invasion of Central America by citizens of the United States. When the Normans left the inhospitable shores of the Baltic in search of new homes in the West and South of Europe, they did not, like our modern filibusters, set their own rulers at defiance. It was with the sanction and under the leadership of their princes and nobles that they sallied forth. But the American seventurers, who boast that before the Summer passes away they will add a whole cluster of independent Republics to their present conquest of Nicaragua, have acted, and continue to act, in direct violation of the law of the United States. We believe that the first vessel procured by WALKER for the purpose of his expedition was actually seized by the authorities of San Francisco. But he made a second and more successful attempt, with what results we all know, although we have yet to learn the final issue of his expedition.

The check that he has received in Costa Rica may create some surprise in those who have watched the progress of this bold and unquestionably able adventurer. His rapid and complete success in Nicaragua, and the number of followers whom that success had induced to join him, were circumstances that told strongly in his favor. But we must bear in mind that he is now engaged in a very different enterprise from that which first induced him to embark for Nicaragua. We went thither when the country was distracted by civil war, with the view of joining one of the belligerent parties, and by the energy of himself and his countrymen he soon rendered that party victorious. But since he established himself in Nicaragua the ulterior objects of his expedition have been fully disclosed.

From the number of recruits that he has drawn from the United States, and from the language that they use, there can be no doubt that *the entire conquest of Central America is the object entertained alike by them and by their chief.* But Costa Rica, it appears, does not regard such a contingency with the same degree of apathy as Nicaragua. The former State, we may add, has been for some time peaceful and prosperous, and she seems to have adopted judicious and energetic measures for her defence. Being exempt from internal broils, it is enabled to employ the whole of its resources in combating its lawless invaders, and, if it succeeds in eventually driving them into the sea, it will solve a knotty diplomatic problem, as well as render essential service to the cause of international justice.

In the meantime it may be asked what the Government of the United States have done, or what they intend to do, with reference to the territory, the possession of which is thus fiercely contested? To this question it is impossible, as yet, to furnish a reply. The British Cabinet proposed, some time since, to refer to arbitration the disputed interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; but Lord PALMERSTON stated, the other night, that no reply had been yet returned to this proposal. It is to be regretted that any delay should have taken place with reference to such a suggestion. The course adopted by our Ministers evinced a sincere desire to arrange the matter at issue between the two Governments in a manner suitable alike to the interests and the dignity of both. The delay on the part of the United States in returning a reply to the proposal in question is capable of only one interpretation. We cannot doubt that the Government of that country is awaiting the issue of events in Central America.

The Cabinet of Washington showed a remarkable degree of expedition in coming to a decision regarding the enlistment question, although the evidence relating to it was voluminous and conflicting, and the points involved were by no means free of difficulty. Why there should be any delay in either accepting or rejecting the proposal of arbitration made by the British Government as to the other matter in dispute between the two countries, we can only account for by a reference to the actual state of affairs in Central America.

The Czar's Address to Count Nesselrode.

The Emperor ALEXANDER II. has addressed the following rescript to Count NESSELRODE:

COUNT CHARLES WASSILIEWITSCH.—The career of 60 years you have gone through is marked by numerous and important services which you have rendered to the throne and to the country. You have been the constant fellow-laborer of two august monarchs—the Emperor ALEXANDER I., and my august father, of glorious memory, who in their foreign policy had no other object in view than the maintenance of treaties and the consolidation of the peace of Europe. When, recently, war burst forth suddenly, you fulfilled my intentions, when you endeavored to calm public opinion, which was alarmed respecting the ambitious views attributed to Russia, and by the judicious manner in which you acted within the limits of your duties you contributed to the work of peace, happily accomplished. In relieving you, at your request, of the management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I consider it a duty to express to you, on this occasion, from my innermost heart, all the gratitude I feel for the care and labor you have bestowed in the course of a career as long as it has been worthily filled. Being desirous of consolidating peace by cultivating friendly relations with foreign States, I am convinced that by leaving you the title of Chancellor of the Empire, I shall find in your experience the most useful help for the realization of the object I have in view. In expressing my special favor towards you, *(bienveillance particulière,)* I confer upon you the portrait, set in diamonds, with the effigy of my father, of glorious memory, added to my own, to be worn at the button-hole with the riband of St. Andrew.

I remain, invariably yours, affectionately,
ALEXANDER.

Another Complication in the Sound Dues Question.

A letter from Copenhagen, in the *Assemblée Nationale*, says: "A fresh difficulty in some measure connected with the Sound Dues has just arisen here from a quarter where it was least expected. The Danish Government levies a duty of five shillings (about five sous) on every 100 lbs. of merchandise which passes through the Duchy of Lauenbourg to be shipped at Lubeck. This free city, which, like Hamburg, has the greatest interest in getting rid of this tax, addressed in February last a circular memorial to all the European Governments, inviting them to unite their efforts to those of the Hanse Towns to obtain from the Danish Government the abolition of this onerous charge. On receiving this memorial, the French Government, knowing that large quantities of French manufactured goods annually found an advantageous market in the North, instructed its Consular agent at Lubeck to furnish a circumstantial report as to the origin and amount of this transit duty levied by Denmark. This report must by this time have reached the French Minister of Commerce. While waiting for collective steps to be taken at Copenhagen with a view to the abolition of this duty, the Hanse Towns have refused to adhere to the capitalization proposed by the Danish Government."

The Losses of War.

From the London Times.

The mortality of war has its statistics no less than that of peace. It is known that in two years of the siege 19,000 men and 276 officers have died. Statisticians will tell us that this is not much—not more than an outbreak of destructive cholera carried off simultaneously in two small colonies, one an Eastern and the other a West India colony, during the Summer of 1854. But how many a home has this loss saddened! How large a hecatomb of youth, valor and spirit has been offered to the exacting Genius of War! When that brilliant army, now reckoning 70,000 men, which, by the bravery of its equipments, the solidity of its discipline, and the unequalled condition of its health, excites so much praise and admiration, disembarks at Portsmouth, Gravesend and Southampton, how many an eye will turn from that gorgeous array, dimmed with the recollection of those who should be there, but who have not returned with the returning peace! How many a humble hearth will then miss its best support! how many a high and noble house will recall, amid the pageantry of national joy, that form which, with its 270 fellows, lies entombed on Cathcart's Hill or the cemetery of Scutari!

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Hotel Business.

Regarded as a profitable investment, the business of the Hotel-keeper is one in which immense sums of money are soon won or lost in a metropolitan city. In 1853 many accidental and temporary causes conspired to render such investment very lucrative. Among these may be enumerated the low rate of interest, the moderate price of provisions, and the erection of the Crystal Palace, a novelty which gave a sudden impetus to many branches of industry and produced an unexampled throng of persons who came hither prepared and anxious to expend money. Stimulated by the prospect of profits, established houses were enlarged, new hotels were erected and furnished after a most costly fashion. For some of these establishments, rivaling the most renowned palatial residences of the old world, a hundred thousand dollars per annum was not deemed an exorbitant rent, and other expenses were calculated upon similar proportion.

From this inflated and unnatural state of things it was easy to foresee the reaction. An unexpected panic in Wall-street was followed by a still less expected and rapid rise in the price of provisions. Famine prices lasted for two years. Who then can be surprised that the princely fortunes accumulated in 1853 should have subsequently disappeared, or that absolute ruin should have fallen upon such as were not prepared to encounter the adverse change? The granite walls of the Astor House are imperishable; and if mischance has befallen its conductors it is attributable, perhaps, not entirely to that spirit of speculation which loves to dabble beyond legitimate limits, but partly, perhaps, to the actually altered demands of Society. It is certain that many of its less formidable rivals have already succumbed to other uses, and are devoted to other purposes equally legitimate with the costly entertainment of transient or more permanent residents.

The ebb and flow of the moneyed current in a large city is a curious study. There are some indications that the tide is rising again. In the language of Wall-street, "money is easy and stocks are looking up." Breadstuffs are within reach of the industrious classes, and a corresponding sign of bustle again pervades the door-ways of most of our larger hotels. Certainly it is sad that many who have been distanced in the race, compelled to fall back in comparative distress, are unable now to take advantage of the indications of returning activity.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A STRANGE CONSPIRACY.

Henry S. Olmstead and James W. Cumming, two young men, each about twenty years of age, were yesterday arrested and brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, charged with grand larceny and fraud upon the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Olmstead is in the service of the Railroad Company as clerk, and Cumming is in the employ of the United States Express Company. Both, it appears from the statements made, conspired to defraud the Erie Railroad Company by purloining the passage tickets, disposing of them and appropriating the proceeds. They communicated their design to Byron W. Barnes, also in the employ of the Railroad Company, and solicited him to join them. Mr. Barnes requested a few days consideration, and in the mean time informed the officers of the Company of the intended fraud. Steps were immediately taken to bring the guilty parties to justice, and the latter to obtain the fund. Mr. Barnes consented to acquiescence in the proposition made to him, during the negotiations which ensued, and followed Mr. Barnes received the following letter, which was submitted in the testimony:

U. S. EXPRESS CO., SUPT'S OFFICE,
No. 69 Broadway, Eastern Division,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1856.

FRIEND BYRON: Yours is received, and in reply would say, that I saw our friend Harry, and he says commence on May, boys, as soon as possible and give them hell. Everything is all O. K. He has all of your New-York boys. Jack is well. Policemen! Policemen! did you ever hear of them? I'm in a hurry—At care business. Burn this.

Yours, respect., J. W. CUMMING.

Upon the information thus obtained, warrants for the arrest of Olmstead and Cumming were issued. They were both held to answer in the sum of $500 each.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Wm. S. Dunham, a patent medicine dealer in Broadway, was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, charged with retaining two promissory notes, for $250 each, the property of D. G. Kellinger, of Yonkers. These notes, it appears, were made by Dunham, and were given him to get indorsed, but he has since refused to res ore them. The accused was ordered to give bail for an examination.

BURGLARY.

George Hall was arrested yesterday, charged with grand larceny and burglary, in entering the house of Mr. John Dacey, No. 1 West Eleventh-street, and stealing certain articles therefrom. A portion of the stolen property was afterwards found in Hall's possession. He was committed for trial by Justice FLANDREAU, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Sergeant Moxham and Officer Thompson arrested Benjamin Reeves and James Quinn, of No. 245 West Forty-eighth-street, charged with stealing from William Heilman, of No. 550 Eighth-avenue, $150 worth of property and money, consisting of a butcher's chopping machine and other articles. They were taken before Judge BOGART and held for examination.

YOUNG DESPERADOES.

John Miller was arrested by Officer Lydecker, of the Nineteenth Ward, for having, with three other boys, entered the store of Mr. Santos, No. 726 Third-avenue, at about 2 o'clock P. M., and going to the money drawer and taking all the money it contained, about $15, when the clerk detected them; and after a long and severe fight, during which a part of the ear of the clerk was bitten off, Miller was arrested and taken before Judge BOAGRT, who fully committed him for trial.

PUTTING THEM THROUGH.

The obstreperous boatmen, who violated the laws of Quarantine the other day and assaulted the officers, are likely to receive a much-needed lesson. Some half dozen of them have already been arrested and warrants for more of them were yesterday issued by Justice OSBORNE on the application of Dr. Thompson.

Miscellaneous.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING—'TWAS RUM DID IT.

A man, while fishing in Harlem River, on Thursday afternoon, discovered the body of a man floating in the water. He brought it to the shore and notified the authorities. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, which was recognized as that of Daniel O'Brien, who had been employed on board of a canal boat, and who had been missing since the 12th inst. During the examination, one Catherine Kennedy, residing at Harlem, testified:

"On Monday, the 19th of May, a man, a hand on board one of the canal boats then lying at the pier foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, East River, came into my husband's oyster saloon, kept at the above Pier; he was in our saloon several times during the day; he had five or six glasses of brandy during the day; he also bought a pint and a half with him at one time; he wanted a boat to go out a fishing at 12 o'clock at night; I would not go out to get it for him, but told him to get it himself; he did so; I did not see him afterwards; the body now lying here is the body of the man who came to our saloon on the 19th of May; I recognize the body by the dress, also by a pocket-knife which was found in his pocket as one that he bought of a man in my house that day; I know that he had a $3 bill in his porte-monnaie, and two cents in his pocket, when he left my house to go a-fishing."

The Coroner suggested that the evidence warranted an expression of censure upon the parties who had so recklessly supplied the deceased with liquor on the day of his death. The Jury did not see fit to adopt this suggestion. Their verdict was that "deceased came to his death by accidental drowning, on the 19th of May."

ROWDYISM.

A little girl named McQuillion, residing at the corner of Clarkson and Washington streets, had her skull fractured on Tuesday night, by a blow from a stone, thrown during

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Bonnets, Wools Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Ribbons, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Fancy Articles for Sundries.
BONNELLAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 387 Broadway, one door from Beach-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Broker).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Car Bazaar.

From 200 to 700 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL & SON, 220 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....180 Water-st.

Soap Manufacturers.

FAY BROTHERS.....92 and 94 Monroe-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....326 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 93 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and Rough Rub)

F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers).....61 Beekley-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.—Who has $4,000 or $5,000? The property and business for sale, corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, been established over 3 years and now doing a good business over the counter. Also good productive property in New-York and South Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for good located land or farms in the States of either Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa. Inquire of WM. B. AUSTIN, corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, or of E. HUNT, No. 194 36th-st., N. Y.

The subscriber proposes going West next month. Any one having any business they want done, I would be glad to do it for them for a reasonable compensation.
WM. B. AUSTIN.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 99 Cliff-st.

$5,000.—ANY PERSON—Having this amount to invest in a straightforward cash business of long standing and without the least possible risk (always having the amount in his own hands and often double the amount) may hear of a good opening by addressing a line to HAYWOOD, *Times* Office, for two days. N. B.—The business is strictly for cash, and for eight years in one of the principal streets of the City.

PARTNERS WANTED.—Two individuals of the first respectability, large experience, and having a fair amount of capital, have formed a connection in the banking and note-brokerage business, and are desirous of associating with special partners, who will invest from $10 to $20,000 each. The most satisfactory references will be given. Address FINANCIAL, Post-Office, Box 3,504.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Located on the corner of one of the best avenues in this City; handsomely fitted up, with a perfectly new stock, now doing a good business; rent free, and will be sold at less than cost price to a cash customer, as the owner has other business to attend to. Address PLACET CONDITO, *Times* Office.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of an established boot and shoe store in a first-rate location, and doing a good cash trade; for sale cheap as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at No. 53 Dey-st., New-York.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW VENEER.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE at WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st. at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK ONLY.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 60 Walker st., near Broadway.
W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent cast wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

REMOVAL.—COOK & BROTHER have removed their piano and music store to No. 463 Broadway, one door above Grand-st. A fine assortment of Haines Bros. celebrated pianos, for sale and to let. Music and musical instruments of all kinds. New music published every week.

FORTY-FIVE PIANO-FORTES AND THREE MELODEONS TO LET—At $3, $4, $5, and beautiful rosewood 7-octave pianos for $6 per month, or for sale very cheap. Pianos tuned and repaired, and music taught by Mr. DUMSDAY, No. 235 Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS IN BROOKLYN.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO HIRE.—Brooklyn people should remember that pianos may be rented there lower than in New-York. H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st.
New-York, No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—Four beautiful Piano-Fortes, carved legs, superior tone and finish, just completed, being the remainder of the stock of Robert Glenn, deceased. Will be sold at prices much reduced, to close the estate. Sale-room No. 63 Spring-st., near Broadway.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities.

The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL, are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil during as much light as $9 00 of Rapeseed Oil—$12 00 of Whale—$26 47 of Sperm Oil—or $29 00 of Burning Fluid.

INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical, Carcel, Solar, Astral, Resin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Patent Lamps, or to any ornamental Vase, Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at $1 per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $1 50, or from Sperm Oil at $2 25.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, equal in fluidity to the best Sperm Oil, possessing the great advantage of not congealing at a low temperature. This Oil can also be burned in all the ordinary Mechanical, Solar and Hand Lamps, including Bowsprit and Signal Lanterns, and gives more light than Sperm, Whale, or Lard Oil.

AUSTENS, Agents for
THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 56 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.
ALSO
COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, 19 years of age, lately from Manchester, England, wants a situation in some wholesale house as light porter or entry clerk. Has had two years' experience in a dry goods house. Can give the best of City reference. Addrds M. J. D., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a married couple without children, one as a farmer, the other to do general housework; is a good sewer; can speak English, German and French. Has been on a farm for two years. Apply at No. 186 Chrystie-st. Can teach the French language.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English young women: one as professed cook; one as professed waitress. Also by two American young women: one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, who can give reference from her last place, where she lived over a year. Apply and inquire for MARGARET, at No. 142 West 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As teacher, by a young lady well qualified to instruct, who has had several years experience in teaching. Distance is no objection. Address A. B. W., office of *New-York Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or take care of grown children or an old lady. Apply at No. 68 West 27th-st. Good references given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Apply at No. 35 Frankfort-st., in the rear building.

SITUATION WANTED—To cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork. Good City reference. Call at No. 124 Perry-st., in the basement.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who is an experienced Teacher, fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, and who can give some of the highest references in the City, desires an engagement as Governess, in a school or family; would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Application to be made this week to Mrs. BLACK, No. 34 West 25th-st.

GOVERNESS—A lady qualified to instruct in English, French and Music, experienced in teaching, and who can give some of the highest City references, desires an engagement as Governess in a school or family. Apply to Mrs BLACK, No 34 West 25th st.

PORTER'S SITUATION WANTED—In some banking or other incorporated institution, by a highly respectable colored man who has been employed in that capacity for the last eight years in the Bank of New-York, and is permitted to refer to its President JOHN COTHOUT, Esq., and to its Vice-President A. F. HALSEY, Esq.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two clerks for stores, two barkeepers, three waiters, two porters for stores, two coachmen, and four cotton weavers. Places are procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, salesmen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades, &c. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, two portors for a Cotton Factory near Hartford, Conn.; four experienced cotton weavers; places procured for men on steamers and Railroads, barkeepers, porters, clerks, boys to learn trades, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WET NURSE WANTED—A young, healthy woman, with good recommendations; the child not more than two months old. Apply at No. 33 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—For a hotel in the country. To a young or middle-aged man, familiar with the hotel business, and having $200 to loan, a desirable situation is offered. Address CROSS, at this Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—An active and intelligent girl, to take care of children; a German Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 14 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston-sts.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—Six first-class salesmen, (3 German,) wanted at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 399 Grand-st., corner Eldridge. None but men of ability and experience need apply.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY—Between 15 and 17 years old, of American parents, who reside in the City, wants to learn a good trade. For particulars, inquire of PHELPS & CAREY, oyster stands, Nos. 6 and 7 Fulton Market.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—From 14 to 15 years of age. Apply at the Dry Goods Store No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a competent dressmaker, to take charge. Apply at No. 15 North 3d-st., Williamsburg.

LAD WANTED.—A lad about 15 years of age, in a Fancy Store, to learn the business and make himself generally useful. Inquire of GRAFF, No. 329 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $23, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 97 Bowery.

STEAMBOATS.

1856.
DAY BOAT
FOR
ALBANY,

Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, Cozzen's Docks, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsee, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coeksackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The favorite steamer
ARMENIA
Capt. SMITH, will, on TUESDAY, May 6, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Canal and Spring sts., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
FOR
PRIME'S DOCK, WHITE STONE,
GLEN COVE, MANHASSETT DOCK AND GLEN WOOD.
THE STEAMER CROTON,

Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) on and after SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, 1856, 4 o'clock P. M., for Prime's Dock, White Stone, Glen Cove, Manhassett Dock and Glen Wood; returning, will leave Glen Wood every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:35, Manhassett Dock 6:45, Glen Cove 7, White Stone, 7:50, Prime's Dock 8. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers at the different landings as usual.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Commencing SUNDAY, April 13. The new steamer METAMORA, Captain WILLIAM PERRY, will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Landing at Amos-st. each way. Passengers for Peekskill will land at Verplanck's Point. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Peekskill.

TO PRINTERS.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE.—A firmly-established, influential and profitable Weekly Newspaper, with a Job Office attached, is offered for sale, the present publisher wishing to invest in a commercial daily at the West. It is located in the largest town in the interior of one of the New-England States, and the paper has no competition except with the cities. It enjoys a very liberal advertising patronage, and the Job Office has always had as much work as it could accommodate. The terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars, specimen of the paper, &c., address P. K. L., *Daily Times* Office.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triessmar, to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 205 to No. 387 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

REMOVAL.—The office of PHILIP SPEYER & CO. has been removed from No. 62 Broad-st. to No. 72 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Depôts No. 49 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 63 Water-st. to No. 36 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor, dining and bedrooms on first floor, with closets adjoining, may be obtained, with board, at Nos. 28 and 64 East 33d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom in second and third story, and a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A family, consisting of two ladies, would be pleased to make arrangements with a family or party of grown persons. Best of references given and required. Address EPISCOPALIAN, Metropolitan Post-Office, No. 13 Bible House.

BOARDING.—A suite of furnished rooms for two single gentlemen, comprising sitting room, bed room, bath room, with hot and cold water, pantries and closets, also gas in the rooms, at No. 181 Thompson-st., between Houston and Prince sts.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen, desirous of obtaining comfortable rooms with full or partial board, can be accommodated at No. 45 Crosby-st. References required.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No 55 Greenwich-av., corner of Ashland-place.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family by applying at No. 276 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

BOARDING.—Three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 15 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few select boarders, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms newly furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 242 Henry-st., near Amity, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Baths, gas and every convenience for comfort. The location is very desirable for persons doing business in New-York. Apply as above. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A comfortable and agreeable home is offered to two or three single gentlemen of respectability, or gentlemen with their wives, in a social private family, residing in a quiet and healthy location, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Address G. W., *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms may be obtained in a family accommodating but few boarders. The location is near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, and very desirable as a Summer residence. Inquire at No. 15 Platt-st., of the present occupants.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two gentlemen, with good reference, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Breakfast at 8 and dinner at 5 o'clock. Apply at No. 220 West 31st-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Board may be obtained for two gentlemen with their wives, or for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 33 Willow-st. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 72 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church. No one need apply unless willing to pay a fair price for good fare. References required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two young gentlemen can be accommodated with a room, with partial board. Apply at No. 176 Grand-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No 157 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row. A large front room, handsomely furnished, to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board. Also, accommodations for two sing'e gentlemen. House first-class, containing all the modern improvements.

SUMMER BOARD—NORWALK, CONN.—Mrs. RICHARDS, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., has taken the house erected by the late C. E. Disbrow, Esq., and is now prepared to receive a few families to board for the Summer. For terms, apply to Mrs. R. on the premises, or to J. UPHAM, No. 4 Liberty st., New-York, between 12 and 2 P. M., where a plan of the house can be seen.

PRIVATE BOARD—Or parlor and rooms, unfurnished, without board if desired, in an American family. Location near Dr. Rankin's, Dr. Cox's and Mr. Corey's Churches, a desirable opportunity. Terms reasonable. Bath and gas in house. Address R., at office of *Tribune*.

WILLIAMSBURG BOARD.—The advertiser, having taken a large house expecting to board relatives, would take a gentleman and wife, or single persons, on very moderate terms, especially if they furnish their rooms. Without doubt the most pleasant spot, and only three minutes' walk from ferries. Address HOME, Union-square, or Williamsburg, Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained in a house pleasantly located in Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles from the City. Large airy rooms, and accessible by railroad and steamboat several times a day. Information may be obtained by calling on MR. PECK, 9 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

JOSEPH BEACH—BOARDING-HOUSE—Plainfield, N. J. The above is a well-built and commodious house, with more than twenty rooms. Boarding by the year, Summer, or week.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Terms reasonable. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

Mr. GOLDSMITH is, par excellence, the penman of America. He certainly stands alone, unapproached, in this country, both in the executive department of his art, and as an instructor. His pupils rank among the finest penmen in this community.

MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall sessions will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous.

For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N.J.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 437 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. EMAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastic, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commences April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK WANTED.—A man of middle age, or more advanced in life—which may suit the advertiser—with some cash means of his own, may secure a situation quite desirable, at a fair rate of salary. For particulars inquire at No. 72 West 26th-st.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their school to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 44th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARK & FANNING, Principals.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL —For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $300 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 28, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 766 Greenwich-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of the bodies of CHARLES W. MINTURN and LEVI PAWLING—(a proportionate amount for either)—two young men aged about 19 years, supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat on the evening of the 20th inst., between Gowanus and Fort Hamilton. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 145 Maiden-lane, or BABCOCK & MILNOR, No. 45 Broadway.

LOST—On Thursday, between No. 297 Broadway and No. 295 Dean st., Brooklyn, via South Ferry, a GOLD FOB, with buckle and key attached. The fob contained a miniature. Whoever will return the same to No. 297 Broadway, or to No. 295 Dean st., Brooklyn, will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND—On Tuesday morning, in Beekman-st., a pocket-book with a small sum of money in it, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to MARY B. JARVIS, at the store of JOHN TRYON, No. 108 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 15, 1856.
MARY B. JARVIS, } Administrators.
C. F. COLES, }
my17-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PORTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 60 Greenwich-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of December, 1855.
WILLIAM MAXWELL, Administrator.
mh22-law3m8

AMUSEMENTS.

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.
No. 349 Broadway,
Contains the largest exhibition of finely-finished photographs and daguerreotypes in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM.
NO. 664 BROADWAY, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND BOND STREETS.

The new gigantic PANORAMA OF THE TOUR OF EUROPE, painted by the celebrated Grodius of Berlin, decorative painter to the King of Prussia, is the largest and finest painting in the world—painted on 75,000 square feet of canvas. Will be open EVERY EVENING at 8 P. M., and on the Afternoons of WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

Institutions, Societies, and Schools will be liberally dealt with.

Admission, 25 cents; children under 10 years half price. W. H. ROSE, Esq., will lecture THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Secured seats 50 cents extra, at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the Academy.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock—commencing at 8 o'clock.
LAST TIME
OF
THE GERMAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, May 24, 1856—Will be presented Flotow's Romantic Opera,
MARTHA.
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
Signorina D'ORMY,
Herren QUINT, MULLER and MEISNER,
MAX MARETZEK.....Director and Conductor.
MONDAY, May 26,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF the ITALIAN OPERA.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—ALLAN IRVING'S GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.
When he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
SIGNORINA VESTVALI,
(Her first and only appearance in the Concert-room since her return from Mexico.)
SIGNOR BADIALI,
(By permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.)
SIGNOR CERESA,
(Primo tenore of the grand operas of Paris and Mexico.)
Mr. APTOMMAS. Mr. W. A. KING.
(Harpist.) (Pianist.)

PROGRAMME.

1. Duet for Harp and Piano.....Bochsa and Herz
Messrs. APTOMMAS and W. A. KING.
2. Romanza, "Addio".....Donizetti
ALLAN IRVING
3. Duet, "Favorita".....Donizetti
Signorina VESTVALI and Signor BADIALI.
4. Aria, "Ah sì ben mio coll 'essere," Trovatore. Verdi
Signor CERESA.
5. Rondo, Semiramide, "In si barbara".....Rossini
Signorina VESTVALI.
6. Scotch Ballads, "Jock o' Hazeldean," and "Flowers of the Forest."
ALLAN IRVING.
7. Scena ed Aria, "Dagl 'immortali vertici," Attila. Verdi
Signor BADIALI.
8. Harp Solo.....Aptommas
Mr. APTOMMAS.
9. Duo, "Tancredi".....Rossini
Signorina VESTVALI and Signor CERESA.
10. Scena ed Aria, "Il Bravo.....Mercadante
ALLAN IRVING.
11. Brindisi, "Lucrezia" (by particular request).....Donizetti
Mlle. VESTVALI.
12. Duet, "Lucia".....Donizetti
Signori BADIALI and CERESA.
13. Solo, Piano, "La Gracieuse Styrienne".....King
W. A. KING.
14. Grand Scena, "Rage, thou angry Storm"...Benedict
ALLAN IRVING.

Conductors: Senor NUNO and Mr. W. DRESSLER.
The Grand Piano is from Chickering's Manufactory.
Tickets One Dollar.
Seats may be secured without extra charge at HALL & SON'S, BREUSING'S, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' music stores
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—RETURN OF THE FYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—The Fyne and Harrison Opera Troupe (now performing to crowded houses in Baltimore) respectfully announce that they will give
TWO OPERATIC CONCERTS,
(the gems of the most popular Operas,) at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
commencing on
MONDAY, MAY 26,
On which occasion Miss LOUISA FYNE will sing:
Cavatina—"Perche non ho" (Lucia).....Donizetti
American Ballad—"Home, Sweet Home."
Aria—"The Skylark" (by particular desire).....Benedict
With Mr. HARRISON; also, the Duet from Don Pasquale.
"Tornami a dir".....Donizetti
And with her sister.
Duet—"Deh con te" (Norma).....Bellini
Ballad—"We may be happy yet." (Daughter of St. Mark).....Balfe
&c., &c., &c.

The second, and positively the last Concert this season will take place on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.
Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at the office, Niblo's Garden, and at HALL'S music store, No. 239 Broadway. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 Broadway.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
of Vocal and Instrumental Music,
On SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, 1856,
on which occasion the following eminent artists will appear under the direction of HERR F. STOEPEL.
MADAME LOVARNY.
MISS MARIA DUCKWORTH.
HERR ALEXANDER STOEPEL, the celebrated Tenor.
MONS. E. OROUZA, French Baritone.
MR. A. SEDGWICK and MASTER CHARLES SEDGWICK, only eight years of age, wonderful performer on the Bass Concertina.
The celebrated GERMANIA QUARTETTE CLUB.
Full Orchestra.....Conducted by Mr. Grill
HERR FRANZ STOEPEL will preside at the Pianoforte, from Mr. Descombe's establishment.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert will begin at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1856.
TREBLY ATTRACTION.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY,
Mlle. ROBERT AND THE BALLET TROUPE
highly successful in Brilliant's new ballet.
"YOUNG HENGLER,"
THE GREATEST LIVING ROPE DANCER,
in his exercises and evolutions, finishing by accompanying the Orchestra on the drum, while on the rope, to
JULLIEN'S CELEBRATED LES DAMES POLKA.
THE TIGHT ROPE.
New ballet,
ZEPHYR AND FLORA.
MAZULM, THE NIGHT OWL.
Antoine, François and Jerome, in their original characters.

BUNKER HILL DIORAMA.—The Historical Moving Diorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill and Conflagration of Charlestown, will be open for exhibition for a short time at the Chinese Museum Building, No. 539 Broadway.

In addition to which will be added, a Dioramic Scene, entitled the Fairy Lamp and Palace of the Fairies.

And for a few evenings, the wonderful feat of SHERMAN, the renowned Ventriloquist, are engaged.

Mlle EMILIA CASPARE will preside at the Piano.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commence at 8 o'clock. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; Children 12½ cents.

A GRAND SACRED ORATORIO—Will take place in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on SUNDAY, May 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The eminent artists Sig. BRIGNOLI and Sig. AMOD

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] at TWELVE SHILLINGS a week. Single Copies [illegible] Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It [illegible] at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] for single Copies.

[illegible] Invariably cash in Advance.

[illegible] Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., opp. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their [illegible] by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamer *Atlantic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had [illegible] at the counter. Price six cents each.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of each mail steamer. Price, in wrappers [illegible] cents for single Copies.

To Our Distant Readers.

We send with this morning's TIMES to Agents, as well as to subscribers, a SUPPLEMENT containing Senator SUMNER's speech. We have frequently had complaints that our Supplements are not received [illegible] Agencies and Salesmen, at distant points. We hasten to say that whenever this is the case, *it is all fault of the [illegible] or Salesmen*, who sometimes [illegible] them on account of the additional trouble [illegible].

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

We publish in a Supplement to this morning's Times the speech recently made by Mr. SUMNER in the Senate of the United States upon the affairs of Kansas,—together with the debate which followed between him and Senators CASS, DOUGLAS and MASON. Mr. SUMNER's speech is one of the ablest ever made in the body of which he is a useful and an honorable member. It presents the whole case of Kansas, especially so far as it is connected with the action of the Federal Government, more clearly and more strongly than has been done in any other document. Its tone is sharp and controversial;—and Mr. S. certainly does not shrink from speaking of those, in the Senate and elsewhere, who have urged opposite sentiments and advised or defended the acts of the Pro-Slavery propaganda in regard to Kansas, in very decisive and emphatic terms. But he does not in any instance,—except in his rejoinder to Mr. DOUGLAS,—transcend the limits of Parliamentary propriety or afford any ground whatever for the imputations of [illegible] which have been so freely lavished upon him by the Pro-Slavery press. The most fastidious reader will search in vain for anything which could give the slightest color of just provocation for the brutal outrage of Indecency. We are confident the debate will be read with general interest.

Clerical Imputation.

We have frequently taken occasion to note the injustice of which a very respectable class of people are habitually guilty towards the Press at large, by charging upon it without discrimination faults which an individual journal may have committed. A conspicuous instance was noted yesterday in our report of the proceedings of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly. It seems that the *Commercial Advertiser*, in its report of some remarks made by Dr. MCFARLAND, of Virginia, the Moderator of the Assembly, attributed to him sentiments exactly the opposite of what he intended to say. The Doctor very properly addressed a note to the editor of that paper, calling his attention to and correcting the error. He also brought the matter to the notice of the Assembly: and, having stated the facts, expressed the hope that no discussion might arise upon the subject, as his object in mentioning it had already been fully attained. This was all very well. A single newspaper had fallen into an error in its reports, and that error had been properly corrected.

But in every considerable body of men there are always some super-serviceable members, who are not content to let well enough alone. They consider it important to the world at large that they should have a finger in every dish. Of course this class was not without its representatives in the Assembly. Rev. Dr. COOLEY, of New-Jersey, was the first to thrust himself upon the attention of the Assembly, after Dr. MCFARLAND, the Moderator, had expressed the hope that the matter "would not elicit a second statement." He felt it incumbent upon him to present a resolution, which he did in the following shape:

"*Whereas*, It is stated *in some of the public journals of this City*, that in his response to the address of Mr. MALTBY, the Delegate from the General Conference of Maine, our Moderator, said, 'As to Slavery, *Sir*, I never heard remarks upon the evils of the system which I could not subscribe to.' We regard it as due to our Moderator and to ourselves, to say that he uttered no such sentiment."

Dr. COOLEY thought it due to the Moderator and to "ourselves" to repeat what the Moderator himself had just said;—and not content with this impertinence, he aggravates it by a false innuendo concerning the City Press. Either lacking the courage to specify the offender, or from pure recklessness as to the injustice he may do to others, he embodies in his resolution an insinuation that *other* City journals had misrepresented the Moderator,—and leaves them all open to the suspicion of having done so. And the "Rev. Dr. D. X. JUNKIN," of Pennsylvania, follows up this imputation by a general homily to Reporters for the newspaper Press,—in the following style:

"As the General Assembly has admitted the *reporters of the public Press* to its sessions, and has afforded them all the requisite facilities for recording the proceedings of the body, it would seem proper to expect *these gentlemen* to bestow some pains upon their reports, and to report our proceedings correctly. I notice with pain the manner in which our proceedings are reported. I hope, Moderator, these gentlemen will either not report at all or report correctly."

Dr. JUNKIN conveys the impression that the proceedings of the Assembly are not correctly or properly reported in any of the City papers. If that was his meaning, we tell him, in the first place, that it is untrue;—and in the next place, that a note from him, or any other member, to the editor of the Times, or any other paper that may fall into a mistake in its reports will secure a prompt correction.

It may strike these gentlemen as singular, that we should evince any sensitiveness to their censures of the Press at large. They will probably understand it, if they will imagine us to commit a similar injustice towards them. Suppose that one of their number should be guilty of falsehood, or of any other crime,—and that, instead of specifying the offender and holding him to the responsibility of his acts, we were to charge them upon the whole body or the whole profession to which he belonged. Suppose we were to say that *some of* the members of the Old School Assembly had been guilty of falsehood or of slander, and that the delegates to that body ought to tell the truth, or not talk at all. Every innocent member would have a right to complain of such loose and reckless imputations. For our own part, if we commit errors, we shall be glad to have them corrected. We desire none of our brethren of the Press to share any part of our responsibility, nor do we wish to receive censure for any more errors than we ourselves commit.

The Reign of Brutality.

We confess to a good deal of surprise, at learning that the brutal assault of BROOKS, of South Carolina, upon Senator SUMNER finds apologists among his colleagues. It certainly seems to us that no man, who is not an open admirer of savage brutality and the basest cowardice, can fail to see in it evidence of the worst qualities of which human nature is capable. It is disgraceful enough that any man living in a civilized community, pretending to a fitness for decent society, and not made absolutely irresponsible for his conduct by some defect of nature or of moral training, should resort to the club as a mode of expressing a difference of opinion or of resenting an impeachment of political character. But that an assault of this kind should be made upon a man known to be unarmed, and under circumstances which rendered it impossible for him to make any resistance whatever, could not have been anticipated from any but the basest and most brutalized of the race. A New-York dog-killer has notions of honor that would make it impossible for him to commit such an outrage. It has been reserved for PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina,—Member of Congress from a State which prides herself upon the chivalry of her sons,—to perpetrate the act. And it is stated in our dispatches from Washington that "his colleagues and the majority of the Southern men *justify*" him in it. If this be so, it indicates a state of feeling at the Capitol which cannot be contemplated without horror and alarm. It shows that the *Border Ruffian* has become the type and the exemplar of a large portion of the law-makers of the Republic;—that the revolver, the club and the bowie-knife are to be the weapons by which the champions of Slavery propose hereafter to silence their opponents:—that assassination is to be employed, not only by private ruffians as a means of redressing private wrongs, but by representatives of the slaveholding class as a mode of advancing their peculiar views and establishing their own ascendency. It affords another and a very strong proof of the domineering insolence of the slaveholding interest, as an element in our Federal Government, and tends to confirm the impression which its uniform policy is calculated to make,—that it will stop at no extremity of violence in order to subdue the people of the Free States and force them into a tame subserviency to its own domination. The success of Ruffianism in Kansas has emboldened the champions of Slavery to introduce it at the Federal Capitol;—and everything indicates a purpose on their part to resort to force when argument fails.

What will be the result of such a policy remains to be seen. That men from the Free States will be cowed and conquered by it is very probable, unless it is met and resisted. If Southern members are to use the bludgeon and the pistol with impunity, and if their victims are to submit without resistance to all this brutality, as a matter of course Northern men will avoid making issues or taking positions which involve the danger of such assaults. We repeat what we have often said upon this subject, that it is the imperative *duty of Congress* to protect its members from such assaults,—by expelling instantly any one guilty of making them, and by treating as a gross breach of its privileges all such personalities as may give occasion for them. Thus far, however, neither House of Congress has done anything whatever in this direction. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives, as Parliamentary bodies, seem utterly insensible to all considerations of their own dignity and self-respect. Unless some reform can be introduced in this particular,—and we believe half a dozen earnest men, of the right stamp, in either branch, could compel a radical and complete reform,—there is but this alternative: Northern men must suit their conduct to the company they are compelled to keep, and meet the Pro-Slavery bullies with their own weapons and upon their own ground, or they must continue to be the victims of their insolence and brutality.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President, vetoing the St. Mary's River Improvement bill. The matter of the assault on Senator SUMNER then came up, and a Committee of five was appointed to investigate and report on the subject. Mr. STUART gave notice that he should, at an early day, submit an amendment to the rules of the Senate, providing against all personalities in debate. A large number of private bills were passed. The Sumner assault was also considered in the House, and a Committee of five appointed to investigate. The Senate Committee consist of Messrs. CASS, ALLEN, DODGE, PEARCE and GEYER, and the House Committee of Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, ALLISON, COBB, of Georgia, GREENWOOD, and SPINNER.

The News from Kansas.

Advices received from our own correspondents at Lawrence, to the 15th inst., indicate to our minds that there will be no fighting there after all. The people of Lawrence are not in a condition to resist effectually the force that is brought against them. Their numbers, our correspondent states, are not *one-third* what they were in December last:—they are not as well armed;—they are more dispirited, and what is still more important, they have lost the men by whose advice and counsel they have hitherto been guided. A communication which they have addressed to the United States Marshal, and which will be found in another column, protests their willingness to submit to his authority, and to aid him in making any arrests he may desire.

The following incident, which is stated in a letter from Leavenworth City, published in the *Tribune*, does not look as if the people of Lawrence were likely to offer a very sharp resistance to their invaders:—

"A man named STEEL went down to Kansas City a few days ago for some breech-loading rifles, seventy-five that he had stored there. On his return on the night referred to he was stopped at Franklin by a company encamped there, of one hundred men. They searched his wagon, *and took the rifles*, and have got them in their hands, and it was learned yesterday that they were moulding bullets for them. A gentleman who was riding ahead of them, having got through the party, galloped up to Lawrence and urged that men go down to save them. The "Stubbs" were called out, (a gallant volunteer company in Lawrence,) and were ready to march down, *but conservatism or fear prevailed, and the order for their march was recalled.* This was a fatal error. These men were acting as highwaymen; they were not under a Marshal at the time; they had been taking prisoners and stopping wagons, and *then* was the time to strike a blow and recover the guns. There was not even a pretended legal difficulty in the way."

Here was a perfectly clear case. The people of Lawrence would have been merely reclaiming their own property from a handful of highway robbers. Yet they did not venture upon the attempt. They can scarcely afford to lose 75 rifles in their present condition, and if they were not prepared to make an effort to reclaim them, we cannot believe that they are likely to fight in their own defence against the approaching mob. We should not be surprised to hear of their entire surrender. For such an event our Correspondent's letter, which comes from a well-informed and reliable source, in part prepares us.

Congressional Ruffianism.

Whatever hopes may have been entertained that the brutal outrage on Senator SUMNER would be properly treated by Congress, will be dissipated by the reports of the proceedings in both Houses yesterday in relation to that shocking occurrence. The South, by its votes, emphatically pronounces its approval of the cowardly ruffianism of BROOKS. If there had been a glimmer of chivalric feeling in the breasts of the Administration Senators, they would have promptly moved for an investigation of the matter. The instinct of self-respect should have led them to do so; but they were dumb; and it was left to the personal and political friends of Mr. SUMNER to move for a Committee of Investigation. The Committee was chosen, but not one of the outraged Senator's friends was placed upon it. In the House the same disposition was exhibited, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moving the resolution, which was carried by a vote of 93 to 68. Among those voting for the resolution there are but two votes from the South—MARSHALL, of Ky., and HOFFMAN, of Md.—and not an Administration member; while among those voting against it are 62 from the Slave States and 6 from the Free States—one of the half-dozen being HERBERT, of California!

The conduct of the Washington papers in reference to this outrage is most remarkable. The *Intelligencer* has a brief notice of it as a "personal conflict between two members of Congress," while the *Union* does not even make an allusion to it, a reticence which is more striking than a column of comments. The press at the North, with but few exceptions, gives vent to a wholesome indignation on the subject, and, let Congress decide as it may, the popular voice of the Free States will pronounce in thunder tones its condemnation of the brutal outrage.

☞ From an article in the Washington *Union*, which we publish this morning, on Lord CLARENDON's last dispatch, we should infer that it was still the intention of the President to dismiss Mr. CRAMPTON; though the *Union* does not profess to have any official authority for its opinions. If it should be the intention of the President to dismiss the obnoxious Minister he will probably reserve it as a *coup d' état* to take effect on the Cincinnati Convention; so that the long agony will be over before the close of the coming week.

Fatal Stabbing Affray at Newton Hook, Greene County.

A terrible tragedy occurred on the night of the 19th inst., at Newton Hook, a fishing station near the Coxsackie Dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad. GEORGE JOHNSON and STEPHEN SIMPSON, both of Greenville, Greene Co., were the parties; the latter killing the former by stabbing him (accidentally it is supposed by those who witnessed the affray) in the throat with a fish knife, which SIMPSON had been using. JOHNSON had demanded the knife, which SIMPSON refused, when a scuffle ensued, in which the deceased, JOHNSON, was killed on the spot, in the manner stated above. SIMPSON delivered himself up immediately to Justice WILBUR.

Arrested.

JOHN WATSON ABRAMS, charged with the murder of ABRAM WOOD, near Mattewan, Dutchess Co., some weeks since, and for whose arrest Gov. CLARK offered a reward of $200, was arrested in Rockland Co., Thursday, by Officer JEREMIAH GREEN, of Fishkill. The prisoner was brought before Judge NELSON, of Poughkeepsee, who committed him to jail to await an examination.

☞ In the case of LYSTER and WALTERS, who pleaded guilty several sessions since, to an assault on JAS. L. SMITH, Editor of the *Sunday Courier*, the Recorder again postponed sentence yesterday until Tuesday next, in consequence of certain affidavits not being forthcoming in season for due examination. The Recorder intimated that he would most assuredly proceed to judgment on the day specified, no further delay being practicable. Hope he will Justice should not come up like a limping dog when ruffianism is confessed.

☞ The camels brought out by the ship *Supply* for the United States Government have been safely landed in Texas.

☞ New-Jersey is afflicted this year. They are shaking with the fever and ague at Elizabethtown. It is almost time they had another Railroad accident out that way to clear the atmosphere.

NEW-YORK CITY.

In Front of St. Paul's.

Broadway, in front of St. Paul's Church, is one of the most interesting localities in New-York. We know of no place where human nature can be studied to greater advantage. It is always crowded with pedestrians, and when the brass band is "making music" on the balcony of the Museum opposite, there is always a gaping concourse standing here, rapt with amazement at the extraordinary blowing powers evinced by the musicians. Here astonished inhabitants of the rural districts "most do congregate," and take their first sight of "the elephant" in looking at the fat woman on canvas. Here, also, the city loafer who has no quarters—and no two-shilling pieces—spends his time in imagination of the curiosities in the building over the way, while some more contemplative man of the same class studies the curiosities of imagination in his countenance. It might well become an axiom that wherever there are crowds there also are venders of ginger snaps. The present case is no exception Tradesmen dealing in various other wares, too, in a small way, make the side-walk in front of St. Paul's their common market-place. In front of each corner of the church-yard the Press is represented by venders of small type for stamping the owner's name on articles of apparel; in a central position are two blackers-of-boots, who constantly annoy gentlemen of small means passing by, by reminding them that their boots sadly need polishing; and a man with innumerable dog-collars, suspended like a necklace from his shoulders, marches up and down like a gipsy sentinel in front of an encampment of his mercantile brethren. Now and then a man with small dogs for sale takes his temporary station here, and any quantity of ginger-snap men make this their rendezvous at the luncheon time of day. Besides the substantials furnished by the last-mentioned individuals, philosophers will find abundant food for reflection at this point, and we advise any who may, unhappily, have become afflicted with the insane idea that it was his destiny to swell the tide of literature by writing a book, to drag his net through this pond, and, if he has no other fish to fry, dish up a ragout of the incidents and characters which he will meet with here.

☞ The old building of the Union Bank, in Wall-street, is being gradually demolished. The two granite pillars and a small portion of the walls are all that is now standing. Passers by in this crowded business street, are seriously incommoded by the blocks of granite and heaps of plaster which impede their progress in front of the edifice. They are evils which must be borne patiently we suppose, but we would much rather see them borne away.

☞ The Bowery is battering its way through the intervening obstructions to Peck Slip. Workmen are vigorously engaged in tearing down the houses which stand on the line of the opening which is to be made. Laborers cannot complain of scarcity of employment this year. They all find plenty of chances to work, and where they cannot discover an opening, they make one.

☞ Just before the close of the exhibition at KELLER's on Thursday night, a piece of wood, weighing some 200 pounds, fell from the top of the stage and striking the shoulder of Mrs. KELLER, prostrated her. At first it was thought she was killed, but, though seriously injured, it fortunately was not a fatal blow.

☞ Dr. HAMEL requests us to say that we were in error in naming him, in our item yesterday, as "late tutor of the Emperor ALEXANDER." Dr. HAMEL was not in any way responsible for the statement.

Immense Castings.

We learn, says the Philadelphia *Times* of the 21st, that one of the two shafts ordered for the new Collins steamer *Adriatic*, recently launched at New York, has just been completed at the Reading Steam Forge. It is a monstrous mass of iron—its weight in the rough having been forty tons. When finished it weighed thirty-three tons. The other is now in the lathe, and will be ready for shipment to New-York in a week or two. These shafts are said to be the heaviest work of the kind, by ten tons, ever known to be made in the United States or any other country. It is also stated that no other forge in this country has the capacity to manufacture such immense pieces of iron-work. The time consumed in forging each of these shafts, was twenty days, and eighteen days more were required to finish the first one in the lathe. In addition to this work, a pair of cranks, weighing sixteen tons each, in the rough, and twelve tons when finished, are now being made at the same establishment, also for the *Adriatic*. They are to have a stroke of twelve feet.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

MR. STOUT CONFIRMED AS CHAMBERLAIN.

The Board met last evening at 3 o'clock, President BARKER in the Chair. As soon as the minutes had been read, Alderman CLANCY moved to take from the table the nomination from the Mayor, of Andrew V. Stout, as City Chamberlain.

Alderman ELY was opposed to this motion to take up the paper out of the regular order of business. He had the very highest opinion of Mr. Stout, and would vote to confirm him, but he could not vote for this motion.

Alderman CLANCY wished to have the nomination taken up then, as he had some other important business during the evening, which would force him to leave this meeting before its close.

It being generally known that the Alderman was to take an important part in the Filibuster meeting in front of the City Hall, this declaration created a universal smile.

The motion to take from the table being carried, Alderman ELY moved that the nomination be confirmed, which, after some debate, was carried by a vote of 18 to 2, (Aldermen VOORHIS and PARKER.)

Therefore, Andrew V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, is now Chamberlain of this City. On motion of Alderman VARIAN, the Butchers and Drovers' Bank was added to the Banks with which the Comptroller was at the last meeting authorized to confer.

A PETITION FROM THE DOCTORS.

Alderman VALENTINE presented the following memorial:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

In obedience to the dictates of benevolence, and a just sense of professional and social duty, the undersigned, in behalf of a numerous body of practicing physicians whom they are authorized to represent, would respectfully but most earnestly urge your attention to the uncleanly and offensive state of many portions of our City, in reference to the rapidly approaching Summer, which bids fair to come upon us suddenly, and with an intensity of heat proportioned to the severe and protracted Winter which has just ended. The result of a combination of these two elements is, in the production of bilious and other fevers, is too well understood to need any discussion, and serious enough, without any foreign aid, while it must not be forgotten that we are not proof against the introduction of disease from abroad; in which event, if the present state of things be allowed to continue, the comparatively manageable diseases of our own climate would certainly give place to the desolating pestilence; whereas, by timely attention to the correction of this nuisance, the evil may be wholly prevented. and your petitioners will ever pray.

JOHN A. MCVICKAR, M. D., ALONZO S. BALL, M. D., R. MCMURRAY, M. D., C. WRIGHT, M. D., B. F. BOWERS, M. D.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Health, the opinion prevailing that when the doctors are afraid of a pestilence, and warn against it, danger must be great indeed.

An ordinance from the Councilmen, authorizing carmen to place their carts in front of their houses or stables while not employed in business, was adopted after a long debate.

$1,000 FOR MR. FILLMORE'S RECEPTION.

The resolutions concerning Mr. Fillmore were then taken up. Ald. JACKSON advocated the erasure of all the eulogistic part of the preamble, being willing to vote for the resolution.

Alderman BRIGGS wished to see the whole adopted.

Aldermen VOORHIS and TUCKER spoke against the appropriation of $1,000 for the reception

Alderman JACKSON's amendment (to strike out part of the preamble) was then lost, by a vote of 5 to 14.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to amend by striking out the appropriation, but the motion was lost.

The resolutions were then lost, by a vote of 16 to 4, there not being three-fourths in its favor. Aldermen TUCKER, VOORHIS, JACKSON and VARIAN voted against it. Subsequently, the resolution was reconsidered, laid on the table, taken up again, and passed, on motion of Alderman FOX, by a vote of 17 to 3, Alderman JACKSON changing his vote.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER, the next meeting day was fixed for the first Monday in June.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to non-concur to remove the floating chapel, foot of Leight-street, was adopted.

THE FUNDS OF THE CITY.

Alderman FOX then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Chamberlain be and he is hereby directed to deposit all the funds of this City and County, as heretofore, in the Mechanics' Bank, and that no change be made in the place of deposit of the said funds until the further order of the Common Council.

On motion of Alderman VARIAN, it was laid on the table.

Thereupon the Board adjourned until Monday, the 2d of June.

The following are the Committee to carry out the Fillmore resolutions: Aldermen Briggs, Fox, Drake, Steers, Clancy and the President.

Board of Supervisers.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour, NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair. A quorum was present, inclu[illegible]. The minutes of the [illegible] proved, the follow[illegible] WILLIAM KEARNEY, for [illegible] papers in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas, for 128 days at $3 per day, $[illegible]. Referred to Committee on County Offices. Bill of Policeman W. P. Thorne, for [illegible] incurred in going to Burlington Flats, [illegible] arrest a prisoner on the c[illegible]. Ordered to be paid. Report [illegible] Criminal Courts, and Police, [illegible] of Alfred Chancellor, for services [illegible] Second District Police Court, from [illegible] March 15, 1856, amounting to $344. Adopted. Report of same Committee, in favor of paying bill of Stephen Strange, in pursuit of William Davies, charged with several forgeries, amounting to $53. Adopted. Report of the same Committee, in favor of paying bill of Manuel A. Whitz, for expenses in going to Philadelphia to arrest a prisoner charged with burglary. In favor of paying bill of Thomas K. Downing, for recording births in the office of City Inspector, for 1853, 1854, 1855, amounting to $4 228, at the rate of ten cents a birth.

No other business being before the Board, an adjournment was taken to the first Monday in June.

The Fire Department.

The voting for Engineers for the First and Second Fire Districts took place last evening, at the houses of the different Fire Companies throughout the City. The candidates, in accordance with the recent nomination, were, for the First District, G. J. RUSS, Engine Company No. 7, and THOMAS MAXWELL, Engine Company No. 37; for the Second District, JOHN BRICE, Hose Company No. 42, and DAVID S. BAKER, Engine Company No. 15. The returns will be canvassed this evening at the office of the Chief Engineer.

A Fresh Confidence Man.

A day or two since a respectably dressed and quiet looking old gentleman, apparently about 65, and who might have been easily mistaken for a bank president, called at a boarding-house in Forsyth-street, at the appetizing hour of 12 o'clock, in pursuit of apartments with board. He soon selected a room comprising the various conveniences which a nice, elderly gentleman might be supposed to require, and remarked that he would go immediately after his trunk. But suddenly struck with an idea, he paused on the threshold, and with rather an abstracted air, inquired about the dinner hour. On being told that that little affair would come off in about half an hour, he finally determined to postpone the trunk matter, and "take a bite" before going. After such demonstration on the viands as satisfied the landlady that he must have eaten at least the day before, he strolled out after his effects. Just before 3 o'clock, our elderly friend stepped into the store of Mr. H. GUTMAN, at No. 277 Grand-street, between Forsyth and Eldridge, and taking a pair of gold spectacles out of a case in his pocket, with the most fascinating ease and deliberation, requested to be shown some worsted damask. After selecting a pattern, of the value of $250, he directed it to be sent to No. 1 Forsyth. On the arrival of the store boy with the bundle, the elderly gentleman was found present, but was also found in want of another yard. This the boy went back to get, leaving the bundle meanwhile, but on returning to No. 1 the new boarder had stepped out to see what had become of his trunks. It seems he preceded the boy to the boarding-house, and affected to the landlady to be exceedingly surprised that his trunks had not come yet, and as soon as the boy had gone for the additional yard, he went off to hurry up his baggage. For an old gentleman well dressed, and equipped with gold specs, $2 50 invested in dry goods would seem to be rather small game; but other dealers should be on the alert.

Police.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The members of the Republican County Convention (which consists of two from each Ward, the Committee of five appointed at the Tabernacle, and the Committee of five appointed by the Central Republican Committee) met last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, to appoint delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 28th inst.

The following is the list of Delegates and Alternates chosen:

Assembly District.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.	Jas. H. Welsh.	Jos. Gardner.
	Jos. Jamison.	Jos. G. Carter.
II.	Owen W. Brenon.	Geo. W. Williams.
	Isaac D. Ganno.	Wm. West.
III.	Isaac Kelly.	H. H. Hulitt.
	Benj. Sherwood.	Wm. Creighton.
IV.	Edgar Milleu.	C. Allison.
	Butler Fitch.	A. Cole.
V.	Joseph B. Close.	Wm. Banks.
	A. Hall.	Jos. H. Sackett.
VI.	Henry David.	Wm. Peet.
	John J. Silcock.	John Shaw.
VII.	John Keyser.	Nelson D. Thayer.
	Robt. H. Johnson.	F. Hyde.
VIII.	Wm. Allen.	Jas. W. Briggs
	Jas. W. Alston.	Warder Hayward.
IX.	Freman Hiscox.	Chs J. Folsom.
	Wm H. Dwyer.	Philip Kelly.
X.	James Hogg.	D. T. Easton.
	Chs. Riddle.	Geo. W. Cooper.
XI.	John A. Lockwood	John Cooper.
	David A. Forbes.	Amos H. Cott.
XII.	Geo Terwilliger.	Peter Chevis.
	John Fitch.	Henry Sorden.
XIII.	John W. Edwards	F. J. Otterson.
	Geo W. Blunt.	W. M. Vermilyea.
XIV.	Jos. C. Bennett.	John J. Doane.
	Isaac Dayton.	Silas Lounsbury.
XV.	Jos. C. Pinckney.	Sam'l Cantrell.
	Isaac Van Winkle.	Sam'l R. Smith.
XVI.	Wm. R. Strong.	H. D. Sedgwick.
	Jos. J. Chambers.	D. D. T. Marshall.

☞ LORENZO B. SHEPARD Counsel to the Corporation, was on Thursday seized with a violent fit of illness.

A Buffalo Hunt.

A party of about 150, mostly Western men, members of Congress, Judges, and others, contemplate joining in a grand Buffalo hunt, during the coming Summer. It is arranged that they shall start from their rendezvous at St. Cloud, Minnesota, a small town at the head waters of the Mississippi, and armed and equipped completely for the expedition, with baggage-wagons and tents, and all the appareling of a little army, they will proceed about 150 miles through the region called Bois des Sioux, in quest of their dangerous game. PIERRE BONTINEAU and MENOC, the guides of the Pacific Railroad Exploring Expedition under Gov. STEVENS, will accompany the party. The salt region of Minnesota, in the vicinity of "Devil's Lake," will be visited before their return, and probably much valuable information of this wild country will be obtained. Ex-Gov. MEDILL of Ohio and Judge RICE of Minnesota are of the party. The 20th of June is the day fixed for their departure, and a month is to be devoted to the sport.

☞ A question has arisen concerning the true signification of the cabalistic words "Keep off the Grass," which are placarded in the Park and other public squares. Some say it means "keep yourself off the grass," and others insist that the true etymological reading is "keep the grass off from yourself." But as grass won't grow on Young America, a third theory, and probably the true one, has been suggested, that it means to invoke all youngsters, policemen, &c., to keep the grass off of the public places. With this understanding a large area in the Park, fronting on Chambers-street, is kept in the original dirt—imitating, as nearly as possible, a freshly plowed field. It is a noble ornament.

EDWARD HOUSE *alias* Manchester, JAMES MANOR *alias* Cocky Maynes, EDWARD PRICE *alias* Parker Price, WILLIAM STEVENS and THEODORE THOMPSON, five professional pickpockets, were arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The latter had just arrived by the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

Bigamy is very fashionable, but none the less exposable. The last case is that of one BULKLEY, a resident of Haverhill, N. H., whose two wives recently met at Lawrence, each being in search of her husband, and not knowing each other. The police prevented a scene.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS NOW UNIVERSALLY acknowledged to be the *ne plus ultra* of the toilet. Its great superiority over all other preparations for the hair, is proclaimed by all, and no toilet table is considered complete without it. Its perfect cleanness commends it particularly to the ladies, while its delightful perfume makes it the most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, and by the Proprietors, HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH—DR. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, Proprietor, and Prof. VERGNES, are in attendance at No 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

WARNOCKS, HATTERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM the Irving House, to No. 296 Broadway, above Reade-st., and invite attention to their extensive and choice assortment of Summer Hats for gentlemen. Descriptions, qualities and prices too numerous to mention. Come and see.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of the kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

[illegible] Hightness of this [illegible] fabric, adapted particularly to [illegible] sively as a gentleman's [illegible] features. The manner of [illegible] original, and for comfort and [illegible] been equaled in this or any other [illegible] every variety of style and color. Hats, [illegible] Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (late Patentee,) No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also [illegible] Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ALBEO, No. 88 DIVISION-STREET, CORNER OF Eldridge, and No 105 Bowery, has just received a large stock of new and choice teas, very fragrant, and of a delicious flavor. Extra fine English breakfast tea, 8s; fine old fashioned souchong, 8s; pleasant flavor and rich drawing Young Hyson, 8s and 4s; the best Oolong in the market, 4s. Also a choice article of butter, received fresh every day. No. 105 Bowery and No. 88 Division-st., corner of Eldridge, tea and sugar stores.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.—PRESENTS for young housekeepers, elegant, useful and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing-room. Any will be preserved as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of decorating glass can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions and every article required—price $5.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 562 Broadway.

PARIS NEGLIGE HATS—RECEIVED PER STEAMer *Barcelona* and other late arrivals, the largest assortment of Paris made soft hats ever offered for sale in America. Their color, quality and style are extremely adapted to gentlemen's wear. Paris Silk Hats per R. L. *Lans* just opened.

LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

Superb Velvets for 11s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 95 Bowery.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain Carpets. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, mumps, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Put bottles, at 25 cts.

WM. G. BROWN WISHES TO INFORM THE public that he has reopened the old establishment, No. 261 Greenwich-st., with a superior assortment of Window Shades and Paper Hangings, GH. Cornices, Band Pins, Braided Bands, Tassels, Loops, Window Draperies, Table and Floor Oil-Cloths. N. B.—Shades of every description made to order and put up by a competent workman. No. 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all previous Salamanders and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 5 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 562 Broadway.

PARIS BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS—Received per *Barcelona*, from the celebrated manufactory of J. Forr, Rue Richelieu. Also, an invoice

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Association.**—THIS EVENING.—The Sunday Afternoon Class connected with this Association, under the direction of Professor HOWARD CROSBY, will meet [illegible] No. 21 Waverley-place adjoining the New-York University, at 4 o'clock. Subject for examination on next Sunday afternoon—*Philip and the Eunuch.* Strangers in the City, and all persons interested, are invited to attend.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Rec. Sec'ry.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rooms No. 23 Waverly-place. The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. An address will be read by Mr. J. REYBURN. Subject—*What are our Relations?* Young men and friends of the Association generally are invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **John-street M. E. Church**—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 7½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend; seats free.
Sometime since an advertisement appeared in some of the newspapers, offering this Church-property for sale. Such movement was unauthorized by the members and congregation of said Church who are determined to preserve the property for its original use.

☞ **United Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. GEORGE MARSHALL, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., will preach in the church in West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ALEXANDER H. WALLACE will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening discourse—*The Sermon on the Mount.* All friendly to this new enterprise are invited to attend.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—Rev. F. MCMENAMY, D. D., formerly of the Glens of Antrim, and recently of the Irish Missions in Scotland, will (D. V.) continue his Bible-lecturing evening services in Bowdoy Hall, No. 1,144 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Union of New-York.**—Rev. WM. R. ALGER, of Boston, will deliver a discourse before the Union on—*The Lessons of the late War to the East*—At the Church of the Messiah, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 25, at 8 o'clock. The public and especially young men are invited.

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church,** South Brooklyn.—Divine Service will be held in the new Chapel of this Church, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., TO-MORROW, the 25th inst. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. M. WINER at 3½ P. M., and Rev. M. ALLEN, of Marblehead, at 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Church Dedication.**—The services connected with the Dedication of the new Baptist Church in 33d-st., near 2d-av., will be continued TO-MORROW when Rev. Dr. W. R. WILLIAMS will preach at 10½ A.M., Rev. Dr. THOMAS ARMITAGE at 3½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. MAGOON at 7½ in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Five Points Mission**—Site of "Old Brewery." Public religious services EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M.; 3 and 7½ P. M.
TO-MORROW MORNING by Rev. Mr. PARKS, of St. Louis; in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. DONALDSON, of Indiana.

☞ **Slavery in the Presbyterian Church, and its direful Effects upon Pure Religion.**—Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET will speak upon this subject, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts. near Broadway.

☞ **Anniversary Notice.**—Rev. Dr. VAN ZANDT, late of Petersburg, Va., will preach the annual sermon before the City Missionary Society of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church on 5th-av., cor. of 29th-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—An election for officers and directors of this Association, for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, in the Library Room, No. 23 Waverly-place.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Westminster Church**—32d st., near 7th-av., Rev. DAVID KENNEDY, Pastor. There will be three services in this Church TO-MORROW. Rev. Mr. BAIRD, of Iowa, will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Morristown, N. Y., at 3½ P. M., and Rev. Mr JENNINGS, of Pittsburg, Penn., at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Temperance Sermons.**—The next discourse in the series arranged by the City Temperance Alliance, will be preached in the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts., by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, Pastor, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians**—Will find the worship of God conducted as in their own country, in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts. Rev. J. DELVILLE MITCHELL will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN LEAMAN at 7½ P. M. The afternoon service for next Sabbath will be omitted.

☞ **M. E. Church**—30th-st. Preaching in the Church on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. V. BUCK; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. W. C. SMITH; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Rudder**—Assistant Minister of Calvary Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No 139 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 25. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—34th-st.—Rev. M. F. LIDDELL will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JOHN M. BISHOP in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Both are members of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

☞ **Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st.**—Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. The seventh sermon of the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING. Seats free, and the public are invited to attend.

☞ **Allen-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER will preach in this Church, TO-MORROW, (sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

☞ **Christ is Coming!**—And his messenger will preach the Word of the Kingdom, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st. All who love the Lord and his glorious appearing, are invited.

☞ **Rev. H. McCartee, D. D.**—Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in West 35th st., between 7th and 8th-avs., will preach TO-MORROW, May 25, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Glories of the Wilderness.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Thornwell,** of Columbia, S. C., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st. (Dr. MCELROY'S) TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. HEWITT, of Bridgeport, Conn., in the same church, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. J. M. Pease** will preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, (to morrow morning,) at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—Is expected to preach in the Sanctuary No. 109 1st-st., near Avenue A, TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Day of Restitution, &c.* Preaching in the German language at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church**—Hammond-st. corner of Waverley-place, (one block from junction of 11th-st., 7th-av., Greenwich-av. and Hammond-st.,) Rev. Dr. BOWMAN, of Lancaster, Penn., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. C. BENNING will lecture on *Modern Spiritualism*, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Conference at 10½ o'clock A. M., and private circle for Spiritualists at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Installation.**—Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will installed Pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection for the benefit of the funds of the congregation willbe taken up.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. INSKIP will preach at 10 o'clock A. M. *The Christianity of the Apostolic Ages.*" Rev. Mr. FRANCIS at 3, and Rev. Dr. DUTCHER at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Willett-street M. E. Church.**—TO-MORROW Sermons will be preached in behalf of Missions—at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. CRAWFORD; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. INSKIP; at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Barker, of Texas,** will preach in the Central Reformed Dutch Church, on 29th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Prestley** will preach TO-MORROW in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ evening.

☞ **Rev. M. Graham,** of Winchester, Va., is expected to preach in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, NEXT LORD'S DAY MORNING, 25th inst. Service commences at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Fiftieth-st. Presbyterian Church.**—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. B. PHILLIPS, D. D., of Wisconsin, will preach in the morning; Rev. W. N. MCELROY, D. D., of North Carolina, in the evening.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B. PETERS will preach the first of a series of "Discourses to the Young," TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

☞ **N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church**—West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK, pastor. Services EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. T. J. Cuyler**—Will preach in the Market-st. Church, (near East Broadway,) TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.**—*Bible Mysteries* will be the subject of the discourse of the pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on SABBATH MORNING next. The pulpit will be occupied in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. SPEES, of Milwaukee. Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **The Sabbath Evening Lecture,** TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, will be on the mission of the Church as *The Pillar and Ground of the Truth.* The service begins at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLY AHSENFELDT,
☞ **No. 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.,**
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—percelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
busts and vases to be found in the city.
The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

THE ROTARY NIGHT-LATCH!!
☞ **Superior to all Others**—And a perfect security against Burglars!
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS.
SAFE STORE DOOR LOCKS.
SECRET SPRING LATCHES, and
SECRET BOLTS,
and all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE.
on the most reasonable terms.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John st., cor. Dutch.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.
First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.
Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.
Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.
Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.
We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Knapp's Concentrated Extract of Roots, for Making his Celebrated Root Beer.**—The attention of druggists, hotel keepers, private families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract without any trouble and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. General Dépôt No. 362 Hudson-st.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—Read the following letter from Caleb Parker, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored and esteemed by all who know him:—
GENTLEMEN: With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of *Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters*, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhoea accompanied with watery brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians, from whom I obtained only temporary relief, and finding in a short time my disease returning upon me in all its malignity, I concluded, with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the *Oxygenated Bitters*, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water brash after taking the first portion. I continued to use it according to the directions until I had taken eight or ten bottles, which have entirely cured me. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the *Oxygenated Bitters* the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use. Yours respectfully,
CALEB PARKER.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depot, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 200 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—No remedy of its class has ever been offered to the public, the acknowledged virtue of which can be compared to that of the RUSSIA SALVE. Innocious and simple in its action and effect it is efficacious in healing, removing morbid matter, cleansing unsound parts dispersing tumors and swellings, softening stiff and contracted joints, while in skin diseases it expels through the pores of the flesh, the diseased matter which occasions the cutaneous affections. For every purpose for which a salve can be used, this article has become the staple demand, and is now known as such in almost every town and village in the United States, and the knowledge of its virtues is extending itself to other countries. The Russia SALVE has already attained to a world-wide celebrity, and is destined to become an article of universal, constant, and permanent demand. Its great and increasing reputation is the silent and necessary result of its intrinsic merit.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1856.

☞ **New-York City Marble Cemetery (Second-street) Dividend.**—The vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery are hereby notified that the Trustees of said Cemetery have declared a final dividend of ten dollars ($10) on each vault, on presentation of the proper vouchers, (deed.) This dividend embraces the vaults only on which assessments have heretofore been made in fixing the Cemetery from all incumbrances. Payable at No. 102 William-st.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

☞ **A Card.**—The undersigned has removed his manufactory and saleasroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage of his numerous friends, to whom he returns his thanks for the many favors bestowed upon him during the last 10 years, and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction (as usual) in the execution of their orders.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of Gold Pens and Pencils,
No. 163 Broadway.

☞ **Notice.**—The Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., having been sold, the trustees have procured a beautiful location in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to which place all the remains of the dead found in their graveyard will be removed, unless otherwise indicated by surviving friends. Mr. JAMES S. HALL, Sexton of the Church, will attend daily at the Church from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive intimation from the friends of the departed, and give any information desired.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 189 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

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MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A two story frame dwelling house, with about half an acre of land, situated on Forest-av., Woodcock, within ten minutes' walk from the Depôt at Morrisania. Price $800; $500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th st., near the Depôt.

SUPERIOR MARKET GARDEN FARM.—Two hundred acres, with large stone house, several barns and other outhouses, gardener's cottage, &c.; land of the best quality, under the very highest state of cultiva-tion; fruits of all kinds in profusion, delightfully situated in New-Jersey, 9 miles from Hoboken by plank or railroad, and near a depôt. The whole or part to be sold on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RESIDENCE AT NEWPORT, R. I., FOR SALE—Most desirably situated on the corner of Wetmore and Spring sts., overlooking Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, &c. The premises consist of about 3½ acres of land, a most substantially and elegantly built stone house, stable and carriage house. The house unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building; or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

SEVEN YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—Of a first-class Broadway hotel with furniture com-plete. Terms easy. Also a first-class hotel at Newport, R. I., 5 stories high and 3 6 feet long. Western farms and lands in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and New-York State, also Georgia. Apply to A. K. MOORE HOUSE & CO., No. 5 Tryon row, room No 13, or C. M. CADY, at HAINES BROTHERS' Piano-forte Warerooms, corner 14th-st. and 8d-av.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belong-ing to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 84 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE.

"HOLLAND HEIGHTS" FOR SALE.—A splendid country residence near Bridgeport, Conn., one mile from "Iranistan," the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house was built last season, is of solid masonry, in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture, with a tower sixty feet high; contains drawing-room with bay windows, sitting-room, library, dining-room kitchen and bedroom, with dressing-room attached on the first story, and seven large bedrooms in second story; marble mantels, plate and stained-glass windows, grained ceil-ings, and every convenience appertaining to a splendid first-class residence. The grounds contain ten acres, laid out in a beautiful manner, with gravel walks, fruit and shade trees, and commanding superior views, which must be seen to be appreciated—embracing forty miles of Long Island Sound, with the pleasant towns of Bridge-port, (two miles distant,) Black Rock, Fairfield, South-port, and a country landscape of surpassing beauty. Cars and boats to New-York six times daily, in 2½ hours. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, corner Pine-st. and Broadway, where a view of the house can be seen.

FARM FOR SALE—Within a few minutes' ride of the depôt at Scotch Plains, on the Central Railroad, N. J., 24 miles from New-York. It contains 50 acres; soil good; 8 acres of wood; apple orchard, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries and other small fruits in abundance. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, bordered by a lovely mountain on one side, healthy, and the neighborhood is already the country home of several gentlemen engaged in business in New-York. The buildings are fair, the lawn is large and pleasant, and beautified with trees, flow-ering shrubs and rosebushes. Price $4,000; one-half may remain for several years. Possession immediately. In-quire of H. J. CIPPERLY, at Denison, Williams & Co.'s, No. 15 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—The property late of JAMES CRAWFORD, of the town of White Plains, deceased, consisting of a large 3½-story new house, occupied as a hotel. The house has been recently built, the apartments suitably divided, the rooms large and pleasant; the outbuildings connected with the same are new, conveniently arranged, and in good condition. There is an abundance of fruit upon the premises. The house is situated in a pleasant part of the village, and with-in five minutes' walk of the Depôt. Also, for sale, the farm adjoining the same, with a dwelling house, con-taining about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cul-tivation, upon which are several beautiful building sites. The above is a desirable property, and can be sold on terms to suit purchasers. May 14, 1856.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, Adm'x.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE—At West Fitch-burg, Mass., with six engines, capable of getting off 3,000 lbs. paper per day; 62 inch Fourdrinier machine, re-volving boiler. This mill is built of stone, on a fall of 25 feet. The out-buildings are a large barn and stock house, and good brick boarding-house. The location is con-venient for either the New-York or Boston markets. For particulars, apply to BULKLEY BROTHERS & CO., No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, or to FRANKLIN WYMAN, Wachusett, Mass., or to GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT, No. 6 Water-st., Boston.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two-story and attic cottage, 22 by 30, lot 50 by 100, ten rooms besides bathing and other conveniences, dwarf fruit trees, etc., in garden, full view of the Hudson and high-lands for miles; five minutes to depôt. Price $3,500, or rent $300. Inquire of Mr GLAUVELT, on Smith-st., near Warburton-av., or of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 52 Broad-way, room No. 12.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—2 superior dwellings near 30th-st. Also, 2 fine lots, with fine stores upon them, near 33d-st. Also, 3 fine houses in West 30th-st. between 8th and 9th avs.; all to be sold cheap, if applied for soon, and terms easy. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st N. Y.

PEEKSKILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Cheap, as the owner is going West, a two-story and basement brick house and lot in Washington-st., built in the best manner, lot 50x150, house 24x36, fine river view and three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

THIRTY PLOTS OF LAND FOR SALE—From 1 to 20 acres each, some of the most desirable in Westchester County, 17 miles from the City. You who desire to purchase, call on J. STEVENS, of Mount Ver-non, and see these lands. Houses for sale or to let—some first class.

ROUND-TOP HILL—On the north slope of the Highlands at Cornwall. This magnificent Summer-Hotel site, 8 acres, celebrated for its bracing air, fine sce-nery and pleasant groves unsurpassed by anything on the Hudson, is offered for $1,200. Its proximity to the Land-ing, West Point and Newburg, makes it very desirable. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. STUDWELL, No. 304 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT RYE.—NEAT COTTAGE, BEAUTI-FUL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS; FINE LOCATION FOR BUSI-NESS MEN; NEAR DEPOT, AND ON THE SOUND. TERMS EASY. APPLY TO JOHN LOYD, CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STS.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Water power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale depôt of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 22 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

$125—A BARGAIN.—Four City lots in one par-cel, (100 feet front and rear,) at West Mount Vernon, for $125, cash. No. 10 Spruce-st., 2d floor.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The store of land at the intersection of the Bowery ex-tension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new block of seven brick, neat three-story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements complete, marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, fur-naces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $250 per annum to two small, neat, tidy families, if applied for soon. In-quire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeep-sie, opposite the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steam-boat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET—The neat 2-story house No. 80 North Moore st., between Washington and Green-wich sts. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 106 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, ex-tending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Pleas-antly situated near a depôt, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, with one-half acre of land, or more if desired. The garden is planted. The house is new, and contains thirteen rooms, and is a desirable place for a person wishing easy access to the City. For particu-lars apply to J. BONNEL, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT YONKERS—For the Summer, viz.: from 1st June to 1st November, located a short distance from the Railroad depôt, pleasantly situated, with shade trees, garden, fine river view, front and rear piazzas, ten rooms, besides pantries, closets and cellar, good well of water, &c. The house is two stories and basement, lot 75 by 200 feet; the furniture, house and grounds in good order. Apply at No. 132 Water-st., New-York, up-stairs.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it is on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A nice 3-story and basement brick house, with the modern improvements, handsomely furnished, on Degraw-st., corner of Cheever-place, South Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant, for 6 or 12 months. For terms, apply to LAWTON & LEARNED, No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 7th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE.—TO LET, A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an importer of watches, a manufacturer of jewelry, or a dealer in fancy goods. It has one of Herring's best fire-proof safes built in a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. In-quire on the premises, of A. MORTON & CO.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is neatly fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Cro-ton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming com-plete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET—At Bath, L. I. Stables, &c., will be let at very low prices. Apply to Mrs. WANZER, Bath, or ARCHD. YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LAWYERS.—Desk-room for one may be had on favorable terms, in offices pleasantly situated on Broadway, between the City Hall and Astor House. Ad-dress DESK, *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The two-story frame cottage, with six lots of ground, situated on Lafayette av., between Classon and Franklin avs., convenient to two city railroads, in the city of Brook-lyn. The house has all the modern improvements; the grounds are under cultivation, and all planted. Also, carriage-house and stable. The whole will be leased at a moderate rate, to a desirable tenant. For further par-ticulars, inquire on the premises, or of Messrs. FOSTER & LOPEZ, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, within 8 minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fouth Ferries, and commanding a fine view of the Bay; rent $60 per month to a good tenant. Address A. L., Box No. 1,936 Post-Office.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE TO LET, UP TOWN—With a large Garden attached; the grounds handsomely improved, with a great variety of fruit, shrubbery, shade trees, and vegetable garden. Apply to A. M. COTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A neat cottage house, just put into complete order with or without furni-ture, piano, &c. Barn, stable, fruit, &c., if wanted; 52 acres of land; abundance of pure water, the location en-tirely free of musquitoes, and for health and beauty of scenery unsurpassed; about 2½ miles from Morristown. Apply to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York, or to B. O. CANFIELD, at Morristown.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and 5 on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. N. PET-TENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEWLY-ERECTED COUNTRY RESI-DENCES TO LET—Situated at Newtown, L. I., near the Railroad Depôt; the houses are just completed in handsome style, with baths, ranges, marble mantels, &c., have abundance of garden room, are in a healthy location and convenient to the City. For further particulars, ap-ply to SAMUEL LORD, Newtown, L. I.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam-power—one, two, three, or four lofts, 100 by 33, well lighted, in the large building corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET FOR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d avs., and between 30th and 31st sts. The house stands on high ground, and in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order, with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, No. 161 31st-st.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—No. 25 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete re-pair. Possession 1st of June. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

STORE TO LET—No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occu-pied as a hat store. Apply to A. S. MILLER, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Nible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commis-sioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEX-AS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commer-cial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leath-er Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANK-ERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblenz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantino-ple,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Cha-pelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Genva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND) WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,600,000 second mortgage Convert-ible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ₰ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Com-pany. The Railroad is 115 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsayburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and mer-chandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be required for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particu-lars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $50,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the direc-tors. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $500,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jer-sey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Com-pany.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hith-erto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any out-standing collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for indi-vidual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH, } Trustees.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE COM-PANY—Will be held at their store, No. 398 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1856, when a general attendance is requested. By order.

PETER RENNIE, President.

JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
New-York, May 21, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assess-ment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and revision, from TUESDAY, the 27th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are re-quested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Direc-tors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge,
Adam Norrie, F. T. Frel'huysen, H. D Maxwell,
B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLI-GAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Brooklyn, E. D., May 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Com-pany that the annual election for the choice of seven Di-rectors will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., on MON-DAY, the second day of June next, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the 26th inst. till after the election.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (ap-proved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLD-ERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illi-nois, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the requirements of the Charters and By-Laws of said Company.

N. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 39 Pine-st., (rear building

AUCTION SALES.

E. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR

AND FORTY SUITES SUPERIOR ENAMELED COTTAGE

FURNITURE,

Being the balance of stock of C. MATHEWS,

(Late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy.)

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVATION.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 814 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) the balance of finished and unfinished stock of the above firm, consisting of about forty suites first class cottage chamber furniture of solid oak, imitation and fancy woods, about fifty walnut, oak and imitation cottage bedsteads, extension tables, &c.

Also, several rosewood parlor suites, finished and unfinished, étagères, sideboards, centre tables, bedsteads, &c. &c.

Also, one elegant oak dining room suite.

Also, a quantity of mahogany furniture.

Also, the store fixtures desks, clocks, shades, unfinished bureaus bedsteads, lounges, &c.

The whole being of first-class description, will be sold without reservation, by order of G. F. Bellows, Esq., assignee of C. Mathews.

Terms cash. A deposit of ten per cent will be required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CHANDELIERS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 24, at 10½ o'clock, R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on the above day, the entire splendid furniture contained in the five-story dwelling No. 159 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture—all first class, having been made to order and in use but four months. The attention of all in want of rosewood furniture, such as can only be obtained of our best makers, is called to this sale. The entire furniture of the house will be sold unreservedly, and a deposit of ten per cent will be required on all purchases. The goods to be removed by Monday, at 12 o'clock. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the house.

The furniture consists, in part, of rich velvet parlor, chamber, and stair carpets, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, used but four months, rich carved case, double suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, in French satin, with covers; one suite do., made to order two months ago, in embroidered brocade, with richly carved solid rosewood frames, in crimson and gold; one do., 9 pieces, in crimson and maroon, with covers—these suites are of the most elegant description; two rosewood marble-top étageres, French plate fronts, French escritoire, lined with satinwood, two French secretaries, and bookcases, lined with silk and satinwood, mosaic and statuary, marble-top centre and pier tables, two magnificent pier mirrors, with scabs and brackets, 11 feet long; two splendid marble mirrors, Turkish revolving chairs, in satin; reception and reclining chairs, in medallion, tapestry, very rich Etruscan and Dresden vases, with a large variety of unique parlor adornments. Also, a collection of superb oil-paintings, among which are the series of Cole's Voyage of Life, richly framed; lace curtains, gold bordered shades, &c.; antique marble-top hall-stand, with chairs in moquette match, splendid rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes and washstands, all made to order, to match throughout, China toilet ware, rosewood wardrobe, rosewood suite, in hair cloth, cottage and bedroom chairs, cheval glasses, superb hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval and square mirrors, ormolu and bronze clocks, with a large and elegant variety of dining-room furniture, splendid mahogany extension table, upon 16 feet, costly china dinner set, tea do., ruby and crystal-cut glassware of every description, silver ware, pearl and silver cutlery, &c.; with a large quantity of mahogany furniture—all of the best kind. Sale will be positive, without regard to weather. Parties from a distance are assured that they will not be disappointed in the furniture of this sale, as the quality and quantity are fully equal to the description.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 M., in three parcels, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., viz.:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

7 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above.

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet, 5½ inches in depth; the front 33 feet 6¾ inches, to be occupied as court-yards.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz.: $6,000 for each parcel on 3d-place, and $7,100 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidders above those prices. 10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July next, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 6 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 41st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church They, having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings being together 114 feet 8 inches on 41st-st., and 116 feet 2½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments. Title warranted perfect and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz: 15 per cent on 1st July, 25 per cent in two months, 25 per cent in four months, and 25 per cent in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchase.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY BAGLEY & SAVAGE—At their salesrooms, No. 53 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau, TUESDAY next, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., will commence the sale, at auction, large, new and well made stock of furniture, being the stock of an extensive manufacturer retiring from business, comprising, in part, parlor, bedroom and dining suites of rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hat stands, card tables, chairs, lounges, sofas, étagères, marble-top centre tables. This sale is worthy the attention of hotel proprietors and country dealers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

P. S.—Liberal cash advancements made on consignments.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL CLOTHS &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday, May 24,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a house in the upper part of the City, and removed to the store for convenience of sale. It will embrace every kind of rosewood and mahogany furniture, mahogany chairs, sofas and sofa bedsteads, bookcases and wardrobes, dining and extension tables, carpets and oil cloths, mirrors, French and go hic bedsteads, beds and mattresses, China and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. &c. Sale positive, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

T. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF FURNITURE, &c.—Will be sold, peremptorily, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom of T. MORRELL, Auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau-st. Dealers, as well as private buyers, will attend, as they are protected from any regret. Suites of rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocatel, solid oak sideboard, with marble top, (cost $80,) rosewood piano-forte, (cost $300,) and sold without reserve at 12 o'clock, splendid velvet and other carpeting, extension dining tables and chairs to match, oil-paintings and mirrors, gold watches and jewelry, sofas and lounge bedsteads, with every other kind of furniture. Also hair and spring mattresses, iron bedsteads, bronze ware, &c.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE OF 210 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Being part of the real estate of James Chesterman, deceased. A. H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 27, at the Merchants' Exchange, some most desirable property, well worthy the attention of capitalists, or those seeking choice building locations. For Maps apply No. 38 Wall-st., or of GEORGE CHESTERMAN, Executor, No. 80 Nassau-st. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On SATURDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the vacant lot corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn—Seven light wagons with tops, 1 do. without top, 1 do. with pole and shafts, in first-rate order, used one month only. Sale positive, the above being a portion of the stock of a carriage manufacturer who has no room for them

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AT AUCTION.—W. S. MCILLVAIN will sell THIS DAY, and every day this week, at 11 o'clock, at the Seed Store No. 7 Johnst., roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson's. Descriptive catalogues. All plants are sold at private sale at auction prices.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, May 27, at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., five hundred cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable lot of goods, direct from the factories, suitable for the season.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the large two-story attic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of Newton-st., adjoining the residence of John C. Thorton, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. There is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bank st., in which this property has eighty feet running privileges in other adjoining property. The lot is about 52 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the City of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and desire to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by KING & BOND,

NEWARK, May 17, 1856. No. 296 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A. Will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1856, at my two-story house, with 3¾ acres of good land, partly laid out in apple orchard and shade trees, having a good view of the Hudson River, on high ground, about three-fourths of a mile from the depôt. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars inquire of PETER CLARK, Esq., or A. JONES, Tarrytown.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Fine-st., household furniture, a large and general assortment, removed from Westchester for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Wilton, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; elegant French plate, pier and mantel glasses; carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte; suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel; suite mahogany parlor furniture, covered in velvet; mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, in hair cloth; parlor and arm chairs to match; mahogany and rosewood etagares and sideboards, cheval glasses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top pier and centre tables; mahogany extension dining tables; mahogany, black walnut and cabinet and rush-seat chairs, mahogany wardrobes, dressing tables and washstands, dressing bureaus, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut and maple cottage bedsteads, bureaus and wardrobes, painted cottage furniture, &c.; quartette and card-tables, China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.; glass show cases, desks, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO.—Will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 32 Nassau-st., a superb cream-colored entire horse, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle; also, a fine bay mare; also, a light charlo, made by Laurence, but little used, capable of seating four or six persons; also, a six seat rockaway, in perfect order; also, several beautiful light road wagons, warranted for one year.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE THIS DAY—(Saturday) at 10 o'clock, regular weekly sale by PEED & COLE, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, house-furnishing articles.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854 will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends. Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. LUDLAM. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, and also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $80. From Liverpool to New-York, 80 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $150; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green, on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.....Wednesday, May 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York..Wednesday, May 14.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston..Wednesday, May 21.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.....Wednesday, May 28.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.....Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York..Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston.....Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York....Wednesday, June 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOOD, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 29. For freight or passage, apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway, N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—U. S. Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will depart with the U. S. Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the banks north of 42° until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

The BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail SATURDAY, June 7.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander. NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander. GLASGOW, 1,402 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 19th of July, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. MOSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt Billot. EMEE, Capt Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMERIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownlees.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and stewards fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are required to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The ALRICA will sail on the 11th June.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION—For the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN W. JAMES, of the City and County of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published March 29, 1856. Creditors to appear before the Honorable CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

CAPRON & LAKE, Attorneys for Petitioner.
mh29-law6wS No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES L. VARICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of LEWIS & REEVE, No. 143 Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Feb 1 1856. HARRIET E. VARICK, Administratrix.
2f-law6mS*

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 9 A. M. for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

R. H. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

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By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

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MAY 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF CLIFF-STREET, on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit: That the Supplemental Abstract of Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners, in the above entitled matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots, as they appear on the maps of the said Commissioners, together with such maps and the amount of the assessment, whether for damage or benefit, and also the affidavits, or inmates and other documents which were used by the said Commissioners in making their Supplemental Report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, there to remain for at least twenty days before the said Commissioners make their Supplemental Report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. That the lands embraced by the Supplemental Abstract of Estimate and Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, fronting on both sides of Cliff-st., between Fulton-st. and a point 238 feet northerly of Frankfort-st.; both sides of Ferry-st., between Jacob and Pearl sts.; both sides of Beekman-st., between Gold and Pearl sts., as the same are laid out on the said map of the Commissioners. And we, the said Commissioners, do further give notice that our Supplemental Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

GEORGE H. PURSER,
CHARLES D. MEAD,
J. W. BOUCK, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of CHAMBERS-STREET from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-slip, in said City. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the "Opening of Chambers-st., from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-slip," as aforesaid.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.

DATED New-York, May 8, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—SAMUEL M. FISH, EDMUND FISH, NATHAN A. FISH and SILAS H. FISH, against ROBERT COWEN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest on seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents from Jan. 4, 1856, and interest on eighty dollars and twenty five cents, from April 4, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 15, 1856. The complaint will be filed in the Clerk's office, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, April 23, 1856. BOWMAN & GREENE,

ap26-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOSEPH H. WHITE, plaintiff, against SOCIETE GENERALE DE CREDIT MARITIME, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of June, 1855

to declare explicitly, what it had only implied, that Slavery was not a sin per se. To this Dr. Burns and Mr. Barnes agreed; but others could not agree. Dr. B. took the ground, that Slavery, when inconsistent with the demands of humanity, was an offence in the sight of God; and his report had been based upon this principle. He said to the Committee leave out the reference to the Detroit resolutions, and I will sign the report; but they would not do it; and he felt bound, therefore, to present a report representing all his views on the matter as regards the powers of the Assembly.

Dr. Burns disclaimed any intention of conveying to the Assembly the impression which Dr. Boyd had just referred to.

Dr. Boyd resumed, and said he had not attributed any such intention to him. The second point he wished to say a few words about was this. He did not intend to enter into the merits of this question, but to place before them, as clearly as he could, the position of the Southern Church on the subject of Slavery. He took the position of this minority report, viz.: that as far as Slavery or Slaveholding was concerned, if any one could point out a case where the relation of master and slave is clearly inconsistent with the law of love, and the demands of humanity (taking that term in its most obvious and unequivocal interpretation) considering both the black man and the white man, for both are part of humanity, in that case, he would say it was an offence in the sight of God. He said that in the report, he now said it here; so that if the question was presented to him "Do you believe that Slaveholding is a sin?" he would say, "Yes, if you can prove that this relation of master and slave in any instance whatever, exists in violation of the interests of man, not merely of the black man or of the white man, but of both. Then he would say it was a sin in the sight of God.

The difficulty here was a constitutional question. It was not whether slaveholding is a sin in the sight of God if inconsistent with the demands of humanity. But its was this: Had this General Assembly a constitutional power to treat as an offence slaveholding, whether a sin or not in the sight of God, if it be not prohibited in the confession of faith? That was the question he had discussed in his report. It had not been discussed by those brethren who had spoken on the other side of the question. Much had been said indirectly about the minority report, but so far the grand principles had not been discussed by those who prefer the majority report. So far, therefore, he did not stand here to defend them; but at the proper time and in the proper place he would stand by that report. The grand question before this body appertains to the constitutional powers of the Assembly over Slavery. There were two remarks which he wished to make in this connection: the first of which was this: it had been stated by one of the brethren, that overtures in respect to offences had heretofore been sent up to the General Assembly, and that the Assembly had acted on them. He did not pretend to say that this had not been the case in some instances, for when he remembered the action of the General Assembly, in 1837, 1838, and 1850, it was not at all surprising to find some such cases on the digest, but he denied most emphatically that this had been characteristic of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In regard to this matter, however, the records of the Church, in his judgment, did not allow any action of that kind, though, so far as other subjects were concerned it did. And in regard to the powers of the Assembly when it remits a case to a Synod, he was surprised that there could be two meanings given to that section of the constitution. According to the most obvious rules of interpreting language there was no such thing as getting any other idea out of it at all, but that the final issue of the case is to be left to the Synod. He submitted a copy of that report to a most able lawyer in Virginia—a man who was destined one day to occupy a conspicuous public position—he submitted it to him with this simple question, whether or not the principles which are there asserted are the principles which obtain in civil Courts, and his reply was that there was not a Judge on the bench in the State who would not sanction them. To his Abolition brethren, if such there be in the body, he wished to say a few words. As he had already intimated, he was a Southern man. All his sentiments and his interests were identified with the South. And they might think that what he said was nothing more than the prejudice of a Southern man; he loved this Church and would yield to no man, whoever he might be, North, South, East or West, in his devotion to the great constitutional principles of the Presbyterian Church; and what he said of himself, he might, he thought, say of every member of this body, and of all his brethren in the South. At the South they had made sacrifices in identifying themselves with this Church, which no other portion of the Church ever made. He could tell them a story, if this were the proper time and place to do it, in respect to those sacrifices—of the rending asunder of family ties in an ecclesiastical point of view, on account of their devotion to this Church. And he would here proclaim it as a fact that the reason why they were not as large a body in the South as other denominations was because of the disposition on the part of a few men to agitate the subject of Slavery in the Presbyterian Church. Thus the object which those brethren professedly wished to accomplish, even if it were desirable they should succeed, would be more certainly defeated. Here they had the responsibility of the horde of foreign immigration; that was a responsibility with which the South never interfered; so let the South alone be permitted to bear the responsibility of Slavery; they were willing to bear it, and would endeavor, under God, to discharge the trust faithfully. The people at the South were those by whom the question was to be decided. Everybody admitted that. No man on this floor would suppose that they would ever remain in this body if it adopted the principle that slaveholding *per se* is a sin, and therefore a subject of discipline. There was not a church in the South, and not a member of the church in the South, who would not at once disavow their connection with this body; and, under the banner of the Saviour, go forward and discharge the duties which God had imposed upon them. But whatever they might do with this report, he begged of them to cease the agitation of this question, and direct their efforts to the diffusion of principles of humanity, justice and love, by laboring to propagate the Gospel of Christ. Slavery, like poverty and disease, was an evil—a curse put on us by our fathers and especially by British aggressors. But to meet the evils incidental to the system, let them endeavor to carry out the principles of Christianity in their preaching, and leave to God the glorious results which would surely follow, sooner or later.

THE VIEWS OF THE MAJORITY.

Dr. Smith was very glad that the brother had passed in part to the consideration of the minority report. There were three or our propositions in that report from which he entirely dissented, notwithstanding the indorsement of a Virginia lawyer. That indorsement weighed little with him. In the argument of a particular measure that had once been brought before the Virginia Legislature, it was well known that one minister had opposed a dozen of her ablest lawyers, and carried the bill triumphantly through in spite of them.

The proposition whether general review and control was mandatory, was one of those from which he dissented.

The next was whether nothing was an offence but what was specified in the Book of Discipline; and the last was whether the action at Detroit was judicatory.

In the first place, in regard to the powers of general review and control, the minority report argued that they were merely advisory, whereas the obvious construction of the section was that they were authoritative. On this subject he would say:

First—That this section came under the head of discipline, which, according to Dr. Boyd's own distinction, was authoritative. Second—The language of the section shows that it is authoritative. It says: "Shall remit the whole matter to a dalin quent judicatory with a direction." Third—This is not a direction to do as they please, but either to do a neglected duty, or stay a course of wrong doing. Fourth—To suppose the alternative is, as Dr. Boyd argues it, to say that the Synod is advised to act constitutionally or not, as they pleased.

This would be very bad advice for the Assembly to give.

A PLEA FOR THE SOUTH.

Rev. C. H. Read, of Richmond, Va., said that although not a Slaveholder himself, he lived in a community made up of slaveholders and slaves, and his own congregation was composed of both classes. He and the ministers whom he represented, consented to be recognized as slaveholders in the Christian Church; and as accepting the Southern system of Slavery. If it were asked whether they accepted Slavery with all its evils, he would ask in reply whether their brethren in the North, in accepting the mail service of the United States, accepted the practice of Sunday mails. The people of the South accepted Slavery as the best thing they could have under the circumstances, and they were willing to assume the responsibility of it. For the evils that accompany it they were in more accountable than the North for the abuses of the marriage and parental relations existing here.

The allusion of the reverend brother to the Malakoff, the fortifications and the guns was an infelicitous rhetorical effort, because it produced the impression that the brethren thought this was a question on which the members of the Church should occupy the position of combatants. That was a position in which the professors of a common religion, with great interests in common should [illegible] name, however agreeable it might be to the [illegible] ambition of some persons outside. In regard to the Detroit resolutions, their obvious assumption was that slaveholding itself was *prima facie* evidence of sin on the part of the person holding. In this view of the case in[illegible] made the exception—a view in which Southern members considered themselves under an impeachment which justified a warrant. If the question were raised [illegible] Bible recognized Slavery, he would say the Bible directed them how to hold [illegible] slaveholding was a sin, then the [illegible] contained a direction how to commit sin; [illegible] holding existed in the Roman Empire in the [illegible] of the Christian dispensation. Slaveholders [illegible] among the first Christian converts. Christ [illegible] the Apostles did specify and forbid as sins [illegible] very, theft, lying, without reference to slaveholding as a sin, whilst we do find in the epistles [illegible] no directions how to treat slaves. Drs. Wayland and Channing (I speak from memory) admit the existence of Slavery as aforesaid, but assign as a reason that the silence of the New Testament upon the point of the sinfulness of slaveholding was owing to a principle of prudence on the part of Christ and his apostles in attacking so powerful a system as Roman Slavery. The claims of those brethren who insisted, under the Detroit resolution, on the abolition of Slavery, on the principle of humanity, required of the South to maintain a great system of pauperism and impotence, which was associated with the colored population in the South, and, instead of making use of the services of the strong and able as a means of reimbursement, to set them free.

The people in the South were more anxious about the duties they owed the slaves in that relation than they were about the time of its abolition. They deem it their first duty to hold and rule their slaves as the Bible directs, and leave the abolition of Slavery to Him who presides over and directs the universe. He did not expect the abolition of Slavery in his life time, was convinced that the agitation of this subject puts the day further and further back. And he would inform this Assembly that if the presence here of those with whom he agreed on this subject was regarded as a commitment of the Assembly, they did not plead for any compromise at all, nor did they ask to be with this Assembly on a compromise of principle of a part of the Assembly. No; cut them off, if it was necessary to their integrity and demands of a good conscience. They (of the South) consented to be recognized as slaveholders, and as accepting the system of Slavery. Should it deprive them of the meek counsels in the "silvern," or, as some might think, of the brazen tone of the General Association of New-York? They had an *independent* position on which they might venture to stand, and possibly survive that great calamity. The Home Missionary Society would not give a man a commission if he held slaves. The consequence of this was to confine and injure the cause of religious effort in the South—which was only one of the results of this agitation, which corrupts and perverts the charity of the Church. He wished to make this frank avowal, let it affect the vote as it might.

DR. MILLS' REPLY.

Rev. Dr. T. H. Mills, of Indianapolis, said he had still a somewhat indirect, unprofitable, yet responsible connection with Slavery; but he had not lived in the light and gone back into the dark. Having commenced his career in the darkness, he had rather come into the light. He was born in Kentucky, and his social connections were almost all in the South. He objected to Slavery, because it was an institution which took the labor of a man without, in very many instances, rendering any adequate reward for it; because it was an institution that interfered with the purity and integrity of the family constitution; because it was an institution that put the religious privileges of immortal beings at the will of a master; because it was an institution that subjected the immortal mind, made to act under the divine influences of God, to the ultimate motives of brute force. There was a beautiful harmony in God's arrangement. He made the horse and the ox and the ass to labor. But if they were to believe that men had been adapted by the Creator for the condition of a slave, it was the worst piece of work that ever was attempted, for it showed nothing neither of goodness nor intelligence.

Slavery had no law of moral progress. A slave might be developed physically, he might be made a good mechanic, but it would not do to make him too smart. It would not do, for instance, to make him too familiar with geography, particularly the geography of the Northwest. [Laughter.] An intelligent working animal was the idea of the system. There was no natural relation of slaveholding; it was just what the law made it. If the relations established by the Creator work harmoniously together, Slavery could not be such a relation, because it worked in conflict with them all.

As to the Detroit resolutions, they were affirmed in the appointment of this Committee, and designed to exhibit this Church to the world as an intelligent, decided, conservative, anti-Slavery church.

After recess, Dr. Petrie and others briefly addressed the Assembly.

Mr. Warner, of Cayuga, believed it was too late to discuss the entire question. There were two points to which he wished to speak. The first was, that this discussion does no good. Now, the principle involved in that, restrained the liberty of speech and discussion, and therefore interfered to prevent the elicitation of truth. In the next place, he had heard it said that discussion rolled back the day of emancipation. This was a fact, or it was not. If it was a fact, then why did Southern brethren oppose discussion when they contended that it perpetuated a system which they accepted, and which it was their interest to perpetuate. [Applause.]

Mr. Warner proceeded to discuss the necessity of the Assembly taking a bold stand on the subject, instead of yielding to exigencies like the Old School, in whose digest all notice of the resolutions of 1818 was suppressed.

Dr. Smith—No; that resolution appears in the edition I have got, but it is mollified by subsequent action.

Rev. Mr. Tindall, of Ohio, opposed Slaveholding as being opposed to the righteousness and benevolence of the Christian religion.

WHAT THE NORTHWEST THINKS OF IT.

Dr. Speer said that the Northwest had not been heard on this subject, and he wished merely to state that one and all they were for freedom, and one and all for the abolition of Slavery. They sympathized with their brethren at the South, and believed that the extreme views on both sides were mutually injurious. If they had lost a few ministers and members at the South, because they were not sufficiently Pro-Slavery, they had lost far more at the North, because they were not sufficiently Anti-Slavery.

THE FAR WEST.

Rev. Mr. Williams, from the Far West, expressed very strong anti-slavery sentiments on behalf of those whom he represented, and reported their position in regard to the assembly as threatening, if they could not be allowed to speak out freely their abhorrence of the system of Slavery as a system of iniquity.

THE RESULT.

A discussion now followed on a point of order, to wit: As to the question before the House. The motion offered, by way of amendment, to accept the majority report, was carried. The original motion, viz: to accept both reports, and print them in the Minutes, being now in order, the question was divided, and it was carried by a large majority, that the minority report be inserted in the Minutes.

Dr. Mills reserved the right, for himself and his friends, to protest against such action, because, in putting that report in their Minutes, it might be disseminating what was unsound doctrine.

Dr. Wisner, (the late Moderator,) rose and said he had just received a telegraphic dispatch announcing the death of his mother, and, in a voice which betrayed deep emotion, asked leave to withdraw, which was granted.

The Assembly then adjourned till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met again for business at 7½ P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Reports on Synodical Records were presented.

DR. STORRS AND THE CONGREGATIONALISTS SETTLED.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the ecclesiastical relations of this Assembly with the General Congregational Association of New-York,

REPORT,

That they understand that our Congregational brethren of New-York, by their resolution communicated to the General Assembly at St. Louis, and by the statements of their delegate on the floor of this assembly affirm, that one of the reasons for continuing their correspondence with this Assembly is, that they may reprove and rebuke them for not doing what is deemed a proper duty or for doing what may by the Association be deemed improper.

To such position the Committee can give no assent. The fraternal intercourse and interchange of delegates is for entirely different purposes. It has not been and cannot be maintained upon such grounds. We correspond for the purpose of cooperating in the great work in which we are mutually engaged. The *modus operandi* belongs exclusively to each. What may or may not be done by either body in the prosecution of its legitimate business, and in carrying forward its own work, not affecting the rights and interests of the others, is not a subject of censure or rebuke, and holding such correspondence with a view to the exercise of such censure, is a manifest breach of that comity which is indispensable to the proper intercourse of two ecclesiastical bodies of equal standing.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That our delegate to that Association, while expressing the wishes of this Assembly to maintain Christian and fraternal fellowship, and the free interchange of correspondence with our Congregational brethren, that we can admit no right of things by virtue of that correspondence, to review our proceedings or to reprove or rebuke us for what we may or may not do.

We do not claim or propose the exercise of any such right on the part of this Assembly.

The report was adopted unanimously.

THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

Dr. Joel Parker, Chairman of the Permanent Committee appointed to confer with the Missionary and Prudential Committee of the American Board in respect to distinct Presbyterian organizations among the unconverted heathen, presented a report recommending

First—That the Committee immediately open a correspondence with all the ministers of their denomination in the foreign missionary field, and advise them to organize themselves into Presbyteries where it can be done consistently with harmony.

Second—That the Permanent Committee be instructed to inquire of the Board whether two of their (the Presbyterian) denomination might not properly be added to the Prudential Committee.

Third—To inquire, also, whether there might not be some portion of the foreign missionary field entirely occupied by Presbyterian ministers to develop our Presbyterian system.

After a considerable amount of discussion, the whole subject was recommitted to the Committee.

On motion, the Committee was increased to 15 members by the addition of eight laymen.

After some other business of secondary importance had been disposed of, the Assembly adjourned (it being now after 10 o'clock) to 9 A. M., on Monday.

General Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Church.

THIRD DAY.

The Synod met at half-past nine.

After reading the Minutes, unfinished business was taken up. The Report [illegible] for next Monday morning.

Rev. S. L. Finney reported that the committee appointed to write a letter to the Home Missionary brethren in India had been written and sent.

Resolved, That hereafter, [illegible] approved by Synod before being sent.

Resolved, That a Committee [illegible] Synodical letter to the presbytery [illegible]

The Rev. Drs. Wilson and [illegible] were appointed.

Dr. McLeod reported in behalf of the Committee on Union that they are not prepared to give in a full report, but will do so if possible during the session.

Rev. Dr. Black moved the following resolution:

That Rev. Dr. Crawford be requested to deliver the sermon ordered by Synod, on Sabbath evening. That Rev. Dr. Wilson deliver a sermon on Monday evening, and Rev. Dr. McLeod that before the Presbyterian Historical Society on Tuesday evening.

After the transaction of some other formal business, the Presbytery of Saharanpur reported, and the report was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Rev. Professor Wylie introduced to Synod Mr. Wortabet, a convert, from Syria, who addressed Synod on the subject of Missions in the East.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Wilson, thanks were voted to Mr. Wortabet for his address.

Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Dr. Steele and Rev. Dr. Gray, members of General Assembly, were invited to take seats as consultative members.

A recess was taken of fifteen minutes.

The report of the Presbytery of Chicago being called up, Dr. Herron took occasion to remark upon the proposal for the establishment of a College at Somerault, in Illinois, that he hoped the system of scholarships would not be adopted.

Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, had serious objection to asking the Synod to commit itself to any College. These things ought to belong to the voluntary department of enterprise.

Rev. Dr. McLeod said: It was not the business of this Synod either to originate literary institutions, or to indorse them. After much discussion, a motion that the report be withdrawn for correction was lost, and a resolution was passed that it be referred to the Committee on Presbyterial reports.

On motion, Rev. W. T. Wylie was received as a consultative member.

Rev. Mr. Cather, of Ulster, Ireland, repeated the substance of an address on the subject of "systematic beneficence," which was delivered on Thursday at the meeting of the New School General Assembly, and which address has already been fully noticed in the DAILY TIMES of Friday.

Mr. G. H. Stuart moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cather, and stated it was the design of the American Society to publish gratuitously 10,000 copies of the English work entitled *Gold and the Gospel*, the object of that book being the recommendation of the devotion of a certain proportion of every man's income to evangelical purposes, instead of reliance upon "spasmodic" efforts.

The hour of 2 being arrived, the Synod (after prayer) adjourned until Saturday morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs.—Letter from Dr. Hunter to the Medical Faculty of New-York.

Gentlemen: If my own reputation was alone concerned, in determining the truth or fallacy of the method of treatment I have advocated before the public, and which has become in a measure identified with my name, I should not presume to address you through the columns of the general newspapers. But the question involved is one which cannot be restricted to any class in the community. There is scarcely a family that has not a direct and painful interest in its solution. Pulmonary consumption is emphatically the scourge of this climate. While it prevails in every latitude, yet nowhere does it commit such frightful ravages as among the people of the United States and the inhabitants of the British Islands. The tables of Young, Woolcombe, Clark, and Williams, prove that no less than one-fifth part of the *adult* population, and a still larger proportion of children, die from this disease alone! When to this we add the deaths from tubercular disease of other organs, springing from the same cause, and the thousands who annually fall victims to bronchitis, asthma, and other chronic diseases having their seat in the lungs and air-passages, the sacrifice of life caused by pulmonary maladies amounts to very nearly one-third of the gross mortality.

With such facts before us it is wrong, nay worse, it is criminal to restrict the discussion of those means on which we rely for cure to the narrow circle of strictly medical journals. The medical periodicals of England and the United States are entirely the offspring of individual enterprise, wholly unread by the people, and too commonly conducted merely as the exponents of the interests and prejudices of particular individuals, societies, or schools. Whatever is received into one, it matters not how great may be its importance, is liable to be excluded from the others. But, even supposing it to be admitted into all, there is still the certainty of its encountering a rancorous and illiberal opposition from those who feel their own peculiar opinions invalidated by the admission of its truth. These influences, which have ever retarded the advancement of medical science, it is desirable to avoid, and it is to avoid them that I propose to bring the discussion of the principles and practice of Inhalation prominently forward in the leading newsjournals. It may not be possible by this course, wholly to counteract the evil, but it enables me to lay the subject fairly before the entire body of the profession, the larger and better portion of which will sustain the correctness of my views, and, at the same time, affords me the satisfaction of knowing that the people will read and understand both sides of the question.

On the correctness or otherwise of the theory upon which the treatment of pulmonary diseases by medicines administered by the stomach is based, I shall not dwell; suffice it to say, that this has long been the treatment pursued, and that under it consumption has acquired the name of "*incurable*." That it has signally failed none can deny, and the only question to be determined is, will *any* treatment succeed?

It is unnecessary for me on this occasion to go over the reasons for regarding the direct application of our remedies to the seat of the disease, in a state of vapor, as more rational and more successful. Legitimate reasoning abundantly demonstrates the strict accordance of this practice with the established principles of medicine; analogy leads us to expect from it the best results; and my own experience has established its success by recoveries from every stage of consumption, even to the most hopeless.

It is well known that for upwards of five years I have labored earnestly, I may say unceasingly, to show to the public, and prove to the profession, the vast importance of this modification of the old and useless routine. Personally, I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the fruits I have attained. I have now in my possession many hundreds of letters from prominent physicians, residing in every part of United States, expressing the warmest approbation of my efforts in this behalf, while, of the medical men of this City, with great numbers of whom I have conversed freely on this subject, no one has ever yet denied, or even called in question, the truth of my views. Nevertheless, facts have recently come to my knowledge, touching representations made by some in the retirement of the sick room and in the confidence of the morning visit, which have determined me to bring the question, as to the correctness or otherwise, of inhalation, to an open issue. Let the whole matter be publicly discussed. None can be injured by a fair and open controversy. For my part, I desire nothing more ardently than such an opportunity of meeting and refuting the arguments of any who may now secretly deny either the truth or the success of this practice. The points involved are as follows, I assume:

1. That medicines, when inhaled, act *locally* on the lungs and air passages, and that it is only when so administered that any direct action can be produced.

2. That inhaled medicines act *constitutionally*, as well as locally, and not only so, but more *speedily*, more *powerfully*, and with *less disturbance* of the healthy organism than when administered in *any* other manner.

3. That inhalation, as a practice, is based upon scientific principles, and its safety and soundness susceptible of demonstration by facts known and recorded by the highest authorities in our profession.

4, and lastly. That the results of my practice show a greater proportion of recoveries than was ever before attained in the treatment of these diseases, and are such as not only to warrant, but to demand its general adoption by the profession.

These are plain, simple propositions, the affirmative of which I am prepared to maintain against any physician of reputation and experience who may assume the negative. No time could be so fitting as the present for settling at rest the truth or fallacy of Inhalation. The interests of humanity demand it. Many thousands have been induced to commit their lives to my care, because of the hopes inspired by what I have written on the subject. Effor s are now on foot for the establishment of a Public Dispensary to extend its benefits to the poor. The influence produced on the public mind is too profound to be overlooked without closing both your eyes and understanding to the evidences around you. Inhalation is either true or false. If *true*, it is of the highest importance that every medical man should not only acknowledge it, so that the sick may avail themselves of its advantages with the greater confidence, but earnestly coöperate with me to increase and extend its blessings. If *false*, then it cannot be difficult for those who thus regard it to show in what particulars it is so, and the *lives* of thousands ought to be deemed a sufficient inducement to undertake the task. If medical men are to be regarded as the curators of the public health, their judgment in this matter becomes a question in which the public may be truly said to have the interest of life itself!

I appeal to the physicians of New-York as members of a liberal, a learned, and an honorable profession. If any one has aught to oppose to Inhalation, let him say it openly and fairly. I claim this as simple justice, as calculated to be productive of greater good to the afflicted, as by far the most manly course, and surely none can object to defend in public, opinions which he does not scruple to express in private.

This proposition is not put forth in any dogmatic spirit, [illegible] the nearest and [illegible] and health, from being prejudiced [illegible] the world, by the doings of quackery on the one hand and [illegible] misrepresentations on the other.

I need hardly say, in conclusion, that a controversy, having for its purpose the elimination of important truths, should be conducted with moderation and candor. It will, therefore, be understood that I address myself only to those whose experience, ability, and position in the profession will add weight and influence to their statements. If any such, dissenting from me, shall choose to controvert the propositions I have laid down, I have no doubt the public will decide impartially on the merits of the discussion.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

No. 838 Broadway, May, 1856.

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S. COATES & CO.'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS.

Gentlemen: The article which appeared in your paper of 1st inst., over the signature of E. R. Sprague, Secretary, and by order of the President of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, charging us with "fraud upon that Company, and imposition upon the community," by representing that the gas apparatus manufactured by us is the same as theirs, is as unjust as it is untrue. We wish the community to distinctly understand that we have no connection whatever with the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or with C. R. Woodworth & Co., their authorized agents. Nor do we desire to form any such connection, being fully satisfied that the Gas Works manufactured by us, upon a new and improved principle, and for which an application for a patent has been duly filed at Washington, is superior in every respect to theirs. We rely wholly and entirely for the sale of our apparatus upon its own superior merits, which have been thoroughly tested and approved by the most competent and respectable parties. The undersigned have now on hand several of the Maryland Portable Gas Company's machines, which they are willing to sell at a liberal discount.

S. Coates & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

New-York, May 2, 1856.

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Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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P. S.—Chandeliers in use taken down, regilt in artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

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New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians with no relief.
Mrs. M. J. Mabin, M. D.
No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

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Fancy Hats.—Parents should select Hats for their children at Knox's great establishment, No. 212 Broadway, for his selection is remarkably extensive, and his prices—may we say it?—are disgustingly cheap.

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Delicious Java Coffee.—Those who are fond of this delicious beverage in its greatest perfection should procure a jar of "Alden's Prepared Cream Coffee," which is a paste combining the requisite proportions of Coffee, Cream and Sugar, a spoonful of which, dissolved in a cup of hot water, makes ready for immediate use a cup of Coffee far superior in richness and flavor to that made in the ordinary way. Try it once and you will use no other. Also, "Alden's Clarified Cream Cocoa," "Concentrated Milk," "Preserved Eggs," &c. Put up in boxes of one dozen jars each at $5 per dozen. Sold by T. Hoyt & Co., No 183 Chambers-street; W. S. Corwin, No. 639 Broadway, and all the principal groceries.
Alden & Co., No 334 Broadway.

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Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!—Knox's Summer Hats the Rocky Mountain Beaver, Pearl Casimere, French Felt, Panama, Leghorn, Senett and Canton—are all sold very cheap. Knox is at No. 212 Broadway.

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☞ "The wonderful perfection of the new and popular Ambrotype must be seen to be appreciated," is a truthful saying of a "distinguished artist;" but the declaration immediately following the above announcement is a mere fiction, an outburst of vanity and self-conceit. The exact truth is that Tomlinson, of No. 441 Broadway, owns the exclusive right for this City, where the public may rely upon getting an honest picture and a perfect specimen of the art.

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Comfort.—The French Felt Hat, soft and durable, promises to be a universal favorite during the Summer season, and Knox, in anticipation, has on hand an immense assortment. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

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E. R. Sprague, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

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Notice.—Sunday Morning Boat for Newburg.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual lands. See advertisement.

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Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

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Hosiery, Undergarments, Gloves, etc.
A. Ranken & Co.,
At their old stand, No. 104 Bowery.
1. Show goods freely, but urge no one to buy.
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3. Sell at a very small advance on the cost.
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Removal to No. 205 Pearl-street.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. Morris, Agent,
No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

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Knox's Rocky Mountain Beaver.—Bright in appearance, light in weight, elegant in style, unrivaled in manufacture, and low in price—this matchless fabric is to be introduced at No. 212 Broadway, this day. See it.

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☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the most perfect in every respect for dwellings, factories or villages. It produces the purest light at one quarter of a cent per hour, and extracts gas from any material containing it. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, Albany, or at No. 358 Broadway, N. Y.

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A Vile Conundrum.—Some one has sent us the following: "Why is the King of Algiers like the tail end of a North River shad? Because he is the last of the Bony-part." For the perpetrator of this enormity inquire at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, where you can at the same time procure your Summer hat, as Knox's assortment is now open for inspection.

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Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

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You Can't Help It.—If you go to see little Cordelia Howard play, at Barnum's Museum, you must weep, you can't help it. She plays *Little Katy, the Hot-Corn Girl*, this afternoon and evening, there, and it is one of the most touching and beautiful things she represents.

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The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to
CASH PURCHASERS.
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No. 282 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Pearl Cassimere Hat.—This exceedingly genteel hat, designed for Summer wear, is now ready at Knox's popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Call and make your selection.

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Gentlemen who desire to dress fashionably and cheaply will find their account in dealing with P. L. Rogers, whose stock of ready-made clothing for the present and coming season, is of unlimited extent and variety. The marked prices, from which there is no deviation, are so low as to surprise the closest buyers.
P. L. Rogers, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

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June, July and August.—Hats manufactured for use during these months, can only be found at Knox's, of really superior excellence at low prices. For proof of this, visit his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

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☞ Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded from morning till night with customers. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made clothing vanishes like ore from the golden mines of California. *Moral*—Evans undersells all other clothiers in New-York.

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The White Cassimere Hat.—Four dollars is Knox's charge for this splendid fabric, designed expressly for Summer wear. Call, examine, and make a purchase at once at No. 212 Broadway.

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Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—By a special *ukase* of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted into the public hospitals, throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the Ointment as the best dressing for wounds.

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A Dress Hat for Warm Weather.—For this article of costume go to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway. He is acknowledged as the hatter, and his stock is larger and more attractive than ever.

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☞ Cassimere business suits complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16; black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $18; beautiful moire antique vests, $3; Spring vests, $1, $1 50 and $2; cassimere pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 to $5 at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

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To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Straws.—Knox has his counters literally covered with fabrics for gentlemen's Summer Hats, conspicuous among which are Leghorns, Panamas, Senett and Canton Hats, at all prices. Visit Knox's, 212 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. May 23.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	200	Del. & H. C. Co.	b30 120½
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THE KANSAS QUESTION.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH,

Reviewing the Action of the Federal Administration upon the Subject of Slavery in Kansas,

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 19th & 20th, 1856.

THE DEBATE WHICH FOLLOWED.

Remarks of Senators Douglas, Cass and Mason.

Mr. Sumner's Reply.

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: You are now called to redress a great transgression. Seldom in the history of nations has such a question been presented. Tariffs, army bills, navy bills, land bills, are important, and justly occupy your care; but these all belong to the course of ordinary legislation. As means and instruments only, they are necessarily subordinate to the conservation of Government itself. Grant them or deny them, in greater or less degree, and you will inflict no shock. The machinery of Government will continue to move. The State will not cease to exist. Far otherwise is it with the eminent question now before you, involving, as it does, Liberty in a broad Territory, and also involving the peace of the whole country with our good name in history forevermore.

Take down your map, Sir, and you will find that the Territory of Kansas, more than any other region, occupies the middle spot of North America, equally distant from the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west: from the frozen waters of Hudson's Bay on the north, and the tepid Gulf Stream on the south, constituting the precise territorial centre of the whole vast Continent. To such advantages of situation, on the very highway between two oceans, are added a soil of unsurpassed richness, and a fascinating undulating beauty of surface, with a health-giving climate, calculated to nurture a powerful and generous people, worthy to be a central pivot of American Institutions. A few short months only have passed since this spacious mediterranean country was open only to the savage, who ran wild in its woods and prairies; and now it has already drawn to its bosom a population of freemen larger than Athens crowded within her historic gates, when her sons, under MILTIADES, won Liberty for mankind on the field of Marathon; more than Sparta contained when she ruled Greece, and sent forth her devoted children, quickened by a mother's benediction, to return with their shields or on them; more than Rome gathered on her seven hills when, under her Kings, she commenced that sovereign sway, which afterwards embraced the whole earth; more than London held, when on the fields of Crecy and Agincourt, the English banner was carried victoriously over the chivalrous hosts of France.

THE CRIME.

Against this Territory, thus fortunate in position and population, a Crime has been committed, which is without example in the records of the Past. Not in plundered provinces or in the cruelties of selfish governors will you find its parallel; and yet there is an ancient instance, which may show at least the path of justice. In the terrible impeachment by which the great Roman Orator has blasted through all time the name of VERRES, amidst charges of robbery and sacrilege, the enormity which most aroused the indignant voice of his accuser, and which still stands forth with strongest distinctness, arresting the sympathetic indignation of all who read the story, is, that away in Sicily he had scourged a citizen of Rome—that the cry, "I am a Roman citizen," had been interposed in vain against the lash of the tyrant governor. Other charges were, that he had carried away productions of art, and that he had violated the sacred shrines. It was in the presence of the Roman Senate that this arraignment proceeded; in a temple of the Forum; amidst crowds—such as no orator had ever before drawn together—thronging the porticos and colonnades, even clinging to the house-tops and neighboring slopes—and under the anxious gaze of witnesses summoned from the scene of crime. But an audience grander far—of higher dignity—of more various people and of wider intelligence—the countless multitude of succeeding generations, in every land where eloquence has been studied or where the Roman name has been recognized—has listened to the accusation, and throbbed with condemnation of the criminal. Sir, speaking in an age of light, and in a land of constitutional liberty, where the safeguards of elections are justly placed among the highest triumphs of civilization, I fearlessly assert that the wrongs of much-abused Sicily, thus memorable in history, were small by the side of the wrongs of Kansas, where the very shrines of popular institutions, more sacred than any heathen altar, have been desecrated; where the ballot-box, more precious than any work, in ivory or marble, from the cunning hand of art, has been plundered; and where the cry, "I am an American citizen," has been interposed in vain against outrage of every kind, even upon life itself. Are you against sacrilege? I present it for your execration. Are you against robbery? I hold it up to your scorn. Are you for the protection of American citizens? I show you how their dearest rights have been cloven down, while a Tyrannical Usurpation has sought to install itself on their very necks!

But the wickedness which I now begin to expose is immeasurably aggravated by the motive which prompted it. Not in any common lust for power did this uncommon tragedy have its origin. It is the rape of a virgin Territory, compelling it to the hateful embrace of Slavery; and it may be clearly traced to a depraved longing for a new slave State, the hideous offspring of such a crime, in the hope of adding to the power of Slavery in the National Government. Yes, Sir, when the whole world, alike Christian and Turk, is rising up to condemn this wrong, and to make it a hissing to the nations, here, in our Republic, *force*—aye, Sir, FORCE—has been openly employed in compelling Kansas to the pollution of Slavery, all for the sake of political power. There is the simple fact, which you will vainly attempt to deny, but which in itself presents an essential wickedness that makes other public crimes seem like public virtues.

But this enormity, vast beyond comparison, swells to dimensions of wickedness which the imagination toils in vain to grasp, when it is understood, that for this purpose are hazarded the horrors of intestine feud, not only in this distant territory, but everywhere throughout the country. Already the muster has begun. The strife is no longer local, but national. Even now, while I speak, portents hang on all the arches of the horizon, threatening to darken the broad land, which already yawns with mutterings of civil war. The fury of the propagandists of Slavery, and the calm determination of their opponents, are now diffused from the distant Territory over widespread communities, and the whole country, in all its extent—marshalling hostile divisions, and foreshadowing a strife, which, unless happily averted by the triumph of Freedom, will become war—fratricidal, parricidal war—with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals; justly provoking the avenging judgment of Providence and the avenging pen of history, and constituting a strife, in the language of the ancient writer, more than *foreign*, more than *social*, more than *civil*; but something compounded of all these strifes, and in itself more than war; *sed potius commune quoddam ex omnibus, et plus quam bellum.*

THE CRIMINAL.

Such is the Crime which you are to judge. But the criminal also must be dragged into day, that you may see and measure the power by which all this wrong is sustained. From no common source could it proceed. In its perpetration, was needed a spirit of vaulting ambition which would hesitate at nothing; a hardihood of purpose which was insensible to the judgment of mankind; a madness for Slavery which should disregard the Constitution, the laws, and all the great examples of our history; also, a consciousness of power such as comes from the habit of power; a combination of energies found only in a hundred arms directed by a hundred eyes; a control of Public Opinion, through venal pens and a prostituted press; an ability to subsidize crowds in every vocation of life—the politician with his local importance—the lawyer with his subtle tongue, and even the authority of the judge on the bench; and a familiar use of men in places high and low, so that none, from the President to the lowest border postmaster, should decline to be its tool; all these things and more were needed,—and they were found in the Slave Power of our Republic. There, Sir, stands the criminal—all unmasked before you—heartless, grasping, and tyrannical—with an audacity beyond that of VERRES, a subtlety beyond that of MACHIAVEL, a meanness beyond that of BACON, and ability beyond that of HASTINGS. Justice to Kansas can be secured only by the prostration of this influence; for this is the Power behind—greater than any President—which succors and sustains the Crime. Nay, the proceedings I now arraign derive their fearful consequence only from this connection.

In now opening this great matter, I am not insensible to the austere demands of the occasion; but the dependence of the crime against Kansas upon the Slave Power is so peculiar and important, that I trust to be pardoned while I impress it by an illustration, which to some may seem trivial. It is related in Northern mythology, that the god of Force, visiting an enchanted region, was challenged by his royal entertainer to what seemed a humble feat of strength—merely, Sir, to lift a cat from the ground. The god smiled at the challenge, and, calmly placing his hand under the belly of the animal, with superhuman strength, strove, while the back of the feline monster arched far upwards, even beyond reach, and one paw actually forsook the earth, until at last the discomfited divinity desisted; but he was little surprised at his defeat, when he learned that this creature, which seemed to be a cat, and nothing more, was not merely a cat, but that it belonged to and was a part of the great Terrestrial Serpent, which, in its innumerable folds, encircled the whole globe. Even so the creature, whose paws are now fastened upon Kansas, whatever it may seem to be, constitutes in reality a part of the Slave Power, which, with loathsome folds, is now coiled about the whole land. Thus do I expose the extent of the present contest, where we encounter not merely local resistance, but also the unconquered sustaining arm behind. But out of the vastness of the Crime attempted, with all its woe and shame, I derive a well-founded assurance of a commensurate vastness of effort against it, by the aroused masses of the country, determined not only to vindicate Right against Wrong, but to redeem the Republic from the thraldom of that Oligarchy, which prompts, directs, and concentrates, the distant wrong.

Such is the Crime, and such the criminal, which it is my duty, in this debate to expose; and, by the blessing of God, this duty shall be done completely to the end. But this will not be enough. The apologies, which, with strange hardihood, have been offered for the crime, must be brushed away, so that it shall stand forth, without a single rag, or fig-leaf, to cover its vileness. And, finally, the true remedy must be shown. The subject is complex in its relations, as it is transcendent in importance; and yet, if I am honored by your attention, I hope to exhibit it clearly in all its parts, while I conduct you to the inevitable conclusion, that Kansas must be admitted at once, with her present Constitution, as a State of this Union, and give a new star to the blue field of our National Flag. And here I derive satisfaction from the thought, that the cause is so strong in itself as to bear even the infirmities of its advocates; nor can it require anything beyond that simplicity of treatment and moderation of manner which I desire to cultivate. Its true character is such that, like Hercules, it will conquer just so soon as it is recognized.

My task will be divided under three different heads: *first*, THE CRIME AGAINST KANSAS, in its origin and extent; *secondly*, THE APOLOGIES FOR THE CRIME; and *thirdly*, the TRUE REMEDY.

REPLY TO SENATOR BUTLER.

But, before entering upon the argument, I must say something of a general character, particularly in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised themselves to eminence on this floor in championship of human wrongs; I mean the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. BUTLER) and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS) who, though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, sally forth together in the same cause. The Senator from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a mistress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight—I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her, his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is then too great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don Quixote, in behalf of his wench Dulcinea del Toboso, is all surpassed. The asserted rights of Slavery, which shock equality of all kinds, are cloaked by a fantastic claim of equality. If the Slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the great fathers of the Republic, he misnames equality under the Constitution—in other words, the full power in the national territories to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction-block—then, Sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union! Heroic knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second exodus!

But not content with this poor menace, which we have been twice told was "measured," the Senator, in the unrestrained chivalry of his nature, has undertaken to apply opprobrious words to those who differ from him on this floor. He calls them "sectional and fanatical;" and opposition to the usurpation of Kansas, he denounces as "an uncalculating fanaticism." To be sure, these charges lack all grace of originality, and all sentiment of truth; but the adventurous Senator does not hesitate. He is the uncompromising, unblushing representative on this floor of a flagrant *sectionalism*, which now domineers over the Republic, and yet with a ludicrous ignorance of his own position—unable to see himself as others see him—or with an effrontery which even his white head ought not to protect from rebuke, he applies to those here who resist his *sectionalism* the very epithet which designates himself. The men who strive to bring back the Government to its original policy, when Freedom and not Slavery was national, while Slavery and not Freedom was sectional, he arraigns as *sectional*. This will not do. It involves too great a perversion of terms. I tell that Senator, that it is to himself, and to the "organization" of which he is the "committed advocate," that this epithet belongs. I now fasten it upon them. For myself, I care little for names; but since the question has been raised here, I affirm that the Republican Party of the Union is in no just sense *sectional*, but, more than any other party, *national*; and that it now goes forth to dislodge from the high places of the Government the tyrannical sectionalism of which the Senator from South Carolina is one of the maddest zealots.

To the charge of fanaticism I also reply. Sir, fanaticism is found in an enthusiasm or exaggeration of opinions, particularly on religious subjects; but there may be a fanaticism for evil as well as for good. Now, I will not deny that there are persons among us loving Liberty too well for their personal good, in a selfish generation. Such there may be, and, for the sake of their example, would that there were more! In calling them "fanatics," you cast contumely upon the noble army of martyrs from the earliest day down to this hour; upon the great tribunes of human rights, by whom life, liberty and happiness on earth have been secured; upon the long line of devoted patriots, who, throughout history, have truly loved their country; and upon all who, in noble aspirations for the general good, and in forgetfulness of self, have stood out before their age, and gathered into their generous bosoms the shafts of tyranny and wrong, in order to make a pathway for Truth. You discredit LUTHER, when alone he nailed his articles to the door of the Church at Wittenberg, and then, to the imperial demand that he should retract, firmly replied, "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise, so help me God!" You discredit HAMPDEN, when alone he refused to pay the few shillings of ship-money, and shook the throne of CHARLES I.; you discredit MILTON, when, amidst the corruption of a heartless Court, he lived on, the lofty friend of Liberty, above question or suspicion; you discredit RUSSELL and SIDNEY, when, for the sake of their country, they calmly turned from family and friends to tread the narrow steps of the scaffold; you discredit the early founders of American institutions, who preferred the hardships of a wilderness, surrounded by a savage foe, to injustice on beds of ease; you discredit our later fathers, who, few in numbers, and weak in resources, yet strong in their cause, did not hesitate to brave the mighty power of England, already encircling the globe with her morning drum-beats. Yes, Sir, of such are the fanatics of history, according to the Senator. But, I tell that Senator, that there are characters badly eminent, of whose fanaticism there can be no question. Such were the ancient Egyptians, who worshipped divinities in brutish forms; the Druids, who darkened the forests of oak, in which they lived, by sacrifices of blood; the Mexicans, who surrendered countless victims to the propitiation of their obscene idols; the Spaniards, who, under ALVA, sought to force the Inquisition upon Holland, by a tyranny kindred to that now employed to force Slavery upon Kansas; and such were the Algerines, when in solemn conclave, after listening to a speech not unlike that of the Senator from South Carolina, they resolved to continue the Slavery of white Christians, and to extend it to the countrymen of WASHINGTON! Aye, Sir, extend it! And in the same dreary catalogue faithful history must record all who now, in an enlightened age and in a land of boasted Freedom, stand up, in perversion of the Constitution and in denial of immortal truth, to fasten a new shackle upon their fellow-man. If the Senator wishes to see fanatics, let him look round among his own associates; let him look at himself.

But I have not done with the Senator. There is another matter regarded by him of such consequence that he interpolated it into the speech of the Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) and also announced that he had prepared himself with it, to take in his pocket all the way to Boston, when he expected to address the people of that community. On this account, and for the sake of truth, I stop for one moment, and tread it to the earth. The North, according to the Senator, was engaged in the slave-trade, and helped to introduce slaves into the Southern States; and this undeniable fact he proposed to establish by statistics, in stating which his errors surpassed his sentences in number. But I let these pass for the present, that I may deal with his argument. Pray, Sir, is the acknowledged turpitude of a departed generation to become an example for us? And yet the suggestion of the Senator, if entitled to any consideration in this discussion, must have this extent. I join my friend from New-Hampshire in thanking the Senator from South Carolina for adducing this instance; for it gives me an opportunity to say, that the Northern merchants, with homes in Boston, Bristol, Newport, New-York and Philadelphia, who catered for Slavery during the years of the slave-trade, are the lineal progenitors of the Northern men, with homes in these places, who lend themselves to Slavery in our day; and especially that all, whether North or South, who take part, directly or indirectly, in the conspiracy against Kansas, do but continue the work of the slave-traders, which you condemn. It is true, too true, alas! that our fathers were engaged in this traffic; but that is no apology for it. And in repelling the authority of this example, I repel also the trite argument founded on the earlier example of England. It is true that our mother country, at the peace of Utrecht, extorted from Spain the Asiento Contract, securing the monopoly of the slave-trade with the Spanish Colonies, as the whole price of all the blood of great victories; that she higgled at Aix-la-Chapelle for another lease of this exclusive traffic; and again, at the treaty of Madrid clung to the wretched piracy. It is true, that in this spirit the power of the mother country was prostituted to the same base ends in her American Colonies, against indignant protests from our fathers. All these things now rise up in judgment against her. Let us not follow the Senator from South Carolina to do the very evil to-day, which in another generation we condemn.

REPLY TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

As the Senator from South Carolina is the Don Quixote, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) is the squire of Slavery, its very Sancho Panza, ready to do all its humiliating offices. This Senator, in his labored address, vindicating his labored report—piling one mass of elaborate error upon another mass—constrained himself, as you will remember, to unfamiliar decencies of speech. Of that address I have nothing to say at this moment, though before I sit down I shall show something of its fallacies. But I go back now to an earlier occasion, when, true to his native impulses, he threw into this discussion, "for a charm of powerful trouble," personalities most discreditable to this body. I will not stop to repel the imputations which he cast upon myself; but I mention them to remind you of the "sweltered venom sleeping got," which, with other poisoned ingredients, he cast into the cauldron of this debate. Of other things I speak. Standing on this floor the Senator issued his rescript, requiring submission to the Usurped Power of Kansas; and this was accompanied by a manner—all his own—such as befits the tyrannical threat. Very well. Let the Senator try. I tell him now that he cannot enforce any such submission. The Senator, with the Slave Power at his back, is strong; but he is not strong enough for this purpose. He is bold. He shrinks from nothing. Like DANTON, he may cry, "*l'audace! l'audace! toujours l'audace!*" but even his audacity cannot accomplish this work. The Senator copies the British officer, who, with boastful swagger, said that with the hilt of his sword he would cram the "stamps" down the throats of the American people, and he will meet a similar failure. He may convulse this country with civil feud. Like the ancient madman he may set fire to this vast Temple of Constitutional Liberty, grander than the Ephesian dome; but he cannot enforce obedience to that tyrannical usurpation.

The Senator dreams that he can subdue the North. He disclaims the open threat, but his conduct still implies it. How little that Senator knows himself or the strength of the cause which he persecutes! He is but a mortal man; against him is an immortal principle. With finite power he wrestles with the infinite, and he must fall. Against him are stronger battalions than any marshaled by mortal arm—the inborn, ineradicable, invincible sentiments of the human heart; against him is nature in all her subtle forces; against him is God. Let him try to subdue these.

But I pass from these things, which, though belonging to the very heart of the discussion, are yet preliminary in character, and press at once to the main question.

THE CRIME AGAINST KANSAS.

1. It belongs to me now, in the first place, to expose the CRIME AGAINST KANSAS, in its origin and extent. Logically, this is the beginning of the argument. I say Crime, and deliberately adopt this strongest term, as better than any other denoting the consummate trangression. I would go further, if language could further go. It is the *Crime of Crimes*—surpassing far the old *crimen majestatis*, pursued with vengeance by the laws of Rome, and containing all other crimes, as the greater contains the less. I do not go too far, when I call it the *Crime against Nature*, from which the soil recoils, and which language refuses to describe. To lay bare this enormity I now proceed. The whole subject has already become a twice-told tale, and its renewed recital will be a renewal of its sorrow and shame; but I shall not hesitate to enter upon it. The occasion requires it from the beginning.

It has been well remarked by a distinguished historian of our country, that, at the Ithuriel touch of the Missouri discussion, the slave interest, hitherto hardly recognized as a distinct element in our system, started up portentous and dilated, with threats and assumptions, which are the origin of our existing national politics. This was in 1820. The discussion ended with the admission of Missouri as a Slaveholding State, and the prohibition of Slavery in all the remaining territory west of the Mississippi, and north of 36° 30′, leaving the condition of other territory south of this line, or subsequently acquired, untouched by the arrangement. Here was a solemn act of legislation, called at the time a compromise, a covenant, a compact, first brought forward in this body by a Slaveholder—vindicated by Slaveholders in debate—finally sanctioned by Slaveholding votes—also upheld at the time by the essential approbation of a Slaveholding President, JAMES MONROE, and his Cabinet, of whom a majority were Slaveholders, including Mr. CALHOUN himself; and this compromise was made the condition of the admission of Missouri, without which that State could not have been received into the Union. The bargain was simple, and was applicable, of course, only to the territory named. Leaving all the other territory to await the judgment of another generation, the South said to the North: Conquer your prejudices so far as to admit Missouri as a Slave State, and, in consideration of this much-coveted boon, Slavery shall be prohibited forever in all the remaining Louisiana Territory above 36° 30′; and the North yielded.

In total disregard of history, the President, in his annual message, has told us that this compromise "was *reluctantly* acquiesced in by the Southern States." Just the contrary is true. It was the work of Slaveholders, and was crowded by their concurring votes upon a reluctant North. At the time it was hailed by Slaveholders as a victory. CHARLES PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, in an oft-quoted letter, written at 3 o'clock on the night of its passage, says, "It is considered here by the Slaveholding States as a great triumph." At the North it was accepted as a defeat, and the friends of Freedom everywhere throughout the country bowed their heads with mortification. But little did they know the completeness of their disaster. Little did they dream that the prohibition of Slavery in the Territory, which was stipulated as the price of their fatal capitulation, would also at the very moment of its maturity be wrested from them.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Time passed, and it became necessary to provide for this Territory an organized Government. Suddenly, without notice in the public press, or the prayer of a single petition, or one word of public recommendation from the President—after an acquiescence of thirty-three years, and the irreclaimable possession by the South of its special share under this compromise—in violation of every obligation of honor, compact, and good neighborhood—and in contemptuous disregard of the out-gushing sentiments of an aroused North, this time-honored prohibition, in itself a Landmark of Freedom, was overturned, and the vast region now known as Kansas and Nebraska was opened to Slavery. It was natural that a measure thus repugnant in character should be pressed by arguments mutually repugnant. It was urged on two principal reasons, so opposite and inconsistent as to slap each other in the face—one being that, by the repeal of the prohibition, the Territory would be left open to the entry of slaveholders with their slaves, if they should think best. With some, the apology was the alleged rights of slaveholders; with others, it was the alleged rights of the people. With some, it was openly the extension of Slavery; and with others, it was openly the establishment of Freedom, under the guise of popular sovereignty. Of course the measure thus upheld in defiance of reason, was carried through Congress in defiance of all the securities of legislation; and I mention these things that you may see in what foulness the present Crime was engendered.

It was carried, *first*, by *whipping in* to its support, through Executive influence and patronage, men who acted against their own declared judgment and the known will of their constituents. *Secondly*, by *forcing out of place*, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, important business, long pending, and usurping its room. *Thirdly*, by *trampling under foot* the rules of the House of Representatives, always before the safeguard of the minority. And *fourthly*, by *driving it to a close* during the very session in which it originated, so that it might not be arrested by the indignant voice of the People. Such are some of the means by which this snap judgment was obtained. If the clear will of the People had not been disregarded, it could not have passed. If the Government had not nefariously interposed its influence, it could not have passed. If it had been left to its natural place in the order of business, it could not have passed. If the rules of the House and the rights of the minority had not been violated, it could not have passed. If it had been allowed to go over to another Congress, when the people might be heard, it would have been ended; and then the crime we now deplore would have been, without its first seminal life.

Mr. President, I mean to keep absolutely within the limits of parliamentary propriety. I make no personal imputations; but only with frankness, such as belongs to the occasion and my own character, describe a great historical act, which is now enrolled in the Capitol. Sir, the Nebraska Bill was in every respect a swindle. It was a swindle by the South of the North. It was, on the part of those who had already completely enjoyed their share of the Missouri Compromise, a swindle of those whose share was yet absolutely untouched; and the plea of unconstitutionality set up—like the plea of usury after the borrowed money has been enjoyed—did not make it less a swindle. Urged as a Bill of Peace, it was a swindle of the whole country. Urged as opening the doors of slave-masters with their slaves, it was a swindle of the asserted doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Urged as sanctioning Popular Sovereignty, it was a swindle of the asserted rights of slave-masters. It was a swindle of a broad Territory, thus cheated of protection against Slavery. It was a swindle of a great cause, early espoused by WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, and JEFFERSON, surrounded by the best fathers of the Republic. Sir, it was a swindle of God-given inalienable Rights. Turn it over; look at it on all sides, and it is everywhere a swindle; and, if the word I now employ has not the authority of classical usage, it has, on this occasion, the indubitable authority of fitness. No other word will adequately express the mingled meanness and wickedness of the cheat.

Its character was still further apparent in the general structure of the bill. Amidst overflowing professions of regard for the sovereignty of the people in the Territory, they were despoiled of every essential privilege of sovereignty. They were not allowed to choose their Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Attorney, or Marshal—all of whom are sent from Washington; nor were they allowed to regulate the salaries of any of these functionaries, or the daily allowance of the legislative body, or even the pay of the clerks and doorkeepers; but they were left free to adopt Slavery. And this was called Popular Sovereignty! Time does not allow, nor does the occasion require, that I should stop to dwell on this transparent device to cover a transcendent wrong. Suffice it to say, that Slavery is in itself an arrogant denial of Human Rights, and by no human reason can the power to establish such a wrong be placed among the attributes of any just sovereignty. In refusing it such a place, I do not deny popular rights, but uphold them; I do not restrain popular rights, but extend them. And, Sir, to this conclusion you must yet come, unless deaf, not only to the admonitions of political justice, but also to the genius of our own Constitution, under which, when properly interpreted, no valid claim for Slavery can be set up anywhere in the National Territory. The Senator from Michigan (Mr. CASS) may say, in response to the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. BROWN,) that Slavery cannot go into the Territory under the Constitution, without legislative introduction; and permit me to add, in response to both, that Slavery cannot go there at all. *Nothing can come out of nothing; Crime against Nature*, from which the soil recoils, and which language refuses to describe. To lay bare this enormity I now proceed. The whole subject has already become a twice-told tale, and its renewed recital will be a renewal of its sorrow and shame; but I shall not hesitate to enter upon it. The occasion requires it from the beginning.

The offensive provision in the bill was in its form a legislative anomaly, utterly wanting the natural directness and simplicity of an honest transaction. It did not undertake openly to repeal the old Prohibition of Slavery, but seemed to mince the matter, as if conscious of the swindle. It is said that this Prohibition "being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void." Thus, with insidious ostentation, was it pretended that an act, violating the greatest compromise of our legislative history, and setting loose the foundations of all compromise, was derived out of a compromise. Then followed in the bill the further declaration, which is entirely without precedent, and which has been aptly called "a stump speech in its belly," namely: "it being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Here were smooth words, such as belong to a cunning tongue enlisted in a bad cause. But whatever may have been their various hidden meanings, this at least was evident, that, by their effect, the Congressional Prohibition of Slavery, which had always been regarded as a seven-fold shield, covering the whole Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30′, was now removed, while a principle was declared which would render the supplementary Prohibition of Slavery in Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington, "inoperative and void," and thus open to Slavery all these vast regions, now the rude cradles of mighty States. Here you see the magnitude of the mischief contemplated. But my purpose now is with the Crime against Kansas, and I shall not stop to expose the conspiracy beyond.

Mr. President, men are wisely presumed to intend the natural consequences of their conduct, and to seek what their acts seem to promote. Now, the Nebraska bill, on its very face, openly cleared the way for Slavery, and it is not wrong to presume that its originators intended the natural consequences of such an act, and sought in this way to extend Slavery. Of course, they did. And this is the first stage in the Crime against Kansas.

THE KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.

But this was speedily followed by other developments. The bare-faced scheme was soon whispered, that Kansas must be a Slave State. In conformity with this idea was the Government of this unhappy Territory organized in all its departments; and thus did the President, by whose complicity the prohibition of Slavery had been overthrown, lend himself to a new complicity—giving to the conspirators a lease of connivance, amounting even to copartnership. The Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Attorney, and Marshal, with a whole caucus of other stipendiaries, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, were all commended as friendly to Slavery. No man, with the sentiments of WASHINGTON, or JEFFERSON, or FRANKLIN, found any favor; nor is it too much to say, that, had these great patriots once more come among us, not one of them, with his recorded unretracted opinions on Slavery, could have been nominated by the President or confirmed by the Senate for any post in that Territory. With such auspices the conspiracy proceeded. Even in advance of the Nebraska bill, secret societies were organized in Missouri, ostensibly to protect her institutions, and afterwards, under the name of "Self-defensive Associations," and of "Blue Lodges," these were multiplied throughout the western counties of that State, *before any counter-movement from the North*. It was confidently anticipated, that, by the activity of these societies, and the interest of slaveholders everywhere, with the advantage derived from the neighborhood of Missouri, and the influence of the Territorial Government, Slavery might be introduced into Kansas, quietly but surely, without arousing a conflict—that the crocodile egg might be stealthily dropped in the sun-burnt soil, there to be hatched unobserved until it sent forth its reptile monster.

But the conspiracy was unexpectedly balked. The debate, which convulsed Congress, had stirred the whole country. Attention from all sides was directed upon Kansas, which at once became the favorite goal of emigration. The bill had loudly declared that its object was "to leave people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way;" and its supporters everywhere challenged the determination of the question between Freedom and Slavery by a competition of emigration. Thus, while opening the Territory to Slavery, the bill also opened it to emigrants from every quarter, who might by their votes redress the wrong. The populous North, stung by a sharp sense of outrage, and inspired by a noble cause, poured into the debatable land, and promised soon to establish a supremacy of numbers there, involving, of course, a just supremacy of Freedom.

Then was conceived the consummation of the Crime against Kansas. What could not be accomplished peaceably, was to be accomplished forcibly. The reptile monster, that could not be quietly and securely hatched there, was to be pushed full-grown into the Territory. All efforts were now given to the dismal work of forcing Slavery on free soil. In flagrant derogation of the very Popular Sovereignty whose name helped to impose this bill upon the country, the atrocious object was now distinctly avowed. And the avowal has been followed by the act. Slavery has been forcibly introduced into Kansas, and placed under the formal safeguards of pretended law. How this was done belongs to the argument.

In depicting this consummation, the simplest outline, without one word of color, will be best. Whether regarded in its mass or its details, in its origin or its result, it is all blackness, illumined by nothing from itself, but only by the heroism of the undaunted men and women, whom it environed. A plain statement of facts will be a picture of fearful truth, which faithful history will preserve in its darkest gallery. In the foreground all will recognize a familiar character, in himself a connecting link between the President and the border ruffian—less conspicuous for ability than for the exalted place he has occupied—who once sat in the seat where you now sit, Sir; where once sat JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON; also, where once sat AARON BURR. I need not add the name of DAVID R. ATCHISON. You have not forgotten that, at the session of Congress immediately succeeding the Nebraska Bill, he came tardily to his duty here, and then, after a short time, disappeared. The secret has been long since disclosed. Like CATALINE, he stalked into this Chamber reeking with conspiracy—*immo in Senatum venit*—and then like CATALINE, he skulked away—*abiit, excessit evasit erupit*—to join and provoke the conspirators, who at a distance awaited their congenial chief. Under the influence of his malign presence the Crime ripened to its fatal fruits, while the similitude with CATALINE was again renewed in the sympathy, not even concealed, which he found in the very Senate itself, where, beyond even the Roman example, a Senator has not hesitated to appear as his open compurgator.

SUBJUGATION OF KANSAS BY THE SLAVERY PROPAGANDA.

And now, as I proceed to show the way in which this Territory was overrun and finally subjugated to Slavery, I desire to remove in advance all questions with regard to the authority on which I rely. The evidence is secondary; but it is the best which, in the nature of the case, can be had, and it is not less clear, direct and peremptory, than any by which we are assured of the campaigns in the Crimea, or the fall of Sebastopol. In its manifold mass, I confidently assert that it is such a body of evidence as the human mind is not able to resist. It is found in the concurring reports of the public press; in the letters of correspondents; in the testimony of travelers; and in the unaffected story to which I have listened from leading citizens, who, during this Winter, have "come flocking" from that distant Territory. It breaks forth in the irrepressible outcry, reaching us from Kansas, in truthful tones, which leave no ground of mistake. It addresses us in formal complaints, instinct with the indignation of a people determined to be free, and unimpeachable as the declarations of a murdered man on his dying bed against his murderer.

I begin with an admission from the President himself, in whose sight the people of Kansas have little favor. And yet, after arraigning the innocent emigrants from the North, he was constrained to declare that their conduct was "far from justifying the *illegal* and *reprehensible* counter-movement which ensued." Then, by the reluctant admission of the Chief Magistrate, there was a counter-movement, at once *illegal* and *reprehensible*. I thank thee, President, for teaching me these words; and I now put them in the front of this exposition, as in themselves a confession. Sir, this "illegal and reprehensible counter-movement" is none other than the dreadful Crime—under all apologetic alias—by which, through successive invasions, Slavery has been forcibly planted in that Territory.

Next to this Presidential admission must be placed the details of the invasions, which I now present as not only "illegal and reprehensible," but also unquestionable evidence of the [illegible] Crime.

The violence, for some time threatened, broke forth on the 29th November, 1854, at the first election of a Delegate to Congress, when [illegible] from Missouri, amounting to upwards [illegible] crossed into Kansas, and, with fierce shouts [illegible] ceeded to vote for Mr. WHITFIELD, the [illegible] Slavery. An eye-witness, General [illegible] superior intelligence and perfect [illegible] describes this scene:

"The first ballot-box that was opened upon [illegible] virgin soil was closed to us by ominous [illegible] bers and impending force. So bold and [illegible] our invaders, that they cared not to conceal [illegible] attack. They came upon us not in their [illegible] voters, to steal away our franchise, but openly, to snatch it with a strong hand. [illegible] directly from their own homes, and [illegible] organized bands, with arms in hand [illegible] for the expedition, marched to our polls, [illegible] their work was done, returned whence they [illegible]

Here was an outrage at which the [illegible] of patriotism boils. Though, for various [illegible] unnecessary to develop, the busy settlers [illegible] the election to pass uncontested, still the [illegible] employed were none the less "[illegible] and [illegible] hensible."

This infliction was a significant [illegible] grand invasion of the 30th March, [illegible] election of the first Territorial Legislature, [illegible] the organic law, when an armed mob [illegible] Missouri entered the Territory, in larger [illegible] than General TAYLOR commanded at Buena Vista, or than General JACKSON had within its lines at New-Orleans—larger far than our fathers [illegible] on Bunker Hill. On they came, as "an army with banners," organized in companies, [illegible] cers, munitions, tents, and provisions, as [illegible] marching upon a foreign foe, and brandishing [illegible] mouthed threats that they would carry their [illegible] pose, if need be, by the bowie-knife and revolver. Among them, according to his own confession, was DAVID R. ATCHISON, bedted with the vulgar [illegible] of his vulgar comrades. Arrived at their several destinations on the night before the election, the invaders pitched their tents, placed their sentinels, and waited for the coming day. The [illegible] worthy eye-witness, whom I have already quoted, says of one locality:

"Baggage-wagons were there, with stores and ammunition enough for a protracted field, and with them two brass field-pieces, ready loaded. They came with drums beating and flags flying, and the leaders were of the most prominent and conspicuous men of their State."

Of another locality, he says:

"The invaders came together in one armed and organized body, with trains of fifty wagons, [illegible] horsemen, and, the night before election, pitched their camp in the vicinity of the polls; and, being appointed their own judges in place of those who fled from intimidation or otherwise, failed to qualify, they voted without any proof of residence."

With this force they were able, on the [illegible] day, in some places, to intimidate the judges of elections; in others, to substitute judges of their own appointment; in others, to wrest the ballot-boxes from their rightful possessors, and [illegible] where to exercise a complete control of the election, and thus, by a preternatural audacity of usurpation, impose a Legislature upon the [illegible] people of Kansas. Thus was conquered the [illegible] topol of that Territory!

But it was not enough to secure the Legislature. The election of a member of Congress occurred on the 2d of October, 1855, and the same [illegible] who had learned their strength, again [illegible] it. Another invasion, in controlling [illegible] came from Missouri, and once more forcibly [illegible] cised the electoral franchise in Kansas.

At last, in the latter days of November, [illegible] a storm, long brewing, burst upon the heads of the devoted people. The ballot-boxes had been [illegible] ted, and a Legislature installed, which had [illegible] ceeded to carry out the conspiracy of the [illegible] but the good people of the Territory, born to [illegible] dom, and educated as American citizens, [illegible] no signs of submission. Slavery, though [illegible] nised by pretended law, was in many places [illegible] tically an outlaw. To the lawless borderers, this was hard to bear; and, like the Heathen of old, they raged, particularly against the town of Lawrence, already known, by the firmness of its principles and the character of its citizens, as the citadel of the good cause. On this account they [illegible] ed, in their peculiar language, to "wipe it out." Soon the hostile power was gathered for this purpose. The wickedness of this invasion was enhanced by the way in which it began. A citizen of Kansas, by the name of Dow, was murdered by one of the partisans of Slavery, under the name of "law and order." Such an outrage naturally aroused indignation and provoked threats. The professors of "law and order" allowed the murderer to escape; and, still further to illustrate the irony of the name they assumed, seized the friends of the murdered man, whose few neighbors [illegible] rallied for his r

not know. The spirit of evil, [illegible] origin, was wakeful and [illegible] the beginning, it hung upon the [illegible] interesting Territory, harrowing its [illegible] its prosperity, and keeping its [illegible] the painful alarms of war. Thus [illegible] of person, of property, and of [illegible] trown; and when I urge this incontro- [illegible] I set forth a wrong which is small [illegible] of the giant wrong, for the con- [illegible] of which all this was done. Sir, what is [illegible] is government—without security; in [illegible] of which, nor man nor government can [illegible] in development or enjoy the fruits of [illegible] Without security, civilization is [illegible] guarded. Without security, there [illegible] Freedom. Nor shall I say too much, when I declare that security, guarded of course by [illegible] Freedom, is the true end and [illegible] government. Of this indispensable [illegible] people of Kansas have thus far been [illegible] absolutely, totally. All this is aggra- [illegible] nature of their pursuits, rendering [illegible] sensitive to interruption, and at the [illegible] time directing their innocence. They are for the most part engaged in the cultivation of the soil, [illegible] from time immemorial has been the [illegible] meat of undisturbed industry. Con- [illegible] returns of bounteous nature and the [illegible] own trees, the husbandman is not ag- [illegible] accustomed to produce, and not to de- [illegible] essentially peaceful, unless his home is [illegible] arm derives vigor from the soil [illegible] soul inspiration from the heav- [illegible] beneath whose canopy he daily walks. And such are the people of Kansas, whose Security has been [illegible]. Scenes from which civilization [illegible] countenance have been a part of their [illegible] the border incursions, which, in bar- [illegible] or barbarous lands, have fretted and [illegible] an exposed people, have been here re- [illegible] with this peculiarity, that our border rob- [illegible] do not simply levy black mail and drive off a few cattle, like those who acted under the inspira- [illegible] the DOUGLAS of other days; that they do not [illegible] a few persons, and sweep them away into captivity, like the African slave-traders whom we brand as pirates; but they commit a succession of acts of which all border sorrows and all African wrongs are revived together on American soil, and which for the time being annuls all protection of all Rights and enslaves the whole Territory.

Private griefs mingle their poignancy with public [illegible]. I do not dwell on the anxieties which families have undergone, exposed to sudden assault, and obliged to lie down to rest with the alarum of war ringing in their ears, not knowing that another day might be spared to them. Throughout this bitter Winter, with the thermometer at 30° below zero, the citizens of Lawrence have been constrained to sleep under arms, with sentinels treading their constant watch against surprise. But our souls are wrung by individual instances. In vain do we condemn the cruelties of another age—the refinements of torture to which men have been doomed—the rack and the thumb-screw of the Inquisition, the last agonies of the regicide RAVAILLAC—"Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel"—for kindred outrages have disgraced these borders. Murder has stalked—assassination has skulked in the tall grass of the prairie—and the vindictiveness of man has assumed unwonted forms. A preacher of the Gospel of the Saviour has been ridden on a rail, and then thrown into the Missouri, fastened to a log, and left to drift down its muddy, tortuous current. And lately we have had the tidings of that enormity without precedent—a deed without a name—where a candidate for the Legislature was most brutally stabbed with knives and hatchets, and then, after weltering in blood on the snow-clad earth, was trundled along with gaping wounds, to fall dead in the face of his wife. It is common to drop a tear of sympathy over the trembling solicitudes of our early fathers, exposed to the stealthy assault of the savage foe; and an eminent American artist has pictured this scene in a marble group of rare beauty, on the front of the National Capitol, where the uplifted tomahawk is arrested by the strong arm and generous countenance of the pioneer, while his wife and children find shelter at his feet; but now the tear must be dropped over the trembling solicitudes of fellow-citizens, seeking to build a new State in Kansas, and exposed to the perpetual assault of murderous robbers from Missouri. Hirelings, picked from the drunken spew and vomit of an uneasy civilization—in the form of men—

Aye, fit the catalogue ye go for men;
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are called
All by the name of dogs:

leashed together by secret signs and lodges, have renewed the incredible atrocities of the Assassins and of the Thugs; showing the blind submission of the Assassins to the Old Man of the Mountain, in robbing Christians on the road to Jerusalem, and showing the heartlessness of the Thugs, who, avowing that murder was their religion, waylaid travelers on the great road from Agra to Delhi; with the more deadly bowie-knife for the dagger of the Assassin, and the more deadly revolver for the noose of the Thug.

In these invasions, attended by the entire subversion of all Security in this Territory, with the plunder of the ballot-box, and the pollution of the electoral franchise, I show simply the process in unprecedented Crime. If that be the best Government, where an injury to a single citizen is resented as an injury to the whole State, then must our Government forfeit all claim to any such eminence, while it leaves its citizens thus exposed. In the outrage upon the ballot-box, even without the illicit fruits which I shall soon expose, there is a peculiar crime of the deepest dye, though subordinate to the final Crime, which should be promptly avenged. In countries where royalty is upheld, it is a special offence to rob the crown jewels, which are the emblems of that sovereignty before which the loyal subject bows, and it is treason to be found in adultery with the Queen, for in this way may a false heir be imposed upon the State; but in our Republic the ballot-box is the single priceless jewel of that sovereignty which we respect, and the electoral franchise, out of which are born the rulers of a free people, is the Queen whom we are to guard against pollution. In this plain presentment, whether as regards Security, or as regards Elections, there is enough, surely, without proceeding further, to justify the intervention of Congress, most promptly and completely, to throw over this oppressed people the impenetrable shield of the Constitution and laws. But the half is not yet told.

As every point in a wide-spread horizon radiates from a common centre, so everything said or done in this vast circle of Crime radiates from the *One Idea* that Kansas, at all hazards, must be made a Slave State. In all the manifold wickedness that have occurred, and in every successive invasion, this *One Idea* has been ever present, as the Satanic tempter—the motive power—the *causa causans*.

To accomplish this result, three things were attempted: *first*, by outrages of all kinds to drive the friends of Freedom already there out of the Territory; *secondly*, to deter others from coming; and, *thirdly*, to obtain the complete control of the Government. The process of driving out, and also of deterring, has failed. On the contrary, the friends of Freedom there became more fixed in their resolves to stay and fight the battle, which they had never sought, but from which they disdained to retreat; while the friends of Freedom elsewhere were more aroused to the duty of timely succors, by men and munitions of just self-defence.

But, while defeated in the first two processes proposed, the conspirators succeeded in the last. By the violence already portrayed at the election of the 30th March, when the polls were occupied by the armed hordes from Missouri, they imposed a Legislature upon the Territory, and thus, under the iron mask of law, established a Usurpation not less complete than any in history. That this was done, I proceed to prove. Here is the evidence:

PROOFS OF THE INVASION AND CONQUEST OF KANSAS.

1. Only in this way can this extraordinary expedition be adequately explained. In the words of MOLIERE, once employed by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in the other House, *Que diable allaient-ils faire dans cette galere?* What did they go into the Territory for? If their purposes were peaceful, as has been suggested, why cannons, arms, flags, numbers, and all this violence? As simple citizens, proceeding to the honest exercise of the electoral franchise, they might have gone with nothing more than a pilgrim's staff. Philosophy always seeks a *sufficient cause*, and only in the *One Idea*, already presented, can a cause be found in any degree commensurate with this Crime; and this becomes so only when we consider the mad fanaticism of Slavery.

2. Public notoriety steps forward to confirm the suggestion of reason. In every place where Truth can freely travel, it has been asserted and understood, that the Legislature was imposed upon Kansas by foreigners from Missouri; and this universal voice is now received as indubitable verity.

3. It is also attested by the harangues of the conspirators. Here is what STRINGFELLOW said *before* the invasion:

"To those who have qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or National, the time has come when such impositions must be disregarded, as your rights and property are in danger. *And I advise you, one and all, to enter every election District in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder and his vile myrmidons, and vote at the point of the bowie-knife and revolver.* Neither give nor take quarter, as our case demands it. It is enough that the slaveholding interest wills it, from whence there is no appeal. What right has Governor REEDER to rule Missourians in Kansas? His proclamation and prescribed oath must be repudiated. It is your interest to do so. Mind that Slavery is abolished where it is not prohibited."

Here is what ATCHISON said *after* the invasion:

"Well, what next? Why an election for members of the Legislature to organize the Territory must be held. What did I advise you to do then? Why, meet them on their own ground, and beat them on their own game again; and cold and inclement as the weather was, I went over with a company of men. My object in going was not to vote. I had no right to vote, unless I had disfranchised myself in Missouri. I was not within two miles of a voting place. My object in going was not to vote, but to settle a difficulty between two of our candidates; and the Abolitionists of the North said, *and published abroad, that Atchison was there with bowie-knife and revolver, and by God 'twas true. I never did go into that Territory—I never intend to go into that Territory—without being prepared for all such kind of cases.* Well, we beat them, and Governor REEDER gave certificates to a majority of all the members of both Houses, and then, after they were organized, as everybody will admit, they were the only competent persons to say who were, and who were not, members of the same."

4. It is confirmed by the cotemperaneous admission of the *Squatter Sovereign*, a paper published at Atchison, and once the organ of the President and of these Borderers, which, under date of 1st April, thus recounts the victory:

INDEPENDENCE, [MISSOURI,] March 31, 1855.

Several hundred emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence brass bands. They came in at the west side of the Public Square, and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music, and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the bands were about two hundred horsemen in regular order; following these, were one hundred and fifty wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. They report that not an Anti-Slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. *We have made a clean sweep.*

5. It is also confirmed by the cotemporaneous testimony of another paper, always faithful to Slavery, the New-York *Herald*, in the letter of a correspondent from Brunswick, in Missouri, under date of 20th April, 1855:

"From five to seven thousand men started from Missouri to attend the election, some to remove, but the most to return to their families, with an intention, if they liked the Territory, to make it their permanent abode at the earliest moment practicable. But they intended to vote. The Missourians were, many of them, DOUGLAS men. There were one hundred and fifty voters from this county, one hundred and seventy-five from Howard, one hundred from Cooper. Indeed, every county furnished its quota; and when they set out, it looked like an army." * * * "They were armed." * * * *
"And, as there were no houses in the Territory, they carried tents. Their mission was a peaceable one—to vote, and to drive down stakes for their future homes. After the election, some one thousand five hundred of the voters sent a committee to Mr. REEDER, to ascertain if it was his purpose to ratify the election. He answered that it was, and said the majority at an election must carry the day. But it is not to be denied that the one thousand five hundred, apprehending that the Governor might attempt to play the tyrant—since his conduct had already been insidious and unjust—wore on their hats bunches of hemp. They were resolved, if a tyrant attempted to trample upon the rights of a sovereign people, to hang him."

6. It is again confirmed by the testimony of a lady, who, for five years, has lived in Western Missouri, and thus writes in a letter published in the *New-Haven Register*:

"MIAMI, SALINE CO., November 26, 1855.

"You ask me to tell you something about the Kansas and Missouri troubles. Of course you know in what they have originated. *There is no denying that the Missourians have determined to control the elections, if possible;* and I don't know that their measures would be justifiable, except upon the principle of self-preservation; and that, you know, is the first law of nature."

7. And it is confirmed still further by the circular of the Emigration Society of Lafayette, in Missouri, dated as late as 25th March, 1856, in which the efforts of Missourians are openly confessed:

"The Western Counties of Missouri have, for the last two years been heavily taxed, both in money and time, in fighting the battles of the South. *Lafayette County alone has expended more than* $100,000 *in money, and as much or more in time. Up to this time, the border counties of Missouri have upheld and maintained the rights and interests of the South in this struggle, unassisted, and not unsuccessfully.* But the Abolitionists, staking their all upon the Kansas issue, and hesitating at no means, fair or foul, are moving heaven and earth to render that beautiful Territory a *Free State*."

8. Here, also, is complete admission of the Usurpation, by the *Intelligencer*, a leading paper of St. Louis, Missouri, made in the ensuing Summer:

"ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, with their Missouri followers, overwhelmed the settlers in Kansas, browbeat and bullied them, and took the Government from their hands. Missouri votes elected the present body of men who insult public intelligence and popular rights by styling themselves "the Legislature of Kansas." This body of men are helping themselves to fat speculations by locating the seat of Government and selling town lots for their votes. They are passing laws disfranchising all the citizens of Kansas who do not believe Negro Slavery to be a Christian institution and a national blessing. They are proposing to punish with imprisonment the utterance of views inconsistent with their own. And they are trying to perpetuate their preposterous and infernal tyranny, by appointing *for a term of years*, creatures of their own, as Commissioners in every County, to lay and collect taxes, and see that the laws they are passing are faithfully executed. Has this age anything to compare with these acts in audacity?"

9. In harmony with all these is the authoritative declaration of Governor REEDER, in a speech addressed to his neighbors, at Easton, Penn., at the end of April, 1855, and immediately afterwards published in the Washington *Union*. Here it is:

"It was indeed too true that Kansas had been invaded, conquered, subjugated by an armed force from beyond her borders, led on by a fanatical spirit, trampling under foot the principles of the Kansas bill and the right of suffrage."

10. And in similar harmony is the complaint of the people of Kansas, in a public meeting at Big Springs, on the 5th of September, 1855, embodied in these words:

Resolved, That the body of men who for the last two months have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled, and dictated to by the demagogues of Missouri, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of the Territory—that we repudiate their action, as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation, and fraud, unparalleled in the history of the Union, and worthy only of men unfitted for the duties and regardless of the responsibilities of Republicans.

11. And finally, by the official minutes, which have been laid on our table by the President, the invasion, which ended in the Usurpation, is clearly established; but the effect of this testimony has been so amply exposed by the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. COLLAMER,) in his able and indefatigable argument, that I content myself with simply referring to it.

On this cumulative, irresistible evidence, in concurrence with the antecedent history, I rest. And yet the Senators here have argued that this cannot be so—precisely as the conspiracy of CATILINE was doubted in the Roman Senate. *Nonnulli sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea, quæ imminent, non videant; aut ea, quæ vident, dissimulent; qui spem Catilinæ mollibus sententiis aluerunt, conjurationemque nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt.* As I listened to the Senator from Illinois, while he painfully strove to show that there was no usurpation, I was reminded of the effort by a distiaguished logician, in a much-admired argument, to prove that NAPOLEON BONAPARTE never existed. And permit me to say, that the fact of his existence is not placed more completely above doubt than the fact of his Usurpation. This I assert on the proofs already presented. But confirmation comes almost while I speak. The columns of the public press are now daily filled with testimony, solemnly taken before the Committee of Congress in Kansas, which shows, in awful light, the violence ending in the Usurpation. Of this I may speak on some other occasion. Meanwhile, I proceed with the development of the Crime.

CONSUMMATION OF THE CRIME.

The usurping Legislature assembled at the appointed place in the interior, and then at once, in opposition to the veto of the Governor, by a majority of two-thirds, removed to the Shawnee Mission, a place in most convenient proximity to the Missouri borderers, by whom it had been constituted, and whose tyrannical agent it was. The statutes of Missouri, in all their text, with their divisions and subdivisions, were adopted bodily, and with such little local adaptation that the word "State" in the original is not even changed to "Territory," but is left to be corrected by an explanatory act. But all this general legislation was entirely subordinate to the special act, entitled "An Act to punish offences against Slave Property," in which the one idea, that provoked this whole conspiracy, as at last embodied in legislative form, and human slavery openly recognized on free soil, under the sanction of pretended law. This act of thirteen sections is in itself a *Dance of Death*. But its complex completeness of wickedness, without a parallel, may be partially conceived, when it is understood that in three sections only of it is the penalty of death denounced no less than forty-eight different times, by as many changes of language, against the heinous offence, described in forty-eight different ways, of interfering with what does not exist in that Territory—and under the Constitution cannot exist there—I mean property in human flesh. Thus is Liberty sacrificed to Slavery, and Death summoned to sit at the gates as guardian of the Wrong.

But the work of Usurpation was not perfected even yet. It had already cost too much to be left at any hazard.

"To be thus was nothing;
But to be safely thus!"

Such was the object. And this could not be, except by the entire prostration of all the safeguards of Human Rights. The liberty of speech, which is the very breath of a Republic; the press, which is the terror of wrong-doers; the bar, through which the oppressed beards the arrogance of law; the jury, by which right is vindicated; all these must be struck down, while officers are provided, in all places, ready to be the tools of this tyranny; and then, to obtain final assurance that their crime was secure, the whole Usurpation, stretching over the Territory, must be fastened and riveted by legislative bolts, spikes, and screws, *so as to defy all effort at change through the ordinary forms of law.* To this work, in its various parts, were bent the subtlest energies; and never, from Tubal Cain to this hour, was any fabric forged with more desperate skill and completeness.

Mark, Sir, three different legislative enactments, which constitute part of this work. *First*, according to one act, all who deny, by spoken or written word, "the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory," are denounced as felons, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor, for a term not less than two years; it may be for life. And to show the extravagance of this injustice it has been well put by the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. COLLAMER,) that should the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. CASS,) who believes that Slavery cannot exist in a Territory, unless introduced by express legislative acts, venture there with his moderate opinions, his doom must be that of a felon! To this extent are the great liberties of speech and of the press subverted. *Secondly*, by another act, entitled "An Act concerning Attorneys-at-Law," no person can practice as an attorney, unless he *shall obtain a license* from the Territorial Courts, which, of course, a tyrannical discretion will be free to deny; and after obtaining such license, he is constrained to take an oath, not only "to support" the Constitution of the United States, but also "to support and sustain"—mark here the reduplication—the Territorial act, and the Fugitive Slave bill, thus erecting a test for the functions of the Bar, calculated to exclude citizens who honestly regard that latter legislative enormity as unfit to be obeyed. And, *thirdly*, by another act, entitled "An Act concerning Jurors," all persons "conscientiously opposed to holding slaves," or "not admitting the right to hold slaves in the Territory," are excluded from the jury on every question, civil or criminal, arising out of asserted slave property; while, in all cases, the summoning of the jury is left without one word of restraint to "the marshal, sheriff, or other officer," who are thus free to pack it according to their tyrannical discretion.

For the ready enforcement of all statutes against Human Freedom, the President had already furnished a powerful quota of officers, in the Governor, Chief Justice, Judges, Secretary, Attorney and Marshal. The Legislature completed this part of the work, by constituting, in each county, a *Board of Commissioners*, composed of two persons, associated with the Probate Judge, whose duty it is "to appoint a county treasurer, coroner, justices of the peace, constables, and *all* other officers provided for by law," and then proceeded to the choice of this very Board; thus delegating and diffusing their usurped power, and tyrannically imposing upon the Territory a crowd of officers, in whose appointment the people have had no voice directly or indirectly.

And still the final inexorable work remained. A Legislature, renovated in both branches, could not assemble until 1858, so that, during this long intermediate period, this whole system must continue in the likeness of law, unless overturned by the Federal Government, or, in default of such interposition, by a generous uprising of an oppressed people. But it was necessary to guard against the possibility of change, even tardily, at a future election; and this was done by two different acts; under the *first* of which, all who will not take the oath to support the Fugitive Slave bill are excluded from the elective franchise; and under the *second* of which, all others are entitled to vote who shall tender a tax of one dollar to the Sheriff on the day of election; thus, by provision of Territorial law, disfranchising all opposed to Slavery, and at the same time opening the door to the votes of the invaders; by an unconstitutional shibboleth, excluding from the polls the mass of actual settlers, and by making the franchise depend upon a petty tax only, admitting to the polls the mass of borderers from Missouri. Thus, by tyrannical forethought, the Usurpation not only fortified all that it did, but assumed a *self-perpetuating* energy.

Thus was the Crime consummated. Slavery now stands erect, clanking its chains on the Territory of Kansas, surrounded by a code of death, and trampling upon all cherished liberties, whether of speech, the press, the bar, the trial by jury, or the electoral franchise. And, Sir, all this has been done, not merely to introduce a wrong which in itself is a denial of all rights, and in dread of which a mother has lately taken the life of her offspring; not merely, as has been sometimes said, to protect Slavery in Missouri, since it is futile for this State to complain of Freedom on the side of Kansas, when Freedom exists without complaint on the side of Iowa and also on the side of Illinois; but it has been done for the sake of political power, in order to bring two new slaveholding Senators upon this floor and thus to fortify in the National Government the desperate chances of a waning Oligarchy. As the ship, voyaging on pleasant Summer seas, is assailed by a pirate crew, and robbed for the sake of its doubloons and dollars—so is this beautiful Territory now assailed in its peace and prosperity, and robbed, in order to wrest its political power to the side of Slavery. Even now the black flag of the land pirates from Missouri waves at the mast head; in their laws you hear the pirate yell, and see the flash of the pirate knife; while, incredible to relate, the President, gathering the Slave Power at his back, testifies a pirate sympathy.

Sir, all this was done in the name of Popular Sovereignty. And this is the close of the tragedy. Popular Sovereignty, which, when truly understood, is a fountain of just power, has ended in Popular Slavery; not merely in the subjection of the unhappy African race, but of this proud Caucasian blood, which you boast. The profession with which you began, of *All for the People*, has been lost in the wretched reality of *Nothing for the People*. Popular Sovereignty, in whose deceitful name plighted faith was broken, and an ancient landmark of Freedom was overturned, now lifts itself before us, like sin, in the terrible picture of MILTON:

"That seemed a woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting; about her middle round
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing barked
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud, and rung
A hideous peal; yet, when they list, would creep,
If aught disturbed their noise, into her womb,
And kennel there, yet there still barked and howled
Within unseen."

The image is complete at all points; and, with this exposure, I take my leave of the Crime against Kansas.

II. Emerging from all the blackness of this Crime, in which we seem to have been lost, as in a savage wood, and turning our backs upon it, as upon desolation and death, from which, while others have suffered, we have escaped, I come now to THE APOLOGIES which the Crime has found. Sir, well may you start at the suggestion that such a series of wrongs, so clearly proved by various testimony, so openly confessed by the wrong-doers, and so widely recognized throughout the country, should find Apologies. But the partisan spirit, now, as in other days, hesitates at nothing. The great Crimes of history have never been without Apologies. The massacre of St. Bartholomew, which you now instinctively condemn, was, at the time applauded in high quarters, and even commemorated by a Papal medal, which may still be procured at Rome; as the Crime against Kansas, which is hardly less conspicuous in dreadful eminence, has been shielded on this floor by extenuating words, and even by a Presidential message, which, like the Papal medal, can never be forgotten in considering the madness and perversity of men.

Sir, the Crime cannot be denied. The President himself has admitted "illegal and reprehensible" conduct. To such conclusion he was compelled by irresistible evidence; but what he mildly describes I openly arraign. Senators may affect to put it aside by a sneer, or to reason it away by figures; or to explain it by a theory, such as desperate invention has produced on this floor, that the Assassins and Thugs of Missouri were in reality citizens of Kansas; but all these efforts, so far as made, are only tokens of the weakness of the cause, while to the original Crime they add another offence of false testimony against innocent and suffering men.

THE APOLOGIES FOR THE CRIME.

But the Apologies for the Crime are worse than the efforts at denial. In cruelty and heartlessness they identify their authors with the great transgression.

They are four in number, and four-fold in character. The first is the Apology *tyrannical*; the second, the Apology *imbecile*; the third, the Apology *absurd*; and the fourth, the Apology *infamous*. This is all Tyranny, imbecility, absurdity and infamy all unite to dance, like the wierd sisters, about this crime.

The Apology *tyrannical* is founded on the mistaken act of Governor REEDER, in authenticating the usurping Legislature, by which it is asserted that, whatever may have been the actual force or fraud in its election, the people of Kansas are effectually concluded, and the whole proceeding is placed under the formal sanction of law. According to this assumption, complaint is now in vain, and it only remains that Congress should sit and hearken to it, without correcting the wrong, as the ancient tyrant listened and granted no redress to the human moans that issued from the heated brazen bull, which subtle cruelty had devised. This I call the Apology of technicality inspired by tyranny.

The facts on this head are few and plain. Governor REEDER, after allowing only five days for objections to the returns—a space of time unreasonably brief in that extensive Territory—declared a majority of the Members of the Council and of the House of Representatives "duly elected," withheld certificates from certain others, because of satisfactory proof that they were not duly elected, and appointed a day for new elections to supply these vacancies. Afterwards, by formal message, he recognized the Legislature as a legal body, and when he vetoed their act of adjournment to the neighborhood of Missouri, he did it simply on the ground of the illegality of such an adjournment under the organic law. Now, to every assumption founded on these facts, there are two satisfactory replies: *first*, that no certificate of the Governor can do more than authenticate a subsisting legal act, without of itself infusing legality where the essence of legality is not already; and *secondly*, that violence or fraud, wherever disclosed, vitiates completely every proceeding. In denying these principles, you place the certificate above the thing certified, and give a perpetual lease to violence and fraud, merely because at an ephemeral moment they were unquestioned. This will not do.

Sir, I am no apologist for Governor REEDER. There is sad reason to believe that he went to Kansas originally as the tool of the President; but his simple nature, nurtured in the atmosphere of Pennsylvania, revolted at the service required, and he turned from his patron to duty. Greivously did he err in yielding to the Ligislature any act of authentication; but he has in some measure answered for this error by determined efforts since to expose the utter illegality of that body, which he now repudiates entirely. It was said of certain Roman Emperors, who did infinite mischief in their beginnings, and infinite good towards their ends, that they should never have been born, or never died; and I would apply the same to the official life of this Kansas Governor. At all events, I dismiss the Apology founded on his acts, as the utterance of tyranny by the voice of law, transcending the declaration of the pedantic Judge, in the British Parliament, on the eve of our Revolution, that our fathers, notwithstanding their complaints, were in reality represented in Parliament, inasmuch as their lands, under the original charters, were held "in common socage, as of the manor of Greenwich, in Kent," which, being duly represented, carried with it all the Colonies. Thus, in other ages, has tyranny assumed the voice of law.

Next comes the Apology *imbecile*, which is founded on the alleged want of power in the President to arrest this Crime. It is openly asserted that, under the existing laws of the United States, the Chief Magistrate had no authority to interfere in Kansas for this purpose. Such is the broad statement, which, even if correct, furnishes no Apology for any proposed ratification of the Crime, but which is in reality untrue; and this I call the Apology of imbecility.

In other matters, no such ostentatious imbecility appears. Only lately, a vessel of war in the Pacific has chastised the cannibals of the Fejee Islands, for alleged outrages on American citizens. But no person of ordinary intelligence will pretend that American citizens in the Pacific have received wrongs from these cannibals comparable in atrocity to those received by American citizens in Kansas. Ah, Sir, the interests of Slavery are not touched by any chastisement of the Fejees

Constantly we are informed of efforts at New-York, through the agency of the Government, and sometimes only on the breath of suspicion, to arrest vessels about to sail on foreign voyages, in violation of our neutrality laws or treaty stipulations. Now, no man familiar with these cases will presume to suggest that the urgency for these arrests was equal to the urgency for interposition against the successive invasions from Missouri. But the Slave Power is not disturbed by such arrests at New-York.

At this moment, the President exults in the vigilance with which he has prevented the enlistment of a few soldiers, to be carried off to Halifax, in violation of our territorial sovereignty, and England is bravely threatened, even to the extent of a rupture of diplomatic relations, for her endeavor, though unsuccessful, and at once abandoned. But no man in his senses will urge that the act was anything but trivial by the side of the Crime against Kansas. But the Slave Power is not concerned in this controversy.

Thus, where the Slave Power is indifferent, the President will see that the laws are faithfully executed; but, in other cases, where the interests of Slavery are at stake, he is controled absolutely by this tyranny, ready at all times to do, or not to do, precisely as it dictates. Therefore it is, that Kansas is left a prey to the Propagandists of Slavery, while the whole Treasury, the Army and Navy of the United States, are lavished to hunt a single slave through the streets of Boston. You have not forgotten the latter instance; but I choose to refresh it in your minds.

As long ago as 1851, the War Department and Navy Department concurred in placing the forces of the United States, near Boston, at the command of the Marshal, if needed, for the enforcement of an Act of Congress, which had no support in the public conscience, as I believe it has no support in the Constitution; and thus these forces were degraded to the loathsome work of slave-hunters. More than three years afterwards, an occasion arose for their intervention. A fugitive from Virginia, who for some days had trod the streets of Boston as a freeman, was seized as a slave. The whole community was aroused, while Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall quaked with responsive indignation. Then, Sir, the President, anxious that no tittle of Slavery should suffer, was curiously eager in the enforcement of the statute. The dispatches between him and his agents in Boston attest his zeal. Here are some of them:

BOSTON, May 27, 1854.

To the President of the United States:

In consequence of an attack upon the Court-house, last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave, under arrest, and in which one of my own guards was killed, *I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control by letter from the War and Navy Departments, in* 1851, and now have two companies of troops, from Fort Independence, stationed in the Court-house. Everything is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard. WATSON FREEMAN.
United States Marshal, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854.

To Watson Freeman, U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.:

Your conduct is approved. The law must be executed. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1854.

To Hon. B. F. Hallett, Boston, Mass.:

What is the state of the case of Burns?
SYDNEY WEBSTER,
Private Secretary of the President.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854.

To B. F. Hallett, U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass.:

Incur any expense deemed necessary by the Marshal and yourself, for city military or otherwise, to insure the execution of the law.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

But the President was not content with such forces as were then on hand in the neighborhood. Other posts also were put under requisition. Two companies of National troops, stationed at New-York, were kept under arms, ready at any moment to proceed to Boston; and the Adjutant General of the Army was directed to repair to the scene, there to superintend the execution of the statute. All this was done for the sake of Slavery; but during long months of menace suspended over the Free Soil of Kansas, breaking forth in successive invasions, the President has folded his hands in complete listlessness, or, if he has moved at all, it has been only to encourage the robber propagandists.

And now the intelligence of the country is insulted by the Apology, that the President had no power to interfere. Why, sir, to make this confession is to confess our Government to be a practical failure—which I will never do, except, indeed, as it is administered now. No, sir; the imbecility of the Chief Magistrate shall not be charged upon our American Institutions. Where there is a will, there is a way; and in his case, had the will existed, there would have been a way, easy and triumphant, to guard against the Crime we now deplore. His powers were in every respect ample; and this I will prove by the statute book. By the Act of Congress of 28th February, 1795, it is enacted, "that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, *or the execution thereof obstructed*, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals," the President "may call forth the militia." By the supplementary Act of 3d March, 1807, in all cases where he is authorized to call forth the militia "for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed," the President is further empowered, in any State *or Territory*, "to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary." There is the letter of the law; and you will please to mark the power conferred. In no case where the *laws of the United States* are *opposed*, or their execution *obstructed*, is the President constrained to wait for the requisition of a Governor, or even the petition of a citizen. Just so soon as he learns the fact, no matter by what channel, he is invested by law with full power to counteract it. True it is, that when the *laws of a State* are obstructed, he can interfere only on the application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened; but when the Federal laws are obstructed, no such preliminary application is necessary. It is his high duty, under his oath of office, to see that they are executed, and, if need be, by the Federal forces.

And, Sir, this is the precise exigency that has arisen in Kansas—precisely this; nor more, nor less. The Act of Congress, constituting the very *organic law* of the Territory, which, in peculiar phrase, as if to avoid ambiguity, declares, as "its true intent and meaning," that the people thereof "shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," has been from the beginning *opposed* and *obstructed* in its execution. If the President had power to employ the Federal forces in Boston, when he supposed the Fugitive Slave bill was obstructed, and merely in anticipation of such obstruction, it is absurd to say that he had not power in Kansas, when, in the face of the whole country, the very *organic law* of the Territory was trampled under foot by successive invasions, and the freedom of the people there overthrown. To assert ignorance of this obstruction—premeditated, long-continued, and stretching through months—attributes to him not merely imbecility, but idiocy. And thus do I dispose of this Apology.

Next comes the Apology *absurd*, which is, indeed, in the nature of a pretext. It is alleged that a small printed pamphlet, containing the "Constitution and Ritual of the Grand Encampment and Regiments of the Kansas Legion," was taken from the person of one GEORGE F. WARREN, who attempted to avoid detection by chewing it. The oaths and grandiose titles of the pretended Legion have all been set forth, and this poor mummery of a secret society, which existed only on paper, has been gravely introduced on this floor, in order to extenuate the Crime against Kansas. It has been paraded in more than one speech, and even stuffed into the report of the Committee.

A part of the obligations assumed by the members of this Legion shows why it has been thus pursued, and also attests its innocence. It is as follows:

"It will never knowingly propose a person for membership in this order *who is not in favor of making Kansas a free State*, and whom I feel satisfied will exert his entire influence to bring about this result. I will support, maintain, and abide by any honorable movement made by the organization to secure this great end, *which will not conflict with the laws of the country and the Constitution of the United States.*"

Kansas is to be made a Free State, by an honorable movement, which will not conflict with the laws and the Constitution. That is the object of the organization, declared in the very words of the initiatory obligation. Where is the wrong in this? What is there here which can cast reproach, or even suspicion, upon the people of Kansas? Grant that the Legion was constituted, can you extract from it any Apology for the original Crime, or for its present ratification? Secret Societies, with their extravagant oaths, are justly offensive; but who can find, in this mistaken machinery, any excuse for the denial of all rights to the people of Kansas? All this, I say, on the supposition that the Society was a reality, which it was not. Existing in the fantastic brains of a few persons only, it never had any practical life. It was never organized. The whole tale, with the mode of obtaining the copy of the Constitution, is at once a cock-and-bull story and a mare's nest; trivial as the former; absurd as the latter; and to be dismissed, with the Apology founded upon it, to the derision which triviality and absurdity justly deserve.

THE EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.

It only remains, under this head, that I should speak of the Apology *infamous*; founded on false testimony against the Emigrant Aid Company, and assumptions of duty more false than the testimony. Defying Truth and mocking Decency, this Apology excels all others in futility and audacity, while, from its utter hollowness, it proves the utter impotence of the conspirators to defend their Crime. Falsehood, always *infamous*, in this case arouses peculiar scorn. An association of sincere benevolence, faithful to the Constitution and laws, whose only fortifications are hotels, school-houses, and churches; whose only weapons are saw-mills, tools, and books; whose mission is peace and good will, has been falsely assailed on this floor, and an errand of blameless virtue has been made the pretext for an unpardonable Crime. Nay, more—the innocent are sacrificed, and the guilty set at liberty. They who seek to do the mission of the Saviour are scourged and crucified, while the murderer, Barabbas, with the sympathy of the chief priests, goes at large.

Were I to take counsel of my own feelings, I should dismiss this whole Apology to the ineffable contempt which it deserves; but it has been made to play such a part in this conspiracy, that I feel it a duty to expose it completely.

Sir, from the earliest times, men have recognized the advantages of organization, as an effective agency in promoting works of peace or war. Especially at this moment, there is no interest, public or private, high or low, of charity or trade, of luxury or convenience, which does not seek its aid. Men organize to rear churches and to sell thread; to build schools and to sail ships; to construct roads and to manufacture toys; to spin cotton and to print books; to weave cloths and to quicken harvests; to provide food and to distribute light; to influence Public Opinion and to secure votes; to guard infancy in its weakness, old age in its decrepitude, and womanhood in its wretchedness; and now, in all large towns, when death has come, they are buried by organized societies, and, emigrants to another world, they lie down in pleasant places, adorned by organized skill. To complain that this prevailing principle has been applied to living emigration, is to complain of Providence and the irresistible tendencies implanted in man.

But this application of the principle is no recent invention, brought forth for an existing emergency. It has the best stamp of Antiquity. It showed itself in the brightest days of Greece, where colonists moved in organized bands. It became a part of the mature policy of Rome, where bodies of men were constituted expressly for this purpose, *triumviri ad colonas deducendos* (LIVY, xxxvii, § 46.) Naturally it has been accepted in modern times by every civilized State. With the sanction of Spain, an association of Genoese merchants first introduced slaves to this continent. With the sanction of France, the Society of Jesuits stretched their labors over Canada and the Great Lakes to the Mississippi. It was under the auspices of Emigrant Aid Companies, that our country was originally settled by the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth, by the adventurers of Virginia, and by the philanthropic OGLETHORPE, whose "benevolence of soul," commemorated by POPE, sought to plant a Free State in Georgia. At this day, such associations, of an humble character, are found in Europe, with offices in the great capitals, through whose activity emigrants are directed here.

For a long time, emigration to the West, from the Northern and Middle States, but particularly from New-England, has been of marked significance. In quest of better homes, annually it has pressed to the unsettled lands, in numbers to be counted by tens of thousands; but this has been done heretofore with little knowledge, and without guide or counsel. Finally, when, by the establishment of a Government in Kansas, the tempting fields of that central region were opened to the competition of peaceful colonization, and especially when it was declared that the question of Freedom or Slavery there was to be determined by the votes of actual settlers, then at once was organization enlisted as an effective agency in quickening and conducting the emigration impelled thither, and, more than all, in providing homes for it on arrival there.

The company was first constituted under an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts,

thus slightly, in their journey, has been infinitely exaggerated. From the beginning of its operations down to the close of the last Autumn, all its disbursements from Massachusetts contained only thirteen hundred and twelve persons.

Such is the simple tale of the Emigrant Aid Company. Sir, not even suspicion can justly touch it. But it must be made a scapegoat. This is the decree which has gone forth. I was hardly surprised at this outrage, when it proceeded from the President, for, like Macbeth, he is stepped so far in, that returning were as tedious as to go on; but I did not expect it from the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Geyer,) whom I had learned to respect for the moderation of his views, and the name he has won in an honorable profession. Listening to him, I was saddened by the spectacle of the extent to which the Slave Power will sway a candid mind to do injustice. Had any other interest been in question, that Senator would have scorned to join in any impeachment of such an association. His instincts as a lawyer, as a man of honor, and as a Senator, would have forbidden; but the Slave Power, in enforcing its behests, allows no hesitation, and the Senator surrendered.

In this vindication, I content myself with a statement of facts, rather than an argument. It might be urged that Missouri had organized a propagandist emigration long before any from Massachusetts, and you might be reminded of the wolf in the fable, which complained of the lamb for disturbing the waters, when in fact the alleged offender was lower down on the stream. It might be urged, also, that South Carolina had entered upon a similar system—while one of her citizens, in rallying recruits, has unconsciously attested to the cause in which he was engaged, by exclaiming, in the words of Satan, addressed to his wicked forces, "Awake! arise! or be forever fallen!" But the occasion needs no such defences. I put them aside. Not on the example of Missouri or the example of South Carolina, but on inherent rights, which no man, whether President or Senator, can justly assail, do I plant this impregnable justification. It will not do, in specious phrases, to allege the right of every State to be free in its domestic policy from foreign interference, and then to assume such wrongful interference by this Company. By the law and Constitution we stand or fall; and law and Constitution we have in no respect offended.

To cloak the overthrow of all law in Kansas, an assumption is now set up, which utterly denies one of the plainest rights of the people everywhere. Sir, I beg Senators to understand that this is a Government of laws; and that, under these laws, the people have an incontestable right to settle any portion of our broad territory, and, if they choose, to propagate any opinions there, not immoral or contrary to the laws. To this end, they may go in numbers, small or great, with assistance or without assistance, under the auspices of societies, or not under such auspices. If this were not so, pray, Sir, by what title is the Senator from Illinois, who is an emigrant from Vermont, propagating his disastrous opinions in another State? By what title are so many foreigners annually naturalized, under Democratic auspices, in order to secure their votes for misnamed Democratic principles? And if capital or combination cannot be employed, by what title do venerable associations exist, of ampler means and longer duration than any Emigrant Aid Company, around which cluster the regard and confidence of the country—the Tract Society, a powerful corporation, which scatters its publications freely in every corner of the land—the Bible Society, an incorporated body, with large resources, which seeks to carry the Book of Life alike into Territories and States—the Missionary Society, also an incorporated body, with large resources, which sends its agents everywhere, at home and in foreign lands? By what title do all these exist? Nay, Sir, by what title does an Insurance Company in New-York send its agent to open an office in New-Orleans, and by what title does Massachusetts capital contribute to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri, and also to the copper mines of Michigan? The Senator inveighs against the Native American Party; but his own principle is narrower than any attributed to them. They object to the influence of emigrants from abroad; he objects to the influence of American citizens at home, when exerted in States or Territories where they were not born! The whole assumption is too audacious for respectful argument. But since a great right has been denied, the children of the Free States, over whose cradles has shone the North Star, owe it to themselves, to their ancestors, and to Freedom itself, that this right should now be asserted to the fullest extent. By the blessing of God, and under the continued protection of the laws, they will go to Kansas, there to plant their homes, in the hope of elevating this Territory soon into the sisterhood of Free States; and to such an end they will not hesitate, in the employment of all legitimate means, whether by companies of men or contributions of money, to swell a virtuous emigration, and they will justly scout any attempt to question this unquestionable right. Sir, if they failed to do this, they would be fit only for slaves themselves.

God be praised! Massachusetts, honored commonwealth that gives me the privilege to plead for Kansas on this floor, knows her rights, and will maintain them firmly to the end. This is not the first time in history, that her public acts have been arraigned, and that her public men have been exposed to contumely. Thus was it when, in the olden time, she began the great battle whose fruits you all enjoy. But never yet has she occupied so lofty a position as at this moment. By the intelligence of her population—by the resources of her industry—by her commerce, cleaving every wave—by her manufactures, various as human skill—by her institutions of benevolence, various as human suffering—by the pages of her scholars and historians—by the voices of her poets and orators, she is now exerting an influence more subtle and commanding than ever before—shooting her far-darting rays wherever ignorance, wretchedness, or wrong prevail, and flashing light even upon those who travel far to persecute her. Such is Massachusetts; and I am proud to believe that you may as well attempt, with puny arm, to topple down the earth-rooted, heaven-kissing granite which crowns the historic sod of Bunker Hill, as to change her fixed resolves for Freedom everywhere, and especially now for Freedom in Kansas. I exult, too, that in this battle, which surpasses far in moral grandeur the whole war of the revolution, she is able to preserve her just eminence. To the first she contributed a larger number of troops than any other State in the Union, and [illegible] all the Slave States together; and now to the second, which is not of contending armies, but of contending opinions, on whose issue hangs the[illegible] the advancing civilization of the country, she contributes, through the manifold and endless intellectual activity of her children, more of that divine spark by which opinions are quickened into life, than is contributed by any other State, or by all the Slave States together, while her annual productive industry excels in value three times the whole vaunted cotton crop of the whole South.

Sir, to men on earth it belongs only to deserve success; not to secure it; and I know not how soon the efforts of Massachusetts will wear the crown of triumph. But it cannot be that she acts wrong for herself or children, when in this cause she thus encounters reproach. No; by the generous souls who were exposed at Lexington; by those who stood arrayed at Bunker Hill; by the many from her bosom who, on all the fields of the first great struggle, lent their vigorous arms to the cause of all; by the children she has borne, whose names alone are national trophies, is Massachusetts now vowed irrevocably to this work. What belongs to the faithful servant she will do in all things, and Providence shall determine the result.

And here ends what I have to say of the four Apologies for the Crime against Kansas.

III. From this ample survey, where one obstruction after another has been removed, I now pass, in the third place, to the consideration of the *various remedies proposed*, ending with the True Remedy.

The Remedy should be coextensive with the original Wrong; and since, by the passage of the Nebraska-Bill, not only Kansas, but also Nebraska, Minnesota, Washington, and even Oregon, have been opened to Slavery, the original Prohibition should be restored to its complete activity throughout these various Territories. By such a happy restoration, made in good faith, the whole country would be replaced in the condition which it enjoyed before the introduction of that dishonest measure. Here is the Alpha and the Omega of our aim in this controversy. But no such extensive measure is now in question. The Crime against Kansas has been special, and all else is absorbed in the special remedies for it. Of these I shall now speak.

As the Apologies were four-fold, so are the Remedies proposed four-fold, and they range themselves in natural order, under designations which so truly disclose their character as even to supersede argument. First we have the Remedy of Tyranny; next the Remedy of Folly; next the Remedy of Injustice and Civil War; and fourthly the Remedy of Justice and Peace. There are the four Caskets; and you are to determine which shall be opened by Senatorial votes.

The *Remedy of Tyranny*, which, like its complement, the Apology of Tyranny—though espoused on this floor, especially by the Senator from Illinois—proceeds from the President, and is embodied in a special message. It proposes to enforce obedience to the existing laws of Kansas, "whether Federal or *local*," when, in fact, Kansas has no "local" laws except those imposed by the Usurpation from Missouri, and it calls for additional appropriations to complete this work of tyranny.

I shall not follow the President in his elaborate endeavor to prejudge the contested election now pending in the House of Representatives; for this whole matter belongs to the privileges of that body, and neither the President nor the Senate has a right to intermeddle therewith. I do not touch it. But now, while dismissing it, I should not pardon myself, if I failed to add, that any person who founds his claim to a seat in Congress on the pretended votes of hirelings from another State, with no home on the soil of Kansas, plays the part of Anacharsis Clootz, who, at the bar of the French Convention, undertook to represent nations that knew him not, or, if they knew him, scorned him; with this difference, that in our American case, the excessive farce of the transaction cannot cover its tragedy. But all this I put aside—to deal only with what is legitimately before the Senate.

I expose simply the Tyranny which upholds the existing Usurpation, and asks for additional appropriations. Let it be judged by an example, from which in this country there can be no appeal. Here is the speech of George III., made from the Throne to Parliament, in response to the complaints of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, which, though smarting under laws passed by usurped power, had yet avoided all armed opposition, while Lexington and Bunker Hill still slumbered in rural solitude, unconscious of the historic kindred which they were soon to claim. Instead of Massachusetts Bay, in the royal speech, substitute Kansas, and the message of the President will be found fresh on the lips of the British King. Listen now to the words, which, in opening Parliament, 30th of November, 1774, His Majesty, according to the official report, was pleased to speak:

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I gives me much concern that I am obliged, at the opening of this Parliament, to inform you that a most daring *spirit of resistance and disobedience to the law* still unhappily prevails in the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, and has in divers parts of it broke forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature. *These proceedings have been countenanced in other of my Colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obstruct the Commerce of this Kingdom, by unlawful combinations.* I have taken such measures and given such orders as I have judged most proper and effectual *for carrying into execution the laws which were passed, in the late session of the late Parliament*, for the protection and security of the Commerce of my subjects, and for the restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay.—American Archives*, 4th series, vol. 1, page 1,465.

The King complained of a "daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the law; so also does the President. The King adds, that it has "broke forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature;" so also does the President. The King declares that these proceedings have been "countenanced and encouraged in other of my Colonies;" even so the President declares that Kansas has found sympathy in "remote States." The King inveighs against "unwarrantable measures" and "unlawful combinations;" even so inveighs the President. The King proclaims that he has taken the necessary steps "for carrying into execution the laws," passed in defiance of the constitutional rights of the colonies; even so the President proclaims that he shall "exert the whole power of the Federal Executive" to support the usurpation in Kansas. The parallel is complete. The Message, if not copied from the Speech of the King, has been fashioned on the same original block, and must be dismissed to the same limbo. I dismiss its tyrannical assumptions in favor of the Usurpation. I dismiss also its petition for additional appropriations in the affected desire to maintain order in Kansas. It is not money or troops that you need there; but simply the good will of the President. That is all, absolutely. Let his complicity with the crime cease, and peace will be restored. For myself, I will not consent to wad the National artillery with fresh appropriation bills, when its murderous hail is to be directed against the constitutional rights of my fellow-citizens.

Next comes the *Remedy of Folly*, which, indeed, is also a Remedy of Tyranny; But its Folly is so surpassing as to eclipse even its Tyranny. It does not proceed from the President. With this proposition he is not in any way chargeable. It comes from the Senator from South Carolina, who, at the close of a long speech, offered it as his single contribution to the adjustment of this question, and who thus far stands alone in its support. It might, therefore, fitly bear his name; but that which I now give to it is a more suggestive synonim.

This proposition, nakedly expressed, is that the people of Kansas should be deprived of their arms. That I may not do the least injustice to the Senator, I quote his precise words:

"The President of the United States is under the highest and most solemn obligations to interpose; and if I were to indicate the manner in which he should interpose in Kansas, I would point out the old common law process. I would serve a warrant on Sharpe's rifles, and if Sharpe's rifles did not answer the summons, and come into Court on a day certain, or if they resisted the Sheriff, I would summon the *posse comitatus*, and would have Colonel Sumner's regiment to be a part of that *posse comitatus*."

Really, Sir, has it come to this? The rifle has ever been the companion of the pioneer, and, under God, his tutelary protector against the red man and the beast of the forest. Never was this efficient weapon more needed in just self-defence, than now in Kansas, and at least one article in our National Constitution must be blotted out, before the complete right to it can in any way be impeached. And yet such is the madness of the hour, that, in defiance of the solemn guarantee, embodied in the Amendments to the Constitution, that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," the people of Kansas have been arraigned for keeping and bearing them, and the Senator from South Carolina has had the face to say openly, on this floor, that they should be disarmed,—of course, that the fanatics of Slavery, his allies and constituents, may meet no impediment. Sir, the Senator is venerable with years; he is reputed also to have worn at home, in the State which he represents, judicial honors; and he is placed here at the head of an important Committee occupied particularly with questions of law; but neither his years nor his position, past and present, can give respectability to the demand he has made, or save him from indignant condemnation, when, to compass the wretched purposes of a wretched cause, he thus proposes to trample on one of the plainest provisions of constitutional liberty.

THE BILL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Next comes the *Remedy of Injustice and Civil War*—organized by Act of Congress. This proposition, which is also an offshoot of the original Remedy of Tyranny, proceeds from the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) with the sanction of the Committee on Territories, and is embodied in the bill which is now passed to a vote.

By this bill it is proposed as follows:

"That whenever it shall appear, by a census to be taken under the direction of the Governor, by the authority of the Legislature, that there shall be 93,420 inhabitants (that being the number required by the present ratio of representation for a member of Congress) within the limits hereafter described as the Territory of Kansas, *the Legislature of said Territory shall be, and is hereby, authorized to provide by law for the election of delegates*, by the people of said Territory, to assemble in Convention and form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the orignal States in all respects whatsoever, by the name of the State of Kansas."

Now, Sir, consider these words carefully, and you will see that, however plausible and velvet-pawed they may seem, yet in reality they are most unjust and cruel. While affecting to initiate honest proceedings for the formation of a State, they furnish to this Territory no redress for the Crime under which it suffers; nay, they recognize the very Usurpation, in which the Crime ended, and proceed to endow it with new prerogatives. It is *by the authority of the Legislature* that the census is to be taken, which is the the first step in the work. It is also *by the authority of the Legislature* that a Convention is to be called for the formation of a Constitution, which is the second step. But the Legislature is not obliged to take either of these steps. To its absolute willfulness is it left to act or not to act in the premises. And since, in the ordinary course of business, there can be no action of the Legislature till January of the next year, all these steps, which are preliminary in their character, are postponed till after that distant day—thus keeping this great question open, to distract and irritate the country. Clearly this is not what is required. The country desires peace at once, and is determined to have it. But this objection is slight by the side of the glaring Tyranny, that, in recognizing the Legislature, and conferring upon it these new powers, the bill recognizes the existing Usurpation, not only as the authentic Government of the Territory for the time being, but also as possessing a creative power to reproduce itself in the new State. Pass this bill, and you enlist Congress in the Conspiracy, not only to keep the people of Kadsas in their present subjugation, throughout their Territorial existence, but also to protract this subjugation into their existence as a State, while you legalize and perpetuate the very *force* by which Slavery has been already planted there.

I know that there is another deceptive clause, which seems to throw certain safeguards around the election of delegates to the Convention, *when that Convention shall be ordered by the Legislature*; but out of this very clause do I draw a condemnation of the usurpation which the bill recognizes. It provides that the tests, coupled with the electoral franchise, shall not prevail in the election of delegates, and thus implicitly condemns them. But if they are not to prevail on this occasion, why are they permitted at the election of the Legislature? If they are unjust in the one case, they are unjust in the other. If annulled at the election of delegates, they should be annulled at the election of the Legislature; *whereas the bill of the Senator leaves all these offensive tests in full activity at the election of the very Legislature out of which this whole proceeding is to come*, and it leaves the polls at both elections in the control of the officers appointed by the Usurpation. Consider well the facts. By an existing statute, establishing the Fugitive Slave Bill as a shibboleth, a large portion of the honest citizens are excluded from voting for the Legislature, while, by another statute, all who present themselves with the fee of one dollar, whether from Missouri or not, and who can utter this shibboleth, are entitled to vote. And it is a Legislature thus chosen, under the auspices of officers appointed by the Usurpation, that you now propose to invest with parental powers to rear the Territory into a State. You recognize and confirm the Usurpation, which you ought to annul without delay. You put the infant State, now preparing to take a place in our sisterhood, to suckle with the wolf, which you ought at once to kill. The improbable story of Baron Munchausen is verified. The bear, which thrust itself into the harness of the horse it had devoured, and then whirled the sledge according to mere brutal bent, is recognized by this bill, and kept in its usurped place, when the safety of all requires that it should be shot.

In characterizing this Bill as the Remedy of Injustice and Civil War, I give it a plain, self-evident title. It is a continuation of the Crime against Kansas, and as such deserves the same condemnation. It can only be defended by those who defend the Crime. Sir, you cannot expect that the people of Kansas will submit to the Usurpation which this bill sets up, and bids them bow before—as the Austrian tyrant set up his cap in the Swiss market-place. If you madly persevere, Kansas will not be without her William Tell, who will refuse at all hazards to recognize the tyrannical edict; and this will be the beginning of civil war.

THE IMMEDIATE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Next, and lastly, comes the *Remedy of Justice and Peace*, proposed by the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] and embodied in his Bill for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State of this Union, now pending as a substitute for the bill of the Senator from Illinois. This is sustained by the prayer of the people of the Territory, setting forth a Constitution formed by a spontaneous movement, in which all there had opportunity to participate, without distinction of party. Rarely has any proposition, so simple in character, so entirely practicable, so absolutely within your power, been presented, which promised at once such beneficent results. In its adoption, the Crime against Kansas will be all happily absolved, the Usurpation which it established will be peacefully suppressed, and order will be permanently secured. By a joyful metamorphosis, this fair Territory may be saved from outrage.

"Oh help," she cries, "in this extremest need,
If you who hear are Deities indeed;
Gape earth, and make for this dread foe a tomb,
Or change my form, whence all my sorrows come."

In offering this proposition, the Senator from New-York has entitled himself to the gratitude of the country. He has, throughout a life of unsurpassed industry, and of eminent ability, done much for Freedom, which the world will not let die; but he has done nothing more opportune than this, and he has uttered no words more effective than the speech, so masterly and ingenious, by which he has vindicated it.

Kansas now presents herself for admission with a Constitution republican in form. And, independent of the great necessity of the case, three considerations of fact concur in commending her. *First.* She thus testifies her willingness to relieve the Federal Government of the considerable pecuniary responsibility to which it is now exposed on account of the pretended Territorial Government. *Secondly.* She has by her recent conduct, particularly in repelling the invasion at Wakarusa, evinced an ability to defend her Government. And, *thirdly*, by the pecuniary credit which she now enjoys, she shows an undoubted ability to support it. What now can stand in her way?

The power of Congress to admit Kansas at once is explicit. It is found in a single clause of the Constitution, which, standing by itself, without any qualification applicable to the present case, and without doubtful words, requires no commentary. Here it is:

"New States *may* be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

New States MAY be admitted. Out of that little word, *may*, comes the power, broadly and fully—without any limitation founded on population or preliminary forms—provided the State is not within the jurisdiction of another State, nor formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States. Kansas is not within the *legal* jurisdiction of another State, although the laws of Missouri have been tyrannically extended over her; nor is Kansas formed by the junction of two or more States; and, therefore, Kansas *may* be admitted by Congress into the Union, without regard to population or preliminary forms. You cannot deny the power, without obliterating this clause of the Constitution. The Senator from New-York was right in rejecting all appeal to precedents, as entirely irrelevant; for the power invoked is clear and express in the Constitution, which is above all precedent. But, since precedent has been enlisted, let us look at precedent.

It is objected that the *population* of Kansas is not sufficient for a State; and this objection is sustained by under-reckoning the numbers there, and exaggerating the numbers required by precedent. In the absence of any recent census, it is impossible to do more than approximate to the actual population; but, from careful inquiry of the best sources, I am led to place it now at fifty thousand, though I observe that a prudent authority, the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, puts it as high as sixty thousand, and, while I speak, this remarkable population, fed by fresh emigration, is outstripping even these calculations. Nor can there be a doubt that, before the assent of Congress can be perfected in the ordinary course of legislation, this population will swell to the large number of ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty, required in the Bill of the Senator from Illinois. *But in making this number the condition of the Admission of Kansas, you set up an extraordinary standard.* There is nothing out of which it can be derived, from the beginning to the end of the precedents. Going back to the Continental Congress, you will find that, in 1784, it was declared that twenty thousand freemen in a Territory might "establish a permanent Constitution and Government for themselves," (Journals of Congress, vol. 4, p. 379,) and, though this number was afterwards, in the Ordinance of 1787 for the Northwestern Territory, raised to sixty thousand, yet the power was left in Congress, and subsequently exercised in more than one instance, to constitute a State with a smaller number. Out of all the new States, only Maine, Wisconsin and Texas, contained, at the time of their admission into the Union, so large a population as it is proposed to require in Kansas; while no less than *fourteen* new States have been admitted with a smaller population; as will appear in the following list, which is the result of research, showing the number of "free inhabitants" in these States at the time of the proceedings which ended in their admission:

Vermont	85,416	Illinois	45,000
Kentucky	61,103	Missouri	56,586
Tennessee	66 649	Arkansas	41,000
Ohio	56,000	Michigan	92,673
Louisiana	41,890	Florida	27,691
Indiana	60,000	Iowa	81,921
Mississippi	35 000	California	92,597
Alabama	50,000		

But this is not all. At the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there were three of the old Thirteen States whose respective populations did not reach the amount now required for Kansas. These were Delaware, with a population of 59,096; Rhode Island, with a population of 64,689; and Georgia, with a population of 82,548. And even now, while I speak, there are at least two States, with Senators on this floor, which, according to the last census, do not contain the population now required of Kansas. I refer to Delaware, with a population of 91,635, and Florida, with a population of freemen amounting only to 47,203. So much for precedents of population.

But in sustaining this objection, it is not uncommon to depart from the strict rule of numerical precedent, by suggesting that the population required in a new State has always been, in point of fact, above the existing ratio of representation for a member of the House of Representatives. But this is not true; for at least one State, Florida, was admitted with a population below this ratio, which at the time was 70,680. So much, again, for precedents. But even if this coincidence were complete, it would be impossible to press it into a binding precedent. The rule seems reasonable, and, in ordinary cases, would not be questioned; but it cannot be drawn or implied from the Constitution. Besides, this ratio is, in itself, a sliding scale. At first, it was 33,000, and thus continued till 1811, when it was put at 35,000. In 1822, it was 40,000; in 1832, it was 47,700; in 1842, it was 70,680; and now, it is 93,420. If any ratio is to be made the foundation of a binding rule, it should be that which prevailed at the adoption of the Constitution, and which still continued, when Kansas, as a part of Louisiana, was acquired from France, under solemn stipulation that it should "be incorporated into the Union of the United States *as soon* as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution." But this whole objection is met by the memorial of the people of Florida, which, if good for that State, is also good for Kansas. Here is a passage:

"But the people of Florida respectfully insist that their right to be admitted into the Federal Union as a State is not dependent upon the fact of their having a population equal to such ratio. Their right to admission, it is conceived, is guaranteed by the express pledge in the sixth article of the Treaty before quoted; and if any rule as to the number of the population is to govern, it should be that in existence at the time of the cession, which was thirty-five thousand. They submit, however, that any ratio of representation, dependent upon legislative action, based solely on convenience and expedience, shifting and vacillating as the opinion of a majority of Congress may make it, now greater than at a previous appointment, but which a futre Congress may prescribe to be less, cannot be one of the *Constitutional* 'PRINCIPLES' referred to in the Treaty, consistency with which, by its terms, is required. It is, in truth, but a mere regulation, not founded on principle. No specified number of population is required by any recognized principle as necessary in the establishment of a free Goverment.

It is in nowise '*inconsistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution*,' that the population of a State should be less than the ratio of Congressional representation. The very case is provided for in the Constitution. With such deficient population, she would be entitled to one representative. If any event should cause a decrease of the population of one of the States, even to a number below the *minimum* ratio of representation, prescribed by the Constitution, she would still remain a member of the Confederacy, and be entitled to such Representative. It is respectfully urged, that a rule or principle which would not justify the *expulsion* of a State with a deficient population, on the ground of inconsistency with the Constitution, should not exclude or prohibit *admission*."—*Ex. Doc., 27th Congress, Second Session, Vol. 4, No. 206.*

Thus, Sir, do the people of Florida plead for the people of Kansas.

Distrusting the objection from inadequacy of population, it is said that the *proceedings for the formation of a new State are fatally defective in form.* It is not asserted that a previous enabling Act of Congress is indispensable; for there are notorious precedents the other way, among which are Kentucky in 1791; Tennessee in 1796; Maine in 1820; and Arkansas and Michigan in 1836. But it is urged that in no instance has a State been admitted, whose Constitution was formed without such enabling Act, or without the authority of the Territorial Legislature. This is not true; for California came into the Union with a Constitution formed not only without any previous enabling Act, but also without any sanction from a Territorial Legislature. The proceedings which ended in this Constitution were initiated by the military Governor there, acting under the exigency of the hour. This instance may not be identical in all respects with that of Kansas; but it displaces completely one of the assumptions which Kansas now encounters, and it also shows completely the disposition to relax all rule, under the exigency of the hour, in order to do substantial justice.

But there is a memorable instance, which contains in itself every element of irregularity which you denounce in the proceedings of Kansas. Michigan, now cherished with such pride as a sister State, achieved admission into the Union, in persistent defiance of all rule. Do you ask for precedents? Here is a precedent for the largest latitude, which you, who profess a deference to precedent, cannot disown. Mark now the stages of this case. The first proceedings of Michigan were without any previous enabling act of Congress; and she presented herself at your door with a Constitution thus formed, and with Senators chosen under that Constitution—precisely as Kansas now. This was in December, 1835, while Andrew Jackson was President. By the leaders of the Democracy at that time, all objection for alleged defects of form was scouted, and language was employed which is strictly applicable to Kansas. There is nothing new under the sun; and the very objection of the President, that the application of Kansas proceeds from "persons acting against authorities duly constituted by Act of Congress," was hurled against the application of Michigan, in debate on this floor, by Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana. This was his language:

"But the people of Michigan, in presenting their Senate and House of Representatives as the legislative power existing there, *showed that they had trampled upon and violated the laws of the United States establishing a Territorial Government in Michigan.* These laws were, or ought to be, in full force there; but, by the character and position assumed, they had set up a Government antagonist to that of the United States."—*Congress, Deb., 24th Cong., 1st sess.*, Vol. 12, p. 288.

To this impeachment, Mr. Benton replied in these effective words:

"Conventions were original acts of the people. They depended upon inherent and inalienable rights. The people of any State may at any time meet in Convention, without a law of their Legislature, and without any provision, or against any provision in their Constitution, and may alter or abolish the whole frame of Government as they please. The sovereign power to govern themselves was in the majority, and they could not be divested of it."—*Ibid.*, p. 1036.

Mr. Buchanan vied with Mr. Benton in vindicating the new State:

"The precedent in the case of Tennessee has completely silenced all opposition in regard to the necessity of a previous act of Congress to enable the people of Michigan to form a State Constitution. It now seems to be conceded that our subsequent approbation is equivalent to our previous action. This can no longer be doubted. *We have the unquestionable power of waiving any irregularities in the mode of framing the Constitution, had any such existed.*"—*Ibid.*, p. 1,041.

"He did hope that by this bill all objections would be removed; and that this State, so ready to rush into our arms, would not be repulsed, *because of the absence of some formalities which, perhaps, were very proper, but certainly not indispensable.*"—*Ibid.*, p. 1,015.

After an animated contest in the Senate, the Bill for the admission of Michigan, *on her assent to certain conditions*, was passed, by 23 yeas to 8 nays. But you find weight, as well as numbers, on the side of the new State. Among the yeas were Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Silas Wright, of New-York; W. R. King, of Alabama. (Cong Globe, vol. 3, p. 276, 1st session 24th Cong.) Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, the two gentlemen sent as Senators by the new State received the regular compensation for attendance throughout the very session in which their seats had been so acrimoniously assailed. (Ibid., p. 448.)

In the House of Representatives, the application was equally successful. The Committee on the Judiciary, in an elaborate report, reviewed the objections, and, among other things, said:

"That the people of Michigan have, without due authority, formed a State Government, but, nevertheless, *that Congress has power to waive any objection which might, on that account, be entertained*, to the ratification of the Constitution which they have adopted, and to admit their Senators and Representatives to take their seats in the Congress of the United States."—*Ex. Doc.*, 1st sess. 24th Cong., Vol. 2 No. 380.

The House sustained this view by a vote of 153 yeas to 45 nays. In this large majority, by which the title of Michigan was then recognized, will be found the name of Franklin Pierce, at that time a Representative from New-Hampshire.

But the case was not ended. The fiercest trial and the greatest irregularity remained. The Act providing for the admission of the new State contained a modification of its boundaries, and proceeded to require, as a *fundamental condition*, that these should "receive the assent of a Convention of Delegates, elected by the people of the said State, for the sole purpose of giving the assent herein required." (Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, p. 50, Act of June 5, 1836.) Such a Convention, duly elected under a call from the Legislature, met in pursuance of law, and, after consideration, declined to come into the Union on the condition proposed. But the act of this Convention was not universally satisfactory; and in order to effect an admission into the Union, another Convention was called *professedly* by the people, in their sovereign capacity, without any authority from State or Territorial Legislature; nay, Sir, according to the language of the present President, "against authorities duly constituted by Act of Congress;" at least as much as the recent Convention in Kansas. The irregularity of this Convention was increased by the circumstance, that two of the oldest counties of the State, comprising a population of some twenty-five thousand souls, refused to take any part in it, even to the extent of not opening the polls for the election of delegates, claiming that it was held without warrant of law, and in defiance of the legal Convention. This popular Convention, though wanting a popular support coextensive with the State, yet proceeded, by formal act, to give the assent of the people of Michigan to the fundamental condition proposed by Congress.

The proceedings of the two Conventions were transmitted to President Jackson, who, by message, dated 27th December, 1836, laid them both before Congress, indicating very clearly his desire to ascertain the will of the people, without regard to form. The origin of the popular Convention he thus describes:

"This Convention was not held or elected by virtue of any act of the Territorial or State Legislature. It originated from the People themselves, and was chosen by them in pursuance of resolutions adopted in primary assemblies held in the respective counties.,"—*Sen. Doc.. 2d sess. 24th Cong.*, vol. 1. No. 36.

And he then declares, that had these proceedings come to him during the recess of Congress, he should have felt it his duty, on being satisfied that they emanated from a Convention of delegates elected *in point of fact by the People of the State*, to issue his proclamation for the admission of the State.

The Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate, of which Felix Grundy was Chairman, after inquiry, recognized the competency of the popular Convention, as "elected by the people of the State of Michigan," and reported a bill, responsive to their assent of the proposed condition, for the admission of the State without further condition. (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 144, Act of 26th of January, 1837.) Then, Sir, appeared the very objections which are now directed against Kansas. It was complained that the movement for immediate admission was the work of a "minority," and that "a great majority of the State feel otherwise." (Sen. Doc., 2d sess. 24th Cong., vol. 1, No. 37.) And a leading Senator, of great ability and integrity, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, broke forth in a catechism which would do for the present hour. He exclaimed:

"What evidence had the Senate of the organization of the Convention? Of the organization of the popular assemblies who appointed their delegates to that Convention? None on earth. Who they were that met and voted, we had no information. Who gave the notice? And for what did the People receive the notice? To meet and elect? What evidence was there, that the Convention acted according to law? Were the delegates sworn? And, if so, they were extra judicial oaths, and not binding upon them. Were the votes counted? In fact, it was not a proceeding under the forms of the law, for they were totally disregarded."—*Cong. Globe*, vol. 4, p. 60, 2d sess. 24th Cong.

And the same able Senator, on another occasion, after exposing the imperfect evidence with regard to the action of the Convention, existing only in letters and in an article from a Detroit newspaper, again exclaimed:

"This, sir, is the evidence to support an organic law of a new State about to enter into the Union? Yes, of an organic law, the very highest act a community of men can perform. Letters referring to other letters and a scrap of a newspaper."—*Cong. Debates*, vol. 13, part I. p. 283.

It was Mr. Calhoun, however, who pressed the opposition with the most persevering intensity. In his sight, the admission of Michigan, under the circumstances, "would be the most monstrous proceeding under our Constitution that can be conceived, the most repugnant to its principles, and dangerous in its consequences." (Cong. Debates, vol. 13, p. 210.) "There is not," he exclaimed, "one particle of official evidence before us. We have nothing but the private letters of individuals, who do not know even the numbers that voted on either occasion. They know nothing of the qualifications of voters, nor how their votes were received, nor by whom counted." (Ibid.) And he proceeded to characterize the popular Convention as "not only a party caucus, for party purpose, but a criminal meeting—a meeting to subvert the authority of the State and to assume its sovereignty"—adding "that the actors in that meeting might be indicted, tried, and punished"—and he expressed astonishment that "a self-created meeting, convened for a criminal object, had dared to present to this Government an act of theirs, and to expect that we are to receive this irregular and criminal act as a fulfillment of the condition which we had presented for the admission of the State!" (Ibid., p. 299.) No stronger words have been employed against Kansas.

But the single question on which all the proceedings then hinged, and which is as pertinent in the case of Kansas as in the case of Michigan, was thus put by Mr. Morris, of Ohio—(*Ibid.* p. 215)—"*Will Congress recognize as valid, constitutional and obligatory, without the color of a law of Michigan to sustain it, an act done by the People of that State in their primary assemblies, and acknowledge that act as obligatory on the constituted authorities and Legislature of the State?*" This question, thus distinctly stated, was answered in debate by able Senators, among whom were Mr. Benton and Mr. King. But there was one person, who has since enjoyed much public confidence, and has left many memorials of an industrious career in the Senate and in diplomatic life, James Buchanan, who rendered himself conspicuous by the ability and ardor with which, against all assaults, he upheld the cause of the popular Convention, which was so strongly denounced, and the entire conformity of its proceedings with the genius of American Institutions. His speeches on that occasion contain an unanswerable argument, at all points, *mutato nomine*, for the immediate admission of Kansas under her present Constitution; nor is there anything by which he is now distinguished than will redound so truly to his fame—if he only continues true to them. But the question was emphatically answered in the Senate by the final vote on the passage of the bill, where we find twenty-five Yeas to only ten Nays. In the House of Representatives, after debate, the question was answered in the same way, by a vote of one hundred and forty-eight Yeas to fifty-eight Nays; and among the Yeas is again the name of Franklin Pierce, a Representative from New-Hampshire.

Thus, in that day, by such triumphant votes, did the cause of Kansas prevail in the name of Michigan. A popular Convention—called absolutely without authority, and containing Delegates from a portion only of the population—called too, in opposition to constituted authorities, and in derogation of another Convention assembled under the forms of law—stigmatized as a caucus and a criminal meeting, whose authors were liable to indictment, trial and punishment—was, after ample debate, recognized by Congress as valid, and Michigan now holds her place in the Union, and her Senators sit on this floor by virtue of that act. Sir, if Michigan is legitimate, Kansas cannot be illegitimate. You bastardize Michigan when you refuse to recognize Kansas.

Again, I say, do you require a precedent? I give it to you. But I will not stake this cause on any precedent. I plant it firmly on the fundamental principle of American Institutions, so embodied in the Declaration of Independence, by which Government is recognized as deriving its just powers only *from the consent of the governed*, who may alter or abolish it when it becomes destructive of their rights. In the debate on the Nebraska Bill, at the overthrow of the Prohibition of Slavery, the Declaration of Independence was denounced as a self-evident lie." It is only by a similar audacity that the fundamental principle, which sustains the proceedings in Kansas, can be assailed. Nay, more; you must disown the Declaration of Independence, and adopt the Circular of the Holy Alliance, which declares that "useful and necessary changes in legislation and in the administration of States *ought only to emanate from the free will and the intelligent and well-weighed conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power.*" Face to face, I put the principle of the Declaration of Independence and the principle of the Holy Alliance, and bid them grapple! "The one places the remedy in the hands which *feel* the disorder; the other places the remedy in the hands which *cause* the disorder;" and when I thus truthfully characterize them, I but adopt a sententious phrase from the Debates in the Virginia Convention on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. (3 Elliot's Debates, 107—Mr. Corbin.) And now these two principles, embodied in the rival propositions of the Senator from New-York and the Senator from Illinois, must grapple on this floor.

Statesmen and Judges, publicists and authors, with names of authority in American history, espouse and vindicate the American principle. Hand in hand, they now stand around Kansas, and feel this new State lean on them for support. Of these I content myself with adducing two only, both from slaveholding Virginia, in days when Human Rights were not without support in that State. Listen to the language of Sir. George Tucker, the distinguished commentator upon Blackstone, uttered from the bench in a judicial opinion:

"The power of convening the legal Assemblies, or the ordinary constitutional Legislature, *resided solely in the Executive.* They could neither be chosen without writs issued by its authority, nor assemble, when chosen, but under the same authority. The Conventions, on the contrary, were chosen and assembled, either in pursuance of recommendations from Congress, or from their own bodies, *or by the discretion and common consent of the people.* They were held even whilst a legal Assembly existed. Witness the Convention held at Richmond, in March, 1776; after which period, the legal constitutional Assembly was convened in Williamsburg, by the Governor, Lord Dunmore." * * * * * "*Yet a constitutional dependence on the British Government was never denied until the succeeding May.*" * * * "The Convention, then, was not the ordinary Legisl

legitimus sine te. And now he stands forth the most conspicuous enemy of that unhappy Territory.

As the tyranny of the British King is all revived in the President, so on this floor have the old indignities been renewed, which embittered and fomented the troubles of our Fathers. The humble petition of the American Congress to Parliament, long before any suggestion of independence, was opposed—like the petitions of Kansas—because that body "was assembled without any requisition on the part of the Supreme Power." Another petition from New-York, presented by EDMUND BURKE, was finally rejected, as claiming rights derogatory to Parliament. And still another petition from Massachusetts Bay was dismissed as "vexatious and scandalous," while the patriot philosopher who bore it was exposed to peculiar contumely. Throughout the debates, our fathers were made the butt of sorry jests and supercilious assumptions. And now these scenes, with these precise objections, have been renewed in the American Senate.

INVECTIVE.

With regret, I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. BUTLER,] who, omnipresent in this debate, overflowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State; and, with incoherent phrases, discharged the loose expectoration of his speech, now upon her representative, and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat; nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make, with so much of passion, I am glad to add, as to save him from the suspicion of intentional aberration. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure—with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the Constitution or in stating the law, whether in the details of statistics or the diversions of scholarship. He cannot ope his mouth, but out there flies a blunder. Surely he ought to be familiar with the life of FRANKLIN; and yet he referred to this household character, while acting as agent of our Fathers in England, as above suspicion; and this was done that he might give point to a false contrast whith the agent of Kansas—not knowing that, however they may differ in genius and fame, in this experience they are alike: that FRANKLIN, when intrusted with the petition of Massachusetts Bay, was assaulted by a foul-mouthed speaker, where he could not be heard in defence, and denounced as a "thief," even as the agent of Kansas had been denounced as a "forger." And let not the Senator be inspired by the parallel with the British statesmen of that day; for it is only in hostility to Freedom that any parallel can be recognized.

But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused, Coming, as he announces, "from a State"—ay, Sir, from South Carolina—he turns with lordly disgust from this newly-formed community, which he will not recognize even as "a body-politic." Pray, Sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of "the State" which he represents? He cannot surely have forgotten its shameful imbecility from Slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for Slavery since. He cannot have forgotten its wretched persistence in the Slave trade as the very apple of its eye, and the condition of its participation in the Union. He cannot have forgotten its Constitution, which is republican only in name, confirming power in the hands of the few, and founding the qualifications of its legislators on "a settled freehold estate and ten negroes." And yet the Senator, to whom that "State" has in part committed the guardianship of its good name instead of moving, with backward treading steps, to cover its nakedness, rushes forward, in the very ecstacy of madness, to expose it by provoking a comparison with Kansas. South Carolina is old; Kansas is young. South Carolina counts by centuries; where Kansas counts by years. But a beneficent example may be born in a day: and I venture to say, that against the two centuries of the older "State," may be already set the two years of trial, evolving corresponding virtue, in the younger community. In the one, is the long wail of Slavery; in the other, the hymns of Freedom. And if we glance at special achievements, it will be difficult to find anything in the history of South Carolina which presents so much of heroic spirit in an heroic cause as appears in that repulse of the Missouri invaders by the beleaguered town of Lawrence, where even the women gave their effective efforts to Freedom. The matrons of Rome, who poured their jewels into the treasury for the public defence—the wives of Prussia, who, with delicate fingers, clothed their defenders against French invasion—the mothers of our own Revolution, who sent forth their sons, covered over with prayers and blessings, to combat for human rights, did nothing of self-sacrifice truer than did these women on this occasion. Were the whole history of South Carolina blotted out of existence, from its very beginning down to the day of the last election of the Senator to his present seat on this floor, civilization might lose—I do not say how little; but surely less than it has already gained by the example of Kansas, in its valiant struggle against oppression, and in the development of a new science of emigration. Already in Lawrence alone there are newspapers and schools, including a High School, and throughout this infant Territory there is more mature scholarship far, in proportion to its inhabitants, than in all South Carolina. Ah, sir, I tell the Senator that Kansas, welcomed as a free State, will be a "ministering angel" to the Republic, when South Carolina, in the cloak of darkness which she hugs, "lies howling."

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) naturally joins the Senator from South Carolina in this warfare, and gives to it the superior intensity of his nature. He thinks that the National Government has not completely proved its power, as it has never hanged a traitor; but, if the occasion requires, he hopes there will be no hesitation; and this threat is directed at Kansas, and even at the friends of Kansas throughout the country. Again occurs the parallel with the struggles of our Fathers, and I borrow the language of PATRICK HENRY, when, to the cry from the Senator, of "treason," "treason," I reply, "if this be treason, make the most of it." Sir, it is easy to call names; but I beg to tell the Senator that if the word "traitor" is in any way applicable to those who refuse submission to a tyrannical usurpation, whether in Kansas or elsewhere, then must some new word, of deeper color, be invented, to designate those mad spirits who would endanger and degrade the Republic, while they betray all the cherished sentiments of the Fathers and the spirit of the Constitution, in order to give new spread to Slavery. Let the Senator proceed. It will not be the first time in history, that a scaffold erected for punishment has become a pedestal of honor. Out of death comes life, and the "traitor" whom he blindly executes will live immortal in the cause.

"For humanity sweeps onward; where, to-day, the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas, with the silver in his hands;
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return,
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn."

Among these hostile Senators, there is yet another, with all the prejudices of the Senator from South Carolina, but without his generous impulses, who, on account of his character before the country, and the rancor of his opposition, deserves to be named. I mean the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. MASON,) who, as the author of the Fugitive Slave bill, has associated himself with a special act of inhumanity and tyranny. Of him I shall say little, for he has said little in this debate, though within that little has compressed the bitterness of a life absorbed in the support of Slavery. He holds the commission of Virginia; but he does not represent that early Virginia, so dear to our hearts, which gave to us the pen of JEFFERSON, by which the equality of men was declared, and the sword of WASHINGTON, by which Independence was secured; but he represents that other Virginia, from which WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON now avert their faces, where human beings are bred as cattle for the shambles, and where a dungeon rewards the pious matron who teaches little children to relieve their bondage by reading the Book of Life. Is it proper that such a Senator, representing such a State, should rail against Free Kansas?

But this is not all. The precedent is still more clinching. Thus far I have followed exclusively the public documents laid before Congress, and illustrated by the debates of that body; but well-authenticated facts, not of record here, make the case stronger still. It is sometimes said that the proceedings in Kansas are defective, because they originated in a party. This is not true; but even if it were true, then would they still find support in the example of Michigan, where all the proceedings, stretching through successive years, began and ended in party. The proposed State Government was pressed by the Democrats as a *party test*; and all who did not embark in it were denounced. Of the Legislative Council, which called the first Constitutional Convention in 1835, all were Democrats; and in the Convention itself, composed of eighty-seven members, only seven were Whigs. The Convention of 1850, which gave the final assent, originated in a Democratic Convention on the 20th October, in the county of Wayne, composed of one hundred and twenty-four delegates, all Democrats, who proceeded to resolve—

"That the Delegates of the *Democratic Party* at Wayne solemnly impressed with the spreading evils and dangers which a refusal to go into the Union has brought upon the people of Michigan, earnestly recommend meetings to be immediately convened by their fellow-citizens in every county of the State, with a view to the expression of their sentiments in favor of the elections and call of another Convention, in time to secure our admission into the Union before the 1st of January next."

Shortly afterwards, a Committee of five, appointed by this Convention, all leading Democrats, issued a circular, "under the authority of the Delegates of the County of Wayne," recommending that the voters throughout Michigan should meet and elect delegates to a Convention to give the necessary assent to the Act of Congress. In pursuance of this call, the Convention met; and, as it originated in an exclusively party recommendation, so it was of an exclusively party character. And it was the action of this Convention that was submitted to Congress, and after discussion in both bodies, on solemn votes, approved.

But the precedent of Michigan has another feature which is entitled to the gravest attention, especially at this moment, when citizens engaged in the effort to establish a State Government in Kansas are openly arrested on the charge of treason, and we are startled by tidings of the maddest efforts to press this procedure of preposterous Tyranny. No such madness prevailed under ANDREW JACKSON; although, during the long pendency of the Michigan proceedings, for more than fourteen months, the Territorial Government was entirely ousted, and the State Government organized in all its departments. One hundred and thirty different legislative acts were passed, providing for elections, imposing taxes, erecting corporations and establishing Courts of Justice, including a Supreme Court and a Court of Chancery. All process was issued in the name of the people of Michigan. And yet no attempt was made to question the legal validity of these proceedings, whether legislative or judicial. Least of all did any menial Governor, dressed in a little brief authority, play the fantastic tricks which we now witness in Kansas; nor did any person, wearing the robes of justice, shock high Heaven with the mockery of injustice, now enacted by emissaries of the President in that Territory. No, Sir; nothing of this kind then occurred. ANDREW JACKSON was President.

Senators such as these are natural enemies of Kansas, and I introduce them with reluctance simply that the country may understand the character of the hostility which must be overcome. Arrayed with them, of course, are all who unite, under any pretext or apology, in the propagandism of Human Slavery. To such, indeed, the time-honored safeguards of popular rights can be a name only, and nothing more. What are trial by Jury, *habeas corpus*, the ballot-box, the right of petition, the liberty of Kansas, your liberty, Sir, or mine, to one who lends himself, not merely to the support at home, but to the propagandism abroad, of that preposterous wrong, which denies even the right of man to himself! Such a cause can be maintained only by a practical subversion of all rights. It is, therefore, merely according to reason that its partisans should uphold the Usurpation in Kansas.

PERORATION.

To overthrow this Usurpation is now the special, importunate duty of Congress, admitting of no hesitation or postponement. To this end it must lift itself from the cabals of candidates, the machinations of party, and the low level of vulgar strife. It must turn from the Slave Oligarchy which now controls the Republic, and refuse to be its tool. Let its power be stretched forth towards this distant Territory, not to bind, but to unbind; not for the oppression of the weak, but for the subversion of the tyrannical; not for the prop and maintenance of a revolting Usurpation, but for the confirmation of Liberty.

"These are imperial arts, and worthy thee!"

Let it now take its stand between the living and dead, and cause this plague to be stayed. All this it can do; and if the interests of Slavery did not oppose, all this it would do at once, in reverent regard for justice, law, and order, driving far away all the alarms of war; nor would it dare to brave the shame and punishment of this Great Refusal. But the Slave Power dares anything; and it can be conquered only by the united masses of the People. From Congress to the People, I appeal.

Already Public Opinion gathers unwonted forces to scourge the aggressors. In the press, in daily conversation, wherever two or three are gathered together, there the indignant utterance finds vent. And trade, by unerring indications, attests the growing energy. Public credit in Missouri droops. The Six per cents. of that State, which at par should be 102, have sunk to 84¼—thus at once completing the evidence of Crime, and attesting its punishment. Business is now turning from the Assassins and Thugs, that infest the Missouri River, on the way to Kansas, to seek some safer avenue. And this, though not unimportant in itself, is typical of greater changes. The political credit of the men who uphold the Usurpation, droops even more than the stocks; and the people are turning from all those through whom the Assassins and Thugs have derived their disgraceful immunity.

It was said of old, "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's Landmark. *And all the people shall say, Amen.*" (*Deut.* xxvii. 17.) Cursed, it is said, in the city and in the field; cursed in basket and store; cursed when thou comest in, and cursed when thou goest out. These are terrible imprecations; but if ever any Landmark were sacred, it was that by which an immense territory was guarded *forever* against Slavery; and if ever such imprecations could justly descend upon any one, they must descend now upon all who, not content with the removal of this sacred Landmark, have since, with criminal complicity, fostered the incursions of the great Wrong against which it was intended to guard. But I utter no imprecations. These are not my words; nor is it my part to add to or substract from them. But thanks be to God! they find a response in the hearts of an aroused People, making them turn from every man, whether President, or Senator, or Representative, who has been engaged in this Crime—especially from those who, cradled in free institutions, are without the apology of education or social prejudice—until of all such those other words of the prophet shall be fulfilled—"I will set my face against that man, and make him a sign and a proverb, and I will cut him off from the midst of my people."—(*Ezekiel* xiv., 8.) Turning thus from the authors of this Crime, the People will unite once more with the Fathers of this Republic, in a just condemnation of Slavery—determined especially that it shall find no home in the National Territories—while the Slave Power, in which the Crime had its beginning, and by which it is now sustained, will be swept into the catalogue of departed Tyrannies.

In this contest, Kansas bravely stands forth—the stripling leader, clad in the panoply of American institutions. In calmly meeting and adopting a frame of Government, her people have with intuitive promptitude performed the duties of freemen; and when I consider the difficulties by which she was beset, I find dignity in her attitude. *In offering herself for admission into the Union as a* FREE STATE, *she presents a single issue for the people to decide.* And since the Slave Power now stakes on this issue all its ill-gotten supremacy, the People, while vindicating Kansas, will at the same time overthrow this Tyranny. Thus does the contest which she now begins involve not only Liberty for herself, but for the whole country. God be praised, that she did not bend ignobly beneath the yoke! Far away on the prairies, she is now battling for the Liberty of all, against the President, who misrepresents all. Everywhere among those who are not insensible to Right, the generous struggle meets a generous response. From innumerable throbbing hearts go forth the very words of encouragement which, in the sorrowful days of our Fathers, were sent by Virginia, speaking by the pen of RICHARD HENRY LEE, to Massachusetts, in the person of her popular tribune, SAMUEL ADAMS:

CHANTILLY, Va., June 23, 1774.

I hope the good people of Boston will not lose their spirits under their present heavy oppression, for they will certainly be supported by the other Colonies; and the cause for which they suffer is so glorious and so deeply interesting to the present and future generations, that all America will owe, in a great measure, their political salvation to the present virtue of Massachusetts.—*American Archives*, 4th series, vol. 1, p. 446.

In all this sympathy there is strength. But in the cause itself there is angelic power. Unseen of men, the great spirits of History combat by the side of the people of Kansas, breathing a divine courage. Above all towers the majestic form of WASHINGTON once more, as on the bloody field, bidding them to remember those rights of Human Nature for which the War of Independence was waged. Such a cause, thus sustained, is invincible.

The contest, which, beginning in Kansas, has reached us, will soon be transferred from Congress to a broader stage, where every citizen will be not only spectator, but actor; and to their judgment I confidently appeal. To the People, now on the eve of exercising the electoral franchise, in choosing a Chief Magistrate of the Republic, I appeal, to vindicate the electoral franchise in Kansas. Let the ballot-box of the Union, with multitudinous might, protect the ballot-box in that Territory. Let the voters, everywhere, while rejoicing in their own rights, help to guard the equal rights of distant fellow-citizens; that the shrines of popular institutions, now desecrated, may be sanctified anew; that the ballot-box, now plundered, may be restored; and that the cry, "I am an American citizen," may not be sent forth in vain against outrage of every kind. In just regard for free labor in that Territory, which it is sought to blast by unwelcome association with slave labor; in Christian sympathy with the slave, whom it is proposed to task and sell there; in stern condemnation of the Crime which has been consummated on that beautiful soil; in rescue of fellow-citizens, now subjugated to a tyrannical Usurpation; in dutiful respect for the early Fathers, whose aspirations are now ignobly thwarted; in the name of the Constiuttion, which has been outraged—of the Laws trampled down—of Justice banished—of Humanity degraded—of Peace destroyed—of Freedom crushed to earth; and, in the name of the Heavenly Father, whose service is perfect Freedom, I make this last appeal.

SENATOR CASS'S REPLY.

Mr. CASS—I have listened with equal regret and surprise to the speech of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts. Such a speech—the most un-American and unpatriotic that ever grated on the ears of the members of this high body—as I hope never to hear again here or elsewhere. But, Sir, I did not rise to make any comments on the speech of the honorable Senator, open as it is to the highest censure and disapprobation. I rise for another urpose. The honorable Senator has so misunderstood and misapplied the case of Michigan, which he brings forward as a justification of the proceedings in Kansas, that, as I know the facts connected with it, I feel bound to say a few words—and but very few they will be—to the Senate upon the subject.

The honorable Senator has spoken of the right of the people to form conventions with a view to obstruct the authorized laws of the country. I deny such a right. I do not deny the right of any portion of the American people to form conventions; but conventions formed to obstruct the existing laws of the country, unless they succeed, are rebellion. The conventions to which the Senator alluded were held in times of revolution. He referred to the early proceedings in Virginia, while the country was in a state of revolution; when the people rose up to assert their rights; when the Government was opposed to them, and when they had to take measures in their own hands to put down British tyranny and oppression. These were acts of revolution and justified conventions; but the American people now have no justification for acts of rebellion. Whom do they rebel against? Themselves. The majority always can control their elections, and give form and substance to their representatives to procure any measures they please—not, perhaps, to-day, or within a week, or a month; but the time must come shortly when they will be felt. So much for the States. And Congress is always ready to afford relief and protection to the Territories.

Michigan was guilty of no such crime as that, I am proud to say. The proceedings in that State have no analogy with the proceedings in Kansas. The convention in Michigan was not for the purpose of opposing the law. Let me explain the circumstance in a few words.

The ordinance of Congress of 1787 provided, as I have already said to the Senate, for three States certainly, and two more at the will of Congress, within the Northwest Territory. If the number was increased to five, the first three States were to be bounded on the north by a line running due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan. Congress made provision for the three States—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. When Ohio came into the Union, she proposed that her boundary, instead of being the east line, should, if it was found that that line would strike Lake Erie, south of the north cape of the Maumee Bay, be a straight line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the north cape of Maumee Bay.

When her Constitution came before Congress for acceptance, a Committee of the House of Representatives, at the head of which was JOHN RANDOLPH, took charge of this subject, and that Committee reported that Congress ought not to change the line. Congress had, in the mean time, provided for the Territory of Michigan, with the East line for its Southern boundary. The Senate will recollect that the provision of the ordinance of Congress of 1787, with respect to the States to be formed in that region, was, that when they had sixty thousand inhabitants they should be admitted, by their Delegates, into the Union. The words were, "should be entitled by their Delegates to take a seat in Congress." It was contended, in early times, in that country, and, for myself, I think correctly, that the people, at any time when they numbered sixty thousand, under that ordinance, had the right themselves, through the action of the Territorial Legislature, to come forward and claim admission. That was the foundation of the proceedings of the State of Michigan based on the law which I now state.

Michigan had a population of sixty thousand, and came forward for admission into the Union. A convention was called, not by the act of the people—that is, not by the act of individuals—but by a law passed by the Territorial Legislature. Their convention assembled and formed a State Constitution, and came forward claiming their boundary to the line established by the ordinance of Congress, and not acknowledging the Ohio line. My honorable friend from California, who was then a citizen of Ohio, I presume was in the State at the time. He knows there was almost civil war. He must remember that the militia of Ohio and Michigan were called out. I was here in the Cabinet of General JACKSON. I knew his anxiety. We were all apprehensive lest a war might break out.

Mr. WELLER—It came very near it.

Mr. CASS—If my friend was in Ohio at the time he would have been engaged in it, in defense of the rights of that State.

Under these circumstances, it must be obvious to every Senator that there was, here and elsewhere, much anxiety to close the matter. The people of Michigan were exceedingly warm and tenacious about their rights; for they were in the right. What was the proposition of Congress? Congress agreed to admit her into the Union, provided a convention of the people—that is all the provision—not called in this way, or that way, or the other, but a convention of the people, should signify their assent to this change of the boundary lines, so as to give to Ohio the whole country south of the north cape of the Maumee Bay. A Convention was called, and refused its consent to the proposition. Affairs then looked worse and worse. Civil war seemed to be almost imminent.

Mr. SEWARD—How was that first Convention called?

Mr. CASS—By the Governor and Legislature, I think; at any rate, it was called by legal authority. The sole object of it—and it was so declared by the Act of Congress—was to assent to the change of the line. The first convention refused its assent. By a spontaneous act of the people, a second convention was called—not to oppose the laws, like the Kansas convention—not to establish another Government—not to get up and oppose the Acts of Congress, or of the Territorial Legislature—not to make a revolution, but to escape from a civil war; to get out of a difficulty merely by saying that the people of the State were willing to accept the proposition of Congress. That convention did so; the people of the State unanimously acquiesced in it; the State came here to Congress, and was admitted into the Union.

I did not hear distinctly what the Senator said in relation to the grounds taken by Mr. BUCHANAN. He referred to his views, and I thought incorrectly. I venture to say here, that every word which Mr. BUCHANAN uttered on the subject of conventions, will be found in accordance with the sentiments I have expressed, Mr. BUCHANAN does not lay down the right of any portion of the people in our country to form a convention and institute unlawful proceedings to destroy the existing Government. Whenever you examine what Mr. BUCHANAN said upon that subject, you will find it to be what I have stated. I shall not detain the Senate longer.

REPLY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I shall not detain the Senate by a detailed reply to the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. Indeed, I should not deem it necessary to say one word, but for the personalities in which he has indulged, evincing a depth of malignity that issued from every sentence, making it a matter of self-respect with me to repel the assaults which have been made.

As to the argument, we have heard it all before. Not a position, not a fact, not an argument has he used, which has not been employed on the same side of the Chamber this year, and replied to by me twice. I shall not follow him, therefore, because it would only be repeating the same answer which I have twice before given to each of his positions. He seems to get up a speech, as in Yankee land they get up a bed quilt. They take all the old calico dresses, of various colors, that have been in the house from the days of their grandmothers, and invite the young ladies of the neighborhood in the afternoon, and the young men to meet them at a dance in the evening. They cut up these pieces of old dresses and make pretty figures, and boast of what beautiful ornamental work they have made, although there was not a new material in the whole quilt. [Laughter.] Thus it is with the speech which we have had rehersed here to-day in regard to matters of fact, matters of law, and matters of argument—everything but the personal assaults and the malignity.

I beg pardon; there is another point. We have had another dish of the classics served up—classic allusions, each one only distinguished for its lasciviousness and obscurity—each one drawn from those portions of the classics which all decent professors in respectable colleges cause to be suppressed, as unfit for decent young men to read. Sir, I cannot repeat the words. I should be condemned as unworthy of entering decent society, if I repeated those obscene, vulgar terms which have been used at least a hundred times in that speech. It seems that his studies of the classics have all been in those haunts where ladies cannot go, and where gentlemen never read Latin. [Laughter.] I have no disposition to follow him in that part of his speech.

His endeavor seems to be an attempt to whistle to keep up his courage by defiant assaults upon us all. I am in doubt as to what can be his object. He has not hesitated to charge three-fourths of the Senate with fraud, with swindling, with crime, with infamy, at least one hundred times over in his speech Is it his object to provoke some of us to kick him as we would a dog in the street, that he may get sympathy upon the just chastisement? What is the object of this denunciation against the body of which we are members; a hundred times he has called the Nebraska bill a "swindle," an act of crime, an act of infamy; and each time went on to illustrate the complicity of each man who voted for it in perpetrating the crime. He has brought it home as a personal charge to those who passed the Nebraska bill, that they were guilty of a crime which deserved the just indignation of Heaven, and should make them infamous among men.

Who are the Senators thus arraigned? He does me the honor to make me the chief. It was my good luck to have such a position in this body as to enable me to be the author of a great, wise measure, which the Senate has approved, and the country will indorse. That measure was sustained by three-fourths of all the members of the Senate. It was sustained by a majority of the Democrats and a majority of the Whigs in this body. It was sustained by a majority of the Senators from the Slaveholding States, and a majority of Senators from Free States. The Senator by his charge of crime, then, stultifies three-fourths of the whole body, a majority of the North, nearly the whole South, a majority of Whigs, and a majority of Democrats here. He says they are infamous. If he so believed, who could suppose that he would ever show his face among such a body of men? How dare he approach one of these gentlemen to give him his hand after that act? If he felt the courtesies between men he would not do it. He would deserve to have himself spit in the face for doing so.

This charge is made against the body of which we are members. It is not a charge made in the heat of debate. It is not made as a retort growing out of an excited controversy. If it were of that nature, I could make much allowance for it. I can pay great deference to the frailties and the impulses of an honorable man, when indignant at what he considers to be a wrong. If the Senator, betraying that he was susceptible of just indignation, had been goaded, provoked, and aggravated, on the spur of the moment, into the utterance of harsh things, and then apologised for them in his cooler hours, I could respect him much more than if he had never made such a departure from the rules of the Senate, because it would show that he had a heart to appreciate what is due among brother Senators and gentlemen. But, Sir, it happens to be well known (it has been the subject of conversation for weeks) that the Senator from Massachusetts had his speech written, printed, committed to memory, practiced every night before the glass, with a negro boy to hold the candle and watch the gestures, and annoying the boarders in the adjoining rooms until they were forced to quit the house! [Laughter.] It was rumored that he read part of it to friends, and they repeated in all the saloons and places of amusement in the city what he was going to say. The libels, the gross insults which we have heard to-day, have been conned over, written with cool, deliberate malignity, repeated from night to night, in order to catch the appropriate grace, and then he came here to spit forth that malignity upon men who differ from him—for that is their offence.

Mr. President, I ask what right has that Senator to come here and arraign three-fourths of the body for a dereliction of duty? Is there anything in the means by which he got here to give him a superiority over other gentlemen who came by the ordinary means? Is there anything to justify it in the fact that he came here with a deliberate avowal that he would never ovey one clause of the Constitution of the United States, and yet put his hand upon the Holy Bible, in the presence of this body, and appealed to Almighty God to witness that he would be faithful to the Constitution with a pledge to perjure his soul by violating both that oath and the Constitution? He came here with a pledge to perjure himself as the condition of eligibility to the place. Has he a right to arraign us because we have felt it to be our duty to be faithful to that Constitution which he disavows—to that oath which he assumes and then repudiates?

The Senate have not forgotten the debate on the Fugitive Slave law, when that Senator said, in reply to a question whether he was in favor of carrying into effect that clause of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves—"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" A dog—to do what you swore you would do! A dog—to be true to the Constitution of your country! A dog—to be true to your oath! A dog—unless you are a traitor! That was his position; and still he comes here and arraigns us for crime, and talks about "audacity!" Did mortal man ever witness such audacity in an avowed criminal? He comes here with a pledge to defy the Constitution of his country, and the wrath of God, by not obeying his oath, and then talks about audacity. In what does my audacity, of which he speaks, consist? It consists in the fact that, coming from a Free State, born in a Free State, with associations all around me tinctured strongly with Anti-Slavery, when I was elected to the Senate, and took an oath to be true to the Constitution, I would not violate that oath, even in obedience to a popular prejudice at home. My crime consists in saying to my people, "So long as that Constitution requires the fugitive slave to go back, so long will I, as a citizen or a representative, be faithful to that clause of the Constitution, as well as to every other." I tell the people with whom I live that I do not desire a man to represent me who, for the sake of getting an office, will take an oath to be true to the Constitution, with a secret pledge to violate it. I do not wish to have a man on the bench to administer justice who, in order to get the place, will take an oath to be faithful to the Constitution, and then repudiate both the Constitution and the oath. I tell my people, "If you want perjurers to represent you, get the men who believe in a higher law than the Constitution!" Because I am faithful to the Constitution of my country, I am arraigned as a conspirator, as a traitor, as a man guilty of crime. Is there any other reason? If I would follow the popular prejudice of the section where I was born, where I live, and where I hope to die; if I would fan the flame of sectional excitement and strife to the very point of consuming this glorious temple of freedom, I should be as pure a man, and as pure a patriot, as these men who live under Constitutions which they do not respect and will not obey! I have been burned and hung in effigy under the advice and arrangement of these conspirators here; because of my fidelity to the Constitution of the country, and to the principles to which I stood pledged, and which my judgment approved.

Here allow me to remind the Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. HALE) of my sincerity to him when I told him the other day that I was glad to hear him say that Whigs and Democrats were both alike on the Slavery question; and all whigs, to be consistent, must go with the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) and the Democratic Party under the Nebraska creed. My treachery consists, then, in having been true to the platform to which every Whig and every Democrat in America pledged his honor in 1852; and yet your ranks are made up with men who have approved of that principle, and now, according to the Senator from New-Hampshire, have proved treacherous to their principles and their professions. You cannot get a candidate for the Presidency in your ranks who has not to turn traitor to his pledges made in 1852, in order to accept your nomination. You have not one spoken of who will not have to do it, beginning with the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD.) If the Senator from New-Hampshire is correct, he denounces his rival from New-York, who sits by his side, as a traitor to the platform of 1852 and its principles, in order to get a Black Republican nomination now. [Laughter.] Go where you will, all your men are in the same category. You pledged yourselves, in 1852, to carry out these great principles; you have betrayed and abandoned them; and you think that the game of "Stop thief!" will win by charging me with being a traiter, for the reason that I do not desert you. I have stood by my principles, by my pledges, by the Constitution, and by my oath. If I had abandoned them, I could not have had the applause of all these Black Republican leaders.

I do not intend to-day to go into the discussion of the Kansas question, or of the regularity of the proceedings there. I have shown on a former occasion, conclusively, that the conduct of the leaders of the State movement there is an act of rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the country. What is the defence? The defence is that they are carrying out the principles of the Declaration of Independence; that they are doing what our fathers did in the Revolution; that they have a right to do what our fathers did; and, hence, inasmuch as our fathers were rebels against England, they have a right to be rebels against the United States of America. The argument would hold good, provided they prove that the American Constitution is as vile as the English Constitution; provided they prove that the American Government is as oppressive as the British Government; but until they prove that this Government is so weak, so corrupt, so unjust, that it is better to destroy it than to live under it, they must abandon this revolutionary right under the Declaration of Independence. That they are aiming at revolution is no longer to be disguised. "Revolution" is becoming their watchword. And why? Because disunion is the object.

Ambitious leaders are not willing to trust their political fortune to a vote where the North and the South vote alike for or against the same man. They must drive this point to disunion, for they now do not hope in this coming election, which has been so proudly alluded to by the Senator from Massachusetts, to run a man who can avow his principles in one-half of the States of this Union. It may be that you have come to the conclusion that it is better to give up all your principlas for power, and h nce get a man who does not occupy a distinct position or represent any one defined sentiment; but why not be as daring and defiant now as you were eighteen months ago, when you organized mobs to put down the freedom of speech—when you armed your bullies, and sent them into Democratic meetings to prevent a Nebraska man from being heard? I do not ask you to resort to the violence you then used. I prefer that you should withdraw your secret orders for assassination by which the public officers of the country are being murdered in Kansas. I do not ask you to practice your violence; but avow the same creed which you did then. That creed was the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the abolition of the slave-trade between the States, the admission of no more territory into this Union unless Slavery should be first prohibited.

Your principles were then to strike at the root, and no man was deemed sound who did not subscribe to that creed. Now we are told that there is but a single issue; and what is that? Admit Kansas as a free State, and dodge the constitutional question, upon the ground that the people have decided in favor of freedom. Why dodge every principle which you profess? We were told that you were going to avow them; we were told that you were going to pass your bills. I reminded you, some time ago, of the report that you had organized the other House with the understanding that no bill should be passed to carry out any one principle which you professed, or to redeem any one pledge which you had made. You have the committees; you have the organization of the House. If you mean what you say; if you are honest in what you tell the people, pass your bills through that fusion House. No; your game is to stop the Government; to withhold the appropriations for the Army—for the Navy—for the civil and diplomatic expenses—for all Government purposes—and produce anarchy and confusion. Why not allow the Government to go on, but pass your bills as you said you would? If you cannot get reports under the rules, when you have control of them, with your own Speaker; your own committees; your own officers—everything packed in your own way—if you have any pretext of that kind, I will guarantee unanimous consent on this side of the House to allow you to bring in each one of your bills and get a vote on them in the Senate.

Now, Sir, this dealing in general terms of insult; this talk about crime, treachery, and swindling; this indulgence in coarse, vulgar denunciation against three-fourths of the body to which you belong, does not meet the points between us. You challenged me to this great issue, which you say you have made up between the negro worshippers and the "Slave Power," as you call it. What you call the Slave Power is simply observance of the Constitution of the country, as our fathers made it. Let us have that fair issue between the parties, and let us discuss that, instead of dealing in denunciation against one another here. I wish the Senate to bear in mind that, in the many controversies in which I have been engaged since I have been a member of this body, I never had one in which I was not first assailed. I have always stood on the defensive. You arrange it on the opposite side of the House to set your hounds after me, and then complain when I cuff them over the head, and send them back yelping. I never made an assault on any Senator; I have only repelled attacks.

The attack of the Senator from Massachusetts now is not on me alone. Even the courteous and the accomplished Senator from South Carolina (Mr. BUTLER) could not be passed by in his absence.

Mr. MASON—Advantage was taken of it.

Mr. DOUGLAS—It is suggested that advantage is taken of his absence. I think that is a mistake. I think the speech was written and practiced, and the gestures fixed; and if that part had been stricken out, the Senator would not have known how to repeat the speech. [Laughter.] All that tirade of abuse must be brought down on the head of the venerable, the courteous, and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. I shall not defend that gentleman here Every Senator who knows him loves him. The Senator from Massachusetts may take every charge made against him in his speech, and may verify by his oath, and by the oath of his confederates, and there is not an honest man in this Chamber who will not repel it as a slander. Your oaths cannot make a Senator feel that it was not an outrage to assail that honorable gentleman, in the terms in which he has been attacked. He, however, will be here in due time to speak for himself, and to act for himself, too. I know what will happen. The Senator from Massachusetts will go to him, whisper a secret apology in his ear, and ask him to accept that as satisfaction for a public outrage on his character! I know how the Senator from Massachusetts is in the habit of doing those things. I have some experience of his skill in that respect.

The Senator has also made an assault on the late President of the Senate, General ATCHISON—a man of as kind a nature, of as genuine and true a heart as ever animated a human soul. He is impulsive and generous, carrying his good qualities sometimes to an excess which induces him to say and do many things that would not meet my approval; but all who know him know him to be a gentleman and an honest man, true and loyal to the Constitution of his country. He is assailed here as a Catiline. After exhausting all the epithets in the English language, the Senator went off to the Latin, to see if he could not find more of them there to denounce this man, and he employed some which CICERO used toward CATILINE.

Why these attacks on individuals by name, and two thirds of the Senate collectively? Is it the object to drive men here to dissolve social relations with political opponents? Is it to turn the Senate into a bear garden, where Senators cannot associate on terms which ought to prevail between gentlemen? These attacks are heaped upon me by man after man. When I repel them it is intimated that I show some feeling on the subject. Sir, God grant that when I denounce an act of infamy I shall do it with feeling, and do it under the sudden impulses of feeling, instead of sitting up at night writing out my denunciation of a man whom I hate, copying it, having it printed, punctuating the proof-sheets, and repeating it before the glass, in order to give refinement to insult, which is only pardonable when it is the outburst of a just indignation.

Mr. President, I shall not occupy the time of the Senate. I dislike to be forced to repel these attacks upon myself, which seem to be repeated on every occasion. It appears that gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber think they would not be doing justice to their cause if they did not make myself a personal object of bitter denunciation and malignity. I hope that the debate on this bill may be brought to a close at as early a day as possible. I shall do no more in these side discussions than vindicate myself and repel unjust attacks, but I shall ask the Senate to let me close the debate, when it shall close, in a calm, kind summary of the whole question, avoiding personalities.

REPLY OF SENATOR MASON.

Mr. MASON—Mr. President, the necessities of our political position brings us into relations and associations upon this floor, which, in obedience to a common Government, we are forced to admit. They bring us into relations and associations, which, beyond the walls of this Chamber, we are enabled to avoid—associations here, whose presence elsewhere is dishonor, and the touch of whose hand would be a disgrace. They are the necessities of our political position; and yet, Mr. President, it is not easy to bear them. Representing our States here, under a Constitution which we came here to obey, we are constrained to listen, from day to day, from sources utterly irresponsible, to language to which no gentleman would subject himself elsewhere. I say it is difficult to bear. We bear it from respect to the obligations of the Constitution, and in obedience to the constitutional trust which we have undertaken to perform.

Sir, the Senator who here represents Massachusetts undertook, to day, to assail the absent—to assail one honorable man, who honored this chamber when he was a member of this body, but who is no longer a member, and to assail him when he was at the distance of some two thousand miles from his presence; and to assail him how? Assuming to be the Cicero of the occasion, to denounce him as a Catiline! Mr. President, the Senator who did it, while assailing, also, a man whom I am honored in calling my friend—the Senator from South Carolina—that Senator who assailed them both here on this floor, was base enough to declare the turpitude of his own ancestry and avow it; ay, Sir, declared the turpitude of his own ancestors and avowed it here. Now, Mr. President, let the accusation go forth, and let the self-drawn character of the accuser go with it.

I am not here to vindicate those gentlemen. The Senator from South Carolina will return in good time to his place. He is now at home, where he has been for the last two weeks. I will say this, however, in the presence of the Senate, that when the Senator from Massachusetts dared, in this Chamber, and among those who know the Senator from South Carolina, to connect his name with untruth—for he did so—he presented himself here as one utterly incapable of knowing what truth is—utterly incapable of conceiving the perceptions of an honorable mind, when directed to the investigation of truth. He presented himself as the cunning artificer or forger, who knows no other use of truth than to give currency to falsehood; who uses the beaten gold to enable him to pass off the false coin; who distinguishes between that which is pure metal and that which is not so, only to enable him to deceive those who have trusted him here.

But, Mr. President, I did not intend to be betrayed into this debate. I have said that the necessity of political position alone brings me into relations with men upon this floor who elsewhere

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Associated Telegraph, Nos. 4 Chambers, 3 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS

THE WAR BEGUN.

LAWRENCE DESTROYED.

Hotel and Printing Office in Kansas City Demolished.

FREE-STATE MEN RALLYING AT TOPEKA.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 23.

The St. Louis *Republican* of this morning publishes a dispatch from Westport of the 20th, giving an account of an encounter on the road between Lecompton and Franklin. The correspondent of the *Republican* says: Mr. CONGREVE and Dr. BRANSON, while going from Lecompton to Franklin, were hailed by a party of Free-State men, who demanded their names and destination. Being answered, the commander of the party turned to his men, asking their motto. They replied, "Sharpe's rifles," and immediately fired on CONGROVE and BRANSON. BRANSON was wounded, when CONGROVE shot the leader of the party through the head, and the remainder fled.

A Free-State man was shot at Blanton's Bridge, on the 19th. Particulars not given.

It was reported at Kansas City that the inhabitants of Lawrence were preparing to evacuate the place, and had called upon Col. SUMNER to protect their property.

Sixmany men had responded to the proclamation of Marshal DONALDSON, and gone to aid him against the people of Lawrence, that the towns of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Doniphan, and Atchison, were almost deserted.

A gentleman who arrived from Jefferson City yesterday informs the editor of the *Democrat* that a *dispatch had been received from Lawrence stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, and a number of persons killed on both sides.* He was unable to give particulars.

The *Democrat* has further information from Kickapoo, stating that a meeting had been held there at which it was resolved to sack the Kansas Hotel at Kansas City. It was understood to be owned by Massachusetts men, and so certain was its destruction considered, that families were moving out. The citizens of Kickapoo have offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of General POMEROY, and parties had gone in search of him.

M. F. CONWAY, a writer for the *Democrat*, and Gen. SCHUYLER, while *en route* for St. Louis, from Leavenworth, were arrested at Parkville, Mo., on the charge of being fugitives. They were detained until information could be received from Lecompton. Gov. SHANNON had been notified of their arrest; but at last accounts no reply had been received from him. The arrest was made on the 8th inst.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 24.

A dispatch from Boonville to the *Republican* says: "Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday. *The hotel and printing-office in Kansas City were also demolished; but few lives were lost.* Particulars are expected by steamer to-night."

The correspondent of the *Democrat*, at Leavenworth, writes: "Since Messrs. ROBINSON, REEDER, LANE and other leaders are absent, the Committee of Public Safety at Lawrence have determined to offer no resistance to the United States Marshal entering the city. Immediate measures were taken to hide all the arms and ammunitions in the town as soon as this determination was made known, and crowds of people commenced leaving.

It is said the Free-State men are gathering at Topeka, and will attack the invaders if they dare to execute their threats on Lawrence. Settlers at Van Bonsa, recently from New-Haven, will send 100 men to aid them, and Manhattan about the same number.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

A telegraphic dispatch was received here to-day which states that a collision had taken place between the United States authorities and the Free-State men, by which *the town of Lawrence was destroyed and a number of persons killed.* It has caused the most intense excitement. I saw the President this evening, and he expresses some doubt as to its authenticity. One dispatch is dated Louisville, whereas it should come from St. Louis to be authentic.

Kansas News by the Mails.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN LAWRENCE.

The Chicago *Democratic Press*, of the 23d, has derived important intelligence from J. W. CLARK, Esq., who left Leavenworth last Saturday night. He represents Kansas Territory as in a terrible state of excitement, and says the reign of terror is complete. Armed bands from Missouri and other Southern States are prowling about the Territory in all directions, driving the Free-State settlers from their claims, and swearing vengeance upon all who dare to avow opinions contrary to their own.

Scores of writs for treason and other fabulous crimes are being issued, and with Gov. ROBINSON under arrest, REEDER driven from the Territory, and Gen. LANE absent, the Free-State men have much to discourage and alarm them. An attack upon Lawrence is openly threatened, *and the Ruffians avow their determination to raze it to the ground and murder the inhabitants.* This foray is made at this particular time, in order to prevent the Free-State men from putting in their crops, and thus exhaust their resources and drive them from the Territory.

The troops of the United States are there to enforce the laws of the Missouri Ruffian Legislature at the point of the bayonet, and by what means the dark clouds of civil war which now brood over that devoted Territory are to be dispelled, human foresight is at a loss to determine. The Northern States, after having been basely cheated out of their just rights, can scarcely be expected to look calmly upon the murder of their kinsmen upon the plains of Kansas by a horde of vagabonds.

THE MEDITATED ATTACK ON LAWRENCE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, (pro-slavery,) writing from Parkville, Mo., on the 16th, says:

Prepare for an awful shock. Hold a steady helm, or the old ship will be wrecked. Armed men are rushing into the territory. The destruction of Lawrence is meditated. Civil war is just upon us. Couriers just from Lawrence, say they have from 1,000 to 1,500 men, while they number from 800 to 1,000 around the place, but increasing fast. It is thought the destruction of the committee and evidence is one cause of the outbreak, or at the bottom. We pray the Almighty God to avert these dreadful evils. The secret border league are at the head of this affair. It is expected to result in disunion. The ultras on both sides are dangerous men. Strike boldly for the Union of this great country, and may God bless you.

It is said the ladies of Lawrence are arming. The Platte City cannon, and many men have gone over; none have yet gone over from Parkville. It is not advised by the masses; most good citizens are against it.

THE CONDITION OF LAWRENCE FOR DEFENCE—THE LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE DRIVEN AWAY OR ARRESTED—THEY TRY TO AVERT WAR.

We extract the following from the Lawrence (May 16) Correspondence of the Chicago Democratic press:

The Lawrence of last November's siege is not the same Lawrence to-day. ROBINSON, in whose integrity and sagacity the people trusted, is first driven to go by questionable determination of his friends, and now a prisoner. LANE, in whose qualities as a field officer the people felt confidence, is gone. REEDER, the prominent champion of the Free-State movement and of an outraged people, is a fugitive; flee ing from the combination of the powers of the General Government with Border Ruffianism, as many others of prominent and hitherto useful men now flee. Lawrence, first impoverished by the drain upon her resources last Fall and Winter, and now disspirited by the absence of the men to whom she has hitherto confided her strength, [illegible] almost helpless in the grasp of [illegible] an enemy as ever [illegible] the sunshine in its home. To-night or to-morrow an attack is recommended, but there is little direct [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible] leave while [illegible] town—men who will [illegible] called on, and come, I fear, who will fight [illegible] called on or not, if attacked and insulted. The leaders here we say very competent, or at least are untried, and the people have not enough confidence in them. They are terrified by legal hobgoblins. The written [illegible] an angry FRANK PIERCE, with [illegible] face of the United States at his back, [illegible] the threatening mountain in the background, [illegible] in the foreground are a host of Border Ruffians, ripe for mischief, irresponsible, and with no character to lose. The people of Kansas have been most cruelly outraged and tyrannised over, and, like all the victims of despotism, mingle a little fear with their hatred. Those who are most timid leave or talk of leaving; those who are most brave threaten to fight anyhow; and the conservatives, hopeful political speculators, and "peace makers," try the plan of evading what they cannot yield to, submitting to what they cannot help, and dodging for the present the real issue on which they predicate their hopes, with the prospect that the report of the Committee will show the necessity for instant action in behalf of the Territory, and that there may be a peaceable adjustment of the grievous outrages and political difficulties proceeding from the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

So far there has been no systematic preparation for defence, although the hostile forces are gathering around Lawrence. Last night a new Committee of Safety was chosen, as the people had got dissatisfied with the course of the old "safety valve," as it was called; but a change of leaders does not always secure a desirable result. I have heard that men have been sent out to warn the people of the Territory to rally to the defence of Lawrence; hitherto the instructions have been that they were not wanted. Even now some of the prominent men still urge that the town should make no resistance to the United States Marshal, and even if he bring in as a *posse* 500 or even 1,000 of the men who have been threatening to destroy Lawrence, to let them in and offer not the slightest show of resistance. Others, who wish him to come peaceably, with a reasonable *posse*, and make what arrests he wants, deprecate the policy of allowing such men to get possession of the town.

The Free State men have exhausted every means by which they could avert the impending calamity. *Five times have they sent up to Col. SUMNER, to urge him to throw himself between Lawrence and its besiegers and preserve the peace*; SUMNER's invariable answer has been that he has no authority to interfere. They have sent to Gov. SHANNON, but his replies amount to nothing, and are indirect threats. He hints about the arms as if the Free State men should disarm themselves in the face of their cruel armed enemies, and says that those who do so and abide by the Territorial laws, will be entitled to respect and receive it. Monstrous perversion of his power as protector of the people! Why, if all the falsehoods of the Pro-Slavery men were true, the people of Kansas—*all* the people of Kansas—are entitled to protection. The worst criminal who has even the gallows before him is entitled to protection.

SHANNON refused to call out the militia, and hence this U. S. Marshal's manœuvre; and yet SHANNON has not scrupled to take such steps as have given these Pro-Slavery fighting rowdies and Missourians possession of the public arms belonging to Kansas.

The Pro-Slavery men are in the field for political advantage, and puffed up with their present position, the comparatively weak condition of Lawrence, and the aid of BUFORD's men, (who swell their numbers, and are mostly reckless and irresponsible youths,) they are determined to accomplish a triumph of some sort before they abandon their present attack. *Their intention is to burn Lawrence;* but should Lawrence invite them to enter, the few thinking ones among them may try to prevent such a result; but who can tell the result?

AID WANTED—IS THERE A NORTH?

Leavenworth (May 17) Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

There will in all probability be a battle in a day or two, between the men of the North and the minions of the slave power in Kansas. The news from Lawrence indicates a renewal of hostilities. Companies of armed ruffians from Missouri are already on their way to Lawrence. Surgeons accompany them. Two Northern Editors have been arrested by mobs. Mr. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*, in Westport, Missouri; and Mr. MILLER, one of the editors of the *Free State*, in returning from Lecompton to Lawrence. Is there a North?

Mr. JENKINS and other Northern men have been arrested by a mob in *Missouri*. Gov. ROBINSON, a Northern man, is still in the hands of a mob in *Missouri*. Gov. REEDER, a Northern man, is supposed to be in Nebraska or Iowa; but I have reason to believe he is still in Missouri. Is there a North?

A messenger has been sent to Col. LANE to request him to raise a regiment immediately, and march to the rescue of the Northern squatters. Will the men of the North calmly see their brethren butchered by the merciless mercenaries of the Slave Power? Men of the North! To the rescue of Lawrence! March!

The S. C. "chivalry" are robbing merchants' wagons, and seizing and appropriating ammunition—in the name of Law and Order. Is there a North?

The mob around Lawrence swear that they will raze the town unless every rifle and all munitions of war in it, are surrendered at discretion. Is there a North?

The people of Lawrence have no leader worthy of the crisis.

In spite of all the fuss that has been made by ebo-shin journalists about Sharpe's rifles and Bibles, it is a melancholy fact that there are not arms in Lawrence to equip more than a hundred and fifty men. The others are scattered over the Territory, and many of them have been stolen by "law and order men."

There are no arms in Leavenworth at all—I mean in the possession of Free-State men.

Seventy-five rifles, sent out from the East—but private property—were seized by a mob at Franklin, a few miles from Lawrence, on Wednesday morning last. Is there a North?

Gov. SHANNON has distributed hundreds of United States arms to BUFORD's men and the mob. The holy hypocrisy of ebo-shin preachers and editors, in relation to the presentation of BUFORD's company, has been exposed by the friends of Free Kansas as it merits to be. *Every member of Buford's company left Alabama "armed to the teeth"*—not with Bibles only, but rifles, bowies and revolvers. But there was no necessity for bringing them arms, for Gov. SHANNON, most probably by *President* JEFF. DAVIS' orders, enrolled them in the Territorial militia, and presented them with United States arms before they had been a week in Kansas. Is there a North?

If the news from Lawrence to day holds out the slightest hope for a small company to reach there from Leavenworth, without meeting an overwhelming force of ruffians, a few of us will march for Lawrence to-night, and try to enter the town by daybreak.

We take the following further items of news from the Leavenworth (May 16) correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat:*

A SECRET INVASION.

I went over to Platte County, immediately after dinner, in order to ascertain whether any companies of armed men were leaving the State to aid in enforcing the Draconian code of the Barons of Kansas.

I could ascertain nothing at Weston. I therefore went to the vicinity of Platte City, took supper at the house of a Pro-Slavery man, and directed and listened to the conversation of half a dozen loungers who were congregated around the door.

One of them remarked that he had been at Platte City in the forenoon, and had seen "Old DAVE" there, who said that he "didn't intend to go over to Kansas again till there was fighting to be done; and then, by G—d, he would be round!"

NEWS FROM LAWRENCE.

I slept in a house near the banks of the Missouri and returned to this city about 10 o'clock. I met Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, who left Lawrence on Thursday morning and arrived here last night.

He was sent by the citizens of Lawrence with a note to Col. SUMNER, commander of the troops at Fort Leavenworth, requesting him, if he could not assist the citizens in defending their town, at least to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob which threatens it from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined it.

The majority of the Investigating Committee also called on Col. SUMNER for the same purpose this morning. He replied—He wished he could do something, but he had no power to move without orders.

A LAW AND ORDER OFFICER.

On Tuesday evening Mr. COX, a Pro-Slavery citizen of Lawrence, at the request of Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, went up to Lecompton for the purpose of ascertaining from the Marshal, I. B. DONALSON, if any thing could be done, peaceably, to prevent the monster *posse* he had summoned from entering the city. Mr COX staid with Mr. DONALSON all night and returned to Lawrence on Wednesday morning. He said that he asked Mr. DONALSON if he would be able to control those men if they entered the town?

Mr. DONALSON replied, "I don't know that I can."

He then asked the Marshal if anything could be done on the part of the people of Lawrence to prevent them from coming in with so large a force?

Mr. DONALSON replied that three demands must be complied with before he would consent not to enter Lawrence with all his forces. These demands are:

First—That every man against whom a process is issued, should be surrendered.

Second—That all the munitions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up.

Third—That the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves implicitly to obey the present enactments of Kansas, test-oaths, taxes and all.

Upon receiving this reply, the citizens held a public meeting, drew up a letter to the Marshal, the substance of which is thus given by Mr. HUTCHINSON, who was one of the Committee appointed to draw it up:

THE PEOPLE TO THE MARSHAL.

"We have reliable information that large armed forces have collected in pursuance of your proclamation, around Lawrence, and inforder that there may be no misunderstanding, we wish to know what your demands upon this people are?

We say most truthfully and most earnestly that the Marshal, and every person acting under him, will be allowed to execute any legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and if called upon, we are ready to serve as a *posse* in making these arrests.

We further promise that there will not now, nor at any future time, be any resistance to Law, and we only await the opportunity to testify our fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

We claim to be law abiding and order loving citizens, and we ask that this community be protected by the constituted authorities."

Mr. COX returned to Mr. DONALSON with this letter and came back at night. He said the Marsha would reply in the morning.

This letter was sent on Wednesday forenoon, to Mr. DONALSON, and on Thursday morning Messrs. W. T. ROBERTS, C. W. BABCOCK, and JOSIAH MILLER went up to Lecompton to obtain the Marshal's answer.

Mr. HUTCHINSON left Lawrence with a note to Col. SUMNER at the time the Committee left for Lecompton.

Mr. WHITNEY, a citizen of Lawrence, was dispatched by the people there last night, about midnight, and rode to Leavenworth in five hours—with a note to the Congressional Investigating Committee, asking them to use their exertions to induce Col. SUMNER to protect the city.

JOSIAH MILLER ARRESTED BY A MOB.

Mr. JOSIAH MILLER was one of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. DONALSON for his reply to the note by the people of Lawrence. He went to Lecompton with his colleagues and saw the Marshal.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know his demands when he came.

When they were ready to return the Marshal gave them a written pass.

When the Committee were at a short distance from Lecompton, they were overtaken by an armed company of men, who ordered them to halt.

Their leader stepped up to Mr. MILLER and said: "I want you to go back with us."

Messrs. ROBERTS and BABCOCK wished to return with him, but the company compelled them to proceed to Lawrence.

When arrested Mr. MILLER showed them the Marshal's pass. The leader said he didn't care a damn about the Marshal, he must go with him. No writ of any kind was produced.

STILL MORE ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

Mr. JENKINS, a merchant of Lawrence, was arrested by a mob at Westport or Kansas City on Wednesday. Mr. JENKINS is a Free State man, but has never taken an active part in the movements of the squatter party. No warrant of course—for he was arrested in Missouri.

Mr. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom* was at Westport under arrest, at the latest dates. No warrant, of course, for he was arrested in Missouri.

A mob was in pursuit of Mr. G. P. LOWREY, Gov. REEDER's private secretary, but he escaped down the river in disguise.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, 2 P. M.—May 17, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

The Kickapoo *Pioneer* introduces the Marshal's proclamation with these complimentary words:

"He evidently is a man who has backbone, and furthermore, he evinces a determination to put the upstart traitors of Lawrence down. Like General JACKSON, he dared to take the responsibility upon himself, *when a maudlin Governor dared not do his simple duty.*"

The postscript to the *Et Cetera* proclamation is in these words:

"☞ No liability for expenses will be incurred by the United States Government, until its expenses is obtained." I. B. D., U. S. M.

After noticing a paragraph in which Mr. A. G. GREEN, the able associate editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, states that Mr. G. W. BROWN, when at Alton, visited the murdered LOVEJOY's grave, the Kickapoo *Pioneer* makes these blood-thirsty comments:

"Oh, thou hollow-hearted, hypocritical, canting, whited sepulchre! Beware! *In Lovejoy's fate read the one in store for you;* unless the bullet and cord be reserved for your masters, *and ye be purified* BY FIRE, which you truly deserve."

EDITOR BROWN.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, (a violent Pro-Slavery paper,) writing from Westport, Mo., on the 16th inst., says:

"GEO. W. BROWN is now a prisoner here. He was taken up and detained, it being known that he was indicted by the U. S. District Court for treason and inciting rebellion. He was taken by COON MCGEE "our Milt," with the assistance of his trusty negro man, who helped to take POMEROY last Fall. Although BROWN was leaded down with arms, and had a companion in the same fix, still he gave up without any resistance. The prisoner is the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence, and has violated every section of the "act to punish offences against slave property." He will be taken immediately to Lecompton for trial. The necessary papers were brought by a deputy to-day.

THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

What the People of Massachusetts say about it.

MONSTER INDIGNATION MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 25.

An indignation meeting was held in Faneuil Hall last evening, composed of citizens irrespective of party. It was one of the largest gatherings that has assembled in this city for many years, thousands of people being unable to gain admittance.

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM B. SPOONER, Esq., who stated that it was not the demonstration of any political party, and he should be ashamed of our citizens should they seize upon such an occasion to manufacture political capital. The question is, "Shall our Representatives in Congress be allowed to express themselves in a strictly parliamentary manner, without being subjected to outrage?" [Shouts, "They shall," "they shall," from all parts of the Hall.]

Mr. SPOONER then read a list of officers:

For President—His Excellency Gov. GARDNER. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Then followed the names of forty Vice-Presidents, the most prominent of whom were Lieut.-Gov. Benchley, Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon Charles A. Phelps, Mayor Rice, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Peleg W. Chandler, Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Hon. E. C. Hazewell, Amos A. Lawrence, J. W. Paige, Ezra Lincoln, Hon. David Warren, Drs. J. V. C. Smith and N. B. Shurtleff, Hon. Nathan Hale, Prof. C. C. Felton, Rev. Lyman Beecher, and Charles O. Rogers.

Secretaries—A. Lawrence, Charles Hale, and B. F. Russell.

The officers as announced were unanimously confirmed. The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. ROLLIN H. NEALE.

REMARKS OF GOV. GARDNER.

Gov. GARDNER, on taking the Chair, said this was not a personal ovation. We come here as citizens of Massachusetts, simply and solely because a Senator of Massachusetts has been assaulted, with a grossness and brutality which history, until now, has never had written upon her pages. This was not a party meeting; if so, he would not, as Governor of Massachusetts, sanction it with his presence. [Cheers.] He would consider himself recreant to his duty were he not to meet on an occasion like this, with his friends, to give utterance to his sentiments. He referred to the occasion when Senator SUMNER last addressed the citizens of Boston, from this rostrum, against himself, (GARDNER.) who was then the candidate of an opposite party to that to which Mr. SUMNER belonged, and he thanked the Committee, who, by requesting him to preside on this occasion had given him an opportunity to rise superior to party prejudice. While Mr. SUMNER is in the Senate, he would do all in his power and ability to strengthen his arm and aid him in his official duties. [Renewed cheers.] In years gone by outrages have been committed in Congress, aye, even murder committed by its members, but this is the first time that a Senator has been struck down, in his seat, in the Senate Chamber. We now call upon Congress to expel the assailant from the Halls of Congress. [Cheers.] The Governor animadverted briefly upon the harsh invective and opprobrium that prevailed among all parties, which, to some extent, has engendered the bitter personal feelings between opposing political factions. [A few persons in the gallery, thinking this referred to Mr. SUMNER's late speech, commenced hissing, but were effectually drowned by repeated cheers, and Mr. GARDNER continued.) He said the question before us was, shall a Senator from Massachusetts be denied the indulgence in debate, and in the same manner, that sixty other Senators are allowed. The Governor then alluded to the Speech of Mr SUMNER as being far less objectionable than many that have been made by others in the halls of Congress, and concluded by saying, that when the just and equitable rights of our Massachusetts Representatives were denied them, that he who would not rise in opposition to such proceedings is not worthy of the rights he enjoys. [Tremendous cheering.]

The President then introduced Judge RUSSELL, who read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep grief and indignation of the brutal assault on our esteemed Senator, CHARLES SUMNER, for words spoken in debate, and of the insult offered in his person to the honor of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in this outrage we see new encroachments upon Freedom, new violations of State rights, and a strange disregard of chivalrous principles, while in the conduct of such men as Senator CRITTENDEN we gladly recognize proofs of the fact, that in all sections of the country there are men of high honor, of pure principles, and of true patriotism.

Resolved, That this attack is to be rebuked, not only as a cowardly assault upon a defenceless man, but as a crime against the right of free speech and the dignity of a Free State.

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we deeply lament the odium which such acts cast upon our country and upon the cause of Republicanism throughout the world.

Resolved, That although sixty-eight Members of the National House of Representatives have voted that they think no inquiry regarding the outrage is necessary, still we feel confident that Congress will free itself from the same crime, by expelling the offender from the seat which he has disgraced

Resolved, That we regard every blow inflicted upon our Senator as a blow aimed at us; that in our estimation his wounds are honorable wounds; that as citizens of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, we pledge him here in old Faneuil Hall, our sympathy and support in the fearless and independent discharge of his duty.

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN C. PARK.

Hon. JOHN C. PARK, in seconding the resolutions, said he came here entirely divested of party feelings, as a citizen of Boston. Every hour, by every railroad train and by telegraph, we receive tidings of spontaneous outbursts from all our neighboring cities, and the city of Boston, true to her cherished principles will not be backward in an expression of indignation at this great outrage. He claimed that the citizens of Boston were a law-loving people, a law-abiding people, and in proof of this assertion stated that it was but two years previous to the day Mr. SUMNER was beaten down so cowardly in the Senate Chamber, that the citizen soldiery of Massachusetts were displayed in force to show our adhesion to constituted law. [Sensation.] He denounced the attack upon our Senator as an unwarrantable exhibition of brute force. If free speech and free discussion are not to be granted, our forefathers landed at Plymouth Rock for no purpose; our fathers at Bunker Hill and South Carolina's fathers of Yorktown bled in vain. If free speech is to be beaten down, then WEBSTER and CLAY and other patriots labored in vain. [Cheers.] From the time of the Reformation to the liberty (enslavement?) of Free Kansas, free speech had been baptized in blood. [Sensation.] He concluded by saying that if South Carolina will ignore this base outrage, committed by one of her sons, she will find that Massachusetts, now as of old, is ready to meet her and again unite in fraternal bonds. [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF HON. GEO. S. HILLARD.

Hon. GEO. S. HILLARD said he came to the meeting as a citizen of Boston, in the broadest acceptation of the term. The moral effect and significance of this meeting will be just in proportion as it is kept clear of party issues. Assaults in Washington are not rare, [laughter,] but the assault which we have met to condemn greatly exceeds in malignity all former ones. The principle that a man can resort to personal violence to redress a private wrong we all most emphatically repudiate. There is no palliation for the offence. The assault was not a hot-headed one, for he had at least one sun to set upon his wrath. The attack was cowardly in the extreme, and the act was that of an assassin. We come together to-night to express our sympathy with our now prostrate Senator. It is not that he is a member of any party, but that he is a representative of the State of Massachusetts, that we tender him our expressions of sympathy. In conclusion, he expressed his detestation of the act, and would calmly record his unqualified indignation against the outrageous proceeding. [Great applause.]

REMARKS OF HON. E. C. BAKER.

Hon. E. C. BAKER, President of the Senate of Massachusetts, was then introduced. He said: "Fellow-citizens of Boston, fellow-citizens of Massachusetts—Of what do you complain? It is because Massachusetts has been stabbed through her Senator." He then referred, in indignant terms, to the assault, but counseled coolness and moderation, relying upon the future that the right might triumph.

REMARKS OF HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS next addressed the audience, and made a spirited and truly New-England speech. In the course of his remarks he said he hoped the people of Massachusetts would teach the Federal Government that there is a Massachusetts as well as a Federal Government, and that she will have her rights. This was received with the most tremendous cheering.

REMARKS OF HON. SAMUEL H. WALLEY.

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, formerly member of Congress, was the next speaker. His remarks were highly appropriate, and were enthusiastically received. He concluded as follows:—"I believe that the blows which fell upon Mr. SUMNER will, in the results they will bring about, make us a more united and a more happy, because a more free people."

REMARKS OF COL. A. D. BREWSTER.

Col. A. D. BREWSTER was received with hearty cheers. He said he was prepared to make a clean breast of it. [Cheers.] Under the flag of our country floating over our National Capitol, a Senator of Massachusetts had been cloven down by a dastardly coward. He trusted that a voice would go forth from Faneuil Hall to-night that would shake the country from battlement to foundations. [Cheers.] He knew not what course others might take, but, as for him, give him liberty or give him death. [Enthusiastic applause.] He also quoted the remark of WEBSTER that there was a blow to give as well as to take, and said, "If it comes to that, fellow-citizens, I say, let it be war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." [Terific cheers.] If the South wants to play at that game, let her remember that two can play at it. [Cheers, and cries of "That's it." The duty of the North is to arm to the teeth, and submit no more to such indignities as have been heaped upon her. [Repeated cheers, and cries of "Good, good."] He concluded by counseling firmness on our part, and when the time does come, the North would come out of the battle as she did in the times that tried men's souls, with victory perched upon her banners. His remarks throughout, were warmly indorsed by the immense audience.

Col. BREWSTER was followed by JOHN A. ANDREW and PELEG W. CHANDLER, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and at 11 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

A number of ladies were present in the galleries.

Large delegations were in attendance from Charlestown, Roxbury, Cambridge, Chelsea, and other suburban towns.

IN THE CHURCHES.

Several of our clergy, to-day, made the recent outrage at Washington the subject of fervent prayer to the throne of grace to avert the dire evils which threaten our country.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE STUDENTS OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST, Mass., Friday, May 23.

An indignation meeting of the students of Amherst College was held last evening, in reference to the recent outrage on Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. The meeting was addressed by President STEARNS, Prof. HAVEN, Tutor GREENE, and a number of the students. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing indignation at the insult to Massachusetts and sympathy with Mr. SUMNER, in view of the dastardly outrage perpetrated upon him by Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LOWELL.

LOWELL, Sunday, May 25.

A large meeting was held in this city, last night, expressive of the public feeling concerning the attack on Mr. SUMNER. Mayor HUNTINGTON presided, and speeches were made by Hon. HOMER BARTLETT, S. P. ADAMS, Rev. E. B. FOSTER and others.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Sunday, May 25.

The popular demonstration at City Hall last evening, condemnatory of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, was largely attended. Hon. J. S. C. KNOWLTON presided. Speeches were made by Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, Dr. R. CUTLER, DWIGHT FOSTER, Z. K. PANGBORN and others, and resolutions denouncing the outrage and commending Mr. SUMNER's course in Congress were unanimously passed.

The Condition of Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

Mr. SUMNER is still prostrated, but is not considered in danger. He is overwhelmed with visitors. It will probably be several days before he will be able to leave his room.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 25.

Our city was visited early last night with a deluge of rain, accompanied with lightning and heavy thunder. WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

There is a violent storm South of Petersburg to-night.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Crampton and the Consuls Positively to be Dismissed.

Dispatches to Minister Dallas by the next Steamer.

Expected Orders to the British Fleet at the West Indies.

The Condition of Senator Sumner—Abatement of the Excitement—More Assaults Threatended—Voices from the Pulpit—Arrival of Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention—Buchanan Cheated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

I have fresh information to-day which satisfies me entirely that the Cabinet is a unit in the determination to dismiss Mr. CRAMPTON. The papers will be ready early next week. At the same time, a very conciliatory dispatch is to be addressed to Lord CLARENDON, probably putting the dismissal chiefly on the ground of CRAMPTON's personal complicity in violating our laws, instead of because the British Government having violated our sovereignty. S.

LATER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

Mr. CRAMPTON will receive his dismissal to-morrow; also the Consuls. Dispatches will go by the next steamer to Minister DALLAS announcing the fact. The President, upon the International question, would perhaps be satisfied with Lord CLARENDON's last dispatch, but on the other points he is so decided that Secretary MARCY's dispatch will be likely to cause a sensation in England.

It is believed that CRAMPTON has authority to give, and will give immediately on dismissal, such orders to the British Squadron at the West Indies as will be likely to lead to a sudden collision. The President contemplates a message to Congress on this subject to-morrow. President PIERCE will, doubtless, be glad of such an occurrence, to draw the minds of the country off from Kansas and the assassinations here.

Mr. SUMNER is still feverish, but no immediately serious symptoms are apparent.

The excitement is somewhat allayed to-day. It is evident that the advocates of brute force do not want to kick over more beehives at present. Our Northern friends are calmly indignant, and their opponents evidently believe HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who tells them that they are arousing a storm which they cannot control. Several of our friends have received warning threats since Friday, but as they betray no fear, they are unmolested, and doubtless will remain so.

Rev. Dr. PINE preached a stirring sermon to-day on the downward tendencies of civilization at Washington. He referred to the three recent cases of ruffianism, and the fact that the perpetrators are now making our laws, as a fearful evidence of depravity, and urged the duty of the Church to exert its influence for reform, by its members refusing to associate with those who outrage society by lawless violence. He said, "It is a shame to countenance such men; and, if you are not ashamed of it, shame, shame upon you!"

It is publicly stated that Dr. PINE declined an invitation to dine yesterday at the house of a distinguished South Carolinian, because he was informed that BROOKS was to be of the party.

Dr. SUNDERLAND also delivered an eloquent sermon in the same strain to which the President listened.

The Senate's Committee of Investigation have determined to ask power to send for and examine witnesses.

Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are arriving here in large numbers. The Michigan delegation, though instructed to go for BUCHANAN, is really for PIERCE. BUCHANAN is cheated, as the voting will show.

Depend upon it, arrangements are deemed now completed by PIERCE and DOUGLAS to throttle BUCHANAN, and PIERCE is quite confident. S.

An Excursion Party in Danger.

THE STEAMER ROBERT L. STEVENS RUN INTO BY SCHOONER—THE STEAMER DISABLED.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, May 25—9 P. M.

The steamer *Robert L. Stevens*, while on an excursion to the fishing banks to day, was run into by a schoener, off Long Branch, about 5 P. M. The steamer is now drifting with the tide, her machinery being badly damaged. She has nearly 200 passengers on board. At dark she was about three miles off Long Branch, with signals of distress flying at half mast. The steam-tugs have been notified, and will probably go to her assistance.

Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 25.

We have no mail to-day South of Mobile.

The Union on the Brooks Outrage.

From the Washington Union of Saturday.

As the attack was made by Mr. BROOKS when the Senate was not in session, and when the chamber is open to all persons, we presume that the place where it was made can have no bearing on the legal question which may be involved. Whether Mr. SUMNER was at the time engaged in his public duties, and, if he was, whether that is a material circumstance in the case, are questions on which the Committees raised will report the facts and their opinions; and until such reports, we deem it premature to indulge in further remarks.

The Vote in the Senate on the Brooks Committee.

The votes having been collected, the President proceeded to canvass the ballots, and announced the result as follows:

Mr. Pearce received 33, Mr. Allen 30, Mr. Dodge 29, Mr. Geyer 29, Mr. Cass 18, Mr. Seward 18, Mr. Weller 12, Mr. Crittenden 9, Mr. Bell of Tennessee 6, Mr. Mallory 6, Mr. Clayton 4, Mr. Foot 4, Mr. Brodhead 3, Mr. Collamer 3, Mr. Thomson of New-Jersey 3, Mr. Toucey 3, Mr. Foster 2, Mr. Stuart 2, Mr. Toombs 2, Mr. Trumbull 2, Mr. Benjamin 1, Mr. Brown 1, Mr. Durkee 1, Mr. Evans 1, Mr. Fish 1, Mr. Hamlin 1, Mr. Slidell 1, Mr. Wilson 1.

The PRESIDENT—Messrs. CASS, ALLEN, DODGE, GEYER and PEARCE, having received a plurality of the votes cast, are elected members of the Committee.

Mr. CASS—I did not hear distinctly the announcement of the standing of the members of the Committee. If I am not the Chairman I shall serve, though I thought at first that I would not serve, and so intimated to Senators my desire not to be placed upon the Committee.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair will suggest that it has been the practice, in raising Special Committees, for the Committee to select the Chairman.

Mr. CASS—If the Committee will excuse me from that position, I shall participate in their deliberations, but I cannot serve as Chairman. The task would impose too much labor, and I am old.

THE PRESIDENT—The Senator has the least number of votes of the five gentlemen elected, so that he will not be Chairman according to the usual mode of designation.

I hoped that the Senators would all excuse me when I told them that I desired not to serve.

The following is the Committee, as stated on the Journal in their order: Messrs. Pearce, Allen, Dodge, Geyer and Cass.

☞ Allusions were made in many City pulpits yesterday to the outrage of BROOKS upon SUMNER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

Saturday was a melting day. Only those who were on the Bay or in the trotty cabriolet found it tolerable. Throughout the evening the sluggy breeze seemed as if it had been dipped in oil and warmed at the mouth of a furnace. Those only slept comfortably who kicked all the blankets off and had a window open. But Sunday morning dawned on a raw, gusty day, which was felt all the more from the fact that until noon the sun was out, and hundreds swung out in their new thin coats and white pantaloons. On the water and in the rural districts it was simply a strong wind, to be felt and shrunk from. But in the City it was a blinding storm of dust. The dirt of the streets, the powdered garbage and pulverized debris of a metropolis, was rushing everywhere in whirlwinds, rolling in solid columns, breaking in waves and drifting back in eddies. Briefly, it was horrible. Still it must be some comfort to the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to feel that there is a change of reasons for blowing him up. Saturday, men involuntarily growled at him for the unsavory smells of which the dirty City is redolent

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Humbug Hunting in Paris—George Jones Again—Fashion in Low Life—The Ostensible in Paris—The Womanly Club, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 5, 1856.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE RUE LAFAYETTE.

In presence of such atrocities, such absurd butcheries as have been seen in the centre of civilized Paris within the last half year, one asks with fear and trembling what sort of a household could a man make with such a son-in-law as that of M. Bocquet, such a gardener as that of the Countess of Guyodans, and such a coachman as COLIGNON.

Opinions are divided on the case of the son-in-law of M. Bocquet. Every one seems to admit that the gardener's quarrel was not sufficient cause for so brutal a crime, and naturally seeks others. That the son-in-law was largely involved, and that the father-in-law had refused to indorse for him, is also admitted. The son in-law, whose position was much inferior in point of fortune to that of the father, was envious, and had the ambition, as well as his wife, of shining in society as people of great wealth. In fact, all the daughters are, or affect to be, "lions." Envious of M. NIOQUET's superior position, goaded by his ill-luck in making a rapid fortune, it is supposed that the quarrel only served to exalt a brain already tottering with excitement, and that the morning actually found him in a position in which he could not have been held morally responsible for the act. This is the most general and most reasonable opinion.

GEORGE JONES TURNED UP AGAIN.

Some time ago I gave you the history of an American whom I placed under the *nom de plume* of George Jones, and who in Europe calls himself, right or wrong, I am not able to say, the Count JOANNES. Passing along the Boulevard yesterday, my attention was arrested by a handsome yellow poster in French, on the doors of the ancient Hotel d'Osmond, which, at the expense of considerable note-book and pencil, I copied, as follows: "Declamatory and Musical Mornings, (*Matinées,*) under High Protection, at the Hotel of the Concerts Musard, Boulevard des Capucines, 8. Monsieur the Count JOANNES, Author of the Original History of Ancient America, Oration upon the Life and Genius of SHAKESPEARE, Oration upon the National Independence of the United States, The Tragedy of Tecumseh, Biography of Gen. President HARRISON, History of Ancient Tyrus, etc., and late Principal Orator at the Royal Panopticon of Science and Arts at London, Has the honor of announcing a series of Three Declamatory and Musical Mornings, [in English.] The subjects of Declamation will be drawn from the 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth' and 'Othello' of SHAKESPEARE. The First Morning ('Hamlet') will be given Thursday, May 8, 1856, at half-past two P. M. Similar Mornings have already been given by Monsieur the Count JOANNES at London, Oxford and other places, where they were authorized by His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, in his quality of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The Vocal Part of the Morning will be given by Madame the Countess JOANNES. Price of tickets 5 francs. Reserved seats with numbers, 7.50. Tickets may be had at the Count's residence, No. 3 rue Gaillon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and at the English and American Bookstores."

So it appears, (by the bill,) that George Jones *is* a Count, and that the beautiful lady who shares his *fortune* is the Countess JOANNES. I take this occasion, therefore, to retract all that I have said which might have thrown doubts upon the nobility of George Jones or of that of his charming lady. That the police of Paris permits a bill to be posted for a public exhibition under the name of the Count and Countess JOANNES, and "under High Protection," (how high? I wonder,) is a sort of *prima facie* evidence that your correspondent was mistaken in throwing doubt on the Count's nobility.

I learn also that the Count is in possession of a passport obtained from the American Legation in this city, which, in the usual language of passports, claims "aid and protection for the Count JOANNES, Count Palatine, *a citizen of the United States*," etc. How he obtained this passport, and by what right he holds it, is not very clear, since I have never yet heard of any one who has been able to get a sight at the document which establishs his title of nobility.

A FASHIONABLE CONCIERGE.

Our concierge—but perhaps the reader does not understand what is meant by "our concierge." Well, then, without going to the dictionary, a concierge is a man who, in Paris, lives in a little seven-by-nine lodge near the principal entrance of your house, who lets the rooms and collects the rent, who lets you in and out of the house by means of a mysterious string which raises the latch of the big door, who receives the letters for all the inmates, who keeps your key, who keeps a list of names of all the people in the house, and keeps as well your personal history and character for the use of his neighbors and the police. The concierge is a very, very poor man, who gets the rent of his lodge free for keeping the door, and who generally has another occupation besides that of pulling the string and receiving small bribes from the lodgers and from mysterious people who want news about the lodgers.

But it sometimes happens that the concierge has a soldier's pension, or other extraneous resource, and then he puts himself in uniform; he carries a red plush vest, a blue dress coat with brass buttons, a yellow cord down the seam of his pantaloons cap and white cravat, and puts on airs. His wife is apt to do the same: that is, she puts on airs, not the uniform.

To return to the story—*our* concierge is of this latter class. This week Madame the Concierge was made happy (usual style) by an increase of family. The next day all the residents of the house—Madame numbers all the lodgers among her friends—found on their tables (free of postage, for a wonder) the following circular, beautifully lithographed on fine paper, and folded after the latest mode:

"*Madame Argillet est heureusement accouchée d' un garçon.* (Paragraph and flourish.) *Monsieur Argillet a l' honneur de vous en faire part.* (Another paragraph and a flourish.) *La mère et l' enfant se portent bien.*

Paris, le 2d Mai, 1856."—[Textual.]

Translation.—"Madame ARGILLET has been happily delivered of a boy. Monsieur ARGILLET has the honor of announcing to you the fact. The mother and child are doing well."

It was only a fortnight before that the Countess DE C., who occupies the second floor, had distributed to her acquaintances in the house a precisely similar notice!

A BATTLE-FIELD FOR SALE!

Shame to the French Government and nation! The battle-field of Marengo, with its palatial monuments, its rich museum of precious objects, and its richer historic souvenirs, is now offered at public auction in the streets of Paris!

The domain of Marengo is situated near Alexandria, in Piedmont, on the line of the railroad between Genoa and Turin, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, vines, woods and fields, watered by the Scrivia. The monumental palace destined to perpetuate the memory of the glorious battle of Marengo, gained in 1800 by NAPOLEON, was built by the Chevalier DELAVO in 1845, and is a large and handsome palace. It contains furniture, objects of art, paintings and statues, commemorative of the battle, and a museum composed of objects which belonged to NAPOLEON and DESAIX, and arms found on the field of battle. This museum is collected in the old tavern which stood on the ground before the battle, and around which the palace is built—all of which I copy from a pamphlet advertisement.

For the information of Americans, ambitious for an Italian residence and for Bonapartist souvenirs, I should add that the upset price of the whole property is 600,000 francs, and that there is a good-mill privilege on the premises.

THE ORIENTALS IN PARIS.

An unpublished Ab-del-Kader-ism has just come to light. You already know the great Emir's talent in the utterance of singular hyperboles, and must have noticed the quiet air of skepticism and raillery that run through all his golden-tinged expressions.

The last anecdote of the great Arab Chief is the following: One day he visited the National Library of this city. He was there introduced to a Professor of Arabic, who commenced talking to him the Arabic of the French Institute, which very much resembled (in perfection) the French of the American boarding-schools. After listening some minutes, with a great deal of *sang froid*, the Emir ordered his interpreter to say to the learned Professor that "he did not understand French."

A good anecdote is also told of ALI PACHA, the Sultan's Grand Vizier, now in Paris. A few evenings ago a lady, to whom this gentleman was introduced at a *soirée*, hazarded the *naïve* question—

"Is the Sultan married?"

"A great deal, Madam," was the Turk's reply.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

JULES LECOMTE announced some time ago that a Women's Club was then forming in Paris in the Quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin, and that so soon as the organization was perfected he would publish its Constitution. The following is a translation of the precious document as given by this writer:

ARTICLE 1. The Association will be called "*Le Club des Révoltées*," (the Club of the Revolted.)

ART. 2. It shall be composed alone of *married women* and *widows*.

ART. 3. No one shall be admitted under 20 or over 45 years of age.

ART. 4. The Notary M—— is charged with the duty of verifying the preceding article.

ART. 5. The limitation of age passed, requires retreat from the activity of the Club, and the entrance into the *Council of Reserve*.

ART. 6. The *Council of Reserve* will be charged with the duty of judging, by Committee, on every case submitted to it by the *active* members.

ART. 7. The active members of the Club will be called the *en deça*, (this side,) and the members of the Council the *au delà*, (beyond.)

ART. 9. The admission among the *en deça* will take place on the recommendation of two members, by a majority of three-quarters of the voters present.

ART. 10. * * * * * * *

ART. 11. To respond to the wish of the legatrice, the following conditions will be imperatively observed by the Club: They are placed under the vigilance of the President and Treasurer. Any infraction of them will render the two officers just named liable to destitution, on the simple proposition of two members, whether of the *en deça* or the *au delà*.

(The reader should be informed that the Club of the Revolted is founded in execution of the wish of the widow BAUDOUIN, who died two years ago, leaving the sum of seven hundred thousand francs to four testamentary executrixes, named with a view to the foundation of the Club in question. Madame BOUDOUIN was twice married. The daughter of a speculator in silks, she had inherited more than three millions of francs; a superior officer and immoderate traveler had dissipated for her a part of this patrimony. The reader will see the use she makes of the rest, and will conjecture the revengeful object she had in view.)

ART. 12. The house of the Club, Rue Joubert, shall be vigorously closed to all men, no matter of what profession, or under what pretence they may wish to enter. It shall be the same for the retreat of Lucienne, reserved for the aged and the poor of the Club.

ART. 13. Thirteen bed chambers shall be perpetually held at the disposition of the active members of the Club. They will be received at all hours, with a chambermaid.

ART. 14. The hotel will contain baths; a station of carriages will be kept at the door; a library reading-room; a working room for all the occupations of the sex; another for works of art; a music saloon; a gambling room; a dining room; four vestries, each for one person; a perfumery cabinet; a gymnastic and dancing room; a smoking room; a room for declamation. All the active members of the Club have the free use of all these rooms.

ART. 15. The annual fee is 365 francs. The Club will accept legacies or other gifts.

ART. 16. The Club has two attorneys and two consulting solicitors paid by the year to hold themselves at the disposition of all the members. These are Messrs. ——

ART. 17. The Club will have its annual Lodge at the Opera. The *en deça* alone will have the right to appear in it.

ART. 18. M. R. V. is chosen for agent of the Club for external affairs. He will transact his business with the President and Treasurer by letter, or verbally at the private residences of these ladies.

ART. 19. The exclusion of active members may be pronounced under the same conditions as for their admission.

ART. 20. Foreign ladies may be admitted, on the recommendation of five members, for a period of three months. After the lapse of that time, they must pay the fee. But in no case can this favor extend beyond a year.

ART. 21. The number of subscribers being on the 1st of April, 1856, one hundred ladies fulfilling the rigorous condition required, the *Club des Révoltées* is declared organized."

Such are the provisions of this curious document! The reader perhaps knows that within a few years masculine clubs have augmented so considerably in Paris, that the other sex are almost deprived of evening society. The complaints of wives, sisters and others against the clubs, is the perpetual subject of conversation which the few adventurous men who do go into society are obliged to hear. Then the Bourse, the horse-race, the chase, the stable, the green-rooms of the theatre, the pipe, etc., help enormously to swell the incentives to the formation of such a club as that of *the Revolts*. The name itself indicates the nature of the institution. It is organized to carry on reprisals.

The same chronicler who gives the above copy of the Constitution, says that there is a secret *annexe*, which among other piquant provisions, gives to members the right to inscribe on a bulletin board, placed in one of the rooms of the club, the name and qualities of any person or persons of whom they may have suffered wrongs, with a statement of the nature of the wrongs.

The Club is organized on a high basis of respectability. The black-ball has been freely used, and it will be curious to follow the operations of this unique institution.

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

That Article of the Constitutionnel, on the other side of the Pyrenees—Affairs in Valencia—Espartero, and the Inauguration of New Railway Lines—The Fourth of July comes on the 2d of May in Madrid—The National Celebration—Gen. and Mme. Dodge, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

Now is the time when the Press of Madrid and Paris begin to write and wrangle about what I have been talking to you for three months past—the intervention of France in Spain.

The article of the *Constitutionnel* of April last has produced an explosion beyond the Pyrenees. There is nothing coarse and insulting towards our worthy Emperor which the Press of Madrid has not said and resaid, since I last wrote to you. In this, the Democratic journals, of course, take the lead; they are the loudest in their provocations and bitterest in their language towards the first nation of Europe and the most influential monarch in the world. And after all, what is the reason for it all? The article of the *Constitutionnel* says no more than what some of their own journals have been repeating for a whole year past; it but refers to the facts of the case as given in their own periodicals, and intimates what it may soon be the interest of all Europe to have done in order to put an end to this sad condition of things. It is true, the picture was a little exaggerated, and some things the *Constitutionnel* says are not altogether reliable. That is natural. But these Spanish boasters pretend that they are perfectly able to manage their own affairs without the intervention of the Emperor, and even go so far as to say that if he does not stay at home and mind his own business, they will eat him alive. And this in the face of the dolorous spectacle of bad management they are giving to Europe; and when the very army which has conquered for the Emperor a renown which fills the world is about to return from the bloody fields of the Crimea.

Then they talk about 500,000 men starting up, all well armed and equipped, of course, without any difficulty, to meet the armies of France and never let them pass the Pyrenees. As if the Duke of ANGOULEME, in 1823, had not marched from the Pyrenees to Cadiz with only 100,000 men, without having encountered an antagonist. It is true that in 1808, without any army and without a Government, they whipped the Uncle of his Nephew out of Spain with twice that number of men. But that was owing to a variety of circumstances—I can assure you it was. And then it must be considered that the Spaniards are more civilized to-day than they were then—they are not half so savage as they were. After all, if the Emperor undertakes to teach that Spanish *canaille* better manners, you may be pretty sure he knows what he is about, and that that they deserve to be whipped, and that all Europe is desirous to see it done.

But, and if they won't be whipped—and won't gratify Europe—and won't lick the heels of the Emperor! Why, then we shall see what is to be done next, I suppose.

Well, that is about the state of the intervention business at present, as nearly as I can give it.

The Democratic Party gains rapidly in numbers and power. The question of French interference in Spanish affairs helps them. If anything like it, or a sign of it should occur, it would be the best thing in the world which could happen to the Democrats—then the party most anti-French, most dare-devil and ultra in its resistance would come into power in Spain as naturally and as easily as a man swallows his breakfast—not alluding in any manner to the 100,000 Frenchmen.

Affairs in Valencia are not settled. The force displayed by the Government on that point keeps everything quiet and orderly; but the resentment of the people is deep, and the passions now compressed are only waiting an opportunity to burst forth again with redoubled fury. For the moment the establishment of another democratic newspaper at Valencia, under the name of "*The Resolutes*," is what the rigor of the Government has produced; and the journal will be sustained in spite of the efforts to suppress it.

The *Sovereignty*, democratic newspaper, of Madrid, has been "denounced" before the tribunals by the Government twelve times in one week; and has only been able to reach the hands of its subscribers twice in the whole time. The Government thinks to break it down, and get rid of it by this wholesale persecution; but it is mistaken. The subscribers, instead of being dissatisfied, and abandoning the journal, pour in their subscriptions and increase the list every day. There are now four great journals of the democratic faith published daily at Madrid, in spite of all the opposition the Government and the retrograde parties in politics can bring to bear against them.

ESPARTERO continues his journey through the northern cities of Valladolid, Burgos, Logroño, and Zaragossa.

In Valladolid the inauguration of the works on the railway from that town to Burgos, was an enthusiastic affair, in spite of the rain. This line will be carried to Madrid by way of Avila and the province of Segovia.

At Zaragossa, the inauguration of the line lately granted to the company of the "*Gran Central*" of France, will take place in a few days—though the works will really begin at Madrid, advancing towards Zaragossa—on account of the greater facility for transporting the necessary material over the line of railway from Alicante to Madrid, in which the same company has also become interested. Only about fifty miles are now lacking to complete the Alicante line to the Mediterranean, and it is said that they will be finished during the present year.

The 4th of July comes in Madrid on the 2d of May—that is to say, the anniversary they celebrate for their war of Independence, as they name the struggle against NAPOLEON, falls on that day. It is the anniversary of the insurrection of Madrid against the troops of MURAT in 1808—a great day certainly—for, though it ended in blood and lamentation in Madrid, it was the signal for that spontaneous and universal rising of the Spanish people which soon drove MURAT beyond the Ebro, and struck the first great blow to the power and fortunes of the First NAPOLEON.

On the spot where died DAOIZ and VELARDE, the heroic young officers of the artillery who first fired on the French troops, a magnificent monument has been erected to their memory, and that of the other victims of their patriotism that day. It stands by the side of the "Saloon of the Prado," in the most beautiful and fashionable promenade of the City, of which it is one of the principal ornaments. Around the base are various inscriptions and statuary of colossal mensions high raised in air. The piece of most merit is undoubtedly a lion of white marble of huge dimensions, which is everything a lion can be. A grand sarcophagus, supposed to contain the ashes of the victims, is the pendant of this splendid beast on the opposite face of the monument. About forty feet from the ground the statuary, &c., terminates, and the shaft of an obelisk of reddish colored granite springs from this great pedestal. It is simple and severe, bearing no ornament nor inscription, except three little words in great bronze letters on the face next to the city, and which can be read from far. These words give the name to the monument, which is always spoken of as the "*Dos de Mayo*," (Second of May.)

The ceremonies on the day of the anniversary are peculiar. The afternoon previous cannon begin to be fired every half hour till sunset. At sunrise of the 2d a peal of great guns opens the day, and one gun every half hour continues through the day till the great mass is said. The bells ring when the cannons are heard. Altars are erected on the four sides of the monument, and from daybreak till the arrival of the procession, masses are said continually in the open air, and all Madrid goes to kneel and pray. It is a day of mourning. All the women dress in black; there is no craft or business allowed to be exercised; shops are closed—all in mourning, for DAOIZ and VELARDE, and their companions. But it is a gay kind of mourning—a triumphant sort of grief. Not a Spaniard whose heart does not beat higher, and whose step is not prouder on that day. At about 10 o'clock the procession begins to move from the City Hall or *Town House* slowly by the great streets of Mayor, Puerradal, Sol and Alcala, towards the monument on the Prado. Double ranks of soldiers cover the whole line of march, shoulder to shoulder. There are 25,000 men under arms. The streets are full—the women pretty—the music martial, slow and deep—the cannon heavy. Fifty pieces of splendid mounted artillery overlook the line of march from the triumphal arch at the gate of Alcala. All the great dignitaries of the State are marching on foot. Here are the town authorities, the charitable establishments, the veterans and invalids of the army, the members of the Cortes, the Generals, Field Marshals. Ministers of the crown, all on foot, with their mace-bearers and insignia before them, draped in mourning, moving slowly to the monument. As the head of the procession passes, each battalion of the troops formed on either side, they fall in and follow it in close column. Music excellent—women excited—men proud and patriotic this year more than ever, on account of the insolence of the *Constitutionnel* and the nephew of his uncle. Thus, they reach the great space in front of the monument, when a solemn Pontifical Mass is said by the Bishop to the music of the whole army, and the response of the drums and clarions of 20 regiments and 16 squadrons. Then the troops defile in column of honor before the monument,—the cannon cease their funereal peal, and by 2 o'clock you may go walk with your sweetheart and eat buns and peanuts on the whole line of the march. That is the *Dos de Mayo* in Madrid, and it has just happened—it is an item of actuality. These are the things which stir men's soles and women's pocket-handkerchiefs at this present being.

Next week I will tell you about the grand question of the dissolution or the adjournment of the Cortes, which is going to make or unmake another batch of Ministers—about the *soirée dansante* of General and Madame DODGE, the amiable and fashionable representative of the United States, and for which the invitations are out; about the *Valentina*, and the funds and the *Crédit Mobilier Español*. But the last week has been a week of "*fiestas*," only two days not holidays, and one of them a day of bull-fight. Even Portugal has come over to Spain to see the fun and do nothing. His Majesty the King Regent, that was Don FERNANDO of Portugal, is visiting the Duke and Duchess of MONTENSIER at Seville, and they are catching bulls with *lassos*, and eating immense "*almuerzos*," in his honor. All goes well I can assure you,—and yet—and yet—the appointed hour is not far distant—but let us be merry while we may.

AN AMERICAN.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Steamship Line Between San Francisco and Nicaragua—Emigration from California—Interesting Commercial and Political News—The Republicans in California, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 21, 1856.

Thanks to General WALKER and his marauders, we have but one steamship to-day. The *Sonora* will go crowded—but, with a boat on the Nicaragua route, the exodus would, undoubtedly, be three or four hundred greater. Many steerage passengers will wait till the 5th of May, when Captain GARRISON will put on the *Sierra Nevada*, to inaugurate the new RANDOLPH grant—which grant, it is understood here, is mainly in the interest of himself and his banking partner in New-York, CHARLES MORGAN, Esq. Of course, the only chance these gentlemen have to secure permanently their privileges from the Walker Government, is to keep open the communication with its chief, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, for without constant accessions to his forces, which can only be had through passenger steamers, he could not maintain himself for sixty days, even in Nicaragua, and it is conceded on all hands that the RANDOLPH grant would fall to the ground so soon as WALKER and his Government were under it, or rather so soon as the turkey buzzards had peeled the bones of the fillibusters. VANDERBILT is a hard horse to ride—but GARRISON has also got pluck as well as money; and if WALKER can manage to control the transit route against his hosts of Central American enemies, the new steamship dynasty will have rather the advantage of the gallant old Commodore.

WALKER'S CHANCES.

My own opinion, however, remains unchanged. I have written you in every letter since I have been on the Pacific, both from Panama and here, that WALKER would be driven out—especially if his aims of conquest embraced Costa Rica, which I had no doubt they did. And I founded my opinion upon the determination of all the Central American States,—constantly reiterated in the letters of their Chiefs to a distinguished Panameño, and to which letters I had access,—to unite against the fillibusters and destroy them whenever they judged the opportunity had arrived. It was folly to suppose there could be any sympathy between WALKER and any portion of the Spanish American race, however much that portion might desire his services for the moment, to revenge itself upon its political opponents. The proud old Dons of Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, whose leagues of land are alive with thousands of cattle and horses, and whose coffee and sugar plantations are worked by their hundreds of Indian retainers at merely nominal pay, know full well the history of Anglo-American domination, wherever their feet have trodden the soil of the Spanish colonist. And even their poor Indian serfs are not so dull as not to prefer their present lot to the kicks, and cuffs, and stripes of which they have had a foretaste under WALKER.

Some of the papers here assert that there were one or two hundred fillibusters on each of the Nicaragua steamers, the *Cortes* and *Uncle Sam*, which steamers were intercepted by the *Golden Gate* and ordered into Panama, and doubt if they would quietly submit to change the voyage. I presume, however, that there was no serious trouble under that head. If there *were* any WALKER men on board, they will undoubtedly have cause of thankfulness before long, that they were landed in New-York instead of Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF CLIPPERS.

Some eight or ten more clippers have arrived within a fortnight, besides a China ship, and three or four from European ports, adding immensely to our stock of goods. Some descriptions have been sold at considerable discount from former prices, but the main portion lie dead in the hands of the importers. Flour has been forced up a couple of dollars on the barrel by speculators—but the prospect now is, that we shall have a full supply from our own fields, and that the article will soon rule lower.

REFRESHING RAINS.

We have had two or three days of heavy rains since the last steamer, which have extended, as far as heard from, over the State. The miners are consequently doing a good business, and the spirits of the agriculturist, which were drooping, have risen. The amount of Gold which goes forward to-day, will reach nearly, if not quite, two millions.

THE WAGON-ROAD PETITION.

The great wagon-road petition, signed by 60,000 to 70,000 men, goes forward by this steamer. Hon. PEARSON B. READING, an old Californian, who is now in New-York, will carry it to Washington. It is a pity he is not on the floor of Congress to present it and urge the justice and propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners—for there are few men amongst us more fully identified with the great interests of the State than Col. READING, or who understands more clearly the needs of the people. It is to be hoped our Representatives and Senator WELLER will make their voices heard and heeded in the furtherance of this great work of a wagon-road over the Plains. The memorial is splendidly bound in two volumes of 2,000 pages, at an expense of $100.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ELECT A U. S. SENATOR.

The Legislature made another attempt, in the absence of one of the Democratic Senators, to go into the election of a United States Senator. The House voted in favor of it, but in the Senate Mr. COFFROTH, Know-Nothing, who had paired off with Mr. DE LA GUERRA, Democrat, honorably refused to vote on the question until the latter had resumed his seat, although the time for which they had paired off had expired. So Mr. FOOT will not occupy Dr. GWINN's seat this session. The Legislature is expected to dissolve to-day.

SACRAMENTO CITY ELECTION.

The city election in Sacramento last week went in favor of the Administration Party. Last year Sacramento was the hot-bed of Americanism. The Know-Nothings charge that they were defeated by a combination of Democrats and Republicans.

The fact is, the people are disgusted with the inefficiency and dishonesty of the present Legislature, and would be glad to swap it off for a sack of rotten potatoes, if they could find anybody fool enough to trade. The people of California must refuse to send bar-room loafers, gamblers, and shoulder-strikers, to Sacramento, if they would have the interests of the State cared for.

MURDER TRIALS.

We have two trials for murder on the docket for this week, but as both the subjects are gamblers and fancy men, of course there is no chance for a conviction in either case. There is no prospect that anybody, except a Chinaman or a poor sailor, can be hanged for murder in San Francisco.

OREGON NEWS.

Our news from the Indian territory is less exciting than by previous dates. The regulars had retaken the Cascades, although it is reported that a detachment of Gen. WOOL's forces had had an engagement with the savages on Rogue River, been defeated, and lost twenty-six men. An acrimonious correspondence has taken place between the gallant General and Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, on the subject of the origin, progress, and future conduct of the war, and all the papers in Oregon are barking at the heels of the hero of Buena Vista, like so many whelps at an African lion. But I apprehend the General knows his business better than they do, and will convince them of the fact before he gets through with it.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTEMPT AT A MASS MEETING.

Night before last the Republicans undertook to hold a mass meeting in Sacramento, but were prevented from organizing by a mob. The assemblage was a large one, and great excitement existed. It is feared disturbances may grow out of the matter; for, no doubt, the Republicans will insist upon their right to meet and discuss their principles, no matter how powerful the opposition may be. General FOOT, the defeated Know-Nothing candidate for the Senate, essayed in vain to get a hearing at the meeting. Whether he wished to give in his adhesion to the Republican platform, now that Americanism has failed him, is not known, but the Governor is bound to be in the field as the candidate of some party or other.

GOVERNOR BIGLER.

We were at first taken a little by surprise out here at the fact that "Honest John" BIGLER had been nominated to the post of Consul to Stockholm—especially as the pay is hardly sufficient to pay his postage. But it seems that a man named UNGAR claims, as agent of the LEIDESDORFF family, the LEIDESDORFF estate, which was possessed by Capt. FOLSOM, and which has lately been cleared up by the latter. A portion of the LEIDESDORFF family reside in Stockholm, and Governor BIGLER, it is understood, has been appointed their counsel, and wished the appointment of United States Consul to give him greater facilities in hunting up evidence in favor of his clients.

THE ARRIVAL.

Mr. TRENCH, whose name you will find in the list of passengers by the *Sonora*, was the builder and manager of the *Metropolitan*, the principal theatre in San Francisco. Mr. T. has spent a large fortune in helping to build up and improve San Francisco—and we could afford to lose a much worse man than he. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is expected to open here on the 5th June, and will, undoubtedly, succeed in gaining a snug little fortune.

F. W. R.

HEWET'S ILLUMINATED NEW-YORK MONTHLY, No. 1.—A short time ago we announced that Mr. H. W. HEWET, of this City, would publish a new monthly serial, of a peculiar character. The first number is before us, and is a handsomely printed quarto, containing a variety of papers in prose and verse, together with a large picture, printed in oil colors. This opening illustration, quaintly entitled "A little for the stomach's sake," represents one of the rural population of the old country, with the peculiar laborer's frock, hat and neck-cloth, pipe in hand, and a half-emptied tumbler on the table. It is a truthful portrait of a particular class, executed with force and effect. It has been cleverly written up to by JOHN BROUGHAM, in a tale relating "How old Tom Stoddart raised the spirits," which has a double moral, to wit: Showing the impropriety of a man's mixing his liquors, or the injurious effects of taking anything stronger than water! This serial will appear monthly, at the rate of a dollar and a half per annum, which is cheap enough, in all conscience. (New-York: H. W. HEWET.)

PAUL FERROLL, a story of English life, written by the author of "IX. Poems by V.," has rapidly run through four editions in London, and has now been reproduced in this City. It is a novel of great interest, in the "intense" style, very forcible in its power of concentrated expression, very delicate in its analyzation of the feminate feelings of the heart. The hero, who has murdered his wife in order to espouse an early flame, is like a study after REMBRANDT—dark, and yet with strong light flashing upon it. The work is clearly written by a woman. A male writer would have known that, in England, where a person is committed for trial on a charge of murder, he is not allowed to go out on bail. *Paul Ferroll* will create a sensation among the novel readers. (New-York: J. S. REDFIELD.)

"JANE EYRE," a drama which JOHN BROUGHAM has adapted from CHARLOTTE BRONTE's popular novel, forms the new number of FRENCH's *American Drama*, and comes in time for the performance of the drama at Laura Keene's Varieties. (New-York: S. FRENCH.)

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts have elected the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of the 17th June:

For Boston—R. H. West, Judah Baker, Ezra Lincoln. *For Roxbury*—R. C. Nichols, Theodore Otis. *For Brookline*—J. H. Wakefield.

Rhode Island.

The Republicans of Rhode Island have elected the following delegates to represent that State in the National Convention:

William W. Hoppin, Byron Diman, William M. Chace, Rowland G. Hazard, Nicholas Brown, J. Prescott Hall, George Manchester, Edward Harris, Thomas Davis, Thomas Whipple, Henry Howard, Jacob D. Babcock.

The following-named gentlemen were elected a State Central Committee:

Edward W. Lawton, Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., Asa B. White, Elisha Watson, Thomas Whipple, Benedict Lapham, Charles Randall, Lycurgus Sayles, William B. Tilley, Edward Harris, William M. Chace, Stephen Benedict.

Letters were read from WILLIAM H. SEWARD, BENJAMIN F. WADE, WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, JOHN P. HALE, and SALMON P. CHASE, regretting their inability to accept of invitations to be present at the Convention.

Strong Free-Soil resolutions were adopted:

Michigan.

The Democratic State Convention has declared in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN, and also

Resolved, That new States formed out of Territories of the United States, having adequate population, adopting Republican Governments, and complying with the just requirements of the Constitution and the laws, ought to be admitted into the Union on a footing of equality with the other States, with or without Slavery, as the good people thereof, in their municipal character, may be pleased to ordain.

The New-York Democracy—Ex-Governor Seymour upon Party Division.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

UTICA, Thursday, April 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d inst. I am aware that my name has been mentioned in connection with the nominations to be made by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. I have not deemed it worth the while to notice any harmless speculations about a matter so improbable. I am now exclusively engaged in attention to my own affairs, and the neglected duties of private life. I have no aspirations for any office; nor would I consent to take any position, either in the State or National Government. I have had enough of public life, and more than my share of public honors.

Although I shall not hereafter hold official position, I do not feel indifferent to the questions which now agitate the public mind. Caste, bigotry and intolerance obstruct the progress of temperance, religion and prosperity in our own State, while fanaticism threatens the welfare, if not the continued existence of the institutions of our country. Against the spreading leprosy of hypocrisy, which makes an outward whiteness because there is inward impurity and corruption, I shall at all times contend. It is a cause of deep mortification to the Democrats of New-York, and of just reproach by our political friends elsewhere, that the only doubt of success which disturbs them, and the only hope which animates our political opponents, grow out of the bickerings and quarrels of those professing similar principles. It is conceded, that union among Democrats in this State, will settle the next Presidential contest. At the last election the "Native American" party succeeded, by a vote less than that which was given to one of the Democratic candidates the preceding year.

The self-styled Republican organization, with unusual exertions, aided by partisan appeals from the pulpit and the press, with its ablest and most eloquent leaders in the field, and with all the prestige of recent success, was unable to draw one-quarter of the voters of this State to its standard. Why should those who insist that they detest the views and purposes of these two organizations give to either of them a victory? I shall not go over the miserable recital of the arts and passion, prejudice or misapprehension, which have reduced a proud party to its present unfortunate condition; the practical question now is, who are ready to make sacrifices for the purpose of sustaining the right, at this crisis in our affairs, when the best interests of our country are endangered? All can honorably make concessions to promote the common welfare, and none can honorably refuse to make them if they are sincere in the profession of their principles. So far as the past is concerned, the motives which have controlled individuals will be ascertained by their conduct now. Those who make concessions for the good of their country will vindicate their purposes in the past; while no pretences or claims of exclusive merit or patriotism in years gone by, will stand against exhibitions of vindictive passion, and the determination to sacrifice everything, at this time, to selfish views. The present position and past sentiments of individuals will be determined by this test: "who are now willing to stand up unselfishly and manfully against the gross falsehoods, the clamorous fanaticism, the hypocritical pretences, and the corrupt appliances with which the best principles of Government and the peace and prosperity of the country are assailed?" While the Democratic Party of this State is divided and distracted, it will neither receive, nor will it deserve, the respect or consideration of our friends elsewhere. I do not know of any one from this State, who wishes to be nominated either for the office of President or Vice-President, at Cincinnati, and most assuredly I cannot, with a decent degree of self-respect, wish to be placed upon the National ticket, while I am a delegate to the Convention, and the condition of our political organization constitutes the only hope of our opponents for the defeat of our party, and its principles.

I cannot doubt that the vote of New-York will be given to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention; there can be no pretext on the part of any Democrat for refusing to support any one who can command the votes of two-thirds of that Convention; but it will be just cause for mortification if the conduct of political leaders shall encourage our opponents or discourage our friends by creating a doubt of the result in this State.

Very respectfully yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Execution of Peter Mattocks in Philadelphia—His Dying Declaration and Assertion of Innocence.

The sentence of the law upon PETER MATTOCKS, condemned for the murder of ELIZABETH GILBERT, was executed yesterday by Sheriff MAGEE, in the presence of the officials of the prison, the Juries of the Sheriff, the Coroner, and a crowd much more numerous than usual since the passage of the law requiring executions to be private. A strong police force was present, out failed to keep order among a multitude so eager to gratify a morbid curiosity as to entirely lose sight of the solemnity due to the occasion. The procession, headed by the condemned man, had barely entered the prison yard before it was thrown into confusion by a rush from the bystanders. The spectators admitted were estimated by some to be not less than fifteen hundred, but certainly was not much less than a thousand.

The prisoner spent the night quietly. The Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER parted with him at 9 o'clock, and he was alone from that time until daylight. At an early hour the chain affixed to his ankle was removed, and he enjoyed the religious consolations of Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER and his two colored friends, Messrs. COOPER and JONES. The Sheriff was unremitting in his attentions upon the prisoner, and most of his wishes were complied with. He made a will bequeathing the cemetery lot in which his body is to be interred, to Mr. WILLIAM MCCLURE, one of the Prison Inspectors, together with other bequests of articles and money, the possession of which was altogether imaginary, to various friends. After signing this will he wondered how much the lot and his body would bring. He was clad in a white flannel shroud open in front, with a white muslin turban, ornamented by himself with bows of white ribbon. During the morning two colored women were admitted to the condemned cell, and took part in the religious exercises. One of them was the mother of ELIZABETH GILBERT.

During the prayers and singing, MATTOCKS joined with fervor, and his pious ejaculations were frequent. He then prayed aloud, making use of the following expressions: "A few moments more and I shall be launched into eternity at the hands of a man as wicked as myself; but glory be to God, I am ready to receive the crown of glory laid up for those who receive pardon through the blood of Jesus Christ. My calling and election is sure! May the God of heaven and earth sanctify my punishment and render me worthy to receive the glories awaiting me." He concluded with the Lord's prayer in broken accents, the tears flowing copiously.

Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER then read to the prisoner the warrant for his execution, and the final preparations were then made for leaving the cell. His arms were pinioned at the elbows. At 11¼ o'clock the prisoner left his cell, supported by Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, and the Sheriff followed, with his Special Deputies and his Jury, accompanied by Dr. BURDEN, the resident physician at the prison, Dr. J. E. HARNED and Dr. MCCULLOUGH, of Camden. The bell in the north corridor commenced sounding a mournful peal as the sad cortege passed along the gallery and out into the yard. The prisoner walked firmly and joined in singing a hymn. On first viewing the scaffold he exclaimed: "Great God, the time of my sacrifice is come." The only symptom of faltering displayed by the prisoner, was while mounting the steps to the platform, when he tottered a little, but soon recovered himself. The hymn commencing "Jesus, lover of my soul," was then sung, the prisoner joining in with a smiling, cheerful countenance.

At its conclusion Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER addressed the crowd, saying, that the condemned man, not knowing whether he would have nerve sufficient to make some remarks, had requested him to read the following as his dying declaration. During the reading the prisoner made frequent ejaculations:

Gentlemen, we have come here in obedience to the law—I, to die—you, to witness my execution. Death, even when sur

...ing, in all its history, his opponent and his hand. The second, according to the *Morte*, is that, at a recent ball given by the Russian Emperor, a duchess, radiant with beauty and sparkling with diamonds, won the hearts of all observers. That distinguished lady was the *et dessus* mendicant of the New-York streets.

☞ One of the mid-town cemeteries advertises a ten per cent. dividend on each vault. We trust it will not encourage people to go into cemeteries headlong, when they learn how money is to be made there.

Corrections.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I notice in your Edition of to-day an error in a report of proceedings against me in which I was required to give bail for an examination, which is untrue. I was desirous for an immediate examination, which could not be had owing to the absence of the complainant, but I am to be notified when he appears. I ask the public to suspend their judgment until after an examination of the case, when the affair will bear an entirely different hue. By inserting the above you will much oblige Yours truly,

W. S. DUNHAM, No. 476 Broadway.

Fires.

IN SOUTH STREET.

A fire occurred at No. 223 South-street, in the junk-store of O'BRIEN, COLLINS & Co., about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Damage about $150.

IN BOND STREET.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the house of Dr. PUTNAM, No. 35 Bond-street. It was put out by the members of Engine Company No. 4 before much damage had been done. The fire appears to have originated from the range, setting fire to a large beam which runs through the kitchen wall. Capt. DILKES, in his report of the fire says, "The whole heating appurtenances in this house are dangerously arranged, and in violation of the law regulating such matters."

IN MUNROE STREET.

An alarm of fire for the Sixth District was created between 1 and 2 o'clock, Saturday morning, was caused by the discovery of a fire under the platform around the boiler of the new steam engine in the saw mill of J. BRUCE & Co., Nos. 285 and 287 Munroe-street. The flames were extinguished with but a trifling loss.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT EXTORTION CASE.

We published in the TIMES, a few weeks since, a paragraph to the effect that a well-known citizen, "conspicuously connected with a financial institution, and formerly a high municipal officer in this City," had been defrauded out of a large sum of money by a notorious man about town, &c., aided by a young and pretty woman, understood to be his wife.

We refrained at that time from giving the names of the parties, preferring to await the legal investigation of the circumstances alluded to.

The matter has since been made public, and is now before the legal tribunals.

The following affidavit was a few days since made before Justice FLANDREAU at the Jefferson Market Police Court:

City and County of New-York, ss.

Cornelius W. Lawrence and William C. R. English, of said City, being duly sworn, say that there is an action in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, wherein Cornelius W. Lawrence is the plaintiff, and William A. Brown is defendant; a judgment was rendered and entered in said Court against the said William A. Brown, on the 18th day of April, 1856, for $20,937 15; that on the 6th of May, 1856, the said Wm. Brown made an affidavit in the City of New-York, before George Kellock, Jr., a commissioner of deeds, duly authorized and commissioned under the laws of the State to take affidavits, which affidavit was read in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, upon a motion to set aside the judgment and execution in the said action, on the 16th day of May, 1856; that in the said affidavit the said Brown denied owing the money for which judgment was rendered against him, and used, in said denial, the following words:

"That he did not at the commencement of the said action, has not since, nor does he now owe to the said plaintiff any sum of money whatsoever, and he says expressly that the plaintiff did not, on the 1st of October, 1855, loan to him the sum of $6,000, or any other sum; and also expressly says that the said plaintiff did not, on the 6th day of November, 1855, loan to him the sum of $20,000 or any other sum."

And these deponents further say, that such allegations by said Brown in his said affidavit were material and pertinent to the object of the motion, and were untrue; and thus, in swearing to such an affidavit, containing such allegations, the said William A. Brown did willfully and corruptly swear falsely to a material matter upon an oath legally administered.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE.

Sworn before me the 2th day of May, 1856.
JAS. M. FLANDREAU, Police Justice.

A warrant for the arrest of Brown was issued, but he was not arrested until Saturday last. On being brought before Justice FLANDREAU a hearing was had. Several witnesses were examined, and a strong effort was made by the defence to impeach the character of Henry Tanner, one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The Court finally determined to hold Brown to answer the charge of perjury in the sum of $1,500. Mr. John S. Austin became security for Brown.

AN IMPOSTOR.

Never be so uncharitable as to bestow alms on a street beggar. They are in nearly, if not in every, instance professional impostors. On Saturday afternoon officer Veldr u, of the Chief's office, arrested in Warren street a woman whom he found importuning the passers for aid. She had with her two small children. She was taken before Justice OSBORNE, to whom she gave her name as Elnorah Moore. On inquiry it was ascertained that she had only that morning returned from a six mo ths incarceration on Blackwell's Island, *and that she had stolen the children found with her the better to excite public sympathy!* Elnorah was committed, and will again be sent to her old quarters on the island.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

A German surgeon, named Christopher Schaffer, was brought before Justice BRENNAN, on Saturday, charged with forging a note for $200, and passing the same to Messrs. L. & E. Stieglitz, of Cliff-street, in payment for a case of mathematical instruments. The accused was committed.

Miscellaneous.

STABBED.

Lawrence Eddy was stabbed in the heart with a knife by John Baker. The affair took place about 12 o'clock Saturday night, at No. 28 Spruce-street, where both parties live. The wound inflicted was not dangerous.

RUN OVER.

Patrick Brennan, while driving a loaded coal cart through Thirteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, was thrown to the pavement, and one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over and badly crushed his foot. The accident was occasioned by Brennan's conveyance coming in contact with a grocer's wagon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a laborer, named Thomas Finnegan, who was killed by the falling of a wall of No. 66 Greenwich-street. The deceased was employed in demolishing said building at the time of the fatal occurrence. He resided at No. 66 Mott-street.

The Poole Murder.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice STRONG.

MOTION TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF TRIAL OF LEWIS BAKER.

A motion was made on Saturday, by the District Attorney, to change the place of trial of Baker, from this to Suffolk County.

It was strongly urged by the District Attorney, and Attorney-General, that it was impossible to obtain a Jury in this City, and that a change of venue should be granted.

Messrs James T. Brady and H. F. Clark opposed the motion. They claimed that there was no insurmountable difficulty in obtaining jurors here; that if the venue were granted, the defendant, who is without means, would be unable to meet the expense necessary to secure the attendance of counsel and witnesses.

The motion is one of great importance, aside from its connection with Baker, from the fact, that never has the place of trial been changed, *on motion of the District Attorney*, and it is a question whether it can be done. The motion has always been made by the prisoner. The decision was reserved.

As this is a matter of much interest, we give the motion in full.

The People vs. *Lewis Baker, James Turner, Patrick McLaughlin, Cornelius Linn, Charles Van Pelt, John Hyler.*—The District-Attorney moved on the following papers, in Special Term, before Judge STRONG: Please to take notice, that the indictment against the above-named parties, for the murder of William Poole, by a writ of *certiorari*, allowed by Hon. James I. Roosevelt, May 6, 1856, under and by virtue of the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, has been removed from the Court of Oyer and Terminer into the Supreme Court, sitting in the first judicial district, and said writ and indictment returned to and filed with the Clerk of the said Supreme Court, at his office, May 7, 1856.

Please further to take notice, that upon the said indictment so removed and filed, and upon the original affidavits of the copies hereto annexed, I shall, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, prosecuting their pleas in the County of New-York, move on the 24th day of May inst., A. D. 1856, before Hon. Selah B. Strong, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the chambers of the said Court, in the City of New-York, at 11 o'clock on the morning of that day, that the trial of said indictment against the several parties above named, be changed from the County of New-York, and the said indictment thereupon be carried down for trial at the next Circuit Court of the County of Suffolk, or for such action in regard to the premises and indictment aforesaid, as the said Justice of the Supreme Court may take. Yours, &c. A. OAKEY HALL,

District Attorney for County of New-York.

To Lewis Baker, James Turner, Patrick McLaughlin, Charles Van Pelt, Cornelius Linn, John Hyler, and each of them.

And to James T. Brady, Horace F. Clarke, Daniel E. Sickles, and A. D. Russell, Esqs., of Counsel.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Stephen B. Cushing being duly sworn, deposes and says, that as Attorney-General of this State he attended upon the trial of Lewis Baker, indicted for murder, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the City of New-York, for the term of April, 1856.

That the indictment was called on for trial by the people on the second Monday of April, and the proceedings in respect to a trial commenced by calling and challenging and swearing jurors. That the first panel of five hundred jurors (after excuses to the Commissioner of Jurors and to the Court were given, and after absentees had been fined,) had remaining upon it about one hundred jurors who answered. That of this number five jurors in chief were obtained, two were challenged peremptorily by the prisoner's counsel, and one was set aside by them upon a challenge to the favor by the people. That a new panel of five hundred jurors was then ordered and served after some delay; of the Jurors named, upon which two hundred or thereabouts answered, and seven Jurors in chief were obtained who were impartial, one of whom was excused by the Court because of religious objections to sitting as a Juror upon Saturday—his Sabbath. That this additional number of Jurors was exhausted, and one more Juror became necessary. Whereupon an additional number of two hundred and fifty Jurors were summoned, about seventy-five of whom were first examined before the twelfth Juror was obtained as being impartial.

That of all the challenges only three were peremptory—the great majority of them being for principal cause, and being found true by the Court.

That this deponent deemed the legal propriety and expediency also of exhausting one panel of jurors in a capital case, in order effectually to try the trial to obtain other jurors, and yielded his doubts to the extreme anxiety of the prosecutor's counsel to obtain a jury in the county of New-York.

From the circumstance of this attempt to obtain a jury in the City of New-York, in regard to the difficulties in procuring individuals unbiased and not impressed by newspaper reports in reference to and in regard to the delays and irregularities necessarily attending protracted examinations and challenges of jurors, deponent is constrained to the opinion that whilst the obtaining of an impartial jury in the City of New-York upon another trial of the indictment against Lewis Baker may be possible, it is improbable, and certainly attended with delays and irregularities which would be prejudicial to the interests of the people prosecuting the said indictment.

Deponent joins in the motion of the District Attorney to change the venue of the said trial.

STEPHEN B. CUSHING.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1856.
HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk of Sessions, &c.

City and County of New-York, ss.—A. Oakley Hall being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he was present in behalf of the prosecution, spoken of in the foregoing affidavit of Mr Cushing, during the whole of the proceedings in respect to the trial above alluded to. That he kept a tally of jurors answering, and of the respective challenges; and from his said tally he finds the result in terms as set forth in the foregoing affidavit.

Deponent further says, that the trial first had upon the indictment against Lewis Baker occupied more than a week, and that the evidence and speeches of counsel were stenographically reported for and published in all the City newspapers, and to deponent's belief were very extensively read in this County, and in all parts of the City. That the said trial were very extensively discussed in public and in private, and the editorial comments in the newspapers, both for and against the prisoner, were frequent and pointed in their expressions.

That in the opinion of this deponent a jury which is at once impartial and intelligent, cannot be obtained in the County of New-York.

A. OAKEY HALL.

Sworn this 5th day of May, 1856, before me,
HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk of Sessions &c.

City and County of New-York—I, Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the City and County of New-York, at the request of the District Attorney, do certify, that at the April term, 1856, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, twelve hundred and fifty Jurors were summoned for the purpose of trying an indictment against Lewis Baker, for the murder of William Poole; about four hundred appeared, two hundred and twenty-two were set aside on challenge having formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; three were peremptorily challenged by the prisoner, after passing the ordeal of principal challenge and challenge for favor; twelve jurors were sworn in chief; the remaining jurors were discharged, or excused by the Court for various reasons, or were not drawn, there remaining in the ballot-box on the completion of the Jury about twenty ballo's.

Given under my hand, and attested by the seal of the said Court, this 7th day of May, in the year 1856.

[L. S.] HENRY VANDERVOORT.

Messrs. H. F. Clarke, James T. Brady and D. E. Sickles read affidavits opposed.

They contended, 1. That the People cannot remove an indictment from Oyer and Terminer, only the defendant; and therefore the *certiorari* should be quashed—referring to statute.

2. That if the certiorari be properly allowed the motion to change place of trial ought not to be granted because the defendant was poor, and could not employ counsel or get witnesses in another county.

3. That the fact of there having been two juries was evidence (until a failure to get a third was shown) that a fair and impartial *jury* could be had.

4. That this was a monstrous injustice to suppose that the *People* could not get a fair trial *anywhere*, and that they must have so strong a case that *any* jury could convict, and that the People had no right to change the place, only the prisoner.

5. That the practice of civil cases prevailed, and the People must show that convenience of witnesses should be promoted, or *clearly* and *positively* show that excitement would prevent a trial.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, (by whom sat Attorney-General Cushing,) contended, after the three gentlemen had severally spoken on the above points, with much eloquence and zeal,

1. That by the code *criminal* actions were defined, wherein people were made party plaintiffs, and a party accused a party defendant, and that one party possessed equal rights with another; so that if it was conceded a defendant could move for certiorari, a plaintiff could, unless statute forbid.

2. That the statute did not forbid the people as plaintiffs to move, nor especially allow the defendant so to do. Mr. Hall supposed the case of no possibility of getting a jury, and the defendant, justly fearing, on taking all means to save his life, might object to move himself to carry the indictment down for trial somewhere. Then how monstrous the mischief if the people could not move.

3. By common law *certiorari* issued for the king—semble here for the people—as, of course, quoting largely from the books and cases.

4. The statute amplified this, but did not forbid or fetter the rights of the people.

5. That, by the same reasoning, the people could, as plaintiff, move to change place of trial, because the statute did not forbid, and it had interest equal with defendant. That often, in civil cases, a plaintiff, after choosing his own venue, changed it, for good reasons shown court, without discontinuing. That the statute *compelled* the people, plaintiffs, to locate venue at first in a county wherein it arose; afterwards to change. They ha dno choice, except in two or three exceptions. That People *vs* Webb, 1 Hill, was a case where people moved to change, and succeeded in changing venue.

6. That it was a fair and impartial *trial* (not a jury to be fair and impartial) which the law gave as a right, and that a *fair* trial was one fair to begin, to continue, to end. That the affidavits of people showed that to get the second jury adjournments were necessary with only two or three sworn, and this was unfair to the people as well as prisoner. That the excitement operated on the jury *after* sworn quite as effectually as before. That this excitement only existed in this County, and not in another.

Mr. Hall objected to gleaning a jury as they gleaned men and women at the feast in Scriptures; it might be according to Gospel, but not to law; viz., the lame, the halt and blind—at least, those morally so!

7. That if defendant was too poor to employ counsel, (and the best evidence that he was not poor was that his learned friends defended him,) or for witnesses for traveling, the State would provide both.

Judge STRONG was obliged to cut the argument short and leave. He took the papers, and will give decision on the 8th of June. The prisoners who had been in Court were then remanded

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

IS A JUROR PRIVILEGED FROM ARREST?

Richards vs. *Westbrook.*—This is a singular case. The defendant was ordered to appear, to be examined on proceedings supplementary to execution at the Court of Common Pleas. He did not appear, however, and an attachment was issued against him.

The defendant was also impanneled as a juror in the Supreme Court Circuit, but had not been drawn in any cause, and had, on the adjournment of the Court, been, with the other jurors, discharged for the day. About three hours after this, when in his store, he was arrested on the above-mentioned attachment, for contempt in not appearing to be examined. He, however, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that he was privileged from arrest during his continuance as a juror. The case was argued on Saturday, by C. N. Potter, Esq., for the plaintiff, and D. McMahon, Esq., for the defendant. No decision, however, was rendered. Should his Honor decide in favor of the moving party, it may perhaps render the situation of jurors less unpleasant to some than it is usually held to be.

NOTICE.

Some twenty-five Special Term motions were decided on Saturday by Hon. Justice DAVIES. The orders and opinions can be seen by applying to Mr. Dusenbury, Clerk at Special Term.

Decrees in these cases *must be settled before Saturday, the 31st inst.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

Frederic W. Reimer and John A. Meeke vs. *Andrew J. Cipriant, James Owens, John Kettleman and Sarah M. Van Buskirk.*—The plaintiffs in this suit were merchants and copartners, doing business as importers of dry goods, in August, 1855, at No. 9 Pine-street, under the name and firm of Reimer & Meeke. The defendants pulled down the adjoining house, for the purpose of erecting a new building, and in so doing, it was alleged, committed various acts of trespass on the premises of complainants, and so injuring the said premises that they were unable to underlet for one year the basements and first floor of their store. Further, that owing to the partial demolition of their premises—the roof being in many places broken through—a large quantity of valuable goods were destroyed in a storm, amounting in value to $4,825. The complainants' claim for all damages and injury was for $16,000.

Owens and Kettleman answered that no negligence had been used; that the party wall was underpinned with consent of the plaintiffs, the defendant, Cipriant, being about to erect a new store, of which they were the builders; that further said that all due care was used; they denied the commission of any trespass, and that any dry goods were injured, or if injured, it was owing to carelessness on the part of the complainants. These defendants aver that they offered to repair the roof, but that the complainants would not let them. They did, however, as they state, put the roof into good repair, as far as the same was injured by tearing down the party wall.

The answer of Sarah M. Van Buskirk, the owner of the ground and premises, was a general denial of liability.

The case was seven days on trial. The Jury yesterday found a verdict for the plaintiffs. Damages against the defendant Cipriant, the owner of the new store erected, $3,000; against Owens & Kettleman, $293. The defendants were granted twenty days to make a case. The Court granted an allowance to the plaintiffs of $200. For the plaintiffs, F. Nash, counsel; Martin & Smith, attorneys. For Cipriant, in defence, Robinson & Emmett; for Owens & Kettleman, Francis B. Cutting and William Cutting. For Mrs. Van Buskirk, Lot C. Clark.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The Second Anniversary of this useful Association was celebrated Thursday evening in Dr. HOGARTH's Church, Henry-street. The attendance, we regret to say, was meagre.

The President, A. A. SMITH, Esq., read the annual report, from which we gather the following particulars: It does not appear that the Society is in as prosperous condition, in some respects, as its friends could hope or have good reason to expect, only 150 new members having joined during the past eighteen months. During the Winter of 1854-5, two courses of lectures were given, but notwithstanding the best talent was secured to deliver these lectures, and generally the happy choice and treatment of subjects, there was a small attendance, and on the second course the Association incurred a loss of $80.

The lectures the past Winter were more successful, those of Mr. THACKERAY netting to the Society a clear gain of $1,000.

A course of lectures is now in progress, delivered by pastors of different Churches on every Sabbath evening. The first of these was delivered April 6, by Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, who was followed by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Messrs. GUION, BEECHER and WOODRUFF. These, thus far, have been very well attended, and there is evidently an increasing interest in the community in the welfare of the Society. The regular meetings on the second Tuesday of each month are kept up, and at these 28 essays have been delivered by different members of the Society. The evening prayer meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month never have been largely attended, but there is no diminution in interest to note. The rooms of the society at the corner of Jorolemon and Court streets, have been conveniently fitted up; and here social reunions are held on the 4th Tuesday of every month. Here meet all the members as well as others who feel disposed to do so—assembly in easy unreserve, for mutual introduction, interchange of thought in conversation and for the renewal of past friendships—bidding them, extend the hospitality to associates and acquaintances who are not members—especially strangers and new residents, and a welcome here. The library is not large but well selected. Recently some $500 worth of valuable books have been added, and during the present month the Library will be opened as a circulating Library. Many valuable and a few rare books are to be found here, besides files of standard periodicals and magazines, thirty volumes complete of the *Missionary Herald*, and complete files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, *Tribune* and *Post* from 1852.

Many young men habitually resort to these rooms to consult Commentaries and other help in the study of the Bible, preparatory to their attendance upon Bible classes or Teachers' meetings; and thus it is subserving one of the ends for which it was designed.

The reading-room, which is free to all young men, now offers a rich repast to literary taste and appetite.

By preserving a rigid economy the Society is now unembarrassed, and the Treasury is gradually increasing, thus enabling the members to extend its influence for good.

The Mission Sunday School enterprise, initiated by this Society, has been relinquished to the Sunday School Union.

The report was quite lengthy and was as interesting as long. At the conclusion, remarks were made by Rev. Dr. MCGOIN, of New-York; Lieut. WHITEHOUSE, of the Navy, and Rev. Dr. RUDD, of Philadelphia, and with a benediction the anniversary exercise closed.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last there were 76 deaths in this city. Males, 43; females, 33; adults, 30; minors, 46.

Principal Diseases—Consumption, 11; scarlet fever, 9; debility, convulsions, heart disease, 3 each; congestion of the lungs, croup, dropsy in the head, inflammation of the bowels, do. kidneys, marasmus, 2 each.

Awful Effects of Mercury.

An old lady on Brooklyn Heights, hearing that Mercury was visible for a few nights in the southeast, went out without her shawl on, took a sight of it, got cold, and when she went to bed hadn't a tooth in her head.

☞ Capt. SMITH, of the Fourth Ward, disgusted with the slow operations of the "one man and a broom," whose business it is to clean the streets, has turned out a dozen laborers with the intention of finding bottom and removing the dirt in his district. Good luck to the Captain in his enterprise.

Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Joralemon-street, Saturday. Coroner REDDING took charge of it.

A colored boy, named WEEKS, was drowned, on Saturday, by accidentally falling into a pond in the Ninth Ward. His body was recovered and an inquest was held.

A boy, six years of age, named JAMES CAMPBELL, was accidentally drowned in the dock near Catharine Ferry Slip, Brooklyn, Saturday night. His body was recovered yesterday, and delivered to his parents, who reside in Howard's Court, off Main-street.

Affray in a Porter-House.

On Thursday evening a fight took place in Haller's Saloon, E. D. of Brooklyn, in which the keeper of the house, his son, and half-a-dozen half-intoxicated persons, customers, were actively engaged. A party called there for "drinks," and, it is alleged, insulted the daughter of the proprietor of the house, who was behind the bar, when the aggressor was knocked down by her brother, and the fight became general. The prompt appearance of the Police, and the arrest of the principals, prevented a serious termination to the affray.

Three of the persons arrested were, on Friday, brought before Justice WEEKS, when they waived an examination, and gave bail to appear for trial in the Court of Sessions.

Two Young Men Missing.

On Tuesday last, two young men hired a boat at Penny Bridge, Brooklyn, and went out sailing on the bay, since which time they have not been seen. The boat was found in Gowanus Bay, on Friday, and it is supposed that both of the occupants were drowned. One was a son of Mrs. MINTURN, of President-street, Brooklyn, and the other was named PAWLING, from Philadelphia, who was on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. EASTON, corner Clark and Willow streets.

Accident.

A man named Connelly was badly crushed in the machinery of the New-York Oil Manufacturing Company, at the foot of Vandyke-street, Brooklyn, Saturday.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 9, 12, 14, 18, 33, 44, 45, 47, 50, 81, 98, 102, 103.

☞ SAMUEL O. BELDEN, a member of the Brooklyn Bar, has been held to bail to answer a charge of misdemeanor, in buying a claim against PETER S. BEAUCHAMP, for the purpose of bringing a suit therefor, in violation of the law prohibiting lawyers doing such things.

NEW-JERSEY.

Benefit.

Mr. SHARRIOT, the blind man who sells candies upon the Jersey City Ferry boats, had a benefit on Thursday evening, at Commercial Hall. It consisted of a musical entertainment, in which the performers were four graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind. Mr. SHARRIOT is a worthy man, and received considerable aid by this means.

The British Queen's Birthday.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Queen VICTORIA occurring on Saturday last, the British Mail steamship *Asia*, lying at her dock in Jersey City, was gaily trimmed with the flags of all nations. The British and French flags fluttered together at the main-royal-mast and the star spangled banner at the fore-royal mast. At noon a royal salute of 21 guns was fired from her deck.

Water.

The Hoboken Council Committee to whom was referred that portion of Mayor CLICKENER's Message which refers to the subject of supplying Hoboken with water, reported at the last meeting in favor of the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the subject and recommend the most feasible plan for the introduction of water. Councilmen BEARD, BRUSH and WHITE were appointed such Committee, to which Mayor CLICKENER was added.

Hoboken Fire Department.

The Annual Report of JOHN W. VAN BOSKERCK, Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department, shows that, during the past year, the Department has been called out but six times; and the total loss of property by fire during the year was but $1,916. The two engines are in good condition; the Hook and Ladder truck needs some appurtenances, and the Hose Carts are out of order. There are in use 1,100 feet of hose. More hose is needed. Among the recommendations of the Chief, one is that a Board of Fire Wardens be appointed to investigate the causes of fires, and try and punish cases of dereliction of duty and disobedience of orders.

Bold Robbery.

The residence of CHARLES FINK, No. 89 Washington-street, was entered at noon on Friday by some thief, who made his way into the dining-room and stole some silver forks and spoons. Other articles of silver were in sight of the thief, but it is supposed he became alarmed by the approach of some person and fled.

Gunning.

The Hudson County Artillery, Capt. HEXAMER, will practice target-shooting at Fox Hill, in Hoboken, to-day.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer Judge OGDEN presiding, is engaged with the criminal calendar. Edward Perry has been convicted of burglary in entering a dwelling in Morris-street, in February last, and stealing articles worth $130 therefrom.

The Criminal and Civil Calendars will occupy the attention of the Court during next week.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Michael Clark, indicted for burglary, has been tried and convicted. James Riley, indicted for breaking into a house with intent to steal, was also convicted. Several civil cases of no public interest were disposed of during the past week.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, suspensions, assignments, &c.:

PHILIP KALKMAN & Co., San Francisco, Cal., wholesale dry goods house. The liabilities of P. K. & Co. amount to $175,000, $65,000 of which amount is due in California, and the balance in New-York and Europe. Their assets, according to their own statement, amount to $64,000. This is probably the largest dry goods failure which ever occurred in California.

H. S. KELLOGG, Indianapolis, Ind., assigned; no preferences.

ROUSEAU & HOUGHTON of Troy, New-York, have effected a compromise, and go on with their business without interruption.

BROWNING & KELSEY, Le Roy, New-York, failed and assigned.

J. R. BATES, Palmyra, New-York, suspended.

THOMAS DOUGLASS, Palmyra, New-York, failed and assigned.

H. & J. A. DAVIS, South Edmeston, New-York, failed and assigned.

P. S. FRAIM, Dauphin, Pa., suspended.

DANIEL DUNKENBILLER, Sunbury, Pa., failed; real estate in sheriff's hands.

J. G. GATTIN Philadelphia, South Carolina; suspended and assigned in consequence of losses by fire.

J. W. POTTLE & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended.

SAMUEL HEINER, Vermont, Ill., suspended and assigned.

PRESTON & Co., Chicago, Ill.; "failed and fled to parts unknown." Have been concerned in the Wildcat Planters' Bank, Dalton, Georgia.

F. W. SANDERSON, West Lancaster, Ohio; failed.

H. G. TAGGART, PAYNE, Penn.; failed, and judgments entered to the amount of $20,000.

J. A. STOWE, Milford, Conn.; failed and sold out.

WILLIAM CORFIELD, Glenwood, Iowa; suspended.

ISAAC JOHNSON, Triplett, Ky.; suspended.

BRADFORD & MAGOMBER, Boston, Mass.; suspended. Assets, $16,800; liabilities about $50,000; $10,000 secured.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD, grocer, New-York, suspended.

LOCKWOOD & SMITH, Sandusky City, Ohio, suspended and assigned.

L. M. VAN HOUTON, Newark, N. J., suspended and assigned.

HENRY L. BURRITT, (late BURRITT & TRUE,) Rochester, Wis., sold out and goods attached.

L. D. CLARK, Boston, Mass., "sold out and left the city."

Little Rock Slate Company—agency at Memphis, Tenn.—is in trouble, and it is said has suspended.

There are rumors in town in regard to the suspension of a large hardware house in the Western part of the State, but they lack confirmation and therefore are not credited.

We learn that one or two failures have occurred in Scotland of houses having connections in this city. The names of the firms it is not advisable to give at present. They will probably be made public by the next steamer.

Cotton Circular.

Per *Atlantic*.] NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

The dull feeling that prevailed at the date of our last issue, per *Ericsson*, on the 10th inst., continued the ensuing week up to the arrival of the *Asia*, on Friday morning, during which period the daily sales did not exceed 1,000 bales from stock. The decline by that packet being less than holders anticipated, a firmer feeling ensued, resulting in a large business the following day at ¼c. improvement. On Wednesday of the present week we received by telegraph from Halifax the *Canada's* advices to 16th inst. These accounts of sales of 46,500 bales, closing steadier at the full prices of the previous week, with a firmer feeling at Manchester and prospectively easier market for discounts, has given the trade here renewed strength—the sales on that day reaching 3,000 bales, of which one-half was in transit, at a small improvement. Although the market exhibited more tone, there was less disposition to purchase the next day, and the sales did not exceed 1,500 bales. The letters per *Canada* were received yesterday morning, since receipt of which the market has been less attended, and closed heavy at our previous quotations, with occasional sales ⅛c. off, with a business of 2,000 bales.

The rivers are now navigable and likely to remain so for a month, as rain has fallen freely at the Southwest, and the Mississippi is kept in a good stage by rises above the mouth of the Ohio. The opinion prevails that the receipts may continue steady for about a month, but that if so, they will entirely exhaust the crop, and the subsequent deliveries be less than in 1855. We know of no data on which such a theory can stand, as that would place the crop under 3,500,000, whereas in our opinion nothing but want of navigation can now prevent the receipts from reaching 3,600,000 bales. In that event, Great Britain will necessarily receive over 2,000,000 bales, as it is not at all propable that our own mills will take 650,000 bales. As regards the crop which is now growing, we have only to say, that the accounts of its progress are uniformly favorable.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, May 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 44 bbls. Pearls, and 238 bbls. Pots—together, 282 bbls.

COFFEE—Privately, the business is insignificant, and rates are unsettled. Rio, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Laguayra, 10¾c.@11½c.; and Maracaibo 11c.@11¾c., ₩ lb. By auction, there were sold 1,850 pkgs. East India, at 13½@14¾c ₩ lb.

COTTON—Attracts less attention, and would not bring as full prices. Factors are not pressing their supplies on the market, but to effect sales they must reduce their claims.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour still favors factors, the immediate available supply being inadequate to the requirements of purchasers, who are operating with much spirit. The demand is active alike for home use and export. The sales since our last add up over 18,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00 @	$5 75
Ordinary State	5 87½ @	5 93¾
Straight State	5 93¾ @	6 06¼
Favorite and Extra State	6 06¼ @	6 50
Inferior to good Michigan	6 12½ @	6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 00 @	6 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 12½ @	6 62½
Fancy Michigan	5 87½ @	6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 62½ @	6 75
Extra Michigan	6 25 @	8 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50 @	8 62½
Extra Ohio	6 75 @	7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 62½ @	7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00 @	8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00 @	10 00

Canadian is doing better,—the sales since our last having amounted to about 4,700 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 50@$5 56 ₩ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. Mixing to fancy and best Extra at $5 93¾@$9 and $10 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and in request, $3@$4 62½ for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of about 700 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 25@$1 40; and 2,345 boxes do. Oranges at 5c.@$1 50 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in lively request at strengthening prices. The supply of desirable lots is very moderate. The sales since our last comprise about 63,000 bushels here and to arrive, including inferior to very good Canadian White at $1 60@$1 83; Southern do., fair to good, at $1 70@$1 85; Southern Red at $1 54@$1 73; Western White, common, at $1 70; and Western Red at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats appear about the same. Corn is less freely offered, and is a shade dearer, with sales of 48,000 bushels, at 45c.@55c. for unsound, heated and damp; 56c.@58c. for Mixed Southern; 58c.@60c for Yellow do., and 60c.@63½c for White do., ₩ bushel.

HAY—250 bales River were sold at 75c.@87½c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL states that there is no improvement in the market and sales to any great extent are almost impracticable, except at a large reduction in prices. Sales have been made at 1c.@1½c ₩ lb. lower than the quotations of last week. Buenos Ayres are offered at a decline from last sales, but most of them are still held at above the views of dealers, who, for the most part, owing to the unsettled condition of the market, refuse to operate to any extent. A parcel of 5,500 Rio Grande, St. Catharine, &c., from Rio Janeiro, were sold at about 20½c., which is fully 5c. ₩ lb. decline from the highest prices. The receipts still continue large, both from Foreign and Domestic ports, and the stock, which is rapidly accumulating, is larger than for some time previous. Receipts for the week amount to 29,160 Hides from Foreign ports, as follows: 10,861 Buenos Ayres, ₩ *Swan*; 1,150 Ox and Cow, and 150 Horse, from Rio Grande, *Spirit of '76*; 4,564 Maracaibo, ₩ *Ives*; 1,943 Para, ₩ *Emma*; 532 Curacoa, ₩ *May Queen*; 744 from West Indies; 343 from Carthagena; 317 Demerara; 165 San Juan; 63 Mexican, 27,896 Coastwise, making a total of 57,056 Ox and Cow Hides, and 150 Horse. Sales are 1,510 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs. at 25c. 6 months usual selection; 580 dry Rio Grande, &c., 21 lbs. at 20½c. (supposed) 6 months usual selection; 1,233 dry California, 24 lbs. at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 300 dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs. at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,500 dry Texas, 18@30 lbs. at 16¾c.@17c., 6 month, as they run; 600 dry Laguayra, 26 lbs. at 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry New-Orleans, 18 lbs. at 16½c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,000 dry Western, 18½ lbs. at 16¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 dry Southern and Texas, 19@18 lbs. at 14@16c., cash, usual selection; 1,200 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs. at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 225 dry Port au Platte, 18 lbs. at 16c. cash, less 4 ₩ cent., rejecting bad hides; 400 dry Southern, 16 lbs. at 14½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 150 dry Charleston, 18 lbs. at 15½c. cash, less 5 ₩ cent., rejecting bad hides; 1,900 wet salted California, 50 lbs. at 8½c., 6 months; 300 wet salted California Kip, 20 lbs. at 10c., cash, less 5 ₩ cent.; 160 dry salted Havana, 20½ lbs. on private terms; 700 dry Savanilla, 23 lbs. on private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Rainbow*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *May Queen*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Antelope*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Anna Hincks*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 3,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 120,000, as follows: 44,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 17,000 dry Rio Grande, 5,200 dry Orinoco, 18,500 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 5,000 dry Barcelona, 600 dry Curacoa,

New-York Daily Times.

...RK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies, Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a ...

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be ... at noon, and the other at twelve o'clock P. M. It ... mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

☞ The Colin's steamship *Baltic* is now due at this port, with advices four days later than those brought by the last arrival. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Startling News from Kansas.

The news from Kansas which we publish this morning is of the most startling character. The war between the Free-State men and their enemies has commenced in very earnest. Lawrence has been attacked; its citizens have been slaughtered or driven from their homes, and the town has been destroyed. Such is the substance of a telegraphic dispatch received from St. Louis. It may or may not be true; but from the events that have lately taken place in the Territory, we have not been without forewarnings of this disastrous intelligence. Nevertheless, in the report that has reached us there are particulars which bear upon their face the stamp of unmitigated falsehood. We are told that two Pro-Slavery men, while traveling from Lecompton to Franklin, were hailed by a party of Free State men who demanded their names and destination. This question was answered, whereupon the Free-State men immediately fired on the two. One was wounded, but the other, so the story goes, shot the leader of the party, *and the remainder fled.* The tale is too absurd to be credited for a moment. In the first place the source (the St. Louis *Republican*) is suspicious. That journal, throughout the whole of the Kansas difficulties, has taken a violent party side, and its correspondents have never scrupled at misstating facts. But there is other and more positive evidence that the account is incorrect; and we venture to assert that when the truth is known —if there be any foundation for the story at all —the parties to the transaction will be reversed. Our own advices from Kansas, as well as those published in other Northern journals, have established the fact that armed Pro-Slavery parties, during the last six weeks, have been prowling round Lawrence, exercising a surveillance over its citizens, questioning those who go out and come in, arresting those whom they saw fit, in defiance of all law, and in other ways displaying unchecked and odious villainy. It is in keeping with their antecedents that a party of Missouri ruffians should murder or attempt to murder two citizens on their way from Lecompton to Franklin, but in times when they were most sorely pressed and most severely tried, the Free-State men have never even been accused of committing a similar outrage. We therefore cast from us this part of the story as altogether too improbable for belief.

The intelligence in relation to the attack on Lawrence is of the briefest description. One dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* states that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, and that a number of persons had been killed on both sides. Another dispatch from Boonville to the *Republican* says simply, "Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday." The two accounts, so far, corroborate each other, and a telegraphic dispatch received in Washington from Louisville, Ky., is to the same effect. We greatly fear that the news is true, or, at least, partially so. Wednesday was the day previously fixed upon by the ruffians for their attack, and though the citizens of Lawrence have declared over and over again that they would offer no resistance to the Federal authorities, the determined and vindictive hatred of their invaders is too well known for us to expect that this would deter them from their purpose. Their numbers were so greatly superior to those of the Free-State party, that the latter scarcely had a chance, as though they were fighting with savages instead of men of their own blood and country, their only hope was in flight, or if that was impossible, in selling their lives as dearly as they could.

The particulars of this event will be looked for with an interest rarely if ever felt by the people of the Free States. We know not yet who have fallen—who, for the first time since the Revolutionary struggle, are to be recorded in our country's history as martyrs to freedom. The first battle in Kansas has been fought; but let not the invaders, the abettors, or the instruments of this great wrong, fancy, in the insolence of power, that the free men of Kansas are to be subdued. The end has yet to come.

Crampton's Dismissal.

Our Washington Correspondent states positively that the British Minister will have his dismissal sent to him this day, and that the three obnoxious Consuls will be served in the same way. We have other advices to the effect that the dismissal of the Minister would probably occur some time this week; but it would be idle to speculate on the effect of this measure until the motives of the dismissal, and the precise grounds on which it is made, have been published. Undoubtedly the dismissal of the Minister will create a considerable excitement in England, as the event does not appear to have been looked for; but there will be no serious cause for uneasiness from a temporary suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments. The employment of new agents will doubtless be favorable to a speedier settlement of the vexed questions which have so long disturbed the harmony of our relations with Great Britain.

The Apologists for Brutality.

There is but one grade below that of ruffianism, and that is held by those who volunteer to become its apologists. We have heard a great many men, of all ranks and classes, of all shades of political opinion and of personal temper, speak of the assault made upon Senator SUMNER by PRESTON S. BROOKS of South Carolina, and not one of them has failed to brand it as an outrage for which no palliation can be offered and for which no punishment could be too severe. It is reserved for members of the Northern Pro-Slavery Press to apologize for it. The Boston *Post*, edited by a Federal officeholder, contents himself with saying that "the act was *ill-advised* and *unfortunate*, as it will please nobody so much as the Black Republicans." This is the only ground upon which that paper is inclined to condemn this outrage. Under other circumstances, the plain meaning of his paragraph is, it would have been well enough, but inasmuch as it will react against its perpetrators and possibly embarrass their political projects, it is "ill-advised and unfortunate." The editor of the *Post* sacrifices his instincts as a gentleman and his sentiments of regard for the decencies of civilized society, to the malignity of political partisanship.

The Boston *Courier* is even more unjust because less ingenuous. It affects to condemn this act of brutalism,—for which it professes to "offer no palliation." And yet it proceeds to palliate it by asserting that "the speech of Mr. SUMNER was exceedingly insultiug toward some gentlemen who sit with him upon the Senate floor." Even if this were true, the *Courier* has no right to urge it in such a connection as of necessity makes it an apology and excuse for the outrage. But it is not true. The *Courier* thus specifies the points of the speech on which it relies to sustain its charge:

"It was not in consonance with the sort of arguments which people expect to hear from United States Senators upon a grave question. They do not want flowery adjectives or far-fetched allusions to, or illustrations from Greece and Rome, to give them an opinion as to how they shall act with regard to a practical question which is now before them. When Mr. SUMNER compares Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, and Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois, to Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, assimilating one to the character of a crazy man and the other to that of a fool, he takes a ground which Massachusetts, in her dignity and her ability, never presented before."

We have yet to learn that "flowery adjectives" or classical allusions, however far-fetched they may be, can be tortured into personal insults. If every Senator who employs them is to be beaten over the head with impunity therefor, there would be few whole crowns, we suspect, in that distinguished body. And in likening various Senators to Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, which so shocks the *Courier's* taste, Mr. SUMNER was speaking solely of their *political* conduct, and made not the remotest allusion to their personal character. He did not transcend in this particular the ordinary limits of Parliamentary courtesy. His speech was sarcastic and severe—but not upon the personal character of a single Senator. He criticized sharply and severely the *political* action and the political speeches of Senators—and this he had a perfect right to do. But he made no allusions to Mr. BUTLER, or to South Carolina, which anybody had any right to resent as personally offensive. Let any one compare his remarks, as published in the TIMES of Saturday, with those of DOUGLAS and MASON, in regard to their relative personality, and he will soon detect the hypocrisy of these blatant whinings about his severity. DOUGLAS, unable to answer the argument, imputes the basest motive for it he can conceive. "It is his object," says this pink of propriety, "to provoke some of us to kick him as we would *a dog* in the street, that he may get sympathy upon the just chastisement!" And he follows it up by charging Mr. SUMNER with intentional perjury, and finally, having exhausted his own stock, borrows epithets from the New-York organ of the "nigger drivers," and styles him and his associates in the Senate "negro worshippers." And Senator MASON, of Virginia,—the immediate representative of the first families, swelling with a sense of majestic superiority to his associates, and filled with the lofty courtesy which generally characterizes the self-styled chivalry, talks about the constitutional necessity of associating in the Senate Chamber with men whose touch he would elsewhere regard as pollution! MASON and DOUGLAS scorning to associate with CHARLES SUMNER! A man infinitely superior to either of them in everything that constitutes the gentleman;—a man whose intellectual culture, moral uprightness, purity of personal character, and elevated social courtesy qualify him for a companionship to which, if fitness were the test, neither of these insolent pretenders would ever gain admission.

It is a little singular,—or would be so if the explanation were not at hand,—that the Boston *Post*, *Courier*, and kindred journals, systematically reserve their censure of personalities in debate, until they can make them a ground for attack upon Northern men. They are savage upon SUMNER, but have no word of reproach for DOUGLAS. They lick submissively any insolent hand that may be raised for Slavery, and are swift to denounce the faintest lisp on behalf of Freedom and its rights. Is it any wonder that, with such servile tools among us, the Slave Power should wield its lash and establish its domination over the freemen of the Northern States?

What the South thinks of the Washington Brutality.

We clip the following paragraphs from two Richmond, Virginia, papers. They carry their own comment:

From the Richmond Examiner.

PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES NO LESS RENOWNED THAN WAR.—Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, Senator from Massachusetts, whose reputation as a scholar rests chiefly upon a discourse on the foregoing text, seems bent upon illustrating his theory in his own person. He concludes a two days' discharge of scholarly platitudes and pedantic dullness by venting a filthy stream of billingsgate on heads hoary with age; answers insult from men who would afford him personal satisfaction with vulgar epithet; and when caned for cowardly vituperation, falls to the floor an inanimate lump of incarnate cowardice, and most glorious exemplar of the *mum et pence*.

From the Richmond Whig.

A GOOD DEED.—As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator SUMNER, the notorious and foul-mouthed Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. *We are rejoiced at this.* The only regret we feel is, that Mr. BROOKS did not employ a horsewhip or a cowhide upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. *We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next.*

The Admission of Kansas.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* does this paper the justice to copy our correction of its paragraph misrepresenting our views in regard to the admission of Kansas. But it accompanies this with an elaborate attempt to convict the TIMES of inconsistency in its course on this subject. It thus sums up its conclusions on this point:

"The position of the TIMES on this whole subject may be summed up as follows:

1. 'Upon its merits' Kansas ought not to be admitted with the Topeka Constitution.
2. On the whole, it ought to be admitted.
3. But it will not be admitted.
4. And in that event Senator DOUGLAS' bill, for its admission, ought to pass."

This looks very formidable in the way of an accusation:—and it is made to appear so by the omission of the qualifying clauses which our article contained. The *Atlas and Argus* must be aware that the TIMES is not in the habit of "going it blind," either for or against any public measure;—that its uniform course is to state its sentiments upon any subject *pro* and *con*, and then to advise such action as in its judgment seems, under all the circumstances, to be expedient. Of course, this does not suit the "through-thick-and-thin" school of partisans on either side:—but it has the approbation of our own judgment and of the public common sense. We propose to repeat the summary of the *Atlas and Argus*, supplying what it would have given if justice and fairness had been its sole object; thus stated, the position of the TIMES would have been summed up substantially as follows:

1. [If the question could be decided] *upon its merits* [and without regard to consequences,] *Kansas ought not to be admitted with the Topeka Constitution.*
2. [But it is certain that its exclusion will involve far greater evils than can arise from the irregularities of its application; therefore] *on the whole* [and in view of these circumstances,] *it ought to be admitted.*
3. *But* [with a President and Senate ready to sacrifice the rights and liberties of the people of Kansas and of the Union to the interests of Slavery, it is evident that] *it will not be admitted.*
4. *And in that event, Senator* DOUGLAS' *bill for its admission* [or rather for framing a Constitution] *ought to pass*; [but not without such amendments as will give effectual security to the people of Kansas, against the renewed invasion of border ruffians, and relieve them from all obligation to acknowledge the authority of the sham Legislature of the Territory. But the question of admitting Kansas or not must be left for a future Congress to decide.]

This is the position of the TIMES; and if the *Atlas and Argus* will state it fairly, we are quite willing that it should comment upon it as it desires.

Boston on Brooks.

There was a tremendous meeting in the old Cradle of Liberty, in Boston, on Saturday night, to give vent to the popular indignation on the outrage upon Senator SUMNER. The meeting was worthy of the consecrated spot where it was held, and the most gratifying part of it was the fact that many of the prominent participators in it were the political opponents of Mr. SUMNER. Governor GARDNER presided, and made a manly speech on the occasion. But all is not Boston that is of Boston. The bully BROOKS received an ovation from certain Bostonians, as we learn from Washington, at the very time the meeting was held in Faneuil Hall. Colonel GREENE, of the Boston *Post*, Collector PEASLEE, of Boston, and the Massachusetts delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, honored Mr. BROOKS with a dinner on Saturday, and treated that chivalric gentleman like a hero. It is stated that after leaving the dinner table he threatened one of the Massachusetts members of Congress, and amiably intimated that he should have to kill three or four Massachusetts men. But Massachusetts men must be sadly degenerated if the threats of a bully can have any other effect than to make them more resolute in asserting and maintaining their rights.

A Service of Silver for Senator Sickles.

Senator SICKLES was presented with a Service of Silver on Saturday night, by the Police, which cost, it is stated, over a thousand dollars. It is a great satisfaction to know that the members of the Department can afford to make such splendid presents. The cause which elicited this magnificent exhibition of gratitude was the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. SICKLES in defeating the will of the majority of the Legislature. So goes the world. While a Senator in Washington is knocked on the head for making a speech in defence of constitutional freedom, a Senator in New-York gets a costly testimonial for talking against time.

Unmitigated Irish.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes a biography of Bully BROOKS, from which it appears that he is of Milesian origin. "On his father's side he is Scotch-Irish," and on the maternal side, "unmitigated Irish."

New Political Map.

A very large and strikingly executed Map, has recently been published, for the purpose of exhibiting the geographical and political relations of *Freedom* and *Slavery* in this country. The relative extent of Territory held by each,—their respective population, &c., are very clearly and forcibly presented. The Territories as well as the States are included in the representation. It cannot fail to be an exceedingly useful "document" during the approaching Presidential Campaign. The maps can be procured in large quantities, of J. H. COLTON & Co., 172 William-street.

GEO. NOT GOV.—Our telegraphic Congressional report of Saturday was slightly in error in making it Governor instead of GEORGE BRIGGS, who committed the assault on Postmaster-General HUBBARD a few years since.

☞ The United States Mail steamship *Atlantic* ELDRIDGE, for Liverpool, sailed at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

☞ The celebrated "COUTTS" who was over here with GRISI and MARIO, is about—say the English papers—to marry a Mr. WARD. Judging from the unhappy lady's conduct we should say she needed a guardian more than a ward.

☞ At Sebastopol during the siege a cannon ball buried itself in the side of a hill, and a stream of water began to flow from the spot, which supplied the soldiers with water for the remainder of the season. This ball must have been shot from a *spring* gun.

Academy of Music.

VERDI'S fresh and charming opera of "Luisa Miller" was revived here on Friday night, and achieved a success equal to that which attended the production at Castle Garden, in 1854. How many changes have taken place since that time! Castle Garden was then the mosquito-swarming home of the Muses. It is now the reception chamber of America, where the hand of friendship is extended to the toil-spent sons of the Old World. A young and timid [illegible] named BERALDI was then the *Rodolph*. He is now one of the most promising tenors in Europe. The jolly and vigorous GRAZIANI was the *Miller*. He has become the most attractive baritone in London. Only one imperishable monument of that epoch remains —MAX MARETZEK—who toys with the Fates, coquettes with Fortune, and mocks at Destiny, pretty much in the old way, and seems to grow healthy and robust on ordeals in general. We give below the casts at Castle Garden and at the Academy of Music:

	1854.	1856.
Count Walter..	Signor Colletti.	Signor Colletti.
Rodolph.....	Signor Beraldi.	Signor Bolcioni.
Frederika.....	Signora D'Ormy.	Signora D'Ormy.
Worm.....	Signor Muller.	Signor Muller.
Miller.....	Signor Graziani.	Signor Badiali
Luisa Miller..	Donna Gomez.	Mme. La Grange
Laura.....	Avogradro.	Mme. Morra.

The most noticeable improvement in the present over the former *caste*, is in the *rôle* of the heroine,—now sustained by Mme. LA GRANGE. We are not sure that this lady does full justice to the composer,—the tender vein of the character being a little hardened by the thin, mechanical quality of her voice. But she is incomparably superior to the Spanish prima donna who preceded her, and, technically and dramatically, does everything that can be done for the music with all the intellectual grace which characterizes her performances. Signor BOLCIONI trod firmly in the footsteps of BERALDI, and sung more admirably than we have heard him sing this season,—especially in the grand aria, *Quando le sere* and the "Maledictiou." If this gentleman would endeavor to interpret the dramatic emotions of the character, he would add materially to its interest. BADIALI seemed determined to make up for the disappointment he caused the audience on Monday. The manly fire with which he gave *Sacra ta scelta è d'un consorte* was in the highest degree superb, and the aria which follows "*Ah! fu giusto*" was equally admirable. Throughout the opera, indeed, this artist was great.

The minor *rôles* were well sustained, and the opera in every respect went with precision and excellent *ensemble*. The orchestra was unusually good, and afforded ample illustration of the pains bestowed on this revival by the indefatigable MAX MARETZEK.

"Martha" was repeated on Saturday night for the last time, but owing to the sudden and intense heat the audience was unusually scanty. The performance was excellent.

To-night "Luisa Miller" will be repeated for the second time. The season closes with the present week.

Bourcicault's New Drama.

One of those delightful and touching pictures of human nature which we sometimes see so truly and faithfully reflected on the mirror of the stage, and which sufficiently reward the play-goers for the endurance of much idle nonsense and empty show, was brought before us, at Burton's Theatre, on Saturday night. The artist—and well he deserves the title—who created and embodied the character, is Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, who is, at once, both author and actor. The creation of *Grimaldi* is a companion picture of the *Monsieur Mallet* of CHARLES MATHEWS the first, and the *Monsieur Jacques* of VINZENTINI, for the late Mr. MORRIS BARNETT'S was a copy, both of which it resembles in its mixture of grief and good humor, the pathetic and the comic, and in those nice touches of nature and feeling which bespeak the master hand, but which it far surpasses in *finesse* of coloring and in the dramatic skill and beauty with which the surrounding figures and incidents are grouped to bring out the main character of the piece. Mr. BOURCICAULT'S conception of the character and situations is as felicitous and dramatic as his personation of the old man was vivid and truthful, and as the story of the play is, even as a simple story, a touching one, we give it with as much accuracy as our memory, after a delightful attention, will permit.

At the rising of the curtain, we are introduced into the luxurious apartment of *Miss Julia Wyndham*, a London favorite, starring at Nottingham. Around her flutter three officers of the guards, *Lord Shafton*, *Capt. Maltravers*, and *Mr. Selwyn Dawdle.* While inhaling the adulation of these patrons of the Provincial Drama, a poor old actor is announced, who creeps into the room, and obsequiously prostrates himself before the great star, before asking her to play for his benefit. The idea raises the scorn and derision of the company, and the half-indignant actress calls in a little beggar girl who is heard singing in the street, and jeeringly tenders her services, as more appropriate for the occasion. The ballad-singer is questioned for the amusement of the company, and relates her vagrant life; her artless manner, her deep affection for her dog Snuff, and the tears that follow her relation of his death while protecting her from the brutal attack of a ruffian, exhibit a deep feeling which raises a powerful emotion in the old actor's heart, while the rest are only amused with her simplicity. Taking her in his arms, he turns to his haughty hostess and proclaims his intention to adopt the beggar girl, and declares that one day she shall play for his benefit. *Violet* is thus adopted by *Grimaldi*, but she is followed to his poverty-stricken home with deep interest by Lord SHAFTON, who had assisted her in her distress on a former occasion, and also by *Maltravers*, who turns out to be the ruffian that assaulted her and killed her dog when he flew to her protection.

A year elapses before we once more see *Violet*, who has lived under *Grimaldi's* roof, and profited by his tuition. A powerful affection has grown up between them; the old man adores his pupil, and stints himself to give her every comfort. *Lord Shafton* has now become passionately enamored of *Violet*, and spite of the precautions of *Grimaldi*, has won her heart. The day of *Violet's* first appearance arrives. The old actor has used every means to insure her success; the press has been sown with paragraphs; all the city is in the greatest excitement. *Lord Shafton*, dreading to lose her, and under orders to leave England for the Crimea, seeks *Violet*, and implores her to fly with him. The poor girl is struggling between her affection for her benefactor and her passion, when *Grimaldi* enters, and seeing the posture of affairs, he asks *Violet* to leave him alone with her lover. A scene of intense dramatic power ensues, when the old actor, working upon the generous impulses of the young nobleman, induces him to relinquish *Violet* and leave her forever. Rushing home to his barracks *Lord Shafton* plunges into a farewell orgy with his brother officers, and in his drunken bout confesses the sacrifice he has made. *Maltravers* derides his generous emotions, proclaims *Grimaldi* to be a mere speculator on *Violet's* charms, and advises *Shafton* to offer the old actor an annuity, and to *Violet* a passionate appeal. He extracts two letters from the drunken lover to this effect. By means of these letters *Maltravers* entraps *Violet* into a carriage and carries her off to an isolated house in the country, while *Grimaldi* believes that she has deserted him.

Confused and terrified, but believing herself to have been abducted by *Lord Shafton*, *Violet* is struck with horror when *Maltravers* presents himself to her in this lonely place. With the coolest atrocity he details to her how she has been entrapped, and how, believing as they dashed along, that the carriage which he drove was pursued, he had descended and blocked the road so as to precipitate his pursuers into a deep chalk-pit. *Violet* rises with indignant terror, but falls back in stupor. The tea supplied to her on her arrival had been drugged, and at the moment when she discovers her fearful position, and sees the dastardly resolution gleaming from the eyes of her persecutor, in spite of her struggles, she falls asleep and lies before him, in his power. But, at the moment when gloating over his success he is about to raise her to his arms, the window is dashed open and *Grimaldi*, accompanied by a brother actor, all bloody and torn, leap into the room. *Maltravers* is seized by the infuriate actor, he tries to escape, but a shot fired by *Grimaldi* brings him back. Then, under the threat of having his brains blown out, he is compelled to write a confession of his guilt. *Lord Shafton*, who has been a concealed witness of this scene, now advances, and taking the paper, confesses his participation in the affair, and as a reparation offers his hand in marriage to *Violet*.

In the fifth act we find *Violet* has appeared on the [illegible]don stage; her marriage with [illegible] first, yet it has been widespread [illegible] become the rage, the fashion, the Queen patronizes her and the *Duke of Beaconsfield* gives a *fête* for her honor. *Lord Shafton* is fighting with his regiment in the Crimea, and is obliged to conceal his marriage until he can obtain the forgiveness of his mother, the *Countess of Beaumaris*. While enjoying a pic-nic on the grounds of the Duke, and when every glass is elevated to drink *Violet's* health, the old Countess suddenly enters and stops the proceedings. She demands a private interview with *Violet*, and then asks if she is really her son's wife. The poor girl has promised not to divulge her marriage, and, consequently, submits in silence to the insults heaped on her by the *Countess*. But at the moment when she is branded as an impostor, *Lord Shafton* suddenly appears and claims her as his wife. The *Countess* exasperated is about to cast off her son and his actress-wife, when *Grimaldi* interferes, and in a private interview with the *Countess* informs her that he is a proscribed Italian noble, the *Duke of St. Elmo*, and by the laws of Naples, he can adopt a child and bequeath his title, he has therefore the power to ennoble *Violet*. The old Countess retorts that he is an impostor, for she had known the young Duke of St. Elmo thirty years before, when her first husband was Ambassador at Naples. *Grimaldi*, to his astonishment, recognizes an old love of his youth, and produces a portrait of the Countess, her love gift to him in years gone by. Forced to yield a reluctant consent to her son's marriage, the young couple are made happy and thus concludes the play.

Upon glancing over this rude outline it will be at once seen how effective a picture could be drawn out of such material, by one with such power of form, epigrammatic point of dialogue, and delicacy of finish as Mr. BOURICAULT is acknowledged to possess. It is, perhaps, the best, certainly the most interesting of any of his productions; the interest being sustained in one unbroken chain, from the rising of the curtain to the setting thereof, without even one wearying link. The compliment of such eager and unflagging hang upon a piece as the audience exhibited on Saturday night, is a higher tribute than the most elaborate criticism or counterfeited applause could give. It is the tribute of nature, acknowledging its own features in the mirror of the stage.

Looking on it, as we do, as incomparably the best production we have had for many years on the stage, we have less hesitation in pointing out some blemishes which we conceive deteriorates from its completeness of excellence. The first and greatest, for it is all-pervading, is the introduction of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, as the young actress, in such a character as *Camille* in "Les Horaces," at once raising up the image of RACHEL and creating expectations of a power which she does not possess. This is particularly felt in the old Manse scene, where the situation admits of the highest passion, and the idea thus created begets an expectation of the development of intense tragic power which is disappointed. Miss ROBERTSON acts as a gentle, innocent girl would act in such a situation, not as a RACHEL. It is entirely too opposed to *Grimaldi's* own picture of her, who represents her innocence, by no means a virtue suited to *Camille*, as the secret of her success. Miss ROBERTSON does not need to borrow the lustre of a name. She possesses an individuality, as original and peculiar to herself as it is beaut ful and refined, and by introducing her in a character in keeping with that individuality, such as *Ophelia*, a tenderer interest would be given to the piece. There is another defect at the close of the fourth act in the wounded and apparently dying scene of *Grimaldi*, which is evidently introduced as a pictorial climax, but which is entirely outside the action, and makes an ante-climax of the action of the fifth act. Indeed the author himself appeared to feel this, and his apologetic speech reminded us of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S foot nite in *Ivanhoe*, extenuating the revivification of Athelstane. There are some minor titular mistakes, such as the styling the wife of Lord Arthur Shafton, Viscountess Shafton, and the Duchess of Gloucester, Countess of Gloucester. A party at the Duke of Devonshire's would hardly be astounded at a Countess' presentation to the Queen, as the aristocratic assemblage on Mr. BURTON'S boards appeared to be. These are, however, but spots, which it needs the critic miscroscope to decry. Take it all in all, it is the best piece of the day. In these times, in which the French drama is a museum in which every author feels himself free to take a cast of its gems, every new piece is viewed with eager suspicion, and there are passages which wear a look of "The First Night," and other French "dramas," but this appears to us a really fresh and original piece—original, certainly, in its construction and dialogue—and gives to us the cheering conviction that the good age of comedies is not yet gone.

In watching Mr. BOURICAULT'S performance of *Grimaldi*, we were strengthened in the conviction that all really fine acting, every genuine inspiration, must be the product of spontaneous feeling, of individual nature directed by the mimetic art. The only way an actor can identify himself with the character he performs—and without this acting is worthless—is by confining himself to the class of dramatic persons to whom his genius gives affinity. In such characters as *Grimaldi*, requiring not passion or force, but delicacy of delineation and exquisite network of detail, Mr. BOURICAULT'S genius finds affinity. There is a quietness and ease in his performance, and a smoothness and finish now rarely seen, and so strong is the feeling he throws into the character that more than once the assumed emotion appeared to derive reality from actual experience. In that most trying part of acting, the momentous transition from gayety to sadness, and from sorrow back to cheerfulness, and the mixture of grotesqueness with dignity, Mr. BOURICAULT, especially at the close of the second act, was inimitable. His imitation of RACHEL'S celebrated "*Rome l'unique objét de mon résentment*," &c., was most amusing. There is, however, one defect, in an occasional appealing look to the audience, as if he recognized them, and was watching the effect produced. This may arise from want of confidence; if so, he need want it no more.

The young actress *Violet* found, of course, a charming representative in Miss ROBERTSON, who is a diamond edition of every artistic excellence. What a beautiful little bird of the forest is she with a soft blue-bird eye, bright at one moment with an arch but delicate boldness, at the next shy and sad and softened,—at one moment breaking into a wild, joyous note, at the next into one of plaintiff sweetness, and then with light leap hopping twittering to another bough. A little ingot full of life and light, she is so poetical, buoyant and elastic that the most fastidious intellect is captivated by her inexhaustible grace, the most unsophisticated youth is enraptured with her antelope springs of mirth. When she revels in sweet fancies she is bounding as Cerito; when she dwells on them, she is graceful as Esmeralda. Nothing could exceed the poetic pathos with which she seized on the little golden opportunity offered her in the song of "Poor Dog Tray," and we doubt whether the softest airs of more pretending song could have thrilled the heart with more mingled melancholy and rapture. The defect, as we have pointed out, was in placing her in a position creating promise beyond her power. She is like woman's own weapon, the needle, a thing of no force, and can achieve no giant work, but like it in matter of detail, of quick invention, of nice adjustment, and ready through superficial execution, prompt, delicate and sparkling. Her range is circumscribed, but within it she is like a fairy within a ring, a thing of exquisite grace and power.

We have not room to say more than that the Company did their duty, Mrs. HUGHES being particularly excellent, and that the play was a delight.

BOURICAULT'S new piece, "The Life of an Actress," will be repeated to-night, for the second time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S play of the "Twelfth Night" will be given to-night. Several benefits take place here during the week, beginning with Mrs. STEPHENS' to-morrow night, and ending with Mrs. HOEY'S on Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—A dramatic version of the admirable novel, *Jane Eyre*, will be produced here to-night. It is done by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, a gentleman of talent and experience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS enter on their eighth and last week to-night, and will appear in three of their best pieces: "Young America," "Darby O'Donnell," and "The Custom of the Country."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Young HENGLER" and the RAVELS will appear every night in exercises on the tight rope, ballet and pantomime. To-night, "Zephyr and Flora" and "Mazulm."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The celebrated [illegible] "A Lad-in the Lamp," played at this house some years ago with great success, will be revived to-night with great splendor. The brilliant and costly dresses costumes of the Hong Tong Ballet Company have been purchased by Mr. BARNUM, and will be used in this spectacle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Every evening this week the highly successful play, "The [illegible]" To-night is for the benefit of that very [illegible] talented comedian, Mr. HADAWAY. In the afternoon, the celebrated play of "The Lady of Lyons," with Mr. CLARKE as *Claude*, and Miss KEANE as *Pauline*.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Mr. ALLEN IRVING gave a very excellent [illegible] concert on Saturday, at Niblo's Saloon, but the sudden heat which affected all the places of amusement in the City had its influence there. We hope, for Mr. IRVING'S sake, that the persons present were not the representatives of all the tickets sold. Signora VENTURI was the special attraction of the evening, and sang copiously. Signors BADIALI and CESSNA, (the latter new to us, a tenor robusto of decided performance) assisted in a thoroughly artistic manner, and were seconded in the instrumental department by Messrs. ARTHUR (harp) and KING, (piano,) both thorough artists. Mr. ALLAN IRVING sang several pieces, with the finished freshness and nicety for which he is noted. The concert was in every respect well carried out. Conductors, Señor BENEO and Mr. WM. BRADBURY....Mme. ISIDORA CLARKE will give a grand concert to-morrow night, in Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Signor BELIGOLI, Signor AMODIO, Signor MARZOCCHI, Carl BERGMANN and a full orchestra.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A DIPLOMATIC EPIGRAM.

When Cramp on heard from friends and foes
That he dismissed had surely been,
He sighed and said—"What kind of clothes
Shall I put on to meet my Queen?

She likes a well-dressed diplomat—
I'll please her eye boy and all others!"
With this he seized his cane and hat,
And made a "bee-line for SMITH BROTHERS'
One-Price Clothing Stores, 123 and 140 Fulton-st.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is novel and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (late Patentee,) No 156 Broadway, N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the manufactory and warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 566 Broadway, New-York.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and other buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or gross. Particular attention paid to the [illegible] of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and [illegible] care to any part of the world.

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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The *only Salamander Safe made*, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his license having expired. Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York, No. 32 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The Shirts, Stocks, Cravats, Ties, Under Clothing, &c., at the Bazaar, cannot fail to strike the man of fashion and taste as perfect of their respective kinds. Every article imported for this department is selected with the greatest care, from the most fashionable houses in Paris and London, and the Shirts made to order at the Bazaar are of the latest French patterns, and superior in fit and equal in needlework to any that can be procured abroad. GENIN'S Ladies' and Juvenile Outfitting Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of [illegible] velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 322 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.—PRESENTS for young housekeepers, elegant, useful and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing-room, they will be preserved as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of decorating glass can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions and every article required—price $6.

CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 503 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT [illegible] removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, colds, sprains, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the [illegible] chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their fine and elegant assortment of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (upstairs) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—BELLIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness. Call at No. 763 Broadway, New-York, and see the propriet

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ROTARY REGISTERATION!!
Of September on all Others—and a perfect security against Burglars!
THE STOOR TILL LOCKS,
THE STORE-DOOR LOCKS,
THE SECRET SPRING LATCHES, and
THE SECRET BOLTS
and all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
on the most reasonable terms.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No 49 John st., cor. Dutch.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape of the crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this article new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale only by the case only, by
A. LALAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARE, F. BUSHTON, HOGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **Jet Ornaments.**—Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins, tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, a CORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 327 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

☞ **Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam,** a scientific combination of the active principles in the WILD CHERRY BARK AND TAR, is doing wonders in the way of alleviating all lung diseases. It seems to cure those colds these cases that nothing else will reach.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, dizziness, dyspepsia without disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
S. B. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

New York, May 20, 1856.

☞ **New-York City Marble Cemetery (Second-street) Dividend.**—The vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery are hereby notified that the Trustees of said cemetery have declared a dividend of Seven dollars ($7) on each vault, on presentation of the proper vouchers, (dec.) This dividend includes the vaults only on which assessments have heretofore been made in re-ining the Cemetery from all incumbrances. Payable at N. 769 William-st.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

☞ **A Card.**—The undersigned has removed his manufactory and sales-room to his new store, No. 162 Broadway, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage of his numerous friends. He also returns his thanks for the many favors bestowed upon him during the last 15 years and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction (as usual) in the execution of their orders.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of Gold Pens and Pencils,
No. 162 Broadway.

☞ **Notice.**—The Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., having been sold, the Trustees have procured a beautiful location in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to which place all the remains of the dead found in their graves will be removed, unless otherwise indicated by surviving friends. Mr. JAMES S. HALL, Sexton of the Church, will attend daily at the Church from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive intimation from the friends of the departed, and give any information desired.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rooms No. 3 Waverly-place. The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. An Essay will be read by Mr. J. REDPATH. Subject—*What are we to Believe?* Young men and friends of the Association generally are invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTER ON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—SPECIAL NOTICE. An election for officers and directors of this Association, for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, in the Library Room, No 3 Waverly-place.
A. JUDSON WINTER ON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.**—All who suffer from Dyspepsia, or who should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the *Stomach Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs,* and *Digestion,* in the *Spectator* for this Month, (May. Price only 10 cents. SHEARMAN & CO., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 12 University-place.

☞ **Still's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 272 Broadway, and at the 16 Sts. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 194 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st. Brooklyn and all drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the German who moved a piano-forte from No 166 43d-st, between 8th-av. and Broadway, on or about the 20th of April. The piano was 6-octave, all round corners, No. 334, rosewood case. Address JOHN J. SMITH, assignee, 333 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or negotiating three certain Promissory Notes made by H. KELLOGG, payable to the order of STEPHEN HAYNES, at the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, and indorsed by G. A. GATES; which notes, dated March 28, 1856, an amounting, the first to $1,300, the others to $1,800 each, are payable respectively sixty days, ninety days, and four months from date. The maker and indorser above mentioned, will decline paying said notes, and have a perfect defence to any suit thereon.

$250 REWARD.—Will be paid for the recovery of the bodies of CHARLES W. MINTURN and LEVI PAWLING—(a proportionate amount for either)—two young men aged about 19 years, supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat on the evening of the 20th inst., off west Gowanus and Fort Hamilton. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 148 Maiden-lane, or BABCOCK & MILNOR, No 45 Broadway.

LOST—PRINCE & POST'S Note for $472 50, indorsed by themselves, dated Sea on, April 4, 1856, payable six months after date. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it with the subscribers.
BATES & FRANCE, No. 1 Barclay-st.

LOST.—Certificate No. 98, for 75 shares Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, dated Sept. 6, 1847, in name of THOMAS TAYLOR and HERMAN COPE, trustees with power of attorney attached. Any information will be received by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOUND—A LETTER, containing a small amount of money in bank bills. The owner can have the same by addressing C. B., box No 2,933 General Post Office, giving amount and kind of bills and paying charges.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

THE OFFICE IS NOW OPEN—Where the following splendid oil paintings can be seen, (free:) "The Morning after the Wreck." "The Perote in the Battle Fleet at Spithead." "The Battle of Trafalgar." "The Grapeshot," &c., &c. Some of the above paintings are from the unrivaled gallery of J. C. FORCE, Esq., No. 14 High-st., Brooklyn. All the above can be seen at the office No. 580 Houston-st., near Broadway.

A. E. LAWRENCE, JR.—ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Park-Bank Buildings, Nos. 5 and 7 Beekman-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CARD FROM SILVANUS COBB, JR.

Reputation is as dear to man or woman as life itself. He who consumes the "midnight oil," and racks his brain in the endeavor to entertain the public, and, at the same time, to earn his bread with his pen, depends more perhaps upon his reputation than any other member of the community. Reputation is the author's CAPITAL—his "STOCK IN TRADE"—his ALL; and he who does aught to lessen it is as guilty of a great wrong, as if he were to obtain possession in some surreptitious way of a part of his income. The author's reputation being his only method of obtaining a livelihood.

An attempt has recently been made to deprive the undersigned of a portion of his reputation. Had this attempt been the offspring of a sudden passion—the mere child of a temporary excitement, such as

"Our nature's frailty might excuse,"

I would have remained silent and spared the public the relation of my grievances; but when a scheme is deliberately and calmly concocted to wound my feelings, injure my reputation as a writer by building up another name at the expense of my pen, it is too much for any one to bear, without an attempt, at least, to place the matter right before the public.

It is well known that for some considerable time past I have been the principal novellette and story writer employed on the *Flag of our Union* and *Ballou's Pictorial*, two Boston publications. Some six weeks or two months ago MR. BONNER, the proprietor of the *New-York Ledger*, made me a very liberal offer to write exclusively for his paper. I was pleased with the offer, and I accepted it. This has evidently exasperated Mr BALLOU, the proprietor of the *Flag* and *Pictorial*, as the last novellette that I gave him and the last one that he will ever get from me—entitled THE TEXAN CRUISER, he has published in one of his papers as writ en by T. Burlingame Ross, U. S. N. Now I ask the public, is this fair?—is it honorable? Mr. BALLOU'S object in putting the name of Burlingame Ross, U. S. N., to my story is undoubtedly to build up a reputation for that name on the merits of this Story. This is rendered evident by the fact that he has published one or two short stories under that signature which *I did not write.* Again, I ask the public, is this right?—is it honorable—is it fair, to either the readers of those papers or myself? Not satisfied with having published my Stories for the past year and a half under the various *noms de plume* of Austin C. Burdick, Amos W. Inslow, Jr., Charles Castleton, Arthur Remington, William Melville, and Horace B. Stanford—names which have often appeared in his papers and every line under which I have written, besides writing a vast amount of matter which he has published under my own name, he now takes *another* name to place over my last story, which is as much as to say to that portion of his readers who know I have left him, "*Here is a new contributor, who writes as well as Cobb,*" and the reader, not knowing the deception, will, of course, come to that conclusion. Whatever may be my reputation as an author it is at least all to me for both, and it alone do I support my family. Mr. BALLOU has advertised this story of mine, THE TEXAN CRUISER, to rank in his own paper, but in many other papers as "*the best and rale ever printed in newspaper form.*" Now, with regard to that statement, the story must stand on its own merits as I am willing all matter should that emanates from my pen; yet it strikes me that, if it is such a very good story, Mr BALLOU ought certainly to have given me the credit of it; and if it were compensator for an author to judge of his own matter, I would certainly say that THE TEXAN CRUISER, although a very good story, is far from being equal to the one I wrote immediately after it, and led THE STERN SECRET, the publication of which will be commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for the week ending June 7. Mr. BALLOU has probably been led to the extraordinary course that he has pursued because I withdrew my name from his publications, and entered into an arrangement with Mr. BONNER to write soley for the *New-York Ledger.* [Hereafter all the stories that I write will be found *original* only in the LEDGER.] But surely Mr. BALLOU has no just cause for offence at this. I write to support my family, and as Mr. BONNER was by far the most liberal publisher to me, I will write to him.

But I have already occupied too much space with this personal explanation; still I feel that I should have been acting unjustly to myself, my family and the public had I remained silent under such strong provocation.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1856. SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

A POET IS "A GOOD THING IN THE COUNTRY."

Living in the country!
Bless me, it is fun;
Growing like the taters,
In the summer sun.
Little Sparrow, rascal,
(Guess there'll be one more!)
Curveting like kittens
On the kitchen floor!

Mrs. S. reclining,
Looking through the glades,
At the river gilding
By the Parnassus!
"O, my dearest Sparrow—
Crass," she cries to me,
"Bless me CLARKE is coming
I own the Taspan Zee!"

"Referring to yesterday's review of stables known as the "Hippopotamus." (See pp. 10 or ye book sparrowgrass Papers.) The sublime editor of ye Knickerbocker Magazine.

Beware! If you want a "good thing," call at the nearest bookstore or a copy of
COZZENS' SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.
Price $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

28,000 HORSEMEN
in the United States and Canada have given evidence of their appreciation of our edition of
YOUATT ON THE HORSE;
HIS STRUCTURE AND DISEASES, WITH THEIR REMEDIES, AND PRACTICAL RULES TO BUYERS, BREEDERS, BREAKERS, SMITHS, &c.,
By buying and using it.
2,000 more can be supplied from a new edition now ready, which no less by Spooner, an Account of Breeds in the United States, by H. R. Randall, and 60 practical illustrations.
Price $1 25.
For sale at the Bookstores, or we will send it by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park row, New-York,
Or No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

The place to buy books cheap and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 50 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.
EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE GREATEST NOVEL EVER WRITTEN BY IRVING.
DESPOTISM:
OR,
THE LAST DAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.
The leading characters we lost in the *Arctic* and the *Pacific.* Five hundred living merchants, lawyers, ministers, doctors, gamblers, pickpockets, robbers and murderers, have parts in the drama. Prominent among them are Mayor Wood, Mrs. Schuyler Peter Cooper, Judge Capron, E. C. Delavan, Greeley, Judge Roosevelt, A. G. Phelps, Hon. C. C. Leigh, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, J. W. Oliver French, Vanderbilt, J. W. Barker, Beecher, Carlin, Baron Jonesburgh, C. H. King, Sena or Brooks, Bishop Hughes, Senator Putnam and Choate. 1 vol., 12mo 463 pages. Price $1 25. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Sold by all Booksellers. Published by HALL & WILSON and R. VOSE, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOW READY:
THE HUNTING AND THE HUNTERS OF ALL NATIONS.
WILD SCENES OF A HUNTER'S LIFE,
Including the Adventures of GERARD, CUMMINGS, AND OTHER FAMOUS HUNTERS,
pp. 467, 12mo. Price $1 25, with Portrait of Gerard, and 50 other Illustrations.
For sale by the Booksellers, or we will send it by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Address
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park row, N. Y., and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOUEL BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal.* For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LEAVITT & ALLEN, Publishers and Booksellers, have removed to the store No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., where they will keep constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, a complete assortment of books in the various departments of literature, Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous and School. Children's books in great variety. Also, a good assortment of fine Writing Papers Envelops, Blank books, &c. &c. All new Publications received as soon as published.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published by WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, "Happy Haljee Song," and Chorus by Pike, an air of "Home Again"—will be sung at Wood's Minstrels this week. "Spare the Old Home of my Childhood," song and Chorus by Granois, author of "Do They Miss Me at Home." "Blind Orphan Boy," by Wood. "Little Old Cottage," "Pixley," and "Footsteps of Angels." Miss Harding. Twenty-five cents each. The five pieces for $1, postage free.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THOSE MOSQUITO BITES LOOK BAD ON THE FACE.
When LYON'S POWDER, the horrid pests will kill,
Just try the compound and see it effuse
The Insects from every hole and sill
You can destroy them only by using LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS and POWDER. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

22 BEEKMAN-STREET. **22**
PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of Job Printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash price. Call and examine specimens.

HAVANA CIGARS—PER CAHAWBA AND BLACK WARRIOR.—Regalia del Rey, Figaros, Conchas, Cabanas, Londres, Operas, by the 100 or 1,000, 10 per cent. under market prices. E. P. ROGERS,
No. 64 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

DRY GOODS.

SACRIFICE EXTRAORDINARY.
READ THE FOLLOWING.
FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALE.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 264 and 266 6th-av., one door below 26th-st., will offer on MONDAY, May 26,
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS
THAN THOSE OF LAST WEEK.
The last new Invoice comprises
500 pieces RICH PLAID and STRIPE SILKS, at 4s. 6d. and 5s., worth 6s. and 10s.
700 pieces RICH INDIA FOULARD, at 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS, from $3 50 to $10, worth $6 to $18.
150 RICH ROBES DE BAREGE, new styles, at $7, worth $15
But the most wonderful bargain is those
RICH CHALLIES,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD, first cost, 23 cents.
Attention is also called
TO A NEW INVOICE
LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, at 2s 6d., 3s. and 4s., worth 8s., 10s. and 12s.
Together with a general assortment of
BONNET RIBBONS at Auction Prices.
HOUSEKEEPERS
will also find an unsurpassed assortment of
PURE IRISH LINENS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED COTTONS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY in every variety.
REMSEN & DINGEE'S
Brown-Stone Store,
Nos. 264 and 266 6th-av., near 14th-st.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT.)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK GRO DE TAFFETAS AND ROBE MANTLE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
are solicited to examine our Stock.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
LANE & PORTER will offer for sale their entire stock of SHAWLS at a reduction of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
No. 72 Canal-st.

5,000 YDS. CHALLIS BAREGE DE LAINES,
at One Shilling per yard,
A reduction of One-Half
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.
An immense assortment of the latest Paris shapes,
FROM $3 to $30 EACH.
LATEST STYLES SPRING SHAWLS,
Elegant Stellas, Cashmeres, Canton Crape, Broché, &c.
LOWER THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS,
From $6 50 to $12.
Also, another lot of three
BEAUTIFUL MANTILLAS, $5 50 and $6.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

$12 AND $15—SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Being about one-half their Actual Value,
At BEEKMAN & CO'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

PRINTED JACONET AND ORGANDIE ROBES.
(From Auction.)
JACONET, with 3 flounces, (fast colors) at $1 75 each.
ORGANDIE, with 5 flounces (French style,) at $3 50 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LANE & PORTER
WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO-MORROW MORNING,
An elegant assortment of
MANTILLAS IN GUIPURE AND CHANTILLY LACES.
No. 72 Canal-st.

BEOCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls from auction, at very low prices (at wholesale only.)
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 8 and 8 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $2—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS
No. 8 and 8 Chambers-st., up stairs.

THE CARPET TRADE.
The immense stock of every description of CARPETS kept by the subscribers enables them, notwithstanding the recent advance, to offer
SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVET do.....$1 37½
SUPERIOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS do.....1 00
(Woven, not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY.....1 00
SUPERFINE INGRAIN.....75
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, INDIA and COCOA MATTING, &c., &c., &c. equally low.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES FOR SPRING.
Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Robes, Waists, Caps Barbe Flounces, &c. &c. also Brussels, Honiton, Guipure and other Laces in great variety.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT SILK SALE.
Commencing on MONDAY, May 18, and continued throughout the week.
12s. Silks reduced to 8s and 9s per yard.
8s Silks reduced to 7s cents.
6s. Silks reduced to 4s. 6d.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LANE & PORTER
Call attention to their stock of
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELING, &c., &c.
Linen Sheeting, 5s., 6s and 8s.
Linen Damasks, 4s, 5s, 6s, 8s and 10s.
Napkins, 10s and 12s. dozen.
Towels, &c, &c., at very low prices.
No. 72 Canal-st.

INDIA-RUBBER PIANO COVERS.
The superior advantages of the India-rubber Piano Covers over every other kind are too well known and appreciated to render an enumeration of them necessary.
Dealers in Pianos and others are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. My present large stock of covers, of my own manufacture, consists of assorted sizes, both plain and printed, with which they cannot fail to be suited, both in regard to price and quality.
I have just introduced some entirely new styles, which for beauty and richness are altogether unprecedented. List of prices sent by mail, on application to
THOS. HODGMAN,
Warehouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

1253 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
NEW DESIGNS,
Will be added to our Stock on MONDAY, May 18.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
Carpets and Matting laid down, in any part of the City.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS SILKS.
Fashionable Plaids, Stripes, Brocades, Moirè, Chene, Jaspe, &c. Also,
CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
High lustre Plaids, stripes and figures. An immense assortment of the very latest Paris Styles at 5 and 6 shillings per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WE WILL OFFER THE BALANCE
OF OUR LARGE STOCK OF
STELLA SHAWLS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to close them before the hottest term begins.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS.
STRIPE AND PLAID CHENE SILKS at 5s. 6d., 6s, 7s, 8s and 9s.
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES at very low prices.
Also, Plaid and Checked India Washing Silks at 4s.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS.
Six cases of superior printed lawns (fast colors) at 12½c. per yard, will be for sale this week at
C. B. WILLIAMS', No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WINDOW HOLLAND.
Just received, six cases buff and white Holland, 34 to 76 inches wide. For sale by DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 21 Park-place.

BAUENDAHL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Have removed from No. 26 Broad-st., to No. 291 Fulton-st.

FAILURE OF J. FRANCE & CO.—No 713 Broadway.—DRESS GOODS CHEAP; BREAKFAST DRESSES 14s., worth 24s; JACONET ROBES 2½, worth $3 50; LAWN ROBES 3½, worth $3.
Tremendous bargains in muslins for dresses, by the yard, at the
ASSIGNEE'S SALE, No. 713 Broadway, near 4th-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 32 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted cases and solid numbers, is always on hand. GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

THE [illegible]
Regular Monthly Sale, May 26 and 27,
worth 12½.
Very Rich Chene Stripe 6d., all colors, 8s. and 9s. 6d., cheap at 8s.
Extra Superior do. for 6s. and 6s. 6d., sold elsewhere for 9s. and 10s.
6,000 Choice Stella Shawls in every Fashionable style and color, at a tremendous reduction; some as low as 3s.
800 Rich Barege Robes at a reduction of from $2 to $5 from former prices.
2,000 Flounced Jaconet and Organdie Robes, 3 Flounces, 14 yds. to the Robe, for 10s. each, cheap at $3. These Robes are the greatest bargains ever offered, as the wholesale price is over $2 50.
10,000 yards Rich Window Drapery by the Piece at wholesale price, commencing as low as 11c.
30 lots of Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Chemisettes purchased at 50 per cent of their value.
GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.
Also, White Quilts, 14s; White 7-4 Table Cloths, 6s.; 10-4 White Table Cloths for 8s.; good Black Alpacas, 1s. 3d.; Rich Challis, 1s; French Brilliant, warranted fast colors, 1s., worth 1s. 9d.; and every other article as cheap in proportion.
One price and no deviation.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
We will open this morning, 300 new more antique Mantillas, the new shawl shape, at $3 50, $4, $5, $6, $7 to $10, the cheapest lot ever offered.
150 very pretty Mantillas, new styles, $2.
700 handsomely trimmed, at 90s., 22s., and $3 each.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
3,000 newest style Parasols for 8s. to $2.
CRAPE SHAWLS! CRAPE SHAWLS!!
10 cases direct from Canton, at prices truly astonishing, in plain and embroidered rich goods, at
JUST & CO'S, No. 51 Catharine-st.,
One Price, four doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house.

SILKS, SHAWLS, QUILTS AND EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.
STELLA SHAWLS STILL CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
5,000 rich Stella Shawls from auction will be opened THIS DAY, and sold from $3 50 up.
5,000 very rich patterns and colors, at $1 50 and $5.
5,000 all wool Cashmere, at 10s., 12s., 14s., and 16s.; very cheap.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
5s., 6s. yards very rich Silks—new styles—will be opened and offered for sale THIS MORNING.
350 pieces Window Drapery—auction goods—very fine, at 1s. and up.
PARASOLS.
2,000 Parasols—fine goods—at 6s.
300 lots of fine Embroideries, very cheap.
All of the above goods are of the best quality and newest styles, and will be sold at very great bargains, by
ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge.
N. B.—Five first-class salesmen wanted.

BLACK GRENADINE ROBES.
BY THE "ASIA."
Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
A splendid Invoice of The above desirable Robe
at from $30 to $50.
All with rich Brocade Flouncing.

500 PIECES OF IMPORTED
MUSLIN DE LAINES,
At 1s. per yard.
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAREGES AT HALF-PRICE.
50 pieces at 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
100 pieces at 1s. 6d., worth 3s.
100 pieces at 2s., worth 3s. and 4s.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

A FRESH INVOICE OF BAREGE ROBES,
from Auction,
at 5 Dollars. Will be opened this morning,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

LANE & PORTER,
No. 72 Canal-st.,
Will offer for sale to-morrow morning, an elegant assortment of LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY by the yard and in sets, very cheap.

RICH GRENADINE ROBES WITH CHINTZ FLOUNCES,
JUST RECEIVED FROM THE "ASIA."
At 30 Dollars. At former price, $40.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs

WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Draperies, Satin, Worsted and Union Damasks, Bands, Tassels, and Curtain Materials, and Fixtures generally,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

CRAPE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS.
A very full Assortment
Of Both Descriptions. At a Great Reduction in Price.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

DE BAREGE, DE BAREGE,
FOR TRAVELLING DRESSES
Ten cases de barèges, just received per steamer *Canada*, and will be ready for sale on Monday, May 26.
G. R. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

LANE & PORTER,
No. 72 Canal-st.,
Will offer their entire stock of
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS,
At a very great reduction.

FLOUNCED BAREGE AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
Barège De Laines, Plain and Printed Barèges, Silk Tissues, De Beiges, Challis, Balzorines, Printed Jaconets, Brilliants, Ginghams, &c., &c.
GREAT STYLES AT AUCTION PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AUCTION EMBROIDERIES,
Of all Descriptions,
30 per cent. under Former Prices,
just received and opened this morning,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
FRENCH CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS.
LACE MANTILLAS.
In entirely New Designs,
just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH BAREGES,
(From auction.)
At 1s. 1d. per yard,
On MONDAY, May 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
Mrs. GAYNOR has received by the last steamer four cases of a new style of corset, for Summer wear, being very light, yet exceedingly durable, which she will sell at 12s. a pair. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., and No. 262 6th-av., near 17th-st.

LANE & PORTER
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
To-morrow morning, a full assortment of
BAREGE ROBES at $5 and $5 50.
Also, some very elegant with Chene Flowers, very cheap.
No. 72 Canal-st.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
Some Perfectly Elegant Shawl Shape
Mantillas, just received,
And will be opened for Inspection
This morning, May 26,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FIRST-RATE SUMMER SILKS.
NEW PATTERNS.
At 5s. and 6s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES—Of recent importations, consisting of black laces, from very narrow to wide, for flounces and mantillas, to match collars, capes, &c; also, splendid embroideries in new designs are offered now by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN DRY GOODS—At the ASSIGNEE'S SALE, No. 713 Broadway. Ladies wishing to buy rich DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c. at tremendous bargains, should call at the great sale, No. 713 Broadway.

DAMAGED SWISS MUSLINS—

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 4 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone [illegible], on 38th-st., near 4th-av. Price $16,000. One do., do., high stoop, on 23d-st., near Broadway. Price $11,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, 22 feet wide, 42 feet deep. Price $9,500. Also, many others of superior style and finish, in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two of these desirable [illegible] for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The house and lot, 25 feet front, and basement marble front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBURGH, No. 232 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE, H—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 283 Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. Inquire of J. COCKCROFT, No 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., or on the premises, No. 78 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Large dwelling-house and store at the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, Sawpits, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 69 Front-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Sunnyside Dell. The ground is about 400 feet front by 1,200 deep, beautifully laid out. The house is large, convenient, and contains all the modern improvements, and is suitable for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$8,000.—Offered for sale, a country seat in Irvington, Westchester County, near the Hudson River and the Railroad Depôt, one hour's ride by Railroad from 31st-st., consisting of a nice and commodious gothic cottage, stable room, &c. The grounds are nicely laid out; part of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire at No. 39 Broad-st., (up stairs.) New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With from three to four acres of ground, one and a quarter hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound. Fine garden and lawn; every kind of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, &c. The house contains ten rooms. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Orange, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, containing 25 acres good land; buildings new; abundance of shade and fruit trees; terms easy. Inquire of EDWARD FENNER, No. 17 Warren-st.; or Mr. MAYHEW, No. 50 Water-st., or on the premises. DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing eleven finished rooms and cellar; also a never-failing well of water, one acre of ground; a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvel Depôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 68 East 31st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

"HOLLAND HEIGHTS" FOR SALE.—A splendid country residence near Bridgeport, Conn., one mile from "Iranistan," the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house was built last season, is of solid masonry, in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture, with a tower sixty feet high; contains drawing-room with bay windows, sitting-room, library, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom, with dressing-room attached on the first story, and seven large bedrooms in second story; marble mantels, plate and stained-glass windows, grained ceilings, and every convenience appertaining to a splendid first-class residence. The grounds contain ten acres, laid out in a beautiful manner, with gravel walks, fruit and shade trees, and commanding superior views, which must be seen to be appreciated—embracing forty miles of Long Island Sound, with the towns of Bridgeport, (two miles distant,) Black Rock, Fairfield, Southport, and a country landscape of surpassing beauty. Cars and boats to New-York six times daily, in 2½ hours. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, corner Pine-st. and Broadway, where a view of the house can be seen.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE—AT STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—Large new Gothic frame house filled in with bricks, containing 13 large rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished walls, &c.; Gothic barn, carriage house, &c.; 5¼ acres choice land with plenty of fruit and shade; plank road from Port Richmond to Fresh Kills, 4 miles from Port Richmond. Also, cottage house and 3 lots, with stable, at Port Richmond near the Ferry, to rent or for sale.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—The purchasers of the "Nevins Place," at Riverdale Station, on the North River, 15 miles from the City Hall, will dispose of six lots of two to five acres each. The place has been laid out upon the English suburban villa plan, with a finely-wooded park, &c., and comprises a beautiful variety of landscape and river views. The lots will be disposed of only to persons who are willing to unite in the immediate improvement of the place in the best manner. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT NEWBURG—Commanding a view of the Hudson River, West Point, &c., and about half a mile from the steamboat landing and post-office, consisting of about six acres of land, with shade and fruit trees, comfortable dwelling, stable, carriage and ice house, &c. Price $8,000. Terms of payment accommodating. For further particulars, address Box 313 Post-Office, Newburg, Orange Co.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

SUPERIOR HOUSE AND SIX SPLENDID LOTS, GROVE-STREET, JERSEY CITY, FOR SALE—Some of the most desirable property in that city; price, $12,000. Also, to let, splendid Summer mansion, in centre of 18 lots ground, banks Eas. River, 31st-st., cultivated in fruit and flower garden; lovely place; rent, $500 per year. Also, for sale, splendid Bakery, Brooklyn, using 18 barrels flour weekly; price, $200; rare chance. apply at No. 230 Broadway, room 6.

SEVEN YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—Of a first-class Broadway hotel with furniture complete. Terms easy. Also a first-class hotel at Newport, R. I., 5 stories high and 300 feet long. Western farms and lands in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and New-York State, also Georgia. Apply to A. K. MOREHOUSE & CO., No 5 Tryon-row, room No. 13, or C. M. CADY, at HAINES BROTHERS' Piano-forte Warerooom, corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; a fish pond, and a vineyard of 3,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

$3,000.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE in a beautiful and healthy location, which cannot be surpassed; must be seen to be appreciated. Situated in 33d-st., between 1st-av. and avenue A. Apply as above.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE—At West Fitchburg, Mass., with six engines, capable of getting off 3,000 lbs. paper per day; 62 inch Fourdrinier machine, revolving boiler. This mill is built of stone, on a fall of 25 feet. The out-buildings are a large barn and stock house, and good brick boarding-house. The location is convenient for either the New-York or Boston markets. For particulars, apply to BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO., No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, or G. FRANKLIN WYMAN, Wachusett, Mass., or to GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT, No. 6 Water-st., Boston.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine residence in New-Brunswick, N. J., situated opposite the beautiful grounds of Rutger's College, and within 250 yards of the Depôt, with eight trains per day each way. This is a very desirable situation for a retired family, or those doing business in the City. The property is replete with every modern convenience. Lot 100 by 200, with fruit, &c. Inquire of A. MOULTON, No. 75 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—37 acres of choice land, (less than one hour's ride from New-York,) near Newark, N. J.; the buildings are all new, and in good order, and contain all the modern conveniences; location healthy and delightful; the opportunity is a rare one. For particulars inquire of H. A. SEAFARD, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th av.—brown stone. English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 141 Broadway, second floor.

CORNWALL COTTON FACTORY.—The remaining property of this old and well-known establishment, consisting of thirteen acres, tenements for more than twenty families, a very superior overshot iron wheel, built under the supervision of the celebrated inventor and engineer, Mr. Henry Burden, and in running order; gas-works in good condition, &c., is offered for sale. The water privilege is of nineteen feet head and fall, the water soft and well adapted to dyeing and bleaching. The property is situated near the Hudson, five miles South of Newburg and fifty-five north of New-York and accessible at all seasons by river or railroad. For terms, &c., apply to J. TOWNSEND, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York; or F. & T. TOWNSEND, Albany.

SPRING-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, the property No. 266 Spring-st., lot 25x101, with a 3-story brick house, with gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE.—NEAT COTTAGE, BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS; FINE LOCATION FOR BUSINESS MEN; NEAR DEPOT, AND ON THE SOUND. TERMS EASY. APPLY TO JOHN LOYD, CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE-STS.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôt. By WM. JINKINS, Agent

FOR SALE.

ROUND-TOP HILL.—On the north slope of the Highlands at Cornwall. The magnificent Summer-Hotel site, 8 acres, celebrated for its bracing air, fine scenery and pleasant groves. Unsurpassed by anything on the Hudson, is offered for sale. In proximity to the Landing, West Point and Newburg. Title Deed very desirable.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, with furniture, carriage, &c., and [illegible] acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

TEXAS LANDS.—25,000 acres for sale, a bargain; titles complete; during this week only, by A. VANDOREN, 39 Wall-st., up stairs, between 10 and 2½ o'clock.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.
The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Near the City Hall, the convenient 2-story attic and basement brick house No. 62 Court-st., near Schermerhorn. The house is in perfect order, has bath, range, gas and fixtures, all new, which will be let with the house. The location is near either Fulton, Wall or South Ferries. It will be let low if applied for before the 1st of June. Possession before if required. For further particulars, inquire as above

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET—The neat 2-story house No. 80 North Moore st., between Washington and Greenwich sts. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 106 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingswood & Co., being 100 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

APARTMENTS TO LET—A small, genteel family can be accommodated with such rooms as they may require in the modern built house No. 187 Monroe-st. Gas and Croton water. Terms moderate. Reference given and required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With the privilege of buying it, a double two-story house about 40 feet square; Egyptian marble mantels, all the rooms just finished papering with the best and most tasty French imported hangings, the first and second floor halls over nine feet in width (and running through from front to rear) are covered in oak panel; a kitchen (with servant's room over) in a separate building on the rear, having a rain water cistern attached thereto; a well of most excellent water on the premises, which never fails, and abundance of fruit and flowers. The garden is all prepared for this Summer, well manured and partly planted; fine pasture grounds, sufficient for cows, &c., and a large carriage house and stable suitable for several horses on the premises, situated one mile from the New-Hamburg Depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There is on the premises a small two-story building, detached from the main building, about fifty feet, suitable for a gymnasium, &c.; a post-office within a few yards of the house, supplied with a daily mail, by which the morning papers from New-York are received by 10 A. M. Churches, schools, stores and markets abound in the immediate vicinity. The roads are generally in fine order, and the number of persons from the City residing there during Summer makes this place a most desirable residence for persons connected with New-York. A steamboat to Poughkeepsie runs daily to and from New-York; a freight steamer twice a week to and fro, besides railroad trains many times a day. The property has been fitted up within the last few days for a family who are disappointed in removing thither, and will be let on reasonable terms and immediate possession given. Apply near the premises to Mr. PETER M. JONES, Carpenter, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, one mile from New-Hamburg Railroad Depôt, by omnibus, or of Mr. W. C. H. WADDELL, No. 24 Williamst., room No. 2, New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Pleasantly situated near a depôt, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, with one-half acre of land, more if desired. The garden is planted. The house is new, and contains thirteen rooms, and is a desirable place for a person wishing easy access to the City. For particulars apply to J. BONNEL, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT YONKERS—For the Summer, viz.: from 1st June to 1st November, located a short distance from the Railroad depôt, pleasantly situated, with shade trees, garden, fine river view, front and rear piazzas, ten rooms, besides pantries, closets and cellar, good well of water, &c. The house is two stories and basement, lot 75 by 200 feet; the furniture, house and grounds in good order. Apply at No. 132 Water-st., New-York, up-stairs.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY,
No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 185 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to
FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

FINE SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET.—A number of superior offices, suitable for bankers and others, in suites connected by folding doors, and with separate entrances, in the upper part of the new marble-front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET—At Bath, L. I. Stables, &c., will be let at very low prices. Apply to Mrs. WANZER, Bath, or ARCHD. YOUNG, No. 156 Broadway, N. Y.

LARGE BANKING ROOM TO LET—Suitable for a bank or large Insurance Company, or might be divided to suit two Companies, in the new marble-front building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of House No. 165 Hester-st., consisting of two rooms, three bedrooms, and rear basement. Rent $240 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The two-story frame cottage, with six lots of ground, situated on Lafayette av., between Classon and Franklin aves., convenient to two city railroads, in the city of Brooklyn. The house has all the modern improvements; the grounds are under cultivation, and all planted. Also, carriage-house and stable. The whole will be leased at a moderate rate, to a desirable tenant. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of Messrs. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and 5 on Ann-st. and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. N. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEWLY-ERECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—Situated at Newtown, L. I., near the Railroad Depôt; the houses are just completed in handsome style, with baths, ranges, marble mantels, &c., have abundance of garden room, are in a healthy location and convenient to the City. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL LORD, Newtown, L. I.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—No. 25 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession 1st of June. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

PART OF STORE TO LET—No. 140½ Nassau-st., suitable for newspaper or periodical depôt, or for an office or counting-room.

STORE TO LET—No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occupied as a hat store. Apply to A. B. MILLER, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoisting.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A small family of four persons wish to secure part of a house, (the second floor and part of the third preferred) in the Ninth or one of the adjoining Wards preferred—at a rate not exceeding $300 per annum.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 16 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.
WILLIAM E. PEARSON,
No. 128 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.—Who has $4,000 or $5,000? The property and business for sale, corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, been established over 2 years, and now doing a good business over the counter. Also good productive property in New-York and South Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for good located land or farms in the States of either Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa. Inquire of WM. B. AUSTIN, corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, or of E. HUNT, No. 194 66th-st., N. Y.

The subscriber proposes going West next month. Any one having any business they want done, I would be glad to do it for them for a reasonable compensation.
WM. B. AUSTIN.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.—CHANDLER'S PATENT WRISTBAND.—Great improvement.—Two Wristbands combined in one, to be used alternately. It is simple but ingenious in formation; its advantages are, additional neatness, convenience and economy, which must insure general adoption. Patented in United States, England and France. The Patentee will entertain proposals to form a Company for its special manufacture, or he will dispose of a part interest in it. Address R. K. CHANDLER, As or House, New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 59 Cliff-st.

$10,000 AND WILL PURCHASE—A legitimate and profitable business, by which $6,000 net profit has been and more may be realized annually. It now enjoys an established reputation upon many of the first-class railroads South and West of about five years' standing. It is an equipment in railroad furniture of a meritorious character, and generally patronized. Address or inquire of D. M. CARHART, Railroad Journal Office, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

$5,000.—ANY PERSON—Having this amount to invest in a straightforward cash business of long standing and without the least possible risk (always having the amount in his own hands and often double the amount) may hear of a good opening by addressing a line to HAYWOOD, *Times* Office, for two days. N. B.—The business is strictly for cash, and for eight years in one of the principal streets of the City.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A gentleman of respectability is required as partner in an agreeable business, the duties of which would be very light; the above sum will be necessary, $2,000 being payable in easy installments. None but principals will apply for particulars to H. P. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 18 Chambers-st., between 1 and 4 P. M.

TO DRUGGISTS.—For sale in Brooklyn, a small Drug Store, established about 18 months, in a good neighborhood. Terms low; rent moderate. Reason for selling, Proprietor's going to England. Location Clermont-av., one door from Park-av.

$350.—PARTNER WANTED.—A party, owning one-half interest in an old-established, light, genteel manufacturing business, would like to dispose of the same. The business is done for cash, and entirely wholesale. The business is located down town. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANO-FORTES.—BOARDMAN & GRAY'S celebrated Pianos, with DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT and PATENT CORRUGATED SOUNDING-BOARDS. This beautiful Attachment never gets out of tune. Sole agent for New-York and Brooklyn, H. R. SANDFORD, Musical Repository, No. 23 Court-st., Brooklyn, where all the newest music of the day may be obtained.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 97 Astor-place and 5th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $15 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

REMOVAL—COOK & BROTHER have removed their piano and music store to No. 463 Broadway, one door above Grand-st. A fine assortment of Haines Bros. celebrated pianos, for sale and to let. Music and musical instruments of all kinds. New music published every week.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR AND WARRANTED PIANO-FORTES, very low; seven octave, $200; three second-hand, in good order. AMBLER & CO., No. 358 Bowery.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.

IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities. The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil giving as much light as $9 00 of Rapeseed Oil—$13 00 of Whale—$26 of Sperm Oil—or $28 00 of Burning Fluid.

INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical, Carcel, Solar, Astral, Resin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Patent Lamps, or to any ornamental Vase, Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at 81 per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $1 53; or from Sperm Oil at $2 25.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, equal in fluidity to the best Sperm Oil, possessing the great advantage of not congealing at a low temperature. This Oil can also be burned in all the ordinary Mechanical, Solar and Hand Lamps, including Bowsprit and Signal Lanterns, and gives more light than Sperm, Whale, or Lard Oil.

AUSTENS, Agents for
THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.
ALSO,
COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOTELS.

GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former patrons of the above hotel that, having leased the hotel and farm at the lake, the house is now thoroughly renovated and open for the reception of visitors throughout the warm season. Families wishing a home in the country where they can truly enjoy themselves, can be suited by addressing as above. to GEORGE MELLON. Stages run daily to connect with New-York and Erie Railroad at Chester. City reference. SOLOMON CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.
DANIEL KELLY,
GEO. MELLON, } Proprietors.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooly's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. References, C. HANDEL No. 83 Chambers-st.; WM. PEARSALL, No. 187 Greenwich-st.
DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, BUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Terms reasonable. Full success guaranteed to all old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 333 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

Mr. GOLDSMITH is, per excellence, the penman of America. He certainly stands alone, unapproached, in this country, both in the executive department of his art and as an instructor. His pupils rank among the finest penmen in this community.

MISS HAVENS—Continues her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., between University place and 5th-av., New-York. The Fall sessions will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at her residence, at any time previous.

For the character of her School she refers to Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. De Witt and Cyrus Curtis, Esq., of New-York, and to Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 437 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

WRITING ACADEMY—REMOVAL.—Mr. PAINE has removed his Writing Academies to the elegant building No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 282 Fulton-st. Is now prepared to receive pupils for writing, book-keeping, &c., at very moderate prices. Ladies' day and evening writing classes, $3 for 12 lessons, all found. Commutation by the month or quarter.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Students may enter DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY this day or evening, and be qualified for good situations before July 4. An accomplished practical bookkeeper is employed to give a practical finish, without extra charge, to gentlemen wishing to become head bookkeepers.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi annual Session commenced April 30. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK WANTED.—A man of middle age, or more advanced in life—which may suit the advertiser—with some cash means of his own, may secure a situation quite desirable, at a fair rate of salary. For particulars inquire at No. 72 West 25th-st.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their School to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS—Used last year by thousands of families, hotel and boarding houses everywhere with the most complete success. Two medals and one diploma were awarded these CANS and JARS last season. On all hands they are acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most reliable in market. There is no additional cost of wrenches, funnels or wax—no trouble with screws, nor spoiling of fruit by contact with India-rubber or other offensive substance. The CANS and JARS are all prepared for sealing, and the purchaser has only to heat the cover slightly when the can or jar is filled with fresh fruit and press it down into the channel on the outside filled with cement, and the work of hermetically sealing is done. They sustain no injury in opening, and may be used year after year. The lid covers the whole top, so that when open they can be cleansed like any other open vessel. The Cans are made of stout tin, and the Jars of fire-proof yellow ware. They rest

AUCTION SALES.

A. G. TURNER, Auctioneer, Office No. 91 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR AND FINE SEVEN OCTAVE RICHARDS COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Being the balance of stock of G. MATHEWS,
(Late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy.)
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVATION.

A. G. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 374 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) the balance of finished and unfinished stock of the above, consisting of about forty suites first-class centre, sofa and other furniture of solid oak, imitation and fancy woods, about fifty walnut, oak and imitation cottage bedsteads, extension tables, &c.

Also, several rosewood parlor suites, finished and unfinished, etageres, sideboards, centre tables, bedsteads, &c.

Also, one elegant oak dining room suite.

Also, a quantity of mahogany furniture.

Also, the store fixtures, desks, stocks, shades, unfinished bureaus, bedsteads, lounges, &c.

The whole being of first-class description, will be sold without reservation, by order of G. F. Bellows, Esq., assignee of G. Mathews.

Terms cash. A deposit of ten per cent will be required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—Elegant furnished furniture TO-MORROW, Tuesday, May 27, at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. 90 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Cards of admission and descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on Monday. Parlors—50 original oil-paintings and engravings, among them a superb painting, valued at $1,000, by Cuyp—angel appearing unto the shepherds, purchased from Jerome Bonaparte's gallery; one Crucifixion, by Charles Lebrun; paintings by Rosenburg, Baum and other eminent artists; real Chinese and India curiosities; a beautiful collection of antique and Egyptian vases; parlor organ, made by Utter & Kitridge, cost $5.0, with four stops; pianoforte, made by Pape, in Paris, and cost $600; royal Wilton and rich tapestry carpets, two heavy mounted frame French plate mantel mirrors, cost $225 each; pier, oval and square French plate mirrors throughout the house, rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush, hair cloth and brocatel; marble-top etagere, mirror backs; music cabinets, rich work tables, three superior guitars, accordeons, &c. Chambers are furnished with solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut, in suites to match; tapestry carpets, rich fancy articles, engravings, pure South American horse hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, bedding; lace, damask window curtains and cornices, gold band window shades, French china toilet ware, in sets; hall heavy English oilcloths, solid rosewood hall stand, hall chairs, to match; dining-room oak buffet, oak chairs, lounge, oak extension tables, side table, French china dinner and tea ware, silver plated casters, salver, tea sets, knives and forks, spoons, mantel ornaments, curtains, Brussels carpets, together with a large variety of kitchen and laundry articles, with which the sale will commence. Purchasers are assured that the sale will be absolute, and must be removed immediately from the premises. Deposits required from every purchaser.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 M., in three parcels, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., viz.:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

6 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above.

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet, 5½ inches in depth; the front 33 feet 1½ inches, to be occupied as court-yards.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz.: $6,600 for each parcel on 3d-place, and $7,000 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidders above those sums. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July next, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 91st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They, having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings, being together 175 feet 8 inches on 91st-st., and 116 feet 2½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th-av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. G. WETMORE, No. 91 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT MR. BOLL'S NURSERY—Corner of 50th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 27 and 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. each day, the entire contents of the above Nursery, to be sold on account of the ill-health of Mr BOLL, who is declining business. Among the assortment may be found Sicilian, Chinese, and every variety of orange trees, varying 3 to 10 feet in height; camellias of every variety and size; oleanders, Chinese weigelias monthly and Bourbon roses, in pots, of every variety; cactus, running roses, &c., together with a large, rare and recherché assortment of green-house plants. Connaisseurs and others are respectfully invited to attend.

By SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchase.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY BAGLEY & SAVAGE—At their salesroom, No. 63 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau, TUESDAY next, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., will commence the sale, at auction, of a large, new and well made stock of furniture, being the stock of an extensive manufacturer retiring from business, comprising, in part, parlor, bedroom and dining suites of rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hat stands, card tables, chairs, lounges, sofas, tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre tables. This sale is worthy the attention of hotel proprietors and country dealers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

P. S.—Liberal cash advancements made on consignments.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

SECOND-AVENUE—One lot on 2d-av., adjoining the southwest corner of 74th-st., 25 feet 6½ inches front by 100 feet in depth.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—One lot on the north side of 23d-st., 125 feet east of 3d-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches.

The above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Terms easy and title perfect. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

THOMAS VIETOR, Auctioneer,
Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—TUESDAY, May 27, No. 252 Washington-st., at 10 A. M., an extensive, valuable and choice stock of a whole-sale dealer in groceries, provisions, cigars, liquors, &c., &c., among which are large quantities of white and brown sugars, black and green teas, barrels of flour, pearl barley, dried fruit, a very heavy stock of paper of various kinds. Also, of hams, City cured and Western, smoked beef and tongues; also, barrels of fish of all kinds; also, brandy, &c., the whole stock being well selected and in prime order.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Of a family declining housekeeping, and removed for convenience of sale, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 441 Broadway, viz.: Three sofas, four mahogany bedsteads, two mahogany dining tables, chairs, rockers, lounges, three mirrors, French China dining set, do. do. tea and breakfast set, gas fixtures in perfect order, and the whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, after which a handsome assortment of new and elegant furniture parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, &c., the whole worthy the notice of buyers.

J. J. WALDRON Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND FRENCH CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st. TUESDAY, May 27, at 10 o'clock, will sell in lots to suit City and country trade, a full assortment of white granite, blue and common ware. China tea sets, plain and decorated; vases, card baskets, tea trays, knives and forks, clocks, and assorted glass ware. Goods well packed for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, May 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds of white granite and common ware 100 packages glass ware. Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, May 27, at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., five hundred cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c. comprising a fresh and desirable lot of goods, direct from the factories, suitable for the season.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the large two-story attic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of Newton-st., adjoining the residence of John C. Thorton, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. There is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bank-st., in which this property has rights in common with other adjoining property. The lot is about 20 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce-st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the City of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and desire to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by

KING & BOND.
NEWARK, May 17, 1856. No. 296 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 48 and 50 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, May 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Virginia State 6 per Cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$3,500 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
$4,000 Hartford City 6 per Cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$20,000 Great Western Railroad 7 per Cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,992 42 Sacramento City (funded loan) 10 per Cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City (water loan) 10 per Cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 New York Central Railroad 6 per Cent. Bond.
75 shares Chicago and Rock Island.....$100 each.
34 shares Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad..$50 each.
26 shares Harlem Railroad (preferred).....$50 each.
37 shares Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad..$100 each.
17 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each.
25 shares Harlem Railroad.....$50 each.
20 shares Waterloo Manufacturing Company..$50 each.
300 shares Madison Mining Co.....$10 each.
60 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.....$25 each.
20 shares St. Marks Fire Insurance Company..$25 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
50 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each.
60 shares Oriental Bank.....$25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchasers.

Next regular sale on Thursday, May 29.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular Semi-weekly auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales of the same on any other days when required.

At private sale, a great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE OF 310 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Being part of the real estate of James Chesterman, deceased. A. H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 27, at the Merchants' Exchange, some most desirable property, well worthy the attention of capitalists, or those seeking choice building locations. For Maps apply No. 38 Wall-st., or of GEORGE CHESTERMAN, Executor, No. 80 Nassau-st. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854 will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No 33 Nassau-st., a splendid pair of gray carriage horses, 17 hands high, of superior style and action, and considered equal in appearance to any pair of their size in the City—are very fine travelers. A very fine coach, but little used, made by Sweenarton. Also, a brougham, quite new, made to order by Lawrence, and is in excellent condition. The above are the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 100 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No 189 Water-st.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST.—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO
In iron-bound casks of 200 pounds and upwards each
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta fgn. Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 30th April, 1856:
Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856.....$3,178,844 22

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

From premiums.....	$195,993 67	
From interest and annuities...	13,151 22—	209,134 89
		$3,386,169 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, and dividends thereon.....	$65,953 97
Surrendered Policies.....	8,560 05
Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c.,...	22,304 54
Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c.....	2,921 29— 100,804 25
Total assets.....	$3,285,364 92

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages.....	$3,196,376 25
Cash on hand and in bank.....	16,069 97
Bills receivable, fire insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes.....	72,973 64—$3,285,364 92
Amount of risk 30th April, 1856.....	$25,85),560
Number of policies running 1st February, 1856.....	8,778
Number of policies issued during the quarter.....	579
	9,357
Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead.....	221
Total running policies 30th April, 1856.....	9,136
Of which are for life.....	8,130
Of which are for seven years.....	893
Of which are for one year.....	33
Of which are for irregular periods.....	171
Total.....	9,135

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. MOORE,	RODMAN G. MOULTON,
JOHN H SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYMURGUS LEDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings)—The subscribers to this Company are hereby notified that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of $200,000 will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 2, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which time and place an installment of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid in.

The remaining installment of 90 per cent. will be required at the same place on MONDAY, June 9.

JOSLPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN, } Commissioners.
EDWARD HAIGHT,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1856.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, at his place at Saratoga Springs, a number of very fine horses, consisting of two pairs of very superior carriage horses, fast single horses, and ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, all young and warranted perfectly sound and gentle. J. BEEKMAN FINLAY.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—14¾ hands high, 6 years old, well broken, kind and sound, is a splendid horse for ladies' use. Inquire at No. 209 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HORSE WANTED.—Any person having a young and stylish gray horse, and wishing to sell him at a fair price, may address RAMSAY, *Daily Times* office.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box and cable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 102 Last 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston rediscounted by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTRES OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblenz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lyons,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Leghorn,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madeira,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malaga,	St. Petersburg
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Tunis,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 9 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,600,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ₱ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsaysburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No 51 Wall-st. (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by	Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by	Philadelphia Bank
In Baltimore, by	Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by	Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by	Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by	Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by	Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by	State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by	Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co
In Charleston, by	Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by	Southern Bank
In sums to suit, by	ALSOP & CO., California-st.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.
Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY, in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

P. SATHER.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of having their Bonds and Coupons at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON, } Trustees
CORNELIUS SMITH,

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

$50,000 TO LOAN UPON MERCHANDISE, STOCKS AND BONDS, &c.—The advertisers are prepared to make cash advances, upon liberal terms, to parties making consignments, having taken the store No. 52 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., with the intention of prosecuting the auction and commission business upon the principle of real sales and immediate returns, to accomplish which their arrangements, pecuniary and otherwise, are ample. Merchandise of every description at their store. Real Estate Stocks and Bonds, vessels, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange.

OLIVER LEE, } BAGLEY & SAVAGE.
GILBERT S. SAVAGE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge, Adam Norrie, F. T. Frelinghuysen, R. D. Maxwell, B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasury.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Brooklyn, E. D., L. I., May 6 1856—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the annual election for the choice of seven Directors will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, the second day of June next, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the 20th inst. till after the election.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, May 6, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the coming year will be held at the office of the President, No. 38 Pine-st., (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 15th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board. W. A. F MERSON, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS—No. 22 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and bonds bought and sold; Commercial paper negotiated; collections made on all parts of the country. Agents for redemption of country bank notes. Interest allowed on deposits.

A. B. CLARK,
M. J. WILLIAMSON.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 14 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Private Wall Street Warrants collected and remitted.

FINANCIAL.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1856.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 26th of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed this Evening of Monday, the 26th May, and reopened the Morning of the Thursday, June 5, 1856. DAVID O'DONNELL, Transfer Clerk.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS with interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually at New-York Life and Trust Company. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo. Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Exercises pre-[illegible] engaged.

[illegible] presented their re-[illegible] Committee on Pres-[illegible]

[illegible] to be prepared in reference to [illegible] late Rev. JAMES PARSONS.

The Northern Presbytery presented their report, which was similarly referred with that of the Western.

The Pittsburg Presbytery then presented their report, which was disposed of in the same way.

The report of the Board of Domestic Missions was made special for Tuesday morning.

A memorial from Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE was read on the subject of reunion with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod which separated from the General Synod, and praying that a fraternal Synodical letter be sent from this Synod to that. The memorial was accepted, and, on motion of Rev. H. MCMILLAN, it was referred to a Special Committee.

Dr. CRAWFORD announced to Synod his intention to resign the charge of his congregation in Philadelphia, and devote himself exclusively to his duties as Professor in the Theolog cal Seminary.

The Order of the Day was then taken up, namely: Dr. GUTHRIE's resolution to abolish the representative system in the constitution of Synod.

Moved by Dr. MCLEOD that Dr. GUTHRIE's resolution be laid on the table.

Rev. Mr. MCAULEY moved as a substitute the adoption of Dr. GUTHRIE's resolution.

The question was put by the Moderator: Shall the substitute be entertained?

Dr. MCLEOD rose to a point of order,

That this Synod, being a representative body, cannot dissolve itself, but, according to its constitution, must go back with an overture to its Presbyteries for their permission, before the Synod can do what Dr. GUTHRIE's resolution proposes.

Dr. HEMON thought all the difficulty arose from confounding the terms "representative" and "delegated."

Rev. Mr. MCMASTER deprecated further discussion.

On motion the substitute was entertained.

A resolution to call a Convention to consider whether the delegated Synod should be continued, or whether it should meet in full with all the ruling elders, was moved by Rev. Mr. DOUGLAS, and after much discussion was put to the vote and adopted by a large majority.

The Synod then adjourned to 3 o'clock, to make the necessary preparations for the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on the Sabbath.

The General Assemblies.

A SOCIAL UNION TO SEE THE INSTITUTIONS.

The two Presbyterian General Assemblies, on Saturday, according to arrangement, rested from their consideration of overtures and Synodical records, from their reporting and debating, to enjoy a visit "to the Institutions." The place of rendezvous was the foot of Thirteenth-street, East River, where the capacious barge *Irene* and a steamer to take her in tow lay, ready to receive the company. Some 1,500 in all, clergymen and laymen, gentlemen and ladies, surrendered their tickets at the gangway, and got seats on board by 9 o'clock, when the whistle sounded, and punctually all were moving onward to get a closer view of that chain of Island charities which constitute the special glory of New-York.

The first landing was made at Randall's Island, where, of course, the boys received the visitors with a good deal of military pomp, and escorted them to their parade ground in a style which made one wonder whether one and all they were not the children of the 7th Regiment. Drawn up in line before the assembly they rattled off "Hail Columbia," and then sang a welcome "to the Ministers of Salvashin," whom they regarded the bulwark of the "nashin."

Gov. DRAPER then made a speech to the visitors, explaining whose children the little ones were, how they came there and where they went to; and in a hasty outline sketched the method of the City's charity. But not feeling equal to the whole task, he introduced Master RYAN, the ancient orator of the house, who, though in a piping boyish voice, uttered some manly words expressive of the honor they felt on receiving so august a body of visitors, apologizing for and explaining the military reception they had given them, and promising that in case of a much deprecated necessity, they would be quite ready and well prepared to shoulder true guns instead of wooden ones, and follow drums of a more solemn sound to the defence of their country.

Dr. PRIME introduced Rev. Dr. HARRISON, of Virginia, as the spokesman of the visitors, to respond. Dr. HARRISON said that the General Assemblies represented 400,000 Christians, and explained what their errand to New-York was. He gave the children very good reason for believing that they were subjects of interest to the Church; and, in turn, the children appeared to be much interested in him. Indeed, if his words had failed to secure their attention, his very presentable personal appearance could not have failed: he is a tall, smiling, reverend man, with long waving beard, which usurps, however, only so much of the face as lies posterior and inferior to the superior line of the lower jaw. Then he wears a black cravat and a long frock coat, and out of the 400,000 whom, as spokesman, he represented, he could easily be picked as having no counterpart.

The few eyes that did wander, however, during the brief address, we could see settled uniformly upon one of two other curious and distinguished men,—the Rev. Dr. PLUMER, of Pittsburg, whose abundant silvery beard, unusual height, cane carried as a drover carries his goad on market day, and claret-colored soft hat, made his person as noticeable among all as his superior talent and originality have long made him intellectually; or the Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, the "Kirwan" whose theological club the Yankee head of the Romish Church has felt before now, to its aching. Dr. MURRAY is a short, stout man, with iron-gray hair, that disposes itself behind his ears and under the rim of his fashionable hat, very much as the venerable Dr. S. H. COX did ten years ago, and before his head had parted with the gray tints that then prevented it from being silvery. Dr. MURRAY's face, moreover, is rubicund, and there is a twinkle in each eye that assures you that if you get off a good joke in his presence, you shall be forgiven the impertinence. Of course, while Dr. HARRISON was speaking, some of the boys, who could do it without deflecting the line of their vision to an angle that would be perceptible to their captain, let their eyes slip past the speaker upon these distinguished Presbyterian specimens, and it was evident that they were in no whit disgusted.

These formalities past, the party scattered over the premises looking up the peculiarities of this charity-village. The most sadly interesting sight was that of the Nursery. We thought the little ones looked better than usual, but they never look *well*. Nor can we understand why. With such pure air, ample ranging room and excellent accommodations, we cannot see why so many of these carry the evidences of more or less ophthalmic disease. When the Governors a year ago accepted our challenge and got up a baby-show, they astonished the few citizens who saw the collection, with the plump, stout, wholesome look of their little nurselings. But those same premium babies, now that they are yearlings, must be among the occupants of the Nursery: and scarcely a dozen of the hundreds here exhibited looked really well. Why is it?

Returning to the boats in an hour or so, the sandwiches, ice creams, oranges, crackers, &c., were passed around to as hungry a company as ever suffered a fresh East River appetite.

When the Committee of Arrangements were talking over the preparations that it would be necessary to make for this occasion, one suggested that as the company would consist principally of clergymen, who cared little for creature comforts, it would not be worth while to have anything but a few crackers and a cheese by way of refreshment. But a colored man of far superior judgment, who was taken into the consultation, having scratched his head hard, modestly remarked that "Them religious folks eats awful." The sober thought of the Committee seconded the dusky counselor's "powerful judgment," and hence the provision was abundant.

Meanwhile the boats had steamed down to the House of Refuge where about half an hour was spent. Dr. HICKOX of the New School responded in the Chapel to neat speeches from Master KENNEDY (not the Commissioner) and one of his peers. The Doctor's address was most attentively listened to,—none the less earnestly, we presume, from the fact that, according to custom, monitors keep tally of all listless looks and wandering glances, and the derelict in attention are paid for it next day.

The next island visited was Blackwell's. After time sufficient to look through the Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse and Workhouse,—shying the Penitentiary and Small-Pox Hospital—all again embarked, and the boats proceeded down our glorious bay, up the North River as far as Fourteenth-street, and then back to Brooklyn. The afternoon was very pleasantly occupied in singing and short speech-making. Though the weather would have done credit to August for its heat, a stiff South breeze kept all comfortably cool. Dr. PRIME chaired a meeting on [illegible] and Drs. PLUMER, KENNEDY [illegible] HOLMES, Esq., made brief [illegible] to the topics suggested by the [illegible] and the panoramas moving on [illegible] upper deck, Dr. ASA D. SMITH [illegible] Conference, which was addressed by Revs. Messrs. MARKS, (Congregationalist,) CUYLER and CHARLES PARKER, (Dutch Reformed,) JONES, ("Seamen's Friend,") PLUMER, (O. S.,) SMITH, (N. S.,) and others.

The speeches were interlarded with Congregational singing, led off by Professor OWEN and Mr. LUCIUS HART. When they came to that favorite hymn,

"Blest be the tie that binds,"

it seemed significant to those watching the signs of the times how Old School and New School vied with each other in giving expression to the words. Indeed, a distinguished Methodist on board used the strongest language which a Methodist possibly can use, concerning a remarkably good time, when he said that it was "just like a camp meeting."

The passengers were landed at different places, the last delegation being set down at the foot of Adams-street, (Brooklyn,) about 5 o'clock. One of the Ten Governors expressed his delight that a precedent had at last been set; that a company of 1,500 *can* get up to the Islands, and have a capital time without making a drunken frolic of it, and without the cost of a single cent of the public money; for the affair was got up by a joint committee of the two Assemblies, and the expense defrayed from the purse of a few individuals. The working men on the Committee were Messrs. WM. A. BOOTH, ROBT. G. RANKIN, A. R. WETMORE, and WM. P. COOK, and to their eminent success 1,500 people will testify.

Closing Services in the Brick Church.

Divine service was held in the Brick Church yesterday for the last time. A general knowledge of the fact that the building is soon to be taken down, and that the congregation and their pastor would not meet in it again, caused an unusual attendance and gave a peculiar interest to the occasion. The pews in the body of the Church and in the gallery were filled, and the aisles and entry-hall were crowded. But, although the occasion and discourse were calculated to call up in the minds of the older members of the Church reminiscences of the past—recollections which, whether pleasing or otherwise, give a sacredness to the homestead, an imaginary beauty to time-marked walls and a love for the place in which our childhood listened to the preaching of the Word,—the solemnity of the hour was not interwoven with perceptible grief. The expectation of the pew-holder seemed akin to the hope which cheers the Christian. A confidence that they would soon be seated in a better house overcame their sorrow at parting with that in which they had sat so long.

The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. SPRING, (the pastor,) Chancellor FERRIS and Rev. Dr. MCGILL. The discourse, which was delivered by Rev. Dr. SPRING, was a brief review of the progress of religion in that Church from a period commencing a short time previous to his installation down to the present time—near half a century; with a touching allusion to the many early friends and co-workers who had passed away. He seemed to stand alone. All, or nearly all of those who were present, and who officiated at his installation on the 9th of August, 1810, had been gathered to their fathers. It was a solemn, a suggestive truth. But if he had regrets for their departure, he was full of gratitude to God for his kindness in leaving to him still the partner He had given to him in early life. While speaking of his wife and of the many delicate and substantial tokens of respect and care for their comfort which they had received from the congregation, he mentioned as a remarkable coincidence the fact that mid-day of the last on which he was to address them in the edifice in which he was then speaking completed the fiftieth year since his marriage. In the retrospective glance which he was taking of his labors as a minister of the Gospel, he saw nothing in his course which he thought should give him pain. By Divine aid the Church had prospered during his ministry. There had been troubles and trials, it was true, but they had been met and treated with a Christian spirit, and good results had followed. When differences sprang up in the great family of the Presbyterian Church, which caused many Churches to separate, the Church over which he was pastor had taken no part in the quarrel, other than the exercise of a conservative influence; and when the separation took place—having no confidence in the leaders of the New School, believing that their main desire was simply to get all the power into their own hands—his people had remained with the old organization. That schism he deplored. He believed there were many among the congregations of those who went away who were true Presbyterians, and he hoped an early day would find the great family again united. The Rev. Doctor spoke with much feeling concerning many incidents in the history of the Church which we have collated and attached to this notice; and concluded by saying that as he was in the Winter of life, he could not have much personal interest in the change of location; but yet he trusted it would be such as would add to the comfort of the Congregation and the progress of true religion.

When the service had been concluded, the Rev. Dr. announced that they would meet on the following Sabbath in Hope Chapel, where every arrangement possible would be made to accommodate the Congregation.

The following is a summary notice of the most interesting events in

THE HISTORY OF THE BRICK CHURCH.

The Brick Church in Beekman-street was erected during the years 1767-8. The Presbyterians in New-York worshipping according to the Westminster confession of faith, and holding the same tenets as their brethren of the established Church of Scotland, since 1719 had assembled every Sabbath to unite in religious services in the old Wall-street Church, the first church edifice, and for fifty years the only one which they possessed in this City. During this period their numbers were so small that they did not require a larger building, and would not have been discommoded in a less extensive one. But in 1740, the eloquent WHITFIELD visited New-York. The Presbyterian was the only denomination which would receive him. They invited him to preach in the Wall-street Church, and there he held his audiences entranced by his matchless oratory, and drew crowds every Lord's day to listen to him. The members of the Presbyterian denomination received large and constantly increasing accessions to their numbers after he commenced preaching, and from other causes also the congregation gradually became so numerous that their present house of worship was at last too small to contain them. Consequently, on the 19th of February, 1765, the elders, trustees and communicants of the "English Presbyterian Church, of the City of New-York," addressed a petition to "the worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened," setting forth that the wants of their church were such as to require a more commodious edifice than they were then occupying, and a new burial place for their dead, and praying that the angular plot of ground bounded by Kip (now Nassau) street, George (now Spruce) street, "the commons," as the Park and the land circumjacent was then called, and Beekman-street, might be granted to them for the purposes mentioned in their petition. The piece of ground referred to contained 8½ lots, 25 by 100 feet, in area.

The Common Council were ready to give assistance to men who were laboring to carry out their religious convictions with proper zeal. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and on the 25th of February, in the year following, the site of the old Brick Church was accordingly conveyed to JOHN RODGERS and JOSEPH TREAT, Ministers, and others, Elders, Deacons and Trustees of the Church. It was stipulated that they should erect a Church edifice on the ground, or convert it into a burial place for persons of the Presbyterian persuasion; and that they should pay a yearly rent to the City of Forty Pounds. The Brick Church, as it stands now, for no exterior alterations have been made in it since the year in which it was built, was completed and opened in the year 1768. Its foundations were commenced in 1767.

The members of the church thus erected continued to form one congregation with those of the Wall-street Church. Rev. Dr. JOHN RODGERS and Rev. Dr. JOSEPH TREAT, were the Pastors of the two churches, and there, at the "brick meeting," as it was familiarly denominated, situated in "the fields," above what comprised the City of New-York at that time, the good and simple burghers assembled, Sabbath after Sabbath, until the Revolutionary War bade them desist for a while from their devotional labors. When New-York was captured by the British army, the Brick Church, like every other convenient building, was converted to their use, and occupied for military purposes until the day of their evacuation.

In 1784 the survivors of the Trustees, in whom the title of the property had hitherto been vested, conveyed the Brick Church and the burying ground attached to it to the Corporation of the First Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York, with the same yearly rent of £40 still reserved to the City. In 1798 the Society erected a third Church on a piece of ground at the corner of Henry and Rutgers streets, presented to them by Col. HENRY RUTGERS. The three Churches continued their connection until 1809, when each became a distinct charge. Reverend and now venerable Dr. RODGERS continued to be supported by each, and Rev. Dr. JOHN MCKNIGHT took the pastoral charge of the Brick Church.

Among the former pastors of this Church, probably Rev. Dr. RODGERS and his biographer, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL MILLER, were the most distinguished. An annuity of £100 was settled on Dr. RODGERS at the time of the separation of the Churches. Dr. MILLER, after resigning his charge at the Brick Church, was for many years a professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

Rev. Dr. GARDINER SPRING has for the last forty-six years been the Minister of this Church. His hair has grown white in its pulpit.

In 1839 some extensive alterations were made, in the interior of the Church. The ceiling and galleries were made lower, and the floor was elevated, and the situation of the pews altered. The building is soon to be taken down, and the congregation have decided to erect a better structure on some site further up town.

☞ Mr. STOUT appeared at the Mayor's office Saturday, and took the oath of office, filed his bonds, and assumed the duties of City Chamberlain. Mr. STOUT tendered security for $100,000, in the persons of BENJ. F. CAMP and JOSIAH OAKES, each of whom swore that they were worth that amount of property over and above all their debts and liabilities.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

Decrees and orders for settlement by Judge DAVIES must be submitted before Saturday next.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 104, 560, 581, 551, 552, 553, 606, 163, 251, 519, 392, 268, 90, 379, 639, 644, 645, 647, 648, 649.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 338, 357, 364, 579, 3, 231, 91, 614, 257, 596, 626, 627, 628, 636, 637, 639, 640, 641, 643, 644, 645, 6-3, 445, 495, 223, 302, 1-6, 115, 429, 494, 564, 668, 645, 648, 649, 651, 652, 654 to 659, 661, 236, 231, 100, 475, 70, 71, 239.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Ross vs. *Bedell*.—New trial, costs to abide event.
Nelson vs. *Stephenson*.—Judgment for plaintiff, without costs, according to stipulation.
Sivot vs. *Orser*.—Judgment for plaintiff with interest and costs.
Moffett vs. *Sackett*.—Judgment for $183 25, with interest from 1st of June, 1853, with costs.
Reed vs. *Drumgold*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.
Stillwell vs. *Staples*.—Order to be settled.
Gottsbergh vs. *Smith*.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.
Marquart vs. *La Farge*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, an extra, grand and imposing entertainment is to be given at this prosperous and truly beautiful Theatre. Many of our readers will remember the gorgeous and lively burlesque of "A Lad in the Lamp," played at this house some years since with so great success, and in which the marches by some forty young ladies, were so well received. This is to be revived to-night in all its magnificence, and all its interesting effects,—well cast, and in which is to be introduced, the brilliant and costly Chinese Costumes of the Hong Tong-Hook Dramatic Company, which have recently been purchased by Manager PURDY. This will be a rare treat. The Comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," commences the entertainment; then follows the grand "A Lad in the Lamp;" after which, the famous Pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," and the whole will conclude with the "Swiss Swains."

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTERS—Warming, strengthening, relieving—have the impressive quality of cantharides, but occasion no blister, because of the 250 conductors or evaporators, which throw off the vapor, the scalding nature of which causes the blister when a cantharides plaster is applied. The Porous relieve equally, but no blister is formed.

Recommended by Dr. MOTT and all physicians who have seen them applied. Sold by T. ALLCOCK & Co., No. 43 Canal-street; at BURNTON's Bookstores, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; at Mrs. HAYES', No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn: and by druggists generally throughout the Union.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,
Manufacturers, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt in artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

BEADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY,
NO. 359 BROADWAY,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

The Ambrotype will henceforth be supplied at the above establishment at a reduction of 35 to 40 per cent. in cost. The great success which has attended its introduction, and the extensive arrangements made, enable the proprietor to effect this, while guaranteeing the durability and superior quality of the pictures. Attention is requested to the superb display of specimens at the gallery.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,
No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN WHO DESIRE TO DRESS FASHIONABLY AND CHEAPLY will find their account in dealing with P. L. ROGERS, whose stock of ready-made clothing for the present and coming season, is of unlimited extent and variety. The marked prices, from which there is no deviation, are so low as to surprise the closest buyers.

P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered.

[Advertisement.]

FOR MEN AND BOYS.—SUMMER CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, inform their friends that their present assortment of well-made clothing is very complete, and the styles and quality were never before surpassed. We invite those in want to call and examine our assortment. No deviation from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology given by Mr. FOWLER, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Tickets 25 cents. For the course, $3. Professional examinations, with full, written descriptions of character, day and evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The ladies are buying new dresses, new carpets, new sofas, &c. Why not take down those old-fashioned Gasaliers, and put up one of those beautiful new designs found at the great manufactoring depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dyspepsia, the national complaint of it is country, vanishes before the searching, purifying and tonic influence of this irresistible medicine. The Pills act simultaneously upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels.

[Advertisement.]

HOUGH'S PATENT SKIRTS.—Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine except they are stamped "HOUGH'S Patent."

[Advertisement.]

☞ CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga Springs, will open for the reception of company on Thursday, the 29th of May.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 20, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Rev. J. C. EGGLESTON, M. A., Rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, to MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Arable, Esq., of this City.

☞ Baltimore and Hudson papers please copy.

At Fountain Grove, Huntingdon, Canada East, on Thursday morning, May 22, by Rev. P. Neive, S. DE WOLFE, Esq., M. D., of New-York City, to [illegible] QUESNEL W. COPLAND, third daughter of Alex. Copland, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 25, after a lingering illness, MARY BELL, daughter of L. A. Beujamin, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 232 Chrystie-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

In this City, suddenly, DANIEL S. COX, in the 47th year of his age.

In London, on Wednesday, April 30, at her residence, after a long and painful illness, Miss ANNE MCKEWAN, aged 49 years, sister of John McKewan, of this City.

Her remains are interred in the Cemetery of Wyckliffe Chapel, London.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 24.

$6,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	550	Erie Railroad	s3 55⅞
1,000	do	84¾	50	do	s3 55⅝
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47-110		200	do	s30 56⅜
1,000	do	102¾	50	do	55⅝
3,000	Virginia State 6s	93⅝	300	do	b30 55⅞
10,000	do	b3 93¾	50	do	b60 56
5 0	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86½	300	do	b30 56
500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	105¾	250	do	s 56¾
2,500	do	102⅞	150	do	b60 56⅞
2,000	do	103	50	Harlem R. R.	b30 17
3,000	Erie RR. C'ts bs 1871	88½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	99⅞
10,000	Ill. Con RR. bs s4m	86½	20	do	100
45,000	do	b3 87	83	Gal. & Chic. R.	s3 111¼
13,500	do	87	50	do	s30 111¼
15,000	do	b15 87½	200	Reading Railroad	88¼
3,000	Mich. S. RR. bs	83	100	do	c 88⅝
10	Ocean Bank	95	100	do	c 88¾
15	do	94	200	do	s3 88⅝
10	Shoe & Leather B'k	104¾	300	do	89
5	American Ex. Bk.	115½	300	do	c 89
20	Metropolitan Bk.	110	200	do	s10 89
24	U. S. Trust Co.	167	200	do	b10 89¼
100	Brun's City Land Co.	6	500	do	s30 89
25	Am. Ex. Co.	100	600	do	b30 89⅜
25	Nic. Tr. Co.	12¾	700	do	s3 89⅝
225	do	12½	1000	do	s60 89
100	do	b3 13	12	Hudson River R. R.	33½
50	do	13¾	30	Panama R. R.	100
100	D. & H. C. C.	s4m 128	15	do	100¼
37	Penn. C. C.	s3 98½	130	do	100⅜
200	do	b3 99	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s4m 95
100	Cum. C. C.	s3 21¾	5	do	95¼
50	N. York Cen. R.	b35 90½	155	do	95⅜
165	do	90⅝	100	do	s10 95⅜
300	do	90¾	25	do	b30 95⅝
100	do	b60 91⅛	548	C. & Toledo R. R.	c 74⅝
200	do	b60 91¼	300	do	b10 74⅝
27	Mich. Central R. R.	95	400	do	s10 74⅝
200	do	b10 95½	100	do	s30 74⅝
50	do	95¾	38	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	91½
23	do	95⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 112¼
5,000	Ill. Cen R. R. Bs	86¾	50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	90⅜
200	Nicar. Trans. Co.	14	100	do	b60 91⅜
200	do	13⅞	7	do	90⅜
150	do	b3 13¾	60	do	90⅜
200	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	b3 99½	250	Reading Railr'd.	s30 89
250	do	s60 99¾	100	do	b60 89⅜
250	do	s3 99½	150	do	s30 89⅜
300	Erie Railroad	s3 56	200	do	s10 89⅞
100	do	s30 56⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s50 74⅝
100	do	b60 56½	100	do	b10 74⅜
350	do	56⅞	100	do	74⅜
200	do	b60 56	100	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	s60 95
250	do	s10 56⅜	100	do	95¼
150	do	56⅝	50	do	b30 96⅜
100	do	b60 56¾			

MONDAY, May 26—A. M.

An important paper, connected with the Foreign Trade of the country, which we copied on Saturday from the official journal of the Government at Washington, ought not to fail to have due weight upon commercial and financial confidence. We allude to the quarterly returns from the Treasury Department of the Imports and Exports, of every description, in the months of January, February and March, being the third quarter of the current Treasury year. The figures for the first quarter, embracing July, August and September, had previously been published. The latter showed a balance of $11,422,651 *against*, while the present return exhibits $7,448,862 *in favor* of the Export Trade of the country. The second and most important quarter of the fiscal year, embracing the months of October, November and December, has not yet been made public. On application to the proper Department, on Saturday, our special Washington correspondent was told that the table in the *Union* of Friday was prematurely made public, and that the returns for the previous or second quarter of the year would not, at present, be given out. This disappointment is not so material to a complete Import list for the nine months, as we have the Custom-House figures for New-York, and the others, from the almost uniform proportion of entries, can readily be arrived at, within a reasonable approximation. The Exports for the quarter referred to are much more difficult to ascertain, and we enter upon the estimate given in the following memorandum with no strong degree of confidence in its correctness, except so far as to say that there can be no doubt that the excess in the Exports of the three months of the second quarter, added to the excess in the third quarter, will more than counterbalance the deficiency in the first quarter. Whether it will overrun it five, ten, or fifteen millions, we have no means of ascertaining with certainty. We have ventured to put the total export figure for the missing return at $80,000,000, as a minimum estimate, being $5,031,000 below the third quarter, remarking that while the Cotton movement from the South in October, November and December, was 380,000 bales, or about $15,000,000 *less* than in the succeeding three months, the general export movement, particularly in Grain and Flour, from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore must have been at least $10,000,000 more. From New-York, alone, the difference was $4,463,459, and from Boston the difference in Specie exported, was $1,702,000. The result is, that the Exports of the country from 1st of July last to the close of the third quarter of the Treasury year, March 31, were at least $10,450,304 in excess of the Imports, as follows:

IMPORTS UNITED STATES, JULY 1, '55, to MARCH 31, '56.

	At New-York.	Other Ports.	Total.
First quarter..	$46,836,171	$25,185,179	$72,021,950
Second quarter	43,975,907	22,599 000*	65,575,907
Third quarter.	51,299,975	26,282,796	77,582,771
Total 9 mos...	$141,212,653	$73,967,975	$215,180,628

* Estimated. All other figures official.

EXPORTS SAME PERIOD.

First quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, official	$60,599,299
Second quarter, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, estim'd.	80,000,000
Third quarter, Jan. 1 to March 31, official	85,031,633
Total 9 months	$225,630,932
Excess over Imports	$10,450,304

The Specie included in the Export list is at least ten millions less than the corresponding Specie shipments of the previous fiscal year, which fact renders the general result the more gratifying. Separating the Specie from both sides the account, the following is the showing of our

FOREIGN TRADE FOR NINE MONTHS:

Merchandise Imported	$212,515,628
Produce and Merchandise Exported	197,679,932
Excess of Imports	$14,835,696
Specie Exported	$27,951,000
Specie Imported	2,665,000
Excess of Specie Exports	25,286,000
General excess in Exports	$10,450,804

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week, shows an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,280,535 against $2,437,746 same week last year, and $4,492,425 same week in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods was $1,608,969, against $1,523,008 same week last year. The Specie Export, direct, embracing $212,000 by the *Atlantic* on Saturday, was $222,723, against $15,570 same week last year. The shipment by the Cunard steamer, from Boston, on Wednesday last, was $774,000, of which about six hundred thousand dollars went from this City. The same steamer last May carried out $958,000. The Government Office in this City, held on Saturday to the credit of all its accounts, $13,360,304 in Coin and Bullion, against $13,467,765 at the close of the previous week. The regular Sub-Treasury balance included in the above, is $9,705,995. Although, in the foregoing movements, the Banks have apparently been drawn upon for about $700,000, no material decline, if any, is looked for in the average reserve on the statement this afternoon, as the business of the week began on a rising average, and some further parcels of Gold have been received in the exchanges with the interior. The average reserve stood last Monday, $12,796,541. During the present week, the Specie movements will be in favor of the Banks *from* California and the Sub-Treasury, and against them to England and France by the steamers *Asia* on Wednesday, and the *Fulton* on Saturday. The extent of Export, however, is rendered quite uncertain by the decline in Exchange for the last packet, and the probability of a pretty free supply the present week. The shipments of Specie in the corresponding week last year were $1,727,000 to England and $462,000 to the Continent, together $2,189,000. Sterling Bills for the *Atlantic* on Saturday were done as low as 109⅝, and the extreme rate 109¾ ₽ cent. The Bankers for the Continent are the principal shippers of Specie. Money rules at 7 ₽ cent. on demand loans, and 7¼ to 8¾ ₽ cent. on strictly prime paper, 60 days to 4 months; second choice names, 9@10 ₽ cent.

For the present fiscal or Treasury year, beginning July 1, 1855, to May 1, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandize into the port of New-York, as officially rendered from the Custom-House, amounted to.....$167,109,000
Add four weeks in May.....15,469,878
Total to date.....176,578,878
Against the same time in 1855.....139,580,642
Increase to date.....36,997,981

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, by the same tables, amounted to.....$65,235,000
Add four weeks in May.....5,616,704
Total to date.....$69,242,735
Against same time in 1855.....56,899,367
Increase to date.....$14 962,357

The Exports of Specie, within the same period and by same tables amounted to.....$16 652,000
Add four weeks in May.....5,643,476
Total to date.....$20,294,476
Against same time in 1855.....32,482,570
Decrease to date.....$12,188,094

The following is a comparative statement of the export hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce, and of Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	7,988	$347,737	4,900	$365,062
Flour, bbls.	2,547	107,718	39,019	168,292
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,347	8,696	2,868	7,496
Wheat, bushels			92,353	159,133
Corn, bushels	14,438	17,074	81,468	54,086
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	6,591	127,716	1,944	41,331
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	1,152	26,972	945	19,500
Total		$636,873		$814,899
Miscellaneous		887,135		794,070
Total exp'ts for the week		$1,523,008		$1,608,969

The Stock Exchange, up to Saturday forenoon, was unsettled and depressed, by the importance given to the various rumors from the seat of Government in regard to our diplomatic relations with England. The question of the disposition of the British Minister, whose complicity with the enlistment of recruits for the Crimea last year, has given offence to the Cabinet, is still undetermined; but the late dispatch from the British Foreign Secretary is believed to have had the effect of simplifying the issue, and divesting it of its more serious or international concern. In other words, the difficulty has been narrowed down to a mere personal punctillio, as between the Administration at Washington and Mr. CRAMPTON. There is little or no doubt in the estimation of most practical people, that, consulting the generous sentiment of the country, where an apology has been handsomely tendered, the President might well afford to waive this point for further explanation, or to afford another opportunity for the voluntary recall of the obnoxious Minister. Meanwhile, our business circles, as at the close of last week, appear to have dismissed all thought of any formidable diplomat

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1463 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 27 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Collision of a Steamer and a Schooner—Two Hundred Excursionists Terribly Frightened and Very Nearly Drowned—An Unpleasant Night at Sea—Varied Scenes

[illegible] Sunday excursions to the Fishing [illegible] commenced. Last Sunday was the [illegible] of the year. The heat of Saturday [illegible] people think of the country, and made [illegible] the water. How cool outside the [illegible] only a luxury. So the old [illegible] L. Stephens, the same which carried [illegible] excursioners to the Beneficent [illegible] the previous day, left the foot of Ames[illegible] at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morn[illegible] persons on board. They were [illegible] inhaled the delicious sea breeze, [illegible] the smoke of bad cigars. They [illegible] fishing tackle. They drank them[illegible] and smashes and cobblers on their [illegible] and greasily, and were bent on hav[illegible] time.

[illegible] little comes to pass as we [illegible] was hot; Sunday was cold. [illegible] being northwest and strong. The sea was [illegible] and not only the ladies, but many of the [illegible]men were uncomfortable. But at last, being [illegible]ored twenty miles outside the Navesink light, [illegible] three miles from shore, the fishing commenced, [illegible] the excursionists began to enjoy themselves—[illegible], about 2 o'clock P. M., a schooner was seen [illegible]ing upon them, as if for the express purpose of [illegible]ruction. She came, bows on, and there was [illegible] time to avoid a direct collision, head to head, [illegible] few turns of the wheel and a slackening of the [illegible]mer's cable. As it was, she struck the steamer [illegible] on the wheel-house, carrying away the [illegible]rter part of the paddle and, damaging the ma[illegible]nery, staving also a large hole in the steamer's [illegible], a little above water mark. The consternation [illegible] the excursionists was instantly very great. [illegible] ladies fainted, [illegible], and everything that [illegible] from shrieking themselves of most of [illegible] clothing, and contributed the sinking of the [illegible], with a resolution to struggle desperately [illegible] for their lives. Of life preservers there were very [illegible]w, and those who attained them were tenacious [illegible] in their grasp. The ladies fluttered and cried, but [illegible]behaved, on the whole, better than the men. The [illegible]xpectation of most on board was that the steamer [illegible]would very shortly sink, but the Captain contrived [illegible] to [illegible] all that the worst desponding, and so [illegible] [illegible]ceeded, succeeding to make the best [illegible] [illegible]

The schooner, which did the damage, proved to be the *Francis A. Goodwin*, laden with bricks, iron and lime, bound from this port for Newbern, North Carolina. After her clumsy performance, she tried to find out what injury she had done, but presently went off a little distance and anchored. In the meantime an oyster boat, named the *Maybee*, belonging to Keyport, came alongside and took off as many as she could carry. As she was quite a small boat, she could not receive more than sixty, and these crowded into her on the principle of *the devil catch the hindmost*. Her captain (SAMUEL W. BOUKER) made direct for Keyport, where he landed his share of the excursionists, drenched to the skin with spray and almost perished with cold.

They left Keyport for this City yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Captain BOUKER behaved nobly toward them, doing all in his power to render them as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances.

The captain of the schooner which came in collision with the anchored steamer, thought that he must make an exertion. Accordingly, after some delay, he got alongside of the *Stephens*, and took the remainder of her passengers, about 130 in number, on board. About 5 o'clock P. M. they started for New-York, but owing to the violence of the wind which was dead against them, the schooner made but little progress, and the captain proposed to run for the Delaware Breakwater, ninety miles distant. Fully one half the unfortunates pulled the longest of faces at this suggestion. Their hands dived into their pockets. Some regretted that they had left their dollars at home; others thought of dollars which they never possessed, and wondered how, when landed in Delaware, they were to get to New-York. There was a strong vote against going to Delaware, so the captain determined to persevere against the head wind.

All the time the schooner was a Black Hole of Calcutta. In a little cabin that could not comfortably contain twelve people, over forty were crowded. The ladies were in the stern cabin, and bore the misfortune with exemplary good nature. The large majority of the warmer sex crouched on deck upon the bricks and iron. The spray dashed over them by pailfuls at a time. It was very cold. There was nothing save a few fragments of hard biscuit to eat. For potatoes there was Croton in the pans. The vessel was so crowded that they could not sit, or lie, or stand in comfortable posture. Nothing was left them out to subside into a crumpled-up condition and exercise their souls with patience.

That even was denied them. For, in the first place, the lime on the deck receiving the spray which was plentifully dashed over it by the head wind suddenly ignited, and created an atmosphere that it was impossible to breathe, to say nothing of its effect upon the eyes. The unfortunates had to bestir themselves and cast it into the sea, but this was not done until they had suffered much in the labor. After subsiding again into the crumpled-up condition, they were again aroused by a worse danger,—a cry that made many hearts leap high into the throat. Water was coming into the schooner, and the only way to save her from sinking was to man the pumps. The pumps were manned accordingly. The poor exursionists, with thoughts running on the fate of the *Arctic* and *Pacific*,—with memories of boarding-house, home and friends,—with hearts throbbing tenderly for some dear Annie Lawrie that would be disconsolate if the schooner really should sink,—went to work with a will, and soon raised blisters on their hands, their eyes smarting, meanwhile, from the effects of the ignited lime. And so the night wore away—cold enough for February—and at length the gray dawn peeped forth, and Aurora untied the curtains of the morning, and the sun came flaming up the horizon, and still the excursionists were outside the Narrows, the wind blowing dead ahead as before, and no prospect of getting to shore. There was nothing more unpopular in the world than that fishing-excursion at that time. The poor fellows indignantly trod upon their tackle. A bass weighing fifty pounds would have exasperated them beyond endurance.

But all evils must have an ending. Accordingly, shortly before 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the schooner approached as near as she dared to the beach at Raritan Bay, Staten Island. The excursionists were taken ashore in the schooner's boat, but even there a little mishap occurred. Two ladies and two gentlemen were tumbled out of the boat into the water, but were fished up again before any very serious consequences ensued. A walk of some distance in wet apparel did not add to their enjoyment. The entire party—hungry, sleepy, wet, cold and weary—trudged across the country to Vanderbilt's landing, where they invaded the Dutch saloons, and created a temporary famine by the havoc they made on ham, sausages, Swiss cheese and lager bier. Afterwards they embarked, with a thrilling consciousness of having sustained themselves nobly under trying circumstances, on board the ferry-boat, and were safely landed in New York.

The steamer *Robert L. Stephens* was brought yesterday to the City by the steam-tug *Titan*, which was sent to her assistance. The captain and crew remained on board of her through the night, as also did one of the excursionists, who was too drunk to be removed. He was sober enough yesterday, and, like the rest of his companions, presently an irresistibly funny appearance.

Seriously speaking, the collision of the two vessels was very nearly productive of the direst consequences, and great blame appears to lie with the hands on board the *Francis A. Goodwin*. She ran into the steamer while the latter was at anchor in broad daylight. If she had struck her in any other place than the wheelhouse, she would probably, heavily laden as she was, have beaten such a hole through the steamer's planks, as would have sunk that vessel in a few minutes. Terminating as happily as it did, the excursionists can afford to join in the laugh against themselves, and forget the hardships of the first Sunday fishing excursion of the season.

No Cause for Alarm.

The Health Warden of the Fifteenth Ward says that "the building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Murray-street can be taken down to the stone foundation without endangering the falling of building No. 256 Broadway." He arrives at this conclusion after a careful examination made by himself and half-a-dozen others, whose opinions in such matters are entitled to weight.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Delay in the Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

The State Department failed, although the clerks worked all day yesterday, to finish copying the documents to be communicated with the message announcing Mr. CRAMPTON's dismissal. It is concluded to add largely to the documents originally intended to be transmitted to Congress; hence the failure to send the message announcing his dismissal to-day.

A copy of the dispatches to Lord CLARENDON, answering his last, will go to Mr. DALLAS by the *Asia* on Wednesday, and the dismissal will be announced here at the same time.

The dispatch to Lord CLARENDON is of the character described last night—of this I have the best possible evidence.

Be assured that there is no error in the main fact that Mr. DALLAS will be notified by the *Asia* that the dismissal may be expected. Wall-street may as well make calculations upon this basis. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Mr. PEARCE stated that the Special Committee to investigate the assault committed on Mr. SUMNER found it impossible to pursue the investigation properly without power to send for persons and papers, and asked that such power be given. Agreed to.

A WAGON ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WELLER presented a petition from 75,000 citizens of California, asking for a wagon road to connect California with the United States. The signatures were bound in two large volumes. Mr. WELLER urged the importance of the measure.

MILITARY ROADS.

Mr. WELLER also introduced a bill for the construction of a Military road from the Western boundary of Missouri to Carson Valley, and another for the construction of a Military road from El Paso to Fort Yuma.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. PUGH addressed the Senate on the bill for the admission of Kansas. He objected to the proposition of Mr. SEWARD, to admit Kansas under her Free-State Constitution, because of the small number of her population, (not exceeding 24,000,) and because the Topeka Constitution was ratified by only 719 voters. He pursued a course of argument similar to that of the supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS' bill, and was very severe in his remarks on the Emigrant Aid Societies. He gave reasons why he could not obey the instructions of the Ohio Legislature, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. SEWARD and SUMNER.

DISCOVERIES OF GUANO.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to authorize that protection be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign relations.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

THE CAPITOL AND POST-OFFICE EXTENSION.

Mr. BALL moved for a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution calling for specific information connected with all the branches of work on the Capitol and Post-Office Extension. He said he wanted the country to see the manner in which the law had been disregarded and the public money wasted.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. BALL, of Ohio, proceeded to show that the Secretary of the Treasury unnecessarily expended large sums of money, letting contracts to the highest instead of the lowest bidder, with a loss of more than $100,000 on one of them. Sixteen to seventeen thousand dollars had been spent for masonery to raise stone on the Treasury Building, in defiance of the fact that hoisting and setting could be performed by contract. He made no charge of corruption against Capt. MEIGS, or the Superintendent, but the latter is spending money unnecessarily on the Capitol and Post-Office extension, by making the work too heavy and fine.

The resolution passed.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Mr. KELLY (of New-York) obtained permission to print a speech which he had no opportunity to deliver, maintaining that the Softs compose the true Democratic party of New-York, and are superior in numbers and nationality to the Hards, who, in his opinion, are mostly Know-Nothings. He avowed his belief that the Soft delegates would be recognized at Cincinnati to the exclusion of the Hards.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize the patents issued on the final adjudication of California land claims, prior to January, 1856. Consideration of the bill was postponed two weeks. Adjourned.

THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

Proceedings of the House Committee of Investigation.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY SENATOR SUMNER.

The House Committee of Investigation waited on Mr. SUMNER to-day, and took his testimony with regard to the assault. He was also cross-examined. He was in bed during the examination, and has sat up but little since the assault. He is still very weak, and the physicians counsel him not to attempt to go out of the house during this week.

The following is the statement of Mr. SUMNER, under oath, in regard to the assault upon him by Mr. BROOKS:

I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, the 22d of May. After some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of a member of that body, from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. GEYER, of Missouri, when, according to usage, and out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjourned at once. Instead of leaving the Senate Chamber with the rest of the Senators, on the adjournment, I continued in my seat, occupied with my pen, and while thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to converse with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and with my legs under the desk, continued writing. My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all other subjects that, though there must have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobody. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk, so entirely unobserved that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced. As I looked up with pen in hand I saw a tall man whose countenance was not familiar standing directly over me, and at the same moment caught these words—"I have read your speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina and Mr. BUTLER, who is a relative of mine." While these words were still passing from his lips he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose my sight. I saw no longer my assailant nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterwards was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self-defence. With head already bent down, I rose from my seat, wrenching up my desk, which was screwed to the floor, and then pressing forward, while my assailant continued his blows. I had no other consciousness until I found myself ten feet forward, in front of my desk, lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman, whom I soon recognized, by voice and manner, as Mr. MORGAN of New-York. Other persons there were about me offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and I thought also my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor, and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me here I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, who retreated; but I recognized no one else, until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. If I have a vague impression that Mr. BRODE, President of the Senate, spoke to me while I was on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby. I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the Committee and offer it as presenting completely, all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately after. I desire to add that besides the words which I have given as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man;" but these are so enveloped in the mist which ensued from the first blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

On the cross examination of Mr. SUMNER he stated that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or indirect, of this assault.

In answer to a cross-question, Mr. SUMNER replied that what he had said of Mr. BUTLER was strictly responsive to Mr. BUTLER's speeches, and according to the usages of Parliamentary debate.

ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26.

The Senate to-day passed the following resolves by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that we have received with deep concern information of the recent violent assault committed in the Senate Chamber at Washington upon the person of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, one of our representatives in Congress, by PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina—an assault which no provocation could justify—brutal and cowardly in itself—a gross breach of parliamentary privilege—a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech—an outrage of the decencies of civilized life and an indignity to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the name of the free and enlightened people, demands for her representatives in the National Legislature entire freedom of speech, and will uphold them in the proper exercise of the essential right of American citizens.

Resolved, That we approve of Mr. SUMNER's earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his manly defence of human rights and free Territory.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard of the rights of her citizens, and respect for her character as a sovereign State, to demand, and the Legislature of Massachusetts hereby does demand, of the National Congress a prompt and strict investigation into the recent assault upon Mr. SUMNER, and the expulsion by the House of Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, and any other members concerned with him in said assault.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to the President of the senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, they were transmitted to the House for the action of that body upon them.

In the House the resolutions excited an animated debate, but, after a slight amendment to the third, they were adopted by 197 against 28.

INDORSEMENT OF BROOKS' COURSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, May 26.

Contributions are being made in Charleston and Columbia for the purpose of getting up a testimonial for presentation to PRESTON S. BROOKS, whose course is very generally approved in this locality.

RUMORED CHALLENGE FROM BROOKS TO GEN. WEBB—THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

A rumor was widely circulated that Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, had challenged Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, but the facts are as follows:

Gen. QUITMAN to-day was the bearer of a note from Mr. BROOKS to Gen. WEBB, asking whether he was the author of the article in the *Courier and Enquirer* on Saturday relative to the assault on Mr. SUMNER, to which Gen. WEBB replied he had abstained from writing on this subject till Saturday, and that the *Courier* of Tuesday would contain a long letter over his signature, from which Mr. BROOKS might learn fully his opinions relative to the affair.

Destructive Fires.

FIRE IN BOSTON—TWENTY OR THIRTY FAMILIES HOUSELESS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26.

About 12 o'clock, last night, the four-story brick building in Federal-atreet, formerly Sea-street, near South Boston Bridge, was destroyed by fire, together with a block of small dwellings in the rear. The main building was occupied by the Boston Planing and Moulding Company, and contained valuable machinery and a large amount of stock. The dwellings were occupied by twenty or thirty Irish families, who have been rendered houseless. Loss about $50,000,—about one-half covered by insurance.

STEAMER NEBRASKA BURNED AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 24.

The steamer *Nebraska*, bound for New-Orleans, with 800 tons produce, caught fire this morning, while lying at the levee, and boat and cargo were heavily damaged. The fire commenced in the hold. The boat was owned at Pittsburg, and cost $85,000, one year ago; insured for about half the amount. The loss is not yet estimated.

FIRE AT FAYETTE, ME.

PORTLAND, Monday, May 26.

The North Wayne Scythe Factory, together with grist and saw mills, and a tannery and machine shop, in Fayette, Kennebec County, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss about $40,000.

Anniversary of the Southern Aid Society.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26.

The Anniversary of the Southern Aid Society was held at the Park-street Church last evening. The Society was established three years ago, for the purpose of providing the Slave States with ministers and missionaries. Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN opened the meeting with prayer. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. STILES, gave an interesting account of the objects and operations of the Society. The first year they raised about $4,010, the second about $10,000, this year only about $9,000, but the financial year is not yet closed. They have this year sent a missionary to Texas to explore that State. The Society spends $8,800 ($800?) per annum in New-Orleans in supporting tract missionaries. It has also contributed towards supporting a missionary in Mobile; also missionaries to the slaves in several Southern States. The meeting was addressed by Rev. HARVEY WOODS, of Mississippi, and Rev. Dr. PARKER, of New-York.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 26.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Westport, Mo., on the 21st. Mr. DOW, Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, was among the passengers. The mail was stopped by a party of thirty Indians—Kiowah warriors—who demanded provisions, but offered no injury to the party. A large number of Camanches (entirely peaceable) were seen on the Arkansas River. The herds of buffaloes encountered on the prairie were very numerous. There is nothing new in New-Mexico. Gen. MERRIWEATHER arrived at Santa Fé on the 27th of April, in good health.

The Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 26.

The city is being rapidly filled with strangers. There are numerous arrivals from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, and a full delegation from Mississippi to the Democratic Convention.

The Case of the Postmaster of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 25.

The case of the United States *vs.* KENDALL, &c., was concluded last night. The Jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returning a verdict of Not Guilty.

Amherst College.

From the Springfield Republican, May 24.

The Appleton college has been completed, and its occupancy commenced upon. The building stands, as before stated, on the broad terrace South of South College, and completes the plan of the original founders of the College, who contemplated such a building, and even went so far as to place it upon the earliest lithographs.

The lower floor is occupied by the "Ichnologica, cabinet," which means that the bird-tracks and fossils are there collected, the second floor to zoological specimens, and in the rear of the cabinet, conveniently connecting with both floors, is a spacious lecture-room.

The following members of the sophomore class have been appointed to take part in the exercises of the anticipated excursion to the White Mountains next vacation: Orator, J. B. F. HOBBS, of Boston; Poet, J. H. LEGGETT, of Stillwater, N. Y.; Marshal, R. EMERSON, of Haverhill. Through the benevolence of some unknown friend, each student has received gratuitously a copy of the "Life and Correspondence of AMOS LAWRENCE."

OHIO AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Preparations for the Cincinnati Convention—Chances of the Candidates—Douglas ahead—The Republican Nominee—A New Name for the Presidency—Bissell and Fessenden—Agricultural Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

Our city is filling up with strangers, in anticipation of the great Democratic Convention. The Convention will meet in Smith & Minor's Hall, on Fourth-street, between Walnut and Maine. It is large and commodious, and is very central in its location. The proprietors receive one hundred dollars a day for its use. The Buchanan men have hired a hall on the same street, between Vine and Walnut, and the Douglas men have hired a whole dwelling-house, three stories high, furnished and commodious. It is occupied at present, but the family vacate it during the Convention, for which they are to receive twenty-five dollars a day. It is nearly opposite the head-quarters of the Buchananites. It is understood here that the Pierce and Douglas men will act harmoniously together, and they intend to slaughter "Pennsylvania's favorite son" in double quick time.

The best-informed Democratic politicians in these parts estimate the vote of the Convention at the start as follows, providing that each State casts its vote as a unit. Should they vote otherwise, the grand result will be about the same. I shall not occupy your space by giving the vote in detail by States. The following are the aggregates: PIERCE 128, DOUGLAS 59, BUCHANAN 71, HUNTER 15. New-York is not included, as it is doubtful which class of delegates will be admitted to seats, if either. The impression here is, that DOUGLAS will finally be the nominee. The active, influential men of the party here are for him, and I presume such is the case very generally throughout the West. Kentucky will give an unbroken vote for DOUGLAS, LINN BOYD (who goes for BUCHANAN) to the contrary notwithstanding. Should the Convention finally decide upon taking up a new man, and ruling the prominent candidates off the field, BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky is named by many as the most available outsider. He is young, able and well located.

The friends of Free Kansas are alive and active, and if the public feeling in the other Northern States is as unanimous in favor of having Kansas a Free State as it is in Ohio, the candidate to be nominated at Philadelphia will carry a majority of the electoral votes. In this State the prominent candidates are Governor CHASE and Judge MCLEAN. Governor CHASE has on his side the active men, the men who attend Conventions, and are apt to be successful in electing the delegates. Many of his friends are among the Germans, the Free Democracy, and the old Abolitionists. Judge MCLEAN's strength lies within the bounds of the old Conservative Whig Party, who, after all, comprise the great mass of the Anti-Administration vote. In Southern Ohio Judge MCLEAN is much the stronger man, and if he were nominated would draw to his support nearly the whole Fillmore strength; besides he would carry nearly every vote which Governor CHASE would get. In Northern Ohio perhaps Governor CHASE has the most strength, though this is by no means certain. He has, at least, the active men with him, but there is a Fremont slide in that part of the State, which weakens Governor CHASE's prospects. On the Reserve, the leading paper, the Cleveland *Herald*, is for FREMONT, and the Columbus *Journal* of Tuesday has a long letter in favor of FREMONT, written by JAMES H. BRIGGS, of Cleveland, who has heretofore been regarded as one of the most ultra of the Whig Free-Soil men. He could not support General TAYLOR in 1848, and went, I believe, for MARTIN VAN BUREN and the Buffalo Platform.

No man has a higher regard for Governor CHASE than I have. He is one of the most steadfast friends of Freedom in the country, and his administration of our State affairs has been in the highest degree satisfactory. Ohio never had a more able Governor. He is in the prime of life, and would make an excellent President. Nor shall I say one word about his availability, or the impolicy of nominating him. Should he be nominated I vouch for it that he will carry the electoral vote of Ohio. Still, the same objections which are made against nominating Mr. SEWARD and Mr. HALE, apply to him, and it is for the Convention to say what regard they will give to these objections. My candid judgment is, that JOHN MCLEAN and PRESTON KING would make the strongest ticket for President and Vice-President that the Philadelphia Convention could possibly nominate. There are other outside influences which would operate in favor of Judge MCLEAN, but as they have not a legitimate political character I will not enlarge upon them. Col. FREMONT is not strong in this part of Ohio, and I think that if we are to take a new man—one not identified affirmatively and decidedly with the issues now presented, and yet who is known to side with us, that Col. BISSELL, of Illinois, is a much stronger man than Col. FREMONT. In this I may be mistaken, but I don't think I am. If DOUGLAS is nominated by the Democratic Convention, Col. BISSELL, as his opponent on the Free-State Kansas issue, would carry Illinois against him beyond doubt. Should BISSELL be the Presidential nominee, then Maine—the Land of Fog—has a man who would tally well as Vice-President—I mean WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, United States Senator from that State. BISSELL and FESSENDEN would be a Young American ticket hard to beat. What think you?

The prospects of the crops in the West were never better than at this time. I journeyed into the interior of our State a few days ago, and was delighted with the healthy and vigorous appearance of the grain crop. The heavy snows of last Winter prevented the cold Winter from doing any damage to the new wheat and barley. The thick snow coat kept Jack Frost on the outside, and now the fields in the Big and Little Miami Valleys are clothed with a verdure rich and beautiful. The prospect now is that the grain crop of Ohio will be richer and larger than the crop of last year. Flour must come down; nature predicts and warrants it.

The friends of COLEMAN & STETSON, of the Astor House, and their name is Legion, have learned, with heartfelt sorrow, of their embarrassments. They have the sympathy of thousands of good, true hearts in the West, who pray that the highest prosperity will soon again smile upon their works. The old Astor is one of the institutions of this country, and one that must and ought to be cherished. These never were kinder or better hosts than COLEMAN & STETSON. There never was and never will be a better public hotel than the Astor, and we all pray that the cloud may soon pass away from before their door, and leave in its place sunshine, prosperity, and all good things. MIAMI.

Letter from Dudley Field.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* having lately devoted a leader to the Address of the Radical Democracy, and to Mr. FIELD in particular, representing him as a member of the Republican State Central Convention, he has addressed the following letter to the editors of that journal:

To the Editors of the Atlas and Argus:

GENTLEMEN: A friend has called my attention to an article in your paper of the 20th instant, in which you take occasion to speak of me as "one of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party, appointed last Fall upon the organization thereof." The placing of my name in the list of that committee was not authorised or sanctioned by me. No one knows this better than your associate, Mr. CASSIDY, for he was so informed by myself within a week after the list was published.

Though I have not hitherto acted with the Republican Party, my sympathies are of course with the friends of freedom, wherever they may be found. I despise equally the fraud which uses the name of Democracy to cheat men of their rights, the cowardice which retracts this year what it professed and advocated the last, and the falsehood which affects to teach the right of the people of the territories to govern themselves while it imposes on them Federal Governors and Judges, indicts them for treason against the Union because they make a Constitution and laws which they prefer, and collects forces from neighboring States and the Federal army to compel them to submission.

Have the goodness to publish this note, and oblige

Yours, respectfully,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1856.

THE CRISIS IN KANSAS.

Destruction of Lawrence Confirmed!

FLIGHT OF THE CITIZENS.

Murders by Jones and his Confederates.

Immense Gathering of the Border Ruffians.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FREE-STATE LEADERS.

Gen. Pomeroy supposed to have been Hung.

Latest Proceedings of the Congressional Committee.

We received, last night, the following highly important telegraphic dispatch:

CHICAGO, Monday, May 26.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes an extra, based upon intelligence brought by three men directly from Lawrence. They state that a company of mounted men made their appearance near Lawrence on Wednesday the 21st ult., where they halted until reinforcements had increased their number to 400 men. They bore flags and banners, with various mottoes and devices, *but no United States flag.*

During the forenoon the Committee of Public Safety of Lawrence dispatched a messenger with a note to Marshal DONALDSON, who headed the force, *assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance to any process he might wish to serve*, and asking protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made no reply, but at 11 o'clock he sent a Deputy Marshal with a *posse* of ten men into the town. The Deputy summoned four of the citizens to assist in making arrests, and took G. W. DEITZLER and J. W. SMITH prisoners.

The Deputy-Marshal having thus tested the willingness of the citizens to respect his authority, went, with his *posse*, to the Free-State Hotel and dined, after which they removed the prisoners without molestation.

Soon after this, Sheriff JONES made his appearance with eighteen men, and *demanded that all the public and private arms in the town be given up*, giving the people five minutes to accede to his demand, and threatening, in case of refusal, to storm the town. He did not attempt to make any arrests, but said he came for the purpose of obtaining the arms.

One field piece was given up in answer to the demand, but the citizens refused to surrender their private arms.

JONES then left, and in half an hour after returned with an overwhelming force and two pieces of artillery, *with which he commenced cannonading the Free-State Hotel and the Herald of Freedom printing-office.*

The inhabitants commenced leaving the town, and the informants of the Chicago *Tribune* also left before the work of destruction was complete; but the hotel was burned, and the press and type of the *Herald of Freedom* destroyed before their departure; and they had proceeded but about fifteen miles when (at 8 o'clock in the evening) they saw a large volume of smoke and a great light in the direction of Lawrence, *and they have no doubt of the destruction of the town.*

Another messenger, who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the boat, says that several men were killed by JONES' party. It is feared *that General Pomeroy has been hung by the mob.*

Governor ROBINSON is at Lecompton, in the custody of the authorities. Ex-Governor REEDER is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected in Chicago, by way of Nebraska and Iowa.

Threats have been made to hang ROBINSON, BROWN and DEITZLER. The Free-State men will make a stand at Topeka, and are now gathering at that point.

Ex-Senator ATCHISON is in the Territory.

The United States troops are not allowed to move from their quarters, many of the soldiers being anxious to protect the settlers.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 26.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Express* publishes an Extra, which was received here to-day, confirming the report of the destruction of Lawrence on Wednesday last. The account published by the *Express* states that, after the Marshal had arrested all the persons he had writs for, he turned the posse over to Sheriff JONES, whose attempt to make arrests was resisted by the people, who fired on his men. Sheriff JONES then cannonaded and set fire to the hotel and the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, destroying both. When the messenger left, the artillery was still firing, and the fire spreading to other portions of the town, but up to the time of his departure but few lives had been lost. This is reported as the testimony of HUTCHINSON and RADOLIFFE, two Free-State men. The *Express* is a Pro-Slavery paper.

Newspaper Accounts.

We have received by mail a few particulars of the exciting news from Kansas published in yesterday's TIMES. Our surmises on the improbability of the story that a party of abolitionists had fired on two pro-slavery men are strengthened by the advices come to hand. According to the telegraph dispatch, the information was given on the authority of the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*. We now learn that the story comes from Weston, and the source alone is sufficient for its condemnation. It was published in an extra, and though totally unreliable, we publish it for what it is worth:

WESTPORT, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

KANSAS WAR COMMENCED—DR. BRANNON SHOT—TWO ABOLITIONISTS SHOT.

We learn from Mr. BREWERTON, who left Franklin, K. T., last night at 8 o'clock, that war had commenced.

As Mr. COSGROVE and Dr. BRANNON were on the way to Franklin, K. T., from Lecompton, they were hailed by a party of Abolitionists, who inquired of them who they were and where they were going. On being answered, the commander of the party turned to his men and asked their motto. Their reply was "Sharp's rifles," and immediately they brought their guns to bear on Messrs. COSGROVE and BRANNON. The latter was wounded in the arm, but COSGROVE sent a ball whirling through the brain of their leader. The balance then fled.

An Abolitionist was shot at Blanton's Bridge yesterday morning.

Mr. BREWERTON was pursued several miles by armed men and only escaped by the speed of his horse.

Comment is unnecessary. We want action, SHERMAN and HOWARD's war has commenced. Where it will end remains to be seen.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of May 25, announces the arrival of the *James H. Lucas* at that port, from the Missouri, with the intelligence of the actual breaking out of civil war in Kansas Territory. The *Republican* publishes the "Extra" inserted above, and adds:

"When the *Lucas* left Kansas, a report was current that the Abolitionists were preparing to evacuate Lawrence, and had called upon Col. SUMNER, in command at Fort Leavenworth, to protect their property. Kickapoo, Leavenworth City, Doniphan and Atchison, had almost entirely deserted the town, and all the able-bodied men were under arms. The Missourians had come out of Kansas, and did not intend to return, until the Abolitionists had fled the Territory, or laid down their arms. Col. SUMNER had gone to Lawrence, with a force sufficient to overawe the Abolitionists, and it was thought that no further trouble would occur. The Missourians had got no news in this way. Two days after this left Kansas, the Abolitionists had fled the Territory."

THE BATTLE AT LAWRENCE.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 23d inst., gives the following particulars of this attack on Lawrence:

A gentleman just down from the Upper Missouri, informs us that on passing Jefferson City yesterday, he was advised that a dispatch had been received there, stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, in which a number of persons on both sides had been slain. It was also reported there that the place was surrounded by a large body of men, and that the determination was to raze the town to the ground. We are unable to ascertain the truth or falsity of this rumor, as the line to Jefferson City was not in operation yesterday; but from a gentleman who arrived on the steamer *Edinburgh*, at a late hour last evening, and who left Kansas City on the morning of the 21st, we learn that the report from Parkville, Atchison and Kickapoo, was that every inhabitant of those towns who could carry a musket, would set out for Lawrence in time to resist it by the night of the 20th. Five or six cannon were said to be on the way, in order to be brought to bear on that town. It was reported that the Pro-Slavery men would muster between 1,500 and 2,000.

We learn, further, that a mass meeting had been held at Kickapoo, which resolved upon the destruction of the Kansas Hotel, at Kansas City, Mo., understood to be owned by Massachusetts men. The meeting, however, was induced to modify this resolution by a person strongly Pro-Slavery in his views, who owned property adjoining that edifice. It was finally determined that it should be erected. This was to take place night before last. The Kansas Hotel is a fine brick building, standing on the bank of the river. So certain was its destruction considered, that families were moving out of it.

We are further informed that a reward of $500 had been offered by citizens of Kickapoo for Gen. POMEROY, and that parties had been sent in search of him.

ARREST OF FREE-STATE MEN BY THE MISSOURIANS—LETTER FROM M. F. CONWAY.

The following letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, dated Parkville, May 8, will be read with great interest:

I arrived at Kansas City, Mo., in company with General SCHUYLER, on Friday night, in four days from St. Louis. We remained in Kansas City until morning, when we started in the steamboat for Leavenworth City, K. T. On our way up the river, the boat stopped at the town of Parkville, in the State of Missouri. We had not been at Parkville landing longer than a few minutes, when the boat was boarded by some 20 or 30 men, who were introduced to me through their leader, one Dr. CLARKE. He informed me that he had reason to believe that I was a fugitive from justice from Kansas Territory, and demanded that I should go ashore, and wait until a requisition should be made for me by the proper authorities.

I answered that I was very far from being anything of the kind—that I was quite anxious to hear any charge which might be brought against me here or anywhere else—that I was then on my way to Kansas Territory; first to Leavenworth, then to Lawrence, then, if necessary, to Lecompton; that I was just up from St. Louis, having traveled from Baltimore City, some fifteen hundred miles, to assume the responsibility of anything I had done in Kansas. I asked him how I could be a fugitive from justice when I was on the direct road to the seat of justice?

He said, "Well, he didn't know anything about it; but he was informed upon good authority that I was seeking to evade an arrest; and the crowd insisted that I should go ashore."

I immediately inquired for the captain of the boat, when some one answered that "the captain made no objection to it." I, however, persisted in seeing the captain, but he was not to be found. The clerk of the boat appeared, and told me that this was a matter which they had no disposition to interfere in.

Regarding it altogether unbecoming in me to put myself in bodily conflict with thirty or forty armed men, I surrendered myself to their charge, and was conducted to a public house in the town, where they said ample provision would be made

...on, who refused to permit them to vote; ... to kill them; a fray was put under the bu... [illegible] ...ing him; Mr. Wilson, the other Judge, ... came out with the ballot box, crying ... Missouri!" Burson and Ramsay came ... was what they should do; I said, "let us ... 's house and draw up a statement and send ... Governor;" we started; Jones, now Sheriff, cried out ... Burson to stop; we went on to Ramsay's house; had ... there but a short time when the mob, led as ... came and demanded Burson; they wanted the poll ... Burson was gone; some one saw a man running ... and went after him, caught him, searched him, and ... the poll books on him; Jones took him ... ballined him, and they all came back towards ... house crying out, "take Wakefield, d—n him; ... dead or alive;" they presented pistols at me, ... pointed a gun at them; a man tried to take the gun ... from me; I told him to stand away or I would shoot him; ... one of them said, we want you to go back to the polls and ... state if it was not you who told the Judges to take away ... the poll books; I told them if I could have got near the Judges I should have told them so; but, as I was not near them, I could not; I went back with them and made a speech to them; told them these acts were contrary to organic law and the Constitution of the United States; a man cried out, "shoot him, he is too saucy;" when I ... done speaking a man came to me and said, he wanted a white ribbon in my coat or else the boys would kill me; ... him do it, and turned round and cut it off; ... left them and went home; I was a candidate ... Council; I drew up a statement of facts, sent it to ... vernor, asking him to set aside the election; ... er declared the election null and void, and ordered ... election on the 2d of May; at that time I was ... to the Council, and Wm. Jessie and Aug. Wel... Representatives; we went to Pawnee and took ... as members of the Legislature; when the Com... on Elections was appointed by the President, I offered a resolution calling on the Governor for ... concerning the election of 30th March; Colonel ... Chairman of the Committee, made a report, de... that A. Macdonald was entitled to the seat I occu... the Council; after speeches made upon it by Coffee ... and myself in reply, the vote was taken, and it ... unanimously decided, saving one vote, that A. Mac... was entitled to my seat.

The Committee held a secret session this after... to hear the testimony in relation to the mur... Dow and Barber. Major Oliver and his ... have left. He promises to meet them at ... orth. Our community are greatly excited ... reports from Lecompton, where it is said a ... force is gathering to aid in arresting Governor ... Oliver and Whitfield returned from Le... yesterday. Is it not strange that the for... should desert the Committee just now? It is ... that Gov. Reeder has left for Pennsylvania. ... people here regard these demonstrations as in... to the investigation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee met at three o'clock, and [illegible] ...ness was sworn.

Wm. Phillips, sworn—I came from ... 1856; ... at Leavenworth; was at the election of 30th March; the election was held in a small building west of Leaven... worth Hotel: *the day previous to the election Missourians came over from Weston*, Parkville, Lexington, Independence and other points; they came in steamers; the Hotel was crowded by these strangers the previous evening; I spoke with them; *they said they came there armed to the teeth*, and gave their conduct on the ground that they considered Abolitionists had sent out voters; they said [illegible] Kansas-Nebraska bill they were entitled to vote; Burson, from Platte County, Mo., was armed with two revolvers, a double-barrelled gun, a bowie-knife and some other arms; he got up on a box and said he came there to kill Abolitionists in the Territory; the polls were opened about 8 o'clock; they compelled David Brown to resign by threats, and they then chose another in his place; *there were at the polls men about the polls*; saw a number of men from Platte County and Clay County introduced to each other as the captains of companies; heard cries of "Clay County boys come this way!" "Platte County boys come this way!" *they all voted*; the Free-State men determined not to vote; not more than forty or sixty votes were polled by them; the Missourians voted for Richard R. Rees and L. J. Eaedin for the Council—for Mayhins, McVeikin and Paine for Representatives; Rose, Hamilton and Matthias live at Leavenworth; McVeikin and Paine at that time at Weston; some of the Free-State men did not vote because they were intimidated; some got up a petition and sent it to Gov. Reeder—*if the Missourians had not voted, the Free-State men would have elected by a large majority*; Mr. Rees was the man who was appointed *Postmaster*? I was at Leavenworth when Phillips was mobbed; believe I wrote the petition to the Governor and signed it with others; he was mobbed on the 17th of May; a few days previous to the mobbing I was waited upon by a committee who had been chosen by a private meeting; they served a notice commanding him to leave the Territory; I saw it; the Free-State men held a meeting, and concluded it was best for Phillips and myself to leave town; some of the Committee who served this notice on Phillips were William Hutchinson, afterwards an officer of the Kansas Legislature; [illegible] Willard, associate editor of Leavenworth *Herald*, and then appointed clerk of the Surveyor General's office; William Adams, proprietor of *Herald*; Scott Boyle, Clerk of the Supreme Court under Judge Lecompte; Eli Moore, Deputy Marshal at Leavenworth, and James M. Lyle, afterwards Chief Clerk of Shawnee Legislature; a few days after this notice was served he was invited to visit the *Herald* office; he went; a number of men were there; they presented him a paper, and asked him to sign it and leave the Territory; at the same time presenting a pistol to his head; Phillips said he would not sign it; a man then asked him if he would sign; Phillips reached out his hand to him and said "Yes;" another man said to the challenger that he should not fight—he ought not to throw away his valuable life on a d—d Abolitionist; about two hours afterwards I saw Mr. Phillips; some days afterwards, while assisting Mr. Hall in raising a building, a company of men came forward, among whom were James M. McLear, Col. Wm. Hughes, Scott Boyle, Eli Moore, and Lyle, and the Deputy Marshal was also one of them; they seized him, and, with pistols cocked and presented, took him to the river; put him on the ferry-boat, got in themselves, and pushed off; while they were going a magistrate ordered a posse out to rescue him; he told them to go and get their arms; they were nearly across the river when three of us appeared in answer to the summons of the magistrate on the levee; one of them named Johnson saw us, and said, "Shoot the d—d s—n-of-a-gun, you will go next; they landed on the opposite side, and disappeared in the woods; I saw Mr. Phillips next morning; he had just set off the tar from his body, and was running both sets: one side of his head had been shaved by the mob; *none of these men were ever brought to justice.*

The Committee then adjourned to Monday.

SEVENTEETH DAY.

RE-EXAMINATION OF G. F. WARREN.

LAWRENCE, Kansas Monday, May 15, 1856.

G. F. Warren, resumed—I was at the election at Leavenworth on Oct. 1, '55, when Whitfield was voted for; there was a large company of strangers there from Missouri; they were well armed, and many of them stopped at the same hotel that I did; they said they came to vote, and all I saw vote paid the dollar tax; I knew some of them to reside at Platte City; *I think one hundred non-residents voted; it was not safe for a Free-State man to go to the polls at that time*; I was well acquainted in the district; after the election they returned across the river; Free-State men took no part in the election; know something about the election for County seat; election was held in Leavenworth City and other places; contest was between Kickapoo, Delaware and Leavenworth; I voted; they kept the polls till dark; I employed wagons to bring in voters; none of the residents voted; I was at Leavenworth at the time the difficulties sprung up at Lawrence; a proclamation from Shannon was issued and struck up; this was the first we heard of it; men came from across the river and organized at Leavenworth; some of them had arms; Sunday morning, Dec. 2, I was requested to come to Cutler, who was sick, to his home at Doniphan; I started with him, in a buggy, taking my gun and ammunition; arrived there in the evening; next morning started for Atchison; saw man riding on horseback; some of them came up to me and followed me; arrived at Atchison; saw a crowd of thirty men across the road in front of me; one man threw up his hands and stopped my horse; another seized him by his bridle; hey then demanded my papers; I asked by what authority they stopped me? some replied, "As captain of the Atchison Guard;" I refused to give up the papers; a man named Col. String-fellow cried out, "Clinch the abolitionist;" they again demanded my papers, and I again refused; some then seized me by the legs and some by the arms, and asked me if I would give them up; I still refused; a man then seized me by the throat; I commenced to tear up my papers; had continued to do so as long as I had breath to do so; "Kill him," cried out, "Kill the abolitionist, d—n him, he is eating the papers up; they then stripped off my clothes, all but my shirt; they took my gun, powder-flask and shot-pouch, pocket-knife, and $2 75, *all of which were never returned*; they dispatched fourteen men for Dr. Cutler; about dusk they brought him; they then put us in a room together, and put us under guard, and said they were going to hang us; Dr. Cutler was in the room with me for a short time; some one told me it would go hard with Dr. Cutler and probably hard with me; the next morning they tried Cutler before a Justice, and he was dismissed; a crowd that came from Weston, came up to see me; a man asked what they were going to do with me—they replied they were going to hang me; he said, if you hang him, you have got to hang me; he then proposed they should send me to Lecompton, to Gen. Richardson and Shannon; they took Cutler and me to Lecompton in my buggy and sent seven men on horseback with us; each of them had double-barrelled shot guns and two revolvers; we stopped at the house of Charles R. Harts on the first night; I was guarded all night; I refused to go for her, unless they showed me their writ; four of the seven backed down; Dr. Cutler was very feeble; we arrived that day at Lecompton at about three o'clock; they took us into a small log-house; Sheriff Jones came and put his hands on our shoulders, and said we were his prisoners; he said our writ would be in presently; *did not see any writ that day*; they deposited me off that night to a doggery; it was very cold; Jones came in, with some four or five others; they sat down at a table and played at cards, and commenced playing for me; I refused to play; there was not room enough for us to lay down and let them play cards, so we had to sit up all night; Jones lost $41 that night; *he told me, if I would tell him all about Lawrence, the secret societies, &c., he would let me go: if I did not, I should swing; I he told me, I could have my choice, tell or swing; I answered I would swing*; the guard objected to his inviting prisoners any more; Jones had been drinking all night; in the morning they took us down to the tent; *Kelly, of the "Squatter Sovereign," came round and said that he thirsted for blood*; Dr. Cutler, who was very weak, fainted away; they sent for doctors, who remained with him until midnight; they took him to the Post-Office; it was very cold; I remained in camp until Sunday morning; on Sunday it was cold and stormy, and the soldiers refused that they would either march on Lawrence or return home; that morning, finally the soldiers, they agreed to move the camp towards Lawrence; they started for Douglas, taking Dr. Cutler and me with them; after arriving there they permitted Cutler to go to Dr. Brooks'; I drove him there under guard; when coming back I heard that peace was declared; saw a large crowd, went to them and heard a man making a speech; Dr. Stringfellow was called; he said, "Gentlemen, you have been sold, Shannon has turned traitor, and disgraced himself and the whole Pro-Slavery party;" the crowd cried out, "Lawrence! Lawrence!" Stringfellow said: "No! Shannon ordered you out, and you obeyed; he now orders you to go home, and you must obey;" the prisoners were ordered into a house; Captain Dutton came out and said, "Col. Warren, stand up;" I stood up and he, "You are free to go where you please;" I asked for an escort for a pass; he would not give me one, neither Dr. Cutler one; I got Dr. Cutler and started for Lawrence, where I arrived that night; I became unwell after; Dr. Cutler died, and have not been able to labor since.

I never deposited any of the property taken from me; I heard three or four disputing as to who should have the gun; while I was at Leavenworth Hotel a couple of letters were brought in for me and laid upon the desk; one of them contained an order deputing me to act as agent for the Kansas Legion and organization of a regiment; I never acted in that capacity; at the time these letters were left I was not in the house; beside these letters taken from me by the mob, there were two from my brother in New-York; I don't know who left these letters in regard to the Kansas Legion; inclosed were two small books containing the Constitution and ritual of the Kansas Legion; witness gave a copy of one of these pamphlets to James Redpath, correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, and it was published in that paper; upon finding these papers, they published a dispatch saying that two Abolitionists taken, and purporting that papers were found in our possession showing a plot to burn Atchison, hang Stringfellow and murder Pat. Laughlin; on the strength of this dispatch, the company arrived from Weston, as they told me; some of the company called to see me, and asked if I was the man who there said threatened to burn the town; they then told the Atchison men that if this was the way they were going to fool them, they'd—d old town might burn down;" I did not know Pat. Laughlin; he pulled me out of the carriage and introduced himself; I don't know that there is any secret society of the name of Kansas Legion; I think the organization is now dissolved; my only business at Doniphan, besides taking up Dr. Cutler, was to take up some Free-State poll-books and ballots.

EVIDENCE OF SAMUEL SMITH.

Samuel Smith, sworn—Came into the Territory on the 1st day of April, 1855; came from Illinois; settled near Lecompton; Mr. Oakley and myself bought a claim of Mr. Hendricks, from Arkansas; Mr. Oakley immediately after we took possession, left for his family; I went to Kansas City to carry Mr. Oakley; my son remained while we were gone; a Committee waited upon him, and also upon me when I returned, stating that my claim was owned by Dr. Davis and S. J. Jones, afterwards Sheriff; they wanted me to accompany them before an Association; I refused; we took possession on the 11th day of April; on 2d day of May, Mr. Jones came and others; I was sick at the time, in Oakley's cabin; Jones entered, in company with others, *and informed me he had entered my cabin, and I must leave the claim*, and threatened me, in the name of the Association, with hanging, tar and feathering, &c.; I was informed that neither Jones nor Dr. Davis had ever had possession; I did not leave the claim; *I found my cabin burned down*; on the 24th day of May I was assisting a Mr. Hancock on his house; was at work a short distance from it, when a party of armed men came towards it; we went to it; when I got there saw twenty-five men marching towards it; Jones was the leader of them; he ordered us to leave; we did not; he ordered them to aim; we stood firm; (witness here named many others he knew, among them the Postmaster at Lecompton;) we showed no resistance, nor did we move; Mr. Ellison begged them not to fire, and told us to be careful, as some of them would shoot; Jones told Hancock he must leave; *finally he consented, and was compelled to move his goods and family out of doors*; I had conversation with Jones; he, in conversation, said he had threatened my life if he found me on my claim again; I returned to Oakley's cabin, sent my boy round to call in my neighbors in order to fortify and defend it; I found written on the door: *"You are hereby ordered to leave this premises by four o'clock this afternoon,"* at four o'clock Jones came, leading his party; was very anxious for me to leave, and insisted that I must leave at all hazards; we concluded to leave it, and did so, and went a short distance off; after this saw a man go up on the roof of the house and set the shingles on fire; the cabin was burned; Jones was said to be Postmaster of Westport at this time; Jones never lived on the claim himself, but put a man on a claim adjoining ours, and used our rails to fence a field of claim; after Mr. Oakley returned he built a house on his part of the claim and has since been living there; in the Fall I commenced to build a cabin on my part, when Judge Lecompte issued a writ of injunction forbidding our cutting timber on land claimed by S. J. Jones; I finished my cabin and continued to live there until May; the cabin burned down was on a fraction of a section; but the Lecompton Company came and cut down our timber; Mr. Jones told me at Mr. Hancock's house that Judge Lecompte was interested in the matter of my claim, and therefore I could get no remedy by law; I applied to the Court for redress, also to Attorney-General Isaacs, and to Judge Elmore, all of whom told me that I could get no redress for the burning down of my house by the mob; I went before the Grand Jury, and told them of my case, and they would not listen to it; Attorney-General Isaacs told me that there was no law to punish mobs, or for the burning down of my house; I asked him "what I should do"—"shall I shoot them?" "You can do that, providing you can hold the claim, but you will have to run a risk."

EVIDENCE OF EDWARD OAKLEY.

Edward Oakley, sworn—Came out in April from Michigan, and settled, with my father, near Lecomoton; the town was laid out, but there were no buildings on it; my father's house was burned by S. J Jones, now Sheriff, on the 28th of May; he burned Mr. Smi h's house on the 8th of May; was present when Jones acknowledged he burned Smith's house.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN F. JAVINS.

John F. Javins—I came into the Territory on the 20th February and settled on the head waters of the Marie de Cyne 4th district; came from Missouri; was the first settler there; was at the November election, 1854 and voted; a number of strangers were there; saw many whom I had known for 10 or 15 years. Witness gave the names of many voters, who came from Missouri. The election was held at the house of Dr. Chapman; they told me they came to vote and were told by the citizens of the Territory they had the right so to do; they were all armed; many of them cursed the Free-State men; some who knew me, told me that they wanted to see the Territory, and this was a good time to come, as they could see the Territory and vote too; they said they were determined to outvote the Free-State party if they had to remain and vote again; there were 161 votes cast, and but very few of them, not more than 15, were actual residents; they said they would shoot any Yankee or Abolitionist who offered to vote; they had full control of the polls, and had surrounded them; (this was the election of the 30th of March;) I did not go to the polls, because they threatened to shoot any Free-State man there; the settlers held a meeting and drew up a protest against the election, and sent it to the Governor; I have examined the poll-books of the election and cannot find more than 15 residents upon it; the others were non-residents; T. J. Lockridge, whom I know, and who voted there, is a prominent citizen of Western Missouri; *a majority of the citizens of our district are in favor of a Free State, and always have been.*

EVIDENCE OF SAMUEL F. TAPPAN.

Samuel F. Tappan, sworn—Came into Territory from Massachusetts, July 1854; was here at the November and March elections; saw a memorial to Congress, which was gotten up and circulated, and generally signed by our citizens, in relation to our troubles; I was at the Lawrence Convention, on the 14th of August, and attended nearly all the time; think about two hundred delegates were present; its proceedings were published; witness furnished a printed copy of the proceedings; prior to this, in company with Mr. Conway, went through the Territory to get the citizens to appoint delegates to attend a Convention to consider the expediency of framing a Constitution; it was signed by about 1,100 persons; copies of this paper were sent to different portions of the Territory for signatures; I was here in Lawrence when Jones undertook to arrest S. N. Wood, on April 19, 1856, for aiding in the rescue of Branson; I went to Christian's office; Jones was in it, and Wood outside; Wood wanted to see his wife; Jones objected; a person stepped in between them and pushed them apart; Wood started toward his house, and Jones after him; got about three rods from the office, and Jones caught him by the collar, and with assistance from two others was dragging him back; when near the office the parties were separated, and Wood went to his house; I went away then and saw no more; next day, went out in front of Wood's house; a large crowd were there around Jones; after being there a short time, Jones took me by the collar and said he had a summons for me; we were separated; I went to the Free State Hotel, and Jones went away.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES F. LEGATE.

James F. Legate, sworn—Have been in the Territory since July last; came from Mississippi; know Sheriff Jones; have seen him often; had frequent conversations with Jones concerning the difficulties last Fall at Lawrence; I asked him why he arraved the *Missourians* against us? he said he has been looking at the affairs about Lawrence for some time, *and so nearly equal were the parties in the Territory that the only alternative was to fight it out*; he said we were too well prepared, and he went to Westport, noised the thing about and started his friends for the Territory; said that he had matters so well arranged about Westport that he could easily bring a thousand men into the Territory, and that his object was to bring on a fight; he said that the letter of Woodson to the Platte County Rifle Boys was a private matter, and he thought likely enough he wrote it; he said he did not know exactly how many came from Missouri, and that he had but few men from the Territory; not more than 150 or 200; he said he had about 1,800 men; from 1,300 to 1,400 from Missouri, and could have obtained more; he said with these men he intended to take this d—d town and blot it out; he said that the town has been examined by many men in his camp, and they were confident they could have taken it in 15 hours; our conversation then turned upon his trying to make an arrest in town since then; he said he had been resisted, and had called upon Robinson and Lane for a *posse*, and they would not give him one; he said he had an idea that Robinson and Lane thought somebody was behind that beside himself; he said the articles of peace which Shannon, and Robinson and Lane entered into, pledged them to give him a posse, and unless they would give him one he would get up another scrape, and as Shannon was gone, Woodson would have command, and they would find him a different man than old Shannon; at another time, he told me he did not see Clark kill the barber, for he was not present; he said that the night Barber was shot, Clark and Burns in camp, both claimed to have shot a d—d Abolitionist; he told me if I would swear out a warrant against Clark, before a Justice of Peace, he would have him arrested; as for himself, he did not consider it his duty to arrest him unless some one did so; he said Clark would go before the Grand Jury, and would not flee from the country; I was here when Jones came in with the soldiers on the 23d of April, 1856; this Committee had just commenced its investigations in the hotel; a number of witnesses were about there; he had twelve soldiers and two civilians with him; he came into town in the afternoon, and proceeded to arrest several citizens of the town who had refused to assist him in arresting persons on Saturday and Sunday before; among those he arrested was Mr. F. Hunt; Hunt was coming from his boarding house; saw him coming and ran away; when he first commenced running Jones drew a revolver, cocked it and pointed it towards him, and said, "Stop or I will kill you;" Hunt after running some distance stopped; Jones went up to him, collared him, and with revolver in hand led him to the place where his other prisoners were confined; I asked Jones why he arrested them; he said some of them for rescuing Wood, and others for not assisting him; he said he had taken John Hutchinson because he did not help him arrest Monroe; he said he would show the people of this town that there were Territorial laws; he said he arrested Hunt because he would not help him on Sunday; I saw a man from Lecompton, named Preston, who, when a boy cried out to Hunt why don't you hit him, Preston stepped up to him, saying, "G—d d—n you, you hit him and I will hit you;" this was the only thing disrespectful I heard said by any citizens of Lawrence; soon the soldiers struck their camp behind the house where the prisoners were kept, and a crowd gathered around; Jones came out and abused the citizens by calling them "D—n sons of b—s, and if he had the power" said he "would make every d—n son of a b—h in Lawrence get down on his knees and kiss the Territorial laws;" after this Jones was shot.

EVIDENCE OF GEO. W. DEITZLER.

Geo. W. Deitzler, sworn—The first general movement of the people after the election of the 30th of March, was to send a memorial to Congress; after the meeting of the Legislature, during the Summer, there was a good deal of discussion as to how we should act ourselves for civil difficulties; meetings were held in different parts of the Territory, and public opinion inclined towards the formation of a State; the first general meeting was held in pursuance of a call, signed by many citizens; it was held at Lawrence in August; I was present at the meeting; the proceedings were published; in compliance with the recommendations of that meeting, a Delegate Convention was called at Topeka on the 19th of September; the proceedings of that meeting were published in the papers of the Territory; the Executive Committee appointed by that Convention, accepted and entered upon the discharge of their duties; they issued a proclamation, calling upon the people to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention; after this Convention at Topeka, public meetings were held in nearly every precinct throughout the Territory, and but little opposition was manifested to the movement in any part of the Territory; the Executive Committee appointed Judges of elections; prepared poll-books and tally-lists, and the election is every respect, was conducted according to the organic law. [The witness here gave a history of the proceedings of the people in favor of the formation of a State Government, with all of which your readers have been made acquainted through your correspondents.]

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS THORP.

Thomas Thorp—Reside in Parkville, Platte County; Mr. Howe lived in Platte County ever since 1837; was there when Geo. S. Park's Press was thrown into the river; *I have known of companies of Missourians made up to come over into the Territory and vote; they wanted me to contribute to pay their expenses*, and I told them I would not do it; *fact is, all Missouri came over*; it is the universal cry there, and I think that they have swarmed over here at every election; *I know persons who were connected with the destruction of Park's Press who came over here and voted*; (the witness named many men who had come over, who were connected with the throwing of the Parkville Press in the river;) they said that they threw it into the river because it belonged to the Emigrant Aid Company; don't think there were more than thirty men connected with the throwing of the Press into the river; I am personally acquainted with Dr. Tebbs; *he did not reside in the Territory at the time he was elected; he voted in Platte County after he voted here*; the Doctor himself won't deny it; he is too high-minded a man; I have a cousin in Howard County, *who told me that he was hired to come and vote; the witness said that he should have to suffer for what he had testified here.*

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Concerning Correspondence with the New-School—Professors Elected—Disabled Ministry—Stillwater Again Agitated.

MONDAY, May 26.

The proceedings opened with devotional exercises.

Mr. S. J. Cumming disclaimed the title of "Rev.," which had been applied to him.

NO CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NEW SCHOOL.

Mr. M. Pettingill, of Londonderry Presbytery, moved that a fraternal correspondence be entered into with the New School General Assembly, and desired to have the mattered referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The motion was seconded by several voices.

Rev. Dr. Phillips, of New-York, opposed the motion; how could this Assembly open a correspondence with a body which pretended to be itself?

A Commissioner wished to make a suggestion.

A Voice—Not in relation to this motion.

Loud cries of "Question, question."

Mr. Pettingill thereupon offered to withdraw the motion, and did so, when it was instantly renewed in another part of the house.

A motion to lay the whole matter *on the table* was then made, and not admitting of debate, was carried by a vote of two to one.

The Church Extension Committee was elected according to previous notice.

COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIPS.

Rev. Mr. Conrad moved a postponement of the election of a fourth Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, (the order of the day,) until the Directors had acted in the matter. He contended that no application for the establishment of this Professorship had been made by any parties who were authorized to ask.

Rev. Dr. Marshall expressed surprise at this motion of his young brother.

Mr. Conrad—I told you I should make it.

Dr. Marshall replied that he did not so understand, and added that he hoped the vote in favor would be unanimous.

Some further debate occurred, and then, on motion of Dr. Marshall, the Assembly heard Rev. Dr. Herron, of Pittsburg, the pioneer of the Presbyterian Church, west of the Alleghanies. He said it was the desire of the Board to have this Professorship, and argued ably in favor of its establishment.

Judge Fine moved that Rev. Dr. Plumer be heard for five minutes. Amended to "ten minutes," and then to "indefinitely," amidst much laughter, and the motion to hear the Doctor indefinitely was put and carried.

Mr. Plumer urged the importance of the appointment of the Professor, and pledged, on behalf of those whom he could not name, but who stood ready to aid the work by their hundreds and thousands, that if such a Professor were appointed as the friends of the Seminary wanted, he would receive support. Dr. P. paid a high compliment to Dr. Herron. In conclusion, he was earnest in his plea for the new Chair; if it was denied, it would be evidence of a disposition to crush the institution.

Rev. Dr. Matthews called for the previous question.

The previous question was put, but not sustained.

Rev. Mr. Conrad took the platform and explained his position. He felt hurt at the insinuations which seemed to have been thrown out that he was an enemy of the institution. He denied the imputation.

Rev. Mr. Beattie, who nominated Dr. Halsey for the Professorship, wished his position understood. In making the nomination he had acted from his knowledge of Dr. Halsey's worth, and from consultation with no man.

The motion to postpone action till the Board of Directors had acted was *lost*. The original matter came up and put to vote.

The vote was taken by ballot.

Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Mr. Frame were appointed Tellers.

Members voted, and the Tellers retired. They afterwards reported as follows: For Dr. R. W. Dickinson, of New-York, 176; Halsey 52; Blank 5. Dr. Dickinson was elected.

The House then proceeded to the third order of the day, the election of a Professor on Danville Theological Seminary.

Rev. Mr. Conrad and Rev. James Williamson were appointed Tellers. The vote was by ballot, and resulted in the election of Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., of Baltimore, by the following vote:

Stuart Robinson	130	Mark Hopkins	1
Blank	50	N. L. Rice	1
J. C. Young	1	L. Miller	1
D. X. Junkin	1	J. H. Gray	1
Total			186
Majority for Dr. Robinson			66

While the Tellers were out,

THE EXCURSION.

Rev. Dr. Harbison moved a vote of thanks to the Governors of the Almshouse, and an expression of the Assembly's gratification at their visit; carried unanimously.

THE DISABLED MINISTERS.

The report on a Fund for disabled Ministers was called up, and discussed for the remainder of the day with much feeling.

One member held that it was rarely possible for a minister to lay by anything for the support of his family in after years; and so he had never married. He said he could never feel the disposition to ask any lady to share his fortunes when he saw that he could not be assured of a comfortable support for her.

Others in the house held that the Church is bound in honor to support its disabled or superannuated ministry.

Rev. Dr. Thornwell made a powerful argument upon the general principles involved in this question holding that the ministry should not have inducements held out to them to enter upon the work of the Church, and ended by moving an indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

The motion was seconded by several voices, and then the business gave way for a half-hour's recess.

After recess, Rev. Dr. Rice opposed indefinite postponement, and urged the necessity of some kind of action.

Instances of ministerial destitution were given by several parties.

Dr. Thornwell withdrew his motion.

Rev. Dr. Junkin then proposed to strike out the pecuniary part of the preamble of the Committee's Report, (before published,) and all after the word "Resolved," to substitute therefor a new series of resolutions, substantially as follows:

1. Recommending to the Presbyteries to take such action as they can, by bringing the subject of the Disabled Ministers to the notice of the Churches.

2. That the ministers and Church Sessions be requested to obtain contributions, which shall be forwarded to the Trustees of the General Assembly, to be by them disbursed upon application of Presbytery or a Committee of Presbytery; the Board to report at the next General Assembly.

3. That a Committee be appointed to digest and report at the next General Assembly a scheme for future proceedings.

The substitute was warmly debated; but the discussion was cut short by the hour of adjournment, (5 o'clock,) at which time a recess was taken till 8.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, all the resolutions offered by Dr. Junkin *were unanimously adopted*. It was resolved, accordingly, to appoint a Committee of five to report upon a permanent plan of relief for disabled ministers and their widows and orphans.

Rev. Dr. Rogers had received a letter from the Philadelphia Corporation, offering to entertain any proposition to enlarge the sphere of their influence.

Committees were appointed to apprise the newly elected Professors of their election.

STILLWATER.

After much rambling discussion, the Stillwater case was again taken up.

Dr. Junkin, who had the floor when this subject was last up, made a speech sustaining the complaint of the Session of Stillwater. The name of Stillwater was either a misnomer or it was much misunderstood, for the place had been in agitation for twenty years past.

Rev. Mr. Baird moved that the roll be called. Lost.

Chancellor Johns, of Pa., held that the acts of the revising Court can never take place till the acts of the inferior Courts are finished.

Many lay members, chiefly legal gentlemen, occupied the remainder of the evening in a discussion of the points involved in the several actions of Session, Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly.

After two hours had been occupied in this way, a motion to adjourn again cut off debate, and the House deferred, for the third time, any definite action upon the vexed case. It comes up again to-day under the order of unfinished business.

During the afternoon, a number of members visited Greenwood, by invitation of a Brooklyn Church.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Concerning the Church Psalmist—The Anti-Slavery Protest, &c.

MONDAY, May 26.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

After the customary devotions,

Mr. Edward Spear, of Connecticut, a Commissioner whose attendance had been delayed up to the present time by illness, presented his credentials and took his seat.

Rev. Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, submitted the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the report on Publication. It recommended, among other things, the setting apart of the first Sabbath in December for the purpose of collecting $30,000 to aid the Committee on Publication in its various operations; and empowered them to purchase, at a reasonable price, the *Church Psalmist* of Dr. Beman, and other books commonly in use in the Churches, for the purpose of attaining uniformity in the psalmody.

Rev. Dr. Ross moved the postponement of the consideration of the report until 11 o'clock.

Some discussion followed, which resulted in the acceptance of the report, and the defeat of the motion to postpone.

Rev. B. B. Beckwith moved the adoption of the report.

Wm. H. Smith, of Mississippi, asked the Moderator what authority there was in the Scripture for a church to establish a publication house with authority to call away ministers from their charges to attend to the business of publication?

The Moderator—I must decline to answer that question. I cannot refer to chapter and verse. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith was obliged to confess that he was rather old-fogyish—that he thought all this extension and elaboration of machinery, was calculated to make the Church intensely denominational, and instead of promoting the great work of preaching Christ's Gospel by the living ministry, was drifting into a mere system of denominational extension by means of books. For himself, he would not feel justified in giving a dime to this Publication Committee.

Rev. Dr. Ross of West Tennessee, differed with his brother. He advocated denominational progress, and attributed the growth and extent of the Old School to the prevalence of that spirit within it. As far as the cooperative system was concerned, he would have no hesitation in prophesying, though neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, that the moment the copartnership ceased to be profitable to either party, that moment would the losing party withdraw.

Rev. Mr. Scofield, of Hamilton, Ohio, would answer the first speaker (Mr. Smith) by referring him to the command, "Preach the Gospel to every creature." That was as direct, and explicit and unequivocal a command in reference to the action of this body in regard to the report of the Publication Committee as any command could be.

Rev. Mr. Bradford, of Penn., thought the Church had suffered much from the fear of being considered sectarian. He was convinced that the results of this publication movement were well calculated to advance the unity of the Church. He would be very glad to contribute for the purchase of this Committee on the first Sabbath in December, and hoped the enterprise would meet with universal encouragement.

Rev. Mr. Palmer believed the liberal party would be the first express train in the millennium, whilst the old fogies would be sure to come in last. He had once been a Congregationalist, and believed there was nothing inconsistent between that and good Presbyterians. He came into the New School because it was the most liberal, though, perhaps, if he had known that certain tendencies would be exhibited in the Assembly he might not have entered it. He disliked the grasping spirit manifested by some men here, but he loved the Presbyterian Church, and hoped its action would be marked by broad, liberal and comprehensive ideas of fraternity and progress.

Rev. Mr. Gerrish approved the report, on the whole, but did not see the advisability of naming the sum, though he did not think that sum too high.

The Moderator suggested the advisability of taking the resolutions separately.

Rev. Harvey Curtis approved of the general objects of the report as to publication, not as opposed to any other publication enterprise, but to embody and perpetuate and extend a knowledge of the distinctive theology of the Presbyterian Church, which he was convinced was infinitely the best theological system founded on the Bible.

Mr. Parkes, of St Louis, sustained the first resolution, and on being put to the Assembly it was adopted almost unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. Gerrish to amend the second resolution, by leaving out any specific sum.

Rev. J. C. Whiting was of opinion that if $30,000 was the sum really wanted, it should be specifically mentioned; if more were wanted, that the amount specified should be fifteen or twenty thousand dollars more.

Mr. Baldwin said it was just as easy, and more desirable, to have a liberal Church than a stingy one. It was time now to begin to show that a Christian people appreciated the demands of Christianity. The back-wardness of the churches in contributing for church objects was attributable to the ministers, whom the Assembly had led into the belief that they had exhibited already a large amount of liberality. They must be made to feel that it was a duty and a privilege to contribute to the means for advancing the cause of Christianity. He would move that the sum be raised to $50,000.

Dr. Ross seconded the motion.

Rev. Mr. Dunning supported the amendment of Mr. Gerrish, in order that through the sufficiency of the fund the Committee might be enabled to reduce the price of their publications. He suggested the advisability of publishing a tract to bring the subject before the people.

Rev. Mr. Warner, of Cayuga, was opposed to leaving out any specified sum, and was opposed to having any sum more than $30,000 substituted.

Rev. Mr. Smith reiterated his former arguments. Here, he said, was a sum of $30,000 to be appropriated for publishing books, whilst last year the amount raised for spreading abroad the Gospel of Christ through the living ministry was but $4,000. This, he argued, was depreciating the pulpit.

Rev. Mr. Willett opposed the original resolution on the ground that it was unnecessary to raise $30,000 for such a purpose as that proposed. If a brother wanted to publish a book on theology, would he not prefer to put it in the hands of a publishing firm well known and one which would secure for the book an extended and indiscriminate sale, instead of having it published by a denominational establishment?

Rev. Mr. Warner said the question was not whether the Assembly should initiate the movement, but whether they should properly carry out a movement to which they were openly pledged, and which they had already begun.

Rev. Mr. Sheffield wished to have the day extended to the 1st of January, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Rev. Dr. Spear thought that by uniting and concentrating the efforts of all the churches on a single day the success would be greater, and that would not preclude individuals from aiding the fund afterwards.

The question on Mr. Sheffield's amendment was put and lost.

The question now recurred on Mr. Baldwin's amendment to increase that sum to $50,000.

Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Newark, hoped the amendment would be carried. When he announced to his congregation, yesterday, that the church erection fund of $100,000 had been completed, the feeling, as he was able to gather it from their countenances, was this, "Thank God, we have accomplished one great work, and are ready to undertake another."

Rev. Dr. Spear hoped the Assembly would make the attempt on the smallest scale consistent with due effectiveness. The sum fixed on by the Committee was named, he presumed, after due consultation.

Rev. Dr. Speer agreed with the previous speaker, and for the reason that this was not the only object for which money was needed.

Rev. Dr. Fairchild agreed with Drs. Speer and Spear, and thought it might not be ill-advised to postpone this matter, though he would not propose that that course should be adopted, because there seemed to be a feeling on the part of the brethren to have the matter proceeded with.

Mr. Bittinger opposed the asking of $50,000 when only $30,000 was needed. That was calculated, he said, to cast suspicion on the movement and the Church.

The Moderator explained that $50,000 was, as he supposed, really wanted, but the Committee preferred to ask a smaller sum; because it would answer their present purposes, and they hardly expected to get more.

A Commissioner from Ohio said the people out West were opposed to this great machine, to this metropolitan centralization, and to the intense denominationalism connected with its operation.

Rev. Dr. Sprague, who had renewed Mr. Baldwin's motion to raise the sum specified to $50,000, asked leave to withdraw it, which was granted. The amendment was withdrawn accordingly.

Rev. Henry Darling, of Philadelphia, vindicated the action of the Committee; he asserted the need for such an enterprise, and disclaimed the charge that the movement was intensely denominational.

The question on the second resolution in its original form was then put, and carried affirmatively by a large majority.

The third resolution was now put to the Assembly, whereupon

Rev. H. Darling moved as an amendment to strike out the words "or any other psalm or hymn-book used in our churches."

Rev. Mr. Hall was opposed to the amendment as tying up the Committee in an unbusiness-like way.

Rev. Mr. Aikman, of Newark, agreed with Dr. Beman in the belief that his book was infinitely superior to any other book of the kind—that it was as far above that used by the

A Collegian Cuts his Throat.

A young man named BRADLEY, in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in a fit of delirium, cut his throat, on the evening of the 23d inst. He also very severely cut the arm of a fellow student, who attempted to wrest the razor from him. The gash in BRADLEY's throat was a frightful one, and he bled about a quart. He came within a hair's breadth of severing the artery. It is thought that he will recover.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times

MONDAY, May 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at previous figures, viz.: $7 for Pearls, and $6 @ 6 12½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in better request, and is held with renewed confidence. The sales since our last include 370 bags Java at 14¾c.; 1,200 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c. @ 11¾c.; and about 1,600 Rio at 9¾c. @ 11½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is less inquired for, purchasers looking for some reduction in prices, and being reluctant to move under other circumstances ere they get later European news. The nominal quotations are: 11¾c for Upland Middling; 11¾c @ 11c. for Gulf do; and proportionate rates for other varieties, ₱ lb. The reported sales thereat, however, are quite limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With full receipts and an augmented supply, there is less vigor discernible in the market for State and Western Flour. The low grades evince most depression. Shippers are buying with renewed caution. The medium and better qualities are in good request for home use, and a reaction is not so distinct in these as in other kinds. The sales since our last comprise about 10,7:0 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 75
Ordinary State	5 87½	@ 5 93¾
Straight State	5 93¾	@ 6 06¼
Favorite and Extra State	6 06¼	@ 6 50
Inferior to good Michigan	5 12½	@ 5 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 00	@ 6 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 12½	@ 6 62½
Fancy Michigan	5 87½	@ 6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 62½	@ 6 75
Extra Michigan	6 25	@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 50	@ 6 62½
Extra Ohio	6 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 62½	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 10 00

Canadian is less active, but is steady in price, the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,300 bbls Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 5:@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate request at former rates. The sales since our last comprise about 3,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra at $6 62½@$6 and $10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and in request, $3@$4 62½ for fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a limited extent at $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in lively demand, and it is again nearly 2c. ₱ bushel dearer. The sales since our last amount to about 1,450,000 bushels, including fair to good Canadian White at $1 78@$1 85; common to good Western Red at $1 45@$1 55; very good Southern White at $1 83@$1 85, and do. do. Red at $1 65 ₱ bushel,—leaving a greatly reduced supply of desirable lots on the market. Northern Rye has been more freely purchased and has risen in price, fair sales having been reported as high as 86c. ₱ bushel. No change in Barley. A small lot of very common two-rowed was obtained at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are selling moderately at 34c @ 36c. for Ohio and Lake, and 32½c. @ 34½c. for State, ₱ bushel. Corn is brisker and dearer, with sales since our last of about 57,000 bushels at 56c. @ 57c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c @ ½c. for mixed Southern; 6:c. @ 61c. for yellow do., and 59c. @ 60c. for ordinary to very choice white do., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Quiet, but firm, at 75c @ $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sell, in lots, at 5c @ 9c. ₱ lb. Supply exceeds demand.

IRON—30 tons Scotch Pig were purchased, at $32 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—No important movement.

LIME—Inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—Dull, but steady. Stocks meagre.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear about the same. Spirits Turpentine is in livelier request, and is now commanded 39c @ 40c. ₱ gallon. A moderate inquiry prevails for Common Resin, at $1 65 @ $1 67½ ₱ 310 lbs. Finer descriptions are quiet, yet firm.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are lightly dealt in, at old rates. Linseed is scarce, and held above the views of heavy purchasers. Small lots readily bring 53c. @ 54c., and some even 55c. ₱ gal on. Lard Oil is unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened with a good inquiry and an upward tendency, features that gained fuller development during the day, and the market closed briskly, though irregularly, prices leaving off considerably higher than on Saturday. A light and decreasing stock is the immediate cause of this sudden improvement. The sales since our last reach about 800 bbls., in lots, closing at from $18 76 @ $19 for Mess, with $19 12½ @ $19 25 asked and $15 @ $16 12½ for Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9¾c. @ 10c. for Hams, and 7½c. @ 7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in large supply and lively demand, at 9¾c. @ 10¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm—the sales since our last having reached about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c. @ 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $7 @ $8 for Country Prime; $9 @ $9 50 for do. Mess; $9 50 @ $12 50 for repacked do., and $13 @ $18 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14 @ $13 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are in fair demand and at prices ranging from $14 @ $16 50 ₱ tbl. Butter is selling moderately at 16c. @ 20c. for Ohio; 18c. @ 22c. for Common to very good State; 22c. @ 24c. for Prime and choice do, ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet at 6c. @ 10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. taken at $3 62½ @ $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is not so brisk, but prices are sustained. The sales since our last comprise about 700 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c. @ 7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, at 36½c. @ 37¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—More active. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d @ 7-32d. ₱ lb; Flour, 2s ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d. @ 5½d. ₱ bushel; heavy goods, mainly at 2s. @ 2s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other parts proportionate quotations.

Walker at his Old Home.

From the Nashville Banner, May 20.

The meeting which was held in this place on Saturday night, and which was called for the purpose of giving utterance to the public sentiment in this quarter in relation to General WILLIAM WALKER and the affairs of Nicaragua, was one of the largest that ever assembled here on so short a notice. It was attended by gentlemen of the highest character and respectability, without distinction of party.

In view of the importance and responsibility of the position occupied by Gen. WALKER, and of the unspeakably atrocious libels on his private character which have been recently published in certain newspapers of extensive circulation, it was eminently fit that the people of this place, in the midst of whom he was born and reared, should meet together and bear their willing and emphatic testimony to the purity of his character and the undeviating rectitude of his conduct in all the relations of life, during the long period—from infancy to mature manhood—in which he dwelt among them. Although an account of the proceedings appeared in our last issue, we deem it proper to reinsert here one of the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That we, the neighbors, friends and acquaintances of Gen. WM. WALKER, the distinguished chief of the Republican Army of Nicaragua, deem the present a fit occasion to declare our high appreciation of his qualities as a man, and to give expression to our hearty sympathy for the noble cause in which he is engaged. *Born, reared and educated in our midst, he has ever maintained the character of an honest and honorable man.* A graduate of the University of Nashville, and for several years a student at Paris, where he devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, his intellectual endowments, his literary attainments and varied knowledge, his sense of honor, his distinguished gallantry and his Republican principles eminently qualify him for the task of regenerating a people cursed with all the evils of a bad Government, and conferring upon them the blessing of freedom and security under the operation of wise and beneficent laws. *He left his home and native land without a spot or blemish upon his character*, and we, who know him well, feel sure that whatever may be his future career, he will do nothing to tarnish his bright fame.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Terms reasonable. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

MR. GOLDSMITH is, par excellence, the penman of America. He certainly stands alone, unapproached, in this country, both in the executive department of his art and as an instructor. His pupils rank among the finest penmen in this community.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y. WM. C. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 409; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 657 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

WRITING ACADEMY—REMOVAL.—Mr. PAINE has removed his Writing Academies to the elegant building No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st. Is now prepared to receive pupils for writing, book-keeping, &c., at very moderate prices. Ladies' day and evening writing classes, $2 for 12 lessons, all found. Commutation by the month or quarter.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commenced April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Students may enter DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, this day or evening, and be qualified for good situations before July 4. An accomplished practical bookkeeper is employed to give a practical finish, without extra charge, to gentlemen wishing to become head book-keepers.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK WANTED.—A man of middle age, or more advanced in life—which may suit the advertiser—with some cash means of his own, may secure a situation quite desirable, at a fair rate of salary. For particulars inquire at No. 72 West 25th-st.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their school to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL &c.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $300 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 28, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with excellent City references—one as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes neatly; would do the chamberwork of a small private family; wages $7—the other is 15 a neat sewer, a good nurse to a child, and will wash and iron for the baby, or wait on a lady who boards; wages $3 to $4 a month) Call at No. 316 East 32d-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help of every domestic capacity (with reliable references) suitable for gentlemen's families in city and country, especially several first-class cooks; experienced nurses and waiter girls. Apply at MANNING'S Agency No. 10 Tillary-st. near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable, efficient young women—the one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and pastry. The other is an experienced chambermaid, nurse and seamstress. Both have lived in the best families in the City and country, from whom they can show their references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Welsh woman, to cook, wash and iron, or the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and good laundress; can be highly recommended by her last employer; will be found willing and obliging, kind and respectful. Can be seen at Mrs MANNING'S advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy Englishman, as coachman or groom; he is fully capable of caring and driving horses, either in City or country; can produce the most satisfactory City references; has no objection to going in the country. Any one requiring such a person will find him willing and obliging when called on. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—During the Summer, in city or country, for two excellent and in all respects most unexceptionable girls, either as chambermaid, waiter or child's nurse. They may be seen at No. 33 East 16th-st., their present place, where unexceptionable references may be had.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 174 16th-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as cook; can make first-rate bread, pies, puddings, &c.; would assist with washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a small family. Call at No. 123 East 11th-st., back basement, near 1st-av., for two days. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, industrious, and competent girl as cook, washer and ironer. She refers to present employers, where she has been three years employed, the family removing to the country. Can be seen all this week at No. 173 old number, No. 159 new number, West 22d st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all its branches; unquestionable City reference given. No objection to the country. No one need apply but a first-class family. Apply or address, at the corner of East 23d-st. in 4th-av., in the drug store, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, in a private family, to do plain sewing and take care of children; understands fancy knitting and crochet work. Apply, for three days, at No. 230 West 25th-st., first floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework by a very experienced Protestant girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 260 16th-st., (1st-av.) first floor, back room, during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Englishman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chamberman and waiter; has lived four years in her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 43 Smith-st., corner Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, who can give reference from her last place, where she lived over a year. Apply and inquire for MARGARET, at No. 142 West 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English young women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by an American girl, as waitress. Also, by a good cook and a good laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, to do general housework in a small family, or plain cooking, washing and ironing. Inquire for two days, at no. 8 5th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as first-class laundress; the other as chambermaid and fine washer or waiter. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 87 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady well qualified to instruct, who has had several years experience in teaching. Distance is no objection. Address A. B. W., office of *New-York Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man, in some good business, in which a chance to rise is more desirable than a large salary. Can give the best of references. Address CLERK, *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls; one as cook, can do pastry cooking and baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 24 Christopher-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 82 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d ave. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very experienced young woman, in some respectable private family, as seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork; understands shirtmaking and all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Can produce the best of testimonials as to character and respectability. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady, experienced in tuition, who was educated in Paris, wishes for a situation as visiting or resident Governess; she speaks French, English and German equally well; also, teaches Italian, Spanish and Latin, all the higher branches of an English education, the harp, piano, thorough bass and drawing. Direct R. M. L., *Daily Times* Office.

GOVERNESS—A lady qualified to instruct in English, French and Music, experienced in teaching, and who can give some of the highest City references, desires an engagement as Governess in a school or family. Apply to Mrs. BLACK, No 34 West 25th st.

SALESMEN WANTED.—An old-established wholesale house desires to treat with salesmen of unquestionable moral character and integrity, who can influence (beyond doubt) extensive trade in the Crockery business. One for Southern and Western, and one for cash and short time trade, will be dealt with liberally. Communications attended to by principals only, and regarded confidential. Address Box No. 3,728 Post-Office.

WET NURSE WANTED—A young, healthy woman, with good recommendations; the child not more than two months old. Apply at No. 32 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE, LADY'S MAID—Waiter and groom are wanted in a first-class family; all must be English, French or American. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

A SCOTCHMAN—About making a business tour of two or three months, East, North and West, would like a few Commissions to sell goods or attend to any other business on his route. Unaccentionable references. Address, for one week, P. R. N., *Times* Office.

TWO MEN WANTED—To drive coal-carts, eight men to work in a brick-yard, a baker, a blacksmith, six men to work on farms, two boys for grocery-stores, waiters, &c. Also, girls for the City and country. Good wages. Apply at No. 14 Sixth avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

PORTE-MONNAIE AND POCKET BOOK MAKERS WANTED.—Good workmen capable of finishing fine work, may obtain constant employment and good wages by applying to THAYER, JOHNSON & BROWN, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two clerks for stores, two barkeepers, two porters for stores, two coachmen, three waiters, two boys for trades, and four girls for housework. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, salesmen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY.—Places procured for clerks, men for railroads and steamers, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen, boys to learn trades, and for saloons, housekeepers, seamstresses and chambermaids. Rates of the Agency to be seen, and they are strictly observed. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A respectable family requiring the services of a first-class cook, can suit themselves by calling at No. 129 Waverly-place. The very best reference given. No objection to the country. Has lived with the best of people.

SPINNER WANTED.—An experienced hand to spin up sheet brass, can apply to J. & T. DONALDSON, Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

TWO COLORED WOMEN WANTED—To go a short distance in the country; one as cook and to do general housework; the other as chambermaid. Apply at this office.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—A good hand and steady man may hear of a situation by addressing Box No. 1,479 Post-Office, stating qualifications, references, and salary required.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; must write well and rapidly. Give your references and name amount of salary required. Address M. R. S., Box No. 985, Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To attend in a tea store; one that is acquainted with the business. Good reference required. Apply to J. M. ACKLAND, No. 77 Barclay-st.

BOY WANTED.—A respectable American boy, who has some knowledge of pencil drawing, to learn the silver chasing business. Apply to E. E. SHEPARD, No. 77 Duane-st.

BOY WANTED—From 15 to 16 years old, in hardware business. Apply at No. 4 Liberty-st., up stairs.

COMPETENT PROTESTANT WAITER WANTED—Apply at No. 10 Washington-square, between 9 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

WANTED.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED—To learn a beautiful art that will pay $25 per week; taught low. Also, a purchaser wanted for a pleasant business, that pays $25 per week; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to California. Apply immediately at No. 237 Canal-st., or to W. W. SETTERFIELD, 57 Nassau-st.

PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID WANTED—To go a short distance in the country. She must be a good plain sewer, active and tidy in her habits, and pleasant in disposition. If she has not these qualities she need not apply. The family is very small. City reference required. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., in the basement. Wages, $6 a month.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No 476 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids or all work with situations. J. H. FONDA, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, having more room than they want, would let the third-story room and large pantry to two single gentlemen wishing partial board. Gas and Croton water in the house. Location above 23d-st., near Lexington-av. Address G. S. R., *Daily Times*.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor, dining and bedroom on first floor, with closets adjoining, may be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom in second and third story, and a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No 55 Greenwich av., corner of Ashland-place.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Delightful accomodations can be obtained for the Summer at Miss LANE'S, Staten Island, Chestnut Grove, Simerson's-av., ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, at which the boats touch every hour. The house is situated on an eminence commanding a view of the harbor and Narrows; is surrounded by an extensive lawn, interspersed with shady trees, good garden, stable, &c. Families desiring pleasant rooms, good society, and table in accordance with her terms, would do well to give her a call.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARDING ON STATEN ISLAND.—Four single gentlemen (members of the Presbyterian Church preferred) can obtain board for the Summer months in a private family at Clifton, S. I., within a short distance of Vanderbilt landing. No other boarders taken. The house is commodious and is in a beautiful and retired locality. Address N. F. M., Box No. 747, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few select boarders, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms newly furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 243 Henry-st., near Amity, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Baths, gas and every convenience for comfort. The location is very desirable for persons doing business in New-York. Apply as above. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Parties desiring board in a first-class house, with a quiet New-England family, will do well to call at No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location very desirable and within two minutes' walk of the South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Two gentlemen desire rooms, with partial board, in a private family, near the Institution for the Blind. References exchanged. Address, postpaid, Box No 1,679 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WASHINGTON-PARK—Two gentlemen, of the right stamp, desiring a home in the family of a merchant, who wishes to lessen expenses, may learn of one by addressing Box No. 3,721 New-York Post-Office with reference. Charges will be moderate, and accommodations good.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Board may be obtained for two gentlemen with their wives, or for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 33 Willow-st. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 72 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church. No one need apply unless willing to pay a fair price for good fare. References required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two young gentlemen can be accommodated with a room, with partial board. Apply at No. 176 Grand-st.

BOARDSEEKERS—Are saved much time and trouble by calling at the "Boarders' Exchange." (The most genteel and reliable.) No. 2 Appleton's Building, where full particulars, terms, location of rooms, &c., are cheerfully given (gratuitously) of the most genteel and desirable Boarding and private families (City or country) who record their vacancies at the "Exchange" to avoid the publicity of advertising. All wishing genteel boarders should apply to G. H. SMITH & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A small family have two large front rooms, in third and fourth stories, of which they would let each to two single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at prices very moderate, and location unsurpassed. References exchanged. Call at No. 1 Horatio-st., corner 8th-av., or address J. C., No. 26 Maiden-lane, or Box No. 3,478 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN—One large front room, bedroom and pantry, with or without partial board. Gentlemen who wish a quiet home, convenient to the ferries, can address A. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BACK ROOM TO LET—On the second floor to a gentleman, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at No. 5 Bond-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED ROOMS—For Gentlemen; parlors and bedrooms, with bath-rooms attached. Gas and all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 29 Clinton-place.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Families or single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms for the season, from the 1st of June, at the above delightful location, on the banks of the East River, accessible at all hours of the day and evening, by steamboat and stages, by making immediate application, at No. 11 West 24th-st., N. Y.

DOWN TOWN—TO LET—One large, airy room, newly furnished, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, in a small private family. Inquire at No. 92 Thurst-st., between Murray and Warren sts., one block from the City Hall. Location very convenient for gentlemen having business down town. Terms moderate.

NO. 69 THIRD-AVENUE.—Mrs. ODELL is now ready to accommodate a few boarders. Rooms on the second and third floors. Single men from $3 to $4 per week; gentlemen and their wives from $7 to $10 per week. Also, two ladies. Gas and baths. Day boarders accommodated. Cars pass the door. Dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock.

NO. 213 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—SPLENDID LOCATION.—One large front room, one small front room and privilege in bath room, &c., without board.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained in a house pleasantly located in Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles from the City. Large airy rooms, and acce-sible by railroad and steamboat several times a day. Information may be obtained by calling on Mr. PECK, 9 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 8d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triesemar, to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 365 to No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—Dépôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 68 Water-st. to No. 36 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, at his place at Saratoga Springs, a number of very fine horses, consisting of two pairs of very superior carriage horses, fast single horses, and ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, all young and warranted perfectly sound and gentle. J. BEEKMAN FINLAY.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—14½ hands high, 6 years old, well broken, kind and sound, is a splendid horse for ladies' use. Inquire at No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 139 East 24th-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the COMPLAINT BOOK, opened at this office on the 1st January, 1855, is still open for the reception of complaints of municipal abuses of all kinds. So far as the Mayor has the power, he will continue to exercise it for the abatement of any such evils when brought to his attention through the complaint book, or otherwise. The Mayor invites all persons to take this method of reporting to him all violations of Corporation ordinances, nuisances or dereliction of duty upon the part of the officers of the Corporation, and he will, as heretofore, use all the legal means at his command to see the laws enforced, and the interests of the public protected. By order of the Mayor.

ALEXANDER MING, Chief Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblenz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Corfu,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,6:0,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ₱ cent., payable half-yearly in New York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsaysburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st. (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,0000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.
Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $600,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of having their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 26th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
} Trustees.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
} Tax Commissioners.

New-York, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlem

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] Monday for One Shilling a Week. Single [illegible] Cents. Mail Subscribers, One Dollar a Month.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published [illegible] Thursday at Three o'clock P. M. It [illegible] in the DAILY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] published Tuesday and [illegible] Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published Saturday, in time [illegible] Single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Single Copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Single Copies.

Terms, invariably cash, in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

☞ Up to 2 o'clock this morning nothing had been seen of the *Baltic* at Sandy Hook.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the Special Committee on the Sumner Assault asked for, and received, permission to send for persons and papers. A petition was presented from 75,000 citizens of California, asking for a wagon road to connect that State with the East. A bill was also introduced for the construction of two military roads at the West. Mr. PUGH made a speech on the admission of Kansas, in opposition to Mr. SEWARD's plan. Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill relative to new discoveries of guano. In the House, Mr. BALL, of Ohio, obtained a suspension of the rules for the introduction of a resolution calling for information in regard to work on the Capitol and Post-Office extension, and went on to show that large sums of money had been unnecessarily expended. The resolution passed. Mr. KELLY, of New-York, obtained leave to print a speech on the New-York Democracy.

A Candle not to be Put Out.

It is just three hundred years, and a few weeks over, since the brave martyr LATIMER said to his companion at the stake, "Be of good comfort, brother RIDLEY, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out." Since these immortal words were spoken there have been a good many candles lighted, whose flames have cast a lurid glare over the earth, but not one, not even that of Moscow, will burn so long and spread its brilliant light so far, as the candle just lighted in Kansas, and to be known hereafter in history as the BURNING OF LAWRENCE. One of the poets of New-England wrote nearly half a century ago:

> "When bigot zeal in wild unholy days,
> Bared his red arm and bade the faggot blaze,
> Our patriot sires their pilgrim sail unfurled,
> And Freedom pointed to the Western world."

What was then spoken of the remote past has now returned to us and is a part of the present time; the wild unholy days have returned, and bigot zeal has once more bared his red arm and bade the faggot blaze. The intelligence which we published yesterday, and which the telegraphic dispatches of last night from Chicago confirm, of the destruction of Lawrence, is as strange and impossible, as if we were to publish an account of the hanging of witches in Salem, or the scourging of Quakers at the Cart's tail in Boston. In fact such a backward lapse as that would be more probable than that a town should actually have been destroyed within the boundaries of the United States, and by the Federal authorities, too, as a punishment to its inhabitants for daring to prohibit Slavery from their Territory.

But this strange and startling intelligence is a matter of fact, and so accustomed have the people of the North become to the lawless acts of the bigots of Slavery, the unreasoning fanatics of the South, that the announcements of the monstrous outrages in Kansas are received with hardly more excitement than the news of the bombardment of Sebastopol, or the fall of a Russian fortress. The recent outrages in Washington, however, have elicited sufficient proof that the heart of the North is not so callous as it has seemed, and that the spirit still lives which animated our pilgrim sires and nerved our revolutionary fathers. A candle has been lighted in Kansas, as shall never, by God's grace, be put out. The enemies of Freedom have over-reached themselves, as they will very soon begin to discover.

The news confirmatory of the destruction of Lawrence is still extremely vague as to the reported loss of life, and the "fears" that Governor ROBINSON has been hanged do not appear to be based upon any positive information. The news, however, is bad enough at the best, and that the thriving settlement of Lawrence, which had become a busy town, with all the indications of prosperity and enterprise, with its mills, dwellings, school houses, stores and Churches, has been destroyed by the fell spirit of Slavery, and its inhabitants driven from their homes and occupations, is a fearful fact that cannot be doubted.

But this will be but a temporary triumph of Missouri ruffianism, and the interests of Slavery will not be advanced an inch by the lawless violence of its myrmidoms.

☞ Col. GREENE, Editor of the Boston *Post*, and Mr. PEABLES, Custom House Collector at that port,—both federal office-holders, being at Washington on their way to the Cincinnati Convention, paid BROOKS of South Carolina the special compliment of a dinner. Being Massachusetts men they probably took that method of testifying their regard for the compliment paid their own State, by the brutal and murderous assault made by BROOKS upon one of its Senators. Such incidents go further than any possible argument to demonstrate the doctrine of total depravity. Is there any possible depth of personal degradation to which a Massachusetts Pro-Slavery man will not descend in pursuit of the rewards of office or under the stimulus of a mercenary bribe? If there is, it has not yet been found. GREENE and PEABLES have sounded the lowest deep hitherto discovered.

Violence in Congress.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, in treating of the outrageous assault upon Mr. SUMNER, and of the fact that Northern men have for a long time been exposed to the murderous brutality of the minions of Slavery, speaks as follows of the course which the North will be compelled to take in reference to this matter:

"It is time, now, to inaugurate a change. It can no longer be permitted that all the blows shall come from one side. *If Southern men will resort to the fist to overawe and intimidate Northern men, blow must be given back for blow.* Forbearance and kindly deportment are lost upon these Southern ruffians. It were as well to throw pearls before swine as turn one cheek to *them* when the other is smitten. Under the circumstances now prevailing, neither religion nor manhood requires submission to such outrages. *Northern men must defend themselves; and if our present representatives will not fight, when attacked, let us find those who will.*"

This feeling will be very widely aroused by the course of current events at Washington. If these instances of brutality were isolated and accidental,—if they were merely the results of individual passion, and were properly regarded and branded by the great mass of the representatives and people of the Southern States, they would be so treated at the North. The temper of the public mind in the Free States is utterly averse to violence of every kind, and uniformly regards a resort to it, under any circumstances, as disgraceful to the country and the age. Northern men will come very reluctantly to the conclusion that such demonstrations of barbarism and brutality as have become common at Washington, are parts of a systematic crusade in support of Slavery, and against all who refuse assent to its demands. But everything indicates that this is really the truth of the case. BROOKS and KEITT, in their declarations made in the House of Representatives, designed to repel the impression that the assault on SUMNER was a concerted act, gave it fresh confirmation. BROOKS rose to "take upon himself the entire responsibility," and to "state, upon the honor of a gentleman, that not a human being on earth knew *when* or *where* the transaction would take place." And Mr. KEITT also rose to say that "he did not know the *time* nor the *place* where this act was to be committed." The very form of this denial amounts to a confession that the intention to commit the assault, at some time and in some place, was well known in advance. The Baltimore *American*, a paper likely, from its position and its political sentiments, to take the most favorable view of this affair for the perpetrators which justice would allow, confesses that the proceedings in Congress indicate that the assault "was not simply the result of impetuous passion upon the part of one individual, who felt himself personally called upon to revenge the obloquy thrown upon a relative, *but that it was a premeditated affair, to which other representatives of South Carolina gave their countenance.*" What other inference, indeed, than that the brutal attack was a concerted and premeditated attempt at assassination, can be drawn from the fact that *sixty-eight* members of the House, embracing all the members of the Administration Party from the Slave States, were found willing to vote *against any inquiry whatever* into the circumstances of the affair? What inference, moreover, can be drawn from such language as we quoted yesterday from the two Virginia journals, but this,—that the advocates and champions of Slavery everywhere are determined to crush all freedom of debate in Congress upon this subject, by the bowie-knife and the bludgeon if other weapons fail? When such a paper as the Richmond *Whig*,—one of the oldest and most influential political papers in Virginia, an earnest advocate of Mr. FILLMORE, and a professed opponent of all ultra and extreme views on sectional issues, rehearses the details of the assault and exclaims, "*We are rejoiced at this;*" and adds, "*We trust the ball may be kept in motion,*—SEWARD *and others should catch it next*,"—what are Northern men to think—and what are they to do? There are thousands of them who will come to the conclusion of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and say that, if the champions of Slavery bring into political debates the pistol and the bowie-knife,—if they systematically appeal to brute force to overawe and intimidate Northern men, they must be met upon their own ground and with their own weapons. The North is not left at liberty to make a choice. Unless Free-State representatives are to abandon their duty and surrender their rights of speech and of action, they must protect themselves against brutality by the only weapons which will be of any avail. If they go to Washington,—not to meet with gentlemen and statesmen, but with brutes and savage bullies, they must take the weapons which the nature of the warfare demands.

The Washington Outrage—The Duty of Prosecution.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the *razzias* of the barbarian Border Missourians upon the civilized settlers of Kansas, as well as in the cowardly assault of the bully BROOKS upon a defenceless man whom he would never have dared attack at liberty, is exhibited a collision between the ferocious notions of absolute individual independence and unlimited right of feud which have descended from the Assassins of Syria and from the thieving mediæval Barons of Europe to the "chivalry" of the Southern United States on one hand, and the civilized Northern idea of self-restraint and appeal to law for redress of wrongs on the other.

Washington is an arena where these gladiators are attempting to perfect the savage victory of their brutal retrogressive barbarisms over our Northern civilization; and once more to celebrate the abortive conquest of Right by Might—of Matter over Mind.

Now, it is the bounden duty of those who, in that dangerous amphitheatre, are representing the peaceful Northern enlightenment, to represent it fully. Therefore, those Northern men who, being there assaulted by ruffians, do not do their uttermost to enforce the decreed penalties of the law upon such criminals, err gravely. It was, we apprehend, Mr. GREELEY's duty to make every exertion for the enforcement upon RUST, of Arkansas, of the legal penalties for assault and battery. Not for revenge, nor either punishment or reform; but simply for the sake of asserting the Northern principle of protection by law of individual right.

Upon the facts of the case as hitherto stated, BROOKS, of South Carolina, is guilty of *assault and battery, with intent to kill*, upon Senator SUMNER. Mr. SUMNER will not incur blame or misconstruction from any intelligent man, for acting accordingly; for none could think him capable of revenge upon such a brute as BROOKS. It is certainly to be hoped, therefore, that he will use every possible endeavor to have that criminal prosecuted; and, if found guilty, fined or imprisoned, or both, according to law. If, in so to do, it would seem that he [illegible] acquiesce in the savagerism of the bludgeon and pistol politicians are undertaking this summary method of extending the area of freedom (for slavery) by knocking every man in the head who stands in the way. P.

We apprehend that the difficulty in this case will not arise from any failure on Mr. SUMNER's part to prosecute. But he might as well blow against a northwest hurricane as expect to obtain, from such Courts as he is compelled to resort to, justice in such a case as this. The Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia are not likely to inflict any punishment worthy of the name upon a man for no greater offence than attempting to murder an Anti-Slavery Senator. The only quarter likely to do justice in this case is the House of Representatives. The dominant majority in the Senate, judging from the action already taken, are much more likely to tender Mr. BROOKS a vote of thanks than to inflict the penalty which his infamous outrage merits. The Senate seems utterly lost to all sense of self-respect. Every instinct of dignity and regard for its own rights seems to have been utterly and hopelessly smothered in its paramount subserviency to Slavery. We have no reason to doubt that the servile Pro-Slavery majority in that body would look complacently upon the murder of any one of its members who should resist the extension or the supremacy of Slavery. We know nothing in history that surpasses in baseness, its prostrate and crawling servility. In the House of Representatives the majority is made up of a different class of men;—and we look to them for a vindication of Congressional privileges and freedom of speech. The Committee which has been appointed in that body, is one from which the country expects prompt and energetic action. There can be neither excuse nor pretext for delay in the investigation. All the witnesses to the transaction are within easy reach, and the affair itself was so simple that no ingenuity can complicate or embarrass the inquiry. We trust we shall have an early report and prompt action.

Our Relations with England.

There seems to be little doubt as to the course which our Government will pursue, in regard to the dispute with Great Britain upon the Enlistment question. The last dispatch of the Earl of CLARENDON leaves no room whatever for longer complaining of the British Government in that connection. In that letter the British Secretary protests that if there was any infringement of the laws of the United States in the matter of enlistment, it was "contrary to the intentions and the reiterated directions" of the British Government. "Her Majesty's Government," he adds, "*unequivocally disclaim* any intention either to infringe the law, or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States." It is not easy to see what language could be employed that would convey to our Government a more satisfactory disavowal on the part of Great Britain, of everything in the conduct of her Government in this matter to which we have taken exception. It is full, cordial and explicit; and it is impossible that it should be responded to by our Government in other than conciliatory language. We take it for granted, therefore, that the *Union* had good warrant for its intimation, in the article which we copied on Saturday, that the disclaimer will be accepted and regarded as entirely satisfactory.

Although this may, and probably will, not alter in any way the views of our Government in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON's proceedings, nor affect its action upon them, it nevertheless deprives it of much of the importance it would otherwise possess. We do not doubt that Mr. CRAMPTON will be dismissed:—but his dismissal will now, undoubtedly, be placed upon purely personal grounds. It will be a personal act, and will not carry with it any imputation upon the action of the British Government nor give Great Britain any reasonable ground for just offence. Mr. CRAMPTON has been guilty of acts which render him no longer an acceptable representative of the British Government at Washington. This being the case, it is unquestionably our right to dismiss him and to request the English Government to send some one not obnoxious to such objections. Great Britain may not concur in the justice of the act,—but she will hardly question that the United States are the proper judges in the premises. She may promote Mr. CRAMPTON to some higher post, and thus indicate her sense of his deserts. But we do not doubt that she will readily acquiesce in the right of this country to take such action, nor that she will immediately send another resident Minister to Washington.

Our Difficulties with Denmark.

It is certainly not surprising that amidst so many exciting and important questions of foreign policy the Sound Dues question should have been, as it were, lost sight of. But it must be remembered that our relations with Denmark remain as yet entirely unsettled, though, from what transpired at a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, they would appear to be in a fair way of being arranged in a manner acceptable to all parties interested.

The answer given by Mr. MARCY, to applications which had been addressed to him by a Boston firm, is indeed to the effect that the treaty with Denmark, though positively abrogated, remains in force for the present, by tacit consent from both sides, and that American ship-masters are advised to pay the Sound Dues, "under protest," thereby reserving their rights in the matter.

Such an arrangement is very favorable for Denmark in so far as it allows the Government of that country ample time to continue negotiations with the European powers interested, but it is neither binding nor even official, and the difficulty may therefore turn up again at any moment, and in more than one way give rise to excitement and perhaps even to conflict.

The fact is, that the Treaty with Denmark has been abrogated since the 14th of April last, and that our relations with that country are of an entirely indefinite and uncertain character.

The Treaty being abrogated, it is not binding upon anybody, and yet our vessels are advised to pay the Sound Dues, and will, in case of refusal, be compelled to do so by Denmark, and it even appears that in anticipation either of a refusal to pay or perhaps of an attempt to be made, by American vessels, to force the passage without stopping for payment, that Denmark has considerably increased the number of men-of-war stationed in the Sound and Belts.

There is something provoking in the attitude of Denmark, which may call forth the very demonstrations it is designed to discourage and repel, but the strong feeling exhibited by the whole country, in regard to the exaction of those dues, may have been enough to make the rulers of that little country uneasy and justify in a measure such extraordinary precautions. However this may be, it is quite time that the position assumed by our Government in regard to the Sound Dues be defined, and that the relations of the two countries be not left to the mercy of individuals and circumstances.

There is no doubt now that, owing to the prompt and determined action of our Government, the Sound Dues will speedily be abolished, but if Denmark can get an indemnity out of the European powers, we might let her have a chance. Let us either give her time till the Presidential campaign is over, or let us refuse at once to submit one day longer to the exaction—but let there be an end of the present state of things, which is compatible neither with our interests nor with our dignity as a nation.

Another Day of Grace.

Mr. CRAMPTON was not dismissed yesterday, it seems, because the clerical force in the State Department, although they worked all day Sunday, was not sufficient to copy all the documents necessary to accompany the letter of dismissal. But the President has promised that Mr. CRAMPTON shall positively be dismissed today, and to make sure that the intelligence shall go forward by Wednesday's steamer, a premonitory dispatch has been sent to Lord CLARENDON, advising him that the representative of H. B. M. will be sent home. At least such is the tenor of our telegraphic advices from Washington.

Old-Line Whigs.

The Old-Line Whigs are in a most uncomfortable predicament; they are more sorely puzzled than Mr. WEBSTER was in the time of TYLER. They don't know where to go, and are averse to standing still. They have got no leader, but they are blessed with an abundance of organs. The *National Intelligencer* is one of them, and yesterday it gave the old-liners a long piece of advice, the drift of which cannot be very easily discovered; the amount of it, however, is summed up in the following paragraph:

"To whatever party, then, that patriotism and the exigencies of the time may require them to unite themselves for the campaign, let them not join it as individuals and deserters, but as an *ally*, marching into the field under its own banner and its own leaders in solid and imposing column, commanding respect, and free to resume its old ground after the battle is over."

The chief difficulty in following this advice will be for the Old-Liners to form themselves into an imposing column and command respect. Very little of the latter commodity, we should say, will be given to a small faction that, in such times as the present, can think more of the dead issues of the past than of the living principles which divide the country into two great opposing parties. The party of which the Old Liners are to act as an ally is not hinted at by the *Intelligencer*.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

The two representative States of the Union, like the two champions of contending armies, are doomed to settle between them the great struggle which must continue to be kept up between the North and the South. It was so in the great senatorial contest between WEBSTER and HAYNE; it was so when Massachusetts sent her Ambassador to South Carolina to demand protection for her colored citizens, and when the "Nephew of his Uncle" made the savage assault upon Senator SUMNER. The contest has been transferred from Washington to the soil of the two States. In Boston, yesterday, the Senate of Massachusetts passed resolutions calling on Congress to expel the bully BROOKS from his seat for his attack upon Mr. SUMNER, while in the capitol of South Carolina a meeting was held for the purpose of presenting a memorial to her representative for his brutal assault upon the Massachusetts Senator.

Theatrical.

LAURA KEENE's VARIETIES.—A dramatic version of Miss BRONTE's powerful novel, called "Jane Eyre," was produced here last night with complete success. It is from the experienced, dove-tailing pen of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM—a gentleman who has had much experience in this way, and has a keen scent for the "situations." There is a class of the audience that never can be satisfied with a dramatic version of a novel—we refer to the class that has read the novel itself. The dramatic form differs so utterly from the narrative, and in its brevity is so unsatisfactory and violent, that few novels are available for the stage. Mr. BROUGHAM has been peculiarly happy in thus bending luxuriant works of fiction to his will, and twining them into graceful dramatic garlands. He has been eminently successful in the present instance, giving us all the prominent points of the work in a succinct manner, and leaving us nothing to wish for but—the novel. The dramatic "Jane Eyre" is a powerful zest, and, whilst it stays the appetite, stimulates it for a larger meal.

There is no occasion to enter into a detail of the plot. It is sufficient to say that Mr. BROUGHAM has followed the story with as much fidelity as possible, and where necessary deviations had to be made, has made them in an orthodox and time-honored manner. The drama is decidedly powerful—the interest culminating in the fourth act, and the fifth being a kind of addendum for the satisfaction of poetic justice. There was no way of avoiding this, and it is scarcely a fault, for the audience needs a solution of the enigma with which the fourth act closes, and the fifth supplies it,—although somewhat tamely.

Miss LAURA KEENE—who has been suffering from a severe attack of sickness—made her reappearance in the character of the heroine, and by the discretion and natural warmth of her performance elevated herself in the judgment of all who are capable of appreciating those desirable and very rare qualities in an actress. She is a little too beautiful for the real heroine, but beauty is a fault that the coldest criticism can pardon, even if it conflict with preconceived notions. Mr. GEORGE JORDAN as *Fairfax Rochester*, was too youthful and joyous in his dress, and in his acting too violent and rapid, especially in the many delicate alternations of light and shade with which the character abounds. The high coloring of the French school is not needed in a domestic drama of this character. A refreshing draught from the fountain head will improve Mr. JORDAN's performance, and enable him to do justice to a [illegible] part which [illegible] only be studied in this original work.

The minor characters in the play were all more or less exaggerations, and the scenes that occurred in high life were scarcely reflective of the refinement which is supposed to belong to that sphere. Why is it that people on the stage always think it necessary to convert themselves into apes when they want to illustrate society? A gentleman may be devoid of brains, but he is seldom deficient in manners. Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON as a servant, *John Dowley*, was amusing, and made the most of his part in a perfectly legitimate way.

The drama is placed on the stage with care, like all recent productions at this house. The quality of the scenery might be improved; the most noticeable feature about it at present is, that it is new. Mr. HALL announced the play for repetition amid very general applause, and it may fairly be considered a success.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The New York American Music Association appears to prosper. The third grand *soirée* will take place on Friday evening, May 30, at Dodworth's fashionable Room. The following artists will appear: Mrs. Jameson, Miss Kate V. Comstock, Miss Annie Kemp, Mr. William Mason, Mr. G. W. Morgan, Mr. Allan Dodworth, Mr. Candido Berti, Mr. G. W. Wooster, and Mr. Julius E. Meyer. The American Music Association should be sustained....Mrs. HOEY will take her benefit next Saturday evening at Wallack's Theatre....The Grand Tableaux and Musical Soirées of Professor KELLER are gaining rapidly in public estimation. Five new tableaux will be introduced this week....Madame PATANIA gives a Grand Concert at Niblo's on Thursday evening, assisted by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, Signors BRIGNOLI and BADIALI....Mr. STUART, of Wallack's Theatre, takes a benefit on Thursday.

Bully Brooks.

ASTORIA, N. Y., Monday, May 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read an article in your journal of this morning asserting that Mr. BROOKS, the perpetrator of the infamous assault on Senator SUMNER, was an Irishman. Permit me, on the part of that country, to repudiate so foul an imputation. Upon the principle on which Mr. BROOKS is made out an Irishman, half the good and half the bad men in the country are Irishmen; but, while we are denied the compliment of the good, the bad are invariably fathered on us. Mr. BROOKS is a Southerner, born in the South, and educated in the South, so far as education is permitted there, and has derived his peculiar notions of chivalry under the peculiar institutions of that charming hemisphere. There is no country in the world in which a more delicate and refined code of honor prevails than in Ireland, whatever may be her other faults, and none in which such conduct as that of BROOKS would be visited with such universal social ostracism and contempt. Yours,

"AN UNMITIGATED IRISHMAN."

South Side Enthusiasm for Pierce.

An excited gentleman in Virginia, according to the South Side *Democrat*, published in Petersburg, says he will bet that General PIERCE, if he should be nominated at Cincinnati, will carry Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, $250 on each State, or either of them.

Central Park.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, consisting of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, appointed by an ordinance of the Common Council, have determined to proceed at once in laying out the Park; and for that purpose have invited Hon. Washington Irving, Hon. George Bancroft, Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., Stewart Brown, Esq., James Lenox, Esq., Robert J. Dillon, Esq., Charles F. Briggs, Esq., James E. Cooley, Esq., Charles H. Dana, Esq., and James Phalen, Esq., to form a consulting Board, with whom to advise as to the most practical manner of undertaking the work. This is a very praiseworthy and sensible movement on the part of the Commissioners, and is perfectly in accordance with the bill reported in the Senate, and which, doubtless, would have been passed but for the sudden adjournment of the Legislature—some of the gentlemen named by the bill being the same whom the Commissioners voluntarily called to their aid. The gentlemen named in this advisory Board are sufficiently well known to inspire confidence in the adoption of a suitable plan for the improvement of this important work. Although no means have been provided for the improvement of the Park, there will be considerable income derived from the rents of buildings on the ground, which will probably be sufficient to defray all the preliminatory expenses.

The Heat and the Change.

The temperature on Friday, 23d, at 2 and 3 P. M., rose to 84°—at midnight was a. 64°. Red lightning south in the evening. Saturday, 24th, temperature at 4 A. M. 60°, the highest at that hour this year; at 3 P. M. 90° and 91° by two thermometers, and this morning at 4 o'clock 55°. Being a change of 46° since Saturday. Lightning here, severe thunder and lightning storm at Boston and severe storm south of Petersburg, Va., Saturday evening.

A similar state of atmosphere was experienced in 1813. On the 16th of May of that year temperature was 84°, 17th 90° and 18th 85°, and on 20th down to 42°, *also* a change of 46°. My memoranda for these days record very severe thunder and lightning storms (in many places throwing down ice and hail) extending over an immense circuit, commencing at London, Upper Canada, and extending to Quebec, and thence through Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. On the 17th and 18th Lake Michigan was ebbing and flowing every fifteen or twenty minutes, and on 24th and 25th earthquakes closed the fearful exhibition. Many persons were killed, several wounded, buildings burnt, and buildings and vessels struck by lightning. It will be seen on reference to a map that the Provinces and States in the order I have named them form a circle, the lightning returning to itself.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, May 26, 1856. E. MERIAM.

☞ The Councilmen's Committee on Streets met, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing statements concerning the widening of Laurens-street. Nothing of general interest transpired.

Letter from Col. Benton.

From the St. Louis Democrat of Thursday.

WASHINGTON CITY, May, 1856.

To Messrs. Thomas L. Price, Jacob Hall, Francis P. Blair, Jr., Stephen Rice, Jno D. Stevenson, James Lusk, P. P. Fulkerson, Z. Isbell, W. H. Chafey, James Lindsey, Austin A. King, Harrison B. Branch and R. E. Baker.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter on the subject of the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Jefferson City, and am greatly pleased with the whole of them, except the one which relates to myself. That takes me by surprise, and must remain under consideration until I return—which will be soon, as I am nearly through the occupation which has detained me here. In the meantime, if any other person was thought of for the Governor's nomination, in the event of my inability to accept it, I would wish him to be brought forward at once, without awaiting any further answer from me.

It is my intention to speak on the state of public affairs when I get to Missouri, but not in the way of a canvass, nor as a candidate for any office, but to do my part as a citizen, in trying to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union, and to keep agitation and sectionalism out of our borders—two evils now besetting the whole United States, and our own State above all.

I consider a slavery agitation, (and its natural offspring, sectional antagonism,) the greatest curse, both socially and politically, which could befall our Union; and that curse is now upon us, and brought upon us designedly, and for the worst of purposes. The Missouri Compromise line, the work of patriotic men, had stood above thirty years, and there was not one among those contriving its repeal who was not upon the record (in votes or speeches,) for its support, up to the time of its abrogation; and Mr. CALHOUN himself, as late as 1848—only two years before his death, and after he had broached the doctrine of no power in Congress to legislate upon slavery in Territories—repudiated the idea of repeal, and declared that the "*attempt*" to do so would "*disturb the peace and harmony of the Union.*" It has been attempted and accomplished, and the peace and harmony of the Union has been destroyed.

Out of the repeal of this compromise has sprung forth a *new* test of Democracy, which consists in exacting party allegiance to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The first inquiry upon the virtue of this new *test* is, to find out what those principles are, and the result is diametrically opposite, as it comes from one side, or the other, of the Potomac River. From the North, the answer is, squatter sovereignty! as being the inherent right of the people of the Territory to decide the question of Slavery for themselves, and to have it or not, just as they please. In the South, that definition is held to be rank demagoguery, and that the people of the Territory, no more than Congress, have not a particle of power on the subject; and the Constitution carries Slavery with it into every Territory as soon as acquired, overriding and controlling all laws against it, and keeping it there in defiance of the people, or of Congress, until the Territory becomes a State, and excludes it. Thus the advocates of the *test* are as opposite as light and darkness in telling what it is, and surely they ought to agree upon it before they require others to believe in it. It is impossible to believe in both; and I believe in neither. I believe in the old doctrine—that the Territories are the property of the United States, and under the guardianship of Congress, and subject to such laws as Congress chooses to provide for them, (or permit them to make for themselves,) until they become States; and after that, (the children arrived at twenty-one years of

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW AND EXCLUSIVE.—FASHIONS FROM INDIA.—GENIN this day introduces his first India Summer hat, a straw fabric, of unequaled beauty, of which he has secured the monopoly for the present season. The East India hat possesses many and advantages over all other hats of vegetable material which have ever been imported into the United States. In point of lightness it stands alone. Placed in the scale against the finest feathers, chip, straw or grass fabric, it would "kick the beam." In fact, its weight is scarcely perceptible, either in the hand or on the head. The texture of the braid is fine and delicate, and the ventilation perfect. No one who sees the hat can doubt that it is the best ideal of summer. Fragile as it is, rain will not destroy its shape. In order to suit all tastes and ages, the East India Hat has been made up in a variety of shapes. The crown varies in height, so as to assimilate with the features of boyhood, youth, maturity and old age, and the brim and trimmings are modified accordingly. Although the stock of East India hats in this country is exclusively in the possession of the undersigned, and not a single specimen can be obtained outside of his establishments, the prices, in accordance with his proverbial policy, will be found extremely moderate. The trade supplied on liberal terms. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia

One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will eradicate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and cheerfulness to the mind. Hostetter's is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of fever and ague that no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 24 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and durable fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and as genteelly as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (late Patentee,) No. 216 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway and [illegible] st., have, at great expense, completed and [illegible] their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patents, no one can undersell us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $90 to $250.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

THE ROBINS' SODA FOUNTAIN,
SIXTEEN GALLONS
OF PURE SODA WATER
FOR SIX CENTS!!
By the Robins' Portable Fountain,
Price Forty Dollars.
No. 158 William-st., New-York.

Saloon-keepers and all others who sell "soda" water should call and examine this beautiful, cheap, portable and lasting soda fountain.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE.—PRESENTS for young housekeepers, elegant, useful and ornamental. Ever visible in the drawing-room, they will be preserved as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and talent of the giver. This beautiful art of decorating glass can be acquired perfectly in half an hour. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions and every article required—price $5.

CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 503 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 436 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Brussels, tapestry, Brussels, 5-ply, and Ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, nausea, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists here. Agents can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

CONSULTATIONS ON EYE AND EAR DISEASES.—From 9 to 4 o'clock daily. Instructions to medical practitioners on the operations, the result of 20 years' experience, and on the use of valuable instruments, procured during my late sojourn in Europe. Artificial eyes inserted. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D.,
Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 128 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Book, No. 128 Broadway, and 189 Water-st., New-York. B. C. HERRING & CO.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

Superb Velvets for 1½ per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 75 5d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 59 Bowery.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Nothing so a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 503 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 261 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

MARSH & CO.'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES, for men, women and children. Also silk elastic stockings, for varicose veins. Instruments for all physical deformities made to order and warranted, at their Ware-house, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES, WHITE AND PRINTED HOLland, picture cords, tassels, &c., at wholesale and retail, by WOODFORD & WEMPLE, manufacturers, No. 81 Catharine-st., New-York. Country merchants supplied at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—EDWARD M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COT

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES ARENTZLOT,
for Paris, 50 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
Vases, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—
Parisian vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety;
gilt tooth work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
VASES AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

THE ROTARY NIGHT-LATCH!!
Superior to all others—and a perfect security against Burglars!
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS.
SAFE STORE DOOR LOCKS.
SECRET SPRING LATCHES, and
SECRET BOLTS.
and all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
on the most reasonable terms.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John st., cor. Dutch.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.
First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.
Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.
Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.
Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.
We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Jet Ornaments.**—Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear Rings. Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins, tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, at O'SOENE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 537 Broadway, corner Spring st.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters, a Cure for Dyspepsia.**—The proprietors do not claim that this medicine is infallible, but refer to certificates of gentlemen well known to the public, for abundant proof that they have been remarkably successful.

☞ **To the Citizens of the Seventeenth Ward,**—You are invited to assemble in the Sixth st. Presbyterian church, near 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, to consider upon the practicability of making some effort in behalf of the famishing inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands. It is to be hoped that all who sympathize with those suffering human beings will attend this meeting.
Samuel B. Ely. W. H. Bibbet. U. T. DeForest.
James Nash. Fred. R. Lee. John Brue.
William Wallace. P. J. Cowes. A. J. Jones.
Martin Lacor. Wm. Hibbert. Thomas Wallace.
Francis Duncan. Dr. C. Rapney. Thos. C. Larkin.
Abraham Turnure. Thomas Morgan. Dennis Quin.
D. V. Reed. G. W. Cecil. Joseph McGuire.
James Kelley. Peter Palm.

☞ **The Eye and Ear.**—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Oculist, and Aurist, operator on the eye and ear, for Blindness, Deafness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Residence and Office No. 76 Bond-st., New-York.
Dr. SALTER'S work on Diseases of the Eye and Ear will be published in the *Medical and Surgical Specialist*, a specimen copy of which will be sent to those who may desire information.
Consultation by letter with persons residing at a distance, and patients visited, when necessary, at their homes, as heretofore.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. K. KING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1856.

☞ **New-York City Marble Cemetery (Second-street) Dividend.**—The vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery are hereby notified that the Trustees of said Cemetery have declared a final dividend of ten dollars ($10) on each vault, on presentation of the proper vouchers, (deed.) This dividend embraces the vaults only on which assessments have heretofore been made in creating the Cemetery from all incumbrances. Payable at No. 128 William-st.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

☞ **A Card.**—The undersigned has removed his manufactory and sale-room to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage of his numerous friends, to whom he returns his thanks for the many favors bestowed upon him during the last 10 years, and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction (as usual) in the execution of their orders.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of Gold Pens and Pencils,
No. 163 Broadway.

☞ **Notice.**—The Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., having been sold, the trustees have procured a beautiful location in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, to which place all the remains of the dead found in their grave-yard will be removed, unless otherwise indicated by surviving friends. Mr. JAMES S. BALL, Sexton of the Church, will attend daily at the Church from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive intimation from the friends of the departed, and give any information desired.

☞ **Rhubarb, Rhubarb, Rhubarb**—May be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, without the use of sugar, by means of Spratt's patent can. Now is the time, when the market is supplied with this delicious vegetable, to prepare a quantity for pies, &c., in the Winter. Full directions given with the cans, and every one warranted to answer the purpose. Sold by the proprietors, WELLS & PEPOORT, No. 231 Pearl-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth Brushes; Lomb's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps; puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 55 Nassau-st.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of Cutaneous Affections and Scrofula. Office No. 138 4th-av., near 13th-st.; hours before 11 and after 2. Persons in the country may consult him by letter. For his views on Skin Diseases, see the *Medical and Surgical Specialist* for May, published by Sherman & Co., Vesey-st.

☞ **Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.**—All who suffer from Dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the *Stomach Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs*, and *Digestion*, in the *Specialist* for this Month, (May.) Price only 10 cents. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 23 University-place.

☞ **Bingle's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 189 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 272 Broadway, and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 186 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** gout, sciatica of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of Iodide of potassa sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 189 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the Carman who moved a piano-forte from No. 166 43d-st., between 6th-av and Broadway, on or about the 20th of April. The piano was 6-octave, all rosse corners, No. 334, rosewood case. Address JOHN J. SMITH, assignee, 333 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes it stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

THE OFFICE IS NOW OPEN—Where the following splendid oil paintings can be seen, (free:) "The Morning after the Wreck," "The Perils in the Baltic Fleet at Spithead," "The Battle of Trafalgar," "The Grapeshot," &c., &c. Some of the above paintings are from the unrivaled gallery of J. C. FORCE, Esq., No. 16 High-st., Brooklyn. All the above can be seen at the office No. 689 Houston-st., near Broadway.

PHILIP'S PATENT WINDMILL—Will be exhibited and explained at the Mechanics' Club, American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, May 28. Self-protecting in violent squalls, and superior to all other Windmills.

DRY GOODS.

5,000 YDS. CHALLIS BAREGE DE LAINES,
at One Shilling per yard,
A reduction of One-Half.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 12 PARK-PLACE,
Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.
The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.
Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
can always be seen at
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.
An immense assortment of the latest Paris shapes,
FROM $2 to $20 EACH.
LATEST STYLES SPRING SHAWLS,
Elegant Stellas, Cashmere, Canton Crape, Broché, &c.
LOWER THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS FROM AUCTION,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER,
At Two Shillings per Yard.
Being one-half their Actual Value,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

$12 AND $15—SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Being about one-half their Actual Value,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

PRINTED JACONET AND ORGANDIE ROBES.
(From Auction.)
JACONET, with 3 flounces, (fast colors,) at $1 75 each.
ORGANDIE, with 3 flounces, (French style,) at $1 50 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.)
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $2—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS
No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

THE CARPET TRADE.
The immense stock of every description of CARPETS kept by the subscribers enables them, notwithstanding the present advance, to offer
SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVET at.....$1 37½
SUPERIOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.....1 00
(Woven, not printed)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY.....1 00
SUPERFINE INGRAIN.....75
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, INDIA and COCOA MATTING, &c., &c., &c., equally low.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES FOR SPRING,
Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Robes, Waists, Caps, Bands, Flouncings, &c., &c. Also, Brussels, Honiton, Guipure and other Laces in great variety,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT SILK SALE.
Commencing on MONDAY, May 18, and continued throughout the week.
12s. Silks reduced to 8s. and 9s. per yard.
$1 Silks reduced to 75 cents.
6s. Silks reduced to 4s. 6d.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

FRENCH BAREGES,
(From auction.)
At 7s. 6d. per yard,
On MONDAY, May 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
Mrs. GAYNOR has received by the last steamer four cases of a new style of corset, for Summer wear, being very light, yet exceedingly durable, which she will sell at 12s. a pair. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., and No. 262 6th-av., near 17th-st.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
Some Perfectly Elegant Shawl Shape Mantillas, just received,
And will be opened for Inspection This morning, May 26,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN
BAREGE ROBES,
at the Assignee's Sale of Bankrupt Stock.
No. 703 Broadway.

FIRST-RATE SUMMER SILKS.
NEW PATTERNS.
At 5s. and 6s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHALLIS BAREGES AT 18. PER YD
LAWNS, AN IMMENSE STOCK, AT ALL PRICES.
BAREGE ROBES LESS THAN EVER.
CHINA AND OTHER SUMMER SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LE. BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 65 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

253 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
NEW DESIGNS,
Will be added to our Stock on MONDAY, May 18.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
Carpets and Matting laid down, in any part of the City.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS SILKS.
Fashionable Plaids, Stripes, Brocades, Moiré, Chene, Jaspe, &c. Also,
CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
High lustre Plaids, stripes and figures. An immense assortment of the very latest Paris Styles at 5 and 6 shillings per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
FRENCH CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS.
LACE MANTILLAS.
In entirely New Designs,
just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

WE WILL OFFER THE BALANCE
OF OUR LARGE STOCK OF
STELLA SHAWLS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to close them before the hottest term begins.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Hough's patent corded-whalebone and hair-cloth skirts; also, a large stock of French, English and American corsets, which, for elegance of fits, style and shape cannot be surpassed. Ladies will find our assortment complete, and prices reasonable. MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge.

LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS.
8½ cases of superior printed lawns (fast colors) at 12½c. per yard will be for sale this week at
G. B. WILLIAMS', No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WINDOW HOLLAND.
Just received, six cases buff and white Holland, 34 to 70 inches wide. For sale by DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 21 Park-place.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 82 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted cases and sold numbers, is always on hand.
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. TAYLOR, formerly of No. 474 Broadway, are ready to wait on customers, as formerly, at their own dwellings, to cut, make and repair carpets and curtains. Present residence, No. 145 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. N. B.—Loose covers cut and made in the best possible manner.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIVE YOUR ATTENTION—READ THIS.—All cast-off clothing, second-hand furniture, and all kinds of house ware bought, and highest prices given, in cash. Call or address by note, J. HARRIS, No. 123 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

BRODERIE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
[illegible] wide for Bonnets, and mantillas to match, and bias fancy trimmings, &c.; also, splendid embroideries in new designs received now by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SHAWLS, QUILTS AND EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.
STELLA SHAWLS STILL CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
5,000 rich Stella Shawls from auction will be opened THIS DAY, and sold from $3 50 up.
5,000 very rich patterns and colors, at $4 50 and $5.
5,700 all wool Cashmere, at 10s., 12s., 14s., and 16s.; very cheap.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
25,000 yards very rich Silks—new styles—will be opened and offered for sale THIS MORNING.
250 pieces Window Drapery—auction goods—very fine, at 1s. and up.
PARASOLS.
2,000 Parasols—fine goods—at 5s.
300 lots of fine Embroideries, very cheap.
All of the above goods are of the best quality and newest styles, and will be sold at very great bargains, by
ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge.
N. B.—Five first-class salesmen wanted.

BLACK GRENADINE ROBES.
BY THE "ASIA."
Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
A splendid Invoice of The above desirable Robe
at from $30 to $50. All with rich Brocade Flouncing.

500 PIECES OF IMPORTED
MUSLIN DE LAINES,
At 1s. per yard,
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A FRESH INVOICE OF BAREGE ROBES,
from Auction,
at 5 Dollars. Will be opened this morning,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

RICH GRENADINE ROBES WITH CHINTZ FLOUNCES,
JUST RECEIVED FROM THE "ASIA."
At 30 Dollars. At former price, $40.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 36 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs

WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Draperies, Satin, Worsted and Union Damasks, Bands, Tassels, and Curtain Materials, and Fixtures generally,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

CRAPE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS.
A very full Assortment
Of Both Descriptions. At a Great Reduction in Price.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

DE BAREGE, DE BAREGE,
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES
Ten cases de bareges, just received per steamer *Canada*, and will be ready for sale on Monday, May 26.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

FLOUNCED BAREGE AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
Barège De Laines, Plain and Printed Barèges, Silk Tissues, De Beiges, Challis, Balzorines, Printed Jaconets, Brilliants, Ginghams, &c., &c.
CHOICE STYLES AT AUCTION PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AUCTION EMBROIDERIES,
Of all Descriptions,
30 per cent. under Former Prices,
just received and opened this morning.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Ladies should not purchase a Silk Dress without first examining the splendid Stock of Silks, at Low Prices, at the Assignee's Sale. No. 703 Broadway, near 4th st.

DAMAGED SWISS MUSLINS—CURTAIN MUSLINS, linens, table cloths, table covers, broad cloths, black silks, muslins, prints, de laines, challies, ginghams, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 82 and 84 Catharine-st.

BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES.—150 barège robes at $6 5, worth $8, will be exposed for sale this week. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway,
Late Leadbeater's.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.—STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES AT C. G. HOOR'S, No. 280 Bowery.—As it is necessary that the stock should be sold off as quick as possible, in consequence of removal. We are selling BAREGE DE LAINES at 6d. per yard, worth 8s. 6d.; LAWNS 1s., worth 2s.; Merrimac and other Prints, 10d.; Shirting Linens, Muslins, Linen Toweling, and Sheetings, at prices hitherto unprecedented. Barèges, Challis and Silks at a corresponding reduction. Quilts in every variety at one-half the cost of manufacture. Store to let. Apply to C. G. HOOR, No. 280 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
R. T. WILDE,
Nos. 23 and 22 John-st.,
Importer, Manufacturer and Jobber of
SILK MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK and FANCY BONNETS,
DRESS CAPS,
FRENCH FLOWERS.
And all articles pertaining to the Millinery Trade. Prices moderate, and new Goods received daily.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Are closing out their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Imported for the Spring and Summer trade, at reduced prices, for cash, at
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS
Of choice French ribbons, new style of ladies' dress trimmings, elegant French flowers, crapes, silks and Paris millinery articles, to be sold at unusual great sacrifices, by
M. H. LICHSTENSTEIN, No. 99 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
at the new ribbon store, No. 151 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.; also a large assortment of French flowers, and other millinery goods, cheap for cash.
L. P. TIBBALS.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

J. W. CAY—DEALER IN MILLINERY GOODS, Nos. 262 and 265 GREENWICH-ST.—Second large purchase of elegant ribbons, silks and satins French and American flowers. The largest assortment of straw bonnets in the City. Pattern bridal and dress bonnets, mohair, chenille, and ribbon head-dresses. Orders for millinery goods promptly attended to, and goods sent to all parts of the country. One principle, equal and exact justice to all.

IMMENSE BARGAINS—IN FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDS AND FIGURED MUSLINS for Basques. Also, a very large stock of French and Scotch needlework Collars, decidedly cheap, at PALKE'S Cheap Lace, Ribbon and Hosiery Depôt, No. 389 6th-av., (cor. 24th-st.)

MRS. HULBARD'S—Extensive assortment of rich Millinery is now open at her new rooms, No. 7 Bond-st. She is constantly receiving the latest styles and the most elegant selections from Paris.

FOR A CHOICE OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY—First-class in style and material—the ladies are invited to call at Misses ROMANES', No. 374½ Bowery.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to 30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c	2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to 85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 50 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	3 50 to 26 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Forte-monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway, up stairs.

HAVANA CIGARS—723 CABANA AND Rays, Figaros, Cobanas, Conchas, Londres, Cazique, 17, the 100 or 1,000, 19 per cent under market prices.
E. P. ROGERS,
No. 106 Maiden-lane, 3d story.

AMUSEMENTS.

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.
No. 349 Broadway,
Contains the largest exhibition of finely-finished photographs and daguerreotypes in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Secured seats 50 cents extra, at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the Academy.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock—commencing at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT,
and LAST APPEARANCE but one of
Madame DE LA GRANGE
in Opera in the City of New-York.
On WEDNESDAY, May 28—(By special request,)
LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina.....Mme. DE LA GRANGE.
Elvino.....Signor BRIGNOLI
Count Rudolpho.....Signor BADIALI.
MAX MARETZEK.....Director and Conductor.

NIBLO'S SALOON—
MME. ISIDORA CLARK
will give her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1856,
assisted by
Signor BRIGNOLI, First Tenor.
Signor AMODIO, First Baritone.
Signor MANZOCCHI,
CARL BERGMANN,
And a full Orchestra.
CARL BERGMANN.....Conductor
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture—"Stradella".....Flotow
Performed by the Orchestra.
2. Romanza, for Baritone.....Albitus
Signor Amodio, accompanied by Signor Manzocchi
3. Grand Scena et Cavatina—"Ernani! Ernani! Involami!" (Ernani).....Verdi
Madame Isidora Clark, accompanied by the Orchestra
4. Romanza—"La Sylphide".....Arditi
Signor Brignoli, accompanied by Signor Manzocchi.
5. German Song—"The Serenade".....Schuberth
Madame Isidora Clark, with Orchestra.
6. Duetto—"Il vero in-te-si" (Roberto D'Evreaux).....Donizetti
Madame Isidora Clark and Signor Brignoli.
7. Overture—"Il Matrimonio de Figaro".....Mozart
Performed by the Orchestra.
8. English Cavatina—"The Lost Birding" (first time here).....Centemeri
Composed for and sung by Madame Isidora Clark.
9. Romanza—"Don Pasquale".....Donizetti
Signor Brignoli.
10. English Ballad—"The Dream" (by request)...Muller
Madame Isidora Clark.
11. Aria—"Il Balen del suo sar-ri-so" (Il Trovatore).....Verdi
Signor Amodio.
12. Grand Terzetto—"I Lombardi".....Verdi
Madame Isidora Clark, Signors Brignoli and Amodio
Tickets $1, at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, the music stores, and at NIBLO'S Office; also, at the door. Doors open at 7½, concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1856.
TRIPLE ATTRACTION.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. ROBERT AND THE BALLET COMPANY; new ballet.
"YOUNG HENGLER,"
THE GREATEST LIVING TIGHT-ROPE DANCER, will play a solo on the Violin while turning a Somerset on the rope.
ORDER OF PERFORMANCE:
EXERCISES AND EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
TERPSICHORE BALLET.
MAZULM, THE NIGHT OWL.
With Antoine, François and Jerome, in their original characters.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—SECOND AND LAST CONCERT OF THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY, being positively their last appearance this season.
WEDNESDAY EVENING May 28, 1856,
upon which occasion there will be an entire change of programme.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of Niblo's Garden.
In consequence of the crowded state of the Saloon on Monday evening, ushers will be in attendance to facilitate the arrangement of seats for the accommodation of the public.
Accounts contracted for these Concerts to be sent to the office of the Garden early on Thursday, as the troupe will leave New-York for Montreal on Friday next.
W. F. BROUGH, Agent.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—THURSDAY, May 29, GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT of Mme. L. PATANIA, assisted by the following eminent artists, who have all, in the kindest manner, volunteered their services:
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR BADIALI and
MR. CARL WELS.
Conductors, Sig. ALBITES and Sig. MANZOCCHI.
Admission $1. Tickets to be had at L. G. DESCOMBE'S, No. 706 Broadway, JOLLIE'S and BREUSING'S Music Stores, and at the door on the night of the Concert. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ONE WEEK MORE.
BUNKER HILL DIORAMA.
The Historical Moving Diorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill and Conflagration of Charlestown, will be open for exhibition for a short time at the Chinese Museum Building, No. 539 Broadway.
In addition to which will be added, a Dioramic Scene, entitled the Fairy Land and Palace of the Fairies.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; Children 12½ cents.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL—Two doors above the Metropolitan.
GRAND TABLEAUX AND MUSICAL SOIREES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THIS WEEK.
Mr. KELLER will present five new Grand Tableaux and an entire change of Vocal and Instrumental Music, in which
MADAME LOVARNY,
and the GERMANIA QUARTETTE CLUB will appear.
In addition to which,
HERR FRANZ STOEPEL
will give his wonderful performances upon
THE WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENT.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—Enthusiastic reception of the new piece.
TUESDAY.
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Written by the author of "London Assurance."
Reengagement of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, who will appear EVERY EVENING this week in the principal characters in this very successful and attractive piece.
Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. J. L. Baker, Mr. Setchell, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Holman, &c.
The importance of the new play forbids the possibility of any other performance on the same evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MEE BSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, May 27, will be performed the Drama entitled
RORY O'MORE.
Rory O'More.....Mr. Barney Williams.
Followed by LAW FOR LADIES.
Sophia Heartwell.....Mrs. Barney Williams.
To conclude with
BARNEY, THE BARON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 27, Brougham's Comedy of
THE GAME OF LIFE.
Rupert Wolf.....Mr. Lester | Chatterton Drake, Brougham
Rose Greenleaf, Mrs. Hoey | Josbell.....Mrs. Brougham
The Band, under direction of Sig. La Manna will perform new and Beautiful Overtures, Polkas, Waltzes, &c.
After which, THE FIRST NIGHT.
Mons. Achille Talma Dufard.....Mr. Placide

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, May 27, will be presented, for the second time, a new five-act play, entitled
JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.
Fairfax Rochester.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Jane Eyre, the Orphan of Lowood.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the Original American Comedy, of
MY WIFE'S MIRROR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, May 27, the entertainments will commence with the Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez.....J. H. Allen | Duchess.....Mrs. H. F. Nichols
After which, A LAD IN THE LAMP.
Aladdin.....Miss Hathaway | Princess.....Miss Hampton
To be followed by the Favorite Pantomime of the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with the THE SWISS SWAINS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Positively LAST WEEK of LITTLE CORDELIA and of Miss KATE SAXON. TUESDAY, May 27—AFTERNOON at 3, THE LADY OF LYONS. Pauline, Miss KATE SAXON. EVENING, at 7½, the Drama of THE LAMPLIGHTER. Miss CORDELIA HOWARD as Gerty. TWO LIVING SEA TIGERS, just received. One of Dr.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRETT, No. 7 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone dwelling, on 39th-st., near 4th-av. Price $19,000. Also, No. 4, 16th door, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $12,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, with modern improvements, corner lot, price $10,500. Also, many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The cellar and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBURGH, No. 322 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very handsome house in West 14th-st., four-story, basement, brown stone front, lot 25 by 136½ ft., house 25 by 70 ft., for sale at a reasonable price. Possession given immediately. House is perfect order. Inquire at No. 498 Broadway, corner of Broome, room No. 8.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 266 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $350. Also, a COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE—Large dwelling-house and store at the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 118, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Sunyien Devil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Of 16 acres, for City or Brooklyn property. The above is pleasantly situated, 23 miles from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is surrounded with trees and shrubbery, and any quantity of choice fruit, which makes it desirable for a Summer residence Garden made and crops in. Apply to J. E. SAYRE, No. 127 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn,

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$8,000.—Offered for sale, a country seat in Irvington, Westchester County, near the Hudson River and the Railroad Depôt, one hour's ride by Railroad from 31st st., consisting of a nice and commodious gothic cottage, stable room, &c. The grounds are nicely laid out; part of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire at No. 33 Broad-st., (up stairs.) New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With from three to four acres of ground, one and a quarter hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound. Fine garden and lawn; every kind of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, &c. The house contains ten rooms. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. R. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing eleven finished rooms and cellar; also, a never-failing well of water,—with one or more acres of ground; a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvel Depôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 68 East 31st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—At a moderate price—a neat cottage, surrounded with the choicest trees and shrubbery, and very near to Fulton-av. Railroad. The neighborhood is first-class and about 25 minutes' ride from the Fulton Ferry. The property will be sold at a great bargain, and but little money required. Apply to JOHN J. Drake, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Corner of 11th-av. and 83d st., with shade and fruit trees, garden and excellent water. The location is beautiful and healthy, overlooking the Hudson River, and but a short distance from the City. Price $5,000. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, No. 1 Tryon-row, or on the premises.

"HOLLAND HEIGHTS" FOR SALE.—A splendid country residence near Bridgeport, Conn., one mile from "Iranistan," the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house was built last season, is of solid masonry, in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture, with a tower sixty feet high; contains drawing-room with bay windows, sitting-room, library, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom, with dressing-room attached on the first story, and seven large bedrooms in second story; marble mantels, plate and stained-glass windows, grained ceilings, and every convenience appertaining to a splendid first-class residence. The grounds contain ten acres, laid out in a beautiful manner, with graveled walks, fruit and shade trees, and commanding harbor views, which must be seen to be appreciated—embracing forty miles of Long Island Sound, with the pleasant towns of Bridgeport, (two miles distant,) Black Rock, Fairfield, Southport, and a country landscape of surpassing beauty. Cars and boats to New-York six times daily, in 2½ hours. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, corner Pine-st. and Broadway, where a view of the house can be seen.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—The property late of JAMES CRAWFORD, of the town of White Plains, deceased, consisting of a large 2½-story new house, occupied as a hotel. The house has been recently built, the apartments suitably divided, the rooms large and pleasant; the outbuildings connected with the same are new, conveniently arranged, and in good condition. There is an abundance of fruit upon the premises. The house is situated in a pleasant part of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the Depôt. Also, for sale, the farm adjoining the same, with a dwelling house, containing about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, upon which are several beautiful building sites. The above is a desirable property, and can be sold on terms to suit purchasers. May 14, 1856.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, Adm'x.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—The purchasers of the "Nevins Place," at Riverdale Station, on the North River, 15 miles from the City Hall, will dispose of six lots of two to five acres each. The place has been laid out upon the English suburban villa plan, with a finely-wooded park, &c., and comprises a beautiful variety of landscape and river views. The lots will be disposed of only to persons who are willing to unite in the immediate improvement of the place in the best manner. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—Commanding a view of the Hudson River, West Point, &c., and about half a mile from the steamboat landing and post-office, consisting of about six acres of land, with shade and fruit trees, comfortable dwelling, stable, carriage and ice house, &c. Price $8,000. Terms of payment accommodating. For further particulars, address Box 312 Post-Office, Newburg, Orange Co.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wilkie, on the banks of the Hudson, 12 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, 2 miles from the Depôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 33 acres, on which is a mill with good water power, old house, barn, wagon house, &c.; a fine young orchard, grafted fruit, 7 to 8 acres good timber, the rest in meadow. Will be sold very low and terms made easy, on application to

E. J. WILSON, No. 24 William st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

$3,000.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, which cannot be surpassed; must be seen to be appreciated. Situated in 83d-st., between 1st-av. and avenue A. Apply as above.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE—At West Fitchburg, Mass., with six engines, capable of getting off 3,000 lbs. paper per day; 62 inch Fourdrinier machine, revolving boiler. This mill is built of stone, on a fall of 25 feet. The out-buildings are a large barn and stock house, and good brick boarding-house. The location is convenient for either the New-York or Boston markets. For particulars, apply to BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO., No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, or to FRANKLIN WYMAN, Washusett, Mass., or to GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT, No. 6 Water-st., Boston.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. STUDWELL, No. 334 Pearl-st.

RESIDENCE AT NEWPORT, R. I., FOR SALE—Most desirably situated on the corner of Webster and Spring sts., overlooking Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, &c. The premises consist of about 2½ acres of land, a most substantially and elegantly built stone house, stable and carriage house. The house unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building; or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—37 acres of choice land, (less than one hour's ride from New-York,) near Newark, N. J.; the buildings are all new, and in good order, and contain all the modern conveniences; location healthy and delightful; the opportunity is a rare one. For particulars inquire of H. A. SAFFARD, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depôt. By WM. JINKINS, Agent

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 63 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With one acre of land, situate in the village of Greenwich, Conn., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, within ten minutes' walk of Greenwich Depôt. The house is just completed in modern style, two and a half stories, with basement, filled in with brick; marble mantels, &c.; has 14 rooms; also, suitable out-buildings. For particulars, inquire of A. ACKER, in the village.

FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm at a bargain, 160 miles from New York City, containing about 200 acres, 125 improved and in good cultivation, located in the healthiest portion of the State, where a cash home market may always be had for produce at the highest rates. The property possesses all the advantages. Crops and tools sold with the farm, if required. Possession given any time. Title good. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY McCLELLAN, this day, No. 9 Ferry-st., up stairs.

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—One hour's ride by Railroad from New-York; situated high; well suited for general farming, gardening, or a tabor school; very desirable for a gentleman's country seat; has a large house and barns. A beautiful location for a village plot. Apply to Dr. PORTER, No. 216 Fulton-st. New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—Moderate priced, in perfect order, near Greenwich-av. Can be had a bargain if sold this week. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish; also, on Lexington-av. and 52d-st., improved property paying good interest. Vacant lots for sale cheap. Inquire No. 164 East 19th-st.

ROUND-TOP HILL.—On the north slope of the Highlands at Cornwall. This magnificent Summer-Hotel site, 8 acres, celebrated for its bracing air, fine scenery and pleasant groves, unsurpassed by anything on the Hudson, is offered for $1,200. Its proximity to the Landing, West Point and Newburg, makes it very desirable.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE—Water-power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Depôt of New York and Harlem Railroad 22 miles from City Hall. Apply to

WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-street.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Water power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale depôt of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 22 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

TEXAS LANDS.—25,000 acres for sale, a bargain; titles complete; during this week only, by A. VANDOREN, 13 Wall-st., up stairs, between 10 and 2½ o'clock.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by

HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Near the City Hall, the convenient 2-story attic and basement brick house No. 62 Court-st., near Schermerhorn. The house is in perfect order, has bath, range, gas and fixtures, all new, which will be let with the house. The location is near either Fulton, Wall or South Ferries. It will be let low if applied for before the 1st of June. Possession before if required. For further particulars, inquire as above.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75 Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET—The neat 2-story house No. 80 North Moore st., between Washington and Greenwich sts. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 106 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HIGHLANDS OF NEVISINK.—TO LET OR LEASE—A two-story cottage, with 12 acres of land, splendidly situated, with a large water front, numerous peach and other fruit trees, and quantities of berries, &c.; splendid bathing and fishing; oysters, &c., in abundance; suitable for a family's Summer retreat, near the country residence of EDWARD MINTURN, Esq., and adjoining that of Mr. STEVENS. Would be let low to a good tenant, say $250 per annum. Also, a small cottage, with a number of acres, situated on the sea shore opposite Sandy Hook; rent $150 per annum. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. PERRY, No. 43 Bedford-st., near Carmine.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 166 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a grain, flour and plaining mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

APARTMENTS TO LET—A small, genteel family can be accommodated with such rooms as they may require in the modern built house No. 187 Monroe-st. Gas and Croton water. Terms moderate. Reference given and required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Pleasantly situated near a depôt, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, with one-half acre of land, or more if desired. The garden is planted. The house is new, and contains thirteen rooms, and is a desirable place for a person wishing easy access to the City. For particulars apply to J. BONNEL, No. 34½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester County; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low.

S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Rent $75 Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A nice 3-story and basement brick house, with the modern improvements, handsomely furnished, on Degraw-st., corner of Clinton-place, South Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant, for 6 or 12 months. For terms, apply to LAWTON & LEARNED,

No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT HARLEM—Pleasantly located on 2d-av., near 119th-st., together with large garden, abounding with flowers and fruit of all kinds. Will be let for six months, or until May next. Cars pass the door every ten minutes. Immediate possession given. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 123d-st.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, and the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to

BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 49th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to

FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d avs., and between 30th and 31st sts. The house stands on high ground, and in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order, with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CUTTER, No. 161 31st-st.

FINE SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET.—A number of superior offices, suitable for bankers and others, in suites connected by folding doors, and with separate entrances, in the upper part of the new marble-front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET—At Bath, L. I. Stables, &c., will be let at very low prices. Apply to Mrs. WANZER, Bath, or ARCHD. YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, N. Y.

LARGE BANKING ROOM TO LET—Suitable for a bank or large Insurance Company, or might be divided to suit two Companies, in the new marble-front building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of House No. 165 Chester-st., consisting of two rooms, three bedrooms, and rear basement. Rent $240 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The two-story frame cottage, with six lots of ground, situated on Lafayette av., between Classon and Franklin avs., convenient to two city railroads, in the city of Brooklyn. The house has all the modern improvements; the grounds are under cultivation, and all planted. Also, carriage-house and stable. The whole will be leased at a moderate rate, to a desirable tenant. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of Messrs. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and 5 on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. N. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

DESK ROOM TO LET—In a front room in Appleton's Building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. Also a room suitable for newspaper or other publishers. Inquire at Office No. 5. VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents.

TO LET.

FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—On the second floor, and a pleasant front basement, at No. 186 Christopher st., suitable for a small family. Rent $150 per annum. Near the Hoboken Ferries and 8th av. Railroad and the various stage routes, and easy of access from the lower part of the City. N. B.—The house has just been completely repaired, painted and papered throughout.

THREE UPPER STORIES TO LET—Of the large building No. 96 Crosby-st. Well calculated for carriage making or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 100 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, near Washington-park; excellent neighborhood; back basement, with range; large parlor on first floor, and four bedrooms; house is new, brick, 3 stories and basement, finished in modern style; block and a half from Fulton-av. cars. Rent moderate. C. F. ELLIOTT, No. 60 Vesey-st., N. Y.

PART OF A HOUSE IN HOBOKEN TO LET.—Part of the house No. 18 Irving-place, Hoboken, to let; pleasantly situated, within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry; rent moderate. Inquire as above, or at No. 201 Fulton-st., up stairs, of WM. H. ROBINSON.

PART OF STORE TO LET—No. 140½ Nassau-st., suitable for newspaper or periodical depôt, or for an office or counting-room.

STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The two large stores Nos. 177 and 179 Fulton-av., with cellars. Rent $150 per annum to a first-rate tenant. The location is good for business. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

STORE TO LET—No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occupied as a hat store. Apply to A. B. MILLER, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A small family of four persons wish to secure part of a house, (the second floor and part of the third preferred) in the Ninth or one of the adjoining Wards preferred—at a rate not exceeding $200 per annum.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

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FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.

More than *four thousand* of these convenient and durable Scales have been put up by us in different parts of the United States and the British Provinces.

Several *Gold and Silver Medals* have been awarded to us by the various Agricultural Societies throughout the country for

THE BEST HAY AND CATTLE SCALES;

and we have certificates without number from officers of city and village corporations, manufacturing establishments, and private individuals, who have our Scales in use, testifying to their superior excellence.

To be in season for the coming hay crop, orders must be given early.

Scales set in any part of the United States or the Canadas by experienced workmen. Address by mail or otherwise, FAIRBANKS & CO.

No. 189 Broadway, New-York

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.

SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.

Seed OATS of several choice varieties.

Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.

R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.

ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wase Spirit.*)

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BONE-DUST.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates. Also, bone dust and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands

WM. POLHEMUS, Sole Agent,
No. 128 Front-st., New-York.

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.

R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.

COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 180 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.

R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st., corner of Fulton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta few) Poudrette and other fertilizers.

R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 30th April, 1856:

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856 ..... $3,178,644 28

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

From premiums	$185,983 67	
From interest and annuities	12,151 22—	198,134 89
		$3,366,189 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, and dividends thereon	$65,958 97	
Surrendered Policies	8,560 05	
Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c.	23,304 54	
Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c.	2,981 29—	100,804 85
Total assets		$3,265,384 32

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,196,376 36
Cash on hand and in bank	16,009 97
Bills receivable, fire insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes	72,978 09—$3,285,364 32

Amount of risk 30th April, 1856	$25,859,560
Number of policies running 1st February, 1856	8,778
Number of policies issued during the quarter	579
	9,357
Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead	221
Total running policies 30th April, 1856	9,136
Of which are for life	8,130
Of which are for seven years	803
Of which are for one year	33
Of which are for irregular periods	171
Total	9,136

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. MOORE,	RODMAN G. MOULTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATTERSON,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—The subscribers to this Company are hereby notified that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of $200,000 will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 2, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which time and place an installment of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid in.

The remaining installment of 90 per cent. will be required at the same place on MONDAY, June 9.

JOSEPH H. WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1856.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON,
No. 438 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR AND FORTY SUITES SUPERIOR ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Being the balance of stock of G. MATHEWS,
(Late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy.)
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVATION.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 514 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) the balance of finished and unfinished stock of the above firm, consisting of about forty suites first-class cottage chamber furniture of solid oak, imitation and fancy designs, about fifty walnut, oak and imitation cottage bedsteads, extension tables, &c.

Also, several rosewood parlor suites, finished and unfinished, etageres, sideboards, centre tables, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Also, one elegant oak dining room suite.

Also, a quantity of mahogany furniture.

Also, the store fixtures, desks, clocks, shades, unfinished bureaus, bedsteads, lounges, &c.

The whole being of first-class description, will be sold without reservation, by order of G. F. Bellows, Esq., assignee of G. Mathews.

Terms cash. A deposit of ten per cent will be required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 M., in three parcels, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., viz.:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

6 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above,

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet, 5½ inches in depth; the front 83 feet 5½ inches, to be occupied as country-seats.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz.: $6,000 for each parcel on 3d-place, and $7,000 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidders above those prices. 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July next, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 va uable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They, having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their building, being together 11r feet 8 inches on 61st-st., and 116 feet 2½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th-av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st., W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 568 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner William—TUESDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

150 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $100 each.
40 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
20 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
25 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
25 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
80 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Co., $50 each.
23 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad Co., $50 each.
175 shares Brunswick City Stock, $100 each.
$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Extension Bonds, 7 per cent. int. coupons, payable 1st May and 1st November, in New-York, $1,140 each.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,217,947 96
Average amount of Specie..... 710,740 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 192,151 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,870,173 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $548,895 00
Average amount of Specie..... 34,176 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,265 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 295,351 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,916,337 11
Average amount of Specie..... 1,220,701 66
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America..... 42,606 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,229,650 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,227,843 85
Average amount of Specie..... 1,118,739 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 3,000 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,219,187 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,933,861 73
Average amount of Specie..... 119,453 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,316 17
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,18-,326 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,714,874 67
Average amount of Specie..... 479,345 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 277,885 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,045,490 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,541,187 11
Average amount of Specie..... 131,913 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,115 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,236,072 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,262,919 43
Average amount of Specie..... 537,343 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 50,790 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,739,230 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,451,233 41
Average amount of Specie..... 580,939 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 536,314 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,906,662 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,027,938 07
Average amount of Specie..... 61,626 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 169,867 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 839,465 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,477,590 71
Average amount of Specie..... 131,585 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 229,505 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,27-,145 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24 h day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $316,378 92
Average amount of Specie..... 21,502 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,013 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 213,110 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,468,456 49
Average amount of Specie..... 83,087 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 3,000 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,127,449 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $668,930 83
Average amount of Specie..... 36,343 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,716 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 474,920 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,491,519 99
Average amount of Specie..... 25-,098 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 253,704 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,216,356 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $882,268 43
Average amount of Specie..... 77,694 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 295,374 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 595,350 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,771,694 99
Average amount of Specie..... 177,046 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 40,087 53
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,433,275 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,779,705 43
Average amount of Specie..... 256,418 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 51,841 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,207,875 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24 h day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,444,946 83
Average amount of Specie..... 124,096 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,359 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,4-5,393 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $496,544 00
Average amount of Specie..... 42,906 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,456 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 344,994 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,745,713 64
Average amount of Specie..... 228,710 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 133,365 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,589,441 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24 h day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $644,313 93
Average amount of Specie..... 153,243 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,941 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 611,091 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say the the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,349,785 78
Average amount of Specie..... 83,732 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,741 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 820,730 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,540,435 29
Average amount of Specie..... 111,981 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,219 68
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,094,481 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE H. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. H. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $249,690 00
Average amount of Specie..... 38,085 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,056 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 231,217 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $565,774 42
Average amount of Specie..... 58,075 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,366 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 536,420 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,950,527 63
Average amount of Specie..... 155,746 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 258,151 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,478,648 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 24 h day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,516,654 01
Average amount of Specie..... 628,934 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 359,105 02
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,543,069 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24 h day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $781,366 64
Average amount of Specie..... 49,178 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,690 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 659,647 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,450,462 18
Average amount of Specie..... 126,642 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,331 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,271,591 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,861,962 01
Average amount of Specie..... 849,946 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 387,686 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,261,158 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,150,364 13
Average amount of Specie..... 63,559 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,438 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 852,028 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 24, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $762,833 53
Average amount of Specie..... 51,876 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,444 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 693,590 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,013,994 57
Average amount of Specie..... 169,674 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 304,836 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,374,377 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,658,297 32
Average amount of Specie..... 286,055 62
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 122,964 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,999,833 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,372,372 00
Average amount of Specie..... 76,218 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,647 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 968,467 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,674,444 79
Average amount of Specie..... 234,362 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,551 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,159,433 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $379,529 59
Average amount of Specie..... 11,528 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,949 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 154,081 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $427,439 90
Average amount of Specie..... 22,438 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,156 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 87,671 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $213,671 17
Average amount of Specie..... 10,970 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,032 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 166,837 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,019,916 55
Average amount of Specie..... 71,676 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 164,897 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 686,699 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,580,609 37
Average amount of Specie..... 124,727 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 148,806 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,102,887 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $544,676 85
Average amount of Specie..... 31,170 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,064 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 324,148 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $911,869 49
Average amount of Specie..... 76,879 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 664,153 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of April, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,029,638 97
Average amount of Specie..... 102,905 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,174 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 935,395 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $713,146 68
Average amount of Specie..... 38,776 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 157,142 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 491,276 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLES BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,376,835 33
Average amount of Specie..... 335,774 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,311 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,144,634 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $681,321 00
Average amount of Specie..... 49,254 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,907 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 438,767 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABRAM'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
JAS. HILLIER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,225,734 27
Average amount of Specie..... 158,963 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 258,366 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 714,333 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,162,797 00
Average amount of Specie..... 91,726 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,644 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 738,443 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,405,421 29
Average amount of Specie..... 109,674 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 204,836 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 956,719 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24 h day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,698,339 10
Average amount of Specie..... 364,025 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 290,007 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,289,265 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M., connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

S. H. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New

New-York Daily Times.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

MOTIVES OF PALMERSTON.

Lord PALMERSTON's spanking majority on Mr. Wortley's motion has given him a fresh lease of life. It was beyond the brightest calculation. His head of the House, considering his age, the difficulty of his position, and the dead weight that encumbers him, is said to be a marvel of perfection in that style of thing. He has neither the respectable dryness of Lord ALTHORP, the decorous solemnity of Peel, the frigid supercilliousness of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, nor the mystic conspirator-like reserve of DISRAELI, the Mokanna of Ministers, but neither de-Grammont nor cringing, leads the House with a gay, cheery, natural frankness, that makes every one happy and at his ease. He leads *the* House, in fact, as he would a pleasant party at his own house, and no one can play the host with a more charming grace. The oftener he is defeated the fresher he looks after every fall, and springing up as gracefully as if nothing had happened, pulls on the gloves again, which fit with the same neatness as his principles. He bears his reverses like the Irish lady who was always delighted to assure her acquaintances she was enjoying wretched bad health. There he may be seen seated opposite the red box on the Speaker's table, night after night, equally unruffled in toilette and temper, and with hat as smooth and polished as his tongue, ready to answer everybody on every possible subject, whether it be the punishment of a drunken midoy off the Petropaulowski coast, the defalcation of a penny post in the Hebrides, or an elaborate treatise on international law of Mr. Secretary MALMY, whose smallest talk lately has been from Puffendorf and Grotius. Then he knows all about Captain RYNDERS and SULAN SING, though he has never seen them, and is equally posted about Young America and Young Bengal, or at least seems to be so. At 76 he is a boy in the minuteness and eagerness of his perception, the buoyancy of his bearing, and the unwearied assiduity of his attention. And what a strength of constitution is needed to listen assiduously to a score or two of bores! A fortnight's sittings at some New-York brandy bar, or a walk down Broadway in slippers in thawing time, or listening to the author read a new five act American Comedy, is not half so trying to the physical and mental temperament as this. Wind up Mr. SPOONER, for instance, and he will poddle on like an old roasting jack, slowly and gloomily and grating'y, for hours. But PALMERSTON sits through it all like patience on a monument, an Irish priest over his punch, the merry basket-maker in every ballet, or anything else you like of that kind, with an air of composed complaisance, and, even at times, of counterfeited satisfaction. Then, when he rises, he is neither witty, nor forcible, nor eloquent. On the contrary, he hems and haws over the honor of England, and the usual things of that kind; but then how pleasant our Pam looks, and how the House rubs its eyes, and wakes itself to listen, and gapes to catch the cordial joke which he throws up as a pleasant shield against unpleasant questioning, and which—though the House in its sober moments says it is unbecoming in a great man to make it laugh, and dilettanti politicians call him, like CHARLES DICKENS, the comic old gentleman—the House in its reckless, which is its favorite mood, most thoroughly enjoys. Then he is so open! There is such a "there is my bosom, gentlemen—look into it" sort of air about him, as if he was a living exemplar of his own heterodox creed that man was born without original sin, and had to discover what it was yet. No man wears with a more gallant ease the "*stile sciolto e pensieri stretti*," commended by the great Italian diplomat. He speaks common places with a sublime air, and pours out, with the ingenuous look of a child, whole forms of sonorous-sounding nothings. Then a great element of his success is the art with which he tickles the small vanities of every one around him. With his peers he is respectful, never familiar. They don't want to be conciliated. They know Pam is safe, and will take care of his order. But all the everybodies and nobodies about the house are in his most excellent graces. Every one who has ever been in the Militia or the Yeomanry corps is his gallant friend. Were he ever here, all Tammany Hall would be his gallant friends, and he would carry everything before him. Then the lowest members in the house, even Mr. MUNROUGH, who got in by accident, and than whom no scurvier-looking fellow could be found at a Nicaragua sympathetic meeting, is his honorable friend, if as he slips in with the most artful artlessness, he will allow him to call him so. The delicacies of this coquetry can hardly be appreciated here, but Mrs. MUNROUGH visits all the neighbors next day and pointing to the paper calls Pam "my husband's friend," and Mr. MUNROUGH votes with Pam when he wants him or dines on cold mutton for a month. A little stroke of art like this may make or unmake the Nicaragua question. As NAPOLEON says, the fate of a Kingdom has often depended upon the cooking of a chop.

The great secret of PALMERSTON's success as a Parliamentary man is this dash and apparent frankness, a strong common sense, and the popular belief in his being plucky, which Monsieur le Peuple always likes, and thoroughly English. His celebrated perceration in which he said that it was his aim that an Englishman, be he in what land he might, should have, by virtue of being an Englishman, the privilege accorded to the ROMAN when he exclaimed *civis Romanus sum*, went home to the English heart and has stuck there firmly. Then there is an unmistakable, indefinable thorough-bred air about all he does, no fussiness or swagger. Strength in repose is the characteristic of his manner, which is apparently bejishly natural, though every one knows that, like his legs, hair and whiskers, the whole affair is a rosy fiction—"humbug, Sir, all humbug," as Sir John Vesey says in BULWER's dull Comedy of "Money."

From a survey of PALMERSTON, one turns with a feeling of sorrow to think that such a leader should have such material to play on as the present House of Commons, which numbers as dismal, dull and dosy a crew as ever drove the vessel of the State. It is as melancholy to see such a genius as PALMERSTON expended on so spiritless a machine, as to see HIRAM WOODRUFF driving an omnibus, VERDI or FET composing a comic song, RACHEL playing *Mrs. Toodles*, GOTTSCHALK teaching the piano at a lady's boarding school, or MAX MARETZEK playing a solo on the German flute.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP.

The bill legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister in England, has been defeated in the House of Lords. Once or twice a bill of the kind was carried to accommodate particular Peers who had conceived a tender passion for their deceased wife's sister. But there being no Duke of BEAUFORT in this quandary just now, their Lordships were determined not to make the pleasure cheap. There can be little question, however, from the tone of the debate, that in a short time a man will be permitted to marry his grandmother should his taste lie in that line. The defeat was mainly due to the speech of WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford, which, like all his speeches, was a model of elocutionary excellence of every kind. WILBERFORCE is one of the five sons of that great man whose name finds a home in many a heart in this land, and in every heart in every land that loves freedom. He is in politics a Peelite, in religion a Puseyite, trembling at times on the confines of Popery. Two of his brothers, men of shining parts, eminent distinction, and illustrious virtues, have already "gone over," to use the phrase of the hour, and sacrificed large fortunes to what they deemed conscience sake. Indeed there are not to be found upon this earth men, who, for spotless purity of life, gentle and tolerant nature, and high mental cultivation, are greater ornaments to our common humanity, than the NEWMANS, MANNINGS, WILBERFORCES, HOPES, and what are termed the Oxford Converts. Bishop WILBERFORCE is admitted to be the first Parliamentary orator in England. This last speech of his is described as being, whether logical or syllogistical, coaxing or compulsive, denunciatory or alluring, dispassionate or declamatory, the finest piece of oratory ever delivered in the House of Lords. His delivery too is beautiful. He does not speak from the Episcopal Bench, but generally comes up to the table, on which, in moments of special animation, he executes some spirited rappings that would delight Judge EDMONDS. In looking over the pen in which all the Episcopal shepherds are confined alongside of the woolsack, you would at once pronounce his lordship of Oxford the youngest of the lawn sleeves, yet he is not so. But he takes special care of his *physique*. The hair is black and glossy as the rook that caws

[illegible] the teeth as sharp and [illegible] of a new steel trap, and the whole [illegible], tolleting and all, fresh and in [illegible]tion. The expression of the face [illegible] be best described as one of gentle thoughtfulness, is singularly like Mr. GLADSTONE's, who ranks next to him in the Parliamentary lists, and so indeed is the whole manner of the man, particularly while speaking. There is the same wonderful somerset of sentences, at which young HENGLER would get giddy, and which make you shudder for the safety of the orator, and the same graceful, easy lighting on the feet after all. Then there is the same lubricosity of movement and oleageousness of accent, which induced Lord DERBY, with an irreverent playfulness, to christen him "Soapy Sam," and what is worse, to call one of his Derby nags by that name, after him.

SAINTE CHAPELLE.

The works of reparation of the Sainte Chapelle have not advanced of late as rapidly as it was hoped they would have done. The side entrance is not yet completed, and the works in the lower chapel have scarcely commenced. The last of the painted glass windows in the nave has, however, just been put in its place, but several of the principal ornaments to the large windows still remain to be fixed. The Sainte Chapelle is one of the religious edifices of the middle ages which has best preserved the painted glass with which it was originally ornamented. The subjects are the principal incidents in the life of St. Louis, the founder of the building. Their restoration has been confided to MM. LUSSON and STEINHEIL.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steam Boiler Explosion—Prodigious Noise and Confusion, but no Lives Lost.

Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock the neighborhood of Pike-slip, in the Seventh Ward, was suddenly alarmed by one of the most terrific explosions which this city has experienced for a long time. A steam boiler, which was about 12 or 15 horse power, was attached to one of the docks of the New-York Balance Dock Company, being used for the purpose of taking up vessels for repair. A large piece of the boiler, weighing about 1,200 lbs., was thrown several hundred feet up Pike-street, whilst another huge mass found its way through the roof of a five-story building, making a hole the size of a hog-head, and lodging on the floor beneath. The safety valve, among other fragments of the wreck, that flew in every direction, was found near Water-street, whilst the regulator, a ball of about 40 lbs. weight, was blown the distance of two whole blocks, and forced its way through the roof of a house, lodging in a bed where a man and child lay, neither of whom was hurt, notwithstanding the man was forced out of the bed by the violence of the blow, and the bedstead badly broken. The house of T. & R. LEWIS, on South-street, presents also some evidence of the power of this explosion, for not only were the windows badly shattered, but some of the *sashes* were actually stove in by the violence of the concussion.

A canal boat alongside the dock narrowly escaped being sunk, every timber above water being strained apart, while a sloop had nearly all her rigging carried away, the captain narrowly escaping with his life. There were many hair-breadth escapes, but no lives were lost, and only two persons injured. The floating Church in the next slip had all the windows broken on the side nearest the dock, and all the houses for a quarter of a mile around were shaken to their foundations, and many of them had their windows broken.

The explosion is said to have been caused by a deficiency of water in the boiler. But, as there is always great room for speculation on this subject, we would only say, that if accidents of any kind require investigation, steam boiler explosions surely do, and we trust that the one under consideration will receive due attention. We understand that the people of the Seventh Ward have been laboring for years to have these gigantic structures removed to some other locality more befitting their peculiar character, but that our municipal authority does not feel itself competent to afford the desired relief; in consequence of which a *judicial* settlement of the question has been recently sought, injunctions having been obtained in the Supreme Court against *four* out of the *nine* docks located in this Ward. A decision is now pending before Judge DAVIES touching the very dock in question, the case having been already argued and published.

Why the National Guard Marched So.

Your issue of the 21st mentions with too much truth and justice the miserable marching of the National Guard before the Mayor, while passing in review, and every member who has the true love of his regiment at heart cannot but feel gratified that your reporter has done us more good by stating our faults than all the fulsome, false praise we generally receive. There are, it is true, several objections to our marching well in the Park—one is the trees and lamp-posts—they break our lines badly, and it requires some time for the men to catch the regular step again; but added to this was the abortive operatic music of our band, which may be very beautiful for concert or opera, but worse than no music in marching. The privates have also to complain of the low tone the orders are given in, perplexing us as to what is required of us; in equalizing on that day the time taken was much too long, few privates are ever found to complain of drills and constant activity, but standing—tediously waiting an hour for movements that could be done in one quarter of the time, discontents the soldiers. Our marching in Broadway could often be interspersed with flankings, light infantry movements, &c., that would give *éclat* to our march and display our hard Winter's drilling. Many companies can march as well as we can, and if we wish to wear the laurels, let us show that we are deserving of them.

PRIVATE.

☞ Prof. A. D. BACHE, of the United States Coast Survey, was at the office of the Harbor Encroachment Commissioners yesterday. He purposes to commence operations immediately, and complete the survey, not only of the Harbor, but of the adjacent shores, according to the maps lately prepared by him, which are now on file in the office of the Commissioners.

☞ A call has been issued (by citizens of the Seventeenth Ward) for a meeting of sympathy for the suffering Cape De Verdeans. It is to be held on Wednesday evening, at the Sixth street Presbyterian Church.

Young Men's Instruction Society.

Last evening a regular monthly meeting of the Board of this Institution took place in the smaller chapel of the University. The attendance was full and the proceedings excited great interest. The President, HOWARD CROSBY, Esq., occupied the Chair. After the meeting had been opened in the usual manner by reading the Scriptures and prayer, several candidates were proposed.

An essay was then read by Mr. J. REDFORD. The subject—*What are we to believe?* The general drift being, that Christianity as embodied in the Sacred Records is worthy of all acceptation, and that the objections urged by infidel writers are not unanswerable. Appropriate remarks were made by Mr. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS and Mr. WOODRUFF.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., President of the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia, who was most warmly greeted, then rose by invitation to address the meeting. He felt himself both unprepared and unworthy to represent the Association with which he was connected, and he was proud to say that there were many young men of talent and piety in Philadelphia who would have represented that society in a more fitting manner. He could not sufficiently express the pleasure he felt in standing among the members of the Association in New-York. He regarded it as the parent association, and such was the feelings in his own city. It was delightful to see young men forgetting their denominational differences in their anxiety for the spiritual good of themselves and of others. What a work there was to do! It gladdened his heart to observe the preparations made to meet it. These associations are multiplying. In Paris, the first word that struck upon his ear were those that fell from the Delegate of the New-York association—a meeting which every member will think on as long as life shall last.

The speaker proceeded to give an animated account of the fraternal feeling that pervaded the proceedings at the Convention. He alluded very strongly to the *warmth* of the welcome and the intensity of that Christian sympathy which prevailed. The London Association are doing a great work, and it was probable the Secretary would soon visit them.

As to Philapelphia, we move (said he) very slowly in that city of steadyhabits. He detailed very amusingly how the Society "got afloat." This was their second year; they are now out of debt and have a balance on hand; the question once was whether they should stand still, give up, or go back; but having a right to ask Christian Churches to come up to their help, their present prospects were very encouraging. They had heard that the Society in New-York intended to devote $50,000 towards the erection of a building, [laughter,] and the rumor had a most excellent effect in Philadelphia.

After an intermission, some reports were called up.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: Prof. H. CROSBY, whose position as President now terminates, having filled it with great satisfaction during three years past.

President—S. W. STEBBINS.
Vice-President—Charles Selden.
Corresponding Secretary—R. C. McCormick, Jr.
Treasurer—Richard Brown.
Directors—A. Judson Winterton, Avery Bill, Jr., Baptist; E. Ferris, R. A. Dorman, Congregational; H. Lindsley, A. A. Raven, Dutch Reformed; John Slake, M. M. D. Sweet, Episcopal; Geo. W. Collord, J. E. Hubbell, Methodist; W. E. Dodge, Jr., George P. Edgar, Presbyterian.

Professor HOWARD CROSBY, on termination of his office, addressed the Association in tones and terms of great kindliness.

Fires.

IN PRINCE-STREET.

A telegraphic message from the Eighth Ward to the Chief's Office, states that the roof of No 117 Prince-street caught fire from the chimney sparks about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was soon put out. The roof only was slightly injured.

[illegible] were discovered issuing from the seventh story of the new

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES—IS IT A CRIME TO ASSAULT A POLICEMAN?

A parcel of rowdies went into Mercer-street a few nights since and behaved most outrageously. Policeman Saunders, of the Eighth Ward, very civilly told the party that if they persisted in they noisy conduct on his beat, he should be compelled to "take them in." The gang of ruffians, becoming enraged at the officer's interference, turned upon him, knocked him down and beat him most brutally. He fought manfully, however, and, despite the odds against him, took two of his assailants to the Station house. The prisoners were next day brought before a police magistrate, who, after hearing the case, dismissed the prisoners on their giving bail to keep the peace.

This reminds us that, some time since, officer Tracy, of the Fourteenth Ward, while on his beat, in Centre-street, was attacked, without provocation, by some prowling ruffians, who knocked him down, wrenched his club from his hands, beat him until he became insensible, and robbed him of some valuables. They then left him, bleeding and maimed, on the sidewalk. He was taken to his home, where he lay for many weeks between life and death. He at length recovered, but traces of the wounds received will go with him to the grave. The parties who committed the outrage were arrested after many delays; they were arraigned for trial at the Court of Sessions; they were pronounced guilty; but the humane magistrate, Recorder SMITH, *quashed judgment*

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1464 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

APPROACH OF THE INVADERS.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Marshal Donaldson's Reply to the People of Lawrence.

The following letter from our Lawrence Correspondence brings our detailed reports from that city down nearly to the time of the alleged attack:

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, May 16, 1856.

The highway inquisition is now thoroughly established, by which all freight is stopped, broken open and searched—all travelers intercepted, insulted, and made prisoners at their own caprice, as the tyrant inflicts punishment upon the serf. Private dispatches are rapidly passing between Lecompton and Westport—and Lecompton and Leavenworth; recruits come in slowly to their several camps, until it is believed they now number some six or seven hundred, although they claim fifteen hundred. They are in an excellent state of defence, being well armed—many with Sharpe's rifles, and others with carbine rifles and navy pistols. Several cannon have been seen.

On the other hand, *our orders for recruits were countermanded*, and no messages have been sent, except to have them all in a state of constant readiness. The reason for this course was mainly because we supposed their principal official work would be to make arrests; this we believed we could manage better without a large force, letting every citizen be found at their ordinary occupations, as far as possible, with no show of resistance. This it was thought would take them aback more than any other course and disarm them of their malice towards us. We hear, to-day, that 250 men are under arms at Topeka—60 at Assawatama—75 about Easton, and 80 are already to come to our aid, when the first note of alarm is given at Lawrence. They will do us no good in the first attack; but we know not what to expect. We expect the attack would not have been avoided to day, had it not rained very hard.

Last night they took three Lawrence men off a flat boat at Benicia, about 11 o'clock, after they had gone to sleep. Eleven armed men seized them as prisoners, kept them in custody, and destroyed all that was movable about the boat and sent it adrift down the river. They are killing off the cattle of Free-State men—keep all the valuables they find about the prisoners, and to day took all the workmen prisoners at the Benicia Steam-mill. They found ten guns and pistols about them, which they convert to their own use.

The *Lizzie* arrived at our levee to-day, which is the first boat of the season, but the Barons, at Franklin, rushed down to the landing, intending to stop and search her, but they *didn't*, because they *couldn't*. Rumor reaches us to-day, that Ex-Governor REEDER is in custody at Dover, Missouri, but it is not yet authentic. Another one is, that Gen. LANE is near by with 60 brave Indiana boys, but I regard it yet as too good to be true.

Our war council are in session much of the time, and we feel very sensibly our peculiar position. DONALDSON has favored us with a reply to the letter sent on Wednesday, but he closes without stating at all *what he demands of us*. I copy his reply as follows;

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MARSHALL,
LECOMPTON, K. T., May 15, 1856.

Messrs. G. W. Deitzler and S. M. Green, Lawrence, K. T.

On yesterday I received a communication addressed to me, signed by one of you as President, and the other as Secretary—purporting to have been adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held on yesterday morning. After speaking of a proclamation issued by myself, you state, that

"There may be no misunderstanding, we beg leave to ask respectfully (that we may be reliably informed) what are the demands against us; and desire most truthfully and earnestly to declare, that no opposition whatever will now or at any *future time*, be offered to the execution of any legal process by yourself or any person acting for you—we also pledge ourselves to assist you if called upon, in the execution of any legal process," &c.

From your professed ignorance of the demands against you, I must conclude that you are *strangers* and not *citizens* of Lawrence, or of recent date, or been absent for some time, more particularly when an attempt was made by my Deputy to execute the process of the First District Court of the United State for Kansas Territory against Ex Governor REEDER, when he made a speech in the room and presence of the Congressional Committee, and denied the authority and power of said Court, and threatened the life of said Deputy if he attempted to execute said process, which speech and defiant threats were loudly applauded by some one or two hundred of the citizens of Lawrence, who had assembled at the room on learning the business of the Marshal, and made such hostile demonstrations that the Deputy thought he and his small *posse* would endanger their lives in executing said process.

Your declaration that you will, "truthfully and earnestly offer no opposition *now* or at any future time to the execution of any legal process, &c.," is, indeed, difficult to understand. May I ask, gentlemen, what has produced this wonderful change in the minds of the people of Lawrence? Have their eyes been suddenly opened so that they are now able to see that there are laws in force in Kansas Territory which should be obeyed, or is it that just now those for whom I have writs, have sought refuge elsewhere? or it may possibly be, that you now, as heretofore, expect to screen yourselves behind the word legal—so significantly used by you. How am I to rely on your pledges when I am well aware that the whole population of Lawrence is armed and drilled, and the town fortified, when too, I recollect the meetings and resolutions adopted in Lawrence and elsewhere in the Territory, openly defying the laws and the officers thereof, and threatening to resist them to a bloody issue, and verified in the attempted assassination of Sheriff JONES while in the discharge of his official duty at Lawrence? Are you strangers to all these things? Surely you must be strangers at Lawrence. If no outrages have been committed by the citizens of Lawrence against the laws of the land, they need not fear any *posse* of mine, but I must take the liberty of executing all processes in my hands as United States Marshal in my own time and manner, and shall only use such power as is authorized in law. You say you call the constituted authority of the Government for protection. This indeed sounds strange, coming from a large body of men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and other implements of war, bound together by oaths and pledges to resist the laws of the Government they call on for protection. All persons in Kansas Territory, without regard to location, who honestly submit to the constituted authorities, will ever find me ready to aid in protecting them, and all who seek to resist the laws of the land and turn traitors to their country, will find me aiding in enforcing the laws, if not as an officer, as a citizen.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. DONALDSON,
Marshal of Territory of Kansas.

I will not lose ink in contradicting his numerous mistakes, but pass them along to *the jury*.

Mr. JOSIAH MILLER, Ex-Editor of the *Free State*, published here, was taken near Locompton, last night, by a South Carolina guerrilla band, who seemed to owe him an old grudge, because he was a native of that State also, and they accuse him of becoming a *traitor* to them. He escaped narrowly with his life, through the interference of his Pro-Slavery friends. They tried him before what they styled a Court, with Dr. STRINGFELLOW acting as Judge, in which he was charged as being a traitor—threatened with having his ears cut off, hanging, and other like indignities. How long will it take us *to ripen* under such horrible oppression? How long will it take to "prepare the people for a change?"

Our town remains as quiet as could be expected with such an avalanche of danger, so impending with national results, hanging over our heads. All the desperadoes—not of Missouri alone, but of the whole South—are let loose upon us to inflict their long-corroding threats. And how contemptuous the act! The Marshal pretends to hold them here in our midst day after day as his posse, to commit all manner of outrage upon our property and persons,—and all to provoke us to "pitch in," that we may be charged before the world with *resistance to the General Government*. We can bear this "a little longer," but the retribution is nigh, if the North is not callous to every element of humanity.

RANDOLPH.

Latest News by Telegraph.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR AT LAWRENCE.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 27.

The St. Louis *Republican* of yesterday contains a letter announcing the return of Messrs. ROBINSON SCHUYLER and CONWAY, under the charge of the Territorial authorities.

An extra was issued in Kansas City from the *Enterprise* office on the 23d inst., received here last night, which says that JONES took about twenty men into Lawrence, and at his demand Gen. POMEROY surrendered all the rifles and cannon he could get, which were stacked in the streets. JONES then requested ELDRIDGE to move his furniture from the hotel, but he declining to do so, a *posse* entered it, and carried most of it into the street. JONES gave express orders that no private property should be injured, and particularly, that Gov. ROBINSON's house should not be touched; but after a portion of the *posse* had left, the house was burned. During the excitement one man was shot, and another killed by the falling brick from the walls of the hotel. JONES gave POMEROY a receipt for all the rifles and cannon.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 27.

The hotel, two printing offices, and Gov. ROBINSON's house, in Lawrence, have been destroyed, and two Free-State men shot. Gen. POMEROY surrendered up all the arms in his possession without resistance. Gov. ROBINSON is in prison at Lecompton. Gen. POMEROY is in Lawrence, and Gov. REEDER is not heard from.

Annual Meeting of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company.

ACTION IN REGARD TO THE LATE OUTRAGES.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 27.

The New-England Emigrant Aid Company held their annual meeting in this city this afternoon. There was a large attendance.

The report of the Directors speaks of recent events in Kansas, the reported destruction of Lawrence and peril of their agent, General POMEROY.

The total receipts for the year have been $67,184. They have saw-mills in various parts of the Territory. The Company hold their land in Topeka and Lawrence by legal title, and cannot be dispossessed. The statement was made that the handsomest stores in Lawrence were owned by Missourians.

The emigration from New-England to Kansas the present Spring has not been very large, say from 400 to 500 persons, but from Ohio and the other Western States it has been quite extensive. More Free-State emigrants have gone from the Southern and Western States this season than all the emigrants from New-England.

It was stated that Mrs. ROBINSON had started on her return to her husband, saying that she was determined to be near him during the present crisis.

It was proposed to form aid societies to relieve the wants of the people of Lawrence, and it was announced that Mr. ORNE, of Hartford, had subscribed $1,000 for that purpose.

It was recommended by Mr. ELI THAYER, that these Aid Societies be formed, altogether independent of the Company, all over New England, to furnish not only supplies to the suffering, but the means to send forward those who are willing to go Kansas, but have not the means. A meeting was announced for to-morrow to obtain subscriptions for this purpose.

After speeches from various gentlemen in favor of continuing the enterprise, the following resolution was offered by Prof. STONE, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy with the settlers in Kansas, now suffering from the lawless outrages of the slave power, and our determination, settled and unalterable, to afford them all the aid we lawfully and rightfully may, and to prosecute to a successful issue the righteous and glorious work which we have been permitted by Divine Providence to commence.

It was announced that a memorial would be sent to Congress asking remuneration for destruction of the property of the Company in Lawrence, amounting to from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

JOHN CARTER BROWN, of Providence, was then elected President, and the other officers of last year redlected.

A number of new names were added to the list of Directors—among them being Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, HORACE BUSHNELL, of Hartford, MOSES H. GRINNELL, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, HENRY H. ELIOT, WM. M. EVARTS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, and HENRY C. BOWEN, of New-York, and HORACE B. CLAFLIN, EDWARD W. FISKE, and ROLLIN SANDFORD, of Brooklyn, and J. L. BAILEY, of Philadelphia.

Kansas Excitement in Cincinnati—Indignation Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 27.

A Kansas indignation meeting was held at Greenwood Hall last evening, numerously attended and presided over by Judge PROBASCO. Speeches were made by Col. LANE, of Kansas, and others. Resolutions were passed strongly condemnatory of the attack on Mr. SUMNER, and declaring that PRESTON S. BROOKS should be expelled from Congress.

Dispatches giving an account of the destruction of Lawrence were read, and created intense excitement.

The Conduct of Col. Sumner in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

The conduct of Col. SUMNER, commanding in Kansas, meets with the approval of the Administration, of which he has officially been informed and complimented for his prudence.

A Fine Old South Carolina Gentleman.

From the Louisville Journal.

We think that the violent assault made by Mr. BROOKS, member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, upon Senator SUMNER is much to be regretted. It does not appear from the telegraphic account of it to have been at all chivalrous, and we fear that it will do injury at the North by still further inflaming the already inflamed public sentiment in that section. Indeed it will inevitably produce that effect to a very extraordinry extent. Mr. SUMNER, for his incendiary harangues, may really deserve a greater punishment than he has received, or is likely to receive in this world, but we think that the House of Representatives, for the sake of its own dignity and the honor and harmony of the Republic, should expel Mr. BROOKS for using a bludgeon upon a Senator for words spoken in debate. If such is to be the character of the collisions in the halls of Congress, the people of the North and the people of the South will soon learn to conform their actions to the condition of things. They will send to the Senate and House of Representatives men capable of breaking skulls and noses, rather than men of intellectual distinction.

We presume that Massachusetts might find many a bully within her borders who could make as short work with Mr. BROOKS as he made with Mr. SUMNER and that too without taking him at a similar disadvantage. From the fact that Mr. BROOKS felled SUMNER while the latter was sitting in an arm chair, and that SUMNER called out for help as long as he could articulate, we rather think that both of them, the fire-eater and the Abolitionist, are deficient in the right sort of spirit.

It seems that BROOKS attacked SUMNER because the latter had in debate abused South Carolina and Mr. BROOKS' rather aged relative, Senator BUTLER. The idea of using a bludgeon upon a Senator for making a speech against a State is monstrous. A score of South Carolina members of Congress within the last few years have used their whole power of abuse and vituperation against Massachusetts, and as many Massachusetts members have exercised themselves upon South Carolina.

A pitched battle has long been raging between the champions of these two States, and generally the harshest and most offensive language has come from the South Carolinians, who don't like to be outdone in anything. What SUMNER may have said about Senator BUTLER we know not, but we think that the old Senator, who is quite as fiery-hearted as he is white-headed, would scorn the thought of letting any younger man take a quarrel with an abolitionist off his hands. We happened to be in the Senate Chamber near the close of the last session of Congress during one of the night discussions of all manner of Slavery questions. Judge BUTLER, who is really a gentleman of many fine and generous personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent visits to the Senatorial Restaurant. SUMNER was making a severe speech that evidently had reference to the forcible expulsion of Mr. HOAR, a venerable citizen of Massachusetts, from the limits of South Carolina, but he did not mention South Carolina's name. Mr. BUTLER interrupted him by asking in a fierce tone, "does he mean South Carolina?" SUMNER proceeded without noticing the interruption. "I demand," exclaimed BUTLER, starting again to his feet, "whether he means South Carolina; for, if he does, let him say so, and I will give him something to make him remember me and South Carolina as long as he lives." SUMNER still proceeded quite imperturbably, bestowing no attention upon his excited opponent just in front of him. "Does he mean South Carolina?" ejaculated BUTLER for the third time. "Yes, I *do* mean South Carolina," thundered SUMNER with more spirit than we had thought an abolitionist could possess. He finished his speech without any further interruption, and BUTLER rose to reply, but the fine old South Carolina gentleman was too far gone to be half equal to the tremendous occasion.

We repeat the expression of the hope that, however obnoxious SUMNER may justly be to the patriotic portion of the people of the United States, the House of Representatives will promptly expel BROOKS, if the account of his assault upon the Massachusetts Senator shall prove correct. Indeed, the House of Representatives, it seems to us, would be guilty of the grossest and most shameful dereliction of duty to the Senate, if it were to refuse to punish one of its own members for knocking down a Senator upon the floor of the Senate for words said in Senatorial debate.

Since the preceding was in type, we learn by later dispatches that Mr. SUMNER did not call for help, being knocked senseless by the first blow. So much the better for Mr. SUMNER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

An Exciting Scene in the Senate—Mr. Sumner's Evidence—Politicians Leaving for Cincinnati—What the Shrewd Ones Say—The Crampton Matter, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

The scene in the Senate to-day was exciting. Senator WILSON, in defending Senator SUMNER, said that the latter was stricken down by a brutal, murderous and cowardly assault. BUTLER—(*sotto voce*)—"You are a liar!" He subsequently retracted the words. Grder was called, and the majority soon choked the debate off to Yeas and Nays—every Administration man, North and South, excepting Mr. TOOMBS, voting Aye.

Great excitement succeeded. Many of the Southern men were seen in excited consultation. The rumor was soon quite current that Messrs. WILSON and WADE would be assaulted after the adjournment, but about a dozen of their friends took care to be armed, and peace was preserved.

It is rumored to-night that Senator WILSON is to be challenged by BROOKS.

Senator WILSON has gone to Trenton to-night by appointment to speak. He will return on Thursday.

With reference to Mr. SUMNER's evidence, controverted to-day, it should be borne in mind that he does not profess to remember clearly anything which occurred after he was struck, but in answering questions of the Committee, he stated his impressions without claiming their perfection, but the contrary. Gov. GORMAN supposes that Mr. SUMNER mistook him for DOUGLAS, who was standing near TOOMBS in the Chamber. I saw DOUGLAS in the Chamber immediately after the assault, but alone.

I am informed by Gov. AIKEN that his invitations for the dinner party were issued a week ago, and that Rev. Dr. PISE's declination of the invitation was prior to Thursday's occurrence.

RUFUS CHOATE is here. His Northern blood is boiling. He called on Mr. SUMNER to-day. The latter is slowly recovering.

Politicians are leaving for Cincinnati in scores. PIERCE feels perfectly certain of a renomination, basing his expectation on DOUGLAS' promise to cast his votes for him, whenever they will effect his nomination.

Shrewd politicians say to-night that PIERCE will commence the strongest, but will soon fall off fatally; then the contest will be between DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN—the responsibility resting with the South, which will favor DOUGLAS, but dare not overlook Pennsylvania.

There is nothing more about CRAMPTON, except that a confidential friend of the Administration offers to bet two to one that PIERCE dare not settle the question before the meeting of the Convention, although he has positively stated, first, that it would be done on Monday, then on Wednesday, and has sent a dispatch, announcing the dismissal, to Mr. DALLAS. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent civil war and restore peace in Kansas.

MARINE SIGNALS.

The bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform national code of marine signals was passed.

MR. SUMNER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. SLIDELL called the attention of the Senate to the telegraph dispatch giving Mr. SUMNER's statement before the Committee of the House published this morning, which caused a long debate and some excitement.

Mr. SLIDELL said the statement declares:

"Other persons were about me, offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and I thought also my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor, and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me to the place I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, who retreated; but I recognized no one else, until some time later, as I supposed, when I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio."

Mr. SLIDELL said it seemed to him proper to explain his own position relative to this matter, as the published statement might cause a false impression on the public mind. When the Senate adjourned that day he entered an ante-room, where he remained in conversation with Messrs. DOUGLAS, FITZPATRICK, and J. GLANCEY JONES; and while there was informed that Mr. SUMNER had been badly beaten by Mr. BROOKS. He came into the Senate Chamber, but there were so many persons crowded around Mr. SUMNER that he did not see him at all, and he soon returned to the ante-room to finish his conversation. Having remained there for some time, he was passing through the reception room to go home, when he met Mr. SUMNER in the door, leaning on two persons whom he did not know. His face was covered with blood, and as he (SLIDELL) was not on such terms as to make it necessary to express any sympathy—not having spoken to Mr. SUMNER for two years—he turned aside, and went out by another door. He had not the slightest idea, before the occurrence took place, that Mr. BROOKS, or any body else, had any intention of attacking SUMNER, and was entirely free from any participation or counsel in the matter.

Mr. DOUGLAS corroborated the statement of Mr. SLIDELL, and said that when he (DOUGLAS) heard that Mr. SUMNER had been attacked, his first idea was to come in and endeavor to restore quiet, but upon reflecting that his motives in interfering might be misconstrued, he did not enter the Senate Chamber until the affray was over. The crowd around SUMNER was then so large that for some time he could not see him. He saw Messrs. TOOMBS, CRITTENDEN, PEARCE and EVANS, all seated in or near their usual seats, but he was not near BROOKS, as stated in the report. This was a total misapprehension on the part of Mr. SUMNER. Mr. DOUGLAS added that he had no knowledge or suspicion that any assault was contemplated, or would be made, here or elsewhere. He did not approach Mr. BROOKS, nor speak to him, and was not within 50 feet of the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS.) How such an idea could have got into Mr. SUMNER's head it was impossible for him to conceive. The published statement might carry an impression to the country that he was aiding and abetting, and was, in fact, a participant in the assault, but that was an entirely erroneous idea, as he did not even know that Mr. SUMNER was in the Capitol at the time the assault was committed.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that he was in his seat at the time, and how Mr. SUMNER could suppose he saw him near Mr. BROOKS, he could not tell. It might be that in the confusion Mr. SUMNER mistook General GORMAN for him. Mr. TOOMBS further said that in expressing opinions about the affair at the time some gentlemen condemned it; but he (TOOMBS) told Mr. BROOKS that he approved of it.

Mr. BUTLER, S. C., said he had just arrived in the city, but had he been in Washington he should have assumed all the responsibility taken by his gallant relative. He denied, in the most emphatic manner, the statement of Mr. SUMNER that what he had said in his speech was strictly in response to what BUTLER had said on former occasions. He understood that the Legislature of Massachusetts had passed resolutions in reference to the affray, and when these resolutions should be presented to the Senate, he would speak on the subject as it deserved. Not a single one of Mr. SUMNER's remarks in relation to him was a response to anything which he (BUTLER) had said upon the Kansas question. His friends in South Carolina, and some of his friends here thought he (BUTLER) had been remarkably moderate in the character of his remarks. He had scrupulously avoided saying anything to violate the courtesies of Senatorial debate, and spoke neither of the Senator from Massachusetts, to him or about him.

Mr. WADE said it was impossible for him to sit still and hear such principles avowed, as he had heard on this occasion. As to the facts in reference to the assault, he knew nothing about them, and had nothing to say on that point. He was here in a pretty lean majority, not more than about one-fifth of the Senate entertaining opinions similar to his, but when he heard it stated that on this floor an assassin-like, cowardly attack, had been made upon a man unarmed and having no power to defend himself, and that he had been stricken down and almost murdered, and then heard a Senator avow that he approved such conduct, it became a matter of some interest and importance to all the members of this body, and especially to the minority. A brave man could not defend himself against such an attack as this, and might be overpowered by numbers; "but, overpowered or not, live or die," said he, "I will vindicate the rights of liberty of debate and the freedom of discussion so long as I live. If the principle announced here is to prevail, let us come armed for the combat. Although you are four to one, I am here to meet you. A man can die in no better cause than in vindication of the rights of debate on this floor. If these are the principles that are to be approved by a majority, and become part and parcel of the law of Congress, let it be understood."

Mr. WILSON thought the explanation of Mr. SLIDELL was not inconsistent with anything stated by his colleague. He had no idea that Mr. SUMNER intended to place Mr. SLIDELL in a false position. The Senator from Illinois has, he said, also made his explanation, and I see nothing in that, inconsistent with the statement of Mr. SUMNER. He was stricken down upon this floor by a brutal, murderous and cowardly assault.

Mr. BUTLER—(in his seat)—You are a liar.

Mr. STUART called the Senator to order, and stated also, that there was no question before the Senate; it was evident the debate was becoming acrimonious, and he hoped it might be postponed until the matter could be considered with more calmness.

Mr. BUTLER apologized for words which fell from him in a moment of excitement, and said that in discussing the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, if he should transgress the bounds of propriety, it would be because he was provoked to it. He had never been the aggressor, and he called upon the Senate to bear witness to the fact.

Mr. WILSON resumed. His colleague had stated the facts to the best of his recollection, and it was not to be expected that after such severe blows, which had rendered him unconscious, he could be perfectly accurate in every particular. He did not believe he had intended to do injustice to anybody; and when he was again able to take his seat, he would be ready to meet the Senator from South Carolina and others in debate. Meantime, any assumption of superiority by the Senator might pass for what it was worth.

Mr. FOSTER alluded to the avowal of Mr. TOOMBS that he approved of the conduct of Mr. BROOKS, and thought it was incumbent on him, as he had not participated in debate to any considerable extent, to say a word as to the reasons for his silence. If he remained silent, some might suppose it was through fear of like consequences to himself. He wished to disabuse the minds of Senators, if any such misapprehension existed. He had thus far participated but slightly in debate, because, being a new member, he thought it more becoming for him to listen than to speak. But when such intimations as the Senator (Mr. TOOMBS) had made, were given, it might be supposed, if Senators did not speak, that a passion so base and unworthy as fear was the reason of their silence. He now wished to assert his entire approval of the freedom of speech, here and elsewhere, to be maintained at whatever cost, and whatever might be the consequences. If a contrary doctrine should ever prevail in this country, there would be an end to liberty, for he believed that the liberty of the press, liberty of speech and the liberty of the people would live and die together.

Mr. TRUMBULL expressed a desire to speak on the topic about five minutes, but the hour had arrived for considering the special order.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone the special order, to allow Mr. TRUMBULL to speak.

The motion was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Collamer, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Seward, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Reid, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of N. J., Toucey, Weller, Wright, Yulee—39.

MR. CASS ON MR. CRAMPTON.

Mr. CASS made further explanation in reference to the correspondence of Mr. CRAMPTON, which, he said, misrepresented him.

THE VETOES.

The President's veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi was discussed, without action. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

MORE LAND FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands in alternate sections to Michigan to aid in the construction of railroads. The bill appropriates about 1,300,000 acres. He said the main features were copied from similar bills recently passed.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., asked Mr. WALBRIDGE to withdraw his demand for the previous question. He thought the opportunity should be afforded the enemies of such bills to be heard.

Mr. WALBRIDGE replied that he had moved the previous question to save useless discussion, the principles involved being well understood, having been debated for the last ten years.

Mr. CRAIGE thought the bill should, at least, be printed, in order to afford an opportunity for examination. The gag should not be applied.

The motion to table was negatived by 67 against 80.

The bill was passed by 78 against 58.

Adjourned.

Meeting of the Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, May 27.

The General Assembly met at Newport, to-day. BENJAMIN THURSTON was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House. NICHOLAS BROWN was elected Lieutenant Governor, and SAMUEL A. PARKER General Treasurer.

Political Matters.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, May 27.

The Republican State Convention will assemble to-morrow to appoint delegates to the National Convention of the 17th of June. Senators HALE and WILSON will be here.

DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, May 27.

Every train that arrives here for the West is filled with delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Meeting of the New-England Branch American Tract Society.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 27.

At a meeting of the New-England American Branch Tract Society, to-day, after an earnest and interesting discussion, Rev. A. L. STONE was elected on the Executive Committee, in place of Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, author of the *South-Side View of Slavery*. Mr. STONE received 56 votes, and Mr. ADAMS 43. The opposition to his reelection was, that New-England should not be represented in a National Society by a person holding the views of Slavery attributed to Dr. ADAMS.

Seven Hundred Mormon Emigrants for Salt Lake City.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 27.

The Emigrant train which left here to-day took 700 Mormon emigrants for Salt Lake City. 427 of them were Welch, and the balance English and Scotch.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, May 27.

The river is in good navigable condition for medium class boats. Freights low. Large boats are lying up for the season.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

THE WAR AT AN END.

The Costa Ricans Evacuating the Country.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,800,000 En Route for New-York.

WHOLESALE MURDER IN MARIPOSA COUNTY.

The Indian War in Oregon and Washington.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 27.

The steamship *Granada*, from Havana on the 24th inst., arrived here to-day.

She brings two weeks' later intelligence from Central America. It is reported that the Costa Ricans had shipped 300 wounded from San Juan de Sur, and that their army had retreated from Nicaragua by land.

The Costa Ricans say they were deceived in regard to the feeling of the people of Nicaragua towards WALKER, and expected to be received with open arms.

They were very indignant at the false representations which were made to them on the subject.

It is confirmed that the loss of the Costa Ricans, at the battle of Rivas, in killed and wounded, amounted to 650, and that of WALKER's army to about 100.

The *Granada* brings California dates to the 5th inst.

The steamer *Illinois* had left Aspinwall for New-York, with nearly $1,800,000 in treasure, on freight.

The California news is generally unimportant.

The markets were without any change of moment.

In Mariposa County a party of Americans had murdered twenty Mexicans and Chilians, the pretext being that some Americans had been killed by Chilians. The Americans had ordered all the Chinese, Mexicans, Chilians and Peruvians to leave the country.

The war against the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories was being prosecuted with vigor, and the Indians had met with several defeats.

The volunteers against the Indians complain badly of lack of rations and neglect in the Commissariat Department.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco: The *David Brown*, *Carrier Dove*, *Phantom*, *Adelaide*, *Aurora*, *Osbourne*, *Hero*, *Gold City*, from New-York; *Wild Hunter*, and *Elizabeth Kimball*, from Boston.

Marine Disasters.

SERIOUS COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE AND THE BARK CAVALIER.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, May 27.

Off Norfolk, at about 1 o'clock Monday morning, the steamer *Keystone State*, from Savannah, for Philadelphia, came into collision with the bark *Cavalier*, from Baltimore bound to Rio. Both vessels were seriously injured. The steamer had her bow stove and commenced making water rapidly. She soon freed herself from the bark and made for Norfolk, where she arrived, and was run on the flats to prevent her sinking. While the vessels were in contact, the first and second mates and three sailors belonging to the bark got on board the steamer. The bark was struck opposite the foremast, and crushed so as to prevent her reaching port. The captain called for help, but the officers of the steamer were not willing to risk the safety of all in endeavoring to save him. The steamer had a narrow escape. The water at one time was within three inches of the fires. The passengers were all safely landed, and most of them have proceeded on to Baltimore.

LOSS OF THE SHIP PRESIDENT—THE CREW SAVED.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 27.

The ship *President*, PARTHELAR, from Liverpool for Boston, was abandoned off the Banks, her bow having been stove in by ice, when she sunk. Her crew were taken off by the British ship *Columbine* from Bristol, and taken into Quebec.

Indignation Meeting at Amherst College in Relation to the Sumner Outrage.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

AMHERST COLLEGE, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

An indignation meeting of the students of this College was held last evening, immediately after the receipt of the intelligence of the attack upon Senator SUMNER. The meeting was largely attended, and was characterized by a spirit of earnest indignation at the cowardly assault upon Mr. SUMNER and the insult offered to the dignity of our National Councils.

Mr. BROOKS made his appearance in the early part of the evening, suspended most appropriately from a neighboring window; his intent was, doubtless, to speak a word in self-defence, but with nothing but mid-air for the *platform* of his speech, he was prevented by an unlucky *want of breath*. After the close of the meeting, the said gentleman was politely conducted *on a rail* to the village common, where he suffered a fitting martyrdom at the stake, amid the shouts and groans of the assemqled crowd, without so much as a solitary *pater noster* in his behalf.

All shades of political sentiment were represented at the meeting, but no apologist for Mr. BROOKS' conduct was found bold enough to raise his voice in opposition to the universal sentiment. Speeches were made by several of the students, and towards the close of the evening, by special request, remarks were made by President STEARNS, Professor HAVEN, and Tutor GREENE. After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the members of Amherst College, deeply interested in whatever pertains to the welfare and honor of our country, have learned of the recent murderous assault upon the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, in the Senate chamber of the United States, by Mr. BROOKS, a representative from South Carolina; and whereas, we believe that such conduct was wholly uncalled for, a disgrace to the nation, and an insult to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, calling for the indignation of every patriot, and the expulsion of the perpetrator from our national councils; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our heartfelt indignation at the dastardly meanness which could prompt to such an attack.

Resolved, That Mr. BROOKS should not only receive the execration which so base an act richly merits, but be visited with the heaviest penalties of the law thus defiantly trampled under foot.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Mr. SUMNER in the outrage of which he has been the object, and hereby express the hope that he may yet recover from his injuries to maintain in the forum, where he has already won so many laurels, those rights of free thought and free speech which belong to every freeman, and which every American Senator especially should always firmly defend without fear of insult or injury.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. SUMNER, and that they be printed in the NEW-YORK TIMES and Springfield *Republican*.

Another "Painful Occurrence" in the City of Washington.

From the Evening Post.

We are informed by letters from Washington that on last Sunday morning, Hon. Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, who has made himself notorious as one of the accessories to the brutal assault in the Senate Chamber upon Mr. SUMNER—beat his washerwoman. This will doubtless be announced in the *Intelligencer* with all that amenity and forbearance which has characterized its only notice taken of the recent violation of the freedom of debate in that city. We may fairly expect to read a paragraph, being the leader for Tuesday, as follows:

"It is our unpleasant duty to notice another occurrence of *a very painful character*, which took place on Sunday last at Willard's Hotel, being, we are sorry to say, *a personal conflict* between Hon. Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, and his washerwoman, growing out of what was regarded as a personal provocation."

Serious Affray in the First Ward.

About 10 o'clock last night a serious disturbance occurred in Rector-street. It originated in a barber's shop, and continued for some time. The Police interfered, but were resisted, and a bloody fight ensued. Two of the Policemen, DWYER and HOGAN, were badly beaten, and a man named ENRIGHT, one of the men whom the officers attempted to arrest, was dangerously injured, and was taken to the Hospital.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

THE ENLISTMENT DISPUTE

Threatened Rupture between France and Belgium.

FREEDOM OF ITALY.

Important Note from the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries.

THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.

Reported Difficulty between Russia and the Allies.

Treaty between Persia and the United States.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Generally Lower—Provisions Firm.

Consols 93 5-8 a 93 3-4.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic* arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Baltic* sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 14th instant, and brings London papers of that day, as well as commercial reports to the close of business.

Experienced very strong westerly winds and rough weather throughout the passage.

Passed ships *Guy Mannering*, *Phenix* and *John Bright*, of New-York; *Express* and *Frank Pierce*, of Portsmouth, Me., and *Ward Shipman*, of Limerick, inside of Rock Lighs.

Also, passed ship *Vesper*, bark *Charlotte Harrison*, and a large number of American ships bound in, between the Bell Buoy and Point Lynas.

Off Cork, passed propeller *Petrel*, under canvas.

May 23, lat 41 50, lon. 50 45, saw a very large iceberg.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, 19th.

There is considerable news of interest by this arrival.

It is stated from Constantinople that a *defensive* alliance had been concluded at Terheran between Persia and the United States, and that the text of it had arrived at Constantinople, where it is kept very secret. [A commercial treaty must be meant.]

It is reported from Hamburg that an American squadron is expected soon to enter the Baltic.

On Friday, the 9th inst., Russia, Sweden and Oldenburg signed a protocol at Copenhagen, agreeing to adopt the last proposition of Denmark for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, provided all other States interested do the same.

Russia is reported to have demanded explanations respecting the joint treaty secretly concluded between France, England and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of Turkey. As the rumor has not affected the Stock Exchange, it cannot be considered dangerous.

Russia is about to commence another campaign under Gen. MOURAVIEFF, against the Circassians.

Considerable excitement yet reigns in Belgium on the subject of the attempts of France to coerce the Press, and an ovation had been offered by the Belgian editors to Count VILAIN, for his expressed determination to uphold the liberty of type.

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the ... at New-York and other ... their Mr. Buchanan ... Lord Clarendon ... the ... Minister couples with these unauthorized agencies a notice from the local ... promising payment of ... money to such shipmasters as brought into that colony "poor persons willing to serve Her Majesty." Mr. Buchanan's ... course, is that the agents were employed by the British Government, and acted in concert with the Government of Nova Scotia. Lord Clarendon's reply expresses a courteous regret at any infraction of the United States' laws on the part of supposed agents, whose authority he disavows, at the same time properly maintaining the right of the British Government to publish in a British province the terms on which foreigners might be admitted into the British service. Lord Clarendon terminates this dispatch by announcing the determination of our Government to put an end to all enlistment in North America, in order to guard against any "real or apparent infringement of the United States law." This most handsome concession Mr. Buchanan, on the 18th of July, expressed "great satisfaction" in transmitting to Washington; and it must be admitted that he could hardly have said less.

Throughout all these transactions there has been the more precise scrupulosity on the part of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls, Lord Clarendon and the Home Government, in discouraging and disclaiming any attempt to recruit soldiers on the soil of the United States; and this final concession of Lord Clarendon, by which the Queen's Government consents, out of deference to that of the United States, to yield the obvious and incontestible right of making known on any part of the American continent the terms of enlistment in the British army, and the mode of carrying them out in a British province, pushes the principle of comity to a degree which we believe no one nation ever yet showed to or expected from any other, except where the one pretended to be a paramount, and the other confessed to being a subject, nation.

Now we come to the most extraordinary part of these proceedings.

In the month of September—two months after the transmission of Lord Clarendon's most conciliatory dispatch—Mr. Marcy addresses to Mr. Crampton a dispatch charging him and other British officers, both in the Republic and British Colonies, not only with a breach of the municipal law, but with a violation of the sovereign rights of the States, by countenancing the enlistment of subjects and sojourners in the States. As Mr. Marcy harps upon this distinction, it is worth while to ask what it means. To us it appears rather like nonsense. Where an offence is defined by the written law it is needless to recur to the unwritten for illustration or for cumulation. No one doubts that every independent State has the right to prevent that which compromises its neutrality—viz., the enlistment of its citizens or its residents in a foreign army. It may insist upon this by specific treaty with other nations. It may make it the subject of a municipal law. But, when it has once done either of these, we do not see how it can also fall back upon the abstractions of an unwritten code. It has already made its municipal law the exponent of its national rights, and the standard of the penalty to be pronounced against the infringement of those rights; and it is to the municipal law that every sensible man will look for a definition of the offence and an exposition of the penalty, and it was the municipal law which Lord Clarendon had been so anxious to respect. But, not content with this view of the case, Mr. Marcy extends, by false translations, the purport of the facts which he quotes on the subject under discussion, attributing the same degree of criminality to the "raising" of soldiers, or to "inducements to go and enlist," which the great writers on national law attach to the abduction or enlistment of soldiers *from* or in a neutral State, too, be it remembered, at a time when the vast majority of offers made to the British Minister were entirely voluntary, and when no small number of American citizens were actually engaged in the Russian service! The only interpretation which Mr. Marcy's *dictum* will bear is, that her Majesty's servants had no right to announce in any part of the American continent, even in her Majesty's colonies, any proposal for raising soldiers for her army. Imagine any European State imposing similar conditions or exacting similar concessions from its neighbors.

Of the "prosecutions to which Mr. Marcy refers, and on which he grounds his complaints, directed ostensibly against collusive defendants, but in reality against the British Minister and Consuls, of the character of the defendants and the witnesses, of their shameful mendacity and perjury, of the violence of the State prosecutor, his peans over our presumed ill-success in the Crimea, and his denunciations against the decaying aristocracy and tottering Governments of the Old World, we will not say much at present. Those who like may read them, but we warn them they will do it at the risk of losing that respect and that esteem which it is desirable that educated and inteligent Englishmen should cherish towards the American branch of our great family. *We will reveal our readers that throughout the whole of this dispute the simplest concessions have been made—concessions almost trenching on the sovereign rights of England;* the most courteous and conciliatory language held, the handsomest apologies tendered by Lord Clarendon; and yet that, after all, the American Minister persists in demanding the recall of Mr. Crampton, and representing his country as insulted by us, for no other reason which we can see than that the English Minister at Washington and the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia ventured to think that they might, within the limits of the British provinces of North America, enlist in the Queen's army men who had freely volunteered thither from the United States! Englishmen who read this correspondence will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that arrogance and querulousness have not been exhibited on their side.

IMPORTANT FROM BELGIUM.

French Interference in Belgian Affairs—Debate and Great Excitement in the Belgian Legislature—Freedom of the Press—Threatened Rupture between France and Belgium—The Anglo-French Alliance in Danger.

The news from Belgium is of unusual interest. In the sitting of the Belgian Chambers on the 7th of May, M. Orts, in the course of an animated speech, put the following questions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the allusions made to Belgium in the 22d Protocol of the Paris Congress:

"Whether any steps have been taken to make known, either to the French Government, or to the Governments represented at the Paris Conferences, the protests of Belgium against the accusations of which she has been the object, and which I have just qualified?

Has the French Government or any Government that took part in the Paris Congress, and in the sitting of the 8th of April, asked the Belgian Government to introduce into our Government any reform whatsoever? And should a request of that nature be one day put to the Cabinet—I ask for a reply at once, would it be inclined to comply with such request? These are three questions which, with a view to reassure and justify the country, I feel it my duty to put to the Cabinet." [Cheers.]

Amid deep silence M. Vilain XIV., Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied as follows:

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to reply in a very few words to the three questions put to me by the hon. member, M. Orts. He asked me, in the first instance, whether the Cabinet had made a reply to the French Government, or to one of the Governments represented at the Paris Congress, since the publication of the protocol of the 8th of April. When I read that protocol in the newspapers I thought it my duty, though having duties of a like nature to perform at the time, to prepare, in case either the French Government or any other Government represented at the Congress should officially forward the treaty of peace and the protocols to the Brussels Cabinet, the draft of an eventual reply which might be communicated to all the Governments forming part of the Congress. I finished that draft of reply four days since, and it is ready, and, if I were allowed to read it here, perhaps the Chamber might find that it contains some of the considerations which M. Orts has just pointed out to our attention. [Hear, hear.] All that is wanting to this document, which, as I said before, has been ready for four days, is my signature. My idea was to present it only on the morrow of the day upon which one of the Powers represented at the Congress of Paris should think fit to make an official notification of the treaty of Paris with the protocols. Secondly, M. Orts wished to know whether any one of the Governments represented at the Congress has asked the Belgian Government to propose any modification in the Constitution? None of them has made such a proposition. The hon. member desires, finally, to know whether the Cabinet, in case such a request should be made, *is disposed to propose to the Chamber any change in the Constitution?* Never!" [Loud and reiterated applause.]

This last word (says the reporter of the *Indépendance Belge*, from which we take the above) was pronounced in a firm voice by the Minister, and was received with loud and prolonged cheers from the Left, the Centre, and from some members of the Right, and was joined in by the galleries.

M. Orts then rose and said:

"I thank the Minister for the reply he has just made to my questions. After the reception that reply has met with from the Chamber, I have but one sentiment to express—the pride I feel in having heard that reply from the mouth of an old member of the National Congress. [Renewed applause."]

The President then rose and said:

"After the patriotic words of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the sentiments expressed by M. Orts, which are those of the whole Chamber, I think I may say that the incident is terminated."

Considerable emotion was visible in the Assembly, which adjourned without any further business being transacted.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BRUSSELS—MASS MEETING.

A letter from Brussels, dated Saturday, May 10, says:

"You are aware of the answer of the Viscount Vilain XIV., our Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Orts, who questioned him at the sitting the day before yesterday on the subject of the 22d Protocol, concerning the attacks which the Belgian press directed against the Government of the Emperor of the French. The day after this famous sitting a numerous crowd assembled on the square of the Hotel de Ville, in order to present a congratulatory address to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Placards had been posted up on nearly hear throughout the city, calling a meeting for the evening at 8 o'clock. Some hundreds of persons, among whom were the principal editors of the Brussels journals and journeymen printers, met on the Great Place, and marched thence, with the National flag at their head, and defiled before the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and that of the Interior, around the park and the Place Royale, amid shouts of '*Vive la Constitution!*' '*Vive la Vicomte Vilain XIV.!*' Neither of the Ministers was at home, and the address was left at the Foreign-office. Then the crowd passed the Montagne de la Cour and the Madeleine, and dispersed, again uttering *vivats* and cries. But the people will not be lost, you may be sure. It will have for effect to force the bad priest within the limits of more decorous discussion, and especially less outrageous to the Emperor of the French."

THREATENING ASPECT OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The affair between Belgium and France begins to assume an unpleasant aspect, though from what I can learn the Government has no desire to push matters to an extreme. The excesses of a portion of the Belgian press is not, it appears, the only cause of displeasure. It is complained that the King of the Belgians forgot a little his usual sagacity in hastening to give to the Czar the Grand Cross of Leopold, and in making a display of it in the Belgian *Moniteur*. It is not usual, it appears, to publish the name of the recipient of such honors in the official organ of the Government when the recipient is a crowned head. Kings and subjects, cannot of course, be put on a level. On the other hand it is declared that there was no intention of bravado in the act. The Order of Leopold could not be given to the Czar so long as he had not recognized the Government of King Leopold, and that recognition coming late was all but coincident with the political situation which preceded the war. Moreover, the decoration could not have been given without offence to England and France, while Russia was at war with those Powers. Now, as the Emperor Alexander appears to prize the Belgian Order beyond measure, King Leopold took the first favorable opportunity of gratifying his intense longing; but nothing disrespectful, or anything approaching it, was intended by the act.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND BELGIUM—THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN DANGER.

From the London Times.

We congratulate the Belgian people and the Belgian Government on the manner in which they have received the attack so needlessly leveled against their dignity and independence. This is the character and this the demeanor which it is the habit of self-government to create. When adverse circumstances threaten, the Ministers of a despotic Government feel isolated in the midst of the people whom they govern. They may guess what the sentiments of the nation may be, but there is no tribune to draw them forth, and no press to express them. Reports and proclamations, communicated statements, and essays that have passed through the scissors of the censor, can but ill supply the want of free utterance to a free audience. We hope that Belgium will go on as she has begun, and that, whatever perils her liberties may be subjected to, betrayal by her chosen and appointed guardians will never be added.

* * * * * How unfortunate that at this auspicious moment the over-eager zeal of a Minister (for such we prefer to consider it) should have shadowed forth the commencement of new troubles just as the old were ceasing, and taught the world to look for a crusade against human liberty in the West as a sequel to the conflict against Russian domination in the East! How unfortunate that we should thus *be forced to remember that the present alliance is "magis inter pares quam similes," and that the union which has braved so many storms unscathed may be at any moment dissolved by an attempt to extend over neighboring States that system of oppression and coercion which is so foreign to our feelings and habits!* We are well content to leave those matters in which the internal Government of France differs from that of England without comment of any kind; but our silence must not be interpreted into indifference. We are content with the happiness we enjoy under our own institutions, and have not a particle of the proselytizing spirit among us; but our sympathies are quite as warm for the West as the East, for the Christian as for the Turk, for the free citizen as for the serf; and we cannot witness without the liveliest solicitude and anxiety an attempt to impose on a free and independent State that repression which France has, indeed, chosen for herself by the votes of 8,000,000 citizens, but which she has not acquired the right to impose upon States which have made a different choice.

VERY INTERESTING FROM ITALY.

Important Note from the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries to Lord Clarendon on the Oppressed Condition of Italy.

The London papers publish the important note which the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries under date of April 16, 1856, addressed to Lord Clarendon:

The note opens with the expression of a hope, once entertained, that the Congress of Paris would not separate without taking into serious consideration the state of Italy, and arriving at some means for the reëstablishment of the political equilibrium new disturbed by the occupation of many of the provinces of the peninsula by foreign troops. This hope, however, they have now lost. In spite of the goodwill of England and France, notwithstanding their kindly efforts, the persistency of Austria in demanding that no subject should be introduced into the conferences foreign to the matters they were especially called to discuss, has permitted that assembly, upon which the anxious eyes of all Europe were turned, to dissolve, not only without having effected the slightest alleviation in the sufferings of Italy, but without having cast beyond the Alps a solitary gleam of hope in the future to calm men's minds, and so induce the Italians to support yet a while the present with resignation.

The note then proceeds to expose the actual condition of Italy—the dungeons and galleys filled with political offenders—the increasing number of political exiles—the surveillance of the police and the oppressed condition of the people. Speaking of the objection of Austria to all discussion on the subject, and her refusal to countenance the examination of measures calculated to remedy so sad a state of affairs, the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries conclude as follows:

Convinced that they have nothing more to expect from diplomacy, nor from the Powers who take an interest in their fate, the Italians will range themselves in the ranks of the revolutionary and subversive party with renewed ardor, and Italy will again become the hotbed of conspiracies and of disorder, that perchance may be restrained for a time by yet more vigorous compression, but which the least commotion abroad will cause to burst forth with unprecedented violence.

But revolution is not the only danger that menaces Sardinia. A greater one still exists in the consequences of those means Austria may employ to repress the revolutionary tendencies in Italy. Responding to the call of the sovereigns of insignificant Italian States who are unable to restrain their own discontented subjects, this power holds military occupation of the greater part of the valley of the Po and of Central Italy; and her influence, in fact, extends in an irresistible manner to those Provinces where even she may not happen to have soldiers. Resting on one side on Ferrara and Bologna, her troops are ranged as far as Ancona, the whole length of the Adriatic, which is now, in some respects, an Austrian lake; on the other side resting on Piacenza, which, contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the treaty of Vienna, she exerts herself to transform into a first-class fortress. She has a garrison at Parma, and can deploy her force the whole length of the Sardinian frontier, from the Po to the summits of the Apennines. The permanent occupation by Austria of territories that do not belong to her renders her the absolute mistress of the whole of Italy, destroying the equilibrium established by the treaty of Vienna, and constitutes a continual menace to Piedmont.

Surrounded in a measure on all sides by the Austrians, completely beset on her eastern frontier by the forces of this power, who look on her with no benevolent eye, Piedmont is kept in a continued state of apprehension, that obliges her to be ever armed, and to preserve a defensible attitude. This draws heavily on her finances—already deranged by the events of 1848 and 1849, and by the war in which she has lately participated.

Sardinia is the only State of Italy that can erect a permanent barrier to the revolutionary spirit, and at the same time be independent of Austria, to whose invading influence she is also the only counterpoise.

If Sardinia, exhausted internally, abandoned by her allies, was obliged to succumb to superior force, if she fell under the domination of Austria, then the conquest of Italy by this Power would at once be achieved. And Austria, after having obtained in the East without the slightest sacrifice the immense benefit of the free navigation of the Danube, and the neutralization of the Black Sea, would then acquire also a preponderance in the West. This would be what France and England cannot wish—what they can never permit.

But the undersigned are convinced that the Cabinets of Paris and London, taking into serious consideration the state of Italy, will advise, in concert with Sardinia, as to the means of applying an efficacious remedy. (Signed) C. CAVOUR.

PARIS, 16th April. DE VILLAMARINA.

PROPOSITIONS OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES—A SECOND NOTE.

The *Opinione* of Turin contains a second note on the affairs of Italy, presented by Count Cavour to Lord Clarendon and Count Walewski, and given to the Chambers of Turin on the 7th of May.

It points out that since 1845 the Legations have been in a state of siege under Austrian occupation. The Pontifical Government exists only in name. The civil as well as military government is entirely in the hands of the Austrian Army. Austria desires to render her occupation permanent. The memorandum then takes an historical view of the events connected with the Legations.

The memorandum then points out distinctly the views of the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries in the following articles, and finally argues that unless such reforms are applied, the foreign occupation of the Legations can never cease. The propositions are as follows:

"1. The Provinces of the Roman States, situated between the Po, the Adriatic, and the Apennines, and the Province of Gremona, as far as Ferarra, being left under the domination of the Holy See, should be completely secularized and organized under the judicial, administrative, military, and financial report, in a manner entirely separate and independent from the rest of the State.

"2. The territorial organization and administration of this existing principality should be established in conformity to the ore existing under the reign of Napoleon I. in the year 1814. The Code Napoleon should be established, and promulgated, with the necessary modifications concerning the relations between Church and State.

3. A lay representative of the Pope should govern those Provinces, aided by Ministers and a Council of State. The lay representative of the Pope should be established for not less than ten years. The Ministers, Councilors of State and all subordinates are to be appointed by the lay representative of the Pope. Their legislative power is not to be extended over religious matters or mixed legislation; and, finally, to no thing which has reference to international politics.

4. These Provinces shall contribute in a just proportion to the maintenance of the Court of Rome, and to the national debt.

5. A native army should be formed immediately by means of recruiting. Beyond the Communal and Provincial Councils, a general Council of State should be formed, to examine and control the finance."

This is the "*memorandum*" which Austria refused to entertain at the Congress at Paris, and the existence of which has been denied by some Continental journals.

GREAT DEBATE IN THE SARDINIAN CHAMBER ON THE AUSTRIAN AGGRESSION.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 7, writes:

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the proceedings of the Paris Congress has just terminated, after a discussion which lasted two days. At the commencement of the sitting yesterday, M. Buffa, who had given notice of his intention to address certain questions to the Ministry on the subject, began by demanding explanations on three principal points—the threatening attitude of Austria towards Piedmont, the disposition of the other Powers to support this, and as to the significance of the complaints which appeared in the protocol of the 8th of April, regarding the liberty of the Press.

Count Solaro della Margherita read a speech in which he disapproved of the censure conveyed in that of M. Buffa on the Austrian Government. He confessed he had not read the papers deposited in the secretariate of the House by Count Cavour. He deplored the losses of the war, and the miserable state of Italy, caused (as he said) by the pertinacity of factions aiming at a badly understood liberty. He blamed Count Cavour for interfering in the State of Monaco, and for raising anew the divisions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines by his memorandum; and he declared the labors of the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries to have produced nothing but a political defeat.

M. Brofferio also lamented the small results, in comparison with the great expectations raised, from these Conferences. The voice of Italy, he declared, had not been heard in the Congress, and he said that, although foreign sovereigns and journals had paid high compliments to Sardinia, that would not discharge the debt of 80,000,000 incurred by the late war.

To these objections from opposite quarters of the House, Count Cavour replied in a few words, saying that he had combated the right of intervention, and that the opinion of diplomatists was adverse to that of Count Della Margherita on the question he alluded to, and, although the results were very far from all that was desirable, it was nevertheless satisfactory to have attained something practical.

To day the debate was opened by Count Mamiani, formerly a Minister of Pope Pius IX., who has lately been naturalized in Sardinia, and almost immediately afterwards was elected a Deputy for Genoa. This was the first occasion of his addressing the Chamber, and he spoke in favor of the Government policy. (*Vide* Sardinian Parliament.)

M. Cadorna asked Count Cavour if he had any objection to read the "Note" communicated by him to the governments of France and England, dated April 16, 1856; and also questioned him as to the truth of the reports in circulation as to a Concordat being negotiated with the Court of Rome by the Sardinian Government.

Count Cavour answered the first question by reading the "Note." As to the second, he declared that under present circumstances it would be impossible to enter into fresh negociations. Some years back, he said, the Government had been recommended by exalted personages to endeavor to reconcile its differences with the Court of Rome; but now those same personages, seeing the tendencies of the Austrian Concordat to revive mediæval institutions, had altered their opinion, and encouraged the Sardinian Government in preserving the rights of the civil power. (It is a most necessary to explain that Count Cavour was understood to allude to the Emperor of the French.)

M. Cadorna then proposed to the Chamber to declare its approval of the Ministerial foreign policy, and express a wish that it should persevere in the same track. This motion was supported by Count de Revel and M. Moia, (the former the leader of Right, and the latter a member of the Left,) and on the motion being put to the vote by those in favor standing up, the whole House rose *en masse*, with the exception of Count Della Margherita and some half dozen members of the extreme Right, whose peculiar position served the better to mark the general approbation. The result was received with loud and repeated cheers, from both the galleries and the body of the House. This debate, therefore, has not only been highly gratifying for the Government, for no part of Count Cavour's speech was more applauded than when he declared that the policy of the King and of His Majesty's present Ministers would not be effected by any means from without, but it was most satisfactory for the country to see how on the faintest alarm of foreign aggression all parties, with the exception of those above indicated, hastened to support the throne and the King's responsible advisers.

DENMARK.

The Sound Dues Question.

ADHESION OF RUSSIA AND SWEDEN TO THE CAPITALIZATION SCHEME—POSITION OF ENGLAND.

A telegraphic dispatch from Copenhagen to the London papers says:

"In a protocol signed at Copenhagen on the 9th instant, Russia and Sweden formally adhered to the mode of capitalizing the Sound Dues proposed by the Danish Government."

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Copenhagen on the 4th of May, says upon the subject:

Before making any proposal, the Danish Government endeavored to find a way of solution which at the same time was acceptable to foreign Powers and consistent with Denmark's interests. This double and the Danish Government has only been able to attain by proposing the abolition of the Sound dues for a capital of 35,000,000 rix dollars Danish money—a sum which scarcely exceeds one-half the capital which, at 4 per cent. interest, represents the yearly income of the Sound dues. Although this arrangement imposes considerable pecuniary sacrifices upon several States, it is the only practicable one, and it must be kept in mind that the Powers to whose lot the heaviest share would fall are those most interested in the abolition of the Sound dues, as well as in every important European question. In fact, no voice has been raised against the equity of Denmark's proposal and against the moderate views the Danish Government has taken in this question. Several Powers—as Sweden, Norway, and Russia—whose share in the capitalization would exceed 7,000,000 silver roubles, (28,000,000f.,) have not hesitated to accept it. Others have not yet answered to the call, and England, whose interest it seems to be to watch over the independence of Denmark, has declined to enter into the proposed arrangement. It is easily understood that the payment of more than £1,000,000—the proportional share of Great Britain—may awaken apprehensions in a constitutional Government; and no Government can be expected to be very inclined to call upon the nation whose interests are committed to their care to pay a similar sum. But the English nation has interests of a higher order than pecuniary ones—interests calculated for future times—interests of European influence and hegemony. From this point of view I think England might try to identify its own advantage with that of other nations, and I am scarcely wrong when I affirm that the British sympathies of this country, which in later years have greatly increased, would be considerably impaired if Denmark's moderate and reasonable proposals should meet with opposition from the very country which has the solution of the question in its hands, and which of all States is the one best qualified to prepare a transition from the existing state of things to another state, more consistent with the exigencies of the time, without violently making away with old traditions.

RUSSIA.

Manifesto of the Czar on his Approaching Coronation.

The Emperor of Russia has issued the following manifesto on the subject of his approaching coronation:

We, Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., make known by these presents:

When we ascended our ancestral throne of Russia, and Grand Duchy of Finland, and the throne of Poland, which is inseparable from it, in the midst of severe trials, both for us and our country, we resolved in our heart to defer our coronation so long as the thunder of arms was not silenced within the limits of our realm, and the blood of our glorious Christian warriors, who had signalized themselves both by deeds of rare courage and by self-sacrifices, had not ceased to flow. Now that beneficent peace is restoring to Russia her former tranquillity, we intend, in conformity with the example of the former pious Emperors, our predecessors, to be crowned, and to receive the prescribed anointment, and at the same time to have our dearly beloved consort, the Empress Maria Alexandrowna, participate in the same. While we thus make known to our faithful subjects this our intention, which, with God's help, shall be carried into execution in the month of August of this year, we invite them at the same time to join their prayers to ours, that God's blessing may descend on us and on our Government; that God may help us, while placing on our head the Imperial crown, so take upon us the oath and vow to live solely and alone for the good of the nations that are put under our rule; and may God Almighty enlighten all our thoughts, and inspire all our acts by the bestowal on us of His holy spirit. ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, April 29, 1856.

Reported Difficulty Between Russia and the Allies.

Paris (May 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is reported very currently in Paris that serious explanations have been or will be demanded of the British Government by Russia as to the treaty signed between Austria, England and France, only fifteen days after the signature of the Treaty of Peace by *all* the members of the Congress. The conversation that has taken place between the Russian Envoy and the French Government was, probably, of a less official character, inasmuch as the *Moniteur* has not published that treaty, while it was presented to the English Parliament by Lord Clarendon with that of the 30th and the protocols. Perhaps excessive importance is given to the former document, but there are persons who hold that it, to some extent, annuls the latter instead of being its complement or corollary. It was, at first, supposed that there was a secret article; now it is suspected that instead of an additional clause there is a secret *treaty*, of which no hint whatever has been, as yet, given. I cannot say how far this suspicion is well founded.

It appears that the Governments have resolved not to communicate the declaration annexed to the protocols respecting maratime law, particularly the abolition of privateering, to any other Governments except the parties signing, aware that the Government of the United States would not accept it.

A New Russian Campaign.

Hamburg Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The *Czar* of Warsaw announces that Russia is to commence a campaign this Summer against the Caucasus: General Chrulieff will have the command of the expedition under the superior direction of General Mouravieff. The expedition will extend to Daghestan, a distance of about 60 miles from the Black Sea coast.

Disturbances in Malta.

From the London Times.

Serious disturbances occurred at Malta on the evening of the 6th instant, when a number of the Italian legion paraded through the streets of Valetta, singing songs of liberty, and using insulting expressions towards the natives. The Inspector of Police, while endeavoring to pacify them, was mortally stabbed, and only survived a few minutes. On the afternoon of the 8th the disturbances were renewed, and a very mutinous spirit having manifested itself, their stock of ammunition had been removed, and late in the afternoon the Hannibal ship of the line, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, was towed into Marsamusetto harbor, and took up a position in front of the Fort Manoel encampment. Nearly all the shops were closed throughout the day, and much consternation prevailed when the mail left.

News from India.

MOVEMENTS OF DOST MAHOMED — RUMORS OF HIS DEFEAT—TRANQUILITY THROUGHOUT INDIA — PROGRESS OF THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

Bombay papers are received to the 16th of April. The *Times* of that date says, in its summary:

"The past fortnight, like the previous half-dozen of its predecessors, continues in matters of intelligence a blank, and for anything in the shape of a summary at all we are compelled to travel from Hindoostan to Central Asia. Dost Mahomed continues at Candahar, where he has narrowly escaped assassination, and is suffering from the usual embarrassements of an empty treasury and mutinous army.

We have heard nothing of late of the movements of Persia. We have at present no reason to suppose her feelings towards us hostile, but it is matter of the most supreme indifference whether they be so or not. When the Hon. Company's steamer *Victoria* left Bushire on the 20th of March, the town was being put in a state of defence, but not certainly with any very alarming degree of skill.

There were rumors at Bunder Abbas that Dost Mahomed had been beaten at Herat, where 40 of his guns had been captured and 20,000 of his people. We have no reason whatever to believe that the Ameer could bring such a force into the field at all, or, for that matter, that he had ever got beyond Candahar. There is certainly nothing in the way of exaggeration on the face of the earth like a Persian rumor.

Profound peace continues to prevail throughout India, and we have heard of no disturbance of any description on any of our borders. The arrangements in Oude proceed peaceably and quietly, as they have done from the first; and it ought to be considered something for the integrity of the press of India that, in spite of the resources at the disposal of the dethroned monarch, and the lavishness with which he seems inclined to expend them, scarcely a single journal among us has stood forth in his defence. The preliminaries for the absorption of the Baroda dominions are beginning to be taken.

ALLEGED TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PERSIA.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* writes, on May 1, that he can state on the best authority that a defensive alliance has been concluded at Teheran between Persia and the United States, and that the text of it has arrived at the Porte, where, however, it is kept very secret.

News from Australia.

ACQUITTAL OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOMBERG —MINING NEWS—FRACAS BETWEEN LOLA MONTEZ AND AN EDITOR—GAVAN DUFFY—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Melbourne papers received *vid* England are to the 25th of February.

The trial of Captain Forbes for occasioning the loss of the mail clipper *Schomberg* through neglect of duty, came off on the 21st of February, and resulted in the defendant's acquittal.

A meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce was to be held on the 25th of February, to consider the best means of promoting the reëstablishment of steam postal communication with Europe.

The Melbourne *Argus* says: "We have to notice the discovery of some rich quartz reefs at the M'Ivor field, which will very probably give a fresh start to that locality. At Anderson's Creek the diggers have been successfully working on the private land in Thompson's Gully, and several instances of fair success can be recorded. There can be little doubt that many of the untried gullies around this place would also yield well; but the population has always been so small—only 150 persons are at present there. A new rush has also been made at the Caledonian diggings to some hill workings near the old diggings. A lull seems to have taken place at the Sleighting diggings, for what reason there are many conflicting statements—some accounts are favorable, while others say the whole affair is a complete hoax."

A correspondent at the Avoca diggings says there is no longer any doubt as to there being gold there in paying quantities; and although the sinking is deep, wet, and often uncertain, shares in holes 10 to 15 feet in advance of the lead are freely purchased at £5 to £20.

The amount of gold received at Melbourne, for the week ending Feb. 23, was 51,154 ounces, and £32,530 in coin.

Lola Montez is playing at the Victoria Theatre, Ballarat diggings. A *fracas* had taken place between her and Mr. H. Seekamp, of the Ballarat *Times*. It appears that a writer in the *Times* had made some remarks reflecting on the character of Lola, and a few evenings afterwards Mr. Seekamp called at the United States Hotel, where she was residing. Hearing he was below, she came down stairs, with a whip, and laid it on his back with a hearty good will. Mr. Seekamp retaliated with a riding whip, and ere long the combatants had each other literally by the hair. Some of the parties interposed, and they were separated, but not before life preservers and revolvers had been produced. At the theatre, next evening, Lola Montez was enthusiastically received, and at the close of the performance made a characteristic speech.

The subscription to enable Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy to qualify for the Legislature had reached £405 7s. About £2,000 would be required.

The advices from Sydney are to Feb. 20. The banks had adopted uniform rates of exchange, the quotations being 2 ₰ cent. premium for selling, and par for purchasing. Some fresh discoveries of gold had been made at Ophir Creek. The total of 28 days' earnings of a party of diggers was 400 ounces, consisting principally of nuggets—one of which weighed 2 to 3 pounds. The opinion generally prevalent is that the Ophir country is one large rich gold field.

The dates from Adelaide extend to the 19th February. A severe storm had visited the Macclesfield District, doing great injury to the crops. Flour continued firm at £25 ₰ ton at the port, and there was no change in imported produce and merchandise. But little wheat was changing hands.

Hobart Town dates to Feb. 20, Launceston to Feb. 21, have been received, but they contain no news of interest.

New-Zealand advices to Jan. 26 have also been received. The Governor had recently paid a visit to Nelson, which had added considerably to his popularity. The Nelson *Examiner* gives glowing accounts of the progress of the settlement, the extension of the commerce, the increased area of cultivation, and the improved appearance of the town. Some very fine specimens of copper ore had been found in the Dun Mountain Mine.

News from the Cape of Good Hope.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR—NEW PLAN FOR IMMIGRATION.

We have received files of papers from the Cape to the 22d of March inclusive.

On the 13th of March the third session of the first Parliament of the Colony was opened, with the usual formalities, by Sir George Grey.

After stating that the public business of the Colony had rendered it necessary to seek the advice and assistance and to request the authority of the Parliament for the expenditure during the current year of such sums as were necessary to enable him to carry on the government of the country, his Excellency entered into a detailed statement of the policy he proposed to pursue upon the frontier.

Sir George Grey then proposes for the sanction of the Parliament a plan of immigration.

"The general outline," he says, "of the plan which I would propose for your consideration is as follows:

That the Government should be by law authorized to raise for immigration purposes the sum of £200,000, by the sale of debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., payable either in London or Cape Town, the principal and interest forming a first charge upon the revenue of the Colony—such debentures to be issued in sums of not less than £50 each, to be disposed of by tender. The debentures and the interest due on them would be payable to order, and the date to which the interest had been paid would be indorsed on the back of the debenture at the time of payment; they would thus form a valuable investment security.

Of the advantages which the Cape holds out to immigrants the Governor says:

It might be thought, from the recently slow rate of its progress compared with the Australian Colonies, although it lies so much nearer Europe, that it did not hold out to immigrants the same advantages which those Colonies afford. But with a very large practical acquaintance with the continent of Australia I can now, after having visited so great a portion of South Africa, unhesitatingly state this country affords at least equal advantages to European immigrants, and that it affords a field of immigration which holds out to those who enter it a certainty that themselves and descendants may with industry attain to as great a competence and comfort as in any other country in the world.

In some respects, indeed, the Cape of Good Hope holds out greater advantages to immigrants than any other colony; for, while it offers to them those advantages in regard to the many openings afforded for the profitable employment of industry and the procuring of lands on reasonable terms, which all new countries enjoy in common, it at the same time offers to the immigrant many moral and social advantages which can only be found in a country which has been for some time occupied by a European society.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial circulars report the Cotton market dull and not affected by the American advices per *Africa*. Cotton was freely offered, but firm as to price, and the demand was not great. Middling Orleans quoted 6 5-16d.; Mobiles 6 3-16d.; Uplands 6¼d. ₰ lb.

Manchester market was likewise dull.

Large quantities of Breadstuffs were afloat and detained by easterly winds. Some rain had fallen, and was much wanted. Wheat and Flour were reported rather lower. White Corn, being scarce, was held firmly for an advance, while Yellow and Mixed were freely offered at 6d.@1s. ₰ bushel decline on the week.

Provisions.—There was not much doing in Beef, but the lower qualities were firmer. Pork was in request, but there was no American in the market Recent arrivals of Bacon had not been landed, and no sales were reported, but the inquiry continued good. Lard was steady, 54s. being paid for good refining quality. Tallow was like wise steady.

Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 13.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise, since Tuesday last, have been small From foreign ports we have received 11,960 quarters Wheat, (of which 3,630 are Egyptian,) 507 quarters Beans, 9,855 quarters Indian Corn, 7,014 sacks and 7,400 bbls. Flour The exports in the same time comprise 2,426 quarters Wheat, 774 quarters Oats, 14,313 quarters Indian Corn, 596 bbls. Indian Corn Meal, 1,928 sacks and 1,645 bbls. Flour. There has been no great activity in the trade during the past week, but prices of Wheat and Flour have been well supported, and in some instances a further advance is established. White Indian Corn has been in demand, and has advanced to 31s.@32s. ₰ quarter, but Yellow and Mixed have been comparatively neglected, and without improvement in value. The weather has changed, and we have now rain and a higher temperature.

At this day's market there was only a small attendance of buyers, and the business done in Wheat and Flour was quite of a retail character, at the rates current on this day week. Oats and Oatmeal, with a slow sale, maintained previous rates. Barley, Beans, and Peas may also be noted without alteration in value. Yellow and mixed Indian Corn was in less favor, owing to the large quantity reported as on the way from the United States, and a decline of 6d. to 1s. ₰ quarter on the week must be noted. 29s. ₰ quarter being the extreme price obtainable for good parcels: White Corn was in fair demand, and prime samples, being scarce, brought 32s.@33s. 6d. ₰ quarter, being an advance of fully 1s. ₰ quarter on the rates of this day week. A. F. & R. MAXWELL.

Liverpool Market.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 13.

The Cotton market has been very quiet since the date of the above Circular, the sales for the three working days being 21,000 bales. Speculators and Exporters taking 4,500 bales, at prices in some instances slightly in favor of buyers.

Wheat and Flour continue dull at the above quotations. White Indian Corn in moderate demand at an advance of 2s. ₰ quarter; Mixed and Yellow unchanged in price and in limited request.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Position of the North at Washington—Letter from Gen. J. Watson Webb.

From the Courier and Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1856.

In looking at this grave attack upon the constitutional rights of a Senator, this violation of the privileges of the Senate, and this most unpardonable outrage upon the sanctity of the Senate Chamber, both Mr. Sumner and Mr. Brooks, so far as they are individually concerned, sink into absolute insignificance. Had they met and fought, and both been killed on Pennsylvania-avenue, together with a dozen friends of each, it would have been a melancholy event; but in my estimation, based upon cool and deliberate reflection, such an event, sad as it would have been to record it, would not, and should not have caused a tythe of the feeling of indignation and horror, which will be felt by every right-minded man in the nation, when he hears of this terrible outrage upon our institutions, and the freedom of debate and liberty of speech, and gross violation of the sanctity of the Senate Chamber; and learns, that *it was calmly witnessed and approved by certain Democratic Senators, and indirectly sustained, approved and justified by every friend of the present Administration in the House of Representatives, and with two honorable exceptions, by every member of that body from the Slave-holding States*—one and all of whom voted to secure their colleague from the punishment justly due to his conduct:—a vote worthy of men who deliberately violated their solemnly plighted

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Committees—Pastoral Letter on Ministerial Support—The Bible Cause—Judicial Cases.

TUESDAY, May 27.

The usual devotional exercises were conducted with unusual fervor.

The following Committees were appointed to appraise the newly elected Professors of Theological Seminaries of the fact of their election:

To appraise Professor DICKINSON—Rev. Drs. Phillips and Marshall.

To appraise Professor ROBINSON—Rev. Drs. Humphreys and Matthews.

The Moderator appointed the following named gentlemen as the Committee delegated by virtue of Dr. JUNKIN's resolution of yesterday, to devise a plan for the relief of the Disabled Ministry:

Judge H. H. Leavitt, Cincinnati; Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Philadelphia; Daniel Lord, New-York; Thomas C. Perrin, Abbeville C. H., S. C.; Isaac D. Jones, Baltimore.

PASTORAL LETTER.

Rev. Dr. DANNEY, on behalf of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the subject of Ministerial support, made a report embodying a *Pastoral Letter to the Churches* on this subject. This letter is very long, probably a column and a half of the DAILY TIMES; we have not space to publish it. Its substance is as follows: It comprises a summary of the arguments employed in the late debate on the subject in this Assembly; sets forth the exigencies to which ministers are reduced by the present inadequacy of their support; urges upon the churches the necessity of bestowing immediate attention to the liberal compensation of the ministry; and dwells upon the fact that the Church has largely increased in wealth. It treats, also, of the comparatively great increase in the price of the necessaries of life, and the inadequacy of an ungraduated scale of compensation,—and calls upon the churches to take immediate measures to raise an adequate sum by subscription, or pew-rents, and to institute efficient means for collecting the same. The Committee also recommended a reference to the action of the Assembly on the subject in 1854.

On motion of Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, the letter, with the accompanying report, was adopted.

Rev. S. J. BAIRD offered a long resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee to correspond with all the Presbyteries, in order to ascertain to what extent ministers are driven to secular employments through want of adequate support, and the amount necessary to their support, and that this Committee report to the next General Assembly, and recommend such a course to remedy the evil as they may deem expedient.

Mr. BAIRD spoke warmly in favor of the resolution, but it was laid on the table.

STILLWATER FINISHED.

Unfinished business was then taken up, and Stillwater was again before the House.

After some further discussion, Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, in order to put the case at rest, proposed an amendment to Dr. RICE's motion of yesterday, (to sustain complaint of Session against Synod,) so that it should read that the Assembly sustain the complaint of Session *pro formâ*, and directs the Session to give Mr. SHAFER a regular trial.

The amendment was adopted *nem. con.*, and the House then voted the resolution as amended—ending the case for this Assembly.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL CASE.

Judicial case No. 4 then came on. It was exhibited in two papers; one being a complaint of D. J. WALLER and Dr. WM. J. GIBSON, against the Synod of Philadelphia, and the second an appeal and complaint of Rev. JOHN SMALLEY, against a decision of same Synod, dismissing the appeal of WM. A. PETRIKEN. The complaints turn upon technical points. The case came up originally before Moncey Session—the accused party being charged with libel, &c. Its history is as follows:

The Session of the Church of Moncey, Pa., arraigned WM. A. PETRIKEN on three charges. On two of these he was condemned; but on the first charge, the Elders of the Church being interested in the case, it was referred to the Presbytery of Northumberland, who tried and condemned the accused. Afterwards, the Synod of Philadelphia, on the alleged ground that the Elders had not been installed, and that the Session had been unduly influenced by improper feelings, in their judgment on the second charge, declared the whole proceedings null and void. Messrs. WALLER, GIBSON and SMALLEY complain to the General Assembly against the decision of Synod.

Rev. Dr. LEYBURN read the papers in the case, and a recess was taken.

THE BIBLE.

After recess, Rev. Dr. PRIME offered the following in reference to the Bible cause:

Whereas, The American Bible Society, at its late Anniversary, resolved upon a general resupply of the United States and Territories with a copy of God's Word in every destitute household; and, whereas, the members of this Assembly have enjoyed an opportunity of visiting the Society's House, and observing its admirable arrangements and unprecedented facilities for the publication of the Sacred Scriptures; therefore,

Resolved, That this Assembly rejoices in the prosperity with which the great Head of the Church has blessed this important institution for the diffusion of truth, and particularly in view of the great work which it now proposes to undertake in supplying the wants of millions in our country who are still destitute of the Bible.

Resolved, That the Assembly earnestly recommends to the ministers and Churches under its care, to coöperate efficiently with the American Bible Society, and with its auxiliaries in their respective counties, towns, or villages, in prosecuting the great work proposed; and that, by regular annual collections, according to the ability that God giveth, they aid the Society in its efforts to give the word of God to the whole world.

Rev. Dr. HEWITT seconded the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

THE PHILADELPHIA JUDICIAL CASE AGAIN.

This case was taken up as unfinished business. The Synod was represented by Rev. Drs. LEYBURN and MCLANE.

Rev. Mr. RODGERS appeared on behalf of Mr. SMALLEY, one of the appellants, and read a long statement prepared by that gentleman, setting forth his grievances with considerable violence of style.

Another paper, supplementary to this, also prepared by Mr. SMALLEY, was placed in the hands of Mr. RODGERS, but Mr. R. said he had been advised by brethren not to present it. (It is understood that the unread paper covers some thirty or forty pages of foolscap.)

Dr. WM. J. GIBSON, another of the complainants, ascended the platform and proceeded to argue the case against the decision of the Synod.

The subject was still pending at the hour of adjournment.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock P. M.

At the Evening Session the matter was fully discussed, but not finally disposed of.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Church Extension—Education for the Ministry.

TENTH AND LAST DAY.

TUESDAY, May 27.

The Assembly met at 8½ A. M.

In consequence of the absence of Dr. HICKOK, the Moderator, who was obliged to return to his duties as President of Union College, Rev. Dr. ADAMS was appointed to fill the Chair.

The first half hour was devoted to religious exercises.

The Committee to whom had been referred the report of the Standing Committee on the subject of Church Extension, presented their report thereon.

It is substantially as follows:

In establishing the Committee on Church Extension, the Assembly distinctly declared that it was not their intention to change the coöperating policy of our Church on the subject of Home Missions, but merely to provide a supplementary agency to attend to those cases needing assistance which could not be met in consistency with the rules of the American Home Missionary Society. The Committee clearly apprehended the object of their appointment, and correctly defined it in a document put forth in August last. This Assembly commend the strict and prudent adherence of the Committee to the principles therein contained. There is nothing in the original appointment of the Committee when properly understood, nor in its action to excite the fears which have been expressed by corresponding bodies that our Church has started a crusade for the propagation of Sectarianism. The Committee has received and put into the process of disbursement, without any expense for agency, the sum of nearly $4,000. While this sum has been readily furnished, and has been very nearly sufficient for all the calls coming within the province of the Committee, the Assembly believe that it has not materially diminished the general contributions of our Church to the American Home Missionary Society. While the wants which called for the establishment of the Committee exist, they must be supplied, and the Committee is again hereby commended to the confidence and liberality of our Churches. The Commissioners to this Assembly are requested to bring the subject to the attention of their respective Presbyteries.

The Assembly would also exhort all the churches in connection to increased interest and liberality in the work of Home Missions.

The following members of Committee, whose term of service has expired, are hereby reappointed, for three years: Albert Barnes, Jonathan F. Stearns, Henry J. Darling, John L. Mason, John A. Brown.

The other papers, viz., memorials from the Presbyteries of Detroit, Milwaukee and Keokuk, and a resolution offered in the Assembly for the appointment of a Committee on investigation as to the state of the Home Missionary field in the West, referred to this Committee relating merely to matters coming within the province of the permanent Committee. Those interested in them are requested to correspond with the Committee.

The adoption of the report was moved and seconded.

It was then moved, as an amendment, that that portion of the report referring to the understanding, on the part of the Committee, that "there is nothing in its original appointment, nor in its action, to excite the fears expressed by corresponding bodies that the Church intends to propagate sectarianism," be stricken out.

After some discussion, leave was given to withdraw the amendment.

In the course of the subsequent debate memorials were read from the Presbyteries of Keokuk and Milwaukee, which approved of the Church-extension movement. The former asserted that the state of feeling between the Presbyterian Church and Congregationalism, produced by the action of the latter in Iowa, was such as to preclude the possibility of coöperation.

Rev. Mr. CAROTHERS, of Washington, D. C., addressed the Assembly on the success of the Church-extension movement in the locality which he represents.

Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Missouri, opposed the report and the Committee, also, and asserted the claims of the Home Missionary Society to the sympathy, assistance and encouragement of this Church.

Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Missouri, sustained the report. He denied that the previous speaker represented the feeling on this subject of the Synod of Missouri.

Mr. SMITH disclaimed any idea of representing that he gave utterance to the views of that whole Synod.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Iowa, in referring to the friction and collision that had occurred between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in Iowa, attributed the difficulty entirely to the Home Missionary Agent there.

Rev. Dr. BEMAN advocated a coöperative spirit. If they met obstructions, he said, let them go round them. He did not want the people of this Church to be continually hoisting their banner to the breeze, and have their denominationalism inscribed so conspicuously on it, that everybody will begin to suspect that they love themselves better than they love the great cause. These young Presbyteries in the Northwest always suggested to him the idea of Young America, and it was well known that Young America was the personification of an ill-mannered young rowdy. He preferred that they should use their privilege of doing certain denominational work; if Congregationalists found fault with them, he would tell them it was not designed to anger them, but to help themselves. He would join with his Philadelphia brethren, or any others, to build up those waste places which could not be reached by means of coöperation.

Rev. Dr. SPEES, of Milwaukee, described the state of things in this respect in the Northwest, and contended that the nature of the relations between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians there demanded the establishment of this supplementary agency.

Rev. Mr. SHED, of the Franklin Presbytery, Ohio, did not want the spirit that had originated in the Northwest to pervade the whole Church. He wanted the coöperative spirit to be the predominant one, and to have the supplementary movements regarded as secondary to it.

Dr. MILLS said the trouble was not so much with the Home Missionary Society as with the circumstances in which that Society attempted to operate. The Presbyterian and Congregational elements were both emigrating to the new States in the far North West. The Congregational element there, however, was not the same quiet, steady, quasi-Presbyterian thing that prevails in Massachusetts. It was quite a radical Congregationalism. If the Society had not fair, honest, impartial agents there, they (the Presbyterians) had a right to demand that they should be all that was required; and each denomination had a right to demand that he should be acceptable to both elements. The Home Missionary Society was not the master; it was a merely distributive organization, and must discharge its duties impartially. When the Congregationalists and Presbyterians got into difficulty, the Society was naturally placed in a very delicate position. He was convinced, however, that every measure taken by the Society had its origin in a desire to be impartial. The leading principle of the Church-extension movement was that of the self development of the church. This church had a mission, and it was ready to make use of a society like the Home Mission Society to aid it in realizing its mission, not to let the Society make use of the Church. There were special cases where supplementary agents were needed—special circumstances in which the interests of the Church required such agents.

Rev. Mr. DARLING explained that the desire of the Committee was to make the agency proposed merely a supplementary agency to meet cases and circumstances which the existing rules of the Home Missionary Society did not provide for. He denied that the Committee had any ulterior ends, and asserted that the fund required for this supplementary agency was not designed nor was the result of it such as to abridge the receipts of the Home Missionary Society.

Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD, amid cries of "Question," said his Presbytery was in favor of the maintenance of principles of coöperation, though, so far as he was concerned, he would have no hesitation in voting to adopt the report.

Dr. SPEES said that was the purport of the report itself.

The cries for "question" were again renewed, and The question on the adoption of the report was put, and unanimously carried in the affirmative.

Here the Assembly took its customary recess.

Subsequently, the Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the reports of the Theological Seminary, presented, through Mr. TURNBULL, of Ohio, a paper expressive of the satisfaction of the Assembly with the reports aforesaid, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee to whom had been referred the matter of preparing a form for admission, made a report asking to be relieved from further duty.

The report was adopted, and the application acceded to.

Dr. MILLS then submitted the following:

The Standing Committee on Church Extension, to which was referred the Report of the Board of Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly, recommend for the adoption of the Assembly the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Assembly record with devout gratitude to God the fact that, since this report was presented, a sufficient number of personal pledges have been received to complete the Fund, and place it in a condition for early distribution.

2. That, as this is designed to be a permanent Fund of a missionary character, that the Synods through whose Committees it is to be distributed be requested to exercise due diligence and care in instructing their Churches as to its nature and use, and in keeping such as may be assisted in close conformity with the provisions of the plan.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH submitted the report of the Committee to which had been committed the reports of the several Education Societies coöperating with this Assembly, and the report of the Assembly's Committee on Education. He prefaced the report by a few remarks, illustrative of the importance of the movement, and of the necessity, though money was needed, of men more than money. He reported that the Committee, having carefully considered the resolutions proposed by the Committee on Education, (which have already appeared in the TIMES,) they would recommend their adoption, with the following additions:

Resolved, 10th. That it be recommended that the annual collection in aid of education for the ministry be taken up on the Sabbath succeeding the day of prayer for colleges; and it is also recommended that an appropriate sermon be preached on the occasion of that collection.

11th. That the Presbyteries be directed to report to the General Assembly the amounts contributed by the several churches under their care, in aid of the education of young men for the ministry, and that the said sums be placed in a separate column in the statistical minutes of the Assembly.

On motion the report was accepted.

Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, Secretary for the Society for Promotion of Theological Education at the West, was permitted to make a statement of the condition of education in the institutions in that portion of the Continent. He strenuously appealed for pecuniary aid, and represented the movements of the Catholics in California, who are there raising their most extensive educational establishment, and threatening to send their missionaries all over the West, as demanding immediate measures of counteraction on the part of the members of this Presbyterian Church.

Hon. Mr. NAUDAIN presented the following names, which had been nominated by the Education Committee, to constitute the Permanent Committee on the same subject:

NEW-YORK—Rev. J. J. Owens, D. D., Free Academy; George L. Prentiss, D. D., Asa D. Smith, D. D., Jesse W. Benedict, Esq., Anson G. Phelps, Esq., J. B. Sheffield, Esq., Walter S. Griffith, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA—Rev. John Jenkins, George Dunfield, Jr., Hon. W. Darling.

NEWARK—Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D.

CINCINNATI—Rev. H. Smith, D. D.

CHICAGO—Rev. Harvey Curtis.

MONTROSE—Hon. Wm. Jessup.

Mr. J. B. SHEFFIELD addressed the Assembly on the education movement, and earnestly advocated its extension and support.

Rev. J. C. WHITING, of Minnesota, stated his objections to the Assembly's facilitating the means of gaining admission to the ministry to young men in no way qualified for discharging its high duties. He declined against secularizing the ministry; if he had wished to borrow money at 5 per cent. a month, he could have been worth $15,000 now, instead of having $2,000 or $3,000 liabilities on his back. But that was a course which he would never adopt, and he hoped that worldly sentiment would never gain ground in the ministry.

Dr. BRAINERD advocated the necessity of having able and eloquent men—men of genius and power, who could teach not only the hearts but the pockets of the people.

Dr. BEMAN characterized it as a lowering of the idea of a Christian ministry to talk of educating a few poor students here and there. Why, he asked, should not the ministry be made up of the sons of the rich as well as of the poor?

After a few remarks by Professor DAY, Dr. SMITH replied to Dr. BEMAN, that the ministry of the Church now, as it had always been, must be filled up from the humbler classes in society. This report, however, laid great stress on awakening universal attention to and interest in the advance of the ministry, and appealed to both rich and poor.

After speeches by several other gentlemen, a motion to adjourn was made, but withdrawn, to allow of the question on the Report of Education being put.

The report, together with Mr. NAUDAIN's recommendation of a set of candidates for the Permanent Committee, was unanimously adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures was, on request, discharged.

A resolution offered by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, to appoint a Committee to report a plan for the support of disabled ministers, was taken up, discussed, and, on motion of Dr. MILLS, postponed.

The report of the Committee on Narratives was presented and approved. It represented the statements set forth in the several narratives submitted in reference to the progress of the Church in the various organized departments, as highly satisfactory and encouraging, save that on candidates for the ministry, which exhibits the number as less than heretofore.

In compliance with a resolution of the report of the Committee on Psalmody on the Detroit memorial,

The Moderator referred to the Committee on Psalmody the task of preparing a selection from the Psalms of David.

The matter of sending of a delegate to the Presbyterian Synod of Canada was postponed.

Dr. ROSS, from the Committee on Church Polity, recommended that the matter of an overture submitted to them be postponed indefinitely. He had hoped the matter would be allowed to sleep in the tomb of all the Capulets.

Rev. Mr. PRITCHARD—I would ask if the gentleman is in order.

Dr. ROSS—What, Sir?

Mr. PRITCHARD—I understood the gentleman to say that the Committee was a tomb. [Laughter.]

Dr. ROSS—No, Sir.

The overture was read:

Is it competent in the judgment of this Assembly in the case of a church having a settled pastor and but one ruling elder, on the decease of that elder, for the church and pastor, acting together and without the concurrence of the Presbytery, to receive a member and ruling elder on certificate from another Church, with a view to his subsequent election and installation as ruling elder in place of the elder deceased; and when he is so received, and subsequently elected by the Church; and duly installed by the pastor, are those acts valid and in accordance with the spirit of our form of Government? or, in other words, may a Church and pastor so circumstanced, receive as above to supply or increase the session by the addition of a ruling elder or elders?

A minority report was read, asking that the overture be answered affirmatively. It was explained that a similar overture had been referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, by whom a report was presented, recommending that it be answered in the affirmative.

The above overture accompanied a letter to one of the Secretaries, signed by Dr. SUNDERLAND, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington, D. C.

The second was not signed.

A motion to indefinitely postpone the matter elicited considerable discussion as to the advisability of taking any action on this subject at all. Ultimately, it was carried by a large majority.

On motion of Judge DARLING, supported by Dr. FAIRCHILD, it was resolved that a correspondence be opened with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and that a delegate be appointed to attend the next meeting of that body.

The Moderator appointed Judge DARLING and Dr. FAIRCHILD as a Committee for carrying out the object of the resolution just adopted.

Subsequently they reported the names of Rev. Mr. JENKINS, Principal, Pa., and Rev. Mr. WING, Carlisle, delegates.

Rev. Mr. HALL submitted a series of votes of thanks to the Moderator, Dr. HICKOK, for the impartial and able discharge of his duties; to the citizens of New-York who had extended their hospitality to the members of the Assembly; to the Committee of Arrangements, and to the Trustees of the Church.

Rev. Mr. JENKINS supported the resolution, and was followed by

Dr. MILES, who expressed his cordial union of sentiment with the previous speaker, and with the feeling which dictated the resolution just proposed. He thought that this Assembly, like those which had preceded it, had resulted in giving them increased confidence in each other. In conclusion he said: And now, Sir, we go hence to scenes of temptation, and conflict, and suffering; and the close of the narrative this night presented indicates that perhaps some of us may go to scenes of death. May we, in giving expression now to the kind feeling that we all, I believe, cherish, and to the fraternal interest that fills our hearts, may we all be united in the prayer for each other that we shall be found faithful in our respective spheres, and, if we be called away, be crowned with the rewards of good and faithful servants in the Master's kingdom above.

After some remarks by Rev. Mr. MEARS, Hon. Judge DARLING, Rev. Mr. LIPPINCOTT, (who spoke in terms of grateful regard of Dr. ADAMS,)

Rev. Dr. BOYD rose and conveyed to the members of the Assembly the feelings of brotherly love and united hope, in which they were held by him and by all those from that section of the country to which he belonged. He wanted nothing for this Church but what he wanted for the Country—no North, no South, no East, no West. The great question here discussed might never again be disturbed; and he trusted that if they should not meet each other again face to face here, they should meet in the General Assembly of the elect in Heaven.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions submitted by Mr. HALL was then carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Dr. ADAMS addressed the members in a touching valedictory, and, after providing for the printing of the minutes, the payment of the Stated Clerk and other bills, and the passage of a vote of thanks to the press at the instance of Judge DARLING and Rev. Dr. BECKWITH, the Assembly joined in prayer, and adjourned *sine die*.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

SIXTH DAY—TUESDAY.

At the evening session of Monday, Cedarville, Ohio, was fixed upon as the place of meeting of the Synod, on the third Thursday in May *next year*. A number of reports were received and adopted, and a special Committee was appointed to report a minute to this Synod on the subject of Slavery.

At the morning session of Tuesday Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD, the general agent of the American and Foreign Christian Union, represented the claims of that Association. Upon which certain resolutions were passed, recommending the cause to the Church.

The order of the day, namely the report of the Board on Domestic Missions, was then taken up, the report accepted and adopted. The third resolution under this report was amended by Mr. BOLE, but his amendment was not adopted, that 500 dollars be the minimum of every minister's salary in the country and $1,000 in large cities.

Dr. CRAWFORD called for the previous question, and thus the amendment was lost.

The whole report, with certain amendments, was then unanimously adopted.

The Committee on the memorial of Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE reported on the question of reunion. As this is a matter of importance, we present the report and resolutions entire:

"The Committee to whom was referred the memorial from Dr. GUTHRIE, touching the subject of *reunion* with our brethren of the other Synod, report:

That ever regarding the subject of unity in the Church of God as one of vital importance to the interests of religion, your Committee cannot but regard the existing separation between us and our brethren as greatly *prejudicial* to the interests of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. It is, however, a cause of thankfulness that they and we still recognize the same ecclesiastical standards, and are, substantially, minding the same things walking by the same rule in their application.

This to us is a prevailing reason why, by the use of friendly measures we should attempt to heal the existing breach. To this attempt we are directed. On this subject we have been kindly counseled once and again by our brethren in Scotland to it, and we are, and have been, inclined to it by our own sense of duty—by sorrow at our separation. We feel it our duty to advance and offer the olive branch. We therefore offer the following resolutions:

1. That this Synod deeply regret the too long existing separation between us and brethren who recognize the same symbols of a public profession. We sincerely desire that the day may be hastened when we and they on terms mutually acceptable can be reunited in ecclesiastical fellowship.

2. That, for the prosecuting of this desirable issue a Committee be appointed to receive any communication which the brethren addressed may think proper to send, as also to correspond with them, and duly to report the same at our next meeting of Synod.

3. That the Clerk of Synod be directed to communicate a copy of said report and resolution to the brethren of the other Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church."

The consideration of this report and annexed resolutions was made special for Wednesday morning.

Rev. Mr. BONHOMME then addressed the Synod, in accordance with previous invitation, on the present condition of the Jews, and the mission and duty of the Christian Church in their behalf. Adjourned.

New-York Baptist Association.

This Association commenced its Sixty-sixth Anniversary yesterday at 2 o'clock, in Norfolk-street Baptist Church. The pulpit was appropriately draped in mourning for the loss of the venerable Rev. Dr. S. H. CONE, the Moderator of the Sessions of the preceding year. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE was, on motion of Rev. S. WESTON, appointed Moderator *pro tem.* After appropriate religious exercises, in which Dr. ARMITAGE, Dr. BALDWIN of Troy, and Rev. Mr. BUCKLAND took part, the Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. SARLES of the Central Church, Brooklyn.

The preacher took for his text the passages in the 8th Psalm, 3–8 verses, and Hebrews 2d chapter, Verses 5 to 9. His subject was the exaltation of Christ's redeemed people. Man was made a little lower than the angels. The object of his creation assigns to him a lofty position. Paul, in his time, saw this dawning of the great day when man should be crowned with glory and honor above the angels, above all principalities and powers. After the sermon, the Association proceeded to ballot for officers. The Tellers announced for Moderator for the ensuing year Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, who, in returning thanks, dwelt upon the great loss the Association had sustained in the death of Dr. S. H. CONE. That venerable man was thoroughly impressed last year with the conviction that his work on earth was done, and that he should never attend another meeting of the Association—a conviction that was unhappily verified.

For Treasurer, ISAAC T. SMITH, Esq., was elected; for Clerk, Rev. CHARLES J. HOPKINS; by resolution, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Jr., was appointed Assistant Clerk. The Association being organized, the Moderator read the rules of order, after which C. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., read the annual letter of the First Baptist Church to the Association. The several Churches then presented their letters, after which the following Committees were appointed:

On Devotional Exercises—Brethren Dean, Buckland, Hawkins, Goodwin, and Griffith.

On Application of Churches—Brethren Taggart, Griffith, Jones, and Brown.

On Resolutions—Brethren Dowling, Martin, White, Gould, and Tucker.

On Arrangements for the next Anniversary—Brethren Dunlap, Ashael Hillman, Walling, and Hillman.

On Obituaries—Brethren Dunbar, Marsh, Knapp, Williams, and Tyerhoof.

On Circular Letter—Brethren Steward, Grenell, Burnett, Cowles, and Holmes.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, a large congregation assembled in the Church, where, after the usual opening exercises by the Moderator, they listened to a sermon by Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, of Troy. It was an eloquent appeal in behalf of domestic Missions. A collection was afterwards taken up. The Association will resume its meetings this morning at 9 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PAINFUL—THE EFFECTS OF BAD LIQUOR.

A middle-aged woman, insane with liquor, was brought to the Lower Police Court yesterday afternoon, in charge of an officer, who said he found her lying on the sidewalk in great distress. When brought into Court she threw herself on the prisoners' bench, howling in agony. Her cries were heart rending. She tore her hair, and bit her fingers, and it was with great difficulty that she could be prevented from inflicting serious injury on herself. The Court-room was hushed, and even the most hardened looked on in sympathy.

"Look at her, Sir; look at that poor woman," said one of the detailed officers to our reporter. "That's what *bad* rum—rot-gut—does! I know that woman; she's respectable, has a husband and children, but sometimes she will drink. She lives up stairs: there's a grog-shop beneath; she sometimes drinks their stuff—their horrible, poisonous stuff; can get dead drunk on it for a sixpence! That's the effect. I have taken her in once or twice, but never saw her so bad before O, I can't bear to look at her! poor thing! how she screams! She must be suffering terribly—all rum—nothing but rum—*bad* rum, you see! I wish these three-cent rum shops were all closed up. They're a curse—nothing but a curse. Why, if there wasn't any such places there would be no necessity of having three Magistrates at this Court, and policemen would have easy times. Now why don't those Maine-Law folks go to work right? Why don't they go in for shutting up these little places that do the harm—for having a law passed that will make folks sell *good* liquor? That's what's wanted. What's the use of their trying to put down liquor altogether? They can't do it. Folks won't stand it. I take a little good liquor now and then, myself. But the Maine-Law folks are not satisfied. If they can't get all they won't have any. Now, is that right?"

Without waiting for a reply to his interrogatory, the detailed Policeman hurried off to assist in bearing the poor victim of bad liquor to the care of Mrs. Foster, the Prison Matron.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

A man named Lewis Berry was, yesterday, arrested by Sergeant Jourdan, on an accusation of stealing $78 from Joseph Connor, residing at No. 38 Oliver-street. Connor says that he dropped the money, which was picked up by the accused and another party not yet arrested. He further says that the alleged theft was committed some time ago, but that he was prevented from complaining by threats that if he did so his life would be taken. Berry was held for trial.

THE CHATHAM-STREET HOMICIDE.

The Jury of Inquest upon the body of Wm. Porter, who died at the City Hospital, on Sunday, from stabs with a knife received during a street fight in Chatham, near Doyer-street, some weeks since, continued in session yesterday. A large amount of testimony was taken, but none *positively* identifying either of the Shandleys as the party who gave the fatal wound. One thing, however, has been proved by the evidence taken, viz: that many men, some of them married, occupying respectable positions in society, are constant frequenters of dance-houses and other vile places, and not unfrequently participate in the disgraceful broils constantly occurring in such places.

The Jury will probably finish their investigation to-day.

A RASCAL AT LARGE.

A notorious thief, named Thompson, who was some months ago arrested while in the act of committing a burglary, at the corner of Reade-street and Broadway, (and who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment therefor, yesterday succeeded in escaping from the State Prison at Sing Sing. The means by which he made his escape is not known. It is thought that one of his sympathizing "pals" managed to place within his reach a change of wardrobe, with which he was enabled to pass the sentries. The "Shadows" are after him.

Miscellaneous.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

An inquest was held at Blackwell's Island, on Monday, by Coroner GAMBLE, on the body of an inmate of the Almshouse, named John Bayley, a native of Scotland, and 70 years of age, who, while sitting on the bank of the river, washing an article of clothing, accidentally fell into the water, and, although almost immediately taken out, died soon after from exhaustion. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by asphyxia from immersion in the water."

FATAL RESULT.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of Frank McLaughlin, who the Jury found came to his death by "absorption of pus, consequent upon amputation of the leg, which was fractured by the wheel of a New-York and Erie Railroad car—being accidental." The accident occurred a few miles from Jersey City, about three weeks since. The deceased was in the employ of the Railroad Company. He was a native of Ireland, and 30 years of age.

FOUND DEAD IN THE RIVER.

The body of a boy, 14 years of age, named John Murphey, was found floating near the Battery, on Monday morning. The deceased resided at No. 33 Amity-street, Brooklyn. He has been missing about five weeks. When last seen alive, he was on his way to school. Being subject to fits, it is supposed that while in a fit he fell into the river. An inquest on the body was held by Coroner PERRY. The verdict rendered was, "that said boy came to his death from some cause unknown to the Jury, probably accidental drowning while in a fit."

BODY RECOVERED.

The body of the sailor-boy Jack, who was drowned some weeks ago by falling into the river off the ship *Emerald*, lying at Pier No. 43 East River, was yesterday recovered. An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY. Verdict—accidental drowning. Deceased was a native of Sweden, aged 16 years.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19.

Decrees and orders in causes decided by Justice DAVIES must be submitted to him for settlement before Saturday, 31st inst., as he will leave the City on that day and be absent for some time.

AT CHAMBERS.—Judge CLERKE will attend Chambers every day during the month of June, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The first hour will be devoted exclusively to *ex parte* orders and motions. All contested motions must be noticed for 11 o'clock A. M., "at a special term at Chambers."

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 56.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 357, 364, 579, 231, 91, 257, 536, 639, 641, 642, 644, 645, 603, 445, 495, 223, 302, 106, 115, 439, 484, 646, 648, 649, 651, 652, 655, 656, 658, 659, 661, 326, 231, 100, 475, 70, 71, 269, 365, 547, 55, 591, 559, 632, 633, 352, 607, 490, 98, 391.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MAY 27.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into the Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Ellen Cunningham and Mary Kelly.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit half dollars.

The United States vs. *Richard Stuart.*—An indictment against one of the crew of the ship *Genoa*, for an endeavor to make a revolt on board on the High Seas, April 20, 1856.

The United States vs. *Albert Lombard.*—An indictment for taking money out of a letter addressed to Augustus Lombard, brought from Philadelphia.

The United States vs. *Thomas Kennedy.*—An indictment for obtaining by fraud and deception from the Post-Office in this City a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal* containing a $3 bill.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS—JURORS EXEMPT FROM ARREST.

Richards vs. *Esterbrook.*—It will be remembered that a few days since we gave a report of a motion to discharge a judgment debtor from arrest, on the ground that the affidavit of his counsel for a contempt of Court in disobeying an order of the Common Pleas commanding him to appear to be examined on proceedings supplementary to execution, he was impanneled as a juror in the Supreme Court. Yesterday his Honor decided that he must be discharged; that a juror was privileged from arrest; that although the defendant had been discharged for the day, yet the privilege from arrest continued until the end of the term. We believe that Mr. W. intends bringing an action against the Sheriff for false imprisonment.

NOTICE.

Judge Clerke will attend at Chambers every day during the month of June, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. The first hour will be devoted exclusively to *ex parte* orders and motions. All contested motions must be noticed for 11 o'clock A. M., at a Special Term at Chambers.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—MAY 27.

Before Recorder Smith.

Luke Toole, who was arrested some days ago, for brutally beating two German Emigrants, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Toole was accompanied, in Court, by his wife, a very respectable and lady-like woman, to whom the promulgation of the sentence seemed a crushing weight. He himself, was sensibly affected, and as the train slowly withdrew in the direction of the cells, the regret seemed universal through the Court room that a man, apparently so well situated in life, should so far let passion overmaster judgment as to commit an assault so unprovoked and aggravated.

The two Germans were in Court. They were both young, and did not understand a word of English. The eyes of one were still fearfully swollen, while the other was suffering under mental alienation of such a serious nature that the Court declined taking his testimony, the injuries inflicted by Toole having, probably, unsettled his mind.

A RESPECTABLE PRISONER.

Thomas Ormsby, who pleaded guilty, last Friday, to a charge of selling obscene books, was let off with a fine of $25.

The affair was managed so quietly that nobody, save the Recorder, seemed to know for what reason Ormsby's counsel, Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., handed to the Clerk a roll of Bank notes, amounting to the $25 aforesaid. There was no *public* announcement of sentence at all events.

It was what might be termed a *silent judgment*, and, under the circumstances, must have struck other similar offenders as a very gentlemanly method of meting out justice.

VAMOSE OF WALTERS AND LYSTER.

These two individuals did not appear when called for, but their counsel, Messrs. Van Buren and A. A. Phillips, made a strenuous effort to allow their clients to withdraw the plea of guilty, (which they made some weeks ago,) and permit the case to go before a jury, on indictment, at the General Sessions.

The Recorder decided that the motion came too late.

Mr. Van Buren then made an earnest appeal to the Court for a suspension of judgment, stating that Lyster and Walters were going out of the country immediately, and, if they had broken the peace of the State of New-York, they would, in consequence of their proposed departure from the United States, no more trouble this community with such unlawful practices.

The Recorder said that he should not proceed further with the matter of sentence, unless the guilty parties were present in Court.

Mr. Phillips then produced a letter, purporting to be from Lyster, dated Jefferson Market, May 26, in which he (Lyster) says that "Charley" (Walters) *is there also*, and that, consequently, neither of them would be able to attend on the next day, (yesterday.)

"I do not know what I have to do with this," remarked the Recorder; "I adjourn the Court!"

And the Court was adjourned.

It only remains for the District-Attorney to move a forfeiture of recognizance in the General Sessions, when the bail, to the amount of $500 each, will come into the Treasury of the City and County—*of course!* The bondsman is said to be highly respectable and responsible.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

TUESDAY, May 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are taken, in lots, as wanted, at $7 for Pearls, and $6 12½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. Supply increasing.

BOOTS & SHOES—With a generally light stock, a diminished demand has no serious influence on the market. Prices are firm.

CANDLES—Are selling moderately at about former quotations.

COFFEE—Exhibits no really new feature—the sales since our last including Java at 14¾c.; Laguayra at 11c.; and Rio at 10¾c @ 11¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Quiet, yet steady.

COTTON—A limited demand exists for nearly all descriptions at essentially unaltered rates: 10½c. for Upland Middling; 10¾c. @ 11c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate prices for other varieties, ₩ lb. The *Baltic's* news has had very little influence on the market.

FEATHERS—Still quite scarce and of uncertain value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour evinces considerable animation and firmness. The *Baltic's* advices news has scarcely affected the trade. The inquiry is good for home use and fair for export. It runs mainly on the medium and better grades. Common qualities are least noticed. The sales since our last add up about 13,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00	@$5 75
Ordinary State	5 87½	@ 5 93¾
Straight State	5 93¾	@ 6 06¼
Favorite and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1856.

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Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamer *Asia*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

The Summer Debate.

The first Edition of the Speech of Mr. SUMNER, with the debate which succeeded, of which we printed, as a Supplement to the TIMES, over 40,000 copies, has been entirely exhausted;—and we are unable at this moment to supply the orders which are constantly reaching us. We shall put to press, however, this afternoon, another Edition of over 20,000 copies. This Supplement will contain, printed in good type, the Speech of Mr. SUMNER, with the succeeding speeches of Senators CASS, DOUGLAS and MASON, and the rejoinder of Mr. SUMNER. The reader will thus get, in a single sheet, the whole of this Debate, which is unquestionably the most important that has occurred in the Senate of the United States for many years.

Orders for the Supplement containing this Debate, should be sent in immediately; they will be filled at ONE DOLLAR PER HUNDRED COPIES.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice that he should introduce a bill to prevent civil war and restore peace in Kansas. The bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform code of marine signals was passed. Mr. SLIDELL called attention to the telegraphic report of Mr. SUMNER's statement before the House Committee, and explained his position in relation to the assault on that gentleman, and was followed by Messrs. DOUGLAS and TOOMBS, also in explanation. Mr. BUTLER, who appeared in the Senate for the first time since the assault, stated that, had he been in Washington, he should have assumed all the responsibility taken by his "gallant relative." The discussion was continued at considerable length. In the House, a bill granting about 1,800,000 acres of land to Michigan for railroads was passed.

☞ By the arrival of the steamship *Granada* at New-Orleans, we are placed in possession of highly important news from Nicaragua. It is reported that the Costa Ricans had evacuated the country by land, after having shipped three hundred of their wounded. They represented that they were deceived as to the feeling toward WALKER, and were indignant at the false representations which had been made to them. So the war may be considered at an end. The accounts as to the loss of the Costa Ricans at the battle of Rivas are confirmed.

By the same arrival we have two weeks' later news from California, but it is generally unimportant. In Mariposa County a party of Americans had murdered twenty Mexicans and Chilians, and all the Chinese, Mexicans, Chilians and Peruvians had been ordered to leave the country. The Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories was being prosecuted with vigor.

☞ We publish this morning further dispatches, from Chicago and St. Louis, confirmatory of the news already received of the troubles in Kansas. It will be perceived that, although they differ somewhat from those before given, they agree in the essential particular of the willingness of the citizens of Lawrence to respect the authority of the United States officers.

☞ We publish this morning the protest of Sig. MARCOLETA against the recognition of President RIVAS by our Government, as a part of the history of the times, but the late Nicaraguan Minister's protest is rather late in the day. He represents nobody now but himself.

The News from Europe.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic* arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. She has brought four days' later advices from Europe.

Quite a storm has been created in Belgium in consequence of NAPOLEON'S endeavor, through the Paris Congress, to curtail the liberty of the Press in that country. Belgium is strongly backed by British journals; so strongly, indeed, that the *Times* insinuates that this interference of France in another country's rights may possibly be the means of breaking up the Western alliance. Such a result would be highly probable if the present difficulty was followed by an open rupture. The subject has created no little excitement in Brussels, and has been brought before the Legislature by Mr. ORTS, one of its members. In answer to that gentleman, M. VILAIN, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that no request had been made by the French Government for a change in the Belgian Constitution, (concerning the liberty of the Press,) and if such a request were made *it would never be complied with.* This straight-forward reply from the Minister was received with cheers and demonstrations of the greatest satisfaction.

The freedom of Italy is again a prominent feature in European politics. No one will read the powerful papers drawn up by the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries to the late Congress, and now published for the first time, without feeling a sympathy for the oppressed condition of the people as well as an admiration for the bold, fearless, and determined stand taken by the only Constitutional State in the Peninsula. Austrian usurpation and tyranny are alleged to be the principal causes that keep the people in a constant state of irritation and revolutionary ferment. Never—says this protest—never were the dungeons more full of political offenders; never has the number of exiles been greater; never has the police been more vexatious, nor martial law more severely applied;—and in view of these evils, the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL declares the necessity for active exertion, and appeals to France and England for counsel and aid. The London *Times*, in commenting upon these representations of the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries, says:

"The relations between Austria and Sardinia *are at the present moment hostile in the extreme*; and when we look at the state of affairs in Parma and elsewhere, and remember the passions that are cherished at Milan, it is impossible not to perceive that at any moment the slightest spark may set fire to the ready elements of explosion. It is hard to say which task appears the more difficult—to procure the reform or to preserve the peace of Italy. *Difficult or not, the labor lies before us and must be performed.* The whole public feeling of this country is with Sardinia in her honorable attempt to ameliorate the condition of the Italians; and the despotic States would do well to consider this before they attempt in any way to coerce our Ally, *for they may rely upon it we would not sit by and see our gallant friend worsted in a cause with which our own efforts have always been identified.*"

The pending controversy with this country on the enlistment question again forms the theme of an elaborate article in the London *Times*. The old arguments against Mr. CRAMPTON'S recall are recapitulated, and it is urged, in extenuation of the violation of our laws, that throughout the whole of the dispute the amplest concessions have been made by England—concessions, it is said, almost trenching on her sovereign rights.

A telegraphic dispatch from Copenhagen announces that on the 9th of May the representatives of Russia and Sweden signed a protocol formally adhering to the Sound Dues Capitalization scheme proposed by the Danish Government. England is still averse to the plan.

From Russia we learn that a new difficulty has already arisen between that Empire and the Western Powers. Russia is said to have demanded explanations respecting the joint treaty secretly concluded between France, England and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of Turkey. The Czar had issued a manifesto on the subject of his approaching coronation.

It is alleged, on the authority of the Constantinople correspondence of the London *Times*, that a defensive alliance has been concluded between the United States and Persia. This, we imagine, will prove to be erroneous.

The State Convention.

The State Convention of Republican Delegates meets to-day at Syracuse. Its principal business will be the appointment of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, which is to be held on the 17th of June, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. We are glad to see this return to the only just and proper mode of appointing delegates to National Nominating Conventions,—by general ticket instead of single Districts. In the Electoral College the vote of the State is always cast as a unit;—it is the vote of the whole State, and not of each District by itself, which chooses electors;—and analogy as well as expediency dictates that nominations should be made in the same way. The question to be decided in a Nominating Convention by each State is, what candidate *the State* prefers; and when a majority of the delegates from any State have decided that point, the vote of the State should be unanimously in accordance with it. This has been the practice of the Democratic Party until within two or three years past, and they are now returning to it. The Southern States have always practiced it, and have thus secured very important advantages over the North in all nominating Conventions. Thus the vote of Virginia was cast in 1852 *as a unit* for Mr. FILLMORE, although in several Districts Gen. SCOTT was the favorite candidate; while from this State, which was overwhelmingly for SCOTT, seven or eight votes were cast at each ballot for his opponent. If the system of appointing Delegates in State Convention, and upon a general ticket, had always been pursued in the Northern States, they would less frequently have been imposed upon and overruled by the South.

So far as we have seen, the Republican delegates to Syracuse have been left entirely free to act upon their own convictions of justice and political expediency in the selection of delegates to Philadelphia. We presume, however, that the Convention will be unanimously of the opinion that the Republicans of New-York should present WILLIAM H. SEWARD as their favorite and only candidate for the Presidential nomination. If high ability, unsullied integrity in private and in public life, unwearied assiduity in his devotion to the duties of whatever station he has been called to fill, and the most eminent services to the principles of the Republican Party, can constitute a claim for the nomination, Senator SEWARD has abundantly merited that mark of confidence and regard. But aside from this, the profound respect everywhere felt for his character and public career, and the conviction felt by his friends that no man in the Union represents so fully, or has sustained so effectively the principles which the Republican Party aims to establish in the Federal Government, will constrain them to present him to the Republicans of the country as the most fitting, and as therefore, their strongest candidate in the coming canvass.

We are aware that in some sections of the North, and especially in Ohio and Indiana, fears are expressed that his nomination would repel from the Republican ranks many who are strongly attached to Republican principles, bu who are also committed, by their convictions and associations, to some of the principles o the American Party. How much of truth there may be in this suspicion, and to how much weight it is entitled in the selection of a candidate, it is not for us to say. That many entertain it sincerely, and that they give i weight from an honest desire to avoid every thing that can in the least embarrass the success of the Republican ticket, we have no doubt. But we presume the delegates from this State will not allow it to influence their action, nor will they concede that it has the importance asserted for it in other quarters. In New-York the Republican issue is much stronger than any other, and will carry the State without alliance or aid from any quarter,—and Mr. SEWARD would be by far the strongest candidate who could be presented to the people of this State. How the case stands in other States their delegates will be the best qualified to judge. We doubt not all due regard will be paid to their judgment upon this point and to the action which it may prompt. The Republicans of New-York will support cheerfully and cordially any candidate whom the Convention may put in nomination; but we presume they will urge, and, if possible, secure the selection of the man in whose ability, integrity and statesmanship long experience has led them to place the strongest and most implicit confidence.

Stupidity of the South.

Happily for the world wisdom and wickedness do not often travel together; in fact they are never found in company, and malignity always overreaches itself and neutralizes its bitterness by its own folly. The assault on Senator SUMNER is a notable proof in point, and the most marvelous circumstance about the affair, after all, is the amazing stupidity of BROOKS, and the fatuous blindness of the Southern Senators in their approbation of his conduct. If that chivalric gentleman in his anxiety to defend his uncle's reputation, and uphold the honor of his native State could have foreseen, as in any but a maniac must have done, that for every blow inflicted upon the head of Mr. SUMNER, the cause of Slavery must lose at the least ten thousand votes, he probably would have desisted from his foul and cowardly deed. There never was so good an opportunity offered to the South, before, to make capital for itself, as in this case of the ruffian BROOKS; but, true to their instincts, and blinded by the madness that must lead to their utter defeat, they have chosen to defend the outrageous scoundrelism of their self-appointed champion and have thus made themselves responsible for his acts. In consequence of the notoriety given to Mr. SUMNER'S speech it will now have ten readers where it would before have had one; and Mr. BROOKS may congratulate himself upon having done more to add to the Republican Party, and to give vigor and permanency to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, than all the Free-Soilers have done in Congress. Some of the Southern papers have the sagacity to see this; and while they express their admiration of Mr. BROOKS' ruffianism, and pour out their vile abuse upon Mr. SUMNER, they regret the violence of which he was the subject—since it will inevitably strengthen the hands of their opponents. One of the Virginia papers, with unintentional felicity, calls the assault upon Mr. SUMNER a "classical caning." The epithet was well chosen. The brutal act will become classical as the poisoning of SOCRATES and the ostracism of ARISTIDES are classical; and the speech of the Senator, which might have been forgotten, will become a classic, and be recited by future school-boys, and be committed to memory and quoted by public orators. We published a supplement, containing this speech, on Saturday, and the call for it has been incessant ever since. It is read more eagerly than a new novel by DICKENS or THACKERAY, and hundreds of thousands will read it now, and treasure up the facts it enumerates, who would never have perused a line of it but for the stupid brutality of the ruffian BROOKS.

The Bully Brooks.

BROOKS, of South Carolina, seems to have entered upon a systematic crusade against all who venture to express the opinion which justice demands concerning his brutal assault upon Mr. SUMNER. A telegraphic dispatch, published yesterday, stated that he had sent through Gen. QUITMAN a demand upon Gen. WEBB, for an avowal or disavowal of the authorship of an editorial in the *Courier and Enquirer*. Gen. W. is said to have replied that he was not the author, and that his opinion of the affair would be found in a letter from Washington, of which we publish the essential part this morning. It will be seen that it gives no special cause of offence to BROOKS, as it relates rather to the general fact of Southern brutality than to this particular instance of it.

We learn from a private letter that, on the evening of the 23d, BROOKS approached Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, at Willard's Hotel, and threatened to whip him on suspicion of his having denounced his conduct;—that he said he wanted to whip a few more of the Massachusetts men; and that Mr. CHAFFEE replied, "if that is your purpose you may as well begin on me,—and it is no matter whether I said anything of you or not." To which BROOKS is reported to have answered, "no, d—n you, you can go along."

It must be pleasant to Northern men to be thus systematically insulted and brow-beaten. There are some among them, however, whom these Pro-Slavery bullies are careful to avoid.

Butler, Brooks and Toombs.

In the Senate, yesterday, there was a most interesting and remarkable debate on the murderous assault upon Mr. SUMNER, during which Mr. TOOMBS avowed his approval of the conduct of the ruffian BROOKS, and Uncle BUTLER indorsed the action of his "gallant relative." We would call the attention of the chivalrous South Carolinian to the article from the Louisville *Journal*, which we copy in another column of the TIMES this morning. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, made a most spirited and manly reply to the brutal remarks of the Southern Senators, and avowed himself prepared to meet them in their ruffianism, if it must come to that, small as the party was to which he belonged. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, characterized the assault as brutal, murderous and cowardly whereupon Mr. BUTLER called the gentleman "a liar," but he subsequently apologized for the expression, as having fell from him in a moment of excitement. Our report of the proceedings is well worth perusal.

Death of a State Senator.

We learn by telegraph that Hon. RODERICK WHITE, a State Senator from the Thirty-second District, composed of Chautauque and Cattaraugus Counties, died at his residance at Olean yesterday morning at about 6 o'clock. When Mr. WHITE took his seat in the Senate at the opening of the last session, he was laboring under a disease the nature of which had baffled inquiry, but which disabled him almost entirely for the discharge of his duties. He was nevertheless constant in his devotion to business,—until about a month before the close of the session, when his physicians for the first time informed him that his disease was cancer of the stomach, and that recovery was out of the question. At their advice he went home, and subsequently spent a few days in this City in the hope that medical attention might at least alleviate his disease, and perhaps postpone the period of its fatal termination. But no eare could long avert the catastrophe.

Mr. WHITE was about 40 years of age, a lawyer by profession, a gentleman of good ability and of great amiability of character. He enjoyed the cordial regard and affection of his associates in the Senate, as of all who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. His seat will be supplied at the election next Fall.

Bourcicault's New Comedy.

A cotemporary critic in condemning some allusions to the Press in BOURCICAULT'S last drama at BURTON'S, thought it well to inform the world of the remarkably refreshing truth at this time of day, "that with the exception of one notorious sheet, the Press of this City is not to be purchased by any manager or *débutante*. We cannot congratulate the critic on the novelty of his information. We believe there is no one in this City who is not aware that there is but one journal in this City to which, keeping a job store for the manufacture of puffs at a stereotyped stipend, such allusions can apply, and no one in the audience ever dreamed of applying them otherwise. We believe that with the one infamous exception of the New-York *Herald*, the critics of the New-York Press are generally considered more just and beyond suspicion, than those of any other country.

Smarting under the manifest application of these allusions, the dramatic reporter of that journal has thought proper to assert that a notice in our journal of this comedy was from the pen of Mr. BOURCICAULT himself. We would willingly excuse a mendacity, which we know to be often the compulsion of necessity, and from which those who are compelled to resort to it shrink in private with gentlemanly disgust; but, in justice to Mr. BOURCICAULT, more than to ourselves, we are bound to pronounce the statement of the New-York *Herald* an unblushing falsehood. Neither Mr. BOURCICAULT or any other Mr. has ever, in this or any other instance, either written directly or indirectly, or influenced the writing of a line in our columns.

The Crisis in Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One who does not belong to the "hundred thousand" mentioned with such patriotic (?) zeal by a "Pennsylvanian," in his communication to you, from which you quoted in your issue for Friday last, but believes himself associated in feeling with the *much larger party* in this State who have no sympathy with such views, wishes to inquire whether there exists in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, any efficient organization, through which any whose circumstances forbid their being present *bodily* to assist their brethren in Kansas who are contending so nobly, yet, at present, with such fearful odds, against the usurped power that seeks to enslave them, may at least show their sympathy by forwarding "material aid." An opportunity to do so will be eagerly seized by many

A PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRAT.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Monday, May 26, 1856.

We are not able to answer this inquiry. We are not aware of any agency through which our correspondent and those who sympathize with him can send aid to Kansas, unless it be through the State Kansas Committee, of which BRADFORD R. WOOD, Esq., is Chairman. We presume anything that may be sent to him for this purpose will be properly and judiciously applied.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This is the last night but one of the season under Mr. MAERTZEK. BELLINI'S opera of "SONNAMBULA" will be played with all the principal artists in the cast, and Signor ALLEGRI'S charming scenery.

NIBLO'S CONCERT ROOM.—Madame ISIDORA CLARK gave a grand operatic concert here last night assisted by Signori BIGNOLI, AMODIO, MANZOCCHI, CARL BERGMANN and a full orchestra. The programme was made up principally from operas, and VERDI in particular, shone forth resplendently. During her absence Madame ISIDORA CLARK has greatly improved, and is now capable of rendering justice to the really magnificent organ she possesses. In the grand scena from "Ernani," and in SCHUBERTH'S "Serenade" she was quite effective. The other artists were fully up to concert pitch, and the small orchestra under Mr. CARL BERGMANN was good.

CONCERTS.—The Pyne and Harrison operatic troupe will give another attractive concert to-night at Niblo's Saloon. The programme is exceedingly interesting.

THE OLD FOLKS' second Concert will take place to night at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The Society, consisting of about thirty members, will appear in the costume of the Revolutionary period.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

When the old gentleman approached the boy who was fishing and asked him what he was doing, he replied, "Fih-hin." When the old gentleman said, "Why don't you speak plainly? What have you got in your mouth?" The boy answered, "Wums fo' bait." Free to the boy to have worms in *his* mouth, but why, in the name of human liberty, should it be compulsory upon us? Why should our short-lived, heavily-taxed Summer pleasure be so annulled as it regularly is—why should the poor city-pent man's Summer consist of mingled joy and worms?

There has been much rant made concerning the lungs of the City. To hear all that has been said; to read half that has been written, one would really believe that something was meant by it. Now we are to have a new vast lobe added to our lungs. Is that also to be merely a nursery for crawlers? It appears to be the duty of our governors, first to keep us without lungs, and when we won't stand that, to keep our lungs diseased. The idea of having worms in the lungs!

Passing through Washington-square this morning, at 7 o'clock, we saw that the delicate elm leaves were already gnawed or curled up. By and by we, on our way down town, early in the mornings, will get through that square and along the shaded sidewalk, not in our usual steady, grave way; but our calm walk will be diversified by convulsive jumps, backward starts, and fierce blows with our cane at swinging horrors which make the sunlight loathsome, that commit hypocritical suicide by hanging themselves in the golden air of our short Summer.

The wife of our bosom dare not walk abroad. She fears the abominable octopede, for the beast has four legs at each end. She fears him crawling over her shawled shoulder, arching his disgusting, dusty back, and measuring an inch at every stride; or standing up, upon one set of legs, and pawing about with the other set—for we don't know which are his hind legs and which his fore, it being impossible to distinguish one end of him from the other. Think of him now, crawling across the graveled walks, or half-smashed, half-wriggling on the hot flagstones in the noontide: think of him battening on all the beautiful foliage Heaven has given us, and, when satiated, hanging down on a level with our noses from the despoiled twigs. Think of your sister, standing in despair in front of a tree, which is like the lote tree in Mahomet's Seventh Heaven, beyond which is no passing. Think of everything connected with the crawling, creeping horror, and stop him now!

We saw the Washington-square this morning, early. The little sparrows were hopping and twittering along the walks: the grass was velvety and fresh; the beautiful young foliage was green, and lifted the golden sunbeams dexterously over us; but the young leaves were beginning to curl up and form cradles for entomological reptiles; and some were already pierced like a cullender by the maw of the squirming nuisance.

Stop it now or never! It is too late this Spring to bore a little hole in the trees and fill it with sulphur: that should have been done weeks ago; but there still rests some relief,—put leaden gutters filled with oil around the trunks, and that will catch and destroy the brutes. Or, tar the lower portions of the trunks, and keep the tar soft and fresh; the beasts will stick to it, when they strive to climb up at night. Or, let the park keeper, if he be a man without nerves, go about at three o'clock P. M., brush the things down and make an *auto da fé* of them. Any of these acts, being done, will relieve us somewhat; but do let *something* be done, for the sake of our women, for the sake of beauty, for the sake of shade, of nature, of common comfort, and of delicate nerves.

Most worshipful Fathers of the City: to care for the Parks is your august privilege and duty. Please be in a hurry with reference to the worms.

The Recognition of the Walker Government of Nicaragua—Protest of Senor Marcoleta.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, near Her British Majesty's and other European courts, and who has latterly exercised the same functions near the Government of the American Union, invited by the Secretary of State of the United States, hastened, on the 14th inst., to the State Department, where he was formally notified that his diplomatic functions had terminated, the President having decided on receiving and recognizing, on the said day, the person designated to represent at Washington, the Government of that Republic.

The undersigned orally protested, as it was his duty, against such a decision, and in his turn declared to the Secretary of State his intention to immediately address a similar protest to all the foreign ministers and chiefs of diplomatic missions resident at Washington.

The undersigned is unable to discover the important and weighty reasons which may have prevailed with the Government of the United States for abandoning at present, the policy which has been opportunely and wisely set forth in the note of the Hon. Secretary of State for the United States, under date of the 21st of December, 1855, and the 7th of February, 1856, directed to the Minister of the so-called Republic of Nicaragua, when he was soliciting his reception and the recognition of his official character. Perhaps there were then prevailing reasons apparently more plausible than those which to-day are assigned for the justification of a political act of the greatest importance and consequence.

"Those who destroyed the former Government of that State," (Nicaragua,) said the Secretary, on the 21st December, 1855, "were not citizens of that Republic, or have those who really are so, or any considerable portion of them, manifested, as far as it is known here, their free approbation of, or consent to, the present state of political affairs in Nicaragua. Until this shall happen the President does not deem it expedient to receive either you or any other person as Minister of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua."

What is now the condition of the said Republic of Nicaragua, or rather that of the invaders who left the ports of the Union, armed, organized, and, in many cases, recruited, accompanied and even offered by the special agents commissioned by the chiefs of the fillibusters? Certainly, in various instances, the authorities were obliged to interfere, and actually interfered, in order to maintain intact the legislation, and even the honor, of the country; but, nevertheless, Nicaragua remains inundated with blood, and infested by the presence of the same men who derided the laws, mocked the authorities, and left these shores in the presence of the same Federal authorities.

In answer to a communication wherein the Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica complained of so grievous an offence, the honorable State Secretary of the United States replied under date of the 10th of December, 1855:

"The undersigned is informed of (American) citizens who took part in the struggle, having been called in as auxiliaries by citizens of that Republic, (Nicaragua.) If, by accepting this invitation, they should have violated the duties imposed on them by citizens of the United States, they will be called to account as soon as they return under the jurisdiction of this country."

Long would be the list of names of those who, having openly violated the laws of this Republic, visited and afterwards recruited in the cities of this country, leaving again in company of their troops, without the Federal authorities ever calling them to account for these open violations of the laws.

The reasons which, officially and officiously, are to-day alleged for the justification of the acknowledgment of a state of things created and maintained by American adventurers who, more than once, have been qualified by a highly placed public functionary as pirates, robbers, and assassins, and as having dishonored the Union, would, perhaps, have been more opportunely adduced at a former period; we mean to ignore the treason perpetrated in Granada on the 13th of October, 1855, of the circumstances which preceded, accompanied and even nullified the capitulation of the 23d of the same month, concluded and signed, not on a neutral territory, but under the terror of American bayonets and revolvers; not by legal and legitimate means, but by moral violence brought to bear upon Gen. CORRAL, who was compelled to hasten to Granada, and who actually went there with the sole intention of saving the lives of a considerable number of inoffensive and distinguished Nicaraguan citizens, who had been inhumanly thrown into prison and threatened with death, unless the General-in-Chief submitted, within a fixed term, to the unjust, vandalic, and atrocious demands of the fillibuster chief.

Neither have there been taken into account the unpopularity and location of the filibusters, nor the emigration of almost all the principal proprietors and merchants, the military chief and officers of inferior rank, nor the violence exercised over the population, who are impelled by bayonets to stay in the cities they long to leave. That unhappy and innocent population, who have been condemned, for a period of eight months, to pay so many contributions or forced loans; nor the alliance of the other Republics of Central America, which esteem their nationality and independence threatened; nor the silent and cold attitude of the masses who fear for their existence, for that of their families and friends, and even for the conservation of the miserable rags which the rapacity and greediness of the fillibusters have until now left them in possession.

Neither has there been taken in due consideration the considerable number of Nicaraguans enlisted in the ranks of the Costa Rican Army; nor the presence in the same army of one of the sons of the Provisional President, RIVAS; nor the recent and continued defeats of the fillibusters in three consecutive attacks; nor the loss of their positions, and of their chief mode of communication, the Transit line.

Finally, there has not been any consideration for the loyal sentiments of a people consistent and faithful to their friendship with the United States, from whom the Union did never receive any serious or premeditated grievance, but rather experienced condescending deference and concessions which, it must be confessed, have brought the Republic to the brink of the precipice and consummated its ruin.

Misery and tears, spoliation and blood, devastation and mourning, such have been the recompences awarded to the Nicaraguans by their military oppressors and by their sympathizers here, who pretended to defend the integrity and independence of Nicaragua against what they call British aggression, with the same force and energy they employ in their defence against the foreign invaders.

The sympathizers who, accumulating errors and sophisms, eulogize and proclaim the legitimacy, popularity and nationality of that atrocious military dictatorship which at present prostrates a defenceless people, might well be asked what would become of the Provisional President RIVAS, if, in virtue of his false independence and liberty of action, he dared or even thought of taking the military command from the fillibuster chief? The undersigned leaves to the public conscience the task of solving this question.

It is cited as a conclusive and decisive argument that the invaders had been invited into the country. It is true they have been called in by a handful of rebels, and a bitter and impotent threat is uttered against Costa Rica, because with patriotic feeling she hastens at the first call of the legitimate President, dismissed in San Fernando, on the 22d of October last, and answers generously to the cries of a portion of the common country, put in irons and oppressed, and to the voice of a people with whom she is united and identified by so many ties.

The undersigned hoped that reasons of high and well calculated policy, and principally the exceptional position and relations of Nicaragua in regard to the American people and Government, would have been, and ought to have been, of some weight in official deliberations, and would have led to the abstaining from all moral or material interference in the struggle, leaving to events and the natural course of things the decision of this matter, and avoiding thereby to foster the sometimes unjust but sufficiently justified commentaries, suspicions and jealousy of the nations in general, and in particular of the Spanish-American Governments and Republics.

The undersigned, convinced that this recognition involves the most flagrant violation of divine and human laws—that it is an encouragement and a sure guarantee of fillibusterism—a tacit approbation of the violent acts perpetrated on an independent and friendly people, and a stimulus to let loose the most violent ambition and aggressive passions, feels himself under an obligation to pronounce a solemn, legitimate and well-founded protest against it.

It is, likewise, an imperious duty of the undersigned to vindicate the Church of Granada, which is that of Nicaragua, Central America and the whole Spanish American Continent, against the perfidious insinuations and calumnies proffered by the most criminal, indiscreet and ill-conceived zeal. In despite of the licentious declamations of one party. In despite of the aspirations, desires and attempts of the demagogues—in despite of treason and apostacy—the Church of Granada regards, and will continue to regard, with an ardent and tender interest, events so nearly affecting the faith, the holy maxims, the doctrines and venerable traditions of its past.

And all hope in human justice being lost, the un

dersigned will, [illegible] the effects of divine justice; [illegible] watches over all his [illegible] consummation of atrocious [illegible] ished when the victims are [illegible]

The undersigned asks the [illegible] bring the contents of this dispa[illegible] edge of his Government, and, [illegible] receive the assurance of his high consideration.

Ferry Lease Sold at Auction.

Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER sold, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hall, the lease for ten years, from the 1st of May, of the Ferry to connect Thirty-fourth-street and Hunter's Point, Long Island, the present terminus of the Flushing Railroad. The Comptroller, Mr. FLAGG, was present, as usual, but the outside attendance was not large. The bidding commenced at $50, with two bidders, and was carried up to $125, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. B. B. PUSEY, late Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Boats will commence running on the route as soon as practicable.

☞ A meeting of delegates from some of the Fillmore and Donelson Clubs in the different Wards of the City, was held, last evening, at Military Hall, in the Bowery, to take preliminary steps for the formation of central clubs. Nine clubs were represented, from the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards, respectively. From the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards two sets of delegates were in attendance. Dr. JOHN WETHERAL, of the Seventh Ward, presided at the meeting.

Nothing much was done. The hat was passed around for expenses of the hall, and the meeting adourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (Sole Patentee,) No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The *only Salamander Safe made*, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Notice.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.* Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York, No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite-sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, as all goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $135.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY goods and toys, just opened at No. 422 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing-cases, brushes, combs, perfumery, and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls, games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 422 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, sea-sickness, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

THE TUNE HAS CHANGED.—THE CRY IS COSTAR, COSTAR. COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR.—They are the only articles that thoroughly clear out dwellings of rats, cockroaches, croton bugs, ants, bed bugs, &c., and keep them away. COSTAR'S FLY PAPER is death to flies. COSTAR'S wholesale and retail depôt No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

Superb Velvets for 11s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 2s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 80 Bowery.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their fine and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing,—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, envelopes, &c., in the latest style; consular, notary and business seals, with presses, fine silver door-plates, extra heavy silver, engraved to order; coats of arms, ciphers, &c., on stone and metal. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of the kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES ARNSTADT,
No. 70, 68 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—ornamental vases, epergnes and card trays, in great variety; gilt fancy work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium; such as water goboets, champagne, hock and wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different shapes, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China were sold in sets or separate pieces, and the ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

THE ROTARY NIGHT-LATCH!!
Superior to all Others—And a perfect security against Burglars!
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS.
SAFE STORE-DOOR LOCKS.
SECRET SPRING LATCHES, and
SECRET BOLTS,
and all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
on the most reasonable terms.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 42 John st., cor. Dutch.

The Attention of the Hatters in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 5½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

Jet Ornaments.—Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins, tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 537 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

A Remedy that Cures.—When laboring under any disease of the throat or lungs, rest assured that speedy relief can be obtained by using Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Its success in such cases is unparalleled.

Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.—A farm, with furnished country-house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of wood-land, upland, and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 13 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

A Card.—The undersigned has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage of his numerous friends, to whom he returns his thanks for the many favors bestowed upon him during the last 10 years, and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction (as usual) in the execution of their orders. JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of Gold Pens and Pencils,
No. 163 Broadway.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth Brushes; Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps; puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.—All who suffer from *Dyspepsia, &c.*, should read Dr. TUCKER on Articles on the *Stomach, Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs,* and *Digestion*, in the *Specialist* for this Month, (May.) Price only 10 cents. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 13 University-place.

Be not Believe—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 158 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Bill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 178, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Wakefield.—The Members of the Association are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, at No. 163 Bowery. All the members are requested to be present, as business of great importance is to be brought before them.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes—Extra large size, in colors, for only 50 cents, including a beautiful case equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WILLINGS', corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED of BRUCE SCOFIELD. When last heard from, was seen in Cortlandt-st., on 23d inst. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, sandy hair and wears a goatee, of rather a dirty appearance; has a decayed front tooth which looks very black. Any information respecting him will be liberally rewarded by E. A. BROOKS, No. 150 Fulton-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the Carman who moved a piano-forte from No. 166 43d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on or about the 20th of April. The piano was 6-octave, all round corners, No. 334, rosewood case. Address JOHN J. SMITH, assignee, 333 Broadway.

P. H.—The steamer brings news Jay Durga is wanted in California.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
En panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c. to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as the present unusual inducement to purchasers.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and ARCH LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.—The subscriber has on hand two dozen GOLD WATCHES, which have been worn, and which he is selling at about half their original cost, and warranted timekeepers.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jew'd. $16
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled. $20
FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..... $40
COMMON GOLD PATENT LEVERS..... $28
Also, two Gold Hunting Patent Levers and several Silver Levers very low. GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant, and the best class of Catholic help, of every description, with reliable references, suitable for gentlemen's families, in City or country; especially several first class cooks, experienced nurses, and waiter girls. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established, under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following excellent servants: Three Protestant cooks, that thoroughly understand cooking. Also, the best of City reference. Also, ten or twelve other very good cooks. Also, several very neat, tidy chambermaids, nurse and seamstresses. Families in want of good servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as coachman in a private family; country preferred; would take charge of a small garden and make himself useful to his employer; or light porter in a dry goods store. The best of City references from his last place. Call or address R. B., No. 277 2d-st., between Avenues C. and D., or No. 85 Warren-st., South Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable colored women, in City or country—one to cook, wash and iron, or do housework, in a small family; is a good plain meat and pastry cook. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or any up-stairs work. Both are highly recommended; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family, or chambermaid and waitress; would like to travel with a lady or the Summer, and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can produce the best of City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls with excellent City references; one as general servant, washes and irons well, makes excellent bread and biscuit; does the plain cooking of a small genteel family of four persons; wages $6. The other is a willing, good nurse and sewer; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $5 per month, in this City. Call or address No. 216 East 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch woman, as laundress, and is experienced in French finting and mangling, and would be willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country, and has references from the first families. Call for two days at No 122 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as child's nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; can get the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 East 12th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, industrious, and competent girl as cook, washer and ironer. She refers to present employers, where she has been three years employed, the family removing to the country. Can be seen all this week at No. 173 old number, No. 159 new number, West 22d-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and good plain sewing in a small respectable family. Best of City reference given if required. Call for two days between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock No. 135 Hammond-st., corner Washington-st., in the bakery, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do the general housework of a small family; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 302 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, of plain education, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is very fond of children, as she has been minding them for the last ten years; with good references from her last place. Call at No. 526 6th-av., first floor, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, in a family or school, to teach the English branches, French and music. No objection to the South or the country, and a moderate salary expected. Address A. D., Madison-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as first-rate cook, understands her business perfectly; can be highly recommended for honesty and capability. Call at No. 53 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in dry-goods store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's where she has stopped two years, No. 172 East 18th-st. References given from her old employers.

SITUATION WANTED—As teacher, by a young lady well qualified to instruct, who has had several years experience in teaching. Distance is no objection. Address A. B. W., office of *New-York Times*.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls; one as cook, can do pastry cooking and baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 24 Christopher-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman to do chamber work and fine washing and ironing; can be seen two days. Call No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 83 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady woman, in a private family as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 108 East 15th-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as children's nurse, or to do plain sewing; would have no objections to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 280 9th-st.

A SITUATION WANTED—By a very experienced young woman, in some respectable private family, as seamstress, and to assist in chamber work; understands shirtmaking and all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Can produce the best of testimonials as to character and respectability. Can be seen at No. 56 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

GOVERNESS.—An experienced lady desires an engagement as governess. Her course of instruction includes English in all its branches, with drawing and the rudiments of French. Has no objection to assist in sewing; understands dress-making, children's clothing and embroidery. Would prefer the country, and salary less an object than a pleasant home. References exchanged. Address Miss NEEDHAM, Williamsburg (L. I.) Post-Office.

PORTE-MONNAIE AND POCKET BOOK MAKERS WANTED.—Good workmen capable of finishing fine work, may obtain constant employment and good wages by applying to THAYER, JOHNSON & BROWN, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A first-class and an experienced salesman is wanted by a staple dry goods jobbing house. He must have a good acquaintance at the West or South, and the ability to control that trade. Address Box No. 265 Post-Office, with real name and references. No anonymous communications will be entertained.

SPINNER WANTED.—An experienced hand to spin up sheet brass, can apply to J. & T. DONALDSON, Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady without incumbrance wishes to obtain the situation of housekeeper in a gentleman's family: is of a kind disposition and much experience, accustomed to the care and management of servants. Country preferred. Address LAURA, Madison-square Post-Office. References exchanged.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—For a young man of Christian character and principles, who is slightly disabled in the left hand, but active, prompt and energetic. He is competent to teach, but an affection of eyes prevents this means of living. Any confidential post, as traveling agent, or companion, would be acceptable. Any gentleman needing such a companion, will find him intelligent and well bred, being the son of a gentleman. Address X. Q. P. No. 8 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., New-York, or No. 299 Market-st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED—A few experienced agents who can bring the best of recommendations, to canvass and collect for a monthly magazine; salary, $15 per week. Address L. & C., Box No. 3,933 Post Office, New-York.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED—To learn a beautiful art that will pay $25 per week; taught low. Also, a purchaser wanted for a pleasant business, that pays $75 per week; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to California. Apply immediately at No. 237 Canal-st., or to W. W. NETTERFIELD, 78 Nassau-st.

WIDOWS WANTED—Two, without incumbrance, as fairy maids in private families; one with a daughter as laundress, to reside in a cottage on the estate and do the family's washing. Apply immediately, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—A good hand and steady man may hear of a situation by addressing Box No. 1,470 Post-Office, stating qualifications, reference, and salary required.

WAITERS WANTED—To travel, and for Baltimore, Newport, &c.; Swiss, Scotch or English. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

TWO STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS COOPERS WANTED—Who have been accustomed to heading white lead kegs. Steady employment will be given the whole year, and fair wages. Apply early to-morrow morning, at HALL & CORNELL'S, No. 213 Centre-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.
J. H. FONDA, Manager.

COOK WANTED—In a private family, living in the country—one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 12 East 25th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—17 or 18 years of age, to attend store, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 23 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COMPETENT PROTESTANT WAITER WANTED—Apply at No. 10 Washington-square, between 9 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY.—Pieces procured for clerks, men for railroads and steamers, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen, boys to learn trades, and for saloons, housekeepers, seamstresses and chambermaids. Rates of the Agency to be seen, and they are strictly observed. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—At No. 786 Broadway, two clerks for stores, two barkeepers, two porters for stores, two coachmen, three waiters, two boys for trades, and four girls for housework. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, salesmen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

TWO COLORED WOMEN WANTED—To go a short distance in the country; one as cook and to do general housework; the other as chambermaid. Apply at this office.

WET NURSE.—A healthy married woman who has just lost her infant, wishes to take an infant to wet nurse at her own residence. Apply Mrs. LAFLORE, No. 126 5th-st., near 6th-av. Reference, Dr. Griffen, No. 77 East 12th-st.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SMART ERRAND BOY WANTED.—Apply to KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STORM SECRET.
A STORY OF SHIP AND SHORE.
BY
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
Will be commenced in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER for NEXT SATURDAY.
This great STORY is one of the most interesting, exciting and thrilling TALES ever published.
It portrays
LIFE ON THE SEA AND ON THE LAND;
And exhibits the workings of
LOVE, AVARICE, HATRED AND REVENGE,
With such vividness and life-like power, that the reader seems to have his eye on the actions described.
THE LEDGER
Also contains more of the new and excellent Tale.
ASTREA CARLISLE.
Also,
FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES, SUPERB ENGRAVINGS, LATEST FASHIONS, etc.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.

PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.

IN PRESS, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED MAY 31:
LINDA,
THE YOUNG PILOT OF THE BELLE CREOLE.
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.
Author of "Ernest Linwood," "Courtship and Marriage," "The Mob Cap," &c. Complete in one large volume, bound in cloth, for $1, or in two volumes, paper cover, 75 cents.
Read what the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier* says of it:
"'Linda' is one of Mrs. Hentz's most popular works, and, like all her writings, it is intensely interesting. The story is beautifully and touchingly told; and the heroine is one of the loveliest creations of the novelist's pen. The interest is kept up till the very end. It elicits a thrill of deep and exquisite pleasure, even exceeding that which accompanied the 'Mob Cap,' which was generally admitted to be the best story ever published. That was certainly high praise, but 'Linda' takes precedence even of its predecessors, and, in both, Mrs. Lee Hentz has achieved a triumph of no ordinary kind. It is not that old associations bias our judgment, for though from the appearance, years since, of the famous 'Mob Cap' in the *Courier*, we formed an exalted opinion of the womanly and literary excellence of the writer, our feelings have, in the interim, had quite sufficient leisure to cool; yet, after the lapse of years, we have continued to maintain the same literary devotion to this best of our female writers. The last production of Mrs. Lee Hentz now fully confirms our previously formed opinion, and we unhesitatingly pronounce 'Linda,' now published in book form, in beautiful style, by T. B. Peterson, whether in reference to its chasteness of style purity of morals, or intensity of interest, the best original story ever published, and as a story which, in its varied, deep, and thrilling interest, has no superior. We advise all to purchase and read it."
Copies of either edition of the work will be sent to any one in any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter.
Published and for sale at the cheap book and publishing establishment of T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TRENCH'S POEMS.
Will be published on Saturday, May 31:
POEMS.
By Rev. R. C. TRENCH, B. D., author of "The Study of Words," &c. With an Introduction by Rev. J. A. SPENCER. 12mo, cloth $1.
From the Christian Remembrancer.
We put him at the head of our present religious poets. More than any of his brethren, he seems to us to have a distinct calling to serve the Muses. He was born a poet, and would have been one, we think, had his mind never been called to the sacred subjects which have exercised it, and which have "moralized his strain." He is, too, more than any of his rivals in the same line, an artist—nearly always seeking to perfect his veriest trifles. * * * In keeping with this great merit must we must mention the severity and purity of Mr. Trench's English—a praise which we cannot accord to others of his cotemporaries, whom, in some respects, we rate very highly.

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NEARLY READY.
CALDERON: HIS LIFE AND GENIUS, WITH SPECIMENS OF HIS PLAYS. By Rev. R. C. TRENCH, B. D. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

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WIT AND WISDOM OF REV. SYDNEY SMITH. Being selections from his Writings and Passages of his Letters and Table-Talk. With Notes and a Biographical Memoir, by Evert A. Duyckinck; a Portrait on Steel, after G. Stewart Newton; and an Autograph Letter. 12mo, cloth, $1 25. J. S. REDFIELD,
No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

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BY FRANCIS PARKMAN,
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This new Crusoe tells his story with a fascination that no one can resist. His shipwreck with a charming young lady upon a tropical island—a new Adam and Eve in a new Eden—is a bold stroke of invention: and everybody will be anxious to know how the young couple sped in their wooing and in their housekeeping.
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A reliable memoir of the great Missionary, spirited in style, compact in form, embellished with a fine portrait and title page. The copyright is held for the benefit of the children of the lamented subject.
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THE PERILS OF WALL-STREET.
A TALE FOR EVERYBODY, AND ESPECIALLY FAST LIVES.
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One neat 12mo. Price $1.
Will be published in a few days, by
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Buy this book and take it into the country with you, where its hearty, healthy vivacity, will gratify and excite as much as its deep undertone of native poetry, inspired by rural scenes, will soothe.
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One volume; 430 pages. Price $1.
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"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH,
(And let us see what the great provocation was) in Broadway, at the lower Broadway bookstore, No. 118, between Cedar and Pine sts. Price 6d.; five for 25. Also, all other publications and books. C. L. HOSMER.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LEAVITT & ALLEN, Publishers and Booksellers, have removed to the store No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., where they will keep constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, a complete assortment of books in the various departments of literature, Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous and School. Children's books in great variety. Also, a good assortment of fine Writing Papers, Envelope, Blank books, &c., &c. All new Publications received as soon as published.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.
The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.
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BOOKS.—Those who love good literature would do well to call on A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Le Roy-st. There you will find useful and cheap books. He has none of the immoral trash. His stock consists of useful and instructive reading.

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GREAT BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF DRESS SILKS
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING AT
JUST & CO.'S No. 51 Catharine-street,
four doors from Monroe.
PERFECT AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Several lots of handsome Stripes at 3s. per yard.
Ten lots of rich Brocades, 4s. 6d., cheap at 6s. 6d.
Several thousand yards of Plaid Silks, 3s. and 3s. 6d.
A full assortment of the richest Brocaded Silks, imported, 5s., 5s. 6s. 6d., 7s. and 8s. Nothing higher. Forty per cent. less than importing cost.
Several cases Challies, 1s. per yard. Very cheap.
Also Lawns, Brilliants, and Barèges, very cheap.
Ladies will do well to call early, as this is an opportunity seldom offered to buy sound goods at half price.
N. B.—No connection with any other house.
JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st., four doors from Monroe.

DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS FROM AUCTION,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER,
At Two Shillings per Yard,
Being one-half their value.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
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BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
$6,000 worth of new Silks—Rich Silk, ¾ yard wide, only 4s. 6d.; superior quality, 5s. and 5s. 6d., worth 8s. and 9s.
$7,000 worth of Shawls, handsome Stella Shawls, broché borders, as low as $3 50. Imitation Stella, from 14s. up.
Also 800 more of those Rich Jaconet and Organdie Robes, 3 flounces, and 14 yards to the Robe, for 10s., cheap for $3; wholesale price over $3 50.
Rich Drapery as low as 1s. per yard, by the piece.
White Quilts, 14s; 7-4 White Damask Table Cloths, 6s.
10-4 White Damask Table Cloths, 8s.
Good Black Alpaca, 1s. 3d. Good Brown printed Jaconet for 1s.; worth 1s. 6d. French Challis 1s., worth 2s.
Embroidered Collars for half price, &c., &c.
One price and no deviation.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine st. corner Monroe-st.

PRINTED JACONET AND ORGANDIE ROBES.
(From Auction.)
1s.
JACONET, with 3 flounces, (fast colors,) at $1 75 each.
ORGANDIE, with 3 flounces. (French style,) at $2 50 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.)
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR $8—Black Silk for $1—And all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

THE CARPET TRADE.
The immense stock of every description of CARPETS kept by the subscribers enables them, notwithstanding the recent advance, to offer
SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS at.....$1 37½
SUPERIOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS..... 1 00
(Woven, not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY..... 1 00
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OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, INDIA and COCOA MATTING, &c., &c., &c., equally low.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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FRENCH BAREGES,
(From auction.)
At 1s. 6d. per yard,
On MONDAY, May 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
Mrs. GAYNOR has received by the last steamer four cases of a new style of corset, for Summer wear, being very light, yet exceedingly durable, which she will sell at 12s. a pair. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., and No. 263 6th-av., near 17th-st.

FIRST-RATE SUMMER SILKS.
NEW PATTERNS.
At 5s. and 6s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
Carpets and Matting laid down, in any part of the City.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
FRENCH CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Hough's patent corded-whalebone and hair-cloth skirts; also, a large stock of French, English and American corsets, which, for elegance of fits, style and shape cannot be surpassed. Ladies will find our assortment complete, and prices reasonable. MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge.

LANE & PORTER
WILL OFFER THIS MORNING,
300 pieces Printed Muslin and Jaconet, at 1s.
Also, a large lot of Barèges, 1s. and 1s. 6d., not half-price.
Also, Elegant Barège Robes, $5, $5 50 and $6.
No. 72 Canal-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
6,000 yards Lupin's Printed Barèges, 1s. 6d.
7,000 yards French Calicos, 10c.
700 yards Foulard Dresses, best quality, $4 50.
At W. JACKSON'S NEW MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LANE & PORTER
OFFER FOR SALE THIS MORNING,
Beautiful Moire Antique Mantillas, at $7. Superior and elegantly trimmed, from $8 to $25.
Also, a large lot of Chantilly Lace Mantillas, very cheap.
No. 72 Canal-st.

LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS.
Six cases of superior printed lawns (fast colors) at 12½c. per yard, will be for sale this week at
G. B. WILLIAMS', No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WINDOW HOLLAND.
Just received, six cases buff and white Holland, 34 to 70 inches wide. For sale by DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 21 Park-place.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SILKS.
STRIPED, PLAID AND CHENE SILKS 5s. and 6s.
SILK ROBES VERY CHEAP.
India Checked and Plaid Washing Silks, at 4s.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 23 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted cases and solid numbers, is always on hand. GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 23 Dey-st.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. TAYLOR, formerly of No. 474 Broadway, are ready to wait on customers, as formerly, at their own dwellings, to cut, make and repair carpets and curtains. Present residence, No. 145 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. N. B.—Loose covers cut and made in the best possible manner.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—A large quantity wanted. The highest prices given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good clothes to dispose of can obtain the full value by sending their address to, or calling on, JAMES MORONEY, No. 479½ Pearl-st., near Chatham.

CHARLES E. FOGG—No. 448 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham sts., is offering his extensive stock of mattresses, bedsteads and bedding at greatly reduced prices. Shippers, hotel and private housekeepers will study their interest by looking through my stock.

FRENCH DRESS-MAKING—In all its branches, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. Waist-Linings cut and basted at 37½ cents; Basque Waist-Linings cut and basted at 50 cents. Dress-making at proportionably low prices.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIVE YOUR ATTENTION—READ THIS.—All cast-off clothing, second-hand furniture, and all kinds of house ware bought, and highest prices given, in cash. Call or address by note, J. HARRIS, No. 122 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES—Of recent importations, consisting of black Chantilly laces, from very narrow to wide for flounces, and many other to match, collars, caper, &c; also, splendid embroideries in new designs are offered now by MILLER & GRANT, No. 391 Broadway.

DAMAGED SWISS MUSLINS—CURTAIN MUSLINS, linens, table cloths, table covers, broad cloths, black silks, muslins, prints, [illegible] ginghams, &c., for sale by WM. MA

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 7 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 38th-st., near 4th-av. Price $16,000. One do., do., high stoop, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $12,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, on Jones, on 7th-av., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBOROUGH, No. 293 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very handsome house in West 14th-st., four-story, basement, brown stone front, lot 25 by 126½ ft., house 25 by 70 ft., for sale at a reasonable price. Possession given immediately. House in perfect order. Inquire at No. 466 Broadway, corner of Broome, room No. 8.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A brick house, 13 finished rooms; lot one acre, stocked with choice fruit trees; barn brick; good well; eight minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or Box No. 2,065, Rochester, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 226 2d st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. T. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A new and commodious house, in an elegant neighborhood on Staten Island, about three quarters of a mile from the Ferry. It will be sold at a very low price. D. SHEPHERD, No. 7 Wall st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story high basement marble house No. 161 West 23d-st.; modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., and in complete order. Inquire of S. P. BELL, No. 52 John-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In excellent order, pleasantly situated in 58th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. A desirable residence for a genteel family. Price $4,000. Immediate possession can be had, if required.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Large dwelling-house and store at the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET.—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by BABCHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Located on the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at Spuyten Duyvil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 980, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Of 16 acres, for City or Brooklyn property. The above is pleasantly situated, 23 miles from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is surrounded with trees and shrubbery, and a quantity of choice fruit, which makes it desirable for a Summer residence. Garden made and crops in. Apply to J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn,

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—$8,000.—Offered for sale, a country seat in Irvington, Westchester County, near the Hudson River and the Railroad Dépôt, one hour's ride by Railroad from 31st-st., consisting of a nice and commodious gothic cottage, stable room, &c. The grounds are nicely laid out; part of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire at No. 33 Broad-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With from three to four acres of ground, one and a quarter hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound. Fine garden and lawn; every kind of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, &c. The house contains ten rooms. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Situated at Nyack, near the steamboat and ferry landing. A house, carriage house, fine garden, fruit trees and grape vines, all in fine condition. Access to and from the City any time of day. Inquire of A. CLOSE, No. 201 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—On the Hudson River, Fast River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing eleven finished rooms, and cellar; also, a never-failing well of water,—with one or more acres of ground; a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvel Dépôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 68 East 31st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Corner of 11th av. and 83d st., with shade and fruit trees, garden and excellent water. The location is beautiful and healthy, overlooking the Hudson River, and but a short distance from the City. Price $3,000. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, No. 1 Tryon-row, or on the premises.

"HOLLAND HEIGHTS" FOR SALE.—A splendid country residence near Bridgeport, Conn., one mile from "Iranistan," the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house was built last season, is of solid masonry, in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture, with a tower sixty feet high; contains drawing-room with bay windows, sitting-room, library, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom, with dressing-room attached on the first story, and seven large bedrooms in second story; marble mantels, plate and stained-glass windows, grained ceilings, and every convenience appertaining to a splendid first-class residence. The grounds contain ten acres, laid out in a beautiful manner, with gravel walks, fruit and shade trees, and commanding superior views, which must be seen to be appreciated—embracing forty miles of Long Island Sound, with the pleasant towns of Bridgeport, (two miles distant,) Black Rock, Fairfield, Southport, and a country landscape of surpassing beauty. Cars and boats to New-York six times daily, in 2½ hours. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, corner Pine-st. and Broadway, where a view of the house can be seen.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel, being 38x50 feet in dimensions and full basement, capable of containing 80 persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 6, 10 or more acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder, some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and utility, none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of
JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.
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VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—The purchasers of the "Nevins Place," at Riverdale Station, on the North River, 15 miles from the City Hall, will dispose of six lots of two to five acres each. The place has been laid out upon the English suburban villa plan, with a finely-wooded park, &c., and comprises a beautiful variety of landscape and river views. Two lots will be disposed of only to persons who are willing to unite in the immediate improvement of the place in the best manner. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 70 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—Large, new Gothic frame house filled in with bricks, containing 13 large rooms, marble mantels and grates, hard finished walls, &c.; Gothic barn, carriage house, &c.; 5½ acres choice land with plenty of fruit and shade; on plank road from Port Richmond to Fresh Kills, 4 miles from Port Richmond. Also, cottage house and 3 lots, with stable, at Port Richmond near the Ferry, to rent or for sale. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. L. DENNING, at the Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.—In the town of Yonkers, 2 miles from the Dépôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 33 acres, on which is a mill with good water power, old house, barn, wagon house, &c.; a fine young orchard, grafted fruit, 7 to 8 acres good timber, the rest in meadow. Will be sold very low and terms made easy, on application to E. J. WILSON, No. 24 William st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

SPRING-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, the property No. 256 Spring-st., lot 25x161, with a 2-story brick house, with gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A pleasant residence. The house has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—Of 60 acres, 1 mile from the flourishing village of Middletown, Orange County; price $4,500; also other fruit and dairy farms in the richest portion of Orange and Rockland Counties. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock to C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 345 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine residence in New-Brunswick, N. J., situated opposite the beautiful grounds of Rutger's College, and within 200 yards of the Dépôt, with eight trains per day each way. This is a very desirable situation for a retired family, or those doing business in the City. The property is replete with every modern convenience. Lot 100 by 200, with fruit, &c. Inquire of A. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—With or without furniture, the house and lot No. 155 Lexington-av., N. E. corner of 31st-st., admirably calculated for a physician, as it has a stable on the rear of the lot. It is a first-class house, with all modern improvements. Walls frescoed, &c. Possession given immediately, as the owner contemplates removing to the country. Apply on premises, between 10 A. M and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE IN EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLER ONE—An English basement house preferred; must be strictly first-class, and in a desirable neighborhood. For such, a splendid first-class house, near the 5th-av., will be given in exchange. Communications to E. A. I., care Box No. 705 New-York Post-Office, will receive attention.

FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm at a bargain, 100 miles from New York City, containing about 200 acres, 125 improved and in good cultivation, located in the healthiest portion of the State, where a cash home market may always be had for produce at the highest rates. The property possesses all the advantages. Crops and tools sold with the farm, if required. Possession given any time. Title good. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY McCLELLAN, No. 9 Fezy-st., up stairs.

WESTERN FARMS.—Three good farms, 160 acres each, within 30 miles of the city of Chicago, 10 miles from the city of Joliet, and about two miles from Wilmington in the State of Illinois. Said land is as good as any in Will County, selected for farms 20 years ago. Title perfect, location healthy, and good New-England neighbors. Will sell on time or exchange for good City property. For particulars call immediately at No. 11 (over Park Bank) Beekman st.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE—At West Fitchburg, Mass., with six engines, capable of getting off 3,000 lbs. paper per day; 62 inch Fourdrinier machine, revolving boiler. This mill is built of stone, on a fall of 25 feet. The out-buildings are a large barn and stock house, and good brick boarding-house. The location is convenient for either the New-York or Boston markets. For particulars, apply to HULKLEY, BROTHER & CO., 246 Pearl-st., New-York, or to FRANKLIN WYMAN, Wachusett, Mass., or to GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT, No. 6 Water-st., Boston.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—37 acres of choice land, (less than one hour's ride from New-York,) near Newark, N. J.; the buildings are all new, and in good order, and contain all the modern conveniences; location healthy and delightful; the opportunity is a rare one. For particulars inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—One hour's ride by Railroad from New-York; situated high; well suited for general farming, gardening, or a labor school; very desirable for a gentleman's country seat; has a large house and barns. A beautiful location for a village plot. Apply to Dr. PORTER, No. 216 Fulton-st. New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—Moderate priced, in perfect order, near Greenwich-av. Can be had a bargain if sold this week. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish; also, on Lexington-av. and 32d-st., improved property paying good interest. Vacant lots for sale cheap. Inquire No. 164 East 19th-st.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Water power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale dépôt of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 22 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Fairhaven. For description, apply to E. M. DUNN, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT RYE.—NEAT COTTAGE, BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS; FINE LOCATION FOR BUSINESS MEN; NEAR DEPOT, AND ON THE SOUND. TERMS EASY. APPLY TO JOHN LOYD, CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STS.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots, and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield dépôts. By WM. JINKINS, Agent

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE WANTED—By a respectable physician, unfurnished, either with or without board, to be situated above 23d-st. English basement preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., Dr. KOSMOS, care of Hegeman, Clark & Co., corner of 8th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Near the City Hall, the convenient 2-story attic and basement brick house No. 63 Court-st., near Schermerhorn. The house is in perfect order, has bath, range, gas and fixtures, all new, which will be let with the house. The location is near either Fulton, Wall or South Ferries. It will be let low if applied for before the 1st of June. Possession before if required. For further particulars, inquire as above.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from dépôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 309 Washington-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With the privilege of buying it, a double two-story house about 40 feet square: Egyptian marble mantels, all the rooms just finished papering with the best and most tasty French imported hangings, the first and second floor halls over nine feet in width (and running through from front to rear) are covered in oak panel; a kitchen (with servant's room over) in a separate building on the rear, having a rain water cistern attached (the cistern is of most excellent water on the premises, which never fails, and abundance of fruit and flowers. The garden is all prepared for this Summer, well manured and partly planted; fine pasture grounds, sufficient for cows, &c., and a large carriage house and stable suitable for several horses on the premises, situated one mile from the New-Hamburg Dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There is on the premises a small two-story building, detached from the main building about fifty feet, suitable for a gymnasium, &c.; a post-office within a few yards of the house, supplied with a daily mail, by which the morning papers from New-York are received by 9 A. M. Churches, schools, stores and markets abound in the immediate vicinity. The roads are generally in fine order, and the number of persons from the City residing there during Summer makes this place a most desirable residence for persons connected with New-York. A steamboat for passengers runs daily to and from New-York; a freight steamer twice a week to and fro, besides railroad trains many times a day. The property has been fitted up within the last few days for a family who are disappointed in removing thither, and will be let on reasonable terms and immediate possession given. Apply near the premises to Mr. PETER M. JONES, Carpenter, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, one mile from New-Hamburg Railroad Dépôt, by omnibus, or of Mr. W. G. H. WADDELL, No. 24 William-st., room No. 2, New-York City.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The very pleasant residence, No. 1 London-terrace, corner of 23d-st. and 10th-av., with a beautiful garden in front, &c. The house is 28x62 feet, the lot 28x117 feet 6 inches, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—Two handsome parlors, a large back basement room, front basement or office, and two attic rooms; or front basement will be let for a Doctor's office, to a small respectable family. The rent will be moderate. Apply at No. 108 1st-av., near 7th-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—A small, genteel family can be accommodated with such rooms as they may require in the modern built house No. 187 Monroe-st. Gas and Croton water. Terms moderate. Reference given and required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the dépôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT HARLEM—Pleasantly located on 2d-av., near 119th-st., together with large garden, abounding with flowers and fruit of all kinds. Will be let for six months, or until May next. Cars pass the door every ten minutes. Immediate possession given. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 123d-st.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrances, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 87 Beekman-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—A small modern cottage and grounds at Fishkill—a fine river view—good garden and barn, delightfully located near the Railroad Station. Rent $350. Inquire of L. MYER, at the Railroad Station, or of JOHN OWEN, 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d avs., and between 30th and 31st sts. The house stands on high ground, and in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order, with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, No. 161 31st-st.

A FAMILY ABOUT GOING TO THE COUNTRY—Desire some one to occupy their house during the Summer season. A single person, or a man and wife without children, only will suit. References required. Inquire of A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., or No. 56 West 22d-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—Painted and papered throughout, within three minutes' walk of four stage routes; would let each floor to small respectable families—no others need apply. Apply at No. 314 Delancey-st., near Lewis, or to W. A. KEEN, No. 111 Essex-st.

THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 209 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. (having all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order,) will be rented low to a small family without children.

FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—On the second floor, and a pleasant front basement, at No. 166 Christopher st., suitable for a small family. Rent $150 per annum. Near the Hoboken Ferries and 8th av. Railroad and the various stage routes, and easy of access from the lower part of the City. N. B.—The house has just been completely repaired, painted and papered throughout.

THREE UPPER STORIES TO LET—Of the large building No. 96 Crosby-st. Well calculated for carriage making or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

PART OF A HOUSE IN HOBOKEN TO LET.—Part of the house No. 18 Irving-place, Hoboken, to let; pleasantly situated, within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry; rent moderate. Inquire as above, or at No. 201 Fulton-st., up stairs, of WM. H. ROBINSON.

PART OF STORE TO LET—No. 140½ Nassau-st., suitable for newspaper or periodical dépôt, or for an office or counting-room.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET—At Path, L. I. Stables, &c., will be let at very low prices. Apply to Mrs. WANZER, Bath, or ARCHD. YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of House No. 163 Hester-st., consisting of two rooms, three bedrooms, and rear basement. Rent $240 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—With attendance, No. 18 East 20th-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occupied as a hat store. Apply to A. B. MILLER, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 136 Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued by J. REID, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22,'54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11'55-1aw2yW* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy19, '54-1aw2yW

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, at his place at Saratoga Springs, a number of very fine horses, consisting of two pairs of very superior carriage horses, fast single horses, and ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, all young and warranted perfectly sound and gentle. J. BEEKMAN FINLAY.

SUPERB PAIR MORGAN CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE—At SMITH'S Stable, North Moore-st., near Hudson. They are young, brothers, and remarkably well matched for speed. (4 minutes,) gait and action. Weight 1,240 lbs. each. Price $1,200. About 17 hands high, warranted in every way.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—16¾ hands high, 6 years old, well broken, kind and sound, is a splendid horse for ladies' use. Inquire at No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Made by MIX & CO.; will be sold less than its value, the owner having no use for it. Apply at No. 32 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 24th-st.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. Babcock & Co., New-York; E. W. WHELPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTITUTE FOR IMBECILES.—The undersigned, late Principal of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiots and Feeble-minded Children, in accordance with the earnest request of a large number of influential gentlemen of this City, will open a private school for the teaching and training of such children as cannot be developed by the ordinary methods. He feels certain that there are many of this class of children among the wealthy, whose parents, for many reasons, decline sending them to a State Institution; and it is to meet the wants of such that this School is intended. The mansion and grounds on 8th-av. and 141st-st. (Harlem) are being fitted with special reference to the accommodation of the School, where he will be ready for the reception of pupils, on MONDAY, the 9th of June next. The location is both healthful and beautiful. The number of pupils being of necessity limited, parents and guardians, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of such a school, will make an early application. If children are put in training before evil habits are confirmed, there is scarcely a case but admits of great improvement, while in many instances they are fitted to engage in the ordinary avocations of life. Letters for the present may be addressed to the care of Mr. STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane. JAMES B. RICHARDS.

A CARD—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Terms reasonable. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

Mr. GOLDSMITH is par excellence, the penman of America. He certainly stands alone, unapproached, in this country, both in the executive department of his art and as an instructor. His pupils rank among the finest penmen in this community.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 289 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. EMMAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I. The Thirteenth Semi annual Session commenced April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK WANTED.—A man of middle age, or more advanced in life—which may suit the advertiser—with some cash means of his own, may secure a situation quite desirable, at a fair rate of salary. For particulars inquire at No. 72 West 25th-st.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their school to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.—Who has $4,500 or $5,000? The property and business for sale corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, been established over 2 years and now doing a good business over the counter. Also good productive property in New-York and South Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for good located land or farms in the States of either Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa. Inquire of WM. B. AUSTIN, corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, or of E. HUNT, No. 194 Grand-st., N. Y.

The subscriber proposes going West next month. Any one having any business they want done, I would be glad to do it for them for a reasonable compensation.
WM. B. AUSTIN.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.—CHANDLER'S PATENT WRISTBAND.—Great improvement—Two Wristbands combined in one, to be used alternately. It is simple but ingenious in formation; its advantages are, additional neatness, convenience and economy, which must insure general adoption. Patented in United States, England and France. The patentee will entertain proposals to form a Company for its special manufacture, or he will dispose of a part interest in it. Address R. K. CHANDLER, Astor House, New-York,

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 59 Cliff-st.

VALUABLE MEDICAL RECEIPTS FOR SALE—Ten in number. Price, $5,000. The subscriber has had a

AUCTION SALES.

—, Auctioneer, Office No. 96 Broadway.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR AND FORTY SUITES SUPERIOR ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Being the balance of stock of G. MATHEWS,
(Late of the firm of Mathews & Stacy.)
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVATION.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 514 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) the balance of finished and unfinished stock of the above firm, consisting of about forty suites first-class cutting chamber furniture of solid oak, imitation and fancy designs, about fifty walnut, oak and imitation cottage bedsteads, extension tables, &c.

Also, several rosewood parlor suites, finished and unfinished, etageres, sideboards, centre tables, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Also, one elegant oak dining room suite.

Also, a quantity of mahogany furniture.

Also, the store fixtures, desks, clocks, shades, unfinished bureaus, bedsteads, lounges, &c.

The whole being of first-class description, will be sold without reservation, by order of G. F. Bellows, Esq., assignee of G. Mathews.

Terms cash. A deposit of ten per cent will be required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., near John, sale of second hand and new cabinet-made furniture, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, China vases and dinner and tea sets, plated ware, fancy goods, &c. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell, as above, a large lot of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale; also, several lots of superior cabinet-made furniture, to close consignments and pay advances. The above consists, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in silk plush and French satin brocatel; reclining chairs, in moquet; parlor, arm, rocking and side chairs; centre, card, sofa, pier and fancy tables; lounges, ottomans, gilt frame, French and plate mirrors and pier-glasses, oil-paintings, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets; music, book and corner stands; library and secretary bookcases; dining-room extension and leaf tables; oak, rosewood and mahogany sideboards and small etageres; solid oak cane-seat chairs; French China, fire-gilt, dinner and tea sets; silver-plated ware and table cutlery, cut-glass and stone China ware, &c. Also, bedroom furniture in suites, enameled, grained, solid-oak, mahogany, walnut and rosewood, handsome-carved and plain bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands and tables, tables with and without marble tops, rosewood, mahogany and grained wardrobes, toilet sets, &c. Also, French China vases, clocks, mantel ornaments, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive to close accounts.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE—Piano-fortes, first quality, thick French plate mirrors, richly decorated China vases, dinner sets, oil-paintings, enameled chamber suites, dining-room and library furniture, every article warranted as represented. H. & M. will sell at above, to pay advances, the most desirable stock of rich and tasteful cabinet furniture and house-furnishing articles that has ever been offered at auction this Spring, and is worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants, and hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first-class houses. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz:—Several solid rosewood frame parlor suites, finished and upholstered with the most costly brocatelle, plush, and reps; also, a handsome solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; rich etageres, armoire writing cabinets, rich work-tables and stands, several large richly decorated enameled chamber suites, book-cases, secretaries, tête-à-tête and plain back sofas, Voltaire and spring seat parlor chairs, solid rosewood, mahogany, and walnut chamber furniture, lounges and sofa bedsteads, Turkish chairs, cane seat fancy chairs, patent extension tables, 14 feet long; dining-room chairs to match.

At 12 o'clock—Six superior toned rosewood piano-fortes, of good tone and finish. Also, 4 second-hand piano-fortes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 M., in three parcels, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith-sts., viz.:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

6 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above.

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet 5¼ inches in depth; the front 33 feet 1¼ inches, to be occupied as court-yards.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz.: $6,000 for each parcel on 3d-place, and $7,200 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidders above those prices 10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July next, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., auctioneers, store No. 91 Nassau-st., will sell, TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the house No. 50 East 25th-st., near 4th-av., the whole of the furniture of the above house. In the parlors will be found rich velvet tapestry carpet, two suites rosewood furniture in satin brocatel, large French plate mirrors, several valuable oil-paintings, very fine rosewood piano-forte; rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood marble-top centre tables, three richly gilt gas chandeliers, two sets costly satin brocatel window curtains, cost, 18 months ago, $250 a window; lace curtains to suit, dining-room extension table, side board, rich China dinner set, plated ware, glass ware, &c. The bedrooms are furnished with mahogany and enameled furniture, all of which has been made to order. The sale will commence in the basement with kitchen furniture. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale. Terms cash.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF CALIFORNIA BONDS.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$16,000 Marysville City 10 per cent. Bonds, due in 1870; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York; interest 1st of January and July.

$13,000 Contra Costa County 10 per cent. Bonds, due in 1870; interest payable in the City of New-York, 1st of January and July.

$10,000 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bonds, due in 1874; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York; interest 1st of January and July.

$10,000 Sacramento County 10 per cent Bonds, due in 1885; interest payable in the City of New-York, 1st of September and March.

All the above Bonds are provided with a special sinking fund, amply sufficient to redeem them on or before maturity, and are in every respect a desirable and first-class security.

The sale will be without reserve to the highest bidder.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property; 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They, having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings, being together 175 feet 8 inches on 61st-st., and 118 feet 2½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS OF CHAMBERS AND WARREN STREETS; ALSO, A LOT ON SEVENTEENTH-STREET, AT AUCTION—W. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, if not previously disposed of at private sale, fifteen years' lease from May 1, 1857, of the valuable property No. 132 Chambers-st., and No. 52 Warren-st., running through, with a front of 25 feet on each street, by 175 feet in depth. Annual ground rent for the two lots together, $3,100.

WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

WEBB & CO.—J. S. HIGBIE, Auctioneer.

J. S. HIGBIE WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Fulton and No. 52 Ann-st., splendid assortment of rosewood and mahogany suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatel and hair-cloth, upholstered with the best curled hair, and finished in best workmanship; also Turkish chairs and patent camp desk, oak dining suites, in green reps; extension tables, in oak, walnut and mahogany bookcases, in rosewood, &c.; bureaus, French plate; mirrors, oil-paintings, china vases, dinner sets, plated ware, fancy goods, &c., oak sideboards, marble-top; solid oak chairs, cane seat chairs, &c; office furniture, hair mattresses, paillasses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, centre pier and side tables, lounges, lace curtains, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

SECOND-AVENUE.—One lot on 2d-av., adjoining the southwest corner of 74th-st., 25 feet 6¾ inches front by 100 feet in depth.

SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.—One lot on the north side of 73d-st., 125 feet east of 3d-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches.

The above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Terms easy and title perfect. For full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE —Of the late JAMES CHESTERMAN, will be continued THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, embracing lots on 1st, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th avs. and Avenue A, 115th, 116th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 126th-sts.

Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 62 and 65 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1856, a new two-story house, with 3½ acres of good land, partly laid out in apple orchard and shade trees, having a good view of the Hudson River, on high ground, about three-fourths of a mile from the depôt. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars inquire of PETER CLARK, Esq., or A. JONES, Tarrytown.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—Large sale of magnificent Rosewood and mahogany household furniture, pianoforte, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, elegant oil-paintings, rich silver ware, canary birds, &c. HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 10 o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 320 West 14th-st. near 8th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin and tapestry, of various styles; Elizabethan, Louis XIV., and the latest Parisian fashions; solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables, of the most exquisite carvings; rosewood etagere, large rosewood secretary; fancy tables, inlaid with pearl; elegant reception chairs, in satin; Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and tapestry; large French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant landscape shades, rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished all round, elegantly inlaid with pearl; velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles, rich and costly Parian ornaments; oil-paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists; superior singing canary birds and cages; solid oak dining-room furniture, covered in plush; extension table, fourteen feet; dining and arm chairs, oak secretary, elegant and costly, China tea and dinner sets, crystal and ruby cut-glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, goblets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance-handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, en suite; French China toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows; lamb's wool blankets; rosewood chamber suite, in hair cloth; mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, wardrobes, lounges, couchbed; also, three enameled cottage bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall stand, velvet stair carpets, silver-plated stair rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

TO HATTERS AND SELLERS OF STRAW GOODS.—AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF STRAW HATS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, 500 cases men's and boys' straw hats in every variety of quality, style, material and finish, all new goods, got up for this season's trade. They will be sold in original cases and regular assortment of sizes.

N. B.—The particular attention of all buyers of straw hats is called to this sale, as every lot on the catalogue will be sold peremptorily for cash, without reserve. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES M. KING, trustee, and others, against JAMES A. SHERMAN and others. In pursuance of a judgment in this action, ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Wm. C. Barret, Esq., referee, the House and Lot known as No. 49 4th-st., being 20 feet front by 75 feet deep. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars see legal notice in *Evening Post*.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, a general assortment of household furniture, 40 Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS, No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 28th May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the large two-story attic frame dwelling house, with dining-room and kitchen, situate on the west side of Newton-st., adjoining the residence of John C. Thorton, Esq. The house contains 12 finished rooms, with marble mantels in the parlor. There is a large park in front of the house, running out to Bank-st., in which this property has right in common with other adjoining property. The lot is about 53 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep—the rear fronting on Bruce-st. The situation is very elevated, commanding a fine and extensive prospect, and is regarded as the most healthy location in the City of Newark. The owners reside out of the State and desire to dispose of this, the only real estate they hold in this city, and will therefore sell on the most accommodating terms. Further information given by KING & BOND.

NEWARK, May 17, 1856. No. 296 Broad-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 309 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WARE'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 9th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK ONLY.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. Removed to No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-Fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 26th-st. and 9th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR AND WARRANTED PIANO-FORTES, very low; seven octavo, $200; three second-hand, in good order. AMBLER & CO., No. 358 Bowery.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $26, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

CABINET FURNITURE.—A large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, of various styles, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold cheap for cash, to close a concern.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites, of different styles, at low prices, at the manufactory No. 638 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed safely to go to a distance.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 87 Bowery.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON,
No. 438 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Mayence,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pau,	
Cairo,		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,600,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ⅌ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramseysburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay off the floating debt of the company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,193,718 69
Average amount of Specie	191,833 88
Average amount of Circulation	99,355 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,498,138 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,500,432 91
Average amount of Specie	618,661 73
Average amount of Circulation	206,772 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,598,886 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON, } Trustees.
CORNELIUS SMITH,

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Tax Commissioners.

New-York, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge, Adam Norrie, F. T. Frel'huysen, H. D. Maxwell, B. Williamson, John D. Sterns, Robert Gibbes Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasury.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Brooklyn, E. D., L. I., May 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the annual election for the choice of seven Directors will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, the second day of June next, between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the 28th inst. till after the election.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 2d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—Will be held at the office of ARTHUR N. GIFFORD, No. 62 Wall-st., rear of Jones' Buildings, on WEDNESDAY next, at 12½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of all interested in this class of bonds is requested.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 22 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and bonds bought and sold; Commercial paper negotiated; collections made on all parts of the country. Agents for redemption of country bank notes. Interest allowed on deposits.

A. B. CLARK.
M. J. WILLIAMSON.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. BREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE.—An election for nine Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 10th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at the American Exchange Aank, will be closed the Evening of Monday, the 26th May, and reopened the Morning of the Thursday, June 5, 1856. DAVID O'DONNELL, Transfer Clerk.

ERIE RAILROAD STOCK WANTED—In exchange for a first-class brick dwelling, (new,) in 29th-st. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock P. M., to C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7 Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS—At sea or in port, made by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS with interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually at New-York Life and Trust Company. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st.

TEXAS NAVY SCRIP—Audited Debt, and other claims on Texas, rejected by the United States, bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toled

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

...on board the *Francis A. God...* ...collision with the ...*Supreme*, on the Fishing Ground, Sunday ... At the precise time when the collision took ... I was asleep. The Captain was also asleep, ... blame can possibly be attached to him. It ... true, as I have seen it stated in some of the ..., (not in your own,) that the Captain acted ... consideration of the passengers' comfort, ... he had taken them on board the schooner, or ... in any manner con... ... or improperly. On the ... the untoward circumstances would ... inconvenience had to be ..., owing to the small size of the schooner, ... the number who were thus suddenly placed on board of her. I am sure that all those who returned to New-York on board the *Francis A. Godwin* will readily bear witness to the truth of my statement. At such a time, it was not to be supposed that meals for so many could be readily furnished, but all that the cook could do with what bread, biscuit and coffee he had on board, was readily and cheerfully done. Yours respectfully, MOSES D. COBURN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 27.

One who was on board the schooner at the time of the collision, says that when the anchor of the schooner ripped into the side of the old steamer, "the powder post made such a smudder you could hardly see through it. It was just like running into a musty hay stack."

A meeting of passengers who, like our correspondent, were on board the *Godwin* at the time of the collision, was held last night, at the Astor House, at which resolutions were passed, laudatory of the conduct of the captain of the schooner. It would seem, indeed, that the officers of the steamer were more to blame than those on board the schooner. The latter vessel was so far injured by the collision that she had to be hauled up on the dry dock, yesterday, to undergo repairs. Some of those excursionists who were brought safely to shore by the schooner were not among the most honest. They stole pillows and sheets from the berths, and clothes belonging to the sailors. Altogether, they were rather a hard set, though there were a few respectable people among them.

Lectures on Egyptian Archæology.

The first of a series of three lectures on this recondite subject,—interesting because of its relation to the authenticity of Biblical literature,—was delivered at Stuyvesant Institute, last evening, before a numerous and intelligent auditory. The lecturer is Professor G. SEYFFARTH, M.A., Phil. Doct., who has long enjoyed a distinguished reputation, both in the New and Old Worlds. These lectures will prove of great value, as they will serve as a commentary upon the hidden stores of Egyptian lore contained in the Abbott Museum of the Institute, one of the most valuable and interesting collections of that kind in the world.

The general drift of the first lecture was the assertion and proof that the Egyptian hieroglyphics, dispersed over the world and found upon an immense number of ancient monuments, are all susceptible of a *syllabic* or *alphabetic* interpretation.

Dr. SEYFFARTH afforded sufficient indication that the principal upon which CHAMPOLLION had proceeded was radically insufficient, and, therefore, incorrect. The idea of the French *savan* was that the greater part of these inscriptions and characters were susceptible of a *symbolic* interpretation, or that they contained symbolic signs. He admitted the existence of the alphabet, but his admission of determinatives, and sometimes of symbolic characters, was so blended as to present a sytem radically differing from that of Dr. SEYFFARTH, a system which, when tested by efforts at translation, presents in the one case an unintelligible complication of words —in the latter a rhetorical sense.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Doctor recited a translation of the first sacred book of the ancient Egyptians, the "Turin" papyrus, of which several copies are extant, three of which were in the Abbott Museum. The theology which that document involves is by no means inconsistent with received Christianity, pointing clearly to the fact of a flood, the doctrine of reward and punishment, and more especially of the existence of a Triune Divinity and the observance of the Sabbath.

We cannot follow these matters in detail. To those who are especially interested in the inquiry, (as who indeed, is not?) these lectures will prove highly interesting and valuable.

Literary Lectures on the Five Points.

Last evening, at Mr. PEASE'S House of Industry, on the Five Points, was delivered the opening one of a series of familiar lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry. There was a good attendance, the Chapel being densely filled. The lecturer, Mr. DAYTON R. LELAND—an experienced teacher—succeeded in enlisting the attention and interest of his auditors. The lectures are given gratuitously. Two will be delivered every week till the termination of the series.

☞ We saw, yesterday, a man knocked senseless by a fragment of stone from a store that they were tearing down, and we have frequently been compelled to chronicle "accidents" of this character. It is the duty of those who are engaged in such work to place proper barriers across the sidewalk in front of the dangerous building to prevent all chance of injury to persons in the street, and to compel them to pass outside of the most distant point which a brick or piece of timber, falling from the house, would be likely to reach. This subject merits serious attention.

☞ An institution, peculiar in its character, is about to be opened in the vicinity of this City, by Mr. JAMES B. RICHARDS—a training school, namely, for imbecile and feeble-minded children, whose parents shrink from placing them in a State Institution. Mr. RICHARDS was formerly connected with the Pennsylvania School for Idiots. That the condition of this class of imbeciles can be much ameliorated, has been fully shown, both in this country and in Europe, while numerous instances are not wanting where they have been restored almost to a healthy, normal condition.

☞ Rev. JOHN SEYS, sails for Liberia in a few days, in a ship chartered by the American Colonization Society, to explore the country directly west of the Colony of Liberia, which is said to be rolling and elevated, and quite healthful, although no white man has ever penetrated into it. The New-Jersey Colonization Society have purchased a tract of this country, with a view of sending negroes thither.

The City Slips and Piers.

Yesterday the Aldermen Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips inspected the slips and piers of the East River above Fulton Ferry. Before them are petitions asking the dredging of the slips on this side of the City above Fulton Ferry, none of them having been dredged for three years. Ship-owners make continual complaint of severe inconveniences they suffer from the general low water. The slips below Fulton Ferry to the Battery were dredged last year. During the week the Committee will look at the North River slips and piers. These piers are said to be in much worse condition than the East River piers.

Fire Engine Houses.

A Visiting Inspection of the different Fire Engine Houses of the City was entered upon yesterday by the Aldermen and Councilmen Committees on Repairs and Supplies. The object is to see the number of new engine houses requiring to be built and the repairs needed by those remaining in use.

Fires.

The premises of Mrs. AUGUSTA WOOD, No. 117 Perry-street, was discovered on fire about 6 o'clock Monday afternoon. The flames were extinguished by a citizen, but not until about $50 worth of clothing was destroyed. It originated from some matches in the hands of a child, who, while left alone for a few moments, set fire to a bundle of straw.

IN CHRISTOPHER-STREET.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was discovered in an out-house of the tenement house No. 67 Christopher-street. It was extinguished by an occupant of the house. On examination it was found that some clothing was taken from the clothes-line in the yard and set on fire in the out-house, for what purpose is not known.

CORNER BEAVER-STREET AND BROADWAY.

About 11½ o'clock last night an alarm of fire for the Seventh District was occasioned by the burning of a straw bed, in the house corner of Beaver-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY has recently executed some large groups of the military companies by the Ambrotype, which are on exhibition at his Gallery. Those who are interested in the art or the militia, should pay his Gallery a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ [illegible] is [illegible] the important reduction in [illegible] recently made by BRADY, the only successful practitioner of that art in the City. The reduced price is not their only advantage, they being superior in every respect to the Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sallow and cadaverous complexion, which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone, under the operation of these great purifiers of the secretions and the blood.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HEMSEN DINGEE'S BULLETIN.

TUESDAY, May 27.

50,000 yards rich CHALLIES, at one shilling per yard, cost 2½ cents per yard to import.

Also,

3 cases new Plaid and Stripe SILKS, at five shillings per yard—a splendid bargain at one dollar.

Also,

500 pieces Rich India FOULARD, at 50 cents per yard—richly worth 75 cents.

Also,

500 rich STELLA SHAWLS, from $3 50 to $7, the original cost varying from $8 to $18

Also,

$20,000 worth of rich LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY, of the choicest and the most unique patterns, from one shilling per yard, to $50 per set.

Also,

A general variety of HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS, at 26 per cent. below the manufacturers' cost.

For catalogue and particulars, apply to

HEMSEN & DINGEE'S Brown Stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY.—The proprietor of the above establishment is henceforth enabled to supply the Ambrotype at a reduction of 30 to 40 per cent. The great success which has attended its introduction, and the extensive arrangements thereby necessitated, permits this diminution in price, while preserving in every respect the high excellence for which his pictures have become so celebrated. The perfect system and arrangement of BRADY'S establishment render the long delays frequently experienced by sitters unnecessary. The Ambrotype rooms are attained without the usual ascent of stairs. By aged people or invalids, this advantage cannot be too highly estimated. Ambrotypes copied from Daguerreotypes are rendered indestructible. Persons sending portraits to Europe or California will find the Ambrotype entirely impervious to the action of the atmosphere or dampness. The extensive demand arising from BRADY'S introduction of this picture a few months since, has rendered the most extensive manipulative arrangements necessary. It is from this, and the possession of facilities attainable by no other artist in the United States, that BRADY is enabled to offer superior pictures at a reduced price. It is unnecessary to refer to the long and uninterrupted success which has attended his efforts in the Daguerreian Art. He has generally had the fortune to present first to the New-York public the fruits of foreign and home experiment, as he has done in the case of the Ambrotype. Those who wish portraits at his establishment may rely upon due attention, and his long experience supplies them with an additional guaranty of satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MARIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

FOR MEN AND BOYS.—SUMMER CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, inform their friends that their present assortment of well-made clothing is very complete, and the styles and quality were never before surpassed. We invite those in want to call and examine our assortment. No deviation from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ One Thousand Young Men, of small means, can make over 100 per cent., at home or abroad. Profits CERTAIN. No "chance." Business NEW, easy and useful honorable. Apply (inclosing a stamp) to Box No. 373, Detroit, Michigan.

N. B.—The above is no patent medicine, book business, catch-penny affair, or humbug.

[Advertisement.]

A VILE CONUNDRUM.—Some one has sent us the following: "Why is the King of Algiers like the tail end of a North-River shad? Because he is the last of the Bonypart." For the perpetrator of this enormity, inquire at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, where you can, at the same time, procure your Summer Hat, as KNOX'S assortment is now open for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand spectacle burlesque of "A-Lad-In the Lamp," and the beautiful pantomime, together with a pleasing Drama and laughable Farce, each performed by a good company, can be witnessed at this neat and pretty theatre to-night. Those wishing good places must apply early, as full houses are the order of the day at the National.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The ladies are buying new dresses, new carpets, new sofas, &c. Why not take down those old-fashioned Gasaliers, and put up one of those beautiful new designs found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Portrait Illustrations of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* are made from BRADY'S Ambrotypes. They have attracted universal attention for their fidelity and their grace of position, much of which is due to the instantaneous production of the Ambrotype.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—Take notice that BRADY supplies these novel pictures henceforth at a reduced price, while the quality is superior to any others in the country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOUGH'S PATENT SKIRTS.—Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine except they are stamped "HOUGH'S Patent."

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, May 27.—Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddles.

Mr. PEABODY names b. g. *Chicago Jack*.....1 1
S. MCLAUGHLIN names bl. g. *Know-Nothing*.....3 dist.

	Time, First heat.	Second heat.
Quarter	.37	37½
Half mile	1.15	1.15
Mile	2.31½	2.30

There was a full attendance at the Union Course yesterday afternoon, to witness the contest between *Chicago Jack* and *Know-Nothing*. The latter was the favorite, $10 to $6. He is, as every one knows who has seen him, a big-boned, long Suffolk strider; when under full headway his feet fly like lightning. First heat—the start was even; *Know-Nothing* took the lead to the quarter and there broke badly. *Jack* won the heat in 2.31½ and race, winning the second heat in 2.30, and could have trotted in 2.27.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, May 27. Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

J. WOODRUFF names ch. g. *Hornet*.....1 1 2 2 1
J. WHELPLEY names br. h. *Nubbins*.....2 2 1 1 2
Time—3:01½; 2:58½; 3:02; 3:03; 3:06½.

Hornet had the call in betting, at $100 to $40. This race was very exciting and afforded much sport, giving general satisfaction to all parties except the losers. The attendance at the track was very fair.

Caught in the Act.

A thief entered house No. 80 Sands-street, Brooklyn, occupied by THEODORE POISDAMER, yesterday afternoon, and gathered up silver ware to the value of $175, which he had nicely tied up in a handkerchief, and was about to decamp when discovered by a servant in the family, who at once gave an alarm. The thief started into the street upon a run, but was pursued by the girl who discovered him, crying at the top of her voice, "Stop thief!" Upon the race was kept up for several blocks, when Officer KENT, of the Second District Police, heard the alarm, and succeeded in capturing the runaway. He was taken before Justice DANIEL E. SMITH, where he gave his name as HENRY PORTLY, and after examination was committed to answer a charge of burglary in the second degree. That girl should receive a new dress.

Brutality.

Three "brooks," or ruffians, named KELLY, MCKENNY and DENNISON, on Monday night entered the house of one GANNISON, at the corner of Pearl and Plymouth streets, Brooklyn, and without any provocation whatever beat Mr. GANNISON and his wife severely. Justice SMITH sent the trio to the Penitentiary for twenty days each.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TUESDAY.

Before Judge CULVER.

CASE OF THE BRIG WM. F. SAFFORD.

David Pierce and David W. Pierce vs. *James Hanford and George W. Brush.*—This case, which has been on trial for several days, was given to the Jury yesterday, who after an absence of about five hours, returned with a verdict of $1,000 damages against Mr. Hanford, and $8 against Mr. Webb.

The suit was brought to recover damages of defendants for seizing upon the brig *W. F. Safford*, sunk by the ice in the East River, nearly opposite Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, in February last, and causing thereby delay in raising the vessel, and unnecessary damage to the vessel and cargo. Hanford, one of the defendants, is Coroner of Kings County, and seized upon the vessel, as wrecked or abandoned, and employed the other defendant, Webb, to raise it.

On the trial it was proved that a vessel, even if close to Brooklyn Wharf, and attached thereto, if outside of low-water mark, is not in Kings County, and that a wreck, to be legally a wreck, the vessel must be thrown on to the shore. For plaintiffs—Messrs. Winslow. For defendants—R. C. Underhill, Esq.

NEW-JERSEY.

Paterson, N. J., Republicans.

The Republican meeting at Paterson, N. J., which came off on Monday evening last, was attended by a very large and intelligent audience. Resolutions condemnatory of the Missouri Compromise, and of the course of the present Administration in Kansas, were passed without a dissenting vote. The assemblage was subsequently addressed by Gen. JAS. W. NYE and W. H. FEY, Esq., of this City; and by Mr. CONGAR, of Newark.

Mayor's Message.

The fifth Annual Message of Mayor MANNERS was read, last evening, in the Jersey City Common Council, and ordered to be printed. After referring to the advantages of Jersey City for commerce, manufactures, and general business purposes, the Mayor remarks that all these advantages fail to meet due appreciation at the hands of the City Legislators. The recommendations of the Chief Magistrate, repeatedly urged, for the development of these advantages, although courteously received, fail to gain proper attention in the Common Council. He urges economy in the finances, and especially the preservation of the credit of the city. The debt of the city, aside from the cost of the water works, is $50,000, and this debt, although comparatively small, is annually increasing. In the Convention held by authority of the Common Council to amend the charter, progress was effected, but the work was not completed in season for the action of the State Legislature, and was left incomplete. The Council is urged to finish this work. A general assessment map is recommended by which taxes can be levied and assessments made, as a remedy for the public complaints about the present system. The management of the Alms House Department is well spoken of, and the erection of a work-house in connection therewith is recommended. The cause of Education has received due attention. Other matters of interest were also referred to at considerable length.

The Veritable Blood of a Martyr.

On Sunday next, at 10½ o'clock, the Catholic Church of Hoboken will be the scene of an unusual solemnity on occasion of "the translation of the relics of St. Quietus, martyr," which were presented to the pastor by Pope PIUS IX. The pastor assures us that these are authentic relics, consisting of the bones of the martyr, taken from the catacombs of Rome, the vase containing the blood gathered at the time of his martyrdom, and the tablet commemorating his burial. The Bishop of Newark will preach the sermon for the occasion.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, May 26, by Rev. A. S. Leonard, LEONARD JACOBS to EMMA, only daughter of John R. Lawrence, of this City.

At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, WALTER G. FORMAN, merchant, New-York City, to SARAH E., daughter of Stephen Yale, Esq., of the former place.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, May 26, by Rev J. W. McLane, Mr. WILLIAM RAYNOR, of this City, to Miss ESTHER J., daughter of the late Hiram C. Gerow, of Williamsburg.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 27, of dropsy, GEORGE LAPHAR, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his nephews, Joseph G. and George Fenden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 199 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 27, SARAH, wife of Samuel Newby, and daughter of the late J. M. Bellamy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th st., on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 27, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM MORTON, Esq., aged 48 years.

The friends of the family, also those of Messrs. Frost & Forrest, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 Lexington av., on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans and Cincinnati papers please copy.

In East Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, of consumption, HARRIET S. ANDREWS, eldest daughter of E. W. Andrews, aged 18 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 20 Morton-st.

At her residence, south side Staten Island, on Monday, May 26, SIDES, the beloved wife of Nicholas Hally, in the 27th year of her age.

Will be interred in Greenwood this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Waterford and Tipperary papers please copy.

At Peekskill, on Monday, May 26, STARKS W., youngest son of Tamar Letitia and the late Cornelius Concklin, in the 9th year of his age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Starks W. Lewis, No. 23 West 27th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

In New-Hartford, on Monday, May 26, at St. Stephen's Church Rectory, Mrs. LOUISA P. WRIGHT, aged 31 years, widow of the late James B. Wright, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her late husband, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs R. Graham, No. 38 University-place, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

At Montreal, C. W., on Tuesday, May 27, JANE S., wife of Robert W. Leslie, and daughter of the late Alexander McGregor Black, of this City, aged 26 years.

On Brooklyn Heights, on Monday, May 26, SARAH LEFFERTS, eldest daughter of John Laidlaw.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 154 Columbia-st.

On Monday, May 26, MARIA MARSCHALK, widow of Phineas Freeman, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John G Freeman, Ravenswood, L. I. The steamboat *Ravenswood* leaves Peck-slip at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 27.

$2,000	Virginia State 6s	93¾	5	Del. & Hud. C. C.	120½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	5	do	120⅝
5,000	do b4o	84¾	10	do	131
800	Indiana State 5s	53½	350	Hud. Riv. R. R. p3c	33⅛
500	City 5s, '98	94	20	Third-av. R. R.	73
7,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s b3	86¾	250	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R. b30	93
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	103	100	do b3	91⅝
5,000	do	103⅛	100	do c	91⅝
32,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	87	300	do s1m	91
5,000	do s30	87	250	do b3	91⅝
1,000	Il. Fr. R. w'rr	87	100	do	91¾
4,000	Il. Fr. B. with pr	92	185	Mil. & Miss. R. R s3	83⅛
15	Bk. of N. Y	120	700	Reading Railroad	89⅛
7	do	119¾	300	do s30	89⅛
15	Park Bank	98	500	do s60	89⅛
25	O. L. & Tr. Co	93	300	do b2s	89⅜
500	Nic. Transit Co	13⅜	100	do c	89⅜
400	do b30	14	500	do b60	90
60	Penn. Coal Co	160	550	do c	89⅝
76	do	100½	300	do s60	89⅞
200	do s90	100	300	do	89⅝
101	do	100⅜	350	do b60	90⅜
200	Cumb. Coal Co	21⅞	300	do b10	89⅞
300	N. Y. Central R s60	91	250	do b30	89¾
300	do b5	91½	550	do at 60d	90
150	do s30	91	100	do s10	89⅞
350	do c	91	100	Mch. Cen. RR. at 4m	95⅛
50	do b3	91½	25	do b10	95½
200	Erie Railroad b10	56	100	do at 4m	95
200	do b3	56	73	Mich. So. & N. Ia. RR.	95⅛
300	do	56	300	do s5o	95⅛
50	do s3	56⅛	287	Panama Railroad	100⅜
250	do b10	56⅛	1000	do b60	101⅜
100	do b10	56⅜	50	do b5	100⅜
100	do c	56⅛	50	do b15	100⅜
100	do	56⅛	450	Ills. Cen. Railroad	99⅜
100	do s30	56⅛	30	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. s3	68½
200	do b10	56⅛	50	do	68⅞
200	do c	56	100	do b30	64⅜
100	do b1w	56	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. c	75
150	do s60	56	250	do c	75⅛
350	do s3	56	100	do	75⅛
100	do b60	56⅛	100	do	75⅛
100	do b60	56⅝	100	do s30	75
50	do b15	56¾	350	do b30	75¼
200	do s50	55⅞	100	do at 4m.	75
300	do s3	56	10	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	111¾
300	do s30	56			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$5000 Clev. & Pittsburg Ri R Extension, Int add. 76
270 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....66¾@67
25 shares Watertown & Rome Railroad.....76
40 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.....94¾
20 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co.....108¾
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....95¾
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....91

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Erie R. R. Bs '75	90¾	300	Panama Railr'd	b60.101
300	Niear. Trans. Co	13⅜	400	do	b10.100⅜
200	do c	13¾	150	do	s2.100⅜
200	do b10	13⅞	100	do	s30.100
400	do b30	14	100	do	100¾
100	Cumber. Coal Co	s3 31⅞	100	Reading Railr'd	b30 90
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b5 91	200	do	s3 89¾
50	Erie Railroad	s3 56⅛	500	do	b10 89⅝
750	do	s3 56	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	75
100	do	b60 56⅜	500	do	c 74⅝
100	do	s30 56	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	63¾
100	do	b3 56	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b70.100

TUESDAY, May 27—P. M.

The steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, May 14, arrived at this port early this morning, with market accounts from England and France four days later than by the previous packet. The financial news from London is to the effect that Consols advanced ⅝ to 1 ₰ cent. on the announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the new loan of £5,000,000 sterling will carry on the Government to the close of the present year, when, perhaps, £2,000,000 additional may be required to be raised—not on Consols, but Exchequer bills. There were also some signs of ease in the discount market, indicating, after a week or two, a decline in the rates for Money. The Funds, after advancing to 93⅝, left off 93⅝@⅞. The arrivals of Gold in the four days amounted to nearly $4,000,000, including the heavy shipment by the *Africa* from New-York. The particulars of the new loan, and its effect on the Funds, will be found in another place, copied from the money column of the London *Times*. At Liverpool the changes in Cotton and Breadstuffs were not important; both slightly easier, except Indian Corn, which is quoted 32s.@32s. 6d. for prime white parcels. The Grain news from France is of a character denoting less crowded markets, and a prospect ahead of a renewed demand for foreign supplies. The French Funds continue to advance rapidly; particularly the Railways and Credit Bank Shares. Since the first agitation of Peace preliminaries, early in January, the rise on several descriptions has been as follows:

	Jan. 19.	May 19.
3 per cents	61.80	70.30
4½ per cents	90.00	94 80
Bank of France	31.2bf.	39.50
Crédit Mobilier	11.62f.	16.60
Paris and Lyons R. R.	10.82f.	14.60
Mediterranean	11.93f.	17 00
Austrian	6.90f.	9.40
Orleans	10 95f.	14 30

Some few of our American Railway Bonds were marked on the London Stock Exchange, on Tuesday, May 13, at an advance of 1@1½ ₰ cent. from the quotations of the previous week, though no actual business is reported except in Illinois Central shares, at 18 sterling, equal to 19.80 federal currency. The Construction Bonds are quoted 80¾@81⅛; Erie Thirds, 85½; Free Lands, 85; New-York Central Sevens, 95, and New-York Central Sixes, 81, ex. dividend.

The better confidence in the Stock market noticed yesterday was strengthened this morning by the English financial news and the general tenor of the *Baltic's* advices. There was a large business done at an advance of ⅛@¾ ₰ cent. on most of the Railways; 1@1¼ ₰ cent. on Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal, and ¼@½ ₰ cent. on Illinois Central and New-York Central Bonds. The aggregate sales on the Share list were about 24,000 Shares. The market in the afternoon closed with less firmness, part of the advance at the early Board being lost. There was not much said in the Street of the political rumors, notwithstanding the near approach of the packet day on which it is said Mr. MARCY's reply to Lord CLARENDON is to be dispatched to our Minister in London. The Money market was a little more active toward the close of business hours in Brokers' loans. There was a heavy mail made up for the steamer *Asia*, sailing at noon to-morrow. Sterling Bills were done from 109⅝ to 109⅞, the bulk of the transactions at 109¾ ₰ cent. Francs 5.16¼. There was $750,000 in Gold entered at the ship's office at 3½ o'clock, with the prospect of other engagements, which will make the total about a million of dollars. The corresponding steamer last May took $1,727,000. The Sub-Treasury received $185,235 including $50,000 from the Mint at Philadelphia. The regular payments were $44,558, and on the checks of disbursing officers $55,187.

The Nicaragua steamer *Granada* arrived at New-Orleans to-day, with two weeks' later advices from California, and nearly a month later from Nicaragua. The Walker Government has driven off the Costa Ricans, whose invasion appears to have been undertaken upon the false calculation that the native Nicaraguans would sympathize in the movement. The Panama steamer from San Francisco is reported to have $1,800,000 in Gold for New-York. The market news unimportant. The telegraphic advices, though meagre, would seem to settle the permanency of the Walker rule in Nicaragua, and relieve any anxiety which may have been felt about British naval interference at San Juan.

The June interest on the Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, will be paid by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-street.

Bank Deposits.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you ask the Clearing-House manager, for the information of many who would like to know, how he is enabled to make the *actual* amount of deposits in bank, (as he does, in connection with the weekly statements of the Banks,) by deducting the average clearances of the week, or day, therefrom?—not being by any means composed entirely of checks, as the ignorant would suppose from the statements, and the amounts of Bank notes in the exchanges varying from day to day. Especially in the Spring and Fall—when the redemptions for country Banks which redeem at par in this City—are from three to four times as large as at other seasons, his statements of *actual* deposits, as distinguished by you from the gross deposits reported by the Banks, must in my opinion be very inaccurate, unless he daily counts the Bank notes in the exchanges of all the Banks, which is hardly a supposable case. Cannot you get Mr. D. to satisfy the curiosity of

AN OLD BANK TELLER?

Without waiting an answer to the above from the Clearing-House, we should say that there is no incongruity in deducting the country bank notes, redeemed in the morning exchanges or clearances, from the gross or apparent deposits in the City banks. These notes, like the certified acceptances of a merchant due at bank to-day, become nothing more nor less than checks or drafts on the redeeming bank through the Clearing-House to-morrow morning. All are alike charged off against the deposit of the country bank as soon as the exchanges are made; just as A, B, merchant, is charged as against his apparent balance at the close of the day before with his checks, notes and acceptances, which appear in the exchanges. The averages in the weekly statements officially advertised in this paper every Tuesday morning are made up, in gross, before the exchanges are audited. Thus, the Deposits to-day are made $87,094,900, whereas if all the checks, drafts and notes, including country bank notes which are redeemed in the City, held among the 53 Banks, over night, were charged off, this sum would be reduced to $63,874,195. And this we call the total of the *undrawn* or actual deposits in the City Banks on the weekly averages of this day. In other words, $23,220,105 were drawn for, and the checks, drafts, &c., exchanged through the Clearing-House.

Money Circular for Europe.

(Translated Extract.)

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

Our last advices were of the 19th inst. The market has since evinced a general improvement, the fears of any serious difficulty with Great Britain having nearly disappeared, notwithstanding the almost certain dismissal of the British Ambassador, which now seems to have been resolved upon for more personal reasons. A marked increase in the supply of money, and the heaviness in the rates of foreign Exchanges have likewise created a better feeling, which has shown itself in a livelier demand for investment as well as speculative stocks. The rise especially on the latter is from 1 to 3 ₰ cent.; and the market assisted by the very favorable weekly exhibit of our banks, and the more encouraging European news received this morning, per *Baltic*, closes with considerable firmness. State Stocks—Firm without much activity. Virginia advanced ¾; Missouri, ⅜; Louisiana, 1⅜; Indiana, ⅜; while California 7s sold at a decline of 1 ₰ cent. City and County Bonds—The demand for foreign account shows a trifling increase, but still is of a mere retail character. Railroad Bonds have been dealt in to a fair amount at improved prices. Erie 1st mortgage sold 106¾; Erie 2d mortgage, at 96@96¼; New-York Central 6s and 7s advanced ¾ each; Illinois Central Bonds, 1 ₰ cent. Railroad Shares—The rise was general and the business active. Erie went up 1⅜; Reading, 2¼; New-York Central, 2¼; Panama, 2½; Michigan Central, 1; Michigan Southern, 2¾; Galena and Chicago, 2; Chicago and Rock Island, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 2¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 3¼; Illinois Central, 1. Money in good supply, at 7 ₰ cent., on call; prime paper, 7@8 ₰ cent.; fair names, 8@10 ₰ cent.; Contracts on Stock, 12@18. Exchanges weak, with a downward tendency; London, 109⅜@⅞; Paris, 5.16¼—5.17½.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

(Translated Extract.)

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

The general feeling in our market is more satisfactory. The conciliating tone of the last dispatches of the English Minister to the Washington Government, published the day following our advice of the 19th inst., has dispelled apprehension on that score, and our Stock market, favored besides by a more decided ease in Money, improved immediately. The advance in price has been general, but the rise is especially marked and without exception on the Railroad Stocks, as may be seen in our subjoined table of daily quotations. Operations, nevertheless, are limited within very moderate bounds. The favorable tenor of the news from Liverpool to 14th inst., received to-day, has given more decision to the improvement already existing. State Stocks—the principal business has been in Missouri 6s and Virginia 6s at a fractional rise. California 7s, more offered, have been sold 1 ₰ cent. lower. City and County Bonds have somewhat recovered from their previous entire inaction. There have been sales of San Francisco 10s at a small advance, and also a retail demand for Desmoines and Henry Counties, (Iowa,) and for some of the Kentucky County Bonds. Railroad Bonds continue very quiet; at private sale there have been a few transactions of Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st Mortgage 3

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1465 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

Large Attendance and Harmonious Proceedings.

List of Delegates to the National Convention

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Denunciation of the Outrages of the Slave Power.

THERE IS A NORTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 28.

The Republican Convention held here to-day was very largely attended, representatives being present from every County in the State. The utmost harmony prevailed. Every motion made or resolution offered, being passed by unanimous votes

There was an active canvass last evening as to the manner in which the Delegates should be chosen, whether by a Committee of the State at large, or by Committees made up of Delegates from each Congressional District. The sentiments in favor of the latter system became so strong before the organization, that no other proposition was made in open Convention.

The division of Delegates according to antecedents, giving half to the Old-Line Whigs and half to the Old-Line Democrats, has been very generally adhered to.

Of the personal preferences of those chosen to represent the State in the Philadelphia Convention, I think more than two-thirds are decidedly for the nomination of Col. FREMONT, providing Mr. SEWARD's name is not before the Convention.

The resolutions are very strong, and two offered by Messrs. DAYTON and RIDDLE, denouncing the assault of RUST upon GREELEY, and the murder of KEATING by HERBERT, were adopted by the most vehement demonstrations of intense feeling.

The sentiments that found most favor with the assembled representatives were those that counselled the repression of Southern brutality by a resort to the use of arms.

There was a large meeting this evening at which speeches were made by Messrs. GREELEY, MARTINDALE, BRUCE, and HURLBERT. There was scarcely less enthusiasm than used to prevail at the log-cabin Conventions in 1840.

Decidedly there is in Syracuse to-day a bold, determined, intelligent North, a North that must be irresistible. LEO.

The Republican State Convention.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 28.

The Republican State Convention met at Convention Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

E. D. MORGAN, Esq., called the Convention to order, and nominated W. K. STRONG, of New-York, for Chairman, who was chosen by acclamation. He came forward and addressed the Convention for three-quarters of an hour.

Messrs. A. C. GREE, of Rensselaer, and RUFUS WHEELER, of Erie, were chosen Secretaries.

On the motion of Senator MADDEN, the roll of the Delegates was called by Assembly Districts, and a full delegation was found to be present.

On motion of G. W. BLUNT, of New-York, a Committee of eight was appointed to nominate permanent officers.

The Chair appointed the following Committee: First District, Geo. W. Blunt; 2d, Stephen Baker; 3d, W. J. D. Hilton; 4th, Luther J. Howe; 5th, A. E. Brown; 6th, L. F. Clarke; 7th, Wm. H. Irwin; 8th, Chas. E. Shepard.

The Committee retired, and, in their absence, on motion of Mr. GREELEY, the Congressional Delegates met apart and selected one Delegate from each District to nominate Delegates at large.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following persons as the permanent officers of the Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RICHARD HULBERT, of Oneida.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS,

David G. Floyd, of Suffolk.
J. Stanton Gould, of Columbia.
A. D. Dickenson, of Steuben.
George Yost, of Montgomery.
Peter Countryman, of Herkimer.

FOR SECRETARIES.

Freeman Hiscox and George Beers, of Tompkins.
J. H. Martindale, of Monroe.
Thomas L. Monroe, of Madison.
A. W. Clark, of Jefferson.
W. Richardson, of Albany.

The report was accepted, and Mr. HURBERT came forward and addressed the Convention.

Mr. GREELEY moved that the Chair appoint a Committee on Resolutions. Carried.

The Chair announced the Committee as follows:

First District, Horace Greeley, of New-York; 2d, C. M. Madden, of Orange; 3d, C. F. Crosby, of Albany; 4th, George Richards, of Warren; 5th, Sydney Sylvester, of Lewis 6th, George D. Beers, of Tompkins; 7th, Charles Cook, of Schuyler; 8th, Charles Barton, of Erie.

The Committee to appoint Delegates at large was then announced, each delegation naming its Committee man.

Mr. BODINE, of Seneca, then moved that each Congressional delegation have power to make choice of the delegates to represent the respective Districts. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order, and the report of the Committee at large was received.

The following are the names of the Delegates and Alternates:

AT LARGE.

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
Moses H. Grinnell,	A. S. Hubbell,
Robert Emmet,	S. Delamater,
Charles Cook,	John Sanford,
D. C. Littlejohn,	J. R. Ellwood,
Philip Dorschemer,	Ebenezer Sherrill,
Preston King.	George W. Blunt.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—David G. Floyd, Wm. W. Leland and Minthorne Tompkins.
Second District—Abijah Mann, Jr., Rollin Sandford and John R. Bergen.
Third District—Daniel H. Tompkins, Andrew T. Bleakley and Hiram Barney.
Fourth District—James Kelley, Anthony J. Bleecker and Jas. W. Nye.
Fifth District—John Bigelow, J. F. Freeborne and Geo. H. Andrews.
Sixth District—J. B. Stillman, Isaac Sherman and Wm. Curtis Noyes.
Seventh District—John Keyser, Chas C. Leigh and Luman Sherwood.
Eighth District—Edgar Ketchum, J. W. Edmonds and A. Oakey Hall.
Ninth District—Wm. Bleakley, Jr., L. C. Platt and M. D. Bogart.
Tenth District—Geo. G. Grier, H. R. Luddington and B. W. Mace.
Eleventh District—J. E. Shultz, W. H. Romyen and John A. Cook.
Twelfth District—John S. Gould, A. L. Allen and D. C. Marshall.
Thirteenth District—J. J. Viele, Gideon Reynolds, and A. B. Olin.
Fourteenth District—John L. Schoolcraft, B. R. Weed, and C. F. Crosby.
Fifteenth District—Abraham Bockes, Pelatiah Richards, and John F. Masters.
Sixteenth District—Geo. W. Goff, Geo. W. Palmer, and Wm. A. Wheeler.
Seventeenth District—Jonas Sanford, H. Ney, P. Alexander, and Ezra Graves.
Eighteenth District—John Wells, Reuben Ellwood, and S. H. Mix.
Nineteenth District—Wm. H. Averill, Aug. R. Ellwood, and J. H. Graham.
Twentieth District—Richd. Hurlburt, A. D. B. Tuber, and Alrick Hubbell.
Twenty-first District—S. H. Barnes, Wm. Stewart, and P. E. Greer.
Twenty-second District—A. B. Coe, S. B. Clark, and S. M. Tucker.
Twenty-third District—Danl. Wardwell, Danl. Algin, and Jas. Fayel.
Twenty-fourth District—Russell Hibbard, J. J. Glass and C. L. Soule.
Twenty-fifth District—Edwin B. Morgan, William Wasson and Robert Ennis.
Twenty-sixth District—W. H. Lawrence, John E. Seely and Thos. J. McLouth.
Twenty-seventh District—M. R. Barnes, Thomas Farrington and E. P. Brooks.
Twenty-eighth District—A. B. Dickinson, Wm. Irwine and Isaac L. Angus.
Twenty-ninth District—Russell Hart, J. H. Martindale and Samuel P. Allen.
Thirtieth District—W. S. Mallory, Augustus Franks, and Theodore Hall.
Thirty-first District—Peter P. Murphy, Isaac W. Swan and J. W. Babcock.
Thirty second District—E. S Spaulding, A. M. Clapp, Theodore D. Barton.
Thirty-third District—Geo. W. Patterson, Reuben E. Fenton, and A. G. Rice.

HORACE GREELEY, from the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It must now be manifest to all that the question of Slavery extension or restriction, involving the predominance of free or slave labor in most of the vast Territories now belonging to our Union, and is all that may hereafter be acquired, is to form the controlling issue in the Presidential election before us, and is to be finally decided by the result of that decision,—therefore,

Resolved, That the State of New-York, by her cordial support of the restrictive ordinance of 1787, originally devised by JEFFERSON and officially approved by WASHINGTON; by her determined resistance in 1819-'20 to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State; by her hearty support in 1847-8 of the Wilmot Proviso; by her Republican principles, traditions and instincts; by her aspirations for National prosperity, power and renown; by her hatred of oppression and her love for her sons who have gone and will go to inhabit, subdue and make fruitful the mighty West, stands immovably committed to the policy of Slavery restriction.

Resolved, That in the crimes and outrages recently committed by the upholders of the slave power in Kansas and Missouri, we have renewed evidence that squatter sovereignty is a delusion and fraud; that Slavery is equally unscrupulous in acquiring contested, as in using conceded power and that the only safeguard against its universal diffusion and dominion is to be found in its rigorous confinement within the limits of the States which constitutionally cherish it.

Resolved, That to the noble band of pioneers who have gone forth from among us to plant the standard of freedom and equal laws in Kansas we tender the assurances of our fervent admiration for their devotedness, indignation for their wrongs, and sympathy for their sufferings; and we pledge ourselves to intermit no effort and relax no exertions until their rights shall have been vindicated and their oppressors brought to justice.

Resolved, That the orphan children of our brethren who for their devotion to the Free State cause have been or shall be put to death in Missouri, or by her and other Southern ruffians now devastating Kansas, are justly entitled to subsistence and education at the hands of their compatriots in the Free States, and we recommend that Committees be organized and collections for this purpose promptly made in every city and township of our State.

Resolved, That we entreat all who concur with us in declaring and demanding that "Freedom shall be national and Slavery sectional," to forget or postpone their differences on other points and unite with us in securing Freedom to Kansas and excluding Slavery from all the Territories of the Union.

Resolved, That in the recent and flagrant outrages at the Federal Metropolis, by one of which a Senator of the United States was brutally beaten and stricken down in his seat while sitting unarmed and unsuspicious of danger, we see new evidence of the arrogance of the slave power, and it's determination to concede no rights to their advocates such as that right arms shall vindicate and uphold, and we exhort our Senators and Representatives to stand firmly by their principles and their convictions, and to realize that the disgrace of acts of barbarism rests on those who perpetrate, and not on those who suffer by them.

Resolved, That the rights of the States, and of the people located in the Territories, are just objects of solicitude and support, and we condemn the efforts making in our day to add political power into one indiscriminate and overshadowing nationalism, as contrary to the faith of our fathers and perilous to Republican institutions.

Resolved, That we ask those who passed them to live up to the following resolution, adopted by the Soft Democratic Convention, which met last September in this City to nominate State officers, viz: "*Resolved*, That while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights to the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of slavery into free Territory."

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas, not as bona fide settlers, but for the avowed purpose of forcing upon that Territory a constitution and laws not the free version of the rights of the legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to leave the people free to regulate their own domestic institutions, in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages, and vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

Mr. GREELEY, on behalf of the Republican State Committee, offered the following, which, with the foregoing, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the more efficient organization of the Republican Party, the Chairman of the several County Committees be a Committee to correspond with the State Committee, and where no County Committee exists, the delegates in this Convention name a member of said Committee.

On motion of Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, it was—

Resolved, That the rejection of a resolution by the House of Representatives, inquiring whether PHILIP A. HERBERT was justified in discharging a revolver with fatal aim at THOMAS KEATING, a defenceless domestic, evinced a laxity of sentiment and immunity for crime calculated to excite apprehensions that law and justice are not administered with an even hand, which is our only guarantee of personal security and public order.

On motion of Mr. RIDDLE of New-York, it was

Resolved, That the wanton and ruffianly assault of ALBERT RUST, M. C., from Arkansas, upon HORACE GREELEY, Editor of the New-York *Tribune*, evinced a design of the Slavery extensionists, since confirmed by the more brutal outrage in the Senate Chamber upon CHARLES SUMNER, to suppress the liberty of the Press and the freedom of debate; that these and kindred violations of law demand a united and firm determination by freemen to uphold and defend Editors and Representatives in the discharge of their duties—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

The Convention was then addressed by several members, and shortly afterwards adjourned *sine die*.

THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

National Radical Abolition Convention at Syracuse—A Discussion on Non-Resistance—The Address.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 28.

The National Radical Abolition Convention met at the City Hall to-day. JOSEPH PLUMB, of New-York, was the President.

The discussion this forenoon was upon non-resistance.

Rev. A. PAINE was for fighting, and thought it the only way to abolish Slavery.

LEWIS TAPPAN differed with him.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was ready to fight, when satisfied it would accomplish anything.

This afternoon a long address was read and discussed.

The Address affirms that all men are bound to care for all men, even to the extent of overthrowing the civil government; that the whole American people are authorized by the Federal Constitution to protect every part of the American people from the more than murderous outrage of Slavery; that the Republican Party, in conceding the legality of Slavery in Virginia and Missouri, does virtually concede it in Pennsylvania and Kansas and in all the Free States; for if Slavery is the claim of property in man, and if all the rights of property are natural instead of being the creations of civil government, then does it follow that Slavery must be lawful as well in one State as in another—and this conclusion shows that the great, and indeed the only question between the Republican party and the Abolitionist, is, whether man is or is not a chattel; that the boast of the Republican party that it is a party to restore the Missouri Compromise, that crime and curse of the nation—is another sufficient reason why we cannot act with it; that while the Abolition party is the only appropriate one for all who respect human rights and that the Democratic Party, falsely so called, is the preëminently appropriate one for all who despise human rights; that no hope of saving Kansas to Freedom is to be found in any compromise between Freedom and Slavery; but that great hope to this end is afforded by the prospect that the harsh collision in Kansas between Freedom and Slavery will convert into Abolitionists thousands within its borders, and hundreds of thousands without her borders; that the Abolition Party, being sure of ultimate success because sure it has planted itself on the principles of that better world where there are no Slaveholders and no Slaves, cordially invite all to espouse its principles and to share in its labors and success; that whilst the Convention sympathizes most tenderly with the eloquent and beloved SUMNER on account of the recent cowardly and cruel assault upon him by PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, it nevertheless sees no other way of restraining that lawless and murderous spirit than to kill Slavery; in other words, the Government must be put, not into the hands of the Republican, but the Abolition Party.

After speeches by FRED. DOUGLASS and J. T. CLARK, the Convention adjourned to 7½ o'clock P. M.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship *Supply*, D. D. PORTER, Lieut. Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday (28th) from New-Orleans. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. Commanding, D. D. PORTER; Master and Executive Officer, THOMAS BONNY; Passed Assistant Surgeon, S. A. ENGLER; Passed Midshipmen, ROBERT F. LEWIS, L. HOWARD SHERMAN and JOSEPH D. BLAKE; Captain's Clerk, G. HARRIS HEAP.

New-Jersey Republican State Convention.

Nomination of Delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Speeches by Senators Wilson, John P. Hale, and Gen. Nye.

New-Jersey Keeping Step to the Music of the Union.

There was a large gathering of delegates in Convention at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held in Philadelphia. In consequence of the usual conservatism of that State, the friends of freedom were not sanguine, on the matter of attendance, and they were, therefore, most agreeably disappointed. The morning trains brought in a large number, and at 11 o'clock, the time advertised for the organization of the Convention, Temperance Hall was well filled.

The Convention was called to order by PHILIP J. GRAY, of Camden, who requested nominations for Chairman of the temporary organization.

Mr. I. M. TUCKER nominated EDWARD W. WHELPLEY, of Morris, who was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. WHELPLEY took the Chair, and Mr. A. M. JOHNSTON, of Mercer, was elected Secretary.

Mr. C. M. K. PAULISON moved that a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Agreed to.

The Convention was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. HUESTON, of Essex.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed as the Committee on permanent organization:—First District, Lindley Miller; Second District, Wm. Jay; Third District, Hugh M. Gaston; Fourth District, Caleb Swayze; Fifth District, Amzi Dodd.

Mr. A. M. JOHNSTON moved that a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed: 1st District, Wm. H. Snowden; 2d, James T. Sherman; 3d, Wm. Dunham; 4th, Darius Wells; 5th, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.

Mr. H. N. CONGAR moved that a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to report a plan for the election of Senatorial and other delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. On motion of Mr. E. R. BORDEN, the motion was amended by instructing the Committee to report rules for the government of the Convention, and was agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed: 1st District, Benjamin M. Barker; 2d, George B. Raymond; 3d, J. Vredenburg Voorhees; 4th, Thomas A. Hartwell; 5th, H. N. Congar.

While the Committee were absent, the Secretary read the following call:

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention of the Republican Party of New-Jersey will be held in the City of Trenton, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Republican Ticket to be supported at the ensuing Presidential election; to appoint twenty-one Delegates from New-Jersey to the National Republican Convention, to select candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and to take such action in reference to State policy and local nominations as may be deemed advisable.

All those, without regard to past differences, who are opposed to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise and to the policy of the present Administration; who believe that black *slave labor should not be permitted to exclude free white industry* from the United States Territories, and are therefore in favor of prohibiting Slavery therein; and who desire to have the action of the Federal Government restored to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, are invited to attend the Convention and cooperate in the organization.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass.; Hon. John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire; Hon. J. A. Bingham and Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, and Gen. Jas. W. Nye, of New-York, have engaged to be present and address the Convention. Such an array of talent is seldom offered on occasions of this kind.

George S. Green,	Wm. P. Sherman,	C. M. K Paulison,
Philip J. Grey,	John W. Stout,	David Aipley,
Isaac M. Tucker,	Silas Cook.	State Ex. Com.

The call was received with tokens of favor, and when the reading had been concluded,

REMARKS OF MR. THOMPKINS.

Mr. THOMPKINS, addressed the meeting. He was loth to speak; but when our brethren at the far West were stricken down and their houses destroyed, he thought it was time to speak and to act. It was time to meet as our fathers met, and in their spirit labor for the extermination of Slavery. They knew well what Slavery was in the abstract, and they were now learning what it is politically. They had seen its effects but recently in Washington, and by that they learned that it was a curse politically, as well as in the abstract. They had gathered on behalf of, and in defence of, a principle, and although there might be those who would say, Why all this excitement, the vast majority would answer, "We meet as met our fathers, in defence of our liberties. If they did not meet and did not act, they would prove themselves disgraced descendants of a noble race. [Cheers.] He had come ill unprepared to speak, but yet he was prepared to say for himself, that he was ready to fight for the rights which had been trodden down in Kansas, in Washington—he had no desire to exist unless he could exist as a freeman. They knew that BROOKS had declared that he would have to shoot three or four Massachusetts men before he had concluded the business; and they knew that when Senator WILSON left Washington, his friends accompanied him to the depôt, armed, because his life had been threatened in consequence of his having called the dastardly act of BROOKS by its right name; and they might be sure that the threats which were used against such men, would be used against them, if circumstances should place them within reach of the Southerner. Therefore, was it a necessity that they should stand up like men against such acts. The matter was not one on which men should look with a partisan's eye—they should favor it as they would favor the observance of the Sabbath, the advancement of morality, or any other good. It was not for straight Whigs to keep aloof because it could not be found in their platform, nor for Democrats to oppose it because they belonged to the Democratic Party. It was the duty of every man to favor it, because it was the movement for freedom.

REMARKS OF MR. WARREN.

Mr. WARREN was next called on. He came as a delegate from Somerset County, but did not come to speak; nevertheless he believed he was a Republican. He was a Republican because he was born under a representative Government, and as such he was opposed to Slavery, in every and any form: and he was particularly opposed to the extension of Slavery as it exists at the South. It was a great wrong in its relation to the slave, and it was equally wrong in its relations to the master. It was impossible for one man to take the services of another without reward, without being in the abstract a dishonest man, and becoming a bad one. It was only necessary for him to call their attention to recent occurrences at Washington, to prove what he had said. The speaker proceeded, relating his experience of Southern life, which was, in effect, that the Slave system wasted the land, and destroyed the productive qualities of everything it touched; and concluded by asking the Convention whether it would continue such a system—to which the Convention answered emphatically, No.

When Mr. WARREN had concluded,

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following named gentlemen as the officers of the Convention, which report was unanimously adopted:

President—DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Hudson.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

David Ryerson, Sussex.	Charles Lowry, Salem.
Dr. George Green, Warren.	Wm. S. Banta, Bergen.
Edward Howell, Morris.	Peter P. Runyon, Middlesex.
H. M. Low, Passaic.	W. H. Nicholson, Camden.
John J. Chetwood, Essex.	Joshua Swain, Cape May.
W. D. Waterman, Somerset.	G. F. P. Mayhew, Atlantic.
J. W. Hazleton, Gloucester.	Wm. F. Brown, Ocean.
Judge Hill, Hunterdon.	G. H. Leeds, Cumberland.
William Parry, Burlington.	John Robbins, Monmouth.
John E. Anderson, Mercer.	Denning Duer, Hudson.

SECRETARIES.

1st Dist..Uriah Davis.	IIId Dist..J. V. Voorhees.
IId Dist..Alex. M. Johnson.	IVth Dist..A. A. Vance.
Vth District..Daniel F. Tompkins.	

They were appointed unanimously.

Mr. GREGORY, on taking the Chair, said he was not accustomed to address public audiences, and he would therefore say but little. He thought Convention was called for the redress of grievances. In reference to the Slavery question, it had been the disturber of the country for many years; all compromises with it had failed; and he believed it was for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken next with reference to it.

The Committee on the Plan of Appointing Delegates to the National Convention reported that the Delegates present from each Congressional District select their due portion of the delegation, and that, there being one place remaining, Chief-Justice HORNBLOWER be elected a Delegate at large. The report was adopted unanimously.

The Committee on resolutions then reported, through Mr. JAMES T. SHERMAN, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of a peaceful and patriotic State—faithful always to the Constitution and the laws—feel that we meet, this day, under portentous and alarming omens—that we tremble for our country, as with many apprehensions of evils yet to come, we contemplate the breaches daily made upon the Constitution—and that we seem to stand almost amid its ruins, while in Kansas whole communities of our fellow countrymen are deprived of their liberties, their property and their lives—their country ravaged—their towns destroyed—and themselves, men, women and children, compelled to fly before a monstrous combination of invading hordes and the civil power, backed by the military forces of the Government—while the same lawless violence, invading even the Senate Chamber, and denying to the defenders of freedom the right to repel unmeasured obloquy and insult, with that freedom of speech which the Constitution guarantees, strikes them down on the floor of the Senate, senseless and weltering in their blood.

2. *Resolved*, That at this time the Constitution of the United States is, by the combined efforts of a President, destined to an immortality of infamy, and of the aggressions of Slavery, rendered null, void, and of no effect in those most sacred provisions which guarantee—

1. The right of the people to bear and keep arms.
2. The right of the citizens of each State to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.
3. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects.
4. The right of every person accused of crime to trial by an impartial Jury and an impartial Court.
5. The right of the people to be protected against all deprivation of life, liberty and property, without due process of law.
6. The freedom of speech and of the press.
7. The right of the people to choose their own representatives.
8. The high privilege of Senators and Representatives in Congress to the utmost freedom of debate, without being questioned for it elsewhere, and, much more, without being assaulted therefor, and beaten down with bloody violence in their official seats.

3. *Resolved*, That the design formed and fully executed by the President of the United States, to involve the Territory of Kansas in commotion, violence, and perhaps in civil war, at this time, for the purpose of exterminating every semblance of true popular sovereignty, and also of defeating the exercise by the House of Representatives of its constitutional right to investigate the election of its members; the seizure, upon slight pretexts, of all the leading Free-State men of the Territory; the attempt, entirely successful, to prevent Gov. REEDER from prosecuting his claim to a seat in Congress, in the manner determined upon by the House of Representatives; the employment of the military forces of the Government to countenance and protect a ruffian host, under a United States Marshal, directed by a United States Judge; in this indirect but effective resistance to the constitutional action of the House of Representatives—are in spirit the nearest approach yet made, in Kansas or anywhere, to that crime of treason which the Constitution defines to be the levying of war against the Government.

4. *Resolved*, That experience in the Slave States has abundantly shown that Free labor cannot and will not enter into disgraceful competition with Slave labor—that the system of Slavery oppresses and debases the white laborer to a condition unworthy of an American freeman, and that therefore the question of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, is, in other words, the question whether the rich lands of that extensive and fertile Territory shall become the property and the homes of white laborers, or shall be reserved exclusively for negro slaves.

5. *Resolved*, That although this exciting and dangerous controversy, and these monstrous claims of every principle dear to freemen, or vital to civilized society—the necessary, logical, inevitable consequences of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—have been forced upon us without a provocation, by the wicked intrigues of Pro-Slavery demagogues—that we are animated even now, under all outrages and aggressions, by a filial devotion to the Constitution of the Union—that New-Jersey never has sought, and never will seek, to violate any of the Constitutional protections of the rights of citizens of other States—that we would fondly unite our efforts with those of patriotic men in the North, to preserve the institutions of the country as they were framed and understood by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and their illustrious associates—and that we implore them to raise their voices against the clamor of parties and demagogues, and array themselves in opposition to their reckless assaults upon the Constitution, and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union.

6. *Resolved*, That we reiterate now the declaration made at Newark, that our only object is to combine the efforts, at the next Presidential election, of all the people of New-Jersey who are opposed to these assaults of the Slaveholding interest upon the Constitution—that as soon as any other party in New-Jersey shall avow the same principles and objects, we are ready to act with them and for them—that we seek not to divide but to unite all the friends of the Constitution and of the Missouri Compromise—and, adopting the language of a distinguished Senator, we are animated by an earnest and confident hope "that the people of New-Jersey will have an opportunity (not embarrassed by other issues) to manifest their disapprobation of the indefensible violation of that compact of peace."

7. *Resolved*, Therefore, that we will forego, for the present, the nomination of an electoral ticket, in order to effect a cordial union of all the people of New-Jersey who are opposed to the aggressions of the slaveholding interest—and who are in favor of the admission of Kansas and Nebraska only as Free States, and of the election of a President, Vice-President, Governor, and representatives in Congress, earnestly devoted to these objects.

8. *Resolved*, That the State Executive Committee are authorized and instructed to take such measures as shall be expedient to combine the strength of all the friends of Freedom in New-Jersey, in support of an electoral ticket composed of men zealous for the principles for which, and for which alone, we are contending.

9. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be also instructed to take immediate measures for disseminating throughout every portion of the State information as to the progress and the injustice of the great effort now made to subjugate American freemen—to trample out the principles of liberty, and to establish a reign of terror, of blood, and of despotism, in the land.

10. *Resolved*, That as the choice of a United States Senator will devolve upon the Legislature next to be chosen, we deem it a matter of the highest importance that the interests of Freedom should predominate in that body, and to this end, we earnestly recommend the adoption of such a policy, and the selection of such candidates in all the Legislative districts, as will secure the united and cordial support of all opponents of Slavery extension.

Mr. WILLIAM PARRY moved that the resolutions be adopted as a whole, and in doing so spoke briefly in their favor. When the noblest champions of Freedom were stricken down on the floor of the Senate Chamber, and left weltering in their blood, with none to succor them, it is time for *the people* to arise in their might and redress the wrongs heaped upon them. Patriotic men had endeavored to settle the Slavery question by a compromise which was considered as a finality—but this compact had been violated—and the question now was whether all the Territories were to be given up to Slavery, or whether a part of them should be set apart for the homes of freemen, where labor should be honored and industry rewarded. The Administration had given its whole strength to the extension of Slavery—of might and power over justice and right—and New-Jersey was called upon for an expression of her sentiments, and he trusted that in November next she would present a united front for Freedom.

The resolutions were received with unanimous favor.

Mr. BALDWIN remarked that, as there would be distinguished speakers during the afternoon session, he desired that there should be a resolution, having direct reference to the assault upon Senator SUMNER.

Mr. CONGER, in consenance with his desire, offered the following, which, he said, had been passed by the people of Rochester:

Resolved, That the brutal attack of one slaveholding member of Congress upon the great representative of THE PRESS, HORACE GREELEY—the murder by another member of a humble representative of LABOR in a common fray, and the matchless audacity with which another slaveholding Congressman assaults with a bludgeon the fearless Senator from old Massachusetts, CHARLES SUMNER, in the very Sanctuary of American Law, the Senate Chamber of the Capitol—all but too clearly reveal the turpitude and atrocity of that power which affects to rule us, which in fact does rule us—and that there can be no FREE PRESS, no dignified and protected LABOR, and no safe PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION, until a *reunion of Freemen for Freedom* rebukes this ruffian barbarity, arrests these plantation practices, and brings back the Government into the hands of a party and people "REPUBLICAN" alike in principle, in habits and in name.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the Convention took a recess until 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after the time appointed, the Convention met again, and in addition to the delegates there was a large number of persons present who gathered in the expectation of hearing Senators WILSON and HALE, and Gen. NYE and others of note in the Republican cause. Just previous to the call to order copies of the Republican Address of the Pittsburg Convention were distributed freely among the audience.

The first business in order was the reception of the names of persons recommended as delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia. They were as follows:

Districts.	DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
At Large—J. C. Hornblower.		J. T. Sherman.
Senatorial.		
I	Isaac B. Mulford.	Sylvester Birdsall.
II	Geo. B. Raymond.	Jacob L. Smuzzy.
III	John Van Dyker.	John W. Steret.
IV	Ed. W. Whelpley.	Abrm. Brittan.
V	D. S. Gregory.	Nathan Hedges.
Congressional.		
I	J. W. Hazleton.	Samuel Black.
	Wm. Moore.	David Lake.
	Thos. Sheward.	D. M. Davis.
II	Wm. Barry.	Watson Newbold.
	Wm. Jay.	John Robbins.
	U. S. Haywood.	Wm. Boswell.
III	R. S. Kennedy.	John Moore.
	W. D. Waterman.	Joseph Townsend.
	G. H. Brown.	H. Race.
IV	C. M. K. Paulison.	P. J. Ackerman.
	A. S. Pennington.	H. M. Low.
	D. Ryerson.	W. S. Johnson.
V	W. S. Hartwich.	L. D. Baldwin.
	D. Duer.	J. L. Van Boskirk.
	H. H. Brown.	A. Dodd.

On motion, a Committee of two were appointed to wait upon Messrs. WILSON, HALE and NYE, and inform them that the Covention would be pleased to hear them.

While the Committee were absent, Mr. SILVEY, of Newark, rose, and after alluding briefly to his experiences of Slavery, told the Convention that they were going into a war, and money being the sinews of war, he desired them to raise $10,000 to be used in spreading Republican doctrines. He was willing to be one of one hundred, or one of fifty, or one of twenty-five to raise this money.

The President stated that a Committee would take the names as soon as convenient.

The delegates from Middlesex pledged that County for $1,000.

Mercer County pledged $1,000 and fifty Sharpe's Rifles.

A motion was then made to the effect that the whole question of raising money be referred to the Executive Committee, and it was so referred.

At this point Senator WILSON and Gen. JAMES W. NYE, appeared and were received each with three hearty cheers. They were conducted to the platform, when Senator WILSON being called upon, spoke in substance as follows:

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

When the cheers that greeted his rising had subsided, Senator WILSON said that in obedience to their kind invitation he had come to stand upon the soil of Freedom,—upon the free soil of New-Jersey. His duties at Washington required him to speak for Free Speech. He should do so at Trenton, and he would not fail to do so when he returned to Washington. [Cheers.] And as soon as his duties to the Convention had been fulfilled, he should return to the Senate, there to carry on the fight for Freedom. By the kindness of his many friends in New-Jersey, he had that day had the privilege of visiting some of the familiar places,—the landmarks of the Revolution, with which all of them were acquainted. And there, with revolutionary reminiscences crowding upon him, he thought of the Sons of Freedom, whose blood was dampening the soil of the Far West; and also of the fact that a Senator from his own Massachusetts had been stricken down in the Senate, and that his blood had flowed upon its floor. [Great Applause.] And he need not remind them that the same power that had spilled the blood of the freemen in Kansas, had used the bludgeon against Senator SUMNER, had threatened others of the defenders of Freedom—threats which they declared should be put in force hereafter. But he need not tell them that those threats could not frighten those who spoke for liberty—those who stood up in defence of freedom. [Great Applause.] Those men would not fail to condemn the conduct of the Missourians in Kansas. They would not fail to condemn the murderers of the settlers there, and they would not fail to condemn the act of violence against Senator SUMNER. [Applause.] Gentlemen, said he, *we shall do our duty at Washington.* [Cheers.] You have invited me to speak here, and as I am in the habit of speaking plainly what I think elsewhere, you must permit me to do it here. And, now I say to you that your only chance of sustaining freedom in Kansas is the overthrow of the present Administration whose every hope is centered in Slavery. [Applause.] This, fellow-citizens, must be done; and how is it to be done? The Republicans cannot do it alone. The old Whigs cannot do it alone. The Independent Democrats cannot do it alone. But, gentlemen, *you can unite and do it.* [Cheers.] You can forget your minor differences, feeling that this is the all-important subject. You can set aside your lesser variance, and looking each other in the eye, say "Freedom is in peril and we will defend it. If you unite, you can put men into office who will stand for freedom and by freedom. [Cheers.] Do not let yourselves be deceived. I have heard that some of my American brethren are looking to the South for aid. Whatever may done, all the Southern States will give their votes for the candidate, whoever he may be, who will be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention. You have no hope from them. Let me remind my American brethren that at Philadelphia the Southern branch forced upon them a platform which they could not carry home; and let me remind them that not one Southern vote among the Americans could be obtained for NATHANIEL P. BANKS for Speaker of the House. No, they would not stand by their own organization, nor support a member of it, simply because he spoke for Freedom. Therefore, I say, you have nothing to expect from the South. [Applause.] Gentlemen, when, the other day, Mr. SUMNER was stricken down in the Senate, and Mr. CAMPBELL moved for an investigation, these men, with two exceptions, voted to stifle it. Gentlemen, I repeat it, you have nothing to hope from the South; for every man who has in him and avows the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON is frowned down. Therefore is it necessary that you should stand up united, and overthrow the administration. It is not a work involving simply the emancipation of three millions of slaves; it involves the emancipation of four millions of whites resident there. For these men look with the same contempt upon free white labor that they do upon that of the slave; and it is their determination, if they can, to disgrace it to that level. MACDUFFIE spoke their sentiments some years ago, when he said "laboring men, bleached or unbleached, are dangerous elements in society;" and he added, also, that "sooner or later the North would make slaves of its laborers."

Such are their sentiments and their desires. And now let me say that during the present session of Congress, Senator DOUGLAS, and others who think and act with him in the slave interest, have continually been calling out to stand by the Democracy, claiming for it the title of the conservative party of the country. It is always to that party that they appeal. You never hear from them appeals to the farmer or the mechanic. The slave power has no sympathy with them. Therefore, I say to you, gentlemen, that this question of freedom not only affects slave labor, but free white laborers.

It is but a short time since that the Richmond *Enquirer* published an article in which it was claimed *that color had nothing to do with Slavery*, and, added the speaker, they of the South have combined to bring the freemen of the North into the same abject condition with their own slaves. I repeat it, the slave power has no interest in free labor. Eighty-nine per cent. of all the emigrants from the Free States go into Free States. It is only a few professional men, such as lawyers, doctors and ministers, who go to the South. The free laborer does not go there. And ninety per cent. of the foreigners who come to our shores find homes in the Free States, while thirty-six per cent. of the emigration from the South goes also to the Free States. In view of these facts, the Administ

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

British Explanation of the Alleged Aid to Cos a Rica.

TRIAL OF THE POISONER PALMER.

The Treaty between the United States and Persia.

DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 93 1-2@93 5-8.

The British mail steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool about 9 A. M. of Saturday, the 17th, arrived at this port last night, about 9 o'clock.

The U. S. mail steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes at 11 o'clock, morning of Thursday, the 15th, *en route*, for Havre.

The *Africa* does not bring much news of importance. Parliament not being in session, there is little of political import, excepting the repeated reports that the Conservatives are employed in weeding out the lukewarm and disaffected of their party.

Very little has been said or written regarding the battles in Costa Rica. One influential journal, in the Government interest, explains Lord CLARENDON's letter respecting the 2,000 rifles by saying that the British Government have quantities of old muskets on sale, and will be glad to meet with other customers besides the Costa Ricans.

Italian affairs continue prominently before the public. From other parts of the Continent there is nothing new.

The Crimean Board of Inquiry protracts its sittings. Sir JOHN MCNEILL declines to attend before the Board, in the room of Col. TULLOCH, who is unable to appear, from sickness. In absence of the Commissioners, therefore, the inquiry continues, but draws within a day or two of its termination.

A pension of £5,000 sterling per annum has been voted by the East India Company to the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, the retiring Governor-General of India. The ground of the pension is that he has annexed four kingdoms within the past four years.

Lord PALMERSTON has raised quite an outcry against himself, by undertaking to prohibit the playing of the military band in Kensington Gardens on Sundays. The privilege of the music was granted some short time since by Sir BENJAMIN HALL, and was much appreciated by the people of the lower walks of life, who had, in fact, no other innocent recreation within their reach on Sabbath, their only holiday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, wrote to Lord PALMERSTON, personally, requesting him to prohibit the music as "Sabbath desecration." Lord PALMERSTON obeyed, although he stated that the prohibition is against his own convictions.

The trial of PALMER, the alleged poisoner, for the murder of his betting companion, COOK, has been going on, during three days, before the Central Criminal Court, London. The evidence, thus far, had been altogether circumstantial, and had not elicited much additional to that made public after the Coroner's inquest. The most eminent counsel at the English bar are engaged on both sides—the Attorney-General, and Messrs JAMES, BODKIN, WELSBY, and HUDDLESTON, for the CROWN; Sergeant SHEE, and Messrs. GROVE, GRAY, and KENNEDY, for the prisoner. Lords CAMPBELL, ALDERSON, and CRESSWELL, were on the Bench. It is needless to say the Court was crowded to its utmost capacity, and among the audience were many of the leading patrons of the turf.

A Congress of "Reformers, of all nations," convened by the aged ROBERT OWEN, at St. Martin's Hall, London, on the 14th. Mr. OWEN presided, and addressed the meeting at some length, enforcing his views with great earnestness. Petitions to Parliament and a memorial to the Queen were adopted.

Lord ELLESLEIGH has addressed a letter to the members of the Carlton Club, declaring that the presence in that Club of members of the present Government is injurious to the interests of the Conservative party.

The British Association for the advancement of science is to meet at Cheltenham in August.

The Empress EUGENIE appeared in public for the first time, since her *accouchement*, on Sunday, the 11th, and on one or two subsequent days rode in a carriage, accompanied by the Emperor. She was everywhere cordially received by the crowd.

On May, the 8th, the representatives of Austria and Prussia officially informed the Germanic Diet that peace was restored, and, at the same time, proposed that the Bund should express its adhesion to the treaty of peace concluded at Paris, on the 30th of March. On the motion of Bavaria the subject was referred to the Committee on Eastern Affairs. It is rumored that the Bund will pass a vote of thanks to Prussia and Austria and express entire concurrence in their policy.

The London *Times* Crimean correspondence makes a feature of the enormous losses sustained by the Russians in the Crimea, and argues therefrom, the Russians would not have been able to sustain themselves many days longer had not peace been declared. Their losses in and around Sebastopol are set down at 86,000 men, while 100,000 perished of fatigue and disease. After all, this is no more than the Allies lost.

Correspondence continues to describe Syria as in a very unsatisfactory state. The Sultan's decree of religious equality pleases neither Mussulmans nor Christians; the Moslem rebel against the concessions to the infidels, and the latter would rather pay a tax than be compelled to serve in the army. The rioters at Naplous (Nazareth) have become alarmed at the consequence of their indiscretion, and are attempting to pacify the Pasha of Jerusalem, who threatens them with punishment. A shocking outrage has been committed at Marash, near Aleppo—an English horse-dealer having been shot and his house set on fire, his wife and two children perished in the flames. The famous imposture of the Holy Fire was exhibited in the Church of the Sepulchre at Jerusalem, on Saturday, April 25, and, as usual, the ceremony was attended with scenes of fanatic rowdyism—the worshippers being eventually beaten out of the Sanctuary by the Turkish police.

A good deal of ill-will continues to prevail at Malta, between the citizens and the Anglo-Italian legion, and the Governor has found it necessary to issue an order recommending more cordiality.

The bark *Elizabeth*, of New-York, had been ashore on the Straits of Gibralter, but afterwards got off with the loss of part of cargo.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has applied for, and obtained leave of absence. The London papers infer that he has been recalled.

Hostilities have recommenced between the Russians and Circassians.

Fifteen hundred families of Tartars are abandoning the Crimea, and intend to colonize the Dobrudscha.

The Treaty Between the United States and Persia.

The following curious statement is from the Constantinople correspondence of the London *Times*:

"I told you in my last that a treaty had been concluded between the United States and Persia. It was concluded under the auspices of the Russian Mission, and its spirit is directed against England. It pretends to be a Commercial treaty, and so it would be were it not for three articles. The first of these says that the Persians, not being a maritime nation, the Americans will be obliged, for the advantages which the treaty grants to their commerce, to have a fleet in the Persian Gulf, in order to defend Persia against the enterprises of whatever maritime nation should attack her. The second gives the Americans the right to have their ships of war in the Shatt-ul-Arab, the mouth of the Tigris; and the third of the articles allows them to have a factory at Kurnah.

Such is then the result of our late mis taken policy with Persia. We have a competitor on the Persian gulf. The most curious thing is that the Americans are to have Kurnah as a factory—one of the places which we persuaded the Turks to give up to the Persians in the frontier convention."

The Secret Treaty between England, France and Austria.

From the Indépendance Belge.

It is certain that no one can any longer doubt the existence of a secret treaty between France, Austria and England, as a corollary of the treaty of April 15. But what is the aim, or rather the object of that treaty? On this point there is room for a host of suppositions. That some are strange and ridiculous it is unnecessary to say, but we cannot class amongst these the supposition that the treaty provides for the contingency of Turkey being seriously weakened by what she has suffered during the war, and by the attempts to introduce reforms into the Turkish Empire. In saying that this supposition is not the most impossible, we guard ourselves from asserting that this alone is the special or only object of the secret league supposed to be established between Austria and the two great maritime Powers.

The following, according to the Austrian *Gazette*, is the real motive which led France, England, and Austria to sign the separate treaty of the 15th of April. Different explanations have been given of this treaty. We think that they should be simply sought for in the cause of disturbance which the hatti-houmaycum has created in Turkey, and which may lead to the depopulation of the Ottoman Empire. The Musculman population, in fact, particularly in the Asiatic provinces, are very much irritated against the concessions made to the Christians. A pretender or an ambitious Pacha might easily profit by these elements of revolt, and if the fanaticism of the Christians becomes opposed to that of the Musculmans, the existence of Turkey might become compromised. It is with a view to prevent these eventualities, and to secure to the Porte the assistance of Europe, that the separate treaty has doubtless been concluded. It may be conceived that Russia would not sign it, because she sets no great value on the integrity of Turkey; and as to the Porte, it has not signed it, because it would by so doing have itself expressed, in an authentic document, doubts of its vitality. Prussia confined herself to her accustomed neutrality.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ELEVETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Overtures—Philadelphia Judicial Case—Installation of Elders.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

After devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. RICE reported several Overtures. One was from the Trustees of Westminster Church, asking the General assembly to quit-claim its interest in their Church to them—granted. Another was from the Presbytery of South Carolina, requesting that arrangements may be made with other Christian denominations in order to secure the attendance of witnesses in case of discipline. No action was taken on this subject.

A third overture was from the Presbyterians of Kansas, asking to be organized into a Presbytery, to be known as the Presbytery of Kansas. The petition was granted by the Assembly. The Presbytery of Kansas will be under the jurisdiction of the Synod of Missouri.

An overture asking for a closer union with the Associate Reformed Church was adopted.

An overture asking the General Assembly to define who shall have the right to vote in calling a pastor and electing elders, was laid on the table.

The report on Systematic Beneficence was taken up, read again and adopted.

PHILADELPHIA CASE.

The consideration of Judicial Case No. 4, the complaints against the Synod of Philadelphia, was then resumed.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Philadelphia, spoke warmly in defence of the action of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. JUNKIN followed on the same side, and was succeeded by Chancellor JOHNS.

The Synod was now fully heard.

The Moderator asked the sense of the house, whether the members of the Synod should be required to withdraw, or only to refrain from taking part in the action of the body on this case. He remembered a case in which he, himself, was interested, where he had not left the house, but would not have thought of speaking, on that occasion, to any man in the house.

The Assembly voted that the members of the Synod be required to withdraw.

The members of the Synod of Philadelphia thereupon left the house in a body.

The roll was called by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, not for the purpose of taking the vote, but to allow members to express their sentiments on the subject as their names were called. A very long time was taken up in this manner. Some thirty-five-minute speeches were made by clerical and lay members.

At 1¾ o'clock the vote was taken *viva voce*, in three divisions: 1. To sustain the complaint and and appeal against the Synod. 2. Not to sustain. 3. To sustain in part. The Assembly, by a large majority, *refused to sustain the complaint*. The vote was as follows, by count:

To sustain	52
To sustain in part	14
Not to sustain	100
Majority not to sustain	34

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Rev. Dr. PRIME announced the nomination of a Committee to correspond with the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, as follows: Rev. Edwin Cater, George Howe, D. D.; James K. Douglas, of South Carolina; Francis Bowman, D. D.; N. A. Pratt, D. D.

A recess was taken.

After recess, Dr. RICE, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported an overture from the Synod of Mississippi, suggesting a fraternal union among all Presbyterians of orthodox faith. No action was taken.

It was moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the views entertained by this Assembly in its decision upon the Philadelphia case, and the grounds upon which that decision was based. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. HEWITT moved, as an amendment, that this Committee be requested to report to the present Assembly a prescribed form of installation of Elders moving from one church to another, and who have been previously ordained.

The point was debated with some earnestness, and Dr. HEWITT's amendment was carried.

Sundry Synodical Records were voted upon, in the usual form. The records of Arkansas were made the subject of decided censure, but a number of that Synod defended the body with zeal, calling the Assembly to recollect that locomotion is difficult in that region, that the record could not be safely intrusted to the mail, and that obstacles almost insurmountable interfere with the meetings of Synod.

The hour of adjournment arrived while the subject was pending.

The Moderator announced the following Committee to report a minute on the Philadelphia case: Rev. Drs. RICE, HUMPHREY and HEWITT, and Elders WELSH and WALSH.

A recess was taken till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the Assembly concluded its proceedings.

The Narrative of Religion was the order of the evening. It is a long document, and we have not space to publish it this morning, owing to the lateness of the hour of adjournment. It exhibits a promising condition of the Church.

A minute was reported in relation to elders, requiring that they need not undergo a second installation after removal.

The Session concluded near midnight; the Moderator making a feeling parting address.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

SEVENTH DAY.

Synod having been opened as usual with prayer, Rev. S. W. S. WYLIE and Rev. Dr. HEBON presented their reasons of dissent against the calling of a Convention, which were ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Rev. Dr. WILSON, in behalf of the Committee appointed to write a fraternal letter to missionary brethren in India, presented the letter which they were directed to prepare, which was read and approved.

Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, in behalf of the Committee on Presbyterial Reports, presented their report, which was accepted, and, for the present, laid on the table.

On the order of the day being taken up,

The following resolution, offered by Dr. WILSON, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the doctrines of Millenarianism in all or in any of its phases are not the doctrines of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this or any other land.

The report of the Committee on Presbyterial Reports was taken up, and excited much discussion.

Rev. W. S. WYLIE offered the following as a substitute for the recommendation of the Committee on the whole subject of Education as follows:

That a Board of Education be now formed, to be known as the Board of Education of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The substitute was carried.

THE CLOSE COMMUNION QUESTION.

The Committee on Discipline reported on the memorial from the congregation in Monmouth, on secret societies, on inter-communion with other churches not subject to discipline, and on the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

The report was accepted, and discussion arose as to whether it were advisable to enter upon any examination of the question of strict discipline in reference to inter-communion in India and other outlying districts of the Church. A substitute was offered referring such instances to the action of the lower local judicatories.

On division, the substitute was lost. Upon which the proposer (Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE,) addressed himself to combat the resolution embodied in the report. He was sorry the matter had been introduced. He cited instances of inter-communion on ship-board, and under other circumstances, (at Calcutta, with the Free Church of Scotland,) which were facts that had been well known. He honored and loved a venerable father who communed at Liverpool with other churches when sent on a foreign mission. There was a brotherhood, which ought to rise above low distinctions. He himself had communed with D'AUBIGNE at Geneva. It was well known the practice was permitted in India, and if he were guilty, the Synod might deal with him as they would.

If close communion were made compulsory in India, would it not place the church in a position of most groveling bigotry?

Mr. WM. AGNEW called the Professor to order, as having uttered matter inconsistent with the dignity of the Church.

Prof. WYLIE explained. The Church *has* allowed the usage which he defended, and that in face of its own canons.

Rev. Mr. MASTER strove to check and arrest the debate, by rising to a point of order. The discussion would have an unhappy influence.

Mr. STUART, of Philadelphia, asked for a postponement of the question.

Prof. WYLIE asked if this course were either *just* or *courteous*?

Mr. STUART (rising hastily) proposed the indefinite postponement of the whole question, which was seconded by many voices.

Dr. MCLEOD thought Professor WYLIE ought to be heard.

Prof. WYLIE then addressed himself to the general subject. He thought it best to give to those who had forwarded the report and inquiry a kind answer.

Mr. STUART (interrupting) then withdrew his amendment.

Prof. WYLIE (not yielding the floor) permitted Dr. MCLEOD to shorten the matter by reading, from the minutes of the previous action of the Synod, their decision as a guide in the present crisis. In that instance the case of a Minister in India was ordered to be considered as no precedent in future time for the Church at home, his position in Northern India being admitted to be peculiar.

Dr. WILSON said the evident construction of that document was, "he shall not do so again; for the present we will construe the past charitably."

Prof. WYLIE resumed. The subject would bear discussion. He opposed the report because it denounced as "traitors" those who, like him, had acted as he had in the matter of communion with other Churches, under *peculiar* circumstances.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church, the whole spirit of the solemn league and covenant, and the practice of the second reformation, could well bear a less rigid practice, more in accordance with that liberal, enlightened Christian spirit now pervading an age unlike the ages of persecution through which the Church had passed.

Occasional communion may be extended to those we *would* receive to constant fellowship. If D'AUBIGNE came, he (Professor WYLIE) would certainly admit him to occasional communion—a man who declared, "My heart is with you"—no he thought. He opposed Catholic communion in the common sense of the term. He was not for inviting every nominal or professed Christian to the Lord's table on his *own* responsibility. The occasional or casual instances for which he contended as peculiar, yet permissible, he would *pass regularly through session*, and not posi tively interdict them by a sweeping rule of Synod. The reverend professor, having arguedthe question at further length, gave way to Dr. WILSON.

Dr. WILSON hoped "Godly sorrow would abound" for such violations.

There could be nothing more explicit than the testimony in the 22d chapter. It was not fair to go back to the days of JOHN KNOX, when all Protestant sects were just coming up out of Popery. Exceptions and peculiar cases demonstrate the propriety of the rule. Special cases must be dealt with as such, but no practice can be built on them as precedents. There would be no necessity to break down the mounds which the Reformed Presbyterian Church had thrown up in this matter. In London, at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, he had been appointed to dispense the elements at that section forming the English table. He abstained from being present, and thus avoided the difficulty; he knew that his friend Dr. BAIRD, who did not feel the same scruples with himself as to this matter, would be present and take the place assigned to him.

The Session then adjourned.

To the Ministers and Members of the Constitutional Presbyterian Church residing in the Slaveholding States:

DEAR BRETHREN: The undersigned, members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which has just closed its sessions in the City of New-York, feel it incumbent on them to address you with reference to the recent action of the General Assembly on the subject of Slavery, and to make such suggestions as to our future course as the circumstances in which we are placed seem to demand. We are apprehensive that the action of the Assembly may be misunderstood. The resolution passed by the Assembly at Detroit is very ambiguous. As its indorsement by the recent Assembly is the only part of its action on this subject to which exception can be taken, we would call your attention to the true import of this resolution.

1. The resolution clearly implies that slaveholding is not a *sin per se*, and cannot, therefore, on this ground, be made a subject of discipline. The exceptionable cases referred to necessarily involve the idea that slaveholding—the mere relation of master and servant—is not wrong in itself. For if it was a *sin per se*, there could be no case of slaveholding that could be justified. We are assured that the Committee who brought in the majority report that was adopted by the Assembly have no sympathy with the sentiment that slaveholding is sinful *in itself*. And this, doubtless, was the opinion of the vast majority of the Assembly. The General Assembly of our Church never has sanctioned the sentiment that the relation of master and servant is a *sin per se*. The nearest approximation to this opinion is found in the resolutions of the Assembly passed in 1818. But, that it was not the intention of the Assembly of 1818 to express such an opinion, is evident, from the fact that those resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote—such men as Dr. GEORGE BAXTER and Dr. CONRAD SPRECE, of Virginia, voting for them.

2. The resolutions passed at Detroit imply that slaveholding is a sin, and can be made cause for discipline *only* when it violates the obligations of guardianship and the demands of humanity. We presume that every slaveholder in the land will admit that if slaveholding, in any case, is inconsistent with the interests of *humanity*—including under the term humanity the colored and white population—it is a sin in the sight of God. In our judgment, there is no relation in life that would not be sinful, if it is incompatible with the intrests of humanity. We believe that, in the circumstances in which the colored population exist in the slaveholding States, the law of love demands that the relation of master and servant should exist. We do not think, therefore, that there is any objection to the Detroit resolution, sanctioned by the recent Assembly; because it asserts that slaveholding is a sin if the interests of humanity are affected by it. It is a truism to which we are persuaded no slaveholder will withhold his assent. This interpretation of the Detroit resolution is not only authorized by the language of the resolution, but also by the statements of some of its most prominent advocates.

3. The resolution adopted at Detroit, and indorsed by the recent Assembly, is not a law of the Church. It expresses the sentiment of the Assembly; but it has no more authoritative effect than the opinion of any other body of pious and intelligent men. The report passed by the Assembly says that the doctrine set forth at Detroit was "set forth, simply, as a doctrine, *and not as a law or judicial decision*." Whatever, then, may be the sentiment expressed, it is important to notice that this opinion of the Assembly has no binding effect. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, unlike the Methodist General Conference or Episcopal Convention, has no power to make laws. The Presbyteries are the only law-making power in the Presbyterian Church.

4. According to the action of the late Assembly, if a case of slaveholding *that is inconsistent with the demands of humanity* ever occurs, there can be no disciplinary action on the part of the Assembly, unless a case is brought before it from a lower court by reference, complaint or appeal, or unless a Synod is cited to answer to the charge of delinquency in duty. It is like any other case of discipline brought before the Assembly for decision. It must come primarily from a session in the case of a private member, and from a Presbytery in the case of a minister. There is no intimation in the report adopted by the Assembly that a case will occur to call for action on the part of a lower judicatory; and we who are acquainted with the operations of the system of Slavery need have no more fear of a case of slaveholding inconsistent with the demands of humanity occurring among us than of one in any other relation in life. It would be unjust to infer from the action of the Assembly that it looks to actual discipline. We are assured that no such idea was entertained either by the Committee who introduced the report, or by the Assembly. The design was simply to state the course which the Assembly must pursue, if a case of slaveholding inconsistent with the interests of humanity, should ever occur. It is neither expressed nor implied that there will ever be occasion for the Assembly to act in a judicial case brought before it from a lower Court, or in the citation of Synods. The undersigned objected to the adoption of the report of the Committee, not because they did not believe that slaveholding, like every other relation in life, would be a sin in the sight of God, if it contravened the interests of humanity, nor because they differed from the Committee as to the mode in which offences generally are to be treated by the Assembly, but because they believed the Constitution does not recognize the right in any Court to regard that as an offence to which no allusion is made in the Confession of Faith of the the Presbyterian Church.

5. In our judgment the action of the Assembly, viewed as a whole, is favorable to the South—inasmuch as it expresses the Constitutional principles by which anything that may be regarded as an offence is to be brought before the Assembly. Doubtless many who have been disposed to agitate the Slavery question in the Assembly have had most erroneous views as to the powers of that body over the subject. It is now apparent that the Assembly has gone as far as the Constitution will allow, unless it acts judicially. Its opinion in regard to the system of Slavery has been expressed repeatedly within the last sixty years, and we may, therefore, reasonably expect the cessation of all declaratory resolutions. We have not the slightest apprehension of disciplinary action being taken in any of the lower Courts, or in the Assembly. We knew there is no ground for such action, and for this reason we have no apprehension of the Assembly being called upon to act judicially on the subject of slaveholding.

6. The undersigned, representing in the recent Assembly the Presbyteries in the Slaveholding States, are unanimous in the opinion that there is no occasion for alienation or separation on the part of our Churches. It is true the subject of Slavery has been discussed in the Assembly, and from the very nature of a deliberative body it may be impossible always to prevent its introduction into the judicatories of the Church. But, in regard to the late discussion in the Assembly it is important to notice that it was designed to settle, as far as an expression of an opinion by the Assembly would do it, the constitutional powers of that judicatory over the subject—which could not be done without discussion; and that a very considerable part of the time devoted to this discussion was occupied by Southern men. So long as the subject of Slavery is agitated in the country, we may expect that a few in every Church will, sooner or later, seek to agitate it in the judicatories of the Church. No Church in the land can be exempt from it. We believe that our Church, in this respect, occupies as safe a position as any other branch of the Church in this country. We are persuaded there are but few who desire the introduction of the Slavery question into the Church. This is evident from the fact that the average number of memorials on the subject sent to the Assembly for the last eight or ten years has not been more than a half dozen, notwithstanding we have 106 Presbyteries, and although the country has been shaken to its centre by this agitation.

We would, therefore, say to our brethren in the Slaveholding States, let us unitedly stand by our beloved Church in all its interests. Let there be no alienations or dissensions amongst us. Let no one imagine that by changing his ecclesiastical connections he can get rid of this agitation entirely in the Church judicatories. In some churches it may be suppressed for a brief period. But it cannot be so always. These very churches, where the subject has not been particularly discussed for a few years, have given the strongest testimony against the system of Slavery. And the most superficial acquaintance with them will satisfy any candid man that they entertain the same views, and are constantly liable to the introduction of the subject into their judicatories. We believe that nine-tenths of our membership desire no further discussion of the question—and that we may now lay aside all apprehensions as to any necessity for a separation on our part. If the Assembly should hereafter take any steps towards the exercise of discipline on account of sevcholding—further at least than the decision of a judicial case brought from a lower Court—or if in deciding a judicial case it should conclude that the relation of master and servant, in any case, is an offence, we shall unitedly dissolve our connection with that body. We shall not join any other branch of the Church, that has a Northern connection, and where we should be constantly liable to the necessity of another separation. But we should form a Southern organization, and devote our energies to the great work of diffusing the principles of our common Christianity throughout the region where God has cast our lot. At present, however, we repeat, there is no necessity for pursuing such a course, nor do we anticipate that it will ever occur. We belong to a branch of the Church whose distinguishing principles are worthy of our admiration. God grant that we may ever continue a united Church, with the Bible and the Constitution as the basis of all our action, and laboring for the good of our common country and the entire family of man.

Synod of Virginia.

Rev. A. H. BOYD, D. D., SAMUEL MATHEWS,
Rev. A. G. CARUTHERS, SAMUEL M. PRICE,
Rev. C. H READ.

Synod of Missouri.

Rev. W. H. PARKS, Rev. S. G. M. BEEBE,
Rev. G. W. PHILLIPS, Rev W. H. SMITH,
SAMUEL MCAFEE.

Synod of Kentucky.

Rev. A. H. CURRIER, G. R. THORNTON,
Rev. W. T. MCELROY, G. P. LAPSLEY.

Synod of Tennessee.

Rev. G. M. CALDWELL, Rev G. KING,
Rev. G. LYONS, T. W. TURLEY,
Rev. T. R. BRADSHAW, T. RHEA,
W. N. BICKNELL, M. D.

Synod of West Tennessee.

Rev. A. H. DASHIELL, D. D., DONALD CAMERON,
Rev. F. A. ROSS, D. D., W. L. WATKINS,
C. N. ORR WAY.

Synod of Mississippi.

Rev. G. MCCAMPBELL, Rev. H. WOODS,
Rev. W. E. HOLLEY, Rev. G. M. YIVLEY,
DUKE ASKEW.

New-York Baptist Association.

SECOND DAY.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the members of this body held a meeting for devotional exercises. At 9 o'clock the business of the session was resumed by prayer by Rev. H. H. ROUSE, Stamford, Conn. The reading of letters from the churches was concluded. From the statistics we gather the following respecting the present condition of this body:

Ordained Ministers	36
Licensed Preachers	10
Churches	34
Number of communicants, about	5,500

The Committee appointed in 1854, and renewed last year, in the case of the Bethesda Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct., reported through Rev. J. W. SARLES the result of their mission. A variance, it seems, had occurred for some years past between the Church at Stamford and the Association. At the last Anniversary, the Committee had to report a failure to effect a reconciliation. The Committee, in their efforts during the past year, have been more fortunate, and in all essential points the Committee yesterday were able to report a reconciliation. The report was adopted on motion, and the Bethesda Church at Stamford was received into the Association.

An application was then received from the Bethlehem, German and French Baptist Church, of this City, for admission into the Association. On motion the application was granted, and the hand of fellowship extended to the pastors of that Church, and of the Bethesda Church, of Stamford, the Moderator, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, addressing them in an impressive manner.

After the adoption of the reports of several Committees, the report of the Missionary Committee was read by Rev. Mr. WHITE, and adopted, after which, Dr. BALDWIN addressed the Association on the great importance of Home Missions. He regretted to find that some of the Churches—it was true they were small and poor—had contributed nothing, while even wealthy Churches had fallen short of their former contributions. The Committee reported that they recommended the following appropriations: First Baptist Mariner's Church $300, provided they raise the amount on their appropriate field; First Church, Nyack, Rockland County, $200, to commence June 1, 1855, provided the Church have pastoral labor the whole time; First Church, Middletown, Orange County, $100, to commence Oct. 1, 1855; to the Foreign Population on Staten Island $300, provided $100 be raised on the field. The Committee regretted that their resources were entirely too limited for the necessities of the feeble Churches which much needed their aid. At 12½ o'clock the Assembly adjourned till the afternoon session. On resuming, at 2 P. M., among other business, the Report of the Bible Union was taken up. The publication for the present year was the 1st and 2d Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians, the King JAMES' version, the revised version, and the Greek Text, published together in a neat quarto volume. The revision of the Thessalonians was by Rev. JOHN LILLIE, D. D., an old school Presbyterian. The revisers on the New Testament now employed in the work of revision, are connected with Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, German Reformed, and the Seventh Day Baptists. The Sabbath School Convention, in connection with the Association, will hold its meeting, this morning, at the Norfolk-street Church.

Sumner Meeting at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, May 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At a general and enthusiastic meeting of the students of Union College, held this afternoon in the College Chapel, with reference to the recent outrage upon Senator SUMNER, Mr. T. D. THACHER was called to the Chair, and in a few terse and appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting.

A Committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions. During the absence of the Committee, Mr. H. A. GALE, a son of Massachusetts, was called out and made a brief but stirring speech.

The following resolutions were then reported and adopted:

Whereas, On Thursday, 22d of May, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, while in the discharge of his official duties, was violently assaulted by PRESTON S. BROOKS, a representative in Congress from South Carolina, whose declared purpose was to inflict punishment upon Mr. SUMNER for words spoken by him in senatorial debate: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have heard with grief and indignation of this attack upon a northern Senator, distinguished not less for his accomplishments as a scholar, than his preeminence as an orator; and that we regard it as an effort to strike down the freedom of speech as well as an unprovoked and cowardly assault.

Resolved, That, as freemen, we look upon this unprecedented outrage with horror, regarding it as a base attempt to terrify the representatives of a free people in the exercise of their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That this act is a disgrace to the National Councils, and a stain upon American character, which every lover of his country must deplore, and which, we trust, Congress will take immediate measures to remove.

D. CAREY, Secretary.

The Brooks Testimonial.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me the privilege through your columns to suggest to the Committees in Charleston and Columbia, S. C., who propose a testimonial to PRESTON S. BROOKS, in commemoration of his cowardly attack upon Senator SUMNER, and through him, the principle of free speech, that the testimonial be in character with, and emblematic of, the transaction. Let it be a "*silver bludgeon*," bearing an inscription similar to this, viz.: "Southern Brutality against Liberty and Free Speech."

Yours truly, FREEDOM.

What our Southern Overseers say about the Brooks Brutality.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

We are exceedingly sorry that Mr. BROOKS dirtied his cane by laying it ashwart the shoulders of the blackguard SUMNER. We regret that he did so, not because SUMNER got a lick amiss, *not because he was not justly entitled to all he got, and more besides, but because the nasty scamp and his co-scamps will make capital for their foul cause out of the affair.* They will raise a howl which will split the public ear about the violation of the privileges of debate, Southern bullyism, &c., &c. Master HORACE GREELEY, in particular, will jump out of his boots and breeches, have about four thousand fits, and thus put up the price of assafœtida and burnt feathers throughout the country. Disagreeing with the Richmond *Whig* as to the effect of SUMNER's thrashing, we entirely concur with it, that if thrashing is the only remedy by which the foul conduct of the Abolitionists can be controlled, that *it will be very well to give* SEWARD *a double dose at least every other day* until it operates freely on his political bowels. It is true the cunning rascal is a little too smart to violate the decorum of debate, but his adroit demagoguism and damnable doctrines are infinitely more dangerous to the country than the coarse blackguardism of the perjured wretch, SUMNER, who will to his dying day, remember that *his* Brooks is not his "master."

From the South-Side Democrat, May 24.

The telegraph has recently announced [illegible] on Thursday, at the hands of the chivalrous BROOKS of South Carolina. It is enough for gentlemen to bear to be compelled to associate with such a character as SUMNER, and to be bored with the stupid and arrogant dogmas with which his harangues invariably abound; but when, in gross violation of senatorial courtesy, and in defiance of public opinion, the unscrupulous Abolitionist undertakes to heap upon the head of a venerable Senator a vulgar tirade of abuse and calumny, no punishment is adequate to a proper restraint of his insolence but a deliberate, cool, dignified and *classical* caning. The only regret we have is, that the chastisement was not postponed until SUMNER had left the Senate. The Senate Chamber would thus have been prevented from being the scene of such an exhibition, and the cowardly Abolitionist would have been favored with an opportunity, of which there can be no doubt he would have availed himself, to make his escape.

SUMNER is *not*, as stated by one of our cotemporaries, "an aged Senator from Massachusetts." On the contrary, he is regarded as one of the most robust and athletic men in the Senate; and, if he had possessed a spark of courage, would have been more than a match for his antagonist. But he, like all of his kidney, played the craven to perfection, and for him there can be no sympathy in the American bosom. The predominant feeling of all those who do not belong to SUMNER's party is one of the deepest regret that the United States Senate—the most dignified body in the world—should be so thoroughly disgraced by a successor of the distinguished and patriotic WEBSTER!

What Ex-Senator Col. Jere. Clemens thinks of Political Matters generally.

From the Selma (Ala.) Sentinel.

HUNTSVILLE, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 25th instant reached me to-day. I am in the midst of hurried preparations for a long journey, and have not time to answer it as I wish. I am going to Missouri and Illinois, and from thence to New-York and Washington. From one of the last named places I will write you at length.

In the meantime I sincerely hope you will not commit yourself against the American party. I thought the nominations at Philadelphia premature, and have not been surprised at the expressions of dissatisfaction it has called forth; still I do not see how a remedy can be applied that will not be worse than the evil. I try to look at it *practically*. The three prominent candidates of the Anti-Americans are BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS and PIERCE. BUCHANAN is more deeply attached to the protective principle than FILLMORE. DOUGLAS is fully committed to the river, harbor and road appropriations, and PIERCE is committed to everything and will prove true to nothing. Neither of the three comes up to my standard of what a *Democrat* ought to be. Neither can be trusted, by the South, an hour after they have secured our votes. All of them will be certain to favor measures from which the North will reap the benefits while we pay the taxes, and all of them will be certain to stab us while professing the most profound regard for our rights.

In the very nature of things a party which relies upon foreign votes for success must enunciate principles and advocate measures hostile to the institution of Slavery. The foreign hack driver, dray-man, ditcher or hod-carrier has no desire to compete for wages with the negro. Even the Irish chambermaid looks with jealousy upon the employment of negro girls in our hotels. There is a wide—an almost universal repugnance to a domestic relation which they cannot fail to see reduces so materially their own chances of employment; and it is here, at the base of society, where a wise politician ought to look for the seeds of principles which sooner or later control the destinies of a nation. Great events work their way up, not down. All revolutions begin with the masses. WILBERFORCE himself only gave voice to a sentiment which existed before his birth. The Parliament of England would have abolished Slavery if he had never lived. The harangues of a demagogue are harmless if there is no *prejudice* for him to direct—no *sentiment* in the hearts of the laboring classes which responds to his appeals. With none but an *American* people to appeal to, who do not look upon the slave as a rival whose labor interferes with the sustenance of their own families, all the political preachers and orators in the land could never get up a slave agitation to a dangerous height.

It is a Southern man, born upon the soil of the South, linked to it by a thousand ties, attached to Slavery by a domestic relation, and believing in my soul that it is best for both races, that I cherish most ardently the American cause. Whatever best promotes that cause will be certain to receive my support. I cannot hope to have everything exactly as I wish, and as a practical man I mean to take the best I can get. At Philadelphia, as at all other Conventions, things were done of which I do not approve; but I predict the Cincinnati Convention will do much worse in regard to a platform, and that the *nominees* will be a hundred fold more objectionable. OLIVER CROMWELL was wont to say, "nits will be lice," and a vile set of traffickers for foreign votes must, of necessity, give up a trafficker like themselves for a candidate.

Very truly and respectfully your friend,

To JOHN HARDY, Esq. JERE. CLEMENS.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Between the Steamer "Keystone State" and Bark "Cavalier"—Probable Loss of the "Cavalier."

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 27.

We are indebted to Mr. ALLEN, of the Norfolk steamboat, for a slip from the office of the Norfolk *American*, giving an account of rather a serious collision at sea. We take from it the following particulars:

"The steamship *Keystone State*, R. HARDIE commander, from Savannah for Philadelphia, came into port with signals of distress flying, and with her larboard high out of water. She appeared badly stove in the bows, and had evidently suffered from a collision. After making an ineffectual attempt to get on the ways of Mr. NASH's shipyard, she was run bows on the flat near the bridge over Elizabeth river, with the water line at bow four feet out of water. On the 26th, at 1¾ A. M., was run into by the bark *Cavalier*, of Baltimore, bound to Rio Janeiro. The first and second mates and three seamen have arrived on *Keystone State*.

From the pilot of the steamer we learn that this morning, at 1¼ o'clock, the vessels struck. They hung together for a few moments, when the steamer backed off and bore away from the wreck. The steamer had three lights up, while the bark had none, and the night being foggy, was not seen in time to avoid a collision. While together, the first and second mate of the *Cavalier* and three men jumped an board of the steamer. The steamer immediately bore for this port, without again endeavoring to run alongside of the *Cavalier*, which was soon out of sight.

STATAMENT OF THE PASSENGERS.

The verbal statement of the passengers corroborates that of the pilot. The shock was tremendous, producing great alarm and confusion. Order was soon restored, and the steam-pumps got immediately to work. The water gained

...ommended that the Board meet on Monday next, and that the Chief Clerk be directed to notify the members of the Board of the meeting and object thereof. Mr. Hall said that he frequently had to "supplement," and refused to be trapped or destroyed by devious ways." The Warden asks: "Are there no restrictions in the City that can be employed to destroy these troublesome animals?"

A lengthy conversation arose out of a remark of Gov. Townsend, that possibly the duties of Chief Clerk might be rendered for less than $1,500 per annum. Gov. Gunther talked of, "his side of the house," and the debate became evidently a question of political aspect. The appointment of Mr. Charles A. Bishop to the office of Clerk, with the same salary as his predecessor, ($1,500 per annum,) was then lost for want of a constitutional vote. The President, who voted for Mr. Bishop, expressed his belief that services to the amount of $1,500 per annum might be cut off with advantage.

A discussion arose as to the question of whether the Board and the City should keep their accounts at the same Bank. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee to report.

It was moved and seconded that the Board go into a ballot to fill the vacancy produced by the death of Mr. Corwin, Chief Clerk. Some of the Board were anxious for an immediate settlement of the question. As the result Mr. Bishop was elected.

After the transaction of other formal business the Board adjourned.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Injunction against the Delivery of the Title Deeds.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

To-day, in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Hon. Judge Roosevelt, the motion in the case of R. H. Arkenburg and Wm. P. Earle, against the Mayor and other Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to restrain them from making over the title to the Brick Church property according to the recent sale, came up for a hearing.

Mr. Hutching, with whom was Mr. D. Dudley Field, read the order, the complaint, and the published advertisement of the sale of the property,

Mr. O'Conor, who, with Mr. Fullerton, represented the Corporation and the purchasers, read the affidavits of Mr. F. P. James of the purchasers, and Mr. Anthony J. Bleecker, the auctioneer, asserting the fair, open, and *bona fide* character of the sale. He also read the proceedings in the Common Council preliminary to said sale, and the certificate of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which was about being executed when the injunction was obtained.

Some discussion followed between the counsel as to the time of arguing the motion. Mr. O'Conor pleaded the importance of the interest involved, and the fact that the purchasers had paid out of their hands upwards of $200,000, on the strength of the sale, as demanding a hearing this afternoon, or at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Field represented that he had imperative engagements elsewhere which would absolutely preclude him from attending to it this evening. Ultimately it was agreed that the case should be heard at Jude Roosevelt's residence, on Friday afternoon, at 5½ P. M.

The Pedestal Awaits the Statue.

The granite base of the equestrian statue of Washington on Union-square, has been completed several days, and the health-seeking people who take their ante breakfast walk in Union Park every morning are growing impatient, expecting each day when they come within eye-shot of the place, like the readers of James' Novels when they reach the first chapter, that the "lonely horseman" will make his appearance, but, unlike the readers aforesaid, doomed to oft-recurring disappointment. The pedestal is a plain structure, considerably smaller at the top than at the bottom, of oblong shape, with its broader sides looking north and south, and its ends pointing towards the two other cardinal points. We do not know which way it is intended that the face of the statue shall be directed, but we would suggest to the patriotic gentlemen who are erecting it (at private expense, shame upon the people) that the "Father of his Country" should not be compelled at the present moment, even in effigy, to look towards the Capitol of the Country. The manner in which public affairs are conducted there would not have his countenance, we are well assured.

Presentation of Medals to the Medical Heroes of Norfolk.

With the occasion which called them forth, noble actions of an unostentatious kind are too often forgotten. Few now remember the young surgeon hero Bernard, who brought home the British plague ship *Penelope*. And with too many the memory has also passed away of those brave medical men who last Fall risked their lives in a gratuitous effort to save their fellow-men in the doomed town of Norfolk. The recollection has, however, been most pleasantly revived in the presentation of a gold medal, by the Howard Association, to each of the medical survivors of that devoted band. Out of eighty physicians who volunteered their services from various parts of the country, thirty only survived. We have been shown by Dr. William Howitz, of this City, the gold medal presented to him, which is of a beautiful design, bearing on one side a figure of the Good Samaritan, with the inscription, "I was sick and you visited me," and on the other the names of the presenters, and the services in memory of which it was bestowed. Should a similar calamity visit again this or any other city, it is grateful to feel there are such men among us.

Quaker Meetings.

The abundant showers, and the frequent drab bonnets and coats in the street, led us to inquire whether there were not some Quaker meetings on foot. Investigation discovers the fact that, on Saturday last, the Hicksites entered upon their annual meeting, at the Church in Rose-street, and their session will not terminate till to-morrow afternoon. The attendance has been unusually large, and the proceedings, thus far, characterized with the utmost harmony. The subject of a coalition with the orthodox section of the Church, which has been agitated, with more or less excitement, at every meeting, for the past few years, has not been revived.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Orthodox Quakers held the first meeting of their Annual Session, at their Church in Orchard-street. The attendance was numerous. Except on two days, none but members of the Society are admitted to the proceedings.

Reception of Millard Fillmore.

The Aldermen Special Committee (Mr. Briggs Chairman) appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for the reception of Ex-President Fillmore, on his arrival in New-York, held their first meeting yesterday. It was arranged (if a like Committee to be appointed from the Councilmen concur) to receive Mr. Fillmore at Staten Island, in a steamer chartered for the purpose, to fire one hundred guns on his arrival at the Battery, and thence escort him to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where a suite of rooms are to be engaged for his occupancy while a guest of the City. The Chairman of the Committee stated that, by advices received by the *Baltic*, Mr. Fillmore would probably arrive in New-York about the middle of June.

☞ The Harbor Commissioners on Tuesday visited Gowanus Bay, accompanied by Prof. Bache, to determine upon the lines of the grant (subject to the Commissioners' approval) made by the Legislature last Winter, to Richards & Co., for the construction of two basins. The site of the new basins, which will be named the Pacific and the Erie, is below the Atlantic Basin, which they will equal in magnitude. The cost of the undertaking will be very great, as there is an immense amount of excavation and filling to be done. Yesterday, the Commissioners examined several slips which require dredging, on the North River, above Canal-street, and on the East River, above Fourteenth-street.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration could not get a quorum yesterday.

Police Intelligence.

THE CHATHAM-SQUARE HOMICIDE—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The Jury of Inquest upon the body of the man Wm. H. Potter, who died from injuries received during a street fight in Chatham-square, on the 27 h of April, concluded their labors at the City Hospital late on Tuesday night. During the day a number of persons who had witnessed the affray were examined, but their evidence did not differ materially from that previously offered.

THE ANTE MORTEM

Examination taken at the Seventh Ward Station-house on the morning of the affray, was read to the Jury. It is as follows:

DECLARATION OF THE DYING MAN.

Wm. H. Potter, being duly sworn in the presence of the prisoner, Bernard Shandley, deposed and says: I recognize the prisoner now before me as the man who stabbed me last night; I was crossing Dover-street into the Seventh Ward, when prisoner's brother met me and asked me if I was "windy;" he called another man back who was in prisoner's company and asked him did he not hear it said that I was "windy;" he (the other man) said I was a sucker, and that he would lick me any how; I told the prisoner's brother that I was acquainted with him and was not in love nothing to do with him; I then ran away from him and he followed me across the street; I ran up the stairs of the house No. 4 Chatham square; I fell and rolled and tumbled down stairs, and struck the man who was in his company, knocked him down and then kicked him; this was on the other side of the street; prisoner, Bernard Shandley, and his brother then came towards me; when his brother Timothy and I clinched each other, and while clinched with the brother the prisoner stabbed me; Murphy and Croswell, the officers attached to the Seventh Ward Police Station, then brought me to the Station-house; I have no vindictive feelings against the prisoner.

his
WILLIAM ✕ H. POTTER.
mark.

Taken before me, this 27th day of April, 1856.
Edward Downes Connery, Coroner.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner then said, "Every word that Wm. H. Potter has used is true, except my using a knife, which I don't remember."

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER'S BROTHER.

Timothy L. Shandley, being duly sworn, deposes and says: Sunday morning, April 27, 1856, between the hours of one and two o'clock, my brother, another man and I were passing through Chatham-street, near Dover-street; I saw Wm. H. Potter and said to him "You have been talking of me a good deal?" he said, "No;" I then said, "Very well, all is right;" the friend who was with me, David Noonan, interfered, but I prevented him from doing so, and I said I was able to conduct my own business; Potter then ran over to a dance house in Chatham-square, and he brought therefrom twenty-five or thirty men with him; one of them struck me; then Potter took off his coat and made for me; we clinched; none of the crowd interfered; I cannot tell how we were separated; I went home to bed and knew nothing more about the matter until this morning; my brother lives in Grand-street, near Baxter-street; he is a cooper.

The Jury, after being addressed by Coroner Connery, retired, and soon after returned with the following

VERDICT:

That deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted by some sharp instrument to the Jury unknown, in the hands of Bernard Shandley, while engaged in a street affray near the corner of Dover-street and Chatham square, on the morning of Sunday, the 27th day of April 1856.

Shandley, the accused party, is in prison.

FARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night Officer Gurker, of the First Ward, while patrolling his beat on the lower part of Broadway, was attracted by sounds of a scuffle and loud cries for help. On hastening to the scene of disturbance he observed a group of men, three of whom took flight on his approach. He pursued and overhauled one of them. Another man, who did not attempt to run, then came up and informed the officer that he had been beaten and robbed of a $5 bill by the man one of whom was the prisoner. He further stated that his name was Frederick Kiegler, and that he resided in the rear of No. 77 Forsyth-street, from which place, being somewhat under the influence of "lager," he had been inveigled by the prisoner. The accused, on being brought before Lieut. Dalton at the Station-house, gave his name as Wm. Sands, said he was 23 years, and his residence No. 149 Church street. On being searched a $2 counterfeit note of the City Bank of Bangor, Me., and some bogus coins were found on him. But the $5 bill alleged to have been stolen was not recovered. Both parties are Germans. Sands was yesterday brought before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court, who committed him for examination.

THE RIOT IN THE FIRST WARD.

The affray on Tuesday night between some policemen of the First Ward and a number of citizens, which was noticed in the Times of yesterday, was a most desperate one and lasted for a long time. It occurred at the corner of Rector and Washington streets, and occasioned the greatest excitement in that vicinity. The policemen were vigorously opposed, and two of them, Dwyer and Hogan, were severely beaten. Hogan was dragged through the streets for some distance, and when rescued from his assailants, presented a shocking spectacle, and was insensible. Dwyer, too, was roughly handled, but not so severely as his comrade. These policemen were unaided during the greater part of the affray, and seem to have fought most desperately against the overpowering odds against them. Their "locums" did bloody service, and gave many a stunning blow to the resistants. One of the brothers Enright, who, it is alleged, began the affray, was so shockingly bruised, that his removal to the Hospital was deemed necessary. One of the Enrights charge that one of the officers entered his residence as he was about retiring for the night and roughly arrested him without process for an alleged assault and battery, and pounded him with his club, tore his clothes and beat him brutally. He was then dragged to the sidewalk, where the violence was renewed under protection of another policeman. Yesterday morning two of the alleged assailants were arrested, but were subsequently discharged by Justice Osborne, there being no proof that they had participated in the disturbance. The matter will be legally investigated. Somebody has acted most shamefully and brutally. We hope justice will be done.

Miscellaneous.

SUICIDES.

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, Mr. James Sutter, while in a temporarily deranged state of mind, jumped from a third-story window of his residence, No. 185 West Thirty-first street, to the sidewalk, and was almost instantly killed

A woman named Filtzer, residing in Canal-street, committed suicide yesterday by taking arsenic. An inquest will be held to-day.

Fires.

IN A WHITE LEAD FACTORY.

About 5¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the white lead factory of A. T. Vanantra & Co., No. 211 Centre-street. The damage by fire and water is $1,000, which is covered by insurance in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The injury to the building is $300.

IN A FOUNDRY.

At 1¾ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a chemical factory at the corner of Centre and Howard streets. It was soon put out. Damage trifling.

IN WEST STREET.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday evening a fire was discovered in the foundry of Burbeck & Hodges, No 321 West-street, corner of North Moore-street. It was extinguished by the application of a few pails of water. The fire was caused by sparks from one of the forges.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday.

Supreme Court.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 644, 643, 647, 648, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 491, 2753, 650, 653, 666, 667, 672.

Superior Court.—Nos. 364, 257, 536, 639, 641, 642, 644, 645, 663, 445, 495, 223, 302, 106, 115, 439, 484, 646, 648, 649, 651, 662, 655, 656, 378, 630, 661, 235, 231, 100, 475, 70, 71, 259, 547, 55, 501, 660, 662, 653, 352, 490, 98, 391.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—May 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

CRIMINAL CASES—A PIECE OF AN EAR.

James Jones, a colored person of a very dark dye, was put on trial this morning, charged with a deed of a similar description, viz.: That he did in the harbor of Cardenas, on board the brig *Hope*, maim, disfigure and disable the master of the brig by biting off his ear, with force and arms, and malice aforethought. The captain of the *Hope* was put on the stand, and produced his ear, from which a piece appeared to be missing, and testified that Jones was cook and steward on board, and having some words with him one day, the cook first broke a pitcher over his head, and then being pursued he and the captain fell down, and in the scuffle the cook "bit from him the best of all his ear a monstrous slice, a hideous cantle out."

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoner, and took the ground that there was no malice aforethought, as it took place in a scuffle, and that no member of the captain was disabled, as the captain could hear as well as ever.

The Jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of not guilty, at which the darkey showed his ivory and departed.

Richard Stuart was then tried for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the ship *Genoa*.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

The General Term opened yesterday morning, but owing to the severe illness of Judge Whiting, it was adjourned without transacting any business. Judge Clerke takes Judge Whiting's place at the Circuit.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

New-York Daily Times Office,
Thursday, May 29, 1856.

Increased vigor has been the most prominent feature of the Breadstuff trade, during the past week. An augmented supply of Wheat Flour afforded a better opportunity to execute orders therefor,—and a very lively general demand arose, which factors only met at improved prices. The home trade bought freely; and shippers purchased with much spirit. On last Tuesday morning, the *Baltic*, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst. reached this port. Her advices of flourishing Grain crops and declining markets for Breadstuffs, in Europe, slightly checked business, and depressed prices. Yesterday only a moderate inquiry prevailed, and the tendency of the market for most articles were in favor of buyers.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week reached about 128,100 bbls. of Flour, 256,400 bushels of Wheat, 269,000 bushels of Corn, 32,100 bushels of Rye, and 1,800 bushels of Barley, showing an increase of about 33,350 bbls. of Flour, 115,100 bushels of Wheat, 8,800 bushels of Rye, and 1,800 bushels of Barley, with a decrease of only about 2,000 bushels of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to about 94,750 bbls. of Flour, 141,300 bushels of Wheat, 271,000 bushels of Corn, and 23,300 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed, are shown to be about 297,450 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

The reported receipts by river and railway, as well as by coastwise vessels, of Breadstuffs for the last week, reached about 85,000 bbls. of Flour, 110,000 bushels of Wheat, 63,000 bushels of Corn, 12,000 bushels of Rye, and 51,000 bushels of Oats, against about 81,000 bbls. of Flour, 190,000 bushels of Wheat, 25,000 bushels of Corn, 2,800 bushels of Rye, and 17,000 bushels of Oats, during the previous week. The available supplies of Breadstuffs remaining in this market are not now even equal to the reduced stocks a week since, the intervening heavy sales having greatly exceeded the receipts, and led to a serious diminution of the quantity of Breadstuffs on hand here. Still, with a less active demand at the close, factors have ample ability to meet the wants of purchasers, and the decrease in the available stock, alone, is insufficient to stimulate prices.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, the most salable qualities of Wheat Flour leave off at an advance of 12½c.@37c. ₱ bbl., with, however, recurring heaviness and languor, the inquiry both from the home trade and from shippers having materially fallen off, while the receipts continue on a pretty liberal scale. Wheat is fully 7c.@10c. ₱ bushel dearer. Until yesterday it was very actively sought after by operators, generally, but especially by shippers, who preferred it to Flour, as being apt to yield a handsomer profit. Yesterday there was a partial cessation of demand, and with free arrivals, the previous large rise in prices was reduced. The advance above mentioned is now the difference between the present currency and that of this day week. Corn has improved 2c.@8c. ₱ bushel in value, closing with a fair supply and a moderately active general inquiry. Rye is about 2c. ₱ bushel dearer, while Barley and Oats are decidedly cheaper.

Our advices from the agricultural districts, this week, are very encouraging. Grain crops everywhere are promising unusually well, and should no unfavorable change in the weather come, to blight the hopes of our farmers, we may confidently calculate upon a most remarkably productive harvest this year. Wheat is rapidly coming to maturity in the South, and Rye is in bloom in this neighborhood. The ravages of insects on crops in some of the Southern States, are spoken of as being decidedly injurious, but this is the only serious source of uneasiness of which we are advised. A few weeks more will enable us to form a comparatively definite idea of what results we may anticipate.

The fluctuations in the Cotton trade have been unimportant. A moderate demand has prevailed throughout the week, and this has been promptly met at essentially unaltered prices. Towards the close less vigor is apparent, and the market leans in favor of buyers. The embarrassed state of our domestic and foreign political relations, and the recent adverse news from Europe work against the prosperity of this branch of business. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 60,000 bales, against about 95,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton Ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 879,949 bales over those of last year. The total Exports so far this season are 660,060 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports, now, are 108,710 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855.

There has been considerable irregularity in the Provision trade. Pork has noticeably fluctuated—but it closes heavily and languidly, at prices fully 25c.@37½c. ₱ bbl., under those of last week. The stock is not large, but factors are willing sellers, while buyers now move reservedly, neither party looking confidently forward to a maintenance of present prices. Lard is ¾c.@¾c. ₱ lb. dearer, and in brisk request at the advance. Prime Mess Beef is held higher, but it is inactive.

Butter has increased 1c.@2c. ₱ lb in value,—with a reduced supply of desirable kinds, and an improved inquiry for such. No other changes of much importance have occurred in Provisions.

The grocery trade is slowly recovering from the depression, so long discernable therein. Coffee, molasses, and sugars have attracted increased attention during the past week. Prices of coffee are without improvement, but those of molasses and sugar evince decidedly more firmness. Teas have not varied essentially.

Ashes are not very brisk. Pearls have fallen off 37½c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs. Pots are 12½c. ₱ 100 lbs., dearer. The supply is moderate.

Hay is plentier and fully 5c. ₱ 100 lbs. cheaper.

Lime has again deteriorated 5c. on common, and 12½c. on lump, ₱ bbl.

Naval Stores are generally a shade lower, but they close with a moderate degree of activity at steady prices.

Lard Oil has sympathized with the improvement in Lard, and it is now quoted about 3c. ₱ gallon higher than it was a week ago. It is not, however, in brisk request.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28, 1856.

Yards.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3430	2693	27	937	152	536
Browning's, Sixth-street..	.....	323	46	50	1990	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st..	.....	112	68	72	2250	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street..	.....	102	94	36	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	3580	245	1095	4392	536
Last week.....	.....	3200	263	1180	5456	950

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day.....	2,693
Receipts for corresponding week last year...	2,313
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....	3,325
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....	3,580
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,948

A. M. Alleeton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	1228	.....	.....	.....	364
Hudson River Railroad.	946	.....	.....	.....	98
Hudson River Boats...	254	.....	.....	.....	74
Harlem Railroad.....	.....	37	927	152	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at Alleeton's were derived from the following States:

Ohio.....	1143	Pennsylvania.....	—
New-York.....	157	Texas.....	—
Illinois.....	1126	Connecticut.....	—
Kentucky.....	164	Michigan.....	—
Indiana.....	144	New-Jersey.....	—
Virginia.....	.....	Wisconsin.....	—
Iowa.....	.....	Maryland.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	10¾c.@10¾c.	10c. @10¼c.
First quality.....	9¾c.@10¼c.	9c. @10c.
Medium quality.....	9¼c.@ 9¾c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality.....	8½c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality, few....	8c. @ 8¼c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices....	9¼c.@10¼c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales about	9¾c.@ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¼c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 8c.@9¾c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8¾c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7¾c.@9½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We had a somewhat lively market at Forty-fourth-street, to-day. The sales opened with full yards, and many sellers were evidently fearful at first. Some of the earlier sales were made at quite as low rates as last week. This feeling gave way after a time, as it soon became evident that there was a pretty full demand, especially from wholesale butchers, who have sold out their stock on hand at a considerable advance, during two or three days past. Since Friday, Beef in the carcass has sold at Washington Market for an advance of fully 1c. ₱ lb. over the current rates one week previous.

The surplus cattle of last week were sold in considerable numbers to farmers in the country. We noticed, to-day, several butchers, or their agents, from New-Haven, Bridgeport, Middletown and other Connecticut towns, and several lots went in that direction a week ago.

The general quality of the cattle offered, to-day, was full medium; several droves were very good for the season. Of the 2,693 at Alleeton's, 2,223 were reported from Illinois and Ohio—1,126 from the former and 1,103 from the latter State. They are generally young, full flesh, corn-fed steers. The abundant corn crop of last year is now coming on, ready manufactured into good beef. Report says there is an abundance of such animals still left. We have now had a good supply for some weeks, and there is not an immediate prospect of its being greatly diminished, though it was thought by some that enough would be held back to produce a little scarcity next week. This may happen, but dealers are learning to be on hand just *after* a full market and low prices, as that has generally been a time of the greatest scarcity.

The weather to-day has been pleasant most of the time, though we had some "right smart" showers, by way of variety.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit:

Yds.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	103	Ill....	Prather & Jones.....	John A. Merritt.
2..	94	Ill....	Harris & Reed.....	C. G. Teed.
3..	88	N. Y..	Buckly & Son.....	Barney Bartram.
4..	99	Ill....	Henry Jacoby.....	W. H. Belden.
5..	60	Ill....	Charles W. Harris.....	Henry Hurd.
6..	66	Ky....	Shuster & Levi.....	Owners.
7..	115	Ill....	Virgin & Ullery.....	C. W. Conger.
1..	51	Ohio..	Col. Florence.....	T. White & Son.
9..	73	Ohio..	Conner & Kirkpatrick..	Mead & Holcomb.
10..	80	Ill....	Piatt & Harris.....	H. M. Valentine.
11..	86	Ohio..	Rennick & Macker.....	T. White & Son.
12..	84	Ohio..	M. Maddeu.....	Eisner & Lauderback.
13..	110	Ill....	Jno. T. Alexander.....	Simon Ullery.
14..	61	Ind...	Bryant, Mills & Co.....	Miller, Haring & Co
15..	51	Ohio..	Felix Rennick.....	J. Wheeler.
16..	121	Ill....	John Morris.....	Geo. Arnault.
17..	60	Ill....	John Morris.....	P. F. Carey.
18..	77	Ohio..	A. S. Robinson.....	D. Barnes.
19..	71	Ohio..	Wm. Florence.....	Purchased Whet'n
20..	70	Ill....	Benj. Westheimer.....	Owner.
21..	35	Ohio..	T. O. Larkin.....	Owner.
22..	40	N. Y..	Robert Stewart.....	Murry & Belden.
23..	78	Ill....	A. G. Bryant.....	M. Phillips.
24..	37	Ky....	Henry Eckstein.....	Owner.
25..	45	Ohio..	F. W. Rennick.....	T. Bloome.
26..	30	Ohio..	Johnson & Emerson....	A. Gillett.
27..	60	Ind...	G. H. Finch.....	S. Sherman.
1*.	44	Ohio..	J. H. Williams.....	Owner.
2*.	97	Ind...	Jno. Robinson.....	J. H. Williams.
3*.	120	Ill....	J. H. Williams.....	Owner.
7*.	51	Ill....	David Selsor.....	J. H. Williams.
8*.	60	Ohio..	Culver, Hurd & Co....	Owners.
16*.	111	Ohio..	Culver, Hurd & Co....	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Barney Bartram sold 88 roughish still Cattle for Buckley & Son, of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. They averaged about $74 ₱ head, or full 10c.

David Selsor, of Madison Co., Ohio, brought in 51 medium Cattle, from Decatur, Ill. Weight about 750 lbs. net. Sold by J. H. Williams, at an average of about $75 ₱ head, or 10c., owner and seller's estimate.

Virgin & Ullery contributed 115 fair steers from Morgan Co., Ill. Home weight 1,430 lb. Sold by C. W. Conger, at a little over $73 50 ₱ head.

Charles N. Harris, of Morgan Co., Ill., brought in 60 good steers, estimated at 740 lb. net. Sold by Henry Hurd, at 9¾c.@10¾c., according to quality.

Jno. T. Alexander, of Morgan Co., Ill., sent forward a good fair lot of 110, mostly 4 and 5 year old bullocks. Home weight 1,460 lbs. Sold by Simon Ullery at an average of about $80 ₱ head or say 10¾c.

Feather & Jones brought in 103 Illinois cattle, of mixed quality. Weight 600 to 1,100 lbs., average about 750 lb. Sold by Jno. A. Merritt, at 9c.@10½c., average say 10c.

Conner & Kirkpatrick, of Fayette Co., Ohio, brought in 73 fairish animals estimated at home by owners at about 1,500 lbs. They were sold by Mead & Holcomb at an average of $76 or about 9¾c. for the net weight as estimated to day. This is the drove detained on the Pittsburg and Philadelphia Railroad noticed last week. It is 23 days since they left home.

P. F. Carey sold a lot of 60 still cattle for John Morris, of Elgin, Ill., weight about 625 to 650 lbs.; in middling flesh. They brought 9c.@10c., seller's estimate.

Johnson & Emerson brought in 30 good Ohio Cattle. Estimated by owner and seller at 825 lbs. net. They were sold out by A. Gillet, at an average of $83 77 ₱ head, or a trifle over 10c.

Gillett sold to butchers at Bergen, on Monday, 30 Ohio Cattle, the "tails" of 66, brought from Marion County by Mr. Clark. These averaged $47 ₱ head, and weighed (after killing) an average of 526 lbs.

Harris & Reed, of Sangannon County, Ill., sent in 94 very fine animals, averaging 750 to 775 lbs. They were selling by C. G. Teed, at about 10¾c.

Wm. Florence brought in 71 fat Steers, weighing about 700 lbs., sold by Purchase & Wheaton, for about $72 each, or full 10c.

T. White & Son sold for Col. Florence, of Pickaway County, Ohio, 101 first quality Steers, weighing about 850 lbs. White thought them the best in the yards. He estimated the sales at 9c.@10c.

L. M. Beers bought 68 this week and 53 last week for New-Haven and Bridgeport butchers. He thinks he paid about ¼c. more to-day than for the same quality last week.

D. Barnes was selling a common lot of 77 Indiana Cattle for Mr. Robinson; weight averaged about 575 lbs. They brought an average of $60 or a little over 10c., seller's estimate.

John Morris, of Elgin, Ill.. contributed 200 still Cattle, 120 of which were sold by George Arnault & Co., by Carey.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their calves at their side. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

Alleeton reports cows with calves selling well, and in good demand, especially good stock. Prices range from $25 to $60.

Browning reports 46 cows with calves, selling same as last week; cheaper here than in the country.

Chamberlin reports 53 cows with calves selling at $25@$35; extras $55@$60.

O'Brien reports 102 cows and calves selling at about the same rates as last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are Alleeton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's, and O'Brien's.

Alleeton reports 937 Veal Calves, selling well, and stock good.

Browning reports 50 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5¾c.; extras 6c.@7c.

Chamberlin reports 72 Veal Calves, selling at 3½c.@5c.; extras, 5¾c.@6¾c.

O'Brien reports 36 Veal Calves, selling at 4¾c.@6¾c.; extras 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Alleeton's, Browning's and Chamberlin's, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

At Alleeton's, Sheep and Lambs are reported as still scare, and in good demand at high rates.

Browning reports receipts of 1,990 Sheep and Lambs. Demand has been very good, sufficiently so to produce a small advance in prices. Stock offered not of first quality. Only 20 on hand this morning. Of the above 1,190 reported, 561 were New-Jersey Lambs, the rest Sheep, mostly from New-York and Ohio.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

Jas. McCarty reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
16.....	$78 40	31.....	$155 00
120.....	475 00	14.....	56 25
53.....	255 50	44.....	235 50
36.....	206 00	29.....	146 00
22.....	120 00	39.....	211 12
40.....	240 00	56.....	402 75
30.....	150 00	60.....	300 00
37.....	148 75	36.....	147 00
77.....	349 50	8.....	34 50
25.....	119 75		

Samuel McGraw reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
4.....	$28 00	20.....	$80 00
125.....	750 00	24.....	88 00
4.....	20 00	40.....	120 00
1.....	5 50	8.....	42 50
3.....	14 25	12.....	62 50
20.....	91 00	5.....	36 00
17.....	77 25		

Baldwin & Hume report sales of:

Sheep.	Amount.	Sheep.	Amount.
162.....	$931 50	324.....	$1709 99
50.....	239 50	151.....	780 00
46.....	235 75	117.....	440 00
14.....	58 50	11.....	51 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Alleeton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, at this season, 1¼c.@1½c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; last season, they changed to Tuesday for a good market.

Alleeton reports sales of five hogs at $5 20@$5 44 ₱ 100 lbs. gross.

COTTON.—The market is moderately active, and prices are essentially unchanged, though purchasers have met with some advance. The business Going is thus: The sales at, or near last week's rates, are confined chiefly to small lots, and have been effected chiefly at rates rather under our annexed quotations:

New-York Quotations.	Ordinary.	Middling.	Middling Fair.	Fair.
Ordinary.....	10½	11	11½	12
Middling.....	10¾	11¼	11¾	12¼
Middling Fair.....	11	11½	12	12½
Fair.....	11½	11¾	12¼	12¾

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are scarce and wanted from

New-York Daily Times,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent to mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Sumner Debate.

The first Edition of the Speech of Mr. SUMNER, with the debate which succeeded, of which we printed, as a Supplement to the TIMES, over 40,000 copies, has been entirely exhausted;—and we are unable at this moment to supply the orders which are constantly reaching us. We shall put to press, however, this afternoon, another Edition of over 20,000 copies. This supplement will contain, printed in good type, the Speech of Mr. SUMNER, with the succeeding speeches of Senators CASS, DOUGLAS and MASON, and the rejoinder of Mr. SUMNER. The reader will thus get, in a single sheet, the whole of this Debate, which is unquestionably the most important that has occurred in the Senate of the United States for many years.

Orders for the Supplement containing this Debate, should be sent in immediately; they will be filled at ONE DOLLAR PER HUNDRED COPIES.

☞ The Select Committee of the Senate, appointed to investigate the facts attending the assault on Mr. SUMNER, made their report yesterday. They come to the conclusion that although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offence can only be punished by the House; therefore the Committee recommend a complaint to the House. In the House, various bills were introduced giving lands for railroads, including one granting a million acres to Louisiana, which was passed. An effort was made to adjourn over for the Cincinnati Convention, but it failed.

☞ Two Republican State Conventions were held yesterday—at Syracuse, in this State, and at Trenton, in New-Jersey—for the choice of delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The National Convention of the Radical Abolitionists also met in Syracuse. We surrender a large portion of our space to the proceedings of these bodies, which will be found highly interesting.

Crampton Dismissed.

We have, at last, intelligence from Washington that Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, has been actually dismissed, and in less than a fortnight the news will have reached the Ministers of Queen VICTORIA. Though they may not have believed that this extreme measure would be adopted by our Government, the possibility of its occurrence must have enabled them to decide what course they would [illegible] of its happening. Mr. [illegible] cannot be taken unawares by it. This [illegible] agony will soon be over, and we shall know what effect the measure will have upon the relations of the two countries. We see no cause now for anticipating anything serious from it.

The dismissal becomes, in the light of recent occurrences, a very different matter from the earlier proposition, to which the British Government has raised objections. Hitherto the worst that could be said of the envoy was that he served those who sent him with a zeal transcending discretion; that in deference to his instructions he offended the laws of this country to promote the interests of that; and that the necessity of concealment involved the correlative necessity of strictly diplomatic equivocation and prevarication as the only means of defeating legal inquiry. Certainly, the elaborate nicety with which details of the enlistment business were conducted; the adroitness with which official connection with the measure was disguised, and the communications all the while between the Minister and Secretary MARCY, displayed admirable skill in the art of balancing upon that fine line which separates falsehood from truth; still nothing of a positive character appeared; and had it appeared, it would only have heightened those merits in the eyes of the Home Government, which led them to decline recalling him.

The publication of the recent Blue Book, containing the Central American controversy, at full length, changes this aspect of the case materially. Mr. CRAMPTON there shines as a letter-writer. The first cursory glance at his contributions has brought out a half-dozen charges of falsehood, some of which have already been established by testimony too high and too direct to admit of question; others Gen. CASS is prepared to substantiate at an early day; and others it will remain for the Secretary of State to dispose of. The drift of these misstatements, is to the effect that the view of the Treaty of 1850, sustained by the American Government, is not ratified by Mr. CLAYTON, one of its negotiators, nor by leading statesmen unconnected with the Administration. The Minister reports to his Chief minutes of conversation in which, for instance, the Ruatan Islands are conceded by Messrs. CLAYTON and CASS to be without the terms of the treaty; and as the occupation and fortification of that important point is the specific ground of quarrel, Lord CLARENDON has been thus led doubtless to an opinion, which he has not hesitated to express, that the present Government of the United States, in defiance of the convictions of our wisest statesmen, has adopted this interpretation of the treaty solely for partisan and political purposes; and that firm resistance on his part, until after the Presidential election, will extinguish the difficulty in favor of the British sense. No one who has followed the current of negotiation will have failed to notice repeated assumptions of this derogatory sort in the dispatches of Her Majesty's servants; and we are now taught to what authority they must be credited. Mr. CRAMPTON—in the forum of the spurious paper; it is repudiated by men too eminent to have their veracity questioned, and he is left to answer, if he can, to his master's Government for thus misleading and deceiving them. It is not impossible that the policy of the British Government would have taken a direction wholly different, but for the inventive gifts and graces of its representative at Washington.

In returning Mr. CRAMPTON to England, our Government will, therefore, send back an agent who has not only forfeited confidence and respect on this side of the ocean, but stands convicted of deliberately betraying trust as a faithful correspondent of his employers on the other. Even there he must be regarded with suspicion and censure. By his direct action in that unprofitable job of the enlistments, and by his fallacious misrepresentations of matters of the profoundest concern to his Government in the affair of Central America, he is entitled to the credit of having done as much mischief, and pushed the probabilities of war as far as it lies in the power of an ambassador to do; a result as little palatable, of course, to England as it is to the United States.

We cannot doubt that, in the presence of the later disclosures touching their representative, his welcome home will be as cool as his farewell here. The disposition to uphold and indorse him must yield to the undeniable evidences of his inveracity and infidelity. Thus one of two great issues in dispute between the two countries will have very nearly disappeared; while, at the same moment, new light is thrown upon the other—demonstrating that the position of the American Government, in regard to the Treaty of 1850, is no merely clap-trap construction, designed for momentary use, but a deep-settled conviction, shared alike by politicians in office, by statesmen not in office, and by the people at large. We have seriously misapprehended the temper of British Ministers, if this intelligence do not produce an immediate modification of their policy.

The News from Europe.

The Cunard steamship *Africa* arrived at this port at a late hour last evening. She has brought three days later advices from Europe, but the news is wholly unimportant. Almost the only feature of interest is a statement made by the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* that the alleged treaty between the United States and Persia was concluded under the auspices of the Russian mission, and that while it pretends to be a commercial treaty, its spirit is directed against England. We give elsewhere the extract in question—simply publishing it for what it is worth.

The British Parliament was not in session and the political intelligence is consequently very scanty. It has been alleged in explanation of the fire arms given to the Costa Ricans by England that they were old muskets, and that the Government would be glad to meet with other purchasers for similar weapons.

The trial of the man PALMER, reported to have poisoned his wife, brother, friend, and various other persons who came within his reach, has occupied the Queen's Bench of England for three days, and appears to have excited a most intense interest. He was arraigned for the last poisoning reputed to be committed, that of his turf associate, JOHN PARSONS COOKE, and the Court was attended by all the leading patrons of the turf, including the late Premier, Lord DERBY, the Prince of SAXE WEIMAR, and many Ministers of State. The English Attorney-General opened the case in a speech of remarkable moderation, and strong as is the public feeling against the prisoner, he will doubtless have a trial, leaning of the two to mercy's side. The evidence hitherto adduced was strongly circumstantial, which is often more forcible then even the most positive, and unless the great chemical authorities yet to be examined break down, there can be little question of the result. When the great chemists have given their evidence we shall give a synopsis of their testimony, which cannot fail to add a new and highly instructive chapter to our already elaborate works on medical jurisprudence. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Sergeant SHEE, a Roman Catholic lawyer and Member of Parliament of considerable ability, but wholly unversed in criminal law. Since the murder of Dr. PARKMAN by Prof. WEBSTER, no trial of such cosmopolitan interest has taken place.

The Kansas News.

The telegraph has brought us additional news from the seat of war in Kansas. The details as yet are very imperfect, and in a great measure contradictory, but it would seem that Lawrence was not totally destroyed as was at first surmised. This report, it will be remembered, was founded on the belief of the retreating citizens, who, at some fifteen miles distance from the town, saw a great smoke, and hence imagined that Lawrence was totally consumed. According to subsequent and more reliable statements, the only buildings destroyed were the Free State Hotel and the office of the *Herald of Freedom*. An attempt was made to set fire to the house and library of the editor, Mr. BROWN, but this wanton act was happily frustrated.

Nevertheless, the accounts that have reached us represent the conduct of JONES and his confederates as even more villainous than was at first supposed. Not content with the destruction of property and the expulsion of citizens from their homes, they have added robbery and murder to their other crimes. Of those who were killed no particulars have yet been received. We only know that, unoffending, and to the last manifesting no resistance to the Federal authorities, they were barbarously murdered for the political opinions they dared to maintain.

We further learn that Sheriff JONES, at whose instigation these outrages have been perpetrated, meditates an attack upon the place to which the Free-State men, with their families, have fled. Topeka must also be destroyed; the Free men must be crushed out of Kansas altogether. It is not sufficient that Slavery be established in the Territory, but no one must be permitted to raise his voice against that blessed institution.

Our telegraphic dispatches from Washington represent the condition of Mr. SUMNER as extremely critical—such, in fact, as to give occasion to his friends for the most painful apprehensions.

Beef still Abundant and Good—Prices a Shade Higher.

To Illinois and Ohio we are again indebted for a full supply of excellent Beef Cattle; the former contributed 1,126, and the latter 1,102 fat Bullocks for the Forty-fourth-street Market this week. The other receipts were 164 from Kentucky, 157 from New-York, and 144 from Indiana. Total, 2,698. This is an excess over last week of 185, and 712 more than the weekly average for 1855. At the corresponding Market last year we had 2,813. The total receipts for the City Markets are 3,580, or about 350 more than the last year's average. Prices did not follow the usual course yesterday, nor decrease with the increased supply. The wholesale butchers have realized good sales at Washington Market and elsewhere during a few days past, and they were on hand yesterday. This was the chief cause of a slight advance of say ½c. ₱ lb. People are also getting tired of fish, or perhaps above eating anything that can be purchased cheaply—so back they go to the beefsteak.

The First Cargo from Japan.

We have, at last, a tangible evidence of Japan being opened to us for the objects of trade and commerce. An enterprising countryman of ours, purchased a vessel in San Francisco, went to Simoda in Japan, and by dint of perseverance and good management succeeded in prevailing upon the Japanese to sell him a cargo, or at least a part of one, of their curious manufactures. The Japanese having arrived at that desirable point of civilization, so highly commended by a correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer*, where they can supply all their own wants and live without intercourse with the rest of the world, are extremely loth to sell their productions, even, to outside barbarians. But having once been initiated into the delights of trade, they will be eager enough, by-and-by, to sell their superfluous commodities. For the present, however, they evince a decided repugnance to either buying or selling with outsiders. But our enterprising countryman has succeeded in obtaining a considerable quantity of their precious knick-nackery, which he has not the least objection to selling to the highest bidder, and so has resolved to put them up at auction next week. The collection of goods comprises some very beautiful specimens of Japan ware, curious in construction, and most elaborate in finish and ornamentation. If the demand for such articles should ever induce large importations, the quality of them must very naturally be depreciated, for the conscientious care with which every article is finished, and the amount of time bestowed upon their elaborate style of ornament can never be continued when the demand is large. We understand that these specimens of curious merchandise are to be exposed to public inspection before they are finally offered for sale.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices:— Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE CRISIS IN KANSAS.

Further Particulars of the Attack on Lawrence.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF TOPEKA.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF GOV. SHANNON

Great Excitement Throughout the West.

Arrival of Gov. Reeder at Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 27.

The Kansas Correspondents of the St. Louis *Republican and Democrat* furnish the following additional items relative to the attack on Lawrence.

The *Democrat* correspondent says, stores and dwellings were indiscriminately broken open and robbed by the invaders. A Mr. JOHNSON had $2,000 in drafts, checks and land warrants taken from him. Col. TOPLIFFE, who was appointed a Colonel of the Militia by Governor SHANNON last Fall, was forcibly dispossessed of his commission, private papers, watch, and money to the amount of $800. His trunk was also broken open and his clothing carried away. He had no means of defence, and was obliged to submit to see his property taken away. After destroying the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, the forces under JONES set fire to the house and library of the Editor, Mr. BROWN, but the fire was extinguished by citizens—some of BROWN's friends.

Col. BREWERTON writes to the *Republican* that 200 Free-State men had collected at Lawrence on the day that the place was entered by JONES, and it was thought that the garrison at Franklin, where the Free-State arms had been stored by JONES, would be attacked on the night of the 22d, for the purpose of recovering them. He also writes that it is understood that Gov. SHANNON will order 100 United States troops to be stationed at Lawrence, 100 at Topeka, and 100 at Osawatamie. At the latter place Judge CATO, of the District Court, had been prevented from holding Court, in consequence of threats of violence to the Grand Jury which had been made by Free-State men.

Judge TRAIN had passed through Leavenworth on his way to Georgia.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 28.

The *Republican* to-day publishes the Constitution of the State of Deseret, recently framed and ratified by the people in General Convention at Salt Lake City, April 6. It is exceedingly brief and plain, and says nothing about Slavery. It announces the free toleration of all religions, and does not refer to polygamy.

A memorial was adopted, asking admission to the Union, and GEO. SMITH and JOHN TAYLOR were appointed delegates to present it to Congress.

A correspondent of he *Republican*, writing from St. Josephs, says that on the night of the 21st inst., the house of JACOB FRIEND, four miles from St. Josephs, was burned, together with himself, his wife and five children. It is supposed that they were murdered previous to the firing of the house, but no reason is assigned for the deed, Mr. FRIEND being a peaceable and orderly man.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns from passengers who arrived from Kansas in the *Morning Star*, that it is the intention of Sheriff JONES to proceed immediately to Topeka, which is also to be destroyed, or the inhabitants forced to submission.

The *Democrat* also contains accounts of four additional public murders of citizens of Kansas, the facts concerning which have just been made known.

Further Particulars.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28.

The Westport (Mo.) *Times* of the 23d states that the Investigating Committee were still at Leavenworth.

Gen. SCHUYLER writes that Mr. CONWAY and himself were set at liberty on the 20th. Mr. BROWN is still a prisoner at Lecompton, and Gov. ROBINSON in a similar situation.

No account has been received of the movements of "the posse" since the attack on Lawrence, on the 21st. After the arms in Lawrence had been delivered Gov. SHANNON was requested by the citizens to interfere and prevent the outrages threatened by the posse, but he declined. Mr. SCHUYLER then called upon Mr. OLIVER, to induce him to use his influence with Gov. SHANNON. Mr. SHERMAN made a similar request, and Mr. OLIVER promised an answer in fifteen minutes, but neglected to do so until too late. Previous to the posse entering Lawrence, Gov. SHANNON agreed, in writing, that if the arms were delivered to SUMNER, only a sufficient number would be allowed to enter to make arrests. But he afterwards declared that the army should be disbanded by the posse, and that the Hotel, *Herald* office and breastworks should be destroyed.

The mob shot an Indian near Lawrence, out of mere wantonness, and the Delaware tribe threaten to avenge his death.

EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

An Armed Force to be Raised to Repel the Invaders of Kansas—Arrival of Gov. Reeder.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28.

There was an immense gathering here last evening, composed of citizens of all parties, responsive to a call for a meeting to consider the destruction of Lawrence and the attack on Mr. SUMNER. Resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy with Mr. SUMNER, and a determination to resist the invasion of Kansas. A Committee was appointed to adopt a plan for the immediate organization of a force to rescue Kansas, when Committee will report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday evening.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28—P. M.

Ex-Governor REEDER and Mr. FOOS, Secretary of the Kansas Investigating Committee, arrived here this afternoon. They came through Missouri, barely escaping with their lives. Mr. REEDER is, at this moment, (8 P. M.,) addressing and immense concourse of citizens in front of the Briggs House. He is to attend the Republican Convention at Bloomington to-morrow, and will proceed thence to Washington. They confirm the reports of the outrage at Lawrence.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. CRAMPTON DISMISSED AT LAST.

Critical Condition of Senator Sumner.

Rumored Challenge from Senator Toombs to Senator Wade—Another from Brooks—The Cincinnati Convention, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28—A. M.

Senator SUMNER is much worse this morning. He had a sleepless night last night and his wounds are badly swollen this morning. He suffers intense pain and brain fever has set in. Three physicians are now in consultation, including Doctor PERRY, of Boston, who has been constantly in attendance since his arrival in Washington. No one except the medical attendants is admitted to Mr. SUMNER's room.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28—P. M.

Mr. CRAMPTON, and Consuls ROWECROFT, BARCLAY and MATHEWS, have just been dismissed.

It was rumored to-day and generally credited, that Senator TOOMBS had challenged Senator WADE. I have no positive confirmation of the rumor.

It is supposed that Gen. LANE, of Oregon, is the bearer of a challenge from BROOKS to Senator WILSON.

BROOKS expresses himself perfectly satisfied with General WEBB's letter.

The city is greatly thinned out to-night, everybody having gone to Cincinnati. The developments of to-day strengthen yesterday's views regarding the nomination.

I did not say in last night's dispatch that our friends were "armed," but "around."

Mr. SUMNER's condition is not improved to-night. It is very critical. S.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Mr. CRAMPTON was, this evening, officially notified of the discontinuance of his diplomatic relations as Minister from Great Britain near this Government, and was furnished with his passports. The Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, were likewise informed, by letter, of their dismissal. The notice of the revocation of their exequators will be announced to Congress to-morrow morning, when the President will communicate a message, accompanied by documents setting forth the grounds for the action of the Government on the Recruitment question, and the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls. The President will also to-morrow transmit to Congress a message with accompanying documents relative to Central American affairs, and particularly with regard to the proposition of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the Executive proposes to arbitrate any question of political geography, which, by any possibility, may be raised under the Central American treaty, but declines any general arbitration as to the construction of the treaty.

The Crampton Imbroglio—Its Present Aspect—The Northwestern Democrats and the Vetoes—The Conspiracy, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26, 1856.

THE CRAMPTON IMBROGLIO. HAZARDS.

It is rather risky business to attempt to say what President PIERCE will or will not do within a given time; but I was so positively assured last evening, and upon such good authority, that the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and certain British Consuls, and the announcement of the fact to Congress, would be consummated to-day, that I consented to adopt and transmit you the statement. The gun missed fire; there is no mistake about that. But, that the dispatch to Lord CLARENDON announcing the dismissal, and replying to that gentleman's last argument in this case, is already finished I am perfectly well satisfied. I know equally well that the "tickets of leave" are also prepared, as well as the expected message from the President to Congress. These were all ready yesterday. But the voluminous other documents which it has been decided to send to Congress in this connection, could not be copied in time for transmission to-day;—at least, this is the reason given for the failure to act heretofore.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CASE.

As to the *character* of MARCY's dispatch to CLARENDON, I have already correctly advised you by telegraph. It is very conciliatory, and relieves the case entirely of its most troublesome point. It will be remembered that your correspondent, months ago, presented this Enlistment question as one bearing two aspects: First, that of a violation of our sovereignty committed by Great Britain in ordering the attempts to enlist soldiers for her armies within the territory of the United States; and second, the personal offence of Mr. CRAMPTON and certain British Consuls, in violating our Neutrality Laws. The first of these was the most serious. We accused the British Government of a grave offence, —and she protests in the most solemn manner that she did not intend to commit any such offence. Of course, whether we believe her honest or otherwise, we cannot well refuse to accept this plea and the accompanying apology. This question disposed of, the British officials stand at the bar convicted of having violated

A PEACEFUL TERMINATION.

our neutrality laws *without* orders from their Government; and against the punishment of dismissal, which it is now proposed to inflict, no complaint can be made by Great Britain. It is doubtful whether the step now about to be taken will create the briefest suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries. England will be too glad to get out of this ugly scrape so easily to be otherwise than good-natured over its termination. Some apprehensions are entertained that CRAMPTON has power to precipitate a collision between the British and United States forces at San Juan; but even if this were true, and such collision should occur, it would in all probability become the subject of a six months' or a year's negotiation before the difficulty would proceed any further.

THE VETOES AND THE NORTHWEST.

The Northwestern Democrats don't get any better natured as they reflect upon the President's veto of the River and Harbor Improvement bills. They *could* stand it, as good party men, when the President vetoed the great "log-rolling internal improvement bill;" but, in view of the recent vetoes, they cry: "Take any shape but that!" During the last Presidential campaign it will be remembered that Michigan and other Northwestern States were very doubtful whether PIERCE would give them any needed appropriations for such works as these—but Gen. CASS and Mr. MCCLELLAND assured them most positively that he might be relied upon, and they trusted. The Northwest will punish PIERCE for this at Cincinnati, and then, doubtless, submit to have their Presidential candidate put again upon a

Mr. PEARCE, of Ohio, had [illegible] speech in the Senate to-day upon [illegible] tion. I have not heard, yet take it to [illegible] but presume that as he belongs to the [illegible] the conspirators he is quite safe. By the way, [illegible] not been sufficiently noticed by the press, [illegible] late assault upon Mr. SUMNER was the result [illegible] conspiracy. This will be clearly proved before [illegible] Committees of Investigation, unless witnesses [illegible] were accomplices refuse to testify. I leave the facts for development through that channel. Meantime, is it not remarkable, that some half dozen friends of Mr. BROOKS happened to be in the Senate Chamber when the assault upon Mr. SUMNER occurred, at a time, too, when there was nothing there of ordinary character to interest? Although they knew "neither the time nor the place, when and where the assault would be committed," the public will judge whether they had not a keen suspicion that it was to occur just when it did and were not there awaiting its consummation. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. PEARCE, from the Select Committee to investigate the facts attending the recent assault on Mr. SUMNER, reported in writing.

The report states that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. Several precedents are cited, and the Committee come to the conclusion that although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offence can only be punished by the House of which Mr. BROOKS is a member. This conclusion, the report continues, is in strict conformity with Parliamentary law, and the requirements of the Constitution; therefore the Committee recommend the Senate to make complaint to the House.

With this report the Committee submit a resolution, that said report be accepted by the Senate, and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affidavits, be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. TOOMBS of Georgia alone voting against it.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Mr. MASON defended the President's veto of the bill for the Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

GIVING LANDS.

Mr. THORINGTON introduced a bill giving lands to Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, for railroads.

Mr. CARUTHERS introduced a bill ceding public lands to States in which they lie.

ABOLISHING THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. GREENWOOD introduced a bill for the repeal of the act establishing the Court of Claims.

MORE LAND.

Mr. BENNETT, of N. Y., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to grant one million acres of land to Louisiana, to aid in the construction of three railroads in that State.

Passed 62 against 58.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FLORENCE moved that when the House adjourn, it be till Saturday. He believed many gentlemen intend to leave this evening for Cincinnati.

Mr. GROW proposed that the Committee on Territories be allowed to make reports, not, however, to be considered until after the two approaching Convention.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., wished to know whether Mr. GROW desired to report a bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. GROW replied in the affirmative.

Mr. JONES objected.

The motion of Mr. FLORENCE was negatived.

Adjourned.

Political Matters.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE VERMONT AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, May 28.

The Vermont American State Council held its annual session here yesterday. A large number of Delegates were present and the proceedings harmonious. RYLAND FLETCHER, of Cavendish, was nominated for Governor; JAMES M. SLADE, of Middlebury, for Lieutenant-Governor, and HENRY M. BATES, of Northfield, for Treasurer. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the administration and proposing to unite with the Republicans in the Presidential and Congressional Elections. The assault on Senator SUMNER was referred to in strong terms of condemnation, and the House of Representatives called upon to expel Mr. BROOKS.

MEETING OF THE OHIO AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 28.

The Ohio American State Council in session at Columbus yesterday, chose E. P. MORTON and J. N. GUTHRIE as delegates at large to the National Council to assemble at New-York on the 3d of June; also delegates from each Congressional District. The Electoral ticket nominated, is pledged to support FILLMORE and DONELSON.

DECLINATION OF THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28.

The Illinois *Chronicle* publishes a letter from the Hon. WM. B. ARCHER, declining the nomination for Governor by the American Convention.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE — BALLOTINGS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 28.

Three ballots were taken for United States Senator this forenoon. First—DIXON 97, Toucey 96, Gillette 14, Baldwin 9, scattering 5. Third—Dixon 107, Toucey 92, Gillette 8, Baldwin 6, Ingham 3, Train 2, Pratt 2, Kendrick 1, Truman Smith 1.

Further balloting was postponed to Wednesday next.

Interesting from Utah—Movement for the Formation of the State of Deseret.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 27.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived here, bringing dates only to the 26th of March.

A Convention for forming a State Constitution met at the Council House, on the 17th of March, and organized by the election of Hon. J. M. GRANT, President. Committees were appointed to draft a Constitution. They had a conference on the 24th, and unanimously reported a Constitution for the State of Deseret. Chief Justice KINNEY dissented from the report, but only on one point, viz.: that he preferred to have the Judges elected by the people, rather than by the General Assembly.

The Assault upon Senator Sumner indorsed at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Tuesday, May 27.

A large number of citizens convened here this evening in pursuance of a call for a meeting to sustain Mr. BROOKS, in view of his recent defence of the rights of the South. Several addresses were made, and strong resolutions in approval of the course of Mr. BROOKS were adopted.

Canal Breaks.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 28.

A dispatch dated Albion, to-day, states that the embankment at Otter Creek has fallen away, and that it will take six days to repair it. There is a bad break also in the Canal at Jacksonville Culvert, two miles west of Medina.

The Panama Massacre—Defence of the American Consul—Letter from an Eye Witness.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me through the columns of your widely circulated paper, to defend from flagrant injustice the Consul of the United States at Panama, who was assailed in the most violent manner by a correspondent who signs himself "S." I was present at the terrible massacre of American citizens and resident foreigners by the natives at Panama, and give my evidence, not from hearsay, but from what I myself saw. It would be needless to give a recital of the circumstances of the slaughter from its beginning, for, suffice it to say, that when Gov. DEAS and Col. WARD, with his Secretary THEODORE DE SABLA, appeared upon the grounds, while the fight was at its height, the Governor showed his alacrity by the following speech. Its effect will be seen hereafter. "I am the Governor. I command you to desist." The "Natives" showed their respect for this important functionary by hissing, jeering and ordering him back. They finally fired upon him, a ball passed through his hat; Col. WARD's horse was struck seven times by balls, and his Secretary was wounded in the knee. Immediately after the Governor received the above slight token of their regards, he showed increased alacrity by gaining his lodgings in a space of time scarcely, if ever, equal

[illegible] WARD, after being summoned, appeared [illegible] ly on the ground. He then did all in his power to stay the fight; his horse was struck seven times, and his Secretary was shot alongside of him; still he remained firm until the disturbance was almost quelled. The next day Consul WARD resigned to the Station-House, and did all in his power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. He accompanied the dead to the place of burial, and received ample provision to be made for those who had been robbed; and care to be taken to preserve the property of passengers. I visited the Consul several times at his residence, and though a perfect stranger, I was treated with the greatest cordiality. He showed energy and tact in all his actions, and a perfect knowledge of his duty, combined with due dignity, and consciousness of the confidence reposed in him by the United States Government. I was at his house in the company of ladies, and he behaved as a perfect gentleman, offering us protection in his house, and betrayed none of those traits alleged by "S." As to his fracas with Captain D., although I cannot positively deny it, I have good reasons for disbelieving it. G.

What's in a Name?

The *Maquoketa Weekly Excelsior* has run up the name of JOHN C. FREMONT, as its candidate for the Presidency. The great difficulty in the way of sounding this joyful intelligence abroad, is the impossibility of pronouncing the name of the new Fremont paper. Maquoketa would defy the metrical powers of LONGFELLOW. The name is not to be found in *Hiawatha*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER.
Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia
One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.
Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint
One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and comfortably as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is peculiar and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.
BEEBE, (Sole Patentee,) No. 156 Broadway.
N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $80 to $150.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

THE ROBINS' SODA FOUNTAIN.
SIXTEEN GALLONS
OF PURE SODA WATER FOR SIX CENTS!!
By the Robins' Portable Fountain,
Price Forty Dollars,
No. 158 William-st., New-York.
Saloon-keepers and all others who sell "soda" water should call and examine this beautiful, cheap, portable and lasting soda fountain.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 426 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.
Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, consumption, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists—where, also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—BOWLIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

ASTOR-PLACE HOTEL.—LADIES STOPPING AT the different hotels in the City, wishing their supply of Boots and Shoes for themselves and families can find ladies' Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 2 s.; Slippers, Ties and Buskins, &c. to 10s. per pair; with boys', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes. Good articles at moderate prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 194 Canal-st.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stock with their last and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

BOOTS.—OUR FRIEND JOHN READY, NO. 127 Nassau-st., offers this season a choice selection of Boots and Shoes. His Gaiters are very fine, and can be chosen as low as $2 and $3. To look at his beautiful work, our readers will not wonder he has got so many medals and diplomas.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second hand Pianos from $30 to $140; Melodeons from $40 to $135.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

MARS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Straw Hats.—The Subscribers in the ... respectfully announce to our ... that they have just received from Canton, China, ... Straw Hats, possessing qualities which have been ... to make the Straw Hat suitable in every ... of a summer hat.

First—Shape. The crown is of a medium height, ... which gives sufficient room for the ... at the same time does away with the clumsy ... so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient ... to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It sets as a self-ventilator, which does away ... the many fruitless attempts which have been made ... that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp ... will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so ... as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Jet Ornaments.**—Bracelets, Brooches, ... Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold ... Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins, tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 337 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

☞ **Those who have used the Oxygenated Bitters**—For Dyspepsia, attest the superior efficacy of this medicine. Its health-restoring qualities not being subject to any reaction from stimulants, is the secret of its great success.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the ..., the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Eye and Ear.**—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Oculist, and Aurist, operator on the eye and ear, for ... diseases, Deafness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Residence and Office No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Dr. SALTER'S work on Diseases of the Eye and Ear will be published in the *Medical and Surgical Specialist*, a specimen copy of which will be sent to those who may desire information.

Consultation by letter with persons residing at a distance, and patients visited, when necessary, at their homes, as heretofore.

☞ **Rhubarb, Rhubarb, Rhubarb**—May be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, without the use of sugar, by means of Spratt's patent can. Now is the time, when the market is supplied with this delicious vegetable, to prepare a quantity for pies, &c., in the Winter. Full directions given with the cans, and every one warranted to answer the purpose. Sold by the proprietors, WELLS & PRESCOTT, No. 331 Pearl-st.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of Cutaneous Affections and Scrofula. Office No. 133 4th-av., near 13th-st.; hours before 11 and after 2. Persons in the country may consult him by letter. For his views on Skin Diseases, see the *Medical and Surgical Specialist* for May, published by Sherman & Co., Vesey-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth Brushes; Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps; puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by

RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After that date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Bingle's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The Members of the Association are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, at No. 163 Bowery. All the members are requested to be present, as business of great importance is to be brought before them. JOHN COMMERFORD, President.

☞ **Bill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 33 Fulton-st., and at the depôts, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED—In view of the vital necessity of preserving, unimpaired, freedom of discussion in our National Legislature, the equal rights of the several States therein, and the inviolability of their Representatives for any speech or debate in either House, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, all of which have been stricken down by the late assault on Hon. Charles Sumner, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, unite in calling upon their fellow-citizens to meet at the Tabernacle, in this City, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on this momentous subject.

Luther Bradish,	B. F. Butler,
David Dudley Field,	John L. Stearns,
Wm. Kent,	Joseph Blunt,
Chas. H. Russell,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Wm. C. Bryant,	Wm M. Evarts,
A. C. Kingsland,	R. H. McCurdy,
John H. Swift,	Abijah Mann, Jr.,
D. D. Lord,	Wm. V. Brady,
Geo. S. Robbins,	Simeon Draper,
F. S. Winston,	James S. Stuyvesant,
Samuel R. Schieffelin,	Erastus Brooks,
David r. Hall,	H. D. Aldrich,
Seth B. Hunt,	James Humphrey,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	Geo. F. Hope,
Geo A. Robbins,	John S. Williams,
James Low,	Theodore McNamee,
Joseph Hoxie,	Charles Spaa,
Hiram Barney,	Archibald Russell,
Wm. Spencer,	James McKave,
L. & V. Kirby,	Charles F. Hunter,
Cromwell, Williams & Co.,	N. Sullivan,
P. F. Randolph,	Halsted, Haines & Co.,
J. F. Cromwell;	and many others, whose names will appear in the evening papers.

KANSAS.—Mr. and Mrs. BUFFUM, formerly of Salem, Mass., recently from Kansas, will relate their experience among the enemies of freedom, *the acts of the Free-State men, and the manner of shooting Sheriff Jones*, of which she was an eye-witness and participator. Admission, 25 cents. Meeting will be at Stuyvesant Institute, nearly opposite Bond-st., at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING.

REPUBLICANS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Citizens who feel an interest in maintaining free speech, in the liberty bequeathed to us by the Fathers of the Revolution, in arresting the encroachments of Slavery, are requested to meet at the Hall, Henry Clay House, corner Avenue A and 1st-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Republican Party on the Ward. 2 1*

HOTELS.

GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former patrons of the above hotel that, having leased the hotel and farm at the lake, the house is now thoroughly renovated and open for the reception of visitors throughout the warm season. Families wishing a home in the country where they can truly enjoy themselves, can be suited by addressing as above, to GEORGE MELLON. Stages run daily to connect with New-York and Erie Railroad at Chester. City reference, SOLOMON CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

DANIEL KELLY, } Proprietors.
GEO. MELLON, }

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooly's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN MOORE, 58 Chambers-st.; WM. PRESCALL, No. 187 Greenwich-st. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer.

HENRY HULL.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. NARROW, American representative of Triessmar, to No. 197 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre-sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and Dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 365 to No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Depôts No. 40 Murray-st. and No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 68 Water-st. to No. 38 Broadway.

KANSAS—HO.—The New-York State Kansas League (organized 1854) will send parties or individuals daily to Kansas, at reduced rates, giving letters to their agents at St. Louis and Kansas, who will aid in securing passages, selecting farms, &c. Apply to GEORGE WALTER, General Superintendent New-York Kansas League, No. 229 Broadway, Office No. 35.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, ... to housework; one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber maid, and to assist in washing and ironing and do waiting. Are fully capable of doing their business. Also, by another young girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Is capable of doing her business. The best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 32d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate laundress, thoroughly understands her business, French fluting, crimping, &c., &c.; can get up lawns, embroideries and fine muslins in superior style; will be found willing and obliging, and in every way a desirable servant. No objection to a private boarding-house. Highest reference. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant middle-aged woman, as a first-rate cook in neat pastry, in all its branches, and understands her business perfectly well, and can come highly recommended; is an excellent laundress and good baker. The best of City reference can, if required, be given. Call at No. 230 East 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City references; one as regular waitress, takes charge of the silver and dining-room in a private family, or first-class boarding-house; wages $6. The other is 15 years old, neat nurse to a baby, will sew, or wait on a lady who boards; wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family, or chambermaid and waitress; would like to travel with a lady for the Summer, and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 126 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can produce the best of City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended young women—one as cook, washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Both are very efficient in their business, having lived in the highest class of families, from whom they have their testimonials. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook. By a woman who understands her business in all its branches; City reference given as to character and capability. None need apply but a gentleman's family. No objection to the country. Apply, or address, at the corner of East 23d-st., in 4th-av., in the drug-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a good cook, washer and ironer, and a nice smart girl aged 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very neat, active English girl, to do chamber work and wait, or would act as nurse and assist to wash. Can give good reference. Will be found willing and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French girl, speaking the language very correctly, in a gentleman's family. Apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As teacher, by a young lady well qualified to instruct, who has had several years experience in teaching. Distance is no objection. Address A. B. W., office of *New-York Times*.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatscreens for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

GOVERNESS.—An experienced lady desires an engagement as governess. Her course of instruction includes English in all its branches, with drawing and the rudiments of French. Has no objection to assist in sewing; understands dress making, children's clothing and embroidery. Would prefer the country, and salary less an object than a pleasant home. References exchanged. Address Miss NEEDHAM, Williamsburg (L. I.) Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady who has resided as governess in families of distinction, both in France and England, is desirous of making an engagement with a gentleman's family in America. She is a good linguist, and teaches music and drawing. As she is accustomed to travelling and speaks French and German fluently, her services might be found highly useful to a family about to travel on the Continent of Europe. Address A. B., *Albion* newspaper office, No. 19 Beekman-st., New-York.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.—A very respectable, agreeable young woman desires to travel with a family to California, or other parts; is not subject to seasickness; is willing and obliging, and would make herself generally useful; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for three days.

PORTE-MONNAIE AND POCKET BOOK MAKERS WANTED.—Good workmen capable of finishing fine work, may obtain constant employment and good wages by applying to THAYER, JOHNSON & BROWN, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

SALESMEN WANTED.—An old-established wholesale house desires to treat with salesmen of unquestionable moral character and integrity, who can influence (beyond doubt) extensive trade in the Crockery business. One for Southern and Western, and one for cash and short time trade, will be dealt with liberally. Communications attended to by principals only, and regarded confidential. Address Box No. 3,731, Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A first-class and an experienced salesman is wanted by a staple dry goods jobbing house. He must have a good acquaintance at the West or South, and the ability to control that trade. Address Box No. 265 Post-Office, with real name and references. No anonymous communications will be entertained.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—For a young man of Christian character and principles, who is slightly disabled in the left hand, but active, prompt and energetic. He is competent to teach, but an affection of eyes prevents this means of living. Any confidential post, as traveling agent, or companion, would be acceptable. Any gentleman needing such a companion will find him intelligent and well bred, being the son of a gentleman. Address X. O. P., No. 8 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., New-York, or No. 299 Market-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY.—Places procured for clerks, men for railroads and steamers, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen, boys to learn trades, and for saloons, housekeepers, seamstresses and chambermaids. Rates of the Agency to be seen, and they are strictly observed. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two clerks for stores, two barkeepers, two porters for stores, two coachmen, three waiters, two boys for trades, and four girls for housework. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, salesmen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED.—A smart English, Scotch, or American woman, to cook, wash and iron. One who is willing and competent, with good reference, may apply after 9 o'clock at No. 136 Lexington-av.

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET —With attendance, No. 18 East 20th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET—No. 103 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; a first-class tenant may, in part, pay the rent by boarding the occupant, (Dr. GOING.) Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 83 Beekman-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to
FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d ave., and between 30th and 31st sts. The house stands on high ground, and in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order, with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, No. 161 31st-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—Painted and papered throughout, within three minutes' walk of four stage routes; would let each floor to small respectable families—no others need apply. Apply at No. 314 Delancey-st., near Lewis, or to
W. A. KEEN, No. 111 Essex-st.

FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—On the second floor, and a pleasant front basement, at No. 186 Christopher st., suitable for a small family. Rent $150 per annum. Near the Hoboken Ferries and 8th av. Railroad and the various stage routes, and easy of access from the lower part of the City. N. B.—The house has just been completely repaired, painted and papered throughout.

THREE UPPER STORIES TO LET—Of the large building No. 96 Crosby-st. Well calculated for carriage making or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET—At Bath, L. I. Stables, &c., will be let at very low prices. Apply to Mrs. WANZER, Bath, or ARCHD. YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, N. Y.

DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly located. No. 125 Henry-st, Brooklyn. Rent $550. Apply to J. C. HOWE & CO., No. 59 Broadway, or No. 82 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A BRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., New-York; E. W. WHELPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occupied as a hat store. Apply to A. B. MILLER, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORE TO LET—In a most desirable location, No. 310 2d-st., near Avenue D, opposite Union Market. Apply at the great Union market tea warehouse, No. 312 2d-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all aground. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 165 Centre, corner Hester-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 97 and 99 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 49 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. BONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 154 Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-1aw2yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au16-'54-1aw2yTh D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, May 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, falling due on the 1st of June next, on such of the INCOME BONDS of this Company as are made payable in the City of New-York, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons. NOAH L. WILSON, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CRAWFORDSVILLE AND FLORA RAILROAD COMPANY, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856. No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., COVINGTON KY., May 22, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, on the Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.
S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the city of Madison, (Indiana,) 6 per cents., falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.
JOSEPH WILSON, Treasurer.
MADISON, Ind., May 23, 1856

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons due 1st June on the above bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, will be paid on and after that day at the office of STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.

More than *four thousand* of these convenient and durable Scales have been put up by us in different parts of the United States and the British Provinces.
Several *Gold and Silver Medals* have been awarded to us by the various Agricultural Societies throughout the country, for
THE BEST HAY AND CATTLE SCALES;
and we have certificates without number from officers of city and village corporations, manufacturing establishmen's, and private individuals, who have our scales in use, testifying to their superior excellence.
To be in season for the coming hay crop, orders must be given early.
Scales set in any part of the United States or the Canadas by experienced workmen. Address by mail or otherwise,
FAIRBANKS & CO.
No. 189 Broadway, New-York

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilisers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates. Also, bone dust and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands.
WM. POST, Sole Agent,
No. 128 Front-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st., corner of Fulton.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 30th April, 1856:
Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856.....$3,178,034 28

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

From premiums.....	$195,983 67	
From interest and annuities...	12,151 22—	208,134 89
		$3,386,169 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, and dividends thereon.....	$65,958 97	
Surrendered Policies.....	8,560 95	
Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c.....	23,304 54	
Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c.....	2,981 29—	100,804 35
Total assets.....		$3,285,364 82

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages.....	$3,196,376 26	
Cash on hand and in bank.....	16,009 97	
Bills receivable, fire insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes.....	72,978 69—	$3,285,364 82
Amount of risk 30th April, 1856.....		$26,865,560
Number of policies running 1st February, 1856.....	8,778	
Number of policies issued during the quarter.....	579	
	9,357	
Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead.....	221	
Total running policies 30th April, 1856.....	9,136	
Of which are for life.....	8,130	
Of which are for seven years.....	802	
Of which are for one year.....	33	
Of which are for irregular periods.....	171	
Total.....	9,136	

F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN L. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. MOORE,	RODMAN G. MOULTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—The subscribers to this Company are hereby notified that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of $300,000 will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 2, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which time and place an instalment of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid in.
The remaining instalment of 90 per cent. will be required at the same place on MONDAY, June 9.
JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN, } Commissioners.
EDWARD HAIGHT,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1856.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 823 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY—Of unusual capacity and who can furnish testimonials to that effect, desires to take a few young ladies into her family, whose entire education she will superintend. She will also give lessons by the hour in music and the various English branches; and those ladies whose education has been neglected while young, would find this an excellent opportunity for improving themselves. Apply at No. 120 West 15th-st.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 306; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 357 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 8 Park-row.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and fencing daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 139 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi annual Session commenced April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK WANTED.—A man of middle age, or more advanced in life—which may suit the advertiser—with some cash means of his own, may secure a situation quite desirable, at a fair rate of salary. For particulars inquire at No. 72 West 26th-st.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed their school to No. 59 West 37th-st., respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $300 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.—Who has $4,000 or $5,000? The property and business for sale corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, been established over 2 years and now doing a good business over the counter. Also good productive property in New-York and South Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for good located land or farms in the States of either Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa. Inquire of WM. B. AUSTIN, corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, or of E. HUNT, No. 194 36th-st., N. Y.
The subscriber proposes going West next month. Any one having any business they want done, I would be glad to do it for them for a reasonable compensation.
WM. B. AUSTIN.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.—CHANDLER'S PATENT WRISTBAND.—Great improvement—Two Wristbands combined in one, to be used alternately. It is simple but ingenious in formation; its advantages are, economy, neatness, convenience and economy, which must insure general adoption. Patented in United States, England and France. The Patentee will entertain proposals to form a Company for its special manufacture, or he will dispose of a part interest in it. Address R. K. CHANDLER, Astor House, New-York,

$10,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL PROPERTY—Will purchase a legitimate and profitable business by which $8,000 net profit has been and more may be realized annually. It now enjoys an established reputation upon many of the first-class Railroads South and West of almost five years' standing. It is an equipment in Railroad Furniture of a meritorious character and very generally patronised. Address or inquire of D. M. CARHART, *Railroad Journal* Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 59 Cliff-st.

$100,000 REALIZED IN FIVE YEARS.—WANTED, AN ASSOCIATE.—The advertiser has a genteel business, established two years; it pays over 200 per cent. Any gentleman having $3,000 or $6,000 cash, can have an interest so as to realize $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. Add. for 70 D., at the office of the Girard House, corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.

VALUABLE MEDICAL RECEIPTS FOR SALE—Ten in number. Price, $5,000. The subscriber has had a handsome sum bid to take a partner, which I would accept, but I am going to Europe. The above has made cures when all others have failed. Further particulars when an interview is had. Address J. M. S., this office, which will be attended to.

STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a hosiery and millinery store which has been established twelve years. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the business, and will be sold cheap. Apply to JOS. MORAN No. 127 Myrtle-av., between Gold and Prince sts.

PROVISIONSTAND IN WASHINGTON MARKET FOR SALE—Cheap to a cash customer. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of J. A. CURRIER, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

SPLENDID DINING SALOON TO LET —With lease and fixtures for sale. I am obliged to sell as I am going West to take charge of a mill. Inquire at No. 118 Centre-st., of JOHN SHWEITZER.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE—A most desirable and well located first-class Day School for Boys, in this City. Address M. M. M., *Times* Office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

PATENT
DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.
The warm weather has come, and so have the very popular and useful
ICE PITCHERS.
All families who are careful about their comfort through the hot season, are invited to call and procure the pitchers, which are of Britannia metal and of heavy silver plate, and for sale at the lowest prices, by LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 38 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—Second-hand and new upright, tubular and horizontal, and high-pressure and locomotive boilers, for sale, from 1-horse to 15 horse; also, boilers made and repaired at the shortest notice, at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, between Ridge and Jay sts., in Water-st., Brooklyn. WM. FINNEY & CO.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 850 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—Will be paid for the recovery of the bodies of CHARLES W. MINTURN and LEVI PAWLING—(a proportionate amount for either)—two young men aged about 19 years, supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat on the evening of the 20th inst., between Gowanus and Fort Hamilton. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 145 Malden-lane, or BABCOCK & MILNOR, No. 45 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN—Two valuable horses, stolen from the stable of H. W. Belcher at Garrison's, on the night of the 25th inst., one a sorrel mare about eight years old, moderate size, a white strip on the forehead, and round shoe on right fore foot. The other a bay mare, about ten years old, good size, one white hind foot, and both good travelers. The above reward will be paid for their return to No. 26 Pearl-st., New-York, or to Garrison's Station.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, a lady's gold Hunting Watch and Chain, No. 13,080, while going from corner 4th-st. and Bowery to Spring-st. Pawnbrokers and others are requested to stop the same. The above reward will be cheerfully given to the finder by returning it to No. 104 2d-av., and no questions asked. C. H. H.

LOST.—A check for 800 dollars, drawn by F. P. FURNALD & CO., on the Broadway Bank, to bills payable, dated this day, No. 436, was lost in Wall-st., near New-st. Payment has been stopped. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at F. P. F. & Co.'s store, No. 219 Pearl-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

PRINTING.

22 BEEKMAN-STREET. 22
PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of Job Printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash price. Call and examine specimens.

MEDICAL.

BOOK FOR EVERY HUSBAND AND WIFE.
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (200 pp.) 8vo. Price $1.
On fine paper, extra binding, $2.
Every married man has a book forever, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but clear words and such as she can understand.
Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from flour albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, at which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matter reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Decomeaux provided such a remedy. It remained a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, are another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 7 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,294 New-York Post-Office.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA,
Dr. RADWAY Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York,
Specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of
THERIEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
THERIEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Theriemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
THERIEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
THERIEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
THERIEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. Thus may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.
Sold in fin cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $6, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway), New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.
Monsieur LEVI, No 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 21 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.
COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.
From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.
Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
From James Baker, Esq.
I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER,
New-York, March 24, 1854. No. 23 Saint 17th-st.
From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.
Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slight est pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1836.
From H. J. Feltus, Esq.
Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston-row.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1852.
In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession, (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank,) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., New-York.
N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the church-yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds...$1,000 each
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds....$300 each
$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 California State War Bonds.
$6,000 Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$20,000 New-York State 5 per cent. Stock of 1860.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds...$1,000 each
$10,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1875...$1,000 each
$2,000 Panama Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, (second issue).....$1,000 each
$5,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per Cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$2,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bonds.
$1,870 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
130 shares American Coal Company of Alleghany County, Md., (full stock).....$25 each
1 share Academy of Music, No. 240.....$1,000 each
60 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co., (hypotheca'd)...$25 each
40 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.....$25 each
5 shares Washington Slate Company.....$5 each
5 shares Commercial Bank.....$100 each
200 shares Corinth Copper Company.....$25 each
40 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
50 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.
20 shares National Bank.....$50 each
20 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....$50 each
20 shares Metropolitan Insurance Company...$100 each
10 shares United States Life Insurance Comp...$50 each
20 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company...$50 each
35 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.....$40 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchasers.

Next regular sale on Monday, June 2.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular Semi-weekly auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales of the same on any other days when required.

At private sale, a great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—Marble Statuary, Rich Chandeliers, &c.—TO-MORROW (Friday), May 30, at 10½ o'clock.—R. W. WESTCOTT, will sell, as above, the entire splendid furniture contained in house No. 152 West 31st-st., near 8th-av. The attention of those in want of superb rosewood furniture is called to this sale, as the house is replete with every elegance desirable for a magnificently furnished residence. Not made to order, and used but five months, which will be sold, without reserve, rain or shine, consisting in part of double suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, made by Hutchings, with slip covers for every piece; one double suite do., covered in crimson satin; costly 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, with stool and cover; two marble-top rosewood etageres, plate glass doors; elegant French plate mantel mirrors, richly framed and richly framed; Turkish and reception chairs in satin and medalion tapestry; French secretary; elegant fauteuil, with marble top; solid marble Etruscan and Roman vases; Mosaic and statuary-top centre and pier tables; rosewood secretary and bookcase; rich lace gold-bordered shades; ormolu clock; music cabinet with a number of splendid paintings, richly framed; rich velvet and tapestry carpets; English oil-cloths; four elegant chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.; rosewood marble top bureaus; bedsteads, washstands, commodes and wardrobes, all made to order to match throughout; oval mirrors; rosewood suite in hair-cloth library bookcase; 22 elegant hair mattresses, beds &c.; cheval glasses, &c., with a large variety of dining-room furniture; elegant extension table, seats 45 persons; rich dinner set, tea do., ruby and crystal cut-glass, to match throughout; ivory pearl cutlery; rich silver-plate, &c., with chamber furniture in mahogany of the best description, basement furniture, &c. Parties from a distance will find this sale as represented, the house being replete with every elegance. A deposit will be required of every purchaser. The goods to be immediately removed from the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, in three parcels, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., viz.:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

6 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above.

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet, 5¼ inches in depth; the front 33 feet 1¾ inches, to be occupied as court-yards.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz.: $6,500 for each parcel on 3d-place, and $7,000 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidders above those prices. 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July next, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF CALIFORNIA BONDS.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, 1856, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$60 Marysville City 10 per cent. Bonds, due in 1870; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York; interest 1st of January and July.

$13,000 Contra Costa County 10 per cent. Bonds, due in 1870; interest payable in the City of New-York, 1st of January and July.

$10,000 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bonds, due in 1874; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York; interest 1st of January and July.

$10,000 Sacramento County 10 per cent Bonds, due in 1865; interest payable in the City of New-York, 1st of September and March.

All the above Bonds are provided with a special sinking fund, amply sufficient to redeem them on or before maturity, and are in every respect a desirable and first-class security.

The sale will be without reserve to the highest bidder.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings, being together 176 feet 8 inches on 61st-st., and 116 feet 3½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th-av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburgh, ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of the personal estate of Edward Neville, deceased.

Consisting in part of 16 match carriage horses, beautiful style and action; single horses; twelve carriages, part of them nearly new, silver-mounted, all made to order, and now in good condition; fourteen light wagons of the latest and most approved style, nearly new; fifteen double and single sleighs; five stylish light wagon horses; twelve sets silver-mounted carriage harness, &c., to match, carriages, buffalo and bear robes, fly nets, &c., together with the usual assortment of stable furniture appertaining to a first-class livery stable.

Also, the well-known fast trotting colt *Zephyr*, cub of Black Hawk and American Doe. Sold by order, D. O'CONNER, Administrator.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., sale of second-hand and new cabinet-made furniture, comprising invoices of superior first-class, custom-made stock, upon which advances have been made, the whole making a catalogue of goods worthy the attention of the trade and buyers generally, as every article will be sold without reserve. This stock consists in part of Brussels and 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, hair mattresses, mattresses, clocks, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, French China dinner and tea sets, stone China ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. The sale will commence with second-hand goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods carefully packed on the premises, or stored.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS OF CHAMBERS AND WARREN STREETS; ALSO, A LOT ON SEVENTEENTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.—W. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, if not previously disposed of at private sale, fifteen years' lease from May 1, 1857, of the valuable property No. 123 Chambers-st., and No 52 Warren-st., running through, with a front of 25 feet on each street, by 175 feet in depth. Annual ground rent for the two lots together, $3,450.

Also, SEVENTEENTH-STREET—One lot on the south side of 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS, CHINA WARE, FANCY GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.—Glass ware consists, in part, of fine-cut wines, hocks, champagnes, goblets, liqueurs, &c.; decanters in sets and pairs, claret jugs, spoon jumblers, preserve dishes, celery, sugar bowls, fruit bowls, &c. Also, a line of China tea sets, vases, jewel stands, cigar stands, figures, &c.; together with a line of 7 and 31 day bronze and ormolu clocks, bronze inkstands, candelabras, figures, &c. Also, a line of silver plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee sets, cake baskets, casters with cut-glass bottles, tea and coffee urns, sugar bowls, butter dishes, oval and round waiters, salts, goblets, cups, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of French and English Paper-hangings, satin-faced, flocks, &c., consisting of a rich assortment; sold to close consignment. The attention of the trade is invited to examine this stock on the morning of sale. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET-FURNITURE—Piano-fortes, first quality, thick French plate-mirrors, richly decorated China vases, dinner sets, oil-paintings, enameled chamber suites, dining-room and library furniture, every article warranted as represented. H. & M. will sell as above, to pay advances, the most desirable stock of rich and tasteful cabinet furniture and house-furnishing articles that has ever been offered at auction this Spring, and is worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants, and hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first-class houses. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz:—Several solid rosewood frame parlor suites of furniture, covered with the most costly brocatelle, plush, and English hair cloth; solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; rich etageres, armoire writing cabinets, rich work-tables and stands, several large richly decorated enameled chamber suites, book-cases, secretaries tête-à-tête and plain back sofas, Voltaire and spring seat parlor chairs, solid rosewood, mahogany, and walnut chamber furniture, lounges and sofa bedsteads, Turkish chairs, cane seat fancy chairs, patent extension tables, 14 feet long; dining-room chairs to match.

At 12 o'clock—Six superior toned rosewood piano-fortes, of good tone and finish. Also, 4 second-hand piano-fortes.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., auctioneers, store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the house No. 50 East 25th-st., near 4th-av., the whole of the furniture of the above house. In the parlors will be found rich velvet tapestry carpet, two suites rosewood furniture in satin brocatel, large French plate mirrors, several valuable oil-paintings, very fine rosewood piano-forte; rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood marble-top centre tables, three richly gilt gas chandeliers, two sets costly satin brocatel window curtains, cost, 18 months ago, $250 a window; lace curtains to suit, dining-room extension table, side board, rich China dinner set, plated ware, glass ware, &c. The bedrooms are furnished with mahogany and enameled furniture, all of which has been made to order. The sale will commence in the basement with kitchen furniture. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale. Terms cash.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carved rosewood and mahogany suites of sofas, arm chairs, parlor chairs, fauteuils, &c., covered in brocatel, plush, and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, bureaus, washstands, do. bookcases, escretoire, dining tables and centre tables. Also, bedroom furniture, consisting of bedsteads, in rosewood and mahogany, chairs, washstands and bureaus, painted; single and double hair mattresses, spring do., bolster, pillow, and lots of bedding. Also, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets; stair do., chandeliers, gas fixtures, and kitchen furniture. Also, mahogany and rosewood 7 octave pianos, upright and square. Also, two elegant French-plate pier glasses, with cornices, pier tables, &c., to match. Also, two elegant French-plate mantel glasses.

WILLIAM WITTEGS Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—ON FRIDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a certain mortgage, all the splendid furniture contained in the six story house No. 50 Leonard-st., consisting of fine mantel and pier glasses, suites of satin brocatel, do. in rosewood, do. fine damask curtains, do. lace, fine large chandeliers, gas fixtures, one fine rosewood piano, one rosewood melodeon; fine Brussels, velvet, and tapestry carpets; spring mattresses, fine hair do., oil-cloth, fine rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut do., marble-top washstands; fine rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut bureaus; wardrobes, bedspreads, blankets, sheets, bolsters, pillows, fine rosewood cylinder book case, together with all the kitchen furniture, &c., &c., which the sale will commence with. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale. The furniture in this house cost $15,000, and was made by Charles A. Baudouine, Esq., a short time since.

WEEKS & CO.—J. S. HIGBIE, Auctioneer.

J. S. HIGBIE WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Fulton and No 52 Ann-st., splendid assortment of rosewood and mahogany suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich velvet, brocatel and hair-cloth, upholstered with the best curled hair, and finished in best workmanship; also Turkish chairs and patent camp desk, oak dining suites, in green reps; extension tables, in oak, walnut and mahogany bookcases, in rosewood, &c.; bureaus, French plate; mirrors, oil-paintings, china vases, dinner sets, plated ware, fancy goods, &c.; oak sideboards, marble-top; solid oak chairs, cane seat chairs, &c; office furniture, hair mattresses, tailasses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, centre pier and side tables, lounges, lace curtains, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY—May 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., regular weekly sale, comprising a general assortment of household furniture, 2 pianos, 1 rosewood melodeon, 2 violins, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany, walnut and painted wardrobes, 2 mahogany book-cases, bureaus, washstands, dining, tea and centre tables, spring mattresses, divans, chairs, silver-plated tea sets, refrigerators, stoves, Bedenburgh's heater, 8 school desks and miscellaneous goods. Also, 1 feed wagon, 1 patent mahogany invalid's traveling chair.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular Spring trade sale of hardware, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., on a credit of four months. Also, to close a trust, 700 dozen spring cutlery, knives and forks, English and German pattern cards, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, for cash, 10 cases French tin and iron ware, slightly damaged by sea water. For full particulars of sale see catalogues, now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES M. KING, trustee, and others, against JAMES A. SHERMAN and others. In pursuance of a judgment in this action, ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Wm. C. Barret, Esq., referee, the House and Lot known as No. 49 1st. being 20 feet front by 75 feet deep. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars see legal notice in *Evening Post*

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, 30th inst., at their store No. 82 Cedar st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a varied and attractive assortment of fancy goods and paintings, together with furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, bureaus, marble-top tables, office desks, &c., &c., of the very best quality. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A. D. Q. P. C. P. & E. X. P. GREENOUGH, BUETTNER, PARKER will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 11 o'clock, at store No. 14½ Water-st., for account of whom it may concern, French window and picture glass, 1,600 boxes of French window and picture glass, "Society's" glass of A D Q. P C. P & E X P glass damaged on the voyage.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, a general assortment of household furniture, 40 Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 29d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 9th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $28, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARDS.—For sale, four tables, made by Griffith & Decker, are in good order, being only twelve months in use, will be sold cheap for cash, either together or separately. This is a rare chance for parties fitting up saloons, as the owner is going to Europe. Call at No. 457 8th av.

CABINET FURNITURE.—A large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, of various styles at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold cheap for cash, to close a concern

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites, of different styles, at low prices, at the manufactory No. 636 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed safely to go to a distance.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	a. M.,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Bayreut,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $3,600,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $3,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ⅜ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line from Hoboken to Delaware Bridge, and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE B. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $30,000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, chartered by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 6 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and the shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 26th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that date.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH, } Trustees.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. HOGAN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge,
Adam Norrie, F. T. Frelinghuysen, H. D. Maxwell,
B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasury.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Brooklyn, E. D., L. I., May 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the annual election for the choice of seven Directors will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, the second day of June next, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the 28th inst. till after the election.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS—No. 22 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and bonds bought and sold; Commercial paper negotiated; collections made on all parts of the country. Agents for redemption of country bank notes. Interest allowed on deposits.

A. B. CLARK.
M. J. WILLIAMSON.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

NOTICE.—An election for nine Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 10th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed the Evening of Monday, the 26th May, and reopened the Morning of the Thursday, June 5, 1856. DAVID O'DONNELL, Transfer Clerk.

TEXAS NAVY SCRIP—Audited Debt, and other claims on Texas, rejected by the United States, bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CHINA WARE.—HUTSHENRIDER & GEISER, Importers and Dealers in China, No. 22 Catherine-st., near East Broadway, keep on hand a large assortment of fancy ornaments of the newest styles, all kinds of table sets, &c.; as also mantel piece ornaments of terra cotta, a new and well known very popular article. They would particularly invite peddlers to examine their stock.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 2:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 8:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, E. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee,

...York Daily Times

Amusements.

CONCERT.—Madame PATANIA gives a Grand Concert to-night at NIBLO's Saloon, and will be assisted by Messrs. GOTTSCHALK, BRIGNOLI, BADIALI, and others of similar note. It will be a good Concert.

DIORAMA.—A very interesting Diorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill is now on exhibition at the Chinese Museum Building, No. 539 Broadway, to which we direct attention.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. STEWART—a valuable member of Mr. WALLACK's Dramatic Company—takes his first benefit to-night, and offers "The Knights of the Round Table" and "Po-ca-hon-tas" to his patrons.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Some Good Schools, and some Miserable Accommodations for them—Children in Cellars, and Grand Facilities for getting Coughs and Headaches.

On Friday last the pupils of the various departments of Twentieth Ward School No. 83, in Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, gave a reception. The exercises commenced in the Primary Department, where were assembled 777 girls and boys, under the direction of Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, Principal, with nine assistant teachers.

There were numerous visitors present, and the occasion was very interesting and pleasant.

The rooms alloted to the Primary department afford comfortable accommodations for about four hundred and fifty pupils. Awnings have been erected over portions of the play grounds, and large classes are taught regularly in the open air, which, in good weather, partially relieves the pressure inside. Many pupils applying for admission have been turned away, and the hot weather which will soon be upon us must make the crowded state of this school extremely uncomfortable. The Board of Education should take immediate action to remedy the difficulties indicated.

A large model Primary School building, No. 56, has been erected in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, in the Twentieth Ward, which will accommodate over one thousand pupils, and has at present about three hundred vacant seats. This School is under the charge of Mrs. HANNAH G. PRESTON, with eleven assistant teachers, and is in all respects a well-managed and desirable School, where parents may send their small children with the assurance that they will be well cared for.

In Twenty-ninth-street, near the Tenth-avenue, in the same Ward, there is a large Primary school held in the basement of an old wooden church, which has a regular attendance of over five hundred girls and boys, under the care of Mrs. SARAH K. WEBER, Principal, and Miss MARGARET KROWN, Vice-Principal, with six assistants. The large number of children who seek the Primary schools in this part of the City make it very necessary that another large new Primary edifice should be established by the Board of Education in the neighborhood of Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, in order to remove the pupils from the miserable old den of a basement where No. 54 is at present located. One good result of the reception on Friday was the showing up to the public of the actual condition of the Primary school accommodations in the western part of the Ward. The large new school No. 48 in Twenty-eighth street has a very large attendance in its Primary department. The grammar schools of No. 38 are more comfortable, and not overcrowded. The grammar schools of No. 48 have still quite a number of vacant seats, all of which will soon be filled by promotions from the overcrowded primaries of the Ward.

THE EXAMINATIONS CONTINUED.

Superintendents RANDALL and SETON have made their semi-annual examinations of the following schools since our last notice: On Tuesday, No. 17, in the Fifth Ward, on Greenwich-street, (Miss MARIA RAINE, Principal, aided by Misses DYER, EVERETT and COMSTOCK, with an average attendance of about 180 pupils,) was found to be in good condition, with a large class ready for promotion. The school officers contemplate erecting a new building on a larger lot at an early day, the present buildings having no class rooms, and occupying a lot of only 25 by 100 feet.

Primary No. 35, in the same building, (Miss FRANCES A. COMSTOCK Principal, with five assistants, and over 200 children present,) passed an excellent examination. The want of proper class rooms and modern furniture were the noticeable defects here.

On Wednesday the Examiners visited numbers 46 and 47, kept in the basement of a church in Eleventh-street, near FOURTH-avenue, in the Seventeenth Ward. Number 46 is a girls' school, under the care of Miss MARGARET CHENEY, Principal, with two assistants. Number 47 is a boys' school, under the care of Miss CORNELIA BENDELL, with two assistants. The schools were examined jointly and were found to be in an excellent condition, with a very large number of girls and boys ready for promotion to the Grammar Schools.

On Thursday, No. 23, on Thompson-street, in the Eighth Ward, was examined. This is a boys' school, with about 107 pupils present, under the care of Miss C. L. DUGAN, Principal, with two assistants and one vacancy. The order and appearance of the pupils were very satisfactory, and the class for promotion quite respectable in numbers and scholarship.

No. 8, in the same building, a girls' school, of which Miss MARY TOOKER is Principal, with three assistants and 107 pupils, passed a fine examination in all respects. Messrs. SCOTT and DYER, School Officers, were present during the entire examination, but few other visitors. The want of interest on the part of the public in the primary examinations is in marked contrast with the interest manifested invariably in the late semi-annual visit to the grammar schools, which were attended by crowds.

On Friday numbers 50 and 51, on Greenwich-street, near Charlton, in the Eighth Ward, were jointly examined. No. 50 is a girls' school, under the care of Miss M. J. DOWNS, Principal, aided by Misses SARAH SMITH, HELEN THOMPSON, and EMMA C. SMITH. No. 51 is a boys' school, under the care of Miss CAROLINE JOSLIN, Principal, with Misses C. CASSIDY and ELLEN SMITH, assistants. The classes acquitted themselves handsomely, and received merited praise. The teachers are experienced and perform their duties well, and the rooms are pleasant.

On Monday the Ninth Ward Primary, No. 29, kept in a cellar basement of the Universalist Church, at the corner of Downing and Bleecker streets, was examined. This is a mixed school, under the care of Miss MARIA L. ROOME, with five assistants, and 180 girls and boys present. The order was excellent, and the highest class was unusually proficient in arithmetic, and good in all its studies. The rooms are better calculated for storing pigs than children, and are totally unfit for the purposes to which they are applied. The officers of the Ward have contracted for the "Old Friends' Meeting-house property" on Downing-street, and the Board of Education have passed the appropriation to pay for it; but, owing to the delay of the Corporation Counsel, whose duty it is to search the title, the school officers have since been kept from closing their contract ever since the middle of December last, when the appropriation was made! This delay has kept more than 200 children in a miserable cellar, where it is impossible to maintain health long, as anybody may see by *descending* from the street to the school for an hour.

Those No. 29 examines want to No. 49, on Horatio street, near the Eighth avenue. This is a mixed school, under the care of Miss MARY WATERHOUSE, Principal, aided by Misses S. LAWSON, S. A. JACKSON, A. WILSON, and E. M. CLYDAGH. The lower part of the building has been tenanted by two engine companies until within a few days, and is in a miserable state at present. The officers design to make a thorough overhauling and remodeling of the whole structure. The class for promodon was large, and in capital order.

On the following day Nos. 10 and 27, in Amos-street, were examined. No. 10 is a Girls' School, under the care of Miss E E. MEADE, Principal, with three assistants and 164 girls present. No. 27 is under the care of Miss HESTER DORSETT, with three assistants, and 163 boys present. Both Schools were in good condition, and the classes for promotion larger than usual. The school-rooms are very comfortable, but would be better with more separate class rooms, which is the leading defect in nearly all of our old Primary School buildings.

On Wednesday they examined numbers 31 and 32, in Barrow-street, Miss M. C. HOUSEWORTH, Principal, aided by Misses M. WILSON and ANNA BOYCE, with 85 girls and boys present. Owing to the opening of a large Catholic school in Leroy-street, near by, about a year since, these schools, which formerly numbered over three hundred pupils, have been reduced to their present number. It is the design of the school officers to close the school after vacation and transfer the pupils to those in Amos-street which are near by. The new Catholic school occupies a very imposing edifice, of whose existence we had never been made aware until we chanced to enter it last week.

On the same day Nos. 36 and 37, in Waverley-place, near Bank-street, were examined. No. 36 is a Girls' School, with about 100 pupils present, under the care of Miss JANE WALKER, with Misses A. VAN NOSTRAND and AUGUSTA Loss assistants. It was in good order, and had a fair class for promotion. No. 37 is a Boys' School, with about 100 boys present, under the care of Miss CATHERINE TAFT, Principal, and Misses J. ADAMS and MARY HARRIOTT assistants. The boys behaved well and made a creditable show of advancement. The true policy, in relation to Nos. 36 and 37, would be to close them and improve old No. 16, in Thirteenth-street, which is near by and not full at present.

On Thursday Nos. 3 and 42, on Cannon-street, in the Eleventh Ward, were examined. The arrangement of the School rooms were better than any of the Primary yet examined, and should be adopted as a model in altering the "old Public Primary Buildings." No. 3 is a Boys' School, with 153 boys present, under the care of Miss S. R. JAUNCY, Principal, with Misses M L. HOYT, M. E. MURPHY, and M. W. HOLLY assistants. The classes were pronounced to be more generally well advanced than is usual. The order and appearance of the pupils were excellent

...is a Girls' School, under the care of Miss ANN E. M. BURTON, an experienced teacher, with Misses H. M. BARNES, E. A. DEVEREUX, and CLARA ANDREW assistants. There were 168 girls present. The class for promotion was larger and of a higher grade than any similar class yet visited. The examiners expressed themselves warmly in praise of the merits of this fine Primary, which is in all respects a rare model for imitation.

Another Editor Caned.

Major HAGADORN, of the *States Islander*, gives the following extremely curious account of a caning he received last week from one of his neighbors. The cause of what the *National Intelligencer* would call the "conflict," is not stated by Major HAGADORN, but his method of replying to the assault, by what he calls "an unpalatable assortment of words," is ingenuous in the extreme.

"Last Wednesday morning," says the Editor, "MINTHORN TOMPKINS made a violent assault upon us at the Stapleton landing, and we have since had him arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000. It is much more in sorrow than in anger we relate this circumstance. We regret very sincerely to find Mr. TOMPKINS capable of conduct deserving of such notice. We were perfectly unaware of his approach, he coming up from behind us, armed with a heavy cane, and we standing with our hands clasped carelessly at our back, engaged in conversation with a friend.

As he came up he stepped in front of us, brandishing his cane in one hand while with the other he struck us a heavy blow in the face. He evidently expected some resistance—something to give him an excuse for following up his assault with the aid of his cane—but he was disappointed, as we gave him rather an unpalatable assortment.

We immediately proceeded to the City and consulted counsel, and on Thursday evening made a formal complaint before Justice GREGORIE of Port Richmond. On Friday morning Constable BUTLER made the arrest and brought him before the magistrate, by whom he was held in sureties of the peace for one thousand dollars. Doctor THOMPSON, the Health-Officer, being his bondsman."

New-York Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held their regular monthly meeting at their office, No. 15 Centre-street, at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Treasurer presented his Financial Report for the month, which showed the cash contributions to have been $254; but that there are bills due, and claims maturing before the end of the present month amounting to $350 which he confidently believed would be more than provided for by the public. After an introductory address by the newly-elected President, F. R. TILLOU, and an appropriate reply by the Chairman and other members, and the transaction of ordinary business, the Agent submitted his diaries of discharged convict and detention Committees, from which it appears that nearly 400 persons had been visited in our City Prisons during the month. From this number, those were carefully selected who had no friends at hand, and without means to help themselves, and especially those who for the first time were arrested charged with crime. The complainants, parents, employers or friends were sought out and consulted, and the history and antecedents of the accused ascertained, and whatever circumstances of extenuation appeared these were respectfully submitted to the Court on the trial; and in no few instances has this institution been instrumental in saving (especially young) persons from the degradation of a penitentiary and the never-to-be-forgotten brand consequent on being an inmate of the State Prison.

127 complaints were impartially investigated; several of these were abandoned on their advice, especially where made by wives against their husbands; 54 persons charged on slight grounds were discharged from our courts and prisons on recommendation of the Association; 17 discharged convicts received assistance in money, which enabled some of them to reach their friends or obtain employment away from the City and State; 11 were provided with places of work and employment; 9 persons were supplied with hats, caps, shoes and clothes.

☞ Two fine horses were stolen from Mr. H. W. BELCHER's stable, at Garrison, Putnam County, last Sunday night. The thieves have not been found yet.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Fry vs. *Bennett*.—Yesterday the defendant occupied the whole day in reading affidavits and depositions. Nothing of interest transpired.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S BEAUTIFUL AMBROTYPES,

Now the most popular and elegant pictures made, are growing in favor with a rapidity unequaled in the history of art.

THEIR SMALL COST

Is a matter of no little agreeable surprise. In consequence of recent improvements he is enabled to offer them at a reduction of one-third from the former price, a consideration of no small importance to every person, whether rich or poor.

THE RAPIDITY OF THE PROCESS,

whereby much valuable time is saved, is another important recommendation. The work is done almost instantaneously, requiring no painful fixedness of the face, which so often gives a stiff and awkward expression to the Daguerreotype.

THEIR ARTISTIC PERFECTION

Is the admiration of every one who has seen them, combining, as they do, all the accuracy of the best Daguerreotypes without the harsher features. Call and see them, at No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. F. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturers, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt in artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. F. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This magnificent and well-conducted place of amusement is now the pet of the east-side residents and Brooklynites. At present a most powerful inducement is offered there for visitors. The grand, gorgeous burlesque of "A Lad-in the Lamp," the beautiful pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," are being performed nightly, with two other pieces. To-night's programme stands as follows: "That Blessed Baby," Dance, "A-Lad-in the Lamp," "Magic Trumpet," and "Nick of the Woods."

[Advertisement.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have received many complaints from citizens and persons doing business in Nassau-street, near Wall, of the continual and complete obstruction to the sidewalk there, by the persons assembled at the Mechanics' Exchange, and am obliged to ask that you will, by the first of June, take means to abate this nuisance.

Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

JACOB W. GOODWIN, Esq.

On motion of JAMES MAC CLAVE, (stone-cutter,) it was resolved that the request of the Mayor be acceded to.

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT OF THE SEASON.—KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is continually striking out good things, to the benefit of everybody and his own profit. Of course, this Spring he has distanced all competition in the elegance of his "hat of the season." Such a charm as is imparted to the "human face divine" by one of KNOX'S Spring Hats is not to be obtained in any other manner for so little money.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the most perfect in every respect for dwellings, factories or villages. It produces the purest light at one quarter of a cent per hour, and extracts gas from any material containing it. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, Albany, or at No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,

No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

...Safe Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 265 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ One Thousand Young Men, of small means, can make over 100 per cent., at home or abroad. Profits CERTAIN. No "chance." Business new, easy, useful and honorable. Any Stationer is willing to Bear Me. Bell, Detroit, Michigan.

N. B.—The above is no patent medicine, book business, catch penny affair, or humbug.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Perfect digestion and pure blie produce healthy blood, and if the functions of either the stomach or liver are disordered, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will assuredly repair the mischief and enable them to supply the channels of circulation with an uncontaminated fluid.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Black Alpaca Suits Complete, $6, $7 and $8; white MarseilNes Vests, $2; fine Cassimere Suits, $10; black Cloth Coats, beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, to $12, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A delightful day can be spent in the rooms of the DUSSELDORF GALLERY. There is not a place in the City possessing more attractions. Go see, and judge for yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Attack upon Mr. Sumner.

Arrangements are making in Brooklyn for a public meeting to express the indignation of this community at the recent outrage on Senator SUMNER.

"Darn the Expense."

The Brooklyn Democratic Union Empire Club have resolved to waste one hundred charges of gunpowder, on Fort Greene, so soon as a nomination is made by the Convention which meets in Cincinnati on the 2d of June.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

A woman about 30 years of age, residing at No. 90 Catharine-street, New-York, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by jumping into the East River, from one of the Catharine Ferry boats, near the Brooklyn shore. She was rescued and taken to the Second District Station house—but asserts her unaltered determination to drown herself.

Terrible Excitement.

An enterprising barber of Brooklyn, last week obtained permission of the American Telegraph Company to put his red and white stripes on one of their posts on the opposite side of the street from the aforesaid barber's shop, and directly in front of a bank door. Several wags went into the bank to get *shaved*, at which the Directors took offence, and complained to the Mayor of the ornamental painting in front of their premises. The Mayor caused the post to be repainted in one color, and this, of course, excites the ire of the barber, who intends to have his rights and paint the pole again, and will make complaint against any who think best to interfere with him. Thus the case stands at present.

☞ The grape-vines of suburban gardens are suffering from the ravages of the caterpillar. The little fellow wraps himself in one of the white, tender leaves, draws the blossoming cluster close to him, and devours it at his leisure. An hour or two spent in overhauling the vines may save some bushels of luscious grapes.

The rose-buds suffer from the unprofitable fondness of a little larger caterpillar—one say a quarter of an inch long—whose habits are much the same. He is of a pretty green color, but has a black head, and is a most voracious eater. Whale-oil soap is said to disgust him, but a pair of scissors make surer work.

Youthful Depravity.

Three little girls, the oldest not more than 12 years of age, were brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with stealing articles of value from several stores on Fulton-street on Saturday last. At one place they were shown a tray of reticules, and succeeded in securing nine about their persons, and were leaving the premises when the loss was discovered and they were arrested. The Justice held them for examination.

The father of two of these girls, who, by the way, is well known to the police, failing to get his children discharged upon application, threatened the Justice with annihilation next election. He was committed for contempt of Court.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day —Nos. 33, 19, 21, 51, 58, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80.

☞ We see that while a Mr. YOUNG was lately walking in Eighth-street, Philadelphia, a young man, apparently in great agony from tooth-ache, accosted him and inquired the way to a dentist. Mr. YOUNG gave the necessary direction, when the young man requested him to feel the abominable tooth that caused him so much suffering. Mr. YOUNG put in his finger, felt the tooth, and pitied the victim, who hastened away to the dentist. When he was gone Mr. YOUNG found he had been robbed of his purse containing forty dollars. This was literally coming "the gum game."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. J. B. Wakely, Mr. JAMES M. NELSON to Miss SARAH J. RANKIN, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Rankin, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 26, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Wm. Berrian, GEORGE W. FELLOWES to SARAH M., youngest daughter of Christopher Walton, of Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

☞ Washington, Boston and Westchester County papers please copy.

At Jersey City on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. R. B. Yard, ALFRED L. SLYE, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., to ANNA M. YARD, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph A. Yard, of Jersey City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 27, of consumption, JAMES DIVINE, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 West Broadway, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M., of consumption, SARAH ANN MILLER.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother, J. W. Fielder, No. 112 Lexington-av. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock A. M., suddenly, MARY JANE HANLENBECK, wife of Richard S. Gray, aged 24 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Webster Chapter No. 88 O. U. A., are invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, 83d-st., near 2d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 27, of consumption, JOHN S. CARMAN, aged 34 years, 4 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Norfolk-st. Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in the Morrisania Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 26, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ELIZA LEAYCRAFT, wife of John Leaycraft, Esq., in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 167 Varick-st., this day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In East Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, HARRIET S. ANDREWS, eldest daughter of E. W. Andrews, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church, on Bedford-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Wednesday, May 26, NANCY HANCE, relict of John Hance, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock. The steamboat *Golden Gate* will leave pier foot of Robinson-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

At Orange, on Tuesday, May 27, at 7 o'clock P. M., MARILLA C., eldest daughter of Marshall N. and Jane Smith, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at their residence.

At Bolivar, Allegany Co., N. Y., on Thursday, May 22, DORA N. OLMSTEAD, wife of Col. U. L. Davis, formerly of Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y.

At Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday, May 23, Mrs. JULIA WISNER, wife of Rev. Wm. Wisner, D. D., in the 64th year of her age.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 27, of dropsy, GEORGE SAPHAR, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his nephews, Joseph G. and George Fenden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ London papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 27, SARAH, wife of Samuel Newby, and daughter of the late J. M. Bellamy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 28.

$1,000	Virginia State 6s	93¾	650	Erie Railroad	55
2,000	W. Car. State 6s..	97	100	do	s60 55⅝
5,000	Indiana State 5s.	83½	350	do	s4m 55⅝
1,500	City 5s, '60	96	100	do	b60 55⅝
5,000	Erie R. R. 8s '75.	90¾	100	do	s30 55⅝
1,000	Harlem R. 2d mt.	76½	100	do	s60 55⅝
15,500	Ill. Centr. RR. 8.	87	100	do	b5 56
10,500	do	b60 87	300	do	b10 56⅛
10,500	do	c 86⅞	200	do	b30 56
40	Merch. Exch. Bank	109½	500	do	s30 56⅜
6	Amer. Exch. Bank	115½	200	do	b30 56
25	Phenix Bank	114	650	do	55⅝
10	B. of N. America	106	100	do	b60 56⅛
25	O. L. & T. Co	52	100	do	c 56⅜
400	Nic. Tran Co	16⅛	14	Har. R. R. pref	54
200	do	b5 13⅞	500	Reading R. R	89⅛
100	do	b30 14⅛	1200	do	89⅞
100	Canton Co	b60 23⅞	1e00	do	s4m 89
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	13⅜	100	Mich Cen. R. R.	b3 95¼
50	Cumb. Coal Co	21¼	350	do	s30 95
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R	s4m 90	50	do	b30 95⅜
200	do	90⅜	1e00	do	b60 96
400	do	90⅝	350	M. So. & N. Ia. R	s3 95⅜
100	do	s5 90⅝	177	Panama Railroad	100
50	do	s10 90⅝	50	do	b60 100¾
250	do	90⅞	200	do	b30 100¾
100	do	b30 91	50	do	b30 100
150	do	90¾	100	Ill. Central R. R.	93¾
100	do	b60 91⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts R. R.	64
600	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74½	550	do	s5 63⅞
100	do	s15 74½	300	Chic & R. I. R. R.	b30 91⅝
350	do	74⅝	14	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	112

SECOND BOARD.

$1,400	City 6s, '58	97	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 75
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 95
500	Niear. Trans. Co.	b30 14¼	100	Mich S. & N. I. R.	b60 96¾
250	Erie Railroad	b3 55⅜	300	Reading Railr'd.	s30 89¾
210	do	s3 55⅜	200	do	s4m 89
250	do	s30 55⅝	100	do	b3 89⅝
50	do	b30 56	200	do	89⅝
200	do	55⅞	50	Chic & R. I. R. R.	b30 91¾
50	do	s60 56⅛	25	do	91¾
100	do	b30 56	50	do	b10 91⅝

WEDNESDAY, May 28, P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, May 17, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this evening. Her market news is three days later than the previous advices by the *Baltic*. The Grain and Cotton markets were less active, and the former, except for the finer descriptions of Wheat and Flour, are quoted lower. The sales of Cotton for the week were only 88,380 bales; the arrivals quite heavy, 141,890 bales; the qualities below middling were 1-16d. @ ⅛d. easier, while the better grades keep steady, and Orleans fair is still had for 7d. In the Provision line, Pork and Bacon maintain firmness; Lard a little lower; Beef inactive, though choice parcels of American, when offered, were taken at full rates. In London a large demand continued for Money, caused in part by the preparations for the new loan. Mercantile discounts were done, in some cases, a fraction below the Bank rate, but the employment of capital for commercial purposes is remarked upon as being very full. Further arrivals of Gold are reported. The Bank of England gains little or no strength in her reserve; yet the Public Funds steadily gain in strength, and Consols were done as high as 94 ⅞ cent. for the June account. For the first time in several weeks, the circular of BARING, as well as our own Liverpool correspondent, reports more business in American Stocks. The French Funds had further advanced, speculation in Paris being active for nearly all descriptions. A further advance of 22 francs in *Crédit Mobilier* is noticed, and about ⅛ ⅞ cent. in the *Rente*. American gold eagles quoted in London, 76s.2d.@76s.2½d. the ounce. A fair demand for Railroad Iron at £8.5s. @£8.10s.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,892,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887 005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,013,200	10,425,312
Jan. 25	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,109
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,372
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,618,719
Feb. 16	12,743,653	5,643,965	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19,425,515	5,843,816	10,575,392
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,498,005	10,599,640
Mar. 8	18,928,323	5,764,620	10,550,410
Mar. 15	19,285,028	5,884,865	10,553,565
Mar. 22	18,425,207	5,836,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,063,178	5,289,780	10,449,333
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,037,105
April 12	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19	15,929,363	3,668,600	9,875,732
April 26	15,975,189	3,630,455	9,722,130
May 3	15,446,266	3,430,875	9,806,881
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,582

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—MAY.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
May.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 10	92⅝	92⅝	92⅞	93	93¼	93⅛
Mon. 12	92¾	93	93	93	93¼	93⅛
Tues. 13	92⅞	93¼	93¼	93	93¼	93⅛
Wed. 14	93⅛	93⅝	93⅜	93⅛	93⅞	93⅜
Thur. 15	93⅛	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	93¼	93¼
Fri. 16	93⅛	93⅝	93⅜	93⅞	94	94

The London *Times* money report of Friday evening, May 16, says:

The English Funds opened this morning at an advance of ⅛ upon the official quotations of last evening; and after a temporary reaction, consequent upon the extreme pressure for money to provide the deposits of 10 ⅞ cent. on the application for the new loan, the market closed with an appearance of great buoyance. The pressure at the Bank of England for advances was continuous throughout the day, and in the Stock Exchange and out of doors very high rates were occasionally paid. It is believed, the applications for the loan exceed £20,000,000.

In our Stock Market, to-day, there was a fair amount of business in the leading Railways, though the aggregate sales recorded are considerably below the transactions of Tuesday, and prices, also, are ¼@½ ⅞ cent. down. The leading operations were in New-York Central, Erie, and Reading. The last price of Erie this afternoon was 55¾@55⅞; Reading, 89½, the general market closing steady. It was generally believed in the Street that the official action was taken at Washington yesterday or to-day in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON, but owing to the non-appearance of the Executive message on the subject in the Senate proceedings, the exact shape of the "dismissal" was matter for conjecture, as it will continue to be until the message is read.

There was no change in Money affairs, or, if any, there was a better offering to the Brokers, returnable on call, at 7 ⅞ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed easy, at 109¾@109¾, and the steamer *Asia* sailed with only $760,390 in Gold. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $155,144; paid $23,314, and held at the close a regular balance of $10,012 674.

The semi-annual interest due on the 1st of June on the Bonds of the city of Madison, Ind.; on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad; on the Income Bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and on the Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, will be paid on and after the day named, at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street.

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by A. H. NICOLAY will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock. Mr. E. C. HALLIDAY advertises a sale at the same time of California City and County Securities.

Cotton Crop Movement.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, May 27.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Receipts at the Ports	3,339,000	2,434,000	2,640,000	3,184,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,594,000	1,233,000	1,311,000	1,475,000
Exports to France	443,000	377,000	361,000	379,000
Ex. other For. Ports	450,000	220,000	256,000	301,000
Total Exports	2,487,000	1,830,000	1,728,000	2,155,000
Stock on hand	410,000	265,000	547,000	417,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	43,000	28,000	35,000	28,000
Exports to G. Britain	24,000	48,000	57,000	46,000
Exports to France	2,000	18,000	11,000	2,000
Ex. other For. Ports	4,000	6,000	10,000	7,000
Total Exports	32,000	72,000	78,000	49,000

On Tuesday of last week a better feeling prevailed in this market; the demand was good and prices very firm. On Wednesday the *Asia's* news being more favorable than looked for, coupled with reports by telegraph from the South of small receipts, the buying became rather animated on that and the following day, and an advance was realized of ⅛@⅛c. ⅞ lb. On Friday the letters were to hand, and not confirming the Halifax report, caused a heavy market, which continued throughout Monday and Tuesday. Yesterday there was a fair inquiry, but generally with offers lower than holders would

The terms of the Wisconsin Land Grant bill, which will shortly become a law, invest two Railroad routes in this State with unusual importance. The great ship-new road leading from Fond du Lac northerly, to our State line, there connecting with two railroad routes in Michigan, leading respectively to Marquette and Ontonagon, makes the Air-Line Road from this city to Fond du Lac *of the first importance* to the interests of Milwaukee. So, too

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1466. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.

Message and Documents in Explanation.

Senator Wilson's Reply to Brooks' Challenge, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

Senator WILSON'S manly letter refusing to accept BROOKS' challenge or to retract his denunciation of the outrage on Senator SUMNER, is universally approved. BURLINGTON, of Massachusetts, handed his letter to LANE, of Oregon.

BROOKS and LANE started to-night for the Cincinnati Convention. Senator WILSON will go North to-morrow. X.

The Views of the President on Leading Questions.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

The views of the President on the enlistment question, and the Central American question, were communicated to Congress to-day. Thus it appears he has completed his record on all the leading questions now before the country, and has given his opinion in full. There can now be no doubt of the line of public policy he will pursue relative to Kansas affairs, internal improvements, public lands, tariff, and the Central American, as well as all other questions in dispute with Great Britain.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

HOUSE LAND BILLS PASSED.

The House bills granting lands to Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisiana, and Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads therein, were severally passed.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing Congress that he has ceased to hold intercourse with the Minister of the British Government to Washington, and deems it proper to lay before them the considerations of public duty which have led to the adoption of a measure of so much importance.

Among the documents transmitted by the President, is a dispatch from Secretary MARCY to Mr. DALLAS, as follows:

Secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1856.

SIR: The President has carefully considered the note of the 30th ult., addressed to you by the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the questions which have arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain on the subject of recruiting within the United States for the British army, and has directed me to present you his views thereon, for the purpose of having them made known to Her Majesty's Government. He has been much gratified by the conciliatory spirit of that note, and by the desire manifested by the Earl of CLARENDON to adjust the existing difficulties and preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The vast interest which the Government and people of both countries have in upholding and cherishing such relations cannot be more solemnly impressed upon Her Majesty's Government than it is upon that of the United States. The unequivocal disclaimer by Her Majesty's Government of "any intention either to infringe the law or disregard the policy, or not respect the sovereign rights of the United States," and their expressions of regret—"if, contrary to their intentions, and to their reiterated directions, there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States"—are satisfactory to the President. The ground of complaint, so far as respects Her Majesty's Government, is thus removed. But the President extremely regrets that he cannot concur in Lord CLARENDON'S favorable opinion of the conduct of some of Her Majesty's officers who were, as this Government believed, and, after due consideration of all which has been offered in their defence, still believes, implicated in proceedings which were so clearly an infringement of the laws and sovereign rights of this country.

In respect to such of these officers and agents as have no connection with this Government, it has nothing to ask from that of Her Majesty—but the case is different in relation to Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Government, and the Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The President is gratified to perceive that Her Majesty's Government would not have hesitated to comply with the request to withdraw these officers from their official position if it had entertained the views here taken of their conduct in regard to recruiting, contrary to the laws and sovereign rights of the United States. I need scarcely say that in making this request no interruption of the Diplomatic relations between this Government and that of Great Britain was anticipated, but on the contrary, and is sincerely desirous to keep them upon a most friendly footing. Mr. CRAMPTON'S withdrawal was asked for expressly upon the ground that "his connexion with the affair—raising recruits in this country for the British service—has rendered him an unacceptable representative of Her Britannic Majesty near this Government." For the same reason the withdrawal of the three British Consuls was, also, requested. These officers are, as this Government confidently believes, deeply implicated in proceedings contrary to the law and sovereign rights of the United States, and contrary, as it now appears, to the intentions and reiterated instructions of their own Government. It was their personal acts, not the less objectionable for having been done contrary to the directions of Her Majesty's Minister, which rendered them, in their official character and positions, unacceptable to this Government and induced the President, for his cause, to solicit their recall, believing that by this course he was contributing to the common interest and harmony of the two Governments. He has not, after the most mature deliberation, been able to change his view of their conduct, and cannot therefore change his purpose in relation to them, though their conduct related to, and in fact originated a difficulty which disturbed the cordial harmony and good understanding between the two countries. It constituted a decided objection to them of a personal character, which loses none of its force by the satisfactory adjustment of that difficulty. The only question which attends the case is the difference of opinion between the two Governments as to the complicity of these officers in illegal proceedings within the United States. In reviewing this subject, the President was disposed to avail himself of any reasonable doubts which could be raised in his mind, in order to bring his opinion in this respect into conformity with that of Her Majesty's Government. After careful reconsideration of the case, he has been unable to change the conclusion to which he had previously arrived. The differences of opinion may in some degree be ascribed to the difference in views of the two Governments, in respect to the neutrality law and sovereign rights of this country. It is not proposed, however, to continue the discussion upon that subject. The conclusions of the President, stated in my dispatch of the 26th of December, to you, remain unchanged, and he can not forego the duty of using all proper means to sustain and vindicate them.

The main cause of this difference of opinion is the different appreciation of the proofs by which the charges against Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative and Consuls are sustained. Lord CLARENDON asks this Government to regard the bare declarations of these officers as of sufficient weight to counterval evidence against them. Their denial, as presented in his dispatch of the 30th of April, (and that is all which has been communicated to this Government on the subject,) seem to be special, and do not traverse all the allegations against them. They deny that they have infringed our Neutrality Law by enlisting persons within the United States for British service, or hiring or retaining persons to leave the United States for the purpose of being enlisted in that service. The charges against them are much broader, and embrace the offence of violating the laws and sovereign rights of the United States, by setting in operation within our territory, and conducting an extensive system of recruiting, which was not and could not be carried into effect without infringing upon our laws and rights; by employing numerous agents to engage persons for pecuniary and other considerations to leave the United States for the express purpose of entering into the British army, and by keeping these agents in this employ men: after it was well known that they were constantly infringing our laws. The denial of the implicated officers only covers a part of the delinquencies imputed to them, but, containing the exculatory declaration to the utmost charge of having violated the provisions of our neutrality act, it does not merit the consideration which Lord CLARENDON has ascribed to it. By adopting Lord CLARENDON'S construction of our neutrality law contained in his note of the 16th of November, which renders it almost nugatory and is contrary to that of this Government, and of its judicial tribunals, these officers have not probably found much embarrassment in meeting the charges with a general denial—but giving to the declaration of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls all the consideration which can be fairly claimed for it under the circumstances of the case, it cannot counterbalance the unimpeached and well-sustained evidence which establishes the charges against these officers of having infringed the laws and sovereign rights of the United States. Lord CLARENDON'S note to you of the 29th of April, conveys the impression that the evidence by which the officers are implicated is derived from one or two witnesses, whose credibility has been assailed. This, however, is not a correct view of the facts. By examination of my dispatch of the 28th of December, it will be perceived that these witnesses were strongly confirmed, and that there are proofs wholly independent of their testimony, abundantly sufficient to establish the complicity of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls in their infringement of the laws and sovereign rights of the United States. I trust that it will not be questioned that it belongs exclusively to this Government and its judicial tribunals to give a construction to its municipal laws, and to determine what acts done w[illegible] his its jurisdiction are an infringement of those laws. This is a matter which concerns its internal administration, and it cannot allow the agents or any foreign power to controvert that construction, and justify their conduct by a different interpretation of our laws, which virtually renders them ineffective for the purposes intended. The Earl of CLARENDON informs you in his note of the 30th of April, that Mr. CRAMPTON positively denies the charge of complicity in any of the acts of illegal enlistment in the United States, and that three Consuls inculpated do the same. He assumes that the charge against them is sustained mainly by the evidence of two persons, STROBEL and HERTZ, whom he conceives to be unworthy of credit, and he appeals to the American Government to accept as conclusive, declarations of the Ministers and Consuls. I am instructed to say that these considerations do not relieve the President's mind of the unfavorable impressions produced by the conduct of these gentlemen in relation to foreign recruitment in the United States. It will be seen by referring to my dispatch of the 28th of December, in which the grounds of charge against Mr. CRAMPTON were fully stated, that the testimony of STROBEL and HERTZ was quite a secondary and unimportant part of the evidence adduced, the charge being supported independently of their testimony by other witnesses, by original letters of Mr. CRAMPTON and others, and by the unrefuted and undeniable acts of Mr. CRAMPTON. As to STROBEL and HERTZ, however, it may be observed, the documents transmitted by Lord CLARENDON as proving those persons unworthy of credit, are entitled to but little weight, consisting as they do chiefly of *ex parte* affidavits, detailing matters mostly of hearsay, and whatever may have been the character of those persons, it by no means follows that they did not testify to the truth. They were agents selected and trusted by Mr. CRAMPTON himself, and to them he committed most important concerns. Such an indorsement should countervail the impeachment of their veracity founded on loose, hearsay reports. Nor does it seem to be a thing of much moment, in relation to the present question, that STROBEL, in consequence of imputed misconduct, was dismissed from employment by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and afterwards endeavored to obtain money from Mr. CRAMPTON. The fact remains that he held a commission in the British Foreign Legion, and that, as it is clearly proved and not denied, he maintained, as recruiting officer, after a considerable period of time, association, personally or by correspondence with Mr. CRAMPTON. The employment of STROBEL by Mr. CRAMPTON, their long association in the joint work of recruiting in the United States for the Foreign Legion, the distinction of her Majesty's commission of Captain in the corps conferred on STROBEL, would seem, at least, to deprive Mr. CRAMPTON of the right to deny his credibility as a witness. But there is a large, and more comprehensive, class of considerations applicable to this particular question. For a period of nearly five months, that is, from about the middle of March, 1855, to the 8th of August, 1855, the peace and order of this country was disturbed, especially the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, by the unlawful acts of numerous persons engaged in raising recruits or in being recruited for the British Foreign Legion. They were supplied with ample funds by British agents, and they obstinately resisted and set at naught all the efforts of the local authorities of the United States to put a stop to their proceedings; nor did they desist until they received orders to that effect from the British Government, in the month of August. The recruits thus unlawfully raised in the United States, during all that time, were conveyed by British agents to Halifax, and there enrolled in the foreign legion. All these acts, as well as their illegality, were notorious. Long before the trial of HERTZ in September, and of WAGNER, in October, they must have been brought to the particular notice of Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Consuls, and other agents, by the preliminary judicial inquiries which took place both at New-York and Philadelphia. In consequence of steps to that effect taken by me on the 23d of March, the proper instructions were issued on the 23d, and prosecutions commenced in Philadelphia on the 30th of March, and in New-York on the 8th of April. As an example of the character of these proceedings and their notoriety and their comprehensive legal effect, what occurred in May deserves particular notice. At New-York, on the 15th of May, a number of persons, namely: GODFRIED WACHIER, WILHELM SCHUMACKER, JULIUS PARKUS, OSCAR CREMEY and ANDREW LUTZ were examined before Commissioner BETTS on a charge of recruitment for the service of Great Britain. Eminent counsel were employed by the accused, who warned that no offence had been committed, because it did not appear that any valid contract of enlistment had been consummated, but this ground of defence was overruled by the Commissioner, who, though he discharged WACHIER for defective evidence, committed LUTZ, SCHUMACKER, CREMEY and PARKUS. At Philadelphia on the 24th of May, three persons, HERTZ, PERKINE and BUCKNAIL, having been arrested on the charge of illegal recruiting in the service of Great Britain, applied to the Circuit Court of the United States, by *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from cus ody. The presiding Judge Hon. JOHN K. KANE on the examination of the evidence taken in the case before a Commissioner, found that they were sufficient to bring the acts of HERTZ and PERKINE within the conditions of the law, but not so to BUCKNAIL—accordingly the latter was discharged, but the two former were committed for trial. Thus, see ar[illegible] as May, it was judicially shown that what was doing in this respect was unlawful. Mr. CRAMPTON was acquainted with these proceedings, and was thus sufficiently admonished that the acts of recruitment carried on under his authority did, in fact, whatever may have been his intention, constitute a violation of the municipal law of the United States. This had been decided by the Courts of the United States, and was publicly and extensively made known. It is not controverted; indeed, it is admitted that he had the recruiting business in his charge and under his control, yet he permitted it to be continued, although judicially determined to be unlawful, through the months of May, June, July and August. Now, this long series of acts, unlawful and otherwise prejudicial to the good name and tranquility of this country, were perpetrated by persons who were liberally paid by the British officers; and many of whom actually entered the military service of Great Britain. That was irresistibly proved on the trial of HERTZ and WAGNER, by evidence which has not been and cannot be impached, and although the evidence adduced on those trials does not need corroboration; still it may not be amiss to add that much other evidence to the same effect is in possession of this Government, some of which is annexed to this dispatch in the form of documents responsive to those accompanying the letter of the Earl of CLARENDON. Who is to be held accountable for these unlawful acts? Were they all performed by volunteer and irresponsible persons, as argued in the Earl of CLARENDON'S dispatch of the 15th of July? That cannot be admitted, for the conclusive reason that they received pay from British officers, and of course were employed by some responsible agents of the British Government. The Earl of CLARENDON, in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, disclaims all intention to violate the laws, compromise the neutrality, or infringe in respect the sovereignty of the United States by the enlistment of troops within their territory. The President unreservedly accepts and is fully satisfied with this disclaimer. Of course the unlawful acts in question were not authorized by the British Government, but the fact is nevertheless well established that they were done, and done in the name, and at the expense of the British Government. Who, then, is responsible for these acts? Were there no direct proof, though there is much of that character, the inference would be irresistible that, not being authorized by the British Government itself, they were the unauthorized acts of the British agents in the United States. Such agents having acted in willful disregard of their own Government in thus infringing our laws may have failed to inform their Government that what they had undertaken to do could not be done without infringing these laws, or by mismanagement, indiscretion or over zeal, they may have participated in such infringement, though well knowing it was contrary to the wishes and express orders of their Government. However this may be, it is certain that agents existed, because their acts appear. Who were these agents? Of this we are not left in doubt. In the documents on the subject recently laid before Parliament, it is distinctly stated that the enlistments in the United States did not stop until Mr. CRAMPTON gave orders for their cessation on the 6th of August. He had the power to stop the acts of enlistment. He knew the proceedings were, from the commencement, exceedingly offensive to this Government, and that it was devoting its active energies to arrest them. He was bound to know—he could not but know—what was notorious to all the world, that through the months of April, May, June and July, the recruiting agents in various parts of the United States, and conspicuously in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, were keeping up a most unseemly contest with the law officers of the United States; and that, at least, as early as May, the illegality of the proceedings had been pronounced by the Federal Courts in New-York and Philadelphia, and yet, notwithstanding this, he permitted the unlawful acts in question to go on without check until the month of August. For thus giving countenance to these illegal proceedings he is distinctly responsible. But his accountability extends yet further, for the same documents show that the official suggestion to the British Government of the untoward scheme of obtaining recruits in the United States came from the correspondence of Mr. CRAMPTON, and of the Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, and that to Mr. CRAMPTON, was the superintendence and execution of the scheme committed, and thus it is that he, who directed, had power to stop the proceedings—and thus from early March until August he is found busily occupied in superintending the enlistment, partly in the United States and partly in Canada and Nova Scotia, and in issuing instructions to the agents engaged in that enterprise. It does not suffice for Mr. CRAMPTON now to say that he did not intend to commit or participate in the commission of any infringement of the laws of the United States. He was the directing head of the long continued infringements of the law. It was under superior authority from him that acts of continuous violation of law were perpetrated by the inferior agents. Some of those agents are proved by his own letters to have held direct intercourse with him, and at every stage of inquiry in the numerous cases investigated by the American Government there is reference by letter and oral declaration to the general superintendence of Mr. CRAMPTON. His moral and legal responsibility are thus demonstrated. With full information of the stringency of the laws of the United States against foreign recruiting, with a distinct perception of its being all but impossible to raise recruits here without infringing the laws, and with a knowledge of the condemnatory judicial proceedings of April and May, at New-York and Philadelphia—yet he persisted in carrying on the scheme until August, when its obstinate prosecution brought on a most unpleasant controversy between the United States and Great Britain, and it is not the least of the causes of complaint against Mr. CRAMPTON, that by his acts of commission in this business, or in failing to advise his Government of the impracticability of the undertaking in which he was embarked, and the series of illegal acts which it involved, and in neglecting to observe the general orders of his Government, and stop its recruiting here the moment its illegality was pronounced by the proper legal authorities of the United States, he was recklessly endangering the harmony and peace of two great nations which, by the character of their commercial relations, and by other considerations, have the strongest possible inducements to cultivate reciprocal amity. The foregoing considerations substantially apply to the conduct of the British Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Though of a subordinate official character they are not less responsible than Mr. CRAMPTON. The continuous violation of law proceeded within their respective consulates month after month, under their eyes, not only without any inquiry on their part to stop it, but with more or less of their active participation therein. The consulate at New-York appears to have been the point at which the largest expenditures were made, and it is proved by documents herewith transmitted, that payments at that consular office to some of the recruiting agents continued to be made by the Secretary of the Consul up to the Consul's presence from time to time down to the beginning of January of the present year. The President, as has already been stated by me, cannot admit the force of the objection now urged of the alleged want of respectability on the part of some of the witnesses by whom these facts were proved, and as to whom a prominent cause of such alleged want of respectability seems to be the fact that their evidence has inculpated their accomplices in the violation of the law. The testimony which most directly inculpates the British Consul at New-York, as will be perceived by the inclosures herewith, as in the affidavits of the very persons relied upon by Her Majesty's Government in proofs in this case, and whose depositions accompany Lord CLARENDON'S note to you of the 30th of April. The Earl of CLARENDON perfectly well understands that in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, it would be impossible to administer penal justice without occasionally receiving the evidence of accomplices. In Great Britain not only is evidence of this class received continually in State trials, as well as in inferior matters, but rewards and other special inducements are held out to such witnesses by not a few provisions of acts of Parliament. The competency of such persons in a given case, and their credibility, are in both countries questions upon which the Court and Jury in their respective spheres of jurisdiction ultimately pass. In the present case conclusions have been established on documentary proofs and other unimpeachable evidence, by proceedings before the proper tribunals of the United States by the verdicts of Juries and by the rulings of Judges, which must be held as final in the estimation of the President. The Earl of CLARENDON suggests as a consideration pertinent to this question that the Minister and Consuls had no means or opportunity of rebutting the charges thus indirectly brought against them in the trial of the inferior recruiting Agents. In regard to the Consuls the Earl of CLARENDON errs in supposing that they had not full means and opportunity, if they saw fit, to appear and to confront and contradict any accusing witnesses. They were not allowed to interfere in the trials by mere letters written for the occasion, which indeed they could not have done lawfully had there been no such prohibition; but if conscious of their own innocence, and that of the parties on trial, and that their own acts would bear examination, it was alike their duty and right to appear and say so on oath, and to contradict by their testimony whatever was alleged against British officers or agents if known to them to be untrue. Nor is it any just cause of complaint, that evidence was received upon these trials impugning the acts of Mr. CRAMPTON. It was in due course of proceedings required to be shown as against the parties on trial, that the recruitments in which they were engaged were for the service of a foreign Government. Mr. CRAMPTON was himself privileged from trial for a violation of our Municipal law, but the persons whom he employed were not for that cause to go unpunished—nor was the administration of penal justice to be indefinitely suspended on account of his position and the diplomatic immunities which that conferred—on the contrary, it was peculiarly proper that the facts by which he was implicated, but for which he could not be tried, should be verified in due form of law, for the information of his own Government as well as that of the United States. The Earl of CLARENDON remarks in his letter of 30th of April, that "The intention of the British Government and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution, were not concealed from the Government of the United States; those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY in conversation on the 23d of March, 1855, and the only observations which Mr. MARCY made in reply were that the neutrality laws of the United States would rigidly be enforced, but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service."—It is incumbent on me to say that in this respect the Earl of CLARENDON labors under serious misapprehensions, which, while it serves in part to explain how it happened that the unlawful enlistments went on for so many months in a manner contrary to the intentions and express orders of the British Government, also serves to increase the weight of Mr. CRAMPTON'S responsibility in this respect. I repeat now, with entire consciousness of its accuracy, what I stated in my letter of 28th of December last, that at that interview, on the 23d of March, the only one I ever had with Mr. CRAMPTON, as he admits, in which the recruitment business was alluded to, Mr. CRAMPTON, had satisfied me that his Government had no connection with it, and was in no way responsible for what was doing in the United States to raise recruits for the British army. But I am quite certain that on no occasion has he intimated to me that the British Government, or any of its officers, was or had been in any way concerned in sending agents into the United States to recruit therein, or to use any inducements for that purpose. Nor did he ever notify me that he was taking, or intended to take any part in furthering such proceedings. Such a communication, timely made, would probably have arrested the mischief at its commencement. If I had been apprised by me of the system of recruiting which had at that time been already arranged and put in operation within the United States by British agents and under his superintending direction, he would have been promptly notified in the most positive terms, that such acts were contrary to the municipal law, incompatible with the neutral policy of the country, a violation of its national sovereignty, and especially warned against the violation of our municipal laws. But, by his silence he now for not then stating to him the true construction of that law differed from his own; but no such difference of opinion was then developed. Mr. CRAMPTON on that occasion manifested a coincidence in opinion as to the provisions of that law, which he held, and have since fully disclosed. He called upon me to show me a letter which he had written on that day to the Consul at New-York, disapproving of the proceedings of a Mr. ANGUS MCDONALD, "because I (he) thought those proceedings would or might be taken to constitute a violation of the act of Eighteen—the Neutrality law of the United States." What was the proceedings of Mr. MCDONALD, which Mr. CRAMPTON thought might constitute a violation of our neutrality? The simple issuing of a handbill specifying the terms on which recruits would be received at Halifax into the Queen's service. This opinion of Mr. CRAMPTON ascribes as much stringency to our neutrality acts as has ever been claimed for them by the Government or Courts of the United States. I had no suspicion, nor do I, that Mr. CRAMPTON gave me any cause to suspect, that he was actuating by any unfriendly or unfair interpretation of that law which would justify the act of Mr. MCDONALD, which he then condemned, and make that law but little better than a dead letter. I could not but suppose he viewed it in the same light as Lord CLARENDON did when he wrote his dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON, on the 12th of April, thereafter, in which his Lordship declared it to be "not only very just, but very stringent." To show that I was not mistaken, on this subject, I quote a passage from a letter of Mr. CRAMPTON, dated the 4th of March, to Sir G. L. MARCHANT: "Any advance of money by Her Majesty's agents or others in the United States, would constitute an infraction of the neutrality law." The depositions which accompany this dispatch are made by some of the same persons who have furnished the British Government with the data upon which STROBEL and HERTZ and prove conclusively that Mr. CRAMPTON did not disburse various sums of money to agents employed in recruiting within the United States."

It was indeed apprehended by me at the time that violations of that law would ensue. It could not fail to be seen that any organized scheme of a foreign Government to draw recruits from the United States, though by mere invitation, would necessarily tend to and result in violations of the municipal law. So decided was my belief in this respect that measures had already been taken by me, in behalf of the Government, as it happened upon the very day of the interview with Mr. CRAMPTON, to institute prosecutions against persons engaged in this business in New-York and Philadelphia. I then notified Mr. CRAMPTON of that fact, as he expressly admits in his report of that interview, made to his Government. An attempt is made to deduce an excuse for Mr. CRAMPTON'S course in the business of recruiting in this country, from the alleged fact that he communicated to me on that occasion the arrangements which had been made for that purpose, and that I did not disapprove of them otherwise than by insisting upon the observance of the neutrality law of the United States. This allegation is hardly consistent with Mr. CRAMPTON'S own statement of what then passed. In the defence of his conduct, recently sent by him to his Government, he makes admissions inconsistent with the allegation that there was no concealment on his part, and that the recruiting arrangements were communicated to me. He says: "It is perfectly true that I did not enter into any details or means which were to be adopted by Her Majesty's Government to render available the services of those who tendered them to us in such numbers. There seemed to be obvious reasons for abstaining from this, and even if it had occurred to me, I should have been unwilling to do any thing which might be turned to the appearance of engaging Mr. MARCY in any expression of favor or approbation of a plan favoring the interests of one of the parties in the present war. All I could desire, on his part, was neutrality and impartiality."

His reasons for withholding from me the details of the enlistment system—the most important part of it for this Government, are not satisfactory. If Mr. CRAMPTON believed that what was doing or "could do in the way of recruiting was right, he could have had no reluctance to communicate it to me, for his instructions required him to make that disclosure. Acting in due frankness, and with a proper regard for the dictates of international comity, Mr. CRAMPTON should, it would seem, have disclosed to me all measures intended to be pursued within the United States by the agents of his Government, including himself, in execution of the act of Parliament for raising a Foreign Legion. Nay, he was expressly commanded by his Government to practice no concealment with the American Government on the subject. If he had obeyed these orders, all misunderstanding between the two Governments would have been prevented. Mr. CRAMPTON was the more imperatively called upon to make full explanations on the subject, not only because he was commanded by his Government to do so, but for the further reason that, immediately after the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, he had, by an official note addressed to me, invoked the efforts of this Government to enforce upon the inhabitants of the country (citizens or others) the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality towards the belligerent parties, and especially to enjoin upon them to abstain from taking part in armaments for the service of Russia, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a state of neutrality. To this application the undersigned, by express direction of the President, replied, declaring that the United States, while claiming the full enjoyment of their rights as a neutral power, will observe the strictest neutrality towards each and all the belligerents. Reference was made to the severe restrictions imposed by law, not only upon citizens of the United States, but upon all persons resident within its territory, prohibiting the enlisting of men therein for the purpose of taking a part in any foreign war. It was added that the President did not apprehend any attempt to violate the laws, but should his just expectations, in this respect, be disappointed, he will not fail, in his duty, to use all the power with which he is invested to enforce obedience to them. In view of this formal and solemn appeal by Mr. CRAMPTON to the American Government, and of the assurance he received of its determination to maintain a strict neutrality, it was not for a moment suspected that Mr. CRAMPTON could misunderstand its purposes, or believe he would be permitted to set on foot and execute, for a period of five consecutive months, a systematic scheme to obtain military recruits for the British service in the United States.

That Mr. CRAMPTON did enter most deeply into this scheme is proved, by evidence already submitted to Her Majesty's Government, but is still more conclusively established by the additional proofs which accompany this dispatch. Whatever detraction from the value of the testimony against Mr. CRAMPTON may result from the attempt to discredit STROBEL & HERTZ is much more than made up by the additional proofs now adduced. This body of strong cumulative evidence confirms the President's former conclusion as to the complicity of Mr. CRAMPTON and the British Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, in the illegal enterprise of recruiting soldiers for the British army within the United States, and the President does not perceive that when this new evidence shall be brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, it will not longer dissent from this conclusion. The gratification which the President feels at the satisfactory settlement of the recruiting question, in so far as respects the action of the British Government itself, has induced him to examine the case anew with the view to remove, if possible, from his mind the personal objections against Her Majesty's Minister and Consuls. This examination has not produced that effect, but, on the contrary, has strengthened his conviction that the interests of both Governments require that those persons should cease to hold their present official positions in the United States. He sincerely regrets that Her Majesty's Government has not been able to take the same view of the case, and to comply with his request for their recall. But it has not consented to do so.

If, in the earnest desire to act with all possible courtesy towards Her Majesty's Government, the President could have suspended his determination in the case in order to submit the new testimony which he is confident would have been found sufficient to induce compliance with his request for the recall of the British Minister, he is precluded from any such thought or delay by the exceptionable character of the dispatches of that gentleman, copies of which having been recently laid before Parliament, have thus come to the knowledge of this Government, and which are of a tenor to render further intercourse between the two Governments through that minister alike unpleasant and detrimental to their good understanding. The President has therefore been constrained by considerations of the best interests of both countries reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing, without delay, those very unacceptable officers from the connection they now have with this Government. This course has been deemed necessary, on account of their unfitness for the position they held, arising from the very active part they have taken in instituting, and in carrying on the system of recruiting which has been attended with numerous infractions of our laws, which has disturbed our internal tranquility, and endangered our peaceful relations to a nation with which this Government is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship, and intimate commercial and social intercourse.

He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative, his passport, and to revoke the exequaturs of Mr. MATHEWS, Mr. BARCLAY and Mr. ROWCROFT, British Consuls at Philadelphia, New-York and Cincinnati.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY,

GEO M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., &c., London.

Mr. MASON spoke in complimentary terms of the ability with which the question had been discussed by Mr. MARCY.

Mr. CASS thought that no pretext for war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON unless England was determined to go to war.

Mr. TOOMBS thought if this Government was satisfied with the explanation of Lord CLARENDON, Mr. CRAMPTON should not have been dismissed.

Mr. CASS replied that this Government had not expressed itself satisfied with Mr. CRAMPTON'S conduct, but with the assurance of the British Government that they (the Government) had intended no violation of our laws. But it has now turned out that Mr. CRAMPTON had acted in violation of the intentions and directions of his own Government.

Mr. TOOMBS did not believe England or her officers had violated our laws at all. While the matter was pending he did not choose to argue the question against our Government, but he would now say he disapproved the construction which this Government had placed upon our neutrality laws.

Mr. BUTLER thought it would have been better to have dismissed Mr. CRAMPTON as soon as his complicity in the matter was discovered.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Select Committee on the Sumner assault, said he had been unanimously instructed to ask the House to adopt a resolution that said Committee may present their report or reports, with a journal of their proceedings, at any time when the House is in session, and that the documents shall thereupon be laid on the Speaker's table and printed.

The resolution applied for was unanimously adopted.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.

A message was received from the President, notifying Congress of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, and transmitting documents—being the same that were sent to the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. GROW, representing the majority of the Committee on Territories, made a report, proposing to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution.

Consideration was postponed till the 25th of June.

Several private bills were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

Another Day of Excitement—The Explosion of Senator Butler—The President of the Senate—The North and the Sumner Assault, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

MORE EXCITEMENT.

We have had another day of excitement, almost breaking out again in violence and bloodshed. The proceedings in the Senate you already have by telegraph, but a few words of comment are appropriate. There seemed to be, in the "personal explanations" made by these who spoke to-day, a purpose to create the impression that Mr. SUMNER had intentionally and maliciously misrepresented the apparent connection of some of them with the outrage of Thursday last. Let it be remembered that Mr. SUMNER'S statement was made in answer to the House Committee, who sought to obtain from him all his *recollections* and *impressions;* and that he did not pretend to give, as they did not expect to receive from him, a clear connected account of all that transpired, and of all who were present, at the time of the outrage. On the contrary, it is well known that Mr. SUMNER is unable to recollect anything with distinctness after the first blow which he received. Indeed, he does not remember the fact that some of his friends approached and spoke to him while lying upon the floor of the Senate Chamber, or that they addressed him questions immediately after he reached the ante-room, to which he attempted to respond, but failed from partial unconsciousness.

GIVING THE LIE.

The explosion of Mr. BUTLER to-day, in the language which he addressed to Mr. WILSON, is a fit commentary upon his own claim of propriety in debate. "You are a liar!" were his words. True, he soon after acknowledged their impropriety by retracting them and apologizing to the Senate for their use; but the fact that he *could* so far forget himself as to use them at all certainly establishes the fact that he has not the self command which he claims. In specific answer to his assertion that he never transgressed the bounds of parliamentary decorum in debate, I refer to any speech he ever made in the Senate, where he came in contact with Mr. SUMNER or with the State of Massachusetts. The republication of a few extracts would show the country that he has frequently applied his personalities not to the political character of those he assailed, but to their individual character. If I am wrong in this statement, it is easy to prove it by the record.

CONDUCT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

One word in regard to the conduct of the President of the Senate. There sometimes seems to be a fatality in his administration of the Chair—a fatality which always inures to the benefit of those with whom he acts. Thus to-day, after Mr. BUTLER had been called to order for his personality, the President of the Senate (Mr. BRIGHT) ordered Mr. WILSON to take his seat, and in stating his decision upon the question of order, declared that the remarks of Senators WADE and WILSON to be in violation of the order; but if he had any word of rebuke for the Senator from South Carolina, I did not hear it.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

The accounts which come back here from every part of the North, all agree that the assault upon Mr. SUMNER has aroused the indignation of all parties. Gentlemen just returned from Pennsylvania, declare that THOMAS B. FLORENCE, of Philadelphia, is bitterly denounced by his own political friends for his vote against the House Committee of Investigation, and that it will end his career as a public man. He evidently had forgotten the great truth which Senator FOSTER reiterated to-day when he said that the liberty of Speech, of the Press, and of the People, will live and die together.

BUTLER REFUNDED.

The Treasury Department has addressed a letter to the Committee on Commerce, of the House, showing that, under the Act of 1838, refunding duties on goods destroyed at New-York in the great conflagration of '35, the total amount refunded was $177,410.

THE MCCORMICK PATENT.

A motion was made in the Senate, yesterday, under the rules, to reconsider the vote on the bill for the relief of C. H. MCCORMICK, referring his application for an extension of his patent to the Patent Office, there to be decided upon its merits as an original application. This bill was first passed in the Senate without objection, reconsidered, amended and then rejected. A motion had first been made to reconsider HUSEY'S bill, which was also passed, for an independent *extension by Congress*, whereupon the other motion to reconsider was made—it being desired that both cases should stand upon the same ground, some misapprehension having arisen, it seems, as to a supposed conflict between the two cases. This produced some confusion, and probably caused the rejection referred to. MCCORMICK'S application certainly differs materially from all other applications to Congress for patent extensions; and it would seem on its face could hardly be otherwise than fair. It has already passed through the Court of Claims—but was returned to Congress for want of jurisdiction.

S.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Our Lawrence and Leavenworth Correspondence.

ASSEMBLING OF THE PRO-SLAVERY FORCES.

MURDERS THICKENING.

Particulars of the Destruction of Lawrence

Governor Shannon's Complicity in the Outrage.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON TOPEKA.

The Surrender of Arms and the Bombardment.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, May 21—9 P. M.

About 1 o'clock this P. M., the Sheriff and his chosen posse made two arrests for *treason (!)* They were G. W. DEITZLER and G. W. SMITH. The first is guilty of no official act under the State Government; the latter none, except that of being a member of the Territorial Executive Committee. They all took dinner very pleasantly together at the "Eldridge House," formerly called "Free-State Hotel," and about 3 o'clock a new posse of ten or twelve rode into town, preceded by Sheriff JONES. We were surprised to see him in riding condition so soon; but, on seeing him nearer, he appeared quite emaciated and pale. He rode directly to the Hotel and inquired for Gen. POMEROY. The General soon appeared at the door, when JONES spoke as follows: "I have come here to-day to make a demand of this town. I have often tried to make arrests, and the last time I was here came near losing my life. I, therefore, as the U. S. Marshal for Kansas Territory, and as Sheriff of Douglas county, demand of you all your arms. Bring out your rifles and stack them in the street, and carry your cannon to the field yonder where you see our men. I will give you just five minutes for an answer, (taking out his watch to count the time,) and then I have a few minutes longer to do the work."

The General replied that he could not tell much about the arms, but supposed they were mostly owned as private property. JONES then said, "bring them all out and stack them together, and as many of you as can prove them to be your property to our satisfaction, shall have them returned—and I will give a receipt for the remainder." The General then returned to his room where several members of the Committee of Public Safety were present, and after a brief consultation returned with this answer: "Considering that he made the demand as an officer of the Federal Government, we would give up to him our cannon, and as many rifles as were not private property." He then gave us half an hour to bring them forward, but when the time expired we could only find one mounted howitzer and three breach-loading iron cannon, not mounted; we had no rifles that were public property. At this they seemed dissatisfied, and one gentleman remarked that he had supposed there were rifles enough here to arm fifteen hundred men. However, they did not

...formers! [illegible] their face is the foe. They are [illegible] they will yield, yet they will defend [illegible] to the last.

Would to God this country might see our condition. The Marshal does not wish to make arrests. He wishes to destroy the Free-State party. The war has begun. This is no false alarm. Let the cry go through the entire North.

Shall the death in this noble cause be avenged; or will the North, timid from cowardice, hesitate, and yield this land, stained with the blood of our murdered countrymen, to Slavery?

These are stormy times. People are just beginning to move in this town. To-day will develop something more. Men of the North, do not desert Kansas in this trying time.

The Second Siege of Lawrence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, May 18, 1856.

The world is still plodding, and Lawrence strides as cautiously as a locomotive with ten engineers, all exercising their wits constantly to keep within the safeguards that long experience may establish. So Lawrence keeps step to the music of a full council of ten, of whom Gen. POMEROY is now Chairman, who exercises day and night vigilance over us. There has seldom occurred in State affairs a more complex or involving case than ours, or one that required more active foresight and prudence. Although thus far one side is clearly right and the other as clearly wrong, yet it is unsafe, when dealing with depraved spirits, to trust entirely to the righteousness of our cause—to the neglect of operative measures, usually employed in times of war.

Since my last, we have endeavored to ascertain the number one-armed around us, and from the most reliable authority there are not five hundred. These are in four or five different places, and are so situated that we are literally surrounded. They continue to commit depredations and to show how scanty their rations are becoming. I have only to say, that they even take a cold dinner from their prisoner, as they intercept him on his way to his daily labor, and divide it between them. Last night three horses were stolen about three miles west of this place, and yesterday cattle, horses and hogs were taken still further west. Last night BRANSON, of Hickory Point, who is already known to the general reader as the man who was rescued near Lawrence, last Fall, was taken by a party of nearly twenty, and prominent among them was Mr. COLEMAN, the notorious murderer of Dow. I have not yet learned any further particulars. It has been reported for several days that Gov. ROBINSON was on his way to Lecompton, but we have not yet known of his passing. BROWN and JENKINS are yet in custody at Westport. They are all threatened with hanging, and we have reason to fear they will join the list of Kansas martyrs. If ROBINSON is hung by the mob who hold him by force,—for no crime except that of loving Freedom better than Slavery,—it will call to our aid 100,000 fighting men from the Free States, who will strike at the root of the Slave dynasty, and drive from the face of the earth the myrmidons of Southern doggeries who now infest us.

You will, of course expect us to "define our position," so that you may know how the case stands on our part, although these matters are not fully known here in the street. As I have already intimated, we are still carrying on a regular correspondence with them, without any show of warlike preparation among our men. Men who have claims are improving them, and getting in their seeds. Our streets are not crowded, and but few guns or rifles are seen during the day. The enemy do not understand this. They suspect there is some cunning plot afoot by the Yankees to spring upon them unawares, and will not believe that we have no men under arms in Lawrence. Some believe we are digging under our streets for magazines, or burying powder under our large buildings by which to destroy them by the hundred, whenever they march into town. Others believe that we have a large force collecting at some point within a few miles of us for the purpose of marching in upon them the moment they commence to destroy either life or property. I can give no pledges that some of these suspicions may not prove correct, but it is quite certain that they are wholly nonplussed to find our streets comparatively empty, and they would give all their old shoes to know "what is up." They are far more reluctant to fight us than they would be if the hand we play appeared more open, and it is possible that an attack may be avoided thereby, for some days. There are any quantity of rumors, however, that to-morrow is the day; still I have no assurance of it.

There *is not* a large armed force in Lawrence, but couriers are constantly reporting to us from various parts of the Territory, that large companies are enrolled, who will start any hour if requested. One is in to-night from Osaukee who states that one hundred and fifty men are ready in that vicinity—one from Ossawatamie reports sixty-one from the New-Haven party, at Waubonsa, reports 70; one from Topeka 200, and so on—but we have not ordered them in yet, and think we are playing the game well to let them stay as long as possible—for it would be next to impossible to feed and shelter them if they were here, on account of our low credit and empty treasury. Besides, I believe we are not half so liable to come in collision with them as we should be if we had a large military force paraded in our streets when the Marshal and his *posse* come to make their arrests. If there is nobody to fight, it will be difficult for even "border ruffians" to wax very heroic, and it will be difficult for them to obtain our arms, before they find them. The most they can find to do will be to make arrests whenever they can find their victims, and then if violence is committed, it will probably be done by the Georgia *posse*, who say they have come to have a fight, and if they cannot fight under orders from the Marshal they will fight without, and independent of them.

Still further, upon our position. We declare ourselves loyal subjects of the United States, and of the State of Kansas, and in this threatening emergency, throw ourselves on the constituted authorities of the Government for protection. Therefore, if they fail to protect us, either from want of inclination or power, then the Government is not worth defending or preserving; and, especially, if they violate all professions made by themselves and other Republics in principle, and inflict upon us the very persecutions and outrages which we pray to be shielded from, and would die sooner than submit to—then, as the free sovereigns of the land, we are justified before God and all the world, in driving our oppressors from our borders, and in placing our heel upon the tyrant's head.

Upon that platform we plant our cause, and proclaim to the country our determination to adhere to it, in spirit, and in word, and in deed. If we are overcome by the tireless efforts of an infuriated people, who know no right, but seek to do us only wrong, then "revolution" strides upon our banner, and that motto can never lead us backward. Friends of the free Republic, you must hear it, you must ponder it, you must speak it, you must act under it, whether you think to-day you are prepared for it or not. King JAMES II. would have wept for this suffering people, could he have lived to see Kansas to-day.

RANDOLPH.

Position of the Citizens of Lawrence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, May, 19, 1856.

This has been the most portentous day ever known in Kansas. Two more of our brave friends have been inhumanly murdered near town to-day by the *Marshal's posse*, who act under the authority of FRANKLIN PIERCE. In other words, our Government sends in upon us an armed band of Southern madmen to murder just whoever they chance to fall in with upon the highway; and, oh! my country, if we show the least resistance to this blood stained conclave of half-doomed rebels, we are charged with resisting the general Government, and indicted for treason. The events are fast ripening into a *general* not a *local* war, and this day's deeds go upon record to appear at the bar of the future in our defence. This forenoon a small party of men, who claimed to be from Georgia, but who are really from Missouri, mounted and well armed, were scouting about Blanton for hours, arresting such as came in their way and taking from them their arms, papers, and whatever else they chose to. They came to a Mr. JONES, who has not been long in the State, was not here in the first war, and has never taken an active part in public affairs to render him obnoxious to any party, but he is a man of true courage and highly respected. They at once demanded his arms. He refused, and asked by what authority they made the demand. Several of them pointed their rifles at him, and said "By this authority." The party was so large that he saw no hope of escaping; therefore, after a while, he gave up his pistols. He soon turned from them and rode away, but at once the ruffians became boisterous. One said he had shot one Abolitionist and he would be d—d if he wouldn't another. At the same instant he shot at JONES, and the ball passed into his abdomen. He is yet alive, but his physician says he cannot possibly survive. He made one remark to-day after he was shot, which should go upon the Kansas record. He stated that he "had hoped to live to render greater service to his country, but the future would open for Kansas."

Just at sunset to-night, J. H. STRAWDER, lately from Bushford, Alleghany Co., N. Y., was shot at the crossing of the California road, about one mile south of town, by one of the elect posse, Marshal DONALDSON. I have learned but few particulars, only that there were but two in each party at the time, and STEWART was shot in the forehead and died instantly. Another party took a fine horse, saddle and bridle, from Mr. WILDER this afternoon, about one mile from town. They took him, also, at first, and after threatening his life in an outrageous manner, finally let him go, but kept the horse. They told him that they had orders to take as many horses as they wanted, without any regard to the owners rights. Such are some of the infamous deeds perpetrated by the infamous posse, recognized as the agents of the infamous FRANK PIERCE. What can be expected in return for such wholesale outrage from an order-loving community? We have thought we would not fight except as the last resort, but the last resort must be near now. Our people are stirring more briskly to-night, and owing to our want of discipline and perfect subordination, I fear some of our impulsive and thoughtless young men will be so imprudent as to attempt to seek revenge in a private way upon some of their number. We are using every restraint, and hope to be successful.

Our Council have sent another dispatch immediately to Col. SUMNER, stating the imminent peril which we are in, and calling upon him once more, as he values life, to come to our protection, for our blood is already flowing. It is very uncertain whether he will interfere, as he feels bound, under his oath of office, to be "an army man" at all hazards. In view of our condition, we are now sending out couriers to various points, to have every town where there is an organization kept in communication with our town, and as soon as they hear firing they can know that it is *the citizens* defending themselves against a *mob*—for we do not intend to interfere while they are making arrests or pursuing any legal business. About 150, with two cannon, have passed within five miles of us to-day on their way to Lecompton. On the other hand, many of BUFORD's men have become disgusted with the movement and gone back. A Free-State man was in conversation with Governor SHANNON to-day, upon the impropriety of tearing down our buildings when the posse is here, throwing presses in the river, &c., when our friend remarked that if he permitted such outrages it would result in nothing but civil war, to which the Governor seemed very much *rilled*, and rose suddenly from his chair, and as he was going out, said, "Civil war it is then, by G—d." This whole thing needs no interpreter now, for SHANNON heads the mob, and the President stands behind his back. Of course we must submit to the Federal authorities, and let them murder us and tear down our houses if they want to, for it is all "according to law." What more shall we bear? But then the thought of our weakness, want of money and arms, stifles all courage. We hope enough of our friends have penetrated the net-work of administration posts established around us, to tell our story faithfully in the bordering States, and that before we are all slain by virtue of the Marshal's *posse*, thousands of bold spirits from the Free-States will swarm in upon us, and establish the millennium of Kansas.

ROBINSON has not been carried to Lecompton yet. Messrs. BROWN and JENKINS passed up to-day, and sent us a request that we make no resistance, for they expect to be killed at once if we do. Dr. ROOT and Mr. SIMS, of the New-Haven party, are among the prisoners. I shall have more to tell you of bloodshed in my next, and it is very doubtful whether I shall be permitted to write from this point again. I see no other alternative than a relentless war, unless Col. SUMNER is allowed to interfere, and declared the military Governor of Kansas, and we place ourselves completely under a military government. This might save us for a time, but the struggle must eventually come. Of that day the SHANNONS had better beware. RANDOLPH.

HIGHLY INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON LAWRENCE.

Destruction of the Printing Press and the Hotel—Women and Children fleeing in every direction.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, May 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

On Wednesday, May 21, the posse that had assembled at Lecompton, in accordance with the United States Marshal's proclamation, made their appearance on the heights that overlook the town of Lawrence, about sunrise. The first company were mounted on horses and numbered from 87 to 100. They were reinforced until the whole amounted to about 400. They took possession of the roads leading to and from Lawrence, so that the citizens in town could not get any communication with those in the country, and even travelers that wished to pursue their journey, were prohibited from leaving. They marshaled their command in battle array, displaying flags at the same time of various kinds and colors. One I noticed in particular was red and white with a lone star on the corner; others black and white, green and white, and most all colors and kinds except the national flag of stars and stripes. During the forenoon the Committee on Public Safety appointed by the citizens of Lawrence, addressed a note to the Marshal, assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance to the service of any writ, and at the same time, as citizens of the United States and of the Territory of Kansas, asking of him protection of their lives and property, but he (United States Marshal,) took no notice of the same. About 11 A. M. the Deputy Marshal, with a posse of nine or ten, made his appearance in the streets. They were unarmed, save small arms. The Deputy Marshal then summoned four of our citizens to assist in making arrests. They went with him and his posse, and made two arrests of our fellow townsmen, G. W. DIETZLEN and G. W. SMITH. The posse then took dinner at the Free-State Hotel.

After dinner the two prisoners were conveyed out of town, and Sheriff JONES made his appearance with a party of eighteen armed men. He did not attempt to make any arrest, but in an insulting manner demanded the arms both private and public, and said that he would give them five minutes to accede to the demand. If they refused to comply he would *storm the town*. The public arms were given up, and in half an hour after he made the demand he and his whole posse, to the number of three hundred and upwards, were in the streets with two pieces of artillery, yelling like savages. They commenced their work of destruction immediately by throwing the two printing presses and type in the river. This being done, they began to commonade the hotel and fire by platoons at the same time at the windows; in the mean while the women and children fleeing every direction, the Sheriff having refused any time to remove them or property to a place of safety, as he said they might have done it before had they wanted to do so. As I was leaving town, there were several who wanted to know where they could find a place of safety, but I could afford them no consolation. I being mounted, succeeded in getting away after a long chase. I left the vicinity about 8 P. M. When I was fifteen miles distant, I could see the flames of what appeared to be a large fire in the direction of Lawrence, and have no doubt but that the town is in ashes, and many of its inhabitants butchered.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Express Extra, May 22.

We are indebted to the officers of the *Morning Star*, down this evening from Leavenworth for the following important news:

LAWRENCE CITY DESTROYED.

Lawrence City was destroyed on Wednesday. The United States Marshal, with 500 to 700 men, marched into Lawrence and made the arrest of all he had writs for. The Marshal then turned the command over to Sheriff JONES, who had arrests to make, when the people of Lawrence resisted Sheriff JONES and fired on his men, when JONES opened his artillery on the Free State Hotel. The men then charged and set the hotel on fire, destroyed the printing press and set fire to the office, which was in the middle of the building. About 200 men were in Lawrence. When the messenger left Lawrence, the artillery was still firing, and the fire still spreading. But few lives lost.

The above is entirely testimony of HUTCHINSON and RADCLIFF, Free State men.

To the politeness of Capt. EASTIN, Editor of the Kansas *Herald*, we are obliged for the following corroborative statement:

"Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday evening. The artillery opened on the Free-State Hotel. The men then charged upon the town, set fire to the hotels, destroyed the printing presses, and set fire to the offices, which were in the midst of the buildings. But 200 men were in Lawrence. JONES headed our command. When the messenger left Lawrence the artillery was firing and the fire spreading. But *few* lives lost. L. J. EASTIN."

From a passenger on the *Morning Star*, Mr. DORRIS, of Weston, we learn it was the intention of JONES to proceed from Lawrence to Topeka, which would also be destroyed.

Leavenworth (May 21) Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

The borderers appear to be going mad. The respectability of the borders, of course, repudiate these outrages; but it has not yet organized to crush out and conquer the fell spirit which commits them. Let these gentlemen of the border act speedily, if they feel any interest in the material prosperity of or pride in the good name of Missouri. Commerce is timid—Iowa can be crossed. Remember that!

ABOUT SHANNON'S PASS.

Mr. JESSE NEWILL, recently from Ohio, had occasion to go near Lecompton a few days ago. He was arrested several times, but finally entered Lecompton. He saw Mr. SHANNON, rode up to him, and asked what all this meant?

Mr. SHANNON said there was no use complaining; *that the Territory was under martial law, and a civil war inevitable.*

Mr. SHANNON tried to get away, but Mr. NEWILL, who was an old neighbor, wouldn't let him.

On parting, Gov. SHANNON gave Mr. NEWILL the subjoined characteristic—*i. e.* prolix—pass:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., May 17, 1856.

The bearer of this is JESSE NEWILL, a gentleman of mine from Ohio, who is now in this Territory with the view of looking out for a situation to locate a saw-mill. He desires to examine the country and select a place well provided with timber. He is accompanied by his son, JOHN NEWILL, JOSEPH FITZSIMMONS, his brother-in-law, and a Dr. GERALD.

They are so way identified with the present troubles in this Territory.

Now, therefore, I have to request all persons to permit the said JESSE NEWILL and his comrades to pass and repass throughout the Territory without molestation.

WILSON SHANNON, Governor of Kansas.

SHANNON FOR DESTROYING LAWRENCE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, lessee of the Free State Hotel, went up to Lecompton on Saturday and tried to induce him to put a stop to outrages to which the people of Lawrence are daily subjected. Mr. SHANNON said "he would see about it," and promised, before Mr. ELDRIDGE left, to call on the United States soldiers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, on behalf of the "Safety Valve," offered to deliver all arms up to the United States soldiers, if Mr. SHANNON would station a company of them in Lawrence to protect it from the mob.

Mr. SHANNON refused to give an immediate answer to this offer. On the morning following he said to Mr. ELDRIDGE that he believed a civil war inevitable; that the only terms the *South Carolinians* would consent to were—the surrender of all arms in Lawrence and the destruction of the printing offices and other *objectionable* buildings!

In justice to the Safety Valve, it is proper to add that these terms offered by Mr. ELDRIDGE had been put by Mr. SHANNON in a conference with a previous deputation. When that deputation returned and presented the Governor's terms, the Committee held a meeting, discussed and accepted them. SHANNON now declined to ratify the terms. No! The squatters must be "crushed" and "conquered" and "subdued;" and the tools of the Pierce Administration must find a pretext to begin the subjection.

MURDERS THICKENING.

Mr. STUART, a young man, the only son of an eminent lawyer of New-York, was murdered on the highway by a band of the law and order *posse*, yesterday forenoon, when riding toward Lawrence. He was one of the officers of the Topeka House of Representatives.

Another northern squatter, named JONES, formerly from Illinois, was shot dead near Blanton's bridge, by a party of marauders from the camp near Franklin.

A Delaware Indian was shot, and supposed to be mortally wounded, near Sarcoxie's, by another law and order detail; rumor has it that they were part of the Platte company who started from Delaware on Sunday.

Another squatter, who lives a few miles up the Kaw from Lawrence, was shot on his claim on Monday night.

All these cases are well authenticated; but I have not yet received the details of each outrage. I will send you affidavits as soon as I meet eye-witnesses of these "constitutional" murders.

Fourteen men have been shot at within the last nine days—Irrespective of the two murdered and two fatally wounded men already mentioned—in the vicinity of Lawrence, by parties of Governor SHANNON'S "legally organized *posse*." A list of their names is preserved, and will be produced at the proper time.

Horses, revolvers, rifles, shot-guns, knives and oxen, have been taken every day, from squatters, met and overpowered on the highway. The chivalry of South Carolina here have talent that way.

Yesterday, Monday morning, a party came upon a man plowing in a field two miles northwest of Lawrence, took three oxen from him, drove them off to their camp, and killed them for the use of the "legally-organized" militia.

Several citizens of Lecompton have gone up to Lecompton recently, and remonstrated with Marshal EX Cetera DONALSON, about the outrages committed on the persons and property of peaceful squatters by his "legally-organized" *posse*. He replied that he could not restrain them, and did not wish to be responsible for their conduct. This is law and order both.

The party which went from Delaware last Sunday has two pieces of artillery. It is reported that there is another piece at Lecompton, and a brass howitzer at Franklin.

Latest News from Kansas.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 29.

Our dates from Leavenworth are to Saturday evening. Gov. SHANNON had called out the troops and stationed them at different points. The Missourians were returning home.

We have the following additional particulars from Lawrence. After the burning of the hotel and the *Herald of Freedom* office, Governor ROBINSON's house was fired, but extinguished before entirely consumed. Sheriff JONES then dismissed his posse, when they immediately rushed into the stores and dwellings in the place, removing everything valuable and destroying everything not removable. The Post-Office was broken open and the letters seized. All the houses of Free-State men were pillaged except the Cincinnati Hotel. Messrs, BUFORD, STRINGFELLOW and ATCHISON were conspicuous during the day. Governor SHANNON was absent.

The posse of JONES left the city at sunset. He informed them that he should need their services the next day.

It is supposed that the fire seen on Wednesday night, was the burning of Gov. ROBINSON's house.

There is nothing later concerning the fate of Messrs. BROWN, ROBINSON, DEITZLER, POMEROY or SMITH.

Sheriff JONES has entirely recovered from the effects of his wound. It has been ascertained that there was no ball in the pistol used for his attempted assassination.

Report of the Senate Investigating Committee.

The Select Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the facts connected with the recent outrageous assault on Senator SUMNER, on Wednesday reported through their Chairman, Senator PEARCE of Maryland. The following is the report in full. The Committee say:

That from the testimony taken by them it appears that Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, did, on the 22d day of the present month, after the adjournment of the Senate, and while Mr. SUMNER was seated at his desk in the Senate Chamber, assault him with considerable violence, striking him numerous blows on and about his head with a walking-stick, which cut his head and disabled him for the time being from attending to his duties in the Senate.

The cause of the assault was certain language used by Mr. SUMNER in debate on the Monday and Tuesday preceding, which Mr. BROOKS considered libelous of the State of South Carolina and slanderous of his kinsman Mr. BUTLER, a Senator from that State, who was absent from the Senate and from the city.

The Committee forbear to comment upon the various circumstances which preceded and attended this affair, whether of aggravation or extenuation, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious in the latter part of the report. They have examined the precedents for this action, which are to be found only in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called on to pronounce its judgment in a similar case.

In the House of Representatives, though different opinions have at various times been expressed by gentlemen of eminence and ability—among whom may be mentioned the late President of the United States, Mr. POLK, the late Judge BARBOUR, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. BEARDSLEY, of New-York—yet the judgment of the House has always pronounced an assault upon a member for words spoken in debate to be a violation of the privileges of the House. The Committee do not consider it necessary to discuss the question at length, but proceed to state some of the precedents, not conforming them, however, to the assaults of the members.

In March, 1796, Mr. BALDWIN, a member of the House of Representatives, presented to the House certain correspondence between himself and Gen. GUNN, a Senator from the State of Georgia, including a challenge addressed to him by Gen. GUNN. These were referred to a Committee, of which Mr. MADISON was chairman, who reported by their chairman that the same was a breach of the privileges of the House on the part of Gen. GUNN and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, a Senator from New-Jersey, by whom the challenge had been borne.

In May, 1806, a personal assault having been made by Mr. RUSSELL JARVIS upon Mr. JOHN ADAMS, the private secretary of the President, just after his delivering a message to the House of Representatives, and while on his way to the Senate with another message, the matter was, on complaint of the President, referred to a Select Committee, who, by Mr. MCDUFFIE, of South Carolina, their chairman, reported that, upon a view of all the circumstances, the Committee are of the opinion that the assault committed by Mr. JARVIS upon the private secretary of the President, whatever may have been the cause of the provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of the House.

In 1832, the House of Representatives, after a long trial and thorough discussion of the question, voted that Gen. HOUSTON, by making a personal assault on Mr. STANBERRY, a member of the House, for words spoken in debate, was guilty of contempt and a violation of the privileges of the House.

The Committee acknowledge the force of these precedents, and adopt the reasoning quoted from Mr. MCDUFFIE's report. But while it is the opinion of the Committee that this assault was a breach of the privileges of the Senate, they also think that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Senate, and can only be punished by the House of Representatives, of which Mr. BROOKS is a member. This opinion is in strict conformity with the recognized parliamentary law.

"We see that from the precedents above cited, neither of the Houses of Parliament can take upon themselves to redress any injury or punish any breach of privilege offered to them by any member of the House, but that in such cases the usual mode of proceeding is to examine into the facts, and then to lay a statement of that evidence before the House of which the person complained of is a member." [3 Hatsell, p. 71.]

Mr. JEFFERSON, in his "Manual of Parliamentary Practice," prepared by him, lays down the following rule:

"Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is a member, and leave the punishment to them."

A brief examination of the constitutional privileges of Senators and Representatives will show the soundness of this rule of Parliamentary law. The Constitution provides, (Art. I., section 6)—

"That, &c. * * * * * But the Senate is not a Court of criminal judicature, empowered to try the excepted offences. It cannot take cognizance of a breach of the peace as such. It cannot take any notice of it except as a breach of its privileges, and in the cases in which the privileges from arrest is excepted."

The Senate, therefore, for a breach of its privileges, cannot arrest a member of the House of Representatives, and—*a fortiori*—it cannot try and punish him; that authority devolves solely upon the House of which he is a member. It is the opinion of the Committee, therefore, that the Senate cannot proceed further in the present case than to make complaint to the House of Representatives of the assault committed by one of its members, PRESTON S. BROOKS, upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator from Massachusetts.

The Committee submit herewith certain affidavits taken by them in the case and the following resolution:

Resolved, That the above report be accepted, and that a copy thereof be transmitted with the affidavits to the House of Representatives.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted, Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, alone voting in the negative.

Letter from Greene C. Bronson.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I deem it proper to inform you, as my alternate, that I cannot attend the Cincinnati Convention, and to add, by way of guarding against unfounded inferences, that the present disturbed state of public affairs, instead of working any change, has only served to confirm my previous opinions.

The strength and stability of the Union depend upon restricting the Federal Government to the exercise of such powers as relate to our national concerns, and leaving the several States completely sovereign in every thing else. They must be allowed to manage their own internal affairs, in their own way—deciding for themselves what institutions they will have and what they will reject; and this principle should be applied to the Territories. After Congress has made "all needful rules and regulations concerning the territory and other property of the United States," and provided for the exercise of such other Federal powers in the Territories as may rightfully be exercised in the States, the people should be left free to organize and establish a Government of their own. All Congressional or other control over their domestic concerns is at war with the spirit of our institutions, if not a dangerous usurpation of authority. I trust the Convention will boldly accept the issue which has been tendered, and firmly maintain the doctrine that the Missouri Compromise line should not be restored, nor any like measure be adopted by Congress. If we cannot stand upon this doctrine, let us fall while manfully contending for a principle which lies at the foundation of our national compact.

It was never more important than it is at present, that the candidate to be nominated for the Presidency should be a man of high character, sound principles and stable purpose—one whose practice will be likely to correspond with his professions. With a good platform, and a good man upon it, the unfortunate differences which have paralyzed the Democratic Party will be substantially healed, and success will be certain—a result more to be desired as a triumph of principle than of party. It will soon put an end to sectional agitation, quiet internal strife and cement the bonds of our Union. As I neither hold nor seek office, I have no interest in the selection of a candidate beyond the desire that the lot should fall upon one who regards the Constitution as the sheet-anchor of our safety, and has sufficient weight of character to inspire that confidence in the rectitude of his conduct which is necessary to the successful administration of public affairs. Very respectfully, yours,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq. GREENE C. BRONSON.

P. S.—You may use this letter in any way which you may deem proper.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,781,000 in Treasure.

MASSACRE OF CHILEANS IN CALIFORNIA.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Treaty between the United States and Ecuador.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*, CHARLES S. BOGGS, Esq., U. S. N., commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *Illinois* left Aspinwall May 20, at 6:20 P. M., and arrived at Havana on the 24th, at 9 A. M. Left Havana on the 25th, at 12 M., and arrived at Quarantine at 11:30 A. M., on the 29th. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst—$1,791,187 in treasure on freight, and 662 passengers, brought down on the Pacific side by the Panama Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *Golden Gate*, Capt. W. F. LAPIDGE, which left San Francisco May 5, at 3:40 P. M., with 688 passengers and $2,079,691 on freight—$285,774 of which was on foreign account. May 13, at 7 P. M., the *Golden Gate* spoke steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama for San Francisco, and arrived at Panama on the 19th, at 6:30 P. M.

May 23, at 12 M., off Cape St. Antonio, exchanged signals with Bremen bark *Hercules*, standing to the N. May 25, at 2¼ P. M., spoke U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, steering for Havana.

DIED.—May 22, JNO. SPAULDING, aged 31, of Calais, Me. May 28, Miss S. ALLYN, aged 20, of Sandwich, Mass.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Illinois*, and to the enterprising expresses of G. H. WINES & Co., WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with the greatest dispatch.

Specie List.

Drexel & Co.	$350,000	G. H. Wines & Co.	$11,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	285,500	G. W. Schenkberg	11,000
Metropolitan Bank	170,000	G. C. Colburn	11,000
Order	113,883	J. W. Randall	10,000
C. Morgan & Co.	111,302	Aaron Jacobs & Co.	10,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	100,000	J. B. Williams,	10,000
Howland & Aspin'll	100,184	Wm. Heller	10,000
James Patrick	90,000	Scholle & Bros.	9,000
Morgan, Hath'y & Co	45,550	John Durand & Co.	8,742
E. Kelly & Co.	36,400	Goldsmith, May & Ulmer & Feig'm	30,000
		Jacobs	8,250
Bank of America	30,670	E. A. Stein & Co.	8,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	20,874	T. G. Hara & Co.	8,000
Wolf, Bro. & Unz	25,000	C. A. Cummings	5,831
J. B. Weir	24,400	John Phelan, Jr.	5,160
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	16,070	Hamburger & Bros.	5,075
Butcher & Bro.	15,000	B. Harris	4,800
Burt & Wildes	15,000	Freeman & Co.	4,560
Wm. Seligman & Co.	15,000	H. Strybing	3,800
H. S. Hallitt	12,000	Myer, Levy & Co.	3,000
Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	12,000	L. Negbaur	2,176
		J. Avezena	1,411
Meader & Adams	11,000	Everett & Brown	1,289
Total			$1,791,187

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Bills Passed—Removal of Notaries by the Governor—Republican State Convention—Miscellaneous News.

The news of the fortnight ending May 5 cannot be said to be important, or characterized by any very remarkable occurrences or incidents. The weather has been unusually cold, and there have been occasional showers, but the wet season may be regarded as succeeded by cold, dry Summer weather, with the chilling sea breezes that San Francisco is noted for at this season of the year.

The State Legislature adjourned on the 21st of May, the day of the sailing of the last steamer, leaving a record of its public acts for the criticisms of the press and the scrutiny of the people. Many things have been done for the benefit of the State, and much that was needed was left undone. The bill to consolidate the City and County Governments of San Francisco was passed, and has been approved. The first election under it will be held in November next. It provides for a great reduction in the expense of the government of the local affairs of this community, which was greatly needed.

The bills to fund the County indebtedness and the rejected city scrip were both lost, and since the adjournment suits have been commenced against the city of San Francisco upon the latter for about $200,000. There is in all about $1,760,000 of this character of indebtedness against the city, nearly all of which will probably be sued upon now, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to provide for funding it.

Gov. JOHNSON has removed two notaries public of San Francisco, who refuse to obey his order, and the matter will be carried into the Courts, to determine whether or not he has the authority to remove them. It is claimed that the law is special, and that they are appointed for two years. Under this construction, Gov. JOHNSON cannot select the notaries appointees. These two removals are to be made a test, upon which will rest the fate of about 500 in the State.

A Republican State Convention was held at Sacramento on the 30th of April, to select Delegates to the National Convention to be held on the [illegible] June next, at which [illegible] MCALESTER, Esq., presided, and the following [illegible] were chosen delegates: Messrs. C. A. Washburn, John A. Mills, F. B. Coleman, E. Owens, W. H. Chamberlin, J. W. Pierce, G. E. Hanson, John Dick, John Phelps, J. C. Fall, S. E. Judkins and J. M. Reed.

Captain W. A. RICHARDSON, one of the oldest residents of California, and for twenty years captain of the port of San Francisco under the Mexican Government, died at Saucilletto on the 20th ult.

Dr. HAMMOND, of the United States Branch Mint, also died the same day, and Dr. S. B. MILLS, County Physician, died on the 30th April.

The French ship *Chateau Palmer*, bound for Callao, with a cargo of quicksilver and China goods, went ashore near Fort Point, while boating out of the harbor of San Francisco. She became a total wreck, but the cargo was saved. Both ship and cargo were fully insured.

The ship *Horizant* sailed for Australia on the 25th ult., carrying a large number of theatrical ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Mrs. SINCLAIR, Mlle. DUBET, HARRY SEDLEY, JOHN DUNN and daughter, JOHN DEAN and GEORGE LODER.

Mr. TRENCH, for a long time identified with the stage in San Francisco, as a proprietor of the Metropolitan, has received a complimentary benefit and departed for Mexico.

Gov. JOHNSON has removed W. H. RHODES from the office of Secretary, and appointed WM. BAUEMAN, late Secretary of the Senate.

There is nothing particularly new concerning the affairs of ADAMS & Co. In accordance with the decree of the Fourth District Court, the creditors were instructed to appear before the Referee and prove their claims, and have them registered prior to the 1st of May, which claims should be the only ones enatitled to the benefits of the dividends. This, of course, will deprive a large number of holders, both here and at the East, of the *pro rata* of the assets of the concern. It is expected that a dividend will soon be made, and will probably pay about 10 per cent.

Desperate Affray—Seventeen Chileans and Three Mexicans Killed.

The following account of the recent affray at Coulterville we translate from the *Eco de Pacifico* of yesterday, and, if correct, is only equaled by the massacre at Panama:

"In our previous numbers, we informed our readers of the sad news of the murder of several Chileans by the unbridled populace of Coulterville. We took the notice from the Shasta press, which referred to the deed, at the same time endeavoring to vindicate these horrible tragedies, or at least manifesting a cool indifference towards these acts worthy of the most unprincipled barbarian. A respectable Chilean of Jamestown has given us, under date of April 29, the origin of this butchery, in full detail. We insert his letter below, and refrain from comment, since the facts referred to speak more eloquently than all the expressions which we can employ to awake the condemnation of every manly heart.

JAMESTOWN, Tuesday, April 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the Eco de Pacifico:

I am unable to pass by in silence the shameful butchery which took place last week at Vanderita, where the victims who perished were Chileans. You remember the affray in your issues No. 84 and 85, but it is not the fourth part of the occurrence, for the casualty to which I refer is more correct than we had hoped for. The facts furnished me by two Chileans appear to me the more accurate since they represent themselves as the agressors in this tragedy.

On one night in March, the death of a loafer named CONLEY took place, caused by a Chilean, who had terms with him in consequence of his having assisted some two months previously in hanging the Chilean's friend. It appears that the Chilean was right, because CONLEY wished to have him lynched with his companion. The Chilean—who knew that this man would do anything without regard to law, for he was always among the most reckless loafers—went to the Justice of the Peace and asked him what he had done that CONLEY would so persecute him? The Justice replied that he knew no reason—but to look out for that man, that he was a dangerous fellow. A short time after this, the death of the loafer CONLEY took place and the aggressor fled. The following day, they did not desist from their persecution, but about 20 or 40 loafers met together to attack the unfortunate people who took no part, and were not even cognizant of the previous affray. At first they went to the store of some Chileans who were a mile distant from the settlement, and took four who lived together, and under the pretext that the Justice required them for an examination, took them aside from the road and caused them to prepare to be executed. One of them named OYARZABAL asked what was the motive for killing him? If he was a criminal he asked to be carried before the Judge and there be tried. Then two of the party got together and resolved to spare him, but said he must allow himself to be blindfolded that he might not see his companions die. He said he would not permit himself to be blindfolded, that if they wished to murder him they should shoot him as he was. Having said this, two of the murderers took him and led him but a short distance, when he heard the firing and the groans of the dying. They took him some distance from the place of slaughter and ordered him to leave the country, and not to say what he had seen under penalty of death when they should meet him, if aught became known from his lips. He left immediately, but not without seeing two of his companions dead and the other following him wounded. The latter escaped wounded by a ball, and went for protection to the settlement. There he met the same assassins, and they immediately hung him, leaving him more than twenty-four hours exposed to public gaze, until some American negroes, through charity, whose souls were whiter than their masters', buried him. Nor does this end the tragedy, but they were followed by those more bloody than what happened at Vanderitas. They soon took two others with the same pretext about the Judge, and on the road they met the same doom as did the other three. There have arrived here others who were lately driven out of the County, and inform me that at a place called the Cañon eight were killed and robbed of all they had. So far, seventeen Chileans and three Mexicans have been butchered.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, April 24, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Captain William H. Moor to Miss Lucie Norton, from Buffalo, N.Y.

In Nevada, April 20, James L. Blakie, of San Francisco, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSAN Legg, formerly of Wisconsin.

In San Francisco, on the 26th inst., by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. William S. Haven, of San Francisco, to Miss L. Augusta Van Allen, of Washington City.

In San Francisco, April 24, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. George H. Ccos to Miss Martha E. Rutler, both of this city.

At Sacramento, April 28, Hon. T. D. Heiskell, of El Dorado, to Miss Belle C. Patterson, of Independence, Mo.

At Sacramento, April

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Ravages of Cholera in the Costa Rican Ranks.

THEY EVACUATE NICARAGUA.

END OF THE WAR.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Killed and Wounded by the Panama Railroad Accident.

By the arrival of the *Illinois* we have interesting news concerning the war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Our advices are received *via* Costa Rica,—dates from San Jose being to the 3d of May.

The schooner *Josepha*, from Punta Arenas on the 16th of May, reported that the British frigate *President* had left Punta Arenas, (destination unknown,) but the *Havana* was daily expected at that place.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing from Punta Arenas, says:

"Accounts from Nicaragua are so various and contradictory, that I do not know myself what to believe and what not. The Costa Rica troops are all on their return, on account, as is said, of the cholera having broken out among them. It does not appear that they have met with so cordial a reception from the Nicaraguans as they anticipated. How all will end it is impossible to say, but we anticipate trouble here. Business of all kinds utterly suspended—no money or credit."

The Costa Rican *Bulstin Oficial* of May 3, the latest date received, contains an address from President MORA to the officers of his army, thanking them for their efficient services, and for their valor in Santa Rosa, Rivas and Sarapiqui. We publish it below.

In the same journal a letter from head-quarters is published, which says that WALKER, unable to cope with the forces brought against him, has adopted an unworthy means of warfare, and being master of the press, influences public opinion by the circulation of false rumors and false accounts of the engagements he had had with the Costa Ricans.

Another letter (dated April 26) states that owing to the cholera the President and the Army were about returning to Libreria.

A letter addressed to the Bishop of San José states that on the 11th at 8 A. M., WALKER with 1,200 men attacked Rivas, that the battle lasted twenty hours, after which he retired with only 300 of his troops, that WALKER's force occupied the Church, plundered it of all its valuables, and used the images to secure the doors and windows. The cross inlaid with diamonds was stolen, together with other valuables.

In the non-official part of the *Bulstin* it is stated that of the last reinforcement sent to WALKER not more than 150 would reach him, owing to the others having deserted.

SCHLESSINGER has not been shot, but WALKER advised him to leave the country, else his men would murder him.

KINNEY was still in Greytown, where the people are suffering for provisions.

A brig with ammunition for WALKER had arrived from the States, but H. M. ship *Eurydice* would not allow her to land her cargo. The *Eurydice*, it is said, overhauls every vessel, even the canoes, entering the harbor.

Late advices from Jamaica state that a British man-of-war had sailed for San Juan del Norte, and will doubtless be here soon.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Costa Rica publishes an account of the battle of Rivas. The Costa Rican version of the affair does not differ materially as to facts from that given by *El Nicaraguense*, but it claims a victory on the ground of WALKER's being forced to evacuate Rivas. The Costa Ricans admit to have suffered a loss of 200 killed and 400 wounded.

THE NICARAGUAN WAR.

The Costa Rican Retreat—Important Address from the Commander-in-Chief.

Translated from the Boletin Oficial of Costa Rica.

CHIEFS AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND COMPANIONS IN ARMS!

Your President, your General-in-Chief, desires to express his satisfaction at the noble conduct you have displayed from the commencement of the campaign until this day.

Before entering upon an undertaking which had for its object the independence of Central America, I had faith in your valor, your self-denial, your patience and your discipline, but your deportment has exceeded all my hopes. You have exalted these qualities to a heroism.

It is not only admiration that I feel, but a tenderness and affection. You have done more than your duty. It was by an excess of courage that Costa Rica has lost on the battle-fields of Santa Rosa and Rivas the most distinguished defenders of her liberties—the flower and hope of the country.

I can bear witness that, on the glorious day of the 11th of April, I saw some of your brethren die, and the grief that I felt was only recompensed by the pride of knowing that they had armed in defence of Central America. I shed tears of sorrow and of enthusiasm.

If I loved my country before, I am now, in consequence of your achievements, very proud of being your Chief.

Thanks, chiefs and officers of the army, for the victories of Santa Rosa, Rivas and Sarapiqui, by which you have given to Costa Rica the brightest page of her history. Thanks,—for the glory with which you have covered yourselves was not gained in a fratricidal struggle, but in a war against the invaders of Central America. Thanks, for you have given an example and a lesson to our friends, and to our adversaries you have shown that you are able, without any aid, to defend Central American rights. You have given them a lesson which will teach the *filibusteros* of WALKER that in a combat of fifteen minutes, as in Santa Rosa, or in a struggle of twenty hours, as at Rivas, the revolver and the rifle cannot resist the impetus of Costa Rican bayonets.

Chiefs and officers, the rout of the filibusters has been completed in four engagements; the occupation of San Juan and Rivas, and the possession of the line of transit are the results of our campaigns. We have overcome a thousand obstacles and dangers beyond human calculation, and in fighting for the interests of the Republic, have achieved glory for the army and honor for themselves. *There is no dishonor in yielding to the influences of an unhealthy climate.* We can retire now to our territory in tranquil security, leaving our enemy exhausted, without prestige, without resources, and better prepared for fight than for resistance. If the treaties formed with Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, are continued, we shall very soon extinguish the bandits who are now profaning a part of the Nicaraguan Territory.

Companions in arms! Let me reiterate the expression of my gratitude and affection. You have endured with equal fortitude the inactivity of the camp and the dangers of the battle field. You have been as intrepid under the enemy's fire as you were enduring under the privations of the campaign in a foreign country; and now, let us return to our frontiers, assured that the country will recognize our services, with the satisfaction of having done our duty to our country and of having secured the interests of the Republic. JUAN R. MORA.

RIVAS, April 25, 1856.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GEN. WALKER OF PUBLISHING FALSE ACCOUNTS OF THE WAR.

Translated from the Costa Rican Boletin Oficial.

HEAD-QUARTERS, RIVAS, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

Sr. Minister of War:

His Excellency the President of the Republic, General-in-Chief of the Army, has directed me to represent to your Excellency that the filibuster WALKER, unable to contend against the Costa Rican arms, has adopted a mode of warfare unworthy of an enemy who has any honor or feelings of shame. Being absolute master of the Nicaraguan press, he does not cease to mislead public opinion in order to sustain his expiring power by publishing false accounts of the battles in which he has been utterly defeated. Returning from Rivas, on the 11th of April, the fugitive WALKER has imposed penalties in Grenada upon all those who make any mention of his disgraceful flight. Entering on foot with only 300 men—the remnant of the 1,200 (!) with which he attacked this city—he had recourse to cannonadings and illuminations in order to deceive the people, and make them believe in false victories, all of which sufficed for some days to give confidence to those who were wavering. By good fortune we have been enabled to penetrate into certain localities occupied by the enemy, and, to-day, they were manifestly disposed to favor our noble cause: but there can be no doubt that the unworthy means adopted to deceive the people will contribute a great deal to prolong the unequal struggle in favor of the intruders in Nicaragua. This is the more likely when, occupied with the brilliant success of our arms, and marching from victory to victory, we could not attend to the transport of a printing press to accompany the army and record its triumphs. In consequence, His Excellency desires that there be organized in San Jose a special service for the Press, so as to counteract efficaciously, by the means of rapid and frequent publications, the bad faith of the enemy.

God guard your Excellency,

The Secretary General.

[Signed.] ADOLPHO MARIE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COSTA RICAN RETREAT—CHOLERA IN THE ARMY.

Translated from the Boletin Oficial of Costa Rica.

HEADQUARTERS, RIVAS, April 26, 1856.

SENOR MINISTRO: By order of the Señor General-in-Chief Don JOSE MARIA CANAS, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that this day, at 4 o'clock this morning, His Excellency, the President of the Republic, accompanied by his aid-de-camps, left for Liberia. He will shortly be followed by the army.

You will communicate to the ministry this urgent measure, dictated by the alarming progress of the cholera, and the necessity of attending the health of our valiant troops. This unforeseen and deplorable calamity, which human foresight could not have averted, has arrested the course of our triumph and the ruin of the fillibusters.

The campaign is incomplete, but the Costa Rican honor is safe. AD. MARIE.

PLUNDER OF A CHURCH BY WALKER'S MEN—LETTER TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARCHBISHOP OF THE DIOCESE, CONCERNING THE ACTION OF THE 11TH OF APRIL IN RIVAS.

RIVAS, April 13, 1856.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR:

* * * * * * *

The Battle of Rivas lasted twenty hours, during which time we were in the midst of horror and death; but God, ever propitious to those who invoke his aid, protected a cause so holy and just as ours, and gave us a complete victory. The enemy was terrified, and left in his camp many dead and wounded. His loss is incalculable; but we are assured that WALKER arrived at Granada with only 300 men, in a most lamentable condition.

We must inform your Excellency, at the same time, that the troops of WALKER attacked, and for a time retained possession of the Parochial Church of this city, committing therein the greatest excesses, without the least respect for the house of God. The enemy plundered the sacred vases, and stole the furniture and ornaments. They profaned the images, and carried their sacrilege so far as to use them in barricading the doors, where they were mutilated and broken.

THE CHOLERA IN THE COSTA RICAN ARMY—NECESSITY FOR RETREAT.

From the Boletin Oficial, May 3.

Our valiant chiefs and soldiers have endured great sacrifices.

When they went from victory to victory, and achieved, with heroic troops and the Divine protection, a complete triumph over a perfidious enemy; when, with greater enthusiasm and faith, they were preparing to drive that enemy from his last place of shelter, when they were expecting assistance from their brethren in Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras, who were coming to crown the work so brilliantly commenced—then the cholera, that terrible enemy, that invisible and fatal calamity, against which neither bayonets nor cannon nor the most heroic valor can contend—the cholera suddenly made its appearance in their ranks.

About the 24th ult., rumors were circulated in Rivas to the effect that some symptoms of this epidemic had been remarked, caused by an inconsiderate use of fruit. On that day, six cases were reported, and on the following, thirty. What could be done? How were they to defend themselves? How fight with the enemy in a climate so dangerous, where, during the last few years, thousand have been swept away by this dreadful disease.

In this critical situation, it was not possible either to remain stationary or to advance. The worthy Chief of the Republic and of the Army, appreciating the value of his soldiers, would not expose them any longer to be the victims of a fatal plague. Fortunately there had not been many deaths, but who is ignorant of the rapidity with which the cholera devours its victims?

In military history these counter-marches are frequent, for an epidemic is an enemy that cannot be fought, an enemy that destroys the heroes who have conquered and survived victory.

WALKER'S MEN ARRIVING AT ASPINWALL.

From the Aspinwall Courier, May 9.

The steamer *Tenlot* arrived here from Greytown, on Wednesday, the 7th. She brings no news from the interior. Some dozen or more of WALKER's men came in her, from Greytown, having straggled there—they had left some two months since. Provisions are said to be very short at Greytown. The blockade is kept by H. B. M.'s *Eurydice*—there being none other there.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From the Aspinwall Courier, May 20.

On Saturday last, Messrs. BRANDO, MOMURRAY, DRAKE, &c., of San Juan del Sud, arrived at Panama, in a schooner. They bring news from that point to May 5; from them we learn that some Costa Ricans reached San Juan, after the battle of Rivas, on the 16th May, and having there shipped their wounded for Punta Arenas, the army started by land to retreat into Costa Rica—that the cholera has been making sad havoc among the Costa Rican troops—and that WALKER is evidently in the ascendant.

Other parties who have been eyewitnesses to most of what they note, inform us more minutely:

Burying the dead and caring for their wounded, together with a few preparations of fortification, lest WALKER should return on them before they could leave, occupied the succeeding week. They commenced their retreating movement about the 24th, and to the 29th, the entire army had vacated Nicaragua, all of them having marched to Guanacosta,—except some fifty men who were at San Juan del Sud, shipping the wounded by water for Punta Arenas.

We have heretofore given an account of the battle of Rivas, which is confirmed. At 3 A. M. on the 12th, being out of ammunition, WALKER marched out of the city to the fife and drum—and for four hours the Costa Ricans continued to fire at the church which he had vacated.

His force in the battle was 400 foreigners, and 300 natives, and that of the Costa Ricans 3,000.

The Costa Ricans represented themselves as having been entirely deceived; that WALKER was far preferred by the natives, and that instead of being received with open arms by Nicaraguans, they had been attacked at every point. BARON BULOW was exceedingly dissatisfied, both at the conduct of the Costa Ricans, and the falsity of the representations that had been made to him respecting WALKER's condition and the feeling of the Nicaraguans towards him and his army.

The *Star and Herald*, of Saturday, represents the church of Rivas to have been robbed by WALKER's men, and refers to other plunder by them. We have the authority of those who have watched WALKER's movements throughout the past year, for saying that he has never allowed plunder; and that he has never taken anything from foreigners and natives in Nicaragua, except by government levies.

No church in Nicaragua contains images with precious stones or jewels of any considerable value upon them; the church at Rivas has images in it, is without a roof, wholly unfurnished, and never has been used as a place of worship. So much for the story of the *Star and Herald*, that images were robbed of diamonds, and used as barricades in the church.

NEW GRANADIAN VIEW OF THE NICARAGUAN WAR.

From the Aspinwall Courier, May 16.

As an honest laborer in the field of journalism, we feel the duty imperatively incumbent upon us, of commenting more frankly and more generally than has been usual thus far with our cotemporaries, upon the condition and relations of the so-called WALKER movement.

On every hand we note the bitterest denunciations of WALKER, as a self-aggrandizing filibuster, wholly wedded to wrong and injustice, and the aggressor in every point of view.

He is just such a filibuster as all those French, English and German officers, who have fought for one or another party in any of the Central or South American Republics, from time to time, for nearly half a century past, with one difference. That difference is—he has become a part and parcel of the civil as well as the military Government, and having obtained this foothold, he is compelled to preserve and use the check thus obtained by such extraordinary means as are usual with the filibusters of England, France, and the United States, at Court, as well as in camp or at sea.

But, laying aside all reference to other, and if so be, greater and more legal filibusters, the great aim of WALKER was, undoubtedly, while fighting the battles of those who called him there, to obtain a greater victory than could be achieved on the battle-field—and that was, to accomplish such changes as should insure the introduction of Anglo-Saxon energy, industry and perseverance.

Had he confined himself to his nominal position in the army, however great success might attend his labors there, all would be lost in the vortex of another civil dissension ere the country would recover from the one which he had terminated.

We are told that "Costa Rica has been unjustly attacked, and her sovereignty invaded without a cause."

Among the means WALKER desired to employ in his endeavor to the advantages aforementioned, was an alliance, or at least, a permanent establishment of friendly relations with other Central American States; and he determined to consummate such purpose on terms of honorable equality and independence for Nicaragua. To this end, he sent an ambassador to Costa Rica. In return, the latter State declared war upon Nicaragua, for upholding or submitting to (just as it suits the reader) WALKER. The latter, anxious to make an effectual resistance, and indignant at the rejection of his ambassador, tried to be beforehand with the declared enemy, and attacked them in their own territory. That constitutes the "unjust attack" and the "invasion of the sovereignty" of Costa Rica.

We have presented the above leading features of the subject simply to place them in the right light as fundamental facts. And now to another picture, in which WALKER and Nicaragua are the least prominent features. Whatever WALKER and his followers are—let it be granted that they are reprehensible individually however much—they are warring with and for an established popular Government; they are fighting with, and as, Nicaraguans against Costa Ricans; both armies are national, and both comprise both foreigners and natives.

No Governments, in treaty of peace with both the contending States, have any right to extend "aid and comfort" to either. Such extension is more disreputable than filibusterism. Finally, the intriguing which has made the race, and the aid which has fed, mounted and spurred Costa Rica through the first heat, all came from the Eastern Continent. It is a direct attack upon the supremacy of the United States on the American Continent—in utter defiance of the Monroe doctrine. It will come to be regarded as such—and, therefore, is the question of WALKER's success or defeat, one of great moment. We have been "interested, deeply interested," that WALKER should *succeed* before this issue could be developed.

PANAMA.

Further Particulars of the Late Railroad Accident—List of Killed and Wounded.

From the Aspinwall Courier, May 9.

The annexed list of bodies numbered, were examined by authorised parties on the 7th; everything still left upon them of value here noted, was delivered at the office of the Panama Railroad Co., at Aspinwall that day, and after their friends who desired had had an opportunity of seeing and identifying them, they were buried at the spot whither they had been removed from the place of accident, about three-quarters of a mile this side of Gatun Station.

No. 1. Male American, aged 26, light complexion, average size, calico shirt and plaid pantaloons.

No. 2. Male American, aged 25, light complexion, had on satin vest, dark pantaloons.

No. 3. Male, birth-place unknown, aged 40, dark complexion, had on striped shirt and yellow pants.

No. 4. Female, birth-place unknown, aged 35, large and light complexion, large cameo purse with one dollar, pencil, two keys, had on black crape shawl, grey traveling dress.

No. 5. Male, birth-place unknown, aged about 27 years, light complexion, had on striped shirt, red under-shirt, and a coarse grey suit

No. 6. Male American, aged 55 years, light complexion, had on brown coat, check shirt, silver-mounted spectacles.

No. 7. Female, Irish, aged about 27, had on a plain gold ring, with three baggage checks, steerage ticket, marked Julia Cronan, porte-monnaie with $4 30.

No. 8. Male, American, aged about 29, had on a chain, two seals, one of them plain, and the other marked "Lucy."

No. 9. Male, American, had a ticket marked N. J. Baker.*

No. 10. Male, colored; aged about 30, had a copper tobacco box, and two watch keys.

No. 11. Male, American, about 30, light complexion; in his pocket was found two opened letters, marked W. V, Casten.

No. 12. Male, American, aged 26, red beard.

No. 13. Female; birth-place unknown, aged 33.

No. 14. Male, American, had a steerage ticket, marked C. Harvey, was a colored man; $25 in his purse.*

No. 15. Dalhouse, resident here.

No. 16. Male, American, aged 15, light complexion, had on heavy brown pants.

No. 17. Male; birthplace unknown, red beard, had on woolen red and black pants.

No. 18. Female, American, 10 to 12 years of age.

No. 19. Male, English, aged 35, his pockets contained an expense account, marked Corn Brea Mines, Tutwork Pay —— Bought of Jos. Phillips & Co.

No. 20. Female, Irish, aged 30, found nothing to identify.

No. 21. Male, Irish, aged 25, found nothing to identify.

No. 22. Male, Irish, aged 18, found on him steerage ticket of *George Law*, mess No. 2, check of Panama Railroad, No. 14.

No. 23. Male, German, under 25, found on him 75 cents, and a paper stamped Joitett and Elgin R. R. Co.

No. 24. Male, English, aged 30, found on him five cents, a trunk key, and carpet bag or valise key, P. R. R check, marked 1685, and steerage mank ticket, No. 2.

No. 25. Male, Irish parentage, aged 10.

No. 26. Male, Swiss, with a naturalization paper, marked Geo. Zindell.

No. 27. Female, Irish, Mrs. Murphy.

No. 28. Male Irish, aged 28, found on him P. R. R. check, No. 1,445, two trunk keys and a valise or carpet-bag key.

No. 29. Male, American, aged 25, nothing to identify.

No. 30. Male, English, under 25, nothing to identify.

No. 31. Male, apparently German decent; found on him a porte-monnaie, containing $12 50, steerage ticket, marked N. Eide.

No. 31 had letters addressed W. Jefferson Gateswood, Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, California; Miss Emma H. Baker, San Francisco, California.

No. 32. Male, American, under 25. Nothing to identify.

No. 33. Male, Irish, aged 22. Found on him a portmonnaie containing a telegraphic dispatch to J. Green, silver dollar, bank note, a pin with hair was found in his shirt.

No. 34. Male, Irish, aged about 20. Nothing to identify.

No 35. Male, birth-place unknown; 26 years; light complexion; red shirt, gray under shirt, and coarse gray pants.

No. 36. Male, American, aged 25; dark complexion; black pants, blue satin vest.

No. 37. Male, German, aged about 30; had a steerage ticket marked A. Pestchester, 213; had two gold seals and twelve dimes in a net purse.

No. 38. Male, American, aged 28; had on a white shirt, dark coat and pants.

No. 39. Male, American, aged 37; had a wife, three children, wife's sister and his own brother—all safe. Identified by his brother Lorenzo Walton as Moses Walton.

The following list of killed and wounded comprise all the names we have been successful in obtaining after unremitting and strenuous effort, with every facility that could be afforded us:

LIST OF KILLED AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT.

Daniel Stuyvesant, Norman J. Baker.* Thos. Crowley, and son Thomas,† Moses Walton,† John Morton, John Nichter, Thomas Holloway, N. Eide,* C. Harvey,* S. Hoffman,* A. Pestcher,* M. Read,* J. F. Krauter, Robert Chesborough, George Zindell.*

Females.

Julia Cronan,† Mrs. Thomas Crowley,† Mrs. Dennis Crowley,† Mrs. J. Bulger.

Passengers from Cornwall, England.

John Blight,† John James Gale,† Ryan Johns,† John Richard Johns † Thomas James,† Bejamin Archer,† Thos. Ford.

Residents of Aspinwall.

Henry Alvarenga, 30 years of age, a native of Kingston, Jamaica; J. Ross Dalhouse, aged about 33, a native of Kingston, Jamaica.

WOUNDED.

Men.

Adkastus Cook, Prussian; J. Babcock, Massachusetts; Joseph Brooker, Alden, N. Y.; Barney McKearney, Ireland; P. Alson, Norway; Francis Hughes Tennessee; T. F. Golson, United States; James Green, United States, (colored;) Samuel Jenkins, Cornwall, England; Thomas Harraday, Canada; Martin James, United States; Abijah Hammet, Massachusetts; Fayette Gilson, (dead.) Illinois; James Green, Baltimore, Md.; Frank Siebling Oracan, Poland; Nelson Ensign, Illinois; Michael H. Rogers, Connecticut; James C. King, Sandusky, Ohio; Wm. Langdon, Cornwall, England; Peter K. Austin, Byron, Me.; John Murphy, Ireland; Wm. V. Casten, Pittston, Me.; Simon Grozelier, France; O. P. Bunnes, (dead,) Indiana; Thos. Nash, Buffalo; Dan. S. Reon, Jefferson County, N. Y.; B. P. Lewis, Boonville, Ind.; John Lenahan, Georgia; John Crane, New-York; James Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Walters, Ohio; Peter Vanderbech, Providence, R. I.; Abm. Collinson, Rhode Island; Comfort Hisley, Cornwall, England; Solomon Masten, Cornwall, England; C. Forbes, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Linguist, Boston, Mass.; Fred. Burmiester, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. L. Carpenter, Newport, N. Y.; Silas Baker, Nova Scotia; Lewis Hinton, Indiana.

Women.

Mrs. Silas Baker, Nova Scotia; Harriet Hinton, Indiana; Sarah Hinton, Indiana; Frances Pesther, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lindguist and two Miss Murphys.

Children.

Infant of Mrs. Silas Baker.

The wounded named are those now in the Hospital, with the exception of one, Mr. Carpenter, who is at a hotel. Some eight or ten more wounded went on to Panama to take the steamer for San Francisco.

DIED SINCE THE ACCIDENT.

James Martin and Antonio Domingo on the 7th; Mr. King, Ohio; Wm. Thraves, Ohio. His brother gave the information.

There were two died in the cars during the evening, before they could be taken to the hospital; one of them is said to have been Mr. Thraves and the other Mr. King, both mentioned above.

The dead, thus far, amount to forty-three, thirty-three of whom were identified at one time or another, and two, of whom no information could be obtained.

* Recognized by steerage tickets or other papers found on them.

† Identified by their friends.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A meeting was held in the chapel attached to the Pilgrim's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, to consider the subject of providing additional religious instruction to the inmates of the County buildings in Flatbush. Some fifteen Churches were represented and resolutions were adopted requesting the Brooklyn City Tract Society to appoint a special minister, able and capable to devote his whole time to this one object, and pledging the Societies represented to furnish the additional means to carry out the plan effectually.

Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Brooklyn, has for some 12 or 15 years alone and unrewarded pecuniarily, imparted religious instruction to the inmates of the County buildings, holding four services on each Sabbath, and attending there each Wednesday besides. But the increase of inmates is so great that it is impossible for one man to discharge all the duties of the post. The proposed appointment is for an assistant to Mr. CARTER.

Political.

Hon. EDWARD T. WOOD has been appointed delegate from Brooklyn to the American National Convention, to be held in New York City, June 3.

May Festivals.

Public Schools, Nos. 7 and 4, Brooklyn, held their May Festivals yesterday in Lefferts Park. The attendance was large, and all were happy.

Kings County Hospital.

During the week ending the 28th inst., 51 patients were received into this institution; 58 were discharged and 6 died. Total number remaining 407.

Deaths.—Demirg Beekman, aged 59; Bridget Ward, aged 40; Andrew Barnes, aged 52; Eliza Clancy, aged 48; Ellen O'Brien, aged 40; Catharine Mung, aged 56.

☞ The cranks and centre-shaft of the steamship *Baltic* were yesterday taken out, by one of the boom-derricks, and conveyed to the Novelty Works. The cranks were found to be a little imperfect, and the object of removing them is to have them exchanged for new ones.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Narrative of the State of Religion for 1856.

Form of Installation for Ruling Elders.

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.

We give below, in full, the narrative of the State of Religion in the Presbyterian Church, for the year ending May, 1856, as adopted by the Old School General Assembly. It was presented and acted upon at the concluding Session on Wednesday evening, but at too late an hour for publication yesterday. It will be read with interest by members of the denomination in all parts of the country:

NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 14, A. D., 1856.

Presented by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to the Churches under their care:

BRETHREN BELOVED IN THE LORD: "Watchman what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?" is an inquiry which will be often upon the lips of those who pray for the peace and prosperity of Jerusalem. And no function of the General Assembly is more pleasant, and few more profitable, than its annual response to this inquiry. Occupying as it does, once every year, the loftiest of Zion's summits; and from that elevation telling the towers thereof, marking well her bulwarks, and gazing abroad over all the coasts of our Israel; it is meet that the Assembly should give, and reasonable for the churches to expect, the results of this survey: and this is attempted in the following narrative. Whilst every year enhances the importance of this annual history, every year also increases the difficulty of its execution. Every year adds to the number of our Presbyteries, and of Presbyterial reports, and to the multiplicity of facts that may justly demand memorial in a narrative like this. And this fact itself is worthy of distinct and emphatic mention. Our Bible-born polity, realizing the great idea of Church organization—many members in one body in Christ the glorious Head—*E Pluribus Unum*—already covers the continent, and may embrace the world. Indeed, upon the floor of the present General Assembly are represented, not only the various parts of our own broad land, but also some of the most distant nations. California is here; Texas is here; the remotest North, the farthest South, the densely peopled East, the distant West. China is here; India is here; and the day is not far distant when, with God's blessing upon our missionary enterprizes, the *representative world* will stand upon the floor of your General Assembly.

Of course, as our borders are enlarged, and the thousands of our Israel are multiplied, it will be more difficult to condense the tidiugs that flow in from so ample a field into a narrative of the usual length. The larger portion of our one hundred and fifty Presbyteries have sent written statements of what the Lord is doing among them; and it would rejoice the Assembly to spread before the Churches these interesting narratives, in all their freshness and unabridged. But this is impossible; it would fill a volume. The most meagre and compact syllabus is all we can furnish.

The tone of the Presbyterial narratives varies, according as the Lord hath dealt with them. Some are vocal with the glad hallelujah, awakened by God's reviving and enlarging grace. A few are sad as the wail of the son of Hilkiah, as they mourn over the drouth and the desolations of Zion. Whilst many breathe the calm spirit of gratitude for *some* tokens of God's favor, alternating with the sigh that piety will heave, when conscious that, for our unfaithfulness, these tokens are afforded in diminished number. As in the days of the herdsman of Tekoah, it may be said of the past year, "One piece was rained upon, and the piece whereupon it rained not withered." Yet is the General Assembly cheered with the belief that the verdure that betokens life is a broader feature in our ecclesiastical landscape than the blackness that follows burning, or the scarness that indicates drouth or death.

In arranging the facts that are furnished in the numerous Presbyterial narratives, we shall mention, first, such as are prosperous, and call for gratitude and rejoicing; and then, such as are of an opposite character.

I.—The facts indicating prosperity.

[*a.*] Most of the Presbyteries speak of large and increasing attendance upon the public worship of God, and the means of public instruction. Congregations are large, decorous and solemn. God is honored in the great assembly; and, as the chief end of all religion is to glorify God, the Church should be profoundly grateful for this evidence of the Master's favor.

[*b.*] Many Presbyteries report an increased degree of diligence on the part of ministers, both in pulpit and parochial duties; that Bible and catechetical classes and Sabbath Schools have been multiplied, and are generally well sustained; and that the weekly lecture and prayer meetings are well attended in most of the Churches.

[*c.*] A large proportion of the Presbyteries mention an increased interest, both amongst the Church officers and people, in the great department of systematic benevolence, and also a growing attachment to the Boards of the Church, and the various branches of the evangelical enterprise conducted by them; and, in some of the Presbyteries, both the ability and the disposition of the people to support the Gospel ministry and ordinances of religion are represented as decidedly on the increase; and, in many congregations, manses for the minister's residence have been provided.

[*d.*] All the Boards of the Church, as will be seen by their several reports, have made truly encouraging progress, and the Church-extension enterprise has made marked advances during the year just closed. Several Presbyteries report special success in this branch of the Church's progress. In the newer States very encouraging facts have been reported, and the mother Presbytery, Philadelphia, subscribed $25,000 to this object, in the city itself, during the last year. And the Presbytery of Baltimore reports great interest and progress in this enterprise.

[*e.*] All of our Presbyteries inform us that, with few exceptions, peace, harmony, and brotherly kindness reign throughout the Churches; and this is a blessing worthy of special gratitude and praise.

[*f.*] Many new congregations of the Lord have been organized all over the land, and in the widening West and Southwest our denomination is making extensive progress. The Presbyteries of Iowa, Wisconsin, and in all the frontier States, make special mention of this encouraging fact; and even amongst the German and other foreign population our principles and polity are finding favor. The Presbytery of Passaic in New-Jersey, of Iowa in the West, with others, make mention of this fact, and cheer us with the hope that these strangers may, by God's grace, become at once good Christians and good citizens.

[*g.*] Many of the Presbyteries report a cheering improvement in the observance of the Lord's Day, a gratifying increase of the number of family altars, an improvement in the tone and spirituality of family religion, and increased faithfulness and diligence in family instruction. A return to the more effective use of our Catechism, in the instruction of youth, is mentioned in many instances as a matter of gratitude and hope.

[*h.*] The Presbyteries of Georgia, West Hanover, Harmony, Bethel, Tuscaloosa, East Alabama, South Alabama, and indeed nearly all the Presbyteries of the Southern country, report increased attention and success in the great work of instructing and Christianizing the colored population, and in many instances most encouraging results are specified. In some of our Churches the number of colored communicants and constant worshippers exceeds that of the whites; and delightful accounts are furnished of the conversion of the slaves. Many planters have built churches upon their estates and employed able and faithful ministers to labor among the servants, and this work is chiefly retarded by the want of preachers. No Church in the land has freer access to this very important field of Christian enterprise than our own, and it is very desirable that more be done.

[*i.*] An encouraging increase of Christian schools, academies, and colleges, for both sexes, has marked the history of the past year; and God has, in many instances, shown his special love for these nurseries of the Church, by shedding upon them the reviving dews of His grace.

[*j.*] The Temperance reformation, although it has in some sections encountered the sternest opposition, appears upon the whole to be on the advance; and the Presbyterian Church still maintains her position as its loyal and efficient friend. It is gradually assuming a new and, we hope, a more effective form—the civil aspects of the subject claiming the attention of the legislative bodies, and its moral and religious bearings the attention of the Churches, whose mission it is to hold forth that Gospel which is the power of God unto salvation from this and all other moral evils.

[*k*] The past year, we are rejoiced to announce, has not been a year of the absence of God's quickening and reviving spirit. Good tidings of great joy have reached the ears of your General Assembly, and it is a most delightful privilege to repeat to you some of the great things which God has done for his Church, and whereof we are glad. Some of the revivals of last year have extended into the present, demonstrating their genuineness by their perpetuity. Unlike the morning cloud or the early dew, whose gem-like drops vanish before the beam that gives them beauty, a genuine revival transmits and prolongs its blessings. And such have been not a few of the revivals of last year. Many of the churches, too, that had not reported revivals the former year, have been visited during this. In some cases, the gently distilling dews of Heaven, bringing verdure and beauty and fruitfulness to the plants of the Lord, have descended, whilst in not a few churches and colleges the Holy Ghost has descended in special and powerful measure, gloriously reviving his work, awakening, convincing, converting, and gathering large numbers into the kingdom. Of the churches and colleges that have been more or less favored, some have not been mentioned by name in the foregoing lengthy roll. Among these the following have been specially mentioned: Williamsport and Hopewell, in the Presbytery of Muncy; Pottsville and Water Street, in the Presbytery of Philadelphia; Chickasaw; the church of Fulton and Westminster College, in the Presbytery of Missouri; the two churches of Macedonia, in the Presbytery of Passaic; Valparaiso, Tassimony, South Bend, Rolling Prairie, and Constantine, in the Presbytery of Lake; Lambertsville and Flemington, in the Presbytery of Raritan; Rocky Springs, and eight others in the Presbytery of South Carolina; College Church, Hat Creek and Charlottesville, in the Presbytery of West Hanover; Springfield, Jacksonville, Union, and Providence, in the Presbytery of Sangamon. Besides these, several Presbyteries mention revivals without giving the names of the favored Churches. Two are thus reported in the Presbytery of Fort Wayne—one in Long Island and one in Northumberland, believed to be Bloomsburg, and several in the Presbytery of Peoria. Back Creek, in the Presbytery of Wooster, Athens in the Presbytery of Hocking; the first Church, Allegheny City; the Central Church and Manchester, in the Allegheny City Presbytery; Scranton and Tunkhasanock, in the Presbytery of Luzerne. Dunlap's Creek and Tent, with the Dunlap's Creek Academy, in the Presbytery of Redstone; Delaware, Liberty, Marseilles, Canaan, Piagah, and some others, in the Presbytery of Marion; several Churches in the Presbytery of Rochester City; Lower Tuscarora, Sinking Creek, Spring Creek, Jacksonville, and some others, in the Presbytery of Huntingdon; Salisbury and Blairsville, in the Presbytery of Blairsville; and Path Valley, in the Presbytery of Carlisle. The last-mentioned Church has been signally favored with the power of God unto salvation; about one hundred have professed faith in Christ, and the work was still in progress when the narrative was written. Seventy conversions are also reported in the Church of Kingston, Presbytery of Albany. In the Presbytery of New-Brunswick the Churches of Trenton, Second and Jamesburg have been revived, and a blessed work has been wrought among the students of the college of New-Jersey. The Church of Lexington and Washington College, Va., in the Presbytery of Lexington, are now enjoying a blessed revival. In the Presbytery of Washington, Pennsylvania, God hath wrought great things, whereof we are glad. The Churches generally are in a prosperous state; four have enjoyed precious seasons of revival, including Washington and Washington College, in which many of the students have been brought to God. In the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, one Church, Bridesburg, has enjoyed a time of refreshing. The Lodiana Presbytery, of Northern India, reports an encouraging state of religion among the European residents, and that among the Hindoos and Mahommedans, the past year has been one of quiet progress. Few cases of discipline had occurred among the native converts, and the Church is relatively in a prosperous state; and the Mission-Churches and Stations are all in a hopeful condition. This rapid abridgement of the information furnished to the Assembly from so many parts of our own vast country, and from other parts of the world, if not so full and satisfactory, will enable you, dear brethren, to form some estimate of the amazing extension of our beloved Church; and will, we doubt not, elicit from every heart thanksgiving and praise for what God hath wrought through her humble instrumentality; and with us you will be ready to exclaim, "Ebenezer! hitherto hath the Lord helped us!" But while it is the privilege of the General Assembly to tell of great mercies and large prosperity vouchsafed to our Churches, we are constrained, in truth and faithfulness, to tell also of things that will sadden your hearts as they do ours.

Many of our Presbyteries report the discouraging fact that *Sabbath desecration* is increasing within their bounds. The very facilities for travel afforded by railroads and steamboats, and which, by saving secular time, ought to have a tendency to remove the temptation to rob God of his holy day, seem to produce the very opposite result. Such is the insatiate temper of this generation, that, not content with accomplishing twenty-fold more in a day than was formerly possible, the Sabbath also must be taken for secular purposes. In the face of historical admonitions upon the subject—in the face of God's law—in the face of what has been demonstrated to be a *sound business policy*—many corporations still continue their Sabbath trains. It is in vain they are reminded that this policy excludes from their service all the most careful, conscientious and reliable employes, who fear God and regard man; that it keeps down their stock by excluding all that large class of capitalists that do not wish their money used in profaning the Sabbath; that it occasions the almost total loss to the companies of the expense and wear and tear of one day in seven, when the *same amount* of business would be done in the six; and that a large proportion of the disasters which occur may be traced to the demoralizing effect of Sabbath profanation upon the employes. All seems in vain. Intent upon yielding to a morbid, mammon-worshipping, God-dishonoring public sentiment, men of great practical wisdom in other matters seem in this to ignore alike the dictates of sound policy and true piety. Some companies, to their honor and advantage, have stopped their Sabbath trains; others have effected a partial system—running only the mail train—but still the evil is so wide-spread as to call for deep humiliation before an offended God,

New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856.

NEW-YORK DAILY [illegible]

The NEW-YORK EVENING [illegible] every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition [illegible] issued as one, and the other at twelve o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the contents of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. TWENTY DOLLARS a year for one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the afternoon of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single Copies.

[illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

The Sumner Debate.

The last Edition of the Speech of Mr. SUMNER, [illegible] debate which succeeded, of which we published as a Supplement to the TIMES, over 40,000 copies, was entirely exhausted. We have put to press, another Edition of over 20,000 copies. This Supplement contains, printed in good type, the Speech of Mr. SUMNER, with the succeeding speeches of Senators CASS, DOUGLAS and MASON, and the rejoinder of Mr. SUMNER. The reader will thus get, in a single sheet, the whole of this Debate, which is unquestionably the most important that has occurred in the Senate of the United States for many years.

Orders for the Supplement containing this Debate, should be sent in immediately; they will be filled at ONE DOLLAR PER HUNDRED COPIES.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the House bills granting lands to Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisiana and Michigan were passed. A Message was then received from the President, announcing that he had ceased to hold intercourse with the British Minister at Washington. The Message was accompanied by documents setting forth the considerations of public duty which have led to the measure, which will be found in full elsewhere. In the House, in accordance with a request from the Select Committee on the SUMNER assault, a resolution was adopted that the Committee may present their report at any time when the House is in session, and that the documents shall immediately be laid upon the table and printed. A report was made from the Committee on Territories, proposing to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution, consideration of which was postponed to the 25th of June. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

☞ The Boston *Post* denies that Collector PEASLEE and Col. GREENE honored the ruffian BROOKS by a dinner after his villainous assault upon Mr. SUMNER, and the indignation it expresses at such an imputation upon these gentlemen will probably not strike BROOKS as at all complimentary to himself. But the *Post* does not attempt to deny that Collector PEASLEE and Col. GREENE dined in company with the South Carolina bully after his attack on the Massachusetts Senator. And this is the only material fact of the matter. We stated the tale as it was communicated to us.

☞ The National Convention of Radical Abolitionists at Syracuse nominated GERRIT SMITH for President, and SAMUEL MCFARLAND, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President.

The News by the Illinois.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She has brought two weeks later news from California. A Republican State Convention was held in Sacramento on the 30th of April, at which delegates were chosen to attend the National Convention on the 17th of June next. The Republican movement is making rapid progress in the Pacific State. We publish elsewhere an account of a dreadful affray in Mariposa County, in which some fourteen Mexicans and Chileans were killed by Americans. There has been no fighting in Oregon since the date of previous advices. Later news has been received from the Sandwich Islands and the South Pacific. An important commercial treaty has been concluded between this country and Ecuador.

We have also received, by the *Illinois*, late and interesting news from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The war between the two Republics may be considered at an end. Cholera, it seems, had attacked the Costa Rican forces in Rivas, and the Commander-in-Chief assigns this as a reason for a retreat from the country he had invaded. The Costa Ricans do not conceal their disappointment at the little sympathy they have received from the natives of Nicaragua; and from the tone of the official dispatches which we have translated and publish elsewhere, it will be seen that they are by no means as confident of conquering WALKER as they were, or pretended to be at the commencement of the campaign. According to latest advices, the retreat of the Costa Ricans had been commenced, and the probability is, that they will never renew the invasion. If they do, WALKER will be prepared to meet them.

Further details have been received of the late terrible accident on the Panama Railroad, already noticed in this journal. We give, this morning, a list of the killed and wounded.

The Meeting To-Night.

There is to be a meeting, to-night, at the Broadway Tabernacle, called by a large number of the best men in the City, irrespective of Party considerations, to give expression to their sentiments in reference to the outrage on Senator SUMNER. From the character of the gentlemen who have signed the call we have no doubt that it will be one of the most respectable public gatherings ever witnessed in this City, and the addresses on the occasion may be expected to be of unusual interest. In addition to this meeting at the Tabernacle there are several to be held simultaneously in the surrounding towns and cities. In Elizabethtown, N. J., and other places, there will be large gatherings. In every town in the Free States there should be meetings of the inhabitants to condemn this monstrous outrage upon popular liberty, and to assert the sacredness of free speech in our halls of legislation.

Slaveryism of Slavery and Cowardice.

The most conspicuous name among the late outlaws at Lawrence is that of Sheriff JONES; the most active, and ardent, and mischievous. After the United States Marshal had discovered that none of his intended prisoners had remained to be caught, and perhaps lynched, and very surely imprisoned, he handed over his legal posse to Sheriff JONES, as the representative of the Territorial authority embodied in the counterfeit Legislature of the Shawnee Mission. It was JONES, accordingly, who directed the sack of the town, JONES who destroyed the printing presses, JONES who set fire to the houses of Messrs. ROBINSON and BROWN—BROWN, JONES and ROBINSON is a noted firm—JONES, in short, who demonstrated himself to be precisely the executive officer for such laws as were milled by the Mission House swindlers. To the people of Lawrence he was more than a JONES "of the War Office."

The problem must have occurred to every attentive reader of the story, how was the resurrection of the Sheriff for these highly useful services effected? The latest advices previously received had, on ruffian authority, left him in an exceedingly critical condition, lying at a point very near the point of death, many miles away from the scene of his disaster, surrounded by physicians, and friends tearfully sympathizing. He was understood to have formally laid down the bravo, and assumed the martyr. The responsibility of his approaching fate was heaped heaven-high upon the conscience of the unknown assassin. Enormous bounties were set upon the offender's head. JONES was already sainted in the calendar of of Border devotion; JONES already figured among the acts and monuments of martyrdom. Suddenly, as if by miraculous touch, or diabolical enchantment, the dying man resumes his health, and youth, and strength; resumes the leadership of the mad legions leagued against the free town of Lawrence, and plays out his ferocious part with very decided evidences of thorough vitality. Herein is a mystery. Was "Sheriff JONES," as he is called, ever shot at all? No sooner, we were told at the time, was the crack of the beatific pistol heard, than his friends and accomplices huddled about the victim, forbade, under pretence of fear for his safety, the approach of all Free-State men, who might have given a free statement of the truth; they hurried him away on a fatiguing journey, which must have proved fatal had the wound been as serious as they testified; and from that moment until his substantial apparition at the pillage of Lawrence, no one of assured veracity has attested the fact of any wound whatever. Now it must be owned that Border Ruffianism is not inherently of purity so immaculate that vice of milder forms is not sometimes named along with it. With all proper admissions in behalf of undeniable virtues, it is certainly obnoxious to charges of frequent false swearing; of gross brutality, sometimes taking the positive shape of murder, but uniformly violent and inhuman; of stealing, either in a high-handed way, or meanly and thievishly; of treachery, cowardice, falsehood, imposture. Among this little ganglion of traits there is ground for suspecting the genuineness of their very martyrs. There is an intrinsic probability that any article of that sort they present us is bogus. We believe JONES to be bogus. Notwithstanding a public lecturer last night in this City, undeterred by the fear of arrest under the Governor's proclamation, claimed the honor of aiming the weapon that canonized St. JONES, we have no evidence that the ball ever reached its intended target. We have the best of evidence for believing, that if scathed at all, it was so lightly as to justify no portion of the outcry elicited by the fact, and no portion of the display and circumstance surrounding the couch of the pretended sufferer. We have yet, in fact, to be satisfied that Slavery has a proto-martyr. In truth, it has been found that there was no ball in the musket fired at JONES.

Not such are the confessors of Freedom. With them the work of slaughter is so thoroughly done, that death is the almost sure result. Against this moss-trooping sheriff of the border, this type of Pro-Slavery martyrdom, this living, breathing, raving survivor of an apocryphal *auto da fé*, set up Senator SUMNER, the accomplished scholar, the polished gentleman, the man of peace, as the type of Freedom's martyrs. Struck down by blows too palpable for by-standing sympathizers with the deed to omit seeing them all in their continued and repeated ferocity, or to deny them when called to the witness-stand, he is borne out bleeding and senseless from the scene of his passion, while honorable Senators sneaked out of side-doors, as the burden approached them, for fear some expression of commiseration might be elicited at the spectacle of wrong so flagrant and shameful. Public was the outrage, for it was perpetrated in the most elevated seat of American legislation, and publicly was the victim carried from the scene to his house, and men are reading painfully the daily bulletin of his sufferings and danger. This is a different kind of martyrdom from that of Sheriff JONES: as different as the men are different; for the country, in its present emergency, can better spare a thousand cowardly swaggerers like JONES, and BROOKS, and KEITT, and those who applaud their ruffianism, than one eloquent and fearless champion of the right like SUMNER.

Brooks' Challenges.

Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS objects to being called a bully and a coward, but it is very unfortunate for him that he should have any squeamishness in that way, for all the presses of the Free States are daily applying these terms to him; he is called by those detestable names in every town and village of the North and West, by thousands of public declaimers, by millions of men at their honest labors, by clergymen in the pulpit, by women and children, by merchants on 'Change; and wherever there is a sentiment of honorable feeling, his name is a byword and a reproach. He had better make up his mind to bear his burden, for it will be heaped upon him mountain high. The attempt to remove the reproach from his name by many acts of ruffianism and cowardice will not avail. His sending challenges to honorable gentlemen to meet him in mortal combat will not help him any. What man, with a vestige of decent character, would put himself upon a level with such a ruffian by fighting him? He had the supreme folly to send a challenge to Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, who returned him a very proper answer. The terms applied to BROOKS' uncle by Mr. SUMNER, were mild and complimentary compared with those that Senator WILSON applied to BROOKS himself; but he makes no attempt to assault that gentleman. Why not? The Senate has decided that it has no power to prevent anybody from attacking and knocking down one of its members in the Senate Chamber, nor any right to punish any ruffian that may choose to amuse himself in that manner. Then why should BROOKS hesitate to assault Senator WILSON in the same manner that he assaulted Senator SUMNER? The reason is palpable enough. It is suspected that Mr. WILSON carries about his person the means of defending himself, and hence the chivalric BROOKS keeps at a respectful distance.

Sumner as Senator.

It is not difficult to account for the malignant vituperation of which Mr. SUMNER has been the subject, from the South and the Administration party, ever since he took his seat in the Senate; for he was, from the outset, honored by being regarded as the representative of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of his State. But there was nothing in his conduct to especially entitle him to the distinction of being made the target of Pro-Slavery malice.

Especially had Mr. SUMNER set the example of peace and quietude, until to longer observe these would have been moral cowardice, unworthy of a Senator from the Bay State. On the 24th of April, 1851, he was elected a Senator after a protracted contest in the Massachusetts Legislature of four months. On the 14th of May following he accepted the post in a letter read to the Senate of Massachusetts by its President, (his present colleague, Gen. WILSON,) and to the House by its Speaker, (the present Speaker, BANKS.) Among other flowers of rhetoric he has used these, odorous with patriotism; "I accept the post as the servant of the Union; bound to study and maintain with equal patriotic care the interests of all parts of our country; to discountenance every effort to loosen any of those ties by which our fellowship of States is held in fraternal company; and to oppose all *sectionalism*, whether it appear in unconstitutional efforts by the North to carry so great a boon as freedom into the Slave States, *or in unconstitutional efforts by the South, aided by Northern allies, to carry the sectional evil of Slavery into the Free States.*" In December following he took his seat. While other Senators arose with the credentials of their newly-elected colleagues, and, with "I beg leave," or "I desire," &c., presented them to the Senate, it appears by the official account that he had a very cold reception; for his colleague, JOHN DAVIS, was present, and yet General CASS presented the credentials of Mr. SUMNER, with "*I have been requested to present*," &c. Mr. SUMNER, so far from obtruding upon the Senate his Free-Soil prejudices, bore unmoved for nine months the taunts of hot-headed constituents for his silence—having in the meantime spoken upon "The Welcome to KOSSUTH," "The Iowa Railroad Bill," "Ocean Postage," and "Pardoning Power of the President'—on each subject speaking eloquently and forcibly, and his legal argument on the Iowa Railroad bill having attracted considerable attention in the Senate. On the 27th of July, 1852, he rose to move a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, but was not allowed to speak—MASON, of Va.; BUTLER, of South Carolina, and DOUGLAS, of Ill., among others, voting against permission, on the ground of "danger to the Union." The remarks of Mr. BUTLER (page 1,972, vol. 24, *Congressional Globe*) were of the keenest style of ridicule, far more galling than abuse. However, just one month afterwards, he moved an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, touching expenses for the Fugitive Slave law, and delivered his great speech—"Freedom national, Slavery sectional"—during the delivery of which, notwithstanding the taunts and ridicule he had so far suffered, *not one most distant allusion to any Senator occurs.* When, a year and a half afterward, the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity was first broached, he again spoke for Freedom, no personal allusions escaped him. So far from this, in his longest speech, in reply to Mr. DOUGLAS, he says at the commencement: "But if anything fell from the Senator from Illinois, in opening this discussion, which might seem to challenge a personal contest, *I desire to say that I shall not enter upon it.* Let not a word or a tone pass my lips to direct attention for a moment from the transcendent theme, by the side of which Presidents and Senators are but as dwarfs!" Shortly afterwards he spoke in defence of Massachusetts, regarding a memorial from 3,000 citizens of Boston on the Fugitive Slave act. The telegraphic account in the papers of the day says: "The speech was followed by an angry debate of a highly personal character, in which Mr. BUTLER, of S. C., Mr. MASON, &c., took part, directing their remarks against Mr. SUMNER." In a speech of rejoinder, Mr. SUMNER retorts in fiery, but in dignified language—a speech which may be remembered by this brief quotation:

"If to them it seems fit, courteous, parliamentary,
——'to unpack the heart with words
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,
A scullion.'

I will not interfere with the enjoyments which they find in such exposure of themselves."

His last speech was certainly severe, but it was parliamentary. Had it not been so, how many Senators would have called to order, and how quickly the partisan Vice-President would have brought down his hammer.

The friends of Senator SUMNER *may point to the record* with propriety, safety and satisfaction, for evidence of his long forbearance, his utter want of aggression, down to the final manly *repulsion* of offensive personalities. By the voice of Massachusetts, it is evident that she says to the chivalrous bludgeon arguer of South Carolina, as the "Host" says in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "*My hand, BULLY, thou shalt have egress and regress, but thy name shall be Brook.*"

Massachusetts has been prompt to come to the rescue of her Senator—though what she intends doing, beyond demanding the expulsion of the ruffian who injured her honor, we have not learned. It is undeniably true that her own conduct towards her representative did much to provoke the assault which was committed upon him, and the very men who took part in the indignation meeting in Faneuil Hall, last year treated him with hardly less obloquy than the South are doing now.

A Suitable Testimonial for Brooks.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Banner* learns that,

"Some of the gentlemen of Charleston have provided a suitable present, in the shape of a cane, to be given to Mr. BROOKS, to show their appreciation of his late act of "hiding" the Abolition Senator SUMNER. It is to bear the inscription, "Hit him again."

Nothing could be more appropriate than such a present, or more forcibly indicate the ruffianism which it is intended to compliment.

A SOUTHERN SNEER.—The Richmond *Whig*, in commenting upon the outrage on Senator SUMNER, says:

"The Bostonians are quite as furious as their forefathers were when they threw the tea overboard, and something quite as desperate may be anticipated from their present wrath. We hope, however, they will do themselves no personal injury."

What next? This sneer at the Bostonians as being the descendants of the heroes who formed the "Tea Party," takes us by surprise, we must confess. We shall probably next hear our Southern brethren making fun of Bunker Hill or deriding the battle of Lexington.

Mr. Everett on the Sumner Outrage.

In reference to the absence of Mr. EVERETT on the occasion of the meeting in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, to remonstrate against the outrage upon Senator SUMNER, the Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

"Mr. EVERETT was called upon, on Saturday morning, by two gentlemen, one of whom only was known to him, and was requested to attend the meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall that evening; to act as one of the Vice-Presidents, and to address the meeting. Mr. EVERETT stated to them that *he shared the feeling which pervaded the community on the subject of the assault on Mr. Sumner, to its full extent;* but as he had retired definitively from public life on resigning his seat in the Senate two years ago, and had often and quite recently repeated his intention to adhere to that determination, he thought he could not consistently take part in the meeting. In the course of the interview (which lasted for a few minutes) Mr. EVERETT repeated more than once that he shared the feeling of the community on the subject of the outrage on Mr. SUMNER; and there was not the slightest appearance of dissatisfaction on the part of the gentlemen who waited upon him.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI's ever acceptable and ever fresh opera of the "Somnambula" was played here Wednesday night, and attracted an overbrimming house,—the finest of the season. The melodic and dramatic excellencies of this opera give it a vitality which time does not seem to impair. It is always hailed with delight, and the most listless of auditors finds in it something to rouse him to a firmer state of enthusiasm.

The performance was generally excellent—notwithstanding an apparent hesitancy in the tenor, arising probably from a cold, and excusable on the commonest grounds of usage. Owing to this, the grand *finale* to the second act lost much of its impressiveness—the music being given simply as concerted music and without any attempt at passion painting. Madame LA GRANGE sang exquisitely in her florid manner, and was ably supported by Signor BADIALI as the *Count*. The choruses and the orchestra were quite good.

This (Friday) is the last night of the season and the "Trovatore"—the most keenly appreciated of all modern operas—will be played.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—The PYNE & HARRISON Opera Troupe gave an excellent Concert Wednesday evening, and drew a crowded audience. The Misses PYNE are unequaled Concert singers, and blend their voices with a subtle skill only known to the best artistes. The weak point of the Concert—otherwise first-rate—was the tenor who, seems to progress from bad to worse with remarkable celerity.

Signora PATANIA's grand concert came off last night, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the elements, attracted a good audience. The programme was selected from the most popular operas, and well calculated to show off to advantage the brilliant talents of the *bénéficiere* and Messrs. BRIGNOLI and BADIALI. The first-named gentleman met with a deserved *encore* in ARDITI's charming romanza from "La Spia," and Signora PATANIA and BADIALI met with the same good fortune in the *billet* duet from the "Barbiere."

Mr. GOTTSCHALK was the instrumental lion of the night, and monopolized all the enthusiasm of the audience. He was called out three times after every performance, and, inspired by this just appreciation, played with even more than his usual perfection. In a duet for two pianos, "Italian Glories," Mr. GOTTSCHALK was ably assisted by Mr. CARL WEIS.

AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—The third and last *soirée* of this rising young society takes place to-night in Dodworth's Rooms. The programme is made up exclusively of native compositions, which will be interpreted by Mesdames JAMESON, COMSTOCK, KEMP, and Messrs. WM. MASON, BERTI, MORGAN, DODWORTH, WOOSTER, and MEYER.

MUSEUM.—Little CORDELIA HOWARD's engagement is drawing to a close, and will terminate on Saturday. To-night is set apart for the benefit of *topsy*—the original *Topsy* of "Uncle Tom," and to-morrow little CORDELIA HOWARD will take her benefit and make her last appearance.

A New Anecdote of Thackeray.

The author of "Benjamin Disraeli, a Biography," is a Mr. ABRAHAM HAYWARD, who, it appears, from a London paper, has a fondness for high society, a distinguished member of which he considers himself; and, one day, being asked to dine with a certain Duke, and finding that THACKERAY was also invited, he proposed that they should share a cab there together. On their way, Mr. HAYWARD was very grand in his discourse, and was kind enough to instruct his friend as to the manner in which he ought to conduct himself in the distinguished company which he was about to join. THACKERAY bore it all very patiently, and apparently listened attentively—but he had his revenge. When they had arrived at their destination, and were standing in the hall, surrounded by a crowd of solemn livery servants, THACKERAY walked gravely up to HAYWARD, and, in an audible voice, *offered to toss him for his share of the cab fare!* You can imagine Mr. HAYWARD's dismay at what he considered such dreadful vulgarity.

The Man who Don't Like Macaulay.

That celebrated person who was tired of hearing ARISTIDES called the Just, has turned up in London, and written a criticism on MACAULAY in the new *National Review*. The *Press* pronounces it the best review of MACAULAY that has yet appeared. It is not a critique of the history but of the historian, and his idiosyncracy is laid bare in a masterly style. "As was said of the second PITT, 'he never grew, he was cast;'" and so what Mr. MACAULAY was when he left Cambridge, that he is still. He has learned nothing from cotemporary events. He spoke just as well upon India in 1833 as in 1852—just as well before he went to India as afterwards. "It is characteristic of such a man," says the reviewer, "that he should think literature more instructive than life."

Consternation of Boston.

Boston is indignant. The cause is the determination of the manager of the Cunard steamers to send all the superior ships of the line to New-York, and to allow only the *Canada*, the *Niagara* and the *Cambria*, which are the oldest and slowest vessels of the line, and affording the least accommodations to passengers, to go to Boston.

☞ Messrs. B. B. FRENCH, LEWIS CLEPHANE and JOHN BIGELOW, have been appointed delegates from the Washington Republican Association, to attend the National Convention.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—Hanover-st., and 192 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

The Assault on Senator Sumner.

IMPORTANT STAEMENT OF A DISINTERESTED WITNESS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 29.

The *Evening Journal* of to-day publishes the following:

Dr. BUNTING, of Montreal, Canada, states that he was in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at the time of the assault on Mr. SUMNER. He had just been conversing with the only lady there remaining when he saw Mr. BROOKS approach Mr. SUMNER, not in front but on his side, and address him some words in a low tone of voice, and at the moment Mr. SUMNER raised his head, turning it to one side to listen to Mr. BROOKS, the latter struck him numerous blows with the greatest rapidity, with a cane about three quarters of an inch in diameter, laying bare his skull with wounds from three to four inches deep. Mr. SUMNER tried several times to rise from his seat, but was evidently so much hemmed in as to be utterly incapable of rising until he had, by a great effort, torn the desk from its fastenings, and then he pitched forward insensible upon the floor. While this assault was progressing, Mr. KEITT stood with one hand flourishing a large cane to keep off any person disposed to interfere, and with the other hand holding a pistol behind him partially under the flap of his coat, but which Dr. BUNTING saw very distinctly projecting from between the flaps of his (KEITT's) coat. Dr. BUNTING was enabled to see this very clearly from his position in the gallery directly above the actors in the scene. The lady that Dr. B. was with, had then gone, and when he rushed down stairs, the assault was over.

During the attack, Senator DOUGLAS stood within five feet of Mr. SUMNER, in a free and easy position, with both hands in his pockets, and making no movement towards the assailant.

Dr. BUNTING shaved off a portion of Mr. SUMNER's hair, drew the lips of the wounds together with sticking-plaster, but they were not sewed until Mr. SUMNER was taken home.

The above is a clear and distinct statement, from a disinterested eye-witness, and a distinguished gentleman, and is entirely reliable, even to the minutest particular.

Dr. BUNTING is now stopping at the Adams House, in this city.

CHALLENGE FROM BROOKS TO SENATOR WILSON—SENATOR WILSON'S REPLY—GEN. WEBB'S LETTER, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

General LANE, of Oregon, was the bearer of a challenge from Mr. BROOKS to Senator WILSON this morning. Senator WILSON, it is said, replied that he used the language complained of because he at the time believed and now believes it was strictly true, and demanded by the character of the assault upon Mr. SUMNER. He also says that he is no duelist, but that he will use whatever language he thinks proper in debate, and if assailed for doing so knows how to defend himself.

The following are the main features of the correspondence between Messrs. BROOKS and WILSON:

Mr. BROOKS complains that Mr. WILSON spoke of his attack on Mr. SUMNER as cowardly, and says: "I therefore hold myself at liberty, by this note, to request that you will inform me, without delay, where and when, outside of this District, a further note will reach you."

Gen. WILSON replies:

"I characterized, on the floor of the Senate, the assault on my colleague as brutal, murderous and cowardly. I thought so then; I think so now, and have no qualifications whatever to make with regard to those words. I have always regarded dueling as a relic of barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as crime.

While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defence, in the broadest sense, the law of my country and the convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter."

There are no apprehensions of any assault on Mr. WILSON.

Mr. BROOKS has given notice to General WEBB, through Governor AIKEN, that his letter in Tuesday's *Courier and Enquirer* is personally ineffensive.

All excitement appears to have ceased, excepting that which is connected with the challenge of Mr. BROOKS to Senator WILSON.

At a meeting of the Republican Association last evening, several speeches were made denouncing in the strongest terms the assault committed on Senator SUMNER by Mr. BROOKS. A Committee was appointed to prepare and present at the meeting on Saturday evening, resolutions expressive of their feelings on the subject.

CONDITION OF MR. SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

Mr. SUMNER is better to-day. Having been kept under the influence of opiates since yesterday, his pulse has been reduced from 110 to 84. He is not allowed to see friends nor to read letters, but though not entirely out of danger, the prospects are that inflammation will be checked.

Later—Mr. SUMNER continues comfortable, though not out of danger.

CONVENTION TO CONSIDER THE SUMNER ASSAULT, ETC.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 29.

A call, very numerously signed, has been issued for a Mass County Convention in this city, on Saturday afternoon, to consider the recent assault on Mr. SUMNER and the state of affairs in Kansas.

Sunday School Celebration in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

There was a grand celebration of the Union Association of Sunday Schools of Washington and vicinity to-day. It is estimated that over ten thousand adults and children joined in the procession.

National Convention of the Radical Abolitionists.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 29.

The Convention of Radical Abolitionists, after an animated discussion of the policy to be pursued by them in the present political crisis, nominated GERRIT SMITH, of New-York, for President, and SAMUEL MCFARLAND, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, and then adjourned *sine die*.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 29.

The steam-drum of the steamer *Union*, of the Ericsson line from Baltimore, exploded at 4 o'clock, this morning, while the steamer was off Newcastle. Four passengers were scalded, and four of the boat hands. WALLACE MANLY, the Engineer, has since died, and DANIEL BERRY and DAN'L ALEXANDER probably will not survive their injuries.

The boat was towed to this city, after taking on board physicians from Newcastle, and the injured were taken to the Hospital.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 28.

An extra from the San Antonio *Gazette* Office contains a letter from Eagle Pass, stating that President COMONFORT had ordered Gen. VIDAUERI to collect and deliver up all arms which had been distributed in his State. Gen. LANERO, with 4,000 men, was marching against VIDAUERI, and it was thought the latter would resist.

The union between Coahuila and Nuova Leon has been annulled.

Bonds of the Black River and Utica Railroad.

UTICA, Thursday, May 29.

One hundred and sixty thousand dollars' worth of first mortgage Bonds of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company were sold at auction here, to-day, at 70. The sale was then adjourned until the 10th of June.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 29.

Sales of Beeves to-day, 1,000, at a slight decline. 100 sold for New-York, and 300 for Philadelphia. The remainder rangod from $8@$10 25 net. A lot of extra, on the hoof, at $5 50. Hogs have declined. Sales at $7@$7 50.

A Most Sagacious Discovery.

Life Illustrated, a weekly paper published in this City, gravely informs its readers that "Our national policy has not been influenced by the letters of the Chevalier WYCKOFF in the slightest degree, nor could it be influenced by any amount of epistolary soft sawder." It may be so, but our national policy has been influenced by quite as inconsiderable persons. The Chevalier, by the way, spells his name WIKOFF

☞ Three "Old Folks' Concerts" have been given at the Brooklyn Athenæum during the past three evenings to crowded houses. It did all hands good to hear the good old tunes, and especially to rehear the once famous "Ode on Science," sung in all its parts just as it used to be sung on the 4th of July, when aunt Keziah carried the counter, and Sally Brown did the treble in all its popular variations, and the fat miller shook the sounding board with his bass. The Young Folks have been delighted with these specimens of what the Old Folks can do.

Contents For Saturday, May 31.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for this week will contain, among other matter, the following:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—War Begun—Lawrence Destroyed—Full Particulars of the recent Bloody Scene, furnished by the Special Correspondent of the TIMES.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION—Conclusion of the Testimony taken by the Committee in Kansas.

DISMISSAL OF [illegible]

ASSAULT ON S[illegible]

SENATE CHAMBER—[illegible] Particulars of the Cowardly Assault of Brooks—Mr. Sumner's statement of the facts.

SPEECH OF MINISTER DALLAS—At the Royal Library Fund Dinner.

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA ENDED—The Costa Ricans Evacuating the Country.

LETTER FROM GOL. BENTON.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Apologists for Brutality—A Candle not to be put under a Bushel—Violence in Congress—The Reign of Brutality—Our Relations with England—Our Difficulties with Russia—The Kansas Inquiry—What Next?—Cruelty Diminished—Stupidity of the South—The Daily Press—The State Convention—Miscellaneous Articles.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates, [illegible] cash:

1 copy for.....$2.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this day, will contain:

The President's Message on the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, British Minister.

Full accounts of the dreadful Scenes in Kansas.

Proceedings of the Old and New School General Assemblies

News from California.

Articles on Current Topics, &c.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS IN SEASON.—THE SEASON DEMANDS a change; the Summer anticipated will soon be realized—it is all "So;" be ready, therefore, in time, by making immediate selection from an extensive assortment, at WARNOCKS', Hatters, No. 128 Broadway.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXQUISITE Lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and unrivalled as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

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N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

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The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the

BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,

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WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire Proof Safe, *his license having expired.* Depôts, No. 125 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 23 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 271 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, full THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. Shades are also sold to manufacture under our patent, upon as favorable terms as either in style or price. Also, GILT MOULDINGS, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 565 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our factory machinery, interrupted by the late fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT DEPOT IS removed to No. 56 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated article is warranted to cure croup, coughs, vomiting, summer, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists in the city. Also, can be obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. Pint bottles, at 50 cts.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 513 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 513 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying this famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His stock of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

Superb Velvets for 11s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 4s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 2s. 6d. per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 97 Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.—No 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celeb

Grand Temple of Honor, State of New-York. The Annual Session of the Grand Temple commenced on Wednesday of this week, in this City, and closed its labors last evening.

The usual variety and amount of business was transacted, and the following representatives elected officers for the ensuing year:

Hadley Rays, of New-York, G. W. T.; A. S. Moss, of Fredonia, G. W. V. T.; John L. Wheat, of Corning, G. W. R.; Harvey Smith, of Elmira, G. W. T.; James Groves, of Albany, G. W. U.; John White, of New-York, G. W. G.

☞ Rev. Dr. MAGOON has resigned the pastoral charge of the Oliver-street Baptist-Church. Down town will regret this.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT, ☞ No. 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N.Y., OFFERS FOR SALE FRENCH PORCELAIN,

Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—porcelain vases, etagerettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also, CUT-GLASS WARE,

from Bohemia and Belgium such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,

JUST AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ The Attention of the Hatters in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 2½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ Jet Ornaments.—Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins, tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, at O'BORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 537 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

☞ Do Not Neglect a Cough—However slight—it is hardly excusable, when a simple remedy like WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM is within your reach. This is in nearly all cases effectual. No family should be without it.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Masonic—Amity Lodge No. 323, F. & A. M.—The members of Amity Lodge are SUMMONED to attend a special meeting at their room, Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, WILLIAM D. JAGOR. Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to be present. H. W. TURNER, W. M.

R. S. ENTWISTLE, Secretary.

☞ Wakefield.—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, EACH FRIDAY EVENING, until the 1st of June, to deliver Deeds to such as are entitled to them. After the date (1st of June) fines will be enforced against those who are not paid up.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, croup, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Wakefield.—The Members of the Association are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, at No. 163 Bowery. All the members are requested to be present, as business of great importance is to be brought before them. JOHN COMMERFORD, President.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 277 Broadway, No. 53 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 189 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, and 247 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME, No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday last, about 10 o'clock, noon, J. W. GADSBY; has not been heard of since; he had on when he left a slate colored cloth coat, blue striped vest, and gray pantaloons; he is six feet in height, light hair, blue eyes, whiskers around the face a deep dimple in the chin, has lost one leg, and wears crutches, had about his person one hundred and forty dollars ($140,) in gold and bills, had a valuable gold watch, wore a ring on the small finger of left hand; any information of him will be gratefully received by his wife, ELIZA GADSBY, at No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOTELS.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors, on THURSDAY, the 29th of May. In accordance with the plan adopted last year, the front has been extended 150 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being 50 feet deep has fine airy halls, nine feet in width, with rooms on either side of 15 feet. As to vestibule and size of lodging rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same.

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

LA FAVORITA—AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—Is open for the reception of guests. The location is unsurpassed, being perfectly healthy and of easy access to the City. Good bathing, boating and fishing. The house is large and airy, and the grounds are well shaded,—making it one of the most delightful resorts for families during the warm weather. The table will be furnished with the best that the market affords. Also, in connection, a bar, that will be supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. N. B.—The steamboat *Croton* will leave New-York daily, at 4 P. M.; returning from Glen Cove at 7 o'clock A. M. Inquire of DOUGLAS TAYLOR, New-York Post Office, or above.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN Nos. 83 Chambers-st.; WM. PEARSALL, No. 127 Greenwich-st. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY SURGAM, 1802.—The undersigned, appointed to act as judges at the annual prize contest, report as follows: They award the prize of $15, for the best Oration, to Mr. Phil. W. Holmes; the prize of $15, for the best Debate, to Mr. John F. Walton; the prize of $10, for the second best, to Mr. William S Shepard; the prize of $12, for the best Essay, to Mr. Maturin Dodd; the prize of $5, for the second best, to Mr. O. P. Jackson.

WILLIAM BETTS, CORNELIUS DUBOIS, MANCIUS S. HUTTER.

KANSAS—MO.—The New-York State Kansas League (organized 1854) will send parties or individuals daily to Kansas, at reduced rates, giving letters to their agents at St. Louis and Kansas, who will aid in securing passages, selecting farms, &c. Apply to GEORGE WALTER, General Superintendent New-York Kansas League, No. 229 Broadway, Office No. 25.

WICKERSHAM RURAL FENCE—Of iron, is the fence long needed for cottage and division fences. The fence is strong, heavier looking than the wire railing, and very neat. Fifty cents to $1 per lineal foot. For sale by the New-York Wire Railing Company, No. 312 Broadway. J. B. WICKERSHAM, Supt.

CHARLES E. FOGG—No. 448 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham sts., is offering his extensive stock of mattresses, bedsteads and bedding at greatly reduced prices. Shippers, hotel and private housekeepers will study their interest by looking through my stock.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. BEDORTHA & HAMILTON.

WILD PIGEONS! WILD PIGEONS!—In fine order, wholesale and retail, one dollar per dozen. The trade supplied by A. L. STIMSON, Franklin-st. Market, opposite head Varick-st.

STATUARY! MARBLE MANTELS—Got up to order expressly, for sale cheap, at No. 1 157 Broadway near Thirty-first.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following female servants: Three experienced, thorough cooks, washers and ironers, (all Protestants;) one highly respectable Protestant girl, as children's nurse and seamstress, or experienced chambermaid; will go any distance in the country for the Summer. Also, over one hundred other excellent servants, for all kinds of reputable situations, at MANNING'S Office, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. This office is permanently established, under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family, or chambermaid and waitress; would like to travel with a lady for the Summer, and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Can produce the best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all its branches; City reference given as to character and capability. None need apply but a gentleman's family. No objection to the country. Apply, or address at the corner of East 23d-st., in 4th-av., in the drug-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable looking colored man of good address, as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; has lived with some of the highest families; would take a porter's place in a respectable establishment. Can give as good reference as any man in the City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls; one is a good cook, and is willing to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and is willing to assist in the washing if required, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 8th-av., between 13th and Horatio sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As a very experienced nurse and seamstress, by a competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth, and who is highly recommended, and as a first-class cook, by a middle-aged woman. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German woman, as first rate cook in a private family, or as housekeeper, but would prefer a situation with a family going to California. Good references given. Address GERMAN, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter, in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 225 Court-st., South Brooklyn. It is well recommended.

SITUATION WANTED—By a girl 16 years old, to take charge of children and do plain sewing, or do chamberwork and sew. The best of City reference can be given. Call at the southeast corner of 35th-st. and 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American young lady, to do house work in a private family in the country or City. Call within two days, at the Florence Hotel, No. 404 Broadway.

ORGANIST.—A lady who has been accustomed to play in Church for the last four years, and who can give satisfactory references, if required, would like an engagement in some Church in the City. Salary moderate. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address MUSICAL, No. 195 West 43d-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships, apply at the office of the Company, No. 92 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

WANTED AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY.—Places procured for clerks, men for railroads and steamers, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen, boys to learn trades and for saloons, housekeepers, seamstresses and chambermaids. Rates of the Agency to be seen, and they are strictly observed. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, immediately, 4 laundresses, 4 girls for housework and 3 boys as waiters. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, clerks, barkeepers, waiters, porters, coachmen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads and boys for trades. LEWIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED.—A smart English, Scotch, or American woman, to cook, wash and iron. One who is willing and competent, with good reference, may apply after 9 o'clock at No. 136 Lexington-av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—From the country, with small capital, to go to Illinois and take charge of the sale of groceries and operate in produce in connection with a New-York house. A young man, with small means, can learn of us, and have chance to establish himself, by addressing COMMISSION HOUSE, at the office of this paper.

CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED—A smart, intelligent man, of some business experience. Situation permanent to a properly qualified person. Address R. F. T., *Times* Office.

MAN WANTED—Who thoroughly understand the manufacture of Copaiba Capsules. Address, immediately, by note, to CHEMIST, Room No. 69 Lovejoy's Hotel.

MAN WANTED—Acquainted with farming, to work on a farm a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 240 Water-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A Protestant woman. None need apply but those having good City references. Apply at No. 112 West 21st-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock this day.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING—A private family, having more room than they require, would rent a small room on second floor, and a back room with large pantry on third floor, to single gentlemen; partial board given, if desired. Gentlemen desiring a pleasant, quiet home, can call at No. 154 Thompson-st., between Prince and Houston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman wishing a pleasant home and good board in a small family, for himself and wife, may obtain the same on moderate terms; also, a nicely furnished room for a single gentleman, at $3 75 per week. The house is modern and handsomely furnished; 15 minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 3 minutes' walk from Fulton-av. cars. Address, for 3 days, A. G. A., *Times* Office. References required.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board in a pleasantly situated cottage, within three minutes' walk of Stapleton or Vanderbilt's landing. For further particulars, inquire at the Staten Island Express Office, Whitehall-slip, New-York.

BOARDING.—A lady having a house in the country, wishes the loan of $140 for which she would give board at a moderate price. Good bathing, boating and fishing. The best of references given. Address COUNTRY BOARD, *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

BOARDING IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 39th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 239 Hicks-st., near Grace Church. No one need apply unless willing to pay a fair price for good fare. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A family residing in West 23d-st. would rent two furnished rooms to a gent and lady, or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate, and no other boarders. Family small. Address B B, this office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Lamartine Park, 2 or 3 pleasant rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or single men desiring a quiet home, with good board, will do well to apply at No. 172 West 25th-st., opposite Lamartine Park; convenient to 8th av. cars and stages. Terms reasonable. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Families or single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms for the season, from the 1st of June, at the above delightful location, on the banks of the East River, accessible at all hours of the day and evening, by steamboat and stages, by making immediate application, at No. 11 West 24th-st., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—NORWALK, CONN.—Mrs. RICHARDS, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., has taken the house erected by the late C. E. Disbrow, Esq., and is now prepared to receive a few families to board for the Summer. For terms, apply to Mrs. R., on the premises, or to J. UPHAM, No. 4 Liberty st., New-York, between 12 and 2 P. M., where a plan of the house can be seen.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR PEEKSKILL.—A family of two, occupying a large, airy country residence, consisting of 18 rooms, delightfully located on a natural mound, constituting a lawn of three acres, which is covered with well-grown shrubbery of the choicest kinds, and large trees of a century's growth, wish to make permanent arrangements to board a family for the Summer—carriage and horses provided. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Shrub Oak, Peekskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 2d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.—The subscriber has on hand two dozen GOLD WATCHES, which have been worn, and which he is selling at about half their original cost, and warranted timekeepers.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jew'd. $16
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled. $30
FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..... $40
COMMON GOLD PATENT LEVERS..... $33
Also, two Gold Hunting Patent Levers and several Silver Levers very low. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE POPULAR BOOKS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS:

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION;

WITH A FULL AND COMPLETE LIFE AND PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER;

Illustrated by carefully prepared Maps of Central America, Isthmus of Panama, The Nicaragua Route, Aspinwall City, City of Panama, Harbor of San Juan, &c.—forming a complete Hand-Book for the Emigrant, Miner, Politician or Agriculturist.

BY COL. W. V. WELLS.

In one 12mo vol. of 300 pages. Price 50 cents in paper; in cloth, 75 cents.

WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW:

The best sporting novel ever written.—*N. Y. Times.*

MR. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR.

EDITED BY FRANK FORESTER.

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In one elegant crown octavo volume, neatly bound in muslin, gilt. Price $1 50.

ON TUESDAY:

EVERY BUSINESS MAN'S GUIDE. WORTH AND WEALTH.

A Collection of Maxims, Morals and Miscellanies for Merchants and Men of Business.

BY FREEMAN HUNT.

In one elegant volume, neatly bound in embossed cloth and gilt. Price $1 25.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers, No. 222 Broadway.

N. B.—Mailed free of postage on receipt of price. Orders should be forwarded at once. Circulars furnished when requested.

ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, No. XXVI, ready to-morrow morning at all news depôts, contains a spirited Engraving of this affair, a Diagram of the Senate Chamber, and a Portrait of CHARLES SUMNER, accompanied by a full description, thus giving an exact idea of the scene. The Volume closes with this number. This is the most interesting number yet issued. For sale at all news depôts.

WHAT WILL BE FOUND IN THE GREAT WEST IN 1856.

Where the Climate is the Healthiest,
Where the Water is the Purest,
Where the Timber is the Finest,
Where the Soil is most Productive,
Where are found the Choicest Coal-fields,
Where the Iron Mines are Richest,
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How to Travel in the Far West,
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IN PRESS, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED MAY 31:

LINDA,

THE YOUNG PILOT OF THE BELLE CREOLE.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

Author of "Ernest Linwood," "Courtship and Marriage," "The Mob Cap," &c. Complete in one large volume, bound in cloth, for $1, or in two volumes, paper cover, 75 cents.

Read what the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier* says of it:

"'Linda' is one of Mrs. Hentz's most popular works, and, like all her writings, it is intensely interesting. The story is beautifully and touchingly told; and the heroine is one of the loveliest creations of the novelist's pen. The interest is kept up till the very end. It elicits a thrill of deep and exquisite pleasure, even exceeding that which accompanied the 'Mob Cap,' which was generally admitted to be the best story ever published. That was certainly high praise, but 'Linda' takes precedence even of its predecessors, and, in both, Mrs. Lee Hentz has achieved a triumph of no ordinary kind. It is not that old associations bias our judgment, for though from the appearance, years since, of the famous 'Mob Cap' in the *Courier*, we formed an exalted opinion of the womanly and literary excellence of the writer, our feelings have, in the interim, had quite sufficient leisure to cool; yet, after the lapse of years, we have continued to maintain the same literary devotion to this fair one of our female writers. The last production of Mrs. Lee Hentz now fully confirms our previously formed opinion, and we unhesitatingly pronounce 'Linda,' now published in book form, in beautiful style, by T. B. Peterson, whether in reference to its chasteness of style purity of morals, or intensity of interest, the best original story ever published, and as a story which in its varied, deep, and thrilling interest, has no superior. We advise all to purchase and read it."

Copies of either edition of the work will be sent to any one to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale at the cheap book and publishing establishment of T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, No. XXVI, ready to-morrow morning at all news depôts, contains a spirited Engraving of this affair, a Diagram of the Senate Chamber, and a Portrait of CHARLES SUMNER, accompanied by a full description, thus giving an exact idea of the scene. The Volume closes with this number. This is the most interesting number yet issued. For sale at all news depôts.

IN PRESS, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED MAY 31:

LINDA,

THE YOUNG PILOT OF THE BELLE CREOLE.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

Author of "Ernest Linwood," "Courtship and Marriage," "The Mob Cap," &c. Complete in one large volume, bound in cloth, for $1, or in two volumes, paper cover, 75 cents.

Read what the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier* says of it:

"'Linda' is one of Mrs. Hentz's most popular works, and, like all her writings, it is intensely interesting. The story is beautifully and touchingly told; and the heroine is one of the loveliest creations of the novelist's pen. The interest is kept up till the very end. It elicits a thrill of deep and exquisite pleasure, even exceeding that which accompanied the 'Mob Cap,' which was generally admitted to be the best story ever published. That was certainly high praise, but 'Linda' takes precedence even of its predecessors, and, in both, Mrs. Lee Hentz has achieved a triumph of no ordinary kind. It is not that old associations bias our judgment, for though from the appearance, years since, of the famous 'Mob Cap' in the *Courier*, we formed an exalted opinion of the womanly and literary excellence of the writer, our feelings have, in the interim, had quite sufficient leisure to cool; yet, after the lapse of years, we have continued to maintain the same literary devotion to this fair one of our female writers. The last production of Mrs. Lee Hentz now fully confirms our previously formed opinion, and we unhesitatingly pronounce 'Linda,' now published in book form, in beautiful style, by T. B. Peterson, whether in reference to its chasteness of style purity of morals, or intensity of interest, the best original story ever published, and as a story which in its varied, deep, and thrilling interest, has no superior. We advise all to purchase and read it."

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THREE BOOKS

PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,

I.

VASSALL MORTON:

A NOVEL.

BY FRANCIS PARKMAN,

Author of "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," &c., &c.

The reputation of Mr. Parkman as a vigorous and elegant writer, is a sufficient guaranty for the interest and value of his last work.

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A reliable memoir of the great Missionary, spirited in style, compact in form, embellished with a fine portrait and title page. The copyright is held for the benefit of the children of the lamented subject.

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LEAVITT & ALLEN, Publishers and Booksellers, have removed to the store No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., where they will keep constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, a complete assortment of books in the various departments of literature, Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous and School. Children's books in great variety. Also, a good assortment of fine Writing Papers, Envelops, Blank books, &c., &c. All new Publications received as soon as published.

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NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

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The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 449 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 50 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

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76!!—RAILROADS HAVE CHANGED THEIR TIME TABLES.—Since May 5, as will be seen by reference to DINSMORE'S AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE for June, now ready. Price 12½ cents.

DINSMORE & CO., Publishers, No. 9 Spruce-st.

BOOKS—Those who love good literature would do well to call on A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Le Roy st. There you will find useful and cheap books. He has none of the immoral trash. His stock consists of useful and instructive reading.

DRY GOODS.

STELLA SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS. ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF STELLA SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.

Comprising some of the most choice colors and patterns offered this season, and will be sold at great bargains.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! FROM AUCTION.

500 pieces, very Rich Silks from auction, some of the richest goods to be found in the City; this is a rare chance to purchase cheap and rich goods. Embroideries, Needlework, Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c., at about 50 per cent. less than cost of importation. A chance seldom offered.

500 Parasols, auction goods.

ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT,)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,

Invite the attention of the trade to their CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MOUSQUETAIRE, THREAD LACES, LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GRO DE RHINE SILKS, FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c. CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS Are solicited to examine our Stock.

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CRAPES, GRENADINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, BAREGES, CRAPE DE PARIS, CANTON CLOTHS, CHALLYS,

ALGERINES, and every other style of mourning dress goods, will be offered at a great sacrifice in prices.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS.

BISCHOFF & BONNEY'S, At unprecedented low prices. By order of Assignees, No. 703 Broadway.

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JACONET, ORGANDIE AND LAWN ROBES. TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

Beautiful Jaconet Robes, 14s., worth 30s.
Organdie Robes, $2, worth $3 50.
Rich Lawns, Challys, Barèges, DeLaines, &c., &c., 1s. per yard, worth 2s.
Ladies should call early at No. 703 Broadway.

N. B.—Doors open at 9 A. M. and closed at 5 P. M. By order of Assignees.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.
Carpets and Matting laid down, if required.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS, Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs

A GREAT BOOK TO SELL IN CARS AND STEAMBOATS IS THE GREAT WEST IN 1856.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, 25 Park-row, New-York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES

Will be opened on MONDAY, May 26.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WINDOW HOLLAND.

Just received, six cases buff and white Holland, 34 to 70 inches wide. For sale by DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—By TAYLOR & PECK, No. 9 Chatham-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and desirable. E. W. TAYLOR, LEWIS M. PECK.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.—6,000 yards Lupin's printed Barèges, 1s. 6d.; 7,000 yards French Calicoes, 10d.; 700 Foulard Dresses, best quality, $1 50; at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 32 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted cases and solid numbers, is always on hand. GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—A large quantity wanted. The highest prices given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good clothes to dispose of can obtain the full value by sending their address to, or calling on, JAMES MORONEY, No. 479½ Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MILLINERY.

LADIES—You can buy single STRAW BONNETS, of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS

Of choice French ribbons, new style of ladies' dress trimmings, elegant French flowers, crapes, silks and Paris millinery articles, to be sold at unusual great sacrifices, by M. H. LICHSTENSTEIN, No. 99 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

RIBBONS.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, at the new ribbon store, No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.; also a large assortment of French flowers and other millinery goods, cheap for cash. L. P. TIBBALS.

LADIES—You can buy single STRAW BONNETS, of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

J. W. CAY—DEALER IN MILLINERY GOODS, Nos. 253 and 255 GREENWICH-ST.—Second large purchase of elegant ribbons, silks and satins, French and American flowers. The largest assortment of straw bonnets in the City. Pattern bridal and dress bonnets, mohair, chenille, and ribbon head-dresses. Orders for millinery goods promptly attended to, and goods sent to all parts of the country. One principle, equal and exact justice to all.

IMMENSE BARGAINS—IN FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS AND FIGURED MUSLINS for Basques. Also, a very large stock of French and Scotch needlework Collars, decidedly cheap, at PARKE'S Cheap Lace, Ribbon and Hosiery Depôt, No. 339 6th-av., (cor. 24th-st.)

PAPER HANGINGS.

Strawberries.

Strawberries are the Arcadian dainties with which mother earth blesses us once a year. In their blushing loveliness, they are both pleasant to the eye and grateful to the taste. More than this, they are the healthful of all fruits. Everybody knows how the great LIEBIG cured himself of the gout by freely feasting on them. We presume that all the New-Yorkers are afflicted with the gout just now, as the Summer days approach, and are eager to improve the botanist's remedy. So we are waiting impatiently for the early-morning cry of the Strawberry girl, that we may arrest the sweet morsels and roll them under our weary tongues.

New-York City is the largest strawberry market in the world, and the strawberry grows in all climates and is sold in all latitudes. It is estimated that fifty thousand bushels of this delicious fruit were sold in this City during the season of 1855, while about twelve thousand bushels were sold in Philadelphia, twelve thousand in Cincinnati, and ten thousand in Boston. During one week last season, more than 400,000 baskets were received daily in this City. From one port in New-Jersey, twenty-five miles distant, we received by steamboat, on a single day, 200,000 baskets. The largest receipt of strawberries by railroad on a single day, that we remember, was a load of 893 bushels, or 142,900 baskets, brought in by an evening train on the Erie Railroad, a few years since.

New-York City received last year from all sources, not less than 8,000,000 baskets of strawberries. The value of these, at the wholesale price of 2½ cents the basket, was $200,000, for which the consumers probably paid double that sum.

The size of a strawberry basket is about "the size of a piece of chalk." Five baskets were supposed originally to make a quart. But as, like baker's loaves, they become each year small by degrees and beautifully less, it would be hazardous for us to assert how many of these infinitessimal units will make a quart this season. We know of no reason why strawberries should be sold in these thimble measures. In Boston, all berries are brought to the market in those neat, round boxes, made in old Hingham, and containing a smooth quart. If the Bostonian, who takes his morning walk down the long-drawn aisle of Faneuil Hall Market, should find the delicious strawberries, which he had been thinking of for tea, packed into our uncleanly lilliputian baskets, the placid current of his feelings would be dreadfully turned awry! He would deny the anticipated feast by his fireside, sooner than buy the berries that were not borne in Hingham boxes!

We hope, some berry adventurer will try the Hingham boxes in New-York this season. They are certainly cleaner and more inviting than those coarse baskets, and they make a neat and beautiful display of the luxurious fruit.

About fifteen hundred acres of choice land, in the vicinity of New-York, are required to supply this market with strawberries. Some farmers cultivate thirty and forty acres for this purpose. The average crop from an acre runs from thirty to fifty bushels. Some cultivators have succeeded in gathering, occasionally, one hundred, and even one hundred and thirty bushels from an acre. A celebrated nurseryman in the Western part of the State, informs us that he has gathered from his garden beds at the rate of 250 bushels to the acre. The cost of cultivating the berries, is estimated at $20 and $25 the acre, with the additional expense of $1 50 per bushel for picking. The prices obtained for the fruit by the cultivators, range from 12½ cents to $1 50 the quart. The latter price has been paid in Washington City for the earliest berries raised in that vicinity.

It is probable that the nature of the strawberry and its cultivation is not yet thoroughly understood. A crop of 30 bushels an acre is about equal to a corn crop of 10 bushels on the same ground, which, as every farmer knows, is a very poor product. If our farmers understood the nature of the strawberry as well as they understand the nature of corn, they could as easily raise 300 bushels on an acre as 30. Then these delicious berries would be cheaper and more abundant every year.

Wheat and Flour at the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I deem it important to state a few facts for the information of Wheat and Flour dealers in this country, and particularly for *consumers* and exporters, as well as farmers. It is conceded, I believe, by farmers generally, in the Northern States, that at the time of harvesting grain last Summer, it was more wet by continuous rains, than it had been for many previous years, and much injury was done. In the central and southern parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and that range of latitude, the wheat was mostly secured before the rains commenced, and in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan the Red Mediterranean wheat (which ripens earlier than the white varieties) was cut and mostly secured, also; but Wheat that was exposed to the rains in the fields, whether in stocks or uncut, was more or less injured.

In the management of the wheat crop, some was badly injured in the stock, for the want of attention, while much was hurried into stacks and barns before it was dry, with a calculation to thresh and sell as quick as possible, which was done. A good deal of the badly grown wheat was sold in the Fall and early part of Winter, and went to market, hence it is easy to understand why the wheat was badly grown, and damp when sold to the miller. With their utmost care (as it was moist weather all the time) the flour was a little damp when barreled, and could not fail of being second quality on its arrival in our seaport towns or cities, particularly in Europe.

I will here state that there is but little wheat in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan to go into market to what there has been in former years, from the fact that very many farmers, who had from twenty to sixty acres last season, have not more than enough to bread their families. I have creditable information that in the northern part of Michigan, especially in the timbered lands, the Wheat was good last year, but is still at a high price, owing to the demand from new settlers.

I would say for the information of Wheat buyers, as well as to do justice to the farmers, and also to relieve any misapprehension of Flour dealers in our cities, notwithstanding the report from Liverpool of 30,000 barrels of stale Flour from the States, that the Wheat that may be purchased on any of the railroads in the State of Michigan is perfectly dry, and of a better quality than that which was put into market last year.

JONATHAN EDGCOMB.

LIMA, Lagrange Co., IND., May 12, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, May 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet, at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Privately, a limited business, at old prices, is all that can be reported. By auction, there were sold, to day, 3,800 bags Rio, at 9¼c.@11½c., averaging $10 54, showing an advance of about ¼c. ₩ lb. since the preceding auction.

COTTON—Though the demand is not very brisk, holders evince greater confidence, and a firmer feeling is apparent in prices. We can report a moderate amount of sales, at 10¾c. for Upland Middlings, 11 for Orleans do., and proportionate rates for other varieties, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is somewhat unsettled. The demand is fair for good common grades, especially of State, but at infirm quotations. Other kinds are in but moderate request, at rather lower rates. The receipts are pretty large, and receivers are generally free sellers. The sales, since our last, amount to about 11,000 bbls., mostly for home use, but to a considerable extent for export, chiefly to France, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00 @ $5 75
Ordinary State	5 87½ @ 6 00
Straight State	6 00 @ 6 12½
Favorite and Extra State	6 12½ @ 6 50
Inferior to good Michigan	5 12½ @ 5 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 00 @ 6 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 00 @ 6 37½
Fancy Michigan	5 75 @ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 37½ @ 6 62½
Extra Michigan	6 00 @ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50 @ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00 @ 10 00

Canadian has not varied much—the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,000 bbls Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 37½ ₩ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 50@$9 and $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and in request, $5@$6 62½ for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at reduced prices, and it is in pretty good request. The sales since our last add up about 46,000 bushels, including fair to prime Southern White at $1 35@$1 81; choice do. Red at $1 72½; Western Red at $1 40@$1 50, and common Canadian White at $1 50@$1 55. Rye is dull and drooping. It is now worth but from 83c.@85c. ₩ bushel. 6,000 bushels changed hands on private terms. Barley and Oats appear as last noticed. Corn is in rather limited demand, and is 1c @ 2c. ₩ bushel cheaper, with sales of about 36,000 bushels at 46c.@55c. for unsound, heated and damp; 57c.@59c. for Mixed Southern; 58c.@59c. for Southern Yellow; 60c @ 62c. for round Yellow; 59c @ 63c. for Southern White; 60c @ 63c. for round White, and 59c.@61c. for Western Mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—River is quoted at 65c. @ 80c. ₩ 100 lbs. Demand limited.

HOPS—27 bales changed hands at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales of 65 tons Scotch Pig were reported at $32, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATER—Unaltered.

LEAD—Quiet and unsettled.

LIME—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair, but the light supplies and rising prices check operations. No important movements.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive, are essentially unaltered. Linseed is worth 83c.@84c. ₩ gallon, but its scarcity is against a lively trade. Lard Oil is quiet, yet stiffly held.

PROVISIONS—Pork is sparingly sought after, and fit $18 37½@$18 62½ for Mess; $16 50 for Prime Mess; and $14 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; but buyers operate with caution, anticipating an easier market. The sales since our last have not exceeded 1,000 bales, in lots, to the trade, within our quoted range. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c. for Roughsides, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10¾c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is still broker and dearer, the sales since our last having reached about 1,300 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 275 bbls., at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8 @$9 50 for do. Mess; $9 50@$12 for repacked do, and $13 @$13 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $16@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13 50@16, ₩ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 6c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—There were 252 tcs. bought at $3 50@$4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading descriptions at pretty regularly supported prices.

TALLOW—About 22,560 lbs. prime were sold at 10c.@ 10¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKEY—There have been 600 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison bought at from 26c.@27c., mostly 26½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Dull and drooping. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4¼d.@4¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@ 2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ₩ tc.; heavy goods, mainly 20s.@ 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY—Of unusual capacity and who can furnish testimonials to that effect, desires to take a few young ladies into her family, whose entire education she will superintend. She will also give lessons by the hour in music and the various English branches; and those ladies whose education has been neglected while young, would find this an excellent opportunity for improving themselves. Apply at No. 120 West 15th-st.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Miss ELOISE BRIDGES and J. B. BROWN will give one of their entertainments, at the Rutgers institute, THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock, and will read, next week, at Williamsburg, TUESDAY; Jersey City, WEDNESDAY; Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENINGS. Tickets, 25 cents.

DANBURY SCIENTIFC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, aided by efficient teachers. Accomodations quite superior. Gymnastics, military exercises and feeding daily. Circulars or an interview may be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commenced April 28. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK WANTED.—A man of middle age, or more advanced in life—which may suit the advertiser—with some cash means of his own, may secure a situation quite desirable, at a fair rate of salary. For particulars inquire at No. 72 West 26th-st.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.—Who has $4,000 or $5,000? The property and business for sale corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, been established over 9 years, and now doing a good business over the counter. Also good productive property in New-York and South Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for good located land or farms in the States of either Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa. Inquire of WM. B. AUSTIN, corner of Navy and Lafayette sts., Brooklyn, or of E. HUNT, No. 194 36th-st., N. Y.

The subscriber proposes going West next month. Any one having any business they want done, I would be glad to do it for them for a reasonable compensation.

WM. B. AUSTIN.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.—CHANDLER'S PATENT WRISTBAND.—Great improvement—Two Wristbands combined in one, to be used alternately. It is simple but ingenious in formation; its advantages are, additional neatness, convenience and economy, which must insure general adoption. Patented in United States, England and France. The Patentee will entertain proposals to form a Company for its special manufacture, or he will dispose of a part interest in it. Address R. K. CHANDLER, Astor House, New-York.

$10,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL PROPERTY—Will purchase a legitimate and profitable business by which $6,000 net profit has been and more may be realized annually. It now enjoys an established reputation upon many of the first-class Railroads South and West of almost five years' standing. It is an equipment in Railroad Furniture of a meritorious character and very generally patronized. Address or inquire of D. M. CARHART, *Railroad Journal* Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE. The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 59 Cliff-st.

$2,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED—With this amount, to take an interest in a Hotel, which is the only one to accommodate the multitudes who throng one of the best watering places in this State, and it is sure to supersede all others. Apply at the office of the Girard House, corner Chamber-st. and West Broadway.

VALUABLE MEDICAL RECEIPTS FOR SALE—Ten in number. Price, $5,000. The subscriber has had a handsome sum bid to take a partner, which I would accept, but I am going to Europe. The above has made cures when all others have failed. Further particulars when an interview is had. Address J. M. S., this office, which will be attended to.

IMPORTANT.—The proprietor, wishing to retire from the mercantile business, offers for sale his place, now occupied as a store and lumber yard, situated on Long Island, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of O. WILLETS & SON, No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York., or H. HALL, No. 25 Catharine-st.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

SPLENDID DINING SALOON TO LET—With lease and fixtures for sale. I am obliged to sell as I am going West to take charge of a mill. Inquire at No. 178 Centre-st., of JOHN SHWEITZER.

CAMPHENE ROUTE FOR SALE—With horse, wagon, sleigh and cans. Apply at the camphene store in 3d-av., near 86th-st.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE—A most desirable and well located first-class Day School for Boys, in this City. Address M. M. M., *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
E. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st., New-York.
E. P.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $30, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARDS.—For sale, four tables, made by Griffith & Decker, are in good order, being only twelve months in use, will be sold cheap for cash, either together or separately. This is a rare chance for parties fitting up saloons, as the owner is going to Europe. Call at No. 467 8th-av.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the COMPLAINT BOOK, opened at this office on the 1st January, 1855, is still open for the reception of complaints of municipal abuses of all kinds. So far as the Mayor has the power, he will continue to exercise it for the abatement of any such evils when brought to his attention through the complaint book, or otherwise. The Mayor invites all persons to take this method of reporting to him all violations of Corporation ordinances, nuisances or dereliction of duty upon the part of the officers of the Corporation, and he will, as heretofore, use all the legal means at his command to see the laws enforced, and the interests of the public protected. By order of the Mayor.

ALEXANDER MING, Chief Clerk.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CHINA WARE.—HUTSHENRIDER & GEISER, Importers and Dealers in China, No. 22 Catherine-st., near East Broadway, keep on hand a large assortment of fancy ornaments of the newest styles, all kinds of table sets, &c.; as also mantel piece ornaments of terra cotta, a new and well known very popular article. They would particularly invite peddlers to examine their stock.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—By COERNING & PRITTON, No. 4 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 46th-st., near 4th-av. Price $10,000. One do., do., do., on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $12,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 43d-st., near Broadway. Price $16,000. Also many others of superior style and finish, in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Five or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The 4-story and basement marble-front house in First-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., fourth house from Smith-st.; the house is finished in the most elegant and costly manner with all the latest improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBURGH, No. 282 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT AT FISHKILL LANDING—A brick house, 12 finished rooms; lot one acre, stocked with choice fruit trees; barn brick; good well; eight minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or Box No 2,035, Rochester, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story brown stone house No. 36 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and one lot in 23d-st., on the south side, first from 5th-av., west. Inquire of WM. RYSE, at No. 36 East 29th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In excellent order, pleasantly situated in 58th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. A desirable residence for a genteel family. Price $4,000. Immediate possession can be had, if required.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 236 2d st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. A. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story high basement marble house No. 161 West 23d-st.; modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., and in complete order. Inquire of S. P. BELL, No. 52 John-st.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR LEASE—A large dwelling-house and store at the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With from three to four acres of ground, one and a quarter hours' ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound. Fine garden and lawn; every kind of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, &c. The house contains ten rooms. Inquire of R. ROE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Orange, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt, containing 35 acres good land; buildings new; abundance of shade and fruit trees; terms easy. Inquire of EDWARD FENNER, No. 17 Warren-st.; or Mr. MAYHEW, No. 50 Water-st., or on the premises. DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Situated at Nyack, near the steamboat and ferry landing. A house, carriage house, fine garden, fruit trees and grape vines, all in fine condition. Access to and from the City any time of day. Inquire of A. CLOSE, No. 201 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mark H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. B. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing eleven finished rooms and cellar; also, a never-failing well of water—with one or more acres of ground: a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvel Dépôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 68 East 31st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

"HOLLAND HEIGHTS" FOR SALE—A splendid country residence near Bridgeport, Conn., one mile from "Iranistan," the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house was built last season, is of solid masonry, in the Tudor-Gothic style of architecture, with a tower sixty feet high; contains drawing-room with bay windows, sliding-room, library, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom, with dressing-rooms attached on the first story, and seven large bedrooms in second story; marble mantels, plate and stained-glass windows, grained ceilings, and every convenience appertaining to a splendid first-class residence. The grounds contain ten acres, laid out in a beautiful manner, with gravel walks, fruit and shade trees, and commanding superior views, which must be seen to be appreciated—embracing forty miles of Long Island Sound, with the pleasant towns of Bridgeport, (two miles distant,) Black Rock, Fairfield, Southport, and a country landscape of surpassing beauty. Cars and boats to New-York six times daily, in 2½ hours. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, corner Pine-st. and Broadway, where a view of the house can be seen.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated, consists of a hotel, being 38x50 feet in dimensions, and full basement, capable of containing 80 persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 5, 10 or more acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder, some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and utility, none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.

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VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—The purchasers of the "Nevins Place," at Riverdale Station, on the North River, 15 miles from the City Hall, will dispose of six lots of two to five acres each. The place has been laid out upon the English suburban villa plan, with a finely-wooded park, &c., and comprises a beautiful variety of landscape and river views. The lots will be disposed of only to persons desiring to unite in the immediate improvement of the place in the best manner. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 70 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 58 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FARM FOR SALE—Within a few minutes' ride of the Dépôt at Scotch Plains, on the Central Railroad, N. J., twenty-four miles from New-York. It contains fifty acres; soil good; eight acres of wood, apple orchard, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries and other small fruits in abundance. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, bordered by a lovely mountain on one side, healthy, and the neighborhood is already the country home of several gentlemen engaged in business in New-York. The buildings are fair, the lawn is large and pleasant, and beautiful with trees, flowering shrubs and rose-bushes. Price $4,000; one half may remain for several years. Possession immediately. Inquire of H. J. CIPPERLY, at Denison, Williams & Co.'s, No. 15 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$8,000—SPLENDID THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE.—Having all improvements, with shop, in 32d-st., near 9th-av.; rare chance. Also, superior second-hand furniture shop, in Thompson-st., having a large business, price $175—half its value. Also, the lease of a splendidly furnished boarding house, in Broome-st., near Wooster, price $4,000, rent $550. Also, a superb hat establishment, near the Astor House, price $2,000. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, 2 miles from the Dépôt at Hastings, on the Sprain River Road, containing 32 acres, on which is a mill with good water power, old house, barn, wagon house, &c.; a fine young orchard, grafted fruit, 7 to 8 acres good timber, the rest in meadow. Will be sold very low and terms made easy, on application to E. J. WILSON, No. 24 William-st.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, or exchanged for City property.—The house is new, 2½ stories high, 30 by 40 feet, pleasantly situated on the east side of Orange Lake, about 300 feet from the lake; fruit trees of all kinds, barn, sheds, tenant house, bathing house, ice-house, row-boats, sail-boat and 20 acres of land. Would make a beautiful private residence. Apply to J. HENDERSON, 8t. Charles Building, No. 347 Broadway, or S. W. FULLERTON, Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

FARMS IN MICHIGAN TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THIS CITY OR VICINITY.—These two farms are in a high state of cultivation, of rich soil, near the flourishing City of Ann Harbor; have thereon good buildings, new fences, plenty of fruit trees, water, timber and plow land, well stocked, and are, in every way, first-class farms in full operation. This is a rare chance. Apply, immediately, to A. J. WORKS, room No. 11, over Park Bank, Beekman-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HEERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

GREAT BARGAIN.—300 lots in Brooklyn, in a good location; also, a good brick house and six lots in Rahway, N. J., for sale or exchange. Apply to J. S. JOHNSON & CO., No. 34 Burling-slip.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 16, 30, or 8 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 1,500 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish; also, on Lexington-av. and 52d-st., improved property paying good interest. Vacant lots for sale cheap. Inquire No. 164 East 19th-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE—The property known as St. Matthew's Church, Christopher-st., being a substantial stone edifice, about 50 by 95, and three lots 25 by 95 feet each; terms reasonable. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE—Water power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale dépôt of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 22 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Fairhaven. For description, apply to E. M. DUNN, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE IN EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLER ONE—An English-basement house preferred; must be strictly first-class, and in a desirable neighborhood. For such, a splendid first-class house, near the 5th-av., will be given in exchange. Communications to E. A. I., care Box No. 705 New-York Post-Office, will receive attention.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from dépôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of steam sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The very pleasant residence, No. 1 London-terrace, corner of 23d-st. and 10th-av., with a beautiful garden in front, &c. The house is 29x62 feet, the lot 28x117 feet 6 inches, with immediate possession. Apply on No. 29 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Beautiful and newly furnished apartments may be obtained, without board, in a private family residing in 8th-st., within four doors of Broadway, east side. No boarders or children. A parlor and two beautiful sleeping rooms adjoining. Also, two bedrooms. House has all the modern conveniences. Address, with real name, W., Box No. 59 Post-Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—A small, genteel family can be accommodated with such rooms as they may require in the modern built house No. 187 Monroe-st. Gas and Croton water. Terms moderate. Reference given and required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the dépôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—The advertiser, contemplating relinquishing housekeeping for a few months, would offer his house for rent for three months from the 15th of June next, furnished, to a small and respectable family. The house is pleasantly situated in the city of Hartford, within five minutes' walk of the centre, convenient to the Railroad Station, and on one of the pleasantest streets in the city. It contains 14 rooms, is in good repair, and well furnished. The location is eminently pleasant and healthful. For further information, address S. T. T., Box No. 509, Hartford Post-Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage house, barn and ice house, with 4 acres of land in the garden and fruit, to let at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY,
No. 34 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—With attendance, No. 18 East 30th-st.

TO YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE—And parties desiring to keep house without expense of furnishing. The undersigned will let his house, furnished throughout, for three, four months or year, at very reasonable rent, in Brooklyn, near Washington Park, and an exceedingly desirable location. Address SUBURBAN, this office.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 103 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; a first-class tenant may, in part, pay the rent by boarding the occupant. (Dr. GOING.) Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th-av., 125 feet front, four stories high—suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 47th-st., in rear of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

THREE UPPER STORIES TO LET—Of the large building No. 96 Crosby-st. Well calculated for carriage making or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., New-York; E. W. WHELPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

FURTHER SALE OF SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—Marble Statuary, Rich Chandeliers, &c.—THIS DAY, Friday, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, and THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, E. W. WESTCOTT, will sell, as above, the entire splendid furniture contained in house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 6th-av. The attention of those in want of superb rosewood furniture is called to this sale, as the house is replete with every elegance desirable for a magnificently furnished residence; all made to order, and used but five months, all of which will be sold, without reserve, rain or shine, consisting in part of double suite solid rosewood parlor furniture made by Hutchings, with slip covers for every piece; one double suite do., covered in crimson satin; one tly 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, with stool and cover; two marble-top rosewood etageres, plate glass doors; six French plate and enamel mirrors, very large and richly framed; Turkish and reception chairs in satin and medallion tapestry; French secretary; elegant fauteuil, with marble top; solid marble Etruscan and Roman vases; Mosaic and statuary-top centre and pier tables; rosewood secretary and bookcase; rich large solid-bordered Axminster carpets; music cabinet, with a number of splendid paintings, richly framed; rich velvet and tapestry carpets; English oilcloths; four elegant chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.; rosewood marble-top bureaus; bedsteads, washstands, commodes and wardrobes, all made to order to match throughout; oval mirrors; rosewood suite in hair-cloth; library bookcase; 23 elegant hair mattresses, beds &c.; sheval glasses, &c., with a large variety of dining-room furniture; elegant extension table, seats 45 persons; rich dinner set, tea do., ruby and crystal cut-glass to match throughout; ivory pearl cutlery; rich silver-ware, &c., with chamber furniture in mahogany of the best description, basement furniture, &c. Parties from a distance will find this sale as represented, the house being replete with every elegance. A deposit will be required of every purchaser. The goods to be immediately removed from the house.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Works of Art, Furniture, and merchandize generally.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7 o'clock, a large, attractive catalogue of Standard, Illustrated, Miscellaneous, School and Historical Books. Also, a large lot of Stationery and 15,000 Envelopes.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, June 4th and 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of a country bookseller, consisting of Miscellaneous, Theological, Scientific, Biographical and Historical Books together with an assortment of Stationery. This stock is well worthy the attention of dealers. Catalogues will be ready, and books open for examination, on Friday, May 30.

On MONDAY MORNING, June 9, (and following days), at 10½ o'clock, the first cargo from Japan to be sold at auction—the large and extensive cargo of the schooner *General Pierce*, Darwin Ledger, shipped at the port of Simoda, Japan, on the 1st of February, consisting of twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of fancy dressing cases, toilet boxes, card tables, rich and handsome cabinet trays, music stands, drawing tables, canes, glove boxes, and many other fancy and beautiful articles, manufactured by the Japanese.

The goods will be on exhibition next week.

All goods not called for within three days after sale will be sold on purchasers' account.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 M., in three parcels, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., viz.:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

6 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above.

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet, 5½ inches in depth; the front 33 feet 1¾ inches, to be occupied as country seats.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz.: $6,800 for each parcel on 3d-place, and $7,000 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidders above those prices. 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July next, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They, having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings, being together 116 feet 8 inches on 61st-st. and 125 inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th-av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. G. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the Kings County Hotel, Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of the personal estate of Edward Neville, deceased,

Consisting in part of 16 match carriage horses, beautiful style and action; single horses; twelve carriages, part of them nearly new, silver-mounted, all made to order, and now in good condition; fourteen light wagons of the latest and most approved style, nearly new; fifteen double and single sleighs; five stylish light wagon horses; twelve sets of silver-mounted carriage harness, to match, carriages, buffalo and bear robes, fly nets, &c., together with the usual assortment of stable furniture appertaining to a first-class livery stable.

Also, the well-known fast trotting colt *Zephyr*, cub of Black Hawk and American Doe. Sold by order,

D. O'CONNOR, Administrator.
E. C. NEVILLE, Administratrix.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carved rosewood and mahogany sets of sofas, arm chairs, parlor chairs, fauteuils, &c., covered in brocatel, plush, and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, bureaus, washstands, do. bookcases, secretoire, dining tables and centre tables. Also, bedroom furniture, consisting of bedsteads, in rosewood and mahogany, chairs, wash-tands and bureaus, painted; single and double hair mattresses, spring do., bolster pillows, and lots of bedding. Also, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets; stair do., chandeliers, gas fixtures, and kitchen furniture. Also mahogany and rosewood 7-octave pianos, upright and square. Also, two elegant French-plate pier glasses, with cornices, pier tables, &c., to match. Also, two elegant French-plate mantel glasses.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., sale of second-hand and new cabinet-made furniture, comprising superior sets of bright cane-seat, solid rosewood, and black walnut chairs, sofas, &c.; together with a large assortment of mahogany and rosewood bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, &c., all made to order for the retail trade, and warranted.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, &c.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell on MONDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Court-st., (near City Hall,) Brooklyn:—A large and well selected stock of an importer and dealer in hardware, cutlery, mechanics' tools, &c., consisting of 40 dozen shovels and spades, 8,000 pounds sash weights, 100 kegs cut and wrought nails, 100 dozen cast-steel files, chisels, augurs, bits, gimlets, 90 dozen hickory handles 18 dozen planes, (assorted,) a large variety of saws, squares, dividers, hammers, axes, spirit levels, locks, knobs, bolts, butts, hinges, screws, hatchets, pick axes, 10t gross metallic tea and table spoons, cutlery, chain pump, garden or fire engine, show cases, Britannia ware, brushes, one light wagon, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers, builders, and mechanics, is particularly called to this sale, as the whole will be sold without reserve.

Catalogues at the office of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Terms at sale. HENRY R. PIERSON, Assignee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON, will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 31, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large and genteel assortment of household furniture of every kind and description; it will comprise in part of three suites of rosewood parlor furniture in velvet and brocatel, large mahogany and rosewood wardrobes and bookcases, secretarys, marble-top dressing bureaus, dining and extension tables, oval and French plate mirrors, carpets and oil cloths, hair mattresses, French bedsteads, Gothic do., mahogany, curled maple and oak chairs, Voltaire do., oil paintings, couches, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c. Also to pay advances, two very fine rosewood piano-fortes in good order, 6¾-octave. Sale peremptory. Catalogues early on Saturday morning. N. B.—Furnished house for sale cheap.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 30th April, 1856:

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856.....$3,176,464 28

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

From premiums	$195,983 67	
From interest and annuities	12,151 22—	208,134 89
		$3,386,199 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, and dividends thereon	$65,353 97
Surrendered Policies	8,560 05
Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c.	23,304 54
Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c.	2,981 29— 100,204 85
Total assets	$3,285,364 32

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,196,376 36
Cash on hand and in bank	16,009 97
Bills receivable, fire insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes	72,978 09—3,285,364 33

Amount of risk 30th April, 1856.....$25,85 ,566
Number of policies running 1st February, 1856.....8,778
Number of policies issued during the quarter.....579
9,357
Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead.....221
Total running policies 30th April, 1856.....9,136

Of which are for life.....8,136
Of which are for seven years.....802
Of which are for one year.....33
Of which are for irregular periods.....171
Total.....9,136

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. MOORE,	RODMAN G. MOULTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD McCLURE,	JOHN TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—The subscribers to this Company are hereby notified that the books for subscription to the Capital stock of $200,000 will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 2, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which time and place an instalment of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid in.

The remaining instalment of 90 per cent. will be required at the same place on MONDAY, June 9.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1856.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND.
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Can axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 13 4-feet tubes, to 36 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 2 Carmine-st., and No. 250 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, borders, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 125 Bowery, corner of Bond-st.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-on-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pesu,	
Cairo,		Palermo.	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,500,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $1,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ⅌ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsayburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st. (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that books will be open for subscriptions for $300,000, the residue of the capital stock of THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, from twelve to one o'clock of said day. By order of the directors.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
J. LANSING ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

Dated, May 1, 1856.

The whole capital stock of the above Company is $800,000. Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by which the property purchased for the LONG DOCK COMPANY in New-Jersey, to be paid for by their capital stock, will be leased at a rent of 10 per cent. on its cost, with privilege of purchase; and such shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as desire it, and subscribe therefor, will receive a proportionate share of the stock of the Long Dock Company.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of these Bonds secured under Deed of Trust in our favor, are reminded of the necessity of proving their Bonds and Coupons, at Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., by sending them there.

Messrs. HAVENS & SMITH, the attorneys of Trustees, have kindly consented to attend to this proof for individual bondholders, if desired, or such bondholders can employ others.

It is essential to have them proven on that day.

SHEPHARD KNAPP,
THEODORE DEHON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
Trustees.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge,
Adam Norrie, F. T. Frelinghuysen, H. D. Maxwell,
B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS—No. 32 William-st., second floor, New York. Stocks and bonds bought and sold. Commercial paper negotiated; collections made on all parts of the country. Agents for redemption of country bank notes. Interest allowed on deposits.

A. B. CLARK.
M. J. WILLIAMSON.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 15 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

NOTICE.—An election for nine Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pa. on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 10th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed the Evening of Monday, the 26th May, and reopened the Morning of the Thursday, June 5, 1856. DAVID O'DONNELL, Transfer Clerk.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. On first-class City property, $10,000, $4,500. Also, two small sums of $2,000 and $4,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES WINSLOW.—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by R. H. WINSLOW and JAMES F. D. LANIER, at No. 52 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

R. H. WINSLOW.
J. F. D. LANIER.
JAMES WINSLOW.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 7 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 3 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 9:55 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 9:5 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN,

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1855.

S. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freigh Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest; and New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting lines with railroads and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to guarantee to the public a degree of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to all stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 8.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:5 Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M. lodge; leave at 5 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same forenoon. Leave Troy at 6 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER.
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE AND HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROADS.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

**FLU

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cape de Verde Sufferers—Sympathy of the Seventeenth Ward.

A meeting of residents of the Seventeenth Ward was held on Wednesday night at [illegible] Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-st., for the purpose of sympathising with the [illegible] sufferers and of collecting funds for their relief. The meeting was not large, consisting of only thirty-three persons, but was quite enthusiastic. The sum subscribed on the spot amounted to $106. Fenior J. Cozens was appointed Secretary, and Dr. Cyrus Rathbun Treasurer.

Mr. LEONARD HAMBLETON moved that a Committee of ten be appointed to solicit aid from the inhabitants of the Ward, the said Committee to commence operations immediately, the Chairman, Secretary and Councilman ODELL to be included in such Committee. The motion was adopted. A Committee of Distribution, consisting of five members, was also appointed.

After subscriptions were taken up, a vote of thanks to the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Express* and *Sun* for advertising the call of the meeting gratuitously, was moved and carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Public Health.

Members of the Committees of Public Health of both branches of the Common Council met at the office of City Inspector on Wednesday for consultation. City Inspector MORTON suggested that the two Committees on Public Health should act more in concert with his own Department. By way of illustration, he instanced the fact that on the 6th inst. he sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen praying that action might be taken for the filling up of two sunken lots, which, if permitted to remain during the warm weather, might be injurious to the public health. The communication was referred to the appropriate Committee, who reported thereon favorably. The report so made was of course sent to the Aldermen, who will refer it to the Committee on Health, but now that both branches have adjourned till June, no action can be taken on it until then. Meantime warm weather has come, the lots remain unfilled and are likely to remain so for some time, perhaps until Summer has passed.

Now if both Committees would make their inspections together, the Aldermen's Committee the moment the recommendation came from the lower Board would be enabled to move and obtain a speedy concurrence. Thus nuisances could be *speedily* abated, and the sanitary condition of the City greatly improved.

These views were acquiesced in by all present, and for the future we may expect a reform in this particular.

Messrs. DUGANNE and BERTOODY, the Committee of the Legislature on Tenant Houses, were present, and some conversation as to the duties assigned them took place. The members of the Health Committee thought that the report of the Legislative Committee should be such as to meet with the sanction of the Legislature. Mr. DUGANNE remarked that no recommendation would be made by the Committee that would not meet with the approval of the City sanitary officers. The better to insure an agreement of opinion in this respect, it was agreed that the Legislative Committee should, in their next visit of inspection, be accompanied by the City Health officers.

Mowing in the Park.

The mowers were busy in the Park yesterday, and the fresh green grass gave out a delicious odor as they turned it from their scythes. Many of the citizens of this place, which man made, stopped to look at this morsel of farm labor in the City, and to wish their lot had been cast in some part of the rural districts which God made. We saw one individual sitting on the railing and observing the men at their work. He was genteelly dressed, and was probably one of those misguided young men from the country who desert their homes in the fields to seek a livelihood within the brick-and-mortar limits of a great city. There was a homesick look in his face which told that his thoughts, like the grass, had been turned aside by the scythe which he was watching, and were wandering about the haunts of his childhood. As he rose to go he said aloud, "I was a fool, that's a fact." And an elder citizen who heard it, and seemed to comprehend the premises for so sage a conclusion, responded: "Amen."

Billy Brooks Challenged by a Gentleman of His Own Kidney.

Copy of a challenge sent by J. M. HOLMES, of the City of New-York, to PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina:

I challenge PRESTON S. BROOKS to meet me on any spot on "*Mason and Dixon's*" line, named by himself—weapons to be gutta percha canes—I having the privilege to take him sitting with his legs under a desk with his cane half a mile from him.

J. M. HOLMES.

District Superintendent of Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some seem to think the salary of the new office of District Superintendent of Schools is to be but $600 or $600, and therefore, of course, that its duties should not occupy the whole of a man's time. I know it was the intention of the Committee of the Senate and Assembly to have the sums paid by the towns heretofore to the Town Superintendent, paid to the new officer, in addition to the $600. This would give a good salary. The office is one of great importance. It would be a shame to let it fall into the hands of mere hacks, who have no mind "above buttons."

L.

Buckleys' New Hall.

Mr. THOMAS E. DAVIES is putting up a building, 50 by 100 feet—the rear on Mercer-street, and the entrance at No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—to be occupied, when completed, by BUCKLEYS' troupe of Serenaders. The buildings in front—Nos. 585 and 587—are to be altered for stores, and extended back to a depth, in all, of 85 feet. No. 587 is owned by Mr. GEORGE RICHMOND, and is somewhat notorious as having been formerly occupied by PAT HEARNE, Esq., as a gambling-house.

Accident to Judge Slaughter.

A sad accident occurred, on Monday last, to Judge SLAUGHTER, of Hamptonburg, Orange Co. It appears that he was in the act of picking up a measure of salt, in the pasture among the horses, when he received a kick from one of his colts, just above the eyes. The kick crushed the frontal bones of the skull, and entirely deprived him of sight. He now lies in a dangerous situation.

Hogs and Oxen in the Streets on Sunday.

The Councilmen Committee on Ordinances had this subject up at a meeting yesterday, and heard several parties for and against the adoption of an ordinance prohibiting driving cattle and hogs through the streets on Sunday. It was urged for the ordinance that cattle-driving on Sunday was an intolerable nuisance to citizens, individually and collectively. The opponents claimed that they had as good a right to the use of the streets on Sunday as Railroad Companies, hack-drivers or sporting gentlemen. Cattle-drivers and butchers have big votes, so this move will probably come to nothing—necessary as a reform is to the decency of the City and the safety of citizens.

A Central Park Police.

The Mayor and Street Commissioner have appointed a Central Park Police Staff, who are to enter upon their duties on Monday next. The Staff comprises a Captain, three Sergeants and fifteen Privates; Lieut. BENNETT, of the Third Ward, being the Captain. On their caps will be the initials C. P. P. The remainder of the dress will correspond with the ordinary police uniform. Now if any body wants to cut down fine trees without a license on the Park grounds, let him come on.

☞ The Fire Department Committee of the Aldermen met yesterday, and voted to report in favor of concurrence with the other Board, in building a new house for Hose Company No. 57, a new carriage for Hose Company No. 6, and a new engine for Engine Company No. 35. Non-concurrence was voted upon the proposal to build a fire look-out on the top of the bell tower, on the City Hall. They decided to amend the proposition for the erection of a bell tower on Essex Market, by making it sixty feet high instead of one hundred feet.

☞ The steamer *Connecticut* did not arrive on Wednesday from Norwich, until the hour of 8 P. M., having been detained at Allyn's Point, by the non [illegible] delegates to the Know Nothing Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention to be held in this City on the 17th of June, met at Tammany Hall, Albany, at 12 o'clock, yesterday. The attendance, though not large, was equal to the expectations of the principals. We are, in consequence of a crowd of other important matter, obliged to defer our report of the proceedings.

Paving Duane-street.

They have begun to put down the Belgian pavement in Duane street, to extend from Hudson to Broadway. When finished, this street will doubtless become one of the favorite thoroughfares connecting Broadway with the North River. The Belgian pavement, which has been some time in use in Grand, Fulton and other streets, costs $1 62 per yard, or about three times as much as the ordinary cobble-stone. It is generally regarded as on the whole far preferable to the Russ or any other stone pavement in use. Duane-street will be thirty feet wide between the curbs. Two-thirds the cost of paving, as well as the widening, will be assessed on the adjoining property owners.

☞ The alarm bell on the City Hall ought to be committed for contempt of Court. It is exceedingly annoying to Counsel, Court and Jury, when engaged in the determination of some nice question of law or fact, to be interrupted in their deliberations by its noisy outcry. We were present in the Superior Court Trial-room a few days since, when an interesting case was in process of adjudication, and in the midst of an eloquent summing up, a fire alarm was sounded. Although it was a very sultry day, the Judge was compelled to order all the windows closed, and to keep them so for half an hour; and even then it was with great difficulty that the remarks of the advocate could be heard. Hurry up that new City Hall.

☞ A good many Commissioners of the General Assembly did themselves the honor, while in town, to visit our Public Schools. The Thirteenth-street Boys' and Twelfth-street Girls' Schools were particularly favored in this way. They had visits and pertinent speeches from Senator PUTNAM, Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, Dr. PHELPS, of Dubuque College, Iowa, Rev. Mr. CHILD, Hartford, Dr. JUNKIN, and others.

☞ The *Evangelist* copies our report of proceedings of the General Assembly N. S., and repays us for the compliment by representing them as quite incorrect, "though more accurate than reports of religious meetings usually are." It trusts that all errors may be traced to their proper sources. We had supposed that there was enterprise enough in the *Evangelist* office to correct the brace of mistakes it could discover in four pages abstracted from a neighboring sheet. But it seems to confess itself unequal to the task. It wears our coat uninvited, but begs all admirers to remember that if they should see a hole in it, the TIMES is to blame. Beggars have come to be choosers.

☞ On Wednesday evening the young ladies of Spingler Institute performed "the Spring Holiday," a cantata in three parts. The story is, that a teacher grants his pupils a holiday. Of course the girls go into the woods, chose a Queen to preside over their festivities, and finally return to pay their teacher a stately visit. There is but little plot, but some of the songs are pretty, and all were well sung. The Queen presided with grace, and "spray," "sunshine," and other characters did their shining, glistening, &c., with fine effect. Some fifty young ladies took part in the pleasant recreation.

Falling Bricks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Would it not be well for an ordinance to be passed requiring a shed to be constructed entirely to cover the sidewalk, where buildings are being torn down or erected, so that persons can pass under without the least danger of anything falling upon them? The writer has observed that the above plan is very commonly adopted in Philadelphia.

N. W.

The Worm Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am glad you have suggested the necessity of something being done to kill the worms which do so infest our trees and annoy us all. Permit me to discriminate between the remedies that you propose, and tell your readers what is good and what bad. The tarred rope is useless. I have tried it, and the advanced guard would bridge with their bodies causeways over the obstruction, by which the following hosts were enabled to carry destruction into my magnificent maple. The remedy adopted by the New-Haven citizens is probably the only feasible one. It consists in tin troughs filled with oil, with covers to keep out the water, (which would sink to the bottom and drive the oil out,) surrounding the tree about ten feet above the ground, with the interstices between the bark and the trough carefully plugged with cotton. This plan has succeeded perfectly in New-Haven. It ought to be done early in the Spring, and the troughs cleaned out and refilled every two weeks; but it would doubtless effect much for our personal comfort this season if carried out at once.

Yours, J. W.

Fatal Powder Explosion.

An explosion occurred on Friday last, about 6 o'clock, at ROGERS' powder mills, 3 miles from Newburg, Orange Co., which caused the death of a workman named CHARLES QUINSTINE. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the unfortunate man.

Found Drowned.

On Tuesday last, Coroner PARMENTER held an inquest on the body of JACOB KRASELINGER, which was found floating in the Hudson River, near Newburg. The deceased was for many years a resident of Newburg, and was a tanner in the employ of Mr. LEWIS JENNINGS. Some two weeks since, he absented himself from home, and search was made for him without success. Verdict, death by drowning.

Fires.

IN CLARKSON-STREET.

Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a row of sheds at the corner of Clarkson and Washington streets, owned by Mr. FITZPATRICK, and occupied in part by GEORGE RETON as a cooper shop. The sheds were partially destroyed. Damage about $300; no insurance.

☞ By the kindness of ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, we are supplied with the following extract from his correspondence:

HAVANA, Sunday, May 25, 1856.

We informed you a few days since that the ship *African*, LEMONT, was ashore. We have now to advise you that it is the ship *Lauson*, (of Bath,) WEEKS, from Europe for New-Orleans with railroad iron. She struck on the shoal near Watervilie Reefs, near Neuevitas. Captain WEEKS wrote to us for assistance, and we have arranged with the Captain of steamer *Petayo*, which is now leaving for Neuevitas, to give to his ship the required assistance.

☞ We are requested by the President of the Kansas League and American Settlement Company, Mr. THEODORE DWIGHT, No. 229 Broadway, to mention that the Committee appointed at the great meeting in the Tabernacle, to receive contributions for suffering Kansas settlers, consists of Hon. JOHN A. KING, Hon. WM. JAY, SETH B. HUNT and SIMEON DRAPER, Esqs., and that the wants of many are very pressing.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Look at the immensely powerful programme announced at this popular Theatre for the amusement of its patrons to-night First, the musical comedietta of "A Loan of a Lover;" second, the grand burlesque of "A-lad-in the Lamp," introducing all the beautiful Chinese wardrobe; third, the pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler;" and fourth, the drama of the "People's Lawyer;" and to all this but 25 cents admission is charged.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,

Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAUTIFUL AMBEOTYPE

Introduced and perfected by BRADY, has suddenly become the most popular and desirable picture yet made.

THE BEAUTIFUL AMBEOTYPE

Combines all the excellencies of modern art, and stands alone and unrivaled for accuracy and fidelity to nature.

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Is now furnished by BRADY, at a greatly reduced prices while the style and perfection of the picture is much improved by recent discoveries.

THE BEAUTIFUL AMBEOTYPE

Is taken so quickly that the sitter preserves the natural expression of the features, which are often quite fatigued and changed under the slower process of the daguerreotype. Therefore, all who desire the most elegant, perfect, and valuable of portraits, will call at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway, and get

THE BEAUTIFUL AMBEOTYPE.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAUTY THAT SPRING SHINES UPON.—The glad sun of Spring is shining upon City and bay. It looks lovingly on Broadway and the beautiful women who throng it; but nowhere does it fall with a brighter glow than upon some of the hats made by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Their tasteful glossiness matches well the Spring, as does the continued increase of KNOX's popularity.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Martyrs to Scrofula rejoice!—This subtle disease, descending from generation to generation a fearful heirloom, may be literally extirpated by this penetrating unguent. All eruptions and sores yield to its curative properties. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

FOR MEN AND BOYS.—SUMMER CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, inform their friends that their present assortment of well-made clothing is very complete, and the styles and quality were never before surpassed. We invite those in want to call and examine our assortment. No deviation from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Black Alpaca Suits Complete, $6, $7 and $8; white Marseilles Vests, $2; fine Cassimere Suits, $10; black Cloth Coats, beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, to $18, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Water Front.

Mayor MANNERS in his message, speaks of the necessity of improving the Jersey City Water front, so as to attract shipping to its wharves. He regrets that it has nearly all been ceded away to corporations and individuals who await their own convenience to improve it without reference to the wants of Commerce or the interests of the City.

American Currency.

Mr. CHAMBERS, the Postmaster of Jersey City, has repudiated the foreign currency in vogue, and adopted the decimal currency of our own country in transacting the business of his office.

The Courts.

Nothing of especial interest has transpired in the Courts of Hudson County during the past three days. Civil cases and cases of assault and battery have occupied the attention of the Court.

☞ The United States steamer *Vixen* returned to the Navy Yard yesterday, after receiving some slight repairs at New-York.

The Fire on the Steamer Nebraska at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 25.

There was a considerable stir on the Levee yesterday morning consequent upon a fire having broken out on board the large New-Orleans steamer *Nebraska*. The circumstances are as follows: About noon on Friday, the *Nebraska* left her moorings at the lower end of the Levee, and went up to WALSH'S Mills, where she took on board 700 pounds of flour and 500 bags of bran. In the evening she came down and landed at the foot of Cherry-street, and there took on board 770 barrels of pork, intending to leave for New-Orleans at daylight yesteraay morning. Before daylight she had her freight and cattle all on board, amounting to one thousand tons, and Capt. FORD, her commander, had retired to rest.

At between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M., the boat had steam up, and was ready to back out, when an alarm of fire was given by the watchman. Capt. FORD was instantly on the lower deck, and the forward hatch being thrown open, the flames burst forth from the hold to the height of the cabin floor. The hatches were immediately closed, and the alarm was given to passengers in the cabin, who were not slow in making their escape. The cattle were cut loose and driven ashore. There was every prospect that the boat and cargo would be consumed, but Capt. FORD, perfectly cool and collected under the threatening circumstances, set himself to work in the most determined manner imaginable to extinguish the flames, if possible, and to save the cargo in case his efforts to save the boat should fail. The hatches were kept close, and steam turned into the hold. The freight on deck was put ashore, with the exception of a few hogsheads of tobacco, which were thrown overboard.

A portion of the fire department arrived on the ground, and gave their assistance. One engine was placed on a ferry boat, and at the end of an hour there was two feet of water in the hold; but the fire was stubborn, and the boat not considered out of danger till near noon, when she backed out and went across the river into shoal water, where it was determined to scuttle her, if such a move should be deemed prudent, to save the boat from being entirely consumed.

She was not scuttled, however, and the fire was at length extinguished, without having damaged any property. The fire, it is said, was either the work of an incendiary, or was caused by some one going into the hold to steal whisky.

The boat will be repaired and ready for business in ten or twelve days, and she will get up steam and come over to our landing to-day, to discharge the remainder of her freight, and commence repairing. The damage to the boat and cargo will be about $10,000.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 29, HARRIET, wife of Mr. Thomas Spotten, aged 54 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 Bowery, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services to take place in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 28, of consumption, ALBERT G. WHITE, in the 37th year of his age.

The body will be taken to Vermont this (Friday) evening, for burial.

On Thursday, May 29, WILLIAM ANDARIESE, son of Edward Andariese, in the 18th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 29, of consumption, at his late residence, corner of Columbia and Warren sts., WILLIAM D. JAGGE, in the 25th year of his age.

The members of Amity Lodge, No. 325, F. A. M., are referred to notice of special meeting, under the head of "Special Notice." The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 28, of consumption, ANNA M., wife of Wm. S. Weed, and daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq., of Albany, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 Stanton-st.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, after a long and painful illness, HELEN CLARK, daughter of the late John Van Orden, and widow of the late Daniel Clark, of this City.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Andrew Otterson, No. 145 Sands-st., this day, (Friday,) 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Rotterdam, Holland, on Monday, May 12, after a short and severe illness, G. W. CHARLES KLUGKIST, Esq., of the firm of Muller & Klugkist, of New-York, aged 33 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Ninth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 29.

$8,000	Virginia St. 6s	89⅝	50	Reading RR	.sl4m. 49
5,000	Missouri St. 5s	84¾	348	do	49⅝
1,100	City 6s, '98	97	350	do	.s10 49⅜
6,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	98¾	400	do	.s30 49⅜
20000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100	200	do	.s60 49⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	86⅞	300	do	49⅜
5,000	do	.b30 87	100	do	.b30 49⅜
4,000	do	.b60 87⅛	300	do	.s45 49⅞
6,000	do	87	600	do	.s30 50
10,000	do	.s60 87	200	do	.s10 49⅞
2,000	Ill. Fr. Bs	92	700	do	49⅝
1,000	Chi. & Rk. Is. Bs	98	20	Mich. Cen. R. R.	95⅞
5,000	Erie R. R. Bds '75	90¾	100	do	95⅞
10	Bank of America	120	200	do	.b60 96
93	Phenix Bank	114	130	M. So. & N. Ia. R. Rs	93⅝
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	116	50	do	.b10 98
50	Mechanics' Bank	118	50	do	95⅞
50	Penn. Coal Co	.s3 100¾	15	do	96
10	do	100¼	6	Panama R. R.	99⅛
50	N. Y. Central R. R.	90¾	100	do	.s4m 99⅝
5	do	90¾	100	do	99⅝
70	do	90⅝	50	do	.b60. 100
75	do	.b30 90¾	50	do	.b30. 109
250	do	.s30 90⅞	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	111¾
50	Erie Railroad	.b30 56	27	do	111¾
100	do	.s3 55¾	50	do	111¾
350	do	.b3 55⅞	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	stm 74
400	do	55⅞	100	do	.s3 74⅛
100	do	.s30 55¾	100	do	.s10 74⅛
300	do	.s60 55⅞	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	91
200	do	.b60 55⅞	70	Cleve. & Pitts'g R. R.	63
100	do	.b15 56	100	Nic. Transit Co.	.b30 14

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	86⅞	50	Cumb. Coal Co	.s3 21¼
50	Nicar. Trans. Co	13⅜	50	New-York C. R. R.	.b3 90½
100	do	.b60 13⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	111¾
25	do	13	100	Reading mail'd	.b30 89¾
400	Erie Railroad	.s30 55¾	200	do	.b10 89⅝
100	do	.b3 55⅞	200	do	.s10 89⅝
50	do	.b10 56⅞	250	do	89
150	do	.b15 56⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	.b30 74⅝
50	do	.b30 56	100	do	.s60 74⅝
250	do	.s3 55⅞	50	do	74⅝
23	do	55⅞			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5 000 Flushing R. R. 1st mort. 7s..Int. ad. 68@68¾
5,000 Flushing R. R. 2d mort. 7s..Int. ad.... 45⅝
10,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 2dm. 8s. Int. ad. 73⅝
2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis R. R. 2d mort. 7s.....Int. ad. 74⅝
3,550 California State War. Bonds.....Flat. 75½
2,000 New-Albany & Salem R. 1st m. 10s. Int. ad. 79¾
5,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds. Int. ad. 95¾
10,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. bs., 1875. Int. ad. 108¾
2,000 Panama Railroad 7s.....Int. ad. 101⅜
2,992 Sacramento City 10s.....Int. ad. 79¾
1,070 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856..... 71
1 share Academy of Music.....$250
100 shares Corinth Copper Co..... 33
50 shares American Exchange Bank..... 117¼
50 shares Chatham Bank.....81½@81⅝
5 shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 98¾
17 shares National Bank.....181½
20 shares New Jersey R. R. and Trans. Co.....121½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.... 90
10 shares United States Life Insurance Co.... 90
10 shares La Farge Fire Insurance Co..... 60½

THURSDAY, May 29—P. M.

The fact affirmed through the associated morning papers, and reaffirmed in the course of the forenoon by a telegraphic dispatch from the President's Private Secretary to a gentleman in Wall-street, that Mr. CRAMPTON has been "dismissed" had its full weight on the Stock Market, to-day, but being qualified by other considerations, nearer home, of commercial activity, material prosperity and financial ease, the effect scarcely amounted to a quarter of one per cent. upon current prices. The continued absence of the Executive message and accompanying documents on the subject, which were fully looked for to-day—or a telegraphic summary of the main points—leaves the terms and reasons for the act of non-intercourse with the obnoxious Minister to be discussed by the public hereafter. Meanwhile it is very confidently believed that Mr. MARCY's dispatch will, from its force and cogency, coupled with a studied courtesy, greatly lessen any hasty apprehension of serious trouble, to which the mere fact of dismissal may have given rise. It will probably diminish, also, the chances of an angry response, in the shape of brave words or menacing threats of retaliation from the other side. The whole affair, politically and financially, has scarcely been a nine days' wonder here, and we may very reasonably assume, if the accompanying documents prove to be of the conclusive nature anticipated, that it will excite quite as little concern in England. This question being out of the way, we may hope to see the Stock Exchange, if not stronger, at least moved by other and more immediate influences than mere political rumors. The business to-day was to a moderate amount. The closing prices were almost identical with those of Wednesday afternoon, though something less firm. Erie 55¾ cash, 56 buyer 60 days; Reading 89; Illinois Centrals 86¾@87; Panama 99¾; New-York Centrals 90½@90¾, and Toledo 74½. The extent of the accident on the Panama Road is nearly told by the advices from the Isthmus this afternoon by steamship *Illinois*. There were 43 persons killed and about 65 wounded.

The banking letters by the *Africa* are of a pretty cheerful character, reflecting not only an active speculation in the French and English Funds, but indicating a little more favor to some of the American Stocks. In London, business had been done in Illinois Constructions, Eries, New-York Centrals, Michigan Centrals, and some of the State Bonds, at full prices. There was some disappointment felt by the brokers in the American business, that our prices should have gone over less strong by the *Arago*, early in May. The speculation in the English Funds is rapidly on the increase. The bids for the new loan would be five or ten fold the sum advertised for, and the price is expected to be above 93 ₰ cent. for a 3 ₰ cent. Stock. The 10 ₰ cent. deposit on the bids is expected to reach at least half the loan to be awarded, or £2,500,000 sterling. This state of things very clearly foreshadows the current belief that the market for money in England is almost sure to let up in the rates of Discount, in the course of a month or two, if not in less time.

The June coupons of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, Eastern Extension Bonds, will be paid at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The *Express* of this afternoon remarks on the application of the new Park Bank for admission to the Clearing House:

"It is stated that the Clearing House Committee have agreed to report in favor of the immediate admission of the Park Bank to the privileges of that body. The Committee consisted of five, three voting for and two against the admission. The Presidents of the Mechanics' Bank, Butchers' and Drovers', and Mechanics' and Traders', were in favor of immediate admission, and the Presidents of the Union and Chemical were against it."

The June Interest on the Bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Road will be paid by Mr. HENRY KEEP, No. 36 Wall-street, under the National Bank.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $144,523; paid $112,268, and held at the close a regular balance of $10,044,930.

The United States Mail steamship from Aspinwall delivered, this afternoon, the California mails of the 5th of May, and $1,791,187 in Gold. The market advices are somewhat dull, and complaint is still made of greatly overstocked supplies from the East and a backward and light Spring trade. The mines continue to yield well. The operations at the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, for the month of April, 1856, were as follows:

Gold deposited, 206,569 ounces	$3,805,000 00
Amount of gold coined	3,545,000 00
Amount of gold bars	316,128 38
Total gold coinage	$3,861,128 38
Amount of silver coinage	35,500 00
Total coinage	$3,896,628 38

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day gives notice that he will continue the purchase of United States Stocks at the rates offered in the circular which would have expired on 1st June, viz.: Loans of 1867-68 at 116 ₰ cent. and interest; 1842 at 110 and interest; and 1865 (Five ₰ cents.) at 106 and interest. The offer to continue to 31st July.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, held at Brunswick, Ga., on the 15th inst., the following parties were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

C. P. Welles, Jr., Athens, Pa. Chauncey Vibbard, Albany.
George R. Gray, Albany. Samuel J. Beals, New-York.
Henry G. Wheeler, N. Y. Henry A. Wellas, N. Y.
Levi J. Knight, Georgia.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Colonel CHARLES F. WELLES was elected President and SAMUEL J. BEALS Vice-President. "Contracts were made," writes a correspondent, "for grading, bridging and cross-tieing the Road seventy miles west of the St. Ills River, reaching to the Allapaha River. These contracts were made with twenty-six responsible Planters living along the line of the Road, to extend the Road 55 miles to Thomasville, (a distance of 158 miles to Brunswick,) with a branch to Albany seventy miles in length."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, May 16—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign PRODUCE markets reopened on the 14th inst., after the Whitsuntide Holidays, with a steady demand for the principal articles of consumption. SUGAR firm. BREADSTUFFS and COTTON quiet. TEA dull. The demand for MONEY continues active. CONSOLS leave off 95⅞@96¾ for money, 93⅞@94 for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s 1½d., firm. DOLLARS, 5s. 0¾d. nominal. American EAGLES, 76s. 3d.@76s. 2½d.

COCHINEAL—800 bags HONDURAS, chiefly sold at rather easier rates; silver 3s. 7d.@3s. 9d., for small to fair grain, and 3s. 10d.@4s. for good bold. Black, 4s. 1d @4s 9d. for ordinary to middling, and 4s. 8d.@5s. 9d. for good and fine.

COCOA—73 bags TRINIDAD sold at 47s. for fine red.

COFFEE—Without alteration.

COTTON—Quiet—Sales for the week, 2,160 bales only. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate; sales for the week, 38,800 bales; Mid. Orleans is quoted 6 1-16d. ₰ lb.

LEAD—Is quiet at £26.@£26. 5s. for Common Pig.

COFFEE—The public sales of Plantation Ceylon this week have been large, comprising about 1,300 casks and 1,35- barrels and bags, the great portion of which sold at about previous prices, from 57s. 6d for fine ordinary, to 6 s. 6d. for low middling, with middling from 63s.@63s. 6d. for good to fine ordinary, with low middling from 59s.@61s. 6d. Of 2,500 bags Rio, just landed, only a small part was realized from 47s 6d.@44s. for good ordinary to rather colory; for the remainder there was little disposition to bid. A cargo of 2,500 bags St. Domingo has been sold afloat at about 49s. 6d., open charter, insured f. p. s.

CORN—There was a large supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, but only a small part sold, at about previous prices. Foreign in moderate retail demand. The last weekly average price of English Wheat was 67s. 7d. on 11,673 qrs. returned. To-day the market was dull, but prices unchanged. We quote White American by last sale, 62s.@72s., and Red 64s.@68s., ₰ qr. American Flour, 32s.@36s. ₰ barrel.

DRUGS, &c.—We have little of interest to report in the absence of public sales. Gamboge—20 cases fair pipe have been realized at 88s.@87s. 6d. India Rubber—Of 383 pkgs. middling East India, part sold at 7d. Red Saunders Wood—50 tons sold readily from £8@£5 7s. 6d. Camwood—8 tons sold from £21 10s.@£24 for fair to good Barbadoes, with rough from £16@£18. Saffron flat at 52s. Quicksilver, 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9d. Turkey Opium, 13s. 6d.

HEMP—Quie.; 55 tons Russian partly sold; Rhine, £30 @£31. 5s; Clean, £31 10s., and Outshot, £28. In Manila nothing to report.

JUTE—Of 4,5 bales at auction, the chief portion sold at steady rates; low to good Common, £9 5s.@£12 17s. 6d., and fine to good fair, from £18 10s.@£16 15s., and fine, £21 10s.

INDIGO—The periodical sales, comprising 9,252 chests, commenced on the 14th inst., with a moderate attendance of buyers. There has been but little spirit in the tradings, and as compared with the rates of February, prices show a decline of 2d.@4d. ₰ lb.; 3,872 chests have passed sale, of which 4 6 have been withdrawn, 1,411 bought in, and 2,065 chests sold.

IRON—A fair demand for Rails at £8 5s.@£8 10s. f. on b. in Wales; Bars flat at £8 2s. 6@£8 5s. Scotch Pigs 74s.@ 74s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LARD—Fine is inquired for; bbls. and tcs. 54s.@57s.

LINSEED CAKES—In demand for consumption. New-York in bbls. £10 5s.@£10. Boston in bags £10@£9 15s.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing; Sperm nominal £115@ £120. Olive continues depressed; Gallipoli £50; Malaga £45. Linseed in steady demand, and on the spot the price has advanced to 32s; for the end of the year sales are making at 29s. Rape is flat at 47s. for foreign refined, and 46s. for brown. Cocoa Nut quiet at 38s. 6d.@39s. 6d. Palm 37s.@38s

RICE has been offered freely, and is 3d.@6d. lower. Of 5,100 bags Bengal at auction only part sold; pale cargo kind at 9s., low mid. white

New-York Daily Times.

THE SUMNER OUTRAGE!

WHAT NEW-YORK THINKS ABOUT IT.

The Largest Meeting Ever Held in the Tabernacle—Every Inch of the Building Occupied.

STRINGENT RESOLUTIONS—UNPLIMBING DENUNCIATION OF BROOKS.

A MASS MEETING OUTSIDE.

Speeches of Daniel Lord, Charles King, Hon. Edwin A. Morgan, Joseph Hoxie, Samuel Ruggles, John A. Stevens, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

Foul injury never met with heartier sympathy—foul wrong never met with heartier denunciation—an act of dastardly cowardice never met with heartier condemnation, and a coward and bully never was spit upon with heartier indignation and contempt, than were poured from the throats and flashed from the eyes of more than five thousand of the men of New-York, who gathered in the Tabernacle last evening, in response to the following

"CALL.

The undersigned, in view of the vital necessity of preserving, unimpaired, freedom of discussion in our National Legislature, the equal rights of the several States therein, and the inviolability of their Representatives for any speech or debate in either House, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and of which have been struck down by the late assault on Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, unite in calling upon their fellow-citizens to meet at the Tabernacle, in this City, on Friday evening next, the 30th instant, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on this momentous subject.

Signed by several hundred of the most respectable and influential men in the City.

The Tabernacle was packed to its utmost capacity. Some of those who could not get within its doors, organized a meeting in front, and there were thousands besides, who, though anxious to take part in the proceedings, were obliged to go away, because they could not get within hearing distance of those who were addressing the meeting outside. The heart of the people was in the call, and their expressions will soothe the suffering Senator—while they can hardly fail to bring a blush to the cheek of all that is left of manliness in the State which acknowledges BROOKS as its representative.

Soon after the hour appointed for the commencement of business, JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., came upon the platform, and, after calling the meeting to order, nominated GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., President of the meeting. The nomination was received with favor, and when Mr. GRISWOLD had taken the Chair, WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Esq., came forward for the purpose of proposing a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. As soon as he appeared, he was welcomed with an enthusiastic round of applause, as were also the names he read. When all had been appointed, the organization of the meeting was as follows:

President—GEORGE GRISWOLD.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

William F. Havemeyer,	Benj F. Butler,
Luther Bradish,	Wm. V. Brady,
A. C. Kingsland,	Moses Taylor,
William Kent,	Daniel Lord,
David Dudley Field,	Jno. C. Green,
Jno. A. Stevens,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Erastus Brooks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Paul Spofford,
Chas. H. Russell,	David P. Hall,
Wm. M. Evarts,	Sami B. Ruggles,
Abijah Mann, Jr.,	Robt. H. McCurdy,
John J. Phelps,	Peletiah Pert,
Seth B. Hunt,	Horace Holden,
Joseph Hoxie,	Hen. A. Hurlbut,
John E. Williams,	Joseph Sampson,
George S. Robbins,	J. A. King,
Cyrus Curtis,	Col. Jas. A. Hamilton.

SECRETARIES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Jos. S. Sluyter,
J. P. Cronkhite,	Archibald Russell,
Chas. E. Butler,	Wm. Allen Butler.
Daniel D. Lord,	

When the officers had taken their seats upon the platform,

Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS came forward and said the call which had filled the house, sufficiently represented the objects of the meeting, and therefore he would proceed at once, as one of the Committee of Arrangements, to read the resolutions, which he did, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has become certainly known to the citizens of New-York upon a formal investigation by a Committee of the Senate of the United States and other law, that on the 22d day of May inst., in the Senate Chamber, CHARLES SUMNER [long, loud and enthusiastic cheers] Senator SUMNER from Massachusetts, while in his seat in the Senate Chamber, was violently assaulted with a weapon of attack by PRESTON S. BROOKS, [loud hisses and groans for BROOKS,] a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, and beaten to insensibility upon the floor of the Senate, which was stained with his blood; that the assault was sought the Senate Chamber to perpetrate this outrage, provided with his weapon and attended by a follower in its aid, and taking his unarmed victim unawares and in a posture which renders defence impossible, by a heavy blow utterly disabled him, and with cruel repetition inflicted frequent and bloody wounds upon his prostrate, helpless form, which wounds Senator SUMNER now lingers in peril of his life; that the sole reason alleged for this violent outrage was a speech made by Senator SUMNER in debate upon a public question then pending in the Senate, no word of which was, during its delivery, made the subject of objection by the President of the Senate or any Senator and which was considered on the 30th day of May last, Now, at a public meeting of citizens of New-York, convened without distinction of party, [applause] and solely in reference to the public event above recited, it is

Resolved, That we sincerely and respectfully tender our sympathy to Senator SUMNER in the personal outrage inflicted upon him, and the anguish and peril which he has suffered and still suffers from it; and that we feel and proclaim that his grievance and his wounds are not of private concern [cheers] but were received in the public service, and every blow which fell upon his head we recognize and resent as an insult and injury to our honor and dignity as a people, and a vital attack upon the Constitution of the Union. [Loud cheers and applause.]

Resolved, That we discover no trace of guilt, either in the motive, the preparation, or the execution of this outrage by PRESTON S. BROOKS, [loud hisses and groans for BROOKS,] which should qualify the condemnation with which we now pronounce it *brutal, murderous, and cowardly*. [Continued cheers, and cries of "Read it again."

Mr. EVARTS repeated the last clause. Voices—"Yes, cowardly! that's the word! Cowardly!" Another Voice—"Now let him send another challenge."]

Resolved, That in this sympathy with Senator SUMNER and this condemnation of Representative BROOKS, we express and imply no opinion on the political merits of the public debate which preceded this occurrence, and make no account whatever of the respective views in which Senators have thus been brought in contact; that Mr. SUMNER is a member of the Senate of the United States, and Mr. BROOKS a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and we speak our minds as citizens of the United States, comprehending the great and essential elements of public freedom on which our national character and safety depend. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That to urge the casual violence of an individual to the disgrace and injury of the community in which he lives, and of the socialities and institutions of that community, is ungenerous and unjust, until it appears that such community approves the act and applauds the actor; but when such concurrence of public sentiment and public action with the particular and personal transaction are manifested on authentic evidence, the private outrage is swallowed up in the public infamy, and the question involved is enlarged to an immense magnitude and importance.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with unmixed astonishment and the deepest regret the clear, bold, exulting espousal of the outrage, and justification and honor of its perpetrator, exhibited by Senators and Representatives of the Slave States, without distinction of party, in their public places, and by the public Press, without distinction of party, in the same portion of our country; and that, *upon the present state of the evidence*, we are forced most unwillingly to the sad conclusion that the general community of the Slave States is in complicity in feeling and principle with the system of intimidation and violence for the suppression of freedom of speech and of the Press, of which the assault on Senator SUMNER is the most signal, but not the singular, instance. [Applause.] That we sincerely hope that, on fuller and calmer consideration, the public men, and public Press, and the general community of the Slave States, will give us a distinct manifestation of their sentiments, which will enable us, too, to reconsider our present judgment. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we rejoice to believe and to say that the general community of the Free States, by their public men and their public press, (with a few base exceptions to prove the honorable rule)—[loud hisses—cries of "The *Herald—Journal of Commerce—Express*." a voice: "Three groans for the *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce*." Groans]—and through all the channels of public opinion, and public influence, do thoroughly denounce, and by word and act will firmly and boldly oppose and overthrow any and every act, scheme, system, or principle which avows or upholds violence as a means or mode of effecting political action, or restraining personal freedom, or enforcing servile inequalities among the statesmen or common citizens of this country; that in public questions, where each citizen is the keeper of the rights of his fellow-citizens, and each generation holds a solemn trust for its posterity, next to the commission of injustice and violence there is no greater crime against the Commonwealth than their permission, with power to prevent them, and their sufferance with a spirit that can feel them.

Resolved, That if from no other motive and from no other impulse we are called upon to a distinct and unequivocal expression of our feelings and opinions on this important event, in our deep, unchanged and unalterable attachment to the Federal Constitution and Federal Union, we should find abundant reasons for the most earnest solicitude and the most decided action to arouse reflecting, thinking and patriotic citizens in all parts of the country, to a manful and united determination to [illegible] the first indications of violence [illegible] or a precedent in our political system. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we respectfully await the action of the [illegible] in the premises, but we announce it as our universal sentiment of our citizenship, that immediate and unconditional expulsion [illegible] vindication of their own character. [Applause and prolonged cheers] from

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers, and communicated to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of New-York, with the request that they be laid before both Houses of Congress. [Continued cheers.]

Never were resolutions received with more profound feeling, nor with more enthusiastic demonstrations.

In the resolution in which the act of BROOKS was characterized, the word cruel was used instead of cowardly. The audience insisted upon hearing it read again, and then insisted upon improving it by inserting the fitting term, "Cowardice."

Mr. EVARTS did not seem displeased to read it as amended, and when he had done so, many voices were heard crying, "That's it. That sounds better." The improvement was finally sanctioned by nine tremendous cheers.

Again: When the name of BROOKS was mentioned in the resolutions, it was invariably received with a terrible commingling of groans and hisses. The reference to the press created great excitement. That portion of it that has not hesitated to brand BROOKS as he deserves, was cheered lustily, while the *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce* were named by persons in the audience, and each received groans and hisses, nearly as powerful as those that greeted the name of BROOKS.

They were not satisfied with a single round of cheers for the independent press, and groans for what they termed the "doughface press." They would have the resolution read again, when their cheers and groans were renewed.

The resolution in which the expulsion of BROOKS from the House of Representatives was claimed as the demand of New-York, was received with nine cheers, and a long waving of handkerchiefs. The first speaker announced was

DANIEL LORD, ESQ.

He came forward, and addressing the President, said it was a long time since they had met together upon a public platform. Why was it, he asked, that the President in his old age had been drawn out from his retirement to appear as presiding officer of a popular assemblage? And why was it that the people had gathered there in thousands that night? It was not because they required information; it was not because they needed to be told what had been done. No! It was because they knew what had transpired, and desired to express their opinions and give their decision upon it. [Cheers.] And upon the rights and privileges and principles involved. [Cheers.] It was not the name of BROOKS that gave importance to the occasion. [Three groans for BROOKS.] Let that name be sunk. [Groans and cries of "Sink it and its bearer."] It was not the name of SUMNER—[three cheers for SUMNER]—great though that name was. Let even that name be sunk when the principles involved were to be considered. It was the fact that a Senator of the United States had been stricken down while in his seat upon the floor of the Senate Chamber, that gave interest and importance to the occasion. [Cheers.] And it was in view of the fearful importance of that act that they were to express what they thought of Free speech, a Free Press and Free thought. [Cheers.] It was a question of order or anarchy; of law or lawlessness. The audience did not require to be told what had been done, and they knew, in general, how important were the principles involved. But that they might know generally what it meant, he would read from a debate introduced in the Senate by Mr SLIDELL—the death of a member of the House of Representatives. It was at such a time that the gentleman from South Carolina—[many voices, "No, not the *gentleman*—he's no gentleman—say coward—that's the term."] Well, said the speaker, it was at such a time and on such an occasion, that *the man* from South Carolina went into the Senate Chamber—a place where treaties are made; where debates were not to be conducted by young men—a place for the exhibition of mental and not of physical strength. It was there that he went to do an act of violence. He found a man there who had grown prematurely old, in consequence of the nature of his labors, and what did he do? He would read to them what he did from the statement of Senator SUMNER. The Senator said: I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, the 22d May. After some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. GEYER, of Missouri, when, according to usage and out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjourned at once. Instead of leaving the Senate Chamber with the rest of the Senators on the adjournment I continued in my seat, occupied with my pen; and while thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to converse with me; but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself, for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me, I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and with my legs under the desk continued writing. My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all other subjects, that, though there must have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobody. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person, who approached the front of my desk, so entirely unobserved that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced. As I looked up, with pen in hand, I saw a tall man, whose countenance was not familiar, standdirectly over me, and at the same moment caught these words: "I have read your speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina, Mr. BUTLER who is a relative of mine." While these words were still passing from his lips, he commenced a succession of blows, with a heavy cane, on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose my sight. I saw no longer my assailant, nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterwards was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self-defence. With head already bent down, I rose from my seat, wrenching up my desk, which was screwed to the floor, and then pressing forward, while my assailant continued his blows. I had no other consciousness until I found myself 10 feet forward, in front of my desk, lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman whom I soon recognised by voice and manner as Mr. MORGAN, of New-York. Other persons there were about me, offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and, I thought, also my assailant, standing between them. I was helped from the floor, and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me here I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby, I recognized Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, who retreated, but I recognized no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I have a vague impression that Mr. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, spoke to me while I was on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby. I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the Committee, and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately after. I desire to add, that, besides the words which I have given, as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man;" but these are so enveloped in the mist which ensued from the first blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

On the cross-examination of Mr. SUMNER he stated that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or indirect, of this assault.

The conclusion of the statement excited another round of groans for BUTLER and his nephew. After which the speaker said: Here, then, we had a man going into the Senate, not to carry out any public object, but because in his private opinion a relative of his had been seriously spoken of, and saying to a Senator, "I came to deal you a blow." And that blow was dealt—not one, but many—until a Senator of the United States lay weltering in his blood upon the floor of the Senate Chamber. Could a case be presented in which would be more distinctly presented the destruction of senatorial privilege, of free speech, and of free thought. [Cries of "No, no."] It was not his vocation to load with epithets; and he would not do so then. He came with the audience, to say only what should be acted upon; and what should tell such men hereafter what awaited any similar act of theirs. [Cheers.] But in arriving at an adequate idea of the danger to be apprehended from such an act as that of BROOKS', it was proper and of the utmost importance to know in what light it was viewed by Senators themselves. By way of ascertaining that, he read from the explanation of Senator SLIDELL, where that Senator said he had not spoken with Senator SUMNER for two years, and therefore he did not think he was in a position to express sympathy. [Hisses.] Here, said the speaker, was a Senator of the United States who saw his brother Senator stricken down, and because he had not spoken with him for two years, did not think he was in a position to express sympathy. [Hisses.] Was that, he would ask, the character of a public man? [Cries of "No, no."] Was that the proper feeling for a Senator? [Cries of "No, no."] Was that common humanity? [Cries of "No! no!" It is a disgrace to humanity."] Why, said the speaker, if it were my worst enemy that lay bleeding, I cannot conceive it in my nature nor in yours, to pass him by without one sympathizing look. [Cheers.] Senator SUMNER had not spoken to Mr. SUMNER for two years, and therefore he was not in a position to express sympathy. [A voice, "That's chivalry."] Then there came Senator DOUGLAS, with an explanation. [Groans for DOUGLAS.] His first impulses were, so he said, to go in and restore quiet. [Laughter.] Senator DOUGLAS, not having the hot blood of the South in his veins, was inclined to be conservative. [Renewed laughter.] But he feared his motives might be misconstrued, so he did not interfere. [Hisses.] Another Senator saw his brother wounded upon the floor and did not interfere because he feared his motives might be misconstrued. [Groans.] He, the speaker, would tell Mr DOUGLAS that when a man was being beaten by another in the manner in which Senator SUMNER was beaten by the man from South Carolina, he might interfere to "restore quiet" without danger of having his motives misconstrued. [Cheers.] He would now introduce to them another Senator. A gentleman that he knew in private life to be a man of liberal mind and of courteous manner. He was at a loss to know how such a man could agree in sentiment with the other Senators he had named, with reference to the striking down of Senator SUMNER. But so it was. Senator TOOMBS corroborated the statements of SLIDELL and DOUGLAS. [Groans for TOMBS.] He approved of the act, and had no disposition to interfere—at least not in aid of Senator SUMNER. [Renewed groans.] This was a man representing the best he knew in social life. How is it that he could look with such an eye upon the reign of brutality in the Senate? The speaker could not answer, unless it was because of the unwholesome atmosphere that pervaded Washington. He was unwilling to say that such was the spirit of the South. That Slavery—base in itself—debased all who came in daily contact with it. [Cheers.] He could not believe that the South, at large, would coincide with Mr. TOMBS. He called upon them to think of it as it was. It might be that the taint was all pervading—more so than we were willing to believe. [Cries of "it is," "it is."] Again, there was the statement of Senator BUTLER, the uncle of the nephew. [Hisses.] He had just arrived, and had said that had he been present he would have taken all the responsibility that had been taken by his *gallant* nephew. [Laughter.] His gallant nephew. This, then, was what was called chivalry. It was the custom among the Romans, when an act of disgraceful violence had been done, to express their disapprobation of it by calling it "Public chivalry." The Speaker thought that hereafter, in order to give a proper name to such acts, we would have to call them "South Carolina chivalry." [Applause.] In continuation, the speaker thought it well to look for a moment at what the Senate had done in the matter. The effect of it depended very much upon what the Senate thought of it as a body,—what they thought of their privileges. What were their privileges? Protection to them simply as men. No; because they are *Senators*. A protection similar to that given to the sailor under our flag—an important—a necessary protection; for without it their freedom as law-makers was at an end and without it our privileges would be at an end. It was our privileges that made the Senate Chamber sacred. [Cheers.] These Senators were the judges of their privileges—the exclusive judges. When, therefore, Senator SUMNER made his speech, if the Senate did not deem his remarks improper, no one outside had a right to judge. But one outside had judged and accompanied his judgment by an outrage upon the privileges of the Senate. If the President, feeling offended at something that had been said, had marched to the Senate with a file of marines, it would have been a revolutionary act; and was the act of BROOKS less an outrage than such an act would have been. [No, no.] But the subject had a still graver aspect. It had been said by the Committee that the Senate has no power to defend its privileges. This had been said, while it has been decided that every great deliberative body had the power to protect itself. They said, however, that they had no power to adjudicate upon it—that it must go to the House. Did they mean by that, that there is no greater protection in the Senate Chamber than in a private parlor? If so, then there is an end to this Government. Could they not interfere when there had been a breach of privilege? No, not even when the laws of the land had been violated. Then, indeed, there was no safety, for the House could not publish when its own privileges had not been violated. And they were not violated by an outrage in the Senate! The House could not even try a man who killed a waiter in a hotel, because its privileges had not been violated by that act. Where, then, was the protection to free speech, and free thought? If such were the correct view, the Senate was lost, and if the Senate were lost, the Union must also fall. He stood there alarmed at that weak portion of the Union because of its madness. For it depended alone upon the Senate, and if the privileges of the Senate were to be without protection, where would its privileges be secured? For in the duties of a Senator many a nephew must be affected, and, he would ask, were nephews to govern the country? [Applause.]

In conclusion, he would say to them that they must mark the men who looked on coldly when such outrages were done. There were 70,000 men on whom the politicians could not calculate except upon the most important occasions. This was such an occasion, and he hoped they could be calculated upon with safety to proscribe such men at the ballot-box.

The speaker retired amid applause, when Hon. SAMUEL S. RUGGLES came forward and said he had been called upon to say one word. The speaker who had preceded him had left nothing to be explained. In fact, nothing more to be said. And yet, as he had been called upon, he would say that the act of BROOKS was the first in the great tragedy which was to end in the destruction of the Government. By which the Government of law was to be displaced by one of violence. [Cries of "No, no."] The speaker continued. Yes, unless they would prevent it. [Cheers.] It had been well said that if the President had appeared in the Senate with a corps of marines, the Government would have been destroyed. Was it not almost equal to that? The striking down of a Senator upon the floor of the Senate? What, he would ask, was the course to be pursued in order to prevent such acts in future? In answer, he said, we must vindicate our own dignity. [Cheers.] If the Senate would not defend theirs what then was to come? Why, we must meet force by force. (Great cheering.) What!—South Carolina silence Senators on the floor of their chamber? South Carolina with not 1-40th of our population? Why, there was enough within a mile—yes, within that house—enough to sustain our Senators. And, if need be, we would all go. [Great cheering.] There was one gentleman whose name had been mentioned, concerning whom he had a word to say—Don Quixote. He was a chivalric gentleman—he met his enemies in the open field, and dared them to come armed and fight him. Senator SUMNER had done that gentleman great injustice in comparing BUTLER to him. In the name of Don Quixote, he protested against the comparison. [Great cheering, amid which the speaker retired.]

Hon. CHARLES KING was next announced. He said it was not without much hesitation that in the position he now occupied—which had prevented him from appearing much in political assemblies—he appeared before them. But this was not an ordinary political meeting. It was no ordinary occasion. It was an occasion on which no man with a freeman's blood in his veins dared to absent himself. [Great applause.] He belonged to a race that had had something to do with the formation of the Constitution. And when he saw all its blessings stricken down by a dastardly coward, he could not refrain from expressing his sentiments on the subject. He scorned the act; he scorned the actors, he scorned the sympathizers, and most of all, he scorned the cause of Slavery. [Enthusiastic applause.] He said in continuation, that it was far from his purpose when he entered the room to say as much as he had said. He desired to refrain from strong words; he had had a misgiving when he arose that he would not be able to refrain from them, because his feelings were strong and he was in the habit of expressing them freely. We were born of a race who loved Liberty and who had earned it. And now we had seen it stricken down in the Senate at Washington. And besides that, we had seen one who had done a great work on the free press stricken down by another. HORACE GREELY—[great cheering]—who had gone to Washington for information, and when he had found it dared to write it, for that his person had been violated. He knew not how to express sufficiently his admiration of the man who had gone there and remained there while he knew he was liable to be attacked at any moment—that he might give truly what he then saw and heard. His moral courage was great, and his deservings equally so. He, the speaker, felt a tenderness on the subject of the press, the best part of his life had been spent on the press, and he considered the position of an editor the highest position in a Republic. [Great applause.] He had spoken of one editor, HORACE GREELEY, he would now speak of another, who was in Washington, one who was not afraid of man nor beast—General JAMES WATSON WEBB—there were those there who would willingly put him out if they dared, they would do so only that they knew that they would find him a porcupine to meddle with. [Cheers.] But he had said more than he intended to say. He came there simply to give his name and the influence of his position to the cause. The time had come when all must act—and he was willing to take all the responsibilities that would accrue from the proceedings of that meeting. He might be deemed rash, but he were in daily intercourse with rash young men, (the speaker alluded to his Presidency or Columbia College,) and it was his duty to restrain them. [Laughter.] He felt that he would be unfit for their association, unfit to guide or counsel them, if he were to fail, on such an occasion, to speak feelingly on what he knew to be in accordance with their manly impulses. [Great applause, amid which the speaker retired.]

Mr. EVARTS then introduced another speaker, who, he said, was not afraid to raise Senator SUMNER when he was struck bleeding to the floor of the Senate, lest his motives should be misunderstood. That gentleman represented the Cayuga District of New-York. He would introduce to them, therefore, Hon. EDWIN B. MORGAN. [Tremendous cheers.]

MR. MORGAN'S STATEMENT

Mr. MORGAN said: I have but a single sentence to utter here to night. I never addressed a public assembly, and this is the last place in which I would choose to make the first attempt. It was by the merest accident that I was present in the great slaughter-house of Washington. Business called me there, and while I was in conversation with one of the representatives of the Press of your City, I heard the first and second blows struck upon Senator SUMNER's head. Instantly my friend and myself pressed forward towards the scene of conflict. It was the impulse of our nature—of every true man's nature—and no credit is due to us, because there is no man who would not have done the same. [Loud cheers.] I saw from the instant that I started from the opposite side of the Senate Chamber that—What do you call him here? [Cries of "Assassin," "Villain," "Scoundrel," "Beast," "Chivalry of the South," "Murderer."] I saw that the blows were given on a defenceless man; these blows were given with all the power that a man six feet three inches high could possibly inflict on a man seated at his desk without the capability of rising. During the brief time that I was passing from one end of the Senate Chamber to the other, fifteen or twenty blows were given with as much rapidity as the cane could descend in the hand of an active and powerful man. My friend (his name was MURRAY) caught the villain BROOKS by the arm, (cries of "call him nigger-breeder, that's the term,") almost at the same instant my good fortune brought me to place myself between that beaten Senator and the assassin. I caught Mr. SUMNER and saved him from actually falling on the floor. I laid him on the floor sustaining him with my arm, and that arm, and this coat that I now wear, were saturated with his poor blood. Around me stood several Senators complacently looking on. [Cries of "shame on such Senators, name them."] Why should I name them? You all know them. TOOMBS was one, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was another. (Groans for DOUGLAS. Great confusion, cries of "hark! from the tombs a doleful sound.") What the punishment of this great crime, this intended assassination will be, I cannot promise you. It is evaded by the Senate, it is now before the House, and that is all I will venture to say on the subject.

The next speaker introduced to the Assembly was JOHN A. STEPHENS, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce:

SPEECH OF MR. STEPHENS.

I came, he said, entirely unprepared to make a speech, but I was told that if I did not come forward I should be convicted of a gross dereliction of duty. I should be told that I did not participate in the objects and aim of this meeting. That would be, indeed, most untrue, for from my inmost soul. I *do* participate. Still, I come before you not prepared to make any remarks, and if I had made any preparation, I should have found myself anticipated by the cogent resolutions that have been presented to you. I will yield to no man in patriotism, but I can add nothing in patriotic feeling to what has been advanced in those resolutions, to what has been suggested by abler heads, and uttered by wiser tongues than mine. I trust that the spirit which dictated those resolutions and speeches will be typified and illustrated by stronger arms than mine. I heartily indorse both the resolutions and the speeches. They are earnest and luminous exemplifications of this most disastrous affair, an affair so disastrous that we cannot assign the evil to any section of the country. It is the cause of the whole country. It was the endeavor to extinguish Free Thought and Free Speech in a free place. It was the endeavor to revolutionize our conceded ideas of what was due to thought, speech and the press. It is now our duty to maintain these three inviolate—our forefathers fought and bled for these among their other liberties. Shall we at the distance of a single generation prove ourselves unable to maintain what they spilt their blood for. [Cheers.] A time is now arrived not for mere talk, not only for earnest talk, but for striving, united, determined *action*. [Loud cheers.] It has been well said by those who have gone before me to night, that we should hold neither social nor political relations with any man whose argument is in a gutta-percha stick, who does not even give his enemy the fair play of a prize-ring, who strikes him when he is down, incapable and unconscious. [Cries of "That is South Carolina—that is Southern chivalry! Down with South Carolina!"] There must be such united action that the South should no longer possess the Government. [Cheers.] We must as politicians sink all our minor differences and meet the South, and conquer it at the ballot boxes. Our course is to choose good and true men, who will maintain by argument, if they can, the Constitution of the country, but who will at any rate maintain it, and, like himself, meet violence with violence, if necessary. Still, if the people resolutely willed it, the championship of the North might be resolutely asserted at the polls. [Great cheering, amidst which the Speaker retired.]

Amidst the applause which followed the withdrawal,

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE appeared. He was immediately recognized by those present, and spoke as follows:

MR. HOXIE'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens: I rejoice to know I can appear before you without undergoing the ceremony of an introduction. If there are any present who are unacquainted with me, I wish them to learn that I have been rather familiarly known in this community, for many years past, by the cognomen of "Joe Hoxie." Like some who have gone before me, I did not come here to make a speech, but to participate in the expression of Northern freemen against the greatest outrage that was ever perpetrated in this country since the Revolution. I am here to say before you, before the whole world, before my Maker that no man representing any sovereign State of the Union whatever be his politics, whatever be his predilections, or from whatever section he comes, shall be struck down by the hand of the assassin. This case of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER assumes its worst phase, its most hideous features, not because he was beaten down by a bully—for that might happen anywhere, in any country, on any pretext—but because the whole Union is outraged in the act, because the sanctity of our Senate Chamber has been violated and its dignity insulted, and because it has been sanctioned by the Southern States of the Union, and almost entirely by the press of the South, as well as by the mouths of the Southern Senators. We all feel here that such an attack is a disgrace to the entire country. Especially is it a disgrace to the Senate of the United States. Never before have I known grave Senators in the Senate act as they did on this occasion, or own that they did not interfere because they had no sympathy with a man who was being beaten to death after he was unconscious.

It was not the man—no, it was not the man that was first in his thoughts. It was a sovereign State of the Union—it was Massachusetts that was attacked. If SEWARD, or any representative of the State of New York had been struck down, would it have been him alone? No; it would have been a great State—the Empire State of New-York—that had been so insulted, so stricken down. The attack of BROOKS insulted the entire Free States, and, rightly judged, was an onslaught on the whole Union. But how was the attack received in the South? What had the Southern press to say about it? They were almost unanimous in its praise. They gloried in it. They exulted in it. The *National Intelligencer* of Washington, the mouth-piece of this accursed Administration—[tumultuous cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and three groans for PIERCE]—the Southern press, I say, dignify the transaction by the name of an "unfortunate occurrence." Is it, I would ask, an unfortunate occurrence that has filled this house as I never saw it filled before?

I will tell you one thing, my fellow citizens; if SUMNER had not been taken unawares, if he had not been *stunned* before he had the opportunity to resistance, the "nephew of his uncle" would have found it "an unfortunate occurrence."

Now, let us come to the practical end of this meeting. What is your duty, and what is mine? I stand here to-night to forget all past political associations. I am not a young man; I think I am still an active one; and I will give all that is left of me from this time to the grave, if need be, to resist the extension of the Slave Power. In the election of Members to Congress, I will not ask their principles, but I will ask them two questions. So that they be able and fearless, I care not what are their principles, but two questions I will ask them. To each one I will say, "Can you fight?" [Cheers.] If he says yes, then I will say, "Will you fight." [Cheers.] If he says he will fight, he may entertain what opinion his pleases upon any subject whatever, and if I have any other duty to do, I will go to the fireside of every citizen, and entreat them to lay aside every difference and unite for the preservation of the Constitution of the Country—a Constitution which is not to be invaded by Southern bullies, jeopardized by Southern cowards, or periled by Southern arrogance. I will vote and work as for a brother for the man who is firm and fearless. If this were the resolution of all Northern men, or of the majority of them, we should never hear of attempted assassinations in the Senate Chamber. Depend upon it, those Southerners who boasted of their Southern chivalry have no real courage. They would never attack, any one of them, any resolute man who was in a position to protect and defend himself.

Mr HOXIE said he wished it had fallen to his lot to introduce the gentleman who had preceded him. It might not be known by all who were present that he was the son of that great man who fought at Yorktown and at Saratoga. Then there was the speaker who preceded Mr. STEPHENS. Was not he the son of the celebrated RUFUS KING, of revolutionary memory? While, at that moment, on that platform, said the speaker, I observe a man in whose veins flows some of the blood that flowed in the veins of the Father of his Country—ALEXANDER HAMILTON. [Loud cheers.] In conclusion, I have only one thing to say, that I would remind the South that there are blows to give as well as blows to receive, and may God prosper the right. [Loud and vehement cheers.]

Confused cries then arose for "BEECHER," "GREELEY" nor Mr. PARKER were present. Mr. EVARTS said that it was with no intention of making a speech that he now presented himself. The meeting had now to decide whether or no it would adopt the resolutions. They would be put by the President, and it was necessary the meeting should answer most unmistakably.

The President then arose, and said that the question before the meeting was the adoption of the resolutions. Those who were in favor of their adoption would say "Yes."

The meeting said, "Yes," from six thousand mouths. On the "No's" being called, about *five* answered, very faintly. The motion was then to adjourn, and the meeting adjourned, amid loud cries of, "BEECHER," "GREELEY." But no sooner had the audience risen, and the assembly on the platform got into a state of confusion, than Mr. BEECHER's face was detected amid the crowd. The word went forth that he was present, and the cries became louder than ever.

Here the Chairman attempted to adjourn the meeting, but it *wouldn't* adjourn. "BEECHER! BEECHER! BEECHER!" cried everybody. A gentleman on the platform waved silence, and obtained it at last by promising that Mr. BEECHER would speak.

REV. H. W. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER came forward, evidently caught unprepared for the emergency. He had his claret-colored "squash hat" in his hand, his overcoat was buttoned close under the chin, and a white collar rose up on one side only of his face. So soon as the multitude had hushed, he began:

He said nothing more consummately wise could have happened by the ordering of Divine Providence than that just this Senator should be struck down by just this assassin, in just this cowardly way, to arouse freemen to the impending danger. It was the ordering of Providence, he said, for Providence does sometimes employ infernal instruments to work his will. Mr. SUMNER, a lawyer by profession, a scholar by instinct, was caught up by a wave of political feeling and borne into office just as some swelling spring tide might rise and lift a noble ship of GEORGE STEERS' matchless moulding, and bear it out to sea. Office sought him and he honored office. I believe I speak what was the sentiment of his heart when I say that he did not covet office, but accepted it reluctantly. I visited him just at the time that the call was made upon him, and clergyman that I am, and confessor, perhaps, I may say he confessed to me the secret of his breast. [Laughter.] * * * * * * While he has been at Washington, his course has been the purest, the most courteous, the least calculated to give offence. He everywhere, and at all times, observed the rules of decorum; in fact the only complaint ever heard against him by injudicious friends, I must say, was that he was too shrinking and sensitive in his nature, and therefore unfitted to meet the turbulent politics of the day, and it was because *he was* so mild that he was struck down by the felon blow. I would let ask what *man* would see him struck down, I would not myself see the raggedest wretch in the streets struck down by one stronger than himself without, although I *ought* to be a man of peace, interfering to protect him at the peril of my life.

Rake the Five Points through, out of the wrecked scumbances of men that still crowd that locality, you cannot find one so debased, so lost to manly instinct, that would not resent it as an insult if you ask him whether he "would strike a man when he is down." If you had gone through the assemblage where, day after day, lately the fancy-men of the town held court, and asked them all, from the hero of the ring, principal, second, all, down to the bottle-holder, you could not find one of them but would insist upon that point that "fair play is a jewel."

Senator SUMNER had one physical fault which would have excused him from doing military duty—he was very near-sighted; and when engaged in writing must be so bowed over his desk as that to strike him would be as mean as to strike a woman. Oh! the chivalry of the *man* BROOKS, of *South* Carolina! It was the chivalry of one who would creep into the sleeping-room of a woman when she lay utterly unconscious of the assassin's approach, and thrusting aside the drapery of her couch, should bludgeon her. It was the chivalry of one who should come upon a blind man sitting cramped in hands and feet, and, seeing no policeman near, should brain him.

There he sat, the scholarly Senator, unarmed, with anything save the pen. Ah! there you have it! The symbol of the North is the pen. The symbol of the South is the bludgeon. [Tremendous applause.] But BROOKS is not the only hero of the club. Mythology had her man of the club—her Hercules—but Hercules, though he went about in the dim twilight of the world's improvement, used his club only upon hydras, Nemean lions, and the like. He never stole upon unarmed men when they had not thought of his approach. Scripture too, has its hero of the club, and he was sacred—it was CAIN. BROOKS took his cane and faithfully renewed the wretched deed of his prototype.

But, friends, this outrage is but a pimple on the surface. The disease which it indicates lies deeper—it infects the whole body. As BROOKS stealthily crept up to murder SUMNER, so the President and the Slavery propagandists of the nation have stealthily crept up to murder Kansas. With arms and men the vigor of the Administration has been expended in the inhuman task of ruining free Kansas. [Applause.] It is stormy now, said he, in Kansas; it is stormy now in Washington; and by and by it will be stormy in the whole country, unless we of the North say, "*Madmen*, thus far you have gone, you shall go no farther." The peroration of Mr. BEECHER we will not attempt to reproduce. We have only fairly outlined the course of his remarks above.

He concluded as he had begun, with tremendous applause. Having taken his seat, the immense crowd began to move out.

The Meeting Outside.

It was a long time after the meeting was under way, before the coming throng could be made to believe that the interior of the Tabernacle was so filled up that no more could possibly squeeze in. New comers kept pushing their way in, till finally only an occasional one more skilled in the practiced art of elbowing could succeed in effecting an entrance. But science in this respect had at length to succumb. The entry was a compact mass of men. The upper step leading to the entry was filled—the crowd, however, kept coming, and soon each surrounding step was occupied with the

THE KANSAS WAR.

Further Particulars of the Attack on Lawrence.

PILLAGE AND PLUNDER.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, May 21, 1856—6 A. M.

I was awoke this morning by the beating of the enemy's drum at a camp less than two miles distant from us, where they all gathered in last night for a general rendezvous. On going out, I found that their whole cavalry force, consisting of about one hundred men, together with their artillery, the number of which we do not know, were planted upon Mount Oread, about one mile from us, where they have a fine view, if not command, of the whole town. There is magnificence, blended with humiliation in the scene, to see their arms and scabbards glistening in the morning sun—their stars and stripes waving in defiance of the true spirit of squatter sovereignty—a hostile army planting their cannon before sunrise to bombard so promising a town as this—and all under the veil of a professedly republican Government. This scene has caused impressions that will be as lasting as life, and our children's children will relate the atrocious tale as the fireside gossip of a degenerate and Slave-ridden age. If the designs of this day are executed upon us, the Union is lost—National Liberty dies—the fatal shot is given from Mount Oread.

Eight o'clock A. M.—About one hundred men have just arrived from Franklin—mostly on foot. Fifty have also joined them from the upper camp. They stretch along the brow of the hill for about a hundred rods, looking like an army of ten thousand. ATCHISON is among them—also General WHITFIELD. Perhaps the General will take command of the mob, to become more deserving of a seat in the National Democratic Congress. Their horses are, many of them, stolen. They took all they could find in this vicinity yesterday, and claimed no authority for the fact except their arms. It is reported that the cause of their postponing the attack yesterday was on account of a difficulty among themselves, arising from the insubordination of some of the companies.

They are proceeding with every appearance of a premeditated attack, and we have no hopes whatever of being able to treat with them. Undoubtedly they expect to intimidate us into some humiliating compromise by holding an army of drawn daggers over our heads; but we will not bargain our manhood or honor for a life of unconditional bondage. If they are not more destitute of human sympathy than the most untutored savages, they will allow us opportunity to remove our women and children to a place of safety.

They have done nothing yet this morning not consistent with "law-and-order" men, except to chase several of our men in passing in and out of town. There is an understanding with the world outside that, as soon as firing commences here, it is a fight between the people and a lawless mob, and they will hurry to our aid. This course was adopted for this reason: It was feared that if we had an armed force in our streets, His Majesty the Marshal would have a warrant for every man in the ranks, and thereby would arrest our whole army, if we carried out pledges to submit to any legal process held by him; but by keeping them outside they have liberty to fight for our common defence when the hour comes.

Twelve o'clock M.—The Government posse now consists of about 400, all told. They have several flags waving over them, but *not one National flag* among them all. One is white with black stripes—one is the flag of the *Palmetto State*—one is red, with a *lone star* upon it, and so on. What these all mean, is not conceivable by Yankees like us. The Deputy Marshal has just come down to town with a small posse of seven or eight, and he goes directly to some of our first men and summons them as his posse. He has thus taken Col. PERRY, Col. TOPLIFF, Col. ELDRIDGE, Dr. GARVIN, Gen. DEITZLER, and a few others, and they have just gone into the street to serve him in executing the demands of the Government of the United States. But what a farce—to come into a town where all is quiet—no gatherings upon the streets—no show of force or resistance—and call for a posse before attempting to make an arrest! How plainly ridiculous, for only yesterday the same Marshal came into town and subpœnaed two men *all alone*, with no posse, and no one molested him! He knows he can serve warrants in the same manner to-day, if that was what he wanted. But we can only laugh at what our eyes behold, however serious it may seem to have half a-dozen large cannon pointing at us from yonder hill. This is a sorry day's work I fear for Uncle Sam, especially if this same posse proceeds to molest our property and take our lives. It is supposed that they imagine our streets are all undermined, therefore they do not dare risk themselves here with a posse of our own men among them. I wouldn't tell them it was a lie if I could.

RANDOLPH.

The Sacking of Lawrence.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

A little before sunrise on Wednesday morning, May 21, a body of men, armed with United States muskets and cannon, appeared upon the hill, about three-fourths of a mile southeast from the town of Lawrence. Additional forces continued to arrive for several hours, from the direction of Lecompton, and also from Franklin. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, part of the troops moved down to the north, by Gov. ROBINSON'S house, to a hill immediately overlooking the town. About 11 o'clock, United States Deputy Marshal W. P. FAIN, (three weeks from Georgia,) with a posse of eight men, came into Lawrence. They were respectfully received at the Eldridge House. The Marshal first summoned several prominent citizens to aid his posse, and then proceeded to arrest Judge SMITH and Col. DEITZLER on a charge of high treason. Judge SMITH was sitting in the reading-room of the hotel, and when informed that the Marshal wished to see him, he cheerfully went into his room, and submitted himself to the arrest. During these proceedings there was no stir or excitement in the town, and not more than twenty or thirty men were about the streets. The Marshal and his posse took dinner at the hotel, after which Col. ELDRIDGE went, with his hack, and conveyed the prisoners and a part of the posse to the camp.

The Marshal now dismissed his entire posse, and Sheriff JONES immediately summoned them all. And then commenced the scenes disgraceful to humanity, destruction to Kansas, and the end of which God only knows.

About 1 o'clock P. M., JONES rode into town with a posse of twenty-five mounted men, armed with muskets and bayoners. They proceeded to the Hotel, and JONES called for General POMEROY. He came to the door. JONES stated he had several times been resisted in that place—attempts had been made to assassinate him—and he now declared that he was "determined to execute the law, if he lost his life." And now, said he, I demand of you, as the most prominent man in the place, the surrender of all the cannon and Sharpe's rifles that you have, and I give you five minutes to decide whether you will give them up—taking out his watch and noting the time. The General went up to the Committee room, and returned in a few minutes, and replied that the cannon would be given up, but that there were no Sharpe's rifles in the place except such as were private property, and that those could not be surrendered. JONES seemed to be of opinion that they had rifles which were not private property, and requested him to stack all they had in the street, and said that such as could be proved to be private property would be returned. By this time the whole posse, variously estimated at from five to eight hundred men, were marching down the hill, and coming into town on the south side.

The cannon (four pieces) were produced and carried through the street. One was a brass six-pounder; the others little pop guns, which a man could comfortably carry on his shoulders. No rifles were delivered up. JONES now told Col. ELDRIDGE, who occupied the hotel and owned the furniture, that the hotel must be destroyed; that he was acting strictly under orders. The grand jury at Lecompton had declared the hotel and presses at Lawrence a nuisance, and ordered him to destroy them. He would give Col. ELDRIDGE an opportunity to remove his furniture, and for that purpose no might have until five o'clock. It was then fifteen minutes past three. Col. ELDRIDGE replied that the furniture could not be removed in less time than half a day, and desired a longer time. JONES refused. Then said ELDRIDGE, give me time to remove my family, that is all I ask. A part of the furniture was afterwards removed by the posse as plunder, but most of it was burned with the house. By this time the "law and order" mob was pouring into the streets, and the residents, men, women and children, sought shelter in the adjoining woods.

The first property destroyed was the press of the *Kansas Free State*, which was thrown into the river, and everything pertaining to the office, with exchanges, paper, and a large quantity of miscellaneous books, was thrown into the street, mutilated and destroyed. The flag of the lone star ("South Carolina and Southern Rights,") was hoisted, first upon the house of G. W. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*, and afterwards upon the hotel. BROWN'S press, and everything in the office, shared the same fate as the other, and a wagon load of books and papers was trampled in the streets.

JONES promised, in the commencement, that no private property should be destroyed. But houses were broken open and rifled of whatever suited the fancy of the mob. Locks, bolts or bars, were no security. Windows and doors were broken and destroyed, and money and valuables to a large amount missing. It was currently reported, and uncontradicted, that eight thousand dollars, chiefly in money, was lost from one house.

About five o'clock, three cannon were placed in the street, twelve or fifteen rods east of the hotel, and some thirty shots were fired, shattering the wall considerably, but proving altogether too slow a method of destruction for these "law and order" men. They then set fire to the building in different places, and put several kegs of powder under it. The flames and smoke soon burst out at the windows, and the whole building was in a blaze. The walls trembled and fell, and the shouts and yells of the mob proclaimed the triumph of law and order in Lawrence. While the hotel was burning, the house of G. W. BROWN was twice set on fire. The floor was burned through. The fire was finally extinguished by some young men of Lawrence. The mob threatened to shoot them, but they were not deterred. If his house had burned, several others must certainly have been destroyed, and there would have been danger of burning nearly half the town. Many of the mob were bent on destroying every house in the place, and speeches were made urging the destruction of the whole town. ATCHISON, it is said, advised moderation. Col. JACKSON, of Georgia, with many others, were opposed to the burning of the hotel. A tender hearted man from Missouri, who had come out to exterminate the d—d Abolitionists, shed tears at the sight of the destruction of the property of innocent, unoffending men, as he found them to be. The mob began to disperse an hour before sunset, and at sundown most of them had left the town. A few, overcome by excitement or stupified by liquor, lay insensible in the street. They were unharmed by the people of Lawrence.

In the evening GOV. ROBINSON'S house was set on fire and burned to the ground. And thus ended, for that day, the execution of the "law" in Lawrence.

The women and children of Lawrence slept that night either beneath the friendly sheltering trees along the banks of the Kansas, or huddled together in small houses and cabins on the outskirts of the town.

One man of the posse was killed by the falling of a brick from the hotel.

The report that a Free-State man was killed at Lawrence on the 21st, I think a mistake. I think it has reference to a most cold blooded murder committed by them on the 19th inst., at Blanton's Bridge, three miles south of Lawrence, where a man named JOHN JONES was shot after he had delivered up his revolver. The man who shot him saying, as he did it: "I have shot one Good——d abolitionist, and I'll shoot another." JONES was from Illinois. He died the next night.

From the numbers whom I have seen returning, and from credible information, I am of opinion that there were three men from Missouri to one from the Territory engaged in the invasion.

The Free State men had made no preparation for defence, and no resistance was attempted. Men from all parts of the Territory would have come to assist them, but they did not desire it. So long as there was hope in peaceful measures they would resort to no other. I greatly fear that that time is past, and that the scenes of the 21st will prove to be the commencement of a civil war in Kansas.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Latest News From Kansas.

REPORTED MURDER OF PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 30.

The St. Louis *Republican*, this morning, publishes a letter purporting to come from Independence, May 26, which states that eight Pro-Slavery settlers, on Pottawatamie Creek, have been killed by Free-State men. The letter says the deed was committed by an organized band of Abolitionists, who have determined to wreak vengeance upon any opponents of their views. The other settlers in the neighborhood have asked Governor SHANNON to protect them and their property from further violence. All is quiet at Lawrence, Lecompton, and Franklin, United States troops having been stationed in each place.

REPORTED MURDER OF TWO NEW-HAVEN EMIGRANTS.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 30.

Reliable information has been received here of the murder of Dr. ROOT and Mr. MITCHELL, from New-Haven, near Lawrence. A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* confirms the statement, and says they were coolly shot by the posse, ten miles from Lawrence, on the 16th inst., while the forces were collecting to attack Lawrence.

The Murder of Stewart by the Missourian Mob.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the Pro-Slavery papers have misrepresented the facts regarding the murder of a citizen of this State, JOHN B. STEWART, I deem it best to furnish you with a true statement sent to a relative of the deceased.

Young STEWART, so wantonly murdered, while on an errand of mercy, by the tools of our President, was son of the District-Attorney from Allegany County, N. Y., and well known by many of our citizens as a promising law student.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE WALTER.

RUSHFORD, Alleghany Co., N. Y., May 26, 1856.

"At the request of your sister I have the painful duty to perform of announcing the death of her only son, JOHN B. STEWART. He left her the 18th March last for Kansas; and on the 19th of May was killed by one of the Border Ruffians near Lawrence.

The circumstances were as follows: A man by the name of JONES was killed on the above-mentioned day, about seven miles south of Lawrence. Word was sent to Lawrence to come to the relief of the family. Four young men, among whom was your nephew, responded to the cry of human agony, and when about three-fourths of a mile from the city fell in with ten men on horseback. They hailed them, as the youth of the party gave them courage. They demanded whence the boys came, where they were bound, and what was their business—to all which the boys replied candidly—so says our informant; after which, JOHN says—'What shall we do?"—to his companions. At this the Missourians drew their rifles and the boys did the same. The Missourians fired, and one of the balls struck JOHN over the left eye. The Missourians wheeled their horses and rode off rapidly, but the remaining boys wounded one of them on the wrist as he turned to flee. JOHN died instantly. I have been thus particular because the Missouri papers have the very opposite of all this, except the death of JOHN, whom they represent as the leader of a gang.

I will not enlarge on this painful topic; Mrs. STEWART is distracted—poor, childless woman! The hope of her old age is cut off thus suddenly by the hand of violence."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, May 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quoted at $7 for Pearls, and $8@8 25 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs., with a moderate supply and a limited inquiry.

BEESWAX—1,250 lbs. American Yellow were purchased at 28c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request and are firm in price.

COFFEE—No attracts a little more attention at previous quotations: 650 bags have been sold at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet, yet otherwise unaltered.

COPPER—Exhibits no new feature.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand at about previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	10⅝
Middling Fair	11⅛	11¼	12	12⅛
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¾	13

FEATHERS—Still scarce and quiet. Prices, unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is much depressed, by the eagerness of factors to realize, while the demand has fallen off considerably. Prices are generally a shade lower and are quite irregular. The sales since our last comprise about 11,400 bbls., in lots mainly at prices with the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$6 00	@$6 75
Ordinary State	6 75	@ 6 87½
Straight State	6 87½	@ 6 00
Favorite and Extra State	6 00	@ 6 37½
Inferior to good Michigan	5 00	@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 87½	@ 6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 00	@ 6 37½
Fancy Michigan	5 75	@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 31½	@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 00	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	6 50	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00	@10 00

Canadian is dull and drooping—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,700 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is quiet yet steady. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,600 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 50@$8 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and in request, $3@$4 62½ for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $2 93¾@ $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, are in more request, and worth $1 62½@$1 65 ₱ box.

FISH—The market generally is dull and heavy, the supplies of most kinds, though not very large, being in excess of the requirements of buyers.

FRUIT—Raisins are scarce and stiffly held, but are not active. Other articles appear unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is not freely offered, but the demand therefor is rather limited, and prices lean in favor of purchasers. Common and poor lots are plenty and heavy, without any noticeable inquiry. The sales since our last add up about 25,000 bushels, including fair Canadian White at $1 60; fair to choice Southern do. at $1 68@$1 80; Common do. red at $1 47½@ $1 50; and poor Western do. at $1 40, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied much. 4,800 bushels Northern were taken, partly at 85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are more inquired for and are now worth 38c@40c. for Ohio and Lake; 39c @38c for State; and 38c.@39c for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn, suited to the requirements of buyers, is not abundant, and it brings pretty full prices. Inferior kinds are plenty and lower, being but sparingly sought after. The sales since our last amount to about 41,000 bushels, at 49c.@53c. for unsound, heated and damp; 55c @59c. for Mixed Southern; 54c.@63c for Southern Yellow, 58c.@61c. for sound Yellow; 58c.@63½c. for Southern White; 59c.@62c. for round White, and 55c. @59c for Western Mixed, ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very dull. Some May contracts for Mess remain unsettled, and this circumstance alone seems to induce firmness among factors. The regular demand is limited, in anticipation of lower prices. As it is, buyers have the advantage. The sales since our last comprise only about 700 bbls., in lots, at $18 50 for Mess, $16 50 for Prime Mess, and $14 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Large parcels of Mess were quoted as worth $19, in view of the maturing contracts yet to be settled, but those obliged to fulfill such engagements evince no inclination to recognize any such price, deeming the quotation far above the current value of the article. The available stock of Pork here is considered quite light. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 9¾c.@11c. for Hams, 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c. for Roughsides, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and demand, at 9½c.@10½c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is in lively request at rising prices, the sales since our last having reached about 650 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11½c, ₱ lb. Beef is moderately active at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for do. Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do, and $12@$13 for extra do, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@@ 8 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13 50@$16, ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 6c.@10c. for poor to choice.

WHISKY—Sales of 550 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired, mostly at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were without any quotable improvement. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d.@1s 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ₱ tierce; Heavy Goods, mainly 2s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. Engagements, generally very moderate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **St. George's Chapel.**—All strangers in the lower Wards of this City are respectfully informed that the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the corner of Cliff and Beekman sts., is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. All the pews are FREE. P. S.—Old country people will find in this Church a liturgy and services similar to those of the Church of England and Ireland. Rev. B. EVANS, Rector.

☞ **First Associate Presbyterian Church, Hoboken.**—In the absence of the Pastor, Rev. JAS. THOMPSON will preach for the above congregation TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Town Hall, southwest corner of Washington and 1st-sts.—entrance on 1st-st. Religious exercises may be expected in the same place at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**—Northwest corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.—Public worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE. Also, at 8 P. M., anniversary of the Sabbath School, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. W. COLLIER and by the pastor.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, will preach NEXT SABBATH MORNING, from Esther vi., 1, *On that night could not the King sleep*—in illustration of the minute providences of God. In the evening he will deliver the fifth of the series of Sabbath evening lectures; subject—*The trial of Gideon's army by the proclamation*, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—Rev. Dr. MCMENAMY, formerly of the Irish Home Mission in the Glens of Antrim, and recently of the Irish Mission of Scotland, will (D. V.) continue his Sabbath Evening services in Broadway Hall, No. 7,104 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited.

☞ **Saviour's Church**—First-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the afternoon: *Slavery—its recent outrages and cruelty. What is the duty of Christian men at the North in the present contest for Freedom.* The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **N. U. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church**, on west 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Dr. HADDENBERGH, Pastor.) The fifth discourse in the monthly series to the young, as illustrated in the early life of Christ, will be delivered TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service at 4 o'clock. Text—Luke, 2d chap. 52d verse.

☞ **Allen-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. PEATMAN WARD will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

☞ **Installation**—Rev. PETER STRYKER will be installed by the Classis of New-York, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts., TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Mr. STRYKER will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **Rev. Willis Lord, D. D.**—Recently elected Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, will preach, in said church, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **A Discourse will be preached** TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the *Freedom of Truth in the Pulpit, the Senate, and the Press, as essential to the continuance of our Free National Existence*, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **St. George's Mission Chapel**—Corner Avenue A and 13th-st.—Preaching EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WOOLCOTT. Seats free, and all persons cordially invited to attend. Sunday School commences at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ **Spiritualism**—Dr. R. T. HALLOCK will lecture on *Modern Spiritualism* TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Conference at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Private Circle for Spiritualists at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Fifteenth-st. Presbyterian Church**—Between Irving-place and 3d av.—The Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (the 1st June,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Will Ye Hear the Word of the Lord**—It is preached in purity and power by the Messenger of Christ, at Brooks' Assembly Room, No. 201 Broome-st. Service TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Christian public respectfully invited.

☞ **Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. F. SEARLES; at 3 P. M., by Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE S. HARE, on the subject of *Missions*.

☞ **Rev. R. McCartee, D. D.**—Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach TO-MORROW, June 1, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Two Mediators—Moses and Christ.*

☞ **Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler**—Will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, a discourse on *Fearlessness in duty and the sacred right of free speech.* He will also preach in the MORNING. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B. PETERS will preach the second of his Discourses to the Young, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 5d sts. Subject—*The Influence of Fashion.*

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church**—22d-st., near 7th-av., Rev. D. KENNEDY, Pastor. Rev. Dr. BAKER, President of Austin College, Texas, will preach (D. V.) in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **United Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. ALEXANDER H. WRIGHT will preach in the church in West 29th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Growing in Grace* And at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Great Evil of Slavery.* Sacramental services at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Cooke,** Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 1. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rector of Grace Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service commences at 8 o'clock. Seats free. The Church is on the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place.

☞ **Lecture or Sermon**—On SUNDAY EVENING, at Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery, New-York, by G. VALE, on the *Origin of Religion, and History of the various Sects and their Founders.* Seats free.

☞ **The Family.**—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON will preach at the Tabernacle on SABBATH EVENING, June 1, upon the *Family, Institution as invaded by Socialism, Mormonism and Slavery.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. McGill,** of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach, SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at Grand st. Presbyterian Church, corner Crosby-st.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—34th-st., SUNDAY, June 1. Rev. W. H. FERRIS will preach in the FORENOON, and Professor A. FLACK in the EVENING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Consumption in Massachusetts.**—The abstract of deaths, prepared by the Secretary of State, for 1852, shows an average of twelve deaths a day by this disease alone. Can nothing be done to stay this fearful mortality? If the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has cured thousands who have tried all other remedies in vain. This can be substantiated by a mass of reliable evidence. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Rev. J. McDonald**—From Iowa, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** (genuine) only is a bottle. Perfumes is. do; at CAMPBELL'S Stuyvesant Drug-store, southwest corner 8th-av and 28th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TAYLOR'S

☞ **Fulton Coffee-Saloon**—

NO. 202 FULTON-STREET,

Will open for the accommodation of the public on MONDAY, June 2.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

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☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country house, situated in Plainfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. L. G. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield the large crops of hay without fail. In this place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. The central portion, containing about 100 acres, with all the buildings, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

☞ **Furniture Auction Notice.**—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to offer for sale, at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 10 and 11, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & Co., No. 598 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first-class cabinet furniture, worth from forty to fifty thousand dollars, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building.

This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best-assorted stocks on Broadway, and will be found, upon examination, to be of as good quality as any made in the City. Full particulars hereafter. HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, No. 113 Nassau-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

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☞ **New-York Typographical Union No. 6.**—The members of this Union are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their deceased brother Mr. JOHN MCENEANY, at his late residence, No. 184 Madison-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WM. L. STUBBS, President.

R. D. DACK, Secretary.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 178, 217 and 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN—Without respect to party, who feel outraged by the gross assault upon Senator SUMNER, will meet, in the Senate Chamber of the United States, will meet, at the City Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Mayor will preside.

Chandeler Starr, David A. Bokee, Amos P. Stanton, Robert Ford, Rollin Sanford, John G. Smith, Gilbert Howell, Francis B. Stryker, E. W. Fisk, Philip C. Crook, Thos. B. Bodman, James Howe, William Rankin, Geo. H. Reynolds, Peter Starr, R. R. Graves, Stephen Crowell, Day O. Kellogg, Alfred Greenleaf, Geo. H. Thurston, James Humphrey, J. M. Van Cott, John Dikeman, E. D. Culver, H. B. Duryea, Abijah Mann, Jr., Lucien Birdseye, A. S. Foster, John G. Berger, D. G. Winslow, W. H. Carr, H. S. Claflin, H. J. Cullen, Edward Copeland, John M. Hicks, and others.

BROOKLYN, May 31, 1856.

THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE—Are requested to attend a Temperance meeting of the VIIth Ward Temperance Ark of Safety, in their new hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 1, at No. 5 Chatham Hall, Chatham-square. Good speakers and singing are secured for the occasion. We would advise those that wish to secure seats to come early. By order of the President. DAVID BRECKENBRIDGE, President.

THEODALD RUSH, Secretary.

**ODD FELLOW

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

THE STORY OF AN EMIGRANT.

One of the first, as it is one of the worst, defects in the local Government of this vast commercial metropolis, which is too forcibly brought to bear on the observations of a stranger from abroad, is the impunity with which unfortunate emigrants are robbed and outraged—the process, in some instances, commencing long before the victim has gained a footing upon our shores. The police reports in our city newspapers too plainly attest that hordes of unnatural vampires are constantly lying in wait to entrap the friendless wanderer from home; but not a tithe of the cases which occur are ever heard of, owing to the well-laid plans of the villainous operators, and the utter helplessness of the unfortunates who fall into their clutches.

It is from no fault of our legislators that this sad state of things exists, for our statute books contain laws which would be amply sufficient for the protection of the emigrant if they were only half carried out. Unfortunately, however, those in possession of place and power—the majority of them at least—are, to use a phrase more trite than classical, not in the habit of "throwing away any chances." Votes are worth something to them, and that individual who, by the aid of muscle, can control a primary election, and who becomes twenty times a citizen by commanding a score of ballots on election day, is not to be punished for so small an offence as the fleecing of a friendless stranger—hence the singular manner in which prosecutions of the kind are generally disposed of.

The law says that no person shall be licensed as an emigrant runner unless he is of "approved good moral character." Now, "Cunning Jack" Skinner, neither of whom have ever acquired much fame for either morality or philanthropy—can become emigrant runners, and that, too, without any degree of trouble. They may not be over-conscientious in a matter of business, but they are terrible in a fight; and muscle, as things go, is indispensable at primary elections, and of some value at the polls. The law also directs that every keeper of an emigrant boarding-house shall have his terms conspicuously posted in his establishment, and that he shall possess no lien upon any baggage for any greater sum than shall be due in accordance with such terms, under the penalty of a fine, or the revocation of his license; and yet we know that Patrick O'Skinner, who keeps an emigrant boarding-house, daily sets this law at naught, and is neither fined nor broken; but at the primary election Patrick can prevent the installation of any man against whom he may hold a grudge, to say nothing of his influencing a hundred votes on election day; and this, of course, secures him immunity from punishment.

To give the reader a slight idea of the manner in which business is conducted in some of these places, we will attempt a description of the routine marked out in Patrick O'Skinner's establishment, which will answer for all the rest of a like class.

Patrick does not confine his operations to emigrants. His victims are drawn from all classes, and the means which he adopts to fleece them are as various as they are diabolical. His first object is of course to entrap them, and to effect this he has abilities which render that task perfectly easy. He maintains a whole army of hired satellites, who spread themselves all over the city, every section where a stranger is most likely to be met with, and lay in wait to enmesh the unsuspecting and guileless. At the railroad depôt, at steamboat landings, around the wharves, in the vicinity of shipping offices, at the different hotels, at intelligence offices, and at houses of ill-fame, these human blood-suckers may be found cutting out work for their black-hearted master.

Patrick has a perfect understanding with the keepers of the most notorious bawdies, and if a friendless girl is thrown in his way, he does not hesitate long what disposition to make of her. If she happens to be handsome and unattractive, he will content himself with robbing her of what little money she may have; but if she has the misfortune to be beautiful, her fate is surely sealed, unless by some miraculous interference of Providence, she is snatched from the clutches of her worse than murderers.

If a sailor, just returned from a prosperous voyage, with his hard earnings in his pocket, falls into one of Patrick's indefatigables, and safely delivered at the boarding-house, the first object is to get possession of his capital, which is no hard matter, for he is, in the majority of cases, very careless, and willingly hands over his funds to the keeping of the landlord, who credits him with the amount, and at once opens an account with him—an account, however, which is speedily closed, for the sailor is surprised to learn, in about a couple of weeks, or less, perhaps, that he has overdrawn his money some fifty dollars. For which amount he stands the landlord's debtor, and the result is that he is shipped as soon as possible, the landlord securing his advance wages as far as he can do so, and magnanimously agreeing to "call it square" if the amount falls a few dollars short of the aliened indebtedness.

When Patrick is fortunate enough to get a crowd of thirty or forty emigrants at one haul beneath his roof, he reaps a rich harvest. They are led to suppose that their expenses in this model house will be absolutely nothing; but they are somewhat surprised, upon calling for their bills, to find that they have been charged $5 per day, and perhaps more, for storage alone, while the sum total of their expenses is swelled to a frightful amount, by all sorts of imaginary items.

But, as we have above intimated, robbery is the least of the ills which sometimes befall hapless strangers of the weaker sex who are so unfortunate as to be brought within the baleful influence of such men as Patrick O'Skinner. "Deeds to make heaven weep" are hourly transacted in their pestilent abodes—crimes of the blackest dye—outrages of the most horrible description are perpetrated—which never meet the light, and at which shuddering humanity would stand aghast, if they were laid bare in all their deformity.

They are moral as well as physical lazar-houses. Within their dismal walls hearts are broken, brains crazed, souls lost and spirits crushed—helpless innocence aroused, and old age insulted and spat upon—the very atmosphere within them is redolent of pestiferous poisons, and upon every animate and inanimate thing appertaining to them is written, "Corruption! corruption! corruption!"

Among others who have fallen into the hands of the "Tricky Bob" and "O'Skinner" tribe was a young and beautiful English girl, who arrived here just previous to the occupancy of Castle Garden by the Emigrant Commissioners, in search of her brother. A mention of the case was made in the papers of the day, and there the matter ended; but, through the kindness of a friend, we have been placed in possession of the particulars of her life, which contains so much of romance that we have determined to weave them into a narrative, without, however, making use of proper names.

* * * *

It was a bright and beautiful morning when the emigrant packet ship *Terrible* entered the Bay of new-York, and, towed by one of the numerous steamtugs which ply upon the East and North Rivers, proceeded on her way to a landing.

She was loaded down with human freight. Men, women and children—some of them robust and healthy enough in appearance, but the majority emaciated and sickly looking clustered together on her gunwales and hung there like bees around a hive, eagerly directing their eyes toward the great city which lay spread out before them, trying, in advance, to form some idea of the people and their customs.

There were few light hearts on board of that ship, while there were many, if we may judge hear s from faces, which despaired of ever feeling a thrill of joy again. Some there were who anticipated the grasp of kindred hands to welcome them—strong hands which had preceded them to the New World to prepare a way for them—and upon the faces of these a ray of satisfaction mingled with the melancholy that had oppressed them from the moment that the last sedeu was spoken to "the loved ones at home"—then there were others who,

"To better their fortunes, had crossed the big sea,"

without the hope of meeting an acquaintance, much less a relative, on reaching the port of their destination; and it was painful to witness the expression of utter loneliness which rested upon the countenances of these.

As the vessel proceeded up the East River, a number of small boats were seen approaching her from different points, and before she reached her dock, a score of emigrant runners had gained her deck and commenced their search after victims.

Among the passengers was a young girl, who stood leaning against a water-cask, apart from the crowd, gazing at the scene of tumult before her with a look of the most intense dejection. No expression of interest in her mild blue eyes gave token that she was mentally aware of what was passing around her, nor did she start when rough men brushed rudely past her, and rough voices responded to commands harshly given. Her mind was evidently dwelling upon green fields and sweet-smelling flowers and singing birds, in a land now far distant, and all the din and confusion which surrounded her could not shut out from her ears, while her entrancement lasted, the sound of old familiar voices. She was a girl of apparently about seventeen years of age, of medium height and beautifully formed. Her features were regular and exceedingly pretty; her hair of a sunny, golden hue, and her skin very white and transparent. Traces of tears were visible upon her pale cheeks as she stood there, and a mournful sigh broke from her as her reverie was disturbed by an individual who, touching her upon her shoulder, remarked:

"Excuse me for disturbin' you, miss, but you see I'm agent for this ere ship, and as you don't seem to have anybody here to look out for you, perhaps I can help you some."

He was a tall, genteelly dressed man, and but for an air of insufferable impertinence and a look of heartlessness, which all his assumed gaiety failed to hide, he might have been called good looking. He was evidently of Irish birth, although one would scarcely have gathered this from his speech, which, beside being almost free from brogue, was tinged with that idiom which characterizes the flash circles of New-York.

The young girl paused a moment, as though studying what reply to make. She did not altogether like the man's appearance; still, being perfectly friendless herself, it never entered her unsuspicious mind that so respectable looking a man could be lost to every sense of honor and humanity as to wish to take advantage of an unprotected female; besides, she did not think he would dare come on board a ship and represent himself as being the agent, if he was not such in reality. The thought, also, of her complete helplessness, came over her. She reflected that she was in a strange land, thousands of miles from home, with not a friend on earth to counsel her, and she shuddered as she gazed from the struggling, busy throng around her, toward the shore, at the thought of being left alone in the crowded streets of the great metropolis, subject to the rebuffs of the heartless and depraved.

For a moment the poor girl's apprehensions well nigh overcame all her resolution, and the almost wished that she could be allowed to remain on board the ship, and return again without landing at all. This, however, she knew was impossible, and presently gaining more confidence as her naturally strong reasoning powers gained the mastery over her fears, she answered:

"I don't know that I need any particular assistance, Sir, but you will do me a great favor if you will put me in the way of finding the branch of the European firm—Hall, Burril & Co.—from whom I purchased my ticket for Chicago. I don't wish to stay in this city a moment longer than I can help. I have a brother in Chicago, and I should like very much to continue my journey to night."

"O, that's impossible," said the genteel runner, "you can't get on to-day, even if your ticket is a good one, which I'm rather doubtful about, for them firms on the other side of the pond ain't the cheese exactly—they've done a good many people to my knowledge, and I shouldn't wonder if they'd bit you. However, let me see the documents and I can tell you better. May be they're on the square after all. So, produce the 'papes,' my little gal, and hurry up the cakes—for time's money with me—time is."

The man's language was somewhat ambiguous to the poor girl, but she understood enough of it to gather that he was willing to examine her ticket, and the letter to the firm accompanying it; so, requesting him to wait a minute, she went below to procure them. Hardly had she disappeared, when a thick-set, slovenly-looking fellow, with an animal head and a sinister expression of countenance, approached the self-styled agent, and inquired, with a disgusting leer: "Is it all right, Dick? Have you got her? How much stuff has she got? Wot's the figger, eh, old boy?"

"I don't know yet, Bob," was the reply. "I haven't sounded her, but from appearance I don't believe we'll make much just at present. There's one thing about it, though; it'll be a pretty easy thing, for she's all alone, and we don't know what we might make out of her in the long run. I've made a hundred before now out wuss keelin' gals 'en she is."

"Well, old feller," said runner No. 2, "wotever you make remember snacks is the word. Donnelly 'd 'a had her if it hadn't bin for me. I had all I could do to keep him away while you was talkin' to her, and I had to break his eye before I succeeded at that. So, on the square, you know."

"All right," answered the tall runner; "there she comes—vamoose, or she'll smell a rat."

Thus astonished, the stout runner mixed with the crowd as the English girl approached, and handed the unprincipled man the envelope containing the papers.

"Here they are," she said, "and I think they must be genuine for my uncle bought them for me, and he is generally very careful about such matters."

The runner took the papers from the envelope, and after glancing at them carefully, he said in a tone of well assumed indignation:

"Now, is it possible there can be sich infernal rascals in the world as for to want for to go and sell a ticket like that 'ere to a poor girl, wot's a goin' for to travel alone so far away from home? Is it possible! Why, missy, that ticket ain't worth straws, and as for that 'ere letter, there ain't no sich firm in New-York. Wot a pity! If I had the will of sich fellers as them that sold you these bogus documents, wouldn't I knock 'em higher 'n a kite! But, never mind, my little gal," he continued, with a show of sympathy, as the big tears started from the eyes of the unfortunate young creature and rolled down her cheeks, "never mind; I kin send you to your brother very reasonable. Wot's your brother's name, missy?"

"Charles Brantford," replied the girl, with choking utterance.

"Charles Brantford!" exclaimed the runner, with well feigned surprise; "well, now, if that 'ere aint lucky! Why, I know'd harley like a book. He staid at the hotel where I stop when he was here, and he told me to keep a lookout for you. Your name is Maude, isn't it?"

A ray of pleasure struggled through the girl's tears, as she answered in the affirmative.

"Well, now, ain't that lucky?" exclaimed the soulless wretch, in a tone of such well-counterfeited disinterestedness as to entirely quell the fears which had at first taken possession of the girl's bosom. "Why, I know just where your brother is, and I can send you to him without a bit of trouble. How much money have you got, Miss Brantford?"

"I have two sovereigns in my trunk," was the reply, "which my brother sent over and above what would pay for my ticket, that I might have some money with me in case of accident."

"Just like him," exclaimed the runner, admiringly; "he was always sich a careful young feller, and he was so very fond of you. Why, he used to sit and talk to me about you for hours at a time. He was the lovingest brother I ever saw in my life, and that was wot first made me take to him. I always like to see a man think a good deal of his sister; for if he don't love her he won't love nobody. Your brother was the finest young man I ever knew in my life. Didn't he never write to you about me?"

Every trace of sorrow had now disappeared from the countenance of the innocent girl, and the fulsome eulogy upon her brother's character had touched a chord in her heart which every doting sister will fully comprehend. The runner was aware of this. He had met with just such cases before in his experience, and he knew exactly how to operate.

"Why," answered Maude, with a bright smile, in answer to his last interrogatory, "you have not told me yet what your name is, and it would be hard for me to say whether he ever mentioned you in his letters or no."

"That's so," answered the runner, pleasantly; "I'm sich a forgetful feller! Dick Dasher is my name. Didn't he never say anything in his letters about Dick Dasher?"

"I don't think he ever did," answered Maude; "if he did, I don't remember it."

"Well, well," returned Dick, apologetically, "I suppose the poor fellow had so much else to write about—bein' in a strange country, and having so many things to attend to. We was very close friends, though, very close; I saved his life once by pullin' him out of the river, and another time I stopped a couple of fellers from robbin' him. I thought as much of that 'ere young man as if he was my own brother."

"Oh, I am so glad you like my brother!" exclaimed Maude, with real pleasure; "everybody ought to like him—he is so generous! so noble!"

"He ain't anything else!" returned Dasher. "I never saw his equal for generosity—that's his bane, that is! He's all the time ruinin' himself by helpin' others! He'd give his last penny any time to help a feller creature in distress! Why, one time shortly after he landed here, he watched over a poor feller who had the smallpox till he got sich himself with fatigue, and afterwards, when the man died, he spent his last dollar to bury him."

"God bless him!" exclaimed Maude, with fervor.

"God will bless him!" hypocritically replied Dick. "Not a doubt of it! But now to business! How much baggage have you got, Miss Brantford?"

"Not much," replied the girl; "brother said I would not need much, because I would go direct to him, and I only brought one trunk with me."

"That's all right," said Dick, in a tone of satisfaction. "Then you get yurself in readiness and in the course of a few minutes I will call for you, and take you on board the ship. I have got about thirty others to take care of, and when we get things all arranged we'll be off. I'll take you to a house where you'll get the best accommodations which can be found in the city—a regular baugun establishment—one of the kind you read about. Don't give yourself any further uneasiness. I'll have you fixed all right enough, and on your way to your brother by this time to-morrow."

"Thank you, Sir," said Maude, as the unprincipled fellow turned from her, to prosecute his nefarious business, "I shall never forget your kindness."

Once more left alone, the young girl took her way toward the steerage, and seating herself upon her trunk, she for a little while yielded herself up to pleasant anticipations of a speedy meeting with her brother, and the consequent termination of all her difficulties. In her artless confidence she gave full credence to all that Dick Dasher had said. She did not once doubt the truth of the story that he had been intimately acquainted with her brother, for he had given her a very true description of his character; he had, besides, called her by her first name before she had revealed it to him; and how could he have known that unless the knowledge had been imparted to him by some one familiar with her? Poor girl! With an infant she was in her knowledge of human nature! A sister's love would at any time recognize a flattering outline of a brother's character, even though that brother were more than faulty; and the superscription on an envelope containing property belonging to the holder is certainly pretty good proof of the bearer's name.

About half an hour passed by, during which time Maude employed herself in getting ready to leave the ship, and she was not at all sorry when Dick Dasher returned, accompanied by his friend Bob—a slight description of whom we have already attempted—to take her away.

"Come along, my little lady!" he exclaimed, "everything is ready now." Then looking toward Bob, he continued, "This is my friend, Bob Whelan—rather a rough customer to look at, but you'll find him a trump; he knew your brother Charley, too. Here, Bob, seize a holt o' one end of that trunk," and, lifting the article mentioned, they bore it toward the ship's side, followed closely by Maude.

An unusual scene of bustle and confusion met her view as she directed her gaze toward the steaming lying alongside. Piles of baggage lay scattered around upon the deck, seated upon different portions of which were men, women and children, who were about treading for the first time a foreign shore, uncertain as to the result of their wanderings, but firmly trusting that the golden dreams in which they had indulged might not prove entirely visionary. Men were shouting, swearing, and pulling different moveable articles rudely about—women, in shrill tones, were arguing with their husbands as to the propriety of some contemplated movement—and children were clinging to the skirts of their mothers, uttering their wants in unavailing cries of peevishness and impatience.

In the midst of all the hubbub, Maude was handed on board her trunk was passed over the side, and shortly afterward the fastenings which held the ship were cast loose, and the little steamer paddled toward the shore.

Arrived at the dock, the process of disembarkation commenced. Carts were piled up with old chests and other lumber; on the top of which clambered, or were lifted up in some instances, whole families to whom they belonged. It was a painful sight to Maude and she could not help shuddering at the idea of riding through the populous city in so public a way. Her unpleasant reflections were disturbed by Dick Dasher, who, having jumped ashore as soon as the vessel reached the dock, had now returned with a carriage.

"Here you are Miss Brantford," he exclaimed; "here is a carriage for you—the sister of Charley Brantford should never ride in any less respectable vehicle than that one so jump in and you'll find yourself in the Weary Wanderer's Hotel the first thing you know. There you'll be surrounded by all the comforts of a home, and more friends than you can shake a stick at." Saying which, he handed her in, closed the door, and at the next moment they were rattling over the cobble-stone pavements toward the "Weary Wanderer's Hotel," an emigrant boarding-house of the lowest description, kept in one of the lower wards by the Patrick O'Skinner, above alluded to.

Poor girl, she little dreamed of the misery in store for her.

For a continuation of this interesting narrative see THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH for June 1, in which paper the whole story will appear. Those of our readers who desire to get an insight into the "modus operandi" of the emigrant business, in addition to the fortunes of Maude Brantford, will do well to get the balance of this revelation. THE DISPATCH is published at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, at $2 a year, or four cents a copy, and is sold by all respectable news dealers in the United States.

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KOSSUTH—Is said to have given up the Hungarian question in disgust, and is about to purchase an interest in the UNCLE SAM, which will publish a continuation of Moran, the Merciless, in the number dated June 14. For sale everywhere.

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A SONG FOR THE PEOPLE.—A USEFUL

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the U. S. Mail steamer *Fulton*, which will leave this port for Southampton and Havre at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ We publish this morning the letter of Secretary MARCY to Mr. DALLAS, which will be read to Congress on Monday next, in relation to Central American affairs. The dispatch is dated the 24th inst., and is on the subject of the difference of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States, regarding the construction and effect of the Convention of the 19th of April, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally, and stating to Mr. DALLAS the views which the President entertains of that question as it now stands, in order that he may communicate the same to the Earl of CLARENDON. It proposes to leave to arbitration the question whether Ruatan be a dependency of Belize, or not, and to select for arbitrators eminent men of learning qualified to decide the question, instead of choosing any European Power.

☞ Latest advices from Kansas state that tranquillity was restored in Lawrence—United States troops having been stationed there, as well as in Lecompton and Franklin. In a letter from Independence, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, it is alleged that eight Pro-Slavery settlers had been killed on Pottawatamie Creek by a band of Free-State men—a story quite as improbable as many others that have appeared in that journal and have been proved utterly false. Information has been received in Chicago of the murder, near Lawrence, of Dr. ROOT and Mr. MITCHELL from New-Haven. This report is confirmed in a letter to the Missouri *Democrat*.

The Meeting Last Night.

The Sumner meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle, last night, was one of the most remarkable gatherings that has ever been witnessed within the walls of that building. It was remarkable for its magnitude, for the character of the people who constituted it, for the enthusiasm that prevailed, for the speakers who addressed its dense multitude, and for the occasion which called it together. No such meeting, in fact, has ever before been held in this City.

It will be seen by the full report of the proceedings, which we publish this morning, that the officers of the meeting were some of the most eminent citizens of New-York, men who are not accustomed to mingle in ordinary political gatherings, but who came forward promptly on this occasion to give significance, by their presence, to this popular outburst of indignation against the attempt on the part of the South to stifle free speech in the halls of our National Legislature. The meeting was presided over by the venerable GEORGE GRISWOLD, and among the speakers were DANIEL LORD, CHAS. KING, President of Columbia College, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, S. B. RUGGLES, and others of equal prominence and ability. The Tabernacle was crowded to its utmost capacity, as it would have been if it had been four times as large. New-York has now spoken with sufficient distinctness to prove the falsity of the assertions of the Administration journals, that the indignation of the North at the outrage committed by BROOKS, and sanctioned by the people of the South, has been exaggerated by the Republican papers. The feeling of indignation at the outrage committed by the ruffian BROOKS and sanctioned by the Administration party, is deep-rooted and wide spread, and will manifest itself in a manner not to be misunderstood.

Effect of Crampton's Dismissal.

The effect of the actual dismissal of the British Minister on the public mind, has been much less disquieting than even the rumors of the possibility of that event proved some time since. The cause of this is to be attributed to the moderate and conciliatory tone of Secretary MARCY's dispatch to Mr. DALLAS, and the satisfactory reasons he gives for the measure. Of course, the act is not universally approved, and the general feeling seems to be, that a much less severe course might have been adopted without injury to the national honor. But all agree in the belief that no serious difficulty with England can arise from this cause; and even the organ of British opinion and interests in this city is rather disposed to admit that our Government has made out a good case, and is not certain that Mr. CRAMPTON will be well received on his return home. If the Central American question were disposed of, there would be little cause for apprehending any difficulty from the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the three Consuls.

Sumner Meeting in Brooklyn.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn to-night, in front of their City Hall, to give expression to their sentiments on the SUMNER outrage. Brooklyn is essentially a New-England town; the descendants of the Puritans form the bulk of its population, and a gathering may be anticipated equal to the momentous occasion which has roused up the spirit of the North.

The Brooks Testimonial.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that the constituents of the ruffian BROOKS have sent to him a testimonial, in the form of a cane and a massive silver pitcher, both of which have arrived in Washington. The pitcher is engraved with this inscription: "PRESTON S. BROOKS, May 22, 1856," the very day of the assault.

Material Aid for Kansas.

In the Massachusetts legislature, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. C. HALE, authorizing the Governor to appropriate ten thousand dollars to aid the people of Kansas who were represented at the Topeka Convention in October last, to maintain their rights as men and citizens.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Proposition of Great Britain to Submit the Matter to Arbitration.

Letter from Secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

Secretary MARCY has answered Lord CLARENDON's proposal to arbitrate on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He says that our Government will only allow arbitration on the question, "Is Ruatan a dependency of Belize?" and proposes two men of science for the arbitrators. Secretary MARCY's dispatch will be read in Congress on Monday. X.

Message of the President on Central American affairs.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

The President yesterday sent a Message to the Senate on the proposition of Great Britain to submit the Central American question to arbitration, but it was not opened. It merely incloses the following letter from Secretary MARCY to Mr. DALLAS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1856.

SIR: I am directed by the President to address you on the subject of the difference of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States regarding the construction and effect of the Convention of April 19, 1850, on the subject of Central America generally, and state to you the views which the President entertains of that question as it now stands, in order that you may communicate the same to the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. You are aware that there has been no direct communication between the two Governments on the main subject since the letter of your predecessor, Mr. BUCHANAN, to the Earl of CLARENDON, dated April 11, 1855, and his Lordship's reply of the 28th of the same September, and the brief rejoinder by Mr. BUCHANAN on the 4th of the following October. In his letter of 11th of September Mr. BUCHANAN briefly recapitulating the conclusions at which the President had arrived on the whole case, and which had been fully explained to the British Government, in his previous dispatches, reminded Lord CLARENDON that more than a year had already elapsed without any new step being taken by the United States in the discussion, from an unwillingness to press the subject while the attention of Her Majesty's Government was engrossed by war with Russia, and he proceeded to say that the President had directed him, before retiring from his mission, as he was then about to do, to request from the British Government a statement of the position which it had determined to maintain, more especially in regard to the Bay Islands, the Belize settlement and the Musquito Protectorate. To this communication the Earl of CLARENDON replied, stating as the final opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that the Convention of April 19th, 1850, was merely prospective in its operation, and did not in any way interfere with the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion. He repeats this idea afterwards, in other forms of expression, saying in one place that the British Government consider that the design of the contracting parties was not to disturb settled things then existing, and in another place that while the British Government have no wish to extend the limits of their possessions, or the sphere of their influence in Central America, they are not prepared to contract either the one or the other in pursuance of the interpretation of a convention to which interpretation they cannot subscribe. Here, with the exception of a brief note from Mr. BUCHANAN to Lord CLARENDON,—and that upon a single point only,—the correspondence touching the general question has remained suspended. It will thus be perceived that in his closing dispatch the Earl of CLARENDON desists from all further discussion of the main objects of the controversy, which had previously occupied the attention of the two Governments, and rests the case upon the single position, then at length definitely assumed and expressly announced,—of particular hypotheses touching the construction of the Convention. The President could not but receive this announcement with equal surprise and regret. He would, indeed, have been constrained to regard it as an abrupt and complete termination of all correspondence on the subject between the two Governments, and as imposing on this Government the painful duty of solemnly declaring that the Convention had ceased to be obligatory on the United States, but for the following expressions in the Earl of CLARENDON's dispatch:

"The British Government share the conviction of the President of the United States that the interests of the two countries, and their mutual desire to maintain the existing friendly relations, will alike inspire each party with a conciliatory spirit, and enable them to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the Central American questions. The British Government see no reason why it should be otherwise."

This language on the part of Her Majesty's principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs had the effect of preventing the President from dismissing all hope of an amicable adjustment of the serious misunderstanding which had arisen between the two Governments, or would have been better satisfied if, in expressing the conviction that all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy might by a conciliatory spirit on both sides be overcome, his Lordship had been pleased to indicate the means which, in his judgment, were calculated to produce so desirable a consummation. For want of this, the President has been left to conjecture the precise idea of Her Majesty's Government. He cannot be certain that his conjecture concerning it is well founded, but he is induced, by certain collateral incidents which have occurred, to infer that it was the arbitration by a third Power of the differences between the two Governments in relation to Central America.

It appears by the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN to this Department Feb. 8, 1856, that, on a recent occasion, Lord CLARENDON had stated in the House of Lords he had offered to refer the whole question to arbitration to any third Power, and that that offer had been renewed. In consequence of which statement Mr. BUCHANAN, not being aware of any such offer having been formally made by the British Government, had an interview with the Earl of CLARENDON, for the purpose of explanation. In that interview, Lord CLARENDON stated that the original offer of which he had spoken in the House of Lords referred to an expression he had used in conversation with Mr. BUCHANAN, at an early stage of the discussion on the subject of Central America, and that what he had said of a repetition of the offer, was in allusion to a dispatch which he had addressed to Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister at Washington, and which Mr. CRAMPTON had communicated to this Department, and he even proceeded to recount the answer which, on that occasion, it was alleged Mr. CRAMPTON had received from me. In relation to this important matter, as has since been fully manifested, there was a misconception on both sides. In the first place, although the note to Mr. CRAMPTON had been written so far back as the 11th of November, 1855, and in it Mr. CRAMPTON had been expressly instructed to communicate it to this Department, he had neglected to do so, and it was not until a late hour in the evening of February 27, 1856, and in consequence of discussions in the Senate of the United States on the subject that Mr. CRAMPTON executed his instructions in this respect, and made a communication of Lord CLARENDON's note of the previous November. In the second place, it had not been understood either by Mr. BUCHANAN or by his Government that the suggestions of arbitration which Lord CLARENDON had made in conversation with Mr. BUCHANAN were intended by the former as a formal proposition to that effect on the part of Her Majesty's Government. If it had been so understood the proposition would have received at once the respectful consideration of the President. It would be superfluous now to dwell on the regret which the President entertains that a proposition of this nature, which Her Majesty's Government intended as a final one, was not presented at the commencement in such a shape as to have attracted to, and fixed upon it the attention of this Government. The President has never ceased to be sincerely solicitous to preserve unimpaired the friendly relations of the two countries, and in that spirit, passing over all which there is of apparent informality in the offer of the British Government and assuming the late communication by Mr. CRAMPTON of Lord CLARENDON's note of the 10th of November, as a definite proposition, he instructs me to make the present response to that proposition. At the very threshold is the question, What is it which shall be submitted to arbitration? Lord CLARENDON in his letter to Mr. CRAMPTON, of the 10th of November, seems to assume the difference between the two countries is merely of the interpretation of the Convention of April 19, 1850; but that is not so understood by this Government. If indeed it should be determined in any way, that the American construction of that Treaty is correct, which is, that whatever may have been the state of things previous to its date, yet after that neither the United States nor Great Britain is to hold any possessions in Central America—that when the two Governments agreed that neither will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, the stipulation comprehends as to the acts enumerated, prohibition of their continuance as well as their initiation, without which there could be no effective neutralization of the American Isthmus. If, I say, such were the agreed or settled interpretation of the treaty, then, indeed, such determination would conclude all existing differences, and settle it in accordance with the views entertained by the United States. But, on the other hand, it is not easy to see how the adverse construction, if it were adopted by an arbiter, could terminate the difference. Lord CLARENDON conceives that the treaty was merely prospective in its operation; so it undoubtedly was in one sense, that is, its engagements only took effect at the time of its execution, and did but apply to all future time. But when he goes on to infer that the treaty did not in any way interfere with the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion, he not only assumes a consequence which does not flow from the premises but he also assumes a state of facts which is controverted by the Government, and a determination of which cannot derive the least aid from the interpretation which he claims for the convention.

The Earl of CLARENDON here assumes, without distinctly asserting it, that at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had possessions in Central America. The existence of such possessions or, as he otherwise expresses it, the assumed of those being portions of territory occupied by Great Britain in Central America, would appear to be what he more than once speaks of as "the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion." But this Government does not understand that, as the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions or occupied any territory in Central America, unless the British establishment at Belize with its dependencies (as the same are defined by her treaties with Spain) are to be considered as British possessions or territory in Central America. That is the only possible construction of the declarations exchanged between the secretary of State, Mr. CLAYTON, and the British Minister, Sir HENRY BULWER, at the time of exchanging the ratifications of the Convention. Independently of that cogent consideration, this Government supposes that as a matter of mere fact, the state of things existing in this respect at the time of the conclusion of the Convention was nothing but indisputable notoriety. I will not do Her Majesty's Government the injustice of presuming that when the Earl of CLARENDON speaks of the possessions of Great Britain in that quarter, or of portions of territory occupied by it, he intends to be understood as meaning anything but rightful possessions, and rightful occupation; that is, possessions and occupation based upon principles and conformed to the public laws which govern the international relations of the Christian States of Europe and America. Had Great Britain, at that time, any such possessions or occupation in Central America? If so, it must have consisted either in her relation to the Mosquito Indians, to Belize or to the Bay Islands.

Firstly—As to the Mosquito Coast, it is not understood that Great Britain now has claims to any possessions or any Territory there; all she is supposed to claim, is the right to protect the Mosquito Indians. It cannot be alleged by her that those Indians constitute, or are competent to constitute an independent State, admissible as such into the family of Sovereign Powers. Nor is it pretended by Great Britain that, in the name or on behalf of those Indians, she, herself, can, without contravention to the treaty, assume or exercise political sovereignty on any part of the Mosquito Coast.

Her Majesty's Government considers itself under obligations of honor to protect the persons of these Indians,—no thing more,—and declares it is ready and desirous to be relieved of that duty in any manner which shall honorably assure the future condition of these Indians. Without entering here into a discussion of the question, whether the convictions of duty thus entertained by the British Government are well or ill-founded, it seems sufficient to say there is nothing in that branch of the subject which merits the solemnity of arbitration by a third power, or which ought to be regarded as incapable of being settled at any moment by direct intercourse between the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Nor is it apprehended that Her Majesty's Government is disposed to claim the possession, either in her own name directly or that of the Mosquito Protectorate, of the port of San Juan de Nicaragua. It cannot but be admitted that the port was the old possession of Spain, her right to which was as indisputable as it was to Vera Cruz and Panama; that she had a port of entry and fort at or near that place so long as she retained her sovereignty in Central America, and that then her rights of sovereignty there and of territorial possession passed to the Republic of Central America. It is true that at a subsequent period, and shortly before the date of the treaty now in question, a British force landed at San Juan, and expelled the authorities of the State of Nicaragua, which then held possession of it, and retained it for a while against that State in the name of the Mosquito Indians. It is true that Great Britain afterwards relinquished the place to the so-called people of Greytown; but the original taking of it was her act; that is, she, in the words of Lord CLARENDON, placed a people under her protection in the possession of San Juan. A protectorship so exercised and in the name of such persons as the Mosquito Indians, would, it is plain, amount to practical sovereignty. If admissible under the name of protectorship over one of the contracting parties to the Convention, it would be equally so for the other, and the United States might be impelled for controlling reasons to undertake the counter protectorship of the Indians and other persons in Central America. It is no supposed that Great Britain desires to enter into any such line of policy of conflicting protectorships in that quarter, or contest for any construction of the treaty leading to such consequences. Of course no difficulty between the two Governments is apprehended on this point; any more than in regard to the general relation of the treaty to the Mosquito Indians.

Secondly—As to Belize it being conceded that in pursuance of explanations interchanged between Sir HENRY BULWER and Mr. CLAYTON, Great Britain is not precluded, by any stipulation with the United States, from continuing to exercise, at that establishment, all the rights which she acquired from Spain, it would seem also that there is nothing in that part of the subject which it would become the two Governments to say to the world they cannot settle by themselves; for, although it is common in English books of geography, to say that Belize is the appellation of British Honduras, still it is too well known to admit of dispute that Belize is not and never was any part of Honduras; and Her Majesty's Government will not, it is assumed as a matter of course, found on mere name any pretensions of extended territory in that quarter to the prejudice of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Honduras.

Thirdly—There remains the question of the Bay Islands, as to which there is more of controversy—at least, in appearance. It is due to perfect frankness to say that the act of Her Majesty's Government, establishing, so late as the year 1852, (and in apparent contradiction to the express letter of the Convention of 1850,) a Colony at Bay Islands, has been a disagreeable impression on the minds of the Government and people of the United States.

Possessing, as Great Britain does, numerous Colonial establishments in all parts of the world, many of them in the West Indies, it has not been readily seen what inducements of interest she can have had to establish a new Colony under the peculiar circumstances of the time in the insignificant territory of the Bay Islands. Nor, on looking back beyond the fact of Her Majesty's warrant establishing the Colony of the Bay Islands, and considering the state of things existing in the question at the date of the Convention of 1850, does this Government well see on what ground it can be maintained that Great Britain at that time had possession of the Bay Islands, which she could claim faithful, either as respects the engagements with the United States or territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras. I do not understand the Earl of CLARENDON positively to assert that the Bay Islands are dependencies of the British settlement at Belize. He indicates to be sure an inclination on the part of the British to maintain such a claim but concedes at the same time that it is a debatable question. The President does not permit himself for a moment to entertain the idea that the British Government will insist upon any claim of right in Central America incompatible with sacred respect for all the stipulations of the treaty as understood, by Her Majesty's Government. Of course he looks to see what are the rightful sources of the British title to the Bay Islands suggested by the Earl of CLARENDON. He finds them in the statement from the Foreign Office of May 2, 1853, as communicated by Mr. BUCHANAN and by him transmitted to this Department. Here Majesty's Government admits in paper that Ruatan was claimed and militarily occupied by the former Republic of Central America as successor of the rights of Spain, but asserts at the same time the adverse British claim manifested by acts of authority, military and civil, and by acts of actual possession. Occasional acts of military authority by captains of British ships-of-war, or of civil authority by the Superintendent of Belize, are insufficient, it is obvious to determine the claim of the title as against the counter claims of the Republic of Central America or State of Honduras. No relinquishment of title by the latter is alleged, except in certain declarations reported to have been made by the Central American Commandant of Truxillo, to be, what he may have said, could have no power to cede away the Territory of Honduras.

The occupation of Ruatan by British subjects as its origin and character as described in the statement, presents none of the conditions of right full possession. Its language on that point is:—"Ruatan has been, of late years, without any instigation on the part of Her Majesty's Government, spontaneously occupied by British subjects." It is not presumable that the spontaneous occupation of Ruatan by British subjects, without instigation on the part of Her Majesty's Government—that is, an act of mere invasion by unauthorized private persons—will be perseveringly insisted upon by Lord CLARENDON as a foundation claim by Great Britain to the sovereignty or even rightful possession of the Bay Islands. It cannot have escaped the attention of Her Majesty's Government that the political condition of Belize, as fixed by the treaty, is not itself one of territorial sovereignty. Therefore Great Britain could never have acquired, in the right of Belize and the assumed dependencies thereof, the territorial sovereignty of the Bay Islands. In a word, this Government believes that the Bay Islands belong to the State of Honduras, and that, therefore, the occupation of them, and, still more, their colonization by Great Britain, are contrary to the tenor of her treaty with the United States, as being the occupation and colonization of a part of Central America. But, the British Government thinks differently, and, indeed, the question whether the Bay Islands are subject to occupation and colonization by Great Britain, notwithstanding her treaty with the United States, the two Governments are at issue.

Upon this retrospect of the several points of difference between the two Governments, the President is not able to perceive that any useful result would ensue, either from calling on a third Power to say whether the Convention is or is not prospective in its operation, in the sense of that idea as expressed by Her Majesty's Government, for if that question should, by any possibility, happen to be resolved in favor of Great Britain, all the substantial points of difference between the two countries would remain untouched; as being wholly independent of the question of construction, the dispute would still exist as to what rightful possessions, at the date of the Convention, Great Britain actually had in Central America. And if it is now contended by the British Government, that, in the name of the Mosquito Indians, Great Britain may take military force and hold San Juan or other point in Central America, such pretension would be so totally irreconcilable with all idea of the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus as to render the Convention worse than nugatory to the United States. Instead of submitting to arbitration a pretension involving such consequences, or in other way consenting to restore to effect the treaty, with such possible construction, it would, in the judgment of the President, be his duty to propose its amendment, so as to release the United States from obligations not attended by any benefits, and which obligations, thus unattended, the United States did not intentionally incur, they having entered into treaty only on the supposition that absolute reciprocity of restriction was incurred by Great Britain. I repeat, if the treaty could, by any possibility whatever, have the construction of leaving Great Britain in possession or military control of the Atlantic coast of Central America in the name of the Mosquito Indians, and with powers to colonize insular positions commanding it, on the ground of their having been "spontaneously occupied by British subjects," while the United States are restrained from all such rights of control and acquisition, that, in the estimation of the President, would be to deprive the treaty of moral force, both because it would thus cease to have reciprocal effect, and because the United States did not intentionally enter into any such engagement, and if such were a possible construction, whether it would not then become the duty of the United States to seek for the most honorable means of being discharged from such obligations, and render themselves perfectly free to re-establish their proper relation as an American power, to the transit routes of the American Isthmus and the general independence of America. In fine, the President cannot consent to any act which implies the existence of a possible doubt as to this point, as the Convention of 1850 construed in the sense above supposed, would not be the treaty into which the United States entered; nor can he do anything which could be taken to admit either directly or impliedly that there is a question in his mind relative to the true construction, and he feels bound to take care that in entertaining the present proposition of arbitration he shall not be understood, as actuated by the slightest feeling of distrust regarding the treaty existing between the United States; but that President is not prepared to say that some of the questions of fact, concerning which the two Governments differ, may not be conveniently determined by arbitration or by some analogous method. Of this class of objects of inquiry is the question, what are the rightful limits of establishment at Belize on the side of the State of Honduras. The question whether the Bay Islands do or do not belong to that Republic, and the question as to what extent of country is embraced in the term "Mosquito Coast," or is in actual occupancy of Mosquito Indians as Indians and with such territorial rights only as that description of persons are entitled to claim according to the established public law of Great Britain, of the United States, or of the independent States which have succeeded Spain in America, remembering no power exists on the part of Great Britain and the United States to dispose of the sovereign rights of Nicaragua or of any other State of Central America.

All these questions of political geography regard, in the first instance, the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the independent States of Central America. Great Britain and the United States have no pretension thus to interfere, except for the purpose of defining their own mutual obligations, arising out of the engagements they may have contracted in order to assure how far they concerned the neutrality and independence of the American Isthmus. Regarded only as collateral considerations, affecting the construction of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, they are questions which, if not determined by agreement between the two Governments themselves, the President would not decline to refer to arbitration. He is aware of the existence of many practical obstacles to the adjustment of any international difference of this nature by arbitration of which difficulties Great Britain and the United States had experience in the attempt to settle, by such means a previous controversy on the subject of the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces in North America.

The President does not doubt that any one of the Powers of Europe which should consent to undertake the task of such arbitration as is now proposed, would perform the duty with perfect impartiality, but to apply to any Power to do this would be to ask of them an act which if granted, would add to their own domestic duties, the labors and burdens of settling the complica ed differences of other Governments. He would greatly prefer that, in a controversy, like the present, turning on points of political geography, the matter should be referred to some one or more of those eminent men of science who do honor to the intellect of Europe and America, and who, with the previous consent of their respective Governments, might well undertake the task of determining such questions to the acceptance of Her Majesty's Government as that of the United States. You are instructed, therefore, to enter into communication with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs in relation to Central America, in order to ascertain in the first place whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation and, if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration upon those points of difference as to which alone this method of settlement seems requisite or applicable; it being assured that other points of difference would, after that, yield as a matter of course, to conference between the Earl of CLARENDON and yourself, conducted in the spirit of cordiality and frankness which belongs to your personal relations, and which is dictated by the true interests both of the United States and Great Britain.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

GEO. M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., London.

The Letter of Dismissal to Mr. Crampton.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

The following is the letter of dismissal to Mr. CRAMPTON:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856.

SIR: The President of the United States has directed me to announce to you his determination to discontinue further intercourse with you as Her Majesty's Diplomatic representative to the Government of the United States. The reasons which have compelled him to take this step at this time have been communicated to your Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communications addressed to this Department from Her Majesty's Government affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which may be forwarded to this Government through any other channel. Should it be your pleasure to retire from the United States, the President directs me to furnish you with the usual facilities for that purpose. I consequently inclose herewith the passport in such cases. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my respectful consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq.

Political Matters.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, May 29.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met here to-day. Messrs. SPOONER, PAUL, STONE, DENISON, SPAULDING and ECKLEY were appointed delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. The first three are Chase men and the others go for FREMONT. Resolutions were adopted condemning the assault on Senator SUMNER, advocating the immediate admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and declaring that Congress has the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Votes of thanks to Senator WADE for his course in regard to the SUMNER affair, and to L. D. CAMPBELL for the resolutions introduced by him in the House on the same subject, were adopted.

GATHERING OF DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 29.

The Delegates to the National Convention are arriving almost hourly, and hundreds of guests are already quartered at the Burnet House. A large number from New-York arrived to-day. Amongst the notables now on the spot are EX-Governors BIGLER and PORTER, of Pennsylvania, Col. FORNEY, Col. GREENE, &c. A party of 500 Pennsylvanians is expected here to-night in a steamer chartered for the purpose.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 30—P. M.

A large addition was made to-day to the outsiders and Delegates, particularly the Hards, of whom quite a number have arrived. The outside strength of Mr BUCHANAN is decidedly the strongest. The Committee will refuse tickets of admission to the Convention to any Delegates from New-York or Missouri until the question of contested seats is decided.

The Buchanan men enlist decisively on the side of the Hard delegation from New-York. This renders the Hards quite confident and in good spirits to-night. The Pierce men are urging the friends of DOUGLAS to unite with them and keep the Hards out. The Softs are somewhat dispirited. Mr. SOULE is here. He proposes, as a compromise, to let in the Softs and Hards on the basis of the vote cast in the State in 1853, admitting thus thirty Softs and five Hards.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 30.

At the caucus of the Anti-Administration members of our Legislature, on an informal ballot for a candidate for United States Senator, JAMES E. SIMMONS received 39 votes, THOMAS A. JENKS 15, and 19 for all others. The caucus refused to go into a formal ballot, and adjourned until Friday evening.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 30—P. M.

The General Assembly adjourned this forenoon to meet again on the 23d of June.

The Senatorial Caucus which was to have been held to-night was indefinitely postponed.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

IMPORTANT ACTION PROPOSED RELATIVE TO KANSAS AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the following resolution was offered by Mr. C. HALE, of the Boston *Advertiser*, member from Boston, and was referred to a Committee:

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000 be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth to His Excellency the Governor, to be by him applied in whole or part in such manner not repugnant to the Constitution and laws as shall most effectually aid the people of Kansas who were represented in the Convention which assembled at Topeka in October, 1855, in maintaining their rights as men and citizens under the Constitution of the United States; and that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have authority to appoint such agents to disburse the said sum as may be necessary, and the agents so appointed shall account only to him for the money by them expended, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant accordingly.

The New Government of New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Friday, May 30.

The following is a list of the members of the new Government: Messrs. CHANDLER and HAZEN, Executive Councillors, without office; GRAY, Attorney-General; MCPHELIM, Postmaster-General; ALLEN, Solicitor-General; WILMOT, Provincial Secretary.

Goods from New-York to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 30.

The propeller *Kentucky*, of the old Oswego line, arrived here this morning with goods from New-York.

Snow Storm at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, May 30.

Quite a heavy snow storm is now (1 o'clock, P. M.) prevailing in this locality.

FAMILY MANSION BURNED.—The large family mansion, for years occupied by JOSEPH HASBROUCK, deceased, but more recently owned and occupied by his son, JOSEPH L. HASBROUCK, in Gardiner, Ulster County, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is not yet ascertained, though it must be great.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

One Havana Correspondent, writing on the [illegible] May, says:

The Spanish Vera Cruz Squadron got to sea in splendid style yesterday and the day previous. The new Spanish Minister, whose name I have forgotten (beg his pardon,) went down in the steamer *Isabel*, under this formidable escort: The frigate *Perolera*, 50 guns; do. *Cortez*, 40 guns; steam frigate *Isabel II.*, 32 guns; steam sloop *Pizarro*, 6 guns; *Antonio de Ulloa*, do., of 6 guns; brig *Filipino*, 2 guns; steam brig *Habanero*, mount 16 guns. Two transport ships [illegible] sail to-day, but to leave to-day for their destination and service. The steam sloop *Blasco de Garay* left St. Iago de Cuba several days since for Vera Cruz. She carries 6 guns, making, all told, 134 brazen mouths, to utter Spanish mind for edification of the Government of Mexico, if they will not comprehend without it, and give the dust, or its equivalent in fair promises, for the claims of Spain. Part of the Home Squadron, we learn, is at Key West, waiting the arrival of Commodore PAULDING, to visit the *Eurydice* and consorts at San Juan de Nicaragua. The French frigate *Penelope* left the 19th on a cruise for fresh air, and to take a look at Nicaragua, or parts unknown. The news by the steamer *Isabel* yesterday, is rather agreeable than otherwise, to those who claim the home-land on your side of the Gulf.

Freights have improved 5s.@10s. ₱ ton for European. Exchange—London 4¼@4¾ prem.; sale of £7,000 made at 8¾ do.; New-York, 60 days, Sterling at 6¾@7¼ discount—tendency no better. Health good.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S.—That charming and popular actress, Mrs. HOEY, the *prima donna* of Wallack's Theatre, has revived for her benefit to-night, Mrs. INCHBALD's elegant Comedy of "Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are." The piquancy and finish of Mrs. HOEY's style exactly qualify her to personate the character of *Miss Dorillon* in a perfect manner, and to render this sterling old comedy one of the greatest dramatic treats that has lately been presented to the theatre-going public. "Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are," is one of the finest comedies in the *repertoire* of English acting plays, and the reason of its not being more frequently put upon the stage is, doubtless, owing to the difficulty of finding a company capable of filling its prominent *rôles* in a satisfactory manner.

Concert.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN, the admirable conductor of the Philharmonic and Sunday Concerts, takes a benefit to-morrow, (Sunday,) at the City Assembly Rooms. The programme is unusually good, even for these Concerts. Go.

News from Buenos Ayres.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 8th of April. The elections came off on Sunday, the 31st of March, amid riots and scenes of the most disgraceful tumult. The result announced, gave the retrograde, or Anti-Ministerial list, a majority of two hundred and odd votes. Colonel OLIVIERI, who some months since left Buenos Ayres with a large band of emigrants for Patagonia, had suddenly returned—with what object was not known. Negotiations, it is said, were pending with the Indians.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents For Saturday, May 31.

The WEEKLY TIMES for this week will contain, among other articles, the following:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—The War Begun—Lawrence Destroyed—Full Particulars of the recent Exciting Scenes, furnished by the Special Correspondents of the TIMES

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION—Continuation of the Testimony taken by the Congressional Committee in Kansas. Reported especially for the TIMES.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTER CRAMPTON.

ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—Full Particulars of the Cowardly Assault of BROOKS—Mr. SUMNER'S statement of the facts.

SPEECH OF MINISTER DALLAS—At the Royal Library Fund Dinner.

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA ENDED—The Costa Ricans Evacuating the Country.

LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Apologists for Brutality—A Candle not to be put out—Violence in Congress—The Reign of Brutality—Our Relations with England—Our Difficulties with Denmark—The Kansas Inquiry—What Next?—Crampton Dismissed—Stupidity of the South—The Bully Brooks—The State Convention—Miscellaneous Articles.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES of more genial wit have never issued from the press, and in reading them we have charged Mr. COZZENS with every vest button which has given way before our laughter. We have gone into convulsions over some of these scenes, and we commend them as a severe pin balm for every stage of despondency to our readers. Have you the blues? read these witty emanations and your tormentors will flee, and upon whatever you find the name of FREDERIC S. COZZENS, you will thereafter seize with interest and avidity.

The Boston *Intelligencer* is responsible for the above notice of

THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS,

which can be had of all booksellers

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

THE ROBINS' SODA FOUNTAIN.

SIXTEEN GALLONS

OF PURE SODA WATER FOR SIX CENTS!!

By the Robins' Portable Fountain,
Price Forty Dollars,
No. 158 William-st., New-York.

Saloon-keepers and all others who sell "soda" water should call and examine this beautiful, cheap, portable and lasting soda fountain.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.

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MAGIC SUMMER STOVE.—COOKING WITHOUT smoke or dirt—no kindling fires, no radiation of heat in the room, and a very small expense will bake, boil, fry, stew, roast broil, in less time, less trouble, and less expense,

SELECT POETRY.

THE TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1856.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Thrice came a word upon the lightning's lip,
Across the brine,—that set the mightiest bells
Of London pealing.
To her cottage-door
Hurried the listening crone, and the sick man
Look'd up and ask'd what stirr'd the Sabbath bells
Of which strange clamor, and the white-robed priest
Paus'd, for a moment, wondering,—as the towers
Rock'd and responded.
But that little word
Upon the lightning's lip,—what it might be?
It reach'd the far Crimea, gorg'd with blood
And deaf with death-groans and on her sad brow
Traced the forgotten semblance of a smile.
The Russian serf receives it in his hut,
And motionless his black bread with tears of joy.
Chamboul hath caught the echo, and is glad,
While 'mid the chapels and the vines of France,
The emissript's mother her Te Deum sings.

Wouldst know what mystic word hath power to wake
So many harps of praise?
Go,—ask the choir
What was the key-tone of the song they pour'd
O'er Bethlehem's vales, when our dear Lord was born,—
And they will tell you what electric thrill
Both touch'd the joy-pulse of the war-worn Earth
On this blest Sabbath morn.

ASTREA CARLISLE;

OR

A JEALOUS WOMAN'S REVENGE.

A Tale of Love and Jealousy, Persecution and Triumph.

BY MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

"There is no fiend in Tartarus
That can match, in hate, a woman crossed in love,
By a *successful* rival."—*Old Play.*

"For time at last sets all things even,
And, if we but rightly watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient watch and vigil long,
Of him who treasures up a wrong."—*Byron.*

On the first night of the winter term of 18—, four young girls were sitting in a large double-bedded room at "Bel Air House." It is with them that I have to do—of them that I have to speak; and, with the reader's permission, I will introduce them and their surroundings at once, in order to avoid detailing the minute occurrences of boarding-school life, which are only interesting to those just freed from its restraints or those who are yet groaning and murmuring under its decrees.

The room, as I said before, was a large chamber, containing two beds. The front windows looked out upon the Common, now half buried in snow—the back casements commanded a pleasant prospect of wood, and brook, and meadow, and the high roofed shed beneath seemed to offer a good way of escape, in case the occupants of the apartment should wish to engage in an out-door "lark." Two plain washstands, a large pine table already covered with books, maps and slates, four cane-seated chairs, and something believed to be a rocking-chair, though both rockers had deserted, completed the list of furniture. Four huge, brass-nailed trunks stood at equal distances around the wall and their owners, having made all arrangements for the long campaign before them, were trying to get acquainted, and drown all homesick feelings by merry talk and laughter.

Two important chemical properties had entered largely into the composition of these young girls. They were, respectively, of the "positive" and "negative" kind. Two were born subjects—two were sovereigns in their own right. So that in time the room would represent a small kingdom—and though they governed never so mildly, there would still be obeying and obeyed. It is of these uncrowned queens that I shall speak more fully.

Anna Hanley, though the youngest of the group, still seemed most worthy of remark and a mention. She was the only child of kind and wealthy parents, and though her life had been passed, up to this, her fifteenth year, on the homestead farm, there was nothing awkward or ungraceful in her movements, nothing coarse or stupid in her face. She was tall, straight and slender, with a thoughtful, oval face, clear, glowing expression, waving brown hair, and large dark gray eyes, full of pride and fire. Her stature—remarkable for her years—and the heavy carriage of her head, made her, among the young ladies of Miss Griffith's establishment, like Saul among her fellows. The handsome, well cut mouth betokened firm will, tempered and restrained by a kind of lazy good nature. She was generous, frank and impulsive, fiery-tempered, but also forgiving, full of faults but with many a good and noble quality to outweigh them. The idol of her parents, the pet and pride of her whole neighborhood where her childhood had been spent—she had never known a want or care. Life was to her a beautiful and blessed thing. Her sunny temperament and perfect health made mere existence a blessing, and her happy smile or hearty laugh would rout the most determined legion of "blue-devils" that ever attacked the heart of man.

By her side sat a quiet, blue-eyed girl, neither pretty nor plain, but simply good, and kind, and true—Anna answered to the humble name of Nancy Grey. She had been brought up in the family of Mr. Hanley, more like the elder sister of Anna than as her attendant—and being steady, sedate and faithful to the last degree, had been sent to the school by the anxious mother as a kind of body-guard for her darling. For Anna she would have given up life itself, but for others she seemed to care little. So in this day, in party she was silent—contented to sit near her young friend and see that she was happy.

In the rocking-chair beside the register, lounged a handsome brunette, with the darkest eyes and blackest hair imaginable. This was Kate Stanton, an orphan and an heiress, who had been sent to Bel Air House for a term of three years, one of which had already elapsed. At first sight she seemed nothing more than a dashing, careless heyden—but there was a patient will, and a lurking fire in the black eyes, and a specious meaning in her ready smile that showed her to be a dangerous friend and a terrible enemy. A perfect actress, she could assume any character she pleased, but at heart she was treacherous, cunning, and revengeful as an Indian. "Forgive and forget" could never have been her motto, but "war to the knife" for those who offended her.

Of course, she had her satellite—a good natured, and somewhat stupid girl, of Dutch descent, named Emma Van Duysen. She was a true descendant of Holland—large, lazy and silent—with a complexion like peaches and milk, and a large, clear, liquid blue eye that would have been beautiful but for its lack of expression. To eat, drink and sleep as well as possible, and to believe in Kate Stanton, were the main objects of her life, and all were well accomplished.

And now, kind reader, having presented my characters "*in propria persona*," we will ring the bell, lift the curtain, and "play out the play."

CHAPTER II.

CUPID AND HYMEN, "SUB ROSA."

The roses had bloomed and faded, in Trenton, twice since the arrival of Miss Hanley and her companion, Miss Grey. This is a more poetical way of telling you, my dear readers, that two whole years had gone by, and left the girl of fifteen a woman (in her own estimation) of seventeen. She had grown a little taller (a thing which her schoolmates laughingly told her was not necessary, by any means,)—her slender figure was rounding out into full and firm proportions, and on her own sweet country graces she had grafted a kind of haughty ease that was not without its charm. Young, good-tempered, high-spirited, and fine looking, with the best clothes, and the most pocket money of any girl at school, was it any wonder that she should take the lead of all, and find herself in some sort a queen among her companions? Apparently, her position was the best she could have asked—she should have been the gayest of the gay, and she was. But of late this merriment had seemed, at times, assumed; of late her fine face had seemed clouded over with gloomy thought; of late Nancy Grey had looked anxious and troubled, and had held long and secret consultations with her friend, from which they both arose looking more unhappy than ever. This was the state of things one evening in the early part of May, in the second year of their sojourn at Bel Air House.

The study hours were over, and groups of students were scattered over the small common enjoying the beauty of the evening—the gentlemen playing foot-ball, and the ladies engaged in games with grace hoops, and battledores and shuttlecocks. The windows of every apartment in the house were thrown open, and the fresh, moist air of Spring came gratefully into the dusty rooms, rustling among the books and papers, and breathing secrets of the haunts of the woodland violets, and the blushing May flowers that were hiding in the glen. No one seemed to heed it though, in Anna Hanley's room. Nancy Grey was not there—she had gone for a walk with Miss Van Duysen, and Anna and Kate Stanton were the sole tenants of the room. The latter young lady was balancing herself on a chair by the window, trying to knock an inkstand from the table with the handle of her parasol, diversifying this occupation by whistling very clearly and sweetly snatches of songs and waltzes, and glancing curiously at her friend, who lounged in the arm chair with her head sunk upon her breast, and her eyes fixed moodily upon the floor. Wearying of the silence, Kate left the inkstand to its fate, and exclaimed:

"If you will tell me what particular figure in that carpet engages your attention, Anna I will have Van Duysen draw it to-morrow morning for your especial benefit, so you needn't spoil your precious eyes puzzling over it any longer."

The girl started, bit her lip, and then answered, with a forced smile, "You are very kind, but there is no need. I was only thinking."

"Only thinking?" said Kate, repeating the words with intense disgust. "I hope you don't mean to say you are going into that line of business after so long a stay at Bel Air?"

"Indeed there seems to be very little of it done here."

"Thank you for the compliment—I really take it as one, though perhaps you didn't mean it so. Thinking—where's the use of it, when naught is everything, and everything is naught? Can you tell me that?"

Anna made no answer, but she seemed in danger of relapsing into the revery, and Miss Stanton rattled on.

"You won't tell, for the best of reasons, eh? Never mind. But it's all the same to you I should like to know what has come over you of late. You are not the girl you was one year ago. Has some fairy changed you, not in the cradle but in the four-poster powder?" and she pointed to the huge bed at the other end of the room.

Anna changed color, moved uneasily in her chair, and said, briefly:

"Nonsense!"

"Sense! said Kate, indignantly. "It is sense, and you know it to be so. I can't and won't believe that such a change—mental, moral and physical, as the Griffin would say—can have been worked without your knowledge. Now you had better confide in me—I'm safe, I assure you. The Griffin might pull every eye-tooth out of my head, and the double ones too for the matter of that, and I wouldn't break your secret. You had better tell me, you'll feel the easier for it. Come now, speak out and free your mind, as they say at camp-meetings."

"They don't say any such thing, Kate," was the evasive reply.

"Don't they? Well, no matter, they ought to. At any rate, you don't know to the contrary any more than I do, that's one comfort. Now tell me what it is there's a good soul. I tell you breaking my back wouldn't make me betray you. Have you committed murder—arson—robbery—burglary?"

To all of these questions Anna answered in the negative, as Kate paused for a reply, and then sat smiling at her evident curiosity.

"What a goose you are making of yourself, Kate," she said at last. "Can't a woman—"

"*A woman!* Ahem! Go on, my dear!"

"Well, a girl then, if it pleases you better can't she have the luxury of a fit of the blues now and then without all this parade? I tell you I have committed no crime, now rest easily."

"I can't. I tell you," said Kate, beginning to dance the polka. "It's a thing I never did yet, and I'm not going to begin now." And then clasping her hands with a merry laugh, she peered over the top of Anna's chair, and said, with an emphatic nod:

"I've guessed it now. You are in love!"

"Pshaw! What very strange ideas you have," said Anna, nervously. "I beg you won't trouble yourself about me any longer—you have driven away all my thoughts most effectually."

"What a polite way you have of telling a man one to mind their own business," said Kate, with mock admiration. "Now I should have told you to be off at once, if the idea had seized me. But fine words are fine things after all."

Anna sauntered to the window looked out, and yawned.

"Will you go down and have a game at battledore?" asked Kate.

"No, I believe not."

"Graces, then, or ball?" I'll play either with you."

"Thank you. I don't feel in the mood to-night. I wonder where Nancy Grey can be. It was time for her to come long ago."

"Oh you needn't expect them this long while yet," said Kate. "They have gone on a long walk—and he fact is—I—I—got Miss Van Duysen to go with her."

Something in the tone of the speaker made Anna turn around suddenly and fix her eyes searchingly upon her. What was her astonishment at seeing Kate, who was always so sanny and self-possessed, blushing and trembling as she met the look.

"What do you mean, Kate?"

"What I say," replied the girl, making an effort to shake off her unusual timidity and plunging "*in medias res*" at once, by way of doing so.

"The fact is, Anna, I have been trying for a week back to get a chance to talk with you but it never came, and now I have made it, I want your advice."

"You shall have it if I am able to give it. Go on"

"Well, then—you would not tell me your troubles, but I am going to tell you mine with out being asked. Mind though, it is strictly confidential"

"Of course. You may depend on me."

"Well then," said Kate, growing very red in the face, and doing the most extraordinary things with the tassels of her silk apron "if you are not in love—I AM!"

"You are joking," said Anna, in surprise, for Kate seemed a most unlikely subject for the tender passion "You are too full of fun to know even what the word means."

The girl drew her chair nearer, her dark face looked flushed and warm, her light, laughing manner was gone, and her eyes fixed steadily upon Anna's face, seemed burning themselves into her very soul.

"I do not know what love means?" she said, under her breath. "How little you know me. Do you think you can know more about it? I tell you," she added, with a sudden passionate warmth, "for this love I could die, it needs be. There is nothing that I would ask of me that I would not do—no danger, no sacrifice, no sorrow would seem too great if it was his will that I should meet it. Could you do this?"

"I cannot tell," said Anna, startled into earnestness. "No one can tell how much a heart will bear till it is tried."

"For this man's safety, I could give up my own life," said the hurried voice. "I could bear wrongs and insults and neglect and unkindness from him. I could be his servant, his slave, his dog, anything—anything so that he might love me. Could you do this?"

"Never," was the quick reply. "I could never forget my own dignity so far."

And she was right. She was a passionate, and a loving, but she was also a proud, woman. She would love tenderly, strongly, and faithfully, but never abjectly. That queenly head could never bend beneath a yoke, even though Cupid held it in his rosy hand.

"Ah!" said Kate, sadly, "I could have no pride with him. No one else should wrong me without resistance, but he might trample on her heart and it would love him still. We dark women cannot love as calmly as you fair ones do. Our blood is fire—yours is cool as ice. You can sustain your dignity and talk of pride I can only say I love. And I can bear all things—all but infidelity, and that I would not endure."

"Katharine, you are talking wildly," said Anna, trying to read the flushed face through the gathering twilight. "You never seemed like this before. It is strange that you should do so now. What motive is hidden beneath all this?"

"There is your old distrust of all things," said the girl, in her usual tone. "Why should you ask this question, of all others?"

"Because, though I have seen little of human nature I understand it well enough to know that you have no told me this for nothing. But never mind, go on. It will all be plain by and by."

"You think so? Well we shall see. Do you think I have lied to you to-night?"

"Far from it Kate"

"You are right; you see me now with my mask off. I have never let you look into my heart before. It, as you say, you read my motives at last, then profit by the lesson, do you hear? profit by the lesson."

A glimmering suspicion of the truth crossed Anna's mind, but she merely shook off the hand that grasped her arm so suddenly, and said:

"Go on. I must know first what the lesson is to be."

"I said I would bear neglect, but not infidelity. He might be cold to me, but to see him love another, that would be torture, and madness and death. I could not bear it. Would you, Anna?"

"Go on, Katharine Stanton."

"No. I could not," she said, lowering her voice and drawing still nearer, till her hot breath swept over her companion's cheek. "If I had a rival do you know how I would avenge myself on her, Anna?"

"No."

"I would not kill her, that would be merciful. But I would take such vengeance as common hearts never know, such as novelists and poets seldom write or speak of. I would devote my whole life to her ruin. I would follow her step by step through life—first of all, I would undermine and destroy that love that was her chief support and comfort, and then I would hold a cup of fire to her lips till she had repaid me to the uttermost farthing. Because my life was blasted, hers should be the same—every avenue to fame and wealth was closed to me they should be closed to her also. Poor and needy she should go out into the world, poor and needy I would follow her. There would be only this difference between us, she would bend under her burden, and I should bear mine with a light heart because hers was quite as heavy. I would be her evil spirit while she lived, and when the time came for her to die, when she laid down for the last time and prayed for rest and peace, I would be there, if the burning lake blazed between us, to make that death-bed and that dying hour a miserable and a hopeless one."

She stopped speaking, but her hurried and heavy breathing might have been heard in all parts of the room. Anna had not moved during this fiery burst of wrath. Now she rocked herself gently to and fro, and said, after a silence of some five minutes:

"If I did not know you so well I should certainly think you were going mad. As it is pardon me if I say that such sentiments are not exactly the thing to express so openly, they may cause people to misunderstand you. I see that you are greatly excited—that is perfectly natural under the circumstances—but what good will all this raving do? Speak out plainly, you have not done so yet."

"I said, *if* I had a rival," answered the girl. "I *have* one—she is here, in this very room."

"Meaning me, I presume?" said Anna, carelessly.

"You have guessed it. I congratulate you on your penetration."

"There is no need. How have I supplanted you?"

The girl drew her chair still nearer, and whispered:

"Do you not love Julian Ellingwood?"

The twilight darkness hid the hot flush that mounted to Anna's cheek, but it could not hide the sudden start she gave, and the question was answered.

"You thought I was not in earnest a moment ago—you called it 'ranting,'" said the girl with bitter emphasis. "But let me tell you, Anna, if you marry that man you will rue it bitterly. I will be revenged—nothing shall have the power to stop me. I would follow you into everlasting torment so I could know you would always suffer there"

"What maggot have you got in your brain now, Kate? Who has spoken, or even thought of marriage out you?"

"Stop—don't try to deceive me!" was the fierce answer. From the first day you met, you have loved each other. Ah, those music lessons—how much progress you made, Miss Hanley? They were a fine cloak for your long interviews of the last year. But I saw it all. And now I ask you, will you give him up? If not, as surely as there is a God in Heaven I will make you wretched for life! I am making no idle threat—think twice before you speak."

"Take your hand from my arm, and never dare speak another word on this subject—never name *his* name to me again!" said Anna, roused into sudden wrath. They stood face to face, and both were silent for a few moments.

"You have chosen, then," said Katherine, in a calm and quiet tone. "You love him, and you will not give him up?"

"Neither to you nor any other woman," was the quick reply.

"Then take the consequences. You have brought them upon your own head;" and, turning towards the window, she flung herself into the arm-chair, looked steadily out upon the moonlit Common, and said no more.

Anna stood by the table where she had left her, meditative and quiet. The striking of a clock in the hall aroused her. She went out, passed down the front stairs to the lower hall, and, after waiting a moment to see if her roommate had followed her, went into the "reception room," which was also occupied, at different hours, by the music teacher and his pupils.

The piano stool was unoccupied, but at the farthest end of the room, a young man was sitting by the open window, looking dreamily out upon the night. The chandlier was not lighted, but the yellow moonbeams made the room almost as light as day, and fell over his slight figure and beautiful face with a softened radiance. The girl paused by the door, and looked earnestly at him, without speaking. Something in the grace of his figure, and the delicacy of his finely chiselled features struck like a pain to her heart. His large blue eyes were melancholy—a sweet mouth, a brow as white as snow, and traversed on the slightly sunken temples by purple veins, a cheek tinged with a hectic flush, and partly shaded by long curls of light brown hair, as soft and silky as a girl's—these and up a face expressive of love, fidelity and sadness, but which lacked the sterling qualities that make the man and the hero. An expression of irresolution hovered around his handsome mouth—his frail figure was full of listless grace, but though beautiful as a dream, and the very soul of truth and honor, he was a being to be protected and cared for—not one to sustain himself and others. His temperament was dreamy and sensitive. He shrank from the bustle of common life, and lived lonely among those by whom he was surrounded. His passionate love of music induced him to adopt it as his profession, but all who had seen him, while patiently working over some child pupil, then pale and shiver at some false note or discord, felt that it must be a continual martyrdom to him. Till Anna came he had been alone, but from their first meeting they had loved each other. She was his star, his idol, his divinity—he was rendered doubly dear to her by the readiness with which he leaned upon her stronger nature. But they had been rash, imprudent, but not guilty. That blind Fate, who stands ever ready to carry us on to our own destruction, had cast the time and opportunity in their way—a secret and ill-starred marriage had been contracted, and for three months they had been man and wife. It was this secret, and *one other*, that weighed so upon the young girl's heart.

She glided behind his chair, bent down and kissed his forehead. His pale face brightened with a smile of unutterable love.

"Ah, are you there, my queen? Come round into the light where I can see you Take my chair, and I will sit on the ottoman at your feet."

She took the seat without a word. It is worthy of remark that in all their interviews the lowly place was always his. She had never sat at *his* feet but his chosen place was at *hers*, and laying his head in her lap he would look up in her face and talk for hours if she would allow it, in perfect contentment. He liked to be petted and caressed, and she delighted to make a child of him. There was something in that early love, so pure, with a little passion, so child-like and holy that it came back to her, in after years, like a vision of Paradise calming her in her most troubled moments, and sometimes soothing and softening her to tears

She was silent—a little sad and gloomy it may be, for the words of Kate Sarton smiled at in the heat of passion now seemed to ring in her ears, like a warning of sorrow and shame to come. But Julian Ellingwood, made happy by her presence, was in a talkative mood, and laying his head upon her knee he played idly with the rings she wore, and said archly:

"Guess what our worthy friend, the Preceptress, has just been saying to me."

"Here, Julian?"

"Here, in this very room, and not half an hour ago, my love I waited, thinking you might come down and I could tell you."

"Take care," said Anna, with a pleasant smile. "I'll not have you carrying on a flirtation with her under my very eyes."

He kissed the little hand he held. "You will not be jealous when I tell you what she said. She only came to ask me about you."

"About me?" said Anna, with a sudden start.

"Yes. Why do you look so strangely? It seems one of the young ladies told her you were growing melancholy and pale."

"Kate Stanton, take care," muttered Anna, inaudibly.

"I beg your pardon. What did you say, my love? I did not quite understand."

"Nothing. Go on. You were speaking of what the young lady said."

"Yes That you were wasting away, or some such nonsense, and that she thought you had some thing on your mind. Your worthy teacher at once concluded it was a case of love, and having seen us together a great deal during the past year came at once to me and delivered a long lecture. I could not quite comprehend its drift at once."

"And when you did," said Anna, absently.

"When I did I satisfied her at once, of course. But who ever heard of a Preceptress, before, who meddled with such matters? I thought they always shut their eyes to everything of the kind—most conveniently blind I have known them to be in some cases."

"Do you speak from experience, Julian?" said the girl, quickly.

"Is not that unkind, my love?" he answered, a little sadly. "Have I not often told you that you were my first love, as you will be my last. I only speak of what I have seen here and in other places."

"I know it, Julian. Pray forgive me." She bent down and kissed him, and added, with a loving smile that softened her proud face, and made her appear inunitely more charming, "Julian, you have not told me why I love you so well. I would have those eyes look on another. I would have those lips kept pure for me—nay, I am even jealous when I see another touch your hand. I am unreasonable—my only excuse is my love. And now tell me more of my teacher"

"There is little more to tell. She warned me against trifling with your affections, and I told her you were too high in the scale for anything of the kind. I should as soon think of "trifling" with a panther, Anna."

She smiled serenely, and drew herself up like a queen.

"Tell her to rest easy. My affections will never be trifled with. It is only the weak that meet with such troubles. Did you tell her we loved each other?"

"To be sure," said the young man, ardently. "Do you think I am ashamed to make such a confession? Your love is my crown of joy life. I told her so. I told her that nothing but death should ever separate us."

Anna looked down in his flushed and earnest face, and sighed profoundly as these words were spoken.

"Nothing but death!" she exclaimed, folding her arms around him, as if to shield him from the danger she instinctively dreaded.

"If you were right; and even *that* shall not part us forever!"

"We will not speak or think of such a thing, my Anna," said Julian, laying his cheek against hers, and closing his eyes. "We have so much to live for, so much to hope for, that we must not give way to one gloomy thought. But tell me one thing *Have* you really been sad, or was the story nothing more than the silly fancy of some school girl?"

She could not bear to pain him—she was willing to bear all sorrow alone, so that no dark cloud might overshadow him And so she smiled and answered:

"No hing more."

The eyes of a lover are quick to detect all changes, and something in the smile and tone that she could not hide made Julian start from his recumbent position and look steadily in her face. She tried to look careless and happy, but she could not hide the traces of the care that had borne her almost to the earth. Roused to suspicion, for the first time, he saw that she had grown pale and thin—that dusky shadows laid under her large eyes, and that the eyes themselves, though they smiled on him, could not meet his uneasy glance. He turned pale, and clasped her hands with an air of entreaty that she understood, but she turned away her head, half rose from her chair, and said it was time for her to go.

"Don't leave me in this way," he said, imploringly, "or I shall make myself sick with anxiety. Tell me what this means? What has happened? Am I not your——"

"I can speak here—there is no one to hear me Am I not your husband, and have I not the right to share your trouble? Tell me, then, what it is."

"Nothing nothing! What should I, of all other persons, have to trouble me? What nonsense?"

He eyed her narrowly for a moment, and then took her hands in his, and said, gravely:

"You cannot deceive me. Something troubles you. Tell me what it is—I must know."

"*Must!*" she repeated, with a slight frown. "Did you mean to *command* me, Julian? Do not forget yourself."

"I forgive me, Anna. I did not mean it. But for the sake of the love I bear you, and the anxiety I shall feel, tell me. You know I always feel your troubles, even when I do not know them. We have grown so near to each other tha every change of your mind is reflected in my own. This silence chills me. I can bear anything better. Will you not speak?"

She bit her lip and looked at him as if undecided what to do. At last she said, with a sudden and impulsive frankness:

"This affair concerns you as much as me, and so you have a right to know. Now can you guess what I mean?"

"Our marriage has not been discovered?" he asked.

"Not yet, but I am afraid it *will* be soon."

"Is that all, my darling?" He drew a long breath of intense relief. "You need have no fear on that score. Howland is too good a friend of mine to betray us. Besides he is now absent, preaching on the Western Circuit, and it is doubtful if he ever returns to this part of the country again. His sister is with him—she was the only other witness you know, and, of course, has no motive in turning traitor. Have no more fears, Anna; all is well?"

"All is not well. Your arguments are good, but they have not convinced me. I tell you, in a little while, unless measures are taken to prevent it, the whole thing must be made known."

"What *can* you mean? When no other living being save ourselves and that brother and sister, who I know, will be true as steel, know the secret—how *can* it be discovered?"

"There is an old saying," said the girl with a dreary smile, "that always used to make me shudder when I was a child—'murder will out.' And so will wrong doing of every kind. We were wrong, Julian, very wrong!"

"Do you repent already?" asked the young man, with tears in the eyes that he raised to hers.

"I cannot repent of loving you—but still I say we have been wrong. We should have waited—we were young, and there was no obstacle in the way of our marriage some years from now."

"Anna—for God's sake, tell me what you mean?"

She bent her head, and whispered a moment, in his ear.

CHAPTER III.

THE EAVES-DROPPER.

We have already occupied too much of our space with this exquisite story, but the next chapter is so fine we cannot resist the temptation to publish it. The balance, after that, can be obtained only in the New-York Ledger, all complete, for which it was especially written. Remember to ask for the Ledger of June 7, which is now ready and for sale at all the news offices. But, to return to our lovers: Julian's face flushed a clear and vivid red, as that loving whisper sighed in his ear. He looked at Anna a moment with a glance of love and pride—then turned pale, as he saw how cold and unmoved she was, and hiding his face in his hands, wept bitterly. She looked at him uneasily. Tears rarely dimmed her eyes—it seemed a weakness to yield to them—and she could not bear to see him do so.

"*Don't* Julian," she said, feeling too much annoyed to try to soothe him by caresses or loving words. "You know I dislike this—a woman ought not to shed tears, and a man never should do so."

He looked up pained and wounded at her irritated tone.

"Anna," he said, sadly, "I could not help it. No reproaches of yours would have been equal to the sight of your altered face. It is enough to make me weep tears of blood."

"I never thought of reproaching you, Julian."

"I know it—I know it!" he said, striking his forehead frantically. "And this very thing—this very patience and generosity of yours—makes my sin a thousand times greater. You are an angel—and I am a villain!"

No human being was ever prouder than this girl. Her lover's words wounded that stormy pride. To look upon him as a "villain" would be to acknowledge herself a victim, and for this she had no fancy. She had been equally at fault with him, and stood ready to bear her share of the trouble and disgrace of exposure; but to be *pitied*—by him, or any other—that was not to be borne.

She took his hands from his face, and made him look up at her. "Will you talk reason?" she asked, coldly. "You are not a villian—I have not been deceived. We both know perfectly well that we were wrong, but the opportunity came and we seized it. Now we must do the best to get through our mutual trouble. But you need not go frantic, or have a fit of despair, or call yourself hard names. I am not a fool to be tempted and deceived I have sinned and I must suffer, but if you love me you will never insult me again by even seeming to pity me. Now you know the worst, help me to decide. What is best to be done."

"Can you ask, Anna? Our marriage must, of course, be made public at once. I will write to Howland by to-morrow's mail and get a written statement of the whole affair. This with the certificates, will be sufficient. And if any one dares to cast a reflection upon the honor of *my wife*"—he said these words with ineffable tenderness—"he must answer for it to her husband."

"It will not do," said Anna, shaking her head. "My father is a cold, proud man, but I am his only child, and I am the darling of his old age. You have seen my mother's letters—you know how very ill he has been and how weak he is yet. I never deceived or grieved him before, and I cannot take this time to do it. Wait till he is well and strong again and you shall go with me and we will tell him all. I think he will forgive me. But we must not agitate him now."

"It will be too late, then," said Julian.

"No. I have known my danger some time, and have laid my plans accordingly. Nancy Grey has been brought up in my father's house from infancy, and would die for me if need be. She knows all. And we have thought it best to leave the school as if we were going home, and go away to some quiet place where we are not known, till all is over. Then I will go home in reality, and you shall meet me there and my child—*our child*, shall plead for us with my father and mother"

"*Our child!*" said Julian, softly. A thrill ran through their veins as those words were spoken for the first time between them, and their lips met in a long and fervent kiss.

Now that the secret was out, the young wife's heart was lighter The plan she had proposed seemed feasible enough, and as her supply of pocket money was far beyond her monthly expenditures, and Julian was possessed of a competence there was no reason why it should not be carried into execution. Drawn closer together by this new tie, they talked hopefully of what was to be. She was to be attended by Nancy Grey, to a distant city, for there Julian thought a perfect privacy would be better obtained than in a country town—he was to take charge of letters to her mother, and mail them from Trenton, and forward the replies to her under an assumed name. The preceptress was to understand that she was visiting a relative before returning home, and this circumstance would account for the letters that would still come to the school. When the expected event had terminated he was to join her, and accompany her to her home to ask forgiveness for the rash step they had taken.

The cloud that had hovered over her so long was fast passing away. The future seemed bright and sunny—she would not feel a doubt or fear. As the Seminary bell rang the half hour before nine she saw Nancy Grey and her companion returning from their walk, and with a good night kiss and embrace the lovers separated, and she went out to meet them.

The folding doors of the reception room opened into a back parlor but little used. There through that long interview a crouching figure had lurked, listening breathlessly to the subdued voices just beyond

When the three girls entered their apartment, Kate Stanton was lying in her bed, with her face turned to the wall, apparently far in the land of dreams.

A THRILLING TALE.

THE LITTLE LAME MAN

OR

THE RIVAL SUITORS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Ella Green was just nineteen. Sweet, pretty, good Ella! Everybody loved her, for she was kind and smiling to everybody, and never spoke ill of any one when she could help it. And then she was a beautiful creature, too,—always happy and gay when those about her were happy, and wearing sweet smiles continually. And such a lovely face—and that, too, without hardly a regular feature in it;—but then her features were all made to go together. The consequence was that the little pug nose looked pretty because it harmonized with the plump cheeks, and with the dimpled, double chin, and with the rosy lips. And though her eyes were gray, yet they were so bright, and the warm love-light dwelt there so much, that they were the prettiest eyes ever seen. Some envious folks said she had a red head; but she hadn't—not a bit of it. A brighter, purer auburn was never seen, and when the sunlight danced upon it her head seemed crowned with gleaming gold. But all this was as nothing compared with the beauty of mind and soul which marked Ella Green. In fact, I think those same features would have looked very homely had they been mated with a bad disposition. It was the very light of her soul that shed such a beauty all about her.

Ella sat in her own easy chair by the window playing with a kitten, and close by, at another window, sat her Aunt Nancy. Nancy Green was now sixty years of age—a tall, prim woman, with very gray hair, and very sharp, gray eyes. She was a maiden sister of Ella's father, and now had charge of the young girl. Mr. Green had been gone away from home a great while—many years—and most people thought him dead; but Ella was fully persuaded that her father would come back; and she prayed for his safety every night and morning.

"Now look here, Miss Ella," spoke up Aunt Nancy, "I suppose you put down that kitten and take up your knitting?"

"Aha, aunty dear," cried the happy girl, with a laugh, "my knitting is all done."

"Done? What d'ye mean? I gave ye the whole stocking to knit."

"No, no, aunty."

"Yes, I did."

"No, no, aunty dear."

"But I tell you I *did*—there."

"No, aunty you gave me the yarn, and I was to *make* the whole stocking,—which is all done. See."

And thus speaking, Ella pulled out from the bag by her side a very neatly fashioned stocking just about large enough for her own little foot.

"Oh, you torment, you," uttered Aunt Nancy. "But I *should* like to know what your fingers are made of."

"Made after the same fashion as your own, dear aunt; and I hope they may live to do as much good as yours have done."

Aunt Nancy put the corner of her apron up to her eye, and pretended that she was trying to remove a mote which had lodged there. But Ella knew, and springing to aunty's side she flung her arms about her neck and kissed her sweetly, and then calling to her kitten she bounded from the room.

"Oh" murmured the old lady, as the fair girl disappeared, "what a blessing that child is! God grant that no clouds come upon her, for she don't deserve them—indeed she don't."

Just after Ella had gone out a young man entered the room, and having looked around a few moments he took the very seat which the maiden had just before vacated. His name was Arthur Raymond. He was only one-and-twenty, and had just served out his apprenticeship and gone at work as a journeyman carpenter. He was a good looking youth—mild and honest; with a countenance free from all marks of vice and dissipation, and evincing a vast deal more of real intelligence than is often found in one of his years and position. He was just such a youth as would at once win upon the respect and esteem of a noble heart, and never lose what he had won.

"Miss Ella is not in," said Arthur, in a low, tremulous tone.

"No—she's just gone out," returned Aunt Nancy; and as she spoke she gazed upon the youth with a kind of pitying look.

Arthur sat twirling his straw hat upon one of his thumbs, and at length he seemed to have plucked up the courage he needed.

"Aunt Nancy," he said, (everybody called her so) "I want to ask you a plain, honest question"

"Go on, Arthur, you needn't be afraid of me."

"Well—what I want to ask you is just this: Do you think there is any hope of my winning Ella for my wife? Oh—you don't know how long I've been getting courage to speak this to even you. But it's out now. I love her dearly, and I would never see her suffer. But I want to know now, for if there is no hope, then the sooner I tear myself away from the bright illusion the better. And yet I hope I may win her."

"Well, Arthur," returned the old lady, kindly and frankly, "you have done well; but I cannot give you a definite answer, nor can Ella. Do you know how her father left matters when he went away?"

"No."

"Well—I'll tell you. Let me see—it's now going on twelve years since he went away, and Ella was then only seven years old. When he went he placed her in my charge, for I had promised to take the place of her dead mother. You know Mr. Mathewson asked to be her father's partner in business Yes—well—James Mathewson was then fifteen, and my brother said this. You must know that Nathan—that's my brother's name—always set a great deal by little James Mathewson—and he said this: said he,—'If, when Ella grows up, she loves James Mathewson, she may marry him; but don't let her marry any one else till I come home, or until she is twenty-one years of age.' Now you see just how the matter stands When my poor brother will come home I know not. Perhaps, those pesky Indians off in the Pacific may have eat him up. Oh! it's dreadful to think of."

This was the usual channel of Aunt Nancy's fears when speaking of her brother. And no wonder she held some fears, for not one word had she heard from him for over five years. The last time they had a letter from him he was just going to the Sandwich Islands.

"But I should be good and kind to her, Aunt Nancy. Oh, I would never speak one unkind word to her."

"I don't think you would, Arthur, but still you must wait."

"And if I wait—if I wait so long—may not—a—James Mathewson——"

"Stop, Arthur. If he loves Ella, and Ella loves him, that is enough."

With a bowed head, and face strongly marked with pain, Arthur Raymond arose from his seat, and without another word left the house.

That very evening James Mathewson came to see Ella Green. He was a young man, some three-and twenty, and though what the world called handsome, yet it was not a manly beauty. It was the ball-room, boudoir, effeminate beauty, which needs to be kept from the rough-and-tumble of life if you would have it preserved.

Now Ella Green did not really love young Mathewson, but she liked his company because he was so gay and lively, and because he talked about things and places she had never seen. And then she knew that her father had spoken of her marrying with him, and perhaps that influenced her some, for she would not have disobeyed her father for worlds.

That evening James asked her to become his wife. He said he wished to be married very soon. It was now Spring, and he wanted a wife to go with him to the springs in the Summer. Ella trembled some as she listened to this, and for the first time in her life she asked herself seriously what kind of a husband James would make.

She would not give him an answer that evening.

* * * * *

At the village inn, where the stages stopped—for all this was before railroads cut the country up—a party of young men were collected, and they seemed to be enjoying the news ves much—it such convivial scenes can be called enjoyment. While they were thus engaged one of the lads came up to the door, and the youths went out "to see who had come." Among the passengers was a little old man who walked very lame, one leg being much shorter than the other. He was a comical looking man, not over five feet high, and very fat for so small a person. His dress was very odd, being all out of fashion, and the young men laughed heartily at the figure he cut. His three cornered hat, and his round-cut coat, and his broad flapped waistcoat, and his knee-breeches and silk hose, with great silver buckles on his shoes—all looked very funny. Had these youths looked at the old man's face—for he was at least three score—they would have seen that he was very benevolent and kind in his looks and that their jibes gave him pain. But they thought not of that. They were in for sport.

But by and by the odd little lame man was seated quietly in one corner of the room, with a paper in his hand, and the young men were at their cups.

"Now say, Jim—do you really mean that you can have Ella Green for your wife?"

"Yes ——!" It was a very deep oath which James Mathewson uttered; and the little lame man started as though something hurt him; but no one noticed him.

"Yes, I will marry her, and her money, too."

"But do you know that she's got money?"

"Aye—lots of it. And then that antiquated aunt of hers is a perfect gold mine, and Ella'll come in for all of that. Ho! I'm all right, and so here's another glass to the fair one; and may her father come home alive if he only comes rich!"

The little man acted just as though something hurt him again, for he started half up from his chair, and when he sank down again he hid his face behind his newspaper.

"But," said one of the party, "isn't Arthur Raymond rather thick around those corners?"

"Pooh!" uttered Mathewson, contemptuously, "do ye s'pose she'd marry with a journeyman carpenter when she can have me?"

"Who do ye call a journeyman carpenter?" asked a great stout artizan who had entered a few moments before, but had not been noticed by the youths. He was a middle-aged man, roughly clad, and covered with the dust of toil.

"None of your business!" cried Mathewson, contemptuously.

"Very well," returned the man. "I know who ye spoke of. 'Twas of Arthur Raymond, the noble boy who has supported a widowed mother for these six years. You call him names

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRITTON, No. 7 Pine-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 20th-st., near 4th-av. Price $19,000. Also do. do., high stoop, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $12,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A brick house, 13 finished rooms; let one acre, stocked with choice fruit trees; barn brick; good well; eight minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or Box No. 2,055, Rochester, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 214 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. Inquire of COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by MABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At the residence of the late Mark Tucker, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is all substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing eleven finished rooms and cellar; also a never-failing well of water,—with one or more acres of ground; a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvil Depôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 68 East 31st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 141th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 131 Broadway, second floor.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT EASTORIA—Near the country seats of Rapelye, Riker, Herrick and Pike, Jr., about one mile from the village. The house is 28 by 34, and nearly new, with fine stable, carriage house and out buildings, with 3 acres of ground handsomely laid out with a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let, adjoining the above, a small cottage, (6 rooms) with garden of one acre. Apply to JACOB R. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TWO FINE FARMS IN BERGEN CO., N. J., FOR SALE CHEAP—Four miles from Suffern's depôt, at which a train stops on the Erie Railroad stop. The Ramapo River runs through this property, and it has advantages which must be seen to be appreciated. The soil is of the best quality and the farms have barns, stables, &c., and an abundance of fruit. There is a one cottage on one and an old-fashioned house on the other. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FARM FOR SALE.—The most desirable location on the line of railroad between New-York and Philadelphia. There are 2½ acres of land under fine cultivation on an eminence of some 70 feet, overlooking the flourishing town of Rahway, and some 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country. Within 5 minutes' walk of the depôt, and of public and select schools also of churches of all denominations. It is one hours' ride by railroad from New-York, cars ply ten times each way daily, (double track.) For further particulars apply to WM. MURPHY, No 75 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 28 to 30 acres in Bloomfield Township, N. J., 8 miles from Newark, 1½ story house, barn, wagon house and granary, large garden, choice fruit, good well and a living stream of water, fences in good order; 5 acres thrifty young peach and pleasant location, suitable for gardening purposes. Possession given immediately; in good cultivation. For further information address or inquire of JOHN PRICE, Real Estate Agent, No. 174 Market-st., Newark, N. J. Also a fine country seat, with 14 acres of land, at South Orange. Price $7,000.

RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With one acre of land, situate in the village of Greenwich, Conn., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, within ten minutes' walk of Greenwich Depôt. The house is just completed in modern style, two and a half stories, with basement, filled in with brick; marble mantels, &c.; has 14 rooms; also, suitable out buildings. For particulars, inquire of A. ACKER, in the village.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. BENNETT, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The residence of the subscriber, consisting of an excellent double house, with wing, barn, &c., and over an acre of ground, half a mile from the station. The situation and beauty of the ground are unequaled, and it is ornamented with a profusion of trees and shrubs, and has more choice fruit than any other place of its size in the region. CHARLES STARK, Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st.

CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And out-buildings and about two acres of land, in Rye, Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depôt, on the Boston turnpike road. Inquire of G. C. WORDEN, Rye.

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HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COLE-CROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A two-story house below 40th-st., and west of Broadway, any person having a house of this description may find a purchaser by addressing a note to Box No. 3,152, Post Office, with location and price.

$30.000.—FROM 10 TO 20 LOTS WANTED—On and near the 5th-av., between 66th and 90th sts. Owners only who may wish to sell may direct to D. H., No. 192 Spring-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET.—The modern three-story brick houses Nos. 97 and 99 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., with gas, bath, furnace, wash trays, &c. Immediate possession can be given. Rent moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—The convenient 3½ story brick houses, Nos. 113 and 115 Norfolk-st., near Rivington, are being painted throughout and are about ready for occupants. Rent, $450 to $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With the privilege of buying it, a double two-story house about 40 feet square: Egyptian marble mantels, all the rooms just finished papering with the best and most tasty French imported hangings, the first and second floor halls over nine feet in width (and running through from front to rear) are covered in oak panel; a kitchen (with servant's room over) in a separate building on the rear, having a rain water cistern attached thereto; a well of most excellent water on the premises, which never fails, and abundance of fruit and flowers. The garden is all prepared for this Summer, well manured and partly planted; fine pasture grounds, sufficient for cows, &c., and a large carriage house and stable suitable for several horses on the premises, situated one mile from the New-Hamburg Depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There is on the premises a small two-story building, detached from the main building about fifty feet, suitable for a gymnasium &c.; a post-office within a few yards of the house, supplied with a daily mail, by which the morning papers from New-York are received by 10 A. M. Churches, schools, stores and markets abound in the immediate vicinity. The roads are generally in fine order, and the number of persons from the City residing there during Summer makes this place a most desirable residence, and easily connected with New-York. A steamboat for passengers runs daily to and from New-York; a freight steamer twice a week to and fro besides railroad trains many times a day. The property has been fitted up within the last few days for a family who are disappointed in removing thither, and will be let on reasonable terms and immediate possession given. Apply near the premises to and mail to LUTHER M. JONES, Carpenter, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, one mile from New-Hamburg Railroad Depôt, by omnibus, or of Mr. W. C. H. WADDELL, No. 24 Williamst., room No. 2, New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN FAIRMOUNT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near Upper Morrisania, 12 miles from the City; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c.

S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 194 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam sawing and planing mill, or other millog or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

APARTMENTS TO LET—A small, genteel family can be accommodated with such rooms as they may require in the modern built house No. 137 Monroe-st. Gas and Croton water. Terms moderate. Reference given and required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly located, No. 125 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Rent $550. Apply to J. C. BOWE & CO., No. 59 Broadway, or No. 82 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with valuable now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an free-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the depôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—The advertiser, contemplating relinquishing housekeeping for a few months, would offer his house for rent for three months from the 15th of June next, furnished, to a small and respectable family. The house is pleasantly situated in the city of Hartford, within five minutes' walk of the centre, convenient to the Railroad Station, and on one of the pleasantest streets in the city. It contains 14 rooms, is in good repair, and well furnished. The location is eminently pleasant and healthful. For further information, address S. T. T., Box No. 509, Hartford Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—A nice 3-story and basement brick house, with the modern improvements, handsomely furnished, on Degraw-st., corner of Cheever place, South Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant, for 6 or 12 months. For terms, apply to LAWTON & LEARNED, No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET.—A genteel residence in a healthy location, house been built but six months and furniture new and in use but three weeks. Apply at No. 166 Pearl-st., up stairs, or address, Box 1,773 Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 143 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; a first-class tenant may, in part, pay the rent by boarding the occupant. (Dr. GOING.) Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

THREE UPPER STORIES TO LET—Of the large building No. 96 Crosby-st. Well calculated for carriage making or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A capacious store-room, newly fitted up with iron and glass fronts, and situate on the best corner in the town for the dry goods or grocery business. Also rooms and offices adjoining the same premises. Apply to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET AT REDUCED RATES—To small families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

STATEN ISLAND.—To let, with immediate possession, a large and convenient first class house at New-Brighton situate on the Upper Terrace, and within 6 minutes' of either Ferry. View unsurpassed. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

ABRAHAM VOORHIES—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., New-York; E. W. WHEELER, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHIES, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planned and scenery delightful

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET—At No 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street, has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag. ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*) SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. BONE-DUST. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds or above fertilisers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED, UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHKE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—Removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to J. Lankow's Piano Rooms, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal, where the balance, splendid 7-octave instruments will be sold at prices never before known for instruments of equal merit, to close the concern. Every Piano fully warranted. W. OSBORN & CO.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—120 PIANO-FORTES, C. C. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., offer a large and varied assortment from $95 to $300—must be sold to make alteration in business—including some of the Grand Diagonal Pianos. All superior, and got up in the best style and finish

PIANO-FORTES.—Four beautiful Piano-Fortes, carved legs, superior tone and finish, just completed, being the remainder of the stock of Robert Glenn, deceased. Will be sold at prices much reduced, to close the estate. Sale room No. 83 Spring-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful new 7-octave piano-fortes, two with carved legs, of superior tone and finish, made of good materials and warranted in every respect. Price from $200 to $275. No. 15 6th av.

JAMES VAN NIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS, WHEEL CHAIRS, CHAMBER CHAIRS, LIBRARY CHAIRS, OF EVERY VARIETY,

Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON, No. 463 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store, No. 94 6th-av. a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, inflation at $36, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARDS.—For sale, four tables, made by Griffith & Decker, are in good order, being only twelve months in use, will be sold cheap for cash, either together or separately. This is a rare chance for parties fitting up saloons, as the owner is going to Europe. Call at No. 457 6th-av.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A very fast trotting horse, 15 hands 3 in., dapple gray, six years old, sound, kind and gentle, and for style and action in double or single harness, cannot be surpassed; a very pleasant driver, and is not sold for any fault. His excellent qualities are hard to find in one so fast. Price, $1,500. Also, a handsome rockaway carriage, nearly new and in good order, a light shifting-top wagon and double harness, nearly new. Address S. M., *Times* office.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, at his place at Saratoga Springs, a number of very fine horses, consisting of two pairs of very superior carriage horses, fast single horses, and ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, all young and warranted perfectly sound and gentle. J. BEEKMAN FINLAY.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A superior black horse, four years old, 15¾ hands high, very stylish, long tail, well broke, kind in single and double harness; an excellent riding horse and perfectly sound. Price $300. Can be seen at POWELL'S Stables, No. 37 Henry-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid bay Morgan horse 15½ hands high, 8 years old, a good traveler and stylish mover, sold only for want of use. Can be seen at the stables of WILLIAM RYDER, No. 96 Laurens-st. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—14¾ hands high, 6 years old, well broken, kind and sound, is a splendid horse for ladies' use. Inquire at No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PAIR OF BAY MARES FOR SALE—Six years old, sound and kind in single or double harness, well matched and stylish drivers. Can be seen at No. 1 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 24th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.—CHANDLER'S PATENT WRISTBAND.—Great improvement—Two Wristbands combined in one, to be used alternately. It is simple but ingenious in formation; its advantages are, additional neatness, convenience and economy, which must insure general adoption. Patented in United States, England and France. The Patentee will entertain proposals to form a Company for its special manufacture, or he will dispose of a part interest in it. Address R. K. CHANDLER, Astor House, New-York,

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago jobbing and importing houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

SPLENDID DINING SALOON TO LET With lease and fixtures for sale. I am obliged to sell as I am going West to take charge of a mill. Inquire at No. 178 Centre-st., of JOHN SHWEITZER.

CAMPHENE ROUTE FOR SALE—With horse, wagon, sleigh and cans. Apply at the camphene store in 3d-av., near 86th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY—Of unusual capacity and who can furnish testimonials to that effect, desires to take a few young ladies into her family, whose entire education she will superintend. She will also give lessons by the hour in music and the various english branches; and those ladies whose education has been neglected while young, would find this an excellent opportunity for improving themselves. Apply at No. 120 West 15th-st.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi annual Session commenced April 28. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. BEDORTHA & HAMILTON,

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.

More than *four thousand* of these convenient and durable Scales have been put up by us in different parts of the United States and the British Provinces.

Several *Gold and Silver Medals* have been awarded to us by the various Agricultural Societies throughout the country, for

THE BEST HAY AND CATTLE SCALES;

and we have certificates without number from officers of city and village corporations, manufacturing establishments, and private individuals, who have our scales in use, testifying to their superior excellence.

To be in season for the coming hay crop, orders must be given early.

Scales set in any part of the United States or the Canadas by experienced workmen. Address by mail or otherwise, FAIRBANKS & CO. No. 189 Broadway, New-York

PATENT

DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.

The warm weather has come, and so have the very popular and useful ICE PITCHERS.

All families who are careful about their comfort through the hot season, are invited to call and procure the pitchers, which are of Britannia metal and of heavy silver plate, and for sale at the lowest prices, by LUCIUS HART. Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st. Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will melt more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON,—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE—One of six and one of eight horse power, in good running order, and will be sold low. W. H. ADAMS, cor. 29th-st. and 11th-av.

SCUTT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HOTELS.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on THURSDAY, the 29th of May. In accordance with the plan adopted last year, the front has been extended 150 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being 50 feet deep, has fine airy halls, nine feet in width, with rooms on either side of 18 feet. As to ventilation and size of lodging rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same. PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former patrons of the above hotel that, having leased the hotel and farm at the lake, the house is now thoroughly renovated and open for the reception of visitors throughout the warm season. Families wishing a home in the country where they can truly enjoy themselves, can be suited by addressing as above, to GEORGE MOORE. Stages run daily to connect with New-York and Erie Railroad at Chester. City reference. SOLOMON CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

DANIEL KELLY, } Proprietors. GEO. MELLON, }

SEA-VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN No. 83 Chambers-st.; WM. PEARSALL, No. 137 Greenwich-st. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—One hundred dollars will be paid for the conviction of the scoundrel who received five hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents, at my office, on a check on the Broadway Bank, purporting to be drawn by F. M. Waters, payable to S. M. Baker, and certified by Filley, Feller, dated May 17, 1856, and the recovery of the money, which consisted of $540 in Bills of the Valley Bank, Maryland, and the balance in Bills on the South Royalton Bank, Vermont. For further particulars, inquire at JAMES M. TAYLOR'S Specie and Exchange Office, No. 169 Chatham st.

$250 REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of the bodies of CHARLES W. MINTURN and WM. PAUL LITTLE, (a proportionate amount for either)—two young men aged about 19 years, supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat on the evening of the 20th inst., between Gowanus and Fort Hamilton. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 145 Maiden-lane, or BABCOCK & MILNOR, No. 45 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN—Two valuable horses, stolen from the stable of H. W. Belcher at Carrison's, on the night of the 25th in

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office, No. 94 Broadway.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

VENEERS, LUMBER, UNFINISHED FRAMES, &c.

Being the stock of Mr. JOHN ZERFASS. To be sold by order of CHARLES GRELL, Esq., Assignee

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at the warerooms and factory No. 15 Stanton st., near the Bowery, a large and valuable assortment of elegant cabinet furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class store, being the late stock of JOHN ZERFASS, and sold by order of his Assignee.

The stock includes rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, hall, library, dining and bedroom articles.

Also, unfinished frames, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany sofa, tête-à-tête, large arm and parlor chairs, bureaus, &c.

Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, glue, varnish, upholstery materials, hardware, &c.

Also, store fixtures, iron safe, desks, large and small stoves, &c.

Also, a family horse, light carriage, spring cart, &c.

The whole of first-class description. Will be sold without regard to cost, to close the assignment.

TERMS—Cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Worthy the attention of the trade.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Works of Art, Furniture, and merchandise generally.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7 o'clock, a large, attractive catalogue of Standard, Illustrated, Miscellaneous, School and Historical Books. Also, a large lot of Stationery and 150,000 Envelopes.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, June 4th and 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of a country bookseller, consisting of Miscellaneous, Theological, Scientific, Biographical and Historical Books; together with an assortment of Stationery. This stock is well worthy the attention of dealers. Catalogues will be ready, and books open for examination, on Friday, May 30.

On MONDAY MORNING, June 9, (and following days,) at 10½ o'clock, the first cargo from Japan to be sold at auction—the large and extensive cargo of the schooner *General Pierce*, Captain Badger, shipped at the port of Simoda, Japan, on the 1st of February, consisting of twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of fancy dressing cases, toilet boxes, card tables, rich and handsome cabinet trays, music stands, drawing tables, cane, glove boxes, and many other fancy and beautiful articles, manufactured by the Japanese.

The goods will be on exhibition next week.

All goods not called for within three days after sale will be sold on purchasers' account.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church They, having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their building, being together 116 feet 2½ inches on 115 feet 9½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st., W. G. WHITMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, &c.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell on MONDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Court-st., (near City Hall,) brooklyn:—A large and well selected stock of an importer and dealer in hardware, cutlery, mechanics' tools, &c., consisting of 40 dozen shovels and spades, 8,000 pounds sash weights, 100 Iegs cut and wrought nails, 100 dozen cast-steel files, chisels, augurs, bitts, gimlets, 20 dozen hickory handles 18 dozen planes, (beading, variety of saws, squares, dividers, hammers, axes, spirit levels, locks, knobs, bolts, butts, hinges, screws, hatche s, pick axes, 10 gross metallic tea and table spoons, cutlery, chain pump, garden or fire engine, show cases, Britannia ware, brushes, one light wagon, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers, builders, and mechanics, is particularly called to this sale, as the whole will be sold without reserve.

Catalogues at the office of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Terms at sale. HENRY R. PIERSON, Assignee.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 8 Pine-st., the entire furniture of a private house, three French bookcases and secretaries, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, complete suites of carved rosewood bedroom furniture, French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, French plate pier and mantel glasses, suite of carved rosewood sofas, rosewood reception chairs, mahogany, brocatel; suite of do. covered in green and crimson brocatel; rosewood sofas, chairs and arm-chairs, in plush and hair cloth; rosewood reception chairs, in damask; rosewood and mahogany etageres and sideboards, corner-stands, wardrobes, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany dining and tea tables, black walnut extension dining-tables, China, crockery and glassware; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Also, Wilton, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 31, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large and general assortment of household furniture of every kind and description; it will comprise in part of three suites of rosewood parlor furniture in velvet and brocatel, large mahogany and rosewood wardrobes and bookcases, secretarys, marble-top dressing bureaus, dining and extension tables, oval and French plate mirrors, carpets and oil cloths, hair mattresses, Pres. cb bedsteads, Gothic do., mahogany, curled maple and cane seat chairs, oak chairs, sofas, couches, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c. Also to pay advances, two very fine rosewood piano-fortes in good order, 6¾-octave. Sale peremptory. Catalogues early on Saturday morning. N. B.—Furnished house for sale cheap.

T. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE BY PRINTED CATALOGUE.—This SATURDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., furniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, paintings, velvet and other carpetings, mattresses, bronze ware, &c.—T. MORRELL, will sell THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, as follows: superb collection of fancy and staple cabinet furniture, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany for houses entire, fully described on catalogue; also, from a family, a rosewood piano-forte, which must be sold, as well as most of this at what is bid; also, handsome collection of modern paintings, in gilt frames; also oval mirrors; also velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpetings; also spring and hair mattresses; also bronze bedsteads, chairs, settees, washstands, and hall stands, fancy boxes, &c. N. B.—Assured that no humbug is practiced. N. B.—Strangers will call early so as to buy by catalogue.

STEPHEN BARKER, Auctioneer.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY will sell on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property previously selected for their buildings, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., they having come into possession of lots better adapted to the wants of their institution. This property is beautifully located, and offers a good opportunity for investment. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES M. KING, Trustee, and others, against JAMES A. SHERMAN and others. In pursuance of a judgment in this action, ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, under the direction of Wm. C. Barret, Esq., referee, the House and Lot known as No. 49 4th-st., being 21 feet front by 75 feet deep. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars see legal notice in *Evening Post*.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—PEED & COLE, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, mahogany chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables and washstands pier and oval glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, paintings, house furnishing articles, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 2—At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 33 Lloyd-st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, mahogany parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as the "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 68 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 5th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 63 and 65 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bill's of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triesemar, to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and Dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 265 to No. 387 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 59 Water-st. to No. 36 Broadway.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, May 26, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, falling due on the 1st of June next, on such of the INCOME BONDS of this Company as are made payable in the City of New-York, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons. NOAH L. WILSON, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856. No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., COVINGTON KY., May 26, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, on the Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the city of Madison, (Indiana,) 6 per cents., falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOSEPH WILSON, Treasurer.

MADISON, Ind., May 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISS. RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 37 Exchange-place, (under Bank of the State of New-York.)—The interest due 1st June, 1856, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Co. will be paid at this office, on and after the 2d proximo, on presentation of the proper Coupons.

JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY—The coupons of the Eastern Extension bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of June, will be paid on presentation to the Shoe and Leather Bank on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons due 1st June on the above bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, will be paid on and after that day at the office of STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 30th April, 1856:

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856 ..... $3,178,534 25

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

From premiums	$195,983 67	
From interest and annuities	12,151 22—	208,134 89
		$3,386,169 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, and dividends thereon	$65,958 97	
Surrendered Policies	8,560 05	
Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c.	23,304 54	
Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c.	2,981 29—	100,804 85
Total assets		$3,285,364 32

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,196,376 26	
Cash on hand and in bank	16,009 97	
Bills receivable for insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes	72,978 09—	$3,285,364 32

Amount of risk 30th April, 1856	$25,85 ,560
Number of policies running 1st February, 1856	8,778
Number of policies issued during the quarter	579
	9,357
Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead	221
Total running policies 30th April, 1856	9,136
Of which are for life	8,136
Of which are for seven years	932
Of which are for one year	33
Of which are for irregular periods	171
Total	9,136

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOSEPH B. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. MOORE,	RODMAN G. MOULTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA P. SHEWER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings)—The subscribers to this Company are hereby notified that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of $250,000 will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 2, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which time and place an installment of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid in.

The remaining installment of 90 per cent. will be required at the same place on MONDAY, June 9.

JOSEPH WALKER, } Commissioners.
WM. DENNISTOUN, }
EDWARD HAIGHT, }

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1856.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10f.'55-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10,'54-1aw2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d23,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities. The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL, are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil giving as much light as $9 00 of Rapeseed Oil—$12 00 of Whale—$26 47 of Sperm Oil—or $29 00 of Burning Fluid.

INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical, Carcel, Solar, Astral, Resin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Patent Lamps, or to any ornamental Vase, Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at 81 per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $1 50, or from Sperm Oil, at $2 25.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, equal in fluidity to the best Sperm Oil, possessing the great advantage of not congealing at a low temperature. This Oil can also be burned in all the ordinary Mechanical, Solar and Hand Lamps, including Bonsgrit and Signal Lanterns, and gives more light than Sperm, Whale, or Lard Oil.

AUSTENS, Agents for
THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm: will burn finely. Only agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 80 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO. AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Corfu,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort, s.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Bonne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,600,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ₩ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsaysburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the 25th of June, being Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FERRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN, }
W. J. PECK, } Tax Commissioners.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, }

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston, John C. Green, William E. Dodge, Adam Nortie, F. T. Frelinghuysen, H. D. Maxwell, B. Williamson, John O. Sterns, Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 214 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

NOTICE.—an election for nine Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 10th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed this evening, and reopened the Morning of the Thursday, June 5, 1856. DAVID O'DONNELL, Transfer Clerk.

NOTICE.—The annual election of the committee of the Tontine Building will be held in room No. 2 therein, on MONDAY, next, the 2d of June, at 12 A. M.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman. &c.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—On first-class City property, $10,000, $4,500. Also, two small sums of $3,500 and $2,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$12,000 AND $700 TO LOAN—On Real Estate. EDWARD A. FRASER, Att'y., &c., No. 343 Broome-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES WINSLOW—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by E. H. WINSLOW and JAMES F. D. LANIER, at No. 63 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

E. H. WINSLOW,
J. F. D. LANIER,
JAMES WINSLOW.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LYON & SCHOTTS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. LYON. WM. E. SCHOTTS.

May 21, 1856.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at S. BALDWIN'S, No. 363 Bowery, corner 2d-st

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 2 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

**THE NE

New-York Daily Times

POLITICAL.

The North Americans in Council at Albany.

ANTI-FILLMORE DEMONSTRATION.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

The North Americans, or Anti-Fillmore K. N.'s, met in State Convention, at Albany, on Thursday, at noon. The session opened at Van Vechten Hall. Thirty-five delegates appeared.

The Convention was called to order by FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, of Steuben, on whose motion Hon. D. N. WHEIGHT, of Westchester, was chosen President. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: S. M. STILWELL, of New-York; R. BARNUM, of St. Lawrence; AMBROSE STEVENS, of Genesee; CORNELIUS OSMUN, of Chautauque.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee on Resolutions: S. M. Stilwell, S. Seymour, S. H. Hammond, R. Barnum, F. H. Ruggles, Charles Ganun, J. B. Bailey, E. C. Kattell.

A Committee of eight was appointed to nominate Delegates to the National Convention to meet in New-York on the 19th June, and the Convention then took a recess till 3 P. M.

After recess, Mr. F. W. WALKER submitted the following nominations for Delegates, and they were unanimously confirmed:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
George Law,	Bayard Clarke,
Silas Seymour,	E. E. Norton.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist.	*Delegates.*	*Alternates.*
I.	D. D. T. Gordon.	S. Bradford.
II.	F. W. Walker.	J. W. Smith.
III.	H. N. Wild.	Joel G. Sevier.
IV.	S. M. Stillwell.	V. Brooks.
V.	E. W. Andrews.	C. Porter.
VI.	C. Schaffer.	Fred. Waggoner.
VII.	Robert Freeman.	Ambrose Stevens.
VIII.	Richard Mott.	R. S. Stansbury.
IX.	William Durrin.	F. W. Waterbury.
X.	T. T. Lyons.	F. J. Buckley.
XI.	John H. Shryver.	G. A. Dudley.
XII.	C. Edwards Lester.	Gilbert Lansing.
XIII.	Richard Russell.	Elihu Smith.
XIV.	S. H. Hammond.	S. V. Boyd.
XV.	S. W. Crosby.	D. Doubleday.
XVI.	J. B. Bailey.	J. F. Havens.
XVII.	R. Barnum.	L. L. Lowell.
XVIII.	George Smith.	S. H. Van Schaick.
XIX.	S. A. Law.	H. J. Campbell.
XX.	Robert Fraser.	S. M. Perrine.
XXI.	E. C. Kattell.	M. L. Lewis.
XXII.	Ira Betts.	I. Cooper.
XXIII.	Oscar Paddock.	L. S. Hammond.
XXIV.	George O. Jones.	Fred. Homer.
XXV.	B. F. Lawton.	G. W. Myrick.
XXVI.	A. R. Mertett.	Charles Lea.
XXVII.	Wm. Dunn.	E. Vickry.
XXVIII.	F. H. Ruggles.	Abram Lozier.
XXIX.	James Wood, Jr.	J. C. Sibley.
XXX.	Ambrose Stevens.	F. C. Cunningham.
XXXI.	John M. Graves.	S. L. Chase.
XXXII.	C. C. Bristol.	Aug. A. Raynor.
XXXIII.	F. W. Palmer.	D. Bucklin.

The following resolutions were reported by S. H. HAMMOND, Esq., who supported them briefly:

Whereas, By the action of the Convention held at Philadelphia on the 22d day of February last, a candidate for the Presidency was attempted to be forced upon the American Party, who had never by a word publicly spoken, by a line publicly written, by any single act of his life manifested his sympathy with the American cause; a candidate who, by his antecedents, his past affiliations and present associations, the manner of his nomination and the influences which produced it, ignored the universal sentiment of the North on the subject of the extension of human Slavery, which repudiated alike the letter, and the spirit of every declaration of principles as adopted by the Free States, thus, not only throwing away every organic principle of the American Party, but attaching to it the odium of Slavery propagandism—and whereas the American Party of the State of New-York has not abandoned its position or its principles, and will not be accessory to the extension of Slavery into territory consecrated by ancient and solemn compact to free labor and free institutions; and whereas, in the support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, it would be compelled to do both; and in view of these stern truths, and in the vindication of the principles it has professed and the policy it has advocated, in vindication of its own integrity in the past, and its claim to popular confidence in the future, the American Party of the State of New-York is compelled to repudiate and denounce the fraud perpetrated upon it; and while it responds to the call for a National American Convention, by the appointment of Delegates thereto, to declare its adherence to the principles, and all the principles, as enunciated by the State Council held at Binghamton in August last; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Party of the State of New-York, as represented by this Convention, reaffirms the declaration of principles as adopted by the State Council at Binghamton.

Resolved, That in accordance with the true spirit and meaning of that declaration, we utterly repudiate and denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we utterly repudiate and denounce the policy as illustrated by the present Administration in the Kansas-Nebraska measure, the object and purpose of which was to extend Slavery into these Territories and ultimately to force them into the Union as Slave States, that we utterly repudiate and denounce the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, the legitimate result of that measure. That we utterly execrate any abhor the outrages perpetrated in Washington, the natural sequence of giving sway to the violent and reckless spirit of Slavery propagandism.

Resolved, That the two great sentiments pervading the American mind of the State of New-York, are—First, The American and Protestant sentiment. Secondly Opposition to the extension of human slavery. And that these two sentiments, as embodied in the Binghamton platform, were outraged by the pretended Philadelphia nomination. That the nominees did not represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they *did* represent the Pro-Slavery sentiment of the South—the one by his antecedents, his past affiliations, and present associations, by the manner of his nomination and the influences which produced it, and the other by his public declaration made in the Convention that nominated him, and because they thus represent principles and measures antagonistical to those held and advocated by the American Party, we repudiate and reject them.

Resolved, That while we disclaim all intention of instructing our delegates in regard to individuals whose names may be presented for nomination in the National Convention to be held on the 14th of June next, yet we earnestly recommend that they use their best exertions to present, as candidates for the support of the American people, men who embody these two great Conservative elements, in whose support all honest and earnest Americans, and all honest and earnest opponents of the extension of human slavery, may, without a sacrifice of principle, or their own self-respect, unite.

On motion, the following State Committee was then appointed:

Silas M. Stillwell, Silas Seymour, Samuel H. Hammond, Ambrose Stevens, F. W. Palmer, F. W. Walker, D. S. Wright, and J. B. Bailey.

Resolutions complimentary to the *State Register* were adopted, and after a suitable response from Mr. HAMMOND, and a speech from Hon. SILAS SEYMOUR, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Low. Baker an Expensive Luxury.

The Board of Supervisors paid out $1,071 07 alone for the expenses of the pursuit and arrest of LEWIS BAKER, and all this though GEORGE LAW did furnish the *Grapeshot* for nothing! The sum of $106 75 was paid to officers for their expenses in going to New-Jersey, etc., in pursuit of BAKER, $442 56 to the officers who went on board of the *Grapeshot*, $341 86 for the stores for that vessel, and one GEORGE FREDERICKS who went along as surgeon, to take care of the tender health of BAKER and the officers, got $200. What the expense of keeping BAKER in the Tombs so long, and of his repeated trials will be, no one can even guess.

Cost of the City Census.

The total sum paid by the Board of Supervisors to the 156 census marshals last year for taking the census of the City during the months of June and July, was $17,879 48, being an average of $111 90 to each marshal. The largest sum paid to one man was to H. S. BARTINE, of the Eighteenth Ward, being $280, and the smallest ($30) was to SAMUEL L. SPIES, of the Thirteenth Ward.

☞ The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward organized last evening, at the Henry Clay House They will meet next Wednesday evening at the Mission House, Sixth-street, near Second-avenue. A numerous and effective Committee was appointed. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and a formal denunciation of the outrage upon Mr. SUMNER was made part of the special business of the evening.

☞ Owing to the illness of Miss ROBERTSON, who was unable at the last moment to appear, Burton's Theatre was last night closed, to the disappointment of a large crowd, who had gathered at the doors.

☞ Dr. ALEX. H. STEVENS, and eight others, have sent to Prof. SEYFFARTH a most complimentary letter asking him to repeat his lectures on Egyptian Antiquities.

The Weather.

The temperature, this morning, is down to 41° at 5 o'clock, and no doubt snow has fallen on the mountains south of the forty-fifth parallel.

This is the lowest temperature of which we have any record, in the last ten days of May, for a period of sixty-eight consecutive years.

In 1848 on the 30th of May, at sunrise, (which is before 5 A. M.) it was at 43°; in 1817, at 7 A. M., it was at 43°. the 11 o'clock temperature of the evening previous was also 43°.

The rain storm last evening which preceded this low temperature was attended by some lightning. The rain which fell, measured one-fourth of an inch; it was preceded by a southeast and south wind; it fell in small drops, but were very numerous. This change, as well as that following the great heat of the 24th, was no doubt connected with earthquakes. E. MERRIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Friday, May 30, 1856.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

A man named Thos. Croghan, who, with a partner named Patrick Tracy, does business as a passenger agent at No. 41 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with defrauding by means of false pretences, a servant girl named Mary Morris, residing at No. 116 Christopher-st reet, out of $70. The prosecutor states that she deposited the above amount with the accused as payment for the passage of her mother and brother and sisters from Liverpool to this port, and that her people on presenting the tickets at Liverpool ascertained them to be spurious. The accused was committed for trial. His partner is said to be in Liverpool at the present time.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

We stated yesterday under the caption "straw bail," &c., that Justice CONNOLLY accepted the proffered bond of Philip Herzog for the appearance of the woman Sarah John, who was thereupon dismissed. This is not so. The bond, though offered was not accepted, His Honor having some suspicion as to the statements of Herzog, and of course the woman John was not liberated.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Robert M. Clark and Henry R. Cushman were yesterday arrested, charged by James Martin with perjury. The charge grew out of some proceedings had in the Marine Court last year. The accused was held each in the sum of $2,600.

THE CASE OF GEN. CHAMBERS.

The charges made some time since against Gen. Joseph J. Chambers were up yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, for examination. The evidence elicited did not present any facts additional to those published in the TIMES. The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

ARRESTED.

Frederick Robertson, the man who attacked Mr. W. P. James, in Madison-street, on the evening of the 24th of May, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Holland, of the Seventh Ward Police. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, of the First District Police Court, and committed to the Court of Special Sessions, but was liberated on bail, in the sum of $500.

Miscellaneous.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND INFANTICIDE.

On Tuesday evening, a young woman named Catharine Flynn, attempted suicide at No. 3 6 Water-street by swallowing a quantity of laudanum, and then administering a dose of the same drug to her child, aged a year and a-half. Physicians were procured, and through their efforts both parties are likely to recover, although they are yet in danger. The woman in question attributed the attempt to her distress on being abandoned by her paramour, with whom she lived four years, and who has recently married another woman

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Rosanna Cole, of No. 191 Avenue B, went to a drug store in the vicinity, and purchased two shillings worth of laudanum, which she poured into a pitcher and deliberately swallowed in the presence of the druggist's clerk. Two physicians were immediately called in, but all their efforts to restore her were unwilling, and she died at 12 o'clock. The cause of the fatal act did not appear.

Fires.

IN SIXTH AVENUE.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the house and toy store No 472 Sixth-avenue, and occasioned about $5 0 damage. The loss is covered by insurance in the Howard Insurance Office. The fire appeared to have originated from ashes which had been left in a barrel in the cellar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—MAY 30.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—SINGULAR CHARGE.

Two women, called Ellen Cunningham and Mary Kelly, were put on trial this morning charged with rather a singular offence; in he words of the indictment they were charged with having, on the 19th of April, 1856, attempted "to pass, utter and publish as true, two pieces of false, forged and counterfeited coin in the resemblance of coin called half dollars; *which said two pieces of coin called half dollars had before the said 19th day of April aforesaid been coined at the Mint of the said United States with intent to defraud one Timothy O'Brien.*"

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoners, and took the point that the indictment charged no offence upon the prisoners, but upon the Mint of the United States. The Court said that he must bring it up on a motion in arrest of judgment.

The evidence was rather slight, but the Jury found both Guilty.

Mr. Spencer then made his motion in arrest of judgment, saying that the plain and only construction of the indictment was as he had claimed before.

Mr. McKeon said he wanted to look at the matter, and so it lay over till Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Rogers vs. *Leau.*—Bill of exceptions settled. All the amendments allowed, except the third.

Gregory vs. *Pickersgill.*—Motion granted

Stumberg vs. *Straus.*—Motion denied without costs.

The Salamander Safe.

It is not yet quite twenty-five years since an honest, industrious Quaker gentleman, DANIEL FITZGERALD by name, first hit upon the idea of setting at defiance the ravages of fire by the simple agency of plaster-of-Paris, the gypsum of commerce. From his early experiments there has grown up a large, important, and lucrative branch of ordinary traffic, which is classed under the title of the manufacture of fire-proof Safes, and which has become an altogether indispensable part of the mechanical arts of our day. It is a remarkable fact in the history of this invention, as indeed with many others that have proved of the greatest utility to mankind, that its origin was wholly accidental, resulting from a close observation of natural causes, and based in all its operations upon a clear and careful compliance with the laws which Dame Nature lays down, from which she never swerves, and which it would be well for many people to observe more closely than they do. Nature so contrived it that gypsum, unmixed with any other material, is rendered capable of resisting heat, that it becomes a complete and effectual non-conductor under the most aggravated circumstances, and that it possesses the additional quality of liquefying in combination with water only to set its face like a flint for the rest of the term of its existence. Because it will pour, and because it will set, and because it is cheap, and cleanly and handy, it is the article in which our merchants and business men have high confidence, and without which no man, who has documents he does not care to lose, will willingly transact his business. In short, the Salamander Safe has come to be an institution. And as visiting the Institutions is fashionable in these days, we fancied a stroll yesterday through that large and healthy looking one with a yellowish outside, and roomy apartments, which stands just back of Brooklyn, on the Third-avenue of that City, and is known as the manufactory of B. G. WILDER & Co.'s Salamander Safes.

A word or two of the history of the Fire-proof Safe will not be out of place. Gentlemen, do you know that that large iron box that stands in yonder corner, and holds all your evidences of wealth, was once an idea contained in less than a nut-shell—that it was an accidental event that fell, by gradual steps, into a great event—that the inventor is still alive, and triumphs greatly at his successful use of newly discovered principles—and that many millions of property that once stood in peril of destruction, are no longer in that peril? Of course everybody knows all this; but everybody does not know that in the year 1830, Mr. DANIEL FITZGERALD, a gentleman who would confirm, by word of mouth, what we are saying, if he only knew we were writing about him, was prosecuting in a street in the upper part of this City his business of making plaster images; that he was one day in haste, wished to leave his shop, and in order to go forth as a respectable gentlemen should, essayed to perform the ceremony of washing his hands. A very simple process, certainly; but not easily done that day, if it *was* simple. A basin standing by, he filled it with water, placed it upon the stove, and after the usual length of time flattered himself that the water was hot. But it was not. He investigated; the basin was good, the water was good, and the fire was hot, but the water was cold still. Here, thought Mr. FITZGERALD, was a phenomenon. On examination he found the bottom of the basin coated with *a sediment of Plaster of Paris*, the refuse of former ablutions. This plaster had caked and hardened, proved to be a non-conductor, prevented the water from heating, and gave him the first notion that this was the article wanted to make a fire-proof Safe; a thing which many men, ingenious and enterprising, had vainly tried to compass. A hint to a wise man, they say, is as good as a sermon. The idea struck the image-maker as the steam from the tea-kettle impressed JAMES WATT; he worked it out by degrees. A few balls of simple plaster, with bits of white paper inside, were roasted in a hot fire, and the paper was unsinged; a pill-box with papers inclosed was coated with plaster, and roasted, with similar effect; a few little iron boxes were made and filled with plaster, and the papers were still untouched. Our inventor had hit the mark between wind and water; his aim was gained; he had nothing to do but get his patent; and in that patent he claimed his invention to be briefly this:

"I claim as my discovery, invention and improvement, the application and use of plaster of Paris, or gypsum, in its raw state or prepared, in the construction of all iron cheats or safes."

Previous to the issue of this patent, inventors had struggled with each other to meet the difficulty which was at once conquered by the Salamander Safe. Iron cheats, filled with different substances, were tried in succession. Asbestos was for a time in favor, but failed. The patent for the use of plaster of Paris was granted at Washington, June 1, 1843, nearly thirteen years after the original idea had been struck. Mr. FITZGERALD preferred to satisfy himself thoroughly in regard to the utility and feasibility of his discovery before venturing to claim his patent, and to this end experimented with great care during the years 1830, '31, '32, and down to 1836, when he filed his application at the Patent Office in Washington. Soon after the deposit of his papers, however, the Patent Office was destroyed by fire; there were then no fire-proof safes, and all the documents were burned. The application was renewed in 1837, and denied, and a third application in the year 1838 was likewise refused; the ground of denial in both cases being that the use of plaster in this manner was unpatentable. Mr. FITZGERALD presently ceased his efforts to attain a patent, and assigned all his right, title and interest in the invention to Mr. ENOS WILDER. Mr. W. wrote to his brother, Mr. BENJAMIN G. WILDER, an enterprising and skillful mechanic, who now holds the exclusive right in this patent, and who was at that time prosecuting his trade of cabinet-maker in Boston, and the brothers undertook the manufacture of safes in the town of Mamaroneck, in this State. The value of the invention was very soon discovered, and infringements became abundant. The Messrs. WILDER pressed the office, at Washington, for the Patent which had been already twice denied, and in 1843, after a long struggle, succeeded in obtaining it. On the 1st of September, 1843, ENOS WILDER assigned all his right and title in the Patent to BENJAMIN G. WILDER, and that gentleman presently turned his attention to the parties who had infringed upon his rights. The first suit called for trial was brought in the United States Circuit Court, in this City, Judge NELSON presiding, against CHAS. J. GAYLOR and LEONARD BROWN, and concluded (in November, 1847,) by a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. WILDER, on that occasion, produced as witnesses the original inventor, Mr. FITZGERALD, and a number of persons who witnessed his experiments. The case will be remembered by most readers, and excited much comment, and established beyond question the claim of FITZGERALD as the discoverer, and, of course, established the right of WILDER as the owner of the patent.

A little more than a year since, Mr. WILDER determined to enter personally into the manufacture of these safes—having been previously content with selling rights. For good and sufficient reasons he deemed it proper to give his personal attention to the manufacture, in all its branches, and is now engaged in that work, fulfilling the exact idea of the original discoverer, and turning out from his extensive establishment an article that cannot be surpassed. All connection between Mr. SILAS C. HERRING and Mr. WILDER was dissolved in September, 1854, and the right held by HERRING was re-assigned, while Mr. WILDER formed a business connection with Messrs. LUKE and ANDREW J. HARRINGTON, by which firm the business is now conducted, under the title of B. G. WILDER & Co. The office of the firm is at No. 122 Water-street; the factory occupies an eligible site in South Brooklyn, at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth street. The factory covers four lots of ground, is built of brick, with three stories and an attic. The arrangements for the manufacture are very complete. The basement is occupied by the engine room, the forges, the tilt-hammer, shears for cutting iron plates, and a knee-bending machine. The upper floors are occupied by the filling-room, the door and case rooms, the cabinet room, the painting-room, &c. Steam-power does the work; a steam-blower blows the forges, steam pipes warm the building, and the glue is heated by steam—so there is no fire in the building above the basement floor.

An iron safe is a simple thing to look at, but it is a complicated thing to make. It is very much as it is with a morning newspaper; few people realize the amount of labor that is required to make a single specimen, until they have an opportunity to note the processes through which it passes. A Salamander Safe, such as stands in every counting-house, furnishes work for some eighty men, who shape it and turn it, and make it comely. It is in the first place a mass of iron plates; these plates are cut to fit *twenty sizes* of safe; the frame is riveted together, the skeleton is then taken into the filling-room, and the back plate is removed; the plaster of Paris, mixed with water until it attains the consistency of a thick cream, is poured into the space left between the inner mahogany case and the outer sheil of iron—a space averaging five inches; the back is then replaced, and in a few minutes the plaster has hardened, or *set*. And here it is proper to remark that all possibility of dampness from the plaster, which might affect the contents of the safe injuriously, is obviated by coating the mahogany bookcase with a preparation of cement; so that WILDER'S Safes are *warranted free from dampness*. The final processes in the work are the painting and ornamenting, which is frequently very rich. We saw in the painting-room, yesterday, sixteen safes of one size undergoing the finishing touch for use in the depôts of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. In the cabinet-making department great care is exercised. The best mahogany only is employed for making the bookcase, and none of it is permitted to go into a safe in this establishment until it has seasoned for a year. The bars of wrought iron which encase the Safe and strengthen the plates of which the frame consists, are polished expeditiously and handsomely by means of a "buffing wheel," a wooden disc, surrounded with leather and coated with emery. The Safe is placed on a revolving platform beneath this wheel, and the machine saves much labor, which, without its use, must be performed by hand. The emery wheels are usually renewed twice each day. At every revolution, a stream of fire strikes out from the iron, but the work is remarkably smooth and handsome in the finish. There are sundry ingenious contrivances that deserve to be commented upon, did space permit. The average time required for the manufacture of a Salamander Safe of medium size, is from three to four weeks; it is calculated that, except in the case of very large specimens, a Safe may be ready for use in one month from the day its plates are first hammered. Specimens have been furnished in the space of a week, but only upon extraordinary occasions.

We must not end without mention of an ingenious lock, the invention of Mr. WILDER, which possesses a curious and apparently endless complication of changes. It has *neither key nor key-hole*, and is claimed to be both burglar and powder-proof. The peculiarity lies simply in a new arrangement of private signals, which no man can understand, save him who carries the key. There is a great deal to be said of an establishment like this; but we have told our experience in visiting a place where a familiar object is put together, and, perhaps, the reader is as well satisfied as we, that there is no contrivance which men should value more highly than the Salamander Safe,—particularly when made by the careful hands of B. G. WILDER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. E. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board.

E. E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOFFET,

Manufacturers, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt in artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A gigantic entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre to-night—"The Maid of Munster," "A-Lad-In the Lamp," "The Frisky Cobbler," and "The French Spy," being comedy, burlesque, pantomime and drama, on the same night, and for the small fee of 25 cents. Manager PURDY should congratulate himself on his great success. He is carrying everything before him, and deservedly so, for his untiring energy and enterprise in catering for our amusement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the most perfect in every respect for dwellings, factories or villages. It produces the purest light at one quarter of a cent per hour, and extracts gas from any material containing it. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, Albany, or at No. 358 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

COLD MEDICAL INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—DR. G. D. SANBORN would respectfully inform his numerous patients and friends that he can in future be consulted personally, or by letter, at No. 712 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A SINGULAR YET NATURAL ERROR.—Friday was a raw and gusty day, just like the one when Cæsar challenged Cassius to a swimming match in the "troubled Tiber," in which the challenger came off second best. In consequence of the weather, not the match—the retail business was rather dull, and KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, while indolently reclining in his easy-chair, was startled from his propriety by the demand of a customer for a fur cap, overcoat and gloves. He soon discovered that the gentleman was laboring under the impression that Winter had just set in, and he wished to select a suitable outfit; but KNOX convinced him of his delusion, and sold him one of his matchless Spring hats, at the low price of four dollars. This is the last case of "absence of mind."

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 276 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded with customers from morning till night. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made Clothing vanishes like the ore from golden mines of California. Moral: EVANS undersells all other Clothiers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S SALOONS.—Beautiful exhibition of rare and delicious fruits, this day, of strawberries, peaches, nectarines, grapes, fresh figs, cherries, pears, &c. A constant supply for sale by JOHN TAYLOR & Co., Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (*free*) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from dyspepsia &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the stomach, dyspepsia, stomach coughs, and digestion, in the *Specialist* for May. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, and sold by all bookseller. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 12 University-place.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The cynics of the medical schools are constrained to admit that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS banish disease from the stomach, liver and bowels, without reducing he strength of the patient. This is the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, and positively her very last appearance, to-day, at Barnum's Museum. Now is the time for her enthusiastic friends to show their admiration. She plays *Eva*, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual lands. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Black Alpaca Suits Complete, $6, $7 and $8; white Marseilles Vests, $2; fine Cassimere Suits, $10; black Cloth Coats, beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, to $18, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Serious Accident to Mr. Spooner.

E. B. SPOONER, Esq., Proprietor of the Brooklyn *Evening Star*, yesterday fell down the steps at the rear of house No. 38 Bond-street. By the mishap he had the kneepan of his left leg broken, and the right leg broken just below the knee. On the 10th of January last he met with an accident by which his right leg and left arm were badly broken, and from this accident he had just recovered sufficient to be able to walk some with crutches. At the time of this last accident he was going down a stairway into the yard, when one of his cruthes slipped and he was precipitated with great violence to the ground. The right leg is broken in the same place as before.

Another.

Mr. ANDREW BOLTON, while engaged, yesterday, in moving a house on Washington-avenue, near Flushing, Brooklyn, had both of his legs broken just above the ankles by a large timber falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Under the Hammer.

The Sheriff of Kings County has levied on property belonging to the city of Brooklyn to satisfy a judgment of $23,513 71, obtained against the city, in favor of SAMUEL B. TOBEY, who holds various unpaid claims against the city of Williamsburg on street contracts. The property seized upon is offered for sale on the 5th of June, and consists of twenty-one fire-engines and apparatus, eight hose carriages, five jumpers, four alarm bells, four hook and ladder trucks, ladders, &c., and all the portraits of the Ex-Mayors of Brooklyn, which adorn the Governor's Room, City Hall. This will afford a rare opportunity to some enterprising individual who wishes to establish a new city in the West, or open a picture gallery in the city. The Ex-Mayors are all good looking men.

The Sunday Ordinance.

A verdict of $50 was rendered in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, against THOMAS COSTIGAN, for violating the Sunday ordinance.

The Unruly Apprentices.

The balance of Messrs. PRENTICE & Co.'s apprentices, twenty-five in number, arrested for riot and assault, were brought before Justices BLACHLEY and CURTIS yesterday, when three of the leaders in the revolt were sent to the Penitentiary, and the others were permitted to return to their work under promise of good behavior for the future.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ A call has appeared, signed by members of the Legislature of New-Jersey, and addressed to the opponents of the present General and State Administrations, for a State Convention to be held at Trenton on the 4th of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Circuit Court has been engaged, during the week, with the case of Alfred Conklin vs. Sheriff Garretson. The evidence closed last evening, and the case went to the Jury last night. This is the printing-ink case, in which is involved an allegation of fraud on the part of Charles J. Kane and Charles Gregory, who sold a patent right for the State of Kentucky, for printing-ink, to Stephen J. Terhune for $12,000, taking his stock of goods, valued at 7,000, in part payment. The goods were sold to Conklin, but the creditors of Terhune attached the goods and Conklin sued the Sheriff, Jasper Garretson, in an action for trespass. Kane, Gregory and Ansel St. John were indicted at the last term of Court in this matter, but the Court quashed the indictment.

MARRIED.

At Yorkville, on Thursday, May 29, by Rev. John Miles, Mr. JEREMIAH BALDWIN to Miss JANE THOMPSON, all of Yorkville.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Magie, H. E. EUGENE GROVER, of Oxford, N. J., to ELIZABETH M., eldest daughter of Gilbert M. Milligan, Esq., formerly of this City.

At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 29, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New-York, JOHN B. WARD, of that city, to MARY WILEY, daughter of the late Charles Wiley, of the same place.

At Dedham, Mass., on Wednesday, May 28, by Rev. E. Burgess D. D., Mr. JOHN T. LAWRENCE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss EZVILLA C. BENJAMIN, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 30, Mr. JOHN MCENEANY, Printer aged 38 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and also the members of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 184 Madison-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, May 30, EMMA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Dr Morcas C. and Sarah M. Tully, aged 2 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the United States Lodge F. and A. Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday next, from her parents' residence, No. 215½ Broome-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 30, JOHN KERSE, aged 50 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence No. 68 President-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

In this City, on Friday May 30, JULIA COOLIDGE WAINWRIGHT, wife of George A. Robbins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No 34 East 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday evening, May 30, Miss NANCY HALLITT, in the 66th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her nephews, J. H. and A. G. Briggs, are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at A. G. Briggs's residence, No. 138 Henry-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 30, of scarlet fever, EDWIN BEEKER, youngest son of James S. and Frances Conover, aged 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 45 Horatio-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

In this City on Friday morning, May 30, MARY JANE, daughter of John and Eliza Odell, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) May 31, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 31 1st-st.

On Thursday, May 29, WILLIAM ANDARIESE, son of Edward Andariese, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 67 London-terrace, West 23d-st., this day, (Saturday,) 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 29, WILLIAM STEELE, a native of Scotland, but for many years a merchant of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons and of his son-in-law, Ira Smith, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Second Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Spencer's,) in Clinton, near Fulton-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 30, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, son

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1468. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] NICARAGUA.

REMOVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

Particulars of the Costa Rican Retreat

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN THEIR RANKS.

THE TRANSIT ROUTE AGAIN OPEN.

[illegible] END OF THE WAR.

WALKER FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

RIVAS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

DISTURBANCES AT CHONTALES.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON SCHLESSINGER.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived yesterday from San Juan del Norte with 456 passengers, most of whom left San Francisco May 5 on the *Sierra Nevada*. The Transit route through Nicaragua is again open, the Costa Ricans having left the country without another battle. The Cholera made its appearance among their troops at Rivas, owing to the dead being left unburied. President MORA with his staff, left on the 26th of April, and the Army followed immediately.

Gen. WALKER landed at Virgin Bay on the morning of April 30, and found that the last detachment of the enemy had left only six hours previously. Gen. CANAS, the Commander in-Chief of the Costa Ricans, after President MORA left, wrote to Gen. WALKER a letter commending to his care a number of sick and wounded Costa Ricans, whom he could not remove, and offered to exchange 25 Americans for them, whom he said he held as prisoners, when they recovered.

The elections are being held in Nicaragua, and it was considered certain that RIVAS would be elected President.

The Vanderbilt party, that is, those agents and others who remain in the interest of the old Transit Company, aided the Costa Ricans during their invasion of Nicaragua, notwithstanding the slaughter of innocent Americans at Virgin Bay.

Gen. WALKER is in good health and spirits. There is no sickness in the army, excepting at Granada, where the fever has been very severe, quite a number of Americans having died with it.

H. B. M.'s frigate *Eurydice* and steamer *Hermes* were at San Juan del Norte, but made no opposition to the passengers going up the river or on shore. There were no other vessels in port on the 24th. The brig *C. H. Sampson* left for New-Orleans on the 22d.

At Key West, May 23, United States frigate *Potomac*, sloop-of-war *Cyane* and steamers *Susquehannah* and *Fulton*.

The schooner *George Darby*, 16 days from San Juan for New-York, with passengers, put into Key West for stores on the 26th.

We are indebted to THOMAS E. HATCH, Esq., purser of the *Orizaba*, for favors.

We are indebted to the enterprising Express of G. H. WIENS & Co. for Nicaragua papers, received with the greatest dispatch.

The Costa Rican Retreat.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL WALKER FOR RIVAS—TRANSIT ROUTE REOPENED.

From El Nicaraguense, May 3.

It will be perceived that the enemy have evacuated the State, and are now in Costa Rica. The most reliable reports estimate the loss of General MORA at 1,200 men, in those who were killed in battle, wounded and since died, and taken off by disease.

Gen. WALKER, with a larger part of his army, left this city for Virgin Bay on Tuesday evening, and arrived at that place at daybreak next day, just six hours after the enemy left San Juan del Sur. He found at Rivas a large number of the enemy sick and wounded, together with a letter from JOSE MARIA CANAS, commander of the Costa Rica forces, intrusting these men to the generosity of Gen. WALKER, and proposing, at some future time, to exchange American prisoners for them. They were taken care of by the General. Gen. WALKER returned to Granada on Thursday, and after remaining in this city two days again departed this morning for Virgin, where the head-quarters of the army will be temporarily fixed. It will be a matter of congratulation to our friends in the United States to learn that the transit route across from San Juan del Norte to Juan del Sur has been reopened, and will be continued so hereafter. The almost entire strength of the American force is now stationed on the line of the transit.

Brigadier-General FEY will command in the department, the garrison consisting of the Second Light Infantry Battalion.

THE COSTA RICAN EVACUATION—GEN. WALKER AT RIVAS.

Virgin Bay (April 30) Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.

The expedition left Granada at 11 o'clock last night and arrived off this port about sunrise this morning. The force consisted of the Infantry Battalion, under Col. PIPER, and the whole of the Rifle Battalion, under Col. SAUNDERS—all under command of Gen. WALKER himself, accompanied by Gen. HORNSBY and Col. NATZMER.

As the *Virgin* rounded to at the wharf, every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the enemy, and many a good rifle was examined and recapped to make sure. But very few persons could be seen in or about the streets, and as no sign of the presence of any force could be detected, a visible shade of disappointment came over the countenances of our men; but this was quickly removed by the appearance on shore of a small party, who came down to the flagstaff standing in front of the Transit Company's building, and ran up the American flag, the sight of which drew forth from our boys three hearty cheers.

Col. PIPER, with a small party, was immediately dispatched in a small boat on shore to learn particulars. He returned and reported that the Costa Ricans had abandoned Rivas and Virgin Bay, and were probably in force at San Juan del Sur. Orders were immediately given to debark, which was done, Company B, of the Infantry, Capt. FARNHAM, in advance. As soon as this company landed, strong picquets were detailed and posted well out upon the approaches to town, and the balance of the company took charge of the town and one cannon, which had been mounted by the enemy, but which they had left behind ready loaded for service. By 10 o'clock the whole party was landed, and the several companies had selected quarters in the deserted buildings.

A heavy discharge of musketry was suddenly heard down the San Juan del Sur Road, and being detected by the quick ear of the General, orders were given to "fall in," and in a very few moments the two battalions were under march for San Juan. It appears that the picquet fired upon two persons who were coming into town, but who, when hailed, turned and fled, followed by a volley from the whole picquet.

We had marched about three miles from town when Gen. WALKER was met by a courier, with dispatches for himself from CANAS, the Costa Rican General. The courier informed the General that the entire force of the enemy had left San Juan the day before, and that the whole country was clear of them. There was now no necessity for going to San Juan, and the order to counter-march was given, and in one hour more we were all in quarters [illegible]

The Transit route is again free from all obstruction, and, God willing, it will not be closed by Costa Rica until she is able to do something better towards "exterminating *los Americanos*" than she has done this time.

We learn that President MORA was highly incensed at and disgraced the officer in command at Virgin Bay, by whose orders the wharf was burned. He is reported to have said it was an act of vandalism and a disgrace to his army. In fact, we hear that the Costa Ricans proper were far more civil and humane in their conduct and treatment of prisoners than the "Serviles" from this State, who were in their army. All the wanton and barbarous acts done by the Costa Ricans are laid to the charge of the Chontaleños, and shows that between them at least and the Democrats there can be "no peace," but "war to the knife"—a war of extermination.

Two companies have been sent to occupy San Juan; the balance of the army will remain here. What is the next move? *Quien sabe.*

LETTER FROM THE COSTA RICAN GENERAL TO GENERAL WALKER.

The following is the letter above referred to. It will be seen from this that some twenty Americans who we have heretofore supposed to have been killed by the enemy, have only been retained as prisoners of war and they may yet all return in safety to their friends and country.

[Translation.]

RIVAS, April 29, 1856.

Gen. Walker, *General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army*

Ordered to abandon the Plaza of Rivas on account of the appearance of the cholera in the most alarming manner, I have offered to leave here a certain number of sick [illegible] it is impossible to carry away without danger [illegible] trust that I expect your generosity will treat them [illegible] attentions and care their situation requires.

[illegible] of humanity in favor of these unfortunates [illegible] of an awful calamity, and I have the honor of proposing to you to exchange them for more than twenty persons, who are now in our power, and whose names I will send you in a particular list for making he said exchange, when they may be quite reëstablished from sickness.

Believing that this, my proposal, will be admitted, according to the laws of war, I have the honor of subscribing myself, with the feelings of the highest consideration,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOSE MA. CANAS,

General-in-Chief Costa Rican Army.

CONDITION OF RIVAS AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE COSTA RICANS.

VIRGIN BAY, May 3.—The history of the past two months in Central America is but the repetition of what has taken place here almost every year for a quarter of a century, and it is time these scenes were stopped. It is time that the wild and criminal ambition of those who are thus ready to bring war and desolation upon their own country should be taught a lesson as lasting as severe, and be made to feel in their own persons the pains and penalties their infernal acts so often heap upon others. It is time the Legitimist party of this State should be made to know that their treason will be as severely as deservedly punished, and that the fate they may decree to others will return upon themselves with tenfold force. They should be made to know also that the spirit of the age is against them, and that Democracy cannot now be exterminated from this country by any combination they may bring against it; but that it will grow and strengthen just in proportion as it is persecuted and opposed, and that ere long it will sweep down all the feeble barriers raised against it in all Central America.

Rivas is emphatically a "city of barricades" now, for it is so strongly walled in and walled out that one can hardly pass from one street to another without climbing over half-a-dozen barricades of one kind or another. The plaza is walled in first; that is, across every street leading from the plaza, the Costa Ricans have thrown up a wall or breastwork, about four feet high, and then fortified the adjacent buildings, so as to prevent the advance of any force upon this outer wall. The houses around the plaza are full of holes through which they were to poke their muskets and fire, in case Gen. WALKER should return and attack them in their stronghold. They buried their dead of the 11th inst. in the wells; and when they left the city there were no corpses left to taint the air, as has been reported.

But Rivas is a sacked city. These well-bred, moral, brave men from Costa Rica, led on by the humane and well-disposed J. R MORA, who pays so readily for everything he takes or destroys, (as some of his apologists will have it,) took from the people of Rivas everything under the heavens they could carry away—trunks of clothing, dry goods, groceries, provisions; in fact everything they could find to lay their hands upon, they took away, which, according to my notion of things, amounts to a sacking of the place, and that too of a city that gave to the Costa Ricans no motive for such robbery and plunder.

THE ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION—RETURNING LIFE IN RIVAS—RUMOR THAT COSTA RICA HAS SUED FOR PEACE.

Virgin (May 14) Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.

I have no news of importance to report, at least in connection with the army. The health of the troops continues good, although there have been some sickness and deaths since the army arrived here.

The General having wisely concluded that the enemies of peace and their own country shall furnish their full quota of support to those who are endeavoring to establish the prosperity and peace of the State upon a solid basis, there has been lately no want of wholesome food for our men, and consequently no murmuring is heard on account of empty stomachs and hard fare.

The steamer *Virgin* has been plying for several days between this port and Ometepec, from whence we have received provisions, horses and cattle, and a few subjects for "tight-rope performances," unless they can prove themselves innocent of the charges preferred against them. The Servile party will find out by and by that treason, conspiracy of murder and rebellion will not pay; and that it will be better to be quiet, at least, if not patriotic, when their native soil is invaded by a foreign foe.

Rivas begins to exhibit signs of returning life; but it will be a long time before the marks and scars of battle are entirely eradicated from her walls.

For several days past, there has been in circulation a rumor that the Costa Rican Government has sued for peace. Be this as it may, there is a political storm brewing in that State before which the Servile party will fall down like ancient oaks before a whirlwind. A patient, toiling, industrious people have been deceived into a disastrous war; and as its fearful consequences begin to be felt in almost every cabin in the State, a wail of anguish, mingled with the cry for revenge, goes up to the very Throne, calling to a bloody count the men who have deceived, betrayed and sacrificed their friends in a cruel, needless and destructive war.

Last week two of the Santa Rosa men reached this place, after wandering about and suffering for six or seven weeks. They had been protected and concealed by one or two natives, and finally brought in by them in a small boat across the lake. There is a report that more of the men who escaped from that field are on the islands in the lake, and may yet return.

Mr. TOOTHY, correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, is at San José, or was there some ten days ago.

We learn that but about 1,200 out of the 1,700 Costa Ricans who left San Juan under President MORA reached La Union, and a large number of those were in the most miserable condition. The balance had sickened or died by the way, or deserted the ranks.

Virgin is again filling up with residents, and business once more begins to revive; and with the return of peace and the reëstablisement of the Transit Line, this department will begin to prosper like all other countries where Americans are interested.

SUFFERINGS OF THE COSTA RICAN EXPEDITION.

In a letter from San Juan del Sur of May 14, the correspondent of *El Nicaraguense* says:

"When I first came over from Virgin, there were left here by Gen. CANAS some fifteen or twenty infirm Costa Ricans, many of whom have died, and the balance—eight in number—have been transferred to Virgin. These unfortunate fellows seem to be contented with their treatment, and have become much attached to the Americans, whom they regard with quite a different view from what they had previously entertained of them. They tell a sad story of the suffering of the whole expedition from Costa Rica to this department; and if allowed to return to their homes and families, when they are exchanged, they will be apt to dispel many of the errors and falsehoods uttered by the San José journals concerning our people.

I found at this place several persons whom I had considered as dead, or, at the best, prisoners in Costa Rica. They were not molested much by the enemy during their stay at this post; and they represent the army under CANAS as being exceedingly dissatisfied when it became known that they were in full retreat from this country. Many of the officers were so much disgusted with the whole expedition—the innumerable falsehoods that had been told them before leaving Costa Rica, and the disgrace that attached to the failure of their enterprise—that they openly denounced their generals, and declared their intention to leave the army forever on their arrival home.

LATEST FROM THE COSTA RICAN ARMY.

The latest information from the Costa Rican army represents it as retreating very rapidly, through the Department of Guanacaste, towards San José, the capital of Costa Rica. The cholera was prevalent among the troops, and great numbers were dying off from its fatal effects.

Court Martial of Colonel Lewis Schlessinger —Found Guilty and "entenced to be Shot.

[Official.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
VIRGIN BAY, May 3, 1856.

1. Before a General Court Martial convened by General Orders No. 73, and of which Brig. Gen. GOICOURIA, Departamente Intendencia General, is President, was arraigned and tried Col. LEWIS SCHLESSINGER, 2d Rifles, N. A., on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1. Neglect of duty.

Specification 1. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER, N. A., did allow great confusion and disorder to exist in his command on the march from Virgin Bay to the Costa Rica frontiers, and did not exercise proper control over the officers and men of his command. All this on or about the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of March, 1856.

Charge 2. Ignorance of his duties as a commanding officer.

Spec. 1. In this, that on his arrival at Santa Rosa, on the evening previous to the engagement, Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect to muster his men and inspect their arms and ammunition. All this on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

Spec. 2. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER, N. A., did fail to keep his men together, and did allow them to scatter, so that it would have taken some time to have collected them together in case of sudden attack. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

Spec. 3. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect to post picquet guards at suitable points and maintain the necessary chain of sentinels about the quarters of his command, thus laying them open to surprise. All this on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

Spec. 4. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did, upon the approach of the enemy, neglect to form any plans of battle or give the necessary orders for the position of his men. All this at Santa Rosa on about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 5. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect to exert himself (during the retreat) to rally o[illegible] collect his scattered command. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 6. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER, did desert his command on their retreat, and ride on in advance, accompanied only by a few personal attendants. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 7. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect on his arrival to make any reception of his command, but did allow them to arrive naked and hungry. All this on or about the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th March, 1856.

Charge 3. Cowardice in presence of the enemy.

Spec. 1. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did, without proper resistance, or giving encounter to the enemy, desert the field himself, accompanied by a portion of his command, leaving the other portion without a commanding officer in the power of the enemy. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 2. In this, that Colonel L. SCHLESSINGER, did neglect to appear during the short engagement on the field, so as to direct, or in any way control the movement of the troops under his command. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not guilty.
To the Charge—Not guilty.
To Specification 1st, harge 2d—Guilty.
To Specification 2d—Not guilty.
To Specification 3d—Not guilty.
To Specification 4th—Not guilty.
To Specification 5th—Not guilty.
To Specification 6th—Not guilty.
To the Specification on 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th—Guilty.
To the Specification on 26, Spec. 7th—Not guilty.
To the Charge—Not guilty.
To Specification 1st—Charge 3d—Not guilty.
To Specification 2d—Not guilty.
Charge 3d—Not guilty.

During the progress of the Court, the following additional charge and specifications were preferred:

Charge—"Desertion."

Spec. In this that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER, 2d Rifles, N. A., after having been arraigned and under progress of trial before a General Court-Martial, of which Brigadier-General GOICOURIA is President—did desert the service of the Republic of Nicaragua on or about the 12th day of April, 1856.

The accused not being present, the Court nevertheless proceeded in the case, and finds as follows:

Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not Guilty.
Charge 1st—Not Guilty.
Specification 1st, Charge 2d—Guilty.
Specification 2d—Guilty.
Specification 3d—Guilty.
Specification 4th—Guilty.
Specification 5th—Guilty.
Specification 6th—Guilty as to the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, and confirms the plea of the accused as to the 26th.
Charge 2d (unanimously)—Guilty.
Specification 1st, Charge 3d—Guilty.
Specification 2d—Not Guilty.
Charge 3d—Guilty.
Specification to additional charge—Guilty.
Additional Charge—Guilty.

The Court unanimously passed the following sentence: That Col. LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, 2d Rifles, N. A., be degraded from the rank of Colonel; to be shot for the charges proven against him, and for Desertion, while undergoing trial; to be published by name in the papers throughout the civilized world.

2. The foregoing proceedings have been laid before the General Commanding-in-Chief, he approves of them, in the following terms:

The sentence of the Court on the specifications and charges preferred against Colonel LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, of Second Rifles, is approved; and he is therefore degraded from the rank of Colonel, will be shot as a deserter wherever found, and will be published as such throughout the civilized world.

3. The General Court-Martial of which Brigadier-General GOICOURIA is President, is hereby dissolved. By command of WM. WALKER,

General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

SCHLESSINGER'S DEGRADATION.

In another column we publish the official proceedings of the Court Martial convened under General Order No. 73, to try Colonel LOUIS SCHLESSINGER for neglect, incompetence, ignorance, and cowardice in the discharge of his duties, and desertion from the army. It is sufficient to say that every opportunity was given to the prisoner to relieve himself of these charges, if possible; that the Court Martial progressed with every delay required by the respondent; and that in the end it would come to no other conclusion than the verdict recorded in the proceedings. We may also state that during the trial Col. SCHLESSINGER was allowed to go at large on his parole of honor, restricted, however, to the bounds of the city guard. Soon after the privilege was granted and before the decision of the Court was known, he fled from town, breaking his plighted word, thereby affording his own testimony in favor of the decision of the Court Martial.

The result, therefore, may be considered the just verdict of time; and we have no hesitation in saying that the disgrace which must always attach to the defendant, will never lessen, but will continually increase until his name becomes a by-word. In his connection with this army, Col. SCHLESSINGER never was countenanced by the officers and troops, but adventitious circumstances kept him a position near the Commander-in-Chief, and when the Second Rifle Battalion was formed, which was intended to be composed principally of Germans, he was appointed to its command. Here he might have won an enviable eminence, and required the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief. To have defeated the enemy at Santa Rosa would have established him as an officer of bravery and sagacity.

He did nothing, however, and left himself to be convicted on every charge possible to be framed against a military commander. The English language could not shape another specification to complete his degradation; and should he ever be thrown into the hands of the officers of this Government, the simple fact of his execution will have no other effect than to satisfy the soldiers that some atonement had been made for the disgraceful affair of Santa Rosa.

DESERTERS EXECUTED.

On the morning of the 10th of May, at 6½ o'clock, two deserters were shot on the plaza in the same spot where the traitor CORRAL was shot. These men deserted immediately after the battle of Rivas, and were subsequently captured by the soldiers of Col. MENDEZ, on the road to Leon. They were making for Realejo, with the intention of embarking at that port for California, or else going into Honduras. They were brought back and tried by a regular court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The execution was fulfilled on the morning of the 10th.

Both of these men died bravely, and it is unaccountable that they should have fled from so imaginary a danger as that apprehended from Costa Rica. They were both Catholics, and the solemn rites of confession were administered by the fathers of the Catholic Church. All the Americans in the city were present at the execution, and the plaza was pretty well filled with the people of the city.

They both advised the soldiers to remain faithful to the service and never desert, for it was almost certain their crime would overtake them.

Expedition to Chontales to Suppress a Servile Movement.

From El Nicaraguense, May 10.

Some ten days since, Gen. GOICOURIA, with Capt. RAYMOND'S company of Light Infantry Battalion, left Granada to suppress the movement of the Servilists in Chontales. The expedition landed at Santa Baldo, where they discovered a party of Lancers. The latter were immediately fired upon with effect, when they quickly dispersed in every direction. Proceeding to Acoyapa, they found the town deserted, but after some search a few persons were found, and a proper example was made of one who was known to be deeply implicated in the rising. After levying a contribution of one thousand dollars upon the town, an amount long due to the Government—the party proceeded to Juigalpa, where they met and quickly defeated a large force of the Legitimists. Here, too, an example was made, and the contributions due from certain parties in that region were collected.

Proceeding down to San Lorenzo Hacienda, several prisoners were taken, and one body of Serviles of considerable number was dispersed. From San Lorenzo the party proceeded to Comolapa, where another example was made, and where the party made collections of money and effects to a considerable amout. From Comolapa the Company came gradually to Granada without meeting any serious resistance from the Serviles, and upon the whole the party was highly successful in the objects of their expedition, as well as fortunate in their escape from loss in killed or wounded, only one man of the party. Lieut. WM. LEWIS being hurt and he was but slightly wounded in the cheek. The killed of the Servilists amounted in all to ten, their wounded being quickly concealed by their friends.

The success of the party was greatly promoted by the presence and counsel, as well as energy and perseverance of Gen. GOICOURIA, the Intendencia General, and the troubles in Chontales may be said to be ended for the present. The bravery and good conduct of each and all of the command, is highly praised, and the Serviles have received a lesson for their future behavior which they will do well to remember. The present wise and Provisional Government of Nicaragua is too strong to be shaken by any effort the Legitimists can make to overturn it, and they can only bring destruction upon their own heads by their unwise and treasonable combinations.

LATER.

During the absence of Gen. GOICOURIA to the Department of Chontales and Juigalpa, they frequently heard of a band of disaffected troops, one hundred and fifty in number, who paraded the country, robbing and harassing all the quiet people of the district. They took every description of property, and frequently pressed the Indians into their ranks as soldiers. Two Frenchmen, who left this city to mine near Libertad, were also forced to join the party. Two officers of the bandit—one holding a first lieutenant's commission under CHAMORRA, and the second a captain's—were taken and shot by Gen GOICOURIA.

The country through which our troops marched was wholly deserted by the inhabitants, through fear of the bandit crowd arrayed in opposition to the Government. Gen. GOICOURIA, with twenty-five men, challenged them to fight, but they always fled; and it is the opinion of the people that these stragglers intend robbing until they are satisfied or closely chased, when they will go into Honduras. Major ROGERS has promised us a full description of the route.

The Elections in Nicaragua.

From El Nicaraguense, May 10.

On Sunday last, a large table, covered with a red cloth, and surrounded by officers, attracted considerable attention from the Americans, as they walked up and down the colonade of the row of buildings on the west side of the plaza. Papers were thrown loose upon the cloth and every other while the clerks would seize their pens and write. The people of the country, the simple market women, the beggars on the corners, the keeper of the infirmary, all knew what it meant, but we, the editor of the newspaper, the great *factotum* of a country town, were completely in the dark as to the import of the red tab e. Its officers and papers.

It was the solemn election of the Republic.

The people were exercising their greatest prerogative of electing the officers that shall rule them for another term of office. In this country the elective franchise extends to every male inhabitant of eighteen years, against whom there is no criminal prosecution, and who is not charged with being a dissolute and vicious man. The voters elect delegates, who assemble in the capitals of the different departments and elect Representatives, Senators and a President. A man must be twenty-three years old to be a Delegate, twenty-five to be a Representative, and thirty to be a Senator or President.

The election on Sunday last, as most public days in the Republic come on Sunday, was concluded with the greatest decorum. The candidates for the Presidency were all of the same political faith, the only dispute being between the Democrats of Leon and those of Granada. Don PATRICIO RIVAS, the present popular President, was supported by the people of Granada, and Gen. MARIANO SALIZAR, a great favorite, by the people of Leon. A few votes have been cast for Don NORBERTE RAMIREZ, of Leon. The struggle is between RIVAS and SALIZAR, and it is impossible to determine at present who will be the next President of Nicaragua.

The election in Granada proceeded by cantons, or wards, each ward of 4,000 persons electing one delegate. The people generally took great interest in the result, and the number of votes ran larger than at any election held in Granada. To the Governments and people abroad, this significant fact cannot be avoided, that the Republic of Nicaragua expressed the will of the people. All its actions emanate from their silent expression, and every movement it has made has been undertaken by the consurrence of the great body of the people. To ignore, then, the fact of our absolute independence, is to deny to the inhabitants of Nicaragua the right of self-government.

Army Intelligence.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WALKER.

On the 9th of May General WALKER and his staff consisting of Col. BRUNO NATZMER, Maj. O'NEIL, and Lieut. GISE, arrived at Granada from Virgin Bay.

El Nicaraguense, of May 17, says: Gen. WALKER and his staff left Granada on Monday morning last for Virgin, by way of Rivas. The General expressed himself well satisfied with the management of affairs in this Department.

PROMOTIONS.

Surgeon S. C. COLEMAN, promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

First Lieutenant J. C JAMISON, promoted Captain, Company D, First Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant D. BARNEY WOOLFE, promoted First Lieutenant, Company D, First Ligut Infantry.

P. F. TRULY, appointed First Lieutenant, and attached to First Light Infantry.

WM. CLARENDON YOUNG, appointed First Lieutenant, and attached to Second Light Infantry.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded officers and soldiers of the army, in the hospital or under medical treatment, are now in a condition of convalescence.

Obituary.

DEATH OF N. P. POTTER.

At Granada, April 27, NATHANIEL PARKER POTTER, aged 27 years, First Lieutenant of Company D, First Rifle Battalion. Lieut. POTTER was a native of Albany, N. Y. He emigrated to California in 1849, joined Gen. WALKER in the Lower California Expedition, was among the first to follow him to Nicaragua, was an active participator in the captnre of Granada, and received the wound from which he died while gallantly charging the enemy in the second battle of Rivas.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WALKER.

From El Nicaraguense, May 17.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Capt. JAMES WALKER, of Company A, Second Light Infantry Battalion, died at Massaya, and was buried in this city yesterday.

Capt. WALKER was the youngest brother of Gen. WM. WALKER, and only arrived in this City about three weeks ago. Owing to an exposure in the service of the State, he was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, which subsequently resulted in his untimely death.

Interesting Political Intelligence.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO.

The delegates to the Ohio State Republican Convention met on the 29th ult., at Columbus. The attendance was large. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid tremendons cheering:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitutional Government of the United States was formed by our Fathers to "promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and posterity.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of Ohio are determined to uphold the National Government, so that the "blessings of liberty" may be perpetuated.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States guarantees to Senators and Representatives in Congress "freedom of speech;" that any violation of this sacred guaranty should receive the emphatic denunciation of every American citizen.

4. *Resolved*, That the recent outrage on the floor of the United States Senate upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a staunch and noble defender of the principles of freedom, by PRESTON S. BROOKS, a Representative from South Carolina, is an act of atrocity which we unqualifiedly condemn.

5. *Resolved*, That Kansas is entitled to Freedom from Slavery as her birth-right, and that Congress ought to recognize her free Constitution, and admit her into the Confederacy as a Free State, without delay.

6. *Resolved*, That we can only expect to stay the hand of the ruffian, and extinguish the torch of the incendiary in the border land by making a radical change in the administrators of the General Government, and to this great end we will direct our whole energies in the ensuing contest.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has power, under the Constitution, to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and that such power ought to be exercised in regard to all territory now belonging to, or hereafter to be acquired by, the United States.

8. *Resolved*, That we commend the foregoing principle to the cordial support of all good citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, and hereby declare that the great and only issue to be determined by the ensuing Presidential campaign is, whether "Freedom be national and Slavery sectional, or Slavery be national and Freedom sectional."

THE AMERICANS OF VERMONT.

The Annual meeting of the State Council of the American Party of Vermont convened at Montpelier on the 27th ult. A resolution was adopted abolishing the injunction of secrecy. A strong resolution calling for the expulsion of PRESTON S. BROOKS from the House was also adopted. Among the remainder we find the following:

Resolved, That in view of the recent unmitigated outrages committed by the Administration and its minions upon the unoffending citizens of Kansas we hereby agree to support no man for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States, who is not pledged to oppose, to the extent of his power and influence, the aggressions of the Slave Power, and to favor the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State.

Resolved, That we are ready to cooperate with all who are opposed to the present Administration, in the next Presidential and Congressional elections, provided we can be met on a fair basis, and without any sacrifice of American Principles.

Adopted unanimously.

DELEGATE TO THE ANTI-FILLMORE CONVENTION

BOSTON, Saturday, May 31.

The Anti-Fillmoreites of the Fourth District elected JOHN NEWELL delegate to the National Convention to assemble in New-York on the 12th of June.

MISSOURI CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 31.

JOHN S. PHELPS has been nominated for Congress in the Sixth Missouri District by the Democrats, J. M. WIMER by the Americans, and P. B. LAWRENCE by the Bentonites.

Medical Improvement.

There is, in Boston, a society for medical improvement, meaning, not the improvement of medicines, but of the professionals who administer them. By way of promoting the objects of the Society the members recently indulged in a champagne supper, which had the effect of forcing out an immense number of bad puns.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Gathering of Delegates and Others—Great Diversity of Opinion—The Contest between the Hards and the Softs—Prospects of the Candidates, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 1.

The city is overflowing with delegates and other attendants on the Convention, and the excitement is intense. Caucusing has been going on all day, and this evening there is little unanimity of opinion on any point, and especially with respect to the nomination. The feeling among the partisans of the different candidates approaches bitterness.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON and Judge PETTIT, of Indiana, are each spoken of for temporary Chairman, and ROBERT MCLANE, of Maryland, and WARD, of Georgia, for permanent Chairman.

The contest between the Hards and Softs promises to be laden with excitement. Strenuous exertions have been made to effect a reconciliation, but they have been unavailing—each insisting on being recognized as the Simon Pure. As an *ultimatum*, it is believed that the Committee on Credentials will report a proposition to admit the Hard delegates from each district in which they polled a larger vote than the Softs at the last Fall election, and to admit the latter in the others. This would give the Hards about one-third of the delegation.

The Softs will agree to this, but the Hards are expected to refuse—in which event the Softs are likely to be permitted to cast the whole vote of the State. The Hards, on the contrary, prefer to be certain. They wish either to be admitted to the exclusion of the Softs, or that both delegations be admitted, in the hope that they may unite in favor of some candidate.

A decided effort is to be made, and with probable success, to make the platform prior to the nominations. Some difficulty with regard to Squatter Sovereignty is expected from the South, but in the end it probably will be agreed to indorse the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill,—leaving the free interpretation of these principles, as heretofore, to the different localities.

There is nothing certain with respect to the nomination, except that PIERCE has been badly cheated. Nobody talks of sticking to PIERCE. The only discussion among the Pierce men is, where they shall go when they leave him.

There are a thousand or fifteen hundred outsiders friendly to BUCHANAN here, who are pressing his claim with great pertinacity. It looks to-night as though he might be nominated, but the opposition is fierce. The Indiana and Wisconsin delegations have decided to cast their votes for him, which greatly encourages his friends. Tennessee is also claimed for him, but there is nothing decided, and I think it will go for PIERCE. Ohio is divided—thirteen for BUCHANAN, and the remainder between DOUGLAS and PIERCE.

Leaving out the vote of New-York, it is estimated that on the first ballot the vote will stand about:

Buchanan	125
Pierce	100
Douglas	80

But as it is not yet determined by several States whether they will divide their respective votes or cast their States as a unit, nothing is reliable.

If the Softs are admitted they will vote for PIERCE first, and for DOUGLAS next.

In no event, is it believed that PIERCE can get more than 130 votes—197 being required, under the two-thirds rule, to nominate.

BUCHANAN'S friends confidently and reasonably expect all the New-England States, and the Pierce men will join them after they become satisfied that PIERCE cannot win.

On the other hand, DOUGLAS' friends say that the latter will get all the Pierce vote finally.

Some shrewd men say BUCHANAN cannot get over 160 votes, and that all three of the candidates will be thrown overboard,—in which event CASS, BRIGHT, HUNTER, and RUSK are talked of—CASS considerably.

If BUCHANAN is nominated, A. V BROWN of Tenn. and RUSK of Texas are mentioned for Vice-President. The friends of the latter say he will be nominated sure. S.

The Coming Convention—Prospects of the Candidates—The Hards and Softs, &c.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 31.

Large numbers of Delegates have arrived today, and the delegations from most of the States are now nearly complete. This afternoon has been spent in the organization of the different delegations, and providing for filling vacancies from New-York. The Hards have only five vacancies; a larger number of Softs are absent. The prospect for the admission of the Hards appears most favorable. Louisiana being strongly in their favor, with Georgia, Maine and other Buchanan States.

The Softs, who are very quiet, are endeavoring to persuade the Douglas men that there is a bargain between BUCHANAN and the Hards. The Douglas men generally appear desirous of reconciling the New-York differences by dividing the delegations. DOUGLAS is apparently losing ground in Tennessee and Indiana, and BUCHANAN on the gain. The Soft delegation from New-York have this evening appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of Israel Hatch, William H. Ludlow, Jno. C. Wright, John Kelley, John Stryker, Dean Richmond and S. B. Jewett.

[FROM ANOTHER REPORTER.]

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 1.

An intense political excitement prevails throughout the city, and especially at the Burnet House, which is the headquarters. The friends of PIERCE and BUCHANAN are both sanguine, the latter asserting that many of the Pierce delegates will give him their votes only on the first ballot, for the sake of compliment. DOUGLAS' prospects are improving. Excellent feeling, however, prevails, and all parties express entire confidence in the election of the Convention's candidate by an overwhelming majority. I never saw more enthusiastic confidence.

The National Democratic Committee men are here in full strength, endeavoring to harmonize the conflicting delegations from New York and Missouri. The Missouri delegations submitted their claims to a Committee, who have reported in favor of the National Delegates—ousting the Bentonians. The New Yorkers decline all interference, and both sections are working to gain Southern support.

Various delegations have determined to vote in favor of appointing a Committee of one from each State, to consider the case of the contesting delegations from New-York. If such Committee is appointed, it is generally believed that they will report that New-York is entitled to seventy seats on the floor, and thirty-five votes; that 140 delegates apply for admission; that neither delegation, separately, represents the whole of the New-York Democracy, but that both, collectively, do, and that when seventy members only apply for admission they will be admitted. This course will compel a compromise by the delegations, or exclude both from the Convention.

The Young Men's Democratic Committee of New-York organized this evening, electing Robert G. Montgomery Chairman. They went to promote the nomination of BUCHANAN. The Mississippi delegation have organized, and resolved to vote for PIERCE and QUITMAN.

CINCINNATI, Sunday evening, June 1.

The confidence of the Buchanan men is hourly increasing as the time for the assembling of the Convention draws near, and apparently seem to warrant their good feeling. The States of Indiana and Wisconsin have declared by a majority in caucus in his favor. Mr. BENNINGHOUS is here, working for BUCHANAN, and he has hopes of being able to bring round a majority of the Kentucky delegation.

PIERCE'S chances appear to be given up on all sides, the question being whether to drop him after the first ballot or to keep him on the course two or three ballots, so as to give an appearance of constancy on the part of his friends. The advocates of one complimentary ballot for PIERCE argue that to keep him longer on the course will give him the disadvantage of appearing like a beaten candidate. Their policy will probably prevail.

The Douglas men continue to lose ground, and the talk now is

MASS MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN.

SYMPATHY FOR SENATOR SUMNER.

Brooks and his Abettors Denounced.

Speeches by Mayor Hall, Hon. Mr. Stranahan, Gen. Nye, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Hon. Mr. Allen, Dr. McPhail, and others.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

What Brooklyn Thinks of the Outrage.

There were two very large and enthusiastic meetings held in Brooklyn on Saturday evening—one in the Supreme Court Room and the other in front of the City Hall—to sympathize with Senator SUMNER, denounce the man who inflicted the outrage upon him, and those who sustain him, and consider what is best to be done to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. The first meeting organized was in the Supreme Court Room. It was called to order by ex-Mayor LAMBERT, who nominated Mayor HALL as Chairman. The nomination was received with unanimous favor, and after the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, Mr. HALL said they came there, not as Abolitionists, not as Whigs, not as Democrats, but as Americans, [cheers,] to consider whether free speech was to be crushed, and whether such acts as that which had recently been perpetrated upon Senator SUMNER were to pass without the most unequivocal condemnation. The act assumed a still more serious phase from the fact that it was sanctioned by the Senate, and that there was reason to fear that the man would not be punished. They had come to speak that Congress might know how they felt in the matter—that Congress might know that the men of the North were not disposed to remain silent when such villainous outrages were perpetrated upon the persons of their Senators. A cowardly and murderous assault in the very Senate Chamber, upon an unarmed, defenceless man, backed up by a companion perhaps equally intent upon murder. [Applause.[

A VOICE—Look out for a challenge.

Mr. HALL proceeded to observe that now was the time to let their voice in condemnation of the outrage upon the right of free discussion go forth to Washington, proclaiming that those outrages have gone so far, and shall go no farther. [Cheers.] But he had no intention of making a speech; his feelings were strong, and he feared to trust in himself, for when he did speak, he was in the habit of giving them utterance. [Cheers.]

When Mr. HALL had concluded, Mr. MOLT came forward and presented a list of officers for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was received with unanimous favor. The organization was as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. GEORGE HALL, Mayor of the City.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Likeman,	Hobart Ford,	Robert Sherwell,
Abijah Mann, Jr.,	Rollin Sandford,	Dan Marvin,
David A. Bokee,	H. B. Duryea,	Abbott A. Low,
Philip S. Crooke,	D. O. Kellog,	Edward W. Fiske,
Stephen Crowell,	Chandler Starr,	H. P. Stanton,
F. A. Lambert,	H. B. Claflin,	Edward Corning,
	John G. Bergen.	

SECRETARIES.

D. C. Winslow,	John C. Smith,	S. E. Church,
	D. O. Bradley.	

The building was by this time crowded to its utmost capacity, and there were thousands of persons outside, who, being unable to hear, demanded an adjournment to the front of the hall. The President stated that there were several of the speakers who could not address an audience in the open air, without injury to themselves, and that, therefore, he thought it would be well to continue the meeting inside, and organize another on the outside, which was accordingly done. A large number of those who were vainly endeavoring to find room in the inside then descended, and proceeded to organize the outside meeting. Meanwhile Brigadier-General H. B. DUERYA was called, and read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Mr. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of South Carolina, perpetrated a violent and premeditated assault on the person of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Senator of the United States, from the State of Massachusetts, while the latter was seated in his place in the Senate, with repeated blows, felling him to the floor, and only desisting from the unannounced and dangerous attack when constrained to do so by the interference and resistance of other persons; therefore, it is by us, the citizens of Brooklyn, without distinction of party, assembled, hereby

Resolved, That the right of the citizen to utter his opinions on all subjects affecting the public weal, is one of the essential distinctions between a free and a despotic Government and that without it a Republic cannot exist; that the free and full enjoyment of this right was not denied to the American people even when Colonies, that it was established before the Constitution and its security guaranteed by provisions incorporated in that instrument; and that it is a right which the people of this country cannot surrender without abandonment of all their privileges as freemen, and the overthrow of those institutions and liberties which they inherit as the price of many patriotic struggles and sacrifices.

Resolved, That in this ferocious and cowardly outrage on the unarmed person of a distinguished Senator, whose generous and rare qualities as a man, whose purity, enthusiasm and fidelity as a philanthropist, whose accomplishments as a scholar, whose abilities, earnestness and eloquence as a statesman, have endeared him to the hearts of multitudes of his countrymen, and given to his name a European as well as an American reputation, we recognize, irrespective of approval or disapproval of the sentiments of Mr. SUMNER in his address to the Senate, not only a malignant blow at the right of free speech, which is the necessary condition of our continued existence as a free, united and enlightened people, but a direct violation of the express terms of the Constitution, securing to members of Congress freedom in debate and and of these safeguards which in every country not absolutely despotic invest with sacred inviolability the office of legislation.

Resolved, That in the approbation expressed by leading journals, as well as by individual citizens and popular assemblies, in certain portions of our country, towards the prominent actor in this unprecedented and despicable crime, and in the distinct approval of it, which has even been expressed by representatives and Senators in Congress, of which, in the vile whisper, has been publicly expressed that similar outrages might be perpetrated upon other than holding similar opinions with Mr. SUMNER, we recognize a spirit, if possible, more deliberately malignant than that which inspired the first assault.

Resolved, That in our judgment it is due to the honor of the whole country that this atrocious attack should be punished by the prompt expulsion of the offender from the House of Representatives; and his prosecution for the attainment of justice before the proper tribunals in the District of Columbia, and if it shall be that justice cannot be procured from the hands of a local tribunal, by reason of any improper influence there exerted, that we recommend the removal of the national capitol, at some early day, to another and more appropriate place.

Resolved, That in this strange and unparalleled conjuncture of affairs, when it is our deliberate conviction that our members of Congress ought not to suffer themselves to be driven from their positions by the bludgeons of bullies or other form of attack or intimidation; that we stand fixedly and forever for the liberty of debate and the inviolability of legislative halls; and that we exhort our Senators and Representatives in Congress to maintain their ground with insurmountable, but with invincible firmness and courage, and to hold their persons sacred from assault; and we hereby assure them that we will stand by them in every needful emergency for the vindication of their and our rights, and the preservation of order, liberty and law.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the public journals and that copies of them, attested by the officers of this meeting, be forwarded to Mr. SUMNER and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of New-York.

The expression in favor of the expulsion of BROOKS from the House was received with cheers, as also was the demand for his trial by the Courts for the offence he had committed. That portion of the resolutions recommending the removal of the Capitol at an early day, if Northern representatives could not be treated with respect, was received with great enthusiasm, and a call for another reading, when it was again applauded. When the General had finished reading the resolutions, he said he had done his duty, and would add nothing by way of a speech. The resolutions were then put and carried, with nine hearty cheers. A gentleman in the meeting moved that the resolution referring to threats against Senators, should be amended so as to designate the Senators threatened by the Southern press. He wished the names of our own Senator SEWARD and Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, to to be inserted. Another gentleman thought it well to let their threats pass over in silence, and that was accordingly done.

General NYE was then loudly called for, and the Chairman, after stating that he would be present in a few moments, introduced Mr. JOHN C. WINSLOW.

REMARKS OF MR. WINSLOW.

We have gathered here, he said, irrespective of party, to speak and act with reference to the recent outrage against Senator SUMNER. We are here not as hot-headed fanatics, but as cool, dispassionate men, who, "knowing our rights dare maintain them." [Cheers.] We are here as firm and true disciples of WASHINGTON, the father of our Constitution, a Constitution which has been outraged by this attack upon Senator SUMNER. Outraged, I say, because the Constitution guarantees to every individual, and every Senator of the United States, first, liberty of speech. Our Constitution provides that no Senator or Representative shall be called to question for words spoken in debate in any other place but in the Senate or in the House. What a spectacle have we before us! An eloquent man rising up in his seat, inspired by the mighty truth of his theme, and for having expressed those words of truth and eloquence is struck down by a bludgeon in the hands of a ruffian. [Loud cheers.] And another feature of the Constitution, which requires and provides that all our citizens shall have guaranteed to them, at all times, the inalienable right of free speech—that, too, has been outraged. And another feature, which provides the common blessing of life, liberty and the pursuit of human happiness—that has been broken down by this attack. Gentlemen, in the days of the Roman republic the great JULIUS CÆSAR was assassinated in the Senate House, and the Roman republic was in arms. CÆSAR, renowned in the science of war and statesmanship; our Senator from Massachusetts—for he is ours as well as theirs,—[renewed cheers;] yes, our Senator, equally renowned in the arts of peace and of statesmanship, of social cultivation and refinement and Christian principle, he has been struck down—for what? For his zealous adherence to the faith and principles of the fathers of the country, as he understood them, and for no other crime. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, I shall be very brief. It is impossible to disguise the great fact that this same fell principle which knocked CHARLES SUMNER down upon the floor of the Senate House, upon the 22d day of May, is the very same fell spirit which sacked the city of Lawrence on the same 22d of May. [Tumultuous cheering.] The same spirit that undertook to close up the eloquent lips of Senator SUMNER, the same day seized upon a free printing-office in Lawrence City and threw it into the river. Here we have a movement which indicates a power behind the throne. We have heard talk of "the Slave Power," and it seemed to some people a mere abstraction, but when we find it breaking in the skull of Senators, then we see what it is driving at. [Applause.] What are we to think of the Senators or the Representatives who palliate or justify the crime? [Hisses and groans.] There are men in that Senate house who claim to be men, who witnessed this outrage, and perhaps men who will come before you in a short time asking for your suffrages. [Several voices—"Never—never."] And not the least among those men was a man known as Senator ARNOLD DOUGLAS. [Groans and hissing.] And, gentlemen, the evidence is conclusive that he stood within a few feet of SUMNER when those bludgeon blows were struck upon that man's head; and he rises up in his seat and says the reason he did not go to the rescue of the bleeding man was, "because his motives might be misconstrued."[Laughter.] What did he mean by that? Well, just in political parlance, that his prospects might be impaired at Cincinnati; and if the Democratic party should be so mad as to nominate him—. [A voice—"We'll kill him.] I think from the earnest faces which I see before me, you will take care of him at the ballot-box. [Several voices—"Depend upon it we will."] It is to be hoped that the South will come to their senses, and in the calm, dispassionate hour of reason will unite with us in the hope entertained and expressed by DANIEL WEBSTER, that this people will hereafter, as heretofore, go for the Union and liberty, now and forever. [Great cheering.] But if the war is begun—if Southern Senators and Southern Representatives are determined to meet argument with violence, eloquence with bludgeons, sympathy for oppression with blood—I say if you stir up the spirit of the Northern people in that regard, you stir up a spirit not easily to be quenched—a spirit of a people who will go into the warfare with a full faith in the motto which inspired CROMWELL in all his conquests—it is well "to trust in God and keep our powder dry."

Mr. WINSLOW retired amid loud and continued cheering, and the calls for General NYE were renewed. The General appeared, looking somewhat pale and evidently indisposed. He was received with three rounds of applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. NYE.

When the applause had subsided, the General said: I come at the earnest solicitation of friends, although I have literally come from a sick bed to mingle my sorrow and indignation with those of my fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, at the sad and disgraceful occurrence which took place a few days since in the American Senate Chamber. I hardly know what to say to you on this occasion. There are times when the hearts of man is too full for utterance, and I am afraid to speak as I feel, lest I may offend; and I have another reason—lest this, my aching head, should be made to ache still more painfully by an external application. The days of the Eastern Republics, from the time they began to wane, were continually tightening the bands which bound the liberties of their people, So it was now with us. That outrage perpetrated upon Senator SUMNER had imprinted the badge of shame upon the brow of the Republic. The wound inflicted upon SUMNER was their blood, the blood that trickled down his manly face was their blood, and that blow which struck him senseless to the floor was a blow inflicted upon all their liberties. [Great applause.] However, he held that this occurrence was in a manner providential. As he had occasion to remark a few days since in New-Jersey, it required the blood of a WARREN to stir up that spirit which vindicated their fathers and their liberties. It seems to me, in these sleepy, drowsy times, when our country's rights are endangered, that it take the blow on SUMNER's head to rouse the people to a proper sense of their rights and dignity. I have remarked that it seems to me that this universal sentiment is exactly the thing that the country needs. I come not hear to speak as a politician; I should be ashamed to do it on such an occasion as this. But, Sir, this outrage appeals to the manhood of every one of us. [Applause.] And when we remember that it is our collective action and operation that makes up the public sentiment of this Government, it seems to me that we should feel more of personal responsibility, in view of the exigencies of the times, than we formerly felt, and that is just what the country requires. Most of you have seen the manly form of CHARLES SUMNER; and really, when we believe that men was created in the image of his Maker, it really enlarges our views of the Deity itself, when we think of SUMNER's manly form. His physical form is but indicative of his mental strength. And, Sir, it was but the burning words of truth—it was touching with an iron that was heated in that furnace of truth that made that universal cringing there—[laughter and applause]—and for the utterance of that truth he was struck down by as cowardly a hand as ever wielded a cane. [Renewed applause.] But, Sir, that was not alone his blow—if it was an individual blow, we would say it was the effervescence of a madman. It was a blow from Slavery—a blow from the Slave Power, and I feel disposed to resent it. How do you feel? [Great applause.] The whole nation feels the blow. There is not a hamlet, nor a palace, which has not felt it, and united, there will be such an accumulation of indignation as never gathered before since the days of the Revolution. The farmer plows a deeper furrow, and holds his plow with a stronger hand, when he thinks of it. The mechanic strikes with his hammer a heavier blow upon his anvil. The merchant tears his cloth as if he would tear it in pieces when he thinks of the outrage, and with all this can such a state of things continue? [A VOICE—No!] And yet, said the speaker, that blow seems to be justified by a large portion of our country, and for that reason—

SEVERAL VOICES, excitedly—No! No!

General NYE—I speak territorially. It receives justification at the hands of presses, and Senators have risen on the floor of the Seante and said that they approved the act. [Great hissing and groaning.] Now, Sir, the popular doctrine is—my clerical friend beside me will pardon the allusion—in total depravity. I have sometimes, until this matter occurred, denied that there is such a thing in the human heart as total depravity. I have said it was the common impulse of the wildest savage that ever roamed the forests, if he saw a man lying bleeding prostrate at his feet, to reach out his hand and give him aid. But, Sir, I believe Senatorial position make men more totally depraved—if the exhibitions of the condnct of some of them are to be taken as a standard—than the wildest savage who treads the wilderness. [Applause.] Sir, where slumbered the humanity of Senator TOOMBS? [Laughter and hisses.] Where slept the gushing heart of DOUGLAS? [Loud hisses.] Where was their manhood when blow succeeding blow upon the senseless form of a prostrate man was unchecked by their stalwart forms and arms? [Cries of "That is it."] That, Sir, gives a deeper dye to the whole transaction. [Applause.] That, Sir, is to my mind the poison upon the weapon that made the gashes on SUMNER's head. [Renewed cheers.] But they are arraigned before the tribunal of an indignant people, and to-night the people are sitting in judgment upon that question. To-night, not only here, but everywhere where freedom of speech is valued, they are pronouncing sentence upon this inhumanity.

That makes countless millons mourn.

[Applause.] Sir, I would that this were all. I would, Sir, that those wounds were cicatrized; but, alas! it is not so. There is a tongue in every wound on great SUMNER's head that will peal in thunder-tones through this nation, until justice—stern and inflexible justice—shall have been executed upon the head of the perpetrator of this outrage and his coadjutors. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Sad occurrences—heart-rending events—rarely come singly. Sir, while a Senator is bleeding in Washington, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh are bleeding on the plains of far-off Kansas; and the flames of burning Lawrence—lurid flames—have literally pictured hell upon the skies. It is a part of the same act. I rejoice that freemen have aroused in their might now. You are, to-night, not playing, but acting the part of the good Samaritan. You are pouring balm into the wounds on CHARLES SUMNER's head. He will not fight; his weapons are not the weapons of steel, but they are the weapons which are thrice whetted—weapons of reason—and they will yet tell in the conflict. Sir, there will be a settlement of this and that at no far distant day. I know when the heavy tread of millions is heard in the distance, and I hear them coming now, marching to the polls, and with their silent but effective ballots pronouncing judgment upon these deeds.

The General retired amid great applause, and Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, was next announced.

REMARKS OF MR. HATFIELD.

He said some of his friends might ask why he was there, and to such he would answer that he was a minister of the gospel, but trusted that he was not the less a man on that account. He had as great an interest in the progress of events in his own country as any other man. His honor and liberties, as well as theirs, had been outraged by that mean, sneaking, dastardly coward, who had murderously struck down CHARLES SUMNER, by that brawling vagabond, who, like a serpent in his slime, crept into the Senate Chamber, and with blow after blow struck down one of the noblest men in the land. But the cause of these things was not in the present; it dated far back. He remembered when Northern men were insulted, when they were denied the right of petition, when their petitions were trampled under foot and spit upon. He remembered when the mails were sacked. Where were the Northern people then? As silent as a dead dog was the nation. There and then was to be found the cause of these things. They had sown the wind, and they must now reap the whirlwind. They had yielded and yielded and yielded to Slavery without a single manly effort against it, but now when it had arrived at its present arrogance their blood was stirred within them. He did not know that he ought to thank God for any thing the devil did. Brother BEECHER being better read in the Calvinistic authors could tell. [Great applause.] But he was glad this outrage on Senator SUMNER had occurred, for it needed something like it to bring them up to an earnest protest against it. In conclusion, he asked whether this was a mere effervescence—to pass away like air. [Cries of "No, no."] Would they forget it at the ballot-box? [Cries of "No, we will not."] He believed this was an emergency demanding action—proper action from every man, for if we could bear this, the thousandth insult, we would have sunk so low that there would be nothing left worth saving. He hoped they would trust in God and do their duty at the ballot-box.

The speaker retired amid a perfect storm of applause, which was renewed and continued for a long time, when Mr. BEECHER was announced as the next speaker.

SPEECH OF REV. H. W. BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER said: Such a meeting on Saturday night reminded him of his early days and of his early readings. In New-England it was their custom to gather together on Saturday night, that being considered by them the commencement of Sunday, and to speak on subjects of great importance with apology and without apology. His brother had spoken words which needed no apology, and he had referred to him (Mr. BEECHER,) as a better authority as to whether we ought to be thankful for good things received through the post of the devil. On that point he must defer to the better judgment of his brother. [Laughter.] Unless he spoke of the works of the devil in Slavery. On that he knew enough. [Applause.] Slavery was the book of death, read by the lurid glare of hell, where it would have its last reading. [Great Applause.] It was a book whose axioms sprang from thence, and he was opposed to it, with all his heart and soul. The doctrines taught him by his sainted parents were inspired by a love of liberty. He loved it for himself and for his fellow-man. [Applause.] There was a selfish liberty, which claimed only liberty for ourselves. But there was a sentiment of liberty, which claimed liberty for all, and he loved that liberty—it was dearer to him than life itself. For himself, he would be free, living or dying, and he claimed that freedom not only for himself, but for all mankind. And he hoped that all would be fitted for freedom, that they would be educated for freedom; and the only way to educate them was to give them freedom. [Great applause.] To refuse it until they were fitted for it, was ridiculous. You might as well try to teach a child to swim upon the dry grass. [Laughter.] To keep liberty from men until they were fitted for it would be like not allowing the child to go into the water until he had learned to swim. He never could learn unless he were allowed to be in the water. He agreed in everything his brother HATFIELD had said. He thought he would be one of the best fellows in the world, if he were a man an Arminian. [Laughter.] That was given him to make him humble. There was now a good prospect of establishing Freedom after so much had been sacrificed to Slavery, and now he was sorry for those who had been old fogies, and Pro-Slavery men. The gardeners of this Slavery had received the seed and planted it, and nourished it with care. The people passing by the garden had said, "That is the seed of a Upas tree," but the gardener said, "No, it is not the seed of the Upas tree. True, it is not the seed of an apple tree; but it is a very good seed, and we will nourish it with care." Then it sprouted; its branches grew, and suckers came out of the ground here and there, spreading over the land. Then the people came again, and said, "That is an Upas tree you are rearing there," but the gardener replied, "No, it is not a Upas tree. True, the odor is not pleasant, but it is a very pretty tree, and it would be a pity to cut it down, now that it has grown up amoag us." Then it blossomed, and bore fruit, which fell upon the head of Senator SUMNER. [Great applause.] All the people then ran, with axes and hatchets and knives, crying "It is a Upas tree, and we will cut it down." They are at it now, and I think we'll have a pretty time of it before we get through. The people are working, and I mean to work, but I do not intend going south of Mason and DIXON's line. I don't think it necessary, and, moreover, I have a private reason, an important one, for not going there. I have but one neck. It is not a very good one, it is true, but it is all I have, and I wish to preserve it. But, as I have said, there is no need of going there. I would not harm the slaveholders if I could. There is Virginia and Florida, and North Carolina, and another little State that I have not named, the State of Representative BROOKS, we need not harm them. And I think South Carolina is sufficiently punished in having BROOKS to represent her. I would not harm even BROOKS, but I think I have a right to pity his mother. The speaker, in continuation, said, he thought it was time that our exiled liberties were brought back to Washington, for it was not the proper man who sat there in the Presidential chair. Through him every ship of war, every musket was for Slavery and the Slave power. It was time that a committee of not less than twenty millions of men should be appointed to bring back, crowned with flowers, the liberty which fled when WASHINGTON gave up his charge and went to God. He loved Senator SUMNER. He knew him personally, and no man could know him personally and not love him. Therefore, he would not be understood as saying one word that would seem to imply that too much sympathy had been expressed for him. He would say, however, that while they were pitying the lamb, saying it was a beautiful lamb, they must not forget the wolf. In relation to that, he hoped, that if necessary, they would imitate the example set by General PUTNAM, who, when the wolf after having prowled upon his lambs and those of his neighbors, evaded its pursuers and took to its den, seized his rifle, (not a Sharpe's rifle,) entered the cave and shot it by the light of its owa glaring eyeballs. He did not wish them to use the rifle against Slavery. He wished them to use their ballots, and through them elect men to office who would be true to Freedom and to their country.

The speaker retired amidst loud and tumultuous cheers, when Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts was called for.

MR. S. N. ALLEN'S REMARKS.

He said—Mr, President and gentlemen: I have been invited to speak a few words for Massachusetts. From what I have seen here to-night, however, in her behalf, as well as that of her honorable Senator in Congress who has been so brutally, maliciously and shamefully assaulted and stricken down even under the protection and sanctity of his Senatorial chair, I feel that no son of Massachusetts, much less one so humble as myself, need say a word. I will not shrink, however, from the very unexpected duty of standing up before you and presenting my thanks to you and the thanks of Massachusetts for this glorious demonstration of your feelings in behalf of human freedom and the rights of one of her noblest sons. I rejoice that this is no party meeting, in which partisans can claim the right of appropriating to themselves the honor of so just a defence of the principles of human liberty. I know you will appreciate the sincerity of my own expressions of sympathy for the noble martyr to free speech, when I say that I have never belonged to the political party of our present Senators in Congress. On the contrary, Mr. Chairman, I was one of those that on more than fifty ballots in the Legislature of 1851 cast their vote against him through whom every son of Massachusetts has now been so sadly and so shamefully smitten. I speak this the more willingly that I claim it as an honor now to unite with the unanimous voice of my people in approving his course in the Senate of the United States. And so united, we now feel proud in holding him up to the world as a statesman which does us honor, a gentleman above reproach, a scholar of superior excellence. We unite in the uncompromising spirit of scorn and detestation which pervades the bosom of every true patriot and freeman, against both the principle and the assassin which has stricken him down. I need not speak of Massachusetts. You know her well; her people are a law-loving and a law-abiding people, whose history has been indelibly written in the traverse of more than two hundred years. Her sons embraced the cold and sterile shores of Plymouth as the guardians of liberty, and on bended knee returned thanks to God for that first principle vouchsafed to humanity which they brought with them—*freedom of thought*. They prayed for other liberties, and God answered their prayers, and the snow-clad hills of Norfolk brought forth as the first fruit of her harvest, freedom of speech and free suffrage. These principles pervade every son of Massachusetts and New-England—they are the inbern legacy of their forefathers, written in letters of blood at Lexington and Bunker Hill. They recognize in the dastardly invasion of their rights the same principle which placed the granite seal over the tomb of the immortal WARREN, at Charlestown, and reared the shaft of glory to the memory of DAVIS, on the plains of Lexington. Believe me, Mr. President, when I say that Massachusetts is now no less ready to assert or maintain her rights than in '76, and I believe there are ninety-nine out of every hundred of her citizens who would cry aloud, for the appropriation and the pouring out of her blood, if necessary, for the maintenance of her honor, in the protection of her representatives in Congress, or her citizens in Kansas. Yes, Mr. Chairman, her wealth and her sons will not be spared in the full maintenance of such principles as are common to every free-born citizen of this Union. I have said that I was not a political partisan of this statesman, patriot and scholar, at the time of his election, but when the last ballot was taken and by the laws of the old Bay State he became her Senator, party feelings were laid aside, and for the time being, so far as a proper protection of his senatorial rights were concerned, he became my senator, and your senator; and no fetter could be placed on his arm, nor blow inflicted on his head, that did not bind the hands and reach the heart of every freeman of Massachusetts and the whole North. And I believe she felt those blows as keenly as though inflicted on the person of any Senator to which she has delegated her trust since the formation of her Constitution. Nor will she be less lax in demanding or maintaining those rights at the point of the sword, if necessary. Again, Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you for this soul-thrilling demonstration, and I know that my people will sustain me, though one of the humblest of her devoted sons, in saying, that Massachusetts thanks you, that she will join with you, with the whole North, with every lover of liberty North or South, in the maintenance of free thought, free speech and the purity of the ballot-box.

Mr. ALLEN was loudly applauded during his speech, and on retiring received a perfect ovation of applause. The next speaker was Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio.

REMARKS OF MR. BRIGGS.

I have just come in from speaking outside, where I have thanked that audience as I now thank you for the manner in which the citizens of this city had spoken out on the outrage which had been committed upon a Senator of the State of Massachusetts. The speaker proceeded to observe that he would tell them that if necessary to preserve the right of free speech, there were enough Buckeyes who would go on to Washington and sustain it in the face of all opposition. Ohio had one Senator in Congress whom they could have a bout with if they liked. [Three cheers for WADE.] The speaker wished WADE were present, as the sound of those cheers would be music in his ears. He then pronounced a philippic against Slavery, and denounced Rev. Mr. MILLS, of Indianapolis, for supporting the system. The gentleman, PRESTON BROOKS, had a cane presented to him. [Cries of "No gentleman."] Well, a Southern gentleman—the citizens of Richmond had made him a presene of a cane, on the top of which was a broken head: but he would tell the South that if they dared to lay hands upon another representative either in the Senate or the House, the North would rise in its might and crush beneath its heel the head of the demon Slavery. If they dared to do this again, Northern men should proclaim the emancipation of the slave.

There were now loud calls for Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, who came forward and declared that the party in whose interest he had worked all his life had been disgraced, and that he would henceforth labor to resent and to prevent the occurrence of the outrages that had disgraced, and were now disgracing, our country. He concluded by reading the following dispatch:

"The investigating Committee of the House have prepared their report. It gives a synopsis of the evidence taken, which covers more than sixty pages, and concludes with a resolution expelling BROOKS, and censuring KEITT and EDMONSON."

The Minority Report, said Mr. LAMBERT, states that there was no breach of privilege, and if there had been, that the House has no jurisdiction.

On the reading of the above, the majority report was received with unbounded applause. The next speaker was Hon. Mr. STRANAHAN, M. C. from Second Congressional District. He thought it would not be proper for him, occupying the position he did, to express any opinion at present upon the subject which had brought them together. There was a proper place for him to act, and he could assure them that he would act decisively. [Applause.]

The next and last speaker was Mr. ABBOTT A. LOW, of Brooklyn, who trusted that the time might yet come when there would be a friendly feeling between the men of the North and their Southern brethren.

It being now 11 o'clock, the vast meeting, on motion, adjourned.

The Open-Air Meeting.

While the above proceedings were energetically in progress inside the Hall, as was evident (to those who could not gain admittance) from the repeated shouts that reverberated through the building, a very enthusiastic assemblage occupied the steps of the portico and the space in front of the City Hall. At one time there could not have been fewer than 3,000 persons present. Few left until the close at half-past ten, and the adjournment, on account of the lateness of the hour, was twice vainly proposed.

Mr. H. N. HOLT was elected to preside. Reporting was conducted under great disadvantages.

Dr. MCPHAIL was the first speaker. He being a Southern man, and heretofore a Democrat, his remarks were listened to with much interest.

SPEECH OF DR. MCPHAIL.

He said: When I look abroad upon this vast assemblage of the people, I am led to inquire, whence this stir in the popular mind that brings together men of all creeds in political and religious faith as if by a single impulse. It is that instinct common to our nature which revolts at coward brutality, and seeks to give expression to its abhorrence of an act of premeditated villainy, and may be of downright murder. A Senator of the United States, of distinguished ability and lofty patriotism—a finished scholar, an earnest advocate of the rights of man, a Christian and a gentleman—is struck down in his seat of office, for words uttered in debate—the right of free speech violated in his person, and the laws of God and man set at naught, in a place sacred to legislation, and in a manner hitherto unparalleled. The Senate chamber of the nation has been made a scene of brutal violence, and its floor stained with the blood of a nobleman of nature, at the hands of one who has rendered himself infamous in his day and generation, by a most dastardly and brutal exhibition of physical force, to beat down argument, lacking the mental ability to combat it.

Fellow citizens, we have fallen upon evil times. The goodly heritage of our fathers, secured to us through a war of revolution, of tribuation and long suffering—the right of free speech in Legislative Assembly—is assailed by traitor hands, and sought to be violently torn from the Statute-book. And are we to be silent under such misrule and misgovernment? Are we to tamely submit to have our Senators and Representatives in Congress bullied and beaten by blackguards, whose only claim to respectability rests upon a "chivalry" claimed as Southern—the offspring of *Cotton and Negro Slavery*? I trust not. A crisis has arrived in the affairs of the Republic which calls upon every good citizen to be up and doing for the preservation of the Constitution and the laws against traitors without and within Congress—who seek to sink the ark of our safety in the dark waters of political pollution. Democrat or Whig, Know-Nothing or Republican, no matter under what name known—the time is come when all party distinctions must be lost sight of in the great end in view, the preservation of the rights of petition and freedom in debate. The late act of brutal barbarity and cowardly assault has but opened your eyes to the fruits of a system which is the canker sore of the Republic. The prominent actor in the scene is but a type of a class engendered and brought forth in the spawn of that iniquity which fetters mankind in servile bondage. Bred amidst the institutions of negro slavery I can speak knowingly of its operation upon the mind and manners of the white man. I have seen its features in every State of this Confederacy in which it is tolerated; and everywhere marked the *blight* that rests upon the soil devoted to slave labor. Yet the Constitution of the Government makes it our duty to recognize the rights of those States which tolerate it, and to aid, when *lawfully* called upon, in maintaining the right of the master to his slave. It does no more. Let Slavery rest where the Constitution found it; but that instrument obligates us not to aid in the extension of the evil, or to add wings to the dark *demon* of destruction—to make that slave territory, which the God of nature left free soil. Twenty years ago I crossed the new Territory of Kansas with a pilgrim footstep; and little did I then dream that the fair virgin land, which our fathers had dedicated to freedom and its countless blessings, would ever become the battle-field for the extension of negro slavery. Already has a ruthless horde, under the shadow of authority, and under pretence of maintaining law and order, made it a scene of strife and bloodshed—lighted up the broad horizon over the boundless prairies with a lurid glare from the burning dwellings of an industrial population, and forced helpless women and tender infants to seek shelter beneath trees and upon the banks of the rivers. Good God! And this is "*chivalry*." The Border Ruffian, with his six-shooter and bowie knife, driving the unarmed from his store or dwelling, and rioting in the pillage of his money and his goods. And this, too, is chivalry. To strike down the American Cicero in the Senate house; an unarmed and unsuspecting victim is stealthily stole upon, whilst quietly engaged in writing at his desk, and struck down without an opportunity for self-defence, and brutally beaten, when unable to return a single blow, or even make a sign of resistance. And this, too, is chivalry. The assailant accompanied by *another*, armed, with pistol peeping out, to assist him in the act as if distrustful of his own manhood being unequal to the task of beating an unarmed man, taken at the greatest disadvantage! And this, too, is chivalry. The "*Little Giant*" looking on and declining to interfere for fear his motives might be misconstrued! What of the Roman maxim "*fiat justitia ruat coelum*," but an American Senator, fearful of the misconstructions of his acts, should drop the "*toga virilis*" from his shoulder, and seek to hide his diminished head amid the puerile of Lilliputia. And, oh how chivalrous the individual from Louisiana, who retreated as the bleeding and battered form of the victim was borne past him. He had not been on terms with him for two years past! This too from a New-Yorker born: he is either a bastard or a degenerate son of the Empire State, who would refuse the common offices of humanity to a suffering fellow creature. But thus has it ever been—the priests and the Levites pass on the wrong side of the road, leaving the care of the wounded to despised Samaritans! It is for us then to vindicate the rights of humanity, outraged in the assault upon the person of CHARLES SUMNER of Massachusetts,—a Senator in Congress from that State in which the cradle of liberty was first rocked in the Western hemisphere. Assaulted by a brute in human form, in comparison with whom, in all that constitutes the man, the Senator from Massachusetts is to the Representative from South Carolina—the "Hyperion to the Satyr." In vindicating the rights of humanity, as outraged upon the citizen of Massachusetts, let us no longer look to the *individual* of South Carolina—he was a mere tool. The great author of all this mischief—which threatens civil war, and has already lighted up as funeral pyres for liberty the houses and dwellings of the freemen of Kansas, and stained her free soil with the precious blood of innocent victims—is FRANKLIN PIERCE, who unworthily fills the seat honored by WASHINGTON and his successors. But what more could you expect from a third-rate lawyer from the Granite State—suddenly elevated to military dignity, but to faint and fall back in presence of the enemy—from one so reckless of character as to forget his debts of honor contracted in Mexico, and to only pay when drawn on years after through the common expresses of the country, and to leave others yet unpaid. What more from one elevated to the highest office under the Republic by the machinery of primary elections and conventions—that so often of late have made big men out of small potatoes. We arraign, therefore, before the great bar of public opinion, the Arch-fiend and primary author of all this mischief, as one morally and politically corrupt and rotten to the very heart. We hold up FRANKLIN PIERCE as charged with treason to the great cause of freedom and the rights of humanity. We arraign him in the name of God and outraged Nature. We present him for trial for crimes against Liberty of Conscience and free speech; for tearing down the land marks that our fathers sat up as bounds, beyond which Slavery should not go; for arson and murder in Kansas. The very measure of his infamy is full! What has he not done! Did he not seek to make Slavery dominant in Kansas; and when he failed to cajole, bribe, or corrupt a governor of his own appointment—remove him from office under false pretence, and appoint in his place the suple creature of circumstance—whose diplomatic career in Mexico made him a laughing stock—a fitting tool—so that Slavery might rise rampant through border ruffianism and government patronage? Did he not remove all the Territorial Judges but one—a pettifogger from Maryland—who has become a mimic JEFFRIES, and who, emulous of of execrable distinction out herods Herod in his judgment? By this removal of the two Judges cutting off all means of traversing his judgment through the writ of *Habeas Corpus* that priceless boon of Constitutional Government. Has he not left our brethren to languish in unwholesome prisons, cut off from all recourse to the rights of the common law, and left to the mercy of an unrighteous judge? Did ne not, by his aid and comfort, secure to Kansas territorial laws—that are a disgrace to the age in which we live—a criminal code more bloody than the Spartan Draco's—far more sanguinary than that of England before the humanizing efforts of BENTHEM and BROUGHAM mollified it? His orders from Washington, converting the officers and soldiers of our army into edge-tools to be handled by a miscreant territorial Government, for the oppression of the people—for the burning of their homesteads and pillaging of their property and shedding of their blood, if issued by the Autocrat of Russia would cost him his throne, and if promulgated by the Imperial Usurper of France would place his neck beneath the guillotine. The man that has done all this and more in violation of what is sacred and noble in our common nature, the prime mover and instigator of all that has led to wrong and outrage as well in Kansas as in Washington, is FRANKLIN PIERCE; him I arraign before you as the chiefest of traiters and felons, one unworthy of the Presidential office he holds, which suffers from his unholy and polluted touch—whose breath is scorching with perjured oaths, upon whose countenance blighted faith has set her seal of reprobation—him, the great conspirator against law and order, humanity and justice, I impeach in the name of God and my country. Let him stand forth a blasted and a withered thing; the finger of scorn ever pointing toward his skeleton proportions, forever gibbeted in the recollections of ourselves and our posterity. Within the Ducal palace of Venitia stands a vacant panel shrouded in black, while all the rest are filled with portraitures of the Ioges: it is that of "MARIANO FALIERO, the condemned for crime." Let then the space in our Pantheon destined for FRANKLIN PIERCE, be a blank for all future time; and when those who come after us, as they gaze upon the features of WASHINGTON and his successors turn instinctively to the vacant and shrouded niche, may read in indellible characters "FRANKLIN PIERCE, condemned by public opinion!"

We have met here, fellow-citizens to sympathize with a noble spirit spirit struck down for uttering noble sentiments.

> Truth crushed to earth will rise again
> The eternal years of God are her's;
> But error wounded writes in pain,
> And dies amid her worshippers.

Do you suppose that when Senator SUMNER drew the portraits of the Knight and Squire, if they had been mere daubs they would have excited other than the risibles of the Southern chivalry? It was the clear resemblance that the Carolinian bore to Don Quixote

...sentiment, as repugnant to every sentiment of manhood and Liberty. The present helpless condition of the citizens of Kansas was adverted to; hemmed in as they are by the swarms from Missouri, deprived of means of subsistence, as well as of weapons of defence; taken at all possible disadvantage, no such combat, as Indian to Resident, man to man, but a horde of banditti surrounding a single Free State man, and he often unarmed at that.

Governor RANDALL disclosed the corrupt organization of the *pseudo* courts, the juries, the illegal processes, whereby under some color of law, they persecute, with no Sabbath of rest between, every man who is suspected of thinking, or dares to say, that "for him, and for his house," they will serve Liberty, and not Missouri, right, and not ruffianism.

The momentous character of the controversy was then eloquently set forth; that it was a not a question whose decision affected only Kansas and the residents therein, but that it extended to every free laboring man of the North. There lay beyond Kansas and bounded westward by the Pacific, the material for six great States, an empire in the cradle. Curse Kansas with slavery: dampen its virgin soil with the crimsoned sweat of the bondsman, and the great western Highway to the march of Empire is blocked up; the multitude of Western home-makers are turned back, and men are homeless, or homes are narrowed, and labor meets an inadequate reward. The Star that guides the westering way would hang motionless in a cloudy heaven, while beneath it the dark and sluggish tide of Slavery would roll like the Dead Sea of manly thought and independent deed that it is.

But make Kansas free, and on her further borders Labor and Enterprise shall ere long be found; and thence, no Rubicon to linger for, they will pass on into a second State and a third, until hand in hand, garlanded with the flowers of hope, and rustling in the brocade of a New World's breadth of harvests, the States of the Free shall rejoice from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Governor REEDER concluded his remarks very appropriately, by thanking the assemblage in behalf of Kansas and its Freemen, for their ready sympathy, and retired amid a storm of applause, leaving an impression that will not soon be obliterated.

Action of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Kansas Question.

APPROPRIATION OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS IN KANSAS.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. C. HALE, of Boston, asked leave to introduce the following resolve, which he read for information:

RESOLVE IN AID OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to his Excellency the Governor, to be by him applied, in whole or in part, in such manner not repugnant to the Constitution and laws, as shall most effectually aid the people of Kansas who were represented in the Convention which assembled at Topeka on October, 1855, in maintaining their rights as men and citizens, under the Constitution of the United States, and that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have authority to appoint such agents to disburse the said sum as may be necessary; and the agents so appointed shall account only to him for the moneys by them expended. And the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant accordingly.

Mr. C. HALE said—Mr. Speaker, at the meeting in Faneuil Hall on Saturday night, I think it was in the course of your own eloquent remarks, there came a voice from the gallery, which has been ringing in my ears ever since—"Why does not Massachusetts do something?" "Why does not Massachusetts do something?" I ask here, why does not Massachusetts do something? "Our brethren are already in the field"—on the fields of Kansas they are now robbed, pillaged and murdered, and their houses are burned, while they are standing up in defence of their rights as men, as citizens of the United States. "Why does not Massachusetts do something?" We have just passed this morning the "resolves" in relation to the assault on Mr. SUMNER. Why does not Massachusetts do something? What can we do? I do not know what we can do, except to appropriate money to be expended and applied in a Constitutional and legal way; and there are plenty of legal Constitutional ways to afford most effectual material assistance to the men and women who are now actually suffering in Kansas. If any gentleman here wishes a precedent for this, I will refer to the precedent established by a member of General PIERCE's Cabinet, the present Attorney General of the United States—I mean Mr. CALEB CUSHING. On the floor of this House, in the year 1847, when he was a member, he proposed a resolve in terms somewhat similar to this, proposing an appropriation of $20,000—twice what I ask—to be spent in equipping and arming the Massachusetts volunteers in the war with Mexico. I wish I could now make these walls resound to the eloquent words which then echoed to that gentleman's peroration of his speech. I wish I could enforce with the voice which he used, the necessity and duty of Massachusetts to pay from the treasury of Massachusetts the means to pay the men of Massachusetts wherever they may be in distant parts of the country or in other countries. The gentleman put the constitutional and the moral point in a way not to be mistaken, and I will appeal to that occasion as a precedent for this resolve. If you wish a further precedent, I will appeal to the State of Georgia, where, within a year, a bill was introduced to appropriate $50,000—five times as much as I ask—to send citizens of Georgia to Kansas, to help them to try for the introduction of slavery there. And although that bill was defeated, it received the support of 43 members against 63 in the Georgia Assembly. So far as the introduction of this resolve is concerned there is the precedent of Massachusetts and the precedent of Georgia. There may be two different objections to this resolve—one that the sum is too small, and the other that it is too large. If any body thinks it is too small or too large, it will be easy for the House to alter the amount. I look at this as the heading of a sort of subscription paper on the part of Massachusetts. Our brethren in the Legislature of other States, I think, will respond to our beginning. In Connecticut, in Ohio, and in other States, where they are interested in maintaining the rights of the people of Kansas, because they are their own sons and daughters, there will be a response. Private individuals will respond. We have already heard that a gentleman in Hartford has contributed $1,000. Another gentleman in Fall River has contributed $1,000, and there are numerous private subscriptions. Many others are only awaiting a safe and certain channel of communication. I look upon this as the heading of a subscription paper on the part of Massachusetts. If this House is willing to go in a larger sum, I am willing to support it. I have put in this sum, because in the state of our treasury we cannot afford too much, although there is no purpose for which the citizens of Massachusetts would be more willingly taxed than for this. There is another possible objection which I must disclaim in the outset. If it should be objected that this is something in the nature of levying war, which we may not do, I deny the applicability of the objection *in toto*. There is nothing in the resolve which says any thing about war or about arms. We leave it to the discretion of the Governor or his agents how this money shall be applied, and it must be in a manner not repugnant to the Constitution and laws. There are hundreds of ways to render effectual assistance and relief without buying arms or gunpowder. That matter we leave to the discretion of his Excellency, and the agents by him appointed. Mr. Speaker, I think the resolve will commend itself to the attention of the House, and I will not trouble it with any further remarks.

Leave was granted for the introduction of the resolve.

Mr. STODDARD, of Worcester, moved to suspend the rules so as to consider the matter at the present time. He wished to move to amend so as to make the sum appropriated $25,000.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Lowell, hoped the rules would not be suspended. He was in favor of the sum named in the resolve, and he was inclined to think that it was sufficient, if there was no objection to it. He believed that the hearts of the people of Massachusetts will throb with most generous emotions toward this Legislature, if it take action like that proposed in the resolve. He hoped, however, that it would go to some Committee, so that we should not seem to be too hasty.

Mr. STODDARD withdrew his motion for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. C. HALE said he had intended to move that the resolve be referred to a special committee of the House, and he made that motion.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Foxborough, hoped it would be referred to a joint Committee.

Mr. C. HALE's motion took precedence and prevailed.

The Speaker subsequently appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee: Messrs. C. Hale, of Boston; Fletcher, of Lowell; Stoddard, of Worcester; Briggs, of Pittsfield; and Morrill, of Fall River.

Mr. C. HALE, from the Select Committee reported a new draft, as follows:

Resolved, For the relief of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts in Kansas, that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth to His Excellency the Governor, to be by him applied, in whole or in part, in such manner, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth, as shall most effectually relieve the sufferings of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts who have emigrated to Kansas, and that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have authority to appoint such agents to disburse the said sum as may be necessary; and the agents appointed shall account only to him for the moneys by them expended. And the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant accordingly.

[The report was unanimous, and was signed by all the members of the Committee.]

The resolve took its first reading.

Mr. STODDARD, of Worcester, moved a suspension of the rules, that it might take its several readings forthwith.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Dedham, suggested that there was no need of haste in pressing it through. He inquired what were the needs of the people of Kansas?

The Speaker stated that if objection to the resolve were made, the question would be at once, shall the resolve be rejected?

Mr. WILKINSON made objection.

The question was put—shall the resolve be rejected? and was decided in the negative, with very few dissenting voices.

The rules were suspended, and the resolve was read a second time.

The question then being on ordering it to a third reading,

Mr. FLETCHER, of Lowell, made a brief and eloquent speech in favor of the resolve and in answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Dedham.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Cambridge, expressed his willingness to contribute from his private means for the aid of Kansas, but he doubted the propriety of a State appropriation.

Mr. PIKE, of Newton, advocated the resolve, and adduced many precedents of grants of money by Massachusetts for objects both within and without her borders.

Mr. VOSE, of Boston, thought it was not always safe to trust to the impulses of the moment, and advocated a delay for reflection. He moved that the question be taken by yeas and nays, which was ordered.

Mr. STOREY, of Somerville, expressed his hearty concurrence in the object of the resolve. He thought the phraseology might be improved. The words "not repugnant to the constitution and laws," &c., seemed to imply that the money might be applied to some sinister purpose. He thought them unnecessary, and moved to strike them out.

Mr. C. HALE spoke in support of the resolve, and against the amendment.

Mr. FLETCHER suggested as a reason for immediate action that the resolve must go to the Senate, and it was hoped to end the session on Saturday.

Mr. CODMAN, of Boston, said he wished a brief space for reflection. He would like to sleep on the proposition. He moved to assign 11 o'clock on Saturday for taking the vote.

This was agreed to.

Mr. WILKINSON wished to amend to prohibit the purchase of firearms.

Mr. MORRILL, of Fall River, spoke in support of the resolve and against amendment.

Mr. LUNT, of Newbury, thought the General Government ought to protect the people everywhere.

Mr. FLETCHER then moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until 10 o'clock on Saturday, which was agreed to.

SATURDAY, May 31.

Aid for the Sons and Daughters of Massachusetts—The resolve on this subject was considered at 10 o'clock, and debated for an hour. An amendment, providing that no part of this sum shall be applied to furnishing arms or munitions of war, was rejected, 120 to 156. And then the resolve was passed to a third reading—183 to 91.

The Sober Second Thought of Our Southern Overseers Concerning the Proper Mode of Treating Northern Men.

From the Richmond Examiner, Friday, May 30.

In whatever light the punishment of SUMNER is viewed, we are disposed to regard it as one of the most fortunate occurrences of the day. *No event has transpired for many years which the South should hail with more pleasure.* Whilst there may exist some difference of opinion as to the propriety of the severity of the chastisement, there can be none as to the probable good results of it. We are disposed to regard Mr. BROOKS as the most judicious and practical reformer of Congressional manners and morals that the country has been blessed with for many a day. Although the Black Republicans are swearing that the "outrage" has no parallel in history, and that the pulling the old Roman Senator's beard by the "gigantic Gaul," who marched with BRENNUS into Rome, was a small affair compared to it; yet every intelligent man knows full well that all the disgraceful scenes which have lowered the dignity of the Senate have been occasioned by the billingsgate abuse which CHASE, SUMNER & Co. have heaped upon the people of the South during the last few years.

For years past, Southern representatives in both Houses of Congress have been forced to listen to the most violent abuse of their domestic institutions. Availing themselves of the cowardly practice which non-combatism gives the libelous and vituperative, such men as CHARLES SUMNER have not hesitated to bespatter the domestic institutions and the very household gods of every Southern man with coarse denunciation. Nothing which we hold sacred has been safe from this class of creatures. Our property, our religion, our morals, our patriotism, our honesty, have all been assailed by this man and his associates with the vulgarity and indecency of the Five Points. Emboldened by the impunity with which they have for years pursued this course, they have spared neither the living nor the dead. For a long time the House of Representatives was the arena for these displays of the leaders of the Abolition party. The Senate, until SUMNER, HALE, CHASE, WILSON and WADE converted it into a bear garden, was the pride and boast of the American people.

The most prejudiced and mendacious foreign tourists, in abusing everything else, invariably awarded reluctant praise to the dignity and courtesy of the Senate of the United States. The most animated and exciting debates—the discussion of the Bank, Tariff and Nullification questions, during the stormy administrations of JACKSON and VAN BUREN—did not disturb the uniform good manners of the Senate. When such giants as WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CLAY and WRIGHT waged those terrible wars which built up the Democratic upon the ruins of the Federal party, the discussions in the Senate were sometimes angry, but never indecent and disgraceful to the country. In the midst of the most violent party contests, the courtesies of life were strictly observed by all.

This continued until the Abolitionists succeeded in electing to the Senate men who, availing themselves of all the rights of neutrals, never opened their mouths except to disgrace the Senate by floods of coarse abuse of the South.

Southern Senators at first endeavored to check the downward tendency of Senatorial dignity and decency, by harshly rebuking the foul-mouthed libelers of the Slave States. But the discovery was soon made that SUMNER & Co. coveted denunciation and fattened upon insults. They provoked the assaults of chivalrous gentlemen, and then put in the craven plea of "non combatants and men of peace." There was, unfortunately, in the New England States, no honorable, gentlemanly public sentiment to rebuke the cowardice and billingsgate of these men. The Abolitionists regarded every fresh insult which their representatives received from the "ruffian slave drivers" as a compliment to their firmness and the "inflexibility of their back bone." Such men as HALE and SUMNER make more capital out of an insult than BENNETT, of the *Herald*, used to do of the cowhidings which he received during the "black-mail" days of New-York, when, it is said, "*extras*" of his paper were issued, announcing in staring capitals, "Cowhided Again!" with all the particulars of the lucrative transaction.

The case against SUMNER & Co. stands thus. They are and have been for years in the daily habit of insulting the South and her Senators in the grossest and most indecent manner. They have been utterly regardless of the feelings of their associates. They have dared to brand such chivalrous gentlemen as BUTLER, of South Carolina, as liars, and to cast reproach upon the fair name of that noble State and upon all her Southern sisters. Day after day the high-toned gentlemen of the South are forced to bear not only the presence of such men, as dead to honor as to decency. To bandy dirty epithets with such men would be to descend to their level and grapple with them in the mud. To the insulted, where no redress was to be obtained, there remained no other recourse but to personal chastisement. The alternative was a disagreeable but necessary thing, and it was only strange that it was postponed so long. *The only wonder is that Hale, Seward, Sumner and Chase were not severely punished in the outset. We only regret that they were not.*

The chastisement of SUMNER, in spite of the blustering nonsense of the regiments of Yankee Bob Acres, who have been talking about "avenging his wrongs," will be attended with good results. The precedent of BROOKS *vs.* SUMNER will become a respected authority at Washington. It will be a "leading case," as it clearly defines the distinction between the liberty of speech so much vaunted to the respectable American Senator and that scandalous abuse of it by such men as CHARLES SUMNER. The remarks of RYNDERS of New-York to the members of an Abolition Society some years ago in this connection are worthy of attention. At one of their anniversary meetings, the Abolitionists were waxing more sacrilegious and unpatriotic than usual. They abused the Constitution, the Bible, and at last, even the Supreme Being. RYNDERS, thinking that matters had proceeded quite far enough, interrupted the speaker, and "outraged" the meeting by the following admirable definition of the liberty of speech:

"This is a free country, and I do not intend to abridge liberty of speech You can say what you please, but I shall certainly knock you down if you say one word against the Constitution of the United States and the Holy Bible."

And as he accompanied these patriotic and sensible remarks with a flourish of his brawny fist, the Constitution and the Bible were for a time respected by the meeting.

Southern Senators have tried every expedient to relieve the United States Senate of the indecent exhibitions of SUMNER & Co., but with no success. The nuisance is every day becoming more intolerable, and the national disgrace in the eyes of the world more indelible. The gutta percha remedy of Mr. BROOKS we regard as the very best—indeed, the only one, likely to cure a growing evil. None of that party to which Mr. SUMNER belongs will ever repeat the offence for which he has been once well chastised. It is the only argument in favor of decency which they can be made to comprehend.

Far from blaming Mr. BROOKS, we are disposed to regard him as a conservative gentleman, seeking to restore to the Senate that dignity and respectability of which the Abolition Senators are fast stripping it. *His example should be followed by every Southern gentleman whose feelings are outraged by unprincipled Abolitionists.*

The individual whose "martyrdom" has excited so much attention is a roaust young man of some five and thirty years of age, strong, tall and well able to defend himself. That a man of education, as he is said to be, should pander to the tastes of a party by such expressions as "skunk," "loose expectoration of speech," "filling the Senate with stench when he switched his tongue," &c., &c., is conclusive evidence that he is a Senator in name and nothing more. This view of the case Mr. BROOKS seems to have very properly taken in his recent laudable course toward the "martyred SUMNER."

The most ludicrous part of this farce of "SUMNER's Martyrdom" remains to be told. The shirt which this young man wore when he was chastised by Mr. BROOKS, for heaping abuse upon a venerable relative and villifying a noble State, has been conveyed by careful hands to Boston. Whether another indignation meeting is to be called at Faneuil Hall, and the scene of MARK ANTHONY's declamation over the bloody toga of CESAR is to be exemplified, is yet to be seen. Perhaps in the Presidential canvass the shirt is to play as conspicuous a part as did the breeches of MADAME. SUMNER's shirt is to be the banner of the Black Republicans. In that event, the standard of the opposing party should be a gutta percha cane, with the motto—'*In hoc signo vinces.*"

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fires.

IN DUANE-STREET.

About 8¾ o'clock Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the old sugar house in Duane-street, between William and Rose streets, in the brass foundry of GEORGE DURNO. It was very promptly extinguished. Mr. DURNO estimates his loss at about $300. He has an insurance of $1,000 on his stock, tools, &c., in the Park Fire Insurance Company. J. WALLACE, dealer in rags and paper, occupied the second floor of the building. He sustained, by water, a damage of $100, and is not insured.

The Vandervoort Case.

C. M. VANDERVOORT, on Friday, sued out a writ of Certiorari to the Mayor and Recorder, before Judge DAVIES of the Supreme Court, commanding them to show cause before him at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, why the proceedings purporting to be the trial of VANDERVOORT before them on Saturday the 24th inst. should not be reversed, or receive such other amendment as to the Court may seem right.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel appeared as above for the Mayor and Recorder, and asked for a postponement of the case until the 12th of June, in consequence of the illness of Mr. SHEPARD. J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., counsel for Mr. V. consented, and the case was accordingly adjourned as above.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Arguments on Motion for an Injunction.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

FRIDAY, May 30, 1856.

Arkenburgh and Earle vs. the Mayor, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Comptroller, &c., &c., of the City of New-York.—The hearing of the arguments in the above case occurred on Friday evening, pursuant to adjournment, at the residence of Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT. Mr. O'CONOR submitted two additional affidavits, sworn to respectively by George J. Bird and Abraham B. Miller, directly verifying the fact, stated in the defendants' answer on information and belief, that the plaintiffs, Earle and Arkenburgh, were present at the auction sale.

Mr. HUTCHINS (for the plaintiffs) read, under Mr. O'CONOR's exception, two affidavits: the first, that of Mr. J. P. Phelps, setting forth that he was at the sale with the intention of purchasing—that he had been informed by an Alderman of the City of New-York that the sale was illegal and no title to the property could be given under it, and that he did not bid for it; the second, sworn to by Amos K. Eno, testified to his having heard the same Alderman make the same statement.

Mr. O'CONOR remarked that neither of these deponents stated who the Alderman was.

Mr. Hutchins—These gentlemen are mentioned on your side as having attended the sale.

Mr. O'Conor—Eno is one.

Mr. Hutchins proceeded. The complaint, he said, set out that this property was sold for less than its value, and that they (the plaintiffs) believed its value to be $400,000. That was not denied in any of the affidavits; if it had, they (plaintiffs' counsel) would have brought affidavits here to prove that it was worth from $400,000 to $500,000. There were 76 feet 8½ on 25 by 100 feet in lot. This was a matter of the gravest importance to the City. It was believed here that a gross wrong and violation of law had been committed, not certainly with any privity or knowledge of the defendants in this action; they would say nothing about that; they were willing to admit that they (defendants) went there, and, so far as the City was concerned, bid in good faith, and supposed at the time they were bidding that they were to get this property. But they (plaintiffs) would say that now that the act had been consummated, and that the deed was about being delivered by the City, the time had arrived when His Honor, as also the Court of last resort in this State, must be called upon to decide whether, in this grave transaction, the law had been complied with. How, then, did this case stand? It seemed that, in the year 1796, and prior thereto, the City was the owner of a valuable piece of ground opposite "the Green," or "Vineyard," of the City of New-York; that the Presbyterians of the City of New-York, in casting around for a proper place in which to build a church edifice, selected this, as a most desirable location; and that, in pursuance of a petition regularly presented by them to the Common Council of the City an ordinance was passed, and in pursuance of that order a deed was executed by the Corporation, bearing date the 25th of February, 1776, to John Rogers, Joseph Treat, &c., and "to their heirs and assigns," not "to their successors," for ever of all that certain tract of land, provided they should within one year from that time erect a church edifice on a part thereof for the worship of Almighty God, or use the same and a part thereof for a cemetery or church yard, &c., &c., and should not appropriate or apply the same at any time or for ever thereafter to private secular uses; and that in the event of their ever applying the same or any part thereof to private secular uses, then it should be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to re-enter in the name of their heirs or successors, and to have and enjoy the same as if no such deed had ever been given. Subsequently, and on the 31st of August, 1784, those trustees conveyed the property to the First Presbyterian Church, and they had held it from that time until the present day.

The Judge—Does this first grant of the Corporation express the trust in terms?

Mr. Hutchins said it did not say "in trust," though they were mentioned as trustees. For the purpose of this argument he was willing to admit that this was a trust, although he thought it was not necessary to show at length that any particular form of words should express a trust, for that had been decided over and over again. Subsequently to the 31st of August, 1784, and on the 29th of May, 1809, there was a deed executed by and between the trustees of the corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and the City of New-York, and other parties, trustees also, by which this piece of property, upon a division of that property, was set apart and conveyed to the Brick Presbyterian Church, and since that time, the 29th day of May, 1809, this property has been held by the Brick Presbyterian Church. In 1785 there were 48 lots of the ground (which was and is reserved lots), which were deducted, and, after that, it became subject to a rental of 4½ lbs. per year. If it became necessary in the course of the argument to consider what estate that deed from the City to the Church carried, it would be contended on the part of the plaintiffs that the Church took the property subject to this condition; that, when the Church came to use this property for any other purposes than church purposes, it then reverted to the City. Negotiations were commenced by the true ees of the Church, and the Board of Aldermen, or Corporation of the City, in relation to the sale of the property. The proposition made to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to give the City one-fourth of the sum acquired by the sale of the property, and to have the property set up at $25,000, was favorably received, as reported to the Board of Common Council, with the exception of Mr. Tillon, the Recorder, who concurred in the report, provided the portion of the avails set apart for the City be fifty per cent. The resolutions of the Commissioners embodying the above arrangement, were passed by the Board of Aldermen, in the month of April, 1854. There the matter slept, until the 6th April, 1856, two years afterwards, when this resolution of the Board of Councilmen was concurred in by the Board of Councilmen. On the 17th April, 1856, the Board of Aldermen refused to pass an ordinance that was presented to them, for releasing the restrictions and conditions contained in the grant of the Church lands. In regard to the resolution for releasing the restrictions contained in this grant, the objection was that it was passed by one Board one year, and by the other Board in another year. No resolution or ordinance had been passed authorizing the sale. This did not authorize the sale; it said merely what they would do in the future; when they attempted it they did not do it. An attempt to bind their successors was illegal. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had no authority to sell the property in question, and release the conditions of the grant without an ordinance having been first passed by the Common Council authorizing the sale. So long as the property remained subject to the restrictions contained in the grant, it was not in the power of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell it. It was not a reversionary interest or right subject to this incumbrance which a previous Common Council had put upon it, and which was a subject of sale, and which, under the laws and ordinances of the City regulating the duties and powers of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, they had a right to sell. The effect of putting up a piece of property for sale in that way would be to prevent free and open competition. Affidavits had been put in here, sworn to by gentlemen who were told that these restrictions had not been removed. This incumbrance on the title ought to have been removed previous to the disposition of the property by the Commissioners. This incumbrance was made by the Common Council acting in a legislative capacity, and could only be removed by the same power. Again, the arrangement made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with the Trustees of the Brick Church, by which the City was to be interested to the extent of, and was to receive one-fourth of the Church land, to sell it, and to receive three-fourths of the proceeds of the property, was made without any lawful authority, and renders the sale void. Where did the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund get the power to fix arbitrarily the interests of the City in this property at one-fourth? If they had a right to fix it at one-fourth, they had a right to fix it at one-tenth, or one-hundredth part, and what would that be virtually but a private sale of all the interest of the City which was held jointly with other parties. It might be asked, how was this to be avoided? He would tell them how. If the City had an undivided interest in a piece of property which it held in common or jointly with others, let all the interest of the City be put up and sold at auction by itself to the highest bidder. A man might give $200,000 for the interest of the City, unencumbered by any other interest when, if all the interests were set up together, the price might be beyond his means. What right had the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, when the charter and the law says they shall sell at auction, to fix his interest, or say that the City shall be satisfied on behalf the proceeds? Suppose this private arrangement out of the way, what was the interest of the City in that property? How much did Messrs. Keep and James and Wesley intend to give for that interest? Not one of them can tell. If it had been put up at auction by itself, the City would have known what price to put into the deed as condition money. Under this arrangement of the Commissioners was such that if tolerated, there would be no office which there would be so great a strife to obtain as that of a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. The only power of the sale the constituted authorities and guardians had over the City property, was to sell the same at public auction, to the highest bidder giving adequate security, after due notice of time and place of sale. The sale must be the entire interest of the City therein, and not encumbered with the sale or disposition of the interests of others therein at the same sale. Again, the sale of the interest of the Brick Church to these parties previous to the sale at auction, was a violation of the agreement, on the part of the Brick Church, and made the sale null and void. Any purchaser should void the sale. And again, that plaintiffs have been informed and believe that the corporation of the Brick Church has been, since the date and up to the 14th May, 1856, in possession of said premises, but that on or about that day (May 14) they handed and sold said land and real estate, and all their interest therein, to Messrs. Wesley, James and Keep, and, as they (plaintiffs) believe, for private and secular purposes. It was understood that it was denied that this was sold first by the Brick Church.

Mr. O'Conor—I certainly do deny it. There is nothing of the kind in your complaint.

Mr. Hutchins—I here is the allegation.

Mr. O'Conor—Well, may be so.

Mr. Hutchins—We say that it was first sold by the Brick Church to these parties, and that it was subsequently sold at auction.

Mr. O'Conor—That fact is neither alleged nor admitted, and I don't see of what importance it would be if it was.

Mr. Hutchins resumed. The effect of that was to destroy competition. A bidder would say, "Why, these parties own three-fourths of the property already, they will bid ever to high because they are the owners." Now, the agreement with the City was that it would be sold at public auction. These were the very terms of the resolution accepted and adopted by the City. That of itself would have voided this sale, apart from anything else. If there was any mistake here he hoped the defence would come in with their affidavits to correct it.

The Judge—But will not your argument strike both ways?

Mr. O'Conor—I don't know how many affidavits will be needed by-and-by if we go on at this rate.

The Judge—Suppose that private agreement actually existing. Would not these gentlemen bid more freely, inasmuch as they would only have to pay a quarter of the extra bidding, and would not that rather enhance the advantages derived to the city?

Mr. Hutchins—It might, if people did not know outside. The trouble was that people outside knew it. They knew that if they bid for the property they were bidding against the owners of it.

The Judge—Is not that the nature of all partition sales?

Mr. Hutchins—There is an express statute upon it.

Mr. O'Conor—Yes; but it leads to fair competition.

Mr. Hutchins continued. It seemed from the affidavits presented here on the part of the defendants, that there was a good attendance at the sale, that there was a good deal of bidding, and that the plaintiffs in this action had themselves bid for the property. So far as that was concerned, he (counsel) cared nothing about it. It showed that they were tax-payers who intended to see that the property should bring its full value. Tax-payers and every one else had a right to bid. In relation to this sale the defendants swear in their affidavit that they have a deed from the church, and that they have entered into possession of this property, but that they had bought it for no use at all.

Mr. O'Conor—We don't say that. We have bought it without restriction, and for no specific use. The use is never put in a deed. What we do say is in answer to your suggestion, that "we bought it for private uses."

Mr. Hutchins—We aver that they bought it for private secular uses; they say they bought it for no use at all. They have the possession, and I don't see what they are going to do with it.

Mr. O'Conor—We merely say that we bought it without restriction, and not for any particular purpose or use.

The Judge—So that you will tell it for a Church, if you cannot do anything with it?

Mr. O'Conor—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hutchins said that being the case, it only shortened the argument, for it should appear that this had been sold for private secular purposes, then the plaintiffs would claim that the whole property had reverted to the City.

Mr. O'Conor—Then it can be applied to any public use, whether secular or not.

Mr. Hutchins—Under this deed, if that be so, they would have a right to sell it for a Hospital, a Hotel, a Post-Office, or a Custom House. It seemed to him that that was ridiculous, when there were two adjectives qualifying the use—"private secular." It meant private *or* secular. We were to look at the intention of the deed.

Mr. Hutchins referred in this connection, and at some length to an opinion of George Wood; to the case of Mott *vs.* The Garden-street Church, 7th Paige; to the case of Norton *vs.* Norton, 2d Sandford, 296, and observed in conclusion that if His Honor decided the sale to be illegal it would be easy for the trustees of the Church to pay these defendants their money back again. The question here was simply one of law; if the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were to be allowed to put the value of the City interest in property in which it was interested jointly with other parties, the abuses arising from such a privilege would be enormous. Their duties were prescribed by law; they had the right to say whether the interest of the City in this or any other case is mere or less; that was to be fixed by the only proper authority, a Court of Equity.

Mr. O'Conor then rose to reply. He said: If your Honor please; this, taking it altogether, is one of the most singular cases that has come under my observation since the injunction epidemic set in. Undoubtedly if the application deserves to be gravely treated, we have been furnished here with materials for a pretty long argument on the part of the defendants. When I say "furnished with materials," I mean in the mere suggestion of points of difficulty stated upon the other side. The matter has not been argued at large upon those points in such a way as to enable us to refute their argument. We are left to originate views in relation to those points respectively, or to confine ourselves to the shape of an argument, and then beat it down if we can. Not aware exactly of what views may be taken of the matter by your Honor it becomes, of course, my duty to deal with the case as if it was really one of great gravity and great respectability, and treat every point and suggestion that has been advanced here, with all the consideration that can possibly attach to it in any conceivable estimation of it. In the first place, this bill is filed by Messrs. Earle and H. Arkenburgh and Wm. Earle against the Mayor of the City of New-York, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, &c., charging them with being about to execute some instrument, the effect of which may be to impair and diminish the property of the City, or to transfer from the title of some piece of property belonging to it, which transfer will be injurious to the tax-payers and citizens. This complaint is filed, and this injunction sought for by those two gentlemen, who, by their affidavit, state that "in behalf of themselves and other tax-payers and citizens of the City of New-York, complain and allege as follows." The several allegations herein proceed to constitute a the matter upon which this complaint is founded. Among these allegations is that no statement whatever that these plaintiffs are tax-payers of the City of New-York, or that they pay one single quarter in taxes, or even that they are citizens of the City of New-York. Your Honor is aware that the right of a tax-payer to file a bill, or to file a complaint and commence an action for the purpose of protecting the property of the City against misappropriation by the corporation or any public officers of the City, has been disputed, to say the least of it. It is true that Your Honor expressed an opinion in favor of that right, and it may possibly be that one of the decisions of a general term of the Supreme Court admits of the construction that tax-payers might bring such an action. I understood Judge Strong, however, to say, upon the hearing of the Ninth-avenue railroad case, that he did not concur in any such opinion. It he did not, then only two out of the five Judges who sat upon that occasion in question did concur in any such opinion. Your Honor has before you a printed argument upon that as an original question, and so far as it may be considered an open question, here the argument is sufficiently before you. I beg to refer your Honor also to the opinion of Judge Duer, in the Superior Court, in which that subject is very fully investigated. If, however, that question is either considered determined by your Honor in this Court, or is considered open to investigation—if it is possible to entertain this suit as a suit by tax-payers, you certainly have the Court brought down, in that respect, to a most beautiful minimum, because, although your Honor entertained the action in such cases on behalf of those who plaintiffs proved that they were large property-owners and extensive tax-payers, (if it can be possibly fancied that these plaintiffs claim to be tax-payers at all,) they don't claim to be tax-payers to a greater extent than to the amount of one penny a-piece. The result is, that any two-penny tax-payer or any two-penny tax-payers in the City of New-York has the privilege of coming, at any time and place, to your Honor, and making any complaint they think fit to stop the Mayor and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and all the authorities in the City, in the performance of their functions as guardians of the City property. If that is not running a principle into the ground very deeply, that never was very high out of it, I never was more mistaken in my life. Now, in the next place, these plaintiffs allege to be tax-payers; neither of them is a tax-payer; and, therefore, the case you have here is that of a couple of total strangers, subjects, for aught we know, of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, or of the King of the Mosquito tribe of Indians, coming here and thinking it prudent to file a bill, or get your Honor to file a bill, against Fernando Wood as Mayor of New-York, Mr. Hogg, (the Comptroller,) and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to prevent them from making over the title deeds of this property to its purchasers. Now, if your Honor is prepared to sustain such a complaint as that, I don't know but it may be right. Still, I think—

The Judge—If you take that point, I suppose it is decisive until the complaint be amended.

Mr. Hutchins—We will put in that amendment.

Mr. O'Conor—I rather think the learned gentleman will put in no amendment now, because, in that event, we would have to amend our answer. I shall object to any amendment introducing a new fact. I believe it is not the practice to allow amendments on a motion for an injunction. If the party wants a better case, let him make it. I now speak to the case before your Honor; that case, I am prepared on the merits to meet. I don't mean to yield a single inch, because I know a great many things about this case which I have not got affidavits here to establish. It is a suit which I feel authorized on behalf of my clients to oppose by all lawful means, as a suit having its foundation in no desire to advance equity, but in a very iniquitous scheme which I believe can prove now with the greatest ease, and I shall not consent to any amendments now, Sir, as to the general question whether a tax-payer has a right to bring such an action as this, I deny it. In the second place, these plaintiffs are not alleged to be tax-payers. Then I come to the questions which may be called the merits in this case. It appears that the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, on the 25th of February, 1776, made a grant of the land in question to the First Presbyterian Church. I don't know what the learned gentleman meant by saying this first grant was to these men "their heirs and assigns," not to "their successors." I confess I expected, if I was to answer that, to hear something said about the effect of those words. Here was to be a grant to the acting officers of this Church for the time being, and to their heirs and assigns for ever. I am speaking of it now as it stands in the first instance, irrespective of the condition. It is not and cannot be denied that by a regular succession that title passed from hand to hand until, by adequate and competent deeds, it was vested in the Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and, at the time of the sale in question, belonged to the Corporation of that Church. It now becomes important, perhaps, to see the effect of this conveyance. My learned friend in commenting upon his character has not said that it was a conveyance in trust, nor for what purpose; nor has he taken the other view of it and treated it as a simple conveyance upon a lease or conditional fee. He began by saying he was willing to admit it was a trust, but if I understood him rightly, he rather inclined to think it would on the whole be better for him to assert it than admit it, and try to establish that it was a trust. Suppose for a moment that it was a trust; what kind of a trust was it? It was the trust that the property thus conveyed, or the proceeds of it, should be used for the purpose of upholding the English Presbyterian Church according to the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism, agreeably to the present established Church of Scotland. Now, you are told that this is a bill filed for the purpose of vindicating that trust. I should like to know who has a right to file a bill for the purpose of vindicating a trust of that description? The founder of the trust, and the persons interested in the carrying on and execution of the trust,—that is to say, this congregation for whose benefit it was made,—may be allowed to file such a bill. No such complaint or objection has been made, however, by this congregation or any one representing it. Suppose then we deem the Corporation of the City of New-York the founder of this trust and that this bill was filed by that Corporation. Can they be received at this day in a Court of Justice as founders claiming that this property is not applied according to their will, and calling upon this Court to execute this trust, and compel the persons in possession faithfully and fairly and honestly to continue to apply the property for the purpose of maintaining and upholding this trust, to wit, preaching the Gospel, according to the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism, as put forth by the Church of Scotland? It is not possible for me to discuss that question that on the 25th February, 1776, when the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York were a Corporation created by and existing under the crown of England, had the power to become founders and might continue to be visitors or a trust of that description. But will your Honor publish an opinion to the world of that nature, the establishment of the independence of the Colonies—I won't take an earlier day than 1783—the Corporation of the City of New-York, or a corporate body, or

New-York Daily Times.

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☞ According to the special dispatch of our correspondent, matters at Cincinnati are in an exceedingly uncertain state just at present, and the indications are that they will continue so for some time. Of the three most prominent men spoken of as likely to receive the nomination, however, Mr. BUCHANAN seems to stand the best chance.

The News of Nicaragua.

By the arrival of the *Orizaba* at this port yesterday, we have late and important news from Nicaragua. The Costa Rican retreat, in consequence of the great ravages of cholera, is confirmed, and, according to the accounts which we publish elsewhere, the evacuation of the Nicaraguan Territory was completed with hurried dispatch. The transit route is again free, and, the campaign being at an end, Gen. WALKER's position may be regarded as firmly established. We comment in a separate article on the results of the war, which, for some time at least, will not be renewed. The elections in Nicaragua were going on at the time the *Orizaba* left, and it was confidently expected that President RIVAS would be re-elected. Among the deaths at Granada is recorded that of Capt. JAMES WALKER, brother of the General—a most promising officer and universally esteemed among his compatriots. An obituary notice of Capt. WALKER will be found among our extracts.

Success of General Walker.

The rule of General WALKER is firmly established in Nicaragua. All remaining doubt on this point is dissipated by the arrival of the *Orizaba*. Her news confirms the disastrous retreat of the Costa Rican invaders, and we have direct authority for saying that WALKER's army is not only strong in numbers, but in good condition. Subsistence is abundant and cheap, and so far from the troops and WALKER himself being driven to extremities, as rumored a few days since by our French cotemporary in this City, there was never, we understand, the slightest probability of extreme suffering, either from famine or the ability of the Costa Ricans to follow up the battle of Rivas. The rout of the latter, on the contrary, was complete, and their loss eight or ten fold greater in battle than that of WALKER. Disease and death, superinduced, in part, by the gross neglect and mismanagement of their officers, completed the disaster to the invaders, and it seems questionable whether more than a third of the army survived to reach their own territory again. So far as the political power of the Rivas-Walker rule is concerned, the result of this trial of arms is as complete and decided as the battle of San Jacinto proved to HOUSTON and the Texans. The Republic of Nicaragua, under Anglo-American auspices, is now as certainly a fixed fact as the establishment of Texan independence in 1836. There is peace and unanimity at home, and little or no remaining apprehension from invasion from the neighboring States of Central America.

The next consideration is, the condition, prospects, and commercial intercourse of the State. The new transit route is already in partial operation. It is freed from obstruction from ocean to ocean. The California passenger trade has been actively resumed on the Pacific side, the *Sierra Nevada* having brought down three or four hundred passengers, who met with little delay and were transferred to the *Orizaba* on the Atlantic side. The grantee of the new line, Mr. RANDOLPH, came passenger in this steamer, and will no doubt be able to effect such arrangements here as to insure semi-monthly instead of monthly trips. This will be a great point gained. The steamers are not molested by British or French naval vessels. There is no sufficient reason to suppose that any such interference is intended. The presence of our own squadron, which was met by the *Orizaba* at Key West, will be a sufficient protection to American property and passengers, on their way to California.

We learn that the agricultural ability of the country to support and insure abundant comfort to American colonization and industry and to give wealth to the enterprise, which, on the complete restoration of peace and the disbanding of the army, will be attracted to the cultivation of sugar, rice and grain, and the development of the commercial portion of the Isthmus and its relation to our own California trade. The consideration of this last point has not been overlooked at Washington, and, although the recognition of the new Government was entered upon with extreme caution by the President and his Cabinet, it is not to be expected that the intercourse and sympathy of the two countries will be less active or cordial, now that WALKER has abundantly proved his ability to sustain himself.

Mr. Crampton in New-York.

We regret to learn that there was an attempt, on the part of some of the over-zealous patriots in this City, of the Brooks school, to offer an insult, on Saturday night, to Mr. CRAMPTON, the late British Minister, now in our City, *en route* to England, by getting up a serenade of tin kettles and implements of that class, in jeering derision, beneath the windows of the British Consul's private residence up town, where Mr. CRAMPTON is staying for the present. This disgraceful design was, however, frustrated by the active vigilance of the Police of the Ward, who remained during the night drawn up and prepared to commit any parties attempting to perpetrate so shameful an outrage. The character of the country is already sufficiently stained by the Brooks infamy, without the occasion for others of the crew to inflict on it this additional stigma. Whatever may be our political differences with Mr. CRAMPTON, he is personally, both as the late representative of a Power which should be our nearest ally, and as a gentleman of distinguished ability and most courteous bearing, entitled not alone to the absence of insult, but to the exercise of every kindness and consideration towards him.

The Two-thirds Rule.

A Convention of the Sectional Slavery Faction, known as the National Democratic Party, assembles to-day at Cincinnati. It is a spurious descendant of the Old Jacksonian Democracy, with the Democratic and Jacksonian features left out, and the sole issue of Slavery-extension substituted for discarded traditions of Free Trade, antagonism to moneyed Corporations, and devotion to the rights of labor. No interest or doctrine of the Northern States finds any acceptance or indorsement there. The whole benefit of its deliberations must accrue, and are *intended* to accrue, to the 300,000 slave-owners who have taken possession of the husk of the once-powerful, but now vacated party, and use it to rule the entire Union. A convention to accomplish such an object can have very little interest with the people. We therefore find the people, even those who adhere with animal instinct, in defiance of reason, to the so-called Democratic Party, are unrepresented there. The delegates are office-holders under the Federal Administration, or persons chosen in primary conventions packed by such office-holders, and in no sense entitled to the dignity of responding for the masses. The Cincinnati Convention is, in fact, one of the several instrumentalities by which the unsleeping Slave-Power perpetuates its hold on the national throat, and will be wielded as absolutely in the interest of that power, as the Federal Government has come to be wielded. With that iron rod, the two-thirds rule, the South is morally sure to nominate its own candidate.

A glance backward at the history of that mortal contrivance may not be untimely. The first regular Convention of the Modern Democratic Party for the nomination of Presidential Candidates was held at Baltimore, on the 21st day of May, 1832. It was a Mass Convention. The forms of organization were not yet completed, when Mr. ROMULUS N. SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, moved, by way of guide-post to the proceedings of the body, this resolution:

Resolved, That each State be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number that it will be entitled to in the Electoral College under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice-President; and that *two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the Convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice.*

Mr. SAUNDERS, supported by the whole Southern delegation, advocated this resolution. As yet unaware of the nullifying tendencies of the faction South, and of its determination already formed to control the Federal Government through the great party then so triumphantly popular; and that to its own factious purposes the whole convention system must thus be made subservient, the rule was adopted without active opposition. It gave Mr. VAN BUREN the Vice-Presidency: four years later it gave him the Presidency; four years later still it afforded him the chance of being overwhelmingly beaten by Gen. HARRISON four years later again it finally guillotined him, and permitted Mr. POLK to take his place. Invented for the uses of Mr. VAN BUREN, then so confidential in his relations with the South as to have earned already the appellation of "the Northern man with Southern principles,' it proved in turn his triumph, his defeat, and his political annihilation. The operation of the rule was more strikingly illustrated, perhaps, at the Convention of 1844, than on any other occasion. Mr. VAN BUREN, become obnoxious to the slave oligarchy, because unfriendly to the immediate and unconditional annexation of Texas, was, nevertheless, the favorite candidate of the majority of the Convention. His defeat was decided upon, and accordingly the same Mr. SAUNDERS who, in behalf of Mr. VAN BUREN, twelve years before, had broached the two-thirds cut-off, proposed it to the Baltimore Convention, procured its adoption, and demonstrated at the very first ballot that its object was the slaughter of the leading candidate. Mr. VAN BUREN failed to raise his majority to the two-thirds level; at the end of the third ballot Gen. Cass stood first on the list; and upon the tenth JAMES K. POLK, one of the illustrious obscure of politics, received a substantially unanimous nomination. This was the first instance where the rule produced results directly legitimate. It was used by CALHOUN and the Slavery nullifiers to crush a known man, because known to be less than abject in his subjection to a sectional institution; and to elevate an unknown man, a man without any popular recommendations, merely because known to the conspirators to be thoroughly secured to the audacious schemes of Slavery-propagandism propounded by the South Carolinian.

What will be the operation of the rule at Cincinnati remains to be seen. Experience, however, has insured one result. Candidates, Northern and Southern, are now fairly apprised that, owing to the compact selfishness of the Slave gang, the two-thirds rule is an instrument wholly in the hands of that interest, and, accordingly, each endeavors to shun the edge of the fatal shears, by humiliating professions of subservience to the extremest demands of that oligarchy. The three gentlemen prominently before the Convention have, therefore, prostrated themselves, with impartial abjectness, in the dust before the Southern management. What Messrs. PIERCE and DOUGLAS have dared to enact, as a title to consideration, Mr. BUCHANAN has dared to indorse in the largest sense.

The disclosures of another day will show whether the three are to be spurned for their subserviency, and a Southern man substituted, or whether Mr. BUCHANAN can overcome the two-thirds level. The chances of the President, and his Mephistophiles, are, perhaps, not worth mentioning.

Falling From Aloft.

The most thrilling cry that rings along the deck of a ship at sea, is that which announces "a man overboard!" It is blowing a gale. The sea runs high, and the ship plunges and labors severely. The men lay out on the jib-boom to shorten sail, and are swept off like toys by the angry waves. They crawl up the weather rigging, and stretch out upon the yards to reef. The man at the wheel luffs a bit, to ease the bellying canvas. The man at the braces is careless, and the yard, escaping control, thrashes about in the wind, and poor Jack is flung off into the yeasty sea. There is no time to put the ship about, and it is madness to lower a boat. So the lost man is speedily engulphed in the waters. Sometimes every man on the yard is flung of; some falling to the deck to be crushed, and some falling into the sea to be drowned. In either event, the chance of saving the periled lives is nothing.

We doubt if any one is aware of the number of seamen in our merchant service, whose lives are annually sacrificed in this way. It is a brief record, and attracts no attention, which appears in the Marine Reports every morning—that, on such a day, a seaman fell from the jib-boom or the topsail-yard of the fine packet-ship, Blowhard, and was lost. Yet we venture to say that not less than a thousand seamen fall from aloft, on American ships, every year, while in the discharge of their duty, and perish "unknelled, uncoffined and unknown."

Since the first of November last, one hundred and five seamen have been reported lost in this manner, on the homeward voyage of ships that have arrived in the port of New-York alone. How many have been lost overboard who were not reported; how many have fallen on the outward voyage; how many from ships arriving at other ports; how many from whalers and fishermen in distant seas, we have no means of ascertaintng.

Fifteen ships arriving here in the month of November, reported losing nineteen men from aloft. Eighteen ships arriving in December reported twenty men. Seven ships arriving in January, reported seven men. Twelve ships arriving in February, reported eighteen men. Twelve ships arriving in March, reported twenty-three men. Fifteen ships arriving in April, reported sixteen men.

All these men fell from forward or from aloft while doing duty, and perished, except two. One of these fell overboard from the main-topgallant-mast head of ship *Constantine*, which arrived from Liverpool in March. The ship was hove-to, a boat lowered and the man saved, "much bruised about the face, head and arm." Three men fell from aloft on the homeward voyage of this ship. The other case of rescue was more remarkable. A seaman of the bark *Union*, which arrived from Bremen in March, was thrown from the foreyard while furling the foresail, in a heavy sea. The gasket got entangled around his body and held him suspended for some time; when the maintopsail blew away, which raised the bow of the ship and threw the man into the foresail, where he clung and was saved.

The majority of these deaths occur on European voyages. Of the ships alluded to, fifty one from Europe lost sixty-six men from aloft; and of these, twenty-six from Liverpool lost thirty-eight men; six from London lost seven men; six from Havre lost eight men; thirteen, from other European ports, lost thirteen men. Fourteen ships, arriving from the West Indies and Rio, lost nineteen men from aloft, and eleven ships from the East Indies lost thirteen men. On a single day in December last, ten ships, arriving from Europe, reported eleven men lost from aloft on the voyage. One ship, the *New-York*, which arrived from Liverpool in February, lost four men from aloft.

Now this is a fearful mortality. And it is natural to inquire, what is the cause of it, and whether it can be prevented?

Bad seamanship has something to do with it. Many men are shipped before the mast, especially in our Liverpool packets, who are totally incompetent to do a seaman's duty. Landlubbers and greenhorns, who "never smelt oakum," are sent aboard as able-bodied seamen. Of course the ship is a maze to such a crew; and, as they go aloft, they must miss their footing, lose their hold, and fall overboard. The packet-ship *Aurora*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool, in December, reported having "a very inefficient crew; not one-half knew the ropes; was obliged to hire ten of the passengers to assist in working the ship." The *Dreadnought*, which arrived during the same month, reported that she "had only six men that could reef or steer."

But the landsmen are not the only ones that fall from aloft. Their more able messmates perish in the same way. The ship is short-handed, and the crew is over-worked. The watch below is constantly broken up by the cry that summons "all hands on deck." The able seaman, completely worn out, mans the rigging in a dark night and a heavy gale. He is too much exhausted to maintain his position on the yard. To fall into the sea is to be relieved from an agonizing struggle. The yielding foot-rope slips from under him, and he is lost overboard!

It seems to us that the provisions for protecting seamen from these accidents are very trifling. The knotted foot-rope, that sways with the surgings of the ship, is a poor reliance for a man out on the jib-boom, or at the yard-arm, in a gale of wind. It is evident that there is something deficient in the present mode of rigging and handling our ships. Provisions are needed to protect the lives of men in their hazardous duties aloft. What these should be we are hardly prepared to say; but the subject is certainly worth the attention of all who are interested in the welfare of those who go down to the sea in ships; and it appeals as strongly to the self-interest of the underwriter as to the human sympathies of the philanthropist.

Chivalric Pradery.

Among the personalities that Mr. DOUGLAS employed in rejoinder to Senator SUMNER were charges against him of using indecent quotations and of referring to those parts of the classics which are not read because of their vulgarity. The Southern presses are taking up this hue and cry, and from their objurgations one would surmise that Mr. SUMNER had been guilty of most foul obscenities. But a reference to the official report of the speech shows that the prudery of the doughface Senator and of the Border ruffian editors is only equaled by their love of misrepresentation.

The first quotation is:

"Aye, in the catalogue ye go for men;
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water rugs and demi-wolves are called
All by the name of dogs."

The next appears from MILTON, the sacred poet, being the terrible picture of Sin:

"That seemed a woman to the waist and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting: about her middle round
A cry of hell hounds never ceasing barked
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud, and rung
A hideous peal: yet when they list would creep
If aught disturbed their noise into her womb
And kennel there, yet there still barked and howled
Within unseen."

Another reference is to a metamorphosis of OVID:

"Oh help, she cries, in this extremest need,
If you who hear are Deities indeed;
Gape earth and make for this dread foe a tomb,
Or change my form whence all my sorrows come."

There are other incidental quotations, but not one other than of soberly, didactic character. If these be indecent, let us forthwith banish the classics and poets and the Old Testament from our libraries; and, in return, we shall ask our Southern brethren to stop exposing the persons of women upon the auction block, or upon the plantation whipping-post—and to practice all the decencies which they affect to preach.

An Ardent Fillibuster.

The venerable author of the "Dutchman's Fireside," and other, now nearly obsolete, novels, has written a letter to Hon. JOHN A. QUITMAN, which is published in the Washington *Union* of Saturday, vehemently urging the prosecution of fillibustering in Central America on the most grandiose scale. Mr. PAULDING, who is nearly eighty years old, is as brim full of patriotism and antipathy to England as when he wrote his satire of John Bull and Brother Jonathan nearly half a century ago. He and General QUITMAN are both natives of Dutchess County, and they have a marvelous similarity of sentiment on the subject of fillibustering. Though Mr. PAULDING is the Nestor of American literature, and was the copartner of IRVING in his first attempt at authorship, he writes with the vigor of Young America now, and his letter would do credit to General WALKER himself.

Respectable Papers.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"We are glad that all the *respectable* papers of the South take exactly the same view of the BROOKS and SUMNER affair that we have taken. All of them say that SUMNER is entitled to no sympathy personally, but that BROOKS has been guilty of a great outrage that ought to be punished."

If this be the case, the number of "respectable" papers at the South is so exceedingly small that they can hardly be said to constitute a class. Certainly the *Journal* is the only paper published in a Slave State that we have yet seen that has taken a decidedly proper stand in reference to BROOKS. The greater part of the leading journals of the South decidedly applaud BROOKS for his brutality.

The Business Centre of New-York.

When the foundations of the City Hall were laid its location was far away from the centre of business; it was comparatively a rural district; in the rear of the Hall was the Almshouse, and on one side it was flanked by the Bridewell, while on the other was that now obsolete institution the Debtors' Prison. But the location was most happily chosen, and the object of the builders, to make it a permanent business centre, allowing for the possible growth of the City, shows a marvelous degree of sagacity and foresight. Churches, markets and school-houses must be placed within an easy walking distance of the dwellings of the people, but the City Hall, the public offices, the Custom House, Post-Office, banks, and similar institutions must, of necessity, be clustered together in the centre of the district which the natural tides of trade devote to the transaction of business. A glance at the map of the island on which New-York is built, will at once convince the most superficial observer that the lower part of this favored spot, where the East and North Rivers meet and form the magnificent bay which communicates with the Ocean, must forever remain the business division of the City. It is the gateway through which the greater part of the commercial exchanges of the old and new worlds must flow; and round the shores of this unequaled locality must cluster the vast commerce of this continent. It is the centre of business, and the central point within it is just that spot where the City Hall is located. Plant the point of a pair of dividers on the cupola of the City Hall and draw a circle with the outer edge of the Battery for its extent, and it will be found to include within it a section of the island which will be sufficient for the business purposes of this metropolis during the next five hundred years, if we take the growth of the City for the past hundred years as the basis of a calculation. The financial centre of New-York must remain in Wall-street, the Banks, Insurance offices, the Stock Exchange, the Corn Exchange, the offices of Foreign Agencies, the Brokers, the Custom House, the commercial lawyers, the newspaper offices, the express dépôts, the dealers in bullion, must all have their location in the same neighborhood. The Post-Office should, of course, be placed within the same circle, and whether it be or not, the necessities of business will require that a place of delivery and for the deposit of letters should be established there, let the nominal Post-Office be wherever it may. The City Hall will continue in its present location, where the Law Courts, the Hall of Records, the Sheriff's Office, the Head of the Police Department, the Mayoralty, and all the various municipal officers with whom the business men of the City must daily communicate will be placed as closely together as possible. The mercenary madness of speculators and gamblers in real estate cannot change the natural and inevitable business locations of the City. If the City Hall were transferred to Madison-square, and the Post-Office located in St. John's Park, the business of the City would not follow them and the value of real estate would not be improved in the least by their presence up town. The business of the City must continue to be transacted in the most convenient places, near to the wharves where goods are landed and shipped, in the neighborhood of the great warehouses and docks which are so rapidly being constructed on the opposite sides of the river, on Long Island and New-Jersey, and near to the great dépôts of passengers arriving and departing continually from and to all parts of the earth.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAX MARETZEK—the only manager of this establishment who has succeeded in carrying out a season without a loss—takes his benefit to-night. All the artists of this establishment—big and little—have volunteered for the occasion, and a programme of surpassing excellence will be rendered. It opens with the Opera of "Sonnambula," (entire,) in which LA GRANGE, BRIGNOLI and BADIALI will appear. Then follow the 3d and 4th acts of "Ernani," with LA GRANGE, BOLOGNI, AMODIO, COLETTI, &c. We hope, for the sake of an enterprising and industrious man, this benefit will be properly remembered.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The ushers and door-keepers of this establishment have a ticket night to-night, when their friends—the patrons of the theatre—are expected to buy tickets. No theatre in New-York can boast of such polite and efficient attendants. The pieces selected are, "A Morning Call," "Poca hon-tas" and "A New Year's Day."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS completed their long and successful engagement on Saturday night, and it is said will soon depart for Europe. To-night the play of "Love" will be performed, with Miss Julia Oatley, (her first appearance on any stage,) as the *Countess*, and Mr Marcus Elmore as *Huon*. The gentleman makes his first appearance in America on this occasion.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BARNET, the Treasurer of the theatre, takes his benefit to night. The Comedietta (first time here) of "One Hour," and "Paris and London," will be performed.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—A new American Comedietta called "It takes Two to make a Bargain," will be played here to night; also "Jane Eyre."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tight-rope exercises by HENGLER; "Mazulm" and the ballet of "The Elopement."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The new $500 prize Drama written by Mr. H. J. CONWAY, and called "The New-York Patriots," will be produced here to-night. It has been some time in preparation.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three pieces to-night, "Temptation," "Magic Pills" and "A-lad-in the Lamp."

THE ODEON THEATRE, Williamsburg.—This establishment will open to-night for the Summer season under the direction of "LA BELLE ADAMS." A talented company has been secured and will assist the managers in the performance of Tragedies, Comedies, Melodramas, Burlettas, &c., "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Love, Jealousy and Mystery," will be performed to-night. An opening address and a Fireman's address will be delivered in the course of the evening.

Burton's Theatre.

Those who love old ale and old wine, or feel tenderly towards an old tree or an old steed, must think kindly of a brave old box-keeper. Such is the faithful sentinel, who, from the opening of BURTON'S Theatre to the present time, through sunshine and showers, has stood behind his tickets and dispensed those little passes to so much pleasantness with a grim smile. He promises an extra display of more kindly grimness than usual to those who go to his benefit to-night. Mr. BURTON appears, after a long absence for him, and Mrs. STEWARD contributes her pretty presence and delicious song. Take a trip, then, to Heaven to-night.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The *Empire City* left the Balize on the 24th, at 8 A. M., and at 3 P. M. next day met and exchanged news with the U. S Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *Granada*, Captain GRIFFIN, last from Havana, and bound to New-Orleans.

Arrived at Havana on the 26th, at noon, and passed the Moro again coming out, bound to New York, at 5 o'clock P. M., same day. The United States steamer *Susquehanna*, Capt. SANDS, had arrived a few hours previous—the only American war vessel in port.

Just prior to the *Empire City's* departure, was hailed by a boat from the *Susquehanna*, and informed by the officer in charge that she would leave that afternoon, (26th) at 6 o'clock, for Key West, intending to join there steamer *Fulton* and sloops *Saratoga* and *Cyane*, and thence proceed to Greytown.

The *Merrimac*, United States steam frigate, had not as yet arrived, but was looked for hourly—likewise to proceed to Greytown.

The *Potomac*, flag-ship, Commodore PAULDING, had not recently been heard from, and was supposed to be cruising in the neighborhood of Barbadoes.

The *Susquehanna* is fitted to be reported all well.

On the outward voyage of the *Empire City* her officers were furnished with a Government permit, (unsolicited by them,) and passed an entire afternoon rambling through the various fortifications, visiting the Moro Castle and Fort among others, and ascending to the lantern on the top of the Light Tower, whence a superb view was afforded of the city, harbor, coast, outline, and inland country. They desire to express their acknowledgment of the favor.

On the 29th, at 4 P. M., passed steam-ship *Character* bound to Havana, lat. 340 10', long. 750 12'.

The *Empire City* has made the run from the Balize to New-York, including her detention at Havana, in 7 days 4 hours.

We are indebted to C. H. DENISON, Purser, for the above intelligence.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill and its Consequences.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday.

Whether it be true or false that Lawrence has been burned, and blood again shed in personal conflict within the Territory of Kansas, one fact is painfully apparent, and this fact is, that the excitement between the Pro-Slavery and Free-Soil Parties, which measurably subsided during the Winter months, has been gradually increasing with the return of warm weather, until we may look, at any time, for the confirmation of our worst fears. By its support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Administration has "sown the wind," and must be prepared to "reap the whirlwind." Ostensibly adopted as an act of justice to the South, it has proved, in its practical operation, imbued with as subtle a poison as the fatal gift which prostrated the fabled strength of HERCULES. Nothing more insidiously injurious could have been offered to Southern acceptance, nor can our sister States ever hope to recover their pristine vigor until they strip themselves of the rankling thing and shake loose from the embraces of those who have wrought so great an evil, not to the South alone, but to the whole Union.

The new fangled doctrine of squatter sovereignty is bearing its first fruits, and though tempting to the eye, they are bitter to the taste. The position assumed by Mr. CALHOUN, that the territories were the property of the States, and, as such, were under the wardship of Congress, until such time as they were qualified, by the extent of their population, to be admitted as members of the Federal Union, under such institutions as the majority of the people might then elect to ordain, was grounded on right and strict justice; while the policy advocated by the Executive and sustained by Messrs. CASS and DOUGLAS, is only calculated to produce that fearful condition of things, which, at the present time, is so strikingly exemplified in Kansas.

All those signs and tokens, which are usually regarded as precursors of a serious crisis in the affairs of a nation, have displayed themselves portentously of late among us, and their aspect has grown more threatening from day to day. We stand on the verge of civil war. We behold the North arraying itself against the South, and the latter hurling back indignant defiance. We see the provisions of the Constitution systematically evaded, or that glorious instrument itself subjected to the "higher law" which emanates from individual egotism. We see a solemn, compact recklessly ignored, and the whole question of Slavery extension, or non-extension, thrown open anew, to become the shuttlecock of sectional battledores. We see rifles purchased and placed in the hands of emigrants by ministers of the Gospel; not to defend them, as of old, from prowling savages, or the wild beasts of the forest, but to be leveled against fellow-citizens whose political principles differ from their own.

We see armed hordes of border men from Missouri accepting the gage of battle, thus tacitly throwing down, and violating the right of suffrage by the force of superior numbers. Legislative enactments have been set at naught, and men murdered for opinion's sake. Senators upon whose gravity and wisdom the people would fain have relied, have unflocked themselves of the dignity with which their predecessors were appropriately clothed, and have confronted each other, not in the fair field of argument, but as personal accusers. That fair Council Chamber of the nation, which, during fifty years, had witnessed many stormy discussions, but never a single scene of actual violence, has, at length, been the scene of an assault from which one of its members was carried out bleeding and senseless.

These, thus far, have been a few of the results of the rash intermeddling with the Missouri Compromise. A new order of things have been inaugurated, but whether for the better or the worse, let time judge.

Those who have taken the responsibility of reversing this equivocal series of progression, and have chosen to appeal to the ballot-box to justify their course, by a prolonged exercise of the power they have wielded for the past five years. The time is now approaching when it will become the duty of the citizens of the Republic either to confirm this power in the hands of its present possessors, for another Presidential term, or to transfer it to rival claimants. We cannot conceal from ourselves the apprehension that upon the issue of the coming contest hangs the future harmony of the Union.

Interesting from Liberia.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, writing on the 3d of March, thus describes Monrovia and Loando and the prospects of the Republic of Liberia:

I was much pleased with the people and the place. They have triumphantly vindicated themselves from the aspersions that the African, or negro, is incapable of self-government. Monrovia is situated on a hill, partly hidden from the sea by another hill, the latter a bluff called Cape Mesurado. It occupies the left bank of the Stocton creek, or river, as the natives call it. The mouth of the river is much too shallow to accommodate large vessels, although it affords good anchorage for coasters. They have a small light-house on the cape—a strong indication of the enterprise and progressive character of the Liberians—for the Spanish and Portuguese settlements, although hundreds of years old, have nothing of the kind.

On the whole, the prospects of Liberia are progressing swimmingly. The time was when the feeble and struggling colony trembled before the incursions of the hostile tribes of the interior, but now they can boldly punish their old enemies. While we were there, the Congress voted fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying on a war against the natives near Sinon, and the streets of Monrovia resounded with the fife and drum of the recruiting sergeant, while here and there a young recruit might be seen, clothed with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, bidding farewell to some weeping maid—to be off for the war on the morrow.

There are a good many palm oil factories about the city, and more, I presume, up the river. I was told that there are several fine farms quite a number, indeed, up the river, where coffee, sugar-cane, &c., are cultivated. The coffee is, probably, the finest in the world. It commanded 20 cents per pound. They can never export at that rate. The soil is very prolific; they can live, if they choose, without any effort at cultivation. The climate is enervating, and I find that there is a very strong temptation for idleness. Such of the colonists as are active and far-sighted, have a golden opportunity of obtaining wealth and political influence, while those who are disposed to be lazy, can be so to their heart's content.

Loando has the only good harbor on the whole west coast. It is an old Portuguese colony, and was settled, I believe, before the American continent was discovered. It has numerous forts bristling with guns, a navy yard, and many commodious residences, with smaller houses innumerable. The population is said to be 20,000, only 4,000 of which are whites. The streets are busy and active, and one can purchase almost any thing, but the prices are exhorbitant. Loando, however, has seen better times. In the palmy days of the slave-trade her merchants were princes and her harbor was filled with slavers, outvieing each other for the coveted cargoes. Then she was the Queen City of Southern Africa, and her influence extended far into the highlands of the interior; but now her glory is departed. The merchants of the present day dwell with regret on the decline of the Slave-trade. The commerce now is in dye woods, leopard and monkey skins, ivory, &c. But I have reason to think that several of the merchants are privately engaged in the slave trade. We shall leave Loando with a regret; indeed I would prefer to remain on the south coast the whole of the cruise.

BUSINESS NOTICES

CARD.—A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No 323 Broadway, corner Duane-st., beg to inform their friends that they still continue to carry on their business at their old location, to keep the same styles and quality of goods for which we have been heretofore so celebrated. And they solicit a continuation of their favors.

FIREMEN WHO ARE IN WANT OF A GOOD FIRE suit, should call and examine our new stock of goods imported expressly for fire cloths. Full suit of drab fire clothes for $14, at SMITH BROTHERS' one-price clothing stores, Nos. 152 and 160 Fulton-st.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (late Patentee,) No. 154 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.* Depôts, No 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. No. 22 Walnut and No 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Severes vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELLIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents the premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS FROM eight different Manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ALL WOOL CARPETS—AT 3s 6d. PER YARD; oil cloths, any width, 2s. per yard; Matting carpets, 2s; gold window shades $2; embossed table covers, 14s; at LANDON'S new carpet and oil cloth establishment, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

NEVER EQUALED.—CANTRELL, OF NO. 336 Bowery, is manufacturing and selling Ladies' Gaiters at the low price of 12s. and 14s. per pair, which, in quality of material, superiority of make, and unmistakable style, are unsurpassed. Ladies, deal with him.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTADORO'S ARMORY FELT,
for Wigs, 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.,
Opens for sale
FRENCH FOR CHAIRS,
Blanc, tan and fancy sets—white, gilded and decorated—porcelain, vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt china work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
JUST AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. China ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.
TAYLOR'S
Fulton Coffee saloon—
NO. 202 FULTON-STREET,
Will open for the accommodation of the public on
MONDAY, June 2.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **It is a Historical fact that the** marble-headed Queen Elizabeth would sit alone in the dark, in sorrow and in tears. An ancient historian asserts that she was weeping over the fate of Essex and Mary, but a more modern writer affirms that she was longing for a box of *Russia Salve*, wherewith to cure in cases of burns, scalds, sores, frosted limbs, piles cancers, ulcers, &c. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists at 25 cents and $1 per box.

☞ **A Cure for Dyspepsia.**—The Oxygenated Bitters are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly relieve the worst cases.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

STEPHEN BARKER, Auctioneer.

☞ **The Ladies' Union Aid Society** will sell on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property previously selected for their buildings, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., they having come into possession of lots better adapted to the wants of their institution. This property is beautifully located, and offers a good opportunity for investment. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

☞ **Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.**—All who suffer from DYSPEPSIA, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the Stomach, Stomach Cough and Digestion, in THE SPECIALIST for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. Tucker's residence, No 13 University place.

☞ **Rag's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Masonic.**—The Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will be opened at the Grand Lodge room, southeast corner of Centre and Grand sts., on TUESDAY, the 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 39 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

☞ **CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE,** WIGS, AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
in panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

CROTON ROSE! CROTON ROSE!!
200 PIECES—10,000 FEET—of the celebrated CROTON INDIA RUBBER HOSE—the only effectual remedy for dusty streets, and indispensable in watering gardens, washing sidewalks, windows, &c., as all who have used it for the last three years cheerfully testify, for sale at No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st. by
D. HODGMAN.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LEAVITT & ALLEN, Publishers and Booksellers, have removed to the store 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., where they will keep constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, a complete assortment of books in the various departments of literature, Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous and School. Children's books in great variety. Also, a good assortment of fine Writing Papers Envelops, Blank books, &c., &c. All new Publications received as soon as published.

"THE PEN OF THE READY WRITER."—Prince's Protean Fountain, a well approved and most desirable article for all writers, is offered to the public in various styles, with recent improvements, at reasonable rates. Fountain cases warranted as incorrodible, and the gold pens warranted for one year. T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., next building to A. T. Stewart's, New-York.

KANSAS—NO.—The New-York State Kansas League (organized 1854) will send parties or individuals daily to Kansas, at reduced rates, giving letters to their agents at St. Louis and Kansas who will aid in securing passages, selecting farms, &c. Apply to GEORGE WALTER, General Superintendent New-York Kansas League, No. 229 Broadway, Office No. 35.

FINE GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS—Of all descript ons, from $2 50 per set to $25, for sale, at less than usual prices, by G. G. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women of respectability, the one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family, bakes very well, is a capable laundress; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Also an American woman as housekeeper, or would travel with a faithful family. All have references, and will go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent person, as teacher in a family or as housekeeper; is competent to take the entire charge of a house and family, or as matron or teacher in any institution. Having had several years' experience in the above situations, can give the best of City references as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days, at No. 51 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., front room, over piano stores.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable, efficient young women, the one a good cook, washer and ironer, makes bread and pastry; the other is an experienced chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; both have served with the highest and best families in City and country, have best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters; they are girls who are highly recommended, one as neat plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good cook, understands meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress and chambermaid; they will take $7 each if in one family. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all branches; the best of City reference given; has no objection to go in the country; wages from $12 to $16. Can be seen this two days. Apply, or address at the corner of East 23d-st., in the 4th-av., in the drug store.

SITUATION WANTED—A very intelligent, active (Scotch) young man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of sea ponies; no objection to the country; will be found generally useful, and willing to work; can give good City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young men as grooms or coachmen, the one a German the other an Irishman; both are very competent in their business, understand the care of horses, careful drivers, and can give the best of City reference, and would go in the country. Call at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of experience in the grocery business. Can give the best of references, and would work for a moderate salary. Would have no objections to any other kind of business by which he could gain an honest living. Address H. SANFORD, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced seamstress in the City or country or would travel by a very competent girl, who is accustomed to the care of grown children and hair dressing; is a nice hand at misses' clothing. Call at No. 18 9th-st., west of 6th-av., the residence of her late employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced nurse. Is capable to take the entire care of an infant, and full charge of the nursery. Is a good seamstress, and a Protestant. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 Union Court, near 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By an English girl as chambermaid and waiter; an American girl, as waitress; an American girl, as nurse and seamstress; a good cook, washer, and ironer; and a first-rate laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chamber maid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 8th-av., between 13th and Horatio sts. for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework, who is a good plain cook also a good washer and ironer. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer, and baker; wishes a country situation. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at 13 James-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

GOVERNESS.—A lady who has resided as governess in families of distinction, both in France and England, is desirous of making an engagement with a gentleman's family in America. She is a good linguist, and teaches music and drawing. As she is accustomed to traveling and speaks French and German fluently, her services might be found highly useful to a family about to travel on the Continent of Europe. Address A. B., *Albion* newspaper office. No 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as daily governess in a private family, where she will be required to teach English only. Would have no objection to give private lessons to ladies who have neglected early opportunities. The highest references as to character and ability will be offered. Direct to W. P. J. Box No. 4,517 Post-Office.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A graduate of the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute, highly qualified in the departments of an English education, and in drawing, painting and French and experienced as a teacher, wishes a situation immediately. Address the subscriber, late Principal of the Pittsfield Institute at No. 90 Broadway, New-York. W. H. TYLER.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Brother Jonathan's Furniture Polish, warranted the best article now in use for cleaning and polishing old or new furniture; it removes spots, dirt and grease, and leaves a polish that resists hot or cold water; also, Uncle Sam's Metallic Paste, for polishing jewelry, &c. Apply at No. 218 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York, room No. 22, from 9 till 1 o'clock. BRADYN & HUSBARD.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

WANTED—To Parents and Guardians.—A lady keeping a select school in a delightful part of Westchester County, would wish to take a few children to board and educate. They will have the comforts of a home and receive a parent's care. References of the highest respectability. Letters addressed C. H., Box No. 3,264 Post-Office, shall be attended to.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, immediately, 4 laundresses, 4 girls for housework and 3 boys as waiters. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, clerks, barkeepers, waiters, porters, coachmen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads and boys for trades. LEWIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPER.—A first-class English housekeeper is wanted in a family residing in the country, a few miles from New-York. She must have had a thorough experience in the management of house-servants and have good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 923 City Post-Office, stating references.

FIRST CLASS SALESMAN WANTED—For a hat, cap, and straw goods house in the Western trade. Address, with salary wanted, C. & CO., *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Wanted by a young man a situation as proof reader and mailer. The best of references furnished. Address GEO. SEYMOUR, Catskill, Greene County, New-York.

SERVANTS.—FERRE'S Protective Agency, seventeen years established, for furnishing servants, (late of Broadway and Duane-st.,) is removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families generally, can rely on being furnished with the best servants in the City.
S. FERRE, agent, Broadway and 12th-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.
J. H. FONDA, Manager.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—Lady's maid, professed cook, chamber-maid, laundress, waiter girl, butler and groom—all must be first-class servants. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

COOK WANTED—In a family living in the country, one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—At J. F. TROW'S, No. 377 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—One who can come well recommended from 16 to 18 years old, will find a desirable situation at No. 45 Warren-st., up stairs.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale cloth and clothing house. Apply after 3 o'clock to
HASTINGS & FORLY, Nos. 53 and 55 Dey-st.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB—This Club will meet at No. 66 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock. All persons in favor of the election of Fillmore and Donelson to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States are cordially invited to attend. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Hon. Erastus Brooks; E. O Perrin, Esq., of Tennessee; Hon. Charles T. Mills; Hon. S. B. Cushing, Attorney-General; Hon. Joseph H. Petty; and
ZOPHAR MILLS, President.
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New York, (according to the old Constitutions,) will be held at Free Masons' Hall, No 600 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3d of June, at 7½ o'clock. Masters, Past Masters and Wardens of Lodges are requested to attend.
JAMES HERRING, Grand Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND WARD—Are invited to meet at No. 22 Ann-st., (Museum Hotel,) at 8 o'clock on THIS (Monday) EVENING, to perfect their organization. By order.
THOMAS D. GALE, Chairman pro tem.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

RATS AND MICE, in a trice, die from LYON'S POWDER PILLS.
Insects all, great and small, Lyon's Powder kills.
Each article is marked "E. LYON" in legible display; They're sold wholesale, also retail, at 424 Broadway.

CHARLES E. FOGG—No 448 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham sts., is offering his extensive stock of mattresses, bedsteads and bedding at greatly reduced prices. Shippers hotel and private housekeepers will study their interest by looking through my stock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. [illegible]'S GREAT BOOK
Is published and for sale this morning, by all booksellers
THE YOUNG PILOT OF THE BELLE CREOLE.
By the distinguished American authoress,
MRS CAROLINE [illegible],
Authoress of "Ernest Linwood," "The Mob Cap," "Courtship and Marriage," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Eoline," "Rena," &c.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $1; or in two volumes, paper cover, for 75 cents.
Published and for sale at the cheap book and publishing establishment of
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

NOW READY:
THE TANGLETOWN LETTERS.
Being the Reminiscences, Observations and Opinions of
TIMOTHEUS TRAP, ESQ.
A beautiful 12mo., with 6 full-page illustrations, $1 25.
CONTENTS.
1. In which Mr. Trap demonstrates the great moral proposition, that wisdom is better than gold, and introduces us as a friend worth knowing.
2. Mr. Trap relates a story, the like of which some persons can verify, and sets his face like a flint against one of our popular vices.
3. Mr. Trap's domestic arrangements. The good fortune of an idle man.
4. Mr. Trap is visited by two notable females, and considerably edified by his friend Peskiewitch.
5. Mr. Trap is put in possession of a remarkable literary secret.
6. Mr. Trap is assailed, both in his principles and his temper, and marvels at the doctrine of Mrs. Harrowscratch.
7. An exhibition of taste in matters literary and conventional.
8. Peskiewitch's eloquent and magnanimous defence of Mrs Harrowscratch.
9. Mr. Trap becomes a reformer.
10. Amelia reappears. Mr. Trap is pensive and melancholy.
11. Mr. Trap gives evidence of not being politically sound.
12. Mr. Trap's further tribulation with Mrs. Harrowscratch, and the departure of that adventurous female.
13. Another glimpse of Mr. Trap's beneficence.
14. Mr. Trap's miserable journey with Belshazzar, and an alarming incident by the way.
15. The night drive.
16. Arrival at the tavern. Mr. Trap joins a circle of rapping spiritualists.
17. Mr. Trap hires one the spiritualists.
18. The incredible wickedness of Mrs. Harrowscratch, and the sudden confusion of that incomparable person
19. Mr. Trap in one of his moralizing moods.
20. How he apple of discord got into Mr. Trap's church.
21. An allusion to Dr. Fiblong, &c.
22. Mr. Trap confesses his heresy, and discloses the terrible tragedy of his domestic life.
23. Mr. Trap confesses to having visited Amelia again.
24. Mr. Trap hears Philemon Blotus dilate on spiritualism.
25. Death of Mr. Trap; Dr. Fiblong's position; Rumors of Mrs. Harrowscratch.
26. The great mammoth Reform Convention.
27. Tangletown at the latest advices.
Just published and for sale by
LIVERMORE & RUDD,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
COOPER'S NAVAL HISTORY.
HISTORY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Continued to 1853, from the author's MSS. and other authentic sources, with portraits of Cooper and of Commodore Paul Jones and plans, &c. New edition, 3 vols. complete in 1 vol. 8vo., cloth, $2 50.
From the New-Orleans Delta.
The only authentic history we have of the achievements of either war or our national defence.
From the Portland Mirror.
It begins with the *Mayflower*, and informs us where the first deck vessel built in our country was constructed, and where was built the first in Massachusetts, the first seafight, first regular cruisers, first regular naval combat, first buccaneers in American seas, first American vessel engaged in the slave trade and a thousand other facts illustrating the progress and growth of our Navy both mercantile and martial, till it comes down to Paul Jones and the American Revolution, when the narrative is confined principally to the exploits of the Navy in the Revolutionary War, the war with Tripoli, the short war with France, the second war with England, the war with Algiers, and the war with Mexico, including voyages of discovery made by United States armed vessels. It cannot fail to be a favorite book with multitudes, written, as it is, in a style of flowing brevity, and on a subject deeply engrossing to every American.
This is the only complete edition of Cooper's work, and the only reliable work on the subject. This new edition is brought down to the present year.
A work of national importance, sold exclusively by subscription.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PRIVATEERS,
AND LETTERS OF MARQUE,
During our war with England in the years 1812, '13, and '14, interspersed with several naval battles between American and British ships-of-war.
BY GEORGE COGGESHALL,
Author of "Voyages to Various Parts of the World."
In one handsome octavo volume, printed on fine paper with large type, of about 500 pages. Illustrated with 8 spirited engravings. Bound in cloth, $2; cloth gilt, $2 50.
E. F. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

DR. RICE'S SERMON.
PREACH THE WORD.—A Discourse delivered at the opening of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in New-York, May 15, by N. L. RICE, D. D.
MISSIONS NEEDFUL TO THE HIGHEST DEGREES OF THE CHURCH.—A Discourse, by WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D. 25 cents.
CAIRD'S SERMON BEFORE THE QUEEN. 25 cents.
LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—Delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, London, for 1856. $1.
THE VICTORY WON BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "MEMOIR OF CAPT. VICARS." 18mo, 25 cents.
MEMOIRS OF JOHN KEITO, D. D. By Rev. J. E. RYLAND. 2 vols. 12mo. $2.
MEMOIRS OF AIDE DE CAMP LEAPER NEWTON. By Rev. Jno. BAILLIE. 16mo. 75 cents.
DR HODGES' COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS. 8vo. $2.
DR. SAMPSON'S CRITICAL COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLE TO HEBREWS. 8vo. $2 50.
EDWARD CLIFFORD; OR, MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD. 16mo. 75 cents.
CHEEVER'S LECTURES ON COWPER. 12mo. $1.
MCOSH'S TYPICAL FORMS AND SPECIAL ENDS IN CREATION. 8vo. $2.
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Richly trimmed,
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BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
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Elegant figured Tissue, choice colors, only 2s.—worth 3s.
Rich Challis, 1s.; very elegant, 1s. 3d.; and extra quality, 1s. 6d.
A few left of those three-flounced Jaconet and Organdie Robes, 14 yards to the Robe, only 10s.—cheap at $3; colors warranted.
Great bargains in Window Drapery; a most complete assortment in every quality.
$15,000 worth of new Silks, purchased much below their value, at astonishingly low prices.
A first-rate Silk, new style, wide width, for 4s. 6d. per yard—6s. goods; and our 5s. and 5s. 6d. Silks are well worth 7s.
$10,000 worth of seasonable Shawls, printed cashmere, 14s.; imitation stella, 2s. to $3; stella, sewed on broché borders, $3 5; crape shawls very cheap.
800 new Mantillas, in the choicest styles, from the highest to the lowest qualities, at prices that defy competition. Moire antique, richly trimmed, as low as inferior qualities are sold for elsewhere. Shawl shape and other elegant styles very cheap. One price only.
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The superior advantages of the India-rubber Piano Covers over every other kind are too well known and appreciated to render an enumeration of them necessary.
Dealers in Pianos and others are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. My present large stock of covers, of my own manufacture, consists of assorted sizes, both plain and printed, with which they cannot fail to be suited, both in regard to price and quality.
I have just introduced some entirely new styles, which for beauty and richness are altogether unprecedented. List of prices sent by mail, on application to
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The immense stock of every description of carpets kept by the subscribers enables them (notwithstanding the recent advance) to offer
SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS, at $1 37½.
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Previous to removing to No. 703 Broadway.
Great bargains in challis, barège de laines, traveling robes, printed organdies, Swiss and lawn robes, &c.; barèges, barège robes, &c.; silk robes, silks by the yard, damask table linens, shirting and sheeting do., domestics of all grades, hosiery, &c., &c.
The above comprises but a small portion of the stock, the whole of which will be sold at a very great reduction from former prices. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

10 CASES MORE OF
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RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS,
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EXCELLENT SUMMER SILKS,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Extensive and peremptory sale of Dry Goods, purchased at the late great annual auction sale on Friday, May 30, at one-half the cost or importing. We respectfully invite special attention to the largest stock of new Spring Goods, bought at a sacrifice of 50 per cent. from the importers' prices, consisting of dress goods, shawls, mantillas, straw bonnets embroideries, sheetings and general domestics, the whole of which will be open for sale THIS (Monday) MORNING, June 2, and during the week, in order to clear the lots. The entire stock will be offered at an advance of 10 per cent., thereby offering unprecedented advantages to purchasers.
We prominently invite notice to the following: 2,000 yards fashionable dress silks at 5s., 5s 6d., 6s. per yard and upwards
1,000 yards superb Paris printed Barège, all at 1s. 6d. per yard; elegant satin stripe do at 2s. 6d.
Superb Robes in Barège, Lawns, Silk do., together with a general and well-assorted stock of general dry goods.
1,000 Straw Bonnets of the newest shapes, at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.; rich open Blonde do., 4s.,

Horrible Massacre in Missouri—Seven Persons Butchered and Burnt During a Night.

St. Joseph (May 29) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Last night, one of the most diabolical and terrible massacres heard of within four miles of this city, that ever shocked a community or outraged humanity.

Mr. Jacob Friend, with his wife and five children, resided in a neat cabin, embowered by ancient forests, upon the border of the beautiful lake which lies just below our town, and cultivated, in a quiet but profitable way, a piece of land which he had lately reclaimed from the wilderness. The banks of the lake are dotted with these simple habitations, and neighbors were all around him; but his house was not visible to any in consequence of the thickness of the intervening foliage. The hallo of a man, or the barking of a dog, could, however, be distinctly heard.

Young Barada was there last evening, and left them all in the enjoyment of health and happiness. This morning, a young lady was passing, and found the house and its inhabitants in ashes.

The news spread like wild-fire, and in a few hours many from our city and the neighborhood were on the spot. The natural question with every one was, how so many persons could have been burned in one room?

The cabin contained but one room, about sixteen feet square, with two doors, a window and a fire-place. The window and the fire-place were in the opposite ends, and the two doors in the opposite sides. On either side of the window, with their feet towards the doors, had stood the beds in which the family slept. From where the beds stood, egress was easy and convenient through the window and doors.

It was hardly possible, then, that seven persons—a man of forty-five, a woman of forty, a young man of eighteen, a girl of sixteen and three small children, could have been burnt from fire originating in the fire-place. There were too many ways for escaping. Nor for the same reason could they have been burned to death, if fire had been communicated to any other part of the building. The conclusion, then, before any examination, was, that murder, most foul and unnatural, had been busy with his bloody knife before the pyre was ignited.

This conclusion was confirmed by silent evidences which lay around. There, in the corner, near the fire-place, was a skeleton, and there, just in front of the fire-place, was another; and where the beds had stood were all the others—a large one with the smallest clasped in its arms, and the rest clustered near. These were evidently the mother and children. Those near the fire-place, the father and the son. By one of the latter was a large knife, and by the other a three-pronged pitch-fork with points extremely sharpened, and the barrel of a gun, and in front of the house a revolver was found.

The jury of inquest are now sitting. They have arrived at no further conclusion as yet, than that it was a horrible murder. They will take measures—indeed are doing so already, by examinations of witnesses and the weapons found—to trace the murderers. God grant that they may be found and brought to justice. This is the sentiment and prayer of every good man in our country.

No event has ever given our community so serious a shock. Our people have been always noted for their liberality and hospitality, and personal security. It has been unusual to fasten the doors at night, and, sometimes in summer, even to close them. There are not five houses in a hundred with locks upon them. They, nearly all, have the literal latch, with the string always hanging out. This horrible midnight assassination, therefore, has been more startling than an earthquake, and the whole country are aroused. There must have been more than one engaged in this fiendish work. That they will be traced, I have no doubt. If "murder will out," then this must certainly be soon developed. I will inform you of further discoveries.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor, dining and bed-room on first floor, with closets adjoining, may be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom in second and third story, and a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsomely furnished back room on first floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife without children, in one of the most pleasant locations in the city. Also, a few single rooms for gentlemen, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 129 Columbia-st., between Pierpont and Clark sts., three minutes' walk from the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Parties looking for permanent board, or strangers visiting the City, will find excellent accommodations, rooms in suite, or single, by applying at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn, between Henry and Clinton, 2 minutes' walk from South Ferry.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Families or single gentlemen accommodated at No. 79 Sands-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A private family, in the vicinity of Chatham-square, will take a few gentlemen to board, without lodging. Address A. R., Swarts' Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A small agreeable family, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a respectable private family, residing a short distance from the City, near the Hudson River; grounds healthy, very pleasant, and all shaded with fruits &c.; access by stages and railroad; all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed; accommodations for horse and carriage if needed; references exchanged. Address S. S., Nassau-st. Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR PEEKSKILL.—A family of two, occupying a large, airy country residence, consisting of 18 rooms, delightfully located on a natural mound, constituting a lawn of three acres, which is covered with well-grown shrubbery of the choicest kinds, and large trees of a century's growth, wish to make permanent arrangements to board a family for the Summer—carriage and horses provided. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Shrub Oak, Peekskill.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a retired situation near the water, (East River preferred,) within 30 miles of the City, and convenient of access, where there are few or no other boarders. Address B. M. W., St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER HOME.—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, edibles, fruits, especially pears, no cholera ever, and everything right. See Circulars, at No. 303 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 8d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Good board and fine rooms may be had at Orange, N. J. Location unsurpassed. Address Box No. 168, Orange Post-Office.

NO. 22 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To let, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with partial board, if desired, in a private family; the house has all the modern improvements, and location very pleasant. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY—Of unusual capacity and who can furnish testimonials to that effect, desires to take a few young ladies into her family, whose entire education she will superintend. She will also give lessons by the hour in music and the various English branches; and those ladies whose education has been neglected while young, would find this an excellent opportunity for improving themselves. Apply at No. 120 West 15th-st.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commenced April 24. This family School has been remarkable for the good health of its pupils, as the place is for the longevity of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 605 Broadway, will receive applicants this day and evening for penmanship or book-keeping, and guarantee them good places in stores, offices or banks; an accomplished practical book-keeper is employed to qualify gentlemen for head book-keepers

MEW-WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 25 46th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Fifth-avenue. LYONS & FANNING, Principals.

E. V. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 28, 4 West 27th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the COMPLAINT BOOK, opened at this office on the 1st January, 1855, is still open for the reception of complaints of municipal abuses of all kinds. So far as the Mayor has the power, he will continue to exercise it for the abatement of any and every wrong brought to his attention through the complaint book, or otherwise. The Mayor invites all persons to make this method of reporting to him all violations of the ordinances, nuisances or deficiencies of duty on the part of the officers of the Corporation, and hereafter, as heretofore, use all the legal means at his command to enforce the laws enforced, and the interests of the public guarded by order of the Mayor.

FERDINAND MING, Chief Clerk.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed by any in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—WM. HYDORTHA & HAMILTON.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—By CORNING & BRYTON, No. 7 Broad-st. One elegant brown-stone English basement, on 38th-st., near 4th-av. Price $14,000. One do., do., high stoop, on 43d-st., near Broadway. Price $12,000. Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts, high stoops, on 42d-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. Also many others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story brown stone house No. 36 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and one lot in 29d-st., on the south side, first from 5th-av., west. Inquire of WM. RYER, at No. 36 East 29th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In excellent order, pleasantly situated in 58th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. A desirable residence for a genteel family. Price $4,000. Immediate possession can be had, if required.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE. A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 216 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $260. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by BABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With from three to four acres of ground, one and a quarter hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound. Fine garden and lawn; every kind of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, &c. The house contains ten rooms. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing eleven finished rooms and cellar; also a never-failing well of water,—with one or more acres of ground; a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvel Depôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 68 East 31st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Corner of 11th av. and 83d-st., with shade and fruit trees, garden and excellent water. The location is beautiful and healthy, overlooking the Hudson River, and but a short distance from the City. Price reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, No. 1 Tryon-row, or on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—Containing 10 rooms, with 5 acres of land, beautifully situated on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, less than one hour from New-York; price $6,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 70 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARDETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

TWO FINE FARMS IN BERGEN CO., N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP—Four miles from Suffern's depôt, at which all the trains on the Erie Railroad stop. The Ramapo River runs through this property, and it has all the privileges which must be seen to be appreciated. The soil is of the best quality and the farms have barns, stables, &c., and an abundance of fruit. There is a stone cottage on one and an old-fashioned house on the other. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Basement of the Insurance Buildings.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—An elegant villa residence on Staten Island, within half a mile of Vanderbilt landing. The house is built in the English rural style, and in first-rate order, replete with every convenience. Grounds, 19 lots, well laid out. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 16 Nassau-st., 12 to 2 P. M.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wilkie, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers st., New-York.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The residence of the subscriber, consisting of an excellent double house, with wing, barn, &c., and over an acre of ground, half a mile from the Station. The situation and beauty of the ground are unequaled, and it is ornamented with a profusion of trees and shrubs, and has more choice fruit than any other piece of its size in the region. CHARLES STARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st.

PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $200 down and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small, genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And out-buildings and about two acres of land, in Rye, Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depôt, on the Boston turnpike road. Inquire of G. C. WORDEN, Rye.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE—The property known as St. Matthew's Church, Christopher-st., being a substantial stone edifice, about 50 by 95, and three lots 25 by 95 feet each; terms reasonable. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 51 Liberty-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—One hundred dollars will be paid for the conviction of the scoundrel who received five hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents, at my office, on a check on the Broadway Bank, purporting to be drawn by F. M. Waters, payable to S. M. Baker, and certified by Filley, Teller, dated May 17, 1856, and the recovery of the money, which consisted of $550 in Bills of the Valley Bank, Maryland, and the balance in bills on the South Royalton Bank, Vermont. For further particulars, inquire at JAMES M. TAYLOR'S Specie and Exchange Office, No. 169 Chatham-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On the 25th inst. the Law Office of the undersigned, together with his law library and private and professional books and papers, was in his absence sacked, destroyed, or removed beyond recovery by a mob. Among the papers thus lost are evidences of indebtedness of various kinds to a large amount belonging to others, constituting claims in my hands for collection. Persons holding my receipts or acknowledgments, or other memoranda of business intrusted to my care, will please inform me, giving facts and details, as soon as practicable. Address J. B. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Erie, Penn.

$250 REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of the bodies of CHARLES W. MINTURN and LEVI PAWLING—(a proportionate amount for either)—two young men aged about 19 years, supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat on the evening of the 26th inst., between Gowanus and Fort Hamilton. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 145 Malden-lane, or BABCOCK & MILNOR, No. 45 Broadway.

CHECK STOLEN—From our clerk this morning on his way to the Metropolitan Bank, a check on the Bank of Commerce in New York for $3,000, dated May 31, 1856, drawn by Willis & Agres, by Thos. Lounds, Attorney, payable to our order and indorsed by us. Persons are cautioned against negotiating said check as payment has been stopped. ROBESON, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 39 Vesey-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

LOST—Left in a stage at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on Thursday, 29th inst., a gentleman's shawl. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to No. 58 Courtland-st., up stairs.

LOST.—On THURSDAY, 29th inst., a shipping receipt book, in Water-st. between Fulton and Oliver sts. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to PETER RICE & CO., No. 192 Water-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES—You can buy single STRAW BONNETS, of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 54 John-st.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS, at the new ribbon store, No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.; also a large assortment of French flowers, and other millinery goods, cheap for cash. L. P. TIBBALS.

LADIES—You can buy single STRAW BONNETS, of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 54 John-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and chance lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

$30,000.—FROM 10 TO 20 LOTS WANTED—On and near the 5th-av., between 60th and 90th sts. Owners only who may wish to sell may direct to D. H., No. 193 Spring-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 31 Pearl-place.

HOUSES TO LET.—The modern three-story brick houses Nos. 97 and 99 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., with gas, bath, furnace, wash trays, &c. Immediate possession can be given. Rent moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—The modern three-story brick houses Nos. 113 and 115 Norfolk-st., near Rivington, are being painted throughout, and are about ready for occupants. Rent, $450 to $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two-story and attic brick house No. 164 Madison-st., with gas, bath, hot and cold water. Rent $660 per annum. Will be let or leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant. Apply at No. 125 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A very pleasant country residence, and possession given immediately. Contains 10 rooms, all in complete order. Has a water view, with fine bathing, fishing, and sailing. It is within quarter of a mile of railroad depôt, and 19 miles from this City. It will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 97 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway. For sale, as above, a large house, about 50 feet square, 16 rooms, with 1 acre of land and outbuildings, and a good garden. It is well located for a boarding school, a boarding house, or a country residence for a person doing business in the City, being only 18 miles by railroad, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful. DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City, of high water depth, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 156 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the depôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel residence in a healthy location, house been built but six months, and furniture new and in use but three weeks. Apply at No. 106 Pearl-st., up stairs, or address, Box 1,773 Post-Office.

THREE UPPER STORIES TO LET—Of the large building No. 96 Crosby-st. Well calculated for carriage making or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

RURAL RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED.—A first-class house, thoroughly furnished in complete order; beautiful grounds, closely planted with fruit and ornamental trees, with abundance of best small fruits, kitchen garden, &c. The house has gas and water throughout, range and furnace of the best kind. With the house we will let coach-house, carriage and pair of horses, if desired. CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET AT REDUCED RATES—To small families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in Wes: 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. Babcock & Co., New-York; E. W. WHEELEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

COTTAGE TO LET—A small modern cottage and grounds at Fishkill—a fine river view—good garden and barn, delightfully located near the Railroad Station. Rent $350. Inquire of L. MYER, at the Railroad Station, or of JOHN OWEN, 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

TWO FLOORS WITH BASEMENT TO LET—All in good order to respectable tenants, within three minutes' walk of four stage routes. Apply at No. 314 Delancey st. or No 111 Essex. W. A. KEEN.

AN OFFICE ON WALL STREET TO LET—In Tontine Building basement. Apply to PEPOON & JENKINS.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

HOTELS.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on THURSDAY, the 22d of May. It is accordance with the plan adopted last year, the front has been extended 150 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being 50 feet deep, has fine airy halls, nine feet in width, with rooms on either side of 18 feet. As to ventilation and size of lodging rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same. PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a-day, and be landed direct at the hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

PEQUOT HOUSE, NEW-LONDON, CONN.—The undersigned, having leased this desirable watering place, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. The "Pequot" is situated at the junction of Long Island Sound and Thames River; commands a beautiful marine view, and its facilities for bathing, fishing, sailing and riding are unsurpassed. Persons wishing to engage rooms will find the proprietor at the house. Any communication addressed to him there, or at the Gramercy Park House, New-York, will meet with prompt attention. E. HOLMAN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor, D. A. CROWELL.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer. HENRY HULL.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooly's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN, No. 88 Chambers-st.; WM. PEARSALL, No. 187 Greenwich-st. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—LOUIS ABONNARD & BRO., No. 72 Greenwich-st., French Alimentary Preserves manufacturers, rewarded with a prize medal at the World's Fair of 1853 in New-York, give notice to shipping agents, hotel and restaurant keepers, that they are ready to promptly discharge orders intrusted to their care for the opening season. They prepare every kind of fruits and vegetables, asparagus, pine apple, &c., preserved in tin boxes hermetically sealed, with their natural freshness and flavor, and peaches in brandy, put up in glass jars.

Travelers and passengers will find constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, a complete assortment of preserved soups, meats, pâtés, milk, in tin boxes, and every produce whatever, needed in distant journeys by sea or by sea.

PRINTING.

JOHN W. OLIVER, **STEAM JOB PRINTER,** No. 43 Ann-st.

FIFTH DOOR EAST OF NASSAU, N. Y.,

The undersigned respectfully announces that he has thoroughly renovated the building No. 43 Ann-st. and fitted it up with NEW MACHINERY, PRESSES, TYPES, ORNAMENTS, DESIGNS, &c., suitable for every description of Fine and Common Job Printing, which will be promptly executed at Low Prices.

Especial attention will be given to FINE COLORED AND PICTORIAL Printing—having secured a New Four-Roller Adams Press, expressly for that style of work.

He also offers to the public the advantages of LIGHTNING CARD PRESSES, capable of Printing, Cutting and Counting 10,000 Cards an hour. A good business Card as low as $1 50 per 1,000.

Bill-Heads, Circulars, Blanks, &c., executed for City Merchants and others, in the highest style of typographical excellence.

Pictorial Showbills for Country Merchants with New and Beautiful Designs, in great variety.

Posters, Handbills, Labels, Blanks, and every description of Job Printing turned off with dispatch, at prices which shall be satisfactory to the public.

JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Priater, No. 43 Ann-st., 5th door East of Nassau.

AT No. 43 ANN-STREET, fifth door East of Nassau-st., N. Y., JOHN W. OLIVER is Great Improved with New Steam Machinery, Types, Engravings, Ornaments, &c., to execute Bill-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Posters, Cards, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE OR COMMON JOB PRINTING, at short notice, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

22 BEEKMAN-STREET, 22 PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS, No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of Job Printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash price. Call and examine specimens.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.

More than *four thousand* of these convenient and durable Scales have been put up by us in different parts of the United States and the British Provinces.

Several *Gold and Silver Medals* have been awarded to us by the various Agricultural Societies throughout the country, for

THE BEST HAY AND CATTLE SCALES;

and we have certificates without number from officers of city and village corporations manufacturing establishments, and private individuals, who have our scales in use, testifying to their superior excellence.

To be in season for the coming hay crop, orders must be given early.

Scales set in any part of the United States or the Canadas by experienced workmen. Address by mail or otherwise, FAIRBANKS & CO. No. 189 Broadway, New-York

PATENT **DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.**

The warm weather has come, and so have the very popular and useful ICE PITCHERS.

All families who are careful about their comfort through the hot season, are invited to call and procure the pitchers, which are of Britannia metal and of heavy silver plate, and for sale at the lowest prices, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, New-York.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

PLUMBING.—The subscriber keeps a large assortment of copper, brass and iron pumps, for the use of ships, houses, &c.; also sheet lead, lead pipe, ships lead-ers, sounding leads, &c.; baths, wash basins, marble slabs, water closets, tanks, boilers, sinks, &c., which I will put up either in city or country. Plumbing work on steam and sailing ships, houses, &c., intrusted to me, done in a neat and substantial manner and by competent workmen. JAMES ROBERTSON, Nos. 434 Water and 90 Market-sts.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st. Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE PORTABLE MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC SUMMER STOVE.—Cooking and heating at a very small expense, no kindling fires, no trouble, no smoke, no dirt, no heat radiated in the room, the amount of heat regulated at pleasure and perfectly safe. Depôt, No. 3.5 Broadway, up stairs.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

LOOK HERE.—A first class soda fountain, in one of the principal thoroughfares in this City, with fine basement store and fixtures, for sale. Inquire No. 462 Grand, corner Pitt-st., from 12 to 2 and 5 to 7.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE—One of six and one of eight horse power, in good running order, and will be sold low. W. H. ADAMS, cor. 29th-st. and 11th-av.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for a man with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—Splendid BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, doing large and superior cash trade—excellent chance. Also superior Tea Store, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, doing large and ready cash business, best place in Brooklyn, price $1,000. Also splendid lease Dry Goods Store, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, extravagantly and beautifully fitted and furnished every way—price $1,500. Apply No. 299 Broadway, room No. 6.

$1,500.—ANY GENTLEMEN—Having this amount can have an interest in a very pleasant business a short distance in the country, which will clear $5,000 this Summer. Call on ANDERS

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office, No. 94 Broadway.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

VENEERS, LUMBER, UNFINISHED FRAMES, &c.

Being the stock of Mr. JOHN ZERFASS. To be sold by order of CHARLES GIELL, Esq., Assignee.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at the warerooms and factory No. 15 Stanton-st., near the Bowery, a large and valuable assortment of elegant cabinet furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class store, being the late stock of JOHN ZERFASS, and sold by order of his Assignee.

The stock includes rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, hall, library, dining and bedroom articles.

Also, unfinished frames, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany sofa, 6feet 3-4ths. large arm and parlor chairs, bureaus, &c.

Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, glue, varnish, upholstery materials, hardware, &c.

Also, store fixtures, iron safe, desks, large and small stoves, &c.

Also, a family horse, light carriage, spring cart, &c.

The whole of first-class description. Will be sold without regard to cost, to close the assignment.

TERMS—Cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Worthy the attention of the trade.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Works of Art, Furniture, and merchandize generally.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7 o'clock, a large, attractive catalogue of Standard, Illustrated, Miscellaneous, School and Historical Books. Also, a large lot of Stationery and 150,000 Envelopes.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, June 4th and 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of a country bookseller, consisting of Miscellaneous, Theological, Scientific, Biographical and Historical Books; together with an assortment of Stationery. This stock is well worthy the attention of dealers. Catalogues will be ready, and books open for examination, on Friday, May 30.

On MONDAY MORNING, June 9, (and following days,) at 10½ o'clock, the first cargo from Japan to be sold at auction—the large and extensive cargo of the schooner *General Pierce*, Captain Badger, shipped at the port of Simoda, Japan, on the 1st of February, consisting of twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of fancy dressing cases, toilet boxes, card tables, rich and handsome cabinet trays, music stands, drawing tables, cane, glove boxes, and many other fancy and beautiful articles, manufactured by the Japanese.

The goods will be on exhibition next week.

All goods not called for within three days after sale will be sold on purchasers' account.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, &c.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, on MONDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 462 Broome-st., a few doors from Broadway, consisting in part of two rosewood parlor suites, one covered in rich crimson and gold satin brocatel, the other covered in rich crimson de; rosewood bedsteads washstands and bureaus, one splendid rosewood secretary bookcase, one do. library, four splendid oil-paintings, (subjects, "Voyage of Life," copy after Cole's;) rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, two oak extension do., large oval and pier glasses, French plate; silver tea sets, China do., rich velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, gilt and bronze clocks, large and small oil-paintings, engravings, best hair mattresses and palliasses, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, arm do., rocking do., mahogany (solid) settees, sofas and sofa beds in hair cloth, slabs and brackets, lace and worsted curtains, French painted shades, dining and tea tables, hall chairs, crockery, glass ware, cutlery, silver-plated ware marble and China ornaments, &c. Parties wishing good furniture would do well to attend this sale. The furniture has been but very little used. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale. A cash deposit required from all buyers.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They, having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings, being together 116 feet 6 inches on 61st-st., and 119 feet 2½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th-av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 24 Pine-st., W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. FARN, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c. can be had.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT Auctioneers

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, &c.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell on MONDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Court-st. (near City Hall,) Brooklyn:—A large and well selected stock of an importer and dealer in hardware, cutlery, mechanics' tools, &c., consisting of 40 dozen shovels and spades, 8,000 pounds sash weights, 100 kegs cut and wrought nails, 100 dozen cast-steel files, chisels, augurs, bits, gimlets, 50 dozen hickory handles 10 dozen planes (assorted), a large variety of saws, squares, dividers, hammers, axes spirit levels, locks, knobs, bolts, butts hinges, screws, hatche's, pick axes, 10 gross metallic tea and table spoons, cutlery, chain pump, garden or fire engine, show cases, Britannia ware, brushes, one light wagon, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers, builders, and mechanics is particularly called to this sale, as the whole will be sold without reserve.

Catalogues at the office of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TERMS at sale. HENRY R. PIERSON, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stanton-st., to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos. 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Chrystie sts.; Nos. 13 is a 2-story attic brick front, frame building, with basement, with a 3-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4 story brick-front frame building, with rear extension, and also a new 4 story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, CHAS GISELL, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE Of new and elegant custom-made furniture, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, hair-cloth, plush and hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, corner-stands, bookstands, etageres, centre-tables, side do., sofa do., library and secretary bookcases, extension dining tables, hall stands, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, enamelled chamber suites, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Every lot shall be positively sold—offering a rare chance to dealers and others.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—Stock of a retailer at auction. HENRY G. EVANS, No. 9 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, June 3d at 10 o'clock, will sell to the trade in addition to usual assortment of W. G. and common ware, a large stock of a retailer declining business and removed for convenience of sale, consisting of white granite, light blue, C. C. dipt and yellow ware, and a large variety of glass ware, clocks, tea trays, knives and forks, vases. China tea sets, of every variety. Sale positive to close the concern. Goods well packed for shipping.

WEEKS & CO.—J. S. HIGBY, Auctioneer.

J. S. HIGBY—Will sell on TUESDAY, June 3, 1856, at 10½ o'clock at No. 349 Fulton-st., a full assortment of superior cabinet furniture made for City trade and of the best materials, consisting of rosewood suites in French brocatel, oak dining room suites in green zephyr, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads of superior make, Turkish chairs in French de laine, Voltaires, rocker and other chairs, &c. sofas, superior extension tables in oak, walnut, mahogany and rosewood, reception chairs and lounges, fancy vases, white lace curtains, patent calendar clock, office desks and furniture.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

WRITING PAPER, VESTS, SOAPAT Auction.—TUESDAY, (to morrow) 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey, cor. Greenwich-st., wrapping and writing paper, portable desks, work boxes, pale, tamily and olive soap, 100 dozen shirt collars, axes, hatchets, chisels, shovels, spades saws knives and forks, carvers, spoons &c., &c. together with a lot of cigars, tobacco, liquors, &c.

TUNIS MOORELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Decided auction sale at THIS MORNING, at 10½, at No. 79 Nassau-st., of household furniture, carpetings, piano fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors, mattresses, bedding, &c. Advanced upon and limitation expired, entire dwellings, offices, &c., can be furnished to great advantage. N. B.—Quality equal to what is sold at private stores.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE—AT Auction TUESDAY, June 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves 40 crates W. G., blue and all kinds common ware, 150 packages glass ware Also Britannia and silver-plated ware. Sale positive. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on TUESDAY, June 3, for account of Underwriters, 100 English single and double barreled guns, some of high cost and but slightly damaged.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage, and to foreclose the same, I will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 128 Furman-st., 1 small steam engine, tanks, boiler, 1 patent scale, 1 press, &c.—Dated Brooklyn, May 28, 1856.

F. G. QUEVEDO, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 9th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY—June 4, at 1256 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible 7 per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz.: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchases.

LARGE SALE OF VALUAGLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:

1—IN VISTULA DIVISION.—About 480 feet front on Oak and Lynn sts., beyond Summit and Water sts., and on Water-st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,002 and 1,003, being generally 20 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.

2—IN STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-16 undivided of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, being 240 feet front on Summit-st., running to the river. Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 48, 49, 50, 51, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, E½ of 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, being each 60 feet front, on Summit st., and running through to the river.

Also lots 114, 115 on Bush-st.; 136, 139, 140, 142 on Ontario-st.; 147, 148, 153, 154 on Michigan-st.

TERMS OF SALE—One quarter down, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interest on the deferred payments.

For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York, or of T. TREDWELL, or W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.

A. N. COLE, Auctioneer.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Cadiz,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris a short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,000,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $1,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ⅌ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramaapsburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.	LONDON
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.	PARIS
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.	NEW-YORK
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.	NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by	Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro
In Philadelphia, by	Philadelphia Bank
In Baltimore, by	Messrs. McKim & Co
In St. Louis, by	Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co
In Chicago, by	Messrs. George Smith & Co
In Buffalo, by	Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co
In Detroit, by	Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by	State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by	Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co
In Charleston, by	Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co
In New-Orleans, by	Southern Bank
In sums to suit, by	ALSOP & CO., Callforn-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York Books at the closing of the books on the 25th inst. of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1853, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 2d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NEW CITY HALL, PARK, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

FINANCIAL.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 104 MARIAN-PL., NEW-YORK (Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

NOTICE.—An election for nine Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed the Evening of Monday, the 26th May, and reopened the Morning of the Thursday, June 5, 1856. DAVID O'DONNELL, Transfer Clerk.

NOTICE.—The annual election of the committee of the Tontine Building will be held in room No. 2 therein, on MONDAY next, the 2d of June, at 11 A. M.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
Chairman, &c.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election of Directors and Councilors, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. New-York, May 2, 1856.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed.) CHAS. DENISON, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On first-class City property, $10,000, $4,500. Also, two small sums of $2,000 and $4,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, May 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, falling due on the 1st of June next, on such of the INCOME BONDS of this Company as are made payable in the City of New-York, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons. NOAH L. WILSON, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856. No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., COVINGTON KY., May 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, on the Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the city of Madison, (Indiana,) 6 per cents, falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOSEPH WILSON, Treasurer.

MADISON, Ind., May 23, 1856

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISS. RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 37 Exchange-place, (under Bank of the State of New-York.—The interest due 1st June, 1856, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Co. will be paid at this office, on and after the 2d proximo, on presentation of the proper Coupons.

JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eastern Extension bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of June, will be paid on presentation to the Shoe and Leather Bank on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the hoohester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings)—The subscribers to this Company are hereby notified that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of $300,000 will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 2, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which time and place an installment of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid in.

The remaining installment of 90 per cent. will be required at the same place on MONDAY, June 9.

JOSEPH WALKER,
W. M. LENTS,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1856.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

Jul0'54-1aw2yM

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—Removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to J. Lankota's Piano Rooms, No 5 Mercer-st., near Canal, where the balance, splendid 7-octave instruments, will be sold at prices never before known for instruments of equal merit, to close the concern. Every Piano fully warranted. W. OSBORN & CO.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 355 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 833 Bowery, corner 2d-st

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
consisting of
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:20 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, E. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
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MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPR

Quarterly Meeting.

"The world does move" truly, for we have had, "Quaker Week" without more than two rainy days, without muddy streets, or a rise in the umbrella market. For a week past, the City has been thickly sprinkled with broadbrims and shovel-bonnets, and the "living testimonies" against the corruption and extravagance of the times, have met us at every turn, with their staid, quiet, self-reliant faces, "set like a flint" toward Rose or Orchard street. The Unitarian or Hicksite branch of the Society closed its sittings on Thursday, P. M., while the *Orthodox* commenced on the morning of the same, with the meeting or "Ministers and Elders." Friday was consumed in the receiving of the accredited representatives from the twelve or fifteen Quarterly Meetings, composing the Yearly Meeting. On Saturday, the "*Queries*" into the state of Society were put and answered, calling forth much interesting admonition and affectionate counsel to young and old. Yesterday morning, their meeting house, in Orchard street, was filled to overflowing at an early hour, some three hundred ladies occupying the Women's Gallery, and after "getting into the quiet," the meeting was addressed by one of the "Men Friends," and two excellent prayers were offered by REBECCA UPTONGRAFT, of Ohio, and SYBIL JONES, of Maine, the latter somewhat noted for her travels in the "Love of the Gospel" in America, Europe, and Western Africa. It is their practice to exclude all the *world's people* from their business meetings. The *Women's Meeting* is conducted with great dignity, and presided over by a model of womanly grace and propriety. As the management of their church affairs has been in their hands exclusively for two centuries, it cannot be said to be an experiment; to those, therefore, who are fearful of injury to woman, by a departure from her *sphere*, (the kitchen and nursery,) we commend the Quakeresses and their church polity.

The public Orchard-street meeting was crowded on Sabbath morning. More than one-half of these present were not attired in the garb of "Friends." The majority of the strangers were women, or as the world would say, ladies. Several of these were seen very improperly to smile at the peculiar chanting intonation with which the addresses were uttered. Of those who felt impelled to "deliver their testimony," JOHN EDDY and REBECCA UPTINGRAFT, from Ohio, each occupied most largely the opportunity; their addresses being confined chiefly to the enforcement of the nature and necessity of regeneration, and the dependence of this upon the sanctifying agency of God the Holy Spirit.

Stephen H. Branch's Farewell to his Country.

Although I have traveled all over the globe, and have no desire to rove again, yet I am constrained to forever leave my beloved country. You may not mourn over my departure, but I leave you with painful emotions and apprehensions. I would linger, and toil, and die among you, but your fanaticism drives me to foreign skies. The noble deeds of my father and his sires, are inscribed on the civil and military archives of Rhode Island, whose virtues I would imitate and consecrate to the glory of my whole country; but your reckless tendency towards disunion, with all its horrors, forces me to abjure my native land, and the hallowed tomb erected by my lamented father for the eternal repose of his immediate posterity. Go on, then, ye fanatics and devils of all sections, to your hearts' content, in your apostacy to the living and departed patriots of your distracted and divided country. Step not until your wives and children run wild through streets and fields of blood, and this whole land is a pile of bleeding and burning ruins. Go on ye incendiary fiends, in your bloody enterprise, until the mounds of your fathers are divested of their fragrant verdure, and are trampled by foreign marauders, who wildly gloat over your impending suicide. An irresistible horde of demagogues and vampires, and fanatics, and lunatics are at the throats of the American patriots, and threaten them with strangulation and utter annihilation. Go on, then, ye demons of hell, and tear to fragments the glorious Constitution that was created by Washington, Greene, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Warren, Franklin, Adams, Lafayette and Kosciusko, and nobly defended by Jackson, Perry, Taylor, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Harrison, Crogan, Decatur, (and the living Scott,) whose sighs, and tears, and expiring energies were consecrated to its eternal duration. Go on, then, ye slimy vultures, in your ruthless desecration of their graves, until despotic soldiers line our streets and frontiers, and stab the patriots who breathe the enchanting word of liberty. Go on, I say, in your inhuman sacrilege, but I will fly to Switzerland, in whose deep mountain glades I will strive to obliterate that I was born and reared among the gang of consummate fools and knaves who now level their rifles at the race of noble birds that have graced the American skies for nearly a hundred years. Go on, then, ye dastard traitors, in your bloody demolition, but I will go and live and die in the land of WILLIAM TELL, whose fair posterity evince a purer fidelity to their remotest ancestors, than those pernicious monsters, whose infernal madness will soon surrender the bones of WASHINGTON and JACKSON to the despots of Europe, whose snuffs they lolled, until they went down, with tottering footsteps, into their immortal graves. Farewell, then, ye crazy parricides—farewell, ye BURRS and ARNOLDS—and when you have consigned your bewildered countrymen to all the horrors of anarchy and eternal despotism, think of the humble and penitent one who, rather than behold the downfall of his beautiful and glorious country, sought peace, and succor, and a mausoleum in the mountains of Switzerland, once traversed by WILLIAM TELL and his gallant archers, who created a love of liberty that has survived the flight of centuries, and which can never be subdued by foes without, nor fools within, its borders. In my voluntary exile, I will implore God to visit you with His displeasure, through the withering curses of your children, and their posterity to the remotest age, for destroying the liberties of their country, which you should bequeath to them as they came to you from your illustrious fathers, whose sacred and silent ashes you dare not visit and contemplate at this fearful crisis, amid the pure and tranquil solitudes of the patriotic dead, lest the memory of their heroic deeds and sacrifice should remind you of your hellish treason, and paralyze your hearts, and smite your worthless bodies to the dust, and consign your pallid livers to undying torture. Although these admonitions are inscribed in tones of burning scorn, yet they emanate from a bosom that glows with love for my bewildered countrymen. And my last request is, that every patriotic father will gather his little flock around him at evening shades, and read this parting admonition in a clear and feeling voice, and then kneel before the God of nations, and implore Him to preserve their liberties, with a blessing on the humble author of this production, in his unhappy seclusion in a distant land. I would write more, but gushing tears bind my vision, and swell my heart with dying emotions.

Affectionately, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

Ladies, What Next?

Our duty to our lady readers makes it incumbent upon us to chronicle still another addition to the voluminous list of female apparelings, which have recently made their appearance. We refer to a new style of skirt which resembles the lattice-work around our Summer-house in the country, or thread-lace, magnified one thousand times. It is appropriately termed the "Skeleton Skirt," and consists simply of a frame of ropes of fine texture, on which an ordinary skirt will stand out "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." We must be permitted to inquire, with the greatest respect: Ladies, what next? First it was hoops, and now it is hen-coops, and we feel very much alarmed lest the sex should become so thoroughly assimilated to barrels and chicken-houses, if they go on at this rate, that we shall forget that they are angels. Surely some jealous fairy, envious of their charms, is striving to metamorphose them into immaterial substances, so that they may no longer be compelled to contend with them for the golden apple. We saw a lady alight from an omnibus in Fifth-avenue, on Thursday, who had on one of these new-fashioned skirts. Unfortunately, the rope-work became entangled around the step of the stage when she reached the ground, and before she discovered it, the vehicle started. Of course the lady was compelled to run, also, after the omnibus—and, being rather short, none of the passengers perceived her and her predicament, until she had followed thus, against her will, fastened by an infrangible cord to the stage, for nearly half a block. We apprehend the lady threw aside her "Skeleton" when she reached home, with a vow never to wear it again.

Madison-Square.

The people who dwell in the vicinity of Madison-square complain that this very pleasant park is somewhat neglected. Its central position should make it an object of care to those whose duty it is to keep the public places in decent order. It is a great resort for nurses and children in the day time, but in the night time it is filled with rowdies, and almost can pass through there without being insulted by them. There is no paved walk through it, and in rainy weather the paths are so muddy that a

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...proceed from one side to a point ... is obliged to walk around on ... proceeding immediately ... of a triangle. This, it ... ically, is an aggravation to a ... ent prospects appear to indicate that if there ever was a Summer in which it was desirable that our citizens should spend as much time as possible in breathing through the "lungs" of the City, it will be the season which is approaching, and we hope the authorities will take measures to make the public squares, in every respect, fit for their accommodation.

Alpha-Delta-Phi Society.

On Thursday evening a large reunion of graduate and undergraduate members of the Alpha-Delta-Phi fraternity took place, on the occasion of the dedication of a new hall of the Manhattan Chapter, recently founded in the Free Academy. Delegates from the Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, and Hamilton Chapters, were in attendance. An address was delivered by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn; the subject—"What Constitutes the Elements of True Nobility." It was a masterly production, and it was voted to publish it. Speeches by others followed in a mood suiting the occasion. Alpha-Delta-Phi songs were spiritedly sung. Wit, merriment, and a-plenty to eat and drink, abounded. In true Alpha-Delta-Phi obliviousness of time, on such occasions, it was late when the company rose.

☞ The Hippodrome is a mass of ruins, and in this respect it resembles its Roman model more closely than it has ever done during its previous existence. Broken window frames, laths and plaster are scattered over the ground where the ostriches formerly ran races and monkeys rode ponies around the ring; and piles of broken bricks, on the site of the restaurant that refreshed the audience, too intemperately sometimes, stand a fitting monument of the departed spirits.

☞ HUGH MILLER, the distinguished Scotch Geologist—the author of *Red Sandstone* and of recent biography—is about to visit America on a lecturing tour.

SUPERIOR COURT—MAY 30.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

J. & R. Milbank & Co., against *A. Dennistoun & Co.*—Plaintiffs claim from defendants damages arising from sale of 4,000 barrels flour, shipped to defendants at Liverpool, in 1846, in violation of plaintiff's instructions. This is the fifth trial of the cause. Verdict for plaintiffs, $7,229 16.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The beautiful Ambrotype, now the most desirable and popular picture made, can hereafter be obtained at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway, at a reduction of 35 to 40 per cent upon previous prices. Mr. BRADY is enabled to do this in consequence of the unparalleled success which has attended his introduction of the Ambrotype into this City; a success which is the best evidence of the great value of the art, especially when awarded by the educated and refined citizens of this metropolis of the Western World. To all, therefore, who would secure exquisitely beautiful pictures, faultless as regards posture, expression, and all that constitutes the harmonious unity of perfection, we say, try BRADY'S AMBROTYPES, and you will agree that cheapness, desirable as it is, is the least of their many recommendations.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.—The following tools from the justly celebrated manufactory of GAGE, WARNER & WHITNEY, Nashua, N. H., are offered for sale on desirable terms, viz.: two heavy upright drills, adapted to railroad work; one medium-sized do; five small do.; one heavy 15-feet engine lathe, with all modern improvements; two 6-feet engine lathes; one 5½-feet hand lathe; one superior iron planer, 12 feet long; one do., 10 feet long; one do., 3½ feet long. For full descriptions, prices, &c., apply to L. T. MERRILL, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There is an unparalleled demand for BRADY'S Ambrotypes. He has established a popularity for them within a few months quite without a precedent in the annals of his art. The splendid specimens exhibited at his gallery fully justify their popularity, and are a new evidence of the enterprise which has characterized his artistic experience. His gallery is at No. 359 Broadway, and strangers visiting the collection will receive every attention.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most glorious entertainment is to be given at this house to-night, consisting of no less than four good pieces: the first, a new drama, just received, called "Temptation;" second, the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills;" third, the great Chinese Burlesque of "A-Lad-In the Lamp," (introducing the magnificent Chinese wardrobe and the grand marches by 40 young ladies;) fourth, the favorite "Lottery Ticket."

[Advertisement.]

THE $500 PRIZE DRAMA.—To-night, at Barnum's Museum, they produce the new $500 prize drama of "New-York Patriots, or the Battle of Saratoga," written expressly for that popular place of amusement, by H. J. CONWAY. We hear that it is deeply exciting, full of life, spirit, fun, and rare rathos, as well as patriotic interest. It has new scenery and new costumes in it. It should draw a great crowd.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Colong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & CO., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 223 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Abernethy's insidious remedy, blue pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison; while HOLLOWAY'S great medicine, composed exclusively of vegetable extracts, regulates every internal function, and leaves no sting behind.

[Advertisement.]

☞ One price and no abatement is the motto of SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 123 and 140 Fulton-street, the cheapest clothing stores in New York. The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures, from which there is no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, May 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George Hollis, Mr. EDWARD F. WEEKS to Miss MARY E., daughter of Ira Lorce, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, May 30, HOWARD SLOWLEY, of Company E, New-York Volunteers, aged 36 years.

In this City, after a short but painful illness, MARTHA J., wife of Abraham Lane, in the 27 h year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, also the members and honorary members of Oceanicus Fire Engine Company, No. 11, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, the widow Thomas, No. 295 8th-st., corner of Avenue B, without further notice.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday evening, May 31, MRS SARAH E. OSBORN, relict of Caleb Osborn, Esq., formerly of Echeers, Westchester County, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family of her son-in-law, John M. Lodewick, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 West 30th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, June 1, at her residence, No. 239 6th av., after a protracted illness of five months, of disease of the heart, Mrs. LUCY GIBSON, wife of John Gibson, native of England, aged 59 years.

In this City, on Sunday, June 1, IRA MUNSON, aged 77 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Essex-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, CHARLIE MORRIS, youngest son of David R. and Caroline Selleck, aged 1 year.

The body will be removed to Darien, Conn., this (Monday) noon for interment.

In South Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 1, at the residence of Capt. Charles B. Sanford, No 7 1st-place, Lieut THOMAS C. EATON, U. S. N., in the 33d year of his age.

His remains were taken to Bangor, Me., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, at 12 o'clock M., MARGARET ANN, wife of William Story.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 68 Elizabeth-st.

In Williamsburg, on Sabbath morning, June 1, ROSSER JAMESON, aged 65 years, late of Cootehill, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Aisle of St. Paul's Church, corner of Ewen and Alexander sts., on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ The friends of CHARLES W. MINTURN, who was drowned, with his companion, LEVI PAWLING, on Tuesday, May 27, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, and the residence of his mother, Mrs. Lydia M. Minturn, President-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 31.

$5,110	Indiana State 5s	83¾	50	N. Y. Central R. R.	90¾
15,400	Virginia 6s	96¾	400	do	b10 91
2,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	100	do	c 90⅝
1,400	Ind. State 5s	88	200	do	90¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	103	750	Harlem R.R.	b60 17
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	87	115	do	17
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st Mt.	99	50	Wis. Lake S. R.R.	70¼
20,000	Ill. C. R. R. 8s	86¾	50	do	70
1,000	do	86¾	5	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.R.	101½
32,000	do	86¾	86	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	111¾
10,000	do	s30 86¾	1,400	Reading Railroad	89⅝
1,000	do	c 86¾	100	do	s60 89¾
10,000	do	s30 86¾	100	do	b4 89¾
40	Nassau Bank	103½	100	do	c 89⅝
20	Park Bank	97	300	do	b60 90
11	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	104½	350	do	89¾
300	N. A. Trust Co	1	100	do	s30 89¾
50	Mic. Trans. Co.	b10 12¾	100	do	s60 89¾
100	do	b60 12¾	300	do	s45 89¾
100	do	13¾	65	Mich. Cent. R. R.	90¾
100	do	c 13¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	97
100	do	12¾	100	do	s30 97
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s4m 183	100	do	c 97½
10	do	185	100	do	b30 97½
150	Penn Coal Co.	b5 100½	50	do	s4m 98
100	Comb. Coal Co.	21¾	100	do	b8 97½
100	Erie Railroad	66	500	Cle. & Pitts. R.R.	s12m 69
300	do	s30 66	100	do	s4m 68
100	do	s60 66⅛	250	do	68
1050	do	66¼	100	do	s30 68⅛
100	do	b30 66⅜	100	do	s45 68⅜
200	do	b30 66⅜	1200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	75
300	do	66⅜	100	do	s30 75
100	do	s10 66⅜	400	do	75⅛
100	do	b3 66⅜	200	do	b60 75⅜
700	do	66⅜	100	do	b30 75⅜
150	do	b30 66⅜	72	Chi. & Rk. Is. & R.	91½
100	do	b90 67			

SECOND BOARD.

400	Cumb'd C'l Co.	b5 21¾	350	Reading Railroad	89⅝
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co	135	300	do	s30 89¾
100	Nicar. Trans Co.	s60 12	400	do	b15 89⅝
100	do	s10 12	100	do	b3 89⅝
650	do	83 12	100	Harlem Railroad	17¼
100	do	12¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 75
300	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b60 91	100	do	b60 75⅛
150	Erie Railroad	66¾	100	do	s30 75
100	do	b15 66¾	100	do	b30 75⅛
400	do	s3 66¾	200	do	75
100	do	b10 66¾	150	do	b6 75⅛
350	do	b30 66¾	150	do	b30 75⅛
400	do	s30 66⅝	100	do	s30 74⅞
80	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	68			

MONDAY, June 2—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the past week, at the Port of New-York, show an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,022,275 against $2,671,814 same week last year, and $3,788,794 same week in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,475,628 against $1,255,643. The Export of Specie, including $488,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday, amounted to $1,268,149 against $2,189,567 same week last year. The deliveries of Gold from California during the week amounted to $1,791,187. The same week last year they were $1,324,025. The balances in Gold and Bullion in the Government Office, in this City, on Saturday afternoon, amounted to a total of $13,681,220 against $13,860,304 at the close of the previous week. These various movements would show an apparent difference in favor of the Bank reserve of above $200,000, though it is possible, as the California arrival counted but two days in the averages, that the statement this afternoon may show a small reduction on the general six days' average of the week, as compared with May 24, when the amount stood $13,850,333. For the present fiscal or Treasury year, beginning July 1, 1855, to May 1, ult., the imports of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York as officially rendered from the Custom-House, amounted to.....$161,109,000
Add five weeks in May.....19,491,848
Total to date.....180,600 848
Against the same time in 1855.....142,259,456
Increase to date.....38,348,392

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, by the same tables, amounted to.....$65,235,000
Add five weeks in May.....7,092,332
Total to date.....$72 327,332
Against same time in 1855.....58 156,020
Increase to date.....$14 172,312

The Exports of Specie, within the same period and by same tables amounted to.....$16 652,000
Add five weeks in May.....4,911.625
Total to date.....$21,563,625
Against same time in 1855.....$4,672,137
Decrease to date.....$15,108,512

The deliveries of California Gold, within the same period, amounted to.....$34,287.413
Add in May.....3 579,103
Total to date.....$37,666,515
Against the same time in 1855.....38,812,354
Decrease to date.....$1,145,839

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year.

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	7,546	$365,634	6,631	$324,930
Flour, bbls	8,04 4	38,894	38,638	217,031
Corn Meal, bbls	1,101	7,082	1,227	4,281
Wheat, bushels			91,813	133,073
Corn, bushels	28,888	45,573	72,620	46,801
Pork, bbls and tcs	2,556	29,921	643	2,396
Beef, bbls and cs	925	22 122	409	6,102
Total Produce		$538,745		$734,554
Miscellaneous		726,9 9		761,074
Total exp'ts for the week		$1,265,048		$1,475,628

The Stock market displayed considerable strength during the latter part of the week past, after the definite action of the Administration at Washington on the Enlistment question. There was a liberal business done in the Road Stocks on Saturday, at the advance, and the market closed with a steady and confident feeling—the main element of strength being the decided and increasing ease in the supply of Money in the Street, offered on temporary loan. The large traffic in May on most of the leading Roads is also having its influence, particularly on Erie, and the shares of the two lines in Michigan. There is a renewed activity in Cleveland and Toledo stock, which recently fell from 86 to 72, and has recovered to 75@75¼. In Railway Bonds and State Stocks, the transactions at the Board are but moderate, and there is much less done than usual at this season of the year by private sale. New negotiations are difficult to make, although offered, in some instances, with every temptation as to price and apparent security. The shares of the Nicaragua Transit Company sold largely on Saturday afternoon at 12⅞ cent., closing 12⅝. The temporary Bonds of the Company for $130,000 were protested for non-payment, though this is said to have been a *pro forma* proceeding, to make certain the title to the Steamship property which is held in trust for the security of this debt. The title, otherwise, would be questionable under the late revocation of the Charter by the Nicaragua Government. Most of the Bonds are held by the immediate managers and friends of the concern. Mr. CHARLES MORGAN denies that he is a holder. Colonel EDMUND RANDOLPH, the grantee of the new transit line across Nicaragua, arrived in town last evening, on the steamship *Oriziba*. The route is now open and free from trouble or danger, either from Nicaraguan soldiers or Costa Rican invaders.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS FOR THIS WEEK.

	Saturday, May 17.	Saturday, May 24.	Saturday, May 31.
N. Y. Central	90	90¾	90¾
Erie	56	55¾	56⅛
Reading	88¾	88¾	89¾
Toledo	74	74¾	75
Galena	110¾	111¾	111¾
Michigan Central	94¾	95¾	96¾
Southern Michigan	94¾	95¾	97¼
Panama	99¾	100¾	100
Illinois Centrals	86¾	86¾	86¾
Virginia	98¾	98¾	98¾
Missouris	84¾	84¾	84¾
Transit Company	13	13¾	12¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	68¾	69¾	68
Hudson River	84	83¾	83¾
Rock Island	90	91	91¾
Milwaukee	83	84	84
Pennsylvania Coal	98	99¾	100¾

The rates for Foreign Exchange closed for the Havre steamer on Saturday steady at 109¾@109¾ on London; 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. There is a fair supply in the market, and the demand is not such as threatens a very large export movement of Specie in June. Last year the shipments from this port amounted to $6,512,000, and from Boston $1,741,000; together, $6,553,000.

We are requested to state that the Shoe and Leather Bank will immediately increase its capital to $1,000,000. The President, Mr. STOUT, has been confirmed as City Chamberlain.

The June interest on the Bonds of the Junction Ohio Road will be paid at the Cleveland and Toledo office, No. 18 William-Street.

The operations of the Government Office in this City, Sub-Treasury and Assay departments, are thus reported to us, by Mr. Cisco and his assistants:

Sub Treasury balance, April 30		$9,517,871
Receipts in May—		
From Customs	$3,527,328	
By Transfer	200,000	
Miscellaneous	513,626	
		4,240,954
Together		$13,758,825
Payments on Treasury Drafts		3,726 899
Regular Balance, May 31		$10,031,936
To Credit Disbursing Officers		1,370,189
To Credit Interest Fund		27,125
Assay and Bullion Fund		2,251,990
Total Coin and Bullion		$13,681,220
Gold Deposits for Assay		$1,725,000
Of which in California Gold	$1,704,000	
Silver Deposits		44.000
Together		$1,769,000
Of which, payable in bars	$1,739,000	
Gold bars stamped in May		$1,212,428
Sent to Mint for coinage		257,252

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON ROAD.

Cost of Road and Equipment	$2.987.757
Real Estate of the Company	228 484
Other Road Securities, &c	284.571
Together	$3,680,812
Capital Stock	$2,153 900
First Mortgage	500.000
Second Mortgage, sold	511.000
Unfunded Debt	435,912 $3,600,812
Income of the Road last year	$508,271
Less Transportation Exp	230 258 $278,012

The Company propose to use the remainder of their second mortgage, $439,000, in order to fund their floating debt and resume regular cash dividends on the Stock. This will make their debt $1,450,000, or less than one-half the value of the Road and equipment, exclusive of Real Estate and other Securities. The whole debt will then involve an annual charge of $101,500 on the net income, which reached, for the last financial year ending March 31, $287,012. Proposals for these Bonds will be received at the Ohio Trust Office, in this City.

The June interest on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Railroad Bonds, and the principal and interest in the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds due June 1, will be paid by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 31.

The following is a statement of the imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending 30th inst.:

Dry Goods	$170,124	Coffee	39,385
Iron	81,136	Indigo	24,745
Sheathing Metal	21,145	Hides and skins	39,825
Window glass	18 884	Other articles	297 873
Sugars	93,702		
Total			$787,208

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 31.

COTTON quiet, rates unchanged. WOOL, less firm; stock on hand light; sales, 62,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS without change; prices firm; sales, 46,500 pieces.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 31.

Six thousand bushels of Canal OATS sold to-day at 88c. ℔ bushel.

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 27.

There has been a better business in Breadstuffs and Grain during the week closing with this review, than before since the opening of lake navigation. Holders of Flour and Corn have been more willing to realize, and there has been a better demand.

FLOUR—The arrivals of Flour at this port during the third week in May, were 46 525 bbls. and from the opening to noon 23d, 98,875 bbls. Of this amount, 1,841 bbls were from Sandusky; 18,861 from Toledo; 14,529 from Detroit; 17,202 from Cleveland; 6 850 from Chicago and 24,164 from Milwaukie. A very large proportion of the imports from Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland were consigned through by railroad, and nearly all from other points, to the transportation companies and to commission houses here. The exports by Canal to the same date were only 2,249 bbls. We understand the railroads are exporting largely, and particularly to the New-York and Erie Road, within the past few days. The supply on the market is good, and fully adequate at present to the demand, not only or common, but of the better grades.

The week opened dull and quiet, but the announcement of the news by the steamer *Canada* on Wednesday, had the effect to bring buyers into market here, and sellers had an opportunity of realizing on shipping parcels. There was also a better inland trade demand, and although the range of prices was lower for choice grades than the previous week, yet at the close there was much firmness and buoyancy. The sales aggregate 9,000 bbls., closing at $4@$4 50 for common to good Michigan; $5@$6 for the range of common to extra Northern Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 75@$6 for good to choice Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and Iowa; and $6 37@$6 50 for fancy and extra do. Extra family and bushel brands, in small parcels, $7@$7 50. Rye Flour quiet and nominal. Corn Meal in less request—good supply and again lower. Sales now free from first hands at 87c.@100c. ℔ cwt., according to quality.

GRAIN—The imports of Wheat, since the opening, are a trifle over 200,000 bushels—about half from Wisconsin, a considerable portion from Chicago, and most of the balance from Canada West. There can be very little Michigan here, as the receipts are scarcely more than 10,000. The exports by Canal are 125 2-8 bushels. Holders have been firm, having much confidence in the eventual realization of prices, and as a natural consequence thus far, have been generally above the views of buyers. The sales were consequently limited. This is, also, in part owing to the inability to ship by Canal. Sales here during the week include 2,000 bushels grown Winter Indiana at $1 17; 14,000 Chicago spring, at $1 12½, which description is now held much higher; 3,000 bushels Canada spring, at $1 09, and 11,000 bushels do. White Winter at $1 50. Corn is in good supply.

The receipts since the opening are within a fraction of 940,000 bushels, while the amount which has been placed on board boats is not over 77,000 bushels. A considerable number of buyers have been in market, mostly for distilling, but as the same time some for speculation, and the demand would have been good, and the market active at higher figures than have ruled during the week, had there been unobstructed navigation of the Canal, or even a full supply of boats on hand. Holders have been firm, and buyers have not been able to reduce quotations below the decline reached at the close of last week. Sales 16,000 bushels at 86c., mostly afloat, but some from store. Oats are nominal at about 3 cents 82c. The receipts are light, and we do not hear of anything doing for cargoes. RYE in limited request. Buyers offer 65c. BARLEY steady. Stock understood to be light. Sales about 1,000 bushels Canadian at $1 25.

San Francisco Markets—May 5.

As regards the market for goods from first hands the week has been generally a remarkably dull one, and very few changes have occurred in prices worthy of especial remark. Sugars, Rice, Syrups Lard, Hams and Candles, have been the articles most in request, and of which the largest sales have been made. The stock of Eastern Butter is almost wholly controlled and held for higher prices. Rice has remained firm, although considerable quantities have come in from China and the East Indies.

The market for Flour and Grain, of nearly all kinds have declined, the principal cause for which was that weak holders upon speculation were obliged to realize, and the demand for consumption was neither so large or brisk as to afford any assistance to the market, and prices accordingly gave way to $11@$12 for Eastern and $15 50 for California and Hawaii. A movement in American Whisky during the week failed to accomplish anything; the market rate for it advanced during a few days, but

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...ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ...
...Saturday—First Board—$6,000 City R. R. 7s, P. R. ... 94,800 do., 91¾; $6,0 do., 91¾; $600 City Gas ... $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $1,000 Pennsylv. ... 93; $3 0 City 6s, '70, 77; 325 New-Granada Mining ... 6 Lehigh Nav., 71¾; 1 Schuyl. Nav., 18¾; 80 ... Reading R. R., 89¾; 50 do., 89¾; 50 Reading R. R., 44 ... 53; 2 N. Penn. R. R., 17¾; 100 ... 100 Long Island R. R., 13¾; 50 Elmira R. R., 29¾; 2 ... sylvania R. R., 46¾; 5 Bank of Penn., 112¾; 7 do., ... 2 Farmers' and Mech. Bank, 74¼.

Second Boards—$1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, A. V., 89; ... 100 City R. R. 6s, 91¾; 200 New-Granada M. Co., 1¾; ... Reading R. R., 44¾.

After Board—$1,000 W. & Elmira R. R. 7s, 2d mort., 84; 600 Long Island R. R., 13¾; 50 North Pennsylvania R. R., 17¾; 100 Reading R. R., 44¾; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania; 2 R. R., 113; 13 Commercial Bank, 53¾; 10 Kentucky Bank, 112¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118; Philadelphia 6s, 92¾@93; Philadelphia 6s, New, 98¾@99; Pennsylvania 5s, 83¾@84; Reading Railroad, 44¾@45; 600 Long Island R. R., 13¾; 50 North Pennsylvania R. R., 17¾; 100 Reading R. R., 44¾; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania; 2 R. R., 113; 13 Commercial Bank, 53¾; 10 Kentucky

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1469. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE.

TROUBLE WITH THE BENTON DELEGATION FROM MISSOURI.

Contest between the New-York Delegations.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF DOUGLAS.

Buchanan's Nomination Considered Certain.

Appointment of the Committees on Credentials, on Organization, and on the Platform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 2.

The excitement is increasing in intensity. A thousand stories, rumors and speculations are circulating, but there is little that is reliable.

The Convention to day was exceedingly noisy.

The Massachusetts and Ohio delegations betray serious divisions, but nothing threatening a disruption.

The forcible entrance of the Benton delegation from Missouri, into the Convention Hall has injured their case greatly. The Committee on Credentials are now engaged in its consideration, and it is quite certain that a report in favor of the Anti-Benton delegation will be made. It is understood that the Benton men will then refuse to support the ticket.

When the Benton men entered the Hall, fighting their way, the excitement was intense. Their leader, a tall and impressive looking man, stalked majestically down the aisle, with a military tread, his head erect, and his cane elevated in his hand like a Baronial mace, exclaiming, "We represent the true Democracy of Missouri, and are entitled to seats in this Convention, by God!"

It soon became apparent that these men would be ejected by force, if necessary, and that they would resist desperately, and for a few minutes there was danger of a bloody fight, and it was only averted by prudent, private counsel, and they subsequently retired.

The New-York contest will be discussed before the Committee to-morrow morning, by Governor SEYMOUR, NICHOLAS HILL, and LORENZO B. SHEPPARD, for the Softs, and Judge BEARDSLEY, JOHN REYNOLDS, and DAVID L. SEYMOUR, for the Hards. Each party is equally confident of success.

The prevailing impression is, that both will be admitted, with permission to cast the vote of the State in proportion to their relative vote at the last Fall election. It is doubtful whether the Hards will accept this.

The Committee on the platform do not intend to report to-morrow if they can avoid it—preferring the nomination to be first made;—so the balloting will probably commence to-morrow. The Committee is of the strongest on the Nebraska issue; so we may expect an ultra Nebraska Platform. The Georgia platform—that the Constitution carries Slavery into the territories—will be strongly resisted by the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, in Committee; but there is danger that the South will insist upon it, in order to get the advantage of their South American opponents.

It is thought, to-night, that the question will be settled in Committee, in order to avoid discussion in the Convention.

It is morally certain, to-night, that BUCHANAN will be nominated to-morrow, after the first ballot. Georgia and Tennessee are expected to go for him. DOUGLAS has also authorized MEDARY and STEDMAN, of Ohio, to withdraw his name whenever they think best. This they are likely to do soon after the first ballot—in which event BUCHANAN will get the united vote of Ohio.

An arrangement is also consummating, to-night, by which Illinois shall lead off with Ohio for BUCHANAN.

Senator BRIGHT is here, cordially sustaining the Indiana delegation in their determination to vote for BUCHANAN.

As soon as Georgia and Tennessee leave PIERCE, New-England is expected to follow suit.

Do not be surprised if BUCHANAN is nominated on the second ballot. Plots and counterplots are so numerous, however, that nothing is certain.

The apparent certainty is that BUCHANAN's nomination will make the South more determined on controlling the platform.

BROWN, of Mississippi, and RUSK are still quite the favorites among the talkers for the Vice Presidency.

S.

Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 2.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock cannon were fired as a signal for the assembling of the Convention.

At 12 o'clock precisely the assemblage was called to order by R. McLANE, of Maryland.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, nominated SAMUEL MEDARY, of Ohio, for temporary Chairman. Carried unanimously.

Mr. HALL, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of the call for the Convention.

While the call was being read by Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, a sudden uproar arose at the door of the hall, and a crowd rushed into the room fighting and wrangling in the direst confusion. This crowd proved to be the Benton delegation from Missouri, resolved to force an entrance by violence. They knocked down the doorkeeper and rushed in, headed by Ex-Governor PRICE.

For a few minutes a scene of confusion impossible to describe ensued. Members jumped upon their chairs, and it seemed as though a serious riot was about to take place. After a while, however, quiet was restored, and the reading of the call proceeded with.

Mr. McLANE, of Md., stated that when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the Committee of Arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegation which presented *prima facie* evidence of their regular election, and refused them to others. New-York also appeared with two sets, but as the Committee could not decide which set was entitled to admission, they declined to give tickets to either, unless they arranged among themselves, as was done in the case of the Mississippi delegation. Both delegations from New-York now awaited admission.

SAM. MEDARY, on taking the Chair, returned thanks for the honor done him. He said he had attended every Democratic Convention since the first that nominated JACKSON, and had the honor to be a member of that which nominated FRANKLIN PIERCE. He commented on the progress of Democracy and its extended influence, and believed that occasional storms in the party were calculated to purify the atmosphere. He thought that they were destined to triumph, despite temporary quarrels.

Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON of Cincinnati was introduced and delivered a prayer.

Messrs. ALEX. B. CLETHERED, Ala., and W. B. RITCHIE, Va., were elected temporary Secretaries.

Mr. A. G. BROWN, Miss., introduced a resolution to admit alternates to seats in the hall.

Mr. HARRIS, Ill., proposed that a certain pro rat number from each State be admitted—the hall not being large enough to accommodate all.

Mr. CRAIG, N. C., moved to lay the resolution on the table till the Convention was fully organized. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS, Ill., moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one delegate from each uncontested State, to be selected by the various delegations.

The motion was adopted and the Committee selected as follows:

Vermont	B. Marlow.
Massachusetts	James S. Whitney.
Rhode Island	H. J. Burrows.
Connecticut	E. A. Phelps.
New-Jersey	G. S. Cannon.
Pennsylvania	H. B. Wright.
Delaware	James A. Bayard.
Maryland	Otho Scott.
Virginia	R. H. Garnett.
North Carolina	R. R. Heath.
Alabama	W. Ackley.
Mississippi	G. M. Yulee.
Indiana	Samuel W. Telford.
Ohio	James B. Stedman.
Kentucky	Mr. Stephenson.
Maine	Benjamin Wiggins.
Tennessee	J. H. Thomas.
Illinois	Thomas L. Harris.
Michigan	William Hale.
Florida	David L. Yulee.
Iowa	Bernard Hearn.
Wisconsin	Paul Jouzan.
California	J. L. Brent.
Arkansas	Colbert Caldwell.
Texas	J. M. Bryant.
Missouri	Albert W. Lamb.
Georgia	James Gardner, Jr.
South Carolina	F. G. Moses.

As soon as the Committee was announced, Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, rose and said he did not wish to interfere with the quarrels of States, but the Convention owed to itself, to its dignity and propriety, that no person should be allowed to force an entrance into this hall over the power of the doorkeeper. It should protect itself from violence and insult.

Mr. HALL, of Missouri, one of the delegates who had forced the door, arose to speak, but the Chairman refused to recognize him, saying the gentleman (Mr. HALL) must present his grievances to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. HALL made another effort to speak, but was interrupted with cries of "order, order."

Mr. PRICE, of Missouri, rose and said the delegation submitted to the decision of the Chair, and at once withdrew.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, called attention to the fact that Missouri's seats were contested, and that Missouri had been allowed to appoint a committee-man. The Missouri member was consequently withdrawn.

CHARLES W. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution assigning unoccupied seats to outside delegates.

Judge WILSON, of Iowa, opposed the resolution on the ground that the last Baltimore Convention was overridden by outside pressure, and all fair representation of States done away with.

The following Committee on Organization was then appointed:

Maine	J. D. Credwell.
New-Hampshire	Henry R. Rust.
Vermont	Robert Harvey.
Massachusetts	Isaac Davis.
Rhode Island	Albert L Gallup.
Connecticut	Peleg C. Child.
New-York	——
New-Jersey	Charles Bates.
Pennsylvania	Jno. L. Dawson.
Delaware	Dr. O'Salesbury.
Maryland	Jas. M. Buchanan.
Virginia	Plutus Powell.
North Carolina	J. B. Hinton.
South Carolina	C. Macbeth.
Georgia	Alfred W. Colquitt.
Alabama	John Forsythe.
Mississippi	E. Barksdale.
Louisiana	E. A. Morse.
Ohio	G. B. Dorsey.
Kentucky	Beverly L. Clark.
Tennessee	J. Knox Walker.
Indiana	Phineas M. Kent.
Illinois	Timor R. Young.
Missouri	John S. Phelps.
Arkansas	Richard M. Gaines.
Michigan	J. G. Thurber.
Florida	Chas. E. Dyke.
Texas	Richard P. Hubbard.
Iowa	Jas. G. Randall.
Wisconsin	Wm. J. Gibson.
California	P. C. Rust.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Organization to report rules to govern the Convention.

Mr. H. B. WRIGHT, Pennsylvania, moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till 5 P. M.

Col. BLACK, Pennsylvania, wanted to put Pennsylvania right on the matrimonial question, and was proceeding with an attempt to amuse the Convention, when

Mr. BUTLER, Massachusetts, interrupted by stating that Massachusetts had called for a verification of the vote on the motion to appoint a Committee on Platform by States, and had not been recognized by the Chair. He held that, under the rules of the last Convention, it was in order to demand such verification.

Col. BLACK, who had been interrupted by Mr. BUTLER, desired to proceed with his remarks, but the President recognised

Mr. GRISWOLD, of Mass., who said Massachusetts did not desire to vote by States.

Mr. BUTLER—We'll see about that.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, held as a point of order, that the States must be called on the resolution, as demanded by Mr. BUTLER. The Convention was bound in this respect by the rules of the House of Representatives, that the Yeas and Nays are always taken in the House when called for, and that a call for votes by States in the Convention took the same character as a call for Yeas and Nays in the House.

The Chair decided the call in order, and the Convention proceeded to vote by States on the motion of Mr. BUTLER to lay the resolution on the table.

Lost—Yeas, 84; Nays, 177.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

JOHN COMTON SMITH, of Connecticut, moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed, except from New-York and Missouri, to decide at once in regard to the contested seats of those States.

Ruled out of order.

The following Committee on a platform was then adopted:

New-Hampshire	E. L. Ayer.
Vermont	C. G. Eastman.
Massachusetts	Benjamin F. Hallett.
Rhode Island	W. B. Lawrence.
Connecticut	Calvin P. Hyde.
New-Jersey	E. B. V. Wright.
Pennsylvania	J. Clancey Jones.
Delaware	S. W. Salisbury.
Maryland	Charles J. M. Gwinn.
Virginia	Augustus A. Chapman.
North Carolina	William S. Ashe.
South Carolina	G. W. Dudley.
Georgia	Augustus R. Wright.
Alabama	John Cochran.
Mississippi	Jacob Thompson.
Louisiana	Pierre Soulé.
Ohio	C. L. Vallandigham.
Kentucky	B. McCorbin.
Tennessee	W. A. Falls,
Indiana	John L. Rhodes.
Illinois	O. B. Fickley.
Missouri	E. L. Hudson.
Arkansas	Gen. John Hull.
Michigan	Michael C. Grevall.
Florida	S. D. Rogers.
Texas	H. P. Bee.
Iowa	Thomas S. Wilson.
Wisconsin	Satterlee Clark.
California	S. W. Inge.

Col. BLACK wanted again to prove Pennsylvania's soundness on Woman's Rights, and moved that all the front seats in the gallery be appropriated to the ladies.

Cries of "No, no, no."

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, opposed the resolution. He said if the business of the Convention was the business of the women, let them in, but if not, keep them out. He would yield to no man in gallantry. He would be glad to meet them at all proper times for all proper purposes, but not at a National Convention. He would move to lay the resolution to admit the ladies on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was carried, and the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Matters Outside the Convention.

A CROWD OF STRANGERS IN THE CITY—THE CONTESTING NEW-YORK DELEGATION, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 2.

Boats from Kentucky and Ohio towns along the river arriving this morning thronged with passengers. It is supposed that twenty thousand strangers are in the city, and cars and boats are momentarily arriving with more. The Burnett House has three thousand cots in an adjoining warehouse. All the hotels are overflowing, and many delegates have taken quarters in private houses. The Press is largely represented, one hundred and sixty applications having been made for reporters' desks.

The Buchanan men are very confident.

Each of the contesting delegations from New-York have pamphlets in circulation urging their respective claims.

The Softs and Hards were in caucus all the morning. DEAN RICHMOND, ISRAEL T. HATCH and other leaders of the Softs, advocate perfect silence until after the meeting of the Convention, both as to the choice and resolutions of their delegations. The Hards are out-spoken in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN, and have read out the resolutions of their State Convention with the preamble annexed, which is as follows:

To the end that there may be no mistake in the minds of any of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, in regard to our political principles heretofore held, now held, and hereafter to be held and acted upon, both here and within our own State, especially in the repudiation by this delegation of any sympathy for or connection with Know-Nothingism, so called, Free-Soilism, or any other political ism, therefore, &c.

On motion of JNO. A. GREEN, of New-York, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Delegates of the State of New-York recognize regularly the National Democratic Convention, and its full power to nominate candidates and decide upon all the questions of difference in the Democratic Party of the various States, and we hereby agree to abide by their decision, and sustain its action in all respects whatever.

The Softs have made a proposition to divide delegates with the Hards, provided the Hards will agree that both the existing State organizations shall be abandoned, and the Party reorganize. The Hards declare their intention to resolutely reject the proposition.

The Massachusetts Delegation have organized, and elected B. F. BUTLER Chairman. On a test vote the Delegation was found, PIERCE, 17; BUCHANAN, 9.

LATEST DISPATCH.

The Committee on Organization have agreed on Gen. JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, for permanet President.

The Committee on Resolutions are in session, and have not yet finished the platform.

The Committee on Credentials are endeavoring to harmonize the New-Yorkers. The Softs are disposed to compromise, but the Hards contend that they are the only true representatives of the Democratic party, and refuse.

The excitement is increasing.

Mr. BUCHANAN's friends are becoming more and more confident. The outside pressure in his favor is immense. Declarations are everywhere heard that Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio cannot be carried by any other candidate.

The Committee on Credentials sat this afternoon with closed doors, to hear the Missouri contested seat case, and came to a decision to admit the Atchison or Anti-Benton Delegates. The New-York case will be heard to-morrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS.

High-handed Proceedings of the Pro-Slavery Men—Lawless Arrests—Civil War Inevitable—Horrible Murders, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 2.

We have the following from Leavenworth City, under date of May 28:

"An exciting extra of the Westport *News*, headed War! War! reached this city this forenoon, and threw the Pro-Slavery men here into great excitement. They held a private meeting and appointed a Committee of Vigilance to attack Leavenworth, and let no Free-State men pass, and determined to make lawless arrests of obnoxious parties. A company of men, armed with muskets and bayonets, (United States arms,) have been parading all the afternoon making arrests. They took prisoner a clerk of the Committee of Congress, named CONWAY, and two witnesses that had been subpœnaed, Messrs. PARROTT and MILES MOORE. WARREN WILKES, of South Carolina, headed the party. A. MOORE, one of the murderers of BROWN, helped to make the arrests. Messrs. MOORE and PARROTT were arrested while conversing with Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. SHERMAN asked if it was by legal process they had taken one of the Clerks of the Commission. Mr. WILKES said it was not—that he had no legal authority, but that he would arrest the men down on his list. Many others have been taken. The town is excited, and the Commission fear they must leave. Alarming extras are sent out from Westport to the border towns. A fight is expected near Pottawotamie. The last difficulty arose at Pottawotamie Creek. Some Pro-Slavery men tried to drive a Free-State man from his claim, but he refusing to go, they took him and were about to hang him, when his neighbors came to the rescue and shot some of the Pro Slavery party. A civil war is inevitable.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 2.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Topeka, 25th, says: "The United States District Court was adjourned to the second Monday in September, Judge LECOMPTON refused to admit Messrs. ROBINSON, SMITH, DEITZLER, BROWN, and JENKINS to bail, and they will be held prisoners by the Marshal.

Gen. POMEROY has gone to Washington. He is a delegate to the Republican Convention, which is to assemble at Philadelphia.

It is estimated that the loss sustained by the citizens of Lawrence by the recent attack, will amount to a hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. PARROTT, a prominent lawyer of Kansas, has just arrived from Leavenworth. He informs that on Wednesday last he was arrested by a party of twenty men bearing United States muskets, under the command of Col. WILKES, of South Carolina, and taken before the Vigilance Committee.

Leavenworth was surrounded by picket guards and no one suffered to enter or leave the town. Col. WILKES had a list of the principal citizens whom he intended to arrest. He had already made three arrests. It was stated that the whole Territory would be placed under military surveillance.

The *Republican* publishes an Extra of the Kansas *Herald*, of the 28th ult., which confirms the report previously telegraphed of the murder of 8 Pro-Slavery men, on Pottawotamie Creek, by a party of Free-State men. The victims were most horribly mutilated. In some instances, after their throats had been cut, their legs and arms had been chopped off and their eyes gouged out. All the Pro-Slavery families at Hickory Point were driven off at the point of the bayonet, and their horses and provisions stolen by the Free-State men.

The Kansas Aid Meeting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 2.

The adjourned meeting of Saturday night for the further consideration of Kansas affairs and ratification of the Republican ticket, was the largest ever held in Illinois. It was resolved to send five hundred settlers from Illinois to Kansas, and fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed for that purpose. A Committee was appointed to procure further subscriptions, and take charge of the arrangements.

Kansas Meeting at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, June 2.

A large number of the citizens of Concord and adjacent towns, assembled here on Saturday evening to express their indignation at the outrages in Kansas and Washington. Addresses were made by Hon. THOS. P. TREADWELL, H. A. BELLOWS, SYLVESTER DANA, Rev. JOHN H. MOORE and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted condemnatory of the persecutions in Kansas, expressive of sympathy for the Free-State settlers, and denouncing as brutal and cowardly the assault on Mr. SUMNER. The resolutions attribute the recent outrages in Kansas and Washington to the grasping power and insatiable demands of Slavery, and call upon all lovers of Freedom to continue in resisting its influence and aggressions, and demanding its extirpation from all the National territory. They also call for the expulsion of Mr. BROOKS from his seat in the House of Representatives.

News from Hayti.

FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION AGAINST SOLOUQUE —ATTACK ON AUX CAYES.

BOSTON, Monday, June 2.

The *Traveller* publishes extracts from a letter bearing date Aux Cayes, Hayti, May 10, which states that a formidable insurrection had broken out in that part of the island against the Emperor SOLOUQUE. The writer says:

A body of from two thousand to three thousand insurgents took possession of a post between this place and Pingrey last night, with the view of attacking the town to-day.

The military authorities were only aware of this at 7 o'clock this morning. The alarm drums were immediately beaten, and every male adult in town was ordered to join the troops. At 10 A. M. the troops marched out with the citizens that had joined them, but being but five hundred strong it is probable they will not make an attack on the insurgents, but will content themselves with defending the entry of the town till reinforced.

A postscript to the letter under date 11 A. M. adds: The alarm drums are again beating. It is said that the troops sent out are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running distractedly through the streets—closing stores, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Small Attendance in Congress—No Quorum Expected for Two Weeks—Report on the Sumner Assault—Mr. Morgan to be Attacked—Tassistro no Longer Translator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

There was but a small attendance in Congress, to-day—fifteen in the Senate, and about sixty in the House. There will not be a quorum probably for two weeks. No action, meanwhile, can be taken on the Brooks report. It will form a voluminous pamphlet.

Rumors are afloat that Mr. MORGAN, Representative from New-York, will be attacked, for calling BROOKS a "villain." His colleagues stand prepared to protect him.

Mr. TASSISTRO on Saturday ceased to hold the office of Translator in the State Department, which he has filled for several years. X.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

THE MESSAGE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BRIGHT being absent, Mr. STUART presided.

He laid before the Senate a message from the President about Central America, which has already been published.

ADJOURNING OVER.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday next it be to the following Monday.

LETTER FROM "BULLY BROOKS."

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from PRESTON S. BROOKS to Mr. BRIGHT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, May 29.

SIR: I have seen in the public journals this morning, the report of the Senate's Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, directing an inquiry into an assault made by me on the 22d inst., on a Senator from Massachusetts. It is with unfeigned regret I find in the report that what I had intended only as a redress for personal wrong should have been construed, or must necessarily, as a breach of the privileges of the Senate. While making a full and explicit disclaimer of any such desire or purpose, I ask leave to say that, for the occasion, considering myself only as a gentleman in society, and under no political restraint as a member of the House of Representatives, I did not advert to or consider there was any alternative or restraint imposed upon me by reason that the offence came from a member of the Senate. I had read carefully and attentively the speech delivered in the Senate on the 19th and 20th inst., the speech delivered in the Senate by the Senator from Massachusetts, and found therein language which I regarded as unjustly reflecting not only upon the history and character of South Carolina, but also upon a friend and relative. To such language I thought I had a just right to take exception to under the circumstances, the Senator from South Carolina who was affected by those remarks being absent from the Senate and city. I had reason to believe the Senator from Massachusetts did not acknowledge that personal responsibility for wrongs in personal deportment, which would have saved me the painful necessity of the collision which I sought, and in my judgment, therefore, I had no alternative but to act as I did. That the assault was made in the Senate Chamber was caused only by the fact that, after a careful search elsewhere, on the previous as well as on the same day, the offender could not be found outside the walls of the Senate Chamber, and the Senate had adjourned for more than an hour previous to the assault. I submit the foregoing statement from the high respect I have for the Senate of the United States, and ask that it may be received as a full disclaimer of any design or purpose to infract its privileges or offend its dignity. I cheerfully add, should the facts as reported by the Committee of the Senate be nevertheless necessarily considered as a breach of privilege, as a conclusion of law, my earnest desire to atone for it as far as may be by this unhesitating and unqualified apology, that you will oblige me by communicating this to the Senate as its presiding officer.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
With great respect, your servant,
P. S. BROOKS.

To Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, President of the Senate.

The letter was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Select Committee on the assault of Mr. SUMNER by Mr. BROOKS, made a Report, concluding as follows:

Whereas, The Senate of the United States have transmitted, to this House a Message complaining that PRESTON S. BROOKS, a representative from South Carolina, committed upon the person of CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, while seated at his desk in the Senate Chamber after the adjournment of that body, on the twenty-second of May last, a violent assault which disabled him from attending to his duties in the Senate, and declaring that said assault was a breach of the privileges of that body, and whereas from respect of the privileges of the House, the Senate has further declared that inasmuch as the said PRESTON S. BROOKS is a member of this House, they cannot arrest, and *a fortiori* cannot try or punish him for a breach of their privileges; that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make complaint to this House, and that the power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body; and, whereas, upon full investigation it appears to this House that the said PRESTON S. BROOKS has been guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with the most aggravated circumstances of violence; that the same was a breach of the privileges, not only of the Senate, but of the Senator assailed, and of this House as a coördinate branch of the Legislative Department of the Government, in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that Senators and Representatives, for any speech or debate in either House shall not be questioned in any other place; and, whereas, this house is of the opinion that it has the power and ought to punish the said PRESTON S. BROOKS, for the said assault, not only as a breach of the privileges of the Senator assailed, and of the Senate and House as declared by the Constitution, but as an act of disorderly behavior; and, whereas, it further appears from such investigation, that HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, a Representative from the State of Virginia, and LAWRENCE M. KEITT, a representative from South Carolina, sometime previous to said assault were informed that it was the purpose of the said BROOKS to commit violence upon the person of the said CHARLES SUMNER, for words used by him in debate as a Senator in the Senate of the United States, and took no means to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, anticipating the commission of such violence, were present on one or more occasions to witness the same as friends of the assailant, therefore,

Resolved, That PRESTON S. BROOKS be, and is hereby forthwith expelled from this House as a representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That this House hereby declares its disapprobation of the said act of HENRY A. EDMUNDSON and LAWRENCE M. KEITT in regard to said assault.

Signed by Messrs. CAMPBELL, (Ohio,) SPINNER, and PENNINGTON.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. HOWELL COBB, representing the minority of the Committee, presented a minority report, arguing that no breach of privilege, under the Constitution, had been committed, and that the House had no power to go beyond the Constitution in deciding that a breach of privilege had been committed.

Both reports were laid on the table and ordered printed. Adjourned.

Violence at Municipal Elections.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

During our municipal election, to-day, there was considerable fighting. In one Precinct, a man was dangerously injured. In the Seventh Ward, the fighting was very sharp and several were slightly injured. In the Fourth Ward, clubs and stones were the order of the day. We cannot learn that anybody has been killed, but it is reported that in the Fourth Ward the mob, after creating a riot, were dispersed by the police with pistol shots, and that several of the rioters were wounded, though not seriously.

MAGRUDER is elected Mayor. The vote stands MAGRUDER, 2,936; HILL, 2,904. Four Know-Nothing to three Union Aldermen are elected. In the Council the Know-Nothings have twelve, to nine Union. Four Know-Nothing to three Union Assessors are elected.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 2.

During the progress of our Municipal election, to-day, considerable violence was manifested, and vague reports are in circulation that some persons have been killed.

New-Haven Charter Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 2.

At the Charter Election to-day the Democrats carried three out of the five Aldermen, fifteen out of the twenty Councilmen, and the Mayor and other city officers by a handsome majority. The vote was one of the largest ever cast at a city election here.

From Boston.

APPROVAL OF SENATOR WILSON'S COURSE—SERMONS ON THE SUMNER OUTRAGE AND KANSAS AFFAIRS—THE KANSAS APPROPRIATION.

BOSTON, Monday, June 2.

Many political opponents as well as friends of Gen. WILSON met him in our streets to-day, and heartily expressed their warm approval of his recent manly course at Washington.

Gen. WILSON will address the State Republican Convention, to assemble at Worcester on Wednesday next. In many churches throughout the Commonwealth, yesterday, the outrage upon Mr. SUMNER and recent acts in Kansas formed the subject of eloquent and impressive sermons.

In the House to-day, an ineffectual effort was made to take from the table the resolution offered last week, appropriating $20,000 in aid of Kansas. The present indications are that the matter will be indefinitely postponed.

Hon. Edward Everett on the Sumner Outrage.

BOSTON, Monday, June 2.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his address on WASHINGTON, in Taunton, on Friday evening last, on which occasion, after alluding to the distinguished favor with which the address had been received in various parts of the country, and stating that the character of WASHINGTON was the only subject which had the power to call him out from his retirement to address public audiences more frequently than is consistent with his health or the purposes of his life, he said:

But, with the satisfaction which I feel in addressing you at this time, are mingled feelings of the profoundest anxiety and grief. A sadness, which I strive in vain to repress, overwhelms me at thought of the occurrences of the past week, and a serious apprehension forces itself upon my mind that events are even now in train, with an impulse too mighty to be resisted, which will cause our beloved country to shed tears of blood through all her borders for generations yet to come. The civil war, with its horrid train of fire and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontier of our Union,—the worse than civil war, which, after raging for months unrebuked at the Capitol of the Union, has at length, with a lawless violence of which I know no example in the annals of constitutional government, stained the floor of the Senate chamber with the blood of a defenceless man, and he a Senator from Massachusetts. Oh! my good friends, these are events which, for the good name, the peace, the safety of the country, it were well worth all the gold of California to blot from the record of the past week. They sicken the heart of the patriot, of the good citizen, of the Christian; they awaken a gloomy doubt, whether the toils, the sacrifices and the sufferings our fathers endured for the sake of founding a higher, a purer and a freer civilization on this Western Continent than the world had yet seen, have not been endured in vain. For myself, my friends, they fill me with sorrow "too deep for tears." I am not ashamed of the weakness, for I sorrow not for myself. My few remaining years are running too rapidly to a close to allow me to attach much importance to anything this side of the grave which concerns me individually, but I sorrow beyond the power of words to express for the objects of affection which I shall leave behind—for my children—for my country—and God is my witness that if by laying down my life at this hour I could undo what has been done the last two years, beginning with the disastrous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to embitter the different sections of country against each other, and weaken the ties which unite them, I would willingly and cheerfully make the sacrifice. Did I not think there is a healing charm in the name of WASHINGTON—that attachment and veneration for his character is almost the only kindly sentiment that pervades the whole country, and that in the contemplation of that character there is a spirit of wisdom to guide, and of love to soothe and unite, I would even now throw myself upon your indulgence to excuse me from the duty of the evening.

Indignation Meeting at Buffalo for the Assault on Mr. Sumner.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 2.

A great meeting was held in the Eagle-street Theatre this evening, by our citizens, to express their indignation at the assault committed upon Senator SUMNER by PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina. Mayor STEVENS presided. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM, Rev. Mr. HEADOCK, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. WHITMAN, Sergeant-at-Arms, of the Kansas Investigating Committee. A series of resolutions were adopted denouncing the outrages in the strongest terms.

Resumption of Payment—Further Indian Outrages.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 2.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, from which we learn that Messrs. WRIGHT, WILLIAMS & Co., Cotton Brokers, have resumed payment.

Dates from Tampa Bay to the 23d ult., report further Indian outrages.

Collision on Lake Erie—Four Lives Lost.

BUFFALO, Monday June 2.

The propeller *Cataract* came in collision, yesterday, with the brig *Oxford*, off Long Point on Lake Erie. The latter went down in three minutes. The Captain, his wife and two seamen were drowned. The *Oxford* was bound to the upper Lakes with a cargo of Railroad iron.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

West Point.

The Aunual Examination of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy will commence to-day. The following gentlemen were invited by the Secretary of War to form the Board of Examiners:

1. William H. Duncan, Esq., New-Hampshire.
2. Hon. John B. Francis, Rhode Island.
3. *Hon. John Wheeler*, Vermont.
4. Hon. Littleton Kirkpatrick, New-Jersey.
5. *Rev. J. B. Spottswood*, Delaware.
6. *Col. Francis H. Smith*, Virginia.
7. *Hon. R. F. Simpson*, South Carolina.
8. *William B. Reed, Esq.*, Kentucky.
9. E. G. Eastman, Esq., Tennessee.
10. *Major John Hendricks*, Indiana.
11. *Dr. W. W. Roman*, Illinois.
12. *Dr. John J. Lowry*, Missouri.
13. William B. Floyd, Esq., Arkansas.
14. Hon. E. Ransom, Michigan.
15. *F. B. Sexton, Esq.*, Texas.
16. *Hon. W. T. Barbour*, California.

The names given in Italic, are those of the Examiners pre ent, who were organized at 10½ o'clock, yesterday forenoon, and elected as their President Col. FRANCIS H. SMITH, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, (formerly a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy,) and chose F. B. SEXTON, Esq., of Texas, as their Secretary. At 11 o'clock the Board of Examiners were formally received at Roe's Hotel by the officials of the Academy. At noon commenced a review of the whole body of cadets. Lieut. WILCOX, acting Commandant of the Cadets, was the reviewing officer. The corps (if a civilian's opinion may be given) appeared more perfect in their evolutions than at the corresponding occasion last year. The excellent band of the Academy, under the leadership of Mr. APELLES, played a number of national and other airs during the review. At West Point is very full, and a great many day visitors "dropped in" at all hours by the Hudson River Railroad, until dark, a great many spectators were present. After the review, the professors, examiners, and officers, with their numerous friends, partook of a sumptuous collation, hospitably provided by Major J. G. BARNARD, Superintendent of the Academy. The examination which lasts a fortnight, will commence this forenoon, and the battalion drill will take place in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Second Ward held a meeting at the Museum Hotel, Ann-street, last evening, and effected a permanent organization by electing T. D. GALE, Esq., President, and EDWARD PEPPER, Esq., Secretary.

A report from JAMES H. WELSH, Esq., delegate from the First Assembly District of this City to the late Republican Convention at Syracuse, was received and accepted.

On motion, the course of the City delegation at the Syracuse Convention was unanimously approved, and the resolutions there adopted were sustained.

Messrs. James H. Welsh, James E. Carter, Edward Pepper, Thos. D. Gale, and John Shipton, were chosen to represent the Ward in the Republican Central Committee.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening, 14th inst.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fourth Ward Republicans held a meeting last evening at No. 330 Pearl-street.

☞ The Second-avenue, near Sixth-street, is in a state of elegant confusion. They are building or repairing the sewer at this point, and cobble stones, brick, dirt and boards are piled up after the manner of the Egyptian Pyramids, occupying very much room about the base and very little in the upper air. The sidewalks are encumbered in this way almost to impassability, and the carriage way is reduced to the width of the railroad track which, turned from its course through the centre, runs very near the gutter on one side of the street.

Meeting of the Know-Nothing Council.

The Know-Nothing National Council will meet to-day in this City, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before it. There is some expectation that there will be considerable excitement with reference to the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, before the Council adjourns. If the Northern and Western delegations are large, it is probable that stronger proof than has yet been made known, will be required, in order to satisfy the majority that MILLARD FILLMORE is a genuine Know-Nothing. Evidence of his initiation has already been given, but, as is known, there are many who, in consequence of the unusual manner in which he was initiated, harbor a suspicion that they would be warranted in repudiating his nomination for the Presidency, by the Convention which met at Philadelphia. Recent events have materially changed the opinions of a number of those who voted at Philadelphia, for "the signer of the Fugitive Slave bill, and the owner of a hundred slaves."

The German Festival Yesterday.

The glorious weather of yesterday rejoiced the hearts of our German fellow-citizens—of a large number, at least, that flocked over to Hoboken for their Spring, or rather Summer Festival. At 10 o'clock in the morning, thirteen companies met at an appointed place in Forsyth-street, and, accompanied by DODWORTH'S Band, proceeded to Vauxhall Garden, Hoboken, where they enjoyed themselves as only Germans can. They were the Uhland Bund, the Saengerrunde, the Larsley Maennerchor, the Germania of New-York, the Harmonia, of Hoboken, the Harmonia, of New-Jersey, the Liederkranz, of Brooklyn, the Orpheus and Rheinischer Saengerbund, the Williamsburg Saengerbund, the Social Reform Gesanverein, and the Teutonia Maennerchor. Many ladies participated in the festival. Altogether it was a very joyous occasion. The singing by the various companies comprised selections from BEETHOVEN, DONIZETTI, STRAUSS, MOZART, SPEIER, BERDI, OTTO and KRUG. A grand ball closed

VERY INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Settlement of Indian Difficulties—Meeting of a Convention for the Formation of a State Constitution—Debate on the Slavery Question—Speculations on the Admission of Utah—The Constitution of the Proposed State of Deseret—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, March 31, 1856.

THE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The Indian difficulties, of which I made mention in my last letter, have been brought to an end for the present, without a further loss of stock, or murder of more white men than those named by me. The body, however, of young HUNTSUCKER, who was missing, has been found frightfully mutilated.

On the 1st inst. General PETER CONOVER, with a company of 200 men, left the Utah Lake settlements for the supposed rendezvous of the Indians; but was compelled to return without meeting them, though he succeeded in recovering eleven horses and sixty-five head of cattle, hidden in the mountains by the hostile band. The offenders have fled south, it is supposed to the swamps of the Sevier River, still retaining a large number of stolen horses and cattle.

Before leaving the scene of depradation TINGAHWAH, who, it seems, expected the other Utah bands to join him, sent a message to ARRAPEEN, the successor and brother of the famous WANSUS, stating that he (TINGAHWAH) would kill him upon sight, as being leagued with the Mormons, and no better than they. Some of ARRAPEEN's braves im mediately came up to this City, and asked the consent of the Governor to follow the Timpanyas and exterminate them. As the present necessities of the Mormons will not permit them to spare the time and expense of pursuing such adept hiders, consent was promptly given, on condition of ARRAPEEN going along to see the war party justly conducted. At last accounts ARRAPEEN had donned his war costume, and was preparing to search for TINGAHWAH's scalp.

WEASHER, or "Old Squash Head," a most cunning, vindictive and treacherous Indian, who has been represented as one who would accept from a friendly white nine of ten horses, and then steal the remaining animal, besides killing his benefactor, if chance offered, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a case knife at the commencement of the difficulties while under confinement. He had been arrested for stealing cattle, and feared that he would meet with the fate of the two Indians hung two years ago. There has long existed much circumstantial evidence of theits and murders against this character, but so deeply shielded by cunning were all his plans, that until now he has ever evaded the hands of justice.

SEDUCTION OF MORMON GIRLS.

It has been lately discovered that several "Gentile" merchants, clerks, and others, in this City, have been enticing Mormon girls to their embraces, by presents and money. The evidence is quite conclusive, even to the names of the offenders. This brought out Counseller GRANT, on Sunday, the 2d inst., at the Tabernacle; he stated, in a very passionate speech, that he had guns and dirks for all such characters, and instead of treating them to the law would cut them off from the face of the earth. He said that such characters are always threatening the Mormons with the United States troops. As his sermon is one of the out-spoken kind that have before emanated from this City, I shall not fail to send you a published copy.

On Sunday, the 16th, Bishop WOOLEY, of the Thirteenth Ward, touched upon the same subject, and stated that future offenders should have their heads cut off, and preserved in Great Salt Lake, while their bodies should be left to manure the cornfields. BRIGHAM YOUNG followed, stating that the "Saints" were not all perfect enough yet to lay judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet; that a man to put away the seducers of his wives and daughters must be free from the stain of the same sin, or else he will suffer as a murderer in the would to come. He stated that he loved none of his wives so well but he could put a dagger into her heart if he found her cohabiting with another man.

CONVENTION FOR A STATE CONSTITUTION.

On the 17th inst., a roaring cannon and band of music stationed near the Council House, and the numerous flags, with various devices and mottoes, displayed from the public buildings and stores of this City, reminded the citizens that a Convention was about to be held for the purpose of forming a Constitution for the expectant State of Utah. The Convention organized by selecting J. M. GRANT as President, besides minor officers. Thirty-nine delegates were present.

Before taking the oath, Judge KINNEY inquired if he was personally referred to within the general term of "Gentiles," in the sermons of GRANT and WOOLEY, two members of the Convention, as he did not wish to burden the body with his presence if they thought him guilty of the crimes mentioned? This and a similar question put by Dr. HURT were answered in the negative. I admired this movement, for some of the Mormon sermonizers are too free in their use of the word "Gentiles." Instead of naming offenders without their Church jurisdiction, they hold them up to view as "Gentiles," just as their Missouri persecutors used the word "Mormon." I admit that the greater portion of the non-Mormon-believing part of the inhabitants of this city show a very low scale of morals, yet there are some who are as pure as any Mormon can pretend to be.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The debate on the Slavery question, in the Convention, was quite prolonged and animated, being brought out by a section reported by the Committee on "Bill of Righ's," making the institution constitutional. Indian-Agent HURT, Judge STILES, J. M. BLAIR, T. S. WILLIAMS, and others, strenuously supported the Pro-Slavery side, while rank Abolitionism found not one speaking advocate. The section was opposed and stricken out, on the ground that the question should be left open for future reception or rejection by the people of the State, as they may from time to time see proper. The gentlemen named above seemed to discover a free darkey behind nearly every other section of the different articles of the proposed Constitution; the latter of the quarto refused for some time, to sign the adopted instrument, because he fancied that the first section of Article 7 allowed electoral immunities to free negroes by the non-insertion of the word "white."

GEORGE A. SMITH and JOHN TAYLOR, were selected as Delegates to present the Memorial and Constitution adopted by the Convention to Congress, with the cooperation of the Territorial Delegate, Dr. BERNHISEL. They were instructed to use their discretion in accepting minor alterations. It was declared that the Mormons will emphatically refuse to yield up their doctrine and practice of polygamy, and that Congress has no right to legislate concerning the subject.

The Convention adjourned on the 27th inst. Its proceedings were distinguished throughout by a remarkable degree of order and calmness of debate. The Constitution adopted by it, will be submitted to the people of the Territory on or before the 20th of April.

THE MISSION OF UTAH

Under present circumstances, the laying of a Constitution before Congress, asking for admission into the Union, is a mere farce. Although the new Constitutions undergo a rigid examination, yet, in most, if not all of the former first Constitutions, the new States have had the power of altering the instrument immediately after their admission. A very liberal Constitution may be presented to-day, and in six months hence the new State may be sporting another, containing most odious provisions. There is, to be sure, a clause in the Constitution stating that every State shall be guaranteed a "Republican form of Government." Republicanism, as I understand its meaning as applied to our system of Government, refers only to general principles. Under these general principles there is latitude enough for any State to form all but a deep monarchy, or anarchy. I cannot conceive that the clause is sufficient to reach the numerous abuses that may arise in future State Governments.

All the territory hitherto annexed to the United States has been mostly inhabited by a set of people whom our Constitution outlaws from all share in our Government. Our future aggrandizement must bring into the Union tracts of country inhabited by a large class of individuals who will be enticled to all the immunities of citizenship. How easy it will be for the new citizens to render the residence among them of respectable citizens from other States impossible. And who will deny that the minds of the people of Mexico, to which country the hand of American destiny significantly points, is not sufficiently warped to make such a state of things probable. The vane turns that way in the election of a Delegate from New-Mexico, who does not understand a word of the English language.

A clause in the Constitution of the United States compelling the submission of new constitutions and amendments, of all States, to Congress for ratification, with the power of rejecting, would be a wise provision, insuring the future welfare of our glorious Union.

This would be a surrender of State power, but would essentially plage it in the hands of the whole people, where, for the security of our Union, it should belong. The division of the Union into States has begotten many evils and many benefits; but many more of the former class must hereafter result from the course of events centering in separate States—large social or political bodies differing widely from each other in manner, customs, &c. At the commencement of the Confederation each State was tenacious of the rights it wished to enjoy, and only yielded by degrees to the apparent necessities that called for more power in the General Government. Now the division into States has almost become a mere matter of form; yet there is not enough power reposed in the Constitution to keep any one of them, if it should so choose, from flying off in a tangent. It were better the States should give up this power than that we should hereafter see a mongrel Union—virtually a series of divisions, each with laws, like walls, shutting out the citizens of the others. By the clause proposed no State need lose the power contained in its old Constitution, except that which the clause provides for.

It may be contended that sectional feeling would be able to annoy growing States; but I do not think such would be the case. The Representatives, for, the sake of the favorable reception of the Constitutional alterations of their own States, would endeavor to act justly and consistently.

The question of Slavery, as it is a vital topic, would be best where the Compromise measures have left it—with the States, and should be contained in a clause free from Congressional surveillance.

At the early framing of our Constitution, there was no cause to warrant the insertion of the proposed clause, or the patriots of '76 would have endeavored to provide this safeguard. Utah is the first case in point, and should be made the precedent for all future cases. I believe that the Mormons are more anxious to remain under the fostering care of our Government than to place themselves in opposition to its good will. But the very act of forming a State Government by them calls for new rules in relation to admitting new States into the Union—rules that should be made general.

In operating with the proposed clause, it would be the duty of Congress to see that a new Constitution did not express too little, as well as too much.

The census of Utah, according to the returns laid before the late Convention, shows a population of 76,335, with Deseret, Humboldt, and Carson Counties unheard from. The complete returns will hardly exceed 77,000.

EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO.

T. S. WILLIAMS, merchant, and G. P. STILES, United States Judge, are endeavoring to organize an expedition of one hundred persons, each at his own expense of outfit, to explore the Colorado and its lower affluents. The avowed object of the expedition is to find and colonize a tract of country, either in the southern portion of the Territory or that part of New-Mexico immediately adjoining, where cotton, tobacco, and other southern products can be raised. The hard times, I think, will prevent the organization of such an expedition, at least for the present.

KADZ-NE-ATE.

Constitution of the State of Deseret.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, All citizens of the United States have the right guaranteed by the Constitution to make those laws by which they are governed; and,

Whereas, It appears from a Census Report, made pursuant to an Act of the Legislature that the Territory of Utah possesses a population sufficiently numerous to justify them in asserting their claims to this inestimable privilege;

Therefore, we the people, grateful to the Supreme Being for the enjoyment of life and mercy, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARY AND NAME.

SECTION 1. All that part of the Territory of the United States now known as Utah Territory, and bounded as follows, viz: On the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh (37th) parallel of north latitude, is hereby formed in a Free and Sovereign State, and name Deseret.

ARTICLE II.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. In republican governments all men should possess their natural rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending their life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people and all free governments are founded in their authority, and instituted for their benefit; therefore they have an inalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or to ally change the same, when their safety, happiness and the public good shall require it.

SEC. 3. All men shall have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and the General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or to disturb any person in his religious worship or sentiments, and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably as good members of this State, shall be equally under the protection of the laws; and no subordination or preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law; nor shall any religious test be ever required for any office of trust under this Constitution.

SEC. 4. Any person of this state who may hereafter be engaged, directly or indirectly, in a duel either as principal or accessory before the fact shall be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 5. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

SEC. 6. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures.

SEC. 7. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and all persons shall be heard by self, or counsel, at their own election; and no person shall be held to answer a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

SEC. 8. All penalties and punishments shall be in proportion to the offence; and all offences before conviction shall be bailable, except capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required.

SEC. 9. The writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion, or invasion or the public safety shall require it.

SEC. 10. Treason against this State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort.

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall pass no bill of attainder, or ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.

SEC. 12. The law shall not be suspended but by legislative authority.

SEC. 13. The right of petition by the people shall be preserved inviolate.

SEC. 14. The right of citizens to keep and bear arms for common defence shall not be questioned.

SEC. 15. Private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation.

SEC. 16. No standing army shall be kept up in this State in time of peace, and the military shall at all times and in all places be in strict subordination to civil power.

SEC. 17. The enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.

The powers of Government of the State of Deseret shall be divided into three distinct departments, viz.: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The Legislative authority shall be vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which shall be elected by the people.

SEC. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be annual, until otherwise provided by Legislative enactment; and the first session shall be as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, whose term of office shall continue two years from the day of their election.

SEC. 4. Senators shall be chosen in the same manner as the Representatives, whose term of office shall continue four years from the day of their election.

SEC. 5. No person shall be a member of the General Assembly except he be a free, white, male citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this State one year preceding the time of his election, and has at his election an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to prescribe the number, and make the apportionment of Senators and Representatives, provided the number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half of the Representatives; and at its first session the General Assembly shall be divided by lot as equally as may be into two classes; the seats of the Representatives of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of one year, and of the Senators of the first class, at the expiration of two years.

SEC. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members.

SEC. 8. A majority in each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalty as each House may provide.

SEC. 9. Each House shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent Government.

SEC. 10. Each member of the General Assembly shall be privileged from civil arrest during any session, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 11. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 12. The members of the General Assembly shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, which may be administered by each other, or by any person qualified to administer oaths.

SEC. 13. The veto power of the Governor shall be allowed by the General Assembly, except on bills which when reconsidered shall be again passed by a majority of two-thirds; and any bill vetoed by the Governor shall be returned within ten days (Sundays excepted) with his objections, otherwise it shall become a law, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return.

SEC. 14. Every law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect from and after its publication, unless otherwise provided at the time of its enactment.

SEC. 15. At the first election after this Constitution takes effect, the voters of this State shall elect the same number of Senators and Representatives as are now elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and according to the present apportionment.

SEC. 16. The legislative power of the General Assembly of this State shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, whose term of office shall be four years. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term, who shall be the President of the Senate.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, who has not been a citizen of the United States six years, and a resident of this State four years next preceding his election.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, navy, and all the armies of this State.

SEC. 4. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 5. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 6. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is prescribed by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment and commission, which shall expire when such vacancy shall be filled by due course of law.

SEC. 7. He shall also have power to convene the General Assembly by proclamation, when in his opinion the interests of the State require it.

SEC. 8. He shall communicate by message to the General Assembly at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he in his wisdom shall deem expedient.

SEC. 9. In case of disagreement in the General Assembly with regard to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to dissolve the session by proclamation.

SEC. 10. No person shall, while holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, execute the office of Governor, except as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and commute punishments after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

SEC. 12. There shall be a seal of this State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and be called "Great Seal of the State of Deseret."

SEC. 13. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Deseret, sealed with the Great Seal of State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 14. A Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney General, shall be elected by the General Assembly, who shall continue in office for the term of four years, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by law.

SEC. 15. In case of impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor, until such disability shall cease or the vacancy be filled.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE JUDICIAL.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court District Courts, and such inferior Courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two associates, two of whom shall be a quorum to hold Courts.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Judges shall be elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years after the first election under this Constitution. At said first election one shall be elected for two years, one for four years, and one for six years.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State, and shall exercise such other jurisdiction and appellate powers as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Until otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the State is hereby divided into eleven judicial districts as follows:

Great Salt Lake and Summit Counties shall compose the first judicial district.

Utah and Cedar Counties shall compose the second judicial district.

Juab and San Pete Counties shall compose the third judicial district.

Millard and Beaver Counties shall compose the fourth judicial district.

Iron and Washington Counties shall compose the fifth judicial district.

Carson County shall compose the sixth judicial district.

Humboldt, St. Mary's, Greasewood and Malad counties shall compose the seventh judicial district.

Cache and Box Elder counties shall compose the Eighth judicial district.

Weber and Davis counties shall compose the ninth judicial district.

Green River county shall compose the tenth judicial district.

Tooele, Shambip and Desert counties shall compose the eleventh judicial district.

SEC. 6. The judges of the district courts shall be elected by the electors of their respective districts, whose term of office shall be two years, and shall have such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. The style of all process shall be "State of Deseret," and all criminal prosecutions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State.

ARTICLE VII.

OF ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. All male persons over twenty one years of age having a residence of six months in this State, being citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 2. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of the election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, military or naval place or station within this State shall be entitled to vote, unless otherwise provided for by law.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person guilty of any infamous crime shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. The first general election under this Constitution shall be held at such time as the acting Governor of this Territory, by proclamation, shall appoint for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, representatives in the Congress of the United States, members of the General Assembly, and all other officers of this State, as provided for in this Constitution; said election shall be conducted and returns made in accordance with the existing laws of the Territory of Utah, at the time when said election shall be called.

SEC. 7. The first meeting of the General Assembly shall be as directed by proclamation by the Governor elect, and subsequent sessions shall be held as provided by law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States or of this State, and shall be armed, equipped and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. All commissioned officers of the militia shall be elected as the General Assembly shall prescribe, and shall be commissioned by the Governor of the State.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. If at any time the General Assembly deem it necessary, and to the best interest of the State, that this Constitution be revised, altered or amended, they shall cause such proposed revisions, alterations or amendments to be published in the same manner as provided for notices of elections, and submitted to the votes of the electors of the Commonwealth at their next general election; and if a majority of said electors shall vote in favor of such proposed revisions, alterations or amendments, the same shall thereafter become parts of this Constitution; otherwise this Constitution shall remain unaltered.

ARTICLE X.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. In order that no inconvenience may arise in passing from a Territorial to a State Government, it is hereby declared that the present organization, laws, and everything pertaining to the Territorial Government of Utah shall remain in full force and virtue in law, until superseded by the action of the State Government under the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 2. The compensation of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges, members of the General Assembly, and all other officers, shall be as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. All officers of this state may continue in office until superseded by their successors.

SEC. 4. The officers created by virtue of this Constitution shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and to faithfully perform the duties of their office.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall encourage education.

Parhelia; Or, Mock Suns.

The appearance of Mock Suns, in the neighborhood of the true orb, although a frequent sight in the Arctic climes, is, in our latitude, a spectacle of rare occurrence. An exhibition of this beautiful phenomenon was witnessed by the writer in returning from Boston to New-York, on Wednesday, May 28, at ten minutes past 7 o'clock of that evening, when the Sun was only a few degrees above the horizon.

The steamboat train left Boston for Fall River, at 5½ o'clock. It had rained in Boston during the greater part of the day; the wind being W. S. W.; the afternoon was cloudy, but towards evening the Sun broke through the hazy clouds of the western horizon, and presented a luminous red disc; and immediately afterwards, just before the cars reached Fall River, a triple Sun appeared, each orb being perfectly round, of equal diameter, apparently, and presenting a firey-red disc. This beautiful Solar illusion was observed by several of the passengers; but it continued perfect only a few minutes, for, as the train passed rapidly on, either from this cause—a change in our position—or from a changing state of the floating vapors, by which the light was refracted, the Solar images became less perfect, and soon quite disappeared.

This phenomenon, which is called parhelia—near to the Sun—has been noticed by both ancients and moderns, and in less enlightened ages it was regarded as portentous, and on several occasions excited much consternation. In 1233, in the fifth year of the reign of HENRY III., a wonderful sight, says MATHEW PARIS in his history, appeared in England, which he denominates a "monstrous prodigy." Besides the true Sun, he says, there appeared in the sky four Mock Suns, of a red color; also, a certain large circle of the color of crystal, about two feet broad, which encompassed all England, as it were, and lasted from sunrise till noon. PLINY also relates the repeated appearance of a triple sun, and mentions one witnessed by himself in the reign of CLAUDIUS. But the most remarkable exhibitions of this kind, are those recorded by SCHEINER and HEVELIUS. At Rome, four suns appeared, which were seen by the former writer; and HEVELIUS declares that seven, at one time, were observed by him at Dantzic.

It is proper that a record should be made of a phenomenon of such rare occurrence,

H. G.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Doings of Congress—Liberal Party in the Majority—The Church Property—The Constitution—Changes in the Ministry—The Ultras Talking of Revolting Against Moderate Liberty—American Influence in the Palace, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MEXICO, Monday, May 19, 1856.

Congress is now in session, engaged principally in revising the acts and decrees of SANTA ANA'S Government, while one of the most important Committees is laboriously employed in preparing a Constitution, which will soon be submitted. The members of Congress are for the most part young men, and new men also; but they are not deficient in talent and information. I cannot say as much for their experience. Many of them have been abroad in the United States and Europe. Their travels have been for the most involuntary, having been sent out of the country for their liberal opinions by SANTA ANA. Nearly all of them belong to the Liberal Party, as very few Conservatives would agree to serve in Congress. Consequently the Liberals have everything their own way. Their only trouble is the petty factions into which they are split up; but in general they act very harmoniously. They are nearly all in favor of the most energetic measures against the military and church establishments; but some of them advise caution, inasmuch as the country is not yet prepared for the measures which they deem needful. From present appearances, therefore, toleration of religion in some form will be adopted in the new Constitution, as well as the seizure of the Church property. There is a strong desire to conform as near as possible to the institutions of the United States; but Mexico is so different in its manners and customs, and in its classes or castes of people, that it is very doubtful whether our Constitution would work among the Astecs. In our happy land every man is a politician and is ready to assist in preserving and enforcing the laws which may be established. Here, however, the case is different, for there are few who pay any attention to public affairs. The rich do not, through disgust and contempt for all the institutions of the country; and the poor do not, because they cannot, through their extreme ignorance and poverty. Consequently politics are in the hands of a very small number, which fact must, of course, always prevent any healthy action in public affairs.

The Executive Departments are not filled by able men. The Ministers of State are of very ordinary calibre, and much below many men in Congress. President COMONFORT possesses much more talent than any of his Ministers, but it is generally believed he defers in all cases to what he conceives to be the superior wisdom of his constitutional counselors. If the President were to rely more upon himself, as he had to do in more trying times, he would soon find the benefit from it; but he thinks that men who have been so long in office, and who have read so many books, must have great tact and judgment in national questions.

The utmost harmony prevails between the Executive and Congress. Great reliance is placed in the prestige which President COMONFORT has acquired, and very deservedly, too. His enemies in the army and church made a great mistake in underrating his order of abilities. They had no belief that his capacity for business was so great. They were also much mistaken in his courage and energy. There is here such an aversion to new men, never heard of before, that they think it insulting for one to come forward to dispute the palm with them. COMONFORT had more of this prejudice to encounter than any other politician whose name has been made public within the last two years. No one disputed his social position and good domestic qualities; but no one among the office-holders would recognize him as anything above the most ordinary talents. They are now beginning to view him differently, although it is with the utmost reluctance that they will admit their mistake.

The press is not entirely free from restrictions—being subject to a species of censorship which precludes much liberty in public discussion. The object which the Government has in view in thus controling the press is to prevent the opposition concerting their plans and principles in the public journals, and thus enabling them to foment a revolution throughout the country. The Executive are weak and do not desire their faults to be thus injuriously exposed. In all other respects the daily papers are free to advocate or oppose any measure of public policy, and to abuse to their utmost any public officer. But in many instances it is difficult to draw the line between articles that are permitted and others that make an editor amenable to the law. It is to be hoped that the Government will soon feel itself strong enough to remove all restrictions, for at this time they are excused only as a temporary measure of necessity.

For this reason, it sometimes occurs that the subjects which are engrossing much of the attention of Congress and the Executive, are not noticed at the time in the newspapers in the Capital. Thus, at present, the position of General VIDAURRI in the North, of General ALVAREZ in the South, and the perplexities in the finances throughout the Republic, are scarcely alluded to in the daily papers—while it is well known that they form nearly the whole staple for discussion in the Palace. As these, however, are local matters, uninteresting abroad, I need not dwell upon them.

Señor PAYNO, the late Minister of Finance, is still employed by the Government, although out of office, in efforts to bring order out of confusion in the public treasury, and to devise some means whereby the finances will be put on a respectable footing. It is truly astonishing that a country so rich as this, and possessing so many sources from whence revenues might be collected, will still permit her credit to sink so low in the money market abroad. Mexico wants an able and honest man at the head of her Treasury, and then the object could soon be gained.

There are some rumors of a revolution, as the *Puro* party is not entirely satisfied with COMONFORT'S administration. Not long since, some members of Congress, at a convivial gathering, drank to its speedy downfall. It might be supposed that COMONFORT was liberal enough; but still there are some who wish to progress with more rapid strides, without the caution which is so essential in radical reforms. The Church party is for the time being prostrate—viewing in sullen disgust the reforms now proposed, but too much divided in itself, and too unpopular in the cities, to make any open opposition.

American influence is rapidly gaining ground here. There are a number of Americans here now on different speculative errands. From what I can learn their chances are good. A gentleman, very well known in New-York and this city, spends a large portion of his time in the Palace. A good feeling is being created for Americans.

The members of the *Archibald Gracie* Expedition, which I have mentioned in previous letters, to the number of about one hundred and twenty, are now in jail in this city. A few of them are yet at liberty, but may be imprisoned at any time. Capt. DENISON was deprived of his parole of honor yesterday morning. Admiral ZEBMAN has been in jail for several days, with several others at the same time. *Unless some demonstration is made by the United States Government to enforce what was considered to be an honorable contract on the part of her citizens with Gen. Alvarez, or at least to give them the advantage of being dupes of a Commissioner of this Government, I fear it will go hard with this unfortunate party.* The least the Government could do would be to arrest the Commissioner in San Francisco, and make him answer for the property and lives of this party.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. GEO. F. ALDEN.

By the arrival of the *Orizaba* we have received the intelligence of the death of Hon. GEORGE F. ALDEN, at Granada, of consumption. Mr. ALDEN was well known in this City. He was a conspicuous politician of the Hard-Shell school, and at one time represented one of the City Districts in the State Legislature. Although a young man, he ranked high at the Bar, and was universally esteemed. Failing health induced him to seek a warmer climate. He went to Nicaragua with his wife, intending to settle in that country. His ability soon gained him honorable prominence in his new home. Gen. WALKER appointed him Associate Judge of the Superior Court of Nicaragua, and he afterwards acted as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Transit Company. In this capacity he labored hard, and presented an able and lengthy report of the matters which he was appointed to investigate. The intelligence of his demise will be received with general regret.

THE BROOKS AFFAIR.

What Our Southern Overseers Think of it.

The General Brooks Movement in South Carolina.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Times.

We were not mistaken in asserting, on Saturday last, that Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS *had not only the approval, but the hearty congratulations of the people of South Carolina for his summary chastisement of the Abolitionist Sumner.*

Immediately upon the reception of the news on Saturday last, a most enthusiastic meeting was convened in the town of Newberry, at which General WILLIAMS, the intendent, presided. Complimentary resolutions were introduced by Gen. A. C. GARLINGTON, and ardent speeches made by him, Col. S. FAIR, Major HENRY SUMMER and others. The meeting voted him a handsome gold-headed cane, which we saw yesterday, on its way to Washington, intrusted to the care of Hon. R. F. SIMPSON.

At Anderson, the same evening, a meeting was called, and complimentary resolutions adopted. We heard one of Carolina's truest and most honored matrons from Mr. BROOKS' district, send a message to him by Major SIMPSON, saying, "that the ladies of the South would send him hickory sticks, with which to chastise Abolitionists and Red Republicans, whenever he wanted them."

Here in Columbia, a handsome sum, *headed by the Governor of the State*, has been subscribed for the purpose of presenting Mr. BROOKS with a splendid silver pitcher, goblet and stick, which will be conveyed to him in a few days by gentlemen delegated for that purpose. In Charleston similar testimonials have been ordered by the friends of Mr. BROOKS.

And, to add the crowning glory to the good work, *the slaves* of Columbia have already a handsome subscription, and will present an appropriate token of their regard to him who has made the first practical issue *for their preservation and protection in their rights and enjoyments as the happiest laborers on the face of the globe.*

Meetings of approval and sanction will be held, not only in Mr. Brooks' District, but throughout the State at large, and a general and hearty response of approval will recho the words "Well done," from Wasnington to the Rio Grande.

Punishment of "Rebellion."

From the South Carolinian.

By telegraph we learn that Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a representative from South Carolina, *inflicted a most summary and no doubt well-deserved chastisement on Senator Sumner*, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, on Thursday last. Well, let the battle come—it is about as well that it should commence, and the first punishment fall on those who instigated all the mischief at Washington, as that it should be adjourned to the agents of Abolition politicians in Kansas. It makes but little difference who strikes the first blow. *Rebellion against the constitutional powers of the Government should be punished as summarily and as effectively when attempted in the Capitol*, as when delegated by the mischief-makers to their satellites in the Territories. The circle narrows, and the issue in some shape or other must come. In the name of conscience let it come now, and not be entailed on posterity as an accumulated curse, which will crush out the future, and enshroud in ruin the fairest prospects of the common country.

Another Indorsement.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

Hon. P. S. BROOKS took an admirable occasion the other day to give Mr. Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts, a bonasome drubbing. The beauty and propriety of the proceeding consists, to no small extent, in the fact that it was accomplished while yet the galleries had not emptied themselves, and while many of SUMNER'S constituents were probably there to look upon the deed. For, our own part, *we feel that our Representative did exactly right; and we are sure his people will commend him highly for it.* We have often heard of a word in good season, but this is *an act* in good season. By the way, the battle at Lawrence, Kansas, is said to have been fought only forty-eight hours before; and it may be that a passing breeze wafted the spirit of combat to the Capitol at Washington just in time for our member to catch it up and set out its promptings. *Well, we have borne insult long enough, and now let the conflict come if it must.*

The Brooks' Testimonial.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

A cane, designed for presentation to Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, from many citizens of Charleston, who have had it prepared without formal concert or solicitations, and by limited subscriptions, may be seen at the jewelry store of CARMICHAEL & Co., King-street. The material is Palmetto, from the growth of Sullivan's Island, and the gold head piece bears simply the following inscription:

"Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, from several hundred citizens of Charleston, May 22, 1856."

A Particularly Civil and Sensible View.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

The daily and hourly reports from Washington concerning the condition of SUMNER, are all very strange and funny, and lead us to believe that the *Abolition wretch*, with his Abolition physicians as accomplices, is playing *possum*. We hear one moment that he is "comfortable and doing well"—we hear the next, that his condition is "extremely critical," and that no one is allowed to see him; and then a few hours afterwards we are favored with a different story.

Now, for our part, *we never have believed that Sumner was sufficiently hurt to make it necessary for him to take to his bed at all.* Least of all do we believe that the well-deserved *gutta-percha* he received was of so severe a character as to detain him in confinement for more than a week. But we believe it is a *miserable Abolition trick*, from beginning to end—resorted to to keep alive and diffuse and strengthen the sympathy awakened for him among his confederates at the North. Nigger-worshipping fanatics of the male gender, and weak-minded women and silly children, are horribly affected at the thought of blood oozing out from a pin-scratch. And SUMNER is wily politician enough to take advantage of this little fact.

We suggest that the Senate appoint a Committee, consisting of one *Southern* man, to ascertain SUMNER'S actual condition. We think *the bare sight of a hundredth part of a Southern man would impart to the possuming wretch strength enough to enable him to take up his bed and walk—yea, walk even to Boston.*

How the Question is to be Settled.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, after indulging in the usual amount of howling and railing over Senator SUMNER'S recent castigation, comes at last to the following sensible view of the question. It sees that if aggression is to be the policy of the North, it is necessary to have the armed hand, as well as the venomed tongue and malignant vote. We are surprised that the North has not opened its eyes to this fact long since. To suppose that war in Congress, and war in Kansas, could be successfully conducted to its issue by such champions as SUMNER in the one, and GREELEY and REEDER in the other, was a dream in which fanaticism alone could indulge, and which is likely to be dispelled by the recent developments. *The South certainly has become generally convinced that it is by hard blows, and not by loud blustering and insulting denunciation, that the sectional quarrel is to be settled.* We need not say that this has been our opinion for the last twenty years.

For the last year the country has rung with the threats of Free Soil resistance in Kansas, and the Southern people have been told that if they ventured upon that territory, they would be welcomed with Sharpe's rifles and "bloody hands to hospitable graves." From the incessant and terrible noises made through all the North, we were almost led to believe that "death or victory," "liberty or death," would be the battle-cry of the Free Soil warriors in Kansas. But, mortifying to relate, while these shouts have been echoing through the press of the North, the men of Lawrence have been upon their knees before Governor SHANNON, and the rampant correspondent of the *Tribune* fleeing from that ill-fated city, like Lott's wife from Sodom, turned, at a safe distance, to see only a cloud of smoke and dust rising over what he supposed to be its burning ruins. If he was not petrified on the spot, it was evident that it was the extremity of his fears that saved him from being converted into anything solid.

More Work for the Southern Chivalry.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 2.

A few southern journals, affecting an exclusive refinement of feeling or regard for the proprieties of official intercourse, unite with the abolition papers in condemning the chastisement inflicted up

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Affecting Incident at Mr. Beecher's Church—A Slave Girl Upon the Platform—$903 Contributed on the Spot for Her Redemption.

One of those remarkable occurrences took place at Mr. BEECHER'S Church on Sabbath morning, those spontaneous outbursts of the sympathies and fellow feelings of humanity, which rejoice the heart whenever they occur, and give it renewed hope and cheer.

Mr. BEECHER closed an excellent sermon by a reference to the great contest with Slavery upon which we are entering, and by urging the absolute necessity that all should go into it with hearts bathed and swimming in *love*—love for God and love for man. He then, after announcing the hymn, stepped to the edge of the platform, and said to his congregation, "I am about to do something which I have not done since I have been connected with this Church. I have never been wonted to bring up such matters upon the Sabbath, but that you may know the feelings of Christ as to whether it is right to do so, I am going to read to you a passage from his word." He then read from the 12th chapter of Matthew, as follows: "And when he was departed thence, he went into their synagogue, and behold there was a man which had his hand withered, and they asked him, saying, 'Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath days?' that they might accuse him—And he said unto them, 'What man shall there be among you that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it and lift it out? How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days.' Then saith he to the man, 'Stretch forth thine hand,' and he stretched it forth and it was restored whole like as the other.'

Mr. BEECHER then said: "About two weeks ago letters came to me from Washington, telling me the facts which I shall relate to you. A father had sold his daughter, at Baltimore, into Slavery. Sad that such things should ever be, but this was no ordinary case. The daughter was of such a character that it touched the heart of a slave-trader, who had known her previously, to think that such a one as she should be sold to the far South, for purposes such as you may imagine when you see her; and he bought her himself, for $1,200, to give her a chance to save herself by purchasing her freedom. Nay, more, he gave himself $100 towards her price, and went to another slave-trader, who also gave him $100 towards it. Ah! there is still left something of good in the hearts even of the lowest. By his permission, also, she went with letters to friends in Washington, and there and in Baltimore she raised $500 more, and then the limit of her power was reached. I was then written to, to know if we could do anything to help her raise the $500 which were necessary. I answered them, saying that we could do nothing unless the woman herself were here, and so after much hesitation on her master's part, relying on her promise to return if the money was not raised, he gave her leave to come, and she is here among us, free by the law, but bound by that which is stronger than law, her promise. I could not spend time to go round among you individually, to state the case, and there was need of haste, for the time was limited, and so I thought it best that she should come here among us to day, and I would tell you the story and we would see if we could lend her a helping hand. And so she is here,—Come, SARAH," said he, addressing the girl who sat near him, "Come up upon the platform." The slave rose in her seat, a tall, fine looking woman, with barely enough of tinge in her complexion and wave in her hair to betray her colored blood, and hardly an eye in the immense audience but was wet with sympathetic tears, as she, trembling, and completely overcome with emotion, stumbled up the pulpit stairs. Mr. BEECHER assisted her to a seat on the platform. When at last she raised her face, to look upon the great concourse of people around her, larger than she probably ever saw before, she burst into tears, buried her face again in her handkerchief, and sobbed aloud, as did also many of the congregation. The most stoical and the most refined shed tears like rain. Men wept, who had not wept for years. Ladies cried aloud. The hearts of three thousand people were never so moved before. A gentleman from South Carolina sat in one of the pews, to whom a slave was no unusual sight, for as he said afterwards, he owned fifty of them himself; but the scene was too much for him, and the big tears came dropping over his cheeks.

Mr. BEECHER then said to the audience, "I wish you all to see her, that you may know who they are that are sold as slaves—that are put into the scales and silver heaped up as an equivalent for them. I cannot say to her "Stretch forth thy hand and be free," but I can say to you "Stretch forth your hands and make her free." With that he began the contribution by placing his own contribution upon the plates which were now passed through the house. The desire among all to contribute something for the freedom of the woman was most intense. They gave, and then returned and gave again. Ladies took rings from their fingers and cast them into the Treasury. A gentleman from Missouri, a slave-owner, who happened to be present, gave twenty dollars. A prominent Wall-street "operator" who also happened to be present, gave a fifty dollar bill. One lady took a diamond cross from her dress, and put it into the money box. And as the bills were piled upon the plates "Ah!" said Mr. BEECHER, "I see that the plates are heaping up. Remember that every dollar you lay on is one step more of a weary pilgrim towards freedom. And there are but few more for you now," said he to the girl. Then Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN rose in his seat and said something not loud enough to be heard over the whole church, and Mr. BEECHER announced that some gentlemen had agreed to make up any deficiency, if there were any, so that she should not have to go back—and then the wrought-up feelings of the multitude could be restrained no longer, but broke out into loud and long-continued applause. When it had died away, Mr. BEECHER said: "When the Jews went up to Jerusalem to their feasts, their religious exercises were mingled with shouts, at which the mountains echoed. I am opposed to ungodly clappings in the house of God, but when applause is but giving vent, as now, to joy at a good deed well done, I believe it is heard with joy by God in Heaven." When the offerings were all gathered in, he said: "And now let us sing this hymn; I think we shall sing it as we never sang before. And she shall sing with us her first hymn of freedom." The whole assembly sang the following hymn, from the Plymouth Collection:

Do not I love thee, O my Lord?
Behold my heart and see;
And turn the dearest idol out
That dares to rival thee.

Is not thy name melodious still
To mine attentive ear?
Doth not each pulse with pleasure bound
My Saviour's voice to hear?

Hast thou a lamb in all thy flock
I would disdain to feed?
Hast thou a foe before whose face
I fear thy cause to plead?

Would not my heart pour forth its blood
In honor of thy name?
And challenge the cold hand of death
To damp the immortal flame?

Thou knowest I love thee, dearest Lord;
But O! I long to soar
Far from the sphere of mortal joys,
And learn to love thee more.

The congregation was then dismissed, but a large portion of them still remained to learn the result of the collection. After SARAH had left the church, and while the money was being counted, Mr. BEECHER said that there was one portion of the story which he had not thought best to mention at the time, lest they might not be able to bear it; that her brothers and sisters having a white mother, but the same father, found themselves so much inferior to her both in endowments and attainments, that they treated her like furies, and on this account that she requested to be sold to get away from them; also that a physician in Baltimore, taking advantage of her servile condition and her wish for freedom, had become the father of a child by her; that this child, now about two years old, had been also bought by the Slave-trader, and she could have its freedom with her own for between two and three hundred dollars more, which, if the collection amounted to enough, would be secured at once.

The collection did amount to enough, for it reached the sum of $903.

We have learned some further facts concerning SARAH'S history, which will be interesting to our readers:

She is an intelligent, sensible and well-bred Christian woman, twenty-two years of age, and a daughter of a white citizen of Virginia, a married man of wealth and influence! She has been his housekeeper, and his most invaluable servant, taking the entire charge of his family affairs. But the jealousy of his legitimate daughters towards her, and the harsh treatment which she received from them, as well as the outrageous relationship which her master endeavored to establish between herself and him, induced her to quit her home. She entreated her owner to sell her—that she might escape from his iniquitous presence. As he refused to do this, she ran away from him last Christmas Day. She arrived in Baltimore by the cars from Washington. In the same cars with her was a party of slaves escaping from South Carolina, for whom the police of Baltimore, having been notified by telegraph, were in waiting at the railroad station.

The South Carolina party resembled her own party in numbers and appearance so closely, that the Police did not know which party they were to arrest; and as neither could give a satisfactory account of themselves, they arrested both, and locked them in jail, at Baltimore.

The "chivalrous" Virginia gentleman was now willing to sell his slave daughter, as she would no longer live in his family. He fixed her value at $1,500; and advertised her as an excellent seamstress, cook, housekeeper, nurse, &c., as she was—and a good-looking young woman withal. He determined that she should be sold South, where she would be buried from his sight in the deepest depths of Slavery. The was then bought by the slave-trader, as Mr. BEECHER related:

It is the intention to give her the diamond cross, which was put in as a contribution, that she may wear it as a memorial of her redemption from Slavery.

Translation of the Relics of Saint Quietus, Martyr.

Sunday was the day of the translation of the Relics of Saint QUIETUS, Martyr, presented to Father CAUVIN, of St. Mary's Church, Hoboken, New-Jersey.

In the early ages it seems these relics were the object of especial veneration.

St. DAMASUS, the Pontiff, who died in 384, and who was distinguished, in his day, as a poet and a man of letters, (he had St. Jerome for his Secretary,) wrote an inscription which is still to be seen near the cell on the Rock of the Catacombs at the Cemetery of Pretextatus, in which the bones of QUIETUS were found in 1840. The closing lines are:

"Hic fateor Damasus, volui, mea condere membra,
Sed Cineres timui sanctos, vexari piorum."

On the slab which covered the remains of the martyr, and which is now placed together with them in St. Mary's Church, Hoboken, are inscribed:

"*Quietus qui vixit annos quinque, menses duos in pace.*"

This usage refers to the term of Christian profession, not to the natural age.

The ceremonies, which to the faithful were imposing, were witnessed by a large number of people, many of them Catholics, and not a few drawn there merely by their curiosity. Soon after 11 o'clock the ceremonies commenced. The procession emerged from the Chapel adjoining the main building, and proceeded to the Church in the following order:

A banner of the Virgin, borne by two boys.

Girls dressed in white, with red scarfs.

Boys with red cloth on their left arms, and bearing bouquets.

The Master of the ceremonies and the cross-bearer, dressed in a red dalmatic.

The altar boys, in surplices, bearing candles and bouquets.

Priests, in surplices and stoles, bearing lighted candles and bouquets.

The celebrant of the High Mass, with his deacons and sub-deacons.

The Bishop, in cape and mitre, with bouquet and lighted candle.

The Bishop of Brooklyn, bearing the relics.

Gentlemen, bearing lighted candles and bouquets.

The procession entered the Church and passed the altar, on which the relics were deposited with great solemnity. After "*Ora pro Nobis*," the relics were taken up again, and removed to the altar on the left, where they are to remain, and which is henceforth to be called the "Altar of St. Quietus." High Mass was then performed. The music, which was exquisite, was the mass No. 7 of MOZART.

Bishop BAYLEY then addressed the people. He spoke first of the importance of the occasion—the translation of the relics of one of the primitive Christians. He had no intention of panegyrizing the life of St. QUIETUS, because he knew nothing about him, except that he died for the Christian religion. He then alluded to the catacombs of Rome, spoke of their having been dug out in the soft rock for shelter from persecutors, and to bury those who died in the faith. From the side of one of these galleries the relics of St. QUIETUS had been taken. The custom was to hew out a niche and place the remains in it, together with a vial containing their blood, and to cover them with a tablet. On these tablets were inscribed the length of time the persons had been Christians—their age was not generally given. With such reverence were these places viewed by the faithful in after days, that they did not deem themselves worthy to be buried there. In those catacombs were found inscriptions, tablets, coins, &c., which, he said, went to show that the church of the present day is the same as in the days of the primitive Christians. There were representatives of purgatory, which did not leave a doubt—indeed, that had caused a Protestant Bishop to say that the seeds of popery were sown in the days of the Apostles. From one of the galleries of the Catacombs, the relics of St. QUIETUS were taken and sent over by the Pope. All the relics there were guarded well, and none were allowed to be buried there except those who died martyrs to the cause. The inscription on the tablet mentions that St. QUIETUS lived five years and two months in the peace of Christ; and, besides, there was a vase of blood with the relics. The size of the bones showed, he said, that they were those of a young person, and, he added, that many of those who were martyrs at that time were young. He then passed to speak of reverence for relics, and, while doing so, remarked that the spirit of this age was more strongly opposed to their reverence than was the age in which St. AUGUSTINE lived. This age he said, disputed everything. But martyrdom was the perfection of sanctity, because it was the perfection of self-sacrifice, and self-sacrifice was the spirit of the Christian religion. However much they might be opposed by Legislatures or others, none could take from them the reward of the promise to those who suffer for Christ's sake.

"These are they whom we had sometimes, in derision, and for a parable of reproach. We fools esteemed their life madness and their end without honor: behold, now they are numbered among the children of God and their lot is among the saints."

When the ceremonies were over, the people were permitted to pass in front of the altar on which the relics were deposited and view them. They are in a square case, about ten inches each way, with one glass side, through which they may be seen. They consist of a number of small pieces of bones. Below the relics, on the altar, there is a representation in wax, of St. QUIETUS, reclining; and beside the head is the vase, said to contain his blood.

The relics were gazed at with much interest by a large proportion of those who were present.

That Black Prince is Safe.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., stated at the late Abolition Convention at Syracuse, that a little black boy, son of an African King, who visited this country in charge of the captain of a trading vessel, had mysteriously disappeared and was not to be found, notwithstanding money had been freely spent by His Majesty for his recovery. Hence it was believed that the little Prince had been smuggled into Slavery at the South.

This statement having met the eye of the Captain alluded to, he sends us the following card by way of denial and reply:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me through your columns to say a few words in regard to a Captain of a trading vessel and a small black boy under his protection, alleged to have been stolen away from the City under very suspicious circumstances on the 21st of May last, carried as far as the City of Baltimore *en route* for Norfolk, Va., and (from the boy's statement) offered for sale in the former City.

The subscriber wishing to relieve the minds of the public, makes it known that he *with the boy* and landlord alluded to can be found at No. 101 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, Long-Island. He wishes it to be made known also that he intends in a few days to give a detailed account of the whole transaction of this recent "affair of kidnapping or nigger stealing" with the names of the parties concerned.

ISAAC R. MOULTON.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector's report shows that the number of deaths in the City last week was only 297, viz. 47 men, 43 women, 115 boys, and 82 girls, a decrease of 35 on the mortality of the previous week. The total has not reached so low a figure since 1852.

☞ There were many invited guests, ladies and gentlemen, in at LEAVITT & DELISSER'S, on Saturday, to inspect the curious goods from Japan—the first cargo arrived from that queer country since the date of the treaty. The company, after satisfying their curiosity in handling the articles, and having laughed a thousand times at such blunders as mistaking wash-dishes for preserve-jars, and smelling-bottles for tea cups, sat down to a delightful entertainment of oysters, ices, and all the etceteras.

Capt. BADGER was on hand with an explanation for every body that questioned him, and a short speech in response to the sentiment for his perpetual good health.

The goods will be on view all this week, and the sale commences on the 9th—next Monday.

☞ A gentleman informed our Reporter that Mr. BAILEY, who spoke at the Sumner indignation meeting on Friday night, was formerly private secretary to Archbishop HUGHES. This was a mistake. The Archbishop's Secretary is now Bishop BAYLEY, of Newark, N. J. A friend desires us to say that he never speaks at meetings held for secular purposes, and was not in New-York on Friday evening. We cheerfully put the thing into such shape that none can misappreciate the truth.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 97, 578, 521, 534, 568, 577, 629, 657, 688, 689, 690, 695, 696, 700, 701.

Part II—Nos. 154, 160, 173, 90, 546, 571, 669, 134, 589, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 603, 362, 106, 115, 439, 648, 655, 100, 70, 71, 632, 633, 352, 490, 453, 454, 605, 338, 547, 98, 366, 445, 664, 665, 521, 153.

The Steamer that was Run into.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper, of the 28th, you speak of one who was on board the schooner *Francis A. Godwin* when she ran foul of the steamer *R. L. Stevens*, on the Fishing Banks, who says that "when the schooner's anchor ripped into the side of the old steamer, the powder-post made such a smudder you could hardly see through it." Now, Sir, it may be proper to state that the first room into which the schooner's anchor "ripped" was used as a storeroom, and contained, among other rubbish, from 600 to 800 lbs. of old rusty iron bolts, nuts, &c., taken from the wheels last Winter while being overhauled; and Sir, I can never be persuaded to believe that the "powder-post" arose from anything else than that old iron. You also state, Sir, that "it would seem, indeed, that the officers of the steamer were more to blame than those on board the schooner." and for which you give us no reason. Now, Sir, you can but acknowledge a report of that kind, from a source so reliable as your widely-circulated journal, tends to injure the *R. L. Stevens* and her officers seriously; and as one I beg you will tell us wherein. I would simply state, that the steamer lay on the Banks, with anchor on the bottom, blowing heavy at the time from the northwest. The schooner was coming down before the wind, with miles of sea-room on either side, steering directly for us, and did not alter her course until within two lengths of us, when they put her helm up to go under our lee, whereas, if they had put it down, even at that late hour, they would have gone to windward and cleared us. She probably was going at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The force of the collision parted the hawser attached to the anchor on the bottom, when the big anchor was got out and overboard as soon as possible. She rode surely all night, did not drag to sea, and did not leak a gallon of water. She also held the pilot-boat *George Steers*, which was attached to the steamer all night, and to the Captain and crew of which I shall ever feel deeply grateful.

CHARLES ANDERSON, Captain.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, June 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged, supply and demand equally limited; Pearls 8c.; Pots @$6 43@$6 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Per ding an auction sale announced for to-morrow, June 3, the market is without activity, yet it rules steady. Stock on hand includes 58,000 bags Rio, and a very moderate supply of other kinds.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is held with considerable firmness.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is decidedly heavy and irregular. Most descriptions have been offered more freely at 10c.@90c. under Saturday's prices. Yet they have not attracted much attention. The sales since our last add up 9,800 bbls. The decimal currency was the basis of nearly all this day's business. We have altered our list of quotations to correspond with this change, and with the actual deterioration mentioned above:

Superfine No. 2	$4 75@$5 50
Ordinary Staté	5 55@ 5 85
Straight State	5 60@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 6 20
Inferior to good Michigan	4 75@ 5 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 55@ 5 75
Common to Good Ohio	5 80@ 6 20
Fancy Michigan	5 50@ 5 75
Fancy Ohio	6 15@ 6 40
Extra Michigan	5 75@ 8 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 90@ 8 35
Extra Ohio	6 35@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 35@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	7 90@10 00

Canadian is dull and drooping—the sales since our last having amounted to only about 900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 80@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is quiet and languid. The sales since our last, comprise about 1,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 25@$8 55 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and in request, $3 10@$4 65 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $2 95@$3 for Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, but it is decidedly cheaper. The sales since our last reach about 37,000 bushels, including very good Southern White at $1 72½; fair Canadian do. at $1 56@$1 60; prime do. Red $1 50; and Western Red at $1 38@$1 45. Rye is dull and down to 80c. ₱ bushel, with sales of 5,500 bushels, partly at this rate. Oats are held higher, but they are not very brisk. State, 35c.@38c.; Ohio and Lake, 32c @40c, ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier, and 3c @4c. ₱ bushel lower. The sales reach about 56,000 bushels at 83c @85c. for unsound, heated and damp; 51c @55c. for Mixed Southern; 55c.@56c. for Southern Yellow; 56c @59c. for round Yellow; 56c.@60c. for Southern White; 56c @58c. for round White; and 51c @55c. for Western Mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 450 bales River purchased at 70c.@87½c ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sell slowly at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb. Market tolerably well supplied and dull.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 200 tons Scotch Pig at $26@$30 ₱ ton, usual terms, ₱ ton, showing a decidedly easier market for this kind. Other descriptions dull and nominal.

LEAD—Depressed and unsettled.

LIME—Inactive at Saturday's quotations.

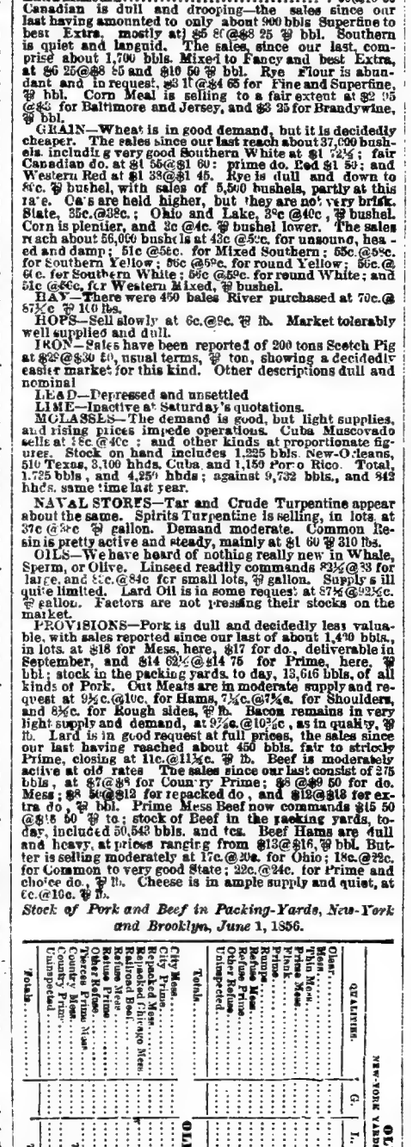
MOLASSES—The demand is good, but light supplies, and rising prices impede operations. Cuba Muscovado sells at 28c @40c; and other kinds at proportionate figures. Stock on hand includes 1,225 bbls. New-Orleans, 510 Texas, 3,100 hhds. Cuba, and 1,150 Porto Rico. Total, 1,735 bbls., and 4,250 hhds; against 9,732 bbls., and 942 hhds. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear about the same. Spirits Turpentine is selling, in lots, at 37c @38c ₱ gallon. Demand moderate. Common Rosin is pretty active and steady, mainly at $1 60 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—We have heard of nothing really new in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed readily commands 82½@83 for large, and 81c.@84c for small lots, ₱ gallon. Supply still quite limited. Lard Oil is in some request at 87½@92½c. ₱ gallon. Factors are not pressing their stocks on the market.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and decidedly less valuable, with sales reported since our last of about 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $18 for Mess, here, $17 for do., deliverable in September, and $14 62½@$14 75 for Prime, here, ₱ bbl.; stock in the packing yards, to day, 13,616 bbls., of all kinds of Pork. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request, at 9½c.@10c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, and 8½c. for Rough sides, ₱ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is in good request at full prices, the sales since our last having reached about 450 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately active at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 275 bbls. at $7 (@$8 50 for Country Prime; $8 @$9 50 for do. Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do, and $12@$18 for extra do, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15 50@$15 50 ₱ tc; stock of Beef in the packing yards, today, included 50,543 bbls. and tcs. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13@$16, ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, June 1, 1856.



NOTE.—The abbreviations G., E., T., F., L., D., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: G.—Getty's. L.—E. O. Lamson's. T.—Thompson's. P.—Parker's. L.—Lewis'. D.—Dowd's.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would farther their views by applying at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 80 24-av., near Stuyvesant-square. House of the first class. Location unsurpassed. Best references given and required. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor, dining and bedroom on first floor, with closets adjoining, may be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom in second and third story, and a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can obtain very pleasant and neatly furnished rooms, with breakfast if desired, with a private family, in one of the most desirable neighborhoods; terms moderate. Apply at No. 238 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—CLINTON-PLACE.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished apartments (modern conveniences) and Board, at No. 61 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to let at No. 6, West Washington-place, one door from the Washington Park, and one block from the 6th-av. and 8th-st stages.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant suit of rooms, on the second floor, for a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton place.

BOARDING.—A private family, in the vicinity of Chatham-square, will take a few gentlemen to board, without lodging. Address A. R., Swarts' Post-office.

BOARDING IN LAMARTING-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 20th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsomely furnished back room on first floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife without children, in one of the most pleasant locations in the city. Also, a few single rooms for gentlemen, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 129 Columbia-st., between Pierpont and Clark sts., three minutes' walk from the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Parties looking for permanent board, or strangers visiting the City, will find excellent accommodations, rooms in suite, or single, by applying at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn, between Henry and Clinton, 2 minutes' walk from South Ferry.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Mrs. VALENTINE, Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st. near Hudson, has a few rooms now vacant. For the Summer, the situation is very cool and pleasant, fronting the Bay, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 122 Pierrepont-st., five minutes walk from Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; the house has gas and baths. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman and his wife and a single gentleman, may be had in a modern house, pleasantly located, 15 minutes from South Ferry. Family private. Terms moderate. Address, for three days, C. J. O., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife—a large furnished room, or suite of rooms, on second floor; with a private family preferred, where the dining hour would be about 3 o'clock. Location must be above 14th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box No. 863 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a young Lady, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, within the vicinity of Canal-st. Address, for three days, ELENORA, *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Families or single gentlemen accommodated at No. 79 Sands st. References exchanged.

A FACT.—When the mercury is at 90°, persons in the country wishing genteel boarders should delay no longer in applying at the BOARDERS' EXCHANGE, No. 9 Appleton's Building, No. 345 Broadway, where boarders are daily applying in great numbers. Circulars explaining plan, &c., sent free upon application. Board-seekers can learn full particulars (gratuitously) of the most desirable places, City and country, by calling on G. H. SMITH & CO.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—In a private family of four persons, with or without partial board; would be rented to one or two gentlemen of respectability, upon moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., at No. 63 West 13th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a retired situation near the water, (East River preferred,) within 20 miles of the City, and convenient of access, where there are few or no other boarders. Address B. M. W., St. Nicholas Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, for a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, three children and servant, from July 1 to Sept. 1. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,920, Post Office.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER HOME.—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, edibles, fruits, especially pears, no cholera ever, and everything right. See Circulars, at No. 368 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 8d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—One hundred dollars will be paid for the conviction of the scoundrel who received five hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents, at my office, on a check on the Broadway Bank, purporting to be drawn by F. M. Waters, payable to S. M. Baker, and certified by Filley, Teller, dated May 17, 1856, and the recovery of the money, which consisted of $540 in Bills of Lake Valley Bank, Maryland, and the balance in bills on the South Royalton Bank, Vermont. For further particulars, inquire at JAMES M. TAYLOR'S Specie and Exchange Office, No. 169 Chatham st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On the 25th ult. the Law Office of the undersigned, together with his law library and private and professional books and papers, was in his absence sacked, destroyed, or removed beyond recovery by a mob. Among the papers thus lost are evidences of indebtedness of various kinds to a large amount, belonging to others, constituting claims in my hands for collection. Persons holding my receipts or acknowledgments, or other memoranda of business intrusted to my care, will please inform me, giving facts and details, as soon as practicable. Address J. B. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Erie, Penn.

$250 REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of the bodies of CHARLES W. MINTURN and LEVI PAWLING—(a proportionate amount for either)—two young men aged about 19 years, supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat on the evening of the 20th inst., between Gowanus and Fort Hamilton. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 148 Maiden-lane, or BABCOCK & MILNOR, No. 45 Broadway.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $300 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 6th-av.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st., corner of Fulton.

PRINTING.

AT No. 43 ANN-STREET, fifth door East of Nassau-st., N. Y., JOHN W. OLIVER is prepared with New Steam Machinery, Types, Engravings, Ornaments, &c., to execute Bill-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Posters, Cards, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE OR COMMON JOB PRINTING, at short notice, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

22 BEEKMAN-STREET. 22
PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of Job Printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash price. Call and examine specimens.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—LOUIS ABONNARD & BRO., No. 72 Greenwich-st., French Alimentary Preserves manufacturers, rewarded with a prize medal at the World's Fair of 1853 in New-York. Give notice to shipping agents, hotel and restaurant keepers, that they are ready to promptly discharge orders intrusted to their care for the opening season. They prepare every kind of fruits and vegetables, asparagus, pine apple, &c., preserved in tin boxes hermetically sealed, with their natural freshness and flavor, and peaches in brandy, put up in glass jars.

Travelers and passengers will find constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, a complete assortment of preserved soups, meats, pâtés, milk, in tin boxes, and every produce whatever, needed in distant journeys by sea or by sea.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.
WILLIAM E. PEARSON,
No. 438 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT.—Now discharging, a cargo of superior Cumberland coal, from the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company's mines, and for sale at a reduced price. Dealers supplied.
THURLOW & BROTHERS,
Nos. 200 Cherry and 142 Grand sts.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY—Of unusual capacity and who can furnish testimonials to that effect, desires to take a few young ladies into her family, whose entire education she will superintend. She will also give lessons by the hour in music and the various English branches; and those ladies whose education has been neglected while young, would find this an excellent opportunity for improving themselves. Apply at No. 120 West 15th-st.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi annual Session commenced April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTING.

INSTRUCTION.—SPANISH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.—Professor VINGUT, of the New-York University, has removed to No. 61 Bleecker-st., seven doors from Broadway, where he continues instructing in the above languages. His grammars and other publications will be found at his residence with ten per cent. discount, or more, according to quantity.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive applicants this day and evening for penmanship or book-keeping, and guarantee them good places in stores, offices or banks; an accomplished practical book-keeper is employed to qualify gentlemen for head book-keepers.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—A young man in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $3 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $300 a year.

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LOST.

LOST.—On Friday last, while going from 13th-st., down 6th-av. and through Amos-st., a GOLD LOCKET with ring attached, and initials of E. E. B. on the locket. To any person returning the same to the store of WM. M GILES, No. 189 6th-av., corner 13th-st., a liberal reward will be given.

LOST.—On Friday last, between East 13th-st. and Laxington-av., a small CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive $3 upon returning it to No. 146 East 13th-st. Also, an EYE-GLASS, with small miniature locket attached, lost between London-terrace and 15th-st., for which an equal reward is offered.

LOST.—A BILL OF LADING for 8,718 bars railroad Iron, weighing 1,661 tons, 19 cwt., 1 qr., 27 lbs., per ship *Lady Blessington*, supposed to have been lost in returning from the Custom House to No. 70 Beaver-st. The finder will please return the above to CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1856.

The NEW YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the city and vicinity for Ten Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at One, and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the usual rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, at Two Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the day of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, Ten Cents for single Copies.

TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the day of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, Ten Cents for single Copies.

Remit immediately and in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the U. S. Mail steamer *Canada*, which will leave this port for Southampton and Havre at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ The Message of the President on Central American Affairs, inclosing the letter of Secretary MARCY to Minister DALLAS, was laid before the Senate yesterday. A letter from the "gallant relative," disclaiming any intention of offending against the privileges of the Senate by his assault on Mr. SUMNER, was also submitted. It was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. In the House, majority and minority reports from the Select Committee on the Sumner assault, were made. Both reports were ordered to be printed. The Senate adjourned over to Thursday.

☞ We give in another part of this sheet some further extracts from Southern journals to show the prevalent tone of comment in that section of our beloved Union, upon the assault of BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER. It will be seen that the Governor of South Carolina heads the subscription list for a testimonial to Mr. BROOKS, and that Our Overseers generally, especially on the South Carolina part of the plantation, consider the bludgeon as legitimate a weapon against Northern men as against their own slave..

☞ The Legislature of Massachusetts has backed down on the resolution which was introduced into the lower House to appropriate $10,000 for the benefit of the citizens of that State now in Kansas who have been reduced to a condition of suffering by the acts of the Pro-Slavery marauders. After doubling the amount first proposed, the resolution was laid on the table, and the attempt, yesterday, to take it up again proved ineffectual.

☞ Advices from Hayti state that a formidable insurrection has broken out in the vicinity of Aux Cayes, against SOULOUQUE, and that great alarm existed among the citizens of that place in consequence of the threatened attack of a body of two or three thousand of the insurgents.

The Cincinnati Convention.

There was a good deal of noise and confusion at the Cincinnati Convention, yesterday, but hardly anything else. The Committees on Credentials, on organization, and on a platform, were chosen, and then the Convention adjourned until this morning. From all accounts BUCHANAN appears to be unquestionably ahead of his two competitors, but that by no means indicates that he will be the nominee. The only certainty appears to be that PIERCE will be thrown overboard at once, as a political Jonah, and the South is not so fishy as to make an attempt to swallow him. Next to PIERCE'S rejection by those he has so faithfully served, who will manifest their appreciation of his servility in the usual manner, by scornful neglect, the only thing to be counted on is the certainty that the South will secure the nomination of its man, let him come from whichever side of Mason and Dixon's line they may choose to take him. It is a Southern Convention, to accomplish Southern objects, and the Northern members are but puppets, to be pulled in any direction their masters may choose to employ them.

What will it all amount to?

The brutal assault of BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER has aroused a deeper feeling in the public heart of the North than any other event of the past ten years. The great body of the people, without distinction of party, feel that *their* rights have been assailed in a vital point, —that the blow struck at SUMNER takes effect upon Freedom of Speech in that spot where, without freedom of speech, there can be no freedom of any kind,—and that the liberties of the Republic may well be regarded as in peril when such an act can be perpetrated with impunity. Nor is the act itself half so startling as the manner in which it is received. Half a dozen Senators stand by and see one of their number beaten to the earth without lifting a finger or raising a voice on his behalf. Senator TOOMBS, always open and frank in the avowal of his opinions, stands up boldly and shamelessly in the Senate Chamber and declares his approval of the deed. Senator DOUGLAS, with a craven malignity which dare not vent itself in an open indorsement of the act, offers to the Senate and the country the sneaking apology for his refusing to interfere between an unarmed, defenceless, pinioned Senator and his ruffianly assailant, that he "feared his *motives* might be misconstrued." SIXTY-EIGHT members of the House of Representatives record their names against *any inquiry* into this murderous assault, committed by one of their number upon a member of the coördinate branch of the national Legislature. Officeholders under the President of the United States take pains to express tacit approval of the act: the executive organ fails to answer it: —a Senate Committee disclaims all jurisdiction in the case:—the Governor of South Carolina heads a subscription for a testimonial of marked approbation to the perpetrator of the assault:—and the whole Pro-Slavery Press of Virginia, South Carolina, and other Southern States bursts into a chorus of savage exultation and calls loudly for a repetition of the assault upon other representatives of Northern principle and Northern States. These things take this instance of brutality out of the ordinary category. They make it impossible to regard it as one of those outbreaks of passion for which no one is responsible but the individual, and which all unite to reprobate and deplore. They show that a large, powerful and politically dominant portion of the American people *approve and adopt it*,—and avow their determination to use *force* as a means of compelling assent to their political views and acquiescence in their political demands. BRUTE FORCE is thus distinctly and openly adopted by the advocates and champions of Slavery, as a weapon of political warfare,—as a means of Congressional influence,—as a mode of silencing opposition and compelling assent, quite as legitimate as argument or eloquence, or any of the more common-place resorts of Parliamentary debate.

It is not at all surprising that such a demonstration should have startled the public sense of the North, and led to an outburst of eloquent and indignant protest. It is by far the most alarming of the many portents that have darkened our political sky within the past few years. It points directly to Civil War as the only issue of pending political controversies. The first impulse of the North, —as it is the first impulse of Manhood,—is to resist the menaced domination, and oppose force by force. At all the public meetings which have been held in the cities and towns of the Northern States, public sentiment has indicated an unmistakable approval of such a purpose. Senator WADE'S bold and manly declaration that if freedom of debate in the Senate was to be maintained only by *fighting* for it, he was ready for the fight, and would meet any man who should call him to the encounter on such an issue, has enlisted the decided and earnest approval of even the most moderate and conservative of Northern men. If there was anything to be done in the way of a remedy for this outrage *now*, we have little doubt that it would be promptly and efficiently applied. The Northern mind is aroused to the peril, and ready, for the moment, to meet it.

We cannot escape the apprehension, however, that this is but a temporary feeling, and that it will give way, like many that have preceded it, to the influence of time and the pressure of political and party relations. No excitement lives long in our busy, restless Northern society. A few weeks make it an old story: —eager curiosity pines for something new:— and nothing is remembered, so as to be made a basis for action, for more than two or three months. Just as soon as the party nominations for the Presidency shall have been made, all this feeling, now so warm, so earnest, and so resolute, will yield gradually to party discipline and the habit of political association. Excuses will be sought where now the idea of excuse or apology is scouted. The mercenary train-bands of Executive office-holders, eager for any degree of degradation and disgrace that can be made to pay, will enlist zealously against everything that looks like rebellion against the usurped domination of Pro-Slavery violence. The treasury of the Nation will be used freely to corrupt public sentiment,—to purchase support and perpetuate the ascendency of the slave-holding Oligarchy. The Press, in the hands of venal and unprincipled men, will devote its energies to the propagation of falsehood, the distortion of truth, and the general service of the same relentless master. We shall soon have the "DEMOCRACY" of the land rallying its hosts to the support of Slavery, cheating the ignorant, driving the timid, bribing the venal, bullying the independent, and using all the arts of an unprincipled and desperate party to fasten upon the country for another term the rule of men who are the mere tools and puppets of this ambitious and remorseless Power. We shall have another party, equally clamorous and equally zealous, attempting to hoodwink the people and divert their attention from issues and duties now felt to be so momentous and imperative, by the pretext that our liberties are endangered by foreign influence, and that all our energies must be directed against the Pope of Rome. Others still will insist upon maintaining old party divisions, and rallying to old party war cries, and waging war upon all who will not accept their lead, and imitate their example. By all these various appliances, and others equally common and scarcely less efficient,—by personal jealousies, political ambitions, and mercenary schemes, through timidity, venality, or credulity, the public sentiment of the Free States, now so unanimous, will be divided,—and we shall again fall an easy prey to the united and resolute power whose rule is becoming so high-handed and arbitrary.

Whether this is to be always so, it remains for the future to determine. One thing we consider certain:— the Free States must unite and check the aggressions and the domineering assumptions of the slaveholding interest,—or those aggressions will plunge the Republic into the horrors and calamities of civil war. We do not believe that the policy and experience of the present Administration can be continued for another term of four years, without bringing the country to that inevitable and deplorable issue.

Doughface Servility.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Standard*, in a recent letter, writes as follows:

"The fuss and excitement about the castigation of Mr. SUMNER by Col. PRESTON S. BROOKS has all quieted down, and the subject is hardly named. SUMNER will remain in-doors for a few days under the advice of his medical attendant. *Several members of the Massachusetts delegation to Cincinnati are here, and express very freely their entire approval of the affair*, and they say the people of Massachusetts will do likewise when they come to their reason. The New-York *Express*, New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and the Philadelphia *Journal* all condemn SUMNER'S speech, and say as long as such orations are allowed, so long will fists and bludgeons be used in the halls of the Capitol.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, made an effective speech today on the Kansas difficulties, *and took high ground for Slavery. It will be well for the Democrats to follow his example in the Convention next week.*"

This paragraph confirms what we have heard from other sources. There is no doubt at all that Massachusetts delegates on their way to Cincinnati, while in Washington, did take special pains to testify their approbation of the brutal assault upon one of the Massachusetts Senators. The fact is not denied, except indirectly by the Boston *Post*, that both Col. GREENE, the editor of that paper, and Mr. PEASLEE, United States Collector at the port of Boston, *dined* with BROOKS,—and thus testified, as we doubt not they did still more explicitly, their approval of his conduct. The truth is, these men with their colleagues were on their way to Cincinnati upon a political mission:—and they were quite ready to evince any degree of servile sycophancy to the political slave-drivers at Washington which might seem essential to its success. Lacking the boldness openly to avow their real sentiments upon the subject, they of course prefer whispering them behind the door to BROOKS and his confederates. We presume, however, that President PIERCE was fully assured by them that they had "no lamentations" *there*, at all events, for what, "elsewhere," one of them had found it expedient to style the "ill-timed and unfortunate" attack upon Mr. SUMNER.

Canal Navigation.

Navigation on the Western Division of the Erie Canal continues to be interrupted by constant breaks, and forwarders, merchants, and other business men who have trusted to the Canal are suffering heavy losses. It is stated that the City of Buffalo alone loses more than $50,000 a day by this delay. The loss of the State in tolls is also very great, and we have no doubt the Canal Revenue for the year will show a large falling off in consequence.

We observe that an active controversy is waged by the political papers of the interior in regard to the responsibility for this state of things. The two Eastern Divisions, extending from Albany to west of Syracuse, are in charge of Messrs. FITZHUGH and GARDINIER, both of whom are Republicans, and have had an experience of some years in Canal management. Their divisions were ready at as early a day as was practicable after the heavy snows of the Winter; the water was let in upon them on the 5th of May, and navigation was opened with no more breaks or other obstacles than are usual. Mr. WHALLON, the new Commissioner in charge of the Western Division, stated at the outset that he could not be ready for the opening of navigation before the 10th of May, and desired the Canal Board to *instruct* the Commissioners not to open any part of the canal until that time, on that account. All his political associates present, we believe, voted with him; but as the Board clearly had no jurisdiction over the subject, the resolution did not pass. Mr. WHALLON, however, was not ready to open his division until about the 15th— and it was even then in so bad a condition that breaks have been of constant occurrence since, and up to this time no boats pass over it.

The Know-Nothing papers, eager to anticipate the censure which they know must fall upon their Commissioner, charge all these breaks upon "the Seward dynasty" at Albany —alleging that the work for which contracts were made by the late Board has been badly done. Probably there is some truth in this charge;—but the blame, nevertheless, must rest with the Commissioner, and especially with the Engineers in charge while it was in progress,— as it was done under their inspection, and they had full power to order it changed or stopped. The late Board had no discretion in *making* contracts,—which must be given, according to the law, to the lowest bidder;—it is for the officers in charge to attend to their execution.

We have no doubt that to the political changes of the present year are mainly due the difficulties and embarrassments of the Canal. The late Canal Board, although strongly Republican, felt the importance of keeping in office good and experienced Engineers,—as it is upon that class of officers that the Canal mainly depends. They accordingly retained Democrats in several instances. The new Board last Winter made a clean sweep; and even just upon the eve of opening the Canals for Spring navigation, they turned out several Engineers who were suspected of being Republicans and put new men in their places. Perhaps this was necessary in order that "Americans might rule America;"—but it was certainly a hazardous, and has proved a disastrous, experiment for the Canals. Commissioner WHALLON is undoubtedly laboring to the best of his ability in the matter:—but lacking experience, he needed the support and aid of experienced and skillful Engineers. Of these, however, he was deprived by the action of his political associates in the Canal Board,—his own vote, moreover, aiding in the suicidal operation. We presume that, by this time, he would be glad to have that vote "reconsidered." Certain it is, that the thousands and tens of thousands who are suffering grievous loss from the present condition of the Canals, would be very glad to have had less politics and more practical common sense in their management.

Collector Peaslee and Navy Agent Greene.

The Boston *Post* has manifested an unusual degree of bitterness in attempting to deny the statement which we published, on the authority of a Washington correspondent, in reference to the circumstance of Collector PEASLEE and Navy Agent GREENE, of Boston, dining with the ruffian BROOKS, after his murderous attack on Senator SUMNER. The anxiety of the *Post* to clear the skirts of these gentlemen from such an imputation of baseness was natural enough, but it does not appear to have been well posted up on the subject. The fact was essentially true, as appears from the following statement, made by the careful Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post*:

"Navy-Agent GREENE, of the Boston *Post*, and Collector PEASLEE, who, while in Washington, gave the dinner or champagne supper at which BROOKS and KETTT were guests, are now in attendance at the Cincinnati Convention, as delegates from Massachusetts. As the Boston *Post* has given a *quasi* denial to the statement, founded either on a mistake in some journal as to the day, (which was Friday, and not Saturday,) and also upon the question whether the entertainment was intended as a 'special compliment' to the man who had assailed their Senator in Congress, I may as well state the facts as I have learned them. It appears that KETTT and BROOKS were not invited several days in advance, but were brought into the room just before the dinner was ready, by JOHN H. GEORGE, the President's New-Hampshire friend, and then requested to join the festivity.

I understand, also, that the SUMNER assault was discussed, and by some of the Massachusetts Delegates fully approved on that occasion; and Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, Postmaster and editor of the Administration *Advocate* in Salem, Massachusetts, is said to be one of those delegates. Indeed, it has been explicitly stated by a responsible gentleman that the same GEORGE B. LORING has, outside of that dinner party, declared here that SUMNER 'got exactly what he deserved.'"

But such sneaking servility as these Massachusetts office-holders have exhibited can have no other effect than to gain them the contempt of their Southern masters. The correspondent of the *Evening Post* says:

"BROOKS, during the past Winter, had roomed at Willard's, next door to COMINS, a Massachusetts representative, with whom he had formed a friendly intimacy. After the assault, BROOKS extended his hand, which COMINS hesitated to take. BROOKS looked a little provoked at first, but, after a moment's reflection, said, with manifest feeling: 'Ah, COMINS, you don't mean anything personal in that, do you? You're right in it; I should do just as you do.'"

What Will England Do?

There will be a feverish anxiety during the next three weeks to know what course the British Government will pursue on the receipt of the news of Mr. CRAMPTON'S discharge; but a quiet view of all the circumstances of the case will hardly excite any apprehensions of an unfavorable character. The British residents here, whose instincts may be safely taken as an indication of the manner in which the news will be received on the other side, do not, generally, believe that there will be any serious dissatisfaction felt when Mr. MARCY'S letter shall have been read; and the *Albion*, which is as strenuously British in its feelings as any paper published on the other side of the Atlantic, takes a very moderate and sensible view of the matter. The *Courier des Etats Unis*, whose Editor was in Washington at the time of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, is most absurdly fussy and irate on the occasion, and talks in a very bellicose manner of the consequences of the act. But there is a vast difference between the temperaments of the two nations which these papers represent, which may account for the different views they take of the matter. The British journal is decidedly the safer indicator of the two.

There is an impression which prevails to a considerable extent, that the British Government will immediately tender Mr. DALLAS his passports by way of retaliation; but such a course would be absurd in the extreme, unless three of our Consuls, say those of Liverpool, London and Bristol, were dismissed at the same time, as a retalation for the dismissal of Messrs. BARCLAY, ROWCROFT and MATHEW. For, as Mr. DALLAS has in no manner rendered himself unacceptable to H. B. M.'s Government, why should he be sent home unless there should be a disposition to suspend friendly relations with us altogether? But our Government has expressed no desire for anything of the kind, but quite a contrary disposition. The baste of Mr. CRAMPTON in closing the embassy in Washington, and sending, as has been reported, all its archives to Canada, is regarded as an unfavorable symptom. But the feeling of Mr. CRAMPTON, who is personally implicated, and who will, of course for his own justification, be desirous of making his dismissal, which is purely personal, a national insult, must not be taken as an indication of the feeling of his Government. The right of our Government to dismiss any Diplomatic Agent or Consul, who may be personally objectionable, of course cannot be questioned; and as Mr. CRAMPTON and the three Consuls have been dismissed solely for such a reason, the fact of their having been the instruments of a difficulty with their Government, which is now happily settled, cannot make the exercise of this right a cause of offence. The dismissal of Mr. DALLAS, who is not involved in the affair, would put the British Government in a ridiculous position, from which it could not very easily extricate itself without a humiliating confession of its error.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The American Music Association gave its third and last *soirée* of the season, on Friday evening, at Dodworth's Academy. The room was excessively crowded, and although we fear the half dollars were not entirely represented by the mass of the auditors, we were glad to see the attendance, for it was an evidence that public interest has been awakened, and this, as every one knows, is the first step to success. The programme contained eleven pieces of music—all of home growth. The youth of the society and the peculiar circumstances under which it has sprung into being forbids anything like exact or detailed criticism for the present. When it shall have gained strength by encouragement, it will be time enough to chasten it by criticism. For the present we will content ourselves with saying that many of the pieces on the programme were really excellent, especially a Quintette in E by Mr. C. HOMMANN, of Philadelphia. The *allegro moderato* and *adagio* (part of which only was played) are worthy of any master, and if anything were needed, shows how completely the musical genius of this country has been kept in the back ground, and how much a society of this character is needed to rescue it from utter oblivion. A very peculiar vocal Quartette by Mr. FEY, abounding in dramatic effects, and rich in harmonic resonance, was also sung, but with indifferent skill. We do not think the poem susceptible of happy musical treatment, and are the more surprised that Mr. FEY accomplished so much. In the case of this gentleman we have another illustration of the necessity of supporting a society of this character. Mr. FEY is a man of unquestionable musical genius, yet the only pieces of his composition we have heard this season have been rendered at these concerts. A number of first-rate artists assisted, among whom we may mention Mr. WILLIAM MASON, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Mr. JULIUS E. MEYER, Mr. ALLAN DODWORTH, &c., &c.... The "Old Folks" gave a concert on Saturday evening at the Tabernacle, and filled that spacious temple with an atmosphere of '76. The "Old Folks'" entertainment is really curious. Apart from the interest attaching to the L. M. and C. M. tunes which delighted our great-grandfathers, there is something perfectly delicious in the quaintness of the costumes, and the peep they afford into the coquetry of a past age. It is impossible to conceive a more severe commentary on the present style of bonnet than that furnished by the coal-scuttle adornament worn by the sisters of the "Old Folks' Association." The music is given with precision, but a greater regard for the lights and shades (or softs and louds) would make the L. M. pieces less wearisome. By the way, it is a very bad idea, that of giving all the L. M. pieces and other anthem. The "Old Folks" give another concert to-night, which we commend to the attention of our readers.... Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by Madame ISA GRANGE, Signor BERNARDI and Mr. CARLOS BOZZI, will give his last grand Concert in Brooklyn this evening. The programme is long and excellent. Among other items we notice one which reads new; this is no other than a fragment of a symphony called "Bunker Hill." It was originally composed, says the bill, for the piano! and has been reduced to one for this occasion. It will of course rain to-morrow; so Brooklynites hire a carriage and don't be disappointed.... An interesting and important meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music was held in that building on Saturday morning, for the purpose of discussing the pecuniary position of the Association, which it seems is in a very embarrassed condition. The meeting was largely attended, and there was evidently a disposition on the part of the most interested parties to face all the difficulties of the concern in the bravest manner. The immediate occasion of the present crisis is a mortgage (the second) on the building for $50,000, the interest of which became due on Saturday. A considerable portion of this $50,000, and also of other sums was advanced by two gentlemen whose patronage of the opera has brought them frequently before the public—and who have in one way or another advanced or lost together nearly $100,000 in the cause. For many reasons—a love of Art amongst others—they are anxious of seeing the Academy of Music on a better footing, and perhaps they are desirous, also, of being paid at least a portion of their disbursed capital. The principal proposition on Saturday was to this effect: that a special loan of $150 on each share be demanded from every stockholder, to be made without security and without regard to repayment. This would realize $30,000, enough for present necessities. If the shareholders consent to this arrangement (which is scarcely probable) all will go smoothly. If not, the Academy of Music will be foreclosed and put up to public auction for the amount of the mortgage. The mortgagees will then have the property almost in their own hands, for it is probable that the original shares can be purchased by them at auction for a *trifle* less than they originally cost. The shareholders have until the 15th June to deliberate on what course they will take. So far as the public is concerned, there is nothing to be apprehended from their decision. The Academy will not, under any circumstances, fall into infidel hands, but will faithfully be preserved to art and the purposes for which it was erected. Another topic was broached and discussed with considerable warmth, and as it affects the public mind more nearly than the question of possession, we refer to it. This was, whether the shareholders should be entitled to *reserved* seats for every performance. According to the charter, they are only entitled to *admissions*. It was contended (as we have ourselves contended, over and over again) that the reservation of two hundred of the best seats in the house is a gross injustice to the *impresario*, and sure to draw on him the disfavor of the public. If the shareholders supported the Opera, that is to say, paid for it as a private amusement to which the public was admitted as a rare but inexpensive privilege, it would be a different thing. But they do not. But on the contrary, the shareholders expect not only amusement but profit from their investment in the original stock, and as events show, are very unwilling to contribute in the smallest degree towards the promotion of either. It is nothing but fair, therefore, that they should give up their seats, and fall back on their admission right only. If they need a secured seat, let them pay fifty cents for it, as the stockholders of the Boston Theatre do. The present arrangement is intolerable. The other night, when the house was densely crowded by people who had paid for their admission and had no seats because none were to be sold, nearly all the shareholders chairs, (the best in the house,) were vacant. A thing of this kind exasperates the public, and makes any management, however good, unpopular. Concerning the future management of the house, one thing is certain—there will be no more *amateuring*. Mr. PAYNE is negotiating with the stockholders for the sale of his properties, &c., which he values at $9,000. They cost him $15,000, and originally $25,000. Mr. PAYNE, it is reasonable to suppose, is going out of the business. MAX MARETZEK seems at present to be the most likely lessee. He has offered to take the house for three years, at $22,000 per annum, provided the shareholders will give up their demand for reserved seats—not otherwise. He would display much less wisdom than we give him credit for, if he consented to take the lease on any other terms..... Mr. CARL BERGMANN gave his last grand concert on Sunday night at the City Assembly Rooms, and provided a programme of unusual excellence. The gorgeous *salle de Concert* was thrown open in its entirety on this occasion, and, filled with the brilliant audience, presented an imposing effect.... To-morrow (Wednesday) the Music Publishers' Board of Trade hold their Annual meeting in Boston. Our readers will remember that this organization grew out of the "Music War" which raged so virulently some eighteen months ago on account of one of the principal publishers of this City making a reduction in the price of music. After six months battling a compromise was made and a uniform system of trade adopted, which we understand has been most beneficial in its results. Some modifications in their plans are proposed, by which it is expected the public will be benefited, and of which we shall keep our readers informed. This Board of Trade, properly governed, can exercise a wide influence in improving the standard of musical publications, and to a considerable extent direct the taste and encourage the publication of good and original music, and thus draw out our own musical resources That we have resident authors of genius is proved by the works of GOTTSCHALK, WALLACE, MASON, FEY, ROOT, WOLLENHAUPT, and others—and we hope to see more added to the list. There are some jolly fellows in this Board, not forgetting the peppery gentleman from Baltimore. We hope the meeting will be seasonable and—warm.....Mr. WALLACK has taken a large building in Mercer-street, adjoining his Theatre, which he has thrown into the present building. This addition has doubtless been made at consideable cost, for which, however, we feel confident Mr. Manager WALLACK will find return, in the increased accommodation for stage purposes, and the admirable ventilation such an opening creates. There is now a delicious gush of air always breathing its refreshing influence through the house, which in the Summer months must prove a most alluring charm. The new dressing-rooms, painting-rooms, &c., afford to the artists of the Theatre a most unusually ample accommodation.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The magnificent house which assembled last night on the occasion of MAX MARETZEK'S benefit was a substantial testimonial of the appreciation of the public for his long and arduous efforts in their behalf. It was also, we hope, an indication of what will reward his future management, if, as we hope, the house will eventually come under his control. Whatever the enemies of MAX MARETZEK may say to the contrary, the public believe, and rightly, too, that he is the only man who can turn the fortunes of the Academy to a prosperous account, and remove the odium which now attaches to its career. The season just terminated, in spite of innumerable drawbacks, is the only one which has been prosperous and paying. This fact speaks more than any eulogium we could utter. Operatic prosperity is not won by money alone, but by tact, talent, and industry. It is to these latter qualities that MAX MARETZEK owes all his popularity, and it is precisely these that make him the only desirable opera manager in America.

The performances last night were of the most sumptuous character, and introduced all the great artists of the establishment, each of whom exerted him or herself with enthusiasm. The entire of "Somnambula" was given; also two acts of "Ernani." The singing in both these works was superb, and calculated to awaken the liveliest regrets that it was the last opportunity we should have of hearing it. A more brilliant termination to a prosperous season has never been witnessed.

MAX MARETZEK was received with tumultuous applause on his entrance into the orchestra, and the other artists came in for separate demonstrations during the evening.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—An agreeable little comedietta, (or, as the programme has it, "a dramatized proverb,") in one act, called "It takes two to make a Bargain," was produced here last evening with success. It has been written, we should suppose, for the purpose of introducing Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON in a somewhat stereotyped Yankee character, for the impersonation of which he has some talent. The hero is of course a *Deacon*, hails from the shrewdest part of Yankeedom, and assumes that he is altogether too cute for the present generation. He is outwitted on this subject by Mrs. *Blythe*, (Miss LAURA KEENE) a dashing young widow, who frightens the soul out of the deacon by threatening to teach him to dance the polka, and by descanting on the subject of women's rights. There is a matrimonial bargain in the case, and by these means the widow gets the best of it;—the deacon being glad to get back to his native Gotham at any price.

The piece is written with some perception of humor, and contains many timely hits at the expensive follies of the age. Miss LAURA KEENE has an excellent part, and, of course, elaborates it with her usual skill. Mr JOHNSTON, as the *Deacon*, made the people laugh, and gave a fair interpretation of the extreme Yankee whom we meet on the stage but no where else. Through the exertions of these two artists, and the merits of the piece, the dramatized proverb achieved a success.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—One of the youthful indiscretions of this mature Theatre, which it seems loath to abandon, is the "bringing out" of *débutantes*. Experiments of this sometimes kind are agreeable at long intervals, but they lose their savor when indulged to excess. This is humbly submit it the state of case at the Broadway Theatre. It can scarcely conduce to the interests of a first-class Theatre to lend its boards to the ill-advised ambition of amateurs.

These observations are called forth by the début of Miss JULIA OAKLEY, "a young lady of New-York," which took place last night. Miss OAKLEY possesses talent, but it has been nourished in the school of conventionality, and will be long before it blossoms with the fragrance of nature. But, if this were not the case, she is too inexperienced, too weak, too insufficient for the requirements of a regular company at an established City theatre. We mean no disrespect to the lady, when, for aught we are to the contrary, she may become a distinguished ornament of the profession; but what we do mean, she is now [illegible] deficient in the physical and artistic [illegible] ought not to be put in the [illegible]

At the [illegible] she made her first appearance as [illegible] as an experiment before. She has a good voice, and a peculiarly expressive appearance. Here his good points end, and his bad ones begin. A horrible violation of everything that exists in nature is the prepossessing feature of his performance. He mouths with an energy and deliberation perfectly overwhelming; at least he did so in what we saw of his *fiasco*. But as we hope that he will shine to better advantage in the next *rôle* he undertakes.

BUSINESS NOTICES

CARD.—A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 258 Broadway, corner Duane-st., beg to inform their friends that they still continue to carry on their business at their old location, to keep the same styles and quality of goods for which we have been heretofore so celebrated. And they solicit a continuation of their favors.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will eliminate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give ease to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the nervous, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (Sole Patentee,) No. 154 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French Felts, &c.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or by gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, full, THIRTY PER CENT LESS than before sold. As none but ourselves have to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 262 Broadway.

COOL AND DELIGHTFUL ARE THOSE HATS manufactured by LEAKE, at the old stand, corner Chatham and Pearl-sts., where can be found his usual assortment of Summer hats.

The drab beaver, Panama and straw hats are just the styles for these hot days. Neatness elegance and economy is the motto. Call and judge for yourselves.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 496 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. & C. HERRING & CO.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No 56 Wall-st. New York, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—things so a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in the private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 262 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. LEVETT, DENTIST, No. 12 Waverley place, has a new method of extracting teeth without pain or danger, preparatory to the insertion of new ones, embracing all real improvements of the day, being Dr. LEVETT'S specialty. Established 1835.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE, AN INDIAN VEGETABLE preparation, will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness. Call at No. 702 Broadway, New-York, and see the proprietor, who has been both gray and bald, with a perfect head of hair, by the use of Wahpene.

WRITING MADE EASY—BY PURCHASING A Superior GOLD PEN of TYTLER, who is retailing more Pens, and at prices fifty per cent. less than at any other place in the City. Call and judge for yourselves, at the Cheap Jewelry Store, No. 316 Grand-st., near Norfolk.

NEW-YORK BILLIARD ROOMS, NO. 814 BROADway, are all the attraction now. Sixteen tables, with LEONARD & BENJAMIN'S celebrated combination cushions. Four bowling alleys. Also, rooms for clubs and Drills.

MARSH & CO'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES for men, women and children. Also silk elastic stockings for varicose veins. Instruments for all physical deformities made to order and warranted, at their truss office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, standard weights and measures, and all kinds of weighing apparatus for sale at wholesale and retail by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

Murder of New-Haven Colonists in Kansas—Effects to Avenge them.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, May 31, 1856.

The announcement of the murder of Dr. BOOT and Mr. MITCHELL, of the New-Haven Kansas Colony, has given a new impetus to the excitement. The first news of this sad event was received at a political meeting last evening. Immediately on the reading of the dispatch conveying the news the meeting adjourned. Late this afternoon, a call was issued for a meeting of the young men of New-Haven to take some action with reference to the murder of their townsmen. It was so promptly responded to that the hall first engaged proved too small for the accommodation of the numbers who crowded to gain admission. Brewster's Hall, the largest in the City, was immediately procured and the meeting adjourned to that place.

Hon. HENRY B. HARRISON, candidate of the Republican Party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor in the late election, presided, and telling addresses were delivered by Messrs. H. H. MCFARLAND, BROWN and M. T. BAILEY. A series of appropriate resolutions was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee to call a Mass Convention: Messrs C. S. BUSHNELL, M. T. Brown, A. S. Hatch, Arthur D. Osborne, F. B. Pye, H. H. McFarland, G. H. Watrous. W—G.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 2½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by

A. LALAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **To Many of our Readers**—It must be a great relief to know that Pulmonary Consumption can be permanently cured in many cases by the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr. WISTAR—that such cures have been effected is beyond a doubt.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. M. RING, Proprietor
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

STEPHEN BARKER, Auctioneer.

☞ **The Ladies' Union Aid Society** will sell, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property previously selected for their buildings, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 6 st-at. they having come into possession of lots better adapted to the wants of their institution. This property is beautifully located, and offers a good opportunity for investment. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to the auctioneer. No. 14 Pine st.

☞ **Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.**—All who suffer from DYSPEPSIA, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs and Digestion in THE SPECIALIST for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers. Dr. Tucker's residence, No. 13 University place.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., cures special attention to the treatment of Cutaneous Affections and Scrofula. Office No. 183 4th av., near 13th-st.; hours before 11 and after 2. Persons in the country may consult him by letter. For his views on Skin Diseases see the *Medical and Surgical Specialist* for June, published by Sherman & Co., Vesey-st.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This reputable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pain, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Masonic.**—The Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will be opened at the Grand Lodge Room, southeast corner of Centre and Grand sts., on TUESDAY, the 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES M AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at WEGEMAN & CO.'S, No. 259 Broadway, No. 13 Fulton-st., and at the 66, 5t, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 176, 217 and 547 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Sumner's Speech in Large Type.**—The *Free State Advocate*, published THIS DAY, contains SUMNER'S SPEECH and the Pittsburg Address, set in large type. Price 2 cents. Office No. 138 Nassau-st., over *Daily Times*.

☞ **Chi Psi Fraternity.**—The anniversary of the above named Fraternity will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Hope Chapel, at 7½ o'clock, when an Oration will be delivered by P. G. WHITNEY, of Buffalo, and a Poem by MORTIMER N. THOMSON, (Q. K. Fullender Dosticks,) of this City.

☞ **Chi Psi Fraternity.**—There will be a Convention of the CHI PSI FRATERNITY held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All members of the Fraternity are requested to attend.

☞ **Champagne Wines**—Landing ex *Rattler*, from Havre. Oil, for table use, the choicest quality, being the first pressing from the olive, landing ex *John Roncorelli*. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, OPHELIA, left her home on May 27, in a state of unsound mind, and came to New-York to look for work, I hereby warn all persons not to employ or harbor her, under the strictest penalty of the law; and any person knowing her whereabouts will confer a favor on her family by sending a note to her husband. Description: Short, stout woman, with upper front tooth gone; aged 46 years; hair inclined to be gray.

WILLIAM FLANDREAU, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE—Of Mr. THOMAS BRYARD, or of his brother, Mr. ELIJAH BRYARD, Dentist, either of them will oblige by addressing a note to JOSE, THE GREAT, No. 35 Tyrrell-slip, stating their present place of residence, as he wishes to deliver a letter now in his hands.

LOOK HERE!—Is SAMUEL MANN, from Terre Haute Indiana, in this City?—If he is, he would learn something greatly to his interest, by calling on the undersigned, at the Girard Hotel.

JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

THE POACHED-EGG CLUB—Meet next FRIDAY EVENING, June 6, at the usual hour and place.

BROOKLYN, June 3, '56. INQUISITOR.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	3 50 to 30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to 85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to 8 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings	2 50 to 36 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to 10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to 140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINE GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS—Of all descriptions, from $2 50 per set to $25, for sale, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business as a butler or waiter, or to travel, being without incumbrance and accustomed to travel, on the Continent or any part in Europe, or the States; has unexceptionable City reference for 18 years, having left his present situation on account of family arrangements of his employer. To be seen, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at ANDREW REID'S, florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women of respectability, the one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family, bakes very well, is a capable laundress; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Also an American woman as housekeeper, or would travel with a faithful family. All have references, and will go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent person, as teacher in a family or as housekeeper; is competent to take the entire charge of a house and family, or as matron or teacher in any institution. Having had several years' experience in the above situations, can give the best of City references as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days, at No. 51 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., front room, over piano stores.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City reference; one as good cook, and do the washing and ironing of a private family, makes excellent bread, understands meat and poultry, baking and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress or regular waitress, will do ladies' finery in the best style; the cook will take $7, the other $6, if in the City. Call or address No. 216 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as a good, plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; has the best of City reference from their last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 133 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts., for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable well-recommended young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, makes excellent bread and pastry of every description, a first-rate washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 4th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced seamstress in this City or country, or would travel by a very competent girl, who is accustomed to the care of grown children and hair dressing; is a nice hand at misses' clothing. Call at No. 18 16th-st., west of 5th-av., the residence of her late employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl to do chamber work and waiting, or nurse and plain sewer. Will be found willing and attentive. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 Waverley-place. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as first rate cook in a private family; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, is kind to children, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 40th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Cook. Has lived eight years with one family. Can make all kinds of pastries and jellies. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No 345 6th-av., from 12 to 3 o'clock, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman, (not Irish-American,) in a gentleman's family, to do light housework and sew. No objections to take care of children. Apply at No. 59 Suffolk, between Delancy and Broome.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or mind children, and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, for two days, No. 70 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing or general housework, in a small private family. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, is willing to go a short distance in the country. Good reference. Call at No. 89 11th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored girl, as chambermaid or waiter. Inquire at No. 187 Navy-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

EDUCATION—A lady who has been governess in families of distinction, both in France and England, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a gentleman's family in America. She is a good linguist, and teaches music and dancing. As she is accustomed to travelling, and speaks French and German fluently, a family about to visit the European continent might find her services valuable. Address ALBION, Post-Office.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A graduate of the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute, highly qualified in the departments of an English education, and in drawing, painting and French, and experienced as a teacher, wishes a situation immediately. Address the subscriber, late Principal of the Pittsfield Institute, at No. 20 Broadway, New-York. W. H. TYLER.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

WANTED—To Parents and Guardians.—A lady keeping a select school in a delightful part of Westchester County, would wish to take a few children to board and educate. They will have the comforts of a home and receive a parent's care. References of the highest respectability. Letters addressed C. H., Box No. 2,264 Post-Office, shall be attended to.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A respectable woman wishes an engagement to go out to work by the day or week; cleans house in first rate style, and is a superior washer and ironer; would be willing to do anything honest in a family; has the best City references; will take moderate pay; can be seen in the basement of No. 315 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPER.—A first-class English housekeeper is wanted in a family residing in the country, a few miles from New-York. She must have had a thorough experience in the management of house-servants and have good City references. Address A. B., Box No. 923 City Post-Office, stating references.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Brother Jonathan's Furniture Polish, warranted the best article now in use for cleaning and polishing old or new furniture. It removes spots, dirt and grease, and leaves a polish that resists hot or cold water also, Uncle Sam's Metallic Paste, for polishing jewelry, &c. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, room No. 24, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

ERABEN & HUBBARD.

GENERAL OR SPECIAL AGENT.—A gentleman about traveling West would act as collector, canvasser or commission salesman of real estate or merchandize, distributor of business cards or solicitor of advertisements, or correspondent. Address J. C., *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—One who has had some experience in housekeeping, and would be willing (in the absence of the lady) to take a supervision over the household affairs would be preferred. Such a person will find a pleasant situation and a desirable home, by addressing a note to WALTER W. LEE, Broadway Post-Office. Good reference will be required.

FIRST CLASS SALESMAN WANTED—For a hat, cap, and straw goods house in the Western trade. Address, with salary wanted, C. & CO., *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Wanted by a young man a situation as proof reader and mailer. The best of references furnished. Address GEO. SEYMOUR, Catskill, Greene County, New-York.

SERVANTS.—FERRE'S Protective Agency, seventeen years established, for furnishing servants, (late of Broadway and Duane st.) is removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families generally, can rely on being furnished with the best servants in the City.

S. FERRE, Agent, Broadway and 12th st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—An independent widower, childless, owning an elegant home, needs a lady to preside over it. She must be under 40, handsome and complying. To save trouble and secure attention, address CONFIDENTIAL, *Herald* office, stating candid particulars and expectations. Kind treatment.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young American lady of kind disposition; is fully competent to discharge every duty; will go to the country. Best of reference given. Address ANNIE, Madison square Post Office.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, a steward for a steamboat; wages, $25 per month; 2 boys to learn first-class trades; 2 porters for stores; men to drive horses and carts for stores; places procured for conductors, clerks, school-teachers, men on steamers and railroads, bar-keepers, housekeepers and chambermaids. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 476 6 h av., between 29th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—That has worked one or two years at harness-making. Apply to HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ORGANIST WANTED—To play a small organ or melodeon in a Church in South Brooklyn. Address Box No. 2,867, New-York Post-Office, stating capabilities and salary expected.

CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED—A smart, intelligent man, of some business experience. Situation permanent to a properly qualified person. Address R. E. T., *Times* Office.

TO MACHINISTS.—An American boy, a good draughtsman, wishes to learn the business, has no objection to leave New-York. Apply, personally or by letter, AMERICUS, No. 149 Grand-st.

SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURER WANTED—One well acquainted with the business can apply at the office of McCULLOUGH'S Shot and Lead Company, No. 170 Front-st.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PLAIN SEWING.—Ladies wishing all kinds of plain sewing done can have it neatly done by applying at No. 142 28th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK WANTED—In a family living in the country, one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 12 East 35th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED—At No. 796 Broadway. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, school teachers, clerks, barkeepers, waiters, porters, coachmen, firemen on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and girls of every description. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID WANTED—One who can come well recommended may learn of a situation by applying at No. 24 Gramercy Park, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 4.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LAUGH OFF THE BLUES.

"The best Sporting Novel ever written."—*N. Y. Times*

JUST PUBLISHED:

MR. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR.

Edited by FRANK FORRESTER.

With six colored steel illustrations, by John Leech.

In one elegant crown octave volume, neatly bound in muslin, gilt. Price, $1 50.

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THE YOUNG PILOT OF THE BELLE CREOLE.

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PREACH THE WORD.—A Discourse delivered at the opening of the General Assembly, of the Presbyterian Church, in New-York, May 15, by N. L. RICE, D. D.

MISSIONS NEEDFUL TO THE HIGH OR OLE SEDNESS OF THE CHURCH.—A Discourse, by WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D. 25 cents.

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THE VICTORY WON BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "MEMOIR OF CAPT. VICARS." 18mo, 25 cents.

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The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and one of these numbers to each book; some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

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AMERICAN AGITATORS AND REFORMERS,

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"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the many improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 east 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

DESPOTISM;

OR,

THE LAST DAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

All the copies of this work have been sold, and we cannot fill any more orders until Saturday June 7.

HALL & WILLSON, 239 BROADWAY, Publishers,
Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO PLEASURE TRAVELERS.—SPRINGS, WATER FALLS, SEA BATHING, RESORTS, MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. With Maps and Embellishments. Price, 50 cents.

Also THE RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP GUIDE for 1856, with Map of the United States and Canada. Price only 25 cents—should be in the hands of every traveler, journeying for health or pleasure. For sale at wholesale and retail, by J. DISTURNELL,
Astor House, cor. Vesey-st. and Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"Oh, dear, I'm so pleased;" sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "Lauretta Polka Mazurka," by Jac. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 35 cents. "Three Flowers" by Liebich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.

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G. B. DEMAREST—Having purchased the stock and interest of HORACE WATERS, Agent, now offers to the public and trade an extensive assortment of new and popular sheet music at the usual trade discount to dealers and teachers. All orders sent to G. B. DEMAREST, No. 333 Broadway, will meet with dispatch. Music sent by mail free of postage.

"THE PEN OF THE READY WRITER."—Prince's Protean Fountain, a well approved and most desirable article for all writers, is offered to the public in various styles, with recent improvements, at reasonable rates. Fountain cases warranted as incorrodible, and the gold pens warranted for one year. T. G. ST ARNS, Agent, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., next building to A. T. Stewart's, New-York.

GENERAL WALKER'S PORTRAIT.—A true likness, taken but a few minutes before the last battle in Nicaragua, now first exhibiting at HOLMES' Machine Picture Depot, No. 289 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB.—The Club will meet at No. 63 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock. All persons in favor of the election of Fillmore and Donelson to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States are cordially invited to attend. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Hon. Erastus Brooks; E. O Perrin, Esq., of Tennessee; Hon. Charles T. Mills; Hon. S. B. Cushing, Attorney-General; Hon. Joseph H. Petty.

ZOPHAR MILLS, President.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New-York, (according to the old Constitutions,) will be held at Free Masons' Hall, No 600 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3d of June, at 7½ o'clock. Masters, Past Masters and Wardens of Lodges are requested to attend.

JAMES HERRING, Grand Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, Tuesday, June 3d, at noon. Subjects "Wheat" and "Summer Soiling of Cattle." Strangers are specially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock. FREDERIC KAPP, Esq., will read a paper on *The Hessians in America*.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

RATS AND MICE, in a trice, die from LYON'S PILLS.

Insects all, great and small, Lyon's Powder kills.

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THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. BEDORTHA & HAMILTON.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

DRY GOODS.

THE BROWN STONE STORE
IS STILL THE ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF
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REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.,
CONTINUE TO OFFER
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
IMMENSE BARGAINS
IN RICH DRESS GOODS
of every description.
On MONDAY, June 2, will be opened,
FIVE CASES
RICH INDIA SILKS at 5s., worth 6s.
TWO CASES
RICH PLAID and STRIPE LUSTRES,
At 4s., 5s., 5s. 6d., and 6s. per yard, 40 per cent. less than actual cost.
1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS, extra quality,
from $3 to $8, worth $9 to $15,
500 RICH BAREGE ROBES, extra rich,
at $7, actual cost $13.
25,000 YARDS
RICH CHALLIE DE LAINES, Paris styles,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
The Invoice costs 28 cents per yard.
The Immense Sacrifice on these Goods
HAS ALREADY CREATED UNIVERSAL ASTONISHMENT.
UPHOLSTERERS and HOUSEKEEPERS
will find
An Unequaled Assortment of
LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
from 1s. to 4s. per yard.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, from $4 to $50 per set.
PURE IRISH LINENS, of every grade.
ALSO,
A NEW IMPORTATION OF
GOUQUA MATTING,
4x4, 5x4, and 6x4 wide,
at 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yard.
STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK
Should not leave without calling at the Establishment
REMSEN & DINGEE'S
Brown-Stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOT OF NEW DRY GOODS
AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
NO. 126 BOWERY.

Elegant barèges and barège de laines.
Fine challis de laines and Persian cloths.
Plain crape shawls, very heavy, at $10
Small printed cashmere shawls at $1 50.
Marseilles quilts, from $1 50 to $3.
Damask napkins, very fine, $1 50 per dozen.
Linen table cloths, real damask, at 75 cents.
An immense assortment of goods for boys' wear.
Printed lawns, very beautiful, at 1s.
Printed lawns, the richest of the season, at 1s. 6d.
Linen handkerchiefs, at 75c. and $1 50 per dozen.
Domestic goods, retailed at wholesale prices.
Domestic goods, by the piece, at manufacturers' prices.
Fine Chambrays, percolas and French prints.
Linen diapers, very wide, $1 50 per piece.
Drapery, by the piece, $3, very elegant.
And thou ands of other new styles of goods, from auction, or from the manufacturers, all sold at the lowest prices of any establishment in New-York.
One price, marked in plain figures, and no deviations.

F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Linen Handkerchiefs,
Purchased at auction,
And will be sold
At half the cost to import,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS IN MOIRE ANTIQUE AND LACE,
Richly trimmed,
For $10.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
will open, THIS MORNING,
an invoice of the above
beautiful Mantillas,
and invite the attention
of the ladies thereto.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 19 PARK-PLACE,
Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from
MESSRS. BLAW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.

Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
can always be seen at
NO. 19 PARK-PLACE.

STELLA SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS.
ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF STELLA SHAWLS
FROM AUCTION.

Comprising some of the most choice colors and patterns offered this season, and will be sold at great bargains

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! FROM AUCTION.

500 pieces, very Rich Silks from auction, some of the richest goods to be found in the City; this is a rare chance to purchase cheap and rich goods. Embroidered, Needlework, Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c., at about 50 per cent. less than cost of importation. A chance seldom offered.

500 Parasols, auction goods.

ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 259 Grand-st.

THE CARPET TRADE.

The immense stock of every description of carpets kept by the subscribers enables them (notwithstanding the recent advance) to offer

SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS, at 9s. 37½.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1;
(Woven, not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY, $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 75 cents
OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, GOWQUA, INDIA MATTING, made expressly for our retail trade, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Previous to removing to No. 713 Broadway.

Great bargains in challis, barège de laines, travelling robes, printed organdies, Swiss and lawn robes, &c.; barèges, barège robes, &c.; silk robes, silks by the yard, damask table linens, shirting and sheeting do., domestics of all grades, hosiery, &c., &c.

The above comprises but a small portion of the stock, the whole of which will be sold at a very great reduction from former prices. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

10 CASES MORE OF
PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES,
(new patterns.)
at 1s. per yard.
will be opened on Monday, June 2.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAREGES! BAREGES!! BAREGES!!!

Figured Barèges, 1s. and 1s 6d. Very cheap.
Barège Robes, $5 and $5 50.
Very elegant, $6, $6 50 and $7.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS,
RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES, &c., &c., &c.
N. B.—Scientific workmen always on hand
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS $5 50.
MANTILLAS $5 50.
MANTILLAS $5 50;
Also, an elegant assortment of the better quality, at equally low prices.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.

BLACK AND WHITE BEREGE AND TISSUES

1s. 6d. per yard, at W. JACKSON'S (late Bartholomew's) new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EXCELLENT SUMMER SILKS,
(bought at Auction,)
at 5s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

AT KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE—8,000 rich and large-sized lace collars at 1s.; 2,000 double lace Bands, 1s 6d.; 3,000 pairs Silk Mitts at 6c and 1s

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET in HARLEM—A new and well finished, three-story brick house, with tea-room 14 by 16, containing 10 rooms all hard finished, situated half a block from the Railroad. Title unquestionable. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., north side.
C. H. SEAMAN.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story brown stone house No. 36 East 30th-st., between Madison ave. and 5th ave., with all the modern improvements, and one lot in 29d-st., on the south side, first house 5th-av., west. Inquire of WM. RYER, at No. 36 East 29th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 256 9d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. E. COUCHOT, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Town of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, very thoroughly built in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—A large, substantial and well-finished two story house, (54 by 56 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $9,500. Apply on the premises to
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For Wisconsin, Illinois or Iowa lands. A neat cottage residence, with eight acres of land, 1/4 mile south of the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Fishkill Landing. Unobstructed view of Newburg and the bay. Abundance of trees and shrubbery. Apply personally or by mail to JOHN GOWDEY, or VAN WAGENEN & CORNLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Corner of 11th-av. and 83d-st., with shade and fruit trees, garden and excellent water. The location is beautiful and healthy, overlooking the Hudson River, and but a short distance from the City. Price reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, No. 1 Tryon-row, or on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE Containing 10 rooms, with 5 acres of land, beautifully situated on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, less than one hour from New-York; price $6,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel, being 36x50 feet in dimensions, and full basement, capable of containing 70 persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing all the advantages of all modern improvements; 4 1/2 acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder, some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and utility, none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.
PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of
JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.
my23-3w4wTuF

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 70 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.
ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.
ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.
ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.
For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to BICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 191 Broadway, second floor.

TWO FINE FARMS IN BERGEN CO., N. J., FOR SALE CHEAP—Four miles from Suffern's depôt, at which all the trains on the Erie Railroad stop. The Ramapo River runs through this property, and it has advantages which must be seen to be appreciated. The soil is of the best quality and the farms have barns, stables, &c., and an abundance of fruit. There is a one cottage on one and an old-fashioned house on the other. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Basement of the Insurance Buildings.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—Near the country seats of Rapelye, Riker, Herriek and Pike, Jr., about one mile from the village. The house is 38 by 34, and nearly new, with fine stable, carriage-house and out buildings, with 2 acres of ground handsomely laid out with a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let, adjoining the above, a small cottage, (6 rooms,) with garden and out-offices. Apply to JACOB R. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-st., Hoboken.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN M. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With one acre of land, situate in the village of Greenwich, Conn., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, within ten minutes' walk of Greenwich Depôt. The house is just completed in modern style, two and a half stories, with basement, filled in with brick; marble mantels, &c.; has 14 rooms; also, suitable out-buildings. For particulars, inquire of A. ACKER, in the village.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 23 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply on
A. STUDWELL, No. 304 Pearl-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The residence of the subscriber, consisting of an excellent double house, with wing, barn, &c., and over an acre of ground, half a mile from the Station. The situation and beauty of the ground are unequaled, and it is ornamented with a profusion of trees and shrubs, and has more choice fruit than any other piece of its size in the region. CHARLES STARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 28 to 30 acres in Bloomfield Township, N. J., 5 miles from Newark, 1 1/2 story house, barn, wagon house and granary, large garden, choice fruit, good well and a living stream of water, fences in good order; 5 acres thrifty woodland, good and pleasant location, suitable for gardening purposes. Possession given immediately; in good cultivation. For further information address or inquire of JOHN PRICE, Real Estate Agent, No. 174 Market-st., Newark, N. J. Also, a fine country seat, with 14 acres of land, at South Orange. Price $7,000.

FARM FOR SALE—In New-Jersey, within 25 miles of New-York, one of the best dairy farms in the country. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 130 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Will sell houses and lots, of any plan desired, on easy terms, payment at prices ranging from $250 to $8,000. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and six-cent omnibus lines. Apply to C. R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, for plans of buildings.

IMPORTANT.—The proprietor, wishing to retire from the mercantile business, offers for sale his place, now occupied as a store and lumber yard, situated on Long Island, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of O. WILLETS & SON, No. 273 Pearl-st., New-York, or H. HALL, No. 25 Catharine-st.

PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $200 down and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small, genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—And out-buildings and about two acres of land, in Rye, Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depôt, on the Boston turnpike road. Inquire of G. C. WORDEN, Rye.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by
HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 20, or 45 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. De Lano and F. J. Betts, Esqs. Apply to A. F. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to COPELAND & FISHER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Consisting of 6 acres, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and 37 miles from New-York. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn and is approached through an avenue of maples of fifty years growth, and has a magnificent view of the River for 2 miles in extent. The grounds are highly embellished with shade trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs. A very large number of fruit trees all grafted and in fine bearing, together with several varieties of such trees. Also a large vineyard of Isabella and Catawba grapevines, from which one to two tons of grapes are annually raised. Fine garden with all the small fruits, together with peach orchard and the finest varieties of plums, gages and apricots, cart loads of which were raised last year. The house is a two story frame, 45 feet front with piazzas, and has 4 fine rooms on each floor, with bath room, water-closet, conservatory, &c. Also a cottage for servants, barn, carriage house, and beautiful summer-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Parties wishing to obtain sites for manufactories, ship yards, or other mechanical enterprise, with every desirable advantage of navigable waters, and railroad connections with the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and within 12 miles of the City of New-York by steamboat, may see maps, and obtain other interesting information relating to the subject, by calling on E. H. ISHAM, No. 2 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank.
N. B.—Elizabethport, by the recent completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is now in railroad connection with the coal and iron mines and vast lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and the grain-growing districts of New-York and the Western States.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Briggstown, Somerset County, New-Jersey, consisting of a two story house, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 5 miles from Millstone. Mail stage passes the door every day. Will be sold low. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson River Railroad, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Depôt, and 36 miles from New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHEAPEST AND BEST FARM IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—13 acres, near Washington, D. C., on Alexandria Railroad, close to depôt and Court-house. Soil rich and well-cultivated, fine fruit orchards, comfortable house, good fences, &c. No waste land. Inquire of
BALDWIN, No. 138 Fulton-st.

PRODUCTIVE TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 182 Ludlow-st. and Nos. 154 and 156 East 27th-st. N. B.—Property owners desiring a reliable and competent agent to let and collect rents, will be suited by applying to GEO. S. HICKOK, House Agent, No. 192 Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

CHURCH FOR SALE—The property known as St. Matthew's Church, Christopher-st., being a substantial stone edifice, about 50 by 95, and three lots 25 by 95 feet each; terms reasonable. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A centre board boat, cedar built, copper fastened throughout. Has metallic air-tanks, rendering her a perfect life boat. Spars, sails, &c., complete. Cost $150 this Spring; will be sold for $75. Any gentleman wishing to take a boat to the country could not find a better. Can be seen for a day or two, Dock, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 86th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COOKCROFT & SHELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.
The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET AT HOBOKEN—The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the corner of 5th and Hudson sts., contains bath-room, hot and cold water self-emptying tubs, kitchen range, gas, &c.; is situated within eight minutes' walk of the ferry, on the highest and best part of Hoboken, fronting on Hudson Park; commands a view of the City and harbor of New-York. Will be put in first-rate order, and let very low to a good tenant. Also, several smaller brick dwellings to let. Inquire at the Land Office, opposite the ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, or at No. 17 Wall-st., of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

HOUSE TO LET—A furnished first-class house in 22d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A capacious storeroom, newly fitted up with iron and glass fronts, and situate on the best corner in the town for the dry goods or grocery business. Also rooms and offices adjoining the same premises. Apply to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three-story, 13 rooms, with every convenience; suitable for a small genteel family; recently painted and put in complete order, good yard, with grapevines, &c. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address box No. 19, Post-Office, New-York.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—Stock of a retailer at auction. HENRY G. EVANS, No. 5 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, will sell to the trade, in addition to usual assortment of W. G. and common ware, a large stock of a retailer declining business, and removed for convenience of sale, consisting of white granite, light blue, C. C. dipt and yellow ware, and a large variety of glass ware, clocks, tea trays, knives and forks, vases, China tea sets, of every variety. Sale positive to close the concern. Goods well packed for shipping.

WEEKS & CO.—J. S. HIGBY, Auctioneer.
J. S. HIGBY—Will sell on THIS DAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock at No. 109 Fulton-st., a full assortment of superior goods made for City trade and of the best materials, consisting of rosewood suites in French brocatel, oak dining room suites in green zephyr, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads of superior make, Turkish chairs in French de laine, Voltaires, rocker and other chairs, &c., sofas, superior extension tables in oak, walnut, mahogany and rosewood, reception chairs and lounges, fancy vases, white lace curtains, patent calendar clock, office desks and furniture.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of hardware, house-furnishing goods, &c., contained in store No. 445 6th-av., corner of 33d-st.; also the fixtures, consisting of shelves, counters, &c. Terms, cash. Catalogues now ready.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 3, at 12 o'clock A. M., a small assortment of household furniture, at No. 33 Rutgers-st., by order of the Assignee. Remember the hour, 12 o'clock, noon.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4—At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 241 Myrtle-av., corner of Division-st., Brooklyn, the stock and fixtures of a retail grocery, comprising a small but excellent assortment of fresh goods, with new and neat fixtures.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on TUESDAY, June 3, for account of Underwriters, 100 English single and double-barreled guns, some of high cost and but slightly damaged.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.
JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 52 Nassau-st.
The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.
JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING, at 10½ at No. 79 Nassau-st., of superior quality of Cabinet Furniture, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpeting; rosewood piano-forte of superior tone and elegant case; oak, mahogany, and b. w. extension dining tables; spring and curled hair mattresses; marble-top bureaus and washstands; French and Gothic bedsteads, easy and rocking chairs, b. walnut and mahogany chairs, sofa and lounge bedsteads, oil-paintings (scenes in foreign and this country). Also, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in plush, with every other kind of house and counting-room desks, with fancy goods. Sale peremptory for cash.

ADJOURNED SALE OF MOUNTAIN LAND IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Court of Chancery, of New-Jersey, on THURSDAY NEXT, June 5, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, 50 acres of mountain and meadow land; it is located directly west of the Church in South Orange on the side of the mountain, and has on it several very desirable sites for country residences; it will be sold in three tracts as divided by the roads running through it; sale positive; title undoubted. For particulars, inquire of DAVID A. HAYES, Esq., No. 314 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office, No. 94 Broadway.
TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE.
VENEERS, LUMBER, UNFINISHED FRAMES, &c.
Being the stock of Mr. JOHN ZERFASS. To be sold by order of CHARLES GISELL, Esq., Assignee.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at the warerooms and factory No. 15 Stanton-st., near the Bowery, a large and valuable assortment of elegant cabinet furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class store, being the late stock of JOHN ZERFASS, and sold by order of his Assignee.
The stock includes rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, hall, library, dining and bedroom articles.
Also, unfinished frames, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany sofa, tête-à-tête large size and parlor chairs, bureaus, &c.
Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, glue, varnish, upholstery materials, hardware, &c.
Also, store fixtures, iron safe, desks, large and small stoves, &c.
Also, a family horse, light carriage, spring cart, &c.
The whole of first-class description. Will be sold without reserve to meet the assignment.
TERMS—Cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Worthy the attention of the trade.

S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND black walnut furniture. Rosewood Piano-forte, French pier and oval Mirrors, Crossley's velvet and tapestry Carpeting, rosewood suites (èvres porcelain vases and wines, Dresden and French China—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 3, at 10½ A. M., at No. 348 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The contents, in brief, are: Elegant rosewood suites, rich French satin damask and French brocatel, costly carved centre tables, handsomely proportioned, beautiful styles and stationary tops; costly lace window drapery, elegant French rosewood etagere; rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut bookcases; a most magnificent rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, inlaid with pearl and heavily carved, and cost $450; also elegantly embroidered cover and stool; also a fine selection of music; a number of elegantly framed oil paintings, by the most talented modern artists; massive French plate pier and oval mirrors heavily gilt and elegantly carved pier tables, with statuary tops; corner etageres, reclining and ladies' parlor reception chairs, covered in tapestry and India satin; black marble, bronze, and ormolu clocks, made by Genet, of Paris; Sèvres porcelain vases, bisque figures, &c.; ladies' chairs in buhl and mosaic; rosewood and mahogany antique and modern bedsteads, with dressing bureaus, washstands, and commodes, in suites and carved to match; fine hair mattresses, woolen blankets, mahogany sofas, chairs, easy and rocking do., &c., &c.; rosewood extension tables, six rosewood dining tables, tapestry; china dinner set, in white and gold; decorated and plain tea sets, decanters, wines, silver ware, &c. Cartmen in attendance to pack and remove the goods. For particulars see *Herald* and *Tribune* of Monday and Tuesday.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 3 at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of R. G. Moulton, Esq., Fulton-av., between Grand and Classon avs., Brooklyn: Brussels carpets, suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatel, centre tables, suits of papier maché pearl inlaid boudoir furniture, rosewood plate-glass doors and back, etagere, ladies' carved rosewood secretary, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, papier maché work tables and screens, elegant carved rosewood extension dining table, heavy carved oak arm-chairs, in morocco, China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass ware, &c., elegant suites of painted and enameled marble-top cottage furniture, Brussels carpet to match, lace window curtains, French China toilet set, fine framed engravings, mahogany and black walnut French and cottage bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, together with a large and general assortment of kitchen furniture. Sold by order of JAMES A. WINTER, Assignee.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 31st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They, having come in possession of a house better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings, being together 116 feet 8 inches on 31st-st., and 116 feet 2½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 508 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—At their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, TOMORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, French plate mirrors and pier glasses, superior cut-glass and China ware, &c. This sale will commence with a large lot of second-hand household furniture, and the catalogue will embrace several invoices of superior cabinet-made furniture, consisting of parlor suites of every variety, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, arm, reclining, rocking and side chairs; centre, card and sofa tables; solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, corner, music and book stands; hair mattresses, paillasses, clocks, table cutlery, rich French China and chrystal ware, &c.; the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL MORTGAGE SALE OF SEVEN SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES—By FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., by order of Thomas Livermore, Esq., of Boston, mortgagee.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell, at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, seven superior full seven-octave rosewood piano-fortes, of rare tone and finish, being manufactured by a first-class Boston maker for a New-York Broadway house, and will now be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of Thomas Livermore, Esq., of Boston, by virtue of a mortgage. This sale offers to the trade, country dealers and private families a rare opportunity of procuring superior instruments in this line.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE—OF A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FURNITURE, being the stock of James S. Cook, Esq., No. 664 Broadway, near Bond-st., on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock—Embracing parlor suites of solid rosewood and mahogany frames, covered in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; rosewood, mahogany and oak bookcases, etageres, corner stands, centre, side and fancy tables, extension dining tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, hall stands, easy, parlor and rocking chairs, paillasses, best hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, making a very complete assortment, worthy of the notice of dealers and others, as every lot must be positively sold. Catalogues at sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—Stock of a retailer at auction. HENRY G. EVANS, No. 5 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, will sell to the trade, in addition to usual assortment of W. G. and common ware, a large stock of a retailer declining business, and removed for convenience of sale, consisting of white granite, light blue, C. C. dipt and yellow ware, and a large variety of glass ware, clocks, tea trays, knives and forks, vases, China tea sets, of every variety. Sale positive to close the concern. Goods well packed for shipping.

WEEKS & CO.—J. S. HIGBY, Auctioneer.
J. S. HIGBY—Will sell on THIS DAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock at No. 109 Fulton-st., a full assortment of superior goods made for City trade and of the best materials, consisting of rosewood suites in French brocatel, oak dining room suites in green zephyr, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads of superior make, Turkish chairs in French de laine, Voltaires, rocker and other chairs, &c., sofas, superior extension tables in oak, walnut, mahogany and rosewood, reception chairs and lounges, fancy vases, white lace curtains, patent calendar clock, office desks and furniture.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of hardware, house-furnishing goods, &c., contained in store No. 445 6th-av., corner of 33d-st.; also the fixtures, consisting of shelves, counters, &c. Terms, cash. Catalogues now ready.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 3, at 12 o'clock A. M., a small assortment of household furniture, at No. 33 Rutgers-st., by order of the Assignee. Remember the hour, 12 o'clock, noon.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4—At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 241 Myrtle-av., corner of Division-st., Brooklyn, the stock and fixtures of a retail grocery, comprising a small but excellent assortment of fresh goods, with new and neat fixtures.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on TUESDAY, June 3, for account of Underwriters, 100 English single and double-barreled guns, some of high cost and but slightly damaged.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.
JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 52 Nassau-st.
The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.
JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING, at 10½ at No. 79 Nassau-st., of superior quality of Cabinet Furniture, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpeting; rosewood piano-forte of superior tone and elegant case; oak, mahogany, and b. w. extension dining tables; spring and curled hair mattresses; marble-top bureaus and washstands; French and Gothic bedsteads, easy and rocking chairs, b. walnut and mahogany chairs, sofa and lounge bedsteads, oil-paintings (scenes in foreign and this country). Also, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in plush, with every other kind of house and counting-room desks, with fancy goods. Sale peremptory for cash.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
ON WEDNESDAY—June 4, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible 7 per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz.: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchases.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE—TO-DAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 422 Broome-st., between Howard and Grand-sts., viz.: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, corner stands, bookstands, etageres, centre tables, side do., sofa do., library and secretaire bookcases, extension dining tables, hall stands, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, enameled chamber suites, silver plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Every lot will positively be sold, offering a rare chance to dealers and others.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY—TUESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., assignee's sales of standard and miscellaneous books, engravings, stationery, &c., to be sold without reserve to close the concern. Among the stock of books may be found the following: Bothwell, or the days of Mary, Queen of Scots; Lamb's Tales, from Shakespeare, Byron, Milton, Burns, Mrs. Hemans, Cooper, Thompson, and a large assortm a of Poetical Works; also, a large assortment of the usual standard works; also a large line of stationery, blank books, &c.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SOAP, &c., AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Pey cor. Greenwich-st., a well selected lot of hardware: enumerating shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, saws, knives and forks, carvers, mincing-knives, door-latches, sickles, garden shears, gold scale, &c., together with an assortment of soap, brandy, gin, wine, cigars, tobacco, &c., in lots to suit purchasers

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:
1—In VISTULA DIVISION—About 480 feet front on Oak and Lynn sts., beyond Summit and Water sts., and on Water-st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,002 and 1,003, being exempt by 20 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.
2—In STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,079,883 26
Average amount of Specie..... 574,681 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 278,077 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,929,471 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $554,644 00
Average amount of Specie..... 60,815 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,458 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 341,998 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,016,839 34
Average amount of Specie..... 2,961,657 53
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America..... 55,889 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,546,945 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,239,680 14
Average amount of Specie..... 1,137,136 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,755,923 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,245,715 28
Average amount of Specie..... 149,563 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,305 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,190,722 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH at the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3 st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,846,310 79
Average amount of Specie..... 1,340,340 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,471 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,865,645 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,535,286 15
Average amount of Specie..... 121,905 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,364 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,231,681 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2 day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,181,864 12
Average amount of Specie..... 645,086 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,221 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,872,325 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,830,978 27
Average amount of Specie..... 616,402 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 514,863 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,186,401 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3 st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $399,594 30
Average amount of Specie..... 56,5.3 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 172,043 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 797,120 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,4:4,950 55
Average amount of Specie..... 154,526 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,147 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,304,904 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $346,782 32
Average amount of Specie..... 21,340 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,847 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 213,281 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,450,505 64
Average amount of Specie..... 72,483 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,616 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 958,992 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $676,448 06
Average amount of Specie..... 42,158 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,330 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 459,321 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier,

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,498,325 16
Average amount of Specie..... 250,915 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 248,217 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,319,624 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
J. S. BONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $678,382 62
Average amount of Specie..... 93,067 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,293 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 536,069 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,784,810 96
Average amount of Specie..... 147,741 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,237 53
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,254,880 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of June, 1856.
W. D. MURRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,731,999 78
Average amount of Specie..... 295,815 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,296 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,123,369 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,541,602 63
Average amount of Specie..... 141,656 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,781 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,543,453 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $491,637 00
Average amount of Specie..... 41,949 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,865 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 594,617 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,775,547 42
Average amount of Specie..... 253,694 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,795 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,571,905 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $663,235 18
Average amount of Specie..... 31,044 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 34,119 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 599,776 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $661,721 27
Average amount of Specie..... 107,912 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,747 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 690,3 5 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,355,483 68
Average amount of Specie..... 95,356 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,712 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 758,295 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. JOHNSON, President

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,647,519 59
Average amount of Specie..... 103,051 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,103 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,643,345 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $445,605 00
Average amount of Specie..... 37,154 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,393 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 279,767 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JACOB DU BOIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $568,661 60
Average amount of Specie..... 29,973 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,894 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 445,315 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,021,276 75
Average amount of Specie..... 153,188 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 243,447 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,440,174 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,529,549 01
Average amount of Specie..... 519,513 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 337,333 13
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,374,637 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $803,213 60
Average amount of Specie..... 55,472 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,112 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 671,467 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,440,846 13
Average amount of Specie..... 76,098 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,244 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,241,536 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
F. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,396,241 87
Average amount of Specie..... 846,013 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 376,063 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,995,717 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,150,423 47
Average amount of Specie..... 78,587 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 213,686 06
Average amount of Deposits..... 842,377 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 31, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $734,631 70
Average amount of Specie..... 61,712 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 156,793 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 563,985 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,151,344 44
Average amount of Specie..... 147,316 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,296 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,482,631 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,991,843 06
Average amount of Specie..... 1,3-5,779 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 193,980 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,076,786 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,551,641 65
Average amount of Specie..... 142,189 14
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 126,992 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,698,511 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,414 319 94
Average amount of Specie..... 719,837 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 212,161 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,692,249 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,236,697 00
Average amount of Specie..... 124,524 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,2-8 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 895,089 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
GUS. J. THEBAUT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,689,936 64
Average amount of Specie..... 169,849 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 183,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,131,181 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COZEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $336,389 88
Average amount of Specie..... 11,482 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,730 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 136,375 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $424,770 39
Average amount of Specie..... 22,668 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,066 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 85,160 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $396,656 91
Average amount of Specie..... 10,008 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,455 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 163,593 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,097,970 55
Average amount of Specie..... 84,722 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 158,930 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 478,337 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
WM. F. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,348,963 59
Average amount of Specie..... 314,905 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 135,707 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,100,986 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statements is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
THOS. SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $674,475 00
Average amount of Specie..... 47,519 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,287 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 437,357 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANDREW PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
JAS. ELLERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,328,694 13
Average amount of Specie..... 109,476 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 154,999 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 858,335 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 185-, for the week ending Saturday, the 3 st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,420,253 43
Average amount of Specie..... 139,829 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 806,579 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 871,715 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,747,611 93
Average amount of Specie..... 328,356 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 199,127 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,334,594 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,

AND

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train, 268 M. R. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 1:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railway and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie. New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st, New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation l

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, Alderman BARKER in the Chair. Various petitions for the continuation of the Crystal Palace were received and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A debate of an hour ensued on the subject of a resolution by Alderman YOCOMEN, concerning the grading of Forty-second-street, between the Second-avenue and the East River. The matter was finally laid on the table.

Alderman TUCKER offered a resolution in favor of inquiring into alleged abuses in the government of the City markets, which after some debate was referred to the Committee on Markets.

It was then resolved to continue the meetings of the Board three times a week.

The Chief Engineer sent in the names of the Assistant Engineers recently elected, which were confirmed, after which the Board transacted some routine business, and then adjourned until Wednesday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen commenced their June session last evening—President PINCKNEY in the Chair. There was but little business done other than the reception and reference of a number of petitions; among them was a petition from New-Jersey farmers, asking that a suitable place be set apart for the landing of produce. Also, a remonstrance against the extension of College-place. Councilman SWAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Street Commissioner to report by what authority he appointed an Inspector of Wharves, Piers and Bulkheads, with power to remove obstructions therefrom.

A Special Committee was appointed, to act with a Committee of the other Board, with reference to the reception of EX-President FILLMORE, as follows: Councilmen Van Riper, Merritt, Hart, Collier and Taylor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SOME LARGE BILLS—FEES CUT DOWN, &c.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening at 4 o'clock. There was a quorum present. Supervisor RAY took the Chair.

Subsequently the Mayor entered, and took his seat beside the acting President.

The payment of bill of GEORGE W. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds, for $43 75, for administering affidavits, &c., to candidates and members of the Fire Department, and which had been referred to the Committee on County Officers, was reported against.

Supervisor BRIGGS and others hoped it would be paid.

The payment was opposed by Supervisors BROWN and others.

Eventually the report against the payment was adopted.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bill of $2,644 50, presented by Mc Spedden & Baker, for binding and repairing books in the Register's Office, was adopted.

The report of the Committee in favor of discharging Dr. Clever's bill for $65, for medical service at First District Court Halls of Justice, was recommitted on the ground, it would seem, that the bill ought, in propriety, to have been presented to the Governors of the Alms house.

A communication from the Assessors in relation to the employment of their clerks for the year 1856, informing the Board that the Comptroller had refused to pay half of the sum due on the ground that there were not sufficient funds in the Treasury under the head of "Officers' Fees," was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Supervisor HERRICK submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors, August 8, 1853, fixing the fees of the City Inspector, for recording deaths and marriages occurring in the City of New-York, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to provide that the fee for recording each birth shall be 37 cents instead of 12 cents, as fixed by the resolution aforesaid.

After some discussion, in the course of which a bill of some $4,000 recently submitted by Mr. Downing, the late City Inspector, and paid, was characterized as outrageous, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on County Offices.

On motion of Alderman HERRICK the reports as to the payment of newspapers and periodicals for the publication of election advertisements, was taken up. The majority report was rejected, and the minority report, providing for the payment to each of the papers whose bills have not yet been rendered, be fixed at $25, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday evening.

Tax Commissioners' Office.

The office of the Tax Commissioner presents now-a-days a busy spectacle of citizens engaged in looking over and correcting the returned assessment rolls. All kinds of parties appear, and all kinds of dodges are resorted to, to get a reduction. The conscientious TAX COMMISSIONERS have to refuse to hear the cases of those who are very willing to swear that they are a great deal poorer than they seem. The total value of real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York, as given by the assessors, amounted to about $503,600,000.

Countrymen Holding Market Stands.

The Councilmen Committee on Markets met yesterday afternoon, and agreed to report a resolution to the Board, directing the removal from the public markets of the City all persons holding stands or doing business in the markets not residents of New-York. It was stated that a large number of countrymen were at present occupying stands in the markets, causing much complaint to marketmen living in the City.

Licensing Hacks and Carriages.

From 9 A. M. yesterday morning until 2 P. M., there was a large attendance of hacks and carriages in the Park for inspection, and to get a renewal of licenses. All the week it will be just so. There are about five hundred of these requiring inspection and special license. The Inspector has to see that they are in condition for use, and that each one is appropriately and conspicuously numbered.

☞ Mr. TRACY's newsboys have been presented with an $80 melodeon for their room. Most of the money was raised at the North Dutch Church meeting on the 14th of last month.

Redirement of Mr. Riddle—Installation of His Successor.

Yesterday, at the opening of Ward School No. 2, the Male, Female and Primary Departments, with their teachers, the School Officers of the Ward, the City Superintendents of New-York and Brooklyn, and several of the members of the Brooklyn Board of Education, assembled for the purpose of witnessing the Valedictory of Mr. HENRY RIDDLE, recently appointed Assistant Superintendent, and the installation of his successor. After a few neat and pertinent remarks by Mr. W. B. WORSELY, President of the Board of School Officers, announcing the resignation of Mr. RIDDLE, and its acceptance accompanied by warm expression of confidence and regard of the officers of the Ward, Mr. RIDDLE, in taking his final leave of the school, delivered a very impressive address, after which Mr. RANDALL welcomed him to the new and more responsible post of Assistant Superintendent, to which he had been called by the Board of Education. A splendid golden vase was then presented to Mr. RIDDLE, by the boys of the school, with appropriate addresses, by Master H. KIMBALL, late Principal of School No. 14, in Brooklyn, was introduced by the officers of the Ward as the newly elected Principal, and delivered his inaugural, followed by addresses by Superintendent BULKLEY and Mr. ANTHONY, of Brooklyn. We congratulate the schools of the City on the accession of an officer who promises to contribute essentially to the best interests of public instruction.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF PERJURY—CASE DISMISSED.

Having stated, on the 19th of April last, that ALONZO W. ADAMS, Mary Muihan, and Johanna McMahan, had been arrested on a charge of perjury, on the affidavit of John E. Savage, auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in justice to the parties charged, we [illegible] the result:

After a full hearing the case was subm[illegible] the Court by the respondents without argument. The complaint was dismissed, and the defendants discharged.

It appears that the parties making this charge were arrested on the affidavits of Mr. Adams and his two servants charging Savage and others with burglary and larceny,—and, upon a *certiorari* were discharged, and thereupon they preferred the above charge of perjury against Mr. Adams and his servants.

Mr. Adams and the other defendants claim that the prosecution was wholly malicious, and instigated by Savage through a spirit of revenge on account of his having been previously arraigned by Mr. Adams for larceny.

Judge Culver, of the City Court of Brooklyn, and Thos. Clark, of the New-York City Post-Office, and others were introduced, impeaching the character of Savage for truth and veracity.

Other witnesses were also introduced for the purpose impeaching the of testimony of the other witnesses for the prosecution.

BURGLARY—A HOUSE-BREAKER SHOT.

Burglars have been unusually busy of late. One of the fraternity got more than he bargained for on Friday night last. It appears that on that night, the dwelling of Mr. A. T. Briggs, No. 189 Henry-street, was broken into by some housebreakers. The noise made by the rascals awakened Mr. Briggs, who, seizing a revolver, shot one of them, the ball passing through the breast and lodging directly under the skin between the shoulder blades.

The wounded burglar was admitted to the Hospital on Saturday, under the name of J. W. Schultz. His recovery is regarded as very doubtful. Schultz, when inquired of as to the manner of his wound, said that he had been shot on the corner of Hamilton and Cherine streets, by a man with whom he had a quarrel some time previously. This story was at first believed. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that Schultz and the burglar shot at the house of Mr. Briggs was one and the same; that he had been stopping at the dining-saloon No. 186 Centre-street. A young man named George Baum, who occupied the same room with Schultz, was yesterday arrested as an accomplice, and was committed for examination.

STILL ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Miller & Grant's lace and embroidery store, No. 371 Broadway, was broken into by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of goods to the value of $3,000, with which the burglars escaped. No arrest has yet been made.

CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN.

Two men named John Courtney and John Moriarty were arrested on Saturday night by officers Heely and Birmingham of the Second Ward, charged with assaulting and robbing Patrick Dougherty, of No. 67 Oliver-street. It appears that Dougherty was passing through Gold-street at 11 o'clock at night, when he was accosted by accused, who snatched a $1 bill from his hand. They then attempted to rob him of more, but Dougherty fled. The thieves finally came up with him and knocked him down, and were in the act of sounding his pockets when policeman Birmingham of the Second Ward came up and captured them. They were taken before Justice DOWLING, who locked them up for trial and Dougherty, the complainant, was detained to appear as a witness.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBER ARRESTED.

Mr. John R. Thompson, of No. 736 Greenwich-street, was attacked on Saturday night, while in West Broadway, by Elias Creuter, a bar-tender, living at No 139 Charlton-street, whom he alleges knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch, worth $95, and a value valued at $5. His cries for help brought Officer Bell, of the Fifth Ward, to the spot, and he succeeded in capturing the robber, whom he took to the Station-house. Sunday he was brought before Justice OSBORN, and locked up for trial.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Two Germans, named Geo. Litoe and Chas. Rollers, were, on Sunday, arrested, charged with having the evening previous attempted to pass a $5 counterfeit bill on the Putnam County Bank and a counterfeit $3 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Salem, Mass., at the saloon of Henry Fear, corner of Grand and Essex sts., in payment for refreshments. On searching the prisoners five similar counterfeits were found in their possession. They were taken before Justice WOOD, and locked up to await examination.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY—STABBING.

Catharine Cosgrove, a child, was severely stabbed in the leg on Saturday afternoon, by a small boy whose name was not ascertained. The parties are rag pickers, and a dispute having arisen between them about the possession of some trifling articles which had been thrown from a store in Water-street, the youngster drew a knife and stabbed the child, after which he fled. The girl was taken to the New-York Hospital.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

A young man, named William Davis, was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday, by officer Shaggie, of the Nineteenth Ward, and brought to this City, where he stands charged with having defrauded by means of false pretences, Messrs. Hutchings & Co., brokers, doing business corner Chambers-street and Broadway, out of $300. The alleged offence was committed a year ago, but the accused has since been living at the South; he formerly resided in Boston. He was brought before Justice OSBORNE, who held him for trial.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.

A man named Sheldon C. Bosworth was, on Saturday, arrested by Sergeant Moxham, of the Fourth District Police, charged with abducing Mary Jane Shaw a girl 16 years of age, from the home of her mother, and then seducing her, under promise of marriage. The accused, it is alleged, after effecting the ruin of his victim, concealed her in his own house, where he has a wife and family living. He was taken before Justice BOGART and committed, in default of $2,000 bail. The unfortunate girl was taken home by her mother.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

William Birch, a boy 11 years of age, residing at the corner of Bleecker and Sullivan streets, accidentally shot himself last evening with a pistol, which belonged to Dr. Manning, who resided in the lower part of the house. The lad had been playing in the apartment of Dr. Manning, and took the pistol from the shelf; the doctor observing it, went to take the pistol from him, but before he reached him the pistol exploded, and the boy is so severely injured that his recovery is deemed impossible.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Yesterday morning a man named Geo. W. Woodhead was arrested by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Lower Police Court, charged with grand larceny, by Mr. Mason, of No 199 Duane-street. It is alleged that Woodhead, who was formerly employed by Mason to drive an express wagon, drove off and sold the horse and wagon, about six weeks ago. He had not been heard from since, till the officer found him at Washington Market, as above stated, where he had engaged to work. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for examination.

Miscellaneous.

THE ESCAPED PRISONER FOUND.

The prisoner Thomas Thompson, *alias* Wells, who was convicted in the April term of the Court of Sessions for a heavy burglary on the store of Messrs Merchant & Co., corner of Reade-street and Broadway, and who was missed from his cell on Wednesday last in the State Prison at Sing Sing, did not as was supposed, make his escape from that prison. After three days' absence he was discovered on Sunday in the file-shop of the Prison, where he had lain *perdu* for more than three days without food or drink. He was quite starved out, and suffered himself to be restored to his cell without any attempt at resistance. He is an Englishman by birth, and one of the most desperate burglars on record.

ROW IN A DUTCH LIQUOR SALOON.

Yesterday afternoon a disturbance occurred between two quarrelsome fellows in front of a German bar-room and house of prostitution in Canal-street. One of them, who was the avowed "lover" of one of the frail ones, offered to give his opponent an extra thrashing, which the other politely declined. A large crowd was collected around them and, at length, the challenger descended into the basement. Thereupon the other quickly followed him, and, when they reached the bar-room below, drew a dagger and stabbed him in the cheek and then turned and fled. Two Policemen met him coming out of the place, but not knowing what he had done they permitted him to pass, and when they learned the deed which he had perpetrated it was too late to give him chase, and he accordingly escaped.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A man, name unknown, died suddenly at the El Dorado House, No. 6 Centre street, about 7½ o'clock last evening. He was taken charge of by the Sixth Ward Police.

RUN OVER BY A STAGE.

Alexander Hibbard, a boy of 6 years, residing with his parents at No. 92 East Twenty-fourth-street, was run over by a Forty-fourth-street stage, on Saturday last, and so severely injured that he died yesterday. The little fellow was playing in the street at the time of the accident, and while endeavoring to avoid an approaching railroad car was struck by the omnibus.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

The steamship *Fulton* sailed from her dock for Havre at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and anchored at Quarantine, whence she sailed early Sunday morning. A few minutes after leaving her dock an accident happened to one of her condensers, whereby one of the employes in the engine room was so badly scalded as to render his removal to the City Hospital necessary. No one else was injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held, on Sunday, on board the sloop *Amanda* upon the body of Reuben E. Parker, one of the Sound pilots, who died from the effects of a fall down the cabin stairs of the vessel. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts, 65 years of age. The Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.

The great demand for this new quality of portrait is without a parallel in the history of pictures in this country.

BRADY'S GALLERY

was the first to introduce it in New-York. It is in all respects

A NEW ART.

While possessing every excellence of the Daguerrotype, it avoids its objectionable features. Persons desiring Portraits of

GREAT DURABILITY,

should obtain the Ambrotype. They are not influenced by any atmospheric action.

FAMILY GROUPS,

are taken by the Ambrotype instantaneously and perfectly. It is especially adapted to the production of

PORTRAITS OF INFANTS,

which are frequently unattainable by the Daguerreotype or Photograph. Strangers in the City are requested to pay the extensive collection of Portraits a visit.

No. 359 Broadway.

Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Any one with sufficient capital, and brains enough to appreciate the value of an old established and really valuable business stand, can purchase the stock in trade and good will of B. P. MIDDLETON & BROTHER'S grocery store, corner of Atlantic and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, on most advantageous terms. They have been in business nearly the fifth of a century, have a large and well established custom of the most respectable character, and the lease of their premises has several years to run; advantages that render the opportunity, to those disposed to purchase, one that should not be neglected. They also offer for sale the store corner of Myrtle-avenue and Jay-street.

[Advertisement.]

GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE.—EVANS & Co., the originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, judging from the daily attendance of visitors, seems to have distanced all competitors in the business. The fact that visitors will go where they get the best bargains leads us to the belief that theirs is the fairest enterprise yet started. They have been the means of disseminating much knowledge by their book sales, and hundreds of patrons have been pleased by tempting the fickle goddess of Fortune. Give them a call, all you who would like a good book, with chance of obtaining a valuable present.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MARIN, M. D.

No. 57 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A new and beautiful Art, as taught by its author, Mr. SHAVER, at No. 283 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

"They possess all the delicacy and fineness of finish of the best line engravings."—*N. Y. Sunday Courier.*

"Compare well with the best oil paintings."—*Rochester American.*

"An artist of extraordinary merit."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Most magnificent specimens of their own artistic skill."—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Government would not recognize Parker H. French as the Nicaraguan Minister; but President Pierce, Secretary Marcy, Attorney-General Cushing, and all the rest of the Washington dignitaries, recognize KNOX's hats as the hats of the age. Everybody does that, however. KNOX's hats sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, at $4 each, are universally considered to be superior to all others.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. WALKER TRIUMPHANT.—A splendid likeness of this successful General, taken from life, the only specimen in the Atlantic States, is just received by steamer from California. This picture was taken expressly for TOMLINSON'S Ambrotype Gallery, No. 447 Broadway, where all who are interested in the man are invited to call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The mild, yet thorough operation of these Pills upon the secretive and excretive organs, renders them invaluable remedies for Summer complaint, colic, worms cholera morbus, and all internal diseases of children, as well as adults.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from dyspepsia &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the *stomach*, dyspepsia, stomach coughs, and digestion, in the *Specialist* for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 12 University-place.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The same powerful bill given at this favorite Theatre last night, will be repeated this evening, viz: "Temptation," "Magic Pills," "A-Lad-in the Lamp," and "Lottery Ticket." Go early, or secure your places during the day.

[Advertisement.]

THE $10 ZEPHYRS.—Complete suits made from light, all wool,—though always washable.—never-fading Cassimere, known as "Zephyr Cassimere Suits," selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $10.

[Advertisement.]

$50.—MORE TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.—Business light, and will suit. You can engage for a long or short time. Wages no less than $12 per week. Particulars, address "General Agent, Burlington, Vt."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, June 1, at the Calvary Baptist Church, by the Pastor, H. D. Gillette, Mr. CHAS. H. SMITH and Miss MARY F. MATCHFIELD, all of this City.

In this City, on Saturday, May 31, by Rev. Wm. M. Martin, of Woodbridge, N. J., OAKES TERRELL, Jr., of Boston, to AUGUSTA MAXWELL, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Stevenson, Esq., of this City.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, May 27, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. DR. HOWE, N. WILLIAM CURTIS, of Boston, to SARAH JAMES, daughter of Gideon Scull, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 2, at noon, JOHN CHARLTON CLARKSON, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at Trinity Church, Broadway, at 4 o'clock P M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, June 2, JOSEPH S. B. DANIELL, in the 4th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, John and Wingrove, also the Members of the third Company National Guard, and City Lodge, No. 151, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 12 Laight-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts.

In this City, on Monday, June 2, JEANNETTE LOUISA, youngest daughter of P. H. and J. Lane, aged 8 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents No. 40 Grove-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Harlem, on Monday morning, June 2, after an illness of five weeks, JOHN CLARENCE PHELPS, only child of John B. and Mary Jane Phelps, aged 6 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Dr. Wm. Sharrock, also of his half brother-in-law, Oscar F. Benjamin, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, corner of 125th-st. and 5th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 1, CLEMENTINE FOSTER, daughter of Benjamin Gifford, deceased, and widow of Joseph Foster.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, David S. Mills, corner of Myrtle and Lewis avs.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, June 1, at noon, after a short and severe illness, CAROLINE M., TWOMLY, wife of Capt. John S. Hilsborough, the 26th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 240 South 2d-st., between 9th and 10th sts.

She lived and died universally esteemed by all who knew her. None knew her but to love her, and she was very suddenly and unexpectedly called away from her friends on earth to her rest in Heaven.

☞ Lover, N. H., papers please copy.

In Belleville, N. J., on Sunday, June 1, of consumption, WILLIAM A. DEWITT, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Bloomfield. Carriages will be in attendance at the Centre-st. Depôt, Newark, to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 1, MARY ANNA, wife of Rev. E. B. EDGAR.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Westfield, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, June 1, at her residence, No. 363 6th-av., after a protracted illness of five months, of disease of the heart, Mrs. LUCY GIBSON, wife of John Gibson, native of England, aged 59 years.

Her funeral will take place this day at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Sunday, June 1, IDA MCKSON, aged 77 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Essex-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Williamsburg, on Sabbath morning, June 1, ROBERT JOHNSTON, aged 64 years, late of Cootehill, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Ainslie-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Ewen and Ainslie sts., on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 2.

$2,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	95	38 Penn. Coal Co	100⅝
10,700 Indiana State 5s	84	450 Harlem R. R	s3 17¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d M. Bs	98	100 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 21⅞
1,000 Erie R. 2d M. Bs '63	94	200 do	b30 21⅞
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs '75	90¾	100 do	s3 21⅞
2,000 Erie R. Conv. Bs '71	83½	500 do	21⅞
1,000 Erie R. Conv. Bs '82	88	600 do	b30 22
5,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M	67⅜	100 do	s18 21⅞
2,000 N. Ia 1st M. G. L.	84½	30 Chic. & R. I. R. R	92
5,000 do	b30 87½	15 do	92¾
6,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87	100 do	s30 92
5,000 do	b30 87½	50 do	92¾
10 Phenix Bank	114	50 do	s19 92½
150 Bank of Commerce	108	100 do	s18 92⅝
10 Am. Ex. Bank	115¾	60 Reading Railroad	s3 90
6 Hanover Bank	97½	200 do	b10 90¼
75 Metropolitan Bk	110	400 do	s3 90⅜
300 Nic. Tr. Co	s3 13½	100 do	c 90¾
75 do	c 13	300 do	s45 90
100 Pat. M. Co	66	100 do	b30 90⅞
5 Del. & H. C. Co	138	50 do	b20 90⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R	s60 91	900 do	b30 90¼
110 do	c 91	50 do	b60 90⅜
100 do	s4m 91	1550 do	s60 90
50 do	s3 91½	100 do	b4wk 90⅛
100 do	b60 91¾	200 do	s4m 89¾
250 do	b30 91¾	350 do	c 90
100 Erie Railroad	c 57	100 do	s30 90
500 do	s30 57	200 Mich. Cen. R. R	s4m 87
100 do	57⅛	25 do	87½
400 do	c 57⅛	125 do	87⅝
100 do	s3 57⅛	245 do	88
300 do	b60 57⅜	100 do	s60 88
150 do	s15 57⅜	50 do	s10 88
50 do	s15 57⅜	100 do	b30 88⅛
200 do	s60 57⅜	100 Mic. S. & N. Ia. RR	s60 87½
350 do	b10 57½	200 do	s60 87¾
135 do	57¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R	b60 64
200 do	b3 57⅝	200 do	s3 63½
100 do	b30 57¾	65 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R. R	102
950 do	b30 57¾	23 Gal. & Chicago R. R	111¾
100 do	s10 57	80 Clevc. & Tol R. R	b30 76
150 do	s30 57	550 do	75¾
200 do	s10 57⅛	400 do	s5 76
200 do	b10 57⅛	200 do	b60 76¾
260 do	57⅜	300 do	s60 76
200 do	s15 57½	50 do	b30 76⅝
100 do	b15 57⅝		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Virginia 6s, 1887	Int. add. 93¾
20,000 New-York State 6s, 1860	Int. add. 101
1,000 Racine City 7s, 1873	Int. add. 76½
1,000 San Francisco City 6s, 1875	Int. add. 64¾
5,000 Galena and Chic. 1st mort	Int. add. 93
15,600 N. Ind. R. R., Goshen Line, 1868	Int. add. 83¾
$4,000 L. and I. R. R., 1st mort	Int. add. 66½
$8,000 N. Albany and R. R. R., 1st mort.	Int. add. 77¾
4 shares Trenton Iron Co	89¾
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	46
35 shares American Express Co	108¾
14 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	90
10 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad	78
40 shares Enterprise Insurance Co	47
60 shares Relief Insurance Co	94
10 shares Park Insurance Co	102¾
143 shares Mechanics' Bank, Williamsburg	58
10 shares Bull's Head Bank	90
20 shares Irving Bank	101¾

MONEY BOARD.

$1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	108⅜	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	64
1,000 Virginia State 6s	94	100 do	b60 64¾
300 Minor. Trans Co	15	200 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	22
100 do	15¾	100 do	b60 22¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 91¾	100 do	b30 23¾
400 do	b60 92	1000 Reading Railroad	s60 90
25 do	91¾	100 do	90
100 do	s 91¾	100 do	s3 90
100 do	91¾	26 Hud. River R. R	33¾
100 do	s3 91¾	50 Mich. Central R	s6 98
200 Harlem Railroad	18	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R	98
750 Erie Railroad	57¾	60 Gal & Chic. R. R	111¾
100 do	s60 57¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R	b60 76¾
100 do	b10 57¾	100 do	76¾
100 do	b5 57¾	100 do	77¾
100 do	b60 57¾	100 do	78¾
200 do	b30 57¾	100 do	b30 76¾
200 do	b3 57¾	14 Cleve., C. & C. R. R	102
5 do	57¾	35 Milw. & Miss. R. R	b10 84
100 do	s60 57¾	200 do	84
100 do	b30 57¾	200 do	b60 84¾
50 do	s3 57¾	16 Sixth-avenue R. R.	90
50 do	s10 57¾		

MONDAY, June 2—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending with Saturday, May 31, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present another encouraging movement for the Money market. The changes, though not so important in amount as on the previous statement, are healthy and consistent. The Specie reserve, for the first time in several months, shows over fourteen millions. The Deposits are again on the increase, and the Loans and Discounts slightly so. The business of the present week is believed to open on a rising Specie average, the last California shipment having reached Bank only on Friday last, and counting only one or two days on the statement now presented. The exact differences from the exhibit of May 24 are:

Increase of Loans		$243,406
Gain in Specie		171,956
Decrease in Circulation		65,946
Gain in Undrawn Deposits		653,666
Gross Deposits, May 24	$87,094,800	
Less Average Clearances	23,220,105	
Leaving undrawn		$63,874,105
Gross Deposits, May 31	$96,775,313	
Less Average Clearances	22,247,452	
Leaving undrawn		$64,527,861
Actual increase after Clearances		$653,666

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 2, '55.	May 31, '56.	May 24, '56.
Loans	$91,197,692	$102,451,975	$102,207,767
Specie	15,297,674	14,021,389	13,850,388
Circulation	7,555,609	8,269,151	8,335,097
Deposits	76,843,256	86,775,313	87,094,800
Govern't Office		13,673,741	13,360,304
Sub-Tr'y alone	2,464,533	10,031,986	9,705,995

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $112,-968; paid, $64,086; and held, at the close, a regular balance of $10,080,808. The Department at Washington is understood to have commenced the disbursement of the $7,750,000 due to the creditors of Texas. Part of the drafts for this object will be made on Philadelphia, where a large number of the creditors reside, though free use will, no doubt, be made of the heavy balance to the credit of the Treasury in the New-York office.

The Foreign Bill market for the Boston steamer opened flat this forenoon, and up to the close of 'Change hour only a moderate business had been done, and this at a decline of *an eighth* ₱ cent. on London. On Paris there is no alteration. Sales at 5.17½@5.16¼. The leading Continental drawer will send forward about $300,000 in Gold. The Money Market is amply supplied. There was a fair business in loans on demand to Stock Brokers, induced by the very active turn in speculation at the Stock Board, where prices further advanced today from ⅜ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. The transactions in the Road Stocks were very large, amounting in the aggregate to 24,500 shares, of which 8,000 shares were of the Erie Road at 57, 57⅛@⅝, closing 57¼ seller 10 days. The general market left off firm at the following

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF PRICES.

	Saturday, May 31.	Monday, June 2.
N. Y. Central	90¾	91¼
Erie	56⅝	57⅛
Reading	89¾	90
Toledo	75	76¾
Galena	111⅝	111¾
Michigan Central	96¾	98
Southern Michigan	97¼	97¾
Panama	100	100¾
Illinois Centrals	86¾	87
Virginia	93¾	93¾
Missouris	84¾	84¾
Transit Company	12½	13
Cleveland & Pittsburg	63	64
Hudson River	33¾	34
Rock Island	91½	92¼
Milwaukee	84	84½
Pennsylvania Coal	100½	100½

The shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal sold as high as 138 ₱ cent. The dividend is announced as 6 ₱ cent. in cash and 4 ₱ cent. in the stock of the Company, equal together to 11 ₱ cent. cash, payable 18th June. The new issue of shares will make the capital full, $7,500,000. The Nicaragua shares advanced on the reported amicable settlement of the bonds which fell due and were protested on Saturday. It is stated that Mr. VANDERBILT advances the money. Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE resigned his directorship to-day. Mr. RICHARD SCHELL also gave place, by preconcert, to Mr. D. DORRANCE, a son-in-law of Mr. VANDERBILT. The large demand for Erie Stock was partly ascribed to the gross receipts in May, $694,000, which it is thought will settle up an earning of at least six hundred thousand dollars, against $461,000 the same month last year. We have no means of testing this estimate, but assume that the actual result will exceed that of May, 1855, full $100,000. The Illinois Central Company have assessed their shares, on which $20 is now paid, $5 each, for the 1st July. At the same time, the interest dividend on the Stock as it now stands will be allowed to the shareholder. The Atlantic Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent.

The application of the Park Bank for the privileges of the Clearing House was refused by the Associated Banks, in general meeting, to-day, on the ground that the capital of the Bank, $2,000,000, is not fully paid up. The present paid-up capital is $1,674,000.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, May 24.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4,179,649	$2,644,189	$3,321,850	$4,036,151
Canal	1,678,492	1,145,453	1,368,355	1,389,879
Louisiana	2

New-York Daily Times

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Organization Perfected---John E. Ward, of Georgia, President.

THE ANTI-BENTON DELEGATES ADMITTED.

THE BALLOTING NOT YET COMMENCED.

A Bargain Consummated between the Douglas and Buchanan Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3.

The balloting did not commence to-day.

A bargain between the Douglas and Buchanan men has been completed.

I have little doubt as to BUCHANAN'S nomination, although PIERCE'S men are fighting desperately. BUCHANAN'S men have agreed to sustain DOUGLAS in 1860. There is great confusion, but no fighting. The prospects of the Softs are rather better to-day.

S.

Proceedings of the Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3.

The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock, and

JOHN L. DAWSON, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following names:

President—JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia.

Vice-Presidents.

JONATHAN SMITH, Maine.	J. W. LEWIS, Ga.
P. KIMBALL, Vt.	W. S. BELFOUR, Miss.
P. W. GARDNER, R. I.	G. W. BELDON, Ohio.
JOHN L. DARCY, N. J.	LEVI TYLER, Ky.
EDWARD HARMOND, Md.	JOEL A. MATTISON, Ill.
THOS. C. LYON, Tenn.	D. D. BERRY, Mo.
BEDFORD BROWN, N. C.	MATT. WARD, Texas.
C. L. WOODBURY, N. H.	ALEX. MORTON, La.
M. H. CHELDE, Mass.	M. E. CROWFOOT, Mich.
J. G. PRATT, Conn.	WM. ROCKHILL, Ind.
J. L. HUTCHINSON, Penn.	J. S. ROANE, Ark.
W. S. ROSE, Del.	S. R. MALLORY, Fla.
BENT. K. HARRIS, Va.	H. T. WALLING, Iowa.
R. WILSON, S. C.	NELSON DEWEY, Wis.
R. CHAPMAN, Ala.	J. H. HILL, Cal.

And thirty-one Secretaries.

The announcement of the name of Mr. WARD for President was received with applause, and the report of the Committee, on motion of Mr. ROCKHILL, was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Organization further reported in favor of the adoption of the rules of the last National Democratic Convention as the rules of this Convention.

The report was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. WARD was conducted to the President's chair by JOHN L. DAWSON, Esq.

The President, on taking the Chair, said: The summons to preside over the deliberations of the Convention was as unexpected as the honor was undeserved. The distinguished gentleman who yesterday presided—the connecting link between the past and the present—had carried them back to a period when the Democratic Party was accustomed to assemble and go forth to do battle with a great, noble and gallant party. That party, with the issues that divided us, has passed away. The great leaders of that party have, one by one, stolen away to their silent resting places, filled with years and honors, mourned alike by political friends and foes.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
With all their country's honors blest."

Others of that noble band, who still survive, are with us to-day to take part in our deliberations, and go forth with us to battle for the Constitution and the Union, but this great party has passed away.

We find ourselves surrounded by dangers before unknown, and our land, from end to end, convulsed with factions. On one side are men who will admit foreign-born citizens among us only on conditions of serfdom. They would dictate laws that no power should be held only by those who bow before some altar with themselves. They hold that they are only fit for power who approach the throne of Grace after the fashion they themselves prescribe. On the other side is a faction only more dangerous because more numerous than the first. A faction with liberty on their tongues, but with treason festering in their hearts—who profess love for the Union only that they may bury in the ruins of the Union the glorious memories of the past and hopes of the future. This faction is formidable only in case of the success of its attempts to unite against the Democratic Party. With the first, the National Democratic Party have met to-day, to appoint standard bearers to carry on the war against these factions. Let us then come together, like a band of brothers, to lay on the altar of patriotism, and of the Union, a willing sacrifice, personal preferences, sectional feelings, and, above all, private dissensions. Let our deliberations and actions be sanctioned by higher and purer motives. Let our preferences for persons be lost in a desire to protect and save the Constitution of the country. I have an abiding confidence that the kindness which summoned me to this place will bear with me in the performance of its duty, and that that kindness will pardon any errors I may unintentionally commit. I now enter upon the discharge of that trust.

A motion to admit the delegates from the District of Columbia to the floor was, after debate, laid on the table.

It was then announced, amidst great rejoicing, that the Democrats had elected their candidates for Mayor and Councilmen in Washington City.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, from the Committee on Credentials, reported on the contested Missouri seat case, admitting the anti-Benton delegates.

The report was received with cheers and adopted.

It was announced that the Committee were engaged on the New-York case, and would report as soon as possible.

The Committee is allowed to sit during the session of the Convention.

A motion to give gallery tickets to outsiders was rejected.

The motion to admit the District of Columbia Delegates on the floor was again renewed.

Mr. BAUDEN, of Indiana, protested against admitting more than two delegates from the District of Columbia. The object of taking the Convention from Baltimore was to get clear of Congressional influence. He was opposed also to admitting delegates from the District to the galleries without a limit.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, also opposed all motions to fill the galleries—even with ladies—but would certainly rather prefer to see them filled with beings wearing pantaloons than with beings wearing petticoats.

The President declared the motion to lay on the table lost, when a call by States was demanded.

The result was—Ayes, 159; Nays, 91; so the motion prevailed.

A long and warm debate followed on the admission of outsiders, and several resolutions having that object in view were tabled amidst the most dire confusion.

On motion, the Committee of Arrangements was authorized to appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms and two assistants.

The hall of the Young Men's Democratic Association was offered for the use of the Convention if they should think it preferable to the one in use.

An invitation was extended to the Convention to call on the Horticultural Society.

A Delegate from Connecticut moved to accept the offer of the hall of the Young Mens' Democratic Association. He had been in that hall, and could assure the members it could hold nearly double the number of persons that this hall held. Several gentlemen with weak voices spoke there last night, and were distinctly heard. He would say, too, that on that occasion the Democracy of Cincinnati in that hall, showed themselves far more orderly than the Democracy do here.

The motion was referred to the Committee of Arrangements, and the Convention took a recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This afternoon, upon the reassembling of the Convention, WILLARD SANDESBURY, of Delaware, moved that the Senators and members of Congress at present in the City, be invited to occupy places upon the platform and floor. He said that the character of the gentlemen alluded to prevented any suspicion of their endeavoring to exert any undue influence on the Convention.

Cries of "No, no."—"We don't want them."

REUBEN CHAPMAN, of Alabama, moved to amend by inviting all the members of all the State Legislatures at present in the city.

Mr. PETIT moved to further amend by admitting also all United States office-holders.

Hon. SMITH, of Alabama, thought the Convention had better invite the public in free than reserve seats for Representatives in Congress. The support an countenance of the masses of the Democratic Party is of more importance than the favor of Congress and office-holders.

Hon. MCLALLIN, of Virginia, favored the adoption of the resolution. He thought our Congressmen and Senators were entitled to a seat on the floor.

The resolution was laid on the table by a large majority on the motion of W. W. AVERY of North Carolina.

In reply to an inquiry, it was stated that the Committee on Resolutions would report at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. CHASE, of Connecticut, wished, as the Convention had no important business to do, that the members would tell their experience. [Loud laughter, and cries of "Go on."] He was a representative from Connecticut, for the District of Windham. [Laughter.] Connecticut was one of the immortal States that had stood by South Carolina in the early days of trouble, and still stood side by side with her in Democratic principles. He hoped, as he said before, that the evening would be spent in telling experience and comparing notes. [Laughter.]

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Matters Outside.

ACTION RELATIVE TO THE PLATFORM—THE NEW-YORK CONTESTED SEATS, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3.

The Missouri Delegation met this morning and resolved to insist upon the adoption of a platform before the nomination of candidates.

The Committee on Credentials, this morning, heard arguments on the New-York contested seats. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, and JOHN B. TAYLOR, appeared as counsel for the Softs, and HENRY W. ROGERS, Judge BEARDSLEY, and Gen. WARD, for the Hards.

The name of A. G. CHANDLER (Maine) was accidently omitted yesterday in writing out the list of members of the Committee on Resolutions.

All kinds of rumors are afloat this morning as to the prospects of candidates, but they are so contradictory as to neutralize each other.

Rhode Island American State Convention.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON REPUDIATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, June 3.

The American State Convention assembled in this city to-day, to receive the report of the Rhode Island delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and to consider the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON. About one hundred delegates were present. The motion to repudiate the nominations prevailed by a vote of 61 to 20. H. H.

New-Jersey State Convention of Republicans and Americans.

TRENTON, Tuesday, June 3.

A general State Convention of Republicans and Americans meet in this city to-morrow, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

News from Kansas.

PROPERTY DESTROYED AT LAWRENCE—THE FIGHT AT OSAWATOMIE.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 3.

Our dates from Lawrence are to the 25th of May.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* sends a list of the property destroyed at Lawrence on the 21st ult., amounting to $150,000. Governor SHANNON issued an order calling out the troops at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

A gentleman just arrived reports that the difficulty mentioned as occurring at Possawatomie Creek took place at Ossawatomie. The quarrel arose from depredations committed by the Pro-Slavery men, on the cattle of the Free-State men. On the 26th some Pro-Slavery men seized a Free-State man and proceeded to hang him, when his wife fled and aroused the neighbors, who came to his rescue. A fight ensued, and five Pro-Slavery and two Free-State men were killed.

A force of sixty men were organized at Westport, Mo., on the 27th ult., and proceeded to Osawatomie.

Kansas Affairs.

THE RESOLUTION IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 3.

The resolve introduced in the House by Mr. CHARLES HALE, appropriating $20,000 for material aid to the sons and daughters of Massachusetts now in Kansas, was taken up this forenoon, discussed, and again laid on the table by eight majority.

DR. ROOT AND MR. MITCHELL ALIVE.

MIDDLETON, Conn., Tuesday, June 3.

The father of Mr. MITCHELL, who resides here, has received a letter dated Lawrence, May 22, from his son, stating that Dr. ROOT and himself, reported dead, are alive. They were fired at and arrested, but were discharged.

From New-Orleans.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION—RIOTS AND BLOODSHED—GREAT FIRE IN THE LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 3.

At the election held in this city yesterday, the "American" candidate for Mayor was elected by over 2,000 majority. With the exception of two Assistant Aldermen, the entire American Ticket was elected.

In the First Precinct, Mr. TREPANIER, Clerk of the First District Court, and two other persons, were stabbed, and Mr. TREPANIER shot several times by a band of Sicilians. In the Eleventh Precinct three Sicilians were killed. There were several other fights in various parts of the city, shooting, stabbing, &c., but without fatal termination.

The east wing of the Lousiana Penitentiary at Baton Rouge has been destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000. Nine prisoners escaped while the fire was progressing.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 3.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 5 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 3.

The United States Mail steamship *Knoxville*, from New-York, has arrived at her wharf in this city.

Important from Hayti.

INSURRECTION AGAINST SOULOUQUE—ATTACK UPON AUX CAYES—TERROR OF THE INHABITANTS.

The Boston *Traveller* has received from Aux Cayes important intelligence. For some time past, and especially since the utter failure of the attack upon the Dominicans, the Emperor SOULOUQUE has rapidly lost in popularity, at least in some parts of the Island. It will be seen by the following letter, from a prominent inhabitant in Aux Cayes to his friends in Boston, that a strong insurrectionary movement against the existing Government has actually commenced in that part of the Island, which may possibly end in the overthrow of the present Emperor and the reëstablishment of the Republic. The letter bears marks of having been written under the influence of feelings of surprise and consternation, but is of undoubted authenticity. It is dated May 10:

"I expected to have had ample time to-day to reply to your letter, but as in Hayti we know not what a day may bring forth, it happens that I have but barely time to write a few hurried lines.

This morning I was awoke in a startling manner by the alarm drums. I had but just time to get on my trousers before I learned from our storekeeper, who had rushed up stairs, that the insurgents were close to town, and were expected at once to attack it. While I was thinking whether I should load my pistols or not, I just remembered that I had none; so I thought I had better not load them, but dress as quietly as possible, and learn really the state of affairs. I did so, and this is what I picked up: A body of from 2,000 to 3,000 insurgents took possession of a post, between this and Pingrey, last night, with a view of attacking the town to day. The military authorities were only aware of this at 7 o'clock this morning. The alarm drums were beat, and every male in town was ordered to join the troops. At 10 o'clock A. M., the troops marched out with those that had joined them. Whether they intend to give battle to-day, I know not; but I rather suspect, seeing that they are but 500 strong, they will content themselves with defending the entry of the town till more help comes up. What I expect is this, that the troops will not defend the entry of the town long, if the insurgents have the pluck to push ahead. And we may, therefore, expect great fun (for the insurgents, and not for us) to-morrow, in the way of pillage.

11 o'clock—The alarm is again beating. The troops sent out, they say, are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running in every direction through the streets, and shutting doors. I am going to shut up, to be *au courant* of what is going on. I shall write you again soon. The Captain thinks it's time that he goes off. Yours, in haste."

In case of a general insurrection there would be a fair opportunity for "American Intervention" *a la* WEELER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sumner Meeting in New-York—Senator Slidell.

COL. GREENE AND COLLECTOR PEASLEE.

Brooks' Letter to the Senate—Senator Butler and the Washingtonians.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2, 1856.

The report of the indignation meeting at the Tabernacle in New-York has produced a deep impression here,—both from the weight and conservative character of its composition, and from the decided tone with which it enunciated the pervading sentiment of the North on the great subject which now agitates the public mind. Mr. LORD's scathing exposure of the unworthy and inhuman sentiments avowed or insinuated by TOOMBS, DOUGLAS and SLIDELL, has placed those Senators in a position before the country which no honorable man can envy. What makes the supercilious speech of Mr. SLIDELL, in regard to Mr. SUMNER, viz., that he "was not on such terms of intimacy as to justify any expression of sympathy upon his part" for the bleeding and prostrate Senator, peculiarly discreditable, is a previous admission attributed to him, that "he (SLIDELL) and his family were under greater personal obligations to Mr. SUMNER than to any other living man." What that service was for which such obligations were acknowledged, I will not now say, but the public knew very well at the time, and the papers left by SLIDELL'S brother, Commander MCKENZIE, of the United States Navy, will bear unmistakable testimony of his gratitude for it.

THE DINNER TO BROOKS.

The Boston *Post* denies that its editor, Col. GREEN, and Collector PEASLEE, of Boston, gave a dinner to BROOKS *on Saturday*. It will not, however, and *cannot* honestly, deny that BROOKS and KEITT were invited by them to a private dinner on Friday, and that several other Massachusetts Delegates to Cincinnati were present, among whom was Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, the Postmaster of Salem, Mass., and editor of the Democratic organ there. This was the man who made the declaration, that "SUMNER got just what he deserved!"

The reports of the Investigating Committee, with the evidence and concluding resolutions, are very voluminous, but embrace facts of the highest interest. The majority have added to and strengthened the language of their report, since copies were sent to New-York, but the resolutions to expel BROOKS and censure KEITT and EDMUNDSON, remain unchanged.

Mr. COBB, of the minority, was extremely anxious to save the two last from any expression of disapprobation, though they were notoriously in the secret of the intended assault before it was committed. COBB and GREENWOOD, both Southern Democrats, constituting the minority, report that BROOKS committed no breach of privilege, and that the House has no power to punish his offence.

The country generally, as well as the world abroad, will be amused at the elegant phraseology in which some of the chivalrous Senators convey their testimony. One of the most common expressions is, "hit him a lick."

BROOKS' LETTER.

BROOKS' letter to the Senate may be regarded as an apology, so far as it goes, and a concession to the universal sentiment of condemnation which his conduct has elicited among all unprejudiced persons, even in Washington. For, say what you will of Washington, its people are by no means destitute of the sense of right and wrong. Even that "high-toned and considerate" old gentleman, Senator BUTLER, has had reason to give them this credit.

On the night after he had so grossly transcended the proprieties of the Senate by giving WILSON the lie direct, the National Theatre of this place was crowded to witness the play of "Monsieur Mallet," and when one of the persons of the drama said, "I would call you a liar only that is a word no gentleman should use," the house was perfectly brought down with applause.

CONGRESS.

Congress is very thinly attended, and the want of a quorum will doubtless prevent any action upon the report of the Investigating Committee for a week to come. There is danger, however, that the Administration Representatives, returning from Cincinnati, may catch our friends napping, and defeat the action demanded by the North upon the recent outrage on the freedom of debate. It becomes, therefore, the duty of all Anti-Nebraska Representatives to be on hand early next week, for their absence will certainly be taken advantage of. C.

Brooks Still Sojourning in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.

BROOKS is still in Washington. He will not go to the Cincinnati Convention. The North is too hot for him just now. X.

The Question of the Antipathy of Foreign Governments—Protest of Count Sartiges to Secretary Marcy, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3,

Several days ago Count SARTIGES received through the Post-Office a letter from a Washington correspondent, treating of the settled antipathy of of foreign Governments towards the United States, as now manifested by the conduct of foreign Representatives in their intercourse with society and our public men, and which letter was superinduced by alleged indecent and insulting language against our Government, and especially against the Secretary of State, at a dinner recently given by Count SARTIGES. The envelope inclosing the newspaper in question bore the seal of the State Department. On Saturday Count SARTIGES called on Mr. MARCY, indignantly complaining of the insult, and demanding that its suspected author be punished, intimating that in the event of failure to do this, he would demand his passports. Mr. MARCY, of course, disavowed all knowledge or responsibility concerning the letter, and expressed regret that anything had happened to occasion offence. Here was a quandary, but Count SARTIGES was apparently satisfied, and the Secretary relieved from his unpleasant position by the author, who was a Government employe, but who did not send the letter to Count SARTIGES, promptly resigned his office.

The Russian Minister to-day gave a Pic-nic Entertainment at Arlington Springs to his Diplomatic associates and others.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 3.

About thirty-five members convened, Mr. AIKEN in the Chair. No quorum. Adjourned.

☞ DAVID HADDEN, Esq., of the firm of DAVID HADDEN & SONS, Pine-street, died yesterday morning at his house in Lafayette-place. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, from which place he emigrated at about the commencement of the present century, and has been engaged in active business life in this City for more than fifty years. He was one of the Wardens of St. Thomas' Church. He was also at the time of his death a Director of the American Exchange Bank, of the New-York Life and Trust Company, and of the New-York Gas Light Company. He was also an active and efficient member of the St. Andrew's Society, and at one time its President.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

ORGANIZATION AND CONVERSATIONS.

BUT FEW DELEGATES PRESENT.

PROSPECTS AHEAD.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON SECRECY.

The Know-Nothing National Council met and organized yesterday, in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The time announced for the organization of the Council was ten, but at that hour there were but few delegates present. Many of those who were expected had not arrived in the City, and a number of those who had, experienced difficulty and delay in finding the Hall. So the President, Mr. E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, did not take his seat until after 11 o'clock. At that time there were about seventy delegates in the room. On calling the Convention to order the President said that, as neither the Secretary nor Corresponding Secretary were present, he thought it would be as well to spend an hour in social conversation, in order that the delegates present might become better acquainted with each other and exchange views upon the matters of interest likely to come up for their consideration. Taking it for granted that such was the wish of the Convention, the President descended from his position, and engaged immediately in the agreeable ceremony of shaking hands with his friends and with those who were introduced to him. His example was followed by all who had any frends present; and, for an hour, that "spirit of conciliation and harmony," which Southern gentlemen take delight in talking about, in Convention, seemed to prevail. There was an open hand and a smile for all. The room is large, but not well ventilated. It is used by a number of secret organizations. It is comfortably fitted up with cushioned seats that resemble sofas; has commodious desks for the Grand and the Great Grand Secretaries of secret organizations; a very safe seat for the most worshipful treasurer; a very large Chair with blue surroundings, for the G. W. G. V. P.; and a chair with a seat of ordinary size, but with a back about twelve feet in height and very narrow, surrounded by crimson cloth, for the G. G. G. M. W. Highcockalorum. Such a chair would make an ordinary man look small, if not ridiculously so, when in it; but the manly form and benevolent countenance of President BARTLETT overcome and imbue even its unshapeliness with comeliness and dignity.

It was a very sultry day—the earlier portion of it—and, as has before been stated, the room is not well ventilated. Consequently, it was not long after social converse was in order, before conversations were carried on in that comfortable position in which, we are told, Eastern people dine. And here, let us say, lest some may derive an erroneous impression from what has been said, that the reclining position was not adopted in consequence of any desire to introduce "foreign customs and manners" into our common country, but simply because it was a very warm and sultry day.

When the social hour had expired, the President took his place again, and as the Secretaries had not yet appeared, he appointed Mr. COBSON Secretary *pro tem.*, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Maryland, Sentinel. When they had taken their places, he said that in order to complete the organization, and that they might know who were delegates and who were not, he would appoint the following

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS:

Dannenhower, of Ill.	Zollicoffer, of Tenn.
Norton, of Ohio.	Alexander, of Md.
	Hitchcock, of Cal.

Mr. DANNENHOWER requested the delegates to present their credentials at the desk of the Secretary, which they did, and then the Committee retired to examine them and prepare their report. While they were absent, the Council relapsed into its former social condition, and conversation was again the order of the day. Several other delegates had now succeeded in finding the hall, and all entered upon a quiet, yet earnest discussion of the most important of the topics likely to come up. The friends of MILLARD FILLMORE, being anxious concerning the feeling of the Northern delegates towards him broached the subject of his prospects, but as there were but few Northern delegates present there was not much information to be obtained on that point. There was no member of the Connecticut delegation in the house, and the merits of that delegation were, therefore, pretty thoroughly canvassed. The members are the same or nearly the same as composed the delegation to the Convention at Philadelphia, which fact does not please Mr. FILLMORE'S friends. There was some thought of refusing to admit them when they should appear, but after weighing the matter carefully, it was, we are informed, considered best to let them in with the others. It is probable that they will appear in the hall this morning, as it was said they would arrive in the City last evening.

At 3 P. M. the President took the Chair again, and informed the Council that the Committee on Credentials were not yet ready to report, and that they would not be ready to report for some time, as there were some contested seats in the New-York delegation. He added that the Committee desired to see the contesting delegations from the Thirtieth District.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL arose and recommended that the Committee be invited to report as far as they had gone—leaving the contested seats for the present. That course was adopted, and the Secretary was sent to inform the Committee of it.

The Secretary departed, and soon returned with a statement to the effect that the Committee, in conformity with the desire of the Council, would report in a minute.

Several minutes elapsed, and the Committee did not make their appearance.

The Secretary was sent out again, and returned with an assurance that the Committee would report in a minute.

Five minutes afterwards, the Committee did make their appearance and their report. They had received delegates' credentials from a large number of States, but as but few of the persons whose names were read were present, the list would not convey an accurate idea of the numerical strength of the Council. The most prominent among those who were present with their credentials, were:

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.
Hon. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky.
Judge Gist, of Kentucky.
Hon. G. W. Prentice, of Kentucky.
Hon. Chas. G. Todd, of Kentucky.
Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee.
Hon. Mr. Broomhe, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Mr. Haven, of New-York.
Hon Bayard Clark, of New-York.
Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of New-York.
Hon. J. M. Harris, of Maryland.
Mr. Logan, of Arkansas.
Hon. STEPHEN M. ALLEN was the only delegate present from Massachusetts.

It is expected that at noon to-day there will be a large addition to the number of delegates, and that then the strength of the council will be known.

There were two or more delegates from Pennsylvania who were present, but had no credentials. They stated that, previous to the meeting at Philadelphia, they had been elected to serve for one year, and that their credentials were in the hands of the regular Secretary of the council. The Committee considered them entitled to seats.

With reference to the Fifth District of New-York, the Committee decided that, as the difficulty between the contestants was not great, both delegates should have a seat in the Council, with the privilege of speaking, but that they should cast but one vote. The Committee will probably make a full report to-day.

The PRESIDENT now stated that in accordance with the constitution and ritual of the Order the delegates who had been admitted would receive the pass-word by which they could be admitted to the Council.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL remarked that he thought all secrecy had been done away with by the council at Philadelphia. He was opposed to any more pass-words or secrecy of any kind concerning their doings.

The PRESIDENT said that the Constitution and ritual required it, and therefore it must be done. Gentlemen could move that the pass-word and secrecy be removed afterwards if they were so disposed.

Messrs. DANNENHOWER and ALEXANDER were appointed to impart the talisman to the members. Mr. ALEXANDER took the right side and Mr. DANNENHOWER took the left of the Hall, and the delegates were called up one by one, and received the word with becoming seriousness.

When the pass-word had been given, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL renewed his motion to do away with pass-words and secrecy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said he had drawn up a resolution to the effect that pass-words should not be required, and that all secrecy should be removed from that time, concerning the proceedings of the Council.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought the resolution came in at too early a stage of the meeting. He would have it deferred until the contested seats were settled, and a larger number of delegates present.

Mr. MARSHALL said he did not know how many contested seats there were, and he could not see how they would be affected by it. He did know, however, that they had their candidate in the field; that they were a political party; and expecting their candidate to be supported by the people, he thought it was high time that the secrecy which had been their mantle during infancy should be removed. If it was their intention now to go back to secrecy they must take down their flag. He wanted New-York to hear what they were doing and what they intended to do; he wanted to know himself what they intended to do, and he would have their doings go out to the people upon the four winds of heaven. They had suffered from nothing so much as from the impression that they were working in the dark and keeping their doings from their fellow-citizens; therefore he was anxious that that delusion should be removed. It was thought by some Americans that they intended to droop the flag of FILLMORE, while they intended to do no such thing. They had raised it, and he wanted a public fight and a strong fight under it.

Mr. ALEXANDER said he agreed with Mr. MARSHALL in the sentiments he had uttered, but he thought it was yet too soon to pass such a motion. He was desirous that all the delegates should be present and have an opportunity of expressing their opinions and voting upon it. He was not only willing that New-York should know what they were doing, but he wanted the whole Union to know it.

Mr. MARSHALL said that for the present it would suit him, if the Council should decide that the password should not be required on Wednesday. There were some delegates who had not received the password who would arrive, and the alternates would desire to be present.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought that proposition was about the same as the first.

Mr. MARSHALL thought not.

Mr. SMITH, of Missouri, moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted as far as they had gone, which was adopted.

Mr. J. BUCKINGHAM, one of the delegates from the Fifth District, New-York, said the District was composed of the Seventh Ward of New-York and a portion of Williamsburg, and that the different sections did not harmonize. Williamsburg and New-York would be thus linked together for four years more, and what he wanted was, that the National Council should decide that it had no jurisdiction in the matter; that it belonged to the State Council to settle it. He did not wish it to be settled in any way that might leave the impression that there had been collusion.

Mr. J. O. LOOMIS, from the same District, said they had come there pledged as to their action. Their constituents would not coalesce, and he thought it right that they should both have the privilege of speaking, but that they should have but one vote; and when they could not agree, that they should not vote at all. He wished it to be understood that there was no compromise.

When the matter had been settled as they desired, Mr. UNDERWOOD said he had reason to fear that he would not be present on the following day, and he was desirous that some action should be taken on the motion of Mr. MARSHALL. He thought there was no real difficulty in the way. They had adopted that portion of the report of the Committee on Credentials that had been presented, and they now had a quorum to work with. The fact that there were two or three contested seats was not a sufficient reason for delaying action. He believed it to be for the best to set aside the mantle of secrecy which had protected their infancy, and he believed the house was prepared to set it aside. [Applause.] He would, therefore, move the adoption of Mr. MARSHALL'S proposition.

Mr. MARSHALL said he would accept the resolution Mr. UNDERWOOD had read. He wished to go to the extent of abolishing all secrecy.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Maryland, wished to ask whether or not, if the resolution should pass, any man could come in and vote.

Mr. MARSHALL—No more than in Congress.

Mr. RICHARDSON made the inquiry because he saw that in Cincinnati they had been knocking down the doorkeeper, in order to get into the Convention. He did not anticipate anything of that character in that Convention, but he thought there were some family matters, such as the appointment of Committees of Correspondence, which should be done in private.

The debate was continued for some time, but nothing new was said for or against the motion, and while it was pending, a motion to adjourn to 10 o'clock this morning was carried.

Latest Indian News from Florida.

PROVISION TRAIN ATTACKED—TWO MEN AND A LITTLE BOY KILLED—ONE MAN WOUNDED.

OCALA, Fla., Friday, May 23, 1856.

By the arrival of Mr. A. N. PACETTY, Expressman, from Tampa, yesterday evening, we learn that a train carrying provisions to the State Volunteers, on Peas Creek, was attacked by ten or fifteen Indians, on Saturday last, within twelve miles of Tampa, at a place known as Simmons' Hammock. The party had just halted at a branch to drink, and as some of them were dismounting a little boy who was riding a horse attached to one of the wagons, saw an Indian behind a tree, and he cried out. "Father, there's an Indian!" pointing to the spot where he saw him. No sooner had the boy spoken than the Indians fired, and he fell from the horse, dead. The father caught up the dead body of his son and placed it in a wagon, when another volley was fired by the Indians, and he with another man were killed.

At the first fire, a negro belonging to the train, started for an encampment where a detachment from Capt. SPARKMAN'S Company were stationed, only two miles distant. Two men only now remained, and one of them wounded in the hip. They fired three times and fled. The Indians, aware of the direction taken by the negro, also fled, leaving the teams, wagons, &c., unhurt.

The persons killed were Mr. ROACH, Mr. STARLING and his son. Mr. HINSON was wounded in the hip. Mr. HATFIELD and the negro man escaped unhurt.

The attack was made at 12 o'clock noon.

Payment of the Texas Creditors.

From the Union, June 3.

Yesterday being the first day when, according to law, payment could be made to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, under the late act of Congress, the business, we understand, was commenced at the treasury, and at 3 o'clock the Secretary had issued warrants (in two hundred and three cases) amounting to the sum of $2,732,666 20. The payments will be continued without intermission, and as the proofs shall be filed and duly examined and passed on by the accounting officers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGES OF FALSE PRETENCES—CONTEMPTIBLE.

A man who would cheat a poor servant girl out of her hard-earned wages, would sell his grandmother's corpse for the benefit of medical science—and a $5 bill. Strange as it may appear, there are such specimens of mean mankind to be found even in this Christian City. Our police records have from time to time shown this. One party who figured conspicuously and frequently in this department of trade—robbing his poor country folk out of their little savings, which they designed sending to their distressed kin in another land, has retired from business. He always succeeded, by adroit management and the aid of the best "legal talent" (always to be had for a consideration) to escape from the meshes of the law. That the complainants had deposited with the accused money and received therefor receipts and bills of exchange on the Royal Bank of Ireland, there was no doubt; tha the bills of exchange, when presented for payment, were refused, was acknowledged—but—but—huge volumes of law were read, and exceptions taken, precedents were looked up. On diligent research it was shown that *Lex Loquax*, the famous commentator, who died in the year 0 B. C., had laid down no rule for such cases. So the swindler was dismissed to be arrested again soon after on a new complaint, ending in a similar manner. The newspapers must not mention the fact; or if they should, they must do it so daintily that no even the sharpest practitioner of the petti-fogging profession would be able to make a case of libel out of it.

We had hoped that the retiring from business of the party above alluded to, had ceased this description of heartless swindling. But not so. The other day a fellow was arrested on complaint of a servant girl, who stated, under oath, that a few months since she paid him the sum of $27 in payment for passage tickets from Liverpool to this port for her mother, brother and sisters. The mother and children left their home in Ireland, and came to Liverpool, where they ascertained that the tickets forwarded there from America were spurious. The poor people were, after much delay, forced to return from where they came, having suffered much in consequence of the unexpected delay. The complainant, on learning the facts of the case, preferred a charge of false pretences against the man at whose office the tickets were bought, and on being brought before Justice CONNOLLY, he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

We trust that in this case stern justice will be done. It is time that an example should be made of this contemptible class of swindlers.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

George W. Woodhead, who was arrested on Monday, charged with appropriating and selling a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Mason, of No. 199 Duane-street, was yesterday dismissed from arrest by Justice CONNOLLY. On examining into the case it was shown that the accused party had acted under a misapprehension,—that from a conversation he had with the prosecutor, he was led to believe that he (the accused) had purchased the horse and wagon, to be paid for, when a sum of money expected by him was received.

A MISERABLE FAMILY.

The Police returns, yesterday, mention that on Monday evening, Wm. Crawford, a boy six years of age, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, by Sergeant Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, it being supposed that he was in a very dangerous condition, from the effects of a large quantity of bad rum, said to have been administered to him by his parents, John and Margaret Crawford, residing in Twenty-second street. At the time this poisonous dose was given to the boy, the parents were both grossly intoxicated, in which condition they were taken before Justice FLANDREAU, and committed to prison. Jane Crawford, aged twelve years, daughter of the prisoners, was also arrested and detained as a vagrant. Crawford and his wife are Irish, and are represented to be very intemperate in their habits.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Report of the House Committee.

EXPULSION OF MR. BROOKS DEMANDED.

THE EVIDENCE.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the following report and testimony were presented by the Committee to investigate the recent assault on Mr. Senator SUMNER:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed under the resolution of the House, passed on the 22d day of May, 1856, to investigate the subject of the assault alleged to have been made in the Senate Chamber by Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS and other Members of the House, upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts; and to whom the House referred the proceedings of the Senate, announcing that that coördinate branch of Congress "makes complaint to the House of Representatives of the assault committed by one of its members—Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS—upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts," report:

That upon a full investigation of the subject they concur in the following conclusions, which the Senate seem unanimously to have decided:

I. "That the Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS a member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolina, did, on the 22d day of the present month, after adjournment of the Senate, and while Mr. SUMNER was sitting at his desk in the Senate Chamber, assault him with considerable violence, striking him numerous blows on and about the head with a walking-stick, which cut his head, and disabled him for the time being from attending to his duties in the Senate."

II. "That this assault was a breach of the privileges of the Senate."

III. "That it is not within the jurisdiction of the Senate, and can only be punished by the House of Representatives of which Mr. BROOKS is a member."

IV. That the Senate "for a breach of its privileges cannot arrest a member of the House of Representatives," and, *a fortiori*, "cannot try and punish him," and that "that certainly devolves upon the House of which he is a member."

The Committee therefore report back the complaint of the Senate, with the journal of their proceedings and the testimony taken in the premises, pursuant to the resolution of the House.

The testimony discloses the following facts: On Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th days of May, 1856, Mr. SUMNER delivered a speech in the Senate in reply to the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. BUTLER) and other Senators, an authorized copy of which is appended to the testimony and forms a part of this report.

It appears that as early as Tuesday, before the speech was concluded

...ch of the Senate, equally and of this House, as ...constituent branch of the Legislative Depart... ...ment of the Government, by direct violation of ... ...Senators and Representatives, for any ... ...speech or debate in either House they ... ...questioned in any other place; and,

Whereas, this house is of the opinion that it has the power and ought to punish the said PRESTON S. BROOKS, for the said assault, not only as a breach of the privileges of the Senator assailed, and of the Senate and House as declared by the Constitution, but as an act of disorderly behavior; and, whereas, it further appears from such investigation, that HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, a Representative from the State of Virginia, and LAWRENCE M. KEITT, a representative from South Carolina, sometime previous to said assault were informed that it was the purpose of the said BROOKS to commit violence upon the person of the said CHARLES SUMNER, for words used by him in debate on a Senator in the Senate of the United States, and took no means to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, anticipating the commission of such violence, were present on one or more occasions to witness the same as friends of the assailant, therefore,

Resolved, That PRESTON S. BROOKS be, and is hereby forthwith expelled from this House as a representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That this House hereby declares its disapprobation of the said act of HENRY A. EDMUNDSON and LAWRENCE M. KEITT in regard to said assault.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.
ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The Testimony.

MR. SUMNER'S EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, May 26, 1856.

Hon. Charles Sumner sworn—I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, May 22; after some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri; this was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. GEYER of Missouri, when, according to usage, and out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjourned; instead of leaving the Chamber with the rest on the adjournment, I continued in my seat occupied with my pen; while thus intent in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to speak with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged; when the last of them left me, I drew my armed chair close to the desk, and with my legs under the desk continued writing; my attention at this time was so entirely withdrawn from all other objects, that, though there must have been many persons on the floor of the Senate Chamber, I saw nobody; while thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who had approached the front of my desk so entirely unperceived that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced; as I looked up, with pen in hand, I saw a tall man, whose countenance was not familiar, standing directly over me, and at the same moment, caught these words: "I have read your speech twice over carefully; it is a libel on South Carolina, and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine." While these words were passing from his lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose sight; I no longer saw my assailant, or any other person or object in the room; what I did afterward was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self-defence; with head already bent down, I rose from my seat, reaching up my desk, which was screwed to the floor, and bearing it forward, while my assailant continued his blows; I have no distinct recollection of having myself got fast forward in front of my desk, lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman, whom I soon recognized by voice and countenance as Mr. MORGAN, of New-York; other persons there were about me, offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them; others there were at a distance looking on, and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. TOOMBS, Mr. Dougherty of Georgia, and I thought also, my assailant, standing between them; I was helped from the floor and conducted to the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa; of those who helped me to this place I have no recollection; as I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, who retreated, but I recognized no one until some time had elapsed, as I supposed, when I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio; I have a vague impression that Mr. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, spoke to me while I was lying on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby; I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the Committee, and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault, and of the circumstances, whether before immediately before or immediately after; I desire to add, that, beside the words which I have given as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man," but these are so enveloped in the mist which seemed from the first blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

In answer to question propounded by members of the Committee, Mr SUMNER testified: I am very much at a loss to say whether this occurrence took place half an hour or fifteen minutes after the adjournment; I should say from fifteen minutes to half an hour; I was so very much stunned that I took very little note of anything, not even of time; the first blow came down with the force of the remark made by Mr. BROOKS; it seemed to me that the blow came in the middle of an unfinished sentence; in the statement I have made I used the language "while these words were still passing from his lips he commenced a succession of blows;" I heard distinctly the words I have given; I heard the words "a relative of mine," and then it seemed to me there were a few words, then the first of the unfinished sentence, the sequel of which I did not hear on account of the blows; *I never received intimation in writing or otherwise, directly or indirectly, that Mr. Brooks intended to attack me, nor had I the most remote suspicion of an attack, nor was I in any way prepared for an attack; I had no arms or means of defence of any kind; I remained in my seat during the whole time, except so far as my natural struggles went;* in other words, I had no arms either about my person or in my desk; nor did I ever wear arms in my life; I have always lived in a civilized community, where wearing arms has not been considered necessary; when I had finished my speech on Tuesday, I think it was my colleague came to me and said: "I am going home with you to-day—several of us are going home with you;" said I, "None of that, Wilson;" and instead of waiting for him or allowing him to accompany me home, I shot off just as I should any other day; while on my way from the capitol I overtook Mr. Seward, with whom I had engaged to dine; we walked together as far as the omnibuses; he then proposed that we should take an omnibus, which I declined, stating that I must go to the printing office in order to look over the proofs; I therefore walked alone, overtaking one or two persons on the way; I have referred to this remark of my colleague in answer to your question, whether I had in any way been put on my guard; I understand now that the remark of my colleague was founded upon an apprehension growing out of what I had said in my speech; he has told me since that a member of the House had put him on his guard, but he did not mention it to me at the time; I suspected no danger, and therefore I treated what he said to me as trifling.

Mr. COBB here produced a printed copy of the speech reported to have been delivered by Mr SUMNER, and proposed to ask Mr. Sumner if it was a correct copy of the speech delivered by him on those two days.

Mr. PENNINGTON objected, and Mr. SUMNER expressed his entire willingness to answer the question.

Mr. COBB asked that the question should be decided by the Committee.

The question was ruled out.

Mr. Pennington—Have you ever defied or invited violence?

Mr. COBB asked the decision of the Committee on receiving the question.

All the Committee voted in the affirmative.

A.—*Never, at any time;* when I was taken from the chamber I was in such a condition that I was unaware of the blood upon my clothes; I knew little about it until I reached my room, when I took my clothes off; my shirt around the neck and collar and bosom of the waistcoat had many marks of blood upon it; also the trousers; the broadcloth coat was covered with blood on the shoulders to thick that the blood had soaked through the cloth, even through the padding, and appeared on the inside; also a great deal of blood on the back of the coat and the collar; I had not the least suspicion that Mr. Brooks was going to strike me when I left the Senate Chamber; I did not think of the blow coming upon my head; I have not the most remote idea how often I was struck; I have two principal wounds upon my head, and several bruises on my hands and arms; at the time my assailant addressed me I did not know who he was; least of all did I suppose him to be a relative of Mr. Butler; in a speech recently made in the Senate, I have alluded to the State of South Carolina and to Mr. Butler, but I have never said anything which was not in just response to his speeches, according to parliamentary usage, nor anything which can be called a libel on South Carolina or Mr. Butler.

Q.—*By Mr. Cobb*—Are these remarks, in reference to South Carolina and Mr. Butler, to which you alluded in your last answer, correctly reported in the copy of the speech which I now hand you.

Objected to by Mr. Pennington. Objection overruled.

A.—They are.

The speech of Mr. Sumner was then admitted in evidence.

MR. GORMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Willis A. Gorman, sworn—Was in Senate chamber on 22d inst., after the Senate adjourned; saw Mr. B. seemingly ask some question of Mr. S., to which Mr. S. seemed to reply; heard nothing but the sound of the voice; was twelve feet from them; immediately after the reply Mr. B. struck Mr. S. with a cane; Mr. S. rose and attempted to defend himself; Mr. B. continued to strike very rapidly, and with severity; the cane struck on the head every lick; I rushed forward and tried to get hold of them; Mr. Toombs also rushed forward; at that moment the parties were seized; Mr. S. seemed to be in a fainting condition, and sinking down; his head was cut pretty badly; Mr. B. did not strike any more; this was about half an hour after the adjournment of the Senate; Mr. S. was writing at his desk when Mr. B. approached, in the ordinary attitude of writing; the conversation was very brief—a question, a seeming answer, and a blow; only one blow was given before Mr. S. rose from his seat: *after the first blow Mr. S. attempted to defend himself with great vigor;* from ten to twenty blows were struck; the stick broke; I think, about the fourth blow, from four to eight inches from the small end; the stick was one-half or three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the third desk from Mr. Sumner's was thrown over in the affray; Mr. Crittenden was the only person present known to me; saw *one stranger*, who stood behind the President's chair; have since understood it was Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina; first saw him about the time I went into the Senate; next saw him near the scene of the fight; *he came forward about the time Senator Toombs and myself did, with a weak cane in his hand; he held it lifted above his head, as if he intended to strike*—whom, I don't know; Mr. Toombs said, "Don't strike," addressing himself to Mr. Keitt; Keitt then put down his cane and did not advance any further; he was about ten feet from Mr. Sumner; he was approaching the contesting parties; did not hear him say a word until the transaction was over; he exhibited no manifestations of anger that I could testify to; he advanced rapidly, and with a pretty determined attitude; he might possibly have held the cane in that position in order to strike or intimidate; I did not think of striking of myself; Mr. Toombs directed my attention to his somewhat belligerent attitude by telling him not to strike; I am satisfied now that Mr. Sutton was there, and a Senator, who I have since learned was Mr. Iverson

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. PEARCE'S EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, May 27, 1856.

Hon. James A. Pearce, sworn—On Thursday last, after the adjournment of the Senate, I was sitting in the Senate Chamber, in conversation with Mr. Crittenden; the position of my chair being reversed, I did not see Mr. Sumner; I did not know that either he or Mr. Brooks was in the Chamber, nor did I expect any encounter; while thus conversing, heard the sound of blows; upon rising and looking in the direction from which the sounds proceeded, saw Mr. Boooks striking Mr. Sumner with a cane; Mr. Sumner was standing at his desk and apparently clutching at the cane, or at Mr. Brooks; almost immediately he passed from his place between two of the desks, one or which was upset in the effort, and on the edge of the main aisle he sank down—whether from exhaustion or because of the ledge at the edge of the aisle, I do not know; no blow was struck after he fell, by which time the Senate Chamber was clear of the Senators and other persons were gathered around him; Mr. Crittenden, who saw the affair sooner than I, and rose before me, got to the spot first as the assault ceased; it was over in a very short time; heard Mr. Brooks say, in reply to some remark or question, "I did not intend to kill him, but I did intend to whip him;" Mr Sumner was bleeding freely, but I did not suppose that he was insensible; the stick used was an ordinary gutta-percha cane, and hollow; one piece of it which I examined was five-eighths of an inch in diameter; another piece was near three-quarters of an inch in diameter; I saw no one but Brooks engaged in the affray; Mr Sumner was standing, when I saw the first blow struck, near his own desk, clutching at the cane or Mr. Brooks; did not witness the beginning of it; when I first saw Mr. Sumner his desk was in its proper position; it was Mr. Sumner's own desk that was overturned; think I saw one or two desks loosened from their fastenings, but do not think they were overturned: it is impossible for me to say who were in the Chamber when the affair occurred; was conscious that other persons were present; did not know who they were until I had risen and looked about; immediately after the assault I saw Mr. Toombs, and Mr. Stuart, of Michigan; also saw Mr. Morgan, of the House of Representatives, on my right, passing rapidly to the assistance of Mr. Sumner; saw Mr. Holland, Assistant Doorkeeper, who also went to Mr. S.'s assistance; immediately afterward saw Mr. Nicholson, Clerk of the Senate; also saw Mr. Douglas, though not until some time after the assault was over; just at the close of it, saw Mr. Keitt advance; but, not expecting anything of the sort, it is impossible for me to state the facts with precision; was in earnest conversation with Mr. Crittenden when I heard the sound of blows, and then my attention was directed to the parties; all occurred in a very short time; not more than ten seconds; suppose it was at least twenty minutes

NEW-YORK CITY.

Old New-York.

On the 31st of May, 1756, just one hundred years ago Saturday, was published number one hundred and ninety-nine of "the New York *Mercury*, containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestick," a copy of which, together with others of the same time, we have now before us. It is a small dingy sheet, about one-quarter as large as the TIMES, and appeared weekly, being one of the few then published in this City. At the bottom of the last page we find the following announcement:

NEW YORK: Printed by H. GAINE at the BIBLE & CROWN in *Queen-street* between the *Fly* and *Meet-Markets*; where all Persons may be supplied with this Paper, at *Twelve Shillings per Annum*, and advertisements of a moderate length inserted at *Five Shillings* each; Also Printing done at a reasonable rate, with care and expedition.

Queen-street is now called Pearl-street, and the locality indicated was between Wall and Liberty streets. The price of subscription, twelve shillings a year, was certainly not dear, if it was, as we suppose, New-York currency, amounting to only $1 50. Toward the end of the year, however, the Legislature passed an act, imposing a stamp duty of two shillings and sixpence per year, on each copy of every newspaper. Thereupon Mr. GAINE (whose name is well known to all students of New-York history) advertised that no one could be so foolish as to think that he was going to pay this and keep his old rates of subscription, and that therefore if those who wished to read his paper did not give the extra two and sixpence, they would be deprived of that privilege.

The news in this number of the *Mercury* is not very important, being mostly concerning the expedition against the French and Indians and from Europe, brought by a ship from Bristol in six weeks, "an exceeding quick passage." The only local intelligence is concerning three colored men who went out in a boat on the East River, when the boat upset and two of them "met with an untimely end," to the great sorrow and regret of their masters. And this reminds us that there seems to have been an underground railroad already in those days, for we see it advertised that—

All persons whatsoever are forbid to employ or harbor any of the following negro men or women, without first acquainting their master, JOHN BROWN, on Golden Hill in New-York. Their names are as follows, viz: OLD JAMES, CYRUS, JAMEY, DAVID, JACOB, LONG JAMES, ISABELL, JEMIMA, and SARAH.

Whether this is the same JOHN BROWN who "had a little injun" and afterwards "ten little injuns," we are sorry to say, history does not inform us. But it is evident that this one had "nine big darkies," and afterwards none at all. There are also plenty of other runaways advertised, among them "new negroes, speaking no English," Indian boys, Dutch and Portuguese negroes and also one "red-haired Irishman," who had recently been sold to the advertiser by a dealer who had passed his farm with several men and women (white) for sale. There is also an advertisement of some German servants, just arrived, for sale cheap. How pleasant for our K. N. friends to have lived in those days!

"Likely young negro wenches, who can speak both Dutch and English, sold for no fault," are abundantly offered for sale. These notices mostly end with an "Inquire of the printer."

We also see an account of the rescue of the Captain and crew of a slave ship, disabled at sea, while the slaves, over 350 in number, were left to die of hunger and thirst.

The Commerce of New-York was not quite as extensive at that time as it is now. During the preceding week, 14 vessels had arrived, being three sloops from Rhode Island, two from Boston, one from North Carolina, one from Jamaica and one from Hamburg; one "snow" from Surinam, and one from Liverpool; one brigantine from Honduras Bay, and one from Amsterdam; and finally, one ship from Bristol, and one (the *Fame*, Capt. THOMAS SEYMOUR,) from London. The latter seems to have been, *par excellence*, the arrival of the season, for during the next six months, we find goods advertised as having been received by this ship.

In June following arrived transports, bringing large quantities of troops. Among the officers was Lieutenant FREDERICK VON WEISSENFELS, of the Royal American Regiment, a German. This was the same brave officer who, leaving the British army in 1763, settled in New-York, and volunteering at the commencement of troubles in 1775, became, first, Captain, then Major, and then Lieutenant-Colonel of the New-York troops during the Revolution, dying in this City about 50 years ago.

From the New-York Post-Office, July 31, public notice was given that by order of the Postmaster-General, (then Dr. FRANKLIN,) there would thenceforth be a weekly mail to Albany. It was to leave New-York Monday, Aug. 9, and Albany the Thursday after, and was to be continued weekly during the Summer. The mail was to be closed most positively at 9 A. M. on the day of departure. On the 4th of October we have a list of New-York privateers, twenty in number, ranging from 40 to 150 men, and 8 to 18 guns each. This, it must be remembered, was just at the commencement of the "old French war." Two years later, in 1758, there were 48 privateers fitted out from New-York, carrying in all 5,660 men, and 695 guns. The population of the City itself was only about 12,000.

The old rivalry between New-York, and Boston and Philadelphia seems already then to have existed, for, after the above-mentioned list, we find one of the privateers fitted out from Philadelphia, when one vessel only is named. Thereupon comes,

"*They* TALK *of fitting out* One *Privateer in Boston!*"

The largest of the New-York privateers was the *Hercules*, Captain SAMUEL BAYARD. She carried 150 men, and 12 nine-pounders, 6 six-pounders, and 20 swivel guns. She was very successful during the war.

Commodore or Admiral ESEK HOPKINS, well known as Commander-in-chief of the American Navy during the Revolution, was at that time captain of a small Rhode Island privateer brig.

Some years previous to this time, in 1740, the "Rose Hill Farm," lying in what is now the Eighteenth Ward, and comprising over one hundred and thirty-one acres of land, was sold by DELANCEY to JOHN WATTS for 700 pounds, 1,750 dollars. It was confiscated by the State on account of WATTS siding the British during the Revolution, but was afterwards sold again to his children for 2,000 pounds. The main "Rose Hill" was in the neighborhood of the Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.

But few remember how recently great changes have been made. How many of the Opera *habitues*, as they sit in the Academy, think of the place as it was but a few years ago. And yet all who knew the locality twelve or thirteen years back, will remember the high hill and the old mansion that stood there. "Thus wags the world."

How our Younger School Children are Packed Under Ground.

We have repeatedly called attention to the mean, beggarly, unwholesome accommodations furnished by the Board of Education for the little children that attend the Primaries. Last week the examinations of these Schools were continued by the Superintendents. We have only a sentence for each of them. No. 7 has 125 children in the basement of an old church in Sixth-street; there are no class-rooms, and many of the class exercises have to be attended in the play-ground. No. 20, corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, has poor accommodations, but is a fair School, of 151 pupils, notwithstanding. No. 53 is in the basement of the Congregational Church in Fourth-street. There are three cramped class rooms, half under ground. In one of them five children occupied the stove in place of other seats. The furniture is particularly poor, and unfit for use. Nos. 43 and 49, in Rivington, near Goerck-street, were found in good condition. Nos. 40 and 41, in Clinton near Grand, occupy a quiet building, but lack class-rooms, the play-grounds being used instead, in pleasant weather. This building, a little enlarged, would be a creditable concern. No. 16, in Cannon-street near Broome, occupies a Church basement, and had 256 boys and girls present, in good order; but of class-rooms there is the usual want.

The Prosecution of the Gamblers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

THOSE GAMBLERS.—Can Mr. JOHN SEBERT, the complainant against the brothers HODGES, for keeping a gambling or policy shop, inform the public what has become of the case? It was supposed that it would have been prosecuted long before this, but appears to be all hushed up. We hope there has been no money passing hands since the complaint was made.

The above inquiry I cut from the *Sunday Courier* of yesterday, and without any cavil as to the right to interrogate me I fully answer.

I can inform the public what has become of the case. Some weeks since, and after a severe contest upon the part of JOHN T. HODGES, a motion was made by his counsel to dismiss the complaint. This motion was resisted upon the part of the prosecution. Mr. Justice DAVIDSON, before whom the proceedings are pending has denied the motion, and I am now only waiting for the next movement upon the part of the HODGES.

The matter is not hushed up, and will not be. There is no disposition upon the part of the magistrate or myself to delay it an hour. I am ready, and always have been, and always will be. Is the *Courier* satisfied? JOHN S. SEBERT.

The Historical Society—Interesting Paper on the Hessians.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held Wednesday evening, at its rooms in the University, Gov. BRADISH in the Chair. The minutes having been approved, the Domestic Corresponding Secretary read an interesting letter from the Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, announcing the organization of that Society, and asking for contributions to its library.

Dr. BELLOWS also presented to the Society the resolutions passed last Friday evening at the Tabernacle meeting, as being an expression of opinion of a large number of citizens, without distinction of party, concerning the late brutal outrage, well worthy of being preserved in the archives of the Society. They were received with loud applause.

GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., the librarian, announced the names of donors to the library of the Society; among them being the Secretary of State, Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, who presented 25 sets of the New-York Colonial History, for the purpose of exchanges with other societies.

The President thereupon introduced FREDERICK KAPP, Esq., who proceeded to read the following interesting paper:

THE HESSIANS IN THE REVOLUTION, AND WHAT WAS PAID FOR THEM.

Mr. KAPP first gave an interesting sketch of the history of the custom of employing mercenary troops, which he traced from an early day. He also showed that in the various wars which England, before our Revolution, had waged on the Continent, she had employed foreign troops almost exclusively. Thus in the Seven Years' War, during the second year, the British army in Westphalia numbered 48,000 men, of whom 26,000 were Hanoverians, 12,000 Hessians, and 10,000 Brunswickers.

At the commencement of the Revolution, England stood in great need of troops, and contemplated the hiring of 20,000 men from Russia. But it was decided before long to abandon this plan, and apply again to their old manpurveyors—the small Princes of Germany. The English Commissary—Col. WM. FAWCETT, Captain in the Guards—arrived in Germany early in 1776, and, in behalf of his Government, concluded, in the course of less than a month, the necessary treaties with the Duke of BRUNSWICK, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Count of HANAU. The treaties were submitted to the House of Commons on the 29th of February, and, after having been referred to a Committee, were finally ratified on the 4th of March, 1776.

The Duke of Brunswick, whose dominions comprised at that time 1,500 square miles, with 150,000 inhabitants, undertook to furnish 43,000 men, of whom 366 were cavalry, and the rest infantry. For these the Duke received, under the name of "levy money," 30 crowns ($35 50) for each man, the same sum for every one killed, or for three wounded, who were to be accounted equal to one killed; and besides this, for the expenses of equipment two months' extra pay. The subsidies received by the Duke, as long as the troops received the pay of English soldiers, amounted to 84,000 crowns a year, and double that sum from the time their pay ceased until two years after their return into Brunswick.

The Landgrave of Hesse, the infamous FREDERICK II, although he possessed but 3,300 square miles, with about 200,000 inhabitants, had an army of nearly 20,000 experienced troops. He undertook to furnish within four weeks three grenadier battalions, six infantry regiments and one company of riflemen, and in a month after this, a battalion of grenadiers, nine infantry regiments and a company of riflemen—amounting in all to 12,104 men. The Landgrave received not only the levy money of 30 crowns a head, but there was paid him also a subsidy of 450,000 crowns per year, in addition to the regular pay of the troops.

The Landgrave's son also, then reigning Count of HANAU, sold a regiment of 668 men to the English for 25,000 crowns per year, besides the regular levy money. Even the Prince of little WALDECK, whose vast dominions consisted of some sterile hills of 400 square miles, with about 30,000 inhabitants, left, attracted by the prospect of larger profits, the regular trade with the Dutch, and instead of sending his soldiers as usual, to the Cape of Good Hope or Batavia, sold an infantry regiment of 671 men to England on the same good terms as the Count of HANAU.

In the course of the year 1776 it became evident that more troops were needed for suppressing the "rebels" than had been provided, and, accordingly, Col. FAWCETT again visited Germany. He engaged, on the same terms as before, 1,200 men in Cassel and 600 in Hanau. The Landgrave took the opportunity of renewing a claim for £90,000 for services in the seven years' war which had been before rejected, but which England was now obliged to pay.

In the beginning of 1777, the Markgrave of ANSPACH BRANDENBURG and the Prince of ANHALT ZERBST joined these princely dealers in human flesh and contributed, the former 1,285, and the latter 1,180 men. The Markgrave received, besides the levy money, an annual subsidy of 45,000 crowns; the Prince a similar sum.

The following table will show the quota of troops furnished by each Prince, the number lost and the money received. It must be remembered that the original numbers were continually supplied with fresh recruits:

Princes.	No. of Troops.	Per cent'e of Population.	Lost.	Received in cash.
Brunswick	5,723	3.45	3,015	£780,000
Hesse Cassel	16,992	4.55	6,500	2,600,000
Hesse Hanau	2,422	3.95	881	335,150
Anspach	1,644	6.75	461	366,400
Waldeck	1,225	4.65	720	132,670
Anhalt	1,160	5.05	176	535,500
Total	29,166	3.64	11,853	£4,678,620
Hanover received				449,000
Total				£5,126,620

This per centage of the population is not strictly accurate, as many of the soldiers were kidnapped strangers. So far was this carried in Hesse Cassel, that its inhabitants of the city of Cassel were exempt from military service, in order to suppress all sympathy with the poor victims of despotism imprisoned in their midst. Most of the soldiers were forcibly enlisted, and of course desertions were frequent. Of the Anhalt Regiment, 140 men deserted at once, and the next day even an officer with 60 men were among the missing. For these reasons every traveler, be he student or merchant, mechanic or artist, was obliged to be constantly on his guard. On this point we have the testimony of a very popular German writer, SALME, who, as a student on his way on foot from Leipzig to Paris was kidnapped by Hessian recruiting officers, and enrolled in a regiment then on its way to America.

Mr. KAPP then read the interesting narrative of this author, and alluded to the noble opposition of FREDERICK the Great to this selling of men, and to the fact that he forbade the march of troops through his dominions. This great king, both during and after the revolution, had been favorably disposed to the Americans, and was one of the first continental Princes to make a treaty with the United States. MIRABEAU had also produced one of his best works on this subject, the "Conseil to the Assembly of the Three People of Germany sold by their Sovereigns to England," from which Mr. K. read extracts, in which MIRABEAU advocated the rights of the Americans, and advised the Hessians to spurn the base rulers they were cursed with. The pamphlet produced a great sensation, and was answered by order of the Landgrave, to which answer MIRABEAU again replied.

Mr. KAPP cited the notorious letter from the Hessian monarch to his officer in this country, which has been extensively published, desiring him to let as many of his men as possible be slaughtered, so that he might receive more funds. He declared this letter an imposition, as there had never been such an officer as he to whom it was addressed. To show the German feeling on the subject, he quoted a thrilling scene from SCHILLER'S *Kabale und Liebe*, ("Cabal and Love," the original of "Luise Miller,") in which a kind-hearted English lady, the "favorite" of the Landgrave, is made aware of the manner in which the sparkling jewels which the latter has just given her are obtained and in her indignation spurns them from her.

In conclusion, Mr. K. stated that the vast riches of the ROTHSHILDS were founded on this trade in flesh. The Landgrave, when obliged to leave Hessia in 1806, intrusted his millions to MAYER ANSELM ROTHSCHILD, a small money broker of Frankfort. When he returned in 1813, pleased at the security with which ROTHSCHILD had invested the money, he granted him the large sums of interest which had accumulated, and at the Congress of Vienna recommended him to the other European sovereigns, from which time the great reputation of the family commences. After alluding to the large numbers of Germans, who, deserting their ranks, had remained in this country, and by their industry had done much for its advancement, Mr. KAPP closed his very interesting paper, of which this is a mere abstract, amid great applause. It is to be hoped that the paper will be printed in full.

The thanks of the Society having been presented to Mr. KAPP for this contribution to the history of our country, the meeting adjourned.

The First Mosquito.

We had the honor of a personal visit, last night from the first mosquito of the season. Entering through an open window, and taking advantage of our absorption in a great idea which we were putting on paper, the distinguished stranger made himself to hum, as a Yankee would say, by inserting his proboscis on the end of our nasal organ. It was a feeling, something more, as the poet says, than we had ever felt before, so early in June. But we knew at once what it meant, and CRAMPTON himself did not receive his passports from Secretary MARCY with a more regretful and indignant feeling than we felt on this telling hint that warm weather was upon us, and that the Musquitos were around.

Rachel in America.

We are glad to see Messrs. DIX and EDWARDS announce in our advertising columns a translation of BEAUVALLET'S very amusing book on the late visit of RACHEL and her dramatic company to the United States, a portion of which appeared already in our columns. The letters are highly amusing. The translation is by Dr. J. W. PALMER, of this City.

☞ It appears to us that it would improve the appearance of the Park and Bowling-green, and some of the other public squares, if the fountains were made to execute their functions and refresh the atmosphere occasionally during these warm June days. It would gratify the public eye and increase the beauty of the very limited patches of rusticity that occasionally relieve our acres of paving stones and Russ granite.

☞ On report of the meeting at the Tabernacle, conveyed the impression that the assault upon Mr. SUMNER was characterised in the second resolution as "brutal, murderous, and *cruel*;" and that the word *cowardly* was substituted for *cruel*, at the demand of the audience. The words in the original draft of the resolutions, were "brutal, murderous, and cowardly:"—and it was the misapprehension of the last word as read that led to the error.

☞ A security against drowning, in cases of accident at sea, would seem to be provided in THOMPSON'S Life-Preserving Seats, which were exhibited yesterday before the scientific celebrities of our City. They leave the arms free to act as paddles, and provide a seat which no accident of wind or wave can disturb. We should suppose them to be the only description of life-buoys which deserve the name.

☞ Keep the children out of doors this fine weather. Ride them out, walk them out, take them out in arms. Visit the parks—let them roll on the grass, if you can find any that is clean, where the "keep off the grass" is not posted up. Don't let them lie in the sun when at the hottest, nor wet their feet in the early and late dews, but the "tanning" is wholesome—don't deprive them of it.

☞ On Sunday last there were 35 persons admitted on profession of faith to Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S (Presbyterian) Church, and 12 by letter. Of the 35, only 4 were baptized upon this occasion—a fact which speaks volumes concerning the efficacy and influence of infant baptism.

☞ The St. Philip's (colored) Episcopal Church, late worshipping in Centre-street, goes up town. For the present they occupy the Stuyvesant Institute lecture room. Rev. Mr. MORRIS preached the farewell sermon to the old place on Sunday.

☞ A correspondent who fears that the Old Folks at home will get a wrong impression from our account of it, assures us that the Alpha Delta Phi's had nothing stronger to drink than iced water at their late reunion. That is good.

☞ The boat that was run into on the Fishing Banks Sunday before last, makes no more Sunday fishing trips.

☞ The Reformed Dutch Church of Piermont, N. Y., has presented a unanimous call to Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE to become their Pastor.

☞ The cricketers are commencing their field sports. The weather is getting rather warm for it.

HARRY HOWARD, new Receiver of Taxes, has got to work in his office.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular weekly session of this body was held on Monday evening. There was a very respectable outside attendance, owing to the report which had obtained considerable currency, that Alderman FOWLER would proceed, according to statements heretofore made by him, to give reasons and facts for impeaching the Counselor to the Corporation, Mr. WARING. It was not done, but Alderman FOWLER said that he would proceed at any time the Board saw fit to hear him, and reiterated his former statements.

MR. FILLMORE.

The following resolution was presented by Alderman VAN BRUNT of the Eighth Ward:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to extend the hospitalities of the City to Ex President FILLMORE on his arrival.

Some discussion ensued as to the meaning of the word "hospitalities" in the resolution. It was thought by many that the word squinted at incurring expense, so the mover accepted the following as a substitute: That the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE be invited to visit the City of Brooklyn to receive the respects of the citizens; and the Governor's Room be appropriated for the purpose. Adopted.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

On motion of Alderman HUNTLEY, the President of the Board and Health Committee were constituted a Board of Health. The Board, as thus constituted, is composed of the following persons: Mayor HALL, (President,) Aldermen BACKHOUSE, OAKLEY, WALSH, CLARK, HUNTLEY, and SHAW.

TRUANT CHILDREN.

Ald. CLARK presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the "Truant Law" and report what action may be necessary in relation thereto for the benefit of the City of Brooklyn.

DRINKING AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed by resolution to furnish all the pumps in the city with a suitable drinking cup, to the number of 390—the number deficient.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Report of the Committee on opening streets in favor of opening Grand street (E. D.) to Bushwick-avenue, was taken up and adopted. Grand-street is the natural outlet to the counties on the Eastern District.

THE MAYOR AND CARMEN.

For some time past the Mayor has refused to grant Carmen's license to persons engaged in the liquor traffic. There are a large number of the applicants thus engaged, and believing that the Mayor has exceeded his powers, last night sent in a petition to the Common Council asking some action in their behalf. The petition was referred to a Special Committee for consideration and report.

May Festivals.

The "Young Ladies," *alias* girls of the Williamsburg school, No. 18, had a fine May Queen celebration on Thursday night at the Odeon. Miss HARRIET FOWLER made a very handsome Queen, and behaved herself in a way that some real monarchs would do well to imitate. Solos, duets, choruses and addresses by the young ladies constituted the programme, which was admirably selected and handsomely carried out. The affair was got up under the especial charge of Mrs. EDGETT, Principal, and her corps of assistants. By the way, we would remind the Trustees that nepotism has been tried before now, but never improves the character of the People's Colleges. About two weeks ago a lady who was abundantly qualified was appointed to a position as teacher in this school. She was not a relative of either Trustee. She is already indulged with a successor.

No. 7, in York-street, too, had a floral festival at Leffert's Park on the same day, which went off in the best style possible.

Brooklyn Courts.

The June Term of the Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, convened on Monday. Justice ROCKWELL on the Bench.

In the Oyer and Terminer an attempt was made to impannel a Grand Jury, but only seven of the panel answered at the call, and they were discharged until Thursday next, when another attempt will be made.

Of the Petit Jurors only thirteen were present, and these were discharged until yesterday morning.

The Circuit Calendar embraces 296 causes, some of them important. Several to recover damages for injuries caused by the destruction of the *Henry Clay* on the North River.

After hearing a few motions the Court adjourned for the day.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Judge Culver.

The June Term of this Court was opened on Monday morning, and adjourned for one week. There are 76 causes on the Civil Calendar, 20 of which will be called on Monday next.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Judge Morris.

The June Term of this Court will commence on the 10th instant.

"If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off."

An insane man named PETER LAROZA, residing at No. 76 Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday last imagining that his right hand had offended him, attempted to carry out the Scriptural injunction by cutting it off with an axe. His wife interfered in season to prevent the entire completion of the work, and the poor man was yesterday sent to the Lunatic Asylum by Justices BLACHLEY and MOORHOUSE.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sunday Train to Paterson.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in response to petitions of citizens of Paterson, have determined to run a morning and evening train between Jersey City and Paterson, on Sundays.

☞ JOHN FOX, convicted week before last at New-Brunswick, of the murder of JOHN HENRY, was, on Saturday, sentenced to be hung on the 25th of July.

The Printing Ink Case.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court, on Monday, the great Printing Ink case was decided by a verdict for defendant. This was the suit of *Alfred T. Conklin* vs. *Jasper Garret*, the Sheriff of Hudson County. JOHN TERHUNE had a stock of groceries in Jersey City, worth $7,000, and he was induced by CHARLES A. GREGORY and CHARLES J. KANE to purchase the right to manufacture and sell the ink, the patent for which was owned by the American Printing Ink Company, for $12,000. TERHUNE gave his stock of goods, worth $7,000, an indorsed note for $4,000, his individual notes for $2,000, and CHARLES A. GREGORY lent him $2,000, to pay the balance. TERHUNE'S creditors attached the goods. Alfred P. CONKLIN had bought them of KANE, and sued the Sheriff for trespass. The defence plead conspiring to defraud. The case will probably be carried up.

City Prison Report.

The City Marshal reports the number of persons committed to the Jersey City Prison during May, to be fifty-five; for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	20	Suspicion of Theft	1
Disorderly Conduct	2	Stealing	2
Vagrancy	2	Assault	4
Malicious Mischief	4	Lunatic	1
Total			55

The nativity of the prisoners is as follows: Ireland, 39; England, 5; Scotland, 2; France, 1; Germany, 1; and the United States 7—Total, 55.

Accident.

On Monday morning, about 7 o'clock, an Irish laborer, employed on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, met with a very severe accident. In attempting to step upon a locomotive at Elizabethport he was thrown under the wheels and both of his legs were entirely separated from the rest of his body. The locomotive, which was moving quite slowly at the time, passed over his legs between the trucks and ankle, and it is hardly possible for him to recover. He was very much intoxicated at the time of the occurrence. The name of the injured man was JOHN GRIFFIN.

Contract for the Erie Railroad Improvement.

A contract for the tunnelling of Bergen Hill for the New-York and Erie Railroad, has been entered into with JAMES H. MALLERY, of Newburg, New-York. The tunnel is to be four thousand feet in length, and wide enough for a double track. The whole work of tunnelling and of building two miles of track, is to be completed by November, 1857.

☞ The First Regiment of the Hudson Brigade, Col. SHALER, paraded on Monday in Hoboken for review.

Political.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The State Republican Convention of Ohio, in session at Columbus last week, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the recent outrage on the floor of the United States Senate upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a stannch and noble defender of the principles of Freedom, by PRESTON S BROOKS, a Representative from South Carolina, is an act of atrocity which we unqualifiedly condemn.

Resolved, That Kansas is entitled to freedom from Slavery as her birth right, and that Congress ought to recognize her free Constitution, and admit her into the confederacy as a Free State, without delay.

The following Senatorial Delegates to Philadelphia were chosen:

John Paul, Defiance; William Dennison, Franklin; Rufus K. Spaulding, Cuyahoga; Thomas Spooner, Hamilton; A. P. Stone, Franklin; E. R. Eckley, Carroll.

A resolution commending Hon. B. F. WADE and Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, for their efforts to secure the freedom of speech, was passed.

☞ Mr. C. C. Goss, of Wellsville, Allegany County, N. Y., writes us in professed correction of a paragraph in the TIMES, in which it was stated that "The revisers on the New Testament, now employed in the work of revision, are *conducted with* Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, German Reformed and the Seventh-Day Baptists."

He writes to say that "the Methodists, *as a society*, have nothing to do with the revision movement, have no sympathy with it, and never had." We cheerfully give him the benefit of his statement, though the very language used in our original paragraph shows that it had no such meaning as he attributes to it.

QUARANTINE AT NORFOLK, VA.—The Council of Norfolk has revoked its quarantine regulations of the 6th ult., and ordered that all vessels arriving at that port from any port in the West Indies, or in the Gulf of Mexico, or on the coast of Central America or Brazil, be required to come to anchor at the quarantine ground, two miles below the Naval Hospital, and there remain till visited by the Health Officer, and his permission be granted to such vessel to enter the port.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, June 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in limited supply and demand at $7 for Pearls, and $8 12½@$8 25 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is very brisk for the season, and prices of most descriptions rule firm.

COFFEE—Privately, the market is inactive, yet firm By auction, sales were made to-day of 2,800 bags Rio at 9½c.@11¾c., and 219 Laguayra at 10¾c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Appears in moderate demand at about our quotations:—viz., 10¾c. for Middlings Upland, 10¾c @ 11c. for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other qualities, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour is quite unsettled, the demand being very limited, both for home use and export, though factors offer their supplies at decidedly lower rates. The sales since our last embrace about 10,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 50@$5 25
Ordinary State	5 25@ 5 35
Straight State	5 35@ 5 55
Favorite and Extra State	5 55@ 6 00
Inferior to good Michigan	4 65@ 5 45
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 35@ 5 60
Common to Good Ohio	5 75@ 6 05
Fancy Michigan	5 45@ 5 75
Fancy Ohio	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Michigan	5 75@ 7 85
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 8 35
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian continues dull and drooping—the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,200 bbls Superfine to bess Extra, mostly at $5 65@$5 75 bbl. Southern rules quiet and languid. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,450 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $5@$8 75 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye flour is abundant and in request, $3 10@$4 85 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 for Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—We can refer to no important movement under this head. Business dull; prices, generally, merely nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request, but is pretty freely offered, and is steadily falling in price. The sales since our last embrace about 34,000 bush., including Western Red, common to fair, at $1 34@$1 40; with Southern at $1 42½@$1 68 for ordinary to prime Red, and $1 43@ $1 46 for ordinary White, ₱ bush. Rye is dull and heavy, chiefly at 81c. ₱ bush. Barley unchanged. Oats are inactive and languid, at 32c.@34c. for Jersey; 34c.@36c. for State, and 35c @39c for Ohio and Lake, ₱ bush. Corn exhibits no really new feature, sales having transpired since our last of about 44,000 bush., at 68c. for unsound, heated and damp; 81c.@85c. for mixed Southern; 85c.@87½ for Southern Yellow; 86c @89c. for round Yellow; 86c.@90c. for Southern White; 88c.@89c. for round White; and 5 c @ 54c. for Western mixed ₱ bush.

HAY—There were 700 bales River purchased at 65c.@ 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are generally stiffly held, but are inactive.

HOPS—Sell slowly at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Market still tolerably well supplied and dull.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 100 tons Scotch Pig at $30, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Quiet at old figures.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LEATHER—An improved assortment of domestic tanned sole offers greater facilities for the execution of orders. Hence we have to notice a livelier business at full prices.

LIME—Dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado continues in fair request, and it is quite firm at 38c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds quiet and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine exhibit no important alteration. Resin is in improved demand and is quoted steady at $1 60 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $1 70@ $1 90 for No. 2; and $2 50@$6 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 256 lbs.

OILS—Whalebone and Sperm rule about the same. A limited inquiry exists for Olive at old rates. Linseed is retailing at 83c.@84c. ₱ gallon. There is not much of it on the market. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, but at still lower rates,—sales having transpired since our last of about 1,100 bbls., in lots, closing at $17 50@$17 75 for Mess; $16 50 for Prime Mess; and $14 50@$14 62½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Rough sides, ₱ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10½c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is in good request but not very firm in price, the sales since our last having reached about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11¾c., and some strictly Prime, in kegs, at 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is more active at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 850 bbls. at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@ $8 50 for do. Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do, and $12@$13 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15 50@$16 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@23c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—About 125 tcs. found buyers at $3 25@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile sold at 10½c, ₱ lb.

SPICES—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

SUGARS—Attract less attention, but they are stiffly held. The sales since our last embrace about 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars also appear less active, yet factors claim higher rates. The Messrs. BRUARS' varieties are now quoted, thus: Loaf Sugar, 11¾c.; Crushed Sugar, 11c.; Ground Sugar, 10¾c.; Circle A—Crushed Sugar, 10¼.

TALLOW—17,000 lbs. Prime were reported as having been sold at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market continues quiet, without change in prices. The sales since Friday include 46 hhds. and 160 bbls. Kentucky at $12@$15; 109 bbls. Havana, $25; 64 cases Seedleaf, $7@$16; 20 cases Florida, $20.

WHISKY—Sales of 600 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison transpired at 24¾c.@25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty active, and rather firmer.—For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Heavy Goods, mainly 30s.@ 35s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

MESSRS. ATHERTON, STETSON & CO.'S SEMI-ANNUAL

BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

BOSTON, Monday, June 2, 1856.

The approaching business season reminds us that the time has arrived in which to take a survey of field operations; and by a brief retrospect, with a glance at present appearances, endeavor to get a glimpse of future prospects.

A year ago, our country having passed through a financial crisis, the business season, parallel with this, opened sluggishly, buyers being determined to witness sure indications of a good crop before purchasing heavily; when the season was further advanced good crops were realized, prices improved, stocks were much reduced, and but very few goods held over.

Spring business commenced early, and has been heavy, but had not navigation been suspended in the ports of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore from four to six weeks during our business season, and buyers thereby subjected to much inconvenience and delay in the reception of their goods, we have reason to believe that the sales would have been much augmented. As it was, however, more goods were sold in Boston market than ever before in the Spring of the year. The price of goods has not kept pace with the increased cost of manufacture; and never before, we may say, has there been so much depression among manufacturers; their disposition seems to be to make few goods, while heretofore their policy has been just the reverse of this.

Owing, therefore, to our heavy sales last Autumn and Spring, and the curtailment consequent upon the increased cost of manufacture, our sales will commence upon a comparatively small stock of goods; the quality of the stock, however, will be superior to that of former years. We quote:

Men's thick Kip and Split Boots—7¾ to 10 ₱ cent. advance over price last year, with fully an average stock.

Men's thick Kip and Split Brogans—7¾ to 10 ₱ cent. advance, with a fair stock.

Men's Russett Brogans—10 ₱ cent. advance, with the usual supply.

Men's Calf Bevel Boots—5 to 7½ ₱ cent. advance, with a small stock.

Men's Calf Pegged Boots—7½ ₱ cent. advance, with a fair stock.

Men's Calf and Buff Brogans—7½ and 10 ₱ cent. advance, with a small stock.

Women's Calf Kip and Split Boots—5 to 7½ ₱ cent advance, with a fair assortment.

Women's Light Work—2½ ₱ cent. advance, with a full assortment.

Boys' and Youths' Thick Kip and Calf Boots—7½ and 10 ₱ cent advance, with a fair supply.

Rubbers—A full and complete assortment, without variation in price.

Boot and Shoe Stock—The advance has been from 10 to 20 ₱ cent.

Leather continues high, and is held with firmness at present rates, and, as the season is near when increased quantities will be consumed, it is quite probable that present prices will be maintained. But should Leather recede a cent or two ₱ lb. it can not affect the price of Shoe Goods materially as they are now proportionally extremely low. Boots and Shoes are coming to market slowly, and nothing but advanced rates can stimulate the manufacture and sale.

WHITE & ELDER'S MONTHLY COFFEE CIRCULAR.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 31, 1856.

Since our last report of April 30, the market has exhibited continued depression, with a gradual

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in city and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at NOON, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents for single Copies.

To us, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Spruce-st.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Indignation meetings on the Sumner outrage continue to be held in all parts of the Free States. There was an indignation meeting at Troy last night, and a call has been issued for one in Albany on Friday. The subject still continues a prominent one with the Press everywhere. The Southern papers generally applaud the conduct of BROOKS; but there are some honorable exceptions, among which is the Mobile *Advertiser*, which says that, "considering the time and place of the act, it admits of no justification."

☞ The Know-Nothing National Council met in this City yesterday, but did not make much progress. They succeeded in organizing, although there were not many delegates present. There was a brief debate on a motion to do away with pass-words, and remove the veil of secrecy, pending which the Council adjourned until to-day.

☞ The American State Convention of Rhode Island, yesterday, repudiated the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, by a very decided vote.

☞ There was no quorum in the House of Representatives, yesterday. The Senate was not in session.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The thunder storm of last night so deranged the telegraph wires as to prevent our receiving a full report of the proceedings in the Cincinnati Convention; but we have all that is essential to be known; the only important business consisted in the selection of officers of the Convention, and the rejection of the Benton delegates from Missouri. As the Convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock nothing was done towards balloting for a candidate.

The News from Europe.

The Canadian steamship *Indian*, whose arrival at Quebec we announce in this morning's paper, has brought four days' later intelligence from Europe. There is no political news of importance. Parliament had reassembled after its recent recess, and among the first subjects noticed, was the aid alleged to have been given to Costa Rica for the purpose of carrying on the war against Nicaragua. In answer to a question submitted by Lord ELGIN, in the House of Lords, Lord CLARENDON admitted that the letter, intercepted by WALKER and signed "E. HAMMOND," was a genuine document. As a matter of business, the War Department had consented to sell two thousand muskets to Costa Rica, but the sale was never effected. Lord CLARENDON further stated that, though the agent of Costa Rica and some agents of South American States had appealed to Great Britain for aid, the Government had positively refused to meddle in Central American affairs. Nothing was done beyond the dispatch of a naval force sufficient to protect British property, which, it was alleged, had been sacrificed by WALKER. Lord CLARENDON, speaking on behalf of the Government, does not conceal his sympathy with Costa Rica, or his wishes for WALKER's overthrow. He asserts that, in this respect, there had been no disguise with the United States Government, and that Mr. MARCY, in his letter of the 5th of March, had entirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua.

It was reported that riots were anticipated in London on account of the withdrawal of military bands from the Parks on Sundays, but the Sunday previous to the departure of the *Indian* passed off quietly. The Londoners must be in a much better condition than they ever were before, since the days of JACK CADE, if they had nothing more serious to get up a mob about, than the stoppage of their Sunday music.

A convention has been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers. Particulars are not given. The evacuation of the Turkish territory by the Allies will, it is said, be completed in six months.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER will take place in September next.

Beings.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, distinguished himself when in Congress by regularly opposing the appointment of a Chaplain, both in the House and in the Senate, at the meeting of every session of which he was a member. The Anti-Christian Senator is now a member of the Cincinnati Convention, where he has strenuously opposed the proposition to admit ladies to the galleries. Mr. PETIT has a chronic aversion to clergymen and women; and he declared yesterday that if "beings" must be admitted to the galleries of the hall in which the Convention holds its meetings, he decidedly preferred "beings in pantaloons to beings in petticoats." We trust that Mr. PETIT is not an average specimen of the men of the Hoosier State.

The Sumner Assault.

We publish this morning the Report of the Congressional Committee, together with the testimony taken, concerning the assault of Col. BROOKS, of South Carolina, upon Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts. The report of the majority of the Committee is clear, explicit and satisfactory. It sets forth succinctly the facts and incidents of the assault,—assumes that it constitutes a breach of privilege, and recommends the expulsion of BROOKS, and the censure, of Messrs. EDMUNDSON and KEITT, for having taken no steps to prevent the assault, of which they had full knowledge in advance. Mr. COBB, the Georgia member, whom, with a degree of fairness in marked contrast with the partisan action of the Senate, Speaker BANKS had placed upon the Committee, has not deemed it unbecoming the occasion and his own character, to exert to the utmost his pettifogging ingenuity in the endeavor to screen Mr. BROOKS from punishment. He can find nothing "in the Constitution" which makes it a breach of privilege for a member of the House to beat a member of the Senate:—therefore, he thinks the House has nothing to do with the matter. The Senate having already decided that it had no jurisdiction, the desired impunity was thus easily to be secured.

The testimony taken by the Committee, while establishing conclusively the leading features of the assault, tends in some incidental particulars to relieve Mr. BROOKS from censure which the reports of the case elicited and justified. Mr. EDMUNDSON testifies that BROOKS told him the day after Mr. SUMNER closed his speech, that he took special exception to his remark that South Carolina was "disgracefully impotent during the Revolution, and rendered still more so on account of Slavery:"—that he had resolved to demand of him an apology, and if it were refused to punish him: and that he desired him to be present,—not to take any part in the affair, but to witness it and prevent SUMNER's friends from doing him (BROOKS) injustice. Not the slightest intimation of this purpose was made, directly or indirectly, to Mr. SUMNER himself. But Mr. BROOKS stepped up before him while seated writing at his desk in the Senate Chamber,—after having waited for him once or twice at other places, and began by charging upon him the insulting language of which he complained. It does not appear, however, that he fulfilled the purpose he had announced of demanding an apology. It is certain at all events, that he did not wait for Mr. SUMNER to give or refuse one. On the contrary, upon the first movement of Mr. SUMNER to rise from his seat,—the moment even when he raised his head to look at the man who had thus accosted him,—he was struck a powerful and disabling blow upon the head. What motive Mr. BROOKS had for thus anticipating his purpose,—for giving Mr. SUMNER no time to answer his demand for an apology, if indeed he gave himself time to make the demand at all,—we can only conjecture from the facts of the case:—but these, fortunately, leave little room for doubt. Mr. BROOKS had been told by his friend, Mr. EDMUNDSON, that Mr. SUMNER was physically a stronger man than himself,—and that an attack upon him of the kind he meditated might be "imprudent." He saw in Mr. SUMNER's appearance nothing which warranted the expectation of an apology; on the contrary, in his movement to rise, he detected a purpose of resistance. He struck him, therefore, upon the head a powerful blow,—in advance of any demand for an apology,—*in order to disable him from making any resistance:* and having thus stunned, or, as Dr. BUFFINGTON styles it, "paralyzed" Mr. SUMNER at the first blow, he had little to apprehend from his subsequent blind and staggering efforts to grapple with his powerful assailant.

All this is bad enough. The whole manner of the attack was what Senator WILSON styled it,—"cowardly." It showed a determined purpose to preclude anything like a *fair* fight—first by taking Mr. SUMNER at a disadvantage, while he was so seated that he could offer no resistance, and then by "paralyzing" him by a blow upon the head at the first intimation of a purpose to resist. Mr. BROOKS *may* not be a coward; but this was certainly a cowardly act.

But in another particular the testimony corrects statements that have been current to the discredit of Mr. BROOKS. It has been reported generally that his first blow prostrated Mr. SUMNER, and that the subsequent blows were inflicted while he was down. This is disproved by the evidence. Senator PEARCE testifies that Mr. SUMNER was standing when he first saw him and apparently clutching at Mr. BROOKS' cane,—and that "no blow was struck after he fell." Mr. TOOMBS states that Mr. SUMNER was standing or rising when he first saw him. Mr. FOSTER says, he was standing, and that "his arms were thrown around as if unconsciously." Mr. MURRAY says, that Mr. BROOKS did not strike Mr. SUMNER after he fell, and that, although he was not at any time standing *erect*, yet he did not fall down until after the last blow. And Mr. IVERSON, whose testimony as to the circumstances of the assault is more explicit than that of any other witness, also states that no blow was struck after Mr. SUMNER fell. His statement is as follows:

"Was in my seat in the Senate chamber; heard a scuffle and some disturbance; turned around and saw balance of the difficulty; did not move from my seat, but looked on tolerably deliberately; I suppose I saw the second blow; *then Mr. Brooks and Mr. Sumner were both standing erect;* Mr. BROOKS was striking, and Mr. SUMNER, I thought, was striving to grasp Mr. BROOKS; the first blow I saw struck him over the head; at one moment Mr. SUMNER seemed to be pressing towards Mr. BROOKS, as if to grasp him; then Mr. BROOKS would recede and strike him over the head; at another moment Mr. S. would seem to be dodging the blows, or bending down somewhat sidewise, when Mr. BROOKS would strike him again; Mr. SUMNER's position was changed several times, until at the conclusion Mr. SUMNER got fully into the middle of the aisle, and Mr. B. also; the last blow struck by Mr. BROOKS was over the head, and the stick shivered; somebody immediately afterward seized Mr. SUMNER by the lappel of the coat; thought it was Mr. BROOKS—not certain; jerked him backward, and he fell; the motion seemed as if it was intended to jerk him down, or pull him away from the spot he then occupied; I immediately went up; saw Mr. SUMNER in a recumbent posture; also Mr. BROOKS standing near; he was hurt over his eye; I asked him how it happened; he said it was from the recoil of his stick; Mr. SUMNER was lying down, uttering groans of distress; *no blow was struck after Mr. Sumner was prostrated;* I am confident that his fall or sinking down was the immediate effect of the force exercised on the lappel of his coat."

Mr. IVERSON omits all mention of an important fact stated by every other witness, and quite essential to the truth of the case, namely: that a desk was between BROOKS and SUMNER at the outset, and that this, of itself, would very greatly impede any effort that Mr. S. might make to defend himself. But from the tenor of the whole testimony, we think it clear that the BLOWS were all given before Mr. SUMNER had risen, or while he was vainly endeavoring to rise and grapple with his assailant. His fall, so far as appears, was caused by Mr. BROOKS' jerking him down; and after the fall, it seems clear that no blows were struck.

We are the more careful to give these facts in correction of the first reports, because the assault was atrocious enough at the best, and it is neither necessary nor proper to aggravate the brutality of its perpetrator, by imputing to him acts which he did not commit. The country has the means of forming an accurate judgment of the whole transaction: and, however the House of Representatives may fail in the performance of its duty, we are satisfied that the people will pronounce the verdict which the offence deserves.

Canal Matters—More Trouble.

We stated yesterday some of the reasons, growing out of the political action of the majority of the present Canal Board, for the present unexampled and discreditable condition of the Western Division of the Erie Canal. We hear now of new movements on the part of that majority, which must inevitably lead to fresh embarrassments, and render it entirely uncertain whether we shall have any navigation whatever on the Canal this season. We alluded yesterday to the action of the majority of the Board in removing from office, just upon the eve of the opening of navigation, several old and experienced Engineers, whose aid was indispensably necessary to their being placed in proper condition. This was done in opposition to the votes of the Republican minority of the Board, and in the face of their warnings of its disastrous effect. It seems now that, for some reason or other, a portion of the majority of the Board are dissatisfied with the State Engineer; and, to gratify their resentment, or to promote some purpose of their own in which they cannot obtain his coöperation, they have taken the extraordinary step of usurping his duties and taking the details of his department into their own hands. It is the special and exclusive right of the State Engineer to *locate* the Resident Engineers. In the exercise of this right Mr. SEYMOUR stationed Mr. H. V. B. BARKER at Albion and Mr. S. A. CHARLES at Waterford. We are informed, upon good authority, that *five of the State Officers have signed letters of instruction to each of these gentlemen, changing their locations,*—directing Mr. BARKER to go to Waterford and Mr. CHARLES to Albion:—and that, in obedience to this order, these gentlemen have abandoned their residences and left their duties to take care of themselves. They can do nothing, as a matter of course, except under the direction of the Division Engineers, and they, in their turn, are under the immediate supervision of the State Engineer. It is not to be supposed that this officer will assent to so gross and unwarrantable a trespass upon his jurisdiction, or that he will permit any such meddling with his department, as these gentlemen have attempted to practice. We can anticipate, therefore, nothing but disaster to the Canals and immense loss to all the interests dependent upon them, as well as to the State Treasury, from this extraordinary movement. We have not seen the letter to which allusion is made:—but we have good warrant for believing that it was written and signed by *five* State officers in their official capacity.

It would be a singular state of things if the Constitution and the laws provided no remedy for such an unwarrantable violation of duty on the part of the State officers. The Canal Board meets at Albany on Friday next, when, we presume, the matter will receive attention.

Hoaxed!

In one of the extracts from Southern journals, which we published yesterday, it was stated that *the Slaves* of Columbia, S. C., had subscribed towards a testimonial to Mr. BROOKS for his assault upon Mr. SUMNER. The Charleston *Mercury* is evidently *sold* by the story. After copying its details, the *Mercury* says:

"Now, these meetings in South Carolina to sustain Mr. BROOKS, as counter to those at the North, are proper enough. But when, in the capital of the State, slaves are permitted, nay, applauded, and urged to take part in our political movements—to unite in popular demonstrations—to raise subscriptions, and present their tokens of approval to our public men—it is, indeed, a spectacle as disgusting as it is novel. We blush for the State when such things are permitted. *If our slaves can publicly congratulate, may they not publicly condemn? And if one portion are permitted to laud Mr. Brooks, why may not another, if disposed, sympathize with Mr. Sumner?*"

The *Mercury* evidently believes the story, and supposes that the slaves have really, of their own accord, taken the action imputed to them. The Columbia paper which started the story, for the purpose of imposing upon Northern doughfaces, must feel a little embarrassed at seeing its neighbor so completely humbugged by it.

The Intended Charivari to Mr. Crampton.

The *Express* states, with its characteristic blundering, that it has been informed,

"From unquestionable authority, that the report in the TIMES of Monday, that an insult had been offered to Mr. CRAMPTON, the late British Minister, last Saturday night, by getting up a *charivari* in front of Mr. BARCLAY'S residence, in Bond-street, is totally and entirely incorrect. No such insult was offered, nor was any serenade given. The story probably originated in the fact that on Thursday evening a band of music stopped opposite Mr. BARCLAY'S house, and played 'God save the Queen,' and 'Rule Britannia,' in the belief that Mr. CRAMPTON had arrived."

What we stated was, that the design to serenade Mr. CRAMPTON with tin kettles on Saturday night was happily "frustrated" by the vigilance of the Police; and not that there was a *charivari*. That the Police of the Ward in which Mr. BARCLAY resides were actively employed all of Saturday night, in preventing the intended outrage, any one may learn by calling at the Police office.

The Cincinnati Candidates.

Northern sentiment is evidently making itself felt at Cincinnati. The representatives and tools of Slavery there assembled are clearly afraid to make an open, straightforward issue upon the question of its extension. President PIERCE, who has been the most servile and serviceable tool the Slavery Propaganda has found since JOHN TYLER, is thrown overboard without the least hesitation or remorse, because the South dares not make an issue upon his public acts. DOUGLAS, it seems, is treated with still greater contempt, inasmuch as he is not only discarded, but bought off with a promise of a nomination in 1860. It seems almost certain that BUCHANAN is to be the Democratic candidate;—and his selection is unquestionably to be attributed to the conviction that the party cannot secure Northern votes for any of the public men who have been connected with the action of the present Administration in regard to the extension of Slavery. Nothing but the fear of Northern displeasure and consequent defeat, would have constrained the Democracy, and especially the Southern and controlling wing of that party, to throw aside those who have been their most useful instruments. Mr. BUCHANAN, if nominated, we do not hesitate to say, will be a much stronger candidate, especially in the Northern States, than either PIERCE or DOUGLAS. He has more character, equal experience and a reputation for greater integrity. That he would be equally subservient as a tool of Slavery, we have no reason to doubt.

Judicious Doubting.

The *Journal of Commerce*, yielding to the pressure of public opinion, has been compelled very sensibly to modify its tone in regard to the assault upon Senator SUMNER. But it atones for this by reiterated, insinuated misrepresentations of the intelligence from Kansas. The following paragraph is from its columns:

KANSAS.—We have no confirmation of the killing of Dr. ROOT and Mr. MITCHELL of the New-Haven Emigrating Company, and *believe the report to be incorrect.* It is now stated that *not one Anti-Slavery* man was killed at the attack on Lawrence. *Two Pro-Slavery* men were killed—one by his own pistol, and the other by the falling of a brick. The killing of eight *Pro-Slavery men* on the Pottawatomie, *appears to be confirmed.*

Whatever intelligence tends to implicate *Pro*-Slavery men in crime, or *Anti*-Slavery men in misfortune, "lacks confirmation," and the *Journal* "believes" it to be incorrect. Whatever, on the other hand, imputes the most outrageous and revolting wickedness to emigrants from New-England finds ready credence with the conductors of that impartial print.

As to the story of the murder and horrid mutilation of *eight* persons by Free-State men, reported by telegraph yesterday, we venture to predict that it will turn out to be utterly false. If it does not, it will share a different fate from that which has overtaken the half-dozen similar tales with which the border press of Missouri has amused its Eastern confederates.

POLITICAL.

Illinois—Free-Soil State Convention—Arrival of Gov. Reeder and Mrs. Robinson.

Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Thursday, May 29, 1856.

The Free-Soil State Convention assembled here this morning. The number of delegates is very large. So great was the enthusiasm that a large concourse assembled in front of one of the principal hotels at 7 o'clock last evening, and addresses were delivered by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN, Mr. WASHBURN and others. The meeting continued till a late hour. A telegraphic dispatch was received during the evening, announcing that Gov. REEDER had just arrived in Chicago, and might address the Convention. At an early hour this morning the people again crowded about the same hotel, to the number of 800 or 1,000, and demanded to have some one to tell them about Kansas and the prospects of liberty there.

Several prominent speakers came forward and talked till the Convention assembled. In the meantime Gov. REEDER arrived and was received with hearty cheers. Gov. ROBINSON'S wife, in company with Col. J. S. EMERY, arrived about the same time, *en route* for Kansas. Three cheers were given for her.

Before the hour of meeting, the largest hall in town was literally crammed with earnest looking and determined men. Upon the organization of the Convention, Col. J. S. EMERY, of Kansas, was introduced.

On the nomination of Hon. WM. H. BISSELL, for Governor, it was moved that he be elected by acclamation; but before the motion was put the following letter was submitted to the Convention:

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Saturday, May 24, 1856.

* * * I cannot promise, in the event of becoming a candidate, to take the stump, or address the people of the State generally—and this is a matter which I trust you will well consider. If I continue to improve as I have reason to expect, I shall unquestionably make some speeches, if desired—but I cannot promise to perambulate the State as some might wish.

If, in view of these facts, the Convention deem it proper to nominate me, I shall not decline the honor, though I say in all candor, I prefer that the nomination should fall on another individual; and should that happen, you can rely upon my zealous and cheerful efforts in his behalf. Yours truly, WM. H. BISSELL.

After the letter had been read the motion was unanimously adopted with nine cheers for Col. BISSELL.

On motion FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page, was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The usual Free-State resolutions were then adopted. The political course of Senator TRUMBULL was indorsed, and in regard to Senator DOUGLAS, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, having laid his ruthless hand upon a sacred compact, which "had an origin akin to that of the Constitution, and which had become canonized in the hearts of the American people," has given the lie to his past history, proved himself recreant to the free principles of this Government, violated the confidence of the people of Illinois, and now holds his seat in the Senate chamber, while he misrepresents them.

This evening Gov. REEDER will speak in the Park.

I hear that when the news of the burning of Gov. ROBINSON'S house reached his wife, while she was on board the cars, a handsome purse was at once made up and presented her by the passengers. She does not dare enter the Territory at present, and will stop in Chicago awhile. F.

☞ In reply to orders and inquiries from various quarters, we state that the two editions we have printed of the TIMES SUPPLEMENT, containing the SUMNER Debate, are entirely exhausted; and we are consequently unable to supply further orders. The *Free State Advocate* of the present week, however, contains Mr. SUMNER'S Speech and the Address of the Pittsburg Republican Convention, printed in larger type than any other newspaper edition we have seen.

☞ It is proposed to supply the city of Providence with water from Ten-Mile River, in Seekonk, at a cost of $1,000,000. The new Mayor, Mr. SMITH, commends the plan in his inaugural address.

☞ We understand that Governor REEDER is to be in this City at the latter part of this week. He will arrive, we hear, on Friday next. Speaker BANKS was in town yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grease his Ways—Branch.

Counselors A. KASH and WM. CURTIS NOYES, and Alderman TUCKER and BURGE (the BURGE) have signed a certificate to the effect that in their opinion the sum of $2,500 would be a reasonable compensation for the services of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Esq., in the world-renowned hunt for a birthplace for little Georgey. BRANCH modestly presents no bill. Let modesty get a trumping reward. Why BRANCH's treatise on "Worms" which grew out of this Hunt for a Home, was worth its weight in aluminum to every reading man in the country. We know of a once lean man who laughed over it till the fat lay three-fourths of an inch thick on his ribs, and his doctor got rich in curing him of dyspepsia because the fat overgrowed his kidneys. A woman in Oneida County, was just going to die of quinzy, on the 15th of January last. Her homœopathic doctor would not prick the tumor but he read the "Worms" article and her cachinations broke the lump in her throat and saved her life. Then the Branch travels and the Branch experiences have done infinite good to literature. In the highfalutin style nothing could hold a candle to them, and, in consequence, volumes of that breed of stuff have been left unwritten by their disgusted and disheartened authors. And now as BRANCH is about to retire to Switzerland and pine away in voluntary exile "we-thinks"—as the sentimental orator said when he had a cold in his head—$2,500 would grease the ways for his slide and be a comfort when under the shadow of the Jung-frau and his country's eclipse.

Barnum's Friends.

Over a thousand people, led off by such men as E. K. COLLINS, Commodore VANDERBILT, F. B. CUTTING, ROBERT STUYVESANT, and THOMAS THUMB, Esq., have united in tendering to Mr. P. T. BARNUM a series of benefits. BARNUM sends them the following reply:

LONG-ISLAND, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for your very kind proposition. The popular sympathy is to me far more precious than gold, and that sympathy seems, in my case, to extend from my immediate neighbors in Bridgeport to all parts of our Union.

Proffers of pecuniary assistance have reached me from every quarter, not only from friends, but from entire strangers. Mr. WM. E. BURTON, Miss LAURA KEENE and Mr. WM NIBLO have in the kindest manner tendered me the receipts of their theatres for one evening. Mr. GOUGH volunteered the proceeds of one of his attractive lectures—Mr. JAMES PHALEN generously offering me the free use of the Academy of Music. Many professional ladies and gentlemen have urged me to accept their gratuitous services. I have on principle respectfully declined them all, as I beg with the most grateful acknowledgments (at least for the present) to decline yours—not because a benefit in itself is an objectionable thing, but because I have ever made it a point to ask nothing of the public on *personal* grounds, and should prefer, while I can possibly avoid that exigency, to accept nothing from it without the honest conviction that I had individually given it in return a full equivalent.

While favored with health, I feel competent to earn an honest livelihood for myself and family. More than this I shall certainly never attempt with such a load of debt suspended in *terrorem* over me. While I earnestly thank you, therefore, for your generous consideration, gentlemen, I trust you will appreciate my desire to live unhumiliated by a sense of dependence, and believe me sincerely yours, P. T. BARNUM.

To Messrs. FREEMAN HUNT, E. K. COLLINS and others.

President King and the Columbia Boys.

In the Chapel of Columbia College, on Monday morning, there was quite a lively season. The fact that President KING made a Free-Soil speech at the Sumner meeting on Friday, roused up the lads of the College, and they expressed their sentiments on the subject with considerable freedom—favorably to the President, however. The regular exercises were stayed till the ferment subsided, and the President then put down the big Bible, which he had been waving above his head to command silence, and quiet was restored. The same day, a proposition was made, they say, to improvise a College indignation meeting in reference to the Sumner outrage, but the Southern lads wouldn't consent to it, and though the cheers checked them down in the early part of the day, their votes overbalanced the meeting, and it fell through suddenly: so there is no Columbia College expression of sympathy or indignation, except that to which the excellent President gave utterance so eloquently on Friday. Monday was a lively day in Columbia.

☞ Yesterday was about as hot a day as 4th of July is likely to be. There came up a shower at 4 o'clock, which cooled the air and the people that got caught in it. But prior to that hour the ladies in Broadway fairly boiled with heat and their faces glowed. Last Saturday the same ones were out with furs on—yesterday garments could not be found gauzy enough to keep them cool and politely indifferent. Gentlemen have doffed their thick coats at last, and their coats and white hats of light wool and straw, everywhere prevalent, gave a Summer tone to the streets.

The Weather—Official.

Yesterday the temperature rose to eighty-eight (88) degrees at 3 P. M., and to-day at 2 P. M., is up to ninety-four (94) degrees. Electric lines ran low in the atmosphere yesterday, and this morning, at 4 o'clock, a dark cloud bordered the horizon at west and northwest, which, at 6½ o'clock, came over, with a light dash of rain. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

☞ Thirty-two pawnbrokers renewed their licenses up to last evening, paying each the annual license of $50. The number of licenses granted last year was forty-two. Of Junk shop licenses, one hundred and twenty have been taken out thus far, paying $25 each. Last year there were two hundred and sixty-one granted.

Board of Councilmen.

TUESDAY, June 3.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, at 5 P. M.

The report of the Committee on Streets, opposed to the widening and extending of Duane-street, from Broadway to East River, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole on an ordinance as to the widening and deepening of cess-pools, privies, &c., which, after a very protracted discussion, was finally terminated by the passage of a motion permitting the Committee to rise.

Councilman BAXTER, Chairman of the Committee on Police, submitted a report in favor of paying the bill of Stephen H. Branch, Esq., for services rendered by himself, (for which no bill was presented by him,) the lawyers, reporters and others, in the investigation of the charge of alienage brought against Mr. Matsell, the Chief of Police, and several of his subordinates.

On motion of Mr. GRAY, of the Sixteenth Ward, the report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday at 5 P. M.

Board of Governors.

Nothing of importance was transacted at the Board yesterday, excepting the award of a contract for coal to C. MILLER & Co., of Philadelphia. A resolution had been previously passed, that such contracts should only be open to coal miners and coal companies. The list of the numbers remaining at the various institutions differs very little from that of the previous week, there being a decrease of 93, and a total of 5,696.

Defending a Good Man from Reproach.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the great mass meeting in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, you say Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, "denounced Rev. Mr. MILLS, of Indianapolis, for supporting the system of Slavery." As Rev. T. A. MILLS, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a member of the New School General Assembly, recently in session in this City, made some remarks upon that subject while here, it seems probable that he is intended, and if so, Mr BRIGGS has (unintentionally, no doubt) done him great injustice; for I hold it to be a great crime for any man in this enlightened age, to support the system of Slavery. Mr. T. A. MILLS, a native of Kentucky, and son of the well-known Judge MILLS, of that State, was formerly a slaveholder; but for many years has opposed the system very strongly, and no one more strongly than he, in the General Assembly that has just closed its sessions in this City, as may be seen by the report in the TIMES, and especially in opposition to the opinion that the Bible sanctions Slavery as it exists among us—showing conclusively that the natural workings of the system prevented the slave from obeying the commands of God in the relations of husband, wife, parent and child. JUSTICE.

NEW-JERSEY.

Opening of the Paterson and New-York Plank Road.

Yesterday the Paterson and New-York Plank Road, which has been in course of construction for the last three years, was opened to the public and made the occasion of much festivity and rejoicing. Several gentlemen, comprising the Directors and their friends, assembled early in the morning at the New-York Hotel, where they took carriages, and crossing the Hoboken Ferry, proceeded along the road to Paterson. Among them we noticed Governor Price of New-Jersey, Simeon Draper, Esq., Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., T. B. Stillman, Esq., of the Novelty Works; Frederic Wood, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn.; Henry B. Butler, Esq., President of the Company; Francis Lathrop, Esq., the Treasurer; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., the secretary. The road, which is fifteen miles in length commences about half a mile from the Hoboken Ferry, and is so level that a horse may be driven it nearly the whole distance. The cost of the construction was nearly $130,000; it has two toll-gates, one bridge, at which toll will be taken, and by next week from the present time it will be free to the public. It is certainly a beautiful road, and no doubt ere long becomes a favorite drive for our citizens when they feel like rusticating. The scenery for several miles out of Paterson is quite picturesque, especially where the road crosses the Passaic at Acquackonck.

On reaching Paterson the company accepted an invitation from ROSWELL L. COLT, Esq., to examine his beautiful grounds, which are famous throughout the whole State. They afterwards proceeded to the Passaic Falls, where a sumptuous dinner had been provided for them at the cost of the Company, by the Directors of the road. The chair was taken by Mr. BUTLER, the President, and after justice had been executed on the viands and wines, speeches were made by him, and by Gov. PRICE, Mr. DRAPER, Col. FULLER, Mr. FIELD, Mr. STILLMAN and others, which were listened to with much interest and loudly applauded. A band was engaged and performed a variety of airs. At 6 o'clock the party returned to New York, and, barring the storm which overtook them when they were thirteen miles from home, they were loud in their praises of the good time they had gone through.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARD.—A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 363 Broadway, corner Duane-st., beg to inform their friends that they still continue to carry on their business at their old location, to keep the same style and quality of goods for which we have been heretofore so celebrated. And they solicit a continuation of their favors.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON. GENIN opens the straw hat season for 1856 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty cannot be paralleled in New-York. Besides the East India hat, confined exclusively to this establishment, the assortment locomprises Panamas, Leghorns, Panama Canton, English brilliants, brown and white sennets, and many other braids, the styles, shape and sizes are as diversified as the fabrics themselves, the crowns varying in height, and the brims in depth, so that old and young have an equally wide field for choice. The brown and white sennet hats, for young men and boys, are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer. To meet the wants of the clergy, a very handsome black straw hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S, and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, no style of dress, no eccentricity of taste, that has not been considered for in procuring this superb assortment of Summer fabrics.

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and equally as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

BEEBE, (Cois Patentes,) No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French felts, &c.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* the celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*

Dépôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

E. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

FLAT-IRON HEATER.
A very superior article of this kind, for sale at
LIDDLE'S, No. 379 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the professional amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $200 to $325.

GROVESTEEN & TRUBLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY goods and toys, just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing-cases, brushes, combs, perfumery, and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls, games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 563 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 563 Broadway.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c., IN THE LATEST STYLE.—Consular,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTEEN MEDICAL MUMMIES, or The Institution Called the Medical Faculty—We look upon as a large mummy, that has been wrapped up and hidden from the sight and understanding of the world for ages. Its worshippers and advocates are as bigoted in their belief, and as illiberal in their views, as the most fanatical worshippers of false creeds that the world has ever been cursed with. It is our purpose to unfold the mysteries and expose the fallacies which envelop this mummy, so that the people can see for themselves the deformities of the monster which exercises such a powerful influence over the health and lives of the public. We direct the attention of the reader to the following letter, from David O. Gibson, a respectable planter in Virginia. Fifteen regular doctors of the Medical Institution could do no good! Read the letter:

JAN. 29, 1856.

MESSRS. RADWAY & Co.: I have been agent at this place, Fathersville, Scott Co., Va., for all the best Pills in use, for nine years, and, in right good faith, your Regulators give better satisfaction in these mountains of Scott, Va., than all the Pills I have sold. Everybody down here calls your Regulators "The Good Pills." James Tomlinson has a son that had been diseased with the Chronic Rheumatism. Fifteen different physicians have tried to cure him, but could not do it; so he tried, at a venture, Radway's Regulators every night, and in two weeks he was completely cured. I have cured a great many people with your Ready Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, that our best doctors down here could not touch—and I believe that where the doctors down here do make a cure, they do it by the use of your medicines.

Yours, truly, DAVID O. GIBSON.

CHARLES ARBENFELDT,
No. 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—porcelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
JUGS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **The Oxygenated Bitters**—Have received the strongest testimonials of any medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility, and is worthy the confidence of all who seek a remedy for these complaints.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with a furnished country house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 200 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Lenox and Housac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. The central portion, containing about 100 acres, with all the buildings, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon F. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. KING, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.**—All who suffer from DYSPEPSIA, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs and Digestion, in THE SPECIALIST for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, and sold by all Booksellers. Dr. Tucker's residence, No. 12 University place.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 182 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Chi Psi Fraternity.**—The anniversary of the above named Fraternity will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Hope Chapel, at 7½ o'clock, when an Oration will be delivered by W. P. C. WHITING, of Buffalo, and a Poem by MORTIMER N. THOMSON, (Q. K. Philander Doesticks,) of this City.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism**, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Call at Leavitt, Bellisser & Co.'s**—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, and see that magnificent centre table, the only one of the kind ever imported into this country, to be sold at auction June 9.

PERSONAL.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, OPHELIA, left her home on May 27, in a state of unsound mind, and came to New-York to look for work, I hereby warn all persons not to employ or harbor her, under the strictest penalty of the law; and any person knowing her whereabouts will confer a favor on her family by sending a note to her husband. Description: Short, stout woman, with upper front teeth gone; aged 46 years; hair inclined to be gray.

WILLIAM FLANDREAU, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

☞ **CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE,** WIGS, AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE—Of Mr. THOMAS BRYAN, or of his brother, Mr. ELIJAH BRYAN, Dentist, either of them will oblige by addressing a note to JOSEPH GREAVES, No. 15 Old-slip stating their present place of residence, as he wishes to deliver a letter now in his hands.

A LADY WISHES A HUSBAND—Provided she can find just the right person. Should this meet his eye, he will be inclined to address

BERTHA CAMPBELL, New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINE GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all descriptions, from $2 50 per set to $36, for sale, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant girl, as plain cook, or do general housework in a small private family; has got no relations in this country; she wishes a steady place; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can be well recommended from her last place. Call up stairs, front room, No. 296 Mulberry-st.; seen for 3 days.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, is kind to children, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 235 West 40th-st.

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CORNICES, SHADES, &c., &c., &c.
N. B.—Scientific workmen always on hand.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK AND WHITE BEREGE AND TISSUES
1s. 6d. per yard, at W. JACKSON'S (late Bartholomew's) new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LANE & PORTER
WILL OFFER FOR SALE THIS MORNING,
Their entire stock of EMBROID

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN HARLEM.—Two houses in exactly new and well finished, on E. front of 8th-av., with lot-rooms 14 by 16, containing 10 finished rooms in each house, situated half a block from the railroad. This unquestionable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., north side.

C. H. SEAMAN.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story brown stone house No. 36 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison aves., finished with all the modern improvements, and one lot in 23d-st., on the south side. Terms reasonable, and one half may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of WM. RYER, at No. 36 East 20th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 216 3d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $250. J. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET.—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. Possession by MARCH 1st. ENGLISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Corner of 11th av. and 82d-st., with shade and fruit trees, garden and excellent water. The location is beautiful and healthy, overlooking the Hudson River, and but a few minutes from the City. Price reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, No. 1 Tryon-row, or on the premises.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson River, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the depot, and 36 miles from New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Clover, about two miles from Dover Station, on the Harlem Railroad from New-York, 70 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 2 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

TWO FINE FARMS IN BERGEN CO., N. J., FOR SALE CHEAP—Four miles from Suffern's depôt, at which all the trains on the Erie Railroad stop. The Ramapo River runs through this property, and it has advantages which must be seen to be appreciated. The soil is of the best quality. The farms have barns, stables, &c., and an abundance of fruit. There is a stone cottage on one and an old-fashioned house on the other. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Basement of the Insurance Buildings.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT HASKILL.—The residence of the late John White, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION ON THE LINE OF RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FOR SALE.—There are twenty acres of land under fine cultivation, on an eminence of some seventy feet, overlooking the flourishing town of Rahway and some eight or ten miles of beautiful country, within full view of Elizabeth, and in the vicinity of public and select schools, also of churches of all denominations. It is one hour's ride by railroad from New-York. Cars ply ten times each way daily, (double track.) For further particulars, apply to WM. MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Consisting of 6 acres, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and 37 miles from New-York. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn and is approached through an avenue of maples of fifty years growth, and has a magnificent view of the River for 20 miles in extent. The grounds are highly embellished with shade trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs. A very large number of fruit trees all grafted and in full bearing, together with several varieties of nut trees. Also a large vineyard of Isabella and Catawba grapevines, from which one to two tons of grapes are annually raised. Fine garden with all the small fruits, to-gether with an orchard of the finest assortment of plums, gages and apricots, cart loads of which were raised last year. The house is a two story frame, 45 feet front with piazzas, and has 4 fine rooms on each floor, with bath room, water-closet, conservatory, &c. Also a cottage for servants, barn, carriage house, and beautiful summer-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 30 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, newly painted, with windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers st., New-York.

FOR SALE—About 10¾ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c. situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green Point to Flushing. One of the best opporunities for investment or speculation ever offered. To most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

20,000 ACRES OF ILLINOIS LAND FOR SALE—Situated on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in Richland and other Counties. Also, several good improved farms in a high state of cultivation, with the necessary buildings, in healthy locations. Terms of payment made to suit the purchaser. For further information, inquire of A. M. CLARK, No. 152 Nassau-st., room No. 15.

PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $200 down and $1,600 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small, genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY—In this City and vicinity; also, country residences and farms on the Hudson River and other localities, for sale on liberal terms or exchange for Western lands, stocks or other available property. Apply to D. F. VANLIEW & Co., Land Agents, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Griggstown, Somerset County, New-Jersey, consisting of a two story house, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 5 miles from Millstone. Mail stage passes the door every day. Will be sold low. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

IOWA PROPERTY FOR SALE—Containing 140 acres, situated in Jasper County, on high and rolling prairie, free from fever and ague, near County seat, mills, brick-yard, &c. Also on the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; country abounds in coal; twelve Eastern people have land adjoining. Any person wishing to locate in a healthy and growing country will find this a rare chance. Title good. For further information, address or inquire of S. P. LOOKER, Lyons Farms, Essex Co., New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City lots or good farms, a large tenement property, in good order, with conveniencies of water, gas, &c. Value $55,000. May be divided into two equal parts. Also, several first-class brown-stone front houses, in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill. Address, or inquire of B. M. FOWLER, No. 114 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful country seat on the Palisades at Yonkers, with about one half acre of ground, handsomely laid out, with cottage and all necessary out buildings on the same. Apply immediately to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st., rooms 4 and 5.

CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—And out-buildings and about two acres of land, in Rye, Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depôt, on the Boston turnpike road. Inquire of G. C. WORDEN Rye.

FARM FOR SALE—In New-Jersey, within 35 miles of New-York, one of the best dairy farms in the county. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 130 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 85 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 3,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Parties wishing to obtain sites for manufactories, ship yards, or other mechanical enterprises, with every desirable advantage of navigable waters, and railroad connections with the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and within 12 miles of the City of New-York by steamboat, may see maps, and obtain other interesting information relating to the subject, by calling on E. H. ISHAM, No. 3 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank.

N. B.—Elizabethport, by the recent completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is now in railroad connection with the coal and iron mines and vast lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and the grain-growing districts of New-York and the Western States.

PRODUCTIVE TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 193 Ludlow-st. and Nos. 154 and 156 East 27th-st. N. B.—Property owners desiring a reliable and competent agent to let and collect rents, will be suited by applying to GEO. S. HICKOK, House Agent, No. 192½ Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A centre board Boat, cedar built, copper fastened throughout. Has metallic air-tanks, rendering her a perfect life boat. Spars, sails, &c., complete. Cost $150 this Spring; will be sold for $75. Any gentleman wishing to take a boat to the country could not find a better. Can be seen for a day or two, Dock, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET AT HOBOKEN—The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the corner of 6th and Hudson sts.; contains bath-room, hot and cold water self-emptying tubs, kitchen range, gas, &c.; is situated within eight minutes' walk of the ferry, on the highest and best part of Hoboken, fronting on Hudson Park; commands a view of the City and harbor of New-York. Will be put in first-rate order, and let very low to a good tenant. Also, several smaller brick dwellings to let. Inquire at the Land Office, opposite the ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, or at No. 17 Wall-st., or CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

HOUSE TO LET—A furnished first-class house in 23d-st., near 4th-av. newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two story and attic brick house No. 104 Madison-st., with gas, bath, hot and cold water. Rent $600 per annum. Will be let or leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant. Apply at No. 125 Chatham-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Plainfield, New-Jersey, twenty-five miles from his City, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, a two-story house, with basement, pleasantly situated, fronting on main street, together with a barn and an acre of land, a garden containing a variety of choice fruit, peaches, plumbs, cherries, grapes, strawberries in abundance, &c. Gentleman whose business is in the City, and who desires a country residence, apply to E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or S. VAIL, Plainfield depôt, who has farms of all sizes and prices, and houses and lots for sale

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co. being 165 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 184 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway; also the desirable three story dwelling-house No. 143 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, the similar house No. 145 Hammond-st. All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 155 Waverley-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms. From the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the depôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 35 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three story, 13 rooms, with every convenience suitable for a small genteel family; recently painted throughout in complete order, good yard, with grapevines, &c. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address Box No. 19, Post-Office, New York.

RURAL RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED.—A first-class house, thoroughly furnished in complete order; beautiful grounds, closely planted with fruit and ornamental trees, with abundance of best small fruits, kitchen garden, &c. The house has gas and water throughout, range and furnace of the best kind. With the house will be let coach house, carriage and pair of horses, if desired. CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., New-York; E. W. WHEELSEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

TWO FLOORS WITH BASEMENT TO LET—All in good order to respectable tenants, within three minutes walk of four stage routes. Apply at No. 314 Delancey st. or No 111 Essex. W. A KEEN.

AN OFFICE ON WALL STREET TO LET—In Tontine Building basement. Apply to PEPOON & JENKINS.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE—No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

PRINTING.

AT No. 43 ANN-STREET, fifth door East of Nassau-st., N. Y., JOHN W. OLIVER is prepared with New Steam Machinery, Types, Engravings, Ornaments, &c., to execute Bill-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Posters, Cards, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE OR COMMON JOB PRINTING, at short notice, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS, No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of Job Printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash price. Call and examine specimens.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 325 and 327 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KIESAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO, No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $133,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 30,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$225,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company, two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 18 years to run, with coupons attached, and are fully guaranteed and provided, and are secured by a first mortgage on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely: 2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 300 acres more—marketable without improvements, or on let to market at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 2 mine shafts opening, 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 60 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 2 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers are warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for immediate purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cob'ence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-on-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsick,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,000,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $1,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 23 years to run, with interest at 7 ⅌ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipments, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramsayburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Maps, &c., may be obtained, and further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st. (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has been before been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1856, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the instalment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES PARKER, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
} Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 6, 9 and 12 months, in sums of $500 and upward. The money may be deposited with G. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—One for $4,500; one for $1,250; two for $2,950 each; one for $3,300; one for $3,000; three for $1,600 each, on property in Brooklyn, worth double the amount. Apply to E. HANFORD, over the Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, dry goods, cigars, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought for cash, at TAYLOR & CO.'S old established and responsible office, No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,—NEW CITY HALL, PARK, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, inst.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

LS. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election of Directors and Counselors, will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. New-York, May 2, 1856.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION—OF DIRECTORS AND INSPECTORS OF THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 38 Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. ISAAC C. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On first-class City property, $10,000, $14,500. Also, two small sums of $3,000 and $2,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN—In two sums of $5,000 each, on first class City property; none but principals need apply. Apply to E. HANFORD, over the Park Bank.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the ple

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS.—Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-st., New-York, WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ o'clock, $2,117,500 Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, bearing date April 1, 1853, and payable in the City of New-York, March 1, 1891, with interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September, in each year, for which coupons are attached, with the privilege of converting the same into stock at any time before April 1, 1863.

These bonds are part of an issue of $3,600,000, authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 8, 1856, the remainder of them having been disposed of heretofore, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage executed to Samuel Willets and Samuel L. Mitchell, Trustees, upon the entire Railroad, (112 miles in length, and a large portion of it already graded for a second track,) and its equipments, together with the coal lands, mines, and mining machinery of the Company, subject to a prior lien of only $60,000, of which $900,000 is due in 1871, and $1,500,000 in 1875.

The entire cost of the Railroad, Coal Lands and Improvements, covered by the Mortgage, up to this time, is $7,031,450 96, which amount is represented by Capital Stock, $3,143,250, Bonds, $2,892,500, and Floating Debts, (less Materials and Coal on hand, debts due, &c.) $996,-700 96. Total, $7,031,450 96.

The Company have been able to pay the interest on the whole cost of their Railroad and Coal Property, including the unfinished part of their Road, from the earnings of the Northern Division only 48 miles, and their Coal business in Western and Northern New-York, besides a considerable surplus, as will be seen by the following statement, which has been appropriated to the credit of their Renewal and Coal Department Funds, for depreciation and renewals.

NET EARNINGS.

From Transport'n	From Coal.	Other Sources.	Total.
1853.....$296,336 96	$73,739 16	$1,044 20	$371,068 52
1854.....139,595 44	140,303 57	3,467 76	283,366 77
1855.....259,363 34	167,105 13	7,815 51	434,183 98
Total..$496,145 74	$381,147 86	$12,325 47	$888,619 27

INTEREST PAID, &c.

On Bonds.	On Floating Debt.	On Stock.
1853.....$63,000 00	$4,934 83	$70,347 03
1854..... 63,000 00	7,731 79	140,151 49
1855.....132,875 16	41,454 97	120,723 05
Total.....$258,875 16	$54,110 59	$391,121 57

INTEREST PAID, &c.

Rent of C. & S. R. R.	Total.	Surplus.
1853.....$— —	$138,171 86	$232,896 66
1854..... — —	210,832 28	72,454 49
1855.....70,000 00	435,052 18	9,130 80
Total.....$70,000 00	$774,107 32	$314,511 95

The quantity of Coal forwarded to market in the years above stated was as follows: In 1853, 97,358 tons; 1854, 133,961 tons; 1855, 186,868 tons; Total, 418,187 tons. The Expenditures on the Southern Division for Construction in each year, were as follows:

For 1853.....	$183,066 06
For 1854.....	1,042,898 87
For 1855.....	1,453,139 09
Total.....	$3,676,094 92

The interest on these amounts has been paid from the earnings of the completed portion of the Road as above stated, and but for this expenditure, which has not been productive until now, the Company would have been able to pay dividends of at least six per cent. semi-annually for the last two years.

The entire Line is now ready for business, and the Passenger, Freight and Coal Trains will commence running regularly as heretofore, from Scranton, eastward through to Elizabethport and New-York, on Monday next, and west to Great Bend, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, &c.

TERMS.—One-fifth on the day of sale, and the balance in installments, viz: 15 per cent. 1st of July; 25 per cent. in two months; 25 per cent. in four months; 25 per cent. in six months from the day of sale, with interest. Notes to be given for the last three ins allments, or purchasers will have the option, at any time before the 1st of July, of paying the whole amount of their purchases. The accrued interest on the Bonds, from 1st of April to day of sale will be charged to purchasers.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office, No. 94 Broadway.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

VENEERS, LUMBER, UNFINISHED FRAMES, &c.

Being the stock of Mr. JOHN ZERFASS. To be sold by order of CHARLES GEELL, Esq., Assignee.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at the warerooms and factory No 15 Stanton st, near the Bowery, a large and valuable assortment of elegant cabinet furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class store, being the late stock of JOHN ZERFASS, and sold by order of his Assignee.

The stock includes rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, hall, library, dining, and bedroom articles.

Also, unfinished frames, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany sofa, tête-à-tête, large arm and parlor chairs, bureaus, &c.

Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, glue, varnish, upholstery materials, hardware, &c.

Also, store fixtures, iron safe, desks, large and small stoves, &c.

Also, a family horse, light carriage, spring cart, &c.

The whole of first-class description. Will be sold without regard to cost, to close the assignment.

TERMS—Cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Worthy the attention of the trade.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WORKS OF ART—SUPERB ORIGINAL ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, ARTICLES OF VERTU, ERARD PIANO-FORTE, &c. &c.

WILLIAM IRVING will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of James Phalen, Esq., No. 46 East 14th-st., a superb gallery of original ancient and modern oil-paintings. The modern paintings were mostly painted to order for the present owner. Among them will be found specimens by Inman, Doughty, Huntington, Glass, Durand, Eddie and others. The ancient paintings were selected with great care by Mr. Phalen while in Europe, most of them having been in his possession upwards of twenty years; among them will be found specimens from the pencils of Salvator Rosa, Breughel, Canaletti, Murillo, Claude de Lorraine, Rubens, Cerracci, Leandro Bassano, Zuccharelli, Pammena, Berghem, Guecceno, Bardino Luino, Guidements, Paul Brill, Carlo Dolci, Lignani, Ghuercino, Delle Notte, Van Dyke, Snyders, Velasquez, Cerregio, Sassofenato and others. Marble busts and statues, Erard piano-forte; superb ormolu clock, four feet high, supported by ormolu figures, inlaid with artistic porcelain paintings, surmounted with an elegant porcelain urn; Dresden, China and French porcelain vases, beautifully painted, with ormolu handles; bronze clocks, with bronze figures; works of art, articles of vertu. Particulars in *Courier and Enquirer*. Can be examined, with catalogues, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3 and 4, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. each day. Cards of admission can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of cabinet furniture—Superior 3 octave, new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany pianofortes; brocatel window curtains, cornices, tassels, &c., several French plate mantel and pier mirrors, removed from a dwelling; several suites of enameled chamber furniture; 25 maple bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, French China tea and dinner sets, richly decorated vases, mantel ornaments, &c.; cabinet furniture consists of a large variety of parlor, chamber, drawing-room and basement furniture, finished in the most fashionable styles; brocatel and tapestry parlor suites, suites in moquet, hair-cloth and fancy covering, bookcases, wardrobes, hall stands, tête-à-tête and plain sofas; oak, buffet, rosewood centre, side and card tables, plain and with marble tops; easy and rocking chairs, Turkish chairs in delaine and fancy coverings, bookstands, corner stands, work tables, music cabinets, lounges and lounge-beds, cane-seat chairs, &c.

At 12 o'clock, will be sold several superior-toned rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, all of which are fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale

Articles can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE SALE OF SEVEN SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES—By FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., by order of Thomas Livermore, Esq., of Boston, mortgagee.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell, at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, seven superior full seven-octave rosewood piano-fortes, of extra tone and finish, being manufactured by a first-class Boston maker for a New-York Broadway house, and will now be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of Thomas Livermore, Esq., of Boston, by virtue of a mortgage. This sale offers to the trade, country dealers and private families a rare opportunity of procuring superior instruments in this line.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stanton-st., to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Chrystie sts; No. 13 is a 3-story attic brick front, frame building, with basement, with a 3-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4-story brick-front frame building, with rear-extension and also a new 4-story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad st.

By order, CHAS GSELL, Assignee.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—Of a family, together with various lots of various descriptions of new household goods, will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer. Rosewood parlor suite, (but little used,) covered with French maroon plush. Also rosewood piano-forte, is in full family use, and will be sold. Also, from English factory, velvet and Brussels carpeting, spring and curled-hair mattresses, extension dining tables, C. H. desks, handsome paintings, framed. Also, staple furniture, from private rooms, in variety. N. B.—Purchasers are free from any possibility of dissatisfaction.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of hardware, house-furnishing goods, &c., contained in store No. 415 4th-av., corner of 33d-st.; also the fixtures, consisting of shelves, counters, &c. Terms, cash. Catalogues now ready.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 6th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage, and to foreclose the same, I will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 128 Furman-st., 1 small steam engine, tanks, boiler, 1 patent scale, 1 press, &c.—Dated Brooklyn, May 28, 1856.

F. G. QUEVEDO,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—At their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, French plate mirrors and pier glasses, superior oil-paintings, rich cut-glass and China ware, &c. This sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and will embrace several invoices of superior cabinet-made furniture, consisting of parlor suites of every variety, parlor sofas, lounges, ottomans, arm, reclining, rocking and side chairs; centre, card and sofa tables; solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, corner, music and book stands; hair mattresses, paillasses, clocks, table cutlery, rich French China and chrystal ware, &c.; the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FURNITURE—Being the stock of James B. Cook, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, embracing parlor suites of solid rosewood and mahogany frames, covered in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rosewood, mahogany and oak bookcases, etageres, corner stands, centre-tables, side and fancy tables, extension dining tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, hall stands, easy parlor and rocking chairs, paillasses, best hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, making a very complete assortment, worthy of the notice of dealers and others, as every lot must be positively sold. Catalogues at sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, STANDARD WORKS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., about 150 ancient and modern oil-paintings, on stretchers, in sheets and in frames, comprising landscapes, marines, portraits, battle-pieces, cattle-pieces, architectural subjects, fruit-pieces, mythological subjects, heads, river and sea views; interiors, &c.; also several folios of fine line engravings; also about 500 volumes books—Hand Book of Facts, Chandler's Works, elegant morocco bound Bibles, Macaulay's History of England, Wilkinson's Egyptians, Gibbon's Rome, Clark's Commentaries, Hume's England, Byron's Works, antique calf; Pilgrim's Progress, &c. Also, a fine mocking bird.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY—June 4, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $61,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible 7 per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz.: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchases.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ROSEWOOD PIANO, IRON SAFE, &c.—R. A. C. TUTTLE will include in the sale of elegant furniture THIS DAY at No. 15 Stanton-st., one elegant second-hand, 6¾-octave, rosewood piano, to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of CHARLES GSELL, Assignee, for cash. Also, 1 Herring's Iron Safe.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:

1—IN VISTULA DIVISION—About 486 feet front on Oak and Lynn sts., beyond Summit and Water sts., and on Water-st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,002 and 1,003, being generally 66 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.

2—IN STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-16 undivided of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, being 200 feet front on Summit-st., running to the river. Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 48, 49, 50, 51, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 2 5/8 of 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, being each 60 feet front, on Summit-st., and running through to the river.

Also lots 114, 115 on Bush-st.; 136, 139, 140, 143 on Ontario-st.; 147, 148, 152, 154 on Michigan-st.

TERMS OF SALE—One quarter down, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interest on the deferred payments.

For farther particulars, inquire of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York, or of T. TREDWELL or W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.

A. N. COLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—Consisting of all kinds found in a well furnished house; two beautiful suites of rosewood parlor furniture; two etageres, with glass doors and backs; two corner stands do; rosewood centre, side and fancy tables, with standing marble tops, tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain; beautiful oil-paintings; rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands with marble tops; one splendid rosewood piano-forte; rosewood bookcase; do. library; do. ladies' secretary; pier glasses; do oval, with slab and brackets; Dresden vases; liquor sets; China tea sets; crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, with a large lot of bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, spring do., sofas, chairs, with a general assortment of furniture, too numerous to mention.

ADJOURNED SALE OF MOUNTAIN LAND IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Court of Chancery, of New-Jersey, on THURSDAY NEXT, June 5, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, 50 acres of mountain and meadow land; it is located directly west of the Church in South Orange, on the side of the mountain, and has on it several very desirable sites for country residences: it will be sold in three tracts as divided by the roads running through it; sale positive; title undoubted. For particulars, inquire of DAVID A. HAYES, Esq., No. 314 Broad-Newark, N. J.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of gold and diamond jewelry, of the most recent styles; duplex and other watches; diamond pins and rings, studs and ear-rings, gold vest and guard chains, sleeve buttons, seal rings, lockets, breastpins, finger-rings, bracelets, &c. Also, an invoice of silver-plated ware, cigars, &c. By order assignee.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION—I will expose for Sale at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 643 Water-st, 2 Engines, 4 blocks wood, 1 Turning Lathe, by order of JOHN T. PILGRIM, Constable.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD.	G. HENRY KOOP.
JAMES B. WILSON.	JOHN I. HERRICK.
JAMES P. CRONKHITE.	BENJ. C. LEE.
EDWARD HAIGHT.	THOMAS F. YOUNGS.
LEWIS BROWN.	JOHN THOMPSON.
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK.	ALBERT HAVEMEYER.
CORNLS. K SUTTON.	JAMES K. PELL.
W. M. GAWTRY.	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. SELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy11'55-law2yW* M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy19, '54-law3yW

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st, corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.

More than *four thousand* of these convenient and durable Scales have been put up by us in different parts of the United States and the British Provinces.

Several *Gold and Silver Medals* have been awarded to us by the various Agricultural Societies throughout the country, for

THE BEST HAY AND CATTLE SCALES;

and we have certificates without number from officers of city and village corporations, manufacturing establishments, and private individuals, who have our scales in use, testifying to their superior excellence.

To be in season for the coming hay crop, orders must be given early.

Scales set in any part of the United States or the Canadas by experienced workmen. Address by mail or otherwise,

FAIRBANKS & CO.
No. 189 Broadway, New-York

DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD—Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., offer at lowest rates,

METALS—Block-tin, lead, spelter, antimony, babbit, old and new copper, soldering, pig iron.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK—Cast-steel, iron-wire, emery, borax, glue, rivets.

CRUCIBLES—Fink's extra quality warranted crucibles.

HARDWARE—Nails, axles, springs, shovels, axes, anvils, vises, bellows, pump-chain, crow-bars, picks, chisels, shears, planes, &c., &c.

WRAPPING-PAPERS—Manila and hardware wrapping-papers, all sizes.

OILS—Extra refined lard oil, engine oil, warranted as sperm.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES. DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

PLUMBING.—The subscriber keeps a large assortment of copper, brass, and iron pumps, for the use of ships, houses, &c; also sheet lead, lead pipe, ships letters, sounding leads, &c.; baths wash basins, marble slabs, water closets, tanks, boilers, sinks, &c., which I will put up either in city or country. Plumbing work on steam and sailing ships, houses, &c., intrusted to me, done in a neat and substantial manner and by competent workmen. JAMES ROBERTSON, Nos. 434 Water and 90 Market-sts.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

THE PORTABLE MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC SUMMER STOVE.—Cooking and heating at a very small expense. No kindling fires! no trouble! no smoke! no dirt! no heat radiated in the room! and the amount of heat regulated at pleasure. W. J. DEMOREST, Patentee, No. 375 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SMALL STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—Of 1½ horse-power, new, and in complete order; will be sold cheap, by addressing or applying to R. HOWE, No. 249 Grove-st., Jersey City.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE—One of six and one of eight horse power, in good running order, and will be sold low. W. H. ADAMS, cor. 29th-st. and 11th-av.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For cat-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO., PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, car with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 146 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 269 Centre st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED,
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—Removed from No. 69 Walker-st. to J. Laukota's Piano Rooms, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal, where the balance, splendid 7-octave instruments, will be sold at prices never before known for instruments of equal merit, to close the concern. Every Piano fully warranted. Also, $360 worth of watches and chains at cost. W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, whose a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th June next, for the construction of a protecting SEA WALL OF GRANITE for the Light-House at Saybrook, mouth of the Connecticut River; for protecting jetties of heavy granite-stones for the sites of Light-Houses at Sands Point and Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound; and for the construction of Iron Beacons on Race Rock, Sunflower Reef, and Black Ledge, in Fisher's Island Sound.

Also, for the repair of Light-House Piers in the Hudson River, at Esopus Meadows, Roundout, Saugerties, Coxsackie Island, and Stuyvesant.

The plans and specifications relative to these works can be examined at this office after the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

Office of the United States Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green.

G. DUTTON, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1856.

STOUVENEL'S STOCK OF FINE CHINA—Rich cut glass mantel ornaments, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., have been purchased by the undersigned, who has reopened them at No. 257 Bowery, the new brown-stone store. He has added fresh importations, and a large lot of crockery, pressed glass, and house-furnishing articles, and calls the attention of the public to their inspection. Gas fixtures put up; goods delivered.

A. E. GOUGH, Agent, No. 257 Bowery.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, E. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Lou

New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

BRITISH AID TO COSTA RICA.

Explanation by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords.

CONVENTION BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

COTTON QUIET.

BREADSTUFFS DULL AND LOWER

Consols 91 1-4.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 3.

The Canadian screw steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool Wednesday, May 21, arrived at Quebec last night.

The political news is generally unimportant.

ENGLAND.

The weather in England has been very boisterous, and several vessels had been driven ashore. The British bark *Mary Wilson* was on the rocks.

The annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been laid before Parliament. The estimated revenue for the current year is set down at £67,166,000, showing a deficiency of £8,873,000.

The Crimean Board of Inquiry, after a session of twenty-three days, closed its investigations on Monday.

Riots were anticipated in London on account of the withdrawal of military bands from the parks on Sunday evenings, but the last Sunday passed off quietly.

The Central American Question.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to a question by the Earl of ELGIN, said that the letter signed E. HAMMOND was a genuine document, and that it arose from the following circumstances: The agent of the Costa Ricans in the country, and some agents in the South American States, had, ever since the attack of WALKER on the Government of Nicaragua, appealed to the Government of this country to assist them in defending themselves. A great variety of projects had been laid before Her Majesty's Government for the acceptance of a Protectorate by this country, and giving them material assistance. To all these requests Her Majesty's Government had invariably replied in the negative, declaring that they would have nothing to do with the troubles of the States of Central America; but, at the same time, the Government expressed itself extremely sorry for the attack on Nicaragua, and the deplorable events which followed, which they especially regretted, because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered, but actually sacrificed by WALKER—therefore, Her Majesty's Government would be very glad if WALKER's enterprises were not carried further; but they again and again said that with the affairs of Central America they had determined to have nothing whatever to do, and that all their action would be limited to sending just that sufficient naval force to the coast of South America, which would be adequate for the protection of British property. Mr. WALLENSTEIN, who made the application on behalf of Costa Rica, was greatly disappointed at this answer, and spoke of the vast amount of British property there which, he said, ought to be defended by a naval force. That the Costa Ricans were resolved to make a steadfast resistance against the invasion of their country by WALKER, but that they had no means of repelling the threatened aggressions, the Costa Ricans being a peaceful people and unarmed. Mr. WALLENSTEIN said he had no credit in this country, and was unable to buy arms here, and he asked if our War Department would not give a few arms in order to enable those unoffending people to repel this aggression. The matter was referred to the War Department, and the answer returned by Mr. HAMMOND in the letter to which the Earl of CLARENDON alluded. Mr. WALLENSTEIN did not consider himself entitled to accept that offer; the arms had never been taken, and Mr. WALLENSTEIN had since declined to take them.

Since WALKER took possession of Nicaragua, he had disposed of a good deal of British property by force alone, and Her Majesty's Government had communicated with the Government of the United States in the matter, and he would read an extract from a dispatch of Mr. CRAMPTON on the question. There had been no disguise whatever with the United States Government. The object of the British Government avowedly had been to protect British interests. On the 5th of March, Mr. MARCY said he entirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought it likely to cast a shadow upon the reputation of the Government of the United States. He observed that he knew no better plan of proceeding than for the United States and the British Government to combine for the protection of citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain.

RUSSIA.

It is reported *viâ* Berlin that Gen. Sir WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS had arrived at St. Petersburg, and would shortly leave the Russian capital for England. The London *Times'* Berlin correspondent writes that the Emperor had given his whole fleet a new arrangement, in consequence of the events of the war. At present, the Russian fleet consists of three divisions, making a total of forty-three vessels of war, and three transports. Of the former 9 are steamers.

Trade continued dull at St. Petersburg. Holders of tallow were unwilling to sell at prevailing prices.

The coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER was fixed to take place in September.

TURKEY.

Dispatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from Constantinople announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers, and adding that the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the troops of the Allies would be completed in six months.

INDIA.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday.—The steamer *Indies* with the India and Mediterranean mails has arrived.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 20.—COTTON was in limited demand. The advices by the *Arabia* had somewhat weakened the market. The sales of the three days amounted to 24,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat has considerably declined, being quoted 5d @6d. below the quotations of the previous week. United States and Canadian White, 10s. 6d.@10s. 8d.; Red and Mixed, 9s. 6d.@10s. Flour—Sales limited, at a decline of 6d.@1s. Western Canal 33s. 6d @33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 37s.@38s. Indian Corn—White, 30s. @30s. 6d.; Yellow and Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d. The inquiry for Corn was rather more general.

SUGAR was in steady demand at full prices.

London Money Market.

There had been renewed buoyancy in the English Funds, and Consols closed at 94¼ for Money and 94⅜@94½ for account. Money less stringent. Railway Stocks improving.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Market was very dull, and prices tended downward.

THE CANAL IN ORDER.—The Auditor has received a dispatch from Commissioner WHALLON, announcing that "on the 2d inst., at night, breaks at Eagle Harbor repaired, and water passing east." Another from S. A. CHARLES, Assistant Engineer, says: "Canal all right from Rochester west. Filling rapidly. Boats can pass over entire distance by Tuesday morning."—*Albany Journal*, 3d.

METHODISM IN KANSAS.—The General Conference has established the Kansas Conference, embracing Kansas and Nebraska, and all that part of Utah and New-Mexico lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

☞ The clipper-barkantine *Fairy* will be launched from the yard of Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & CO., foot of Houston-street, East River, at 10½ o'clock this morning. She is owned by GORDON, TALBOT & CO., and is intended for the East India trade.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Parrish Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT—TUESDAY, June 3.

Before A. W. Bradford.

On Monday the examination of Mr. J. K. Kernochan was continued. He stated that he was in the habit of visiting Mr. Parrish very frequently after his attack of paralysis, and dined with him several times.

Mr. Parrish cut up his meat or food for him if he could not do it himself. He fed himself with a fork in his left hand, of which he seemed to have a pretty free use. Sometimes he helped himself to wine, but the servant did it generally, though he always placed the glass to his lips with his own hand. I never saw him walk about without aid, to my knowledge.

Prior to the death of Mr. Parrish I never heard of either of the papers which have been produced here as the second and third codicils.

At the meeting with Mr. Parrish at his house, I was never alone with him, not to the extent of half a minute, to my knowledge, except in the last year of his life, when I might have been with him two or three minutes alone. Mrs. Parrish was generally with him; or, in her absence, Henry or William Parrish.

After his attack of paralysis, in 1850, I never heard him speak a single word distinctly, but I have heard him make sounds which I took to mean yes or no, according to the nod or shake of his head. He moved his feet hand frequently, in connection with the sound, and when more vehemently moved, he would put two fingers in his mouth, continuing the sound. This sound was like *nin, nan*.—It was always the same, but sometimes more rapid than at others. I certainly never understood any meaning to be attached to this sound and motion in itself, but was told the he implied by that means that he would like to be informed of something, but I could attach no definite meaning to it. I never could satisfy myself that that was his meaning.

When he made this sound to me he looked at me.

Mrs. Parrish told me she intended or expected to have a codicil made, and had spoken to Mr. Daniel Lord on the subject. After it was made she informed me of it.

After this, Mr. Fulsom on looking at the will, asked Mr. Parrish if he had made any alterations in it since he made it, to which he replied by shaking his head.

Mrs. Parrish told me both copies of the will were alike; she had one copy and wanted the other, but never told me what she wanted of it.

Mrs. Parrish frequently consulted me in reference to the property and the instruments for disposing of it. Mr. Parrish was always with her on such occasions; indeed, I hardly ever saw her but in his presence.

Mrs. Parrish told me that Daniel Parrish pushed rudely by her, at their house, on one occasion, and went into his brother's room, when she had told him Mr. Parrish was not in a condition to be seen.

I never saw Mr. Parrish read or write, I suggested to Mrs. Parrish that he might derive pleasure therefrom and use his left hand.

Several times when Mr. and Mrs. Parrish were out in their carriage and saw me, I was invited to drive with them. Mr. Parrish, on such occasion, when asked if he desired it, would nod in the affirmative; sometimes I have known him to give the negative sign by shaking his head, but I do not think he meant it. I went to dine with him on those days he shook his head as readily as on those he did not.

Sometimes he changed his motion from a nod to a shake of the head, without appearing to have changed his purpose.

I never saw Mr. Parrish laugh after his attack, but have seen him smile. I very often saw him shed tears, certainly for a year before he died; I never met him, but he wept. He frequently displayed irritability; he was very excitable, and exhibited temper sometimes in getting in his carriage or getting out a different way.

Before his attack of paralysis, he was the most placid, unexcitable man that I almost ever saw, I never knew him, when well, to shed tears.

He acquired the use of his left hand about forty days after the attack, and never lost it till his decease. During his paralysis, I did not think he knew much, or that he had much mind.

Before his attack I thought he was subject to vertigo; it was a family complaint; he complained of it frequently, and had several slight attacks of it before he went to Europe.

The cross-examination of Mr. Kernochan was continued on Tuesday. The new points in his testimony were as follows:

Mrs. Parrish expressed a preference for mortgages as an investment to be preferred to stocks, as she thought that bonds of railroad and dock companies were speculative and uncertain; witness remembered to have seen Daniel Parrish in the house of deceased, but not frequently, after the attack Mr. Henry Parrish had of sickness; had seen a difference of expression on the countenance of Mr. P., but never remembered to have seen him laugh during his sickness, but often saw him shed tears, more especially during the first two years of his last sickness; deceased displayed signs of irritability; he was a very excitable man; previous to the attack never saw him shed tears, except on the occasion of deaths in the family; about forty days after the fatal attack he had the use of his right hand.

Q.—Was Mr. Parrish capable of managing his business after this attack?

Objected to, and ruled out.

Q.—What was the state of his mind, memory, or understanding after his attack, in 1849, till his death, as far as you could judge from observation? A.—I do not think he had much mind. I did not think he was of good understanding always, though he had a tendency to a rush of blood to the head. He had two or three similar attacks prior to his visit to Europe. Mr. Parrish spoke of similar attacks as being a family suffering, and as having caused the death of his father.

Witness continued—Heard casual mention of the way in which Daniel conducted the business during the absence of his brother; he said there were some $150,000 lost on cotton speculations; the relations of the family were friendly; never knew otherwise of the relations between deceased and his brother James; knew nothing of the extent of the influence of Mrs. P. over her husband previous to his illness; Mr. P. lost money in maritime operations between Jan. 1, 1825, and the Fall of 1837; his father had many attacks of vertigo, and died at the age of eighty years; never saw James Parrish at his brother Henry's house, but saw him at his place of business; no great intimacy seemed to exist between them; Henry, James and Jacob Parrish (the father) were all subject to similar attacks, and were more or less affected with cataract of the eye; witness was as intimate with Daniel Parrish as with any acquaintance.

The Court here adjourned.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your notice of the North American Convention held at Albany last week, you notice among the delegates Hon. D. S. WRIGHT, as Chairman of the Convention, of Westchester County. This is a mistake. Mr. WRIGHT was a representative from *Washington* County, and not from Westchester.

Yours, respectfully,
H. N. WILD.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 465, 521, 629, 352, 565, 633, 634, 348, 769 to 715 inclusive.

Part II—Nos. 154, 160, 173, 571, 134, 763, 704, 706, 707, 214, 716, 719, 730, 721, 722.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 302, 106, 115, 648 655, 106, 70, 71, 632, 653, 352, 490, 459, 454, 505, 338, 547, 98, 365, 445, 663, 654, 665, 521, 153, 643, 378, 493, 591.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—From 1 to 15, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 258, 163, 372, 731, 712, 715, 674, 697, 241, 741, 747, 746, 748, 749, 752.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury brought in two bills of indictment as follows: one against George Wilson, for revolt on board the Schooner *Eudora Imogene*; and one against Ellen Cunningham and Mary Kelly, for passing counterfeit half dollars.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Under the advice of counsel we hereby protest against the further publication of an article which appeared in your editions of the 29th and 30th ult., signed E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

The former part of that article, while it admits apparently that the machines we sell are not patented by that Company, should seem nevertheless to imply that we falsely and fraudulently represent them to be such articles as that Company have a patent for making exclusively.

If this be the true meaning of this part of the article, we pronounce it false, and calculated and intended to deceive the thoughtless or casual reader.

The latter part of the article, which alleges the commencement of a suit against us for an infringement of the rights of the Company, in respect to their patent, is absolutely false, and must of course have been known to be so. We are inclined to think the whole article was intended to injure our business in places where we are not well known, and we now formally announce our intention to prosecute any party who may circulate in any form such insinuations or reports. Yours, respectfully,

S. COATES & CO., No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Editors of NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

POLO, Ogle County, Ill., May 3, 1856.

C. L. HARMON & CO., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion Safes:

In October, 1855, I purchased of you a Herring's Patent Safe, No. 12,781. On the 22d of April, ult., my store was entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter. The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol spirits turpentine, and oil, rendering the heat excessively great, so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and wrought iron, such as stoves, nails, cast-iron kettles, &c., into an undistinguished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the emergency. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES C. LUCKEY.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, 139 Water-street, New-York, sole Agents and Patentees of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks.

[Advertisement.]

$50.—MORE TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.—Business light, and will suit. You can engage for a long or short time. Wages no less than $12 per week. Particulars, by inclosing stamp, to "General Agent, Burlington, Vt."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I confine to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Many persons ask why this pretty Theatre has become so great a favorite with the New-Yorkers and Brooklynites? Let them read the programme announced for to-night as a specimen of what is done, and then go there and see how well it is done. Good and lively pieces, a good company, and business properly attended to, is Manager PURDY's motto. To night the great prize Irish 'Historical Drama entitled, "Eva the Irish Princess," the pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the grand burlesque of "A-Lad-in the Lamp." Go early. On Monday comes the great pantomime of "Raoul."

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE $500 PRIZE DRAMA! THE NEW AMERICAN PLAY!—This grand, patriotic, national and interesting production is occasioning the wildest scene of excitement at Barnum's Museum. Immense crowds! overwhelming applause! cheers of delight! screams of joy! The "New-York Patriots in Battle of Saratoga" has just hit the public feeling. Hundreds have to be turned away from the doors every night! To remedy this it will be repeated this afternoon as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The vessels of the skin, under the renovating action of this great external remedy, rapidly discharge the poisonous particles which produce eruptions, sores, boils, or any kind of exterior irritation. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

COMFORT.—The French Felt Hat, soft and durable, promises to be a universal favorite during the Summer season, and KNOX, in anticipation, has on hand an immense assortment. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits..... $3.
Black Alpaca Suits..... $6.
Zephyr Cassimere Suits..... $10.
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Henry Clay Case again—Suit for $20,000 Damages.

In the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, Judge ROCKWELL presiding, the suit of JOSEPH LOCKITT and wife, against THOMAS COLLYER and others, owners of the steamboat *Henry Clay*, came on for a second trial. On a former trial the Jury disagreed.

At the time of the disaster to the *Clay*, in July, 1852, the plaintiffs in this action were on board the vessel, and were severely burned, so that Mrs. LOCKITT is still suffering from the effects of the injuries she received. For the plaintiffs appear J. M. VAN COTT, JOSEPH M. PRAY, Judge DUCKMAN, and Mr. WHEATON; for defendants, AMBROSE L. JORDAN, Judge GREENWOOD, and Mr. UNDERHILL. Judge DUCKMAN opened for the prosecution, and witnesses were produced to establish the fact of the injuries received by Mr. and Mrs. LOCKITT, who are both past the prime of life. Drs. FLAGG, MARVIN and OTTISON, and JANE CHEER, were sworn as to the nature of the injuries. JANE CHEER testified that she had lived with Mrs. LOCKITT for fourteen years, and the lady enjoyed good health before this event; that she now suffers great pain, and that lotions are still required to allay the pain arising from the burns she received. Part of her testimony was as follows:

Her flesh became reduced a great deal by the injury; she has never been the same person since; the head is bare of hair where the burn was; if the skin on the back is touched, it bleeds; there is a great deal of itching; the skin is covered with scabs where it has been hurt in this way. Mrs. LOCKITT does not attend to her household duties, cannot lift anything, and can only give orders; I saw the wound this morning, and dressed it.

The testimony for prosecution rested with proof of the injury, with liberty to put in rebutting evidence. Mr. JORDAN opened for defence; admitted the injury to plaintiffs, but denied that defendants were responsible for that injury, and promised to introduce testimony to prove that COLLYER and associates were not to blame in any manner for the disaster to the boat; that fire-buckets were provided, planks thrown out, and all possible means taken to rescue passengers, and that the loss of life was occasioned solely by the headlong recklessness of passengers who were safe for the time on the after part of the boat, but persisted in leaping into the river, and so perished.

The case is continued this morning.

A Pastor Sold.

The scandal-mongers of Brooklyn have recently had enough to talk about in the misfortunes of a pastor of one of the most respectable congregations of the Methodist Church in the city. A girl, who professed to be converted last Winter by a series of inventions well carried out, led the clergyman to believe that a gentleman of Brooklyn, to whom she had often invoked his serious attention, had suddenly died in Charleston, S. C., leaving in his will to her and to the pastor each $50,000. The story was largely circulated and was common rumor about town at one time. Afew weeks ago he started on a trip to Charleston, to obtain the papers which should secure to him wealth. He arrived there safe, and called at the place directed, but no one could give him any information of the person he sought; and, after spending several days in a fruitless search, he retraced his steps to Brooklyn, minus $50, dispirited, and with a strong suspicion lurking in his mind that he had been victimized. To clear up the matter, he at once called on the father of his informant, to see if he could throw any light upon the affair. He told his story, but great was his astonishment when he heard the reply to his anxious inquiries: "You never should have believed a word the gal said; I never do. She is always up to such tricks, and I don't pretend to have any control over her."

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday evening—the President, Hon. C. P. SMITH, presiding.

RESIGNATION.

W. E. CALDWELL, Esq., sent in his resignation as a member of the Board, which was accepted.

THE CUMBERLAND-STREET ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Law Committee of the Board having refused to make an apportionment of school money to this school, as they could not arrive at a satisfactory basis upon which to make such apportionment, the manager of the society commenced a suit against the Board of Education, and a mandamus was applied for to compel them to pay the apportionment claimed by the Asylums. An injunction also has been issued to forbid them from paying away the money in the Treasury. The President stated that the Committee had procured a modification of the injunction, so that only $5,000 is restrained. The difficulty is that the several returns of the Asylums of the number in attendance all vary as to numbers. The Law Committee was empowered to procure a correct list of inmates from the teachers, if possible.

Fatal Accident.

A boy, aged 13, named MICHAEL WALSH, was almost instantly killed in the Long Island Railroad dépôt, near the South ferry, Brooklyn, at 7¼ o'clock yesterday morning, by being crushed between two cars as one was backed to be coupled with the other. He was immediately removed, but in a few minutes breathed his last. Coroner REDDING held an inquest. The Jury exonerated the Company and officers from all blame in the matter. The body was then taken to the father's house on Hamilton-avenue.

☞ The Supervisors of the county towns in the First Assembly District met in the Court room, County Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the purpose of electing a School Commissioner. After ten unsuccessful ballots they adjourned for three weeks.

☞ Dance-houses and dram-shops are rapidly increasing in number in Brooklyn. The police broke up a dance-house in the Sixth District, Monday night, arrested 25 of the inmates as disturbers of the peace. This should stimulate the police in other sections of the city to action.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 3, at the Sullivan-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Ferris, WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE to SARAH LOUISE WARREN, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday, June 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Henry Miller, C. CARROLL REED to MARY E., only daughter of Justus D. Hiscox, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. FRANCIS S. STREET to Miss SUSAN E. POTTS.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 29, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Mr. OREN H. DRAPER, of Attleborough, Mass., to Miss MARY E., daughter of B. F. Wardwell, Esq., of Brooklyn.

At Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 3, by Rev Gilbert Bebee of Middletown, N. Y., SIDNEY R. BEVANS, of the firm of Hoyt & Bevans, to Miss FANNIE S., daughter of Nelson W. Hoyt, Esq., of the former place.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday evening, June 1, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Senaca Howland, Mr. JAMES D. ACKERMAN, of Mount Vernon, to Miss SUSAN G. BILLINGS, of Cazenovia, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 3, DAVID HADDEN, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, FANNY, wife of Peter Mabie.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 170 West 43d-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN MARTIN, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church. His remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 3, at his residence, No. 168 Mott-st., CHARLES H. HAYWARD, aged 20 years, 5 months and 27 days.

His remains will be taken this (Wednesday) morning to Cambridge, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Albany and Utica papers please copy.

On Monday, June 2, STEPHEN C GIBBES.

His remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 3, ELLEN MARY FRANCES WALLACE, daughter of George and Ellen Wallace, deceased, aged 21 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother in-law, Thomas Wallace are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 Myrtle-av.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 3, HETTY R., relict of the late Walter D. Smith, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, J. Hosford, D. Walter, Andrew A. Smith and Wm Smith Hosford, are invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock from the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. Geer, No. 50 Joralemon-st.

At Uniondale, L. I., on Tuesday, June 3, Mr. EDWARD G. TRIQUET, aged 61 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The carts leave Brooklyn at 10 o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock P. M.

At Tarrytown, on Friday, May 30, of scarlet fever, FRANK ELLIS LYON, youngest son of William P. and Effie P. Lyon, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Bull's Ferry Hill, N. J., on Sunday, June 1, of consumption, Miss REGENAH BROWER, aged 20 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Her funeral will be attended this (Wednesday) afternoon, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

At Lamington, N. J., on Friday, May 30, of bronchitis, WARREN SCOTT BLAUVELT, son of Rev. W. W. Blauvelt, in the 21st year of his age.

In Boston, on Tuesday, June 3, Mr. JOSIAH WILLARD, aged 77 years.

In Granada, Nic., C. A., on Wednesday, May 7, of yellow fever, L. P. DUNTON, formerly of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

In this City, on Monday, June 2, at noon, JOHN CHARLTON CLARKSON, in the 68d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at Trinity Church, Broadway, at 4 o'clock P M., without further invitation.

At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 1, MARY ANNA, wife of Rev. E. B. Edgar.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Westfield, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 3.

$4 000	Missouri State 6s	85½	25	Bank of Com	108
2,000	Ken. State 6s	95	40	Nic. Transit Co	12¾
1,000	do	95¾	30	Penn. Coal Co	100½
10,000	Virginia State 6s	84¾	50	do	b60 101
5,000	do	84¾	300	do	101
1,500	Cal. State 7s '70	86¾	250	do	b30 101½
10,000	do	86¾	350	Cumb. Coal Co	23¼
10,000	do	b60 87	300	do	b30 23¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	87½	100	Reading R.R	s3 90
500	N. Y. C'n. R.R. 7s '65	103	300	do	b15 90
1,000	Erie R.R. B's 1875	91	100	do	b3 90
10,000	H.R.R.R. 2d m.	b30 68	300	do	b15 90¾
9,000	Har. R.R. 1st mt.	88	100	do	b60 90¾
1,000	do	88½	300	do	b30 90¾
10,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. B's	87½	400	do	90
3,000	do	87¾	250	Hud. River Railroad	34
1,000	T'e H'e & A. 2d m.	76	100	Harlem Railroad	18¾
500	Cleve. & Tol. Div. bs.	76	100	do	b30 18¾
57	Amer. Ex. Bank	116	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 98
30	Metropolitan Bank	110	300	do	97¼
350	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	92	100	do	b1m 97¾
50	do	s1m 91¾	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.R.	97½
100	do	s60 91¾	50	do	b40 97¾
100	do	s60 92	10	do	97¾
100	do	b30 92¾	26	Panama Railroad	103¾
200	do	at 6d 92¾	10	do	101
200	do	b30 92¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	b30 64½
200	do	b60 92¾	10	do	63¾
100	do	s10 92¾	100	do	b15 64
250	do	b30 92½	10	Galena & Chic R.R.	111¾
120	do	92¾	100	do	b60 112¾
100	do	b30 92¾	100	Clev. & Tol, R.R.	b10. 76¾
640	Erie Railroad	s3 57½	100	do	76¾
350	do	s60 57¾	100	do	76¾
150	do	s60 57¾	300	do	s60 76¾
100	do	c 57¾	100	do	76¾
100	do	57¾	800	do	77
400	do	b60 57½	100	do	b60 77¾
100	do	b15 57¾	50	do	s5 77
300	do	b30 57¾	48	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	93¾
50	do	b15 57½	158	do	93¾
50	do	b30 57¾	100	do	b3 93
50	do	57¾	100	do	b30 93¾
100	do	57¾	50	do	s3 93
200	do	b10 57¾	50	do	b6 93¼
200	do	b20 57½	20	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	71¾
300	do	b30 57½	30	do	71½
50	do	s3 57¾	50	do	71
100	do	s10 57¾			

SECOND BOARD.

55	Nicar. Trans Co	12	100	Reading Railroad	89¾
50	do	b3 12¾	50	do	90
25	do	12¾	10	Panama Railroad	101
100	do	12¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 98
160	Cumb. Coal Co	s60 22¾	35	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	112¾
300	do	s60 23	40	do	112
100	do	b30 22¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	77
100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b60 93½	200	do	b30 77¾
100	Erie Railroad	s30 57¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	b30 34
100	do	b30 57½	200	do	b20 34
250	do	s3 57¾	100	Harlem Railroad	b60 18¾
100	do	b10 57½	200	do	18

TUESDAY, June 3—P. M.

The Foreign Imports at the port of New-York for the month of May, as officially rendered from the Custom-House this afternoon, were—

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$12,892,421
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,738,350
Free Goods	2,157,067
Total entries, May, 1856	$18 282,838
Against May, 1855	11,576,396
Increased import, May, 1856	$6,706,432

The amount of Goods marketed the past month was $16,097,817, against $11,022,271 in May, 1855. There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $134,284.

The Exports from this port during the month of May, as made up at the Custom House, compare as follows with the corresponding month last year:

	May, 1856.	May, 1855.
In Domestic Produce	$5,563,205	$5,071,890
In Gold	3,812,865	5,320,152
Together	$9,376,070	$10,392,042
Foreign Goods re-exported	315,273	602,986
Total	$9,691,343	$10,995,028

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables for eleven months of the Treasury year, beginning with July, 1855:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$16,240,000	$20,034,000
August	16,458,000	22,819,000
September	13,915,000	14,106,000
October	15,551,000	10,949,000
November	11,933,000	8,593,000
December	15,416,000	9,277,000
January	15,523,000	12,855,000
February	15,964,000	12,014,000
March	20,146,000	10,690,000
April	19,963,000	9,033,000
May	18,283,000	11,576,000
Total, 11 months	$179,392,000	$141,343,000
Increase this year	38,049,000	

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$3,961,000	$3,768,000
August	4,281,000	4,487,000
September	5,229,000	3,772,000
October	6,614,000	4,672,000
November	8,344,000	4,660,000
December	8,820,000	5,508,000
January	5,258,000	4,997,000
February	5,409,000	3,155,000
March	8,044,000	4,808,000
April	5,229,000	4,350,000
May	5,563,000	5,072,000
Total 11 months	$66,752,000	$49,249,000
Foreign re-exported	4,361,000	8,577,000
Together	$71,113,000	$57,826,000
Increase this year		13,287,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$2,925,000	1,000
August	2,000,000	1,000
September	1,832,000	6,547,000
October	1,188,000	8,359,000
November	1,012,000	3,538,000
December	987,000	57,000
January	105,000	156,000
February	1,204,000	2,124,000
March	2,584,000	2,299,000
April	2,217,000	3,313,000
May	3,813,000	5,320,000
Total 11 months	$20,465,000	$34,183,000
Decrease this year		13,718,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
Domestic Produce	$66,752,000	$49,249,000
Foreign re-exported	4,861,000

New-York Daily Times.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE PLATFORM CONSTRUCTED.

THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL FULLY INDORSED.

Great Confusion on the Questions of Foreign Policy and the Pacific Railroad.

THE NEW-YORK CONTESTED SEATS.

Interesting Proceedings of the Committee on Credentials.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3.

The delay in the balloting is unfavorable to BUCHANAN, but his friends are still firm in the conviction of his success.

It is charged that the ultra-Douglas men are engaged in canning plots to defeat BUCHANAN while flattering the hopes of the latter that they would go for him. This is apparently confirmed by the expressed determination of the Illinois Delegation to insist on DOUGLAS to the last, although yesterday it was privately given out that they would lead off for BUCHANAN, if he were found to have a majority.

Ohio continues divided, with a small majority for BUCHANAN. Under the rules adopted to-day, the majority of any delegation may force the casting of the entire vote of a State as a unit. This process is expected to give BUCHANAN the entire vote of Ohio and Massachusetts.

The discussions in the Committee on the Platform were very warm. All the resolutions except those on foreign policy, are already agreed upon. It is charged by some delegates professing familiarity with their character, that they are evasive on the Slavery question. This may result from the fact that the Georgia Platform was rejected. HALLETT claims the resolutions as highly national, however,—which means ultra Pro-Slavery.

SOULE has proposed a strong series of resolutions relative to foreign policy, which will be discussed and voted on by Committee to-night. Of course they are of the Ostend Conference, Cuba and Nicaragua fillibuster order. If reported to the Convention, SOULE is expected to defend them in a speech. The resolutions are now expected to be acted on to-morrow, before the balloting commences.

From the best indications to-night, it is still believed that BUCHANAN will be nominated—probably on the second or third ballot.

It is rumored that PIERCE was telegraphed to-day that the New-England vote for him would be chiefly complimentary, and that he replied that he wanted none such.

BRENT's transfer of the Indiana delegation to BUCHANAN has excited much feeling against him, but in the possible event of BUCHANAN's failure it gives him an advantageous position before Convention.

Gov. SEYMOUR and LORENZO B. SHEPARD made splendid arguments in behalf of the Softs before the Committee on Credentials—DAVID L. SEYMOUR speaking for the Hards. The Committee restricted the discussion to these. No report is yet agreed upon, but indications continue that if either party get the advantage in the Convention, it will be the Softs, although the Hards have agreed to vote for BUCHANAN—which the Softs decline. If the Softs are admitted, the opposition to BUCHANAN becomes formidable.

The Pierce office-holders in the Convention are numerous, and it is proposed to submit a resolution rendering all Federal, office-holders ineligible to seats in future Democratic Conventions. S.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4—12 M.

There is great confusion in the Convention. The South manifests a bitter hostility to the Foreign policy of the Platform, and to the Pacific Railroad, and a division was ordered. The question was taken on the resolution relative to Domestic policy, and they were adopted unanimously.

BUCHANAN stock is buoyant to-day.

The Softs are still hopeful, but there is no report as yet. S.

Proceedings of the Convention.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report this morning. The Baltimore Platform of 1852 is substantially reaffirmed, with additions as follows:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and preeminent example of free Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no Party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional Party, subsisting exclusively on Slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic Slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with Slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic Slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed with a Republican form of Government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication within our own Territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

Resolved, finally, That the condition of popular institutions in the old world, and the dangerous tendencies to sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying property in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic Party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of the States, and to sustain the advance among us of constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The following are the resolutions upon the foreign policy of this country:

1. *Resolved*, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved* That our geographical and political position in reference to other States on this Continent, no less the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing powers, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, and their binding import; which admits of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That which the great highway, Nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people—that result should be secured by the timely, efficient exertion and control with the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can under no circumstances surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of such commanding interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers a passage across the Oceanic Isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic Party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico—to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which is emptied into its waters the products raised upon our soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people, in our Western valleys and the Union at large.

MR. MACKLIN, of Pennsylvania, moved the adoption of the platform and resolutions without the dotting of an "I," or the crossing of a "T."

MR. CONWAY, of Virginia, asked for a division of the question.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved the previous question.

MR. GARNET, of Virginia—I demand a division of the question. I object to the introduction of any new doctrine.

MR. PHELPS, of Missouri—The case of the New-York delegates has not been settled, and I am opposed to considering the matter further until it is.

A delegate from North Carolina inquired whether the Committee meant to incorporate the post-road resolution as a part of the platform.

No—No—from every quarter.

The previous question was sustained.

MR. BRECKENRIDGE called for a vote by States.

This was agreed to, and the vote was taken on the report of the Committee on resolutions, except the last five resolutions.

The vote by States was unanimously in favor—New-York not being taken—Ayes 261, Nays none.

MR. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, demanded that the five remaining resolutions be taken up separately.

MR. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, advocated an adjournment till 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the resolutions relating to the foreign policy of the United States.

MR. PETTIT—I call the gentleman to order.

The CHAIR—The gentleman is not in order.

MR. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved an adjournment till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Chair decided that such motion could not be received while the vote was pending.

MR. PHELPS appealed from the decision.

MR. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, stated that the motion to adjourn was in order when the vote was not actually being taken.

The Chair then put the question, and the motion to adjourn was negatived, but the result being doubted, a vote by States was called, and the Convention refused to adjourn. Ayes, 78; Noes, 183.

MR. MEAD, of Virginia, moved a recess of an hour. Negatived.

The Virginia delegation then obtained permission to retire to consider the remaining resolutions.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials will be ready to report on the New-York contested seats at the reassembling of the Convention.

[Owing to the severe storm of last night our Reporter was unable to telegraph the proceedings of the Afternoon Session.]

Proceedings of the Committee on Credentials —The New-York Case.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The Committee on Credentials were occupied all yesterday afternoon and evening in hearing the statements of the contesting delegates from New-York. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, Esq., opened the discussion on the part of the Hards. He reviewed the history of the party for the last twenty years to prove the legitimacy of the Hard organization; attacking the Softs, particularly some of those on the delegation, for former delinquencies. He claimed that the Hards were the only National Democrats, and that the National Convention could recognize none other.

Governor SEYMOUR replied—comparing the vote of Gen. CASS with the vote of the Hard Shells last Fall, and presented for the consideration of the Committee a tabular statement, showing that in seventeen Congressional Districts the Hards only got one-fifth of the Cass vote—ten thousand out of fifty thousand; and in six other Districts, where Cass got ten thousand votes last Fall, the Hards got only eighteen hundred. He drew a comparison between that and the Soft vote, arguing that the Softs represent the great mass of the Democrats of the State, and the Hards only an insignificant faction. He regretted the resolutions, known as the Cassidy and Van Buren resolutions, passed last Fall in Convention, but pointed to the resolutions passed in January last as the platform of the Soft party.

MR. BEARDSLEY replied, urging that the resolutions of January last had been framed for the Cincinnati Convention, but that party was to be judged by the platform upon which it went to the people in the Fall election. The January platform had already driven off a large number of the leading Softs, such as Mr. VANDYKE, DUDLEY FIELD, BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., and would drive off many more.

NICHOLAS HILL declared that Mr. WELCH was a Black Republican last Fall and did not vote the Democratic ticket.

MR. BEARDSLEY continued—Although it was true that the Softs had got a greater number of votes than the Hards, they had got them on a Free-Soil platform, and further, they got deeper in disgrace. He read from a document to show the identity between the principles and men of the Soft party and the Barnburners. When he read the name of Mr. CAMPBELL, who was in the room, that gentleman pronounced it a lie. The name of ISRAEL T. HATCH being read, LORENZO B. SHEPPARD denied that he had ever been a Buffalo platform man.

HERBY W. ROGERS said he had.

The discussion was getting personal, when the Chairman stopped it.

L. B. SHEPPARD closed on the part of the Softs, in a speech in which he charged D. L. SEYMOUR with voting against the annexation of Texas, and alluded to the well-known secret circular, charging Mr. SEYMOUR with knowing of its existence and failing to expose it. He himself had made it public. The only man on that circular now in active political life was Mr. TOWNSEND, who was elected as the Hard candidate for Governor of the Almshouse. He showed that more Softs voted for the Nebraska bill than Hards, the numbers standing seven to three, and of these three Gen. WALDRIDGE was one, who now claims to be a Soft. The Convention should not insult the great Democratic Party of the State of New York by declaring in favor of an insignificant faction, as it would do in shutting out the Softs from the National Convention.

When Mr. SHEPPARD's argument was concluded the several members of the Committee desired to make the delegations pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the Committee and the Convention, but the point was not pressed.

When the room was cleared, Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, Chairman of the Committee, proposed a report, stating as follows:

Whereas, In the State of New-York the Democratic Party are divided into two sections, acting sometimes in concert, and sometimes supporting two tickets; and, whereas, both sections stand now upon one platform—and, whereas, the Committee on Credentials are unable to discover any difference of principles, or to decide which is the regular organization; therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention be recommended to reject both, unless, waiving minor differences, they get together for the sake of union and harmony, and select from each delegation thirty-five members to represent them on the floor of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Committee expect an answer from the delegations forthwith.

Mr. TELFORD, of Indiana, offered a resolution to admit the Hard delegation to the floor as the delegates from New-York.

Mr. JOHN A. GEORGE, of New-Hampshire, for the sake of harmony, was willing to admit a portion of both delegations, the representation to be founded on the vote of the respective sections at the last State election.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, favored the proposition of the Chairman.

Another member proposed to take the Congressional vote of the two sections as the basis.

Mr. STEVENSON, Kentucky, thought it necessary to settle this difference now, and although he sympathized with the Hards, he regarded the Softs as the regular delegation. He was at Baltimore eight years ago when the same question was raised. The Hards then claimed to be the regularly organized party on less ground than the Softs make the same claim now. Besides, the Hards had shamefully abused FRANKLIN PIERCE, and had made, as the basis of their address, abuse of the most scaredly Constitutional Administration ever known. He was willing, however, to allow the New-York representation in the Convention to be on the basis of the vote last Fall.

Mr. WIGGINS, of Maine, denounced the Abolitionism of the Softs, and said their praise of the present Administration was no proof that they were not Abolitionists, for PIERCE had been as favorable to the Abolitionists in some acts as to the South in others.

Mr. GEORGE, of New-Hampshire, said he would not stand by and hear the glorious, God-like Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE abused in that Committee.

Mr. WIGGINS—I will not be brow-beaten here. I will stand in the Convention ready to denounce PIERCE, and to prove that in his appointments at the North, he had endeavored to nourish Abolitionism. It was not fair to admit the delegates on the basis of the vote gained on the Free-Soil platform. He went for the admission of the Hards.

Mr. WHITNEY, of Massachusetts, thought no mode could be more equitable than to admit on the basis of the popular vote.

Mr. TELFORD, of Indiana, was willing to take the responsibility of letting in the Hards. He looked on the Softs as rotten Abolitionists at heart. He himself had heard JOHN VAN BUREN declare that the Administration of JAMES K. POLK was as corrupt as hell. He (TELFORD) desired to vote for the admission of the Hards, but he was willing to make a concession, and admit half of each delegation. Further concession he never would make—so help him God.

After further discussion, the Committee adjourned till 9 A. M., without vote. There will doubtless be two reports—one in favor of an equal division, and one on the basis of the last vote.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The Committee on Credentials had another angry session to-day, lasting from 9 till 1 o'clock.

Mr. PHELPS, of Connecticut, opened fire on the part of the Hards, saying, that if any of the Softs were admitted, they would give trouble on adopting a platform. The case of the contested seats from Missouri was decided on this principle, and for the same reasons he was opposed to letting the Softs in at all.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, said he was in heart with the Hards. He respected them for the noble stand they had always made in defence of national principles, and (although the evidence proved that the Softs had the regular organization, which was traced down uninterruptedly from the time of the reconciliation of the platform on a common platform) he was in favor of sending for the most reasonable men of both delegations to appear before the Committee, that they might be requested, for the sake of the Union and the triumph of the party to suggest some honorable method of mutual representation. If that failed, then he would favor a reasonable settlement by the Committee.

Senator BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, made a powerful speech in favor of the original proposition to admit half of each delegation. He asked the Committee whether they would have admitted the Softs if they had come claiming seats in the Convention on the Free-Soil platform of 1855, and, if not, why then should they regard claims founded on the vote secured upon that platform. If the Softs had gone into that election on a platform like the one adopted in January, 1856, instead of the Abolition platform, which was the basis of their vote, the case would be different. The fact that the last platform had already purged the party of an important band of Abolitionists, who had gone off openly to Black Republicanism, was proof that it would diminish the Soft vote; but he had no fear that SEYMOUR, COCHRANE, HILL, and such men, would ever again return to the embrace of the Abolitionists. He was, therefore, willing to receive them with the Hards.

A heated debate then arose, on the question as to governing the Committee, the Softs being anxious to press the previous question. The Committee decided, 15 to 14, they were governed by the rules governing the Convention. After a desultory and angry discussion, the resolution to admit half of each delegation was lost. A vote was then taken on a resolution to admit the Hard delegation entire, and also lost—ayes 5, nays 24.

Mr. BRENT, of California, desired to see the matter amicably settled, and would vote to take the election of 1853 as the basis of representation.

Col. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, made a strong speech in favor of the admission of the delegates on the basis of the last election. He denounced the Hards for their attacks on the Administration. He concluded by modifying his former proposition so as to admit portions of each delegation on the basis of the average vote of each section in the years 1853 and 1855. On this he demanded the previous question, which was ordered, by 20 Ayes to 10 Nays.

The Chair was proceeding to explain the effect of the previous question, when

Mr. GEORGE, of New-Hampshire, called the Chair to order.

This gave rise to some confusion. The question being finally taken on Mr. STEPHENSON's resolution, it was adopted—yes, 19; nays, 11.

This resolution admits portions of each delegation on the basis of the vote for Congressmen in '53 and '55, such basis to be arrived at by consultation with both delegations.

The question was then taken on the preamble, which declares the Soft section to be the regular organization of the State, and it was adopted, by ayes 16, nays 13.

The Chair was about to put the question on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions jointly, when—

Messrs. YULEE and GEORGE declared them already adopted, and the Committee proceeded to vote on a resolution (not in order) to admit both sets of delegates. Lost—ayes 6, nays 23.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Messrs. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, and HARRIS, of Illinois, were appointed a sub Committee to wait on the New-York delegations, and arrange all the details of the plan adopted.

The Committee then adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M.

The Softs will of course accept the proposition, and the Hards reject it. A resolution admitting the Softs will then be reported to the Convention, as the majority report of the Committee. Senator BAYARD and others will present a minority report, which will throw the subject upon the Convention for discussion, affording the prospect of a stormy debate.

FULL DETAILS OF THE PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Contested Seats--The Benton Democrats' Account of their Forcible Entry into the Convention.

FIRST DAY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 2, 1856.

At 12 o'clock, M., the delegates to the National Democratic Convention assembled in Smith & Nixon's Hall. The body of the Hall was well filled, and the stand was crowded with reporters and members of the Press from the various parts of the Union.

ROBERT MCLANE, of Maryland, as Chairman of the National Executive Committee, called the Convention to order.

W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, proposed that the Convention, for temporary organization, should call SAMUEL MEDARY, of Ohio, as President *pro tem.*

A delegate asked that before this was done the call of the Convention should be read, which was done by the Secretary. It is as follows:

Voted, That the next Democratic National Convention be held at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

Voted, That in constituting the future National Convention, the Democratic Committee, in order to secure the respective rights of the States, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates it has in the Electoral College, and no more; and the Democratic Committee, in making arrangements for the next Democratic Convention, provide such number of seats, and secure the same to the delegates elect.

As the Secretary concluded the reading of the call, there was an uproar near the door of the Convention, and a number of excited men came rushing in, shouting "Give way for the Democracy." There was much scuffling, and several men were seen in violent attitudes, and much noise and confusion ensued. This uproar was caused by the attempt of the Benton Democrats from Missouri to force themselves into the Convention. They had succeeded in knocking down or shoving aside the door-keepers, and had got within the hall where they seated themselves amid much confusion.

[Below will be found the Benton Democrats' own account of this forcible entry into the Convention.]

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

As soon as order was restored,

Mr. MCLANE said: I have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to place in the hands of the Temporary Chairman of this Convention a list of the Delegates elected. I have also been requested to state that two papers have been presented to that Committee by two different delegations from the State of New-York. The gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements desire to communicate to the Convention that they have regarded all papers which on their face bear *prima facie* evidence of the regular election of the persons presenting them, as entitling those persons to seats in this hall. They considered it their duty to issue tickets to all Delegates who presented themselves with such *prima facie* evidence of election by the people. By this rule, when the State of Missouri presented itself the Committee issued tickets to those who presented this *prima facie* evidence that they were delegates elect. Another set, also, claiming seats, presented themselves from the State of Missouri; but, as in the opinion of the Committee they did not present the necessary *prima facie* evidence of election, tickets were refused to them. The same rule governed in the case of New-York, as in that of others presenting papers bearing *prima facie* evidence of election. The New-York delegations could not but be regarded as in the same position as the delegations from other States which presented the names of more than two delegates for each electoral vote. The same thing was therefore required of New-York as was required of the Mississippi delegation—that the delegation should select the proper number to take seats on this floor. Mississippi complied with that requirement.

There are now here the proper number of Delegates to occupy the seats assigned to Mississippi, though there are in the city over sixty members elected Delegates from that State.

A MEMBER—Eighty.

It was the pleasure of the delegations from New-York to intimate that such an arrangement would not be altogether satisfactory, and though the Committee does not understand that the arrangement was peremptorily declined, I am requested by the Committee to State that it would, with great pleasure, have given tickets to the whole of the one hundred and forty Delegates presenting themselves from the State of New-York, if the Committee could in any way have selected seventy members to occupy the seats assigned to New-York. I desire only to say, in conclusion from the Committee of Arrangements, that both sets of Delegates from New-York are without and demand admission to this hall.

SAMUEL MEDARY was then escorted to the Chair amid much applause, and addressed the Convention.

COMMITTEES.

Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were then appointed, each consisting of one delegate from States without disputed delegations. (These Committees have already been published in Telegraphic dispatches in the TIMES.)

PROPOSITION TO ADMIT ALTERNATES.

C. A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman, there are in attendance from Kentucky, Mississippi, and, I presume, from other States, a large number of gentlemen who have in their pockets "powers of attorney," from the regular delegates to this Convention, to act for them in the event of sickness or absence from any cause. Now, Sir, I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That gentlemen in attendance on this Convention as alternates be admitted to occupy any vacant seat there may be in the hall.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I see there is a good deal of room in the galleries—I want to see it occupied with the "remains of the Democratic Party," lately deceased, as its enemies would have it.

Judge WILSON, of Iowa—No, Sir; No, Sir. The Chairman nor the Convention will permit this. Here may be 500 alternates from Kentucky, and 1,000 from Mississippi, and none from Iowa or Wisconsin. How unjust then to pass the resolution, and give to certain sections, to certain men or certain influences, the immense preponderance of a unanimous audience—a *second Convention*, indeed, corresponding to the "third house" of our Legislatures. This thing of admitting alternates was carried to the extent of an abuse at Baltimore. Let us have no influences recognized here other than those provided by the people of the several States.

Mr. WILSON concluded by moving that Mr. WICKLIFFE's resolution lie upon the table. Carried.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, of one from each State, to be appointed by the delegates thereof, to report resolutions to this body, and that all resolutions relative to the Democratic Platform be referred to said Committee without debate.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

An attempt was made to debate the question, but the Chair ruled all debate out of order, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. HALLETT demanded that the vote to lay the resolution on the table, be taken by States, and called for the roll.

The Chair decided the demand out of order, the result having been announced. An appeal was taken.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, said that the vote by States, under the rules, was equivalent to the yeas and nays in Congress, and was always in order until other business was entered upon.

After further discussion the Chair surrendered his opinion, and the resolution of Mr. HALLETT was read, and the States voted as follows on the motion to lay Mr. HALLETT's resolution on the table:

YEAS—Connecticut 6, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 29, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, South Carolina 8, Mississippi 7, Arkansas 4, Michigan 6, Texas 4, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5—84.

NAYS—Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 13, Rhode Island 3, Virginia 15, North Carolina 10, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Louisiana 6, Ohio 23, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 12, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Missouri 9, Florida 3, California 4—177.

The Chair decided that the motion to lay Mr. HALLETT's resolution on the table was lost.

The resolution was then adopted, and the Committee appointed. (Names already published.)

MISSOURI AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut, offered a resolution that a Committee of one from each delegation, except those of Missouri and New-York, be appointed, who shall consider and report upon the conflicting claims of the contesting delegations from New-York and Missouri.

There was opposition to this resolution.

[THE ATTEMPTED INVASION INTO THE HALL.

The following full statement of the entry of the Bentonians into the Convention Hall, prepared for publication by themselves, appears in the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

The Missouri Delegation went into the Convention by force because they were persuaded that the Sub-Committee on arrangements had no authority to pass upon their claims, as Democrats or delegates. No such power was ever vested by the last National Convention in the Executive Committee, and none such in the Sub-Committee, and that Committee should have acted in regard to Missouri and her two sets of delegates, as it did in regard to New-York, and either admitted both, or kept both out until the matter was determined by the Convention.

The contest in this case seems to be between a Regular Democratic set of delegates appointed under the call of the State Central Committee, and a set of delegates appointed by a meeting which included many KNOW-NOTHINGS in their body, and with whom the Democrats refused to act. The former are called the Benton delegates—the latter called themselves the Anti-Benton Delgates.

In this instance the Democrats who were excluded from the Hall determined to maintain their rights, and submit their claims to nobody but the Convention. By that they were willing to abide; the decision of the Sub-Committee they did not recognize at all.

They accordingly presented themselves at the door of the Convention and demanded admission. The doorkeeper told them they could not enter without passes. They replied they came from a Slave State where *passes* were only given to negroes, and they recognized no such necessity in Democratic delegates entering a Democratic Convention. The doorkeepers declined to let them in without conforming to the order of the Committee. The Missouri Delegates replied that they were not inclined to disturbance, that they wished to enter peaceably and present their claims to the Convention and abide its action, that if the Convention decided against them they would retire. The doorkeepers were, however, inexorable, and persisted in their refusal. The Missourians then told them that go into the Convention they would, dead or alive, and told them to stand aside, and thereupon rushed into the door—a collision followed, when the doorkeepers were overpowered—and they came to the second door. Here a new scene occurred, when on the Missourians went sweeping everything before them; at third door, which was locked, a short discussion ensued, many having gathered in at this moment. It was, however, opened slightly for the egress of a member, when it was seized upon, thrown open, and in they rushed into the Hall, in a general *melée*—shouting "they were in and now the Convention might decide it as they pleased, and they would submit to it." They then took their seats in the Hall, and the preliminary organization was proceeded with. When this was ended, a resolution was offered referring the matter of contested seats in the State of Missouri and in that of New-York, to the Committee on Credentials, and the Missouri Delegation was called upon to present their claims before that body.

The Missourians at this rose, and stating that they merely desired to vindicate their rights; said they would cheerfully submit to the action of the Convention in the premises; all they asked was justice, and justice they intended to have.

They then took up their hats and retired in an orderly manner to present their claims to the Committee on Credentials. From the best information we can gather, the decision of the case will depend very much upon the disposition of the Convention, as to whether the renegades from the Know-Nothing Party shall rule the Missouri Democracy, or those who have all along stood true in the traces, and supported the Baltimore Platform of 1852.

The *Commercial* says: "Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, the City Marshal of Hamilton, Butler County, was one of the doorkeepers, and struck R. M. PRICE, of Missouri, a severe blow, knocking him down. Mr. PRICE, on recovering his feet, remarked: 'That was very well done, Sir,' and rushed on. One of the Bentonians dealt a sweeping blow with his heavy cane, knocking a man down, and cried at the top of his voice, 'Make way for the Border Ruffians!' The Bentonians are, however, quite the reverse of the Border Ruffians."

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

Shakiness Indicated as to the Fillmore and Donelson Nomination.

RHODE ISLAND, ILLINOIS, AND MASSACHUSETTS REPUDIATE IT.

Speeches by Hon. Bayard Clark, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Hon. John M. Botts, &c., &c.

THE PUBLIC BUSINESS TERMINATED.

The Know-Nothing National Convention met again at Kickerbocker Hall yesterday morning. There were but few delegates in attendance, in addition to those who were present on Tuesday. Nevertheless the proceedings were not without interest to the members of the Council, although they may not be deemed important by the people generally. The Connecticut delegation did not appear, and there were but few delegates from any of the New-England States, consequently, when the vote on the resolution favoring FILLMORE and DONELSON was adopted, there were but two votes against it—Mr. STEPHEN M. ALLEN and another from Massachusetts—although there many speeches which did not please Mr. FILLMORE's friends.

The President called the Council to order at 11 o'clock, when he said the first business in order was the motion to dispense with pass-words and sentinels.

THE WAY MR. CLARK WAS TREATED.

Mr. FRANCIS CLARK, who said he was from Essex County, Massachusetts, wished to say a word. He had his credentials in his pocket, and he went for BELL of Tennessee for President. That was his hand, and when he should come to speak he'd give them something strong on that point. He was a true American, and no mistake—they might bet on that, and win. He was going on to express his feelings, in a somewhat excited manner, when the President decided him out of order.

Mr. F. CLARK said he had his credentials in his pocket all right. He wanted fair play and asked no odds. He was from Essex County, Massachusetts—a true Massachusetts man, and his name was FRANCIS CLARK of Essex County, Massachusetts; and if they called it fair treatment to choke a man down n that way, he did not.

A youthful, *jejune* and ambitious delegate from New-York, hoped the reporters would be put out. He would, perhaps, have succeeded in expressing his little opinions to some extent had not

Mr. FRANCIS CLARK, of Essex County, Mass., interrupted him by declaring that he had his credentials in his pocket, and he wanted to say a word on matters in general. He intended to state his opinions at length, but the President again declared him out of order.

After some further debate, it was stated that the mover of the resolution (Mr. UNDERWOOD) was not in the room; and, in courtesy to him, consideration of the resolution was deferred.

The PRESIDENT then announced the following

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of New-York.
Hon. Geo. D. Prentice, of Kentucky.
Mr. W. Thompson, of New-York.
Col. Logan, of Arkansas.
Mr. Sol. Smith, of Ohio.
Mr. C. M. Hickcock, of California.
Mr. —— Warren, of Massachusetts.
Mr. W. S. Francis, of Maryland.
Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee.

Mr. SOL. SMITH, of Missouri, arose and proposed the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, in the platform of principles adopted by the National Council in February last, authority was given to each State Council to amend its constitution so as to abolish the several degrees and institute a pledge of honor instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party; and whereas, it is desirable that the proposed pledge shall be uniform throughout the State, embodying as nearly as possible, the principle upon which our organization is founded,

Resolved, That a Pledge of Honor is recommended to the several State Councils for adoption by them as embodying all the principles, aims and objects of the American Party.

The "Pledge of Honor" proposed is simply a pledge to the principles of the American Party—to support for office no man who acknowledges any allegiance to any foreign power, or who refuses to acknowledge the Federal and State Constitution as paramount to all other laws. To these declarations the candidate is to pledge his "life, his fortune and his sacred honor."

Resolved, further, That all provisions of the constitution, rules and regulations, special acts, ritual or other thing in the National Council which conflict with the principles enunciated in the "Pledge of Honor" now instituted, be and the same are hereby rescinded and abolished; provided, however, that it is not the intention or meaning of this resolution to change, modify, or in any wise alter the "Platform of the American Party" adopted in February last. These resolutions to take effect and be in force in each State when adopted by the State Council thereof.

Rev. Mr. GOODWIN, of New-York, moved that the Committee on Credentials have leave to sit during the Session of the Council, and his motion was adopted.

The President stated that the election of officers was now in order; and in making the announcement he wished to say that he desired to be discharged from further service.

It was suggested that the election be postponed until the Committee on Credentials should report.

Mr. FRANCIS CLARK, of Essex County, Massachusetts, had a word to say, but the President would not let him say it.

The President now requested the delegates to mention the names of candidates for the Presidency of the Council.

Mr. FRANCIS CLARK, of Essex County, Massachusetts, arose again and insisted that he had a right to be heard. He took what he called his credentials and, walking up to the chair, desired the President to examine them, and decide whether he had a right to the floor.

The President said the gentleman was interrupting the business of the Council, and if he should not cease he would have to ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to show him out. If the gentleman chose he could take his credentials to the Committee, and they would decide as to whether he had a right to a seat.

Mr. GREGORY, of New-York, said as they had a Sergeant-at-Arms, he hoped he would show the gentleman to the Committee room.

THE PRESIDENT—I wish the Sergeant-at-Arms will act in accordance with the suggestion.

Mr. FRANCIS CLARK, of Essex County, Mass.—I see the insult, and I'll go. I'm FRANCIS CLARK, of Essex County, Mass.—put that down.

When Mr. FRANCIS CLARK had retired, and the laughter which followed had ceased,

Mr. ERMS, of Massachusetts, said he felt it to be his duty to state to the Council, that Mr. FRANCIS CLARK was not a delegate from Massachusetts.

Mr. WARREN (Mass.) said that his credentials, so far as he could judge from seeing them, had been written with a stick, by a man who could not spell. He was sure he was not a delegate from Massachusetts.

SECRECY.

Mr. MARSHALL's motion was now further considered.

Mr. BROCKWAY, of California, stated that he was strongly opposed to secrecy. He had no principles of which he was ashamed. He was for the removal of all secrecy. He was willing to let New-York hear and to let the Union hear what they were doing. Let the reporters garble the proceedings, if they choose to do so. In that respect the Council was in no worse position than every other Council. But he did not think the proceedings would be garbled by the reporters who were present.

Mr. WARREN said the Democrats at Cincinnati had refused to admit even ladies to the galleries; and he thought it was injurious to the interests of Americanism to open the doors of the Council at such a time. They had been a Secret Society from the first, and to that fact he believed they owed much of their success. He had noticed often that the gallant gentlemen from Kentucky were in favor of open work, and he conceded cheerfully that the distinguished gentlemen from Kentucky needed not even a pledge of honor to bind them to their avowed principles; *but the rabble could not be trusted without a pledge.*

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, said that whatever the original purpose of the pledge to secrecy might have been, he was sure that the pledge had not been observed.

Mr. ALEXANDER came in at this point, and called the contestants from the Thirtieth District, New-York, to the Committee-room.

Mr. SMITH (resuming) said he was sure, with regard to the pledge of secrecy, that they had retained only the strong cord attached to it for a republican country. He was in favor of admitting the reporters. They might garble the proceedings, if they were so disposed, but he did not believe they were disposed to report incorrectly.

Mr. TRACHER, of New-Jersey, wished to call the attention of the Council to a point of order. He submitted that it was improper to discuss the merits of secrecy in open Council. They had not even the assurance that many of them present were even members of the Order. He was, therefore, opposed to the proceedings, and claimed that they had no right to discuss the merits of the secrecy of the Order in open Council.

The President here stated, that at the last meeting of the National Council they sat with open doors. They decided so to do, and there had yet been no action taken to affect that decision. He could not, therefore, declare the doors closed until the action of the former Council had been repealed.

Youthful and misdirected Ambition ventured to appeal from the decision of the Chair, without effect.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, said the previous Council commenced its session with closed doors.

The PRESIDENT said that on the previous day, after the pass-word had been given, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MARSHALL) moved to remove secrecy, and as that was in accordance with the action of the previous Council, he considered the meeting open until that question was decided.

Mr. TRACHER repeated the grounds of his objection to the discussion of the question of secrecy in open council.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of the resolution with regard to the opening of the doors.

The resolution was not read, but another motion was made to the effect that the action of the last council be considered the expression of the present council

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Contradiction of the Alleged Murders near Ossawatomie.

Outrages by the Southern Immigrants.

AID WANTED.

Continued Proceedings of the Investigating Committee.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

The most fevered dreams of boding politicians are now being realized in Kansas and on the Missouri frontier. Ever since the arrival of the Southern companies depredations have been the order of the day. The sack of Lawrence has been followed by robberies wherever the disbanded companies went. No man is safe in passing through any part of the Territory since the United States Marshal gave us his specimen of what he officially styles "the proper execution of the law!" These words should become famous. They occurred in his proclamation, which initiated the raid against Lawrence; and if any man hereafter shall be in doubt as to the true object of law and its "proper execution," let him look at the record of buildings destroyed, horses and cattle stolen, men robbed publicly of their purses on the highway, men killed in cold blood, and women ravished in their homes. That a fearful account of vengeance is accumulating for SHANNON, DONALDSON, JONES, and their grand overseers at Washington, is true as the continuance of time; and in the payment of that debt many less guilty will share.

The great portion of the men concerned in this legal outrage were the Southerners aforesaid—the citizens of Missouri not responding as largely as heretofore to the call, though they furnished guns, large and small. No effort is being spared, all the time, to inflame the public mind in Missouri against the "Abolitionists," as all Northern men not doughfaces are promiscuously called. But a few days since, a horrible story came flying on the wings of the wind about eight Pro Slavery men brutally murdered, near Ossawatomie, by Free-State men—torn from the beds of their sick wives, and their ears and arms, &c., cut off before being put to death! Incredible and preposterous as is this story, yet there are enough on the frontier who believe it; and on its strength forces have been mustering at Westport, and are now on the way to the scene of difficulty to wreak vengeance. To-day the reports begin to change, and it is now said, on pretty good authority, that a party of Pro-Slavery men undertook to hang a Free-State man, but his neighbors rallied and made a rescue, and in the fight five Pro-Slavery men were killed. It will turn out to be even less than this.

But there must be a fight, and I think it will be between the Southerners and residents, and that the Missourians will not come in very largely. The great trouble with the Free-State men is, their general destitution of arms and ammunition. We want additional men to be sure, but we want arms and ammunitions for those already here still more. If there is a particle of spirit in the North, let not the brave men perish who, in Kansas, cut off from aid and beleaguered by a relentless and unscrupulous foe, have still dared to endure and strike for Freedom; for the blow is already struck, and the issue is now extermination or triumph. If aid comes timely from the North, success is easy; if not, extermination of the Free-State men is sure, and with their fall the cause of Freedom goes a century backward.

Aid is easy. Send nothing up the Missouri, but make a dépôt at Iowa City; there have horses in readiness, and let company after company from the Free States defile from that point, each man armed with rifle, bayonet, revolver, and knife, and strike for the southwestern corner of the State; thence, concentrated in large bodies, with sufficient stores, march into Kansas.

Nor is this all. Aid given to the hard-beset "sharpers" of Kansas, let bands next fall upon the northern and eastern frontiers of Missouri; and how long do you think it will be before that State concludes that she has business enough of her own to employ her men, and will readily compromise by remaining in a state of "armed neutrality?"

GOV. ROBINSON is confined at Leavenworth; BROWN, JENKINS, DEITZLER and SMITH at Lecompton.

The fiat has gone forth that the "American Hotel" at this place, owned by ELDRIDGE & LYMAN, must be torn down. It is daily expected to be done. I wonder if the Grand Jury of Douglas County, K. T., has indicted it as a *nuisance!* as it did the Eldridge House in Lawrence, and Blanton's Bridge, over the Wakarusa.

Col. S. W. ELDRIDGE has gone to Washington as the bearer of a memorial from the citizens of Lawrence to FRANKLIN PIERCE. Wonder if the President will not be gratified at the loyalty of his *subjects!* It should instantly be called for by the House, as the facts are important.

The Congressional Committee propose to remove next week to the Shawnee Mission, to take evidence touching the sack of Lawrence.

I cannot close without stating that there is one BENNERTON here, a professed reporter for the New-York *Herald*, whose outrageously malignant falsehoods, repeated with unflagging zeal, are doing more to keep up the excitement on the border than any other agency within my knowledge. He is the author of that delectable book, the "History of the Kansas War."

Proceedings of the Congressional Committee Continued.

The Election Frauds—Murder of Brown.

From Our Own Reporter.

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS REYNOLDS.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

Thomas Reynolds, sworn—Resided on Seven Mile Creek near Fort Riley on 29th November, 1854; election held at my house; should not think there were more than five or six voters in that district; do not think any one knew of the election until day before election; Mr. Flanigan was the Free-State candidate at that election; Whitfield the Pro-Slavery candidate; about forty votes were cast that day; think the votes were cast mostly by soldiers from Fort Riley; soldiers got pretty drunk on that day and broke their wagons some; should think they most all voted the Free-State ticket; Mr. Rae and Mills served as judges that day; I objected to the soldiers voting that day.

Cross examined by Mr. Howard—I voted on that day; the judges were officers in the army; did not think Mr. Carpender of the Fort a legal voter; I electioneered a good many of them that day; think the most of them voted for the Free-State candidate; the judges were appointed by Gov Reeder.

Recalled by Whitfield's Counsel—Resided nearly West of Fort Riley on 30th March, 1855; election was held at Pawnee; Garrett, Pro-Slavery; Houston and Conway, Free State candidates; was at the election; was acquainted with the voters in that district; should think there were seventy or eighty legal voters in that district; thought the Pro-Slavery party the strongest in that district if the soldiers would keep away; some of the soldiers were there, but do not know whether they voted or not; there were several strangers there a day or two before election; reported that there were to be two or three hundred from Pennsylvania there; were a great many living in tents; the most that I saw said they were from Pennsylvania; great many said that their expenses were paid by the Aid Society; a great many of them said they would go back home and not vote; they said Reeder had misrepresented the country to them, and they were deceived in it; Reeder had said that there were coal mines and iron mountains here; some of them had known of the election for two months before it came off; supposed they went home after the election; some of them went day before election; saw a great many start day after election; most of them said they were from Pennsylvania; never heard them say they had done what they came for and now were going home; said they wanted it a Free State; heard a week or two after the election that it would be held at Pawnee; think all the people knew what day the election would be, but did not know what district they were in till they came to vote; don't know whether all the voters in the district were out or not; those from Pennsylvania were generally known as Reeder's men; don't know whether Reeder had an interest in Pawnee or not; cannot say that Reeder had any claims adjacent to Pawnee or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard—There were seventy or eighty voters in the district; the slavery party had about twenty or thirty majority in the district; there was a precinct on Big Blue; don't know what the name of it was; think there was about fifteen or twenty Pro-Slavery majority in Pawnee; had no memorandum of the majority; there were a great many from Pennsylvania; think there were not so many as reported; not a great many told me Mrs. Reeder gave them money to come out with; did not tell me whether they came to see the country, or settle, or what; do not know any of their names, saw a number of men, two or three days before the election, between Westport and Pawnee, with Reeder's circulars; the circulars were Reeder's proclamation for an election some time in March; they gave me some of the circulars; the circulars described the districts and day of election; cannot give any of their names.

Direct examination resumed—Think some of the Pro-Slavery men voted for Houston, Free-State man, on account of a split in their party; some of Free-State men voted for Pro Slavery candidate.

EVIDENCE OF H. A. LANE.

H. A. Lane, sworn—Resided at Fort Riley on Nov. 29, 1854; was in the employ of United States at that time; Reeder appointed me one of the judges at that election; am wagon-master at Fort Riley; Mr. Mills and Robert Wilson were the other judges; Mills was a boss carpenter, Wilson was a sutler; Wilson was stockholder in Pawnee at that time; Wilson had a claim five miles from Pawnee; Whitfield and Flanigan were candidates at that election; quite a number of men in government employ voted on that day; think three-fourths of the men in the United States employ voted; the men went to vote in Government wagons; Col. Montgomery told me to let them have wagons to go in; saw one flag in the wagon, motto "Flanigan and Free State;" no officer of the fort voted that day but Dr. Hammond, surgeon in the army at Fort Riley; Dr. H. was stockholder in Pawnee; resided at Fort Riley on the 30th of March, 1855, ninth district; was at the election of 30th March, at Pawnee, for a few minutes; Mr. ——— for Council, and Houston, for House, were Free-State candidates; I voted at that election Free-state ticket; was in employ of United States at that time; thinks most of the men at the fort were not residents of the Territory, but employed by the United States; saw quite a number of men there reported to be from the Eastern States; it was generally reported that they were Reeder's men; heard Mr. Sherwood was building a house for Reeder, and one or two others, call them Reeder's men; most of the men from the East came to Pawnee two or three days before the election; saw quite a number around the polls; did not see them vote; they had no baggage, nor families with them; cannot say when they left the country; don't know that Dr. Hammond voted at that election; believe Mr. Sherwood went to Pennsylvania and brought out 13 or 15 men with him; a few days before election, about the 1st March, I think.

EVIDENCE OF C. R. MOBLEY.

C. R. Mobley, sworn—Was staying at Fort Riley on 29th November, '54; was at election on that day in that District; Messrs. Mills and Lowe were appointed judges by Reeder; Whitfield, Pro-Slavery, and Flannigan, Free-State, were candidates; Dr. Hammond, surgeon at Fort Riley, voted that day for Free-State men; most of the employes at the Fort voted for Free-State men; think three-fourths of the Free-State votes cast were in the employ of Government; there were two men there who said they were from St. Louis, but originally from Ohio, who voted and left next day; the employes of Government went to the polls in Government wagons; Col. Montgomery commanded the Fort; Dr. H. and Col. M. were said to be stockholders at Pawnee at that time; Reeder was also a stockholder; there was a good deal of talk among the employes about claims, but think they did not have any; resided at Fort Riley on 30th March, '55; was at election at Pawnee on that day; held the office of Justice of the Peace under Reeder; at that time I think there were about thirty or forty voters in that precinct; took a good deal of pains to find out the principles of the voters; I thought the Pro Slavery Party had about ten majority in that precinct; some time before the election there were a good many men there from other parts; should think there were two or three hundred; the association of Pawnee brought them there; don't know where they came from; Dr. H. said that they would be able to keep the Pro-Slavery party down, as he was hiring the right kind of men to come there to work, and that they would all vote right; four or five days before election the greater number of them came; none of them arrived after election; some of them boarded with me, and some at Kent's House, and some in Government tents; don't know that Col. Montgomery gave them liberty to stay in the tents; Dr. Hammond was stockholder in Pawnee; most all were at the polls, and claimed the right to vote; saw several of them vote, but don't know how many; commenced leaving next day, and continued to leave as fast as they could; most of them were from Pennsylvania; they said they came there to make Kansas a Free State, that they had the power to do it, and would do it—that they could put in more votes than the Pro-Slavery party; some of them were furnished money to come here with by the Aid Society, and Mr. Reeder furnished them some money; they were generally dissatisfied at the misrepresentations that Reeder had given them in relation to the country; they spoke of having voted, and doing what they came here for, and were now going back; they were from Pennsylvania; I asked Reeder where he was going to locate the seat of Government; he (Reeder) spoke of the advantages of Pawnee over any other town; he told me this at Fort Leavenworth in October, 1854; he had just returned from a tour of the Territory; I started next day for Fort Riley; Reeder came there in December; the stockholders of Pawnee were anxious to have him locate the Capital there; he gave them no satisfaction that he would locate it there; he finally located it there, and Wilson, one of the stockholders, let him have twenty shares on very liberal terms; he (Reeder) told them that in its present condition it would not do for the Capital, for it had Government reserve on one side, Crow River on one, and a lot of Irish on the other; there were six Irish who had claims, and Reeder said they must be got off, and in Reeder's absence the Company offered them $1,500 for them, and if they refused to take that, they would have Col. Montgomery, the old Governor, survey so as to leave Pawnee out and take the Irish in; don't know that Reeder ever acquired any interest in any of these claims; Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Kline talked with Reeder about driving the Irish off; the question of whether the Capital would be located there, was talked of by the stockholders, and an arrangement with some of the members of Legislature to vote to have the Capital located there, and that they were to have an interest in the town on easy terms; Wilson, Lyons, and Dr. Hammond, stockholders, said that it would be necessary for them to secure one-third of the members of Legislature in order to secure the permanent location of the Capital at that; heard Reeder say that he had a wife and family in Pennsylvania, and that they had never been in the Territory.

Cross-examined—These men were at work for the Pawnee Association; some were quarrying stone, and others were at work at different kinds of work; Wilson told Hammond that he thought they (the Pro-Slavery Party) would be able to beat them as they had the most votes; I heard the head workman of the Pawnee Association say that he received $25, and that voting was a matter of course; he was from New-York; John McCluckin said that Mrs. Reeder furnished him money; three or four others said that Mrs. Reeder had furnished them money to come with; I heard Mr. Sockwith say that the most of them were furnished with money by the Aid Society; he was from New York or Pennsylvania; have heard others say so, and some have contradicted it.

EVIDENCE OF C. LOGAN.

C. Logan, sworn—Resided in Atchison County, three miles and a half from Kickapoo, on 29th November, 1854; was not at the election on that day; the candidates were Whitfield, Slavery; don't know the other; had had some difficulty with a man by the name of Bowen about a claim; have never threatened him in any way on account of his being a Free-State man; remember of his having been notified to leave the town; I was not one of them that notified him.

Cross-examined—One of the men that told him to leave was named Tate; that was about six weeks ago.

EVIDENCE OF J. W. ROSE.

J. W. Rose, sworn—Resided in Atchison County on 29th November, 1854; have not been at any election in the Territory except at the County seat.

EVIDENCE OF W. WILLIAMS.

W. Williams, sworn—I was living in Kickapoo at the time of the killing of Brown; about that time I met Capt. Martin; he told me that he had just received a dispatch from Easton; that they had had an election there of the Free-State Party; that a party of Pro-Slavery men of about fifteen had shot at and wounded one Mr. Cook and that he was probably dead at that time; that Brown said that there would be two hundred men on the ground the next day for a fight; I told Capt. Martin that I would go out as a citizen to assist in keeping order, but would not go in a company; we started then from Kickapoo some fifteen of us some on horseback, some on foot, and one wagon, and not more than six of the Kickapoo Rangers started with us; stopped at Mr. Kendall's to warm; before we got to Kendall's we met a wagon; they turned around and went with us to Easton; in a few minutes after we were warmed, Capt. Martin came to me and told me to take the boys in the wagon and go on, and that he would come after, as he should go faster than I, and that I should see that the boys were kept quiet, and that if we met any one before he came up to treat them civilly and pass on; after we had gone between one-half and a mile we saw a wagon pass the Kickapoo wagon and come towards us, with six or seven persons in it; when it got within five or six steps of us I said, "Boys, there is a party of Pro-Slavery men just from Easton and the difficulty is over, let us go back," and said to the driver, "Turn round;" he said he did not believe it; I said that I knew it was; they had then got up with us; I said, "How do you do, gentlemen?" they returned the compliment; I said, "What is the news from Easton?" there was a man in the wagon with them who I afterward learned was Brown; he did not speak, but seemed to rule his company by motions of his hands; they had then got a little past our wagon; I again asked, "What is the news?" the driver at this time made a kind of halt; one of our boys said, "You are a set of d——d Abolitionists," and got some excited; I told him to keep cool, and I would ascertain at once; our driver then picked up a gun, and I saw he would shoot; I took hold of his pants, and told him to sit down; he then laid down his gun; I turned and saw the wagon on the other side of us, which had turned back with us; one of their boys took up his gun and said he would shoot; they then asked, "Are you d——d Abolitionists or Pro-Slavery?" and they said that Brown—I did not hear it—said that they answered no such d——d question; one of our boys said that if they did not stop he would shoot, and they jumped out of the wagon; Brown held his gun about half presented, and the others not quite so much so; I told the boys not to shoot; I would go and talk with them; two of the boys of our wagon said, "We are younger than you, we will go;" I told them to go and talk to them, and find out who they were, and what they wanted; two of our boys got into fighting when Brown's party were not fighting at all; Capt. Martin was trying to keep them quiet; about this time a young man, who after told his name was Taylor, came to me for protection; said he to me, "What shall I do?—had I better run?" I told him no for the boys were excited and they might shoot him; I told him I would protect him as long as I could; I saw Captain Martin, and Taylor saw him about the same time; said I, "Come here, Captain;" said I, "don't let them fight;" he said he would not if he could help it; I saw a man by the name of Berry trying to part two men; I asked him if he was trying to keep them quiet; he said he was; Capt. Martin said that it was curious that two or three boys that had made all of that row could not be kept under subjection; we all went over to Easton; when we got there, there were a good many there drinking, or the Pro-Slavery party; one of them swore he would *kill Brown;* that he was the damned rascal that shot Cook the night before; I asked him how he knew; he said he saw him; Brown had then got there with his party; Brown was in the store with his party; they were not saying anything to any one; I went to a house about a hundred yards from the store to see Cook; I went back to the store in about an hour; Brown and his party were yet there; a few moments after, Brown was taken out of the store; in about fifteen minutes after, I asked where Brown was; they said he was in the drug store; I asked what they were going to do with him; they said they were going to hang him; about this time two men that live near Easton came up; they said they might as well hang him, for if they did not they would shoot him; one of them said, "I will go round back side of the house, at the window, and shoot him through the window;" but Martin came up and said, "G—d d—n you, if you don't stop talking and shouting here, I will shoot some of you;" at that time I saw an old man that I red in the village; I said, "We hear Easton came up; they said they might as well hang him, for if they did not they would shoot him; we have been here—let us enforce them;" he said that we had better give him a trial before Judge Lecompte; I said that was my opinion; I went round to see if I could get in where he was; they said that Brown had confessed enough to hang him; I said I would go in and see him; another man stepped up and said that he would go too, and shoot that G—d d—d abolitionist, as he meant to do it; I knocked at the door and it was opened; this man rushed in before me; Capt. Martin was in there, or went in about the same time; the man said he would shoot Brown; Capt. Martin caught hold of his gun and told him he should not shoot him; in the encounter Captain M. threw him up against the house; soon after that I saw Captain M. outside; I said, "Captain, what shall we do?" he said he could do nothing; I said, "Let us go home;" "Well," said he, "if these drunken s—s of b——s want to stay here, let them stay—I have done all that I can do;" Captain M. went to cook up the boys; at that time one of the Kickapoo boys came up; I went and knocked at the door—it was open; the boys were there; some of them were holding a rope, and think it had been taken from Brown's hand; I said, "Come, it is time for us to go home;" I then started out; I said, "Boys, let us go home;" I went out and said, "Come, get in the wagon;" it was about fifty rods from the house where we got in the wagon; after I had got in the wagon, I saw a crowd around the door; one said, "Look at Bob Dixon;" he was then coming towards us; he said, "What in h—ll do you want of me;" I said, "You and Brown are to fight, and that will settle all difficulties;" they then came out with Brown; they went across the road to a long log house; Brown was along; there was a crowd of 20 or 30 around; the two boys that were in the wagon with me got out and went where they were; I said I would not go, for I could do no good; a short time after, I heard hallooing; it was behind the house, and I could not see them; about a minute after I saw Brown coming toward my wagon; I said, "Brown, come and get in;" there were several round him, and one came up behind and struck him; he had then got near the wagon; I saw blood flowing from his head, and about that time hurried down the lane; he was brought back and put in his wagon, and started for home; I never saw anything more of Brown till he stopped at Martin's, some distance from Easton, who kept a grocery; I asked if Brown was there; they said he was, and was bleeding very badly; while the boys were gone to get a bandage, I went to see Brown; I said, "Brown, are you much hurt;" he said he was not much hurt, he guessed; but he was cold; I commenced pulling off my coat for him, but he said no, I would get cold, and would not take it; I went and got in my wagon, and went on to the fork of the road of Canidas; Brown and some of the Pro Slavery party took the right hand road; we went on the other one home; the Pro-Slavery man that went with Brown home, left him at his door, and he died in a short time from his wounds; have lived in the Territory since 15th of June, 1854, on the bank of Missouri River, in Leavenworth County; have conversed with a great many of the citizens living in Atchison and other places, concerning the Eastern emigration; as we had heard that a great many were coming out here to vote and then return; I was also informed a large number from Missouri were coming over to vote, if those who come from the East should vote, and that they had a right to hinder them from voting if they should attempt to vote, but that they would not vote till they should come and get themselves claims, and stay long enough to become legal voters; I did not know of any emigration from the East.

News from Kansas.

THE FIRST CANNON-SHOT FIRED AGAINST LAWRENCE.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Topeka on the 22d of May, after giving some particulars of the attack on Lawrence, already published, says:

"The first cannon was poised by DAVID R. ATCHISON—his object the front of a hotel fifty feet square, distance two hundred yards. He acted as gunner, and directed the elevation of the gun in a manner rather laughable—half seas over, he squints along the gun, and says: "Boys, put it up lower; down a little higher; all ready; blaze away!"—and whiz went the ball—not through the hotel, however, but by the corner, and down into the ravine. An Ex-Vice-President of the United States acting as head gunner to a mob which came to Lawrence to demolish a hotel and two printing presses! The citizens of this city are fearful of an attack to-night, as a large number of those engaged in the destruction of Lawrence are collected together at Tecumseh, five miles below; and this evening spies from the enemy's camp are in town. Col. DICKEY, ever ready, and true to liberty, has gone out with a company to reconnoitre the enemy's position, &c."

THREATENED ATTACK ON TOPEKA—MEMORIAL TO COLONEL SUMNER.

A meeting was held at Topeka on the 22d of May, at which the following memorial was prepared:

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 22, 1856.

Col. E. V. Sumner, Commanding at Fort Leavenworth:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of Topeka and Territory of Kansas, respectfully represent that the peace and quietude of the Territory of Kansas is greatly disturbed by a large band of armed men, numbering from 600 to 1,500, who have entire possession of the highways, and have been, and now are, engaged in stopping, examining and plundering wagons, and thereby preventing provisions from reaching the needy inhabitants of the interior; are disposed, (the Constitution of the United States provides that the right to bear arms shall not be quartered,) imprisoning and killing of defenceless travelers and citizens, driving the peaceable settlers of the Territory from their habitations and converting the same into quarters for themselves, plundering the settlers of horses, stock provisions and other property, and in many other ways so conducting themselves as to evince higher prejudicial to the safety, peace and welfare of the Territory, and particularly of that portion approximating to their present field of operation. This same body of men, by combined action, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. attacked the town of Lawrence, which was in an entirely defenceless and unarmed condition, and destroyed the printing presses—cannons led and demolished the large hotel known as the Eldridge House. Their force at the same time so terrifying the citizens that most of them were obliged to flee from the place. The same band of armed and lawless men are now threatening the peaceably disposed citizens of Topeka with death, and their city with total destruction, and from the recent unprovoked attack upon Lawrence, the undersigned greatly fear that their said threat may be carried into execution.

We therefore respectfully, but earnestly implore the protection of the United States troops under your command, and thereby save the lives of our citizens and the property of our place, and your memorialists will ever pray.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FROM THE RESIDENTS OF WESTERN KANSAS.

The following memorial to Congress has been prepared, and is now being signed by the residents of Western Kansas:

To the Hon the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

We, the undersigned citizens of Kansas, do respectfully submit the following facts for your consideration:

While the Committee sent by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of Kansas were engaged at Tecumseh, the Hon. A. H. REEDER was summoned to testify before the Grand Jury of the Territorial Court, then in session at Lecompton; he declined attending as he was engaged with the Investigating Committee, and the matter upon which he was summoned as a witness, transpired while he was in Washington, the particulars of which he knew no hing about. An attachment was issued, and when it was being served on him he appealed to the Committee, then in Lawrence, who gave as their opinion that he was privileged from arrest. He also entertained the same opinion and refused to obey the attachment. *No attempt was made to arrest him.* Marshal DONALDSON immediately declared that the United States authorities had been resisted by the citizens of Lawrence, and issued a proclamation calling on all "law-abiding citizens to sustain the laws." The call was responded to by Major REPARUS company, who had arrived in the Territory a few days previous with the avowed determination of planting Slavery upon the free soil of Kansas, and enforcing the laws of the bogus Legislature at the point of the bayonet; the Kickapoo Rangers, who murdered BROWN last January, and a large number of others of a similar class, many of them citizens of Missouri. These were enrolled as the Marshal's *posse*, consisting of from 600 to 1,000 men, armed with United States arms, who immediately took possession of all the highways leading to and from Lawrence. They are now engaged in stopping, searching, detaining and robbing peaceable citizens; firing on all who do not stop at their command; shooting and stealing stock belonging to the settlers; and say they will not desist until they have disarmed all of the Free State settlers in Kansas, and destroyed Lawrence, Topeka and other towns.

These outrages are being committed because ANDREW H. REEDER, who claims to be privileged from arrest, refused to be taken before a Court where his life would have been in danger.

Should the present state of affairs be permitted to continue, we, the law-abiding settlers of Kansas, will be compelled to resort to arms to protect our lives, our homes and property from the oppression of a lawless and piratical mob.

That we may enjoy the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution, as citizens of the United States, and hoping that you will relieve us from our deplorable condition by your interference, your memorialists will ever pray.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Meeting in Faneuil Hall—Subscription List Started to Aid the Free-State Men of Kansas.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 3.

Faneuil Hall was densely crowded this evening in response to a call for a meeting to determine what measures should be resorted to in aid of the Free-State settlers of Kansas in their present struggle.

Hon. THOMAS G. CAREY called the meeting to order and submitted a list of officers, headed with the name of His Honor, the Mayor, as President. The remaining officers consisted of forty Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries, including many of the most wealthy and conservative men of Boston and vicinity. They were unanimously confirmed by the assembly as the officers of the meeting.

Mayor RICE, on taking the Chair, stated the object of the meeting in a pertinent and forcible manner. He wished, as a citizen of Boston, to express the sentiments of Boston and of Massachusetts, in regard to the present unhappy state of affairs in Kansas.

He was followed by Mr. CHARLES H. BRANSCOMBE, of Kansas, who gave a detailed account of the wrongs and cruelties inflicted on the Free-State men of that Territory, whom he defended from the charges of insubordination to the laws. He made an earnest appeal to the meeting to aid their brethren in Kansas.

Rev. Mr. NUTE, of Kansas, depicted the sufferings and privations endured by the Free-State people of Kansas, rather than give up their aspirations for Freedom.

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, late Representative in Congress, submitted the following resolutions, and, in an earnest speech, moved their adoption:

Resolved, That, as citizens of Massachusects and of the United States, we will do all in our power, in accordance with the Constitution of our Commonwealth and of the United States, to maintain freedom where it exists, and to exclude Slavery from all territory which is the property of the United States.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with our brethren in Kansas, many of whom went out from among us, in their present privations and sufferings, endured by them as friends of freedom for the cause of freedom, and in their unresisting, law-obeying, self-sacrificing and consistent conduct, maintained under provocation, insult and obloquy.

Resolved, That we tender to our brethren in Kansas, as Christian men and women, determined to sacrifice possessions and life rather than give up constitutional liberty for themselves and their posterity, our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That we recommend our fellow-citizens of every name, religion and politics, to unite in pouring their contributions of material aid into the exhausted coffers of our brethren in Kansas, to enable them to maintain their rights according to law under the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That it is our earnest hope that, in accordance with law, and without being overborne and crushed by those who act without law or against law, the Free-State settlers of Kansas may be enabled to maintain the standard of Freedom in that mediterranean garden, and that the blight of Slavery may never blast its fair fruit.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to collect subscriptions in this city to aid the Free-State sufferers in Kansas.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, seconded the resolutions, and eloquently advocated their adoption. He charged the present unhappy state of affairs in the country to the misconduct of FRANKLIN PIERCE. The audience received the name of PIERCE with emphatic groans and hisses.

The President then introduced Hon. HENRY WILSON, as a gentleman who believed in the defence of freedom, and also in self-defence. Senator WILSON was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, and it was some moments before the demonstrations of approval subsided sufficiently for him to proceed. He made an effective speech, in the beginning of which he said that, for three centuries, a people who loved liberty had no greater need of assembling to devise means for its promotion than the lovers of liberty in America have at the present time. He said the whole influence of the present Central Government was given to crush out freedom in Kansas, and that the conduct pursued by the President and his Cabinet was no more defensible than is BROOKS' cowardly assault on Senator SUMNER. He said that the course of BROOKS was in accordance with the wishes of the slave oligarchy.

Rev. E. E. HALE, of Worcester, followed Senator WILSON, and made an earnest plea for the people of Kansas.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A Committee was named by the Chair to receive subscriptions, and the meeting adjourned.

Subsequent to the adjournment, several gentlemen subscribed, one of them putting his name down for $500.

Great Kansas Meeting in Chicago.

SPEECH OF GEN. LANE—MEN AND MONEY RAISED FOR KANSAS—$15,000 SUBSCRIBED.

At the monster meeting of Free-State men, held in Chicago on the 1st inst., already noticed by telegraph, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Illinois will aid the free men of Kansas.

Resolved, That they will send a colony of 500 actual settlers to the Territory, and provision them for a year.

Resolved, That these settlers will invade no man's rights, but will maintain their own.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of a similar policy to the people of all the States of the Union ready and willing to act, and also a thorough concert and co-operation among them, through committees of correspondence on this subject.

General LANE, of Kansas, made a stirring speech, in the course of which he said:

I was called an Abolitionist in Kansas, when trying to organize a party on the Baltimore platform of 1852 in preparing for the coming elections. A band of from seven to nine thousand armed Missourians came in the day before the election. They declared that Kansas belonged to the State of Missouri, "we will make its laws, you shall have Slavery; every drop of blood must be split or you shall have Slavery." They took every election district but one. In my district 900 came in; 600 came to vote and 300 to watch the Free-State men. What would you do if the people of Missouri should come here to rule your election, what would you do? [Voices, shoot 'em.] If you had a man that wouldn't fight in such a case you would lash him naked through the State. But the United States Government sustains these outrages. We want the tenant of the White House changed. [Cheers.] We want to rebuke the course of the Pro-Slavery fragment of the Democratic Party, they are traitors to that party, and traitors to Freedom.

It is absurd to hear them talk about "nigger worshippers;" when they do, hurl it back into their faces, tell them they are whited sepulchres, *hypocrites, liars.* The people of Kansas are traitors, because they refuse to obey these laws. Now, listen! [He read from the code where six months labor in jail is the prescribed penalty for kidnapping a white child, while for enticing away a negro the the crime is rated as grand larceny and visited with the death penalty.] Who are "nigger worshippers," now, according to his code? I admit that I voted for the Nebraska Bill, but I shall consider my prospects of Heaven brighter when I know I am forgiven for that political crime.

When this code was presented to us by the Missourians we did as you have done, we met together but we met together with our women and children; we said fight! we all said, "six feet of prairie rather than obey these laws." [Cheers.]

I am on my way to Kansas; an indictment is pending there against me for TREASON, but if I am to swing by the neck, or fall by the bullet, or the bowie-knife, I will echo with my last breath these laws shall not be obeyed. [Cheers.] I here arraign FRANK PIERCE and his myrmidons as murderers and traitors, and charge them with all the blood spilt in Kansas, or to be shed there, and God will hold them responsible. When this tyranny was sought to be forced on us we hesitated—what shall we do? ["Fight! we will help you."] There was great unanimity in Kansas in forming a State Government, and determination to found it upon the principles of Freedom. "Give me liberty, or give me death," was the cry of all. Our opponents say, "you have not population enough;" our answer is, "we have more population than Louisiana—more than Florida, and she has been in the Union twelve years!"

Subscriptions were then taken up. Among those mentioned, J. B. BRYAN gave $1,000; Messrs. PAGE, FEERE, PRUSSING, WALKER & CO., CARPENTER, KING, and THROOP, each $500; Chicago Board of Trade, $100; four boys under 15 years of age—too young to go—by their father, $600; Companies A. and B. National Guards, each $50; besides a great many others at sums varying from $250 to $50. Sharpe's rifles and revolvers were subscribed in abundance. In all—money and property—about $16,000. So intent were the people in giving what they could to aid the Free State cause in Kansas, that the meeting would not disperse until long after midnight.

Kansas Meeting in Lafayette, Ind.—Fifteen Hundred Dollars Subscribed.

A very large meeting of citizens was held in Lafayette on the evening of the 31st of May. Eloquent speakers addressed the assembly. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That a Finance Committee of Three be appointed by the Chair, who shall receive such donations as our citizens may be willing to give, for the aid of our suffering brethren in Kansas, as well as such as may be desirous of emigrating; and the said Committee disburse the funds thus received in such manner as in their discretion shall best accomp ish the objects aforesaid.

In the course of the evening $1,500 were subscribed for the relief of the Free-State men of Kansas

☞ At the recent Kansas meeting in Detroit, Mr. DUNCAN STEWART, a well-known merchant of that city, offered to give $2,000 per year towards the maintenance of a company in Kansas to assist in making it a free State. All honor to the noble DUNCAN STEWART.

☞ At the recent Kansas meeting in Syracuse a letter was read from GERRIT SMITH, proposing to raise $1,000,000 for the Free-State cause, pledging himself to give $10,000.

An Arkansas Fight.

From the Memphis Whig.

The parties met in front of MYETT & MOORE'S store. Mr. RICE, in company with his brother-in-law, Dr. MERRITT, had been there for some time waiting for HINDMAN. About 10 o'clock HINDMAN passed in company with CLAIBORNE; Mr. RICE stepped to the door and asked HINDMAN if he was the author of the article in the *Democrat.* He made no answer, but put his hand in his bosom to draw his revolver; RICE also drew a single-barrel pistol, and both fired simultaneously. RICE was not wounded; HINDMAN was struck in the right breast, the ball coming out of his back near the shoulder blade. It is supposed that the ball passed through his body, but our informant could not positively say whether such was the case, or whether the ball passed around his body, being diverted by the bones. HINDMAN fired several other shots at RICE, none of which took effect. Dr. MERRITT was standing in the door of the store looking on, when HINDMAN fired at him, the ball taking effect in his back. MERRITT then turned again, and resting his pistol on his left arm fired at CLAIBORNE, the ball striking him on his left side, just above the waist, and, passing through, lodged under the skin on the right side. HINDMAN then stepped back some twelve or fifteen steps, and called on them to come out in the street and fight it out, and CLAIBORNE then raised a cry for 'shot guns,' which it appears were provided near by in anticipation of an affray. A Mr. PALMER was approaching with a double-barreled shot-gun, when he was stopped by Mr. CASTLE. RICE, on seeing PALMER approach, and having no weapon, ran to the house of his friend Major BALDWIN, where he had been informed he could get a gun. On getting a gun he returned to the street, but had no occasion to use it, the opposing parties having fallen from exhaustion, occasioned by their wounds and the interference of their friends.

Mr. RICE was not injured, and left Helena in the evening for his home in the country. Mr. HINDMAN'S condition was considered somewhat favorable, though still precarious. Dr. MERRITT and Mr. CLAIBORNE are considered mortally wounded, though Dr. M. thinks he will recover. The recovery of CLAIBORNE is scarcely possible.

THE BROOKS BRUTALITY.

Report of the Minority of the Congressional Committee.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. CONN submitted the following minority report:

The undersigned, a minority of the Select Committee appointed under the resolution of the House of the 23d May, 1856, to report upon the assault alleged to have been made by HON. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House, from the State of South Carolina, upon HON. CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator of the United States, from the State of Massachusetts, on the 22d of May; and to whom was also referred the message from the Senate on the same subject, finding themselves unable to agree with the majority of the Committee in the conclusions to which they have come, submit this minority report as the reasons of their dissent from the report of the majority.

It appears, from the evidence before the Committee, that on the 19th and 20th of May, Mr. SUMNER delivered in the Senate of the United States, and subsequently published in pamphlet form for circulation, a speech from which we make the following extracts:

Here follow extracts from Mr. SUMNER'S speech referring particularly to the arguments of Senators DOUGLAS and BUTLER on the Kansas matters. Having already been published in the TIMES it is not necessary to repeat them. The report then proceeds:

The extracts contain language which, in the opinion of Mr. BROOKS, was insulting to the State of South Carolina, which he, in part, represented, and personally offensive to Senator BUTLER, of the same State, his relative and kinsman, and who was absent from the city at the time of the delivery of the speech. On the 22d day of May, two days after its delivery, Mr. BUTLER being still absent, Mr. BROOKS approached Mr. SUMNER in the Senate Chamber, after the adjournment of that body, and addressed to him the following language: "Mr. SUMNER, I have read your speech carefully, and with as much calmness as I could be expected to read such a speech. You have libeled my State, and slandered my relation, who is aged and absent, and I feel it to be my duty to punish you for it."

He then struck Mr. SUMNER with his walking cane, giving him repeated and severe blows.

It appears, also, from the testimony, that Mr. EDMUNDSON, of Virginia, and Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, both members of the House, had been told by my BROOKS that he intended to call Mr. SUMNER to account for the offensive portion of the speech already alluded to, and did not communicate that fact to Mr. SUMNER, or to any other person as far as the Committee are informed; but neither of them knew when or where Mr. BROOKS intended to execute his purpose, nor does it appear that Mr. BROOKS had informed any other person of his intention. The question presented for our consideration upon this state of facts is: *Do these facts involve a bre

Each House must guard its own privileges and the privileges of its own members, except so far as both may unite in the passage of laws or joint rules for the declaration and protection of these privileges. Although we have been unable to sequence in the rush [illegible] of all the precedents which are to be found in the history of Congress, yet we find it unnecessary, in the consideration of this branch of the subject, to assail any of those precedents, as none have gone to the extent now claimed—of one House assuming jurisdiction over the privileges of the other, for the purpose of affording protection to them.

The only provision of the Constitution under which the power can be exercised, on which the majority of our Committee have relied, is the one already quoted, which declares that:

"Each House may determine the rules of proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member."

It is a question which has been much discussed, and one which it is important to decide correctly: To what extent is the power given to the two Houses by this provision of the Constitution to punish their members? Taking the whole paragraph in its connected sense, it seems to us that it has reference to the House while in session, in the actual discharge of its constitutional duties. The power of providing rules for its proceedings, it will be seen, is coupled in the same sentence with the power to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and the power, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member. If it had been contemplated that the powers conferred in this provision were to be exercised to the extent now claimed for them they would hardly have been placed in such intimate connection with the simple power of providing rules for the proceedings of the two Houses. We entertain no doubt that the whole of this provision looks to the session of the House; to the providing of rules for its proceedings during its session; to punishing its members for such disorderly conduct as would interrupt its session; and, where that conduct amounted to such an outrage upon the rules and proprieties of the House as would justify it, to expel the member.

To place any other construction upon this provision, would be to make the members of each House, and their moral conduct and deportment, subject to the whim, caprice, and discretion of a majority of the body. Extend it beyond the presence of the session of the House, and it becomes an unlimited power, operative, not only during the session of Congress, but during the recess; to be exercised, not only in reference to the conduct of members when in Washington City, or in the District of Columbia, but when they have returned to their respective homes, and even when they have gone beyond the limits of the country. When you have passed the limits which we have laid down, there is no other boundary short of Congressional discretion. And we cannot believe it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to place the moral conduct and deportment of members of the two Houses of Congress under the control and discretion of a majority of either House.

No one can foresee to what results such a discretion would lead. Why should such power have been vested in the two Houses of Congress? What object could have been contemplated by the framers of the Constitution? We can understand very readily the propriety of granting to each House the right to punish its members for disorderly behavior during the sessions of the House. For this there was an absolute necessity. But when we go beyond the session of the House—beyond even the session of Congress—we can see no reason why either House should take it upon itself to review the conduct of its members, and sit in judgment upon that conduct. Such unlimited power would not have been conferred by the wise men who framed our Constitution, in such vague and indefinite language.

Entertaining these opinions, we hold that there has been no violation in this case of the privileges of either House of Congress, or any member thereof, over which this House has any jurisdiction. Whatever offence may have been committed is properly cognizable before the courts, and we propose to dismiss the subject to that jurisdiction provided by the Constitution and laws of the country for its investigation. We hold it would be improper for the House to express any opinion upon the facts, and we have purposely avoided doing so. The case will undergo a judicial investigation, and that investigation should not be affected by any opinion which we may entertain, either individually or collectively. Indeed, it would seem that the Constitution, in exempting this class of cases from the privileges which it grants to members of Congress, contemplated the impropriety of any action on our part in reference to them. The House ought not to desire to influence, by any expression of theirs, the judicial tribunal which is to pass upon the facts; and, having no jurisdiction over the matter, should, in our judgment, remain silent.

It will be seen, from the view which we have taken of the Constitution on this subject, that we do not differ from the majority of the Committee upon the fact that the two Houses should have the power to protect themselves in their deliberations, and in the discharge of all their Constitutional duties. We differ only as to the source from which that power is derived, and the mode in which it is to be exercised. Those who claim for Congress these peculiar privileges look to Parliamentary law, British precedents, and the necessity of the case, for their authority. We, on the contrary, look to the Constitution of the country for the authority, and to the laws passed in pursuance thereof for the mode and manner of its enforcement; and it is for the House to say whether it will rest its claim to privileges upon the one or the other of these sources of power. Holding, as we do, that neither House has any privileges except those which are written and declared either in the Constitution or some law or rule passed in pursuance thereof, and that the facts developed by the evidence show no violation of any such written and recognized privileges, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House has no jurisdiction over the assault alleged to have been committed by the Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of this House from the State of South Carolina, upon the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts; and therefore deem it improper to express any opinion on the subject.

HOWELL COBB,
ALFRED B. GREENWOOD.

Letter from A. J. Donelson—His View of the Democracy of the Day.

Letter from J. Powell, Esq.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Friday, April 4, 1856.

Hon. A. J. Donelson:

SIR: It is to me a matter of personal pride to be the chosen instrument of forwarding to you the resolutions adopted, with the proceedings had, at the ratification meeting held in this city on the 22d ultimo.

Being a Tennessean myself, and of Democratic antecedents—having faithfully sustained the doctrines inculcated by General JACKSON.—having voted for JAMES K. POLK twice for Governor,—having accepted the nomination for Congress in the First District for four months, against a Whig majority of 3,800, for the sole purpose of aiding in his election,—having voted for him for President and heartily approved his Administration,—you must pardon me for saying, that your nomination for the Presidency by the American Party, has done more to satisfy and establish my mind in the correctness of my own motives in becoming a member of the American or "Union Party," than all else combined.

With my sincere wishes for your triumphant election and the successful establishment of the principles embodied in our creed, I have the honor to be very truly, Your obedient servant, J. POWELL.

TULIP GROVE, May 9, 1856.

SIR—Your letter of the 4th ultimo, forwarding to me the proceedings of the American Party at Sacramento, ratifying the nominations at Philadelphia, reached me yesterday; and I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated them.

I took ground, at an early day, in favor of the right of California to come into the Union, with or without Slavery in her State Constitution, as her citizens might determine for themselves, uninfluenced by the action of Congress; and no one has witnessed with more satisfaction than I have the peaceful solution which was thus given to a question of much claim to our country. The principle involved was that upon which rests all our Republican institutions; that is, the right, within the limits of the Constitution, of the people of the States and of the Territories when forming a State Constitution, to govern themselves, and nobly has this principle been vindicated by California in the unparalleled prosperity she has so soon attained under her own laws. It does not therefore surprise me to find her citizens prompt to lay hold of the great national doctrines which form the basis of the American creed. Exposed as she is to an immigration from countries which the lights of civilization have scarcely yet reached, she feels perhaps more keenly than we do here the necessity of guarding the ballot-box from the dangerous influences which will act through it, if no discrimination is to be made hereafter between the Native American and the Foreigner just landed on our shores. So too with the other great reforms proposed by the American Platform, which are the restoration of the Government to its original purity, and the correction of those abuses which have converted sectional issues into an element of political power, and have brought the patronage of the President into alarming conflict with the freedom of elections. The principles here involved naturally strike the minds, and command the support of a young and enterprising people, who are fresh from the task of forming a Government of their own, and have learned to appreciate at their proper value those old party *watchwords* by which the *many* have so often been made the dupes of the designing *few*.

The only matter of regret to me, Sir, is that the friends of these necessary reforms did not bring forward in connection with the name of Mr. FILLMORE some individual for the Vice Presidency around whom could be rallied stronger guaranties for their success than belong to my humble character and services. But however inadequate may be my name in this respect, you may rest assured that it will sanction nothing adverse to the great movement.

I should have been recreant to the lessons I received from Gen. JACKSON, if I could have witnessed in silence the attempt, within ten miles of his tomb, to revive the odious doctrines of the Hartford Convention, or if I could subsequently have given sanction to that coalition of sectional ultraists, which has secured to the influences engaged in that disorganizing attempt, in the name of Democracy, the control of the Federal Government.

General JACKSON'S whole life is a repudiation of the leading characteristics of what is now termed Democracy. In 1817, recommending to Mr. MONROE the appointment of a Federalist, he warned him against the excesses of party spirit. In numerous publications he announces his conviction that we ought to be more Americanized as a nation. One of the strong reasons assigned by him for his veto of the bill to recharter the United States Bank, is his dread of foreign influence in the management of that institution. And every one who knows anything of his Administration as President must remember with what indignation he denounced the doctrines of nullification, severing the ties even of long personal friendship rather than subject himself to the imputation of compromising with heresies which he deemed fatal to the perpetuity of the Union and the spirit of the Constitution. In his inaugural address too he declared it to be one of the high duties of the executive to restrain the patronage of the Federal Government so that it should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of election; and in the same patriotic paper, he announces his determination to be guided by the great examples set by WASHINGTON and the early founders of our Republican system.

Now these brilliant points in the career of this statesman constitute our polar light as Americans; and yet we are denounced as traitors to Democracy, and the whole patronage of the Federal Government is employed to ostracize and calumniate us.

It remains for our countrymen to decide which is the best democracy, that which acts with us in upholding the doctrines of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON, or that which has set us up that new theory of state rights out of which have sprung nullification and abolition, and all the other isms that array one portion of our country against another, and have impaired the maxims left by our forefathers.

It is consoling to me to find that there are men, like yourself, in every quarter of our extended country, who see the dangers which beset us from the causes thus briefly adverted to; and I cannot doubt but that the great body of our fellow-citizens everywhere will ultimately concur with us in the steps we have taken to avert them. At all events, my dear Sir, let what may come, we must do our duty, relying upon the merits of our cause, and the certainty that the truth will, ultimately, prevail over error.

Thanking you for your kind remembrance, and for the too partial terms in which you and other old Jackson Democrats have spoken of me at the public meeting of whose proceedings you are the honored organ on this occasion, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Very truly, your obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

To Hon. J. POWELL, Sacramento, Cal.

North and South—Notions about Dueling.

From the Richmond Whig.

We are not advised by whom WILSON'S refusal to fight is approved, and it is rather unintelligible, in connexion with what follows, that he had lost ground by refusing a challenge after having defied it. We suppose the meaning of it to be, that WILSON was unwilling to engage in a *fair* fight, *but was not averse to a row, surrounded by armed friends, in which he might hope for some undue advantage.* Whatever be the fact, we are not surprised to hear that even his own section is ashamed of him. Wherever English blood flows, and the English language is spoken, a man who acts the bully, or indulges in personal abuse of others, must suffer in public estimation, if, when called on for honorable satisfaction, he refuses to accord it. It is proper it should be so. It is the right of *society* to make those suffer who outrage the recognized laws of good breeding. We may say what we will of the absurdity and immorality of dueling, and of its ineffectiveness as a mode of personal redress; but, as human nature is constituted, *there is no alternative, except street fights, or secret assassinations, or a disgraceful system of vilification and calumny, attended by slander suits.* Poisoning, or some other secret mode of murder, was the system in earlier times, and continued to a quite late day in Italy. The duello superseded it among all the chivalrous nations of modern times: and wherever the "code of honor" has been established, it has maintained, speaking generally, a high and courteous bearing between man and man. Many individuals may have lost their lives by it; but *society* reaped the benefit. This was the mode of adjusting private wrongs, which prevailed throughout our Republic in its earlier days. It then knew no North or South—it bore sway everywhere. But, in later times, a great change has taken place. Mercantile caution, puruntic hypocrisy and the spirit of knavish attorneys at the North, have combined to ignore this mode of adjustment, and substituted slander suits. Our intercourse with the North has affected us somewhat, and, under its influence, we have enacted anti-dueling laws; *though popular opinion continues to damn a man if he does not fight, and then doubly damns him if he does. Society*, however, still exacts its dues here, and insists that those who outrage its prerogatives shall pay the penalty of their crimes, and from Gen. WEBB'S dispatch it appears that they cannot escape altogether undamaged even at the North.

Fatal Duel between Editors.

On Sunday week, a fatal duel occurred at Bayou Sara, La. A man named ROBERTSON, (a native of Ohio,) had recently become editor of a Know-Nothing paper at Bayou Sara, and was soon engaged in a newspaper war with Mr. MARKS, editor of a Democratic paper, the *Caddo News*. Shreveport, La. MARKS finding himself worsted in argument, challenged ROBERTSON to fight it out, which the latter declined. MARKS then informed his adversary that as he was a coward, he should punish him wherever and whenever he found him. Accordingly, on Sunday week, ROBERTSON went into the Post-office for letters, &c., when MARKS tapped his antagonist on the shoulder, when R. turned round, MARKS declared that he was ready for him; to which the former replied, "and so am I." They commenced firing at each other, several of the balls taking slight effect. ROBERTSON stood his ground, but his adversary kept up a running fire, when ROBERTSON was brought to the ground. At this stage of the proceedings, MARKS' brother entered the arena, and the duel was now triangular, for each fired at ROBERTSON, he returning on either brother, but he soon received a fatal shot in the skull, which instantaneously proved fatal. ROBERTSON leaves a wife and child. He was considered a competent editor, and was much liked, although only two months a resident of Bayou Sara. It is said that on the day after the fatal fight the duel was to have taken place between the parties. No arrests were made.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	2000	2548	37	985	384	609
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	219	50	78	2382	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson st.	.....	98	75	92	2958	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	97	63	47	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	3362	225	1202	5724	609
Last week	2430	3589	245	1095	4392	536

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,548
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,478
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,825
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,362
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,104

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lamb.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	775	.....	.....	.....	218
Hudson River Railroad	1110	.....	.....	.....	392
Hudson River Boats	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	43	37	985	384	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	311	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	861	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	108	Texas	—
Illinois	684	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	363	Michigan	—
Indiana	94	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	256	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	135	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	11¼c.@11¾c.	10½c.@10¾c.
First quality	10¾c.@11c.	9¾c.@10¼c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¼c.@9¾c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
General selling prices	9¾c.@11¼c.	9¼c.@10¼c.
Average of all sales about	10¾c. @10¾c.	9¾c.@ 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We have had, to-day, a fair specimen of the old-fashioned combinations among cattle Brokers, which have been out of vogue for some time past. A glance at the tables below will show an unusually large number of "owners" in the column of salesmen. Some of those under the head of owners parted with their stock at wholesale. We think two-thirds or three-fourths of the cattle offered to-day were owned by the sellers. It appears that a large number of dealers, (by a preconcerted move,) met the Western owners at Albany, Bergen, and elsewhere, and purchased their droves at wholesale. Not being in the secret we are not able to say what price was to be asked, but our "spiritual medium" says the agreement was to sell nothing under 11c. However that may be, the average price *asked* this morning was full 11c., and all the *good* cattle sold up to 2 P. M. averaged at least 11c. After this hour sales flagged until 5 P. M., when there were still a number of animals unsold, though offered at ½c. to 1c. below the morning sales. On the whole, we think the average of all sales during the day were not above 10¾c.@10¾c.

The closing prices are generally the best indication for the future, though not always. We saw a number of leading butchers leave the yards with only one-half to two-thirds of their usual supply—and they will, from necessity, buy more freely next week.

The day, like all Cattle market days, was very fine, though rather warm for those who thought of laying in large stores of fresh meat.

The combination alluded to above cannot, of course, continue long, and the probability to-night is for a fair market next week. The "seers" in the market say prices will be just half way between to-day and last week. Of this we shall not attempt to decide. We hear of several good droves on the way, and perhaps there are enough not heard of to make up a fair supply. There is little danger of a very low or very high market. There is, without doubt, an abundant supply of beef in the country.

Western Virginia sent in a couple of fine droves to-day, and that region promises to become a source of large supplies of beef for this and other Eastern markets. There is an abundance of good pasture land in that region, which is now being rapidly filled up by enterprising settlers from Pennsylvania and other States North and East. Free emigration thither has hitherto been prohibited by the imperfect character of the title to lands. Many of them were covered by claims of both French and American officers of the Revolution. These are being adjusted now, so that the lands come more freely into market. We are glad to hear that superior breeds of cattle are being introduced into that region both from the East and from Kentucky and Ohio.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	No. State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1	69...Ohio	Cygall & Co	Geo. Ayrault.
2	111...Ky	Williams & Murray	Owners.
3	90...Ill	Wm. H. Harris	T. White & Son.
4	73...Ohio	John A. Merritt	W. E. Wheaton.
5	89...Ohio	D. L. Belden	Owner.
6	62...Ohio	S. M. Baker	Mead & Holcomb.
7	94...Ill	Sherman & Hoag	Owners.
8	106...Ill	D Barnes	C. W. Conger.
9	90...Ohio	Meacock & Murray	White & Son.
11	6...Ohio	Charles Loughlin	Geo. Toffey.
12	80...Ky	W. H. Belden	Owner.
13	112...Ill	Harris & Reed	C. G. Teed.
14	80...N. Y	Buckley & Sons	Barney Bartram.
15	81...Ohio	David Allerton & Co.	Owners.
16	79...Ky	Henry Eckstein	Owner.
17	100...Ill	Alexander & Stillery	Stillery.
18	96...Ill	A. Alexander, S. Stillery	Stillery.
19	87...Ill	A. Merritt	Owner.
20	118...Ill	D. Barnes	Owner.
21*	60...Ohio	L. Samuel	Owner.
22*	60...Ohio	David D. Foust	Henry Hurd.
23	43...Ohio	Welling, Martin & Co.	Owners.
24	47...Ohio	David Allerton	Owner.
27	36...Ohio	Shuster & Levi	Owners.
3*	59...Ill	W. H. Gurney	Owner.
4*	60...Ind	J. M. Robertson	J. H. Williams.
5*	85...Ohio	Seymour & Williams	J. H. Williams.
6*	104...Va	C. T. Beale	J. H. Williams.
8*	101...Ohio	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
11*	97...Ill	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

S. M. BAKER brought in 62 Ohio steers, about 700 lbs., medium quality; sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB at an average of $77.

W. H. BELDEN was selling on his own account 80 Kentucky cattle, bought at Albany of JAS. T. WARE. Weight about 725 lbs. Quality pretty good. They brought at retail 10¾c.@11c.

TEED & WHEELER purchased at wholesale of JACOB DAUBENSPECK 94 medium Illinois cattle, weighing about 725 lbs. They were retailed by SHERMAN & HOAG, who bought them of TEED & WHEELER. They went off at an average of $80@$81 ₩ head.

CYGALL & Co. brought in 69 Ohio cattle, fair quality, estimated to average about 650 lbs. They were selling by GEO. AYRAULT at an average of 11c. by seller's estimate.

RENNICK & MOSS contributed 60 fair Ohio steers. Horse weight, two weeks ago, 1,440 lbs. They were sold by T. WHITE & SON, at an average of $82 ₩ head.

J. H. ROBERTSON brought in 80 common Indiana cattle; average about 600 lbs. Sold by J. H. WILLIAMS, at a little over $65, or 10c.@11c.

CULVER, HURD & Co. were selling on their own account 101 Ohio cattle, brought in by S. M. BAKER. Average weight about 700 lbs. Medium quality. They were going off at 10c.@11c.

C. T. BEALE brought in 104 steers (including 5 heifers) from Mason County, Va. Estimated to weigh 800 lbs. Quality superior. They were selling by J. H. WILLIAMS, at prices varying from $80 to $105, according to weight, &c., or an average of nearly 11c., owner's estimate.

SEYMOUR & WILLIAMS brought in 85 Ohio steers, averaging about 700 lbs., selling by J. H. WILLIAMS, at 10c.@11c.

PURCHASE & WHEATON sold on their own account 91 very good Illinois cattle, 775 to 900 lbs., averaging about 825 lbs. They were bringing 11c.@11½c., sellers' estimate. HENRY TAYLOR, of Jersey City, took eight at 11½c. net, to be weighed after killing.

DAVID D. FOREST, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought in 60 steers—home weight 1,425 lbs.; quality good. Sold at wholesale to HENRY HURD, who retailed them on his own account at $82 ₩ head, or over 11c.

WELLING, MARTIN & VALENTINE were selling on their own account 43 Ohio cattle, purchased at Dunkirk; weight 600 to 800—fairish quality. They were sold at 10¾@11¾c., sellers' estimate.

BUCKLEY & SONS, of Jefferson County, N. Y., brought in 80 roughish still fed Cattle; about 750 lbs. Sold by BARNEY BARTRAM at about 11c.

D. L. BELDEN sold on his own account 89 Ohio and Illinois Cattle; 40 of them sold for $90, or about 11c., sellers' estimate. These were of good quality, average over 800 lbs. net. The rest average about $72, or say 10¾c.

HARRIS & REED, of Sangamon County, Ill., brought in a bunch of small fat Cattle, weighing about 725 lbs. They were selling by C. G. TEED at 10¾c.@11c., average say 10¾c.

DAN'L BARNES was selling on his own account 118 Illinois Cattle purchased at Albany. Estimated weight at 800 lbs.; quality pretty good. Selling at 10¾c.@11c., sellers' estimate.

WM. H. HARRIS, of Sangamon County, Ill., brought in 90 fairish Cattle, weighing about 700 lbs., which were selling by T. WHITE & SON, at 10c.@11c.

JOHN A. MERRITT was selling on his own account 87—52 from Illinois and 35 from Ohio. They were purchased by him at Bergen—the 52 of Mr. FUNK, a large Illinois cattle feeder, owning 28,000 acres in the centre of that State. This drove weighed, averaged about 925 lbs., and sold at an average of a little over $100 ₩ head. MERRITT also sold 14 for BUCKLEY, of Port Jervis, N. Y. ISAAC COLESTEIN took these at $100, or about 11c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their side. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $80 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $80. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

The demand for Cows is moderate, with a rather short supply. We find no change in selling prices to note.

ALLERTON reports 37 cows with calves selling steadily at former rates, from $25 to $60, according to quality. Demand now better than supply.

One of the prettiest cows we have seen in a long time was a three-year old Devon, with a calf by her side. She was sold by HENRY W. COOK to GEORGE HAWS for $150, to go to a friend in the country. Cook bought her of THOS. WHEELER, who bought of Mr MILLER, of Ohio. We did not learn Mr. MILLER'S residence, but if he has "a few more left of the same sort," they are good for the same amount of money in this market.

BROWNING reports 50 cows with calves selling at $25@$60. Sales dull.

CHAMBERLIN reports 75 cows with calves selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; extras $50@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 63 cows with calves selling at $30 to $60, according to quality. Demand not very active.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNINGS, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

There seems to be an unusual demand for Veal, and prices are well up. Most sales are over 6d. ₩ lb., live weight.

ALLERTON reports 205 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c. @7c. Good quality brings 6c.@7c. readily. The most of the Calves now brought in are good.

BROWNING reports 76 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@ 5¾c. for "Bobs." Good to Extra, 6c @7¼c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 92 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c. @6¼c.; best, 6c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 43 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@ 7¼c. Stock good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

There is a little better supply of Mutton this week. Buyers have become so used to do without it that the demand has even fallen behind the supply.

ALLERTON reports 884 Sheep and Lambs. Prices lower. A majority of those sold this week went at 6c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. for live weight. The weights ran from 65 to 105 lbs.

BROWNING reports 2,382 Sheep and Lambs. The market is pretty well supplied with common stock—not many extras in. Receipts from New-York and Ohio, with Lambs from New-Jersey. About 900 in pens this morning.

CHAMBERLIN reports 2,958 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ₩ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING, JUNE 4.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
15 Lambs	$79 00	2 Lambs	$12 00
8 Lambs	44 50	8 Lambs	44 00
11 Lambs	59 12	1 Lamb	7 50
18 Lambs	90 00		

Also 18 Calves from 6½c. to 7¼c.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, at this season, 1¾c.@1¾c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and shew bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

Hogs are scarcer and prices firm.

ALLERTON reports sales of live hogs at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

MESSRS. VAN BRUNT & WATHOUS, Pork packers, (No. 200 Chambers-st.,) report Dressed Hogs selling at 8c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., and live Hogs at $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs. gross. The arrivals are light and prospects firm. Present prices will probably be sustained.

W. H. MCNEILL, No. 2 Erie Building, Duane-street, reports a continued short supply. Dressed Hogs selling at 8¾c.@8¾c., live 6¾c.@6¾c. Still fed dressed 7¾c.@8c., live 6c.@6¼c.

Receipts this week 3020, against 3,700 last, and 5,763 corresponding week last year.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Considerable changes have taken place in the prices of several articles of Farm and Garden Produce, as will be seen by reference to the tables below. These result chiefly from the hot weather, though the occupation of cultivators, with their pressing Spring work, has something to do with it at this season.

The Butter trade is active, the demand exceeding the supply, and higher prices are ruling.

Eggs have been quite scarce, and have gone up. The detention of boats on the Erie Canal have kept back large quantities from the West.

Potatoes, of old stock, are pretty plentiful, and the arrivals of new Bermudas are quite free. A cargo, in rather poor order, was sold at $3 25 ₩ barrel. The best sell at $4@$4 50.

Apples are pretty well out of market, except Russets, which are yet abundant.

Green Peas are not as plentiful or cheap as last week.

Strawberries begin to come in rapidly. Large numbers are received daily from Baltimore *vid* Philadelphia, in quart boxes, which sell at 31c.@38c. The New-Jersey crop, in baskets of the smallest possible size, sell at 8c.@10c., as yet, but the prospect is for a speedy reduction to 1c.@2c., when the baskets are enlarged.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₩ bush	50	@	54
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₩ bbl	$1 50	@	$1 62
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₩ bbl	—	@	—
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Western Red, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₩ bbl	62	@	72
Potatoes—Californias, ₩ bbl	75	@	87
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₩ bbl	3 25	@	4 50
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₩ bbl	—	@	—
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Onions—White, ₩ bbl	—	@	—
Onions—Yellow, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—₩ 100 bunches, new	2 50	@	3 00
Leeks—₩ dozen bunches	25	@	50
Spinach—₩ bbl	75	@	1 25
Raclshes—₩ 100 bunches	87	@	1 00
Lettuce—₩ 100 bunches	75	@	1 50
Pie Plant—₩ doz. bunches	37	@	75
Asparagus—₩ doz. bunches	1 77	@	2 25
Beets—₩ bbl	—	@	—
Carrots—₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Parsnips—₩ bbl	50	@	62
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl	87	@	1 25
Tomatoes—6 quart boxes	75	@	87
Green Peas—₩ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Strawberries—₩ quart boxes	31	@	38
Strawberries—In baskets	8	@	10
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl	—	@	—
Apples—Baldwins, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Apples—Swaar, ₩ bbl	2 25	@	2 56
Apples—Russets, ₩	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Dried Apples—State, ₩ lb	4	@	4¼
Dried Apples—Southern, ₩ lb	3	@	4
Dried Peaches—State, ₩ lb	16	@	17
Dried Peaches—Southern, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Butter—Orange Co., ₩ lb, in tubs	25	@	25
Butter—State, ₩ ₩	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Lard—in bbls	11¼	@	11¾
Lard—Kegs	11¾	@	12
Cheese—State, ₩ lb	9	@	9¾
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz	15	@	15¾
Fowls—₩ pair	87½	@	1 25
Spring Chickens—₩ pair	50	@	75
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ pair	16	@	18
Turkeys—₩ lb	14	@	18
Geese—₩ lb	9	@	12
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₩ doz	2 25	@	2 50
Pigeons—Wild, ₩ doz	62	@	1 00
Pigeons—Wild Squabs, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, June 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and in slack request, at $7 for Pearls and $6 12½@$6 25 for Pots, ₩ 1-0 lbs.

BEESWAX—Unchanged. Stock, light; demand, limited.

BRICKS—A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds, at steady rates.

CANDLES—Are moderately dealt in at old prices.

COAL—Is inactive and depressed, as previously represented.

COFFEE—Rules quiet, yet firm, with sales, in lots, of Java at 14½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.; Laguayra at 10¾c.@ 11c.; Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; and St. Domingo at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is lightly purchased at unaltered figures.

COTTON—Seems in improved demand at strengthening rates, the sales since our last reaching nearly 2,000 bales within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	13

EARTHENWARE—This branch of trade is now devoid of animation, yet, though the available supplies are certainly in excess of the requirements of buyers, prices retain their previous firmness.

FEATHERS—Are quiet and somewhat nominal.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sell slowly at old prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly inquired for, though procurable at $3 50@$3 87½ ₩ cwt.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this city and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed a THREE DOLLARS a year.

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All invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESTLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In reply to orders and inquiries from various quarters, we state that the two editions we have printed of the TIMES SUPPLEMENT, containing the General Debate, are entirely exhausted; and we are consequently unable to supply further orders. The Five State Addresses of the present week, however, including Mr. SUMNER's Speech and the Address of the Pittsburg Republican Convention, printed in larger type than any other newspaper edition we have seen.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Per Steamer Illinois.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the *Illinois*, Captain BOTTOS. Mail closes at 1 P. M.

This paper contains complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, Political Conventions, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ There was a terrific thunder squall last night, accompanied by drenching showers of rain, which lasted from 8 o'clock until past midnight, and so deranged the telegraphic wires as to suspend all communications between this City and Cincinnati, so that we are without any advices from the Convention after the adjournment at noon, when the platform resolutions was under discussion, and the Committee on Credentials had not reported in reference to the opposing New-York delegations. The rumors and indications are still favorable to BUCHANAN; but no reliance can be placed upon the reports until the ballotings begin to tell the true state of feeling in the Convention.

☞ The Know-Nothing National Council continued its session yesterday, and the proceedings were of a very interesting character. An animated and prolonged debate occurred as to the propriety of abolishing secrecy in their meeting, which was ultimately decided in the affirmative by a large majority. During the day spicy speeches of political importance were made by Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Hon. THOS. A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island; Hon. BAYARD CLARK, of New-York; Mr. SAUNDERS, and others,

☞ The thunder-squally term which we are passing through now is peculiarly unfortunate to telegraphic operations. From 6 o'clock last night until near the hour of going to press, all telegraphic communication was suspended in every direction.

☞ The *Niagara* arrived at Halifax last night, but the storm prevented our receiving her news over the wires.

☞ There was no quorum in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Our British Relations.

A correspondent who signs himself a "British Resident" sends us an article complaining of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, as insulting to Great Britain, and claiming that our Government should have held England, and not her Agent, responsible for the alleged attempted violations of our neutrality laws. In the course of his article he says:

"Throughout this letter I have been assuming the statements of the American Government to be correct, but there are two sides to all questions. So far from the British Government being bound down to a certain line of action on the penalty of making herself ridiculous, it is quite free to take no further notice of the matter; or, to notice it so far as not to send another ambassador; or, assuming the responsibility of its agents, to suspend relations altogether, and so hasten on the much-dreaded crisis.

In these critical times *the duty of a well-conducted journal is to enlarge and not to circumscribe the platform on which national differences may be adjusted.*"

We agree entirely with our Correspondent in this suggestion: and he must accept this as our reason for not publishing the whole of his communication. Now that decisive action has been taken by our Government, it can do no good to discuss the steps that led to it. All we have to do is to wait and see what the British Government may think that its own character, and the best interests of the English people, require to be done about it. We cannot believe that so paltry an affair is to lead to any disturbance of the amicable relations of the two countries. So far as the Governments themselves are concerned, there is not left the slightest ground for controversy. Great Britain disavowed, in the most explicit and earnest manner, any intention to violate our laws or to trespass upon our rights. That disavowal was accepted by our Government, with equal emphasis and cordiality, as entirely satisfactory. That must end the affair, so far as the two Governments are concerned. It is quite true that Great Britain may resent our dismissal of her Minister;—but if she does, she will depart widely from all precedent and from the dictates of common sense. His dismissal was put expressly and exclusively upon personal grounds;—and it is the unquestionable, and hitherto it has been the unquestioned, right of every Government to be *its own judge* in such a case. The British Ministry may not agree with our Executive in deeming Mr. CRAMPTON to have been guilty of any act which should render him an improper and unacceptable representative of Her Majesty at Washington;—but it will scarcely insist that *its* view of this matter is, in any degree, binding upon us. The whole censure upon Mr. CRAMPTON is personal;—if his Government deem it undeserved, it can provide the remedy by promoting, or otherwise rewarding him. We should have no more right to take exceptions to this, than England has to take exceptions to our dismissal of him.

We have not the slightest apprehensions of war with England from any such cause as this. Faulty as the administration of both Governments may be, that of neither of them has yet fallen into the hands of madmen.

Free Labor and the Press.

We observed that the *Herald*, a day or two since, in printing a speech of Hon. A. P. BUTLER, of South Carolina, felt constrained to give with it the famous one of Senator SUMNER, as its contribution to the literature of the opening campaign. No act could have been more serviceable to the country. The unenlightened readers of that paper, who could be reached through no other channel, are thus forced to listen to an argument wholly unanswerable against a system of which the *Herald* has been a reckless and a zealous advocate. This service, important as it was, the *Herald* alone could perform. By no other means could the speech be laid before the slaveholding anarchists of the Southern States, and their credulous tools in this country.

We are not without fears that the *Herald* is deliberating about throwing off its Southern masters, and inflicting its services upon Northern free labor. Rumors to that effect were certainly quite current a few weeks ago. There were those who fixed the precise moment when the transition was to be effected; the issue selected for the bolt; and who quoted freely the language of its proprietor when he denounced the unprofitableness of his present service, and declared that a "single block of waiters, cooks, and chambermaids in New-York did more for his paper than the whole Union south of Mason and Dixon's line." As a complaint, this is certainly unreasonable, seeing that the essential feature of Slavery is the enjoyment of other people's labors, without having to pay; nevertheless, the remark exhibits the calculating integrity of that journal, and justifies apprehensions that it may be soon a fugitive from Southern service.

There is food for reflection, that might not prove unwholesome for several very active Pro-Slavery presses at the North, in such estimates of their comparative obligations to the contending systems of free labor and slave labor. Cut off from their subscription lists and advertising pages the contributions of Northern free industry, the mechanic, with his latest invention, the emigrant seeking employment, the merchant and tradesman with their seasonable wares, Irish men and women, and free negroes, in pursuit of domestic service, and not one of them could sustain itself for a week. Yet, without compensation, and turning against the hands that feed them, they advocate madly a system which forever excludes the free American laborer from three-fourths of the soil of the Federal Union; which proposes to shut him out perpetually from all the territories of the United States; and confine the market for his skill and industry, year by year, within straiter and less remunerative limits. Involuntary servitude and free labor, it is admitted, cannot exist on the same soil. The recent murder of KEATING, at Washington—a murder that would never have been perpetrated had the victim been worth a thousand dollars in the slave market had he been, in fact, a negro slave rather than a white free man—is only one evidence in a multitude of the incompatibility of free and slave labor. They are necessarily at war. The struggle in Kansas is simply to determine which shall forever exclude the other. Slavery strengthened by the alliance of the federal Government and a portion of the Northern press has, thus far, the advantage; it will not be the fault of such agencies as the *Herald*, *Journal of Commerce* and *Express*, if the voluntary labor of the North be not eventually degraded to the level of the black servitude of the South. In territorial scope, and breadth of market, it has already lost ruinously; it has yet its independence, manhood and dignity to lose. Not unjustly, therefore, may our mechanics, and men and women of every sort, who live by hiring, not selling, their brains and limbs, charge with the basest ingratitude and inconsistency, the Northern press they support, in thus siding against them in a contest so momentous.

The Brooks Affair.

We publish this morning the Report of the Minority of the Committee of the House of Representatives, upon the assault of BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER. The conclusion to which the Minority arrive is that the House has *no jurisdiction* over the assault:—it is reached by a species of pettifogging which might establish the reputation of a one-horse lawyer in some remote section of the newest portion of our Territory, but which will not enhance the public estimate of the character and statesmanship of the gentlemen who have made it. Mr. COBB begins by laying down the hackneyed and serviceable postulate, that neither House of Congress can do anything whatever but what the Constitution has explicitly and distinctly empowered it to do. By what authority either branch hires door-keepers, orders fires to be lighted, or performs any of the many necessary functions concerning which the Constitution is entirely silent, Mr. COBB does not inform us. He enters, however, into an elaborate statement of the action by which the British Parliament protects its members from outrage and insult,—for the purpose of exclaiming with holy horror against the idea of *our* imitating so atrocious and tyrannical an example.

But Mr. COBB, even on his own ground, is presently brought face to face with the language of the Constitution itself. He is first compelled to consider the meaning of that distinct and emphatic phrase by which the Constitution declares that "for any speech or debate in either House, they (the Senators and Representatives) *shall not be questioned in any other place.*" His ingenuity, however, does not fail him even here. This means, he says, that they are to be exempt from *legal* questioning merely. It was designed to protect them exclusively from "legal liability." It cannot be supposed to forbid anything illegal in itself! Inasmuch, therefore, as assailing a Senator with a bludgeon was illegal *per se* and previous to any declaration of the Constitution, it cannot be supposed that the Constitution intended to *forbid it!* If this is not the logic of lunacy, we are at a loss for terms to characterize it properly. But, as if suspecting its fallacy, Mr. COBB proceeds to say that *if* Members of Congress are to be protected by this shield, "ought they to be permitted to avail themselves of it to indulge in language and reflections in no wise necessary for the discharge of their official duty nor promotive of the public good?" Certainly not. No one claims that they are. But the practical question for Mr. COBB to consider was,—whether the bludgeon in the hands of a ruffian was the proper agency for preventing Senators from thus abusing their trust. It is the duty of the presiding officer, and of the Senate itself, to arrest all personalities and all improprieties in debate. Why did not Mr. BRIGHT resort to this Constitutional and Parliamentary remedy? If Mr. SUMNER's remarks were in violation of the proprieties of his position,—if they were unduly personal, why did not the President or some Senator call him to order? Mr. COBB's interposition of this plea is a virtual justification of the assault of Mr. BROOKS.

But there is another clause of the Constitution which troubles Mr. COBB somewhat in his argument. The power is expressly given to each House of Congress to "punish its members *for disorderly behavior.*" It seems pretty clear to common sense that Mr. BROOKS was guilty of "disorderly behavior," in his assault upon Mr. SUMNER, and that the power and the duty of punishing him for it rested upon the House of which he was a member. But Mr. COBB discovers or invents a dodge for this emergency. He is of opinion that the disorderly behavior must occur *during the session* of the House. If this be so, why did not the Constitution say so? Mr. COBB, when it suits his purpose, is a strict Constructionist:—his plea in this case shows that when it does *not* suit his purpose, the Constitution is worth to him no more than just so much waste paper.

The whole Pro-Slavery and Democratic section of the House of Representatives will undoubtedly stand by the principles of this minority report, and will vote *en masse* to screen Mr. BROOKS from all punishment for his assault upon Mr. SUMNER. The subject will probably come up for debate early next week. We trust that it will not be allowed to be disposed of in so summary and disgracefully imbecile a manner as it was in the Senate, where the absurd report of the Committee was adopted without a syllable of dissent or even an opposing vote. The House of Representatives should settle decisively and finally the various points of privilege and of power which the subject involves.

A Very Small Shot.

There is a little French paper in this City, very like one of the little men one occasionally meets on the Boulevards of the charming capital of a country of spice and *espièglerie*, and always endeavoring to compensate for its smallness by the assumption of big airs. This little journal, called the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, is bursting at this momentous crisis with bellicose wrath, and threatening "this great country, Sir," on the part of *la belle* France and its recent ally with wholesale ruin and destruction. In listening to its little thunder we could not help recalling, with amused recollection, a little anecdote applied most happily by Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords, to a pugnacious little Peer, the Duke of ARGYLE, who attacked him with a similar amusing fury. "My reply to the indignation of the Peer who has just spoken is that," said Lord DERBY, "of a great huge collier in Lancashire, who being asked one day why he submitted, as he often did, to being beat by a little vixen of a wife, who was constantly thrashing him, answered, laughingly, "bless the little woman, it does not hurt me and it amuses her." A funny little paper is the *Courrier des Etats Unis.*

At the Confessional.

The *Herald* of this City—the most zealous organ of the Pro-Slavery propaganda in the North, and probably one of the most authoritative exponents of its principles—frankly confesses that, if the Cincinnati Convention were to adopt resolutions expressing *truly* the sentiments of the present Democratic Party, they would be given in "some such platform as the following:"

1. *Resolved*, That niggers, pistols, bowie knives and bludgeons are the fundamental principles of the Democracy, as reconstructed under the administration of our warlike FRANKLIN PIERCE by our dear friends, the Southern nigger drivers.

2. *Resolved*, That the freedom of speech is liable to abuses even in the United States Senate, abuses which can only be corrected by the application of gutta percha to the naked head of the offending party as he sits in his chair; and that in thus beating an Abolition Senator we are righteously vindicating the true policy of the "unterrified Democracy."

3. *Resolved*, That the killing of a contemptible Irish waiter holding the position of a nigger, for neglect of duty or impudence to a Democratic guest coming down to a late breakfast, is a proper warning to the whole Irish race, that they can no longer expect to ride rough shod over the Democracy of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, As the Constitution, as interpreted by our Southern teachers, the nigger drivers, has already established African Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, that "Squatter Sovereignty" is a humbug, that General CASS is a humbug considerably behind the age, and that all Abolition or Free-State Squatters should be expelled from Kansas, if necessary, by fire and sword, &c., &c.

Practice vs. Precept.

As a striking example of the force of cotemporary sentiment influencing and perverting an honest nature, we have not seen anything more remarkable than the following extracts from speeches made by the now notorious BROOKS, but two years ago, which the Boston *Transcript* has fished up from the dead sea of the Congressional *Globe*.

Mr. BROOKS, in his speech in the House, March 15, 1854, delivers himself thus:

"Should aught of intemperance of language escape me in the remarks I am about to make, I trust that it may be regarded as directed towards principles and positions, and not to the persons from whom they proceed.

I have lived long enough to learn, that to do justice to the opinions and even the prejudices of others is the surest way to secure a just consideration for my own.

Nor, Sir, does it jump with my humor or my appreciation of honor, to assail those who, in obedience to a local sentiment, are averse to a resort but too common in a warmer latitude. It is a cheap display of chivalry to insult where no risk is incurred; and, for my own part, I would prefer the condition of him who bears the wound than of him by whom it is, under such circumstances, needlessly inflicted."

On June 21, 1854, in reference to the dispute between CHURCHILL and CULLOM, he introduced a series of resolves, from which we extract two:

Resolved, That any member who brings into the House a concealed weapon shall be expelled by a two-thirds vote.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at Arms shall cause to be erected a rack in the rotunda, where members who are addicted to the carrying of concealed weapons shall be required to place them before entering this hall, and that they shall be exposed to the inspection of the curious, as long as the men are employed in legislation.

BROOKS may be a kind of political Joseph Surface, and prone to sentimentalism, but still we cannot but think his ruffianism belongs more to the society in which he has moved than to his individual nature. Certainly the conduct of the leading men of the South in relation to his assault upon Senator SUMNER, must have the effect of greatly increasing the crop of growing ruffians in the Slaveholding States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.

About 25 members were present. A motion was made to adjourn to Saturday, but this could not be done, as there was no quorum present. No business was transacted. Adjourned.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 4—5 o'clock P. M.

The steamer *Niagara*, with Liverpool dates of the 24th ult., (three days later than by the *Indian* at Quebec,) is now coming up the harbor.

[*Midnight.*—Owing to the heavy storm which has extended for to the East, we have been unable to obtain anything from Halifax, since the above came to hand.—REPORTER.]

New-York and Connecticut Boundary Line Commission.

PORT CHESTER, Wednesday, June 4.

The Commissioners appointed by the States of New-York and Connecticut to run a new boundary line between those States met here yesterday.

The Commissioners are—for Connecticut, WM. H. HALLEY, of Stamford, and JASON WHITING, of Litchfield; for New-York, Hon. BENJ. FIELD, of Orleans; Hon. S. D. BACKUS, of Kings, and Col. JONATHAN TARRELL, of Essex. The original dividing line was run in 1604, the last line in 1731. The distance is 80 miles. Such a vast amount of papers must be examined that the members of the Commission have each taken a portion, and adjourned to meet again at Port Chester on the 23d inst.

Meeting of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 3.

The State Legislature will convene here to-morrow. The Democrats, in caucus this evening, nominated SAMUEL HERBERT, of Rumney, for Speaker of the House; A. S. MARSHALL, of Concord, for Clerk; and T. J. SMITH, of Wentworth, for Assistant Clerk. The American Republican Caucus nominated EDWARD H. ROLLINS, of Concord, Speaker; JOHN H. GOODALL, of Manchester, Clerk; and HENRY O'KENT, of Lancaster, Assistant Clerk. THOMAS J. MELVIN is the Republican, and WILLIAM BURNS the Democratic candidate for President of the Senate. There is a majority in both branches opposed to the Democrats, and the American Republican candidates will undoubtedly be chosen.

Choice of U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 4.

This forenoon the House elected JAMES DIXON United States Senator from this State by the following vote: DIXON, American, 115; TOUCEY, Democrat, 101; scattering, 7. Hon CHAS. MCCURDY was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, he having on the final ballot 121 out of 224 votes.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, June 3.

The Republican State Convention to appoint Delegates at large to the National Convention, was held at this place to-day, Hon. LEVI UNDERWOOD of Burlington, late a Democrat of high standing, presiding. The following Delegates were selected: Hon. HILAND HALL, HEMAN CARPENTER, ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, LAWRENCE BRAINARD and LEVI UNDERWOOD.

Resolutions high-toned and strongly denouncing the recent outrages in Kansas and Washington were unanimously adopted. Every county in the State, except one, was represented.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, June 4.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to day. The attendance is very large. Hon. CHARLES HUDSON presides.

Admission of Attorneys in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 4.

The following gentlemen were to-day admitted as Attorneys to the bar of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey; Archibald K. Brown, of Jersey City; William Voorhies, J. R. Hardenburg, C. Scharff, F. B. Lewis, Jeremiah Landing.

Vessel Abandoned—Supposed Robbery.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, June 4.

The Spanish schooner *Amicitias*, from Baltimore for Laguayra, ran ashore at Cape Henry and was abandoned by the crew, who, it is supposed, carried off a large amount of specie. The vessel has been got off and brought to Norfolk.

Boundary Between the United States and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The President has published an official proclamation establishing the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 4

The *Canada* sailed at noon, with 123 passengers for Liverpool, and 20 for Halifax. She takes $543,000 in specie. Ex-Minister CRAMPTON and the three dismissed British Consuls are among the passengers.

☞ Col. MING continues to advertise for abuses, to be entered on the famous Complaint Book. We judge from this that the supply is rather short.

☞ We are indebted to ADAMS' Express for Cincinnati papers received with dispatch in advance of the mails.

☞ Yesterday was another hot day, but last evening we had a ripping squall and a heavy fall of rain.

☞ Nothing new in the Parrish Will Case yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

SAVE YOUR PIE PLANT.—THE INFALLIBLE SELF-SEALING FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CAN.—Our experience during the past year, in manufacturing Self-Sealing Fruit Cans, and the universal satisfaction and certificates of parties who have purchased and tested those of various makers have given ours the decided preference over all others. The subscribers offer to the public, the best Self-Sealing Can ever invented, to preserve Fruits, Vegetables, &c. The sealing is invariably perfect. All others require solder or cement. The opening has been enlarged to admit a full-sized Peach. Every Can is perfectly tested before it leaves our manufactory, and stamped with our name. TAYLOR & HODGETTS,

Manufacturers of Planished Tin and Japanned Ware
No. 60 Beekman-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LATE UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. COATES & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Spracue, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days. Yours, very truly,

ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,

No 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private fschools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER CHANGE OF THE WEATHER.—The weather, which during the first part of the week changed so suddenly from extreme heat to shivering cold, has changed again, and Summer hats are the great demand. By the way, KNOX, corner Broadway and Fulton-street, is prepared to furnish every variety of Panama, sennette, fine straw and light beaver hats, that will make the Summer sun a hundred times more endurable—and at very low prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOLEY, the well-known Gold Pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where we would recommend our readers in want of excellent gold pens and pencils at reasonable prices, to call. We have used them in the TIMES' Office a long time, and find they are really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

VAST CROWDS! GREAT EXCITEMENT!—The excitement around BARNUM's Museum is remarkable. Such a rush to see the new American patriotic prize Drama! Such eager multitudes! Such shouts of delight over the piece itself! Such huzzas and waving of handkerchiefs, and screams of admiration! Played to-night again. Another piece besides this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another most excellent and neat performance will be given at this favorite Theatre to-night. The new and successful drama of "Temptation" will commence the entertainment, to be followed by the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and conclude with the grand burlesque of "A-Lad-In the Lamp."

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROBINSON'S Political Outline Map of the United States is something entirely new. It exhibits in the most striking manner an accurate view of the political condition of each State and Territory of the Union, so far as pertains to the great and engrossing subjects of Freedom and Slavery. Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 138 Nassau-st., office of *Free-State Advocate.*

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—THE GREAT EXTERNAL ANTIDOTE.—When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, pustules, dry exfoliations, boils, rashes, &c., this potent preparation is the only safe and radical remedy.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER's articles on the stomach, dyspepsia, stomach coughs, and digestion, in the *Specialist* for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. TUCKER's residence, No. 12 University-place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Don't bathe in the drainings from the sewers, go to Col. CLOYD's Bath at Hoboken, and buy tickets there, which will enable you to go to Hoboken, bathe and return, for less than a bath costs in the City. Warm salt water baths always ready. Ladies bathing dresses for sale or to let.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits	$3.
Black Alpaca Suits	$6.
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	$10.
White Marseilles Vests	$2.

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE JUNE ZEPHYRS.—Full suits made from light—all wool, though always washable, never-shrinking or fading—Cassimeres known as Zephyr Cassimere Suits, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $10.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, June 1, by Rev. N. J. Marselus, Mr. GEORGE H. THORP to Miss SARAH J. ROBINSON.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, N. DENTON SMITH to HARRIET E., daughter of Theodore B. Shelton.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, at his residence, No. 108 9th-st., Mr. THOMAS BURTON to Miss SARAH BURTON, both of the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

In this City, on on Sunday, May 4, at Zion Church, by Rev. Richard Cox, Mr. ASHBEL J. CARRIER to Miss FRANCES H. CURTIS, both of Collinsville, Conn.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 4, in the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. N. F. Smith, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, of Boundbrook, N. J., to MARY R. AVERY, youngest daughter of the late Samuel P. Avery, of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 3, by Rev. Samuel Kissam, JOHN JAY ACKERMAN, of New-York, to MARGARET ADAMS, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 3, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Neill, D. D., HENRY BLEECKER, of Albany, to ANNA INGERSOLL, daughter of Rev. Dr. Neill, of Philadelphia.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday, June 3, Mr. GEO. H. LE HURAY, of New-York, to Miss LOUISA BOWLY, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, MARY, daughter of Edmund F. and Eliza A. Mahany, aged 3½ years.

Funeral from No. 91 Madison-st., this day, (Thursday,) 5th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, MARGARET S., wife of John T. Rollins, and only daughter of S. Benson McGown, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 67 Amity-st.

On Tuesday, June 3, Sophia Jane, dearly beloved wife of Joseph K. Townsend Jr., M. D., in the 26th year of her age. His remains will be conveyed for interment to the cemetery of the Green-wood grounds, at Cedar Swamp, L. I., (this Thursday) afternoon, 4th inst.

In Schenectady, on Sunday, June 1, MARIA Jermain, infant daughter of R. D. and EMMA E. Johnson, aged 9 hours.

At New-London, Ark., on Tuesday, May 13, CATHARINE, wife of William G. Rolfe, and daughter of Samuel B. Dutton, Esq., of Peughkeepsie, N. Y.

At Trinidad, on Thursday, May 8, Capt. HATHORNE, late of bark *J. J. Hathorne.*

In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 3, DAVID HADDEN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, FANNY, wife of Peter Mabie.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 170 West 42d-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN MARTIN, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church. His remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 3, ESSIE MAUD PEARSON WALLACE, daughter of George and Ellen Wallace, deceased, aged 11 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Thomas Wallace, are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 Myrtle-st.

At Uniondale, Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, June 3, Mr. EDWARD G. TREQUET, aged 61 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The cars leave Brooklyn at 10 o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARD.—A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 363 Broadway, corner Duane-st., beg to inform their friends that they still continue to carry on their business at their old location, to keep the same styles and quality of goods for which we have been heretofore so celebrated. And they solicit a continuation of their favors.

FLAT-IRON HEATER.
A very superior article of this kind, for sale at
LIDDLE'S, No. 370 Broadway.

HOSTETTER.
Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia
One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.
Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint
One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give ease to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the nervous, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the standard improvements.
Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and other buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY goods and toys, just opened at No. 409 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing-cases, brushes, combs, perfumery, and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls, games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 409 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 383 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

(June) "And that sweet month of beauteous flowers
Seems of a brighter world than ours."—*Bryant.*

LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO LOOK CHARMING and appear on a proper and genteel footing, this beautiful month of June, buy your gaiter boots, slippers, ties and toilet slippers from
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of

CAMELS IN TEXAS.—The Indianola Bulletin says of the newly imported camels:

"It has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries parading through our streets. The camels are now employed in carrying Government freight from Port Lavaca to the Colorado. They carry the enormous weight of 1,000 pounds, and with the greatest ease. The gait of these steamboats of the desert all the horses and mules that come within it sight of them. They are certainly not handsome creatures."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTEEN MEDICAL MUMMIES.

☞ **The Institution Called the Medical Faculty**—We look upon as a large mummy, that has been wrapped up and hidden from the sight and understanding of the world for ages. Its worshippers and advocates are as bigoted in their belief, and as illiberal in their views, as the most fanatical worshippers of false creeds that the world has ever been cursed with. It is our purpose to unfold the mysteries and expose the fallacies which envelop this mummy, so that the people can see for themselves the deformities of the monster which exercises such a powerful influence over the health and lives of the public. We direct the attention of the reader to the following letter, from David O. Gibson, a respectable planter in Virginia. Fifteen regular doctors of the Medical Institution could do no good! Read the letter:

JAN. 29, 1850.

Messrs. RADWAY & Co: I have been agent at this place, Pattersonville, Scott Co., Va., for all the best Pills in use, for nine years, and, in right good faith, your Regulators give better satisfaction in these mountains of Scott, Va., than all the Pills I have sold. Every body down here calls your Regulators "The Good Pills." James Tomlinson has a son that had been diseased with the Chronic Rheumatism. Fifteen different physicians have tried to cure him, but could not do it; so he tried, at a venture, Radway's Regulators every night, and in two weeks he was completely cured. I have cured a great many people with your Ready Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, that our best doctors down here could not touch—and I believe that where the doctors down here do make a cure, they do it by the use of your medicines.

Yours, truly, DAVID O. GIBSON.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp weather will not affect either in the brim or crown, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **More of the Knocking.**—A gentleman walking down street late the other night, heard a very mysterious knock. It came in the shape of a drunken Irishman, by fist, and knocked the gentleman as flat as a flounder. But a timely application of RUSSIA SALVE took out the pain and bruise of the blow and prevented any serious consequences. This Salve is the best remedy in the world for sores, scalds, cuts, piles, corns, chilblains, tetters, &c. 25 cents a box. Sold by FELDING & CO., No. 8 State-st, Boston; and sold by all druggists at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per box.

☞ **Worthy of Note.**—The fact that diseased lungs, even in the middle and latter stages of Consumption, have been cured, in repeated instances, by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, can be substantiated by the strongest proof.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir of Cordials**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediately the benefit produced by nervous energy in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. B. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway,** Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos and melodeons, and publisher of the *Horace Waters's Popular Catalogue of Music*, wishing to devote more of his time to the piano, melodeon, and publishing business, has rented the front part of his store to G. B. Demarest, who will continue the jobbing sale of sheet music. Mr. W. continues publishing new music every week, as usual. A very large discount to dealers, teachers, and school's. All orders from the country sent to HORACE WATERS will be promptly attended to. Music sent by mail postage free. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

☞ **The Paterson and New-York Plank road**—Extending from Hoboken to Paterson just completed, will be thrown open to the free use of the public on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th, 6th and 7th of June.

Those who are fond of beautiful scenery and a quiet country ride are invited to visit it.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1856.

☞ **First Cargo from Japan.**—The most magnificent collection of fancy and ornamental goods ever manufactured are now on exhibition at the rooms of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. The goods were all manufactured by the Japanese and are entire novelties. The goods will be sold by auction June 9. The ladies are invited to call and examine them.

☞ **Diseases of the skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of Cutaneous Affections and Scrofula. Office No. 133 4th av. near 13th-st.; hours before 11 and after 2. Persons in the country may consult him by letter. For his views on Skin Diseases, see the *Medical and Surgical Specialist* for June, published by Sherman & Co., Vesey-st.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Short-Hand Writing.**—Testimony, arguments of counsel, and other legal reporting, furnished with the utmost dispatch, by CHARLES B. COLLAR, for several years one of the official Reporters in Congress. Orders attended to from abroad. Room No. 6 No. 293 Broadway.

☞ **Howard Crosby Literary Association.**—The next regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Room No. 2, 4th floor New-York University. Members, friends of the Association, and young men generally, are invited to attend.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 176, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—L. V. NEWTON, M. D., devotes special attention to the treatment of Cutaneous Affections and Scrofula. Office No. 133 4th-av., near 13th-st. Hours, before 11 and after 2. Persons in the country may consult him by letter.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are hereby notified that the lots of those members who have not paid up by that time will be sold at the sale of the surplus lots, which will take place on the 16th of this month. CORN'S & COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for California, &c. per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE—Of Mr. THOMAS BRYAN, or of his brother, Mr. ELIJAH BRYAN, Dentist, either of them will oblige by addressing a note to JOSEPH GREAVES, No 15 Old-slip, stating their present place of residence, as he wishes to deliver a letter now in his hands.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK.
BROWN & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

V. B. PALMER, THE ADVERTISING AGENT—No. 1 Ann-st., Tribune Buildings, gives his views of the principle and proper mode of advertising, the trade of the country, character, circulation, and comparative merits and prices of papers, and designates the places and papers most available and best adapted to the objects of advertisers. The most widely circulating journals are on file at the Agency, for examination, and advertisers are gratuitously furnished with a list of the places in which papers are published, together with a table of the populations of the States, cities, and principal towns of this country and Europe.

REMOVAL—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits, one does plain cooking, is a good baker, and can do washing and ironing in the neatest style, and does up shirts nicely, wishes to engage in a small private family; gives excellent City reference, and will go a short distance in the country; wages $7. The other is a neat waiter or nurse; is quick at light housework; wages $4 to $5. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, one as cook, is an excellent cook, understands her business perfectly, is willing to assist in the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and fine washing, or as laundress, understands her business perfectly, has no objections to the country for the Summer; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as good cook; is also a good baker; understands all branches of family work; is also a good laundress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; will go any place to a steady home. Good references can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Apply at No. 249 Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince, front room, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Has the best of City reference. No objections to go in the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 126 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable and highly recommended young women; the one is an excellent pastry cook and can do all kinds of cooking in every style; the other an experienced chambermaid and laundress; would have no objection to the country. Apply No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid or to do plain sewing; otherwise to do the general housework of a small private family. She is a good cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 41 Clarkson-st. Can be seen for one day only.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable well-recommended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, makes excellent bread and pastry of every description; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 439 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of children, or an old lady. Can do any kind of light chamberwork. Good reference given. Apply at No. 152 West 23d-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a professed cook; she understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference given. No objection to the country. No families that want washing need apply. Call at No. 105 West 19th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; understands a little French cooking; has no objection to go in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as porter in some wholesale store, which he will give his to any person who will obtain the same for him. Can have the best of City reference. Address H. M., *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls—one as nurse and seamstress, the other to do general housework. Also, by an American girl, as chambermaid and waiter, and a colored cook and a white cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable Presbyterian, is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st., fourth floor, or address COOK.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in an exchange, Custom-House, brokers' or shipping and commission office. Understands book-keeping also. Address M. Y., this office.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A graduate of the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute, highly qualified in the departments of an English education, and in drawing, painting and French, and experienced as a teacher, wishes a situation immediately. Address the subscriber, late Principal of the Pittsfield Institute, at No. 90 Broadway, New-York. W. H. TYLER.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

SERVANT WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Either a Protestant or colored woman. To one who can come well recommended as a good cook, and at a tidy thorough-going housekeeper, will be given a permanent situation in a private family of two, by applying at No. 24 West 36th-st. None other than a good cook, bringing good recommendations, need apply. No washing or ironing required.

SERVANTS.—FEBRE'S Protective Agency, seventeen years established, for furnishing servants, (late of Broadway and Duane-st.,) is removed to No. 51 East 14th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families generally, can rely on being furnished with the best servants in the City.

S. FERRE, Agent. Broadway and 13th st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 457 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURERS WANTED—One well acquainted with the business can apply at the office of McCULLOUGH'S Shot and Lead Company, No. 170 Front-st.

A GOOD HOUSE PAINTER—Would be desirous of getting employment in the country. Any person wanting such will find an advantage, by addressing I. S., Painters' Box, *Daily Times* office.

COLORED WOMAN WANTED.—A smart industrious colored woman to do general housework, she must be a good washer and ironer. The best of reference required as to honesty and capability. Inquire of WM. A. LUDDEN, No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—For every State, County and town, to engage in a new, lucrative and highly respectable business, one in which the whole community feels deeply interested and will encourage. Young men who are well educated and of good address may apply to or address A. ROBINSON, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York —*Free State Advocate* office.

COOK WANTED.—A strictly temperate cook, (Protestant,) who can furnish testimonials as to her ability, may secure a good place and liberal wages by applying at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel on Saturday morning, between 6 and 12 o'clock. None need apply that do not fully understand their business, or are afraid of work.

PRINT CUTTERS WANTED.—At No. 48 Murray-st., immediately, three or four Print Cutters—those that are well acquainted with coppering and hatting. None but first-rate workmen need apply.

CHRISTY & CONSTANT.

ENGRAVERS WANTED.—One or two wood engravers; also a man who can design, ornament and letter well. A lithographic draftsman preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 3 Spruce-st.

FARWELL, PURCELL & CO.

MEN WANTED—Two or three active competent men in the entry and shipping departments. Those only who have had experience, and can furnish testimonials as to character, &c., need apply.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 clerks, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, firemen, men on steamers and railroads; boys for trades and stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent,

A VALET—A respectable young colored man from Baltimore wishes a situation. Has no objection to travel. Can shave, dress hair, &c. Apply to Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

CLERK WANTED.—A smart active young man as clerk in a grocery store. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

GIRL WANTED.—A clean, steady girl with good City reference, for the general housework of a private family. Apply at No. 241 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

TO UMBRELLA CUTTERS.—Wanted, a woman who understands cutting umbrella cloth Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED.—Inquire at the Tea Warehouse, No. 453 8th-av.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOY WANTED—About 16 to 17, willing to make himself generally useful about a drug store. Apply at No. 527 Greenwich-st.

COOK WANTED—In a family living in the country, one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 13 East 25th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—Apply to KNOX the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD,
No. 209 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
No. 37 John-st., upstairs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Will be held at head-quarters, Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. By order,

WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute will be held, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at B. BALDWIN'S, No. 353 Bowery, corner 3d-st

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A small private family, three persons only, residing near 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and keeping no other boarders, will let a well furnished room and adjoining bedroom, to a lady and gentleman—with board if required. Bath and all other modern improvements in the house. For particulars, address Box No. 2,946 Post-Office, or apply at the bookstore No. 763 Broadway. Best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor, dining and bedroom on first floor, with closets adjoining, may be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom in second and third story, and a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can obtain very pleasant and neatly furnished rooms, with breakfast if desired, with a private family, in one of the most desirable neighborhoods; terms moderate. Apply at No. 233 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to let at No. 6 West Washington-place, one door from the Washington Park, and one block from the 6th-av. and 8th-st stages.

BOARDING.—A private family, in the vicinity of Chatham-square, will take a few gentleman to board, without lodging. Address A. R., Swarts' Post-office.

BOARDING IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsomely furnished back room on first floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife without children, in one of the most pleasant locations in the city. Also, a few single rooms for gentlemen, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 129 Columbia-st., between Pierpont and Clark sts., three minutes' walk from the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near the Ferries—A handsome parlor and two bed-rooms to let, with board, to a family or two gentlemen and their wives. Also, single rooms; bath, gas, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 57 Sands-st. Cars pass the door. References exchanged.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Mrs. VALENTINE, Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson, has a few rooms now vacant. For the Summer, the situation is very cool and pleasant, fronting the Bay, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 122 Pierrepont-st., five minutes walk from Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; the house has gas and baths. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young Lady, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, within the vicinity of Canal-st. Address, for three days, ELENORA, *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Families or single gentlemen accommodated at No. 79 Sands-st. References exchanged.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman desires board on Staten Island, or any pleasant place sufficiently near to enable him to reach New-York by 8 o'clock in the morning, and return about 5 or 6 in the evening. A private place is mainly preferred. References given and required. Address J. P. E., Box No. 2,595 Post-Office, stating terms and particulars.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—Opposite Depaw-row, two large front rooms, handsomely furnished, with fine pantries attached, to let to gentlemen and their wives, with board. Also accommodations for two single gentlemen. House first-class, containing all the modern improvements.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED By a single gentleman—A room of respectable size, with facilities for heating it. Location must be below 24th-st. Dinner by either 5 or 6 o'clock. Parties replying to this advertisement will be particular in giving the location, terms, &c. No other will receive attention. Address L. L. S., *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—Any small, quiet, genteel family, needing pecuniary assistance, and having a neatly furnished spare bedroom to may hear of an educated country gentleman, who, for the use of such room, when in town (without board) will lend permanently, a moderate sum, instead of paying rent. Address, prepaid, ONTARIO, *New-York Times* Office, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For the summer months, for a gentleman, lady, 3 children, and servant, in an undoubtedly healthy locality, within one to two hours' ride of the City. Three rooms would be required. Address, with particulars, Box No. 724 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, for a family consisting of a gentleman and wife three children and servant, from July 1 to Sept. 1. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,930, Post Office.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER HOME—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, edibles, fruits, especially pears, musquitoes none, and everything right. See Circulars. At No. 398 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN.—One for $1 50 and the other for $2 per week. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

INSTRUCTION.

WRITING.—Mrs. ARTHUR, No. 274 6th-av., would say to ladies that she gives instruction in writing. Those who wish to acquire an easy and graceful style will have an opportunity of doing so. Those also who have neglected earlier lessons, and cannot write, now feeling their deficiency, may remedy their error by beginning at once. She feels confident, from long practice, she will be able to give satisfaction. Copying done and letters written, at moderate charges, at No. 274 6th-av.

A LADY—Of unusual capacity and who can furnish testimonials to that effect, desires to take a few young ladies in to her family, whose entire education she will superintend. She will also give lessons by the hour in music and the various English branches; and those ladies whose education has been neglected while young, would find this an excellent opportunity for improving themselves. Apply at No. 120 West 15th-st.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I. The Thirteenth Semi annual Session commenced April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTING.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $2 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

25 PIANO-FORTES, AND MUSIC THOROUGHLY TAUGHT.—Prof. DEMSAY, No. 224 Grand-st., teacher of the piano-forte, singing, guitar, accordeon, and violin. Terms moderate. Also, pianos to let at $1 50, $2, $3, $4, $5, and beautiful 7-octave for $6, a month, or for sale, very cheap.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 23, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th av.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
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Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & CO., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. R. L. & A. STUART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ADVENTURES OF
GERARD, THE LION-KILLER.
COMPRISING A HISTORY OF HIS TEN YEARS CAMPAIGN AMONG THE WILD ANIMALS OF NORTHERN AFRICA.
WITH EIGHT CENTRED ILLUSTRATIONS.
Translated from the French,
BY CHARLES B. WHITEHEAD.
One handsome 12mo. Price $1 25.
From the Author's Introduction.

One Summer day, while loitering under the trees by the river Seine, where it flows through the Champs Elysées in Paris, watching the idle crowd, and speculating on its manners and meanings, some fancy led me to the shooting gallery of Monsieur Devisme.

The usual number of habitués and loungers were sitting within, talking and laughing together, and a man was standing opposite the target, with rifle in hand, ready to take his shot. As I joined the group standing near him, he brought his rifle to his shoulder, and hardly had the barrel attained its level before the piece was discharged, and the marker down at the other end of the gallery called out "mouche," (the center,) at the same time marking the bullet-hole with a white wand.

There was something so quick and decided in the motions of the man, and as I fancied something of the air of a Mississippi scout in his posture, that I crossed over to to the other side of the gallery to see his countenance. A heavy black beard and moustache trimmed to a point concealed the lower part of a bronzed visage. The turban of the Spahi uniform shaded his forehead; his face was thin, and almost the only uncovered feature of his countenance by which the spectator might judge the character of the man was the eye. This was dark and remarkably piercing, seeming to concentrate heat and light like a lens, and yet was not quick withal, but on the contrary, calm and slow in its movements. Before my observations were finished, the attendant handed to the marksman another rifle. Dropping his right foot a step behind, he raised the gun quickly as before, a scarcely discernible instant or pause, and the report rang on the ear, while from the other end of the gallery came back the echo, "*manée.*" Another shot, and another, and always the same result, until a dozen shots had been fired, and a dozen bullets had been married, or piled, as the more literal Paxon would render it, in the centre of the target. The marksman then bowed politely to the group of gentlemen standing by, and passed out of the gallery. The buzz of conversation that had been hushed was renewed, and turning to one of the attendants, I asked:

"Who is the gentleman who was just shooting here?"

"You don't know him! That was Gerard, the Lion-Killer."

For more than a month I had seen that name placarded on all the Cabinets de Lectures, and in the book-shops of Paris, and had never had the curiosity to look at the work with which it was connected; now, on the contrary, I felt constrained to purchase the volume, and seating myself on one of the benches beneath the embowering trees, with all the great city pulsating around me, was soon away to the cool hills of the Zeraeer, or watching the spoor of the lions as they came down to drink in the Mahonna Valley. The book is written in simple words, telling of great successes and hand-to-hand battles with the lion, and portraying a hunter's feelings, his anxieties and pleasures, with literal fidelity.

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EDITED BY DR. REESS.

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"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

NEW MUSIC.—"Oh, dear, I'm so pleased;" song by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "Lauretta Polka Mazurka," by Jac. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 35 cents. "Three Flowers," by Liebich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.

A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros.

COOK & BRO., 463 Broadway, second door above Grand.

PEOPLE FROM NEW-YORK AND OTHER CITIES VISITING NEWPORT, R. I.—The coming season, will find the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and other newspapers, with a good assortment of stationery, also the *Illustrated London News* and *Punch*, *Harper's* and *Putnam's Magazines*, *Littell's Living Age*, &c., &c., at B. G. TILLEY'S Newspaper and Periodical Depôt, No. 128 Thames-st., directly opposite the Post-Office.

"THE PEN OF THE READY WRITER."—Prince's Protean Fountain, a well approved and most desirable article for all writers, is offered to the public in various styles, with recent improvements, at reasonable rates. Fountain cases warranted as incorrodible, and the gold pens warranted for one year. T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., next building to A. T. Stewart's, New-York.

G. B. DEMAREST—Having purchased the stock and interest of HORACE WATERS, Agent, now offers to the public and trade an extensive assortment of new and popular sheet music at the usual trade discount to dealers and

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE; TO LET, OR TRADE. [illegible] basement and cellar, brick houses, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Ferry. Rent $380. [illegible] No. 11 Montague Exchange, Wall-st., [illegible] Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 83d st., below 1st-av., in a healthy and beautiful location. Price $2,600—only $2,500 cash is wanted; is actually worth $3,500. Apply as above.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by KNIGHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the College of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, [illegible] water, closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing-room, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and [illegible] above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with [illegible] registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 39 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Thirty acres, between 160th-av. and Hudson River, known as "Woodland," adjoining 153d-st. railway station. The spacious mansion is equally adapted to Summer and Winter for a private residence or hotel purposes. Terms made easy to a responsible tenant. Addre.s H. F., Hotel St. Germain.

Also, two stores under the hotel suitable for gentlemen's furnishing; thread and needles, or any fancy business.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For Wisconsin, Illinois or Iowa lands. A neat cottage residence, with eight acres of land 2½ mile south of the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Fishkill Landing. Unobstructed view of Newburg and the bay. Abundance of trees and shrubbery. Apply personally or by mail to JOHN GOWDEY, or VAN WAGENEN & COURLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of magnolias. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Or will exchange for house and lot in this City or Brooklyn, a large cottage, with yard and garden, within one hour's ride from the City. It is pleasantly situated, and well shaded with elm and other forest and fruit trees. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st. Also for sale or exchange an excellent farm of 160 acres, with horses, cattle, all the farming stock, tools and crops now under cultivation. The land is good, orchards extensive and in full bearing. Also a farm of 117 acres

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Corner of 11th av and 83d-st., with shade and fruit trees, garden and excellent water. The location is beautiful and healthy, overlooking the Hudson River and but a short distance from the City. Price reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, No 1 Tryon-row, or on the premises.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson river, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, and 36 miles from New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York 70 miles; containing 97 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TWO LINE FARMS IN BERGEN CO., N.J., FOR SALE CHEAP—Four miles from Suffern's depôt, at which all the trains on the Erie Railroad stop. The Ramapo River runs through this property, and it has advantages which must be seen to be appreciated. The soil is of the best quality and the farms have barns, stables, &c., and an abundance of fruit. There is a one cottage on one, and a old-fashioned house on the other. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Basement of the Insurance Building.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 1½ acres, a fine variety of shade and fruit trees, large double some house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION ON THE LINE OF RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FOR SALE.—There are twenty acres of land under fine cultivation, on an eminence of some seventy feet, overlooking the flourishing town of Rahway and some eight or ten miles of beautiful country, within fifteen minutes' walk of the depôt and of public and select schools, churches of all denominations. It is one hour's ride by railroad from New-York. Cars ply ten times each way daily, (double track.) For further particulars, apply to WM. MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Consisting of 6 acres, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and 27 miles from New-York. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn and is approached through an avenue of maples of fifty years growth, and has a magnificent view of the River for 25 miles in extent. The grounds are highly embellished with shade trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs, a very large number of fruit trees all grafted and in full bearing, together with several varieties of nut trees. Also a large vineyard of Isabella and Catawba grapevines, from which one to two tons of grapes are annually raised. Fine garden with all the small fruits, together with peach orchard and the finest varieties of plums, pages and apricots, the trees of which were planted last year. The house is a two story frame, 45 feet front with piazzas, and has 4 fine rooms on each floor, with bath room, water-closet, conservatory, &c. Also a cottage for servants, barn, carriage house, and beautiful summer-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 30 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and containing or 23 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt, new house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. STUDWELL, No. 354 Pearl st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—Near the country seats of Rapelye, Riker, Herrick and Pike, Jr., about one mile from the village. The house is 28 by 31, and nearly new, with fine stable, carriage house and out buildings; 3 acres of ground handsomely laid out with a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let, adjoining the above, a small cottage, (6 rooms,) with garden of one acre. Apply to JACOB R. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-st., Hoboken.

RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With one acre of land, situated in the village of Greenwich, Conn., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, within ten minutes' walk of Greenwich Depôt. The house is just completed in modern style, two and a half stories, with basement, filled in with brick; marble mantels, &c.; has 14 rooms; also, suitable out buildings. For particulars, inquire of A. ACKER, in the village.

PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—For $300 down and $1,600 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small, genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply at No. 432 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Griggstown, Somerset County, New-Jersey, consisting of a two story house, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 5 miles from Millstone. Mail stage passes the door every day. Will be sold low. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

IOWA PROPERTY FOR SALE—Containing 140 acres, situated in Jasper County, on high and rolling prairie, free from fever and ague, near County seat, mills, brick-yard, &c. Also near the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; country abounds in coal; twelve Eastern people have land adjoining. Any person wishing to locate in a healthy and growing country will find this a chance. Title good. For further information, address or inquire of S. P. LOOKER, Lyons Farms, Essex Co., New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City lots or good farms, a large tenement property, in good order, with conveniences of water, gas, &c. Value $35,000. May be divided into two equal parts. Also several first-class brown-stone front houses, in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill. Address, or inquire of B. M. FOWLER, No. 114 West 33d-st.

CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And out-buildings and about two acres of land, in Rye, Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depôt, on the Boston turnpike road. Inquire of G. G. WORDEN Rye.

FARM FOR SALE—In New-Jersey, within 25 miles of New-York, one of the best dairy farms in the county. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 130 Pearl st., up stairs, front office.

FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Parties wishing to obtain sites for manufactories, ship yards, or other mechanical enterprises, with every desirable advantage of navigable waters, and railroad connections with the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and within 12 miles of the City of New-York by steamboat, may see maps, and obtain other interesting information relating to the subject, by calling on R. H. ISHAM, No. 2 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank.

N. B.—Elizabethport, by the recent completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is *now* in railroad connection with the coal and iron mines and vast lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and the grain-growing districts of New-York and the Western States.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to S. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FARM FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—44 acres, in the town of Greenburg, Westchester County, about a mile from the residence of the late Samuel Howland. On it is a good house, barn, wagon house; is well stocked with fruit trees, has a fine brook through it, and a fish pond. If not sold at private sale by the 26th inst., will be sold on that day at auction. Apply to JACOB STORMS or CHAS. DE REVERE, Tarrytown, or ROBERT RIKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—About 10¾ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green Point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—For sale, a large lot 2- feet and 8 inches by 100 in centre of block between 38th and 37th sts. The owner desiring to leave town immediately, will sell below the market price; also, 2 lots, all on time if improved in 38th-st., 148 feet west of 5th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st

PRODUCTIVE TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 182 Ludlow-st and Nos 154 and 156 East 27th-st. N. B.—Property owners desiring a reliable and competent agent to let and collect rents, will be suited by applying to GEO. S. HICKOK, House Agent, No. 192½ Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A rare chance to get a country seat in Yonkers, situated on Buenavis'a av., with about half an acre of land, with all modern conveniences attached; house first class. Or would rent it for the season or longer if applied for immediately to THOMPSON & GREENLEAF, No. 58 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A beautiful yacht, of about 18 tons, nearly new, and of a very superior build and model, and furnished with everything requisite for a yacht; she is a fast sailer, and has a roomy cabin with four berths. Can be seen by applying to ABRAHAM BARKER, Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COOKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOTELS.

HUGHSONVILLE HOTEL,

BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES AND OF EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY.—The subscriber, having a large house situated at Hughsonville, Dutchess County, within one mile of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg, could accommodate a number of families or single gentlemen with rooms and excellent fare, at reasonable rates combined with every convenience for riding about, good stabling for horses, &c. His house is situated about eight miles from Poughkeepsie, six miles from Fishkill, with excellent roads and agreeable society in all directions. A steamboat runs daily to and from the City. Reference and information can be procured in New-York City from E. VAN KLEECK, Esq., No. 31 Chambers-st.

HENRY CAREW.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May.

W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors, on THURSDAY, the 29th of May. In accordance with the plan adopted last year, the front has been extended 100 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being now 200 feet long, has first and second floors 14 feet in width, with rooms on either side of 15 feet. As to ventilation and size of lodging rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same.

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—Furnished or unfurnished, on the East side of Orange Lake, near Newburg. The house is new, 2½ stories, 30 by 40, within 300 feet of the Lake, barn, sheds, ice house bathing-house, row-boats, and 30 acres of land, crop in the ground. address JAS. HENDERSON, No. 247 Broadway, room No. 11, or L.W. FULLERTON, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer.

HENRY HULL.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. BEDORTHA & HAMILTON

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A young man, with 15 years' thorough, general business experience, acquired in connection with the best mercantile houses, practically and fully acquainted with business correspondence, accounts of every phase, and all ordinary business transactions entered into any new business connection in which his experience may be available, and where a fair and full return may be secured on capital invested or services rendered. The fullest and most unquestionable references will be given. Address C. D., at this office.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the lease, stock and fixtures of a book, stationery and cigar store, established four years, situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, and now doing a flourishing trade. Any person wishing to embark in this kind of business will find this a desirable opportunity. Terms easy, if applied for immediately, at No. 328 Atlantic-st., or to Mr. H. T. SELL, No. 37 Dey-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—With $500 to $1,000, to supply capital to a good trade of great promise and profit; "connection down-town house." Also, partner with $6,000 wanted, in an old-established patent medicine business, yielding immense profits. Splendid chance this. Also, superior bar establishment for sale, Grand-st.; $1,100. Also, fine grocery-store, Raymond-st., Brooklyn; $200. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a City carriage factory, with a large patronage and now in successful operation. The present owner is engaged in other business and cannot give it his attention. For particulars apply to WM. RAFFERTY, on the premises, Nos. 80 and 82 West 24th-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned, being about to remove from New-York, will dispose of his establishment, a model one, replete with every convenience, and enjoying a reputation second to none in the City for bread, cakes and pies, while his cream, jellies and ices, made from his own peculiar receipts, are acknowledged to be superior to all others.

JOHN R. TREADWELL, No. 50 Carmine-st.

NOTICE TO TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS.—An unusual opportunity to go into a good business of the above, the premises being suddenly vacated by domestic causes. A large business has been done. Inquire at No. 453 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CHINA WARE.—HUTSHENRIDER & GEISER, Importers and Dealers in China, No. 21 Catherine-st., near East Broadway, keep on hand a large assortment of fancy ornaments of the newest styles, all kinds of table sets, &c., as also mantel piece ornaments of terra cotta, a new and well known very popular article. They would particularly invite peddlers to examine their stock.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same.

DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET AT HOBOKEN—The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the corner of 5th and Hudson sts.; contains bath-room, hot and cold water self-emptying tubs, kitchen range, gas, &c.; is situated within eight minutes' walk of the ferry, on the highest and best part of Hoboken, fronting on Hudson Park; commands a view of the City and harbor of New York. Will be put in first-rate order, and let very low to a good tenant. Also, several smaller brick dwellings to let. Inquire at the Land Office, opposite the ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, or at No. 17 Wall-st., of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

HOUSE TO LET—A furnished first-class house in 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout; with modern improvements and in complete order; is a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 194 feet from the front, extending back to the same, with every necessary depth of it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Delightfully situated on Sunswick-terrace, the Thorburn Mansion. It has been a most successful boarding-house for the last five years, and to any enterprising lady acquainted with the business a constant full complement could be kept. To a good tenant will be leased on moderate terms. For particulars, inquire of J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st. The location is perfectly healthy, and for beauty of situation (on the bank of the river) and salubriousness of air, is not surpassed for twenty miles around New-York.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY—A capacious 4-room, newly fitted up with iron and glass fronts, and situated on the best corner in the town for the dry goods or grocery business. Also rooms and offices adjoining the same premises. Apply to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of June next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the depôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—Near the North River, above the Highlands, three miles from a depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. House large, beautiful lawn, shaded; ice-house, barn, fruits of all kinds. Rent, $400. N. B.—Perfectly healthy, and no musquitos.

CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 38th-st., rear 4th-av.; three story, 13 rooms, with every convenience suitable for a small genteel family; recently painted and put in complete order, good yard, with grapevines, &c. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address Box No. 19, Post-Office, New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 14th-st., near 2d-av.; a first class four-story stone front house, in complete order and well furnished throughout. Can be seen by applying at No. 165 East 14th-st., or at No. 15 Beekman-st., up stairs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., New-York; E. W. WHELPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly located, No. 126 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Rent $350. Apply to J. C. HOWE & CO., No. 59 Broadway, or No. 82 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—In No. 7 New-st., third door from Wall-st. Very desirable for lawyers, agents, brokers, &c.; just painted, papered, and now in good order. Rent low. Inquire at the law office of LOVELL & CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

TWO ROOMS WITH BASEMENT TO LET—All in good order to respectable tenants within three minutes walk of four stage routes. Apply at No. 314 Delancey st. or No 111 Essex. W. A. KEEN.

AN OFFICE ON WALL STREET TO LET—Tontine Building basement. Apply to PEPOON & JENKINS.

TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the basement and sub cellar on the corner of College-place and Warren st., directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Station. Apply to CHILD, BOGERT & CO., No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay.

THREE PARLORS TO LET—Over J. B. Miller & Co.'s shoe store, No. 134 Canal st. Gas, chandeliers Croton water, &c., suitable for millinery establishment. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—One hundred dollars will be paid for the conviction of the scoundrel who received five hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents at my office, on a check on the Broadway Bank, purporting to be drawn by F. M. Waters, payable to S. M. Baker, and certified by Pillsey, Feller, dated May 12, 1856, and the recovery of the money, which consisted of $50 in Bills of the Valley Bank, Maryland, and the balance in bills on the South Royalton Bank, Vermont. For further particulars, inquire at JAMES M. TAYLOR'S Specie and Exchange Office, No. 169 Chatham st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On the 25th inst. the Law Office of the undersigned, together with his law library and private and professional books and papers, was in his absence sacked, destroyed, or removed beyond recovery by a mob. Among the papers thus lost are evidences of indebtedness of various kinds to a large amount belonging to others, constituting claims in my hands for collection. Persons holding my receipts or acknowledgments, or other memoranda of business intrusted to my care, will please inform me, giving facts and details, as soon as practicable. Address J. E. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Erie, Penn.

UNION BANK, Dover, N. J.

LOST—Or mislaid, a note drawn by the "Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey," in favor of, and indorsed by G. M. MILLIGAN, dated New-York, May 12, 1856, at three months from date, five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) payable at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

All persons are warned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. Any information in regard to the same may be left at the office of Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st., New-York, or communicated to the subscriber.

E. C. SEGUR, Cashier.

LOST $1,000.—The party who received, by mistake, an acceptance of the Texas Western Railroad Company for $1,000 on Tuesday, 3d inst., the payment of which is stopped, will please return it to the Company's Office, and receive in exchange the draft which he left for acceptance.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—Supposed left in a water-closet at Lovejoy's Hotel, a pocket-book containing money and papers of value. The finder, by leaving it at the office of Lovejoy's Hotel, will receive a reward of $25.

$20 REWARD—LOST, about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 3d inst., in going from No. 2 Hanover-st., through Pearl to steamboat *Sylph*, and in her to New-Brighton, one hundred dollars in bank notes. The above reward will be paid on its return to

SWAN & IRVING, No. 2 Hanover-st.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,974 73, dated March 18, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

NOTICE OF RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STOCK OF "THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY AT ALBANY."—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed in and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of a Bridge across the Hudson River, at Albany," passed April 9, 1856, do hereby give public notice that, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the said Act of the Legislature, they will receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Corporation thereby authorized to be created, under the name of "The Hudson River Bridge Company, at Albany," at the Rotunda of the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fifth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and the books will remain open through the business hours of the said day, as required by the aforesaid Act of the Legislature. Five dollars must be paid at the time of subscribing, on each share subscribed for, or such subscriptions cannot be by the terms of the said Act, be received. The Capital Stock of the said Corporation is limited, by the Charter, to five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated Albany, May 6, 1856.

M. H. GRINNELL, CHARLES COURTER,
J. D. MONELL, LEVI DIMMICK,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN, RICHARD FRANCHOT,
JACOB GOULD, DELOS DE WOLF,
P. V. KELLOGG, HAMILTON WHITE,
WILLIAM KEEP, ALBERT H. TRACY,
O. V. BRAINARD, JAMES S. WADSWORTH,

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Gibraltar,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Malta,	St. Petersburg
Berne,	Havre,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Heidelberg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Jerusalem,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Leipsic,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leghorn,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Palmero,	Pau,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,000,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $2,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ₰ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramseysburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that an Instalment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the Stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1856, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1856, on payment of the instalment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On SATURDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, by catalogue, the entire rich and costly furniture contained in house No 153 West 21st-st., near 7th av., the furniture of which was made by Hutchings and o hers of the best makers in the City, and is to be peremptorily sold, consisting, in part, of splendid rosewood piano-forte, exclusive, with all the modern improvements, and used but six months, rich velvet and Wilton carpets on every room in the house, suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, 3 sofas, 2 arm-chairs and medallion back parlor chairs, with slip covers, made by Hutchings; 1 do., 9 pieces, solid rosewood, both suites covered in rich satin brocade; 2 elegant rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; rosewood reception and Turkish chairs, rosewood, stationary top centre and pier tables; two magnificent pier glasses, 12 feet long, with slabs and brackets; one costly marble clock, marble and China vases, with a unique and valuable variety of parlor adornments; ormolu clock, embroidered lace curtains and shades, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; oil-paintings, richly framed; rosewood divan chairs, in rich tapestry; English oil cloth, imported chandeliers and gas fixtures, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, all to match and made to order, of the best description; rosewood suite in hair-cloth, cheval mirrors, rosewood wardrobe, 30 pure hair mattresses, beds, blankets, &c., with a large and elegant variety of library and dining-room furniture of every description; superb extension table, rich ruby and crystal cut glass ware, to match throughout; dining chairs, buffet, ivory and silver cutlery, library book cases, rich China and silver ware, one elegant dinner set, &c., with several rooms furnished throughout in rosewood and mahogany. This furniture has been used but a short time, and will fully realize the expectations of purchasers, the house being splendidly furnished through out. No postponement on account of weather. Catalogues can be obtained at the house.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WORKS OF ART—SUPERB ORIGINAL ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, ARTICLES OF VERTU, ERARD PIANO-FORTE, &c. &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of James Phalen, Esq., No. 46 East 14th-st., a superb gallery of original ancient and modern oil-paintings. The modern paintings were mostly painted to order for the present owner. Among them will be found specimens by Inman, Doughty, Huntington, Glass, Durand, Eddis and others. The ancient paintings were selected with great care by Mr. Phalen while in Europe, most of them having been in his possession upwards of twenty years; among them will be found specimens from the pencils of Salvator Rosa, Brenghel, Canaletti Murillo, Claude de Lorraine, Rubens, Correcci, Leandro Bassano, Zuccharelli, Pannena, Bergheem, Guercesso, Berdino Luino, Guidemeni, Paul Bril, Carlo Dolci, Lenani, Cheron, Dellia Nove, Van Dyke, Snyders, Velasquez, Correggio, Sassoferato and others. Marble busts and statues, Erard piano-forte; superb ormolu clock, four feet high, supported by ormolu figures, inlaid with artistic porcelain paintings, surmounted with an elegant porcelain urn; Dresden, China and French porcelain vases, beautifully painted, with ormolu handles; bronze clocks, with bronze figures; works of art, articles of vertu.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of exhibition furniture—Superior tone, new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany pianofortes; brocatel window curtains, cornices, tassels, &c; several French plate mantel and pier mirrors removed from a dwelling-house; several suites of enamelled chamber furniture; 24 maple bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, French china tea and dinner sets, richly decorated vases, mantel ornaments, &c.; also, the furniture consists of a large variety of parlor, chamber, drawing-room and basement furniture, finished in the most fashionable styles; brocatel-covered parlor suites, suites in moquet, hair-cloth and fancy covering, bookcases, wardrobes, hall stands, tête-à-tête and plain sofas; oak, buffet, rosewood centre, side and card tables, plain and with marble tops; easy and rocking chairs, Turkish chairs in delaine and fancy coverings, bookstands, corner stands, work tables, music cabinets, lounges and lounge-beds, cane-seat chairs, &c.

At 12 o'clock, will be sold several superior-toned rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, all of which are fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale

Articles can be packed on the premises for shipping.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., being the stock of James R. Cook, Esq., an old-established dealer, and embraces several splendid parlor suites, of solid rosewood frames, and covered in brocatelle, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany parlor suites, of various coverings; superior library and secretary bookcases, of oak, mahogany and rosewood; etageres, corner stands, hall stands, sideboards, extension dining tables, dining chairs, hall chairs, easy chairs, rockers, lounges, sofas, parlor chairs, cane and flag-seat fancy chairs, cottage and office chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, palliasses, best hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, centre tables, library tables, sewing and sofa tables, fancy tables, also breakfast and tea leaf tables also a large assortment of cottage, rocking bottom and other bedsteads from the cheapest to the best; the whole making a fine stock, well assorted and worthy the notice of dealers, families from the country and others in want of good furniture, as every lot must positively be sold. Catalogues at sale.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES.—BAGLEY & SAVAGE, of No. 82 Cedar-st., will sell, at auction, at No. 504 Broadway, near Houston-st., an extensive and splendid assortment of Carriages, for the purpose of closing out the stock of a manufacturer—commencing the sale on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, and continuing it from day to day. Public attention is specially invited to the sale of this stock, which consists of over 400 new and beautiful carriages, buggies, &c., embracing whatever is desirable for pleasure and convenience, lightness and durability, all of which will be sold. Bills under $150, cash; over $150 and under $300, ninety days; over $300 and under $500, four months; over $500, six months, on approved paper. Carriages will be packed for shipping, and all recommended by the auctioneer will have the warrantee of the maker. Catalogues at store of the auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar st., on Saturday, 7th inst.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE SALE OF SEVEN SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES—By FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., by order of Thomas Livermore, Esq., of Boston, mortgagee.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell, at their saleroom No. 85 Nassau-st., on THIS (Thursday) MORNING, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, seven superior full seven-octave rosewood piano-fortes, of extra tone and finish, being manufactured by a first-class Boston maker for a New-York Broadway house, and will now be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of Thomas Livermore, Esq., of Boston, by virtue of a mortgage. This sale offers to the trade, country dealers and private families a rare opportunity of procuring superior instruments in this line.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS.—THIS DAY only, at 10½ o'clock, No. 79 Nassau-st., TUNIS MORRELL will sell English velvet and Brussels carpeting. After pattern is selected and number of yards understood, sold for what is offered over limits, which is one-third less than elsewhere. Rosewood piano-forte, choice instrument. Also, choice oil-paintings, in gilt frames of well-known scenes; selection made and sold over advances made. Also, superior stock of furniture of all kinds, which will be sold according to the wish of those selecting. Also, pure hair and spring mattresses, oval mirrors. Also, refrigerators of every kind. N. B.—Examination and inquiry will give satisfaction.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to offer for sale at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 10 and 11, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. Vrede & Co., No. 598 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first class cabinet furniture worth from $40,000 to $50,000, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building. This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway, and will be found an examination to be of as good quality as any made in the city. Full particulars hereafter.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, No. 113 Nassau-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY WEEKS & CO.—No. 57 Fulton and No. 52 Ann-st. The large and peremptory sale of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture at auction, FRIDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel, gilt frame mantel, pier and oval glasses; superior mahogany, oak and walnut extension tables; mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber do., chairs, spring seats, carved mahogany rockers and sofas in hair cloth, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany and rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; oak sideboards, marble-top; French and Elizabethan bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, &c; marble-top centre and side tables, oil-paintings and fancy articles, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No 8 8 Broadway, all the splendid stock of furniture, consisting of every kind suitable for families hotels & dealers; bookcases, bureaus, sideboards, with the cross-lion extension slat chair; elegant bedding, dining-room suites, together with spring and hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, hair and feathers by bale and bag.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—At 11 o'clock, at No 72 Maiden lane, a large and rich invoice of gold and diamond jewelry, viz: gold patent lever duplex and hunting watches; also, silver do; also, ladies' watches, diamond pins and rings ear rings, studs gold vest and guard chains, sleeve-buttons, seal rings and keys, lockets, breast-pins finger-rings, bracelets &c. Also, an invoice of silver plated ware and cutlery. Also, an invoice of cigars, &c. By order assignee.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP WILL SELL, THIS DAY—at 10 o'clock at No. 216 Pearl-st., 250 lots of hardware, knives and forks, tea trays and waiters, spring cutlery, money jewelry, fancy clocks, &c. For particulars, see catalogues.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 1st day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 400 LOTS OF LAND, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—Under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, known as the Stryker's Bay Farm, together with the buildings and valuable water-fronts on the Hudson River, belonging to said property.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable real estate, viz:

27 lots east side 10th-av., between 98th and 99th sts
49 lots east side 10th-av., between 97th and 98th sts.
47 lots east side 10th-av., between 96th and 97th sts.
28 lots west side 10th-av., between 96th and 99th sts., bounded west by Bloomingdale Road.
52 lots east side 11th-av., between 98th and 99th sts.
49 lots east side 11th-av., between 97th and 98th sts.
47 lots east side 11th-av., between 96th and 97th sts.
20 gores north side 99th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.
62 lots bounded by 98th and 99th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.
50 lots bounded by 97th and 98th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.
37 lots bounded by 96th and 97th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.

Together with the buildings thereon and the valuable water-fronts between 96th and 99th sts. on the Hudson River. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. for three years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—FRIDAY, June 6, at the Grinnell House, Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway. Mortgagee's sale of the entire furniture, contained in the above first-class boarding house, having been in use but a few months, consists in part: 20 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in 2, 3, and 4 colored brocade, plush, and hair cloth; piano-forte; French plate mirrors; 30 French chandeliers, in excellent order; Royal Wilton, tapestry, and ingrain carpets; rosewood, mahogany, and walnut chamber furniture, plain and with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany tables; 20 rosewood centre tables; curtains; cornices; hair mattresses; palliasses on all the bedsteads; oil cloth on ten halls, wardrobes; etageres; corner stands; bookcases; 100 bowls and pitchers; crockery in great variety; dining-tables; 100 oak dining-room arm chairs, and fancy ditto; mahogany rocking chairs; reading-tables; hall stands and chairs; bedding, &c.; kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence, the whole for absolute sale by order of the mortgagee. Terms cash, City funds. A deposit required from all purchasers. Goods to be removed immediately.

Also nine years' unexpired term of the lease of the premises.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—SALE of new and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, rich French plate mirror, oil paintings, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, a quantity of second-hand furniture removed for convenience of sale. Also four suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, in French satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth, parlor, reclining, easy, rocking and side chairs, ottomans, lounges, secretary bureaus, library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, with and without marble tops, bedsteads, French plate gilt frame mirrors and pier glasses superior original and fancy oil-paintings, French China and cut crystal ware, hair mattresses, palliasses, fancy goods, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY—June 6, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, comprising a general assortment of mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture; mattresses, silver-plated sets, crockery, &c.; two pianos and alabaster marble vases, engravings, &c.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:

1.—LE BRETILA DIVISION.—About 180 feet front on Oak and Lyle sts., beyond Summit and Water sts., and on Water-st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,002 and 1,003, being generally 20 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.

2.—IN STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-16 undivided of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, L, being 200 feet front on Summit-st., running to the river. Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 48, 49, 50, 51, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, F¾ of 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, being each 60 feet front on Summit-st., and running through to the river.

Also lots 114, 115 on Bush-st.; 136, 139, 140, 143 on Ontario-st.; 147, 148, 152, 154 on Michigan-st.

TERMS OF SALE.—One quarter down, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interes on the deferred payments.

For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York, or of T. TREDWELL, or W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.

A. N. COLE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF MOUNTAIN LAND IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Court of Chancery, of New-Jersey, on THURSDAY NEXT, June 5, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, 50 acres of mountain and meadow land; it is located directly west of the Church in South Orange, on the side of the mountain, and has on it several very desirable sites for country residences: it will be sold in three tracts as divided by the roads running through it; sale positive; title undoubted. For particulars, inquire of DAVID A. HAYES, Esq., No. 314 Broad-Newark, N. J.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at No 12 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of gold and diamond jewelry, viz.: Gold patent lever, duplex and other watches; diamond pins and rings, studs and earrings, gold vest and guard chains, sleeve buttons, seal rings, lockets, breastpins, finger-rings, bracelets, &c. Also an invoice of silver-plated ware, cigars, &c. By order assignee.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated. W. Ladd & Co.'s Pianos, first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $300. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—Removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to J. Laukota's Piano Rooms, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal, where the balance, splendid 7-octave instruments, will be sold at prices never before known for instruments of equal merit, to close the concern. Every Piano fully warranted. Also, $300 worth of watches and chains at cost. W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebra ed Pianos made by Jacob Chickering, and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 421 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to EMMA RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 174 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints or American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Oxide of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, confident depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Washington-st.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM R. PEARSON,
No. 456 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	C. HENRY KOOP,
JAMES R. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE,	BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD RAIGHT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS R. BROWN,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNELS. K. SUTTON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTREY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o26-'54-1awsyTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is herby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-1aw2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—At an election held June 2, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. C. Kingsland,	L. H. Holmes,	C. K. Sutton,
John Pettigrew,	Edward Haight,	Francis Leland,
City Bostock,	James Barnes,	Joseph Park, Jr.
Tunis Van Brunt,	Paul Spofford.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS LELAND was unanimously reelected President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, May 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, falling due on the 1st of June next, on such of the INCOME BONDS of this Company as are made payable in the City of New-York, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons. NOAH L. WILSON, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856. No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., COVINGTON, Ky., May 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, on the Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the city of Madison, (Indiana,) 6 per cents., falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOSEPH WILSON, Treasurer.

MADISON, Ind., May 23, 1856

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—JUNE 3, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of twelve and a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders on demand at the office No. 61 Wall-st.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, July 5, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Trustees to serve four years, and one Trustee to serve three years, to fill a vacancy, the following persons were unanimously elected:

ROBERT H. McCURDY,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM H. BEWKER,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
WM. SMITH BROWN,
WM. C. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE.

And at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 4th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was reelected President. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, N. York.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED—That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, on which day they will be opened at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD HAIGHT, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shaped &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Naumkeak iron Co.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 421 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to EMMA RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 174 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints or American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Oxide of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, confident depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Washington-st.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM R. PEARSON,
No. 456 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, at his place at Saratoga Springs, a number of very fine horses, consisting of two pairs of very superior carriage horses, fast single horses, and ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, all young and warranted perfectly sound and gentle. J. BEEKMAN FINLAY.

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid bay Morgan horse 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, a good traveler and stylish mover, sold only for want of use. Can be seen at the stables of WILLIAM RYDER, No. 98 Laurens-st. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A kind, well-trained family horse, 9 years old; can trot inside of four minutes. Can be seen at SMITH'S livery-stables, Nos. 33 and 35 North Moore-st; or inquire of

LOUIS WINDMULLER, No. 242 Washington-st.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION YOUNG ARMOCK FOR SALE.—He is of a beautiful bay color, over 16 hands high; he is probably unsurpassed by any other stallion in the country. Also, trotting-wagon and harness. Inquire at the riding-school from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., in 3d st, between South 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, L. I. J. FOGAL, Jr.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 26th-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT E

New-York Daily Times.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

[Continued from First Page.]

the one side and black upon the other. [Laughter and applause.] The two things were utterly irreconcilable. Why, HENRY WILSON, of Mass., took the obligations of this Order; and did they suppose that he [Mr. MARSHALL] was going to stay bound, or conceive himself bound, when HENRY WILSON could throw his obligations aside in a moment, or act on his own construction of them? Now, what was the solution of all this? It was to throw secrecy aside, to come out in the presence of the world and say: "Here are our principles; here is our man; we are an open, sectional party, and we invite into fellowship with us all who accept our opinions." They had been limited by their secrecy, and they could never be powerful if they constantly interposed barriers to prevent the people who did participate in their convictions from associating with them in political effort. They were likely to be undone by charters. The people of this country had got one great charter; and it was sealed with one great seal. That charter is the Constitution of the United States, and that seal is the blood that was shed for our independence and the wisdom that consecrated that charter. They did not want anything more. The Party might have fees of admission, but he (the President) knew how these fees operate in the States. He knew how many a man there was who would not enter the Order on account of its secrecy, or on account of the obstacles there were to pass. This answered very well for a society or an order. But when they wanted the Government—when they wanted to carry their election, they could not succeed without numbers—without a rabble. [Laughter.] Any man who had got a vest, a coat, and a pair of shoes had a right to vote in his (Mr. MARSHALL's) county, and he (Mr. M.) would uphold that right, whether he had got a coat or shoes, or not.

A VOICE—Provided he be an American.

Mr. MARSHALL—Yes, if he is an American; but all the people are of that sort in my country. He hoped, he continued, that the Council would pass this resolution. He understood it had been read three times in the National Council in Philadelphia. Whether it obtained a formal passage he did not know. He supposed not, from the modesty of the mover who allowed himself to give way from time to time to other gentlemen more persistent in their efforts to obtain a hearing. The resolution spoke his (Mr. MARSHALL's) sentiments. If the brethren in New-York wanted to have still in their State Councils any sort of private sign by which they might know one another, by which they might keep out of their connection men whom they knew to be hostile to them, and who had not principle enough to keep aloof from an organization to which they are hostile, then let them adopt that for themselves, but not bind him by it, so that when a man reads what is done in New-York, and tries to bind it upon him in Kentucky, he (Mr. M.) might be able to refer to the National Council, and to the proceedings of this day, to show to his people that that was a private affair among those of New-York, and that neither he nor his people were bound by it at all. Now, give him that, let him loose, and he did not care how they confined themselves. Mr. MARSHALL then read the resolution, and resumed his seat.

Mr. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, arose and moved that all who were not members of the Order, be requested to retire until the question should have been settled, but before the motion could be entertained,

NEW-YORK CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Credentials appeared and reported in favor of BAYARD CLARK, for claims to a seat for the Ninth District of New-York, and against the claims of Mr. SAUNDERS; also, against the claims of Mr. WATERBURY, who had been chosen as Mr. CLARK's alternate by the same body that elected him.

Mr. T. W. WATERBURY wished to ask why it was that he was rejected, while his principal was received. He demanded a hearing.

On motion he had the privilege of a hearing before the Committee.

Mr. SOL. SMITH could not understand why the delegate should have been admitted, and the Alternate rejected.

Mr. SAUNDERS arose for the purpose of saying that he was the contestant, and he wished to be heard before the Council.

After some debate the whole subject of the Ninth District contestants was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. BRITTON, of New-York, now proposed as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. MARSHALL, that nothing in that resolution should interfere with any action of the State Councils to mar anything they might at once to adopt.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Maryland, did not intend to vote for the resolution, because it would seem to be an admission that the party to this time had been a secret organization. The platform of February last declared that it was an open order.

Mr. HUMPHREY thought not.

Mr. ALEXANDER read from it where it declared in favor of free and open discussions on all matter that should come before it. That he thought was open wide enough for any party—it was as open as it could be. Now if they should go behind that, they would admit that they had been a secret organization. Such action would place him in a false position, and he would not go home to his constituents without having declared against it.

Mr. BRITTON, N. Y., said he believed he was the same in opinion with the brother who had preceded him, but he differed with him concerning what had been done. There was a general misunderstanding. They had not declared that they did not recognize secrecy. They had left it with the State Councils whether they would open their doors on special occasions. The proposal now was to declare the order open, leaving it with the State Councils to hold meetings with closed doors when they should deem it proper. The rule would then be open meetings. He had a strong objection to anything like a national secret Council.

Mr. L. S. PARSONS, of New-York, thought the position of the Order was well known. Their platform had been published in every paper in the State. He wished to say that the first obligation he ever took was taken in the American Order. What had they done while they were a secret Order? They had carried town after town, State after State, when they acted in secret, and it was not until they began making and publishing platforms that they began to fail. What was it that had raised the talk against their secrecy? It was not members of the Order. It was the Black Republicans—it was Senator SEWARD and THURLOW WEED that had raised the cry. And were Americans now to be ashamed of the machinery and secrecy by which they had triumphed? He trusted not. He was opposed to secrecy. He was willing to receive either Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen or Patagonians, if they declared themselves in favor of American principles. There was a Protestant feeling in the country which must triumph. There was a feeling which Roman Catholicism could not overcome, and all the Republicans of this or any other country could not overcome.

E. C. MORTON, of Ohio, had no disposition to touch the machinery of the party. He had no disposition to be bound by the action of any man who could not pledge himself to the principles of the American Party.

Mr. KEMP, of New-York, thought there was a general misunderstanding between members of the Council. In his part of the country every man who joined the Order entered it in the usual way. The resolution, so far as he understood it, did not interfere with the machinery of the Order, and he should be pleased to return to his constituents with the passage of the resolution or something similar to it.

The previous question was now called, and the resolutions were adopted—Mr. PARSONS, of New-York, and Mr. POLLOCK, of Ohio, being the only delegates who voted in the negative.

The PRESIDENT now declared the election of officers of the Council to be in order.

Mr. SAUNDERS said he was here to contest the Ninth District seat, given to BAYARD CLARK. It was a question of Fillmore or Anti-Fillmore. He was sent as a Fillmore delegate, and as the only Fillmore delegate from that District. There had been Conventions held where the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON had been repudiated. His friend Mr. CLARK had been nominated to the bogus Convention, which was to meet in New-York on the 12th of June. Mr. CLARK had not repudiated his nomination as a delegate to the 12th of June Convention. The reason given was, that the relations in which Mr. CLARK stood to Mr. GEORGE LAW prevented his repudiation of the nomination. While the balloting for a President was going on he desired to be heard.

Permission was given.

MR. SAUNDERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. SAUNDERS said his friends, as the friends of Mr. FILLMORE in the Ninth District, called a Convention on the 2d day of June, and sent him here to represent that District. The call was made in the following manner: The Councils of the District in favor of the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON should meet and send a delegate to this body. They did meet, he was chosen, and the Committee on Credentials had got that appointment in their possession. There had been some doubt among the members of that Committee as to the legality of that call. In that District the people took the ground that when they could not obtain a fair representation by the action of the delegated authorities, that they had a right to call the people themselves to provide that they should not be misrepresented on this floor. That district was in favor of FILLMORE and DONELSON. That nomination had been endorsed by the Council there, and they held that no man should represent them on this floor unless he had committed himself, by his speech or by his pen, on that subject. And if Mr. CLARK, who claimed to represent that district, would say before this Committee that he would give his hearty support to the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, he (Mr. SAUNDERS) would withdraw his claim to the ticket. [Loud applause.] He would say this now upon this floor, and if his friend CLARK would come forward and say he was in favor of FILLMORE and DONELSON, and repudiate the call to the bogus Convention of the 12th of June next, he would abandon his claim, and let him (Mr. CLARK) take his seat on this floor; unless he did so, he (Mr. SAUNDERS) would stand here to contest it, and would ask the Council to reverse the decision of the Committee on this point, and give the seat to the gentleman who claimed to

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, Chairman of the Committee, endorsed its action in deciding the right of Mr. CLARK to the seat of the delegate from the Ninth District. It was understood, in the Committee, that there were but four persons present when Mr. SAUNDERS was appointed a delegate, and he (the speaker) did not understand from Mr. CLARK that he was opposed to Mr. FILLMORE.

MR. CLARK'S REJOINDER.

Mr. CLARK obtained leave to reply. He said: If I had anything to say I should speak in my own behalf, but the gentleman who has just taken his seat has relieved me of the necessity of saying anything on this matter. My own self-respect requires that I should be silent. If my position is not sufficiently well known, and if what I have done is not a sufficient reason for my friends that I am right, they may draw their own conclusions and I will hold to mine. I have nothing whatever to answer to my brother from Poughkeepsie. I have given my evidence before this Committee. I have done it with freeness, fairness, candor and frankness. I made it apparent to them that my credentials emanated from the only legal Convention in that district. When we came to this matter of adhesion or non-adhesion to the Philadelphia nomination, I made a few remarks which have been repeated, and which it is unnecessary to repeat them again to this Convention, and for reasons very good, as far as I am able to judge, in my humble opinion. I have not, as yet, expressed my opinion on those nominations; I have not, as yet, given in my adhesion to the proceedings of that Convention; and I should have a very poor opinion of myself, if I allowed myself to be roped into this matter by any of the threats—not direct, but indirect—which have been held out to me since I entered this Convention. I will not say, Sir, that I was not prepared to give some expression to my opinions when I came here, but when I saw the direct effort that was made to get me to give expression to them, and to give in my adhesion, and the influence, good and bad, that was brought to bear upon me, I was determined not to give such expression to them, nor will I. I think I have very good reasons—I think my District has very good reasons for withholding a choice for the time being. We have a most illustrious example in Mr. FILLMORE himself. He has not told us whether he would accept the nomination of that Philadelphia Convention; he has not told us whether he plants himself fair and square upon that platform, or whether he sympathizes with this Order. And in following this illustrious example we cannot be very far out of the way. As to repudiating the nominations, I have not done it. I have said this before, and I say so now; and when my District, and myself, as an individual, feel that the time has come for us to give expression to our views, and say what we will do, we will do it, but not before.

Mr. MARSHALL—I would like to know from the gentleman whether, in the event of Mr. FILLMORE standing fairly upon the platform, that he will then accept the nominations?

Mr. CLARK—I would answer that on any other occasion except the present. My position is now such that I decline very respectfully to reply definitely to that question. I have the greatest possible respect for my friend, and I see no reason why, if Mr. FILLMORE should plant himself upon the American platform and sympathize with the American Party, he should not be nominated, nor be supported as the American candidate; and I claim to be as good a member of that American party as there is in this House, or in this State, or in this Union.

MR. WATERBURY IS REFUSED A HEARING.

Mr. WATERBURY, Mr. CLARK's alternate, now claimed a hearing, but was refused, whereupon he said he only regretted that in an American Council there was not sufficient courtesy to allow a man to be heard in his own defence.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER desired to state one fact which had been before the Convention. It was that he was an active member of a meeting which had repudiated the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

A motion to adopt the report of the Committee was made, and the previous question was called, and the report was adopted, admitting Mr. CLARK.

It was claimed that the house did not understand the question, and a motion was made to reconsider.

A motion was made that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The motion was lost.

Mr. CHESTER wished to state that his reason for moving a reconsideration was because he did not believe a man could serve God and mammon; and he did not wish to sit there in company with a man who would be with their enemies in a few days.

Mr. SOL. SMITH moved that the report of the Committee be so far altered that the alternate of Mr. BAYARD CLARK be admitted.

Mr. MARSHALL knew Mr. CLARK, he occupied a seat in Congress with him, and he would say frankly that if he had not yet made up his mind whether he would support Mr. FILLMORE or not, he was opposed to his having a seat in the National Council. If the gentleman had not yet taken a position yet, he thought it was the duty of the National Council to give him a position.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of New-York, objected to Mr. CLARK having a seat in the Council.

Mr. DANENHOWER stated that the facts before the Committee were that the reason Mr. CLARK had not declared for Mr. FILLMORE was because he had not yet accepted the nomination; that the Councils in that district were all for FILLMORE and only waited his acceptance to declare for him. On the other hand the alternate (Mr. WATERBURY) had declared that he intended to take part with the bolters.

Mr. WINCHESTER, of Maryland, wished to lay the whole subject on the table. He did not wish to sit with men who were extremely doubtful. The result of his motion was to throw out all the delegates and alternates from that District.

The motion to lay on the table was carried, when Mr. SAUNDERS asked what report he should take home to his FILLMORE constituents? Was it that his District was repudiated by the National Council? He received no answer.

The election of officers was now declared in order, and the election of a President was proceeded with.

While the balloting was going on,

ILLINOIS REPUDIATES.

Mr. MAE, of Illinois, said after the action which had been taken he felt that he could no longer occupy a seat in the Council. He had been elected by a combination of Americans and Republicans to attend the Convention to be held at Philadelphia. He had intended to go there and vote for FILLMORE, but if they were to be bound outside of their platform of principles, he could not in justice to his constituents remain any longer in the National Council

On motion, he had the privilege to retire,

RHODE ISLAND REPUDIATIONS.

Mr. THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, said the American party of that State had declined to ratify the nomination made at Philadelphia.

A VOICE—Then withdraw.

ANOTHER VOICE—Maybe he ratifies them.

Mr. JENCKES—In that particular I do not misrepresent the State that sends me here. I came into this Convention with the credentials of the American party of Rhode Island, second to the American party of no State in this Union in devotion to the principles of that party. Our State was organized upon the principles of religious liberty. We are opposed—we have been opposed—to the connection of Church and State ever since the smallest community was formed in our small territory; and I hope we shall continue to do so as long as a community exists there. We have opposed foreign influence and foreign votes from the earliest days of our history. We have engrafted into our State Constitution provisions which preclude the foreigner just landed on our shores, or any one who has not acquired a title in the soil itself, to take part in the suffrages of our citizens. We yield to none in our devotion to this Union; we mean that it shall be preserved, [applause,] and we will join ourselves to no party that will not go to the death to preserve it. We may differ as to the means; it seems we do differ. Gentlemen think that an honest difference of opinion on that subject —as to mere means, not principles,—is sufficient to preclude a representative from this floor. In equal frankness I say to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MARSHALL) that I do not feel so. I feel that upon questions upon which we may fairly divice, we may divide. But upon the principle upon which the American Party was formed, before any sectional views were forced upon it by conventions which had no business with them, we stand where the American Party should stand, and we always intend to stand there. We have lost nothing from our organization. We throw as many votes now as we ever did. We are victorious in every election. We mean to keep up to that standard of success, and to go on from victory to victory. But if it is to be a test question with representatives upon this floor, whether they shall indorse or reject that nomination, when the subject of nominations is not before this Council, and is not the business of this Council, and when the majority says that a refusal to indorse those nominations shall disfranchise us, then we beg leave to go. But we do not leave the American Party. The American Party, which we belong to, shall stand firm and endure long after these sectional issues are swept away. Mr. President, I presume to exercise my right of a freeman in this respect. If it is denied me, this is no place for me.

Mr. MARSHALL—The representative of the American Party from Rhode Island has made such obvious reflection upon me as to call for some remarks in reply. The gentleman from Illinois who withdrew from this Council, properly conceived, I think, that he was under the obligation of a gentleman of honor to withdraw, inasmuch as he announced that he had been sent here by a body composed of Americans and Republicans, and that he was, therefore, a representative of a fusion of heterogeneous materials, and of course, as such, had no proper abiding-place in an American Council-room. If it be the idea of the gentleman from Rhode Island that he stands in the same category, then I think that he, too, indicates a wise determination of the proposition in his own case.

Mr. JENCKES—That is neither the idea nor the fact.

Mr. MARSHALL—I did not understand him to assert that that was his proposition, but that merely the men of the State he represents had repudiated or declined to ratify, under existing circumstances, the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, but that they agreed with us in all the propositions announced, as characteristic of the American Party. The gentleman did not go on to enunciate those other propositions that, in the estimation either of himself, or of his fellow-Americans of Rhode Island, were essential constituents of an American. He referred to me (else I should not have spoken) as one who seemed inclined to read out from the American Party persons who do not exactly subscribe to the propositions I presented, and who were not sufficiently Procrustean to lie in the bed of exactly the dimensions that I would prescribe. Now, I can say to the gentleman from Rhode Island, that in the length and breadth of the land, I am disposed to be more liberal and [illegible] opinion than I am; but I do not [illegible] in the Council Chambers of the Party, [illegible] with men whose precise object it is to overthrow the operations I would pursue. I do not want to act here with men who have not yet determined the exact course they will pursue. I do not want to act with men if they have come here to repudiate a closed nomination. I do not want to act here with men who will repudiate hereafter to undo what we are sent here to do. I may have, and certainly do have, a high personal regard for many gentlemen who are opposed to me. They have a right to their opinions; they proclaim and understand them. And my personal respect for them is entirely consistent with the utmost toleration of the right to opposite opinions from those they claim. My only objection is that here I am thwarted; that I have obstacles thrown in the path of Americanism by men who, professing its doctrine, say, "How goes the good cause, brother P" and give us the stab under the fifth rib. [Applause.] These are the men I object to. If the gentleman from Rhode Island, who has referred to me, falls within the category, let him take the cap, and, if it fits him, let him wear it, and understand that my remarks referred to him. If the gentleman does not feel that it fits him, then I can say to him that there was nothing in anything I have observed here to-day that called upon his part for the remarks that have fallen from me. I have not referred to Rhode Island. I did not know that she was here in the position he would assign to her. I did not know anything in regard to her repudition, or that the gentleman from Rhode Island represented the party repudiating the nomiuation. I do not now understand from the gentleman from Rhode Island the exact position that he would entertain or occupy. I certainly understand that, so far as I am concerned, I would rather act here with six States, all understanding one another, and all standing shoulder to shoulder, friends and brothers by obligation, by sentiment, by feeling and purpose; and that the high prerogative we have as American freemen, we will exercise together, and so make ourselves felt as a body acting together, than to achieve success by a piebald organization that would do nothing except by its variegated colors to mark its want of principle. [Applause.]

Mr. JENCKES denied that he had given any stab in the dark, or professed a friendship for the purpose of doing an injury. He had merely said that the State he represented had declined to ratify these nominations, and if that was to be the test of the right to sit here, they would go. If Rhode Island deserved to be disfranchised, let her be disfranchised. She wanted no compliments done her.

THE ELECTION.

The election was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President—Mr. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, (the Incumbent.)

Vice-President—ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York.

Treasurer—Dr. CRANE, of Ohio.

Recording Secretary—J. M. STEVENS, of Maryland.

Corresponding Secretary—C. D. DEBBLER, of New-Jersey.

Chaplain—Rev. Mr. GODWIN, of New-York.

THE POSITION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

When the result had been announced Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, arose.

SPEECH OF MR. STEPHEN M. ALLEN.

He said, in order that the question may be properly brought before this Council, whether the adoption of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON by the States from which the several delegates are sent to this body, shall be a test of membership thereto, and also to give the gentleman from Kentucky (Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL) the opportunity to see a member of this body fearlessly assert his own rights and that of his State in this body, whether they happen to coincide with his own opinions or not, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That no difference of opinion on the subject of the candidates of the Convention at Philadelphia, in February last, for President and Vice-President shall exclude a member from this floor, if he be a firm supporter of American principles.

Mr. ALLEN continued:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: You have heard but little of Massachusetts since the assemblage of this meeting. She has quietly listened, and voted with the whole body on the questions that have been passed. On the three cardinal points raised by the gentleman from Kentucky, the whole Council has been agreed, and I, myself, suggested that he should offer them in order that his motion would be pertinent to the real object of his wishes as expressed yesterday, and upon which he has spoken so eloquently to day. But a question has arisen in the case of the gentleman from Illinois as well as the delegates from Rhode Island, which implicates Massachusetts, although her Delegates do not stand here in precisely the relation of either of those named. In order that this Council should know precisely how, as Delegates from Massachusetts we do stand, I will just state that I had the honor to be to a Delegate to the Convention at Philadelphia in February last, and, in accordance with my own views and what I supposed were those of my State, I *did* not support MILLARD FILLMORE; I have not supported him since, and I shall not support him, except upon the principles of my own belief and those so frankly expressed by the State Council of Massachusetts soon after. The Massachusetts Delegates all voted for other candidates, although some of them have since adopted the nomination. On the report of the Delegates on our return, our State Council received our report with much of the spirit of repudiation, but, finally adopted the following resolutions as the rule of their action thereafter:

Resived, That the American party in Massachusetts already possesses a satisfactory platform, and that it sees no good reason to change it for another. It therefore simply reiterates its adherence to the platform adopted at Springfield in August last.

Resolved, That the American Party in Massachusetts will not support the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, until assured that they do heartily indorse our American principles, and will be true to the American Party, and that they will stand by and vindicate the just rights of the freemen of the North, as well in the Territories as the States, under all the principles and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. ALLEN (continuing) said—Now for once, Mr. Chairman, I approved these resolutions then, approve them now, and hope we shall always stand upon the same ground. And I further add that I believe that our State Council and the majority of the people of Massachusetts, will be satisfied with nothing less now. Sir, we have had one State Council since and no effort was made even by the friends of Mr. FILLMORE to ratify the nomination that I remember; at least if there was one, it did not succeed. Some impatience was manifest at the long delay of Mr. FILLMORE, and some decided action was had by some members of the Council against Mr. FILLMORE, which resulted in the decision of the Council for the time being and the establishment of a formidable meeting for delegates to another body acting against Mr. FILLMORE. Now so far as I am situated in this matter, holding allegiance to my own views and my own conscience, as well as to the State Council which sent me here, I shall not vote for the confirmation of Mr. FILLMORE, and I feel, however others of my colleagues may feel, absolved from waiting longer for his letter, (already in the City, as I understand,) than my own duty to myself and my constituents shall dictate. But, Mr. Chairman, I do hold myself at liberty to adopt any measures within my rights and the Constitution of my country, to protect our citizens in other Territory, or our representatives in Congress, as these strange times and strange exigencies may at any time determine—and if I feel it necessary to show that duty by adopting any other candidate than that before this Convention, *I shall certainly do so*—the protest of this Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. EEMS, of Massachusetts, followed, and claimed that a motion to repudiate the nomination was laid on the table by a two-thirds vote, and stated that he believed the American feeling of Massachusetts was opposed to the bolters' convention, and that Massachusetts would give her electoral vote to him.

Rev. Mr GODWIN now stated that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report.

Mr. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, desired to offer the following:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet in Philadelphia on the 3d Tuesday of July next.

He offered the resolution because he felt that there were difficulties before them. He did not believe that the Convention which was to meet on the 12th would nominate any candidate for the Presidency. He believed they would wait the arrival of Mr. FILLMORE, and therefore he thought it would be well for the Council to meet again at the time he proposed.

Mr. ACKMAN, of Illinois, differed from the delegate from his State who had retired from the Council. The American Party in his State had run up the FILLMORE flag, and they would stand by it.

Mr. DANENHOWER claimed that Mr. MAE did not represent the American Republican feeling of Illinois. He could assure the Convention that Illinois was all right for FILLMORE. In conclusion, he moved that the motion to meet again in July be laid on the table. The motion was put and carried.

The Committee on Resolutions now reported the resolutions presented by Mr. SOL. SMITH, of Missouri, and they were read again.

Mr. NORTON, of Ohio, was opposed to changing front in the middle of the fight.

Mr. J. M. CHURCH, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table.

The motion was carried.

The Committee reported again, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That our earnest thanks are rendered to the American National Convention for the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE and A. J. DONELSON, for its Presidency and Vice-Presidency of these United States, and that we are confident of their satisfaction by the people of the Nation.

Resolved, That the extreme partisan measures of the Administration Democracy on the one side and the Black Republicans on the other, driving the country with phrenzied zeal into the most dangerous sectional strife, not only requires prompt and signal rebuke, but abundantly proves that neither party can be safely trusted.

Mr. WINCHESTER was opposed to the adoption of the resolutions. He thought the fight in the Senate was between the Black Republicans and the Democracy, and, like the old woman when her husband was having a tussle with a bear, he did not care which whipped. All he wanted was that the American Party should keep its hands out of the fight.

When the resolutions had been read again, and other remarks had been made, a motion was made to lay them on the table. Subsequently it was withdrawn, when Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS arose and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN M. BOTTS, OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. BOTTS rose and said he did not, for one, recognize the practice that had been introduced by this Convention, of gentlemen making speeches and retiring to the table and bartering away the action of the Council, whatever they should think proper, upon condition that the motion should be renewed. The motion must be either adhered to or unconditionally withdrawn. If this motion were withdrawn, he should like to make a few remarks.

Mr. WINCHESTER—Then I withdraw it.

Mr. BOTTS continued—He had taken no part, he said, in the proceedings of this Council. He had had nothing to do with the personal squabbles that had disturbed its deliberations. He had witnessed with intense pain and mortification the dissatisfaction that was manifest, and that had prevailed among the members of this, as he trusted it would be, harmonious brotherhood. Nor should he have taken part in, or opened his lips in this Council, had he not seen a proposition submitted, which, in his judgment, was calculated to do serious mischief to the Party. He desired to see the Party confine itself to the original objects of its organization, and to reject every proposition which might carry with it the introduction of any outside issue. Devotion—undying, unfaltering devotion to the Union of the States, a recognition of the obligations of the Constitution of the United States—these were the chief and great objects of the organization of the American Party, as he understood it. And as the best means for accomplishing these great ends they proposed that the suffrage should be confined as nearly as possible to the free-born native citizens of the United States who could appreciate their liberty and protect them. [Applause.] He went further than most of his brethren in the United States upon this question of naturalization. He was not in favor of any modification of the Naturalization law. He had from the first to the last advocated an absolute and unconditional repeal as the only remedy left them for the accomplishment of their objects. He never desired to see another naturalized citizen in the United States. [Loud applause, and cries of Good.] Not interfering in the slightest degree with those who have acquired the right of naturalization, he would cut it short, and require every man who comes to our shores to seek the protection of our flag to bide his time, to wait until his children who are educated among our children and brought up under Republican institutions, and who suck the milk of liberty from their mothers' breasts and who, understanding something of our Constitution and of our institutions will, be able to reach them when they have reached manhood. He was sorry to hear it, and it might be an unwholesome truth to tell—and there were few here who would perhaps not recognize the propriety and the justice of the remark he was about to make, and if there were any here who did not recognize it, he would remind them that there were others beside themselves in this hall to be satisfied and accommodated—but that in his judgment there had been little done, and there had been but few steps taken by the American Party since its organization that had been marked by wisdom. It appeared to him that they never got together—there was no State Convention or National Council, in which it had not been proposed to do something to rend them asunder as a great National Party, and to produce great sectional divisions and enmities between themselves—not between the North and the South, but between members of the North and of the South. Let him not be misunderstood in regard to his private opinions upon the subject of that resolution. From the first moment that he read the account of that outrage in the City of Washington, up to to this moment, he had never, for one moment, hesitated, both at home and abroad, to express the opinion that the perpetrator of that outrage should be instantaneously expelled from his seat in Congress. [Applause.] And he did not hesitate to say that, if he were a member of that body, and were called upon to perform the solemn duty that would devolve upon him as a representative of the people, if that perpetrator were the only brother that he (Mr. B.) had on earth, he would vote for his immediate expulsion. [Renewed applause.] He was a man of peace. He was a man of law, and a man of his trust of honor. He sanctioned no outrage, no violence, no mob law. The gentleman who perpetrated that outrage was not the only member of Congress who, in his (Mr. B's) opinion, disgraces the nation. There was too much of that coarse, vulgar, vituperative language on the part of the South towards the North, and on the part of the North towards the South—[applause] which must be put down. There was not an hour of the day that it did not tend to distract them still more—to widen the breach that already exists. He was for adopting such a course as would heal their dissensions, and bring them together as one great family, and as one common brotherhood. [Applause.] Did they calculate upon producing that effect by the adoption of that resolution? He would tell them they would not. While he expressed to them frankly the opinions he entertained on this subject—and the gentleman before him, (Mr. WINCHESTER,) whose name and locality were alike unknown to him, except that he said he was from the South—

Mr. WINCHESTER—From Maryland.

Mr. BOTTS presumed, from his remarks, that he entertained the same views upon this subject that he did.

Mr. WINCHESTER—Precisely.

Mr. BOTTS—Yet, while these were their individual sentiments, he (Mr. B.) knew, as he presumed Mr. WINCHESTER did, that there were others of their own party, at home, who would not agree with them. Why, then, introduce this outside issue? What had it to do with Americanism? What had it to do with their American organization? It was calculated to produce nothing but mischief and discord. He would exhort this National Council to have nothing to do with it. The less they did, the better. They had got their candidates in the field; that was a foregone conclusion. It was no longer a subject of debate. The difficulty with some of the gentlemen who had appeared here this morning, and some of the gentlemen who remained here now, was not, he thought, a matter of serious import. He referred to those gentlemen who had not indorsed the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. He had himself indorsed the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE, because he had chosen to take Mr. FILLMORE upon trust. He had taken it for granted that Mr. FILLMORE is an American, disposed to carry out American principles, and he would support him until he declined to do so. But he (Mr. B.) could tolerate a difference of opinion on the part of those gentlemen who thought he ought to commit himself before they commit themselves. He by no means regarded it as a settled question that those gentlemen who had been here to-day, and who had been virtually invited to leave this hall, were to go against them in the final result. He understood from those gentlemen that provided Mr. FILLMORE satisfied them upon the subject of Americanism, they would not object to support him as their candidate. The only difficulty between them and himself in regard to Mr. FILLMORE was that he had been more liberal than they. They asked that he be committed to them before they are committed to him. He had committed himself to him, (Mr. FILLMORE,) before he had committed himself to him, (Mr. BOTTS.) He would reserve to himself the privilege that if Mr. FILLMORE repudiated the American party and the principles which it embodied—which he had no idea Mr. FILLMORE ever would do—and he took it for granted every man in this National Council would repudiate him. But let them confine themselves to their objects. Let them discountenance every proposition which would introduce any ism into their party or any schism into the ranks. There had been too much of it already. This was a national party—it was neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery. It was an American Party, a union and constitutional party, and had nothing to do with sectional issues, or outside issues of any description. If the party had confined itself originally to the true objects of its organization, and had kept out of its Councils all these sectional questions, they should not find themselves in the condition in which they were now. They should have gone on conquering and to conquer, for the principle which animated their breasts was one which should live and grow, and strengthen after the organization of this American Party had died out.

Several speakers followed, among them Mr. BRITTON, of New-York—who made an eloquent speech in favor of denouncing the outrage upon Mr. SUMNER—and Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, on the same subject.

Mr. JOHN M. BOTTS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as conservatives of law and Constitutional rights of a free press and free speech, without itcentiousness in either, the American Party is equally opposed to the bowie knife and revolver on the one hand, and Sharpe's rifles on the other, for the settlement of Constitutional questions or sectional issues.

A motion was made and lost to strike out the word Republican, in the resolution, and insert "Ultra Abolitionists."

Another motion was made to insert "so-called" before Republicans.

Mr. MARSHALL thought they were altering and amending the resolutions, so that their point would be diverted from the original object. He thought if ever there was a blank in the Government it was now. They had not acted and would not act, and as for the Republicans, he would tell the Council a State secret. The Republicans dare not present the measures which their constituents had expected they would. Of the acts of the Administration, he wished to ask what they were? He would ask his friend from Virginia what they were?

Mr. BOTTS—I am not the author of the resolution, but if the gentleman asks my opinion, I will tell him that I think the Administration has acted, and strongly, too. It is responsible for one of the worst acts of any administration—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. MARSHALL desired to say, further, that he was like his friend from Virginia—he had no more respect for a Slavery propagandist than he had for a Northern Abolitionist. [Applause.] He felt that his State had its rights, and that the slaveowner had the same right to claim protection for his property in slaves as he had for his house or his horse. But there was one mistake which the Republicans made, and that was, that while discussing the question of Slavery, they imagined they were discussing a question of philanthrophy, and in these respects he claimed that the American Party was the great sheet anchor of safety to the Union. He looked upon the recent acts at Kansas not as the results of Slavery, but as the results of agitation North and South.

Mr. BRITTON desired to say one word more, as the gentleman had referred directly to him, and to what he said. If to grow old in political experience, was to come to the position of failing to denounce a

Mr. BOTTS said his reference to the subject was in deprecation of its introduction at the Philadelphia Convention.

On motion, the resolutions as amended were adopted.

Mr. J. W. BARKER wished to correct the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOTTS) with respect to the introduction of the question of Slavery into the Council of Philadelphia. At that time a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and from that Committee majority and minority reports were received. When they came in he (Mr. BARKER) was not in the chair—therefore he was not responsible for its introduction.

Mr. BOTTS begged the gentleman ten thousand pardons.

After a vote of thanks to the President, and some talk about the expenses, the Council adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Great Meeting at Trenton—Nomination of William A. Newell for Governor of New-Jersey.

An immense meeting took place yesterday at Temperance Hall, in Trenton, composed of Whigs, Know-Nothings, Republicans, and Free-Soilers, fused for the purpose of denouncing and opposing the present Administration, and for the nomination of a candidate for Governor.

The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic nature. Speeches were made denunciatory of the Kansas and SUMNER outrages, and deprecatory of a war with England, and strong resolutions were adopted; after which Dr. WILLIAM A. NEWELL, of Monmouth, was nominated as candidate for Governor by acclamation.

New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was held at the Hudson House, in Jersey City, yesterday. The Board of Directors elected for the year are Stephen Whitney, Henry B. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, D. S. Gregory, John P. Jackson, John J. Chetwood, A. O. Zabriskie and John Acken. JOHN S. DARCY was reelected President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 4.

$2,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	88¾	110 D.&H.C.ex.div.p&c.	126
1,000 do.	88	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	94
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.	85¾	100 do.	93¾
1.2 0 Indiana State 2½s	54	350 do.	94
10,000 Virginia State 6s.	94½	20 Third-av. R. R.	74¾
12,000 do.	94¾	20 Sixth-av. R. R.	99
5,000 City 6s '69.	98	15 Wis. Lake Shore R.	71½
1,500 N.Y.Cen.R.R. 6s.	87¾	150 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	83¼
2,000 do.	87½	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113
4,000 Erie R. Con. R. 1871	94½	100 Reading R. R.	90¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	91	600 do.	c 90
2,000 Hd. Riv. R. Con. R.	66¼	400 do.	b60 90¼
2,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	87½	100 do.	b10 90
15,000 do.	87½	200 do.	s3 90
10,000 do.	b30 87¾	200 do.	b3 90
1,000 Ill. R. Bds wt. pr.	88	300 do.	s60 90
5,000 Har. R. R. 1st Mo.	93¾	575 Mich. Cen. R. R.	97½
17 Park Bank	97½	200 do.	b6 97¾
9 Bank of Commerce.	108	50 do.	b30 97½
34 Am. Ex. Bank.	a10 116	200 do.	97¼
60 Penn. Coal Co.	101	10 Mich. So. & N. Ia. RR	97¾
100 do.	b15 101	125 do.	b30. 98
20 Cumb. Coal Co.	22½	100 do.	97¾
10 do.	s3 22¾	100 do.	b5. 98
100 do.	b60 23	21 Panama Railroad.	101
700 do.	b30 22¾	3½ Clev. & Pitts. RR	b30 64½
100 do	23¾	100 do.	64¼
100 Nic. Trans Co.	12¾	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	103
100 do.	12¾	250 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 77½
300 N. Y. Cent. R.	b10 92½	1

New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Votes on the Adoption of the Platform.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD RESOLUTION TABLED.

Reports of the Committee on Credentials in the New-York Case.

GREAT SCENE OF CONFUSION.

The two Delegations Admitted on an Equal Footing.

The Balloting Commenced—No Choice yet.

BUCHANAN AHEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The Convention to-day was one continual scene of intense excitement. The voting evinced increased bitterness of feeling. The resolutions on Slavery were greeted with immense and unanimous applause, while those on foreign policy were choked down, but with a bad grace—South Carolina and some other of the Slave States evidently fearing they may lead to a war. When the last one was being voted on, the venerable EX-Postmaster-General WICKLIFFE tore up his copy of the platform and trampled it beneath his feet with strong demonstrations of contempt and disgust.

The theory of the Monroe doctrine was well received, but the proposition to give it practical application was swallowed reluctantly.

California is greatly indignant at the refusal to indorse the Pacific Railroad. Her delegates freely animadvert on this result, which tends to give California to the Republicans—in which event they can afford to lose Indiana and Illinois, provided they get the remaining Free States.

In the Committee on Resolutions last night, THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved the adoption of the Georgia Platform—that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. It was lost by nearly a tie vote—AYER, of New-Hampshire, voting aye, and SOULE and one other Southerner voting no.

GWYNN, of Maryland, moved a resolution indorsing the Administration, and declaring the President entitled to the gratitude of the country. It was debated fiercely for hours, and withdrawn—GWYNN declaring that he would prefer to take his chances in the Convention. It is not now probable that any attempt to indorse PIERCE will be made.

The report on the New-York case will authorize each of the sections admitted to cast its own separate vote in the Convention, instead of the majority casting the whole vote as a unit. As both sections have agreed to abide by the decision of the Committee, it is supposed they will each accept the seats tendered them, provided the report is adopted.

I see no change in the nominational prospects. BUCHANAN is still apparently sure, although a portion of the opposition profess the ability and determination to defeat him.

There is some talk again of withdrawing DOUGLAS, but the chances are that he will wait.

If the previous question is not sustained on the New-York case to-morrow, the contest will be very exciting. BAYARD intends to submit a minority report. It is also proposed, in the event of serious difficulty, to table the report and proceed to the nomination without New-York.

It is a very general expression among members in the Convention that New-York Democrats are no longer necessary to the Democratic Party, and that they don't care a cuss whether they are satisfied or not. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—A. M.

A report has just been circulated and telegraphed to the effect that RICHARDSON stated that DOUGLAS would be withdrawn. This report has been flatly contradicted by him.

The Credential Committee has reported. Fourteen in favor of admitting the Hards; seven for admitting the Hards and Softs; and seven for admitting neither. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—P. M.

The barren triumph achieved by the Hards against the Committee's report was carried by the Buchanan men, who were satisfied that the Softs would vote for PIERCE. The consequence is, the opposition to BUCHANAN is greatly embittered, and the possibility of maintaining a one-third vote against him is greatly improved.

The Hards are yelling with joy. The Softs bear their adversity moderately.

The Boston Custom House was terribly convulsed while Massachusetts was consulting as to the vote on the minority report. GERRIT and PEASLEE, in their advocacy of the Softs and PIERCE, were especially turbulent. On first ballot New-York cast eighteen Pierce and seventeen Buchanan votes. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—10 P. M.

A later dispatch has been received to-night from DOUGLAS, authorizing the withdrawal of his name whenever expedient. It is understood, however, that RICHARDSON will press him, until after he has run off either PIERCE or BUCHANAN.

The leaders of the BUCHANAN forces say that several new delegations have to-night resolved to go for BUCHANAN to-morrow, after first running PIERCE up again.

The Virginians say they cannot stand by BUCHANAN for many ballots, unless he improves rapidly. They are playing for HUNTER, some say. My own impressions favor BUCHANAN. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—11 P. M.

BUCHANAN stock is decidedly down. His friends voted, to-day, on the New-York question, evidently with the purpose of excluding PIERCE votes and gaining BUCHANAN strength by admitting the Hards, rather than upon the merits of the question. This has exasperated the PIERCE and DOUGLAS men, who had thought of going for BUCHANAN after the first ballot, and it looks very much to-night as though it may have killed BUCHANAN. In that case, DOUGLAS will be the next strongest, but the chances favor some new man.

The delegations are now busily engaged in caucusing, and it is barely possible that BUCHANAN'S back-set to-day may be redeemed by private conciliations.

The gag-law is religiously enforced, and all questions are disposed of without debate. The purpose of this is, to prevent discussion which may ignite the large mass of inflammable material, for it is evident that beneath the peaceful and harmonious surface of the Convention fierce fires are smothering. S.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5—11½ P. M.

Latest.—North Carolina is inclined to vote for DOUGLAS to-morrow.

Georgia promises to vote for BUCHANAN after giving a complimentary vote to DOUGLAS.

Independent of these, accessions of sixteen are promised to BUCK on the first ballot. Some Buchanan men threatened, privately, if the opposition continues factious, to declare him nominated by resolution, and then adjourn the Convention by a majority vote.

The Softs have just resolved to vote for DOUGLAS to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 5—Midnight.

The Committee on Resolutions, to-day, on motion of New-Hampshire, agreed to report a resolution laudatory of PIERCE'S Administration—Michigan and Wisconsin voting No. It will not be reported, however, until after the nomination, lest it should do PIERCE some good.

The Committee also agreed to ask to be discharged from the consideration of the Virginia resolution declaring the Platform resolutions on foreign policy not a party test. This is equivalent to its rejection. The Committee deem them essential to put a little "white man" in the Platform.

Collector PEASLEE has in his hands a letter from PIERCE withdrawing his name, to be used whenever it is deemed advisable.

The PIERCE men to-night, are laboring industriously to get PIERCE'S vote up to-morrow, when they propose to withdraw him.

RICHARDSON, who is engineering for DOUGLAS, is endeavoring to prevent this, in the fear that if PIERCE is withdrawn now, BUCHANAN will win—it being DOUGLAS' game to throw nomination South if he cannot get it himself.

The Buchanan men refer to the fact that he gains always by defection from PIERCE, and are confident that they can run PIERCE to the withdrawing point to-morrow, and then get two-thirds.

On the other hand, the fact that RICHARDSON is playing his desperate game of kill or cure so broadly, seems to confirm his confident assertions that he can defeat BUCHANAN. S.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HIBBARD moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolutions this forenoon, and to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table. Carried.

The vote by States on the five closing resolutions is as follows:

First resolution, ayes 211; nays 49. Second resolution, ayes 239; nays 23.

Mr. WICKLIFFE here asked that Kentucky might change her vote on the first resolution to aye. Granted, making the vote stand—ayes, 223; nays, 37.

Third resolution—ayes, 199; nays, 56.

Maryland and Rhode Island voted nay on the preceding resolutions, and the others were scattering.

Fourth resolution—ayes, 221; nays, 38. Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Kentucky against it.

Fifth resolution—ayes, 225; nays, 36.

A vote was then taken on the supplementary resolution reported by the Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party recognizes the great importance in a political and commercial point of view, of safe and speedy communication by military and postal routes through our own Territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all Constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

An objection was raised that the motion was out of order. The Chair decided it in order.

The resolution was then laid on the table by ayes 138, nays 128.

The following is the vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	1	7	Mississippi	7	—
New-Hampshire	4	1	Louisiana	—	6
Vermont	—	5	Ohio	16	6
Massachusetts	1	13	Kentucky	8	4
Rhode Island	4	—	Tennessee	3	9
Connecticut	6	—	Indiana	—	13
New-Jersey	7	—	Illinois	—	11
Pennsylvania	27	—	Missouri	—	9
Delaware	3	—	Arkansas	—	4
Maryland	—	6	Michigan	—	6
Virginia	15	—	Florida	3	—
North Carolina	10	—	Texas	—	4
South Carolina	8	—	Iowa	—	4
Georgia	6	4	Wisconsin	—	5
Alabama	9	—	California	—	4

Cheers and hisses followed the announcement of the vote.

Mr. A. H. COLQUETT, of Georgia, moved to reconsider all resolutions in reference to the Foreign Policy, and recommit them to the Committee on Resolutions.

A Delegate from Indiana moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried: Ayes, 179; Nays, 79.

Mr. MEAD, of Virginia, presented the following resolution from his delegation, and upon which he called for the previous question:

Resolved, That the resolutions on our foreign policy are but the opinions of this Covention, and not considered articles in part with—

Here Mr. PECK of Mich. raised a point of order, and said the resolution, under the rules, must go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. HUBBARD of Texas moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of voting on the resolution.

Loud cries of "No" answered the call, but the demand was made for a vote by States.

Great confusion prevailed.

The Chairman, after striving to restore order, declared that he would call the delegates by name who were creating the disturbance. [Loud applause.]

The Convention refused to suspend the rules by Ayes, 74; Nays, 188.

Mr. LOWE, of Missouri, offered the following resolution, calling for its reading:

Resolved, That in expressing any opinion in regard to the principles involved in the last five resolutions of the proposed Platform, we deem it inexpedient to adopt the said resolution as part of the said Platform, and that the Chairman of this delegation be directed to cast its vote in the negative upon the said resolution, and that he is further requested at a proper time to request the reading of this resolution to the Convention as the ground upon which the action of this delegation has been based.

Mr. SANDSBURY of Delaware, declared his concurrence with the resolution. His State was unwilling that any resolution should be introduced into the platform upon which every Democrat could not stand. [Applause.]

The President called the speaker to order.

The resolution was referred.

The President called the attention of the delegates to the crowded state of the Hall. He had learned that delegates after taking their seats had sent cards of admission to outsiders. He appealed to the honor of gentlemen not to do so.

The Committe to appoint a National Democratic Committee was then appointed.

On a motion being made to adjourn and negatived, calls were made for the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, said that time enough had been wasted. There was no occasion to wait for the Committee on Credentials. He moved, therefore, that the Committee proceed at once to nominate a candidate for President.

Mr. SANDSBURY, of Delawere, thought it was wrong to make a nomination during the absence of the Delegates from New-York.

Mr. HUBBARD, of TEXAS, took the same ground, saying that New-York was the greatest State in the Union and was entitled to a voice in the nomination. The platform had already been passed over her head.

Mr. PETIT withdrew his motion.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, was willing to give New-York a chance in the appointment, but he was not willing to magnify the quarrels of that State into undue importance. Three days were long enough to enable the rival delegations to settle their difficulties if they could be settled at all, but it was time now to work. He understood that though glad of her support the Democratic Party could do without her. [Immense applause and shouts from the Convention and galleries.]

After a warm running debate, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, June 5.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr. STEPHENSON, of Kentucky, rose to make a report from the Committee on Credentials. The Committee had not agreed, but representing, as he did, the majority, he was ready to read their report, if the Convention pleased. When order was restored, after claiming the indulgence of the Convention, he said they had given three days' attention to the case, and had heard both parties claiming seats. After able arguments from both sections of the party they had agreed to stand upon the noble platform of the Convention, and pledged their honor that both sections would unite and make a common battle for the nominee of the Convention. It was lamentable that the great Democracy should be rent by dissensions, but they have passed away, and both have agreed to bury the past in oblivion—uniting on the last two platforms adopted in New-York State.

He then read the report and preamble as modified, recognizing the Softs as a regularly organized portion of the Democratic Party; and the Hards as an organized body, resolving that the two sections be now consolidated: that the Softs have 44 delegates and the Hards 26; and that the minority should not be overriden by the majority. Also, *Resolved*, That delegates be allowed to register their votes on the platform. He trusted no dissensions would come into the Convention, but that the report would be unanimously adopted. Very slight applause followed.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, on taking the stand was greeted with immense applause. He said that, as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, he was bound to make a minority report. The minority felt that they had no right to make a distinction between the delegations, but that each section should be admitted to an equal representation. He regretted the necessity for a minority report, but he would not flinch from his duty.

The minority report reviews the action of the Committee, and goes into an argument to show that the Hards are the regular Democracy, and the Softs seceders, sometimes acting for and sometimes opposed to the interests of the party. The report finally concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the two delegations from New-York be authorized to select each thirty-five delegates, and that the seventy delegates thus selected be admitted as the delegations of the two sections of the New-York Democracy to this Convention, and that they be allowed one hour to report their selection.

The two delegations are to vote separately in the Convention; each party to be entitled to seventeen votes, to be cast alternately by the two delegations—the Softs casting the odd vote on the first ballot.

The reading of the resolution was received with immense cheering, and Senator BAYARD continued: The resolution of the minority was proposed before the Convention, and in its advocacy not one word was said to create ill feeling. The resolution put the sections upon an equal footing, although the Softs had only stood on a national platform since last January, and the only claim to give them a superiority over the Hards was that they had a larger vote on an abolition platform, when favored by local circumstances.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, thought that after the deliberations of the Committee, the Convention was not called upon to discuss the New-York quarrel. He desired, without further discussion, and giving the Hards the advantage of a long report, to move the previous question. [Slight applause and numerous cries of "No, no."]

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, wanted to make some remarks and asked Mr. BUTLER to withdraw his motion.

Mr. BUTLER refused, but after a noisy demonstration against taking the question without debate, he withdrew the call.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did not wish to interfere with New-York politics, but he was opposed to the adoption of either report.

Mr. MEAD, of Virginia, asked if the previous question if ordered, would include both reports.

The President said the simple demand was for the previous question, as the report stood on the table. The question would have been on the minority report, but he understood the gentleman from Massachusetts to move for the adoption of the majority report, and in that moved the previous question. The question would therefore be on the majority report.

Mr. MCLANE, of Baltimore, rose to a point of order, and said it was not in order for the gentleman from Massachusetts to move for the adoption of the majority report. The resolutions only were before the House, and the resolution stood in the place of an amendment to the majority report.

The President decided the point of order well taken, saying that if the previous question was ordered the question would be on the minority resolution.

Immense confusion now ensued. Several delegates strove to speak while the Chair loudly rapped for order.

The Chair represented to the Convention that however humble he might be, he would enforce the rules.

The main question was then ordered amidst immense shouts. Ayes, 20.

Members called for the reading of the resolutions. The greatest confusion prevailing. For a long time it was impossible to hear anything above the roar and buzz of voices.

Lobby men rushed into the Convention and took possession of seats vacated by delegates—groups gathered all over the Hall—and the Chair rapped in vain for order.

Several members rushed to the Chair to speak.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Indiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The President decided the motion to lay the subject on the table in order, when there was a call for a vote by States. Lost by ayes 44; nays 217.

The main question, being on the resolution of the minority of the Committee admitting the delegations on an equal basis, was then put, and resulted ayes 137; nays 117. The following is the vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine	6	2	Mississippi	—	7
New-Hampshire	—	5	Louisiana	—	—
Vermont	—	5	Ohio	10	13
Massachusetts	3	10	Kentucky	5	5
Rhode Island	1	3	Tennessee	10	2
Connecticut	6	—	Indiana	13	—
New-Jersey	6	1	Illinois	—	11
Pennsylvania	27	—	Missouri	6	3
Delaware	3	—	Arkansas	2	2
Maryland	6	2	Michigan	—	6
Virginia	15	—	Florida	—	3
North Carolina	—	10	Texas	4	—
South Carolina	—	8	Iowa	—	4
Georgia	4	6	Wisconsin	5	—
Alabama	—	9	California	4	—

During the calling of the States, every vote in the affirmative was greeted with thunders of applause, slight applause only attending those in the negative. The outsiders evidently were with the Hards.

On the announcement of the vote, the wildest enthusiasm was manifested, and deafening cheers resounded in the Convention and galleries.

Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, moved a reconsideration of the vote, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried by a large majority.

Mr. PRESTON moved the appointment of a Committee of five to inform the delegations of the action taken by the Convention.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, arose to a point of order, saying there were eight more votes cast in the adoption of the resolution than there were delegates in the Convention.

The President ordered the list to be called, when an error was found in the Nays.

Messrs. GARDNER, of Georgia, LAKE, of Virginia and PERKINS of South Carolina, were appointed the Committee under Mr. PRESTON'S resolution.

GEORGE MCCOOK, of Ohio, moved that at 2 o'clock to-day, the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

Adopted unanimously—and the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M.

Col. PRESTON, from the Committee appointed to invite the delegation from New-York to the Convention, in accordance with the vote in the forenoon, informed the Convention that the Committee had attended to the duty, and that the New-York delegates were in the Hall.

Mr. HATCH, of Louisiana, entered the protest of his delegation against the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. INGE, of California, moved to take up the resolution in favor of the overland postal roads.

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania, moved that the New-York Delegation take no part in the Convention unless they subscribe to the platform adopted yesterday.

Great confusion followed this, and several members rose to points of order.

After some further discussion Mr. INGE moved for the suspension of the rules. In order that his previous motion could be entertained, and the vote by States called.

THE CHAIR—There are seats enough for every delegate, and all are full. Those gentlemen standing must be here uninvited, and I request them to leave the Hall.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost—Nays, 125; Ayes, 121.

Mr. MEAD, of Virginia, moved that New-York now be allowed to vote on the platform.

The motion was carried unanimously.

When the vote was called Mr. LUDLOW rose and cast the 17 votes of the Softs, entire, for the platform. Judge BEARDSLEY followed him and cast the 18 votes of the Hards, entire, for the platform.

Loud applause ensued.

Mr. LUDLOW (Soft), of New-York, did not wish to intrude New-York on the notice of the Convention, but in carrying out the spirit of compromise he asked the unanimous consent of the Convention that seventy-five men from New-York, who came with delegation, be not kept in the streets.

Cries of "No, No, No!"—admidst which Mr. LUDLOW sat down.

Loud cries were then made for the order of the day, and the excitement became intense.

Mr. MEADE, of Virginia, rose and nominated that able statesman and uncompromising Democrat, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency.

Mr. HARRY HIBBARD, of New-Hampshire, nominated FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. INGE, of California, nominated LEWIS CASS.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Much applause succeeded the nominations of Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS, but FRANKLIN PIERCE'S name was received coldly.

The CHAIR requested that the Convention would be as orderly as possible while the balloting was going on.

Some persons in the gallery hissed as vote after vote was cast for Mr. BUCHANAN.

The CHAIR, upon this, declared that unless the persons hissing were exposed he would order the galleries to be cleared.

FIRST BALLOT.

James Buchanan	135	Franklin Pierde	122
S. Arnold Douglas	33	Lewis Cass	5

The following is the first vote in detail:

State.	Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglas.	Cass.
Maine	5	3	..	..
New-Hampshire	..	5	..	..
Vermont	..	5	..	..
Massachusetts	..	9	..	..
Rhode Island	..	4	..	..
Connecticut	6	..	..	..
New-York	17	16	..	..
New-Jersey	7	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	27	..	..	..
Delaware	3	..	..	..
Maryland	6	2	..	..
Virginia	15	..	..	..
North Carolina	..	10	..	..
South Carolina	..	8	..	..
Georgia	..	10	..	..
Alabama	..	9	..	..
Mississippi	..	7	..	..
Louisiana	..	..	..	..
Ohio	16½	4½	4	1
Kentucky	..	5	5	..
Tennessee	..	12	..	..
Indiana	13	..	..	..
Illinois	..	..	11	..
Missouri	..	..	9	..
Arkansas	4	4	..	..
Michigan	..	8	..	..
Texas	..	4	..	..
Iowa	..	2	4	..
Wisconsin	5	..	..	..
California	..	..	..	4

On the first ballot the New-York Softs cast for PIERCE 18 votes, and the Hards cast 17 for BUCHANAN.

SECOND BALLOT.

Buchanan	139	Douglas	31½
Pierce	119½	Cass	6

On the second ballot, BUCHANAN gained 8½ votes, PIERCE losing 8, DOUGLAS 1½, and CASS gaining 1.

THIRD BALLOT.

Buchanan	139½	Douglas	33
Pierce	119	Cass	5½

On the third ballot, BUCHANAN lost 1, PIERCE 1, and DOUGLAS gained 2. In Kentucky BUCHANAN gained 2 and DOUGLAS lost 2. In Wisconsin DOUGLAS gained 1, and CASS lost 1 in Ohio.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	141½	Douglas	30
Pierce	119	Cass	5½

On the fourth ballot, the only change, except the regular New-York, was in Kentucky, where BUCHANAN and PIERCE gained 1 each, DOUGLAS losing 2.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	140	Douglas	31
Pierce	119½	Cass	5½

On the fifth ballot BUCHANAN gained 1 and PIERCE lost 1. In Massachusetts BUCHANAN lost 1½ and DOUGLAS gained a ½ in Kentucky.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	155	Douglas	28
Pierce	107½	Cass	5½

On the sixth ballot Tennessee changed 12 votes from PIERCE to BUCHANAN. In Kentucky BUCHANAN gained 2, PIERCE 1, DOUGLAS losing 3.

The announcement of the vote of Tennessee for Mr. BUCHANAN was received with loud cheering, which was checked by the President.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	148½	Douglas	53
Pierce	89	Cass	5½

On the seventh ballot Tennessee turned her 12 votes from BUCHANAN to DOUGLAS, and ARKANSAS changed her 4 votes from PIERCE to DOUGLAS. In Massachusetts BUCHANAN gained 1; Georgia changed from PIERCE to 7 for DOUGLAS, and 3 for BUCHANAN.

Mr. BATES, of Tennessee, here moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, but being met with loud cries of "No!" "No!" the motion was withdrawn.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	147½	Douglas	56
Pierce	87	Cass	5½

On the eighth ballot BUCHANAN gained 1 in Maine and 2 in Kentucky.

NINTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	142	Douglas	48
Pierce	87	Cass	7

On the ninth ballot BUCHANAN gained 1 in Massachusetts and Missouri, and lost 1 in Kentucky.

A motion was now made to adjourn, and lost by an immense majority.

The Alabama delegation asked and obtained leave to adjourn for a few moments.

TENTH BALLOT—CONTESTED.

Buchanan	146	Douglas	56
Pierce	87	Cass	7

On the tenth ballot Vermont changed from PIERCE to DOUGLAS, 5 votes, and DOUGLASS gained 2 also in Ohio.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	150½	Douglas	59½
Pierce	80½	Cass	5½

On the eleventh ballot Maryland gave its entire vote for BUCHANAN.

Here another motion was made to adjourn, and lost by loud cries of "No."

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	147½	Douglas	63
Pierce	80	Cass	5½

On the twelfth ballot there was no material change.

Another motion was now made to adjourn, and lost.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	148	Douglas	63½
Pierce	79	Cass	5½

On the thirteenth ballot Rhode Island broke from PIERCE, casting 2 votes for BUCHANAN, and 2 for PIERCE.

Again a motion was made to adjourn, and the States called. Motion lost.

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	150	Douglas	63
Pierce	77½	Cass	5½

On the fourteenth ballot Rhode Island cast her whole vote for BUCHANAN.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	152½	Douglas	63
Pierce	79	Cass	5½

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Proceedings of the Committee on Credentials.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The following are the States which voted for the admission of the Hards—Wisconsin, Maine, Indiana, California and Texas—5. Against their admission—24.

On the adoption of Mr. STEVENSON'S resolution eleven States voted in the negative as follows: Maine, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Indiana, Texas, California, and Wisconsin. This resolution, although it admits portions of each delegation on the basis of the average vote of the years 1852, 1854, 1855, allows the vote in the Convention to be cast only on the basis of the last Congressional election, which confines the Hard vote to the districts in New-York City, some three in all, which is a small proportion of the number elected by the Softs.

After the declaration of the vote recognizing the Softs as the regularly-organized party of the State, Arkansas and Alabama changed their votes to the negative.

The Committee met at 4 o'clock, and, without further action, adjourned.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5.

The Committee on Credentials had another warm meeting yesterday evening, lasting till 12 o'clock.

Mr. STEVENSON reported that the Hards and Softs were unable to agree as to what were the figures for a basis of representation, as proposed by the Committee.

Gov. SEYMOUR was then heard. He presented a tabular statement of the votes for three years past, of the Softs and Hards.

D. L. SEYMOUR, from the Hards, said there was no means of knowing whether the statement was correct. It would take three days to arrive at a proper conclusion.

After Counsel had retired, a warm debate took place.

Mr. SAUNDERS, of Wisconsin, said he would never agree to falsify history by declaring that the Softs were the regular Democratic Party of the State, simply because they had while standing on an Abolition platform supported an Administration that had sacrificed the Democracy of Wisconsin by Free-Soil appointments—a Democracy that now stands prepared to indorse every national act and all the foreign policy of the Administration.

A delegate from New-Hampshire said that President PIERCE never indorsed Free-Soil appointments.

Mr. SAUNDERS—"Ah, Sir! if others of New-Hampshire had held that platform it would have been well for the Democracy of the Union."

Mr. STEVENSON said if the minority chose to make a report introducing a controversy into the Convention, it should be war to the knife, and he would himself denounce the Hunkers for their attack on the Administration.

After a warm personal discussion, Mr. SAUNDERS moved to reconsider the former vote on the report. Carried.

A substitute was then offered, as introduced in the Convention this morning, and carried.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, made an appeal to the Chairman to agree to the report of the majority.

Mr. BAYARD, Chairman, said it was always more pleasant to him to agree with associates than disagree, but if a compromise was made it should be an honorable one. The action of the Committee degrades the Hards by putting them on the minority. Were he a New-York Hard he would turn his back on the Convention that [illegible] so.

Messrs. S. C. LAWS, of Maine, was appointed a Committee to wait on the New-York Delegation, when an adjournment took place till 9 o'clock this morning.

This morning the Committee reassembled, but there was no yielding on either side.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, said that, though he had personally expressed a desire to reconcile the difficulty last night, he had since been instructed by his Delegation not to cast any vote that would recognize the Softs as the regular Democratic Party in place of the Hards.

The Committee, not being able to come any nearer an agreement, adjourned.

The result of the New-York case excites much feeling, and is considered a great triumph of the Half-Breeds, a large number of whom are led by DANIEL E. SICKLES, who has been active and mainly instrumental in bringing about the result.

Second Day's Proceedings.

THE MISSOURI CREDENTIALS—OPINIONS OF MEMBERS ON NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was submitted by Mr. J. A. BAYARD, of Delaware. The Committee reported that they proceeded, after the adjournment of the Convention, in the performance of the duties assigned to them, and find that all the States of the Union except the State of New-York are represented in the Convention, by delegates duly elected in the several States, by State or District organizations of the Democratic Party, and they appended to this report, as part thereof, full lists of delegates so elected.

There were contesting claimants of the seats held by the delegation from Missouri, who claimed to be admitted, either in part or in whole, as delegates from the same State.

The following gentlemen, claiming to be the regular delegation from the Democracy of Missouri, had on the *prima facie* evidence been assigned seats in the Convention by the Committee of Arrangements, viz:

Wm. A. Harris,	E. D. Bevitt,	James S. Green,
N. W. Lamb,	P. H. McBride,	Wm. Shields,
R. H. Stephens,	S. K. Shrader,	J. S. McCracken,
Thos. B. English,	Joseph Coffman,	Thos. R. Hudson,
D. D. Berry,	Ferd. Kennett,	Dr. W. Watson,
James Craig,	John S. Phelps.	

They were represented before the Committee by Messrs. Green and Phelps.

The contesting parties who obtained seats were B. Graby Brown, Barton Able, F. J. McSherry, Stephen Rice, S. J. Lowe, Jacob Hall, Logan Clarke, John M. Richardson, A. McCoy, John D. Stevenson, Thomas L. Price, John C. Walker, Patrick H. Davis, Madison Mullen and Samuel Simmons, and were represented before the Committee by Messrs. Price and Brown.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to recapitulate the arguments or statements of facts of either side, and confined themselves to the conclusion to which they arrived.

After hearing fully the representatives of each contesting delegation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic delegates from the State of Missouri, represented before the Committee by Messrs. GREEN and PHELPS, are the duly elected delegates of the Democracy of Missouri, and are entitled to their seats in the National Convention to the exclusion of the contesting claimants represented by Messrs. PRICE and BROWN.

The length of time occupied in hearing the parties to the contested seats in Missouri has prevented any hearing of the two sets of delegates from New-York, who claim respectively to represent the Democracy of New-York: but that hearing has been commenced this morning, and will be concluded as specedily as justice to the parties will permit, and be made the subject of a further report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. BAYARD, Chairman.

JUNE 3, 1856.

On motion of Mr. C. V. MCFARLAND, the report of the Committee was concurred in and adopted by the Convention.

Several attempts were made to address the Convention, but the Chair vigorously ruled them down, remarking that he presided over an assemblage of gentlemen as well as Democrats, and should insist upon the rules of Parliamentary propriety being observed. [Great applause.]

The motion to lay upon the table the resolution admitting the delegates from the District of Columbia was then put and adopted by a large majority.

SEATS.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the seats in the galleries of this hall be declared vacant, and that the National Democratic Convention divide them, *pro rata*, among the States and Territories, and issue tickets accordingly, and deliver them to delegations from the several States: *Provided*, that no more persons be admitted than can be conveniently and safely accommodated.

MR. PETIT ON MEAN REPORTERS.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, spoke against the resolution, and moved to lay it upon the table. He said that it was impracticable to clear the galleries, in which there were gentlemen who had received tickets from the Committee. *Two hundred gentlemen of the press*, he had understood, were seated there. Now some of them had assailed him and others, *but he was in favor of reporters, even the meanest K. N. and Black Republican reporters in the country*, retaining the seats they had obtained. With regard to reserving half of the seats in the galleries for the ladies, he would say that he was in favor of having any one that wore pantaloons present here, rather than any one in petticoats. He withdrew the motion to lay the resolution on the table, in order to hear Mr. MCLANE, of the Committee of Arrangements, on the subject.

THE ARMY OF REPORTERS ON HAND.

Mr. MCLANE (of Maryland)—Gentlemen of the Convention, I desire to say, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, that in this hall it is absolutely impossible to seat a number of persons greater than the number that has been provided for. I will state further, that it was not the design of the Committee originally to apply the galleries to the use of the Press. It was designed to seat the reporters for the various newspapers on the platform on each side of the President. That was the arrangement made for the Press. If gentlemen will look at the platform and consider that, in the plan of organization now adopted, room must be made for three Vice-Presidents and thirty-one Secretaries, they will see that the Press had as large a space as possible devoted to their use. I would remark *that over three hundred applications were made for tickets by gentlemen*, under the style of Reporters for the Press. In very few cases was it believed that these were efficient reporters of the proceedings of this Convention. In very few cases did they profess to be so. They simply professed to be attached to the corps of reporters. The Committee of Arrangements, of which I am not a member, but which I have been requested to represent on this floor, deemed it proper that these gentlemen should be admitted as reporters and have seats in the galleries as such. The Committee did not think it ought to take the responsibility of saying to those gentlemen who professed to be reporters of the press, that they could not have seats when there was a place for them. But they understood very well that it was the right of the Convention when organized to appropriate galleries to its own use. It is idle to suppose that the Convention has no such right. But it is the misfortune of this Convention that there is no hall in the city of Cincinnati suitable for its accommodation.

With these views I have suggested to the honorable member from Mississippi, and to the Convention, that this resolution be so modified as to appropriate the gallery on the right to the press, and the gallery on the left to privileged seats for gentlemen included in the resolution of the gentleman from Mississippi. This would enable the members of the press to have seats, and, also, enable the delegates and alternates and representatives sent here from the District of Columbia to be accommodated likewise. I am very sure the press will be willing to divide the galleries with the Convention.

The vote was then taken by States, on the motion to lay Mr. BROWN'S resolution on the table, and resulted in 159 ayes, 91 nays.

It was therefore laid on the table.

NAVAL.—Letters have been received in this city from officers of the United States ship *Vincennes*, Commander REDGERS, of as late date as 23d March last, then at Honolulu, (Sandwich Islands,) to sail next day for Tahiti, on her way home. All well on board. This ship sailed from Norfolk on the 1st day of June, 1853, as flag ship of the squadron fitted out under an act of Congress directing the survey and reconnoissance of certain parts of the China seas, North Pacific Ocean, and Behring Straits, and may be expected to reach New-York in August or early in September next.—*National Intelligencer.*

APPEAL FROM KANSAS.

Official and Authentic History of Recent Events.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

Statement of the Affair sent to President Pierce by Citizens of Kansas.

LATE CORRESPONDENCE FROM LAWRENCE.

Continued Proceedings of the Congressional Committee.

The following document has been sent to Washington and placed in the hands of the President of the United States, to whom it is addressed. It is a detailed statement of the recent proceedings of the Territorial Government of Kansas, aided by the mob of border ruffians whom Governor SHANNON and the Federal Marshal had enlisted in its service. It is authenticated by the signatures of several of the most respectable and influential citizens of the Territory, and may safely be received as a truthful and accurate history of the

in defiance of your proclamation, have assembled in the streets of Lawrence.

That there may be no misunderstanding, we beg leave to ask respectfully (that we may be reliably informed) what are the demands against us? We desire to state, most truthfully and earnestly, that no opposition whatever will now or at any future time be offered to the execution of any *legal* process by yourself, or any person acting for you. We also pledge ourselves to assist you, if called upon, in the execution of any legal process.

We declare ourselves to be order-loving and law-abiding citizens; and only await an opportunity to testify our fidelity to the laws of the country, the constitution, and the Union.

We are informed, also, that those men collecting about Lawrence, openly declare that their intention is to destroy the town and drive off the citizens. Of course we do not believe that you give any countenance to such threats—but in view of the exciting state of the public mind, we ask protection of the constituted authorities of the Government, declaring ourselves in readiness to cooperate with them, for the maintenance of the peace, order, and quiet of the community in which we live.

Very respectfully, ROB'T F. MOREOW,
LYMAN ALLEN,
JNO. HUTCHINSON,

The following reply was received to this communication:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,}
LECOMPTON, K. T., May 15, 1856.

Messrs. G. W. Deitzler and J. H. Green, Lawrence, K. T.:

On yesterday I received a communication addressed to me, signed by one of you as President, and the other as Secretary—purporting to have been adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held on yesterday morning. After speaking of a Proclamation issued by myself, you state, "that there may be no misunderstanding, we beg leave to ask respectfully (that we may be reliably informed) what are the demands against us; we desire most truthfully and earnestly to declare that no opposition whatever, will now or at any future time, be offered to the execution of any legal process by yourself, or any person acting for you. We also pledge ourselves to assist you, if called upon, in the execution of any legal process," &c.

From your professed ignorance of the demands against you, I must conclude that you are *strangers* and not *citizens* of Lawrence, or of recent date, or been absent for some time; more particularly when an attempt was made by my Deputy to execute the process of the first District Court of the United States for Kansas Territory, against Ex-Governor REEDER, when he made a speech in the room and presence of the Congressional Committee, and denied the authority and power of said Court, and threatened the life of said Deputy, if he attempted to execute said process, which speech and defiant threats were loudly applauded by some one or two hundred of the citizens of Lawrence, who had assembled at the room on learning the business of the Marshal, and made such hostile demonstrations that the Deputy though: he and his small posse would endanger their lives in executing said process.

Your declaration that you "will truthfully and earnestly offer no opposition now nor at any future time to the execution of any legal process, &c.," is indeed difficult to understand. May I ask, gentlemen, what has produced this wonderful change in the minds of the people of Lawrence? Have their eyes been suddenly opened, so that they are now able to see that there are laws in force in Kansas Territory which should be obeyed? Or is it, that just now those for whom I have writs have sought refuge elsewhere? Or it may possibly be, that you, now as heretofore, expect to screen yourselves behind the word "legal," so significantly used by you. How am I to rely on your pledges, when I am well aware that the whole population of Lawrence is armed and drilled, and the town fortified—when too I recollect the meetings and resolutions adopted in Lawrence and elsewher in the Territory, openly defying the laws and the officers thereof, and threatening to resist the same to a bloody issue, and recently verified in the case of the assassination of Sheriff JONES, while in the discharge of his official duties in Lawrence. Are you strangers to all these things? Surely, you must be strangers at Lawrence! If no outrages have been committed by the citizens of Lawrence against the laws of the land, they need not fear any *posse* of mine. But I must take the liberty of executing all processes in my hands as the United States Marshal, in my own time and manner, and shall only use such power as is authorized by law. You say you call upon the constituted authority of the Government for protection. This indeed sounds strange, coming from a large body of men armed with Sharpe's rifles and other implements of war, bound together by oaths and pledges to resist the laws of the Government they call on for protection. All persons in Kansas Territory, without regard to location, who honestly submit to the constituted authorities, will ever find me ready to aid in protecting them; and all who seek to resist the laws of the land, and turn traitors to their country, will find me aiding in enforcing the laws—if not as an officer, as a citizen. Respectfully yours,

I. B. DONELSON, U. S. Marshal of K. T.

We should consider this letter entirely unworthy of criticism, were it not official. Its chief misstatements, however, must be corrected, and of these we shall notice the following:

1. That Ex-Governor REEDER threatened the life of the Deputy Marshal, and was applauded therefor by the people of Lawrence; the fact being that the words used by the former can only by a forced construction be made to imply a threat against the person of the officer. And that the Deputy Marshal had no personal fear of the citizens is proven by the fact that he frequently, during these difficulties, entered the town and remained during his pleasure, without molestation or insult.

2. His reiteration of the falsehoods "that the whole population of Lawrence is armed and drilled, and the town fortified;" while he possessed evidence through his Deputies that such was not the case. That the so-called fortifications, as then existing, were not considered formidable for defence, is proven by his subsequent neglect to demolish them, while the town was in the hands of his posse.

3. His wanton misapplication of certain resolutions, passed at some other point in the Territory, and having no relation to the officers of the United States.

4. His effort to fasten the attempt on the life of SAMUEL J. JONES on the citizens of Lawrence, when it is a known fact that said citizens denounced that attempt in the most emphatic manner, and made all practicable effort to detect its author.

5. The compound falsehood that the citizens of Lawrence are "a large body of men, armed with Sharp's rifles, bound together by oaths and pledges to resist the laws of the Government they call on for protection"—it being undoubtedly well-known to himself that no such oaths and pledges exist, and that the citizens of Lawrence have never combined to resist the laws of the United States.

From a reply thus disingenuous and partisan in character, the threatened town could derive no hope. Nevertheless, as the movements of the marauding forces grew daily more menacing in their character, the following letter was sent to the Marshal on the 17th inst.:

I. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal of K. T.:

DEAR SIR: We desire to call your attention—as citizens of Kansas—to the fact that a large force of armed men have collected in the vicinity of Lawrence, and are engaged in committing depredations upon our citizens—stopping wagons, arresting, threatening and robbing unoffending travelers upon the highway—breaking open boxes of merchandise and appropriating their contents—have slaughtered cattle and terrified many of the women and children.

We have, also, learned from Governor SHANNON, that "there are no *organized* forces in the vicinity of this place, but the regularly constituted militia of the Territory." This is to ask you if you recognize them as your *posse*, and feel *responsible* for their acts. If you do not, we hope and trust you will prevent a repetition of such acts, and give peace to the settlers.

On behalf of the citizens,
C. W. BABCOCK,
LYMAN ALLEN,
J. A. PERRY.

To this letter no reply was vouchsafed. The same day, a communication was sent to the Governor by Messrs. S. W. and T. B. ELDRIDGE, proprietors of the Eldridge House, asking for its protection against the destruction threatened by the mob in the Marshal's posse. The building itself was the property of the Emigrant Aid Company, but it had been furnished by the Messrs. ELDRIDGE at heavy expense, and was not yet opened as a public house. A verbal reply was returned by the Governor to this appeal, expressing regret that the proprietors had taken possession, and giving some encouragement for its protection. On the 18th, he was visited by the Messrs. ELDRIDGE in person, and a full and truthful representation made of all the facts in the case. At this interview, the Governor, as well as the Marshal, seemed disposed to afford the protection needed. In addition to their own personal appeal, the Messrs. ELDRIDGE presented a communication from the citizens of Lawrence, as follows:

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 17, 1856.

His Excellency Wilson Shannon, Governor, and I. B. Donaldson, U. S. Marshal for Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN: Having learned that your reason for assembling so large a force in the vicinity of our town, to act as a posse in the enforcement of the laws, rests on the supposition that we are armed against the laws and the officers in the exercise of their duty, we would say that we hold our arms only for our own individual defence against violence, and not against the laws or the officers in the execution of the same; therefore, having no further use for them when our protection is otherwise secured, we propose to deliver our arms to Col. SUMNER, so soon as he shall quarter in our town a body of United States troops sufficient for our protection, to be retained by him as long as such force shall remain among us. Very truly, &c.,

MANY CITIZENS.

Both the Governor and the Marshal expressed satisfaction with this proposition, and agreed to its terms in case a demand should be enforced for the surrender of the arms. If no resistance was offered his force, the Marshal gave a positive promise of protection to the property of the citizens. But it was said that a portion of the *posse* was clamorous for the destruction of the hotel and the printing-offices, and the Messrs. ELDRIDGE were invited to return again on the following day, after time had been afforded for consultation with the captains of the companies.

It is worthy of remark that all messengers to the Executive and Marshal were under guard during the whole time of their being within the lines of the besieging camp and on the road to Lecompton, and that the following pass was given the Messrs. ELDRIDGE, on their departure this day:

LECOMPTON, May 18, 1856.

The bearers of this, S. W. and T. B ELDRIDGE, desire to return to Lawrence this evening and return in the morning. Now, therefore, all persons will permit these gentlemen to go and return without molestation or delay.

WILSON SHANNON, Gov. of Kansas Territory.
J. B. DONELSON, U. S. Marshal, K. T.

On the 19th the Messrs. ELDRIDGE renewed their visit, according to agreement, but found a great change in the tone of the officials. It appeared that the companies composing the posse would be satisfied with nothing short of some destruction of private property; and this feeling was so strong as to defy the power of the Marshal. The Messrs. ELDRIDGE, on behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, offered the Marshal their services; and proposed, if he would supply them with weapons, to make all necessary pledges to sustain him in the protection of property and the execution of the laws. This offer the Marshal did not see fit to accept; alleging only the excuse of a deficiency of arms. It was evident that a course of violence was resolved upon. One of the Captains, a Col. TITUS of Florida—a member of the late expedition against Cuba—declared boldly that the printing presses must be destroyed, to satisfy the boys from South Carolina. But promises of protection to the hotel were renewed; and the Marshal pledged his word that if no resistance was made, he would enter the town only with a small posse of unarmed men, and that the remainder should not be admitted. *He also further promised not to disarm them in the vicinity of the town.* The incongruities of these various statements it is not for us to reconcile.

Feeling, from all these circumstances, the necessity to the town of efficient protection, the Messrs. ELDRIDGE made his last effort to secure aid from the Governor. He disclaimed all authority over the force of the Marshal, and stated that he should not interfere with that officer's operations. He was implored to summon to his aid the force of Colonel SUMNER, for the protection of the property of the citizens, but peremptorily refused. It was represented to him that the Marshal's posse had resolved on perpetrating unlawful outrages in Lawrence, and he said the people of Lawrence must take such consequences as should ensue; that he could protect them with the United States Troops if he chose, but that he should not do so. When apprehensions were expressed to him that these outrages would finally madden the people to the point of resistance, and precipitate all the horrors of civil war, he turned angrily away, and left the room with the expression, "War, then it is, by God!"

These were the last words spoken to persons representing the people of Lawrence by the highest officer of the Territory.

During the following day, the Deputy Marshal, W. P. TRAIN, a resident of Calhoun, Ga., visited the town, and in conversation with a citizen, expressed the belief that the printing presses would be destroyed, but that the Eldridge House would be spared.

On the morning of the 21st inst., a cavalry force was seen stationed on a hill commanding the town. It was soon increased by a company of artillery, and another of infantry. A white flag was first displayed which soon gave place to a red one. This emblem would have incited the citizens to resistance, but for the known fact that the force was commanded by a U. S. officer, whose pledge of protection had been given, and armed with national weapons. Beside the red flag, whose motto was "Southern Rights," soon floated that of the Union.

The Deputy Marshal entered the town with less than ten men, and proceeding to the Eldridge House, summoned both the proprietors to act on his posse, together with Dr. GARVEY, JOHN A. PERRY, C. W. TOPLIFF and WM. JONES, all citizens of the town. This summons was promptly obeyed, and all required assistance cheerfully given. Only two arrests were made during the morning, and with these, after dinner, the whole posse repaired to the camp; Col. TOPLIFF charged with the delivering to the Marshal of the following communication:

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 21, 1856.

I. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal, K. T.:

We, the Committee of Public Safety for the citizens of Lawrence, make this statement and declaration to you as Marshal of Kansas Territory:

That we represent citizens of the United States and of Kansas, who acknowledge the constituted authorities of the Government, that we make no resistance of the execution of the laws, national or territorial, and that we ask protection of the Government, and claim it as lawabiding American citizens.

For the private property already taken by your posse, we ask indemnification, and what remains to us and our citizens we throw upon you for protection, trusting that under the flag of our Union, and within the folds of the Constitution, we may obtain safety.

SAM'L C POMROY, C. W. BABCOCK,
W. Y. ROBERTS, S. B. PRENTISS,
LYMAN ALLEN, A. H. MALLORY,
JOHN A. PERRY, JOEL GROVER.

It was now noped that the crisis had passed. On summoning on his posse the proprietors of the Eldridge House, Deputy Marshal FAIN had renewed his promise to protect their property. The officials had been treated with every courtesy, and even a generous hospitality. But about 3 o'clock the streets were filled by a company of armed horsemen, headed by SAMUEL J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County, who drew up his force in front of the Eldridge House, and demanded of the citizens, in the name of the law, the surrender of their rifles and cannon. He gave five minutes for a reply. He was answered by Gen. POMEROY that the cannon and all rifles not individual property, if any such there were, would be given up on his giving an official receipt for the same. Gen. POMEROY and Gen. ROBERTS proceeded with him to assist in their delivery. This done, it was announced that *the printing-offices and the Eldridge House must be destroyed.* Remonstrance was in vain. In the meantime the remainder of the force, comprising several hundred men, with United States muskets and fixed bayonets, were taking position in the town. Men endeavored by argument, and women by tears, to alter the determination of JONES, but in vain. At 3¼ o'clock he announced to Messrs. ELDRIDGE that he would give them till 5 to remove their families and furniture from the house. The work of pillage had already commenced. The contents of the printing-offices were scattered in the streets, and the red flag planted on the roof, first of the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, and afterwards of the Eldridge House. The family of Mr. G. W. BROWN were driven from their home, and the immediate pillage of the Hotel prevented only by the resolute interference of a few citizens, aided by some individuals of the mob, who kept a strict guard at the doors, and insisted that the families of the proprietors should have the time promised by JONES in which to collect their most necessary effects and leave. At last the cannon were placed and ready, and it was announced to Col. S. W. ELDRIDGE that the bombardment would commence in five minutes. His wife and children, and such personal effects as they had been enabled to collect, were placed in carriages and driven off between files of United States bayonets, and amidst the yells of the imratient mob. As they left the town, the first boom of a cannon told that the work of destruction had begun. Soon, as the impression made by the cannon was not great, the building was fired, and with the aid of gunpowder reduced, with its furniture and stores, to a pile of ruins.

The work of pillage spread through the whole town, and continued until after dark. Every house and store which could be entered was ransacked; trunks broken open and money and property taken at will. Where women had not fled, they were in some cases insulted, and even robbed of their clothing. From one house over $2,000 in money was carried away. The house of CHARLES ROBINSON was pillaged and burned to the ground. The same evening the forces were drawn off to their camp, and the sack of Lawrence was concluded.

Some incidents of this authorized outrage here demand mention. While Messrs. TOPLIFF and PERRY were aiding the Marshal in making the arrests, both their houses were broken open and pillaged. Some of the flags which floated beside that of the Union, had for mottos: "*Superiority of the White Race;*" "*Kansas the Outpost;*" "*South Carolina;*" while one had the national stripes with a tiger in place of the Union; another had alternated stripes of black and white. While the cannon were being placed for the destruction of the Eldridge House, DAVID R. ATCHISON, late Vice-President of the United States, was conspicuous amongst the mob. When the final doom of the hotel and printing offices was pronounced, it was said by the officials to be by order of the Government, as the Grand Jury of Douglas County had ordered them abated as nuisances. The only charge against the Eldridge House, was its ownership by the Emigrant Aid Company. To evade the pledge given by the Marshal that he would not allow his posse to enter Lawrence, they were disbanded by him after the arrests were made, and enrolled as a Sheriff's posse by SAMUEL R. JONES; the Marshal thus keeping one pledge at the expense of another. On the next day they were again enrolled as the posse of the Marshal.

There are, also, some facts of another character which we wish to record. We believe that many of the Captains of the invading companies exerted themselves to the utmost for the protection of life and property. Some of them protested against these enormous outrages, and endeavored to dissuade SAMUEL J. JONES from this perpetration. Many used personal efforts to remove such property as was possible from the Eldridge House before its destruction. Among these stood prominently Col. ZADOCK JACKSON, of Georgia, who did not scruple, either in Lawrence or his own camp, to denounce the outrages in terms such as they deserved. Col. BUFORD, of Alabama, also disclaimed having come to Kansas to destroy property, and condemned the course which had been taken. The Prosecuting-Attorney of Douglas County, the legal adviser of the Sheriff, used his influence in vain to prevent the destruction of property.

We have thus given an outline of events which have concluded an unparalleled chapter in the history of our country. That we have dealt mildly with the facts, and fallen short of the real atrocity of the case, will be proven by the testimony which, in time, public opinion will not fail to gather. So gigantic is that official villainy of which we are being made the victims, that the understanding almost refuses to believe the evidence, however strong. That any set of men, in a representative Government like ours, can be so reckless and so defiant of right, as to attempt the administration of law on principles of perjury and brigandage, is a combination of fatuity and corruption almost passing belief. Yet the facts spring out with startling boldness on the picture of events, and we see the spectacle of rulers utterly ignoring the oaths they have taken, and perverting the beneficent power of Government to the base uses of a ruthless despotism—at will despoiling men of their property and lives—endeavoring to bind fast the hands of the loyal citizens who look to them for protection, and to deliver them over as bondsmen to an invading force. We cannot but feel that you will be slow to believe facts such as we have stated here, and for the credit of humanity we cannot otherwise hope; yet we cherish the trust that you will heed the voice, however feeble, that pours its complaint into your ear, and exert the influence of your office to prevent the *possible* occurrence of abuses of power on the part of those officials who are directly responsible to you for the faithful discharge of their duties, and to institute such a scrutiny into their past conduct as will reveal its true character, and inspire a salutary caution in the future. In making such a scrutiny, it seems to us inevitable that the communications of the Territorial officers of Kansas, as given in this memorial, coupled with the *undisputed* facts resulting from their action, will show at least a criminal disregard of good faith sufficient of itself to prove their unfitness for the responsibilities they have assumed. And in the meantime, we have been driven to the appointment of a Committee of Protection, whose duty it will be to organize and use all means for the defence of our liberties and property, during such time as we are unable to procure protection from the Government under which they live.

As regards the pecuniary damage sustained by this community at the hand of the Government, as administered by these officers, we cannot doubt that you will see the justice of our claims and employ the influence of your position to procure for us an adequate compensation. The readiest way to do this, would seem to be by an appropriation by Congress, which it is within your own province to recommend. It is at present impossible to estimate this damage, as new depredations are continually being made. How long these will be permitted to continue, will depend to a great extent upon the pleasure of our rulers. But it is certain that the amount is, were at present, for a community like ours, very great. The loss to the proprietors of the Eldridge House alone is to nearly the full extent of their investment—time being denied them to remove any material portion of the costly furniture and abundant stores provided for its use. The destruction of the printing offices, like that of the hotel, involves not only the cost of the property, but the complete ruin of the business in which it was employed. And then there is scarcely a freeholder in Lawrence, or for many miles around, but who has had costly experience of that depredatory action which the Marshal in his proclamation has called "the proper execution of the law."

Were the destruction of property, however, the gravest result of this mal-administration, it would be shorn of its chief importance. But it must not be forgotten, that among its consequences has been loss of life; and it is due to the community that justice be administered upon those who counsel it. And surely, when we say to your Excellency that our country is still being overrun, and that this very day has brought to our ears fresh complaints of property taken and women ravished in their homes, it will not be considered either disrespectful or illtimed in us to urge with all the earnestness of men who know the truth of the things whereof they speak, that the facts herein set forth, and the petitions preferred, receive the earliest attention in the power of your Excellency to bestow.

J. M. LEWINCHELL, JOHN A. PERRY,
LYMAN ALLEN, O. D. LEARNED,
S. B. PRENTISS, S. W. ELDRIDGE,
L. G. HINE, C. W. BABCOCK.
JOSEPH CRUCKLIN,

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 22, 1856.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Interesting Details of Recent Events.

The Sack of Lawrence—Acts of the Marauders—Conflict at Potawotamie—Tareats Against the Congressional Committee.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, (Kansas,) Wednesday, May 23, 1856.

I must send you a line, but have no time to write a letter. Unavoidable duties upon Committees, in Council, &c., still drive me to the full extent of my strength—and no money could hire me to write you to-night. But knowing the vagueness of the first rumors that will reach you since "the Rubicon is passed," I will give a few items from that full volume of unparalleled events that have transpired about Lawrence within the last three days. The smoke has now disappeared—the booming of cannon has ceased—the sad trophies of a desolating mob, like the ruins of old Warwick, stand before us—our wives and children have returned again, and are striving to make cheerful, homes that have been mutilated, robbed, and made hideous by the savage yells of bloated demons, who call all they can find their own, "under the law." The great dragon, Slavery, has made her onslaught upon a town not two years old, hoping thereby to humiliate and disgrace us, and the party we represent. Let it be read from the corners of every street in the Union, that the National Government has lowered itself down below the level of self-respect and employed a Southern hireling mob, who are uncontrollable by any agency save whisky, to persecute, harass, arrest, rob, insult, imprison and murder the loyal citizens of Kansas. The General Government must father the act, for their agents have sworn it there by their written evidence. And the more I reflect upon the course pursued by the citizens of Lawrence in making no resistance, the clearer I am that we have acted wisely and shall secure the approbation of all lovers of Freedom. Heretofore, we have been charged with being visionary, and with treating upon theories more than facts,—they would claim that they had no intention of doing anything more than perform their official duty—that private and property rights would always be respected, &c.; and if we had met them at our out-posts, and refused them admission, we should have been pronounced rebels, who were resisting the General Government, and indictments for treason would have been the consequence. Now, we took the precaution to get them to promise conditionally to protect us by the constituted authorities of the Territory. Those conditions we complied with. Then they turn around and stab us and burn our buildings. While a spark of manly courage remains with us, we will disown and repudiate such protection, and declare our readiness to remove the protectors from our midst as soon as practicable.

We are not disheartened, but are laying deep and permanently the basis of our future action. We cannot act in a moment, while most of our citizens are compelled to attend to home duties, or lose the income of a whole year. Many of us feel poor under the late misfortunes. Not one half of the gentlemen in town have any clothing left except what they wore upon their backs on the 21st. Everything else was taken. Scarcely a trunk is left in town that is not broken open and contents taken. Sixteen were opened in one boarding-house. The ladies' clothing in some instances they tore into shreds and threw into the streets. Libraries of books were chopped to pieces with axes, or carried around, upon the tops of bayonets, by whole companies. Every store in town was broken open, and every article that could be readily converted to use was freely used. Every gun, rifle or pistol was taken that could be found, even if claimed as private property, and it is impossible to state the amount of damage done our citizens while they were destroying the hotels. Nearly every person left town for safety, yet I lingered among the enemy during the day, and observed all that could be seen. King ATCHISON was among them, and stood before the hotel giving his orders when they were planting the cannon upon the opposite side of the street, within 150 feet of the walls. There was no discipline whatever exhibited by these men, and many expressed themselves as disgusted with the day's proceedings. The next morning ATCHISON, guarded by about forty of the Platte County Riflemen, passed through our town on their way home. It was with the greatest difficulty that we could prevent an attack upon ATCHISON, and I should never have regretted the occurrence, had he been taken prisoner, and —— no, that is all. The main force has moved to Lecompton, and will, probably, soon attack Topeka, then Manhattan, Waubonsa, Bloomington and Ossawatamie—then make a general war of extermination upon the Yankees, after "humbling them," by destroying their best towns. They are already threatening to attack Lawrence again, and they are very anxious to hurry up matters before aid can reach us from the East. But we shall act in reference to that and avoid losing our best men in battle if possible, until we have a force that will know no retreat. We have reliable agents already on the way who will tell our story to the people of the States. POMEROY, ROBERTS, BRANSCOMB, WHITMAN, PERRY and ELDRIDGE are among the number. The war must now be carried into Africa. What else can they mean. Just before they commenced firing upon the hotel, they raised upon the top of it a large red flag, with a lone star, and on one side was inscribed "South Carolina," upon the other, "Southern Rights." They also bore other flags, emblematical of disunion. Upon that issue I am with them to-day and forever. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, May 25, 1856.

We have no press left in Lawrence, consequently letter writers will be of some account during the impending war in Kansas. War there must be, and none need have any scruples about the final result. Slavery and Freedom can no longer dwell together in Kansas, and one or the other must be the victim. Every hour almost we receive reports from the country of new depredations and insults, and some Free-State neighborhoods have been almost reduced to a state of beggary within a few days.

One man came here yesterday from the vicinity of the Santa Fé road, South of us, who says one thousand dollars' worth of cattle have been taken from himself and his neighbors. Night before last Dr. DAY was robbed of his horses, clothing, and household goods of every kind that they could carry off. He lives about two miles west of town. Twenty-eight mounted men were in the party of robbers. I have just heard that eight more horses were stolen near here last night. Not less than fifty have been taken in all in this vicinity, and we are left with hardly enough to carry our necessary dispatches. Large sums of money have been taken in some instances, and it is now evident that all the money, clothes, horses, &c., they use for their whole army, are stolen from our men. One of our citizens, who was a prisoner in their camp at Franklin four days, says that before the attack on Lawrence, Col. BUFORD and his men were "hard up"—they even went without their ordinary *spirit* rations, for want of the *dimes*, but the night they returned they were dividing purses of money between them, and spent the night in revelry, with plenty of whisky, sardines, oysters, &c., besides plenty of new clothes. *One hundred thousand dollars* will not pay the bills of losses in Lawrence alone on the memorable 21st. We are collecting all the claims together, and they will be sent to Congress immediately, asking for an appropriation for redress. How can they avoid granting it, when every act was perpetrated under the surveillance of Government officials?

Capt. BROWN, of Ossawatamie, has 150 men encamped about twelve miles South of here, who have marched some fifty miles for a fight. Many of them have suffered much by the enemy, and they have sworn to never disband till they have satisfaction. They are driven to this extremity. They have been robbed of horses and money, until they are forced to either steal them back again, or go to the States for a support. There are many more in Kansas in the same condition. So it will not be surprising if you hear soon that they have yielded to their necessities, and retaken their teams to improve their farms. This BROWN is a man of most desperate courage, and when the time comes he will gain for himself much distinction

The attack upon Topeka may be delayed, for several reasons, until the assembling of the Legislature on the 4th of July. It is understood that our men are preparing for a resistance there, and it is impossible to tell how soon the trial will come. We hope it may be delayed till July, and then we will have thousands of true men from the North to follow up the work, till the soil of Kansas is scourged from every vestige of Slave usurpation and ATCHISON, and our Government officials are driven to some *more healthy* country.

There is a summary check given to the proceedings of both the belligerents, perhaps, by the interference of Col. SUMNER. By request of SHANNON he has placed four companies of dragoons at this place and Lecompton, to preserve the peace generally. SHANNON was petitioned, and urged from time to time to place the Government troops here for our protection. But no. He employs the Georgia and Missouri mob, through the Marshal, to come here and destroy our printing offices and public hotel—because Judge LECOMPTE had declared them *nuisances*. Then, after we have permitted them to go their length in official robbery and bombarding—when the free citizens are about to strike for redress—he very sagely calls Col. SUMNER to his aid, to protect his own head from the consequences of his folly. We don't thank him for such protection now, and no such force as he can command will save him or the iliterate rabble who flock around him from the South from *justice*. It is said by those who know much better than I do, that not one-half of the army of "fifteen hundred," as they claim, who sacked our town, could read or write.

Gov. ROBINSON was started from Westport under a strong guard last week, and came as far as Franklin, on their way to Lecompton, but they feared to pass Lawrence, so they turned around, and with an additional guard, proceeded back through Kansas City to Fort Leavenworth, where he will have comfortable quarters and protection from all outward influences. He is charged with high treason,—so are four others now at Lecompton,—and the Court is now considering the question of admitting them to bail. If he does not, it will be next to death to keep them all confined in a small room this hot weather, with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade. I don't believe they ever intend to give them a trial, but only wish to get away from us our best men, in these times when their counsel would be of so much value.

Five Pro-Slavery men were shot at Potawotamie, Saturday night, but the full particulars are not given. We only hear that a Free-State man was called out in the night by a mob who pretended to arrest him for some pretended crime, and threatened to hang him; but after the fact became known, the Free-State men rallied, and in the conflict *five of their men were shot, but none of ours.* Capt. BROWN, on learning the facts, yesterday, marched immediately to that vicinity, expecting further difficulties.

There is much excitement at Leavenworth, and each party is afraid of the other, and both have out guards every night. Several buildings are threatened with demolition, and some of each party are threatened with violence. The Congressional Committee are yet in session there, and a very sharp affair occurred with them this morning. They found at an early hour, a notice posted on their door, which was, in substance, as follows: It charged them with conducting the examination in a very partial and ridiculous style, and stated that it was to admonish them that they had better be more cautious and manage differently in future, or they would meet the consequences.

(Signed) Capt. HEMP,
In behalf of many citizens.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN will feel no palpitation over this, but proceed to complete the purpose of their mission. They will now take evidence concerning the sack and burning of Lawrence. The robbers are leaving Lecompton since the dragoons arrived, and are dividing into squads, who roam over the country to rob for a living. There was never let loose before, upon any community, such a miserable, depraved, dirty set of beings, as swarm upon us from the Southern hive.

Mr. ST. CLAIR, the agent of a large party who have just arrived from Michigan, is my guest to-night. He leaves to-morrow for the purpose of bringing us material aid as soon as possible. RANDOLPH.

Encouraging News—Free-State Organization—Lawrence going ahead—Frade reviving.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

One of the Government troops stationed at this place was drowned in the river yesterday, while attempting to ford on horseback. His body was not found until this afternoon, and he has since been buried. Gov. SHANNON says it seems to him now, that the "people of the Territory are trying to play the very devil." They are committing some depredations upon both sides, and, perfectly awful to relate, the Governor has lost a fine pair of horses. He has recently sent to Col. SUMNER for two more companies of Dragoons, and it is said he intends to send them to the vicinity of Pottawatomie, to disperse Capt. BROWN's company. We have heard nothing important from that District since my last. The friends of Free Kansas are completing the most thorough organization throughout the State, and will be able to render a good report of the cause when our friends from the North reach us. Couriers come in almost daily from various precincts, and thus far they have invariably approved of our position on the 21st, after learning all the correlative incidents that moved us to make the decision not to fight, and they return satisfied—with full instruction as to the future.

Col. RUSSELL, of Cass County, Mo., is in town to-night. He his a man, open, honest and frank in his manners, has long been before the people as a lawyer and public officer in that State, was an intimate friend of HENRY CLAY, and one of his confidents in politics, was a personal friend of CHAS. ROBINSON in California, and his attorney while imprisoned under an arrest for high misdemeanor, if not treason; and now, when he heard of ROBINSON's arrest by a mob in Lexington, he comes to his relief, and ROBINSON has employed him as counsel in his case. Col. R. has been to Lecompton to-day, for a copy of several papers needed in the case, and finds from the indictment, as we had supposed, that he is charged with high treason. Judge LECOMPTE is now at Leavenworth with Gov. ROBINSON, and he is yet considering the question whether this is a *bailable offence.*

Business begins to revive in Lawrence again. Masons and carpenters find their tools badly scattered, but they are calling the roll once more, and I am gratified to find that the call "*mort,*" is as natural as ever. The hotel will be rebuilt again as soon as the means can be sent on from the East, and probably two large churches will be built this season. Laborers will soon find employment at high prices, and Lawrence will be more advanced in one year, than it would have been had there been no "public *nuisances*" found in her midst. The best hotel West of St. Louis declared a *nuisance* by a United States Court, and authority given a mob to remove it! Anywhere else but in Kansas, a man would be hung for such a wild distraction of sense, with its criminal consequences. The papers will not be resumed here at present, but I am informed that the *Herald of Freedom* will be issued at Alton, Ill., immediately. BROWN is not permitted to write anything except in presence of his guard, and under their eyes, consequently, all his strong fire must be reserved. BROWN, with all the other prisoners at Lecompton, are denied any conversation or intercourse with their friends. These men have committed no crime, and yet the nation winks at their abject oppression. Ex-Governor REEDER started down the Missouri River last Friday, in disguise, after having been secreted in the midst of his enemies over two weeks. RANDOLPH.

Encouraging from Kansas.

Extract from the Correspondence of the New-York Kansas League to George Walter, Esq., General Superintendent, and Theodore Dwight, President K. L., No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 31, 1856.

I have reason to believe that your agents are constantly sending up the Missouri River good and true men, who say emphatically they intend to see justice done to Kansas, which I hope a short time will prove, for the whole country out this way is aroused, and Illinois and Ohio are in arms, but as yet we have received no expression from the East and North. I hope to be favored with the news that the ball which has been so gloriously kept in motion out here, may not stop till it has rolled through every State in the Union, and by that rolling acquire additional size and strength. "God speed the right!"

I would here mention that your public-spirited friend, Mr. ——, has gone to Kansas Territory, preparatory to putting a boat on Kansas River, and starting a town at its mouth, now called Wyandotte Point. It is just the place for the Free-State men to pitch in and build up one of the largest towns on the Missouri River. The people of the Territory are eager for it, and those who have means are willing to invest in it, for of course all of them are opposed to patronizing Kansas City, a place that has done a heavy business with them, and yet has always helped to cower them, and been first in the van of the fiendish rabble that has from time to time gone into the Territory for the purpose of sacking Free-State towns and driving out Free-State men. Kansas City belongs to Slavery men, and they will not allow a Free-State man to live peaceably among them.

I have just had a conversation with Mrs. ROBINSON, who leaves here this afternoon for the Territory to join her husband, who is now at Leavenworth. She has met with the most heartfelt sympathy throughout her journey East, not only in words but in material aid. The expressions she has received makes her feel more proud of the cause, and she declares her firm belief that it will be triumphant; to prove victorious there must be a move at once to show the world that if it comes to men and dollars the East and North are not yet depopulated or bankrupt.

Proceedings of the Congressional Committee Continued.

From Our Own Reporter.

In yesterday's TIMES we published the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee for the investigation of Kansas affairs on the 28th of May. Owing to irregularities in the mails, the evidence taken on some preceding days had not reached us. We now subjoin the proceedings of the 26th and 27th of May:

EVIDENCE OF M. T. BAILEY.

M. T. Bailey, sworn—Live on Round Prairie, Atchison County; first went there to reside on the 30th of September, 1854; was at the election on the 30th of March, 1855, in the Thirteenth District; I acted as one of the Judges of that election; I consider myself well acquainted with the resident settlers in that District; know many who came over from Missouri before the election; the Free-State Party had two-thirds majority in that District; a large proportion of the actual settlers did vote that day, I think; our ticket is the Pro-Slavery; some Free-State men voted our ticket that day; I know nothing about any strangers calling at the polls, and the resident voters leaving in consequence; did not hear of such news until recently; I know nothing about men with wagons being camped the night before the election near the polls; I have not seen the man who took the census of that District—the Thirteenth—but I heard of such a man; it was in the Winter season, when many of the resident settlers had gone over to Missouri to close their business, and others to gather their crops; they could not return until the ice had broken up; I don't think it was the right time to take the census, because many were absent; I know a few whose names are not down on the census book; I think there were 400 or 500 resident voters in the Thirteenth District on the 30th of March, 1855; the Thirteenth District was settled mostly by Missourians; it was settled earlier than any other settlement in the Territory.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN SCOTT.

John Scott, sworn—I was present at the Burrough election, 30th March, 1855; saw Missourians there; there was a good deal of talk about the settlement of Kansas and the interference of the Eastern people. We saw by the newspapers that societies were being formed at the East for the purpose of settling Kansas Territory, with the view of making it a Free State; Missouri being a Slave State, they thought that an effort of that kind would injure her, should it be successful; the people of Missouri were indignant, and determined to use all means in their power to counteract the efforts of the Eastern people; they were excited on that subject from that time to the present; the people all over the State were excited; it was no: confined to the border counties; the South have always been interfered with by the North, as regards its peculiar institution, and this is the boldest step taken by the North to overthrow those institutions; the general expression throughout the State of Missouri was, that no difficulty would have happened in Kansas Territory, if the people from the North had come of their own free will and seized upon claims; the people were dis atisfied with the laws of the election; they knew Gov. Reeder was a Free-State man, and they could only account for the lateness of the election to give the Emigrant Aid Society an opportunity to operate; the people of the Territory, as well as Missouri, were indignant; it was rumored that hundreds and hundreds were waiting in St. Louis for the opening of navigation; the rumor was confirmed by Captains of the boats; all said to be Eastern emigration, without families, &c., and rumor was prevalent that as soon as they had voted, it was their intention of returning to the East; it was these rumors that started the Missourians; they regarded that the North and contiguous territory was working for the purpose of defeating the Kansas and Nebraska bill and to control the Southern institutions; they thought that if Eastern people were permitted to vote the Missourians had as much right. [Oliver coincided.] I came over with many Missourians to vote; they carried no weapons, at least I did not see any; I did not even bring over a walking stick, but I cut one soon after getting over, and I had the pleasure of breaking it over a man's head a day or two after; our object in coming over was to vote, if the Eastern emigrants did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard—Missourians were not excited, and would not have been had it not have been for the Eastern people; they had heard that Sharpe's rifles and men were being raised in the East to send on here to control the election; they derived their knowledge of these facts from the newspapers; accordingly they organized societies in Missouri to assist Pro-Slavery men in getting claims in the Territory.

EVIDENCE OF DR. STRINGFELLOW.

Dr. John H. Stringfellow was called and swora—I reside in Atch

Speech, in the Senate chamber, and concluded his narrative of the affair in the melting style of MARK ANTONY:

"I suppose the "Slave States" will be able to bear all this vilification with their usual complacency; and that they will take no extraordinary pains to induce the people of New-York to "reconsider" their unfavorable judgment. They are veterans in the endurance of puffings like these. As to New-York City, into whose lap they have poured the profits of their immense trade without stint for half a century; whom they have trusted as their factors and stewards and allowed to fleece them to satiety; whom they have enriched by their unstinted patronage and made to grow great on the produce of their lands and from the sweat of their brows;—it is the old story of Jeshurun growing fat and kicking, *forsaking the benefactor that made him, and lightly esteeming the rock of his salvation:*

"Jeshurun! Jeshurun! thou art waxen fat; thou art grown thick; thou art covered with fatness."

But these proceedings are something more than the scoffings and railings of an ingrate. They were enacted in the haunts of vice and brutality which have been pictured in the *Tribune's Hot Corn* revelations—in those vicinity to the theatre of the licentious orgies of the free-lovers. They were enacted in *one of those heterogeneous convolutes of merchants, mendicants, bankers, pick-pockets, millionaires, peter-funks, wafers-at-large, seducers, swindlers, snobs, medical-students, livery-men, divines, common-carriers, &c., with which every meeting in this modern Babigon is filled up to the brim, and "not a square inch to spare."*

One of her own highest authorities has declared, without contradiction, that there was more brutality, vice, knavery and prostitution, inclosed between Bleecker-street and North and East Rivers, than could be found in all the States of the Union South of Mason and Dixon's line. What the historian has said of ancient Babylon may be applied with truth to this modern w—e, though decency requires that it should be repeated in his own language.

"The Progress of the Revolution."

From the Richmond Whig.

We lay, this morning, before the people of Virginia and the South, the resolutions and speeches at a meeting in New-York, said to be composed of the choice spirits of all parties. We desire that the Southern people should have the opportunity to see what sentiments are expressed with reference to them by their *brethren* of the North: that they may be the better able to judge of the advantages and probabilities of our continuing a united people.

These gentlemen—we are willing to concede that they are what they claim to be—the foremost characters in New-York, set up to be arbiters of chivalry and true courage. By their discourses and conduct towards others, they furnish us with their idea of a man of honor and heroism. Three hundred miles from the scene of danger, and proclaiming to the world that they repudiate all personal responsibility for insults, they denounce Mr. BROOKS as a coward, and stigmatize the whole population of the South as "ruffians," "assassins," "brutes," "murderers," "scoundrels," "cowards," &c., &c. We confess our inability to appreciate the valor of this proceeding. Wherein its daring manhood consists we are unable to perceive. In all our reading of brave men and heroic nations, we have never encountered any who did not seem to consider that a willingness to incur some degree of personal risk was essential to the attribute of courage; and if we were to subject the wordy heroes of New-York to those tests, we should say they were destitute of the first principle of honor and the least particle of generous manhood. To speak of *feeling an insult as a wound* would be to them an unintelligible jargon. Not one of them ever experienced the sensation implied in the phrase. They are dead to its effects—they are unconscious of its existence. That they possess the gross, *brute* courage of barbarians, or that which cowards derive from superior numbers, we doubt not. A Mr. RUGGLES, one of the fiery orators, supplies a lively illustration of the fact. "*Let us all go* to Washington," he exclaimed. The valiant man had no idea of going alone. Mr. MORGAN, a M. C. from New-York also figured on the occasion. He took it upon himself to pronounce Mr. BROOKS a "*villain.*" We do not know that Mr. MORGAN is a dastard—and we shall not, therefore, denounce him as one. But, *if, when he returns to Washington, Mr. Brooks shall demand a retraction of the insult, or satisfaction for it, and he shall refuse the one or the other,* it will be impossible for us to resist the conviction that he was describing himself when speaking of Mr. BROOKS.

Mr. CALHOUN and many other sagacious and profound thinkers have contended that the Northern people were incapable of preserving free institutions. With a population far from dense, compared with Europe, a resort to the military is no unfrequent occurrence among them, even at the present time. Their breed of noble men is well nigh extinct. All their really great men of the Revolution were bred up under Slave institutions—for at that time Slavery existed in all the colonies. Their greatest man of later days was WEBSTER. He was destitute of moral courage, and his whole character was disfigured by ignoble stains. Of the present generation—excepting Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WINTHROP, neither of whom has mingled in this wordy foray against the South—their public men are mere demagogues—shallow pretenders—fit only for the stock-jobbing department of politics. Under the lead of canting hypocrites, they affect a mighty degree of piety, and their nice consciences are greatly distressed about the slaves, whom their piratical ancestors kidnapped and brought to this country, and sold to Southern planters. Probably, if the bottom of their hearts were searched, it would be found that they are chiefly anxious to liberate the present race of Africans, that they might have the opportunity of supplying their place, by resuming the old and profitable traffic by which they made so much money in former times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of the Central Park.

There was a meeting of the Commissioners of the Central Park on Wednesday afternoon at their rooms on the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. Present, His Honor the Mayor, Street Commissioner TAYLOR, and the consultative members of the Board, WASHINGTON IRVING, JAMES E. COOLEY, JAMES PHALEN, and CHARLES F. BRIGGS, Esqs. Mr. IRVING presided. The principal business of the meeting was the examination of the plans for laying out the Park, and the surveying of the ground made by Lieut. VIELE, who attended in person to explain his design. The Board will examine other plans to be submitted to them at their meeting on Monday next. Ex-Alderman TOWLE, who was a member of the first Board of Commissioners for the purchase of Central Park, has been appointed, as we understand, the Clerk of the Commissioners. The work of improving the Park has been entered upon in earnest, and a plan will be adop ed with the least possible delay. The Engineer-in-chief has not yet been chosen.

Eleventh Industrial Congress.

The eleventh "Industrial Congress" met on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Convention Hall, in Wooster-street. Only ten males, and one female, FANNY LEE TOWNSEND, now Mrs. General JOHN SYDNEY JONES, were present.

A temporary organization was effected, by choosing Mr. JOHN EVANS Chairman, and Dr. J. K. INGALLS Secretary. After a great many speeches had been made, and the sparse attendance deplored, it was resolved that if the people will not come to them, they will go to the people, and with this view it was agreed that meetings be held in the Park every afternoon during the continuance of the Congress. Congress will remain in session for several days.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Proposed Investigation into the Powers and Management of the Finance Department.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair. Among the most important matters that came up, were the following:

SNOW AND ICE IN BROADWAY.

The following resolution was offered by Councilman C. S. COOPER, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller inform this Board if any money s have been paid from the Treasury on the contract entered into between his Honor, the Mayor, and ex-Alderman BAIRD, for cleaning the snow and ice from Broadway, and if so, by what authority such money was paid.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following resolutions were offered by Councilman WARNER and referred to the Committee of the Whole:

Resolved, That a spec'al committee of five be appointed to inquire into the present management of the Finance Department, and report the powers and duties of said Department; also the powers delegated by the charter to the Common Council.

Resolved, That the said Committee be empowered to employ counsel for said purpose.

Mr. WARNER said he had offered the resolutions because he thought it was time to know whether the Common Council was the Legislative body of the City, or whether the Comptroller or the Mayor had power to veto the acts of the Common Council.

Mr. SWAN said if the gentleman would refer to the amended Charter of 1849, he would find what the powers of the Common Council were. The Comptroller was authorized to pay only legal claims; and he thought there was no necessity for a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. BARDEY did not like the resolution in its present form, but he would support it, although he would rather have some point specified.

Mr. WARNER said he had offered the resolutions in order to get at all the matters of difference between the Board and the Comptroller.

Mr. SWAN said the experience of the gentleman (Mr. WARNER) evidently was limited; as was his knowledge as to what had been done previous to his connection with the City Government. He referred to the Russ pavement and Reynolds' contract as proofs that the Comptroller had saved a considerable amount of money for the City.

After some further debate the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Streets reported adverse to the widening and extending of Duane-street, from Broadway to the East River, on the ground that the most feasible route presented was immensely expensive; and that it would not be a public benefit.

The report was adopted.

Several remonstrances against the extension of Sixth-avenue, were received and referred. They were numerously signed.

After some time spent in Committee of the Whole, the Board adjourned.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a regular session on Wednesday evening. ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding session, NELSON J. WATERBURY rose and returned thanks to the Board for their expression of friendship during his absence.

A nomination of B. C. Wandell as a School Trustee of the Sixteenth Ward, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

An application from the Tenth Ward for new furniture for Ward School No. 7, was referred to the Committee on School Furniture.

An application from the Thirteenth Ward for an additional appropriation of $267, was adopted.

Also, from the same Ward, for an alteration at Ward School No. 4, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

An application from the Fifth Ward for alteration of plans for Ward School No. 44, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The report of the Finance Committee relative to the alteration of Ward School No. 5, in Mott-street, to appropriate $10,532, was adopted.

Also, a report of the same Committee in favor of altering and repairing Ward School No. 23, in City Hall-place, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, nominating Joseph Jamieson as Trustee of the First Ward, was adopted.

Also, nominating Samuel P. Abbott and William H. Merrill, as Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Repairs, in favor of authorizing the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward to advertise for estimates for an addition to Ward School No 50, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on School Furniture, in favor of advertising for proposals for fitting up Ward School No. 12, was adopted. Adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commission held its usual weekly meeting on Wednesday afternoon. There were present S. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., President, and Commissioners PURDY, CUMMING, CRABTREE, GARRIGUE, CARRIGAN and KENT. Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., is the successor of Mr. Commissioner KENNEDY, whose term of office expired in May, 1856, but who has, notwithstanding, been holding over one year.

From the monthly statements of arrivals at this port, it appears that during the month 57 vessels have arrived, bringing 19,126 bondable passengers, and 767 not bondable. The total amount of cash brought by these passengers was no less than *one million, nine hundred and sixty-two thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents* or an average of nine-ty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents per head, men, women and infants. There were:

From Liverpool	22 vessels	From Hamburg	5 vessels
From Havre	9 vessels	From Antwerp	5 vessels
From Bremen	6 vessels	From London	3 vessels
From Glasgow	1 vessel	From Rotterdam	1 vessel
From Genoa	1 vessel	From Bristol	1 vessel
From Belfast	1 vessel	Total	57 vessels

It was resolved that Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY be appointed Superintendent of Castle Garden during the pleasure of the Board.

FRAUDULENT ENGLISH AGENTS.

The Clerk of the Board presented and recited certain affidavits from Jeremiah Burke and seven o her persons depositing that in March and April they paid to Douglas & Titcshke, (licensed English brokers) shipping and commission agents of No. 17 Union-row, Tower Hill, London, £10 for their pas age to New-York, and another £2 for their fare on wards to Baltimore Arriving at New-York, they applied at the office of C. B. Richards, No. 159 Broadway, on whom the before-mentioned parties had given an order, but they were informed that Richards knew nothing about such a firm in London.

The Commissioners very kindly gave work to some of these deponents, and sent the others on to their place of destination. The papers will be sent by the Commissioners to Europe with a view to the prosecution of the offending parties.

REMOVAL OF LUNATICS.

Mr. GARRIGUE, after detailing the gross evils arising from the present arrangement, recommended that certain lunatics at Kings County Asylum be sent to Blackwell's Island, at the expense of this Commission. He thought that would be the most economic as well as the most humane course that could be taken to meet the existing difficulties, and want of proper accommodations. Referred to Committee on Lunatic Asylum, with power of removal.

Hamilton College.

The Commencement Anniversaries at Hamilton College will be held during the *third week* in July. The Commencement itself will be on Thursday, the 17th of July, which is one week earlier than it has hitherto been. Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston, will address the Society of Christian Research. Rev. Dr. DAGGETT, of Canandaigua, will be the orator of the Alumni. Prof. KENDRICK, of Rochester University, the poet. WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of New-York, will address the graduating Law Class. Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, will deliver an address at the inauguration of the Observatory. The poet of the Literary Societies will be W. H. C. HOSMER, of Avon, and the orator, THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, of New-York, probably.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JUNE TERM.

Judge CAPRON appeared on the bench on Wednesday, after a temporary absence. At the opening of the Court the following gentlemen were impanelled as Grand Jurors:

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Foreman.

Daniel B. Bedell,	Daniel G. Newell,	Francis Endicott,
William Bedell,	Daniel Ransom,	Francis Gedine,
Edw. H. Fletcher,	Casper Trumpy,	Wm. H. Hoople,
Isaac Forster,	James W. Wood,	M. L. Kerrigan,
Ezekiel A. Harris,	Randolph Brant,	Henry Lewis.
Theodore Martine,	Charles Dexter,	Burtis Skidmore,
James Lahman.		

The Judge then delivered his charge which, a novelty in his case, was very brief, and did not differ from the stereotyped charges on all other occasions. If the community at large, said the Judge, would take more interest in the enforcement of the laws, and would make complaints whenever they saw the laws broken, crime would be diminished and there would be less need of Grand Juries and Judges' charges

Patrick Quinn was convicted, yesterday, of petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Isaac Blumenkson, for an assault and battery on James O. Day, was found guilty and fined $250.

Henry Wilkinson was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Edward A. Kloosterman pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Three months in the Penitentiary.

Morris Levy, convicted in the April Term for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

John R. Ingersoll vs. *Jared W. Post.*—Ordered that plaintiff have leave to issue execution in ten days after the service of a copy of order, unless the defendant in the meantime apply to have the judgment set aside, &c.

Thorn Demeure vs. *Henry S. Silooz*—Motion granted.

Edward W. Tiers vs. *Mather R. Carnahan*—Motion denied, &c.

William McFarland vs. *Andrew J. Fuller*—Receiver ordered and reference ordered to R. J. Clark.

Lewis K. Osborne, &c., vs. *Louisa Garcia*—Order of reference to R. J. Clark to appoint a receiver.

Ely Hoppock vs. *William G. Lord*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Timothy Flaherty vs. *Benjamin Andrews*—Attachment ordered conditionally.

James Price vs. *Jerry Watson*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

Louis Bocalanaro vs. *Florentine Bocalandro*—Divorce granted.

Fredrick W. Smith vs. *William B. Barton*—Motion to strike out answer granted, with $10 costs.

Asahel H. Heath vs. *Frederick H. Simpson*—Order reducing bail to $200.

William Force, Jr, vs. *Patrick McCafferty*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Theodore Bogard, Jr, vs. *James J. Filter*—Order of reference to John W. Edmonds, Esq.

John Crumlish vs. *Sarah Damer, &c.*—Motion to open default, &c., granted.

J. W. Western vs. *W. H. Degroot and D. S. Darling.*—This action was brought to recover $1,500 alleged to be due from the defendants upon a c aim for brokerage for services of Peet & Britton in procuring the assignment of a Government contract from certain parties to the defendants, which claim had been assigned by Messrs. Peet & Britton to the plaintiff. The only evidence to sus'ain the claim was that of the assignors, P. & B. The defendants deny having made any agreement to pay brokerage, and gave their own testimony to that effect. Verdict for defendants. For plaintiff, Messrs. R. Reed and Chas. Tracy; for defendants, Messrs. J. Edgar and Chauncey Schaffer.

NEW-JERSEY.

GREAT MEETING AT TRENTON.

Nomination of William A. Newell, for Governor of New-Jersey—Fusion of Parties to Oppose the Administration.

An immense meeting took place on Wednesday at Temperance Hall, Trenton, N.J., composed of Whigs, Know-Nothings, Republicans and Free-Soilers, fused for the purpose of denouncing and opposing the present Administration at Washington, and for the nomination of a Governor of the State for the next election. The call for the meeting was signed by thirty-four members of the Legislature, and every County of the State, except two, was represented by delegates. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic nature. Speeches in reference to the Kansas and Sumner outrages, and to the possibility of a war with England, which was loudly deprecated, were made by the President of the meeting, Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, of Mercer County, Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq.; Messrs. JONES, PARKER, HAYWOOD, and others, and were warmly applauded. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Convention, representing not a mere party, but the great body of the patriotic, enlightened and conservative people of New-Jersey, opposed to the present State and Federal Administration, while repudiating all desire to connect itself especially with, or add strength to any partisan organization whatever, deems it proper, in compliance with usage, to declare the views and purposes by which it is actuated, and for the promotion of which it this day inaugurates a political campaign; therefore—

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in New-Jersey came into power under a pledge of retrenchment and reform, and that in direct conflict with this pledge it has improvidently and wildly squandered the entire revenue, of the State, and thereby, has become involved in incurring a State debt to the full extent permitted by the Constitution, bringing us to the verge of direct taxation of the people for its discharge—that its promised reforms have in no sense been carried out—that, throughout, the conduct of the existing State Administration merits the unqualified condemnation of all true and honorable Jersey men, marked as it has been by extravagance and recklessness—and that the men who compose it, in following the guidance of their exemplar, the Federal Cabinet, have disgraced the State, and introduced a system of politics demoralized beyond precedent in the annals of New-Jersey.

Resolved, That the present Federal Administration assumed its trusts with a direct and positive engagement to frown upon the agitation of all questions likely to disturb the peace and harmony of the country; but, by its repeal of that sacred "Compact of Peace," known as the Missouri Compromise; its accompaniment of the recent outrages in Kansas; its virtual indorsement of that system of lawless violence through which the constitutional right of freedom of speech has been virtually assaulted, both in Kansas and in the American Senate; and its willful and criminal mismanagement and folly, the condition of the country has been changed, within the short space of three years, from peace, happiness and general contentment, to a state of grave disorder and civil feud, with a near prospect of foreign and domestic war;—that to cure these evils all good citizens, without reference to former party divisions, should unite in giving the control of the Federal Government to pure, patriotic and able statesmen.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five persons be appointed to promote the success of the views and the candidate adopted by this Convention, with power to correspond with those of all sections of the Opposition, and, if deemed necessary, to call a new Convention for the nomination of an Electoral Ticket.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, eight candidates were nominated for Governor, but before the delegates proceeded to ballot, seven of them were withdrawn, leaving the name of Dr. WM. A. NEWELL, of Monmouth, alone before the meeting. He was accordingly nominated by acclamation, and a Committee of Five was appointed to inform him of the nomination and conduct him to the Hall. He presently appeared and made a brief speech of thanks. The meeting adjourned, at a late hour, *sine die.*

New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

The Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company held their Annual meeting on Wednesday at the Hudson House, Jersey City. There was an unusually large attendance of Stockholders present. EZRA AYRES, of Rahway, N. J., President, occupied the Chair. The Annual Report was read by JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq., Superintendent of the Road. It was very lengthy, embodying full statistics of the operations of the Company and Road during the past fiscal year. The following were the leading facts of interest set forth. During the past year over two millions of passengers had been transported over the Road without injury, making over twenty millions riding over the Road since it was built, not one of whom, it was stated, had sustained injury *while in the cars.* Within the year the double track to Rahway had been completed, and the continuation of the double track toward New-Brunswick was being prosecuted with earnestness and vigor. A considerable portion of the Road had been relaid with new rail, and for this item there had been expended, $37,894 37. The construction of the bridge across the Passaic River, at Newark, was delayed until decision of the United States District Court. The receipts for the first five months of 1856, were given as $227,-189 18, against $220,543 76 for the same period in 1855. The statement was submitted, showing the total expenditures and receipts for the year ending last month, other than the figures contained in the Report for 1855, sent recently to the New-Jersey Legislature, an abstract of which has been published in the TIMES. The Report was adopted.

At 3 P. M., the stockholders and invited guests, some three hundred in all, sat down to a dinner at the Hudson House. Among the guests present were Chancellor WALWORTH, Commodore KEARNEY, Captain NYE, STEPHEN WHITNEY, Esq., and gentlemen representing the Common Councils of Jersey City, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway and New-Brunswick. Hon. Mr. GREGORY, of Jersey City, presided.

Speeches followed the dinner from Chancellor WALWORTH, Hon. J. PHILLIP PHENIX, of New-York, Captain NYE, and A. R. RANKIN, Esq., of Newark. It was nearly 6 P. M. when the company rose, after which directors and officers for the ensuing year were chosen. With two or three exceptions, the officers of the previous year were reelected.

Tunneling Bergen Hill.

The work of constructing the tunnel through Bergen Hill, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad, was commenced on Wednesday in a formal manner. There were present the Mayor, most of the Aldermen, and a number of citizens of Hudson, a number of the Aldermen and citizens of Jersey City, and of Hoboken, and persons connected with the Erie Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad Company. Ground was broken at 11½ o'clock, by HOMER RAMSDELL, Esq., President of the Company, assisted by Mr. SEYMOUR, acting Agent, and others. Mr. RAMSDELL then addressed those present in a manner appropriate to the occasion. PETER BENTLEY, Esq., responded in behalf of Jersey City, and ALEXANDER H. WATSON, Esq., for the City of Hudson.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, June 5—5 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy at yesterday's rates.

COFFEE—Seems in improved demand at full prices, with sales since our last of 150 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 650 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, chiefly the former, at 11c.; and 870 Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—In the absence of the *Niagara's* mails, operators are indisposed to move with freedom. Prices, however, exhibited no essential variation.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for desirable grades of State and Western Flour is pretty brisk and firm, sales having transpired since our last of about 17,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 25@$5 00
Ordinary State	5 00@ 5 25
Straight State	5 25@ 5 50
Favorite and Extra State	5 50@ 6 00
Inferior to good Michigan	4 75@ 5 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 50@ 5 80
Common to Good Ohio	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 50@ 5 75
Fancy Ohio	6 00@ 6 25
Extra Michigan	6 25@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian has scarcely varied, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra mostly at $5 70@$8 ₩ bbl. Southern rules quiet and languid. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $5 90 @$8 70 and $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and in request, $3 ll @$4 60 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling more freely at $3 for Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in active request, at essentially unchanged prices—favorite lots bringing full prices, while other kinds are rather heavy and irregular in value. The sales since our last add up about 62,000 bushels, including ordinary to tolerably prime Canadian White at $1 55½@$1 74; poor to good Western Red (Spring and club) at $1 25@$1 37; fair Southern White at $1 68, and common Southern Red, part at $1 ₩ bushel. 5,500 bushels Rye found buyers at 80c ₩ bushel. Oats are again dull and heavy, at 36c.@37½c. for Ohio and Lake; 34½c.@ 36c. for State; 32c.@35c. for Jersey, and 30c.@32c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. The sales since our last, reach about 49,000 bushels, at 44c.@48c. for unsound, heated and damp; 54c.@54c. for mixed Southern; 55c.@57c. for Southern Yellow; 51c.@57c. for round Yellow; 54c.@59c. for Southern White; 54c.@58c. for round White; and 54c.@52c. for sound Western Mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 900 bales River purchased at 65c.@ 87½c ₩ 100 lbs

HOPS—Quiet, yet quoted steady at 6c. @9c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig at $31, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LEAD—In slack request at languid prices.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—The market is poorly supplied, and is quiet but firm.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in good demand, and is stiffly held at 37½c @38c. for large, and 38c. @39c. for small lots ₩ gallon. Some factors claim even 40c.

OILS—A generally limited business at old quotations is all that we can report under this head.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and is in improved request at higher prices,—the sales since our last including about 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 87½@$18 12½ for Mess; $16 50 for Prime Mess; and $14 62½@ $14 81¼ for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 8¼c.@9¾c. for Hams, 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Roughs sides, ₩ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c. @10¾c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and drooping,—the sales since our last having reached about 420 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11c., and some strictly Prime, in kegs, at 12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $9@$9 50 for do. Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do, and $12@$13 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15 50@$15 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@23c. for Common to very good State; 32c.@34c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 9c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—About 125 tcs. found buyers at $3 37½@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market still possesses considerable vigor. The sales since our last, amount to about 1,200 hhds., Cuba &c., at from 6¾c (@8¾c.; with 450 boxes Havana at 7¾c @8½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—19,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at 10c.@ 10¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Some 425 bbls. Ohio and Prison, were disposed of at 25½c.@26¾c. ₩ gallon. Subsequently, higher prices were claimed by factors.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners had any existing advantage, but the engagements were not so extensive. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Heavy Goods, mainly 20s.@2?s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

100 CHINA TEA SETS.—100 white granite tea sets, 50 white, gray, blue and decora'ed dinner se's; 100 dinner sets in blue, white, &c., stone China, 500 dozen tumblers, and a large variety of cut and moulded glass. 50 styles of chandeliers. For sale cheap at the Bowery China Store, No. 257 Bowery. A. H. GOUGH, Agent.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS, by experienced servants, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, waiters, nurse maids, valets, cooks, nurses, ladies' maids, housekeepers, chambermaids, waiter girls and general servants, are wanted immediately at MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, for excellent and permanent situations now ready in gentlemen's families and hotels, in Brooklyn and the different watering places and adjoining. The highest wages will be given to really competent servants with reliable references, others positively need not apply.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable woman wishes to engage in a family as nurse; she can do quilting, fine things and do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; another woman wants a place as a good cook washer and ironer. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; is a first-rate baker and excellent washer and ironer; would go in the country. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 262, 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as child's nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; would have no objection to a lady who boards. Can get the very best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. She thoroughly understands taking care of an infant as also all kinds of family sewing, or to travel with a family. Has good City references. Call at No. 159 16th-st., corner of Avenue A., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; would be willing to go in the country. None need apply but those who give good wages. Has excellent references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 135 West 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper in a widower's family, by a middle-aged widow lady of intelligence and refinement. No objections to go South or West, or to travel with an invalid lady. Reference given and required. Address Mrs. H. W. S., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant waiter man, with best of reference, in a private family, as waiter or coachman. To be seen at No. 480 Broadway, in the basement, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English Protestant girl, to take care of a child and to do chamber work. Call at No. 219 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room; call for two days.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A graduate of the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute, highly qualified in the departments of an English education, and in drawing, painting and French, and experienced as a teacher, wishes a situation immediately. Address the subscriber, late Principal of the Pittsfield Institute, at No. 90 Broadway, New-York. W. H. TYLER.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

SERVANT WANTED IMMEDIATELY—either a Protestant or colored woman. To one who can come well recommended as a good cook, and as a tidy, thorough-going housekeeper, will be given a permanent situation in a private family of two, by applying at No. 24 West 36th-st. None other than a good cook, bringing good recommendations, need apply. No washing or ironing required.

SERVANTS.—FEBRE'S Protective Agency, seventeen years established, for furnishing servants, (late of Broadway and Duane-st.,) is removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families generally, can rely on being furnished with the best servants in the City.
S. FERRE, Agent, Broadway and 12th-st.

SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURER WANTED.—One well acquainted with the business can apply at the office of McCULLOUGH'S Shot and Lead Company, No. 170 Front-st.

COOK WANTED.—A strictly temperate cook, (Protestant,) who can furnish testimonials as to her ability, may secure a good place and liberal wages by applying at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel on Sunday morning, between 6 and 12 o'clock. None need apply that do not fully understand their business, or are afraid of work.

COMPETENT PERSON WANTED—Familiar with the Spanish language, and with a knowledge of business; capable of attending to the correspondence of a mercantile house, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing H. C., office *Journal of Commerce.*

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should apply at the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, where none but the best of girls are kept. Their characters are all investigated before they get situations.
MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

ENGRAVERS WANTED.—One or two wood engravers; also a man who can design, ornament and letter well. A lithographic draftsman preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 3 Spruce-st.
FARWELL, PURCELL & CO.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a first-class grocery store, with $800 to loan his employer, on ample, unincumbered security; or if agreeable would be taken as partner. For particulars, address M. B., *Times* Office, for two days, stating name and where to be seen.

MEN WANTED—Two or three active competent men in the entry and shipping departments. Those only who have had experience, and can furnish testimonials as to character, &c., need apply.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—Two clerks, 3 bar-keepers, 6 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen, and 3 boys; places procured for conductors, book-keepers, baggagemen, brakemen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades, and girls of every description. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, firemen, men on steamers and railroads; boys for trades and stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent,

PRINT CUTTERS WANTED.—At No. 48 Murray-st., immediately, three or four Print Cutters—those that are well acquainted with coppering and hatting. None but first-rate workmen need apply.
CHRISTY & CONSTANT.

PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—One who is a good laundress, and who can come well recommended, may learn of a situation by applying, today and to-morrow, Friday and Saturday, June 6th and 7th, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., at 24 Gramercy-park.

NURSE WANTED—A respectable nurse to go in the country to take charge of three children; must thoroughly understand the care of an infant. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

50 MINERS WANTED.—Steady employment and good wages given to English, Scotch or Welsh anthracite miners, with or without families. Apply to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

GIRL WANTED.—A clean, steady girl, with good City reference, for the general housework of a private family. Apply at No. 241 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

GOOD COOK WANTED—She must be a first-rate washer and ironer, in a small private family, No. 42 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED—A smart, intelligent man, of some business experience. A situation permanent to a properly qualified person. Address R. S. T., *Times* Office.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED.—Inquire at the Tea Warehouse, No. 453 8th-av.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

COOK WANTED—In a family living in the country, one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—Apply to KNOX the Hatter. No. 212 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, at his place at Saratoga Springs, a number of very fine horses, consisting of two pairs of very superior carriage horses, fast single horses, and ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, all young and warranted perfectly sound and gentle. J. BEEKMAN FINLAY.

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid bay Morgan horse 15½ hands high, 8 years old, a good traveler and stylish mover, sold only for want of use. Can be seen at the stables of WILLIAM RYDER, No. 96 Laurens-st. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1856.

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☞ The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening. Owing to the storm that prevailed it was found impossible to telegraph her news until yesterday. Our advices from Europe are three days' later than those received by the *Indian* at Quebec, but they are not important. The British Ministry have again been sustained in the House of Commons on a vote of censure for the abandonment, by the Peace Plenipotentiaries, of the maritime law touching neutrals. The condition of Italy continued to form one of the most exciting political topics of the day. The Western Powers, however, do not seem disposed to interfere in the domestic affairs of that unhappy country, unless any hostile demonstration were made by the other States against Sardinia, and, in that case, it is probable that Great Britain, at least, would give assistance to her ally. Our report states that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount on Bills of more than sixty days, from seven to six per cent.

☞ The Cincinnati Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, after the fourteenth balloting, to this morning. BUCHANAN still leads, but had fallen from 155 on the sixth ballot to 152½ on the last. Virginia deserted PIERCE on the first ballot, and gave her entire vote to BUCHANAN, who seems to have gained his highest point. This is a higher vote than any of the candidates reached in the Convention of 1852, until PIERCE got the nomination on the forty-ninth balloting. But there were more candidates then than now.

☞ The Sumner meeting at the Tabernacle seems to have stirred up our amiable brethren of Richmond. We give in another place some readable comments from two of the Richmond papers upon the subject. One of them—the *Whig*—is the paper which called for a repetition of the Brooks outrage upon all Northern men who venture to speak against Slavery, and said "SEWARD'S turn should come next." It talks in a different mood now.

☞ There was no quorum in either House of Congress yesterday.

The News from Kansas.

We publish this morning, among other highly interesting news from Kansas, a memorial from the people of the Territory to the President of the United States. The document is now at Washington, in the possession of the Executive. It is signed by men of the highest standing and integrity, who vouch for the truth of their statements as facts within their personal knowledge. From the time when it was first manifest that an attack on Lawrence was designed, down to the day upon which the outrage was consummated, a brief history of what transpired may be found in this memorial. The insufferable wrongs that the people of Kansas have been compelled to bear at the hands of officials are forcibly presented, and in earnest remonstrance an appeal is made for redress and protection. In this memorial we have full corroboration of the particulars of the sacking of Lawrence, and of the murder, robbery and violence perpetrated there; and, inasmuch as the account may be considered authentic, we commend it to the careful perusal of those who desire to know the whole truth concerning this last act of the Kansas drama.

From the letters of our correspondents, published elsewhere, we learn that the Free-State men and their families, who fled from Lawrence when the attack was made, have returned. Nearly all have suffered more or less by the plunder of the mob. The aggregate amount of losses sustained has been estimated at over $130,000, and, when the various claims have been collected, they will be sent to Congress, with a petition for an appropriation to recompense those who have suffered. Now that the wrong has been committed, Gov. SHANNON has stationed four companies of United States Dragoons at Lawrence, (as he says,) to protect the town. They will probably be allowed to remain there as long as there is no danger of a repetition of the scenes of the 21st of May. It is satisfactory to know that, in despite of their misfortunes, the Free-State men are not discouraged, but are preparing for future action. The cause progresses, and must eventually triumph, because it is the cause of truth and freedom against tyranny and usurpation. Our correspondents inform us that a thorough organization of the Free-State Party is nearly completed, and with aid, in men and means, now pouring in from the North, success is considered certain. The sacking of Lawrence—the usurpation of inalienable rights—the murder of inoffensive men—the insufferable tyranny of the Federal officials—will all be so many bonds to bind together in unity the Free-State men, and will give them an overwhelming strength wherewith to fight out this battle of freedom. Their submission to the authorities, infamous though those authorities were—abandoning their homes to plunder rather than resist, lest resistance should have been misinterpreted—will enable them to stand before the country as true patriots, and will give them the support of every lover of freedom.

We publish, also, this morning, some further proceedings of the Congressional Committee. Dr. STRINGFELLOW was among the witnesses examined. From his notorious position as a leader in the border ruffian ranks, his testimony concerning the election frauds and invasion of Kansas will be read with interest. The Congressional Committee will shortly proceed to take evidence on the sacking of Lawrence.

The Democratic Platform.

There was little apparent necessity for the adoption of any platform by the Cincinnati Convention. The position of the party which it represents is much more definitely and clearly designated by its acts, than it can be by any series of resolutions. It has been now in the clear, exclusive possession of the Federal Government for four years;—and during that time it has taken such action as fixes forever its relation to the great questions of foreign and domestic policy with which it has been concerned. In 1848, when the question of Slavery extension began to command attention, the Democratic Party found it necessary to put forward a great variety of explanations and definitions upon this subject. Gen. CASS, its candidate for the Presidency, wrote a very long letter to Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, for the purpose of explaining his views in regard to it;—and those views, as thus set forth, were represented at the North as being hostile to the extension of Slavery, and at the South as favorable to it. Great doubts then existed, in all sections of the country, as to the precise position held by the Democratic Party upon this subject. But they have long since been dissipated. Nobody now, of any party or any class, hesitates for a moment in deciding which party favors, and which resists, the schemes of the slaveholding class for the extension and perpetuation of its power.

Through the past four years of its Administration the Democratic Party has shown that it has been merely the instrument by which the Oligarchy of 347,000 Slaveholders has fastened its laws and imposed its will upon twenty millions of freemen. It has not aimed or attempted to be anything else. It has been satisfied with this position and has performed the services belonging to it with unfailing promptitude and unswerving fidelity. The Democratic Party relies upon the Slaveholding States for the votes which are to keep it in power. An indispensable condition of that reliance is the prompt execution of the will of the Oligarchy by which those States are ruled. These 347,000 Slaveholders will not put Democratic office-seekers in power, unless those Democratic office-seekers, when in power, will do as they are told. They take office on that condition and hold it upon that tenure. Thus it happened that when Gen. PIERCE became President he first took an oath that he would suppress agitation upon the subject of Slavery,—for that, just then, was the one thing needful for the Slaveholding Oligarchy. Thus, too, it happened that within less than a year after taking that oath, he broke it, and plunged the Union into the wildest and most fearful Slavery agitation it has ever known:—for the Oligarchy felt that its opportunity had come, and that it was time the oath was broken. Thus the Missouri Compromise was repealed; Kansas thrown open to Slavery;—the Border Ruffians sent in to conquer the inhabitants;—legislative power usurped by Missouri invaders;—infamous and shameful enactments imposed upon the people as laws;—*the whole power of the nation pledged to their enforcement:* and murder, robbery and the most outrageous crimes known to humanity perpetrated in Kansas under the countenance and protection of the Federal Executive. All this has been done by the Democratic Party at the dictation of the Slaveholding Oligarchy which placed and which keeps it in power. Little need can there be for such a party to pass resolutions and construct platforms. It was scarcely necessary for the representatives of such a party to declare at Cincinnati that they "adopt the principles" of the Nebraska bill. They *made* the bill themselves;—they are responsible for all its consequences to Kansas and the country;—and we might just as well call upon the Slaveholders themselves to define their position on this question, as upon men who have been so consistently and so zealously their tools.

The Cincinnati platform is the first of the series of Democratic attempts upon popular credulity in the coming canvass. Cunningly framed words are to be substituted, if possible, for the plain and emphatic language of the party's acts. The next step in the imposture will probably be the selection of a candidate who has had no direct part in the events of the last four years, and whose responsibility for them can, therefore, be evaded. It is quite possible that these tricks may impose upon the people, as they have often done heretofore—and that through them the Democracy of the Free States will be induced again to place the Oligarchy of Slaveholders astride the Republic. Then the experience of the present Administration will be repeated. We shall have new encroachments,—new outrages upon popular rights,—new incentives to popular indignation; and, before it is all over, some crowning and unendurable act of injustice may plunge the country into Civil War.

The Brick Church Again.

Judge DUER on Wednesday granted an order upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City, to show cause why they should not be enjoined from conveying the Brick Church property to the parties who purchased it at auction some days since. One order of this sort granted by Judge DAVIES, has already been argued, but not decided. Why this new one has been applied for in advance of Judge ROOSEVELT'S decision, we are left to conjecture. The first order was granted on the application of two persons, the one named EARLE, a tavern-keeper on the Park, and the other a tobacconist named ARKENBERGH. The second is granted, we understand, on the application of Mr. DANIEL DODGE, an Ex-Alderman, who has been extremely active ever since it was first proposed to sell this property, in endeavoring to effect some financial arrangement by which the interests *of the City* could be promoted. His anxiety on this point was almost equal to that of sundry Aldermen still in office, who brought to this subject a degree of paternal concern for the City Treasury which would have astonished the public more if its real object had not been generally understood. Mr. DODGE'S solicitude was probably a lingering relic of the anxiety which used to oppress his heart while in the actual discharge of his official duties. It is doubtless difficult for an Alderman, on going out of office, to escape all at once that deep feeling of interest and concern with which he has become accustomed to regard every transaction involving large sums of *money* in connection with City affairs. It is with the office of Alderman in this respect, very much as it was with MOORE'S vase of roses,—

"You may break, you may ruin *the vase* if you will,
But the scent of *the roses* will hang round it still."

An Ex-Alderman will scent a *job* as far off, and follow it as long as any other animal—except, perhaps, a *live* Alderman.

The introduction by Mr. DANIEL DODGE of himself into this transaction will prove, unless we are mistaken, to be a fortunate circumstance,—especially if it be true, as stated, that upon the hearing of this application "*the purchasers and complainant will be examined under oath.*" The real character of all the movements by which it has been attempted to break up this sale, will now, we are inclined to think, be exposed. The case is to be heard to-morrow.

The Mania for Splendid Dwellings.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The mania for building splendid dwelling-houses, which was so prevalent a short time ago, has sensibly abated, and this Spring but little building of this character is going on. There is promise, however, of a partial revival next Autumn, when gentlemen have returned from their travels, to which time several very heavy contracts are postponed. As affording some idea of the extent to which the "merchant princes" of New-York have invested in private mansions, (a description of property not celebrated for its dividend paying qualities,) it may be stated that there are at least a dozen houses in the City which cost from $100,000 to $150,000—rivaling in magnificence almost any of the royal palaces of Europe, and inferior only in point of magnitude. Nearly all of these have been recently erected.

One of our most elegant houses is that of CHAS. A. HECKSCHER, just completed, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, and which is said to have cost in the neighborhood of $150,000.

Probably the most elegant dwelling in the City is that of M. O. ROBERTS, reputed to have cost in the neighborhood of $225,000.

The residence of MOSES TAYLOR is a dwelling fitted up in the most gorgeous style, not less than $54,000 having been expended in four or five of the apartments. One of these was fitted up at a cost of from $25,000 to $30,000. Other dwellings might be mentioned, scarcely inferior.

Nothing, it strikes us, can be more absurd than the erection of these enormous and expensive establishments for private dwellings. In no country but this do private gentlemen think it necessary or in good taste to see their friends in an apartment costing $25,000 or $30,000, or to sleep in a chamber upon which money enough has been expended to endow a hospital, a church or a professorship in a college. In Europe all these lavish expenditures are reserved for public buildings, paid for out of the National Treasury,—and kept for show rather than use. In some of the famous old seats of the higher nobility, vast sums are spent upon the erection and adorning of dwellings;—but this is only where they are certain to remain in the same families for hundreds of years, and where it is equally certain that the possessors of them will be rich enough to keep up a suitable establishment. The laws of England favor such arrangements by making the eldest son the sole heir of the paternal estate.

But in this country, where primogeniture does not obtain, the property of our wealthiest men, upon their death, must be divided among all their children. Few men here are rich enough to bequeath to one of several children, a private dwelling worth $200,000, and at least as much more for the purpose of living in the style which such a mansion would render necessary. The chances are, that upon the death of the original owner, and the division of his estate, his house must be sold—for less than half its cost—and converted into a boarding house. This has been the fate of many such establishments in this City, and the wonder is that the lesson thus conveyed is not more widely learned. The man who spends two or three hundred thousand dollars upon his dwelling, does it simply for his own indulgence, and thus wastes unprofitably what he ought to keep for his children, if he does not choose to devote it to some useful purpose.

But, besides this direct waste of property, there are many incidental evils to which such expenditures give rise. Children are accustomed to a style of living which it is certain they cannot, in after life, maintain for themselves. It is always hard for any one to be compelled to descend to an inferior station,—but it is cruel and unjust for parents to educate their children to a style of luxury which they know perfectly well they cannot always maintain. We should be very glad, therefore, if the abatement in this "mania," which the *Journal of Commerce* notes, might prove to be permanent.

United States Senate.

Hon. JAMES DIXON, the newly elected United States Senator from Connecticut, is a young man of marked ability, high character and eminent fitness for the position he is called to fill. He has served one term in the House of Representatives with decided success, and will be still more useful in the Senate. He will be a decided and immovable opponent of all the schemes of the Slavery propaganda to extend that "institution" into new Territory and suppress freedom of speech upon it at the National Capitol. Mr. DIXON has been elected more distinctly upon this issue than any other. He received the votes of Republican and American members. He succeeds Mr. TOUCEY, who illustrated his term of service by a degree of servility to the Slaveholding interest not often exhited by any Senator from a New-England State.

☞ The writer of the communication signed "*Hoboken Readers,*" will do well to enter complaint of the matter to which he refers in the Mayor's Complaint Book. We doubt not the evil will be redressed.

☞ The Chi Psi's had a good time at the Belmont House on Wednesday evening, after the literary exercises of their Convention were over. These consisted of an oration by Mr. P. C. WHITING, and a poem by "Dossticks," THOMPSON, the former a good sensible essay, the latter a very humorous production, that was well relished.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Postal Arrangement at New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The Postmaster-General has, to-day, instructed the Postmaster at New-York that whenever any letter is deposited unpaid, he must send a circular notice to the party addressed, that the said letter is detained for want of pre-payment, and that it will be forwarded on the receipt, in stamps, of the amount due. This plan prevents the accumulation of unpaid letters, and if successful it will be extended to other cities. X.

Proposition to Annex Kansas to Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

Senator TRUMBULL with a view of restoration of peace in Kansas, has prepared a bill which he will soon introduce, proposing the annexation of that Territory to Nebraska—the terms of all the officers of Kansas and all the laws and supposed laws therein to cease.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

About one dozen Senators met and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

Thirty members convened and adjourned till to-morrow.

Latest News from Kansas.

FREE-STATE MEN ORDERED TO LEAVE—OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS—PRO-SLAVERY ACCOUNTS—RUMORS OF DESPERATE CONFLICTS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 5.

A letter to the *Democrat*, from Leavenworth, May 31, says a company of Pro Slavery men, some days previous, had waited on the Free-State settlers and commanded them to leave Kansas within a specified time, or suffer the consequences. Mr. PHILLIPS, the correspondent of the *Tribune*, being compelled to leave, went to Lawrence. Judge CONWAY, who was arrested on the 28th, was confined that day and night, with guards stationed over him, but on the following morning was released and commanded to leave the Territory. Not obeying, he was that evening conducted by a Committee aboard the steamer, and sent down the river. Mr. LATTA, another Judge, was ordered to leave, and did so. ROBERT RIDDLE had also left. Several others have been commanded to leave. Mr. SHOEMAKER, a land receiver, and the only Government officer in Kansas known to be a Free-State man, is to be notified to leave. Lady LEAVENWORTH has also been advised to move away to avoid difficulty. The writer says the Free State men do not manifest sufficient nerve for the crisis, but thinks that if the reports are true that the Free State settlers in the southern part of the Territory are in arms, and compelling the Pro-Slavery men to retreat to Missouri, the effect will be good on the northern part. It is reported that five hundred men are marching from Wisconsin to Kansas, but it is probably without foundation.

The Kansas City *Enterprise* (Pro Slavery) issued an extra on the 2d inst., which is republished to-day in the evening news. This Extra says that J. M. BAYNARD left St. Bernard for Westport on Friday last, and as he has not been heard from since, it is supposed that he has been murdered by the Abolitionists. JOHN W. FORMAN, H. HAMILTON and JOHN LUX went out in search of BAYNARD, were taken by the Abolitionists and threatened with hanging.

The Extra further says: Marshal DONALDSON and seven men, on Friday night last, were fired upon from WALFORD'S house, near Lawrence, by a party of fifty Abolitionists. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Marshal's posse. H. H. CALTY, just from the Territory, states that some men belonging to the same company with himself were attacked and all seriously injured by the Abolitionists. He came for men and horses and 25 of Buford's Party will immediately start to the rescue. Capt. PATTIS' Company numbering 45 men went to Hickory Point to suppress the outrages in that vicinity, but were attacked by 150 Abolitionists, and two of his men killed.

Another fight between the same parties occurred near Black Jack, in which nine Abolitionists and thirteen Pro-Slavery men were killed, among whom were Capt. PATTIS and JAS. MCGEE. Capt. LONG'S Company of Wyandotte Indians were united to Capt. PATTIS' command.

KANSAS EXCITEMENT WEST.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 5.

The editors of the five daily papers in this city have organized a Committee to take measures for the immediate re-establishment of the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, June 5.

The Wisconsin State Republican Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, convened in this city yesterday, chose a set of delegates and organized a plan to aid emigration to Kansas.

Meeting of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 4.

The New-Hampshire Legislature assembled today. In the Senate, THOMAS J. MELVIN, of Chester, was elected President by a vote of 7 to 4, and GEO. S. BARTON, of Newport, and CALVIN MAY, of Gibson, Clerks—all American Republicans.

In the House, EDWARD H. ROLLINS, of Concord, Republican, was elected Speaker, receiving 162 votes; SAML. HERBERT, of Rumney, Democrat, 47, and all others, 3. JOHN H. GOODALL, of Manchester, and HENRY O. KENT, of Lancaster, were chosen Clerks.

RE-ELECTION OF RALPH METCALF AS GOVERNOR.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 5.

The Legislature, this forenoon, in joint Convention of Senate and House, elected RALPH METCALF Governor, by the following vote: WELLS, Democrat, 150; METCALF, Opposition, 175.

Affray at Cincinnati.

ASSAULT ON THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 5.

GEORGE P. BUELL, editor of the *Democratic Review*, at Washington, while making a speech last night, in front of the Burnet House, denouncing Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism, was interrupted by an individual in the crowd, with whom he finally came to blows. In the *mêlée* Mr. BUELL was stabbed in the back with a knife, which penetrated the lungs, inflicting a dangerous wound. Mr. BUELL'S condition this morning was critical, bleeding inwardly having commenced.

The testimony in regard to the stabbing of Mr. BUELL shows that he was stabbed by Democrats, who heard him call himself an American.

Republican Convention in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, June 4.

A County Convention was held here to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention which is to select representatives to the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia June 17. Delegates were chosen who have been prominent members of the "American Party." The resolutions passed condemn the course of the Administration and denounce the outrages in Kansas and Washington.

President Pierce, Preston S. Brooks and Col. George Hung in Effigy at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 5.

This morning the effigies of FRANKLIN PIERCE and PRESTON S. BROOKS were hanging in front of the State House, 80 feet from the ground, on the Pierce and King Liberty pole, erected in 1852. An effigy of Col. GEORGE hung in another part of the city, bearing an inscription upon his front: "The glorious and God like Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE."

The Sumner Assault.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT DOVER, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Thursday, June 5.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE addressed a large Sumner indignation meeting in the City Hall, last evening, over which Mayor PIERCE presided. Strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the outrage perpetrated by Mr. BROOKS on [illegible]

Arrest of Gen. Small.

HARRISBURG, Pa., [illegible]

General SMALL, of Philade[lphia] here to-day in custody, on a warrant from the Supreme Court, for refusing to obey an order debarring him from the command of the [illegible] Brigade. After a hearing he was committed to prison. SMALL has a commission from Governor POLLOCK. JOHN TYLER, a son of the ex-President, is Claimant for the post.

The American Institution of Homœopathy.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

Among other business, to-day, of the American Institution of Homœopathy was the adoption of a resolution condemnatory of attempts to enhance individual interests by the sacrifice of professional dignity and decorum. One member, considered guilty of such conduct, was expelled.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Chicago on the first Wednesday of June next.

Congressional Election in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 4.

Governor PRICE, of Missouri, has ordered an election to be held on the first Monday of August to fill the vacancy occasioned in Congress by the death of Hon. JOHN G. MILLER.

United States Troops for Kansas.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 5.

One hundred and fifty United States troops passed here, to-day, *en route* to Kansas.

Singular Phenomenon at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 5.

During the thunder storm here, yesterday, the lake suddenly rose to the height of three feet, and as suddenly fell again. This was repeated several times, causing a general commotion in the harbor, vessels being tossed back and forth.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new national drama called, "The New-York Patriots," was played here on Wednesday night for the third time. This piece had the good fortune to receive the $500 prize offered by the proprietors of the Museum, and is certainly worth that sum. It is a popular delusion to suppose that $500 is a big price for a good play. In London, where there are certainly more dramatists than here, a good play is worth five times that amount. Considering the scarcity of American plays, a good one should be worth twice as much as a good London one. These statistics are not expected to be understood by managers, but they should be remembered by the public, who are very apt to consider every kind of literary labor overpaid.

Mr. H. J. CONWAY, who is well known as an industrious and painstaking dramatist, is the author of "The New-York Patriots." He has not accomplished a great work, but he has constructed an agreeable one. The story is as old as chivalry; a fair lady bids her lover go forth and win fame,—which he does. When we mention that the hero is *John Poulding* we shall have said all that is necessary to be said. There are four acts, broken up into a great variety of scenes,—none of which lag for want of incident. Mr. CONWAY has wisely eschewed much of the vainglorious pomposity of the national drama. He does not foam buncomb constantly, but speaks with a quiet earnestness which can alone convey an idea of the men and the times he describes. In a word, he has made a good play, and one that should satisfy the patrons of this establishment. It has been put upon the stage with decided neatness and care; is well acted, and deserves support.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Thursday, June 5. Match $1,000, two mile heats, to wagons.

Mr. WHELAN, names b. *g. Jake Oakley* (to wagon and driver, weigh 350 pounds).....1 1

H. WOODRUFF names or. *g. Baltic*, (to wagon)...2 2

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First mile	2.39½	2.40½
Second mile	2.42½	2.47½
Total	5.22	5.28

The betting on this race was in favor of *Jake Oakley* at $100 to $60.

Jake was in tip-top condition, and showed fine care and good training. *Baltic* was also in superb bodily condition, and right to trot for a man's life with but one exception,—having had the distemper, which his backers thought lost him the trot. *Jake* drew the pole, and was never headed in the race, winning it without a struggle.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Vacant Offices—Office-holders Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you inform the people in what way the various offices at present vacated by their incumbents from the Collector of the Port and Postmaster of the City down to Deputy Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, in consequence of their attendance at Cincinnati, are to be filled? The Constitution, State laws, and municipal ordinances, have made no provision for the election of new officers in place of those attending Cincinnati Conventions. Virtually, the local Government here has abdicated its functions, and business at the chief offices in the City is suspended—postponed—neglected—ignored, and in some cases the interests of those connected with it ruined by this Cincinnati begira. While the *business* intrusted to these officials is thus suspended, would it not be well for the people to mark these delinquents for *suspension*, at a day as early as the forms of election will allow. JUS PUBLICA.

Colored Sympathy Meeting.

The colored citizens of this City held a meeting last night in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince-street, to express sympathy in the case of Mrs. BOOKMAN, a colored lady who, some time ago, having been brought to this State by her master, became free in virtue of the laws of this State; but who, having been called to the aid of her sick husband at Washington, went thither with her children, and on their way through Virginia were captured and incarcerated in the slave prison.

Rev. C. B. RAY repeated the story of Rev. H. W. BEECHER and his girl "SARAH," and claimed kindred aid for the Bookman family.

Rev. Mr. GARNET, of Jamaica, W. I., presented the claims of Mrs BOOKMAN and family upon the colored people of New-York, in a very effective manner. Revs. Mr. PORTER, Mr. SPELMAN and Mr. PETERSON were present and took part in the proceedings of the meeting. About one hundred and fifty persons, mostly ladies, were present.

A Yacht Race.

A yacht race came off yesterday. The competing vessels sailed from Hoboken at 11 A. M., went to the Southwest Spit and returned to their starting place. Three prizes were contended for. The three winning boats were the *Richmond, Una*, and *Julia*. The *Mystery*, entered by Mr. G. T. STAGG, was "last best," though she was not far behind the *Starlight*. All the yachts arrived before daylight. The wrecking schooner *Johnston* went into the race on her own "hook," and showed her heels to nearly all of her more pretending and genteel competitors. Information of the intended race being somewhat exclusive, not many people witnessed it.

☞ The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York yesterday elected the following Grand Officers for the ensuing year: M. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., Grand Master; Rt. W. ROBERT MACOY, D. G. Master; Rt. W. FINLAY M. KING, Senior G. Warden; Rt. W. JAMES HYETT, Junior G. Warden; Rt. W. CHARLES L. CHURCH, Grand Treasurer; Rt. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

☞ At a sale of Mr. JAS. PHALEN'S pictures, yesterday, a lovely and very desirable bit of landscape, (COLEMAN,) "Near White Mountains," sold for $50. A Moonlight, *attributed* to VANDERHEIDE, sold for $50. Two large gallery pictures, said to be "SNYDER'S," sold for $67 50 each. A picture by INMAN—"Salmon Fishing"—sold for $243. The whole collection realized prices quite equal to their value.

☞ The Board of Firemen last evening elected SAMUEL BERRIANS, of Hose Company No. 40, as Vice-President, and JAMES F. WERMAN, Engineer, Secretary. It was resolved to have a public parade on the 18th of October.

☞ The Colored Home had its [illegible] Anniversary yesterday, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. WALKER, of Brooklyn, Mr. [illegible], of Williamsburg, PARDEE, of the S. S. Union, and others. There are 298 persons now enjoying the comforts of this "Home."

☞ At WILLIAMS & [illegible]'s is to be seen a capital likeness of Rev. Dr. [illegible], painted on the order of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church by JAMES [illegible].

☞ Seamen are very scarce and their wages high.

☞ The "six day steamer" built a year [illegible] at Greenpoint, having passed into [illegible] hands, has been registered N. Forbes did Commerce.

☞ Fine apples, bananas, and oranges, are the cheapest fruits in the market.

☞ There is talk of forming a [illegible] of the largest companies that are willing to [illegible].

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents For Saturday, June 7.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI—Full Report of Proceedings at First and Second Days—Great Excitement on Connected Seats, &c., &c.

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THE WAR IN KANSAS—Special Correspondence of the TIMES—Attack on Lawrence.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Evacuation of Nicaragua by the Costa Ricans—End of the War.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

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No. 23 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia,
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Patentees and Manufacturers.

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KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As we are alone entitled to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

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Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

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Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

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NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY MEDICAL MUMMIES,
Who Have Been Called the Medical Faculty.—We have spoken in a former number, of the [illegible] from the sight and [illegible] of the world for ages. Its worshippers and [illegible] in their belief, and as illiberal in their views, as the most fanatical worshippers of false gods that the world has ever been cursed with. It is our purpose to unfold the mysteries and expose the fallacies that envelop this mummy, so that the people can see for themselves the deformities of the monster which exercises such a powerful influence over the health and [illegible] the public. We direct the attention of the reader to the following letter, from David O. Gibson, a respectable planter in Virginia. Fifteen regular doctors of the [illegible] institution could do no good! Read the letter:

JAN. 29, 1856.

Messrs. RADWAY & Co: I have been agent at this place, Pattersonville, Scott Co., Va., for all the best Pills in use, the nine years, and, in right good faith, your Regulators give better satisfaction in these mountains of Scott, Va., than all the Pills I have sold. Everybody down here calls your Regulators "The Good Pills." James Tomlinson had a son that had been diseased with the Chronic Rheumatism. Fifteen different physicians have tried to cure him, but could not do it; so he tried, at a venture, Radway's Regulators every night, and in two weeks he was completely cured. I have cured a great many people with your Ready Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, that our best doctors down here could not touch—and I believe that where the doctors down here do make a cure, they do it by the use of your medicines.

Yours, truly, DAVID O. GIBSON.

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The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

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Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.

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Those who are fond of beautiful scenery and a quiet country life are invited to visit it.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1856.

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L. P. TIBBALS.

LADIES—You can buy single STRAW BONNETS, of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

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Of the Housekeepers.
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I. O. O. F.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Board room, O. F. Hall. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock for the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election. JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

REPUBLICANS OF THE NINETEENTH WARD—Will meet THIS EVENING, at Geo Conrad's, 3d-av., corner 63d-st., at 8 o'clock. All those friendly to the cause are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
EDWARD DAYTON, Chairman.
GEO. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Will be held at head-quarters, Star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. By order,
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Good-tempered, just and always kind;
As warm of heart as pure in mind;
Devoted, tender, gentle, fair;
Accomplishments and culture rare;
Low-vo

you, you will become his wife. Think of this, Esther. Endure your ill, and school your heart to the love I ask for my son. You will find it easy, I know. Let your thoughts dwell upon him—look upon it as an inevitable event of your life; and then you will come to view it favorably. Do you understand me?"

"Yes, Sir," the fair girl murmured with her head bowed.

"And look ye, further: Be sure and not let your feelings run away with the idea that this is something unpleasant which must be forced upon you. I know how apt are the fine arts to look with averse'on upon everything which is put upon them by another—the same as a child dislikes anything which is called work, but at the same time will labor with pleasure ten times as hard if it be only some play which he has chosen. Remember this and look upon the matter in its brightest light. Mark will inherit not any property, so you must be aware that your means could have no attractions for him. He loves you for your own worth, and cannot fail of making you a good, kind husband. Think of this; and think as I have told you. There—Good night."

The old man imprinted a kiss upon her fair cheek as he spoke, and she then turned from the room. She went up to her own chamber, and there she sank down upon her bed, and covering her face in the quilt she burst into tears. She was not really unhappy, but a strange, indefinable gloom had settled down upon her—a sort of cloud which threw its shadow into the future—and her soul writhed. She remembered her orphaned state, and the old cry for her mother went up from her soul. She knew little of Mark Atherton, but she felt sure she could never love him, and she knew she must pain her guardian when she refused him.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

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PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.

my23-2awtwTuF*

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ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 8 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Parties wishing to obtain sites for manufactories, ship yards, or other mechanical enterprise, with every desirable advantage of navigable waters, and railroad connections with the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and within 12 miles of the City of New-York by steamboat, may see maps, and obtain other interesting information relating to the subject, by calling on R. H. ISHAM, No. 2 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank.

N. B.—Elizabethport, by the recent completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is *now* in railroad connection with the coal and iron mines and vast lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and the grain-growing districts of New-York and the Western States.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Consisting of 6 acres, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and 27 miles from New-York. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn and is approached through an avenue of maples of fifty years growth, and has a magnificent view of the River for 40 miles in extent. The grounds are highly embellished with shade trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs. A very large number of fruit trees all grafted and in full bearing, together with several varieties of nut trees. Also a large vineyard of Isabella and Catawba grapevines, from which one to two tons of grapes are annually raised. Fine garden with all the small fruits, together with peach orchard and the finest varieties of plums, gages and apricots, cart loads of which were raised last year. The house is a two story frame, 45 feet front with piazzas, and has 4 fine rooms on each floor, with bath room, water-closet, conservatory, &c. Also a cottage for servants, barn, carriage house, and beautiful summer-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 20 or 50 acres, of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 23 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—For $200 down and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small, genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

IOWA PROPERTY FOR SALE—Containing 140 acres, situated in Jasper County, on high and rolling prairie, free from fever and ague, near County seat, mills, brick-yard, &c. Also near the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; country abounds in coal; twelve Eastern people have land adjoining. Any person wishing to locate in a healthy and growing country will find this a rare chance. Title good. For further information, address or inquire of S. P. LOOKER, Lyons Farms, Essex Co., New-Jersey.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—For sale, a large lot 28 feet and 8 inches by 100 in centre of block between 38th and 37th sts. The owner desiring to leave town immediately, will sell below the market price; also, 2 lots, all on time if improved, in 38th-st., 145 feet west of 5th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

PRODUCTIVE TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 182 Ludlow-st. and Nos. 154 and 156 East 27th-st. N. B.—Property owners desiring a reliable and competent agent to let and collect rents, will be suited by applying to GEO. S. HICKOK, House Agent, No. 192½ Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

$3,800.—A VERY NEAT AND COMFORTABLE COTTAGE—On Washington-av., one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn, for sale at a bargain and on easy terms, by MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, House and lot No. 164 East 13th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av.; improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th st.

OHIO FARM—240 acres, near one of the most thrifty Western cities, for exchange for a first-class residence in or near New-York. The farm has about 40 acres improved; balance timber. Address D. E. S., *Tribune* Office.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewel'ed	$38 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$46 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for three horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beeseley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINE GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS—Of all descript ons, from $2 50 per set to $25, for sale, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.—Office furniture of every description, the largest and best assortment in the City, at KNOX'S Office Furniture Warerooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., 2d story.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DORRMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET AT HOBOKEN—The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the corner of 5th and Hudson s's; contains bath-room, hot and cold water self-emptying tubs, kitchen range, gas, &c.; is situated within eight minutes' walk of the ferry, on the highest and best part of Hoboken, fronting on Hudson Park; commands a view of the City and harbor of New-York. Will be put in first-rate order, and let very low to a good tenant. Also, several smaller brick dwellings to let. Inquire at the Land Office, opposite the ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, or at No. 17 Wall-st., of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two story and attic brick house No. 164 Madison-st., with gas, bath, hot and cold water. Rent $660 per annum. Will be let or leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant. Apply at No. 125 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel furnished house in Brooklyn, well located; rent low. Call at No. 53 Cheever-place for full particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Plainfield, New-Jersey, twenty-five miles from this City, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, a two-story house, with basement, pleasantly situated, fronting on main street, together with a barn and an acre of land, a garden containing a variety of choice fruit, peaches, plumbs, cherries, grapes, strawberries in abundance, &c. Gentlemen whose business is in the City, and who desire a country residence, apply to E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or S. VAIL, Plainfield depôt, who has farms of all sizes and prices, and houses and lots for sale.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than two minutes' walk from the depôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau st., second story.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 20 or 50 acres, of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—Near the North River, above the Highlands, three miles from a depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. House large, beautiful lawn, shaded; ice-house, barn, fruits of all kinds. Rent, $300. N. B.—Perfectly healthy, and no musquitos.
CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 28th-st., near 4th av.; three-story, 13 rooms, with every convenience suitable for a small genteel family; recently painted and put in complete order, good yard, with grapevines, &c. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Ad; dress Box No. 19, Post-Office, New York.

RURAL RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED.—A first-class house, thoroughly furnished in complete order; beautiful grounds, closely planted with fruit and ornamental trees, with abundance of best small fruits, kitchen garden, &c. The house has gas and water throughout, range and furnace of the best kind. With the house will be let coach-house, carriage and pair of horses, if desired. CHAUNCEY BARNARD,
No. 98 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let May 1st next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. Babcock & Co., New-York; E. W. DUPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—In No. 7 New-st., third door from Wall-st. Very desirable for lawyers, agents, brokers, &c.; just painted, papered, and now in good order. Rent low. Inquire at the law office of LOVELL & CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

TWO FLOORS WITH BASEMENT TO LET—All in good order to respectable tenants, within three minutes' walk of four stage routes. Apply at No. 314 Delancey st. or No 111 Essex. W. A. KEEN.

AN OFFICE ON WALL STREET TO LET—In Tontine Building basement. Apply to PEPOON & JENKINS.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway; also, the desirable three story dwelling-house No. 145 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, the similar house No. 135 Hammond-st. All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the basement and sub cellar on the corner of College-place and Warren st., directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Station. Apply to CHILD, BOGERT & CO., No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay.

THREE PARLORS TO LET—Over J. B. Miller & Co.'s shoe store, No. 134 Canal st. Gas, chandeliers, Croton water, &c., suitable for millinery establishment. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE—No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and spectie daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.
A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of different makes. Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST —To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $140 to $250—worth from $200 to $440 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. W. OSBORN & CO, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba*, Cabañas, Figaros, Regalia del Reys, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Famas, Cubargas, Gifts, &c.; 10 per cent. below market prices.
E. P. ROGERS, No. 154 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Pleasant Summer residence.—The undersigned has become the lessee of this house, and opened it for the accommodation of travelers, and families or individuals desiring board for the Summer season. The house is large and commodious is very pleasantly located in the village of Paterson. It has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with entirely new and modern furniture, and is in the most complete order. The proprietor will make his best endeavors, guided by a long experience in the business, to keep his house so as to afford comfort, pleasure and luxury to those who may favor him with their patronage. Paterson is one of the most pleasant and healthy of our inland villages. It is surrounded by fine residences, has innumerable drives, and a scenery unsurpassed. The celebrated Passaic Falls are within half a mile of Congress Hall. It is easy of access by railroad (there are 8 trains each way, daily) in from 30 to 48 minutes, or by carriage over an excellent road. L. WORKMAN,
PATERSON, June 3, 1856.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors, on THURSDAY, the 29th of May. In accordance with the plan adopted last year, the front has been extended 150 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being 50 feet deep, has fine airy halls, nine feet in width, with rooms on either side of 18 feet. As to ventilation and also of lighting rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same.
PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former patrons of the above hotel that having leased the hotel and farm at the lake, the house is now thoroughly renovated and open for the reception of visitors throughout the warm season. Families wishing a home in the country where they can truly enjoy themselves, can be suited by addressing as above, to GEORGE MELLON. Stages run daily to connect with New-York and Erie Railroad at Chester. City reference. SOLOMON CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

DANIEL KELLY,
GEO. MELLON, } Proprietors.

ISLAND HOUSE—NEWPORT, R. I.—This pleasantly situated house, on High near Church-st., having been remodeled, painted and papered throughout, and supplied with new furniture, bedding, &c., is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The house is lighted with gas, piazzas in front of lower and upper stories, and the grounds are spacious and shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, making it particularly desirous for families, the locality being retired and at the same time in the most fashionable part of the City, and in the immediate neighborhood of the large hotels. No efforts will be spared to render the "Island House" worthy of patronage.
CORNELIUS B. WILBOUR, Proprietor.

PEQUOT HOUSE, NEW-LONDON, CONN.—The undersigned, having leased this desirable watering place, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. The "Pequot" is situated at the junction of Long Island Sound and Thames River; commands a beautiful marine view, and its facilities for bathing, fishing, sailing and riding are unsurpassed. Persons wishing to engage rooms will find the proprietor at the house. Any communication addressed to him there, or at the Gramercy Park House, New-York, will meet with prompt attention.
E. HOLMAN, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—Furnished or unfurnished, on the East side of Orange Lake, near Newburg. The house is new, 32 by 80 stories, 30 by 40, within 300 feet of the Lake, barn, sheds,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WEBWOOD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On SATURDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, R. W. WEBTCOTT will sell, by catalogue, the entire rich and costly furniture contained in house No. 182 West 21st-st., near 7th av., the furniture of which was made by Hutchings and other of the best makers in the City, and is to be peremptorily sold, consisting, in part, of splendid rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, with all the modern improvements, and used but six months, rich velvet and Wilton carpets on every room in the house, suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, 2 sofas, 2 arm-chairs and medallion back parlor chairs, with silk covers, made by Hutchings; 1 do., 9 pieces, solid rosewood, both suites covered in rich satin brocade; 2 elegant rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; rosewood reception and Turkish chairs, rosewood, stationary top, centre and pier tables; two magnificent pier glasses, 12 feet long, with slabs and brackets; one costly mantel do., marble and China vases, with a unique and valuable variety of parlor adornments; ormolu clock, embroidered lace curtains and shades, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; oil-paintings, richly framed; rosewood divan chairs, in rich tapestry; English oil cloth, imported chandeliers and gas oxtures, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, all to match and made to order, of the best description; rosewood suite in hair-cloth, cheval mirrors, rosewood wardrobe, 30 pure hair mattresses, beds, blankets, &c., with a large and elegant variety of library and dining-room furniture of every description; superb extension table, rich ruby and crystal cut glass ware, to match throughout; dining chairs, buffet, ivory and silver cutlery, library book cases, rich China and silver ware, one elegant dinner set, &c., with several rooms furnished throughout in rosewood and mahogany. This furniture has been used but a short time and will fully realize the expectations of purchasers, the house being splendidly furnished through out. No postponement on account of weather. Catalogues can be obtained at the house.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 6, at the Grinnell House, Nos. 632 and 634 Broadway. Mortgagee's sale of the entire furniture, contained in the above first-class boarding house, having been in use but a few months, consists in part: 20 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in 2, 3, and 4 colored brocade, plush, and hair cloth; piano-forte; French plate mirrors; 30 French chandeliers, in excellent order; Royal Wilton, tapestry, and ingrain carpets; rosewood, mahogany, and walnut chamber furniture, plain and with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany tables; 20 roosewood centre tables; curtains; cornices; hair mattresses; pallasses on all the bedsteads; oil cloth on ten halls, wardrobes; etageres; corner do.; 100 bowls and pitchers; crockery in great variety; dining-tables; 100 oak dining-room arm chairs, and fancy ditto; mahogany rocking chairs; reading-tables; hall stands and chairs; bedding, &c.; kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence, the whole for absolute sale by order of the mortgagee. Terms cash. City funds. A deposit required from all purchasers. Goods to be removed immediately.

Also nine years' unexpired term of the lease of the premises.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—CONTINUATION SALE OF THE ELEGANT STOCK OF JAMES B. COOK, Esq., No. 684 Broadway, near Bond-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.—The stock to be sold embraces some of the richest and best, viz.: Solid rosewood parlor suites in green and maroon, crimson and maroon, gold and green, blue and maroon and green, and black French brocatel, with upholstered-back chairs; others in plush, figured damask, &c.; solid mahogany suites in various coverings, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, very superior washrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, centre tables, side do., extension dining tables, side boards, hall stands, corner do., pallasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows—indeed, a large and well-assorted stock. Those in want of good furniture will find their interest in attending this sale. Catalogues ready, and sale positive.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, elegant household furniture, at the Grinnell House, Nos. 632 and 634 Broadway: rosewood piano-fortes; 30 heavy French pier and oval mirrors; office furniture; 30 rosewood parlor suites; rich chandeliers, and all the gas fixtures through the house; kitchen and basement furniture; heavy cast $100; portable range; bells, &c.—worthy the attention of dealers and others; the whole for positive sale by order of mortgagee. Also about 50 Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, &c., TWO PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good household furniture of every kind and description, comprising two pairs of three piano-fortes, two of them are in rosewood and one in mahogany; they are under such circumstances that they must be sold to pay advances and charges; also, a general assortment of parlor furniture; including several large French plate mirrors, three or four bookcases, secretary, dressing bureaus marble-top centre, card and other tables, French and other bedsteads, carpets and oil-cloths, 20 curl hair mattresses, office desks, cottage bedsteads, oak, mahogany and curl maple chairs, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to offer for sale at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 10 and 11, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. Vrede & Co., No. 598 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first-class cabinet furniture worth from $40,000 to $50,000, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building. This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway, and will be found upon examination to be of as good quality as any male in the City. Full particulars hereafter.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, No. 113 Nassau-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—SALE of new and second hand Furniture, Carpets, rich French plate mirror, oil paintings, &c.—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 32 Nassau-st., near Fulton, a quantity of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also four suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, in French satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth, parlor, reclining, easy, rocking and side chairs, ottomans, lounges, secretary, bureaus, library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, with and without marble tops, bedsteads, French plate gilt frame mirrors, superior and original oil and fancy oil-paintings, French China and cut crystal ware, hair mattresses, pallasses, fancy goods, &c., &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY WEEKS & CO.—Nos. 109 Fulton and 52 Ann sts. The large and peremptory sale of rosewood, mahogany and parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, at auction, FRIDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, consisting, in part, of rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel; gilt frame mantel, pier and oval glasses; superior mahogany, oak and walnut extension tables; mahogany, walnut, parlor and chamber sofas, chairs, stools, rocking and nursery rockers, and sofas in hair cloth, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; oak sideboards, marble top; French and Elizabethan bedsteads, mattresses, pallasses, &c.; marble top centre and side tables, oil paintings and fancy articles, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—FRIDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 56 Nassau-st., rich household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites, in brocatel, plush and haircloth; rocking chairs, easy do., rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, &c.; rosewood, marble-top etageres; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair do.; also, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, pallasses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, &c.; also, a line of China ware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, tête-à-tête sets, &c.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—By SAVAGE & PARKS, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 17 Wall-st., a splendid invoice of English lever and hunting watches, earrings, bracelets, broaches, &c., warranted to be as represented in the catalogue, and to be positively sold. Catalogues at sale. Also, at 12 o'clock, peremptory sale of oil-paintings. Terms cash in City funds. N. B.—A large sale of olive and stuffed birds TO-MORROW.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND FIRE BOARDS FOR ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS.—W. TOPPING & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 91 Broadway, 5,000 pieces latest Paris style and manufacture Paper Hangings, Borders &c., slightly damaged on the voyage of importation. The whole to be sold without reserve.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 808 Broadway, all the splendid stock of furniture, consisting of every kind suitable for families hotels and dealers; bookcases, bureaus, sideboards, with the cross to open and shut; elegant bedding, dining room settee, together with spring and hair mattresses, feather bolstersand pillows, hair and feathers by bale and bag.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF OVER 400 ELEGANT CARRIAGES.—By BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at No. 594 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 A. M. For full particulars see advertisement in this paper to-morrow.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Star Mills in Broadway, in the City of Paterson, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large and valuable assortment of lathes, screwing machines, planing machines, drills, taps, files, vices, benches, pulleys, wheels, belts, and other tools and fixtures suitable for machinists and millwrights; also, a blacksmith shop, tools and fixtures. A small office building and the unexpired lease for part of the basement of said mill. The tools and machinery are nearly new, in good condition and worthy the attention of millwrights and others.

WILLIAM GLEDHILL, Attorney.

PATERSON, N. J., June 4, 1856.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:

1—IN VESTULA DIVISION—About 480 feet front on Oak and Lyon sts., beyond Summit, and Water sts., and on Water st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,002 and 1,003, being generally 20 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.

2—IN STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-16 undivided of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, being 300 feet front on Summit-st., running to the river. Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 48, 49, 50, 54, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, E¼ of 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, being each 60 feet front on Summit-st., and running through to the river.

Also lots 114, 115 on Bush-st.; 136, 139, 140, 142 on Ontario-st.; 147, 148, 152, 154 on Michigan-st.

TERMS OF SALE—One quarter down, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interest on the deferred payments.

For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York, or of T. TREDWELL, or W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.

A. N. COLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTRIXES' SALE OF BANK STOCKS, &c., &c.—E. C. HALLIDAY, will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 6, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executrixes of the will of the late Dr. Thomas Boyd.

500 shares Chatham Bank Stock, each $25
372 shares Mechanics' Banking Association Stock, each $25
75 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, each $100.
52 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock, each $50.
30 shares Bank of North America Stock, each $100.
100 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co. Stock, each $35.
$2,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds, each $500.

ELIZABETH McCALL,
MARIA BOYD,
SARAH M. BOYD, } Executrixes of Thos. Boyd, dec'd.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, $11,000 2d Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, redeemable in 1864, interest payable 1st February and August, each $1,000.

$60,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1875, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Interest 1st July and January, each $1,000.

$10,000 Marysville City, (California,) 10 per cent Bonds, due in 1870. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Interest 1st July and January, each $500.

$5,000 Sacramento (County 10 per cent. Bonds, due in 1875. Interest 1st September and March, payable in the City of New-York, each $1,000.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY—June 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 65 Pineapple, bet. Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The entire furniture of a neat 2-story attic and basement cottage house, comprising mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-bloth, bookcase, handsome mahogany piano by Gale & Co., hair mattresses, feather beds, stoves, crockery and kitchen furniture.

N. B.—The house to let; possession immediately after the sale.

SAME DAY—At 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 235 Sackett, bet. Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Aubisson and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, crockery and kitchen furniture. Also one splendid mahogany, King's patent, extension self-adjusting easy chair, in morocco, perfectly new, and cost $85. This furniture is all in excellent order.

Catalogues at the Salesrooms on Friday afternoon.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stanton-st., to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos. 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Chrystie sts.; No. 13 is a 3-story and brick front, frame building, with basement, with a 3-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4-story brick-front frame building, with rear-extension, and also a new 4-story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order, CHAS. GSELL, Assignee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer

BY S. BOGART—SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 West-st., between Barclay and Vesey sts., the large stock of a wholesale provision and fish establishment, consisting of barrels, half, quarter, and kits of mackerel, shad, salmon, whitefish, haufish and codfish. Also, a large quantity of smoked meats, hams, shoulders, pork. Also, chests of green and black tea; boxes soap, candles, starch, raisins; dried apples; sacks and bags salt; tobacco, cheese, butter, twine, lemons, reams paper, platform scales. N. B.—The entire stock and fixtures to be sold without reserve, as the owner is declining business. Terms, cash.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SOAP, &c.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, a large assortment of pipes, teas, mackerel, fish, pale, brown, and chemical soap; black paint, writing paper, wrapping do., portable desks, ladies' boxes, brandy, wine, tobacco, cigars, &c., also, hardware and cutlery to suit.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—M. IRVING & CO., will sell on SATURDAY, June 7, a large assortment of fine old brandies, wines, genuine Havana cigars, &c., without reserve. By order of THOS. H. HURLEY, Attorney for Assignee.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD, G. HENRY KOOP,
JAMES B. WILSON, JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE, BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT, THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS B. BROWN, JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK, ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNLS. K. SUTTON, JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTRY, JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 25 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. R. MCKEE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, May 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, falling due on the 1st of June next, on such of the INCOME BONDS of this Company as are made payable in the City of New-York, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons. NOAH L. WILSON, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856. No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., COVINGTON, KY., May 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, on the Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the city of Madison, (Indiana,) 6 per cents., falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOSIAH WILSON, Treasurer.

MADISON, Ind., May 23, 1856

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNE 3, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of twelve and one-half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office No. 67 Wall-st.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, June 5, 1856.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Trustees to serve four years, and one Trustee to serve three years, to fill a vacancy, the following persons were unanimously elected:

ROBERT H. MCCURDY,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM J. BUNKER,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
WM. SMITH BROWN,
WM. C. DODGE.
GEORGE S. COE.

And at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 4th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was reelected President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, N. York.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED—That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, on which day they will be opened at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD HAIGHT, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON,
No. 496 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Corfu,	Leona,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Badea,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Genva,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $123,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 30,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$123,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $260,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 350 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or coal to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $30 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 33 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1856, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

P. SATHER.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, dry goods, cigars, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought for cash, at TAYLOR & CO.'S old established and responsible office, No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, May 20, 1856.—ELECTION.—The election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house, corner of Pearl-st. and Burling-slip, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., by order.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

ORIENT, PACIFIC AND UNION MUTUAL SCRIP WANTED—And Insurance Scrips generally negotiated, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election of Directors and Councilors, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. New-York, May 2, 1856.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Peoples' Washing and Bathing Association for choice of officers, will be held at No. 113 Broadway, up stairs, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

$10.000 TO LOAN—In two sums of $5,000 each, on first-class City property; none but principals need apply. Apply to E. HANFORD, over the Park Bank.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., and connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45

...ork Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

The British Cabinet Sustained by Parliament.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The London Times on Central American Affairs.

Postal Convention Between Prussia and the United States.

THE SOUND DUES.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Drooping.

Consols 94 1-4@94 3-8.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 5.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, Captain EYRE, from Liverpool soon after noon on Saturday, May 24, arrived here at 5 P. M. yesterday, but the storm prevented the transmission of the news until this morning.

She brings 150 passengers for Boston.

The *Niagara* left here at 6½ o'clock last evening, for Boston, where she will be due about 6 o'clock on Friday morning.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th ult.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at Cowes on the 23d ult.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from New-York at 2½ P. M. on the 14th ult., arrived at Liverpool Bar at midnight of Friday, the 23d, but did not go up the River until 4½ o'clock on Saturday morning.

The passage to the Bar was made in about nine days and four and a half hours, mean time.

The steamship *Ericsson*, from New-York on the 10th ult., had not been telegraphed at Liverpool when the *Niagara* left.

The steamship *Washington* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 21st ult.

But little news of importance had transpired after the departure of the *Washington* and *Indian*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England, on the 22d, reduced the rate of discount for bills of more than sixty days, from seven to six per cent., short bills remaining at six per cent.

An interesting debate in the House of Lords had taken place on maritime law.

Lord COLCHESTER moved that Parliament disapproves of the conduct of the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress held at Paris, for having abandoned, without the knowledge or sanction of Parliament, the principle inherent in all belligerent powers, of capturing enemies' goods on board neutral ships.

Lord CLARENDON made an able speech in reply, having reference chiefly to the position of the United States. He quoted Mr. MARCY's letter on the subject, calling it moderate and dignified. He defended the course of the British Plenipotentiaries in giving up a principle which it was impossible to maintain. Lord DERBY, in a strong speech, denounced the abandonment of this ancient privilege as not only humiliating and as derogatory, but dangerous to the interests of England. It was favorable to France who proposed it, and fatal to Great Britain that assented to it. After further debate, the motion was lost, a majority of 54 being against it.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice, that on Monday he should ask Lord PALMERSTON a question with a view of ascertaining whether it was the intention of the Government to interfere in the war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua? The Danish Sound Dues are still unsettled, between Great Britain and Denmark. The *Gazette* contains a Board of Trade notice, stating that the Danish Consuls in Russian ports have been instructed to afford the necessary commercial facilities to British subjects until British Consuls can be sent to Russia; also, announcing that Carthagena will be deemed a free port from the 1st of September next.

The British Press, especially the *Times*, continues to keep alive the excitement on the Italian question. Lord LYNDHURST has withdrawn his motion in the House of Lords, lest it might prejudice negotiations pending in Italian Courts.

The London *Times* thinks the affairs of Central America will compel a combination of Great Britain and the United States for their adjustment. It also says that Mr. BUCHANAN'S statement "that there is nothing to arbitrate" is untenable, and suggests the Emperor of Russia as arbitrator for the United States.

The trial of PALMER for poisoning his sporting friend, COOK, continues. The defence is closed. The case turns mainly on the medical testimony, whether or not the symptoms of death accord with the symptoms of poison by strychnine. The most eminent physicians of Great Britain have given evidence which seems equally balanced for and against the prisoner. The case excites extraordinary interest. The testimony is valuable, as making public that vegetable poisons are readily detected long after death.

FRANCE.

Baron HUBNER has presented his credentials as Minister from Austria. No resident Minister has yet been appointed from Russia—Count ORLOFF at present performing the duties. The Princes MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, and OSCAR, of Sweden, have attended a review and the balls given in their honor by the Emperor. The baptism of the Prince Imperial will take place about the middle of June. The Legislative Session will be extended to witness the event.

M. THIERRY, historian of the Norman Conquest, died at Paris on the 22d ult.

SPAIN.

The Democrats had brought forward a vote of censure on the Government respecting the recent troubles at Valencia, but it was negatived by a large majority.

PRUSSIA.

A Postal Convention has been signed between Prussia and the United States. Herr VON ROSCHON has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the fortress, for his recent duel with the Minister of Police.

DENMARK.

The protocol of the Danish proposition, to which Russia, Sweden, and the Duchy of Oldenburg have given their adhesion, is published, bearing date Copenhagen, May 9. It is a lengthy document, its substance being that Denmark will renounce the Sound and Belt Dues for thirt-five millions rix dollars. All maritime Powers must give assent, and Denmark is to reserve the right to treat separately with the Powers not represented in the present negotiations. The compensation named covers dues both on shipping and cargo. Denmark demands security for the money, and apportions the same as follows, in round numbers: Denmark herself to pay one million two hundred and fifty thousand rix dollars; Austria, 29,000; Belgium, 300,000; Spain, 1,600,000; France, 1,250,000; Great Britain, 10,000,000; Norway, 667,000; Oldenburg, 28,000; Netherlands, 1,500,000; Prussia, 4,500,000; Russia, 9,750,000; Sweden, 1,500,000;—total, 31,500,000; leaving a balance of 3,300,000 rix dollars, due by Powers not above named. Further, as there exists a present difference between Denmark and Great Britain that may delay a settlement, Russia agrees to keep open her offer on condition of the other Powers doing the same. The document is signed by BLUHME, TENGOBORRI, and LAGERHEIM.

RUSSIA.

Navigation was opened at St. Petersburg May 18. Commercial advices as yet, do not describe any material variation in the course of trade. The rate of Exchange at St. Petersburg was steady. The prohibition of exports of gold continued, but was expected soon to be removed.

The Empress Dowager of Russia had arrived, on a visit to her brother, the King of Prussia. The Czar has gone to Warsaw. The first English steamer bound to Cronstadt, called the *Tyne*, has been lost, with all her cargo, off the Island of Oseil, in the Gulf of Finland.

THE EAST.

The evacuation of the Crimea by the French proceeds rapidly. Letters to May 10 state that the Russians had hung several Tartars for assisting the Allies. Some had also been sent into exile, and others condemned to work on the roads for life. The scurvy had appeared in the English regiments. A banquet had been given to Sir COLIN CAMPBELL. Peace has been proclaimed at Tiflis.

The capture of the Circassian village of Sunech, and six thousand cattle, by the Russians, is confirmed.

Letters from Corfu report the Ionian Islands quiet. There is a flourishing crop of olives, and currants promise well.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports a partial decline on lower qualities of about ⅛d ₱ lb., while fair and good other descriptions were in modern's demand at the prices noted per Africa. The sales of the week amounted to [illegible] bales, including 6,000 on speculation, and 1,500 to exporters. The sales on Friday, the 23d, were estimated at 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took about 4,000, the market closing firm, and with a tendency towards improvement. The following were the authorized quotations:

New-Orleans Fair, 7d., Middling, 6¾d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d., Middling, 6½d.; Uplands Fair, 6¾d., Middling, 6¼d.; Ordinary to Good, 5¾d @6¾d; Inferior, 4¾d.@5¾d.

The stock on hand amounted to about 677,500 bales, including 538,000 American. The imports of American descriptions during the week, amounted to 670,000 bales. Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., and others, report the decline on the lower qualities, at 1 16d.@¼d., but mostly coming up to the last figure. They quote Mobile Middling at 6 1-16d; Uplands Middling at 6¼d., and New-Orleans Middling 6 5-16d.

Manchester Markets.

Yarns in Manchester had been dull in the early part of the week, but it improved toward the close.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Brokers' Circular report but little speculative demand for FLOUR, and prices a trifle lower. The quotations vary somewhat, but generally Western Canal is called 30s.@33s., Ohio, 36s.@37s., Baltimore and Philadelphia, 35s @36s., Canadian, 34s. 6d @36s. 6d., Sour, 31s. @33s. WHEAT in limited demand at a slight decline, particularly on the lower grades. The following off on the week in these descriptions is equal to about 2d ₱ bushel. Messrs. MAXWELL & Co. quote Western Red 9s. 2d.@9s 8d; Southern Red, 10s 2d.@10s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s 10d.@11s. In CORN the transactions had been large, but at lower prices. The decline is stated at 6d.@ (BARLEY) 1s. ₱ 480 lbs. The market closed firm at 29s.@ 30s. for White, 28s. 6d.@29s. for Yellow, and 28s.@28s. 6d. for mixed. The weather had been favorable for agricultural purposes. The week's import of CORN had been very large.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report BEEF dull and rather easier, the decline being chiefly confined to the ordinary and middling sorts. Prime Mess, 8s.@100s. PORK unchanged in any respect without any arrivals. Prime Mess nominally, 85s. 6d.@87s. 6d. BACON—Buyers holding back for lower prices and in some cases a decline of 6d.@1s. had been conceded; sales ex-ship at 53s.@54s. The arrivals amounted to 13,000 cwt., which would be offered at auction on the following Tuesday. SHOULDERS and HAMS were wanted. LARD dull and rather lower; sales at 53s.@ 55s. CHEESE—A moderate business at former prices. TALLOW—A shade lower. WHALE and SPERM OILS weak and transactions small—SEAL and COD dull. AMERICAN TAR—Sales of 800 bbls. at 11s SUGAR 6d. higher, but weak at the close. MOLASSES advanced 6d. COFFEE heavy and transactions small. RICE unchanged, but a fair business doing at 21s @24s 6d. DYEWOODS a shade lower, under large arrivals. SALTPETRE dull, with a declining tendency.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES unchanged and business limited. Pearls scarce and holders asking 41s. Common RESIN a shade lower. Spirits of TURPENTINE weak and transactions small. Fine RESIN, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. Nothing doing in Philadelphia BARK, but 1,100 Baltimore sold at 9s. LINSEED OIL a shade higher—31s @33s.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the IRON market dull. Bars quoted at £8@£8 5s.; Rails, £8 2s. 6d.@ £8 7s. 6d.; Scotch Pig, 76s.@77s. 6d. COPPER unchanged. LEAD quiet. TIN steady. White WHEAT selling at 68s. @72s; Red, 64s.@67s. FLOUR, 32s.@33s. COFFEE quiet. RICE easier, but not quotably lower. SUGAR firm, but transactions moderate. LARD unchanged—business limited; Western, 54s.@57s. WHALE and SPERM OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL, 31s. 6d. CRUDE TURPENTINE, 28s.; SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 32s. 6d. TALLOW firm at 46s. 9d.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was rather easier, but the demand continued quite active. The Bank has equalized its rate of interest to 6 ₱ cent. CONSOLS, for money, closed at 94¼@94⅜. The new £5,000,000 Loan had all been taken at par. The subscriptions amounted to £40,000,000, and the deposit of 10 ₱ cent. required, amounting, in the aggregate, to £4,000,000 was paid without pressure. The BULLION in the Bank of England had increased £23,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report a limited business, at unchanged prices. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the same, and add: "No regular investments can be expected till the political difficulties are settled:"

United States Sixes, (bonds and stocks,)	104½@105
Pennsylvania Fives, (bonds)	89 @ 89
Maryland Fives	89 @ 90
Massachusetts Fives	99 @100
New-York Central Sevens	94 @ 95
New-York Central Sixes	78 @ 80
Erie Railroad, First Mortgage	98 @100
Erie Third Mortgage	84 @ 86
Erie Convertibles	79¼@ 81½
Erie Fund	81½@ 82½
Pennsylvania Central Railroad	90 @ 91

Havre Markets.

The sales of COTTON from the 14th to 20th inclusive, amounted to 5,000 bales, without change from the quotations previously advertised. New Orleans *très ordinaire* quoted at 95f. The stock on hand was about 125 000 bales. BREADSTUFFS had been sold at prices a shade higher, but the upward tendency was checked by the very favorable weather. ASHES unchanged—business moderate. WHALEBONE quiet and unchanged, but prices firm.

The Latest Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 24—Noon.

The *Persia's* news caused a slight depression in the COTTON market, but prices, though weaker, are not quotably lower. BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS are without material change from Friday's rates.

THE LAST OF THE NATIONAL K. N. COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, June 5, 1856.

The Council assembled at 10½ o'clock this morning.

A series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a National Executive Committee of one from each State and five from New-York, was submitted by Mr. BISBEE, of Virginia, but no action was sought on them at present. Mr. BISBEE attributed the success of the Democratic Party in Virginia to their thorough organization, and predicted an overwhelming triumph for the American Party if a similar course be adopted and pursued by its members.

Mr. BISBEE subsequently presented a resolution condemning the conduct of those who had bolted from the Philadelphia Nominating Convention. He attributed their bolting to the fact that the particular person they favored was not selected, and seriously conjured them to gravely consider before they adopt a course which not only every impulse of honor, but every principle of political honesty must unequivocally condemn.

The resolutions were referred to a Committee on Resolutions.

The following resolution, which was offered by Mr. ALEXANDER, of Maryland, was carried:

Resolved, That an Executive and Corresponding Committee, consisting of one from each State, to be appointed by the Chair, and that an alternate also be appointed to each of said Committee-men; and further, that said Committee act in conjunction with the Committee appointed by the members of the American Party in Congress.

SOL. SMITH, of Missouri, offered a resolution in favor of the internal improvements and protection to American interests and American industry by the employment of American instead of foreign labor.

After some discussion, in the course of which several members deprecated the introduction of matters which the Council had disposed of when the attendance of delegates was full, the resolution was withdrawn.

A motion to go into secret session was offered, and debated.

Mr. SOL. SMITH said if that motion were not carried, he would ask the Council to take up the pledge proposed yesterday, and to submit certain resolutions in regard to it that had been laid on the table. While it was the universal sentiment of the party that patriotism demanded of Americans to oppose the pretensions of the Church of Rome, it was not to be forgotten that they were likewise opposed to the sectarianism of all the Churches. They did not fear so much the Church of Rome as certain gentlemen—three thousand of them—white-shokered gentlemen at the East—who, on every occasion, were interfering with the politics of this country.

Mr. EAMES, of Massachusetts, rose to a point of order. The motion before the house was to go into secret session; the gentleman was not speaking to that motion.

Mr. SMITH proceeded. After he had resumed his seat a confused, unintelligible, and desultory discussion followed. Eventually the resolution was postponed.

Mr. BRITTAN, of New-York, as a delegate from the State at large, presented a protest from the District which sent Mr. CLARK as a delegate, against the decision of the Council in rejecting him.

On motion, the document was received and put on file without being read.

It claimed—*First*, that the only legitimately summoned Convention of the Ninth Assembly District was that which appointed Mr. CLARK as delegate; *second*, that the Council had no constitutional power to make the acceptance or non-acceptance of the Fillmore and Donelson nomination a test question; and *third*, that up to the present time there was nothing to warrant the supposition that the Americans of that District were unfaithful to the principles of the American Party.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Maryland, moved a vote of thanks to the Press, for the accurate reports the papers had furnished of their proceedings.

The motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. C. H. PARKHURST, one of the Delegates from Rhode Island, said he felt himself somewhat delicately situated, because he hardly knew any one in Rhode Island whom he could nominate as a member of the Corresponding Committee, there were so few in that State who approved of the FILLMORE and DONELSON nomination.

A Delegate suggested that he should submit the name of JABEZ C. KNIGHT.

Mr. PARKHURST accordingly inserted Mr. KNIGHT's name in his list.

After some loose discussion on a multitude of amendments, substitutes and counter-amendments, as to a report submitted by the Committee to whom had been referred Mr. BISBEE's resolutions, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee or Five be appointed, to report to the National Executive Committee, at their earliest convenience, for their approval or direction.

The Committee was appointed as follows: B. T. Brooke, Va.; Dr. Hitchcock, Cal.; J. T. Headley, N. Y.; Colonel Logan, Ark.; and Mr. Warren, Mass.

The President pro tem. announced, from the names submitted to him by the delegation from the several States present, the names of the Corresponding Committee.

It will thereupon be seen that in all the States for which no Corresponding Members had been appointed, the President and Secretary of each Grand Council should act in that capacity—Philadelphia alone excepted.

Eventually the list stood thus:

States.	Delegates.	Alternates.
Maryland	Wm. Alexander.	Dixon Roman,
Tennessee	Wm. B. Campbell,	J. H. Calender,
Arkansas	John T. Trigg,	John H. Henry,
New-York	Steph'n Sammons,	E. T. Wood,
Massachusetts	J. M. Keith.	J. E. Eames,
Kentucky	Garrett Davis.	A. S. Hedges,
North Carolina	Kenneth Rayner,	
Pennsylvania	Andrew S. Ewart,	Isaac Hazelhurst,
California	C. M. Hitchcock,	J. W. Brockway,
Rhode Island	Jabez C. Knight,	
New-Jersey	John H. Lyon,	W. A. Newell.
Ohio	F. P. Norton,	J. F. Torrence,
Illinois	W. W. Bennenh'r,	J. M. Allen.
Missouri	John A. Brownlee,	H. W. Williams.

The Council then resolved itself into a secret session, to consider the financial condition of the body, after which it adjourned *sine die*.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES—AMBROTYPES.

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LET THE RAIN COME, OR THE SUN SHINE,

the Ambrotype is taken with equal facility in any weather; therefore no time will be lost.

IF YOU ARE DOWN TOWN,

remember that BRADY'S lower GALLERY No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., near the Astor House, is exclusively devoted to the production of Ambrotypes.

THE MOST DELICATE EXPRESSION

is caught with positive perfection by the Ambrotype, and thus secured for ever.

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to the Ambrotype, as produced by BRADY, for its successful combination of all the excellent features of modern art.

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will please observe that BRADY'S finishing and operating rooms are on the same floor, so that they will escape the fatigue of going up and down stairs.

AMBROTYPE GROUPS

taken of families, schools, military companies, &c., with a fidelity never before equaled. Fine portraits, in large groups, have heretofore been rare; but the quick working of the Ambrotype does away with the ordinary imperfections.

THE AMBROTYPE FOR CHILDREN is beyond all praise. Even the most juvenile and nervous of the little Cherubs are caught by this wonderful invention in spite of the fidgets that have spoiled so many daguerreotypes.

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE AGE,

you must become acquainted with these rare and beautiful creations of art at BRADY'S GALLERIES, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, where, and where only, the exquisite Ambrotype is evoked in all the beauty of perfection.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Under the advice of counsel we hereby protest against the further publication of an article which appeared in your editions of the 29th and 30th ult., signed E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

The former part of that article, while it admits apparently that the machines we sell are not patented by that Company, should seem nevertheless to imply that we falsely and fraudulently represent them to be such articles as that Company have a patent for making exclusively.

If this be the true meaning of this part of the article, we pronounce it false, and calculated and intended to deceive the thoughtless or casual reader.

The latter part of the article, which alleges the commencement of a suit against us for an infringement of the rights of the Company, in respect to their patent, is absolutely false, and must of course have been known to be so. We are inclined to think the whole article was intended to injure our business in places where we are not well known, and we now formally announce our intention to prosecute any party who may circulate in any form such insinuations or reports. Yours, respectfully,

S. COATES & CO., No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., Editors of NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

POLO, Ogle County, Ill., May 3, 1856.

C. L. HARMON & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion Safes:

In October, 1855, I purchased of you a Herring's Patent Safe, No. 12,781. On the 22d of April, ult., my store was entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter. The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol spirits turpentine, and oil, rendering the heat excessively great, so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and wrought iron, such as stoves, nails, cast-iron kettles, &c., into an undistinguished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the emergency.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES C. LUCKEY.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, 139 Water-street, New-York, sole Agents and Patentees of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For protection against mosquitoes and insects, HASKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net. For this canopy and net the manufacturer was awarded the first premium at the last fair of the American Institute as being the best article for protection against mosquitoes on exhibition.

It combines beauty, cheapness, and entire security against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.

Its construction is such that it will fit any bed, and the net is so arranged that it fits closely to the bed by a rubber band, and will contract or expand as necessity requires, thereby making it a sure guarantee against mosquitoes and insects.

M. P. DORSCH, Manufacturer,

No. 106 Canal-street, New-York, corner of Wooster.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistable Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Quakers are in town, and their broad-brimmed hats are quite a relief to the eye, inasmuch as we have gazed upon nothing in the hat line but KNOX'S Spring fashions since February. Everybody is now rushing after KNOX'S splendid new style of Hats, which certainly surpasses anything he has yet given to the public. KNOX'S depôt is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOLEY, the well-known Gold Pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where we would recommend our readers in want of excellent gold pens and pencils at reasonable prices, to call. We have used them in the TIMES' Office a long time, and find they are really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,

No. 223 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits	$3.
Black Alpaca Suits	$6.
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	$10.
White Marseilles Vests	$2.

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

CARD ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The oldest and best known store on Broadway, for this line of business, is BUTTERILL'S, No. 393, corner Duane-st. His long experience and well-known reputation as an artist, are a guarantee that all orders will be executed in the best style. Established in 1840.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SA[illegible] and 349 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REVERE HOUSE, LATE DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No. 25 BROADWAY.—This old-established house having been repaired and newly-furnished, is now open for the reception of guests. It will be conducted on the European plan. Meals at all hours, from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.

JOHN O. GRADY, Jr., Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—THE GREAT EXTERNAL ANTIDOTE.—When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, pustules, dry exfoliations, boils, rashes, &c., this potent preparation is the only safe and radical remedy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Don't bathe in the drainings from the sewers, go to Col. CLOVE'S Bath at Hoboken, and buy tickets there, which will enable you to go to Hoboken, bathe and return, for less than a bath costs in the City. Warm salt water baths always ready. Ladies bathing dresses for sale or to let.

[Advertisement.]

THE JUNE ZEPHYRS.—Full suits made from light—all wool, though always washable, never-shrinking or fading Cassimeres, known as Zephyr "Cassimere Suits," selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $10.

[Advertisement.]

FOR AMUSEMENT—Go to PURDY'S National Theatre this evening. The programme announced is most excellent. Three pieces—"A Lad in the Lamp," "Frisky Cobbler," and "Irish Princess."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Water for Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Common Council have adopted the report of the Water Committee, heretofore published, to supply the city with water.

The city subscribes, immediately, $1,300,000 to the Stock of the Nassau Water Company, which sum is deemed sufficient to commence the work and continue it until the next session of the Legislature, when it is proposed to have the city assume the works and obtain the power to raise the necessary funds to carry out the contract made by the Nassau Company with Messrs. WELLS & Co.—$4,200,000.

The following gentlemen, selected by a joint Committee of citizens and Water Committee of the Common Council, compose the Board of Direction: John H. Prentice, William Wall, Daniel Van Voorhis, James Carson Brevoort, Nicholas Wyckoff, Thomas Sullivan and Nathaniel Briggs.

Military.

The American Volunteers of Brooklyn made their Spring parade yesterday afternoon, under command of Lieut. D. K. SEAMAN. After passing through some of the principal streets of the City the corps partook of a collation. The Company made a very creditable appearance.

Not Sold.

The property of the City of Brooklyn, advertised to be sold by the Sheriff of Kings County at Auction yesterday, was not sold, Judge CULVER of the City Court, on the motion of the Corporation Counselor, having granted a stay of procedings.

☞ Mr. ANTHONY SCHOENWOLT was instantly killed about 10½ o'clock Wednesday night, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn by lightning. He was conversing with his mother at the time. She escaped uninjured.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-eight patients were admitted to this Hospital during the past week; discharged 43; deceased 6. Total remaining, 466.

DEATHS—Mary Dolan 43; Dorotha Bassup, (col'd,) 28; Charles Minfield 57; Anna Bohmann 42; Samuel Hudson 60; Dafney Hicks, (col'd,) 50.

Bodies Found.

The bodies of two infants were found floating in the water at Red Hook Point yesterday. The body of an unknown man was found under Penny Bridge, Brooklyn, yesterday. Coroner REDDING held inquests, but no facts were elicited throwing light upon the manner of death.

Brooklyn Courts.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

A second attempt was made in this Court yesterday to obtain a Grand Jury, but failing the Court adjourned till Monday next.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Calendar for this day Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Calendar for Monday next—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. W. H Ten Eyck, of ASTORIA, L. I., GEORGE WILKINSON to ELIDA B., daughter of John A. May, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 5, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by His Grace Archbishop Hughes, MARIA LOUISE BRADY and NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., of this City.

In Williamsburg, L. I., on Thursday, June 5, in Christ Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. LEGH RICHMOND DICKINSON, Rector of Zion Church, Newport, R. I., to MARY, daughter of Thomas Willett, Esq., both of Williamsburg.

In Bergen, on Wednesday evening, June 4, by Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, Mr. JACOB J. VAN RIPER to ELIZABETH J., daughter of Henry J. Mandeville, Esq.

At Haverstraw, on Tuesday, June 3, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, of Newark, Rev. R. B. YARD, of Jersey City, to Miss SARAH Y., only daughter of J. Purdue, M. D., of Haverstraw.

On Tuesday, August 14, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, ALBERT A. MARSHALL, of New-York City, to Miss SARAH C. YOUNG, of Matteawan, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

At Little Rest, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Charles B. Post, ANDREW J. PROVOST, of Brooklyn, E. D., to HATTIE, daughter of the late Obadiah Titus, of the former place.

At Boston, on Wednesday morning, June 4, in the Church of the Advent, by Rev. Samuel Cutler, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Hoosac, assisted by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, Mr. DAVID LEAVITT, Jr., of Great Barrington, and Miss MARY EMMA, daughter of Samuel Hartt, Esq., U. S. Naval Constructor.

In this City, on on Sunday, June 4, at Zion Church, by Rev. Richard Cox, Mr. ASHBEL J. CARRIER to Miss FRANCES H. CURTIS, both of Collinsville, Conn.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, SIMON HAZELTON, M. D., of general debility, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 119 West 27th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, HARRIET M. G., wife of Geo. A. Wasson, and daughter of Wm. H. Bell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, at his residence, No. 158 Mott-st., CHARLES H. HAYWARD, aged 20 years, 5 months and 27 days.

His remains will be taken this (Wednesday) morning to Cambridge, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Albany and Utica papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, June 5, FRANCES FARNHAM, wife of Dr. A. Sidney Jones, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P M., from her late residence, No. 127 South 3d-st., near 6th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, MARGARET S., wife of John T. Rollins, and only daughter of S. Benson McGown, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 97 Amity-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 5.

$5,000 Virginia State 6s	94¾	600 Erie Railroad	57½
6,000 do	94⅞	200 do	s30 57¼
5,000 do	95	100 do	b30 57⅜
9,000 Cali. State 7s '75	83	50 do	b15 57⅜
2,200 Ohio State 6s '60.1(3		200 do	b10 57⅜
7,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	300 do	b3 57⅜
3,000 do	85¾	400 do	s4m 57
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R. R. 6's	87½	50 do	b10 57⅛
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R.'s 1(3	93¾	100 do	b15 57⅛
2,000 Erie R.R. Cthe. 1871	84¾	100 Harlem R. pfd.	s13m 50
5,000 H. R. R. R. 2d m.	91	100 Reading Railroad	90⅝
3,000 H. R. R. R. 3d m. c	68	200 do	90¾
2,000 N.Y. & N.H. Bs. '66	79½	1700 do	91
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87½	100 do	s5 91
6,000 do	87⅜	100 do	s20 91
1,000 Har. R. R. 3d M.	75½	1500 do	s4m 90
185 Bank of Commerce	103	100 do	b3 91⅞
12 Ohio L. & T. Co	92	300 do	s10 91¼
50 Metropolitan Bank	110½	100 do	91⅜
30 do	110	5 Mich. Cent. R. R.	97½
10 Del. & Hud. Canal	124	500 do	b60 97⅝
12 Penn. Coal Co	101½	50 do	97⅞
100 Cumb. Coal Co	23½	600 do	b3 97⅞
300 do	23⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	94
200 do	b60 23¾	50 do	b30 64½
300 do	b8 23⅜	128 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	113
200 do	b60 23¾	50 do	b60 112⅝
50 Nic. Tran. Co	13½	900 Cle. & To. R. R.	s3 76⅜
50 do	b30 13½	200 do	s30 76½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 93¾	100 do	b30 76¾
200 do	b20 93¾	20 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	92½
200 do	b60 93¾	11 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	97⅛
$50 M. & Miss. R. R.	b30 83¾	100 do	97⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made, at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Indiana State 5s	Flat. 81½
10,000 Miami Co. Ohio 7s, 1872	Int. add. 74½
1,000 Sacramento City Water 10s. 1866	Int. add. 72
5,000 Watertown Corp'n 6s, 1868	Int. add. 78
10,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 2d mort.	Int. add. 58
14 shares Third-avenue Railroad	74
100 shares Erie Railroad	57⅛
10 share Staten Island Railroad	14
100 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	63¾@64
100 shares U. S. Mail Steamship Co	31¾
10 shares Union Ferry Co	100½
95 shares American Express Co	96
25 shares Enterprise Insurance Co	40
25 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co	95¾@97¼
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co	93
25 shares Bank of America	119¾
140 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg	79

A sale, by auction, of first-class Bank and other Stocks, and Railroad and State Bonds, will be made to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. C. HALLIDAY, under direction of executors and others.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87⅜	25 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	112
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 23⅜	10 do	112½
200 do	s3 23⅜	25 N. Y. Central R. R.	92¼
200 Niear. Trans Co.	12¾	300 Reading Railroad	91¾
500 Erie Railroad	b3 57⅜	500 do	91⅝
200 do	s3 57⅜	100 do	b10 91¾
100 do	b15 57⅜	200 do	b30 91¾
300

New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifth and Last Day.

THE NOMINATIONS MADE.

JAMES BUCHANAN FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

EXCITING SCENES.

Speech of Mr. Breckinridge.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 6.

At the opening of the Convention this morning, Governor SEYMOUR, of New-York, made a speech in favor of all the New-York delegation voting for BUCHANAN.

New-Hampshire virtually withdrew PIERCE and led off for DOUGLAS, as the next best representative of Democratic principles.

On the 17th ballot Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated *almost unanimously*. S.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 6—P. M.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE was nominated for Vice-President on the second ballot.

His nomination was unexpected and impromptu. When Tennessee cast her entire vote for BUCHANAN, it was with the supposition that the Buchanan men would return the compliment by voting for BROWN for Vice-President.

The effort to run PIERCE up again signally failed—so his letter of withdrawal still remains in the hands of PEARLEE. The compliment to PIERCE, by postscript, is properly appreciated.

The New-York Softs are justly indignant that the Convention overruled every well-considered report in their favor, and the prospects are that the reaction inoculation will not take. S.

Proceedings of the Convention—Last Ballot for Presidential Candidate.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 6.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the President called the Convention to order.

The Hall was not full when the balloting commenced.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	168½	Cass	4½
Douglas	118½	Pierce	3½

The following is the vote of the Convention on the first ballot this morning:

	Buchanan.	Douglas.	Pierce.
Maine	7	..	1
New-Hampshire	..	5	..
Vermont	..	5	..
Massachusetts	10	3	..
Rhode Island	4	..	..
Connecticut	6	..	..
New-York	17	18	..
New-Jersey	7	..	..
Pennsylvania	27	..	..
Delaware	3	..	..
Maryland	8	..	..
Virginia	15	..	..
North Carolina	..	10	..
South Carolina	..	8	..
Georgia	8	7	..
Alabama	..	9	..
Mississippi	..	7	..
Louisiana	6	..	..
Ohio	13	6	2
Kentucky	4	7	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Indiana	12	..	..
Illinois	..	11	..
Missouri	..	9	..
Arkansas	..	4	..
Michigan	..	6	..
Florida	..	3	..
Texas	..	4	..
Iowa	3	3	..
Wisconsin	5	..	..

California, 4½ for CASS, and rejected by the Chair.

When Maine was called, her vote was cast, seven for BUCHANAN and one for PIERCE.

When Vermont was called, Mr. HIBBARD, of New-Hampshire, rose and said that the unanimous vote of the Delegation that he represented, had thus far supported FRANKLIN PIERCE, but that New-Hampshire had now determined to cast her vote for that Statesman who represented the present Administration. He meant "the choice of Illinois," STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Applause.]

North Carolina led off on the same tack, and was followed by South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas.

Tennessee cast her 12 votes for BUCHANAN. PIERCE ran down to 3 votes.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan	168	Cass	6
Douglas	121		

The New-York Softs went over to DOUGLAS on the sixteenth ballot. Maine concentrated her votes on BUCHANAN. Ohio gave him 2 more. Kentucky cast all her votes for DOUGLAS, having previously given him but 7.

The half votes were rejected by the Chair, a point of order being raised on them in consequence of Ohio casting a half vote for CASS.

After the announcement of the result on the sixteenth ballot Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, said he had stood firmly by DOUGLAS to this point, but he now felt confident that the Convention demanded the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Tumultuous disorder ensued, and cries resounded all over the Hall, "No," "No," "No;" "DOUGLAS has sufficient friends," &c.

Mr. PRESTON continued—He thought the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS would best consult his wishes by yielding at once and cheerfully to the wishes of the Convention.

Loud cries were now heard for Illinois to speak.

Mr. RICHARDSON rose and said—Without advising any gentleman what it was his duty to do to his constituents, he felt that he had a duty to perform to his constituents and the State he represented. [Cries of "Don't withdraw him. Don't withdraw him."] He felt that he could not contribute to the success of the party, or carry out the views of Mr. DOUGLAS by continuing him longer in the contest. [Immense applause.] He had just received a dispatch from Mr. DOUGLAS, which he desired to have read. After that he would withdraw the name of Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. RICHARDSON then read the telegraphic dispatch from Mr. DOUGLAS which said, that from telegraphic accounts he (DOUGLAS) felt confident that a longer continuance of his name before the Convention would tend to disturb its harmony and that therefore he desired to withdraw, believing that the Democracy would do well to unite and vote on either of the other candidates before the Convention, Mr. PIERCE or Mr. BUCHANAN. [Immense cheering.]

Gov. SEYMOUR arose and endeavored to address the Convention, but was for some time prevented by the uproar and confusion. After a while he was heard. He said the Democrats of New-York had, up to this time, been united on one point, and that was the propriety of adhering to one or other of the nominees before the Convention. They had adhered to Mr. PIERCE as long as he had a vote in the Convention. They had then cast their vote for Mr. DOUGLAS. That candidate had withdrawn himself, and the New-York Softs now desired to do all in their power to harmonize and consolidate the vote of the Convention. [Immense applause.]

The 17th ballot was then taken.

New-Hampshire cast her vote for BUCHANAN, Mr. HIBBARD making a speech in explanation, and every delegate who rose had something to say.

Mr. LUDLOW, for the New-York Softs, said, that although the Softs came into the Convention under every disadvantage, they had no desire to promote the continuance of any factions in the great State of New-York. They therefore cast their 18 votes for JAMES BUCHANAN.

Immediately the ballot commenced Captain RYNDERS' great gun was heard roaring forth the announcement to the outsiders.

The Convention rose to the highest state of excitement as State after State gave a plumper for the nominee.

W. W. AVERY, of North Carolina, said that North Carolina loved BUCHANAN, and reminded the Convention that four years ago he had been its first choice.

South Carolina said she came here with the desire to support those candidates who had proved themselves truest to the Union and the Constitution. To this end she had cast her votes first for PIERCE and then for DOUGLAS. She would now give her entire vote to BUCHANAN.

SAM MEDARY congratulated the Convention that Ohio had no longer fractional votes to cast upon the platform of the Convention. Ohio was willing to fight under any nominee, although the sworn friend of the "Little Giant of the West." None would yield more cheerfully than himself, and he could say the same for the entire delegation. As Ohio had been exact hitherto, mathematically dividing her vote, she should now be quite as exact and cast her entire vote for BUCHANAN.

Mr. MEDARY pledged the State of Ohio for the favorite of Pennsylvania.

Col. RICHARDSON said—Every member of the Convention has indorsed the political course of Mr. DOUGLAS, which any man might be proud of. He could assure the Convention that while the choice of Illinois was, of course, for her favorite son, yet she yielded to no State in appreciation of the political character of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Arkansas pledged herself for the largest comparative majority in the Union for the nominee, particularly if her choice for Vice-President should be satisfied, General QUITMAN, of Mississippi.

Mr. INGE, of California, said that the Delegation came here with the choice of every member fixed on the present nominee, but they came also with instructions to set the expression of the Convention in favor of securing some easy means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Mr. INGE, having received permission, then proceeded to comment ably and eloquently on the importance and necessity of such communication. He thanked the Convention for their kindness in hearing those who had come so far, and who had braved the malaria of the tropics and the dangers of the ocean to meet their Democratic brethren here. He believed Mr. BUCHANAN did not concur in opposition to the exercise of all constitutional power to secure easy postal communication between the two oceans. California cast her four votes for BUCHANAN.

JOHN L. DAWSON, in a happy speech, expressed the thanks of Pennsylvania for the honor done her through these indorsements of her favorite son. After he had taken his seat he rose again, saying, that in reviewing the claims of candidates he had forgotten to mention the name of FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Laughter and Cheers.] He then declared his approval of the course of the Administration which would receive from the people on its retirement the indorsement, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

The vote was then announced as being 296 for Mr. BUCHANAN, upon which the cheering was immense.

Three tremendous cheers were then given for BUCHANAN, three equally enthusiastic ones for DOUGLAS, and three moderate ones for PIERCE.

A motion to nominate candidates for Vice-President and then adjourn till 2 P. M. was now made, but was withdrawn.

Col. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, having the floor, returned thanks for the unanimous vote which had been cast for JAMES BUCHANAN. He pledged Pennsylvania to constant devotion to the Union. He desired to say to the Convention in order to put them right on one point, and as he had already been identified with the matrimonial question here, that although Mr. BUCHANAN had not in his own person fulfilled that duty, yet from the time that he had arrived at a marrying age he had been wedded to the Constitution of the country—and in Pennsylvania they did not permit bigamy.

A resolution endorsing the present Administration was then introduced by Mr. HALLET, of Massachusetts, which was declared to be adopted unanimously by the Chair, although some nays responded.

Mr. PRATT protested against such a decision. He would never consent that the great North-West should be slandered and stultified by the supposition that she endorsed the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. WRIGHT of Pennsylvania, hoped that the majority report of the Committee on Credentials in the New-York case would be stricken from the minutes, and in order that all differences might be settled he would offer a resolution recommending both sections to agree upon holding a State Convention to settle upon an organization and make preparations for the nomination of a single electoral ticket.

Judge BEARDSLEY, on the part of the Hards, assured the Convention that the National Democratic Party of New-York would work cheerfully and persistently for the success of the ticket, for the honor of the party, and for the settlement of all past difficulties

Mr. LUDLOW expressed similar views on the part of the Softs.

Governor SEYMOUR then rose, and was received with loud applause. He made an able and conciliatory speech, alluding to the time when the Democracy of New-York were a unit, and promising a return to those halcyon days.

Mr. WRIGHT's resolution was then adopted, and the Convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention being called to order, Mr. SHIELDS, of Missouri, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the General Government, so far as the Constitution will permit, to aid in the construction of a safe overland route between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by ayes 75, nays 220.

Several delegates from Missouri rose and demanded a suspension of the rules.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, endeavored to speak on the propriety of an amendment declaring it the duty of the General Government to use all proper Constitutional power for the object named, but was not heard.

The motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of entertaining the resolution was carried by Yeas 208, Nays 88.

At the suggestion of Mr. PETIT, the word "proper" was placed before "Constitutional power;" and, the main question being ordered, the resolution was adopted by Ayes 205, Nays 87.

On motion, the Convention resolved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. MEAD, of Virginia, proposed LYNN BOYD, of Kentucky.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, begged leave to propose a man who, though born on the banks of the Hudson, was now a resident on the banks of the Mississippi. It had been his pride to serve under his command in regiments in Illinois that never turned their backs to friends or foes. He was the first to plant the American flag on the Halls of the Montezumas. He named Gen. QUITMAN.

Col. LEWIS, of Louisiana, named JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE returned his thanks to Louisiana for the honor conferred upon him, but was one of those who believed promotion should follow seniority; besides, he was already a candidate for the office of editor—one of the editors who should advocate the election of the candidates of this Convention, and the upholding of its noble States' rights platform. He withdrew his name.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, nominated BENJ. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama.

Mr. BROWN, of Tennessee, nominated AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee.

A delegate from North Carolina nominated JAMES A. SEDDEN, of Virginia.

Mr. SEDDEN returned thanks for the honor and withdrew his name.

Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina, then presented the name of JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, nominated H. V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice-President, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

John A. Quitman	59	J. C. Breckinridge	55
Lynn Boyd	33	Benj. Fitzpatrick	11
Aaron V. Brown	29	Herschell V. Johnson	31
James A. Bayard	31	Truston Polk	5
Thos. J. Rusk	2	Jas. C. Dobbin	13

On the above ballot Maine voted for Gen. RUSK, of Texas.

Mr. POLLOCK, of Texas, immediately withdrew Mr. RUSK's name by authority.

Vermont cast her entire vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

New-York being called, Mr. LUDLOW announced eighteen votes for Gen. QUITMAN.

Mr. COCHRANE immediately rose and said the vote was not correct. Some little by-play took place. One delegate said he wanted to vote independently.

The PRESIDENT said he would receive no vote except from the Chairman of the delegation.

Judge BEARDSLEY cast eleven Hard votes for JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware.

Virginia cast her vote for BRICKENRIDGE; Illinois for QUITMAN; California for A. V. BROWN.

Before the second ballot was taken the name of Mr. BAYARD was withdrawn.

A delegate from Connecticut begged to say that if the delegates south of Mason and Dixon's line could agree upon a candidate Connecticut would go for him; but if not, Connecticut had a distinguished son to propose—Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY.

Another delegate said that was not so—Connecticut reserved Mr. TOUCEY for higher game and name.

On proceeding with the second ballot, the name of Mr. BROWN, of Tennessee, was withdrawn, and his votes given for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Several other States then changed for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and, amidst great excitement, Mississippi withdrew the name of QUITMAN, and recorded her vote for BRECKINRIDGE. Judge BEARDSLEY, for the New-York Hards, changed their votes from BAYARD to BRECKINRIDGE. The vote was then announced as unanimous for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, he having received 266 votes.

The announcement was received with immense applause. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, being loudly called for, took the stand, amidst deafening cheers, and said the result was quite unexpected to him. In the personal aspect of the matter, he had no words to express the profound gratification he felt for this mark of honor and confidence from the Democrats of the United States. He did not intend to make a speech, but only to return his heartfelt thanks for the honor done him; but with respect to the first nomination, he could only say that Mr. BUCHANAN had lived down detraction and calumny, and was now about to be crowned with the highest honors to be conferred on American citizens. He essayed to say generally that he was a State Rights delegate, and be trusted, if elected to the high office for which he was nominated he should never do any act to forfeit the high trust reposed in him.

Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, being called for, spoke as follows: Mr. President—I cannot but feel deeply sensible of the honor which this Convention has conferred upon me by its call. The great Democracy of the Union has this day assembled here and announced their principles to the country, and as representatives of these principles have nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, and J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, for President and Vice-President of these United States. The exultation with which these nominations have been received, prove how deep and earnest are the intentions of the Democracy in the approaching contest to vindicate their views and achieve a victory. I heard the announcement which proclaimed the veteran Statesman of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Democratic Party, ring through this Hall amidst the applause of the delegations of thirty-two States, and hailed it as an auspicious omen of victory; but when the name of an old comrade in other lands and a bosom friend was added for the second office, then the deepest gratification filled my heart. He is endeared to us by many cherished memories, and we can but regard with heartfelt pride this evidence of the appreciation of his countrymen. Perhaps, Mr. President, Kentucky has usurped more than her share of the honors in this Convention. JAMES BUCHANAN was a son of her early adoption. He was, for a time, a citizen of the State, and, however, short was the period of citizenship his subsequent renown causes us to treasure the recollections with honest pride.

The other nominee is a native of the State, a grandson of that JOHN BRECKINRIDGE who introduced the memorable resolution of 1798, which yet constitutes the foundation of the States' Rights creed. The purity of his life and the energy of his intellect command the respect and confidence of our people of this generation. With such a ticket Kentucky will move forward with the same generosity of impulse for the redemption of the country that marked her struggles for the statesman of Ashland. The news of this nomination, which is now being transmitted by telegraph to her people, will be received with acclamations of joy and triumph.

Mr. PRESTON continued at considerable length, in explanation of the position of parties at the present time, and was followed by several other speakers. The Convention finally adjourned, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Matters Outside the Convention.

THE CITY IN AN UPROAR—ENTHUSIASM AND POWDER—HOW THE SOFTS TAKE IT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 6—3 P. M.

The city has been in a perfect uproar since the nomination. Great enthusiasm is manifested.

The various Clubs from Pennsylvania, headed by the Philadelphia band, are parading the streets, bearing a monster banner, and the Young Men's Democratic Union Club of New-York are firing a salute in the upper part of the city among the German population. Capt. RYNDER's gun was the first to speak.

The Softs, with some effort, give an apparent cheerful assent to the nomination.

The Half-Shell representation assembled at their quarters, and after a happy address from Senator SICKLES, proceeded to take part in the general rejoicings.

BUCHANAN'S NOMINATION.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

Two Bonfires and Two Illuminations.

A SMALL CANNON AND A RAINY NIGHT.

Tammany and tar are (politically) as inseparable, as a pole-cat and its perfume. Whenever anybody is nominated, out comes the vile-smelling, burning tar, and its lurid glare and blackening smoke rises to the music of a cannonade and the shouts of those who always shout when

"There's whisky in the jug."

Why the Democracy should always thus besmear their enthusiasm, is not yet satisfactorily determined—the fact is all that is beyond the shadow of a doubt. The most probable explanation is that it was first suggested by Gen. JACKSON, who, knowing well the slipperiness of the leaders of the Democracy, fell upon it as the only substance that could possibly make Democrats in office stick to the principles avowed before obtaining it. But if that was its origin and purpose, it has failed most signally. The loadstone of public plunder has ever overcome the cohesive power of tar, and the Democratic leaders still glide as easily from shouting for one candidate to bellowing for another as a lively eel through the fingers of a city-bred fisherman. Nevertheless, the tar is continued, although last evening its burning appears to have been confined to Tammany and the Pewter Mug. A large corps of reporters who scoured the City thoroughly, did not elsewhere discover a single blazing barrel. At the various "head-quarters" the cause given for the omission was "that it was raining so *hard* that the people could not remain out, and therefore it would have been a waste of precious electioneering material to have lighted bonfires on such a night." Very sensible reasoning, and yet such as no true Democrat would have resorted to in the good old days of hard knocks and harmony. Therefore, we are inclined to credit the statement of a friend (privately) of Mr. BUCHANAN, who is in a position to know, and who says the trouble was want of funds. Not that the Custom House had not been taxed for tar, but because "Buchanan" was not the name mentioned when the money was raised; and, the principals being absent, the lesser lights did not care to burn for him until ordered so to do—an order which they might have received, had not the storm rendered it exceedingly difficult to obtain intelligence by telegraph from Cincinnati. However, the real genuine Democracy got along very well, for at the "Pewter Mug":

There was a sound of revelry last night—
A few of "Old Bucks" friends had gathered there,
And as with good old ale they waxed tight,
They swore he was a cove of virtues rare.
Their throbbing hearts beat manfully, and when
The call was given for yet another pot,
Blear'd eyes looked drunk to eyes that blear'd again,
And all said "fight—if RYNDERS pays the shot."

Elsewhere there was some enthusiasm; and wherever it was, it is minutely reported below.

THE GUNS.

The Democrats fired a host of guns yesterday in the Park. Nobody had the patience to count them. As soon as the news of BUCHANAN's nomination was received, a policeman was dispatched to get out the little three-pounder, which has been kept in the basement of the City Hall, wrapped up in a blanket for sometime past. But, alas, his strength and efforts were unavailing! What could he do? Must he not obey the orders of his superiors in the Department? Happily at this moment Aldermen BRIGGS and DRAKE came through the hall, and witnessed the efforts of the poor M. P. Generously forgetting that the guns were to be fired for a man of another party, they literally put their shoulders to the wheel and rolled the cannon in triumph out of the hall. And to show how generosity is often rewarded, it was whispered around the City Hall during the day that the Aldermen had done this so as to get into office, if old BUCK should be elected. What base ingratitude! In the afternoon and evening guns were fired "by fits and starts." About a dozen were fired, after which the cannon got wet, whereupon the crowd went to neighboring bar-rooms and did the same. The gun having been meanwhile dried, the process was repeated. A policeman was seen very active in arranging matters and touching off the gun.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Custom-House has presented a decidedly desserted appearance for the last week. Yesterday we sent a reporter to see how the news of the nomination was received. He found most of the desks vacant. From the dust on some of them it was evident that their occupants had been gone for some time, probably to Cincinnati. The occupants of others were standing around, with their faces drawn out to a terrible length, and were conversing together in a most doleful tone. It was evident that they were deeply distressed "and would not be comforted." They felt that there was no hope left for them, they could not be saved. Let whoever would be elected, they must "*vamos.*" Alas! it was a bitter, bitter sensation.

OLD TAMMANY AND THE PEWTER MUG.

Seventeen pounds and a half of candles were purchased last evening at a Dutch grocery store in Frankfort-street, for the illumination of Tammany Hall and the Pewter Mug, to celebrate the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE. Nine tar-barrels were also purchased for the auspicious occasion, which blazed fiercely, beautifully, and democratically, (seventy-three ragged urchins dancing like wild Indians around them,) from 7¾ till 9¾ o'clock, at which time they smouldered out, leaving a democratic scent behind. Gunpowder being cheap, a small cannon—a two and-a-quarter pounder—was fired at intervals in front of the City Hall, from 6 to 8 o'clock, the hat being sent around occasionally for quarters and dimes for the purchase of fresh powder, when the supply on hand was getting exhausted. About three hundred people assembled—one hundred on the steps of Tammany Hall, fifty on the steps of the City Hall, and the remainder in the Park or its immediate vicinity. Possibly the rain had a little to do with the minuteness of the assemblage, for the sky of New-York, it cannot be denied, frowned heavily on the nomination, and a cold wind and a colder rain came from the northeast to throw cold water on the Buchananites and chill the ardor of their enthusiasm. The ancients, crediting omens, had great faith in the sky. BUCHANAN, if the heavens are an authority, was nominated under bad auspices.

If the truth may be spoken without offence, Tammany never looked smaller.

At an ordinary Fireman's ball, it would have shone (candles included) to more advantage. A strip of canvas, which was not a transparency, bore the simple inscription "For President, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania," and Tammany, last night, had nothing more to say.

To do the old wigwam justice, if the mouth-pieces had not been absent at Cincinnati, there would have been as much glorification as could have been got together by the blaze of tar-barrels and the boom of cannon. And besides speeches, there would have been transparencies, which would have impressed, luminously, on the Democratic mind these maxims, aphorisms, sentiments, or whatever else they may be called, from the Father of his Country:

"Happy, thrice happy, shall they be pronounced who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions."—*Washington.*

Which, irrespective of Tammany, is a very glorious quotation, to which we heartily subscribe.

Tammany also would have had the following for a transparency:

"Harmony and liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and justice."—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

Which, still irrespective of Tammany, we say Amen to with all our might.

Again, Tammany intended to have made this quotation from one of WASHINGTON's speeches, but did not do so for reasons already mentioned:

"I have labored to discourage all kinds of local attachments and distinctions of country, denominating the whole by the great name of American."—*Washington, 1776.*

Which was not more patriotic when it was spoken eighty years ago, than it is at the present day.

But again, Tammany would have quoted last night still further from Washington, as follows:

"Observe good faith and justice towards all nations."

"Your Union ought to be considered the main prop of your liberty, and the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other."—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

We have said that Tammany Hall was prepared to speak last night, using the above venerated quotations, emblazened as mottoes on its front. Wisely prepared as they have been, they will not be lost. On Wednesday evening next it is expected the Democrats will hold their ratification meeting, and *then* we shall have the transparencies. *Then* we shall have the glorification. *Then* the cannon—not the Mayor's gun—but the Empire cannon of Capt. RYNDERS will shake the infirm panes of glass in the windows of decrepit buildings in Chatham-street. *Then* tar barrels will blaze more in earnest than they did last night. *Then* crowds will gather within and without Tammany, and rum will be drank, and cheers will be given, and uproar will be dominant, and PIERCE's rule will be nominally at an end. For PIERCE *is* defeated. That cry resounds. PIERCE *is* defeated. The cry is taken up on all sides. PIERCE *is* defeated. DOUGLAS, also, *is* defeated; DOUGLAS, with his black, bad, Kansas-Nebraska fame—but foremost in the news of yesterday, presses forward the great fact that PIERCE is ignominiously defeated.

FOURTEENTH WARD KEYSTONE CLUB.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Presidential Club was held last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Mr. HENRY MANSON, the President, was in the Chair. Upon calling the meeting to order he announced—which fact he said they all knew—the nomination of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency. It was a nomination he was happy to say met his cordial approval, and he had no doubt would be similarly considered by all present. Upon the termination of his remarks,

Mr. SCATLIFF moved, that in view of the nomination of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency, the name of the Club be changed forthwith to that of the Fourteenth Ward Keystone Club.

The motion was carried unanimously, and with vehement cheers.

Mr. H. P. WEST now presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and with three cheers for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and pleasure the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic Republican candidate for President of the United States. His long and faithful services to the country, his brilliant qualities as a statesman, and the position he occupies in the hearts of the people, fully entitle him to the elevation that awaits him.

Resolved, That his election will be a symbol of order and peace to the States at large, by allaying sectional strife, intolerance and bigotry, thereby promoting the general prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the nomination of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, as the candidate for Vice-President, meets our hearty approval; and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE, the regular nominees of the Democratic Party.

A Committee of five was appointed to provide a banner for the Club, as also a Committee of the same number to make arrangements to unite with the New-York City Democracy in a further ratification meeting of the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Speeches of marked enthusiasm ensued for the Cincinnati nominees, by Messrs. J. SCATLIFF, H. P. WEST, THOS. BOISE, JAMES HAYES and others, occupying the meeting till after 10 o'clock, when an adjournment took place to Monday evening.

EXCELSIOR CLUB MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the National Democratic Excelsior Club was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., the President, in the Chair. Upon taking the Chair, Mr. HASKIN said that it was unnecessary he should state that JAMES BUCHANAN had been nominated by the Democratic Convention as their candidate for the Presidency. Mr. BUCHANAN was a statesman of the oldest and firmest stamp—one of the few remaining of the genuine old stamp—CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER and others—who had carried the country through severest trials. The nomination met his approval, as he had no doubt it did of all the members of the Club. He had no doubt of the victory of the Democratic Party at the ensuing election.

The speech was received with loud applause. On motion of GEO. G. BARNARD, Esq., a Committee of Three was appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions expressive of the meeting's views upon the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. This Committee, consisting of Messrs. G. G. BARNARD, JOHN F. GRAY and WM. COTTER, retired and in a short time presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Club approves and fully indorses the principles and measures embodied in the resolutions adopted at the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, on the 4th instant, as containing a clear, distinct, and honest enunciation of the platform of principles and measures of the National Democratic Party of the Union.

Resolved, That the able statesmen—the candidates nominated by the National Democratic Convention—standing, as each does, upon a bold, frank and progressive platform of principles, deserve to, and will be triumphantly elected.

Resolved, That all Democrats who agree upon this platform, to avert so great a calamity to the Union as the success of a sectional party, should hereafter act together—and this Club cordially invite all who agree in the doctrines promulgated in the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention of 1856, regardless of former associations, to unite with us in engrafting them upon the policy of the country.

Resolved, That this Club heartily responds to and ratifies the nomination of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for President. He is an able, reliable and true statesman, an honest civilian and patriot, and has adorned every position of public trust in which he has hitherto been placed, and will adorn the Presidential chair, for which his long and distinguished experience and services in the councils of the nation pre-eminently fit him. His own State, the old Democratic Keystone of the Union, in consideration of her stern adherence and devotion to Democratic principles and candidates, is entitled to have her favorite son elevated to the first position of the country, and this Club unanimously pledge him their zealous support.

Resolved, That in Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, nominated for Vice-President, we recognize a sound and reliable National Democrat of tried experience, capacity and integrity, and we commend our candidates to the enlightened support of the Democracy of the country.

Resolved, That the Democratic Committees of Tammany Hall be recommended to unite and form one organization of the Democratic Party of the City, with a view to the immediate calling of a County ratification of the united Democracy, and cement it by a "union and victory" of Democratic principles.

JOHN F. GRAY, Esq., moved the adoption of the resolution, and in doing so made a speech expressing his approval of the nominations at Cincinnati. Mr. BUCHANAN was the man of the Democratic party to bring into unison all the present distracted elements of the party. He was a rock of immovable firmness, upon which the party might safely build. Black Republicanism and Know-Nothingism would split upon this rock. He felt sure of the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. He had no idea of failure. One thing was certain—he should do all he could to bring about the election, even to walking a mile on frozen ground barefoot, if necessary.

Mr. WM. H. ALLEN followed in a few remarks, similarly enthusiastic, and urging upon all to rally around their chosen standard-bearer in the ensuing campaign.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A Committee of Five was chosen to confer with Committees of Stuyvesant Institute and Tammany Hall, to arrange for a grand ratification meeting of the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, when the meeting adjourned to next Monday night.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB RATIFICATION OF THE TICKET—VAIN ATTEMPT AT ENTHUSIASM.

An extra meeting of the Young Men's (Soft) Democratic Club was held last evening at the Mercer House. A. J. HENRICH, Esq., was appointed Chairman and J. E. WHITE, Secretary. From the lateness of the call the number of members present was extremely small, not exceeding a score. On motion of Mr. D. TAYLOR, a Committee was appointed to cooperate with the Tammany Hall Committee, in arrangements for the ratification meeting next Wednesday. The following are the names of the Committee: Messrs. King, Harrison, Taylor, Cone, White, and the Chairman. A Committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions. After a short recess they reported a series, which were unanimously adopted.

They were very long, but differed in no extent from those adopted at similar meetings. They were filled with the old stereotype phrases, "Democratic Principles," "the Nation's Choice," "Union and Victory," &c., &c.

The Club, after cheering BUCHANAN, then adjourned until Monday evening next, then to hear the report of its "delegates" to Cincinnati.

THE SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward was unusually quiet last night. A few boys in Centre-street, to be sure, had out an old horse-pistol, and having, by a public contribution—to which all passers-by were ardently invited—raised the sum of nine cents, and having, moreover, obtained from a patriotic hardware dealer in the Bowery a shilling's worth of gunpowder for seven of said nine cents, (two had gone to pay for "cigars for the crowd,") they made quite a noise.

This was all the public rejoicing we could hear of, but in the hotel of a well-known fellow-citizen, the proceedings were both enthusiastic and practical. Barney McGuire said that he "thought it was a rale good nomination, now the Dimicrats, with the old war-hoss at their hid and "old Kentuck" at their tail, could lick all the nager worshippers and bloody Know Nothings. And now,—and yis,—and now he would intrate all the gintlemen present to stip up and to take jist a drap in the way iv helpin an the ticket."

This sentiment was received with boundless applause, and the meeting took a drink and repeated the operation until most of its component parts "were far gone."

Responses to the Nomination Elsewhere.

FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 6.

The Democrats of this city cordially respond to the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, and one hundred guns are now being fired in his honor.

FROM MAINE.

BELFAST, Me., Friday, June 6—6 P. M.

The nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, by the Democracy, was received here with great enthusiasm. A large crowd, with a band of music, assembled on the Common and fired a salute.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, June 6.

The announcement of Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination caused some sensation in this city. It is said one hundred guns will be fired to-morrow in honor of the event.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 6.

The nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN was received by the Democrats here with great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired this afternoon in honor of the event.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 6.

The office of the *Pennsylvanian* is illuminated to-night in honor of the nomination of BUCHANAN. A number of speakers are addressing a crowd in front of the building, but, although there is general good feeling, the demonstration is not very enthusiastic—the hurrah boys being all at Cincinnati.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

COLLISION OF TWO EXPRESS TRAINS ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 6.

A collision occurred at an early hour this morning on the Niagara Falls section of the Central Railroad. Two express trains came in contact near the Pekin station. The following is a list of the killed and injured, so far as ascertained:

KILLED.

Mrs. M. F. Stevens, of Charlestown, Mass.
Mr. Wm. Haynes, fireman.

INJURED.

Joseph S. Gillett, Fair-Haven, Mass., leg broken.
Jeremiah Hawkins, Victor, N. Y., leg broken.
Aaren Barnes, Warren, Mass., leg broken.
Elizabeth K. Piermont, Lebanon, N. H., leg broken
Adaran Gillmore, railroad employe, leg broken.
Washington Stockton, Railroad employe, leg broken.
Emerson Wright, brakeman, leg broken.
Horace Boyington, Springfield, Mass., badly cut.
William Adams, Engineer, Andrew Boyce, Engineer, George Fitzmeyer, Fireman, cut and bruised.
John W. Roberts, New-York.
Mary C. McCall, Onondaga County.
Henry C. Slack and wife, of Savannah, Cayuga County. All badly bruised.

Message of Gov. Metcalf, of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 6.

Gov. METCALF was qualified yesterday afternoon, and sent his message to the Legislature. About one-third of the message is devoted to national affairs, principally the Slavery question. He denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrages, and the assault on Senator SUMNER, and attributes the uniform success of the slave power to their perfect unanimity on the subject of Slavery, to their constant threats of withdrawal from the Union, and to the compactness of their party ties. He closes as follows: "All the talk, all the threats, all the movements designed or tending to a dissolution, are the political stock in trade of Southern politicians, with here and there a partner at the North."

Summer Indignation Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 6—10 P. M.

In consequence of the rain this evening, the large gathering in front of Independence Hall was obliged to go under cover; consequently, two meetings were organized in the large court-rooms of the building; and these being unable to admit the great number present, a third meeting was held in the vestibule of the Hall.

Addresses were made by Hon. BENJ. BREWSTER, Judge KELLY, E. JOY MORRIS, CHARLES GILPIN, and a number of others. A series of resolutions presented by Ex-Mayor CONRAD were adopted by acclamation and with great marks of approval. The resolutions denounce the assault upon Mr. SUMNER as revolutionary and destructive of the freedom of speech. They also characterize it as an outrage evincing on

...A FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Washington and the Niagara's Mails.

The Central American Question.

The Czar proposed as an Arbitrator.

Danish Proposition for the Redemption of the Sound Dues.

THE NEW BRITISH LOAN.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN LONDON.

The United States mail steamship *Washington*, arrived at this port, yesterday, with mails to the 31st ult. The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, with Liverpool dates to the 24th, arrived at Boston early yesterday morning, and her mails dispatched South in the morning arrived in this City about 5 o'clock P. M. The two steamers together furnish us with the details of one week's later news from Europa.

Sir HENRY BERKELY was to be appointed the new Governor of Victoria.

There was a full attendance of capitalists at the Treasury on the morning of the 19th May in reference to the new loan of £5,000,000, but the only tender was from Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. On the sealed paper of the Government being opened the offered price and the reserved price were found to be £108 and £107 10s. 7d. for every £100 of money. The loan was finally accepted at the latter rate, which is equal to 93 for Consols. The scrip was marked 1¾ to ¾ premium. The applications including the amount required by the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD themselves, were stated to amount to £40,000,000, and the total paid on the 16th of May as a 10 per cent. deposit was £3,700,000. The surplus deposits were returned on the 21st, which gave much ease to the money market.

The foundation stone of a new military hospital, named the Royal Western Hospital, was laid by her Majesty the Queen with great pomp and ceremony on the 19th May. The site selected is situated about 6 miles from Southampton, and is about half a mile from the shore. The hospital will be sufficiently large to accommodate 1,000 patients. The land purchased by the Government covers 100 acres, and the frontage of the building alone will extend upwards of 1,400 feet. The pile will, it is expected, cost £900,000. A sad accident occurred on board one of the gun-boats ranged off the shore for the purpose of saluting her Majesty. By the unexpected discharge of a gun whilst being loaded, two seamen were horribly mutilated and killed.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his financial statement. The deficiency in incomes of the past year amounted to £3,580,000, to cover which the loans of £5,000,000 in Consols had been raised. The Chancellor promised a saving of £17,539,000 by the revision of the Army and Navy estimates for the current year. One million and a half of the loan was applicable to the year 1856-57. The sum of £3,000,000 in Exchequer bills had been successfully converted into Consols. Notwithstanding the reduced estimates for the services of the Army and Navy, the expenditure for the present financial year was estimated at the net amount of £57,525,000, whilst the net income from revenue was estimated at no more than £57,152,000, leaving a deficiency of £10,373,000. To meet this deficiency there was a balance remaining of the last five million loan of £1,500,000, a proposed vote of credit for £2,000,000, then the new loan of £5,000,000, shortly a prospective issue of Exchequer bonds or bills to the amount of £2,000,000, which will leave a small balance to the credit of the country.

In the House of Commons Mr. PEEL has stated, in answer to inquiry, that the German Legion will be disbanded as soon as it has returned from the East, and the men will be sent to the Colonies, not as soldiers, but as emigrants.

The trial of PALMER, the English poisoner, is in progress, and attracts immense crowds. Among the distinguished persons present on the 17th of May, was Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the gross receipts of the French railways during the first quarter of 1856, which amounted to 59,843,581f. Compared with those of the corresponding period in 1855 there is an augmentation in 1856 of 10,930,142f. The extent of line worked which, on the 31st March, 1855, was 4,699 kilometres, increased in 1856 to 5,009 kilometres.

By a treaty concluded between the Sultan and the Western Powers, the period within which the evacuation of the Turkish territory was to have been completed, has been prolonged. The prolongation is said to be six months from the present time.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—British View of Walker's Movements in Central America.

From the London Times, May 17.

It is now six years since Central America became the subject of an important treaty between our Government and the United States, the object of which was to convert that isthmus into a channel of communication between the two oceans, and thus to give an incalculable push to the commerce of the world. All nations were invited to join in that treaty, and to second England and the United States in neutralizing and securing the complete independence of a ship canal across that Isthmus, which was thus to become one of the great thoroughfares of the world, and the common property of all States and countries. Already commercial prophecy was active, and even the rigid and disputative "blue book" rises to warmth and enthusiasm as it pictures the effect of this new junction of the two hemispheres, not only upon the trade of the world at large, but upon the Central American isthmus itself, which would thus be brought into immediate contact with the commerce of the world, and gain a market for its goods which would equal any other on the high seas. Already, to the eye of the commercial prophet, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and the other States of Central America were, under the sunshine of an active and peaceful commerce, growing into important and prosperous communities; and Greytown, at the mouth of the San Juan, the Atlantic, and of the new canal, rivaled the Hanseatic Cities of the Old World. A Hanseatic Constitution was suggested for this port, as most agreeable to its situation, and to the relation in which it stood to this new commercial thoroughfare. A company was already formed for the construction of the new canal, and everything appeared to be in rapid progress.

Six years have elapsed since the date of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, under the protection of which this new order of things was to arise; and now what is the condition of Central America? We refer our readers to the accounts which we quote from the correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES and *New-Orleans Delta*, and other United journals. Central America is a scene of confusion, anarchy and bloodshed. Two hostile States, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, arrayed against each other upon some petty dispute about territory, are fighting upon a principle of mutual extermination; butcheries which disgrace humanity are the order of the day, and the Isthmus exhibits war in its worst horrors, disengaged from the restraints of the military code, and abandoned to savage excesses and simple barbarism. An American, General WALKER, has possessed himself of the Nicaraguan Government, not, it would appear, without protest from the native authorities, and wields its name and authority. He has invaded Costa Rica with an army composed principally of American citizens, and has, it appears, lately suffered some signal reverses. The Costa Ricans take advantage of their success to retaliate fearfully.

Now, who is responsible for this deplorable state of things in Central America—for this reign of anarchy, horror, and blood, in the place of that smiling commerce and peaceful prosperity which the framers of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty contemplated for these States? Certainly we are not. We have done everything in our power to fulfill the promise of that Treaty, and secure the great commercial object which it had in view, and which, if gained, would, besides the advantage to the trade of the world, have given peace and prosperity to these States. We have been ready to make every concession. Was our Mosquito Protectorate objected to as interfering with the perfect neutrality and independence of the new passage across the Isthmus? We professed ourselves ready to give it up, as soon as ever the safety of those Indians, to whom our honor was pledged, could be obtained by any other arrangement. Lord PALMERSTON, Lord MALMESBURY, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, over and over again made this proposal. Lord CLARENDON no sooner came into office than he repeated and urged on the American Government a final settlement of this question. We have done all we could to make the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty work, but American jealousy has interfered with the fair operation of this treaty, and, instead of giving it its designed use, has only treated it as a material out of which to extract claims tending to British loss and humiliation. The United States have looked at that treaty in one point of view—viz., how much they could make us *lose* by it; how much British territory they could, by any pretence, fair or unfair, bring under the prohibitory clause of that treaty—the clause which forbids our occupying any part of Central America. That is the one aspect in which the United States Government has viewed this treaty—an aspect wholly opposed to the fair, wide, universal, commercial object for which that treaty was framed, and one simply suggested by national jealousy and self-aggrandizement. The treaty has thus been wholly diverted from its original design, and that design, consequently, remains unfulfilled. One of the two parties who were concerned in it has ceased to attend to it, preferring its own private national objects to the commerce of the world, and, in the dismion of the two great Governments, the petty States of Central America, left to themselves and to their own guidance, fall back upon their own territorial feuds and constitutional confusion.

The Czar proposed as an Arbitrator on the Central American Question.

From the London Times, May 23.

Does not such a state of things as exists in Nicaragua call for a speedy settlement of the Central American question, and the dispute between the two governments? What real difficulty is there in the way of such a settlement? We have expressed ourselves ready to give up the Mosquito Protectorate, as soon as ever a sufficient guarantee can be given for the safety of that Indian tribe to which our honor is committed. One point of disagreement, then, may be considered as already disposed of. With respect to our occupation and colonization of the Bay Islands, we are willing to submit that to the arbitration of a third power. A perfectly unobjectionable way, then, of settling the other point of dispute is provided, after which the quarrel is over.

Did Mr. BUCHANAN object last year to arbitration on the ground "that it would be difficult to find an impartial umpire, as we had gone to war with their arbitrator, the Emperor of Russia?" Well, that objection, at any rate, is no longer of force. We are not at war now with the Emperor of Russia, and therefore he is at liberty for the purpose of arbitration. The United States cannot suppose that he will be partial to our side of the question, and therefore, if we are ready to accept his arbitration, they can have no objection. A power so recently our antagonist in a severe and sanguinary struggle, and now smarting with the sense of a humiliating peace, will not, at any rate, be too much disposed to favor our interests; rigid justice, as it is all that, under any circumstances, we ought to expect from any umpire, is all that we can possibly expect from *such* an umpire. A war, under such circumstances, is impossible; so long, at any rate, as the American Government retains any respect for European public opinion, and does not abandon itself to the violence and prejudices of an inferior party in the United States, with whom jealousy of England triumphs over every consideration of policy and justice.

Or will Mr. BUCHANAN say again "that there is nothing to arbitrate," and that "he does not consider it a question for arbitration?" But such a position as this is plainly untenable. In a dispute between two powerful and intelligent Governments, it never can be allowable for one side to say that its own case is so clear and self evident that it will not submit to arbitration, but will have its own view simply yielded to. This is to assume the whole question. Of course, the United States Government thinks itself in the right, otherwise it would not dispute these points with us. But that is its own opinion, and no more. Opinion must bow to the offer of a fair judgment upon the question, otherwise all justice between nation and nation and between man and man is at an end. In civil justice each party thinks itself in the right, but the two submit to a third party, who is the judge; and in international justice the principle is the same, for when the two parties or Governments cannot of themselves arrive at an agreement they must go to a judge or arbitrator, unless they settle the dispute by arms which is to settle it, not by justice, but by force. Does Mr. BUCHANAN think the language of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty "so plain and explicit" as not to need arbitration? That is the very reason why he ought to wish for an arbitrator. If the case is so clear on his side the arbitrator will of course see it, and decide accordingly.

British Aid to Costa Rica.

In the House of Commons, May 23, Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as it was impossible for his noble friend to speak again, he would defer until Monday a question he wished to put to him. Its purport was to inquire as to the authenticity of a letter signed "E. HAMMOND," with respect to furnishing arms to the Government of Costa Rica, and to ask whether, by furnishing arms, the Government intended to take any part in the hostilities between Costa Rica and Nicaragua? [Hear.]

The Peace Society and the Difficulty with the United States.

On the evening of the 20th of May the Fortieth Anniversary meeting of the "Peace Society" was held in Finsbury Chapel, London.

Mr. HINDLEY, M. P., took the Chair, and, in congratulating the meeting upon the happy circumstances under which they had assembled, he briefly adverted to the American question, and urged the necessity of the Peace Society of America endeavoring to impart to the Government of that country the same peaceful feelings which pervaded the breasts of our own; and he trusted that any dispute between the two countries would be settled by arbitration. [Cheers.]

Among the resolutions passed was one deprecating the differences between Great Britain and the United States, and expressing a hope that they might be brought to a peaceful adjustment.

The New British Loan of Five Millions Sterling.

From the London Times, May 19.

A numerous attendance of capitalists took place this morning at the Treasury to take part in the biddings for the new loan of £5 000 000. Shortly after 10 o'clock A. M. the hour appointed for the business, the gentlemen in attendance including Baron L. Rothschild, Sir A. Rothschild, Mr. J. Capel Mr. Norbury, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. R. and M. T. Thornton, Mr. B. Cohen, Mr. L. Cohen, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Cazenove, &c., were received by Lord Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. J. Wilson, on the part of the Government. The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank were also present.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having handed to the Governor of the Bank a sealed paper, containing the *minimum* terms which the Government were prepared to accept.

Baron L. ROTHSCHILD observed there was one rather important question which he wished to ask,—What were the intentions of the Government with regard to Exchequer Bill-?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I stated at our previous meeting what were the intentions of the Government. We have no intention, at least no expectation, of issuing Exchequer Bills. I presume it is to issuing bills you refer.

Baron Rothschild—No, not exactly that.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Well, as to the rate of interest, all I can say is that notice upon that subject will shortly be given, but I am afraid I can't give any further information just now.

Baron Rothschild—The Government then have no intention of funding.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—No. That I stated before, that the Government had decided not to fund at present.

Baron Rothschild—The question to be decided is, whether you will increase the rate of interest, for that may make a difference in the terms. Exchequer Bills, in their present position, can scarcely be said to float.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—They are not at a very great discount yet, and that is a question which at present cannot be decided. Is there any gentleman present who is disposed to make an offer for the New Loan?

Baron ROTHSCHILD handed in a paper containing his tender.

No other tender being offered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the paper handed to him by Baron ROTHSCHILD, and read—

May 19, 1856.

SIR,—We beg to offer for the proposed loan of £5,000,000, to be paid for at the periods mentioned in the public notice of the 8th inst., at the rate of £108. Three per cent. Consolidated Annuities, with dividend from January last, for every £100 in money, on which we are ready to pay the required deposit.

To the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—That is not equal to our terms. How much is that equal to in Consols?

Baron Rothschild—Very nearly 92⅝.

Mr. Wilson—Or 92⅜?

Mr J. Capel—It is between 92⅜ and 92⅝.

Baron Rothschild—It is within 9d of 92⅝.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Well, that is not equal to our terms. Will the Governor of the Bank open the paper which I have placed in his hands?

The Governor having opened the paper read the *minimum* terms of the Government, £107 10s. 7d., or equal to 93.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—There is therefore a difference of ⅞.

Baron Rothschild—Will you allow us to retire for a few moments, as before.

The parties then retired. On their return,

Baron ROTHSCHILD, addressing the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said—We have decided on accepting your terms.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Very good. You will please sign the usual paper.

Baron Rothschild—Yes. Your terms are £107 10s. 7d., or Consols at 93.

The Governor of the Bank—Precisely so.

The contract was then signed in due form, and the parties immediately withdrew.

Withdrawal of Sunday Music from the Public Grounds in London—Expected Riots.

Quite an excitement has been created in London in consequence of the withdrawal of military bands on Sundays from the Public Grounds. A disturbance was apprehended on Sunday the 16th of May, but the day passed off quietly attributable, not to the peaceable disposition of the populace, but to the great storms that prevailed. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, however, a considerable crowd assembled in the usual promenade in Kensington Gardens. At one time there were about 1,000 persons present—"roughs" (as they are called, who wandered about in a band for upwards of two hours in search of amusement, which they occasionally found in some gentleman with any slight eccentricity of manner or costume, and in one of the park-keepers, an unusually tall man, whom they assailed with all manner of gibes. Occasionally they pulled branches off the trees, with which they armed themselves, or mounted the platform erected for the band, and performed a series of rude antics, to the amusement of the bystanders, varied now and then by a fight among themselves.

Most of the London journals back the people in their desire for some rational amusement on the Sunday. The *Times* says upon the subject:

"One party thinks we are not strict enough in our observance of the day; another party thinks we are too strict. So Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY has his motion and wants to introduce the Continental Sunday. Mr. BAINES wants to introduce the Puritan Sabbath. Whether the band in the Park was called for or not, the spirit in which it was opposed was a jealous and narrow one, mistaking the character of the day, and grudging the public the fair amount of enjoyment which they might connect with it. We do not mean to say that the English Sunday is perfect, that it exhibits no excesses, no laxities, no departures from the moderate and tempered standard of which we have been speaking. Who can expect a whole population to act as they should do? When we have to do with the masses, we must look for certain freedoms and irregularities."

We will not vouch for the crowds that fill the steamers, and the trains that offer a rapid exit from the smoke of London on the Sunday, all going to church or chapel. Something must be allowed, however, for the appetite for fresh air, and, with all the liberty these Sunday excursionists take, a considerable number of them, after all, retain a certain idea of the day, which they would not violate by any positive excesses. Without justifying, however, everything that goes on on the Sunday in this country, the popular established type of the day, which takes the middle line we have been speaking of, has considerable merits, and stands upon a large and comprehensive ground.

LETTER FROM CHARLES DICKENS.

The following letter from Mr. CHARLES DICKENS was read at a meeting held to consider the subject of music in the Park on Sundays:

TAVISTOCK-HOUSE, Monday, May 19, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a letter signed by you, which I assume to be written mainly on behalf of what are called working men and their families, inviting me to attend a meeting in our parish vestry-hall, this evening, on the subject of the stoppage of the Sunday bands in the parks. I thoroughly agree with you that those bands have afforded "an innocent and healthful enjoyment on the Sunday afternoons, to which the people have a right;" but, I think it essential that the working people should of themselves, and by themselves, assert that right. They have been informed, on the high authority of their First Minister, (lately rather in want of House of Commons' votes, I am to do,) that they are almost indifferent to it. The correction of that mistake—if official omniscience can be mistaken—lies with themselves. In case it should be considered by the meeting (which I prefer for this reason not to attend) expedient to unite with other metropolitan parishes in forming a fund for the payment of such expenses as may be incurred in peaceably and numerously representing to the governing powers that the harmless recreation they have taken away is very much wanted, I beg to put down my name as a subscriber of £10, and I am your faithful Servant,

CHARLES DICKENS.

The Sound Dues.

PROTOCOL OF THE DANISH PROPOSITION FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.

The following is the protocol of the Danish proposition for the redemption of the Sound Dues, to which the Governments of Russia, of Sweden, and of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, have given their adhesion:

The Government of His Majesty, the Emperor of All the Russias, and of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, having adhered to the propositions made by the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark, relative to the redemption by purchase of the Sound and Belt Dues, the delegates of their said Majesties, as also the delegate of Denmark, in the negotiation on the Dues, have agreed to make a declaration, by the present protocol, of the different points arrived at by that negotiation.

Although the Government of His Royal Highness, the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG, has also adhered to the said proposition, the delegate of His Royal Highness in the negotiation on the dues could not take part in this act, being absent from Copenhagen.

The delegate of His Danish Majesty, in recapitulating the propositions which he made in the Conferences of the 4th of January and the 2d of February of the present year, states them as follows:

Denmark renounces the Sound and Belt Dues in consideration for a compensation of 35,000,000 of rix-dollars (rigsmynt) on the following conditions:

(*a.*) The purchase shall include all the Powers interested in the commerce and navigation of the Sound and of the Belts. That the abolition of the dues may become obligatory the purchase must be agreed to by all the Powers represented in the present negotiation. Denmark reserving to itself to treat separately, with Powers not represented.

(*b.*) The said sum of 35,000,000 rix dollars shall be considered as compensation for dues on shipping as well as on cargoes. The said sum shipping to be regulated according to flag; the dues on cargoes to be divided by one-half on imported and the other half on exported merchandise by the Sound or the Belts.

The payment of the quota which, according to table N. B., presented in the Conference of the 2d of February, will fall to the lot of each Power represented will be assured to Denmark in such manner as will seem to it satisfactory.

In the Conference held on the 4th of January last were present the delegates of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Prussia, Russia, and of Sweden and Norway.

At the Conference of the 2d of February, in addition to the above-named delegates, the delegate of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg was present.

The delegate of His Danish Majesty repeats the declaration already made by him in the Conference of the 2d of February, that, according to the precise orders of his Government, the sum indicated above is the *minimum* of the indemnity which Denmark thinks she has a right to ask for the abolition of the dues.

Conformably to the principles proposed for the division of the eventual indemnity the quota for which the different Powers represented in the present negotiation shall contribute to the said sum of 35,000,000 rix-dollars are:

	Rix-dollars.	
For Denmark.....	1,152,078	3-21 per cent. of 35,000,000.
For Austria.....	29,434	0-08 per cent. of 35,000,000.
For Belgium.....	201,455	0-86 per cent. of 35,000,000.
For Spain.....	1,120,016	3-91 per cent. of 35,000,006.
For France.....	1,219,063	3-48 per cent. of 35,000,000.
For Great Britain...	10,126,455	28-93 per cent. of 35,000,000.
For Norway.....	667,225	1-91 per cent. of 35,000,000
For Oldenburg.....	28,127	0-08 per cent of 35,000,000.
For the Netherlands.	1,468,067	4-69 per cent of 35,000,000.
For Prussia.....	4,480,127	12-80 per cent of 35,000,000.
For Russia.....	9,739,963	27-83 per cent. of 35,000,000.
For Sweden.....	1,690,503	4-55 per cent. of 35,000,000
Total.....	31,882,778	

The remaining sum of 3,507,224 rix dollars falls to the charge of the Powers not represented in the present negotiation, inasmuch as it was able to specify those Powers in table N. B.

The delegate of Denmark declares, as expressly understood, that the Governments adhering to the propositions which he has made shall only be eventually responsible for the quotum falling to the charge of each of them, as in the division indicated above.

The delegate of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias renews the adhesion of the Imperial Cabinet already expressed by him in the Conference of the 2d of February, as well as regards the principle of the redemption as the mode of division proposed by the Danish Government.

The delegate of the Emperor at the same time declares that the Imperial Cabinet consents to contribute to the redemption of the Sound Dues for the quotum falling to the charge of Russia according to the above indicated division, provided always "that all the Powers represented in the present negotiation consent also on their part to the same conditions for the redemption of the Sound Dues."

The delegate of Denmark accepts this reserve, declaring it to be conformable to the views of his own Government.

The delegate of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway declares that his Government accepts the propositions of the Danish Government, as well as regards the principle of redemption as the amount of indemnity claimed by Denmark.

The delegates of Russia, and of Sweden and Norway, point out to observation that the mode of payment of the different quota must be the subject of a special negotiation between Denmark, on the one hand, and each of the contracting Powers on the other, reserving it, therefore, for a private agreement to fix the method and term of payment of the quota falling respectively to the charge of Russia and of Sweden and Norway.

The delegate of Denmark adheres to this observation.

Finally, the same delegate having pointed out that the present negotiation is temporarily stopped in consequence of a difference of opinion which has arisen between the Danish Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, that, consequently, the labors of the Conference on the dues might remain a long time in suspense, the length of which it is impossible to fix, the delegate of Russia declares, "That the adhesion of the Imperial Government to the Danish propositions, as defined above, shall remain in full force until such time as the Copenhagen Cabinet itself shall declare the negotiation broken off, and shall withdraw the propositions it has made."

The delegate of Denmark having expressed the satisfaction with which he takes note of this declaration, and the delegate of Sweden and Norway having declared that he was convinced he would be authorized to make a similar declaration as soon as he should have received the instructions which, the case not having been foreseen, could not have been given to him before, the present delegates agree to leave the protocol open for the eventual adhesion of the other Governments treating with Denmark for a final settlement of the Sound and Belt question.

Done at Copenhagen, May 9, 1856.

BLUHME,
TENGOBORSKI,
LAGERHEIM.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, May 23—5 o'clock, P.M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been inactive during the week, without material change in prices. The Bank of England yesterday reduced the rate of discount of bills having more more than 60 days to run, from 7 ₩ cent. to 6 ₩ cent.; the rate of discount, therefore, on all bills having less than 95 days to run is now 6 ₩ cent. On the 19th inst. the Government loan—for £5,000,000—was contracted for at 93 ₩ cent for 3 ₩ cent. Consols, which created a temporary stringency in the money market; but the demand has since subsided. Consols close 94¾@94⅝ for money, 94⅝@94¾ for account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Dollars 5s 3½d.@5s 3¾d., nominal. Eagles, 76s. 2d.@76s 3½d.

COCHINEAL—The finer kinds are 1d. cheaper. Of 356 bags offered part sold: Honduras Silver 3s. 8d.@4s.; Teneriffe Silver 3s. 8d.@3s. 11d.; Black 4s.@4s. 3d.

SPELTER—A fair business has been done at £23 15s.@£23 17s. 6d.

COCOA—About 1,000 bags Guayaquil, lying at an outport, sold at prices kept secret. On the spot transactions have been limited, including a small quantity of Guayaquil at 47s.

COPPER—Without alteration. Touch Cake and Tile £126; best selected £122. Sheathing 14d. Yellow Metal 12d.

COTTON—The sales for the week are unimportant. At Liverpool the business has been moderate; sales for the week, 37,000 bales; Middling Orleans is quoted 6¾d. ₩ lb

COFFEE quiet. Of 500 casks, and 2,000 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon, only a part sold, from 68s. 6d. for fine ordinary to 62s. for low middling, with middling at 63s. 2,000 bags Native were chiefly bought in at 57s.@58s., a few lots of good quality selling at 61s. 35 casks 20 bags Jamaica partly sold from 65s. 6d.@66s. 6d., and 105 bags Costa Rica were withdrawn at 60s., an offer of 59s. 6d being refused. 3,200 bags Rio, just landed, were offered today, but only a small part sold, from 44s. 6d.@47s. for good to fine ordinary.

In LARD no alteration. Western, in bbls. and tres., 51s. @57s.

CORN—There was a fair supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, only the finer sorts of which sold at about previous prices, inferior qualities being 1s.@2s. ₩ qr. cheaper. Fine old Foreign in good demand; in other sorts very little doing. The average price of English Wheat for the week ending 17th inst. was 69s. 9d. on 126,-200 qrs. returned. Foreign at any there was little doing, and quotations were unchanged. We quote White American Wheat 68s.@72s., and Red 64s.@68s. ₩ qr. American Flour 32s.@38s ₩ barrel.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales went off heavily. Castor Oil—Of 360 cases about half sold; 53d.@53d. for good Pale: middling to good Seconds 6d.@5½d., and Straw from 4½d @4¾d. Camphor—110 boxes sold at 87s. 6d. India Rubber—235 bales. Other articles chiefly taken in. Quicksilver 1s 8½d.@1s. 9d.: Cutch 38s.@38s. 3d.; Gambier 19s.@18s 6d.; Opium 13s 6d @14s.

HEMP—Is steady. Of 85 tons Russian part sold; Polish Rhine £31@£31 10s; fine £33@£33; half-clean £28. Manilla dull; 1,000 bales at auction were all taken in at £34 10s.@£35 for common to fair quality. Jute—Fine qualities quite as dear; of 5,000 bales offered half sold at £10 15s.@£21 15s. for low middling to fine.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales came to a close on the 21st inst. at the previously noted decline of 3d.@6d on Bengal, Madras and Kurpah. Of the 9,252 chests offered, 3,473 sold, of which 2,600 for export and resale, and 870 to the trade.

IRON—The market is quiet. We quote Rails £8 2s. 6d. @£8 7s. 6d., Bars £8@£8 5s., f. on b in Wales. Scotch Pigs 75s.@76s. 6d for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

MOLASSES—500 puncha. Cuba Muscovado, now landing, sold at 22s.

LINSEED—A steady demand on the spot, at last week's rates. East India, 49s.@54s; Black Sea, 56s @57s. Arrivals into London during the week, 20,671 qrs., all from Calcutta and Bombay. A cargo of Bessarabia, afloat, has been sold at 51s., free delivered, and one at 50s., c. & f. for a United Kingdom; and some sales of fine St. Petersburg are mentioned at 46s., free on board, and 45s. including freight.

LINSEED CAKES—Dull of sale, at last week's prices.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing; Sperm quiet, at £117@£118. Olive without improvement; Gallipoli, £60; Trieste, £47; Barbary, £42@£43. Rape: quotations are barely maintained; Foreign Refined, 47s.@47s; Brown, 45s@46s. Linseed advanced, early in the week, to 32s., on the spot, but has since receded to 31s. 6d.; for the end of the year, the value is 29s. 6d. Cocoa Nut flat, at 38s. @39s. Palm, 36s @37s.

LEAD—Quiet; Common Pig, £18@£20 10s.

RICE on the spot is dull, and prices continue in favor of buyers. 2,354 bags low to good Madras, at auction, sold at 7s. 6d.@8s. 3d.; and of 2,720 bags Bengal only a small part was realized at 9s. 6d. for good white. Privately a fair business has been done, chiefly in cargo Bengal, from 7s. 6d @7s. 9d., with a small quantity of white Bengal at 10s.@12s., and 2 360 bags good pinky Madras at 8s @8s. 6d. 716 tons Ballam, to arrive, sold at 8s. landed.

RUM in limited demand, and prices easier.—100 casks Bengal sold at 2s. 3½d., proof and 50 puncha pale Leewards at 2s. 1d.

SALTPETRE—Neglected, and prices are almost nominal. No public sales. Privately 300 bags Bengal are reported, 5¾ ₩ cent. refr., at 31s. 6d., 5 ₩ cent at 32s. 6d., and 4¾ at 33s. In Nitrate of Soda nothing doing.

SPICES—Black Pepper: 1 420 bags Singapore sold at 4½d.@4¾d. for gray, and 4¾d.@4¾d. for good, being a decline of ½d. Pimento dull, and prices lower; 1,163 bags offered at auction, only a few lots sold at 4¼d.@4½d.

SUGAR—The demand has not been active; but holders are firm, and prices generally without alteration. Of West India the sales for the week are 1,680 hhds., and the public sales have comprised about 30,000 bags Mauritius and East India, three-fourths of which have found buyers at steady prices. Foreign: 447 hhds., 1,121 boxes, and barrels Cuba Muscovado were all realized at 38s 6d.@42s. for inferior brown to low middling, and 41s.@45s for low to fine yellow. 1,200 boxes clayed Cuba, and 879 boxes Havana, were all bought in at the previous value. Privately, a cargo of 2,300 boxes Havana (No. 12½@13,) ins. f. p. a. sold at 32s. 6d., for Trieste.

TIN—Steady. Common Blocks 133s., Bars 134s., Refined 140s., Straits 138s., Banca 140s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits offered at 9s. 1,000 bbls. American Spirits sold at 39s. 6d.

TEA—Public sales of 26,814 pkgs. have been held this week, of which 8,372 were without reserve, and sold at previous prices. Of the remainder but little sold. There have been some purchases of common Congou on speculation at 9d. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Steady at 45s. 9d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 45s. 6d. for end of year.

IN WHALEBONE nothing doing.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Remain without demand; nor can regular investments be expected until all uncertainty is removed as to the political relations between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Some small sales have been made of Maryland Sterling Bonds this week at 90; no more can be had at that price.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 23, 1856.

The COTTON market has again been very quiet with a turn of ⅛d@¼ ₩ lb in favor of buyers, and with more limited transactions than for some time past. The sales for the week ending last evening are estimated at 37,441 bales, speculators taking 6,130, and exporters 1,730 bales. To-day there is a better demand with more firmness, in consequence of the greater ease in money and the equalization of the rate of discounts on long and short paper by the Bank of England, her quotation for both classes being now 6 ₩ cent. To-day, the business in COTTON is estimated at 10,000 bales, with 7,000 to the trade, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans.....	7d.	Fair Uplands.....	6¾d.
Middling.....	6¾d.	Middling.....	6¼d.
Fair Mobiles.....	6¾d.	Ord. to good Ord.	5¾d.@5¾d.
Middling.....	6 3-16d.	Inferior.....	4¾d.@5¾d.

Sales.

Total stock Cot'n in port, 681,000—of which, Am.....533,000
Same time last year.....569,000—of which, Am.....358,000
Import for the week..... 76,000—of which, Am..... 70,000

The Manchester market, which had been very inanimate for some time past, became in the early part of this week extremely depressed, with an almost entire suspension of business, but yesterday there was evidently more confidence, and decidedly more disposition on the part of buyers to make offers.

The CORN Market has again been dull, with rather lower prices for WHEAT and FLOUR, while INDIAN CORN is in fair demand at full rates. White WHEAT, 10s. 3d.@ 11s.; Red, 9s 3d @10s. ₩ 76 lbs Western Canal FLOUR, 28s.@31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 35s.@36s.; Ohio, 36s @36s. 6d.; Canada, 30s.@33s.; Sour, 3 a.@33s. ₩ bbl. White INDIAN CORN, 2s 8d @2s 9d; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d; Yellow, 2s 6d @2s. ₩ quarter.

No sales of TURPENTINE to report. RESIN in good demand the sales for the week amounting to 4,000 bbls., at 4s. 8d.@4s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Action of Religious Bodies on Slavery.

Our readers have already been apprised of the fact that the Methodist General Conference, now in session at Indianapolis, has discussed with much warmth the subject of Slavery. The latest proceedings report that a paper was in circulation in the Conference, which had attained numerous signatures, protesting against ABEL STEVENS' assertion in his speech on the Slavery question, that the M. E. Church is a "Slaveholding Church." They do not want to go home under the imputation. ABEL STEVENS has been twice defeated for editor of the *Christian Advocate*, (in '48 and '52,) because he was an Abolitionist. He has now taken pains to put himself right with the South. The members are agitating the question of having the next General Conference five years hence instead of four—so that it shall not come just on the eve of the Presidential election. The excitement on this question has been manifest in the body, and will be felt on the circuits and stations after the return of the members.

The General Association of Michigan, at its annual meeting, at Jackson, bore strong testimony against Slavery, deprecated the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and expressed sympathy with the struggling freemen in Kansas. The last resolution of the series reads:

That we pledge ourselves to oppose, in every way, in our view consistent with Christian principle and true patriotism, not only the further aggressions of Slavery, but its continued existence in any portion of our land, or the world.

Rights of a Passenger Maintained.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This morning I have been again assaulted by the agents of the Sixth-avenue Company, No. 21. I entered said cars, on my way home, at the corner of Canal and Lawrence streets, or West Broadway-place. I gave the Conductor 6¼ cents; he threw it on the floor of the car and ordered me out of it. I refused to depart. He called the driver; they two took hold of my person, and, with great violence, threw me out upon the platform. I then said, "If any man places his hand upon me, I will put him through."

They attempted no more violence. I remained standing on the platform, and uttered no other words until arriving near Twenty-ninth-street, where (at my residence) I wished to alight. Then I ordered the Conductor to stop. He did so. I do not think that up to this time he knew who I was but probably when I alighted some might know. At any rate, the conveyance was stopped, and I alighted. The Conductor picked the money up, offered it to me; I refused to take it; he retained it. These are the facts of the case, in as few words as possible.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON,
Twenty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Launch and Disaster.

A fine three-masted schooner, built at TOWNSEND'S ship-yard, Port Richmond, Staten Island, was launched Wednesday, and unfortunately capsized almost as soon as clear of the ways. There were several persons on her deck, and not a few of them were thrown into the water. All were rescued, though a report was prevalent that one or two boys were missing. The schooner was called the *Lightfoot*, was upward of 700 tons burden, being the largest vessel ever built on Staten Island. She was launched with her masts standing and without ballast.

MASSACHUSETTS SPEAKS!

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT WORCESTER.

STRONG SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

The Republicans of Massachusetts assembled in State Convention at Worcester on Wednesday, for the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The Committee on credentials reported that there were 1,260 delegates present, from 260 towns. The enthusiasm was immense. Senator WILSON was present, and made a very telling speech.

Hon. SIMON BROWN, of Concord, was chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention. The permanent President was Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, of Lexington. The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:

Wm. Brigham, of Boston, (Chairman;) Stephen H. Phillips, of Salem; Robert Carter, of Cambridge; Z. K. Pangborn, of Worcester; Wm. B. Calhoun, of Springfield; Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton; Daniel W. Alvord, of Greenfield; Wm. C. Plunkett, of Adams; Samuel Warner, of Wrentham; Daniel J. Lam, of Plymouth; Edmund Rodman, of New-Bedford; Zenas D. Bassett, of Hyannis; John H. Shaw, of Nantucket.

Hon. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS addressed the Convention. Hon. WM. BRIGHAM, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a long series, among which were

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. WF. ERITH commander, from New-Orleans the 27th, and Havana the 30th, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The United States steamer *Fulton* sailed from Havana for Key West the evening of the 29th. The American bark *Adam Lamonts*, recently wrecked near Cardenas, has been examined by a Board of Survey and found without damage. She was sold for $3,000.

The ship *L. W. Bailey* sailed from Havana on the 29th, and was carried ashore by the current about three miles from Moro, but was got off by the agent of the Underwriters, who went to her assistance with a steamer, without injury, and went on her way.

No political news of importance. Havana reported healthy.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON—THE BRITISH AT SAN JUAN—SHIP NEWS—BUSINESS AT HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Friday, May 30, 1856.

The United States war steamer *Fulton* arrived yesterday morning from Key West, Fla., for supplies for the Home Squadron, and left last evening at 5 o'clock on her return. Commodore PAULDING was at the Key, with the *Potomac* and *Cyane*, all well!—to sail this morning for Nicaragua, after the arrival of the *Fulton* with the needful stores. The *Fulton* reports satisfactory news, received by the *Orizaba*—"that the steamer was not molested—the *Saratoga* at San Juan—and that the *Eurydice* had made apologetic explanations of previous molestation and search of the *Orizaba*." It is supposed that the *Merrimac* and *Susquehanna* will be with the other vessels named, at the same time at San Juan, for the protection of American commerce, after its interruption for near thirty days; and the *Eurydice*, not killed on the day wedded to infamy, but gone with flying colors to report to CLARENDON that she had pressed the corns of Brother Jonathan as long as he would stand it, and therefore the commander, entitled to the first favors for promotion, as his Government would disavow his conduct, under intimated instructions, &c., as is well understood by British ministerial dignity: "See how far you can go, but go no further."

The American ship *Adam Lemont*, wrecked off Cardenas, sold as she lay for $3,000—is found without damage, and *four auger holes* bored through her hull, in the run under the cabin. The ship *J. W. Bailey*, going out of port yesterday with light wind, was swept by a strong current ashore three miles from the entrance, east; was got off by the active agent of the Underwriters in a few hours without material damage, and proceeded on her voyage—thus saving many thousands of property without salvage or expense, except the cost of steamer and labor. Vessel, cargo, &c., valued at $150,000. Business has been good; United States products low, and abundant. Freights a little better—Exchange not? New-York, 7¼ discount; London, 8¼ to 4 premium—considered 4—*all dull, sales not easy.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—A limited supply and demand can only be reported. Pearls $7; Pots $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,500 American Yellow found buyers at 38c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—A livelier inquiry prevails, and prices are generally well sustained. Java 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Rio at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Unchanged.

COTTON—The demand is more animated, and prices display increasing firmness. Most of this day's sales were effected at rates, if anything, a shade above our quotations:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	13

FEATHERS—Very scarce and quiet. Prices nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less activity, yet it is otherwise essentially unaltered. The current receipts do not equal the requirements of purchasers, and receivers appear reluctant to press their supplies on buyers. The demand is fair for home use, and moderate for shipment. The rise in freights forms a serious obstruction to the export trade. The sales since our last amount to only about 5,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 25@$5 00
Ordinary State	5 00@ 5 25
Straight State	5 25@ 5 50
Favorite and Extra State	5 50@ 6 00
Inferior to good Michigan	4 55@ 5 25
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 50@ 5 80
Common to Good Ohio	5 70@ 5 95
Fancy Michigan	5 25@ 5 65
Fancy Ohio	5 90@ 6 15
Extra Michigan	5 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian has scarcely varied, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 70@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern rules quiet and languid. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,470 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $5 90@$8 70 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $3 1t@$4 00 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty fair request at $3 for Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is actively sought after by home dealers and shippers at pretty firm and strengthening prices. The sales since our last comprise about 56,000 bushels, including good ordinary to prime Canadian White at $1 65@$1 79½; ordinary Genesee do. at $1 55@$1 58; Western Red (club) at $1 38; ordinary to fair Southern White at $1 65@$1 70; and do. Red and mixed, mostly at $1 50 ₱ bush. At the close, the stock was considerably reduced, and with light receipts, factors looked for an improvement. Rye has not varied much. 8,500 bushels were disposed of at 80c. for Northern, 76c. for Western, and 75c. for Pennsylvania, ₱ bushel. Oats are again dull and heavy at 36c.@37c. for Ohio and Lake; 34½c.@36c. for State; 33c.@35c. for Jersey, and 30c.@32c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant and depressed, with sales reported since our last of about 43,000 bushels, at 44c.@48c. for unsound, heated and damp; 49c.@53c. for mixed Southern; 54c.@56c. for Southern Yellow; 50c.@56c. for round Yellow; 54c.@56c. for Southern White; 54c.@56c. for round White; and 56c.@58c. for sound Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 60c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The supplies are accumulating, but owners refuse to make any reduction in prices, and a very limited business is all that can be noticed.

HOPS—Continue quiet yet steady at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales only of Scotch Pig are reported at $31, usual terms, ₱ ton. Market dull; prices generally nominal.

LATHS—Inactive at old rates.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—We have nothing new to notice under this head.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 83c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl. Demand limited.

MOLASSES—Has scarcely varied. The sales include some Porto Rico at 43c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 38c.@40c.; and Clayed Cuba at 35c.@36c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and languid at $3 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine commands pretty freely, 37½c@38c. for large, and 38c.@39c. for small lots, ₱ gallon. The stock is not so heavy. Tar is unaltered. Resin is in fair request, and is now quoted at $1 65@$1 70 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 50@$3 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET—For the week ending June 4.—TURPENTINE—The receipts have been very light and confined to small parcels. We note a decline since our last of 12c. for old virgin and 15c for yellow dip and hard. Sales are effected upon arrival at quotations:—$2 60 for new and $1 68 for old virgin; $3 10 for yellow dip and $1 10 for hard—all ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. Sales for the week foot up only 1,099 bbls. SPIRITS—The market has been in an unsettled state since our last review, and prices have fluctuated, closing, however, with a decline of ¾c. ₱ gallon since our last. Transactions for the week reach 767 bbls. RESIN—In No. 1 we note sales of 391 bbls. at $2, $2 05, $2 80, $3 50, $3 75, and $4 ₱ bbl., as in quality. In common there has been considerable activity and the transactions for the week foot up 11,484 bbls. TAR—The receipts have been very light and prices remain without change. A lot of 185 bbls. in shipping order, changed hands at $1 40 ₱ bbl. Sales for the week foot up only 507 bbls. PITCH—We note the sale since our last of 150 bbls. at $1 40 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are very quiet, at previous quotations. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is steadily held at 82c.@83c. for Cuba, and 85c.@87c. for small lots, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil retails at 87½c.@93½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork attracts less attention, and is a little irregular, parties differing about prices. The sales since our last add up only about 530 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for Mess, $16 50 for Prime Mess, and $14 62½@$14 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Rough sides, ₱ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10¼c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is dull and drooping,—the sales since our last having reached about 350 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11c., and some strictly Prime, in kegs, at 12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 650 bbls., at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $9@$9 50 for do. Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do., and $12@$13 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15 50@$16 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. sold at $3 37½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is plenty and dull. Prices favor buyers.

SEAP—There have been 150 boxes Castile purchased at old rates.

SUGARS—With a lively inquiry and an effort on the part of speculators to get up prices, an improvement of ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. may be noticed. The sales since our last reach about 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly free at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Unchanged. 18,000 lbs. sold.

TOBACCO—Remains unchanged. Sales limited and prices well maintained. The transactions since Tuesday include 22 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@13c.; 223 bales Havana at 31c.@34c.; and 61 cases Seedleaf at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Nothing really new has occurred in private trade. An auction sale took place, to-day. The catalogue was a poor one, and the bidding therefor spiritless. We annex a full report:

By HAGGERTY, JONES & Co.—Imported per *Rock City*, &c.—Terms 6 months.

Hyson—69 half chests at 12c.; 17 do. 37c.; 34 do. 34½c.; 94 do. 34c.; 11 do. 33½c.; 30 do. 31c.; 200 do. 31c.; *Young Hyson*—83 half chests at 47c.; 38 do. 43½c.; 98 do. 42c.; 180 do. 40c.; 75 do. 39c.; 306 do. 36½c.; 24 do. 35½c.; 17 do. 35c.; 92 do. 34½c.; 80 do. 32c.; 32 do. 30½c.; 50 do. 30c.; 20 do. 29½c.; 19 do. 17c.; 10 do. 24½c.; 89 do. 29c.; 86 do. 21½c.; 26 do. 20c.; 58 do. 19c.; 121 do. 17c.; 50 do. 15½c.; 45 do. 15c.; 42 do. 13½c.; 12 do. 15c.; 89 do. 12½c.; 22 do. 10½c.; 53 do 8c.; 30 do. 6½c.; 21 cases do. 40c.; 74 do. 35c.; 2,000 boxes do. 37½c.; 131 do 36c.

Hyson Skin—53 chests at 16c.; 27 do. 12c.; 30 do. 10½c.; 25 do. 10c.; 50 do. 4c.; 8 half chests 10c.; 62 do. 5c.; 21 do. 4.

Imperial Hyson Twankay—53 half chests, 23c.

Hyson Twankay—55 chests, 13c.; 20 do. 10c.; 10 half do. 18½c.; 21 do. 17c.; 55 do. 13c.; 26 do. 11c.; 64 do. 10½c.; 64 do. 10c.

Gunpowder—75 half chests 33c.

Imperial—52 half chests at 45c.; 22 do. 40c.; 4 do. 34c.; 18 do. 31c.; 18 do. 32½c.; 21 do. 23c.; 15 do. 20c.; 55 do. 35½c.; 20 do. 21¾c.; 9 cases.

Oolong—40 half chests 26c.; 49 do. 25c.; 329 do. 20c.; 144 do. 22c.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected, mostly at 25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted today at pretty fair rates For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @4s. 6d. ₱ tc. Heavy Goods, mainly 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Rutgers College Commencement.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J. June 4.

The final examination of the senior class closed yesterday. The result was announced this morning in chapel by the President. The whole class will be recommended to the Trustees for the degree of A. B. The valedictory address for commencement was assigned to J. B. DOD, of New-York City.

Latin Salutatory to JOSIAH JANSEN, of Napanoch, N. Y.

English Salutatory to A. V. ESSELSTYN, of Livingston, N. Y.

Honorary Oration to C. H. STUDAM, of this City.

The two Suydam prizes of $40 each (either in a gold medal or money) were awarded as follows, viz: The one to JOSIAH JANSEN, as the best student in the Natural Sciences.

The other prize was divided between G. V. N. BALDWIN and S. D. SCUDDER, for having written the best English compositions. The Committee being unable to decide between the merits of the two.

The Broadhead prize of a $35 gold medal, was awarded to J. B. DOD, as the best classical scholar in the class.

The annual commencement will take place on Wednesday, July 2. DOC.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Fifth-avenue Baptist Church**—(Located on the corner of 28th-st.) will be dedicated to to the service of Almighty God TO-MORROW, June 8.

First Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. S. A. COREY.

Second Service at 3½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of the Market-st. D. R. Church.

Third Service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The sixth of a course of Sunday evening Sermons before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by Rev. H. J. VAN DYKE, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 8, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Remsen sts. Young men are particularly invited to attend.

C. F. HAYES, Chairman Committee.

☞ **St. George's Chapel.**—All strangers in the lower Wards of this City are respectfully informed that the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the corner of Cliff and Beekman sts. is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. All the pews are FREE. P. S.—Old country people will find in this Church a liturgy and services similar to those of the Church of England and Ireland. Rev. B. EVANS, Rector.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church.**—(Northwest corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.)—Pastor, Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE. Sabbath Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Rev. S. M. WOODBRIDGE, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will conduct the services TO-MORROW. The public are earnestly invited; seats free.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**—Northwest corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.—Public worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE. Also, at 8 P. M., anniversary of the Sabbath School, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. W. COLLIER and by the pastor.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY, formerly of the Irish Home Mission in the Glens of Antrim, and recently of the Irish Missions of Scotland, will (D. V.) continue his Sabbath evening services in Broadway Hall, No. 1,104 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.** The pastor Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, will on SABBATH MORNING NEXT, preach a Discourse *Contrasting the Infidel with the professed believer in Revelation who disobeys its precepts.* And in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on the "*Spiritual dangers of great Cities.*" Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Church**—Seats Free. The Memorial of Bishop Wainwright. SUNDAY services—morning, 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock. The Church is on the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the corner of 11th-st., 7th-av., Greenwich-av. and Hammond-st.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Union of New-York.**—Rev. ASHER MOORE will deliver a sermon before the Union in Dr. Balch's Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 8, at 7½ o'clock. The public, and especially young men, are invited.

☞ **Hoboken.**—The First Associate Presbyterian Congregation of this place will meet in the Town Hall, Southwest corner of Washington and 1st sts., TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., when a Minister, now on a visit in the neighborhood, will preach.

☞ **H. L. Hastings**—Will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., in the Mission Chapel, Forsyth-st., between Webster and Walker sts. Subject—*Spiritual Influences and Manifestations—Divine, Angelic, and Satanic: their Possibility, Probability, and Reality.* Seats free for all.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Rev. URIAH CLARK and Lady, and Dr. A. G. FELLOWS, the eminent test-medium of Albion, will address the Spiritual meeting in Lamartine Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., SUNDAY, 2½ P. M., Conference, 10½ A. M., and Circle for Spiritualists, 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. John A. Paddock**—Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 180 State-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 8. Service to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ **A Discourse on Free Speech and its Martyr**—Will be delivered in the Union Congregational Church, 4th-st., between Avenus B and C, on SABBATH EVENING next, 8th instant, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD.

☞ **Sabbath Evening Lecture**—By Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on the *Necessity of a free and fearless Church for the freedom of the Gospel.*

☞ **Rev. A. McCartee, D. D.**—Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach TO-MORROW, June 8, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening Subject—*The First Murder.*

☞ **First Congregational Methodist Church**—Corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn. Preaching on SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) by Rev. J. L. HATCH, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Messenger of God** will proclaim the Word of Judgment at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Those who desire to know what is about coming on the world are invited to attend.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, Rev. J. S INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M., subject—*The Christian through life;* at 3, subject—*The Christian at the gates of death;* and at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Christian in heaven.*

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. S. R. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, June 8. Services to commence at 8 o'clock. The Church is on the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

☞ **Union Baptist Church**—22d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. BACKUS, Lord's Day, 8th instant, MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street.**—Rev. W. ROSEVELT will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. HOLDICH at 7½ in the evening.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Hyde** will preach in the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Governeur sts., on SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **North Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg.**—Public worship at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—The Pastor will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *Christ as a Friend.* The young are invited to attend.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which in future be carried on by RIDLEY & CO., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. R. L. & A. STUART.

EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—Highly recommended by physicians to invalids as a stomachic and general tonic. For sale in quart and pint bottles, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTEEN MEDICAL MUMMIES.

☞ **The Institution Called the Medical Faculty**—We look upon as a large mummy, that has been wrapped up and hidden from the sight and understanding of the world for ages. Its worshippers and advocates are as bigoted in their belief, and as illiberal in their views, as the most fanatical worshippers of false creeds that the world has ever been cursed with. It is our purpose to unfold the mysteries and expose the fallacies which envelop this mummy, so that the people can see for themselves the deformities of the monster which exercises such a powerful influence over the health and lives of the public. We direct the attention of the reader to the following letter, from David O. Gibson, a respectable planter in Virginia. Fifteen regular doctors of the Medical Institution could do no good! Read the letter:

JAN. 29, 1856.

MESSRS. RADWAY & Co.: I have been agent at this place, Pattersonville, Scott Co., Va., for all the best Pills in use, for nine years, and, in right good faith, your Regulators give better satisfaction in these mountains of Scott, Va., than all the Pills I have sold. Everybody down here calls your Regulators "The Good Pills." James Tomlinson has a son that had been diseased with the Chronic Rheumatism. Fifteen different physicians have tried to cure him, but could not do it; so he tried, at a venture, Radway's Regulators every night, and in two weeks he was completely cured. I have cured a great many people with your Ready Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, that our best doctors down here could not touch—and I believe that where the doctors down here do make a cure, they do it by the use of your medicines.

Yours, truly, DAVID O. GIBSON.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country-house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting on the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. The central portion, containing about 100 acres, with all the buildings, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ **Case of Asthma.**—The following letter from Hon. MYRON LAWRENCE, of Belchertown, is valuable testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters:

Dr. GREEN: I take great pleasure in informing you of the results of the Oxygenated Bitters you had the kindness to send me. For some twenty years I had suffered with Humoral Asthma. I was compelled to sit up one-third of the nights without going to bed at all; and the rest of the time my sleep was interrupted by violent fits of coughing, and great difficulty in breathing. In all my attendance upon our Courts, I never went to bed in Northampton in twenty years but twice, and then was compelled to get up. Now I lie in bed without difficulty, and sleep profoundly. I took your medicine according to directions. The violent symptoms immediately abated, and perseverance in the use of the remedy has removed all its troublesome consequences. The value of such a remedy is incalculable. Respectfully yours,

MYRON LAWRENCE.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

☞ **Dr. Horse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and, by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway,** Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos and melodeons, and publisher of the *Horace Waters Popular Catalogue of Music*, wishing to devote more of his time to the piano, melodeon, and publishing business, has rented the front part of his store to G. B. Demarest, who will continue the City sale of sheet music. Mr. W. continues publishing new music every week, as usual. A very large discount to dealers, teachers, and schools. All orders from the country sent to HORACE WATERS will be promptly attended to. Music sent by mail postage free. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

☞ **Strawberries, Strawberries,** or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.

Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.

Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose. Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the Proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **The Paterson and New-York Plank road**—Extending from Hoboken to Paterson, just completed, will be thrown open to the free use of the public on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th, 6th and 7th of June.

Those who are fond of beautiful scenery and a quiet country ride are invited to visit it.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1856.

☞ **First Cargo from Japan.**—The most magnificent collection of fancy and ornamental goods ever manufactured are now on exhibition at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, Broadway, corner of White-st. The goods were all made by the Japanese, and are novelties. The entire lot will be sold by auction June 9 and 10. The ladies are invited to examine them.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANFORD & CO., No. 159 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Teachers' Association.**—Special meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education. By order,

J. H. FANNING, President.
J. M. BERNIE, Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer BALTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Campbell, Practical Apothecary and Chemist**—Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. special attention paid to prescriptions.

☞ **Call at Leavitt, Delisser & Co's,** and see that superb centre table—the only one of the kind in the country.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE ROBINSON—Left home on Wednesday, the 4th inst and has not been heard of since. He is dark complexioned, about 5 feet high, 14 years of age; he had on black cloth jacket, black pants, black cap and blue shirt. Any information as to where he is will be thankfully received by his distressed parents. Address MATTHEW ROBINSON, Elizabeth, N. J.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following List consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 8th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 192 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

Soap Manufacturers.

FAY BROTHERS.....92 and 94 Monroe-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....336 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 73 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—To dry nurse an infant, by a woman who is familiar with and accustomed to the care of an infant from its birth. Can refer to her last place, where she lived over a year. Will be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 230 6th-av., in 4th story, front room, of Mrs. McCLOSKY.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of children, or an old lady. Can do any kind of light chamberwork. Good reference given. Apply at No. 128 West 18th-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant waiter man, with best of reference, in a private family, as waiter or coachman. To be seen at No. 480 Broadway, in the basement, for two days.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A graduate of the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute, highly qualified in the departments of an English education, and in drawing, painting and French, and experienced as a teacher, wishes a situation immediately. Address the subscriber, late Principal of the Pittsfield Institute, at No. 99 Broadway, New-York. W. H. TYLER.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

SERVANTS.—FERRE'S Protective Agency, seventeen years established, for furnishing servants, (late of Broadway and Duane-st.,) is removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families generally, can rely on being furnished with the best servants in the City.

S. FERRE, Agent, Broadway and 12th-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Brother Jonathan's furniture polish; warranted the best article now in use for cleaning and polishing new or old furniture. It removes spots, dirt and grease, and leaves a polish that resists hot or cold water. Also, Uncle Sam's Metallic Paste, for polishing jewelry, &c. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York, room No. 21, from 9 till 4 o'clock. BRABYN & HUBBARD.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who, from age and experience, is capable of taking charge of a drug store—of compounding prescriptions neatly, correctly. Application in writing, stating where and with whom services have been rendered. Address S. M. W., Broadway Post-Office. P. S.—Salary not less than $500 yearly.

SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURER WANTED—One well acquainted with the business can apply at the office of McCULLOUGH'S Shot and Lead Company, No. 170 Front-st.

PARENTS OR OTHERS—Who want a teacher for a boy or boys, at home or at teacher's room, will be benefited to secure his services, and will also aid a Theologue. Address THEOLOGUE, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Competent to take the entire charge of a Summer boarding-house which will contain three or four families, a short distance from the City. Also, a first-rate cook; must be able to do the baking, make pastry, ice cream, jellies, &c.; and a woman to wash and do the general work of the house. The best City reference required. Address C. H. W., *Daily Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young American lady of kind disposition and fully competent to discharge every duty; would travel with an invalid lady. No objection to the country. Best of reference given. Address ANNIE, Madison-square Post-Office, four days.

ENGRAVERS WANTED.—One or two wood Engravers; also a man who can design, ornament and letter well. A lithographic draftsman preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 3 Spruce-st.

FARWELL, PURCELL & CO.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—Two clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen, and 3 boys; places procured for conductors, book-keepers, baggagemen, brakemen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for grades, and girls of every description. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

GIRL WANTED—To do the general housework of a small family; one who can come well recommended, and is capable of taking good care of a house in the absence of the lady, may find a pleasant and permanent situation, where she will receive a satisfactory compensation for her services. Apply on Monday, 9th inst., from 10 to 5 o'clock, in the store No. 455 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By an educated, active, energetic man, of strictest integrity and highest moral principle; has some knowledge of the French and German languages. Salary a secondary consideration. Willing to go abroad. Address Box No. 125 *Tribune* Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—To act as salesman, assist in putting up and delivering goods in a furniture store. One who is familiar with the business would be preferred. Inquire at No. 47 Beekman-st.

MEN WANTED—Two or three active competent men in the entry and shipping departments. Those only who have had experience, and can furnish testimon

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at FOUR o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single Copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st, cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the U. S. Mail steamer *Baltic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ The steamship *Washington* arrived yesterday and the *Niagara's* mails from Boston also reached the City, bringing together the details of one week's later European news. Some interesting intelligence has been received in addition to the telegraphic summaries from Halifax and from Quebec by the *Indian*. We publish elsewhere two articles from the London *Times* on the Central American Question and the position of WALKER in Nicaragua. A curious suggestion is made to refer the pending difficulty with the United States to the Emperor of Russia. The new British Loan of £5,000,000 has been taken up by capitalists represented by Baron ROTHSCHILD. They offered at the rate of £108 or in Consols very nearly 92⅝; but they agreed to accept the *minimum* fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, namely £107 10s. 7d., or Consols at 93. Among our extracts will be found a Protocol of the Danish Proposition for the redemption of the Sound Dues.

☞ Though the Park artillery kept up a pretty constant rattle yesterday, after the nomination of BUCHANAN was announced, yet the event itself does not appear to cause either much excitement or surprise. There is not a peg in the whole history of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention to hang a hurrah upon. A bachelor of nearly seventy years, who has never carried a popular election, nor been distinguished for gallantry of any kind, is not the sort of man to create enthusiasm among the people.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* states that since General WEBB's letter was published, he "has met Mr. BROOKS at a dinner party given by Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, with the express purpose of bringing the two together, and the intercourse between them was of the most cordial and satisfactory character."

The Nominee of the Cincinnati Convention.

The Democratic Convention at Cincinnati has finished its labors, by presenting to the country the name of JAMES BUCHANAN as its candidate for the Presidency. This result was simply a foregone conclusion. The manufacture of partisan opinion in favor of that gentleman has been conducted with more than usual industry these twelve months past. It is fair to presume that everywhere outside of the Custom Houses he was the first choice of the party, and that but for the feeble stand made against him by the office-holders during the first day's voting, he would have been nominated at once by acclamation. As it was, the final result approached sufficiently near to unanimity to be described justly as the combined sense of the party.

Measuring the general scope of the Convention by the light of this its crowning act, we are struck with one circumstance of peculiar significance. Of all the men who have done service in the enslaving and fettering of Kansas, the claims of not one has been recognized by the party. They are not only passed over, but deliberately avoided and discarded. DOUGLAS, who devised the iniquitous scheme; PIERCE, who sacrificed conscience and popularity to carry it out; HUNTER, who spoke for it and voted for it; CASS, who has since repeatedly pettifogged in its justification; have alike been consigned to the limbo of disused politicians; and a man absent from the country throughout the struggle, unpledged to the details of execution if not to the principles on which it rested, is honored with all the party has to give. No confession of weakness inherent in the cause could be more direct and explicit. Evidently, no person is deemed safe to go to the people with, who can be held immediately or remotely responsible for the flagrant mischief of the last two years. As far as practicable, he is to come with a clean record. Hence the platform is drawn with an ingenious nicety of phrase, that admits of a construction severely condemnatory of the policy which has ruled the out-going Administration, and raises fog enough to shroud the policy likely to characterize the Administration to come, should the nation be so unfortunate as to see Mr. BUCHANAN at its head. Gratitude gives way to craft. The candidate is selected upon the same essential principle that procured the choice of FRANKLIN PIERCE at Baltimore, namely, that, upon the only question in regard to which there is an excited public sentiment, he is an utter nobody; he has yet to commit himself.

Could the political antecedents of Mr. BUCHANAN be forgotten, there is much in his personal character to secure acquiescence in the wisdom of the nomination. A man of large though somewhat fruitless experience and familiarity with the world, his agreeable manners and ready pleasantry in social intercourse insure him the liking of those who encounter him in private life. In public life, however, his reputation is very far from enviable. At no period, even at those epochs of imminent emergency when the latent powers of men are roused and exhibited in their largest extent, has Mr. BUCHANAN distinguished himself by talent, courage, or decision of character. Changeful, uncertain, vacillating, directed by none of those generous impulses which marked the early life of WEBSTER, and the whole life of CLAY, he has set coolly down to the anatomy of circumstances, studying their relations with his own private interests and aims in politics, where other men, consulting only the instincts of right and justice, have taken places in the issue at once. If any trait more eminently than another is evinced in the biography of Mr. BUCHANAN, it is cold, calculating selfishness, passive rather than active, because based on mediocrity of talent; a practitioner of politics not for public but for personal advantage. Governed by this cautious policy, he has never, throughout a long legislative career, suggested or originated a single measure of any importance or concern to the Union. At those crises of threatened convulsion, when the interposition of some great name could alone avoid the catastrophe, Mr. BUCHANAN's was never that name. Slow indeed to ally himself with untried ventures, he has not embraced the side of order and peace until its popularity out doors was assured. At the outset of his political career, a federalist of the straitest sect, a federalist he has remained, although identified with and accommodating himself to the varying doctrines and fortunes of the Democratic Party. Hence, without any more distinct disclosure of his sentiments in regard to territorial questions than may be drawn from the published and unrepudiated letter to Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, and from the undecipherable platform upon which he is nominated, we are authorized to believe Mr. BUCHANAN will go all lengths in the policy inaugurated by DOUGLAS and PIERCE, merely because it is an assertion of the absolute supremacy of the Federal Government over the separate States, and over the people.

It is impossible, therefore, to regard the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention as either safe or available. He cannot be otherwise than unsafe, at the present moment, who, in questions of domestic interest, upholds inveterately doctrines subversive of State Sovereignty; or who, in the conduct of foreign policy, has displayed the extreme weakness and tendency to blunder and befog himself, which Mr. BUCHANAN manifested throughout his recent intercourse with the British Foreign Office. The Republic now, if ever, requires a statesman at the helm. The crisis is the most perilous to which it has ever been exposed. It can, hereafter, encounter no danger more formidable. Looking at the career of Mr. BUCHANAN in the most favorable light, we recognize in it nothing of either talent or statesmanship; nothing but the cold-blooded self seeking and craft of the party politician, than the elevation of which to power no calamity is to be more anxiously deprecated or avoided. We doubt whether the masses, to whom the Convention commends its labors, will not be found of our opinion.

The Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, who has received the nomination for Vice-President, at the Cincinnati Convention, was a very famous person two years since. His affair with Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING, of this City, whom he challenged, will, of course, be fresh in the memory of the public. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is comparatively a young man, and his public services are confined to two terms in Congress. He was offered the mission to Madrid, on the resignation of Mr. SOULE, which he declined, and was talked of as Governor of Minnesota. He was first elected to Congress from a Whig district, in a contest with Gen. LESLIE COOMBS. He is a nephew of the celebrated Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Edward Everett.

The remarks made by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT at Taunton last week, upon the recent events in Kansas and at Washington, which have already appeared in the TIMES, show the marked injustice of the denunciations which were freely bestowed upon him for declining to attend the first Boston meeting upon the Sumner outrage. It was represented by presses which have systematically labored for some years past to damage his reputation, that he either lacked sympathy with the rights and interests thus assailed, or the courage to declare it: while his own explanation of the motives that led him to decline attendance was entirely discredited. Mr. EVERETT's remarks at Taunton are sufficiently explicit and emphatic upon all these points. Nothing can be more distinct or impressive than the following paragraph,—in which he speaks of the Kansas and the Washington outrages in eloquent and touching terms:

"An irrepressible sadness takes possession of my heart at the occurrences of the past week, and the most serious apprehensions force themselves upon me. The events are already in train,—with an impulse too mighty to be resisted, which will cause our beloved country to weep tears of blood through all her borders for generations to come. The civil war—for such it is—with its horrid train of pillage, fire and slaughter—carried on, without the slightest provocation, against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontier of the Union; the worse than civil war which has for months raged unrebuked at the capital of the Union, and has at length, by an act of lawless violence of which I know no parallel in the history of Constitutional Government, stained the floor of the Senate Chamber with the blood of an unarmed, defenceless man, and he a Senator of Massachusetts, ah, my friends, these are events, which for the good name, the peace, the safety, of the country; for the cause of free institutions throughout the world; it were worth all the gold of California to blot from the record of the past week."

Nothing that THEODORE PARKER or WENDELL PHILLIPS uttered at the meeting which Mr. EVERETT declined to attend, was more direct or half as weighty in condemnation of the violence by which the course of our Pro-Slavery Administration is marked.

We may as well add here our conviction that, even if Mr. EVERETT had not made this strong expression of his sentiments upon these topics, but had chosen to preserve silence concerning them, the attacks upon him to which we have alluded would have been equally ungenerous and unjust. There are other kinds of freedom besides that of speech that are worth preserving, and there are other kinds of assault than those made with bludgeons and gutta percha canes. There is as much tyranny in attacking an individual for his silence as in assaulting him for his boldness of utterance. Mr. EVERETT had the same right to withhold the expression of his sentiments, which Mr. SUMNER had to give vent to his opinions; and the outrage on the personal freedom of one gentleman, in assailing him for his non-appearance at a public meeting, was as great, in motive, as the assault upon the other for speaking unpalatable truths. If the Senator has a right to free speech, the private citizen has no less a right to free silence. It is both impertinent and unjust to arraign any private citizen before the public for not joining in a popular demonstration, and his motives cannot be impeached without a gross infringement of his individual freedom.

There is a vast difference, it is true, between beating a defenceless man over the head with a bludgeon and assailing him in a paragraph which will not cause any contusions on his skull, though it may lacerate his feelings, and injure his character. But those who denounce others for brutal assaults and a tyrannical suppression of the freedom of speech should not be guilty, themselves, of assaulting those who do not coincide with them in opinion, or do not choose to coöperate with them even when they do. A citizen of Mr. EVERETT's years and public services has a right, if any man can have, to the exercise of his own discretion in relation to public events, without being subject to ungenerous imputations for not taking part in the exciting movements of the day.

The Duello.

Dueling is now regarded as a relic of barbarism in every civilized state, and those who resort to it are generally, even among the most reckless and thoughtless, exposed to ridicule and contempt. The acceptance of a challenge is regarded as a proof of want of manly courage, and the whisper, "he is a duelist," is always regarded in every society as a signal of avoidance. As, however, the duello is still regarded with peculiar fondness in the South as a sacred relic of chivalry, we desire simply to show that the brute champion of South Carolina, when regarded by the severest laws of dueling, is both a scoundrel and a coward, and that all who associate with him in any way, forfeit their right to be in future regarded as gentlemen.

The following are the laws of dueling as laid down by a foreign nobleman of distinction, who, in days when the duello was considered an honorable combat, participated as principal and second in no less than forty duels, several between men of the highest rank and distinction, and which were acknowledged as the code of honor by Lord HARDINGE, in his correspondence after the celebrated duel between the Duke of WELLINGTON and the Earl of WINCHELSEA in England.

1. The honor of a man does not consist in his fighting or not fighting duels. The men of honor in Europe have divided opinions on this point, each party respecting and paying deference to the convictions of the others.

2. A man of honor never uses what is termed Billingsgate language.

3. A man of honor never strikes or deals in blows. In England and France he is permitted *to touch* the party he desires to insult with his glove or rod. In Russia, Prussia, Austria and Poland, even this is forbidden, for fear it might provoke, under the influence of passion, to severer blows.

4. A man of honor avoids, emphatically, any intercourse or contact, as contaminating, with individuals using brute blows.

5. A man of honor never, under any circumstances, picks a quarrel with individuals whose well-known conscientious convictions forbid them to accept a challenge.

6. It is cowardice to challenge such persons. If they use disgraceful language, without being prepared to bear its responsibility, it sufficiently carries its own disgrace.

7. A man of honor, under the penalty of absolute forfeiture of any claim to be considered as such by his equals, never attacks an unarmed man. Such an attack stamps the assailant as a felonious coward.

8. Individuals assisting in any way in such assault become equally dishonored as the perpetrator.

9. A man of honor if attacked uses the right of defence in its broadest sense.

10. A man of honor is no more disgraced by an assault on his person by bullies or skulking assassins, than by being attacked by robbers and highwaymen. In all these cases he uses the right, common to all, to disable or destroy his assailant.

Such is the code of honor, pure and undefiled, as handed down from the Crusade, as held by every man of honor all over the globe, and as held by WASHINGTON, who was once a British soldier. We present it, not as applying to bully BROOKS, but, as the subject has been called up by his dishonorable conduct. As to those peculiar gentlemen at the South who defend this ruffian outrage, we say, let the case on their own telling be placed before the mess-room of every regiment of every country on the globe, and if, out of them all, one soldier of any one regiment can be found who will not declare that the man who defends such infamy as that of BROOKS does not contract the dishonoring infamy himself, we shall bow in homage to those gutta-percha knights.

Uncaned and Uncaneable.

The Southern journals are very angry at Senator WILSON because he will speak his mind so freely in the Senate, and yet will not permit himself to be assaulted. They think it a very improper way of proceeding for him to say what he likes, and then to prepare himself to repel an assault upon his person. The Petersburg *Intelligencer* calls him a Bobadil for refusing to accept BROOKS' challenge, and intimating that he will fight whenever he is assaulted. But it strikes us that Senator WILSON is not the proper person to be called a Bobadil. The *Intelligencer* is much happier in applying to him the epithets of "uncaned" and "uncaneable." Mr. BROOKS is valiant enough at stabbing an unarmed man at his desk, but hesitates to attack one whom he has reason to imagine is prepared and able to defend himself.

New States.

The people of Utah have framed a State Constitution, which ignores Slavery, polygamy, &c., and apply for admission to the Union. The Richmond *Whig* is puzzled as to the proper action in the premises. It concedes that the application is all right in form; "On the outside there is no ground for exception;" but,

"Beneath the surface is that horrible moral and social pest—polygamy. It is difficult to say what should be done. Congress has no right to dictate the domestic laws of any State, *but it has the right to refuse to admit a Territory into the Union as a State.* It will be a terrible disgrace to the Union to have a State tolerating and encouraging polygamy, but it may be that is the best means of *reforming that deluded people.*"

The idea of admitting a State in order to "reform" its institutions, is novel and rather good. Does the *Whig* propose that Congress should admit Utah in order to obtain jurisdiction of her domestic institutions, and then "reform" them? How would the same doctrine apply to certain other "domestic institutions?" Congress has just as much control over Slavery in South Carolina, as it would have over polygamy in Utah, if Utah were admitted as a State; and no more. We shall be somewhat curious to see what ground Southern politicians will take upon this question when it comes before Congress. They have been fond of asserting, lately, that Congress was bound to admit new States, without regard to the character of their domestic institutions. If this be true concerning Slavery, it must, also, be true concerning polygamy. Utah cannot be excluded upon any theory of power which would not, also, authorize the exclusion of any new Slave State.

Governor Reeder.

We understand that Governor REEDER has accepted an invitation from several prominent citizens of different political parties, to address the public on Kansas affairs at the Tabernacle on Monday night next.

☞ The first response from Pennsylvania is not particularly encouraging for Mr. BUCHANAN. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

"As Pennsylvanians we cannot, it is true, raise a shout of jubilation over the choice of Mr. BUCHANAN; for, although he is a Pennsylvanian, we can discover, in the long course of his public life, no single act that he has done for the elevation of the State's character or for the promotion of her policy."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington a Desert—Brooks—Benton on the Presidential Nominations—Casistre and Santiago—Difficulty with France—Sumner and Loring, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

Washington is dull and deserted. There are hardly Congressmen enough here to form a respectable circle to speculate upon the fragmentary gossip which reaches us every hour or two by telegraph from Cincinnati. If it were not for these and the New York papers, we should perish of inanition. Even BROOKS fails to entertain or horrify. The Northern members having pretty much all gone, he has nobody to try his new bludgeons on. I suppose you know he has now a perfect museum of them, which can be seen any time in his room. The South would never leave the champion of her rights in the lurch, as this cart load of testimonials snows. But, alas! at the very moment they arrived, the subjects for his cudgeling ran away. You may imagine, therefore, the irascible BROOKS, walking his chamber, flourishing his bludgeon in the bodiless air, and exclaiming with the giant of the nursery,

Fe, fo, fum,
I smell the blood of a Northern man,
Dead or alive I will have some.

Even BENTON has gone to Cincinnati with the rest. Yielding to a curiosity that never beset his youth, Old Bullion in his old age attends a political Convention. However, he doesn't mean, as he says, to be in it, only *at* it; for he proposes to write a history of these times down to the day of his death, forming a supplement to his "Thirty Years in the Senate," which ends with 1856, and conventions constitute a very important part of that history. The old gentleman has a profound contempt for these machines for manufacturing Presidents, and expresses it with characteristic terseness and vigor of phrase. "Sir, the people of this country haven't anything more to do in nominating their President than the people of France have in getting the Empress with child! The officeholders, Sir, the corrupt jobbers of the Federal Government, sell out and bargain among themselves, and all we know is, a President is nominated; the child is born, Sir, and we must toss up our caps, Sir, and fire cannon, though we don't know whether it's a boy or a girl, Sir! That the way it's done, Sir, that's the way, Sir!"

BENTON's conversation, however, always displays sagacity and point, and like his speeches in Congress, runs over with abundant details of political information. He sits in his arm chair behind his writing table, enveloped in white flannel wrapper, or, if the weather be cold, in a large overcoat, and, if a stranger enters, receives him with a courtly politeness, becoming a gentleman of the old school. His voice is deep, sonorous, with a distinct and precise articulation, and when he clinches a sentence with some laughter-provoking sarcasm, it subsides to a low hilarious chuckle, to which the expression of his round grey eye, and eagle beak of a nose, is a peculiar and emphatic accompaniment. The second volume of his "Thirty Years in the Senate" has lately appeared. It contains a valuable mine of political information, presented so as to accord with his special theories, and many passages of impressive historical eloquence, besides admirable elucidation of some vexed public questions; but, as a whole, it lacks unity and artistic arrangement. Some chapters, for example, consist solely of a speech of his own without a single explanatory remark as to the date, or circumstances under which it was delivered. Then, again, I have heard it complained, that he seems to suppress or keep out of sight important persons and events in a period, and give undue prominence to others comparatively obscure, as in the Mexican war, where SCOTT is honored with about as many sentences as his son-in-law FREMONT has chapters. I don't know that FREMONT's services are at all exaggerated, but it would seem as if SCOTT's were belittled by this treatment.

However, I do not wish to disparage BENTON. He is a great man, and I have no doubt his work is a valuable history. I only wish he were back in the Senate. His readiness and power as a debater, backed by his amazing familiarity with legislative history, would defeat not a few of the ill-advised measures, which are now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

You have already learned that L. F. TASISTRO, the translator to the State Department, on Saturday last ceased to hold his office, Prof. DIMITRY, a fine *belles lettres* scholar, taking his place. The circumstances connected with Mr. TASISTRO's departure from official station are these: On the 25th of last month he dined at the house of SARTIGES, the French Minister, with various members of the Diplomatic Corps, who indulged in language highly disparaging to the Administration, as well as to the society of Washington City. Mr. TASISTRO's patriotism (he is an Irishman) was offended by such remarks, and shortly after dinner he left the house, taking occasion at the time to express his sentiments to the host. He then published an article in a Baltimore paper, signed, I think, "*Pro Patria*," lashing the diplomatic circles generally for their ill-manners, and soon after a copy of the same, under the State Department seal, reached SARTIGES. Of course, the French Minister, who has the true Gallic [illegible], bombarded MARCY's office, demanding the dismissal of TASISTRO, the initials of whose name were written in ink on the envelope. The Secretary was in a peck of trouble, which was finally relieved, according to rumor, by the voluntary resignation of TASISTRO. Whether this affair will complicate our relations with France or not, I leave wiser heads to determine. I don't think, however, it was necessary to sacrifice a first-rate, accomplished translator, merely to appease the wrath of SARTIGES. Doubtless it was an exemplification of that "inexorable State policy" of which our Minister to St. James has treated so fluently.

I see that Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, the Cincinnati delegate from Massachusetts, who helped entertain BROOKS and KEITT, has "come out" in the Salem *Advocate* with an article highly complimentary to the former of these South Carolinians. It is well to preserve the record of even so humble a camp follower of General PIERCE as this Postmaster LORING. He is now a "representative man" of his party in the Bay State, and though once considered an Anti-Slavery Democrat, there are few who have "dived deeper and come up nastier" in the defiling politics of the Pierce and Douglas school than he. Listen to what he publishes of "SUMNER's Castigation," as the article is headed:

"Mr. SUMNER * * has converted his powers into such weapons as *require to be met by brute forces or something as bad.* * * We have no doubt he has received what *he deserved* and anticipated."

This from a Massachusetts man! No wonder the Washington *Union*, in copying it, says it "expresses new thoughts."

S.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An extra performance was given here last night, by Signora VIETTI VERTIBACH, assisted by numerous artists of the establishment. Considering the very unfavorable state of the weather, the attendance was good, and could not be considered other than complimentary to the *beneficiare*. A long and attractive programme was offered, beginning with the first act of "Semiramide," and ending with the last three acts of the "Trovatore." One would suppose this enough for a night, but there were some dissatisfied spirits in the house who gave vent to their ill-humor on the rising of the curtain on the latter work. They were savage that the entire opera was not given, and hissed in a strong and substantial twenty five cent way. Now, as the management fulfilled all that it promised to do, the opposition of the Gods was a little ungenerous.

We do not often have an opportunity of hearing Signora VIETTI, and really may regret it. In some rôles she is very excellent, and especially so as *Arsace*, in ROSSINI's opera. The freshness and delicate quality of her voice, added to the nicety with which she executes the florid music of the composer, make her performance enjoyable in a high degree. She is unquestionably superior to any *Arsace* we have had excepting DIDIER. The only thing we had to regret was her costume, which, without being authentic, was singularly ugly, vieing in hideousness with the prodigiously hideous "make-up" of BADIALI. It was a relief to turn to the queen-like beauty of the splendid LA GRANGE.

The music of *Azucena*, especially in the second act, is too declamatory for Sig. VIETTI's voice, and she lacks also the dramatic power of some of her predecessors. She was not in consequence so successful in its interpretation. The performance, however, as a first performance, was creditable. Both operas were well and careful y rendered by the company.

CONCERT.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK gives his last Piano-forte Soirée to-night at Niblo's Saloon, and has provided a programme of unusual attraction. He will be assisted by that great artiste, Madame LA GRANGE; also, by Signor BERNARDI and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN. When such an assembly of talent is gathered together it is superfluous to add commendation. Those who can *will* go, without any advice from us.

The Mercantile Library Association.

The new officers of this Literary Association hold their first meeting to-day, and several important subjects will be brought under their notice. One in particular demands a few words of commendation. It is this:—The Librarians ask for a half holiday on Saturday, in order that they may have a brief secular respite from their very severe labor of the week. We are sure no one who has enjoyed the attentions and courtesies of the very able Librarians of this Association, will oppose this modest request. The opposition will come with ill grace from the merchants' clerks who have just agitated the same subject themselves, and any other opposition is unworthy of considerations. Let the Librarians have a half holiday once a week during the Summer.

☞ The new Baptist Church, at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth-avenue, is to be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, to-morrow morning, the pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. COBEY, preaching at the second and third services. Discourses will be delivered by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, (Dutch Reformed,) and Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D.

This Church is one of the most costly and magnificent in the metropolis, being an almost exact copy of the famous Church of the Madeleine in Paris. Its cost has been about $75,000; the lots on which it stands are valued at $40,000.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Union on the 4th, Rev. Dr. MCCLAY sent in his resignation, and Rev. Dr. THOMAS ARMITAGE was elected President of the Union in his place.

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

On Wednesday last two longshoremen, named George Henderson and Barney, go into a dispute on one of the piers about the amount of goods to be put on board a ship or about some such matter. They came to blows when Barney gave Henderson a kick in the abdomen, which felled him helpless to the ground. Henderson was taken up, apparently much injured, and conveyed to his home—a rear basement on the corner of Harrison and Washington streets—where he died yesterday morning. Barney fled on hearing of Henderson's death, and has not yet been arrested.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Contents For Saturday, June 7.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI—Full Report of Proceedings of First and Second Days—Great Excitement on Contested Seats, &c., &c.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL IN NEW YORK—First and Second Days' Proceedings.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON—Message from the President—Documents in Explanation.

THE WAR IN KANSAS—Special Correspondence of the TIMES—Attack on Lawrence.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Evacuation of Nicaragua by the Costa Ricans—End of the War.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

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EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

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And the river-horse, as he crushed the reeds
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A Tale of the Siege of Sebastopol.

WHO WROTE THE "TEXAN CRUISER?"—See BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, just issued, and for sale everywhere.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ELEVENTH LAND AND INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—Will continue its Sessions at No. 1 Lowery, (Vale's Hall,) THIS (Saturday) and SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. FANNY L. TOWNSEND JONES and others will address the meeting.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

RATS AND MICE, in a trice, die from LYON'S PILLS.
Insects all, great and small, Lyon's Powder kills.
Each article is marked "E. LYON" in legible display; They're sold wholesale, also retail, at 414 Broadway.

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WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
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NO. 307 BLEECKER-STREET.
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Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or other device required upon them.
They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides beautifying the form when she spoke again her voice trembled, in spite of all her efforts to prevent it.
"We have a stout ship, lady, and a faithful one," the young captain pursued, "and the crew are all excellent seamen, and true to their duty. My officers are experienced and energetic, so that my own failings may be easily made up for." He smiled as he said this, and though he surely meant to have spoken this last sentence in a light tone, yet his voice sank to a low key, and it came out tremulously.
"Ah," uttered Esther, looking up with a bright glow, "I know enough of the sea to be aware that inexperienced men are not placed in command of fine ships. And then, too, I think I heard one of the owners tell my guardian that Captain Walbert was one of the best commanders he ever employed."
"Ah—you flatter me too much."
"No, no, Sir. 'Tis not I who flatter; I only relate what one said who knew you well."

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

SUNSHINE.

BY WILLIAM ROSCOE LAWRENCE.

How beautiful the type
Of summer sunshine fall
On hill, and vale, and hollow
A golden haze o'er all.

The silver stream floats by
With golden jewels deck'd;
The green leaves softly sigh
With light's and shadows fleck'd.

The velvet mead and lawn,
The moss beside the stream,
Are bathed in radiant glow
As in a fairy dream.

'Tis luxury to breathe
The mellow, golden air;
'Tis happiness to gaze
On all so bright and fair.

Yes! sunlight joy invokes,
And every heart doth feel
Its gentle influence warm
Through each pulsation steal.

It gilds the vault above,
It gilds the earth beneath,
And with its warm hand joy
Our transient lives doth wreathe.

Then bless the sunshine fair
That cheers us on our way,
Till we shall reach that clime
Where it is endless day.

HARTFORD, Conn.

THE STORM SECRET.

A STORY OF SHIP AND SHORE.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

[Continued from yesterday's Times.]

Shortly after Esther left the old man's presence Mark Atherton entered. He was twenty-one years of age, though in some respects he looked older. Those who knew him best, and knew of his early walks when away from his house, said that twas dissipation which gave him that old look. He was below the medium height, quite thick-set, with black hair and black eyes, and with features which were far from handsome. His brow was low and contracted, and the base of his head, where the animal passions are developed, was broad and full.

"Well, Governor," he said, as he threw himself upon one of the lounges with a free and easy sort of an air, as though he were speaking with a convivial companion rather than with his father, "how blows the wind now?"

"To what do you allude, my son?" the old man asked, looking around with a pained expression of countenance.

"Why—to the girl, of course. To Miss Esther Lyman."

"I have spoken to her, Mark, and she has not refused you. I think she will yet be your wife; but I do trust that you will be what you have promised me."

"Of course I will," returned the youth, with a mock solemn look. "When the delightful creature is my wife I'll be a real judge of soberness; and as for morality—why, two deacons and a priest might approach my standard, but nothing less. Mark that."

A cloud flitted across the old man's brow, and a deep pain-mark was upon his face, for he saw plainly that the youth spoke only in broad, coarse levity. But he put back the rising indignation, and then, in carefully modulated tones he said,—

"Mark, my son, you promised me, if I would gain her hand for you, that you would commence at once and break from all your evil ways."

"Evil ways, Sir?" uttered the youth, affecting intense surprise. "You speak without thought, Sir. I promised that I would give up some of my bachelor pleasures."

"Bah!" uttered the father, unable to contain that burst of indignant feeling, "*you* talk of *bachelor* pleasures—you who are scarcely out of your teens. I was not married until forty."

"Aye—and lost your wife at forty-one. Now if you had married at my age you would have been ready to give up your wife at forty-one without trouble. Don't ye see?"

The old man started at this unfeeling remark, and his still dark eye flashed with an unwonted fire.

"Wretch!" he uttered, between his clenched teeth, "how dare you speak thus to me. You know nothing of the love of a noble heart."

"Come, come, governor, that won't go down. You shouldn't praise yourself at the expense of another, you know. No doubt your heart was very tender at forty, but very tough now. But, n'importe—you have spoken with father, and she will be mine. Egad, she's the handsomest woman in this city, I do believe. Won't she look splendidly at the head of my table."

"And is that all you care for her?" asked the old man, with a slight shudder. "Do you not love her for her noble qualities of heart and soul as well as for her beauty of face and form?"

"To be sure I do. I've told you once I worship her."

For a few moments after this the two were silent—the father evidently wishing that his son were a better man, and the son evidently wondering how far he could trespass upon his parent's feelings with safety to himself. The youth was the first to break the silence.

"Now," he said, in a more respectful tone than he had before used, "how about our trip? Is the ship all ready?"

"Yes, Mark—and we are to go on board to-morrow, at about noon."

"Then I must be ready. Egad, but we'll have a glorious time on the trip. I shall enjoy it hugely. But say—Why couldn't Esther and I be married before we start?"

"No, Sir," quickly responded the father. "Such a thing cannot be listened to. And mind you one thing further: You have got to make yourself ag

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 216 2d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Enquire of COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by MARCHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Containing 92 acres of highly productive land, situated on the Purchase Road, 3¼ miles from the Rye Depôt, and the same from White Plains, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, and known as the Hoyt Farm. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country; surrounded by ample shade-trees, fruit and forest; contains 16 rooms, two stories high, piazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive, embracing ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for skating ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the City, to schools, churches, &c., combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to F. P. PAGE, No. 18 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Thirty acres, between 10th-av. and Hudson River, known as "Woodland," Adjoining 163d-st. railway station. The spacious mansion is equally adapted in Summer and Winter for a private residence or hotel purposes. Terms made easy to a responsible tenant. Address H. F., Hotel St. Germain.

Also, two stores under the hotel suitable for gentlemen's furnishing, thread and needles, or any fancy business.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Wisconsin, Illinois or Iowa lands. A neat cottage residence, with eight acres of land ¾ mile south of the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Fishkill Landing. Unobstructed view of Newburg and the bay. Abundance of trees and shrubbery. Apply personally or by mail to JOHN GOWDEY, or VAN WAGENEN & CONKLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY.—A splendid country seat, free of encumbrance, on a railroad and within 30 miles of the City, worth about $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most select parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, as may suit its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Or will exchange for house and lot in this City or Brooklyn, a large cottage, with yard and garden, within one hour's ride from the City. It is pleasantly situated, and well shaded with elm and other forest and fruit trees. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st. Also for sale or exchange an excellent farm of 60 acres, with horses, cattle, all the farming stock, tools and crops now under cultivation. The land is good, orchards extensive and in full bearing. Also a farm of 117 acres

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Near twenty acres, beautifully located on the Delaware near Burlington, and on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. A good dwelling house, nearly new, finished throughout, and other valuable improvements. Fine, early soil, abundant shade; shrubbery, fruit. Fine boating, gunning, fishing, &c. Terms easy, title perfect. Apply to FRANKLIN WOOLMAN, Burlington, N. J., or B. SNYDER, No. 5 Arcade, Philadelphia.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wilkie, on the banks of the Hudson, 16 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION ON THE LINE OF RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FOR SALE.—There are twenty acres of land under fine cultivation, on an eminence of some height, overlooking the flourishing town of Rahway and some eight or ten miles of beautiful country, within fifteen minutes' walk of the depôt and of public and select schools, also of churches of all denominations. It is one hour's ride by railroad from New-York. Cars ply ten times each way daily, (double track.) For farther particulars apply to WM. MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 100 acres of land. House built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With one acre of land, situated in the village of Greenwich, Conn., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, within ten minutes' walk of Greenwich Depôt. The house is just completed in modern style, two and a half stories, with basement, filled in with brick; marble mantels, &c.; has 14 rooms; also, suitable out-buildings. For particulars, inquire of A. ACKER, in the village.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. STUDWELL, No. 304 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—Near the country seats of Kanelye, Riker, Herrick and Pike, Jr., about one mile from the village. The house is 38 by 34, and nearly new, with fine stable, carriage-house and out buildings, with 2 acres of ground handsomely laid out with a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let, adjoining the above, a small cottage, (5 rooms,) with garden of one acre. Apply to JACOB B. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 81 Washington-st., Hoboken.

NEW-YORK LANDS FOR SALE.—One thousand acres of land in the County of Hamilton, situated upon the line of the Sacket's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad, in the most desirable location upon the whole route. The land is heavily timbered, is in the immediate vicinity of a proposed depôt, and is well situated for rafting. The soil is good, and is admirably adapted for farming purposes, when the timber is cleared from it. It is rapidly increasing in value, and affords an unequaled opportunity for the profitable investment of capital. If desired, the tract will be divided into parcels. Payment in good securities or in improved City property, will be accepted. Address T. N. R., *Times* office

MILTON, ULSTER CO., N. Y.—COUNTRY PLACES FOR SALE—Seventy miles from this City, 50 or 60 acres, with a shore front of a quarter of a mile, with two or three cottages, two living streams, and several elegant sites, best of soil, very productive. Will be sold at a reasonable price, the whole or part, to suit. Also, two smaller places, one of 20 acres for $3,500—the other, 7 acres, for $1,300. Each of these farms have abundance of fruit, and are remarkably healthy. For farther particulars, apply to ALBERT FOWLER, Esq., on the first farm; or of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A pretty and convenient new cottage, every convenience, garden with dwarf fruit trees, etc., commanding a fine view of the Hudson and Highlands, a short walk to Railroad depôt. Price $3,500, or rent $300. Inquire of Mr. SLAWVELT, opposite, on Smith-st., or of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, SHIP-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Parties wishing to obtain sites for manufactories, ship yards, or other mechanical enterprise, with every desirable advantage of navigable waters, and railroad connections with the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and within 12 miles of the City of New-York by steamboat, may see maps, and obtain other interesting information relating to the subject, by calling on R. H. ISHAM, No. 2 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank.

N. B.—Elizabethport, by the recent completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is *now* in railroad connection with the coal and iron mines and vast lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and the grain-growing districts of New-York and the Western States.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 32 or 36 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh, commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 22 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other out-buildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the lands of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $200 down and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small, genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

IOWA PROPERTY FOR SALE—Containing 140 acres, situated in Jasper County, on high and rolling prairie, free from fever and ague, near County seat, mills, brick-yard, &c. Also near the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; country abounds in coal; twelve Eastern people have land adjoining. Any person wishing to locate in a healthy and growing country will find this a rare chance. Title good. For further information, address or inquire of S. P. LOOKER, Lyons Farms, Essex Co., New-Jersey.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—For sale, a large lot 2⁵ feet and 8 inches by 100 in centre of block between 36th and 37th sts. The owner desiring to leave town immediately, will sell below the market price; also, 2 lots, all on time if improved, in 38th-st., 145 feet west of 5th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 16 William-st.

PRODUCTIVE TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 182 Ludlow-st. and Nos 154 and 156 East 27th-st. N. B.—Property owners desiring a reliable and competent agent to let and collect rents, will be suited by applying to GEO. S. HICKOK, House Agent, No. 192½ Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

$3.800.—A VERY NEAT AND COMFORTABLE COTTAGE—On Washington-av., one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn, for sale at a bargain and on easy terms, by MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av., improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

OHIO FARM—240 acres, near one of the most thrifty Western cities, for exchange for a first-class residence in or near New-York. The farm has about 40 acres improved; balance timber. Address D. E. B., *Tribune* Office.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A beautiful yacht, of about 18 tons, nearly new, and of a very superior build and model, and furnished with everything requisite for a yacht; she is a fast sailer, and has a roomy cabin with four berths. Can be seen by applying to ABRAHAM BARKER, Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET AT HOBOKEN—The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the corner of 5th and Hudson sts.; contains bath-room, hot and cold water self-emptying tubs, kitchen range, gas, &c.; is situated within eight minutes' walk of the ferry, on the highest and best part of Hoboken, fronting on Hudson Park; commands a view of the City and harbor of New-York. Will be put in first-rate order, and let very low to a good tenant. Also, several smaller brick dwellings to let. Inquire at the Land Office, opposite the ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, or at No. 17 Wall-st., of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

HOUSE TO LET—A furnished first-class house in 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel furnished house in Brooklyn, well located; rent low. Call at No. 53 Cheever-place for full particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful. DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the depôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—Near the North River, above the Highlands, three miles from a depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. House large, beautiful lawn, shaded; ice-house, barn, fruits of all kinds. Rent, $400. N. B.—Perfectly healthy, and no musquitos.

CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. Babcock & Co., New-York; E. W. Whelpley, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. Voorhees, Morristown, N. J.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—In No. 7 New-st., third door from Wall-st. Very desirable for lawyers, agents, brokers, &c; just painted, papered, and now in good order. Rent low. Inquire at the law office of LOVELL & CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A capacious store room, newly fitted up with iron and glass fronts, and situate on the best corner in the town for the dry goods or grocery business. Also rooms and offices adjoining the same premises. Apply to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TWO FLOORS WITH BASEMENT TO LET—All in good order to respectable tenants, within three minutes' walk of four stage routes. Apply at No. 314 Delancey st. or No 111 Essex. W. A. KEEN.

AN OFFICE ON WALL STREET TO LET—Tontine Building basement. Apply to PEPOON & JENKINS.

TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the basement and sub cellar on the corner of College-place and Warren st., directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Station. Apply to CHILD, BOGERT & CO., No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay.

UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 219 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be rented low to a small family without children. The house has all the modern improvements and is in first-rate order.

THREE PARLORS TO LET—Over J. B. Miller & Co.'s shoe store, No. 134 Canal st. Gas, chandeliers, Croton water, &c., suitable for millinery establishment. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

HENRY—LATE WITH E. PHALON, understands how to give the finishing grace to the gentleman's toilet; his hair-cutting dressing and shaving is unequaled in style and elegance. Please give him a trial. HENRY OKTH'S Hair Dressing Saloon, No. 245 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Green Builders, will after May 1 remove their green manufactory into the large building over the New-York Depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.

HOTELS.

HUGHSONVILLE HOTEL,

BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES AND OF EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY.—The subscriber, having a large house, situated in Hughsonville, Dutchess County—within one mile of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg—could accommodate a number of families or single gentlemen with rooms and excellent fare, at reasonable rates, combined with every convenience for riding about, good stabling for horses, &c. His House is situated about eight miles from Poughkeepsie, six miles from Fishkill, with excellent roads and agreeable society in all directions. A steamboat runs daily to and from the City. Reference and information can be procured in New-York City from E. VAN KLEECK, Esq., No. 303 Chambers-st.

HENRY CAREW.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May.

W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

THE OBSERVATORY ON EXCELSIOR PROSPECT HILL—Near Irvington, Westchester County, has revived again, and is now ready to receive visitors. Great pains have been taken to make it commodious, safe and secure, with floors on the three upper stories, for a grand and general view over tilled fields and waters flowing wide on either side. I think this tower is needed midst other scenes of less charming attraction. It will be left open to the gaze of the people to give what they please, with the assurance that only a small fee is expected. There will also grace the top of this rude structure an occasional piece from the rustic poet's manuscript, the first, "My Mountain Home," commencing thus:

Dear mountain home, Excelsior Hill,
From thee I look on brook and rill.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—THE PAVILION AND COTTAGES connected with the Hotel will be opened for the season on the 18th day of June, inst.

The house will be conducted in the same liberal manner that has obtained for it such popularity.

The small cottages, and some of the best rooms, are still at liberty, and can be seen by going to Rockaway, or engaged by calling at No. 47 Cliff-st.

The CRARY COTTAGE has been engaged for private and public Club and Supper Rooms.

A full supply of BATHING HOUSES and competent men are provided.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS, &c.

Stages and private Carriages from Jamaica most every train of the Long Island Railroad.

JOHN GEO. BAINBRIDGE.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors, on THURSDAY, the 29th of May, in accordance with the plan adopted last year. The front has been extended 150 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being 50 feet deep has fine airy halls, nine feet in width, with rooms on either side of 18 feet. As to ventilation and size of lodging rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same.

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

ISLAND HOUSE—NEWPORT, R. I.—This pleasantly situated house, on High near Church-st., having been remodeled, painted and papered throughout, and supplied with new and fashionable furniture, bedding, &c., is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The house is lighted with gas, piazzas in front of lower and upper stories, and the grounds are spacious and shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, making it particularly desirous for families, the locality being retired and at the same time in the most fashionable part of the City, and in the immediate neighborhood of the large hotels. No efforts will be spared to render the "Island House" worthy of patronage.

CORNELIUS B. WILBOUR, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—Furnished or unfurnished, on the East side of Orange Lake, near Newburg. The house is new, 2½ stories, 30 by 40, within 300 feet of the Lake, barn, sheds, ice house, bathing-house, row-boats, and 20 acres of land, crop in the ground. Address JAS. HENDERSON, No. 347 Broadway, room No. 11, or L. W. FULLERTON, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment.

The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the Hotel.

J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—Some of the best ventilated and well-furnished rooms in the City for single gentlemen to occupy are to be found at the Globe Hotel, corner of Frankfort and William sts., for 25 cts. per day, or $1 50 per week.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. BEDORTHA & HAMILTON

PRINTING.

AT No. 43 ANN-STREET, fifth door East of Nassau-st., N. Y., JOHN W. OLIVER is prepared with New Steam Machinery, Types, Engravings, Ornaments, &c., to execute Bill-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Posters, Cards, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE OR COMMON JOB PRINTING, at short notice, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL,

NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN & HASBROUCK,

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

POLITICAL PRINTING.—S. T. CALLAHAN & CO. are prepared to execute with accuracy and dispatch all kinds of political and other printing, at No. 113 Nassau-st.

For sale—A variety of printing presses, consisting of double and single cylinder, Adams, card, &c., &c., &c. Apply to S. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau-st.

THE PRINTER.—If you want cards, circulars, bill-heads, bills of lading, notices, checks, blanks, receipts, labels, pictorial show-bills, store-bills, or any other kind of job printing handsomely done, at low prices, call at the job and card printing office, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, "The Printer."

22 BEEKMAN-STREET. 22

PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS. 22

No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of Job Printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash price. Call and examine specimens.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 449 8th-av. Books open for registry and spectio daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country, sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 155 Washington-st.

100 CHINA TEA SETS.—100 white granite do.; 50 white, gray, blue and decorated dinner sets; 100 dinner sets in blue, white, &c., stone China, 500 dozen tumblers, and a large variety of cut and moulded glass. 50 styles of chandeliers. For sale cheap at the Bowery China Store, No. 257 Bowery. A. H. GOUGH, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON, No. 88 Washington, corner Deshrosses-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned, desiring to remove from the City, on account of the health of his family, will dispose of his bakery, a most desirable one, completely fitted up throughout with every convenience and utensil required in the trade, including horse, carts, sleigh, &c., and enjoying a first-rate reputation as to quality of all articles in the baking and confectionery line. Connected with it is a commodious stable, part of which is so rented out as to pay the expense of the whole, leaving all necessary room rent free. Possession can be given immediately if required.

JOHN R. TREADWELL, No. 50 Carmine-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—(For Boys)—Centrally located, in a beautiful and healthy section of this State, enjoying a liberal patronage; has been in successful operation for the past five years; annual income over $6,000. The property consists of the school, dormitory, private residence of principal; also, 5 acres of land, used as a play-ground. The above will be sold low, and offers unparalleled inducements to a principal wishing to establish himself in the business. Terms easy. Apply at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a City carriage factory, with a large patronage and now in successful operation. The present owner is engaged in other business and cannot give it his attention. For particulars apply to WM. RAFFERTY, on the premises, Nos. 80 and 82 West 24th-st.

$10.000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in the Glass and China business, already established in a neighboring city. Any one desiring to make a profitable investment, will find this a very favorable opportunity, and the investment a safe and paying one. Address Box 4,602, Post-Office.

FOR SALE FOR $350.—SPLENDID DOWN TOWN BUSINESS, suited to young or old person, clearing net over all expenses $4,000 yearly. Also, superior boot and shoe store, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, $500; also, superior dining saloon, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, doing splendid little cash trade. Price, $150 in advance. Apply at No. 296 Broadway, room No. 6.

NOTICE TO TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS.—An unusual opportunity to go into a good business of the above, the premises being suddenly vacated by domestic causes. A large business has been done. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE JUNIOR PARTNERSHIPS of the City, in the Grocer trade, is now offered for a few thousand dollars to a man who can give good references of ability and character. Address B. W., *Times* Office.

$2.000.—WANTED, AN ASSOCIATE—Immediately, in a business which will pay $6,000 to $8,000 this summer. It is pleasant, genteel, and perfectly safe. Call on Mr. T., Room No 128 Girard House, corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 209 Centre st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,

No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TESTIMONY.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $300. JOHNSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $300 to $460 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BR

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY (Saturday, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire rich and costly furniture contained in house No. 123 West 21st-st., near 7th av., the furniture of which was made by Hutchings and others of the best makers in the City, and is to be peremptorily sold, consisting, in part, of splendid rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, with all the modern improvements, and used but six months, rich velvet and Wilton carpets on every room in the house, suits solid rosewood parlor furniture, 2 sofas, 2 arm-chairs and medallion back parlor chairs, with slip covers, made by Hutchings; 1 do., 9 pieces, solid rosewood, both suites covered in rich satin brocade; 2 elegant rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; rosewood reception and Turkish chairs, rosewood, statuary top, centre and pier tables; two magnificent pier glasses, 12 feet long, with slabs and brackets; one costly mantel do., marble and China vases, with a unique and valuable variety of parlor adornments; ormolu clock, embroidered lace curtains and shades, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; oil-paintings, richly framed; rosewood divan chairs, in rich tapestry; English oil cloth, imported chandeliers and gas fixtures, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, all to match and made to order, of the best description; rosewood suits in hair-cloth, cheval mirrors, rosewood wardrobe, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds, blankets, &c., with a large and elegant variety of library and dining-room furniture of every description; superb extension table, rich ruby and crystal cut glass ware, to match throughout; dining chairs, buffet, ivory and silver cutlery, library book cases, rich China and silver ware, one elegant dinner set, &c., with several rooms furnished throughout in rosewood and mahogany. This furniture has been used but a short time, and will fully realize the expectations of purchasers, the house being splendidly furnished throughout. No postponement on account of weather. Catalogues can be obtained at the house.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 466 LOTS OF LAND, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—Under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, known as the Stryker's Bay Farm, together with the buildings and valuable water-fronts on the Hudson River, belonging to said property.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable real estate, viz.:

27 lots east side 10th-av., between 98th and 99th sts.
49 lots east side 10th-av., between 97th and 98th sts.
47 lots east side 10th-av., between 96th and 97th sts.
36 lots west side 10th-av., between 96th and 99th sts., bounded west by Bloomingdale Road.
38 lots east side 11th-av., between 98th and 99th sts.
49 lots east side 11th-av., between 97th and 98th sts.
47 lots east side 11th-av., between 96th and 97th sts.
30 gores north side 99th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.
63 lots bounded by 98th and 99th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.
50 lots bounded by 97th and 98th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.
27 lots bounded by 96th and 97th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.

Together with the buildings thereon and the valuable water-fronts between 96th and 99th sts. on the Hudson River. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. for three years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE. We shall sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. T. A. REEDE & CO., No. 598 Broadway, third house above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first class cabinet furniture, all of which will be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building, and consists of the largest and best assortment of superior first class Furniture offered at Auction this season, to particularize which will require a catalogue of about 600 lots. We ask to appreciate the great variety and extensive assortment of really beautiful furniture offered for sale on this occasion, parties desirous of purchasing should call at the warerooms on Monday, the day before the sale, when catalogues will be ready, and examine the furniture. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be packed with care, at a reasonable charge.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES.—BAGLEY & SAVAGE, of No. 32 Cedar-st., will sell, at auction, at No. 594 Broadway, near Houston-st., an extensive and splendid assortment of Carriages, for the purpose of closing out the stock of a manufacturer—commencing this sale on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, and continuing it from day to day. Public attention is specially invited to the sale of this stock, which consists of over 400 new and beautiful carriages, buggies, &c., embracing whatever is desirable for elegance and convenience, lightness and durability, all of which will be sold. Bills under $150, cash; over $150 and under $300, ninety days; over $300 and under $600, four months; over $500, six months, on approved paper. Carriages will be packed for shipping, and all recommended by the auctioneer will have the warrantee of the maker. Catalogues at store of the auctioneers, No. 32 Cedar st., on Saturday, 7th inst.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—FINE OLD BRANDIES, WINES, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st.—Fine old brandies, sherries, ports, Madeiras, 100 baskets fine champagnes, various brands. Also, a choice lot of preserves. Havana cigars. Sold by order of

THOS. H. HURLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALSO—For account of whom it may concern, to close a copartnership—100 cases St. Julien Medoc clare't, Lacaussed; 50 cases St. Julien Medoc. A. Heron; 50 cases chateau, Leoville; 40 cases Margaux Medoc claret, pints; 100 very superior Gme. St. Jean, Margaux; two half and two quarter pipes cognac brandy, in bond, duty paid; 100 baskets sweet oil, 10 cases sardines, halves and quarters, 75 baskets champagne—challenge brands.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, TWO PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st, a very large assortment of good household furniture of every kind and description, comprising in part of three piano-fortes, two of them are in rosewood and one in mahogany; they are under such circumstances that they must be sold to purchasers, also, a general assortment of parlor furniture; including several large French plate mirrors, three or four bookcases, secretary, dressing bureaus, marble-top centre, card and other tables, French and other bedsteads, carpets and oil-cloths, 20 curl hair mattresses, office desks, cottage bedsteads, oak, mahogany and curl maple chairs, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

J. BOGART, Auc'tioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 West-st, between Barclay and Vesey sts., the large stock of a wholesale provision and fish establishment, consisting of barrels, half, quarter, and kits of mackerel, shad, salmon, whitefish, bluefish and codfish. Also, a large quantity of smoked meats, hams, shoulders, pork. Also, chests of green and black tea; boxes soap, candles, starch, raisins; dried apples; sacks and bags salt; tobacco, cheese, butter, twine, lemons, reams paper, platform scales. N. B.—The entire stock and fixtures to be sold without reserve, as the owner is declining business. Terms, cash.

TUNIS MOSERELL Auctioneer.

NO POSTPONEMENT.—VARIOUS INVOICES AND CATALOGUES OF FURNITURE, &c., will be sold without reserve, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st.—General assortment, including English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, spring and curled hair mattresses refrigerators, oil-paintings, counting-house desks, oval mirrors, oak sideboards and extension dining tables; 100 fancy boxes, cigars, iron safes, bronze goods, new and second-hand piano-fortes, &c. Goods carefully put up for shipping, or delivered by careful carmen at small charge.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stanton-st., to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos. 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Chrystie sts; No. 13 is a 2-story attic brick front, frame building, with basement, with a 3-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4-story brick-front frame building, with rear-extension, and also a new 4-story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order, CHAS. GSELL, Assignee.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS AND FIRE BOARDS FOR ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS.—W. TOPPING & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 92 Broadway, 5,000 pieces latest Paris style and manufacture Paper Hangings, Borders &c., slightly damaged on the voyage of importation. The whole to be sold without reserve.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of gold and diamond jewelry, viz.: Gold patent lever, Duplex and other watches, diamond pins and rings, studs and ear rings, gold vest and guard chains, sleeve buttons, seal rings, lockets, breast pins, finger rings, bracelets, &c. By order of assignee.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—By PEED & COLE, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of mahogany sofas and tables, Voltaire and parlor chairs, marble-top centre and sofa tables, bookcase, dressing bureaus, one elegant enameled marble-top chamber suite, oak arm chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Star Mill in Broadway, in the City of Paterson, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large and valuable assortment of lathes, screwing machines, planing machines, drills, taps, files, vices, benches, pulleys, wheels, belts, and other tools and fixtures suitable for machinists and millwrights; also, a blacksmith shop, tools and fixtures, a small office building and the unexpired lease for part of the basement of said mill. The tools and machinery are nearly new, in good condition and worthy the attention of millwrights and others.

WILLIAM GLEDHILL, Attorney.

PATERSON, N. J., June 4, 1856.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:

1—IN VISTULA DIVISION—About 480 feet front on Oak and Lyon sts., beyond Summit and Water sts., and on Water-st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,002 and 1,003, being generally 20 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.

2—IN STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-16 undivided of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, being 200 feet front on Summit-st., running to the river. Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 43, 49, 50, 51, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, E ½ of 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, being each 60 feet front, on Summit-st., and running through to the river.

Also lots 114, 115 on Bush-st.; 136, 139, 140, 142 on Ontario-st.; 147, 149, 152, 154 on Michigan-st.

TERMS FOR SALE—One quarter down, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interest on the deferred payments.

For farther particulars, inquire of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 28 Fulton-st., New-York, or of T. TREDWELL, or W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.

A. N. COLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

WEEKS & CO.—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WEEKS & CO. WILL CONTINUE THE SALE—Of their new and substantially made furniture at auction, at their store No. 109 Fulton-st., THIS SATURDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock. The attention of buyers is called to this sale.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 49 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Badee,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasburg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 3 Wall-st. Bills on Paris a short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $123,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$123,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 330 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with sidings and switches.

Mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 32-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

New-York, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies: the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, dry goods, cigars, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought for cash, by TAYLOR & CO.'S old established and responsible office, No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, May 20, 1856.—ELECTION.—The election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house, corner of Pearl-st. and Burling-slip, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. By order,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 6, 9 and 12 months, in sums of $500 and upward. The money may be deposited with G. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 8 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1856.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to F. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION—OF DIRECTORS AND INSPECTORS OF THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 38 Dey st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. ISAAC OTIS, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election of Directors and Counciors, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. New-York, May 2, 1856.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Peoples' Washing and Bathing Association for choice of officers, will be held at No. 113 Broadway, up stairs, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock.

RICHARD WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

$14,000 TO LOAN—1st July, on Bond Mortgage, New-York City improved property, down town preferred. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

$10,000 TO LOAN—In two sums of $5,000 each, on first class City property; none but principals need apply. Apply to E. HANFORD, over the Park Bank.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	G. HENRY KOOP,
JAMES B. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE,	BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD RAIGHT,	THOMAS S. YOUNGS,
LEWIS B. BROWN,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNLS. K SUTFON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M GAWTRY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (as Individual Banker, Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

15f.'55-1awly8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

je10,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued to the BUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

d23,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 5, 1856.—The BANK OF OLD SARATOGA has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., June 3, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of twelve and one half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office No. 67 Wall-st.

J. M. MOLEAN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, June 5, 1856.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Trustees to serve four years, and one Trustee to serve three years, to fill a vacancy, the following persons were unanimously elected:

ROBERT H. MCCURDY,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM J. BUNKER,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
WM. SMITH BROWN,
WM. C. DODGE.
GEORGE S. COE.

And at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 4th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was reelected President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, N. York.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED—That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, on which day they will be opened at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm, will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 99 William-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 80 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M. connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 3 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and South-west, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERI

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Municipal.

☞ The Board of Aldermen last night concurred with the Councilmen in various papers. Among other things, to pay $392 50 to physicians ($193 to one) for medical services at Station Houses. Also, to provide City Constables with round, German silver badges, and to establish a new ferry from the foot of Forty Second-street, North River, to Weehawken, New-Jersey.

The resolutions to appoint interpreters to the civil courts were not concurred in. To pay $2,000 to the Street Department for wells and pumps was. A host of resolutions giving the Street Commissioner power to appoint inspectors on various little contracts, were passed by a vote of 14 to 4. It must be remembered that these inspectors are unnecessary and all merely for political matters.

The Special Committee reported in favor of the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to communicate with the Postmaster-General of the United States in behalf of the Common Council of this City on the subject of offering to the United States Government, at a fixed rate per annum for 99 years, a series of lots situated on the North side of the Park, on Chambers-street, for the erection of a United States Post-Office, or the better accommodation of our merchants in the lower part of this City, and to return said correspondence to the Common Council for their action.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

☞ In the Board of Councilmen last night, several reports and resolutions were read a third time, and passed. Among them was an ordinance in relation to cess-pools. It enacts that no sink, privy, or cess pool, shall hereafter be constructed in any part of the City, unless constructed of stone or brick, to be at least 9 feet in depth from the surface, and 5 feet in width. And that when any new dwelling-house is erected in which a sewer shall not be built, before the same shall be occupied, there shall be built on said lot a sink or privy. If built in a street in which there is already a sewer the privy shall be properly connected with it. Penalties for violation may be recovered. Various other less interesting matters were disposed of, and then the Board adjourned.

☞ The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Certain bills were referred, and a report was adopted of Committee on County Offices in favor of paying the bill of A S. Cady, for examining and entering arrears of taxes, $698 28. Also, a report in favor of requesting the Comptroller to pay the Assessors their compensation, out of any account which he may deem most convenient. Also, in favor of directing the Comptroller to pay Judge Selah B. Strong $264; Judge Parker $64, and Judge Dean, of the Supreme Court, $58, for "attending and holding Court, and for traveling expenses." The Board then adjourned.

National Land Industrial Congress.

This Congress entered upon its second day's session, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Convention Hall in Wooster-street. There were eight persons assembled, including two ladies. General J. Sidney Jones and his wife, the former Fannie Lee Townsend, were in attendance. The General's wife wore her usual quota of jewelry and curls, while the male portion presented that exuberance of beard for which the pioneers and disciples of the beard and land reform school should be noted. Mr. Robert McDonald, of Wilmington, Del., presided. Before business was entered upon, a sharp wordrencontre took place between Mrs. Jones and Dr. Young, the substance of which was, a charge against her of making an invidious use of the word foreigner, and a charge, on her part, against Dr. Young of being an *attaché* of the New-York *Tribune*, which latter imputation Dr Young stoutly denied.

Mrs. Jones, in the course of the discussion, pitched severely into certain reformers connected with their movement, whom she accused because they could not be the Alphas and Omegas of trying to break up the Congress. One of those present the day before, she said, tried to get a police officer to remove her from the meeting. At this latter remark, Gen. Jones expressed great indignation that his wife should have been subjected to such an indignity, a woman descended from two Generals of revolutionary memory—Gen. Glover, who sat on the trial of Maj. Andre, and Gen. Lee, of Virginia.

The business transacted, though, with a slight intermission, occupying all day, did not amount to much.

A few resolutions were passed expressive of their firm conviction that rents, mortgages and liens would soon become obsolete terms in the English language; that there would be a limitation to the occupancy of lands, and that a jubilee would eventually be brought about of general and individual sovereignty over the earth. There was a general discussion of the resolutions, in which nearly all the parties present participated. At the close of the meeting an effort was made to adjourn *sine die*, but without success. Some were determined to keep the meetings up the full seven days required by the original Constitution of the Congress. A meeting was held in the evening at the same place, at which quite an audience convened, and heard addresses from General Jones, his wife and other leading spirits of the Land Reform movement.

The meeting announced to be held in the Park at 7 o'clock, did not take place One long-whiskered man appeared, but did not venture to let his voice be heard.

Our reporter waited till after 8 o'clock, but there was no further assembling of speakers, and not the slightest convening of auditors.

They were to have met again yesterday; but, notwithstanding the doors of the Hall were kept open, and the lady in charge was anxiously awaiting them all the day long, neither a beard nor a ringlet appeared. After having informed our reporter that there was a slight balance due her for their use of the Hall, the lady volunteered the statement that "she didn't think Mr. Jones would have acted so," and that it was the last time any long-beards, with a woman leading them, would get possession of Convention Hall without paying in advance.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Injunction Denied.

SALE OF THE BRICK CHURCH.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Robert H. Arkenburg and Wm. P. Earle vs. *Fernando Wood, Azariah C Flagg and others.*

Roosevelt, J.—This is an application for an injunction to stay the completion of the sale of the interest of the City in the ground formed by the intersection of Park-row and Nassau street. The price bid at the auction, it is alleged, was grossly inadequate, and the transaction itself illegal, if not fraudulent.

As to the price, its adequacy or inadequacy must depend principally, if not entirely, upon the nature and quality of the thing sold, which, in this case, instead of the ordinary fee simple of a given plot of ground, is to a great extent, an uncertain reversionary interest depending entirely on the will of others, and which may never, and, without their consent, can never take effect in possession.

The grant from the City to the Church was made about a century ago It recites the terms of the petition in which it was founded, and the motives and inducements which formed its consideration. These were "the pious and laudable designs of the parties of the second part and the rents and conditions" specified in the deed. And the premises granted were to be held by the trustees, "their heirs and assigns," on condition that within ten years they inclosed the tract with a sufficient fence and erected a church thereon, or used the same or a part thereof for a cemetery, and did not at any time forever apply the same "to private secular uses," and continued to pay forever an annual rent of £40, afterwards reduced about one half It was further stipulated that, in case of default in any of the enumerated particulars, the Corporation of the City might reenter and hold the premises as if no grant had been made.

Such were the reserved rights of the City, and the question is (the plot having ceased to be applied to the purposes of a church or cemetery) what are those reserved rights fairly worth in proportion to the value of those which were granted?

Different minds, although equally well qualified to solve such a problem, may arrive, it is obvious, at very different results. After much bargaining and discussion, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund fixed the proportion at one-fourth; or, in other words, as one to three; and the Common Council, by a resolution, purporting to have been duly passed by that body, adopted their conclusion, and authorized a sale on that basis.

It is said, however, that the alleged resolution is a nullity nearly two years (from May, 1854, to April, 1856) having elapsed between its adoption by the Aldermen and the concurrence of the Councilmen, and an entire change in both Boards having taken place in the interval. Such would undoubtedly have been the result in the case of an act of the Legislature of the State, or of the United States—and the principle of the rule is equally applicable, as it seems to me, to the Legislature of the City. In dividing the Common Council into two branches—a quasi senate and House of Representatives—the people, we may fairly presume, intended the establishment of the well known rule referred to as a necessary result of the altered organization. And if so, the action of the Board of Councilmen elected for the year 1856, until the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen of the same year, (which has not yet been had,) is a mere resolution of one branch of the body, and, therefore, as yet inchoate and imperfect. As an act of legislation it is nothing—but may it not be evidence confirmatory of the correctness, or, at all events, of the fairness of the judgment of the Commissioners? It might seem to me it is—and that acting as a Court, I am bound to assume that the proportion of one to three as between the City and the Church-rights adopted by the Commissioners, and sanctioned by independent resolutions of each of the two Boards, was fairly arrived at.

The next question is, had the Commissioners, by law, any authority to determine the proportion without the express consent and approbation of the Common Council regularly expressed?

By the ordinance of 1844, duly passed, the Commissioners were authorized "to sell and dispose of *all real estate* belonging to the Corporation, and not in use for, or reserved for, public purposes"—devoting the proceeds to the increase of the Sinking Fund.

That the fee simple of the plot in question was "real estate," no one will dispute; and it was for the Commissioners in the first instance, as the representatives of the City, to determine how much of it was real estate "belonging to the City." They did so in good faith. They adjudged that the peculiar reversionary title of the City in the whole plot was equivalent to an ordinary present fee simple title in one undivided fourth. I am aware that a power thus to fix a proportion is in effect a power, so far as the City's interests are concerned, to fix a price which they cannot do except by public auction. S ill it is a power, as it seems to me, which, when exercised in good faith, is necessarily excepted from the imperative direction to sell by auction. It is a necessary preliminary, or at least a very appropriate preliminary, to the sale of an interest so peculiar as the "incorporeal hereditament," which constituted the "real estate belonging to the City" in this case Admitting it to be real estate, however, and that it was lawfully determined to be equivalent to an undivided fourth of the present fee simple, can it be said that it was "real estate not in use for or reserved for public purposes?"

Public purposes in such an ordinance obviously mean City purposes. Now, a Church of a particular denomination, although organized by law, is a private body, and its property is private and not public property The public, as such, have no right to use it and the congregation, whether voluntary or incorporated, admits or excludes whom it pleases. I conclude, then, that the Commissioners had a right, in virtue of their general power over the property set apart for the Sinking Fund first to determine what (estimated by the rule or proportion) was the interest of the City and then to sell that interest at public auction—unless the interest was of such a nature as by law not to be subject of sale.

A right of reentry for condition broken, it is said can only be *released* Such may be the law as a general rule. Although, tested by the more liberal views of modern times and American Institutions, I doubt it. This, however is an exceptional case. The City, in making the grant to the Church, had reserved, among other provisions, a perpetual rent out of the land conveyed. Such a rent, or rather the right to demand and enforce its payment whether by action or by re-entry, is real estate, and may be sold and conveyed like any other real estate The reversioner in such case stands upon the same footing as if he had made only a lease for a limited period; and the provisions of law applicable to the one case belong equally to the other. They "shall extend, say the Revised Statutes (volume 2, page 746) as well to grants or leases in fee, reserving rents as to leases for life and for years" These "provisions" of law, so extended to leases in fee were made expressly for the benefit of "the *assignees* of the lessee" (§23) and of course import an express recognition of the right *to assign*. It would be absurd to give to the "assignees of the grantor of a lease in fee the same remedies by entry, action, distress or otherwise, for the non-performance of any agreement in the lease or grant so assigned, or for the recovery of any rent," &c., as in the case o a lease for life or years, and at the same time to prohibit the grantor from making any sale, transfer or assignment, confining him to the mere privilege of a release to the tenant or grantee in possession. The inference, as it seems to me from the language of the statute, is irresistible that such reserved rights as those of the City in the case of the Brick Church, are not only property, but assignable and of course salable, as property. And "not being in use or reserved for public (that is City) purposes," the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by the terms of the ordinance, were "authorized to sell and dispose of" such property "at such times and on such terms as they might deem most advantageous," provided they did so at public auction, on the notice and in the manner prescribed by law.

No special resolution of the Common Council was required for the purpose The responsibility rested with the Commissioners The general ordinance was sufficient; and it is of no consequence, therefore, for his purpose, whether the resolution adopted by the one Board in 1854, and concurred in by the other Board in 1856, purporting to sanction the proposed sale, was operative or not.

If, then, the reserved rights in question, taken collectively and not separately, were "property"—if they were "real estate belonging to the City," and were fairly and lawfully sold by the Commissioners, what power has this Court, on the mere plea that a higher price might possibly have been obtained, to on the execution of the conveyance? and especially when even that plea is sustained by the slightest possible evidence, and is counteracted by the conceded fact that the plaintiffs and other amply responsible bidders, (such as Mr A. T. Stewart,) who in great numbers attended the sale although willing to buy and actually bidding, were unwilling to advance beyond the $270,000 at which the property including the interest of the Church was finally struck off?

The plaintiffs now allege that the property was worth more than $400,000; and yet, at the auction, they stopped at $270,000. Acts speak louder than words. True the purchaser, as it is alleged having taken in anticipation a private bargain from the Trustees of the Church, were, in fact, the agent, bidding in their own behalf. Such bidding in such case the law allows. It is the ordinary case of a sale in partition where the owners in bidding against each other, necessarily at the same time bid against strangers. Such bidding is not a fraud, either in fact or in law. Nor do I perceive how it could induce sagacious, sensible men to permit a bargain worth, as they say, more than $130,000, to escape their hands without an effort to seize it. It was the price I suspect, rather than the posture of the vendors, that induced hesitation. $35,000 per lot, all things considered although, perhaps not a staggering valuation to a high-wrought speculative calculator, was sufficient to induce a less sanguine temperament to pause. It may be that the purchasers will realize a profit—perhaps a large profit—on their purchase They may get up, or circumstances may get up for them a feverish excitement. Such things have happened, and may happen again They constitute, however, no proper basis for judicial action. To warrant he Court in interfering to set aside a public sale on the ground of insufficient price, the inadequacy must be certain, and must be so gross also as to justify an inference of fraud or mistake.

It may be proper to observe that the Court was applied to for an injunction to prevent the sale in question before it was made. The reasons which then induced a denial of the motion to stay the sale are equally applicable to the motion now made to stay its consummation A full hearing of both parties and a more careful examination, have only served to add to their force.

My conclusion, then, is:

First—That the right reserved to the City to reënter, in case the plot granted to the Church should at any time be devoted to private secular uses, (when connected with the reservation of a substantial annual rent,) was property belonging to the City, and salable and assignable, in the same manner as any other property of the City not reserved, like the Park or City Hall, for public use.

Second—That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in virtue of their general powers, were authorized to fix, by previous adjustment, the proportionate share to which, in their judgment, the City's interest was equivalent, and then to dispose of it at public auction according to law.

Third—That there was no fraud or improper undervaluation.

Fourth—That the purchasers are entitled to the benefit of their purchase, and that the execution of the deed for its completion ought not further to be enjoined.

Order accordingly.

In addition to his written decision, the learned Judge remarked that he concurred in an observation made by the late Judge Morris, who, in referring to the frequency with which motions for injunctions were now made, expressed his sense of the necessity for caution, on the part of the Courts, in granting such motions, because they had become so liberal as almost to become an epidemic.

He had not, he continued, gone into the question of the competency of the tax payers, under the circumstances of this case, to file such a bill. It was not necessary to dispose of that question in his view of the case. At the same time it was proper that he should say here that he thought the interpretation that had been put on some of the former decisions on that subject, was erroneous. They never were intended to go as far as seemed to have been supposed.

Mr. Fullerton asked whether the order carried costs.

The Judge replied in the negative.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. Coates & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of Coates & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,

ALEX. POSTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FERRIER & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,

No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The splendid steamer *Commodore* leaves the foot of Liberty-street, next below Cortlandt, on Sunday, June 8, at 6 o'clock P. M., arriving in time for the early trains.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S PATENT SELF-HEATING ROTARY SMOOTHING IRON—Heating itself without the use of wood or coal. No housekeeper should be without it.

Sold at wholesale by the Rotary Smoothing Iron Co., No. 189 Broadway, and at wholesale and retail by WINDLE & Co., and J. & C. BERRIAN.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS.—To take time by the forelock is undoubtedly good advice; but to wear a hat suitable for the time which has overtaken you, procure one of those elegant, substantial and comfortable hats manufactured by the inimitable KNOX, and daily sold to admiring throngs at his celebrated emporium of fashion, No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits	$3.
Black Alpaca Suits	$6.
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	$10.
White Marseilles Vests	$2.

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOLEY, the well-known Gold Pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where we would recommend our readers in want of excellent gold pens and pencils at reasonable prices, to call. We have used them in the TIMES' Office a long time, and find they are really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the stomach, dyspepsia, stomach coughs, and digestion, in the *Specialist* for June Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 12 University-place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 370 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual lands. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering is anxious to make known the means of cure will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

P. L. ROGERS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Is in a state of siege. He has put down his prices and offers the most superb assortment of the lastest fashions in Gentlemen's summer Clothing to be found in New-York. Go at once. The building is conspicuous from every point—corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, opposite the *Herald* office.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—TO MOTHERS.—Sore breasts are a sad drawback on the pleasures of maternity. This ointment at once allays the inflammation and heals the excoriated nipple. It is equally prompt in its curative action upon eruptions, sores, whitlows, and all external hurts.

[Advertisement.]

THE JUNE ZEPHYRS.—Full suits made from light—all wool, though always washable, never-shrinking or fading Cassimeres, known as, Zephyr "Cassimere Suits," selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $10.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Woman Killed by her Husband—Rum's Doings.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. CATHARINE BUTLER, residing at the corner of Prospect and Navy streets, Brooklyn, died from injuries received a few hours previous at the hands of her husband, JEREMIAH BUTLER, Sergeant of Marines on the United States ship *North Carolina* stationed at the Navy-Yard.

BUTLER is about 40 years of age, and the deceased about 28. They have been married some ten years, and have one child, a boy, nine years of age. Both have been addicted to the free use of intoxicating liquors, and both have frequently been arrested by the police for quarreling. Only a few weeks ago he beat her so that she lay senseless for some time, and was so badly injured that medical aid was called in. Wednesday night last the neighbors say he beat her again very severely in the house and in the back yard, and yesterday morning he dragged her out of bed by the hair into the front part of the house, occupied by them as a small rum shop, and again beat her and kicked her on different parts of the head and body. About 10 o'clock he became alarmed at her symptoms, and sent for Dr. DUFF, but within an hour she was dead.

BUTLER immediately changed his clothes and went to a Savings Bank, where he took out between four and five hundred dollars he had deposited there, and was preparing to leave. The Police of the Second District were on the alert for him, and Officer DICKSON arrested him a little past 1 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Sands and Charles streets, where he was waiting to take the cars. He was for the time locked up in the Second District Station, but last evening he was taken to the County Jail and committed on a Coroner's warrant.

Coroner HANFORD took charge of the body and will hold an inquest this morning. At his request, Dr. GRAY, assisted by Drs. BLEEK, VAN DYKE and FARLEY, made a *post mortem* examination. The only wound was on the right side of the head, back and above the ear. This was about one and a half inches long, apparently made by some blunt instrument, and without breaking the skull. Upon removing the skull cap between three and four ounces of coagulated blood was found nearly opposite the external wound, which was the cause of death. The head, arms, legs and body exhibited marks of brutality, but no bones were broken.

Both the accused and deceased were Irish.

A Murderer Arrested in Brooklyn.

A Deputy Sheriff from Connecticut, yesterday, arrested, at the ship yard, foot of North Second-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, a ship carpenter, named THOMAS GODSIL, on a charge of having, in company with another person, murdered JAMES HUMPHREY at Mystic, Conn., about three weeks since. The body of HUMPHREY was found one week ago last Saturday, near Mystic, badly mutilated, and the prisoner was heard previously to boast that HUMPHREY never would be seen again, and shortly after left for parts unknown, but was traced to Brooklyn, and yesterday was conveyed to New-London.

Suicide.

NAPOLEON YEZEKOWITZ, a Pole residing at No. 55 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide sometime during Wednesday night last, by shooting himself with a pistol. Deceased arrived in this country with Gov. KOSSUTH, and latterly has been engaged in some kind of a brokerage business in New-York, in which he was not very successful, and returned home Wednesday night much depressed in spirits. After supper he retired to his private room, and was not seen again alive. His wife during the evening called him, but receiving no answer, looked through the key-hole and saw him, as she supposed, asleep in a chair. Not wishing to disturb him she retired to bed and did not wake until morning. The door of the private room was then forced open, and deceased was found dead in his chair. He had discharged a pistol at his right temple, the ball passing through the brain and lodging under the skin of the lower lid of the left eye. It is supposed that he must have committed the deed during the thunder storm in the early part of the evening, as a report, sounding like a pistol, was heard by his wife at this time, but having no suspicion of her husband committing suicide, she supposed it was thunder.

Yesterday Coroner REDDING held an inquest on the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was about 47 years of age and leaves a wife, whom he married in this City, but no children.

Death at the Hospital.

PETER LA ROZA, an insane man, who was taken to the Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbush, a few days since, after he had nearly severed his right hand, and otherwise injured himself, died at that institution, yesterday, from his injuries.

☞ The fused Democracy fired 450 guns in Brooklyn, yesterday, soon after the intelligence of the nomination for the Presidency.

EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW STABBED.—WOUND PROBABLY FATAL.—Last evening a Mr. B. F. WHITE, seeing the large crowd around the Burnet House, concluded to make a speech upon "The Signs of the Times." He accordingly mounted upon a pile of rubbish in a vacant lot near the Belvidere House. When he had been silenced by the crowd, or had completed his speech, Mr. GEORGE P. BURLL, of Washington City, got upon the stand and made an attack upon Know-Nothingism.

He was quite violent in his remarks and met with considerable interruption from the crowd. At last, exasperated by this treatment, he descended from the stand and a general muss ensued, in the course of which Mr. BURLL received a wound in the back from a large bowie knife. The blade entered just below the shoulder-blade, and reached to the lungs. It was nearly two inches wide. Mr. B. was conveyed to the Burnet House, where surgical attendance was procured. An attempt was made to secure the assailant, but with what success is doubtful. Two men were arrested and taken to the Hammond-street Station-house. Their names are CARY and CASSADY.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 5th.*

NEW-JERSEY.

The Courts.

The May Term of the Hudson Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer came to a close on Thursday. During the Term there have been several convictions for burglary, and they were sentenced as follows:

John Perry and Michael Clark, for burglary, were sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Hiram L. Meeker, the Jersey City watchman who pleaded guilty at last Term of Court to burglary, was sentenced for two years

Francis George, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Frederick Smith, convicted of burglary, State Prison for four years

Eugene Stuart and Frederick F. Smith, convicted of highway robbery, sentenced for three years each to the State Prison

Henry Shaw, convicted of placing an obstruction upon the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, was sent to State Prison for three years.

James Riley, convicted of stealing lead pipe from a house, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

John Jackson, (colored,) for stealing chickens and for resisting the officer when arrested, was sent to jail for three months

There were also sentences and fines imposed upon persons guilty of minor offences.

But few cases on the Civil Calendar were tried. The criminal cases were mostly disposed of.

Fire.

On Wednesday evening a dwelling-house on the plank road to Bergen, about a mile and a half from the ferry, was burned. It was owned by JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, of Jersey City, and occupied by GEORGE DAVIS. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss on the building, $800—insured for $400 in the Commercial Insurance Company, Jersey City. Loss on furniture and clothing, $250, on which there was no insurance.

Decision of the Tyrrell Case.

The case of Alderman SAMUEL R. TYRRELL, of the Fourth Ward, of Jersey City, who was re-elected to the Common Council but was denied his seat in that body by the Board, was decided on Thursday in the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey in session at Trenton. The decision of the Court directs the Common Council to reinstate Alderman TYRRELL to the full powers and privileges of the Board.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 5, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, D. REYNOLDS BUDD, of this City, and KATE, daughter of the late Wm. H. D'Wolf, of Bristol, R. I.

In this City, Thursday, June 5, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., CHARLES SELDEN to Miss GEORGIANNA L., daughter of James Vandenbergh, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, May 26, by Rev. E S Yocom, No. 307 5th-st., Mr FRANCIS F. CORNELL to Miss ELIZABETH STEWART all of New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., Mr. COE ADAMS, of New York, to MARY L., daughter of S. McKillip, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, CHAS. H. WRIGHT to AMELIA, daughter of Jas. Johnson, Esq., all of the former place.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Dr. McLane, Mr. WM. A. FERRIS to Miss ELLEN G. SHEPARD, all of Williamsburg.

In East New-York, on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. Mr. Schaum, Mr. CHARLES J. HOSE, of New-York, to Miss M. AUGUSTA SACKMANN, daughter of Mr. Jacob H. Sackmann, of East New-York.

At Waterford, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, BENJAMIN C. BROWN, of New-York, to ABBIE M. STEWART, daughter of Hon. John Stewart.

In Providence, on Wednesday June 4, at Grace Church, by Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, JAMES L. DAWES, of New-York, to ELIZA W., daughter of the late Henry P. Franklin, Esq., of Providence.

DIED.

At Harlem, on Thursday, June 5, Miss MARY A. RAUB, daughter of Peter Randell, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 8th inst., from her late residence, Avenue A and 119th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. Services at the Reformed Dutch Church, at 3½ o'clock.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, June 6, of consumption, in the 36th year of his age, GARRETT VAN VRANKEN, son of Rev. Dr. Van Vranken, of New-Brunswick.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend (without further notice) the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Stages leave Hoboken Ferry, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

At Evergreen Farm, Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Friday, June 6, BENJAMIN OGDEN BUTLER, only son of Charles and Eliza A. Butler, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his parents, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, June 8, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 13 East 14th-st., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 6.

$7,000	Ohio St. 6s. '70	107	
8,000	Missouri State 6s.	85¾	
4,800	City 6s '59	93¾	
500	N Y. Cen. R. R. 6s.	87½	
2,600	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103	
10,000	Erie R. R bs '75	83 91	
2,000	E. R. R. Cnv. bs '71	84½	
1,000	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	87½	
5,000	Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	92	
70	Mechanics Bank	118	
60	Metropolitan Bank	110	
17	Am. Ex. Bank	117	
10	Bank of Commerce	168	
24	Market Bank	108¾	
17	Shoe & Leather Bk	119	
400	Canton Co.	22¾	
150	do.	b30 22½	
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	103¾	
100	Nica. Trans. Co.	b15 12½	
125	Penn. Coal Co.	101½	
500	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 22½	
455	do.	c 22½	
500	do.	b30 22½	
15	N. Y. Central R.R.	92	
50	do.	b60 92	
300	do.	s3 91¾	
200	do.	b3 91¾	
100	do.	b30 91½	
25	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	63¾	
225	do.	63½	
50	Gal & Chic. R. R.	112	
170	Chic. & Rk Isl. R.R.	91½	
10	do.	91¼	
5	do.	91½	
50	Macon & Wst. R.R.	102	
160	Panama R. R.	104¾	
175	Cleve. & Tol R. R.	76¾	
200	do.	b30 76½	
300	do.	s3 76¾	
100	do.	76¾	
100	Erie Railroad	s10 57¾	
100	do.	b15 57¼	
100	do.	b10 57½	
300	do.	b3 57½	
100	do.	b30 57¾	
200	do.	57¾	
50	do.	s30 57¾	
100	do.	b3 57¾	
50	do.	91¾	
20	Wisconsin C. R. R.	71¾	
100	Hud's C. R. R.	b60 34½	
5	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	97¾	
100	Bruns City L'd Co.	7	
160	do.	b30 7	

FRIDAY, June 6—P. M.

The Stock market fell off in spirit and prices this forenoon, the sales ranging ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. lower than the transactions of Thursday. There was a steadier tone at the close of the Second Board, except for New-York Central Shares, which were pressed by a prominent seller at 92 ₱ cent., buyer 4 months. The last cash price, 91¼@⅝. Erie left off 57⅛@¼; Reading, 91@91¼; Michigan Central, 96½@⅝; Southern, 97@⅛; Illinois Centrals, 87½@¼; Virginias 95¼@⅛; Missouris 85⅝@86 ₱ cent. State Stocks have improved this week above 1 ₱ cent., and City Bank shares are also higher, both from the superabundance of unemployed means offering in the street at 6@7 ₱ cent. The principal speculative business in the Road Stocks to-day was in Erie and Reading—the sales of the former about 6,000 shares. Investment orders from outside the Brokers' Board are not very free.

A better demand for Sterling Bills sprung up, to-day, for the Collins steamer *Baltic*, which sails at noon, to-morrow, and a liberal business was done at 109⅝ ₱ cent., regular bankers' drawing, and 109⅝ first-class transient bills. Francs were steady at 5.16¼@5.17½. German exchanges dull. Of the Texas Indemnity, about $200,000 has been paid to English creditors. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, to-day, were $175,000. Further drafts are advised from Washington, to the extent of $692,500, of which half a million goes to Philadelphia. In the Money market there is more disposition to place means at 6@7 ₱ cent., subject to call. The lower rate is accepted on deposits voluntarily made with some of the first-class Brokers. The Banks are manifesting unusual ease this week, and to this cause, in part, is to be ascribed the freer disposition among the importers to purchase Exchange.

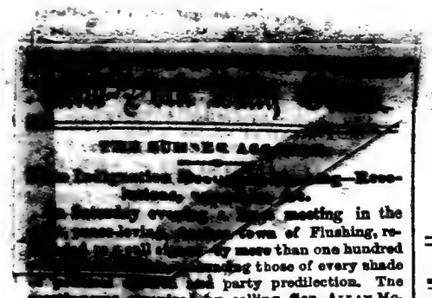
A temporary injunction, obtained by third parties, to prevent the consummation of a money contract, was dissolved in the Supreme Court to-day, by Judge ROOSEVELT. The whole proceeding is believed to have been in the nature of *black mail*, as both the real parties to the contract were anxious to pass the necessary deeds, which, at the last moment, were enjoined. In dismissing the complaint, the learned Judge most pointedly rebuked the facility with which on the most trivial and unfounded pleas, such processes are obtained to arrest the wheels of business, and to temporarily impair private and corporate credit. Judge ROOSEVELT remarked,

"That he concurred in an observation made by the late Judge MORRIS, who, in referring to the frequency with which motions for injunctions were now made, expressed his sense of the necessity for caution, on the part of the courts, in granting such motions, because they had become so liberal as almost to become an epidemic."

BANK OF COMMERCE—MAY 12.

Capital Stock, 50,000 shares	$5,000,000
Profits on hand	444,493
Discount and Interest, credited since last Div'd.	191,770
Deposits	4,160,434
Circulating Notes received from Bank. Dep't mt..	2,098
Due in London	1,944
Due to other Banks	2,269,63
Dividends unpaid	4,243
Total	$12,074,413
Loans and Discounts, (falling due by average in 34 days)	$3,056,765
New-York State 5 ₱ cent. Stock of 1873, deposited with the Bank Depar ment as security for Circulating Notes	9,000
Payments for Lot for new Banking House	$230,647 97
Payments on account of Building for Banking House	75,555 51 206,303
Cash, viz.: Notes of other Banks and Checks	$1,983,194 95
Specie	1,382,880 33 3,365,075
Due from other Banks	338,143
Suspended Debt	18,363
Expenses	15,857
Total	$13,074,413

At the date of the last Annual Statement, the total loss by bad debts, from the comm



THE SUMNER AG[illegible]

[illegible] meeting in the [illegible] town of Flushing, re[illegible] more than one hundred [illegible] those of every shade [illegible] party predilection. The [illegible] by calling Gen. ALLAN MCDONOUGH to the Chair. The following Vice Presidents were elected: Messrs. Edward E. Mitchell, Isaac Peck, Wm. Smart, Samuel Willets, Esqs., Andrew Scott, Chas. A. Hamilton, Henry Clement, John Cryder, Thos. H. Leggett, Jacob B. Boerum, Joseph Harris King, and Robert M. Bell. Secretaries—Henry Bogert and George Bradish.

SAMUEL B. PARSONS presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were received with applause, and afterwards adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote.

Whereas, Our fathers, in laying the foundation of a Republican Government, wisely provided in the Constitution which they adopted, that no Senator or Representative for any speech or debate in either House of Congress, should be questioned in any other place—and whereas Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, while in his seat in the Senate Chamber, was ruthlessly and violently assaulted with a weapon of attack by PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina on the 22d day of May last for words spoken in debate, and beaten on his bare head until the fell covered with blood, insensible, on the floor of the Senate—and, whereas, it now appears from the testimony taken in the case by a Committee of the House of Representatives, that the attack was premeditated and deliberate, and that confederates were at hand to see that the outrage was fully perpetrated—and whereas one of the great safeguards of Liberty, freedom of speech and debate, has been rudely assailed and overthrown by this act of violence, therefore

Resolved, as the sense of the meeting, That our warmest sympathy is first due to Senator SUMNER, as the only alleviation in our power to tender him, for the outrage and indignity inflicted upon him, as well as for the suffering he has undergone in consequence of that outrage—and we declare next, that his wounds are our wounds, his grievance our grievance—and that we feel and resent them all, as an insult to the American people, as a vital attack on the Constitution of our country.

Resolved, That the manner of the act, the place where it was done, the justification, and open support of the whole, by the press and people of the South, with few exceptions, the noble and fearless character of the able and mutilated Senator, who was its victim, his rightful personal immunity, and the freedom of debate, demand that we should express our unqualified abhorrence of this private and public outrage; and we accordingly, as our deliberate judgment, pronounce the assault on the person of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER by PRESTON S. BROOKS, in the Senate Chamber, an act of premeditated brutal and cowardly violence; and that the indignant and aroused public sentiment can alone be satisfied by the immediate expulsion of the said PRESTON S. BROOKS from the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, and also presented for publication.

Hon. JOHN A. KING was first called out, and made an effective speech. He concurred fully in the sentiments of the resolutions, as did all considerate, good and reflecting citizens, especially of the North. He was surprised that, even at the South, there should be any other feeling expressed than of deep abhorrence at the late attack upon free speech. After discussing the matter in all its bearings, and giving a sketch of the action which had already been taken by Congress, he thus alluded to the probable results: A two-thirds vote is required to expel a member. I fear for the result. I know not what SUMNER will do. I doubt that he will resort to legal redress—he cannot be thus redressed. No adequate pecuniary redress can be given to him personally for his sufferings. He can appeal to us. "His sufferings are our sufferings. His insult is ours." If we cannot defend him otherwise—if Congress does not do it—I know of no other way but that *force* must protect us.

Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS was next called out, and demonstrated the necessity of immediate union of the North in self-defence.

Mr. W. W. LELAND followed, and was succeeded by JAMES A. BRIGGS, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, in a speech of over an hour, which was replete with forcible argument, humor and sarcasm.

The large audience, which continued to increase until a late hour, listened attentively until the close, and manifested their hearty approval of the sentiments put forth by repeated bursts of applause.

Sumner Indignation Meeting at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, June 8.

The meeting last night to give an expression of opinion on the assault on Senator SUMNER, was one of the largest and most respectable ever held in this City. ALEXANDER DUNCAN presided. The resolutions were offered by Prof. CASWELL. Dr. HEDGE, Prof. GAMMELL, CHARLES S. BRADLEY, Dr. WAYLAND and THOMAS DAVIS, addressed the assembly. A very deep feeling was manifested. The sentiments of the speeches and resolutions, which were calm, temperate and firm, were warmly responded to.

Letter from G. Douglas Brewerton—An Indignant Epistle.

We have received the following pleasant epistle from Mr. BREWERTON, in regard to a paragraph which one of our Kansas correspondents recently embodies in his letter, concerning Mr. B.'s reports of Kansas affairs. We publish it just as it stands—"Border Ruffianism" and all—because Mr. BREWERTON expresses a decided anxiety to relieve his mind in this way. We presume our correspondent will survive the bombardment and still send us prompt and reliable reports of Kansas affairs:

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has just been called to the following paragraph in the TIMES' "Kansas Correspondence," published in yesterday's issue of your paper:

"I cannot close without stating that there is one BREWERTON here, a professed reporter for the New-York *Herald*, whose outrageously malignant falsehoods, repeated with unflagging zeal, are doing more to keep up the excitement upon the border than any other agency within my knowledge. He is the author of that delectable book—*The History of the Kansas War*."

I have just returned from "the seat of war" in Kansas. I am the "one BREWERTON" thus pleasantly alluded to by your (to me) unknown correspondent. I cannot say that I am flattered by this allusion to so humble an individual as myself. In point of fact, I don't like it,—it is new, objectionable and disagreeable.

Permit me, furthermore, Mr. Editor, to express my surprise that so respectable a journal as the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES should have permitted the publication of so foul a slander upon one whom they had known personally for a period of nearly three years,—who had been an old, and (as I had flattered myself, for we all have our little weaknesses,) esteemed correspondent of your sheet; and, moreover, been upon amicable, not to say friendly, terms with yourself. No, Sir, I cannot bring myself to believe that the paragraph in question could have come under the critical examination of any gentleman connected with your Editorial Department, who knows me either personally or by report, or, I am convinced that this unprovoked calumny, would never have seen the light—at least, without giving me an opportunity to exonerate myself from the sweeping charge of deliberate and intentional falsification.

In relation to the charge itself, without commenting upon the coarse vulgarity with which it is urged, and to which I defy its author to find any parallel in my own epistles, I simply plead—*not guilty*. I look upon the Kansas civil war, for such it is, with deep regret. I am no believer in fanaticism; I am a strong Union and conservative man. In what I have written of Kansas difficulties I have endeavored, "without fear, favor or affection" to speak the truth—to divide the lofty superstructure of falsehood from the narrow foundation of solid facts. I have endeavored to prove all things, but I lay no claim to infallibility. If I have ever erred it has not been my fault but the error of my informants; but this I will, in justice to myself, declare, that I do most solemnly affirm that I have never penned—either in my private correspondence, or letters for publication—one line which I did not honestly believe, and *do not now believe*, to be either true or well-founded. And for what I have thus written, "it is written," and I will hold myself responsible to man here and to our common God and Father hereafter, for my conduct in this cause. I am free to admit that I am a Pro-Slavery man, or if you prefer the term, what Free-State men call a Border Ruffian—but with all this, I am, I do assure you, utterly incapable of misrepresenting one word to serve this or any other cause. So much for myself, and now for your correspondent:

He has touched my honor—he has attacked one who never injured him—wantonly, basely in the dark—I don't know the fellow—I don't desire to know him—he is not in my way. The simple fact that he has, behind the shelter of an anonymous communication, charged me with falsehood, does not prove that I have lied. I do not desire to wage a war of words; I shall, therefore, limit myself to but few harsh expressions, but if the fellow should in the course of life's journey cross my track, and if I should discover his identity, and see fit to condescend so far as to kick or horsewhip that individual, he may at least console himself with the reflection that he has brought it upon himself.

To sum up his case briefly, I consider him a ——. Well, I'm not powerful in abusive language, and the individual in question will fill up the blank with any epithets which may appear to him best calculated to degrade him in the estimation of his fellow men; and then consider me personally responsible to the very fullest extent—if he be entitled to such consideration—for any exceptions which he may feel inclined to take to the tone of this somewhat hastily written letter.

As for the clur upon my recent book—*The War in Kansas*—it must speak for itself. I regard your correspondent's comments as being well calculated to assist the sale of the book at the South, and shall be particularly obliged to all Free-State correspondents who will, in this respect, "go and do likewise." 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good. I am, Sir, with respect, yours ever,

G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON.

Special Kansas Correspondent of the New-York *Herald*.

P. S.—My address is usually to be found at my publishers, Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

RESPONSES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Meeting of the Democracy in Washington—Speeches of General Cass, Senator Douglas and President Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

The grand rally of the Democracy was held in Copp's Saloon, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

At the appointed hour the immense hall was crowded, while the Marine Band performed some of their most animated pieces.

On the stand were noticed Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, General LEWIS CASS, Hon. P. P. STANTON, Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, and other distinguished gentlemen.

On the entrance of General CASS the saloon rang with applause, and the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne."

The following officers were appointed:

President—Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH.

Vice-Presidents—Daniel Ratcliffe, William B. Magruder, Thomas Carberry, Walter Lenox, Lambert Tree, and George Parker.

On taking the chair, Mr. SMITH submitted some remarks, in which he returned his thanks for the honor done him in being called to preside at a meeting to ratify such nominations; and where, too, will speak those under whom the Democracy have fought in times gone by, and by whom they expect to be led for years to come.

REMARKS OF GEN. CASS.

Gen. CASS was then loudly called for, and appeared on the stage, amidst loud applause. He said he came not to make a speech, but to join his Democratic fellow-citizens in congratulating the country on the fortunate termination of the Cincinnati Convention. The Convention had done its duty nobly. Now the party must do its duty—put on the armor, and go forth to the conflict; but not the armor of rifles—not the weapons which some of the Northern churches would put in the hands of their congregations—but the armor of reason, argument and patriotism. Gen. CASS concluded by urging that the Democracy stand shoulder to shoulder for the nomination, for indeed evil times were upon us.

The shout then was for DOUGLAS, who took the stand amid three rounds of applause.

REMARKS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he appeared not as a matter of formality, but his whole soul was in the good work. After a handsome eulogy on the candidates, he proceeded to speak of the platform lately adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, and said the principles of the Democracy of Massachusetts were the same precisely with the principles of the Democracy of South Carolina. A Democrat could pass from one section of the Union to another—from the South to the North, or from the North to the South—and carry his principles with him. Could any other parties say as much?

MANY VOICES—"No," "No."

Mr. D.—We have standard bearers who can defy the combined forces of the entire opposition. We have all the "isms" now in a line, and we will rake them down together. All "isms" were closely connected, and in Illinois he thought they were the true Siamese twins, so closely do they stick together. Our platform tells you that resistance to the laws is treason, and that treason shall be rebuked. The Democracy uphold the law in Kansas, while the negro worshippers, who do not like the law, are for shooting down the officers. This was the whole Kansas difficulty. Law on the one side, and lawless violence on the other. As it is the right of the majority to make the law, so are the minority bound to obey the law. This is the universal principle of every free Government. But the Kansas laws are not the first laws resisted by these negro worshippers; the Fugitive Slave Law had been resisted by them also, and because it required the slaves to be returned to their masters. If there were holes enough in this law to let all the runaway negroes drop through, then would they regard it as the holiest law on the statute book. But, as the Constitution provides for the return of fugitives, it is the Constitution that these worthies object to. Did you ever know a criminal who approved of the law he wantonly violated? The triumph of the Democracy would be so complete, said Mr. D., that history would hardly record the name of the opposition candidate. He meant the Black Republican candidate, for the Know-Nothings he considered dead. They had no show in the Keystone State—the home of BUCHANAN; New-York was aroused, and her noble sons were arming for the contest. Massachusetts, too, would not be found wanting; while New-Hampshire, the Star in the East which has never set—the home of FRANKLIN PIERCE—would lead the van. Here the speaker paid a high compliment to Mr. PIERCE and his Administration, and closed by urging "Union for the sake of the Union."

Mr. DOUGLAS having concluded, amid prolonged cheering, the President announced that a procession would then be formed to proceed to the President's mansion to give him a serenade. This was received with evident dissatisfaction by many who were expecting to hear something from Messrs. STANTON, CORE, SEWARD of Ga., RUSK and others who were present. Nor did it seem meet that at a ratification meeting no one should speak but the defeated candidates:

The procession, however, was formed and proceeded in order to the White House, numbering rank and file near five thousand. The President appeared at one of the upper windows of the mansion, and said:

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confident hope that the joy with which you hail the harmonious and unanimous result of the deliberations at Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepened by the ratifying voice of our countrymen. It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted, there is nothing with us but union of purpose, and will be nothing but union in action. From this hour to that when the polls will be opened in November, all prejudices and personal animosities among those who should cultivate mutual regard and afford mutual support will be laid aside. Nay, even preferences which may have existed in our ranks are already no longer remembered. The preference of every friend in this crisis who cares more for the country than for himself, devotion to the cause and an earnest support of the standard-bearers who are to lead us through the great struggle, will be the controlling sentiment of the Democracy, North and South, East and West. We are all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of this republic, but the perpetuity of this blessed Union, depend essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of the principles declared by the recent Convention. But these principles can be vindicated and sustained only by concerted action, and that can only be secured by organization. Hence fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes, like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue. The latter can only be manifested and made effectual through the former. My friends will have duties to perform in the canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfill in person. It is never to be forgotten by me that in eighteen hundred and fifty-two older and better soldiers—(cries from the multitude, "not better")—than myself, Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. CASS, men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labor and conflict, were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, if life be spared I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not, to-night, command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience. The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but, nevertheless, better soldier, Judge DOUGLAS, who I am glad to see now standing by the great and good man, General CASS, who, for so many years, has had not merely my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions. It is cheering to know that the action of the late Convention places the statesmen and patriots who are to lead us now upon the identical platform which I accepted, with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned. Much and justly as we admire the patriotism, attainments and private virtues of our standard bearers, there will be nothing like man-worship in this contest. Men become comparatively insignificant, except as instruments, when great principles and the vast interests of a country like ours are involved. There will be, on your part, no appeal to unworthy passions, no inflammatory calls for a second Revolution, like those which are occasionally reported as coming from men who have received nothing at the hands of their Government but protection and political blessings; no declaration of resistance to the laws of the land, no invocation to the shedding of blood, by those who have had none to shed when our countrymen have stood face to face with foreign foes. But the issue will summon you to a calm, earnest struggle for the Constitution, and consequently for the Union. You will bear yourselves like men determined to cling to that sound instrument as the only security from general wreck and the only refuge from universal ruin. Men who feel and act with you will cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor against all assaults from without or within. That a signal triumph awaits you in such a cause I entertain no doubt. If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guarded and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the Revolution, but were inspired after its close to devise and adopt this Constitution by Omnipotent Power, we may repose upon a humble but unwavering faith that that Power will not permit the madness of their children to destroy it. Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for you, collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call.

The meeting then adjourned.

In Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 7.

The Cincinnati nominations were ratified with great display by the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, this evening. The building was illuminated, a band of music was in attendance, and many speeches were made. A large crowd gathered together and loudly cheered the demonstration.

The Democratic Ward and County Committees held meetings last evening and took preliminary steps for a grand BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE ratification meeting, in Faneuil Hall, at an early day.

In Worcester.

SERIOUS CASUALTY—ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

WORCESTER, Saturday, June 7.

LAWRENCE MCCLEARY was instantly killed in this city by the premature discharge of a cannon with which some friends of Mr. BUCHANAN were firing a salute on the Common. A lad named GEORGE WILLIAMS was severely wounded in the arm, foot and face, and a Mr. BARTLETT had his thumb badly torn.

In Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Saturday, June 7.

The nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN was received here with universal joy. One hundred guns will be fired on Monday, commemorating the event. At Alleghany City an immense ratification meeting is being held.

In Bellows Falls, Vt.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Saturday, June 7.

The nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE is hailed here with great enthusiasm by the Democracy. To day they fired a national salute in honor of the event.

In Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, June 7.

There is great rejoicing here in consequence of the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Democrats have fired 100 guns.

In Oswego.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 7.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN.

In Elmira.

ELMIRA, Sunday, June 8.

The nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN was indorsed by the Democrats of Elmira last evening, at a public meeting in front of Haight's Hotel. The crowd was addressed by Messrs. HATHAWAY, HART, PATTISON and GREGG. The more enthusiastic portion of the Democracy joined in a procession, gave numerous cheers for "Old Buck," fired cannon and built bonfires.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 8.

Senator DOUGLAS is to be present and address the Democracy at the Buchanan Ratification meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

When the Speaker called the House to order this morning there were about 80 members present, and some half a dozen ladies.

The session lasted about a minute.

A member exclaimed, "Eight dollars soon earned." This was indorsed by a burst of laughter.

Aid for Kansas.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF WORCESTER—LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

WORCESTER, Sunday, June 8.

At a meeting of citizens, held here last evening, $4,500 were subscribed to aid the Free-State settlers and the cause of Freedom in Kansas. Pledges have been made to greatly increase this contribution during the week. There is much excitement in this vicinity on the subject, and a large number of men have volunteered for homes in Kansas. They will go well armed and under the command of men of experience in military tactics, furnished with means to secure homes and defend them. Among the largest contributors at the meeting on Saturday night was Judge WASHBURN, Judge ALLEN and Judge BARTON.

Livery Stables Burned at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Saturday, June 7.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the extensive livery stables of CLAPP & SHARP, on Mulberry-street, in the rear of the City Hotel. The building was of stone, and extended through to Gold-street. The fire took in the second story. About sixty tons of hay, and forty carriages, sleighs, &c., were destroyed. All the horses were saved. The walls remain standing. Estimated loss about $6,000, of which one-third is insured.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The Residence of Daniel Parrish, at Newport, R. I., Burned.

NEWPORT, Saturday, June 7.

The splendid mansion of DANIEL PARISH, of New-York, situated south of the Ocean House, was destroyed by fire last night. It cost $32,000, and was insured for $10,000, at the Eagle Office, New-York. The cause of the fire is unknown. The walls are standing and in good order.

Accident to the Steamboat Edwin Forrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 8.

The steamer *Edwin Forrest* collapsed a flue this afternoon at Beverly, severely injuring the engineer and fireman—the latter, it is supposed fatally. The passengers were brought down by another boat.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 5.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 2d. Sugars had advanced under the *Black Warrior's* advices, and a large business had been transacted. The new crop of sugar, it was estimated, would prove 200,000 boxes short. The rainy season had set in.

The U. S. steam frigate *Merrimac* had arrived at Havana.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 8.

The New-Orleans mail of Monday last has arrived.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An attractive bill is offered here to-night, by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM—whose benefit it is—consisting of the revived comedy of "Romance and Reality," with all the force of the company, and the capital farce of "Away with Melancholy." Mr. BROUGHAM is justly esteemed for his admirable talents as a writer and an actor. On the present occasion his friends should give him—what he deserves—a bumper.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS continue their prosperous engagement here, and will to-night produce a new African pantomime, called "Pongo," which has been mounted with new scenery, dresses, &c. Mlle. ROSSET will also make her first appearance here in the ballet of "Les Willis." Young HENGLER, the tight-rope dancer, continues his wonderful performances on the *corde élastique*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. MARSHALL intends giving us a week of the "legitimate," and inaugurates it to-night with SHERIDAN'S Comedy of the "School for Scandal," in which Mr. W. R. BLAKE will sustain his celebrated character of *Sir Peter Teazle*. We shall have an opportunity of enjoying the performances of the regular company here, which, to our taste is much preferable to the feeble glimmerings of weak stars.

THE VARIETIES.—The "Lady of Lyons" will be revived to-night, with the usual strong cast of this theatre, followed by the farce of the "Lottery Ticket."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The season at this establishment came to a close on Saturday evening, with the benefit of Mrs. HOWARD. It will be seen by an item elsewhere that Mr. BURTON moves up town and commences his next season at the Varieties.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The prize drama of "The New-York Patriots" will be performed all this week.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of "Peddler's Acre, or the Wife of Seven Husbands;" the pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the "Wizard Skiff," will be played to-night.

KELLER'S TABLEAUX.—These attractive and thoroughly artistic entertainments are becoming greatly popular. New subjects are added every week.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave the last of his piano-forte entertainments on Saturday evening, at Niblo's Saloon, and was assisted by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, in the instrumental way, and by Mme. LA GRANGE and Signor BERNARDI, in the vocal department. The room was densely crowded, and owing to insufficient ventilation became oppressively hot—so much so, indeed, that many persons were compelled to leave before the end of the programme. The performances were excellent, and elicited much enthusiasm. Mr. GOTTSCHALK has, during the past Winter, achieved one of the greatest successes ever achieved by an artist in this City. It can only be looked on as a triumph worthy of a New-York audience, and worthy of the truly admirable artist who has achieved it. Mr. GOTTSCHALK should now recuperate. He will be in great demand next Winter, and will require all his strength to count in the dollars that will be showered on him.... Signorina VESTVALI has leased the Varieties Theatre for the months of July and August, in conjunction with Mr. LUTZ. The fair cantatrice intends giving a series of concerts, and possibly opera.... Mr. BURTON has purchased in fee from Mr. LAFARGE the theatre now known as "Laura Keene's Varieties," and will enter in possession on the 1st of September next. In the meantime he will devote himself to the formation of a company, which shall equal if not overshadow every other in the City. We hope the services of the present proprietress will be secured. As an artist she has no equal in New-York, and during her management of this theatre has so munificently delighted the public that her defection would certainly give a pang to many of the most desirable *habitues* of the establishment....Mr. LESTER, one of the best actors on the stage, and a gentleman who is held in large esteem, takes his benefit at Wallack's Theatre on Wednesday. His father, Mr. WALLACK, will appear. ....Mr. CARLO JACOPI—an American tenor, who has been studying for some years in Italy—is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, London....It is rumored that a new English opera company will come out here in the Fall, with LUCY ESTCOTT as the *prima donna*....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON commences a long engagement in Boston to-night....It is more than probable that MAX MARETZEK (who *can't* be idle) will give a series of grand promenade concerts at the Academy of Music very shortly. We are persuaded that the undertaking would be successful in every respect. We have had no good instrumental concerts of a popular kind since JULLIEN left. LA GRANGE and GOTTSCHALK are spoken of as the soloists, assisted by a grand orchestra of eighty musicians....Mr. STEWART, of Wallack's Theatre, has leased the Halifax (N. S.) Theatre for the Summer season....Mme. PONISI, a most pains-taking, reliable and excellent actress, will take her benefit at the Broadway Theatre on Wednesday next. The comedietta of "A Morning Call" will be played, with Mme. PONISI as *Sir Edward Ardent*. Mr. and Mrs. THEODORE NIMS also make their first appearance on this occasion....Mme. LA GRANGE gives a Farewell Concert at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday next, on which occasion she will be assisted by GOTTSCHALK and other eminent talent. We have so frequently exhausted ourselves in praise of this estimable lady's talent, that we find it difficult to express more than a hope that it will be duly remembered on Wednesday next....BOUCICAULT has rented Wallack's Theatre for the Summer months, and will open it in July with a good company. Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT will of course be the principal stars. A number of entirely new pieces will be produced here for the first time....The MOLLENHAUER Brothers gave an attractive Concert at Dodworth's Saloon on Thursday evening last. The novelty of the evening was the *début* of Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, a solo violoncellist of brilliant capacity....The New-York Saengerbund will hold its annual rural festival at Bellevue Gardens at the foot of Eighty-third-street on Monday the 16th. The Musical Societies will be under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN....Miss MAKEAH, who it will be remembered married Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF, has made a great sensation in Dublin, where her engagement has been renewed three times. WILLIS' play of "Tortesa" has been produced there with complete success. It is adapted by Mr. VANDENHOFF.

☞ The packet-ship *West Point*, Capt. HARDING, arrived at this port on Friday, from Liverpool, with 445 passengers. Capt. H. reports: May 14, lat. 44° 16', lon. 46° 12', was boarded by a boat from the Br. ship *Sterben Heath*, from Port Philip, Australia, for London, 90 days out, with two and a half tons of gold dust on board, who informed us of having half the crew in irons for attempting to take the ship.

☞ Ex-United States Senator FELCH, of Michigan, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

New-York Daily Times.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE PLATFORM.

Foreign Policy Discussed.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The Convention having come to order, Mr. HALLETT said:

I have been instructed, as the Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, to report to this Convention the platform of resolutions which they have adopted. I am also instructed by the Committee to say that the portion of the resolutions which relates to Kansas and Nebraska, and those propositions concerning the administration of the General Government, have been adopted by the Committee with entire unanimity, every member from every State having signified his perfect acquiescence in these resolutions. There is another and very important class of resolutions, relating to the foreign policy of the country. While these resolutions have been recommended by the Committee as a portion of the platform, it is proper to state that they were not adopted with entire unanimity. I am also instructed to report a resolution, as recommended by the Committee, to be a portion of the platform, concerning communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

With these explanations I shall proceed to read the resolutions:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, by the Chairman, Mr. Hallet, of Massachusetts, submit the following Report:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will, and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic Party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by JEFFERSON in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And *Whereas*, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and preeminent example in Free Government built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth—no party can justly be deemed National, Constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic Slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress; and, therefore, the Democratic Party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic Party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic Party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. MADISON to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on Slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the coperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic Slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "Slavery question" upon which the great National idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[The reading of this resolution was interrupted for some time by tremendous and prolonged applause.]

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic Slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a Republican form of Government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, Finally, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in this platform is indispensable to the existence of the American Democracy as a national party; devotion to which principles, and to the Constitution, the Union, and the rights of the people, both North and South, which constitute the vital elements of that party, and the common property of the whole party of the Union, to willful violation of which no member of it could be justly or honorably tempted by any inducement, we invoke the earnest attention of the party, and of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and economical administration of the affairs of the Federal Government, and a return to the early practice of the Constitution, which enjoins that powers not granted by it are withheld from the Government, and which is broad enough and strong enough to embrace and maintain the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That these are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are

North Carolina—Burton Craig.
Georgia—W. K. Dranffenser.
Alabama—J. R. Powell.
Mississippi—O. R. Singleton.
Louisiana—W. W. Pugh.
Ohio—W. Lawrence.
Kentucky—Thomas McCreary.
Tennessee—T. M. Jones.
Indiana—G. F. Cookery.
Illinois—W. Cockle.
Missouri—W. Watson.
Arkansas—I. F. Embrer.
Michigan—A. E. Campbell.
Florida—C. E. Dyke.
Texas—W. Field.
Iowa—D. H. Solomon.
Wisconsin—M. J. Thomas.
California—D. R. Buel.

THE NEW-YORK MATTER TURNING UP

Reference having been made to the delay of the Committee on Credentials, touching the New-York delegates, a member of that Committee stated that the Committee would probably report to-morrow morning.

After a motion to adjourn, Mr. PETTIT, of Indiana, moved that the Convention now go into ballot for the Presidential candidate.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Texas, said that New-York had a right to be heard—they had already passed the platform over their heads, but in the balloting they had a right to vote.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said let the New-Yorkers unite, if they can—if not, we can get along without them.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The New-York Case—Reports of the Committee on Credentials.

THURSDAY, June 5, 1856.

At the opening of the Convention this morning, Mr. J. W. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, after a brief speech, presented the following

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS:

Whereas, The delegation from the State of New-York represented by Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR are a regularly organized portion of the Democratic Party of said State, and whereas the delegation from said State represented by Hon. SAMUEL BEARDSLEY also represent an organized portion of the Democracy of said State, and whereas said delegations have voluntarily pledged themselves to abide by the decision and support both the nominees of the National Democratic Convention now in session, and the platform of principles adopted, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the entire Democracy of New-York to unite; and, as a beginning of that union, that the two delegations from that State be now consolidated.

Resolved, That that portion of the Democracy of New-York represented by the delegation of which Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR is Chairman be entitled, on the score of numbers, to forty-four delegates, and that portion of the Democracy represented by the delegation of which Hon. SAMUEL BEARDSLEY is Chairman, is entitled, on the score of numbers, to twenty-six delegates in said Convention, and that said delegations be admitted in proportion aforesaid to seats in the Convention, the persons so to be admitted to be designated by the respective delegations, and that, in counting the vote of the State of New-York in the Convention, the minority shall not be subject to the majority without their consent.

Resolved, That the delegation from New-York, when admitted, be permitted to record their votes upon the resolutions adopted yesterday by the Convention.

Mr. JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware, then presented the following

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The minority of the Committee on Credentials, consisting of the representatives on that Committee from the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Maine, Wisconsin, New-Jersey and California, beg leave to submit the following report:

The Committee assembled at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 3d inst., during the session of the Convention, by its permission, and proceeded to hear the contesting delegations from the State of New-York, representing what are commonly called the Hard and Soft sections of the Democratic party in that State.

Each delegation was represented before the Convention by its Executive Committee, and its managers, on the part of the Hards, were SAMUEL BEARDSLEY and DAVID L. SEYMOUR, and on that of the Softs, HORATIO SEYMOUR and LORENZO B. SHEPARD. Both delegations were fully heard, and the hearing closed about 5 o'clock P. M.

In the interchange of opinions which subsequently took place, it became manifest that there were decided variances of opinion between the members of the Committee. Several propositions were submitted, and the discussion before the Committee continued until near midnight, and was resumed on the morning of the 4th, and continued until 10 o'clock P. M. Of several propositions submitted only three is it deemed material to notice.

A proposition was submitted by the representative from Indiana to declare the Hard delegation entitled to their seats, which he subsequently withdrew, on the ground of concession, with a view to the substitution of a proposition informally submitted by the representative from Delaware, which was intended to harmonize if possible, the differences existing among the Democratic Party of New-York.

A proposition was also informally submitted by the representative from Kentucky, which in its preamble declared the Softs to be the regular organization of the New-York Democracy, and proposed to settle the disputes between the contesting parties on the basis of the average vote obtained by the two sections respectively in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

After the withdrawal of the representative from Indiana of his original motion to admit the Hard delegation to sea s in the Convention to the exclusion of the Softs, the representative from Missouri moved the adoption of the resolution informally submitted by the member from Kentucky.

The representative from Indiana then moved the proposition informally submitted by the member from Delaware as a substitute, which is as follows:

Whereas, The Democratic Party of New-York, from causes which it is unnecessary to analyze here, for several years past have been divided into two sections, acting on some occasions in concert, and on others severing their organizations—

and whereas, in the principles professed and declared in the resolutions adopted by one section of the party in August, 1855, in the State Convention, by which the delegation from that section claiming seats in the National Convention were adopted, and in the principles professed and declared in the resolutions adopted by the other section in January, 1856, at the special Convention, by which the other delegation also claiming seats were appointed, the Committee are unable to discover any difference so far as relates to national questions and being of opinion that neither of said contesting delegations represent, singly, the entire Democracy of New-York—now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to inform the Executive Committee of each contesting delegation that the Committee will recommend the rejection of both delegations by the National Convention, unless waiving minor differences for the sake of harmony and for the success of the Democratic Party, each of said delegations shall select and report to the Committee thirty-five delegates to act with the like number from the other delegation as representatives of the Democracy of New-York in the National Convention.

The proposed substitute was rejected by the vote of nineteen States, to wit: New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Iowa and Rhode Island, in the negative, against eleven votes in its favor by the representatives from Maine, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Louisiana, Texas, Wisconsin and California.

The resolutions submitted by the Representative of Kentucky were then adopted by the votes of the same nineteen States in the affirmative, against the votes of the same eleven States in the negative. In taking the vote on these resolutions the preamble was excluded, but after the adoption of the resolutions the preamble declaring the Softs to be the regular organization was adopted by a vote of sixteen States in the affirmative again: thirteen in the negative—the States of Alabama and Arkansas voting in the negative with the eleven States which had previously voted against the resolutions.

A Sub-Committee was then appointed to ascertain the votes to which each section would be entitled, and the Committee adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock.

When the Committee again assembled, certain tabular statements and printed papers and documents, showing the votes polled in the State of New-York, were submitted on the part of the Softs by Mr. SEYMOUR, and a written statement stating the objections to ascertaining from these votes the relative strength of the two sections was submitted on the part of the Hards by Mr. BEARDSLEY.

A motion was then made by the representative from Illinois, to reconsider the preamble and resolutions adopted by a majority of the Committee in the morning; which motion was carried. The same representative then submitted a preamble and resolutions, which appear in the report of the majority of the Committee, and which were adopted by the votes of the same States (which had adopted in the morning the resolutions offered by the representative from Kentucky) in the affirmative, against eight States in the negative, to wit: Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Louisiana and Wisconsin; the representatives of New-Jersey and Texas declined voting, and the representative from California was absent.

The undersigned are unable to perceive any substantial difference between the preamble and resolutions adopted by the committee in the morning, and rescinded in the evening, and those which were adopted as a substitute, and appear in the report of the committee.

In the preamble to the resolutions first adopted, the alleged fact of the Softs being *the* regular organization of the New-York Democracy, is somewhat more decidedly stated, but in neither of the preambles is it admitted that the Hards are a *regular* organization of Democrats. The basis of settlement is substantially the same in both sets of resolutions, the difference being that the first resolution adopted as offered by the representative from Kentucky, contemplated a calculation founded on the polls of the State of New-York in 1853, 1854 and 1855, and the resolution finally adopted, whilst it preserves the irregularity in the number of delegates allowed to the two sections, fixes the number at forty-four delegates for the Softs and twenty-six for the Hards, founded in our estimate of the average vote of the two sections in the years mentioned.

The committee then adjourned to half-past eight o'clock A. M., on the first instant, having appointed a sub-committee to carry into effect the resolutions it had adopted.

The undersigned conceive it due to their own action to state the general grounds on which it was based. It appeared by the evidence submitted to the Committee, and is indeed a matter of history, that after the treacherous abandonment of the Democratic Party in 1848 by those who entertained Free-Soil opinions, a union was effected in 1849 between the Hunkers and Barnburners, (which had been the names previously borne by the two sections into which the Democratic Party of New-York was divided,) and the party continued united in its organizations until 1853, but the terms Hards and Softs had come into use before the disruption in 1853, as designating, under the former, that portion of the Old Hunker Party who were dissatisfied to the union effected in 1849, but yielded to it in the hope of future accordance in opinion on all National questions; and the latter to that portion of the Hunkers who more decidedly favored the reunion, together with the Barnburners who were recalled into the Democratic Party of New-York by that union. The exact causes which led to the separate organizations in 1853 are much in opinion, and in that of the undersigned the disruption between Hards and Softs is more attributable to discordance of sentiment in relation to the Wilmot Proviso and other kindred questions connected with the authority of Congress in reference to the institutions of Slavery and the propriety of its exercise, than to any other cause. There were doubtless other State or local questions which contributed to widen the breach, but the evidence before the Committee as to the regularity of action of the two sections in reference to the severance of organization which took place in September, 1853, was not, in the opinion of the undersigned, sufficient to enable them to apply to either section the designation of the regular Democracy as contrasted with the seceding portion of the Party. The strongest evidence that the Hards could not be justly considered a seceding faction is derived from the fact that their actual aggregate vote at the election held in 1853 amounted to 95,800, and that of the Softs to 98,607. A vote so nearly equal could not in the opinion of the undersigned, have been received from the Democrats of New-York by a mere seceding faction. Considering all the evidence before the Committee, we arrived at the conclusion that two distinct sections of the Democratic Party of New-York of nearly equal numbers were organized in 1853, and that to neither could the term of regular organization be with propriety exclusively applied. This would have been our opinion had we been called upon to decide the question of regularity immediately after the election of 1853, but in the following year the Nebraska bill was passed, and the principle of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State or Territory became a test question with the Democrats of the Union. In the elections of 1854 the excitement arising out of the passage of that bill and the principle involved in it, defeated the Democrats in many States in which they had previously large majorities, and placed the party in a minority of the House of Representatives of the thirty-fourth Congress.

In reference to this question of non-interference with Slavery, which became a cardinal principle with the National Democracy, and which has been expressly recognized as essential principles of party faith by the present National Convention, if we revert to the action of the two sections of the New-York Democracy in August, 1855, we should have to pronounce, without reference to any question of regularity in the disruption in 1853, that the Hards constituted the National Democracy, and the Softs the Free-Soil Democracy of New-York.

The existence of the Democratic Party of the Union, if not that of the Union itself, became dependent upon the establishment of the principle of non-interference; and, in this state of things, the Hards held their State Convention at Syracuse on the 23d day of August, 1855, and the following resolutions constitute their platform in relation to national questions:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party of New-York hereby reassert their adherence and devotion to the principles of the National Democracy and of the Constitution; that they adhere to, and sustain, in theory and practice, the resolutions of the Democratic Party of the Union; they readopt them with hearty good will, believing that time and experience have demonstrated their purity and soundness, and the necessity for a strict adherence thereto.

Resolved, That the lessons of the fathers of Democracy teach frugality and economy in the administration of public affairs, and that we adhere to them as enduring articles of Democratic faith.

Resolved, That we insert as an article of our creed upon the well-established doctrine of State rights, of a strict construction of the Constitution and the principle of non-intervention upon all domestic questions, and that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the Territories, as it pertains to the people of the States, to determine for themselves all local questions—including the subject of Slavery—to the end that a subject so disturbing in its nature and influence may be wholly excluded from the action of the Government of the Union; and that in furtherance of these principles we give our unqualified adherence to the Nebraska Bill, and oppose any effort to reestablish the Missouri Prohibition.

Resolved, That the National Democracy is opposed to all secret political societies, and that the first principles of a free government demand open and unrestricted discussion in all matters of public concern—and this, in the guaranties of freedom of religious faith and worship contained in our State and Federal Constitutions, lie at the foundation of our national liberties and prosperity; that any attempt to abridge the privileges now granted to aliens of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us, or to affect the right of adopted citizens, to a full and equal participation in governmental affairs as defined by the Constitution, ought to be resisted as antagonistical to the genius of Republican institutions, and that we, as Democrats, recognize as evidence of fidelity or merit no distinction of birth or religious creed, believing it to be the mission of the Democracy to proclaim and maintain the great doctrines of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold and enforce the Constitution in its sublime principles of justice and equality.

At the same Convention the delegates were appointed on their behalf, who now claim seats in the National Convention.

The political faith of a party can only be fairly deduced from the principles preferred and measures recognized and approved in its party resolutions, whether State or National, and therefore, from the accordance of the principles, as announced in their resolutions, with the creed of the National Democracy, must the rights of either Hards or Softs to be esteemed National Democrats and entitled to seats in a National Convention be determined.

The resolutions of the Hards, under which they went into the State election of 1855, need no comment, and vindicate the party fidelity of that section to the national creed.

The Convention of the Softs was held at Syracuse on the 29th of the same month of August. The two following resolutions, passed at that Convention, prove too unmistakably the then predominance of Free-soil sentiment in the Soft section to be denied or evaded.

"*Resolved*, That, while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers, and their admission into the Territory of Kansas not as *bonâ fide* settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories to have the people peacefully free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that all power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages, and vindicate the rights of the people thereon."

With these resolutions, so entirely opposed to the Democracy of the Union, the Softs went into the election of 1855, and must, as a party organization, be considered as then contending for the principles they professed. If the Delegates of the Softs had been appointed at that Convention, it might be left to the opinion of this National Convention to decide without argument whether a delegation appointed by a party announcing such a political creed would have been entitled to admission. But no change takes place in the party creed of the Soft section of the Democracy, subsequent to August, 1855, it is scarcely to be doubted that the Committee on Credentials must have unanimously rejected their claim to seats in the National Convention.

The State Central Committee, of the Soft section, called a special Convention, however, in the month of January, 1856, at which the Soft Delegates, now claiming seats, were appointed, and it is freely admitted, by the undersigned, that the resolutions adopted by the special Convention accord fully and substantially with the creed of the Democratic Party throughout the Union. Nor are we disposed to distrust the sincerity with which those resolutions were adopted, although, beyond all question, the political platform of the New-York Softs, as established in the Convention of the 29th August, 1855, was entirely altered by the adoption of the resolutions adopted by the special Convention held in January last.

Under this last profession of total faith made unequivocally by the Softs for the first time in January, their principles on national questions connected with Slavery became accordant with those of the Hards and of the Democracy of the Union, and, conceding that the change of platform was made in good faith, the undersigned were perfectly willing to recognize the Softs in the principles avowed since last January as National Democrats freed from the taint of Free-Soilism.

Here, however, arises the difference of opinion between the majority and minority of the Committee. The former have, on what we consider insufficient evidence, determined the Soft is the regular organization of the New-York Democracy since the disruption of 1853, and disregarding the want of coincidence between their avowed principles and the National party creed so late as 1855, they assume as a correct basis for determining the relative numerical strength of the Hards and Softs—for the purpose of adjusting the number of delegates to which each section is equitably entitled—the vote cast in favor of the Softs in November, 1855, under a Free-Soil platform as against the smaller vote cast in favor of the Hards at the same election, under a National platform.

No election having intervened since the Soft section has placed itself in a proper position on National questions, the undersigned, desirous of putting an end to the severance or organization, and restoring harmony, proposed to place the sections of the Democracy of new-York on an equal footing, without a word tending to criminate either section; to pass unnoticed any error to which either might have been betrayed, and as their declared principles had now become coincident, to induce them, under the penalty of rejection from the councils of their brethren, to cease their dissensions and feuds, and form a cordial union, which would tend to their own future political success, and the establishment of the principles they professed to cherish.

It may be conceded that the basis assumed by the majority for an equitable adjustment would have been correct, if the principles avowed by the Softs in August, 1855, had been as National as those of the Hards; but to punish a loyal section of the party for maintaining their principles with fidelity at the expense of diminished votes, and to reward with increased power a section which faltered in its allegiance, and so falsely increased its numerical strength, is not equity, but is a deviation from true policy and an abandonment of all justice.

It remains for the National Convention to decide which of the two recommendations submitted to it is the wiser, the more conciliatory and the more equitable. Whether equality, without condemnation of either section, will not more probably produce harmony than a judgment of condemnation for irregularity and secession against that section which never faltered in the assertion of its national principles, although its numerical strength was thereby diminished, and a judgment of approval in favor of that section which, in one of the darkest hours of the National Democracy, maintained its numerical strength by arraying itself on its platform against the cherished and essential principle of non-interference with Slavery in State or Territory.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the two delegations from New-York be authorized to select each thirty-five delegates, and that the seventy delegates thus selected be admitted as the delegation of the two sections of the New-York Democracy to this Convention, and that they be allowed one hour to report their selections. The two delegations to vote separately, each to be entitled to seventeen votes, the remaining vote of this State to be cast alternately by the two delegations, the Softs casting it the first time.

As already announced by telegraph, the resolution of the Minority Committee admitting the delegates on an equal basis, was carried, Ayes, 137; nays, 123.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HATCH, of Louisiana, as a privileged question, begged that a report which he had made as a minority of the Committee on Credentials, might be received, read and entered on the record. This motion prevailed. The following is the report:

The Louisiana delegation ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to place the following explanation on the record:

The delegate from Louisiana on the Committee on Credentials had prepared a report in addition to the majority and minority reports, embodying the views of said delegation, which report is herewith annexed.

Failing to bring said report to the notice of the Convention, and having voted to table the whole subject matter as presented by both reports, the Louisiana delegation voted against the minority report, intending also to vote against the majority report, both being contrary to the report, as agreed upon by said delegation.

The following is the report above alluded to:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the matter of contestation between the two sets of delegates claiming to represent the Democracy of the State of New-York, having examined the credentials by which they were respectively appointed, and the same being in conformity to Democratic usage, he is unable to concur in the report of the majority, believing that all questions of this nature should be settled by the Democracy of the respective States in which they arise, and, therefore, are not a proper subject for the action of a National Convention, begs leave respectfully to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the seats of the New-York delegates be, and they are hereby declared, vacant, until the contestants shall adjust between themselves the matter of difference.

F. H. HATCH,
From the Committee on Credentials.

The Chair then announced that the order of the hour was the vote on the nomination for Presidency.

Fourteen ballots were then cast without a nomination. The results, received by telegraph, have already appeared in this journal.

Adjourned to Friday.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

More About the Baby—Grand Preparations for its Baptism—Russians in Paris—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

Are we never to hear the end of the *Enfant Impérial*, l'*Enfant de France*, l'*Enfant de Troupe*? I was long ago tired of the pertinacious prominence which they give to this last edition of the Napoleons, and hoped that I should be relieved by intermissions more or less long, from calling your attention in that way; but the intermission is only a remission after all, and that is so short that the infliction has grown into a perpetual paroxysm. No doubt but that he is a big boy, that his articulations are smothered in adipose tissue, that he requires manna from supplementary sources, that Mlle. FELIOR, of the Rue Vivienne, has received a demand for an extraordinary addition of diaper, or that he has little ways peculiar to himself and quite Napoleonic: why shouldn't he have? Or that he cries after his "*grosse titie*" from Normandy, makes big eyes at his mother, or stares with silent admiration at the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor with which Madame BEUAT persists in decorating him after his morning toilette.

Now we are informed that one hundred men are already at work in the interior of old Notre Dame, preparing that edifice for the baptismal ceremonies. A veritable transformation of the interior is to be accomplished. Four hundred thousand francs are appropriated, and as many more are held in reserve. Two months will be devoted to preparations for this great event. Then when you take into account the attendant *fêtes*, you will see that we are likely to be nauseated with infantile details. And to think that the poor innocent has not the least conception of what it all means!

Apropos of this subject, it appears that the baptism of the first NAPOLEON'S son, the King of Rome, in 1811, cost 600,000 francs; the baptism of the Duke of Bordeaux, Count DE CHAMBORD, in 1821, 81,000 francs. The coronation of NAPOLEON I. cost 1,745,640 francs; his marriage with MARIA LOUISE cost 2,670,932 francs; the funeral of LOUIS XVIII., comprising indemnities paid to theatres, cost 1,500,000 francs; the coronation of CHARLES X. cost the enormous and unexampled sum of 7,532,400 francs 23 centimes the marriage of the Duke of ORLEANS cost 640,000 francs. Compared with similar events of more ancient periods, these sums are enormous. SAINT-SIMON complains of the *exorbitant* expenses which attended the funeral of the Grand Dauphin in 1711, which amounted to 48,000 francs 3 sous 11 centimes!

THE DE MORNY PROGRAMME.

In all this excitement, however, over the imperial *mutard*, the public do not lose sight of the extraordinary programme in course of preparation to place the Count DE MORNY before the world as a diplomat. The Count is to have a suite of not less than thirty persons! He is to have *carte blanche* in regard to expenses; his check upon the State Treasury will be honored, no matter what the figures may be. He has hired the next best house in St. Petersburg, after the Winter Palace of the Emperor, the palace of Prince WORONZOFF, the proprietor of eleven other palaces. Besides the Count's own carriages, the Emperor NAPOLEON will add six of those of the Court, to give additional consequence to the show. Decidedly, NAPOLEON is disposed to do things grandly. But what is the occasion of this exhibition in presence of the Emperor ALEXANDER? Is it to show magnanimity to a beaten enemy? If it is, the magnanimity is gratuitous, in view of the diminutive advantages gained in the treaty—a purely personal opinion of your correspondent.

RUSSIAN DODGES.

With the return of the Russians commences the surveillance over government shops. While other nations send to Paris Princes, Dukes, Counts, and millionaires who have fallen from the position of respectable dealers in soap and candles or other merchandise, Russia only sends the genuine article. She takes a pride in throwing into London and Paris society only the finest samples of her aristocracy. But from these Princes and Dukes, Russia demands a certain service. With the air of the idlest sightseers in the world, they penetrate and take notes in all the government workshops, foundries, ship yards, arsenals and fortifications. Artillery officers, princes like the rest, penetrate thus all the secrets of the war office. Gen. TOTLEBEN once took lessons in this way at the school of Metz. When a Muscovite Princess throws open her saloons to the French aristocracy, it is often only to know the secrets of the court and the other embassies: her house is a branch of the Russian embassy in disguise.

But by some miscalculation the Parisians have been singularly misled as to the number of Russians that were going to rush to Paris the moment peace was declared. Thus far, but a very small number have arrived; and in response to the standing question of the day, "have you met any Russians yet?" you almost invariably hear a negative.

Charivari resumes his idea of the Muscovite advent in a picture in which the entire line of the Boulevards is held by two rows of lorettes, "puffed up with crinoline and iniquity"—to quote the Curé DUBOIS—and in which the Russians are seen coming in the distance under the gallop of Cossack whips, making good use of their glasses toward the battery of black eyes that line their route on the right and left. *Charivari* evidently had malicious notions in his head when he conceived the idea of making his Russian friends enter Paris through such a running fire as that.

HOW THE RUSSIANS MADE MONEY AND THE FRENCH DIDN'T.

I sent you by the last *Pacific*, and at the time of the occurrence of the events in question, a history of the speculations which took place in Paris upon the arrival of the news from St. Petersburg of the acceptation of the Austrian propositions by the Czar. The details were furnished me verbally, and I cannot pretend to give them now, after the lapse of time, as originally written; but they possess enough interest to merit a brief notice.

You know by this time the exceptional position occupied by the Baron SEEBACH in Paris. As son-in-law of NESSELRODE, the Minister of a neutral power in Paris, and the protector of Russian interests in France during the war, this gentleman occupied a position for stock-jobbing operations which could not have been better.

The Russians are a people not to allow a favorable opportunity to make money slip, either for themselves or their friends. So that when the Baron SEEBACH went to St. Petersburg, to press upon ALEXANDER the necessity of making peace, a grand stock-jobbing operation was agreed upon before his departure, by a certain limited number of houses, at Paris, and in some of the German cities, from which M. SEEBACH was to draw his proportion of the gains. The ROTHSCHILDS and a few German-Russian bankers were in the secret at Paris. The ROTHSCHILDS were included in the operation, because it is felt to be the policy of Russia, as, indeed, of every other European Power, to keep on good terms with this house.

M. SEEBACH arrived in St. Petersburg, and for four days had daily interviews with the Czar and Count NESSELRODE, in which he laid before them the advantages to be derived from a peace, and urged the good dispositions of the Emperor of France in the affair. As the negotiation advanced, he corresponded by secret figures over the telegraph to his friends in Paris, and instructed them to get ready for a *grand coup* at the right moment. The Czar finally yielded, and Count NESSELRODE was instructed to draw up the manifesto which was at that time given to the world, and which declared the reasons why Russia acceded to the demand of Austria.

During the three days that this manifesto was being drawn up, and while the acceptation of Russia was still a secret—yes, more than a secret, for nobody believed the acceptation possible—the *grand coup* at Paris and in the German cities, but principally in Paris, was made. M. SEEBACH telegraphed to his friends, who were prepared for the good news, and who thus had three days—one may say four days, for people were incredulous the first day—to operate in. The ROTHSCHILDS alone made a small fortune; while all the German-Russian bankers made immense sums—immense for a four days' operation.

But DE MORNY and the BONAPARTES were caught napping. They did not believe, even in the palace, that it was possible for any good result to come out of the mission of the Saxon Minister to the CZAR. They wished, but they did not believe. They knew indeed that the CZAR had manifested more pacific intentions, but they did not dare to hope so speedy a concession. So that the news fell in the Tuileries like a thunderbolt. DE MORNY, shrewd speculator as he is, even lost, for he had been selling at a sacrifice; the BONAPARTES did not make a sou. The only money realized by the French was purely accidental, and came from the rise on the funds which they happened to hold at the moment. The French speculators were furious, but the operation was a legitimate one, (for the trade,) and they had no right to complain. And this helps to confirm that French axiom which says that "when you catch a Russian you may as well draw up the ladder."

FRENCH JOURNALS ON ENGLISH ABSURDITIES.

The *Journal des Débats* wants to know, in speaking of the ceremonies which attended the proclamation of peace at London, "what would have been the result if the Lord Mayor of the city had not opened Temple Bar when the courier knocked?" And the other journals, struck with the ludicrousness of the question, take up the discussion. Would the treaty have been any the less valid, or would the residents of the city any the less have believed in its existence?

The antique absurdities of such a ceremony strike the French as something inexplicable in view of the constitutional liberty which exists in England.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Some curious statistics on marriage in the German States were lately brought to the attention of the Prussian Chambers on the discussion of a resolution to restrain marriage among minors. M. DE PATOW, in opposing the motion, proved by figures that the more the population augment, the more marriages diminish. It is not, therefore, true to say that marriages at an early age favor the extension of proletarianism. The countries where such laws exist are Bavaria and Mecklenberg, and one may judge of their effects in these countries. The honorable deputy gave as an example for Bavaria that recently a woman gave birth in that country to her twenty-fourth illegitimate child! She and her sisters have had together forty-five illegitimate children! As for Mecklenberg, in fifty-nine localities, there were not, during a whole year, a single legitimate birth; all were illegitimate! These statistics very naturally excited the greatest hilarity of the House.

THIERS' THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

The thirteenth volume of THIERS' *History of the Consulate and the Empire* appeared this morning, thus following rapidly on the heels of its predecessor, which only appeared three months since. The present volume embraces the period from the birth of the King of Rome, in 1811, to the passage of the Niemen, in 1812.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

We may expect soon to arrive at a point when a plain American, in the society of American ladies in Paris, will be passed by as something beneath notice. The rage among our countrywomen for foreign titles is beyond belief. Nothing but a Duke or a Count is worthy their attention. But perhaps it is not the fault of the girls. If they possess charms superior to their European sisters, and that they do is incontestable, who should blame them the weakness of accepting a title they are asked to accept? And, what is curious, it is not generally the dashing, intriguing girl who catches a title, but rather the quiet and unassuming. Thus we are called on this week to announce the marriage of Miss ANNIE MACADAM WILKES, daughter of HAMILTON WILKES, deceased, of New-York, to FERDINANDO PAOLO DIOMEDE, Count FIENFANELLI, of Rome, former "garde-noble" to the Pope, now in retreat. Both parties are young.

General PRIM, the distinguished Spanish General, has just been married in this city to Mademoiselle GONZALES Y AGUERO, a young lady of great fortune, belonging to one of the most honorable families of Mexico.

MALAKOFF.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

A GREAT ENGLISH SURGEON.

GUTHRIE, the great English surgeon, known to many of our New-York practitioners, is dead. Mr. GUTHRIE was born in 1785, and commenced at an early age, in the army of his country, a career which conducted him to the highest places in his profession. His various permanent contributions to the healing art, chiefly in the form of lectures, contemplate almost every form of lesion to which the human body is liable; but his chief attention was directed to the eye and its diseases. The Ophthalmic Hospital in King William-street, Strand, London, was founded by Mr. GUTHRIE, at a time when the special study of distinct branches of surgery was less usual than at present, and having been established almost entirely by his exertions, received for forty years the advantage of his steady support. Mr. GUTHRIE was for many years one of the examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, and several times became President of that eminent corporation.

He leaves a son, almost as celebrated as himself, young GUTHRIE, as he is called, being one of the boldest and most dexterous carvers of the day. Having formed, however, a rather extensive Palestine acquaintance, he was soon ruined by "von little bill," which always runs up to twenty big ones. From the Dead Sea of Judaism there is no redemption. He is, however, rapidly recovering. Indeed England cannot spare a great medical man at this moment. Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE having acquired an enormous fortune, his income averaging £17,000 a year for many years, never operates now on anything under an Earl or a Bishop's leg, and requires an enormous fee. And no one seems to have inherited the lance of Liston. The surgical school of England, though perhaps as a whole safer, cannot compare in the brilliancy of individual lights with that of France or America. There is no surgeon admittedly now in England who is equal as an operator to our great and distinguished master, Doctor CARNOCHAN.

CÆSAR AND NAPOLEON.

A pamphlet has just appeared under the title of *Les Césars et les Napoléons*, from the pen of M. DE CESENA, the principal editor of the *Constitutionnel*. It establishes a parallel between the two empires and the two periods, NAPOLEON I. being compared to JULIUS CÆSAR, NAPOLEON III. to AUGUSTUS, the 18th Brumaire to the battle of Pharsalia, and the 2d of December to the battle of Actium. The writer is of opinion that the influence of Catholicism will preserve the modern empire from the decadence which fell on that of the Romans, and that by degrees additional liberty will be accorded to the masses according as they show themselves prepared for it.

A SPORTING POLITICIAN.

In this country it would be probably considered a complete barrier to a politician's being in high office to be known to be a patron of the turf. If PIERCE or BUCHANAN were seen on the Union Course, with book in hand, backing *One-eyed Joe* or *Little Flea*, or *Lexington*, it would probably send them down a point or two in the betting for the great Cincinnati Derby next week. They may gamble as they please in a back parlor in Wall-street, but not upon the open field. It is ordered differently on the other side. There great Ministers of State keep their stable and fleece and get fleeced, and bet with grooms and black-legs. The turf covers, in life as in death, all distinctions.

Lord PALMERSTON, for "our PAM" loves good old English sports, had a fast nag or two in his day. One of these, *Iliona*, won a good stake or two, and Pam showed off his memory of "the little go" at Cambridge by a pleasant letter to "dear BING," about the classic pronunciation of the name, which puzzled, to Pam's great pleasure, all the Lords and hell keepers and other gentlemen of England's noblest pastime. But Lord DERBY, the late Prime Minister, not only keeps a stable, but revels in the ring. The very fragrance of stable soil is perfume to him. He even talks stable slang, and on the eve of some great debate says, as he walks down to the Lords, "he will give the old boys a gallop."

"Nor gout nor toil his freshness can destroy,
But time still leaves all Eton in the boy."

It is delightful to watch his eager snake-like glance of excitement on the steward's stand, as his colors all black show round Tottenham corner. And no boy ever wore a look of more intense disappointment than when those colors show behind. For the last year or two he had set his heart on winning a Derby, and bearing off the blue ribbon of the turf. So sanguine was he in 1854, that he had brought down whole cases of champagne to toast the conqueror, and fierce was his chagrin when he found his favorite "no where." But this year he is in high glee, his horse *Fagolette* having won the two-thousand-guinea stakes. He won several thousands by the race, having backed him against several others for £5,000 each, and put a large stake on him too after he had tried him. Not that he cares much for that. His trainer is SCOTT, and his rider, now that BUTLER is dead, was "Nat," which is a short name for ELANORE FLATMAN. Nat has been for many years the first jockey for match riding, but in a crowd FRANK BUTLER moved among a mass magnificent. To see him coming in on a Derby winner, with head cool, hands firm, eye flashing, and teeth set, it was a sight for Nimrod the king of hunters to see. Now that he is dead, ALFRED DAY is unquestionably the best Derby rider. His riding of *Vivandiere* against *Iris* once at York, was a magnificent saddle feat, and to reverse a theatrical criticism, to which style we are somewhat used, with reference to FORREST, or any other great actor of the day, "The whole heath rose at him."

The Financial Condition of England—The Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Cost of the War.

From the London Times, May 20.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement, notwithstanding the enormous figures and the grave events with which it deals, will be read with great pleasure. The Budget is an annual affair, and everybody who wishes to verify the anticipations of one year can do so by waiting for the financial retrospect of the next. A statesman must indeed be bold who can promise a balance which twelve months hence will be a glaring deficiency; and so, presuming that no man is so careless of his reputation, the most skeptical are disposed to believe a financier thus pledged to truth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promises a saving of £17,559,000 by the revision of the Army and Navy Estimates for the current year.

What he promises he doubtless believes, and what he believes we are bound to receive with much respect. Of course, he has to take the figures on trust from the departments themselves, but the departments are interested in obtaining the largest possible grant, and do not submit to a lower estimate without good reason. This revision of the Estimates and this immense saving has taken place in a year which the Chancellor of the Exchequer most truly describe as still one of war. "Although peace," he says, "has been happily concluded and ratified, and although we are not now in a state of war, nevertheless the present year, for all practical purposes, must be looked upon as a year of war expenditure. Preparations were made for a campaign both by land and sea, and, had this war continued, we were in a condition to have carried on this year's campaign most effectively both with our land and sea forces. That expenditure, I rejoice to say, has proved unnecessary; we have not been called on to enter on a third campaign; but, nevertheless, the expenditure was incurred, it will become payable during the present year, and we shall not reap the entire benefits of a return to a state of peace until another year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then enumerates the expenses of winding up the war, the return of our troops, paying them off, disembarking army and navy, and the retransport of the Sardinian troops. In the face of these large and as yet unknown expenses we are to expect a reduction of near £18,000,000 in our Army and Navy Estimates by the signature of the Treaty of Paris. There is that difference between continuing the war at the same rate as we began the year, and being now now on our way home.

Supposing the soundness of the revised Estimates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made out his case for confining his loan to £5,000,000, and anticipating no further increase of the Unfunded Debt than £2,000,000 this year, or the first quarter of the next. The war taxes he proposes to leave untouched. By the existing act the Income-tax will be continued for this year, and another year, at the present rate. The present rates on tea, coffee, and sugar are also fixed till the 5th of next April, and the very great increase in the consumption of these articles, while it offers a gratifying prospect to the Exchequer, also proves that the present rate of duty presses but lightly on the consumer. The war duty on malt expires in July, and will therefore not be so serviceable as the other war duties in "paying the bill." By the aid of these extraordinary duties the revenue for the current year is estimated at £67,166,000.

The expenditure, with the revised estimates, and excluding a further loan of £1,000,000, to which we are already pledged to Sardinia, and a vote of credit for £2,000,000, is estimated at £77,575,000. We have thus an estimated deficiency of £10,373,000. This is a very different figure to deal with from the deficiency of £23,936,000 in the balance-sheet of last year, though, as that deficiency proved much greater than either the present or the preceding Chancellor of the Exchequer saw any reason to expect, it is just possible that the present estimate may fall short of the reality. This deficiency of £10,373,000 is to be met by a million and a half remaining from the loans of last year, by the new loan of £5,000,

of passengers. The *Sierra Nevada* also leaves for San Juan, with a proviso that if things look equally threatening, the passengers will be taken to Panama. She is put on as an independent steamer, with a roving commission to go anywhere or do anything she pleased, which accords perfectly with the views of a certain class of gentlemen taking passage on her, it being a matter of the most perfect indifference to them where they go, one place being as good as another, and a great deal better. The arrival of the *John L. Stephens* last week, with the news of the riot at Panama, created the most intense excitement, and when the maimed and wounded were landed from her, the feeling was general to raise an armed force and go down on the next steamer, and wipe out the entire population of Panama. A "call" has been made for volunteers to go there for that purpose, but the parties at the head of it are, unfortunately, of "no account," and, consequently, will result in nothing—turn out a "fizzle." If any responsible parties would come forward and "head" such a movement, a force of five hundred determined men could be raised in two hours for that purpose, all they would ask would be their passages there. It would be the most popular fillibustering movement ever started in this country. It is thought by many that the passengers on the *Uncle Sam*, who must have arrived at Panama two days after the massacre, would take the matter in hand and "regulate" that old town in a summary manner, for there were about two hundred of the hardest kind of population on board, who were well armed and ready for anything like a fight. They sailed from here with the expectation of joining WALKER, but as the steamer did not land her passengers at San Juan, they were taken to Panama. It is the fervent wish here generally that they may have taught the natives a lesson not easily forgotten.

The passengers leaving here to-day are armed to a man, and even the females are provided with COLT'S five irresistible arguments. Riding out of town yesterday, I passed a strong-minded female in the door-yard, who had hung an old coat on a stick, surmounted by a hat, which she was riddling with balls, and at ten paces she made the fur fly every time. I had the curiosity to stop and ask her the object. She replied that she was to sail in the steamer to-day, and was merely getting her hand in, as she had no idea of permitting herself to be rolled up in a corner and be shot without making some show of resistance, and proceeded to give her opinion of the cowardly set of passengers that suffered themselves to be cut down and robbed and murdered without having the courage to resist. I ventured to remark that they were but indifferently armed. Turning upon me very fiercely, she said, "they had the arms nature gave them, hadn't they? I admitted that they probably had. Then, why did they not tear up the floor and the benches, and fight with the pieces? As I could not answer that question satisfactorily, I drove on and left her "popping" away at the scarecrow. Wo! to the "colored pusson" that gives that feme-nine any "sass."

BUSINESS, ETC.

Business continues in the same blessed state of quietude. Goods are pouring in by the hundreds of tons, and clipper-ships are as much dreaded as the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. in Wall-street. They keep the mercantile community in poverty. Freight-bills must be paid, whether or not, and every store and warehouse is piled up with goods to the ceilings. The residents of the cities are poor enough, and money is hard to get. Foreign capital is being withdrawn as fast as possible from California investment. The failure of several agents for the investment of this capital, and the general "letting down" of things generally, has frightened capitalists, and they have ordered their agents to call it in. "Easier said than done," as I heard a Frenchman say the other day—"Ah! by gar! he say call him in—call in de money. Ah! very easy to call him, but, by gar! he no come." The foreigners are fast becoming the owners of city property—obliged to take the property for the mortgages.

CITY PROPERTY.

As a general thing not one piece of City property in ten will bring the amount of the first mortgages on it, and consequently with the faint hope of bringing themselves out whole, they take the property. It reminds me of a scrimmage I saw in the street the other day between two hand-cart men who were fighting for a favorite stand. One grabbed the other by the collar and held his head down, the other very quietly backed off and out of the coat, which peeled off very easily, leaving his antagonist the said ragged old coat as his trophy. The property of F. C. GRAY, (the man who committed suicide by throwing himself under the cars at New-Rochelle about two years and a half ago,) was advertised for sale to close the estate, and some portion of it was sold on Saturday last, but prices ranged so low that most of it was withdrawn, the estate's one-fourth interest in the famous building widely known as the El Dorado, where more money has been lost and won than any other and all the other gambling houses in California, and where the elephant was to be seen in 1850, 1851 and 1852, was sold for $7,500. The cost $30,000 and the building cost $105,600, total $135,000, showing the trifling discount of $105,000 on its cost. Real Estate, as a general thing, does not now pay to exceed one per cent. per month on its cost, and as for selling, it is perfectly impossible. The City is too large and it will require a third more population to fill the houses now vacant.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

Those who contemplate emigrating to this country from New-York City, will be agreeably surprised to find that rents and housekeeping expenses are, if anything, a little less than in Gotham. With exception of fuel and servants' wages, expenses are not much greater. A fine two-story and basement, regularly city-like brick houses with gas and water, can be had at $1,200 per year, and wood tenements at your own price. Servants' wages keep up, in consequence of the continued high price of dry goods. As long as AUSTIN & Co. (the Stewart's of San Francisco) persist in charging $5 per yard for edgings and $1 25 per pair for white kids, the ladies of the kitchen cannot afford to work for less than $40 per month. As things are now, no lady officiating in the kitchen would be guilty of going out in anything meaner than "a Moire Antique" and a $40 mantilla. It is a very hard matter indeed to distinguish between mistress and maid. I have learned, however, by dint of great experience, to award the position of mistress to the meanest-dressed one. Her meek and subdued aspect in presence of my lady of the kitchen is generally another evidence. On a Sunday the streets are crowded with servant girls in the richest and most expensive attire. Brocades, Moire Antiques, the richest laces, collars and sleeves of the real coffee-colored stuff, the genuine Honiton and Valenciennes. A lady with whom I was walking from Church, posted me on the cost of the dress of her cook who was sweeping the pavement with a brocade, and "taking up the whole sidewalk." She put the dress and making at $60, mantilla $40, bonnet $25, handkerchief $20, collar and sleeves $40; total, $185. I have often seen a servant girl going to a grocery for a pound of butter in a dress costing $2 per yard, and washing dishes with a lot of gothic terminations projecting below her dress; the mistresses don't get any start of them on the embroidery and pointed work. "Sich is life," that is, "High life below stairs." Furniture is selling very low; I saw new velvet carpeting selling by the piece at $1 25 the yard at auction; tapestry Brussels at 80 and 90 cents; suites of rosewood and brocatel furniture for $900, that cost $300 at the East, to say nothing of freight. The farmers are the only class of people that have any money in these days; they are in a prosperous condition, and the crops at this time are very promising; they are all in a fair way of getting rich and can laugh at the city speculators.

The passengers are all hurrying on board the steamer, and it is time I closed, "*hasta luego.*" Those departing have a most lovely day, a regular June morning, and California never seemed so lovely as at this time; "all natur" is dressed in green and everything looks charmingly—and so mote it be.

PODGERS.

P. S.—The New-York lady correspondent of the *Alta* says in her last that her next will make mention of a certain California literary myth. I am inclined to think said myth will turn out to be our "handsum Kurnel" of the *Golden Era*.

Vacant Pew.

Last Monday evening, at the conclusion of the monthly Missionary meeting in North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD'S,) Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, an elderly gentleman holding a pew in said church declared his *pew vacant* by a summary removal of the cushion and a declaration, in writing, to the officers of the church, with the amount for the last quarter's rent. "I AM NOT AN ABOLITIONIST," plainly written on the back of the rent-bill, indicated that the "chivalrous" old gentleman had taken offence at the following appeal in Dr. HATFIELD'S prayer on the previous Sabbath morning: "O Lord, bring Slavery to an end, and hasten the time when the Spirit of the Lord shall guide our Legislators in all wisdom and judgment—when our ears shall no more hear the alarm of blood and violence in our Senate Chamber, and when tyranny and despotism shall give place to the power of love, that men may know God and reverence His holy name—that His glory may be made known throughout the nations and the world."

Some such appeal is usual to the Rev. Doctor, but our "chivalrous" old friend could not appreciate the fervent desire that such "gentlemen" as BROOKS should become subject to the power of the Spirit of love.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

Continued Proceedings of the Congressional Committee.

From Our Own Reporter.

EVIDENCE OF J. A. LINDELY.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Thursday, May 29.

John A. Lindely, sworn—Was present at the election of 5th November, 1854, in Leavenworth City; I was not much acquainted with the inhabitants here, but believe there were a large number of persons here who were not residents; did not go to vote till P. M. and took several up to vote; there was quite a crowd around the polls, and it was with great difficulty that we could get to the polls; think they all voted that went with me; think there were 75 or 100 persons around the polls, and the town was full of people; there were but four or five houses in town at that time; when I went to vote in the afternoon, there were some persons who kept in front of me, one of them they called Dick Murphy, and when I would try to get up to the polls, he would take hold of me and pull me back, and could not get through the crowd, and I then went around on the other side and *hurrahed* for General Whitfield; some of them who did not know me, took me up, and I crawled along on their heads and I put in my vote; they said, he is all right, let him vote; but about that time they found me out and they said, he is a *darned Abolitionist*, drop him; and a great many voted in the same way; that was the common way of voting in the after part of the day, by lifting them over their heads; all of the Free-State men I knew on that day, voted by crowding up through the crowd to vote; Mr. Flannegan ran as a Nebraska Democrat on that March election, and Mr. Whitfield as a Abolition candidate, and Whitfield was running as a Democrat also.

Cross-examined—There were a great many men in the Territory whom I did not know; from the conversations which I held with others, I had the impression that they were not residents in the Territory; I do not recollect of any here whom I recognized as Missourians; I saw no votes given that day which I knew to be illegal; I saw one man's vote challenged on the ground that he was a non-resident; don't know whether he voted or not; was about the polls in the fore-part of the day. The difficulty was not at the polls but in getting through the crowd, and I think that difficulty was on account of political opinions; the Pro-Slavery men were handed over their heads and handed back again; I supposed those persons around the polls were those who had voted or were voting; I can't say who voted and who did not; all the houses I recollect of in the place at that time, were the Leavenworth Hotel, *Herald* office, a grocery store, and tin-shop; there might have been others; I had the impression that they did not wish me to vote; I tried to get to the polls for some time, but finally backed out; I don't know whether there was a combination of the crowd and Dick Murphy to prevent me from voting.

EVIDENCE OF L. J. EASTIN.

Lucien J. Eastin, sworn—(Pro-slavery)—I reside in Leavenworth City; have resided here since October, 1854; was present at the election (5th November) for Delegate to Congress, and was conducted as ordinary elections in Missouri; emigrated from Missouri; I saw no one prevented from voting; it was difficult to get to the window where the Judges received the votes, for the crowd; heard them call out to the crowd to give way and let others come up and vote; I saw no men vote whom I knew to be Missourians, though I saw a great many of them here, and some told me they did not vote; I saw some who came over a day or two previous, and had made claims, but did not stay through the Winter, and came over in the Spring following, with their property and families; this class of men may have voted; I have a list of legal voters of that election; the Pro-Slavery Party I suppose have a majority of from sixty to seventy-five votes in this District; I made out a list with other persons who knew persons that I did not; the last two hours before the polls were closed, there were but few persons around the polls I voted at that time.

Cross-examined—Mr. McAuley, Mr. Alexander and some others, with myself, made out the list of legal voters, or such as I believed to be legal; we included those who had said that they had made claims, and intended to come over here to reside; we classified them, but cannot state how many we gave to each party; I can only guess at the aggregate number of votes; this list was made out just before the election of 29th November, 1854; there were three candidates in the field at that election; Flannigan's position was as a National Democrat, though he preferred Kansas to be a Free State; Whitfield was considered a Pro-Slavery Democrat; I did not see the Missourians who were over here vote; they came over to see how the election was going on; most of them were from Platte County, some from Weston, and some just opposite here, and other parts of Platte County; I cannot state the number, but suppose I saw fifty or more; I don't think they camped; they said they came over to see what was going on; we could beat the Free-State Party, as they were divided, and think we could beat them any how; my opinion is that, if it had been necessary, they would have voted, but did not come for that purpose so far as I know; I did not see any of the Missourians vote; Messrs. Koomhl, Smith and Alexander, were appointed, but declined, and Burgiss was appointed in his place; he was a Pro-Slavery man.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MR. EASTIN.

Eastin recalled by King—Mr. Flannigan came out here with Reeder, in October, 1854, and soon after announced himself a candidate for Congress, and was considered as Reeder's candidate; he was defeated in his election, and left immediately for Pennsylvania and subscribed for my paper, to have it sent to that State, and said that he was dissatisfied with Kansas, that it was not such a country as he expected to find; I heard him say in conversation that he and his friends were misrepresented, and there were no *press* here to defend them; there were quite a number of his friends who acted with him for time, but went away about the same time; Reeder had orgclamations for the elections printed at my office, and Flannigan had circulars printed at the same time, and were taken out and distributed at the same time; those that took the proclamations for distribution were appointed by Reeder; was present at the election of 30th March, 1855; for Members of Legislature, and was a candidate for the Council; I was not about the polls much that day, but from what I saw there was no difficulty in voting; I saw a great many Missourians here on that day; saw one wild drinking fellow with a piece of *hemp* around his hat; did not see any votes given in on that day but what were legal, so far as my knowledge extends; being a candidate, I was all over the District, and was very conversant with all the voters; I estimated that we were about two to one in favor of the Pro-Slavery party in the Council District, and in the Sixteenth Representative District about *one and a half* to one; there was a protest filed with Reeder against the election in this District, setting forth the ground that the Free-State men were deterred from voting; I believe that no one was deterred from voting by force and violence; Mr. Phillips said that he was not afraid of *force* or *violence*, but knew that there were enough Missourians to carry the election any how; the conduct of Missourians and Pro-Slavery men was to prevent no one from voting either legal or illegal; I, as a candidate, did not invite Missourians to come over here on that day to vote, for I believe I said that we were able to beat the Free-State men easy; I heard a great many Missourians who were here at that election say, that the Emigrant Aid Societies were taking votes into the Territory to abolitionize it and they were determined to *fight the devil with his fire*; that their object in coming here was to counteract the Aid society's general rumor in the Territory and in the border Counties of Missouri that voters were to be imported in the Territory just before election to assist the Free-State party; report was that a boat was just below with three hundred on board, to be here on election day to vote.

Cross-examined by Sherman—It is my opinion that at the 30th March election a great many illegal votes were cast; don't know whether all the Free State men voted that day; there were about sixty Free-State votes cast that day, and there were more than that in the district; think that one of the Free-State candidates declined; he was here and I heard him give some reasons for declining, but have forgotten what they were; I do not think the reasons given were because he had been unfairly dealt with; the three hundred emigrants of which I have spoken did not arrive; I have a list of the voters in the District; think there were four hundred names on the list; this included some of those who had claims here, but had not come to live; Messrs. Francis Reese and Banton were the Judges at that election; Mr. Banton was not appointed by the Governor; I think that Reese's name was proposed by the Governor in place of Posey; I don't think that Francis challenged any votes, for he said it was no use, for he was overruled; saw the boat coming down with a large number of persons on her; the list of which I spoke may have been of the first election, and if I can find it I will produce it; Reeder had set aside the election of Representative in this District of 30th March, 1855, and ordered another to be held in May following; candida es were the same as at the March election, whose election was set aside by Reeder; there were seven hundred and fifteen votes cast at that election; I believe they were mostly, if not all, legal votes; the Free-State candidates were Edsell, Gould, and Flannigan; saw a number of votes cast for these by hands from the steamer *Kate Cassel*, lying at the wharf that day; some of them went up, I believe, with Mr Gould; saw probably about six or seven Missourians on the ground that day, but did not vote that I know of; they said that they considered it illegal, and therefore took no interest in it; I heard one of the Pro-Slavery candidates say on the morning of the election that he was not a candidate, and this was the opinion of both of the candidates; they did not recognize the right of Reeder to set aside the former election, and considered it illegal the Pro-Slavery voters were determined to go into the election, believing that they had the strength; I believe that the exhibition of the poll book was about our strength here, as I saw but few illegal votes cast; cannot state whether the number of votes in the district was seven hundred or not.

EVIDENCE OF ALEXANDER RUSSELL.

Alexander Russell sworn—Came here on the 9th June, '54; have resided here ever since; was judge at the last election, by which Whitfield was elected, in October, '55; have been present at all the elections since; at the October election the voting was conducted legally, and no illegal votes were cast to my knowledge; was present at 30th March election, '55, and it was as quiet as any that I have attended; I did not notice any voting that was illegal; there were a great many people here that day, and they made an open space in front of the window, by the use of ropes, to prevent crowding, and the voters passed through in single line; I went up to vote several times, but in consequence of others being before me, some of whom I knew to be residents, I gave way till they had voted; saw no disposition to crowd the polls, and in the evening, tolerably late, I heard some person at the window calling for more votes; at this time the crowd had dispersed; I have quite an extensive acquaintance in this District; am one of the first in it; if all the votes cast were legal I think the result would have been the same; I don't know that any illegal votes were cast; the census taken by Dr. Leird was very cold weather; at the time the census was taken it might have been correct; but after that there were a great many more.

Cross-examined—I saw a great many citizens of Missouri here on 30th March, '55; heard some of them say that they would not vote; they might some of them have voted, but I did not see them.

EXAMINATION OF A. PAYNE.

A. Payne, sworn: examined by Sherman—Resided in Leavenworth; have been here since June, 1854; I was appointed on a committee of ten, at a meeting of citizens held on 30th April, 1855; I was chairman of the meeting that adopted some resolutions in relation to Wm. Phillips; in pursuance of the resolution of that meeting I went with some other members of the committee, and told him that he had rendered himself obnoxious to this community, as being accessory to the death of Clark, who was killed by McCrea; he was required to leave within three days but did not leave; the time expired and we held an adjourned meeting in pursuance of the resolutions; we went to his house to see if he had gone, and his brother told me that he had gone; saw Phillips on that evening at the adjourned meeting, in the City near the *Herald* office; some person, I don't know who, remarked in my hearing that Phillips was deceiving, and that he was now in town; John C. Posey went to him and arrested him, and told him to walk with him into the printing office, that being the nearest room; he went with Mr. Posey, and five or six persons followed them, where a consultation was had as to what disposition should be made with Mr. Phillips; various modes were suggested as to what mean should be pursued to carry out the resolutions, none of which were adopted, but he was released under a promise that he would leave as soon as he could close up his business; do not know anything of the transaction of his being taken at Weston; I was here at the time that Delahay's press and type were thrown into the river; do not know how many were engaged in that transaction; I was in the store below, the press being in the second story; saw the press when falling from the upper door to the ground; it was injured to some extent, but cannot say how much; I understood that it was thrown into the river; I suppose the type and other material was destroyed; I do not know of any legal writ or warrant by virtue of which this was done; the parties engaged in this were never, to my knowledge, brought to any trial; I was here on the 15th December, at the adoption of the Free-State Constitution; saw the ballot-boxes taken; they were not destroyed; I proclaimed that I would hand them over to the Sheriff of the County; the election did not go on, to my knowledge; we did not have any legal process from any Court in that transaction for seizing the ballot-box; but three or four entered the house, but a number were on the outside, to assist, as I suppose, if necessary; none of those engaged in that transaction, or the mobbing of Phillips, have ever been arrested or examined, to my knowledge; these acts were done by citizens who were well known, and no effort was made to conceal their acts.

Cross-examined by King—The cause of the meeting of which I have spoken was in consequence of McCrea killing Clark; I was at the squatters' meeting held on April 30, at which Clark was shot; while Gen. Easton was speaking, McCrea interupted him frequently; I remarked to Mr. Clark, who was standing near me, that McCrea was not a De Jawaresquatter—that he lived on the Govermentcut-off, and I thought that only those who were interested in Delaware lands could participate in the meeting; Clark said that that was the case he would mention it to him and have him leave or not interrupt the meeting; Clark went to McCrea and told him that he had understood that he was not a Delaware squatter, and that it was the wish of the meeting that none but squatters should participate; McCrea said that if that was the case he would retire, and did so; soon after a vote was taken; the ayes and noes were called for, and the chairman was unable to decide; McCrea and some of his friends voted; a division was called for and was decided in the affirmative; the chairman announced that the resolution was carried; McCrea remarked that it was a d—d fraud, and it was through the instrumentality of Clark; Clark remarked that it was not so; McCrea said that it was a *d—d lie*; Clark made toward him, and I saw McCrea try to draw his pistol; I saw Clark attempt to pick up something; I can't say what; at this time Clark must have seen McCrea drawing his pistol, as he was nearer him than I was; at this time the crowd rushed in and I saw nothing of them; I heard the report of the pistol, and Clark exclaimed, "the scoundrel has shot me," and saw McCrea running; it was rumored, and I believed it, that Phillips had advised the killing of Clark, and it was also rumored that Phillips had been seen and McCrea something which was supposed to be a pistol; I don't know that the matter of destroying Delahay's press and taking the ballot-box were ever investigated by the Grand Jury.

A Long Game of Deceit—The Extraordinary Brooklyn Case.

We have already given in our columns a brief notice of a wonderful case of long undiscovered deception, practiced by a young woman in Brooklyn upon the pastor, officers, and members of a Methodist Church in that city. The story, in all its details would be a longer one than our limited space for such romance would permit us to give, and only the outlines can be here presented.

About a year and a half ago, during the Winter time, a young woman, of comely appearance, began to attend the church with such a regularity and attention as to betoken great interest in the services and concern for her spiritual condition. She received the hospitable attentions of the officers of the church, was invited by them to prayer meetings and class meetings, which she attended diligently, made the personal acquaintance of the pastor and many of the members, and in the course of a month or two professed that she had experienced a genuine converston. She represented herself as being about sixteen years of age, and her pleasant manners won for her a stronger and stronger regard on the part of her new-made acquaintances. CATHARINE'S happy religious experience was made known in due time by the class-leaders to their classes; she gradually began to be spoken of by those who knew her as a bright and growing light of early piety; and, according to the custom of the Methodist Church, she was received first upon probation, and at the proper time to full membership.

A few months after her professed conversion, she called at the house of the minister, and related to him a case of much personal interest. A young friend of hers, a Miss TAYLOR, the daughter of wealthy and refined Roman Catholic parents, in Brooklyn, had been deeply affected by KATE'S conversion, and led to read the New Testament. When this fact was communicated to the pastor, he of course encouraged her to persevere in her effort of usefulness toward her friend. Some weeks afterward, KATE again called upon the pastor, and informed him that Miss TAYLOR had been discovered by her mother reading a Bible, which KATE had presented to her. Mrs. TAYLOR was greatly incensed, and after severely rebuking her daughter, threw her Bible into the fire, at the same time forbidding her ever to open such a book again. KATE requested that her pastor would go with her, some afternoon when she should call for him, to visit the family, in order to introduce the subject of religion to their notice. This he promised to do. In a week or two KATE called again, not, however, for the purpose of making the proposed visit, but to say that Miss TAYLOR, who was always consumptive, had settled into a threatening illness. After this, accounts were brought to him from time to time, by KATE, concerning both her friend's physical and spiritual condition, and finally the intelligence of her actual conversion.

Mr. TAYLOR and his family, shortly afterwards, were represented as having removed, on account of his daughter's feeble health, from Brooklyn to Charleston, S. C. During the course of the Spring, letters were occasionally shown to the minister by KATE, signed with the name of her young friend, setting forth various particulars of her sickness, religious views and comfort, the prejudices of her parents, &c. These letters exhibited great simplicity and tenderness, and by their unaffected naturalness would have won upon the most wary and suspicious. KATE, in the meantime, continued in good standing in the Church, gradually and modestly enlarging her circle of friends, and voluntarily taking upon herself many little missions of usefulness, such as visiting the sick and distributing tracts.

Letters still continue to be received from Charleston. One of them tells the story of the acquaintanceship of the invalid, Miss TAYLOR, with the Mayor of Charleston, and one or two of the most prominent Aldermen of that city, *and of their conversion through her instrumentality*. That such a thing as conversion should happen to a Mayor and Aldermen, is, we must confess, vastly more blessed in idea, than it is frequent in fact! "But with Him all things are possible," thought the minister, and so thought others in the Church who saw the letters. After accomplishing this good work, the sick girl dies, and her funeral is largely attended, the Chief Magistrate and other officials of Charleston being present on the occasion. The triumphant death of the only daughter makes an overwhelming impression upon the father and mother, who shortly after write to KATE expressing to her their gratitude for her former friendship and influence with the departed girl. Mr. TAYLOR maintains a continued correspondence with KATE on the subject of religion which gave his daughter such peace on her death-bed. In one letter he also writes that he is about to send to KATE the elegant piano of her friend, as a gift.

These incidents, communicated, as they were, in such a manner as not only to conceal every trace of fraud, but to inspire the greatest confidence and sympathy, were noised among the members of the church, and were pointed to as affording a striking illustration of the power of a feeble and obscure instrument to accomplish great good in the world.

Matters now remained for some time at this stage, without a change, and settled down in people's minds as truth sinks into the bottom of the well. A letter then came from Mr. TAYLOR, announcing the sad intelligence of the death of his wife on the Fourth of July, by the accidental explosion of a vessel of camphene, stating that her death, though unexpected, had been illumined by the same faith which had cheered his daughter's departure. Mr. TAYLOR, thus stripped of his entire family, was broken down with grief, and in that state of mind was soon after converted. This added another incident to the numerous stock already on hand. The Summer now came, and with it the Southern fever, and as may be expected by persons now for the first time learning the story, Mr. TAYLOR was taken sick and after a long illness died, and was gathered unto his fathers. A letter to this effect was addressed to KATE, signed by a Mr. NASH, which was shown to the pastor and others. After the death of Mr. TAYLOR the incidents of the plot began to be developed more rapidly.

Mr. NASH, who turned out to be the Administrator of the estate, soon communicated the intelligence of a double legacy of $50,000 to KATE and $50,000 to KATE'S minister! The letters from Mr. NASH narrated from time to time the progress of the settlement, and their ingenuousness was above suspicion. During the continuance of this correspondence, KATE left town, as she said for Boston, to visit her brother's family who were soon to set sail for Havre. After arriving there, she wrote that she had been persuaded to accompany her brother and his family on their proposed sea-voyage, but would soon return. About this time, the minister was notified from Charleston that a final disposition of affairs had been made, and he was requested to meet Mr. NASH for a personal interview at Baltimore. The minister accordingly went to the "Monumental City" seeking for Mr. NASH. He did not find him present in person, but received there a letter stating that he (Mr. N.) had been unexpectedly detained in Charleston, but would be in Baltimore in two or three days. The reverend gentleman accordingly remained for several days at a first-class hotel, rapidly spending his pocket money, but expecting soon to be handsomely reimbursed.

Some time before going to Baltimore, the clergyman had related the continuous circumstances of the case, as far as they had then occurred, to a brother clergyman and well-known lecturer, who was about to start for Charleston, and who, being greatly interested in his friend's sudden good fortune, promised to call on Mr. NASH. After remaining several days in Baltimore, the pastor was surprised to receive a long telegraphic dispatch from his friend just arrived in Charleston, announcing his belief that the whole case, from beginning to end, was a *deception*. No such Mr. TAYLOR had lived or died there! No Mr. NASH was to be found! No Mayor and Aldermen had been converted, but we will not put an! after that statement.

The long story is now soon crowned with a conclusion. The pastor in Baltimore immediately directs his steps to a town in New-Jersey, to which he knew the parents of the girl had recently removed, and where he thought it not unlikely that she herself, instead of being on the way to Havre, might now be found. On reaching the house, he entered it through a back way, walked up the hall and knocked at the parlor door. Hardly to his surprise, but infinitely to his mortification, the door was opened by KATE herself! She attempted to cover her head with her apron and to escape, but he caught her by the arm. The excitement of the occasion may be more easily fancied than depicted. Suffice it to say, that the whole series of incidents, from the beginning to the end, were confessed to be simply a deception! The girl had not been converted, and her noted piety had been feigned. The Roman Catholic girl's conversion and death—the death of Mrs. TAYLOR, and then of Mr. TAYLOR—the letters—the wealth, and the will disposing of it—the administrator—the trip to Havre—everything was a falsehood. And all had been designed and executed by herself alone, without the aid of an accomplice, assistant, or confidant.

The whole ingenious drama—the successive acts of which occupied a year and a half in their performance—was the more wonderful from its almost utter *aimlessness*. No gain to the girl was accomplished by it, and, so far as can be seen, none was intended. Her parents insist that she is crazy, although the only manifestation of singularity in her conduct is a strongly-marked strategic propensity, which has been noticed in her from early childhood. She has always been remarkable in the family for her shrewdness at tricks and deceptions, of which, as her latest game testifies, she has not yet lost the art. To those who are most familiar with the various incidents of this story, the fraud is most a wonder.

She represented herself as *sixteen* years of age, when her parents testify that she is *twenty-six*. She was the more able to maintain this deception from her extremely youthful appearance.

She feigned, from the beginning, a hacking, consumptive cough, which at times appeared greatly to distress her; and she went several times in company with her pastor to purchase medicines at the druggist's; whereas her health has been found to have been all the while unimpaired in the slightest degree!

Anonymous letters of various purport were found under the hall door of the minister's house, in such frequency as to annoy him. The practice of putting them there was not the trick of a few days and then abandoned, but was long continued; and the matter became incidentally known to many of the church members. One day KATE called at his house, to say that she had found out the offender. A letter, she said, had been put under her own door, and the bell had been rung. Happening herself to be near the door at the time, she opened it before the ringer got away, and discovered that it was a roguish boy. Subsequently she came again, saying that she had met the boy in the street, returning from school, and had taken his spelling-book and torn from it a leaf giving his name, residence, and the school which he attended. This leaf she produced. On the next day, during school hours, the minister, in company with KATE, visited the school; and all the pupils were passed in review before them, to find, if possible, the mischievous urchin who would play such a naughty trick upon a minister. No such fellow was found, and it has since been made known that KATE herself wrote all the anonymous letters.

Before it was noised through the Church that she had become the heiress of a handsome fortune, she dressed very plainly; but immediately afterwards, she came out with a gay bonnet and new dress. This, however, she cannot be blamed for doing, for it is supposed to be an infirmity common to women.

Her minister one day told her that he was going home with her to see the piano which Mr. TAYLOR had sent to her. She said that it was not at home, but at her grandmother's, and she took him to see it. On entering the parlor, he was surprised to find a very ordinary and apparently worn out instrument. However, he did not express his opinion to that effect, and began to speak to the grandmother in general terms of such a present from Charleston, and of the circumstances which prompted the gift. The grandmother who, fortunately, was exceedingly *deaf*, nodded assent to everything that was said. After some further expression of sentiments on the part of the minister, in which the aged lady similarly acquiesced, he bade her good afternoon. KATE came nigh losing her credit on this occasion, but her ingenuity was equaled by her good luck.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Have we any Gentlemen among us?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I do not mean individuals wearing masculine habiliments, but persons who are *gentle* and *manly* in all places and to all persons. As an instance of modern chivalry I will relate the following incident which took place in one of the Eighth-avenue cars last evening. A lady stood at the corner of Barclay-street in the mud and rain, waiting to go home; but as each car appeared in sight it was instantly filled with gentlemen, who ran down the street to meet it—crowded in past each other—ran after it—dived and plunged and jostled each other—scrambled and jumped at it and clutched at the railings—pushed and elbowed themselves in, and covered every standing place. This, of course, they had every right to do. After a while there were not enough gentlemen in waiting to fill a car, and the lady was able to take a seat. In a few moments the car filled up, with the usual double row standing in the centre. The lady felt oppressed by the stifling, close atmosphere within the car,—the indescribable odors that usually attend "the unterrified" (and unwashed?)—the steam of wet overcoats and dripping umbrellas. She looked at the windows—all closed—and at last with great exertion pulled up the window, at her back, a little way. A red-whiskered individual, who sat next, began to pull up his coat collar and twitch nervously around.

"Nice place to take cold," he snappishly ejaculated to biped No. 2, who sat beyond him. Biped No. 2 stretches out his officious hand behind his friend's back and takes hold of the window to pull it down.

"I wish you would leave it up," said the lady.

"What do you want it up for?" fiercely asks Red Whisker, turning round upon her.

"I want the fresh air," replies the lady.

"I shall shut it down!" says Red Whisker, and quick as the word, down went the window—slam.

The lady was astounded, but what could she do? She was too astonished at first to do anything. Should she have attempted to call the conductor—making her voice heard through the several files of men? Should she have insisted on her right to breathe, and disputed the question with him, or engaged in a trial of brute strength?

She did neither—both being useless. She meditated on the display of silk necessary to secure civility, and the strange taste people have for fetid odors—calculated the probabilities of fainting, and concluded that if one or two stopped so that a breath or two of air could slip in while they slipped out, she should probably escape with a severe headache—which last proved true.

She asked herself the question, "Are there *any* gentlemen among us?" and mentally answered, "No; for if there had been *one* left, he would not have seen a lady so insulted in silence." AR.

☞ Pine-street at present is nearly impassable The buildings in process of erection, and those being torn down, so encumber the sidewalks, as well as the middle of the street, that it might as well be closed entirely from Broadway to Pearl-street. It is narrow enough at all times, and now, with the unusual number of "improvements" which are being made in it, it is almost impossible for man or beast to make any progress through it. When will New-York be finished?

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

We published a few days since a statement of the proceedings in the Second District Court, upon the complaint of Mr. John R. Savage against Mr. Alonzo W. Adams and others, charging them with *perjury*, in having charged Miss (Savage) Chambers with burglary and larceny. We there stated that Judge Culver, of Brooklyn, and Thomas Cocks, of New-York, appeared as witnesses to impeach the character of Mr. Savage.

We have received from Mr. S a true statement of the circumstances of this case, from which it appears that the proceedings for burglary grew out of his having foreclosed a mortgage for debts placed in his hands for collection, upon furniture which Adams was using as the tenant of the *owner*, who had given the mortgage upon it previous to renting it to Adams. Upon this foreclosure and the consequent seizure of the furniture, Adams prosecuted Savage for larceny and burglary. This complaint being dismissed, Savage instituted a prosecution against Adams and others who had made affidavits in the case, for perjury. Upon this trial it is true that the witnesses named were introduced for the purpose of impeaching his character;—but Mr. Savage states that their testimony related solely to his action years ago, while a young man, and that several gentlemen, known to be among the best citizens of New-York, testified that they knew him to be a man of excellent character in every respect. Instead of having been influenced by malice in his prosecution, Mr. Savage alleges that his complaint of perjury against Adams was purely in self-defence, and for the vindication of his own character.

The Justice dismissed the complaint against Adams, on the ground that the facts to which he had sworn were not material; and that against the other parties was discontinued because, if they swore falsely, it was not proved that they did so knowingly and corruptly. We make this statement in justice to Mr. Savage.

CHARGE OF FORGERY—MORE OF THE CARSON AND LEVERICH BROIL.

Mr. John B. Leverich, Clerk to the Fire Wardens, who recently committed an assault with a cowhide upon his brother-in-law, Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was arrested on Friday last, charged with forging Mr. Carson's signature, and thereby defrauding the Mechanics' Bank out of $500. The accused was brought before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom he was held for a further hearing in the sum of $2,000. Mr. Bonnell, of Third-avenue, furnished the required recognizance.

In relation to the charge, Mr. Timpson, City Auditor, deposed, that on the 29th of June, 1854, he received a note purporting to have been written by Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, requesting him, (Timpson,) to give the bearer his quarterly warrant for $500 salary. Such a proceeding being usual, Mr. Timpson readily complied. To the best of his information and belief the request was a forgery, as also the indorsement of Mr. Carson's name upon the warrant before its presentation at the Mechanics' Bank for payment.

Mr. Shepherd Knapp deposed that the warrant above mentioned was presented at the Mechanics' Bank, and that he had reason to believe, and does believe, that the indorsement of "Alfred Carson" upon the back of said warrant is a forgery, and that said forgery was committed by John B. Leverich, thereby defrauding the stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank.

Alfred Carson deposed that he had written no such request, nor indorsed the warrant above mentioned, and that both were forgeries; and, further, that from the facts and circumstances which have since come to his knowledge, he has good cause to believe, and does believe, that said forgeries were committed by John B. Leverich.

This case has grown out of the cowhiding affair, full particulars of which were published in the TIMES. It will excite much interest, as both parties to it are widely known, and each have many friends, especially among the members of the Fire Department.

DESCENT ON A D-SORDERLY HOUSE.

Lieut. Riley of the Twenty-second Ward, with a platoon of men, made a descent on a lager-bier and dance cellar on the northeast corner of Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue. This cellar the Police report, is about sixteen feet under ground and has been the resort of improper and vicious characters of both sexes, who, especially on Saturday nights, disturbed the quiet of the neighborhood with their bacchanalian orgies. The officers found in the premises thirty-three males and sixteen females, all of whom they arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who held the landlord, George Lowelder, in the sum of $300 to answer, and two of the women in $200 each. The rest of the parties were dismissed with a reprimand, and the assurance that if brought before him (the Magistrate) again they would be visited with the severest penalty of the law.

There are many other cellars and "dance houses" similar to the above, that should be dealt with in a similar manner.

ALLEGED HEAVY FRAUD—A SINGULAR CASE.

A man named Wm. S. Hannah, a carpenter, residing in Lewis-street, was brought before Justice WOOD, on Saturday, charged with fraud—cheating under false pretences. The allegations, if true, exhibit a daring and singular case of rascality. From the affidavits and statements for the prosecution, it appears that the accused enticed a fellow tradesman and old acquaintance named James Garvie, residing in Glen Cove, to visit him at his home in this City, and where by artful management succeeded in retaining his guest for the space of four weeks, nearly all of which time he managed to keep him in a state of partial intoxication. While so situated he (the accused) continued to obtain from Garvie writs, deeds and powers of attorney, &c., putting him in possession of all his property, *valued at over* $100,000. Hannah, it is further stated, to make his design doubly sure, also induced Garvie to make a will bequeathing him all his possessions, and also another in which he was named as executor.

All the documents from Garvie are properly drawn up, showing pretty conclusively that Hannah has acted in concert with parties skilled in legal phraseology.

The case is set down for a hearing on Wednesday next. It promises to be decidedly interes

New-York Daily Times.

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☞ We have seen, or heard, it stated that, with the exception of the South Carolina and one or two Richmond papers, all the Southern journals denounce the assault of Brooks upon Mr. Sumner. Perhaps on this point, as a matter of fact, the testimony of a Southern paper may be worth attention. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"A *few* Southern journals, affecting exclusive refinement of feeling or regard for the proprieties of official intercourse, unite with the Abolition papers in condemning the chastisement inflicted upon Sumner by Hon. P. S. Brooks. We have no patience with these mealy-mouthed Pharisees of the Press.

In the main, the press of the South applaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition or limitation. Our approbation, at least, is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequences."

☞ The session of the House of Representatives on Saturday lasted about a minute.

Mr. Buchanan and Henry Clay.

The strong points, if such they may be styled, in the nomination of Mr. Buchanan are, that he has age in public life and hails from Pennsylvania. The first is long enough to have given him experience, but whether this really amounts to statesmanship, in its highest sense, is questionable. The second will, undoubtedly, have its weight with the Democracy, for Pennsylvania, after seventy years' probation, would seem, from her commanding position, as the second State in the Union, to have good claim to a President. To a Democratic President she has, perhaps, fairly earned the compliment.

We question not only the statesmanship but the fairness and truthfulness in polities of Mr. Buchanan. His want of candor and manliness toward his opponents of the old National Republican and Whig Parties, and especially to Henry Clay, will not be forgotten in the coming canvass; nor will they be forgiven by the generation of Whig voters, now passing away. He has not only much to answer for to the old friends of Mr. Clay, but he is responsible, in a large measure, for the long and unhappy estrangement between that great statesman and General Jackson. He was the friend of the latter in the Presidential contest of 1824, which carreid Jackson, Adams and Crawford, as the three highest candidates into the House of Representatives, and resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams by a transfer of the Western strength of Mr. Clay. The "bargain and intrigue" slander originated with Mr. Buchanan, although first promulgated by his colleague George Kremer. General Jackson, in repeating or giving credence to the charge, made Mr. Buchanan his principal witness. When publicly appealed to, his letter, although signally failing to confirm the testimony he was expected to give, did not do Mr. Clay that ample justice which he, above all other men at Washington, while the contest in the House was pending, in February, 1825, had it in his power to render.

The charge rested wholly on the fact that Mr. Clay took office under Mr. Adams as Secretary of State. There was not the semblance of any other proof, direct or by implication, of bargain; while the first and only overt intrigue on the subject of Mr. Clay's support, that ever the country was made sensible of—and that, by the magnanimous forbearance of Mr. Clay not for 15 or 20 years afterwards—was really initiated by James Buchanan himself. It was *he* that said to Mr. Clay—possibly "jocosely," as he recently declined the overture of Lord Clarendon to arbitrate the Central American question—that he could be made Secretary of State by the election of General Jackson. If ever there was a motive to *bargain* for the office, which Mr. C. could have entertained, it was thus presented to him; for he was personally not on terms with General Jackson, and politically averse to the elevation of a military candidate, while high civic attainments and experience like those of Mr. Adams could be availed of by the country. And this Mr. Buchanan well knew.

That Mr. B. volunteered his good offices to *trade* with Mr. Clay, without previous concert or consultation with General Jackson, is more than probable. But that his intermeddling with the question did not cease with the refusal, tacit, if not direct, of Mr. C. to entertain the seductive overture, is rendered almost if not quite certain by the fact that Buchanan's conversation with Jackson made such impression on the latter as to lead him to charge, if not to believe, that the Secretaryship was the sole consideration of Mr. Clay's ultimate preference for his rival.

The ungenerous calumny has long since been exploded, but not before doing infinite mischief to one of the purest and worthiest statesmen that has ever been refused his country's highest honor, and not without widening the breach and rendering implacable the personal hostility between Mr. Clay and General Jackson. This ought not to have been, and the fault, in a very great degree, we repeat, was with the Pennsylvania representative, who failed alike in nerve and magnanimity, in attempting to explain the true origin of the charge and to refute it in its incipiency.

It may be said, in reply to all this, that Mr. Clay was subsequently on kind personal terms with Mr. Buchanan. It was his nature to be so with all his political opponents, whom officious enemies or false friends had not bitterly estranged from him. He no doubt *did* forgive Mr. Buchanan the wrong he inflicted in 1825–27, and was poorly repaid for it. He kept Mr. B.'s secret from the most exalted sense of confidence and generous and self-sacrificing magnanimity for nearly a score of years. And his return for this was rendered in speeches from Mr. B. in the Presidential canvass of 1844, through Pennsylvania, where he unblushingly declared that he knew both the candidates personally well, *and believed* James K. Polk *to be truer to a Tariff of Protection*, which then concerned Pennsylvania most nearly, *than* Henry Clay! Mr. C. lost the vote of Pennsylvania, and with it the Presidency. Mr. Polk was inaugurated, and after *such* service made James Buchanan Secretary of State.

The Nomination in Washington.

There was a very remarkable scene in Washington on Saturday night, on the occasion of a ratification meeting in response to the nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

The only orators on the occasion were the three rejected candidates, Cass, Douglas and Pierce, who were all delighted to applaud the wisdom and patriotism manifested by their rejection. Mr. Cass is reported as having made a capital hit at the Republicans by saying that the Democracy must now gird on their armor, not the armor of Sharpe's rifles, which were recommended by the Northern churches, but of argument and reason, and so forth. It is rather singular that he did not recommend the use of gutta percha canes, a kind of instrument that has been so universally approved of down South. Senator Douglas, in applauding the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, stated that the Democracy of Massachusetts and of South Carolina were identical in principle, which could be said of no other party. He probably founded his opinion upon the manner in which the Massachusetts delegates to the Convention had treated Mr. Brooks. But he will doubtless be undeceived next November. Mr. Pierce was not so jubilant as General Cass and Senator Douglas, but he said he felt sure that they were all sincere in the conviction that the stability of the Union depends upon the principles declared by the Convention.

They may be sincere in such a conviction, but they must be equally sure in the belief that the attempt to put such principles in practical operation has brought the Union nearer to the verge of civil war than it has ever been brought before.

Poor Pierce.

Just four years ago Franklin Pierce was a rising man; he was the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic Convention for the Presidency, and all eyes were turned towards him as the sun and hope of his party; a hundred pens were busy in writing his biography, cannon were fired in all parts of the country in demonstrations of joy at his nomination, and thousands of politicians were hurrying to his home in Concord to congratulate him on his felicity, and to receive a gracious smile from his countenance. He was the man of the hour. But now? After being three years in office he is deserted by his party, he is hung in effigy in his native town, he is fast sinking into the obscurity from which he was accidentally dragged, and his former rival is now the cynosure of Democratic eyes. If Pierce should ever feel like amusing himself with the pen after retiring to the deep shades of domestic life in New-Hampshire, what a book he might write on the ingratitude of parties! What a sinking of the heart, what a terrible revulsion of feeling such a man must experience as he looks back upon his official career and reflects that all his subserviency, and debasement, the sacrifice of principle, and the laceration of conscience, which he has suffered, to conciliate the political Mokanna in whose hands he placed his destiny, have failed to gain him the respect or confidence of that insatiable power. The Slavecracy aim at power, and no considerations can induce them to sacrifice the chance of success to a generous impulse. Four years ago Buchanan was shoved aside because he was unavailable; and now, having, fortunately for himself, been placed where he could not be identified with the movement which has crushed all his former rivals, he is the only available candidate they could light upon. Three years spent at the Court of St. James, in making pleasant speeches at Lord Mayors' feasts, in writing diplomatic notes, and paying visits of ceremony in courtly circles, have made Mr. Buchanan available for the Presidency. It was a remarkable course of training for such a piece of good fortune. But poor Pierce, with all the resources of the Government at his command, has been unable to secure for himself the empty honor of a renomination. He was taken up, in the first place, because he was unknown, and now he is spurned because he is known. The feelings of this Belshazzar of the White House, as he read the *mene, mene*, of the telegraph, without the aid of an interpreter, on Firday, could hardly find a compensation in the remembrance of his three years of Presidential glory. He is doomed to see a lurking smile of contempt in the faces of all who visit him between now and the close of his official career in March, and to be conscious of retiring to private life poorer in reputation, and in all that makes life happy, than when he emerged from it to accept the perilous honors bestowed upon him.

In addressing the crowd that rushed to the White House, on Saturday, to serenade the rejected candidate, he made a speech which must have sadly contrasted with his secret feelings. His rejection by the Cincinnati Convention was neither more nor less than an open proclamation to the whole world that his conduct in the Presidency has been such that his party did not dare to renominate him, either because they feared defeat by the people with him for their candidate, or because they did not consider him competent to discharge the duties of the office. Else, why should they reject him? Virginia, who had been the first to give him her vote in 1852, would not now pay him the empty compliment of a ballot. His position before the country is a more humiliating one than any occupant of the White House has yet filled. But, he has had his day, and though he has a little longer official existence to linger out, he is already among the things that were. He is as dead, politically, as any of his predecessors in the exalted office, which, unhappily for the peace of the country, in an evil hour he was elected to fill. But why should not Mr. Pierce have been renominated, since the policy of his administration is to be continued by Mr. Buchanan if he should be elected? It is rather remarkable that in all the speeches that have been made by his friends applauding the nomination of his successor, not a single apology has been offered, nor a reason given for rejecting Pierce.

Advantages of a War with England.

Now that the exciting question of the Cincinnati nomination has been settled, there will be time to discuss the probabilities of a war with England, growing out of the discharge of Crampton, and the possible effects of such an event on the general interests of the country. For our own part, we do not believe in the probability of any serious difficulty with England on that score, as we have already stated, but this is not the universal opinion. One of our cotemporaries on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line is of opinion that there will be war, and is rather pleased than otherwise with the supposed prospect of such a calamity. The South, as a general thing, is certainly not in favor of a war, at least with any European power, and least of all with England, for it would be likely to feel the effects of such an event more seriously than either the East or the West. But the paper in question advances some very singular reasons for thinking a war desirable, among which is the opportunity it would afford the South to get rid of the North and seek the protection of Queen Victoria. It may well be doubted whether any American paper would have the courage to publish such an argument, but here is a part of the article in question quoted literally. It is certainly a curiosity:

"We are heartily sick and disgusted with the canting and mercenary hypocrites of Yandeedom. This war will enable us to get rid of them, or turn the tables upon them, and render them a source of profit instead of expense. It will enable us to regain our own—pilfered from us by many a sharp transaction. It will enable us to build up our country by the recapture of the millions of which we have been plundered. It will enable us to get rid of Yankee Presidents, and to preserve Anglo-Saxon freedom, by reviving the old connection with the *mother country*. (Who would not rather be ruled over by a *lady*, like Queen Vic., than any nasal-twanged *gentleman* that Yankee land can produce?) It will enable us, with the United States *South*, on one side, in close alliance with England and Canada on the other, very speedily to bring these long-prayered sharpers to their senses, by confining them to the starving soil on which they were born, and to the thin air around them."

There are not many papers at the South that could vent such insane trumpery as this, but there are too many of them that daily publish what about means the same, although it is invested with a little more decency of language.

The Brooks Brutality.

The popular sentiment, at all events in the Free States, was never more unanimous upon any subject, than it now is in demanding from the House of Representatives the prompt and rigorous punishment of Mr. Brooks for his brutal and ruffianly assault upon Senator Sumner. There is no party feeling about the matter. Men of all parties and of all classes feel that every consideration of self-respect, as well as every interest of the country, demands that this affair should be regarded and treated as a gross violation of the privileges of Congress and as an outrage upon the fundamental principles of our free institutions.

The Constitution provides in express terms, that

"Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, and *punish its members for disorderly behavior*; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

It will be seen that such punishment may be inflicted upon any member of either House for disorderly behavior, as the House itself may consider just. The only limitation upon the power thus conferred is that which requires a two-thirds vote for the *expulsion* of a member. It is presumed that two-thirds of the House will not vote for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. The fact that sixty-eight members voted against any inquiry into the case is regarded as conclusive upon this point, that at least *one-third* of the House is prepared to screen Mr. Brooks from any punishment whatever for the atrocious outrage which he has committed. But the majority must not consider themselves in the slightest degree relieved by this fact, from the responsibility of the case. *That majority has the power to imprison Mr. Brooks for the remainder of the Session.* This power is expressly given by the Constitution in the language we have already cited. And the public sentiment of the Northern States will exact, from every Northern member, its prompt and rigorous exercise.

The Committee has reported a resolution recommending his expulsion. Whenever that shall fail to pass for lack of a two-thirds vote, we trust that the chairman of the Committee will move to punish Mr. Brooks for his disorderly behavior, *by imprisonment*. And we should be glad to see the name of the Northern member who will venture to vote against it.

Railroad Accident—Murder, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

Lockport, Friday, June 6, 1856.

Another Railroad accident! Our town is all excitement this morning. The Dépôt and other public places are crowded with people, all anxious and excited to know the result of the accident which occurred a few miles from here last evening. The following are the facts, as nearly as they can be ascertained at present:

The occurrence took place about two miles this side of Pekin, on the road from this place to Niagara Falls, between two passenger trains, both going nearly at full speed, when they came in collision, resulting in the death of one fireman and an elderly lady, named Ward, and wounding some twenty other passengers. It is not well ascertained yet with whom the fault lies. When will this kind of carnage cease? Who can tell?

MAN MURDERED ON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Day before yesterday two men met on Suspension Bridge who had formerly been partners in the butchering business, one having charged the other with appropriating some of the funds that did not belong to him, at the same time presenting a pistol and demanding him to pay over the money or he would shoot him. The other refusing the demand was fired upon, the charge taking effect in his breast, and proved fatal in a few moments. The prisoner is now in custody here awaiting his trial.

In haste, yours, W.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

What a contrast between the streets of New-York and the streets of Brooklyn! The one so full of cosmopolitan uproar and bewildering excitement, the other so impregnated with domestic influences and peaceable employment. Here the very air, moist with the throbbings of an unwieldy, restless City population; there all the calming, lulling impressions of a quiet rural town.

Some such thoughts passed through our minds as, on walking up Hicks-street to Mr. Beecher's church, on last Sunday evening, we caught a glimpse of the snug, cozy, tree-imbedded streets and avenues, with their neat, comfortable little houses, all scorning outward show and flourish, as if conscious of the domestic wealth within. The look is not free from dullness and monotony, but there is a quiet, low music stealing round the houses, breathing of home.

The services had begun when we entered the Church. It was full, and we had to go up to the gallery to find standing room. But we found ourselves richly rewarded for the fatigue of standing, by the gorgeous beauty presented by the congregation, when viewed from the elevated position in which we stood. We might almost compare the appearance of the closely packed audience, so looked upon, to a rich bed of flowers. The varied colors of the ladies' dresses, contributed powerfully to bring about this horticultural hallucination. What an impressive spectacle! Hundreds of men and women assembled together, all moved and agitated by their individual emotions, yet for the moment all enthralled by one devotional influence. These influences, emanating from the religious aspirations of the human soul, are capable of being expanded by a gifted, or cramped by an indifferent minister. Mr. Beecher is one of the most gifted ministers of America, and consequently we find a corresponding influence exercised upon his congregation.

Masses of people are always instinctively inclined to pay homage to God. But this inspiration, incidental to the instinct of humanity, is thickly overlaid with the shadows of material cares and material thoughts. To chase these away a peculiar influence, at once strong and sympathetic, is required, but once removed and thus untrammeled by clayey troubles, the soul is only too happy to give itself up to higher and nobler thoughts.

This strong and sympathetic influence Mr. Beecher wields in a most wonderful degree. We are, above all, struck by his presence. It is that of a thoroughly practical, but exquisitely ideal man. A man with the strong will of a soldier, but with the fanciful playfulness of a child. A man as ready to make his audience fight to beat down the enemies of God as to make them smile, to popularize the cause of God. A powerful determination to make that cause triumphant sits on his thoughtful brow. His presence is not so much that of a zealous clergyman as that of an earnest man. Though he stands upon the pulpit as one of the soldiers of the cross, what moves the audience is not so much his professional attitude as the electricity of his manhood.

His eloquence is in harmony with his presence. He commences stirring up the thoughts of his audience with the dignified serenity of a philosopher. He then appeals to the emotional nature of humanity with the tender sympathy of a woman, and having thus sent a firebrand of reflection into the mind and a volley of emotion into the heart of his audience, he proceeds to accomplish his victory by impetuous, vehement batteries of speech and brilliant artilleries of thought. The manner of address, like the tenor of his sermon, is based on an intimate knowledge of human nature. The thought reaches the mind, the tenderness moves the heart, and the vehemence of speech strikes the senses, and having thus lodged a foothold in the mainspring of human nature, he never delivers a sermon without producing a strong effect, and never produces a strong effect without improving the hearts of his congregation.

But what we admire much more than either the picturesqueness or the fiery eloquence of his sermons, is the moral courage and moral sincerity which they display. He dares to speak out boldly what every one feels intensely. He is a huge truth-teller. The world is full of pretentious scholars and artificial ministers, all with some excellent features undoubtedly, but they are comparatively few who dare speak the truth and nothing but the truth. Mr. Beecher is one of these, and it is the stoutest pillar of his fame.

Do we mean to say Mr. Beecher is altogether free from weakness as a pulpit orator? To say so would be to claim for him a degree of perfection against which his own modesty would be the first to protest. Here and there he introduces a strange, odd figure of speech, or some startling simile which seems to clash with the solemnity of the occasion. But as well reason with the hurricane for beating down some delicate flower, as with a fiery orator for trampling on some feeble feeling. The question is not how to impress one or the other fastidious intellect, but how to impress the generality of a congregation.

This question Mr. Beecher has solved, and in the strong, comprehensive, practical grasp of his sermons, he grows more successful every week. On the whole we regard Mr. Beecher as one of the most extraordinary preachers of this or any other country. Intensely conservative about the theories, he is vehemently radical about the practices of religion. His position in this respect is anomalous. The conservative finds fault with his radicalism. The radical with his conservatism. But it is only that anomaly incidental to the position of all those whose soul is bent on reforming while their heart shrinks from destroying.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ We took an opportunity on Saturday to inspect a new application of caoutchouc in the attempt to lessen the vibration upon the rails, and consequently the less amount of wear and tear of the carriages. A portion of the line, two miles beyond Jersey-street, is the subject of experiment. The contrivance may be thus briefly described. The rail, instead of being fixed upon wooden transverse sleepers, is based upon hollow upright supports, which are firmly set in the ground and resting on a stone foundation. These cylindrical supports are placed at the intervening distances of about two feet, and across the track they are connected by cross ties, which form more than a substitute for the ordinary wooden sleepers. Into the cavity of each supporter there descends a plunger, or piston, which rests upon an india rubber spring-plug. On the top of the piston is a chair of the ordinary form for holding the rail, which is of the ordinary length, or about 18 feet. The contrivance is ingenious and, it is said, will prove less expensive than the ordinary cost of the repair, not merely of railroads, but of the engines and carriages that are injured by them. Another advantage is, the facility by which any inequality of level can be instantly adjusted by fresh interpositions of additional or fewer necessary elastic additions. A third, is said to be the perfect indestructibility of the materials, inaccessible to moisture and not liable to displacement, as compared with the rotting and sinking of wooden sleepers. It was easy, in passing over them in the carriage, to perceive the transition from one kind of rail to the other, somewhat like the difference between the tread upon elastic carpet and the bare flag stones.

☞ At the last Monthly Meeting of the managers of the American and Foreign Bible Society, a very intresting communication from Rev. J. G. Oncken, of Germany, was read, stating that the Society's Colporteurs in Central Europe, had, during the past year contributed to the supply of more than five hundred preaching-stations, and to the hopeful conversion of twelve hundred and forty-three souls, and that some of these Colporteurs now were suffering bitter persecutions which would lead, it was feared, to fines and prisons for circulating the Word of God and holding religious conventicles. Mr. Oncken had already published at the Society's expense forty thousand (40,000) New Testaments since the first of January and would need twenty thousand more in the course of a few weeks.

☞ There has been great excitement recently in fashionable circles, occasioned by the elopement of a gentleman well known as a gallant Major of dragoons in the late war with Mexico, (in which he lost his left arm,) with the daughter of a gentleman, who, under the last Administration, held an important office at this port. The Major, who is very wealthy, has left a wife behind him in his flight. The guilty parties, it is understood, have gone to Europe, whence the lady, with her parents, but recently returned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Water for Paterson.

The Reservoir at Paterson, N. J., is very nearly finished, and they are about laying the pipes through the streets of this very delightful town. The Passaic River is hereafter to be the beverage of its inhabitants. It is expected that all the preparations will have been completed and the supply of water be inducted into the town by November. The Reservoir is quite a large structure, built in a very substantial manner of the brown stone, which is used so much for building fronts in New-York. Some are dissatisfied with the material, preferring granite for such an edifice, because it does not absorb moisture like the red sand stone, and because it is a more durable and a nobler looking building stone. However, the taste of the water will probably not be affected by the walls which surround it, and this is the most essential point to be considered in erecting a reservoir. We congratulate the good wives of Paterson upon their increased facilities, in prospective, for house-cleaning and floor-scrubbing.

☞ There is a great deal of trouble in New Orleans because the liquor-sellers persist in selling rum to Slaves. A hundred blacks got together in Baronne-street, a little while ago, and drank and gambled to the extent that the city press sounds the alarm, and fears a new Negro Plot, and entreats the authorities to put a stop to the scenes of violence that follow scenes of drunkenness. It is an old evil, and apparently past checking.

☞ Gen. Wm. De Buys, an old citizen of New-Orleans, died in that City a few days since. He was formerly Speaker of the lower branch of the Louisiana Legislature, State Treasurer, Treasurer of the Mint and of the First Municipality of New-Orleans, and Postmaster of the City. In the war of 1812 he took a prominent part, and in all his relations in life won high esteem. His age was 58.

☞ A full complement of mechanics is now busily engaged at the Navy-Yard in fitting out the United States store-ship *Supply*, in compliance with an order from the department to that effect. Her destination is not yet been made known.

☞ A young man by the name of Cody, a painter by trade, was killed at Rahway, N. J., on Friday evening, by the explosion of a cannon which was being fired in honor of the nomination of Buchanan. His parents reside at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Another Revolution in Mexico.

From the Texas State Zeitung, May 19.

We learn here from reliable persons, that Comonfort has ordered Vidaurri to collect all the arms he had distributed among different communities of his State, and to deliver them up to the General Government.

Colonel (now General) Langberg is marching with 4,000 men against Vidaurri.

The Union of Coahuila and Nueva Leon is annulled.

Gen. Langberg has been nominated Commandant General, and Dr. Santiago Rodriguez Governor *ad interim* of Coahuila.

The latter has already published his proclamation and appointed his officers; among others Capt. Seal is Gefe politico of our frontier District (Rio Grande.) He was, however, arrested yesterday, together with the individual that acts as his Secretary, and escorted to Monterey.

There is no doubt that Vidaurri will resist the order for the delivering up of arms and the entry of Gen. Langberg and his troops, and that he is only temporizing a little, in order to ascertain the feelings of the people and of public opinion; but that before long he will declare himself against Comonfort.

He has, no doubt, a large majority of the citizens on his side, and we hope here that he will be able to sustain himself against the despotic misrule of the Central Government.

Sympathy for Walker in Galveston, Texas.

Two meetings have been held in Galveston to take into consideration the best method of raising means to assist Walker. They were both presided over by President Burnett, the first Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Texas, assisted by General Sherman and Dr. Carpr, as Vice-Presidents, and O. Farrish, Esq., as Secretary. All these gentlemen were in the battle of San Jacinto, and the prominent position assigned them in these meetings was not only very appropriate, but an interesting feature in their organization and proceedings. On both occasions several patriotic speeches were delivered by Gen. McLeod, Professor Forshey, Henry Andrews, Esq., and others, and considerale sums subscribed to the cause.

During the last meeting several young men volunteered their services.

Other companies are forming in the interior, and it is altogether likely that Nicaragua will receive some material aid from Texas before long.

Members of the (O. S.) Assembly at the Smithsonian.

From the N. Y. Observer, June 5.

We are requested to publish the following proceedings:

At a meeting of the members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., now in session in this City, who are being entertained at the Smithsonian House, for the purpose of giving some public expression in relation to their kind and hospitable entertainment.

On motion, Maj. John Hendricks was called to the Chair, and Rev. L. N. Conrad, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being understood, on motion, Rev. James Wallis, Mr. Joseph Barnett, and Rev. L. N. Conrad, were appointed a Committee to draft such preamble and resolutions as should be expressive of the sense of the meeting in reference to the object proposed. The Committee forthwith prepared and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, By the designation of the Committee of Arrangements for the accommodation of the Members of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., now in session in this City, some thirty-six members of said Assembly have been entertained at the "Smithsonian House:"

Resolved, That the members of said General Assembly present, in behalf of themselves and their brethren, take pleasure in publicly acknowledging their kind and hospitable entertainment by the proprietor of the "Smithsonian," (Mr. Sidney Kopman,) and in saying that every attention has been paid to their comfort and accommodation which could have been asked or desired. And,

Resolved, Further, that we will not only carry with us to our respective homes a grateful remembrance of the kindness and hospitality shown us, but will let no occasion pass unimproved which shall afford an opportunity of recommending to public notice, and to our friends especially, the well regulated and orderly conducted "Smithsonian," together with its gentlemanly proprietor.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN HENDRICKS, Chairman.

L. N. Conrad, Secretary.

New-York, May 28, 1856.

[By Request.]

Saratoga Union Hall.

From the Albany Argus.

The Summer Campaign commences at Saratoga with the 1st of June. Indeed, the Congress and Union Hall opened on Thursday, and already number many guests from different parts of the Union.

We must not let the occasion pass for noticing the change which has taken place in the Union. During the past year a large building has been added, four stories in height, fronting 150 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This is divided into parlors and lodging-rooms 18 feet by 12 feet, with connecting doors, so as to be suited to families, which have been furnished in the best style. The remainder of the house has been improved and partly refurnished, and the grounds considerably enlarged and beautified.

We see that Charles H. Payn is associated with George R. Putnam in the proprietorship and administration of this celebrated house. The "Union" has been in the charge of the Putnam family for many years, and has acquired its good reputation at their hands. But to Albanians, with which it always was a favorite, it presents an additional claim in the fact that Dr. Payn is thus connected with it. Dr. P. was born and brought up in this city; and though he passed many years in Canada as a physician and dentist, he has still kept up his connection with the city of his birth and of his family connection. His experiences of travel in Europe and his residence in Montreal and Quebec have qualified him for his present vocation, and have extended his connection. We bespeak for him the patronage of the Albany public, which we are sure he will merit, in addition to his native claims, by his attentiveness and devotion to their wants.

The Union Hall was always the most home-like hotel in Saratoga. There was "higher life," a greater congregation of "bloods," and professed "belles" elsewhere. The *viveurs* who drank high wines and played high cards; the adventurers, the ostentatious, the *nouveaux riches*, and the *parvenis*, did not give it the preference; but the solid men and the good took their families there; and it always showed a galaxy of beauties in its parlors as radiant and brilliant as the flowers in the fine parterres that surround it.

Those who do not know how to enjoy Saratoga are apt to decry it. But it is the finest watering place in the world, and the spas of England and of Germany cannot compare with it, either in natural attraction or in accommodations for guests. To Albanians, to whom it offers a resting place, at a few hours' distance, it is a great resource, and they should be proud of it.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TABLE, FLOOR, AND STAIR OIL-CLOTH, CHEAP.—1,000 gilt cornices, cheap; 2,000 pairs dark lambrequins, 12s., 20s. and upwards; 1,000 gilt shades, cheap; silk bands, braided tassel loops, pins and window draperies, cheap; 5,000 rolls satin papers, from 1s 6d., 2s., 2s 6d., 3s., &c.; 10,000 do. blanks, from 6d. to 1s. shades of every description made to order, at WM. E. BROWN'S, 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 495 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11s. per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s. per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

BUCHANAN'S PLATFORM—HARDS, SOFTS AND Hards, Attend!

Buchanan's name is thundered forth;
By Democratic cannon.
And office hunters run on him
As Franklin Pierce they ran on.
If he would gain the female vote
Of cauchers, wives and mothers,
Then let him canvass in a coat
made by the famed SMITH BROTHERS, One-Price Clothing Warehouses, Nos 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.* Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York, No. 22 Walnut and No 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

W. S. MELLOR, AUCTIONEER—FURNITURE.—Auction Notice—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to offer for sale, at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 10 and 11, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VERDE & CO., No. 598 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, worth from $40,000 to $50,000, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building. This sale is particularly worthy the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of Furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway—and will be found, upon examination, to be of as good quality as any made in the City. HOUGHTON & MELLOR, auctioneers, No 113 Nassau-st.

Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st. New York, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. Cubry, Secretary

JAPAN CURIOSITIES AT AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the most magnificent collection of FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL GOODS ever imported into this country. These goods were all manufactured by the Japanese, and are beautiful novelties. This sale affords an opportunity for the purchase of the rare and beautiful never before offered.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., 377 and 379 Broadway.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS. Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointments in New York City, I shall be at No. 3 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 9th to 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Advice in all cases gratis

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the first musicians, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY goods and toys, just opened at No. 439 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing-cases, brushes combs, perfumery, and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls, games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 439 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusements transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price 25. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DR. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

SUMMER STOCK—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. CARTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS 3s. 6d. PER YARD Oil-Cloths, any width, at 3s. per yard; three-ply 3s.; tapestry Brussels 7s.; Canton matting, Venetian and hall carpeting, stair rods, table and piano covers, at LAMDON'S New Carpet and Oil-Cloth Establishment, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

ATTEND THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Japanese Curiosities THIS MORNING at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO'S.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE. WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st. New York, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WI

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES ABRENFELDT,
No. 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—porcelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
BUSTS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **Just So.**—It is not always a mark of kindness to possess an open countenance. The alligator is a deceitful creature, and yet he possesses an open countenance when in the act of taking you in. There is nothing deceitful about Russia Salve, it is a genuine article, which has stood the test of years, proving it to be astonishing in curing all burns, scalds, chapped hands, frosted feet and fingers, piles, &c. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1 per box.

☞ **Value Received.**—The sufferer from a cough or cold, or the confirmed consumptive even, gets full value for his outlay, in buying a bottle of the WILD CHERRY BALSAM. The value of Dr. WISTAR'S discovery cannot be over estimated.

☞ **Beautiful Country Residence to Let for the Season,** READY FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Situated on the Sound, in Westchester County, about two miles above Hurl Gate, nearly opposite Riker's Island. There is a fine harbor, wharf, and depth of water for the largest vessel; also, bathing shore, excellent fishing, &c. The prospect and advantages and health of the residence are believed to be unsurpassed. The mansion large and comfortable, water basins, closet, &c., with sufficient out-houses, carriage house, greenhouse, with plants, ice house now filled, &c.; vegetable, fruit and flower garden, in complete order, and over 20 acres of lawn, facing along the Sound, with old forest, fruit and ornamental trees, orchards, &c. It is easy of access, within an hour's drive of the City, and two miles from Mott Haven Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. The communication can also be made by the Second or Third-av. Railroad, or by steamboats. The approach is a mile through an elegant private road, branching from the main road, running along the grounds of Mr. Denison and Mr. Dater, and ends at the dwelling now offered to let, and which has been in the occupancy of the former owner, Mr. Leggett, over 20 years. Rent moderate.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or secretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by perseverance in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Foot Bath.**—Dr. SMITH—*Dear Sir*: I have cured with your bath one of the worst cases of Fever and Ague I ever saw, of about 11 months' standing. Dr. J. C. KNAPP, Worcester, Mass.
Manufactured by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.; price $50. For sale also the "Direct and To-and-Fro Current Magnetic Machine," price $12. The Baths administered to patients. A female in attendance for ladies.

☞ **Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.**—All who suffer from Dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs and Digestion in the Scientific for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 12 University-place.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 58 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Astor-pl., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 176, 177 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c., RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The attention of the members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3, and others, is called to the notice of the sale of lots in Wakefield, under the head of Auction Notices.

☞ **Call at Leavitt, Delisser & Co's,** and see that superb centre table—the only one of the kind in the country.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.
Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A private family, in the vicinity of Chatham-square, will take a few gentlemen to board, without lodging. Address A. R., Swarts' Post-office.

BOARDING AMARTING-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Jamaraine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsomely furnished back room on first floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife without children, in one of the most pleasant locations in the city. Also, a few single rooms for gentlemen, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 129 Columbia-st., between Pierpont and Clark sts., three minutes' walk from the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—The subscriber has two series of excellent rooms in his farm mansion house, near Glen Cove. As these rooms are very desirable for so many families early application is important, either by letter or personal application to
CHAS. UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A new boarding-house, newly furnished throughout, just opened at No. 145 Chambers-st., for families or single gentlemen; can obtain meals, if required. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—By a young Lady, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, within the vicinity of Canal-st. Address, for three days, ELENORA, *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—Or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board in a private family, at No. 17 6th-av.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—Opposite Depau-row, two large front rooms, handsomely furnished, with fine pantries attached, to let to gentleman and their wives, with board. Also, accommodations for two single gentlemen. House first-class, containing all the modern improvements.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO LET.—A genteel family, residing in 8th-st., very near Broadway, would rent, without board, a handsomely furnished parlor and two sleeping rooms adjoining; also, one single room, to gentlemen desiring a permanent and genteel home. No children or boarders. House has every modern convenience. Address, with real name, "W.," Box No. 59 Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARDING—The subscriber, occupying a house delightfully situated on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., can accommodate a few boarders. Distance to cars and steamboat-landing but a few minutes' walk, and which leave for New-York several times daily. References exchanged, if required. Apply to Mrs. SARAH E. GAGE, Bridgeport, Ct.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR PEEKSKILL.—A family of two, occupying a large, airy country residence, consisting of 18 rooms, delightfully located on a natural mound, constituting a lawn of three acres, which is covered with well-grown shrubbery of the choicest kinds, and large trees of a century's growth, wish to make permanent arrangements to board a family for the Summer—carriage and horses provided. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Shrub Oak, Peekskill.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a family of eight persons, in a small private family, or farm house in Greenwich, Conn., who take no other boarders; have large airy rooms, and who reside not more than one-quarter of a mile from the depôt. Address, stating name, location, terms, &c., E. W. S., Box No. 1,251 New-York City Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depôt of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 14 3d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—This week at MANNING'S "select" agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Two hundred experienced Protestant and Catholic servants—coachmen, grooms, waiters, gardeners, professed cooks, experienced nurses, waiter girls, seamstresses, ladies' maids, housekeepers, good cooks and laundresses, and general housework servants for excellent and permanent situations (now ready) in gentlemen's families and hotels in Brooklyn and the different Summer resorts adjoining; really competent help (with reliable references) will receive the highest wages; those without need not apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls who are highly recommended, one does plain cooking, washing, the washing and ironing of a private family, understands meats and poultry; wages $7. The other as waitress and chambermaid, or as regular waitress in a private family; if required, will take charge of the dining-room; wages $6; the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands taking care of an infant, as also all kinds of family sewing; or to travel with a family; can serve as lady's maid; has good City reference. Call at No. 129 10th-st., corner of Avenue A., third floor; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant women—the one as cook, or to cook, wash, and iron—bakes well—is a very good laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse. Both have good references, and have no objection to the country. Call or address No. 94 8d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable and highly recommended young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are very efficient in their different capacities, and give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, by a thoroughly experienced girl, who lived three years in her last place; expects $10 to $12 a month in a private family; also, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as nurse and sewing stress; she understands both in all their branches; has no objections to travel with a family for the Summer. Good city reference can be given. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. None but first-class families need apply.

SITUATION WANTED—To dry nurse an infant, by a woman who is familiar and accustomed to the care of an infant from its birth. Can refer to her last place, where she lived over a year. Will be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 220 6th-av., in 4th story, front room, of Mrs. McCLOSKY.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in a small family; is a good cook, makes good bread and is a good washer and ironer; speaks good English; will be found a trustworthy person. Has the best of reference. Can be seen in the basement of No. 346 8th-av., near 34th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of children, or an old lady. Can do any kind of light chamberwork. Good reference given. Apply at No. 152 West 30th st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Inquire at Mrs. HAINES', No. 134 Lexington-av., where she has lived two years.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young girls, one as chambermaid and the other as waiter. Good City references, at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up-stairs.

SERVANTS.—FERRE'S Protective Agency, seventeen years established, for furnishing servants, (late of Broadway and Duane-st.,) is removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his old patrons, and families generally, can rely on being furnished with the best servants in the City.
S. FERRE, Agent. Broadway and 12th-st.

PARENTS OR OTHERS—Who want a teacher for a boy or boys, at home or at teacher's room, will be benefited to secure his services, and will also aid a Theologue. Address THEOLOGUE, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—Two cooks, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen, and 3 boys; places procured for conductors, book-keepers, baggagemen, brakemen, firemen, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades, and girls of every description. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Brother Jonathan's furniture polish; warranted the best article now in use for cleaning and polishing new or old furniture. It removes spots, dirt and grease, and leaves a polish that resists hot or cold water. Also, Uncle Sam's Metallic Paste, for polishing jewelry, &c. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York, room No. 32, from 9 till 4 o'clock. BRABYN & BUBBARD.

AGENTS WANTED—For every State, County and Town, to engage in a new, lucrative and highly respectable business; one in which the whole community feels deeply interested and will encourage. Young men who are well educated and of good address, may apply to or address A. ROBINSON, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York, *Free-State Advocate* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Competent to take the entire charge of a Summer boarding-house which will contain three or four families, a short distance from the City. Also, a first-rate cook; must be able to do the baking, make pastry, ice cream, jellies, &c.; and a woman to wash and do the general work of the house. The best City reference required. Address C. H. W., *Daily Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY—Who has had much experience in teaching, and in which she has been very successful, both in England and America, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a private family, in or near New-York. She feels competent to teach the English language in all its various branches; also, writing, arithmetic, &c. Satisfactory reference can be obtained if required. Address W. H., Box No 648 Post-Office.

CLERK WANTED.—A law clerk well acquainted with the general routine of a law office. Salary $5 per week. Also wanted, in the same office, an intelligent lad to perform errands and serve papers. Salary $50 the first year. Address, with name, residence, age and reference, STUDENT, at this office

A MOST COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS—Desires to procure a permanent situation in a private family; dress-making and sewing in all its branches she understands perfectly; a kind home is much desired. Apply at No 139 West 25d st., where she can be seen.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework in a small family, at Flushing, L. I.; an American or German Protestant, with good references and qualifications, may find a permanent place and good home. Apply at No. 92 John-st., Tuesday, 10th inst., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.
J. H FONDA, Manager.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, to do the general work of a private family. Inquire No. 138 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As dry nurse and seamstress; one fully competent to take charge of an infant one month old, may find a permanent situation by addressing NURSE at the Office of this paper, with references and address. Also a man who can take care of a horse and understands gardening and can make himself handy and useful about a small farm near this City, may obtain a very desirable situation by addressing GARDNER, at the Office of this paper, stating where he can be seen.

SERVANTS DISENGAGED.—A man and wife, English, as cook and waiter; a colored valet, can shave, &c.; a colored laundress for Newport, an English butler, coachman, &c., at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand-st.

WOMAN WANTED.—A young or middle aged female, to attend a paper hanging and shade store. A competent person may apply at No. 102 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

UNION SQUARE OFFICE—For providing cooks, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and other male and female domestics for first-class family, City and country, No. 60 East 14th st., between Broadway and 4th-av. N. B.—Seven cooks wanted this day. Good references required.

WANTED—A young man desirous of studying law, and of becoming familiar with office practice. Salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 2,309, Post-Office.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

RETAIL DRY GOODS' SALESMAN WANTED—Of City experience. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inksands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WHY WEAR A NASTY DIRTY WIG—Or a thin scraggy whisker, or a moustache? Why don't you throw aside your stupid prejudices and foolish fear of being ridiculed and use my glorious and incomparable Onguent. For five years it has been tested and tried, and proved that it will force the beard or hair to grow soft, luxuriant, glossy and thick, within six weeks from the first application; never can or does stain or injure the skin. Use it; this is the last year of its sale; $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 596½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, and all Druggists.

EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—Highly recommended by physicians to invalids as a stomachic and general tonic. For sale in quart and pint bottles, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

New Publications.

THE "BORDER RUFFIANS" SURRENDER TO
THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.
It is, says the St. Louis *Republican*, "brim full of mirth and fun—just the thing for Spring and Summer days. Get the book and go out and lie down in the shade of a noble tree, breathing the fresh air of the country, and take our word for it, you will feel good natured—entirely at ease, and at peace with all mankind. We have read no volume recently which has tickled us more, and which throughout is so cheerful, so odd, so funny so gracious in its wit, so deadly in its seriousness and so bracing to every kind sentiment. We commend it to all—and the first portion of it especially to those excellent city folks who have concluded to try a country residence, and to do a little farming on their own account. Many a one of this class will say of the parties described, 'he means me.' For who of the city-bred, when first essaying farming, has not committed numerous blunders, and been vexed and annoyed by most amusing mistakes—amusing to spectators, and when described by such a humorist as Fred. Commer."
SEVENTH THOUSAND NOW READY!
Price, $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

"At night he heard the lion roar,
And the hyena scream,
And the river-horse, as he crushed the reeds
Beside some hidden stream;
And it passed like a glorious roll of drums
Through the triumph of his dream."

NOW READY, AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS,
That "intensely interesting narrative of adventure:"
THE ADVENTURES OF
GERARD, THE LION-KILLER.
COMPRISING A HISTORY OF HIS TEN YEARS' CAMPAIGN AMONG THE WILD ANIMALS OF NORTHERN AFRICA.
With eight spirited Illustrations.
Translated from the French, by C. E. WHITEHEAD.
One handsome 12mo. Price $1 25.
This unique publication excited the greatest sensation, and circulated with the rapidity of lightning throughout France, on its first appearance in August last; and is now meeting with equal success in Great Britain. It cannot fail to meet with universal popularity among ourselves. The present work is a new, graphic, and minute record of the Lion Killer's successive achievements during the whole of his ten years of Arab life.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. BEDFORD'S NEW WORK.
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
By GUNNING S. BEDFORD, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the University of New-York. 8vo, 603 pp.
S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.
Price $3, by mail, free of postage.
From the Cincinnati Medical Journal.
The most valuable work on the subject ever presented to the profession.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
The mother anxious for her own health and that of her children will find it replete with invaluable instruction.
From the New-York Evening Post.
Full of practical information for parents and discusses with the ability of a master the various diseases incident to women and children.
From the New-York Observer.
The work should be in the hands of every mother.
From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
The book displays a great deal of research, and is well adapted to the general reader.
From the New-York Express.
Well would it be for all mothers, if they would heed the judicious counsel contained in this instructive volume.
From the Home Journal.
If its counsels, so plainly and eloquently put forth, were more generally followed, the beneficial consequences to the community would be incalculable.

SAXTON & CO.'S
ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATIONS.—No. I.
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, comprising original designs of cheap country houses and village residences, with details, specifications, plans and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by JOHN RITCH, Architect.
N. B.—The second floor of building No. 152 Fulton-st. to let. Rent moderate. Inquire at C. M. SAXTON & CO.'S, No. 140 Fulton-st.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.
"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE TEN CENTS.
ERRORS IN SPEAKING AND WRITING CORRECTED.
A book which points out the current improprieties in speaking and writing; also, adding plain directions for correcting them. For sale by all booksellers. The trade supplied by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and A. DOWLING, No. 36 Beekman-st.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.
The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.
EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"Oh, dear, I'm so pleased;" sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "Lauretta Polka Mazurka," by Jac. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 35 cents. "Three Flowers" by Liebich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.
A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros
COOK & BRO., 463 Broadway, second door above Grand.

READ THIS.—Persons who intend leaving the City during warm weather, are invited to call at No. 140 Nassau-st. and examine a large collection of valuable books. All the new books are received as soon as published, and are sold for $1 each, including books sold for $1 25. A present to accompany each book, varying in value from 25 cents to a gold watch worth $60. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
JOHN S. ANDREWS,
No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

G. B. DEMAREST—Having purchased the stock and interest of the Music Department of HORACE WATERS, Agent, now offers to the public and trade an extensive assortment of new and popular sheet music. The usual trade discount to dealers and teachers. All orders sent to G. B. DEMAREST, No. 333 Broadway, will meet with prompt attendance. N. B.—G. B. D. has the selling of the H. WATERS Catalogue of Music.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEETING FOR KANSAS.—The citizens of New-York who feel an interest in the preservation of public tranquillity and the supremacy of law, are requested to meet at the Tabernacle, at 8 o'clock, THIS (Monday) EVENING, to consider the recent alarming events in Kansas. Gov. REEDER and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.
J. I. CODDINGTON,
JAMES H. TITUS,
H. L. STONE,
J. C. FREMONT,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
W. C. BRYANT.

I. O. O. F.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Board room, O. F. Hall. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock for the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election. JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

LIGHT GUARD.—A special meeting of the Corps will be held at the Armory THIS (Monday) EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take action on the report of the Anniversary Committee. Members will please be punctual. H. R. McMURRAY, President.
FRANK JONES, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting in Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 8 o'clock. Question for discussion—*Should a man obey laws which his conscience condemns?* C. D. NEWMAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OWEN G. WARREN,
ARCHITECT,
No. 132 Nassau-street,
Up stairs, third story, (Whitlock's Building.)

WARREN & ELLIOT,
Solicitors of American and foreign
PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
And COUNSELORS IN PATENT CASES; have had twenty years' experience in the business, and will give prompt attention to all matters intrusted to their care. Terms moderate.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—LOUIS BONNARD & BRO., No. 72 Greenwich-st., French Alimentary Preserves manufacturers, rewarded with a prize medal at the World's Fair of 1853 in New-York, give notice to shipping agents, hotel and restaurant keepers, that they are ready to promptly discharge orders intrusted to their care for the opening season. They prepare every kind of fruits and vegetables, asparagus, pine apple, &c., preserved in tin boxes hermetically sealed, with their natural freshness and flavor, and peaches in brandy, put up in glass jars.
Travelers and passengers will find constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, a complete assortment of preserved soups, meats, pâtés, milk, in tin boxes, and every produce whatever, needed in distant journeys by sea or by sea.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & CO., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. R. L. & A. STUART.

DRY GOODS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN.
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 9.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
800 pieces RICH PLAID and STRIPE SILKS (Lustres,)
From 4s. to 6s.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
800 pieces RICH INDIA FOULARDS, (choice,)
50 cents per yard.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
25,000 yards RICH CHALLIS, (choice styles,)
FROM AUCTION SALES.
600 RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS,
From $5 to $12.
FROM AUCTION SALE.
500 RICH SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
From $3 50 to $9.
FROM AUCTION SALE.
500 RICH STELLA SHAWLS, (new designs,)
From $3 50 to $8.
FROM AUCTION SALE.
200 EXTRA RICH STELLA SHAWLS,
From $8 to $12.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
40 cases LADIES AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
From 2s 6d. to $2.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
16 cases LADIES' STRAW BONNETS, (New Styles.)
From 2s. 6d. to 12s.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
800 boxes RICH BONNET RIBBONS, (Very wide.)
From 1s. to 2s. per yard.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
SUMMER CASSIMERES,
For Gentlemen and Youths' wear.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND UPHOLSTERERS,
A new Importation.
1,000 Pieces
GOUQUAS, PLAID AND PLAIN MATTINGS,
From 4x4 to 6x4 wide,
At 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
25,000 yards RICH LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY,
From 1s. to 5s. per yard.
FROM AUCTION SALES.
300 Sets RICH LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
From $4 to $30.
Catalogues obtained at
REMSEN & DINGEE'S Brown Stone Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN SPRING GOODS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Have made the following great reductions to make room for Fall Importations:
8s. Silks reduced to 6s.; 7s. reduced to 5s. 6d.
6s. Silks reduced to 4s. 6d. The above are all new goods, purchased at auction in many instances 30 per cent. less than value.
15,000 yards of Wide Widths India Silks, superior quality, retailing elsewhere at 6s., only 4s. 6d. Also, some light striped Summer Silks, only 3s.
$10,000 worth of Crape and Stella Shawls at a reduction of from $1 to $5 on each. All the other styles reduced in proportion.
$5,000 worth of French Lawns, manufactured by Grouché & Brothers, warranted fast colors, only 1s.; usual retailing price 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.
Yard-wide French Brilliant, all colors, 1s., cheap at 1s. 6d.; handsome drapery 1s.—all colors, in plain barège, 1s. 6d.; Tissues, superior quality, only 2s., worth 3s.; elegant Challis 1s. Great bargains in embroideries—12c. collars for 8s., 10s. Do. for 7s., 8s. Do. for 5s. 6d. Large size finely worked do. 3s. to 4s.—cheap at 5s. and 5s. 6d.—and a collar well worth 4s. 6d. will be sold for 2s. 6d.
H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., Corner Monroe-st.
One price, and no deviation.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS
At No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts
The following seasonable Mourning Goods from auction, bought at an enormous sacrifice, will be sold at a small advance on the purchase, viz:
1 case black and white Lawns 1s. per yard.
1 case Mulhouse Organdies 1s. 3d. per yard.
1 case Mulhouse Organdies 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Lupin's Barèges 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Pineapple Tissues 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Barège Robes 3s per yard.
Together with a very large and most superior stock of Mantillas and Bonnets, all adapted for the present season at greatly reduced prices.
W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering the under-mentioned goods at greatly reduced prices:
DRESS SILKS at 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
SILK ROBES at $15, worth $20.
BAREGE ROBES at $5 and $8, worth $8 and $10.
GRENADINE ROBES in great variety.
FRENCH JACONETS, super quality, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
MANTILLAS, in Silk and Lace, in the latest Paris styles.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, such as Linens, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towellings, &c., in large variety, and at low prices. No. 52 Canal st., near Broadway.

BAREGES! BAREGES! BAREGES!!!
—LANE & PORTER will offer on MONDAY,
BEAUTIFUL BAREGES,
At 1s. 6d. and 2s.
TISSUES, PLAID and STRIPE,
2s. and 2s 6d.
No. 72 CANAL-STREET.

ENLARGEMENT AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
To meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing business, the millinery and dressmaking department at GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR has been enlarged and improved, and will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., with new facilities, new artistes, and "ample space and verge enough" to accommodate all comers. A Parisian modiste, with competent assistants, presides over this department of the bazaar, and ladies making a brief visit to the City, as well as those resident here, can have their own materials made up in the latest fashion, at forty-eight hours' notice.

$50,000 WORTH OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LINEN HALL, EGAN & CO., No. 332 BOWERY.
E. & Co. will open on to-morrow and the following days a splendid lot of plaid silks at 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 6s.; 100 pieces of Printed Muslins at 1s. per yard, worth 2s.
A splendid lot of 7-8 linens at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.; 100 pieces of Muslin de Laine at 1s. per yard.
The above goods have been received from auction, as also some French Marseilles Quilts at $2, worth $4.
N. B.—5-8 damask and snow-drop Napkins, at $1 50 per dozen; warranted all linen. No damaged goods—no bankrupt stock—none of these humbugs.
This is a new store, and we are determined to sell low in order to secure a good and permanent trade.

BEAUTIFUL PRINTED LAWNS.
FAST COLORS.
NEW PATTERNS.
At 1s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WHITE MARSEILLES AND BRILLIANTS
For Ladies' Basques;
Some beautiful patterns.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS!
Will open, on MONDAY, June 9,
TWO CASES SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
At $1 per yard.
Particular attention is solicited to these goods.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

LANE & PORTER—No. 72 Canal-st., will offer, on MONDAY,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
At Unusually Low Prices.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES
AND REAL THREAD-LACE GOODS,
(A little soiled.)
Will be set apart for sale at half price,
Commencing MONDAY, June 9
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE LINEN HALL,
EGAN & CO., No. 332 Bowery,
1,000 beautiful embossed Collars, from 50 cents to $5.
600 splendid Mantillas, from $1 75 to $8.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Pu

Messrs. Brooks and J. W. Webb.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* denies that Mr. BROOKS has expressed himself satisfied with the late letter of Col. WEBB, or that he has pretermitted any right to call him to an account for it. Will you permit me to correct this error? Since that letter was published, Col. WEBB has met Mr. BROOKS at a dinner party given by Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, with the express purpose of bringing the two together; and the intercourse between them was of the most cordial and satisfactory character. Indeed, Mr. BROOKS has publicly boasted that the Colonel "overwhelmed him with attentions and respect," and speaks in the highest terms of one Northern man, at least, who rises superior to prejudice. It is hardly necessary to say these facts are incompatible with a possible conflict between them. I cannot conceive what motive can thus induce a letter-writer to circulate rumors calculated to alarm the family and friends of Col. WEBB.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

No article of any kind, at any time, from any source, has appeared in the *Courier and Enquirer*, for which Mr. BROOKS, or any of his friends, has demanded "satisfaction" or explanations from its "writer," or in regard to which assurances of any character whatever have been given Mr. BROOKS, or any of his friends, either directly or indirectly.

FIRE IN THE PINES.—Within a short time a large amount of valuable timber has been destroyed by fire in the Jersey Pines. Last week the flames raged to a fearful extent a short distance from the village of Medford, in Burlington, approaching near many habitations, and exciting fears as to the safety of numerous buildings which had always been considered sufficiently remote from danger. The flames were happily quenched by a heavy rain before material injury had been done. Several destructive fires have been raging recently in the lower part of Monmouth County and in Ocean, the principal one of which broke out on Saturday, the 24th ult., and continued burning on till it was quenched by the rain of the Tuesday night following. It destroyed about 2,000 cords of wood, and a large quantity of rails and young timber. A fire further down in Ocean County destroyed 1,000 cords of wood.—*Newark Mercury.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, June 7, 6—P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to day, 19 bbls. Pearls, and 210 bbls. Pots—together 229 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk request at former rates, with sales reported, since our last, of about 6,700 bags, at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are in fair demand and are stiffly held.

COTTON—The demand is improving, and prices are rising. A pretty good business was transacted to-day, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. for strict middling Upland, 11c.@11¼c. for do. Gulf, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits renewed vigor, the sales since our last comprising about 15,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 25@$5 10
Ordinary State	5 10@ 5 40
Straight State	5 40@ 5 65
Favorite and Extra State	5 65@ 6 15
Inferior to good Michigan	4 90@ 5 45
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 90
Common to Good Ohio	5 75@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 85@ 5 65
Fancy Ohio	6 00@ 6 20
Extra Michigan	5 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 80@10 00

Canadian is doing better; the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,500 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 90@$8 ₩ bbl. Southern is also improving. The sales, since our last, comprise about 2,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra at $5@$8 75 and $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $3 10@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty fair request at $3 for Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 18¾@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made (by auction) of 964 boxes Messina Lemons at $2 12½@$3 50; and 2,700 boxes Messina Oranges at $1 62½@$2 87½ ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is decidedly more sought after at higher prices, with sales reported since our last of about 74,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $1 60@$1 70; Good do. Red (club) at $1 50; Western Mixed at $1 50; do. Red (club) at $1 40; Fair to Prime Southern White at $1 60@$1 79; and do. Red at $1 50@$1 68 ₩ bushel. Rye is improving—11,300 bushels found buyers mostly at 86c. for Northern, and 78c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Barley and Oats appear as last noticed. Corn attracts more attention, and it is a shade dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 46,800 bushels, at 54c@55c. for unsound, heated and damp; 51c.@54c. for mixed Southern; 55c @57c. for Southern Yellow; 56c.@58c. for round Yellow; 54c.@57c. for Southern White; 56c @58c. for round White; and 50c.@53c. for sound Western Mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 80c @ 90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL states that the market has been very inactive during the past month, with a decline of fully 4c. ₩ lb on most descriptions. The unusually heavy imports during the first four months of the year enabled dealers to supply their tanners earlier in the season than usual, which caused a falling off in the demand sooner than was anticipated. The market is at present very unsettled, as many of the largest importers are holding their stocks entirely above the market, while a few are willing to sell at the best offer. The stock is now quite large, but most of the better description of Hides are held above current rates. Dealers buy only to supply small orders from the tanner. Prices for the better qualities are quite nominal. The demand for Leather continues good with but little variation in prices, and the receipts are scarcely equal to the sales, leaving a light stock on hand, consisting chiefly of heavy weights, for which there is at present but little demand, but as the season for the Western trade is fast approaching, heavy leather will soon be in better request. It was expected that with the decline in Hides there would be a material falling off in the price of leather, but as the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, there can be no great decline in that article. The country is almost bare of stock, and must depend entirely on New-York for its supplies. It is probable that this and the coming month will be the most favorable time to purchase leather. The variation in prices during the past month is about 1c. ₩ lb on all descriptions.

LEATHER—We annex a comparative tabular statement of the week's business in domestic tanned Sole:

	1855. Hemlock.	1855. Oak.	1856. Hemlock.	1856. Oak.
Receipts	63,000	6,400	53,600	4,400
Sales	44,400	7,400	52,800	4,900
Stock	56,600	19,600	28,200	8,700

LIME—Rockland is down to 80c. for common and $1 10@$1 12½ for Lump ₩ bbl. Market dull.

MOLASSES—Stock light; demand moderate; prices firm.

NAVAL STORES—Are very moderately inquired for at about Friday's quotations.

OILS—Are generally quiet, yet steady, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and it has slightly advanced, with sales reported since our last of about 2,200 bbls., in lots, mostly at $18 06¾@$18 25 for Mess; $16 50 for Prime Mess, and $14 62½@$14 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are; in moderate supply and request at 9¾c. @9¾c. for Hams, 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 8¾c.@8¾c. for Rough sides, and 9¾c. for Western Smoked sides ₩ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10¾c. in the city. Beef is quiet and languid, the sales since our last having reached about 270 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11c., ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $9@$9 50 for do. Mess; $9 50@$12 for repacked do., and $12@$13 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15 50@$16 50 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 100 tcs. sold at $3 50@$4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is still quite active and buoyant, with sales reported since our last, of about 2,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly free, at 7¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 25½c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Breadstuffs were freely offered and engaged at very full rates, for the leading European ports. For Liverpool, Cotton, 2-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb; Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d., ₩ bbl; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Heavy Goods, mainly 20s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A bark from Miramichi to Stockton-on-Tees, Deals, at £5 15s.; a ship from Dalhousie to Hartlepool, £5 15s.; one from Quebec to London, £5 15s.; one from Pugwash to London, £4 15s.; one from Nash's Creek to Hartlepool, £5 5s. 6d.; a bark from St. John, N. B., to Hull, £5; a ship from St. John, N. B., to Warren Point, Ire., £4 15s.; one from Bic to London, £4 10s.; another from a port in the St. Lawrence (below Bic) to London, £5; a Br bark from Savannah to Barcelona, Timber, $18 50—and back to New-York from Sicily, on private terms; a ship and a bark from Newcastle, E., to New-York, Coal, $5; a bark hence to Cadiz, Light Pine Staves, $32—and back, $5 ₩ ton; a brig, 188 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2,400; a bark, 284 tons, hence to Nassau, N. P., and back to Philadelphia, $1,900; a brig from Port-au-Prince to New-York, Logwood, $6; one, 242 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,825; one from Savannah to Cardenas, Lumber, $8—and back to New-York, Sugar, 37½c.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Also,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PRINTING.

22 BEEKMAN-STREET. 22

PRAIE & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS,

No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of Job Printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash price. Call and examine specimens.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON,

No. 438 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

HENRY—LATE WITH E. PHALON, understands how to give the finishing grace to the gentleman's toilet; his hair-cutting, dressing and shaving is unequaled in style and elegance. Please give him a trial. HENRY OSTH'S Hair Dressing Saloon, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for soon. A splendid three story, basement and cellar house in West 35th-st., near 8th-av.; has all modern improvements, and is finished in a superior style. Also, two fine four story stores on the 8th av.; sold at a sacrifice. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story brown stone house No. 36 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and one lot in 22d-st., on the south side, first from 5th-av., west. Inquire of WM. RYSE, at No. 36 East 29th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE—A 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 216 2d-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $350. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 92 acres of highly productive land, situated on the Purchase Road, 3¾ miles from the Rye Depôt, and the same from White Plains, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, and known as the Hoyt Farm. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country; surrounded by ample shade-trees, fruit and forest; contains 16 rooms, two stories high, piazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive, embracing ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for gathering ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the City, to schools, churches, &c., combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Thirty acres, between 10th-av. and Hudson River, known as "Woodland," adjoining 152d-st. railway station. The spacious mansion is equally adapted in Summer and Winter for a private residence or hotel purposes. Terms made easy to a responsible tenant. Address H. F., Hotel St. Germain.

Also, two stores under the hotel suitable for gentlemen's furnishing, thread and needles, or any fancy business.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, 12 miles from the City, commanding a view of the East and North Rivers; lot 100 by 200 feet, fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c., unsurpassed for health; terms low. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY.—A splendid country seat, free of encumbrance, on a railroad and within 20 miles of the City, worth about $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—I have some of the finest property upon the east bank of the Hudson River, some improved and some not improved; some river fronts and some not. Located between New-York and Peekskill. For maps and other information, apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Consisting of 6 acres, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and 37 miles from New-York. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn and is approached through an avenue of maples of fifty years growth, and has a magnificent view of the River for 25 miles in extent. The grounds are highly embellished with shade trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs. A very large number of fruit trees all grafted and in full bearing, together with several varieties of nut trees. Also a large vineyard of Isabella and Catawba grapevines, from which one to two tons of grapes are annually raised. Fine garden with all the small fruits, together with peach orchard and the finest varieties of plums, gages and apricots, cart loads of which were raised last year. The house is a two-story frame, 45 feet front with piazzas, and has 4 fine rooms on each floor, with bath room, water-closet, conservatory, &c. Also a cottage for servants, barn, carriage-house, and beautiful summer-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Whitlock Station, and 45 from New-York. The farm consists of 30 acres of very productive land, about 16 acres of which are now under crops, the balance is meadow, pasture and wood land, an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, stable, wagon house, &c., all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to S. CARDWELL, No. 495 3d-av.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 79 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building size for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 54 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 8 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 352 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 20th-st.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS AND BUILDERS.—Parties wishing to obtain sites for manufactories, ship yards, or other mechanical enterprise, with every desirable advantage of navigable waters, and railroad connections with the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and within 12 miles of the City of New-York by steamboat, may see maps, and obtain other interesting information relating to the subject, by calling on R. H. ISHAM, No. 2 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank.

N. B.—Elizabethport, by the recent completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is *now* in railroad connection with the coal and iron mines and vast lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and the grain-growing districts of New-York and the Western States.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depot at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

A PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $300 down and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

IOWA PROPERTY FOR SALE—Containing 140 acres, situated in Jasper County, on high and rolling prairie, free from fever and ague, near County seat, mills, brick-yard, &c. Also near the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; country abounds in coal; twelve Eastern people have land adjoining. Any person wishing to locate in a healthy and growing country will find this a rare chance. Title good. For further information, address or inquire of S. P. LOOKER, Lyons Farms, Essex Co., New-Jersey.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—For sale, a large lot 26 feet and 8 inches by 100 in centre of block between 38th and 37th sts. The owner desiring to leave town immediately, will sell below the market price; also, 2 lots, all on time if improved, in 38th-st., 145 feet west of 5th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plank road from Green Point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

PRODUCTIVE TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 182 Ludlow-st. and Nos 154 and 156 East 37th-st. N. B.—Property owners desiring a reliable and competent agent to let and collect rents, will be suited by applying to GEO. S. HUCKOK, House Agent, No. 192½ Allen-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, Front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av., improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 46 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—To rent, from the 1st to 15th July, for one or two years. A well-furnished house for a small family, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., in a good location, not too far up town; or would rent a desirable new house, unfurnished. Address H. W. CHURCHILL, No. 176 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET AT HOBOKEN—The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the corner of 5th and Hudson sts.; contains bath-room, hot and cold water self-emptying tubs, kitchen range, gas, &c.; is situated within eight minutes' walk of the ferry, on the highest and best part of Hoboken, fronting on Hudson Park; commands a view of the City and harbor of New-York. Will be put in first-rate order, and let very low to a good tenant. Also, several smaller brick dwellings to let. Inquire at the Land Office, opposite the ferry landing, Hoboken, or W. W. SHIPPEN, or at No. 17 Wall-st., or CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The dwelling-house No. 110 East 18th-st., furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Apply to D. HENNESSY, Nos. 90 and 92 East 19th st.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel furnished house in Brooklyn, well located; rent low. Call at No. 53 Cheever-place for full particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Plainfield, New-Jersey, twenty-five miles from this City, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, a two-story house, with basement, pleasantly situated, fronting on main street, together with a barn and an acre of land, a garden containing a variety of choice fruit, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries in abundance, &c. Gentlemen whose business is in the City, and who desire a country residence, apply to E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or S. VAIL, Plainfield depôt, who has farms of all sizes and prices, and houses and lots for sale.

COUNTRY SEAT—To let or for sale, on Staten Island, in one of the most beautiful and convenient locations. It is a mile from the first or Quarantine Landing, on the high land. Situation perfect; healthy and the view unsurpassed. Small stable attached. Rent $500. Inquire of GOODWIN, No. 712 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or, until the 1st of April next. For particulars inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the depôts. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—Near the North River, above the Highlands, three miles from a depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. House large, beautiful lawn, shaded; ice-house, barn, fruits of all kinds. Rent, $400. N. B.—Perfectly healthy, and no musquitos.

CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—At Cliiton, Staten Island, for six months or longer. The cottage has a parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, and ten other rooms. To a good tenant the rent will be quite low. Address L. E. L., box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. Babcock & Co., New-York; E. W. WHELPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

OFFICES TO LET ON BROADWAY—Opposite the Park, two large front offices on second floor adjoining, suitable for any mercantile business; also a large safe for sale. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, offices No. 24 and 25. WALTER & CAMPBELL.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows in Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of well-furnished offices to let; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises No. 371 Broadway, over Shoe and Leather Bank, room No. 23, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway; also, the desirable three story dwelling-house No. 145 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., and the stable house No. 135 Hammond-st. All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TWO FLOORS WITH BASEMENT TO LET—All in good order to respectable tenants, within three minutes' walk of four stage routes. Apply at No. 314 Delancey-st. or No 111 Essex. W. A. KEEN.

AN OFFICE ON WALL STREET TO LET—In Tontine Building basement. Apply to PEPOON & JENKINS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 352 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 20th-st.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS AND BUILDERS.—Parties wishing to obtain sites for manufactories, ship yards, or other mechanical enterprise, with every desirable advantage of navigable waters, and railroad connections with the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and within 12 miles of the City of New-York by steamboat, may see maps, and obtain other interesting information relating to the subject, by calling on R. H. ISHAM, No. 2 Pine-st., under the Metropolitan Bank.

N. B.—Elizabethport, by the recent completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is *now* in railroad connection with the coal and iron mines and vast lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and the grain-growing districts of New-York and the Western states.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY—Accustomed to teaching in the City, who intends spending the Summer months in the country, would like to take with her 10 or 12 children, from 5 to 13 years of age. They may enjoy all the physical advantages of a large farm, in a remarkably healthy location, large airy rooms, and an abundance of plain nutritious diet. The most careful attention of a thorough teacher will be given to their moral and intellectual culture. Can be seen till Thursday Evening, the 12th inst., at No. 274 8th-av., where the most satisfactory references will be offered.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 6.9 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify students for business in a very superior manner. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person, and will remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one week.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commenced April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $3 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Terms reasonable. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $300 a year.

HOTELS.

HUGHSONVILLE HOTEL.

BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES AND OF EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY.—The subscriber, having a large house, situated at Hughsonville, Dutchess County—within one mile of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg—could accommodate a number of families or single gentlemen with rooms and excellent fare, at reasonable rates, combined with every convenience for riding about, good stabling for horses, &c. His House is situated about eight miles from Poughkeepsie, six miles from Fishkill, with excellent roads and agreeable society in all directions. A steamboat runs daily to and from the City. Reference and information can be procured in New-York City from E. VAN KLEECK, Esq., No. 203 Chambers-st.

HENRY CAREW.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and retinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors, on THURSDAY, the 29th of May. In accordance with the plan adopted last year, the front has been extended 150 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being 50 feet deep, has fine airy halls, nine feet in width, with rooms on either side of 18 feet. Ventilation and size of lodging rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same.

PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

ISLAND HOUSE—NEWPORT, R. I.—This pleasantly situated house, on High near Church-st., having been remodeled, painted and papered throughout, and supplied with new and fashionable furniture, bedding, &c., is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The house is lighted with gas, piazzas in front of lower and upper stories, and the grounds are spacious and shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, making it particularly desirous for families, the locality being retired and at the same time in the most fashionable part of the City, and in the immediate neighborhood of the large hotels. No efforts will be spared to render the "Island House" worthy of patronage.

CORNELIUS B. WILBOUR, Proprietor.

GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former pat

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern.

$25,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$25,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds
$10,000 La Crosse and Millwaukee Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent.
$10,000 Great Western RR. 10 per cent. Bonds..$1,000 each
$2,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds
$1,000 Ohio and Mississippi RR. 1st Mortgage Bond.
$10,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
20 shares Fifth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
5 shares United States Express Company.....$100 each
9 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company...$15 each
536 shares Enterprise Insurace Company.....$25 each
20 shares Astor Insurance Company.....$125 each
40 shares Fulton Insurance Company.....$25 each
28 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company..$100 each
22 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow, the accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 12.

A. H. N. holds his regular semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board or Brokers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Bread-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 466 LOTS OF LAND, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—Under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, known as the Stryker's Bay Farm, together with the buildings and valuable water-fronts on the Hudson River, belonging to said property.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable real estate, viz.:

27 lots east side 10th-av., between 98th and 99th sts.
49 lots east side 10th-av., between 97th and 98th sts.
47 lots east side 10th-av., between 96th and 97th sts.
36 lots west side 10th-av., between 96th and 99th sts., bounded west by Bloomingdale road.
52 lots east side 11th-av., between 98th and 99th sts.
49 lots east side 11th-av., between 97th and 98th sts.
47 lots east side 11th-av., between 96th and 97th sts.
39 gores north side 99th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.
63 lots bounded by 98th and 99th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.
50 lots bounded by 97th and 98th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.
37 lots bounded by 96th and 97th sts., between 11th and 12th avs.

Together with the buildings thereon and the valuable water-fronts between 96th and 99th sts. on the Hudson River. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. for three years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE. We shall sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. A. VERBE & CO., No. 508 Broadway, third house above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first class cabinet furniture, all of which will be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building, and consists of the largest and best assortment of superior first class Furniture offered at Auction this season, to particularize which will require a catalogue of about 600 lots. In order to appreciate the great variety and extensive assortment of really beautiful furniture offered for sale on this occasion, parties desirous of purchasing should call at the warerooms on Monday, the day before the sale, when catalogues will be ready, and examine the furniture. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be packed with care, at a reasonable charge.
HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers.

J. BOGART Auctioneer.

S. BOGART WILL SELL.—At 12 M., on the 16th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of Industrial Home Association No. 3, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, only one hour from the City station, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 10 per cent. on the 27th day of June, 40 per cent within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Three per cent. off for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—MONDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 3 Garden, near Amos-st., Brooklyn, handsome furniture in excellent order—suite of splendid rosewood parlor furniture in satin brocatel, 7 pieces, rosewood marble-top centre-table, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, walnut and painted do., hair and spring mattresses, wardrobe, rosewood liquor case, tapestry Brussels carpets, mahogany etagere, extension table, silver-plated tea-set, lace curtains, gilt window shades, China dinner and toilet sets, and kitchen furniture. Also a very superior rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Chickering, cost $550. Catalogues at the salerooms on Monday.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Staten-st., to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos. 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Christie sts; No. 13 is a 2-story attic brick front, frame building, with basement, with a 3-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4-story brick-front frame building, with rear extension, and also a new 4-story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.
By order, CHAS. GSELL, Assignee.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., rich household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, in brocatel, plush and haircloth, rocking chairs, easy do., rose wood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, &c., rosewood marble top etagere, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, chair do.; also, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, &c; also a line of China ware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, tete-a-tete sets, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL.—On TUESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 808 Broadway, all the splendid stock of solid rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, &c., in the above establishment; several parlor suites, in brocatel, muslin, &c.; dining room and chamber suites, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, comprising a large stock, made in the best possible manner. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues now ready. Goods can be examined.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—I will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of WEEKS & CO., No. 169 Fulton-st., their entire stock of first quality cabinet furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oak and black walnut library and dining-room suites, mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, shades, China sets and vases.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND PLATED WARE.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, will sell, in lots to suit dealers, 35 crates W. G., blue dipt and C. C. ware, China tea sets, plain and decorated, motto coffees, card baskets, plated tea sets, casters, spoons and forks; also, tea-trays and table cutlery, &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., all kinds of white granite, blue and common ware; 150 packages glass ware China tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF OVER 60 ELEGANT CARRIAGES.—By BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at No. 594 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 A. M. For full particulars see advertisement in this paper to-morrow.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Star Mill in Broadway, in the City of Paterson, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large and valuable assortment of lathes, screwing machines, planing machines, drills, taps, files, vices, benches, pulleys, wheels, belts, and other tools and fixtures suitable for machinists and millwrights; also, a blacksmith shop, tools and fixtures, and a small office building and the unexpired lease for part of the basement of said mill. The tools and machinery are nearly new, in good condition and worthy the attention of millwrights and others.
WILLIAM GLEDHILL, Attorney.

PATERSON, N. J., June 4, 1856.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:

1—IN VISTULA DIVISION—About 480 feet front on Oak and Lynn sts., beyond Summit and Water sts., and on Water-st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,002 and 1,003, being generally 20 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.

2—IN STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-16 undivided of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, being 200 feet front on Summit-st., running to the river. Lots 18, 19, 20, 45, 50, 51, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, E½ of 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, being each 60 feet front on Summit-st., and running through to the river.

Also lots 114, 115 on Bush-st.; 136, 139, 140, 142 on Ontario-st.; 147, 148, 152, 154 on Michigan-st.

TERMS OF SALE.—One quarter down, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interest on the deferred payments.

For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York, or of T. TREDWELL, or W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.
A. N. COLE, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HASTINGS PROPERTY—(On the Hudson River.) for sale at auction.—About 70 villa sites and houses and lots will be sold at auction by anthony J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock. Maps descriptive of the property can be seen at the office of Mr. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances [illegible] the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KINSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers. No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Augsburg,	Cracow,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort, s.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Bayreuth,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $123,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$123,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

5,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 330 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 500 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 60 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 25 William-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank
In sums to suit, by.....ALSOP & CO., California-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an instalment of five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 32-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the instalment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.
J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
} Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, until the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a Loan of $250,000, to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 20, 1854. For this loan, Assessment Bonds will be issued for 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Proposals to be directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 6, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, May 20, 1856.—ELECTION.—The election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house, corner of Pearl-st. and Burling-alip, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper; also San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NEW CITY HALL, PARK, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.
STARR FERRY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.
(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

$10.000 TO LOAN—In two sums of $5,000 each, on first-class City property; none but principals need apply. Apply to E. HANFORD, over the Park Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	G. HENRY KOOP,
JAMES B. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKRITE,	BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS M. ROWE,	JOHN ARTHUR THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNLS. K. SUTTON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTRY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
ju10'54-law2yM

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 6, 1856—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 5, 1856.—The BANK OF OLD SARATOGA has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—JUNE 3, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of twelve and one-half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McEWAN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, N. York.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED—That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, on which day they will be opened at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

THE PORTABLE MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC SUMMER STOVE.—Cooking and heating at a very small expense. No kindling fires! no trouble! no smoke! no dirt! no heat radiated in the room! and the amount of heat regulated at pleasure. W. J. DEMOREST, Patentee. No. 375 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 850 Hudson-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR SALE.—One of Gee's large size copper machines in perfect order and ready for immediate use, will be sold a great bargain by applying immediately to JAMES ROGERS, No. 1 Cedar-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINE GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS—Of all descriptions, from $3 50 per set to $35, for sale, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba*, Cabanas, Figaros, Regalia del Reys, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Famas, Cabargas, Cetros, &c.; 10 per cent. below market prices.
E. P. ROGERS, No. 154 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

And also directly through to the North and West, *viâ* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 9, leaving New-York by the steamboat *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat *Wyoming*, as above.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 10. Freight received at pier No. 2 North River, daily, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Rock Island, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 172 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steamboat palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their dest

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in the City last week, according to the official statement, was 337, which is an increase of 50 on the previous week. One hundred and twenty-one, or more than one-third of the entire number of deaths, were of children under one year of age. Seventeen deaths from small-pox and forty cases of still born, are reported. Twenty-three deaths occurred at the public institutions. The nativity table gives British America, 1; England, 10; France, 3; Germany, 17; Ireland, 51; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 3; United States, 250.

☞ The Broadway front of the St. Germain Hotel is cracking badly. It is built of the French Gneen stone.

Prices of Pictures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Feeling that your notice conveyed a wrong impression as to Mr. PEALE'S Gallery of Paintings, we have taken the liberty of sending a list of a few of the modern paintings, with the prices that they brought:

Landscape, by HUNTINGTON, $150; landscape, "Indian Summer," DOUGHTY, $320; "Portrait of JAMES MADISON," by DURAND, $75; "Landscape Copy of a Berghem at the Louvre," by DOUGHTY, $200; "Desert Rock Light," by DOUGHTY; "Portrait of FITZ GREEN HALLECK," by INMAN, $75. W.

☞ The Vestry of St. Mark's Church having renewed an invitation, which was made a year since, to Rev. EDWARD ANTHON, to become the assistant minister of that parish, it has been accepted, and he expects shortly to remove from Taunton to this City. His father, Dr. ANTHON, has just completed the twentieth year of his rectorship of St. Mark's, the thirty-ninth since his admission to holy orders.

☞ The Public Inauguration of the City Daily Normal School, did not take place on Friday as was published in some quarters. The ceremony comes off this (Monday) afternoon in the Lecture Room at the Hall of the Board of Education.

Fires.

IN GREENWICH-STREET.

A fire broke out on Friday afternoon in the attic of the building No 260 Greenwich-street. The firemen were soon present, but notwithstanding, the building being of wood, the flames made rapid headway, and before put out had partially burned the roof of No. 260, and also extended to the roof of the adjoining building No 248. No. 260 is occupied by J. M. MINDE as a porter-house and dwelling. His furniture and stock were considerably damaged by fire and water; loss about $300—insured for $1,500 in the Albany Insurance Company of Albany. S. ELDRIDGE & Co., tinsmiths, who occupy a portion of the first floor of No. 260, sustained some damage by water. They are insured for $2,000 in the Irving Insurance Company. The building was damaged about $300. It is owned by Mr. BERNECK HENRY, and is fully insured.

No. 248 is occupied by T. STILLMAN on the first floor, as a boot and shoe store, and the upper stories as a dwelling. He sustained by water only a trifling damage. He has an insurance on his stock for $7,000 in three City Companies. Mr. DANIEL GALLUP, also occupied a part of No. 248 as a dwelling. His loss is about $300—no insurance. The building belongs to the Rhinelander Estate;—damage about $300; insured in the North River and Greenwich Insurance Companies.

The fire appeared to originate in the vicinity of the chimney.

IN MULBERRY-STREET.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the dwelling No. 269 Mulberry-street. It was put out with a few pails of water, by the policemen of the Fourteenth Ward.

EXPLOSION OF A CAMPHENE LAMP.

A camphene lamp exploded in the store of WILLIAM HOUSE, No. 305 Bleecker-street, at 8½ o'clock Saturday evening. The fire was extinguished by officers of the Ninth Ward, after doing but trifling damage.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 710, 278, 726, 728, 760, 761, 182, 531, 638, 763, 763, 764. *Part II.*—Nos. 761, 765 to 778 inclusive. 358.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 15, 16, 17, 25, 28, 100, 141, and any other causes in which the counsel may be ready.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 163, 366, 790, 830, 666, 6, 702, 1403, 762, 412, 833, 885, 886, 838, 846.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 302, 115, 682, 833, 332, 490, 453, 535, 536, 547, 98, 355, 445, 663, 664, 665, 531, 143, 643, 378, 493, 551, 71, 601, 475, 55, 579, 202, 84, 198, 637, 17, 190, 536, 603, 622, 651.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 16, 17, 26, 28, 34 to 53.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—The General Trial Calendar of this Court was called through last Saturday, and the following are the numbers which were transferred to the Special Trial Calendar, to be taken up the last two weeks of June Term. A Day Calendar of about 60 causes will be made for the four Courts which are to set for Jury trials. Nos. 669, 681, 648, 715, 717, 725, 727, 733, 736, 737, 748, 749, 752, 753, 775, 787, 792, 802, 806, 808, 814, 824, 832, 842, 843, 844, 851, 854, 856, 857, 861, 866, 869, 872, 874, 885, 896, 900, 903, 904, 916, 918, 939, 942, 943, 948, 950, 967, 979, 983, 998, 999, 1000, 1007, 1009, 1013, 1014, 1020, 1021, 1025, 1030, 1038, 1041, 1048, 1086, 1090, 1100, 1101, 1107, 1112, 1116, 1118, 1121, 1122, 1136, 1146, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1167, 1171, 1172, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1190, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1206, 1209, 1210, 1213, 1217, 1241, 1260, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1272, 1274, 1279, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1289, 1318, 1323, 1335, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1354, 1356, 1357, 1362, 1364, 1373, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1395, 1397, 1398, 1405, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1417, 1419, 1422, 1438, 1442, 1443, 1450, 1462, 1476, 1478, 1486, 1499, 1509, 1518, 1525, 1526, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1541, 1546, 1562, 1571, 1574, 1576, 1582, 1583, 1606, 1607, 1618, 1619, 1635, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1649, 1651, 1659, 1662, 1664, 1681, 1682, 1696, 1704, 1706, 176?, 1715, 1751, 1760, 1762, 1769, 1771, 1784, 1787, 1740, 1791, 1798, 1801, 1812, 1813, 1823, 1826, 1834, 1835, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1856, 1860, 1876, 1871, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1896, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1913, 1914, 1937, 1941.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COSTS—FINAL HEARING.

Richard Rostron et al. vs. *John A. Machado et al.*—This libel was filed against the bark *Vickery*, her cargo and freight, to enforce a bottomry bond. The property was arrested and bonded under the act. The libelants then amended their libel and issued citations against the claimant and the purchasers of the cargo, to compel them to bring the proceeds of the cargo into Court. On motion of the claimant, the amendment and citations were set aside, with costs, as an irregular proceeding. The Clerk of the Court, on taxing the costs, allowed the docket fee of $20, on a final hearing, to each of the parties cited. From this taxation the libelants appealed, and, after argument, the taxation was affirmed by the Court.

For appellants, Messrs. Larocque & Barlow; for appellees, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, and Mr. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

LIABILITIES OF PARTIES FOR GOODS HELD IN TRUST—DEFINITION OF "GOODS HELD ON TRUST."

Stilwell and Montross vs. *Staples.*—This case presents a peculiar feature in insurance law. It appears that the defendant, in December, 1851, delivered to the plaintiffs $3,700 worth of merchandise, to be manufactured into clothing; some of which was made and delivered to the defendant, and a part, while in the plaintiffs' possession, was, with their own stock, destroyed by fire. The plaintiffs afterwards manufactured another lot, the work and labor of which amounted to $656 76, to recover which this action was brought. The defendant set up that the plaintiffs insured his goods, and received the money therefor; that their policies contained a clause covering their own goods, and also the words "good held on trust," which, defendant contended, embraced his goods. It seems the plaintiffs' own goods, destroyed by the fire were valued at $24,825, and they were insured to the amount of, and received from the Insurance Companies, $17,500. The Court held that the words "goods held on trust" must be interpreted to mean such goods as were sent by the defendant to the plaintiffs to be made up into clothing; and although there did not appear to be any agreement to insure, the plaintiffs having in fact insured the defendant's goods, and as the payment of the loss by the Insurance Companies was as much on the defendant's as plaintiffs' loss, the defendant was entitled to a *pro rata* share of the money arising from such loss, and ordered judgment in favor of the defendant accordingly.

Wickliahuson vs. *Williamson.*—Order to be settled.

Lawrence vs. *Brown.*—Order to be settled.

Quackenbos vs. *Gregory.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Hall vs. *Naylor.*—Motion for new trial denied. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Draper vs. *Beach.*—Judgment for the amount found by referees affirmed.

Ray vs. *Ayres.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed.

Crane vs. *Lyons.*—Judgment affirmed.

Beach vs. *White.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs of appeal.

Kaler vs. *Davis.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

POLO, Ogle County, Ill., May 3, 1856.

C. L. HARMON & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion Safes:

In October, 1855, I purchased of you a Herring's Patent Safe, No. 12,781. On the 3d of April, ult., my store was entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter. The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol spirits turpentine, and oil, rendering the heat excessively great, so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and wrought iron, such as stoves, nails, cast-iron kettles, &c., into an undistinguished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the emergency. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES C. LUCKEY.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, 139 Water-street, New-York, sole Agents and Patentees of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 4¼ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called the Hiawatha, as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat For sale by the case only. A. LELAND & CO.,

No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Rev. D. C. CLENDENEN, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y.
Rev. Professor GEORGE SHEPARD, Bangor, Me.
Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, N. Y.
Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.
Rev. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y.

And many other clergymen indorse the value of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, for restoring gray hair to its natural color, preventing the fall and curing baldness. Sold by druggists, fancy good and general merchants everywhere, and at wholesale and retail, depôt No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S PATENT SELF-HEATING ROTARY SMOOTHING IRON—Heating itself without the use of wood or coal. No housekeeper should be without it.

Sold at wholesale by the Rotary Smoothing Iron Co., No. 189 Broadway, and at wholesale and retail by WINDLE & Co., and J. & C. BERRIAN.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOLEY, the well-known Gold Pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where we would recommend our readers in want of excellent gold pens and pencils at reasonable prices, to call. We have used them in the TIMES' Office a long time, and find they are really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

P. L. ROGERS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Is in a state of siege. He has put down his prices, and offers the most superb assortment of the lastest fashions in Gentlemen's Summer Clothing to be found in New-York. Go at once. The building is conspicuous from every point—corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, opposite the *Herald* office.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—A STARTLING TRUTH.—Those who die with the means of cure at hand commit constructive suicide, and as these wonderful Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretive organs, sufferers from these maladies, who neglect to take them, incur a fearful responsibility.

[Advertisement.]

☞ YOUNG LAWYERS would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their Phrenological Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

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☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Abortive Attempt to Create a Riot About the Plymouth Church.

The attempt to create a riot at Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S Church last night was entirely unsuccessful, of course—but not for the lack of effort on the part of its instigators. A paragraph in one of the New-York papers of Thursday was the first call upon rowdies anxious for a job;—its republication in the Brooklyn *Eagle* the second;—the repetition of it in an anonymous letter published in a Sunday paper, yesterday, was the third. Doubtless the rumor was concocted in some rum-shop, possibly without so much as a couple of people to start it, but its publication in the three quarters above named sufficed to draw a large crowd around the Plymouth Church last evening, in which of course there was as large a crowd assembled as the house could hold. The authorities took the precaution to have a large force on hand, but their services were not required. There was not the slightest disturbance in the street, or in the Church. But the miserable authors of such a rumor are deserving the execration of the whole community.

A week ago last Sabbath the pastor of the York-street Methodist Church received an anonymous letter, stating that if he attempted to preach on Sabbath evening his Church would be attacked by a mob. He did preach, however, but the police force, which took its station near the premises, was not needed to preserve order. If the villainous inciter to popular disturbance can be caught, let him be made an example of.

Wife Murder.

Coroner HANFORD on Saturday held an inquest on the body of MRS. CATHARINE BUTLER, at her late residence, corner of Prospect and Navy streets, Brooklyn. The evidence establishes the fact that she died from injuries received at the hands of her husband, JEREMIAH BUTLER, Corporal in the United States Marine Corps, and recently stationed on board the ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the Coroner impanneled the following

JURY.

Rand'h Parkinson, Richard C. Keeler, Thomas Saunders, Francis Eaton, John Voorhis, Gilbert Valentine, John Perrinberg, Thomas Julian, James A. Birdsall,

After viewing the body, the following testimony was taken:

Dr. Philip C. Bleek, sworn—I yesterday made a *post mortem* examination of the body, with Drs. Gray, Van Duyne and Farley; found considerable bruises on the neck, shoulders, hips and legs of deceased—also a wound about 1½ inches long on the back of the head apparently caused by a blunt weapon; on removing the scalp we found considerable extravasated blood, caused by the bruises between the scalp and the bone; there were other bruises on the top of the head; on removing the skull we found between three and four ounces of coagulated blood between the membrane and the brain on the right side; a large superficial vein had been ruptured and caused this effusion.

To Jurors—The wound in the head might have been inflicted by a fall; it might have been inflicted by the heel of the boot shown; we found no fracture of the skull; the rupture was caused probably by the blows on the head; the immediate cause of the death was the collection of blood on the brain, thereby causing depression; we found her other organs healthy.

Drs. Van Duyne and Gray corroborated the testimony of Dr. Bleek.

☞ *Wm. John King Butler*—son of deceased—is 7 years of age. (The statement of this boy was taken, out not under oath.) Deceased was my mother, and Jeremiah Butler was my father; was at home yesterday morning; night before last, about eleven o'clock, he came in and dragged her from behind the bed on to the floor by her hair, then he wet her all over, and kicked her several times in the side and head; he then put her on a chair, and throwed water over her because she would not speak; he said Catharine, and she did not wake up, and he throwed her down again, because she would not speak; he struck and kicked her again; he then tied me to the bed and tried to choke me; I was crying at the time; he went after a doctor and stayed away all night; and came in the morning at 7 o'clock with a doctor; father untied me before he went away; afterwards mother told me to get two pillows, one to put under her and one under me; she was on the floor at this time; he kicked her and beat her on Wednesday, and she went up to the City Hall to complain of him, but could get no lawyers to speak to her; that same night he pulled her out from the bed; she asked me where my father had gone after I gave her the pillow, and I said for a doctor; she said, devil doctor him; I then went to sleep; waked up in the morning when father came in with the doctor; mother was on the floor then; doctor examined the cut in the head and said that it was down to the bone; father made the doctor believe that a hair pin cut it; the doctor did not know any better; mother seemed to be asleep; doctor said that he was going to put court plaster on her head, but did not; both started then for another doctor; Mrs. McGwire and Mrs. Bugbie staid with her until she died; I went after a doctor and returned about 11 o'clock, when I found mother dead; father had nothing in his hand when he struck her: he had on heavy boots.

Catharine McGuire sworn—Knew deceased and her husband; Mrs. Bugbie asked me to go over to Mrs. Butler, her husband had nearly killed her; I said I expected that long ago; I came in and saw Mrs. Butler on the floor; Dr. Duff was probing a wound in her head; saw blood and water running from it; looked like an old wound; supposed it was made on Sunday; Mr. Butler appeared to want to make the Doctor say that she was drunk; have seen her frequently for several days past; she was not under the influence of liquor; I knew that he beat her on Sunday last; she died at about ten minutes of twelve o'clock yesterday noon; never saw Butler beat her, but have seen her badly bruised; a few weeks ago he beat her very severely; I should think she was twice as much sober as intoxicated; Butler was frequently intoxicated.

Mrs. Susan Buckles—I reside in this house, (where Mrs. Butler was killed;) knew deceased and husband; [illegible] her Thursday night, about 11 o'clock; [illegible] "don't kill mamma, don't kill mamma;" [illegible] somebody fall heavily on the floor; I came to the door and heard her crying and moan at ewards; heard him call her all kinds of names; threatened to kill his son if he [illegible] of it; Butler sent his son for me to come on yesterday morning; he said she was sick; she was on the floor; there was no one else here then but Butler and Dr. Duff; Butler says, "look here, this damned woman has fallen out of bed and cut her head with a hair pin;" was with her until she died; don't know what time it was; on Thursday evening I heard Butler say to his wife that he would have her life before morning.

P. M. Upon reassembling—

At this juncture the Jury adjourned until 1 o'clock

Dr. Duff, sworn—I reside at No. 194 Bridge street; was called to attend deceased between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Mr. Butler; found her laboring under compression of the brain, from as I supposed, a rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain; (witness here described the injuries as before testified to;) I did nothing for her; thought it was no use; when Butler first called on me he stated that his wife had fallen out of bed and cut her head with a hair pin; he stated that she was an habitual drunkard, and endeavored to make me believe that she received her injuries by falling while drunk; think the wound must have been inflicted by some blunt instrument very recently; a hair pin could not have made the wound; it might have been made with the heel of a boot or the toe of the boot shown, when on a man's foot.

VERDICT.

After a short consultation the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, CATHARINE BUTLER, came to her death by compression of the brain, produced by violence, on the 5th inst., on the part of JEREMIAH BUTLER, her husband.

About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon BUTLER was committed by Justice SMITH, to answer the charge of murder.

A LOVING KITTEN.

The body of Mrs. BUTLER lay on the floor, where she was stricken down by her brutal husband, for several hours after death. During this time a kitten nestled itself in her bosom and manifested intense grief by frequent wailings, and was only removed by the exercise of force.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 49 deaths for the week ending Saturday last: Males, 26; Females, 23. Adults, 25; Minors, 24.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES—Consumption, 11; Small-Pox, 4; Congestion of the Brain, Croup, Convulsions, Inflammation of the Lungs, Marasmus, Dropsy in the Head, Teething—2 each.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Mr. GARRITY, a spar-maker employed in this yard, was seriously injured while at work with another man cutting a spar, Saturday afternoon. His working companion accidentally hit him on the front part of the head with his ax, making a dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to his residence in Cannon-street, New-York.

Two large boilers for the steam frigate *Niagara* were placed in position Saturday, without accident or difficulty.

☞ A male child only ten days old was abandoned on board one of the Division-avenue (Brooklyn) ferry-boats, Saturday. It was sent to the Almshouse.

MARRIED.

In this City, by Rev. G. B. Cheever, JAMES A. OVINGTON to MARY LOUISA, only daughter of Stephen F. Wood, Esq., of this City.

☞ Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, June 6, at No. 454 West 15th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON to Miss HELEN DUNLOP, all of this City.

At Williamsburg, on Tuesday, June 3, by Rev. Francis R. Masters, of Matteawan, Mr. JOHN M. ARMSTRONG to MRS. BETHIAH H. ARMSTRONG, daughter of the late WM. A. Smith, Esq., of New-York.

In Marlboro, Mass., June 3, by Rev. L. A. Field, Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES, of New-York, to Miss MARY H., eldest daughter of Deacon David Goodale, of Marlboro.

At Allen's Grove, Walworth Co., Wis., on Wednesday morning, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. D. Graves, J. H. WELLS, editor of the Chicago *Democratic Press*, and LIBBIE, eldest daughter of Sidney Allen, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, June 8, ALLEN CAMERON, infant son of Wm. E. and Ann C. Brinkerhoff, aged 14 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No 113 Avenue C.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 8, of consumption, Mrs. ANN M. RICHARDSON, late of Whitehall, N. Y., in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Crocker, No. 25 East 27th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, June 7, after a short and severe illness, AUGUSTUS E. KING, in the 30th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Port Byron, Cayuga Co., N. Y., for interment.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, June 8, JANE, the beloved wife of Robert G. Pollock, and late Principal of Ward School No. 50, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 189 West 27th-st., to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, June 8, ALFRED DEWIT SMITH, son of D. H. Smith.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 145 West 30th-st., this day, (Monday,) June 9, at 1½ o'clock P M., without further notice.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 7, PATRICK ECCLES, formerly of Coleraine, Ireland, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 40 Stanton st.

☞ Belfast and Coleraine papers please copy.

In Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, June 8, ANN VANDUZER, wife of George W. Ford, aged 31 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, without further invitation, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, in Clifford-place. Her remains will be taken to Chemung Co., N. Y., for interment.

At Milburn, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 8, suddenly, JOHN DAY, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

At Augusta, Orange Co., N. Y., on Saturday, June 7, MICHAEL SCHULTZ, aged 74 years.

At Granada, Nic., C. A., on Thursday, April 11, JOHN FONDA THACHER, of New-York, aged 23 years.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, June 6, of consumption, in the 26th year of his age, GANSEVOORT VAN VRANKEN, son of Rev. Dr. Van Vranken, of New-Brunswick.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend (without further notice) the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Stages leave Hoboken Ferry, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 7.

$5,000	Virginia St. 6s	90	95	350	Erie Railroad	c	57⅜
10,000	do		96¾	50	do	b30	57⅛
8,000	Missouri St. 6s		85¾	500	do	b10	57⅛
2,573	Indiana State 5s		84	450	do	c	57⅛
2,300	City 6s, '59		98¾	1100	do	b6	57⅜
8,000	E. R. R. 2d m. bs		98	200	do	b3	57⅛
1,000	E. RR. 3d m. bs, '83		94½	160	do	c30	57⅛
4,000	do		94⅛	100	do	c3	57⅛
2,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs		87½	100	do	b60	57
8,000	Hud. Riv. 1st mtg.		84	11	Hud. Riv. RR.		84
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.		87¼	50	Mich. Cent. RR.	b5	96¾
41,000	do		87½	25	do		96¾
20,000	do		87	860	Reading R. R.	s4m	90
5,000	Ill. Free'd. bs w.p.		92½	400	do		91½
2,000	Pan. RR. bs. 1st		101¾	1700	do	b3	91½
50	Bank N. America		107	200	do	s60	90¾
5	Market Bank		100	100	do	c	91¾
16	Bank of America		120	95	Mi. So & N. In. R. R.		97½
100	Bank New-York		119	100	Panama R. R.	s4m	100
20	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.		92½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3	99¾
20	do		93¾	300	Cleve. & P. R. R.	b60	64
10	D. & H. C. C.	b12m	125	200	do		63¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	22¾	58	Galena & Chi. R.		113
400	do	b60	22¾	100	Clev. & Tol R.		76¾
200	do	s3	22		do	b30	76¾
300	B. City Land Co.		7¾	100	do	b15	76
100	do	b30	8¾	200	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	s3	91½
100	Canton Company		22½	50	do	s10	91½
100	do	b60	22¾	80	do	b30	91¾
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	c	91½	80	Milwau. & Miss. R.		88½
5	do		91¾	60	do		84
100	do	s10	91½	200	Cin. Ham. & Day. R.		63
100	do	s60	91¾	15	Macon & West'n R. R.		103
100	do	s20	91½	20	Sixth-av. Railroad		90
100	do	s30	91¾	50	Indian'lis & Cin. R.		59
300	Har. RR. Pf.	s12m	50	100	do	b60	60
200	Harlem Railroad	s3	17				

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	87	250	Erie Railroad	56⅞
5,000	do	87½	100	do	s60 56¾
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co	93¾	250	do	56⅝
6	do	94	200	do	s10 57⅛
150	Nicar. Trans. Co.	12½	250	do	b3 56¾
200	do	12¾	100	do	s10 56¾
100	Canton Company	23¾	1200	Reading Railr'd	b3 91
50	do	b60 22¾	100	do	b3 91½
150	Bruns. City L. Co.	b10	7¾	800	do 91
50	do	b10	8¾	200	do b60 91¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30	22	250	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3	100
50	do	b3	21¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		75¼
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3	91¾	150	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	b60	91¾
100	do	b10	91¾	20	Huds. R. R. R.	b60	33½
50	do		91¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.		96¼

MONDAY, JUNE 9—A. M.

The Foreign Trade movement of the past week shows a largely increased Export of Domestic Produce, as compared with the highest previous returns this season, and $960,596 over the corresponding week last year. There is a corresponding reduction in the Specie remittances abroad of the week, which are $512,000 *vid* Boston, and $162,047 direct by the steamer *Baltic* on Saturday. The same week last June $1,013,455 from Boston, and $226,608 from New-York. The total of Domestic Exports from this City, which reaches $2,206,677, is made up, in good part, of Grain and Flour, the movement of which abroad has been increased by the moderate prices since the opening of navigation. Nearly two-thirds the Exports are to Great Britain—thus influencing the supply of Sterling Bills, which continue to rule a fraction below the rate at which it is desirable to the Bankers to employ Specie. The Import of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,063,233, against $2,651,038 same week last year. According to the monthly Custom-House tables, which we published a few days ago, the Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York from July 1, 1855, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year, amounted to.....$179,392,000

Add first week in June	4,063,233
Total to date	$183,455,233
Against same in 1855	143,994,033
Increase to date	$39,461,195

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including the reexport of Foreign articles, amounted, according to the same tables, to.....$71,113,000

Add first week in June	2,206,677
Total to date	$73,319,677
Against same in 1855	59,072,081
Increase to date	$14,247,596

The Exports of Specie, for same period, amounted to.....$20,465,000

Add first week in June	162,047
Total to date	$20,627,047
Against same in 1855	34,898,608
Decrease to date	$14,271,561

It will not escape notice in the foregoing statement that our Specie Exports decline in almost the exact proportion to the advance in the total of our General Exports. The other, and less favorable feature would seem to be the heavy increase of $39,461,000 in the Importations at New-York, indicating about sixty millions for the whole country. Against this, it is ascertained from the official returns of six months, and a closely approximating estimate of the remainder of the fiscal year to the present date, that the increased movement of Cotton from the Southern ports, $27,495,000 to the 1st inst., and the unusually heavy shipments of Grain, Flour and Provisions from New-Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia, have nearly or quite balanced the excess in Importations.

The balance of Specie to the credit of all accounts in the Government Office in this City, on Saturday afternoon, stood $11,412,821 against $13,673,741 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $2,260,880 growing out of the payments on account of the Texas Indemnity, which went into Bank through the week, is expected to increase materially the Specie reserve to be made up on the statement of averages this afternoon. The previous reserve stood $14,021,289.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,636	$286,292	9,301	$492,887
Flour, bbls	5,142	55,467	76,007	478,191
Corn Meal, bbls	1,224	6,281	1,968	6,951
Wheat, bushels	—	—	192,904	263,081
Corn, bushels	64,763	75,143	126,814	85,566
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,055	14,857	3,304	53,567
Beef, bbls. and tcs	351	5,044	1,094	20,848
Total Produce		$423,084		$1,341,047
Miscellaneous		822,997		866,630
Total exp's for the week		$1,246,081		$2,206,677

The Stock market early in the week past ruled firm, and by Wednesday had attained an average advance of 1 ₱ cent. But this was lost at the close, and prices on Saturday afternoon, for all except State Stocks and one or two Western and Reading shares, were quite weak. Speculation is slow to extend itself outside the Brokers' Board, and the present movement is consequently influenced more by the comparative strength of the Bulls and Bears, who operate for their daily advantages, than by the condition of the Money market, which has seldom presented an easier or more really healthy condition than at present. The causes which make up the apparent indifference of the public to active speculation, are probably to be found, first, in the unsettled condition of our diplomatic relations, which have just sufficient importance, for the moment, to induce caution, and secondly, and we should say mainly, in the disfavor into which many of our Railway Bonds have been brought on the Continent of Europe, by recent acts of default and bad faith, and the comparative stagnation of all American Stocks in London, pending the diplomatic controversy between the two Governments. These drawbacks to the really buoyant confidence which ought to be felt, under the favorable look of trade and the ease in money affairs, operate the more forcibly because of the pressing anxiety, still evinced, particularly from the West and Southwest, to add to the already redundant accumulation of Railway securities in the market. For liberal as the supply of domestic capital of the country, accumulating at this commercial centre, has grown to be, it cannot absorb as rapidly as the multiplication of new schemes and the finishing up or extension of old; while such instances of reckless embarrassment as the Chicago and Mississippi Road, and of flagrant bad faith, as the Cleveland and Columbus, are alarming foreign buyers.

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF PRICES.

	Saturday, May 31.	Monday, June 2.	Saturday, June 7.
N. Y. Central	90¾	92¾	91¾
Erie	56⅜	57¼	56⅝
Reading	89½	90¾	91
Toledo	75	76½	75¼
Galena	111½	112	112
Michigan Central	96⅛	97¼	96¼
Southern Michigan	97¼	97¾	97
Panama	100	101	100¾
Illinois Centrals	86¾	87½	87½
Virginia	93¾	94½	93¾
Missouris	84¾	85¾	85¾
Transit Company	12

New-York Daily Times.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Immense Gathering at the Tabernacle.

Five Thousand Persons Present.

NEARLY $3,000 SUBSCRIBED.

ORGANIZATION FOR FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Buffum, of Kansas.

Speeches Of Messrs. Culver, Galloway, and Others.

Tremendous Enthusiasm—An Exciting Dispatch—A general Good Time.

There was another monster gathering at the Tabernacle last night, of the citizens of New-York, who, in the language of the call, feel an interest in the preservation of public tranquillity and the supremacy of law, to consider the recent alarming events in Kansas. Soon after the time at which the meeting was to have been organized, there were not less than five thousand people inside the building, and making efforts to obtain admission. There was some delay in organizing, for reasons which were stated by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., as follows: The Committee had expected Gov. REEDER by the afternoon train, in accordance with the contents of a letter that had been received from him—but he had not arrived. In the hope that he might arrive by the evening train in time to speak, Mr. DANA was at the Depôt waiting for him, and if he arrived in the City he would be present as soon thereafter as possible. There were some speakers present, and if it was the pleasure of the meeting, they would go on and organize, or if not, they would wait until Mr. REEDER should have arrived.

The meeting declared for immediate organization, whereupon Mr. BLUNT nominated for

President, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Esq.

The nomination was received with unanimous favor; and Mr. BLEECKER, on taking the chair, said he was thankful for the honor done him, although he did not know what he had done to deserve it. He had always been a Democrat—he was born one—and he thought the best thing he could do for that Party now, was to say to it—hold. [Applause.]

When the President had resumed his seat, Mr. BLUNT arose and nominated,

For Secretary, Mr. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON.

Mr. SIMPSON was appointed by a unanimous vote, when Mr. BLUNT announced the presence of Mr. and Mrs. BUFFUM, who had been in Kansas, and added that they would give their experience.

The audience called loudly for them, but they could not then be found.

Mr. BLUNT arose again and said they had gone out but he presumed they would soon be back.

The audience now called loudly for Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, who came forward, remarking that these were times when they must all be "minute-men," and accordingly he would endeavor to say something by way of keeping them quiet, until the regular speakers should arrive. He was rejoiced to see such a mass of people present on such an occasion. It showed that the public pulse was right, and that the people felt the outrages that had been done. [Applause.] The feeling of the people reminded him of the fact that when true fire got into a windrow it was sure to burn through. [Applause.] From this the speaker proceeded to consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of the consequences that have followed it, during which he gave gratifying prominence to the fact that a vast majority of those who were prominent in the advocacy of the repeal, in Congress, have since been censured by their constituents, and elected to the dignities of private life. He spoke with considerable feeling concerning those who say the Free-State men in Kansas are breaking the laws, during which he supposed the case had been just the other way—that a bogus Free-Soil Government had enacted a prohibition of Slavery in Missouri, and Free-State men had gone out there to enforce the law. Would there not, then, he asked, have been a pretty hubbub at the South? The audience thought there would, and gave expression to their thoughts in loud applause. When Judge CULVER had concluded,

TWO KANSAS PIONEERS ON THE PLATFORM.

The Chairman introduced to the audience

Mr. and Mrs. BUFFUM, of Kansas. Mrs. BUFFUM rose and made a suitable response to the salutations which greeted her appearance, while her husband came forward and gave a brief statement of his emigration to Kansas in the train which left Boston two years ago. He was very severe upon the border ruffians, and detailed their brutal threats and ruffianly language. After a few moments he introduced his wife, who stepped to the front of the platform and proceeded to tell her story in a plain and straightforward manner. She was not heard, however, in that great house, and so Judge CULVER first, and afterwards Mr. BUFFUM, came to her assistance, repeating her words, so that they could be understood by all present. Mrs. BUFFUM is a lady of small stature, with a pleasant but well-marked physiognomy, nose slightly aquiline, mouth firmly compressed, and complexion bronzed, by exposure to the trials that await dwellers in new regions. She was clad in a striped dress, blanket shawl, and silk hat, and was heard with great attention. She is famous as the person who conveyed the powder, during the siege of Lawrence, for the aid of the Free-State men, and was foremost among that bevy of brave women who made up the cartridges, and held their way unchecked through the ranks of the Border Ruffians till the besieged were aided and comforted. Mr. BUFFUM told the audience that she had snapped a pistol at Sheriff JONES, and he only wished that the weapon had taken effect upon him as she meant it should. [Great applause.] Mrs. BUFFUM narrated her experience. She said it was in August, 1855, that she and her husband arrived in Kansas; that they settled upon a claim in September following; that in three months they were disturbed by the Missourians, or the "Arabs," as they were called; that Governor SHANNON then made a call upon all the Free-State men to come up to the defence of Lawrence; that her husband obeyed the call, leaving his family, like many others, to take care of themselves—that the women set to making cartridges, and in the space of three weeks had them all made up and went to join their husbands where they were digging the trenches around Lawrence. From this point Mr. BUFFUM took up the tale, and proceeded to narrate the particulars of the rescue of BRANSON, in which he participated.

GOV. REEDER'S ABSENCE.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA came forward to announce that he had received a dispatch from Gov. REEDER, which should have been received in season to prevent the announcement of his presence this evening. Gov. REEDER, in this dispatch, stated that it would be utterly impossible for him to be present. Mr. DANA added, however, that he was sure the audience had not assembled only with the expectation of hearing Gov. REEDER, because he was Gov. REEDER, or because he could make a good speech; but because they were animated by a deep, absorbing interest in the state of affairs in Kansas, and the state of affairs throughout the country. It was not their interest in Gov. REEDER that had brought them here. It was their interest in the great cause of Freedom. [Cries of "That's it!"] We desire to know whether this American Union, this fair edifice which our fathers have erected, shall be swept away and converted into a mere slave-pen; whether the principles of law and right and public order shall be trampled under foot by a mob which has DAVY ATCHISON at its head and FRANKLIN PIERCE at its tail. It was that which brought us here, and it is a question which we may well come together to consider—a question which concerns not only us, but our children who are to come after us. Mr. DANA proceeded at some length to animadvert upon the acts of the Border Ruffians, denouncing their outrages as a tyranny transcending that of the British Government before the Revolution, and giving the sentiments of a distinguished Democrat with whom he had a private conversation not long since. He saw with pleasure that his friend Mr. GALLOWAY and other well known gentlemen were present, and hoped the audience would hear them.

Loud cries arose for Mr. GALLOWAY.

SPEECH OF MR. GALLOWAY.

Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, M. C. from Ohio, was accordingly introduced amidst a storm of applause. He said he had not intended to speak, but had come as many others had probably come, partly from motives of curiosity to hear Governor REEDER, and partly from the love he bore this cause. He had no doubt his hearers were disappointed, as he was, at failing to hear Governor REEDER; for he had hoped to listen to his narrative of events, "all of which he saw and part of which he was," for he had been one of those in Kansas who had witnessed the outrages which had been committed not upon the people of Kansas alone, but upon the people of the United States. [Applause.] For is it not said in Scripture that "when one of the members suffers, all the members suffer with it," just as when one member rejoices, all the others rejoice with it. [Cheers.] I feel as deep an interest this evening in the welfare of Kansas, (continued Mr. G.,) as I do in the people of Ohio, and although I am called a sectional man, yet, thank God, I have a national heart. ["Good."] So our charity toward the people of Kansas is not circumscribed within narrow limits, but is a charity and sympathy like that which is belting the globe and sending civilization to the ends of the earth. It was said by TERENCE, "I am a man, and nothing human I think foreign to myself," and that sentiment is as good to-night as it was hundreds of years ago. There is no better way of judging of the morality of a man, than by seeing if he sympathizes with the woe of others, and has a willing heart and an open hand for their relief. [Applause.] As that young man (Mr. BUFFUM) stood up with his lady on this platform, I thought what a lamentable spectacle that was in a free country. Talk about Americans ruling America! Here is an exemplification that others than Americans are ruling America at this hour. [Vociferous cheering.] A few years ago you hailed KOSSUTH. [Applause] and were delighted to sympathize with him. Because he loved liberty too well, he was driven from the home of his fathers, and came to this land of the free and the home of the brave, and his heart warmed towards you who welcomed him. But here is an exile from the United States. [Reiterated applause.] Men and women have been driven from soil which was purchased by the best blood of the best men that God ever made,—for it has been quaintly remarked by a historian that God, in getting seed for this new Continent, had gleaned all Europe, and sowed the seed here, in order to raise the best generation the world had ever seen. [Laughter.] Yet here, in this home of ours, men and women have been driven from their homes—their houses have been burned down—they have been driven from their own children. Fellow-citizens, we may talk of tyranny abroad; but there is not to-day a stronger instance of tyranny on the record of history than that which has been exhibited on the soil of Kansas by men professing to be freemen. From this point, Mr. G. diverged to a scathing review of the course of Mr. CASS, who would much prefer discussing Nicaraguan questions, or kicking Mr. CRAMPTON, than to bestow his attention upon the vital question which is now agitating the country. It was recorded that NERO fiddled while Rome was burning, and that HUME played a game of whist while he was passing through the valley of the shadow of death; but here is an idea that excels both NERO and DAVID HUME, for Mr. CASS and others like him, while the whole people are agitated upon a question of political life or political death, a question of the salvation or the damnation of the country, donate topics that have no bearing upon the main question at issue, and yet call themselves patriots and would have us believe them Democrats. Mr. GALLOWAY declared old THOMAS JEFFERSON would not know them for Democrats, and drew a picture of JEFFERSON undergoing an introduction to CASS, and saying "he didn't know him" Mr. G. contended that the question at issue is not a "nigger question," but a question for white men. The day for cant is gone by. The question now is, whether you and I shall tread this soil and think and act as Freemen. [Great applause.] Or whether we shall bite the dust. In conclusion, Mr. GALLOWAY discussed the question of popular sovereignty, and after a few laughter-moving hits at CASS & Co., ended, having kept his audience in the best of humor from first to last.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., and adopted with the greatest enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we have watched with painful interest the progress of events in Kansas, and that we earnestly entreat the President to interpose his authority for the protection of the Free State settlers from the lawless outrages of the invading Missouri mob and their auxiliaries, recently collected by Major BUFORD in the Southern Slave States.

Resolved, That, should the Government persist in its refusal to protect the peaceful pioneers of Kansas against their oppressors and plunderers, they will be fully justified in protecting and defending themselves; but we entreat them to forbear to the last possible moment, and only stand on their defence when no choice is left them between resistance and enslavement.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress at once to pass a law which will prevent the packing of Grand Juries by United States Marshals bent on indicting innocent citizens for high treason, and on the destruction of private property under pretence of law.

Resolved, That we proceed to manifest our sympathy for the suffering freemen of Kansas by furnishing them with material aid, and that Samuel B. Ruggles, Theodore McNamee, Thaddeus Hyat, Roe Lockwood and C. S. Francis be appointed a Committee to receive and apply funds contributed for that purpose.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. BLUNT alluded to the material aid ($16,000) collected a few days ago at Chicago, Worcester and other places, and trusted that New-York would not be behind her sister cities. He proposed that a subscription be immediately taken up.

CALL FOR AID.

The boxes were passed around, and in the meantime the following telegraphic message from Chicago was read:

CHICAGO, Monday, June 9—12 M.

To Theodore Dwight, President of the Kansas Society:

We have more men than money. Do not send men without money. We could start 500 within a week, if we had the means. We shall send none but actual settlers. Can we get aid from New-York?

C. H. RAY, Secretary.

During the passing of the boxes, the first demonstration was made by a gentleman throwing a $20 gold piece on the platform. The Chairman then suggested that as there might be many persons present who would wish to give larger sums than they happened to have about them, they should hand in their names and the amount of their subscriptions on slips of paper. Several $25 came in; these were increased to $50 and then to $100. The audience cheered lustily at every $100 that was named. The boxes were sent in and emptied, and sent out again, and still they came back full and went back on a fresh mission.

The excitement of the meeting was at its height. Mr. H. A. CHITTENDEN (one of the gentlemen who had given $100) promised that he would give $500 if the meeting would make up the amount of $10,000. Thereupon the Chairman became very urgent, and sent around the boxes for the fourth time. At least twenty gentlemen who had given sums varying from $25 to $50, immediately doubled their subscriptions; and many other persons applied to the reporters for slips of paper and the loan of a pencil, with which to write their donations.

After the collection was counted, the amount was announced as being nearly $3,000—the actual sum being $2,715.

It was moved and adopted that a Committee of twenty-five gentlemen be appointed to wait on the citizens of New-York and solicit subscriptions. The names of this Committee will be published to-morrow.

On the motion that the meeting should adjourn, a gentlemen in the body of the house moved that it adjourn to meet Gov. REEDER on his arrival.

The Chairman stated that Gov. REEDER would certainly arrive in the City within a day or two.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS.

When the building was half emptied, the Chairman shouted "*News from Kansas*," and arrested the attention of those who remained. Mr. DANA appeared in front of the platform and announced that he had received a telegraphic dispatch from Kansas, but, of course, he could not guarantee its entire accuracy, because of the hands it had passed through.

It was to the effect that an open field battle had taken place at Palmyra, on Monday, the 2d inst., lasting three hours. The parties were nearly equal. The Pro-Slavery men were under Col. PRATT. They were beaten and driven back; with three killed and several wounded. The United States troops knew of the battle, and did not interfere. The Free-State settlers were moving to Palmyra. Another battle had also been fought; but particulars were not given.

The dispatch added that civil war existed in Kansas in all its force; but that the United States troops had not yet interfered.

The reading of this dispatch was received with tremendous cheering, and the audience then separated. It was nearly midnight before the Tabernacle was deserted.

Kansas Meeting at West Chester.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Monday, June 9.

The meeting held here on Saturday, to take into consideration the troubles in Kansas and other matters connected with the aggressions of Slavery, was very largely attended. JOHN S. BOWEN, who was attached to the Kansas Commission as Clerk, addressed the meeting. Appropriate resolutions denouncing the outrages at Washington and in Kansas were adopted by acclamation.

The Industrial Congress.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 7, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the National Land and Industrial Congress, in the paper of the 7th, there are two items which I think require explanation on my part, the latter especially, with reference to my own position and integrity as a business man for the last quarter of a century, extensively dealing in this City as yet without any other reproach.

As to the first, we do not advocate in Pennsylvania "limitation of land occupancy," but we do believe not only in *limitation*, but also *total prohibition* through public opinion in land monopoly and speculation. The Hall in Wooster-street, neither myself nor wife had anything to do with hiring. Certain parties appeared determined we should neither of us have a hearing in it, and consequently the Convention adjourned to No. 1 Bowery, Vale's Hall, formerly the Mechanics' Institute, where the Congress is still in session, previously, however, assessing each member for his quota of the ten days' hire of the Wooster-street Hall, to which I paid my share.

In giving publicity to the above you will much oblige, and as the conductors of a paper that should be a Free Press remove, to some extent, an impression that might be construed as personal to myself. Respectfully yours,

J. SIDNEY JONES.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Little Giant" Smoked out by Senator Trumbull—The Movement to Change the Capital to a Free State—Bissell of Illinois for President—Buchanan and the Southern Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

DOUGLAS was much disconcerted to-day by Senator TRUMBULL'S keen exposure of his Nebraska sophism. He was directly asked if he believed that the people of the Territories have the right to exclude Slavery before forming a State Government, but he refused to give his opinion, saying that it was a question to be determined by the Supreme Court. TRUMBULL then exhibited with great force DOUGLAS' equivocal platform of popular sovereignty, which means one thing at the South and another at the North. The "Little Giant" was fairly smoked out.

In the House, JONES, COBB and other Southern men tried energetically to expunge from the minutes of Saturday's proceedings the notice given by EDWARDS, of New-York, of the bill to change the seat of Government to a Free State. They were defeated, however. The objection taken to the notice, —viz., that no quorum was present when it was given,—applies equally to all other bills of which notice was given last week; but the Southern members are very sensitive just now about moving the Capital.

Quite an enthusiasm prevails here for BISSELL, of Illinois, for President. His military reputation recommends him at this time among the Northern Democrats.

BUCHANAN and the Cincinnati Platform do not go down with the Southern Democrats of the Seaboard States. They say a war would follow his election.

X.

Return of Congressmen—The Land Bills Signed—The Texas Debt.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

The return of Congressmen from Cincinnati this evening insures a quorum in both Houses.

The President has signed the bills appropriating land for railroads in Wisconsin, Michigan, Alabama, and Louisiana.

The amount of Texas Debt paid, to noon to-day, was $5,423,768.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

Mr. BRIGHT being absent, Mr. STUART was elected President *pro tem.*

THE NATURALIZATION LAW.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the bill to amend the Naturalization Law was made the special order for Saturday next.

ANNEXING KANSAS TO NEBRASKA.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to restore order and peace to Kansas, proposing to bring it under the Territorial Government of Nebraska. He explained that the only object of the bill was to extend the territorial government of Nebraska over Kansas and abolish the present Government of the latter Territory and the laws made by their Legislature. He thought this proposition worthy of some consideration, as a state of things now exists in Kansas which all good men must deplore. He did not care about having the bill referred, as that would withdraw it from the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS hoped the bill would be referred to the Committee on Territories, who would report on it at an early day. It involved some grave questions, but he was glad to see that the opponents of the Nebraska bill were beginning to acknowledge the principle of that measure. The laws of Nebraska were made by the people of Nebraska, and the laws of Kansas by the people of Kansas; but the proposition now is, to abolish the laws made by the people of Kansas for their own government, and place them under the laws of Nebraska, which they had no voice in making.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that so far from acknowledging the principle of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, he did not believe there was any principle in it. It was understood one way at the North and another way at the South. He would admit this bill to re-annex Kansas to Nebraska was not such a measure as he should prefer. He regarded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the cause of all the mischief, and would be glad to restore things to their former position. This was a temporary expedient, not intended to carry out his own wishes fully. He meant to occupy conservative ground upon this question, and was willing to yield something, for he was sorry to see strife in Kansas, and anxious that some measure should be immediately adopted to restore peace in that unhappy Territory.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was as anxious to have peace and quietness restored to Kansas as his colleague, and he was also willing to yield something, but he would yield what some of the people of Kansas refused to yield, and that was implicit obedience to the laws of the land. If everybody would do this, there would be no difficulty in Kansas or anywhere else. But if, instead of compelling the rioters and rebels to submit to the laws, they were to be placed under the laws of another country, the effect would be to extend the strife and turmoil to Nebraska likewise He was unwilling to inflict upon Nebraska the curse of strife and mob-violence that existed in Kansas. The people of Nebraska have obeyed the law, and they have peace. In Kansas the law had been trampled under foot, and there was strife. The Abolitionists and Emigrant Aid Societies had not interposed in Nebraska to pervert the terms and meaning of the law of Congress. The very fact that both Territories were created under one law, and that in one there was peace and quietness and in the other strife and controversy, shows that the fault is not in the law, but in foreign interference. Strife and violence were the fruits of that interference in Kansas, but there had been non-interference in Nebraska, and peace and harmony had been the natural consequence. If his colleague thought the Nebraska bill was understood differently in the North and the South, he had better read the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention. He would find that the principles of the Democratic Party were proclaimed North, East, South and West —everywhere alike—proclaimed by the unanimous vote of every State in the Union. True Democrats had no trouble in construing it, and nobody had trouble except those who were opposed to it, and who were determined not to be satisfied with it. The principles of that bill were embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and confirmed by the election of Mr. PIERCE in 1852.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the thing was covered up by the Cincinnati Convention very much as it was in the Nebraska bill. The language was ambiguous, and each section understood it to suit their own views

After some further debate between Messrs. TRUMBULL and DOUGLAS concerning the merits of the Nebraska bill, Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE NAVAL BOARD AGAIN.

Mr. FOOT addressed the Senate on the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. It was, he said, indisputable that errors had been committed, and injustice inflicted on the officers, and he should support such measure as would most effectually accomplish a correction. He argued that the President has no power to dismiss any commissioned officer in the Army or Navy, except in his Executive capacity of carrying into effect the laws of Congress and sentences of Courts-Martial.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

NO QUORUM.

By the reading of the journal of Saturday, it appeared that Mr. EDWARDS had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the removal of the seat of Government from Washington to some point in Ohio within five miles of Cincinnati.

Mr. JONES of Tenn. moved to strike out the notice, contending that it could not there appear, as no quorum was present on that day.

Ninety-two members only voted, which being no quorum, the House adjourned.

Important News from Kansas.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES—CAPT. PATTIS' COMPANY OVERPOWERED BY FREE-STATE MEN—UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SCENE OF DISTURBANCE—PRO-SLAVERY EXAGGERATIONS.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 9.

The latest Kansas dates confirm the intelligence of a fresh outbreak of hostilities. Capt. PATTIS' company having been overpowered by a force of Free-State men, Gen. WHITFIELD left Westport on the night of the 2d, at the head of 100 men in pursuit. They were supposed to be about forty miles from Westport, on the Santa Fé road. Col. SUMNER also left for the scene of disturbance, with eight companies of dragoons. The Chicago *Tribune* has a letter, dated Lawrence, May 31, which states that the Free-State settlers are in imminent peril: that forces from Missouri are again invading the Territory, and the farmers have been obliged to organize companies to guard their property against bands of marauders.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 9

The account taken from an extra of the Kansas City *Enterprise*, (Pro-Slavery,) and telegraphed from here, that nine Abolitionists and thirteen Pro-Slavery men were killed in an encounter between a band of 150 Abolitionists and Capt. PATTIE'S company, proves to be an exaggeration. Capt. PATTIE and McGEE, reported dead, are alive, and but two or three persons were killed in all. Capt. PATTIE'S company was captured, the Free-State Party being greatly superior in numbers. Gen. WHITFIELD, with 100 men, has gone to their rescue.

The Campaign.

THE KEY-STONE CLUB AT WHEATLAND—VISIT TO MR. BUCHANAN—SPEECH OF MR. BUCHANAN—ARRIVAL OF THE CLUB IN PHILADELPHIA.

LANCASTER, Pa., Monday, June 9.

The Key-Stone Club, of Philadelphia, accompanied by Beck's Brass Band, arrived here on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., and this morning paid a visit to Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, at Wheatland, accompanied by a procession of citizens to the number of two or three hundred. Upon their arrival at Wheatland, WM. B. RANKIN, Esq., President of the Club, was introduced to Mr. BUCHANAN, and said that on behalf of the Key-Stone Club, over which he had the honor of presiding, he congratulated him as the nation's choice, adding that the work which was but begun, they intended to carry on until victory should crown their efforts.

Mr. BUCHANAN replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB: I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of our great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of a vast concourse assembled during the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, whose Delegates from the people of the different States met in Convention under the protection of the Constitution and laws and harmoniously deliberated upon subjects of vital importance to the country. Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the Representative of the great Democratic Party, and not simply JAMES BUCHANAN, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic Party. This glorious party, now, more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the Constitution and of the Union."

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 9—P. M.

The Keystone Club arrived in this city this evening. They were met at West Philadelphia by a deputation of citizens, who, with music, escorted them through the principal streets, the procession increasing in numbers until the ranks numbered 2,000. A salute of 50 guns was fired.

From the Plains.

A TREATY WITH THE SIOUX—SUFFERING AMONG THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 9.

The steamer *Genoa*, from Fort Pierre, 29th ult., arrived here yesterday. Gen. HARNEY completed a treaty with the Sioux Indians on the 23d. The Indians have suffered severely from hunger during the Winter. A company of *voyageurs* from the mouth of the Yellow-Stone River, April 15, report an unusual quantity of snow on the mountains. The *Genoa* brings 11,000 robes and furs. She met, on the 30th ult., the United States steamer *William Baird*, bound for Fort Pierre.

A Man Killed on the Harlem Railroad.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Monday, June 9.

A laboring man, named THOMAS GILBERT, was instantly killed at this place, this afternoon, by the express train for Albany. He was walking on the track, and paid no attention to the whistle. He had been discharged from the Road about fifteen minutes before, and remarked to the foreman, as he walked away, that he did not care where he went to. He was an unmarried man, about thirty-five years of age.

Inauguration of the New Mayor of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

Mayor MAGRUDER was inaugurated this morning, and entered upon the duties of his office. It is said to be his intention to decapitate every Know-Nothing official holding offices under his disposal. The Democrats are firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of his inauguration.

The Rebellion in Hayti.

BOSTON, Monday, June 9.

The schooner *Fearless* arrived at this port from Jeremie May 26, brings letters confirming the previous reports of an insurrection at Aux Cayes, in Hayti, and adds that the Government had succeeded in putting the movement down. The particulars had not been received at Jeremie when the *Fearless* sailed.

A Prisoner Serenaded.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 9.

Several hundred friends of Brigadier-General SMALL, now in prison for contempt of Court, (Supreme Court,) marched in procession to Moyamensing Prison to-night for the purpose of serenading him.

Italian Opera in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 9.

The Vestvali Opera Troupe, having met with decided success here during the past week, reopen the Boston Theatre on Wednesday night next, when "Ernani" will be produced.

Chelsea not to be Annexed to Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 9.

The proposition to annex Chelsea to Boston, on a vote of citizens, was defeated by about 2,100 majority.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 9.

We have no mail to-night South of Charleston.

☞ Fire-proof cornices are to be placed on many of the fine buildings now erecting in the City. Iron, zinc, marble, or stone are taking the place of wooden ones, painted and sanded over, as the stupid fashion has been. Fire-proof houses, with wooden cornices, are like water-proof India-rubber boots, that reach the groin, and have holes in their soles.

☞ If the rum shops on Staten Island could be shut up, it would save the annoyance to passengers on the ferry boats, and to residents there, of the presence of scores of loose men and women who are beginning to curse those beautiful suburbs with their daily visits.

The Corn Exchange Association of Boston, have adopted the decimal currency in buying and selling breadstuffs.

Periodicals for June.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

This, the closing number of the Seventh volume, winds up with a statement from the Publishers to the friends of the Magazine, "that it never was in so prosperous a condition." This is as it should be, for the work has greatly improved in the hands of the present intelligent proprietors. The most noticeable papers this month are, "An American's Adventure in Pegu," (containing the best account of a *coup de soleil* we ever read,) "High Life on the Mountains," "Chicago in 1856," "Our Light-House Establishment," (in which, as it seems to us, the whole world of sea coast is traversed,) and a sparkling, chatty article on The World of New-York. These are all extremely readable and instructive. Other articles of less merit and interest "fill up the crevices," the most curious of which i a brace of stanzas on Dead Leaves, in which a versifier proclaims his very peculiar friendship for dew and darkness, his love of the odor of decay, and his predilection, while others fancy "day and scented flowers," for "dead leaves and midnight hours." What a pity that reason does not always accompany rhyme! As periodicals go, however, *Putnam* for May is a very good number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

"Little Dorrit" is rather heavy this month, and the Editor's Drawer may properly be designated a "Hospital for Decayed Jokes." With these drawbacks, the present may be characterized as by far the best number of *Harper* yet published. Curiously enough, the articles of greatest interest and merit are the illustrated ones, namely: "The Sulphur Springs of New-York," "The Bear and the Basket Maker," and E. LOOMIS' full and valuable account of the Astronomical Observatories in the United States. The last-named is very complete, and is profusely illustrated by good engravings. The Editor, though his Drawer does contain so much of the late Mr. JOSEPH MILLEN'S effects, is at home in his Easy Chair, and discourses wisely, at his Table, on the scanty remuneration of the clergy in this country. A two-page series of original engravings, representing, in a dozen views, as many phases of "Mr. Samson Shanghai's Three Days on a Farm," is somewhat better than the usual run of *caricatura*.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The magazines have been trying, this month, to surpass each other. The old *Knickerbocker* does more—it surpasses itself. In our time, we have read, at least, one hundred and fifty numbers of this periodical, now the Father of the Monthlies, but none with higher claims to commendation than the present. The best of the articles are continuations, such as "Letters to Ella," Minnie Myrtle's "Eleanor Manton," "Reminiscences of the Southern Tier," "Schediasms," and the truly original "Observations of Mark Sloper." A curious story, yclept "The Wicked Young Doctor," is pleasant, through *grave*. The Editor's Table contains several capital "bits," such as the amusing bridge scene at Chicago, the composite poem on page 636, the philosophy of church collars, and an illustrated epitaph. This number, so varied and rich in subject and execution, concludes the forty-seventh volume of the magazine—a remarkable example of literary longevity.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW'S MAGAZINE.

This is one of the best publications of its class. It avoids the too common fault of writing *down* to the comprehension of young people, which is much more acute than is generally supposed. There is variety and value in the present number. The sketch of PALMER, the sculptor, is particularly good, and a fairy tale called "Gold and Silver" also deserves especial mention. The portraits of NICHOLAS of Russia and Marshal ST. ARNAUD are by no means in keeping with the general superiority of the illustrations.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

Out of the leading British periodicals, Mr. BIDWELL, (editor of this publication,) judiciously selects the best articles. In the number for June, THOMAS CARLYLE'S twenty-page article, (on the Congress of Vienna, in 1815,) from the *Westminster Review*, heads the van, and is full of interest. The *London Review* furnishes a semi-biographical paper on the Peninsular Heroes, and *Blackwood's* curious paper on MONTEIL also deserves especial mention. But the whole number is above par. We should not omit to state that there is a memoir, with fine portrait of Count ORLOFF.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

This is a *fac simile* reprint of DICKENS' popular periodical. In the part before us is the usual variety among which we can especially commend the concluding chapters of a "Rogue's Life," and a story of great interest, entitled "An Ordeal," and the commencement of a clever domestic novel called "Nemesis."

LITTELL'S PANORAMA.

The current number completes the second volume (nearly 900 octavo pages) of this magazine of life and literature, by the editor of the *Living Age*, containing the cream of the British periodicals. It is a *multum in magno* of light reading.

Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

The loud bluster of the Buchanan men, an their boast that they can carry Pennsylvania with twenty, and even fifty, thousand majority, has deceived many well-meaning Democrats into the belief that their candidate is invincible in this State; while some of the opponents of the Administration have permitted themselves to believe that there may be, really, some foundation for the boasts so freely indulged in.

We do not believe there is any reason for such a conclusion. We admit that BUCHANAN is a much less objectionable man to the people of Pennsylvania than DOUGLAS or PIERCE would have been; but beyond the fact that the nomination of either of the latter would have driven many Democrats from the ranks, and that BUCHANAN will be able to retain them, *he possesses no strength that may be called formidable.* His nomination simply keeps those in the party who otherwise would have been driven from it, but it brings no outside aid. We have not seen or heard of one old-line Whig, Republican or American who will vote for him; and *we know that there are hundreds of Democrats in this county who voted for* PIERCE *who will not, under any circumstances, vote for* BUCHANAN.

In 1852 PIERCE carried Pennsylvania by an immense majority, and he obtained sweeping majorities in Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Clarion, Venango, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Warren, M'Kean, Potter, Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga Counties. It was by means of these counties that he carried the State. In 1856 nearly all these counties will give heavy majorities against BUCHANAN, and the few that will not do so, will be able to give but nominal majorities for him. The change in these counties will much more than compensate for the few Whig votes BUCHANAN will pick up in Lancaster and Philadelphia; and if it does not render his defeat certain, it at least leaves Pennsylvania doubtful, and makes it the battle-ground of the campaign. The opposition will enter the contest with an equal chance of success; and if prudence and wisdom rule their counsels, their triumph is sure. Mr. BUCHANAN has in him no elements of popularity; and if his friends, now jubilant at their escape from defeat at Cincinnati, think they are going to have an easy victory, they are reckoning without their host.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A Kansas train rested at Milwaukee and the men practiced with their firearms, so as to be ready when their time came. The young men were trying their revolvers, when Mrs. Ross, the mother of E. G. Ross, Superintendent of the Train, an old lady in spectacles, passed by. She was asked if she could hit the mark. She took one of their pistols, and, at a distance of ten paces, put a ball into the centre of a small tree. Just the woman for Kansas.

The New-Orleans papers complain of the irregularity of mail communication with New-York. The *Picayune* says: "The mails of the 8th and 29th April, from this City, have never been received at New-York, and, as far as the public is concerned, the matter has rested there, no effort having been made by the Post-Office Department to find out where the loss occurred."

Salt works have been established in Texas on the west side of the Colorado, about fifty-five or sixty miles above Austin, and a very superior article is produced, not inferior, in any respect, to the best salt brought to that market for sale.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH—CAPTURE OF JUDGE CONWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Testimony Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

I arrived here this morning. The town is beautiful, and it should be a great city, and will, if these troubles do not kill it. On the way up the river I had a chance to see how they do things touching the examination of freight. As the steamboat approches a landing, the boxes to be put out there are taken from the hold, and such as are at all suspicious, opened for inspection. If all right, they are again closed up. A little box of nails for this purpose is kept standing on the front of the boiler deck. This examination has become a regular thing on most, if not all, boats.

The condition of matters here is dreadful. Yesterday morning a squad of armed men captured Judge CONWAY, M. J. PARROT, H. MILES MOORE, a Mr. RIDDLE and Mr. WEIBLING, mail conductor, and kept them all night in close confinement. They did not even claim to be acting by legal authority—a significant fact, when legal autnority, such as it is, is so cheap. After a while they were liberated, one by one. PARROT was compelled immediately to leave town. CONWAY is ordered to leave within twenty-four hours. H. MILES MOORE has till to-morrow morning to learn how much time he can have. But these men belong to the party of law and order!

After this outrage had been perpetrated, two men, on the same "authority"—that of some *Council*—"arrested" some dozen more Free-State men, but finally released nearly all of them.

CONWAY'S offence is that he was elected Judge on the Free-State ticket, while H. MILES MOORE was Attorney-General. He is actually a Slaveholder, though Free-State in principle, and was one of the very first settlers of Leavenworth. The rest of the proscribed are obnoxious simply for the views they hold, without having given them much expression.

All this, notwithstanding Leavenworth is actually possessed of a Free-State majority. But her citizens are completely cowed by the terrible threats and their partial fulfillment by their enemies. Should her own citizens rise in defence of the outraged victims, a few hours would serve to communicate with Weston above here and Platte City below, and precipitate upon her an overpowering force. When shall we get aid?

The Congressional Committee are still at this place, though under painful circumstances. The continual presence of Kickapoo Rangers and other ruffians, perpetrating these outrages, intimidates the witnesses and makes it difficult to get at the truth. Then, it is believed by many that the Committee is itself in danger, so outrageous is the pitch to which feeling has arisen.

But the action is not all on one side. The Free-State men, goaded into madness, have at last rallied in some parts of the Territory, and are meeting the ruffians at their own game. *The blow is already struck.* Gallant men are in the saddle, and making a stand, amidst ruthless foes, for Freedom. Shall they receive reinforcements from the North or perish?

Where are the sons of those who fought at Bunker Hill and Saratoga?

TESTIMONY

Taken by the Congressional Invest

took place on 30th March, 1855; I voted at that election; I desire to say in connection to that, that my property was here; was one of the original proprietors of the town; had fully determined to move here; had my contract out for building a house, and determined never again to vote in Missouri, and certainly never would have done so unless I should change my mind; at the time I voted I looked upon myself as a resident as much so as I do now; I know D. R. Atchison; have known him good many years; general rumor was that he, Atchison, was in the Territory on 30th March; he was in camp on the Nemaha, with a company of men, but did not vote, but am of the impression that Gen. Atchison said that he was in the Territory but did not vote; it is my opinion that they were from the neighborhood from Platte City, down; that there were two hundred persons in the Territory on that day; many of those who were over here had been here and made claims, and intended to come here to live; Judge Almond was here on that day, but Judge Norton was not; I recognized the following persons, residents of Missouri, on 30th of March, 1855: J. Guthrie, (2) B. Hall, W. H. Spoit, W. S. Norris, John Vennimon, N. A. Wilkinson, F. A. Gordan, Robert Pierce, A. T. Guthrie, R. W. China, E. F. Pierce, F. Marshall, S. R. Offert, A. P. Walling, T. R. Buckhart, J. Donithan, William Dicky, W. Christison, were in Territory; — Smith, — Calver, J. Rogers, C. F. Wolfolk, Jesse Vingard, G. W. Dye, J. D. Harper, W. S. Offet, P. R. Wagoner, James Barber, Jacob Pitts, W. A. Gaffert, A. Gilbert, Isaac Sepus, J. C. Cocrill, Edward Duncan. L. P. Miles, Samuel Rensander, now in Territory; Joseph Holliday, M. Birch, Joseph Murphy, W. A. Newman, H. J. Wolf, now Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Platte Co., Mo., these are principally citizens about Weston; a great many about Platte City did come over on the 30th March, 1855: I saw a few men from Ray County, some of whom I knew; don't think they said they were coming over to vote.

By Gov. King—At a very early day after the passage of Kansas-Nebraska act, it was reported in newspapers, and believed, that there was a regular organization of the Abolitionists of the North, who by their Aid Societies were determined to control the elections in Kansas, and to control the institution of Slavery in Missouri; immediately after that there was a great deal of feeling and excitement in Missouri; was looked upon as intermeddling with our own business by foreigners; while several meetings were held in Platte County for the purpose of taking into consideration this effort on part of Northern men, and our duties in connection with it, self-defence, I suppose; I attended four or five of those meetings; there the question was freely agitated, and means talked of for defending ourselves from what we looked upon as an aggression; at those meetings gentlemen took different positions; some were for coming over here and voting at the elections; others opposed that, and advised immediate and extensive emigration; it was ascertained that it would be impossible to emigrate and settle in time for the election; men enough to meet the imported vote we expected was here; it was finally determined in view of the fact that large bodies of men were on the way to the Territory in time for the March election, to send over our own men and meet them in their own way; I believe there would have been no illegal voting but for the rumor that large bodies of men were coming from the east, assisted by aid societies; it was hard work to get the people to come over here to vote; after I was satisfied that done all I could, I ceased to get them to come; I made several speeches on that subject; before we knew what day the election would be, we heard, by general rumor, that numbers of persons were coming up the Missouri River, belonging to the Aid Societies, to the Territory, and our action was based upon that rumor.

Mr. Sherman—After the passage of the Kansas bill it was generally understood that Kansas would be a Slave State, and we intended to do all we could legally to make it so; two Territories were organized by the same bill; there seemed universal understanding that Nebraska be admitted as a Free State and Kansas a slave State and when it was understood that the Aid Societies were taking both, it excited us; immediately after the passage of the bill, and *indeed before it*, a number of emigrants came across the river, entertaining the belief that here were two Territories, one of which was to be Free and the other Slave; he first Squatter Association was formed in June, 1854; we always acted under the idea that Slavery existed in the Territory at the time it was organized, and act upon it now; any movements tending to prohibit Slavery here by societies would have produced the same excitements; my opinion is, that without this foreign influence, individuals societies and organizations might have expressed their opinions and gone on with making this a Free State without being molested; the fears, that by the institutions of Kansas the institutions of Slavery in Missouri would be affected; have never seen any of the emigrants spoken of as coming from the East land in this Territory; we never did intend that an *Abolitionist* should settle here if we could help it; *my sentiment is*, and the *prevailing* sentiment through the country there, that we would not afford any protection to the Abolitionist, and that sentiment prevails worse now than it did then; I was over to the Territory on Nov. 29, and voted for Whitfield at that election, and have voted at every election in the Territory, and considered myself a citizen from the first.

MR. BURGESS, SWORN.

Reside in Leavenworth County; was present at the election for the adoption of the Free-State Constitution on 15th December last, in this city; I know George Wetherall; I saw the encounter between C. Dunn and Wetherall about the ballot-box; after Charles Dunn demanded the ballot-box, and told him that it was an unlawful election that they were holding; that it was unconstitutional and against the laws of the Territory; Mr. Keller, one of the Judges of the Election, told Dunn that he would not give it up; Dunn jumped through the window; Wetherall seized the ballot-box and ran into another room and into the street; he held a pistol and knife in his hand; about the time that he got to the door Dunn caught him; I am considerable that Wetherall had knife and pistol as I have stated.

By Sherman—Dunn took the ballot-box from Wetherall; when Dunn had hold of Wetherall, Wetherall drew his knife, and Dunn knocked him down, and that is all I saw; think that Wetherall dropped his pistol at the time Dunn took the box.

SATURDAY, May 31.

NATHAN ADAMS, SWORN.

By Governor King—Came to the Territory in October, 1854, from Provincetown, Mass.; I wrote a letter to the Emigrant Aid Society in Boston; I wanted to know the advantages it would be to me to go to Kansas under their auspices, or on my own responsibility; I learned that my passage would be from eight to ten dollars less by going under them; all the information I received from them was contained in a letter and printed circular which I received from them.

First—By Governor King—Q.—Will you state whether any arrangement was attempted to be made by you with the Aid Society, different from what you have stated, and that they refused to assist any but such as would come under their auspices and would use all their efforts to make Kansas a Free State, and that you declined to go under the auspices of the Aid Society? A.—I did not come under the direction of the Aid Society.

E. C. MCCARTY, SWORN.

Was a resident of Jackson County, Missouri, about five years previous to coming to the Territory; came here in March last; the causes of the excitement in the County where I then resided was in consequence of the formation of the Emigrant Aid and other Societies in the North, for the purpose of making Kansas a Free State, and from inflammatory *publications* in the New-York *Tribune* and other papers in the North; I do not think there would have been any excitement at all, if Free-State men had emigrated here in the usual way; it was my feeling and the feeling of the community where I resided, that Free-State men might come and settle among us in the Territory in a friendly and social manner, and advocate their opinions to make it a Free State; I don't believe there would been any extraordinary excitement had it not been for the efforts made by us, as it was believed, but for organized bodies in the North to make this a Free State; we have the belief that their intentions were to make Kansas a Free State, and with the ultimate design to affect the institutions of Missouri; we saw this in the newspapers; from what we heard Free-State men say, I presume they were emigrant Aid men but formed an opinion that they were from conversation had with them; but one occasion I invited some five or six men to my house, to see how the people of Missouri lived, and as there would be very great intercourse with the people of Kansas; we were to live on terms of friendship, and cultivate a feeling of good neighborhood; they said they were pledged before they left home that they would vote to make Kansas a Free State; much more was said, but this was the substance of the conversation had.

By Mr. Sherman—There was no excitement in Missouri previous to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but hoped that it would pass, and that the Missouri Compromise would be repealed; if the subject of the Missouri Compromise had not been introduced in Congress, there would probably have been no excitement, but were willing to have the restriction removed at any time; some time after the passage of the bill a large number of Missourians went over to the Territory to settle, and make homes for themselves; I was at the election at Willow Spring precinct in October, '55, but did not vote; I know that the Fall of '54 secret societies were formed in Missouri to send settlers to Kansas to make it a Slave State, and to counteract the effort of the Aid Societies in the Eastern and Northern States; these societies were very numerous; we thought we had a right to fight the devil with fire; the object was for inducing emigration to the Territory, and to make *bona fide* settlers in the Territory, and no objects in view of an unlawful character.

WM. B. ADAMS, SWORN.

By Mr. King.—I came from Missouri in August, 1854; I was among the first here and knew a great many of the settlers in this District, and was present at the election of 30th March, 1855; I saw several Missourians here on that day, and I think I know the inducements that brought them here; for at least a month before the election, a general rumor prevailed that a great many Eastern emigrants would be here at the election; it was rumored that it was known in the East, when the election would be, before we knew it ourselves, and that there would be a sufficient number to elect their ticket; it was also *rumored* and believed by the people here, that this was the work of regularly organized societies in the East and North; owing to those rumors, as they said, they came over at that election at about that time; I never heard that they intended to control the polls, or to take the election out of the hands of *bona fide* settlers, but that they came over here to affect the votes that might be shipped up here by the *Aid Societies*; the first notice I saw giving the time of the election was in the Boston *Atlas*, and that it would be on the 22d March; we received the notice and gave it to the public through the Kansas *Herald* about two weeks before the election; I am satisfied that we had some fifteen or four hundred majority in this District, had not any Missourians voted; I was here when J. G. Beaden, a Free-State man, declined from being a candidate, and that he was in favor of making this a Free white State; he was satisfied that the Pro-Slavery Party had a large majority in the District; he said that by running it would cause contention in the party and he would not run; H. Miles Moore, whose name is said to be a on the poll book, and who is said to have been a Missourian voting here, was in the Territory at the time of the election and before; had property here; and that this was his house; was here at the nominating Convention and made a speech, and wanted the nomination as a candidate for the Legislature; and no one disputed his right to citizenship; he acted with the Pro-Slavery Party, but was not nominated, and had no property in Missouri that I know of; staid at Weston a portion of the time, and had been there for years, and was going to stay here all the time as soon as he could get an office open.

By Mr. Sherman—Braden withdrew the day before election, and wanted his name off the ticket; there were a great many people in town on election day; it was rumored that there would be several hundred emigrants at our poll on 30th March, and it induced Missourians to come over; the emigrants did not arrive on that day; I know that a great many Eastern emigrant aid men came up a day or two after; it was understood that they were Massachusetts men; that they came to vote and did no intend to settle; they did return in a few days; I was at that time, and am yet, one of the proprietors of the Kansas *Herald*; I was here at the time Phillips was taken across the river, and decline answering further, as it would implicate me.

W. B. ADAMS TESTIFIES.

By Gov. King—I was here at the May election, '55; the Pro-Slavery candidates which had been elected at the March election, and which election had been set aside by the Governor were run by their friends on that day; I never heard it charged that the election on 27th May, '55, was illegal; they considered that the Pro-Slavery Party was the strongest in the District; I saw some of the Missourians vote, but some of them said they were citizens here as they had property here; I think we had five hundred majority in this District at that time; on the day of election I saw a steamboat called *Kate Cassel*; I went aboard of her; I saw one of the Free-State candidates on the boat, but cannot say what he was doing; he was on the lower deck; subsequently some twenty or thirty deck hands came up and voted the Free-State ticket, from my knowledge; I think that there was about a fair stand-off.

By Mr. Sherman—I was on the boat that day; I know that they voted the Free-State ticket by the color of the ticket; I saw them vote; I was present; we did not consider that election a legal one, as the candidates had been before elected, and Reeder had no right to set it aside; I cannot say whether there were fifty, more or less, illegal votes cast that day.

MATTHEW FRANCE, SWORN.

By Mr. Sherman—Come to the Territory in November, 1854, from Indiana; settled in this place; was appointed one of the Judges of 30th March, 1855, by Reeder; L. M. Reese and Mr. Brown were the others: there were men who tried to persuade me not to serve as Judge that day; Christ. Cockrell, of Platte County, Missouri, was one; several others spoke to me, but do not remember that they were residents of Missouri; Reese said that we had better not serve, as I had a brother who was a candidate and did not think it would look well; Reese said that threats had been made and I had better not; I told him that I would serve then anyhow; Reese said that we had better resign for we could not go on unless we let all vote who wanted to, or they would use violence; I did not resign, and Reese said he would not resign unless I would; Brown did resign; the conversation referred to was the evening before the election; Mr. Reese and myself met at Mr Keller's house, the place appointed; Mr. Keller objected to its being held there, and we adjourned to Wood's saddler's shop, a short distance off; I took the oath prescribed, but Reese did not, but took one of a different character; we appointed G. B. Peaton to fill Brown's place; he took the same oath that Reese took, he take the oath prescribed by the Governor; we then adjourned to Mr. Wood's house and opened the polls, and received votes; I think I challenged the third vote offered; I asked him where he resided; he said his family resided in Saline County, Mo; he had come into the Territory the day before, and intended to go back home after election; I then insisted upon swearing him before taking his vote; the other Judges decided that we had no right to swear any man; that all the men on the ground were legal voters; they would not administer the oath, and took the vote; I objected to it, and would object to every man who I did not know; they overruled me, and continued to take votes over my head; every one was allowed to vote who wished to, except some Delaware Indians; I believe several hundred Missourians voted that day; Mr. Ponton did inquire of a great many men whom he was acquainted with about his friends in Missouri, and several of them said that they were from Missouri; I think that most of the Free-State men did not vote; I did not vote that day; I did not consider anything legal about it; I signed the returns after scratching out the words "legal voters;" I objected to signing the returns unless these words were stricken out; after some discussion among the Judges, they all signed the returns in that way; they took the ground that all who were on the ground were legal voters; the steamboat *New Lucy* came down from Weston that evening at ten or eleven o'clock; there seemed to be a great many coming to vote soon after her arrival; the crowd all voted; she was billed to return at four o'clock in the afternoon; did not notice when she left, but was gone in the evening when we adjourned; large number of camps below the town the evening before; I noticed, on the day of the election, that a great many of them had hemp in their button-holer, on their hats and in their beards; noticed a great many had not say how many; there was no disturbance that day that I know of, except a great deal of crowding; in the morning ropes were drawn so as to give free access to the polls; no one was allowed to vote outside the ropes, except occasionally one of *their captains*, as they said, would hand his vote from the outside.

By Gov. King—The reason why I did not resign after the other Judges would not take the oath prescribed by the Governor was because I wanted to see how it was done; I carried the returns to Reeder, and told him the facts I have stated in regard to the election.

By Mr. Sherman—Was present and acted as one of the judges at the election of 22d May, 1855, for Representative to Congress; Messrs. Fisher and Lyle, the other judges, decided that we could do nothing else than to take all the votes that were offered; I don't know that any man was challenged on that day; a great deal of excitement prevailed here about that time, or previous to the election, and about the time of the *mobbing* of Phillips; think there was a great many votes cast that day that were illegal; Fisher said that he was afraid that we should be mobbed if we did not allow all to vote; Fisher was a Free State man; boat *Kate Cassel* came up that day; some voted who were said to be hands on the boat; some voted the Slavery and some the Free-State ticket; a great many other strangers voted the Pro-Slavery ticket; election passed off very quietly, with some fighting in the evening; some of the Free State men did not vote that day; I voted.

Q. Why did you sign the returns of that election without erasing the words, (by lawful resident voters)

Objected to by Gov. King, Objection overruled by Committee.

A. I had scratched it off; I had a blank certificate and handed it to them, they filled it up and I signed it without further examination, and did not know that it was changed until some time afterwards; I was under the impression that the words (by lawful legal voters) were scratched out before I signed the certificate.

By Gov. King—I took the oath prescribed by Gov. Reeder, as one of the Judges of Election held on the 22d of May, 1855, and the other Judges took the same oath; myself and Mr. Fisher were in favor of making Kansas a Free State; the question was sprung by some one at the window, and they decided that we should take all that were offered; I am of the impression that I challenged a vote, and the other judges overruled it; the Pro-Slavery candidates were of the opinion that it was illegal, but the people generally voted; there were some political excitements; I saw nothing there to deter me from doing my duty.

Fisher, recalled—Was one of the judges at an election held on 22d May; a good deal of excitement in the community at that time; there had been different constructions put upon who were legal voters and who were not; the judges met on the morning of the election at the place of holding the election; the question as to voters was not raised till after voting had commenced; from what I had heard and from the explanation of lawyers, that a man having a claim here and intending to move here, had a right to vote, I cannot say whether any were refused the right to vote; I think no challenges were made outside; I know that Mr. France made frequent objections, but can't say that we overruled him in every case; my impression is that we did not administer an oath that day; in many instances the friends of the voters would tell us of an interest they had here; I don't know that we took the votes of any who had houses and families in Missouri; I held that every man who had an interest here could vote; I knew that a great many citizens of Missouri had an interest here, or at least they said so and I believed it; all of them were allowed to vote; cannot state what number of persons voted that day who had interests here and had families elsewhere; I can't state what number of Free-State men refused to vote on that day, but know that some of them did; at night, when we were making up our returns, Mr. France contended that the words "lawful resident voters" should be stricken out; if we had excluded Missourians, I allude to such as had an interest here, I think there would have been violence; think that would have insisted strenuously upon voting; I don't know whether the words "lawful resident voters" was in the certificate I signed or not; I thought there might have been a fuss if we refused some votes, because I heard some swearing outside, and that they would vote.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Alleged Homicides by Free-State Men—Great Excitement in the Territory.

We publish the following statements from the Kansas City *Enterprise* and the Westport Border *Times*—two Pro-Slavery sheets. They must, of course, be taken with many grains of allowance. In a brief letter from Kansas City, a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing on the 2d of June, says that there is such an excitement in the Territory that he deems it unsafe to proceed to Lawrence unless with a large force:

ALLEGED ABOLITION OUTRAGES—SUPPOSED MURDER OF J. M. BERNARD—UNITED STATES MARSHAL ATTACKED—ABOLITIONISTS IN MISSOURI—PATE AND M'GEE KILLED.

From the Kansas City Enterprise, June 2.

The above head partly makes up the LATEST news reached us from the Territory; and we feel indebted to our friends who have so energetically acted in procuring for us what we may consider *reliable*, though saddening in purport to every Union-loving heart. What a desperate state of affairs is the Territory struggling under! *Murder!* the watch-word and midnight deed of a scattered and scouting band of Abolitionists, who had courage only to fly from the face of a wronged and insulted people when met at their own solicitation. Men—peaceable and quiet—cannot travel the public roads of Kansas without being caught, searched, imprisoned, and their lives perhaps taken. No Southerner, it seems, dare venture alone and unarmed on her roads. All this is true; too true! And there seems to be no law of our land or moral restraint to govern and check them in their mad course. They ask for none—they seek blood, not sunsion, in their attempt to make that Territory a Free State. How long will it last? Awake Pro-Slavery men of the South! If such is their purpose—and their *actions* proclaim it every day—we must *awake* and not look *idly* on. We may safely say the time has come for ACTION! It is *forced* upon us. And in responding to the call, two of our noblest and bravest men have fallen, H. C. PATE and JAMES MCGEE! Their blood has been spilt to foster the institutions of the South!—shall theirs be the only spilt for the South? The South has her *interests* at stake; the North has not. If we remain in lethargy, we are doomed in the end—and the chain which now binds the States of the South in prosperity and welfare will be snapped asunder by Abolition fanaticism! Shall it ever be done? Here are the reports as collected:

J. M. BERNARD, Esq., started from St. Bernard for Westport, on Friday night—since which time he has not been heard of. He is supposed to have been murdered.

Messrs. JOHN W. FOREMAN, H. HAMILTON and JOHN LUX went in search of Mr. BERNARD, and were taken prisoners by the Abolitionists, who threatened to murder them. It is also believed they have met that fate.

Mr. DONALDSON, U. S. Marshal, and seven men, were attacked while riding quietly along the road, by about fifty Abolitionists, who were secreted in and about a house near the road. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Marshal's posse and several horses. Mr. SLADE, Pro-Slavery, had his horse shot from under him in the fight.

Mr. H. M. GARTY, just in from the Territory, states that about eight men of the company he belongs to were attacked at or near Hickory Point, and all seriously injured. He received a wound in the ear. Mr. CARTY came in for the purpose of raising men and horses, and 25 of BUFORD's men will start this evening or in the morning to the rescue. They need horses badly.

Mr. BANKS, just in from Bull Creek, states that he met Mr. CONNELLY, who was wounded in the thigh. Mr. B. helped to dress the wound.

Captain PATE's company went to Hickory Point to suppress further outrages by the abolitionists, and was attacked by about one hundred and fifty of the latter, when two of his men were killed. A second conflict was expected, and the messenger thinks that if it happened the probability is that all of Mr. P.'s party, which numbered forty or fifty, were killed.

We learn from Mr. JAS. CROSS that three Abolitionists went to Liberty, Mo., and stole a negro boy from Mr. JESSE BRYANT, of that place. They told the negro that if he wished to be free to follow them, to which he consented. The agreement between them and the negro was, that he should steal one of his master's horses and come to an old stable opposite this city, where they would meet and cross with him to this side—all of which the negro attempted to accomplish, and would have succeeded but for the close pursuit of some men, who overtook him near this place.

Two of the Abolitionists wore red whiskers and moustaches, and the third black. They were riding ponies trotched and bobbed.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have learned that Capt. PATE's company had a second fight, and thirteen of his party were killed. Capt. P. and Mr. JAS. M'GEE fell victims in the battle.

Later.—We learn, since the above was put in type, that nine Abolitionists were killed at Black Jack; four Pro-Slavery men were wounded, two (reported dead above) mortally.

Capt. LOGE's company of Wyandott Indians were united with Capt. PATE's command, and fought with great valor in their original mode of warfare.

MORE PRO-SLAVERY MEN KILLED—ROBBERIES, &C., BY ABOLITIONISTS.

From the Westport Border Times, June 2.

We learn from reliable dispatches, just received from Capt. PATE's company, now at Hickory Point, that Hon. JOHN DONALDSON was killed by the Abolitionists on Friday last.

This news was brought in by Mr. N. B. THOMAS, and is fully credited.

A Pro-Slavery man, an old gentleman, named BOYLE, who lived at Hickory Point, was robbed and driven from his farm a few days ago, by the Abolition thieves. He is now in this place. They stole all of his money and three fine horses, then drove him and his family off.

Friday night last, the Deputy Marshal's posse was fired on from WAKEFIELD's house, near Lawrence, and two of his men wounded and one horse killed. The party were then taken prisoners by about eighty men, and kept over night. They were insulted in every possible manner, and threatened many times with instant death. But finding that they had arrested a United States officer and his posse, the prisoners were released.

Murders, robberies and assassinations, are daily occurrences in the Territory.

Will our Southern friends stand idly by, and cry "Peace! peace!" when "there is no peace?" This is but the result of British emissaries, and we call on one and all to aid in exterminating this vile nest of traitors, murderers and robbers. The men of property should come up to the help of those noble spirits who are now endangering their lives in behalf of the South. Let every man do all he can. The law and order party need aid and assistance, and *must have it*. Who will respond?

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Private Letter from Ex-Governor Reeder to G. P. Lowry, Esq.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1856.

DEAR GROVE: Since my last, dated 27th January, I have received yours of Jan. 14, 22, and 30. The last I received this morning from Jo. COMBACH. It came very opportunely to enable me to state WOODSON's refusal in the memorial I am about to present to the House, contesting the seat. I am only awaiting for BANKS to appoint the Committee, and he is waiting for the election of a Printer. I have not been away from here since the day I came on, although I have suffered severely by staying. I dare not leave until I can make an application to the Committee to have the case delayed until I can send for persons and papers to the Territory. I will also endeavor to have the Committee on Territories send for persons and papers, and report a history of the whole Kansas difficulties, *ab initio*. This will probably bring you along, as I shall have the selection of the men to be sent for in a great measure. WHITFIELD claims, I am told, to have received 2,900 votes, and I have no doubt that when we come to see his hand, he will show the papers for more than ours. I have had men to talk to him, but all I can learn is that the 2,900—he gives no particulars, but talks in a very confidant, bullying, braggart style, of getting his seat. Our case will be lost unless we can reduce his vote, so as to show more votes for me.

I wrote Gen. ROBINSON on the subject and hope he has the letter. I have written him three times since I am here, but have not letter from him. I expect to have a man sent out to the Territory for witnesses, at least for the election committee soon. I cannot tell what will be the result as to our admission. If I get my seat I shall press it hard, and we will get some votes in the Senate that we do not expect. If I lose my seat there is no chance for admission. Let my name go before the Legislature, and if the party will then say that they do not need my services, well and good. I shall be honorably relieved of labor, responsibility and danger. If they elect me, I shall feel bound to stand by them and fight their battles pertinaciously, generously and faithfully. As to putting a set of laws in operation in opposition to the Territorial Government, my opinion is confirmed instead of being shaken. My predictions have all been verified so far, and will be in the future. We will be, so far as the legality is concerned, in the wrong, and that is no trifle in so critical a state of things, and in view of such bloody consequences, it will be an invitation to the "powers that be" to bring down the Missourians upon us in the assumed character of vindicators of the law. What consummate folly is there not in such a move? You will have seen PIERCE's message. Suppose we had occupied the ground I wished, of the mere adoption of the constitution and election of officers only, for the purpose of applying for admission, what ground would PIERCE have had to stand on, or how much of his message would have been left? He is not the only man who is backward and lukewarm towards us. For this reason they say they cannot sustain us in the position of resistance to the Territorial Government, and yet will find, I think, that DOUGLAS will also take that ground; but I want you to understand me distinctly that I do not talk thus publicly to our enemies. I may speak my plain and private opinion in letters to our friends in Kansas, for it is my duty, but to the public as you will see by my public letter, I show no divided front. I am sorry that you and ROBINSON are not upon your former terms—are you sure it is not your fault? have you always treated him with sufficient respect—I mean in small things and in manners? I regret you cannot use the Cameron order,—you did not speak of it in yours of the 22d. I suppose he was doing well. I am very short of money, have difficulty and annoyance in meeting my engagements, but of course will do all in my power to assist you. Inclosed I send you sixty dollars, which I hope will be sufficient, as you do not name any sum. You will have seen that Gov. CHASE of Ohio and Gov. CLARK of New-York, have sent in special messages, and the Legislatures showed some disposition to act. I have seen the draft of a bill (confidential) to be offered in the Ohio Legislature to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars to send men to Kansas. These movements wakened up Mr. PIERCE and he to-day issues his proclamation in which he faces North, South, East and West, and says, everybody has done wrong and that nobody has the advantage of anybody in that respect, and that all must observe the law, and that he will whip you Free-State men into orderly, citizens, and when you obey the laws he will protect you. I learn, also, that a General of some consequence in Ohio is raising one hundred and fifty able-bodied young men on his own hook, whom he intends to take out at once, each armed with rifle and revolver. You have not in your last four letters said one word about the Wyandotte float. I am anxious for some details, and whether that squatter has left, and how you arranged the report of it to the Surveyor-General, and in whose name. If SAM. PAUL will not stand by the Free-State men in a fight, you can get from him my gun and buffalo skin, if you need them. I wrote MALLORY in regard to his bills. Your letter of the 22d, that you were in danger of another invasion, excited me considerably, and I at once set to work and endeavored to set every one else to work, to reach the President by every indirect influence I could command, in order to provide for throwing military force between the invaders and the people. Among a number that I saw were CASS and DOUGLAS, and *it is very probable the proclamation was in part due to my efforts*. Our people have my warmest sympathies. I had no communication on the subject except yours. If Col. LANE sent any it did not come to hand.

Read ROBINSON what you think advisable of this letter, and the proclamation, and say it is at my request. I would write him, but my time is very much occupied, and this will answer as well.

Have you the President's special message on Kansas? I am thankful to Gen. BROWN for copy of *Herald* with the Eastern affairs. Have made good use of it. I suppose he received the letter. SHANNON came on to Ohio, and PIERCE was unwilling to let him come here, and sent special orders for him and CALHOUN to go back to the Territory. Since that some new idea has turned up, and I learn from good authority that PIERCE has telegraphed him to come on here. His nomination is a little in danger.

You will have in Kansas next Spring and Summer a heavy emigration, and will also have a lot of arms, if they are not intercepted on the way.

Yours, truly, (Signed) A. H. REEDER.

Condition of Affairs in Kansas—Letter from a Recent Resident.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, June 6, 1856.

I have just had conversation with Dr. WILCOX, a gentleman who arrived at this place from Topeka, Kansas Territory, yesterday. He represents affairs to have been in a state of great confusion when he left the Territory. The Free-State cause was in a critical condition. Provisions were becoming scarcer, and the Pro-Slavery guerrillas have cut off all communication with Missouri, whence the inhabitants had heretofore obtained supplies. The border ruffians are incessantly carrying on a system of guerrilla warfare—murdering, robbing, plundering in every direction—determined to drive every Free-State man from the Territory. They say that the inhabitants shall either submit to the Territorial laws, as enforced by President PIERCE's herds of bullies from Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, or leave the Territory—or, if they will neither submit nor leave, DIE! On the other hand, the Free-State men in and about Topeka have organized, and are determined to make a desperate stand in defence of "their altars and their fires." Indeed, they have assumed an aggressive attitude, having already driven off some Pro Slavery men, and given others notice to emigrate. Capt. BROWN had organized a company of rangers, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five resolute, disciplined and daring men, for the protection of the Free-State settlers.

Colonel SUMNER is said to be at heart a Free-State man. It is reported that he is to be removed from the command of the United States forces, and that General HARNEY, whose rabid Pro-Slavery proclivities are well known, will succeed him.

On his passage to St. Louis, on board the *Polar Star*, Dr. WILCOX met a man who had assisted in the arrest of Governor ROBINSON. This man said they were much pleased with Governor R.,—that he was a fine looking, noble man, but that if an attempt had been made to rescue the Governor their orders were to take his life, *and they should have done it!* Dr. W. also saw men on board the *Polar Star* in search of Governor REEDER, threatening his life, and declaring they were bound to find him if possible.

Yesterday I saw a man who, on his way to Lawrence, was insulted and robbed at Kansas City, his chest of tools being taken from him and destroyed, and sent back to the States, with the threat that if he appeared there again he would not escape so easily. He intends, nevertheless, to purchase another chest of tools, with pistols, rifle, &c., go back, and, to use his own words, if molested, "Kill or be killed." On his way to St. Louis this gentleman saw a drunken, swearing, swaggering, boasting bully from Georgia, who exhibited, as a trophy of Pro-Slavery success, a fragment of the skull of poor murdered STEWART, whom he characterized, in Slavery's stereotyped style, as "a d—d Abolitionist." And this in the "Model Republic!" H.

The Sumner Outrage—The British Parliament—Views of an Englishman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Revering as I do the institutions of this country, as the highest hope of humanity, over whose degradation every lover of freedom must mourn, and every despot and tyrant rejoice, it was with a feeling of deep sorrow, rather than indignation, I have regarded this recent outrage which has polluted your National Assembly and must blacken your national name. It is not so much this brutal business itself which has woke this feeling. Brutality is not bounded by any seas or hills, and every land has its bullies and assassins. Mr. PERCIVAL, the Prime Minister of England, was shot down in the lobby of the House of Commons; Mr. DRUMMOND, mistaken for the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, was murdered within the precincts; Lord PALMERSTON, the present Premier, after the chivalrous fashion of this recent outrage with you, was wounded on the steps of the Foreign Office, by a cowardly assassin who stole behind him, and putting him a question, before he replied fired on him and struck him with a bullet in the back. All these criminals acted, like BROOKS, under a sense of supposed insult in debate or imaginary wrong. Such are, however, but the filthy fry spawned by bad institutions like Slavery or despotism, or social diseases like misery or drink. They soil but do not vitiate the air. And when warningly pointed to by the foes of freedom on the other side of the ocean with a sickly disgust, the friend of humanity regards them but as the skin eruptions natural to every young country, as to every child in its free, unfettered growth. It is only when a great mass of the community cherish such filthy ulcers, or stand by with folded arms and see them eat into the system, refusing to touch them with the knife, that the friends of humanity despair, and fear for the life of the Republic.

In England when those crimes and assaults I have spoke of had been committed, a cry of indignation ran through the Island. Each man felt that in the wrong done to freedom of speech a personal wrong had been done himself. And it needed a wall of soldiery to protect the ruffians from the fury of those around. Here we see a Senator struck down when unarmed and unprepared in the very Temple of Freedom, on the very spot from which its voice has gone forth to encourage all our loved people, and Senators stand by and look carelessly on at the brutal butchery of a senseless man, and minorities bring in reports with most elaborate arguments to prove that it was not a breach of privilege to strike down a Senator in the Senate Chamber for exercising that right of free speech, on which their very powers of reporting depends. It is not a matter for the head but for the heart of the country, where the public pulse beats sound. But I desire to show that according to the rules of privilege, which regulate the assemblies of England and every civilized country in which freedom dwells, such a brutal act would at once be visited with expulsion and the very highest penalty its laws afford. No crime more hurtful to society at large could be committed, for it strikes at that from which free institutions draw their life. In this matter some years of particular acquaintance fit me, as you are aware, to speak with some authority.

The speech of Mr. SUMNER, after a careful perusal, does not appear to me to have violated in the smallest degree the limits of an honorable debate. I have heard much stronger language used in the British House of Commons and the Chamber of Deputies in France, not to mention language reported of some of your Senators, as Mr. DOUGLAS, whose unbridled license leaves it miles behind. If, in the English or French Chambers, language outstepping the proper freedom of debate is used, it becomes the duty of the Speaker at once to check it, and no Member hesitates, under a penalty of loss of character, to obey and apologize. If the Speaker does not feel it necessary to check the representative, it is deemed sufficient evidence that he has kept within the proper bounds. Here we find that not only did the Speaker not deem Mr. SUMNER's language unparliamentary, but that those very persons, Senator DOUGLAS and others, who now rail about its grossness of personality, stood by without making a call to order, and never found out that grossness until this outrage created a necessity for some defence. Its chief crime, indeed, appears to consist in its classicality. Had those honest epithets of vituperation "You are a liar or a ruffian," used in the very discussion afterwards by Senator BUTLER, with such *natural* vigor, been applied, it would doubtless have been regarded as inoffensive; but an allusion to Don Quixote and Sancho Panza was beyond the comprehension of my gallant relative BROOKS, and *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. This feeling, at least, is not without precedent.

In one of the courts round the British House of Commons, there was a very remarkable Irish oyster-woman, celebrated throughout London for a romantic share of that fecundity of vituperation for which Irish ladies are remarkable, and one evening one of the members of the House of Commons, distinguished for his high position and eloquence, made a wager in a pleasant after-dinner mood, that he would vanquish in her own specialty this giantess of slang. After a few provoking expressions had been thrown at her as allurements, this oyster termagant launched forth some of her most terrible epithets; but instead of the usual reply, the English orator answered her with "You are an Isosceles triangle," "you are a parallelogram," and sundry other things from EUCLID. The old lady, stunned and confused by this novel battery, which she could not understand, flew into a frantic fury, and, fairly vanquished, let fly her oysters at her antagonist's head. It is unnecessary to point the moral. I should like to examine BUTLER and BROOKS in Don Quixote.

It is true that for such a brute breach of privilege as that perpetrated by BROOKS, there is no special punishment provided in the Parliamentary laws of the British Legislatures. It would be impossible to meet such cases in any particular provision, and the very supposition of one similar to that of BROOKS would be a disgrace and dishonor to the character of the House. But Parliament reserves to itself the right of dealing summarily with all such questions, and no one who knows the feelings of that assembly could question, for a moment, that within twenty-four hours after its perpetration, the member who committed such a crime would be expelled the House, and doomed, in addition, to a severe penal punishment. A representative does not speak in a house of assembly as an individual, but as the representative of the opinions of a certain portion of the community, who make him their mouthpiece, and he is bound, by oath and honor, faithfully to speak their voice. Personally, it cannot be supposed Senator SUMNER would desire to wound either Senator BUTLER or Mr. BROOKS. He simply discharged a public duty, and in that discharge the Parliaments of France and England hold personal freedom sacred and inviolate. Can a man speak free with a bludgeon behind his back? Even for calling a member to account for words uttered in the discharge of his duty, in two instances—one but a few years since brought by Mr. ROEBUCK before the House—the offending party was punished with a fine and imprisonment. Such a case as BROOKS' has never occurred, nor is its occurrence possible, in an English or French assembly, where even the lowest have some gentlemanly instincts left, and would scorn to become a bludgeon bully; but if it did, the member of the lower House who entered the higher chamber and struck a defenceless, unarmed Peer with continued coward stroke, would, if he escaped its precincts with untern limbs, be expelled the House, and doomed to carry for the remainder of his life upon his soul far deeper stripes than those he inflicted on the person of his victim.

I remain your faithful servant,

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

French Chivalry vs. South Carolina Chivalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An English officer relates that in one of NAPOLEON's battles he, having been disabled in his sword arm, perceived a French officer rapidly approaching him on horseback with uplifted sabre.

Drawing his sword with his left hand he prepared to make the best defence in his power, when his gallant enemy, perceiving his arm hanging uselessly by his side, turned at once his threatened blow into a military salute, and rode on "to meet a foeman more worthy of his steel," perhaps to meet his own fate elsewhere, as his name has never been known.

This was, indeed, an exhibition of true chivalry—a nobler one was seldom or never seen. Contrast it with the spurious bastard, so called chivalry of the Barbary states of America, as exemplified in the recent brutal and cowardly assaults and murders committed on unarmed and unprepared men at Washington, more especially the last one on Mr. SUMNER, who, in addition to being unarmed and unprepared, was disabled, from his situation, cramped up as he was in his desk, from resisting the stunning blows rained down upon his head. Also, in their slave laws, which would have been a disgrace to Tripoli, Morocco, or Algiers, in their palmiest days, in their burning alive of negroes, imprisonment of women for teaching negroes to read the Bible, and tarring and feathering any citizen of the Republic who dares venture to use the birthright of Americans—free speech—in expressing a single word derogatory to their "pecul

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fashions for June.

The leafy month of June is wont to bring with its broad masses of sunshine, life-giving air, its roses and delicate fruits, all the splendor that Fashion in the Summer season furnishes to charm the fancy and gratify the taste; and fancy and taste have never been appealed to by ingenuity of milliners and modistes with more effect than in this season. True it is that this lovely month of June has opened with much of the aspect of its predecessor, yet it again smiles as in former years, and it may be anticipated that at last Summer is in its bloom. Now on the promenade, in the public assembly, and in the drawing-room, the brilliant varieties that Fashion presents at the altar of Fancy, are seen as embellishments and adornments of her votaries—and even at the family breakfast tables of some of our opulent citizens that their lovely wives and daughters had relinquished the ordinary household gods, to become worshippers of the multi-formed and multigamented goddess, who has always reigned in every community, barbarian and civilized. The easy and graceful morning costumes, airy and beautiful enough for a *bal d'ete*, have attracted the attention of all the devotees of Fashion, and loveliness now beautifies itself not only under the yellow light o evening, but in the white sunshine of morning. Nature, too, has been laid under contribution to produce effects at morn and eve, for natural flowers are arranged and blended with the exquisite offerings and offsprings of Art, to enchant and captivate the admirers of form, color and grace.

Modern mortals sometimes imagine that the world is not so particular with regard to costumes and *coiffures* as it was in ancient times. This may well be doubted. It is true that Senators now do not slay people for disturbing the folds of their Senatorial robes, though they are not slow at whipping into an adversary who has dislocated their peculiar opinions. No longer do dandies, as in the time of EDWARD II., chain the toes of their boots to the upper leather, but the *check* is seen in every variety of form from the heel to the waist, and where there is not sufficient, the masculine promenader, on a chilly day and by the sea side, may be seen *enshawled* with the stripes which he has derived from his feminine friends,—a very "man of mark" from his shoulders downward. Fashion is more lavish of adornment than ever was known to classical antiquity. She is perfectly tropical in her taste, using every possible means to place all the contributions of Art at her feet. She keeps pace with the march of Science, which is continually widening the very field of Nature, by engrafting not only to produce new fruits, but every possible form of development and color. It has become a type of the progress of the race, and simplicity, once the charm of her reign in Rome and Greece, has been abandoned for a profusion of inventions, not always admirable or becoming.

Head-dresses of ladies among the Greeks, and even the Egyptians, did not destroy the *contour* of the head; but at present the practice of exhibiting large folds, braids, and *bandeaux* of artificial or natural hair, not only injures the appearance of the female head and face, by rendering it diminutive, insignificant, and inexpressive, but the whole figure becomes distorted by the unnatural breadths on each side of the face. This defect has now become so generally perceived and appreciated as intolerable, that the extreme to which it has been carried will cause a reaction; and the shoulders, particularly of American women, who have not the broad, deep chests on which English and French ladies' heads are poised, may have soon a chance to reveal themselves more gracefully. When the hair shall fall lightly and flowing about the head, then as American lady may realize BROWNING's delicate description, and have

> On her neck the small face buoyant, like a bell-flower on its bed."

The hats of ladies, from the facial view, are very beautiful, and from the French *Nouveautés* the shapes altogether are more becoming from every point of sight; but many of the shapes introduced this season, in some quarters, are exceedingly ugly, inasmuch as from the *vue derrière* they destroy the whole figure, by appearing to throw the head back, so that the wearers seem not exactly like the Anthropophagi, "whose heads do grow beneath," but to grow behind their shoulders. The trimmings are fanciful in the extreme—flowers, buds, blossoms, leaves and grasses, being profusely used as decorations. Among the exhibitions of the *Nouveautés*, a hat of Chantilly lace has attracted unusual attention. It is trimmed with deep cherry-colored flowers and bunches of grapes. Nothing more beautiful has been displayed. Another, of white and black lace, has been much admired for its peculiarly delicate composition. It is trimmed with bands and bows, looped with gossamer crystal flowers and fruits. Everywhere the hats of this season have challenged both admiration and criticism. The curtains are quite becoming to many wearers, and very suitable for our sunny climate.

Mantillas worn as usual, and long will this Spanish introduction hold its place. Recently Mantles have made their appearance, and many of them are very beautiful. Laces are used to a very great extent, and in some cases delicately colored silks in *crechè* ornament them. We have seen a mantilla of black figured lace, edged by a deep festoon border, and so shaped as to fall handsomely over the figure and to the lower flounce of the dress. By the way, in speaking of flounces, it may be said that the ladies are all *ruff*—five and six flounces of the rich patterned silks, so plentifully displayed in the shop windows, being no uncommon sight. *Basques* still hold their sway.

It has been noticed at places of public amusement that the past season has been one of much more than ordinary brilliancy with respect to ladies' costumes. The apprehension that the disinclination for full dress on the part of ladies would make the Theatre and Concert room of little interest, has passed away, since art among the milliners and manufacturers has introduced such beautiful materials for dress, and such elegant shapes and decorations for the head. A large room filled with well-dressed ladies, during the present fashions, forms a *coup d'œil* at once vivifying and enchanting.

Panurge Answers the Matrimonial Advertisements.

We came across the man yesterday who answers the "matrimonial" advertisements. His name is CHARLEY BAKER. He was born in Kentucky, mounts a handsome moustache, does a good office business, and has engaged in the epistolary line only by way of amusement and exercise. For he says he his dying of dyspepsia, and he knows from experience that nothing is so good to stir him up as to cowhide somebody. So he has laid in a dozen cowhides and set to work. This is the process:

Solomon Softy advertises that he wants a wife. BAKER writes punctually in reply, in a delicate female hand, that she wants a husband, that her name is Sallie Baker, that she lives with a crabbed brother who does not let her have money, though so soon as she is married she shall come to a handsome property in Kentucky—a hundred slaves, a good plantation, and all that. She urges him to call at precisely 9 A. M., if by accident she should not be found then to call at 10 o'clock.

Softy comes next morning at just 9 o'clock, and pulls the bell knob. He asks "is Miss Sallie Baker in?" "She is," answers MR. BAKER, "What is your business with her?" "I would like to see her personally," simpers Softy. "I am her brother," says BAKER, "and I don't wish her to receive calls from strangers," and slaps the door in his face. Softy hangs around for an hour, and BAKER and his friends, from behind the blinds, enjoy the poor simpleton's distress. At last he again tries the door. This time BAKER meets him with a cowhide, and if the crowd is thick upon the sidewalk, lays it well on the "rascal who would lead his sister astray." This he has used up six rawhides, taught sense to a score or two of Softies, laid fat on his ribs, and admirably promoted digestion.

Academy of Medicine.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Academy held on Wednesday evening at the University, a report was read by the Committee to whom was referred the matter of electing as resident members persons from out of the State. Some debate ensued upon it, which ultimated in a resolution to the effect that while the doors of the Academy were always open to regular members of the profession, yet membership (except as corresponding and honorary members) is limited to residents of this State.

Report from the Committee on Publication stated that the recent Anniversary Address was now ready, 750 copies being published at a cost of $287 75. The Treasurer here stated that the author, Dr. WATSON, had donated to the Academy, as in part payment of this cost, the sum of $150.

The vote from the various sections were stated by Dr. FANCHER not to be of the character contemplated by the originators of the plan of the sections. They were now limited to a bare recommendation to print or not certain papers referred to them. The Committee thought that they should analyze, describe, and give full and critical statements of the character, novelty, or any peculiar features of the papers.

On the subject of Dr. JOHN W. GRIFFIN, the report of the Committee, on file, a secretary was read by Dr. GARDNER. The principal feature of it was, that correspondence had been opened with various foreign societies, and a letter from Secretary MARCY gave permission to the Academy to use the Government channels for the transmission of documents, &c., providing no expense of postage was thereby incurred by the Government.

The Publishing Committee (Dr. BRADLEY, Chairman) reported adverse to increasing the number of copies of the Transactions above the actual wants of the members, with the view of their sale.

A portion of a letter from Dr. F. CAMPBELL STEWART, in Edinburg, was read, and meeting with some objections, its further reading was discontinued, and it was placed on file.

A letter from Dr. WATSON to the President, on the claims of Dr. SIMS of Rochester as the inventor of a method of reducing dislocations by manipulation, closed with a resolution that a gold medal of a value not less than $100 be given by the Academy to him as a token of their appreciation of his valuable discovery.

Dr. ALEX. H. STEVENS seconded this resolution. He felt pride as a New-Yorker in this invention by one of his countrymen—the profession should honor such distinguished merit—it was their duty to claim it also for America—it is now being used in London, and while its superiority to any other method is universally conceded, yet little was said of its American origin—it should receive from the Academy some token of originality. Dr. MOTT was expected to have been here and to have advocated the passage of the resolution—he gave it his full approbation.

Dr. BARKER wished it referred to a select Committee, to report upon the subject in its general bearings.

Dr. BACHELDER thought the first case of reduction of the thigh by manipulation was by Dr. SMITH, of Hanover, about 1826. He himself had been in the habit of demonstrating it on the dead subject. He thought that Dr. REID's success was owing, in part, perhaps, to the instrumentality of chloroform.

Dr. STEVENS said that it was not pretended that exceptional cases of such reductions had not been previously made, but the claim of Dr. REID is that he has systematized the matter, and rendered manipulation possible in all cases.

Dr. GARDNER thought that there were other discoverers or inventors more worthy of such a distinguishing reward than the person selected, and while he approved of the Academy's giving testimonials of merit, he thought they need not go out of their own numbers to find equally worthy inventors—and whereas the former merely substituted manipulation for other methods, the latter (Dr. SIMS, present in the room) had discovered a method of curing ills never before relieved, scarcely palliated in any great proportion of cases.

The matter was referred to a Committee, Drs. PARKER, STONE and MARKOE.

Dr. L. F. JENKINS, having removed to Yonkers, resigned his place in the Publication Committee, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Dr. BENEDICT.

The Board then adjourned.

☞ E. M. counts up from his reading 339 persons either killed or wounded, while gunning during the past 64 months. Of these there were 22 killed during the first five months of 1856.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Motion to Change the Place of Trial of Lewis Baker and Others Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.

Before Hon. Justice Strong.

OPINION OF JUDGE STRONG.

S. B. STRONG, J.—The defendants stand indicted for the alleged murder of William Poole in the City and County of New-York. The indictment contains as many counts as there are defendants, respectively charging each as primary, and the others as secondary principals. The first count charges the defendant Baker as the most prominent actor, and the others as being present at the scene of the murder, and aiding and abetting him. He elected to be tried separately. He was first tried at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held before Judge Roosevelt, in the County of New-York, (where the venue is laid and the indictment was found) in December last. The trial lasted nearly a fortnight, and resulted in the disagreement of the jurors and their discharge. His trial was again commenced at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held before me pursuant to an appointment by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the same County, on the 14th of April last. Five hundred jurors had been summoned to attend the trial; of that number five only were sworn, the others having failed to attend, or having been excused or rejected on challenges for cause, or on peremptory challenges in behalf of the defendant. Another panel of five hundred jurors was then ordered, and they were summoned to attend eventually, on the 24th of April; on that, and the next days, seven of the last panel were procured, who, from their answers, appeared to be free from any legal exceptions. One of those was excused from serving, as he was conscientiously opposed to attending to any secular business on the Jewish Sabbath, and it was conceded that the trial would extend beyond one such day. The other six were sworn, when the panel was exhausted. Another of two hundred and fifty was then ordered for the 29th of April. On the last-mentioned day the twelfth juror was obtained—there remaining in the box when his name was drawn, about twenty undrawn ballots. The empanelling of the Jury occupied nearly four days. About four hundred jurors appeared; of those two hundred and twenty-two were set aside, on challenge for having formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused on trial; three were peremptorily challenged by him; twelve were sworn, as before stated, and the remaining jurors were excused, or eventually discharged. The trial proceeded a short time, during which two witnesses were examined on the 29th of April. On the next day one of the jurors sworn failed to attend, and it appeared on an examination of a messenger from him, that he was confined to his bed, and probably would remain so for a considerable period by indisposition. The counsel for Baker thereupon proposed that the trial should proceed before the eleven jurors who were then present, or that the Jew who had been excused should sit on the trial, and thus complete the number, or that those who remained of the last panel should be resummoned, and that the person whose name should be first drawn should be sworn, and act as the twelfth. These propositions were declined by the counsel for the people, and the eleven jurors were therefore discharged. The Court was then adjourned to the first Tuesday in June, and a panel of one thousand jurors was ordered. Subsequently to the last mentioned adjournment, a *certiorari* was issued by the District-Attorney and allowed by Judge Roosevelt, removing the motion into the Supreme Court. On the 24th of May two motions were made, at a Special Term held before me in New-York, pursuant to an appointment made by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and also at the request of the Justices of the First Judicial District, who were otherwise engaged—one by the counsel for the prisoner, that the *certiorari* should be quashed as having been improvidently issued; and the other by the counsel for the people, that the place of trial should be changed to some other county, on the ground that a fair and impartial trial of the action cannot be had in the City and County of New-York.

The prisoners' counsel contend in support of their motion that a *certiorari* to remove an indictment from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court cannot lawfully issue at the instance of the counsel for the prosecution. There can be no doubt but that it has always been competent for the counsel for the crown in England, and since our revolution for the counsel for the people in this State, (unless the power has been abrogated by the statutory provisions, which I shall presently consider,) to remove criminal actions from the Oyer and Terminer to a higher tribunal by *certiorari*. Mr. Chitty, in his valuable work on Criminal Law, (vol. 1 p. 377,) after citing several acts of Parliament restricting or regulating the practice upon *certiorari* in criminal cases says: "But these acts apply only to writs of *certiorari* on the part of the defendants, and therefore *the crown and a private prosecutor may still obtain them*, without affidavit or recognisance, unless expressly prohibited by particular statutes," and he cites 5th Durnford & East's Reports, 626; 6th D. & E., 194; 3d Bosanquet & Puller's Reports, 354; 2d Strange's R., 900, 1, 2, 9; Cowper's R., 7+; 1st East's R., 305; 15th East's R., 337; Bacon's Abridgment, title "*certiorari*" E.; and again the same author remarks (p. 378) the writ of *certiorari* is demandable of absolute right only by the King himself, and to him the Court is bound to grant it. The English reports are full of cases where *certiorari's* to remove criminal actions from the Oyer and Terminer to the Court of King's Bench, (which as to its jurisdiction in criminal cases corresponds with the Supreme Court in this State,) have been issued on the application of the officers of the crown. The case in 3d Bosanquet and Puller (page 354,) cited by Mr. Chitty, was before the House of Lords, and it was decided by that tribunal that the *certiorari* could be issued by the officers of the crown, notwithstanding general restrictive words, in an act of Parliament, in reference to the class of cases to which the decision referred. The right of the prosecution to issue this process is impliedly recognized in this State in the provision of the revised statutes (2d R. S. 733) that "all issues of fact joined upon any indictment shall be tried by a Jury in the county where such indictment was found unless for special causes the Supreme Court shall order an indictment *removed into that Court* to be tried in some other County." This speaks of the removal of criminal causes as an existing common law practice and makes no attempt to restrict it. There are several cases in our reports which sustained the right to obtain this process in behalf of the people. In the case of the *People vs.* Vermilyea and others, (7th Cowen, 141,) where one of the indictments had been removed to the Supreme Court by *certiorari*, the District-Attorney inquired whether he should give the other indictments the same direction by issuing writs of *certiorari* for their removal to that Court, to which Chief Justice Savage answered, "you must take your own course on the subject. *you have a right to remove the other causes*, or to try them where they are, as you shall think advisable." In the case of the *People vs.* Webb, (1st Hill, 179,) where the defendant had been indicted for a libel on J. Fenimore Cooper, in the county of Otsego, the indictment was removed by *certiorari*, on the application of the District-Attorney, from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court, and the place of trial was changed to the County of Montgomery. In that case the *certiorari* to the Oyer and Terminer had been obtained after that Court had ordered that the trial should proceed, or that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered. It is true, as was said by the counsel for Baker, in his argument, that the right to issue the writ in behalf of the prosecution, was not disputed in the case, but the motion to change the place of trial which followed it, was, in that case, warmly contested, and if it had been supposed that the process had been irregularly obtained, the objection, which would have been fatal to the motion, would have been urged. The silence of the counsel and of the Court was, under the circumstances, significant against the objection.

The counsel for the defendants contended, that if the right to issue the *certiorari* in criminal cases, by the District-Attorney, had existed at common law it would have been abrogated by sections 1 and 2 of chapter 65 of the acts of 1829, and the 1st section of chapter 12 of the acts of 1847. The act of 1829 provices (sec. 1) that no *certiorari* to remove into the Supreme Court any indictment pending in a Court of Oyer and Terminer before trial thereon shall be effectual, unless allowed by a Judge of the Supreme Court or (then) Circuit Judge, and (sec. 2) that, before allowing any such writ, the officer to whom application should be made should take from the defendant a recognizance, with sureties, conditioned that the defendant prosecuting such writ will appear at the return day thereof in the Supreme Court, and abide the orders and rules of such Court; and the 1st section of the act of 1847 merely exempts the defendant who may be indicted for treason, murder, or arson in the first degree, and who may be in custody, from the necessity of entering into any recognizance for their appearance in the Supreme Court. If the first section of the act of 1829 had stood alone, as that merely regulated the practice, and did not purport to take any right, it might have been construed to include *certiorais* issued in behalf of the people. But the second section, although it specifies the process in general terms, evidently refers to such as might be allowed in behalf of the defendants. The prosecution could not be required to give a recognizance for the conduct of the defendants as a condition for obtaining the writ. There is no statutory provision involving such an absurdity, except the eighth section of the act for the prevention of in amperance, pauperism and crime, (Laws of 1855 pp. 346-7,) which provides that an appeal and the service of a notice thereof shall be of no effect in behalf of the defendant or *complainant* unless *he* shall enter into the recognizance or undertaking to the people in the sum of $500, with one or more sureties conditioned among other things that *the defendant* shall not, during the pendency of the appeal, violate any of the provisions of the act, thus requiring the complainant where the appeal is by him, to become responsible for the good behavior of his opponent. But the Prohibitory act furnishes no very reliable rule for the construction of other statutes. In reference to the act of 1847, it may raise a slight inference that the Legislature by which it was passed, supposed that the *certiorari* could be issued only on the instance of the defendant. But that could not have been the intent to abrogate a practice founded on principle, and one, which might be very essential to the due administration of justice under circumstances of frequent occurrence. In England it has been clearly settled that the *rights* of the Crown are not taken away by any general statutory provision, unless the intention to do so is clearly and directly manifested. Thus, in the case of the *King vs.* Davies, (5th Term R., 626,) Judge Buller remarked that "the general rule is, that where the *certiorari* (in criminal cases) is taken away by act of Parliament the Crown is not included in the restriction unless there be some words in the act to show that the Legislature intended it;" and Judge Grose said, "we cannot break in upon the general rule which has been so long established that the Crown is not bound by the general words of a statute taking away the *certiorari* unless it appear upon the face of the Parliament that the Legislature intended that the Crown should be bound." The same principle was sustained and applied to a *certiorari* in a criminal case obtained by the Crown officers in the case of the *King vs.* The Inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, by the Court of Kings Bench (8th Term R., 194) and by the House of Lords (3d Bosanquet & Puller's R., 354). These are many other cases in the English Reports to the same effect, and the rule is well settled in the country from which we inherit the common law. In this State, where the people have acquired the rights originally appertaining to the Crown of England in criminal cases, except where they are inconsistent with our form of Government, or have been expressly abrogated, (and neither is the case,) there has been a long and well settled right of the public have not been taken away by an inference. The continuance of the right in question was recognized by the Supreme Court, in the case of the People *vs.* Webb, (which I have before cited,) long after the passage of the act of 1829. I am satisfied that it still exists, and the motion to quash the *certiorari* in this case is therefore denied. The indictment may, nevertheless, be hereafter remanded to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial should the ends of justice require that procedure—(1 R. S., 742, § 3.)

The most material, and by far the most difficult question presented for my consideration is, whether the place of trial should be changed on the ground that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the City and County of New-York. There are many palpable reasons why trials in criminal cases should ordinarily be had in the counties where the transactions which gave rise to them occurred, and a change should not be made except for feasible and clearly established causes. Our statutes require that issues of fact joined upon any indictment shall be tried by a jury in the county where such indictment was found, unless *for special causes* the Supreme Court should order an indictment removed into that Court to be tried in some other county. (2d R. S., 733, § 1.) Mr. Chitty says, (vol. 1, p. 495) that "not very strong evidence of partiality will be required in order to induce the Court to listen to the application for the removal" to another place of trial. To this I cannot assent, nor is the position supported by the authorities to which the learned author refers. In one of the cases cited by him, (Box *vs.* Harris, 3d Barrow's R., 1,833,) Lord Mansfield said, "there must be a clear and solid foundation for the suggestion" (of partiality.) The question as to the unfairness or partiality of a drawn juror does not refer exclusively to his *feelings*, but extends to any opinion which he may have formed and expressed in reference to any material question involved in the controversy and which may at all influence his decision. Thus one who acted as a grand juror when the indictment was found, or who (in a case involving the life of the accused) cannot, from conscientious scruples, render a verdict which would lead to the punishment of death, is disqualified, although he has no hostile or favorable feelings towards the defendant. Some of the English authorities seem to indicate that some feeling of the juror, either hostile or friendly, would be involved in the objection to render it effectual; but it has been otherwise adjudicated in this State. In the case of the People *vs.* Vermilyea, the English and American authorities were elaborately revie wed by Judge Woodworth, and he expressed an opinion in which the other Judges concurred, that a challenge, because the juror has expressed an opinion, is for principal cause, and need not be accompanied by personal ill-will to render it valid. (7 Cowen, 108.) A juror should have the ability, and one who is conscientious would feel the inclination, to decide all questions of fact submitted to him solely from a fair and impartial view of the evidence, without being at all influenced by ulterior considerations. But that would be difficult, if not impossible, where he had previously formed and expressed a strong opinion upon the matter, especially if it corresponded with the public sentiment. Let him exert himself as he may, he cannot wholly avoid the difficulty. He will, in a case where the testimony is contradictory, yield a more ready credence and give greater weight to that which sustains, than that which opposes, his preconception. Such is the infirmity of the human mind, and we must take it as we find it. Where the opinions extend so far as to become the general sentiment in the community where a trial of an exciting case is had, it forms a serious obstacle to the due administration or justice; and the evil should be averted where that is possible. In the case under consideration there were many circumstances calculated to attract attention, and to induce the formation and expression of opinions, especially in a community proverbially excited. Of these the more prominent were the public character of the deceased, and of some of those who were present at the time when he received his death wound, and who have been charged with a participation in the tragedy—the singular prolongation of the life of the wounded man—the immense funeral procession which accompanied and followed the body to the grave—the flight of one of the persons charged with the homicide across the ocean—the pursuit and capture of the fugitive under circumstances which induced the strong condemnation of his eloquent counsel on the argument before me—his subsequent protracted trial, and the publication in the newspapers of the City of the testimony which was taken, with great minuteness—of the eloquent speeches of the counsel, and of the elaborate and able charge of the presiding Judge. It is not at all remarkable that these circumstances should have led to the formation and expression of opinions by the citizens of New-York, especially those who witnessed any of the exciting scenes, or who read the newspapers. That there is a strong and all but universal sentiment in the City as to the truth or falsity of the charge as to respects the defendant Baker, was apparent from the statements of the jurors who appeared before me. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight who were examined, all but sixteen had both framed and expressed opinions as to the alleged guilt of the prisoner, and still retained them. The number of those who passed the ordeal of a strict examination was so inconsiderable that they could not be deemed a fair representation of the intelligence and reliability of the class which comprises the jurors of the County. The jurors who were admitted may all have been respectable men. I had no personal acquaintance with either of them and heard nothing against any of them, except some insinuations by the District Attorney on the argument, which, as they were not supported by any evidence, cannot be regarded in the decision of the motion which is now under consideration. If, however, they were all reliable men, such a consummation was under the circumstances so remarkable that a similar result on any future attempt could not be reasonably anticipated. Where so few out of so large a number of jurors are at all admissible, the right to challenge twenty peremptorily, which our laws benignly secure to persons tried for capital offences, gives to the defendants almost the entire control in the selection of the Jury. In cases where all or the greater portion of those summoned are unexceptionable, the full exercise of this privilege cannot operate prejudicially, but it is quite apparent that where but an inconsiderable number is admissible, it may create very great embarrassment and seriously obstruct the course of justice. In this case, when the trial was before me, but three jurors were obtained peremptorily from the entire panel, a circumstance that the admitted jurors were peculiarly acceptable to the defendant. How it was in this instance I am unable to say. Baker swears that he was unacquainted with any of the jurors and had no influence over them. However I am bound to consider the possible and (generally) probable effect of the existence and exertion of the privilege. If the trial of this action should proceed in New-York it would probably be necessary, as it was before, to summon more than one panel. Where so many are to be selected and summoned a considerable number of days must necessarily intervene. During that time the jurors already sworn must (at least under our practice) be permitted to separate, and to mingle with their fellow citizens without any restriction. The injunction to hold no conversation with others on the subject of the trial may be obeyed by conscientious men but it sometimes happens that one is sworn as a juror who is not a conscientious man, and as to such there can be no security. Besides there is no responsibility upon the outsiders, and the inconsiderate will express their opinions, and argue to support them in the hearing of the sworn jurors. The danger of improper influences from such causes is very considerable. I am aware that some similar difficulty may occur if jurors were permitted to separate during the trial, and it was for that reason, that when I proposed to introduce the practice on trials for murder in the City of New-York, several years ago, I was warned by the Judges of that district that it would be a dangerous procedure. But it seemed to me then, and I still think, that scarcely any state of circumstances will justify the seclusion and confinement of jurors, and particularly of the infirm and of those extensively engaged in business, during a protracted trial, from the time when they are sworn until they render their verdict. The practice of thus confining them would operate very injuriously to the administration of justice, as the most reliable men would refuse to sit at all on trials for murder. The separation during the trial is so evidently just that the danger resulting from it is a matter approaching very near to a necessity; but a state of circumstances which would increase the risk should, if possible, be avoided. In this case, if a judgment is to be formed from the facts—and it must be—it will be difficult to procure any Jury, and still more so obtain one by which a fair, impartial and effectual trial can be had, in the County of New-York. Although a sufficient number of qualified jurors might possibly be found of those who might not have formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, yet the strong existing public sentiment must be known to them, and it will have its influence. The jurors may be charged to disregard it, but they cannot do that with all their efforts. During an experience of many years, I do not remember a verdict in a criminal case in opposition to a strong public sentiment previously entertained and generally known. If that has been erroneous, and it sometimes is, it will probably lead to an unjust verdict. If there should be a divided sentiment, it would result in a disagreement, and the trial thus prove abortive. Whether the inability of the Jury first impanelled in this action to agree upon a verdict, resulted from the effect of public opinion upon the minds of some of the number cannot be certainly known. Perhaps it may be, under the circumstances, the inferable cause, but I do not place any reliance upon that. There is sufficient without it to warrant the conclusion which I have adopted, that a fair impartial and effectual trial of this action cannot be had in New-York, and that, therefore, it should take place in some other county.

The counsel for the defendant, McLaughlin, contended that the action should not be sent into another county for trial, as if it shou'd take that direction as to one it must as to all, and nothing appeared to prove that his client could not have a fair trial in the County of New-York. It is undoubtedly true that the question whether McLaughlin participated in the transaction at all, or in any manner which would make him responsible, there is no evidence that any opinions have been formed or expressed. But, then, where one is charged as an active participator, an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of one of the actors, and especially when all were together, must have an important bearing as to all, and it would disqualify a proposed juror who had entertained or expressed it, on the trial of either of the defendants. Sergeant Hawkins says in his work on the Pleas of the Crown (ch. 4, sec. 27,) that "the exception to an indictor is good upon the trial of another indictment or action wherein the same matter is either in question, or *happens to be material*, though not directly in issue." The principle that an opinion as to the guilt of an associate won't exclude a Juror was sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of the People *vs.* Vermilyea and others. There would, therefore, be a difficulty in obtaining a fair and unprejudiced Jury in New-York to try either of the defendants.

It seems from the affidavit of Baker that he has a large number of witnesses who are poor and unable to bear the expenses of a journey to another and perhaps distant county, and that he is also destitute of property, and his counsel made a feeling appeal to me against changing the place of trial, and thereby in effect depriving him of the ability to establish his defence. This objection, if well grounded, would be entitled to great consideration. The defendant should not be deprived of any legitimate means of defence, nor will I consent to do that. They must at all events have a fair trial. I shall, therefore, from a sense of justice, evidently as to Baker, and probably as to the other defendants, require that the District-Attorney shall make a satisfactory arrangement for the payment by the County of New-York of the necessary expenses of the indigent witnesses subpœnaed by or on behalf of the defendants or either of them, and attending at any Court when the trial shall not be postponed at their instance. Under such an arrangement it seems to me that a change of the place of trial cannot be productive of injustice. It is undoubtedly true that it is often advantageous to the innocent accused that their trial should be had where they and the witnesses are known, and where the circumstances can be appreciated from local knowledge; but it is still more important that their fate should be decided by jurors selected from an unbiased community. It can scarcely be necessary for me to say that I do not intend to impeach in the slightest degree the general character of the New-York jurors. Their respectability and their disposition to do right are not doubted, but they, like those selected from the rural districts, may be influenced in weighing the evidence and adopting their conclusions by the public sentiment when that has been strongly formed and become generally known.

Accordingly, where the place of trial is changed, an adjoining county should be selected, and so the authorities declare. However, there is no express limitation, and if the necessity which may require any change should call for a more remote place that should be selected. In this case it is probable that the constant intercourse between the inhabitants of New-York and the adjoining counties, and the free circulation of the New-York papers in the vicinity of the City, has created an extensive coincidence of sentiment, and the embarrassment in obtaining a fair and impartial trial in any adjoining county would be as great as in that therefore direct that the trial shall be had in a more remote county. The notice of motion designates the County of Suffolk, and as no particular objection was raised to that locality, I shall decide that the trial be had there, unless the counsel for the prosecution and for the defendants shall sign a mutual consent designating some other county.

An order must be entered reciting that it satisfactorily appears from the disagreement of the Jury first impanelled to try the defendant, Baker, the prevalence of formed and expressed opinions among the many jurors who had been summoned, and attended upon the inchoate second trial of the same defendant and the indications which were thereby evinced, that a strong sentiment as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants existed very generally among the citizens of New-York, that a fair and impartial trial of the accused cannot be had in the County of New-York, where the venue is laid, and that, therefore, the trial must be held in the County of Suffolk, (or any other County which may be designated by Counsel) upon the completion of the arrangement which I have designated for the payment of the expenses of the defendants' witnesses.

The Counsel for the defendants, Mr. Brady, stated that the District-Attorney and himself would agree on the order, and submit it to the Court. and that, if he found it were allowable, he should certainly appeal from the decision of his Honor.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

THE DIMOND REEF CONTRACT.

Barnett vs. The Mayor, Aldermen et al. of New-York.—This was a motion for an injunction, restraining the Mayor, Common Council, Comptroller and Street Commissioner, from giving, and Peter V. Hustis and J. Kroehl, from exercising, powers granted by a certain contract for blasting Dimond Reef. The plaintiff claimed that the contract was illegal.

The motion for an injunction is denied with $10 costs to the defendants, &c., and the order for a temporary injunction must be vacated.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Lewis vs. Jones, Dodge, Bennett et al.—This suit was brought to enforce a lien, which the plaintiff claims to have, on the ship *Joseph Walker* and her cargo, by virtue of an agreement, made between the agents of the underwriters, to whom it is said the ship and cargo had been resigned, and one Thomas Bell; which agreement provided that Bell should raise the vessel, and receive therefor 75 per cent. of the proceeds. Bell sold the defendant one-half of his interest in this contract, and made an agreement with the plaintiff to raise the vessel, and as compensation he was to receive one-half of Bell's remaining portion of the contract, that is, three-sixteenths of all the proceeds. The question then is, did the plaintiff (by virtue of the agreement with Bell, and of the transfer by Bell to him, of one-fourth of his interest) acquire a lien upon the vessel and cargo, by virtue of the agreement between Bell and the agent of the underwriters?

DAVIS, J.—I must hold that the plaintiff, by virtue of the contracts with the agent of the underwriters acquired no lien upon the cargo or its proceeds, and that his complaint must be dismissed with costs.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 97, 710, 521, 633, 763, 764, 115, 375, 634, 759, 794, 796, 797, 798, 800. *Part II.*—Nos. 353, 354, 779 to 790 inclusive, 793.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 336, 362, 633, 490, 453, 454, 332, 547, 366, 445, 663, 664, 666, 521, 153, 643, 378, 493, 591, 91, 631, 475, 56, 579, 202, 84, 198, 837, 17, 536, 603, 669, 457, 354, 627.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1838, 412, 341, 72, 174, 237, 22, 852, 864, 868, 170, 872, 874, 875.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 394, 29, 58, 137, 138, 139, 140, 143, 166, 169, 174, 181, and after these the whole calendar will be called.

LONG ISLAND.

How a Spirit Consoled a Widower.

Mr. LEWIS JENNINGS, formerly of Southold, L. I., some years since was separated from his wife, she having been removed to the inner life. For several days he was deeply dejected and his friends were apprehensive that he might be insane. Mr. JENNINGS was profoundly impressed that he should soon have a personal interview with his deceased companion. One night, about three weeks after her departure for the Sunny Land—while in his room and in bed—he was conscious that the unpleasant excitement of his mind and nervous system was greatly subdued. A trai quil feeling seemed to pervade his whole being. He felt for the first time that he was prepared for the interview, when his wife suddenly appeared to him. Seating herself on the side of his bed she conversed with him freely respecting his situation, telling him not to allow his mind to dwell on their separation; that their earthly relations had been interrupted for wise purposes, and that, in this world, at least, she could no longer be to him a constant companion. In the course of the interview she referred him to a lady residing in Southold, whom he did not remember ever to have seen, and told him to marry her.

On the following morning Mr. JENNINGS found himself in a calm and agreeable frame of mind. The gloom that had vailed his spirit had been totally dissipated, and he felt light-hearted and cheerful. Subsequently he addressed the lady referred to, and without having seen her made proposals of marriage, which were promptly *rejected*. A few days after, while JENNINGS was conversing with his uncle, Mr. JAMES RICHMOND, he remarked that he was still sure of securing his object; and then, with some reluctance, and with a feeling of unusual solemnity, related the spiritual experience already described. Mr. JENNINGS married this same lady some eight or ten years since, and the union has been productive of much happiness.—*The Spiritual Telegraph, 7th.*

How to Identify a Man.

A colored man, named JACKSON, residing at Weeksville, was brought before Justice CURTIS, in Brooklyn, lately convicted of committing an assault and battery upon a man named ALGER, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and to ten days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or in default of paying the fine, to be imprisoned three months.

JACKSON's defence was that ALGER was stealing his horse, and that he struck and butted him so that he could swear to the man when brought up for the offence. He went into a very elaborate argument to prove the utility of the mode adopted by him, but it seemed to aggravate the offence in the mind of the Justice.

JACKSON has made a complaint against ALGER for stealing his horse, before Justice SMITH.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ An inquest was held by ABRAHAM CARLOCK, one of the coroners of the County of Bergen, N. J., upon the body of PETER TAYLOR, a well known and much respected citizen of Fort Lee, N. J. He had wandered from his home while deranged. He was found on Friday last lying dead near the shore of the Hudson, one mile above Fort Lee. The Jury found that he came to his death by wounds inflicted with a razor upon the left arm while laboring under delirium.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, June 9, 6—P. M.

ASHES—Can be purchased at $7 for Pearls, and $6@$6 12½ for Pots. ₱ 100 lbs.; but they are in very slack request at these quotations.

COFFEE—A lively inquiry helps to reduce the available supply and to strengthen prices. The sales since our last have been to a liberal extent, including Java at 14½c.@15c.; Rio at 11c.@11½; St. Domingo at 8½c.@10c; and Bahia at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is brisker and firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 2,300 bales at 10½c. for Upland Middling; 11@11¾c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other qualities. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues brisk and buoyant. The demand is good, less so for home use than for report, while prices are on the advance. The receipts are ample, but receivers are not eager to sell, and there is no pressure of supplies on the market. The sales since our last, comprising about 14,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 35@$5 25
Ordinary State	5 35@ 5 55
Straight State	5 55@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 6 25
Inferior to good Michigan	5 00@ 5 85
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 80@ 6 05
Common to Good Ohio	5 90@ 6 10
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 6 90
Fancy Ohio	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Michigan	5 75@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 8 35
Fancy Genesee	6 35

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

☞ An immense gathering of the citizens o New-York assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, in the expectation of hearing a speech from Gov. REEDER; but, disappointed in that hope by the non-arrival of the Governor, improvised a demonstration which was surpassed only by the great SUMNER meeting in the same place. Full five thousand persons were present, and $3,000 were collected on the spot as material aid for the struggling people of Kansas. A committee of citizens will be appointed to collect further subscriptions. During the evening, addresses were delivered with great effect by Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Ohio, Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, and others, and no little interest was created by the appearance upon the platform of Mr. and Mrs. BUFFUM, who have borne a prominent part in the troubles in Kansas. The demonstration was throughout hearty and spontaneous, and expressed the sentiment of New-York.

☞ Both Houses of Congress met yesterday, but only the Senate had a quorum. The bill to amend the Naturalization law was made the special order for Saturday next in that body. Mr. TRUMBULL introduced his bill to bring Kansas under the Territorial Government of Nebraska, which led to a debate between that gentleman and Mr. DOUGLAS as to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. FOOT then made a speech on the bill amending the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

☞ Our latest dispatches from Kansas represent a most deplorable state of affairs in that Territory. A serious collision had taken place between the Free-State men and Capt. PATTIS' Company, in which the latter seem to have got the worst of it. The Pro-Slavery accounts of the affair are stated to the greatly exaggerated.

☞ We learn from the St. Louis papers that Col. BENTON has signified his acceptance of the nomination for Governor of Missouri.

Southern Sentiment.

We see it stated in sundry quarters that it is unjust to charge upon *the South* the responsibility for the brutal assault of BROOKS upon SUMNER, inasmuch as the great body of the conservative and rational men in the Slaveholding States condemn and denounce it. We hear of individual instances in which Southern men pronounce it a cowardly outrage, and brand the perpetrator of it with disgrace and ignominy. We have no doubt this is substantially true, but it amounts to nothing in view of practical results. It could scarcely be otherwise than that sensible and conservative men everywhere should condemn such an outrage as this, and we do not doubt that at the South, as at the North, such men denounce and deplore it. Neither have we any doubt that the same men in the slaveholding States disapprove and from the bottom of their hearts regret the invasion of Kansas and the outrageous violation of all justice and right which has been there practiced for the purpose of fastening Slavery upon that Territory. But the fatal difficulty in the case is, that this class of men are utterly *without influence*. There is not a Congressional District in a slaveholding State where they could pass resolutions denouncing the brutality of BROOKS or the savage lawlessness of the Border Ruffians. The whole *political strength* of the slaveholding States is on the other side, and it overbears moderate and conservative men. They count for nothing in the political action of the South. They have no voice whatever in the election of Members of Congress, of Governors, of members of the State Legislature, or of any other prominent and influential officers.

This, indeed, is the root of the whole evil that the Slaveholding class, small as it is, should have obtained, by its energy, its unity and its audacious resort to all the means necessary for the accomplishment of its ends, so complete an ascendency over the people of the Slaveholding States as to impose upon them the most entire subserviency to their views and their interests. It is very common to suppose that the great mass of the white People of the South are Slaveholders. *Nothing could be further from the truth.* The immense majority of the whites at the South hold no slaves. We have compiled from the Census Returns, published by the Government a year or two since, the following statement upon this subject. In the first column of this table will be found the whole number of *Slaveholders* in each of the Southern States; and in the last column is given the *aggregate white population* of each State. This will show at once the proportion between the two classes:—

States.	Slaveholders in each.	White Population.
Alabama	29,295	426,514
Arkansas	5,999	162,189
District of Columbia	1,477	37,941
Delaware	809	71,169
Florida	3,520	47,203
Georgia	38,456	521,572
Kentucky	38,385	761,413
Louisiana	20,670	255,491
Maryland	16,040	417,943
Mississippi	28,116	295,718
Missouri	19,185	592,004
North Carolina	28,308	553,028
South Carolina	25,596	274,563
Tennessee	33,864	756,836
Texas	7,747	154,634
Virginia	55,063	894,800
Total	347,525	6,222,418

From this statement, drawn from official sources, it will be seen that *there is not a single Slaveholding State in the Union, in which the* SLAVEHOLDERS *constitute* ONE-TENTH *part of the aggregate* FREE WHITE *population.* In South Carolina, where the Slaveholding class is relatively the most numerous, out of a white population of 274,563 only 25,596—*less than one-tenth*—are Slaveholders. Yet in every one of these States the Slaveholders wield the whole political power,—make just such laws as their own interests require or their own projects dictate, and hold the great body of the white population in a condition of political subserviency quite as absolute as that of their Slaves! Only *one-seventeenth* of the aggregate free white population of the South are Slaveholders;—yet they have usurped the whole political power of that section:—they fill all offices of honor and of power from their own number:—they tolerate no utterance of opinions which they do not approve:—they hold the free whites who do not belong to their order in a condition of absolute vassalage:—and we hear nothing from that region, upon any subject, except as uttered in their interest and at their dictation. They constitute a dominant and ruling OLIGARCHY,—held together like the feudal barons of the middle ages by a community of interest and of sentiment, and acting together always for the promotion of their common ends.

This is the reason why the voice of the South is always unanimous upon every question in which Slavery is involved. It is not because the whole white population has a common interest in that subject,—but because *it is ruled by those who have.* Whatever men may think at the South about the Border Ruffians and about BROOKS, they are compelled to keep silent, or else approve. Hence it is that meetings are held all over the Southern States, at which resolutions are passed indorsing the conduct of BROOKS and threatening Northern men with similar violence if they dare utter their convictions concerning Slavery. And the only remedy for this state of things,—the only action that can release the *white population of the South,* as well as of the whole country, from this odious and tyrannical domination, is the political overthrow of the Oligarchy by which it is maintained.

Temperance Matters.

We called attention some days since to the meeting of the State Temperance Society to be held at Albany on the 18th inst., and took that occasion to state certain opinions which we supposed would be entertained and expressed by members of the Society, in regard to the course proper to be pursued in view of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. The *Journal of the American Temperance Union,* an organ of the Society, published in this City and edited by its Secretary, Rev. Dr. MARSH, has seen fit to misrepresent this paragraph, as well as the general course of the TIMES upon this subject, in the grossest and most unwarrantable manner. It professes to present its substance in the following words:

"In the *Times* of the 14th ult. is a piece of unusual misrepresentation. The writer and editor summons the Temperance Host of the State to the annual meeting of the State Society at Albany in June, on the ground that the temperance men of the State are divided into two parties; the one are for pushing to extremities the Prohibitory law, resolved that they will have that or nothing—and *for which he thinks, they may labor forever, in vain;* the other are for *more rational measures—a well regulated traffic; a stringent license system; granting the community the privilege of buying and drinking some, under proper limitations; the only rational system.* Now we do not believe a word of all this. There are doubtless gentlemen who stand on this latter ground who call themselves temperance men (and who calls himself an anti-temperance man?) but they are not the men who attend temperance Conventions, or will lift a finger to promote the cause."

We must take the liberty of saying to Rev. Dr. MARSH that this paragraph is utterly untrue We have used no such language as he puts in our mouth. We have attributed no such opinions to Temperance men as he alleges. We have never said that the one portion of the party might labor for a Prohibitory law "forever in vain,"—nor that the other believed a license law "the only rational system." These are gross perversions of our language,—the more inexcuseable because they must have been deliberate and intentional. Our language was too explicit to be thus misunderstood. And to prove this we here reprint what we said upon each of the two points specified. We first spoke of those who still insist upon total Prohibition or nothing—thus:—

From the Daily Times, May 14.

On one side it is said that Temperance men can do nothing but insist upon the total prohibition by law of the sale of intoxicating drinks:—that having committed themselves to this principle it is impossible for them to recede:—that temporary defeats are what all who labor in a good cause must expect:—that they cannot, under any circumstances, so far compromise their position as to assent to the enactment of any license law whatever:—and that they have only, therefore, to *do nothing,* until they can pass and maintain a prohibitory law. When that time will come, they cannot say:—but *that it will come eventually they have full faith.* Especially if the traffic in liquor should be left entirely free, they believe *the whole community would become so thoroughly aroused by its evil results, that they would demand its total prohibition.*

Where does Dr. MARSH find in this statement of their views, anything to justify his assertion that we think those who hold these views will "labor forever in vain." Of others in the Temperance Party we spoke thus:

On the other hand there are many Temperance men who think that the experiment would be doubtful in its issue, and altogether too costly in its process. That the tide of death which flows from intemperance should be left to sweep over the land without a single effort to check or restrain it, in order to demonstrate the necessity of stopping it altogether, they deem unjust and cruel in the last degree. They believe it is wise to prevent as much evil as possible,—*to do as much good as the circumstances of the case will admit,*—and not to abandon all effort because everything cannot be accomplished at once. They believe in the maxim that half a loaf is better than no bread: that it is worth while to diminish the amount of liquor consumed, even if its consumption cannot be wholly and instantly prevented. As to the *principle* involved in a license law, they agree substantially with the views presented in Governor CLARK'S first message,—that they are prohibitory in their nature, and differ from those which enact tota prohibition only in degree.

They are willing to prohibit the sale of liquor *in part,* if they cannot do it wholly,—believing that every step thus gained is in the right path,—that positive good is done to individuals and to society by preventing the sale of a single gallon of liquor,—and that it is the duty of the friends of Temperance *to do all they can* in this direction.

Now where does Dr. MARSH find anything in *this* paragraph to justify him in the assertion that we represented these men as holding "a license system"—a "well-regulated traffic" to be "the only rational system"—or as being "more rational" than Prohibition? We attributed to them no such sentiments. There is not a syllable in the language used that can justify such an assertion. And we leave Dr. MARSH to vindicate, as he best can, the gross perversion of our words, to which he seems to have resorted because their plain and palpable meaning would not sustain the attack upon the TIMES which he had determined to make.

Dr. MARSH denies that there is any difference of opinion among Temperance men as to the course proper to be pursued. We infer, therefore, that they are unanimous in favor of *doing nothing,* until they can secure the enactment of a Prohibitory Law;—that they will not consent to any *restriction* of the liquor traffic whatever, until they can secure its total prohibition;—that until they can procure the enactment of a law which shall make it a crime to sell a glass of beer or wine to be drunk at dinner, they will not assent to one which will punish a man for selling rum to a brutal drunkard already half-maddened by liquor, and ready upon the slightest additional stimulus to murder his wife and children. We understand Dr. MARSH to say, by implication, that the principles of the Temperance Party will not permit them to recognize any distinction between these two cases;—that they cannot consent to any *partial* prohibition whatever;—that they must have the whole or nothing. It is true the Doctor covers up his opinion upon the subject somewhat. He does not say openly and frankly that these are his views. He states the matter thus:

"The truth is, a *well-regulated* traffic, always excepting the traffic allowed in the late Prohibitory Law, is out of the question. As well talk of *well-regulated* poisoning by strychnine, or *well-regulated* counterfeiting, or well-regulated *immorality* of any sort. If the traffic is morally wrong, and it has so been pronounced by temperance men since 1833, then *there is no good regulation of it at all, because a regulation permits it, which is not a good.*"

The question, as it is now to be met, is not one of "regulation" at all. Temperance men hoodwink themselves, or permit others to do it for them, when they endeavor by the adroit use of this word, to conceal the real issue which circumstances have compelled them to meet. The decision of the Court of Appeals was against Prohibition. Until that Court is overthrown, or the Constitution changed, we can have no law which shall prohibit the sale of liquor in the State at the time of its enactment. This is a "fixed fact,"—which no amount of zeal on the part of Temperance men can possibly change; and the question for them to decide is, whether, during the interval that must elapse before this can be done, they will have any law upon the subject,—whether they will do any thing to *stay* or *restrict* the liquor traffic,—or whether they will leave it to desolate the land with the full sweep of its unchecked fury. Dr. MARSH intimates that they will choose the latter alternative:—that they will do nothing to prohibit the sale of liquor *in part,* lest they should thus *permit* the sale of what is *not* prohibited. He should bear in mind that if this is so, they will also, by refusing to prohibit the liquor traffic *in part,* "permit" it to a still greater extent. We do not propose to contest the rightfulness of this position, which Dr. MARSH thinks the Temperance Party design to take,—but merely to state it for his consideration and that of the public in general.

Dr. MARSH, in the same article from which we have already quoted, makes also the following statement concerning the TIMES:

"This commanding and influential paper has often been for us and often against us. It has at times been greatly relied upon, and then suddenly has been like a broken tooth. His Honor, the chief editor, was placed by the Temperance men in the second office in the State, and then suddenly and sorely disappointed them. To-day he has been for Prohibitory law, and then for moral suasion, or a high-licensed and well-regulated traffic, if such a thing there can be."

Dr. MARSH must excuse us for characterizing this paragraph as utterly without foundation. The files of the TIMES are at his service. We defy him to find in them the slightest evidence of the inconsistency which he charges upon us. We have been uniformly in favor of a Prohibitory law, or of the nearest approach to it which the decisions of our Courts and the public sentiment of the State would permit. We have not, it is true, always felt constrained to obey the dictation, or follow the example, of those leaders in the Temperance Party who assume to control its political action:—but we have given even them no just ground for complaint, nor has the course of the TIMES been otherwise than consistent upon this subject. We challenge Dr. MARSH to the proof of his assertions.

Brooks in the Mexican War.

The Southern journals have a great deal to say about BROOKS having fought gallantly in Mexico as an officer in the South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. We have before us an authentic list of the officers of that regiment, with the promotions, and the names of those who were wounded, in which we find the name of PRESTON S. BROOKS, and opposite the name the words, "Absent recruiting." If we recollect aright, however, BROOKS was with the regiment at the siege of Vera Cruz, where all the fighting was done by the artillery, and we know that he was in command of his company in the City of Mexico, after all the fighting in the Valley was over, and also in San Angel, where, a correspondent informs us, he distinguished himself by gallantly discharging the six barrels of his revolver into a crowd of men and women in the market-place, for some fancied insult to his dignity. It is probably to this circumstance that the Southern journals allude when they speak of his services in the war.

A Good Beginning.

We understand that the Commissioners for laying out the Central Park have determined to accept the plans for the improvement of that great work, made by Lieut. VIELE, to be modified as circumstances may hereafter require.

Mr. VIELE'S plan has been exhibited freely during the past six months, and has been very generally approved. By its adoption the Commissioners will be able very soon to give our citizens an opportunity of appreciating one of the first advantages of the park, in affording them what is greatly needed, a good drive within the limits of the City. The grand circuit of the park, according to the plan adopted, affords a drive five miles in extent, and as the avenue will be made to conform to the natural undulations of the surface, it can be made in a very short time and at a very inconsiderable expense. It is time that the park were inclosed, trees planted, and a movement made towards the realization the hopes of the people who have been so long looking forward, with fond anticipations, to the creation of a great Metropolitan Park. It only needs that this superb design should be tolerably well fulfilled, to render New-York in a few years worthy to be called the Magnificent. There are all the elements of grandeur and beauty lying ready at our hands to be made use of, and it will require a good deal of bungling and mismanagement to defraud us of one of the most noble and beautiful places of recreation and healthful enjoyment that any city in the world can boast of.

Transit to California.

As our Government has recognized the Walker rule in Nicaragua, the first practical advantage to be thought of is the reopening of regular half-monthly communications between the Atlantic States and California over the Isthmus of Nicaragua. The immediate importance of this is not, perhaps, so great as the contingent; for while the Panama route remains unmolested by native outbreaks in New-Granada, or accidental obstructions to the Railway, the mails, treasure and immigrants are insured at least one means of getting to and from the Golden State. But the country should undoubtedly make certain of both routes, and although Mr. MORGAN has placed a monthly steamer on each side, and the transit across Nicaragua is now unmolested, the arrangement is neither as permanent nor extensive as it is desirable it should be.

We are not sure as to the prospect of a very prompt alteration in the present schedule, but it will certainly come, and it may be, if Commodore VANDERBILT should consent to alight from his high horse and resume the practical business temper and good sense which usually characterize his management of steamboat jobs, it will be made to the profit of his stockholders in the now charterless Nicaragua Transit Company.

The case, as we understand it, is something like this: On the first news that WALKER had annulled his charter, for well-known abuses and short-comings which the old Government of Nicaragua, but for want of proper spirit, would long since have visited with forfeiture, Mr. VANDERBILT repaired to Washington and making complaint to the Government that "*one* WILLIAM WALKER" had interfered with his *American* property, demanded redress from Mr. MARCY. The Secretary could not immediately afford it. He could see no valid claim to haste on the part of the Transit people, as they had themselves but recently interfered with the action of the Administration against the young fillibuster. However, he promised to look into the matter, and on a comparison of dates and referring to Lord CLARENDON'S recent explanation in Parliament, we find he did propose to Mr. CRAMPTON to make common cause against WALKER.

Meanwhile VANDERBILT returned to New-York with some misgivings, and forthwith tied up his steamers. These *were,* in one sense, American property, and he had the right to do with it as he might deem either wise or expedient to his ends. The other property on the Transit route was Nicaraguan property, to be reached only through the laws and decrees or voluntary consent of that Government. Neither that nor the steamers here were corporate property by virtue of any law or charter from the State of New-York or the United States. The latter could only be held in the nature of joint-stock property, under an association without grant, and acting as common partners in trade.

However, Mr. VANDERBILT would have his own way, and so directed the affairs of the Company as though nothing had occurred, preserving the fiction of a Charter and an annual election of Directors, until the 31st May, when $124,000 of the obligations of the concern fell due. These were based on a mortgage of the two steamers on the Atlantic side, tied up at the dock in New-York, and worth three-fold the money. He, thereupon, caused the steamers *to be voted to himself* by his Board of so-called Directors, for the sum of the mortgage, promising to return them to *the Company* (if anything of the sort happens to be proved in legal shape) some months or a year hence, on repayment of the money. But it so chanced that the Trustees to the mortgage were VANDERBILT'S rival in steam-line jobbing, CHARLES MORGAN, and Mr. G. A. HOYT, neither of whom could very well consent to such title under such circumstances. And so the *Northern Light* and *Star of the West* are advertised to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, in regular foreclosure of the mortgage.

This brings us back to the main point—the reëstablishment of the semi-monthly line to California *viâ* Nicaragua. Here are two of the best boats of the old line to be sold—"cheap for cash," it may be, though at no such price as $124,000 for the two—and the probability is, they will be bought either by MORGAN or VANDERBILT. If by the former, his new line, with the full complement of four steamers, two on each side, will be complete, as soon as one of the three on this side can be sent round the Horn to San Juan on the Pacific. And the shareholders in the Nicaragua Transit Company will get all the purchase money over and above the mortgage. If bought by VANDERBILT, either for himself or these shareholders, and due concessions are made in the right direction and the proper spirit, we doubt not the old line may be placed in *statu quo ante bellum,* which, being interpreted, means "as you were," and your duty acknowledged to the power that gave you corporate existence.

☞ The Eternal Naval Retiring Board was up again before the Senate yesterday. Mr. FOOT was in favor of correcting the errors of the bill, and started the novel doctrine that the President had no constitutional authority to remove a Commissioned Officer of the Army or Navy, except in obedience to a law of Congress or the decision of a Court Martial.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS came out with a clean bill of health last night, and gave hearty promise of strength during the coming Summer. There was an entire change of performance—tight-rope, ballet, and pantomime. The last mentioned was the feature of the evening, and a very jovial one too. It is described as an entirely new, serio-comic pantomime, in three tableaux, invented by JEROME RAVEL, and called "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape." The fun of the piece turns on the antics of the pet ape *Pongo,* who, by taking a share in everything that is going on, produces an amusing state of confusion, and excites the wrath of a variety of demonstrative individuals. The sentiment of the piece comes from an incident by which *Pongo* loses his life. He dresses himself in a white coat and a straw hat, and sits in his master's chair, where he is unfortunate enough to receive the dagger of an assassin—intended for the biped, not the quadruped. The writhings of the unfortunate beast, and his dumb affection whilst in the agony of death are minately and pathetically delineated by Mr. MARZETTI, who in this peculiar department of zoology appears to be well studied.

The piece is agreeably diversified with character dances, and is nicely put on the stage. It has, we think, the elements of popularity, and will, doubtless, be a welcome addition to the *repertoire* of these talented artists.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

☞ The Hard-Shells met last night in General Committee, and by resolutions ratified the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, and adopted its platform. They professed their entire satisfaction with the half loaf thrown to them by their Southern masters.

☞ The Union Club (Hards) appointed T. A. GLOVER their marshal for the big ratification, and agreed to serenade all the larger politicians of their breed after the Park meeting breaks up. They raised $200 to pay expenses.

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION met last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, and unanimously adopted resolutions ratifying the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. A number of speeches were made on the occasion.

☞ THE FIFTH-WARD DEMOCRATS, irrespective of "shell," organized a club at the Fifth-Ward House last evening, at which they chose L. B. HART, Esq., President.

☞ THE TENTH-WARD DEMOCRATS met at the Tenth-Ward House last evening, and organized a club by choosing N. MCLOUD, Esq., President. Both Hards and Softs participated in the meeting and fraternized most lovingly.

The Girls' Normal School.

The public inauguration of the Girls' Daily Normal School took place yesterday afternoon at the lecture room of the Hall of the Board of Education. The school has been in operation for about two months, and has at present about 120 young ladies in attendance, divided into four classes. The Chairman of the Normal School Committee, W. H. NEILSON, Esq., presided, supported by Dr. WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, and Mr. WEBB, of the Committee. Every part of the rooms was crowded.

Professor G. W. CURTISS directed the musical exercises.

Mr. NEILSON delivered an address setting forth the proposed policy of the school, urging many well-considered reasons in favor of its adoption as a part of our educational system.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT followed. He spoke of the usefulness of a school for the proper culture of teachers in their profession, and urged that all restrictions, except those of scholarship, should be removed from the terms of admission. As at present organized, all pupils admitted to the Daily Normal School must declare their intention to become teachers, or they cannot be admitted. This restriction has prevented the admission of many very intelligent applicants from the various Ward Schools, and made it necessary to establish a lower glade of scholarship than is desirable as the basis of admission.

Mr. NEILSON commended the teachers for their intelligent coöperation with the Committee in the organization of the School, and stated that the pupils from Miss GOLDY'S School (No. 34, in Broome-street—eleven in number) were the most advanced of all the pupils admitted.

The Male Department has not yet been organized, as the Female Academy affords all the facilities required, with the exception of the matter of training in the art and science of teaching.

The establishment of a Normal Professorship in the Free Academy would accomplish all that is necessary for a complete professional education of male teachers.

A change in the plan of the Girls' Daily Normal School, so as to make it similar to the Free Academy, with the addition of a normal department for the education of those pupils who wish to adopt the teachers' profession, would secure the permanent and healthful organization of the new institution.

The occasion closed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. LUDLOW.

☞ In Primary School No. 54, which is kept in the basement of a wooden church, six classes are taught in one small room. The locks to the doors are out of order, and the boys outside make the window-panes targets to fire stones at. While the late examination was proceeding, a stone came whizzing through the window and struck a visitor on the breast. A few days before, a loaf of bread came through the window and hit one of the teachers on the head. Where are the School Officers? Shame on them for their neglect.

☞ Any one who rides in a Fourth-avenue stage, above Union-square, at present, gets considerably more than a sixpence worth of riding. The cobble-stones are so artistically uneven that the passenger rides not only in the stage but all over the stage. One jolt sends him flying into his neighbor's lap, in the northeast corner of the vehicle; another deposits him in the southwestern extremity, and in this way he proceeds on a much longer journey than was contemplated. We think this stage company should collect double fare while the street remains in this condition.

☞ The Messrs. CARTER have purchased the "Collamore House," and have commenced already the work of alteration, fitting it for a bookstore.

LONG ISLAND.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MONDAY.

Before Judge Rockwell and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

This Court assembled at 10 o'clock, when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

HENRY A. KENT, Foreman.

Philip Brady,	Hy. P. Freeman,	James Hall,
Henry Chicas,	Nicholas Weckoff,	Bernard Sidden,
Alder S. Crowell,	Abner S. Richards,	Ezra Bushnell,
Wm. Warren,	Daniel Frost,	James King,
Peter Kelly,	Nathaniel Mills,	Henry T. Tabor,
Edmund Driggs,	Luther Eames,	Wm. Poole,
	Peter Collyer.	

Judge ROCKWELL, in his charge to the Grand Jury, said that he did not deem it judicious to find more indictments against liquor dealers under his construction of the law; that a sufficient number had already been indicted to test it.

The Jury then retired to their labors.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

This Board held a meeting yesterday morning, when it was resolved hereafter to hold their daily meetings at 4 o'clock P. M. instead of 9 o'clock A. M., as heretofore.

A large number of nuisances were reported by Health Wardens, and orders were given for their abatement.

The Board also declare that all cow-sheds and stables complained of as nuisances, must be removed.

The Juvenile Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1856.

You stated in your paper yesterday morning, under the heading of an appeal to the benevolent, that there are a very numerous class of girls that are permitted, by the laxity of our laws, to grow up in our midst, who, before they arrive at a ripe womanhood, too often become the most degraded of prostitutes, and call upon the benevolent to make some effort to save them. The truth of this, surely no one will for a moment dispute. In response, please say that the New-York Juvenile Asylum offers to every poor street peddler, every friendless beggar, or unprotected boy and girl in the City of New-York a home, and a good home, in the country with warm friends; also, a good English education, a trade—and the boys at 21 SIX, and the girls at $50; and it should be publicly known that, with the present arrangements of this Institution, there is not a shadow of a reason to offer why one of the class referred to should be found in our streets. For girls, in particular, they are receiving applications from the best families almost daily. All that is wanted is the children. Their House of Reception is No. 28 West Thirteenth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues. A.L.P.

A chloroform robbery in a hotel took place in the Galt House, Louisville, last week. Capt. WINGARD of New-Orleans, was stupefied with chloroform as he lay asleep, and $4,600 taken from his person. Money not recovered.

Two merchants of New-Orleans—ESPLIN and CUDDY—fought a duel at Pass Christian the other day. CUDDY was the challenger, and was killed by the ball passing through his body. The challenged party was also wounded.

It is reported that Dr. LORD is about to resign the Presidency of Dartmouth College—cause not stated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11s. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON—GENIN opens the Straw Hat Season for 1856 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty cannot be paralleled in New-York. Besides the East India Hat, confined exclusively to this establishment the assortment includes Lutens Leghorns, Panamas, Canton, English brilliants, brown and white Sennets and many other braids. The styles, shapes and sizes, are as diversified as the fabrics themselves, the crowns varying in height, and the brims in breadth, so that old and young have an equally wide field for choice. The brown and white Sennet Hats, for young men and boys, are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer. To meet the wants of the clergy, a very handsome black Straw Hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S; and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, no styles of face, no eccentricity of taste, that has not been catered for in procuring this superb assortment of Summer fabrics

GENINE, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia

One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs HAYES, No. 173 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. S. MELLOR Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to sell at auction THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VERECO, No. 578 Broadway, third house above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first class cabinet furniture, worth from $4,000 to $50,000, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building. This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway, and will upon examination be found to be of as good quality as any made in the City. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be packed with care at a reasonable charge.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers,
No. 113 Nassau-st.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No 204 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st. New-York, invite the attention of Jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Read-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, full THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE—DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS IN THE COUNTRY, LADIES will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; far more expeditious and easier than tapestry or painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. THE SMOOTHEST GLASS VESSEL CAN BE DECORATED TO RESEMBLE THE FINEST PAINTED CHINA. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions, and every article required. Price $3. CONTENT, NEARY & CO.,
No. 543 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 74 Wall-st. NEW YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

HOW THE OPPONENTS ROAR AND SNAP! WHO CARES?—COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, (FREE FROM POISON,) for the destruction of moths, mosquitos, fleas, flies, bedbugs, plant insects, vermin on fowls, and all insects. Costar's Exterminator, the only article that effectually clears, (without danger or stench,) rats, Croton bugs, cockroaches, ants, &c. Costar's Bedbug Exterminator. Costar's Fly Paper Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 356 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN CURIOSITIES AT AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the most magnificent collection of FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL GOODS ever imported into this country. These goods were all manufactured by the Japanese, and are beautiful novelties. This sale affords an opportunity for the purchase of the rare and beautiful never before offered,
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., 377 and 379 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL EYES OF ALL COLORS—SUPERIOR to the imported, made under my own inspection to fit each particular case. In motion and appearance they conform exactly to the natural eye, can be inserted without pain, and worn without uneasiness. The Profession supplied. Consultations as heretofore on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 562 Broadway. J. W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS. Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointments in New York City, I shall be at No. 2 Plymouth House, No. 420 Broadway, from 9th to 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Advice in all cases gratis

DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

HATS! HATS! FOR THE SUMMER.—NOW IS the time to call on LEASK and get one of his elegant Summer Hats: his Dyab, beaver, Panama, and straw, are just the articles for these hot days; got up in the best styles, and sold at the usual low prices for which LEASK is celebrated, at the old stand corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forth with disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 543 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!

Superb English velvet carpets, 11s per yard.
English tapestry Brussels, 7s 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE VOLCANIC REPEATING CARBINE FIRES THIRTY SHOTS per minute. The best hunting gun in the world, and the only one that is sure fire under all circumstances. J. W. POST, Sole Agent, No. 23 John-st.

ATTEND THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Japanese Curiosities TH

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Are the Public Aware**—Of the danger of being poisoned by

IMPURE SODA WATER?

From chemical analysis of various samples of Soda Water recently made, the following astounding facts have been elicited: Specimens obtained from the most respectable establishments in this City, have been found strongly impregnated with COPPER, LEAD AND BRASS. The active poisonous properties of these metals are universally known. Soda Water, from its nature, will act upon the above-named metals when it comes in contact with them, either in the fountains, taps, couplings, pipes, air vessels or draft tubes. The public, therefore, are earnestly cautioned not to drink Soda Water, unless the apparatus in each and all its parts are lined with pure solid Banca Tin, in which case the water must be always pure. Notice.—When the interior of the fountains or other parts are simply washed with tin, it speedily wears off, and the copper rapidly corrodes. Having my arrangements completed to manufacture pure Soda Water, free from all metallic poisons, the public are invited to inspect my new Soda Water fountains, which are more perfect in all their parts than any yet produced, either in this City or any other.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.,
And No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **A Wise Suggestion**—Some one has hinted to our City Government that every engine house in the City should be furnished with a portion of the RUSSIA SALVE, that our noble firemen who are constantly exposed to burns and bruises of every description, may have the means of immediate relief at hand. It is manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all Druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

☞ **A Cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility.**—Those who wish to find the most efficacious remedy for these complaints, will never regret a fair trial of the OXYGENATED BITTERS. They contain no Alcohol.

☞ **Beautiful Country Residence to Let for the Season,** READY FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Situated on the Sound, in Westchester County, about two miles above Hurl Gate, nearly opposite Riker's Island. There is a fine harbor, wharf, and depth of water for the largest vessel; also, bathing shore, excellent fishing, &c. The prospect and advantages and health of the residence cannot be surpassed. The mansion large and commodious, water basins, closet, &c., with sufficient out-houses, carriage house, greenhouse, with plants, ice house now filled, &c.; vegetable, fruit and flower garden in complete order, and over 30 acres of lawn, facing along the Sound, with old forest, fruit and ornamental trees, orchards, &c. It is easy of access, within an hour's drive of the City, and two miles from Mott Haven Depot, on the Harlem Railroad. The communication can also be made by the Second or Third av. Railroad, or by steamboats. The approach is a mile through an elegant private road, branching from the main road, running along the grounds of Mr. Denison and Mr. Exter, and ends at the dwelling now offered to let, and which has been in the occupancy of the former owner, Mr. Leggett, over 30 years. Rent moderate.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

☞ **Freedom's Call!**—The citizens of the NINTH WARD, without distinction of party, who condemn the late BRUTAL ASSAULT at WASHINGTON on SENATOR SUMNER, and who sympathize with the FREEMEN OF KANSAS in their efforts to make Kansas a Free State, and to restrict Slave Territory to its present limits, are requested to meet at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 10, at 8 o'clock, to express their sentiments in regard to the same. At the call are many citizens.

Several addresses may be expected.

Ladies are invited.

ALFRED BRUSH, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, AUG. F. DOW, } Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

G. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 275 Broadway, No. 39 Fulton-st., and at the office of No. 1 Dey-st., No. 194 Bowery, No. 160 Atlantic-st., Nos. 275, 277 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States,

☞ **Lovet's Wahpene, an Indian Vegetable Preparation**—Will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and a dark hue to the beard. Call at No. 762 Broadway, New-York, and see the proprietor, who has been both gray and bald, with a perfect head of hair, by the use of WAHPENE.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hannah**—One of the Representatives of the British Wesleyan Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church will preach in the Greene-st. M. E. Church THIS EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The attention of the members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3, and others, is called to the notice of the sale of lots in Wakefield, under the head of Auction Notices.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—Southerners and others desiring a city board in a pleasant Summer location, can obtain it with a Southern family, in a new house, containing all modern improvements. The whole of the second floor will be let separately or together, furnished or unfurnished; also handsome front basement, lately occupied as a physician's office. Spanish and English spoken. Apply at No. 15 7th-av., 1 door above 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT STATEN ISLAND—A strictly private family residing at Clifton a short distance from Vanderbilt's landing, will accommodate 3 or 4 single gentlemen, doing business in the City, from 4 to 6 months. Unexceptionable references required. Addres W., box No. 747, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A roomy airy front basement. Also other rooms. House highly comfortable; modern improvements. No. 1 Albion-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, will find good board and pleasant rooms in a quiet New England family, at No. 64 State-st.; location near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A desirable table and agreeable home will be furnished, and at reasonable prices, to agreeable parties.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with spacious front rooms on the 2d floor and board in a genteel family; very pleasantly located near the ferries. Apply at No. 50 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within an hour's ride of the City, by a family without children—four rooms required. Address L. J., Box No. 1,957, Post-Office, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO LET.—A genteel family, residing in 8th-st., very near Broadway, would rent without board, a handsomely furnished parlor and two sleeping rooms adjoining; also, one single room, to gentlemen desiring a permanent and genteel home. No children or boarders. House has every modern convenience. Address, with real name, "W.," Box No. 59 Post-Office.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET—Opposite Bedford-row, two large front rooms, handsomely furnished, with fine pantries attached, to let to gentlemen and their wives, with board. Also accommodations for two single gentlemen. House first class, containing all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A farm-house preferred—where there is plenty of ground around near a depot or steamboat landing, within one hour's ride of City. A high, healthy location and plenty of plain country fare wanted for a family of six; say three rooms. Address Box 3,717 New-York Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARDING—The subscriber, occupying a house delightfully situated on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., can accommodate a few boarders. Distance to cars and steamboat-landing but a few minutes' walk, and which leave for New-York several times daily. References exchanged, if required. Apply to Mrs. SARAH E. GAGE, Bridgeport, Ct.

FURNISHED PARLORS TO LET—On the first floor, to one or two gentlemen; gas, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 29 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE FOR $350—Splendid down-town cash business, suited to a young or old person, clearing $2,000 yearly. Also, superior little grocery store, 59th-st., $250. Also, splendid barber-shop, 10th av.—fine shop and trade, $250. Also, $600 cash wanted, on furniture worth $1,500, house up town. Also partner with $1,000, grocery and feed business, 9th-av.—splendid chance. Apply at No. 349 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as child's nurse and plain sewer, is very fond of children, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation and a comfortable home; would assist in the washing and ironing in private family; would have no objection to go with a family to the country for the summer. Can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls with excellent City references; one as chambermaid and chambermaid; will wish coal free for the baby, or will go on a lady who boards, do plain sewing, or as regular waiters in a small genteel family; wages $5 to $6; the other is 17, a neat sewer, a good nurse; will make herself useful to a lady; gives City reference; wages $4. Call No. 216 East 23d-st., fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following servants: A nice, tidy, respectable colored girl, for housework or chamber work; an experienced Scotch nurse and seamstress, will go to the country; several first-class cooks, washers and ironers, housemaids and waiter-girls, with reliable references at MANNING'S select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two most respectable young women, one as excellent cook, washer and ironer; the other a neat, tidy chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing and plain sewing—has lived four years in the last place. Can be seen until suited at HENDERSON'S Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women: the one as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse, or nurse and plain seamstress. Both are highly respectable and well recommended young women, and have no objections to go in the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House Buildings, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—To dry nurse an infant, by a woman who is familiar and accustomed to the care of an infant from its birth. Can refer to her last place, where she lived over a year. Will be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 220 6th-av., in 4th story, front room, of Mrs. McCLOSKY.

SITUATION WANTED—By a tidy, Protestant young woman, as seamstress, chambermaid, or would take care of children. The best of City reference can be given from where she lived for three years. Call at No. 103 (corner of 3d-av.) 17th-st. Can be seen till engaged; third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in a small family; is a good cook, makes good bread and is a good washer and ironer; speaks good English; will be found a trustworthy person. Has the best of references. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 34th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days No. 251 West 29d st., between 8th and 9th avs. Best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant girl, as plain cook, in a small, private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 224 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room. Seen for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family, is a good washer and ironer; would have no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 319 1st-av. between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family, or chambermaid and plain sewing. No objection to go to the country with a good family. Apply for two days at No. 58 West 13th-st. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very neat, tidy young woman, as seamstress for a private family; is willing to assist or do the chamberwork; she is a good sewer, and has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 425 Greenwich-st., of Mrs. ROUGHERRY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By five first-class servants; one as cook and laundress; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress; one as waitress. Also, by a colored cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as wai ress, or to do light chamberwork and waiting; good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as waitress in a private family. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid, a plain sewer or children's nurse. She may be seen and satisfactory testimonials obtained, at No. 208 West 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. she can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday, at her present employer's, No. 10 West 21st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by an experienced confidential person, (English,) the situation of housekeeper in either a large or small family; is perfectly qualified, and a good needle-woman; first City references. Address HOUSEKEEPER No. 128 East 26th st., 3d-av.

PARENTS OR GUARDS—Who want a teacher for a boy or boys, at home or at teacher's room, will be benefited to secure his services, and will also aid a Theologue. Address THEOLOGUE, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married gentleman with one child; has had 14 years' experience in store and green-house plants, flower and kitchen garden; also in hot and cold grapery and laying out of new grounds; can give the best of City reference. Address J. B., at A. SMITH'S store, seedsman and florist, No. 64 White-st., New-York, shall be attended to.

AN ENGLISH LADY—Who has had much experience in teaching, and in which she has been very successful, both in England and America, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a private family, in or near New-York. she feels competent to teach the English language in all its various branches; also, writing, arithmetic, &c. Satisfactory reference can be obtained if required. Address W. H., Box No 648 Post-Office.

CLERK WANTED.—A law clerk well acquainted with the general routine of a law office. Salary $4 per week. Also an errand boy, to be employed in the same office, an intelligent lad to perform errands and serve papers. Salary $50 the first year. Address, with name, residence, age and reference, STUDENT, at this office

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who, from age and experience, is capable of taking charge of a drug store—of compounding prescriptions neatly, correctly. Application in writing, stating where and with whom services have been rendered. Address S. M. W., Broadway Post Office. P. S.—Salary not less than $800 yearly.

SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—About 15 years old, in an agricultural store, one who writes a good hand, can make himself generally useful and resides with his parents. Salary $50 first year. Address AGRICULTURAL, at the *Daily Times* Office, with real name and address.

WANTED—At No. 788 Broadway, 2 clerks, 2 firemen, 2 barkeepers 3 waiters 2 porters and 2 coachmen. Places procured for book-keepers, conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, men on steamers, railroads, boys for trades, and girls of every description.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.

J. H FONDA, Manager.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store, 14 or 15 years of age to learn the business. One that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address J. B. M. office of this paper.

BOY WANTED—In a wine merchant's office; an active intelligent lad, 12 to 15 years of age, who resides with his parents. Must write well and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,361 Post-Office.

GOOD GIRLS—Well recommended can have liberal wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Also men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 6th av., or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

TO IVORY TURNERS.—Wanted, an Ivory Turner. To a first-rate workman steady employment will be given. Apply at No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., up stairs.

YOUEG WOMAN WANTED—About 25 years of age, to assist in a gentlemen's furnishing business; one smiling will find a permanent situation by applying at No. 176 Bowery. Reference required.

COOKS.—Professed cooks, white and colored cooks, men and women cooks, are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st. Also, a gardener.

COOK WANTED—A Protestant, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th av.

LADIES WANTED.—Five or six ladies wanted to sew skirts. Competent sewers preferred. Inquire at the lace and embroidery store No. 776 Broadway.

GIRL WANTED—To go a short distance into the country, who is a good washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking. Apply at No. 122 Sullivan-st.

PLACES PROCURED AT No. 6 EAST BROADWAY—For clerks, school teachers, men on learn trades, porters, bar keepers and coachmen; men to drive horses and carts, housekeepers and chambermaids, &c. Charge, moderate. Apply to GILLEN & CO., Agts.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depot, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & CO., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. R. L. & A. STUART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY:

A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF WACOUSTA,

HARDSCRABBLE,

OR:

THE FALL OF CHICAGO.

BY MAJOR RICHARDSON,

Author of "Wacousta," "Ecarte," &c. Price 25 cents, This is an Indian tale of great power, by the author of "Wacousta," who is thought by many to be even superior to Cooper in his delineation of forest scenery and Indian character. The scene of our tale is laid on the very spot where Chicago now stands, and one can hardly realize that what is now a mighty city was less than fifty years ago a wilderness, filled with savages, and the inhabitants subjected to their atrocities, some of which are so thoroughly described in the work before us.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau st.

ARE YOU TRAVELING?

If so be sure and supply yourself with

THE GREAT WEST IN 1856.

By JACOB FERRIS 356 pages $1 25.

From the Boston Traveller.

It gives a general historic sketch of the West down to the present time, the narrative enlivened with a collection of romantic incidents and exciting adventures shared by the early pioneers. It also contains a reliable account of the first explorations of the Mississippi Valley, compiled from the origin al manuscripts of the explorers themselves, and which have not heretofore been accessible to the general reader. The volume also gives an accurate account of the Mines of Lake Superior; and its sketch of the topography, &c., of Kansas, gives it a peculiar and added value at the present time.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

THE "BORDER RUFFIANS" SURRENDER TO

THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.

It is, says the St. Louis *Republican*, "brim full of mirth and fun—just the thing for Spring and Summer days. Get the book and go out and lie down in the shade of a noble tree, breathing the fresh air of the country, and take our word for it, you will feel good natured—entirely salubrious, and at peace with all mankind. We have read no volume recently which has tickled us more, or which throughout is so cheerful, so odd, so funny, so gracious in its wit, so deadly to moroseness, and so bracing to every kind sentiment. We commend it to all—and the first portion of it especially to those excellent city folks who have concluded to try a country residence, and to do a little farming on their own account. Many one of this class will say of the parties de-cribed, 'he means me.' For who of the city-bred, when first essaying farming have not committed numerous blunders, and been vexed and annoyed by most amusing mistakes—amusing to spectators, and when depicted by such a humorist as Fred L. Cozzens."

SEVENTH THOUSAND NOW READY:

Price, $1.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL!

DESPOTISM;

OR,

THE LAST DAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

BY INVISIBLE SAM.

Our orders last week for this novel amounted to over 2,000 copies, and will be filled from our third edition, which is now ready. If the present demand continue, 50,000 copies of this great national work will be placed before American readers by the 1st of November next.

WANTED—31 Americans to undertake the delivery of the work in each State.

HALL & WILSON & REUBEN VOSE, Publishers, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st., New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 39 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN—Of this week contains the following original articles: "Captain Armstrong, the '98 Informer"—"A Sketch of the Famine Period"—"Hall of the British Empire"—"The Fillibusters of Nations—British Nobility and Rent-day in India"—"Nomination of Mr. Buchanan"—"Morality and Politics"—"Another Irishman Murdered in Washington"—"Marcy and Clarendon"—"Secrecy of the Know-Nothings Abolished"—"Lecture of Mrs. Luby on the Dances of all Nations"—"Progress of the A. I. E. A. A."—together with letters of Ernest Jones and Charles Dickens—intelligence relating to disturbances in England, William Smith O'Brien, and a complete digest of Irish, English and American news. Office No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

READ THIS.—Persons who intend leaving the City during warm weather, are invited to call at No. 140 Nassau-st and examine a large collection of valuable books. All the new books are received as soon as published, and are sold for $1 each, including books sold for $1 25. A present to accompany each book, varying in value from 25 cents to a gold watch worth $50. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

JOHN S. ANDREWS,
No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE LONDON JOURNAL—Is now printed in New-York, and published weekly by T. SMITH, at No. 60 Nassau-st. Price two cents for single copies. Subscription terms, $1 per annum. N. B.—All the back numbers from the commencement of the new volume can be obtained.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF MECHANICS AND others, held June 6, 1856, at No. 34 Pine-st., for the purpose of organizing a plan for the formation of an Exchange, THOMAS CRANE was called to the Chair, and EDWARD D. NELSON was appointed Secretary. The Secretary then read the plan of organization, which was adopted. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers. On motion a Nominating Committee of three members were appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs John Harriott, Richard J. Roberts, and Jacob Goodwin, who, after retiring, reported the following ticket to be submitted to the Association: *For Treasurer*—THOMAS CRANE. *For Executive Committee*—John E. Bosgland, Matthias Bloodgood, L. Taylor, Isaac Lewis, and J. W. Goodwin. The election then took place by ballot, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected: *Treasurer*—THOMAS CRANE. *Executive Committee*—John E. Hosgland L Taylor, Matthias Bloodgood, Isaac Lewis, J. W. Goodwin. On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in two or more of the daily papers. Referred to the Executive Committee. On motion the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD D. NELSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The above named Association wish hereby to inform the public, that they have no connection whatever with the parties in the habit of assembling on the corner of Broad and Wall sts., having always had a paper room and accommodations adapted to the purposes for which they assemble, and the facilities afforded thereby being open to all who choose to avail themselves of the same at a yearly rent of $15.

FREE SPEECH! FREE PRESS!! FREE TERRITORY!!!—SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The citizens of the XVIIth Ward who disapprove of the recent outrages committed in Kansas and in Washington are invited to attend a public meeting of the REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Ward for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the great questions herein expressed, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at the Mission Church, 6th-st., east of 2d-av. Several eminent speakers have been invited and will address the meeting.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
J. R. BIGELOW, M. D.,
THOMAS DOYLE,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
WALTER H. SMITH,
Committee of Arrangements.

LECTURE BY MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—A Lecture will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, by Most Rev. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, in the Academy of Music, 14th-st; the proceeds to be applied to the CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, 14th-st. The Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1; to be had at HALL & SON'S Music store, the Catholic book stores, and at the Academy of Music, on the day of the Lecture. Subject of Lecture "*Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell*" N. B.—Private Boxes can be had on any day by applying at the Academy of Music.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Pilgrim Church. (Dr. STORRS'.)

An Essay will be read by L. TUTHILL, Esq. Subject—*Defences, Spiritual and Material.*

The public are invited to attend. C. F. HAYES,
Chairman Committee of Lectures and Meetings.

WHEN I AM DEAD AND GONE—Ye will wrap your bald heads and stroke your bare chins and wish for something to make your hair and beard grow but when I go the secret of my Unguent goes with me, this is my last year in business; I retire Jan. 1, 1857, and from my home in the country I will laugh at your quandary as you spend money for wigs, and scrape the down off your chins. I tell you my Unguent never can or did fail to force the beard or hair to grow in six weeks time from the first application, and never stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 5086 Broadway; MAY & CO., No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE approaches it in flow for heads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, hair-soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn.

EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—Highly recommended by physicians to invalids as a stomachic and general tonic. For sale in quarts and pint bottles, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

AMONG THE BARGAINS RECEIVED FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK,

At the Bowery Savings Store, No. 136 Bowery, are:

Fine fast colored lawns, at..... 6d.
Very elegant colored lawns, at..... 1s.
Striped linen ginghams, at..... 9d.
Barège de laines, at..... 1s.
Very fine challis de laines, at..... 1s. 6d.

French lustres de beige. Argentine and other goods for traveling dresses, equally low; 10-4 Marseilles quilts at 12s., worth $2 50; mantillas and shawls in endless variety, and the largest stock of cassimeres and Summer goods in for men's and boys' wear in any establishment in the City, selling at prices corresponding with the above.

F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 136 Bowery.

MANTILLAS MANTILLAS!

We are receiving every day

A great variety Of the newest styles

And most fashionably shaped Mantillas,

Which we are selling

At very reasonable prices, viz.:

Black Antique and Lace for $8 and $10.;
Chantilly and French Lace for $10;
And all others proportionably low.

Also, just received, a splendid assortment Of Lace Points and Square Shawls.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!

Full 30 per cent. under price.

At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

Sets in Lace and Muslin,
Swiss and Cambric Bands,
Elegant Swiss and Lace Collars,
Black Thread and Crape Collars.
Embroidered Swiss Muslin and Lace,
For Basques;
Thread, Chantilly and French Lace Veils.
Also, very cheap Linen Handkfs., &c., &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

Black Canton Crapes, by the yard;
Splendid Black Grenadine Robes;
Crape Maretz, Algerines.
Ducals, a superior article for traveling dresses;
Barège Robes in black and white, and black and purple;
Poplinets in great variety.
Also, Mourning Mantillas,
In silk, Barège and Grenadine;

And a full assortment of Mourning Goods, of every description.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 12 PARK-PLACE,

Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from

MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.

Every variety in Style, taste and make, of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, can always be seen at NO. 12 PARK-PLACE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering the under-mentioned goods at greatly reduced prices:

DRESS SILKS at 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
SILK ROBES at $15, worth $30.
BAREGE ROBES at $5 and $6, worth $8 and $10.
GRENADINE ROBES in great variety.
FRENCH JACONETS, super quality, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
MANTILLAS, in Silk and Lace, in the latest Paris styles.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, such as Linens, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towellings, &c., in large variety, and at low prices. No. 62 Canal st., near Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS

At No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

The following seasonable Mourning Goods from auction, bought at an enormous sacrifice, will be sold at a small advance on the purchase, viz:

1 case black and white Lawns 1s. per yard.
1 case Mulhouse Organdies 1s. 3d. per yard.
1 case Mulhouse Organdies 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Lupin's Barèges 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Pineapple Tissues 1s. 6d. per yard.
1 case Barège Robes $5 per yard.

Together with a very large and most superior stock of Mantillas and Bonnets, all adapted for the present season at greatly reduced prices.

W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store,
No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ENLARGEMENT AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

To meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing business, the millinery and dressmaking department at GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR has been enlarged and improved, and will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., with new facilities, new artistes, and "ample space and verge enough" to accommodate all comers. A Parisian modiste, with competent assistants, presides over this department of the bazaar and ladies making a brief visit to the City, as well as those resident here, can have their own materials made up in the latest fashion, at forty-eight hours' notice.

$50,000 WORTH OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LINEN HALL, EGAN & CO., No. 332 BOWERY.

E. & Co. will open on to-morrow and the following days a splendid lot of plaid silks at 4s 6d. per yard, worth 6s.; 101 pieces of Printed Muslins at 1s. per yard, worth 2s.

A splendid lot of 7-8 Linens at 9d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.; 100 pieces of Muslin de Laine at 1s. per yard

The above goods have been received from auction, as also some French Marseilles Quilts at $2, worth $4.

N. B.—5-8 damask and snow-drop Napkins, at $1 50 per dozen; warranted all linen No damaged goods—no bankrupt stock—none of these humbugs.

This is a new store, and we are determined to sell low in order to secure a good and permanent trade.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

SATIN DAMASKS, LACE CURTAINS,
LAMPASSETTES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
BROCATELS, CORNICES,
SATIN LAINES, TASSELS,
TAPESTRIES, GIMPS, &c., &c.
The newest goods of the season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

AT KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,

No. 223 8th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

16,000 pairs silk mitts, 6d. to 2s; 1,500 parasols at 6s. and 8s., worth 12s; over 30,000 yards ribbon at 6d. and 1s.; clearing out sales of straw goods; bonnets from 3 cts to 16s.; 3,000 splendid at 2s., 3s. and 3s. 6d., worth 8s.; split straw, 2s., 3s. and 4s., worth 8s. and 12s.

BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

300 PARIS EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED MANTILLAS,
(The latest styles.)
At $8 each,
Ready on MONDAY, June 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES.

Linen Sheetings and Shirtings.
Muslin Sheetings and Shirtings.
Napkins and Towelings.
Damasks and Table Cloths.
And every description of Housekeeping Goods.
By BEEKMAN & CO.', No. 473 Broadway.

THE CARPET TRADE.

The immense stock of every description of Carpets kept by the subscribers enables them (notwithstanding the recent large advance) to offer

SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS, at $1 37½.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.
(Woven, not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY, $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 75c.
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, AND GOWQUA MATTING,
(Made expressly for our retail trade.)
A. T. STE

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Containing 92 acres of highly productive land, situated on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from the Rye Depôt, and the same from White Plains, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, and known as the Hoyt Farm. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country; surrounded by ample shade-trees, fruit and forest; contains 16 rooms, two stories high, piazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive consisting of ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for gardening ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the city, to schools, churches, &c., combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 39 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Sangerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $6,500. Apply on the premises to CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY.—A splendid country seat, free of encumbrance, on a railroad and within 20 miles of the City, worth about $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Merchants' Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Whitlock Station, and 45 from New-York. The farm consists of 70 acres of very productive land, about 15 acres of which are now under crops, the balance is meadow, pasture and wood land, an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, stable, wagon house, &c., all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to S CARDWELL, No. 496 3d-av

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. STUDWELL, No. 334 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—Near the country seats of Rapelye, Hiker, Herrick and Pike, Jr., about one mile from the village. The house is 38 by 34, and nearly new, with fine stable, carriage-house and out buildings, with 2 acres of ground handsomely laid out with a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let, adjoining the above, a small cot age, (6 rooms,) with garden of one acre. Apply to JACOB R. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-st., Hoboken.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 85 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 3,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to MICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 115 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 323 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 30th-st.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel, being 38x50 feet in dimensions, and 3 stories, capable of containing 50 persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 5, 10 or more acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder, some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and utility, none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.

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RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the city of Newark, N. J. It is located on the corner of High and Nesbit-sts., but a few blocks distant from two beautiful parks, two Railroad depôts, the new Post-Office building and the City Market. The front extends 150 feet on High-st. and 210 on Nesbit-st. The garden is well stocked and in fine cultivation, abounding in flowers, fruit and shade trees. The house, although not modern in style, is large and in good repair. This residence, as a whole, combines unusual conveniences for a family desiring ample room, fine air, a wide prospect, and at the same time, the advantage of two cities. It is only 45 minutes distant from the business portion of New-York. Terms favorable. DUNN & THOMPSON, corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt, at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and 4 bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Connecticut, with about 60 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees, a large house, built with handsome stone, finished in modern style, on one of the most public roads in the State, one-half mile from railroad, with barn, carriage-house, sheds, granary and store, all in good repair. Buildings cost $6,000.

Also, a double frame house, with 25 acres of land of the best quality, with all necessary out-buildings—$2,500. Apply to P. J. THOMAS, No. 39 William-st., or CLARK & WEEKS, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and sloops, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—38½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 18 acres very choice land, together with an excellent frame 2-story house, 40x30, with wings, cupola and piazza, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL—The residence of the late John Wilts, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

A PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $200 down and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for seven years. Only small genteel families need apply. A new brick house, seven rooms, balcony, genteel neighborhood, stages, &c. Apply No. 353 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

IOWA PROPERTY FOR SALE—Containing 140 acres, situated in Jasper County, on high and rolling prairie, free from fever and ague, near County seat, mills, brick-yard, &c. Also near the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad; country abounds in coal; twelve Eastern people have land adjoining. Any person wishing to locate in a healthy and growing country will find this a rare chance. Title good. For further information, address or inquire of S. P. LOOKER, Lyons Farms, Essex Co., New-Jersey.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Or will exchange for house and lot in this City or Brooklyn, a large cottage, with yard and garden, within one hour's ride from the City. It is pleasantly situated, and well shaded with elm and other forest and fruit trees. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st. Also for sale or exchange an excellent farm of 60 acres, with horses, cattle, all the farming stock, tools and crops now under cultivation. The land is good, orchards extensive and in full bearing. Also a farm of 117 acres.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 56 Wall-st.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson River, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Depôt, and 36 miles from New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av., improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

IMPORTANT.—The proprietor, wishing to retire from the mercantile business, offers for sale his place, now occupied as a store and lumber yard, situated on Long Island, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of O. WILLETS & SON, No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, or H. HALL, No. 25 Catharine-st.

LEASE AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—Five years' lease of a brick building, 25 by 85, five stories, centrally located, and well lighted, with steam boiler and engine of twenty-horse power, now running and in perfect order. Inquire of J. BURNS, No. 192 Broadway, third floor.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 346 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—To rent, from the 1st to 15th July, for one or two years, A well-furnished house for a small family, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., in a good location, not too far up town; or would rent a desirable new house, unfurnished. Address H. W. CHURCHILL, No. 175 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 26th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—with all the improvements. Location between 2d and 4th-avs., Bleecker and 25th-sts. Rent moderate. Address W. H. TAYLOR, Enterprise Insurance Co., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—A furnished first-class house in 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The dwelling-house No. 110 East 18th-st., furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Apply to D. HENNESSY, Nos. 90 and 92 East 19th st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The neat two-story house No. 180 North Moore-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., will be let, cheap, to a good tenant. Apply at No. 166 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel furnished house in Brooklyn, well located; rent low. Call at No. 53 Cheever-place for full particulars.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A house centrally situated, containing 11 rooms, gas, furnace, range &c., well and completely furnished; will be let to a good tenant for 6 or 12 months. Address W., Box No. 49, New-Haven Post-Office, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In the pleasant village of Caldwell, New-Jersey. House contains eleven rooms, all in order; garden, plenty fruit, schools, churches, stores, &c; 18 miles from New-York, or 75 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Apply to W. REED GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—To let or for sale, on Staten Island, in one of the most beautiful and convenient locations. It is a mile from the first or Quarantine Landing, on the high land. Situation perfect y healthy and the view unsurpassed. Small stable attached. Rent $500. Inquire of GOODWIN, No. 712 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or, until the 1st of April next. For particulars inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham st.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A capacious storeroom, newly fitted up with iron and glass fronts, and situate on the best corner in the town for the dry goods or grocery business. Also rooms and offices adjoining the same premises. Apply to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—At Clifton, Staten Island, for six months or longer. The cottage has a parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, and ten other rooms. To a good tenant the rent will be quite low. Address L. E. L., box No. 1,375 Post-Office.

TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the basement and sub cellar on the corner of College-place and Warren-st., directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Station. Apply to CHILD, BOGERT & CO., No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 37 3d-av. The store is 75 feet deep, and is an excellent stand for Dry Goods, having been occupied for that business the last 10 years. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The old-established Three Pigeons, situated in one of the best locations in New-Jersey, three miles from Hoboken Ferry, on the Hackensack Plank Road. The premises are in perfect order, and everything complete for continuing a first class business, with fine garden, stabling, out-houses, &c. Stages leave the house 20 times per day. For particulars, apply on the premises.

$100,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With $20,000 or $100,000, in an established manufacturing and commission house doing an extensive and profitable business. An interest proportionate to the capital invested will be given. Address P. C. W., *Times* office, with real name, which will be confidential.

$10,000.—CHEMICAL AND COLOR FACTORY FOR SALE IN THIS CITY—Fitted up in complete order, together with two lots of ground and the good-will of a profitable business, $4,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 22 Trinity Building.

PARTNER WANTED—To go a short distance up the North River; he must understand his business and be willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 345 Water-st.

$300.—A PARTNER WANTED—Where a man can make from $20 to $50 per week. Inquire at LOUIS KAUFMAN'S, No. 709 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Also, six suites rosewood and oak parlor furniture, gilt frame pier glasses and mirrors, &c. FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell, at their store, No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by order of mortgagee, four superior rosewood, full 7-octave piano-fortes, of superior tone and finish; also, four parlor suites of solid oak and rosewood parlor furniture, elaborately carved, and covered in rich and the most fashionable figured de laine, silk plush, and satin brocatel; also, fifteen custom-made secretary and library book-cases, in oak, rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut; 3 superior secretary bureaus, worth from $75 to $125 each, 10 Turkish reclining chairs, covered in reps, moquet and brocatel; several magnificent paintings; French plate pier glasses and mirrors, French China and glass ware, imported French and fancy clocks, parlor tête-à-têtes, sofas, side arm, and rocking chairs, centre, card, pier, work, and fancy tables, suites of enamelled and solid oak, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, also rosewood, mahogany, and walnut wardrobes, bedsteads, dressing-bureaus and wash-stands, of every style, hair mattresses and palliasses, extension dining-tables, etageres, dining-room chairs, &c., &c., &c. Also, a quantity of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., with which the sale will commence.

GILBERT S SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES.—BAGLEY & SAVAGE, of No. 83 Cedar-st., will sell, at auction, at No. 594 Broadway, near Houston-st., an extensive and splendid assortment of carriages, for the purpose of closing out the stock of a manufacturer commencing the sale on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, and continuing it from day to day. Public attention is specially invited to the sale of this stock, which consists of over 400 new and beautiful carriages, buggies, &c., embracing whatever is desirable for elegance and convenience, lightness and durability, all of which will be sold. Bills under $100, cash; over $150 and under $250, ninety days; over $300 and under $500, four months; over $500, six months, on approved paper. Carriages will be packed for shipping, and all recommended by the auctioneer will have the warrantee of the maker. Catalogues at store of the auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st., on Saturday, 7th inst.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—(TUESDAY,) June 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 2 Garden, near Joralemon st., Brooklyn. Handsome furniture in excellent order; suite of splendid rosewood parlor furniture in satin brocatel, 7 pieces; rosewood marble-top centre table, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, walnut and painted do., hair and spring mattresses, wardrobe, rosewood liquor case, tapestry and Brussels carpet, rods, mahogany etagere, extension table, silver-plated tea-set, lace curtains, gilt window shades, China dinner and toilet sets, and kitchen furniture. Also, a very superior rosewood piano, seven-octave, by Chickering, cost $550. Catalogues at the salesrooms. WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 221 Atlantic, between Court and Boerum sts., Brooklyn: the entire stock of a retail grocery, with the fixtures, comprising a general assortment of fresh goods. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

J. BOGART Auctioneer.

SHOGART WILL SELL—At 12 M., on the 16th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of Industrial Home Association No. 3, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and Williams sts., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 10 per cent. on the 17th day of June, 40 per cent. within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Three per cent. off for cash.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to sell at auction, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. TREDE & CO., No. 508 Broadway, third house above Nibblo's, the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first-class cabinet furniture, worth from forty to fifty thousand dollars, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building. This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway, and will, upon examination, prove to be of as good quality as any made in the City. Goods purchased to go out of City will be packed with care at a reasonable charge.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, 113 Nassau-st

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c—On THURSDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., including solid rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rosewood, mahogany and oak bookcases; do. do. etageres corner-stands, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, hall stands, extension dining tables, dining chairs, lounges, rockers, easy chairs, quartette and fancy tables, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and other articles, for particulars of which see catalogues on morning of sale. Sale positive, and worthy of the notice of those wishing good furniture at auction prices.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stanton-st., to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos. 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Chrystie sts; No. 15 is a 2-story attic brick front frame building, with basement, with a 3-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4-story brick front frame building, with rear-extension, and also a new 4-story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order, CHAS. GSELL, Assignee.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On TUESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 808 Broadway, all the splendid stock of solid rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, &c., in the above establishment; several parlor suites, in brocatel, muslin, &c.; dining room and chamber suites, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, comprising a large stock made in the best possible manner. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues now ready. Goods can be examined.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—TUESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., Assignee's sale of a large assortment of Spring and Summer clothing, consisting of cloth, Marseilles and linen coats of all patterns. Spring and Summer vests, cloth and linen pantaloons, &c. All manufactured for the Broadway trade. The attention of the trade and others is invited to this sale.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—I will sell at auction, THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of WEEKS & CO., No. 169 Fulton-st., their entire stock of first quality cabinet furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oak and black walnut library and dining-room suites, mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, shades, China sets and vases.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer,

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION 80 very desirable building lots in the thriving village of Greenville, within three miles of Jersey City Ferry, on THURSDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the ground. Passage to and from the ground free. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TO CLOSE ESTABLISHMENT.—Rosewood billiard table, 7 marble-top tables, 18 chairs, 300 yards oil-cloth, counter and fixtures, extension table, grand piano-forte, &c., WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Walker-st. Deposit and cash same day. Sale of second-hand carpet, &c., THIS MORNING at No. 79 Nassau-st.

J. S. H. BAETJETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., all kinds of white granite, blue and common ware; 150 packages glass ware, China tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive. Goods well packed for shipping, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HASTINGS PROPERTY—(On the Hudson River,) for sale at auction.—About 70 villa sites and houses and lots will be sold at auction by Anthony J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock. Maps descriptive of the property can be seen at the office of Mr. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAC, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF FURNITURE, DEALER—A. M. CRISTALAC, No. 48 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, an extensive and fine assortment of durable and well-made finished and unfinished furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, sofa-bedsteads and 1½ dozen tête-à-têtes, in hair cloth and plush; 2 dozen do. do., marble-top centre tables, 2 very fine oil paintings, marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany and rosewood parlor chairs, covered with hair-cloth, plush and velvet; one suite of cottage furniture, bookcases, extension dining-tables, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, 2 dozen card-tables, corner stands, gas chandeliers and brackets, mantel vases of a large variety Brussels and ingrain carpeting, feather beds and hair mattresses, one set lace and damask window curtains, silver ware, tea sets, spoons, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of citizens and others, who find themselves in want of any articles of furniture which can be purchased at a great reduction from the regular trade prices. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale. Deposits required from all purchasers. Also, rosewood and mahogany tête-à-tête and sofa and chair frames.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the auction rooms cor. Frankfort and William sts., large sale household furniture. Also, the effects of a restaurant, removed from Broadway, by virtue of an execution, billiard tables, large mirror, oil-paintings, sofas, bureaus, large bar-room tables, oak cane-seat arm chairs, Brussels carpets, linen and bedsteads, choice wines and liquors, bar fixtures, American flags, decanters, tumblers, 8-day office clock, feather beds, beddings, &c.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Constable.

Also, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store, Constable's sale—1 bay draught horse, 1 sorrel pony, 1 grocer's wagon and harness. Sale positive. LOUIS ZUCKER, Constable.

WEDNESDAY—At 10½ o'clock, cor. Prince and Mercer sts., entire stock and fixtures of a grocery store. Particulars to-morrow.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND PLATED WARE.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, will sell, in lots to suit dealers, 35 crates W. G., blue dipt and C. C. ware, China tea sets, plain and decorated, motto coffees, card baskets, plated tea sets, casters, spoons and forks; also, tea-trays and table cutlery, &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER Auctioneer.

TUMBLERS, LIQUORS, FINE CIGARS, &c.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, an assortment of cut-glass bar tumblers, fine cigars, liquors, &c.; also lot of hardware, clocks, knives, forks, shirt collars, toy pistols, tobacco, &c., in lots to suit purchasers; also 2 casks pure brandy from Bond.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—At 11½ o'clock, at No. 19 Maiden-lane, a large and extensive assortment of gold watches, silver watches, diamond pins, gold earrings, breastpins, gold studs, vest chains, studs sleeve buttons, bracelets, guard chains. Catalogues now ready.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	G. HENRY TROOP,
JAMES B. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE,	BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS B. BROWN,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNLS. K. SUTTON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTRY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

am26,'54-1aw2yTu D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS,) Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT,)

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled an "Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 5, 1856.—The BANK OF OLD SARATOGA has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,143,336 20
Average amount of Specie..... 673,696 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 297,650 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,087,946 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $569,291 00
Average amount of Specie..... 53,357 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,779 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 344,718 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,085,745 45
Average amount of Specie..... 2,392,170 53
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America..... 53,683 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,609,199 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,194,780 06
Average amount of Specie..... 1,569,533 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 3,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,426,549 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,224,432 62
Average amount of Specie..... 137,615 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,231 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,136,301 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,670,052 94
Average amount of Specie..... 401,870 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 260,356 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,948,954 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,553,067 36
Average amount of Specie..... 118,450 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,865 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,24[illegible]5 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,232,516 36
Average amount of Specie..... 837,651 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,014 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,18[illegible]5,589 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,699,025 62
Average amount of Specie..... 698,951 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 470,576 81
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,410,238 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,015,901 98
Average amount of Specie..... 91,159 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 848,882 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,459,013 46
Average amount of Specie..... 110,614 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,713 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,366,961 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $313,533 98
Average amount of Specie..... 26,232 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,899 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 221,461 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,388,484 36
Average amount of Specie..... 179,395 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,205 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,082,626 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENJ. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $676,603 35
Average amount of Specie..... 58,145 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,709 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 470,576 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN LEVERIDGE, President of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, do sose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

JOHN LEVERIDGE, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

L. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,492,263 66
Average amount of Specie..... 252,983 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 253,940 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,216,696 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

BENBY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $710,476 54
Average amount of Specie..... 116,146 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 207,144 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 655,953 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of June, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,789,589 90
Average amount of Specie..... 227,920 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 35,687 55
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,448,960 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,740,981 64
Average amount of Specie..... 287,295 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,109 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,221,389 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,581,019 23
Average amount of Specie..... 105,622 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,933 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,013,473 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $448,675 00
Average amount of Specie..... 51,210 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,956 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 439,172 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,803,763 32
Average amount of Specie..... 261,364 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,889 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,906,248 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $642,459 57
Average amount of Specie..... 39,845 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 36,663 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 611,756 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $676,678 38
Average amount of Specie..... 133,082 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 29,245 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 699,662 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JOHN C. BELCH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,405,651 94
Average amount of Specie..... 72,476 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 129,195 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 841,790 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of theHANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,695,436 08
Average amount of Specie..... 704,696 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 736,380 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,114,900 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $149,890 00
Average amount of Specie..... 41,960 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,840 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 272,471 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $570,895 69
Average amount of Specie..... 47,414 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,909 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 416,220 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,923,410 99
Average amount of Specie..... 157,347 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 241,687 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,439,044 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,838,514 16
Average amount of Specie..... 638,187 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 395,375 68
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,519,902 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $464,695 76
Average amount of Specie..... 62,880 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,532 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 732,433 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,452,570 60
Average amount of Specie..... 138,126 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,465 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,376,463 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,155,018 66
Average amount of Specie..... 594,033 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 377,792 94
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,566,581 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,189,185 58
Average amount of Specie..... 72,007 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 216,393 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 916,232 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 7, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $785,443 22
Average amount of Specie..... 83,943 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 138,205 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 635,006 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,104,057 01
Average amount of Specie..... 295,309 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,168 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,544,021 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,131,604 87
Average amount of Specie..... 1,744,292 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,857 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,650,133 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,505,759 42
Average amount of Specie..... 197,200 69
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 121,637 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,802,883 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,526,324 33
Average amount of Specie..... 866,181 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 220,441 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,807,418 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,246,752 00
Average amount of Specie..... 114,276 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,348 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 992,059 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,673,864 94
Average amount of Specie..... 204,850 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 67,710 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,112,607 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $331,984 48
Average amount of Specie..... 12,451 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,861 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 167,851 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $495,497 71
Average amount of Specie..... 22,052 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,762 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 84,856 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $199,197 45
Average amount of Specie..... 9,925 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 132,874 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 145,267 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $365,518 46
Average amount of Specie..... 68,676 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 178,506 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 302,744 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. P. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,559,818 11
Average amount of Specie..... 105,679 32
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,013 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,104,009 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and further, that he is not the owner of any stock in said Bank.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $955,277 03
Average amount of Specie..... 64,749 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,310 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 701,998 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,216,598 78
Average amount of Specie..... 234,159 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 197,049 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,196,254 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $703,305 39
Average amount of Specie..... 59,168 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 156,917 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 500,231 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,345,349 48
Average amount of Specie..... 220,724 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,163 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,975,572 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $695,637 00
Average amount of Specie..... 54,393 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,963 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 484,088 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,231,797 67
Average amount of Specie..... 114,037 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,106 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 655,069 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,632,262 00
Average amount of Specie..... 263,434 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,604 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,337,177 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,426,472 68
Average amount of Specie..... 233,213 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 239,008 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,059,953 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,834,519 93
Average amount of Specie..... 351,633 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 188,897 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,940,573 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
And also directly through to the North and West, *viâ* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 9, leaving New-York by the steamboat *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackaw

New-York Daily Times.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

At last night's meeting of the Board, the use of Hamilton-square was granted to the Agricultural Institute for the purpose of holding their annual Cattle show next Fall.

A petition of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company to be relieved from the tax of $10,209 37, levied against them for 1855, was referred to the Finance Committee. The reason assigned for the request is, that their losses were by far greater than their profits.

THE CITY FUNDS.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER, it was

Resolved, That the subject matter of depositing the moneys paid into the City Treasury be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that said committee report to this Board whether it is necessary or not to take any action in relation to the same, and if so that they repo t to this Board, the bank or banks where each deposit shall be made.

On motion of the same Alderman, it was

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Accounts be, and they are hereby, instructed to make such examination of the accounts of the several executive departments as is required by the seventh section of the Ordinance of 1849 organizing such departments.

A petition was received from a Committee of carmen in reference to a defect in the ordinance concerning carts, in not fixing the weight of a load of iron. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

MORE INSPECTORS.

A large number of reports from the Committee on Streets were received making amendments to the papers as passed by the Board of Councilmen, so as to authorize the Street Commissioner to appoint Inspectors. These, as usual, were adopsed by a "fusion" of K. N's. and Democrats.

JOHN QUINN.

A debate, nearly an hour in length, took place in regard to paying John Quinn for an alleged balance due him for regulating and grading Fifty-third-street, amounting to $16,615 41, the majority of the Finance Committee reporting against a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen and the minority in favor thereof. Finally the whole matter was laid on the table.

The Board, soon after, adjourned until this evening at 5 o'clock.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Sundry *petitions* were presented yesterday, one in favor of extending Beekman-street across the Park. Another from captains and owners of market sloops to be located at the foot of Broome-street, East River.

A remonstrance was submitted against the occupancy of State-street by omnibuses. Also, from the owners of lots on both sides of Barclay-street, (between Greenwich and West,) against the extension of College Place. These were referred.

Resolutions.—That the Brooklyn Committee be permitted to occupy the Slip between Pier 31 and 32 East River, and run their ferry boats to such Slip, provided they shall procure at their own expense, possession from the present lessees, and erect the proper ferry fixtures. Referred.

A report from the Committee on Wharves, in favor of dredging the Slip at the foot of Clarkson-street.

Several papers were received from the Board of Aldermen—one from the Committee on Finance adhering to their report in favor of admitting interpreters for civil Courts.

Also, from a Special Committee, in favor of requesting the Mayor to communicate with the Postmaster-General of the United States in *relation to the erection of a Post-Office* in Chambers-street. Laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reference to the question as to whether he had paid any money on the contract between the Mayor and Ex-Alderman Baird, respecting the cleaning away of snow and ice on Broadway.

The Comptroller reports that the sum of $2,300 has been paid from the Treasury to ex-Alderman BAIRD, on a contract with him from the Mayor for removing ice. The money so paid was paid on the authority of the contract. The legality of the contract was questioned by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. He protested; and subsequently an injunction was served on the Comptroller not to pay on the contract of the Mayor. Subsequently the Comptroller was served with another, purporting to be from the same Court, removing such injunction. At this juncture ex-Alderman BAIRD again presented himself and demanded payment, and payment was made accordingly.

The Board then went into a Committee of the Whole.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, President ELY in the Chair.

Supervisor BARKER offered a resolution to authorize the Surrogate to provide books for his office to the amount of $1,000. Referred to Committee on Civil Courts.

A bill of $717 25, of John J. Bloomfield, for repairing and rebinding the books of records of the Marine Court, was referred to the same Committee.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday.

Reception of Millard Fillmore.

The Aldermen and Councilmen Committees appointed to make arrangements for the reception of MILLARD FILLMORE met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. They were all present, and after resumpsion of the previous squabble as to Chairmanship of the joint meeting, and its harmonious termination in selection of Alderman BRIGGS as Permanent Chairman, the Committee on the selection of a Hotel reported having selected the St. Nicholas Hotel, and engagement therein of three rooms at $18 per day.

The Committee on a steamboat to receive Mr. FILLMORE, at Staten Island, reported having negotiated for the steamboat *Troy*, at $200, if they learn that the Ex-President should arrive here in the *Atlantic* of the Collins line—the engagement not to hold if he comes by the Havre line. The Committee on firing salutes and music reported progress, and were empowered to lay over.

Extension of Sixth-avenue.

The Councilmen Committee on Streets met yesterday and heard arguments of parties opposed to the extension of Sixth-avenue from its present terminus at Carmine-street to the junction of Laurens and Broome streets. In opposition to the project it was urged that the petitioners were property owners on Sixth-avenue, who expected by the extension of the avenue a rise in the price of their lots, or else residents on Fifth-avenue, who were anxious for the extension of Sixth-avenue to prevent a junction of Laurens-street with Fifth-avenue. It was claimed that property owners directly affected by the extension of Sixth-avenue were all opposed to the measures. It was further urged that Sixth-avenue would present such zigzag line if extended as proposed that it would be no relief to Broadway. An adjournment took place to Monday next to hear arguments upon the proposal to connect Laurens-street with Fifth avenue.

☞ Captain LEWIS, General Wrecking Agent, has just returned from a voyage to Cape Sable, where he was ordered about a month ago, to examine into the condition of the ship *Arcadia* wrecked at that place some year or two past. He took passage in the British schooner *Hibernia*, Captain CUNNINGHAM, and found, on arriving there, that the wreck was so buried in the sand as not to be worth recovering. He reports having seen wrecks of fishing smacks (both sloop and schooner rigged) along the whole South side of the Island, some of which were evidently of recent occurrance. He is of the opinion that not a few vessels of this description have been driven ashore and otherwise lost in those latitudes, during the past Winter season, of which no definite accounts have ever as yet been received. Thursday, (5th inst.) saw a schooners's bowsprit and two deck-buckets, with a lot of light materials, and some shingles, apparently belonging to some vessel lost in the severe gale which prevailed in those parts on the 31st ult. and 1st inst.

The Brick Church Property.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges Duer (presiding) and Hoffman.

MONDAY, June 9.

The hearing of the motion for an injunction to restrain the Corporation of New-York from consummating the recent sale at public auction of the Brick Church property, took place last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at Judge Duer's residence, Mr. F. W. Stoughton, in submitting the motion, said that he and his friend, D. Dudley Field, appeared on behalf of the Attorney-General. He read the order, and stated the material facts of the complaint. Mr. O'Conor, for the purchasers, read, in reply, an affidavit made by Mr. Flagg, which set forth that it had been agreed between him and the Committee acting for the Brick Church that the auction sale of the site of said Church in Beekman-street should be conducted under the control of the deponent, that it was in fact so conducted, and that deponent was present on the platform at the time of the sale; that a number of persons, apparently acting in concert, with whom was Augustus Schell, Esq., as counsel, and among whom was Daniel Dodge, Esq., formerly an Alderman of said City, called upon deponent at his office; that Mr. Schell spoke about some doubts, difficulties or questions touching the title to said property, and stated that the effect would be to prevent the property from rising above the minimum of $225,000, when, if these doubts or difficulties could be obviated, his clients would be willing to bid $60,000, but that it was not agreeable or convenient to them to bid a large sum and have it, or even the ten per cent. upon it lying idle during the length of time it might take to get these questions settled: that upon these grounds Mr. Schell—his client being present—desired to have the sale postponed; that deponent replied that, if Mr. Schell's friends would bid $60,000 beyond the minimum, and give security to pay the ten per cent. when the questions of title should be fully cleared up, he would adjourn the sale unless the Trustees of the Church would assent to such arrangement by taking security for their part; and that after some conversation on the subject, this proposition, at the instance of said parties, was modified so as to apply to a bid of $25,000 beyond the minimum.

The next affidavit was that of Thomas J. Hall, a resident of New-York City for the last thirty-five years, and who has known Ex-Alderman Dodge for the last ten years. He deposed that he had had a conversation with Dodge on the 26th day of May last, respecting the sale of the Brick Church and the granting of the injunction restraining the delivery of the deed; that Dodge there stated that he had long had the Brick Church property in view, and that he would have purchased it himself in connection with others if the sum of 10 per cent had not been required on the day of sale; that Dodge said he had applied to the Comptroller not to require the 10 per cent. on the purchase, but that said Comptroller refused; that deponent asked him, whether if he had an interest in said purchase he would have opposed the sale, to which Dodge replied, no, and said that he and others should have had an interest in the purchase and that as the matter then stood, he with others were determined to defeat the whole matter at any expense, on the ground that the Corporation had no power to make such a sale.

An affidavit deposed to by Henry J. Raymond, of which the following is the substance, was the next submitted:

On Friday, the 6th day of June, inst., Stephen J. Cushing, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, came to deponent at the city of Albany, and said that he signed the papers in the application, on behalf of the people of this State, for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York from conveying the Brick Church property to the parties who had purchased it at public auction, at the request of one Daniel Dodge; that he had never before seen said Dodge, and knew nothing of his character, but that Dodge had brought to him a letter of introduction from some person whose name he (the Attorney-General) did not then remember,—that he, the said Cushing, had not read the papers when he signed them, nor did he know anything whatever of the merits of the case, but that he signed them because he was told by said Dodge that his signature was necessary, merely as a formality to the application; the deponent asked said Attorney-General if he intended to argue this case on behalf of the people, to which said Cushing answered, no, that he should have nothing further to do with it, and that it would be argued by Messrs. Hutchings and Field, counsel for Dodge.

An affidavit made by Robert Proudfit, Jr., an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the City of New-York, was also read. It corroborated the evidence of Mr. Raymond, but stated the particulars more at length. It set forth that the letter presented by Mr. Dodge to the Attorney-General at Utica represented him (Dodge) as an Ex-Alderman, a very respectable man, and very active in duty for the benefit of the City; that Dodge presented to him (the Attorney-General) a letter from Mr. Hutchings of the firm of Sedgwick, Schell & Hutchings to the same effect; that if an action had already been brought in the Supreme Court in the names of private individuals for the same purpose, which was yet undetermined, that there was a conflict between the opinions of the Superior and Supreme Courts in reference to the question of party plaintiffs in such action; that they wished to have several suits brought in different ways so that in case they were obliged to go to the Court of Appeals they would be sure to be right as to some one of them; that the above action was to be brought for the benefit of the citizens of the City of New-York; that a letter of D. Dudley Field, addressed to Mr. Hutchings, to the same effect, was shown to him (Mr. Cushing) by said Dodge; that Dodge also showed him the summons and complaint in the above action; that he (Cushing) said he would be in New-York in a day or two and then the parties could see him; that on or about Wednesday, the 4th of June, he (Cushing) was waited on by Mr. Hutchings, or somebody representing him, who asked him to sign the summons and complaint; that on the execution of a bond for costs to save the people harmless by, he believed, said Dodge and two securities, he (Cushing) signed said summons and complaint without reading the same, or even ascertaining what relief was sought for by the parties.

The affidavit of F. P. James, one of the purchasers, sitting forth the action of the Corporation preliminary and in reference to the sales was read. The deponent stated in addition that on the morning of the 31st of May, before the commencement of Mr. Field's final reply argument, he met Dodge on the steps of the Manhattan Bank; asked him how he got along with the Arkenburgh and Earle suit, to which Dodge replied, "I will give the purchasers a d—d trouble before they get this title."

Appended to this affidavit were these of Abraham B. Miller, George J. Bird and Anthony J. Bleecker, proving the presence of the plaintiffs, Earle and Arkenburgh, at the sale, their bidding for the property, and the belief of the latter of these deponents, (Mr. Bleecker, the auctioneer,) that the property was bid off for as fair a price as could be got for it at public auction in this City.

The last affidavit read on behalf of the purchasers was that of Mr E. B Wesley, setting forth that some days before the sale of this property, he was informed that a Mr. Whitney, who keeps a hotel on the corner of Parkrow and Beekman-st., wished to see him; that this deponent, in consequence of said information, called on said Whitney, and was informed by him that he, Whitney, and some of his friends, wanted an interest in the purchase of the Brick Church Property; that deponent stated in reply, that the property was to be sold at public auction on the 14th of May, then next following, and that the place to buy was at said auction; that Whitney replied thereto, that the whole proceedings touching the sale of said property were wrong and illegal, and that it would cost the sum of $75,000 to make them right; that at this moment Ex-Alderman Daniel Lodge came into the room where this deponent and Whitney were conversing, and instantly joined in and took part in the conversation, arguing at great length upon the illegality of the proceedings which led to the proposed sale, and saying that he would make the matter all right, but that it would lead to a large expense. That at this point of time said Whitney left the room. That Dodge then informed deponent that a resolution had passed the Board of Aldermen the preceding night, postponing the sale; that he (Dodge) had been instrumental in having said resolution passed in the way it was; and that the Board of Councilmen would meet that night, and that he (Dodge) would arrange the matter with the Board of Councilmen; that thereupon he said Dodge left deponent, as alleged, for that purpose; that at 10 o'clock next morning deponent met Dodge, and the latter reiterated his opinions and arguments respecting the illegality of the proposed sale, and went on to state how the matter could be carried through so as to legalize the proceedings from the commencement; that Dodge further stated that the plan would be to raise the minimum price of said property from $225,000 to the sum of $240,000, by the action of the Common Council, on motion of a certain Alderman then and there named by said Dodge, to the end that the interest of the City in the said purchase money would be $60,000, instead of $56.25.; that Mayor Wood and Comptroller Flagg came into power as Reformers, and that by raising the minimum price of said property as aforesaid, it would enable the said Alderman to make a motion to that effect in the Common Coupeil, and show himself a greater Reformer than Mayor Wood or Comptroller Flagg, and in that way the said Alderman would, by the influence thus acquired, be enabled to get a legal and valid resolution passed by the Common Council authorizing said sale; that Dodge further stated to deponent that there were a number of persons to be satisfied, but that he (Dodge) and the said Alderman could control them; that he must have at least $75,000 from the parties who should purchase said property, for the purpose of carrying said matter through; that he (Dodge) and his friends were largely interested in the Metropolitan Gas Company, and that if the sale of the property inquestion was brought up before the Common Council and passed through, it would sacrificed their interests in the matter of the Gas Company, and that they must have $75,000 to make up the loss; that afterwards Lodge addressed similar conversations to deponent except that he reduced his demand of $75,000 from time to time until he fixed upon what he termed the minimum sum of $35 000, for which he alleged he would, with the aid of his friends, obtain the action alleged to be necessary on the part of the Common Council; at another time Dodge informed deponent that he would obtain the (as he mentioned it) necessary action of the Common Council, provided the purchasers would pay him forty per cent. of the profits of the sale; that when Dodge discovered that he got no encouragement from deponent respecting the carrying out of his scheme, he stated to deponent that if some such arrangement as he had proposed was not made, the purchaser would have a great deal of trouble, and that unless something of that kind were done, an injunction would be obtained, and the sale of the property stopped, by reason of which no title could be obtained from the City. Deponent further asserted that he never entertained any propositions of the sort, whether submitted to him by Dodge or by others, and that he verily believed said Dodge was connected with Earle and Arkenburgh, the plaintiffs in the motion for an injunction heard in the Supreme Court before Lion. Judge Roosevelt.

Mr. Field submitted that there were portions of those affidavits which it would be necessary to meet, and portions, too, which had nothing to do with this motion.

Judge Duer—It seems to me that they have nothing whatever to do with the merits of this motion. I must treat this suit as a suit filed by the Attorney-General. If there are any corrupt or improper motives in it, the Attorney-General is the proper authority to take cognizance of them and to act on them.

Mr. Hutchings said that the Attorney-General had called on him, that they had gone over the case together on the complaint, and that he (the Attorney-General) had said he had no doubt it was a proper cause of action. He even sent a letter to him (Mr. Hutchings) to that effect.

Judge Duer—Until the Attorney-General by a formal act withdraws the suit, I must take it for granted that it has his assent.

Mr. O'Conor—We don't question that.

Mr. Field—What they do question is, as to the motive and integrity of the Attorney-General.

Judge Duer—Oh, no.

Mr. O'Conor—It is the motive and integrity of the promoventsin this operation.

Judge HOFFMAN understood Mr. Field's motion to be to have an opportunity to repel certain portions of the affidavits, or to explain them. He would advise the presiding Judge not to admit such reolying affidavits on the ground that he (Judge HOFFMAN) would flutterly disregard and ignore all these affidavits when he came to determine the case.

Mr. Field said he had been informed by Mr. Dodge, who was in the room, that the statement in regard to himself was erroneous, and he desired an opportunity of contradicting it.

Judge Duer did not think he was here for the purpose of determining any controversy between Mr. Dodge and the purchasers of this property. Those parts of the affidavits which would bear on the value might, perhaps, be material, though at present he did not see their materiality, even in that respect.

Mr. O'Conor asked if he was to understand that the whole of these affidavits were rejected?

Judge Duer—No; but all those parts which relate to the conversations which passed between Mr. Dodge and the parties, to the motives which Mr. Dodge had, and to the conversations with the Attorney-General.

Mr. Stoughton then proceeded to argue his motion for an injunction. He presented the case elaborately, and contended that the circumstances were such as to demand the interference of the Courts in the manner sought for.

Mr. O'Conor followed for the purchasers, and had barely presented the grounds on which he claims the right of his clients to the title-deeds of the property, when the further sitting of the Court was adjourned (at 10:20, P. M.) to Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Fires.

A small frame dwelling in Fifty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, belonging to J. B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-street, was set on fire by some person and damaged to the amount of about $150.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS.—Among the multitude and variety of Spring and Summer Hats which grace our City thoroughfares, there is none, in our opinion, which can excel those which the inimitable KNOX has produced. The crowd of eager purchasers who daily throng his elegant emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are well convinced of this fact.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The Eleventh hour. Let no victim of scrofula, salt rheum, or any ulcerous or eruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use HOLLOWAY'S Ointment for external complaints or his Pills for internal disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

BALTIMORE.

S. COATES & CO.'S GAS WORKS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

MESSRS. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.—GENTLEMEN: A sufficient reason is given in the following opinion of J. P. PIRSSON for not serving the writ, said to be issued against us by the Circuit Court of the United States, for infringement of the Maryland Portable Gas Company's patent. We have waited a fortnight for it, but as yet, it has not appeared. Our office is No. 256 Broadway.

S. COATES & CO.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
No. 4 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

MESSRS. S. COATES & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have examined, as you requested, a gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; ABRAHAM LONGBOTTOM'S patent, 1852," in order to ascertain if the same is constructed in accordance with said patent.

LONGBOTTOM'S patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, when said employment is by a peculiar method of using the same. The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or works, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and of animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point or where the gas enters the composition, the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, so long as no use is made of LONGBOTTOM'S composition, no infringement whatever takes place. LONGBOTTOM makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact, he has stated that he was aware of previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.*: in the generating retort,

Neither the retort marked "Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as made by yourselves, has anything to do with the said patent, and either may be used with perfect freedom, so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully, (Signed,)
J. P. PIRSSON.

[Advertisement.]

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL

in all the details of arrangement and finish, are those latest, most wonderful and popular productions of Art,

READY'S AMBROTYPES;

combining all the essential properties of the most accurate Daguerreotype. They add many perfections of their own, which render them at once the most truthful, beautiful, and therefore desirable pictures yet created.

THE EASE AND RAPIDITY

with which they are made is a very great recommendation. No long and tedious sittings, whereby the natural expression is fagged out and lost, mark these gems of Art. Like the lightning's flash they seize and stamp at once the expression of the instant.

HENCE, FOR YOUNG CHILDREN,

the AMBROTYPE is invaluable, overcoming all the difficulty of keeping the little ones still.

THE EXTRAORDINARY POPULARITY

which these pictures have attained since their introduction by Mr. BRADY, is the best evidence of their merit. The people of New-York are good judges of art, and will not patronize to any extent that which is not intrinsically good. They have found

THOSE BEAUTIFUL AMBROTYPES

to be all that can be desired, and hence the sudden and gratifying popularity which they have attained. They need no better indorsement than that of so intelligent a community.

THESE EXQUISITE PICTURES

are made, rain or shine at BRADY'S GALLERIES, Nos. 205 and 559 Broadway, where specimens can be seen.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. COATES & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,
ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 4½ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called the Hiawatha, as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat for sale by the case only. A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I destre to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MARIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private fschools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand pantomime of "Raoul, or The Magic Star," which has been so many months in preparation at this favorite theatre, was produced last evening, in a most gorgeous manner, and fully realized the most sanguine anticipations of the Manager and all concerned. Go see it to-night, and with the sterling drama of "Peddler's Acre," and concluding with, by particular request, the burlesque of "A-Lad-In the Lamp."

[Advertisement.]

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the stomach, dyspepsia, stomach coughs, and diseation, in the *Specialist* for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 12 University-place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S PATENT SELF-HEATING ROTARY SMOOTHING IRON—Heating itself without the use of wood or coal. No housekeeper should be without it.

Sold at wholesale by the Rotary Smoothing Iron Co., No. 180 Broadway, and at wholesale and retail by WINDLE & Co., and J. & C. KERRIAN.

[Advertisement.]

☞ YOUNG LAWYERS would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their Phrenological Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

Thin Summer Suits	$3
Black Alpaca Suits	$6
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	$10
White Marseilles Vests	$2

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.—Every housekeeper that requires a cheap, very economical and convenient heater or Summer cooking apparatus, will find just what they want in the Magic Portable Summer Stove. Sold at No. 375 Broadway, up stairs. Price 4 to $10.

MARRIED,

On Monday, June 9, by the Rev. W. R. DIKEMAN, JOHN B. HOWARD, of Philadelphia, to MARTHA C. PEASE, of Brooklyn, L. I.

On Thursday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Hanna, of Washington, Penn., Rev. S. P. FARMER, of Brooklyn, to Miss JANE CRAIG, of Uniontown, Penn.

At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday evening, June 5, in Trinity Church, by Rev. George C. Shepard, D. D., JOHN WILLIAM FOSTER and HARRIET SHELDMAN, eldest daughter of Prof. Charles Upham Shepard, of New-Haven.

In Marlboro, Mass., June 3, by Rev. L. A. Field, Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES, of New-York, to Miss MARY H., eldest daughter of Deacon David Goodale, of Marlboro.

DIED.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, June 8, JANE, the beloved wife of Robert G. Pollock, and late Principal of Ward School No. 50, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 189 West 28th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, June 9, CATHARINE D., widow of John H. Rigby, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Madison-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, June 9, CHARLES HENRY, son of Caleb and Margaret Ward, aged 10 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 2 Abingdon-place, corner Greenwich-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, June 7, of typhus fever, CHARLES N. WEED, in the 24th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

☞ Norwalk papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday morning, June 9, after a short illness, THEODORE CHAUNCEY, son of John T. Boyd, aged 9 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives are requested to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 70 Grove-st.

On Sunday, June 8, ANNIE MARIA, daughter of Richard S. and Mary J. Robertson, aged 3 years, 1 month and 8 days.

In Williamsburg, on Monday afternoon, June 9, after a painful illness, Mr. CHARLES PAINE, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Howard Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 256, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 South 2d-st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

At Milburn, N. J., on Sunday, June 8, suddenly, JOHN DAY, formerly of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Mulberry-st. Methodist Church, this day, (Tuesday,) 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Empire Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 9.

5,500 Virg. State 6s	96	100 Erie Railroad	b30 56⅝
2,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	50 do	b10 56⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	87¾	100 do	btmo 56⅞
6,000 do	88	300 Hudson River R. R.	33½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	103½	300 Reading R. R.	s30 90¾
1,000 Erie R. R. 2d mtg	98	100 do	s3 90¾
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs, 1876	91	100 do	90¾
1,000 S. R. R. C. Bs, 1871	94¾	200 do	c 91
7,000 do	b3 85	100 do	b60 91
1,000 Hs. R. R. R. 1st Mc.	100	400 do	s30 9.⅞
25,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	s60 86¾	100 do	b60 91¾
7,000 do	86⅞	100 do	s30 91
12,000 do	87	100 do	91¾
5,000 Cl. & T. Conv.	90	900 do	91¾
25 Bank of N. America	107	40 Mich. Central R	96
15 O. Life & Trust Co.	94	200 do	b30 96
19 do	94¾	50 do	96⅞
50 Canton Company	22½	50 do	b3 96
80 Pen. Coal Company	103½	50 do	96
150 Cum. Coal Co.	b60 22	150 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	96⅝
100 do	b30 21⅞	5 do	96¾
150 do	21¾	150 Panama Railroad	100
50 Nic Trans. Co.	s60 12¾	300 Ill. Cen. Railroad	100
300 do	s3 12¾	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	75
140 N. Y. Central R.	90⅞	400 do	75¼
100 do	b30 90¾	200 do	s30 75
100 do	b60 91⅜	50 do	75½
50 do	b3 91	100 do	b60 75¾
5 do	90⅞	300 do	75¾
50 do	btw 91	400 do	s90 75
150 Erie Railroad	b3 56⅜	400 do	b10 75½
100 do	s15 57½	20 Chi. & Rock I. R. R	91⅞
350 do	b30 57¾	10 do	91¾
250 do	s10 57½	150 do	b60 91¾
400 do	s3 56⅞	100 do	c 91¾
400 do	b3 56¾	42 Mil. and Miss. R. R.	83½
100 do	s60 56¾	45 Little Miami R. R.	91
100 do	56⅞	5 Galena & Chi. R. R.	111¾
400 do	s30 56¾	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b3 63
1100 do	56¾	100 do	b60 63

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made, at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$25,000 Hudson River R. R., 3d mort...Int. add.	66⅞
25,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R. 10s, 1860. Int. add.	43⅝
2,600 New Alb'y & Salem R. R. 1st m. Int. add.	73
10,000 Canand'a & Corn'g R. R. 1st m. Int. add.	64¾
8,000 Wms'pt & Elmira R. R. 1st m. Int. add.	68
10,000 G't West. (Ills.) R. R. 10s, 1st m. Int. add.	82
1,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R., E. div., 1st m. Flat.	55
20 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	91
5 shares United States Express Co	87
15 shares Enterprise Insurance Co	49¾
9 shares Hamilton Insurance Co	50¾
20 shares Astor Insurance Co	100¼
40 shares Fulton Insurance Co	99¾
20 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co	96¼
22 shares Bank of the State of New-York	105

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s	85	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 97
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87	400 Erie Railroad	b60 57¾
3,000 Illinois Cen. Bds. without privilege	87½	100 do	stmo 57
1,000 Erie R. R., '75	b30 91¾	300 do	s3 57
2,000 do	91¾	100 do	s60 57
200 Bruns. City L. Co	7	500 do	b30 57¼
200 do	b60 7¾	200 do	s3 57⅜
400 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 75⅞	200 do	s30 57⅜
209 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b7 91½	400 do	57⅜
5 do	91¾	300 Reading Railroad	s3 91⅜

MONDAY, June 9—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, June 7, which are advertised on another page of the DAILY TIMES, presents, in the aggregate, the following important changes from the previous statement:

Increase of Loans	$1,023,646
Gain in Specie	2,144,890
Increase in Circulation	161,101
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,505,843
Gross Deposits, May 31	$86,775,313
Less Average Exchanges	22,247,452
Leaving undrawn	$64,527,861
Gross Deposits, June 1	$90,609,243
Less Average Exchanges	23,575,539
Leaving undrawn	$67,033,704
Actual increase after Clearances	$2,505,843

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 9, '55.	June 7, '56.	May 31, '56.
Loans	$92,109,097	$103,474,921	$102,451,275
Specie	15,005,195	16,166,179	14,021,289
Circulation	7,502,568	8,430,252	8,269,151
Deposits	77,128,789	90,609,243	86,775,313
Govern't Office	.....	11,412,821	13,673,741
Sub-Tre'y alone	2,353,251	7,823,108	10,031,936

The increase in the movement for the past week was large and general, the heavy accession in Deposits of TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS being almost wholly in Specie, or to the amount of $2,144,890; thus raising the reserve to more than SIXTEEN MILLIONS. The present statement does not embrace the full benefit of the accession from the Sub-Treasury on account of the Texas Indemnity, and the Banks open business this week upon a rising average. The additional payments from the Sub-Treasury to-day are $731,446, of which about three-fifths went into Bank, and the remainder to the cred

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1476. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Organization and its Accommodations—What the Democracy has Done—The Hards and the Softs—The Platform—The Humiliation of Pierce, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Burnet House, Cincinnati, Friday, June 6, 1856.

The National Convention of the so-called Democratic Party has finished its work and adjourned sine die. Your correspondent has endeavored to keep you posted day after day with reference to the under-currents affecting the movements of the politicians here; but there is still time to present a few additional suggestions which the pressure of other matters has prevented my jotting down for you heretofore. But first, let me say a word for the Queen City. I find it difficult to realise that a place so much like New-York in its leading characteristics, and with a population of 200,000 souls, is seated away out here upon the banks of the Ohio, where, even within the memory of generation not yet passed away, the red man once chased the deer through noble forests undisturbed by the white man's tread. And this great city evidently is still marching onward. Her streets are strewn everywhere with the materials for erecting new edifices; and her people vie with those of New-York in the hurried step and restless glance, which denote the industry and enterprise that never sleep nor admit a minute's waste of time. Those who croak of Cincinnati's decadence surely are not familiar with her every-day life.

It was a wise decision which chose Cincinnati for the place of meeting of the Convention just adjourned; and the Committee of Arrangements certainly availed themselves of its facilities to secure the greatest possible amount of comfort and convenience to all. The Convention was held in a well-ventilated hall, quite large enough to accommodate all who ought to be admitted upon such an occasion, and so constructed, that when a moderate degree of order prevailed, there was no difficulty in seeing or hearing in any part of the house. The arrangements for the Press were excellent: and Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, of Ohio, who superintended them, is entitled to the thanks of the profession. Among the conveniences of the place, was a mode of egress from the platform in close proximity to a manufactory of "Catawba Cobblers"—a native beverage, upon which an ample run was made during the sittings of the Convention. Another, and more important accommodation for the Press, was the establishment of a Telegraphic Office in an ante-room, communicating with the platform, whence we were enabled to send our special dispatches without any loss of time. For this we are indebted to the meritorious energy and enterprise of Mr. A. Stagers, Esq., the General Superintendent of the Union Line in this section of the country, who gave his personal attendance and attention to this arrangement—thus sometimes getting our dispatches into New-York twenty minutes earlier than they were placed in his hands.

The city, of course, has been over-flowing with strangers. The Burnet House was the great centre of attraction, and the grand political exchange. Thousands availed themselves of its hospitality, and all were well cared for. It certainly is deserving of notice, that notwithstanding the immense crowd, this magnificent house abated none of the attention and perfection in its each and every department, which have made it and its host established "institutions." Its profits during the last ten days are estimated at some forty or fifty thousand dollars.

What shall I say of the Convention itself? It was a noisy, boisterous, ill-tempered affair. It was evident from the beginning that the Convention was full of inflammable material, and that a good deal of nice management was necessary to prevent a general explosion. The most available aid to this end was the gag-law. This was moved early by Mr. Hallet, upon whose motion it was resolved that all resolutions relating to a platform should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions *without debate*. This done, and Hallet appointed chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, nothing in the shape of a resolution in regard to any matter of principle or policy could be brought directly before the Convention for its action except by a two-third vote to suspend the rules. This, together with the previous question, which was relentlessly applied in every instance, effectually cut off all debate, and everything else not shaped by the few managers who undertook the task of whippers-in in general.

The New-York Softs suffered severely in consequence of this gag. They came here, unquestionably holding the regular organization of the Democratic Party in the State. When the Convention met, hardly anybody here pretended to doubt this fact, and they had a right to expect the Democracy of the Union to recognize it upon this occasion, regardless of the personal preference of either of the New-York Delegations with respect to candidates Before the Committee on Credentials the whole case was argued *in extenso:* and a decided majority of the Committee—composed as it was of a member from each State of the Union—after fully discussing its merits, reported that the Softs *did* hold *the* organization, and gave them a decided preponderance over the Hards in the Convention. In the meantime, however, it leaked out that the Softs would vote for Pierce or Douglas, and that the Hards would vote for Buchanan,—and as the friends of the latter happened to have a majority in the body, the Convention, without discussion, overruled the well-matured decision of the Committee on Credentials, and made a precisely equal division of the two delegations.

The influences which led to this result were two-fold—first, the belief that the Softs have been in times past less undeviatingly servile to the behests of the Slavery Propagandists,—and second, the determination to secure an accession of votes to Buchanan in Convention at any sacrifice of principle or justice. Mr. Buchanan's friends do not hesitate to boast that the battle for their candidate was fought and won in the New-York case.

Again, when it became the duty of the Convention to appoint the National Executive Committee, the Committee on Organization reported in favor of submitting the selection of the member of said Committee for New-York to the first State Convention of the two sections, the mandate for which had already been issued by the National Convention. This proposition was hailed by the Softs with evident satisfaction, because it would give them still another opportunity to prove themselves by far the strongest wing of their Party. The Hards anticipated the result, and manifested their unwillingness to go into the contest proposed, by suggesting the propriety of leaving New-York unrepresented in the National Executive Committee. Again the Convention overruled their own Committee, and attempted to force the Softs to agree to the choice of the New-York Committeeman by a game of chance. In a moment of creditable "spunk," the Softs declined to put their rights into a hat,—and the Hard-Shells unblushingly took the prize, and Augustus Schell was named as the member from New-York. Thus the Softs, with the right clearly on their side, and the Committees who had carefully examined the whole case reporting decidedly in their favor, have been kicked, and cuffed and dishonored by the Convention, without being permitted to say a word in their own behalf. Nevertheless, like whipped spaniels, they lick the hands that smote them, and have promised to drive the whole pack of New-York Softs before them into the great Democratic Pro-Slavery fold. What have the masses to say to this bargain?

I scarcely need say anything of the Platform. It is just what I expected—Pro-Slavery as the South dare demand—but so cunningly framed on that point that by easy interpretation it may be fitted and adjusted to any particular latitude or locality. It has condemned internal improvements by the General Government, and sustained the Veto Power in precisely the terms of the platform on which Pierce was nominated, and in accordance with the obligations of which he has vetoed the River and Harbor improvement appropriations for the North west; and yet that Northwest was pledged, to day to cast its vote for this platform and this candidate! Michigan Democracy, which thanked God a few days since that the Administration of Franklin Pierce was nearly at an end was swift to assure us that it was ready to take to its embraces another Administration and another platform under which the Western lakes and rivers can hope for no assistance. Queer fellows, these Michiganders! And as if to give the greater emphasis to the denunciation of Governmental aid to works of internal improvement, the Convention for three days resolutely refused to adopt a resolution favoring the extension of all "proper *Constitutional*" means for the construction of an overland communication with California. True, to-day the proposition was revived and carried; but only in the clear understanding that the word "Constitutional," interpreted by the resolutions of '98, (also made a part of the Platform,) will prove an effectual check against the appropriation of a single dollar from the Federal Treasury for the purpose named. It is another delusion and snare. The sense of the Democratic Party was thrice declared, in this its highest tribunal, to be against Governmental aid to a Pacific Railroad; but in blind allegiance to Party the California delegation will ask their constituency to feed upon this "word of promise to the ear," which they *must* know, if they know anything, is never intended to be realized by the Party to which they belong.

What has become of Franklin Pierce? Was ever a man worse used by those whom he sacrificed himself to serve? Did ever partisan politician fall from higher ambition to lower depths of ignominious defeat? It is true that he was complimented by a postscript resolution, but even in that his party was far from unanimous, although at the time the nominations had been made and there was no pending motive of real interest to vote against it. But notice how frequently the Convention treated him with marked indifference or contempt. First, his well-known friends, the delegates from the District of Columbia, were curtly, and by a decided vote of the Convention, refused admission to the Hall. Next, his friends, the Softs, were overslaughed, notwithstanding the justice of their cause, and the Hards, with whom he has waged such bitter war, were voted *into* the Convention to vote against President Pierce. A third indignity was the failure of the Committee on Resolutions to report a resolution laudatory of Pierce's Administration at a time when it might by possibility have been of service to him. A fourth indignity was the paucity of his vote in the ballotings: a fifth, the rapid desertion of his standard by those who at first rallied about it; a sixth, the failure of the efforts to run his vote up complimentarily to a point at which his letter of withdrawal could decently be presented; a seventh, the applause which greeted the speech of Peck, of Michigan, when he refused to permit the postscriptal laudation of Pierce's Administration to be recorded unanimously; an eighth, in the cool reception which the name of his accomplished and able Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, received when put in nomination for the Vice-Presidency; and finally, a ninth—in the declaration of the Convention that, although it had applied the one term principle to Mr. Pierce, and all associated with him, it had not the slightest idea of engrafting that principle upon the Democratic platform. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices— Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

Speeches of Senator Cass, Senator Douglas, and others.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 10.

There was an immense assemblage in Independence square, this evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. Processions marched into the square from all quarters of the city. Two stands were erected for the speakers. Salutes were occasionally fired from a small cannon.

Mayor Vaux presided and opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. He concluded by introducing General Cass, who was warmly received and addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. CASS' SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: I am here among you to-night to bear my testimony to the importance of the question about to be submitted to this confederated Republic. The peaceable election of a Chief Magistrate by twenty-five millions of people is always a trying duty for them, and an interesting spectacle for the other nations of Christendom. It is a glorious power, this power to choose a national ruler, and glorious has been its operation, as well for the prosperity of our country, and the stability of our institutions, as for the encouragement of struggling freedom throughout the world. But circumstances give to the approaching quadrennial exercise of this power a grave, I had almost said fearful, responsibility, which it has never before assumed. We have fallen upon evil times. In the expressive language of Scripture, "We waxed fat," and prosperity is bringing its tribute of presumption and dissatisfaction and arrogant dictation. Since the memorable day, in this very square, when that great deed of Independence was done which will make this spot immortal, there has been no day fraught with more serious consequences to the destiny of our country than will be that fixed day of popular decision in November next for which we are now preparing. The integrity of the Union, the freedom of religion, the right of man to govern himself, is assailed. These are each assailed, with a tenacity and activity of purpose, and a boldness of action, which call for the powerful interposition of every true-hearted American whose patriotism has not fallen a victim to the strange hallucinations of this period of strange things. Little could the men of '76, little could the men who consecrated in the Hall under whose shadows we are assembled by words and deeds the principles of self-government and of the rights of conscience, little could they have thought that, before all of the generation who witnessed and approved and participated in their world-renowned labors should have passed away, another would have arisen to repudiate their memory. But so it is. The Catholic must not worship his creator agreeably to his own faith, nor must the American, living in a Territory of our country, be suffered, with his fellow-citizens there, to administer the government for the common benefit and by the common action. And you, my fellow Democrats, who are now around me, and who have come to this convocation of freemen, knowing your rights and always determined to maintain them, you participate in the government of this good old Key-stone State—Keystone may it ever be—and no man dare say you nay. * * * Your intimate domestic relations,—those which pass the door-sill and reach the hearth-stone, upon the enjoyment of which so much of the happiness of life depends,—the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, of master and servant,—these family conditions are governed and controlled by yourselves, and the power is of the very essence of Freedom. And, think you, if you should remove to Kansas, that they would be less dear to you, or you less competent to manage them? Yet, if you were there, it is claimed by the opponents of Democracy, by all of them, I believe, that this power to regulate your domestic relations would belong to Congress—not to you; that a foreign Legislature—foreign to the Territory—(because the Territory has no representation in it)—has the right to dictate on the subject of these relations, and that it is its duty to control one of them, at least, that of master and servant, and that the right of self-government does not belong to the people. Do you think, if you were there, you would approve of such a monstrous usurpation? He who would do so is as unfit to enjoy the privileges of a freeman as he is incapable of appreciating their value. It is a pretension better suited to the banks of the Danube or the Neva than to the region of the Delaware or the Kansas. Do you not think that here, or in a Territory, you are capable of judging and acting for yourselves, without aid or interference from meddling politicians either in Massachusetts or elsewhere? Abolitionism has led captive the heads and hearts of men, or political ambition directs it, against the Constitution and the great doctrine of the Revolution—the great doctrine of human nature—that man has the right to govern himself, which is the Kansas act, the whole Kansas act, and nothing but the Kansas act. So far as respects the principles involved in it, and in its preparation and in the enlightened support he lent to it, and to which its final success is greatly indebted, my friend who here sits beside me, (Douglas,) kept steadily in view this great controlling element of our institutions, and made it the very corner stone of the Kansas Government, and he would be a rash man, not merely a bold one, who upon this holy ground of freedom, made holy by its associations, should deny the principle or contemn its practical application. If every portion of our country would limit its interference to its own concerns, and leave each political community, whether State or Territorial, to govern itself, subject only to the Constitution, we should be the happiest and most united, as we are the freest nation, the world has ever seen; but this eternal propensity to pass beyond the circle of our own rights and duties, and to undertake to direct the conduct of others, has already worked incalculable mischief to our Union, and if not checked will work its ruin.

And how is it to be checked, but by the action, prompt, fearless and energetic, of the Democratic Party? That party alone stands erect, between assailants and assailed, between the Constitution and its perils. Its rival—and sometimes, in moments of extreme danger to the country, its co-laborer—the Whig Party, the old-fashioned Whig Party, is prostrated, broken up, severed into fragments, each disjointed portion seeking new combinations. Our party has a mighty trust committed to it—the trust of defending and maintaining the heritage of freedom which we received from our fathers, and which our children have a right to demand unimpaired at our hands as their birthright. And magnificent, indeed, will be its destiny if it is not marred by the wickedness and follies of our day. This Union has brought us liberty, prosperity, power, glory, whatever of political benefits the heart of man can conceive or desire; and it is yet but in the infancy of its existence. Hold on to it, my friends, as I said some time since in the Senate, hold on to it, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him. I have told you that I came here to bear my testimony to the importance of this great electoral question at the present time, and in all truth and sincerity have I done so. The Democratic party has nominated as its candidate for the Presidency your well-known and universally-esteemed fellow-citizen, James Buchanan, and for the Vice-Presidency a citizen of Kentucky—John C. Breckinridge—worthy, by his talents, and services, and character, of the confidence indicated by his selection. Their election will be at once a test of the strength of our party, and a pledge of its union, and also of its stability. Well, then, may I say that the election is a momentous one—so momentous, indeed, that the personal claims of candidates almost fade from view; and yet I need not tell a Pennsylvania audience—an American audience, indeed—that James Buchanan is among the ablest, purest, and most experienced of the statesmen of the country. Fitted by his qualifications to adorn its highest station, the Executive Government will be safe in his hands. Abroad he will maintain our rights and our honor with decision and firmness, and at the same time in a proper spirit of national courtesy, and at home his guide will be the Constitution, and he will jealously guard, within the limits of his duty, the rights of every section of the Republic The name of an American, out of his country, will be a passport of honor, and within it the guarantee of constitutional rights—so far as regards the General Government—which no man will touch with impunity. And in the colleague we shall give him—Mr. Breckinridge—he will find a faithful coadjutor in the same great cause. I say the colleague we shall give him, for they will both be elected. The decree has gone forth, and it may be read in all the signs around us—in the favor with which the nominations are received—in reports that reach us, and in what we have done, and what, also, we will do. And these considerations, while they furnish confidence for hope, furnish also motives for energetic action. We shall enter the contest, not for the victory that unerring indications promise us, but for the extent of that victory; not for a majority, but for the numbers beyond it. What we want is a most decisive result, that to the power of the Constitution the new Administration may add that moral power which depends on the conviction of public support and coöperation. And all this is within our reach, if we carry to the work but a small portion of the zeal and energy which our Revolutionary patriarchs carried to theirs, when, in yonder building, they mutually pledged to each other their lives, fortunes and sacred honor. Nobly did they redeem their pledge—go ye and follow their example. While hailing the bright dawn of the rising sun, let us not forget the steady light of the departing one. Let us do justice to the performance of General Pierce, while we do justice to the promise of Mr. Buchanan. The retiring Administration has been a truly Democratic and American one. It will live, and honorably, too, in the pages of our political history. Its great measures of external policy meet my warm approbation. They have been just, firm and national.

And in relation to its internal policy, applied to the affairs of Kansas, and to the kindred difficulties which have been a great source of embarrassment, it commends itself also to my judgment and support. May the retiring Chief Magistrate find, when he returns to private life, in the consciousness of the faithful discharge of his duties, and in the respect and regard of his countrymen, the reward of his labors, anxieties and trials. His noble address the other evening to the Democracy of Washington, in fact to the Democracy of the Union, at a mass ratification meeting which called upon him, and the sincerity with which he acquiesced in the selection of his competitor, and announced his continued adhesion to our party and principles, are entitled to universal commendation. I listened with deep interest to his eloquent words, and I trust they will be conveyed by the Press and the post to every corner of the Union—to the remotest log cabin upon the very verge of civilization. They will show to the American people that disappointment in high places is not always followed by ingratitude, and that there are Presidents who, under no circumstances, forget what they owe to the Democratic Party. May peace and happiness attend him on his retirement.

Mr. Cass, during his address, was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

Senator Douglas then addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

Fellow Democrats: I have before me a sure guarantee of that triumph which certainly awaits us at the polls this election. When on any former occasion was there ever seen such a dense mass of Democratic voters assembled to ratify nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, as this vast assemblage, which may be measured by the acre rather than counted by thousands. It shows the deep and heartfelt interest which the people of this country feel in the momentous contest in which we have just engaged. Never since that memorable countest of eighteen hundred, which resulted in the election of the immortal Jefferson, has there been a time when issues so pregnant with good or evil to our institutions have been presented as in the one which is now before us. Great questions of foreign policy, and great questions of domestic policy—questions fraught with most intense import are now before us. In our domestic policy there is a question which involves in its settlement the peace, the perpetuity of this glorious Republic. It is simply a question whether the principles of self-government, upon which all our institutions rest shall be maintained in the States and Territories of this Union, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution of the United States. The Cincinnati Convention has performed its duty honorably, wisely, and patriotically, upon all the points presented to them. It has presented to the country a platform which commands the hearty approbation of every sound national man in the country, and has presented candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency worthy of the platform on which they stand. These nominations have been made, and that platform has been adopted by a unanimous vote—receiving the vote of every delegate of this great and glorious Republic. Shall it hereafter be said that the Democratic Party in not a National Party? What other party ever existed in this country which could proclaim its creed by a unanimous vote—a creed to be construed alike in Pennsylvania and Virginia, in New-York and Georgia, in Illinois and Louisiana, in the North and the South, in the East and the West, wherever the Constitution reigns, there the Democratic creed is one and the same? It is a creed that can commend every Democrat, aye, every old-line Whig who is true to the principles of Clay and Webster. It is to be remarked, and never to be forgotten, that in 1850 the leaders and champions of the true grit political party—your Clays and your Websters, your Casses and your other patriots of the Democratic Party—united in agreeing upon a common creed in respect to this vexed question of Slavery, which should be common alike to Whigs and to Democrats. We agreed then that we might quarrel and differ as much as we pleased in respect to Banks and Tariffs and Public Lands, and other questions of expediency, but upon that great vital question, upon these fundamental principles which involve the integrity of the Constitution and stability of the Union, all patriots of all parties and shades of opinion would agree that the great principle of State Equality and Self-government, under the Constitution, were paramount to all party conflicts and party differences. Hence, in 1852, when the Whig Party assembled in National Convention, to present candidates to the country for the suffrages of the people, they resolved that the principles of the Compromise of 1850 should be firmly, steadily, and honestly carried out.

When the Democracy assembled at Baltimore, and presented a ticket for the same offices, we passed resolutions to the same effect. Whigs and Democrats agreed on the great platform involving the Slavery issue—the question of State Rights, and the question of the right of self government in the Territories. After the great triumph of 1852, it became my duty, as the organ of the Senate upon that question, to report the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Convention has said, by a unanimous vote, that the great principles of State Rights and popular sovereignty embraced in the Compromise of 1850, endorsed by the Whigs in National Convention in 1852, and affirmed by the Democracy in the election of General Pierce in 1852, were rightly applied in the organization of Kansas and Nebraska. I ask, then, what Democrat can depart from the faith of the Party, as proclaimed at Cincinnati, without repudiating long-cherished principles, which he as a member of the Party has advocated from the time that he came on the stage, and I look farther, (with emphasis,) what Whig, what disciple of the immortal Clay, and the God-like Webster, can depart from the principles embraced in the Compromise measures of 1850, and re-asserted in the Nebraska Bill, without repudiating principles to which every Whig stood pledged in the election of 1852. If a man was an honest Whig, then, in order to be consistent, now he must vote for James Buchanan. If a Whig believed that the great Compromise measures of 1850 were right, then he must carry out the platform of the Cincinnati Convention now, in order to be true to the memory of the great Clay, and the great Webster, whose last great act was to adopt those measures. [Great cheering.] Yet you will find men who have proven false to the Whig Party, with which they once acted, and who have gone into the secret lodges of Know-Nothingism, taunting Whigs for not following them into those dark places. I ask you, can a Whig join a Know-Nothing Order, or connect himself with a Black Republican Party, without repudiating all the principles which the Whig Party has advocated for years? Hence the Cincinnati Convention acted wisely and properly when they asked all men to coöperate with them in their principles and to be united in the election of the nominees now, without reference to past political differences.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the present condition of affairs in Kansas, and the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and concluded by eulogizing the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention in the most cordial manner.

Hon. Howell Cobb followed in a similar strain, commending the candidates nominated by the Convention and the platform adopted by the Democracy.

At the second stand speeches were delivered by Mr. Macallister, Wm. B. Rankin, Col. E. W. Parker and others.

A series of resolutions were then adopted, ratifying the nominations and expressing hearty approval of the platform.

The following is General Cass' letter, accepting the invitation to address the meeting:

Washington City, June 8, 1856.

Dear Sir: I believe, with you, that the crisis is one which demands the exertion of every true-hearted Democrat. I believe Mr. Buchanan will be elected, as I am sure he ought to be. To show my good will for the cause, rather than from any expectation of being useful, I accept your invitation, and will attend your Mass Meeting on Tuesday evening.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,
LEWIS CASS.

John A. Marshall, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in St. Louis

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 10.

The Democrats held a large meeting here on Saturday night to ratify the nominations of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Many speeches were made, and much enthusiasm manifested.

From the Plains.

THE SIOUX DIFFICULTIES ADJUSTED—PRISONERS, ETC., BROUGHT IN BY THE INDIANS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 10.

The steamer *Grey Cloud* has arrived here from St. Pierre, after an absence of nearly a year. She brings intelligence of the adjustment of the Sioux difficulties according to treaty stipulations.

At a Council held in March last, by General Harney, it was resolved to give the Indians seventy-five days to restore the provisions and property they had stolen.

At a Council held on May 15, 700 representatives of the various tribes came and delivered up twelve prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, &c. promising obedience to our Government.

Active operations against the Sioux are now closed.

General Harney set the prisoners free after retaining them a few days.

From Albany.

THE STATESMAN THE STATE PAPER—THE INJUNCTION AGAINST MAYOR QUACKENBUSH.

Albany, Tuesday, June 10.

The *Statesman* of this afternoon contains the official announcement of the State officers, designating that paper the State paper, in which the legal notices required by law shall hereafter be published.

The motion before Judge Harris to show cause why the injunction against Mayor Quackenbush, restraining him from acting as a member of the Committee on the charge against the Chief of Police, was postponed until this afternoon.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, June 10.

GEN. SCOTT AS COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS IN KANSAS.

Mr. Crittenden submitted a resolution requesting the President, in view of the difficulties existing in Kansas, and the employment of military force for the restoration of peace, law, and harmony there, to send Gen. Scott to take command of those forces.

Mr. Crittenden said, it seemed to him that the Senate but very seldom had under their consideration a subject of more importance. It was enough to make them feel ashamed for the spectacle now presented in Kansas.

They had been in session six months, and not one step had been taken by them to remedy this disgreeable evil, growing day by day, spreading wider and wider, and inflaming more and more passions already too much excited. Not only is the peace and quiet of Kansas, disturbed, but the peace of the entire country seriously threatened. Of debate there had been enough, but not of the kind to contribute to impartial judgment but to lead to crimination and recrimination. He wanted to see a broad, general and fraternal peace, and that must be the ambition of all. In the course of his remarks he said that General Scott carried in his left hand the sword and in his right hand peace—gentle peace, and by his voice, "trumpet-tongued," will do more than a thousand bayonets. His (Crittenden's) object was to put an end to war and anarchy in Kansas.

Mr. Mason was not now prepared to vote, either for or against the resolution, and asked that it might lie over till to-morrow. He had doubts as to the propriety of making such a request of the President, who, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has sole power over the matter. While entertaining the highest respect for the patriotism and judgment of the Senator from Kentucky, he did not think the condition of things in Kansas called for the course proposed.

Mr. Crittenden replied that, as General Scott was an old man, the President might feel some reluctance in ordering him on that distant service, but, in his opinion, the Senate ought to endeavor to contribute to the promotion of peace in Kansas.

Mr. Seward was in favor of sending Gen. Scott there, but thought it would be as well to do it by joint resolution. He also suggested that the preamble to Mr. Crittenden's proposition be omitted, as the facts therein set forth are well known to the President and the country.

Further consideration of the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

THE BARK RESOLUTE.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the issue of a register to the British built bark *Resolute*, which was abandoned by that Government and found derelict in the Arctic Ocean by the American whale ship *George Henry*, and by her brought into the port of New-London, where she is now lying, all claim to said vessel by the British Government having been relinquished to the sailors.

Mr. Mason proposed that the vessel be purchased by Government, refitted and sent back to the British Government as a present.

Mr. Foster expressed gratification at this suggestion, and, in order that it might be carried out, he withdrew his resolution. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 10.

Mr. Burlingame proposed resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the assault on Senator Sumner.

Laid on the table and ordered printed.

One hundred and twenty-one members were present, but, as many had "paired off" with absentees, the House adjourned.

A Guano Convention at Washington.

Washington, Tuesday, June 10.

A Guano Convention assembled at the Smithsonian Institution to-day. Delegates from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, who generally represented the wheat crops of their several counties, reported them as decidedly bad, from the injurious effects of insects and drouth. The time was principally occupied in relating agricultural experiences. A resolution was adopted, thanking the President and Mr. Marcy for their zealous participation to effect such a treaty with Peru, as would prove most advantageous to farmers.

New-Hampshire Politics.

MASS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT CONCORD—COL. FREMONT RECOMMENDED FOR THE PRESIDENCY—DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

Concord, N. H., Tuesday, June 10.

A Mass State Convention of the Republicans, for the choice of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, June 17, assembled this forenoon at Phenix Hall. The weather was fine and the attendance large. Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith presided, assisted by numerous Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

After the preliminary business, a Committee selected at a preparatory meeting, reported a series of resolutions. These resolutions relate entirely to the Slavery question, and close with a recommendation of Fremont, and instructing the Delegates from this State to support him in Convention for the Presidency.

Speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen in support of the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

A Committee was then appointed to report the names of delegates, six at large, and three from each Congressional District.

At 1, P. M., the Convention took a recess, to meet in the area of the State-House, at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon, addresses were made by Mr. Stowell, of Worcester, Mass., and Dr. Cutler, of this State, (both late of Kansas,) soliciting material aid, and Mr. Goodwin, the Chairman, was appointed a Committee to raise funds for that object.

The Committee on Delegates to Philadelphia then reported Hon. Amos Tuck, Wm. M. Weed, Daniel Clark, Benj. Pettengill, Levi Chamberlain and Daniel Blaisdell, Delegates at Large with one Delegate from each Congressional District.

The report was accepted.

Speeches by Ex-Governor Kent, of Maine; General Nye, of New-York; Hon. John P. Hale, M. W. Tappan, Joel Eastman and Jacob Benton, closed the proceedings, and at 6 P. M. the meeting dissolved.

Massachusetts Politics.

CONVENTION OF THE ANTI-FILLMORE KNOW-NOTHINGS—CHOICE OF DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

Boston, Tuesday, June 10.

The Anti-Fillmore Americans of the Sixth Congressional District yesterday elected Delegates to the American National Convention, to be held in New-York on the 12th inst. There was a large attendance at the Convention, many leading men being present who have heretofore supported the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. George H. Devereux, of Salem, the leader of the American Party in the House of Representatives, presided, and was chosen as Delegate to the National Convention, with Hon. Timothy Davis as one of the substitutes. The opinions expressed were, that Mr. Fillmore cannot carry Massachusetts, and that only a union of the people of the North can defeat the strong nomination made by the Democratic Party, and they send their Delegates to the New-York Convention with the understanding that they will support no candidate who repudiates a single principle of the Springfield American and Anti-Slavery platform.

New-Jersey Politics.

ANTI-FILLMORE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION—DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, June 10.

The Know-Nothings held a Convention here to-day, and appointed four Senatorial and twenty District Delegates to attend the Convention in New-York on the 12th of June.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the Republican and Know-Nothing fusion platform adopted here on the 4th inst., and recommending Commodore Stockton for the Presidency.

Kansas Aid Meeting in Chelsea, Mass.

Boston, Tuesday, June 10.

At a Kansas meeting in Chelsea last night, $700 were subscribed to aid the people of Kansas.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Progress of the Civil War—Pro-Slavery Accounts—Reported Capture and Burning of Towns—Proclamation of Gov. Shannon—The Affair with Capt. Pate, &c.

St. Louis, Monday, June 9.

An extra of the Westport *Times* of the 5th says that reliable news has been received of the burning of the town of Bernard by the Free-State forces, on the night of the 3d inst., and the destruction of from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of property.

A company of six men had arrived at Westport, stating that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the Abolitionists attacked and captured Franklin. They numbered 300, and were opposed by only 12 to 15 Pro-Slavery men. Mr. Fishmaker and two others are reported killed. The men who made this report belonged to Capt. Fleming's company of Emigrants, which, they say, fought against the Abolitionists for an hour, but being outnumbered, fled, when the town was taken.

The Investigating Committee are still in this city.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 10.

The Independence, Mo., correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing under date June 5, says: "Marshal Donaldson and four men who had been discharged from official duty, were killed near Hickory Point on the 3d inst. The Marshal was in the act of arresting some of the men who had attacked Capt. Pate's company. After the surrender of Pate's Company, the Free Soilers commenced the work of destroying houses, and driving men, women and children from their houses, near Bull Creek. One hundred and fifty men, under Capt. Reed, left New Santa Fé, in pursuit of the marauders, but Col. Sumner arrived at Black Jack in time to prevent a conflict. It is reported that Franklin was not taken, though attacked by a large party of Abolitionists.

Gov. Shannon issued a proclamation on the 4th commanding all persons belonging to military companies unauthorized by law, to disperse, otherwise, they would be dispersed by force of United States troops. The proclamation requires all civil officers of the Government to be vigilant in enforcing the laws against offenders, and protecting the property and persons of all law-abiding citizens.

The proclamation further says that all aggressive parties outside of the Territory will be repelled. That the military force under the control of the Executive is ample to enforce the laws and protect the rights of citizens. The proclamation of President Pierce, of February 11, is appended, and notice given that it will be strictly enforced. A requisition has been made on Colonel Sumner for a sufficient force to insure obedience to the proclamation.

Free State Account of the Affair with Capt. Pate.

Chicago, Tuesday, June 10.

The *Democratic Press* has a letter from Lecompton, June 4, giving details of the skirmish with Capt. Pate's Company. The account states that thirty Southerners, while proceeding from Westport to Bull Creek, under command of Pate, encountered about the same number of Free-State men. Pate had a number of Free-State prisoners, whom he arranged in front, as a shield. Then his company fell back under cover of the unarmed prisoners, and hid behind logs and trees. The Free-State men then dropped down in the grass, and a scattered firing was kept up for two hours, till Pate surrendered unconditionally. Three Missourians of Pate's party escaped, among them Coleman, the murderer of Dow. The Free-State party took thirty horses, a number of Sharpe's rifles and United States muskets, besides a quantity of goods stolen at Lawrence.

A party of Pro-Slavery men, including a son of Ex-Governor Shannon, made a night attack on the Indian Creek Village, five miles from Lecompton, but they were repulsed, and getting themselves into pickets, were captured, and guarded by Free-State men. Reports obtained on the following day, after which Shannon took a contingent of United States Dragoons and spent two days in searching the houses of Free-State men, taking possession of all the arms and ammunition which could be found.

LATEST DISPATCH.

Chicago, Tuesday, June 10—P. M.

A man who has just arrived here from Kansas City, says a general rendezvous of Pro-Slavery men is appointed at Bull Creek, preparatory to another attack on Lawrence. Gen. Whitfield is in command. They expect to concentrate six hundred men before starting. The men are mostly furnished with United States muskets. The Free-State men are deficient in arms and provisions. It is rumored that Donaldson and other Pro-Slavery men were killed in a fight among themselves at Franklin. The difficulty growing out of the distribution of goods stolen at Lawrence.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

Montreal, Tuesday, June 10.

The steamboat running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad exploded at Longueil to-day. The mail conductor was killed, and it is feared that a great number were lost overboard.

The explosion occurred at 1 o'clock this afternoon, making a complete wreck of the boat. Her boiler was blown an immense distance, and the wharf and everything in the neighborhood is completely shattered. A train had just arrived, and the boat was full of passengers from it at the time of the disaster.

The scene indeed was fearful. A child was blown from the arms of its mother into the air and landed on the ferry shed. The number of killed is estimated at twenty, and the wounded at thirty or forty.

The following were killed: Two engineers, Mr. Madden, mail conductor; Hunter, a boy who acted as pilot, two firemen, an engineer, and Henry Bailey.

The Captain of the boat was severely injured, and is not expected to live.

Major Johnston and lady were thrown into the river, but escaped.

These are all the particulars that we have received up to this time. It is reported that fifty passengers still remain unaccounted for.

Louisville Races.

Louisville, Monday, June 9.

Our races took place to-day. The first stake was in mile heats—best 3 in 5—and was won by *Bird Catcher*; time, 1:52, 1:53 and 1:51. The second race, in two mile heats, was won by Mr. Moore's colt—time, 3:50 each heat.

K. N. Congressional Nomination in Missouri.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 10.

Hon. Luther M. Kennett was last night renominated by acclamation by the Americans of the First District for Congress.

Amusements.

Concert.—Mme. La Grange, the faithful and admirable prima donna of the Academy of Music, gives a Farewell Concert to-night at Niblo's Saloon. She will be assisted by a host of artists, among others Mr. Gottschalk; but this circumstance, as well as the other one of her singing in four languages, is of little importance. *She* will sing, and she asks a friendly parting after long, laborious and creditable intercourse. Go by all means.

Benefit.—Mr. Lester, one of the best light comedians of the age, and a deserved favorite at Mr. Wallack's Theatre, takes his benefit there to-night. He will be assisted by Mr. Wallack, who, on this, the last night of the season, appropriately adds lustre to it and his son's benefit.

Music Publishers.—Conventions are the order of the day, and Boston as well as Cincinnati has lately enjoyed an excitement of this kind. The Music Publishers of the United States, from the North, East, South and West, convened there, as a Board of Trade, on Wednesday last, to arrange the disputes of past and settle the basis of future intercourse.

Our readers have but a small idea of the amount of money invested in this now important branch of trade. There were about thirty publishing houses represented, whose investments alone in musical publications, plates and copyrights, exceed *one million dollars*, and three-fourths of this amount is owned by some four or five leading houses. There is scarce a town of a thousand inhabitants but has its music store, and we are satisfied that we underestimate the amount when we say that in the United States there is invested in music, Foreign and American, over *five millions of dollars*. This makes no account of the more expensive articles of the trade—pianos, melodeons, flutes, guitars, fiddles, and every other instrument for inflicting musical torture in a friendly way.

The sheet-music trade is one of mutual dependence, and the necessity of a uniform plan of intercourse was long felt, but not accomplished till Messrs. Hall & Son adopted their system of reduced price, which brought about the music war and a combination of the trade against them. A compromise in this matter was eventually arranged, and the Board of the Music

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Belgium—Prince Dolgorouki—The Russian Policy—The United States in the Grand Congress—Fiasco of the American Emigrant Company—The Great Animal Exhibition—Removal of the Court.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 15, 1856.

NO MERCY FOR BELGIUM.

Poor Belgium! Without doubt it is a miserable country, with only one impulse, that of manufacturing; only one literature, and that imbibed from France; only one life, and that drawn from French proximity and French associations. No doubt, too, but that her political existence depends upon the good will of France, that she exists only by tolerance, and that she ought to form a part of the French Empire. It may be that it was a weakness of the revolution of 1830 which put her upon her legs, and that the late demonstration in her Assembly is the only sign of independence which her political men have ever given.

But that does not convince any one that the principle of State independence declared by her Minister is not sound, or that it ought not to be respected; nor because she is weak and dependent that she ought to be oppressed. It only convinces us that she will yield now, as her dough-face Government always has yielded, to the wishes of France; that her Press will be restrained to the full extent of the views expressed by the Congress of Paris, and that her only glory in the affair will be limited to the day and the hour in which her courageous Minister uttered the feeble French ejaculation "*jamais!*" For already the Belgian Government, in response to the energetic hints of the French official journal, has made explanations which modify the force of the Minister's language. The first step towards a retreat from what the French signalize as the intemperate language of the Minister is thus made, and the instinctive, politician-like avidity with which the members of the Chamber have since been quarreling to bring into the strongest light possible the part they severally enacted on the memorable day, proves incontestably that Belgian valor and Belgian independence oozed out with that one supreme effort. The 7th of May in the annals of the Belgian Chamber will be transmitted to posterity—Belgian posterity—as the brightest page in her history.

WHY PRINCE DOLGOROUKI COMES TO PARIS.

Prince DOLGOROUKI, Russian Minister of Marine, and the gentleman who you will remember so handsomely annihilated Admiral DUNDAS last Summer, comes as Ambassador to Paris, much to the astonishment of many people. A certain liberal journal, lately converted to LOUIS NAPOLEON—people are wicked enough to say it was bought—gives a reason why this gentleman was selected, which I am sure will amuse you. It is so difficult to puff for money and *contre cœur!*

The journal in question reveals the history of a secret congress of nations which was held on the borders of the Lake of Constance, in 1833, to meet and consult with LOUIS NAPOLEON in regard to the monarchy of July. All the nations or individuals concerned in the conference, were more or less hostile to LOUIS PHILLIPPE; and as LOUIS NAPOLEON was then regarded as the representative and chief of the Bonaparte family, his older brother having just died, the nations represented wished an expression from the future Emperor as to his hopes, his plans, and his policy, in case he should come into power. It is known, or pretended to be known, that Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, were represented in this secret conclave. Prince TALLEYRAND sent the Duchess DE DINO; Russia was represented by the Prince DOLGOROUKI; and it was here that our journalist finds the reason why the Prince is sent to represent ALEXANDER at Paris. The Prince should have been so delighted with the then hero of Bologna, with his firmness of character, his political sagacity, and his programme of future action, that he has ever since followed his fortunes with interest and sympathy. Even at that early day it is said, LOUIS NAPOLEON laid down to the little congress the plan which he three years ago announced at Bordeaux, and which he yet professes to follow: the repose of Europe and a pacific Empire. His life has been so complete a fulfilment of the predictions and the promises made at the Lake of Constance, in 1833: he has accomplished these predictions and promises in the face of so many difficulties, that the Prince DOLGOROUKI has grown extravagant in his admiration of the man; and thus it is that he has been appointed Ambassador to France.

HOW THE POLICE FIND OUT PEOPLE'S POLITICS.

Not long since posters were put up by the police authorities in every part of the City and suburbs, purporting to be a spontaneous call from the people to raise a "penny subscription" to make a present to the Empress. I read the bill, but it was ambiguous throughout. I understood it to mean that the movement was conceived and organized by some workman of the *banlieu;* that the object of the gift was a token of gratitude for the services which her Majesty had rendered France as the mother of the Imperial Prince; that the subscription was not to be less than one nor more than ten sous; that the object for presentation would be selected when the amount of subscription was ascertained.

This appeal was made to everybody, but especially to the poor, and appeared to call for a voluntary subscription. But I learn that instead of its being voluntary, police agents carry the subscription around themselves and thus learn facts that are "precious to public order." If it was a voluntary subscription and originated in the manner pretended, it would be a stupidity without parallel, and one of those unmeaning follies of which only the French could be capable. But the moment we find the subscription papers in the hands of the police, the affair is understood: it is a new way to keep posted on the political opinions of "the subjects."

THE UNITED STATES IN THE LATE PEACE CONGRESS.

It is an undoubted fact the affairs of the United States were not officially introduced into the deliberations of the late Congress of Paris, further than was necessary in the discussion on the right of search. But this was a question which concerned all maritime nations alike, and since the United States has always occupied prominent ground before the world on this question, and has written and uttered much on it, her position and opinions were largely quoted in the Congress, but always, as I learn, in the kindliest and most complimentary manner. Her leading writers upon those subjects, JEFFERSON, STORY and KENT, were frequently referred to, not only as a guide to the sentiments of the American people and Government, but as authorities for the guidance of other nations.

I learn also that although American affairs were not and properly could not be officially introduced into the Congress, they were yet the subject of conversation unofficially among members; and that here, as as well as in the debate on the maritime treaty, the kindliest feeling was manifested. It will sound curious, however, to the American reader to hear that of all the European Powers, Austria seems most anxious at this moment to conciliate the United States. Why is this, and what has provoked Austria to such sudden love for America? The most probable explanation is this: Austria has been left by the treaty of Paris without any guarantee for her dangerous provinces; the treaty, in fact, leaves her isolated and in a more dangerous position, within her own border, than she was before the war. She feels her danger, especially in Italy, and she fears the propagandism of the United States. The Prince WINDISGRAETZ has just been sent to Berlin by the Austrian Government on a mission which has for object to engage Prussia in a guarantee to aid Austria in case of an outbreak in her provinces; but Prussia has refused. Austria will therefore stand alone in her troubles, and as the rest of the European States, in accordance with the illustrious example of Austria herself, will stand neutral, she will only have the United States to look to. She is evidently dreaming of American fillibusters.

THE FIASCO OF THE AMERICAN EMIGRATION COMPANY.

It seems that there is to be no stopping-place to the rage for joint-stock companies. One half of the speculators of Paris make their living at this moment in getting up companies on a ficticious basis, and then swindling ignorant people out of their money for its worthless stock. The Emperor has at last taken the business in hand, and appears determined to put a limit to this species of licensed rascality.

It is the habit with these companies to place at the bottom of their announcements in the journals, a list of names more or less aristocratic or warlike, as President, Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, and these high-sounding names are sometimes relied on as the only guarantee and recommendation of the speculation. So you may judge that the important preliminary of a new speculation is to find the proper number of Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons and Generals, to give the thing *eclat*. The manner in which these titles are found are sometimes amusing; but for the most part they are made use of without the authority of their bearers, as you do sometimes at home in calls for public meetings; or where some titled gentleman notoriously signs his name, he is sure to be a ruined man without position, who sells his name to the company for a stipulated sum of money.

Lately a company was established, with the title, "General European Company of Emigration and Colonization," which resorted to the tricks I have just referred to. It mentioned among its officers the name of "Count BLANCHARD, (he is not a Count,) brother of General BLANCHARD, wounded at the Malakoff, at the head of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard!" and the name of General the Marquis of RICARD, first Aid-de-camp to Prince JEROME BONAPARTE. The Company had the boldness to announce, only two days after the Emperor had ordered a warning published in the *Moniteur* against similar swindlers, that the Company was "under the highest protection," that it counted amongst its stockholders "persons placed on the steps of the throne." And thus the intense respectability of the Company lost it; for General RICARD was discharged by the Prince JEROME, and afterwards withdrew from the Company. M. BLANCHARD, "brother of the BLANCHARD that was wounded at the Malakoff," denies that he was ever applied to on the subject, and therefore withdraws his name; while another distinguished gentleman also withdraws his. The *Moniteur* denounced the Company officially for daring to intimate that people high on the steps of the throne (the Princes JEROME and NAPOLEON) could be capable of speculating in worldly affairs; and thus the Company has been destroyed, and the poor emigrants to America (according to the advertisement) are deprived of a "father and a protector in their annoying and perilous voyage across the ocean."

THE GREAT ANIMAL EXHIBITION.

A Viennese journal says that "a great many people are going to Paris to see the exhibition of animals." To which a Paris journal, whose sensibilities are acute, responds that it thinks the Viennese journal might have mentioned the fact less crudely.

This exhibition will embrace cattle, pigs, sheep, agricultural implements and agricultural products. It will be the largest exhibition of the kind ever held in any country. Already 1,314 heads of cattle, 1,268 sheep, 174 pigs, 503 fowls, 2,000 agricultural implements, and 4,000 specimens of agricultural products are engaged. Every country in Europe almost will be represented. The United States will be represented by a few machines, the most prominent of which will be PITTS' Thrasher. MCCORMICK'S Reaper, having drawn the highest medal over all other agricultural implements at the Great Exhibition, will not be entered for competition.

The Exhibition will open next month in the Crystal Palace, which served for the Great Exhibition last year. The Palace itself is being prepared for the cattle, and about 1,200 stalls, each provided with a manger and a bitumen flooring, are being constructed. The stalls are to be so arranged as to afford every facility for circulation. The central transept is to be converted into a vast garden, of which a portion will be ornamented with the productions of the Imperial Society of Horticulture. The columns of the edifice will be decorated with evergreens and with the flags of the exhibiting nations. In the upper galleries will be exhibited the agricultural and horticultural productions, and such instruments as only take up a small space. The larger instruments and machines will be placed on the site occupied by carriages in the last exhibition; and other machines will be placed in the three sheds which in that exhibition were devoted to agricultural implements. The sheep will be placed in six sheds facing the door at the back; and the swine in the edifice in which were exhibited last year the cheap articles of industry. Near the eastern door poultry-houses and yards are being formed; and near the Cours la Reine another poultry-house for rare or foreign descriptions is also being built.

Twelve hundred cattle, male and female, arranged according to French notions of propriety, in the Crystal Palace! Only think of that, and then of HECTOR BERLIOZ's monster concert of twelve hundred musicians in the same building. If BERLIOZ is not eclipsed in point of noise, to say nothing of harmony, I shall be mistaken.

REMOVAL OF THE COURT.

The Emperor, Empress and Imperial Infant left the Tuileries yesterday to take up their Summer residence at St. Cloud. The Empress' recovery has been slow and tedious. She will not leave for the Pau before the month of July. MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Press on the Intervention by Napoleon III. in Spanish Affairs—General Dodge and the Beau Monde—Freedom of the Press—Barcelona Disturbed—Case of the Valentina—Russo-Spanish Prize to the French.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 15, 1856.

The spirit of the Spanish Press, and, indeed, of the Spanish nation, in view of the threatening language employed by the official Press of Paris about their affairs, can best be judged by the articles of the newspapers themselves. I translate some of them—not the most fiercely written—but such as appear to represent most calmly and dispassionately, the true sentiments of the Spanish people. It must be premised that a French newspaper, maintained by LOUIS NAPOLEON at Madrid, called the *Journal of Madrid*, has been tuning its small pipe in unison with the famous article of the *Constitutionnel* ever since that pulse-feeler appeared.

The *Sovereignty*, Democratic journal, under date of the 9th inst., after publishing something on this subject every day for a considerable time past, brings out the following article:

"The *Constitutionnel* of Paris, as our readers already know, wrote an article on our affairs with that self-sufficient and authoritative tone, that luxury of haughty and humiliating phrases, which the French journals are prone to employ in their strange appreciations of this side the Pyrenees.

Some thought the article inspired by the spirit of the Spanish refugees. Some, that it was the faithful representation of the Bonapartist idea—some, that it was no more than an overweening expression of French vanity, intoxicated by the late successes of their diplomacy. We leave the field open to suppositions; but it would be pleasing to us at least to repel the idea that there can be any Spaniard so abject as to harbor in his bosom the vile thought of aspersing the glories of his country. It would be to abdicate all dignity; it would be the depth of baseness, and the Spaniard has always shown himself jealous of his honor—proud of his immortal traditions. No; there is no Spaniard who could inspire or read the menaces of intervention of the *Constitutionnel* with a quiet breast, or with the calm of contempt.

But we leave the *Constitutionnel*, to-day, in the hands of the *Times* and of the other French journals themselves, in order to take up the *Journal de Madrid*, which passes among us for the organ of the Napoleonic interest.

The *Journal de Madrid* selected first, with delicate opportuneness, the 2d of May, that day which the people salute with admiration, the Kings with fright, to place a stigma on the foreheads of Spaniards, in payment, doubtless, for the hospitality which has been extended to it.

But the acts of the *Journal* are logical. It began by showing its hostility to that expansive movement which raised the barricades of July, 1854, following soon after with an advocacy of the dictatorship of O'DONELL, and its dythrambic effusions to NAPOLEON, to-day, are, perhaps, lyric reminiscences of its former laudation of SARTORIUS; (Prime Minister overthrown by the Revolution of 1854.)

The *Journal*, however, has shown but little tact by seconding the article of the *Constitutionnel* without taking into account the character of a people nothing prone, certainly, to be frightened by shadows, even when among them may be that of its august Emperor.

Haughtiness towards Spaniards! * * * * We could freely pardon its dense ignorance of all that concerns us, its erroneous conclusions, its violent interpretations of the spirit of our nation—but its insults! its calumnies! its pedagogical air of tutoring us! * * * *

Oh! it is a thing to raise the gorge, to here stigmatized, as *bravatas*, the simple historic facts which Europe cannot forget—much less France.

Does the *Journal de Madrid* dare to believe that Spain * * * * whose hardihood has so many times torn the *lis* and humiliated the eagles, has arrived now to such an extreme of prostration as to suffer the slightest touch upon her nationality, or suspicion upon her independence?

* * * * * * * * *

She, who has occupied the first place among the nations, who has borne heroes like CORTES, and geniuses like CERVANTES and EGOILLA, great with the pen and with the sword. She, who marked the names of Pavia and San Quintin, of Trafalgar and Bolien in magnificent epic of her history, whose last page is called the *Second of May*. Does the *Journal* know how she did it? It has been enough for her to wish it, and her will is of iron. * * * * *

Now, to-day, Spain, from the depths of prostration to which the inaptitude of her Kings, the quarrels of parties and the abandonment of her Government have reduced her, will not tolerate the intervention of anybody in her affairs. She will prefer retrograde institutions—a situation, so bad as they—anything, in short, rather than give anything to foreign influences. She knows in what have terminated the Protectorate of Poland, Hungary, Italy and the Danubian Provinces, and she prefers to be free—very free.

But if, by chance, NAPOLEON III., badly counseled by his fear of the Democratic instincts which are germinating throughout Spain in every part, should arrogate to himself the right—quite gratuitously conceded to him by the *Journal*—of *intervening*, or, in plainer language, of attacking our liberties; if the Kings of Europe should authorize him—which we are far from believing—as they authorized the crimes of 1815 and 1849; if England, though deeply resentful of the little profit which the business of the Crimea has brought to her mercantile interests, should not restrain him; let the *Journal de Madrid* understand what the Spanish people would themselves do.

They would comprehend that Liberty, whose pure flame kindles their spirit and mitigates their sorrows, was in danger; the rancors of party would cease, as if by enchantment; they would give truce to their intestine differences; there would be no more political discord nor separation between Republicans and Monarchists, *progressistas* and *moderados*—all would be one—all Spaniards—all brothers—launched in the same battle for their independence and their injured honor. Spain would not believe—her traditions, and her traditions point her to this course.

For the rest, we do not believe that the hero of the 2d of December is capable of undertaking an enterprise in which his uncle shipwrecked. The sole memory of Zaragossa would show him his temerity. France, still more, would hesitate to be the executioner of our liberties; if she went to the Crimea to fight, it was because she thought to defend the cause of the oppressed, and thought to avenge the affronts of Moscow and Waterloo. But the peoples are already beginning to understand the farces which the Kings make them play, and they are getting tired of weaving and unweaving, like Penelope, and they give each other the kiss of peace and fraternity—presage of the dawn of an eternal and resplendent day.

As to NAPOLEON, he will either send to Spain those 100,000 sons of St. Louis, who have caused such a tremor in the *Diario Español*, (newspaper,) or he will not send them.

If the first, he is lost—lost. If the second, he may live a little longer; but it must be the life of the marmot in Winter, in his own hole. Here is an alternative which all the rhetoric of the *Journal de Madrid* cannot avoid."

There are innumerable articles of the same tenor or the same subject in the Spanish newspapers, but this one will do for a specimen of the whole. *The Democracy* comes out in capitals shouting for "war to tyranny!" "war to oppressors of every kind on every field!" and I rather imagine the appearance of things here lately is that of pulling in the horns a little on the subject of Spanish affairs.

Spanish newspapers of the *beau monde* are out in eulogy of the American Minister General DODGE's last great dinner and dance. Our affairs must be in a good state when the dances are so delightful. The General and his amiable lady are certainly very well thought of in Madrid.

The great question of the interior, which is the subject of the day in Spain, is that of the liberty of free printing, which has just been voted down in the Cortes. They have determined that everything published in a newspaper must bear the signature of its author, and that the *delitos* of printed matter should subject their authors to corporeal chastisement. This is a long step backwards, and will aid to bring on another revolution. Nine newspapers of Madrid have already their editors shut up in the common prison of the Saladero.

The *Valentians* won't be militia men according to the wishes of the Government, seeing that they can't be according to their own. The *Authority* has been obliged to enlist by force all the street watchmen, police, lighters of lamps, office-sweepers, and other public servants to put the uniform of the militia on them to get up the appearance of a sham militia of about six hundred men, but it won't do. The citizen soldiery of Valencia will yet show themselves in another dress when the *Authority* is least desirous of seeing them.

Disturbances have taken place at *Barcelona* and the *Authority* of that place has been very much frightened, but not much hurt thus far. Telegraphic dispatches, asking for reinforcements, &c., at that point, were flying about quite lively a few days since, but the threatened storm does not seem to have burst as yet.

ESPARTERO was at Zaragossa inaugurating the works on the new railway to Madrid, and making political capital. He generally makes himself ridiculous when he attempts to speak, and some of the things which have been dropped by his Excellency in his recent *progress* are charming. If your readers only knew Spanish, dear TIMES, what a treat the Duke of Victory would have afforded them! The lick-spittle adulation which surrounds him, and uses him for its own purposes afterwards, has been more than ever displayed on this journey. In Valladolid, the Governor of the Province, the Magistrate of the City, the Deputies to the Cortes from that place, the Commandants of the civic force, all took lighted torches and followed his carriage, hat in hand, from his lodgings to the grand ball which he attended, and the streets he passed through were illuminated by order of the *Authority*. These fellows will all get something good out of the public treasury sooner or later.

The owners of the *Valentina*, a Russian ship sold to Spanish merchants in the port of Cadiz, in good faith after the commencement of hostilities, put under the Spanish flag by authorization of the Spanish Government, freighted and dispatched in lawful commerce, but nevertheless seized by two French cruisers and carried into Oran and condemned as good prize of war from the Russians. These men, after having been abandoned by their Government in their claim for redress on France, have now come upon the Spanish Government directly for damages in the amount of their loss. The Press is unanimous in their favor, but who knows when they will ever get indemnity out of the Spanish treasury? The pusillanimity in backing up their just claim upon our Imperial Government, suspected in the actual Spanish Government by the Press of Madrid, is doing them harm.

Great talk about another change of Ministry, and about very important letters received from the Duke on his peregrinations, but nothing to put one's finger on as yet.

I have great suspicion that the indefatigable police of his Imperial Majesty has been at work over my letters in the French post-office. I notice that their publication by you has been somewhat irregular, and if I mistake not, some are missing. I send this by another route, and hope it will reach you safely and in season. All my former letters have been forwarded with the utmost regularity once a week. Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

The War and the Peace—An English View of Both.

From a private letter dated

LONDON, Thursday, May 15, 1856.

"Our public affairs you learn by the newspapers. The peace is not exactly popular with the multitude, who would have better liked another campaign and more glory. So would the Army and Navy, which were never in so fine a condition as now. Our finances too are buoyant, and we are in the best state possible for striking heavy blows. But France wanted peace more than we did, and it was our wisdom to fall in with her views as soon as the substantial objects of the war were really gained. There is a profound feeling of satisfaction pervading the reflecting and mercantile classes at the aggregate results of this war. I told you at its commencement we intended to win as usual, and we have won. If we had not thrown ourselves into the breach, Russia would have been in Constantinople long before this,—and what would it not have cost us in men and money to turn her out again? The policy of many generations has been crushed at the very moment when it appeared most likely to succeed. The Russian fleet is sunk in its own harbor. It took fifty years to build up Sebastopol, which was intended to command Constantinople. Now it is a hopeless desolation. NICHOLAS thought the pear was ripe, but he found he was mistaken. He thought France and England could never combine, but they did combine to his utter discomfiture. Russia feels herself completely beaten and exhausted. She is supposed to have lost 400,000 men. Not that the Allies have killed so many, but that she has lost them in the long forced marches that were necessary to bring them up from the distant parts of the Empire, in the vain hope of crushing us at Sebastopol, and in the wear and tear of war. The ends of the conflict being gained, it was no part of our true policy to humble Russia unduly. She has been our ally before, and may be again.

We think it is a great thing to have got into, and out of, a war alliance with France, and succeeded in all important objects without getting into squabbles and disputes with our old rival. French and British troops had not fought together since the Crusade, six or seven hundred years ago. We quarrelled then, and have been quarreling ever since. Now we are good friends, and mean to be so in future; and this will be facilitated by our Free-Trade system.

It is obvious that British influence and British trade must be greatly increased by such a condition of things. Foreign powers cannot now calculate on France as a controlling power against England. Some of the American papers see this plainly, and speak of the union with displeasure as an unnatural thing. We think it otherwise, and intend it to continue. There is nothing in the foreign policy of this country opposed to the interests of France or any other Continental power. We are for peace and Free-Trade, and constitutional freedom all over the world, and are the enemies of none; but we must protect our Colonies and commence and oppose the despotic ascendency of any one power, whether French Emperor, Pope or Czar.

There is a feeling here that America did not act handsomely in the late war, but tried to get up a small quarrel on frivolous and fraudulent pretences, in order to snap at some unfair advantage when we were otherwise employed. Not kind this between relations. It is the old Rapparee policy—'England's distress, Ireland's opportunity.' Many are sore at this, and think it would be a good opportunity to call brother Jonathan to account and square up all outstanding matters. I suppose, however, it will end in nothing. But mind, I do not think it is the intention of either France or England to allow the United States to get Cuba, and they would probably support Spain against any project of that nature.

But, besides punishing Russia and protecting Turkey, we have insisted on equal civil rights for the Christian subjects of Turkey. Now, putting all these things together, you will not wonder at our thinking we can show some pretty satisfactory results from our *two years' war*. You may quite depend upon this as a faithful account of the real public feeling of this country, whatever may be urged by excited partisans in any public print, or in either House of Parliament."

THE SUMNER OUTRAGE.

Massachusetts—The Position of the Leading Men of Boston Towards Mr. Sumner.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

The outrage upon Mr. SUMNER has awakened many painful evidences of Northern degradation and imbecility. The people of Boston and Massachusetts have talked bravely and eloquently in reprobation of the insult to them and to their State. They propose nothing in the way of redress, and if their other Senator were, to-morrow, slain in his seat, and their Representatives driven from the House by a drunken gang of Southerners, they would *do* nothing to avenge themselves, or to protect their dignity and rights in the future. Probably the foremost men in the lip service of public meetings called to denounce the atrocity, were the men who have done most to bring upon Massachusetts and her Senator this last dishonor—GEORGE S. HILLARD, RUFUS CHOATE, Gov. GARDNER, JOHN C. PARK, Mr. WALLEY, last year Straight Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. HALE, editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, who figure honorably in these meetings, have all contributed powerfully to the attack upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate House. All of them last year resisted every actually attempted or proposed measure of redress for the violation of the Missouri compact, for the protection of Massachusetts and other Northern emigrants in Kansas when warned by thousands of voices and pens that, they were about to be murdered and pillaged. They could not then hear the cries raised by despairing brethren in the wilderness for succor. They could hear nothing but "the music of the Union," and mawkish babble about the "rights of the South." CHARLES SUMNER had none of their sympathy then. In their eyes he was a sectionalist, an agitator, a fanatic, a monomaniac. For them there was then no North. They feared nothing but a crusade against the South. They had been, and have been since, deaf and blind to the shameless proscription of CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate for years past, in that he had been excluded from all the Committees of that body, and from all active participation in its proceedings, upon the ground that he did not belong to "any healthy political organization;" because, in the slang of Slavery, he was "tainted with Abolitionism." They knew he had been personally insulted—that since the hour of his arrival in Washington he had been a shining mark for the insolence of slaveholders and for all the shafts of their malice; yet they spoke of him only as a sectional agitator, dangerous to the Union. Let us go a little further. Massachusetts has been repeatedly degraded and outraged with every circumstance of ignominy by the enforcement within her limits of a law palpably unconstitutional, revoltingly inhuman and unchristian, violative of public liberty, and framed with the express and admitted object of disgracing and humiliating the people of the Free States. Mr. SUMNER, now languishing under his wounds, has been perhaps the most distinguished opponent of that horrible and dangerous law. Every Southern orator, every servile mercenary of Slavery, at the North has united to brand him a traitor for that opposition. How many of these chiefs of Boston society who now come forward as the champions of the prostrate soldier in freedom's holy cause, (the freedom of white men,) failed to join in that wolf-howl of traitor! against him.

Not in anger, but, God is my witness, in how deep, unspeakable sorrow, I now recall these proofs of the infatuation, the perversity, the degeneracy of Massachusetts, the mother of Liberty, the nurse of our Revolution.

The wretchedly discursive and inconclusive character of the speeches furnish but a poor augury of firmness and resolution in the redress of existing grievances and the assertion of right. Mr. PARK, who, I believe, commanded the Massachusetts troops called out to escort an alleged fugitive into Slavery without trial, two years ago, said "that, if South Carolina will ignore this base outrage, she will find Massachusetts, now, as of old, ready to meet her and again unite in fraternal bonds." Then the business is settled. South Carolina will take special good care to *ignore* the base outrage after a little irrepressible exultation over the prowess of her son, and by electing BROOKS to Congress without opposition during the rest of his life.

At the very time that these indignation meetings were held in Boston, BROOKS was assaulting another member of the Massachusetts delegation, threatening with oaths to *whip* him, for having expressed disapproval of his conduct, and the prudence of his confederates alone prevented the repetition of an outrage like that in the Senate Chamber. At the very moment when the Capitol of Massachusetts was in a ferment over the indignity offered her Senator, the insolence and audacity of the Slavery Party was raging in the House almost higher than usual. CLINGMAN, the bosom friend and companion of BROOKS and KEITT, denounced the simple and truthful recital of facts in the preamble of Mr. CAMPBELL'S resolution of inquiry as gross and palpable falsehoods, and the South united almost to a man in resisting any inquiry at all.

The indignation of all the gentlemen at the Boston meetings is undoubtedly sincere. They are astonished, but they ought not to be. They hope the South will condemn Mr. BROOKS, but the South will not. They hope the South will offer some redress, but the South will not. They hope that the House will expel Mr. BROOKS, but the House will not. What then? Why, nothing in particular Things will go on in Massachusetts as before The people will be divided into parties and factions, of which those exercising the practical power of the State will be active or acquiescent supporters of Southern sectional aggressions. The State will refuse to join any true Northern movement for the expulsion from power, under the General Government, of the men pledged to insult, degrade and oppress Massachusetts.

In brief, after nine days, the Massachusetts indignation boys will forget the indignity, and return to their appointed task of saving the Union and the Constitution. Should BROOKS or BUTLER visit Boston, or should TOOMBS, who heartily approves BROOKS' proceedings, they would be received with very marked cordiality. Their visit would be spoken of with pride and pleasure in the newspapers. They would be shown all the public places, carried through the refined circle of Boston aristocracy and fashion; and so the thing will go on until BROOKS and TOOMBS call the roll of their slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill. AQUIDAY.

Sumner Indignation Meeting in Orange County.

The citizens of Middletown, Orange County, held a large and very enthusiastic meeting at Gothic Hall on Thursday evening, at which the assault upon Senator SUMNER was denounced in fitting terms. NATH. CONKLING, Esq., presided; GEORGE HOUSTON and J. B. COX, Vice-Presidents. A Committee headed by Senator MADDEN was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions, and a series was reported and adopted, which brand the outrage committed by PRESTON S. BROOKS as "a gross, mean and cowardly attack," declare the right of free speech, call for the expulsion of BROOKS from the House, and characterize as "malignant and dangerous" the comments of the Southern Press upon the outrage. Telling speeches were made by Messrs. MADDEN and VAN WAGNER.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Orange County was held last Saturday, at the Court-House in Goshen, for a similar purpose. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the action of the meeting such as was to have been expected from the stanch Republicans of that County.

What is Freedom of Speech?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This is a question in answering which it seems as though a man of common sense would hardly make a mistake. Nevertheless, in the late discussion before the American Tract Society at Boston, in reference to the reelection of Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS to an office in that body, some of the reverend gentlemen appear to have very much misapprehended the meaning of this boasted privilege of the tongue. One of them compares the rejection of DR. ADAMS to the striking down of CHARLES SUMNER in the halls of Congress. Another stigmatizes the omission of his name as a punishment for the manly expression of opinion, and applies the terms "persecution" and "injustice" to such treatment. This misapprehension is not confined to this particular instance. In various cases, of late, the disapproval the people have manifested, in a similar manner, of the sentiments of public persons, has been characterized as an attempt to suppress this great prerogative of freemen.

A moment's consideration will show that this is not only an erroneous but very dangerous view of the subject. Freedom of speech means nothing more than the liberty of expressing one's opinion without incurring personal violence or penalties from the law. It is absurd to make it involve an exception from the rebuke of public opinion or the ballot-box. Rev. Mr. ADAMS has expressed views in regard to Slavery of which the larger part of the Tract Society cannot approve. His actions come up before the Association for consideration. It does not cane him for his opinions, nor command him to hold his tongue. It simply says: if these are your convictions, very well; you may utter them on your own responsibility as loudly as you please; but they give you a reputation we do not want our officers to possess: and as there are other persons, whose sentiments sympathize with ours, we prefer to turn you out of your position, and give it to one of them. Now, if this is violating freedom of speech, then, when a master turns away a servant because he has obtained a bad character by the views he has expressed, it is violating freedom of speech; then when the people supersede a representative because political harangues have displeased them, it is violating freedom of speech; then, also, when those reverend gentlemen excommunicate a member from the church because he has uttered sentiments different from the established creed, it is violating freedom of speech.

The Quixotic idea that a person must not be removed from office when his sentiments cease to be those of the people, for fear of restraining his tongue, is utterly inconsistent with a representative Government. As soon as an officer begins to publish views antagonistic to those of his constituents, he ceases to be their representative; and if he has not the good sense to resign, there is no other way than for them to remove him from his place. There is no injustice in this principle. The opinions of a public man constitute his reputation. It is on the strength of this reputation that he is elected to office. If he afterwards sees fit to change his opinions, there is no power, and there ought to be none, to restrain him. But, in so doing, he has taken away the reason for his election. What principle of justice, therefore, can be urged for his retention?

There is quite a difference, though politicians may not all of them think so—between such a penalty for freedom of speech as loss of office, and such as the ostracism of ARISTIDES—to which it has been compared—the hemlock that was administered to SOCRATES, and the canes and revolvers which, even at this day, are occasionally administered by our brethren of the South to stop the speech of their abolitionist friends. There is no danger that the mere fear of unpopularity will ever prevent any true man from expressing his mind; and if there is an office holder so far gone that he will not give up his place, if necessary, for the sake of wagging his tongue, he is unworthy of this glorious privilege. K.

The Ex-Border Ruffianism of the West—Experience of it in California.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been thinking on the beauties of Border Ruffianism. I have been comparing its spirit and practices with certain doings of which I have been an eye-witness for the last ten years in Oregon and California. Hitherto I have been content to approve only of what our Northern journals have printed in testimony of their admiration and appreciation of Border Ruffian beauties, but now I propose to *assist*. Since it has left the Borders and found a "classical" expounder on the floor of the Senate in the representative of that most "classic" Slavehold, South Carolina, I cannot be indifferent to its charms.

There is a class of men who emigrate in considerable numbers from the frontiers of Missouri to California and Oregon, of whom it is the custom to speak as people from the great "Keounty," *State*, or *Nation* of Pike. Pike County, in Missouri, furnishes so large a quota of each year's emigration, that *Pike* is a byword with Californians for any uncouth, overgrown, mannerless Border Missourian, clad in butternut colored coat, breeches and hat. (usually,) and despising alike decency, law, and religion. These men are the worst foes of our Western Territory: more to be dreaded, actually, than the Indians on our plains. They have been the greatest hindrance to the peaceful settlement of those countries beyond the Rocky Mountains that our pioneers have encountered. Ignorant, lazy, brutal, selfish and rapacious, they have sowed the seeds of more discord and border strife than all the evils of Western settlement put together. They have been chiefly the instigating source of our Indian troubles in Oregon, past and present—the direct cause of most of the Indian affrays and butcheries in California in 1849-50. They have soured the tempers of the Mormons, whom they plundered, murdered, and drove out of Missouri in 1839, against emigrants from the Western States passing through their territory. And they have been the breeders of mischief between Chilians and Americans in my State, and the frequent offenders against decency and law at the ports of Acapulco and Panama, by whose wanton disregard of rights, blood has been shed in both places at different times since the emigration to California began. The recent terrible assassination at Panama, it is now clearly understood, is to be traced solely to that reckless contempt of the rights and lives of others, with which the natives of the country have been treated by these men. Accustomed from the nature of their institutions, their habits and associations, to call everything human under a dark skin, "nigger," and treat it accordingly, both term and treatment have been indiscriminately applied to Indian and Spanish descendant, only made harsher by their hatred and irresponsibility to the laws of the country through which they are hurrying.

I know what I say, and I call the record to witness the facts. See the California papers for the past eight years. There has scarcely been an outrage or cruelty reported as coming from the Indians, that has not been retributive of wrongs committed by overland emigrants, and chiefly by these same Border Ruffians, whom we in a keen though common satire, denominate "free and enlightened patriots from the great State of Pike!" The official statements of United States officers in California and Oregon corroborate this newspaper evidence. Even now we find these people defiant of the authority of General WOOL, and disposed to conduct the Indian war which ravages Oregon in *their own* spoils-seeking way.

But Border Ruffianism has no terrors in the land of gold. In an armed state of society it does not thrive. It has forced weapons into the hands of miners, just as the Sydney ruffians of 1852 inaugurated the reign of Judge Lynch in the cities and towns of our State, and installed the unfortunate practice of wearing arms in our streets and market places. But true to its instincts of evil, it is a source of unmitigated annoyance. Go into the interior counties of California and you will find it flourishing in rank luxuriance. It has become the blight of our farms, the curse of our untilled lands. Too lazy to dig, either in the mountains or on our farms, Border Ruffianism slinks away to the untenanted valleys, erects its hut, levels alike rail-timber and shade-tree, (it is a deadly foe to ornamental foliage,) plants a few miserable hills of potatoes, and asserts its right to the soil against the oldest and clearest title, until bought off by the owner or paid a speculative price by some kindred land-grabber. "Settlers" these ruffians *then* style themselves, when the term "squatter" is too honorable to be indulged toward them. They show the good faith of their "settlement" in the alacrity with which they negotiate a black-mail recognition of the true title and leave for Slave-keeping Missouri by the next steamer. Border Ruffians are a worse foe to the true settler interests of California than the vast land monopolies of which our people so justly complain.

I shall not be understood, by those who have made the journey to California and witnessed the condition of her untilled lands, to have improperly characterized the vagrant class who brutalize over the inoffensive Spanish Americans and Indians there and along the way. These "Pike State" adventurers constitute nearly three-fourths of the *emigrés* overland from Fort Leavenworth, and, *until recently*, when perhaps their services have been wanted nearer home, have been in as large a proportion as one-fifth of the steerage passengers to California, by every steamer. They are a distinct feature on the deck of the vessel—as conspicuously as the every slow-moving train of emigrants. You expect mine-boss, should you avoid the bar-room, the bathing-house, the billiard-table, the gambling-house, or the pistol slung behind. You shall know their manners out of ten million. That unhappy mixture of black and white ungrading—that degrading, descending almost to the level of the slave, qualified only by the assurance of the free man and seeking with the plantation promises and brutality of [illegible] the associate and mulatto—such are the [illegible] of the Border Ruffian or Pike. It will not be difficult to distinguish these from the sober, respectable emigrants from the West and other sections who go to California in far too limited numbers for California's good. How proud should be the [illegible] sentative of South Carolina to be the champion in Congress of such a nation as Pike! How [illegible] must be the arms of that chivalric, nay, "classic" State in such a defender! Eslaureled, Brooks!

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

Important Educational Movement in Missouri.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

Agreeable to a call issued some months since by the "St. Louis Teachers' Association," a Convention of the Teachers and others interested in the cause of Education, assembled at Wyman's Hall, St. Louis, the 22d inst., and continued *two days*. The object of this, the first State Educational Convention in Missouri, was stated to be the consideration of the following subjects: 1. The organization of a State Teachers' Association. 2. The establishment of a State Normal School. 3. County Institutes for Teachers; and 4. The establishment of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MODERN PAINTERS OF MANY THINGS. By JOHN RUSKIN, M. A. Part IV. New-York: WILEY & HALSTED.

About ten years ago the first volume of this work was published, (the author being then a very young man,) with the avowed and scornfully-exposed purpose of teaching the world how to appreciate TURNER, the English painter. Every one who has any knowledge of Modern Art is aware, of course, that TURNER *had* been a brilliant painter, but that, in his later years, he took to extravagancies of color, composition, execution and effect, which made the judicious grieve. Mr. RUSKIN, writing a book to show that TURNER was the best of *all* painters, enlarged, in the strongest eulogy, as much upon the artist's later eccentricities as upon his earlier perfections. The book was paradoxical and conceited, but the writer, it must be confessed, did not write badly, if he wrote boldly. The work astonished those who read it—it did more than astonish TURNER himself—*it amused him.* Very seldom did the veteran indulge in great mirth, but it is said that, to his death-day, he used to smile at the notion of Mr. RUSKIN, who was simply a very young man from college and no artist, forcing meanings (which the Painter had never dreamt of) out of the work of his pencil. Just so, we suspect, would SHAKESPEARE be amused, could he now revisit the earth, and notice what strained constructions an army of commentators have put upon his plainest language.

TURNER did not substantially remember or reward his eulogist, whose second volume was suspiciously cold and subdued in its praise. The third volume is now before us, treating "Of Many Things," as its title page declares, with great truth. It contains specimens of the author's two styles—which are unmeasured praise or unmitigated abuse. He thinks (for he declares so, in effect) that those only are right who hold with himself, while those who do not assent to his assertions and misty theories *must* equally and fatally be in error. Such is a pleasant belief for an author. Of all men living, who have written upon *Art*, assuredly Mr. RUSKIN is the most self-satisfied.

The "many things" discussed in the present volume are very numerous. His treatise *de omnibus rebus* touches upon poetry, novels, sculpture, botany, music, geology—rather than of Painting itself. With this drawback, we may state that there is some excellent writing in this volume;—eloquent passages of considerable fervor and force,—snatches of literary criticism which indicate a practiced pen and a well-stored mind. But, as a whole, the work disappoints. A chapter, devoted to the "Grand Style," chiefly consists of a criticism on a paper contributed by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS to *The Idler*, and remarks, with extracts, on BYRON's *Prisoner of Chillon*, concluding with a modest hint how RAPHAEL's "St. Cecilia" might be improved! In another place, speaking of RAPHAEL's "Transfiguration," we have Mr. RUSKIN sneering at that great master's "kicking gracefulness." Evidently, all through, RAPHAEL is niched lower than RUSKIN. Yet the latter, in this very volume, expresses a belief that "the first test of a truly great man is *his humility.*"

We have referred to Mr. RUSKIN's paradoxes. Here is one: "TURNER, the first great landscape painter, must take a place in the history of nations corresponding in art accurately to that of BACON in philosophy; BACON having first opened the study of the laws of material nature, when, formerly, men had thought only of the laws of human mind, and TURNER having FIRST *opened the study of the aspect of material nature, when, before, men had only thought of the aspect of the human form.*" Reading this, one would fancy that there was no good landscape-painting before TURNER's, whereas, to say nothing of the foreign schools, (and who can forget TITIAN's "bits" of rurality and CLAUDE's Sunsets, and SALVATOR ROSA's views,) WRIGHT, of Derby, WILSON and GAINSBOROUGH had established the fame of English landscape-painters long before TURNER ever used a pencil.

There is much here about *authors.* We have BYRON and SCOTT (the latter's *Monastery* is RUSKIN's "favorite book,") KEATS and SHELLEY, DANTE and MILTON, WORDSWORTH and LONGFELLOW, KINGSLEY and TENNYSON, EUGENE SUE and the inspired writers. Freely does he quote—*compelling them to his purpose.* There is ONE author to whose writings he constantly refers—the author of "Modern Painters," liberally desires his readers to refer to his own "Stones of Venice,"—an able work, by the way, which, though often dreamy and too diffuse, contains some noble writing.

Here, we repeat, there are numerous fine passages, though, too often, the thought is lost in the words, reminding one of the Scottish proverb against drowning the miller. The best passages are the descriptive ones. Mr. RUSKIN writes pictures quely, at times, and his word-sketches of places he has visited are graphic and bright.

The volume contains a good many engravings—the greater part, if not all of which, (independent o the wood-cuts,) were originally executed in *lins* by ARMITAGE, LE KEUX, LUPTON, and other first-rate artists, for the English edition. *Here*, they are reflected through the medium of lithography, but executed well enough to form very tolerable substitutes for the minuter delicacy and detail of line engravings: so well executed, indeed, as to convince us that the designs, original and copied, of Mr. RUSKIN himself, are feeble and faint only because of their own natural weakness. In truth, this author is not an artist, though he understands art.

We dismiss the present installment of "Modern Painters" with the assurance that, with all its inequalities, exaggerations, depreciations, and eternal egotism, it is well worth perusal. Indeed, it is a capital book, in an economic view, as a man must read it over and over again before he has a chance of understanding it, and thus, with this on hand, need not think of any other work.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT: Sketches, biographical and descriptive, of living American Preachers, and of the religious movements and distinctive ideas whom they represent. By HENRY FOWLER, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Rochester. With portraits on steel. 1 vol. octavo, pp. 515. New-York: J. M. FAIRCHILD & Co.

Professor FOWLER declares, in his preface, that "effort has been made to avoid eulogy" in this volume of biography, description and criticism. The effort has not succeeded, for personal eulogy is a leading characteristic of the book. Nor is this to be wondered at. Selecting various leading clergymen as representatives of the distinctive features in Christian sects of this country, it was a most difficult task, we admit, to prevent Admiration from sliding into excess of praise.

The separate sketches here are twenty in number, with a very few minor ones of less length and distinctiveness. They are unequal in extent, and differ very much in manner. Sometimes, for example, Mr. FOWLER gives biographical details, almost minute; sometimes he almost omits these, and sketches the character at some length. For example, in the seven or eight pages devoted to Rev. Dr. HAWKE, more than one-half is devoted to his personality, (and that copied from DUYCKINCK's *Cyclopædia,*) while over 70 pages are given to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, while the biography occupies less than three pages.

The most interesting sketch here, which is nearly all biographical, is that of Rev. WILLIAM HENRY MILBURN, the blind preacher, undoubtedly the most remarkable divine now laboring in this country Next in intrinsic interest is the paper called "the Pioneer Preacher," on which the great labors and self-denying character of the Methodist preachers are done full justice to.

Twenty or four-and-twenty sketches cannot represent "the American Pulpit," and Mr. FOWLER expresses his regret at being compelled, by want of space, to omit some. We do not blame him for omitting THEODORE PARKER, inasmuch as he scarcely belongs to "the Church," nor for not naming Archbishop HUGHES, albeit a first-class preacher, but, why is there no mention of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN? Mr. FOWLER says "several eloquent preachers are not mentioned, because preaching is with them occasional and secondary." But Mr. CHAPIN is chiefly—almost wholly—distinguished as a preacher, nor is he inferior in eloquence and influence to any noticed in this volume.

The engraved portraits, which add value to this work, represent Dr. KIRK, Dr. BAIRD, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Dr. SOMMERS, Dr. O. DEWEY, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Dr. S. H. COX, Dr. TYNG, and Rev. A. BARNES.

SALAD FOR THE SOCIAL—By the author of *Salad for the Solitary.* 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: DE WITT & DAVENPORT.

Mr. SAUNDERS appears to be an extensive, industrious and excursive reader. Such a work as D'ISRAELI's *Curiosities of Literature*, in this very handsome volume, neatly illustrated, and, we conscientiously affirm, marked with only a single fault—one of omission. Such a work, crowded with anecdotes, references, points of scholarship, and whatever else makes an agreeable *olla podrida*, should have been rendered complete by a copious index. The book is likely to run into repeated editions, and the omission can be supplied in them.

Most authors have a common-place book, in which they note passages which have pleased, or startled, or instructed them, in the course of their reading. This *Salad* is such a collection of choice passages, arranged under distinctive heads, and connected by such extensive links of original composition, as to elevate the whole almost to the character of an original work. Here the materials are artistically digested into a certain degree of order and classification, that they do not make discursive reading. We should add that the greater number of the authors thus drawn upon are not hackneyed and familiar. In this respect, they are superior to Dr. DORAN's pleasant and popular volumns, (chiefly drawn from works in every man's hands,) and remind us rather of the invaluable collection by the elder DISRAELI. The subjects, too, have the advantage of variety—literature and law, medicine and money, dress and book-making, natural history and preaching—all mingle here in harmonious opposition. In fine, the *Salad for the Social*, (like its companion *For the Solitary,*) is just the book to be taken up at odd half-hours, with a certainty of lighting upon something which you had not known before or had forgotten.

WAU-BUN, THE EARLY DAY IN THE NORTH-WEST. By MRS. JOHN H. KINZIE, of Chicago, with Illustrations 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Five-and-twenty years ago, the prosperous and populous city of Chicago, destined to be one of the most important in the world, literally, was—nowhere. What it arose from this volume shows, in a very graphic and truthful manner. Mrs. KINZIE, who visited the place (like Marshal WADE's road) "before it was made," has brought personal knowledge, as well as literary ability, to the recital. She speaks of Chicago and the district, as she found it in 1830-'33, and, making an autobiographical recital of her journeyings through the wilds, her adventures on the waters, her encounterings of the Indians, and her flying visits to the whites who were sparsely sprinkled through the woods and on the borders of the lakes, has given a narrative of unusual interest, fidelity and value. Her Indian Sketches are written with great spirit—since the fictitious creations of COOPER we have had nothing half so good, and the lady's are truer, by a great deal, than the poetical portrayings of the great romancist. Her Indian legends are also good. There are several good lithographed views of places mentioned in the book, from drawings by the accomplished authoress. In every respect, this volume is worthy of public approval.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in a volume entitled *Lectures on the Life, Genius and Insanity of Cowper*, the English poet, exhibits a complete knowledge of his writings, and gives a pretty accurate idea of his literary, moral and religious character. Within the reasonable limits of a single volume, the reverend author communicates the leading features of poor COWPER's whole career. A sad and touching record it is. Dr. CHEEVER takes the proper ground when he boldly avows—what many other writers have endeavored to throw doubt upon—that COWPER's mind was warped by insanity. Considering his peculiar idiosyncracy, we doubt whether his religious convictions, which were deep, were not awakened, not by his madness, but by the reflective thoughts which naturally filled his mind when he recovered from the first attack. Converted he was, and in a remarkable manner. To the very close, the great mind was more or less clouded—but there mingled no doubt, amid his serious convictions, as to the greatness or the goodness of God. His own doubts of personal acceptability we regard as the result of his disease. Dr. CHEEVER has produced a volume which is acceptable and useful; but its acceptability and utility are not augmented by the peculiar introduction, in which he takes upon himself to declare that SOUTHEY, the biographer of COWPER, "Knew no more of religion, in its spiritual discernment, than VIRGIL"—declaring, truly enough, that such knowledge is taught only by the spirit of God, but that, if SOUTHEY had thus been taught, he would not have written of COWPER's life and feelings as he did. This positive condemnation of one religious man by another (for SOUTHEY's own convictions were sincere, and animated his daily life) smacks of intolerance. The volume is illustrated by several good wood engravings. (New-York: R. CARTER & BROTHERS.)

Sketches and Adventures in Madeira, Portugal and the Andalusias of Spain—Written rather freely, are lively, entertaining and dashed with adventure and romance. The author, by his own account, was constantly falling in love with pretty girls—but leaves the result to conjecture. His book (portions of which originally appeared in *Harper's Magazine*) is embellished with numerous engravings (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)

Educational Works.

The French Instructor, by S. P. ANDREWS and G. BACHELOR, is a decided advance upon previous modes of obtaining a knowledge of the French language, and it has the great merit, also, of elucidating general principles applicable to the study of all tongues. The authors have made almost a "royal road" to philology, so much have they simplified the subject. The general introduction, explaining the system, (which certainly is original,) and the special introduction, giving the *rationale* of French pronounciation, are from the pen of Mr. ANDREWS. This book is published by the APPLETONS, (of New-York,) who have just brought out a series called *The Polyglot Reader*, consisting of English extracts, with their translations into different languages, the several parts designed to serve as mutual keys. Three volumes of this series are before us—English, French and German—by Professor J. ROEMER, of the New-York Free Academy. Prefixed to the English volume is an able treatise on the study of the languages. The idea of this Polyglot series is good, and has been ably carried out.

Selections from Modern Greek Writers, made by Professor FELTON, of Harvard University, with notes historical and critical, is probably destined to make its way into higher school-classes, and, at all events, will be received, by classical scholars, as a welcome addition to their Greek books. It will enable them to form some idea of the present character and condition of the spoken Greek of the present day. Among the prose specimens is Mr. TRICOUPIS' Oration on BYRON's death. There are several klephtic ballads, and a few anacreontic songs. (Cambridge: J. BARTLETT.)

Berard's School History of the United States (Philadelphia, H. COWPERTHWAIT) is neatly illustrated, and gives a very readable account of the rise and progress of the country. In a school-book, however, (which should be a model for composition,) a principal paragraph ought not to commence with "*And*," nor is it an elegant mode of expression, when making a quotation, to transpose the words into "Says BAYARD TAYLOR."

One of the best Latin Grammars we have seen is that prefixed to the *Historia Sacra* of L'HOMOND, edited by NATHAN C. BROOKS, (Principal of the Women's College at Baltimore,) and intended by him to be used as an elementary class-book in schools. He has newly arranged the work, appended notes and a Dictionary, and prefixed the admirable Grammar which has attracted our notice. (New-York: A. S. BARNES.)

The Oratorical Reader, illustrated by elocutionary and biographical notes, by SAMUEL NILES SWEET, contains a large number of extracts from various authors, made with taste and judgment, and excluding the hackneyed pieces which usually occupy too much space in works of this description. The notes are very much to the purpose. (New-York: LEAVITT & ALLEN.)

A new edition of *Sallust*, with notes and a vocabulary, has been published by the APPLETONS. It was edited by NOBLE BUTLER (the lamented victim of WARD's ungoverned passion) and MINARD STURGUS. The vocabulary, which is very complete, was prepared by Mr. BUTLER. The notes, which are numerous, will be a great aid to school-boys.

Lermant's German Grammar and Phrases (DICKESON, New-York) supplies literal translations, practical grammatical exercises, and the pronunciation of German words in English characters. In a small compass this is a very comprehensive work.

Bergin's Conversational French Reader, (with some very indifferent wood cuts,) consists of dialogues much superior to the ordinary no-meaning conversation commonly put into school books. (Published by ROB LOCKWOOD, N. Y.)

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Captured Slaver.

The brig *Branan*, captured in our bay on Monday by the REVENUE cutter *Washington*, Captain FAUNCE, under direction of the U. S. Marshal HILLYER, and Deputy-Marshals NEVINS, DE ANGELIS and HELMS, is still lying opposite the Atlantic Dock under charge of the *Washington*. The *Branan* is a Baltimore-built vessel, of 157 tons, new four years old, built with a steamboat deck, and a fast sailer. The Captain-two mates, a supercargo and crew of thirteen persons, were removed, yesterday, from the brig to Queens County Jail; and two passengers, brothers, HENRICO DE CASTRO and PLACIDO DE CASTRO gave bail each in $2,200 to appear at trial. E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., appeared for them, and JAMES A. BEADDOCK and JOSEPH VARONA became the sureties. The other parties were unable to get bail. The cargo, which has not yet been thoroughly overhauled, has been proved to contain seventy casks of water, ten tierces of rice, with a number of barrels of pork and beef. A large quantity of staves were on board, ready to be made into casks and barrels. Spare sails and extra spars and rigging were also on board. There was a good supply of nautical instruments in the cabin, and among them a chronometer, valued at $700. A bountiful supply of charts was found of the coasts of Africa and South America. There was a memorandum book, containing a list of all the ports of Africa accessible to vessels of the draught of the *Branan*. It is the general opinion that the owners of the vessel will not show themselves. The captain continues quite uncommunicative on the subject. If the vessel is not claimed by the opening of the July term of the United States District Court, her forfeiture will be ordered. The vessel and cargo is valued at $12,000.

The University of New-York—A Law Department.

By the catalogue of the New-York University lately issued, it appears that there are upwards of 500 young men attending the Medical and Literary Department, and that the institution is in a better condition now than it has been for some years. This is due in a great measure to the exertions of its present Chancellor, and doubtless "the Faculty" and Council are entitled to some praise.

It is now nearly two years since it was announced that the University was out of debt. It was then hoped that great changes would be made, and that we were about to have a University in fact as well as in name. There have been *some* signs of improvement, but none such as the interests of the City demand.

As yet there has been no movement on the part of the Council to establish *in reality* a Law Department, though such a department has *nominally* existed for many years. The matter has been *talked* about for years, though nothing comes of it. Has not the institution the means? Has it not friends, buildings, everything necessary to establish one of the best schools in the country? Is it not needed?

There is no department of professional study where students enjoy less opportunities for acquiring professional knowledge while in their pupilage than in that of the Law.

The student of Medicine, Surgery, or Divinity, can resort to schools, where by lectures, cases, experiments, and discussions, he is interested in turn in each branch of his subject.

The student of Law "pegs away" alone in an office, enjoying almost nothing to stimulate his ambition, and with but the most imperfect facilities for learning the elements of the science he would cultivate. But it is not necessary to attempt to prove that Law Schools are a necessity. Their want is recognized by the Profession, and by students especially.

New-York should contain the best Law School in this country. No place affords so many advantages. Its numerous libraries, the immense amount of litigation, the many Courts, the opportunities for witnessing the trial of causes, &c., furnish to the student unequaled opportunities.

Let the University establish such a department on a firm and sure basis, with a corps of "live" Professors, and we doubt not that the first class would number upwards of one hundred. Not only students, but many lawyers and members of other professions, (provided the lectures were given in the afternoon or evening,) would avail themselves of them. Such a department might be made a credit and an honor to the metropolis and its University. Why do not the Government of the Institution make some movement in this direction? It is in their power, without a line of tinkering with their charter. Come, gentlemen of the Council, put on your working dresses again; let us have the law school. Show us that you have some vitality left—that the charge of "old fogyism," so long characterizing your policy and government, is unfounded, or else open your Board for younger men, with notions that pertain to *this* age.

Safety During Thunder Storms.

The records we are now making of the doings of the lightning in various sections of the country, both far and near, prompts this communication.

First, Many persons suffer greatly from fear of lightning during thunder storms; to such we say that thus far since steamboats have been in use, no case of loss of life by lightning has occurred in a steamboat or ocean steamer, in a period of fifty years or more; and since railways have been in use, now about thirty or more years, no case of loss of life by lightning has ever been known in a railroad car. This wonderful exemption, when it is considered that tens of millions of passengers have been conveyed by these two facilities, is extraordinary, and should calm the feelings of the timid during thunder storms, while in steamboats, ocean steamers or railroad cars.

Second, No case of loss of life by lightning has been known in an iron ship or iron building—this fact, with these stated in the next preceding paragraph, should effectually dispel the too prevalent belief that metals are dangerous, from an erroneously supposed attraction for lightning—metals conduct lightning, but the attractive power probably does not extend over a great surface.

Third, Vessels furnished with lightning conductors have never suffered injury from lightning, if the conductors were up and the continuity uninterrupted to the water; nor has death by lightning ever been known on board of a vessel thus furnished.

Fourth, We have never known of but one death by lightning in a building furnished with metallic conductors reared for the purpose of protection, and that occurred in the Summer of 1855, at Little Prairie, Wisconsin. In relation to this death we have had considerable correspondence with the person who put up the conductor.

Iron wire, costing less than one cent. per foot, and less than one dollar per hundred feet, *in one single* piece, is sufficiently large for a lightning conductor. Any mechanic of ordinary capacity can put up a rod. Glass insulators, with screw fastenings, can be had of some of the hardware and glassware stores in New-York, for about twelve shillings per dozen. Persons who want ornamental rods, can substitute copper wire of the same size.

Our register of tuirteen years states the deaths by lightning at seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, the wounded we have not counted; they number many hundred.

Persons struck down by lightning should be freely drenched with cold water, and if necessary the drenching should be continued for hours.

We have no pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in the furnishing or putting up lightning conductors, our only object in making this notice is to give information.

We have printed a sheet giving directions for putting up conductors, that will be sent to any person, postage free, who may desire a copy.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, June 9, 1856.

☞ The equestrian statue of Gen. WASHINGTON stands upon its pedestal in Union-square, hidden, as yet, from the gaze of the curious by a canvas covering, of rather dingy hue. A board fence, well plastered with bills, surrounds it, making a capital advertising bulletin. It is designed, we hear, that the statue shall be entirely finished before it is exposed to the public eye and criticism, and we are sorry to add that it will be some time yet before it will be prepared for inspection. In the meanwhile, should not some measures be taken for inaugurating the first public memento of WASHINGTON that has been erected in a City which, in common with the rest of the country, owes so much of its greatness to his efforts?

☞ Almost every morning, between the hours of eight and nine, in the Fifth-avenue, is to be seen a fine drove of cattle, much to the fright of the pretty school girls who frequent that street. Some of them (the cattle) are tame enough, but others o them put on airs of ferocity, and are a terrible nuisance. A correspondent suggests the propriety of issuing passports for each cattle driver, specifying the earlier hours of the morning, only, as most suitable for the perambulation of bull-beef and other cattle. The thing has become intolerable, and may lead to a hysterical order of things in the primary departments of some of the up-town schools. Our greatest fear is, that some unconscious yet promising young Newcome, with a faint moustache and a red choker, will yet become a victim to the four-footed invaders.

☞ There is a trial now progressing in the Superior Court of this City wherein two homœopathists, Drs. GEO. E. and ELMIRA R. BELCHER, are the defendants. The story is that a lady about to be confined called in the defendants, but was so unskillfully treated that the child's life was destroyed, and the mother permanently injured; that, in consequence, she was 15 or 16 months confined to her room; that one leg has withered, and that she can only get around now on crutches. The damages were laid at $30,000. The defendants deny any malpractice; they say the case was one of extreme difficulty, and that it received all proper attention, and was not unskillfully treated. Dr. E. R. B. was only called in consultation.

☞ The following gentlemen were on Monday elected officers for the ensuing year of the O. F. Hall Association:

Board of Managers—John A. Kennedy, Wilson Small, Joseph Soria, Samuel Booth, Thaddeus Davids, R. M. Demill, James Stephens, John G. Clayton, Joseph R. Taylor, C. C. Pinckney, John J. Davies, R. C. Millard.

Inspectors of Election—John Medole, W. W. L. Voorhis.

From the annual report of the Board of Managers it appears that the entire liabilities of the Association, April 30, 1855, were.....$77,640 00
New liabilities incurred..... 589 28

Total.....$78,029 28
Amount of liabilities April 30, 1856.....75,640 00
Reduction during the year..... $2,389 28

Two thousand dollars were applied to the reduction of old indebtedness of the Sinking Fund,—the liabilities being reduced to that extent.

☞ Empty brandy barrels, bearing a good brand, sell very high in the New-York market—even fetching $8 and $10 a piece. And no wonder. For poor whisky, when carefully doctored and packed in a branded barrel, sells readily at the prices of the best Cognac. Old judges of liquors smack their chops over it, look wise, and declare that nothing purer ever came out of France.

☞ The blasting of Diamond Reef has been commenced by the contractors, who expect to fire several heavy charges upon it at high water this afternoon about 4 o'clock. A good view of the operations may be had on the eastern side of the Battery or at Whitehall-slip.

☞ The City Hall Park has been put in handsome order, but the other City lungs sadly need medicating. Don't be partial, gentlemen.

THE ALDERMEN.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Last night in the Board, the matter of appropriating $5,000 for the "proper" celebration of Independence Day, came up from the Councilmen. Alderman VARIAN moved to amend by substituting $2,500, but the amendment was lost.

Alderman ELY wished to substitute $3,000, which he thought was plenty. He wished, also, to have it expended in public display, and not paid for old corned beef, stale bread, and bad liquor, to be consumed in a "piggish" manner in the basement of the City Hall, as had been done in previous years.

Alderman DRAKE advocated the appropriation of $5,000 in a speech more forcible than elegant. He was ready to eat anywhere—even in a sink, as one of the gentlemen had called the basement of the City Hall. It was not genteel enough for these Reformers. But his (Ald. DRAKE's) forefathers had never taught him gentility. [This sentiment was well received.] He himself would rather have $100 spent in this manner than to have the amendment in question passed.

$3,750 TO BE SPENT.

Finally, after trying almost every sum from $3,000 to $4,200, on motion of Alderman JACKSON, the appropriation was fixed at $3,750, and the Board concurred in other respects with the Board of Councilmen.

On motion of Alderman ELY, the Comptroller was directed to furnish to the Board a list of all tenants of the Corporation in arrears for their rent on the last 1st of May, together with the amount of their arrear and of the rents.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of remitting the taxes of the Society Library, was called up. It was accompanied by opinions of the present, and two former, Corporation Counsel, and also of Judge Emmet, that the Library was a *public* one, and therefore exempt from taxation by law. Alderman ELY, however, opposed the measure.

The Board refused to remit by a vote of 10 to 8.

The Board also refused to remit the tax of the American Institute, and then adjourned until Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

☞ The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but did not transact any business of general interest, other than the passage of a resolution empowering the Comptroller to pay for the City Hall clock.

Dredging the Piers of the City.

The Councilmen Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, Mr. H. SMITH, Chairman, met yesterday and decided to report in favor of confirming contracts for dredging the Piers at the foot of Vestry, Broome and Rivington streets. The average of the contract price allowed was thirteen cents a cubic yard. There are still applications before the Committee for dredging some thirty other slips. The whole number at present under contract is thirteen, situated mostly on the North River, between Duane and Clarkson sts. It is proposed to confirm the remaining contracts at as early a day as possible. The expense averaged $1,500 each slip dredged last year, and $36,000 was paid by the Corporation for this purpose.

Collector of the City Revenue.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Aldermen met, yesterday, and had under consideration the subject of making the City Collector's a salaried instead of a fees office as at present. It appeared from testimony taken that the yearly fees are nearly $5,000, the per centage of allowance being three-fourths of a cent per cent. on the amount collected. It is proposed by the Committee to give a salary of some $2,500, though the precise amount was not agreed upon.

Board of Governors.

The Board met yesterday. The President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., being absent from illness.

The usual requisitions were presented and passed.

A motion was made by Governor TOWNSEND, and carried, to change the dress of the inmates of the Workhouse, in accordance with the views and recommendations of the Committee on Supplies.

A resolution was then offered to inquire into the discrepancy in the requisitions for bread supplied to the Bellevue Hospital. It appeared that the Wardens having power to procure all the bread required for Bellevue Hospital from Blackwell's Island, made a requisition for bread which had been purchased in the City. Referred to the Warden, to report upon the matter.

A bill, amounting to $170, for the funeral expenses of the late Chief Clerk of the Board, (Mr. CORWEN,) was presented, but, it having been represented to the Board that the deceased Clerk had died possessed of a considerable amount of property, the question was passed over.

The Committee on the Almshouse reported favorably as to the erection of a shed on Blackwell's Island, as a protection for aged and infirm persons from the heat in Summer. The measure was not ordered to be adopted at present, because there was no fund from which the necessary appropriation could be made.

A discussion arose, of no public interest, as to the validity of the securities of certain parties to do work at Bellevue Hospital.

The rest of the business was of a similar character.

Number remaining June 7, 1856, at Bellevue Hospital, 585; Lunatic Asylum, 603; Almshouse, 1,120; Penitentiary, 538; do. Hospital from Penitentiary, 23; do. do. from Workhouse, 253; do. do. from Almshouse, 19; Workhouse, 481; Small-pox Hospital, 16; Randall's Island, 837; Randall's Island Hospital, 198; City Prison, 328; Second District Prison, 10; Third District Prison, 8; Colored Home, 391; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180: Children at Nurse, 215. Total, 5,735. Increase, 59. Number remaining May 31, 5,696. Admitted, 1,166. Total, 6,852 Of these died, 19; discharged, 1,011; sent to Penitentiary, 97. Total, 1,127. Leaving remaining, 5,735.

☞ The Councilmen's Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, are about to visit the docks for the purpose of examining and ordering the removal of a vast number of sheds and other encumbrances, concerning which many complaints have been made.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

The Kings County Republican General Committee have resolved to fire 200 guns upon the receipt of intelligence of a nomination by the Convention to meet in Philadelphia.

The Eighth Ward National American Club held a meeting last night and listened to addresses by Hon. EBASTUS BROOKS, Col. BOWLIN and E. O. PERRIN, Esq.

A Mass Meeting to ratify the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE will be held in Brooklyn at an early day. BUCHANAN Clubs are being organized in every Ward.

Resignation.

N. F. WARING, Esq., Counselor to the Corporation of Brooklyn, tendered his resignation on Monday evening last, to take effect on the 1st of August next. It was accepted.

Mayor Hall and the Carmen.

Mayor HALL having refused to grant carmen's licenses to persons engaged in the liquor traffic, several of those feeling aggrieved by this proceeding petitioned the Common Council for redress. On Monday evening that body adopted a resolution which in effect sustains the Mayor in the stand he has taken.

Out of 1,300 applications for license he has only refused 31.

Interesting to Tax-Payers.

The Brooklyn Common Council, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution declaring that, in future, no application for the reduction or remission of taxes will be entertained after the time limited has expired, unless accompanied by the affidavit of petitioner, showing that the correction sought for was occasioned by errors of the Board of Assessors after the expiration of the time allowed for correction by them.

Fatal Accident.

A boy, named CHARLES UNDERGROVE, died, at the residence of his parents, on Ninth-street, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, from injuries received a few days before while at play with a companion. A stone was thrown which struck deceased on the head, and was the ultimate cause of his death. Coroner HANFORD held an inquest on Monday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Serious Accident.

A few days since a boy, named ARTHUR BENNETT, was seriously injured at his father's store, on Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, by the accidental discharge of a gun, the contents of which entered his left side and passed upward.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

JAMES FARRELL was brought before Justice D. K. SMITH, in Brooklyn yesterday, by Officer HAROLD, of the First District Police, on a charge of attempting to rob GEORGE SLICK the night previous, on Furman, near Montague-street. He was committed in full to answer.

☞ Three seamen, said to have revolted on board the ship *Washington*, lying at anchor in Buttermilk Channel, were arrested in Furman-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Officers HANOVAN, BUSH, and MCKINNEY, of the First District Police. They were last evening handed over to the United States authorities in New-York City.

☞ BENJAMIN W. DOWNING, of Oyster Bay, has been elected Commissioner of Schools for Queens County.

☞ The Spring Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society will open on the 11th instant.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

The June Term of this Court convened in Brooklyn yesterday. Present: Judge MORRIS and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER. A petit jury was sworn, and the trial of criminal cases was commenced. During the day about a dozen offenders were arraigned to plead to indictments. The Court, without transacting any business of general interest, adjourned to this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, June 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate supply and limited demand, at $7 for Pearls, and $6@$6 06½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—With a reaction in prices of Hides and Leather, and a limited inquiry for manufactured goods, these lean in favor of buyers, though as yet no important declination can be noticed.

COFFEE—Privately, we can hear of no very important movements. By auction, sales were made of 3,113 bags Rio, at 10c.@11¾c., average, 10¾c., showing an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., on prices previously current.

COTTON—Remains in fair request, and it is held with confidence, at 10¾c for Upland Middling; 11c.@11¼c. for Gulf do; and proportionate rates for other qualities, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is not quite so active or so buoyant. The home inquiry is rather limited, and shippers evince less spirit. The receipts are ample, and bear against factors. The sales since our last comprise about 15,200 bbls, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2.....	$4 25@$5 20
Ordinary State.....	5 25@ 5 50
Straight State.....	5 87½ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State.....	5 75@ 6 20
Inferior to good Michigan.....	5 00@ 5 60
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake.....	5 70@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio.....	5 85@ 6 10
Fancy Michigan.....	5 60@ 5 80
Fancy Ohio.....	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Michigan.....	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 70@ 6 35
Extra Ohio.....	6 25@ 6 35
Fancy Genesee.....	6 35@ 6 70
Extra Genesee.....	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri.....	6 80@10 00

Canadian is essentially unchanged, the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,100 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisk and firm. The sales, since our last, comprise about 3,600 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6@$8 80 and $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $3 10@ $4 70 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty fair request at $2 95 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—By auction, sales were made of 1,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 31¼@$2 87½; and 1,833 boxes do. Oranges at $2 31¼@$3 31¼ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. Sales were reported of about 47,000 bushels, including choice Canadian White at $1 80; Canadian Red at $1 48; fair Southern do. at $1 70; prime do. Red at $1 60; and Western Red at $1 29@$1 37½ ₱ bushel. Rye is in good demand, and is pretty firm. 14,000 bushels changed hands, at 82c.@83c. for Northern, 78c. for Pennsylvania, and 78c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Oats and Barley appear as last noticed. Corn is salable and steady. The supply is moderate, comprising much more of inferior and common than of prime lots. The latter are most needed. The transactions since our last include about 40,000 bushels at 43c.@ 48c. for unsound, heated and damp; 50c.@53c. for mixed Southern; 55c.@57c. for Southern Yellow; 56c.@56c. for round Yellow; 55c.@56c. for Southern White; 55c.@55c. for round White; and 50c.@53c for sound Western mixed, ₱ bushel. Some very choice Southern White brought 60c.

HAY—There were 650 bales River purchased at 60c.@ 85c. ₱ 160 lbs.

HIDES—Are plenty and dull, parties disagreeing about prices.

HOPS—Retail at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb. Market quiet and languid.

IRON—We have only to report sales of 130 tons Scotch Pig at $30 5 (@$31, usual terms. ₱ ton.

LATHS—Inactive at old prices.

LEAD—Neglected and nominal.

LEATHER—A light available stock and a moderate inquiry prevent any serious fluctuation in prices.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 80c for common, and $1 15@$1 ½5 for lump ₱ bbl. Demand limited.

MOLASSES—A scarcity of desirable lots impedes business. The inquiry is pretty good, and prices are sustained. Cuba Muscovado 3¾c.@40c.; other kinds at proportionately high rates, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still quoted at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., and dull, with more of it on the market. Spirits do. attracts less attention and is nominal at 37½c.@38c. ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin is in moderate request at about previous figures.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are lightly purchased at old quotations. Linseed is held firmly at 82c @83c. for large, and 78c.@81c. for small lots, ₱ gallon, but the business therein is restricted by the scantiness of the stocks in market. Lard Oil is inactive and languid. It can be procured, for the most part, at 56c.@59c ₱ gallon. The supply is quite limited, but is more than equal to the requirements of buyers.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is held with rather more firmness; the sales since our last amount to about 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $18 87½@$19 for Mess; $16 50 for Prime Mess; and $15 for Prime, per bbl. Towards the close, factors evinced some desire to realize, and prices ruled in favor of purchasers. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, 7¾.@ 7¾c. for Shoulders; and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Rough sides, ₱ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@ 10¾c. as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard continues quiet and languid, the sales since our last having reached about 700 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@10¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active and rather firmer. The sales since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for do. Mess; $9 50@$12

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIME is published every Evening, (*Sundays excepted*.) One editor will be found at work, and the copy at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, cents for single Copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single Copies.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted a resolution in relation to Kansas affairs, which will be most heartily commended by the people of the Northern States, whether it be adopted by the Government or not. It was to send General SCOTT out to Kansas, to assume the command of the United States forces there, and to act, of course, according to his judgment, in repressing violence and restoring order in that distracted Territory. To such a proposition as this there cannot be any objection on the part of those who are sincerely desirous that law and order should prevail, and that the properly constituted authorities should be obeyed. The firmness, patriotism and conservative character of the veteran General cannot be questioned, nor will any one presume to doubt his freedom from all partisan or sectional prejudices. He ought to be as acceptable to the South as to the North, and those who object to his being employed in such a duty will be justly chargeable with a desire to trample on the rights of the weaker party, and to favor ruffianism and lawless violence. It is very remarkable that, while the *Commercial Advertiser* cannot bring itself to believe that there is any truth in the reports of outrages daily committed in Kansas, Senator CRITTENDEN should regard the danger of civil war so imminent, and the acts of violence so flagrant, committed by the Border Ruffians, as to propose sending out Gen. SCOTT to take command of the military forces there, for the purpose of restoring order and protecting the persons and property of the Free-State settlers. As the President can no longer have any personal motives for desiring to protect the Missourian marauders, it is to be hoped, if the Secretary of War will permit it, that he will adopt the suggestion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, whether the Senate should accept it or not.

☞ To root out a Free Press in these days is a task more difficult of accomplishment than they suppose who attempt it. We notice in papers received yesterday from Alton, Ill., that the publisher of the *Kansas Herald of Freedom*, undeterred by the threats of the ruffians who demolished his presses and sunk his type, proposes to scatter the seeds of good Free-Soilism freshly on Kansas soil. A corps of editors and correspondents is to be scattered over the Territory, but the mechanical work of the paper is to be performed in Alton; the date will be at Lawrence, the sheet to retain all the marks of publication in that place, and the Post-Office circulation will proceed as usual; the types and presses being meanwhile safe from the destruction which has been twice visited upon the craft in Kansas. This is a pleasant evidence of the plucky character of the men who head the Free-State movement. They are a good deal like those soldiers who do not know what defeat is, and who in consequence of their stubbornness always win.

☞ Mr. CRITTENDEN yesterday presented a resolution to the Senate, requesting the President to give to Gen. SCOTT the command of the United States troops in Kansas. After some debate, further consideration of the resolution was postponed. A resolution was offered relative to the final disposition of the British bark *Resolute*, which was found derelict in the Arctic Ocean, but it was withdrawn on a proposition being made by Mr. MASON for the Government to purchase the vessel, refit her and send her back as a present to the British Government. Nothing was done in the House.

☞ Have mercy on a poor Orphan, exclaimed the Frenchman who was put on trial for the murder of his father and mother. This has been regarded as the most remarkable example of a cool request on record; but we have received a letter from a Committee of gentlemen belonging to a Club in this City, asking for information in respect to an article in the TIMES, which rather excels, in cool impudence, the supplication of the French parricide. We must be excused from making any other response to the note in question. After all, the apparent impudence of the Committee may be more the effect of unsophisticated innocence than of any other cause.

☞ We continue to receive dispatches from Kansas, which, although very contradictory, and evidently exaggerated, prove the existence of civil war there with all its attendant horrors. We await the receipt of our correspondence for an exposition of the true state of affairs.

☞ The Republicans of New-Hampshire, at their mass State Convention yesterday, recommended Col. FREMONT as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ The Anti-Fillmore Know-Nothings of New-Jersey recommend Com. STOCKTON for the Presidency.

The Danish Difficulty.

The 14th of June—the period fixed by President PIERCE for the expiration of our treaty with Denmark—is fast approaching, and it becomes us to consider whether we may not, by some hasty and ill-considered action, add yet another Power to the list of those with which we are at present on somewhat irritated and growling terms. It were idle at this moment to rediscuss the policy of the Administration refusing to unite with all the other commercial Powers, at the Copenhagen Conferences, in arranging the Sound Dues question in a manner satisfactory to all parties, or to dwell upon the unconstitutionality—so ably exposed by Senators SUMNER and SEWARD—of the mode in which a long-standing treaty with Denmark was recklessly abrogated. It is impossible, in reading the papers connected with this question, not to feel that the intention of the Administration, from the outset, was to keep the difficulty open and ready for such use as the eventualities of the Presidential campaign might make desirable.

At present President PIERCE has no such impelling motive. Even had not the cup of Presidential hope been so rudely dashed from his lips at Cincinnati, larger and more momentous troubles had grown up under his mischievous cultivation. The Enlistment question and Central American difficulty were quite sufficient to monopolize the Puffendorfian pen of Mr. MARCY. But, as it is, he has learned, like BELISARIUS, and BOLINGBROKE, and BARNUM, the uncertainty of all human greatness, and no longer needs, in his ambitious designs, to set his administrative witches to inflame the cauldron and stir up "toil and trouble" with other powers.

A proposition has been made and eagerly pressed by Prussia for the capitalization of those dues, in which the payments are portioned off in fair proportion between the several powers. It has been, we believe, accepted by Russia and all the other countries named with the exception of England, which had not, by the last steamer, given her decision. The portion charged upon the United States is so small as not even to require mention; and on the whole, the proposed adjustment appears equitable and likely to afford a satisfactory solution of a disagreeable difficulty. We conceive, therefore, on the eve of such a settlement it would be both ungenerous and unwise in our Administration to encourage or sanction any action on the part of our merchant fleet, which might lead to a rupture with Denmark.

A quarrel with a weaker power is always to be avoided. ALEXANDER only wrestled with Kings, and when in the PACIFICO dispute with Greece the world saw England send her vast fleet to harpoon a minnow, there was a cry of sympathy, nowhere stronger than from this country, with the little kingdom. Indeed, such is ever the impulse of humanity, as condensed in the well-known school-boy apothegm "hit your match." The United States has paid the Sound Dues for several years without interruption. Let it not refuse to do so, at least until full time has been given for the adoption or rejection of the proposal now submitted to the various powers.

Commercial Retribution.

An intelligent correspondent, writing from St. Louis, represents the business of that market as extremely depressed. The large supply of goods, embracing dry goods, provisions, sugars and groceries generally, laid in last year in view of the Kansas emigration, remains on hand, with neither actual nor prospective demand to deplete it. This is certainly bad for St. Louis. With its singular energy, prosperity and thrift—singular because paralleled by no other city situated on slave soil—any causes of this description producing an ebb tide in its business and credit must also produce permanently injurious results much more serious than where the development of the community depends upon the normal and healthy basis of free agriculture and free institutions. The advance of any town, relying upon the tributary custom of soil cultivated by the hand of Slavery, is always difficult and usually slow. If St. Louis has succeeded in beating up, in the face of wind and tide, to its present forward position, it is owing to the advantages of its location in respect to facilities of navigation, and the fact that it abuts against the free soil of Illinois, with its vast internal improvements and rapid population. These advantages, however, avail only to a certain extent, and must cease to be operative, if the policy already undermining the welfare of the town be persevered in and perpetuated.

For the secret of the present condition of things at St. Louis is of easy explanation.

When Kansas was rudely thrown open by the Douglas act to sudden emigration, the State of Missouri, and St. Louis very largely, had to decide what should be the character of its population and institutions. They had to decide whether the prosperous, thronging industry of New-England, with its elements of rapid growth, wealth, luxury, social culture, and its generous markets for the exchange of products with some such *entrepôt* as St. Louis, should enter into and possess the land, thereby creating a grand new empire tributary to the development of that city; or whether the vagabond population of its own soil should seize the Territory, exclude free labor, and, while adding not one customer to the trade of the town, add not one particle to their own ability to buy or sell in its markets. It was a choice between such nomadic savages as, for riot's sake, followed BUFORD from the South, or volunteered under ATCHISON for the plunder of Lawrence; or hardy, earnest, laborious emigrants from the North, coming to build up rapid fortunes on the sure foundation of a rich soil and intelligent cultivation; to build up schools, churches, factories, machine-shops, printing-offices, as means to the great end of social elevation and wealth. Devoted to Slavery, Kansas must have remained a stagnant pool, mantling and curdling with the sluggish decay of its own vegetation. Its people would have been merely a diffusion of the population of Missouri, and of the worst part of that population, over a larger surface, while Missouri itself is still half wilderness. It would have brought no trade or profit to the great metropolis of the West; added nothing to its wealth or advancement. Devoted to Freedom, the Territory, ere this a State, must have bustled with the busy activity of industry, with the creation of products and means with which to traffic at the nearest convenient market; must have realized multitudinous wants, as accessories to progress, which St. Louis would have been called upon to supply. All these considerations were presented to the people of St. Louis at the inception of this bad business. They also possessed the weight and influence, to bend the decision which way soever they deemed wisest; for the repression of ATCHISON and his myrmidous required only an emphatic assurance from the more populous counties upon the Mississippi, that the great aim of his crusade against Kansas, to wit: predominance in the politics of Missouri, must be surely defeated unless the system of violence on the Western border were abandoned. In a word, all the prudential measures which the event proves to have been in the power of St. Louis at the outset, all the selfish, economical, political, inducements to the establishment of a populous and opulent because free community in Kansas, tributary to the trade and opulence of St. Louis, were sacrificed at the bidding of a thousand Slaveholders of the interior.

The results of this infidelity to her best interests St. Louis is now reaping. The suspension of all guarantees to life and property in the Territory has suspended all the elements of social advancement, and lost to the merchants of St. Louis a market that, with a different policy, would have been worth more to them than the whole trade of Missouri. Here lies the cardinal error—here, in submission to the persistent and obstinate compactness of the Slave Power, which, however weak numerically, is yet strong enough in its unity to trample every other interest beneath its feet. The stagnation of business at St. Louis is the necessary product of this vile stagnation of sentiment—this indifference to her best interests. As her citizens have sown to the wind, they must reap the whirlwind.

Old Buck in California.

On Monday last the Keystone Club of Philadelphia paid a complimentary visit to Mr. BUCHANAN at his residence at Wheatland, and, in reply to their congratulations, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention made a short speech, in which he said:

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic Party, and not simply JAMES BUCHANAN, I must square my conduct according to the platform of the party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it."

Out of that platform was rejected the resolution favorable to the Pacific Railroad, which had been inserted for the special gratification and encouragement of California. It was afterwards taken up again, but in a shape that renders it quite useless for any actual service, and it will hardly satisfy the demands of that distant State.

But let it be as it may, Mr. BUCHANAN is no longer an individual with opinions and convictions of his own, but the mere passive instrument of the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, and, if he should be elected, he confesses that he can do nothing but act in conformity with its dictation; and its dictation is not favorable to the Pacific Railroad.

That we do not overestimate the importance attached to this measure by the Democratic Party of the Pacific State will be seen by a glance at the political history of California. We find it prominent in every declaration of "principles," from the first organization of the State Legislature. It has been a favorite measure amid all the changes incident to a varied and subservient policy. It may be claimed, indeed, as a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party in California, for we find among the tests applied at the first Senatorial election under the State Constitution, soundness on the question of a Pacific Railroad through our own Territories one of the foremost. Col. FREMONT, who was the popular choice for United States Senator, was required to certify by a written statement to the importance and practicability of a work for which he had been all his life a pioneer. In a correspondence published at San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1849, he is asked: 1. Are you a believer in the distinctive tenets of the Democratic Party? 2. What are your views in relation to an overland communication, by railroad or otherwise, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and through the territory of the United States? To which Col. F. replies: "I am thoroughly a Democrat," &c., &c., &c. "I am strongly in favor of a central national railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. * * I am warmly in favor of its immediate location and speediest possible construction," &c., &c., &c.

These facts, with others of recent occurrence, considered, render it exceedingly likely that the Democracy of California, who may have been considered by their Eastern brethren as the snapper end of the great Slave-lash, will refuse to crack when the news of the Convention is communicated to them. The Pacific Railroad is certainly a favorite project with them, and issue cannot be successfully made in California apart from it. Refusal to indorse the measure will be considered a rejection of all the matter already before Congress. The latest act of the people of California was to petition Congress, in characteristic mammoth form, for an emigrant road. They will not hear of this "slighting off" without a strong dissent at least.

A Rejected Plum.

Considering the avidity with which our politicians gape round a vacant Ambassadorship or Consulship abroad, the magnanimous indifference for such golden fruit among our transatlantic cousins appears strange and bewildering. We should have thought that after India, there was hardly a foreign appointment in the gift of the British Crown offering more attractions than that of the Governorship of Victoria, a young and rising Colony, big with undeveloped resources, and peopled by an industrious and energetic population. The salary is stated to be $80,000 a year, which is more than treble that paid our President, and it affords to ambitious statesmen ample opportunities for distinction. Yet we find that it has gone the round of the British statesmen even of the second class, and decayed representatives with long families and short purses, without finding one so poor to do it reverence. It has been refused in turn by Lord ELGIN, who is represented to have waxed specially indignant at such an insult; by Lord MONCK, a young Irish Peer of pleasant presence and small brains; by Lord MARCUS HILL, a faded political prostitute, who is remembered solely for wearing through every change in climate Whig principles and white corduroys. After many such wanderings it has finally fallen to Sir HENRY BARCLAY, who acquired a considerable distinction in Parliament for his information on sugar questions, and was a most painstaking and industrious member of the British House of Commons. This reputation he has considerably improved by his admirable government of British Guiana, and more recently of the disorganized Colony of Jamaica, whose affairs he has brought into a condition of comparatively returning prosperity. Sir HENRY BARCLAY will probably be the best Governor Victoria has yet had, and, from the spirit which has been more than displayed by the colonists, is not unlikely to be the last.

POLITICAL.

Great Mass Meeting of the National American Excelsior Club.

Had Academy Hall been opened within a reasonable time after that at which the Excelsior Club was to have assembled, and had the keeper of the hall consented to turn on the gas within a reasonable time after the unseasonable delay in opening there might, possibly, have been a large and enthusiastic gathering of the friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE at No. 663 Broadway last evening. But as the keeper would not open the door until he had told everybody that there was an unsettled account in his favor standing over from last year, and appealed to them whether or not, in view of the experience he had had, he was not right in requiring the hall rent in advance; and as he insisted upon it, even after he had received an inducement to open the hall, that the gas was a separate item, and must also be paid for in advance, there was not a very large gathering of the Democracy. But there was a very good band in attendance, that was not be kept in silence, even though the doors were closed and no gas-light could be seen. The members gathered in the passage-way and played "Hail Columbia" patiently and perseveringly. They played it once *Fortissimo;* then they did it *Forte;* then *Piano;* and finally *Pianissimo.* The last seemed a "dying strain," but it was not; for before the bass drum had received the final subdued whack, a gentleman entered the passage with a hurried step—the bandsmen, separating to the right and left, made way for him—he sought the keeper of the Hall found him—the keeper smiled—and "Hail Columbia" was done again and "louder than before." The Hall was opened and as the gas was not lighted, the band made another effort at "Hail Columbia." Then came Recorder SMITH, who was soon distinguished even in the dark, in consequence of his having on a very light pair of pantaloons, vest ditto, and a white hat. Then the band played "Hail Columbia"—and they played it very loud: so loud in fact that it disturbed the gas-cocks, and soon afterwards every burner gave out the essence of a Democratic speech. As an inevitable consequence, the atmosphere became very unpleasant; and, in order to purify it, the keeper rolled up some paper and burned it. For a few minutes it was doubtful which smelt the worst—the escaping gas or the burning paper; but as, through the medium of the latter, the hall was lighted, the audience did not complain, and the band played "Hail Columbia." When the band had played "Hail Columbia," the President of the Excelsior Club came forward and nominated JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., City Recorder, Chairman of the meeting. The nomination was responded to with loud applause, and the band played "Hail Columbia." When the band had played "Hail Columbia," the Chairman arose and spoke, with good effect, upon the necessity for union and harmony in the ranks of the Democracy.

When he had concluded, the band played "Hail Columbia," and RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., arose and spoke. With a modesty which should always attend true merit, he said it would not only be out of place, but impertinent in him to estimate the amount of his political influence—a remark which drew marks of approval from the audience. He told them he was an Irishman, and that he did not desire an office—a remark which likewise pleased his hearers, and caused the band to play "Hail Columbia."

Some one now proposed, by way of variety, "three cheers for Recorder SMITH, our next Mayor." The call was responded to heartily, and the band played "Hail Columbia."

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Esq., was now called for, but he had departed, and the band played "Hail Columbia." When "Hail Columbia" had been performed, there were loud and continued calls for WM. J ROSE, Esq., who came forward, amid a round of applause, and clothed his ideas of the duties of Democrats in language which, for correctness and elegance, is seldom equaled on Democratic boards. When he had concluded the meeting adjourned, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia."

Ninth Ward Sumner Meeting.

A meeting of citizens of the Ninth Ward was held last evening at the Bleecker Buildings to protest against the attack on free speech in the outrage committed on Senator SUMNER. DANIEL FRENCH, Esq., was called to the Chair, and HENRY SMITH and FRANCIS BLISS were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. AUG. DOW stated the object of the meeting and submitted a series of resolutions, which were received with loud applause.

Messrs. S. COBB, EELE and GRAHAM were the speakers.

A number of Ninth Ward Know-Nothings were present, and manifested an intention to break up the meeting by shouting, hissing and whistling; but it was soon stopped by the rest of the audience. One classic K. N. cried out, "D—n freedom of speech." The sentiment was received with shouts of applause by his accomplices.

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

SOFTS' YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The Young Men's Democratic General Committee met at Tammany last evening, SOLOMON B. NOBLE, President, in the Chair, and transacted a large amount of business. They adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That this Committee fully and heartily indorse each and every part of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati on the 2d, 3d, 4th 5th and 6th days of June inst., recognizing in it as we do the true principles upon which the Democratic Party has ever acted, boldly, stated and set forth in broad terms, and we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain those principles to the best of our abilities.

A Committee was appointed to confer with the Young Men's Hard General Committee with a view to bring about an affiliation of both Committees.

Arrangements for the meeting in the Park to-night were made, and a good deal of other less important business transacted.

Personal.

The friends of SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., will be pleased to learn that last evening he had so far recovered from his recent serious attack of illness as to be considered entirely out of danger.

☞ The pupils of the fine Colored School No. 2, in Laurens-street, gave their annual concert at the Tabernacle, last evening, under the direction of their music teacher, Mr. SAMUEL W. WALDRON. The proceeds are designed for the purchase of a piano for the use of the school. Quite a handsome sum was realized, and the concert was creditable to all concerned.

Secrets of the Five Points—Attention, Sanitary Reformers!

The Legislative Tenant-House Committee and sundry members of the Board of Health took a turn yesterday through some of the dirtier parts of our dirty town.

First, they called in at the old rear Baptist Church in Mulberry-street. Found 103 families, paying a rent each of $8 to $7 per month. The sewerage was abominable. Croton bugs were thicker than they in a bed. In one room a bare footed, half-drunken woman was sitting up with an infant at her breast, which was her own, and which was not yet a day old.

In front of this, and connected to it by a corridor, they found three houses, in miserably dirty condition, and swarming with—tenants. The lower floor had three rum-shops and a drug-store on it.

No. 17 Baxter-street—the old Sixth Ward Republican Hall—a crack building in its day, was found very full of Italian organ-grinders, small dogs and filth. One young girl here aged 12 years, and unmarried, confessed herself *enciente*. Seventy-five persons, constituting 12 families, pay from $3 25 to $5 75 a month per family for the privileges of this dirty home. The basement rents for $12 a month, as a dance room. To the nightly entertainments admission is free to all who assent to the rule of the house—"after every dance take a drink and treat your partner." The best liquors cost only three cents a glass. The tenant keeps two fiddlers, pays one $1, and the other $1 25, and clears $3 50 a night. He has two narrow halls adjoining the dance room, fitted with shake-downs, which he lets for a shilling a night. For benches, when the beds are filled, he charges just the same—or turns Jack, exhausted and boozy, into the street. The "respectable colored man" who is landlord of this establishment, was 26 years a slave in Virginia, and after being freed was five years in the family of Gen HARRISON. He said he'd rather be a slave again than a free nigger here;—than a free nigger in such a business, we can easily imagine.

Next they visited the model Tenant Houses, No. 34 Baxter-street. 101 families occupied a double building, and all looked tolerably comfortable.

No. 37½ Baxter-street was occupied below by horses—one of them a fast horse who had a fast master;—above by white folks.

No. 39 Baxter-street, a rear building, had in one room of 12 by 15 feet, a family of 15 persons. The ceiling is 7 feet high. The hall leading to it was 2 feet wide in the widest, and 9 inches in the narrowest part. Rents moderate here—varying from $3 to $6 per room per month.

A few doors hence, in Baxter-street, was PETER WILLIAMS' once celebrated place—"National Hall." It rents for $25 a month as a dance house. This is an aristocratic quarter. One of the rules posted on the wall reads—"No improper conduct on the benches."

The American Hotel, corner of Bayard and Bowery, is unoccupied at present;—*i. e.*, the doors are unlocked, the halls at your service. Found two ladies drunk on the floor and a model artist just ready to emerge upon the boards of the institution near by in Grand-street. A grand menagerie, consisting of a lion and lioness, a hyena, a rhinoceros, boa constrictor, tiger-cat and a monkey enjoy the lower floor. The proprietor pays $39 a month. Some 100 people drop in daily. A stiff breeze would topple over upon the heads of passers-by some of the bricks of the chimneys of this exhausted old building. The Committee adjourned to Thursday of next week.

Lawyers and Newspapers in Court.

In the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, the counsel in a suit for damages against the owners of the burnt steamer *Henry Clay*, indulged in sundry reflections upon the newspaper press. The plaintiffs chanced to place upon the stand a newspaper man, of New-York, requiring him to testify concerning events at the Astor-House indignation meeting, which followed the catastrophe on the river. The evidence was intended to rebut the testimony of a previous witness. Counsel for defence inquired if newspaper men generally did not deem it necessary to "get up the indignation" on such occasions? Witness' reply was a decided *No*,—he standing up, of course, for the honor of the craft, and adding that the getting up of indignation was "left to the lawyers."

"To the lawyers, Sir!" said Mr. JORDAN; "will you now state, Sir, the time and place in which you have known lawyers to get up indignation, as you call it, remembering, Sir, that you are swearing to what you say?"

"No instance needs particularizing, Sir," answers witness; "you will pardon me for the remark, if it offends you, but you brought it upon yourself. You cast an imputation upon my craft, and I resented it by speaking plainly of gentlemen of your cloth." [Laughter.]

The Court—Gentlemen, this is personal; you examine your witnesses to death on both sides, and too much latitude is taken.

Counsel No. 2—One word (to witness)—do you deny that newspaper men make it a business to exaggerate reports, so as to please their readers and get up an excitement?

Answer—(With suitable indignation)—I do, Sir.

And so ended the joint attack of counsel upon the newspapers; and all because of a man's short speech, reported four years ago.

John-street Methodist Church.

The members of this Society opposed to the sale of their house of worship and removal up town, held a meeting last evening in the Church, Mr. R. TENANT SHAW occupying the Chair, and Mr. GEORGE WATSON acting as Secretary.

Remarks expressive of the sense of those present were made by Messrs. BENJAMIN SHERWOOD and JAS. F. BARNES. The speakers declared that those opposed to the removal were firmly resolved to continue their worship in the present building, unless legally compelled to vacate when the suits now pending are decided. Mr. BARNES concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we disapprove of the conduct of the late Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, in discontinuing public worship in the Church building belonging to the Congregation and members of said Church in John-street, N.Y.; that said Church having been founded by gift for the worship of Almighty God, according to the Wesleyan faith we proclaim it as our intention to continue worship in said Church, claiming such privilege as a right until we shall be lawfully compelled to surrender such right.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any sale or disposition of the Church edifice of said Church or Society in John-street, and, also opposed to any use of the property of said Church or Society, real or personal, other than in the usual and accustomed application of said property to the uses of the Church as it now exists, and has been used for a period of seventy years, and we earnestly protest against any sale or said Church property.

And whereas, Five of the Trustees of said Church and Society, to wit: Benjamin W. Bond, Selah Brown, Wright Gillis, Exley, Mellus and John R Martin, having separated from said Church, and having established a separate Church or Society in another place, have ceased to be Trustees of said First Methodist Episcopal Church, and that their respective offices of Trustees are vacant.

And whereas, LEWIS B. LODER, JAMES T. BARNES, THOMAS COOPER, and BURTON WOOD, are the only remaining Trustees of said Church, therefore

Resolved, That the electors of said Church proceed forthwith to elect five Trustees of said Church, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the removal of said BENSON, BROWN, MARTIN TUCKER and GILLIS.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to ballot for five Trustees, with the following result:

CHAS. FERGUSON, DANIEL ROBERTS, JOHN PIERCE, RICHARD KEEPING, JAMES WEBB.

The number of votes cast was thirty-three, and it was stated that some of those voting had previously signed the petition for the removal of the Church, but had since changed their views.

Mr. JOHN PRICE stated that the opinion of the counsel employed by the remonstrants, LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Esq., was to the effect that the various conditions required by the deed by which the property was granted, must be complied with or the same would revert to the original owner. One condition was that divine service, according to the Wesleyan doctrine, should be regularly dispensed in the Church; and another, that the Board of Trustees, which was now deficient by the withdrawal of the five Trustees previously mentioned, should be at once made complete.

Mr. PIERCE offered the following resolution:

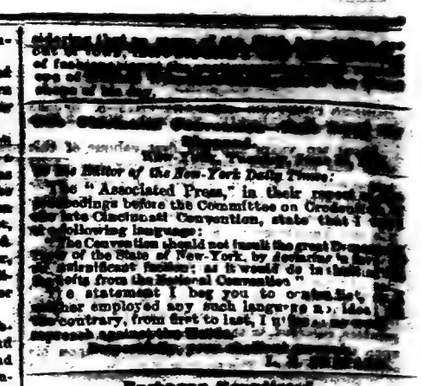
Resolved, That it is the wish and desire of the members of this Church and congregation, that the officers of this Church be requested to apply to the presiding Bishop of the Conference, which will be convened on the 18th of this month, for a preacher to serve this Church for the ensuing Conference year.

The thanks of the Society were presented to Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD for the impartiality and ability with which he had defended their rights in the suits of the Church, which are yet undecided.

Remarks were made by LEWIS B. LODER, Esq., and others.

The Japanese Sale.

The sale of Japan ware at LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co.'s Auction Room continues to attract crowds of buyers daily, and now that the more costly articles have been reached on the catalogue, some of the beautiful cabinets and richly inlaid boxes bring prices which sound more respectable though they are said to be very far from remunerative. Some of the small and highly ornamented cases, yesterday sold as high as fifty dollars. It is a great mistake to suppose that these goods are made of papier mache; they are all warranted to be of wood. Con-



Buchanan Repudiated.

The Buffalo *Republic*, a leading organ of the Radical Democracy in this State, repudiates BUCHANAN. It concludes a long article as follows:

"But we have neither leisure nor space to pursue this subject to-day. Enough, that we now declare that, under no circumstances (although always acting with the Democratic organization, and ardently attached to it by a life-long association) can we support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, upon the platform which that body has adopted."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 476 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 5s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND BEST Finished stock of alpaca and drap d'été coats, pants and vests in the City, may be found at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Alpaca suits, $6.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe made*, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired*.
Depôts, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York,
No. 28 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia,
and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

STRYKERS' BAY FARM—REFREE'S SALE.—WE would call the attention of our readers to the sale of this fine property by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, June 11, at the Merchants' Exchange. This well known farm embraces 486 lots of land lying on 96th, 97th, 98th and 99th sts., and 10th, 11th and 12th ave., together with the valuable water frontage on the Hudson River. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, and the sale affords a rare opportunity for all desirous of making permanent investments or otherwise, the title being perfect, the lots most desirable, and the sale positive. Maps and further information may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S lock-stitch and high speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the most liberal terms.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856. }
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

POTICHOMANIE—POTICHOMANIE—DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS IN THE COUNTRY, LADIES will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; far more expeditious and easier than tapestry or painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. THE SIMPLEST GLASS VESSEL CAN BE DECORATED TO RESEMBLE THE FINEST PAINTED CHINA. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions, and every article required. Price $5. CONTENT, NEARY & CO.,
No. 502 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, True Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.
S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE. WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES.—The best and cheapest of English and French manufacture; Eau de Cologne, Lubin's and Low's Perfumery.
GEO. E. INGER & CO.,
(Successors to Thomas T. Green,)
Dispensing and Family Chemists, No. 399 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

PARASOLS.—JUST OPENED, A NEW SUPPLY OF French Parasols, brown, blue, green and black, which we sell at $1 50 and $2 each. Also, a few lace shades of new pattern. OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

WHO EVER HEARD OF ALL WOOL INGRAIN Carpets being sold at 3s. 6d. per yard; Oil-Cloth, any wid h, at 3s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, 7s yard; Gold Window Shades $2 a pair. Call at the New Carpet Establishment of J. R. LANDON, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No 56 Wall-st. New York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.—THE MOST EFFECtual aperient medicine ever introduced, and the best for children; no family should be without it. Prepared only by GEO. E. INGER & CO., successors to Thomas T. Green, Dispensing Chemist, corner of Walker-st. and Broadway.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!
Superb English velvet carpets, 11s per yard.
English tapestry Brussels, 7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES ASBENFELDT,
No. 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N.Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—
porcelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety;
gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
BUSTS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ Brass and Iron Cap
AND
MACHINE SCREWS.
Brass and Iron Gimlet-Pointed
WOOD-SCREWS.
Flat and Round Head
LOCK-SCREWS.
SILVER-PLATED SCREWS.
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ A Friend in Need is the Balsam of Wild Cherry to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. WISTAR famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known.

PROPERTY IN NEWTOWN.
☞ On the Line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad.—To be obtained at a low price and on easy terms of payment.
A public meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a society to combine in the purchase of a small tract of land situated near the town of Newtown. Persons desirous of seeing an eligible site for a suburban residence convenient to the City, will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this meeting.

☞ Beautiful Country Residence to Let for the Season, READY FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Situated on the Sound, in Westchester County, about two miles above Hurl Gate, nearly opposite Riker's Island. There is a fine harbor, wharf, and depth of water for the largest vessel; also, bathing shore, excellent fishing, &c. The prospect and advantages and health of the residence are believed to be unsurpassed. The mansion large and comfortable, water basins, closet, &c., with sufficient out-houses, carriage house, greenhouse, with plants, ice house now filled, &c.; vegetable, fruit and flower garden in complete order, and over 20 acres of lawn, facing along the Sound, with old forest, fruit and ornamental trees, orchards, &c. It is easy of access, within an hour's drive of the City, and two miles from Mott Haven Depot, on the Harlem Railroad. The communication can also be made by the Second or Third-av. Railroad, or by steamboats. The approach is a mile through an elegant private road, branching from the main road, running along the grounds of Mr. Denison and Mr. Dater, and ends at the dwelling now offered to let, and which has been in the occupancy of the former owner, Mr. Leggett, over 30 years. Rent moderate.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

☞ Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.—A farm, with furnished country-house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depot, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. The central portion, containing about 140 acres, with all the buildings, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Strawberries, Strawberries, or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.
Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.
Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.
Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ Oculist and Aurist.—Dr. POWELL can be consulted on all diseases of the eye and ear from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 502 Broadway. During his late tour in Europe he obtained several new instruments and remedies of great value, which combined with twenty years' experience in his City, enables him to restore sight and hearing in cases hitherto deemed hopeless. Dr. POWELL'S "Treatise on the Eye" can be obtained at his office; also, artificial Eyes made at a day's notice, under his own inspection.

☞ Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.—All who suffer from Dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER'S articles on the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Stomach Coughs and Digestion in the *Spiritual Telegraph* for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by THERMON & CO., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. TUCKER'S residence, No. 12 University-place.

☞ Do not Believe—You are positively advised to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 189 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 33 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States

☞ "An Atrocious Lithograph"?—Of the assault in the Senate, entitled "South Carolina in High Senatorial Debate." Published this day at the "Tremont" Bookstore, No. 116 Broadway, between Cedar and Pine sts. C. L. HOSMER.

☞ Wakefield.—The attention of the members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3, and others, is called to the notice of the sale of lots in Wakefield, under the head of Auction Notices.

PERSONAL.

ELIZA BROWN.—Will find her husband, Joseph Hetzel, at No. 157 Suffolk-st., New York City.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN—32 years of age, who resides at the West, desires to form an acquaintance with a lady not over his age, with a view to matrimony. A widow lady without incumbrance preferred. Must be healthy and of a kind and agreeable disposition. All communications strictly confidential. Address HINTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & CO., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. R. L. & A. STUART.

CAUTION.—Some unprincipled people having counterfeited our Hat Stamp, and placed it, together with our name in their Hats, with a view to pass off their own goods as our manufacture, and some hatter's trimmings dealers having, in the same fraudulent and unprincipled manner, counterfeited our Hat Stamp, and sold hat linings so stamped to hat manufacturers, and several merchants at home and abroad having called our attention thereto, we hereby give notice that we shall esteem it a particular favor if parties will transmit to us such information, with the full Christian and surname of all parties offering such goods, that we may be enabled to commence proceedings at law, either in our Courts here, or in the proper Courts in our Colonies, or elsewhere, against all parties who may receive, buy or sell these counterfeit goods or stamps
JOHN, THOMAS & EDMUND CHRISTY & CO.,
London.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 129 West Broadway.

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady respectable Protestant woman as cook, and to do work in doing light chamberwork; is a good hand at all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would go as assistant housekeeper in a small family; will travel if wanted; is honest, trustworthy and obliging; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 3 [illegible] 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch woman, to cook, wash and iron; does work in a small family; is a good plain cook and good laundress. Also, by an experienced girl, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with first gentlemen's families in the City; highest references given by both. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S [illegible] tising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City references; one does plain cooking, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker, does the general work of a small family; wages $6; the other as waitress and parlor maid; has good City reference, is quick at the needle, will take charge of the dining-room in the best style; wages $4. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., fancy store. Will go in the country if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following servants: A nice, tidy, respectable colored girl, for housework or chamberwork; an experienced Scotch nurse and seamstress, will go to the country; several first-class cooks, washers and ironers, housemaids and waiter-girls, with reliable references, at MANNING'S select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress or as chambermaid and laundress, by a thoroughly experienced girl; and as nurse and seamstress by a steady woman who can lend an infant from its birth or see to an invalid. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Would take care of a child. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 41 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid, a plain sewer or children's nurse; she may be seen and satisfactory testimonials obtained, at No. 208 West 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable person, competent to assist or to take charge of a house. Would not object to traveling with an invalid. Call at No. 10 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as plain cook, to wash and iron in a genteel family; can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

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HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—THE PAVILION AND COTTAGES connected with the Hotel will be opened for the season on the 18th day of June, inst.

The house will be conducted in the same liberal manner that has obtained for it such popularity.

A few small cottages, and some of the best rooms, are still at liberty, and can be seen by going to Rockaway, or engaged by calling at No. 47 Cliff-st.

The CRARY COTTAGE has been engaged for private and public Club and Supper Rooms.

A full supply of BATHING HOUSES and competent men are provided.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS, &c.

Stages and private Carriages from Jamaica meet every train or the Long Island Railroad.

JOHN GEO. BATHBRIDGE.

ISLAND HOUSE.—NEWPORT, R. I.—This pleasantly situated house, on High near Church-st., having been remodeled, painted and papered throughout, and supplied with new and fashionable furniture, bedding, &c., is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The house is lighted with gas, piazzas in front of lower and upper stories, and the grounds are spacious and shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, making it particularly desirous for families, the locality being retired and at the same time in the most fashionable part of the City, and in the immediate neighborhood of the large hotels. No efforts will be spared to render the "Island House" worthy of patronage.

CORNELIUS B. WILBOUR, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—Furnished or unfurnished, on the East side of Orange Lake, near Newburg. The house is new, 2½ stories, 30 by 40, with 200 feet of lake front, barn, sheds, ice house bathing-house, row boats, and 20 acres of land, crop in the ground. Address JAS. HENDERSON, No. 347 Broadway, room No. 11, or L. W. FULLERTON, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment.

The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

VISITORS TO LONDON—Will find at BOURN'S Private Boarding House, No. 81 Queen st., Cheapside, every accommodation. Situation central, being within five minutes' walk of the Post-Office, Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England. Terms 8s. 6d. per day, including bed, breakfast, tea, boots, and attendance. Private sitting-rooms if required.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. BEDORTHA & HAMILTON

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N.Y.—This favorite and beautiful place of summer resort will be open for boarders and visitors on the 14th inst. For rooms and terms address H. BLAKE, United States Hotel, Newburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, edibles, fruits, especially pears, no cholera ever, and everything right. See Circulars, at No. 308 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	G. HENRY KOOP.
JAMES B. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE,	BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS R. BROWN,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTREY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., nea: Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PITLLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2y W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-law2y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for the payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n28, '54-law2y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOOLMASTER,

jy11'55-law2y W* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy18, '54-law2y W

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MECHANICS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled an "Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 6, 1856—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 5, 1856.—The BANK OF OLD SARATOGA has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 36 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. McEKER, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of EMERY & COLMAN is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN B COLMAN, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation

JAMES W. EMERY.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856. JOHN B. COLMAN.

NOTICE.—From this date, N. LAWRENCE VAN ZANDT and WM. FREDERICK BARRY are members of our firm. WALDO, BARRY & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1856.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba*, Cabanas, Figaros, Regalia del Reys, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Famas, Cubargas, Gifts, &c.; 10 per cent below market prices.

E. P. ROGERS, No 156 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for soon. A splendid three story, basement and cellar house in West 35th-st., near 9th-av.; has all modern improvements, and is finished in a superior style. Also, two fine four story stores on the 8th av.; sold at a sacrifice. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story brown stone house No. 36 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison ave., finished with all the modern improvements, and one lot in 22d-st., on the south side, first from 5th-av., west. Inquire of WM. RYER, at No. 38 East 30th-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Consisting of 5 acres, within five minutes' walk of the depôt and 27 miles from New-York. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn and is approached through an avenue of maples of fifty years growth, and has a magnificent view of the River for 20 miles in extent. The grounds are highly embellished with shade trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs. A very large number of fruit trees all grafted and in full bearing, together with several varieties of nut trees. Also a large vineyard of Isabella and Catawba grapevines, from which one to two tons of grapes are annually raised. Fine garden with all the small fruits, together with peach orchard and the finest varieties of plums, gages and apricots, cart loads of which were raised last year. The house is a two-story frame, 45 feet front with piazzas, and has 4 fine rooms on each floor, with bath room, water-closet, conservatory, &c. Also a cottage for servants, barn, carriage house, and beautiful summer-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated two miles south of Yonkers, near the Riverdale Station, consisting of a handsome Gothic-style house, 50 feet front, two stories, basement and attic, contains all modern conveniences, is in perfect order, has been newly papered and painted, and has water throughout, supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house. The land contains six acres, is handsomely diversified and covered with fruit trees, gardens, and ornamental and forest trees. The out-houses are very convenient. Time from Chambers-st., about one hour. The advertiser built the house for his own use, in 1853, and has lived on the place over eight years. The location is very healthy, and the neighborhood fast filling up with City merchants. Terms will be made very accommodating; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, or a small genteel house in the City would be taken in part payment. For further particulars, inquire at No. 108 Chambers-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock, of C. W. SIMMONS.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE—With 20 Acres of Land for sale—19 miles from the City; access unlimited; the situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery; house modern in style; has two fronts, verandah, piazzas, &c., and is in the most complete order; it contains a drawing-room, 25 ft. library, dining-room, seven sleeping rooms, a kitchen above-ground, good cellar, &c; the garden is ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubs, neat graveled walks, grape arbors, &c., and fruit trees in abundance; the land is thoroughly drained and in the highest state of cultivation; out-buildings extensive and in good order. Price, including crops, $7,000. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., or CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering three acres or more lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Containing 92 acres of highly productive land, situated on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from the Rye Depôt, and the same from White Plains, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, and known as the Hoyt Farm. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country; surrounded by maple, shade-trees, lilac and forest; contains 10 rooms, two stories high, piazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive, embracing ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for gathering ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the city, to schools, churches, &c., combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $6,500. Apply on the premises to CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Wesport depôt. The house is 42x28, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Whitlock Station, and 45 from New-York. The farm consists of 30 acres of very productive land, about 16 acres of which are now under crops, the balance is meadow, pasture and wood land, an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, stable, wagon house, &c., all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to

S CARDWELL, No. 496 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 William-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 25th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; on any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 352 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 124 East 20th-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Connecticut, with about 60 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees, a large house, built with handsome stone, finished in modern style, on one of the most public roads in the State, one-half mile from railroad, with barn, carriage-house, sheds, granary and store, all in good repair. Buildings cost $6,000.

Also, a double frame house, with 25 acres of land of the best quality, with all necessary out-buildings—$2,500. Apply to P. J. THOMAS, No. 39 William-st., or CLARK & WEEKS, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fourteen miles from New-York. Land good, grounds beautifully laid out and well stocked, house with City conveniences. Price low. Apply to W. P. LIBBY, No. 72 Park-row.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In the pleasant village of Caldwell, New-Jersey. House contains eleven rooms, all in order; garden, plenty fruit, schools, churches, stores, &c.; 18 miles from New-York, or 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Apply to W. REID GOULD, No. 158 Nassau st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated, 19 miles by railroad from this City, within 600 yards of the depôt; two-story cottage, and outbuildings all nearly new; every variety of choice fruit trees, in full bearing; fine shade and evergreen trees; 3½ acres of land in garden. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience, only ½ of a mile from centre of the town. Terms easy; possession immediately. Apply to ADAMS & LUNDY, No. 57 Dey-st.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND COUNTRY SEATS—The East New-York and Unionville Co. will sell lots or plots ground, and built houses upon them, of any plan desired, at prices ranging from $300 to $4,000, on easy terms payment. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and 6-cent omnibus lines. Apply C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson River, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Depôt, and 36 miles from New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—I have some of the finest property upon the east bank of the Hudson River, some improved and some not improved; some river fronts and some not. Located between New-York and Peekskill. For maps and other information, apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double house house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 70 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plank road from Green Point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—Staten Island, a very desirable lot of ground, consisting of 2½ acres, situated between Bard's-av. and Davis'-av., New-Brighton, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Snug-Harbor Steamboat Landing. Apply at No. 42 William-st., Merchants Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av., improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

LEASE AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—Five years' lease of a brick building, 25 by 85, five stories, centrally located, and well lighted, with steam boiler and engine of twenty-horse power, now running and in perfect order. Inquire of J. BURNS, No. 192 Broadway, third floor.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—To rent, from the 1st to 15th July, for one or two years. A well-furnished house for a small family, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., in a good location, not too far up town; or would rent a desirable new house, unfurnished. Address H. W. CHURCHILL, No. 175 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—with all the improvements. Location between 2d and 4th-avs., Bleecker and 26th-sts. Rent moderate. Address W. H. TAYLOR, Enterprise Insurance Co., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The dwelling-house No. 110 East 15th-st., furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Apply to D. HENNESSY, Nos. 90 and 92 East 19th st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The neat two-story house No. 180 North Moore-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., will be let, cheap, to a good tenant. Apply at No. 106 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A 3-story, brown stone front house, handsomely and fully furnished, with modern convenience, No. 7 East 30th-st., 4th door from 5th-av.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway; also, the desirable three story dwelling-house No. 145 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, the similar house No. 125 Hammond-st. All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 188 Waverley-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Fishkill Landing; a pleasant place, with three acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees, good stable and carriage house, and ice-house. The house is two stories, with wings, piazza in front, contains ten rooms besides pantries, located a few minutes' walk from the depôt, and overlooking the river opposite Newburg. Apply at No. 132 Water-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A house centrally situated, containing 11 rooms, gas, furnace, range, &c., well and complete ly furnished; will be let to a good tenant for 6 or 12 months. Address W., Box No. 49, New-Haven Post-Office, Conn.

WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 142 East 12th-st., first house from 2d-av. Location pleasant. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. Contains all the modern improvements.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to E. L. SUYDAM, No. 188 Waverley-place.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 37 3d-av. The store is 75 feet deep, and is an excellent stand for Dry Goods, having been occupied for that business the last 10 years. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES CARE, No. 4 Stanton-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., 1,000 horse power and 150,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior cooper worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slip.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $130. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 54 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Pianos first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $35 to $200. JUDSON & MILLER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $160 to $250—worth from $300 to $440 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.

W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES—At No. 348 Bleecker-st., a large and elegant assortment, with the Grand Diagonal scale from $160 to $600, must be sold to make alterations in business. Also very fine second hand Pianos from $65 to $130, with full warrantee. G. & H. BARMORE.

A RARE CHANCE.—An excellent, new, rose-wood Piano-forte, fully guaranteed, made by a Piano-maker for his own use, will be sold, on account of his death, sold at a decided bargain by the Executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 113 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to RACKE & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooom No. 655 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 26th-st. and 9th-av.

PIANO-FORTE TO EXCHANGE—For dry goods or carpet. It can be selected from a large stock, and one of the best manufacturers. Address PIANO FACTORY, *Times* Office.

BARGAINS FOR SALE.—Four new 7-octave Piano-fortes; two with carved legs, of superior tone and finish, warranted in every particular.

DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTITUTE FOR IMBECILES.—The undersigned, late Principal of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiots and Feeble-minded Children, in accordance with the earnest request of a large number of influential gentlemen of this City, will open a private school for the teaching and training of such children as cannot be developed by the ordinary methods. He feels certain that there are many of this class of children among the wealthy, whose parents, for many reasons, decline sending them to a State institution; and it is to meet the wants of such that this School is intended. The mansion and grounds (No. 15) Eighth-av. and 21st-st. (Harlem) are being fitted with special reference to the accommodation of the School, where he will be ready for the reception of pupils, on MONDAY, the 9th of June next. The location is both healthful and beautiful. The number of pupils being of necessity limited, parents and guardians, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of such a school, will make an early application. If children are put in training before evil habits are confirmed, there is scarcely a case but admits of great improvement, while in many instances they are fitted to engage in the ordinary avocations of life. Letters for the present may be addressed to the care of Mr. STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane. JAMES B. RICHARDS.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $2 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 466 LOTS OF LAND, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—Under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, known as the Emery Farm, together with the buildings and valuable water-fronts on the Hudson River, belonging to said property.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 11th, of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable real estate, viz:

- 47 lots east side 10th-av., between 96th and 99th sts.
- 47 lots east side 10th-av., between 97th and 98th sts.
- 47 lots east side 11th-av., between 96th and 99th sts.
- 47 lots east side 11th-av., between 97th and 98th sts.
- 29 lots west side 9th-av., between 11th and 12th avs.
- 27 lots bounded by 96th and 99th sts., between 11th and 12th ave.
- 58 lots bounded by 97th and 98th sts., between 11th and 12th ave.
- 27 lots bounded by 96th and 97th sts., between 11th and 12th ave.

Together with the buildings thereon and the valuable water-fronts between 96th and 99th sts. on the Hudson River. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. for three years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FOUR ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—Also, six suites rosewood and oak parlor furniture, gilt frame pier glasses and mirrors, &c. FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell, at their store, No. 85 Nassau-st, near Fulton, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by order of mortgagee, four superior rosewood, full 7-octave piano-fortes, of superior tone and finish; also, four parlor suites of solid oak and rosewood, elaborately carved, and covered in rich and the most fashionable figured de laine, silk plush, and satin brocatel; also, fifteen custom-made secretary and library book-cases, in oak, rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut; 3 superior secretary bureaus, worth from $75 to $125 each, 10 Turkish reclining chairs, covered in reps, moquet and brocatel; several magnificent paintings; French plate pier glasses and mirrors, French China and glass ware, imported French and fancy clocks, parlor tête-à-têtes, sofas, side, arm, and rocking chairs, centre, card, pier, work, and fancy tables, suites of enameled and solid oak, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, also rosewood, mahogany, and walnut wardrobes, bedsteads, dressing-bureaus and washstands, of every style, hair mattresses and palliasses, extension dining tables, etageres, dining-room chairs, &c., &c., &c. Also, a quantity of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., with which the sale will commence.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES.—BAGLEY & SAVAGE, of No. 28 Cedar-st, will sell, at auction, at No. 204 Broadway, near Houston-st, an extensive and splendid assortment of Carriages, for the purpose of closing out the stock of a manufacturer—commencing the sale on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, and continuing it from day to day. Public attention is specially invited to the sale of this stock, which consists of over 400 new and beautiful carriages, barges, &c., embracing whatever is desirable for elegance and convenience, lightness and durability, all of which will be sold. Bills under $150, cash; over $150 and under $200, ninety days; over $200 and under $300, four months; over $300, six months, on approved paper. Carriages will be packed for shipping, and all recommended by the auctioneer will have the warrantee of the maker. Catalogues at store of the auctioneers, No. 28 Cedar-st., on Saturday, 7th inst.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-street. Mortgage sale of new and second-hand cabinet furniture, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, (new and second-hand), one superior-toned parlor organ, (cost $450), oil-cloths, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, wardrobes, oil-paintings, French china dinner and tea sets, glass ware, &c.

H. & M. will sell as above, by order of mortgagee, a large and desirable stock of substantial household furniture, such as is rarely offered at public sale, and is worthy the attention of those about refurnishing hotels or private houses, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, and is now arranged for exhibition, consisting of parlor, chamber, drawing-room, library, and dining-room furniture in great variety, most of which is warranted the same as when purchased in a private warehouse, and all to be sold as above.

☞ Purchasers from the country can have their goods packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. BOGART WILL SELL—At 12 M., on the 16th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of Industrial Home Association No. 3, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent, and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 10 per cent, on the 27th day of June, 40 per cent within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Three per cent off for cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts, including solid rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rosewood, mahogany and oak bookcases do.; do. etageres, corner stands, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hall stands, extension dining tables, dining chairs, lounges, rockers, easy chairs, quartette and fancy tables, palliasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and other articles, for particulars of which see catalogues on morning of sale. Sale positive, and worthy the notice of those wishing good furniture at auction prices.

A. J. BLECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stanton-st. to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos. 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Christie sts; No. 13 is a 2-story attic brick front, frame building, with basement, with a 3-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4 story brick-front frame building, with rear-extension, and also a new 4-story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order, CHAS. GSELL, Assignee.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BROOKLYN—OF ENAMELED COTTAGE SUITES.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on THURSDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, Nos. 19 and 21 Court-st, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, nine splendid marble-top chamber suites, of different colors: also, three rosewood pianos, together with all the unfurnished stock, paints, tools, lumber, &c., belonging to an enameled furniture manufacturer.

A. M. CRISTADLE, Auctioneer, No 23 Bowery.

ON THURSDAY—12th inst., at 10½ o'clock assignee's sale of the stock of a wholesale Liquor store, consisting in part of imported brandies, Otard, Seignett, Castillian, Martell and other brands; Holland gin, prime article; Burgundy Port, Sherry and Teneriff wines; Champagne of various brands; St. Julien an other clarets, together with 300,000 cigars of various brands; large quantity of sardines, sweet oil, English pickles; 10 chests of black and 10 chests of green tea, &c., &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES, ORGAN, &c., AT AUCTION—TO MORROW, at No. 113 Nassau-st, consisting of 7 superior tone rosewood and mahogany, new and second-hand, of good tone and finish, of the following makers: W. Lindemann, Utter & Kitteridge, Grovestein, Cook and other makers, worthy the attention of the trade and others, can now be examined. Also about 25 thick French plate mirrors, the property of a dealer going out of business.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION 30 very desirable building lots in the thriving village of Greenville, within three miles of Jersey City Ferry, on THURSDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the ground. Passage to and from the ground free. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 55 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Star Mill in Broadway, in the City of Paterson, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large and valuable assortment of lathes, screwing machines, planing machines, drills, taps, files, vices, benches, pulleys, wheels, belts, and other tools and fixtures suitable for machinists and millwrights; also, a blacksmith's shop, tools and fixtures, a small office building and the unexpired lease for part of the basement of said mill. The tools and machinery are nearly new, in good condition and worthy the attention of millwrights and others.

WILLIAM GLEDHILL, Attorney.

PATTERSON, N. J., June 4, 1856.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TOLEDO, OHIO, AT AUCTION.—I will sell at Public Auction at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY June 11, 1856, at the POST-OFFICE, corner of Summit and Oak sts., Toledo, the following list of desirable business and dwelling house property:

1—IN VISTULA DIVISION—About 480 feet front on Oak and Lyon sts., beyond Summit and Water sts., and on Water-st., being sub-divisions of lots 1,002 and 1,003, being generally 20 feet front and an average depth of about 120 feet. This property is on the same block with the Post-Office and Stickney Hall.

2—IN STICKNEY'S ADDITION—5-16 undivided of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, being 480 feet front on Summit-st., running to the river. Also 19, 20, 21, 48, 49, 50, 51, 63, 64, 65, E¾ of 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, being each 60 feet front on Summit st., and running through to the river.

Also lots 114, 115 on Bush-st.; 136, 139, 140, 142 on Ontario-st.; 147, 148, 152, 154 on Michigan-st.

TERMS OF SALE—One quarter down, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interes on the deferred payments.

For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York, or of T. TREDWELL, or W. BAKER, Esq., Toledo.

A. N. COLE, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

A. J. BLEECKER—Will sell at the Merchant's Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 at noon, the valuable property known as No. 221 Elizabeth-st, situated on the westerly side of Elizabeth, between Prince and Houston sts. N. B.—Rented last year for near $1,000

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, &c.—The property of a family removing to the country. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Union-square, east side, near 16th-st., all the furniture contained in the above residence, consisting of elegant tapestry carpets, nearly new; richly carved rosewood piano forte and stool, parlor suites in carved rosewood, covered in maroon silk and plush; tête-à-têtes in three-colored brocatel; suite in medallion; rers., rosewood carved etagere; carved rosewood centre tables, marble tops; fauteuils in silk brocatel, rosewood tête-à-têtes and arm chairs in hair-cloth; real marble statuary, representing dancing girl, and do. dancing boy; superb vases; several pieces fine bronzes; about 15 valuable oil paintings of the old and modern schools; fine figured straw matting under the carpets, in good order; lace curtains, worsted brocatel do; clocks and vases, extension mahogany dining tables, China and glass ware, table cutlery, dining-room chairs, sofas, &c. Bedrooms: Brussels carpets, sofa bedsteads, mahogany suits in hair cloth; pier glasses, dressing bureaus, marble tops; centre table do., pier table do.; bedsteads, chairs, mattresses, bedding, toilet sets, wardrobes, curtains, ingrain carpets, kitchen ware and other household furniture. Can be examined previous to the sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to sell at auction, THIS DAY, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO. No. 598 Broadway, third house above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first-class modern furniture, worth from forty to fifty thousand dollars, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building. This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway, and will, upon examination, prove to be of as good quality as any made in the City. Goods purchased to go out of City will be packed with care at a reasonable charge.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, 113 Nassau-st

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st. fine gold and diamond jewelry, consisting of single and cluster stone diamond pins, brooches, finger rings, bracelets, studs, sleeve buttons, ear-rings, &c., set in fine gold and the newest styles, and with diamonds of the first water; also, a line of fine gold guard, fob and vest chains, new patterns, together with a general assortment of fine gold jewelry, brooches, breastpins, finger rings, studs and sleeve buttons, set with cameo, lava, garnets, pearls, rubies, onyx and other stones; also, by order of assignee, a line of gold pens and pencils, pen points, silver pencils, &c.—the whole to be sold without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TO CLOSE ESTABLISHMENT.—Rosewood billiard table, 7 marble-top tables, 18 chairs, 200 yards oil-cloth, counter and fixtures, extension table, grand piano-forte, &c., WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Walker-st. Deposit and cash same day. Sale of second-hand carpet, &c., THIS MORNING.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—By S. BOGART, THIS DAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms cor. Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale superior household furniture—mahogany sofa bedstead with mattress, lounge, elegant Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloth, costly chandelier, window shades, &c. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., all kinds of white granite, blue and common ware; 150 packages glass ware. China tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Marseilles,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leghorn,	Naples,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Paris,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris a short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $123,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$123,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

1,600 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 330 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches.

3 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 26 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with engine in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.
BALLIN & SANDER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. W. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the beforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 6, 9 and 12 months, in sums of $500 and upward. The money may be deposited with G. V. Stout, City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, until the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a Loan of $250,000, to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 20, 1854. Assessment Bonds will be issued for 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Proposals to be directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 6, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, JAMES HENRY, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to Devember 31, 1856, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 5d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of the Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, dry goods, cigars, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought and sold. M. & G. LOW'S old established and responsible office, No. 39 Chambers st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

100 SHARES, or any part thereof, of New-Haven and New London Railroad Stock wanted.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William st.

Australian Steamship Company purchased.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. Bar Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for a man with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The old-established Three Pigeons, situated in one of the best locations in New-Jersey, three miles from Hoboken Ferry, on the Hackensack Plank Road. The premises are in perfect order, and everything complete for continuing a first class business, with fine garden, stabling, out-houses, &c. Stages leave the house 20 times per day. For particulars, apply on the premises.

LAW PARTNER WANTED—By a gentleman in the City of New-York, whose practice is worth $5,000 per annum. One who is qualified to take charge of business in court preferred, and not under 35 years of age, and can control a good practice. Address PARMALEE, *Times* Office, for three days, giving real name and residence.

$100,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With $60,000 or $100,000, in an established manufacturing and commission house doing an extensive and profitable business. An interest proportionate to the capital invested will be given. Address P. C. W., *Times* office, with real name, which will be confidential.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The stock, fixtures, and good-will of a thread, needle and fancy store for sale cheap. A first-rate location. A good chance for a person with a small capital. Goods all fresh. Inquire at No. 27 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
☞ Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

FURNITURE.—The subscriber has a general assortment of bedroom and parlor furniture; also iron bedsteads and hat stands, and a large assortment of mattresses on hand and made to order on the shortest notice, ten per cent. lower than any other house in New-York. No. 171 Centre-st., two doors from Canal.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

FURNITURE.—A lady about to sail for Europe would be glad to dispose of some furniture, consisting of a Piano, Brussels Carpet, and other articles. They will be sold a bargain, and can be seen by applying at No. 162 West 22d-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a splendid stock, with new invented and only correct cushions now in use, with slate and marble beds. Private houses furnished and orders by mail attended to.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 67 Bowery.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Constantly on hand of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
And also directly through to the North and West, *via* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 9, leaving New-York by the steamboat *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat *Wyoming*, as above.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 10. Freight received at pier No. 2 North River, daily, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of every facility in giving prompt dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and Adams Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary Express lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, draf

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Steamboat City of Newark Burnt to the Water's Edge.

Four Lives Lost—Remainder of the Passengers Rescued.

The steamboat *City of Newark*, while on her regular trip from Newark to this City yesterday morning, caught fire when between Ellis' Island and Robbin's Reef Lighthouse. She had nearly one hundred passengers on board, and as soon as the fire was discovered, great confusion and consternation prevailed. There was a quantity of tar on board which soon caught fire, and accelerated the destruction of the boat, and increased the fright and confusion among the passengers. Fortunately the steam-tugs *Achilles* and *Commodore* and the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, were in her vicinity, and went immediately to their relief. By the aid of the captains and crews of these steamers, nearly all the passengers were taken off and landed in safety From various statements, however, it appears certain that one woman, and probably two others and a child, were drowned.

CHARLES RUNNELS, one of the hands on board, states that a woman tried to jump into the little boat and fell in the water, whereupon he leaped in to save her, and was dragged to the bottom. He succeeded in rising with her to the surface of the water, but was dragged back again, and almost drowned, so that he had to tear himself from her to save his own life.

One old man was dragged from the water almost drowned; he was very feeble, and it was some time before he could speak.

The captain, PATRICK RYAN, scarcely had time to get out of the wheelhouse before it fell. The greatest confusion and terror prevailed among the passengers, the women screaming, and men, women and children rushing together from the cabins to the front and stem of the boat.

Captain RYAN, of the *City of Newark*, was somewhat burned in his endeavors to save his passengers.

The remainder of the passengers were taken off by the *Thomas Hunt* and *Commodore*.

The passengers taken on board by the *Achilles* were landed at Pier No. 1 East River, and those of the *Commodore* at Pier No. 1 North River.

The *Commodore* then took the *City of Newark* in tow and grounded her on the Jersey flats, where she now lies.

The *City of Newark* was owned by STEPHENS, CONDIT & Co., was built in 1846, and is estimated to have been worth about $15,000. The insurance on her is about $5,000, in City offices.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN H. J. GEDNEY OF THE ACHILLES.

Captain GEDNEY states that the tug had reached a point above Staten Island, with the *American Congress* in tow, and just above Robbins' Reef, when he saw the fire break out on board the *City of Newark*; it appeared to start near the after gangway; the moment he saw the flames, he ordered the hawser which attached the tug to the *American Congress* to be dropped, and then went to the assistance of the steamer; when he reached her, he boarded, putting the bow of the tug on her starbard quarter; he then ran a line to her, and commenced taking in the passengers, among whom the wildest confusion prevailed, as the flames were rapidly spreading over the vessel, consuming all the light material of the upper decks, and devouring all before them; upon this portion of the boat there were mostly women and children, who were almost unmanageable from fright and suffering, some having their eyebrows burnt off, others their hat strings, and some their hats burned, and hair singed; they were huddled over the bows into the tug very unceremoniously, yet with all the consideration the circumstances would admit. While all who could be thus profitably occupied were taking care of the passengers on the after part of the boat, some of the crew of the tug took the small boat, and assisted all they could in the rescue of those on the forward part of the steamer. By this means somewhere between thirty and forty were rescued by the tug, mostly, however, all in a terrible state of excitement, nearly all utterly unable to help themselves; during this time, the fire became so hot that the tug had to above off from the steamer, to prevent the flames reaching her, and even then the paint on her sides was considerably scorched; the only accident was with those in the small boat, which, owing to the rush of people, was once capsized, and all who were in turned into the water, three or four of whom, Captain GEDNEY thinks, were drowned—a man, two children and a woman—though he is unable to state positively as to any; that is the impression of those who were by; WILLIAM FRANCIS, the pilot of the *Achilles*, was also very energetic in the humane effort to save the passengers of the steamer. The passengers and crew were soon all gotten off the steamer and taken aboard the tug, and the steamers *Commodore* and *Thos. S. Hunt*, which also rendered all the assistance possible; the *Commodore* took the passengers mainly from the bow; when all were off, the *Hercules* returned to the *American Congress*, and came up to the City with her passengers and the ship; when she left, the steamers light work had been all burnt away, and the hull was on fire, the probabilities being that she would burn to the water's edge; the Captain of the *Newark City* had his hands badly burned; he could not tell how or where the fire originated; it first broke through the after gangway, and had made some headway before discovered, and burned so rapidly that no time was left for investigation; Captain GEDNEY landed his passengers at Whitehall, and one and all expressed to him their heartfelt thanks for his timely assistance, and their fortunate rescue.

STATEMENT OF A LADY OF BROOKLYN.

I was a passenger on board the *City of Newark*. The boat ran all the way from Newark at what I considered a very rapid speed; there were, I should think, about fifty passengers on board, among whom were many ladies, but I noticed but few children; about 9 o'clock, as I was sitting on the upper deck with my little boy, I noticed a strong smell of smoke, which, at first, I thought proceeded from the smoke-pipe, and was blown down on deck by the wind; but, fearing something might be the matter, I started to go down on the lower deck, and, on arriving at the stairs, I saw a dense smoke proceeding from the region of the engine; at this time there had been no alarm whatever; almost immediately after, the flames burst forth from the middle portion of the boat round the engine; all the passengers on the lower deck rushed aft, and the greatest consternation ensued; I caught a life-preserver, which I attempted to inflate, but was so frightened I could not do it; I heard no orders given, and everything was in the wildest confusion. The stern of the boat was so crowded that in order to escape the flames I was obliged to climb over the railing and walk along the edge of the boat outside, holding myself on by the railing and holding my boy at the same time. By this time the awning on the upper deck had caught fire, and the cinders were dropping down upon us. My dress was badly burned, as you can see. The steamer *Thomas Hunt* soon came up alongside of us and fastened a cable to the railing of our boat. Just before the *Thomas Hunt* reached us a boat had been lowered, and I saw several men and two women jump into it. The boat immediately capsized, and I think both women were drowned. One of them was a colored woman, and the other a young lady in white. An old gentleman, whose name I understood was SAMUEL POWERS, and who is a farmer from Westchester County, was rescued by Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Thomas Hunt*, just as he was sinking the third time. The railing of our boat, to which the cable was fastened, came near giving way; and if it had, there must have been a great loss of life, as the passengers were all crowding up against it preparing to jump on board the *Thomas Hunt*. Being on the outside of the railing, I and my boy were among the first to get aboard of the *Thomas Hunt*. Some of the passengers were taken off by another steamer, but I think most of them got on board the same steamer that I did. The *Thomas Hunt* came on to New York, and landed us at the foot of Robinson street about 10 o'clock.

STATEMENT OF OFFICER WILLIAM SEEBACK.

I was on board the ship *American Congress*, this morning, bringing her into port, when I saw the flames burst up from the steamer *City of Newark*; this was off the light-house on Staten Island We were about two hundred yards distant. As soon as the pilot, Mr. JOHNSON, saw the state of things he immediately ordered the captain of the steam-tug *Achilles*, that had the *American Congress* in tow, to cut the hawser, an order he obeyed with great alacrity, and immediately proceeded to the burning steamer, at the same time lowering the life boat, so as to save those who might jump into the water. As the *Achilles* and the life-boat neared the burning vessel, a most fearful scene was presented. The flames were spreading with great rapidity, and the passengers, who were mostly women and children, were making dreadful out-cries, as they supposed they would be engulfed in the Bay in a very short time. As the life-boat neared the *City of Newark*, five or six persons, including two ladies, sprang into it, and in doing so up-set the boat, and the ladies were drowned. By this time the steamer *Thomas Hunt* and the steam-tug *Achilles* had both arrived at the stem of the vessel, taking off the passengers, while the *Commodore* was in front doing the same good service. I never saw so much terror manifested in the whole course of my life. At length all the passengers were taken off, and, as far as I can learn, only three persons drowned. Besides the ladies, one of the deck hands was lost. The burning vessel was towed by the steamer *Commodore* on the shoals off Staten Island, and was soon consumed to the water's edge. The Captain of the *Achilles* had his hands burned, and he was otherwise injured in his efforts to save the passengers.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER—MR. ALBERT WILLIAMS.

Mr. ALBERT WILLIAMS, one of the passengers, makes the following statement:

We left Newark this morning in the steamer *City of Newark*, Captain RYAN, at 7¾ o'clock; nothing of any interest transpired until about 8¾ o'clock as we were nearing the mouth of the Kills, when, as I was sitting in the after deck, I saw a volume of smoke, which was issuing from behind the pilot's house; I immediately started to go down stairs, and upon making an examination I saw the flames rushing up with great speed from the fireman's room; I started for one side of the boat, and saw a woman in the water; she got hold of my hand, and held on firmly until she seemed very much exhausted, when she let go and immediately sunk under the water, and I saw no more of her; I could not hold on to her; if I had, I should have had to go overboard myself; I also saw two men in the water; one of them was soon after rescued; of the other I know nothing.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN WHITE OF THE STEAMBOAT THOMAS HUNT.

About 9 o'clock this morning, when about a mile below Robbins' Reef, discovered a steamboat on fire, about a mile in advance, and opposite the Reef Lighthouse, changed our course so as to come up with her bow on the stern of the burning vessel. Upon nearing her, I discovered that all of the after portion of the boat was crowded with human beings; some clinging to the guards, others to the railings, which rendered but a weak support, and others to pieces of rope which they had made fast, and thus let themselves down from the boat, there hanging, partly immersed in the water, and calling loudly for help; did not run close to her, as the flames were spreading so rapidly that it was considered dangerous to do so; I immediately lowered the three life-boats belonging to the *Thomas Hunt*, and called out to those whose lives were thus imperiled to not be alarmed, as they would all be saved if they would only be patient; one of my boats, by a swell of the sea, was driven directly under the guards, and in consequence of too many falling therein, it was capsized, tarowing into the water two or three ladies, and an old gentleman between 60 and 70 years of age, named SAMUEL POWERS, a resident of Massachusetts; I immediately ordered the man who was guiding the boat into which I had jumped, to make for him; but upon nearing him, I found that two of the ladies who had been thrown into the water by the capsizing of the first boat, were clinging to him; they pulled him under three times; I was in the bow of my boat, and upon seeing him go down immediately reached out and caught hold of him by the collar of his coat; but, just at that moment, those who were clinging to him pulled him from my grasp; I made another attempt and succeeded in catching him by the hair, and, therefore, finally dragged him into the boat; the last time he went down he either shook the two females off, or they let go their hold, as I saw nothing more of them, and I fear they were drowned. I succeeded in getting nearly all the passengers from the burning vessel into the *Thomas Hunt*, with the exception of those who were supposed to be drowned. After all had left, I went back to the saloon of the *City of Newark*, (the flames having gained so rapidly I could go no further,) thinking that probably some of the passengers might have been suffocated, and thus rendered unable to aid themselves, but finding no one, I returned to my own vessel and gave orders to proceed on our way to this City. Upon first viewing the burning vessel, I discovered that the steam-tug *Achilles* had already gone to her assistance, but by some strange fatality she laid with her bow almost directly across that of the *C. of N.*, and the fire being amidships, and most of the passengers being aft, was thus rendered almost useless. I think, however, that by the aid of one or two boats which she had out, that she probably took off the captain and crew as I saw nothing of any of them. After the passengers had all been taken off, the steamer *Commodore* came up, but too late to render any assistance. We had from forty to fifty passengers on board the *Hunt*, previous to taking those from the burning vessel, which rendered her complement very full. Several of those who were conveyed to my vessel had narrow escapes, their clothes being burned from their bodies before they could escape. Others jumped into the water, and were rescued just as they were going down for the last time. One of the ladies supposed to be drowned, had on a pink dress and a straw hat. The last seen of her, she was clinging to the guards of the consuming vessel calling for help. Taken all in all, it was the most heart-rending scene I have ever witnessed.

The owners of the steamboat *Mercury* have placed that vessel upon the route between this City and Newark. The *Mercury* is said to be well secured against fire, and is a fast boat.

The Varieties Theatre.

A considerable excitement prevails in theatrical circles as to the future destiny of this graceful temple of the drama, in consequence of the contradiction in yesterday's paper by the present fair lessee, of her having violated any of the conditions of the lease on which she has rented the building for a term of five years. Into such domestic affairs of the drama it would not be our desire to intrude, had not the stage manager of the Varieties thought proper to emerge from an obscurity from which he has not hitherto broken with any particular gratification to the public or advantage to his own fame, to stigmatize all who have mentioned such a rumor as influenced by a mean and sinister motive. We are not aware that the contradiction of the lessee derived any particular additional dignity or force from the signature of Mr. H HALL, however respectable or influential; nor do we think coarse and uncalled-for vituperation is a subsitute for fact. But as we, from being the first to mention the circumstance of the sale, appear specially pointed at, we desire to state that we made this mention of what we believed and still believe to be a fact, on the authority of several respectable gentlemen connected both with the owner of the the theatre who sold and the gentleman who purchased.

The facts as related to us were simply that a lease had been made of the Varieties Theatre to its present lessee, to the 1st of September, 1856, with power to renew for three or five years, on written notice being given and satisfactory securities entered into before the 1st of May, 1856; that no notice, verbal or written, had been given, and no securities offered or entered into; that in consequence the Theatre had been in the market for some time, had been offered to various parties, and was finally purchased in fee by Mr. W. E. BURTON, on condition of being placed in possession on the 1st of September, the period at which the lease expired, or was supposed to do so. Believing that Mr. LAFARGE was a sane man of business, and not likely to expose himself to the ridicule and damage of making such a sale without the power of doing so, we mentioned the matter as an unmistakable fact. It appears now from the card of the lessee, whose word as a lady is quite sufficient, that there are different impressions about the affair. The matter appears to be one solely between Mr. LAFARGE and the lessee, and we trust it may terminate to the satisfaction of all parties. At the same time we do not consider that any over-zealous parties will confer an advantage on those for whom they are interested, or elevate themselves, by stigmatizing gentlemen for purchasing property put up by the owner for sale, or members of the Press for mentioning a matter of public news and notoriety.

☞ The Children's Aid Society sends out to Wisconsin, by the Hudson River Road, to-day, fifty children, all consigned to good homes.

The Brick Church Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges DUER and HOFFMAN.

TUESDAY, June 10.

The hearing of the arguments on the motion for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from making over the title deeds of the Brick Church Property to the purchasers at the recent auction sale was resumed this evening, pursuant to adjournment, at 7 o'clock, in Judge DUER's residence.

Mr. O'CONOR, on behalf of the purchasers, Wesley, Jones and Keep, continued his argument in opposition to the motion. He contended that the sale was within a fair, just and benign construction of the Sinking Fund ordinance. If in any respect he was wrong in this respect, he claimed that this bill could not be sustained on true legal principles, and an injunction had on it in reference to this transaction, because equity would not interfere in aid, in any way, of such conditions as are contained in this covenant. As to the question whether this was a proper case for an injunction in any view of it; it was laid down in the books that to warrant an injunction, the right must be clear, the danger imminent, and the injury in its nature irreparable. What was the case here? If there ever was a right dubious, in case it were possible to imagine the existence of any right, it was in this case. How could the danger be considered imminent. As yet, there was no breach; *non constat*, there never would be. If there should be, and this proceeding was illegal, the Corporation of the City of New-York would be entitled not merely to the $79,000 that had gone to the payment of the public debt, but to the whole property. This bill was filed and argued on the ground that the interest of the City in the property was nothing, and begged to restrain the sale in order to make something out of that nothing—in other words, to have the law so construed as to deny the maxim, *ex nihilo nihil fit*.

Mr. D. Dudley Field, for the Attorney-General, replied at length. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, he said, set forth in their certificate that this sale took place in virtue of a resolution of the Common Council, whereas no such resolution was ever passed. The sole inquiry for this Court was whether those persons by whom it was now proposed that the corporate seal should be affixed to the documents necessary to the execution of the sale, have the legal authority to do so. If they have not, the sovereign authority can, through its Courts, stop them from doing this illegal act.

Even should it be thought that a release made without authority would not be conclusive against the City, yet the execution and delivery of a release of a conveyance under the corporate seal, would cause great embarrassment and l oss. Even if it could be questioned and set aside, by a suit instituted for that purpose, it certainly could not be settled on a collateral proceeding. And even if the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had the power to release or sell the property as they had done, their acts in this respect should not be sanctioned, because they were a not in good faith, so far as the understanding with the corporation was concerned, and their arrangements led to the fact that the property brought but three-fourths of its fair value. The interest of the City in the land in question is an alienable hereditament, and, therefore, public property within the meaning of the section of the amended charter of '53, and could only be disposed of according to the directions of that charter. It had been said that this interest was something or nothing; now could it be said that that for which men were willing, in this generation, to pay $70,000 was nothing? The ordinance could not be fairly construed as authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to release the interest of the City in this property; and they never understood it as otherwise.

Mr. Field went on at length to present and enlarge upon his points to sustain the complaint, and argued, among other things, that the interest of the City had not been sold alone by public auction in pursuance of the charter, and that the assent of the Common Council to this proceeding had never been given by resolution.

The argument was closed at 10:5 P. M. Decision reversed.

COURT CALENDER—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 163, 594, 337, 22, 633, 573, 729, 747, 748, 755, 782, 830, 6, 730, 174, 100½, 8, 9, 781.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 138, 139, 140, 166, 169, 80, 65, 66, 104, 144, 156.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 536, 302, 633, 490, 453, 454, 338, 547, 365, 445, 662, 664, 665, 691, 153, 548, 378, 493, 591, 91, 678, 475, 55, 579, 103, 84, 158, 687, 17, 586, 0:3, 659, 487, 594, 637, 41, 330, 306, 160, 589.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 521, 633, 763, 764, 3'5, 634, 790, 798, 53, 723, 801, 803, 804, 805. *Part II.*—Nos 806, 807, 807½, 808½, 8:8 to 818 inclusive, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57.

[Advertisement.]

TYPHUS, MEASLES, SCARLATINA AND SMALL-POX.

How is it that some persons may sit by the bedside of one attacked with any of the above diseases, and, although surrounded by the contagious miasms, escape the slightest symptoms of the malady, while others fall victims to its baneful influence? Simply because the bodies of those who catch the infection were already in a diseased state, with regard to their humors, and that the contagious air, like leaven to flour, was only the means of setting them in fermentation. This is a subject of great family importance. In nine cases out of ten, the bodies of all persons are in an unhealthy condition, through their own neglect; and, therefore, are easily acted upon by contagious miasma. Purge freely, keep the stream of life pure with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and you may bid defiance to disease, and approach the bed of sickness without fear of infection.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; at BURNTON'S Bookstores, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; also, by Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Booklyn; E. J. HORSMAN, No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelpeia; and by all respectable Druggists and medicine-venders in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

POLO, Ogle County, Ill., May 3, 1856.

C. L. HARMON & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion Safes:

In October, 1855, I purchased of you a Herring's Patent Safe, No. 12,781. On the 2d of April, ult., my store was entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter. The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol, spirits turpentine, and oil, rendering the heat excessively great, so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and wrought iron, such as stoves, nails, cast-iron kettles, &c., into an undistinguished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the emergency. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES C. LUCKEY.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Green Block, Nos. 183, 187, 189 Water-street, New-York, sole Agents and Patentees of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 4½ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called the Hiawatha, as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat For sale by the case only. A. LELAND & CO.,

No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PANAMA HATS.—A small lot of uncommon fineness, just received, and warranted the genuine *Panama*, which will out-wear any other straw hat, at prices from ten to fifty dollars.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 87 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, April 4, 1856.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT.—I purchased 200 of Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETT'S "Infallible Fruit Cans," for the purpose of putting up different kinds of fruits. The result of my experience is, that I found Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETT'S can to answer every purpose desired. I found the sealing was as perfect and infallible as if soldered by a tinner.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, New-York.

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 63 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

WHO KNOCKS?—This is no longer the favorite expression. There is no knocking necessary at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street for an introduction. The great KNOX himself is there, and, it is said, was so named because his hats, although they are so beautiful and finished, will outlast all common usage—will, in short, stand all the knocks that time and custom bestow on such articles. KNOX'S hats are famous wherever economy and gentility are blood relatives.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rev. DANL. T. WOODS, Middletown, N. Y., says: "My hair has greatly thickened upon my head; the same is true of another of my family who was in danger of becoming bald. We are thankful to you, and have full value of our money."

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, referred to by Rev. Mr. WOOD, can be procured of any drug, fancy goods or general merchant in the United States, Cuba or Canada, or at the wholesale and retail depôt, No. 355 Broome-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointments in New-York City, I shall be at No. 2 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 9th to 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. All that are troubled with Humors, are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY,

Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great new pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," has made a most successful hit at this favorite theatre. The house, last evening, was crowded to overflowing, and the applause given the piece throughout must certainly have been very gratifying to Mr. FOX, the stage manager, for his care in placing it so effectively before the public. Go see it to-night, and with it the Comedietta of "A Day in Paris," and the Drama of the "Mulcteer of Toledo."

[Advertisement.]

THE $500 PRIZE DRAMA.—This patriotic play is all the rage now at Barnum's Museum. The crowd increases daily. It is so full of patriotism, of soldiers, of battles, of Revolutionary costumes, of thrilling scenes and rare incidents. It is to be played this afternoon, as well as this evening. Here is the chance to see it with comfort.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits	$3
Black Alpaca Suits	$6
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	$10
White Marseilles Vests	$2

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 65 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.—To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist Nature in her conflict with disease by revitalizing the blood and expelling all morbid matter from the system.

[Advertisement.]

☞ YOUNG LAWYERS would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their Phrenological Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alderman Tyrrell Reinstated.

At the special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, on Monday evening, the writ of mandamus issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey, commanding the Common Council to reinstate Alderman TYRRELL as a member of that Board, was served upon the Clerk, who read it to the Board. Aldermen TYRRELL took his seat immediately afterward.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A man named JOHN MCGINNIS, aged 30 years, residing in Newark and employed upon a gravel train of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, was accidentally killed on Monday afternoon upon the track of that road near the Newark-avenue crossing in Jersey City. He undertook to cross the track in front of the train while it was moving to escape another train that was passing, and he was run over and his head and one of his legs were severed from his body. Recorder BEDFORD held an inquest upon the remains.

Sudden Death.

On Sunday evening, as the mate of the schooner *Buena Vista* was going ashore at Jersey City, with one of the hands named PETER BURNS, who was rowing the boat, the latter fell into the bottom of the boat and died instantly. He was a native of Ireland, about 21 years of age. Recorder BEDFORD caused his remains to be interred, and took charge of his effects

Found Drowned.

On Sunday morning Coroner SPEAR of Bergen held an inquest upon the body of a man, name unknown, found at Communipaw. He was 4 feet 10 inches high, and wore a dark-brown Tweed freck coat, blue striped shirt, and gray pants. His hair was dark brown.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. JOHN M. KREBS, Mr. LORENZO RANDALL to Miss ANTOINETTE L., youngest daughter of David M. Crowdrey, Esq., all of this City.

At Sag Harbor, L. I., on Tuesday, June 10, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. HOPPER, Mr. D. LANSING LAMBERT, of Brooklyn, to Miss CAROLINE G. PARKER, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 10, after a severe illness, MARY, wife of Alexander McGirr, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 West 29th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 11, at 11 o'clock A.M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 10.

$5,000	Virginia St.s 6's	95¼	200	Erie Railroad	s30 57⅛
10,000	do	s4m 95¾	100	do	b30 57⅛
1,000	do	96	835	do	c 57⅛
1,500	Ohio St. 6s. '70	107	550	do	s3 57⅜
2,000	Missouri State 6s.	85½	150	do	s60 57
10,000	do	85½	50	do	b10 57⅛
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	87¾	100	do	b60 57⅜
3,000	E. R. R. Cv.ds. '71.	55	400	do	b30 57⅛
1,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	85	100	do	b10 57⅛
12,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87½	100	do	s10 57
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st Mt. Bds	84	100	do	b30 57⅛
1,000	Cleve. & Tol. In. Bds	78	150	do	s30 57
8	Bank of Commerce	108½	100	do	b10 57⅛
15	American Ex. Bank	116½	109	Hud. River R. R.	s3 33⅜
10	Commonwealth Bk.	98	550	do	s3 33⅛
6	Canton Company	23¾	300	do	b60 33⅜
100	do	b60 23¾	60	Harlem Railroad	12
100	do	23½	410	Reading Railroad	s3 91¾
200	Nic. Transit Co.	12¼	800	do	b60 92
200	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 100½	100	do	b3 92
650	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 23¾	50	do	c 92
100	do	b6. 23¾	800	do	91¾
300	do	s60 23½	600	do	s30 91¾
400	do	b30 23¾	300	do	b30 92
250	Bruns. City L. Co.	7¼	200	do	c 91¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 92	100	do	s60 91
100	do	b70 91¾	200	do	s2 91¾
885	do	s3 91¾	500	do	b60 91¾
100	do	s60 91¾	100	do	s45 91¾
125	do	91¾	300	Mich. Central R.	96¾
100	do	s30 91¾	100	do	b60 96¾
50	do	b5 91¾	20	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	89¾
50	do	s3 91¾	900	do	b30 97
250	C've. & To. R. R.	b60 76	50	do	b3 97
100	do	b60 75¾	100	do	s3 97
13	do	75¾	100	Panama R.	b60 101¾
300	do	s3 75¾	14	Gal. & Chic. R.	111¾
200	do	s30 75¾	10	C've. & Pitts. R. R.	83¾
500	do	s15 75¾	21	Mil & Miss. R. R.	84

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$6,000 Detroit and Mil. R. R. 7s, '75...Int. add. 77
$34,000 California Bonds, 1875....Int. add. 77⅜@78
1 share New-York Society Library 40
80 shares Island City Bank 84½

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Virginia State 6s.	95¾	100	Erie Railroad	s30 56⅝
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. B.s	86¾	800	do	s3 56¾
10,000	do	twk 87	100	do	b30 56⅞
5,000	do	s15 86¾	100	do	s2d 56¾
25	Ohio Life & T. Co.	96¼	100	do	56¾
700	Nicar. Transit Co.	12	400	Reading Railroad	91¾
100	do	b60 12¾	100	do	b15 91¾
300	do	s3 11¾	100	do	b60 91¾
100	do	b30 12	47	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	97
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60. 22½	100	do	s3 96¾
100	do	b30 22¾	50	Illinois Cen. R.	b30 100
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 91¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	75¾
5	do	91¾	100	do	s10 75½

TUESDAY, June 10—P. M.

There was a large business done to-day in Exchange for the steamer *Africa*, and nearly all the first-class transient bills were taken up at 109¾ ₱ cent. The regular Bankers drew, at this rate, and in some cases obtained 109⅞ ₱ cent, The market closed firmer than for the last packet, although the advance was not fully established. On Paris a good degree of activity at 5.16¼; mostly for regular bankers' names. The reduced interest on Money this week and the great ease in supply will increase the Gold shipment by this opportunity to about one million of dollars. The engagements this afternoon were at least $850,000. The business at the Sub-Treasury was light. Receipts $107,103; payments $82,131; regular balance this afternoon, $7,234,103. Of the Texas indemnity recently paid, about half a million goes to London and Amsterdam, and this has contributed somewhat to the increased activity in Exchange The large Banks are selling first-class paper at 7 ₱ cent, running through July, August and September, and one or two parcels of October paper was taken to-day at the same rates. Demand loans are easy at 6 ₱ cent. on first-class collateral or to the Brokers of established credit.

The Stock Market does not respond to this easy state of things in the condition of Money and Trade; though there is no anxiety manifested to press sales of dividend-paying shares or first-class Bonds. There was some business at the early meeting of the Brokers, and liberal transactions made both for cash and on contract in New-York Central, Reading, and Erie; but in the afternoon the slight advance was lost, and the market closed dull. State Stocks for immediate delivery rule firm. Some time contracts, on seller's option, 60 days and 4 months, were made in Virginias at lower figures. The last price of Erie was 56¾ Reading, 91¾; Illinois Central, 86⅞; New York Central, 91¾; Toledo, 75½. About 2,000 shares Illinois Central Scrip have been taken for Europe, to go by the steamer to-morrow, at par, $20 paid. A large seller of Nicaragua Transit appeared at the Second Board, at 12 a 11¾; the lowest point yet touched.

The new Park Bank, after only ten weeks' operations, has attained a Deposit line of $1,256,954. The Loans and Discounts are $2,216,588. The location of the Bank is found highly favorable to an active, regular business. The new Artisans' Bank, with a capital of $600,000, is soon to go into operation at No. 117 Nassau-street, in the same neighborhood.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports.	3,386,000	2,504,000	2,711,000	3,155,000
Exports to G. Britain.	1,683,000	1,3:8,000	1,908,000	1,538,000
Exports to France	464,000	396,000	270,000	402,000
Ex. other For. Ports	454,000	238,000	281,000	318,000
Total Exports	2,611,000	1,943,000	1,859,000	2,328,000
Stock on hand	330,000	175,000	457,000	330,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	26,000	25,000	36,000	18,000
Exports to G. Britain	43,000	36,000	34,000	30,000
Exports to France	17,000	7,000	4,000	13,000
Ex. other For. Ports	5,000	7,000	7,000	9,000
Total Exports	65,000	50,000	47,000	52,000

The above figures are from the 1st September. If to the total exports be added 209,000 bales shipped in July and August last, we have 2,820,000 bales for the Treasury year, with three weeks' shipments from the South yet to hear from, to the close of the current fiscal term.

There was an auction sale of $84,000 new California Sevens of 1875, made by Mr. DRAPER, to-day at 78@77¾ and interest. These Bonds date May and November. The old issue January and July.

The Wabash Valley line of Road, built under separate charters in Ohio and Indiana, is to be consolidated under one direction. The line is rapidly approaching completion, and we understand the 167 miles already operated to Logansport are doing a highly encouraging traffic.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon remarks:

"The directors of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads have completed an arrangement for the consolidation of the two Companies, subject to the confirmation of the stockholders, under the name of the Toledo, Western and Wabash Railroad. To complete the Road and furnish additional equipment, a small issue of income mortgage bonds is about to be made, about one-half of which has already been taken. The directors expect to have the whole Road completed and in running order in September next."

Mr. PALMER, receiver of the New-York City and Buffalo Railroads, is in this City, and will leave for Buffalo to-morrow. We are informed that a meeting of those interested in the affairs of that Company will be held at the office of Messrs. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-street, to-morrow afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, where Mr. PALMER will be happy to furnish information as to the present condition of his trust.

Attention is directed to the special notice in our advertising columns from the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road, in regard to the registration of the Stock for the July dividend.

Money Circular for Europe.

(Translated Extract.)

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

The growing animation which we noticed at the close of our advices of 2d inst., was not of duration. The uncertainty

New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

Ratification of the Cincinnati Nominations.

SPEECHES BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, HOWELL COBB AND OTHERS.

John Van Buren Throws Up His Hat for the Little Giant.

All the attractions common to the Democratic Party of the City of New-York were brought to bear last evening. The inevitable burning tar; the brass band, playing "Hail Columbia;" the transparencies; the Rynders gun and the calcine light, were there; and besides these there were a number of minor attractions, all of which did good service, inasmuch as they succeeded in drawing together a large and curious crowd. The preparations in the way of platforms for speakers were more than sufficient for the occasion—there were three of them. On the centre, or main stand, there was, towering above all others, a large American flag, with

BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE

running through the centre.

The railing around the rear of the platform was swathed in canvas, on which was written

For President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

In front of the platform and just over the speaker, there was what was considered peculiarly suggestive. It was a

"Buck's head" cut off close behind the ears.

The City Hall balcony, opposite, was ornamented with His Honor the Mayor, JOHN VAN BUREN, and a number of others, who waved their hats and shouted genteelly when Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS came upon the stand.

The time advertised for the gathering of the meeting was 6 o'clock, but at that time there were not many present, and there was no attempt at an organization. Soon afterwards, however, the Captain's cannon was brought into requisition, and, after a few explosions, there were several thousand persons present, and HORACE F. CLARK came forward and, after remarking that the Cincinnati Convention had finished their work, a work which they had done so well, and in doing which they had presented to the country a platform and a ticket which the Democracy could unite upon and triumph, he nominated for President of the meeting LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., who was appointed by a unanimous vote. A long list of Vice-Presidents was next read and appointed, when the organization stood as follows:

CHAIRMAN.....LORENZO B. SHEPARD.

WARD.	VICE PRESIDENTS.	
I..	Nicholas Dimond,	Thomas Byrnes,
	Josiah W. Brown,	James Leonard,
	Samuel Ault,	A. J. Perry.
II..	Daniel Dodge,	William Miner,
	R. C. Montgomery,	M. C. Woot,
	Walter Joyce,	Dudley Haley,
III..	John Simpson,	Henry Bick,
	James English,	Ben. Ray,
	Morgan L. Harris,	Joseph Harrison,
IV..	John Riddell,	Henry H. Burnett,
	Wm. Leary,	Wm. Baird,
	George Rice.	Thos. W. Sheridan,
V..	Henry E. Hoffmire,	Robert Donnell,
	James McGuire,	Emanuel B. Hart,
	John D. Dixon,	Jas. Creighton,
VI..	Matthew T. Brennan,	Samuel Jackson,
	John Brady,	Henry H. Howard,
	John Clancy.	Wm. B. Fay.
VII..	Richard B. Connolly.	A. V. Hierlihy,
	William M. Tweed,	A. T. Gallagher.
	James McMahon,	Thomas W. Adams.
VIII..	John B. Haskin,	Robert Reed,
	James Armstrong	R. A. Chambers,
	Jonas B. Phillips,	R. W. S. Bonsall.
IX..	J. Sherman Brownell,	Wm. J. Grisley,
	Wm. D. Kennedy,	Henry H. Morange,
	Jacob Brush	Joseph D. Baldwin.
X..	James M. Glover,	Norman McLeod,
	Elijah F. Purdy,	Jos. A. Jennings,
	Daniel H. Hunt,	Richard Norris.
XI..	Erastus W. Glover,	William B. Taylor,
	James R. Steers,	Harry W. Lesley.
	Andrew Jackman.	John Mason.
XII..	Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,	Michael Murray,
	Daniel F. Tieman,	David S. Jackson,
	Bartlett Smith,	Thomas Taopan.
XIII..	Asahel S. Levy,	W. Fisher Weeks,
	Philip Merkle,	John L. Lindheim.
	Stephen Baker,	David O'Keefe, Jr.
XIV..	Thos. Wheelan,	Wm. Balter,
	James T. Lynch,	Patrick Brennan,
	Michael Tuomey,	John Friel.
XV..	Geo. T. Thompson,	Daniel W. Norris,
	Isaac V. Fowler,	D. S. Hart,
	Charles D. Mead,	Henry Hilton.
XVI..	Charles A. May,	Frederick L. Vultee,
	Jared Gilson,	A. A. Denman,
	Andrew Leary,	John Gregory.
XVII..	Nathaniel S. Selah,	William Coulter,
	Edward Carrigan,	Laurence Turnure,
	Timothy Donovan,	Arthur Woods.
XVIII..	C. Godfrey Gunther,	Daniel C. Pentz,
	Ward B. Burnett,	Royal Phelps,
	William O'Donnell,	Edward Cooper.
XIX..	Richard J. Clark,	Thomas Pearson,
	John Garvey,	John L. Brown,
	W. W. Sanger,	Thomas K. Downing.
XX..	Peter B. Sweeney,	William Murray,
	Thomas J. Munday,	William Joyce,
	Nelson J. Waterbury,	William McConkey.
XXI..	Josiah Sutherland,	Charles H. Haswell,
	John Lynch.	John Kinsley,
	William H. Leonard,	Daniel W. Clarke.
XXII..	Patrick Masterson,	Ben. P. Fairchilds,
	Charles Campbell,	Charles Meeks,
	John A. McSorley,	Nicholas Seagrist,

WARD.	SECRETARIES.	
I..	Jacob L. Smith,	John C. Halsted,
	John H. Williams,	Hugh O'Neil.
II..	Charles A. Brown,	Sylvester Farry,
	Dennis Mehan,	Francis Rogers.
III..	John E. Develin,	Egbert S. Benedict,
	P. G. Maloney,	James Hackett.
IV..	John Baulch.	James Hayes,
	Charles J. Dougherty,	John Crowe.
V..	Frederick S. Whiting,	James Lawrence,
	Michael Casey,	Christian Woodruff.
VI..	James W. Kinley,	Thomas Clarke,
	Henry Van Glenn,	Anthony Gillen.
VII..	Wilson Small,	Michael Wall,
	T. A. Glover,	John Poynton.
VIII..	Albert W. Smith,	Samuel Levy,
	S. W. Cone,	Patrick Gallagher.
IX..	Charles Chipp,	W. H. Dusenberry,
	Thomas Levy,	Charles A. Kentish.
X..	Charles Francis,	Robert E. Roberts,
	John Vantine,	William B. Miles.
XI..	George White,	Heston Pearsall,
	James C. Willett,	Gilbert Weeks.
XII..	William Henry,	John P Dodge,
	John Farley,	Henry F. McGowan.
XIII..	Frederick F. Miller,	Charles Doty,
	Peter Mitchell,	Philip Coulon.
XIV..	Hugh Kelly,	Patrick Barnes.
	John D. Newman,	Nicholas W. Mooney.
XV..	L. F. Harrison,	George C. Genet,
	W. L. Hall,	George W. McLain.
XVI..	Samuel Osgood,	Edward Riley,
	Robert A. Adams,	William Dall.
XVII..	Manus Kelly,	Edward Malalay,
	Theodore Froment,	John B. Fogarty.
XVIII..	Oliver S. Hibbard,	S. P. Russell,
	James Donnelly,	John T. Hoffman.
XIX..	Samuel Allen,	Isaac Edwards,
	Isaac Edwards,	William McSpedon.
XX..	James M. Post,	Thomas A. Dunn,
	Joseph Miller,	Jerome S. Fitzgerald,
XXI..	Thomas McCoy,	John F. Broderick,
	Stephen Cornell,	Timothy Daily.
XXII..	Dennis F. Root,	William J. Stewart,
	Edward Timpson,	Peter Masterson.

When the organization had been completed, the President said:

SPEECH OF LORENZO B. SHEPARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply obliged to you for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over this large assemblage convened to express the sentiments of the Democracy of the City of New-York upon the nominations of the Democracy of the nation recently assembled at Cincinnati. Under existing circumstances, I ought especially to thank the learned gentleman who presented my name to you, and who could himself have occupied this chair with so much greater ability.

I am the more proud of this distinction because it comes from those who are united upon a platform of principles which is recognized and observed alike in the States which lay along the Atlantic and the Pacific, the great lakes of the North, and the Gulf of Mexico on the South. They are the principles of constitutional liberty, of State rights, of defence of every member of this Government, and every interest which has a claim upon the protection of the Republic. There is nothing local or sectional about them.

Upon this platform the Cincinnati Convention, in a spirit of mutual kindness and concession regarding the great interests at stake in the approaching contest, without a dissenting voice, have presented for the high office of President JAMES BUCHANAN, that eminent statesman of the Keystone State, the principal traits of whose capacious mind embrace all the interests of the country, and whose life has been, in truth, a constitutional epic. And for the office of Vice-President they have presented that eloquent man of the South—wise in his youth, and ardent in his patriotic devotion to his country—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. These are the exemplars of our doctrines—the worthy and accepted leaders of all who desire the ascendency of Democratic principles, and we are thankful that there is no lingering doubt in our minds that they will be successful.

Fellow-citizens: It is desirable that the distinguished citizens of other States now present should feel, what is indeed the truth, that the Democracy of New-York are no longer divided; that these nominations have brought healing upon their wings; that Hards and Softs are now engaged in a new contest, a generous rivalry as to which shall first subdue their own prejudices and render the most efficient service in the common cause against our common enemies. Let them know that the Democracy of New-York will raise with willing hands the banner which she bore in the time of ANDREW JACKSON, with "Excelsior" spread all over its ample folds—and that she will now redeem that triumphant pledge, as she did in those victorious days. Let them understand that every Soft, every Hard, holds a common sentiment to his brother, from whom he has been estranged. "Whither thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also if aught but death part me and thee."

Mr. SHEPARD's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded, Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER read the following

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York with one heart and one voice respond to and ratify the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and they offer their congratulations to the Democracy of the Union that the representatives in that Convention have discharged the sacred trust committed to their hands in such a manner as to challenge the undivided approbation of every member of the great Democratic family.

Resolved, That in presenting to us as the candidate for the high Magistracy of the country, the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania—he devoted friend and unwavering supporter of ANDREW JACKSON—the able statesman who has stood so clear in every trust and office to which the voice of the Democracy has elevated him, that the tongue of detraction is silent at his name, they have not only honored themselves and us, but exalted us, even now, to claim victory for the object of their choice.

Resolved, That the gallant Kentuckian, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the pride of his native State, whose personal energy and genius have raised him above all obstacles to a commanding position in the Nation, is appropriately placed upon the ticket with JAMES BUCHANAN, and that the high station to which he will be raised of Vice-President of the United States, will only serve to make his eminent talents as valuable to the whole country as they already have been to the people of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we adopt and ratify the platform and resolutions of the National Convention at Cincinnati in their entire length and extent, in the full confidence that the principles they so clearly and fearlessly enunciate will be accepted by every Democrat, and become the guide of his political faith and action.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good Democrat to accept with cordiality the decision of the National Convention—the High Court of Appeal for the Democracy of the Union—with respect to the party in the State of New York, and we pledge ourselves to give such a majority, in November next, for the candidates of the Convention, as shall restore the unbroken ascendancy in the State of sound Democratic principles over sectionalism and fanaticism.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every National man to forget the differences between parties which have existed in the past history of the country, and to unite with enthusiasm to the rescue of the Republic from the disunion treason which has become so widely spread; and that we extend the hand of fellowship and amity to ALL, every where, who have declared their determination to unite with the Democracy in their support of Union principles.

Resolved, That we earnestly, and in a spirit of true regard for the real interests of the whole Democratic family, recommend to the State organizations to take such measures as will effectually promote the interests and well-being of the Democratic Party, and urge upon the different County organizations the duty of united and joint effort, in order to replace the State of New York in the high position which she has hitherto occupied in the Democratic Councils of the nation.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, not withstanding the Captain's gun had kept up such a noise while they were being read that the audience could not hear them.

The first speaker introduced was

GEN. JOHN E. WARD,

Of Georgia, President of the Cincinnati Convention. He was rejoiced to see so many people gathered, and to hear so hearty a ratification of the proceedings of a Convention which had met and transacted its business under circumstances more difficult than had ever before existed on such an occasion. But during all their work the spirit of union and harmony had actuated them; and finally, all minor differences were forgotten, and all united upon the old statesman, JAMES BUCHANAN, for the Presidency and the eloquent JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for the Vice-Presidency—nominations for which the entire Democracy could unite, and united would surely triumph.

When the General had concluded, the following banner was nailed to the front of the platform:

SIXTH WARD PIONEER
BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE CLUB.

MR. W. W. AVERY,

Chairman of the North Carolina delegation, was the next speaker. He also rejoiced because of the opportunity afforded him of appearing before so large a number of the united Democracy. He considered the meeting an evidence that the Democratic Party of the Empire State was a unit, and being so he was sure the ticket would succeed. He spoke at some length of his love for State rights, and concluded with a denunciation of Southern secessionists and Northern Abolitionists.

While he was speaking his voice was often drowned by the noise of the Captain's gun, and when he had concluded an enthusiastic Celt roared out "New-York is always ridy far the demacricy."

To this time there had been but few of the usual evidences of enthusiasm among the audience. But when Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was announced there were three hearty cheers given, and JOHN VAN BUREN, who was on the balcony, threw up his hat. He spake as follows:

SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS was introduced to the assemblage by the Chairman amid vociferous and prolonged cheering.

He said: Mr. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: When from this meeting the telegraph and the newspaper shall convey the intelligence to the remotest parts of this Republic that the New-York Democracy are united as one man in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE joy will be imparted to the heart of every national patriot. [Cheers.] New-York, the Empire State, now occupies the position she is entitled to by her numbers, by her intellect, by her wealth, and, above all, by her devotion to those true constitutional State-rights principles which have always prevailed whenever the party has been united as one man upon the platform adopted in the Convention. [Cheers.] I came here only when I found that there was a joint invitation signed by Hards and Softs—[Cheers, and cries of "That's Good,"]—dissolving the old mottoes of difference, and uniting in one common effort to redeem and save the country from that whirlpool of sectional agitation and strife and discord to which the *isms*, allied and combined, were desirous to consign the Republic. I have refused for four years either to address either section of the Democracy of New-York, or to answer an invitation from either section, for the reason that I had resolved, as a Democrat, that I would never recognize the propriety of a division among men who ought to be united as brethren in a common cause. [Loud cheers.] But, when the joyous news arrived that New-York was a unit—that her Democracy were brethren, that past differences were forgotten, that the Cincinnati Convention had blotted out all remembrance of the past, and only presented the hopes and glories of the future—I was ready to come and extend the hand of fellowship to the New-York Democracy united, one and indivisible, ready to march to a glorious victory, and insure the ascendancy of our principles. [Loud cheering.] Now we are ready to meet the enemy and give him battle upon the issues as he proudly proclaimed them two years ago. When this Black Republican organization was first made [derisive laughter and cheers] they then put forth their principles upon their banners and defied the Democracy to meet them upon those issues. What were those principles thus boldly, proudly, defiantly proclaimed to their opponents? They were, first, The restoration of that black line called the Missouri Compromise; second, The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; third, The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; fourth, The abolition of the Slave Trade among the States; fifth, The admission of no more Territory or States into this Union, unless Slavery was first prohibited; sixth, The crucifixion of every man who voted for Kansas and Nebraska. [Cheers]. The Cincinnati Convention has accepted that gauntlet—has negatived every one of those propositions—has proclaimed a creed which meets the cordial approbation of every Democrat in America, no matter from what point of the compass he may have come. Who is now prepared to say that the Democracy is not a National party? The National Convention has proclaimed a creed so clear, so unequivocal, so direct that the man who runs may read—that the way-faring man may understand it. And now we ask the voice, the judgment, the verdict of the American people upon the approval of that creed which has just been presented to them. [Cheers.] Already our enemies have abandoned the issues which they so defiantly presented when they first entered the canvass. Bear in mind, my countrymen, that under the union of all the combined isms—Abolitionism, Free-Soilism, Know Nothing-ism, Maine-Liquor-Law-ism, Women's-Rights-ism and all the other baneful isms—[loud cheers]—under that combination they were able to throw a majority into the present House of Representatives in Congress, which gives them the control of that Body. They elected Mr. BANKS, a Know-Nothing, an Abolitionist, a Free Soiler, a Maine Liquor-Law man, a man who embodied all their principles, all their prejudices, and all their isms in his own person—him they elected Speaker of that House; he appointed every Committee in the House from men of his own color and complexion in politics. They have no excuse now for not having brought forward their bills and their enactments to redeem the pledges which they made to the people, and to carry out their professed principles. And yet they have not dared to bring forward a bill to restore the Missouri Compromise line—[loud cheers]—they have not dared to bring forward a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law—they have not dared to bring forward a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia—they have not dared to bring forward a bill to prohibit the slave-trade among the States—they have not dared to bring forward a bill to carry out any one of the pledges which they made to the people at the time they were elected. I ask you now, my countrymen, are you prepared to indorse men who have violated every principle, who have falsified every pledge, who have proved recreant to every obligation that honorable men could possibly have assumed in an election. [Cries of "No, no."] What excuse do they give for this recreancy on their part to their own principles? What excuse for not carrying out the cherished objects that they professed to have in view? Why not, if they are honest men, do what they pledged themselves to do? The answer is that it is not politic to do it. They say that it would hurt them at the election if they did what they agreed to do. Not politic to be honest! [Laughter and cheers.] Not politic to carry out their principles! Not politic to redeem their pledges! Not politic to be men worthy of faith and confidence among honest citizens! [Loud cheers.] Their actions show that they are conscious that they got their present position by falsification and fraud. They desire to play the same game until after the next Presidential election. With a majority in Congress, elected by Abolitionists and Know-Nothings, why do they not bring forward their bill to redeem their pledge to proscribe every man of foreign birth within the limits of this Great Republic? [Cries of "Good."] They dare not. They wish to coax and deceive some men of foreign birth to vote for a Know-Nothing candidate under the name of Freedom—[Voice: They can't do that]—in order that the men chosen by votes obtained from persons of foreign birth may be made the instruments depriving every naturalized citizen of his Constitutional rights. ["Bravo, Bravo," and cheers.] And if they dare not redeem their pledges—if they dare not carry out their principles when they have got the power in Congress, with what grace, with what assurance can they ask a moral, a religious, and an honest people to trust them again? Instead of carrying out their pledges, they now wish to ignore every plank in their platform. They desire to dodge all the issues, and in lieu of them to make up a side issue upon recent events that have taken place in the Territory of Kansas. What are these events? They tell us that civil war, bloodshed, and violence prevail in Kansas. Why is that? Is it the result of the Kansas and Nebraska bill? [Cries of "No."] Bear in mind, my countrymen, that the same law, the same act of Congress which created Kansas created Nebraska. Both Territories depend on the same organic law, and have the same rights and the same principles secured in their organic acts. And yet in Nebraska there have been peace, harmony, quiet, good will and everything that would gladden the heart of the patriot. On the other hand, in Kansas you have found a rebellion against the law—violence, murder, house-breaking, bloodshed, every crime that can disgrace humanity. [Cheers.] Why is that, when both are under the same organic law? In one Territory every blessing that a free people could desire results from the Kansas act; in the other everything that can disgrace free institutions has occurred. What is the cause of this difference? My countrymen, you will find the cause in the actions of those men who, originally opposed the Nebraska bill, and resolved and determined to render it odious by the vile acts which should be perpetrated under it. In Nebraska, where peace prevails, the Abolitionists have let it alone. Black Republicanism did not extend its operations there. Foreign interference was kept out. The people were allowed to regulate their own affairs in their own way, unmolested and undisturbed by any foreign interference whatever. In Nebraska, therefore, the true principle of the bill, the principle of self-government, in obedience to the Constitution, had fair play; and wherever fair play had been given to that principle, peace, quiet, happiness has been the result. On the other hand, in Kansas you found that the New-England Emigrant Aid Society, through corporations, with a capital of five millions, undertook to regulate the affairs of a Territory fifteen hundred miles off, and to control the liberties without respecting the rights, wishes, or interests of the people of the Territory. This foreign interference on the part of the Free-Soil, Abolition and Black Republican Parties, this foreign interference by corporations from New-England to regulate Western affairs, has created in Kansas—what every man had a right to suppose it would create—civil war, dissension, violence and bloodshed. For every drop of blood that has been shed, or will be shed in the Territory of Kansas, the Black Republican leaders are responsible. [Vociferous cheering.] It is a part of their line of policy to get up civil war there, and then make political capital out of the innocent blood shed by their tools and dupes, for the purpose of promoting their canvass in the Presidential election. What is their excuse for not obeying the law in Kansas? Why, they tell us that the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature are barbarous and inhuman. How many of them? The code of laws enacted by that Legislature compose a large volume of at least one thousand pages, containing innumerable enactments, applicable to every relation in life, and protecting every interest in society. And yet out of that long list of laws, relating to all affairs of human concern, only two short enactments have been specified as being either unjust or improper. Of these two laws, one relates to the question of Slavery; the other regulates the affairs of elections. And it is worthy of remark, and should never be forgotten, that under neither of those laws has any one case yet arisen, grounded on objections to them as being improper. No case, I say, has ever arisen, no writ has ever been issued, no trial has ever been had, no act of violence has ever occurred under either of these two obnoxious laws. Then what excuse is there for that violence? Why, these men, these Abolitionists and Black Republicans, send out their agents there to get up strife and bloodshed to have the stories copied into Abolition papers here for political effect. Contributions are taken up for Sharpe's rifles, and to send men out there to resist the law. Preachers of the Gospel advocate Sharpe's rifles as an instrument of salvation, instead of the Holy Scriptures. [Loud cheers.] The pulpit of the house of God is turned into a recruiting-office for brigands to go to Kansas to stir up strife and civil war, in order that the TIMES, and the *Tribune*, and the *Post*, and the other abolition papers here may parade the horrors of the Border Ruffians. The men sent out by your BEECHERS, by your SILLIMANS, by your THEODORE PARKERS, by your GARRISONS, go into Kansas, break into innocent people's houses, and when the Court issues a writ against them as housebreakers, and when the Sheriff goes to execute that writ, they shoot down the officers of the law, and rescue the house-breaker from the authority of the law. They protect him in his violence, and then talk about Kansas and the effects of the Nebraska bill. [Renewed cheering.] Every act of violence that has occurred in Kansas in resisting the officers of the law, has either been in a case of house-breaking, or murder, or a breach of the peace, or some other crime recognized as such in all civilized countries; and in all these cases the Black Republicans have been trying to protect the criminal from the punishment due to his crime. Hence it is simply a question in Kansas whether the law shall prevail or moral violence shall triumph. It is a question of the supremacy of the law or of rebellion against the constituted authorities. The Black Republicans, being in the minority, are determined to accomplish by violence what they cannot accomplish at the ballot box. And yet we are called on in Congress to bring forward some measure to restore peace in Kansas. My friends, I am anxious for peace in Kansas. I will do anything, consistently with my duty as a good citizen, to establish peace, quiet and security in Kansas. How is that to be done? It can be done only by making the criminal submit to the laws of the land. It can be done only by putting the house-breakers in the penitentiary. It can be done only by hanging the murderer under sentence of the court. It can be done only by protecting the right of the citizen in Kansas, as we protect the right of the citizen here. [Here the Speaker was interrupted by the entrance into the crowd of the First and Eleventh Wards Buchanan Associations; the latter with band, banners, flags and transparencies, and escorted by a cavalcade. Three cheers for DOUGLAS were called for, and were responded to with great vehemence.]

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed—My friends: In the Cincinnati Platform you will find that the question which I have just been discussing, that of the supremacy of the law over mob violence and rebellion, is distinctly met. Mr. BUCHANAN, our standard-bearer on this occasion, has accepted that platform unconditionally. If, in the event of his election, which I regard as certain as the evolutions of time, we will find that strict conservative principles, peace at home, peace in the States, peace in the Territories, the security of life, of liberty, and of property under the law, will be the fundamental rule of the Administration. [Cries of "Hear! hear!" and cheers.] I cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of that great principle, the sanctity of law. We boast of our liberties, and we boast of them justly because we live under a Government of law. Wherever liberty is protected by the law, wherever property is protected by the law, wherever men's rights are protected by the law, there is liberty, there is constitutional freedom. [Loud cheers.] He who resists the supremacy of the law of the land, is an enemy to all free institutions. [VOICE—"Bravo."] The law is the guardian of all that is sacred of freedom. The law protects the ballot-box. The law protects the elective franchise. The law protects a man's life, a man's liberty, a man's property, a man's reputation—all that is dear to man in a civilized community. The great characteristic of the National Democratic Party is our attachment to the Constitution and to the law of the land, as the people through their representatives shall make it, and the court within its jurisdiction shall expound it. In Kansas the Black Republicans place their hopes upon successful resistance to the law of the land. They don't confine their rebellion against law even in Kansas. They practice it in these States of the Union. They resist the Fugitive Slave law openly and boldly. Why? Because they say that they don't like the law. But is it a satisfactory reason for resisting the execution of a law that you don't like it? Did you ever see a criminal in the box like the law that consigned him to the halter? [Cheers.] And yet these liberty-loving men, these men whose consciences are so tender that they won't allow them to be true either to the Constitution of the country or their oaths—these men don't like the Fugitive Slave law, and hence they won't obey it. Whenever you sanction the principle that one man may set aside one law because of his love of freedom, you authorize and license every other man to set aside any other law because he may not like that. If, therefore, you believe in the supremacy of the law, you must obey every law as the Legislature makes it, and as the Court expounds it, and as the executive officers carry it out in obedience to judicial process. What reason do these Black Republicans give for resisting the Fugitive Slave law?

A VOICE—Higher law.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Why, they tell you that it sends the negro back to his master. It sends the negro back to his master? Is that the objection? Did you ever hear of any other objection to that law except that it sent the slave home to his master, where he owed service? If that be the objection, what does the Constitution of the United States say on that point? It says that any person owing service or labor in one State, escaping into another, shall not be released by any law or any regulation therein, but shall be delivered up. Every man, therefore, who is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law upon the ground that it sends the slave back, is opposed to the Constitution of our country, as WASHINGTON and our Revolutionary fathers made it. They go into the Senate and appeal to God for the sincerity of their vow that they will obey the Constitution, with a mental reservation that they will violate not only the Constitution but their oaths solemnly taken in the presence of God and their country to be faithful to it. If there was a hole in the Fugitive Slave law big enough to let every slave pass through, would not these Black Republicans say that it was the holiest law that ever was enacted under the Constitution? And these Black Republicans not only preach rebellion against the law in Kansas, but they raise the standard of rebellion here in the States of the Union. What is the distinguishing feature of difference between our own glorious Republic and the monarchies of Europe? Is not the difference in the fact that in Europe, in arbitrary governments, the will of the Prince is the law of the land—here the will of the people, expressed according to the forms of the Constitution, is the supreme law of the land. [Loud cheers.] How then can you preserve that great distinguishing feature of our institutions, except by strict obedience to the law as the people have made it through their legislators? I repeat, therefore, that the supremacy of the law is the great conservative feature of the Democratic platform as proclaimed by the Cincinnati Convention. But, my friends, I find that these Black Republican orators and Black Republican newspapers have already begun to shed crocodile tears [laughter] over my own humble fate. Because, they say, the Convention erected a Douglas platform, and then put BUCHANAN on it. [Cheers.] I wish to invite your attention to the point whether that platform is not a Buchanan platform as well as a Douglas platform. I say that it is a Douglas platform because it has indorsed every position that I have taken, not only upon the Slavery question and Kansas and Nebraska, but upon our foreign policy. [Cries of good, and cheers.] That is true, and because it is true I enter into this campaign with heart and soul, ready to devote all my energies to the success of the platform and the candidates. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. DOUGLAS then proceeded to show that Mr. BUCHANAN and himself had occupied for many years past and ever since he (Mr. D.) had come into public life, precisely the same position on the Slavery question from beginning to end. Mr. BUCHANAN, when in Mr. POLK'S Cabinet in 1845, approved of the proposition to extend the Missouri line indefinitely through Texas; as one of that Cabinet, he concurred in the justice of the Mexican war; and by his letter to the Harvest Home Celebration of Berks County, Pa., in October, 1847, he urged the extension of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30' to the Pacific Ocean, in the same manner as he (Mr. DOUGLAS) had proposed. [Here the Fourteenth Ward Buchanan Club, and the Richmond County (First District, Castleton,) Buchanan and Breckinridge Club, made their appearance, and by the music which accompanied them, and the cheers which greeted their arrival, interrupted for a time the course of the speaker's remarks. The latter club had a banner with the inscription:

First
WE POLK'D THEM,
then
WE PIERC'D THEM,
and now
WE'LL BUCK THEM.

It excited much laughter and applause. Subsequently, and when Mr. DOUGLAS had again resumed his address, he was interrupted by persons in the crowd underneath who handed up a diminutive specimen of Young America, about five years of age, which had lost its way in the Park and wandered through the crowd. The youngster was properly cared for.]

Mr. DOUGLAS continued his history of the Slave Question and of the Compromise Measure by which in 1850 the matter was supposed to be settled throughout which Mr. BUCHANAN was either a participant in or an approver of the measures which he (Mr. D.) supported.

He acknowledged the services and fidelity to constitutional principles of the old line Whigs, and, in conclusion, warmly counseled the maintenance of union in the Democratic ranks. You are now, he said, invincible, because you are united. You will now be victorious, because you have no discord in your ranks. You are again the Empire State of the Union, and I trust that the November election will show that in times present, as you have been in times past, you are worthy of that consideration which the Democracy of the distant portions of the Republic have been free and cordial in awarding to you. The speaker retired amid tremendous and protracted cheering.

SPEECH OF HON. HOWELL COBB.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was introduced. He said:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW DEMOCRATS: I will begin the few remarks which I intend to offer on this occasion, just where my distinguished friend from Illinois closed his remarks. I do assure you it is with a heart over-flowing, that I to-night extend to the united Democracy of New-York my sincere congratulations that once more your divisions are at an end, and that you present a united front to the common enemies of the Democratic Party. This union which you have formed, is one based upon principle. The Democracy of every section of New-York have come around a common altar, forgetful of past differences of opinion, burying your personal discussions, and giving one to another, and to all your fellow Democrats of the Union, your pledge of honor for the future, for your true and faithful adherence to the platform of the Democracy of the Union, as laid down at the Cincinnati Convention. We have come to rejoice that you are thus united as a band of brothers, marching under one common banner, laboring for a common victory, in defence of common principles. Let the union thus formed be like the union of these States—perpetual and permanent. The eyes of your brethren in all our land have looked upon this scene of union in New York with more than ordinary gratification. It has carried joy into the bosom of every friend of the Constitution from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Their eye is upon you for the future. They desire to see this union perpetuated by the kind feeling and energy of mutual confidence. Let every Democrat in New-York unite with every Democrat in this broad Union in the expression of that glorious sentiment: Palsied be the tongue, and withered be the arm, which would strike a blow at the heart of the united Democracy of the Union. I am here with you to-night to ratify the action of the Cincinnati Convention, to exchange congratulations with you upon the successful termination of the labors of that Convention. I do so with all my heart. The action of the Convention at Cincinnati commends itself to the favor and confidence of every man within the bounds of the Party and of many without, who have for years struggled and labored for the advancement of the great and important measures which constitute the basis of the platform which was adopted at that Convention. How could I feel other than joyous when my eye ran over that platform and I found in every line and paragraph of it an indorsement of the great principle of Democratic truth to which I had devoted the best days of my young manhood? Not only was that platform acceptable to me, not only was I willing to labor in the defence of the principles then and there avowed, but I believe that the candidates presented by that Convention would be equally acceptable to the whole Democracy of the Union. Fellow citizens! who is your candidate for the Presidency? [Voices, "JAMES BUCHANAN."] Will it, in your opinion, be necessary to ask the question, who is JAMES BUCHANAN? Let the reply be found in the record of the life of a pure patriot and a brilliant statesman, whose name is associated with all that does honor to his country since he has occupied public office. The name of JAMES BUCHANAN is the connecting link between the generation which is passing away and that which is now coming upon the stage of action. He is one of the few men left in the land who can give you a view of the history of those days to which every Democrat returns with a grateful recollection of the heroism and patriotism of the Sage of the Hermitage. [Applause.] Whether in the Cabinet, on the floor of Congress, or as a representative of his country abroad, his public life has been marked by the same sagacious wisdom, the same patriotic devotion to the Constitution, the same earnest desire to do all in his power to advance the prospects of the country, and elevate her among the nations of the world. Is it strange, then, my friends, that Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination has been received throughout the land with so much cordiality? Is it strange that his nomination has spoken peace to the troubled waters of factious excitement? Is it strange that we look forward to his administration with a conscious certainty that it will give peace and quiet to the country, and stability to the Constitution, and permanency to the Union? I appear to-night before a people who are deeply interested in all that is associated with the permanent prosperity of the country, her quiet at home and her peace abroad. Is it necessary to argue to you that this peace abroad, this quiet at home, could be more easily obtained than under the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN? You are the Commercial Metropolis of the Union. This Union, while it extends its blessings to all sections of the country, is emphatically the mother of New-York and all her interests. Strike down the Union, and with it falls all your prosperity for the future, as surely as the going down follows the rising of the sun. Therefore, I appeal to you as friends of the Union, as friends of peace and quiet abroad and at home, to see to it that you have well considered the record of the distinguished services of your candidate, that your judgments are duly enlightened as to the promise which his past life holds out for the future before committing the fatal act of depositing your ballots against his election and in favor of men whom you do not know, or, if known, whose principles are destructive to all that is near and dear to every American citizen. Fellow citizens, who are the men and what are the principles at issue in this contest for the suffrages of the people with the combined Democratic Party? I know not who the candidate on the opposite side will be, nor is it material. It is utterly unimportant. Place the power of this Government in the hands of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, or any of his faith or kin politically; let men of their political sentiments obtain a majority in the Senate; let them have a majority in the House of Representatives; let them carry out the principles they advocate, (here there was an interruption, caused by the entrance of another delegation—Mr. COBB remaining silent for some time, and then added,) and then, according to the principles they avow, pass laws which they are pledged, before the country, to carry out. They would repeal the Kansas law, restore the Missouri restriction, repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and thereby ignore the Constitution of the country, abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and repeal all acts and measures which protect the rights of the citizens of the South. Tell me, honest citizens of New-York, when these outrages shall have been committed, when the rights of our sister States shall have been trampled under foot, when the Constitution shall have been trampled upon by these infamous traitors to it, what security shall we have for the perpetuation of the Union? I claim for the South no higher spirit, no nobler chivalry, than dwells in all the hearts of the people in this broad land. But I tell you that the Union cannot and ought not to be preserved after the Constitution shall have been trampled in the dust. If we preserve the one, we must maintain the other. I calmly present it to the people of New-York; I address it to the intelligent men of the North, and of all portions of this country. Can your Constitution and your Union be secure under the administration and power of rulers who are representing those principles? If they cannot, do you not owe it to yourselves, to the Constitution, and the country, to defeat the men who seek only to betray? But I appeal to you upon a higher principle—I appeal to your sense of right and justice—the Constitution rests upon you as your seal and protection. If a sacrilegious hand is put forth to seize and tear it from you, what will be your conduct towards the man who will attempt it? These men cannot, will not protect that Constitution, because it has no abiding place in their heart. Mr. COBB proceeded to argue, that in case it again became necessary to form a Constitution such as our fathers met to establish, and that if in that convention there sat no other representatives from the North but Black Republicans and Know-Nothings, they would construct a Constitution destitute of the great principles which characterize that instrument as it now exists. These men had not the heart to adopt the principles which our fathers avowed. He appealed to his hearers to know if they loved the Constitution of the country. [Cries of "Yes! yes!"] See to it, then, that no sacrilegious hand is permitted to touch one single provision of that sacred instrument. The Know-Nothings next came in for their share. A Know-Nothing Convention would assemble in this City to-morrow. Probably the first movement they would make, would be to strike out that provision of the Constitution which declares that no religious test should be adopted in this land. The Know-Nothings would say, that while their Catholic brethren were true to the flag of the Union in every cont

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Question of Etiquette—The Republic of the United States and the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen—The Ambassadors of Paris—The Last of the Bourbon Estates, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 19, 1856.

The official journal of Saturday contains a notice in the following words: "The Emperor received answers, yesterday, from His Highness, the Duke of SAXE-MEININGEN, and from his Excellency, the President of the Republic of the United States, to the notifications of the birth of the Imperial Prince." The *Siècle*, (Republican,) in reply to this, hopes, by way of paraphrase, that what it is going to demand will not be charged to its supposed predilections for certain Governments, but wants to know why the editor of the *Moniteur* places the Duke of SAXE-MEININGEN before the President of the United States? The *Siècle* calls attention to the fact, that he has not even the diplomatic right of the alphabetical order. And it then asks why the *Moniteur* qualifies President PIERCE with the title of Excellency and not the other chiefs of State of American powers?

To these questions the *Moniteur* refuses a reply But *Siècle* evidently overlooks the fact that, with the exception of the Pope's Nuncio, and the Ambassadors, of whom there are only two at this Court —those of England and Turkey—all other diplomatic agents take precedence according to the date of their first presentation at Court; and that in like manner the reception of official notices—such as the one in question—are announced. Notwichstanding the importance which is given at this Court to Monarchies, no matter how insignificant, in comparison with Republics, it is hardly to be supposed that the Court of NAPOLEON would place the petty Dukedom of SAXE-MEININGEN before the Republic of the United States on any such ground as this. It is, therefore, to be inferred that the precedence given to the Dukedom of SAXE-MEININGEN, in the present instance, depends on the priority of the reception of the letter. So tenacious, indeed, are diplomatists, in sustaining this principle of precedence, that it would be impossible for a violation of the rule to take place without detection. But the intrigues and the *ruses* sometimes adopted to effect this object are quite ingenious. Thus, when Mr. MASON arrived in Paris, more than two years ago, to enter upon his duties as Minister to the Court of France, Mr. SANFORD was acting as Chargé d'Affaires. This gentleman, who, although young, had been long in the diplomatic service, and was thoroughly posted in the tricks of the profession, learned that M. LIGTENVELT, the Minister of Holland, was to present his credentials and enter upon his duties the same day as Mr. MASON. The demand of M. LIGTENVELT for the audience preceded that of Mr. MASON, and the reception of the two was fixed at 2 o'clock. But Mr. SANFORD went to the Master of Ceremonies, and, without mentioning that he knew any other Minister was to be presented on that day, asked as a favor, for private and urgent reasons, that Mr. MASON's audience should be placed at 12 o'clock. The time was changed without suspicion of the object, and Mr. MASON thus obtained precedence of the Dutch Minister at the French Court. The *ruse* of Mr. SANFORD was legitimate and thoroughly diplomatic.

In the order in which they now stand the Pope comes first, then the three Ambassadors, England, Turkey and Austria, (the latter just made,) then the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, in which the United States stand, I believe, the ninth or tenth.

RUSSIAN HONOR TO FRANCE.

A certain amount of ill feeling seems to have arisen from the fact that Russia intends to confer upon the Prince DOLGOROUKI, who will represent the Czar at Paris, the title of Ambassador, while her other representatives at the Courts, who signed the treaty of Paris, will only bear the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. To bring into bolder relief the honor which is thus conferred on France, a French Legitimist journal, which has never ceased to show its hatred for England during the entire war, attempts to draw a distinction between the attributes of an Ambassador and those of a Minister, which do not in fact exist. Thus, it is pretended that an Ambassador represents more directly and more personally *the Sovereign*, while a Minister represents *the country*; that the intercourse of an Ambassador is directly with the Sovereign to whom he is accredited, while that of the Minister is with the Foreign Office. But this is not true. Both must transact all ordinary business through the Foreign Office, and both have the right to confer directly with the Sovereign on extraordinary occasions, such as the presentation of friends, the delivery of letters from sovereign to sovereign, and other duties of like character. But a *Chargé d'Affaires* can never approach the Sovereign but through the Foreign Minister, or the Grand Chamberlain, or Master of Ceremonies.

While Ambassadors do not enjoy special rights near the sovereign to whom they are accredited, over those of a Minister Plenipotentiary, it is yet considered a higher title of distinction by the sovereign who confers it, a higher title of distinction to the sovereign who receives him, he takes higher rank in the diplomatic corps, and his emoluments are greater. So that England *has* cause for jealousy in the appointment by Russia and Austria of Ambassadors to France and of Ministers Plenipotentiary only to her Court. It is the last and most complete triumph of the head of that family which was forever excluded by these same sovereigns from wearing the Crown of France, of the man whose accession to imperial power only two years ago was laughed at by these same sovereigns as a French caprice of an hour, and whose pretensions to equality were treated with disdain. He has not only changed their opinion in two years, but he has wrenched from them an acknowledgment of his exceptional position in Europe, and brought them in reality to the foot of his throne.

In 1848, Austria renounced Ambassadors entirely; now we see her making an exception in favor of NAPOLEON and the young Baron HUBNER, the youngest of her distinguished diplomats. In this fact, and in the visit of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to St. Cloud, some people see a desire on the part of the Courts of Austria and France to draw tighter the bonds of friendship which exist between them; but others only see that Austria comes begging for aid in her troubles in Italy.

A FARCE.

In view of the consolidation of NAPOLEON's power, which becomes more and more palpable as each new event is accomplished, what are we to think of the farce which the Count DE CHAMBORD (HENRY V.) is playing in Austria? A German journal asserts that a considerable number of French Legitimists have lately made application to the Count for titles of nobility, and that these titles, or a portion of them at least, have been conferred! The Count is addressed as "His Majesty," and is treated in every respect as if actually on the throne of the BOURBONS. Decidedly the traditional *esprit* of the Legitimists of France has forsaken them.

THE LAST OF THE BOURBON ESTATES.

The estates which the Count DE CHAMBORD possesses in France, in conjunction with his sister, the reigning Duchess of PARMA, are in fair way to be sequestered by the State. These estates consist in: 1. A forest situated near Vierzon, valued at $120,000; 2. Another forest in Champagne valued at $30,000; 3. Several forests in the department of Haute-Marie, estimated at $1,600,000. Total of the estates $1,800,000, of which half, as before mentioned, belongs to the Duchess of PARMA.

The Emperor, through the administration of Public Domains, is endeavoring to obtain possession of these domains for the State. Already the Count had lost the forest of Vierzon and that of Champagne; but he retains them by a loan of a million, made from his political friends, and which was placed in the hands of the administration of Public Domains.

But the most important suit is that which has been instituted for the forests of the Haute Marie. If the verdict of the Tribunal of Vassy is confirmed, there will remain only to the Count the estate of Chambord, an estate which was purchased only a few years ago, on money borrowed with a view to political preferment, and which costs annually to keep it up, thirty thousand francs more than it produces. Thus the "Last of the Bourbons" is in a fair way to lose all his valuable property in France; for with the power in his hands, it is not to be supposed that LOUIS NAPOLEON will permit the most pretentious of his rivals to continue in possession of means which may be used against that power, to a greater or lesser extent. From the first to the last of the Bourbon kings, from the year 1589, when HENRY IV. entered Paris, to the flight of CHARLES X. in 1830, France has been enormously plundered by this line of sovereigns; but now there is a fair prospect that this house will soon cease to exist, for with the death of the Count, who is childless and infirm, will die out the last serious pretender to the Bourbon throne, and with him all titles to property which this family has held in France.

THE SEBASTOPOL COLUMN.

The Baron CHARLES DUPIN has introduced into the Senate a resolution which authorizes the Emperor to construct a monumental column commemorative of the Fall of Sebastopol. It will be reared in the new Boulevard de Sebastopol, on the heights of St. Geneviève, and near the Pantheon. This new boulevard, in course of construction through the centre of Paris, and which commences at the Strasburg Dépôt, and terminates at the Barrière d'Enfer, a distance of nearly five miles, has been selected as the site of the new monument, no doubt, on account of its name. The column, like the Napoleon column of the Place Vendôme, will be made of cannon and other metal taken from the enemy, and surmounted with the figure of NAPOLEON III. The design and the cost are to be left to the Emperor's discretion.

THE NEW TITLES.

It appears now that if the Emperor is to receive the power of conferring titles of nobility, the Counts WALEWSKI and DE MORNY are to receive the title of Prince, but not of the imperial blood; the Generals PELISSIER and CANROBERT that of Duke; while BOSQUET and the other Generals of Division, at the taking of Sebastopol, will receive the title of Count. This is a more plausible distribution of the new honors than any that has been suggested.

THE PENSION FUND AT THE GRAND OPERA.

A curious decree has just been published in regard to the Grand Opera. This theatre, as you know, is directly under the control of the Government, and is conducted by officers appointed by the Emperor. A few evenings ago M. CROSMIER, the director, at the moment when the artists had all collected for the rehearsal of a new ballet, "La Rose de Florence," sent for the entire *personnel* of the house, which numbers 500, to come into the grand saloon. Here the director read a new decree from the Emperor which restores the pension list of the establishment.

The decree is very long, embracing many details which would be curious to your readers, but the following are its principal features:

"The singers, dancers and *personnel* of the ballets are to have a right to their pension after 20 years' service; the chief of the orchestra, ballet master, *chefs du chant*, and chief machinist, after 20 years and at 50 years of age; professors, accompaniers, musicians, chorus-singers and machinists, after 25 years and 50 years of age; and all others after 30 years and 60 years of age. The services of the singers, chiefs of orchestra, professors, musicians and chorus-singers, will be reckoned from the age of 18; for dancers, from 16; and for others, from the age of 20. The retiring pension will be calculated at the rate of the 60th part of the average salary of each year's service, but cannot exceed the following rates: For average salaries of 6,000fr. and under, 2,500fr. pension; from 6,000fr. to 8,000fr., 2,700fr.; 8,000fr. to 10,000fr., 2 900fr.; 10 0 0fr. to 12 000fr., 3,100fr; 12,000fr. to 15,000fr., 3,300fr.; 15,000fr. to 18,000fr., 3,500fr.; 18,000fr. to 20,000fr., 3,800fr.; 20,000fr. to 24,000fr., 4,000fr.; 24,000fr. to 28,000fr., 4,300fr.; 28,000fr. to 32,000fr., 4,500fr.; 32,000fr. to 36,000fr.,4,800fr.; and 36,000fr. to 40,000fr., 5,000fr. Services performed in the Imperial lyrical theatres will reckon with those rendered at the Opera in establishing a claim to retiring pensions, but the services at the Opera must have attained two-thirds of the whole time of service required for establishing the claim. Any artist, employe or agent, wounded or injured in the service of the Opera, and rendered thereby unfit for further duty, has an immediate right to the pension. Widows of *artistes* who have obtained pensions will continue to receive them, provided the marriage shal' have taken place five years before the cessation of the services of the husband; and also widows of *artistes* or employes who lose their lives in the service of the theatre. Orphans of *artistes* will also receive allowances until the age of 18."

THE INUNDATION OF ROYALTY.

Paris has seen within the last year more sovereigns, and near relatives of sovereigns, within its walls, than were ever before seen, perhaps, within any European city in the same length of time. First, the King of Portugal, and his brother the Duke of Oporto; then the Prince of Holstein, heir to the throne of Denmark; then Queen VICTORIA and family, comprising a Prince, and a future King and Queen; then the King of Sardinia, the King of Wurtemberg, the Queen Christina of Spain, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, (uture sovereigns of Belgium,) and the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden. At the present moment we have as guests of the Emperor, the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, brother of the Emperor, Grand Admiral and Commander of the Navy, and the Prince OSCAR of Sweden, Duke of Ostrogothie, second son of the King.

To these should be added two Ex Presidents of the United States, Messrs. VAN BUREN and FILLMORE, and several Ex-Kings and Ex-Presidents residing here, among whom are the Ex-King of Westphalia, the Duke of BRUNSWICK and President ROSAS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FETES.

More than ten thousand men are employed at the Hotel de Ville and at the Notre Dame, preparing those edifices for the grand *fêtes* in commemoration of baptism of the Imperial Prince. Yet it is worthy of note that the legislative bodies have not yet voted the appropriation asked for by the Emperor for that purpose. The baptism will take place the 14th of June. MALAKOFF.

Democratic Young Men's General Committee —Withdrawal of a Disgusted Member.

S. B. Noble, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Young Men's General Committee.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Having come the conclusion that I cannot, consistently with my own views, longer act as a member of the Young Men's Committee, it becomes my duty to apprise the Committee of such determination, and also to inform them of the causes that influence my action.

I have always been, and still claim to be a Democrat, and have always labored and voted with the Democratic Party. It was my fortune a few years ago to be one of the delegates assembled at Rome for the purpose of settling the differences of that party and reëstablishing its unity and power on a permanent basis. I cordially lent my humble aid to accomplish that purpose, and looked with much hope for a beneficial result. That hope, to a great extent, has been disappointed. The party remains divided. With that portion of the party who are denominated Nationals, I have never cooperated; from the other portion I now differ.

The political affairs of this country seem approaching a crisis. There is a deep-seated cause agitating the public mind as it has never before been excited since the adoption of the Constitution. That excitement in a distant Territory has broken out in violence and dissolution, little less than that of actual civil war. In the Capital of the United Statee, in the very temple of Constitutional law, and the sanctuary of American Freedom, the Representative of a sovereign State of the Union has been stricken down by the hand of lawless violence. The sacking of a border city and the attempted assassination of a Senator in the Capitol, are the works of the same day.

At the head of the Government is a man who was placed in power by the Democratic Party—and whom I assisted to elect—and by that Administration the murder and rapine of the Border, and assassination in the Capitol, are stimulated and defended. While the Democratic Party sustains and adheres to that Administration, or nominates and upholds for executive or representative office any of the men who adhere to that Administration, either in the Cabinet or the Customs, in Congress or out of Congress, I cannot adhere to the Democratic Party.

If we expect the institutions of this country to be preserved, we must elect men to executive and representative office who will not encourage but will repress violence—who will not conspire to destroy, but will protect and defend a State or Territory from rapine, and a Senator from assassination.

Such has been the recent course of action of the Democratic Party, and such results have transpired, there is little to hope from the late nominations made at Cincinnati. They stand pledged upon a platform pretending *in theory* to be national, but intended *practically* to be sectional.

A blow has been struck at American liberty—its shock is felt thrilling from the heart to every extremity of the nation. While we boast of the security of an "American citizen" through all foreign lands as once a Roman was secure, to be an *American Senator* has ceased to be a protection, even in the Senate house. The Government of this Union must be committed to other hands, or our boasted liberties will soon cease to be practical, and become only historical.

I most respectfully tender my resignation of membership of the Young Men's Committee. Very respectfully, yours, H. S. LINCOLN.

ANOTHER OF THE ADAMS FAMILY.—Among the speakers of the indignation meeting in Quincy last week, young JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the eldest son of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, grandson of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and the great grandson of JOHN ADAMS, made an eloquent speech in behalf of the rights of freedom. It is a gratifying fact to record in these columns that we have not yet seen "the last of the Adamses." It is a glorious name, and we hope it will ever be a prominent one wherever the liberty of man is assailed.—*Boston Transcript, June 9.*

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

REIGN OF TERROR IN KANSAS.

Lawrence (May 31) Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

There is a Reign of Terror in Kansas. The prospects of freedom are gloomy. The Northern squatters are yielding to despair. Their only hope is in Northern resolution. If the people of the North command their Representatives TO STOP THE SUPPLIES, unless Kansas be *immediately* admitted into the Union, they will fight and struggle to the end; but if the supplies are granted, without this proviso, they *must* yield to the overwhelming foreign forces united to subdue them.

The position of the Northern people of Kansas is one of imminent peril. The troops, the Courts, the Blue Lodge, and the Southern army under BUFORD and others, are incessantly employed in robbing and harassing them.

If Northerners unite for mutual protection, the troops immediately disperse them, and a party of Missouri or Alabama ruffians, following in the footsteps of the soldiery, plunder and insult them with impunity.

Every man who is capable of acting as a leader, is either under arrest or under indictment.

The farmers are forced to be idle in the field, for several hours daily, in order to keep up a watch for the approach of guerillas.

Scouts ride all night in several districts.

Missouri is marshaling her forces again.

Lies, malignant and innumerable are sent in legions along the border Counties, to exasperate the people of that State against the Free-State settlers and their political opinions.

A civil war or submission to arbitrary rule, to despotism on the Bench, military dictation and armed mob law, are the only alternatives before the people from the North, in this Territory, who are resolved, at all hazards, to remain here.

Col. Sumner has been removed from Fort Leavenworth, and the merciless Gen. Harney has been appointed to succeed him. HARNEY hates Northern principles as intensely as he hates the Indians. But Col. SUMNER, on the contrary, was supposed to be favorable to the Free-State cause and to Northern men. "We mean to subdue you," said DOUGLAS—and HARNEY was chosen to execute the threat.

Unless the free North does her duty, without a moment's delay, this threat will soon be fact.

Such is the belief of the Northern squatters in this State. Having stated it, and indorsed it, I will now chronicle facts.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT OSSAWATOMIE—FIVE PRO-SLAVERY MEN KILLED.

Horrible stories are told in Missouri of the murder of five Pro-Slavery men at Ossawatomie. It is said that their throats were cut, and their corpses mangled and chopped into inches. Of course, the Free-State Party, as a party—every Northern man and every Southern man with Northern principles—in the Territory, is accused by the organs of the Ruffians with this imaginary and revolting atrocity.

It is stated that their houses were entered at midnight and the victims of this outrage murdered in their beds.

I remained a day at Prairie City, in order to find out the truth of this report. I sent a messenger to Ossawatomie to investigate the circumstances.

The facts, of course, refute the Missouri version of the affair.

Five men were killed. There is no doubt of that fact.

Their names are WILLIAM SHERMAN, better known as "Dutch Henry;" a father and two sons, named DOYLE, and Mr. WILKINSON, a member of the House of Representatives of the bogus Kansas Legislature.

They were shot by a party of Free State boys—at least I infer so, from the cause of their summary execution.

These men have bullied and threatened the lives of the Northern squatters in that section ever since the invasion of November last. DOYLE and his sons have been particularly active in harassing and assaulting the Free-State men.

On the day on which these men were killed, a flag inscribed, "*Head-quarters of the Pro-Slavery Army*," was hoisted over SHERMAN's store. A Free-State man went in and inquired the price of powder. The man told him he charged ten cents a pound to Pro-Slavery men, but as he was a d—d nigger thief he would have to pay twenty-five cents.

Some angry words passed between the parties. WILKINSON then seized on the squatter, and told him that, as he refused to acknowledge the Territorial laws as valid enactments, they would give him a lesson to teach him what his principles would lead to. They said he ought to have been hanged long ago; and now, as they had him in their power, by G—d they would give him his due.

They kept him confined an hour or two. After dusk they took him out, went down with him to the woods, put a rope around his neck and an end of it over the limb of a tree, and were preparing to hoist him up.

"*Fire!*"

The report of five rifles was heard simultaneously with this unexpected demand. Five corpses—the bodies of the DOYLES, SHERMAN and WILKINSON were seen stretched on the grass as soon as the smoke cleared away.

"*Fix*" cried the same voice who had given the order to fire.

The man whose life was so mysteriously and unexpectedly saved, as soon as he removed the rope from his neck, went into the woods and shouted for his friends.

But they had disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as they came.

This act will be made the excuse for arresting every man in that section of the State, who has made himself obnoxious, or is likely to be a leader in defending the lives and property of Northern men.

SPEECH OF A SOUTHERNER TO FREE-STATE PRISONERS.

The following characteristic speech was delivered at East Douglas on the 26th of May, by Major HUBERT to a party of eight Free-State prisoners illegally detained by the South Carolinians. Major HUBERT is the leader of one of the companies which assisted in the plunder of Lawrence:

GENTLEMEN: The cause of our being here to-day is of a peculiar character. The condition of things at this time, and things that have been said and done, you are better acquainted with than I am.

I have been here but a short time. What you know are facts, what I know is hearsay—but my information is such that it becomes a fact.

I now want to give you a piece of advice.

You are in a state of rebellion. You have been aiding designing men in carrying out their points; which has brought this Union almost or quite to a sate of dissolution.

You have been offering resistance to the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature—which was no doubt a legal one. The President has declared it legal; Congress has declared it legal; and resistance to those laws is—Treason.

What did you come here for? Why did you not go to Nebraska? It is as good a country as this. But, *no!* You must come *here*. You want the whole of the Territory *that belongs to the South*.

We are going to Lawrence to take their arms. We are going to take every d——d gun they have got.

Now, my advice to you is this. Keep at your work here. Stay at home. Have nothing to do with elections or voting—*if you do, you will be liable to be hung up to the first tree you come to.*

Every man has a right to his opinions, and a right to express them openly.

Do you think I would go into a Free State Camp and say I was a Free-State man? No, by G—d! I should hope I had more respect for myself and country.

I told my people before I left home that I would see that this was made a Slave State, and by G—d it shall be done—peacefully, if it can be; *if not, by G—d it shall be done at the point of the bowie knife.*

This Territory belongs to the South, and by G—d the South shall have it.

Is not this so, boys? (The orator turned round to his men, who yelled yes, of course.)

"Gentlemen," he added to the Free-State-men, "you have offered no resistance, and I hope you will not. *If you do, you will be dealt with in a more summary manner.*

Gentlemen, you are dismissed.

This speech was delivered to a party of eight Free-State prisoners—illegally detained by the South Carolinians. J. R.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN CAPT PATE'S COMPANY AND THE FREE-STATE MEN.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery,) June 7.

Yesterday the steamer *James H. Lucas* arrived, bringing later intelligence from the troubled Territory, by which it will be seen that the dispatches published yesterday, are, in some of their features, contradicted. We are glad to learn that affairs are not so bad as was anticipated, although they are yet horrible in all their details. A *battle had been fought* between a company under the command of Capt. PATE, numbering about thirty men, and a gang of about seventy or eighty Abolitionists, in which two Pro-Slavery men were killed and three wounded. PATE, it will be seen, was not killed, but taken prisoner. DONALDSON, it is reported, was also wounded and taken prisoner.

Mr. MCGEE received a severe wound in his thigh, and was brought to Westport.

The following is the latest intelligence:

From the Kansas Enterprise, Extra, June 3.

We are indebted to Mr. ISAAC LONG, who has just returned from the Territory, and who was one of Captain PATE's company, for the following later and contradictory news:

He says that the battle between Captain P.'s company and the Abolitionists lasted four hours. He lost two men and three wounded. Loss on the enemy's side not ascertained. After the conflict, Captain P., seeing the imminent danger his force (30 strong) was in, sent a flag of truce to the enemy by a guarded prisoner. This was not accepted, and they in return sent for Captain P., who went out guarded, and was taken prisoner with his men, with the exceptions of Mr. COLEMAN, R. BEAM, and ISAAC LONG, the bearer of this news.

These men—brave at heart, and true to the emergency of the interests of the South—fought like tigers, and when their force yielded they were unflinched at nerve; nor did they surrender. LONG bore off a palm true to the courage and bravery of his race, and might have well exclaimed—*I came not to be conquered!* The Abolitionists numbered between seventy and eighty strong.

Capt. PATE was not wounded, as reported.

JAMES MCGEE, reported dead, was brought to Westport yesterday, in a critical situation. There is hope of his recovery.

Recruits are needed. Persons are leaving to answer their call hourly. They need horses badly. Many persons are compelled to stay at home on that account. Cannot adjacent counties furnish horses? If they will, they will find many true and warm friends of the South ready to mount them and proclaim "Southern Rights" over the bodies of the Northern fanatics who seek to crush their rights in that Territory by midnight assassinations and secret plots!

Mr. FRAZIER has just shown us the ball taken from the wound of Mr. M'GEE. It is greatly battered.

The following letter from a gentleman of Westport contains some additional particulars of interest:

WESTPORT, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

Early yesterday morning Mr. H. C. PATE, a commissioned officer under Gov. SHANNON, who had taken some of the murderers at Shermanville, and was on his way to Lecompton, was attacked at Black Jack Point, by a superior force, and after fighting hard until 10 o'clock, having two of his men killed and four wounded, for the want of ammunition was compelled to surrender. During the fight, a large Santa Fé train was passing, and Capt. PATE seeing his men overpowered and falling, called for a volunteer to go to the train for help. A Captain WASHINGTON took the errand, but in the attempt was cut off from his comrades, and wounded, finally making his escape to this place. I extracted the ball and he left yesterday for Lexington. When the captive party were ordered to stack their arms, a Wyandott Indian named LONG cried out "A Wyandott never surrenders," and at the same moment dashed through the party, under a heavy fire, and made good his escape, gaining Westport safely last evening.

General WHITFIELD having just arrived with the Congressional Committee, who are now here in session, started about 10 o'clock last night with 100 volunteers, to rescue Capt. PATE and party. Black Jack is 38 to 40 miles distant, immediately on the Santa Fé road. Capt. WILLIAM BENT and HENRY C. KING and party are now encamped on the battle ground. A. G. B.

Mr. MCGEE, one of the wounded, now here will, in two weeks, be fully recovered. Another, Mr. CONELLY, a United States officer, engaged in surveying in that portion of the Territory, is wounded in three places but not dangerously. We have a report in our midst that ROBINSON is desirous of keeping up a guerilla warfare until the arrival of aid from BEECHER, LANE and others. The laws are now regularly resisted and a guerilla system about to be established for the season. The worst accounts continue to come in from the Territories, and I presume there will never be more excitement in this country than is now existing.

* * *

Mr. WILCOX, of the steamer *Genoa*, informs us that at the time of his passage down an intense excitement was pervading the river towns and counties, and at nearly every landing numbers of persons pressed eagerly on board to gain intelligence from the Territory. He reports that companies were forming at Lexington and Boonville, and from other points volunteers, in squads of five to ten, were departing in wagons.

Col. SUMNER, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, had repaired with eight companies of cavalry to the scene of the disturbances, resolved to take prompt measures for the restoration of peace. The remaining two companies of the regiment were left by him in garrison at that post.

From the Missouri Democrat of Saturday.

We saw yesterday evening a gentleman just from the scene of disturbance in Kansas. He represents the state of the country as truly deplorable. Nowhere was life or property safe, and robberies and assassinations were of daily occurrence. The Free-State men in the interior were starving, all access to the river being cut off by armed bands stationed along all the avenues of travel. Their cattle and provisions had been carried off in large quantities by emigrants from Georgia and Alabama, who demanded them at the point of the bayonet. On Monday evening last a Methodist preacher suddenly disappeared in the neighborhood of Westport, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that fatal violence had been used. He had been taken prisoner by some Pro-Slavery men, but nothing appearing against him he was discharged from custody. Leaving the town he was followed by a party of men, who, on their return, reported that he "had got into the river at a place too deep for him to cross." The impression was that he had been hung.

We learn further, from the same source, that the extra published by us yesterday, from the Kansas *Enterprise*, giving an account of a battle between some Pro-Slavery and Free-Soil men, abounds in misrepresentations. Captain H. CLAY PATE, who was reported dead, was not injured, and MCGEE, who was placed in the same category, was not seriously hurt.

The President to Col. Sumner on the Disturbances in Kansas.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 23, 1856.

To Col. E V. SUMNER, Fort Leavenworth:

I have just sent by telegraph, to Gov. SHANNON, a dispatch, of which the following is copy:

Since my telegraph of this morning was sent, the Secretary of War has laid before me Col. SUMNER's letter to you of the 12th inst. This suggestion strikes me as wise and prudent, and I hope that before this reaches you decisive measures will have been taken to have the process in the hands of the Marshal quietly executed.

My knowledge of facts is imperfect, but, with the force of Col. SUMNER at hand, I perceive no occasion for the posse, armed or unarmed, which the Marshal is said to have assembled at Lecompton. The instructions issued to yourself and Col. SUMNER, during your last visit to this city, must be efficiently executed. Sufficient power was committed to you, and you must use it.

Obedience to the laws, and consequent security of the citizens of Kansas, are primary objects. You must repress lawless violence in the Territory, in whatever form it may manifest itself. (Signed)

True copy. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Aid for Kansas from Massachusetts.

The Boston *Atlas* says:—"We are glad to learn that the Committee appointed at Faneuil Hall have a fair prospect of raising a sum that will be really useful to Kansas and creditable to Massachusetts.

"They have already a handsome sum in cash, and have the pledge of two reliable men, that they will give each $5,000, provided $90,000 are raised in the State. Let it be done. Let all classes contribute. Let the Free Settlers in Kansas have material and moral aid from Massachusetts, for the defence of their homes and their rights, by all lawful means, and to the last extremity."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Public Libraries.

The *Publishers' Circular* has the following list of public libraries in this City, and the number of volumes belonging to each of them:

Astor Library	80,000
New-York Society Library	49,000
Mercantile Library Association	47,000
New York Historical Society	25,000
Apprentices' Library	18,000
Library of Free Academy	15,000
New-York Law Institute	9,000
Library of American Institute	7,500
Library of Columbia College and Literary Society	24 000
Library of Union Theological Seminary	24,000
Library of Episcopal Theological Seminary	12,000
Library of Lyceum of Natural History	3,000
Library of New-York Hospital	6,000
Library of Young Men's Christian Association	2,000
Library of Mechanics' Institute	3,000
Printers' Free Library	4,000
Library of College of Physicians and Surgeons	1,500
Library of American Bible Society	1,500
Library of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions	3,800
Library of American Bible Union	4,000
Library of American and Foreign Bible Society	1,000
Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association	600
New-York City Library	2,000
Library of American Geographical Society	300
Library of Spingler Female Institute	3,000
Library of Rutgers Female Institute	2,190
Library of New-York University and Literary Societies	2,700
Total	337,290

The 11,748 public school libraries of our State contain, in the aggregate, according to the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, no less than 1,505,370 volumes. Nothing like this has yet been attempted in any country, if we except the effort made to establish libraries for teachers in France. There can be no doubt that, in small collections and general diffusion of books, the United States is ahead of any country in the world. The Paris National Library is said to contain 824,000 volumes; Munich Royal, 600,000; St. Petersburg Imperial, 446,000; Copenhagen Royal, 412,000; Gottingen University, 360,000; Berlin Royal, 500,000; and the London British Museum, 490,000.

Mercantile Library Association.

From the thirty-fifth annual report of the New-York Mercantile Library Association it appears that 1,732 members have been added to the Association, a number far greater than that of any year since the foundation of the institution. The number of withdrawals, 434, is the average of the last five years, whilst the accounts closed in conformity with the constitution have been somewhat larger. The receipts of the Association have been $16,994 86; expenditures, $16,863 29; leaving a balance of $131 57.

The Report says:

"The unprecedented pecuniary success of the lectures the past winter, resulting in a net gain of $2,499 66, has enabled your Board to carry out their plans, place the property of the Association in complete order, add 3,004 volumes to the library, besides remitting to London $400 for the purchase of recent standard books, not to be procured in this country (and not yet received); also, to defray the entire cost of the new Supplementary Catalogue of some 200 pages."

The total number of volumes in the Library is 46,388. Four hundred volumes have been ordered from London, which are not yet received.

The number of visitors to the Library and reading-room has averaged 750 daily. Each volume in the Library has had an average of nearly four readers.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks has more than one million of dollars deposited.

The total increase of the property of the Association since the last annual report has been $15,954.

☞ In reference to the statement headed "A Vacant Pew" which appeared in Monday's TIMES, it is just to state that the worthy gentleman referred to returned the cushion to its old position, and sat upon it last Sunday more comfortably than before, and like all progressive men felt himself much improved by another most fervent appeal in behalf o the spread of freedom throughout the nation.

The Carriage Hire of the Common Council.

How much per year shall be allowed to each member of the Common Council for carriage hire This matter has been again in the Common Council. The lower Board recently fixed the limit at $200 for each member, but in the Board of Alderman, although the report of the Committee to reduce it to $75 was lost, it was finally, with much difficulty, cut down to $100, and strange to say, the Councilmen have agreed to this. The limit of $100 per man will, if all the members expend that amount, make the sum total $8,200, while for the year 1855 it was $9,764 25. This was besides the expense incurred by the Clerks of the two Boards for the hire of carriage used "for distributing books, papers, &c.," and for other purposes, which amounted to $1,566 55, making the gross sum expended by the Common Council for riding $10,330 80. Deducting the highest sum which can be reached under the new rule, we have a decrease of $2,130 80. But last year sixteen of the City Fathers did not expend anything, and allowing for the same honesty this year, the sum total to be expended would be $6,600.

That our readers may see who did all this riding, we give the following table, adapted from the Comptroller's Report of carriage hire for 1855:

Board of Aldermen.

Those marked with a * are no longer in the Board

Ward.	Name.	Sum paid.	Ward.	Name.	Sum paid.
1.	J. W. Brown	$68 00	12.	*A. Wakeman	$11 25
2.	*A. J. Williamson	— —	13.	J. H. Briggs	45 50
3.	S. H. Moeer	142 00	14.	*John Kelly	121 50
4.	*Wm Baird	102 00	15.	J. O. Barker	90 50
5.	H. R Hoffmire	22 50	16.	*Thomas Christy	— —
6.	*H. H. Howard	503 75	17.	R. C. Ely	— —
7.	Charles Fox	9 50	18.	*D. D. Lord	— —
8.	Wm. Tucker	— —	19.	Anson Herrick	74 00
9.	L. P. Voorhis	24 00	20.	*C H. Tucker	80 00
10.	*G. A. Trowbridge	— —	21.	G. W. Varian	5 00
11.	J R. Steers	115 00	22.	W. B Drake	283 00

Total sum expended by Aldermen $1,687 00

It will be seen, from this table, that three of the Aldermen (those of the Third, Sixth and Twenty-second) expended $928 75, being $45 more than the total sum expended by the remaining 19 members. And the sum expended by these three and two others, (of the Fourth and Eleventh,) being five in all, was more than two-thirds of the entire expenses of the Board. But what renders this matter the more singular is, that none of these gentlemen were ever known as hard-working Committee men, and that the City Hall Park is situated in the Ward of one (Sixth,) and immediately opposite the Wards of two others, (Third and Fourth.)

Board of Councilmen.

In the following list of expenditures of the Councilmen for the same year, the last mentioned fact will also be found true. Members not in the Board are marked thus * while those who are now Aldermen have a † affixed to their names.

W. Dis't.	Name.	Sum paid.	W. Dis't.	Name.	Sum paid.
1.	1. Henry Smith	$135 00	32.	John Hart	99 00
2.	*Chas. Gannon	103 75	13.33.	Wm. Floyd	5 00
3.	2. Gideon Clifton	67 00	34.	E. C. McConnell	334 00
3.	4. *Wm. H. Beam	— —	35.	*Thos Cooper	406 75
4.	5. John Baulch	77 50	14.34.	*P. Barnes	187 00
6.	*B. Healy	232 00	37.	T. Farran	170 00
7.	*And. Cusack	210 00	38.	*H. S. Slevin	21 00
5.	*J. A. Jackson	153 75	15.39.	*W. M Vermilye	— —
9.	G. D. Barney	94 50	40.	O. D. Swan	— —
10.	*P. M. Schenck	68 75	41.	*J. W. Scott	— —
6.11.	†John Clancy	370 00	16.43.	*J. W. Ranney	141 25
12.	*M. C. Donohoe	613 50	43.	*J. I. Moore	8 00
13.	J. F. Kerrigan	281 00	44.	*Thos. Dunlap	268 00
7.14.	*E. W. Brown	9 00	45.	*I. M. Husted	— —
15.	J. G. Bee'y	684 50	17.46.	J. W. T. Van Riper	16 00
16.	Orlando Gray	213 50			
8.17.	*H. N. Wild	216 75	47.	B. F. Pinckney	53 50
18.	*D. Coleman	18 00	48.	*A. Lambrecht	16 00
19.	*T. B. Ridder	18 00	49.	*Wm. Truslow	— —
20.	*E. Wainwright	69 50	50.	*B. Gafney	71 25
9.21.	*H. P. See	— —	20.51.	*J. T. Cousenboven	62 00
22.	*C. J. Bolder	1'6 50			
23.	C. S. Cooper	5 00	52.	*P. M. Curry	23 00
24.	*Alfred Brush	9 00	53.	*D. D. Conover	389 50
10.25.	*H. Reed	13 50	21.54.	*John Webber	16 00
26.	*J. W. Mason	38

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs Provision and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, June 12, 1856.

The receipts of Breadstuffs during the past week, though large for the season, fell considerably short of what had been anticipated, and with a greatly improved demand, they early stimulated prices. The home trade operated with a little reserve, while shippers purchased very freely. Towards the close all parties moved with caution, anxiously looking for the week's later European news, over-due. Hence, the market exhibits returning heaviness and langour, which features the uneasiness of factors strongly tends to develop. The variable weather—generally less favorable to the growing crops—has a similar bearing, and an adverse reaction would not occasion much surprise.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week amounted to about 165,570 barrels of Flour, 264,000 bushels of Wheat, 248,100 bushels of Corn, and 45,500 bushels of Rye—indicating an increase of about 22,-690 barrels of Flour, 60,500 bushels of Wheat, and 29,200 bushels of Rye, with a decrease of only about 17,900 bushels of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which did not exceed 82,960 barrels of Flour, 203,500 bushels of Wheat, 166,000 bushels of Corn, and 16,300 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed, are shown to be about 184,900 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

The reported receipts (by river and railway, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, for the last week, did not exceed 95,000 bbls. of Flour, 170,000 bushels of Wheat, 152,000 bushels of Corn, 14,000 bushels of Rye, and 12,000 bushels of Oats, —against about 124,000 bbls. Flour, 164,000 bushels of Wheat, 81,000 bushels of Corn, 21,000 bushels of Rye, and 30,000 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week; and about 85,000 bbls. of Flour, 110,000 bushels of Wheat, 63,000 bushels of Corn, 12,000 bushels of Rye, and 51,000 bushels of Oats, during the week ending the 29th ult. The heavy sales of the last week have materially lessened the available suplies, here, but with a declining demand, factors are now willing sellers, as the general anticipation is against the steady maintenance of even the present comparatively low current rates.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, most kinds of Wheat Flour leave off 20c.@30c. ₱ bbl. higher—with, however, a dull and languid market, especially for low qualities, unsuited to the wants of buyers, and liable to become sour in warm weather. The great bulk of trade during the week has been in good, medium, fancy and extra brands, on which purchasers could place some reliance. We have as yet no organized system of inspection. The New Flour and Meal Inspection Association—so often alluded to in our columns—is unable to commence business, until a competent and trustworthy person, to act as Superintendent, or Chief Inspector,—as provided for in the constitution and by-laws of the Association,—can be secured. The Officers of the Association have tried several parties, and found them inadequate to the just performance of the duties, which a successful candidate would have to assume. They even wrote to other cities, to try to get the right sort of a man; but so far their efforts in this direction have proved ineffectual. One man was brought on here even from so distant a city as Quebec—but, after due examination, it turned out that he would not answer, and he was dismissed. The Officers of the Association, however, expect to be soon able to find a proper person to fill the place, and, this difficulty overcome, no further delay will occur, ere the new system of inspection shall be practically introduced and acted upon. This would prove very satisfactory to the whole trade.

The only fluctuations in Wheat are noticeable in common qualities, which form the bulk of the available stock, though they do not suit purchasers. Prices of such descriptions have given way a little, and close very irregularly, with a downward tendency. Desirable lots have not been any way freely offered and they have found a ready market at pretty well supported prices. Shippers have operated with more spirit; home dealers are unwilling to purchase more than they immediately need, at prevailing rates,—calculating on a further deterioration. Corn closes at about last week's quotations—but after a vigorous business during the preceding five days, yesterday's trade was extremely light and unsatisfactory. Much of the corn in market is unsound, or inferior, and not salable, save to distillers Sound lots alone are wanted by the regular trade. Rye has been less freely offered, and, with a good inquiry, especially for export, it has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. There has been a slight decline in the value of Barley, and Oats. The former is scarce and inactive. The latter are plenty and depressed. Both commodities are in very slack request.

Cotton has attracted a little more attention, and it has slightly increased in value. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 53,000 bales, against about 82,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton Ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 875,078 bales over those of last year. The total Exports so far this season are 667,713 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand at all the ports now, are 119,282 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855.

Pork has been more inquired for at improved prices; but it leaves off tamely and languidly, at about 87½c. more for Mess, and $1 25@$1 37½ more for Prime than could be obtained a week ago. The stock is very moderate, but the demand is now limited, and factors are eager to realize, which circumstances are apt to lead to lower prices. Lard has attracted less attention and has deteriorated fully ½c. ₱ lb. Adulterated lots of this article have been quite plenty, and have helped to depress the market for pure. This has occasioned much excitement among the provision trade, who have resolved to ferret out those who practice the system of adulteration, and to publicly expose them. In other respects the provision market remains about the same as noticed last week.

Groceries have generally been quite active and buoyant during the week, at strengthening prices. Coffee has been in lively request, and has slightly improved. Molasses has been very sparingly offered, and this circumstance alone has prevented a vigorous business. Prices continue very firm. Sugars have been largely speculated in, and close decidedly higher than last week. The regular trade purchases have not been very extensive. Teas are essentially unaltered.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the **WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET,** and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on **WEDNESDAY** of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	2414	2479	24	792	496	254
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	348	78	112	2444	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	95	37	83	2331	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	132	123	63	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2414	3404	262	1050	5320	254
Last week	2000	3362	235	1209	5124	209

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,991
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,479
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,319
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,625
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,404
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,912

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1258	.....	.....	.....	254
Hudson River Railroad	782	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	397	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	65	24	794	496	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	110	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	784	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	436	Texas	—
Illinois	799	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	224	Michigan	—
Indiana	175	New-Jersey	47
Virginia	110	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	75	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	10¾c.@11¾c.	11¼c.@11½c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality	9c. @10c.	9½c.@10c.
Poor quality, few	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Poorest quality, few	8¾c.@ —.	8c. @ 9c.
General selling prices	9¾c.@10½c.	9¾c.@11¼c.
Average of all sales about	10c. @10¾c.	10¾c.@10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8¾c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8¾c.@10¾c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Of the 2,414 reported in the market to-day at Forty-Fourth-street, a small part, say 300 to 400, were sold yesterday. Many of the cattle reach the yards on Tuesday and sales now commence somewhat on that day, though the great majority, as heretofore, are on sale on Wednesday morning. As a general thing, owners lose by anticipating the regular sale-day. This was proved both this and last week.

Until 3 o'clock P. M. the weather was very warm, after that hour a fresh cool breeze sprung up. Hot weather invariably affects the market for heavy fat beeves.

The sales up to 2 or 3 o'clock P. M. were effected at rates considerably below those of last week—some thought ½c. lower, others ¾c., and others insisted that there was a fall of 1c. After diligent examination and comparison we think the average fall was just ½c., or if any variation the decline was a shade less. This is taking the whole day together. Prices stiffened up pretty well towards evening and were quite equal if not above the evening sales last Wednesday when there was a decline towards night. We have seldom seen so many buyers in the yards at 5 o'clock P. M., as were there at that hour to-day. Few or no cattle were left over.

Country buyers were on hand to-day, but they were generally overbid by butchers who laid in a rather light supply last market-day.

We have never seen cattle of all grades sold at a more uniform price. Few went at less than 9¼c.@ 10c., very few as low as 9c., not many reached 11c. @11¼c. Large fat bullocks we saw sold at 10c. in considerable numbers, while small compact steers in good flesh brought 10¾c.@10¾c. These are most wanted during the hot Summer months.

The general quality of all offered to-day was fair, but the weight and flesh fell below the average of the past few weeks.

Several of the dealers were selling on their own accounts to-day, as noted in the table below; but there was no special combination, or none sufficiently effective to raise prices.

On the whole the market to-day was about what owners, sellers, and butchers would like to see reported from week to week throughout the year.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	No. State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1..	86.. Ill	Alexander & Virgin	Simon Ullery.
2..	90.. Ohio	Wm. Resnick	T. White & Son.
3..	51.. Ohio	Esner & Lauderback	Owners.
4..	52.. Ill	Capt. J. W. Hutchin'n	J. C. Hoag.
5..	50.. Ill	Geo. Toffey	Owner.
6..	82.. Ill	J. Dolby	Wm. H. Belden.
7..	47.. N. J	Samuel Youhe	Geo. W. Martin.
8..	84.. Ill	Harris & Reid	C. G. Teed.
9..	80.. N. Y	Buckley & Son	Barney Bartram.
10..	49.. Ky	Benj. Westheimer	Owner.
11..	39.. N. Y	Tallman & Jocelyn	Burlling & Carey.
12..	78.. Iowa	Stevens & Vail	J. M. Vail.
13..	44.. Ill	Henry Eckstein	Owner.
14..	75.. Ky	Connell & Duncan	T. Wheeler.
15..	110.. Ohio	Welling, Martin & Co.	Owners.
16..	66.. N. Y	Robert Stewart	D. L. Belden.
17..	84.. N. Y	Sage & Toffey	Owners.
18..	66.. Ill	Wm. Moore	Beach & Smith.
19..	101.. Ill	Purhase & Wheaton	Owners.
20..	108.. Ohio	S. M. Baker	Jno. A. Merritt.
21..	100.. Ill	Alexander & Virgin	C. W. Conger.
22..	61.. Ill	Wm. Hollingsworth	Daniel Barnes.
23..	90.. Ill	Gaston, Brothers	S. Sherman.
24..	49.. Ohio	Jno Bryant	Daniel Barnes.
25..	91.. Ohio	Miller, Haag & Co.	P. Gurney.
26..	35.. Ind	E. C. Anthony	Mead & Holcomb.
27..	38.. Ill	Trotter & Campbell	Mead & Holcomb.
1*.	45.. Ind	J. Hussey	J. H. Williams.
3*.	66.. Ill	J. Dolby	J. H. Williams.
5*.	103.. Va	Bastable & Hunton	J. H. Williams.
7*.	113.. Ind	Petty & Reading	J. H. Williams.
9*.	56.. N. Y	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
11*.	73.. Ky	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

GASTON & BROTHERS, of McLane Co., Ill., brought in 90 fat Steers; home weight, 1,500 lbs.; called 800 net here. The first 78 were sold by S. SHERMAN for an average of $85, or say 10½c. This was one of the best in market to-day. The contest lay between this drove and BEDFORD'S Kentucky drove, sold by CULVER, HURD & CO.

HARRIS & REID, of Illinois, contributed 84 beautiful, well-made, four-year-old Steers, weighing about 725 lbs., well fatted. They were sold by C. G. TEED at an average of about $77 ₱ head, or say 10¾c. Twenty-five of the best were taken by GEO. HAWS at $87. These were estimated by Mr. HARRIS at 850 lbs.

Capt. J. W. HUTCHINSON brought in 102 Cattle from Western Illinois, including 12 large fat Steers of his own raising, and 90 others, weighing about 600 lbs. each, of Lower Illinois quality. They were sold by J. C. HOAG at 10c.@11c., seller's estimate.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN sent in 86 nice Illinois steers, weighing about 750 lbs. They were sold by SIMON ULLERY, for 10c.@10¾c., a little higher for some. We noticed some sales at 3 P. M., of good animals, at about 10c.

HENRY HURD sold on his own account 80 Ohio cattle, medium quality, for 9¾c.@10¾c.

PURCHASE & WHEATON sold on their own account 101 Illinois cattle, which they purchased of THOMAS GEORGE, at Bergen. Weight 600 to 900 lbs.; average about 725 lbs.; quality good. The majority sold at 10c.@10¾c., some few as low as 9¾c.

CULVER, HURD & Co. sold on their own account, 73 Kentucky cattle, bought of Mr. BEDFORD. They were estimated to weigh 825 lbs.; very even in weight and quality. S. WILLIAMS took 20 for $90 each, and about as many more went at the same price to different buyers; a few higher. The whole lot averaged $86 50, or about 10½c. The same sellers disposed of 75 still cattle, from Onondaga County, N. Y., in good flesh. These brought 10c.@10¾c.

WM. KENNICK sent forward 90 medium Ohio cattle, weighing about 675 lbs., which were sold by T. WHITE & SON at 9c.@10¾c.

BUCKLEY & SON, of Jefferson County, N. Y., sent to BARNY BARTRAM 80 still-fed cattle, common quality, which brought about 10c.

WELLING, MARTIN & VALENTINE sold on their own account 110 Ohio cattle, purchased of JAMES CALDWELL, of Pickaway County. Good fair quality; 675 lbs.; they brought about 10c. on an average.

S. M. BAKER, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought in 106 stout young cattle, called at home a little over 1,500 lbs. They were sold by JOHN A. MERRITT at an average of $80 52, or about 10½c.

SAGE & TOFFEY were selling on their own account 84 still-fed cattle from Chautauque County, N. Y.; medium quality; 500 to 700 lbs.; they were going at 9¾c.@10c.; some at 10¾c.

TROTTER & CAMPBELL brought in 38 Illinois cattle, fairish quality, weight about 700 lbs. They were sold at an average of $72, or 10¼c.

Mr. TALMAN, of Skaneateles Distillery, sent to BUDDING & CARY, 23 head of good cattle, 21 of which JOHN HARRIS took, at $83, or 10¾c.@10¾c. WM. FLORENCE took the other two, at $100 each, or 11c. seller's estimate. Some seller disposed of 13 large fat cattle for ISAAC JOCELYN, of Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y. These averaged nearly 1,000 lbs., and sold for over $100 each. ISAAC ANDERSON paid $215 for one pair, which, we are confident, was not over 10c —the best bargain for buyer we saw to-day. ANDERSON will this week have some good *cheap* steaks.

E. C. ANTHONY brought in 35 Indiana stock cattle, young four year old steers, that ought to have brought with them more of the cheap Western corn. They were selling by MEAD & HOLCOMB, some to butchers, a lot of ten to go into the country for further feeding, and the last fourteen were in price to a farmer of Columbia County, at 9½c. ₱ head, if well fattened, would weigh 725 or 750 lbs.

WM. HOLLINGSWORTH brought in 6 cattle from Tippecanoe County, Ill.; fairish quality; about 700 lb.; sold by DANIEL BARNES at an average of about 10.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their side. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

ALLERTON reports 24 cows with calves, which are selling very well when of good quality.

BROWNING reports 78 cows with calves, selling at $25@$70. Quality very good—better than usual; mostly from Ontario and Yates Counties, N. Y. Prices improved.

CHAMBERLIN reports 37 cows with calves selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; extras $50@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 123 cows with calves selling at $30 to $65, according to quality. Quality unusually good.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

There is a decided improvement both in the quality of the Veal offered and in the prices obtained. Few good Calves have been sold during the week below 6c.@6¾c.

ALLERTON reports 792 Veal Calves, selling quick at 5c.@7c. Quality very good.

BROWNING reports 112 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@ 7c., and quality extra; very few sold below 6¾c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 88 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @7c.

O'BRIEN reports 43 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

ALLERTON reports 384 Sheep and Lambs. Prices a little lower, on Spring Lambs, which are coming in more freely. Sheep sell for $3@$7, and Lambs for $2 50@$5 00. Many Lambs are sold by live weight at 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Poor stock are sold at the best bargains that can be obtained.

BROWNING reports 2,444 Sheep and Lambs. There were some extra Sheep from Kentucky. Quality generally good this week. Prices fair. See Brokers' Sales below. Demand good and few left on hand. The Lambs offered are, generally, small but fat.

CHAMBERLIN reports 2,381 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 50 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING, JUNE 11.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
10 Lambs	$56 00	27 Lambs	125 75
18 Lambs	90 00	10 Lambs	47 50
40 Lambs	163 75	18 Lambs	82 00
Kentucky Sheep—extra stock.			
50 Sheep	337 50	2 Sheep	21 00
35 Sheep	245 00	9 Sheep	84 00
10 Sheep	95 00	5 Sheep	42 50
10 Sheep	$80 00	7 Sheep	33 82
8 Sheep	112 00	4 Sheep	32 00
5 Sheep	55 00	36 Sheep	238 50

BALDWIN & HUME report sales of:

Sheep.	Amount.	Sheep.	Amount.
70	$285 00	109	$575 00
174	842 00	90	420 75
146	1105 82	2	82 50
20	67 50		

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report sales for the week of

No.	Amount.	Average Price.
82 Sheep for	$379 25	$4 62½
6 Sheep for	33 00	5 50
71 Sheep for	319 50	4 50
60 Sheep for	240 00	4 00
117 Sheep for	541 12	4 62½
42 Sheep for	126 00	3 00
57 Sheep for	243 25	4 25
10 Sheep for	41 25	4 12½
15 Sheep for	75 00	5 00
134 Sheep for	737 00	5 50
50 Sheep for	137 50	2 75
28 Sheep for	66 50	2 37½
67 Sheep for	368 50	5 50
100 Sheep for	262 50	5 62½

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, at this season, 1¼c.@1¾c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 254 Hogs, which have all sold at 6¾c. ₱ lb. light weight. Demand good, and stock short.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork packers, (No. 200 Chambers-st.,) report Dressed Hogs selling: Corn-fed 8c.@8½c; Distillery Hogs 7¾c @8c.; Live Hogs, corn-fed, 6¾c.@6½c.; Distillery 6c.@6½c. Arrivals rather light.

W. H. MCNEILL, No. 2 Erie Building, Duane-street —no report received.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 11.

The prices for Beeves and Sheep have advanced a shade since our last quotation.

BEEF CATTLE.—The sales of Beef Cattle, yesterday, reached 950 head, most of which were owned by YARMAN, KENNEDY, WADELEY, and others, in lots of from 40 to 70 head. They brought from $8 75 to $11 50 ₱ 100 lbs. One fine lot sold as high as $12.

SHEEP.—This market continues active, and 4,000 head changed hands at Torberts-avenue drove yard, at from $4@$5 ₱ head. T. ALCOM sold 600 at $4 25 ₱ head. Those sold were owned principally by J. & C. HOFFMAN and ELLKOY.

HOGS.—The supply was limited, only 1,500 head having been offered. They were sold at from $7 to $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—This kind of stock continues to sell well, 110 were disposed of at an average price of $55 ₱ head for ordinary and good.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Potatoes are in good supply, except new Bermudas.

Bermuda Onions of this year's growth promise to give Weathersfield a lively competition. The arrivals are now quite large.

The various kinds of Vegetables, &c., are quite abundant, and the prices vary considerably from day to day, according to the temporary supply.

Strawberries are giving an earnest of what we shall have in during the coming week. Thimblefulls called "baskets," wholesale for 3c.@5c.

Butter is more abundant, and trade active.

Eggs are in better supply, and a little down.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₱ bush	50	@	56
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₱ bbl	$1 50	@	$1 75
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Western Red, ₱ bbl	87	@	1 12
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₱ bbl	62	@	75
Potatoes—Californias, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—New Bermudas ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—₱ 100 bunches, new	2 00	@	3 50
Lecks—₱ dozen bunches	25	@	50
Spinach—₱ bbl	62	@	1 00
Radishes—₱ 100 bunches	75	@	1 25
Lettuce—₱ 100 bunches	75	@	1 25
Pie Plant—₱ doz. bunches	37	@	75
Asparagus—₱ doz. bunches	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips—New ₱ 100 bunches	7 00	@	9 00
Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl	87	@	1 25
Tomatoes—6 quart boxes	75	@	87
Green Peas—₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
String Beans—Charleston, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	8 00
String Beans—Norfolk, Va., ₱ bbl	7 00	@	7 00
Cucumbers—₱ 100	5 00	@	5 50
Cabbages—New, ₱ 100	5 00	@	5 25
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	3 00	@	3 00
Strawberries—₱ quart boxes	31	@	38
Strawberries—In baskets	3	@	5
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb	3	@	4
Dried Peaches—State, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Dried Peaches—Southern, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Butter—Orange Co., ₱ lb., in tubs	25	@	26
Butter—State, ₱ ₱	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Lard—In bbls	10½	@	11¼
Lard—Kegs	10¼	@	12
Cheese—State, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Eggs—State, ₱ doz	14½	@	15½
Eggs—Ohio, ₱ doz	14	@	15
Fowls—₱ pair	87½	@	1 25
Spring Chickens—₱ pair	50	@	75
Bucks County, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Turkeys—₱ lb	14	@	18
Geese—₱ lb	9	@	11
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₱ doz	2 25	@	2 50
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	62	@	1 00
Pigeons—Wild Squabs, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, June 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, and worth but $7 for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is still scarce, and in demand, at 28c.@29½c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have not varied.

CANDLES—A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds, at old quotations.

COAL—Is very dull, at former rates. The supply is considerably in excess of the demand.

COFFEE—The market evinces but little animation, but prices are steady. Java 24½c.@24¾c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¼c.; Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11c.; Rio at 10¼c.@ 11¾c., as to quality. Sales to-day 2,000 bags.

COPPER—A very moderate business has been transacted in this line, at unchanged prices. Supply fair.

COTTON—Is in pretty good request, at full quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	10¼	10¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	11
Middling Fair	11¼	11¾	11¾
Fair	11¾	11¾	12¾

EARTHENWARE—With large arrivals and a limited inquiry, we have to notice a dull market, though no serious change is discernable in prices.

FEATHERS—Remain as last noticed; scarce and nominal.

FISH—The trade in all kinds is very limited, and quotations are essentially unchanged. Cod and Mackerel are in fair supply. Herring are not so plenty.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is less active, and is quite irregular. Common brands are freely offered at decidedly lower rates, but they attract very little attention, both home dealers and shippers generally seeking for desirable grades, which are relatively less abundant, and are held with considerable firmness. The sales since our last add up about 10,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 25	@	$5 20
Ordinary State	5 25	@	5 40
Straight State	5 40	@	5 65
Favorite and Extra State	5 70	@	5 90
Inferior to good Michigan	4 50	@	5 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 60	@	5 90
Common to Good Ohio	5 75	@	6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 50	@	5 60
Fancy Ohio	6 00	@	6 25
Extra Michigan	5 80	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 85	@	8 00
Extra Ohio	6 25	@	8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25	@	6 65
Extra Genesee	6 75	@	8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75	@	10 00

Canadian is dull and languid, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern is still pretty brisk and firm. The sales, since our last, comprise about 2,200 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6@$8 75 and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@ $4 60 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 95 for Pennsylvania. Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 30@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are rather sparingly offered, and bought at $3 75@$3 87½ for Layer, and $3 25@$3 37½ for Bunch, ₱ box. Smaller packages in proportion. Other articles rule quiet at about former rates. Sales were made, by auction, of 1,100 boxes Messina Lemons at $3 12½@$3 25; and 3,400 boxes do. Oranges at $1 81½@$2 92½ ₱ box.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in better demand, and quoted firm at $1 65 for No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, and $1 25 for No. 2 do. ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is in light supply, and is needed at steady rates. Common kinds are partially neglected and are very heavy in price. The sales since our last have been confined to about 19,000 bushels, including good Canadian white (smutty) at $1 38@$1 40; Western red, part Spring, at $1 28; and inferior to choice Southern white at $1 4?@$1 50 ₱ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 35@$1 80 for white, and $1 22@ $1 65 for red, ₱ bush. Rye is now in light supply and fair demand at, according to quality, from 78c.@82c. ₱ bush. Barley is worth from $1 08@$1 20 ₱ bushel, but is inactive at these figures. Beans and Peas are moderately inquired for at about former rates. Oats are in good supply and are but sparingly purchased at 37c. for Ohio and Lake; 34½c.@36c. for State; 32c @34c. for Jersey; and 30c @32c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is less sought after, but with light receipts, prices remain essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprise only about 18,000 bushels at 43c.@49c. for unsound, heated and damp; 50c.@52c. for sound mixed Southern; 55c.@57c. for Southern Yellow 56c @58c. for round Yellow; 59c.@ 59c. for Southern White; 56c.@57c. for round White; and 55c.@55c for sound Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 60c.@ 85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American is less abundant and is in improved demand, mostly at $100@$185 for undressed, and $225 for dressed, ₱ ton, the latter rate for a very superior kind. Foreign is quiet and nominal.

HIDES—Are quite freely offered, and are in but moderate request. Prime Buenos Ayres are now worth only about 23½c.@24c.; Rio Grande, 22c.; Orinoco, 19½c @ 20c.; and other kinds proportionate rates. Total stock on hand, about 172,000.

HONEY—Cuba is quoted at 7c @72c., free, and 57c., in bond, ₱ gallon—but it sells very slowly.

HOPS—Continue to retail at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb. Market still quiet and languid.

IRON—We have only to report small sales of Scotch Pig, at $30 50@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton. Market inactive and depressed, for all descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are abundant and easily procurable, at $1 37½ ₱ thousand. Not much inquiry.

LEAD—Pig is quiet and nominally quoted, at $7 45@ $7 75 for Foreign, and $8 81½ for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs. Other kinds unchanged.

LEATHER—The generally light available stock and moderate inquiry continues to sustain prices.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 80c. for Common, and $1 10@$1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl. Demand limited.

LUMBER—We have no particular change to notice in this line.

MOLASSES—The scarcity of desirable lots continues to impede business. The inquiry is pretty good, and prices are well sustained. Cuba Muscovado 38c.@40c.; other kinds at proportionately high rates, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is at $3 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., but it finds few buyers. Spirits do. attract less attention, and is now worth but 37c.@38c. ₱ gallon. Tar has

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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☞ M. SEARS is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

☞ The Massachusetts resolutions in reference to the assault on Mr. SUMNER were submitted to the Senate yesterday, and, on motion of Mr. BUTLER, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up his resolution requesting the President to give to Gen. SCOTT the command of the U. S. troops in Kansas, which led to a long debate, and without any definite action the Senate adjourned. In the House a message was received from the President stating that no information had been officially communicated to Government regarding the action of European powers in reference to privateering, and the proceedings of the late Paris Conference thereon.

☞ There was considerable noise and confusion in the Park last night, but it was not of a kind, as may be inferred from the report we give of the proceedings this morning, calculated to make an impression on the mind or the heart, though it was decidedly touching to the ears of all in the neighborhood. The night was very favorable for an out-door exhibition; and, as extensive preparations had been made for the ratification meeting, the hubbub was not greater than might have been anticipated. But it was all over before midnight; and, save the trampled grass in the Park, nothing remains this morning to tell of the wild torment of the night before. Long before next November the meeting will be forgotten.

☞ A dispatch received last night from Chicago fully confirms previous reports of the condition of affairs in Kansas. It is stated that twenty-one Missourians, Carolinians and Alabamians had been killed in different engagements, and that several of the Free-State men had been wounded. The United States troops seem to be of no use in quelling the disturbances—probably from the inefficiency of their commander. An important rumor in this respect prevailed at Kansas City, that Gen. HARNEY was on his way to supersede Col. SUMNER.

☞ Neither the *Ericsson* nor the *Arabia*, both now due from Liverpool—the latter with one week's later intelligence from Europe—had been heard from up to the time of going to Press. The *George Law* is also due, with news from California and Nicaragua.

The North Americans.

A Convention of the Anti-Fillmore Americans meets in this City to-day. It was called by that large portion of the Delegates at Philadelphia, composing a decided majority from the Free States, who refused to submit to the trickery and dictation by which the Southern, Pro-Slavery wing of the party cheated the North into the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a candidate in the highest degree obnoxious and unpopular. They asserted, at the time, that Mr. FILLMORE was never nominated by a majority of the Delegates to that Convention; that the Pro-Slavery members at first pretended to secede, and thus provoked and secured the withdrawal of Northern Delegates, after which they returned, and, by putting their own men into the places of Northern members thus made vacant, they succeeded in securing the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. These declarations, which they sustained by proof, have never been refuted; and we have no doubt they are substantially true. The Northern delegates who were thus made the victims of the unscrupulous and dishonest chicanery of men who were in the Convention, not for the sake of sustaining the principles of the American Party, but to make it a serviceable instrument for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, *refuse to be used for any such purpose*. They saw at once that their Convention had been seized by an old Pro-Slavery faction—that the principles of the party had been made subservient to the schemes of Pro-Slavery fanaticism—and that by acquiescing in its action they would be making themselves accomplices in the high-handed and outrageous measures by which the champions of Slavery are seeking to give it a permanent ascendency in the General Government. Against such a prostitution of the party they boldly and promptly rebelled. They have been sustained in this action by the great body of the American Party in the Free States. In many of the States the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE has been openly repudiated by the Councils,—while in none has it been indorsed by delegates fairly appointed subsequent to the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Convention which meets to-day, therefore, may justly be regarded as the representative of the American Party in the Free States. Its object is to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. A large number of delegates are present, comprising many of the most active and influential members of the organization at the North. So far as we have had any opportunity of judging, the effect o recent movements in Kansas and at Washington upon the party they represent has been very marked. While they do not abandon any o the distinctive principles of their own party they are evidently awake to the fact that the issue growing out of Slavery extension, in the public mind, overrides for the time all other issues. They feel that the highest welfare of the whole country demands *the overthrow of the party which is responsible for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for the outrages in Kansas*. And, unless we are greatly mistaken, instead of adhering blindly and absurdly to the narrow limits of their own organization, they are disposed to unite with all the opponents of the Pro-Slavery party, and thus inaugurate a popular movement which shall sweep it from power.

By what means they will attempt the accomplishment of such a union, we are not aware. Some of them, we believe, are in favor of nominating a candidate and adhering to him at all events,—leaving other parties to adopt him or not as they may see fit. Others feel that such a course might be resented as dictatorial by other parties, and that it might thus prevent the union essential to success: they are accordingly of opinion that no nominations should be made, but that steps should be taken to promote concert of action with the Republicans and other opponents of the present Administration. Those who favor a nomination are generally inclined to select Mr. BANKS as their candidate, regarding his successful canvass for the Speakership as evidence that he would be acceptable to the whole opposition party. There are a few who favor the nomination of Judge MCLEAN and still others who are disposed to select Col FREMONT, in the belief that he would be adopted as the candidate of the Republicans also.

What result will be reached remains to be seen. We have no doubt that a union of all the elements opposed to the extension of Slavery would be best promoted by the postponement of a nomination. And we are quite certain that any course which can fairly be regarded as an attempt to forestall and dictate the action of the Republican Convention, will tend to disunion and defeat.

The Maritime Law.

As it is with a woman's letter, so is it with the last treaty of Paris. The postcript is the most essential part. The convention annexed to the treaty which regulates the maritime law is of far greater purport to the general interests of the civilized world, than the introduction of the Ottomans into the family of European States. Henceforth the rights of neutrals are introduced positively and irrevocably into the laws that regulate the intercourse of nations. This convention, however, is only the reproduction of a former one concluded some eighteen months ago between this country and Russia, and to which all other States were invited to become parties, as they are now to the convention of Paris. LOUIS NAPOLEON, in conjunction with England, endeavored to assume the merit of inaugurating a new era in maritime jurisdiction, and take the wind out of the sails of our Republic. But our priority stands recorded on the page of history, and we shall not cavil about a small matter like this. We are rejoiced that a great principle of peace, for centuries trodden down and left at the mercy of the stronger power, has finally received, though in part only, a legal consecration. England, which has hitherto been its most decided foe, has finally abandoned her pretensions, unable longer to resist the power of enlightened opinion, and the moral coalition of interests of so many other States. Seas of blood and myriads of wealth might have remained unsquandered, had England been earlier moved to the adoption of this great principle by a sense of equity and justice. More than one war has been waged by England, with no other object than to crush the growing trade and maritime power of some rising neutral. It is a fact which has escaped nearly all historians, but is well known to those behind the scenes of English politics, that the war so furiously waged by England against France in 1793, was not built so much on the hatred of revolutionary principles as on the distinct aim of subduing and destroying the maritime commerce and shipping of neutrals. The parliamentary debates and utterances of the press at that period bear evidence of this feeling, and up to this hour there are found both among public men like Lord DERBY, and public organs like the London *Herald*, many who maintain that the recognition of the right of neutrals is contrary to England's most dear and special interests. But the curtain has now fallen. Let what is past sleep behind it. As well, to use the favorite metaphor of the present Premier, turn back the Esce, a small rivulet bearing the proportion to the Hudson of a minnow to a whale, as revoke this great peace edict. What is writ we accept, but it is still incomplete. And there are reasons why the general tenor of this Paris Convention cannot be acceded to by this country.

It recognizes, after all, but partially, the one great principle that the ocean is not any particular kingdom's or person's private pond, and that no one has a right to wield authority on its prairie of waters. It certainly contains the provision that the flag of neutrals and neutral goods under the flag of an enemy, are sacred, *the contrabands of war excepted*. But in this small tail lies the sting. For the rights of neutrals we have ever contended as a most sacred principle, but this Paris Convention does not give an absolute security to the free and unimpeded intercourse of pacific nations, as it is not a sufficient guarantee to the weaker power from the abuse of any strong belligerent. As a rigid principle war does not exist for a neutral power. It does not concern it. Its commercial intercourse with the world does not cease and ought not to be interrupted. Therefore neutrals ought to move freely and carry on their business in the same absolutely unobstructed way they did previous to any strife; as, logically, neutrality is a continuation of a state of peace during war. This is the pure and absolute right of the neutral, though the opinion still prevails that it is to yield before the rights of belligerents. But the one may be termed of divine, the other of diabolic origin. This sacred principle of absolute neutral right we should wish to see inaugurated as a great international law, and then would for ever disappear all ideas of contraband or blockade, which, still maintained by the Convention of Paris, will always in times of war impede the free path of ocean and furnish irritating cause of strife.

English Hards and Softs.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULT it was, we believe, or some person of that class, who gave birth to the axiom that there is something pleasing in the misfortunes of others to those that are in misfortune themselves. If this misanthropic dictum be true, there is that in the condition of parties on the other side of the ocean which must be intensely consoling to the Hard-Shells, and Soft-Shells, and Half-Shells, and various genus of shell-fish into which great parties here are divided.

In England political affairs are managed by Clubs as here by Conventions, and on the shady side of Pall-Mall, a kind of Lafayette-place of London, stand side by side two huge and noble buildings, where the wires that ring the call to political parties in England are pulled. In a small dark cavern beneath each of these piles sits what is styled the whipper in of the party. At his disposal are placed large sums of secret service money, and, if his party are in, the whole of the ordinary patronage of the Treasury, including the Civil Service, Post-Office and Customs Department of every portion of the British Empire, except the North American colonies, which some years since established their claim to the eating of their own fish. When a vacancy occurs and a candidate is to be nominated, the matter is debated in "the Club," the whipper of "the Club" consults and afterwards subscribes, and he is either adopted or sent forth as the candidate of "the Club." The interest of the party and not desert of the individual is always the directive guide, and many a poor PIERCE, who has done the dirty work of his set, has been thrown aside when it served their purpose, to make room for some stupid, but respectable, old gentleman of melancholy pomp like Mr. BUCHANAN.

Up to the period of '46, these two clubs were the great citadels and watch-towers, the Reform Club of the Liberal, the Carlton Club of the Tory party. These were the two great camps from which the war cries of party went forth, the ammunition was supplied, and the Generals were selected. The man who, belonging to either club, was not prepared to do battle at its bidding, was deemed a traitor. There were found, in both armies, many men of different facings on particular divisions not involving the life or death of party; individual soldiers were permitted a free skirmish on their own lance, but when the word was given to real battle, all were expected to be found ranged under the one or other banners of the two great parties of the State.

Up to the present hour, as a political power under Mr. HAYTER, Mr. COPPOCK and Mr. PARKES, the Reform Club retains its unity and perfection of organization; but, since 1846, its great Tory neighbor has been the scene of continued strife and dissensions. The Free-Trade proposal of Sir ROBERT PEEL fell like a shell into its centre, breaking it into two great and many smaller regiments, and, while the mass of the party followed the adventurous plume of DISRAELI, the whole of the eloquence and administrative talent adhered to Sir ROBERT PEEL, and after his death formed a party which held for some period, and still holds, the balance of power in the British Legislature. The consequence of this internal rupture was, that the great Tory Club presented the singular anomaly of having, among its members, the majority and most distinguished members of a liberal Administration, and absolutely cherishing in its own bosom a nucleus of strength for its opposing foe.

While Lord ABERDEEN, who was a member of the Carlton Club, and down to a late period a Tory of the most unsullied orthodoxy, was at the head of the Administration, there was some shadow of excuse for members of his Government remaining in the haunt of their early political affections. But on the overthrow of Lord ABERDEEN and the secession of Messrs. GLADSTONE, SIDNEY HERBERT, CARDWELL, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and others of that school, there was hardly a pretext for men who continued in office under a Government of purely Whig construction, remaining as members of a Club established to sustain purely Tory interests. Lord HARROWBY, Lord Privy Seal under Lord PALMERSTON, Lord MONCK, Lord of the Treasury, Lord ERNEST BRUCE, Mr. HAYWARD, and a few others of Lord PALMERSTON'S Administration, however, still retained their names on the Club list and continued their attendance at its social meetings.

It is not by any means agreeable for a party to play the pelican and nestle beneath its own feathers those who are preying on its blood and voting night after night for its destruction. The murmurs which this matter from time to time awoke have at last gathered into shape. A motion has been brought forward for the expulsion of the delinquents from the Club, and the struggle of the Hards and Softs to oust each other from the Cincinnati Convention was but a light affair compared to the excitement which this contest excites in political circles on the other side. The mover of the resolution of expulsion, Lord RANELAGH is a politician of the Sickles calibre—quick in capacity, gallant in bearing, energetic in plot and unscrupulous in action, but he lacks the dignity and gravity of character requisite to carry a measure of the kind in an English Convention. Happen what will, however, the English public is sure of sport and a guard against the reaction which would otherwise follow the close of the great PALMER poisonings.

Homage to the Whigs.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* regards the two nominations of BUCHANAN and FILLMORE as acts of homage paid to "a great party which it is the fashion to call dead;" and it recommends the Republican Party to set springs to catch woodcock, by paying a similar act of homage. The Whigs, according to the *Advertiser*, can only be induced to vote for a man of letters, a man of science, or a man of business; and if the Republicans will resist the temptation to nominate a brilliant intriguer, or a brilliant talker, and select an Executive man, known to the community by other warrants than mere legislative reputation, why then the party that it is the fashion to call dead will probably vote for him. Probably the Republicans will do so; and, if the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE by the South Americans, and of Mr. BUCHANAN by the Douglas Democrats, is regarded as a homage to the Whigs, it can hardly be possible that any man whom the Republicans will nominate will be looked upon in a less flattering light by the party it is the fashion to call dead.

Kansas and Scott.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution, in relation to sending General SCOTT to Kansas, to take command of the United States troops there, was taken up in the Senate, yesterday, and warmly discussed. The resolution was ably advocated by Senators CRITTENDEN, BELL, CLAYTON and SEWARD, and opposed by Messrs. BROWN, of Mississippi, TOUCEY, MALLORY and MASON. The Senate adjourned without any decision on the subject. The proposition to send General SCOTT to Kansas, with power to settle the difficulties existing there according to his own judgment, appears to have occurred to several persons simultaneously. It was suggested by the Albany *Evening Journal*, and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, in a letter written early last week, in reference to the Kansas meeting in Faneuil Hall, says:

"I cannot help thinking that, if the gallant veteran, who ought at this moment to have been at the head of the nation, and who is still at the head of its army—whose presence has almost as often been the pledge of peace, in scenes of strife, as it has been of victory on the field of battle—could be sent at once to Kansas, with full powers to command and enforce a cessation of lawless violence and conflict, and to put down the reign of terror in that region, the dangers which now threaten the peace of the whole country might still be averted."

But the administration Senators profess to believe that the Kansas difficulty is "not much of a shower," and the only thing they recommend is to stop agitating the matter, when the difficulties will settle themselves of their own accord. But the greatest difficulty of all they will find will be to stop the agitation. It must be agitated until the cause of the agitation shall have been removed.

American Literature.

The last number of *Blackwood*, and the January and February numbers of the *Revue Britannique*, contain long and careful notices of PRESCOTT'S PHILIP II. of the most friendly import. The French reviewer, after alluding also to the labors of Mr. MOTLEY, speaks of still a third historian, who has, at this very time, given to the world a History of the Revolution of the Netherlands under PHILIP the Second, which he commends as a masterly production.

"Inspired by that kindly courtesy which he manifests towards all his rivals, whether known or unknown, in both hemispheres, Mr. PRESCOTT, in a note to his preface, acquaints us with the fact that an American author of great talent, Mr. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, is about to publish a work to which he has devoted several years of labor and research on the spot where the events occurred which he has undertaken to relate. Mr. PRESCOTT was doubtless ignorant that Mr. MOTLEY'S work would be preceded by that of a Belgium author whom it would be difficult to surpass. This author, of whom Belgium may well be proud, is M. THEODORE JUSTE, whose two volumes will leave very little to be gleaned by the most diligent inquirer. The simultaneous appearance, indeed, of the works of Mr. PRESCOTT and M. JUSTE, gives us the opportunity of balancing the one against the other, of pronouncing with more confidence our judgment on the merits of each. The plan of the American historian did not admit of his treating this subject in all the detail with which it has been developed by the Belgian writer; but both have conceived it in the same spirit, embraced it in the same general outlines, studied it from the same point of view, drawn from the same sources, and made the same use of the same documents. M. JUSTE has naturally discovered some Belgian documents which had escaped Mr. PRESCOTT, who, on the other hand, has had at his disposal a greater quantity of Spanish materials. * * * * What is most fortunate for truth—the only moral of history—is to find such harmony in the judgments of these two writers, who have studied and depicted the same incidents, one at Boston the other at Brussels. 'This book is the fruit of several years of study. I have spared no effort to render it worthy of its subject. My narrative, the opinions I express, the conclusions at which I arrive, are all the result of convictions which have been formed in the study of the original sources. I have had no other aim but truth, always stronger in the end than prejudices and parties.' Thus does Mr. JUSTE express himself in his preface. Mr. PRESCOTT, in his, speaks in similar language, which both are well entitled to use. The difference of their religious creeds puts in a stronger light their fidelity to historical truth. One is a Catholic, the other a Protestant; but in pronouncing judgment against PHILIP II., that sentence which has consigned to infamy the Roman persecutors of the early church, both have remembered only that they were Christians."

In England, Mr. PRESCOTT'S work has already gone through repeated editions, having been published in four different forms by two of the principal London houses. It has been republished in Paris in four volumes, 8vo.; and two editions of it have appeared in Germany. The German advertisement speaks of the work as for sale at Rome, Hamburg, Vienna, Amsterdam, Bâle, Paris, Turin, Trieste, Venice and Verona. A translation of the work into Castilian is also announced at Madrid, to appear in numbers. Considering that six months have hardly elapsed since the book came into the world, it seems likely to give as much work to printers and publishers on the other side of the Atlantic as it has done here,—and with a good deal more profit to them, we suspect, than to the author.

Beef in Fair Supply and Lower.

Our Cattle Market Report this morning shows a very comfortable state of things at Forty-fourth-street. The 2,479 cattle for the week (total for the City, 3,404) were just about enough to meet the demand. The rise obtained by the combination of dealers last week was lost yesterday. Owners obtained about the rates prevailing for sometime past; butchers secured about all the animals they needed at fair prices, and the yards were cleared out at sundown, ready for a new supply from the country. The closing prices were considerably above the average rates for the day.

☞ We see by Quebec papers that the British transport steamship *Resolute* has arrived at that port with the first installment of the Crimean army. On the 9th instant, portions of two regiments (over 800 men) were disembarked at Quebec. The *Resolute* made the passage from Balaklava in less than 30 days—a quick trip considering that the distance is upwards of six thousand miles.

☞ In the Belcher & Jones alleged mal-practice case, the Judge (WOODRUFF) charged the Jury at some length, and ordered them to bring in a sealed verdict.

Aid for Kansas Settlers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 11.

The Kansas Aid Committee have received, up to the present time, about $10,000 in cash contributions, including $500 from JOSIAH QUINCEY, Senior. The Committee in Worcester have collected $5,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE

Mr. BRIGHT having returned, Mr. STUART resigned the office of President *pro tem.*, and Mr. BRIGHT was again elected. He made a short address, citing precedents to show that in conferring the appointment on Mr. STUART he did not intend to assume an authority which did not belong to him, and which had not heretofore been exercised in similar cases

THE MASSACHUSETTS SUMNER RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in reference to the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and they were read.

Mr. BUTLER said they contained a foregone conclusion, because they pronounced judgment before the subject had been investigated. He called it an insulting mockery for the Legislature to ask the Senate to investigate the matter after they had pronounced judgment upon it. He would say no more now, but would move that the resolution be laid upon the table and printed.

Motion agreed to.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

Fifty-five thousand copies of the Agricultural portion of the Patent-Office report were ordered printed.

GEN. SCOTT AS COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS IN KANSAS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up his resolution requesting the President to give General SCOTT the command of the U. S. troops in Kansas.

Mr. YULEE hoped the consideration of the resolution would be postponed for a few days, as not half the Senators' seats were filled.

Mr. CLAYTON—If it was important that what was proposed should be done at all, it was important it should be done at once. He anticipated benefit from the resolution, and hoped it would be adopted. The sending of SCOTT to Kansas must have the effect of calming the public mind.

Mr. BROWN opposed taking up the resolution, believing that interference by the Senate in the matter would be calculated to increase the alarm. He did not believe there was such a state of affairs in Kansas as to call for such an extraordinary proceeding. He was not willing to assume any part of the functions of the Executive, but would leave the subject to the President. He was opposed to mingling the responsibilities of the Executive and Legislative branches. If any difficulty should ensue, he wanted to know who is to blame?

Mr. BELL, of Tenn., remarked that it was not known but that a majority of the Senate were in favor of the resolution. He would ask the Senator from Mississippi, (BROWN,) who had said there were no such serious proceedings in Kansas as would justify this course, whether he did not credit the accounts daily received from both sides, relative to existing difficulties, riots and bloodshed? In view of these things, no Senator can doubt they demand immediate consideration.

Mr. BROWN replied, that to a very limited extent he credited the telegraphic accounts relative to disturbances in Kansas. He believed the greater part of them were manufactured for the occasion; it had been so heretofore, and was very likely to be so now. He was not prepared to cast censure upon the President, but the adoption of the resolution would be understood by the country as an expression of the opinion of the Senate that the President had not performed his duty as he ought to have done.

Mr. TOUCEY knew of no power in the Senate to act in the manner proposed, any more than would be possessed by an equal number of citizens assembled in any portion of the country. If Gen SCOTT should be sent to Kansas, what would he do there? We live under a Government of law, and if the law power call a *posse comitatus* to aid in the enforcement of the law, was it supposed that Gen. SCOTT was to act in subordination to the Sheriff, as one of the *posse*? If that was the object, he did not approve of it because it was calling upon the highest officer in the army to go there and perform the very subordinate duty of aiding the Sheriff to made arrests and bring criminals before Courts of justice.

But, unless that was the object, it could only be that an appeal was to be taken from the courts of justice to the military power. If a case of that kind should arise, under the Constitution and laws of Congress there was ample provision, but the military power could only be employed in case of actual insurrection or rebellion, when there was combined resistance to law. But how many insurgents were now in arms against the Government?

He did not believe it would come to that. Let there be obedience to law, and all difficulty would cease. He objected to the resolution, because it was out of the ordinary course for the Senate to tender advice to the President upon a matter exclusively within his jurisdiction.

Mr. ADAMS remarked that the President has power to recommend to Congress the enactment of such laws as he might think desirable, but he could find no power by which Congress could recommend to the President how he should perform his duties.

Mr. MALLORY was opposed to taking up the resolution, and should vote against it in any form. It implied an indictment on the course of the President, and an indictment on the course of the officer in command of the military forces now there. He thought if Congress should cease debating the subject of Kansas affairs, all excitement would soon be allayed, and there would be no difficulty in restoring quiet in Kansas.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was not a little surprised at the opposition which had been so unexpectedly manifested to the resolution. He had hoped for a different result. It was proposed in the utmost simplicity of purpose, as a means by which the anarchy and bloodshed, now prevailing in Kansas, might probably be suppressed and ended. The proposition could do no harm, but might result in good. It was easy for gentlemen to say, that if all would obey the laws, there would be no trouble; but the point was, that in consequence of the frailty of human nature, there were always some who would not yield willing obedience to the law. The remedy was not adequate to the disease. If all would obey the laws, there would be no need of Courts, Judges, Sheriffs, or jails—but it was well known there were those who did not admit these laws were of such a character as to demand their obedience. It was contended they were fundamentally wrong, and therefore invalid. Here was the propriety of approaching the subject in a calm and temperate manner, so that these difficulties might be settled in the best manner.

Mr. MALLORY did not wish to interfere in any manner with those duties which especially belonged to the Executive, unless the Senate believed that the President had not done his duty. They ought not to meddle with the matter.

Mr. MASON believed everything had been done which the occasion called for, and which propriety would allow, to bring the unfortunate state of things in Kansas to a termination, and in this he was happy to find he had the concurrent opinion of the Senator from Kentucky. The resolution proposed Senatorial intervention to control the discretion of the Executive relative to affairs in Kansas.

Mr. CLAYTON cited a precedent, saying, in the year 1820, the Senate, in Executive session, having passed a resolution suggestive to the President to send a Minister to Rio, a Minister was appointed, doubtless, in consequence of the suggestion.

Mr. MASON remarked, that that case and the one now before the Senate were not analogous, and he thought the resolution might be productive of great mischief.

Mr. CRITTENDEN contended that the Senate have the power to make requests of the President.

Mr. SEWARD said the question to take up the resolution was a question on the adoption of the resolution itself. He thought he foresaw—although he might be mistaken—that a vote to take up the resolution was not equivalent to its passage; yet a vote not to take it up would be equivalent to its rejection. About the seventieth year of the Republic, and after a career of conquest and dominion such as happened to Rome, France, Great Britain and other empires, we have reached a crisis of new forms of difficulties, requiring a new responsibility—that of civil commotion, civil war. After alluding to the state of things in Kansas, he said: If you give the rights of American citizens, full and ample as are enjoyed in the organized States, to the citizens of Kansas, you may then expect peace, tranquillity and prosperity in the Territory; but if, on the other hand, you say to them they shall submit to tyranny, usurpation and be disfranchised and subjected by force to obey laws which are unjust and tyrannical, laws founded in usurpation, then you have reached the time when you will not see peace and harmony prevailing throughout the Republic. To settle this question under the form of the Constitution has been my earnest hope. And as to soothe and quiet the public mind, and arrest the increasing dangers of civil war is the simple object of this resolution, I shall give my vote to take it up.

Mr. REID said if the people of Massachusetts and other States would cease agitating this question, the difficulties in Kansas would soon cease. The South said its institutions have been misrepresented until the people of the North have been misled to their present course. He contended that the presence of General SCOTT was not needed in Kansas.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

PRIVATEERING.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in reply to the resolution calling for information regarding the action of the leading Powers of Europe relative to privateering, and the proceedings of the late Paris Conference thereon, saying no information of that character had been officially communicated to this Government.

A quorum was present, but many had paired off, and after repeated ineffectual efforts to procure a working majority, the House adjourned.

Padre Vijil Not to Leave the Country.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

The statement that PADRE VIJIL is about to leave the country is doubtless incorrect. His friends know of no such intention.

Latest News from Kansas.

PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS OF THE CIVIL WAR CONFIRMED—TWENTY-ONE PRO-SLAVERY MEN KILLED—INEFFICIENCY OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS—GENERAL BATTLE EXPECTED—GEN. HARNEY.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 11.

Later arrivals from Kansas fully confirm the reports of civil war in that Territory. Twenty-one Missourians, Carolinians, and Alabamians, had been killed already in different engagements, and several Free-State men wounded, but none killed. The United States troops generally disperse the contending parties after the battle is finished. Governor SHANNON'S proclamation produced no effect on either side.

Gov. LECOMPTE had been removed from Leecompton to Leavenworth, where his wife joined him.

The report of the death of DONALDSON was incorrect.

Passengers from Kansas City state that on Saturday last bodies of men were moving from Westport, Independence, and other towns to the Territory. A party left Lexington on Saturday for Hickory Point or Lawrence.

It was expected that a general battle would ensue on Saturday afternoon, between the Whitfield army and the Free State men, unless it was prevented by Col. SUMNER on his own responsibility.

It was rumored at Kansas City that Gen. HARNEY was *en route* for Fort Pierre and Leavenworth, to supersede Col. SUMNER.

Governor Reeder at Home.

EASTON, Pa., Wednesday, June 11.

Gov. REEDER arrived in town this evening, from Philadelphia. He was met at the Depôt by a band of music and a large number of citizens, and escorted to the Hotel, when, thanking the citizens for their politeness, he retired. He made no allusions to politics. His reserve puzzles his friends considerably. Rumor says he has spent the past two days with Mr. BUCHANAN.

Col. ELDRIDGE, of Kansas, proprietor of the hotel destroyed in Lawrence, arrived here this afternoon. He leaves for Kansas in a week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 496 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 5s per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—AT this establishment, No 142 Fulton-st., the pub is still find a choice stock of Summer Clothing, made in the best and most approved manner. Granite Hall is under the management of E. DEGROOT.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF STRYKER'S Bay Farm—Referee's sale. We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of eight lots of property by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & SON, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, June 12, at the Merchants' Exchange. This well known farm embraces 465 lots of land lying on 96th, 97th, 98th and 99th-sts, and 10th, 11th and 12th-avs, together with the valuable water frontage on the Hudson River. 70 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, and the sale affords a rare opportunity for all desirous of making permanent investments or otherwise, the title being perfect, the lots most desirable, and the sale positive. Maps and further information may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting has set in, and for other profitable work is close at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by those who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and in other cases, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No 234 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856. }

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.
D. F. CHENY, Secretary.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, in spite of imitators. True to Nature, without the injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at HATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK OF LACE AND EMBROIDERY stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and complete, embracing many specialties and styles to be found in no other house else, forming altogether the largest stock of Lace and Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 138, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HATS! HATS! FOR THE SUMMER—NOW IS the time to call on LEASK and get one of his elegant Summer Hats; his Drab Beaver, Panama, and Straw, are just the articles for these hot days; got up in the best styles, and sold at the usual low prices for which LEASK is celebrated, at the old stand corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DR. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES.—The best and cheapest of English and French manufacture; Eau de Cologne, Lubin's and Law's Perfumery. GEO. E. INGER & CO.,
(Successors to Thomas T. Green,)
Dispensing and Family Chemists, No. 329 Broadway.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.—THE MOST EFFECtual aperient medicine ever introduced, and the best for children; no family should be without it. Prepared only by GEO. E. INGER & CO., successors to Thomas T. Green, Dispensing Chemist, corner of Walker-st. and Broadway.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!
Superb English velvet carpets 11s. per yard.
English tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No 56 Wall-st. New York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS.—LORIN BROOKS, manufacturer of fine dress boots, shoes and gaiters, offers to the public, at very reasonable prices, a large assortment of the above articles. Also, ladies' and children's shoes and gaiters, at No. 189 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE JAPANESE SALE—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, will sell, TO-DAY, that magnificent Centre-Table, worth $400. Also, the celebrated Junk, and some beautiful and large Cabinets—sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, very superior; warranted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND BEST Finished stock of alpaca and drap d'été coats, pants and vests in the City, may be found at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st. Alpaca suits, $6.

Horrible Murder of a Wife by a Husband.

From the Chicago Times, June 8.

G. P. MERRIN, a carpenter, residing on the North Division, was on Friday arrested and brought before Police Justices KING and WARD, upon the charge of murdering his wife. His examination occupied most of the day yesterday. The evidence as detailed shows one of the most diabolical and hard-hearted affairs ever brought to light in this community. The first witness, SYLVESTER RICHMOND, testified as follows:

I am a resident of this city; am a brother of the deceased, and resided with my sister; last Monday noon, my sister, who was about twenty years of age, saw her husband, the prisoner, go into a saloon opposite her house; she had been trying to stop his drinking, and when she saw him go into the saloon, she went over and asked him to come home; he became enraged, and the next thing I saw was the door burst open, and prisoner came in dragging deceased by the heels; he then let her go, and they had some words, and blows were interchanged between them; he then threw her down, and put his knees to her breast and both hands to her throat, saying, "I'll make you lay still now, and you'll never follow me again;" some one came in as I went to put the babe on the bed, and the prisoner let her up; I told him if I had a bullet I would put it through him; he said, "You would would you?—if I had a hundred wives, I would kill them all if they followed me;" when he had her down choking her, blood came from her mouth, her face was black, and her eyes started from her head; she wanted me to help her to her bed; I did so, and she staggered as she went, and could hardly stand; I had hard work to get her to her bed; the affray took place about on o'clock Monday afternoon; she died about five o'clock the next morning.

The Bark Ann Ashore on Orange Key Bank

Letter to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary o the Board of Underwriters. Received June 11, 1856.

BARK ANN, a' New-Orleans, May —.

With deep regret I have to info m you that the bark *Ann*, under my command, from New York for this port, was run ashore on Orange Key Bank on the morning of the 14th inst., at 2:30 A. M., steering S. W. by S., and running about eight knots. The ship brought up only on a sand-clay bottom; and upon sounding nine feet of water was found, which was three feet less than the vessel's draught; and a reef o' rocks was close aboard, under the lee or starboard bilge — commenced throwing over the cargo that was in the houses on deck, consisting o' 463 barrels lime. We then got out boats and made two attempts to get out an anchor, but without success; as it was impossible for any boats to live in the sea, that was then running. The wind was on the port-beam and blowing fresh. The weather threatening was compelled to employ wreckers to assist, and after lighting the vessel succeeded in heaving her off without the slightest damage more than the loss of a few sheets of copper. There is not a single package of goods missing or damaged, excepting the lime. A short time previous to striking, discovered a vessel on our lee bow, which proved to be the brig *Martha Russell* from New-York for Tampico *via* Nassau, N. P. She struck the reef a few hours previous and proved a total wreck. The cargo was saved. One of the wreckers' vessels was also lost. During the night passed two brigs and a short time after striking discovered one running directly for us. Hoisted lights and hailed, when, by luffing promptly, he succeeded in "fetching clear." We still kept the lights up, and watched for the other brig, which hove in sight about daybreak, steering two points for us, but on seeing our position, "hauled her wind" and "tacked clear." I observed that all the vessels coming across the Banks were obliged to tack to clear Orange Keys in consequence of an unusual westerly current, which I found, after getting my ship afloat, was setting W. S. W. from 2 to 2½ knots per hour. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MUNRO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Brass and Iron Cap**
AND
MACHINE SCREWS.
Brass and Iron Gimlet-Pointed
WOOD-SCREWS.
Flat and Round Head
LOCK-SCREWS,
SILVER-PLATED SCREWS.
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ **Walking up the Street the Other Day**—I met a young man of my acquaintance limping his way along. I tenderly inquired the cause; he said he had been suffering from corns a long time. I desired him to purchase a box of RUSSIA SALVE, famous for curing all burns, scalds, tetters, chilblains, sores, so well known and so universally admired. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

☞ **Cygenated Bitters** will cure Dyspepsia and Asthma. The certificates and statements in its favor are of the highest respectability, including members of Congress and other distinguished citizens of the United States.

PROPERTY IN NEWTOWN.

☞ **On the Line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad**—To be obtained at a low price and on easy terms of payment.

A public meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a society to combine in the purchase of a small tract of land situated near the town of Newtown. Persons desirous of seeing an eligible site for a suburban residence convenient to the City, will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this meeting.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by perseverring in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box. Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 33 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 162 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Soda Water.**—The public will please take notice, that the pleasantest and most healthful Soda Water is drawn from NICHOLS' Patent Fountains.

F. B. NICHOLS, Agent, No. 71 Pine-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The attention of the members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3, and others, is called to the notice of the sale of lots in Wakefield, under the head of Auction Notices.

PERSONAL.

$25 **REWARD.**—For a boy by the name of FRANCIS REILY, who left his home on the 2d of April. He is 14 years of age, had on a black jacket and pants, and black cloth cap; fair hair; tall and slim. Any information of him will receive the above reward from his affectionate parents, No. 283 West 24th-st.,

PETER REILY.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS.

FRANK BENNETT, late of No 391 Broadway. In consequence of the late season the beautiful stock of Ladies' fashionable Straw Goods, at No 529 Broadway, up stairs, opposite St. Nicholas, is now to be sold off without reserve. As the assortment is most select and perfect, ladies should not miss this opportunity of purchasing the greatest bargains offered in the market. Cleaning and altering in the new Italian method.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
at the new ribbon store, No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.; also a large assortment of French flowers, and other millinery goods, cheap for cash.

L. P. TIBBALS.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

PARIS.—Ladies coming to Paris will find chez Mme. NUTTING, ancienne maison Guerin, Faubourg Saint Honoré, No. 1.8 Champs Elysées, the newest patterns for dresses, on the most reasonable terms. Expédition à l'étranger.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 **REWARD.**—Lost, on Tuesday evening last, in the neighborhood of 5th-av., 14th-st. and Broadway, a CAMEO BRACELET, marked on inside "Lizzie's Birthday." The above reward will be given upon the bracelet being left at the office of the New-York Hotel, No. 713 Broadway.

BANK BOOK LOST—No. 3,049, BARTHOLOMEW HOLLAND with the BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

SELF-INKING STAMP AND CARD PRESS.—This new and beautiful invention is now to be seen at the office of the advertiser. Letters, tickets, labels, envelopes, notes, paid checks, &c., can, by a single motion of the hand, be stamped with any required device. 1,000 to 2,000 copies can be taken without reinking, which is done in a few seconds. It is simpler, and can be made cheaper, than any stamp known, and will do the work twice or three times as fast. The rights will be disposed of on favorable terms. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7, third story.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—Southerners and others desiring city board in a pleasant Summer location, can obtain it with a Southern family, in a new house containing all modern improvements. The whole of the second floor will be let separately or together, furnished or unfurnished; also handsome front basement, lately occupied as a physician's office. Spanish and English spoken. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., 1 door above 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A small family about to occupy a large and pleasant house on West 23d-st., would be glad to take either another family, or four young men, to board; family strictly private; no other boarders references exchanged. Inquire between 8 and 9 A. M and 5 and 6 P. M., at Dr. O. J. WOOD'S office, 312 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 312 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without partial board, fronting on the second or third floor, to let, to single gentlemen, in West 27th st., near Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Address K. F. Y., Office of this paper.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, in a private family, rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No 59 Vandam st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Will be vacant, in a few days, a single room on second floor; also a vacancy on fourth floor. Location convenient to the ferries, airy and pleasant for Summer; dinner 6½ o'clock. No. 47 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen with their wives, and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms and board, on most reasonable terms at No. 145 Lawrence-st., a few doors from Fulton-av., or address Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two single gentleman can find accommodations at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Very desirable apartments in a private family. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A Room, with breakfast and tea wanted by a young man, in a family where there are few or no boarders, in Brooklyn, not far from Fulton Ferry. Terms must be moderate. Address EDWARD, *Times* office.

A FACT.—When the mercury is at 90°, persons in the country wishing genteel boarders should delay no longer in applying at the Boarders' Exchange, No 3 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, where boarders are daily applying in great numbers. Circulars, explaining plan, &c., sent free upon application. Board-seekers can learn full particulars gratuitously of the most desirable places, City and country, by calling on G. H. SMITH & CO.

SUMMER BOARDING.—A Family of five or six or two small families, can be accommodated with board in the village of Hyde Park, on the Hudson River Railroad; the location is pleasant and healthy, and would prove a desirable residence for those seeking a quiet country home during the summer months. Distance from New-York 85 miles. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing G. H. W., *Times* Office.

NO. 3 LEROY-PLACE.—A large front parlor on the second floor, with two bedrooms, &c., annexed, if wanted, with full board, may be had, immediately, at No. 3 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Southern families may also obtain accommodations for the season.

NO. 27 BOND-STREET.—Rooms, furnished for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board; first-class house with modern improvements. Also, a laboratory suitable for a dentist, and an office for a physician, for a few days only.

NO. 157 BLEECKER-STREET, OPPOSITE DEPAU-ROW.—A front parlor on first floor, handsomely furnished, with fine pantries attached, to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board. House first-class, containing all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—Within one hour's ride of the City, by a family without children—four rooms required. Address L. J., Box No. 1957, Post-Office, New-York.

ROOM TO LET.—A very pleasant front room to let, with full or partial board, in the brown-stone house No. 114 West 13th-st., where the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed at a reasonable price.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 18 Atlantic-st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by the day or week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d st.

FURNISHED PARLORS TO LET—On the first floor, to one or two gentlemen; gas; bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 2½ Clinton-place.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be modera e, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May.

W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

ISLAND HOUSE—NEWPORT, R. I.—This pleasantly situated house, on High near Church-st., having been remodeled, painted and papered throughout, and supplied with new and fashionable furniture, bedding, &c., is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The house is lighted with gas, piazzas in front of lower and upper stories and the grounds are spacious and shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, making it particularly desirous for families, the locality being retired and at the same time in the most fashionable part of the City, and in the immediate neighborhood of the large hotels. No efforts will be spared to render the "Island House" worthy of patronage.

COR. CELIUS B. WILBOUR, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—Furnished or unfurnished, on the East side of Orange Lake, near Newburg. The house is new, 2½ stories, 30 by 40, within 300 feet of the Lake, barn, sheds, ice house bathing-house, row-boats, and 20 acres of land, crop in the ground. Address JAS. HENDERSON, No. 347 Broadway, room No. 11, or L. W. FULLERTON, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the Hotel.

J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened for the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. BEDORTHA & HAMILTON

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N.Y.—This favorite and beautiful place of summer resort will be open for boarders and visitors on the 14th inst. For rooms and terms address H. BLAKE, United States Hotel, Newburg, N. Y.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer

HENRY HULL.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, edibles, fruits, especially pears, no cholera ever, and everything right. See Circulars, at No. 308 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & CO., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. R. L. & A. STUART.

FAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—Highly recommended by physicians to invalids as a stomachic and general tonic. For sale in quart and pint bottles, by G. E. MEADUM, No. 15 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, of a few days in the country. One does plain cooking, good baking and the washing and ironing of a small private family; the other is a neat girl of 17, is neat and tidy, almost four weeks from the old country, quick at needle, has learned to work by machine, and can assist in the cooking. Both are honest, steady girls; either can be had separately. Call at No. 119 Mercer-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent seamstress, in a private family; is a Protestant; understands dressmaking and other fine sewing; would go to the country for the Summer with a family; has no objection to do some chamberwork, or would go as lady's maid; understands clear starching; can refer to some of the first families in the City. Address ELLEN, Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following excellent servants: Four first rate cooks, washers and ironers; also, two excellent cooks, (Protestants,)—all with unexceptionable City references, from one to five years; also, several tidy chambermaids and seamstresses. Families in want of most respectable and experienced servants, will call at HENDERSON'S old-established office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women, one a Protestant, desires a place as cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and plain pastry; has lived over two years in her present place. The other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing; is willing and obliging. Apply at No 371 do-ery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, of good appearance and address, at some good business; will ask no salary for one month, as his object is to meet with a good employer; would act as porter, and assist to keep books. The best of reference given, and security if required. Call at the residence of his father, No. 129 Waverley-place.

SITUATION WANTED—To dry nurse an infant, by a woman who is familiar and accustomed to the care of an infant from its birth. Can refer to her last place, where she lived over a year. Will be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 230 6th-av., in 4th story, front room, of Mrs. McCLOSKY.

SITUATION WANTED.—A responsible and experienced man having some knowledge of business and keeping store at present out of employment, wishes a situation in any kind of business; provision, hardware, or ship chandler, preferred. Reference given. Address C. T. Y., No. 132 Lexington av.

SITUATION WANTED—As entry clerk in a wholesale house, by a young man who understands and can write and speak fluently the French, German and Dutch languages. Permanent employment of greater consequence than salary. The best references given. Address W. D., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a mid ile aged Protestant girl, as plain cook, in a small, private family; is a first rate washer and ironer. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room. Seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four first class servants; one as cook one as nurse and seamstress, one as waiting maid, chambermaid and laundress. Also by an American seamstress, and a nice American girl of 15 and one of 17. Apply at No. 711th st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as seamstress, in a private family; understands the cutting and fitting of children's dresses thoroughly. Address as above to E., Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as coachman, groom, or to assist in a stable; he thoroughly understands his business and is willing to go any distance in the country. Best of references. Address COACHMAN, Office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman, who is a good cook, and, also, a good baker, in a respectable private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant nurse; is capable to take the entire charge of an infant to bring up by hand, and is a good seamstress or to wait on an invalid lady. Apply at No. 7 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse; understands taking care of an infant from its birth; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply for one day at No. 265 West 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel with a family. The best of City reference can be given from her present employer. Apply at Room No. 74 Metropolitan Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress. No objection to assist in the care of children. Best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 54 North Moore-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Can be well recommended. Inquire at No. 24 Hamersley-st., for two days

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married Scotchman with one child; has had 14 years' experience in store and green-house plants, flower and kitchen garden; also in hot and cold grapery and laying out of new grounds; can give the best of City reference. Address J. B., at A. SMITH'S store, seedman and florist, No. 64 White-st., New-York, shall be attended to.

SERVANT WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a small family; a Protestant woman; one who understands housework generally. None other need apply. Must come with good references. Address RANDOLPH, Piedmont, N. Y.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY—No. 470 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help and maids of all work with situations.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID—A Protestant wishes a situation; understands dressmaking and other fine sewing and hair dressing. Can refer to some of the best families in the City, and to her present employer. Would go to the country. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man who understands book-keeping, now out of employment, and would like to engage himself at a moderate compensation until something better should turn up, may address Box No. 3,637 Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 768 Broadway, 2 clerks, 2 firemen, 2 barkeepers 3 waiters 2 porters and 2 coachmen. Places procured for book-keepers, conductors, baggagemen, bakemen, men on steamers, railroads, boys for trades, and girls of every description.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent,

MAN WANTED—Competent to take charge of the working force of a large wholesale and retail carpet establishment. He must possess a knowledge of carpets and of business generally. Apply by letter, with reference, to Box No. 1,762 Post-Office, New-York.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store, 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business. One that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address J. B. M. office of this paper.

COACHMAN WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business, is strictly temperate and who is willing to make himself generally useful, may apply at No. 26 East 23d-st., before 9 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

A WOMAN WANTED TO COOK, WASH AND IRON—One that can come well recommended will hear of a good situation by applying for two days at No. 111 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

EMBROIDERERS WANTED.—A number of girls, who are neat and quick at embroidering, may find employment by applying to

CLEVELAND & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

GOOD GIRLS.—Well recommended can have liberal wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Also men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 4th av., or No. 146 Bowery. C. MASON.

TO IVORY TURNERS.—Wanted, an Ivory Turner. To a first-rate workman steady employment will be given. Apply at No. 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., up stairs.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. Address ENTRY CLERK, Box No. 751 Post-Office.

HOSIERY CLERK WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store, to take full charge of that department. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 751 Post-Office.

ENGINEER WANTED.—A Draughtsman familiar with designing machinery. Apply immediately, Box, No. 2714 New York Post Office

WANTED—A person (male or female) to play a melodeon in a church choir. Apply to GILBERT D. SMITH, No. 5 Cannon-st., New-York.

COOK WANTED—A Protestant, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th av.

GIRL WANTED—To do house work. Apply at No. 219 8th-av. Call after 9, A. M.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURE BY MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—A Lecture will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, by Most Rev. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, in the Academy of Music, 14th-st; the proceeds to be applied to the CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, 14th-st. The Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1; to be had at HALL & SON'S Music store, the Catholic book stores, and at the Academy of Music, on the day of the Lecture. Subject of Lecture "*Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell*." N. B.—Private Boxes can be had on any day by applying at the Academy of Music.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at HALL Riell's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Celebration of 15th June and 4th July. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 278 are hereby requested to be punctual in their attendance on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, as business of importance will be transacted.

C. F. NEWTON, M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY.

Will shortly be published, the initial number of a new Literary Periodical with the above title, conducted by

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Old Homestead," &c.,
Devoted to
TALES, ROMANCES, ILLUSTRATIONS, ART,
AND
GENERAL LITERATURE.
Each number
BEAUTIFULLY EMBELLISHED
In the
FINEST STYLE
Of
WOOD ILLUSTRATION.

The first number, for July, will be issued about the 20th of June and will contain the opening chapters of a new Novel, entitled

LOST JEWELS.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Also, the Initial Chapters of a new Revolutionary Romance,
LOVE IN '76.
By the author of "Blanch Learwood," &c.

In addition to which, various Stories, Sketches, &c., from distinguished pens.

In size, style and character it will be distinctive from any other periodical.

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(Successor to Bunce and Brothers.)
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KANSAS! KANSAS!!

NOW READY:

An intensely interesting Work, entitled
SIX MONTHS IN KANSAS.
BY A HIGHLY CULTIVATED LADY OF BOSTON.

She went to Kansas last September, and was there during all the earlier struggles of the pioneer settlers and describes, in the most graphic manner, the perils which surrounded them, and the sufferings which they endured. She gives, also, a most glowing picture of the country, its climate surface, soil, productions, &c., &c. It is, in fact, just THE BOOK FOR THESE TIMES; for we all want to know all that can be known of the country and its noble people.

Price 50 cents in paper; 75 cents bound in cloth.

WE SHALL ALSO ISSUE,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 14,
A SUPERB MAP OF KANSAS.

The only complete and thoroughly accurate and reliable Map, from actual surveys, which has yet been published.

Messrs. C. B. WHITMAN and A. D. SEARL, the authors, have been over the ground several times, and, with the assistance which they have received from other Engineers have produced a Map, both beautiful and in every respect full and accurate. Price 50 cents

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

THE LION.

From the Auburn Daily Advertiser.

The great monarch of the wilds and jungles of Arabia, Algiers and Africa in general, is indebted to Messrs. HENRY JACKSON of New-York, for communicating to the people of the United States, through the medium of GERARD, the Lion-Killer, and Charles E. Whitehead, GERARD'S translator from the French, his true veritable and exact history, from a cub up to a full-grown Lion, with name complete. The book is entitled:

ADVENTURES OF GERARD, THE LION-KILLER.

We find it full of interest and exciting detail. The stories of adventures and combats with this most powerful of wild animals are full of wild and tragic interest. We hear the roar of the king of beasts as he seeks his prey; we see him engage in terrific combats with his brothers of the woods; we behold contests after contests with the Arab Sheik and his people, resulting in death; a score of the brave natives, ere he yields up his life, we follow him to his den and behold his affection for the cubs of his royal spouse, and his loving care for her welfare. Many an improvident husband might learn here a lesson from the beast's self-denial, as appears from Gerard's testimony and experience, is one of the traits which the Lion invariably exhibits toward the Lioness, both before and after the birth of her young. They usually go in couples, and have been known to live together for thirty years in the same forest. The Lion of the menagerie is but a spaniel dog compared to his majesty of the forest.

THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD, THE LION-KILLER, is for sale at all the Bookstores for $1 25.

From the Hartford Daily Press.

So many thousands of persons have read and admired
THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS
that it is needless for us to add one word of commendation to the verdict of approval already rendered. When Mr. Sparrowgrass first commenced his revelations of rural experiences, mishaps and pleasures, it seemed that the vein, although so rich at its opening, would soon be exhausted. But our readers are well aware of the success with which it was wrought. In our view, the book contains more true humor of the sterling, old-fashioned, gentle sort than any written in this country for a long, long while. It adds to your enjoyment of it that this humor is often so subtle that you do not know where it lies. The thing said is not in itself so mirthful or so pathetic, and yet when said it is most facetious or affecting, as the case may be. It is such gentle touches, producing all the desired effect, and yet scarcely recognized, which mark the true humorist, so rarely met in these days of startling extravagance and forced wit.

THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS
is for sale by all booksellers. Price 50 cents.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works at 25 and 50 cents. Books are now selling for only one cent each, with the following great inducement: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, pocket pistols, &c., for only 1 cent each on purchases of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new, standard and miscellaneous books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pen and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

BUY AND READ THE
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
READY THIS MORNING

If you would be posted up in the CRIMINAL News of the week. The reports of the great

TROTTING MATCH CASE at YORKVILLE,

And of the trial of

PALMER THE ENGLISH POISONER,

are alone worth more than the cost of the paper. Besides this, there is a host of CRIMINAL NEWS and a heap of CORRESPONDENCE from all points of the Union.

ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—from the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled..$24 00
Fine gold de acbed levers, full jewe'ed.....$38 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled.....$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers.....$76 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled.....$46 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies.....$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers.....$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses.....$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days.....$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which run eight to three different watches.....$120 00 to $300 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled..$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers.....$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled.....$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers.....$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled.....$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias Diamond, E. Howard, E. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.—The subscriber has on hand two dozen GOLD WATCHES, which have been worn, and which he is selling at the following extremely low prices:

Fine Gold Lepines 4 holes jeweled.....$16
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled.....$20
Fine Gold English Patent Levers.....$38
Gold Hunting-case English Patent Levers.....$53
Common Gold Hunting-case Patent Levers.....$36
Common Gold English Patent Levers, open face.....$36
Fine Gold Eight-Day Geneva Watch.....$45
Fine Gold English Pocket Chronometer.....$110

All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINE GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS—Of all descriptions, from $2 50 per set to $35, for sale, at less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, LOOK HERE!—I will take a contract from you to produce fine luxuriant beards or moustaches upon the face of the President of the United States service, and cover the bald pates of your Cabinet with hair; I can and will do it, if you say so, and will pay me for it; my Unguent will force the beard, moustache or hair to grow, as if by magic, within six weeks time; leaves no stain, and don't injure the skin

Reformed Protestant Dutch Church—General Synod.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UTICA, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church convened yesterday in this city. At the hour of 10 A. M., Rev. RANSFORD WELLS, D. D., President of last Synod, called the body to order, and formally opened the session.

On the second ballot the Rev. FRANCIS M. KISS, of Fishkill, was elected President; Rev. CORNELIUS VAN SANTVOORD, of Greenwich, N. Y., Assessor; Rev. JOHN M. FERIS, of Chicago and Rev. R. STEELE, of Nassau, Clerks. A part of the afternoon session was occupied with religious services, in which Rev. A. M. MANN and Rev. H. D. GANSE delivered able and appropriate addresses. The Report of the Board of Superintendents of Theological Seminary was read—which stated that ten students had been examined and recommended for Professional Certificates.

The report of the Board of Corporation was also read, from which it appeared that ample endowments were provided for the education of students preparing for the gospel ministry. The funds are safely invested, and with the new Theological Hall at New-Brunswick, the Church will be enabled to supply enlarged facilities for prosecuting a Theological course.

In the evening, Rev. RANSFORD WELLS, D. D., preached the Synodical sermon from Isaiah, 62d, 1st, in which he presented clear and logical proofs that the beauty and strength of the Church consisted in the personal holiness of its members.

At the opening of this morning's session the President announced the following standing Committees:

On the Professorate.—Revs. D. D. Demarest, J. Van Liew, A. T. Stewart. Elders J. Q. Wilson and H. D. Vanck.

On Synodical Minutes.—Revs. N. F. Chapman, J. A. Todd, C. Van Wycke. Elders A. Marshall, J. Remsen.

On Domestic Missions.—Rev. Dr. Van Vechten, J. M. Van Buren, J. M. Ferris. Elders T. Jeremiah, W. C. Cary.

On the State of Religion.—Rev. Dr. Vermilye, C. D. Buck, J. S. Lansing. Elders J. A. Rera, D. Lavan.

Overtures.—Rev. S. Van Vechten, D. Van Olinda, J. B. Wilson. Elders E. Adriance, E. Jansen.

Accounts.—Rev. W. T. Van Doren, C. J. Shepherd, S. Bolks. Elders A. Watson, J. Snyder.

On Correspondence.—Rev. Dr. Knox, A. Willets, T. M. Davie. Elders D. Wortman, A. G. Fonda.

Education.—Dr. Gordon, Dr. Gregory and Rev. Dr. Mann, LL. D. Elders A. J. Beekman, C. Easton.

Nominations.—Rev. T. C. Strong, R. Willis, O. Bronson. Elders F. Bleecker, C. Thompson.

Widows' Fund.—Rev. A. H. Mes', D. B. Ten Eyck, P. H. Burghardt. Elders J. M. De Freest, W. Spader.

Publication.—Rev. Harvey D. Ganse, J. S. Himrod, J. R. Berry. Elders H. A. Bower, T. Jeremiah.

Foreign Missions.—Rev. Dr. Wells, Elbert S. Porter, J. A. Collier. Elders L. Preston, J. Ten Broeck.

The morning's session was mainly occupied in hearing reports, the chief of which was the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Rev. Dr. DEBITT sent up an able and succinct history of the Foreign Missionary operations.

When it was followed by a very elaborate report of the Board, recommending a dissolution of the present connection of the Dutch Church with the American Board in Boston. This report had been drawn up by Rev. Dr. FERRIS CHANCELLER, of the New-York University, and presented with great force, both of fact and logic, a number of weighty reasons to show that the Dutch Church was bound, henceforth, to conduct her Foreign Missions independently of any voluntary society. The reasons were briefly these:

1. Because the Churches would thereby become more directly interested in the work.

2. Because the Dutch Church was abundantly able to conduct her Missions alone.

3. Because her Missionaries would thus be brought into indirect sympathy and intercourse with their own Church.

4. Because, by a separate control, the Church would avoid entanglement with the various complications into which the American Board has been and is still likely to be further drawn.

5. Because the Church should protect her own polity and principles.

These, with other reasons, introduced in the progress of the arguments, induced the Missionary Board of the Dutch Church to agree in a *unanimous* request that the General Synod would dissolve its present relation to the American Board.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a letter was read from the Brothers SCUDDERS, sons of the late eminent missionary, Rev. Dr. J. M. SCUDDER, in which they presented an encouraging account of the Arcot Mission, and expressed an earnest desire for a stronger and more intimate union between themselves and their Mother Church. The letter was considered as expressive of a hope that they would soon be brought into a more direct relation as Missionaries to the Synod, and, therefore, as favoring the plan of separate and distinct Church action in relation to the Foreign field.

Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER read a carefully prepared report on the Revised Liturgy, which, in behalf of the Committee, he laid before the Synod. The Liturgy, as revised, was made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At 3 o'clock, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Rev. Dr. KNOX preached the sermon, and Rev. Drs. ABEEL and WILLIS delivered addresses.

Rev. Dr. ABEEL read a report on the Church Extension Fund, which was accepted and referred to a special Committee, consisting of Rev. E. S. PORTER, Rev. Dr. VAN SANTVORD and W. E. TURNER.

This evening—Rev. HERVEY D. GANSE preached the sermon on Domestic Missions. It was strong in argument, brilliant in illustration, and altogether a masterly production. It made a profound impression.

The number of Delegates in attendance is about 110. All the members have not yet arrived. Utica, the jeweled brooch on the bosom of the Empire State, is a beautiful city. It contains twenty-four thousand inhabitants, and wears a measure of urban elegance not far removed from metropolitan splendor. VIR.

Election Riots in New-Orleans.

From the N. O. Crescent, 3d.

The most serious affair of election day came off at the Eleventh Precinct, on Orleans-street, in the Second District—the polls being at the entrance of the Orleans Ball Room, close by the opera house. The affair resulted in the killing of three men, the perhaps mortal wounding of a fourth, and the wounding of several others. It was generally reported that a number of the Sicilians were scattered around in the neighborhood, during the forenoon, in the coffee-houses and other places, and that they were under the control of Ex-Recorder JOSEPH GENOIS. One of them, hilarious with wine, it is said, boasted that he and a crowd of his companions had been breakfasting and having a jolly time with GENOIS. Still, as their demeanor was quiet and respectful, no one apprehended the bloody design they had in view. Quite a number of Americans, indeed, had collected at the polls in the morning, but no demonstration being made, they departed by degrees and left the polls comparatively unprotected. It was then that the Sicilians prepared for the execution of their hellish plot.

Mr. GENOIS, at a little before 12 o'clock, was seen to take leave of several of the Sicilians; say-ing-[illegible] as he left. Ten minutes afterwards, two Sicilians went up to the polls, and one of them, an old negro, was offered to vote. His vote was challenged. The other Sicilian, a heavy set, piratical-looking fellow, well known under the American alias of Joe Williams, asserted boisterously that his friend had a right to vote—he knew him to be a legal voter. The judges still refused to receive the vote, and the Sicilian persisted, until an altercation took place. The big Sicilian thereupon ran out into the street, and raised a cry in his native language, the purport of which was, "Here, here! come quickly!"

This cry was quickly responded to; for the members of the gang came running out of houses and alleyways across the street, with drawn knives and revolvers, and commenced an indiscriminate firing and slashing at all the people in the street, and at the crowd around the polls in particular. An universal panic and stampede was the consequence; the polls and the street, all the way from Royal to Bourbon streets, was cleared in a few seconds. The officers of the polls retreated unhurt into the rear of the building; whilst the people outside sought refuge, madly, in every direction, spreading the panic for squares around. The Sicilians themselves as instantaneously disappeared, shooting at, and cutting at, every person that came in their way.

By this onslaught, Mr. ROBERT TREPAGNIER, the Clerk of the First District Court, was badly, perhaps mortally wounded; Mr. LEON CHARVOT was poignarded in the breast, not dangerously; and Mr. LA FRANGE, Sr., a citizen of the Third District, was stabbed in the shoulder and shot in the hand.

Mr. TREPAGNIER was drinking with Mr. FABRE in the coffee-house adjoining the polls; hearing the firing outside, he ran out, and saw an acquaintance of his, a Democrat, with a revolver in his hand. He went up to him in a friendly way, to take the weapon from him, when WILLIAMS, the big Sicilian who raised the alarm, ran up to him, and stabbed him in the breast and in the abdomen with a bayonet, stuck on a wooden handle; at the same moment he was shot through one of the thighs, and through one of his arms. Mr. LA FRANGE was running for life, when he was shot and stabbed: he continued his flight, and took refuge in the shop of a bird-cage maker, on St. Peter-street, near the Coroner's office. Afterwards he went home in a carriage. He was not mortally wounded.

The news of the Sicilian onslaught spread like wildfire through the city, and infuriated Americans came running from every quarter. Vengeance was the cry, and the crowd started off in a frenzy after the swarthy-skinned assassins. They visited their well-known retreat, the *Hotel de la Marina*, on Old Levee-street, between the markets; but the Sicilians disappeared like rats at their approach. A general search was instituted, and finally WILLIAMS, the head assassin, with one of his crowd, was found concealed in an up-stairs room. Both met a terrible and instantaneous death. WILLIAMS was perfectly riddled with bullets; and as he fell, the bloody bayonet with which he had stabbed TREPAGNIER, fell out of his coat sleeve. The name of the other man killed we did not learn. A third Sicilian was shot in the street; he ran into a house on St. Philip-street, and died soon afterwards.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—11½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in health and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.

JAMES G. GRAHAM.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE

FOR SALE—Situated two miles south of Yonkers near the Riverdale Station, consisting of a handsome Gothic-style house, 50 feet front, two stories, basement and attic; contains all modern conveniences, is in perfect order, has been newly papered and painted, and has water throughout, supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house. The land contains six acres, is handsomely diversified and covered with fruit trees, gardens, and ornamental and forest trees. The out-houses are very convenient. Time from Chambers-st., about one hour. The advertiser built the house for his own use, in 1853, and has lived on the place over three years. The location is very healthy, and the neighborhood fast filling up with city merchants. Terms will be made very accommodating; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, or a small cottage house in the City would be taken in part payment. For further particulars, inquire at No. 168 Chambers-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock, of C. W. SIMMONS.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR

SALE.—Containing 92 acres of highly productive land, situated on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from the Rye Depôt, and the same from White Plains, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, and known as the Hoyt Farm. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country; surrounded by ample shade-trees, fruit and forest; contains 16 rooms, two stories high, piazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive, embracing ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for gathering ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the City, to schools, churches, &c., combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room with water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen and store room. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & BEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON

RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $5,500. Apply on the premises to

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE

OR EXCHANGE for City Property, situated three miles from Peck slip ferry, Brooklyn, on the Williamsburg and Jamaica plank road. A substantial, well-built two-story, attic, and basement dwelling-house, 32 by 30 feet; extension two-story, 14 by 20 feet, hard finished, corniced, centre-pieces, arched parlors, &c., (nearly new,) A barn, 30 by 28 feet, built in the best manner, with thirteen city lots, inclosed in picket fence. Stages from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries every half hour; fare 6 cents. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars apply to

FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Wesport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to H. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SITE FOR

BUILDING FOR SALE—19 miles by Railroad from the City; cars ply to and from almost every hour; 1 mile from depôt, on an eminence of 60 or 70 feet, overlooking a flourishing town and a large extent of country. There are 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and lying in a position to be beautified and made the most desirable location in the country. Price, $3,000. For further particulars apply to WM. MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—

The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT

ASTORIA—Near the country seats of Rapelye, Riker, Herrick and Pike, Jr., about one mile from the village. The house is 38 by 34, and nearly new, with fine stable, carriage-house and out buildings, with 2 acres of ground handsomely laid out with a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let, adjoining the above, a small cottage, (6 rooms,) with garden of one acre. Apply to JACOB R. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-st., Hoboken.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE

AT GREENWICH, CONN., 28½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 18 minutes' ride from Harlem, together with an excellent frame 2 story house, 40x30, with wings, cupola and piazza, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 3,000 grape vines in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. STODWELL, No. 304 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

Persons wishing to visit premises and any particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 151 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 38th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENERY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HOLTON, No. 223 West-st., or No. 85 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 20th-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR

SALE—In Connecticut, with about 60 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees, a large house, built with handsome stone, finished in modern style, on one of the most public roads in the State, one-half mile from railroad, with barn, carriage-house, sheds, granary and store, all in good repair. Buildings cost $6,000.

Also, a double frame house, with 25 acres of land of the best quality, with all necessary out-buildings—$2,500. Apply to P. J. THOMAS, No. 39 William-st., or CLARK & WEEKS, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—

House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av., improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

BOWERY LEASE FOR SALE—On store and dwelling No. 196 Bowery, having an unexpired lease of nine years. Apply to RUFUS SANGER or WM. A. HERRING, Nos. 144 and 160 Broadway, Assignees of I. M. Lyon.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story frame house, in fine order, with a large garden, containing various kinds of fruit, currants and berries; being in a fine neighborhood of schools and churches, and within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, where the boats come several times a day, being located upon the banks of Connecticut River. For further information, apply to A. M. CLARK, Real Estate Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st., room No. 15. Also, improved farms in Illinois for sale cheap.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—

Three new houses on the southerly side of 29th-st., near 3d-av. The houses are 22 feet wide by 45 feet deep. Lots 92 feet deep. Houses contain all modern improvements. Rent $300 each. For further particulars, inquire at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story high basement marble house No. 161 West 23d-st. Modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., and in complete order. Inquire of S. P. BELL, No. 53 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In the pleasant village of Caldwell, New-Jersey. House contains eleven rooms, all in order; garden, plenty fruit, schools, churches, stores, &c.; 18 miles from New-York, or 85 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Apply to W. REID GOULD, No. 158 Nassau st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated, 19 miles by railroad from this City, within 600 yards of the depôt; two-story cottage, and outbuildings, all nearly new; every variety of choice fruit trees, in full bearing; fine shade and evergreen trees; 3½ acres of land in garden. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience, only ¼ of a mile from centre of the town. Terms easy; possession immediately. Apply to ADAMS & LUNDY, No. 57 Dey-st.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND COUNTRY

SEATS—The East New-York and Unionville Co. will sell lots or plots ground, and built houses upon them, of any plan desired, at prices ranging from $800 to $4,000, on easy terms payment. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and 8-cent omnibus lines. Apply C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson River, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Depôt, and 36 miles from New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR

SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communicates with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and Sieamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR

SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

FOUR LOTS ON FORTY-FIRST-

STREET, FOR SALE or exchange for good stocks or merchandize. Other City property exchanged for merchandise, Western lands, or land warrants; will also purchase wild lands. A. J. WORKS, No. 11 (over Park Bank), Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE

No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Is'and and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COOKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—with all the improvements. Location between 2d and 4th avs., Bleecker and 23th-sts. Rent moderate. Address W. H. TAYLOR, Enterprise Insurance Co., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The neat two-story house No. 150 North Moore-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., will be let, cheap, to a good tenant. Apply at No. 106 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A 3-story, brown stone front house, handsomely and fully furnished, with modern convenience, No. 7 East 30th-st., 4th door from 5th-av.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway; also, the desirable three-story dwelling-house No. 145 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, the similar house No. 143 Hammond-st. All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN

NEW-HAVEN.—A house centrally situated, containing 11 rooms, gas, furnace, range, &c., well and completely furnished; will be let to a good tenant for 6 or 12 months. Address W., Box No. 49, New-Haven Post-Office, Conn.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A capacious store room, newly fitted up with iron and glass fronts, and situate on the best corner in the town for the sale of goods or grocery business. Also rooms and offices adjoining the same premises. Apply to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 142 East 12th-st., first house from 3d-av. Location pleasant. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. Contains all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

TO LET—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—To

let, the basement and sub cellar on the corner of College-place and Warren st., directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Station. Apply to CHILD, BOGERT & CO., No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 103 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to CHILD, BOGERT & CO.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 37 3d-av. The store is 75 feet deep, and is an excellent stand for Dry Goods, having been occupied for that business the last 10 years. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near House'on-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—

Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 493 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE

—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The old-established Three Pigeons, situated in one of the best locations in New-Jersey, three miles from Hoboken Ferry, on the Hackensack Plank Road. The premises are in perfect order, and everything complete for continuing a first-class business, with fine garden, stabling, out-houses, &c. Stages leave the house 20 times per day. For particulars, apply on the premises.

$3,500.—A PARTNER WANTED—To take an equal interest in an enterprise which will, on an investigation, convince the most scrupulous of its being an opportunity to realize a large fortune. Apply to W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The stock, fixtures, and good-will of a thread, needle and fancy store for sale cheap. A first-rate location. A good chance for a person with a small capital. Goods all fresh. Inquire at No. 27 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

CITY CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—On account of ill-health; paying large profits. Capital required, $5,000. Address C. B., this office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 209 Centre st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,

No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $180. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS,

No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—

Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW ENGLAND PIANO.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST

—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $300 to $440 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.

W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

A RARE CHANCE.—An excellent, new, rosewood Piano-forte, fully guaranteed, made by a Pianomaker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold at a decided bargain by the Executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 113 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-

FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, wareroom No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

BARGAINS FOR SALE.—Four new 7-octave Piano-fortes; two with carved legs, of superior tone and finish, warranted in every particular.

DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—

His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—Centrally located in a beautiful and healthy section of the State, enjoying a liberal patronage; has been in successful operation for the past five years; annual income over $8,000. The property consists of the school hall, dormitory and private residence of the principal. Also, 5 acres of land, used as a play ground, will be sold low, and offers unparalleled inducements to a teacher wishing to establish himself in the business. Terms easy. Apply at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $3 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils for class or private instruction in Spanish. Terms reasonable. Apply or address, Prof. J. GOVIN, No. 18 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALES OF URY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st. Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE PORTABLE MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC SUMMER STOVE.—Cooking and heating at a very small expense. No kindling fires! no trouble! no smoke! no dirt! no heat radiated in the room! and the amount of heat regulated at pleasure. W. J. DEMGREST, Patentee, No. 375 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

THE MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC SUMMER STOVE—For utility, economy and convenience; surpasses all the expectations of those who have them in use. You need one of these Stoves during this hot weather as much as you can possibly need any other household comfort. Call and see them, at No. 375 Broadway, up stairs.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,

No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—

Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

**IRON AND STEEL STORE

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad First Mortgage.....$1,000 each.
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$30,000 Sacramento City 10 per Cent. Bonds, (funded loan) in pothecated.....$1,000 each.
$100,000 San Francisco City 6 per Bonds, (hypothecated).....$1,000 each.
$11,000 Iowa County (Wisconsin) 8 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated).....$1,000 each.
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st Mortgage.....$1,000 each.
$8,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Flushing Railroad First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$25,000 Warsaw City, Hancock County, Ill., 8 per Cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$11,310 Warsaw City, Hancock County, Ill., 8 per Cent. Bonds.....$628 each.
$10,000 New-York and New Haven 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
150 shares Conrad Hill Gold and Copper Co.....$5 each
4 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each
10 shares Union Ferry Company.....$100 each
100 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company.....$25 each
75 shares Enterprise Insurace Company.....$25 each
80 shares International Insurance Company.....$50 each
20 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each
488 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, (hypothecated).....$50 each
70 shares Bowery Bank.....$25 each
40 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each
Also, for account of an Executor:
40 shares Merchants Insurance Company.....$50 each
36 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 16.

A. H. N. holds his regular semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—Peremptory sale of superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, FRIDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the residence of Doctor Demill, No. 119 West 32d-st., near 7th-av., consisting of one seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Chevalier, of this City, of excellent tone and finish; rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest satin and silk plush; solid rosewood centre and side tables, ladies' reception chairs, covered in satin and moquet; Turkish easy chairs; magnificent rosewood etagere, with plate glass; large pier and oval mirrors; lace window curtains and shades; gold vases, clocks, rich Brussels carpets, costly oil-paintings, by old masters, embracing landscapes, sea views, winter scenes, Madonna and child, the descent of our Saviour from the Cross, by Sillters, an original painting, valued at $1,000. To connoisseurs these paintings are worthy of special notice. Three gas chandeliers, together with the entire gas burners throughout the house; solid oak extension table, opens thirteen feet; solid mahogany cushioned chairs, sofas sofa bed, elegant China tea and dinner sets, ruby and crystal-cut glass ware, heavy silver-plated ware, casters, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea service, salvers, ivory table cutlery; about fifteen pure caried south American horse hair mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, ingrain carpets, oil clothes, together with a large and extensive variety of basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, and was mostly made to order. Every article will positively be sold without reserve, as the occupant is relinquishing housekeeping. No goods admitted in this sale but those belonging to the family. Deposits will be required from purchasers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-street. Mortgage sale of new and second-hand cabinet furniture, rosewood and mahogany piano fortes, (new and second-hand), one superior toned parlor organ, (cost $650), oil-cloths, hair cloths, pier and mantel mirrors, wardrobes, oil-paintings, French china dinner and tetes sets, glass ware, &c.

H. & M. will sell as above, by order of mortgagee, a large and desirable stock of substantial household furniture, such as is rarely offered at public sale, and is worthy the attention of those about refurnishing their private houses, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, and is now arranged for exhibition, consisting of parlor, chamber, dressing-room, library, and dining-room furniture in great variety, most of which is warranted the same as when purchased in a private warehouse, and all to be sold as above.

☞ Purchasers from the country can have their goods packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 8 Pine st., Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, suits of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel, lace window curtains, elegant carved rosewood centre tables, mahogany pier and centre tables, rosewood and mahogany etageres and sideboards, elegant rosewood and mahogany armchairs in plush, mahogany bookcases, writing desks, mahogany bookcase and secretary, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, divans, &c., ottomans, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, chandeliers, oak extension dining table, carved rosewood extension dining table, mahogany dining and tea tables, black walnut and maple cottage bedsteads, cane-seat chairs, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. BOGART WILL SELL, at 12 M., on the 16th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of Industrial Home Association No. 3, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and Williams sts., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 10 per cent. on the 27th day of June, 40 per cent within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Three per cent off for cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., including solid rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rosewood, mahogany and oak bookcases do.; do. etageres, corner stands, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hall stands, extension dining tables, dining chairs, lounges, rockers, easy chairs, quartette and fancy tables, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and other articles, for particulars of which see catalogues on morning of sale. Sale positive, and worthy of the notice of those wishing good furniture at auction prices.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stanton-st., to close the estate of John Zerfass.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz: 2 valuable lots and 4 houses, Nos. 13 and 15 Stanton-st., between Bowery and Christie sts; No. 13 is a 2-story attic brick front, frame building, with basement, with a 3-story brick workshop in the rear. No. 15 is a 4 story brick-front frame building, with rear extension, and also a new 4-story brick workshop in the rear. Terms favorable. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, CHAS. GSELL, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE ON NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-DAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., including solid rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany and oak bookcases; do. do. etageres, corner-stands, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hall-stands, extension dining-tables, dining-chairs, lounges, rockers, easy chairs, quartette and fancy tables, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and other articles for particulars of which see Catalogues on morning of sale. Sale positive, and worthy of the notice of those wishing good furniture at auction prices.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BROOKLYN—OF ENAMELED COTTAGE SUITES.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on THURSDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, Nos. 19 and 21 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, nine splendid marble-top chamber suites, of different colors: also, three rosewood pianos, together with all the unfurnished stock, paints, tools, lumber, &c., belonging to an enameled furniture manufacturer.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Sale of new and second-hand furniture, piano-forte, carpets, mirrors, French China and glassware, English plated ware, table cutlery, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.—the whole comprising a large assortment of parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture of every class, which must be sold to pay advances.

CHARLES VAN TINE, Auctioneer.

ROBBINS, VAN TINE AND CO. WILL RESELL.—At public auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, three valuable 3-story brown-stone basement and 1 mastic front houses and lots Nos. 30, 32 and 34 1st place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. Houses 19x50, lots 133 feet. For particulars, &c., apply to office of the auctioneer, No. 30 Nassau-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer,

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION 80 very desirable building lots in the thriving village of Greenville, within three miles of Jersey City Ferry, on THURSDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the ground. Passage to and from the ground free. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Real and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

A. J. BLEECKER—Will sell at the Merchants Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 12, at 12 at noon, the valuable property known as No. 221 Elizabeth-st., situated on the westerly side of Elizabeth, between Prince and Houston sts. N. B.—Rented last year for near $1,000

AUCTION SALES.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETING, PAINTINGS, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL, No. 79 Nassau-st., by catalogue and manuscript, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, 160 yards three-ply second hand carpeting, second hand London piano-forte, new rosewood piano-forte, English velvet and Brussels carpeting, in pieces from 30 to 40 yards, superior and plain extension dining tables, 50 oil paintings, framed spring and curled hair mattresses, 12 counting room desks, gothic and plain bedsteads, dress and plain bureaus, washstand, corner and side stand, towel racks, cribs, cradles. Catalogues are ready for examination. The entire stock must be sold on account of those concerned. Dealers, &c., will avail themselves of this rare opportunity. N. B.—Refrigerators of superior quality at private sale. Boxing matting furnished at low price.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, part of a stock of hardware, at 4 months' credit. Also, under inspection of the wardens, 8 casks files, assorted, damaged. Full particulars in catalogues, which are now ready.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

THE LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE—Of over 400 CARRIAGES, by BAYLEY & SAVAGE, of No. 83 Cedar-st., will be continued at No. 594 Broadway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Cracow,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Barcelona,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 5 Wall-st. Bills on Paris a short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $126,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contracts is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$126,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Cirmer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,400 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 320 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $300 per acre

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with a Locomotive, Mines, mine shafts, sinking 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 60 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $770,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 35 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—At an election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Jesse A. Marshall,	Benjamin S. K. Richardson,
Wm. M. Pullis,	Amos F. Hatfield,
James Murphy,	John S. Siney,
Wm. Tilden,	Timothy Townsend,
Hugh Smith,	Chester Lamb,
Charles B. White,	Peter B. Sweeney,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr.

At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were chosen:

President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—WM. M. PULLIS.
WM. M. PULLIS, Sec'y and Treas'r.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1856.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him.

Yours truly, P. SATHER.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, until the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a Loan of $250,000, to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 20, 1854. For this loan, Assessment Bonds will be issued for 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Proposals to be directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 6, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,—NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY R. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE OF RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STOCK OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY AT ALBANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed in and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of a Bridge across the Hudson River, at Albany," passed April 9, 1856, do hereby give public notice that, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the said Act of the Legislature, they will receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Corporation thereby authorized to be created, under the name of "The Hudson River Bridge Company, at Albany," at the Rotunda of the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fifth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and the books will remain open through the business hours of the said day, as required by the aforesaid Act of the Legislature. Five dollars must be paid at the time of subscribing, on each share subscribed for, or such subscriptions cannot, by the terms of the said Act, be received. The Capital Stock of the said Corporation is limited, by the Charter, to five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated Albany, May 6, 1856.

M. T. GRINNELL, CHARLES COURTER,
J. D. MONELL, LEVI DIMMICK,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN, RICHARD FRANCHOT,
JACOB GOULD, DELOS DE WOLF,
P. V. KELLOGG, HAMILTON WHITE,
WILLIAM KEEP, ALBERT H. TRACY,
O. V. BRAINARD, JAMES S. WADSWORTH,

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK, } Tax Commissioners.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, dry goods, cigars, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought for cash, at TAYLOR & CO.'s old established and responsible office, No 39 Chambers st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed.) CHAS. DENISON, President.

$18,000 WANTED—For two or more years, as a first incumbrance on property worth double the amount. Apply to DE MOTTE & SUTHERLAND, Broadway Bank building, No. 237 Broadway.

$6,000—improved real estate in this City. Address Box No. 1,546, Post-Office.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 19, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within one year ending the 31st day of December 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on certificates of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital shall exceed one million of dollars.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Hope,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Aster, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith.
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert B. Hone,
John Steward, Jr.,	Samuel W. Hoffman,
Robert R. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

D. F. CUSHY, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 69 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—JUNE 3, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of twelve and one-half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, N. York.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED—That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 18th, 1856, on which day they will be opened at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $18, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

FURNITURE.—The subscriber has a general assortment of bedroom and parlor furniture; also iron bedsteads and hat stands, and a large assortment of mattresses on hand and made to order on the shortest notice, ten per cent. lower than any other house in New-York. No. 171 Centre-st., two doors from Canal.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 97 Bowery.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM B. PEARSON,
No. 636 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
And also directly through to the North and West, *viâ* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 9, leaving New-York by the steamboat *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat *Wyoming*, as above.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 10. Freight received at pier No. 2 North River, daily, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from those points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Republican Central Committee—Expression in Favor of Fremont and Banks.

A regular meeting of the Central Committee was held last evening at the Republican Headquarters, No. 408 Broadway, C. C. Lyon, Esq., Chairman, presided. Delegates from the Second and Fourth Wards appeared and were admitted. Only Ward in the City, except the First, not now represented in the Central Committee.

A large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted. The Executive Committee were empowered to make all necessary arrangements for a grand meeting to ratify the nominations to be made in Philadelphia on the 17th inst. The Executive Committee offered a resolve that the Committee of five named at the Tabernacle meeting, be *ex officio* members of the Central Committee, and the resolution was adopted without dissent.

Mr. EMMAH offered the following preamble and resolution, which, after some debate, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The National Convention of the Republican Party will assemble next week in Philadelphia to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States:

And whereas, The Republicans of this and of every other section of our Republic have a right respectfully to indicate their preferences as a guide to their delegates, and as information for their friends throughout the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That, while we proudly acknowledge the merits and services of our own distinguished Senator and statesman, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and his noble compatriots who have been proposed in various quarters for President, and will cheerfully support whichever shall be the choice of the Convention, we yet believe and declare that Col. JOHN C. FREMONT is the man best calculated, under existing circumstances, to lead the hosts of Freedom to an assured and beneficent victory.

Resolved, That NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., of Massachusetts, is our first choice for Vice-President.

The Captured Slaver.

During yesterday forenoon a partial search of the brig *Brooks*, the slaver captured in the Narrows, was made by Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, Deputy United States District-Attorney. They found 216 sovereigns and 61 half-sovereigns—in all some $2,700, good money,—and a quantity of bogus gold coin. Hid away in an old boot was discovered a parcel of manuscript papers written in the Portuguese language. A cursory reading of the same showed allusion to several merchants and others of New-York; and they will probably prove the means of developing some facts that will implicate certain parties as interested in the Slave trade. Five of Colt's Revolvers were also found, with all the barrels loaded. There was no overhauling of the cargo further than that heretofore made.

A thorough examination of the entire contents of the brig is to be entered upon to-day, at the Navy Yard, whither she was removed yesterday afternoon, under command of Marshal HILLYER. She now lies under the guns of the *North Carolina*, but in the immediate custody of Deputy-Marshals DE ANGELIS and NEVINS. The Captain and crew still remain imprisoned in the Kings County Jail. There has been no revelation or clue as yet to the owners of the vessel. Immediately after her arrival at the Navy Yard, a person came on board in behalf of Mr. Counselor BENEDICT, to take charge of the vessel, but Mr. MILLER, the Deputy United States Marshal, was there, and told him he must have an order from the Marshal empowering him to take possession.

How to Make a Fortune.

The following letter, addressed by an admirer to Mr. BARNUM, has fallen into our hands. If we put it in the Post-Office it may reach Mr. B. at "Long Island," his present post office address, a month too late to be of service, so we print it, inviting no one else to read it:

P. T. BARNUM, Esq., *Dear Sir:* When, in defiance of the warnings of timorous friends, you bravely perilled the earnings of anxious years in your resolute persistence to gratify your patrons with the sight of a live ourang-outang, did we not all respond to your noble enterprise in the handsomest manner? Everybody was delighted with the opportunity to gratify his zoological curiosity, and recompense your daring efforts in its behalf. But the wild man of the woods has long since gone to the shades, and so also, I am sorry to hear has the substantial reward of your public spirited adventures. Fortune, it seems, has turned her smiling face from her old favorite. But cheer up, my dear Sir! Hope did not die out with the Senegambian android, nor leave our shores with the Swedish siren. Where are your eyes, man alive, that you cannot read the signs of the times? The whole broad North is inscribed with them—on every face of its eager millions you can read, "BARNUM, for the Lion!" They don't mean Tom Thumb, but the "chivalrous" Caliban of the Fedee. Remember honest Stephano's delight as a prospective showman—"This is some monster of the isle, legged like a man! *Warm*, o' my troth! If I can recover him, and keep him *tame*, I will not take too much for him! He shall pay that sees him!" So get ready a brazen cage strong as BRIGHAM'S, but a good deal bigger, and a purple and "deceptious," and if you can bag him, not a soul at the North but "would give a piece of silver to see this strange beast." But take care to have the cage well ribbed and clamped with *brass*, in pity of the creature's sense of congruity; and, moreover, keep gutta percha bludgeons out of his reach, as he has a savage propensity to "brain" near sighted persons with that kind of weapon, when he can catch them at unawares.

And when the eager curiosity of the "cowardly" North has been gratified, and satisfied with a view of the brilliant points of this

"Child of the sun,
With whom revenge is virtue,"

(when it can be safely canvassed with gallant surreptitious)—then, my dear BARNUM, take the prodigy to Europe; for assuredly the descendants of SIDNEY, BAYARD, and SALADIN would pay roundly for a sight of this specimen of western "chivalry!" And if you could contrive to enhance the attraction of your aboriginal exhibition by the gentle presence of Matt. Ward, Revolver Herbert, and Endora Wilson, my word for it, the whole orient would flock to your menagerie. You may, however, safely venture the trip with the Carolina Italian sloue, for he would "draw" anywhere, the Feejee Islands not excepted!

VERB. SAP.

P. S.—It would not be amiss to grace your caravan with the *retiring* Little Giant, and the *exulting* Georgian Ghoul.

"Hark, from the Toombs a joyful sound!"

V. S.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Esq., Receiver of Taxes, has commenced his work of decapitation. He last night sent in the following nominations to the Board of Aldermen:

Second Clerk—Henry Wilkes, in place of Henry K. Frost, removed.

Third Clerk—Casper C. Childs, in place of James W. Farr, removed.

Fourth Clerk—Wm. G. McLoughlin, in place of John S. Vreedenburgh, removed.

Messenger—Peter Fargis, reappointed.

Alderman BROOKS moved that the nominations be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, but the motion was lost. They were then separately confirmed.

The Board, without doing much more, adjourned until this evening at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board met last evening, with little more than a quorum present, G. W. WARNER, of the Fourteenth, in the Chair. The Democratic meeting outside seemed to take the blood out of the Board, and the members, slim as they were at the beginning, soon began to pine away. After the reading of the minutes, a remonstrance against the extension of Sixth-avenue was presented; then another against the use of steam cars on the Eleventh-avenue, the petitioners praying that the nuisance might be abated; then a petition for a sewer in Marion-street, from Broome to Spring-street.

A resolution in relation to cleaning the streets of the Fourteenth Ward, which were represented to be in a very filthy condition, was adopted. Also, the report of the Committee on Wharves, in favor of concurring to award a contract for excavating a slip at the foot of Broome-street, E. R., to Isaac Orr. An ordinance to prevent the storage of fireworks within the limits of the City of New-York was adopted with amendments.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors met last evening, but their transactions were not very important. A bill of McSpedon & Baker for printing and stationery for the Register's Office, amounting to $3,684 25, was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

The bills of Wm. Hearsing and two others, of $428, for arranging the papers of the Court of Common Pleas, were ordered to be paid. The same was done with a bill of Ex-Sheriff John Orser for $1,992 for official services and supplies furnished. The Board then adjourned until Friday next at 4 P. M.

☞ The Aldermen Committee on Arts and Sciences, Mr. FULMER, Chairman, met yesterday and decided to report in favor of concurrence with the Councilmen in appropriating $1,000 for the full-length portrait of Ex-Governor HUNT, recently painted by Mr. ELLIOT. The portrait is designed to be placed in the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

A United Wife and Husband Re-united.

Yesterday, at 2 P. M., before Judge CAMPBELL, an examination was had on a writ of *habeas corpus*, touching the right of custody of an infant child. The parties names were WM. BRENNAN, the husband, JANE BRENNAN, the wife, and ROBERT BRENNAN, the son, eleven months old. Considerable interest was felt in the case, as it was stated the husband and wife had separated because he was a Roman Catholic and she a Protestant. There was a numerous attendance. The evidence occupied several hours and was made quite amusing by the sharp cross-shooting of the counsel and occasional interruptions by the plaintiff and defendant. The testimony showed that the cause of separation was the refusal of the husband to permit the child to be brought up in the Protestant faith. The child was in her exclusive possession, she had been baptized by a Presbyterian Clergyman and the husband after stealing the child had the job done by a Roman Catholic priest. This was the question there was in the case.

The Judge directed that the child was not justifiable in leaving the husband, and ordered to give the child into the husband's charge, with the privilege to the wife of seeing the child when she chose. This decision pleased the husband, but unpleasantly affected the wife. Both offered reconciliation, begged to be allowed to remain with the child. Finally the husband relented. They rushed to each other's arms, mutually embraced the child, and with the Judge's blessing departed, happy in the mutual possession of their offspring.

☞ Boys throwing torpedoes from upper-story windows upon ladies passing, is the fashionable entertainment for this season. Forbidden, while they see it, turn the corner above and remain concealed until the noise of the explosion is hushed. It is contrary to law and very annoying to ladies, but as the boys rule now-a-days, and the police are not always visible, we suppose it can't be helped.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration did nothing yesterday.

The Marine Temperance Society.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Marine Temperance Society was held yesterday, at the Mariners' Church, in Madison-street. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Capt. EDWARD RICHARDSON, President; Capt. H. A. CURTIS, ROLAND GILSTON, MORRIS OSBORNE, THOMAS WARDLE, and Mr. WILLARD, Vice Presidents; Rev. CHS. J. JONES, Corresponding Secretary; and H. P. HUBBARD, Recording Secretary. Twenty-five directors were chosen in addition. The Marine Temperance Society numbers over 30,000 members.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO'S GAS WORKS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

MESSRS. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.—GENTLEMEN: A sufficient reason is given in the following opinion of J. P. PIRSSON for not serving the writ, said to be issued against us by the Circuit Court of the United States, for infringement of the Maryland Portable Gas Company's patent. We have waited a fortnight for it but, as yet, it has not appeared. Our office is No. 374 Broadway.

S. COATES & CO.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
No. 5 Wall-street. NEW-YORK, June 8, 1856.

MESSRS. S. COATES & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have examined, as you requested, a gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; ABRAHAM LONGBOTTOM'S patent, 1852," in order to ascertain if the same is constructed in accordance with said patent.

LONGBOTTOM'S patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, when said employment is in connection with a peculiar method of using the same. The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or works, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and of animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point or where the gas enters the composition, the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, so long as no use is made of LONGBOTTOM'S composition, no infringement whatever takes place. LONGBOTTOM makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact he has stated that he was aware of previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.:* in the generating retort.

Neither the retort marked "Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as made by yourselves, has anything to do with the said patent, and either may be used with perfect freedom, so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully, (signed,)
J. P. PIRSSON.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. COATES & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,
ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat, which may be considered in every way equal if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 4¾ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called "he Hiawatha, as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat For sale by the case only. A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, April 4, 1856.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT.—I purchased 200 of Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETT'S "Infallible Fruit Cans," for the purpose of putting up different kinds of fruits. The result of my experience is, that I found Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETT'S can to answer every purpose desired. I found the sealing was as perfect and infallible as if soldered by a tinner. JOHN TAYLOR,
Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, New-York.

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.—The New-York world will very soon be seeking the shady retreats of the country for shelter from the blazing heat of Summer, but they should not leave the City too precipitately. Especially, it is necessary, before you go, to visit KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and replenish the stock of hats. Buy one of his Summer beavers, a straw or two, umbrella, &c. Go, and be happy.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointments in New-York City, I shall be at No. 2 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 9th to 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. All that are troubled with Humors, are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PANAMA HATS.—A small lot of uncommon fineness, just received, and warranted the genuine Panama, which will out-wear any other straw hat, at prices from ten to fifty dollars.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The astonishing pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," is causing another rush at this beautiful theatre To-night it will be repeated as the second piece, in a list of not less than four. Those that visit this house can always get their money's worth.

[Advertisement.]

Hall's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, 235, 237 and 239 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits..... $3
Black Alpaca Suits..... $6
Zephyr Cassimere Suits..... $10
White Marseilles Vests..... $2

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Passing through the absorbents into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills by their action on the blood neutralize the elements of disease.

[Advertisement.]

☞ YOUNG LAWYERS would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their Phrenological Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"THE RUSSIAN WAR."—BRUCE opens the Theatre formerly occupied by Buckley, at the Chinese Buildings, THIS EVENING, with his magnificent and truthful illustrations of the Crimean War.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Horticultural Exhibition.

The regular quarterly exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was opened yesterday in the Athenæum, and throughout the afternoon and evening the hall was thronged with visitors. It will be continued during to-day and evening. The display of flowers on this occasion is not equal to that of the last exhibition, which was said to be the best ever held in this county. The success of a Horticultural Exhibition in June depends in a great measure on growing weather. June is nominally in the Summer, though it usually straddles the place between the two seasons, and in the present year it even stepped some distance to the north side of it. Plants that flower in the hot-house are now nearly over, while out-door growths are hardly in bloom. A flower, then, at this time is apt to be struck between wind and water, and to go down a wreck.

The prominent feature of the present exhibition was designed to be cut-Roses, but on account of the backwardness of the Spring, these are in the minority, and the chief display is made by Fuchsias. A rich variety of these are shown, trained in growth from one foot to ten feet in height. Two or three groups of blooming Cacti, several specimens of which are of rare excellence, are exhibited. The Ericas, or heaths, are present in large numbers, although many of the members of this numerous family could not be brought to the show. A collection of Gloxinias, and another of Calceolarias occupy a table together. The Pelargonium tribe is well represented, the chief attraction of which are the Geraniums of the household and the parlor.

Of single plants, some of the most noticeable are a handsome specimen of Petunia, a Heliotrope, grown to a seven-feet tree; Veronica Lindeiana, Euphorbia Splendens, Calathea, an Esculent, with its huge green leaves; an Abutilon, towering up fifteen feet above the platform; a Clematis Ardilla, with heavy cream bells. But the chief curiosity of the Exhibition is a Resurrection Plant, which is made to perform singular experiments at a stipulated hour, with a crowd surrounding it.

Among the vegetables, we counted lettuce, parsley, asparagus, rhubard, onions, peas, cucumbers, cauliflower, raspberries, mushrooms, and others. Fruits are not plentiful. We noticed, however, some currants, "as green as gooseberries," and some gooseberries which were as green as currants. Some plates of luscious strawberries tempted us last night, of the variety known as Schniecke's Stawwate; and we observed some bunches of grapes huge enough to remind one of the ancient cluster of Eschol. The cut-flowers comprised the usual varieties.

Prizes have been awarded for Elixinias, Cacti, Fuchsias, Ericas, Calceolanas, Pelargoniums, Hybrid and Perpetual Roses and for several highly creditable collections of miscellaneous plants.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

At the annual meeting of this Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—JAMES MCGEE.

Vice-Presidents—Frederick Smith, C. F. Haves, Wm. Hagar, Jr.; Wm. A. Martin, Wm. Edsall, R. S. Slocum.

Corresponding Secretary—P. I. Ten Eyck.

Recording Secretary—H. H. Lord.

Treasurer—George A. Ball.

Masonic.

The new Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, "Long Island Lodge, No. 382," was duly installed in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. The following are the officers:

John E. Johnson, W. M.; John Mathews, S. W.; Wm. Magee, J. W.; Wm. M. Stone, T.; Richard Owen, S.; W. J. B. Sackman, S. D.; Daniel Wisner, J. W.; Jas. Hannegan and James Bennett, Masters of Ceremonies; George Martin, Tiler.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon in the County Jail building, R. C. BRAINARD, Esq., President, in the chair.

From a monthly report made by the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, it appears that there are 154 inmates—males 87, females 67. Discharged during the month, 119; escaped 1.

At the end of a few hours' session the Board adjourned for two weeks, without having transacted any business of general intest.

Fatal Accident.

A boy, 6 years of age, named JOSEPH YOUNG, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon on Fulton-avenue, by being run over by one of the City railroad cars. He attempted to cross in front of the horses and was knocked down, the wheels of the car passing over his neck and arms. Deceased was taken to the residence of his mother, corner of Atlantic and Bond streets, where an inquest will be held this day. The father of this boy was accidentally killed about two years ago on board the steamship *Alabama*.

☞ A dog, supposed to be rabid, was killed on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calender for this day: Nos. 1, 25, 41.

NEW-JERSEY.

Died.

At Trenton, N. J., after a long and trying illness, Rev. PARMELE CHAMBERLIN, of the N. S. East Conference of the M. E. Church, in the 55th year of his age. The interment took place at Mendham, N. J., the place of his residence, on Tuesday, 10th inst. Impressive funeral services were conducted by Rev. Bishop JANES and Rev. CHARLES SHELLIS, of New-York, with the assistance of other clergymen.

Scientific School in New-Haven—College Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

An important meeting was held here last evening, with relation to the establishment of a School of Practical Science, in connection with Yale College. Prof. SILLIMAN stated briefly the objects of the meeting, and nominated as Chairman, Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT. After the election of the usual officers, Prof. J. D. DANA was introduced to the audience and delivered an eloquent address embodying much useful information on "The utility of Science and Scientific Schools." Their importance at the present day was very clearly set forth, and the speaker expressed the hope, at the conclusion of his address, that Connecticut might soon become the "University State," and that America would lay Europe under obligations to her by discoveries which her scientific men would make. As the evening was so stormy as to prevent a large attendance, the Committee of Arrangements were directed to request Prof. DANA to repeat his lecture at some early day. It was stated that a lot, on which suitable buildings might be erected, had been conditionally pledged, and that all which is now needed is that the citizens of the State show sufficient interest in the movement to encourage its prosecution.

College affairs present a lively appearance. Indeed, the Summer Term is the most exciting of the whole year. Probably the events of most absorbing interest are the biennial examinations of the Senior and Sophomore Classes. That of the Senior Class is now in progress. The election for officers of the different Literary Societies also claims a good share of attention. Particular importance is attached to this election, inasmuch as the officers now chosen are to conduct their respective societies through the dangers of an electioneering campaign. A new class is soon to appear upon the stage, and of course its members are made the objects of particular attention, until they have decided whether to pursue their college course under the auspices of "Linonia," or the "Brothers in Unity." The contests for the honors in the gift of these societies are often quite exciting, and give rise to as much wire-pulling, on a small scale, as Cincinnati and Philadelphia Conventions. Coalitions and counter coalitions must be formed; the different leaders must drum their forces into rank, &c. Last evening the "Brothers in Unity" held their election, which resulted as follows: President, CYRUS NORTHROP, Ridgefield, Conn; Vice-President, J. P. BUCKLAND, Chicago Falls, Mass.; Secretary, C. H. WOODRUFF, New-York City; Assistant Librarian, W. S. ALEXANDER; Vice-Secretary, F. CARTER, Waterbury, Conn.

The election in Linonia is to come off next Wednesday night. No sooner is this off the carpet than "Wooden Spoon Exhibition" follows; the jubilee of those who are not fortunate enough to receive an appointment which permits them to appear at junior exhibition. Wednesday, the 18th, the graduating class are presented to the President, and after listening to an oration and poem, from members of their class appointed to perform these respective duties, they hold a farewell meeting, and separate, not to come together again until shortly before commencement. Then two Juniors are supposed to become Seniors; Sophomores begin to put on the joviality of Juniors, and Freshmen suddenly assume the dignity of Sophomores. The latter, to express their joy at this important event in their college life, hold a "Pow Wow" on the evening of Presentation Day. In the meantime Sophomores are absorbed in their Biennial examination, from which they emerge in time to escape the exercises of Commencement Day, which, by this time, they are prepared to pronounce a decided "bore." Wednesday morning, July 30, is devoted to the Alumni meeting. The evening of the same day the Phi Beta Kappa oration is pronounced. This year it is to be delivered by Prof. W. G. T. SHEDD, of Andover, and July 31, (Thursday,) the commencement exercises take place. Such is the calendar of the term.

No indignation meeting with reference to the assault on Mr. SUMNER has as yet been held by the students exclusively. Several of the professors and students have, however, spoken at the meetings held in the city. Those who dare attempt to defend BROOKS are very few. Mr. SUMNER, by the way, was appointed as Professor SHEDD'S substitute, should the latter be unable to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa at the coming Commencement. W——e

Tragic Affair in Florence, Ga.—A Toll-Gate the Cause.

A correspondent of the *Columbus Sentinel*, writing from Glenville, Ala., 3d inst., gives particulars of a terrible assault made by a party of men residing in the neighborhood of Jernigan on a number of citizens passing from Florence, Georgia, to their homes. For some years MATTHEW AVERETT, Sr., has been keeping a ferry at Florence, on the Chattahochee River, without a charter from the State of Georgia. In 1853 the road leading to the ferry was closed, whereupon AVERETT erected a toll gate across the Florence road on the Alabama side, and demanded and collected the same toll as he would have received at the ferry.

Many persons have paid the toll and many have refused to do so, and citizens on both sides of the river had become very much excited. On Monday, several of AVERETT'S relatives and his overseer, armed themselves with double-barreled guns and proceeded to the gate to guard it. Upon their arrival, they secreted themselves behind a fence in an adjoining field. Soon after they arrived there, NATHANIEL ROACH, with his son 5 years old, ROBERT WARLICK, SAMUEL DRIGGERS, and a man named SYKES, arrived at the gate and were about to pass through, when the men fired on them from their place of concealment. At the first fire Mr. ROACH'S little boy was wounded in the neck and body—supposed to be mortally. SYKES was also shot down—mortally wounded.

A letter from Florence, states that five mere men passed AVERETT'S gate on Monday night about dark, and on arriving at Hill's Ferry, got into the flat to cross the river. Soon after they had pushed into the stream they were fired on by some persons concealed in the bushes on the bank, and were severely wounded. The persons shot were some gentlemen from Georgia, who had volunteered to escort Mr. ROACH, with his wounded child, home, and were attacked on their return. Later intelligence states there were eight men on the flat when fired on; seven were wounded—one thought to be mortally. Some arrests have been made, and a large body of citizens are in pursuit of the balance of the party. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense.

The Weather and the Crops.

NEW-YORK.

In this locality the weather has been quite variable during the week, and has had more or less of an injurious influence on the growing crops. Wheat and grass have alone derived some benefit from the extreme variations in temperature, while corn and fruit have been adversely affected thereby. We hear from Long Island, that "the heavy rains this past few days will keep us back with farmer's work. Our Winter wheat, generally speaking, looks well, and grass, the main crop of our section, is looking unusually fine. Corn is backward, owing to the cool weather and rains, but a few warm days will set us right in this respect. Apples look well, as also pears; but our crop of plums will fall very short, the most having blasted. Potatoes are coming on, and the early prospect is good. We have still among us quite a quantity of old potatoes, and nearly all our last year's crop of wheat—but little of it having been sold, owing to the low price offered (only $2) last Winter, and nearly all of our last crop of corn."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The York (Pa.) *Pennsylvanian*, of the 7th inst., says that "the heat and dryness have had an unfavorable effect on corn and potatoes, which are far back in this county. The soil is completely parched, and vegetation and fruit are consequently suffering for want of rain. On Thursday much rain fell in Wrightsville and vicinity, but we have had none here. Very many of our farmers have been obliged to plant their corn a second time, it having rotted on the first occasion. We have promise of a heavy crop of grain. Some of the wheat is beginning to bloom; the rye blossomed two weeks ago. This (Friday) morning it is raining, and the prospect is that the rain will continue."

The Strasburg (Pa.) *Bee*, of the 7th inst., says that "the Wheat crop, which was unusually promising in this county a few weeks since, is now drooping in many places, being attacked with the fly and jointworm. We are informed that some fields of late sown wheat will most probably be utterly destroyed. In many fields the wheat has assumed a yellow color at the root. Thus far the season has been unfavorable to corn. In many instances the seed rotted in the ground, or was injured in the kernel by the severe Winter, and planting had to be done two or three times, and yet it is not certain that the last seed planted will germinate."

MARYLAND.

Our Maryland exchanges nearly all speak of the appearance of the fly in the wheat. The Annapolis *Republican* says the fly is destroying the wheat crop in some parts, particularly on the north side of Severn.

The *Eastern Gazette* says: We hear complaints in all parts of the destruction by the fly. Fields, that three weeks since bid fair to give a good yield, have been almost destroyed; wheat far advanced alone escapes the havoc.

The Elkton *Democrat* says of the corn: "We hear much complaint that the corn has not come up well. In some instances it has rotted in the ground, and our farmers have to do an unusual amount of replanting. The season has been very cold and unfavorable."

The Baltimore *Sun*, of the 23d inst., says: "There is universal testimony from the country that the prospect of the growing crops is exceedingly flattering, and that, with an ordinary season, a very large harvest will be collected. The indications respecting fruit are not so favorable. Some are likely to be an average, or perhaps above it; these are the hardest classes, such as apples, pears, and perhaps lighter fruits. But peaches, the choice and favorite produce of the Autumn, are said to have very generally suffered under the severity of the Winter, and will probably be very scarce. Many grape vines, we learn, have also perished, and the same fate has befallen an occasional bush and tree of almost all the varieties of the orchard and garden."

The Leonardtown (Md.) *Beacon* gives a gloomy account of the tobacco, oats, wheat and corn crops of that county (St. Mary's.) In one district it is said there are one thousand bushels of seed wheat that will not yield as much as was seeded.

The Townstown *Advocate* says that "some farmers in this vicinity who, two weeks ago, had ample promise of abundant crops, now say that from one-fourth to one-half of their wheat stalks contain the little pest. If this thing is general, we may not have such large crops or low prices as might have been anticipated."

VIRGINIA.

The Piedmont *Whig*, of the 7th inst., says that "we are fearful that the wheat crop in this county will be a short one. True, some fields look well, but a great deal has been destroyed by the fly and jointworm. In the lower end, rye will prove almost a failure; and many farmers have planted corn a third time without being able to obtain a 'stand.'"

The Charlottesville *Advocate* says: "With the exception of the wheat crop, which is very good, the prospect of all other crops in our section are very slim. The drouth, which has lasted for many weeks, has materially injured the oats, and afforded no opportunity of planting tobacco. There are serious fears expressed that there are not enough tobacco plants in the county to supply the ordinary demand, even should there occur a season for transplanting."

OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that "the wheat in all parts of the country looks exceedingly well, leaving the croakers for short crops a poor sympathy. Besides there seems to be an abundance of every kind of produce in the country, which has not yet found a foreign market, and which will have the effect of bringing the prices down even a shade lower than they have heretofore been."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 10, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., DAVID UHL, M. D., to LOUISA MACALESTER, daughter of the late Rufus L. Nevins.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. TUENBULL to Miss JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. James Chrystie, Rev. ROBERT B. CANNON, of Iowa, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Hamilton Biggam, of this City.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 11, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, Mr. PETER D. STATES, of Griggstown, Somerset Co., N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH F. NARINE, daughter of James Narine, of the former place.

In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, June 11, by Rev. Mr. Imbrie, Mr. JOHN C. CAMERON, of Smyton Duyvel, N. Y., and Miss CYNTHIA M. FARLIN, of Wappensburg, N. Y.

At Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Mr. De Baun, JOHN T. TOWNSEND to MARY E., daughter of James M. Moffort, Esq., all of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 11, FREDERICK D., eldest son of Frederick and Sophia Clinch, aged 14 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 87 3d st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 11, ROBERT HENEY, third son of Aaron and Margaret E. Rand, aged 6 years.

The funeral services will be held at Amity-st. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Williams',) this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 10, at the residence of Harriet and [illegible] the late Thomas [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 199 South 6th-st., this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 10, SARAH PHENIX, wife of Rev. Alexander Phoenix, and daughter of the late Gov. Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts, in the 69th year of her age.

At Rock Creek, Carrol Co., Ill., on Tuesday, June 3, of consumption, at the house of her son, Isaac H. Dean, SARAH, wife of Samuel G. Dean, in the 64th year of her age, late of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 11.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	95½	250	Erie Railroad	56⅝
5,000	Missouri 6s	86⅝	50	do	56⅝
13,000	do	85⅝	100	do	56⅝
5,000	Louisiana State 6s	95⅝	100	do	56⅝
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	87⅜	250	do	56⅝
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	103⅜	200	do	56⅝
1,000	do	103⅜	50	do	56⅝
4,000	H. R. R. R. 8d Mo.	67⅜	100	Hud. River R. R.	83⅜
12,000	Ill. C. RR. 8s	87	100	do	83⅜
15,000	do	87	50	do	83
25,000	do	87	100	do	83
500	do	87½	39	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	111
5,000	Har. RR. 2d Mtg.	77	100	Reading Railroad	91⅜
10	Pk. of Commerce	103¾	200	do	91⅜
5	Am. Ex. Bank	116	100	do	91⅜
40	Penn. Coal Co	70⅝	400	do	91⅜
280	do	c 70⅝	200	do	91⅜
300	Nic. Transit Co.	13½	600	do	c 91⅜
100	do	13¼	50	Ill. Cent. R. R.	100
100	do	c 11½	327	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	75⅛
25	Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	123⅛	30	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	91
110	Cumb'l Coal Co.	22⅜	25	Wis. Lakeside R.	70
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91	5	do	70⅜
150	do	91¾	5	Third Avenue R.	78
200	do	91	90	do	75
6	do	91	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	93¾
100	M. So. & N. I. RR.	97	150	do	96
10	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	131¾	5	do	96

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	110⅜
100	Nicar. Trans. Co.	11	25	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	75¾
50

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1478 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

A REVISED REPORT OF THE RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE PARK.

THE REAL SPEECHES

We published on Thursday morning a very full report of what was alleged to have been the sayings and doings of the Democracy assembled in the Park on the previous evening. We do not doubt it was essentially accurate. We have since received another report, however, from parties who complain of the first as not having given the *real pith* and *spirit* of the meeting correctly. They accuse our reporters of having covered up in a multitude of words, the sentiments of SHEPARD, DOUGLAS, COBB, and other speakers, and of having thus conveyed to the public wrong impressions of much that was said and done. Upon these grounds they ask room for the notes they themselves took of the proceedings,—in which they allege they have more tersely and accurately embodied the sentiments of the National Democratic Party.

While we cannot assent to the imputation upon the fidelity and capacity of our own Reporters, we are willing to comply with this request. We are confident that upon a careful examination, no essential difference will be found in the two reports.

An immense gathering of the unterrified and invincible Democracy assembled in the Park on Wednesday evening to ratify the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Not less than 150,000 persons were present, as we ourselves counted up that number and were then compelled to desist, by circumstances over which we had no control. A Democrat in our immediate vicinity, observing that we were counting the crowd, and believing as he afterwards explained to our entire satisfaction, that we intended to understate the numbers present, by a violent blow knocked our hat down over our eyes —the use of which we did not fully regain until we had forgotten where we left off counting; we deemed it imprudent, therefore, to begin again. Nothing but the immediate apology which we have given above, and which was made with evident sincerity, prevented us from demanding an instant explanation.

The meeting was called to order at 6 o'clock precisely—by the Kansas watch which Sheriff JONES held in his hand when he told the Free-State Judge of Election that he must resign his office in *five* minutes, or *die*. (The watch had been sent to the Democracy of New-York as a parting gift by Sheriff JONES, when he thought he was shot by the Free-State traitors of Lawrence.)

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK stated the object of the meeting, and read from a City Directory of last year, five or six pages of names for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and moved that Mr L. B. SHEPARD preside. Carried unanimously.

Mr. SHEPARD came forward. He said he was glad he was there. He was much obliged to Mr. CLARK for thinking of him. He thought some older and better man,—some veteran more warworn in the cause,—some nobler Roman who had shown even greater devotion to the cause, and, if possible, a loftier and more disinterested contempt for the corrupting spoils of office than himself, should have presided over the Democracy of New-York on this occasion. [Applause.] Still, he was there. He felt proud of the position—proud of the meeting, and proud of the Cincinnati Convention. He was the more proud because it had united the Hards and Softs. [Applause.] He thanked the Convention from the bottom of his heart, for having declared that the Hards were the *regular* Democracy of New-York,—that the Softs were Abolitionists, in disguise,—that up to last January they had been in active and open communion with the Black Republicans, and that it was only at that late day, and for the sole purpose of getting admitted into the Cincinnati Convention, that they adopted *national* resolutions in favor of Slavery. [Loud applause.] Of course bye-gones were to be bye-gones. [Applause from JOHN VAN BUREN.] Of course he wouldn't have said this ten days ago,—but they could all afford to say it now. [Applause —in the midst of which JOHN VAN BUREN throws up his hat.] It was no matter what they were—or what they said, last year, or in the last campaign. The corner stone of 1848 was nothing to nobody now. That was eight years ago—and no political party, he might say no political man, was worth a tinker's —attention, who couldn't change his principles, if necessary or expedient, a dozen times in as many years as that. [Terrific applause, led off by JOHN VAN BUREN, who twice throws up his hat.] But we are all united now. We know no Hard—no Soft—no *ins*, no *outs*;—we are all Hard, and all Soft:—we are all *in* [cries of no! no!] and all *out* [still louder cries of no! no!!]—and those who *are* in, hope to *keep* in, in spite of lamentations here and elsewhere. [Great confusion—loud cries of no! no! some swearing—in the midst of which JOHN VAN BUREN kept his hat in his hand.] Fellow-citizens, we should all derive consolation from one reflection,—hereafter the Softs will have just as good a chance to *get* in, as if they had been regular Democrats all their lives,—[applause, led off by JOHN VAN BUREN]—and *no better*. [*No* applause, led off by JOHN VAN BUREN.] We ought all of us to think less of office and more of our country. [Applause.] I for one do not believe there is a man in office, who would let that fact weigh one ounce when his duty to the Democratic Party was in question. [Applause, led off by JOHN COCHRANE.] I go further. I don't believe there is a man now in office, through all the length and breadth of this fair Republic,—from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the Aroostook to the Southern boundary line of our Union, wherever that line may happen to be, who will not readily, promptly and cheerfully give place to any Hard, or any Soft, —whom President BUCHANAN may wish to put in his place. [Applause, loud and long continued,—but *not* led off by JOHN COCHRANE.] *That's* the test of patriotism,—my friends. That's the way to tell who is honest and who is not. What is a man worth if he will not surrender his office for the good of his party? [Here some one shouted,—"*that depends on the salary of the office*,"—at which JOHN COCHRANE was observed to smile.] Fellow citizens, let us remember one thing: we can't all be in office at once. And let us remember still another: if we don't elect BUCHANAN we can't any of us be in office at all. [Cries of "That's it"—"That's so"—and applause.] Here then, my friends, is the path of duty,—and may I not add the path of pleasure, too? [Cries of "Yes," and applause.] In this path we must all of us walk. Hards and Softs must stand elbow to elbow,—not as they have done hitherto, to elbow one another out, but to keep each other *in*. [Applause.] We have work to do—strength to spend—sacrifices to make—and sufferings to endure, in this campaign. Let us begin then,—however we may end—by loving one another. Let us understand that every Hard, every Soft, holds a common sentiment for his brother from whom he has been estranged. Whither thou goest, I will go. When *thou liest*, I *will lie*. Thy party shall be my party, and thy office my office, (if I can get it.) Where and when thou diest, then and there shall I die also,—and there are we both reasonably sure of being buried. The President do so to me,—and more also, if aught but death, (or a quarrel for office,) part me and thee. [Loud applause.]

During the delivery of this touching peroration JOHN VAN BUREN and JOHN COCHRANE were dissolved in tears. Mr. V. B. was observed to pass to Mr. J. C, a fine cambric "wiper,"—a compliment which the latter gracefully acknowledged by loaning in return his pocket-pistol,—loaded under Custom House seal. Both in silence took a drink, (from the same pistol,)—wiped their mouths (with the same handkerchief,) hardened their hearts, straitened their faces, and prepared for the next performance on the programme.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER then came forward and read the following Resolutions. [These are the same as those already published in the TIMES, except the following additional ones which our regular Reporter declares he did not hear read, but which we publish on the assurance of the parties concerned.

Resolved, That in the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN we recognize a tribute to the tact, energy, ably adroitness and finished chicanery of an accomplished and distinguished townsman DAN SICKLES. [Loud cheers and calls for SICKLES.]

Mr SICKLES not being present did not come forward. Captain WILEY, of the Municipal Dragoons, came forward, and apologized for his friend, who, he said, would be proud of the compliment they had paid him. He added that all bills against Mr. S. must be presented to him—Capt. W. If not promptly settled, holders would please call again.

Resolved, That in JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE the Democracy of New-York recognize one of the chivalry,—a man who never insults a political friend without being willing to shoot him by way of apology,—and as being therefore eminently worthy, under existing circumstances, of democratic support.

The reading of this resolution was received with the loudest possible applause. FRANCIS B. CUTTING was loudly called for, and it was at first announced that he was on hand:—but he failed to appear, and it was finally ascertained that he had gone out of town. Capt. RYNDERS proposed, as Mr. CUTTING was absent, to bring in a cannon to speak for him;—but the suggestion was frowned down.

Gen. JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, was then introduced. He said he had presided over the National Democratic Convention. That Convention met at Cincinnati. It nominated JAMES BUCHANAN for President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for Vice-President. He was glad of it. He would not detain them any longer. [Applause.]

At this stage of the proceedings there was an immense shouting for DOUGLAS, when, as the novelist JAMES, would say, a short dark complexioned gentleman might have been seen to hand his hat to Mayor WOOD and step forward to address the vast crowd. [Tremendous cheers, during which the Mayor put the Little Giant's hat on his head and held his own in his hand, without moving a muscle of his face all the while.] When the cheering had subsided Mr. DOUGLAS said he came forward with great reluctance on this momentous occasion as he was very apprehensive that his motives might be misunderstood. [Here a gentleman who, we were informed, was an officer of the customs, proposed three cheers for Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, which were given with terrific effect; and then three groans were given for SUMNER.] Mr. DOUGLAS then said that he perceived that the gentlemen at the other end of the Park were letting off some squibs, and he might be pardoned, perhaps, if he let one off himself. He did not intend to indulge in any Cutting remarks, but he had a word to say on behalf of his gallant Kentucky friend who had been nominated for the second office in the gift of the people. He had noticed that nearly all the papers, in announcing the name of that distinguished gentleman, gave it a wrong orthographical form; it should be spelled Breckin, and not Breckenridge, and if anybody attempted to knock out one of the future Vice-President's i's, he might be disturbed in his own e's. [Shouts of laughter.] However, he did not come here to make jokes, but to make a speech, and as he had declined addressing the Democracy of New-York during the past four or five years, on account of their split into Hards and Softs, as he did not wish to identify himself with one party, lest he should forfeit the favor of the other, he was now happy of an opportunity of addressing the united party, and he hoped that when they divided again, as they would, of course, when old Buck was elected, and the spoils were all disposed of, he trusted they would bear in mind that he was the friend of both parties, and he should be most happy to be remembered by them when they met in Charleston in 1860. He had made his mind up for the Presidency at the next term, and, in the interim, he intended to show the Black Republicans a thing or two. [Cries of good, good.] He could afford to wait four years longer, and he was quite well satisfied with having his own man put in, since he could not get in himself. PEIRCE had done his bidding, and old Buck had promised to do the same, so, what did it matter, whether he were in or out, so long as he was in power. As for the Black Republicans who were causing so much trouble in Kansas, all he had to say was that they were a traitorous, sneaking, cowardly, nigger-worshipping, lying, marauding, quarrelsome, idle, drinking, profane set of blackguards, whom Old Buck would attend to if a soul of the piratical crew were left alive in the Territory next November. He did not wish to imitate the example of the foul-mouthed Abolition Senator from Massachusetts who had got the worst of it in an encounter with his gallant friend BROOKS, of South Carolina, and therefore he would not make use of any undignified expressions in alluding to a parcel of loathsome Abolitionists. As for old Buck there was no fear of him. He will be, my most faithful and obedient servant, continued Mr. DOUGLAS, for has he not already declared, in the first speech he made after his nomination, that he was no longer the individual JAMES BUCHANAN, but only the incarnate principle of the Cincinnati platform, and what is that platform but the embodiment of my principles? Therefore it is just the same as though I had been myself nominated, and it will be the individual DOUGLAS, and not the individual BUCK, who will control the political destinies of the country the next four years. (The Surveyor of the Port, the Mayor, and Prince JOHN, exchange winks; a brass band playing "Pop Goes the Weasel," enters the Parkamid loud cheers and immense satisfaction all round.) As for Kansas, said the Little Giant, all the difficulty out there was owing entirely to the Abolitionists from Massachusetts, if they had remained at home where they belonged they would not have been molested; if they had not gone to that distant Territory, and built their shanties, to serve as a shelter for runaway niggers, they would not have been burned down. [applause, and cries of "That's the talk."] As for all the Abolition slang about the abrogation of the Black Compromise line, what harm has that measure done in Massachusetts? what harm has it done here New-York? [Cries of "None. Not the least in the world."] Have any border ruffians made their appearance here? [A voice in the crowd: "Yes, you have." Great confusion, and cries of "Hustle him out, Brooks him!"] Well, gentlemen, I will bring my remarks to a close. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, gentlemen, my heart is still full, but I must give room to others. But, let me caution you against confounding me with a citizen of your own State, who bears my name, one FRED. DOUGLASS. He is of the Black Douglas tribe mentioned in history, but I am of the Red Douglas stock. [A voice in the crowd: "Not so very much read as you think."]

Somebody having stolen our case of pencils, and not being able to borrow one from any of the reporters, we were forced to leave without reporting any of the other speeches. But, in justice to the occasion, it must be stated that the speeches, the fire works, the music, the torches, the crowd, the shouts, the smoke, the confusion, the lanterns, the banners, and all the attending circumstances were not only worthy of the great occasion, but were worth all the money they cost.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Ossawatomie and Palmyra Sacked by a Pro-Slavery Mob.

Gross Outrages---Women Robbed of their Jewels.

IRRUPTION OF BORDER RUFFIANS INTO THE TERRITORY.

Movements of the Investigating Committee.

CHARACTER OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 12.

Ossawatomie, a Free-State town, was sacked by a Georgia mob on the 6th inst. The printing office was destroyed, houses were burned, sixteen horses were stolen, and the jewels were taken from ladies' ears and fingers.

Palmyra has also been sacked, and robberies occur daily. H.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 12.

Messrs. HOWARD & SHERMAN, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, arrived from Kansas to-day. They are at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. OLIVER stopped at Richmond.

The Committee were at Westport, Missouri, eight days. While there large parties of armed men from different parts of Missouri marched through in guerrilla parties into the Territory, and were engaged in robbing, killing and driving out the settlers.

Gov. SHANNON testified there before the Committee. As he entered the town from the Territory a company of 60 armed Missourians were marching into the Territory from Westport.

Gov. SHANNON went to Kansas City with the Committee, and while there saw without comment a party of Clay County men cross the river and proceed into the Territory, led and well armed.

The Committee have been quiet but very searching in their investigation. They go to Detroit to remain for several days. The testimony given is said clearly to prove that of the five thousand five hundred votes given at the Legislative election in March, 1855, only eleven hundred were cast by actual residents, and of these the names of but eight hundred appear in the Census report.

The Territory is now convulsed with civil war, to sustain laws based on this election.

Col. SUMNER is out with United States troops to preserve order. He dispersed several hundred men under General WHITHEAD, but they reassembled on the 6th inst., and sacked the town of Ossawatomie.

The Free-State men are organizing for self-defence.

Governor SHANNON has gone to Fort Leavenworth.

LITERAL.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Investigating Committee Taken Prisoner—Movements of Colonel Sumner—Expected Battle between Whitfield's Party and the Free-State Men.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 12.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Lawrence, 6th, says that Mr. UPTON, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kansas Investigating Committee, while going from Westport to Lawrence, was taken prisoner by a party of BUFORD's men, but that, through the influence of Mr. OLIVER, he was released after a day's detention.

Gen. WHITFIELD is said to have command of about 300 men, who are encamped near Prairie City, twelve miles south of Lawrence, engaged in stopping and searching travelers.

Col. SUMNER went to Prairie City with a company of troops and commanded WHITFIELD's Company to disperse, which they did, but after going about five miles they encamped again and commenced committing depredations upon the property of settlers. When Col. SUMNER learned that WHITFIELD's Company had not dispersed he sent to the Fort for more troops to make them do so. Three hundred Free-State men were encamped near WHITFIELD's Company, watching his movements and ready to give him battle. The presence of Col. SUMNER's Company up to the present time has prevented a fight

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 12.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a letter from Camp Coal Creek, Kansas, June 5, stating that 200 Missourians crossed the river on the Sunday previous, and a battle was expected on the next day, but the report that Colonel LANE, with a large force, was one day's march from Lawrence so terrified the guerrilla party that they instantly recrossed the river to Platte County.

Col. SUMNER was stationed at Lawrence for the purpose of dispersing any gatherings of armed men.

The Independence correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* says the Missourians will not long endure the Investigating Committee—that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

The Steamboat Explosion at Lanquell.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 12.

A dispatch from Montreal relating to the late steamboat explosion at Lanquell, says that twenty-seven dead bodies had been discovered and that the search was being continued with the expectation of finding more. Those injured but not killed outright have since died. One of the Engineers has not yet been found. It is reported that the Engineer let the water get too low in the boiler of the boat. An inquest was being held on the bodies. The names of the killed were not given.

Pennsylvania State Republican Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 12.

The State Republican Convention assembles here next Monday morning, at National Hall, Market-street. The National Convention will assemble here the next day (Tuesday) at 10 A. M.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 12

The boat *Seneca*, from Buffalo to the Western Transportation Company, arrived here last night with a full load.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

MURDER OF AN EDITOR.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SAN ERANCISCO.

Nearly Two Millions en route for New-York.

Rumored Revolution in Costa Rica

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 11.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port with San Francisco dates to the 25th of May, and San Juan dates to the 6th inst.

Great excitement existed in San Francisco in consequence of a man named CASEY having shot JAMES KING, editor of the *Bulletin*, in the street. CASEY was immediately arrested and confined in jail. The shooting of KING occurred on the 14th ult., and on the 16th he died. On the announcement of his death the feelings of the community became aroused to the highest pitch. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting, and placards of an inflammatory nature were posted, calling on the citizens to take the law into their own hands, and on the 18th three thousand citizens, completely organized in divisions and companies, and armed with muskets, marched by three streets from the Committee-rooms and took possession of the jail. From thence they took CASEY, together with the gambler COBA, the murderer of Gen. RICHARDSON, and carried them to the Committee-rooms, where they remained, strongly guarded, on the sailing of the steamer. It was supposed that they would be hung. The whole city was draped in mourning for the death of KING, who was most highly esteemed. CASEY was formerly an inmate of the Sing Sing Prison, and it was a statement to that effect in the *Bulletin* that caused the difficulty. The Committee is fully organized throughout the State. It is said they have raised $75,000 to carry out their measures, and that they intend to drive out all the gamblers from the State.

The Committee were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and their proceedings were characterized by the most perfect order and propriety.

The *George Law* from Aspinwall for New-York has nearly two millions of dollars in treasure on freight.

From Nicaragua we learn that General WALKER had removed his head-quarters to Leon. There was some sickness among the troops.

All was quiet on the Isthmus.

It was rumored that a revolution had broken out at Costa Rica during MORA's absence. It is said to be headed by an influential family named CASTRO.

There had been no arrivals of ships from the Atlantic States at San Francisco during the fortnight.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

SENATOR HAMLIN ABANDONS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Mr. HAMLIN rose and asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He said for the nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had almost been a silent member. Upon the subject that had so much agitated the country, he had rarely uttered a word. He loved his country more than he loved any party, more than anything that could agitate and disturb its harmony. Although he believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequaled in the annals of the legislation of this country and unequaled in the history of almost any country, still with a desire to promote harmony, concord and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal result, and opposed it not by his voice, but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote, not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with the instructions of his Legislature, passed by almost a unanimous vote—but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the solemn pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural address. Since, however, that wrong had been indorsed by the Cincinnati convention in its consummation, and in its results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and could support no man for President who avowed and recognized these doctrines, and whatever power God had endowed him with, should be used in the coming contest in opposition to that party.

The motion to excuse was agreed to.

MR. BUTLER'S REPLY TO MR. SUMNER.

Mr. BUTLER then proceeded to reply to Mr. SUMNER's speech.

[Mr. BUTLER said the necessity for his addressing the Senate on this occasion, was brought about by events over which he had no control—events which have grown out of a controversy for the commencement of which the Senator from Massachusetts—not now in his seat—(Mr. SUMNER) should be held exclusively responsible by his country and his God. He had delivered a speech, the most extraordinary that had ever had utterance in any legislative body recognizing the sanctions of law and a constitution. At that time he (BUTLER,) was not present. What he would have done if he had been, it would now be perfectly idle to say, because no one can substitute the deliberations of a subsequent period for what might have taken place on the impulse of the moment. His impression was that, if he had been here, he should have asked that Senator, before finishing some of the paragraphs personally applicable to him, to pause; and if SUMNER had gone on, he should have demanded of him to retract or to modify the offensive remarks so as to bring them within the sphere of Parliamentary propriety. If, then, SUMNER had refused this, what he (BUTLER) would have done he could not exactly say; but one thing he knew, and that was—he would not have submitted to it. To what mode of redress he would have resorted he could not tell; he would at least have assumed (upon all the responsibilities of a Senator from South Carolina) the consequences, let them fall where they might. But, instead of that, that speech had involved a friend and kinsman (BROOKS) to the extent that he had been obliged to put his fortune and life at stake. He (BUTLER) conceived that the speech of Mr. SUMNER would be condemned by the public mind of the country, and consigned to infamy by posterity, for the mischievous consequences which have already flowed from it, and which were likely in the future to disturb the peace and repose of the country. He (BUTLER) had done nothing to justify the gross personal abuse and calumny with which he had been assailed. He had been very guarded in his remarks during the whole of this exciting debate. Independently of the personalities which disgraced Mr. SUMNER's speech, there was nothing in it to distinguish it from all his other Abolition speeches. Instead of making his speech here, under the obligations of the Constitution, and in a dignified manner, the Senator had acted as the conduit—the fang through which to pour out malignity and injustice. To conciliate THEODORE PARKER, he (SUMNER) must make war on South Carolina and on himself—(BUTLER.) It was the purpose of SUMNER to pander to the prejudices of a portion of Massachusetts. If he (SUMNER) were here he would make him hang his head in shame and prove him a calumniator. He (BUTLER) accused Mr. SUMNER of having pretended to quote from the Constitution of South Carolina that which is not to be found in it. One thing is certain; either the Senator (SUMNER) did not read that Constitution, or, if he did, he could not understand it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER continued, and noticed Mr. SUMNER's charge of the shameful imbecility of South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, in consequence of Slavery, and denied that, but for Northern aid, the South could not have sustained itself in that struggle. South Carolina sent Massachusetts bread, and seventy barrels of wine. The Maine Law was not then in operation. [Laughter.] The very powder used by Massachusetts, after the battle of Bunker Hill, was furnished by South Carolina; which, in the Revolution, poured out hogsheads of blood, where Massachusetts shed but gallons. He (BUTLER) characterized the remarks of Mr. SUMNER, as applied to him, indecent, and utterly unfit to be uttered as they were, in the presence of a gallery of ladies. Mr. BUTLER strongly condemned the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, relative to the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and said that Mr. BROOKS had been indicted on mere newspaper rumor, and with a precipitancy incompatible with Legislative dignity and justice. Mr. BROOKS could not go into a drawing-room or to a public place after SUMNER's speech was delivered without the question being asked—"Has the South Carolina chivalry escaped, and is there to be tame submission to such insults? He felt as if he could not look his constituents in the face and be taunted with dishonor. The Senate had before been profaned by SUMNER. He (BUTLER) would rather take ten blows than endure the gas of the rhetorician pouring out calumnies upon his State. Something, therefore, must be pardoned to the sensibilities of a man acting under the dictates of manhood and honor.

Without concluding, Mr. BUTLER yielded the floor for adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

One hundred and six members were present—not being a quorum, the House adjourned.

Mr. Fillmore's Acceptance of the American Nomination for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Mr. FILLMORE's letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency appears in the *American Organ* to-day. The letter is lengthy, occupying several columns. In closing he says:

"Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say that should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and the laws to the Executive. As the proceedings of the Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of the public necessity forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all political agencies now existing, is possessed of power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony, by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has claim, therefore, in my judgment upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union. So estimating the party, both in its present position and future destiny I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy in full accord with the ideas and hopes of the Fathers of the Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of her people with those of Europe has only served to increase my admiration of our blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without a desire to ever cross the Atlantic again."

Sumner Indignation Meeting at Hudson.

HUDSON, Thursday, June 12.

An immense meeting is in session at the City Hall this evening, to express the public indignation of the sentiments generally expressed in the Southern portion of the Union concerning the outrage upon Senator SUMNER. That outrage and all who sustain it, or apologize for it, were strongly denounced by speeches and resolutions.

New-Hampshire State Officers.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 12.

In joint Convention, the New-Hampshire Legislature to-day elected SAMUEL W. BEERY Secretary of State; WM. BEERY, Treasurer; and AMOS HADLEY, State Printer.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 12.

Our city Councils to-day granted Independence Hall to the friends of Mr. FILLMORE for his reception here, the Democrats favoring the measure and the Americans opposing it.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Detroit.

DETROIT, Thursday, June 12.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR of New-York, spoke here last night at the Buchanan ratification meeting.

Fire at Algiers, Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 11.

A fire broke out at Algiers, Mississippi, on Monday night. Five small steamboats were burnt, and one life lost. Loss $50,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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POLO, Ogle County, Ill., May 3, 1856.

C. L. HARMON & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion Safes:

In October, 1855, I purchased of you a Herring's Patent Safe, No. 12,781. On the 2d of April, ult., my store was entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter. The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol spirits turpentine, and oil, rendering the heat excessively great, so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and wrought iron, such as stoves, nails, cast-iron kettles, &c., into an undistinguished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the emergency.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES C. LUCKEY.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Green Block, Nos. 125, 127, 129 Water-street, New-York, sole Agents and Patentees of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 4½ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called the Hiawatha, as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat For sale by the case only. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 87 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

THE NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES

ORGANIZATION COMPLETE.

INTERESTING DEBATES.

Union With the Republicans Recommended.

The New-England Delegation in Caucus.

SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST MAKING A NOMINATION.

The North American National Convention composed of Delegates representing that portion of the American Party who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency, and ANDREW J. DONELSON for the Vice-Presidency, met yesterday morning in the Apollo Rooms. There was a very large attendance, and the Delegates seemed disposed to harmony and good feeling.

Soon after 11 o'clock Gov. DIXEY, of New-Hampshire, ascended the platform, and said, as it had pleased some of his friends to name him Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, he would now call the Convention to order, and nominate for temporary Chairman,

GOV. JOHNSTON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The nomination was received with several rounds of applause, and the Governor was conducted by a unanimous vote. On taking the Chair he said he did not deem it necessary to dwell upon the object for which the Convention had been called together. The object and its vast importance were known to them, and therefore he would only say, that he hoped and believed they would bring to their deliberations all the patriotism, all the firmness, all the experience and discretion which the subject required. He advised them to counsel together, and to do nothing in haste, nothing in anger; but all in a spirit becoming men whose hearts were in the cause in which they were engaged.

When the Chairman had concluded his introductory remarks, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, nominated Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, of Massachusetts, one of the temporary Secretaries.

Mr. LUCIUS G. PECK, of Connecticut, nominated Mr. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Wisconsin, for another temporary Secretary. Both were appointed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. BAKER, of Ohio, moved that a Committee be appointed, consisting of one from each State, to receive, examine and decide upon the credentials of delegates, and that they be appointed by the Chair. The motion was carried and the Chairman appointed the following:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

D. B. Peck, Maine.	A. L. Robinett, Delaware.
Henry W. Rugg, Mass.	J. H. Baker, Ohio.
Geo. W. Biddle, N. H.	Sol Meredith, Indiana.
S. P. Kase, Pennsylvania.	E. C. Geer, Illinois.
F. W. Walker, New York.	Chauncey Knapp, Michigan.
Stephen Waterman, R. I.	John Lockwood, Wisconsin.
N. D. Sperry, Connecticut.	L. H. Webster, Iowa.
Jos. W. Allen, New Jersey.	J. M. Slade, Vermont.
	W. H. Howard, California.

Mr. BAKER, of Massachusetts, moved that a Committee on permanent organization, consisting of one from each State, be appointed. The motion was carried, and the Chairman nominated the following

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

E. C. Baker, Massachusetts.	J. E. Dunham, Connecticut.
F. H. Ruggles, New-York.	William S. Sill, Michigan.
R. T. Conrad, Pennsylvania.	A. L. Robinett, Delaware.
James Stewart, New-Jersey.	Solomon Meredith, Ind.
N. G. Hichman, Maine.	N. C. Geer, Illinois.
James M. Briggs, Ohio.	J. H. Walterlieg, Wis.
J. A. Dana, N. H.	L. H. Webster, Iowa.
E. B. Pendleton, R. I.	Wm H. Howard, Cal.

Mr. OTT, of New-Jersey, was proceeding to say that he did not come there to contest the seat of any one, and that he had been sent to do what he could for the advancement of the cause, when some one considered him out of order and asked for a reading of the "Call," which the Chairman read, as follows:

CALL.

Whereas, At a preliminary Convention of the American Party, held at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1856, attended by delegates holding the opinion "That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, effected by a majority of the whole people, is a redress of an undeniable wrong, and the execution of it, in spirit at least, indispensable to the repose of the country;" and that "the admission into the National Council and Nominating Convention of the delegates from Louisiana, representing a Roman Catholic constituency, absolved every true American from all the obligations to sustain the decisions of either of said bodies," it was proposed to the Americans in all of the States, to elect delegates to a Convention to meet in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States;" and

Whereas, At the said preliminary convention, the undersigned were appointed an Executive Committee, charged especially with the duty of designating the time and manner of electing such delegates, they hereby request the Americans of each State in the Union, who approve of the action of the said preliminary convention, and who are opposed to the establishment of Slavery in any of the Territory which was barred by the Missouri Compromise, to choose the same number of delegates as the electoral vote to which the States are respectfully entitled, at such time during the month of May, and in such manner as shall be prescribed in the respective States.

The delegates so selected are requested to meet in the City of New-York, on Thursday the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, to be supported by the American party.

The credentials of delegates shall be certified by the member of the Executive Committee of the State to which they may respectively belong, or if there be no member of said Committee from such State, then by a member from one of the States nearest theirs.

APRIL 10, 1856.

ANTHONY COLBY, of New-Hampshire.
LUCIUS G. PECK, of Connecticut.
E. J. NIGHTINGALE, of Rhode Island.
Z. K. PANGBORN, of Massachusetts.
J. M. SLADE, of Vermont.
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, of New-York.
J. H. BAKER, of Ohio.
JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Wisconsin.
WM. F. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM FULLER of Michigan.
L. H. WEBSTER, of Iowa.
SOLOMON MEREDITH, of Indiana.
N. C. GEER, of Illinois.
B. D. PECK, of Maine.
A. S. LIVINGSTON, of New-Jersey.
WM. H. HOWARD, of California.
THOMAS SHANKLAND, of Kans

plish the ends we desire. Unless our proceedings are characterised by harmony and conciliation, our efforts will be in vain, and we shall have a Democratic Administration in power for the next four years.

A VOICE—Guess not!

Mr. RAY—I say, Sir, the day for tests and for barriers has gone by. Conciliation, forbearance and harmony must govern our action. Without these there is no possibility of our accomplishing anything.

Mr. D. E. PECK, of Connecticut, as one of the Executive Committee who had issued the call, declared that the Committee did not intend to study the language of the document with such care that no technical objection to the admission of delegates here could be raised. He was aware that astute gentlemen could urge technical objections, but the Committee had issued the call, believing that it would bring together, at one time and place, every man who had the true sentiment of Americanism and human liberty in him, and the Committee did not care to be exact as they would have been had the case been a plea in abatement. He therefore moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, in order to give the Committee on Credentials time to act, for if they were kept back by motion upon motion, we should never have action. [Applause.]

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was put and carried by a large majority.

The names of the Committee on Credentials were again read.

Mr. J. H. SEWELL, of Pa., moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet to-morrow (Friday) at 11 o'clock.

The motion was amended by substituting 3 P. M. and 10 A. M. and 12 M. Friday, and it was finally agreed, after considerable miscellaneous talking, to meet at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

A motion to adjourn immediately was lost.

A DELEGATE from New-Jersey moved that all resolutions on the subject of a Platform be referred to a Committee of one from each State, and that the reference be made without debate. Withdrawn.

Mr. PERKINS, of Conn., moved that the Convention take a recess to 3 P. M. Amended to 4 o'clock and so carried, and the Convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 o'clock the Convention gathered again, and as the President was not present and the Committees were not ready to report. Judge CONRAD, of Philadelphia, was called on to speak.

REMARKS OF JUDGE CONRAD.

The Judge said he was somewhat surprised at the manner in which he had been called upon to address the Convention. He had been told that another was to speak, and he had spoken, but unfortunately it was only to introduce him. [Applause.] In the present contest he felt that the American Party had but one position and that was the position of duty. And there, with the glorious remembrances of the past and the bright hopes of the future, he thought they must succeed. He believed the American Party was more directly and firmly dedicated to the right, than any other Party in existence, and for that reason his whole heart and soul were with it, working and hoping for its success. He felt that it was his duty to work to its success, and what man was there, who, having felt that to be his duty, could turn back from the work? If there was such a man, what should he be called?

A VOICE—A traitor.

Judge CONRAD—Yes; a traitor, and worse than a traitor. [Applause.] In the coming contest they were all bound to certain distinct duties, which they must perform. They must step forward in the path of American duty, for in that there was nothing inconsistent with the best good of the country. In doing that they would say to the Southerner who would make them white slaves, that the "Union must and shall be preserved." They might talk of secession, but the American Party was too strongly wedded to the Union, to permit them to secede. The Union was not made for them alone, and they had hearts and hands strong enough to enforce obedience. [Applause.] They stood there as Americans, but above that and over that, as Union men, and they were ready, if need be, to do all that might be required for its maintenance. [Applause.] When Judge CONRAD had retired from the stand, there were loud calls for Gov. FORD, of Ohio.

REMARKS OF GOV. FORD.

Coming forward he said he had eaten too much dinner to make a set speech—he felt too good-natured to talk at that particular time. He had come up there with them to hunt up a person for the White House. [Applause.] And with reference to that he wished to say that he had no preferences; all he wanted was that the man should be a good American at heart, and capable of beating the old gentleman over in Pennsylvania. [Applause.] He had already had enough of notoriety as a bolter. He was not going to bolt from this Convention. If they did anything wrong—anything likely to kill them before the people, he intended to put on the crape and follow the hearse. But he did not think that would be necessary—he did not think there would be a hearse to follow, at least not an American one. [Applause.] He had come to the conclusion that they would not have very hard work in beating JAMES BUCHANAN. He (BUCHANAN) was quite an old man now, and it was a fact in his history that he never had been elected to any office by the Democratic Party. Perhaps the cause of that might have been that many years ago he declared that if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. The history of the old gentleman was well known, and as an illustration he (Governor FORD) would tell them a story of what occurred while he was coming to the City. He had passed along for some time without hearing one word about the Presidency. Finally, some one asked who was the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention? Another answered, JAMES BUCHANAN. At this point an inquisitive Yankee put his head out of the window and asked, "*Is that ten-cent Jimmy Buchanan?*" This, Governor FORD related only by way of showing that the history of Mr. BUCHANAN was well known; not because he wished to rake up his antecedents for the purpose of injuring his prospects. But, after all, the great point to be urged now was the necessity for action, and they must act in such a way as to secure the votes of their compatriots everywhere. [Applause.] Some had said that they objected to going up at the tail of the kite; as for him, he was ready to fly either at the head or tail so that the kite went up. [Applause.] He was ready to go in any position, because he recollected that buckets had been used in the Senate, and the torch and knife of the ruffian had been used in Kansas. All that he desired of the candidate they should nominate, was that he should be an American in feeling. He (the speaker) was an American, and it was that which made him love Liberty. [Cheers.] He called upon them therefore to forget their minor differences and to rally in united phalanx for Liberty and Union. He had never acted in his own State with the Abolitionists, nor with the Free-Soilers; but if there was no better way of expressing his utter detestation of the Slave-power than by applying to him one of these names, he wished to be written down an Abolitionist. One or two steps farther and they would have Slavers in their midst. There had been a case lately in Pennsylvania of a mother who had been a slave, and who had had a child born in a free State. By a decision of a Court, not only the mother, but that child born in a free State, was sent back to Slavery. It had, also, been decided that Slaveholders had a right to bring their slaves to the free States, to reside with them at our watering places, and take them back again when they returned. But one more step and they would buy farms, take slaves upon them, reside there permanently and hold their slaves as such. That step, however, must not be taken. He was not a hater of Southern men. They were his brethren; but he must say, (as the oldwoman said, when her husband, after she had acknowledged that she loved him, asked why she was always scolding him,) while he liked them, he detested their "mean ways." They say at the South that they love Slavery better than the Union. It was for us to tell them that we love *freedom* better than the Union.

At this point the speaker discovered the temporary Chairman coming up the Hall, and he retired from the platform.

A communication was sent up to the Chairman, from Mr. DANENHOWER, of Ill.

The President asked if it was the pleasure of the meeting that it should be read.

A motion was made to the effect that it be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. LUCIUS G. PECK, of Connecticut, did not see why it should take that course.

A delegate suggested that perhaps Mr. DANENHOWER had repented, and if so, he thought it would be proper to have the confession read.

Mr. PECK replied that if he had repented, it was since morning, for he was a Fillmore man then.

On motion, the communication was laid on the table without being read.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1856.

To the Members of the 12th June American Convention:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned most respectfully represents, that he is now, and has been since the organization of the American Party, the President of the State Council of Illinois; that to the best of his knowledge and belief he is the only representative of that party from that State, in this City at the present time; that N. O. GEER, the gentleman named upon your Committee on Credentials and permanent officers from our State, *is not a member of the American Party*, but its avowed and open opponent, and therefore is not entitled to represent them in your Convention. Having had the honor to represent the State of Illinois in all the Conventions and Councils of the American Party, that have been held, and my action in each of them have been fully indorsed by my constituency, I have no hesitation in saying, that if you desire my State to be represented in your body, the American Party of Illinois will confirm and indorse my action of mine in connection with your deliberations. I am, gentlemen, yours truly, in the cause of true Americanism.

(Signed) W. W. DANENHOWER,
President State Council of Illinois.

Mr. PECK, of Maine, President of the Committee on Credentials, now appeared in the hall, and stated that the Committee would not be prepared to report in full until to-morrow (this) morning.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, said he understood the Chairman of the Committee that he was not prepared to report *in full*, but he believed the Committee might report *partially*, as far as they have gone, and he moved that they be requested so to do.

Mr. F. W. WALKER, of New-York, a member of the Committee, said that they were not in a condition to make any report at present.

A Delegate from Massachusetts asked whether the Committee had not settled as to who were the Delegates from certain States. If they had, he could not see why they could not report them now.

Mr. L. G. PECK, of Connecticut, said he believed there was a motion requiring them to report. They were now approaching the end of the week, and if it was to be arranged so that by accidental or incidental delays the Convention was to go over into next week, he wished that it might so be stated, for there should be no dodging on the *real* question before them.

The Chairman of the Committee said that this was not their intention. They had done all they could to get the report ready, but could not have it prepared before the next morning. Nevertheless, they were willing to receive and act in accordance with instructions.

A delegate from New-Hampshire moved that they be requested to report in the morning. He apprehended they could not report before that time.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, said he understood they could report partially in half an hour, and on that he wished to say a word. They had met here as strangers, although they were brothers. If even a partial report were made, they would learn the brothers' names, be able to get together and talk over what was to be done—and in that way they would facilitate the business. He, therefore, renewed his motion that the Committee be requested to report in half an hour.

A delegate moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost.

Mr. BLANCHARD, of Pennsylvania, was surprised to hear gentlemen so much inclined to hurry up the Committee. He had confidence in them, and he believed the Convention had confidence in them. Therefore, as there were many delegates yet on their way, he was in favor of giving the Committee more time to make up their report.

The Chairman stated that the motion was that the Committee report as far as possible in half an hour.

Mr. KNAPP, of Michigan, thought that the Committee could just as well report now as in half an hour.

Mr. HINGHMAN, of Maine, moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

The Chairman decided that a motion to postpone indefinitely was the same as a motion to lay on the table, and that that had already been put and lost.

Mr. RAY, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone for the present.

There was here some debate as to the difference between postponing indefinitely and postponing for the present.

The Chairman decided that there was a difference, and that the motion to postpone for the present was in order.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, called for the previous question, which, on the majority vote, was sustained.

The Chairman said that cuts off all, and brings us back to the motion requiring the Committee to report, as far as they can, in half an hour.

The motion was then put, and carried.

Mr. BAKER, of Massachusetts, now entered the hall and stated that the Committee on permanent organization were not ready to report, and would not be ready before the morning. Some of the delegates necessary had not yet arrived.

On motion, the Committee were allowed until morning to make their report.

A motion to adjourn was here made and lost.

Mr. CROWELL, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Committee on Credentials also have until 10 o'clock of the following morning to make up their report. This motion was lost.

While the Committees were absent, Mr. E. W. ANDREWS, of New-York, was called upon to address the meeting.

REMARKS OF MR. ANDREWS.

He expressed his high appreciation of the honor done him by calling upon him to address them at such a time. With his limited knowledge of the sentiments of the various members of the Convention he hardly knew what to say—but he desired to speak. They were here under very peculiar circumstances. When he was appointed a delegate to the Convention, he supposed that he received the appointment because he had been tried in the ranks of the American Party of the State of New-York. With that party he would stand. His every wish was for the success of the principles declared by that party. He stood before them as an American, and yet it was not as an American only (in the sense in which that term was used)—he stood before them and was proud to act in accordance with the true principles of Americanism; for within the scope of that term he believed what he had already hinted at belonged. It was hostility now, henceforth and forever to those principles which are opposed to human liberty—[great applause]—to those principles which had been declared and acted upon by the present Administration. With one foot upon the American plank and the other on the Liberty plank, he would stand and go through the campaign. Such he believed was the opinion of the entire Convention, and if that was so, success was as certain as effects follow causes in God's universe. [Great applause.] He hoped that there would be no act or word in the Convention calculated to injure such a cause. If success was their purpose, they must cooperate with those who agreed with them on any material portion of their Platform. They must cooperate with those who not agreeing with them on some points, were the same in their desires for freedom [Applause.] In conclusion he asked for the privilege of reading the following which had been handed to him by Governor FORD. It is an extract from the reported proceedings of the Senate, in which Senator HAMLIN repudiates the Democracy as follows:

Mr. HAMLIN, of Me., rose and asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He said, for the nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had almost been a silent member. Upon the subject that had so much agitated the country, he had rarely uttered a word. He loved his country more than he loved any party—more than anything that could agitate and disturb its harmony. Although he believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequaled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and unequaled in the history of almost any country, still, with a desire to promote harmony, concord, and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal result, and opposed it not by his voice, but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote, not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with the instructions of his Legislature, passed by almost a unanimous vote—but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the solemn pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural address. Since, however, that wrong had been sanctioned by the Cincinnati Convention in its consummation and in its results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and could support no man for President who avowed and recognized these doctrines, and with whatever power God had endowed him with, it should be used in the coming contest in opposition to that party.

The reading of the above created great applause, and when Mr. ANDREWS had concluded three hearty cheers were given for Senator HAMLIN.

Mr. E. C. BAKER, of Mass., was next called upon to address the Convention.

REMARKS OF MR. BAKER.

He said it was not yet time for him to talk. He would talk when he had done his work, if it should then be necessary. He had come there to do the work of Massachusetts, and he meant that it should be done. They were there that day in a very peculiar position. They were there under existing circumstances pregnant with great results—circumstances which, in his judgment, if not counteracted would result almost in the destruction of the freedom and of the rights of the people of this country. We had seen the Slave Power growing or rather marching slowly and steadily on, until it had its foot upon one half of our country and was now reaching out its black hand to grasp all the rest. [Applause.] They were there to oppose it. Would they do it? [Cries of yes.] Yes, and he believed a vast majority of the people of the county would say yes—if they did, the work would be done. But they were told that they must wait and consult. He believed as much in consultation as any man should believe, but he had read the history of the past from which he learned that there was danger in delay. The speaker illustrated his point from portions of the history of France, in which leaden balls had proved more potent for Peace than consultation. But he did not want to use leaden balls; all he wanted was to give their enemies a few of the seventy-sixes of the Revolution. There was actually but one difference between them, and that was that on their part they would have American freedom for American men. And when he said American freedom he meant free religion, free speech, a free press, and a free territory. [Great applause.] That was the whole creed of Americanism, and to that he subscribed with all his heart. There were some who said that there was another question; but really there was not. He desired those who thought with them in relation to freedom to join them in all the strength of their principles. Referring to the American and Republican Parties, he said they must work together, [applause;] but they must each work in their own harness, for they could work to better advantage in that way. If a horse were attached to a load in Broadway that was too heavy for him to draw, they would take another horse, and, putting him in his own harness, attach both to the same load, and together they would draw it easily. They would not put them both in one harness. So it was with the two parties he had named. Let each harness its own team, pull together, and they would succeed in carrying their candidate safely into the White House. They must work together; it was necessary to the success of their common object. Their united action was necessary to the saving of the Union. [Great applause.] In conclusion, the speaker declared for Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and indivisible.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials here came forward and stated that the Committee was prepared to make a partial report, but it was in a very crude state. They had not had time to examine many of the Credentials that were before them, and with the exception of New-York, they had not noted the substitutes. He then read as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates at Large.	*Substitutes.*
George Law,	Bayard Clark.
Silas Seymour.	Emory E. Morton.
Districts.	
1..D. D. T. Gordon,	S. Bradford,
2..F. W. Walker,	J. W. Smith,
3..H. N. Wild,	J. G. Selver.
4..S. M. Stilwell,	V. Brooks,
5..E. W. Andrews,	C. Porter,
6..C. Schaffer,	F. G. Wagner,
7..E. Freeman,	Andrew Stephen,
8..E. Mott,	R. S. Stansbury,
9..W. Durrie,	F. W. Waterbury,
10..C. A. Baker,	W. H. Buckley,
11..John H. Stryner,	J. A. Dudley,
12..C. Edwards Lester,	Gilbert Landsing,
13..Elihu Smith,	
14..S. H. Hammond,	S. V. Boyd.
15..S. W. Cassidy,	D. Doubleday.
16..J. V. Payley,	J. F. Havens,
17..Royal Bursum,	L. T. Larnell.
18..W. Joraleman,	S. H. Van Schaick,
19..D. D. Fems,	H. J. Campbell,
20..Robert Fraser.	S. M. Birine,
21..John J. Slingerland,	M. S. Lewis.
22..Ira Betts.	J. Cooper,
23..Mathew Praine,	———
24..Geo. O. Jones,	P. Harner,
25..S. Bradford,	G. W. Myrick,
26..A. R. Merlett,	Chas Lee,
27..Wm. Dunn,	E. Vickey,
28..F. H. Ruggles,	A. Lozier,
29..J. Wood, Jr.,	J. C. Stbley,
30..A. Stephens,	F. C. Cunningham,
31..J. W. Graves,	S. L. Chase,
32..C. C. Bristol,	A. A Raynor,
33..F. W. Palmer,	D. Bucklin.

MAINE.

No Substitutes mentioned.

James Morrow,	Allen Skenk,
R. F. Stephens,	B. D. Peck,
A. G. Hinchman,	John G. Saywood,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Anthony Colby,	J. A. Dana,
G. P. Morse,	G. W. Riddle,
J. A. Beare,	———

VERMONT.

Not acted upon.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Thomas A. Jenks,	S. Waterbury,
E. B. Pendleton,	G. N. Mason.

CONNECTICUT.

Lucius G. Peck,	J. E. Dunham,
E. Clark, Jr.,	N. D. Sperry,
Ed. Perkins,	O. G. Ferry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

W. S. Thurston,	H. M. Rugg.
J. M. Chancellor,	H. V. Wheelwright,
G. Niel,	G. H. Demerauz,
A. A. Richmond,	J. H. Temple,
R. Elmore.	John Newell,
E. C. Baker,	Frederick Parker.

MICHIGAN.

Chauncey Knapp,	M. A. McNaughton,
W. E. Stell,	J. R. White.
Wm. Fuller,	

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. F. Johnston,	Wm. S. Jessup,
John Williamson,	Ed. Blanchard,
Samuel Ray.	Joseph Speck,
A. H. P. Parker,	George Eyester,
C. Hinkle,	D. L. Imbry,
C. A. Wallbun,	Wm. A. Burleigh,
R. T. Conrad,	John Covede,
S. Park,	R. M Riddle,
J. W. Crowel,	J. H. Sewell,
G. W. Harris,	John Ferguson,
H. C. Caulkins,	N. P. Sawyer,
S. P. Case,	John Dick.
C. H. Ranck,	

OHIO.

H. A. Spayth,	J. A. H. Baker,
Joseph Bryant,	J. A. Briggs.
John Scott,	D. Heaton.
Thomas H. Ford.	

CALIFORNIA.

W. A. Howard.	

KANSAS.

J. A. Perry.	

MINNESOTA.

E. Webster.	

OREGON.

Elias Pugsley.	

WISCONSIN.

John Lockwood.	

INDIANA.

Sol. Meredith.	

DELAWARE.

Howard M. Robinett.	

NEW-JERSEY.

A. G. Livingston,	James Stewart,
J. W. Allen,	William Halstead,
J. H. Jones,	C. W. Tolls.
Edmond Morris,	

The Committee on Credentials now came in and stated, through Mr. BAKER, that they were prepared to report.

Mr. BAKER then read the following list of officers:

President—Hon. ROBERT CONRAD, of Pa.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Anthony Colby, N. H.	A. S. Robinett, Del.
Hon. A. A. Richmond, Mass.	W. A. Howard, Cal.
Jerome B Bailey, N. Y.	L. H. Webster, Iowa.
N. M. Riddle, Pa.	N. C. Gier. Del.
J. H. Baker, Ohio.	Solomon Mindeth. Ind.
L. G. Peck, Ct.	John Lockwood, Wis.
Stephen N. Mason, R. I.	J. S. Hayward, Me.
Daniel Deacon, N. Y.	Elias J. Pugsley, Oregon
Chauncey Knapp, Mich.	J. A. Perry, Kansas.

Secretaries.

Robert Frazier, N. Y.	John Prince, Mass.
Luther A. Pratt, N. J.	H. A. Spayth, Ohio.

The report was adopted unanimously amid great applause.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

When order had been restored, the President, on taking the Chair, said he could not speak the words his heart dictated. He recognized the task they had called him to perform, and he knew that it was not a light one. Taking the place of one of so large experience as the gentleman who had acted as temporary Chairman was no ordinary undertaking. He had endeavored to escape the duty. He had declined it, but they had insisted upon placing him there, and he felt that the time had passed when he could, consistently with his feelings, refuse to perform any duty in the American ranks. The speaker then reviewed the past history of the American Party, of which he gave a glowing account, and concluded with an urgent request that the Convention, in all its proceedings, should keep before it all the things necessary to the attainment of the great object of the present campaign, one of which, and the most prominent, was concert of action with those who felt in common with them.

After some regulations concerning the seats of Delegates, the Convention adjourned until this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock, when, it is supposed, there will be a large addition to the number of Delegates.

Caucus of the New-England Delegates.

The New-England delegation to the North American National Convention met in caucus at the Howard Hotel last evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a nomination for the Presidency. A large majority of the delegates expressed themselves in favor of making a nomination, but recommended that a nomination should not be made until after consultation with the leading members of the Republican Party. Speeches against the propriety of making a nomination were made by Messrs. SAYWARD and HINCHMAN, of Maine, (who introduced a resolution against making a nomination,) and Mr. WATERMAN, of Rhode Island; Messrs. BAKER, TEMPLE, NEWHALL, of Massachusetts; GODDARD and PECK, of Connecticut; and several others spoke in favor of making a nomination and against the resolution offered by Mr. HINCHMAN. The resolution was finally laid on the table, and the caucus adjourned.

The Platform Explained—Letter from B. F. Hallett.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9, 1856.

DEAR SIRS: I had anticipated with great satisfaction the honor of complying with your request to address the Democracy of Cleveland, this evening, at their ratification meeting, but I have so entirely lost my speaking voice from hoarseness, that I must lay by some days before I can venture to try to use it.

There are stirring themes and commanding topics with which we should lead off in this Presidential battle for the Union. Our platform has no evasion to explain, our candidates no weak points to defend. We have the solid block of *granite*, hewn out by President PIERCE in his constitutional Administration, and *his upright enforcement of the fugitive law and the Kansas and Nebraska acts;* and we now place upon it a candidate of *iron* strength and firmness, tempered with sound discretion, enlarged statesmanship, and high-toned conservatism.

We must take our vantage ground and keep the enemy on the defence, if in fact he can rally his disunion, lawless, and bigoted factions for a stand-up fight in any, except the self-outlawed States. It will be easy to do it. Never was a candidate for the Presidency nominated by the Democracy for a contest with all combined factions, who gave his friends so little trouble to elect him, as with JAMES BUCHANAN. There he stands, the preeminent statesman, with Pennsylvania, and his own great qualities to uphold him. And everybody feels *instinctively* that his nomination for President makes him President. Nor will the Democracy run any risk of losing their choice by over confidence. The result will sanction any amount of confidence, and the zeal and enthusiasm with which the great masses will move forward the column, will render it impossible for indifference to enter the field during the contest.

We are strong all over the Union, and are coming in with the great moral power of the reaction which is sweeping away all the "refuge of lies" of our opponents. The Democracy must ride on the top of this wave of popular love of the Union. *They must not turn aside to coax traitors or unreliable Democrats, nor yield a point in the platform to gain a single sectional vote.*

The petty issues of Black Republicanism upon the pretended rights of rebellion in a Territory, the falsely assumed responsibility for the violence of a single individual, which they attempt to fasten upon the whole party—aye, and *their lying "freedom of speech,"* which means *Senatorial blackguardism*, to be enjoyed with impunity by demagogues who, under its cover, indecently assail the aged and venerable, and then *shrink from personal responsibility or insolence*—all these black mists will be cleared off by the broad sunlight in which the Democracy stands upon its platform, and with its candidates, before the country—the supremacy of the laws, and their enforcement under the Constitution *against all traitors, first and foremost, to conserve the Union;* and then the right of the people of all the Territories, when acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of *actual* residents, whose number justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

That principle knocks all the fire out of the Kansas Sharpe's rifles. That is the Kansas issue to which the Democracy will hold the Anti-Slavery demagogues, the agitating disunionists, the peculating adventurers, and the mad fanatics who, before the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, fancied they were going to make the whole people of the North as mad and as disloyal to the Union as themselves.

And while their "railing accusations" will sink into insignificant impotency, the principles of self-government now applied in the organization of Territories, and their admission as new States, with such domestic institutions as they may elect within the laws of civilization and Republican Government—will be proclaimed in the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE, as the solemn utterance of that voice of the people which, when it concentrates and decides on great questions, speaks as the voice of God!

And thus Kansas will be self-quieted as a Territory, and when of sufficient stature will come into the Union an independent State. And so in the great future of the extension of our glorious Republic, new Territories will be organized and new States admitted, without an agitation or a ripple upon the great surface of the Union, outside of the circle of local sovereignty, within which exists the sole right to determine, by and for its own people, whether there shall or shall not be domestic Slavery within its borders.

There let the Democracy repose, and the Union will forever repose with them upon that other great national idea which alone can hold together this Union:

"NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

This is the grand Democratic and Union motto for this contest; enforce that principle now by the success of the Democratic candidates without a waiver or surrender of a jot of it, and thereafter neither Abolitionism nor "the gates of hell" shall prevail against this holy UNION!

I have not time to speak of the foreign policy commended in another portion of the platform though adopted with less unanimity. There is excellent and profound matter for suggestion and argument there, and we should accept with manliness its international issues. Upon these can be rallied a true AMERICANISM embracing our whole Continent, which is as much elevated above that bigoted, paltry thing of the day called Americanism, which proscribes men for religion and birth, as the heavens are above the earth.

With great respect your obedient servant,
R. F. HALLETT.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Lamartine in the United States—Lady Yarmouth—Gambling in Paris—News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 22, 1856.

The *Siècle* of Thursday tells of the *cry of distress*, uttered by M. LAMARTINE, having been heard in the United States, and publishes the following note as an exact copy of one addressed by the great poet to Mr. BANCROFT. I do not recollect having seen this note in the American journals, and therefore send it to you as produced by the *Siècle:*

"To MR. BANCROFT: I send you one of my friends, Mons. J. B. DESPLACES, who, from pure personal devotion, is going to America to look after my interests. *It is for me a question of life and death.*"

Since I last spoke of this subject, I understand that the increase in the number of subscriptions to the *Cours Familier de Littérature* has augmented rapidly. The list now numbers for France alone about 20,000. It is hoped that the United States have heard in earnest the "cry of distress," and that a flattering addition to the list of the great poet's friends may come from that quarter.

But, notwithstanding the acknowledged embarrassments into which M. DE LAMARTINE has fallen, he is far from enjoying a perfect immunity from the wicked witticisms of certain jealous sotemporaries. Thus one journalist takes the trouble of refuting a story—coined by himself, in order to show his magnanimity towards M. DE LAMARTINE in contradicting it—that "one of the seventeen grey-hounds of the great poet had died from inanition."

There *are* people, you know, for whom nothing is sacred!

LADY YARMOUTH.

The favorite restaurant of the English and of many Americans in Paris is the well-known *Café de Paris*, on the sunny side of the Boulevard des Italiens. It is situated in the very centre of movement and of life in Paris, and yet all your readers who have visited the city must have remarked the mysterious, out-of-town air presented by the upper part of this building. In the entire city there is not so lively, so gay, so desirable a spot for a residence, as the building in which the *Café de Paris* occupies the ground floor. And yet I am sure that the long line of demi-closed window shutters, which from January to January never changed position, and at which no human being was ever seen, must have piqued the curiosity of millions of passers-by. I have lived two years nearly opposite, and while I envied very often the possessor of this lovely abode, I have much oftener wondered who the singular occupant could be. The antiquity of the house and the great value of the position which it occupies, only rendered the public curiosity greater to know who the individual was, who was willing to sacrifice so much money in order to live in a hermitage in the very centre of Paris.

A few days ago the mystery was solved by the death of the occupant, the formerly well-known Lady YARMOUTH, Marchioness of HERTFORD. Since the Revolution of February, 1848, Lady YARMOUTH has resided almost exclusively at Boulogne sur-Mer, visiting her apartments over the *Café de Paris* but rarely; and it was during one of these rare visits that she was seized with her last illness. The Marchioness of HERTFORD was the mother of the rich Marquis of HERTFORD, who owns such an immense estate in Hertfordshire, England, and of Lord SEYMOUR, the celebrated turfaman of Boulogne. The first possesses an income of several millions; the second, deprived by the laws of England of a share in his father's estate, had but a modest income till the death of his mother who has placed him by her will in a position almost equal to that of the Marquis in point of fortune. The Paris Jockey Club, remindful of Lord SEYMOUR's prodigalities in former times, is in ecstasies.

The Marquis of HERTFORD, although an Englishman and a member of the House of Lords, resides in Paris, and speculates largely in houses and lots. He owns, within the distance of an ordinary block from the *Café de Paris*, four houses of great value; while his chateau on the border of the Bois de Boulogne is one of the finest in the vicinity of Paris. Your correspondent lives in a house built two years ago by the Marquis of HERTFORD, and he may be permitted to state, for the curiosity of landlords generally, and to show the nature of the Marquis' speculations, that the ground upon which the house stands, and which is about one hundred feet square, cost $220,000, and the house $180,000, making a total of $400,000. The income in rent is about $40,000, which, after the necessary deductions, leaves a net interest on the investment of eight per cent.—better, I believe, than is realized on Broadway, and certainly better than can be realized in Regent-street.

Already Lord SEYMOUR is besieged by a band of aristocratic gamblers, anxious to obtain the ground on which the *Café de Paris* stands, to erect in its place a mammoth *Palais-Club*. Decidedly all Paris is running into clubs.

THE RAGE FOR GAMBLING.

And what is worse, all Paris is taking to gambling. If it is not at the clubs, it is at the nocturnal restaurants, at the residences of ladies and gentlemen of equivocal position, at *soirées*, and even in private and perfectly respectable houses. The clubs that now number more than 50, are only so many authorized gambling hells; they lose and win enormous sums (for France) in these gilded saloons nightly, as everybody knows. But the persons who play here are for the most part old sinners—men who calculate their chances and their means, and who generally manage to establish an equilibrium in their losses and gains sooner or later. It is rather in the private rooms of the night restaurants, and at the apartments of the gay ladies of the *demi-monde*, that gambling is seen under its worst forms. It is in the reunions of young men, or boys rather, of good families and the women of this class, that gambling orgies of the most demoralizing kind take place. The exertions of the police are constantly directed against the evil, but it is reproduced under so many forms, it is protected by so many expedients, that it is only possible to restrain it, not to suppress it.

THE GOD PONSARD.

The question of gambling naturally leads one to the Exchange, and from the Exchange to the great piece of M. PONSARD, who has been laureated and dubbed the "god Ponsard." "*Avez vous vu La Bourse?*" is the question of the day. Eternal *bizarrerie!* Every one condemns it and every one praises it. Can you imagine why the deserted Odeon, hid away in the recesses of the Latin quarter, and forsaken three-fourths of the year by *beau monde*, has become all at once the rendezvous, the centre of attraction, the haunting spirit, of this same *beau monde?* Why the Odeon, which plays ordinarily to a student here and there lounging in the immense dreary waste, finds all at once its box-office besieged by princes, lords and millionaires, disputing with their money for lodges two weeks in advance? It is because the spirit of commercial speculation, of stock-jobbing, of gambling, has seized on the people, and because M. PONSARD, PONSARD the great, has known how to touch the string and make it vibrate; because "*La Bourse*" is an actuality which is adapted to time and place, and not at all because it is a work which will take rank among the classics, nor even because it is equal to his last piece *L'Honneur et l'Argent*, which it is not. It is because M. PONSARD has thrown into the midst of a community burning with the fires of mammon a fulminating criticism which touches the hearts of all, as well he who has won as he who has lost, as well he who longs to throw himself into the abyss as he who has safely retired from it.

But what do the critics say? Go to the *foyer* of the Odeon and see and hear. MERY, the classical MERY, twists his hands with *ennui* and rage, although he dare not deny in his *feuilleton* that the piece is beautiful. THEOPHILE GAUTHIER declares the theatre is too hot to live, and asks for smelling salts; but in his *feuilleton* he declares that: "The verses are hewn from Parian marble!" JULES JANIN utters whole columns of sparkling phrases; but JANIN is less a rival, and therefore more an admirer of the new crowned god.

But MERY is jealous because he claims the field of classical verse as his own, and because PONSARD has preceded him into the Academy. Thus MERY could not refuse himself the pleasure of throwing at "*La Bourse*" the following quodlibet: "Mon Dieu, he is stronger than all the rest, M. PONSARD. His verses are flat, and, what is more, they are all renewed from M. DE LA PALISSE. And that is exactly what gives them their force. The audience cries: 'Ah! that is nature!' And if you revolt—if you wish to attach groans and hisses to your words—the audience cries again: 'That one is jealous; he is not a member of the Academy like PONSARD; he is not officer of the Legion of Honor, him; he has not the smiles of the public!' Great deal better to hold one's silence."

If anything were needed, after *L'Honneur et l'Argent*, to the fame of M. PONSARD, he has secured it now in the new piece; and, what is better for a literary man, he has secured a fortune as well.

MALAKOFF.

THE EUDORA TRAGEDY.

Trial of the Negro George Wilson for the Murder of Capt. Palmer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—WESTCHESTER CO.

Before Circuit Judge Strong, and Justices Robertson, Vanwyck, and Birdsall.

The village of Whiteplains was yesterday in a state of great excitement, and the Court House was crowded to overflowing. On Tuesday last the Grand Jury of the County met, at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and found a true bill against the negro George Wilson, whose name of late has been so frequently before the public, for the murder of Capt. William Palmer, of the schooner *Eudora Emmogene*, in Long Island Sound, in November last. The particulars of the tragedy, and the painful mystery in which it was so long shrouded, are too fresh in the memory of our readers to need recapitulation.

On the arraignment of the negro, he pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was unable to employ counsel, whereupon the Court assigned him Messrs. BAILEY, of Putnam County, LARKIN, of Sing Sing, and CLAPP, of White Plains. A motion was then made in his behalf, to have the trial postponed till the September term, on the ground of the absence of witnesses. The District-Attorney of Westchester County, Edward Wells, Esq., opposed the postponement, as he had subpœnaed more than twenty witnesses on the part of the prosecution; but, as it appeared that the object of the prisoner's counsel was to prove only that he was born and resided in Columbia, Penn., and had always borne an irreproachable character, Mr. Wells was willing to admit that his character had been good to the time of the *Eudora* affair. The trial accordingly was set down for yesterday, and at an early hour, as we have said, the village was in the liveliest excitement, and every available inch of space in the Court House was appropriated by an anxious and inquisitive crowd.

D. W. Travis, Esq., of Peekskill, assisted the District-Attorney in the prosecution. The prisoner having been brought into Court by Mr. Little, the Sheriff, the Clerk notified him that he was about to be tried for his life, and that he had the privilege of challenging any Juror he pleased. The Counsel for defence said that they meant to avail themselves of their right, and they proceeded to do so in good earnest. They challenged the whole panel, and set aside nearly 50 Jurors. Mr. Van Pelt and Mr. North were sworn as triers of each Juror's competency to sit; most of the Jurors had read of the tragedy in the newspapers, and had formed an opinion that the prisoner was guilty. These were, of course, pronounced incompetent. The majority of those who had formed no opinion were challenged peremptorily, and in this way the Morning Session came to an end, and the Court adjourned for dinner, and there were only five Jurors chosen. But in the Afternoon Session some respectable gentlemen, apparently of the agricultural profession, dwellers near the border of Putnam County, who did not read the newspapers, and had never heard of the *Eudora*, were discovered and sworn, and shortly after 3 o'clock the panel was completed. The names of the Jurors thus chosen are as follows:

R. Robinson

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROMAN EXILE. By GUGLIELMO GAZANI, Professor of Civil and Canon Law and Representative of the People in the Roman Constituent Assembly, in the year 1849. Boston: J. P. JEWETT & Co. 1856. Pp. 450, 12mo.

We were at first led by the title of this volume to suppose that a new novel had been put upon our table; and were not a little gratified to find upon a careful examination of it, that it was a simple and unpretending autobiography, conceived and written in a truthful and earnest spirit, and singularly free from the exaggeration by which works of this class are too often disfigured. The story, like all stories of exile, is a melancholy one; full of disappointed hopes, fruitless struggles and dark pictures of oppression, but relieved, at times, by beautiful glimpses of that domestic and popular progress which is silently preparing the regeneration of Italy. The author is well known in our City, where he passed the first year of his transatlantic exile, winning good opinions in an extensive circle by manly frankness and unaffected independence. Some idea of the importance of his work may be formed from an outline of his history.

GUGLIELMO GAZANI was born on the 25th of June, 1822, of parents devoted to the cause of their country. His paternal grandfather had been brutally murdered by Austrian soldiers; his grandmother, after a heroic defence of her husband, had died of a broken heart; his father had distinguished himself in the wars of NAPOLEON while Italy was a kingdom, and lived subsequently in retirement, an object of suspicion and hatred to the Papal Government; his mother had readily adopted the views of her husband, having been previously taught by her own father a religious creed which bore a strong resemblance to Protestantism; and his grandfather, on her side, lived just long enough to guide him through one of the first snares that besets the path of every native subject of the Pope; auspices, all of them, of a bold and earnest, but scarcely of a happy career.

He was scarcely nine years of age when his first experience of Austrian oppression began. His father had taken part in the revolutionary movements of 1831, and GUGLIELMO had seen, from the window of a house in which he had been placed for shelter, a fierce conflict between the Austrian troops and the citizens of Rimini. In the night his father was compelled to flee, and the imagination of the stripling, already heated by the fearful spectacle of the preceding day, was excited to the highest pitch, when stopping for a few moments by an old Roman milestone near the pleasant little town of Savignano, he was told that that was the very spot on which, thirty-two years before, the ministers of the same oppression from which they were then fleeing had shed the blood of his grandfather. While his father was still speaking they were startled by the trumpet of the Austrian cavalry, and, hastily remounting, resumed their flight.

The first lesson of Austrian oppression was followed soon after his arrival at Rome, by an equally characteristic one of papal tyranny. The law which makes every subject of the Pope a son of the church, places him also from early childhood in the hands of the priest. GUGLIELMO's mother was summoned by the curate to send her son to the confessional. Disgusted with the aspect and manners of the burly priest the boy refused to go. It was his first act of rebellion, and awakened a fearful tumult in his little heart, for he loved his mother devotedly. At last his grandfather, his mother's father, came to his aid, pointing him out a way of reconciling obedience to his mother with his repugnance for the unhallowed rite. But the lesson sunk deep in his memory, bringing forth, in due time, an abundant harvest.

Another lesson of the Holy Church made an equally lasting impression. In his father's study there was a case of books carefully locked up from sight, with the suggestive label, "prohibited books." What wonder that a boy who loved books dearly, should be eager to know what these forbidden volumes contained? The ingenuity of a playfellow helped him to a key, and at night, when all the family were asleep, he stole cautiously down to the study, and in a moment the "forbidden fruit" lay revealed to his eager eye. The first volume that he opened was a treatise of the advantages of the death of Christ, by ANNIO PALEARIO; and on the first page was a short sketch of the author, telling how he had labored and suffered for the truth, and how at length, after years of torture, he had been burnt to death in the Campo di Fiori. A shudder passed through the boy's frame as he read these fearful words, and remembered that the window of the very room in which he stood looked down upon that scene of martyrdom.

Amid these and similar influences, scarcely less favorable to the formation of an independent character, the time passed away, to his fifteenth year, when he was sent to pursue his studies in the public schools of RAVENNA, near which his father had an estate. A new form of oppression met him at the threshold of the school. The laws forbade a student to attend any schools but those of the province to which he belonged; and the director of the police, after politely telling him that his father was a fool, gave him twenty-four hours to be on his way to Rome again, under penalty, if he failed to start within the time assigned him, of being sent there by *corrispondenza*. Now, traveling by *corrispondenza* means handcuffs, an open cart, *gens d'armes* for an escort, robbers, thieves and murderers for your companions and the jails en your road for lodgings. We have seen these travelers more than once on the highways of Italy, and would caution our countrymen, in parenthesis, not to imagine that every cart load of men chained together which they may chance to meet in the dominions of His Holiness is composed of none but real felons. Fortunately for young GAZANI, he found a friend, through whose intercession with the Vice Legate he obtained permission to stay.

His career was successful; he distinguished himself in his classes, won preeminence, and at the completion of his course, returned home in triumph. Wishing to see something more of the country on his journey homewards, he took the road through ANCONA and LORETO. He traveled as one should always travel in Italy, with a *vettarino*, seeing everything on the road, and with abundant leisure for conversation and thought. There was but one passenger beside himself, a young Roman on his way home from the University of Bologna. They soon became intimate, discussed the various topics suggested by the occurrences of the journey, expressed their sentiments freely, and found, to GAZANI's great satisfaction, that they agreed perfectly about the Pope, the priests, and the wants of Italy. His new friend was a member of that powerful association "*La Giovana Italia*," and shortly after their arrival, going out with him under the pretext of hunting in the neighborhood of Vei, he was carried into a catacomb and admitted to the order.

From this day a new career was opened for him, attended with new duties, imposing new responsibilities, and animated by new and more definite hopes. He was no longer a solitary student, mourning over evils which he knew not how to remedy, embittered by wrongs which he knew not how to redress, tormented by aspirations which he knew not how to realize. He had become one of a vast brotherhood—a mighty fraternity—who knew their rights, and were resolved to vindicate them; who loved their country, and were resolved to make her free.

From the Etruscan Sea to the Adriatic, from the Alps to Lilibeo, in the garrets of Paris and Brussels and London, and amid the mountain solitudes of Switzerland, they were all working with one aim and one heart in the holiest and purest of causes. New strength grew in him as he looked upon the ardent faces around him, and read in them, as calm and mature convictions, the thoughts which he had long cherished as faint and uncertain hopes; and with all the enthusiasm of his age, and the energy of his nature, he resolved to devote himself from that hour to the service of his country.

In the occupations of this new sphere time passed rapidly away, bringing with it that conscious development which is the best stimulant to exertion. In the Autumn of 1838 he began his course of law at the University of Bologna—where a wider and more interesting circle was opened for him than any in which he had yet lived. The associations of the University itself were a constant appeal to his patriotism, carrying him back to the bright days of Italian independence. The students were young men of warm feelings and generous sympathies, bound together by a strong *esprit de corps*. And the best houses of the city, those delightful *conversazioni*, which are the true form and essence of social intercourse, were readily thrown open to a young student of good manners and reputable standing. His vacations were generally passed at Rome—the journeys backward and forward affording him opportunities for visiting Tuscany and other parts of his native country which he had never seen before. Soon, however, he became an object of suspicion to the Papal police. His steps had been watched; his associates noted; his habits entered upon the black book as indicating sentiments unbecoming to a faithful son of the Church. Petty annoyances, of various kinds, quickly convinced him that he must prepare himself for those multitudinous persecutions by which that cunningest and most heartless of all Governments revenges itself upon those who dare to doubt her perfection. He wanted to go to Venice, but was refused a passport. An old schoolfellow, who commanded a vessel between Ravenna and Venice, offered him a passage, assuring him that he might, with a little precaution, gratify his desire of seeing the wonderful city of the Lagoons. But, on the fifth day of his visit, as he was sitting quietly, in the dusk of evening, at a coffee house, a police officer in disguise came and seated himself by his side, and, after several fruitless attempts to engage him in conversation, with the hope, doubtless, of eliciting some unguarded expression, whispered in his ear a polite invitation to go with him to the police office. Here, after three days in a dungeon, he was brought before a German official for examination. His crime was having dared to visit the dominions of his imperial majesty without a passport. But, as he told his story without concealment, he was simply punished by being sent to the Roman frontier by *corrispondenza*—that is, as we have already said, chained to an open cart, with thieves and robbers for his companions.

There is one more incident of his residence in Bologna, to which, limited as our space is, we must give a passing glance—it is so characteristic of Italian life. One day, as he was walking in the beautiful burying ground which is one of the ornaments of the City, his attention was attracted by a girl in deep mourning, who, with her face hidden in her hands, was praying over a grave. When the prayer was ended she raised her face, still wet with tears, and, perceiving that she was observed, joined an elderly lady, who, from a bench near by, had been watching her with tender interest, and they immediately left the spot together. It was but a momentary glance, and the ineffacable impression was complete.

He was upon the point of starting for Rome, and there was no time to trace the lovely stranger. No wonder, however, that within an hour after his return he should have again found himself by the grave which she had moistened with her tears. She, too, was there, and and an expressive glance, as she entered her carriage, showed that she had observed him and knew who he was. Their families were acquainted. They met the next evening at the house of her father, and the privilege of her hand in the dance and her arm in a walk through the rooms, gave him the opportunity of convincing himself that his chance-born love was returned. The rest is a sad story. Many months passed happily away in the cultivation of their mutual affection. At last his course was completed and he returned to Rome, to enter upon the practice of his profession. Unremitting industry and a resolute will carried him rapidly on. His vacations—for the Bar has its vacations, too—were passed at Bologna, and as soon as he had gone far enough to make sure of a sufficient income, he was to marry his betrothed, and take her to the modest home that he had prepared for her in Rome. Meanwhile, her health, which had never been robust, was shattered by a fall from a carriage. For a moment she seemed to revive at the sound of his voice and grow strong again as they talked of the happy hours they hoped to pass together. He returned to Rome with revived hopes. Persecutions met him at the gate, but he heeded them not. ENRICHETTA's letters were filled with hope, and he could laugh at the *sbirri*. But it was a momentary rally. In a few weeks she began to sink rapidly, and when, traveling with all the speed that the swiftest conveyance could command, he reached Bologna, she was already in her grave. Her favorite maid had preserved for him a rose-plant that had stood in ENRICHETTA's chamber during her illness, and planting it beside the tomb, he retraced his steps homeward, with nothing left him to live for but his love of Italy.

This was at the end of 1844, and the interval between it and the death of GREGORY XVI was embittered by trials which showed him what a thorny path he had chosen when he accepted his share in the mission of "Young Italy." Many of his friends were arrested; some of them were condemned to death, barely escaping the scaffold to be shut up in foul and loathsome dungeons. Day by day the circle of his intimacies was contracted, and the horizon grew darker and more menacing for the Liberals. At last the Pope died, and the voice of the people was heard—not in mourning for the dead, but in stern warnings to his successor, and resolute demands for justice. The prisons were opened. Friends, fathers, husbands, who had been separated for years from the objects of their affections, mingled once more their embraces and their tears. A sudden hope gleamed upon the down-trodden people, ripening into swift maturity, as the sunbeam sheds ripeness upon their fruitful soil. Change followed change in rapid succession. The new hope fled; the Republic was restored. Then came reverses, swift and bitter. The treacherous invasion of the French; the heroic defence of the Romans; the violent suppression of the Republic; the restoration of the Pope, with its attendant horrors—crowded prisons, streaming scaffolds, desolate homes, and broken hearts.

GAZANI played his part manfully in all-fighting, as a volunteer in Lombardy, and as a citizen soldier under the walls of Rome. He was an active member of the Constituent Assembly, and an ardent defender, with voice and pen, of the broadest principles of freedom. More fortunate than many of his friends, he succeeded in escaping into Piedmont after the fall of Rome, and assumed there for a while the practice of his profession. New persecutions drove him beyond the Alps; and after various vicissitudes, he made his way to the United States. "America," says he, in simple and touching language, "looked to me much like a home, and I found everywhere friends and benevolent brothers. O, Lord! bless America!"

Some idea of the narrative value of this volume may be formed from the preceding outline. But it possesses a value and interest of a still higher order, in its accurate picture of parts of Italian life, which are never seen by tourists; and especially in the light which it throws upon the character and aims of the *Giovana Italia*. With all our books upon Italy, we know but little of the domestic life of the Italians, and still less of the intellectual and moral culture of the middle classes. We commend *The Roman Exile* to all those who wish to form an accurate idea of this suffering and noble-hearted people.

The greatest compliment you can pay a poem is to parody it. LONGFELLOW's *Hiawatha* (essentially more racy of the soil than any other American poem,) has been parodied so extensively as to prove its popularity. Two samples are before us, in shape of as many volumes. The most extensive (published by LIVERMORE & RUDD: New-York) is a 12mo of 264 pages, entitled *Piu-ri-bus-tah*, from the pen of the clever humorist who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Doesticks." The other (published by TICKELL & GRINNE: Cincinnati) is entitled *The Song of Milkanwatha*, purporting to be "translated from the original Feejee, "by Marc Antony Henderson, D. C. L." There is undoubted ability—what may be frankly characterized as waste and almost abuse, of great powers—in the composition by "Doesticks." But a parody which expands into several thousands lines, as *Piu-ri bus-tah* does, runs every chance of being viewed as an elongated, if not actually a heavy joke. Such, in fact, does *Piu-ri-bus-tah* appear to us. At first, its cleverness was amusing, but it became a hard task to get through the critic's duty of a thorough perusal—nor do we think that we could have accomplished it but for the relief of JOHN MCLENEN's numerous and humorous illustrations. Had these been put upon superior paper, with better press-work, their merit would have appeared more palpable. As it is, they will save the book from comparative failure. *The Song of Milkanwatha* is a parody yet closer, and much briefer, than than by "Doesticks." It consists of some twelve hundred lines, closely following the original poem in its lead ing events. Besides this, there are several lively parodies on popular lyrics by TENNYSON, STODDARD, LONGFELLOW, G. W. CURTIS, MACKAY, and BRYANT. Of these, the best are *The Cigar Smokers* and *The Creek*, after TENNYSON; "*Brown & I.*," after MACKAY; and "*Thomas Tytle*," after BRYANT.

JOHN BROUGHAM, the actor, again challenges criticism as an author, by publishing a new volume of stories. Their name, collectively, is *Irish Echoes*, as set forth on *one* title page, (very nicely illustrated by MCLENAN,) another bearing the *alias* of *The Bunsby Papers*, as though a name-changing fancy of the publisher, we suspect, though, for anything to the contrary, the book might as well be called *The Falstaff Papers*—the name of Bunsby or of Falstaff not once occurring throughout the volume. The bibliopolic folly of siming at a taking title has seldom been so palpable as here. *Irish Echoes*, however, is a book which can stand on its own merits, and make its way into the reading world by virtue of the fun and fancy, the native humor, and the sterling moral worth its pages contain. Mr. BROUGHAM *writes* the brogue as an Irishman only can *speak* it, and his stories are "racy of the soil." He brings imagination as well as memory, into his legends, and, at the same time, inculcates a moral purpose. He has an aim far higher than mere amusement, (though his *Echoes* are agreeably entertaining,) and, from first to last, inculcate contentment with the lot into which Providence has cast us, the necessity of abstaining from that envy which degenerates into covetousness, and the no less imperative duties of honesty of conduct and temperance of habits. As we have said, the book is very entertaining. Its plots, characters and dialogues are essentially dramatic, and there are some few snatches of poetry here which the reader will recognize as evidence of their author's possession of the faculty divine. Our own favorite story is "The Tipperary Venus;" the spirited descriptions of fairy-land and its denizens in this tale are beautiful and fanciful. (New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.)

Literary Cruticisms, by the late HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, written between the ages of 19 and 23, (just published by PARRY & MCMILLAN, of Philadelphia,) will not advance the fame of their gifted anthor. With the exception of the article affiliating the authorship of "The Doctor" upon SOUTHEY, (a critique written at the age of 19,) the reviews here collected from divers periodicals were scarcely worth reproduction in book form. However well written, their merit, as criticism, is small—seeing who is Mr. WALLACE's *beau ideal* of a poet, and who of a literary historian. The fragmentary literary disquisitions, composed before the age of 21, are the best things here. They chiefly consist of dialogues, studded with brilliant passages. The editor of this volume has not given an index—not even a list of the contents. Of the incidents which he records, with great fullness in a note, (pp. 224-6,) as having occurred in the House of Commons, in London, and at a concert in Paris, it is as well to state that the first never did happen, and that the second is a manufactured anecdote, fabricated to be introduced as a clap-trap, by HENRY RUSSEL, the eminent composer and singer, into one of his musical performances.

The Sparrowgrass Papers, of which the greater portion (if not the whole) have already appeared in the *Knickerbocker* and *Putnam's Magazine*, are before us now, in a volume neatly bound, handsomely printed, and enriched with a brace of Mr. DARLEY's characteristic designs, well-engraved by WHITNEY and JOCELYN. It is an attractive book, in every respect, and, though presented as a prose-work, contains many passages imbued with delicate poetic feeling. Mr. Sparrowgrass, who is blessed with a wife and children, represents himself as taking them to dwell in the country, and pleasantly fills over 250 pages with an account of the haps and mishaps of such rurality. It is such a book as Geoffrey Crayon would recognize with delight, as mingling earnest thought—right thought, with quaint fancy. The writer is a lover not only of the country, but of the great family of man. He has gentle yet strong affections, and has large power of expression. To make up the volume, some forty or fifty pages of a ballad and a story (having "no connection" with the Sparrowgrass records) are added. We confess that we should have preferred an extension of the original sketches. The book, written by FREDERIC S. COZZENS, is gracefully and appropriately dedicated to "one of the gentlest of humorists," Rev. F. W. SHELTON, author of *Letters from up the River*. (New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.)

Two additional volumes of DE QUINCEY's writings have just been issued by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston. They are entitled *Memorials and Other Papers*, and include a further (and very interesting) portion of his autobiography, including Oxford University life, learned papers on the Pagan Oracles and the Sphinx's Riddle, "the Templars' Dialogues on Ricardo's Political Economy," the Germanized but clever romance of "Klosterheim," and a historical sketch of the Greek Revolution, which, oddly enough, breaks off without the slightest mention of BYRON! On the whole, the present volumes are a valuable addition to our literature. Probably not a fifth of DE QUINCEY's writings will be standard fifty years hence, but the snatches of autobiography will certainly survive, and the portion here presented is very readable indeed.

Temperance Matters—Letter from Dr. Marsh.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your article of Tuesday, on the strictures in the *Temperance Journal*, upon the course of the TIMES, calls for a reply, which we will gladly and respectfully make, if you will admit it into your columns. The publication of the strictures entire would, we think, have rendered this unnecessary. The severest part of the whole, of which you take no notice, was upon the charge first made by Judge MORRIS, and oft repeated since, that the leaders of the Temperance movement are seeking "a law which should make it a crime to drink a glass of wine or beer at dinner." This we pronounced "downright calumny." And we were surprised and indignant that you should repeat it No leaders of Temperance ever sought such a law, or any law which should make drinking a crime. But we now conclude it was a typographical error, as, in your article of Tuesday, you cause it to be read "A crime *to sell* a glass of wine or beer to be drank at dinner;" a very different thing, on which we should have made no animadversions.

You divide the Temperance ranks into two classes, the leaders of temperance and others in the rear. With the former, you evidently have little sympathy; while, of the latter you speak in terms implying high approbation. We spoke of them as holding, according to your account, "a license system," "a well-regulated traffic," as the only rational system, or as being more rational than prohibition. If this is not the representation of your article, we cannot understand language. The leaders of temperance, with whom they do not coincide, hold to prohibition. What other is there than "a license system," a "well-regulated traffic," except it be free trade? A partial prohibition is an admission of what is not proscribed. Of the first class, you say "They cannot, under any circumstances, so far compromise their position as to assent to the enactment of any license law whatever," (and this was the resolution of the Temperance members of the Senate and Assembly convened in caucus at Albany, last Winter,) but if the latter class do not hold to a licensed system, a well-regulated traffic, wherein do they differ?

You ask us to show where you have said that you think the strict prohibitionists may "forever labor in vain for their object." We inferred it from your general article. But you here refer it yourself to the overthrow of the Court of Appeals, or a change in the Constitution—a most indefinite period. And you are pleased to infer that, until that is done, we are resolved "to do nothing." Sir, we design no such thing. We do not design, it is true, sitting down, as the Assembly would have had us do, under a license system. We have been under that some 200 years, and now we have broken away from it, we shall never willingly go back to it again. Instead of affording protection, it has been a curse. But you seem to suppose that if we do not do this, we must do nothing; for "the decisions of the Court of Appeals was against prohibition." No, Sir, it was not so. It was in favor of Prohibition; only it declared against Prohibition of the sale of liquors on hand at the enactment of the law. We may choose a Temperance Assembly which will adopt the Senate's bill, prohibiting all sales of liquors as a beverage which should come into possession after its adoption, and it would soon shut up every dram-shop in the State.

But we think we may do more. We think we can show that, in order to suppress intemperance, pauperism and crime, the Legislature may pass an act which shall forbid such sale of these liquors as causes these evils, and this without affecting property, excepting as it is incidentally affected by all acts which are for the public good; that we can convince the people of it, that we can induce them to send up an Assembly which will believe it, and will do it (we have a Senate now,) and a Governor who will approve of it; and that no Court will declare such act unconstitutional and void. In this we may be mistaken. But here we may have something to do; and if we accomplish it in one, two or three years, we establish a great principle for all future generations. If, in the mean time, we should establish a license system we should literally do nothing; *certainly*, nothing for the rescue of the drunken husband and father; nothing for the relief of his wretched and ruined family.

As to the remark, that your influential and commanding paper had often been for us and often against us, we cannot here enter into the proof. It is certainly the general impression, whatever may have been your intention. For all the aid afforded we would be grateful, but alas! what have the best of us done to stay the desolations of intemperance

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN MARSH, Ed. *Journal*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ensemble at the Varieties.

LETTER FROM MR. HALL.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was surprised to-day by the remarks made in your paper upon a card which I deemed it my duty to issue on Tuesday morning.

In completing the engagements made on behalf of Miss LAURA KEENE, I found difficulties arising from reports which required prompt contradiction. In my capacity as Stage Manager, and without reference to the TIMES or any other journal, or to any person, I published the notice deemed requisite under the circumstances.

It is the first time since my arrival in this country that I have been obliged to perform any unpleasant public duty, and while I regret that I should seem to have given any cause for asperity, I am quite conscious of not having merited any such treatment.

H. HALL.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, June 11, 1856.

[We accept Mr. HALL's apology. We feel sure however, he will himself feel that his duty might have been discharged with equal force, and more dignity, by the avoidance of coarse language, which, as it had, by his own statement, "no reference to anything or anybody," had not the excuse of use for its absence of ornament.]

A MANAGER IN TROUBLE—LETTER FROM LAURA KEENE.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of to-day, statements were made with respect to the establishment of which I am lessee, that may lead to erroneous and unjust impressions, with respect to Mr. LAFARGE and myself. I have invested many thousand dollars, and all I possess in the world, in his building; and all the profits of my arduous exertions through the past season, are visible in the improvements, scenery and decorations. Were I to surrender my rights, therefore, I should leave the house with nothing but my will and energy.

I do not contemplate taking any such step, particularly as I have had no intimation from Mr. LAFARGE that any of my rights are in jeopardy. On the contrary, having performed all the covenants of my lease, I do not believe Mr. LAFARGE would be a party to any act tending to deprive me of my hard-earned property. I am assured of this, still further, by the fact that he gave me his heartiest congratulations, on my informing him that I would hold the establishment for the whole term of the several terms at which it was at my option, under the lease, to retain the house. He gave me, also, his word as a gentlemen, that he would do all in his power to promote my future success, together with the present of one week's rent, as an earnest of his sympathy and coöperation; and he will not, I am assured, yield one tittle of his honor, or even the memory of his warm and generous assurances.

Yours obediently. LAURA KEENE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, June 11, 1856.

Free Masons.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, held at the Grand Lodge Room, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1856, the following Brethren were duly elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and subsequently installed and proclaimed as such, viz.:

M. W. John L. Lewis, Jr., of Peru Yan, Grand Master.
R. W. Robert Macoy, of New-York, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Finlay M. King, of Port Byron, Senior Grand Master.
R. W. James Hyde, of Richfield Springs, Junior Grand Master.
R. W. Charles L. Church, of New-York, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. James M. Austin, of New-York, Grand Secretary.
R. W. and Rev'd Salem Town, LL. D., of Aurora; R. W. and Rev'd John Gray, of New burg; R. W. and Rev'd R. L. Schoonmaker, of Waterford, Grand Chaplains.
R. W. Benjamin H. Austin, of Buffalo, Grand Marshal.
R. W. Stephen H. Johnsen, of Schenectady, Grand Standard Bearer.
R. W. Nehemiah Peck, of New-York, Grand Sword Bearer.
R. W. Darius Clarke, of Canton; R. W. George W. Hand, of Brooklyn; R. W. Edward Unkart, of New-York; Warren Chipp, of Kingston, Grand Stewarts.
R. W. Clinton F. Paige, of Syracuse, Senior Grand Deacon.
R. W. Albert P. Moriarty, of New-York, Junior Grand Deacon.
W. James B. Taylor, of New-York, Grand Organist.
W. D. H. Van Sice, of New-York, Grand Pursuivant.
W. Sewall Fisk, of New-York, Grand Tiler.

The Fire Department.

The Board of Fire Commissioners and Committees of five each from the Board of Representatives and Board of Foremen and Engineers, and the Common Council Committees on Fire Department, who have held joint weekly meetings the past four months to revise the laws controlling the Fire Department of New-York, have just completed their labors. The changes introduced are in their details still kept from the public. It is understood, however, that radical alterations have been made as to the time and manner of electing Chief Engineers and Assistant Engineers, together with the duration of their terms of service. A change has been made in the boundaries of fire districts and a new method offered for the appointment of bell-ringers. The duties of every member of the Fire Department have been made more explicit and specific, and each one is to wear a badge of membership. The ordinance will be sent into the Common Council early next month. A provision has been introduced in the ordinance for a copy of the same, to be placed in the hands of every fireman of the City.

The Captured Slaver.

The captured slaver *Branan* still lies at the Navy Yard. Her cargo was not examined yesterday as intended, but will probably be overhauled to-day. Effort was made in the morning before the United States District-Attorney, to get out on bail, Mr. JOSEPHO DE CUNHA, the brig's supercargo, by Mr. BENEDICT, the counsel for the parties bailed on Monday. An examination showed that the party offered as bail was not a citizen of the United States; upon which he was rejected. Mr. BENEDICT referred to Signor DE FIGIRARI, Portuguese Consul, as willing to become surety. This was likewise rejected, as Signor DE FIGIRARI was not present, and had sent no formal notification of his intent to become bail. Mr. BENEDICT sought to secure possession of the money ($1,250) taken from the brig by the United States Marshal on Wednesday. Mr. MCKEON refused to give it up, but ordered its detention as evidence. Mr. BENEDICT states that as soon as the vessel and cargo are appraised her owners will announce themselves and bond her.

The Case of Shooting on Ship Board.

An examination was had yesterday before U. S. Commissioner BETTS, in the case of Captain NORTON, of the bark *Washington*, charged with shooting JOSEPH HOBORN, a seaman on board the *Washington*, now lying at the Hospital from the effect of his injuries. It will be remembered that, on Monday last, four seamen were arrested from the *Washington*, charged by the Captain with mutiny. These men brought a counter charge of cruelty against the Captain, and with having shot one of the crew, JOSEPH HOBORN, above mentioned. The Captain was arrested yesterday morning upon this charge. The evidence taken showed that the *Washington* at the time was lying off the Battery, and was not a case cognizable by the U. S. Court, the offence having been committed within the jurisdiction of the City and County of New-York. The Captain was accordingly discharged. The seamen arrested for mutiny are in Eldridge-street Jail waiting a trial. It remains to be seen whether they will get off as easily as the Captain.

No Malpractice.

A verdict was brought in by the Jury for the defendants, in the case of JONES *vs.* BELCHER, for alleged malpractice. Dr. BELCHER's (Homœopathic) strongest witness was Dr. WILLARD PARKER, (regular,) who stated that he had examined the patient, and found that after the delivery, she was attacked with a violent form of puerperal fever and phlebitis, that a person was as likely to be attacked thus, after an *easy*, as a hard labor, and that it generally proved fatal. In this case, the force of the acute disease was relieved, but abscesses followed, and unfortunately one of them formed in the hip joint. He gave it as his opinion that no medical skill could have prevented this.

☞ A correspondent of the *Central Presbyterian* is down upon Gothic churches, as not fit to speak in or to hear speaking in. So great was the difficulty of understanding anything said in Dr. PHILLIPS' church, that, he says, "Whenever a place is nominated for the meeting of the General Assembly, the first inquiry should be, whether the church is Gothic, and if it is, the Assembly should peremptorily refuse to go into it." The *Christian Intelligencer* commenting on this, says, there has been recently erected in this City a church at the cost of a quarter of a million, which will not seat more than six hundred persons, and of these, some three or four hundred cannot make out what the speaker is saying.

Destruction of the Charles Cranmer by Fire.

The schooner *Charles Cranmer*, Capt. TOWNSEND, which sailed from this port on Monday, 9th inst., for Richmond, Va., with a cargo of hay in bales, took fire on Wednesday, 11th inst., when abreast of Squan, N. J., about 10 miles from the shore, and was entirely destroyed.

The Captain and crew finding it impossible to save her, took the yawl, and went on board of the schooner *John Tilton*, which was laying by at the time, and were afterwards taken on board the steam-tug *Ocean*, Captain FOUNTAIN, which brought them back to this city. They were unable to save any thing but their clothing and other personal effects.

When the fire broke out, after removing some of the upper bales, it was found that the cargo was burning underneath, throughout. It broke out near the mainmast, and about over the main hatchway, remote from the galley, and whether it originated in the cargo below, or above deck, was not ascertained. From the circumstances it is supposed the fire was occasioned by cigars or tobacco pipes in use by the stevedores.

This is quite probable, also, from the fact that the vessel had light winds from the time of sailing to the event of her being burned. She anchored at Coney Island on Monday night, and again in the S. W. Spit on Tuesday morning by reason of calms, and did not pass Sandy Hook till Tuesday night. The vessel was five or six years old, and of about 150 tons in size. She was partially owned by PHILLIPS & SHEDDON, of this City, and was not insured. The cargo was shipped by CHARLES H. PIERSON, Esq., and was not insured here.

Steamboat Conflagration.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

Would it not be a good idea when a steamboat is burnt, to mention in connection with the disaster, the position of the boiler. It is a noticeable fact that all steamboats destroyed by fire had their boilers below decks. The *Lexington*, Long-Island Sound; *Erie*, Lake Erie; *May Queen*, Lake Ontario; *Henry Clay*, Hudson River; *New-Jersey*—ferry-boat between Camden and Philadelphia; *John Arnot*, Seneca Lake; and, lastly, the *City of Newark*—all had boilers below decks, and were all burnt. Gentlemen, place your boilers out of the hold, or take more precaution.

READER OF THE TIMES.

A Card.

The owners of the ill-fated steamboat, *City of Newark*, respectfully beg leave to tender their warmest acknowledgements to Captain GEDNEY of the steamboat *Achilles*, to Captain WHITE of the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, and to the Captain of the steamboat *Commodore*, together with their officers, for their humane, prompt, and successful exertions, in saving the passengers on board said steamboat, when on fire in New-York Bay, on Tuesday last, many of whom might probably have perished but for this timely rescue.

STEPHENS, CONDIT & CO.

NEWARK, Thursday, June 12, 1856.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, the President in the Chair. A petition was received from the City Judge, asking to be allowed a Clerk in his office, in place of Charles M. Vandervoort, a Policeman, who had been suddenly removed and dismissed from the department by the Mayor. The petition was referred to the Board of Supervisors, as coming more within their sphere.

COMPTROLLER'S AND MAYOR'S CLERKS.

Communications were received from the Comptroller and the Mayor, in answer to resolutions of the Board, transmitting lists of all the employes in their offices, their duties, and the pay received by them. In answer to a further resolution, the Comptroller says that all of his Clerks, together with himself, have done duty outside of the regular office hours to an extent of time almost equal to the former, and that none of them have received any extra pay therefor. All the information contained in these reports will be found in *Valentine's Manual* for this year.

Several of the Aldermen doubted the authority of these two officers to appoint so many clerks, as there were no ordinances either creating the offices or appropriating money for their salaries. Finally the two communications were directed to be printed and referred to the Committee on Law.

Remonstrances were received from a majority of occupants of stores in Maiden-lane, remonstrating against the renumbering of that street, as both unnecessary and uncalled for.

On motion of Alderman VOORHIS, the Comptroller was directed to report the sum expended for printing for the Mayor's Office since the 1st of January, 1856, and also the amount paid for advertising for said Office, the names of the papers which have presented bills, and the amount paid to each.

The Report of the Committee on Streets, concurring to direct the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to grade Canal-street from Centre-street to East Broadway, was discussed and laid on the table. The Report of the same Committee, concurring to renumber Maiden-lane, was not adopted.

The Board soon after adjourned until this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.

Fires.

IN GREENWICH-STREET.

Yesterday morning about 12½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables of JAMES BUSH, No. 608 Greenwich street. There were several horses in the stables at the time, and all of them but one valued at $125, and belonging to a carman, were saved. The damage to the premises did not exceed $175. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Dimetrical Movement for Free Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I am no politician, and have always been conservative in my principles, and there are but few remaining years for me on earth. But there are those who are dear to me, for whom I would willingly make sacrifices, to leave them in the possession of those rights for which our fore-fathers fought and bled; and I cannot but think there is pure blood enough still remaining in the veins of our people, to resuscitate the body politic, by throwing off the shackles of *party*, and putting on the armor of *principle*, going forth determined to *conquer or die*.

We have truly fallen upon evil times. Living under a free Government, where the largest liberty of speech should be allowed and where each individual should have the liberty of depositing his vote free and unmolested, we find the bludgeon used for argument; the freedom of the ballot-box destroyed and a portion of our country at this moment, groaning under the horrors of a civil war. And this, too, commenced and encouraged by those who have the power to stay the evil and give equal rights to all. But not a hand is lifted, save to oppress! Not a movement made to mitigate the evil, but rather to bind the chains of Slavery still closer around the already lacerated limb. Shame! O ye Powers that be. But, still *greater* shame! O ye People of the North, if ye use not your native strength and put down this *accursed Administration*, and all that appertains to it, leaving not a vestige by which your lives and your liberties can be longer sacrificed.

But while I would arouse all the slumbering energies of the North, I would not call upon them to be brutes or cannibals, but to do justice even to their enemies; yet at the same time proving, by both speech and action, that they *know* their rights, and will *maintain* them.

How are these rights to be obtained? Mainly through the ballot-box. These are weapons that will give us victory, if we are united. Trust no man for office, however wise or good he may be considered, if he is not *known* to be sound on the subject of Slavery, so far as the rights of the North are concerned. This great issue *must* be taken, sooner or later, and the present time, when the country is convulsed from centre to circumference on this all-important subject, would seem to be the time for action, if ever.

Kansas, however, needs our earnest and immediate sympathies. She wants men and she wants money. Not soldiers, but good and true men; to till the soil if they *can*; to fight if they *must*. These we have in abundance, but they are poor, and cannot afford to go to a distant part of our country to hazard their lives, without aid.

Now, to accomplish this aid, I propose a ten cent collection from the masses,—none to give more, and none less, on this subscription. In this way I think a large amount can be raised, and at the same time it will show, in numbers, how strong the free men and women are.

Who will start the ball?

W.

The War in Kansas.

GUERILLA FIGHTING—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT PALMYRA.

The Lecompton correspondent of the Chicago *Democratic Press*, under date of June 4, writes:

"It appears that a few of the Free-State men have formed themselves into small armed companies and are going about skirmishing with all the armed bands of Pro-Slavery men they meet. This guerilla warfare is, I learn, not very general, but so far the Free-State men have been remarkably successful. I hear of two of these companies, both formed after the attack on Lawrence, one on the Neosho, and one near Hickory Point.

A battle has been fought near the town of Palmyra, 60 miles south of Lawrence. It happened yesterday, and is the first regular battle. I hear awful versions of it from the Pro-Slavery men here, but they do not differ materially, in point of fact, from the account given me by a Free-State man just from that quarter. The Pro-Slavery men say that the party attacked was part of United States Marshal DONALDSON's *posse*, which, I thought, had been disbanded.

It appears that yesterday, about noon, an armed band of some thirty Pro-Slavery men, Southerners and Missourians from the neighborhood of Westport were going to join a camp of men forming this time on Bull Creek, in the Shawnee Reservation, when they fell in with a Free-State party of nearly the same number. The Free-State men were first aware of their presence, and attempted to take them by surprise; but the others discovered them and formed a line, adopting the cruel expedient of putting the Free-State prisoners they had, unarmed, in the front rank. My informant tells me that it is impossible to find out who fired first. Volley after volley was interchanged, and the Pro-Slavery men had behind logs and trees; they were posted in a ravine, and from their shelter fired on the other party. The Free-State men lay down in the grass, and fired at the others. At the first fire, the Free-State prisoners in the front ranks of the Pro-Slavery force fled from their perilous situation. They were fired on by the Pro-Slavery men, and one of them wounded, but they did not stop.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIME (Sundays excepted) One editor will be issued at ONE, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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☞ By the arrival of the *Daniel Webster*, at New-Orleans, we have two weeks' later news from California. Great excitement had been created in San Francisco by the murder of JAMES KING, editor of the *Bulletin*, by one CASEY. On the 18th of May three thousand citizens, fully armed, took possession of the jail where CASEY, who had been arrested, was imprisoned, and took him, together with CORA, the murderer of the late United States Marshal RICHARDSON, to the Vigilance Committee rooms, where, it would seem, they were investigating their crimes. It was supposed that both the wretched beings would be hung by the people. The old Vigilance Committee has been revived, and they have expressed their determination to put down gambling in the State. The *George Law*, which is about due at this port from Aspinwall, has nearly two millions in treasure on freight.

From Nicaragua we learn that General WALKER had removed his head-quarters to Leon. It was rumored that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, during MORA'S absence with the army in its invasion of Nicaragua. Further particulars may be expected on the arrival of the *George Law*.

☞ Senator BUTLER yesterday made his long-promised reply to Mr. SUMNER. It was an exceedingly weak and ineffective speech, and must have disappointed even his own friends. Mr. BUTLER says, if he had been present when Mr. SUMNER made the attack on him he would have requested him to desist, and if he had not desisted he could not say what he would have done; but he would not have submitted. He justified his "gallant relative," BROOKS, for his brutal assault on Mr. SUMNER, and said that Mr. BROOKS could not enter a drawing-room without being reproached for not defending his native State. Either the telegraph does great injustice to Mr. BUTLER, or he made a most weak and inconclusive reply to the scathing speech of Mr. SUMNER, and coming immediately after the bold and eloquent speech of Senator HAMLIN, it must have fallen flat and spiritless on the listeners in the Senate Chamber.

☞ Dispatches from reliable correspondents at St. Louis, which we publish elsewhere, state that two Free-State towns—Ossawatomie and Palmyra—have been sacked by a Pro-Slavery mob, the most gross and unwarrantable excesses having been committed. Great numbers of Missourians were crossing into the Territory and committing depredations in every direction, without any effort on the part of Gov. SHANNON to stay them—one party having come under his observation without any comment. Col. SUMNER had succeeded in preventing the expected battle at last advices, but could not disperse the belligerents. The Investigating Committee continued their labors, the testimony taken by them being of the most important character, and proving conclusively the illegality of a great majority of the votes cast at the election of the Territorial Legislature.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, declaring that he could no longer act with the Democratic Party. He was excused. Mr. BUTLER then proceeded to reply to Mr. SUMNER'S speech, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned. There was no quorum in the House.

Our State Officers.

We have a very remarkable set of men for State Officers. They have a most unfailing and unwavering confidence in their own omnipotence. Five of them have assumed, as we have already stated, the direction and supervision of the details of the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor,—in direct violation of law and to the utter confusion and disorganization of that Department. The law declares that the State Engineer shall designate the location and prescribe the duties of Resident and Assistant Engineers, on the Canals. In the teeth of this enactment *five* of the State Officers, the Comptroller Mr. BURROWS, the Secretary of State Mr. HEADLEY, the Treasurer Mr. CLARK, Attorney-General CUSHING and Canal Commissioner WHALLON, have issued written orders to two of the Resident Engineers, directing them to abandon the locations to which they had been assigned by the State Engineer,—to go to other divisions and there to await further instructions *from them!*

At the last meeting of the Canal Board, the State Engineer reported that these two Engineers, Messrs. BARKER and CHARLES, had abandoned the residencies to which he had assigned them, and that they refused to perform the duties which he had prescribed, in pursuance of law:—he, therefore, offered a resolution that they be removed. Without denying any of these alleged acts, or saying a syllable in extenuation of them, the State officers named voted to lay the resolution upon the table. They thus claim and exercise the power to override the law, disregard its most explicit and peremptory enactments, break up the several Departments of the State Government, and introduce confusion and anarchy into the business of the Canals,—for the purpose of gratifying party resentments, or securing the services of efficient partisans.

We see that they are extending this same glorious disregard of law to other matters. In 1854 a law was passed authorising the Comptroller, Secretary of State and Treasurer to contract with some Albany newspaper for the publication of legal advertisements. Those officers accordingly made a contract with the *Evening Journal* for four years. Messrs. BURROWS, HEADLEY and CLARK have assumed the power of *repudiating* this contract, and have made another with the Albany *Statesman*. By this movement,—wholly without authority and in direct violation of law,—lawyers and others having occasion to publish notices of legal proceedings in "*the* State paper," are to be misled, their business will be thrown into confusion, thousands of legal suits probably vitiated, and all for the sake of giving a little *patronage* to a partisan newspaper!

There ought to be some way of arresting officers so reckless of law, in their high-handed and mischievous assumptions. Clearer violations of duty it is scarcely possible to conceive than those of which they have been guilty:—and as they evidently proceed upon the theory that they are omnipotent, it is not apparent where they are likely to stop.

Temperance—Dr. Marsh's Letter.

We exposed on Tuesday a very gross misrepresentation, by the *Temperance Journal*, of an article in the TIMES some weeks since concerning the approaching meeting of the State Temperance Society. The Editor of that paper, Rev. Dr. MARSH, has written us a letter attempting to vindicate the distortion of our language which we proved upon him. With an excess of courtesy, which we trust he will appreciate, we comply with his most unreasonable request, and give his letter a place in our columns this morning. We take it for granted that, in return, he will do us the justice, in his own journal, of either correcting his original statements, or of publishing our reply to them.

A few words will dispose of his letter.

Dr. MARSH asserted in the *Journal* that we had represented the Temperance Party as divided into two classes,—one of which was for total Prohibition, and would assent to nothing else, while the other was for a license law,—for a "well-regulated traffic,"—as *more rational* than Prohibition, and as, in fact, *the only rational system*. We denied that we had ever made any such representation. We never said or intimated that any portion of the Temperance Party regarded the license system as *more rational* than Prohibition. Our language in the article quoted proved conclusively that we never said any such thing. What we did say was this,—that while some Temperance men were for passing *no law* until they could secure one which should prohibit the sale of liquor altogether, others were for *partial prohibition meantime*:—while some were for doing nothing until they could do everything, others were for doing as much as possible now, in the hope of being able to do more by and by, and thus eventually and gradually to secure the whole. The latter class were thus represented, not as holding a license system to be more rational than prohibition,—but to be more nearly rational than no system at all. The choice for the present is not between license and Prohibition,—but between *some* restriction upon the sale of liquor, and *no* restriction whatever. Yet Dr. MARSH, in his letter, repeats his original assertion, and says that if we do not mean to say that these men consider a license system "more rational *than Prohibition*" he "cannot understand language." Possibly this may be so. Dr. MARSH may be as stolid as he professes to be:—but we do not believe it. He is clearly determined to misrepresent us at all hazards: and he hopes to escape the necessity of acknowledging his injustice, by this exclamatory profession of incompetency.

Dr. MARSH dwells upon what he styles the "severest part" of his first article,—that in which he had indignantly repelled our intimation that any Temperance men desired to make it a crime to "*drink* a glass of wine or beer at dinner." This he pronounces a "downright calumny." We are a little surprised at the sensitiveness evinced upon this point—especially when it is conceded that "*selling* the glass of wine or beer to be drank at dinner" would be deemed a crime. The distinction is somewhat nice:—but it is sufficient for the Doctor's purpose. The point of what we said on this subject was,—that those Temperance men who will assent to nothing short of *entire* Prohibition, virtually take the ground that they will not punish a rum-seller for dealing out liquor to the degraded and half-maddened drunkard, whom he may thus stimulate to the murder of his family, unless they can, *at the same time and by the same law*, make it a crime of equal enormity to *sell* a glass of beer to be drank at dinner. This statement of their position we do not understand Dr. MARSH to deny. On the contrary he admits it. If it had been put in this shape originally, he says, it would not have incurred his animadversion. Whether it is rational or not,—whether it is such a position as men professedly solicitous for the good of society, aiming ostensibly at the prevention of crime and the diminution of wretchedness,—ought to hold, we leave for Dr. MARSH and the public to consider.

In our former article we stated that those Temperance men who will assent to nothing but total Prohibition, must of necessity, under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, *permit the free, unrestricted sale of liquor for some years to come.* Dr. MARSH attempts to evade the responsibility for such a result by an apparent denial of our position. But in fact he confirms it. They can pass a law, he says, which shall prohibit the sale of all liquor which shall come into the State *after its enactment.* True:—and how many years does Dr. MARSH suppose it would require to sell out all the liquor that would then be on hand? Enough to sweep thousands of men into the drunkard's grave,—to beggar tens of thousands of women and children and cover the land with the wretchedness and crime of an unrestricted and unchecked traffic. The moment it became apparent that such a law would be enacted, there would be liquor enough stored in this City to supply the whole State for ten years. And how, moreover, would the Courts be able to prove that liquor sold was *not* in the State at the time the law was made?

But, says Dr. MARSH,

"We think we can do more. We think we can show that, in order to suppress intemperance, pauperism and crime, the Legislature may pass an act *which shall forbid* SUCH *sale of these liquors* AS CAUSES THESE EVILS, and this without affecting property excepting as it is incidentally affected by all acts which are for the public good:—that we can convince the people of it:—that we can induce them to send up an Assembly which will believe it and will do it, (we have a Senate now,) and a Governor who will approve it: and that no Court will declare it unconstitutional and void."

We do not know what sort of a law Dr. MARSH designs to describe by this vague phraseology. He says it is to "forbid *such sales* of liquor as cause intemperance, pauperism and crime." Of course he cannot mean *all* sales of liquor as a beverage, for such a prohibition the Court of Appeals has decided to be unconstitutional. We presume he means all sales of liquor at grog-shops, corner groceries, barrooms, &c. If so, we think he is entirely right, and that the Temperance Party will do well to aim at securing that result as speedily as possible. It is in these resorts that intemperance mainly works its curse: and if these haunts could be closed, although everything desirable might not have been accomplished, much would be thereby done towards the prevention of the evils that follow in its train. This is precisely what we believe the Temperance Party should do:—but it has always been opposed by the fallacious plea which Dr. MARSH himself presents, that it would be less than *total* Prohibition:—that "a partial prohibition is an admission of what is not proscribed:"—and that Temperance men could not, therefore, assent to it without a compromise of their principles. We are glad to see even this indication that Dr. MARSH and those who coöperate with him, are not so far misled by their illogical theories as to permit their practical philanthropy to be paralyzed by them.

Dr. MARSH closes his letter by declining to prove his calumnious assertion, that the course of the TIMES upon this subject has been unsteady and inconsistent. We submit then that he should retract it. We deny that any such "general impression" exists as that upon which he professes to fall back. Besides, no man has a right to adopt a slander because he may have succeeded in creating a general impression of its truth.

The People of Lawrence.

If the people of Kansas survive the tempest of persecution now showered upon them it will not be because any detail of wrong has been omitted. If they cannot be shot down, beaten down, burned down, cowed down, they will be lied down. The Pro-Slavery press throughout the country is intrusted with the execution of the last named specialty; and one of the latest issues of the mint is to the effect that in permitting the destruction of property at Lawrence, the inhabitants of that place displayed a gross and pitiful cowardice, utterly at variance with their preceding preparations for self-defence, and their apparent determination to resist aggression. An imputation so derogatory to that sorely beset community of course obtains free circulation in that portion of the country where falsehood is the only tolerated form of free speech. It is also indorsed by the servile press of the North, and so successfully employed, that we have the best reason to believe thousands have withheld contributions to the cause of an injured people, on the ground that they are unworthy of confidence and support. It is worth while therefore to extinguish the falsehood before it goes further and does worse.

The raid against Lawrence, it will be remembered, commenced with the seizure and imprisonment of those older and wiser men, to whom the citizens had been accustomed to look for counsel. This act was done under Federal authority, and under the color of law. It deprived the people of their leaders, but not of the sound, pacific advice of those leaders—that *in no case, upon no provocation, should they raise a hand in opposition to Federal process, or resist the decrees of the Federal Courts*, however flagrant, wanton, and unjust. Assured, therefore, that the Lawrence people would resist to the death the enforcement of the sham legislation of the Shawnee Mission mob—a fact demonstrated by the upshot of the first leaguer of the town—and that they would *not* resist any excess whatever, if supported by Federal authority, the cowardly ruffians who direct the persecution took measures accordingly. The supple instrument of tyranny, Chief Justice LECOMPTE, was required to furnish Federal warrant for all the mob chose to do. Implicit obedience is the tenure upon which this insignificant Jeffreys holds his place. A Grand Jury of the United States Court was packed, charged with monstrous perversions of law by the Judge, and, of course, found any bills submitted to them. The buildings afterwards destroyed in Lawrence they indicted as nuisances; citizens of the town they indicted as traitors; and, with their findings in his pocket, along with the corresponding writs, the Marshal, with the risen JONES as a Deputy, and hundreds of Missourians as a posse, entered the town, thus mobbed agreeably to law, and Federal law at that, and executed their Vandalic process. Without abandoning the prudent counsels of their own good sense, and their lost leaders, and of friends all over the Union, the people of Lawrence could not have resisted the wrong. They were pledged by every past act and word to throw no obstacle in the way of Federal writs, however atrocious and oppressive. They were obliged to be passive. Had the inroad assumed a different aspect, there would have been unquestionably a widely different catastrophe to its story.

So far, therefore, from properly incurring the charge of cowardice, the citizens of Lawrence deserve commendation for their forbearance and self-control among circumstances so irritating. They have shunned a contest, into which their wily antagonists strove to force them, with the supreme authority of the land. They declined to be put in a false position before the country. Their protest against the sham legislature of the Missouri mob stands unimpaired; their submission to the only law they recognize remains indisputable. All honor is due to the men, whose devotion to order and union is thus manifested, not by words, taunts and reproaches, but by sacrifices of property, their homes, and their strong instincts of self-vindication, in order to exemplify implicit obedience to law.

The Summer Exodus.

There must always be a vast difference between town life and country life, for paved streets can never be made to resemble green fields, and the air which circulates through gas illuminated avenues can never have the sweetness and purity of the fresh breeze which comes laden with the perfume of blossoming orchards and fields of clover. Let the City be made as clean and safe as possible, the confined denizens of its streets must always long for the exhilarating influences of country sights and country air. But there is no necessity for the City being kept so intolerably filthy that no one will remain in it after the hot weather sets in who can possibly avoid it; and those who are compelled to remain by the exigencies of business, or from other causes, should not do it at the risk of health and life. Though many of the disagreeables of City life in Summer are unavoidable, yet they are not all so, and a residence in town might be made so comparatively healthful and agreeable that many would remain during the Summer in preference to going into the country where a good many of the luxuries and conveniences of City life cannot be enjoyed. There is much to be said in favor of the town in Summer, and in such a town as New-York, where it is so easy, to reach the sea side, or to penetrate into the rural regions, and after luxuriating in a pure atmosphere to return to your place of abode, there is, in truth, but little necessity for running away from home for a change of air. The great complaint with our citizens is the dirty streets, and when it is considered with how small an expenditure this source of annoyance might be avoided, and the enormous cost and inconveniences which the suffering people of this metropolis are yearly put to, in consequence, be saved, it is one of the greatest marvels that no steps should be taken to remove an evil which is the source of so much positive suffering. But the people of New-York have been so long accustomed to the ills of misgovernment that they endure them with a passive resignation which amounts almost to heroism. The eviction of a dozen or two of wretched Irish peasants from their mud cabins, will rouse the indignation of our whole people, and cause them to hold meetings to denounce the cruel landlords on the other side of the Atlantic, while the evictions which take place in our own City, by the gross negligence of our civic officials, are not considered worthy of notice. The Summer exodus which New-York witnesses every year is not, however, so much a matter of necessity as of fashion. Mrs. Smith must go into the country because Mrs. Brown goes, and many families leave their elegant and comfortable mansions in the avenues and broad streets up town, to spend the hot months in very uncomfortable farm houses in the country, because it is unfashionable to live at home.

But New-York is fast extending itself into the surrounding country, and the railroads are rapidly converting the waste places within thirty or forty miles of the City Hall into seats for suburban residences which are available for the whole year. Dunsinane is going to Birnam Wood, and the City in a few years will become so countrified that there will no longer be any need for running off into the rural districts as soon as the sun begins to warm up the earth. This season the Summer exodus has commenced very early, and there is every prospect that all the watering places will be filled up much earlier than usual. But at present the City is perfectly healthy, and in no worse a condition than usual, and as it is in the commencement of the strawberry festival, life is very tolerable, and the resources of enjoyment are very abundant for the denizens of our crowded thoroughfares. Let those who cannot get out of the City imagine they are objects of commiseration. There are many much worse places, even in the rural districts, for a Summer residence than many parts of our crowded metropolis.

The Flight out of Egypt.

It is not often that the telegraphic wires have throbbed with a piece of intelligence calculated to cause such varying emotions as that which was sent to the extreme points of the Union last night from the Capitol of the Nation. It was the announcement of the first genuine effect of the nomination of BUCHANAN and the adoption of a platform by the Cincinnati Convention approving the principles of the Douglas Democracy. It is the commencement of a flight out of Egypt, we believe, of many a noble nature that has been long held in bondage by the inexorable Pharaohs of party. Honorable HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who has represented the Democracy of Maine nine years in the Senate of the United States, and been a staunch member of the Democratic Party, has been driven from his old associates by the action of the Cincinnati Convention. He can stand the encroachments of the Slave Power no longer, and yesterday boldly declared in the Senate that hereafter he would use whatever power God had endowed him with to oppose the party which made the Kansas-Nebraska bill a part of its creed. Mr. HAMLIN said he had been a silent member of the Senate for nine years, but his love of country, which was greater than his love of party, now compelled him to speak. And a noble speech he made, which would atone for twice nine years of silence. There was once a member of the British House of Commons who, during a long life time, made but one speech, but that one was so eloquent and effective that it immortalized him; and he is now known in history as single-speech HAMILTON. What a mass of forgotten trash has been uttered in the Senate while Mr. HAMLIN sat silent ripening for the one brief speech which will make him famous! It would be a happy thing for the country if we had a few more such single-speech Senators.

State Papers—An Injunction.

From the Albany Journal, 12th.

A preliminary injunction was to-day served on the proprietors of the *Statesman*, restraining that journal from publishing notices required to be published in the State paper. The argument is set down for the 14th.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

There was a large gathering of voters of the Seventeenth Ward in the Sixth-street Church, on Wednesday night, who met upon a call of the Republican Club. It was the first public meeting yet held by the Club, but the turn-out showed that it is not likely to be the last. The best men of the Ward were on hand, and more intelligent enthusiasm we have not witnessed at any gathering before during the season. Mr. LITTLE called the meeting to order and nominated for President, Mr. THOMAS B. STILLMAN; for Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. R. Bigelow, E. Phillips, C. Bruensenhausen, A. Mills, P. Morris, Allan Hay, F. Duncan, and J. Whitfield; for Secretaries, Wm. Marshall and W. A. Smalley. Mr. DOYLE read a series of strong Republican resolutions, expressive of the indignation of the people of the Ward at the outrages perpetrated in Kansas and in Washington, and calling upon their representative in Congress, Hon. JNO. WHEELER, to use all his influence to rebuke them. The resolutions were unanimously passed after being discussed by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, of the Stanton-street Baptist Church, Dr. FRANK. TUTHILL, Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, and others, in addresses which were much applauded. Among those present who voted for their passage, and who wished themselves to be reckoned hereafter as with the Republicans, we noticed several Old Line Union Savers, several late Fillmore men, and several who have always conformed heretofore to the usages of the Democratic Party.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MOTT HAVEN.

A numerous and earnest meeting of the Republicans of Melrose, Morrisania and Mott Haven, was held at Ward's Hotel, at Mott Haven, on Monday evening, 9th inst., Capt. GILBERT DAYTON, President of the Association, in the Chair.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Mr. MILLIKEN and other speakers, and the best feeling and a determined energy in the maintenance of the Republican cause, were manifested.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S.—Signor AMODIO gives a grand concert to-night, and will be assisted by a number of well known artists from the Academy of Music. The programme is attractive.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "[illegible]" will be played to-night for the benefit of the members of the chorus and orchestra. Mme. LA GRANGE and Signor BOLOGNI will sustain the principal characters.

For the Cape De Verders.

There have been shipped on board the brig *N. Hand*, which sailed Wednesday, for account of the Cape de Verde sufferers, the following goods:

Twenty-nine tierces rice	$734 99
Thirty barrels bread	97 16
Ten barrels beef	115 00
Ten barrels pork	180 00
Three thousand one hundred and forty two bushels corn	1,860 46
Thirty barrels flour	218 40
Bags for corn	159 89
Cartages	18 50
Total	$3,383 72

The Corn Exchange Committee are also loading the *Claremont* for the same destination. The Chamber of Commerce has not volunteered any aid as yet, declining to move in the matter on the ground that they *have no official information of the famine.*

What then?

The Board of Education has on hand $53,000 of funds not yet appropriated, if the Board is entitled to $125,000, which Comptroller FLAGG refuses to pay over. But if the Board is in the wrong and the Comptroller in the right the guardians of our Public Schools have already made way with $72,000 more than they possess. What's to be done?

☞ The United States steam frigate *Niagara* left the Dry Dock at the Navy-Yard three weeks back. The contractors of her machinery—Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works—have, since that time, placed on board, and bedded in their places, her four boilers, and three engines are fastened in their place in the ship. The machinists are now connecting all the attachments—such as feed-pipes, steam-pipes, &c.—necessary to complete her ready for steam. They expect to have her ready by the 1st of September. The machinery now on board of her weighs over 500 tons.

☞ In the case of ANGELO COPPA, who brought an action in the Marine Court to recover for services (at the rate of $40 a week) rendered at LAURA KEENE'S theatre by COPPA'S wife, the jury has returned a verdict for plaintiff for $234 30.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SAVE YOUR FRUIT.

BROOKLYN, May 14, 1856.

The undersigned purchased three dozen of Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETT'S Cans for the preserving of Fruit, and used the same in the Summer of 1855 for that purpose.

I find them at this time in perfect order, no leakage or failure being manifest in any case, and can recommend them to the public as in every respect calculated to give satisfaction in preference to any other used by me.

WILLIAM MEEKS, No. 104 Grand-st.

To Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, New-York, 63 years of age, says:

"About the 1st of March I commenced using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its original color and the hue appears to be permanent, (I am satisfied the preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions,) and my hair ceases to fall."

Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street, New-York. For sale by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointments in New-York City, I shall be at No. 2 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 9th to 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. All that are troubled with Humors, are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY,

Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

YOU LOOK LIKE A GENTLEMAN!—You cannot look otherwise, if you follow the dictates of good taste and common sense—if you put on a light, cool, easy Summer hat, and get it of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose assortment includes something to please the most fastidious taste, and whose prices are as low as those who only sell hats of inferior quality. KNOX'S Summer hats are the *ne plus ultra* of beauty, grace, frugality and real comfort.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THEY NEVER FAIL.—Other remedies may relieve pain, but these Pills expel disease. They cleanse the blood, remove obstructions from the bowels, invigorate the digestion, calm the nerves, and renovate the constitution. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the three great pieces of the season are to be performed at this immensely popular theatre, viz.: the moral drama entitled "Temptation," the new and extensive pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the grand and imposing Eastern military burlesque, entitled "A-Lad-In the Lamp." Go early and get good places.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits	$3
Black Alpaca Suits	$6
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	$10
White Marseilles Vests	$2

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PANAMA HATS.—A small lot of uncommon fineness, just received, and warranted the genuine *Panama*, which will out-wear any other straw hat, at prices from ten to fifty dollars.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ YOUNG LAWYERS would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their Phrenological Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents For Saturday, June 14.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI—Nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge—Full Account of the Closing Proceedings.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Testimony before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—Slaughter of Kansas Affairs.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER—Burning of the City of Newark—Four Lives Lost.

AID FOR KANSAS—Mass Meeting at the Tabernacle—Funds Raised.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Affairs in France—Foreign Gossip, &c.—News from Havana.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

EDITORIALS—Mr Buchanan and Henry Clay—Poor Pierce!—The Democratic Platform—Southern Sentiment—Temperance Matters—The Duello—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—The North Americans—The Nominee of the Cincinnati Convention—Old Buck in California—The Danish Difficulty—Kansas and Scott—A Rejected Plum—Homage to the Whigs.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock Markets—Breadstuffs—Milk, Butter, and Cheese—Cheap Watering a Garden, and Manuring it for Nothing—Effect of Guano—Wholesale Produce Market—Domestic Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address.* Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this day, will contain: North-Americans in Council—Full Proceedings of the New-York Convention.

News from Kansas.

Buchanan Demonstration in the Park.

Editorial Articles on Current Topics. Published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $3 per annum. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing 6 cents.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO. No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 498 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11s. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON—GENIN opens the straw hat season for 1856 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty, cannot be paralleled in New-York. Besides the East India hat, confined exclusively to this establishment, the assortment includes Lutea, Leghorns, Panamas, Cantons, English brilliants, brown and white Manilla and many other braids. The styles, shapes and sizes are as diversified as the fabrics themselves, the crowns varying in height and the brims in breadth; so that old and young have an equally wide field for choice. The brown and white Bonnet hats, for young men and boys are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer. To meet the wants of the clergy, a very handsome black straw hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S, and, in fact there is no profession or calling, no style of dress, no eccentricity of taste that has not been catered for in procuring this superb assortment of Summer fabrics.

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. All Safes made by us

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no *longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*

Dépôts, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia,
and No. 12 Wells-st. Chicago, Ill.

B. & J. WILDER & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting linens and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machine and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and in other cases, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—

$1 75 per day for good ROOMS and BOARD;
Or on the European Plan, as preferred.

Having all the appointments of the highest priced hotels, invites the attention of travelers.

SIDNEY KOPMAN.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 5 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

THE LEAFY MONTH OF JUNE.—LADIES, IF YOU wish Gaiter Boots of all the fashionable styles at 12s. to 20s., or if you wish Slippers, Ties, and Buskins from 6s. to 10s. per pair, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, (good articles at moderate prices,) patronize

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these disorders and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

THIN SUMMER COATS.....$1 00 to $4 00
Black Alpaca Coats.....2 50 to 5 00
Summer Pants, Linen.....1 00 to 2 00
Marseilles Vests.....1 00 to 4 50
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!
Superb English velvet carpets, 11s. per yard.
English tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.—THE MOST EFFECtual aperient medicine ever introduced, and the best for children; no family should be without it. Prepared only by GEO. E. INGER & CO., successors to Thomas T. Green, Dispensing Chemist, corner of Walker-st. and Broadway.

OPPOSITION.—CANTRELL'S INTRODUCTION OF his twelve-shilling Gaiters has started up any number of rivals, yet those of his manufacture are still the only popular articles. Ladies, call upon him, at No. 536 Bowery, and make your selections.

BOWERY LEASE FOR SALE—ON STORE AND dwelling No. 196 Bowery, having an unexpired lease of nine years. Apply to RUFUS SANGER or Wm. A. HERRING, Nos. 144 and 160 Broadway, Assignees of I. M. Lyon.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, very superior; warranted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

CONTINUATION OF JAPANESE SALE AT LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion opposite Montreal.

From the Pilot, Extra.

The boiler of the ferry-boat of the Grand Trunk Railroad exploded on Thursday last, and several lives were lost.

"We are informed by a gentleman from Boston, who was on board at the time, and who is considerably injured, that the scene that followed the explosion was fearful. The steam rushed to the back part of the boat, so as to completely blind those that were there. All rushed hither and thither, shrieking most loudly, while others jumped out of the boat into the river, and, being panic-stricken, were doubtless drowned. This gentleman asserts he saw not fewer than ten or twelve in the water. A woman who was near the boiler had her child, only five months old, blown out of her arms and carried into the air, coming down on the top of the freight shed. She herself was most dreadfully injured. At the time we arrived at Longueui, several bodies had been found. Up to four o'clock this afternoon, only five bodies had been recovered, but all these were found on board the boat. Immediately after the explosion, the boat sunk, the water reaching up to her cabin floor. As far as we could learn the following were killed:

Two engineers, Mr. Madden, mail conductor; the pilot of the boat, a boy named Hunter, two firemen, a woman from St. Hyacinthe, Mr. Schofield, engineer Brockville Section Grand Trunk Railway.

Among those injured are the following:

Henry Balleray, belonging to the office of the American line of steamers; Mr. Pierce, express agent; the captain of the boat, not expected to live; Mr. Kingan M'Quaie, of Glengarry, seriously injured; Narcisse Perrault, from Warwick, Eastern Townships, badly scalded. Major Johnston and lady were thrown into the river, and escaped with slight injuries.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Monday a man named Thomas Gilbert was killed at Chatham Four Corners, on the Harlem Railroad, by the Express Train. It appears that about fifteen minutes before he was discharged from the road, and remarked to the firem an that he didn't care where he went to. He was an unmarried man, about 35 years of age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
No. 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N.Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,

Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white, gilded and decorated—porcelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work, China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,

CUT-GLASS WARE,

from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,

JUGS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ **Brass and Iron Cap** AND MACHINE SCREWS.

Brass and Iron Gimlet-Pointed WOOD-SCREWS.
Flat and Round Head LOCK-SCREWS.
SILVER-PLATED SCREWS.
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ **Bleeding at the Lungs.**—Many just within the grasp of Consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

☞ **Auction Sale** of VALUABLE MONTAGUE-STREET LOTS, Brooklyn.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchan s' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, June 18 those two valuable lots on Montague-st., commencing about 3 0 fee: west of Hicks-st., and 50 feet east of the private street on which are to front the elegant houses of Messrs. Pierrepont, Low and White. These lots overlook the city and bay and for beauty of position are unequaled. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, &c, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Dr. Horse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. B. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Strawberries, Strawberries,** or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.

Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.

Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.

Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **Potichomanie, Potichomanie.**—DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS IN THE COUNTRY, LADIES will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; for more expeditious and easier than tapestry or painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. THE SIMPLEST GLASS VESSEL CAN BE DECORATED TO RESEMBLE THE FINEST PAINTED CHINA. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions, and every article required. Price $3.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

☞ **Artificial Eyes of all Colors**—Superior to be imported, made under my own inspection to fit each particular case. In motion and appearance, they conform exactly to the natural eye, can be inserted without pain, and worn without uneasiness. The Profession supplied. Consultations, as heretofore, on all diseases of the eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 502 Broadway. J. W. POWELL, M.D., Oculist and Aurist.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Jouven's Inodorous Preparation** instantly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Lovet's Wahpene, an Indian Vegetable Preparation**—Will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness. Call at No. 769 Broadway, New-York, and see the proprietor, who has been both gray and bald, with a perfect head of hair, by the use of WAHPENE.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Soda Water.**—The public will please take notice, that the pleasantest and most healthful Soda Water is drawn from NICHOLS' Patent Fountains.

F. B. NICHOLS, Agent, No. 71 Pine-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The attention of the members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3, and others, is called to the notice of the sale of lots in Wakefield, under the head of Auction Notices.

PERSONAL.

$25 **REWARD**—For a boy by the name of FRANCIS REILY, who left his home on the 22d of April. He is 14 years of age, had on a black jacket and pants, and black cloth cap; fair hair; tall and slim. Any information of him will receive the above reward from his affectionate parents, No. 293 West 24th-st., PETER REILY.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & CO., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. R. L. & A. STUART.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

LINEN COATS—$1 $1 50, $2, $3 and $4.
WHITE DUCK COATS—$2 50, $3, $4 and $5.
LINEN PANTALOONS—$1, $1 50, $2 and $3.
MARSEILLES VESTS—$1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $3 and $3 50.
FINE ALAPACA COATS—$2, $3, $4 and $5.
BLACK CLOTH COATS—$5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9 to $18.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families in city and country, especially some very experienced cooks, nurses and waiter girls; also, seamstresses, laundresses and general housework servants (references procured direct from former employers) at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary st. near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished citizens.

SITUATION WANTED.—A responsible and experienced man having some knowledge of business and keeping store at present out of employment, wishes a situation in any kind of business; provision, hardware, or ship chandler, preferred. Reference given. Address W. D., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—As entry clerk in a wholesale house, by a young man who understands and can write and speak fluently the French, German and Dutch languages. Permanent employment of greater consequence than salary. The best references given. Address W. D., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, to attend in a store or to operate on a sewing machine; been accustomed to Thorn's sewing machine. Address E. L., this office.

AGENTS WANTED—For every State, County and Town, to engage in a new lucrative and highly respectable business; one in which the whole community feels deeply interested, and will encourage. Young men who are well educated and of good address, may apply to or address A. ROBINSON, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York, *Free State Advocate* Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

CLERK, OR LIGHT PORTER WANTED—One willing to make himself generally useful in a steel and hardware store. Good references required. Apply personally, at No. 46 Cliff-st., (up stairs,) between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—One competent to take the head clerkship in a large establishment. Must be a good salesman, especially in silks and shawls. None others need apply.

SWEETSER & BRO., No. 155 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANT WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a small family; a Protestant woman; one who understands housework generally. None other need apply. Must come with good references. Address RANDOLPH, Piermont, N. Y.

MAN WANTED—Competent to take charge of the working force of a large wholesale and retail carpet establishment. He must possess a knowledge of carpets and of business generally. Apply by letter, with reference, to Box No. 1,752, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, immediately, 7 bar-keepers, 5 waiters, 2 clerks, 2 coachmen; places procured for conductors, book-keepers, firemen, brakemen, porters, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

FARMER WANTED—To go a short distance up the North River; he must understand his business and be willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 245 Water-st.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store, 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business. One that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address J. B. M. office of this paper.

COOK, LADY'S MAID AND CHAMBERMAID—For Newport, are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. Must be first-class servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

GOOD GIRLS—Well recommended can have liberal wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Also men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 4th-av., or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

A LADY WISHES—To find a situation for an English girl, as laundress or plain cook, and will give her good recommendations to any person calling, this day, at No. 58 West 11th-st., three doors from 5th-av.

PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS WANTED. She must be a good sewer, and able to cut or fit children's clothing. Employer to be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock, this day, at No. 149 Grand-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. Address ENTRY CLERK, Box No. 751 Post-Office.

HOSIERY CLERK WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store, to take full charge of that department. Address HOSIERY, Box No 751 Post-Office.

ENGINEER WANTED.—A Draughtsman familiar with designing machinery. Apply immediately, Box, No. 2774 New York Post Office

WANTED—A person (male or female) to play a melodeon in a church choir. Apply to GILBERT D. SMITH, No. 5 Cannon-st., New-York.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 11.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A small family about to occupy a large and pleasant house on West 23d-st, would be glad to take either another family, or four young men, to board; family strictly private; no other boarders. References exchanged. Inquire between 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M., at Dr. O. J. WOOD'S office, 312 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and board at Nos. 64 and 66 Hammond-st. One parlor on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom attached on second floor; also, single rooms.

BOARDING WANTED—By two single gentlemen, a furnished room, with partial board in a private family, near Broadway, and below 14th-st. Address, stating terms, LEANDER, this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen with their wives, and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms and board, on most reasonable terms at No. 145 Lawrence-st., a few doors from Fulton-av., or address Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, also a few gentlemen, can obtain full or partial board in a pleasant and quiet family, by applying at No. 131 Sackett-st., within three minutes' walk of South Ferry.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen can find accommodations at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY For two ladies, three children and servant; some pleasant location in New-York or New-Jersey, not very far from the City, where amusements of rural society, pleasant drives, &c., can be had for the Summer on moderate terms. Sea air will not suit. Address F. A. C., Box 922, New-York Post-Office.

FOUR OR FIVE HEALTHY CHILDREN WANTED. From 5 to 12 years of age, to spend the Summer months in the country, three hours' ride from Canal-st. They may enjoy all the physical advantages of a large farm, in a remarkably healthy location; large, airy rooms, and an abundance of plain, nutritious diet; while in their morals, rambles, (and lessons if desirable,) they will have the most kind and careful attention. Call on the lady to-day, at No. 274 6th-av., where the highest references will be offered.

A LADY RESIDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Will receive into her family two little girls to board and educate. She has had much experience in the management of children, and has every facility for giving them the advantages of a sound and accomplished education. The highest testimonials can be given. Address A. B. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Having more room than they require, would let a second story front room, with a bedroom attached, to a single gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife. There are no other boarders in the house. References required. Address COMFORT, Union-square Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, in suites or separately, can be had with board, on moderate terms, in a private family residing at No. 284 4th av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c., &c. References exchanged.

NO. 3 LEROY-PLACE.—A large front parlor on the second floor, with two bedrooms, &c., annexed, if wanted, with full board, may be had, immediately, at No. 3 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Southern families may also obtain accommodations for the season.

COUNTRY BOARD.—One or two families may, by applying early, procure board at a private house overlooking the beautiful Lake Mohegan, 4 miles from Peekskill Railroad station. Inquirers will be answered by T. JONES, No. 247 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within an hour's ride of the City, by a family without children—four rooms required. Address L. J., Box No. 1957, Post-Office, New-York.

ROOM TO LET.—A very pleasant front room to let, with full or partial board, in the brown-stone house No. 114 West 12th-st., where the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed at a reasonable price.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 19 Atlantic-st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by the day or week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. E. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Furnished or unfurnished, on the East side of Orange Lake, near Newburg. The house is new, 25½ stories, 40 by 40, within 300 feet of the Lake, barn, sheds, ice house bathing-house, row-boats, and 30 acres of land, crop in the ground. Address JAS. HENDERSON, No. 347 Broadway, room No 11, or L. W. FULLERTON, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 153 Waverley-place.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG N.Y. This favorite and beautiful place of summer resort will be open for boarders and visitors on the 14th inst. For rooms and terms address H. BLAKE, United States Hotel, Newburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, edibles, fruits, especially pears, no cholera ever, and everything right. See Circulars at No. 393 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

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HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WAREROOMS.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Pianos first premium pianos, together with those of our make, Gerhard, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $300 to $400 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price. W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES—At No 348 Bleecker-st., a large and elegant assortment, with the Grand Diagonal bass (from $190) to $300, must be sold to make alterations in business. Also very fine second hand Pianos from $6, to $12, with full warrantee. G. & H. BARMORE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYE, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes 40 per cent below their Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

BARGAINS FOR SALE.—Four new 7-octave Piano-fortes; two with carved legs, of superior tone and finish, warranted in every particular.

DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2 REWARD.—Lost, June 11 or 12, a small MEMORANDUM BOOK, black covers, containing accounts of crates, baskets, and strawberries, of no use but to the owner, S. MORRIS, No. 98 Vesey-st.

BANK BOOK LOST—No. 3,048, BARTHOLOMEW HOLLAND with the BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

NO YELLOW FEVER!—NO CHOLERA!

Private dwellings, public institutions, hotels, ships, sinks, sewers, ress-pools, and all unhealthy localities purified with PRITZLOFF'S DISINFECTING FLUID! The generation and propagation of malignant epidemics is impossible under its influence.

The following testimonials selected will serve to show the estimation in which this article is held by parties who have given it a trial:

City Inspector's Office, New-York, June 3, 1856.

Messrs Myers & Co.—*Gents:* I have the pleasure of informing you that the officer under whose observation your experiment of removing the offensiveness of the cess-pool in Duane-st. was tried states his entire satisfaction with the result.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. W. MORTON.

Astor House, May 1, 1856.

Messrs. Myers & Co.—*Gentlemen:* Having used Pritzloff's Disinfecting Fluid for some time on our premises with great success, we cheerfully recommend it to the public as one of the best Purifiers we have ever used.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed) COLEMAN & STETSON.

No. 214 Broadway, April 25, 1856.

This is to certify that I have used Pritzloff's Disinfecting Fluid on my premises, and found it to be the only efficacious remedy ever brought before my notice. I have, unfortunately, for many years been subjected to unpleasant smells arising from rats and other causes, and have much pleasure to recommend your invaluable Fluid to the public.

I am, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. RADFORD.

On Board Ship "James Baines,"
Pier No. 16, North River, April 23, 1856.

Messrs. Myers & Co.—*Gentlemen:* Having used, with great satisfaction, your Disinfecting Fluid, I deem it my duty, not only to yourselves, but to the public, in pronouncing it the greatest remedy for destroying offensive smell on board ships.

I am, gentlemen, yours, most respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. GODDARD,
Commander of Ship *James Baines*.

For sale, at wholesale, by MYERS & CO., Sole Agents, No. 46 Beaver-st New-York, and retail by every respectable Druggist in the City. Price 50 cents per bottle.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

SELF-INKING STAMP AND CARD PRESS.—This new and beautiful invention is now to be seen at the office of the advertiser. Letters, tickets, labels, envelopes, notes, paid checks, &c., can, by a single motion of the hand, be stamped with any required device. 1,500 to 2,000 copies can be taken without reinking, which is done in a few seconds. It is simpler, and can be made cheaper, than any stamp known, and will do the work twice or three times as fast. The rights will be disposed of on favorable terms. Apply at No. 7 Wall st., room No. 7, third story.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

NO REMOVAL—WILLARD HARVEY & CO., at the old stand, No. 84 Maiden-lane and No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York. PAPER TWINE AND CORDAGE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

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MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY.

Will shortly be published, the initial number of a new Literary Periodical with the above title, conducted by

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Old Homestead," &c.,
Devoted to
TALES, ROMANCES, ILLUSTRATIONS, ART,
AND
GENERAL LITERATURE.
Each number
BEAUTIFULLY EMBELLISHED
In the
FINEST STYLE
Of
WOOD ILLUSTRATION.

The first number, for July, will be issued about the 20th of June and will contain the opening chapters of a new Novel, entitled

LOST JEWELS.

BY MRS ANN S. STEPHENS.

Also, the Initial Chapters of a new Revolutionary Romance,
ENTITLED
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By the author of "Blanch Learwood," &c.

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In size, style and character it will be distinctive from any other periodical.

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Will be published on Saturday, June 14:
CALDERON: HIS LIFE AND GENIUS, WITH SPECIMENS OF HIS PLAYS.
BY REV. R. C. TRENCH, B. D.
12mo, cloth. 75 cents.
JUST PUBLISHED:
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KANSAS! KANSAS!!

NOW READY:
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SIX MONTHS IN KANSAS,
BY A HIGHLY CULTIVATED LADY OF BOSTON.

She went to Kansas last September, and was there during all the earlier struggles of the pioneer settlers and describes, in the most graphic manner, the perils which surrounded them, and the sufferings which they endured. She gives, also, a most glowing picture of the country, its climate, surface, soil, productions, &c., &c. It is, in fact, just THE BOOK FOR THESE TIMES; for we all want to know all that can be known of the country and its suffering people.

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WE SHALL ALSO ISSUE,
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A SUPERB MAP OF KANSAS.

The only complete and thoroughly accurate and reliable Map, from actual surveys, which has yet been published.

Messrs. C. B. Whitman and A. D. Searl, the authors, have been over the ground several times, and, with the assistance which they have received from other Engineers, have produced a Map, both beautiful and in every respect full and accurate. Price 50 cents

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DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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Price $3, by mail, free of postage.

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The most valuable work on the subject ever presented to the profession.

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The mother anxious for her own health and that of her children will find it replete with invaluable instruction.

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Full of practical information for parents and discusses with the ability of a master the various diseases incident to women and children.

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The book displays a great deal of research, and is well adapted to the general reader.

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Well would it be for all mothers, if they would heed the judicious counsel contained in this instructive volume.

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If its counsels, so plainly and eloquently put forth, were more generally followed, the beneficial consequences to the community would be incalculable.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

For the place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works, $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each, to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-bibles, Prayer-Books and Gilt-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

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600 NIGHTS WATCHING FOR LIONS.

The Boston Evening *Traveller* says, in notice of

THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD THE LION-KILLER:

"Gerard stood sentinel on the mountain side from sunset till daylight, listening for the jackal's bark that heralded the coming of the master, or carefully following him by his tracks under the light of the full moon to the half-finished banquet he had left on the previous night. Truly a royal game for the hunter to play and a pleasant tale for the reader who loves the chase as the noblest of all pastimes. Jules Gerard has spent 600 nights in the open air, watching for his noble prey, and has slain with his own hand upward of a score of Lions. His descriptions of the various contests are vivid, animated and picturesque."

GERARD'S ADVENTURES AMONG THE LIONS—Can be had at any bookseller's for $1 25.

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"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by Homer Bostwick, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

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THE EXCITEMENT WAS NEVER EQUALED!
500 copies sold in one day! Our third edition is exhausted and our correspondents must wait a few days.
HALL & WILSON & REUBEN VOSE, Publishers.
No. 115 and 117 Nassau-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"Oh, dear, I'm so pleased;" sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "Laurette Polka Mazurka," by Jas. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 35 cents. "Three Flowers," by Liebich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.

A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros.
COOK & BRO., 463 Broadway, second door above Grand.

VIOLONCELLO AND SET OF BIDWELL'S LARGE MISSIONARY MAPS FOR SALE—At half their value; invaluable in lecture and Sabbath-school rooms. The instrument is a fine English one, with patent head. Apply to T. G. WAIT, dentist, No. 95 McDougal st., near Bleecker.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBED WHILE ON A SPREE.

George V. Sanstea, residing at No. 87 Avenue C, got on a spree the other day. He went to Coney Island and had a "gay time." He came back and "traveled around." He went to bed and got up sober, when he found, to his astonishment, that he had been robbed of his gold watch and chain, a gold finger ring and $70 in gold coin, all of the value of $385. Mary McNamara told him that she saw one Michael Nugent in company with him in Second-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, and that Michael had his arm around his (Sanstea's) waist. He, therefore, caused a warrant to be issued for Michael, who was brought before Justice FLANDREAU to answer. Michael pleaded not guilty to the charge. He gave his age as 19 years, his abiding place in Thirty-fifth-street, and his profession a peddler. He was committed for examination.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Dalidrics Conradt, (a German,) was knocked down and robbed of $60, in Baxter-street, on Monday night. Policeman McBride, of the Fourteenth Ward, hearing Conradt's cries, hastened to the spot, and succeeded in arresting one of the scoundrels, who, on being brought before Justice WELSH, gave his name as Barney Gilroy. He was committed.

THE LEVERICH AND CARSON CASE.

The examination of the charge of forgery preferred against John B. Leverich was yesterday commenced before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson-Market Police Court. A number of interested persons were present. James T. Brady and Richard Busteed appeared for the defence, and Levi S. Chatfield, late Attorney-General of the State, for the prosecution. Several witnesses were examined. The testimony elicited was merely corroborative of that already published. The matter bids fair to be long-continued.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. CHAMBERS.

The further examination of the charges against Gen. J. J. Chambers, Ex-Harbor Master, was yesterday postponed in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses. The case will be taken up again this afternoon.

LAWRENCE VS. BROWN.

The case of Lawrence vs. Brown, which occasioned so much conversation a few weeks since, is still pending before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Unavoidable circumstances are likely to prevent its examination for some time longer.

THE LATEST CONFIDENCE MAN.

The man, Alexander Johnston, whose arrest on a charge of false pretences we noticed yesterday, appears to have carried on the confidence game to a considerable extent. Several merchants attracted by the public notice appeared yesterday at the Lower Police Court and identified Johnston as one who had defrauded each of them more or less by giving spurious checks in payment for goods received. He is still held for examination.

By the way, it is to Officer Richard Orpheus, of the Second Ward, the credit of arresting Johnston belongs, and not to Officer Holland as inadvertently stated yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Thos. Furey, a native of England, aged 17 years, accidentally fell from the roof of house No. 204 Hester-street, on Wednesday evening, and was almost instantly killed. He had gone to the roof for fresh air.

DROWNED.

The body of Bridget Lynch, aged 50 years, was found in the river at the foot of James-street, yesterday morning. She was addicted to drink, and it is thought that while loitering about the wharves, she fell into the river.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at Pier No. 3 East River, yesterday. The deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age, and was attired as a sailor.

FOUND DEAD.

John Stewart, a laboring man, belonging to Stuart's sugar refinery, was found dead, early yesterday morning, on the sidewalk, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirtieth-street. He had been drinking freely the previous night.

COURT CALENDER—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 303, 453, 454, 338, 547, 863, 665, 521, 378, 493, 591, 91, 601, 475, 55, 205, 44, 198, 637, 659, 457, 727, 41, 330, 206, 430, 500, 166, 220, 359, 156.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 2479, 2412, 3161, 3163, 3063, 1247, 2995, 2648, 3173, 1865, 3072, 3135, 1344, 1393, 2201, 3982, 3082, 3156, 1137, 750, 2422, 3981, 2974.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 166, 65, 66, 104, 13, 24, 44, 73, 77, 151, 174, 181, 194, 47, 125.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 721, 633, 763, 764, 375, 796, 798, 618, 81, 803, 804, 868, 208, 148, 856. *Part II*.—Nos 838-846 inclusive, 844, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 365.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Alfred Lombard indicted for embezzling money from a letter, withdrew his plea of Not Guilty and pleaded Guilty to taking the letter. Judge INGERSOLL, in pronouncing sentence, said that from the information he had received of the prisoner's previous good character, he was inclined to look upon the offence leniently, and would, therefore, give him the lowest sentence allowed by law, viz: that he be imprisoned for two years.

The Case of Adams and Savage.

We published a few days since the substance of a statement of what was alleged by Mr. JOHN R. SAVAGE to be the facts in the case of the complaint made by him against Mr. ALONZO W. ADAMS, for perjury, tried recently before Mr. Justice DAVIDSON. We spoke of it at the time as a *full* (misprinted a *true*) statement of the proceedings. Mr. ADAMS alleges that it conveyed a wrong impression as to the facts, especially in regard to the testimony introduced concerning the character of Mr. SAVAGE. He says further that he does not deny that the parties whom SAVAGE represented had a mortgage upon the furniture seized; but he alleges that they did not take the proper steps to foreclose it, and that they seized articles upon which they had no claim whatever. At his request we publish the following report of the testimony taken upon the trial, with a statement of the case in regard to the character of Mr. SAVAGE. We trust that the controversy, so far as our columns are concerned, may end here:

From the N. Y. Express, May 19.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AND IMPEACHMENT OF WITNESSES AGAIN.—The case of Alonzo W. Adams, Mary Meihall, and Johanna McMahon, charged with perjury, by the affidavit of John R. Savage and others, came up on Tournament last Thursday afternoon, before Justice DAVIDSON, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. At the hearing the counsel for the prosecution took occasion to charge upon our reporter unfairness in our former report of the proceedings, and attributed corrupt motives to him, in stating that the characters of John R. Savage, auctioneer, Charlotte Dykes and Mary Dykes, for truth and veracity, were unimpeached. In justification of ourselves, and in vindication of our report, we shall now give the testimony upon which we stated that fact. The public can then judge whether we were unfair in our statement of the case.

It will be recollected that some few weeks ago a notice appeared in our own paper, as well as most of the other City dailies, in relation to the first branch of this case, which was much complained of by the present defendants. It seems that upon the affidavits of Mary Meihall and Johanna McMahon, (servant of Mr. Adams,) charging larceny and burglary, John R. Savage, Henry Tanner, Charlotte Dykes and Mary Dykes, were arrested and held to bail, to appear at the Court of Sessions to answer said allegation. We cannot go into all the particulars of this charge, as affecting the accused, but it appears that they were charged with breaking open the door of Mr. Adams about 10 o'clock at night on the 4th day of April, in his absence, and carrying from his rooms the furniture, beds and bedding, upon which he held a lease, executed by Mrs. Dykes, (who at the time kept a boarding-house up town,) which did not expire until the 1st of May, and also with taking several articles of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. A. and family. A preliminary examination was commenced before Justice BOGART, and the defendants asked for an adjournment, which was granted. Previous to the appointed day for the continuation of the hearing, the accused obtained a certiorari and was discharged, no witnesses on the part of the State appearing against them. It seems further, that after the affidavits of the two servants had been sworn to, Mr. Adams, who was absent at the time the offence was committed, made oath that the facts stated in the affidavits of his servants were "to the best of his knowledge and belief" true. Hereupon Savage and the others, upon their affidavits, procured warrants charging perjury upon Mr. Adams and his two servants. The whole question turning then on the truth or falsity of the affidavits, the following impeaching testimony was introduced:

Hon. Erastus D. Culver, Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, was the first witness sworn.—I have been acquainted with John R. Savage seven or eight years, perhaps longer.

Q.—What is his general character for truth and veracity? A.—So far as I have heard it called in question it is unfavorable and bad.

Q.—From your knowledge of his character for truth and veracity would you believe him on oath? A.—Not in cases where he had feeling or interest; I speak of the character which others have.

Cross-examination—I have not seen much of him since he has been in New-York, do not know his present associates.

Q.—Who have you heard speak about his character? A.—I can't very definitely tell you—I think I have heard Judge Lourie speak of his character for truth and veracity; Judge Lourie lived in Washington County, Union Village, often in Argyle where Savage was raised; Judge L. now resides in Brooklyn, and I have heard him recently speak of his character; we were speaking about our former acquaintance with Savage in Washington County; I think Mr. Adams' name was not mentioned; the conversation had reference to S.'s general character as to truth and veracity, without limiting it to Washington County or New-York; I can't remember any other name, yet perhaps a dozen have spoken to me about him; I think several have spoken to me about his character; I do not know whether two, three or four have spoken to me of him since this suit was commenced.

Thomas Clark, sworn—I reside at No. 139 West Eleventh-street; I am clerk in the Post-Office; I am acquainted with Mr. Savage; have known him for some twenty years; I am acquainted with his general character for truth and veracity; it is bad; from my knowledge of it I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I have never had any difficulty with Savage; there is no feeling nor bad blood on my side; I do not associate with him myself; Dr. McMurray, his brother-in-law, is one of his neighbors; I have heard him speak of Savage; within the last year I have heard Archibald M. Rowan, Rev. J. B. Schoulier, and Mr. McFadden speak of him; Mr. McFadden is a merchant in Washington County; Mr. Rowan is a tanner in the same County; Mr. Schoulier is a clergyman in Washington County; he is five or six years since Savage resided in Washington County; I was about the latter part of last September; Mr. McFadden said he would not believe him under oath, but he would not like to be called upon to testify on account of his parents; he said this in my house within two weeks; we were talking about this suit.

John J. Taylor, sworn—I reside No. 104 Bowery; am a hosiery merchant; I have known John R. Savage fifteen or twenty years; I am acquainted with his general character for truth and veracity; it is bad; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I do not know any of his present neighbors, except his brother-in-law, Dr. Murray; I have not known any within the last year, nor within three years; I have known some of his associates previous to his coming to New-York; I do not know his character for truth and veracity among his present neighbors.

Seneca McNeal, sworn—I reside at No. 25 Jay-street; my business is provision merchant. No. 328 Washington-street; I have known John R. Savage ever since he was a boy; I have never had much personal acquaintance with him; I know his general character for truth and veracity; it is bad; I would not believe him under oath, if all is true that people say of him.

Cross-examined—I do not know any of his present neighbors and associates; I do not know my own neighbors; I can't remember the names of any persons that have spoken against him, except since this controversy began; I have heard conversations previous to this suit with citizens of this city, one of whom was George Tifford, a grocer in this city; he is from Washington County—it was during the past Winter; he said his reputation was bad as to veracity and truth; I think it was in my store; I do not know the extent of his associations with him; the conversation came up in comparing the characters of Washington County men; I am a Washington County man.

Other witnesses were then called, but not being present, the testimony was closed as to Savage.

Witnesses were then called to impeach Mrs. Charlotte Dykes and daughter.

Arnest Fink sworn—I reside at No. 25 East Twenty-ninth-street; I am a purveyor, that is, one who furnishes provisions for families; I have been acquainted with Mrs. Charlotte Dykes and Miss Mary Dykes about fifteen or eighteen months; I am acquainted with Mrs. Dykes' general character for truth and veracity; it is, I consider, bad; it is very unpleasant to come here to impeach a lady; I know the general character of Mary Dykes; it is also bad—that is, wherever her mother's interest is concerned; I would not credit either of them on oath, where they had interest.

Cross-examined—I can't say that I am acquainted with all her neighbors and associates; I have had dealings with her; no difficulty with her; she owes me a bill, I am sorry to say—$201 83; I have heard Mr. Lewis, livery-stable keeper, who lived at the corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway, speak of Mrs. D.; he said he would not trust her for a cent; he said he would not believe her under oath; do not know whether she owed him; I was talking to him about her after she left his stable, ten or twelve months ago; Lewis' character is good as far as I know; I have heard Mr. Campbell, a grocer, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-ninth street, say he would not believe her; he thought it was a swindling matter wherever she went to deal; also heard Mr. Seaman, partner of Mr. C., speak of her; I was asking him concerning his neighbors not far from a year ago; he said she owed him a small bill; Alexander Dunn, at Mr. Barker's, purveyor, in Broadway, said she was a very bad egg; I presume she traded with him; he had called there several times with a bill; I have heard all the same parties say that they would not believe Miss Mary Dykes where her mother's interest was concerned.

Thomas J. Harris, sworn—I am a lawyer; reside at No. 636 Fifth-avenue, Office No. 75 Nassau street; have been acquainted with Mrs. Dykes and daughter for some few months; I have heard considerable of her reputation for truth and veracity; I know her reputation among her neighbors; it is bad; it would not believe her under oath; her daughter is ditto.

Cross-examined—I have not done law business for Mr. Adams; was not connected with the proceedings, nor employed by him; I heard their characters assailed two months ago, I think; I have heard Mrs. Jones speak of Mrs. D; he lives in Sixth-avenue; I believe he is engaged in the leather business; he said he would not believe her under oath; I believe he said he went there to collect a bill; I think Mr. Frost, one of my neighbors, in Sixth-avenue, who keeps hams, eggs, &c., said the same, not believe either of them; they had traded with him; did not ask if she owed him; can't tell how the conversation occurred; there is a person who keeps a stable in West Thirty sixth-street, near Broadway, who said she had a bad character; it was at his office door, I think; Mrs. D. had been in the habit of getting a carriage there and did not pay for it, I presume; I have heard her neighbors speak of her; can't say that I know her associates.

After these the following witnesses were called successively: Robert Boyd, grocer, No. 549 Sixth-avenue; Andrew Campbell, grocer, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue; Sarah Harris, crockery dealer, No. 636 Sixth-avenue, and Eli Fay, grocer, No. 650 Sixth-avenue. These swore that they had known Mrs. and Miss Dykes for periods varying from six to twenty months, and also knew their character from the report of others. All concurred in stating that their character for truth and veracity was bad, and that they would not believe them upon oath. Boyd and Fay said they did not know Miss Dykes. Mrs. Harris said that she understood that the daughter's character was worse than her mother's.

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H. McKune, sworn—I reside at No. 33 King-street; am in Genin's bazaar; knew Savage from a boy from time to time; know his general character; he was absent and I also for a while; I never heard anything of him but what was good; never came in contact with anybody that has known him particularly; I never heard anybody say anything about him good, bad or indifferent; from my knowledge of him I would believe him under oath; I would be sorry to disbelieve any gentleman on oath.

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Cross-examined—I have not heard any one to my recollection speak of his character for truth and veracity; I see him often; I cannot name any of his friends or associates; I am not acquainted with any of his associates; I know but little of his character for truth and veracity; we are not intimate acquaintances; I am not intimate with any one in the United States, unless it is with my wife.

Harvey T. Cleaveland, sworn—Reside at No. 107 Bleecker; office No. 74 Broadway; lawyer; have known Savage two or three years; do not know his general character, only from my business transactions with him; I never heard it questioned; from my knowledge of him I would believe him under oath.

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Samuel Dawson, sworn—Reside at No. 78 Broadway, cigar store at No. 72 East Broadway; have known J. R Savage 2 or 3 years; know some of his acquaintances; during that time I have never heard anything said against his character for truth and veracity; I have seen him very often

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John J. Tyndale, sworn—I am a clerk at No. 45 Pine-street; I have known Mr. S about a year and a half; I have not known him well, that is, not intimately; I have met him occasionally; I am acquainted with his business partner; I know several that know him; I never heard anything again: him; I would believe him under oath.

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Chas. A. Peck, dentist, sworn—Reside at No. 120 East Twenty-fifth-street; doing business at No 443 Broadway; I have known Mr. Savage about one year; know his acquaintances; I never heard anything said against his character for truth and veracity; I would believe him under oath.

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Q—Do you know anything about his general character except from your own knowledge? A.—Yes. I have had no business with him of any consequence, but associated with him.

Charles H. Ring, sworn—My place of business is No. 192 Broadway; am a druggist; I have known Savage for better than a year; I have been frequently in the company of those with whom he is acquainted; I have never heard his character spoken of for truth and veracity; I would believe him under oath.

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No cross examination

Dr. J. M. Austen—I reside at No. 279 Hudson-street; am a physician; I have known Mr. Savage pretty intimately for two years and a half; I met him several years ago; I know a number of his acquaintances; I never heard his character questioned till this suit was pending; I heard some few days ago, that there would be an effort made to impeach his testimony; I would believe him under oath, from what I know of him.

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FOR SALE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated two miles south of Yonkers near the Riverdale Station, consisting of a handsome Gothic style house, 60 feet front, two stories, basement and attic; contains all modern conveniences, is in perfect order, has been newly papered and painted, and has water throughout, supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house. The land contains six acres, is handsomely diversified and covered with fruit trees, gardens, and ornamental and forest trees. The out-houses are very convenient. Time from Chambers-st., about one hour. The advertiser built the house for his own use, in 1853, and has lived on the place over eight years. The location is very healthy, and the neighborhood fast filling up with City merchants. Terms will be made very accommodating; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, or a small genteel house in the City would be taken in part payment. For further particulars, inquire at No. 108 Chambers-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock, of C. W. SIMMONS.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 20 Acres of Land for sale—19 miles from the City; access unlimited; the situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery; house modern in style; has two fronts, verandah, piazzas, &c., and is in the most complete order; it contains a drawing-room, 28x15, library, dining-room, seven sleeping rooms, a kitchen above-ground, good cellar, &c.; the garden is ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubs, near graveled walks grape arbors, &c., and fruit trees in abundance; the land is thoroughly drained and in the highest state of cultivation; out-buildings extensive and in good order. Price, including crops, $7,000. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., or CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Containing 92 acres of highly productive land, situated on the Purchase Road 3¾ miles from the Rye Depôt, and the same from White Plains, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, and known as the Hoyt Farm. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country; surrounded by ample shade-trees, fruit and forest; contains 16 rooms, two stories high, piazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive, embracing ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for gathering ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the City, to schools, churches, &c., combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—A large, substantial and well-finished two story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about 8 acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $5,500. Apply on the premises to CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City Property, situated three miles from Peck slip ferry, Brooklyn, on the Williamsburg and Jamaica plank road. A substantial, well-built two-story, attic, and basement dwelling-house, 22 by 30 feet; extension two-story, 14 by 20 feet, hard finished, corniced, centre-pieces, arched parlors, &c., (nearly new.) A new barn, 22 by 26 feet, built in the best manner, with thirteen city lots, inclosed in picket fence. Omnibuses from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries every half hour; fare 6 cents. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars apply to FOSTER & LOPAR, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Bruen's, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 3,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishments and experience in that line. We will furnish plans and estimates, and superint

AUCTION SALES.

W. & Miller, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—Peremptory sale of superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the residence of Doctor Demilt, No. 119 West 23d-st, near 7th-av., consisting of one seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Chevalier, of this City, of excellent tone and finish; rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest satin and silk plush; solid rosewood centre and side tables, ladies' reception chairs, covered in satin and moquet; Turkish easy chairs; magnificent rosewood etagere, with plate glass; large pier and oval mirrors; lace window curtains and shades, elegant China vases, clocks, rich Brussels carpets, costly oil-paintings, by old masters, embracing landscapes, sea views, winter scenes, Madonna and child, the descent of our Saviour from the Cross, by Silliers, an original painting, valued at $1,000. To connoisseurs these paintings are worthy of special notice. Two gas chandeliers, together with the entire gas burners throughout the house; solid oak extension table, opens thirteen feet; solid mahogany cushioned chairs, sofas sofa bed, elegant China tea and dinner sets, ruby and crystal-cut glass ware, heavy silver-plated ware, casters, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea service, salvers, ivory table cutlery; about fifteen pairs curled South American horse hair mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, ingrain carpets, oil cloths, together with a large and extensive variety of basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, and was mostly made to order. Every article will positively be sold without reserve, as the occupant is relinquishing housekeeping. No goods admitted in this sale but those belonging to the family. Deposits will be required from purchasers.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.—CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, BILLIARD TABLE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, on SATURDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms Nos. 59 Beekman and 89 Ann sts., a very large and desirable assortment of good household furniture, some of which has been in use but a short time, and will embrace every article necessary for housekeeping, viz.: two rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and plush, one very fine rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octave, one do. in mahogany, oil style, several large wardrobes and bookcases, Voltaire chairs, in plush, several large French plate mirrors, French bedstead, gothic do., mahogany parlor chairs dining and extension tables, card, centre and side do. sofas and sofa bedsteads, couches and couch bedstead second-hand matting, several full pieces of Brussels carpet, oil-cloths, office desks, glass cases, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Also, 12 dozen curl maple, black walnut and oak chairs; also, 1 mahogany billiard table, but little used, with all the fixtures, it is in perfect order, cost $300. Sale will be without reserve, and goods must be removed early on Monday.

J. Bogart Auctioneer.

SHOGART WILL SELL at 12 M., on the 16th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of Industrial Home Association No. 3, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

Terms of Sale—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, ½ per cent. on the 27th day of June, 40 per cent. within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Three per cent. off for cash.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF GILTEEL CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms No. 467 Broadway, below Grand-st., viz.: elegant parlor suites of rosewood and mahogany in various rich and fashionable coverings; chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and enameled; bookcases, hallstands, extension dining tables, dining chairs, centre tables, wardrobes, rockers, sofas, chairs, palla sofas, mattresses, &c. The above sale being peremptory, for cash, offers rare advantages to buyers. Catalogues at sale.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

SALE RENEWED THIS MORNING, at 10½, at No 79 Nassau-st.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell by catalogue, new and second hand piano-fortes, mirrors, paintings, carpeting, mattresses, cigars, fancy goods, &c., remaining from Thursday's sale, with choicest articles added for house furnishing. N. B.—Parties attending one hour all necessary articles can be purchased for entire houses, including parlors, chambers, halls, dining rooms, offices, &c. Sale will commence with second hand carpets, &c.

At 12 o'clock, one rosewood new piano forte, with s'cool, and one second-hand good instrument.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Friday,) June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, rosewood etagares, corner stands, rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, hair cloth, divans, &c.; mahogany carved sofas and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.

Thomas Veitch Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF A MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK—By THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 16 Spruce-st., on MONDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; by virtue of several executions will be offered for sale at the time and place above stated, a large assortment of very fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, buttons, and trimmings of the latest style and pattern, the stock of a first-class Broadway tailor; will be sold in small lots, without reserve for cash.

M. SHANDLEY, Constable.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 35 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Sale of new and second-hand furniture, piano-forte, carpets, mirrors, French China and glassware, English plated ware, table cutlery, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c.—the whole comprising a large assortment of parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture of every class, which must be sold to pay advances.

C. R. Miller & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 27, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 310 reserved building lots, centrally located at East New-York. East New-York is growing rapidly and is accessible at all hours by railroad and six-cent omnibus line. Sale peremptory and terms payment easy. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer.

GUITARS, VIOLINS & STRINGS, &c., AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st., an assortment of clocks, tumblers, writing paper, ladies' work boxes, fancy reticules, two guitars, patent heads, cases, violin strings, shirt collars, &c.; also, a lot of hardware, grass hooks, sheep shears, mill files, axe heads, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 32 and 34 Wall-st., where they offer a private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, 24 lb worth of Kerosene giving as much light as 8 of Raye-seed oil, $12 of Whale, $26 of Sperm Oil, or 32 of Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, mechanical, binnacle and hand lamps; also, in signal and bow-spirit lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship captains, ship supply men and others is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co., No 55 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery also.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm: will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country, sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 166 Washington-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st., corner of Fulton

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Corfu,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Brestan,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cette,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $132,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class road, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharves of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$132,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $350,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 830 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $300 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches.

2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-houses, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—At an election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Jesse A. Marshall,	Benjamin S. K. Richardson,
Wm. M. Pullis,	Amos F. Hatfield,
James Murphy,	John S. Siney,
Wm. Tilden,	Timothy Townsend,
Hugh Smith,	Chester Lamb,
Charles B. White,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were chosen:

President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—WM. M. PULLIS.
WM. M. PULLIS, Sec'y and Treas'r.

New-York, June 9, 1856.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

New-York, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

Tax Commissioners' Office,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.
New-York, May 21, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

New-York, May 21, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, until the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a Loan of $250,000, to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 20, 1854. For this loan, Assessment Bonds will be issued for 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Proposals to be directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 6, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 6, 9 and 12 months, in sums of $500 and upward. The money may be deposited with G. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

The Bank of the State of Missouri,
St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
New City Hall, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Albany, May 17, 1856.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, dry goods, cigars, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought for cash, at TAYLOR & CO.'S old established and responsible office, No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New-York, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. B. WRIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

$500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By a gentleman who is willing to pay liberally for the use of it, and will give security on personal property that will sell at auction for twice the amount. Address MITCHELL, *Times* office.

$6,000 WANTED TO BORROW—On improved real estate in this City. Address Box No. 1,566, Post-Office.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	G. HENRY KOOP,
JAMES B. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE,	BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS D. BROWN,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNLS. K. SUTTON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTRY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Wm. M. Pullis, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. Van Pelt, }
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The BANK OF VERDON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 6, 1856—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 5, 1856.—The BANK OF OLD SARATOGA has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st, corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 16 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 23d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York, May 28, 1856.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds. Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings, N. York.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED—That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, on which day they will be opened at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
Commissioners.

New-York, May 30, 1856.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT
FOR
HAVERSTRAW,

landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing, commencing June 12, 1856. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. Frost, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8:45 o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, leave Haverstraw for New-York at 12:45 P. M.; Sing Sing, 1:15 P. M.; Tarrytown, 2; Dobbs' Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:40; Yonkers, 3; touching at Amos st. Inquire at No. 302 West st.

AFTERNOON BOAT
FOR
SING SING AND CROTON,

Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown. Landing at Amos st. each way. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain F. Frost, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leave Croton at 5 A. M.; Sing Sing, 5:30; Tarrytown, 6; Dobbs' Ferry, 6:25; Hastings, 6:35; and Yonkers, 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at FORT HAMILTON each way. The substantial steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. Rodman, will commence her regular trips for the Season (Sundays included) on and after SATURDAY, June 14, as follows:

Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3¼ P. M.
Leaving Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Leaving Pier No. 3, N. R., at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M.

Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY,—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, June 10. 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 10...1 P. M.
Wednesday, Je. 11. 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Je. 11.1½ P. M.
Thursday, June 12. 9 A. M.	Thursday, June 12.2 P. M.
Friday, June 13...10½ A. M.	Friday, June 13....3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 14..3½ P. M.	Sunday, June 15...3 P. M.
Monday, June 16...6 A. M.	Monday, June 16...1 P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—SUNDAY, June 15, the new and splendid steamer JOHN HART, Capt. John S. Sebert, will leave as follows: Amos-st., 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7½ o'clock; Broome st., 8 o'clock; Peck slip, 8¾ o'clock; Pier No. 3 North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait on board.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—Steamer ALIDA, Capt. Kog, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers-st., touching at intermediate landings.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

And also Directly through to the North and West, *vid* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 9, leaving New-York by the steamboat *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat *Wyoming*, as above.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 10. Freight received at pier No. 2 North River, daily, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *vid* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee and all places West and Southwest, *vid* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company's
Express Office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York,
May 1, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For fre

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Life and Times of O'Connell.

LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A Lecture on the Life and Times of DANIEL O'CONNELL was delivered last night in the Academy of Music, by Archbishop HUGHES, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the fund for the completion of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth-street. Notwithstanding the comparatively high charge of admission, (one dollar,) the audience was so large as to fill almost the entire building. The platform was occupied by many of the Roman Catholic clergymen of New-York and its vicinity. The Archbishop was accompanied on the platform by Right Rev. Dr. O'LOUGHLIN, R. C. Bishop of Brooklyn, Very Rev. Mr. STARRS, Vicar General, Very Rev. Mr. MCCAREON, Archdeacon, Rev. Mr. PRESTON, Rev. Mr. QUIN, Rev. Mr. LUTZ, and several others. His appearance elicited a burst of loud and prolonged cheering.

He said:

The life and times of DANIEL O'CONNELL furnish a theme for the grouping, into one subject, of the most remarkable and important public events which history has recorded as occurring at any time between the birth and the death of a public man. I regret that the task of presenting those events, in a condensed and yet luminous form, has not devolved on one more competent to fulfill it in a manner satisfactory to so numerous and so enlightened an audience as the one I have the honor to address. If we begin by speaking of the times of O'CONNELL, how wonderful are the public events which occurred under his eye, and within the range of his personal knowledge. For example, at his birth the Catholic population of Ireland were under the inflictions of the penal code, which had continued for nearly ninety years, and had exercised its baneful and degrading influence on three successive generations. It combined, in its malignant foldings over every portion, so to speak, of the mind and body of the Catholics of Ireland, the strong coil of the anaconda with the subtle sting of the scorpion. It denied them rights of property, rights of domestic order, rights of education, rights of religion—in short, it denied them every right except that which cannot be called a right, but a necessity, namely: it aimed at making them paupers as regarded property; barbarians in reference to science and general education; and either apostates from the Catholic faith, or adherents thereto under the disadvantages both of pauperism and of ignorance.

Details of specific statutes on this subject would be out of place in a lecture necessarily so brief as this must be. But I may express the whole result in the words of EDMUND BURKE who was a Protestant, although he never ceased to be a lover of his Irish countrymen. He says:

It had (that is the penal code) a vicious perfection. It was a complete system—full of coherence and consistency; well digested and well disposed in all its parts. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people, and the debasement, in them, of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man.

Under the operation of such a system, which had been in force for more than eighty years, DANIEL O'CONNELL was born in 1775. The sword of the American Colonies was unsheathed in resistance against the oppressed of Great Britain in that same year. O'CONNELL, on all public occasions, ascribed the mitigation of the penal code in Ireland to the successful resistance of the American patriots. In 1777, a British army, in its pride of place, surrendered at Saratoga to the once despised, insulted and calumniated provincials. The penal code was relaxed in 1778. This relaxation was not the striking off of Ireland's fetters, but simply a lengthening by a link or two of the chain which, in its stringent rivetings, had crushed her energies. It gave the Catholics power and dominion over such remnants of property of which they had not been legally plundered during the three previous generations. But still they could not acquire, even by this relaxation, the right to purchase, or as tenants hold any freehold interest.

In 1782, England was involved in war with other enemies, whose fleets rode triumphant and unopposed in the British Channel. She required 30,000 seamen and active landsmen for her military service; and, in order to obtain them from Ireland, she relaxed the rigor of the penal code for a second time. By this relaxation she permitted the Catholics of Ireland to open schools for the education of their youth in literature and religion—having made it a crime, by her penal laws, during the previous eighty years, for any Catholic to teach or to be taught in Ireland or elsewhere. If want of education be a reproach to the Irish in later times, this historical fact will be sufficient to assign the reason. It reverses into a sad and liberal sense, so far as the Irish are concerned, the hollow compliment of Lord BROUGHAM to the enlightening genius of the British people, when, proclaiming the progress of education, he announced that the "schoolmaster was abroad"—the schoolmaster had been literally abroad from Ireland during ninety years. His attempt to keep school or teach any person in Ireland, Protestant or Catholic, any species of literature or science, was punished by law with banishment; and if he returned after banishment he was subject to be hanged as a felon. Under these circumstances it was certainly the schoolmaster's interest to be "abroad." But if any Catholic child, however young, was sent to any foreign country for education, such infant child incurred a corresponding penalty—that is, a forfeiture of all right to property, present or prospective.

In 1793 the French armies defeated their enemies at every point. The Netherlands were conquered, the cannon of the battle of Germany were heard at St. James', and the wisdom of English statesmen induced them, by way of conciliating the Irish, to relax the chain of the penal code by an addition of two or three other links of diminished bondage. By this relaxation of the barbarous code, Catholics, for the first time in a century, might become barristers, attorneys and solicitors; they could be freemen of the lay corporations; the Grand Jury box and magistracy were open to them, and they were permitted to attain a rank as high as that of colonel in the army—nay, some of them were allowed the elective franchise in voting for members of Parliament.

Up to this time concessions to the great body of the Irish people were made under the direct apprehension of danger to the British Empire from the States with which she was at war. O'CONNELL was not yet of age, but already partial freedom, from one cause and another, began to dawn on his unfortunate country. All this he had seen, and part of this he was. But, besides, what astonishing events passed before his eyes, on the stage of European political, civil and commercial vicissitudes during his life! In his times there was the French Revolution, with all its widespread and terrific consequences of bloodshed, war, triumphs and defeats. He was still in France as a student, when Louis XVI. was executed on the scaffold. He witnessed some of the horrors of the revolution. He saw the priesthood of his church slaughtered by the sanguinary multitude and the disordered Councils of the State. He witnessed, if not on the spot, the attempt to abolish Christianity, to dethrone God by denying his existence, and to substitute for the worship of the Supreme Being, a symbolical divinity called "Human Reason," an attempt the folly and stupidity of which were almost more than its blasphemy. He saw the Corsican adventurer rush into this chaos and reduce it to partial order—religion renovated—the existence and worship of God reinaugurated—order reëstablished amidst what had been anarchy—and this adventurer, as he might at first have been called, rising by the force of his genius, the power of his sword, but above all, the permission of God, to an undisputed sovereignty, not only over France, but almost over Continental Europe.

O'CONNELL was a sincere Catholic, and the buffetings to which the Church of God during that awful period was exposed, must have affected him deeply. The Deism and political infidelity which had animated most of the Cabinets of Europe for half a century previous to the outbreak of the French Revolution, were now passing under his eye, from the theories inaugurated by VOLTAIRE, into their practical results. As an appropriate beginning, the Jesuits had already been suppressed at the period of O'CONNELL's birth. He lived to see them restored, after the malignity of their enemies had been confounded, and the hostile intrigues of anti-Catholic Cabinets had been broken up and scattered to the winds. The blows of infidelity reached higher marks, and he saw the head of the Church, PIUS VI., dragged into exile, and there giving up his great soul into the hands of God. He saw PIUS VII. also a captive under the hands of secular power. He saw that British governments which professed, and no doubt professed sincerely, such hatred to the Pope of Rome, restoring, at the expense of blood and treasure, the same illustrious exile, Pius VII., to the chair of St. Peter, and to the freedom which is essential to the head of the church. He saw a successor to the throne of Louis XVI. reëstablished in the halls of his royal ancestors, whilst the great conqueror of Europe, who had dazzled the world by his victories, was condemned to spend the last few years of his life as a chained eagle on a desert rock in the ocean. Two subsequent monarchs of France he has seen driven into exile, where they died unacknowledged by the great nation over whom they had reigned.

Confining his views to Great Britain and Ireland alone, he could not fail to have observed a contest between parties, changes in politics, contradictions between principles professed by either in their modification, variation and reversals, according to different times and circumstances. He must have seen the Whigs and Tories of England, like gladiators in a pagan coliseum, struggling each for ascendancy over the other. The very changes in the royal family have been awful lessons of experience, which were exhibited to the steady gaze of Mr. O'CONNELL, and no man was fitter to comprehend the deep moral and political meaning which they were so well calculated to convey.

But it is not surprising to me that Mr. O'CONNELL scarcely ever alluded, in his speeches or writings, to these great and terrible revolutions which were changing from year to year the political and social condition of Europe. BURKE had indulged philosophically in topics of this kind. But O'CONNELL had a [illegible] It is impossible for any one to conceive a just estimate of the character of DANIEL O'CONNELL who will not admit in the circumstances of his life and times the distinction which is happily out of place in the free and independent States of the American Republic. O'CONNELL is by no means the only patriot of Ireland; but he is the only patriot who combined and absorbed in his policy the sympathetic impulses of religion and patriotism, so far as these regarded the feelings and interests of the great mass of his countrymen. Others, whose names it would be hardly necessary to mention here, have probably excelled him in rhetorical and eloquent periods of patriotism, and entitled to the respect which is due to great talents. But they had not the key of the heart of Ireland—they pleaded and spoke under circumstances which might attest individual devotion, and acquire for them individual fame; but so far as both were concerned, they were but "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." O'CONNELL, as a mere Irish patriot, was throughout his life superior to any of the illustrious names which Ireland has been in the habit of cherishing—be they BURKE, GRATTAN, CURRAN, or any other of the others. He was not their inferior in statesmanship, jurisprudence or eloquence. But he was their superior so far as their country was concerned; he was their equal or more in patriotism, and had at the same time, by all odds, the advantage over any rivals in opening the avenues to the heart of the Irish people. He was a Catholic statesman—they were Protestant statesmen—honorable men, if you will, but shut out from an approach to the inner doors of Irish life. O'Connell's life, from the commencement of his public career, seems to have been influenced by the memory of two early, but perpetual dreams—the one promising a hope that he would release his countrymen from the bondage which was entailed by what is familiarly called the "Union"—the other that he would be enabled to rescue his fellow Catholic countrymen of Ireland and of the British dominions from the thraldom and degradation to which, before his day, they had been subjected. In accomplishing the former he was disappointed by the brevity of human life and other circumstances. In the latter he succeeded, and during his life he had the happiness to see, mainly through his own exertions, the altars of Ireland, England and Scotland and the colonies of the great British Empire liberated from the degrading thraldom to which by iniquitous legislation they had been previously subjected.

If with all his patriotism he had been a Protestant, he might like others have distinguished himself by most eloquent speeches against the wrongs inflicted by the State, and in favor of the right denied. But then he would have risen to a species of only individual notoriety, and general admiration as a patriotic rhetorician. He would have gone up as a blazing rocket, and descended as a mere stick. Catholics of hardly less powers than his have exhibited themselves in this way; and so long as they were supposed to be united to the heart of Ireland by deep and undoubted sympathies, they were successively sought to be purchased by the hostile Government of their country, or—banished or consigned to execution. Ireland has suffered the loss of many able and profoundly patriotic men devoted to her cause, but who sacrificed themselves or even sacrificed their public interest to the results of their individual aspirations, unsustained by any profound acquired sympathy with the great body of the Irish people.

O'CONNEL was none of these. He was a statesman as well as a patriot. He understood that in the briefest possible period he could get himself transported to the gibbet at home or to VAN DIEMAN'S Land abroad, for the crime of loving or laboring for his beloved country. But he was too much of a statesman for a blunder like this. He comprehended from the beginning, that in order to effect great and radical changes of abuses in the community must be made under the progress of more humane ideas, patiently urged and patiently waited for in the amelioration of the social and political condition of a great State. Hence, with all the natural impetuosity of his individual character, he blended the calmest and wisest philosophy of statemanship in arranging the relations of the means he intended to employ to the end which he was determined to accomplish. For twenty-three years after his admission to public life, and his recognition as a distinguished legal member of the Irish bar, he seems to have studied out the best means, whereby to realize the dreams of his life—Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the Union with England.

Let us begin with his idea of Catholic Emancipation.

O'CONNELL brought no hereditary influence into the contest. He was not a peer, he was not the son of a peer. But he had the instinctive consciousness of greatness, which talent and immense acquirement were calculated to inspire. He wished to break the fetters that encircled the altars and the limbs of his Catholic countrymen. The task was immense. The resistance which it compelled him to regard as being necessary to overcome, was simply the united resistance of the English monarch.

The House of Commons—the stolid prejudices of the English yeomonry—the sneers and contempt of the English aristocracy—the hostility of the Government in its various political departments of unspeakable power, namely: the Church by law established, the navy, the military the cabinet, the judiciary, and, moreover, the virulence of the dominant class in his own island, the hesitation and dubiousness of the Catholic clergy in both countries, and the cold apathy of the Catholic laity themselves.

All these obstacles no man was better qualified to comprehend and appreciate at their proper worth than DANIEL O'CONNELL. But real greatness is never to be crushed by apparent obstacles, and accordingly O'CONNELL, in 1823, commenced the organization of that tremendous power which was fostered and fed and extended under his guidance until, in the year 1829, it had already subdued the apathy of Catholic Ireland, the hostility of Orangemen, the adverse sentiment of the British navy and army, the spurious patriotism of the House of Commons, the wicked obstinacy of the House of Lords, supported by the stolen surplices of the Established Church, at the same into objects subserving Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord LYNDHURST, and last, but not least of all, the resistance of the British monarch himself, the antiquated voluptuary, GEORGE IV. Notwithstanding the inequality of the contest of an individual on one side and an empire on the other, O'CONNELL triumphed. And his, the lecturer continued, was the only case in history in which such great results have been brought about by means entirely moral and religious. O'CONNELL's task was at once to excite his countrymen up to a certain point of interest and zeal, and then to restrain and check their impetuosity lest it should go too far, because at any moment, if he had said the word, they were, impetuous people as they are, more ready for battle than for peace. [Loud cheering.] The lecturer proceeded to give a brief but comprehensive *resumé* of Mr. O'CONNELL's career from his entrance into public life in 1800 through the series of years that intervened until he obtained the measure of Catholic emancipation. He alluded to his duel with D'ESTERRE, his subsequent penitence, his religious character, and his liberal views. By the advice it was said of his spiritual director, Mr. L'ESTRANGE, he got up a petition, signed by 800,000 Catholics, and sent it to the table of Parliament where it reversed the decision of the ministers as to the bill for the relief of the Protestant dissenters, and thus enabled himself and his Catholic countrymen to see their Protestant fellow-citizens of the empire emancipated before they themselves were. [Applause.] O'CONNELL was not a bigot in religion. He was a liberal Catholic. And when he (the lecturer) said a *liberal* Catholic, he did not wish to be misunderstood; he meant a Catholic who recognizes, in every other human being the same right that he claims for himself. [Loud cheers] But in modern times a liberal Catholic had come to be understood as a man who makes no distinction between one creed and another. [Laughter.] The Archbishop then passed to the consideration of the traits of Mr. O'CONNELL's private personal character, and, in reference to this, related several instances that had come under his own knowledge The first time he met Mr. O'CONNELL was in London, and he was introduced to him with a determination to have a struggle with him on a certain question; that was, on the asperity, as he thought, with which Mr. O'CONNELL spoke of certain social institutions in this country. He (the Archbishop) told him, after the ordinary introduction, "You are not surprised, Mr. O'CONNELL, that while you have many friends in America, there are some who are much displeased with certain of your public remarks."

He asked "What remarks?" It was replied that he (the Archbishop) thought he was too severe upon an institution for which the present generation or the present Government of America was by no means responsible; he meant Slavery. He paused and said it would be strange indeed if he should not be the friend of the slave throughout the world, he who was born a slave himself! [Cheers.] He silenced me, continued the lecturer, although he did not convince me. In conclusion he remarked, I do not say that Mr. O'CONNELL was infallible either as a politician or as a statesman; but I do say that, take him for all in all, Ireland never produced his equal before, and, I fear, never will again. And I say further that, be they few in number, or be they many, I, at least, shall ever claim to be one of those who cherish a profound respect, under every point of view, for the illustrious memory of the great Liberator of Ireland. [Vehement and prolonged cheering, amid which the lecturer retired.]

The Samuel and Edward Collision—Somebody Deaf.

The following is an extract from the protest of the brig *Samuel and Edward*, hence for Monte Video, March 11, as furnished by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.:

That nothing material occurred until April 12, which day commenced with moderate breezes from E. N. E. and cloudy, continuing so until 11 P. M. During the night it being very dark, lights were set, and a good lookout stationed forward; at ten minutes past midnight, the vessel heading South, wind E. by N., in lat. 100 28', lon. 300 31' W., the lookout saw a vessel ahead, but before he could report her she struck the *S. and E.* on the starboard bow, staving it to the water's edge. The vessel, which was a full-rigged ship, was hailed and requested to lay by them until morning, as they had carried away the foremast, mainmast, jib-boom, starboard anchor, and all sails, rigging and gear attached, but no answer was returned.

The pumps were sounded, and 2½ feet of water found in the hold, both pumps were immediately manned, the wreck cut and cleared away, the deck load thrown overboard.

Three hours after the collision, the pumps having been kept constantly at work, they were again sounded, and six feet of water found. At 7 A. M., a ship was seen about nine miles to the N. W., supposed to be the vessel we had been in collision with. A signal of distress was hoisted, but no notice was taken of it, the ship continuing on her course. At 8 A. M., the *S. & E.* was completely water-logged. April 16—A bark was seen standing to the northward; endeavored to attract her attention by firing muskets and setting a barrel of tar on fire, all of which was unnoticed. April 19—A ship was seen standing to the northward. A boat was cleared away and she was boarded. She proved to be the British ship *Salamanca*, Capt. KIRBY, bound to London. At 4 P. M., abandoned the brig, and arrived at London 14th May.

LONG ISLAND.

Board of Education.

The Brooklyn Common Council last evening elected JARED SPARKS as a member of the Board of Education, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. W. E. CALDWELL.

Mr. SPARKS received 12 votes; DANIEL L. NORTHRUP, 10; blank, 1.

Improvement.

A report of the Committee on Grading and Paving Streets, in the Brooklyn Common Council, was adopted last night, in favor of widening Fulton-street, (City Park side,) from Myrtle-avenue to Joralemon-street, by cutting off the sidewalk one foot, and to make the same improvement on Fulton-avenue, between Joralemon-street and Red Hook-lane.

Kings County Hospital.

Fifty-eight persons were received at this Hospital during the week ending yesterday; 39 were discharged and 2 deaths occurred: JOHN RUSSELL, aged 26, and JAMES MUNSON, aged 61. Total number remaiding, 425.

A Pauper Robbed.

While an elderly man was on his way from Brooklyn to Flatbush last evening, to enter the Almshouse there, he was attacked on the Clove Road, severely beaten, and seventy-five cents stolen from his person. His assailants were two vagabonds well known to the Police, and will undobtedly be arrested.

Wife Beating.

GEORGE STARK, a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was convicted yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge MORRIS, on an indictment charging him with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill his wife. Sentence was deferred.

Military.

The Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, paraded yesterday and proceeded to East New-York for drill. The regular Company drills in this Regiment, kept up during the past Winter, have made a decided improvement in its general appearance.

BIRTH.

In Brooklyn, at No. 76 Front-st., Mrs. WM. H. DEVINS, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, by Rev Wm. C. Smith, Mr. PROSPER DUBREUIL to Miss HENRIETTA C. MIGNARD, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, THOMAS D. BUDD and KATE M., daughter of the late Salem Dutcher.

In this City, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., by Rev. A. M. Mann, of Poughkeepsie, Mr. J. THOMPSON YOUNG to Miss CARRIE M. GARRISON, both of this City.

At Oatlands, (near Hempstead,) L. I., on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., Mr. W. B. F. Lockwood, of Norwalk, Conn., to Miss MARY MANICE, eldest daughter of D. F. Manice, Esq.

In Albany, on Monday, June 9, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, Jr., and SUSAN R. BENEDICT, daughter of Lewis Benedict, all of Albany.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Col. Clarkson Crolius, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Clarkson Crolius, No 50 2d-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, Capt. CHARLES DOBBS, in the 84th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 15th inst., a 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 25 Orchard st.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12, of a lingering illness, JOHN B. CASSELL, aged 42 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited (without further notice) to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Mott-st., on Sunday next, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The Veteran Corps of 1813 is respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 12, CAROLINE E., wife of W. G. WILMARTH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Vandam-st., on Saturday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12, FRANCES PHEBE BODDECK, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence No. 44 West Washington-p'ace, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 12, the infant daughter of James J. and Euphemia Acheson.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) from No. 563 8th av.

In this City, on Wednesday night, June 11, TERENCE DUFFY, aged 26 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 220 Elizabeth-st.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12, BETSEY STRACHAN, youngest daughter of John M. and Mary Ann Strachan, aged 3 months and 8 days.

Her remains will be taken from No. 186 Laurens-st. to Greenwood Cemetery, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 12, Mr. JABEZ B. HUBBARD.

The relatives and friends of his family, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. Lebbeus Chapman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 389 State-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 10, at the residence of his brother, James H. Marvin, No. 98 Dean-st., JOHN W. R. MARVIN, of Albany, in the 31st year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Albany Rural Cemetery.

At Factoryville, Staten Island, on Thursday morning, June 12, MARGARET ANN, wife of Capt. Abram Gibson, and eldest daughter of Edward and Tabitha Ann Heliker, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Cornwall, Orange County, on Wednesday, June 11, FRANCES, wife of Nathaniel Adams, in the 56th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 11, S. NEWELL FISK, M. D., aged 47 years.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, June 11, of consumption, JAMES BARTON, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 13th, from his late residence, No. 138 South 6th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 12.

$1,500 Ohio St. s '60...103⅛
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s..1 4
4,000 Virginia State 6s. 95⅝
9,000 do.....s3 94⅜
45,000 Missouri State 6s. 85½
50 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s.103¾
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. bs.60 87½
4,000 do.....s3 87
5,000 do.....b40 87⅜
2,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d M. 76
1,000 Erie R. R. 1st Bs 103⅜
6 Bk. of Commerce..105¾
50 Broadway Bank....139
20 Park Bank.....98
18 Metropolitan Bank..111
45 Mechanics Bank....118
10 Hanover Bank.....97½
25 Manhattan Gas Co.123½
250 Nicar. Transit Co. 10½
100 do.....b30 10⅝
100 do.....b30 10⅝
100 do.....s30 10⅝
200 Penns. Coal Co. b60 171
20 Third-av. Railroad. 73⅝
5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.104⅝
28 do.....104⅝

5 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 91⅛
100 do.....b30 91⅛
100 do.....b20 91⅛
55 do.....s3 91⅛
150 do.....b30 91⅜
50 Erie Railroad.....c 56⅞
600 do.....s10 56⅞
100 Hud. Riv. R. R..b60 33⅛
50 Wis. L. Gr. R. R.... 70
20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.... 84
850 Reading Railroad..s3 91⅜
100 do.....s60 91⅛
100 do.....s60 91⅛
500 do.....b60 91⅝
130 Mich. Cen. R. R...s3 96
2'0 M. S. & N. I. R. R...b30 97½
50 do.....s10 96⅞
330 do.....b3 97
75 Panama Railroad..101¼
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.s6m 63
20 do.....63¼
100 Clev. & Toledo R.s3 75⅝
200 do.....b60 75⅝
2'0 Chic. & R'k Isl. R.s3 91⅜
25 Cin. Ham. & D'n R.. 60

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Erie R. R. Bs. '75 91⅝
270 Merchants' Banks..136
50 Nicar. Trans. Co...c 10⅝
150 do.....10⅝
100 do.....b30 10⅝
1050 do.....b3 11⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.b30 91⅞
25 Panama Railroad..101⅜

200 Erie Railroad.....b3 57
50 do.....s3 56⅞
100 Reading Railroad..s20 91⅜
50 Mich S. & N. R. R.s10 97
300 Cleve. & Tol. P. R.s3 75⅜
10 Third-avenue R. R. 76
100 Gal. & Chic. R...s30 110¾

THURSDAY, June 12—P. M.

The California packet of May 20 is announced by telegraph from New-Orleans. The *George Law*, on the Atlantic side, is on her way and now due at this port, with nearly $2,000,000 on freight. The packet on the other side brought down over two millions; a small portion, as usual, manifested for England direct. Quiet is restored on the Isthmus of Panama, and the Railway in good condition. The news from Nicaragua is, that WALKER remains unmolested, and had made his head-quarters at Leon, on account of sickness among his troops at Granada. A domestic insurrection is reported to have taken place in Costa Rica during General MORA's absence in Nicaragua. We have, as yet, no market report from San Francisco. There had been no clipper-ship arrivals since the sailing of the previous packet.

The business at the Stock Board, to-day, was very light, particularly in the usually active Road shares. The changes from yesterday were unimportant. The inclination of prices was to a little more firmness. The last bid for Erie was 56⅞; Reading 91¼@⅜; New-York Central 91¼, and Toledo 75⅝. A sale of 1,000 shares Nicaragua Transit was made at the Second Board at 10½, said to be to close the interest in the Stock, held for the estate of a deceased Broker. There were subsequent sales at 10⅜@10½, the last price being bid at the close of business. Nothing new transpired, to-day, in regard to the affairs of the Company. The leading Shareholders appear to believe that Mr. VANDERBILT will be satisfied with an ordinary new mortgage for his advances, without a direct bill of sale of the boats. Where the authority rests to execute such an instrument, in binding legal form, is not stated. There were some large sales of Missouri State Sixes, at 85½ cash, and two or three parcels of Virginias, at 95⅝, seller 30 or 60 days. An auction sale of $100,000 San Francisco City Sixes, at 50 per cent., is reported, also $70,000 Sacramento Tens, at 70 per cent; both to close a hypothecation. Of the Academy of Music Association 4 shares were sold at $180 each.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $438,000, of which $200,000, as well as part of the disbursement of Wednesday, went to the Philadelphia office in Gold. There was no change in Money affairs, which work easy in supply and rates, under a limited demand from the Brokers. The next packet for Europe is the *Washington*, for Bremen and Southampton. The remittances will not be large. Bills both on England and France are firm at the rates of Tuesday, 109¾@⅞ on London; 5.16¼ on Paris.

The business for May on the Harlem Road will settle up $8,000 more than the same month last year. The Pennsylvania Central earned $453,586, against $325,711 in May, 1855. From the 1st of January the traffic on this Road for five months amounts to $2,181,295, against $1,548,285 same period last year. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company have declared 3½ ₰ cent. half-yearly interest on their Stock.

CUMBERLAND COAL CO., MAY 1, 1856

Earnings and rents to May 1	$342,747 28
Less paid for 25 bonds canceled	$33,250 00
Paid for renewal of 467 bonds, of $1,000, to Jan. 1, 1864	93 400 00
Interest	28,720 00
Land, &c.	8,099 00
Iron, boats and locomotives	40,411 00
	203,180 33
Net assets (or 2⅔ ₰ cent. on capital)	$139,566 95

The Cotton Trade of the United States.

From Report of Secretary of Treasury, in reply to resolution of House of Representatives on the subject of the Cotton Trade, the *National Intelligencer* compiles the following facts:

Statement respecting the Tariff duties and Custom-House regulations applicable to American Cotton in the principal commercial countries.

Countries	Quantities.	Rates of Duty.
Great Britain	....	Free.
France	220 lbs.	In national vessels, 3 72; in foreign vessels 3 48. (a)
Spain	101 lbs.	In national vessels, 79½c.; in foreign vessels, 3 85.
Russia	36 lbs	18¾ cents.
Bremen	Ad valo'm	½ of 1 ₰ cent.
Sardinia	....	Free.
Belgium	....	Free.
Austria	....	Free.
Sweden and Norway	....	In Sweden, free; in Norway, nearly ½c. ₰ lb.
Mexico	101 lbs.	3 50.
Hamburg	Ad valo'm	¼ of 1 ₰ cent.
Holland	....	Free.
Two Sicilies	192.50 lbs	3.
Brit. N. A. Pos	....	Free.
Denmark	....	Free.
Portugal	101 lbs.	2 c. 5 cents.
Tuscany	....	Free.
Papal States	74.86 lbs.	10 cents.
Cuba	101 lbs.	In national vessels, 19½; in foreign vessels, 37½ ₰ cent. on a valuation of 35.

(a.) By the treaty of 1822 United States vessels are equalized with French vessels.

TABULAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, *showing the quantities of Cotton exported from the United States to the principal commercial countries respectively, and the annual average amount thereof, for a period of three years, from* 1853 *to* 1855, *both inclusive*, (a.)

Countries to which exported.	Pounds of Cotton exported from the U. States in the Years— 1853.	1854.	1855.	Av. average amounts of Cotton.
Great Britain	768,596,498	696,247,047	673,498,259	712,312,141
France	189,226,913	144,328,360	210,173,809	173,243,584
Spain	36,951,042	35,024,074	33,071,735	35,015,617
Hanse Towns	22,671,782	31,719,922	30,809,991	28,011,298
Belgium	15,494,342	13,980,460	19,219,552	17,031,451
Austria	17,988,642	14,961,144	9,767,165	14,789,767
Sard. and Italy	17,487,948	12,725,830	16,067,064	14,911,110
Russia	21,486,563	9,134,854	448,992	10,044,803
Mexico	7,463,851	12,146,080	7,527,079	6,938,612
Holland	7,638,994	6,048,165	4,941,414	6,759,857
Swed. and Nor.	6,099,517	9,219,710	8,424,437	6,965,132
Brit. N. A. Pos.	12,295	72,780	883,294	201,679
Prussia	435,189	39,360	298,186	144,578
Cuba	196,392	250,633	9,620	173,014
Portugal	87,691	121,059	144,006	90,198
Elsewhere	652,595	1,946,995	570,822	746,918
To all countries	1,111,570,370	987,833,106	1,008,424,601	1,025,659,156

(a) The data for this statement are derived from the United States Treasury Reports, in which he commercial year closes June 30. The year in British and French official documents corresponds with that of the calendar; hence one cause of apparent discrepancies in figures for nominally the same years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual average importation of cotton from all countries into England, the last five years, has been 858,335,984 pounds, of which amount, according to British authorities, 461,529,220 pounds, or more than three-fourths, were from the United States. The annual average exportation to the continent, and elsewhere, has been 122,810,688 pounds, or about one-sixth of the total quantity imported, leaving 715,525,296 pounds for the annual average consumption. About one-sixth of the whole amount imported was from British possessions.

In 1781 Great Britain commenced the reëxportation of cotton to the continent and elsewhere. In 1815 the quantity thus reëxported had risen from an annual average of one million pounds to that of six million pounds. In 1853, the aggregate amount exported exceeded 148½ million pounds, of which nearly 83 million pounds were derived from the United States, and more than sixty million pounds from the East Indies. The quantity of American cotton reëxported by Great Britain to the different markets of Europe, when compared with the quantities imported, is much less than of that imported from some other countries—a fact which suggests the superiority of the American article, and its better adaptation to purposes of fabrile industry. For example: about one-tenth of the cotton imported from the United States is reëxported, against nearly one-half of that imported from the East Indies. A comparison between American and East Indian cotton shows a difference of 100 per cent. in favor of the former—the cotton of the East Indies containing twenty-five per cent. of waste, while that of the United States contains only twelve and a half per cent. The fibre also of the latter exceeds that of the former.

In 1788 the efforts of the East India Company commenced for the promotion of the growth of Cotton and for the improvement of its quality in British India; and the first exportation of the article to England was made the same year. In 1814, the exportation amounted 4,000,000 pounds. It now averages some 165,000,000 pounds per annum. An area of about 8,000 square miles is said to be devoted to the culture.

Liverpool is the great mart of the Cotton trade of Great Britain, and of Europe generally. Thus, while the total imports of that article into the United Kingdom, according to British authorities, in 1852, amounted to 2,357,338 bales, the quantity at this port reached 2,205,738 bales. About six-sevenths of the Cotton received at Liverpool comes from the United States, and of this four fifths is estimated to be imported for the factories of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Since March, 1845, cottons have been admitted into British ports free of duty. Prior to that period, the duty was of and from British Possessions 8 cents, from other places 70 cents per 112 pounds.

The number of spindles in operation in England is estimated at more than twenty millions.

The value of cotton supplied by the United States to Great Britain, in 1855, was $57,616,749, being about the average each year the last four.

The quantity of cotton exported from the United States to England, in eleven months of the fiscal year 1856, is estimated at 2,755,000 bales.

It appears from "Commerce and Navigation" that the importation of raw cotton from the British West Indies into the United States has increased for some years past at a ratio quite proportionate to the decrease of such importation into Great Britain. Thus, the importations of cotton into the United States and Great Britain, respectively, from the British West Indies, from 1851 to 1855, inclusive, were as follows:

	Into the United States.	Into Great Britain.
1851	29,983 lbs	446,529 lbs
1852	6,746 lbs	703,696 lbs
1853	252,792 lbs	344,065 lbs
1854	159,381 lbs	
1855	1,688,217 lbs	

The average price per pound of cotton, from 1851 to 1855, inclusive, in the United States and Great Britain, respectively, is shown as follows:

AVERAGE PRICE OF COTTON PER POUND.

	In the United States.	In Great Britain. (a)
1851	12.11 cents	12¾ cents
1'52	8.05 cents	11¾ cents
1853	9.85 cents	12 4-7 cents
1854	9.47 cents	13⅜ cents
1855	8.74 cents	12 1-5 cents

(a) At Manchester.

FRANCE.

Cotton constitutes in value more than two-thirds of the domestic exports of the United States to France. By virtue of the treaty of 1853, it is imported, like all other "articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States," on the same terms, whether in United States or national vessels; but the importation must be direct, and the origin of the article duly authenticated. A ministerial decree of December 17, 1851, enlarges the provision of the treaty relative to the direct voyage, so far as to extend the equality between the vessels of the two nations when importing cotton, even should the American vessel touch at a British port; but, in that event, the captain is required to exhibit a certificate from the French Consul at that port, stating that no commercial transaction there took place.

The French Government is directing its efforts to the development and extension of the cotton culture in its colonial province of Algeria. To that end, in December, 1853, an aggregate value of twenty thousand francs, in prizes, was

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1479. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR

THE AFFAIR AT PRAIRIE CITY.

Conflicts Between the Free-State Men and Border Ruffians.

The Indictments Against Gov. Reeder, Gov. Robinson and others.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF GOV SHANNON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, June 2, 1856.

Civil war is actually begun, and skirmishes are occurring every day among detached parties; but the shooting has not been very complimentary upon either side—that is—it indicates that a little more practice would be advisable. Our men still lie back upon the defensive, but are only waiting recruits from the States to enable them to exercise vigorously the last resort of nations.

Captain Brown was taken, some days since, under the sham covering of law, before Judge Cato, of the Southern District, and now stands charged with high treason, guarded by a South Carolina mob But we expect to hear that the mob has been attacked by our citizens, and Brown will either be rescued or lose his life in the attempt. His own father heads the rescuers.

FIGHTING AT WASHINGTON CREEK.

Upon Washington Creek, about six miles south of this place, fighting has been going on the last two days. The Free-State men have gathered at the house of a Mr. Stokes, who had been severely threatened by the ruffians, and they were attacked three times on Saturday. The first time they took Mr. Stokes' horse; the second time our party increased so much that they kept at a greater distance, both sides firing without effect. The third attack was similar to the second, but during the day news came to Lawrence that Stokes was in great danger, and General Topliff, our Commander-in-Chief, took three officers of the United States force now here, and went out to learn the state of the siege, but they were fired upon by a large party, and one of the dragoons was shot twice, but is not mortally wounded. My evidence is yet very indefinite in the case. Some have pretended that they were fired at by our men, at Stokes' house, by mistake—they taking them for the enemy—but the latest news seems to be that they did not know where Stokes resided, and were fired at from another house this side of there, by a party of "red shirts." In either case, the United States dragoons are very much attached to us and our cause, and perfectly detest "Old Shannon," as they dub him. When news came in again that there was more fighting there yesterday, in which they were requested to interfere, they replied, "Send all your men out from Lawrence and scalp every devil of them." Our men went over, and after some firing took three prisoners, with their horses, arms, and a keg of powder. This morning they released their prisoners, but retain the property. Mr. Stokes and family came into town last night for safety, and intend to remain here for the present. Captain Walker, of the Bloomington Company, has done the same.

GOVERNOR SHANNON.

Shannon has joined the banditti and become a highway robber. He has opened the crusade with a small detachment of dragoons, whom he orders as his posse, and goes from house to house stealing horses, guns, rifles, &c., and frightening the women. This is strictly true of him, and he is notoriously unpopular by everybody except the Southern rabble. It is rumored that he is about to be removed, but we can hardly hope for so fortunate an event. Those who are intimate with him say he has not seen a *sober* hour the last month. Who would not be a citizen of Kansas, in order to be of that number who are thus governed? He called at the house of a Mr. McIntire, a few days since, and inquired for her husband, but as she gave a somewhat evasive answer, he threatened to "cut his damned black heart out," if he could find him, and hers too, if she didn't tell where he was. He called at the house of Capt. Thomas, last Friday, and asked for him, but was told by his wife that he had gone to Lawrence. He then inquired where he was from and *what he was*, giving as a reason, that he wished to find out these things that he might "*know who to kill.*" On both of these occasions he had a posse with him, and was so drunk as to reel in his saddle. Such is His Excellency of the black Oligarchy, the appointee of Franklin Pierce.

THE EXAMINATION OF GOV. ROBINSON.

To-day was set for the examination of Gov. Robinson before Judge Lecompte on the charge for high treason. I went to Lecompton this morning for the purpose of being present at the examination, but the Judge had not been seen for some days, so of course there could be no Court without a Judge, and from the best information we could gather, the "law-and-order" men never intend to give any of our men who are arrested for that high crime, an opportunity to have an impartial examination. Therefore, a thousand and one excuses are fabricated to prolong the vexation, and keep our men where they can render us no direct assistance at a time when their services would be invaluable.

THE INDICTMENTS.

I have succeeded to-day in obtaining copies of the indictments found by the Grand Jury against Reeder, Robinson, and others, which I transmit to you. They are given in full below. They out-Herod Herod, and it would require a full lecture to relate all the correlative circumstances showing the palpable falsity of all the charges alleged.

OUTBREAK AT PRAIRIE CITY—A BATTLE.

On my return from Lecompton this afternoon, I found our town in a high state of excitement, in consequence of intelligence just received that a fight was going on to-day at Prairie City, some fifteen miles South of us, that several were killed upon both sides—and that assistance was called for in haste. About fifteen of our men—all who could obtain horses, rode over as fast as possible, but on arriving there, found the fighting was over, and they were already leaving. I learn the facts from our own men who have just returned, to be, that last night a party of the Southern elect, led by the murderer Coleman and a Correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, in all about twenty, traveled through the country in that vicinity, stealing horses, rifles, drums, &c., from our men. These things have become quite common to us, and the Free State men decided that they were ready to rally for their life or death, rather than submit any longer. I should further add that they took three of our men prisoners last night, and conveyed them to their camp. Our men, under command of "Old Brown," father of the Capt. Brown under arrest at Pottawatomie, as you already know, came out to day to hunt them down. They soon found their quarters, and learned that they numbered about thirty. Our party were of about the same number, and both parties it is said sent abroad for recruits, before any direct attack was made. Our men came in—theirs did not. What number we had I do not know, but ere long the siege began in earnest, our men making the attack.

A BREASTWORK OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners taken from us last night were placed in front of their ranks as a breast-work, but that did not deter our men from their purpose. Some five or six rounds were fired upon each side. As would be expected the prisoners were all seriously wounded—one is considered dangerously so. Four or five of their men it is thought will die before morning, and several others are wounded. Several horses were also killed, but not a man was injured in our ranks. Best of all, *twenty-one* of their men are taken prisoners, including the correspondent of the *Republican*, but Coleman did not come into the fight, but kept back beyond their reach. They took also about thirty horses, all their ammunition, arms, &c., and they *will not be given up* in an hour, but will be held as a *price* for our men who are prisoners. The language of Brown to them was, "Such treatment as you give my son we shall give you." This complete victory has revived the spirits of our men and served to dispel the gloom of the past. They will go on from victory to victory, so long as our strength is adequate. This cannot be long with Missouri at our backs, unless the North are already moving towards us. Slavery and Freedom can no longer dwell together in Kansas. One or the other must be driven out by military force; there is no other alternative. What is the duty then of the millions who love the right and hate the wrong?

ARRIVAL OF COL. SUMNER.

Col. Sumner arrived last night, and says two more companies will be here to-day, which will be stationed here. He has had recent dispatches from the President, but there are conflicting rumors as to their import. Sumner may check our movement for the present—but no Government interference at this late hour can divert our God-willed purpose. We shall learn more of Sumner's movements to-day. I must defer the indictments till my next.

RANDOLPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

ATTEMPT TO RECOVER ARMS.

Last night, a company of about fifty of our men, mostly from Warkarusa, knowing that a cannon taken at the siege of Lawrence, also a box of guns pilfered from our wagons upon the highway, were in a building in Franklin, they started about midnight to attempt to recover them. They were directed by guides who had been in Franklin during the day, and knew the locality of everything—but as the night was dark they had some difficulty in finding their plunder. In this search they got separated into two parties—one of less than twenty, the other about thirty The smaller squad marched into town alone, and, after looking about for some time, they were suddenly fired upon by a party of twenty-five, who were in ambush for them in a private house. They returned the fire, when immediately a cannon, loaded with all manner of crooked things, was discharged upon them. They had a moment before thrown themselves flat upon the ground, or they would have been badly cut to pieces by the sluge—but, as it was, they all passed over them. Our men then commenced firing and loading as fast as possible in that position, (and they all had Sharpe's rifles, which can be readily loaded in the dark) and, meanwhile, they had practical hints upon the "music of the spheres" around their ears—many of them for the first time. They were thus able to prevent a second discharge of the cannon, and a rapid firing of small arms was kept up on both sides for several minutes. Those in the house fired from the door and windows, and some of the time a few were outside; but the darkness made the scene unpleasant, and neither party knew whether they were making or losing. From such evidence as I can gather, it is probable that both parties retreated about the same time—both supposing they were fighting four times their number, and both acting upon the assumption that a *little fear* would not injure men who were *supposed* to be all courage. By this means the cannon was totally deserted, and one man with an old horse could have captured it alone—but no such man was there. None of our men were marked in the least, but a Mr. Tishmaker, who was the proprietor of the house, was mortally wounded, and died this forenoon.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Two children were lying in a bed in the same house, and the pillows were cut with balls around both of their heads, but they escaped uninjured. While this was going on, the larger party of thirty were in a distant part of the town, employed in loading their wagon with small arms, powder and provisions, which they took to a place of safety. Our men were evidently censurable for their want of organization and prearrangement, and the act was private and independent, wholly unauthorized or unapproved by any of our constituted authorities. There has been a very marked change in the public sentiment of Franklin within the last month. There is a large majority now of Free-State men, and three of them applied to Captain Beal of the army to-day for protection, as their property was constantly threatened by the "Law-and-Order" men; and, in accordance with their wishes, he has moved nearly all of his encampment this afternoon to the high land between Franklin and this town, overlooking both. We are unable yet to state fully what position they will take here, but know that they have especial instructions to protect Lawrence.

FORCES GATHERING.

There is evidence that large forces are gathering upon both sides, near Prairie City, fifteen miles South, on the Santa Fé road. Gen. Whitfield is reported to have command of a party of marauders that left Westport, Mo., yesterday, to march in that direction. Capt. Brown, the editor, is in command of our forces, and dispatches have been sent as far as Topeka for reinforcements. The battle will probably be fought to-morrow, or next day. Two companies of dragoons are in that vicinity; but I don't believe they can prevent a collision. When men are determined to fight, there are a plenty of sly ravines where the work can be accomplished before the U. S. *protectors* can interfere. The whole horizon gathers with the enormity of impending events. The wind din of belligerent armies has incited a frown upon this once-smiling land. It must smile still. The God of Nature never rolled out this picturesque country to be dotted with cemeteries filled with the "illustrious dead.

EXCITEMENT IN LECOMPTON.

The excitement runs high again in Lecompton. Yesterday, Judge Conway and K. Coates, Esq., met there, on business connected with the trial of the prisoners now under arrest for high treason, and they were beset by an inflamed mob, and ordered to leave the town in fifteen minutes. They appealed to the Governor for protection, but he could afford none, he said, whatever, and advised them to leave as soon as possible for their lives. A Governor of a Territory no power to restrain a mob! He even told Mr. Conway that he could not control these men, and that he must take his chance with them and escape if possible. He did so, and received no injury.

THE INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury's indictments, which I send you herewith, are full of inconsistencies, to all of which I have not time to refer. I will briefly state, however, that only one out of the eight persons who are charged with committing the "overt act," were at or near Lawrence at the times alleged in the indictment. Lane has not been here since March. Smith had only been in the town a few hours since last December. Brown had not been here since April 1st, and so on. Then worse still: The Grand Jury adjourned the 10th of May, and here are two charges, made after that date. Such things are perfectly *regular* in Kansas, because they are usual among ministers of law who declare hotels, and printing-offices, and toll bridges to be public nuisances.

A general war seems inevitable, but we have too few arms and too little money, to cope long with the hired minions of the South without aid. Our fate is the national problem.

RANDOLPH.

P. S.—June 5. It is reported this morning that the prisoners are to be removed from the Lecompton camp to Fort Leavenworth, for their personal safety. They are rigidly secluded from all communication with their friends. It is expected that the Congressional Committee have hastily left to lay their surprising disclosures before Congress at once. Hope their prayers may not be unavailing.

RANDOLPH.

THE INDICTMENTS.

Indictments for High Treason found by the Grand Jury against Governor Reeder, Governor Robinson, Gen. Lane and Others.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS—COUNTY OF DOUGLAS:

In the First District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas. April Term, A. D., 1856.

The Grand Jury of the United States of America, within and for the First Judicial District, Douglas County, Territory of Kansas, sworn to inquire upon their oath, present, that Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, George W. Brown, George W. Deitzler, George W. Smith, Samuel N. Wood, Gains Jenkins, late of the County of Douglas, First Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas, owing allegiance to the United States of America, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the said United States, to disturb and to prevent the execution of the law thereof, within the same, to wit: A law of the said United States entitled an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, approved May 30, 1854, on the first day of May, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in the County, District and Territory aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, wickedly and traitorously did intend to levy war against the said United States, within the same, and to fulfill and bring to effect of the said traitorous intention of him, the said Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, George W. Brown, George W. Deitzler, George W. Smith, Samuel N. Wood, Gains Jenkins; afterwards, that is to say, on the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1856, in the said District, County and Territory aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with a great multitude of persons, whose names are to the said Grand Jurors unknown, to a great number, to wit: the number of 100 persons, and upwards, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, swords, pistols, artillery and other warlike weapons—as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully and traitorously assembled, did traitorously assemble and combine against the said United States, and then and there with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously and with the wicked and traitorous intention to oppose and prevent, by means of intimidation and violence the execution of the said law of the said United States, within the same did array and expose themselves, in a warlike and hostile manner against the said United States, and then and there, with force, and in pursuance of such, their traitorous intentions, they the said Andrew H. Reeder Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler, Saml. N. Wood, and Gains Jenkins, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, wickedly and traitorously did levy war against the said United States, and further to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous intention of him the said Andrew H Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler, Samuel N. Wood, and Gains Jenkins; and in pursuance and in execution of the said wicked intention and traitorous combination, to oppose, resist and prevent the said law of the said United States from being carried into execution in the Territory and District aforesaid, they, the said Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H Lane, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler, Samuel N. Wood and Gains Jenkins, afterwards to wit, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1856, in the Territory, District, and County aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Court, with the said persons whose names to the said Grand Jurors aforesaid are unknown, did wickedly and traitorously assemble against the said United States, with the avowed intention, by force of arms and intimidation, to prevent the execution of the said law of the said United States within the same, and with the intention, then and there and thereby to subvert the Government and law, and of the said United States, in the said Territory of Kansas; and in pursuance and execution of such, their wicked and traitorous combination and intention, they, the said Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler, Samuel N. Wood and Gains Jenkins, then and there, with force and arms, with the said persons to a great number, to wit: the number of one hundred and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, pistols, swords, artillery and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, and then and there unlawfully and traitorously assembled for the purpose and design of overthrowing and subverting by force and violence the Government of the said United States in the Territory of Kansas aforesaid, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and also against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

A. G. ISACKS,
United States Attorney for the Territory of Kansas.

THE FREE-STATE GOVERNMENT.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS—DOUGLAS COUNTY—ss.

The First District Court, Adjourned Session of April Term, A. D., 1856.

The Grand Jurors for the Territory of Kansas, for Douglas County, sworn to inquire upon their oath, present: that, whereas, by an act of Congress entitled an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, approved May 30, 1854, among other things it was provided in substance as follows, to wit: "That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Kansas, shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States" And by another section of the same act, among other things, it was provided as follows, to wit: "That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States;" one Charles Robinson, late of the county aforesaid, well knowing the provisions of the aforesaid acts, on the 23d day of April, in the year 1856, in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said court, then and there being nominated and appointed according to the act aforesaid, and without then and there having any lawful appointment or appellation whatever, as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, unlawfully then and there did assume and take upon himself the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, under the false name and style of Governor of the *State* of Kansas, and that the said Charles Robinson afterwards, to wit on the twenty-third day of April, in the year aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Court, did utter and issue a certain Proclamation, as Governor of the State of Kansas, the issuing and uttering of which proclamation, then and there, was an act appertaining to the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, and that the said Charles Robinson, without having any appointment or deputation whatever so to do, at the time and place last aforesaid, and on divers times between that time and the day of taking this inquisition, did exercise the power appertaining to the said office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, to the great disturbance of the peace and good order of the said Territory, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the Territory of Kansas.

C. H. GROVER, District-Attorney.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Attack on Ossawatomie—Arrival of the Congressional Committee at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 12.

Advices from Palmyra, under date of June 9, mention that Ossawatomie was attacked and plundered on the 7th, by an army of one hundred and sixty men. These were the men who had come up to Palmyra under Gen. Whitfield, mostly from Westport, Independence, and Lexington. The troops disbanded the Free-State parties that went out to meet the Missourians as fast as they came up. Twenty-five houses were plundered in Ossawatomie, sixteen horses taken, and they went so far as to take rings and ear-rings from the women. A printing-office was destroyed, and after all was done some of the party started for Westport with their booty. The remainder went some miles south, and camped. The Free-State parties, actual residents, are closely watched, disbanded, and in some cases disarmed. The mail from Lawrence to Westport was robbed by "law-and-order" men last Friday. They have been pillaging so, that it is unsafe to come up the Westport road. No one should land at Kansas City, but all should go to Leavenworth. At least a dozen teamsters and horsemen have been robbed on the roads leading from Westport into the Territory within a few days. That road is infested with law-and-order camps. Mr. Upton, sergeant-at-arms of the Commission, was taken, and they were for hanging him, but Mr. Oliver finally procured his release. Mr. Brooks had a load of flour taken from him by them. The body of a Free-State man was found with three bullets in it near where Gen. Whitfield's camp has been, and another was left on the prairies bound and gagged. Outrages of this last description are very numerous. The troops have arrested the victorious career of the Free-State men.

The Congressional Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 12.

Mr. Howard, of the Kansas Commission, and Messrs. Hanscom, Lord, Townsend and Upton, officers of the Commission, arrived this evening in the steamer *Polar Star* from Kansas. They start for the East to-morrow. When they left large bodies of Missourians were pouring into the Territory, determined on fighting, and Free-State men were mustering, equally anxious for battle.

Threatened Collision Between United State Troops and Whitfield's Party.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 12.

Persons just arrived from Kansas City, Monday evening, state that Col. Sumner ordered General Whitfield's Army to leave the Territory on Saturday, when the whole number, four hundred, left and went to Westport where they were reinforced by one hundred and fifty Missourians and returned on Sunday, threatening to hang Col. Sumner if they caught him. A collision between the United States Troops and Whitfield's party was expected unless the latter changed their purposes.

Aid For Kansas.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 13.

A call, signed by the officers of the Aid Societies of New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio, has been published here, asking that a Convention be held at Cleveland on the 20th, and that the delegates from the different Aid Societies adopt measures for the relief of emigrants, and the preservation of law and order in Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

A REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

RUFFIANISM AND ASSASSINATION.

Murder of the Editor of the Bulletin.

Unparalleled Sensation and Commotion.

SAN FRANCISCO DRAPED IN MOURNING.

TEN THOUSAND CITIZENS UNDER ARMS.

The old Vigilance Committee Revived.

Purging the City of Gamblers, Thieves and Murderers.

The Criminals taken from Jail by the People

THEIR IMMEDIATE EXECUTION EXPECTED.

The United States mail steamer *George Law*, H. L. Herndon, U. S. N., Commander, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing two weeks' later news from California.

The Panama Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *John L. Stevens*, sailed from San Francisco, 8 P. M., 21st ult., with the United States mails, passengers, and $2,585,198 29 in treasure, of which $342,641 67 was destined for England, and the balance for the Atlantic States, arrived at Acapulco 29th ult., 2 A. M., and sailed same day at 8½ A. M. for Panama; arrived at that port 1½ A. M., 4th inst.

Sloop of war *St. Mary's* is still remaining in Bay of Panama.

The outward bound passengers per *George Law* left Panama, per *Golden Gate*, night of 31st inst. Railroad is in good condition, and the health of the Isthmus was never better.

H. B. M. steamer *Humes* was lying at Aspinwall when the *George Law* sailed.

We are indebted to the Expresses of G. H. Wines & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. for special favors.

Treasure List of Steamer George Law.

Am. Exchange Bank.	$5,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	$20,000
Bank of America	10,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	20,000
Bush & Wilde	2,000	Order	76,470
Butcher & Bro	6,000	James Patrick	100,000
Cary & Co	20,000	A. Rich & Bro	6,400
W. T. Coleman & Co.	10,000	Henry Strybing	2,500
Drexel & Co	350,000	G. H. Schenkburg	10,500
Duncan, Sherman & Co	120,170	Scholle & Bros	13,384
Jno. Luraud & Co	7,400	E. A. Stern & Co	10,080
Z. Ernstein & Bro	3,098	Stone, Bisbee & Lickner	14,600
Truman & Co	2,800	J. Stranss, bros. & Co	16,058
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs	20,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	21,000
W. Rose & Co	128,900	Treadwell & Co	15,000
H. S. Ballett	2,545	Tilton & McFarland	3,000
T. J. Hand & Co	4,000	Ulmer & Feigenbaum	40,000
W. Hiller & Co	12,000	J. B. Wier	10,700
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	11,800	G. H. Wines & Co	14,950
Hamburger & Bro	13,700	Wells, Fargo & Co	377,100
Howland & Aspinwall	83,118	*From Aspinwall.*	
A. Jacobs & Co	18,400	Winkens & Foster	1,500
Eugene Kelly & Co	50,500	C. F. Rogers	3,500
Mayer, Levy & Co	4,000	Order	1,500
Metropolitan Bank	265,000	Freeman & Co	1,000
Chas. Morgan & Co	78,786	A. B & D. Sands	1,300
Mechanics' Bank	12,000	Everett & Brown	265
Total			$1,951,741

REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Full Particulars of the Murder of the Editor of the Bulletin and the Events which Followed.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

We are in the midst of a revolution which will be recorded as one of the most remarkable in the annals of history—which was designed, and is destined to effect a most important change in the social, moral and political character of the State.

SKETCH OF JAMES KING.

James King of William is a native of Georgetown, District of Columbia. His father was one of the most respectable men of the District, and an influential member of the Southern division of the Methodist Protestant Church. He died, I think, about a year since. James is called James King of William, after the old style of Maryland and Virginia, to distinguish two of the same name, as: James King, son of William King, from James, son of George King,

James King of William commenced his business career as a clerk in the banking house of Corcoran & Riggs, in Washington, and by his probity and industry gained their entire confidence. In the early part of 1848, some years after his marriage, and before the gold discovery, Mr. King came to California, with the intention of either trading in hides, horns, &c., which was then a profitable business, or of settling in Oregon. But the gold discovery at Sutter's Mill of course changed his intentions, and he went to the mines. Having, by hard labor, amassed a sum of about $15,000, he returned in 1849 to Washington. In October of that year, he again left for California, intending to commence a private banking business, to facilitate which, he bore a letter of credit from his old employers. I was a passenger with Mr. King on the *Empire City*, and in Panama roomed and messed with him a couple of weeks, while waiting the Pacific steamer. It was during these two weeks that I learned to respect and love James King of William for the manly and noble qualities which have so eminently marked his career in California.

Mr. King was remarkably successful in his business, having amassed a fortune in less than four years of about $150,000. Something over a year since he established a branch office in the town of Sonora, mainly for the purchase of gold dust. His agent there, instead of sticking to a legitimate business, was led to advance a considerable sum of money to a Ditch Company, on the security of the property, and finally Mr. King consented to further advances to this Company, until, indeed, he had sunk in it his whole fortune. At this juncture, Mr. Isaac C. Woods, of the firm of Adams & Co., having a good deal of confidence that the speculation only needed larger capital to make it a great paying one, took the business off the hands of Mr. King, and offered him a place in the bank of Adams & Co., at a salary of $1,000 a month, which he accepted. Mr. King sold his beautiful house and elegant furniture to discharge his few remaining debts, commenced his career as clerk, and adopted a most economical mode of life. In a few months after, the great house of Adams & Co. failed. Mr. King was thrown out of employment, and with his wife and six children was left destitute. Mr. K. has frequently said, that at this time he had not a dollar to purchase his day's marketing with. But he did not despair. Through the assistance of some friends, he opened, with Mr. Reed, another banking-house. After a little while, finding their means insufficient to do a profitable business, the depositors were notified to draw out their cash, and the firm dissolved.

Mr. King had nearly made up his mind to go again to the mines, when, from observing the rascalities of J. C. Woods and Cohen, the receiver of the firm, as well as of others employed in the settlement of the business of Adams & Co, and knowing that the San Francisco press had either not the knowledge to enable it, or the will to expose the frauds going on, started a paper mainly for this purpose. It was printed on a small sheet and called the *Evening Bulletin*. Mr. King, honest, frank and straightforward, thoroughly detesting vice, whatever form it might assume, and possessed of a moral and physical courage that has never been questioned, was just the man to attack the hydra monster Corruption, which was sapping the very foundation of society, and he did it with an unsparing hand. His paper attracted the attention of thousands of honest miners, laborers, mechanics and merchants—indeed of all classes who had been swindled by Woods. Advertisers flocked to his desk, and in a short time he was obliged to enlarge his sheet. Mr. King not only attacked the perpetrators of these frauds, but commenced an onslaught upon the vices of our Judges and Juries, our men in high political position, our bands of ballot-box stuffers, our hosts of gamblers, our scores of dishonest and pettifogging lawyers, and indeed upon all who had outraged and were outraging public morals. In this crusade he did not deal in generalities, but when he had fastened crime or corruption upon any man high in power, he impaled him, singly and by name, as upon a spear, and held him up to the gaze of the people. Of course, in a community like this, where the vilest criminals, gamblers and political cheats hold the majority of the offices and can control nearly all the rest, he had hosts of enemies. But the honest portion of the people, particularly the laboring classes, literally worshipped him. His paper had double the circulation of any other in the State, and was making money rapidly.

It was known that Mr King was conscientiously opposed to dueling. It was also known that he was a stranger to fear. To the many threats of personal attack he listened with a contemptuous smile, and would then eject the man from his editorial room. He always went well armed, however, and would have defended his life by killing an open assailant. But his courage and his arms were not his only protection. It had come to be generally believed that he held so firm a place in the affections of the people, that none would dare attack him for fear that instant vengeance would be meted out.

THE MURDER.

On Wednesday afternoon last, at about 5 o'clock, the whole city was roused by the report that James King of William had been shot dead in the greatest business thoroughfare of the city, by James P. Casey, a Sing-Sing convict. Casey was known as a successful ballot-box stuffer—so successful, that on counting the votes in his Ward, it was found he was elected one of the Supervisors of this county, by a large majority, although he was not even known by the voters as a candidate. He was also well-known as the man who had been engaged in a murderous affray growing out of one of these political operations. His name was a prominent one among the many hundreds of gamblers and shoulder-strikers that have always ruled this city, and the house of every harlot opened, as if by magic, when his well-known knock echoed through its halls.

THE MURDERER.

Would you believe it, when I tell you that James P. Casey was also known as the proprietor and ostensible editor of a Sunday paper, the *Times*, which paper assumed great respectability, and had hundreds, aye, perhaps thousands of influential supporters? It is too true. What fear had he, then, with all that has embodied the power of this city in his favor, and with the knowledge that no man of his class had ever been punished for murder in San Francisco—what fear had he of the law's retributions? The only danger to him was, of instant execution at the hands of the people. But this was provided against. His friends stood around him, and a carriage was ready to bear him to the jail, which it was supposed would be an ark of safety to him.

But Casey wofully miscalculated the spirit and courage of the better portion of our people. I will not detail to you all the facts of this cowardly assassination, because your sheet will be filled with them from the press of this city. But I will say that History affords no parallel of the wondrous events that have followed the attempted murder.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

It can scarcely be said that there was any excitement among the people. At least, there was no sudden outbreak—no ebullition of feeling that would naturally follow such a monstrous outrage on a citizen so deep in the affections of the people. But every man's eye flashed when he spoke of it, and every man's countenance expressed a settled determination to avenge Mr. King's wrongs and the wrongs that have been heaped upon this devoted city. Every man felt that the time had come for action—all acknowledged that there were but two questions at issue: Shall we forsake this fair city and deliver it up to the gamblers, thieves, and murderers?—or shall we drive *them* to the wall?

THE PEOPLE ARMING AND ORGANIZING.

The day after the assassination, the honest men of the city met in Council. An Executive Committee was appointed, and the names of citizens were enrolled for the public protection. On Friday evening several thousand names were on the list. It was known that the Sheriff had refused to deliver up the criminal to the Committee—that the jail was filled, and the adjoining houses covered with armed men to protect him—that holes had been pierced in the walls of the jail for musketry and cannon, to bear upon the citizens who were organizing to take him out of prison and execute him.

On Saturday morning, dray loads of muskets and munitions of war were seen on their way to the twelve different depôts of the Vigilance Committee. Cannon were rolled through the streets, and placed ready in the Committee's quarters. The people filled all the streets where these preparations were going on, night and day.

Saturday evening the enrolling of names was still going on, but out of the many thousands who signed, none knew, save the Executive Committee, what was to be done. They only knew that they were good men who composed this Committee, and that *their* part was to obey orders.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THE JAIL.

On Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, the divisions began to assemble at their armories. At 11½ o'clock lines of citizen-infantry were marching from different points towards Broadway, in which the jail was situated. This force numbered 1 500 bayonets. Presently followed a company 100 strong of riflemen, then the artillery and a part of a company of horse. Five hundred men, armed with revolvers, also passed into Broadway. Eight hundred men remained in the armories as a reserve. The spectacle was a most solemn and imposing one. No bugle's blast or beat of drum was heard—nothing but the heavy tread of masses of armed men. Scarcely a word was spoken by the thousands of spectators who almost choked up the streets. The people in a few minutes covered all the steeples, houses and hills in the vicinity of the jail. The two thousand armed men were drawn up on every side of the building, as if for a siege. The rifles were posted on the roofs of the houses overlooking the prison. A heavy piece of ordnance was planted, pointed dead at the great iron door, and loaded on the spot. A man stood beside it with match lighted. Stones were deliberately carried up the steps, and placed in the gun-ports of the prison. When all was ready, the demand was made. The city military and the guard of the Sheriff having refused to act, there was no remedy but submission.

CASEY AND COBA TAKEN BY THE PEOPLE.

Casey was taken from the prison, placed in a carriage and guarded by a detachment of horse and infantry to the head-quarters of the Committee. The major part of the military remained in position around the jail. In one hour the Committee again entered the jail, demanded and obtained possession of Charles Cora, the murderer of U. S. Marshal Richardson.

At 6 o'clock P. M., notice was given that no more proceedings would be had by the Committee until the morrow. The citizens mostly retired to their homes. Three hundred armed men, who were relieved every three hours, kept guard over the city all night, to prevent rows or vengeful fires.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

On Monday everything was quiet. The streets in front of the Committee-rooms were filled with people, who were evidently expecting every moment the announcement that the prisoners were to be executed that day. But rumors were in circulation that Casey was making confessions which would implicate several well-known men in the conspiracy; and the opinion finally gained ground that the execution would not be immediate. All through the day members of the Executive Committee were seen riding rapidly from point to point, carrying orders, and perhaps summoning witnesses before the Council. The enroling of new members was still going on, and the old members were drilling in their armories. Knots of people were collected in Montgomery, Sacramento and other principal streets, reading the announcements of Mr. King's situation, which were hourly posted on the bulletin boards, and discussing the all-absorbing topic of the revolution. At night the guards were posted about the city, and strong detachments paraded in front of the doors of the military dépôts.

THE REVOLUTION.

I commenced this letter by saying that a revolution was going on that would affect the whole social and political character of the State. It will affect it for good. I am not now at liberty to say more now than that the action of the citizens of San Francisco will not be confined to the execution of Cora and Casey. It will strike at high and low in office, who are criminals, ballot-box stuffers, shoulder-strikers. They will be made to leave the State Gambling-hells will be broken up and their proprietors banished. The polls are no longer to be controlled by these desperadoes. Life and property will be made secure. The blood of James King of William was not shed in vain.

SAN FRANCISCO HERALD.

One of the most remarkable things connected with this assassination was its bearing upon the Press of this city. Mr. King's great success in the newspaper line had doubtlessly created a good deal of jealousy against him on the part of some of his brother Editors. It was known that between him and John Nugent, Editor of the *Herald*, there was no love lost. Mr. Nugent you know from the celebrity his name acquired on account of his arrest by the United States Senate, because he refused to answer as to the way in which he got possession of a secret document of that body for the New-York *Herald*, and from his expulsion from the reporters' seats. Mr. N. has fought three or four duels here, and has latterly gained a good many friends among that class of men who were always ready to settle their disputes at the pistol's mouth. Mr. King had often charged Mr. Nugent with being the friend of everybody who was an enemy to the *Bulletin*, and frequently spoke of the *Herald* with contempt. The *Herald*, with the exception of the *Bulletin*, was the best supported of any Press—indeed, it was at the head of the morning Press. The auctioneers, who occupy six or eight columns daily with their advertisements, only patronized one paper, and that was the *Herald*. The morning after the assassination of Mr. King, the *Herald*, in a short article, denominated it "an affray," but, "from motives of delicacy," declined to comment upon it. It, however, could not forbear, it said, to frown upon any organization of the people to redress the wrong, but hoped the matter would be left to the law

People were amazed and indignant. Not indignant that the *Herald* should counsel a resort to law, even though they all knew that it was only counseling that Casey should escape punishment. But they saw an ill-concealed enmity to Mr. King in his editorial, and, as they thought, a sympathy for Casey. In five hours after the *Herald* had been issued, it had lost two hundred advertisers, nearly all the auctioneers' business, and a great portion of its subscribers. At its next issue its size was reduced to one-half, and it contained only four new advertisements! Its income in a single day fell off at the rate of $60,000 a year. Of course it is as good as dead. Mr. King during his prosperity, it is said, warmed the *Herald* into life and health, when it was just expiring. "It is meet," says *Le Phare*, a French paper here, "that it should go down to the grave with its patron."

SCENE AT MR. LACY'S CHURCH.

The evening after Mr. King's assassination, Rev. Mr. Lacy was to have preached a sermon in the First Congregational Church for the benefit of some charity. The meeting was opened at the appointed hour by a most fervent and affecting prayer for the recovery of Mr. King. At its conclusion, the preacher and the whole audience were in tears. All saw that it was not a time for sermons, and the minister and his people rose involuntarily, as it were, and left the Church.

THE THEATRES.

On that fatal evening, every theatre was closed "on account of the public calamity," and a masquerade ball which was to have come off, was "postponed to a more suitable occasion."

THE COURTS

Have not been able to hold sessions since Wednesday. The people will attend to nothing else until they have righted the city.

THE RELIGIOUS PAPERS

denounce in much stronger language than the secular press the villains that prey

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, NEW-GRANADA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND HAVANA.

News from Southern California.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES ON KERN RIVER.

We copy from an extra of the Los Angeles *Star*, dated May 8:

Rumors from various sources have reached us during the week of an outbreak among the Indians at Four Creeks, Tule River and Kern River. The Indians, it seems, have been running off stock, and committing depredations on the settlers, as well as threatening them with extermination. After some of these depredations, the settlers armed themselves and killed five Indians, firing promiscuously into the whole rancheria at Tule River. This was, of course, a wrong proceeding, for they thereby killed five innocent persons, and exasperated the Indians to revenge. It seems that they did not even ask that the guilty should be delivered up, but treated them as if they were all guilty. By this proceeding the people have called down the whole exterminating spirit of the Indian nations upon them, and though the Indians must eventually yield, they will be able to commit many excesses.

The Indians of Four Creeks, Owen's Lake, Tule and Kern Rivers, number about one thousand warriors. They are friendly with each other, speaking nearly the same language, visiting back and forth, and joining together in distant expeditions. They are known to be notorious thieves and villains, and when a thieving party goes out it does not return immediately to the rancheria, but scatters into the mountain fastnesses till pursuit is over.

The citizens of Kern River have addressed a letter, dated May 2, to the Sheriff of the County, in which they say Capt. MALTBY, Indian Agent, was informed yesterday by the friendly Indians, residing about six miles from here, that there is a band of about five hundred Indians encamped about forty miles from this, who expect to attack us. We have fortified ourselves, and will defend ourselves if they make their appearance. The Indians also informed Capt. MALTBY that the party in the mountains had several hundred head of cattle, stolen from your section of country.

We have sent to the Fort for arms and ammunition, *but no soldiers!* If you can send us any men or ammunition, we would be very thankful. The Indians in the mountains have a very large amount of stock. Our number here is small, only about sixty men,—the balance having started to assist those in Tulare Valley before we knew the Indians were at our own doors.

If we could get 25 men from your place, we would join them and attack the Indians in the mountains, —we know where they are.

News from Oregon.

THE WAR AT AN END—VOLUNTEERS DISBANDING.

Advices from Portland are to the 10th, and from Crescent City to the 14th of May.

From the *Oregonian* we learn that Col. CORNELIUS and Adjutant FARRAR arrived in Portland by the steamer *Fashion*, on the 8th instant. From the Colonel we learn that all the volunteers—except Captain CARSON's company, whose time has not yet expaired—are *en route* for the Valley, to be discharged. By the orders of Governor CURRY two companies were to be enrolled to act on the south side of the Columbia River. None of those in the field were willing to volunteer for the required service, showing too plainly that their previous hardships had taken from them all desire to run any risk by a second campaign. Col. CORNELIUS and his command have done all that it was possible to do. They left home when their services were needed—they endured the exposure and fatigue of a cold, inclement Winter—they are now left to provision themselves.

The *Oregonian* says the campaign is at end—the country above the Dalles will soon be in the undisputed possession of the Indians. A few hundred regulars have gone into the Yakima country. The Walla-Walla Valley is abandoned after having been held for months. All this is done, just as the war has begun—the Indian must feel his importance, he will be emboldened to come nearer the settlements, to pounce upon some unsuspecting family; and we will not be surprised to hear of some murder, and that large amounts of property have been destroyed. The foe will feel assured that the volunteers are defeated—that by the loss of their horses they are compelled to retreat from the country. And, having no force to watch on the south side of the Columbia, the whole Indian band can concentrate on the United States troops, or divide themselves into bands, and lay waste the out-skirt settlements. The season will soon be here when the Indian can adopt his mode of warfare with fearful results. When the snow on the mountains disappears, we fear the mistake of withdrawing the troops will stand out so that all can see it. What a contrast does the course of Governor STEVENS show to the above? He, instead of decreasing his force, is adding thereto—resolved on an effective blow, and to conquer before he withdraws his troops.

News from the South Pacific.

DAMAGE BY LATE STORMS ON THE PACIFIC COAST —COPPER MINES OF CHILI—A PROTESTANT CHAPEL IN VALPARAISO—NEWS FROM PERU AND BOLIVIA UNIMPORTANT.

Dates from Valparaiso (Chili) are to April 30 and from Callao (Peru) to May 12.

The Valparaiso *Mercurio* in its summary for the fortnight says:

Few events have taken place during the last two weeks of April sufficiently remarkable to interest our foreign readers.

The damages suffered by our agriculture during the storm of March, were greatly exaggerated.

The works in the copper mines are every day more important. The scarcity of provisions has been no obstacle to the establishment of new works, and the amassing of considerable fortunes in a short time. On this subject a correspondent writes:

"The most interesting fact at present is the speculation in copper mines. You cannot imagine how the works increase, and what an importance they will in time acquire.

Besides the rich minerals on the coast, particularly towards the North, numerous works are established and extracting abundant ores in the interior, and in all the chain of mountains as far as the Cordillera."

One of the events which have most honored the Republic during this fortnight, has been the inauguration of another Protestant Chapel in Valparaiso.

The election for President of the Republic is drawing near, and yet not the slightest symptom denoting agitation is observed.

From Bolivia and Peru we have nothing interesting to our readers.

News from Central America.

JUNCTION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES AGAINST NICARAGUA—WALKER'S PROSPECTS —HIS INTENTION TO INVADE COSTA RICA.

From the Panama Star and Herald of June 3.

We have recently received various and very conflicting accounts respecting the successes and reverses of WALKER's army in Nicaragua, and we have been only able therefore to give such accounts for what they were worth. Of one fact we have been assured from the most reliable source, that is, that the *Bunsdice* never blockaded Greytown, although she examined several vessels entering that port, principally, we believe, at the request of the agent of the Transit Company. There appears no doubt of WALKER's retreat from Rivas, after a heavy loss, both on his part and that of the Costa Ricans.

The latest intelligence informs us that WALKER was in Virgin Bay with 700 men, about to invade Costa Rica; that he had 200 men in Granada and 600 elsewhere; that his force consisted altogether of 1,000 foreigners and about 500 natives; and that owing to the privations they were undergoing there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among his troops. This is the sum total of what we have been able to gather by the British steamer recently arrived from Greytown.

The same paper has also the following:

By a recent arrival from La Union, we learn that the Central American States had at length forced a coalition to oppose General WALKER, and that 3,000 troops from Guatemala, 2,000 from Salvador, and 1,000 from Honduras were actually in march for Nicaragua.

These forces are to join Costa Rica, in which event we see little chance for WALKER's party. There is, however, one opening for him, of which he will probably avail himself. He is already aware that the British man-of-war *President* had sailed from Punta Arenas, leaving that port unprotected, and he may therefore seize the *Sierra Nevada* and transport his troops to that point, where he could doubtless effect an easy landing. Once on shore he has a grand field for pillage before him, and he could, in all probability, reach unopposed, the plains of San José, where, with lots of supplies at his command, he could maintain himself for a length of time. We trust, however, he will not succeed even this far, for, although certain of defeat afterwards, he would, in the meanwhile, have an opportunity of inflicting an almost irreparable amount of damage to Costa Rica.

News from NewsGranada.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS—PANAMA IN A STATE OF FERMENT—THE WOUNDED BY THE LATE ACCIDENT—CONGRESS, ETC.

We take the following summary from the Aspinwall *Courier* of the 3d of June:

Of local news we have little to record. The approaching elections are the principal topics of interest. Of these, there are three, as follows:

For President of the Republic, July 20; for Governor of the State, June 29; for members of the State Legislature, June 30; for State's Attorney and the Judges of the Superior Court, July 12.

Of the prospects of the candidates, it is impossible to judge definitely. MANUEL MARIA DIAS and JUSTO AROSEMENA are the two principal candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair. The former is an Ex-Governor of the old Province of Panama, and is very popular—the latter, the founder of the infant State of Panama, and was its Governor for some months last year; the present Governor, FRANCISCO FABREGA, also has his friends; but the opposition to him, among the masses, is too strong—the other officers to be elected for the State are of minor im-portance. For the Presidency, there are several candidates, of whom we think MANUEL MURILLO TORO stands the best chance; he is a "*Rojo*," or "*Red Republican*." As we have always indicated, we much prefer General T. C. MOSQUERA, and we hope, despite our fears, that he may be elected.

Aspinwall is quiet and healthy; the only disturbance or trouble seems to be caused by the mosquitoes and sandflies.

Panama is in a state of fermentation; the elements there evidently working, unless a powerful neutralizer be brought to bear upon them, must produce an explosion, to which the petty disturbances of almost nightly occurrence there for some time past will but slightly compare. A few days since, a commotion having arisen in the city, a premature signal brought five boats, with one hundred and twenty-five men, well armed, from the *St. Mary's* to the beach. Happily, the excitement having been subdued, they were remanded to the vessel, without landing; but the promptitude and capacity of their appearance taught a good lesson. Many of the residents of Panama, both foreigners and natives, have left, and more are preparing to leave.

The hospitals of the Panama Railroad Company at Panama and Aspinwall, are nearly cleared of the sufferers by the riot of April 15, and the accident of May 6, and the success of the skillful and indefatigable exertions of Drs. BARKER, ROGERS and GALLAER has been remarkable.

The Congress of the Republic of New-Granada, is holding an extraordinary session, which commenced about the 1st of last month. The principal business is the consideration of the Federal Constitution, and the Columbian Confederation scheme.

The Carthagena canal dredging machine is finished, and about to be put to work.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

Dates from Honolulu are to the 19th of April.

The *Polynesian* is principally taken up with a correspondence between Hon. D. L. GREGG, U. S. Commissioner, Mr. WYLLIE, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. HOPKINS, the editor of the *Polynesian*, which is the official Government organ. It seems that in the paper of April 12, an article taken from the London *Times* of Feb. 2, containing some severe strictures upon the United States, was published without note or comment. Mr. GREGG took offence at this, and addressed a long letter to Mr. WYLLIE, asking that the matter might be explained, and evidently looking upon it as an insult to him and the U. S. Government. Mr. WYLLIE wrote to the *Polynesian* demanding an explanation, and the editor answered that there was no intention of insulting a country in amity with this. This explanation being received, Mr. WYLLIE writes to Mr. GREGG, and there the matter rests.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF A CARGO OF ORIENTAL SLAVES—THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE MERRIMAC—DINNER TO ITS OFFICERS BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondent, writing on the 8th of June, says: We are blessed with another cargo of oriental slaves, 327 in number, by the *Tevesita*, (Spanish bark,) from Hong Kong and St. Helena, 120 days, arrived on the 5th inst., consigned to Messrs. FONTANILLS & LLANUSA, who have already disposed of them under contract, for eight years' servitude, at a very handsome gain for the chartered company of speculators. They are valued at from $160 to $180 per head, according to age, capacity, &c.

The U. S. steam frigate *Merrimac*, Commander Post Captain PENDERGRAST, left this morning to visit Key West, where the ship will rest until repairs of her machinery, ordered here, are concluded and seat over. All well aboard. The Chief Engineer was left in charge of the business. Capt. PENDERGRAST and several of his officers dined with the Captain General of Cuba, yesterday, and had quite a nice time—almost equal to the courtesy extended to Admiral FANSHAW—more cordial perhaps, with less pomp and circumstances.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON AND ARABIA.

The Dispute between England and the United States.

Important Debate in the House of Lords.

The Proposed Arbitration of the Central American Question.

THE LONDON SUNDAY DISTURBANCES.

PALMER THE POISONER FOUND GUILTY.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWBER, from Liverpool P. M. of Wednesday, May 28, arrived at her dock at about 12 o'clock yesterday. The *Ericsson* arrived out early on the morning of Sunday, May 25.

The British and North American Mail Steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool, 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, May 31, also arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship, *City of Baltimore*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool Wednesday afternoon, the 28th, with later news than received per *Persia*. The log of the *City of Baltimore* reports having left her wharf at 9½ A. M., of Thursday, May 15, and arrived at the Bell buoy, off the port of Liverpool, at 12-45 P. M., Wednesday the 28th.

The *Persia* is to be withdrawn for a short time, to have certain alterations made, with a view to increase her speed.

The news is again meagre. A new Russian loan is spoken of, part of which will be offered in London, but the greater part in Germany. Some of the Hamburg bankers have been invited to St. Petersburg to consult on the terms. From the late seat of war there is little or nothing new; the armies continue to leave the Crimea, and as they leave, the Russians occupy their places. The only feature of importance in the British Parliament had been the moving, by the Earl of ELGIN, in the House of Lords, for copies of the dispatches relating to the sending of troops to the Canadas. A report of the debate that ensued will be found below.

From France the intelligence has reference chiefly to the coming baptism of the young NAPOLEON, and to schemes of his father with reference to the establishment of a Kingdom of Algeria. Italian affairs continue as before,—in a state of vague uneasiness. From other parts of Europe there is nothing of import, excepting the circumstance that Denmark is putting her fleet into an effective condition.

It has been announced in the Spanish Cortes that the Spanish Government will take energetic measures to obtain justice in the difficulty with Mexico arising out of wrongs inflicted on Spanish subjects.

The Admiralty's new invitation for tenders for the Australian mail service is little more than a revival of the old route formerly undertaken by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Screw vessels, of not less than 2,200 tons each, are to run between Suez and Melbourne, calling at Point de Galle. The contractors are also to state the additional amount they will require if the service be extended to Sydney. The contract is to be for five years.

The protracted trial of Dr. WILHELM PALMER, for the murder of JOHN P. COOK, by strychnine, has been brought to a close. The prisoner is found guilty, and has been sentenced to death. This trial excited an unusual amount of interest in all classes of the community.

The Sunday Music question continues to excite the metropolis of England. Several associations have been formed "for promoting Sunday Music in the Parks," and delegates from each of the associations waited on Lord PALMERSTON, and asked him to give an order for the bands to resume playing. Lord PALMERSTON declined to give orders, and stated that the Government found itself involved in a religious question in consequence of the bands playing. He had, therefore, acceded to the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury to stop the music, and could hold out no hope to the people of its being resumed. The deputations then asked if private bands would be permitted to play in the parks on Sundays. To this question Lord PALMERSTON could give no reply, but referred them to Sir GEORGE GREY.

On the Sunday previous to the *Ericsson's* departure, crowds assembled in the various parks, and a private band performed in each. No attempt was made to stop them by the police. As the crowds were too large to be addressed by any voice, a flag was hoisted as a signal for a show of hands in favor of continuing the agitation for Sunday recreation. The vote was almost unanimous, after which the people quietly dispersed.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at London, Admiral BEECHEY, the Chairman, announced that the Royal premium (the founder's gold medal) had been awarded to Dr. KANE, for his discoveries in the Polar regions. Mr. DALLAS accepted the medal on behalf of Dr. KANE, of whose irrepressible spirit of enterprise he spoke warmly, and promised to convey the medal to Dr. KANE with the least possible delay. Lieut. MAURY has been elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The Committee of the House of Lords unanimously recommends the creation of Peers for life, for the purpose of forming a Court of Appeal. Two of these life Peers, or two of the legal Peers are to be Deputy Speakers of the House, with a salary of £6,600 a year each, and three are to form a Court of Appeal, the Lord Chancellor being one.

A strong muster of the members of the Carlton Club took place on the 26th, to consider Lord RANELEGH's motion to expel all members not belonging to the Tory Party. After some debate the motion was allowed to drop, but it was hoped the expression of the sentiments of the Club would induce the members not sound in the Conservative faith to withdraw.

The report of the expected arrival of American ships-of-war in Danish waters, has led the Government of Denmark to take measures of preparation for whatever turn events may take. The corvette *Nayade* has been dispatched in haste to the Danish West India Islands, and the greatest exertions are being made to complete the fitting out of several vessels. Among these is the frigate *Rota*, of 42 guns, which, as soon as completed, is to be stationed at Belbec, the narrowest part of the Sound, so that all ships passing must come within range of her guns. Another steam-frigate, 46 guns, will be launched, with all her machinery on board, in about a week. The steam corvette *Hiemdal*, 22 guns, and a screw gunboat, on the British model, are also to be fitted out.

As the season advances, emigration from Ireland steadily increases, and the departures from Dublin, *viâ* Liverpool, are now not much below the average of years subsequent to the famine.

A first dividend of 3s. per pound, is announced to the creditors of the Tipperary Bank, (Sadlier's.)

It is reported that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE will represent Britain at the coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER.

The British Government is about to present to Sweden one or two of the recently constructed gunboats, as models for the building of a Swedish flotilla of the same description.

The marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM with the Princess of England is now an understood fact, and the officers of their future household are already selected.

The official journal of Vienna states that the tripartite treaty of April 15th contains no secret articles, or none beyond those already published; and, further, that it was entered into by Austria, France and England in consequence of the refusal of Russia and Prussia to subscribe a guarantee of the independence of Turkey.

A meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria is confidently spoken of, to take place this Summer at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

There is to be a Conference of the States of the Zollverein, at Eisenach, this Summer. Prussia will renew her proposition to reduce the duty on iron (from 1s. to 6d. per cwt. on pig-iron; 4s. 6d. to 3s. on cast and rolled iron; and from 9s. to 7s. 6d. on sheet iron) which has been opposed hitherto by the South German States, but will now be agreed to unanimously.

A commission, in accordance with the 23d article of the Treaty of Peace, is about to proceed to Bucharest, to arrange for the proper government of the Principalities. Sir HENRY BULWER will be the English representative.

The Turkish Government has refused to acknowledge the independence of Circassia, and the Circassian deputation was about to quit Constantinople.

Up to the 10th of May, 55,000 French, 9,000 English, 7,000 Sardinians, and 10,000 Turks had quitted the Crimea, and there were still on Russian territory 85,000 French, 40,000 English, and 9,000 Sardinians.

Gen. WILLIAMS and his staff had quitted St. Petersburg for England, *viâ* Berlin and Paris. The General was treated with high consideration in St. Petersburg, and throughout Russia generally.

A prospectus of a joint stock company, entitled "the Costa Rica Railway Company," has been issued in Liverpool, and shares are already taken to the extent of £2,000. A Mr. FABER claims to have the exclusive right of railway construction in Costa Rica for 99 years, and this first part of his line is from Punta Arenas to the River Baranca.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Important Debate in the House of Lords—Conciliatory Speeches of Lords Elgin, Clarendon and Derby.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 27.

The Earl of ELGIN moved for returns of dispatches to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governors of the British North American Colonies on the military establishment to be maintained in them, and a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed in 1854 to inquire into the best means of organizing the Militia of Canada, and providing an efficient and economical means of defence for the Colony. He did not wish to embarrass the Government by the motion; but he thought the rumor that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada was likely to create an uneasy feeling in the United States, and induce Congress to adopt measures of precaution and defence that would still further complicate the present relations of England and America. He deplored the opinion, now gaining too much ground among us, that there was a strong hostile feeling against England on the part of Americans generally. That enmity to England was felt and expressed more by foreigners, the refugees and immigrants from Great Britain, and disgraced rather the land of their birth than that of their adoption. All the better class of Americans were animated by kindly feelings to this country; and there never was a time when the interests of the two nations were more closely bound up together. He therefore deeply deplored the continuance of the enlistment controversy between the two Governments. As to the questions connected with Central America, it was the interest of this country to maintain the independence of those States; but the Government had put the most restrictive interpretation on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; it insisted that the parties to it might continue to exercise a right of protection in Central America; and he feared the arguments for so doing might be turned against themselves. Reverting to the proposed increase of the military force in Canada, he contended that the reduction of the number of troops there, was not caused by the Russian war; it was the result of a policy deliberately adopted to relieve the Home Government of expense, and, to a certain degree, to excite a military spirit in the colonists themselves. This policy had been most successful. He would not oppose an increase in the military force in Canada, provided there was a distinct understanding that it was for Imperial purposes only, and not a colonial measure, or not intended to supersede the Colonial Militia.

The Earl of CLARENDON—My Lords, I am anxious to make some observations on the early part of the speech of the noble Earl, but they shall be very few, because I am deeply convinced of the inconvenience—and possibly the danger—of such a discussion at the present moment. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, so deeply convinced am I of this that I shall refrain from making even a single observation on several remarks which fell from the noble Earl, and which I heard with regret; but, still, I am so anxious that there should be no mistake as to the feelings of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the United States, or as to the policy which they have pursued, and which they will continue to pursue, that I must address a few words to your lordships. *And, my Lords, I will, in the first place, say that, as far as I myself am concerned—and I speak only in the name of all the members of Her Majesty's Government—I do not believe there can be the slightest doubt of my and their desire to maintain unimpaired the closest, the most cordial, and the most sincere relations with the United States.* [Cheers.] I believe no men can be more convinced than we are both of our interest and our duty to maintain those friendly relations with the American Government and people, and as far as I am concerned, having filled the office of Foreign Secretary for some years, I can conscientiously affirm that neither by word or deed has anything been done which could create a just cause of irritation between the two countries. [Cheers.] The noble Lord has alluded to the two points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, viz.: the question of the recruitment, and the question of Central America. With regard to the recruitment, that question entirely arose from proposals made to us with respect to persons desiring to enter into the Queen's service. We did not even contemplate accepting any of those offers without due reference to the neutrality laws of the United States, which, I entirely agree with the noble Lord, it is as much our duty and interest to uphold, as it can be those of the United States themselves. [Hear, hear.] It is not our duty, indeed, to encroach upon the laws of any other country; but we have an interest—a British interest—in the neutrality laws of the United States being maintained. The maintenance, therefore, of those laws was our first thought, as they constituted the principal part of our instructions; and the moment we ascertained that the recruitment could not be carried out without the danger—not on the part of our own agents, but of persons who assumed to be our agents—of violating the neutrality laws of the United States, we agreed to relinquish the whole schema. Your lordships have seen from the papers which have been laid on the table that there is nothing which could be expected from one nation towards another, from one Government towards another, from one gentleman towards another, that we have not done or offered to do in order to afford reparation to the United States for any offence—however unintentional on our part—which they can conceive has been committed. [Hear.] My lords, the last dispatch that was written on this subject, which was a *resumé* of the whole matter, in answer to the long dispatch of Mr. MARCY, can hardly yet have reached the United States; and therefore upon the question of the recruitment I am exceedingly anxious not to say any more at present. But, as far as I have been able to ascertain what are the impressions which that dispatch has produced in this country, I think the general opinion is that we have offered a complete satisfaction to the Government of the United States, and that the only thing which we certainly have not done has been to recall Mr. CRAMPTON and the consuls, because we do not think they have merited that censure and that punishment. [Cheers.] There would have been no shortcoming on the part of Her Majesty's Government if we had seen reason to adopt a contrary course, or no hesitation to deal severely with any agent who should so far have forgotten his duty and been unmindful of his instructions as to violate the laws of the United States; *but being convinced that that had not been done, and having in our possession the means of proving to the United States that it was not done, I think nobody will require of us to sacrifice our agents and to purchase a conciliation with the United States by doing that which would be both shabby and dishonorable.* [Cheers.] With regard to the Central American question, your Lordships know what were the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. I think it impossible that language could be more clear or more precise in its meaning than the language employed in that instrument. [Hear, hear.] The treaty sets forth that there should not be in future any colonization, any occupation, any fortifying or strengthening of places not already in the possession of either country. I do not see how there can be two interpretations of its terms. It was intended for a specific object—first, the construction of a canal, and then its maintenance free for the use of the world, prohibiting any encroachment on the part of the United States and Great Britain, which were the contracting and guaranteeing parties; but all its provisions were prospective, and there is certainly nothing in it which implies that we were to give up Honduras and Ruatan, or to evacuate or alter our position in any respect from what it was before the conclusion of the treaty. It is impossible that the very able man, Sir HENRY BULWER, who negotiated the treaty on the part of Great Britain, could have taken upon himself, without instructions—even without the knowledge of his Government—to abandon any portion of British territory or British interests; and so far from having done anything of that sort, he made a stringent proviso, which was acknowledged by Mr. CLAYTON, that the treaty should not touch Honduras, or affect any of its dependencies. [Hear.] When Mr. BUCHANAN came over to this country we heard, for the first time, that there was an entirely new interpretation to be put upon the treaty. It was no longer to be looked upon as a prospective arrangement, but one for the evacuation of British territory, and we were told that we were to blame, and were the cause—I will not say of a quarrel between the two countries, but—of irritation and complaint on the part of the United States, because we had not fulfilled the engagements of the Treaty, by evacuating all the Territory we possessed in Central America. *I told Mr. Buchanan—what was the perfect truth—that that was the first time I had heard such an interpretation put upon the Treaty. He replied that in his country there was no doubt upon the subject.* I then said that—however c'ear the terms of the treaty might appear to me—to call in a third party, an impartial judge, to determine what should be the interpretation of the treaty, would be the fairest course to pursue between Governments, as between individuals. *I also added that we certainly had no wish to possess territory in Central America; that we did not desire to extend our influence in that part of the world; that we were perfectly ready to enter into such engagements as would satisfy the United States, and even our own people at home* [hear] *upon that score; that it was therefore indifferent to us who was called in to arbitrate;* that we should be prepared to abide by the decision, whatever it was; but that to do what was not contemplated by the Treaty, because we were told that a certain interpretation was put upon it which we could not admit, was not a course which one Government should propose to another, and to which certainly no independent Government would submit. [Cheers.] I therefore proposed—what is by no means uncommon in such cases—that the matter should be referred to arbitration. To that proposal, although it has been so long before the Government of the United States, we have as yet received no answer; and, therefore, upon this question also I do not wish to enter further, because I am convinced that, when the subject really comes to be considered in the United States—when the public opinion of that country is brought to bear upon it as upon all other political questions—when the American people are made acquainted with our assurances as to having no desire to extend our territory or our influence in Central America, and as to our sincere wish to enter into engagements sufficient to satisfy every reasonable man, our offer of accommodation will not be refused. [Hear, hear.] I have only to say, in conclusion, that I have heard with the greatest satisfaction from the noble Lord, who is a far better judge of these matters than I can be, that among all classes in the United States there exist the most friendly feeling towards this country. I say I heard that statement with the greatest satisfaction, because by certain public men in the Senate and in Congress—by certain official men—there have been language held and acts performed which, if held and done by any member of this House—not to say any member of Her Majesty's Government—would be justly denounced both by your lordships and the people out of doors as the language and acts of a man who desired to embroil the two countries in hostilities. [Cheers.] *Therefore it is that I heard with peculiar satisfaction from the noble lord of the friendly feelings entertained by the great mass of American citizens towards this country. I think the people of the United States can have no doubt of the existence of similar feelings here.* [Hear.] I believe there never has been in England any hostile feeling towards the United States; and, notwithstanding the clouds that have appeared on the horizon, the manner in which the recruitment and Central American que tions have been treated by the press of that country has produced no real—certainly no lasting—feeling of irritation here. [Hear, hear.] I believe that the people of England are as anxious as the noble lord can be that all these disputes should be brought to an end. I can assure the noble Lord that, as far as it depends upon me, they shall be brought to an end. [Cheers.] Nothing shall be wanting on the part of Her Majesty's Government to bring them to a close; and, if the information be correct which the noble Lord received the other day, that Mr. MARCY and I might settle our differences in half an hour, I can only say that I am ready to meet him for that purpose on some island half way between the two countries. [A laugh, and cheers.]

Lord PANMURE replied to the military questions involved in the Earl of ELGIN's motion; he explained that the troops were to be sent to Canada, with no intention of reversing the policy the Earl of ELGIN had alluded to, but solely for Imperial reasons. Only five regiments, averaging 800 men each, were to be sent out, which were not enough either to damp the energy of the colonists or excite alarm in the United States.

Earl GREY expressed his gratification that the noble Earl (ELGIN) had elicited the explanation which had been given by the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He (Earl GREY) thought that explanation was absolutely necessary, for he deemed it most important that the country should clearly understand the extent and objects of that increase of force in our North American Colonies, which, as they had learnt from the newspapers, was now taking place. He attached the utmost importance to the explanation which had been given upon both the grounds stated by his noble friend. He conceived that any departure from the policy which had been acted upon for a considerable number of years by this country, of reducing the charge for colonial garrisons, would have the worst effe t upon the mother country and the colonies. He thought also it was still more important, at the present moment, that an assurance should be given—as he trusted they might consider it had been given—that the increase of force had no reference whatever to any recent discussion with the United States. ["Hear," from Lord PANMURE.] In his opinion this was the more necessary, because on the last occasion when this subject was discussed the noble Secretary for War used a somewhat unhappy phrase in saying that the force which had been sent to Canada was not intended for "aggressive" purposes. No one supposed the United States was to be invaded by an army of 10,000 men; but considerable alarm would have been excited in his mind, after the recent discussion with America, if he had been informed that the increase of force had any reference to either aggressive or defensive purposes. It seemed to him, however, quite impossible that the discussion with the United States could lead to any serious results. *He had heard, with great pleasure, many of the observations of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He certainly thought that, in the first instance, Her Majesty's Government committed a great error with reference to enlistment in the United States. He did not see how it was possible that diplomatic servants of the British Crown could be employed in any manner with reference to recruiting in North America, without affording some justification for the complaints that had been made by the United States Government.* He thought if the proceedings of Mr. CRAMPTON and the British Consuls had been confined to making known the desire of the British Government to raise a force for the Russian war in the British provinces of North America, that even if the utmost precaution had been taken, still such a measure would have been virtually an infraction of the laws of the United States, and an infringement of the neutrality of those States. He knew what would have been the feeling excited in this country if the Russian Ambassador and the Russian Consuls in Prussia had been allowed to spread information that immediately beyond the frontier of Prussia a dépôt had been opened, at which any persons who could find their way from Prussia would be enlisted in the Russian service, and that was a case which seemed to him to differ slightly from what had been attempted by our agents in the United States. He also thought that, at the commencement of the discussion, the tone of the dispatches of Her Majesty's Government was not so conciliatory as it ought to have been. In his opinion the manner in which the maxim "*Cervitas non cæsar est*" was quoted, and indeed the whole tone of the dispatches, was anything but conciliatory to the United States. He was, however, happy to find that the latest dispatch of the noble Earl (CLARENDON) was written in a very different spirit, and he could not believe that there was even the possibility of a quarrel with the United States. With regard to the Central American question he agreed with the noble earl (ELGIN) that the interests of both parties were of the most trivial description, and, provided the national honor was maintained, he believed nobody in this country cared for anything else. He strongly approved the proposal that the questions in dispute should be referred to arbitration. Considering that every day the civilized world was declaring itself more and more generally in favor of the principle of arbitration, and that there was a general concurrence in reprobating the conduct of nations or of statesmen who, rejecting that means of arriving at a pacific solution of disputes, would plunge into the dreadful alternative of war, he could not believe that from the trumpery questions relating to Central America any real danger could arise. He trusted and believed that there were no prospects of anything like war; but yet he thought it was of the utmost importance that an assurance should be given that the dispatch of troops to the North American provinces had no reference whatever to the unhappy disputes which had occurred. It was unfortunately the fact that, among high-spirited nations, when measures were adopted by one party, on the ground that they were precautionary or defensive, similar measures were almost invariably adopted by the opposite party, and were pushed a little further; passions became excited on both sides; and when nations were thus armed, although there might have been no real ground of quarrel in the first instance, there was great danger that the dreadful calamities of war might ensue. They knew the effect produced upon the United States by the measures which Her Majesty's Government adopted in the month of November last. The paper laid before Congress contained a dispatch from Mr. BUCHANAN to the Secretary of State for the United States, in which he said that great jealousy and alarm would be excited in the United States by the intimation that the British Government were about to increase their naval force in the Western Hemisphere, and they knew that this feeling led the Congress to vote a very large sum of money for extending the naval force of the United States. He was persuaded, unless the good sense of the two Governments interposed, and unless the tendency to a mutual increase of armaments was checked, that—even if war should be ultimately averted, of which he would not like to speak too confidently, if the process of arming once began—many of the evils, and much of the expense of war, would be incurred, and strong feelings of hostility would be excited between the two countries. He thought, therefore, that the explanation which his noble friend had elicited from Her Majesty's Government was most important, and he trusted they were entitled to assume that the Government did not intend any deviation from the policy of reducing the colonial garrisons, and that the dispatch of troops to Canada had no reference—even the most distant—to the differences which had unfortunately occurred with the United States.

Lord ELGIN's motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The Crampton and Central American Difficulties.

From the London Times, May 29.

The American question assumes, month by month, with each interchange of communications between the two Governments, a more serious, a more anxious, a more threatening aspect. The apprehensions of to-day become the certainties of to-morrow; and claims, the existence of which could never have been anticipated, are one by one urged upon us. It really seems as if demands on one side, and concessions on the other, had reached their utmost limit; as if so much had been conceded in peace, that nothing was left to be grasped by war; as if America had obtained and England had yielded all that the most powerful country could ask—all that the feeblest nation which retained any sense of dignity and self-respect could possibly give up. We have wounded most unintentionally the susceptibilities of America by doing only what we had a right to do—that is, by establishing a recruiting station in our own colony on the frontier of the United States. The United States remonstrate against the proceeding, we desist from it, and we apologize. The ground is shifted. We are told that we have offended against the sovereign rights of the Republic. We disclaim the intention. Then the recall of our Minister and Consuls is demanded, on the ground that they have directly infringed American law. We reply that the accusation rests on evidence utterly unworthy of credit, but that, if it can be substantiated by credible witnesses, we will not fail to punish the delinquent officers.

Here the matter remains for the present; and, as far as we are concerned, we fear here it must remain, for we can imagine no further concession which can be made without actual disgrace. We cannot, for the sake of any object, however important, tarnish the national character by committing ourselves to a gross and deliberate injustice—an injustice not palliated by the vehemence of popular feeling or the strength of honest, though mistaken, convictions, but dictated solely by fear, the meanest of passions, though the most powerful of motives. If the Minister for Foreign Affairs is persuaded that Mr. CRAMPTON has so far disobeyed the orders of his Government and disregarded the duties of his station as to violate the laws of a friendly country, we ought to need no menaces, no expostulations, from the Government of the country so aggrieved, in order to induce us to inflict the proper punishment upon him, and give just and reasonable satisfaction to them, by withdrawing him immediately from the situation he has abused and a country which he has insulted; but if, on the other hand, we are satisfied that no such accusations can be proved, that the evidence on which it rests is utterly worthless, and that the words of men of honor and gentlemen emphatically denying the charge infinitely outweigh the evidence of thousands of such witnesses as HERTZ and STROBELL, it would be unpardonable meanness and miserable truckling, utterly unworthy of a country which professes to prize justice and honor above all things, and to submit to any sacrifice rather than betray her servants or belie her convictions, to recall her Minister or her Consuls at the dictation of a foreign Power. We have apologized for the faults we have committed. We have temperately and fairly pointed out the worthlessness of the proof of other faults, the commission of which we deny, and for which we can consequently offer no reparation. This we have done, but we can do no more. The Queen of England has offered to the United States such reparation as one great Power may fairly and candidly make to another; but this nation will never suffer the posture of its Sovereign to be changed from one of cordial and candid friendship into an attitude of enforced humility and unworthy deprecation. This nation would exact a heavy account from any Government which it should think has, by rashness or want of consideration for the feelings of its neighbors, compromised the peace of the world; but it will be equally resolute to maintain, if driven to extremity, its honor and independence.

Observations precisely similar apply to our difference with the United States respecting Central America. In order to disarm their jealousy we have voluntarily assured them that we have no intention whatever of seeking for aggrandizement or extension of territory in that quarter. We differ in the interpretation of a treaty, and we have repeatedly offered to submit that treaty to the arbitration of any friendly Power. More than this we cannot do, unless, in order to avoid collision, we surrender our own interpretation of the treaty, and submit to one which we know never to have been contemplated by our Plenipotentiary. This we cannot do, and it will therefore be for the United States to consider what purpose it will serve to push us any further on this subject.

We will not suffer ourselves to suppose that there is any truth in the reports which have reached us that the internal affairs of the Union have arrived at a point which renders it necessary to seek in foreign war a diversion from domestic discord. Such wild and dangerous counsels are unworthy the position and alien from the spirit of the great Transatlantic community, whose wisdom and fortune it has been to wring from peace conquests more successful and more durable than has ever been attained by the most successful war. History affords abundant instances where the unprincipled ambition of powerful States has urged them on to provoke an unequal conflict with smaller and weaker communities; but that a State should rush into war with another at least its equal in all those resources which are necessary for military success, while that country, so far from offering any provocation, is exhausting every expedient to avert the threatened collision, is indeed an instance of conduct which we do not care to characterize further than by the observation that it is totally unparalleled in history. Let us for once, we trust without arrogance, venture to propose our own example to the United States as one not wholly unworthy of imitation. When the dispute with regard to the Oregon Territory began to assume really formidable pretensions, and seriously to compromise the relations of the two countries, Great Britain, actuated by her sincere desire to put an end to so threatening a state of affairs, waived all ceremony, put aside all etiquette, selected that person whom she believed most likely to be acceptable to the Government and people of the United States, and sent him out with full powers to arrange the dispute on terms acceptable to both parties. The measure completely succ

mittee for Promoting Sunday Music in the Parks," and sitting at the Cranboura Hotel, St. Martin's-lane, to the effect that "an aggregate metropolitan demonstration" would be made yesterday on Primrose-hill, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to protest against the discontinuance of the music in the parks on Sundays, and still further to express the wishes of the people on the subject. The demonstration, such as it was, accordingly took place in that locality, which ordinarily on Sundays, in fine weather, is a favorite suburban rendezvous. Between 3 and 4 o'clock numbers of people continued to wend their way up the hill from all directions, and by the hour appointed for the meeting at least a thousand persons had assembled on its summit. There a considerable quantity of the material intended for the forthcoming pyrotechnic display had been previously collected, and was carefully protected by a guard of soldiers and a few policemen. A detachment of infantry also guarded the wooden sheds erected on the slope of the hill, and containing fireworks, from the too near approach of the populace.

About 3 o'clock some disappointment was occasioned among the crowd by the circulation of a handbill intimating that the committee at whose instance the demonstration was to be made, finding it impossible for the human voice to reach so large an assembly, had resolved upon having recourse to other means of eliciting the opinion of the meeting. At 5 o'clock precisely, they said, a union jack would be hoisted on the top of the hill, when all persons favorable to the accompanying resolution would raise their hands—namely, "That the people now in public meeting assembled, considering the music in the Parks, established by Sir BENJAMIN HALL, to be an innocent and healthful recreation, regret its sudden discontinuance, and hope it may be speedily renewed." The crowd, which included a great number of well-dressed and respectable persons of both sexes, had up to this time sauntered about on the summit of the hill, enjoying the light, refreshing breeze which played over it, and the fine panoramic view of the metropolis and its suburbs which it affords on every hand. Shortly before 4, however, a soaking shower of rain drove nearly the whole of the people down the hill in great haste for shelter, which they sought under the porticoes of the adjacent houses, and in every other available place. The rain ceased in about half an hour, and the greater part of them returned to the top of the hill. A German band, which had in the interval arrived, played a number of airs, but the music was of a very humble kind; and the company seemed to treat it rather as an assertion of the right for which they were contending than as a thing from which they derived any gratification. About this time Mr. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M. P., was seen moving about among the crowd, unknown to them, and carefully watching their demeanor, which, throughout the whole of the afternoon, it is but justice to say was above all praise. But had the presence of this conspicuous leader in the Sabbatarian movement been known to them the event might have proved that he had reckoned without his host in making his appearance on such an occasion.

At 5 o'clock the union jack was raised on the hill, indicating that the resolution, given above, was being put, when the assembly raised a hearty and almost unanimous cheer in its favor. With this ceremony the demonstration ended, unaccompanied by any act of disturbance, and the people gradually dispersed.

In the other parts of the city private bands entertained the people, who assembled in vast numbers, but conducted themselves in the most orderly manner.

The Italian Question.

The Cassel *Gazette* states that the Italian question is particularly referred to in the circular lately addressed by Count BUOL to the representatives of Austria at foreign Courts. The general reasoning adopted is as follows: It is true that the situation of Italy is not what could be wished, for, but the great question is whether the causes of that state of things should be imputed to the Governments, or whether it is not rather the consequence of those revolutionary tendencies that showed themselves formerly, and which still subsist, though concealed. This last hypothesis is the true one, and the charges brought forward by Count de Cavour against the Italian Governments must cause the more surprise as it cannot be seen how Sardinia derives the right of making such accusations. If the right be based on a policy more or less in conformity with that of the Italian Revolutionary Party, it cannot but be deeply regretted, for the interest of the tranquillity of Europe.

Letters from all parts of Italy speak of the very poor hopes the Italians entertain of any reforms suggested by Austria. At Turin and Genoa there had been disturbances in the streets. Exciting placards were affixed to the walls, and cries were raised of "Death to Austria!" After a time the excitement subsided. The Neapolitan Government has, in a diplomatic note, contested the representations which Count CAVOUR made to the Paris Congress, and professes a wish to expedite any wise measures of reforms which would improve the condition of Italy.

It is rumored that the Pope is desirous of having a Congress of the Italian Sovereigns at Rome, with the addition of Representatives from France and Austria. The Pope is, personally, not averse to make certain concessions, but his timidity demands material support in case of outbreak.

A small squadron of British ships is ordered to cruise off Naples.

The Czar in Warsaw.

From the London Morning Star, May 27.

On Thursday, at 11 o'clock at night, the young Emperor ALEXANDER II. arrived at Warsaw. From an early hour the city had been in a state of excitement, the large proportion of foreigners now staying there contributing not a little to the movement in the streets and public places. At 9 o'clock at night the news of His Majesty's approach was brought by a courier, and at once the illumination of the city commenced, proceeding with the utmost rapidity. The bridge, the Cracovia faubourg, and the walk which leads to the Belvedere Palace, at which His Majesty was to stop, were one path of light. Wax candles innumerable, lamps, Chinese lanterns, transparencies with the Imperial cipher or allegorical designs burned at the fronts of all the buildings Under these lights pressed an immense crowd which passed to and fro between the barriers and the superb viaduct which unites the city to the banks of the Vistula and the Belvedere Palace. Huzzas and cries of "*Vive l'Emperor!*" uttered by the thousands of voices, saluted the sovereign, when, after two hours of expectation, he appeared in a light traveling carriage, accompanied only by his aide-de-camp, Count ADLERBERG, Minister of the Imperial House. The brother of the latter, General ADLERBERG, also an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, followed in another carriage with the royal physician, M. ENOCHINE. The Emperor, who evidently was in the enjoyment of perfect health, bowed with emotion, and appeared exceedingly pleased with his reception. On arriving at the palace, his Majesty was received by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, surrounded by foreign envoys, civil and military notabilities of Poland, and the highest dignitaries of the Empire. In this brilliant staff we noticed Prince DE LICHTENSTEIN, aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Austria; General GRABEN, Commander of the Prussian Guards; General GEBL, aide-de-camp to Prince ALBERT; Prince HENRI DE LIGNE, envoy from the King of the Belgians, &c. The Emperor, after the first presentations, received the Prince-Lieutenant of the kingdom in special audience, and then retired into his apartments to obtain rest after the extreme atigues of his long journey. At noon next day his Majesty, accompanied by a numerous *cortège*, visited the Greek cathedral. The Archbishop ARSENE, who returned from Ivangorod, where he performed the funeral rites at the burial of Prince PASKIEWITCH, received the monarch at the doors of the church at the head of his clergy, and offered him bread and salt, with the apostolic benediction. The Emperor was present at a short liturgy, and then visited the citadel, and inspected some regiments of infantry.

A dispatch from Berlin, says "the Emperor of Russia is expected before the end of the week. Count NESSELRODE and Prince WORONZOFF are expected to arrive at Stettin on Monday."

Interesting from Australia.

BUSINESS—GOLD SHIPMENTS—ILLEGAL EXPORTATION OF GOLD—OVERLAND MAIL—IMMIGRATION—CROPS.

Advices from Sydney are received *viâ* England, to the 4th of March.

The excitement regarding the election was increasing as the day of polling (the 12th) approached.

Trade was improving. Exchange continued at three per cent. premium; gold, £3 18s. per oz.: flour, £25; beef, 5d. per lb.; wool, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; freight, 1d. per lb.

The diggings in the new French settlement at New-Caledonia are not prosperous, the natives being very troublesome.

The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 4th of March, says:

The gold shipped up to the 29th of February—*i. e.*, for the first two months of this year—amounts to 530,899 oz.; value, £2,123,596. Hitherto we have been dealing with the official amounts, but there is good reason to believe that a considerable quantity of gold finds its way out of the Colony without finding its way into the collectors' books. A large seizure of 2,000 ounces has just been made, and the way it chanced was this: it appeared, from returns collected by Mr. KUHLE, that some 6,000 to 7,000 ounces had been exported from Hobart Town, whereas our exports to Hobart Town appeared all the while almost nominal. This put the Custom-House people on the *qui vive*, and they found the gold concealed in a package of other goods, shipped by a Jew house of Melbourne and Hobart Town. The Commissioner of Trade and Customs affects to ignore the existence of smuggling, but I believe a considerable quantity goes over the border to Sydney, where it is coined into Australian sovereigns.

I send the papers laid before our Council on the re-establishment of the overland mail. The Council has increased its vote of £50.000 to £75,000, so as to induce New South Wales to join Victoria in taking the whole risk of the Colonial contingent in the first instance, (to save time,) endeavoring to recover a fair proportion from Tasmania, South Australia and New-Zealand, hereafter.

One of the most striking features in the population return of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1,300, or less than ¾ per cent. per annum (accurately ·0457 per cent). The Council, in voting £100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women.

Last week 797 persons arrived, and 186 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3,445, or not much over 20,000 a-year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred laborers and mechanics from emigrating. Labor is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent.; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes.

We continue well supplied with moisture—grass green, harvest good, trade improving.

THE NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE ATTENDANCE.

Communication from the Republican National Executive Committee.

INTERESTING DEBATES.

Co-operation Recommended and Desired by all.

FREMONT THE FAVORITE.

Fillmore Rowdyism Suppressed by the Police.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, June 13.

The North American Presidential Convention met again this morning, and was much larger than yesterday—many of the Delegates before reported as on their way having arrived. Soon after 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, and the Secretary read the list of the other officers who had been appointed, who took their seats upon the platform.

As soon as all were seated, Governor COLBY, of New-Hampshire, presented to the Convention a communication from the Republican National Executive Committee. The announcement was received with general applause and a few hisses. The hisses, however, were from a few outside the line of the Delegates' benches.

The question was then put as to whether the communication should be received, which was decided in the affirmative.

The Secretary then read the following

COMMUNICATION FROM THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1856.

Hon. Robert Conrad, President National American Convention:

SIR: The National Executive Committee appointed at the Pittsburg Convention on the 22d of February, 1856, to call a Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 17th June inst., to present candidates to be supported for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the United States, intended to invite the members of all parties who feel the question presented to be the dominant issue which should control the election, to meet at the same time and place, to confer with the People's Convention as to the best course to crown their common wishes with success. I beg leave respectfully to submit to you, and through you, to the Convention over which you have the honor to preside, the following extract from a circular said Committee issued on the 28th March last:

Circular of the National Committee appointed at Fittsburg on the 22d February, 1856. We solicit your attention to the call which has preceded this paper. It is not only to recommend to the people the immediate selection of the delegates from the several States equal in number to three times the representation in Congress, to which each State is entitled, to meet on the 17th June, at Philadelphia, to present such individuals as they may think best suited to uphold the course to which they are devoted, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, but also to invite the members of all parties who feel it to be the dominant issue which should control the election, to meet at the same time and place, to confer with the convention as to the best course to crown their common wishes with success. One of the parties which will be represented at Philadelphia has taken the name of Republican, because it was given to that founded by Mr. JEFFERSON, to embrace all who love the Republic. There is no Democrat who does not love the Republic. There is no Whig who does not love the Republic. There is no American who does not love the Republic. And we fondly hope there is no naturalized citizen who does not love the Republic. But it is not so important that the great movement which we desire to see successfully inaugurated shall be designated by any particular name, as that it shall be strong, united and effective. Why may not all these classes who are hostile to the introduction of Slavery into Free Territory unite, at this crisis of impending danger, to vote for a common ticket, which will be nominated to assert the grand principle of repressing the extension of slaveholding monopoly, and to indicate the rights of the people in all sections of the Union, who labor with their own hands; a ticket which will not agitate with a view to detract from the rights of the States to dispose of the subject within their limits according to their sovereign will, yet lend its influence to destroy the freedom of white laborers, a fit subject of investigation with a view to repress the aggressive power in every constitutional way."

The circumstances which induced this appeal to all patriotic citizens on the 28th of March, have been greatly augmented by aggressions since perpetrated in Kansas and in the Senate of the United States; the central power at Cincinnati having decided to elongate substantially the present National Administration, and to perpetuate its policy, we can only hope to arrest these aggressions and to avenge these outrages by installing a new and just National Administration.

Nor can this object be accomplished unless all who agree in sentiment can be brought to act for a common object. Impressed deeply with a sense of our responsibility in regard to the approaching election, I have deemed it proper, at the earliest moment after its organization, to invite the attention of the American Convention to the sentiments and objects of the National Committee as expressed in their circular at the period of their calling a People's Convention, the wisdom and importance of which are in no sense diminished at this time. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman National Executive Committee

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, moved that the communication be referred to a Committee of one from each State.

Mr. JONES, of New-Jersey, understood when he came to this Convention, that he came to an American Convention. [Applause.] He was willing the communication should be received with great respect, but he believed it to be the duty of the Convention to present an American candidate to the people for the Presidency—an American candidate as such. [Applause.] He belonged to a District that was peculiarly a Free-Soil District, yet it was an American District, and required an American candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. PALMER, of New-York, said to his mind the communication which had just been received was one of vast importance. It recommended what was just the pivot on which the action of the Convention should turn. He was gratified with its presentation. Such a paper, issuing from such a body of men, was an evidence that there was an earnest desire for coöperation for the success of their common cause. If there was to be a Northern party and a Southern party, why let it be so—as it was, unless they could act together, there would be few candidates in the field for the Presidency; a condition of things which would insure the success of the Democratic candidate; a condition of things which would be lamented, if they came to exist, by all lovers of Freedom. It was a very important point for the Republicans to present such a paper as this. [Great applause.] It was a great thing for them to know that at the North there was a determination to set aside minor differences and unite for the success of Northern sentiment. The speaker came from a district that had not been formerly Republican nor American; but they had seen and known that which made them both; and they knew to-day that if they did not make concessions to each other for the attainment of objects common to both, they would be overrun by the Slave power of the South. They had seen ruffians from foreign Governments jostle them at the polls. That had made them Americans. Now they had seen not only foreign ruffians but *native ruffians*, jostle and murder Northern men at the ballot-boxes in Kansas. *That* had made them Republicans. And with them there was now a strong desire for union for the prevention of both henceforward. There was a time when ANDREW JACKSON ruled as a Democrat; but what was Democratic then was autocratic now and must be put down. He hoped the communication would receive all respect and attention from the Committee.

Gov. COLBY, of New-Hampshire, was the next speaker. He had presented the communication. It had been handed to him sealed, and he had no regrets about it. He wished it to be received, and to be received with favor. He was speaking as one who had attended three National Conventions previous to the one he was then addressing, and in them all there were three things which he had always opposed—three things which he hated—Popery, Slavery, and Rum. The first proposed to save the souls of men, but could not. The second debased all the parties concerned; and the third destroyed all who fell victims to it. He was opposed to all these. Put them together, and you had a complete hell upon earth—you had latter-day Democracy. [Great applause.] He was no public speaker, but he was in the habit of calling things by their right names, and he would say one word more. He hoped that he would not destroy the prospects of any candidate, that there was one thing they had to do. They were there, a set of Americans, and if they wanted to win, they must unite with the friends of freedom throughout the land. The Republicans, in presenting that paper, had come to them. They had not gone to the Republicans; [great applause,] and if they rejected that paper, they deserved to be beaten, as they surely would be, if they did so. He had no underground interest here, nor anywhere else. His interest was for his country. He was very well satisfied with the opposing candidate—Mr. BUCHANAN. He would be easily beaten, for there was one thing he could never overcome—he was a bachelor, and the ladies never would sustain a man who could not sustain a woman. [Great applause.] The old gentleman never could succeed with the ladies against him. [Great applause, amid which the speaker retired.]

Mr. ELMORE, of Massachusetts, followed. He trusted the communication would be well received. Concert of action was the only way in which they could destroy the Opposition—Popery, Slavery and Rum. Things had come to such a pass that if there was a North, it could stand them no longer. If it was their intention to resist foreign influence—if it was their intention to resist the encroachments of Slavery, they must unite with those whose feelings were in common with theirs. They could not kill Republicanism if they desired—there was too much virtue in it—it must live and they must unite with it in the furtherance of the common cause. They must say to the slaveholder thus far shalt you go and no further. They must be made to feel that there is a North and that there is backbone in it. It had been well remarked by the Chairman yesterday, that there was but another step necessary and Slavery would appear upon our farms. It must be met—it must be met now and effectively. The opposition had already gone too far, and now he must suffer, for the Almighty had laid a curse upon this Administration. [Applause.] The Slave power was an ungrateful power—they did not pay their slaves—they had not paid DOUGLAS & Co. [Great applause.] They used them until they could use them no longer, and then they led him to the slaughter house. [Applause.] The speaker concluded by telling the story of the man who had the grace of God beaten into him, and claimed that in the outrage upon Senator SUMNER, he, the Speaker, had undergone the same process, and he believed it would take a very long time to beat it out of him again. [Great applause.]

Ex-Governor FORD, of Ohio, was the next speaker. He wished to exchange sentiments with his fellow delegates, and was glad to see so many of them present who had been with him one year ago. He wished to say to his friend from New-Jersey, that he (the speaker) was as good an American as he dared be. He was six feet, three, and he was American all over. He had not been an Abolitionist. He had not worked with the Free-Soilers before; and if the gentleman from New Jersey had read the Free-Soil papers of Ohio, he would have known how heartily they had abused him for his Americanism. [Great applause.] He wished his friend from New-Jersey to know that he was an American for the right; he was an American for freedom, and he was there to take such action as would insure the success of Freedom's cause. His friend from Massachusetts (Mr. BAKER) had referred yesterday to harnessing this team in Broadway, keeping each horse in its own harness. It was his impression that this act,—the act of the Republicans,—in sending that paper to them, had taken the first step towards hitching both horses to the same load. That paper was a sort of currying and smoothing-down of the off horse, and he had no doubt that when well rubbed down, he would work well in the harness beside his Republican mate. He thought that this communication gave strong indications their way. They invited them to cooperate with them as copatriots in this great battle of Freedom; and should they reject it? They had a great work to accomplish. There was a great responsibility resting upon them, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific would they be called to account for the manner in which they discharged that duty. Look at the condition of affairs. Look at Kansas. The laws made there are being enforced at the point of the bayonet and the bowie knife, and the places which should have been made fragrant with prayer smell rank to Heaven with freemen's blood. It is for Americans to put an end to this state of things, to restore peace and assert and maintain justice and right. Their Convention was held after that of the Republicans; they (the Republicans) had done all they could to harmonize; they held out the olive branch of peace; and why should not the American Party respond in the same spirit? An old gentleman had once considerable difficulty with a skunk, and at last determined as the safest plan of getting rid of it, to shut it up in its hole and let it stink itself out. The same policy was to be pursued in dealing with Slavery. [Cheers and laughter.] It was to be kept within its own hole until it should stink itself out. [Renewed cheers.] And this could best be done by the proposed union of powers between the Americans and Republicans.

Col. PERRY, of Kansas, was introduced amid loud applause. He said he did not intend to make a speech. He stood here as the representative of pleading Kansas; as the only delegate from that portion of our beloved country. And as he was the only candidate the fact was to be accounted for by the necessity for the presence of men in Kansas to protect their homes, their lives, their families and their property. He came here for two purposes; one was to bring a message to this Convention; the other to bring back 500 stout men with him at the close. And although the border ruffians boasted of subduing them, although they threatened to hang Governor ROBINSON, now their prisoner, yet they had not yet subdued them, and if they hung Gov. ROBINSON all Kansas would hang with him.

They were enforcing their iniquitous laws upon their houses, their horses and such property as they could steal, but not upon their men; that they were unable to do.

He hoped this letter would be referred to a Committee. He had special reasons for it, because he knew there were men in this Convention whose policy it was to ruin or rule—men who had attempted to sell out the party at the Philadelphia Convention—men who had touched hands with the power of the South. And he wanted it to be shown to those men that this Convention was going to do its duty, and follow no dictation. He had been a Democrat, and voted with that party until FRANKLIN PIERCE disgraced his friends, betrayed his trust, and sacrificed freedom in Kansas. But the tools of the Slave power had not had it all their own way. They had been taught such lessons as they would not soon forget, and the Free Party meant to keep teaching them just such lessons. They would destroy no more houses without having a fight for it. [Applause.] When the infuriated ruffians attacked Lawrence, and held him a prisoner on the hill because he had taught Minie rifle exercises in the Free-State army—and they were adapting it to Sharpe's rifles with remarkable readiness—the question of Americans to rule America sunk into insignificance before the question what kind of Americans should rule America. [Cheers.] In that posse were men who acknowledged themselves as followers and supporters of FILLMORE and DONELSON, and declared themselves to be true Americans. But if they were Americans he was not. [Cheers.] He would be glad to see this party join hands with the blackest of Black Republicans to stop the inroads of Slavery, for if Freedom falls in the coming contest, Kansas falls, and 2,000 men and women will fall with it. He was ready to enter into this great combination of Freedom's forces, and would be the last to desert it. With a surety that they are ready, they could go ahead with a surety of victory.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, of New-York, said: I do not speak because I desire to speak, but because I feel it to be my duty to speak. I have been a member of the American Party from the time it numbered but 13 members. I am as sensitive now to the necessity which called this party into action as I was at any time. But the power of this party has been wrested from its legitimate sphere. The American Party—not this party, but the party as it was on the 22d of Febuary last—was chained to the car of Slavery—and was identified with the men who use the word Union as synonymous with the suppression of all human liberty. It was necessary to unite with the Republican Party to counteract the aggressions of the slaveholding interest. Former differences of principle would have no weight with him in dealing with these overtures for union. If he did not like them he would still work with them, not—that he liked them much, but that he hated Slavery more. They ought to receive this respectful invitation as gentlemen, as patriots, as men who had some desire to be considered as possessing an average amount of sanity. If they united they would go forth to victory; they would wrest the Constitution from the hands of the Slave power; they would tear down oligarchies and build up republics, and maintain Freedom. They would say to the South, "We acknowledge your rights as States, but if you put foot on Free soil it were better you had a mill-stone round your neck and you lying at the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico." He would rather see the bones of disappointed aspirants for the Presidency piled up like Pelion upon Ossa than to see the North again yield to the outrageous demands of Slavery. What, he asked, was the excuse of those who are now justifying the brutalities of the Border Ruffians in Kansas? Why, if a New-England man brought a rifle with him to shoot a bear or provide his breakfast, it was thought sufficient to warrant the murder of free and inoffending citizens. But these outrages would soon be terminated. He rejoiced that the Republicans had taken this step. If he heard that call right, it said there was nothing to prevent men of all parties and denominations from uniting in this grand movement for Freedom. For his part, he had no objection to the name of Republican. His father had been one, and a pretty good one too. And what would be the harm in the name of American Republican? [Loud cheers.] It is urged by some that the American Party might not get their man for the Presidency. Well, there were a variety of answers to that, but this one would suffice; and that was, that if they didn't get their man in this way they would not get him at all. [Laughter and applause.] They could unite with Republicans on the principle of freedom. That was the great issue. Would they go into the canvass with four candidates? Mr. BUCHANAN for the Democrats, Mr. FILLMORE for the Pro-Slavery Party. [Loud applause, cheers and hisses.]

The President shouted order, and called on the door-keeper to preserve quiet.

Mr. SCHAFFER—Mr. President, these are my friends. Their conduct is quite suggestive, and we all understand it. A few years before we were so sure to be beaten on election day that the night before we wound up with a general hurrah. That is the explanation of this exhibition. [SCHAFFER in continuation.] And as that fat old gentleman (Mr. FILLMORE) was mentioned, he would say in reference to him, if it were any consolation, that he would be beaten, he could not survive the conflict. He had not the nature in him. And besides, he was a foreigner. [Laughter.] What right had he to be loafing all round Europe when we were here fighting the battles of liberty? [Renewed Laughter.] If this American party made an independent nomination with which the Republicans could not unite they would have the luxury for the next four years of biting their lips and gnawing their fingers for of depositing a ballot that was not in harmony with the great American heart, and they would end where they began. He was for a union with the Republican Party if they desired it. [Cheers.] Who the man was to be he did not care, provided he had a good common-school education and an honest heart. He would go into the conflict with the Republicans; he would forget the past; he would bury all hard feelings. With the American flag over them they would rush into the contest, invoking the God of Battles to whom WASHINGTON prayed; they would meet their enemies and give them a rebuke that would restore quiet to this agitated and almost distracted country. [Loud cheers.] They were standing in ambushed events of no common magnitude. The question was to be settled this year whether or not this Union shall be held together by the laws of eternal justice, or whether its mighty machinery shall be broken into a thousand fragments. If the Republicans triumphed the South had nothing to fear and nothing to hope for beyond what it now has; and the sooner that question was definitely settled—the sooner there is a fair understanding, the sooner will peace prevail throughout all our borders, and those who are to follow them in the events of life would rise up and call them blessed. [Tremendous cheering.] Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, said, when he became an American, he took in the principle, whole soul and body, that he could join with any party, to advance the cause of freedom. As in courtships, it was not to be expected that both parties could like each other at once. He had had some experience of that. [Laughter.] But when he showed some of his good qualities, the other side began to come round. [Renewed laughter.] He was prepared to unite with the Republicans. The Cincinnati Platform was buoyed up, and floats upon the precious blood of American citizens; and on that platform Mr. BUCHANAN expects to carry the Free North. But he cannot if the Free people of the North be true to themselves.

[During the continuance of the speaker's remarks the outsiders at the lower end of the hall and in the galleries set up a cheer for FILLMORE, and one of them actually called for a cheer for BROOKS. Cries of "Put him out," and a manifest determination on the part of some members of the Convention to tolerate no more such interruptions soon induced order and silence.]

Mr. WILLIAMSON proceeded to remark that when they commenced hurraing like that it reminded him of an Irishman when in the Dunlats. "Jim" said the other to him, "catch the colt by the tail or you will be drowned." "By my soul," says the man in river, "I have no time here to swap horses." [Laughter and applause.] There was no man in Pennsylvania, unless he had got a little of the Fillmore measles about him who ever thought of the Pro Slavery candidate. If they gave her a man for whom she could vote, they would sweep the State with a majority of 30,000 at the election. He liked the letter that had been communicated to this Convention; and if they united they would reach the Locofoco Party in his part of the country, with this unanimity, in such a way that they would wish the devil had them.

Mr. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey, took the floor amid loud cries of "Question," "Question."

He was allowed to proceed, and said he represented a State that would go as far for Liberty as any of those who would go the furthest. He agreed with everything that had been said in regard to Slavery, and he would unite with any party in rescuing the Government from the hands of such men as FRANKLIN PIERCE. He thought his brother from New-Jersey had been misunderstood. He (the speaker) thought they came here as the American Party, and they had no power to destroy that party. They did not come here, as the gentleman from Massachusetts seemed to think, with a suicidal power. The question here was a matter of form. He would ask if the Pittsburg Convention had formally authorized the transmission of such a letter as that here presented? If not, it was deserving of respect as the emanation of a respectable citizen, and ought to be respectfully treated. Suppose, however, that it was referred to a Committee, and that the Committee reported in favor of dissolving the Convention and making no nomination until the Republican Party had made theirs. Were they prepared to do that?

SEVERAL VOICES—"No."

Mr. WILLIAMSON—Then, as I say, the matter is merely one of form. If we assemble here to make a nomination, why should we not make a nomination that the Republican Party can indorse? That, I presume, is the view my colleague took of the matter. I wish, I repeat, that communication to be treated in the most respectful manner. I wish it to be known to the Republican Party that we stand in a position in which we can unite with them with the greatest cordiality. I do not wish to have it said that we are not willing to extend the right hand of fellowship to every party, of every description, that is willing to stand by us in the coming contest.

I am willing to support any man whom this Convention nominates. We have our preferences, to be sure; but we merely said to the Convention, nominate a man whom we can support, and we will stand by him to the last.

After calls for question, and an unmistakable manifestation on the part of the entire house to cut off further debate,

The President put the question, Shall the communication be referred to a Committee of one from each State, and it was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

It was also resolved that the delegates from each State should name their Committee-man

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee:

John G. Saward, Me.	John Covode, Penn.
Gov. Anthony Colby, N. H.	James A. Briggs, Ohio.
E. C. Baker, Mass.	Wm. E. Steele, Mich.
Thos. A. Jenks, R. I.	Wm. A. Howard, Cal.
O. S. Ferry, Conn.	John Lockwood, Wis.
George Law, N. Y.	R. Webster, M. T.
Sam. G. Bayard, N. J.	H. M. Robinett, Del.

The Committee on Credentials not yet having reported on the subject of the Vermont delegation, no member of the Committee was appointed from that State. Both Indiana and Illinois also had not reported their member of the Committee when our reporter left.

On motion it was then resolved to take a recess until 4 o'clock P. M., and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after 4 o'clock, the Chairman called the meeting to order, and remarked that during the morning some persons had forgotten, or at least had not observed that course of conduct which was generally followed by gentleman. He desired to say that he had made preparations, in case of a recurrence of the scenes of the morning, which would relieve the Convention of their annoyance again.

The first business in order was to hear a report from the Committee on the Communication from the Republican Executive Committee. That Committee not being present, the Chairman declared any other business in order.

Mr. HALSTEAD, from New-Jersey, moved that hereafter speakers be confined to five minutes each.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Albany, objected. He was unwilling to confine gentlemen, in point of time, who were likely to enlighten or interest the Convention.

Mr. MASON, of Rhode Island, moved that each speaker be allowed 15 minutes.

Another delegate re-amended 30 minutes.

At this point a gentleman who gave his name as A. BAKER made several remarkable efforts to speak, but as he was not a delegate and as he had apparently been imbibing, he was quietly removed by an officer.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, favored the proposition for half an hour. He was opposed to giving less time than that to the discussion of the important questions which were likely to come up before the Convention. It had been said that during the morning too much attention had been given to the niggers—It was not his purpose to give them too much attention. But he differed concerning the drift of the speeches, with some of his brethren. He thought the debate gave evidence of an interest in the condition not so much of 3,000,000 of negroes, as of 21,000,000 of white laboring men. He believed it was the particular province of the Democratic Party to take care of the negroes and the foreigners. It was within the province of the American Party to take care of the interests of the 21,000,000 of free white laborers, and in doing so he theught it would be necessary to allow delegates at least to half an hour in speaking.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, was opposed to limiting speakers as to time.

The proposition limiting speakers to half an hour, was lost, as was the 15-minutes motion.

Mr. NEWELL, of Massachusetts, called for a further report from the Committee on Credentials.

The Chairman of the Committee reported a number of additional names, which, with those before reported, are as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES,

As reported by the Committee on Credentials:—

MAINE.—James Merron, R. S. Stevens, A. G. Hitchborn, Allen Schenck, Benj. D. Peck, Jno. S. Sayward.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Anthony Colby, J. A. Dana, Joseph P. Morse, George W. Riddle, J. C. Bean. *Alternates*—N. N. Whitehouse, Ruel Durkee, Charles A. Tufts, J. C. Abbott, Joseph Chamberlain.

VERMONT.—J. M. Slade, W. Taylor, J. W. Moore, G. Roberts, L. Sargent.

RHODE ISLAND.—Thomas A. Jenckes, Stephen Waterman, E. B. Pendleton, Stephen N. Mason. *Alternates*—E. J. Nightingale, C. H. Parkhurst, G. H. Whitney, Nicholas Brown.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A. A. Richmond, W. S. Thurston, H. W. Rugg, H. Wheelwright, J. M. Churchill, S. Neal, John Newell, Timothy Davis, E. C. Baker, J. W. Temple, Fred. Parker, Rufus Elmer, E. F. Jenks. *Alternates*—J. S. Morrill, C. C. Chaffee, F. R. Sawin, A. B. Wheeler, S. M. Allen, Josiah Dunham, Jr., D. Richards, John Prince, E. A. Bull, Jona. Johnson, R. L. Batchelder, C. K. Hawkes, H. S. Briggs.

CONNECTICUT.—Lucius G. Peck, E. Clark, Jr., J. E. Dunham, N. D. Sperry, Oris S. Ferry, Edmund Perkins. *Alternates*—Walt N. Hawley, Henry Hammond, Thomas Clark, S. W. Kellogg, George N. Goddard, J. B. Foster.

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NEW-YORK.—*At Large*: George Law, Silas Seymour, Prince, E. A. Bull, Jona. Johnson, R. L. Batchelder, C. K. Hawkes, H. S. Briggs. *Districts*: D. D. T. Gordon, F. W. Walker, H. M. Wild, S. M. Schilwell, E. W. Andrews, C. Shaffer, R. Freeman, R. Mott, W. Durrin, C. A. Baker, Jno. H. Schryver, C. Edwards Lester, Elihu Smith, S. H. Hammond, S. W. Crosby, J. B. Bagley, Royal Barnum, J. W. Jeralemon, D. D. Ames, Robert Ritter, John J. Slingerland, Ira Betts, F. W. Waterbury, Geo. O. Jones, S. Bradford, A. R. Meriett, Wm. Dunn, F. H. Ruggles, J. Wood, Jr., Ambrose Stevens, J. W. Graves, C. C. Bristol, F. W. Palmer. *Alternates*—J. W. Smith, J. G Seiver, V. Brooks, C. Porter, F. C. Wagner, Andrew Stevens, R. S. Stansbury, W. H. Buckley, J. A. Dudley, Gilbert Landsing, S. N. Boyd, D. Doubleday, J. F. Havens, L. T. Lowell, S. H. Van Schaick, H. J. Campbell, S. M. Peirce, M. S. Lewis, J. Cooper, F. Horner, G. W. Myrick, Chas. Lee, E. Vickrey, A. Lozier, J. C. Sibley, J. C. Cunningham, S. L. Chase, A. A. Raynor, D Bucklin.

NEW-JERSEY.—A. Livingston, J. W. Allen, J. H. Jones, Edmund Morris, James Stewart, William Halstead, C. W. Tolles. *Alternates*—L. H. Pratt, Joseph Franklin, Samuel J. Bayard, Smith Bilderback, R. C. Jobson, Daniel Deacon, B. S. Bodine, R. W. Stults, John McDowell, Abraham Everett, Wm. P. Robertson, Wm. G. Lord, Richard Brant, Wm. A. Butler, Wm. C. Ripley, Jacob S. Geddis, George W. Dean, Jno. Packer.

DELAWARE.—Allen M. Robinett.

OHIO.—H. A. Sayth, Joseph Bryant, John Scott, Thomas H. Ford, J. A. M. Baker, J. A. Briggs, D. Heaton.

INDIANA.—Saml Meredith.

MICHIGAN.—Chauncey Knapp, W. E. Stell, Wm. Fuller, M. A. McNaughton, J. R. White

WISCONSIN.—John Lockwood, E. Hurlbut, W. J. Dawes, E. Keis.

IOWA.—L. H. Webster, R. Long, Charles Porter, J. H. Lyon.

KANSAS.—J. A. Perry, Thomas D. Shankland.

MINNESOTA.—E. Webster.

OREGON.—Elias Pugsley, C. Bean.

CALIFORNIA.—W. A. Howard, E. C. Kemble.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*At Large*—Wm. F. Johnston, John Williamson. *Districts*—James Ray, O. H. P. Parker, C. Hinkle, A. Washburn, R. J. Conrad, S. Park, J. W. Corvell, Wilson D. Stewart, Jona. Belderston, Geo. W. Harris, H. C. Calkins, Simon P. Case, E. W. Rauch, Wm. S. Jessup, Ed. Blanchard, Joseph Speck, Geo. Eyester, D. L Imbrie, W. A. Benley, Jno Covode, R. M. Riddle, J. W. Fewell, Jno. Feyman, N. P. Sawyer, Jno. Dill.

At this point another of the members of a Fillmore Club in attendance called for three cheers for his favorite; but they were not given, and he was removed by an officer.

Mr. SAWYER, of Pennsylvania, moved that a Committee of one person from each State be appointed to draw up resolutions.

Mr. GRAVES, of New-York, moved that delegates and those they might deem proper be admitted by cards or a pass word. He subsequently altered his motion so that none be admitted but delegates, alternates, the reporters and such others as have cards from delegates.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, doubted the propriety of passing the motion. He believed they would have the protection of the laws of the City from disturbance from drunken blackguards—if not, they could adjourn to where they would have protection. If they adopted the motion, it would be published throughout the country that they were in secret session.

The author of the motion withdrew it.

The Chairman said he had applied to the authorities, and they had responded to the call promptly, and the conduct of the police had been such as to call for the thanks of the Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. SCHAFFER, of New-York, remarked that it was a mistake to say the men who had disturbed the meeting were

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Washington*, which will leave this port for Bremen, *via* Southampton, at 12 o'clock, to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We are in the receipt of letters stating that one P. E B. BOSHAM has been representing himself as an agent for the NEW-YORK TIMES, and that sundry persons have paid him money, desiring to become subscribers. We have only to say that we have no such Agent,—that we know nothing of any such man, and that he is, in all probability, an arrant swindler. All persons desiring to subscribe to the TIMES will please remit the amount of their subscriptions directly to this office.

☞ We publish this morning a very full and complete statement of the latest outrages in Kansas, as transmitted by our special correspondents, together with copies of the indictments found by the Grand Jury of Douglas County, against Gov. ROBINSON, Gov. REEDER, and others. The telegraph apprises us that a conflict is imminent between the United States troops and the party under command of Gen. WHITFIELD.

☞ Mr. BUTLER resumed his remarks yesterday, in the Senate, in apology for his nephew's attack on Senator SUMNER, and in reply to the speech of the latter. He was followed by Senator WILSON, and the whole session was spent in the debate on the matter. There was no quorum in the House.

☞ The Committee of the Cincinnati Convention, appointed to notify Mr. BUCHANAN of his nomination, waited on that gentleman yesterday, at Wheatland, his residence, and performed their alloted duty.

The Foreign News.

By the arrival yesterday of the Collins steamer *Ericsson* which left Liverpool on the 28th ult., and of the Cunard steamship *Arabia* which left on the 31st, we have a week's later intelligence from all parts of Europe. There is nothing startling or of special interest in the news. There was an interesting debate in the House of Lords on the 27th ult., in relation to the Crampton and Central American difficulties, which elicited the most conciliatory remarks from Lord CLARENDON, Earl GREY, and the Earl of ELGIN, whose speeches we give in another column. It is very evident from the tone of these speeches that while the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the three Consuls was feared, the Government was not prepared for that extreme measure, nor for the news of the recognition of WALKER'S Government. Strangely enough, although the intelligence of the latter event was carried out by the *City of Baltimore* steamer, and had been in London two days when the *Arabia* left, the only paper that makes any allusion to it is the *Morning Star* of the 31st, one of the new penny papers, which says that "The President of the United States, in formally recognizing the Government of General WALKER in Nicaragua, said, with emphasis, that he was determined to observe the Neutrality laws."

The news had been received in Liverpool, but some accident appears to have prevented its remission to London. Lord CLARENDON expressed so much confidence in his ability to settle all the difficulties with this country, if he could but have an interview with Mr. MARCY of fifteen minutes, that there will probably be a proposition to send over a special Ambassador to arrange matters, when the news of Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal shall be received. The London *Times* suggests that we should either send a special Ambassador, as was done by England in the settlement of the Northwestern Boundary question, or else give special power to Mr. DALLAS.

The *Morning Post*, of the 30th, says, in reference to a rumor that WALKER'S Government would be recoguized by President PIERCE:

"We sincerely trust that this is not the case We cannot but think that such a proceeding on the part of the United States would have a most unfavorable effect in Europe, and especially upon public feeling in this country. No one could misunderstand the true meaning and the inevitable result of such a proceeding. The recognition of WALKER is but another name for annexation, as those who now clamor for it well know. But would England, would France look on in silence at this fresh triumph of Democracy? Could they, as arbiters of the destinies and conservators of the peace of the old world, permit so gross a violation of international justice in the new? Are they willing to subscribe to the Monroe doctrine of non-intervention throughout the length and breadth of the American continent? It is because we believe they are not that we regard with uneasiness the future policy of President PIERCE; and this feeling is not diminished by the fact that the reply of the British Government to his unreasonable demands regarding the enlistment question must be by this time in his hands."

There was a most feverish and anxious state of feeling in reference to this country, and the reception of the news of the recognition of the Padre VIJIL and the dismissal of CRAMPTON will cause a great sensation, but we do not discover any cause for apprehending a serious difficulty; the letter of Mr. MARCY will have a conciliatory effect.

The great national holiday on Thursday, the 29th of May, in commemoration of the Peace, was the absorbing topic of newspaper comment, and the *Times* of the 30th devotes almost its entire space to reports of the illuminations in London. The discussion of the Italian question was losing its interest, and the subject had become less exciting. The great Rugely poisoning trial had been brought to a close by the conviction of the culprit PALMER, who had been sentenced to be hanged. Affairs in France were perfectly quiet; nothing of political importance had occurred. The Emperor of Russia had gone to Warsaw, that he might personally proclaim amnesty for the Poles, so that the coronation ceremony at Moscow may be conducted without any acrimonious forebodings. The new Russian loan, one of the most extensive ever raised, is understood to be wanted for the construction of railway works, and to execute other internal improvements in the Russian Empire. No period had been fixed upon for the coronation of the Emperor of the French, and it was not certain that that imperial ceremony would be performed. Queen VICTORIA had attended a ball at the Turkish Embassy, at which Mr. and Mrs. DALLAS were present.

A letter from Berlin, in the Manchester *Guardian*, says there is a strong party in Prussia which is desirous that the Government, instead of followiug the example of Russia, Sweden and Oldenburg, in regard to the capitalization of the Sound Dues, should abstain from any present decision, and should eventually take the same course as the United States.

There were rumors, which do not appear to have any official authority, that Lord ELGIN was to be sent as a special Ambassador to this country

It is reported that Spain is fitting out a fleet to demand reparation from Mexico for certain outrages, the nature of which is not published.

The great Derby race took place on the 28th of May, and was attended by all the Court and the Ministry. Admiral HARCOURT'S horse, *Ellerton*, was the winner.

The financial news is important. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to *five* per cent. Money was generally easy in England and France. The English Bank reports an accession of £756,000 to the specie reserve. The Cotton market had assumed more firmness. Breadstuffs dull.

Revolution in San Francisco.

The news from California brought by the *George Law* is very important. The city of San Francisco is in a state of revolution; the Vigilance Committee of 1851 has been revived, and the people have risen *en masse* to expel from their midst the gamblers, vagabonds, thieves and murderers with which the city has been so long infested. The immediate cause of this popular commotion was the murder of JAS. KING, editor of the *Bulletin*, by JAMES P. CASEY, editor of the *Sunday Times*. On the 14th of May, CASEY met KING in the public streets and deliberately shot him. An article that had appeared in the *Bulletin*, accusing CASEY, among other things, of having been an inmate of Sing Sing Prison, was the alleged cause of the murder. Mr. KING lingered for some six days and died. In the meantime the indignation of the people was thoroughly roused. The excitement was unparalleled, and on the 21st of May, the day the steamer sailed, continued unabated. The citizens organized themselves into military companies, and on the 19th of May proceeded to the jail for the purpose of seizing CASEY. The Sheriff and other officers dared make no resistance to such an imposing force, which numbered some two thousand rifles besides field artillery. CASEY and CORA, the murderer of the late United States Marshal RICHARDSON, were consequently given up, and the two wretched beings were carried to the rooms of the Executive Committee, whence, it was generally believed, they would only go out to execution. The whole proceedings of the people are described as being solemn and orderly in the extreme. An Executive Committee has been in session night and day trying the prisoners, and it is said that, after they have been disposed of, all the gamblers in San Francisco will be driven from the city. We must await the arrival of another steamer to learn whether this great popular movement will be for good or for evil. The press of San Francisco, with the exception of the *Herald* believe that a thorough renovation will be effected. We refer to a graphic letter from our correspondent for very interesting particulars, giving the causes and probable consequences of this event that has been properly styled a revolution.

The Douglas Democrats Alarmed.

We learn, from authority in which we place the most implicit reliance, that the President has been earnestly urged by DOUGLAS, COBB and other Buchanan leaders, to quiet the Kansas excitement at any hazard, because it is damaging the Democratic prospects. In accordance with this advice, it is not improbable that Gov. SHANNON, and other Federal officers in Kansas, will be censured or sacrificed by the President, and that the threatened arrest of Ex-Gov. REEDER for treason will not be made. Although it is most likely that the Douglas Democrats have discovered the danger they are in, there was certainly nothing in the speech of DOUGLAS himself, at the Park meeting, to indicate a return to reason.

The Sumner Affair.

From the Washington Sentinel.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES can find in the Constitution abundant authority for the punishment of Mr. BROOKS, whose offence was committed out of the halls of Congress, and who inflicted chastisement on Mr. SUMNER for a *violation* of that freedom of debate allowed by the Constitution. But it appears wholly at a loss to find any authority for the premeditated "*disorderly*" *conduct of Mr. Sumner in open Senate to the faces of all*, repeated over and over nearly two hundred times in one morning; and it is in these violations of decorum as well as the freedom of debate, that the Republicans of the North seek to sustain and to justify Mr. SUMNER.

The mere act of caning a man may be justified by the provocation; but nothing could justify the disgrace which Mr. SUMNER'S disorderly conduct visits *upon the Senate and the country;* while the offence receives ten-fold aggravation from the fact that there was no just provocation for his outrages upon the Senate and upon decorum; nor was the offensive language pertinent to the subject matter of discussion.

The answer to all this is, that if Mr. SUMNER was guilty of the indecorum charged upon him, it was the duty of the President of the Senate, and the right of any Senator, to call him to order. Why was not this done? Why did not Mr. BRIGHT stop Mr. SUMNER, while he was committing this "disorderly conduct in open Senate, to the faces of all," and put an end to his "outrage?" He had the power—nay, it was his *duty*—to do so. And why did not DOUGLAS, or TOOMBS, or some other of the many jealous and sensitive champions of parliamentary propriety, call him to order on the spot? Will the *Sentinel* explain these points?

The truth is, this whole crusade against Mr. SUMNER'S alleged improprieties, is an afterthought, trumped up by men who secretly rejoice at the outrage inflicted upon him, but who dare not openly and frankly say so.

Now and Then.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* telegraphs as follows to that paper:

"The President *halts* in sustaining SHANNON, and forbids the use of Southern volunteers in burning and destroying property, and disarming the inhabitants."

We venture the prediction that President PIERCE, now that the Cincinnati Convention is over, will "halt" a good deal in doing the work of the Pro-Slavery Party. His service thus far was not well rewarded, and he is not the man to work for nothing. We should not be at all surprised to see him turn a short corner and cheat the South out of Kansas, in revenge for their cheating him out of the nomination. We are confident that he will speedily issue orders to the Federal troops to interfere for the protection of the *Free-State* settlers. His telegraphic dispatch to Col. SUMNER just upon the eve of the Convention, was a premonitory symptom of what might be expected in the event that has occurred.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Speech—Mr. Banks and the American Convention—A New Movement Relative to Kansas Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

Senator WILSON'S speech to-day, exposing BUTLER'S inconsistencies and personalities was crushing, and its force was acknowledged, not by any denial on BUTLER'S part, nor by any attempt to disprove it, but only by his pleading the statute of limitations.

The discussion, to-day, was in excellent spirit, showing clearly that the "Chivalry" are beginning to apppreciate the error of their ruffianism.

It is untrue that Mr. BANKS has written such a letter to the American Convention as is ascribed to him.

There is evidently some new movement agitating by the Administration in relation to Kansas affairs. I should not be surprised if the President is disposed to change his ante-convention policy relative to that Territory. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

BUTLER'S APOLOGY FOR BROOKS.

Mr. BUTLER resumed his remarks from yesterday, and in further apology for Mr. BROOKS' attack on Mr. SUMNER said, when the Legislature of Massachusetts says that the gentleman's attack was cowardly, let them try him in any way they choose [Applause.]

Mr. STUART, of Mich., said the proprieties and amenities of the Senate were too often thus disturbed by applause, and if the galleries cannot be occupied by gentlemen, they should be cleared.

The Chair inquired whether the gentleman from Michigan moved that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. STUART said he did not.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in justice to the galleries, said the applause came from the floor of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER said, he would go on in such a way that no one would applaud again. [Laughter.] Mr. BROOKS, he continued, assaulted SUMNER with no other purpose than to disgrace him. Mr. BROOKS was one of the best tempered fellows he ever knew, though impetuous, no doubt, and quick at resentment. Mr. SUMNER received two flesh wounds; and, being rather handsome, did not expose himself. If he had been in the army, and had not gone out of the army the next day after the fracas, he would have deserved to be cashiered. [Laughter.] He thought, that on some accounts, it was fortunate he was not here at the time, for he did not know what he might have done. To be sure it was thirty or forty years since he had been engaged in personal conflicts, and his hand was out of practice, [laughter] but he did not know but he might have had a trial at him. One thing he had no doubt of, namely, if he (BUTLER) were a younger man he would have left him (SUMNER) in a worse condition than that which he now is. The New-England papers, continued Mr. BUTLER, call this a specimen of Southern violence and Southern ruffianism, but the first Congressional fight since the foundation of this Government took place between two New-England men—MATTHEW LYON and ROGER GRISWOLD. That did not take place outside the House, but they fought with hickory sticks, spit-boxes and tongs, all over the House of Representatives, [laughter] when it was in session, too; but the House did not turn them out. They said, let them both go; they are disgraced enough already. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER then proceeded to review Mr. SUMNER'S speech, closing by claiming that he had convicted Mr. SUMNER of proclivity to error, calumny and misrepresentation, thus effectually turning the guns which he (Mr. SUMNER) had pointed at him.

Mr. WILSON said he had listened to Mr. BUTLER'S speech with painful emotions. More than twenty days ago, a Senator of a sovereign State was stricken down on the floor of the Senate for words spoken in debate. For more than three weeks that Senator had been confined to his room, and on a bed of pain and anguish. The moral sentiment of the country had been outraged, grossly outraged, by this assault on the freedom of debate.

Intelligence of this transaction is flying abroad over the civilized world, and wherever Christianity has a foothold and civilization glows, the fact will meet the stern concemnation of mankind. The Senator from South Carolina has spent three hours and a half in vindication of and apology for an assault unparalleled in the history of the nation, and has commented on the present condition of Mr. SUMNER in a manner not exhibiting good taste. He (Mr. WILSON) knew, personally, the comments to be grossly unjust. He knew that for three weeks Mr. SUMNER had been compelled to lie on his bed from the injuries inflicted upon him.

Mr. BUTLER—I was delicate, and only alluded to the evidence of others.

Mr. WILSON caused to be read a note from Dr. LINDSLEY, dated 12th inst., to the effect as follows:

"I have been in attendance on Mr. SUMNER, as his physician, on account of injuries received, from the 29th of May to the present time—part of the period in consultation with DRS. PARRY and MILLER. I have visited him at least once a day. During the time Mr. SUMNER has been confined to his room, and a greater part of the time to his bed. Neither now nor since Mr. SUMNER came under my charge has he been in a condition to resume his seat in the Senate. My advice to him is to go into the country and enjoy fresh air, and not attempt to enter on his public duties for some time to come."

Mr. WILSON (resuming) said that Mr. BUTLER had taken occasion to apply to Mr. SUMNER epithets—

Mr. BUTLER—(interrupting)—Not epithets, but criticisms.

Mr. WILSON—Well, the Senator in his criticisms used every word which a fertile imagination could invent or strong passion suggest. The Senator from South Carolina had taken full enough revenge for the speech made by Mr. SUMNER, and he (WILSON) did not take exception to it. That was the way Mr. SUMNER'S speech should have been met—not by blows. He, (WILSON,) notwithstanding Mr. BUTLER'S denial, said that Mr. SUMNER did make a correct quotation from the Constitution of South Carolina, which went to show, though South Carolina was nominally a Republic, she had aristocratical features in her Constitution. He indorsed the assertion of his colleague, and would peril his life for any State of the Union, if assailed.

He had and would continue to vote just as cheerfully for anything to benefit South Carolina as for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was a part of his country, and slaveholder do not compose one-tenth of her population. He was opposed to the whole system of Slavery and inequality, but South Carolina is a sovereign State and part of his country. It was true, and more than true, that South Carolina was imbecile during the Revolutionary War, as alleged by his colleague, (Mr. SUMNER.) He could prove this by the correspondence of gentlemen of South Carolina, who asked that she be relieved from her portion of the burdens, because it was necessary for men to stay at home to keep the negroes in order. As to Mr. BUTLER'S remark that South Carolina poured out hogsheads of blood in the Revolution, where Massachusetts only shed gallons in that contest, it was loose, absurd and ridiculous, and a ful. justification of Mr. SUMNER'S assertion that he (BUTLER) was loose in his expressions, and liable to error. Mr. SUMNER was not, as the Senator from South Carolina had asserted, the aggressor, as he (Mr. WILSON) would show from the record of Mr. BUTLER'S speech about four years ago. Also, when Mr. SUMNER proposed to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, Mr. BUTLER objected to his being allowed to introduce his resolution, and asked him (SUMNER) tauntingly if he wanted to make an oratorical display. The remark was designed to wound the sensibilities of a new member, to bring on those who advocate liberty sneers and laughter—but which taunts men are now learning to reward with scorn. He (Mr. WILSON) charged Mr. BUTLER with being the aggressor, saying he had assailed Mr. SUMNER before the latter had uttered a word on the floor of the Senate. Mr. WILSON quoted from the speeches of BUTLER since that period, showing that the latter had applied to Mr. SUMNER, such phrases as "plunging agitator," "rhetorical advocate;" "it seems to me, if he (SUMNER) wished to write poetry, he would get a negro to sit for him;" pseudo philanthropy;" "professions of philanthropy of adoption more than of affection;" "machinery oiled with Northern fanaticism," &c.

Now, Mr. WILSON thought his colleague was right when he said that the Senator from South Carolina was one of the chieftains of sectionalism, at war with the fundamental ideas which underlie our Democratic Institutions, and at war with the repose and harmony of the country. He, (BUTLER) in his first speech, in reply to Mr. SUMNER, made five assaults on Massachusetts, stating, among other things, that she was governed by "sickly sentimentality," was an "anti-negro State, &c.

Mr. WILSON defended Massachusetts and the action of its Legislature regarding the assault on Mr. SUMNER, saying in conclusion they had had quite enough of this asserted superiority, social and political, from Southern sources. The South did not hold over him the plantation whip. He should speak his sentiments freely, and more freely because his colleague had been stricken down for words spoken in debate, and because there are those who claim the right to question Senators for words spoken in debate.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not blame Mr. WILSON for taking his colleague's part; but when he (WILSON) went back to those old reports, previous to June, 1854, it made him (BUTLER) think what he should be sorry to suppose, namely: that mortified vanity, arising from former conflicts, had been the cause of this last assault of SUMNER upon him and his State. The Senator (Mr. SUMNER) in his affidavit did not say it was that, (mortified vanity,) but that what he uttered was in reply to his (BUTLER'S) speeches of this session. Consequently his colleague could not go back and recapitulate these old speeches, for they were long since forgotten. In commenting on the revolutionary services of South Carolina, Mr. BUTLER asked Mr. WILSON how many battles Massachusetts had fought in the Revolution.

Mr. WILSON replied they were but few, because the enemy considered it safer to go to South Carolina. Massachusetts had met them at Concord, Lexington, Bunker's Hill and on the Heights of Dorchester, and would have met them elsewhere, but the enemy took good care to keep out of the State. Mr. WILSON, in continuation, said that the charge made by Mr. CLAY that Northern Senators fawned upon Southern Senators when permitted to make their acquaintance, was one he had no right to make.

Mr. CLAY in reply, said the charge he had made was just this, that men from the North would come here and court the acquaintance of Southern Senators. He did not charge Senator WILSON with such conduct, but there were those who agreed with Mr. WILSON in opinion that did so, and he regarded it as duplicity and hypocrisy unworthy of a gentleman. No fair-minded, honest, straight-forward man would be guilty of such conduct.

Mr. EVANS obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

No quorum. Adjourned.

Political Matters.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

LANCASTER, Pa., Tuesday, June 13.

The Committee appointed by the Convention to notify Mr. BUCHANAN of his nomination, proceeded immediately to Wheatland, where were also assembled Ex-Governor FOSTER, H. S. MAGRAW, State Treasurer, Col. J. W. FORNEY, Col. WM. RICK, of the *Pennsylvanian*, Col. WM. B. FORDNEY, J. S. REYNOLDS, Esq., and others of Lancaster. The Committee present were: General WARD, of Georgia; Governor BROWN, of Mississippi; Mr. FORSYTHE, of Missouri; Col. PRESTON, of Kentucky; Mr. HIBBARD, of New-Hampshire; Mr. MANNING, of South Carolina, and Governor LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island.

After the Committee had been cordially greeted by Mr. BUCHANAN, General WARD presented him with the letter, informing him of his nomination, accompanied with a few appropriate remarks, to which Mr. BUCHANAN replied, in a very happy manner. He then informed the Committee, that a more full reply would be given them in writing, after which the whole company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CARBONDALE, PENN.

CARBONDALE, Penn., Friday, June 13.

A large and influential meeting was held here in the City Hall last evening, Mayor FROTHINGHAM presiding. Hon. G. A. GROW and Mr. BARKER, of Honesdale, delivered addresses. Strong resolutions were adopted, condemnatory of the Border Ruffian outrages in Kansas and Mr. BROOKS' assault on Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 13.

The Democrats held a large meeting here this evening to ratify the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Great enthusiam was manifested, and one hundred guns were fired.

Position of Gov. Reeder.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, June 13.

The report in relation to Gov. REEDER'S speech at this place, telegraphed to the Associated Press on Wednesday, was not from the regular correspondent of the Association, but was copied from one of the papers here, and sent during his absence. That report is entirely erroneous. Gov. REEDER, in his short address to his fellow-citizens, who gave him so cordial a reception, spoke briefly, but emphatically, in confirmation of the truth of the strongest accounts of border ruffian outrages. He declared that his object in coming East is to procure aid for the Free-State settlers in Kansas, and that it is then his intention to return and take his chance with them.

He has had no communication with Mr. BUCHANAN whatever, and has in no particular changed his views, feelings, or determinations. He left with Col. ELDRIDGE for Boston, at 3 o'clock yesterday. On his return he will address the people here, and express his views fully upon the exciting topic of the day.

News from Havana.

ADVANCE IN SUGARS—THE AMERICAN SHIP CHAMPION SUNK, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 13.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 9th inst.

Sugars had advanced a quarter to half a real.

During a severe gale which took place on the 9th, the American ship *Champion* was sunk, and other damage done.

The frigate *Merrimac* sailed from Havana for Key West on the 8th.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE AND EIGHT OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 13.

The People's Theatre in this City was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, with eight other buildings, chiefly dwellings. Nothing in the Theatre was saved. The loss is not yet accurately known.

Destruction of the Steamer Magnolia.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 13.

The steamer *Magnolia*, while entering the canal at Shippingport, twelve miles below Louisville, this morning, struck on the rocks, and sunk in deep water. The passengers were asleep at the time, but all escaped excepting one, a Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cincinnati. The boat is a total loss. Cargo mostly saved.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, June 13.

Judge HARRIS has rendered his decision on the injunction obtained by the Chief of Police, that ELI PERRY is *de facto* Judge of Albany.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Faiday, June 13.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday, last, are in hand, but they contain no news of interest.

THE EUDORA TRAGEDY.

Close of the Testimony, Summing Up of Counsel and Charge of the Judge—The Verdict of the Jury—The Negro Found Guilty.

The trial of George Wilson, charged with the murder of Captain Palmer, was continued yesterday at the Westchester Court-House. Captain Arnold's examination was continued. Captain George Bacon, William Beckwith, Alexander Fisadreau, Dr. John Bailey, Dr. Alanson J. Prime, John E. Landers, the widow Palmer, Eaton Waterhouse, Charles McLellan, William H. Williams and others, were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. BAILEY, for the defence, desired that the Court should instruct the Jury in accordance with the admission of the District-Attorney, that the prisoner had borne a good character previous to the charge now brought against him; and that, being discharged from Westchester County, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, he went voluntarily to the Marshal's office, where he was rearrested.

The Judge having instructed the Jury that these facts must be received as evidence for the defence, Mr. BAILEY said that he closed the case there.

Mr. LARKIN then proceeded to address the Jury for the prisoner. It was expected that the trial would be concluded about midnight.

By Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Friday, June 13—Midnight.

After the conclusion of the testimony Mr. LARKIN rose at 5 o'clock to address the Court on points of law touching the jurisdiction of the Court. He contended that the crime was not committed in Westchester County, and that consequently the prisoner could not be tried in that County.

Mr. BAILEY addressed the Jury for the prisoner on the evidence. His theory was that the captain and the mate might have first attacked the negro, and that a difficulty ensued in which they were killed—in which case the prisoner could only be convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. He denied, however, that the body found on Hunter's Island had been identified as that of Capt. PALMER.

The District Attorney replied for the prosecution in a temperate, but forcible speech, which reviewed the evidence in detail, and pointedly urged the numerous and powerful facts pointing to the conclusion of the prisoner's guilt. He spoke nearly one hour and a half, and was breathlessly listened to by an overflowing assembly.

The charge of the Judge was admirable. The main question for the Jury to consider was whether the prisoner was guilty of the crime. Circumstantial evidence was quite sufficient to justify a conviction for murder, if the prosecution present a chain of facts of which scarcely a link is wanting, leading conclusively to the guilt of the accused. Many legal authorities prefer circumstantial to other evidence, because circumstantial evidence won't lie. The most adroit criminals perpetrate their crimes in secret, and thus circumstantial evidence is all that can be brought against them. The safety of our families, the security of society, demands that conviction should often be obtained in circumstantial evidence.

The Judge reviewed the evidence link by link. He thought that there was a reasonable ground to believe that the body discovered was that of Capt PALMER. There was much more than a general resemblance. It would be a most wonderful circumstance if a man should disappear from the *Eudora*, opposite City Island, having on his person numerous peculiar marks, and a man be found about a mile from the spot having also these peculiar marks and yet that they should not be the same person. It had been identified by his relatives, not from their general impressions, but from minute and successive particulars.

If, as the negro said, the captain and mate had gone from the schooner in a boat early in the morning, who bored the augur holes which scuttled the vessel?

It had been shown that it would only have required two hours to sink her, and she did not sink till 8 o'clock at night. The negro, according to his own statement, was the only person left on board throughout the day, and who then could have bored the augur holes if he did not?

The Judge went step by step through all the other testimony, and at nine o'clock the Jury retired.

On the first ballot they stood eleven for guilty to one for acquittal.

At midnight the Jury stood 11 to 1, and were still out. Great excitement exists. The Court House is still crowded, waiting for the result.

VERDICT OF THE JURY AND SENTENCE OF DEATH.

WHITE PLAINS, Saturday, June 14—2 A. M.

At a quarter past one the Jury agreed. Their verdict was Guilty. The prisoner was immediately sentenced to death.

His execution is to take place on July 25th. He maintained his unflinching firmness during the passing of the sentence. The rejoicing here is great. W.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance last night, for the benefit of the Chorus and Orchestra, was worthy of a better house than that which witnessed it. VERDI'S Opera of "Ernani" was given with excellent precision, and in every way was an agreeable addendum to the season.

CONCERT.—Signor AMODIO'S Concert last night was, like the above, thinly attended. Mme. PATANIA, Signori BRIGNOLI, MORELLI and others, assisted. The selection was exclusively Italian—and hackneyed at that—but the singing was good, and appeared to give great satisfacton to the audience.

The Captured Slaver.

Yesterday, at 11 A. M., an application was to be made by Mr. JOHN MCKEON, United States District-Attorney, before Judge INGERSOLL, for an order to take out and examine the cargo and all the contents of the brig *Braman*, recently captured as a slaver. There is as yet no ownership of the vessel, other than what is set forth by Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT, who appears as counsel for some supposed owner. Mr. DE ANGELIS, one of the Deputy Marshals, on Thursday offered reward of $250 to any one who would dare to come forth and declare himself under oath the owner of the vessel.

The Fog.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, quite a dense fog prevailed along the seaboard in this latitude, and extended for some distance in the interior. The Sound steamers from the East were not much delayed by it, however, and came in about the usual hour. On the North River the steamers *Knickerbocker* and *Rip Van Winkle*, from Albany, suffered no detention; but the *Hendrick Hudson* was about two hours behind time in her arrival. No collisions or accidents of any kind on either route, in consequence of the fog, have as yet been heard of.

☞ A serious, and in all probability, fatal accident occurred in this City at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, Dr. J. R. TERRY, residing at No. 210 Sixth-street, was accidentally shot by a revolver in the hands of Mr. AVERILL. At last accounts there was little hope of his recovery. The ball passed directly through his right breast, coming out at the lower part of the spine.

☞ The opinion of Judge HARRIS has been delivered in the Albany Mayoralty injunction case, denying the injunction, and declaring ELI PERRY Mayor.

Our Markets.

The total receipts from the markets last year were $102,089 42, while the expenses for keeping them in order, were $16 882 25, leaving a profit of $85,207 17, being an income of less than 5 P cent. on their estimated value—$1,176,000. If they were private property, they would not only be better managed, but there would be a vast amount added to *tax-able* property.

☞ Yesterday, before United States Commissioner STILLWELL, an examination was had in the case of the parties recently arrested on board the bark *Washington*, on charge of mutiny. The following were committed and held to bail in the sum of $250 each—JOHN ANDERSON, MILTON WELCH, WM. COLLUM and WM. BUTLER. It will be remembered that four others of the crew of the *Washington*, charged with being connected with the above, escaped from the vessel. No trace of any of them has yet been found.

☞ Deputy Marshal HILLYER commenced yesterday overhauling the cargo of the brig *Branan*, the alleged slaver. There were no new developments.

☞ In the case of A. S. CLEMENTY ersus N. B. MORSE of the Union Ferry Company, involving a question as to the rights of commuters, a verdict was rendered yesterday for the defendants.

LONG ISLAND.

The Liquor Question.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge ROCKWELL, yesterday, EDWARD LANGSTAFF was tried on indictment for selling liquor in violation of the law, as construed by this Court, and found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50. The defence set up was that he had violated no law, and that he was selling under a license granted in 1854.

WM. HATFIELD was tried, and convicted and fined the same. These cases have been created for the express purpose of testing the law.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ratification Meeting in Jersey City.

The Democrats of Jersey City met at the Hall over DAMM'S store, in Montgomery-st. last evening, to make arrangements for organising for the campaign. CHARLES FINK presided, and A. A. HARDENBERGH was Secretary. Speeches were made by Capt J. M. HARCOX, A. A. HARDENBURGH, and others. Resolutions were adopted approving of the nominations, and a Club was organized to support the Democratic ticket.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Hoboken.

A mass meeting of the Democrats of Hoboken was held on Thursday evening upon the lawn near the ferry, to ratify the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Hon. C. V. CLECKNER acted as President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected. Hon. HOWELL COBB was introduced, and spoke at some length in defence of the policy of the Democratic Party and in support of the nominations. Speeches were also made by WM. J. ROSE, Esq., of New-York, JOHN BRADY, Esq., of Hoboken, S. M. CHAMBERS, Esq., of Jersey City, Dr. PHILIP MERKLE, of New-York, and Capt. YARD, of Monmouth County. A series of resolutions were offered by A. O. EVANS, and adopted by the meeting, which was enthusiastic and held until a late hour.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 495 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as $1 25 per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 75 per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 439 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also the most complete assortment of toys, dolls games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 439 Broadway.

THE QUAKER'S PLOT;
An original story
BY LAURA J. CURTIS.
Look for it in
THE NEW-YORK SUN
of MONDAY, June 16.
PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLE the place to procure these prime articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHEAP TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 9th av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but these articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located below Grand-st., No. 113 East side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises everybody by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground COFFEE, in quantities to suit and quality to please.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are really superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and in other cases, on the most liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No 3d Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at small below proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through responsible houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

BAT

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **John-street Free M. E. Church.**—The church is now ready for the Congregation, newly refurnishing therein will attend public worship until further notice, in the chapel belonging to Dr Parker's Church, north side of 4th-av., between 23d and 22d sts., on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. Rev. George S. Baxs will preach on the 15th inst., in the MORNING, and Dr. Foster in the AFTERNOON.

☞ **St. George's Chapel.** All strangers in the lower Wards of this City are respectfully informed that the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Cliff and Beekman sts., is open for Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All the pews are free. P. S.—Old Country people will find in this Church a liturgy and service similar to those of the Church of England and Ireland. Rev. R. EVANS, Rector.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity**—Removal to Spring-street Hall.—Rev. Dr. MacIlvaine begs to intimate that in the hope of being able to afford sitting accommodation sufficient for all in attendance, his services shall in future be conducted in Spring st. Hall, No. 168 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts., on SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

☞ **Memorial Church**—Rev. S. H. Weston, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. Sunday services. Morning, 10½ o'clock. Afternoon 4 o'clock. Evening 8 o'clock. The Church is on the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley Place, one block from junction of 11th st., 7th-av., Greenwich-av., and Hammond-st. Seats free.

☞ **History of Job and the Lessons that it Teaches**—Will be the subject of discourse by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. C. Lucas in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church on SABBATH MORNING NEXT. In the EVENING his subject will be *The Creditor and two Debtors.* Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**—(Northwest corner 23d-st. and 8th av.)—Public worship EVERY SABBATH, at 1½ and 3½ o'clock, conducted by the pastor Rev. F. N. Zabriskie. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Seats free.

☞ **The Central Methodist Episcopal Church**—8th av., adjoining the corner of 14th st. (Rev. Asa Steele, Pastor,) will be dedicated TO-MORROW, the 15th inst. Rev. Bishop Janes will preach at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. McClintock at 3½, and Rev. W. H. Melburn at 7½ in the evening.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Missionary Meeting at the North 8th-st. Presbyterian Church near 5th-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Pr. Parker, of the New York Sunday school Union, will address the meeting. Rev. W. H. Johnston will preach at 10½ A. M. in the same place. The public are invited.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—First service TO-MORROW, (15th inst.) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Second service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sidney A. Corey. Pews for sittings pews can be accommodated by application to the Committee, who will be in attendance after morning service.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B. Petess will preach a Funeral Sermon upon the death of the late Mrs. J. S. Bisnop TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING at 7½ upon *The Demands of the Times upon American Youth.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Rev. Uriah Clark and Lady, and Dr. A. G. Fellows, the eminent test medium of Albion, will address the Spiritual meeting in Lamartine Hall, corner 58th-st. and 29th st., SUNDAY, 3½ P. M. Conference, 10½ A. M., and Circle for Spiritualists, 7½ P. M.

☞ **Installation.**—The installation of Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., as Pastor of the Central Protestant Reformed Dutch Church will take place at the Church on 9th-st., next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea; charge to the Pastor by Dr. De Witt; charge to the people by Dr. Hardenburgh.

☞ **Rev. R. McCartee, D. D.**—Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, in West 25th-st., between 9th and 8th avs., will preach TO-MORROW, June 15th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The subject of the EVENING discourse—*The Serpent of the Wilderness.*

☞ **John-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, as usual at 1½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Valentine Buck, former Pastor, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Hoboken.**—A minister who is now on a visit in the place will preach for the Associate Presbyterian Congregation in the Town Hall, southwest corner of Washington and 1st sts. TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Notice.**—TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, a Secular Sermon, or Lecture and Debate, at Vale's Hall, (late Mechanics' Institute) No. 1 Bowery, New-York. Subject—*Freedom of Land, and Reward of Labor.* Liberal books for sale.

☞ **Strawberry Festival**—Brooklyn.—There will be a Strawberry Festival, given under a tent adjoining the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, near Myrtle-av., on TUESDAY EVENING 17th inst. Tickets 50 cents each, proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

☞ **Union Baptist Church**—33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., services appropriate to the recognition of the relation between pastor and people, 15th inst., at 7½ P. M. Dr. Magoon, Rev. A. D. Gillett and Dr. Judd, will take part in the exercises.

☞ **Those who love Christ** and his glorious appearing, are informed that the Messenger sent to prepare the way of the Lord will preach at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome st., TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Thomas Houston, D. D.**—Of Knockbracken, Ireland, will preach his farewell sermon in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **A Strawberry Festival**—Will be held in the Lecture Room of the Harlaem Methodist Episcopal Church, 127th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 19. Tickets 75 cents each—children under 12 years, half price.

☞ **Rev. John Henry Hobart**—Assistant Minister of Trinity Church will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 15. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **A Discourse on Free Kansas and its Martyrs**, will be delivered in the Union Congregational Church, 4 h st., between Ave B and C, SABBATH EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. L. C. Lockwood.

☞ **Hugh H. Blair**—Having returned from Synod, is expected (D. V.) to preach in Charles-st. Church TO-MORROW MORNING and in the AFTERNOON in the Room on the corner of 43d-st. and 8th av. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Duane-st. M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev J. Holdich, D. D.; at 3 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. H. King. Also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. H. K. Green will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Looking unto Jesus;* and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Iniquity and Ruin.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Cheever** will repeat, by request, his discourse on *The Freedom of the Pulpit, the Senate and the Press*, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Tabernacle Church, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Spiritualism in Brooklyn.**—W. S. Courtney will discourse upon the subject of *Modern Spiritualism*, at the Brooklyn Institute, on SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

☞ **Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church**—Between Irving place and 3d-av. Pastor, Rev Samuel D. Alexander Open for Divine Service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Immediate Coming of Christ.**—Dr. A. Dickie, of Buffalo, will preach on the above subject, SUNDAY, 15th inst., at the usual hours of service, in the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts.

☞ **Rev. D. M. Graham** will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the F. Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st.

Rev. Dr. Moffat—of Princeton College, will preach SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—34th-st. SUNDAY, the 15th inst., Rev. Dr. Bergard will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck, at 7½ in the evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Free-State Advocate—24 Copies for 20 Cents.**—A Republican Campaign Paper, PUBLISHED AT THE COST OF THE WHITE PAPER. The three numbers publishe t contain SUMNER'S SPEECH, the Pittsburg Address and Senator SEWARD'S SPEECH, the testimony taken before the Kansas Investigating Committee, and a number of Editorials on Political Questions. Call and see specimen copies, at the office, No. 138 Nassau-st., second story.

☞ **The Quaker's Plot;**
AN ORIGINAL STORY.
[BY LAURA J. CURTIS.
Look for it in
THE NEW-YORK SUN
of Monday, June 16,
PRICE, ONE CENT PER COPY.

☞ **Dr. Horse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism**, Palsy, Stiffness of the Joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Whalebone Skirts.**—The only object of a Whalebone Skirt is to give a proper graceful and elegant form to a lady's dress. Unless this is accomplished the article is *entirely worthless.* The ladies, by referring to FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHION FOR APRIL, will notice that E & J Holmes, from actual experience, have been successful in producing this most desirable article; and that their *Improved Seamless Whalebone Skirt* meets the unanimous approbation of the ladies. They are light, pliable, easily adjusted, and the only skirt which is equally adapted to the parlor, the street, and the crowd. At the bottom, instead of bones which are exceedingly inconvenient and awkward, we have introduced a series of elastic cords, with sufficient stiffness and elasticity to keep the dress in its proper place, at the same time yielding and pliable adapting itself to any position. This cord is made under our own direction, and so twisted in manufacturing that it will not roll or curl when wet, and is warranted to wash without injury. In these goods every objection is overcome.
N. B.—Every genuine article is stamped *E. & J. Holmes' Improved Seamless Whalebone Skirt*, and may be found by the trade with Eastman Sheldon & Brownsend, Mills & Ray, E. Mygatt, Jr., & Co., E. W. Cock & Co., and others. Also in many of the retail establishments in the City.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 800 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. S. G. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire Valley and the Taconic and Toconic ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. The central portion, containing about 100 acres, with all the buildings, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars, apply to O. W. Holmes, Boston, or Hon. E. H. Kellogg, Pittsfield.

From the Editor of the New York Mirror, Aug. 9.

☞ **A Perfect Cure, and no Mistake.**—About four weeks since, one of the compositors of this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep nights, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally we gave him one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at this office. We should add that the cough in the above case was accompanied by profuse bleeding of blood.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

☞ **Auction Sale** of VALUABLE MONTAGUE-STREET LOTS, brooklyn.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchant's Exchange on WEDNESDAY, June 18 those two valuable lots on Montague-st., commencing about 300 feet west of Hicks st., and 50 feet east of the private street on which are to front the elegant houses of Messrs. Pierrepont, Low and White. These lots overlook the city and bay and for beauty of position are unequaled. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st.

☞ **$50 Splendid Farms of Two Acres**—situated at Central Islip, on the Long Island Railroad $5 only in cash; balance in instalments of 50 cents per week. Two building lots in the village, each 25 by 100 feet, will be presented to every subscriber. Also, for sale, farms of from 5 to 100 acres, at a low price, on and near the railroad, well situated for profitable farming. This land, with proper culture, will produce equal to any land near the City, and will be worth five times the price now asked in a short time. For particulars apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

☞ **Strawberries, Strawberries,** or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.
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Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.
Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **Analytical System of Medicine.**—J. CLAWSON KELLEY, founder of this practice, will be in attendance at his office, No 3 Bible House 4th av., on the 16th, and remain till the 21st inst. all persons laboring under disease of any description, particularly of the lungs, liver or kidneys, are invited to call and inquire into its principles and the treatment of disease under them, which differs widely from all other systems. Consultation free.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This receivable cough candy, prepared from the most approved receivable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
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☞ **Seidlitz Powders**—Fresh and genuine, at 25 cents per box, (our own make.) Congress and Soda Water, Clark & White's, at CAMPBELL'S Up-town Drug Establishment, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Soda Water.**—The public will please take notice, that the pleasantest and most healthful Soda Water is drawn from NICHOLS' Patent Fountains.
F. B. NICHOLS, Agent, No. 71 Pine-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The attention of the members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No 3, and others, is called to the notice of the sale of lots in Wakefield, under the head of Auction Notices.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—EUGENIA VOLLANTE will, upon the receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage, send a delineation of character and future destiny, from a specimen of hand-writing; describe the one they will marry, success in lawsuits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The corps will assemble at No. 14 Mott-st., on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely, in citizen's dress, with the usual badge of mourning, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother-soldier, John B Gassner. (by order,)
Wm. Taylor, Adjutant. H. Raymond, Colonel.

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CHAPTER VI.—In which Mademoiselle Rachel comes on the scene, and Jenny Lind also.
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CHAPTER VIII.—In which there is more talk about the Swedish Nightingale.
CHAPTER IX.—In which we don't play so much as we would like.
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CHAPTER XI.—In which there is a good deal said in favor of the Rachel Company.
CHAPTER XII.—In which shepkeepers and savages are mentioned.
CHAPTER XIII.—Which is scarcely anything but a letter to Roger de Beauvoir
CHAPTER XIV.—In which the exploitation is furiously continued.
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FIFTH PART.
RETURN TO NEW-YORK.
CHAPTER I.—Jules Janin in the United States.
CHAPTER II.—In which we scarcely know to what theatre to devote ourselves.
CHAPTER III.—Adieu to New-York.
CHAPTER IV.—Which is all about Gambling-Houses and Robbers.
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UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.
NEW SERIES.
The JULY number of this young American Monthly will be ready for sale and general circulation on SATURDAY, June 21. This will be the first number of the third volume, commencing the third year of the Magazine, and the first number of a new series, greatly enlarged, and combining improvements that will compare favorably with any Magazine ever published in this or any other country. During the two years of its existence the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE has won a large share of popular favor, and has found its way, in great numbers, into every State and Territory of the Union, and all the neighboring British Provinces, and it is far from being unknown in Europe. Still it has hitherto been very far below the standard, in point of excellence, which it has been the ambition of the publishers to reach. They determined, therefore, to commence the third year with a new series, more elaborately, carefully, and expensively executed—better adapted to carry out their favorite and long cherished idea. Without the least disparagement to any of the periodicals now published in the country, many of which are very valuable for the sphere they occupy, and fields they cultivate to their conductors, the publishers of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE have long felt that something DIFFERENT, something of a still higher GRADE, and yet on a plan to bring it within the reach of the masses of the people, had become a great desideratum for the country. To supply that desideratum is their object and determination. They wish to make a Magazine befitting the times, and suited to the progress and advanced condition of society; a Magazine that shall be a worthy exponent of the literature of the age, and especially of our own country; a Magazine that shall do something to foster genius to develop talent, to encourage the Fine Arts, to popularize science, to educate the masses, to elevate and refine the public taste—in short, a Magazine that shall be creditable to the country.
In pursuance of this object, extensive arrangements have been made with writers and authors of well-known ability and genius, and with artists of the highest class, to produce an American Magazine, original in all its departments and of the highest order. The publishers present the first number of the new series to the public with confidence as a satisfaction, as a specimen of what they intend to accomplish. They will spare no pains or expense to keep the work up to the standard of the first number, and they hope to be able to add, from time to time, new improvements and greater attractions.
Each number of the MAGAZINE will contain a hundred pages, allowing four pages for the cover, and will be embellished with a very large number of illustrations from the best artists of the country. The pages will all be electrotyped, and the work will be printed on very fine calendered paper, in the highest style to which the art of printing is now advanced. The first number contains upward of SIXTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, all of them prepared expressly for this number, and among them many original designs of rare merit.
The elaborately illustrated article on the Capitol at Washington, in the present number, is prepared by a competent person, fully acquainted with the whole subject. Our artists visited Washington for the purpose of making original and accurate designs on the spot. Those portions of the public buildings not yet completed are obtained from the designs of the architect. This article is the first of a series, to be continued through several months, historical and descriptive of the city of Washington, with the various public buildings, and the numerous works of art of a national character and general interest. As every individual in our great republic has not only a patriotic, but a personal pecuniary interest in all those objects for he can in truth say, "they in part be ong to me I am one of the owners of them"—we hardly know of a subject that can have a more universal interest for American readers than this series of papers.
A series of articles on the Birds of North America, by the distinguished ornithologist, John Cassin, the first of which appears in the present number, the whole to be illustrated with the finest engravings, cannot fail to possess great interest, and to be of high value for preservation.
Scenes and Incidents in American History, with original illustrations will embellish every number.
Each number will also contain biographies and portraits of our most noted public men, and persons of mark and distinction in all classes of society.
Maggie Bell, in the present number, shows that what we may be able to do in the way of illustrating original american poems, and we hope to draw out genius and talent in this way very frequently.
There will be no disposition on the part of this Magazine to be straining after stale jokes, and vapid wit, and stupid caricatures, but articles of genuine humor and pathos, with appropriate illustrations, will not unfrequently appear in our pages.
While the price of this Magazine is put at the very low mark of two dollars a year to single subscribers, it is intended to make it, in all respects, fully equal to the best three dollar monthlies.
We subjoin a general view of the contents of the present number.
CONTENTS.
I.—THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. Historical and Descriptive. Twenty-five Original Illustrations, viz.:
View of Washington Across the Potomac.
The first american Congress listening to the magic eloquence of Patrick Henry.
North east view of the capitol; with new dome and wings, as they will appear when completed.
Apex and Statuary of the Dome.
Group of statuary in the main pediment.
Group of statuary in pediment of north wing.
Individual Statuary, representing the Genius of America.
Statuary of the Pioneer.
Statuary of the Soldier.
Statuary representing Youth.
Statuary of the Teacher.
Statuary of the Merchant.
Statuary of the Hunter.
Statuary of the Indian Chief.
Statuary of the Indian Chief's Daughter.
Statuary of the Mechanic.
Bronze door with ten panels, each containing a Revolutionary scene.
Another Bronze door illustrated in the same way.
Corridor through basement of south wing.
American capital of columns.
Capital in the corridor.
Pendant in the ceiling of the House of Representatives.
Pilasters in rear of the Speaker's chair.
Cotton ornament in plaster.
Group, representing the cast of Cincinnatus from the plough.
New chamber of the Hall of Representatives as it will appear with the house in session.
II.—ORNITHOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES—No. 1. By John Cassin. Five Original Illustrations, viz.:
The Turkey Buzzard.
The Carrion Crow.
Burrough's Vulture.
The California Vulture.
The Mexican Eagle.
III.—HISTORY OF WOOD ENGRAVING. Seventeen Original Illustrations, viz.:
Vignette Head.
Ancient Spanish Monograms.
Ancient Egyptian Brick Stamp.
Old Playing Card of the Fifteenth Century.
The Sun, with the name of Jesus in the centre, designed for a poor artist, by S. Bernardin.
Letter K, from the Alphabet of Initial Letters, Fifteenth Century.
Group of Figures, 1462.
Portrait of Albert Durer.
Portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein.
Daughter of Riches and her Husband Quarreling.
Riches Walking Out.
Cottage of Bewick.
The Huntsman and the Old Hound.
Drawings by an Artist, and a Copyist.
Portrait of a Wood Engraver at his Work.
Gravers and Eye-glass.
IV.—DISSEMINATION OF THE SEEDS OF PLANTS
V.—A SAILOR'S EPITAPH at GIBRALTAR.
VI.—MARY ELLEN: THE INDIAN CAPTIVE. A Narrative of the Sacking of Deerfield, Conn., by the Indians.
Six Original Illustrations, viz: Dwellings attacked by Indians.
Portrait of Deacon Serving.
The Attack at Day-break.
March of the Indians with their Captives.
The Door through which they cut a hole to Fire upon the Inmates of the only House that escaped destruction.
The Blessing of Mary Serving.
VII.—BIOGRAPHY OF JUDGE McLEAN, of Ohio, with Portrait.
VIII.—BIOGRAPHY OF JUDGE DOUGLAS, of Illinois, with Portrait.
IX.—STEPHEN BALLHUNG BY THE TORIES. An Incident of the Revolution, with Original Engravings.
X.—SWEATLAND'S PERILOUS PURSUIT OF A DEER ACROSS LAKE ERIE, with Original Engravings.
EDITOR'S STUDIO.
I.—A WORD TO THE READER.
II.—PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICAN POLITICS.
III.—HOUSES OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILES.
IV.—MARIA ANTOINETTE.
V.—NOTICE OF MAGGIE'S BELL.
VI.—THE EXCITEMENTS OF THE DAY.

EDITOR'S OLIO.
I.—INTRODUCTORY IMAGIN

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WANTED.—Mercantile Library Reports Nos. 1 to 17, inclusive, and Nos. 20, 23 and 29. A liberal price will be paid for them. Apply to E. W. R., No. 207 Pearl st.

WANTED—A person (male or female) to play a melodeon in a church choir. Apply to GILBERT D. SMITH, No. 5 Cannon-st., New-York.

ADOPTION.—Any person wishing an infant to adopt, can have one by applying to the Ladies' Lying-in Hospital, No. 84 Lispenard-st

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Southerners and others desiring city board in a pleasant Summer location, can obtain it with a Southern family, in a new house containing all modern improvements. The whole of the second floor will be let separately or together, furnished or unfurnished; also handsome front basement, lately occupied as a physician's office. Spanish and English spoken. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., 1 door above 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS.—Mrs. M. E. BASYE, of Virginia, No. 81 East 23d-st. House large, elegantly furnished, with large yard and garden attached, for use of boarders. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Convenient to 4th-av. cars and Broadway stages.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and board at Nos. 64 and 66 Hammond-st One parlor on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom attached on second floor; also, single rooms.

BOARDING.—A gentleman desires board in West 9th-st. He would prefer residing with an agreeable private family. Address MERCHANT, box No 2,573, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen with their wives, and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms and board, on most reasonable terms at No. 145 Lawrence-st., a few doors from Fulton-av., or address Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, also a few gentlemen, can obtain full or partial board in a pleasant and quiet family, by applying at No. 131 Sackett-st., within three minutes' walk of South Ferry.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two single gentleman can find accommodations at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—For two ladies, three children and servant; some pleasant location in New-York or New-Jersey, not very far from the City, where amusements of good society, pleasant drives, &c., can be had for the Summer on moderate terms. Sea air will not suit. Address F. A. C., Box 923, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Will be vacant, in a few days, a single room, on second floor; also a vacancy on fourth floor. Location convenient to the ferries, airy and pleasant for Summer; dinner 6½ o'clock. No. 47 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Very desirable apartments in a private family. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1½ miles west of the Southport Depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is on high and commanding ground, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and presents good inducements to those desiring Summer board. Sea bathing, fishing and sailing a short distance from the house. Inquire of R. K. FOSTER, on the premises.

FOUR OR FIVE HEALTHY CHILDREN WANTED.—From 5 to 12 years of age, to spend the Summer months in the country, three hours' ride from Canal-st. They may enjoy all the physical advantages of a large farm, in a remarkably healthy location; large, airy rooms, and an abundance of plain, nutritious diet; while in their morals, rambles, (and lessons if desirable,) they will have the most kind and careful attention. Call on the lady to-day, at No. 274 6th-av., where the highest references will be offered.

A LADY RESIDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Will receive into her family two little girls to board and educate. She has had much experience in the management of children, and has every facility for giving them the advantages of a sound and accomplished education. The highest testimonials can be given. Address A. B. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Having more room than they require, would let a second story front room, with a bedroom attached, to a single gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife. There are no other boarders in the house References required. Address COMFORT, Union-square Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN—Occupying a fine furnished room and bedroom in 34th-st., a few doors from 4th-av., wishes to find some one to occupy it with him. Price $2 a week, which includes gas and attention to rooms. Croton water and water closets in the house. References exchanged. Address Box No. 69 Post-Office.

FORTY-FIRST-STREET PROPERTY.—4 fine building lots, on this street; also, three 3-story houses on 33d-st.; will sell or exchange for good merchandise, dry goods, land warrants, good Western lands. Apply immediately. A. J. WORAS, No. 11, over Park Bank, Beekman-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Furnished rooms to rent, with partial board, in a small private family, within ten minutes of Wall or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 137 Hicks-st. Not more than four persons will be taken. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD—In a private house, Keyport, N. J., for a respectable family; easy access by steamboat, location pleasant, good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Particulars learned by addressing J. V., Keyport, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a family of 8 persons, the youngest 8 years old, and one servant, with accommodations for horse and carriage, from July 1. Westchester County or Long Island, near the water, preferred. Address E. J. B., Merchant, *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within accessible distance from the City, for a gentleman and wife and two children, of 12 and 7 years. Farm-house preferred. Best of references. Address, stating terms, &c., E. J., Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within an hour's ride of the City, by a family without children—four rooms required. Address L. J., Box No. 1957, Post-Office, New-York.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by the day or week, at Nos. 92 and 94 East 23d-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NO REMOVAL—WILLARD HARVEY & CO., at the old stand, No. 84 Maiden-lane and No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York., PAPER TWINE AND CORDAGE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Beacon*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—THE PAVILION AND COTTAGES connected with the Hotel will be opened for the season on the 18th day of June, inst.

The house will be conducted in the same liberal manner that has obtained for it such popularity.

A few small cottages, and some of the best rooms, are still at liberty, and can be seen by going to Rockaway, or engaged by calling at No. 47 Cliff-st.

The CRARY COTTAGE has been engaged for private and public Club and Supper Rooms.

A full supply of BATHING HOUSES and competent men are provided.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS, &c.

Stages and private Carriages from Jamaica meet every train or the Long Island Railroad.

JOHN GEO. BERGEN.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—Furnished or unfurnished, on the East side of Orange Lake, near Newburg. The house is new, 2½ stories, 30 by 40, within 300 feet of the Lake, barn, sheds, ice house bathing-house, row-boats, and 30 acres of land, crop in the ground. Address JAS. HENDERSON, No. 347 Broadway, room No. 11, or L. W. FULLERTON, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N.Y.—This favorite and beautiful place of summer resort will be open for boarders and visitors on the 14th inst For rooms and terms address H. BLAKE, United States Hotel, Newburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, edibles, fruits, especially pears, no cholera ever, and everything right. See Circulars, at No. 368 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $300. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

BARGAINS FOR SALE.—Four new 7-octave Piano-fortes; two with carved legs, of superior tone and finish, warranted in every particular.

DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

THE PORTABLE MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC SUMMER STOVE.—Cooking and heating at a very small expense. No kindling fires! no trouble! no smoke! no dirt! no heat radiated in the room! and the amount of heat regulated at pleasure. W. J. DEMOREST, Patentee, No. 375 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

THE MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC SUMMER STOVE—Combines all that can be desired for Summer cooking. No smoke, no dirt, no heat radiated in the room; lighted and extinguished instantly; economical and reliable. Price from $4 to $10. Office No. 375 Broadway, up stairs. W. J. DEMOREST, Patentee.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

ANTIMONY.—5 casks antimony; also, copper, tin, spelter, lead, Babbitt, &c. For sale by DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, NORTH POINT, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to store-keepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton rockets, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD,
No. 269 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—11½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 13 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.

JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Containing 92 acres of highly productive land, situated on the Purchase Road, 2¾ miles from the Rye Dépôt, and the same from White Plains, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, and known as the Hoyt Farm. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country; surrounded by ample shade-trees, fruit and forest; contains 16 rooms, two stories high, piazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive, embracing ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for gathering ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the City, to schools, churches, &c, combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Sangerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $5,500. Apply on the premises to

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City Property, situated three miles from Peck slip ferry, Brooklyn, on the Williamsburg and Jamaica plank road. A substantial, well-built two-story, attic, and basement dwelling-house, 22 by 30 feet; extension two-story, 14 by 20 feet, hard finished, corniced, centre-pieces, arched parlors, &c., (nearly new.) A new barn, 23 by 26 feet, built in the best manner, with thirteen city lots, inclosed in picket fence. Stages from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries every half hour; fare 6 cents. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars apply to

FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Wesport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Sing Sing, about 10 minutes' walk from the Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad; a neat cottage, with fine grounds and fine scenery, to let, with about five acres of ground, or the dwelling separate. Apply to L. R. KIPP, furniture dealer, in the village, near the Dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—28¾ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 18 acres very choice land, together with an excellent frame 2-story house, 40x30, with wings, cupola and piazza, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedrooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 48 by 31 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, stairnary, marble mantels and grates, baths, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with deciduous and evergreen trees; barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Bath, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depôt, 26 miles from New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. STUDWELL, No. 334 Pearl-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thew, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 2,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 342 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 20th-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and comple'e in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE—In the pleasant and healthy village of Plainfield, N. J., a beautiful plot of ground containing about 3¾ acres of land, with a comfortable dwelling house of seven rooms, a good well of water near the door, with a number of fruit trees. Terms easy. For particulars, call on E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-slip, New-York, or STEPHEN VAIL, at Plainfield Depôt.

AT YONKERS.—For sale or to let, a new two-story and attic cottage house, with every convenience for closets, pantries, garden, fruit trees, &c. The house commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River and Highlands for miles; is within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. Inquire of THOS. WOOD, No. 158 Nassau-st., New-York, or of J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—At public auction, on MONDAY, June 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., situated on Bergen-st., Palisade village, near Burton's Land Office; the lot is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, with a new two-story house upon the same, 23 by 30 feet, containing 8 finished rooms, 3 pantries, 3 closets a garret, and a large cellar; there is also upon the premises a well of good water near the door. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, the balance in 30 days, when the deed will be given. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN M. CORNELL, No. 214 Washington-st., New-York, or of the Auctioneer, West Hoboken.

ANDREW B. RYERSON, Auctioneer, West Hoboken.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three new houses on the southerly side of 20th-st., near 3d-av. The houses are 22 feet wide by 45 feet deep. Lots 92 feet deep. Houses contain all modern improvements. Rent $300 each. For further particulars, inquire at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND COUNTRY SEATS—The East New-York and Unionville Co. will sell lots or plots ground, and built houses upon them, of any plan desired, at prices ranging from $300 to $4,000, on easy terms payment. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and 6-cent omnibus lines. Apply C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In the pleasant village of Caldwell, New-Jersey. House contains eleven rooms, all in order; garden, plenty fruit, schools, churches, stores, &c; 18 miles from New-York, or 85 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Apply to W. REID GOULD, No. 158 Nassau st.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson River, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Dépôt, and 36 miles from New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—Lease of the Sailor's Home or Boarding House, Rector-st., price $350. Also fine Dining Saloon, on Church-st., price $300. Also splendid boarding house for ladies, on Howard-st., near Broadway; including lease and furniture. $1,100—not half its value. Must be sold. Apply No. 290 Broadway, room No 6.

LOTS FOR SALE—On Elm-st., Newark, N. J., or to be exchanged for improved real estate or for personal property. They are situated near the proposed ship canal, for which the State has given a charter. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—with all the improvements. Location between 2d and 4th-avs., Bleecker and 25th-sts. Rent moderate. Address W. H. TAYLOR, Enterprise Insurance Co., No. 11 Pine-st.

TWO LOTS WANTED—On a 5 years' lease, or longer, suitable for a coal yard. Address, full particulars, B. B., office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—The first-class three-story house No. 251 East 10th-st. It is in perfect order, replete with all the modern improvements. The first floor, cellar and three lofts, in store No. 4 Stone st

For terms apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal-st., or to R. E. KELLY, No. 45 Beaver-st.

HOUSE, BARN AND LARGE GARDEN TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Well stocked with fruit, about a mile from the steamboat landing. Apply to RAPELYE & WRIGHT, at Astoria, or JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A 3-story, brown stone front house, handsomely and fully furnished, with modern convenience, No. 7 East 30th-st., 4th door from 5th-av.

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 73 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts. Has court yard, gas, marble mantles and long parlor. Pleasant neighborhood. To a satisfactory tenant the rent will be $375 per annum. Possession immediate. The key is at the grocery, corner Dean and Smith sts. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

FOR LONG ROOMS, WAREHOUSES, OR SALOONS.—TO LET—The store and basement No. 928 Broadway, and the second, third and fourth stories of Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, all connected and well lighted, and nearly 100 feet in depth. Well adapted for long rooms warehouses, public or private institutions, manufactories, (heavily timbered,) saloons or restaurants. Will be rented together or separately. Also the three upper floors of No. 924 Broadway, desirable for showrooms or dwelling. Possession immediately. Apply to W. S. JARVIS. No. 208 Elm-st., near Spring.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway; also, the desirable three story dwelling-house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, the similar house No. 125 Hammond-st. All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A house centrally situated, containing 11 rooms, gas, furnace, range, &c., well and completely furnished; will be let to a good tenant for 6 or 12 months. Address W., Box No. 49, New

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE—OF PARLOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANO FORTES, BILLIARD TABLE, 3 FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Saturday, June 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms Nos. 59 Beekman and 89 Ann sts., a very large and desirable assortment of good furniture, some of which has been but little used; it will embrace every article necessary for housekeeping, viz.: two parlor suites in plush and brocatel, made to order, and used for a short time, one fine rosewood piano-forte, 6¾-octave, in perfect order, one second-hand mahogany do., several mahogany wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, 3 large French plate mirrors, oval do., French, Elizabethan and gothic bedstead, Voltaire chairs, black walnut and oak extension tables, marble-top, centre and card tables, sofas and sofa bedsteads, couches and couch bedstead, 30 hair mattresses, 3 or 4 large Brussels carpets, several full pieces of Brussels de., new oil-cloths, 12 dozen blankets, walnut, oak and curl maple chairs; also, 1 mahogany billiard table, in perfect order, nearly new, and cost $300. Sale be peremptory, and goods must be removed on Monday without fail.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—No. 101 Amity-st. Brooklyn.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 17, 1856, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 101 Amity-st., South Brooklyn, (the second street south of Atlantic, and between Hicks and Henry sts.,) the rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture in the above residence, comprising elegant velvet tapestry carpets, rich parlor sofas, chairs, large pier mirrors, mantel ornaments, piano-forte, oil-paintings, French China and glass ware; oil-cloths, marble-top bureaus, mirror wardrobes, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands toilet China, &c., together with good kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau st., N. Y., and at J. COLE & SON'S Office, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, to let, low, the above house, No. 101 Amity-st., three-story and basement brownstone front. Possession the day after sale of furniture.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. BOGART WILL SELL—At 12 M., on the 16th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of Industrial Home Association No. 2, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 15 per cent. on the 27th day of June, 40 per cent. within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Three per cent. off for cash.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF A MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK—By THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 16 Spruce-st., on MONDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; by virtue of several executions will be offered for sale at the time and place above stated, a large assortment of very fine clothes, cassimeres, vestings, buttons, and trimmings of the latest style and pattern, the stock of a first-class Broadway tailor; will be sold in small lots, without reserve for cash.

M. SHANDLEY, Constable.

C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 27, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 310 reserved building lots, centrally located at East New-York. East New-York is growing rapidly and is accessible at all hours by railroad and six-cent omnibus line. Sale peremptory and terms payment easy. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

A. M. CUSTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery.

SPECIAL SALE OF READY MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS AND FANCY GOODS—Will sell on MONDAY, at 10 precisely, at 10½ o'clock, clothes, cassimeres, silk vestings, satin do., Marseilles do., silk linings, coats, pants and vests, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer,

WILL CLOSE—THIS DAY, at auction, at 9¼ A. M., the extensive stock of carriages by BAGLEY & SAVAGE, of No. 93 Cedar-st., at No. 594 Broadway. Buyers will find this a rare opportunity, as the sale is peremptory, and stock must be closed.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY—June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of second hand furniture, 5 painted chamber suites, with marble tops; also, a lot of silver plated britannia and crockery ware, fancy goods, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 38 and 33 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT FOR **HAVERSTRAW.**

Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing, commencing June 12, 1856. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. FROST, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8:45 o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, leave Haverstraw for New-York at 12:45 P. M.; Sing Sing, 1:15 P. M.; Tarrytown, 2; Dobbs' Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:40; Yonkers, 3; touching at Amos-st. Inquire at No. 202 West-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR **SING SING AND CROTON,**

Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown. Landing at Amos-st. each way. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain F. FROST, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) Returning, leave Croton at 5 A. M.; Sing Sing, 5:30; Tarrytown, 6; Dobbs' Ferry, 6:25; Hastings, 6:35; and Yonkers, 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at FORT HAMILTON each way. The substantial steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will commence her regular trips for the Season (Sundays included) on and after SATURDAY, June 14, as follows:

Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ & and 3¼ P. M.
Leaving Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12½ and 3¾ P. M.
Leaving Pier No. 3, N. R., at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6¼ P. M.

Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY,—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, June 10. 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 10....1 P. M.
Wednesday, Je. 11. 8¾ A. M.	Wednesday, Je. 11. 1¼ P. M.
Thursday, June 12. 9 A. M.	Thursday, June 12. 2 P. M.
Friday, June 13...10½ A. M.	Friday, June 13....3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 14..8¾ P. M.	Sunday June 15...3 P. M.
Monday, June 16...6 A. M.	Monday, June 16...1 P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Commencing SUNDAY, April 13. The new steamer METAMORA, Captain WILLIAM PERRY, will leave New York, from pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Landing at Amos-st. each way. Passengers for Peekskill will land at Verplanck's Point. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Peekskill.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—Steamer FLORIDA, Capt. ROE, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers-st., touching at intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT—SUNDAY, June 15, 1856. The new and splendid Steamer EAGLE; J. STILLWELL, Commander, will, in going to and from Keyport, make the circuit of Staten Island, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 8 o'clock; Pier No. 3, North River, 9 o'clock. Will leave Keyport for New-York 3 o'clock, P. M. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents. The above Boat runs to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, Saturday and Sunday excepted.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS—SUNDAY, June 15, the new and splendid steamer JOHN HART, Capt. JOHN S. SEGERT, will leave as follows: Amos-st., 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7¼ o'clock; Broome-st., 7½ o'clock; Peck slip, 8¼ o'clock; Pier No. 3 North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait on board.

TENTH-STREET AND GREENPOINT FERRY.—Residents in the upper part of the City will find delightful pleasure rides by crossing the Green Point Ferry from the foot of 10th-st., N. Y.—all pavements being avoided on the Long-Island side; the distance to Astoria being short of 4 miles, Flushing about 6 miles, with a variety of country roads intersecting the main one.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CALECHE COACH AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.—The coach is in good running order; also, a britzska and pair of horses to let for Summer to go in the country. Apply to MICHL. CAMPBELL, Stable, Columbia-st., near Clark-st., Brooklyn Heights.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Must be kind, very gentle, sure-footed, and accustomed to lady's riding. Address Box No. 2,598 Post-Office, describing the horse, and where he may be seen.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark brown Horse kind and true, suitable for any kind of work. Sold for want of use. Inquire at Nos. 29 and 31 Gansevoort-st. any time from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., where the horse may be seen.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba*, Cabañas, Figaros, Regalia, del Reys, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Famas, Cubargas, Cliffs, &c.; 10 per cent. below market prices.
E. P. ROGERS, No. 154 Maiden-lane, 3d story.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 45 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Basle,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Gessers,	Manchester,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $132,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$132,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipments, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Robert T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 330 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 200 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double horses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1856, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—At an election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Jesse A. Marshall,	Benjamin S. K. Richardson,
Wm. M. Pullis,	Amos F. Hatfield,
James Murphy,	John S. Sisey,
Wm. Tilden,	Timothy Townsend,
Hugh Smith,	Chester Lamb,
Charles B. White,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were chosen:

President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—WM. M. PULLIS.

WM. M. PULLIS, Sec'y and Treas'r.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1856.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst. at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances [mail] the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.
BOSTON, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the aforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, until the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a Loan of $250,000, to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 20, 1854. For this loan, Assessment Bonds will be issued for 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Proposals to be directed to A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 6, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY R. WENT, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, dry goods, cigars, pianos, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought for cash, at TAYLOR & CO.'s old established and responsible office, No. 39 Chambers st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

$6,000.—WANTED TO BORROW—On improved real estate in this City. Address Box No. 1,506, Post-Office.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	G. HENRY KOOP.
JAMES B. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE,	BENJ. G. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS B. BROWN,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNLS. K. SUTTON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTRY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary. } Vice-Presidents.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 11, 1856.—The BANK OF VERSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ANATOLIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENEDICT, on Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10f.'55-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10,'54-1aw2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d23,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 12, 1856.—The BANK OF CAZENOVIA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st, corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, $4 10 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as $9 of Rape-seed oil, $12 of Whale, $26 47 of Sperm Oil, or $29 cr Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, mechanical, binnacle and hand lamps; also, in signal and buoy-mrit lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship captains, ship supply men and others, is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of

AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co.,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brilliantly without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALFRED A. VALENTINE and WILLIAM H. BUTLER are alone authorized to settle the affairs of said Copartnership, and to use the name of said firm for the purpose.

Signed, R. G. HOLMES,
A. A. VALENTINE,
W. H. BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1856.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

And also directly through to the North and West, *viâ* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 9, leaving New-York by the steamboat *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat *Wyoming*, as above.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 10. Freight received at pier No. 2 North River, daily, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Dunkirk, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent in passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transport

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Municipal.

The Aldermen last night fixed the sum to be spent in celebrating the Fourth at $5,000. The several banks answered the Comptroller's question, how much interest they will allow on the City funds that may be deposited with them. None were willing to affix the amount of interest except the Broadway, which was willing to allow four per cent. per annum. After agreeing to raise the First District Police Court scrivener's salary from $800 to $1,000, and declining to concur with the Councilmen in appointing ten inspectors of the dozen wells and pumps in the City at $3 a day, and passing a vote requesting the Corporation Counsel to look into the legality of the action of the Board in appointing the Central Park Commissioners, and their power to appoint policemen, engineers, &c., the Board adjourned until the 7th of July.

The Supervisors agreed to remit the whole $1,200 tax upon the Ocean Bank, otherwise their business was routine.

☞ In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, District-Attorney HALL moved, on for trial some 14 cases of indictments for violation of the Quarantine laws. For the defendants there appeared JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., N. D. ELLINGWOOD, Esq., and RAY TOPPING, Esq., (layman.) It looked as if there were some little political interest excited by the trial.

Police Intelligence.

Daniel Irvin, a man 87 years of age, was yesterday arrested, charged with enticing little school girls into his house in Franklin, near Hudson-street, and there taking the most indecent liberties with them. The statements made to Justice CONNOLLY before whom the accused was brought, were most disgusting. The case was postponed for further examination. Irvin is wealthy and is said to be insane. We hope for humanity's sake that he is so.

Mark Lewis, a sailor, stabbed and seriously wounded Charles Blake, a private watchman, at the Sailor's Home. The occurrence took place on Thursday night, during a quarrel between the parties. Lewis was committed for examination by Justice WOOD.

Over $200 worth of stolen property, dry goods, clothing, and silverware, was found in a receiver's den in Elizabeth-street on Thursday night by the Seventh Ward Police. No arrests were made.

Another row nearly occurred among the grave-diggers of Calvary Cemetery, better known as Bishop's HUGHES' burying ground. A few nights since a party of them met at a groggery in Williamsburg, and a fight ensued, in which knives and pistols were flourished; and one of the party named FLAHERTY was severely beaten on the head with a club. Two of them, HARNEY WARD and PATRICK MCCARRON were immediately arrested, and held to appear in the sum of $500 each.

Fires.

The blacksmith shop of JOHN DENNY, No. 63 East Thirteenth-street, was damaged by fire, to the amount of $100, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

AN ALARM—ACCIDENT.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, about 12 o'clock last night, was false. The Fire Companies turned out promptly, and in strong force. In consequence of a collision, JOHN DUNN, a member of Engine Company No 21, was seriously injured. His leg was badly bruised and cut.

JAMES CONCKLIN, a member of No. 38, was also seriously injured in the leg by the same collision. The collision was with a Third-avenue car, the driver of which was also seriously hurt.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. COATES & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced and at them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Comoany; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days. Yours, very truly,

ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 4½ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called the Hiawatha, as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat For sale by the case only. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by PETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private [schools, churches, colleges factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MAHIN, M. D.

No. 57 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointments in New York City, I shall be at No. 2 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 8th to 14 h inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. All that are troubled with Humors, are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis

DONALD KENNEDY,

Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER UNDERGARMENT

Which has been approved for years, and

EXPRESSLY FOR WARM WEATHER,

being light, elastic, durable, gently absorbing perspiration, and therefore cooling, is

RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO.

Call, examine and com are.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night (as is customary at this prosperous Theatre every Saturday evening) a mammoth entertainment is to be given, consisting of Four Pieces, and among them the new, grand Pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss HERRING, and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK PATRIOTS.—The extraordinarily popular American Drama, the one that won the $500 prize offered by Barnum's Museum, is the great subject of public admiration. The crowds of citizens that throng the Museum to behold it, are beyond all description, and their delight and applause are astonishing. The piece is played this afternoon at 3 o'clock, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN.—Fat men are abundant. So are lean men; but your regular Calvin Edsons are scarce. We saw one, however, yesterday, who was thinner than Edson himself. Put a light inside of him, and he would make a capital lantern, he was so diaphanous. His limbs were only about an inch in diameter, and he weighed less than 50 pounds, although upwards of 30 years old, and over five feet six in height. To-morrow, he said, he was going to exhibit himself at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

THE DOG-DAYS' HAT.—KNOX will supply you with a Beaver or a Straw as light as vanity, and as comfortable as an ice house with the thermometer at ninety, at a low figure.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 28c. to 85c—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX THE ARTIST HATTER.—Let any one examine the Rocky Mountain Beaver, of KNOX, designed for Summer wear, and they must pronounce him an unequaled artist. KNOX'S is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufactoring Dépôt, No. 370 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS challenges the world to show under one roof a greater variety of boys' clothing than is now comprised in his Summer stock. All the newest fashions for boys will be found in his warehouse, and the prices will suit economical families. P. L. ROGERS,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

[Advertisement.]

STUDY COMFORT AND PATRONIZE KNOX.—Ice creams, moonlight walks and Rocky Mountain Beavers are now the rage For the better articles visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE FAIR FOR THE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES—At Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, will close This Evening, (Saturday,) June 14. The large number of beautiful articles remaining on the tables, made it necessary to give up the auction on Thursday evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—What are their credentials? They are approved by the most enlightened Governments, sanctioned by the highest medical authority, and declared infallible by recovered thousands, in all diseases of the skin, glands, and secretive organs.

[Advertisement.]

CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE GRATIFIED DAILY.—KNOX, we should judge, is furnishing all the New-Yorkers and the greater portion of the strangers now in the City with Summer Hats. He is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits..... $3
Black Alpaca Suits..... $6
Zerbyr Cassimere Suits..... $10
White Marseilles Vests..... $2
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER EXCITEMENT CONTINUES UNABATED—notwithstanding the introduction of KNOX'S Rocky Mountain Beavers. We advise everybody to keep cool, and to do so, you must visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PANAMA HATS.—A small lot of uncommon fineness, just received, and warranted the genuine *Panama*, which will outwear any other straw hat, at prices from ten to fifty dollars.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A PRIZE IN THE LOTTERY.—Speculators in lottery and policy tickets rarely succeed, but the customers of KNOX the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, at every purchase secure a prize. Remember.

[Advertisement.]

☞ YOUNG LAWYERS would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their Phrenological Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST, AND MOST FASHIONABLE.—Gentlemen should remember that KNOX'S assortment of Summer Hats is unapproachable in variety and extent, and make their selections therefrom.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Where can you find a more delightful place to spend an hour than at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No 497 Broadway? It challenges comparison with any gallery of art on this Continent.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER HAS ARRIVED, AND SO HAS KNOX'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER.—For the latter most essential aid to comfort and elegance of appearance, drop in at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERVESTS FOR HOT WEATHER.—If you want goods that keep you cool, and yet protect from chills, which are good and cheap, go to

RANKIN'S, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

"FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED."—This is the Democratic rule observed at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, rendered necessary by the rush for his Summer Hats. Call early to avoid the crowd,

[Advertisement.]

☞ CAREW'S great work in *alto relievo*, representing "The Descent from the Cross," has just been put upon exhibition in the Crystal Palace. Go and see it,

[Advertisement.]

BLACK HATS OUT OF DATE.—Warm weather has banished the black hat and introduced the light, elegant, fashionable and comfortable hocky Mountain Beaver. For the genuine article, visit KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 130 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday June 12, at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, Mr. VALENTINE WILLIS to Miss SARAH AGNES, only daughter of the late Alexander Varlin, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday June 11 at Trinity Church by Rev. Dr. Haight, OLIVER J. STUART to PAULINE E. SHERMAN, daughter of Geo E. Sherman, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, June 9, by Rev. Stephen H. TYNG, DAVID M. BARNES, of the Albany *Morning Times*, to Miss ROSETTA G. EYTINGE, both formerly of Philadelphia.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, June 12, at the residence of the bride's mother by Rev. Dr. Dunbar, Mr. B. S. SANFORD to Mrs. ANN DYATT, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 8 at the house of H. G. Leask, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Boyce, of the Baptist Church, Mr. THOMAS THWAITE to Miss MILISA BEERS, of New-York.

On Thursday, June 12, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. CHARLES W. BLEECKER, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELIZABETH N. LEE, daughter of the late Charles Lee, Esq., of New-York.

At Oatlands, L. I., on Thursday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev James McDonough, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., Wm. B. E. Lockwood, of Norwalk, Conn., to MARY C., eldest daughter of D. F. Manice, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, Capt. CHARLES DOANE in the 84th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. from his late residence, No. 25 Orchard st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 12, CAROLINE E., wife of Wm. W. Wyman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Vandam-st., on Saturday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

In this City, on Friday, June 13, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, James Anderson are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother James, No. 101 West 22d-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12, FRANCES PHEBE BOBECK in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence No. 44 West Washington-place, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, June 13, Mrs. ANN THOMPSON, aged 37 years, native of the town of Frampton Quebec, Lower Canada.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also of her brother, Philip McCaffery, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 199 Madison-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Gardiner, Me., and Canada papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, after a lingering illness, CORDELIA, wife of Laning Ferris, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 14 3d-st., without further invitation.

At New-Rochelle, on Thursday night, June 12, ELIZA, wife of John T. Fisher.

Funeral from house, New Rochelle, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting to convey funeral to Greenwood on arrival of train (12½ o'clock,) at No. 394 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. The friends of her brothers, Clinton G. Bird and Joseph Bird also of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Harrison, Westchester Co., on Thursday, June 12, MRS. EASTBURN GLOVER, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Pernie.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 13.

$6,000 N. Car. St. 6s....	97		100	Erie Railroad....	b7 57
8,000 E. R. Cv Bs '71	b3 84⅞		500	do.....	57
1,000 do.....	84⅞		1 0	do.....	b30 57
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d mtg.	91⅞		250	do.....	b10 57
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d mtg.	92⅛		100	do.....	s30 56⅞
7,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	87⅛		100	do.....	56⅞
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d mt.	76		100	do.....	s30 57
5 Am. Exch. Bk.....	116½		250	do.....	b3 57⅛
2 Continental Bk.....	109		300	do.....	b30 57⅛
13 Park Bank.....	98		100	do.....	b7 57⅛
9 U. Life&TrustCo....	97		100	Hudson R. R.R.....	33⅛
110 Fr. City Land Co....	7⅜		1950	Reading R. s....	b3 91⅛
5 Nic. Transit Co.....	11⅜		24	do.....	91⅛
150 do.....	11⅜		100	do.....	s 91⅛
50 Canton Co.....	23⅜		800	do.....	b30 91⅛
100 do.....	23⅛		15	Mich. S. & N. I RR	97
50 do.....	23⅛		100	do.....	97⅛
10 Penn. Coal Co.....	101		10	Clev. & Pit's RR....	63¼
100 Cumb. Coal Co....	22⅛		200	Gal. & Chic R. R.	b3 111
100 do.....	22¼		100	do.....	s0 110½
100 do.....	b30 22⅛		457	do.....	s. 110¾
20 N. Y. Cent. RR.....	91⅜		200	Clev. & Tol R. R.	s4m 75
80 do.....	s30 91¼		300	do.....	b30 75⅛
100 do.....	b30 91¾		200	Illinois Cen. R. R.	b3 100
100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	s3 91⅜		25	Mich. Cen. R. R.....	96¼

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½		100	Erie Railroad....	s30 57
100 Cum. Coal Co...	s30 22⅛		550	do.....	57
100 Can on Comp'y bl'r	22¼		100	Reading Railr'd.	b3 91¾
10 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s3 91⅜		100	do.....	91⅜
10 do.....	91⅜		10	Wis. Lake Shore R	70⅝
350 Mich S. & N. I. R.	s3 97		55	Mich. Central R R.	96¼
5 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	11⅜		100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	75¼
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	91½				

FRIDAY, June 13—P. M.

The steamship *Ericsson*, of the Collins line, from Liverpool Wednesday, May 28, arrived at his port early to-day, brings four days' later market and money news than by the previous packet. The financial accounts are highly interesting and extremely favorable. The improvement in the London Money Market and the decline in the rates of interest are rapid and decided. On Government Securities, which have gone up to 94⅜@95, closing 94⅜@94¾, money had been placed as low as 2½@3 ₰ cent. Discounts ranged 5@5⅛ ₰ cent. The arrival of Gold in ten days were equal to about $5,600,000. The speedy action of the Bank in the way of the reduction of the minimium rate of discounts to 5 ₰ cent was confidently anticipated. [Since confirmed by the *Arabia*.] A letter from a well-advised financial source expresses the opinion that in a month or two the Bank rate will be down to 4½@4 ₰ cent. Later accounts from Australia speak of the production of Gold as more encouraging than at any time since 1852, and a million Sterling a month, or $5,000,000, is assigned to England. The *Persia* had arrived out with $1,425,000 from this country. The confidence of the public in the state of trade, under the resumed reign of peace, was quite general and buoyant. Speculation on the French Bourse continues, and the 3 ₰ cent. *Rente* was up to 75.20. The traffic on the French Railways is generally ahead of the corresponding period last year. The shares of the Paris and Lyons line were selling at 1,517 francs; Lyons and Mediterranean 1,745 francs; Orleans, 1,460 francs; Bank of France, 4,100 francs; *Crédit Mobilier*, 1,920 francs. The Grain and Flour trade is reported dull both in England and France, influenced mainly by the extreme fine weather. At Liverpool the attendance of buyers fell off on Tuesday, 27th, market day, and Flour was done 1s. lower, and Wheat 1d.@2d. Indian Corn was less freely offered, and prices about the same as by previous steamer. The sale of Flour had become difficult at Paris; good Wheat scarce, but ordinary samples superabundant. The manufacturers at Paris, Lyons, &c., were fully employed. The Cotton market at Liverpool is reported languid; sales of the three business days 19,500 bales, at a decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. The Board of Trade returns for the month of April show an increase in the exports of British manufactures of $6,700,000. There was more activity in shipping; the inward tonnage 233 tons greater than that of April, 1855. In American Stocks, a few sales are reported from London in Ohio and Pennsylvania Incomes at 73⅛; Illinois Central Scrip at 98¾; Erie Sinking Fund 82¼; Illinois Central Construction at 80; Freelands 83½. In regard to one of the new speculative projects on the French Bourse the London *Times* remarks:

"The ardor of speculation in Paris has just been illustrated by the introduction of a new undertaking in rivalry with the Crédit Mobilier. The Government at present refuses to allow the creation of any more joint stock concerns in the ordinary way, but M. SAINT PAUL & Co having proposed a scheme to be called L'Union Financière et Industrielle, with a capital equal to £4,000,000 in 200,000 shares of £20 each, to be conducted as a partnership *en commandite*, the subscription was filled with avidity, and the shares (of which 50,000 are to constitute the first issue) were dealt in yesterday at nearly £6 premium. At the same time the public are paying a rate of interest equal, with brokerage, to 12 ₰ cent., to carry on their purchases of rentes, and 15 to 20 ₰ cent. on shares."

Since the foregoing summary of the *Ericsson's* news was prepared, we have received the *Arabia's* accounts to May 31. The Bank rate of interest is reduced to *five* ₰ cent. The Bank reserve increased $3,780,000 on the statement of the week ending May 24, and now stands in Sterling £10,558,804. The Discount houses were declining to pay over 4¼ ₰ cent. for deposits left with them. The Funds were firm at 95 ₰ cent. on the first announcement of the Bank change of rate, but fell back in consequence of the solicitude on the American question, closing on Saturday, May 31, at 91¾c.@91¾c. as our Liverpool correspondent was advised by telegraph from London. The Cotton market had fully recovered the decline noticed by the *Ericsson*. Breadstuffs continued inactive. The overland mail from China advises a renewed rise in the exchanges, which will further stimulate the shipment of Silver from England. American Stocks continue, for the most part, neglected in London, while the controversy between the two Governments on diplomatic questions is kept open. A special ambassador to this country is already spoken of, and the movement discussed by the London papers. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, in his American Stock Circular, remarks:

"There has been more activity in American Securities in London during the past week, but the transactions have been in small amounts. The discussions on the disputes between the Governments have again drawn forth unpleasant comments in the papers, and produced a heavy market, and some sales of Bonds at a decline. Yesterday the bank reduced the rates of discount to 5 per cent., and it is expected we shall gradually return to a more natural state of the Money Market; and if it were not for the unhappy relations of the Governments, we should look for a gradual absorption of first class American Bonds at improved prices. All classes agree that no harm will come out of these disputed points but it is to be regretted that public confidence should be so locally disturbed by apprehensions of a possible armed conflict, when everybody believes that the matters in dispute will be amicably arranged, and no thing would give such general satisfaction as a speedy termination of these difficulties."

The *George Law*, from Aspinwall, arrived this afternoon, with $1,951,721 in Gold on freight. This is the heaviest single shipment received at New-York for nearly two years. The shipment delivered Aug. 24, 1854, was $1,996,000. That of Nov. 29, 1855, was $1,939,000.

The Stock Market left off this afternoon much about the same as on Wednesday and Thursday; a light business through the day, with no disposition to operate freely, either for an advance or decline. The holders of Stocks, from the great ease with which they are held, offer but sparingly, while the party moving for lower prices, on political prognostics, appear careful not to increase their contracts materially at going rates. There was a shade more firmness early in the day, but at the Second Board this was lost, and Erie and other leading Road Stocks finally closed the same as on Thursday. The business done at the Board in Erie was at 57@57⅛@57, and offered at 56⅞ after the adjournment; in Reading, 91⅛@¼@⅜@⅝; New-York Central, 91¼@91⅜; Illinois Centrals, 87⅛; Toledo, 75¼; Galena, 110⅝@110⅝; Virginias closed 95½@⅝; Missouris, 85⅝@85¾. The general market left off tame.

The *Washington* is the European packet for Saturday. She sails for Southampton and Bremen. The mail will be a light one, and the Specie shipment very moderate. Sterling Bills free at 109¾@109⅞; Francs 5.16¼. We understand that about $200,000 Mexican Silver, which has been accumulating here for some weeks, goes to China to-morrow, by one of the Clipper ships. The Sub-Treasury delivered to-day, $318,634; received $135,252, and had at the close a regular balance of $6,200,966. The Broadway Bank has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. because of the change of dividend period from 15th May to 1st July.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Road, being the Canada end of the Wisconsin Lake Shore line, earned in May, on a cost in Stock and Debt of less than $1,500,000, the sum of $31,782, of which $22,091 was for passengers.

The European news depressed the general Market to-day. Cotton was very dull, and parties could not agree about prices, but these were generally quoted ⅛c. ₰ lb. lower. Flour declined 10c.@20c. ₰ barrel; Common Wheat, 3c.@5c. ₰ bushel; and inferior Corn, 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel. Desirable lots of Wheat and Corn were scarce, and comparatively firm. The demand for Breadstuffs was rather tame. Pork and Lard slightly advanced, with a reduced supply and a good inquiry. Sugars were active and buoyant. Freights ruled quiet and languid.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,021,360, against $419,202, the corresponding period of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs	Value	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	1,836	$422,084	518	$129,592	38	$14,165
Man. of Cotton..	761	135,595	173	32,182	33	7,163
Man. of Silk....	210	153,363	256	12,395	190	43 083
Man. of Flax...	471	82,249	57	11,561	29	4,399
Miscellaneous...	122	40,286	30	1.774	10	1,936
Total.....	3,100	$833 166	1,034	$187,114	300	$70,625
		187,194				834,166
Total entered.....		$1,021,360		Total marketed..		$904,791

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 11.

Operations in COTTON small, owing to a limited supply. Sales to-day 1,200 bales. The quotations for middling are 10¾c.@10¾c. SUGAR is selling at 7¾c @8¾c. MOLASSES, (reboiled,) 48c. FLOUR, $6 75, and in limited supply. CORN scarce and selling for 52c. MESS PORK, $17 25. LARD, in kegs, 11¾c. COFFEE—Rio, 10¾c @11c FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. Sterling Exchange 9¾ ₰ cent. prem.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 13.

FLOUR is in demand for through shipment. Sales of 1,200 bbls. at $5 for Common Indiana and good Illinois. WHEAT dull. Sales 6,000 bushels Red Indiana on private terms. 1,000 bushels common Milwaukee Club at $1 ₰ bushel. CORN steady. Sales of 10,000 bushels prime sound at 34½c.@35c., from store. OATS free at 27½c. RYE about 64c.@65c. *Canal Freights*—13c. for Corn and 16½c for Wheat to New-York.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Holders acceded to the demands of buyers, and sales were made at lower rates. Sales 1,950 barrels good Illinois and Indiana at $5, and fancy Indiana and Ohio at $5 62½. WHEAT heavy—sales 10,000 bushels. CORN quiet—sales 30,000 bushels, 30c.@34½c., heated and sound. *Canal Freights*—17c. for Wheat, and 13c. for Corn to New-York.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 13—6¾ P. M.

FLOUR—Not much demand. Sales 400 bbls. at $6 50 for Superfine Canadian, and $6 75@$7 00 for Extra Oswego and Canadian. WHEAT dull—sales 1,000 bushels Fair White Canadian at $1 50, and 3,000 bushels Red Indians, and a little sprouted, at $1 07. CORN unchanged—sales 17,000 bushels at 37½c for Sound, and 30c. for Heated. RYE steady—sales 3,000 bushels at 65c. *Receipts to-day*—105,060 bushels Wheat; 69,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Rye. *Shipped by Canal*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Friday, June 12—12½ P. M.

Markets very dull. Sales 6,000 bushels Oats at 35 cents.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 83; Reading Railroad 45⅝. Long Island 13; Morris Canal 14; Pennsylvania Railroad 46½.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, May 30—5 o'clock P. M.

Business has been interrupted this week by the celebration of the return of Peace, and in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there is little of interest to report. MONEY has become more abundant; the Bank of England yesterday reduced their minimum rate of Discount to 5 ₰ cent. CONSOLS leave off 93¾@94¼ for money, 94½@95⅜ for the account. DOLLARS 4s. 1d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2d @77s. 2½d.

CORN—There was a good supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, the fine qualities of which sold slowly at about ½ decline from the prices of the previous Monday; the inferior descriptions being very difficult of sale. For Foreign Wheat and Flour the demand was very limited. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 69s. 2d. on 112 38. grs. returned. To-day there was very little doing, and quotations are unchanged; White American Wheat 68s @72s, and Red 64s.@66s. ₰ qr. American Flour 32s.@36s ₰ barrel.

IRON—The market for Welsh is quiet: we quote Rails £7@£8 5s., Bars £8@£8 2s 6d., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs at 77s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—A fair business has been done on the spot; 45s @52s., according to quality, for Calcutta, and 54s. Bombay.

LARD—Without change. Western in barrels and tierces 51s @57s.

OILS—Fish dull: Sperm heavy at £115@£116, owing to recent arrivals being large. Olive flat at previous prices. Linseed steady at 31s. 9d.@32s. Cocoa Nut 37s. 6d.@38s. Palm 37s @38s.

SALTPETRE—Very flat, and again lower. 1,327 bags Bengal at auction, were withdrawn for want of buyers, and privately only 500 bags have changed hands; 11 ₰ cent. retraction at 3s., and fine 2¾ ₰ cent. at 31s. 6d. Stock, 4,856 tons, against 10,233 last year, 4,768 in 1854, and 3,022 in 1853.

SPELTER—Steady at £23 15s. on the spot.

SUGAR—Has been in brisk demand, and prices are rather dearer.

TALLOW—Is steady at 46s.9d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 46s 6d. for end of year.

TEA—There is rather a better feeling in the market, without any change in prices. Common Congou 9d.@9¼d ₰ lb.

TIN—English steady; common Blocks 133s, Bars 134s., Refined 146s. Straits 137s. Banca 138s.

AMERICAN STOCKS remain without business, or marked variation in prices. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 30.

PROVISIONS—A large business has been done in Bacon this week, chiefly by auction, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. In Beef there is nothing new to report. Pork is dull and begins to drag. Shoulders and Hams find sale at full rates. Cheese keeps cleared on arrival. Bacon—Long Middles 44s.@46s. ₰ cwt.; C. Cut, 53s @55s ₰ cwt.; Short Middles 54s @56s ₰ cwt. Cheese—Fine, 54s @ 56s. ₰ cwt.; Ordinary to Fair, 44s @54s. ₰ cwt. Beef—New, 84s @126s. ₰ tc. Pork—New, 84s.@85s. ₰ bbl. Shoulders 42s @44s ₰ cwt. The sales of Lard are to an average extent, at 53s @55s. Stock very moderate. Tallow ranges from 46s @48s, without activity.

BREADSTUFFS—Are dull and lower. Wheat (except choice quality) is neglected. Flour is in small compass, but quite equal to demand. The large consumption of Indian Corn usual at this season continues to be met by overwhelming supplies. Wheat—White, 10s @11s. ₰ 70 lbs.; Red, 9s @10s ₰ 70 lbs. Flour—Western Canal, 28s. @31s ₰ 196 lbs. Philadelphia, 32s @35s. ₰ 196 lbs. Ohio, 35s @38s. ₰ 196 lbs. Indian Corn—Yellow, 28s. 6d. @29s ₰ 480 lbs.; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s. ₰ 480 lbs.; White, 29s 6d @30s ₰ 48 lbs.

COTTON—The market was dull and prices slightly lower in the early part of the week, but the reduction in the rate of Bank of England interest yesterday, and the continued clearings with the American Government, have to-day steadied the market, and, indeed, put prices up to the closing rates of last week. Business continues dull in Manchester Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d. ₰ lb.; Mobile, 6¼d.; Boweds 6 3-16d. Stock of American, 539,867 bales; same time last year, 331,257 bales. Sales this week, 40,410 bales, of which 22,150 American.

JAMES M'HENRY & CO.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Countess Cornwall and 2 sons, H. Russell, Geo. Hussey, Miss Hussey, Mrs. Passey, Mr. Madge, Mrs. Madge, Mr. Pageot and lady, Miss Jerome, Mrs. Scathem, Miss Grace Frazer, Mr. Baker, lady and child, Mrs. Sorner, Miss Baker and nurse, Wm. Shaw and lady, Jas. S. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Norrie, infant and nurse, Mr. Norrie, Hon. John Fraser, R. A. Hill, Chas. Scott, Mr. Linden, Mr. Merrill, D. Sequenzabal, Mr. Paton, G. Bancroft, Mr. Dickenson, G. Moulton, Mr. Pageot, Wm. G. Andrews, Mr. Ingoldsby, Miss Ingoldsby, Miss Hilo, J. L. Kennedy, Mr. Brooke, David Graham, Jas. Imbrie, E. P. Haslam, C. Topham, B. B. Wood, A. Wilson, C. J. Stewart, R. B. Smith, A. B. Strange and lady, Geo. W. Johnes, Clement, A. de Quetteville, Mr. Mayo, J.

New-York Daily Times.

THE PALMER POISONINGS.

Horrible Revelations of English Life.

PICTURE OF AN ENGLISH LAW COURT, JUDGES, COUNSEL AND JURY.

Though it has escaped the attention of the Society for the Conversion of Ireland, and the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, it has been patent for many years to all who have looked into that dark record of England's social state, which her calendar at each semi-annual assize unfolds, that infanticide is just as common in the mining districts along the Severn as it ever was in days of old upon the banks of the Ganges. Even in the rough rural districts, and among simple country swains, where crime is usually coarse and brutal, and the more æsthetic modes of murdering, one would imagine, would be unknown, each assize furnishes many strange tales of stealthy ministering of death—of wives poisoned by their husbands, and husbands by their wives, often for a few shillings of insurance from a burial club, with an art and delicate dexterity which shew that murdering, as a science, is both studied and understood. Hitherto these crimes have been confined to "the people," and among them a life or two more or less was not worth a sensation. But recently a poisoner has risen up among a higher class, who selected his victims from a more elevated field, and from one end of England to the other a cold horror seizes on men's hearts. The motive for this last poisoning was precisely the same as that in so many others that have stained the calendar of English crime. Even the popular poison, strychnine, was the agent of the foul deed. In the one case, however, the motive was to obtain a few shillings from a burial club; in the other it is a gentleman of the turf who gets into difficulties and strives to poison his way out of them, and England, at last, rubs her eyes and wakes to the horrid fact, that in the midst of the civilized Nineteenth Century, and the very garden of its civilization, deeds have been done that eclipse the horrible fame of a BORGIA and BRINVILLIERS. Perhaps no story in the annals of crime has roused a greater fever and anxiety in the public mind than that of WILLIAM PALMER. The interest has not been bounded by any locality or city, but has gathered in the whole country in its grasp, and for the last fortnight all England has been brooding over a feast of horrors with morbid and gaping curiosity. As the case will occupy, from its singular character and its legal importance, as bearing on murder as a science, a prominent place on the records of crime, and it would be impossible to publish and wearying to wade through the trial in full, we purpose to tell the story as adduced in evidence in concise and unvarnished tale.

In the brave old days of English posting, before steam had clutched the world together and the telegraph had run its lightning arteries through the air, the traveler between London and Liverpool usually made his half-way halt at a pleasant little English town, called Coleshill, perched on a high hill, which commanded one of those views which can only be met with in Merrie England. The inn was a kindly, quaint, old English hostelry, and from its aged bow window might be seen for miles the soft and lovely English valley, through which the Trent stole with a thousand coquettish wanderings, and on whose bosom might be seen nestled, like so many gipsies' tents, a number of bright, small towns with their guardian steeples rising like so many sentinel angels at evening's gates. Among this crowd was Rugeley. Though looking fair as a distant dot in the landscape of the valley, it somewhat, on approached it sad and sombre looking. Being out of the track of trade, it had a deserted and melancholy air. The silent street echoed to the sound of your footsteps; and not even the picturesque variety of old doorways, windows and gables make it a pleasant place to remain. It is just such a spot, in a word, as BULWER would choose as the scene of some horrid tale, or BOURCICAULT of some dark drama. It has a cold poisony look, that makes it a fit place to have given birth to WILLIAM PALMER.

Be this as it may, in this town of Rugeley PALMER was born some eight-and-thirty years ago. Of his family it is quite unnecessary to speak. We never could understand the justice of the command that a father's sins should be inherited by his children, or by what principle innocent men should be stained for the crime committed by another. The guilt belongs to WILLIAM PALMER only, and on him only should it rest. The poisoner, it appears, received an excellent medical education, and took out the necessary degrees required in England to qualify for the practice of the surgical profession, and in this training he acquired that knowledge of poisons and their effects, which proved to him afterwards of such fatal disadvantage. Finding the practice of a village surgeon too tame an occupation, he soon united to it, or rather made subservient to it, that of a turfite. To those who are not acquainted with English social life, it would be difficult to describe how thoroughly this betting disease has eaten into and corrupted the whole system. There is hardly a household in England into which it has not penetrated, or a class which this gambling contagion has not touched. In every club and in every ale-house in England there are lotteries on the great racing events of the year, to communicate and foster this passion of play, and it is amusing to watch, on the break-up of a dinner party of even the highest noblemen in England, the servile deference paid by the servants to any of the party who may be considered magnates, and the feverish anxiety with which they whisper, "What horse would you advise me, Sir, to back for the Metropolitan or the Derby?" Indeed, the "noble pastime of England's aristocracy," as Mr. DISRAELI styles the turf, has all the worst and darkest features of gambling in the ruin it effects, the temptation to crime it offers, and the stoniness of heart it begets. Many a young fresh heart has it laid in ruins. Many a happy home has it breathed on and blasted before it passed. Indeed, it is admitted by those acquainted with the interior workings of the turf system that it is impossible for a man to keep both his honor and his purse. To win, a man must be a villain. The alternative lies between villainy and ruin, and the latter, by leaving an honorable hope of redemption, is the better fate of the two.

Taking Turfites as they usually go, PALMER was not a revolting specimen of his order, and was rather held as a good fellow among his set. He certainly wore none of those exterior marks with which nature usually brands great criminals. He was above the middle size, rather fat, and always dressed with an air of professional fashion, wearing usually a bottle-green cutaway, and drab trowsers buttoned closely round the boot. His hair, which was thin, was combed smoothly over his brow; and his face, though somewhat bloated and sensual, had an expression of fresh and careless bonhommie. To use his own stable parlance, he had a look of being well groomed. On the occasion of one of his horses, *Goldfinder*, winning the Chester cup, in 1853, he was called on to acknowledge the toast of the winner at the ordinary, in the evening, where many of the leading young nobility were present, and he acquitted himself, with ease and ability. Of all information connected with his stable, he was generous, particularly to those of his own neighborhood, in whose hands he frequently placed opportunities of making money; and was, on the whole, a decided favorite.

To those not acquainted with the Turfman's Bible, his betting-book, PALMER would appear to have been a winner by his racing speculations. On more than one occasion he has won large stakes, and with them large bettings. It would seem, however, that at the start, having, like all tyros, to pay for his experience, he became a loser beyond his means. In these straits he adopted the course usually resorted to on the turf, and had recourse to a notorious usurer, named PRATT, who resides in Queen-street, May-Fair, London, and from the bourne of a usurer's grip no traveler ever returns. "As well," exclaimed the English Attorney-General, Sir ARTHUR COCKBURN, who could speak from personal experience in the matter, "appeal for mercy to a rabid tiger as to a usurer." Escape is impossible. The usurer's grip is one of those gates by which you can easily enter, but which do not admit you backward. The interest usually charged by these usurers is twenty per cent. for three months, or eighty per cent. per annum; but as the interest is paid at the end of each three months, or compound interest charged, it really amounts to some 120 or 130 per cent. per annum. The principal, in this way, is usually repaid in about 9 months. All that follows is gain, and so enormous have been those gains that the parties conducting this traffic in the blood, and heart, and honor of many of the youth of England have risen from poverty to enormous wealth, and live in costly palaces, surrounded by the most gorgeous appliances of luxuriant art. By the evidence of PRATT, it would seem that he only charged sixty per cent. per annum, which was unusually moderate for one of the trade.

In '53, PALMER commenced transactions with this Mr. Usurer PRATT, through the instrumentality of a Mr. SMITH, a celebrated attorney of Birmingham and Rugeley, well known for his coarse, unscrupulous ability in criminal cases, and who has played a part in these poisoning cases, second only to PALMER in guilt. In about a year, PALMER became hopelessly involved, and found himself with a mass of forged bills becoming due, without any resources to meet them. When in this condition, some such horrible idea as that he afterwards carried out appears to have first stolen over his senses, and he selected as his victim, his own wife, who, when a ward with considerable fortune, had married him against the wish of all her connections, and been to him a true and loving mate. He had insured her life for £13,000, and, as no one can for a moment question on reading the evidence, poisoned her, as he subsequently poisoned COOK. The insurance was paid, handed over to PRATT, and the difficulties, for a time, averted.

Analysts of the heart say that in murder, as in other crimes, it is but the first step which inflicts the agony. That once taken, habit makes even murder of light moment—sometimes even a passion, like opium or drink. After his wife came his brother, whose life was insured also for £13,000, and who was made away with by a similar foul method, in a similar desperate effort to secure a similar resource. In the case of this brother WALTER, the Grand Jury threw out the bills for murder, chiefly from flaws in the medical evidence, and from the intemperate habits of the man, which made his sudden death from natural causes possible and even probable. There can be now no question that he too was poisoned. A proposal for insurance on his life for £1,000 had been altered to £13,000, and effected without his knowledge. He was then placed in the charge of a creature of PALMER, who continued in his room to the hour of his death. His symptoms were proved to be precisely similar to those of Mrs. PALMER, and subsequently of COOK, and his death was compassed just in time to satisfy the demands of PRATT. If the officers had but paid this £13,000 for which WALTER PALMER'S life had been insured, the Rugeley poisoning cases might have been never heard of.

But here that mysterious spirit which appears to follow the murderer and clutches him even before he reaches the grave, stepped between. On the occasion of his first poisoning he contrived to elude the suspicion of either his own relatives or the public, but the death of the brother following so close upon that of his wife naturally roused a suspicion, which a proposal to insure the life of a groom of his, named BATES, for no less a sum than £25,000, and the false representations which accompanied it, naturally increased, and they declined to pay over the amount to PALMER.

The usurers rapidly grew importunate. PRATT held acceptances to the extent of £11,500, every one of which had been forged by PALMER in his mother's name. He made unheard-of efforts to ward off the coming doom. He sent up, as proved, small remittances and imploringly besought time. But "the rabid tigers" still pressed on. On the 29th of November, tired of lawyers' letters, PRATT issued a writ for £4,000 against PALMER and his mother. Everything, forgery and all, was on the eve of discovery, and to beat back the impending doom he committed yet another murder, that of which he stands convicted, the murder of a confiding, weak associate and friend, JOHN PARSONS COOKE. The whole circumstances wore such suspicion, that he was arrested. Crime on crime, then, as is ever the case, rose up from its concealment and confronted him. There was a cry of horror from one end of England to the other. Justice was invoked, and that it might in such a case be meted with the most pure and impartial judgment, the venue was changed and the trial, at the prisoner's prayer, had before the Lord Chief Justice and two other Judges, and a Jury of citizens of London. By that tribunal he has been found guilty, and has paid by this time, the penalty of his crime.

The excitement created by the trial of MATT. WARD in this country, hardly equaled in intensity that which sent thousands to hang round the entrances of the old Bailey on the opening morning of the Palmer trial and filled its interior with so many ministers and ex-ministers, and high and noble of the land. Indeed it is impossible to picture the diseased and unhealthy feeling of interest which fevers the vein of every class there in regard to great criminals and crimes. At the time of the memorable MANNING murders, lines of omnibuses were started from every part of London to the scene of crime, and hundreds of beings, more like beasts than men, with hearts a jungle of crime, and faces a volcano of gin, might be seen gathered round the spot, feeding their appetites with foul tales and surmises. Nor is this morbid feeling confined to the middle or lower class. Some years since, when it was discovered that an Earl, of ancient lineage and vast estates, in England, had been subjected to a system of slow poisoning by two French mistresses, in whose favor he had been induced to make a will, nothing could equal the prurient excitement in the clubs and saloons, which was heightened from the reserve and mystery thrown around the whole affair. But these excitements all paled before the great PALMER poisoning case.

The Old Bailey, in which the Central Criminal Court holds its sittings, is like rotten boroughs and beadles, and other dear old institutions of England, which are loved simply from their age. yet are extremely stupid and inconvenient affairs, But until a Bishop is crushed to death by a crowd, or a Lord Chief Justice is suffocated by foul air, it will probably be cherished and honored throughout the land. In size it is smaller, even, than the Criminal Court in our City Hall, in which Dr. GRAHAM was tried, and much more incommodious. It has the advantage of an underground communication with Newgate, through which prisoners are conveyed to Court, and through this dark avenue on the morning of the 27th of May WILLIAM PALMER traveled, and took his stand at the bar. No man standing upon his trial could have sought a juster, an abler, or a purer tribunal than that before which he stood. The three presiding Judges were Lord CAMPBELL, Baron ALDERSON, and Judge CRESSWELL. As a great criminal and common-law lawyer, Lord CAMPBELL has now no equal, and perhaps never had on the English bench. As a boy he walked barefooted from Scotland, a poor Hieland laddie, and obtained some subordinate post on the Press, fought his way by his own unceasing toil and energy, with stout head and brave heart, to the postion he now holds. The flavor of the Scotch accent still clings to his tongue, and there are some who remember him when serving as a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*, as difficult to understand. He is neither eloquent nor brilliant, but close in application and cautious in his skillful array of facts. Though seventy-seven years old, he retains his faculties in full vigor, as his charge in the Palmer case—unsurpassed for its keen dissection of evidence, and luminous array of conflicting circumstances—sufficiently testifies. Lord CAMPBELL is tall and broad built, like most men born to subjugate their kind. He has the high cheek bone, and light hair, and cold, keen eye of the Scot, which has much contributed to his personal unpopularity. But he is admitted by all to be both an able and just Judge. Baron ALDERSON had the advantage of a University education, which Lord CAMPBELL never enjoyed, and was of eminent Cambridge distinction, having been a wrangler, and carried away a bundle of collegiate red ribbons in his Academic career. He is the son of a plain Yorkshire 'Squire, and has all the worldly shrewdness, united with close care of self, which distinguish the Yorkshire man infallibly, from Dandie Dinmont down. The family are all distinguished for ability, his brother being one of the most eminent London physicians of the day. Judge CRESSWELL, who is a son of a Liverpool merchant, and for several years represented that important town, is also a distinguished University man, and was a favorite pupil of Sir ROBERT PEEL, by whom he was appointed to the Bench.

The prosecution was conducted by Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, the British Attorney-General. He is a man of loose, gay habit, but eminent ability, and has on all great occasions sustained the reputation he has acquired by his celebrated speech in defence of Lord PALMERSTON in the Pacifico debate. His opening speech was certainly one of the finest speeches ever heard in the Central Criminal Court, displaying a vast amount of study and research. It is said by those who are in a position to know, that the learned gentleman bestowed upwards of a week's hard study to bring it to completion. The defence was conducted by Sergeant SHEE, an Irishman at the English bar, of accidentally good repute, but miserably small both in heart and intellect. A more thoroughly mean and overrated man does not plead at the English bar. The brief for the defence was offered to Sir FITZROY KELLY, but his demand of $2,500 fee, and $2,500 each day, placed his engagement beyond the bounds of possibility. Indeed it is more than probable that he proposed those terms from a dread of risking such another failure as he made in the great Tawell case.

From the charge of Chief Justice CAMPBELL and the comments of the English Press which we condense, the case is placed in a form sufficiently clear to the public intellect. The case for the prosecution was that PALMER had an interest in COOK'S death; that he first practiced on him by antimony, and finally poisoned him by strychnia; that all the symptoms under which COOK died were referable to poisoning by strychnia, and to nothing else; while the admitted failure to discover any traces of strychnia in the body after death was not in itself incompatible with guilt, and was utterly nugatory as a defence in the face of all the proved facts of the case. The defence took issue on all these points—but principally relied on the absence of motive, and the non-discovery of poison in the dead body. Neither of these grounds, though both were urged with considerable ingenuity and confidence, could give rise for a moment to any reasonable doubt. As to motive, it was abundant. On this point it is only necessary to recall the facts of PALMER'S position, which we have already shown, on Tuesday, the 13th of November, when COOK'S horse, *Polestar*, won the Shrewsbury Handicap.

PALMER had £9 10s. at his banker's, and not another resource in the world. Shrewsbury races came on. He was obliged to borrow £25 in order to go there. He had a horse—*The Chicken*—to run at those races; eventually it did run, and lost. COOK'S horse, *Polestar*, was more fortunate. On Tuesday, the 13th of November, 1855, *Polestar* won the Shrewsbury Handicap. COOK had large payments made to him on the course. He gave FISHER between £600 and £800 to take care of for him on the Tuesday night. FISHER returned it to him the next morning, and since that time it has never been accounted for. Besides this, COOK was to receive in London on the next Monday (the 19th,) the settling day at TATTERSALL'S, a sum of £1,020, as appeared by his betting-book. That book, which was sworn to be in his possession up to the time of his death—which PALMER must obviously have consulted before he went up to town on the Monday to receive COOK'S debts—has never been found since.

If PALMER could procure this sum of nearly 2,000*l.*, and appropriate it to his own uses, was there no motive here? Why, by a judicious use of this 2,000*l.* he could get rid of the pressure of his liabilities until the January—he would have nearly two months' respite from the usurers; and to the sanguine temper of a turfman, two months, under such circumstances, is a species of eternity. True, PALMER owed at that time about 19,000*l.* in the aggregate; but a larger sum than 19,000*l.* has been made by the reckless gamblers of the turf on the issue of a single race. Time—time, was all the man wanted—a month's, a week's, a day's respite was worth everything. And time he deliberately purchased by COOK'S destruction. While COOK, having left Shrewsbury and returned to Rugeley, is laboring under the effects of antimony administered by PALMER, this man, who was compelled to borrow money in order to carry him to the races, and who, instead of winning, had lost there, is found paying away money to the more pressing creditors who were harassing him at Rugeley. On Monday, the 19th, he leaves COOK ill at the Talbot, and goes himself to get paid at TATTERSALL'S those bets which COOK has won. Every farthing of these bets is applied by PALMER'S directions to getting time on the bills for whose payment PRATT is pressing him. Motive!—why it is not left to speculation. We need not ask what motive he could have had, we need only ask what he is actually proved to have done. How did he collect these winnings of COOK'S? How did he procure the accurate information of the sums due to him by different parties in town? How—but by COOK'S betting-book? What became of this book? It has never been produced. When PALMER was asked about it by the stepfather of his victim, his reply was, "Oh, it's of no use; a dead man's bets are void." True, but COOK'S bets had been received during his life. They were taken on Monday, the 19th; COOK died on Tuesday, the 20th. Who received them? PALMER. Who was answerable for them? PALMER. Who had an interest in concealing their amount? PALMER.

On Monday, having thus applied to his own purposes every farthing of COOK'S winnings, PALMER returns to Rugeley. The antimony has been a failure—some more stringent means are requisite. It is absolutely indispensable to PALMER'S safety that COOK should never rise from the bed on which he is lying to learn the manner in which his money has been applied. On his return from town on the Monday, if we believe NEWTON, PALMER purchases three grains of strychnine; on the Tuesday, beyond a doubt, he purchases six grains. *Of the manner in which this quantity of strychnine was disposed of no attempt was made on the part of the defence to offer any account.* On Monday and Tuesday PALMER is in possession of this deadly poison; on the Monday COOK is seized with frightful spasms in consequence of taking pills administered by PALMER; on Tuesday, within one hour after taking a similar dose, he expires in the terrible convulsions of spasmodic tetanus. How, to judge from the symptoms alone, was that tetanus caused? Taking the whole evidence together on this point, it completely corroborates the opinion of the most eminent surgeon of our time. Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE distinctly declared that, referring to the symptoms themselves and the course they took, the tetanus of which COOK died was not idiopathic, (or constitutional,) not traumatic, (or caused by external injury,) but that it was referrable to nothing else but poisoning by strychnia. In the deplorable case of Mrs. SERJEANSTON SMITH, where strychnia was the undoubted cause of death, the symptoms were almost identical with those of COOK. The spasmodic convulsions, the sense of suffocation, the dying request of the agonized sufferer, "Turn me over," the iron rigidity of the limbs, the frightful distortion, the incurved body, the absolute emptiness of the heart, were the same in both. But then in COOK'S case there was no strychnia found in the body. Admitted; but what does that prove? One of two things, neither of which is in any way incompatible with guilt. Either Dr. TAYLOR did not employ the proper tests, or that the dose administered had been so nicely calculated that it was only just sufficient to kill, and was consequently all absorbed in the system. Half a grain destroys life. Experiment shows that when two grains are administered the poison can be reproduced in some abundance—but when only half a grain, there is no instance in which it has been discovered.

So far as the public are concerned, this latter fact is all that is left of this horrid drama to benefit mankind. The world has no other grain to peck from this crop of infamy. With it we must rest content and let the curtain fall, and the Palmer poisonings, like other horrid things, be shuddered over and forgotten.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The comic drama of "The Turnpike Gate," will be played here to-night, with W. A. CHAPMAN in the principal character. After which the drama of the "Last Man," with Mr. BLAKE as *Geoffrey Dale*—a character in which he has no equal. The performances will conclude with the Comedy of "Masks and Faces,"—truly a magnificent bill.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—A dramatic version of RICHARDSON'S once famous novel of "Clarissa Marlowe," will be performed here with the resources of the establishment. The "Spitalfield's Weaver" will also be played.

The present season will end on Saturday night, on which occasion, Miss LAURA KEENE will take her benefit. If any one deserves a bumper at parting, she does. The marvelous amount of work she has done during the season is beyond all praise.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS will appear to-night in the "Four Lovers" and the new serio-comic pantomime of "Pongo." Mr. HENGLER will also go through his astonishing tight-rope exercises.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three effective pieces will be played to-night—"Esmeralda," "Raoul" and the "Tailor of Tamworth."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The highly successful prize drama of "The New-York Volunteers" still continues in the ascendancy, and will be played every night this week.

EMPIRE HALL.—KELLER'S "Tableaux Vivants" are meeting with proper appreciation, and attract nightly crowds to this handsome Hall. Seven new Tableaux will be presented to-night, together with a good programme of instrumental and vocal music.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The New-York Sangerfest, or Annual Rural Gathering of the German Musical Societies, takes place to-day at the Bellevue Gardens, foot of Eighty-first-street, East River. These festivals are characterized by good humor, perfect enjoyment, and a dash of musical sentiment. The latter feature appears to be especially cultivated this year, and has judiciously been placed under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN; indeed, the general arrangements for this festival appear to be of a very complete character, and to every one who would spend a pleasant day among jovial companions and cool breezes we commend the Sangerfest. The festivities commence at 1½ o'clock, with a short speech by Mr. FELDNER, of Hoboken, immediately after which the concert commences. Twenty-one Choral Societies and five bands of music will assist. Steamboats ply between the City and the pleasure-grounds....Mr. BOUCICAULT is actively engaged in making preparations and engagements for his forthcoming season at WALLACK'S Theatre....*Les Montagnards Bearnais*—a band of singers who gave a couple of curious concerts at the Tabernacle, of which we spoke at the time—have met with sad reverses, and are so poor that they found it necessary to appeal to the benevolence of some charitable people. We learn by the *Musical World* that a charitable *soirée* was given to these singers a few nights ago by Madame COUTAN, in the Fifth-avenue. Several artists volunteered for the occasion, amongst others Madame LA GRANGE. At the close of the performance, and after the latter lady—who had just returned from Philadelphia—had kindly sung one of her solos, a collection was instituted for the mountain singers. Madame LA GRANGE herself took the charitable purse in hand, and she passed among the guests until the wallet was quite heaped with bank notes. Such kind things as these are worthy of mention of and imitation....Mr. OLIVER DITSON, the great music publisher of Boston, has secured from the author the right of publishing such of the songs in *Hiawatha* as are suitable for musical purposes....We are glad to perceive that Messrs. MASON and HAMBLIN, of Boston, have secured two patents on their new musical instrument, called the "Organ Harmonium." These gentlemen have labored hard for the reputation they enjoy, and it is but right that the improvements in Melodeon and Harmonium building which gave them their reputation should be conserved to them. The new instrument is said to be very superior....On Friday afternoon the People's Theatre in Cincinnati was entirely destroyed by fire with eight other buildings....A new comic opera, by Halévy, entitled "Valentine d'Aubigny," has been produced at the Theatre de l'Opera Comique at Paris. It is said to be elegant, imaginative and good. The libretto is, of course, bad.... VERDI'S opera, "Il Traviata," has been produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, for the purpose of introducing to an English audience the new lyric star, Signorina MARIA PICCOLOMINI. She is described as a most powerful and wonderful actress with a delicious soprano voice, which must improve, with experience. Signorina PICCOLOMINI is descended from one of the most illustrious patrician houses of Rome, and is neice to a live Cardinal. That excellent baritone, BENEVENTANO, has gained golden opinions in the same opera, which by the way is founded on the drama of "La Dame aux Camélias"....The Théâtre Français has given a *reprise* of the "Cid," for the *début* of LAFONTAINE, late of the Gymnase. We regret, for the sake of one of the first comedians of the day, to say that this first attempt in classical tragedy has proved the reverse of successful, which result might very well have been foreseen. The Gymnase has "Les Fanfarons du Vice," a piece of most improbable plot and indifferent execution. The Bouffes Parisiens have dug out of the library of Vienna an operette of MOZART, to which MM. LEON BATTU and LUDOVIC HALEVY have arranged a charming little poem. It has obtained success.... Mr. J. B. BROWN, the elocutionist, will, at the request of a great number of influential citizens, read Mr. SUMNER'S celebrated speech at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Thursday next, the 19th instant....Mad. LA GRANGE and Mr. GOTTSCHALK—two of the greatest artists in America—have started on a Summer Concert tour. They will be at Troy on the 18th June, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, Geneva, Buffalo, Watertown, Oswego, during the month, and in Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, &c., about the middle of July. We hope they will meet with the success they deserve....Mr WILLIAM MASON, the pianist, will play at a concert at Rochester, on Thursday, of this week....A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Paris, says: Miss DAVENPORT, the accomplished American actress, who has been studying hard here all the Winter, has quitted Paris for a long tour in the North of Italy, Switzerland and Germany, for recreation and instruction. Few theatres afford more opportunities for instruction, than those of Berlin and Vienna, where SHAKSPEARE'S plays especially are brought out in the most admirable manner; and both of those theatres possess excellent actors. Miss DAVENPORT returns to the United States in August....CHARLES MOZART, son of the great composer, and now an old man, lives at Milan in great destitution....OPERA IN TOLEDO, OHIO.—The Toledo German Opera Society, formed by the Philo-dramatic Association, Musical Society and Glee Club of this city, give on (this) Monday evening, at Stickney Hall, the initial of a series of operatic entertainments which they propose to favor our citizens with during the Summer. The piece to be produced on Monday evening, as we have before advised our readers, is CARL MARIA VON WEBER'S much admired operatic drama in four acts of "Preciosa, or the Gipsey Girl." There are twenty-five characters in the opera, all of which will be sustained, we feel sure, in a masterly manner. The piece will be splendidly brought out, the costumes and decorations, designed by Mr. JOHN L. SMITHMYER, being entirely new. The opera will be produced under the immediate direction of our talented townsman, Mr. L. MATHIAS. ....A green-horn at the Memphis Theatre, who had never witnessed a mimic conflagration on the stage, was present at the performance of "Therese," in which the house of the heroine is supposed to be consumed. He, supposing it to be real, was surprised at the insensibility of the audience at the danger, and springing to his feet exclaimed—"By thunder, I'm as brave as any of you, but I'll be hanged if I am going to be roasted alive here!" and rushed out, amid loud laughter. On reaching the street, however, he began to think that he had been sold, and determined to return. He was, of course, received with great applause, when, with a good-humored air, he looked around him and said, "Gentlemen, I'm a purchased individual, and the manager would do me a particular kindness by taking my hat!"....The Zavislowski Family—a clever and versatile family of dancers and pantomimists—have just terminated a successful engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, and intend making a Northern and Western tour. The infant sisters, EMELINE and ALICE, are described as really wonderful.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Festival Season.

The strawberry season is the season of festivals in Jersey City and Hoboken. These occasions are socially very agreeable to those who attend, and financially of considerable benefit to the Churches and Societies which institute them.

School Money.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders at its last meeting apportioned the public school money, to the amount of $1,782 35, to 10,640 children in the County, between 5 and 18 years of age, at the rate of 16⅔ cents each, as follows:

	Number of Children.	Apportionment.
Jersey City	5,583	$935 32
North Bergen	1,322	221 26⅔
Hoboken	1,261	211 27⅓
Bergen	1,385	231 98⅓
Harrison	323	54 19⅓
Hudson City	766	128 30⅓
Total	10,640	$1,782 35

Safety of the Public Records.

The Committee on Public Buildings of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders have recommended the construction of a fire-proof building, 23 by 40 feet in size, adjoining and connected with the office of the County Clerk, in which to keep the public records. The report was accepted and adopted, and plans for a building ordered to be procured.

Drowned.

At 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, a lad six years of age, named WALLACE THOMPSON, son of RICHARD THOMPSON, second engineer of the steamer *Cahawba*, was drowned while playing upon the wharf near the ferry. The body was recovered an hour afterwards.

Horrible Murder of a Merchant in Chicago—The Murderers at Large.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 13.

On Saturday morning our citizens were greatly excited by the report that a horrible murder had been committed in the store No. 57 Randolph street, during the previous night, upon the person of Mr. THOMAS APPLEBEE, a highly respectable citizen, the proprietor of the Family Grocery Store kept at that place.

It appears that the deceased had been left alone in the store about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening last by his clerks, it being his usual custom to lock the store himself and take the key home to his boarding-house. In the morning about 6 o'clock the clerks found the store unlocked and the body of Mr. APPLEBEE lying in the back room terribly beaten and defaced and lifeless. His money, of which he had a considerable sum upon his person the night before, was gone.

It is probable he was decoyed into the back room by some person who came into the store after the clerks had left, pretending to wish to purchase some butter, and who must have known the deceased's habits, and that he had a large sum of money upon his person, and while the deceased was stooping over the refrigerator to get a sample of butter, struck him a blow upon the back of the head, which, if not producing death, so stunned his victim as to render the completion of the murder not difficult.

Who the perpetrator of the fiendish outrage is it requires time to ascertain.

Mr. APPLEBEE was a quiet, unassuming man and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a family of three children, the eldest a girl of 16 or 17 years of age.

After hearing all the testimony that could be procured, the Jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from blows inflicted upon his head with a hatchet, or some sharp instrument, by some persons unknown to the Jury, and that he was deliberately and willfully murdered.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered by the Mayor for the apprehension of the murderer, and also one of $500 by the Sheriff.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1480. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Action on the Communication of the Republican National Executive Committee.

Union and Harmony with the Republicans.

GREAT SPEECH FROM LIVE OAK GEORGE.

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Three Informal Ballots for President.

VOTES FOR BANKS, FREMONT, STOCKTON, JOHNSTON, &c.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOTES BY STATES.

THIRD DAY....SATURDAY, June 14.

The North American National Convention met again this morning. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the rear of the Hall was crowded with spectators.

Soon after calling the meeting to order, the President stated that the first business before the Convention would be to hear the report of the Committee on the communication received from the Republican National Executive Committee.

GEORGE LAW, on the part of the Committee, presented the following, which was read by the Chairman amid great enthusiasm:

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the National Executive Committee, signed by Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman, beg leave to report that the subjects embraced in that communication have received that consideration due to their importance in the present crisis; and the Committee are of the opinion that this Convention cannot appreciate too highly the suggestions of the necessity of concerted action of all the elements of opposition to the Administration now in power; and to the candidate whose elect on would continue the policy of that Administration, with all its evils to the country. They are desirous of making the suggestions of the National Executive Committee and those for whom they speak in that spirit of candor and courtesy in which they are made, and of suggesting a course of action which should receive all cause of difference among the friends of Freedom, and which should at the same time preserve the character and principles of the great American Party which we represent.

They therefore recommend the passage of the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to indicate, by a series of ballotings, its preference for persons to be placed in nomination for candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the persons who shall receive the votes of a majority of the members of this Convention in said ballotings, for either of said offices, be declared the choice of this Convention for nominees for said offices.

Resolved, That when such preferences shall be ascertained, by the result of said ballotings, a Committee, consisting of one from each State, be appointed to confer with said proposed nominees, and also with the Convention that meets in Philadelphia on the 17th inst., with regard to such nominations.

Resolved, That this Convention continue in session during the coming week, until said Committee report.

GEORGE LAW, Chairman.

ELIHU C. BAKER, Secretary.

On motion, the report and resolutions were adopted unanimously, and afterwards three cheers were given for the harmony of the Convention, three cheers for the Union, for Freedom, and finally three cheers for the American Party.

When order had been restored, GEORGE LAW rose to speak. As soon as he was discovered, the Convention gave three cheers for GEORGE LAW, who responded as follows:

SPEECH OF GEORGE LAW.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I rise to express to you the gratitude of the Committee for your unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the report which they have presented to you. From the beginning the Committee felt that their work was one of difficulty. They feared that they would find trouble in arriving at a mode for uniting all the elements of the North for Freedom in one solid phalanx, to crush the viper that has grown up and crawled around our liberties. [Great applause.] Gentlemen—What is to become of the country if we are to continue for four years more progressing towards the abyss that yawns beneath our feet? [Applause.] Gentlemen—We stand here to-day for the North and for the South—for the Union,—not against the South, but to save the South from themselves. [Great Applause.] For, gentlemen, they are in more danger from themselves to-day, than they are from the North. We of the North do not wish to interfere with any of the laws of the States of the South. If they have laws permitting what our State laws do not permit, why, in the name of peace let them have them.—we have no disposition to interfere with them. [Loud Applause.] But we all have a common interest in this Union—[applause]—and that is what we are here to day to consider. We have not come to consider the special interests of New-York or of Massachusetts, of Maine or of Georgia; we are here for the whole country—for the Union. [Applause.] I have said, gentlemen, that they at the South were in more danger from themselves than from us, and I have said so because they have removed the landmarks of our fathers. [Great applause.] Because they have removed the landmarks which they agreed to and which we agreed to. [Applause.] Gentlemen, they must restore them. [Applause.] We wish to act in harmony and in good feeling with them, but we will act for Freedom. We will be responsible in our own States for the action of our States, and they at the South must be responsible for theirs. [Applause.] Gentlemen, if I am not detaining you too long. I wish to say another word. [Cries of "Go on!"] We speak to day for the area of the Free States, for the area of the Slave States, and for that vast area which is known as our Territories—that Territory which belongs jointly to the North and to the South. Upon that map (pointing to one against the wall) you will find about 600,000 square miles that are the habitation of Freedom. You will find about 800,000 square miles that now acknowledge the institution of Slavery. You will find about 1,400,000 square miles that are now territory, which, as I have said, belongs to the United States. Now, we have not come here to act as the blind Samson; we have not come here to pull down the pillars and let the edifice—our Union—fall to pieces, and crush us as it falls. We have come here because we have, and believing we have, intelligence enough to preserve the Union, without sacrificing one iota of our love for Freedom. [Applause.] Gentlemen, our country and our institutions are worth preserving. Look at the great West, and see how our intelligence is developing its great resources. Why, it is within my recollection that my uncle kept an old horse as a curiosity, because it was the one that used to draw him to Ohio. [Applause.] Look at what that intelligence has produced. Look at the Lakes and their mighty inland commerce. We of New-York are indebted for the busy life, the noise and bustle and business that crowd Broadway to-day to the great West. And as a citizen of New-York I appreciate fully the advantages we derive from and the great necessity there is for the maintenance of the Union. But, Gentlemen, in order to preserve this Union in all its present and prospective greatness and glory, we should have a man in the Presidential Chair who is not partial to the North, not partial to the South, but knowing only the United States of America. When, if ever, the North seems inclined to go too far, he should be ready to say to it, it is not well that that should be done. And when the South is inclined to go too far or to do wrong, he should say to the South, it is not well that that should be done. [Applause.] And in doing that, he need not sacrifice one iota of his feelings—he need not chill his heart to Freedom. [Great Applause.] For the more expanded his mind and heart are, the stronger will be his love for Freedom. [Applause.] I would like to see such sentiments expanded here. [Applause.] I would like to see our lake shores dotted with lighthouses [great applause] so that Massachusetts and New York may have lights, so that their property and their people may be safe from the rocks—a duty which I believe belongs to the Union to perform. I have always protested against the doctrine that water is not worth preserving unless it was salt. [Great applause.] I would have it all developed and made useful to the country. I would have the 350,000,000 of property on our lakes secured. I think it worthy of all the light necessary for such a purpose. I would also say that the Pacific slopes—that distant California, to which I have much reason to be grateful, is worthy of a Pacific Railroad, and that it should be built by the General Government. [Applause.] And now I may take issue with some of my brethren. I have never believed in the doctrine that the Constitution stands in the way of giving lands for railroads and for other improvements. And now I say that I see no difference between giving land and giving money for such purposes. The Democrats say the Constitution does not permit of giving money, but they can give land. They acknowledge that they can give land, and all acknowledge that they can sell the land. Now, to whom does the land belong? It belongs to the General Government. If they sell the land for money, to whom does the money belong? Now I can see no difference, constitutionally, between giv-

ing the money of the General Government and the land of the General Government for such purposes. I say, let us give that which is most expeditious—that which the laborer likes best to receive—that which produces him to sleep sounder and be a more independent man. I know something of what the laborer prefers, [applause,] and I don't believe it is well that the public lands should be kept only to be given away by the Democracy. Concerning California, I would say, that I would like first to have a wagon road. It is a familiar improvement in our country. Sir, something has been said about the wagon—about the team. I like the wagon, and I have no objection to the team, (referring to the union of Republicans and North Americans,) and I have no objection to the teams looking at the load. I think it will result in good. I think we are looking at the load now, and that we will carry it finally. [Great applause.] I like the idea of a wagon road to the Pacific, and I like the idea of a railroad. I would have them both begun on the same day. [Applause.] Something is said in the Cincinnati platform about a Pacific Railroad, but it is so covered up with words that they have not yet been able to say whether it favors a road or not, and as they have not been able to do so yet, I think it is a fair conclusion that they will not during the next four years. [Applause.] I say to the North and to California that it is equally their interest that this road should be built, and that immediately, and that they need not look to the Democracy for it.

THE DELEGATE FROM CALIFORNIA—And they will not.

Mr. LAW continued—We want no passports to travel. The face of a freeman should be his passport everywhere. I don't like the platform adopted at Cincinnati. It is a piece of trickery. They say it is the same as that of 1852. I stood upon that platform, and I ought to know something of what it was. That platform acknowledged the line of 36° 30'. This platform has removed that land-mark—now they would give Kansas and all that vast Territory to Slavery. They say it is the same—that it means the same; but *I say it is the platform of 1852 with freedom stricken out.* [Great applause.] Now, Mr. President, if I have not already detained the Convention too long—[Cries of "Go on."]—I would say a word concerning the industry of our country. I like to see the coal of Pennsylvania—the motive power of the spindles of Massachusetts. [Applause.] I like to see the iron of Pennsylvania forming our railroads throughout the land. I like to see the teeming products of the West gladdening our seaboards; and I like to see the lumber of Maine coming to our ship-yards to increase our commercial navy. All these things I like to see and to encourage. But to close. We must encourage the South to say to her Secessionists, "You are wrong," and we must get the whole country to unite for Freedom—for in that will these things be encouraged, and our country be made prosperous and happy. [Great applause.] I like that Freedom. It is a result of intelligence. It is the motive power of our industry and progress. There is no country in the world in which there is so much intelligence; therefore there is no country in the world so great in industry, or that enjoys equal freedom. [Great applause.] Shall we, then, throw these things away in this Convention, or shall we wait for a few days? I think we have interest enough at stake to wait and consider. If we look at our map I think we will find that we have interest enough to induce us to remain here for months if necessary. I have no doubt we will triumph in the end. We were on a doubtful road yesterday—it appeared uneven; it is smoother and easier to travel on to-day, and I think that on Tuesday next it will be a perfect plane. [Great applause.] Mr. President let us wait and see. [Applause.]

When Mr. LAW resumed his seat, it was amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the audience.

The Chairman rose immediately and said: I propose for one who asks nothing for himself, but gives himself—his great head and heart to the cause—I propose three cheers for noble "Live Oak George."

Nine hearty cheers were immediately given by the whole Convention, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

When order had been restored, Mr. HALSTEAD, of New-York, rose and said, he was rejoiced to find such sentiments uttered as could be indorsed by all Americans and for the furtherance of which all could unite. He recommended Commodore STOCKTON as a candidate. He was the candidate of the New-Jersey delegation. He was equal to the crisis. He was a friend of the laboring man, a friend of internal improvements, a man not to be frightened by the boasts and braggadocio of Southern chivalry. He was a man possessed of the true spirit of chivalry,—a man born insensible to fear.

Mr. HALSTEAD was proceeding to expatiate upon the bogus chivalry of the South, when he was called to order by a delegate in the rear of the room, who claimed that the speaker was discussing questions when there was no question before the house.

The Chair ruled the objection not well taken. The Convention had just heard one gentleman, and the Chair would protect the present speaker so long as he occupied the floor.

Some confusion was created by the discussion of points of order.

Mr. HALSTEAD, (resuming)—In order to end the difficulty, and bring a question before the house, I will make a motion. I move that the Convention now proceed to make ballots for President and Vice-President, under the resolutions already adopted.

The Chair announced the question, and the technical objection was at once withdrawn.

Mr. HALSTEAD proceeded for some time to advocate, with great warmth of feeling, the nomination of Com. STOCKTON.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, rose with a deep feeling of responsibility. The Keystone State would ask for a man without reproach—a man in whom she had every confidence. She asked the Convention to give her the man who would put JIMMY BUCHANAN in the same position as the Irishman put the traveler by turning the pointer-board at the cross-roads, so that he went down the left-hand road instead of the right. Their candidate was a man who would unite all the elements of opposition, and the speaker pledged Pennsylvania for him. His own choice would have been WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, [applause,] but his delegation presented the name of JOHN MCLEAN. [Applause.]

Mr. RAUCH, of Pennsylvania, spoke for the Pennsylvania Dutch, who would all go for the JACKSON of the ocean, New-Jersey's favorite son, Com. STOCKTON. [Applause.]

Mr. SEWELL, of Pennsylvania, had his personal preference, but relinquished it in favor of JOHN MCLEAN.

T. A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, hoped the Convention, after having avoided the difficulties that stood in the way of making a nomination which seemed at first so great, would overcome with equal safety the difficulties that now seemed to beset their path. Some of them had laid aside their political prejudices, and now they were called upon to lay aside their political preferences and unite upon a man who would lead them on to victory. [Applause.] We claim to act in behalf of the nation—for the preservation of the national liberties and national honor, and we wish to select a candidate that will be true to these. Many States have responded to the call which brings us together. Why? Because the man selected by this Convention must be the standard bearer of freedom. The language of freedom has become obsolete over more than one-half of this Union, and in many places to speak it is now a crime. [Applause.] The great American party of the North claims a leading if not a controlling voice, in the selection of the candidate of freedom. Nevertheless we should not forget that we are to name a candidate not for ourselves alone, but for others without whose aid we are powerless, and who are themselves powerless without ours. [Applause.] We go forth to contend with no common enemy. We are arraying ourselves against the most powerful organization that ever existed in a free government—a power which speaks and acts as if the general government was its private property—a power which meets in convention at Cincinnati, not to make its will and appoint its executor, as the gentleman from Ohio remarked, but to make a deed of settlement of this Government for the next four years for the benefit of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the subsequent four years for the benefit of STEVEN A. DOUGLAS. [Applause.] This power, however, we believe, has left out of its reckoning the probability of its political death meanwhile; for unless we mistake the signs of the times, the people are going to come in at the close of FRANKLIN PIERCE's Administration, and recover their heritage of freedom. [Applause.] This power has now become a more grasping, crushing, relentless autocrat than the Emperor of Russia ever was. Its enemies stand entrenched behind fortifications in comparison with which the Malakoff and Redans of the Crimean campaign are but field works. Its fortifications are the power and patronage of the General Government; behind these the armies rest secure. The Slave Power knows that their bastions will be defended by zealous partisans—that those who are in will defend their places with zeal, and those who are out will endeavor to exceed in zeal those who are in, in order to profit by a change of dynasty. In the gathering hosts around these fortifications we claim to lead. We know the enemy will not surrender, and cannot be starved out. We must take them by storm. But in order to do that we must have a proper leader—not one who will carry this or that clique or body of voters, but one whom the whole host shall receive with loud acclaim. We must not in this contest overlook that element of enthusiasm which has always secured the victory in the Presidential campaign. It is that enthusiasm which will alone combine the scattered hosts. Gentlemen have referred to a number of Whigs in one State and Conservatives in another, who can be brought to the support of this or that candidate. We must have a candidate who can gather around him, not the people of any one State, but of all the Free States—one who will bring into our ranks those who now, perhaps, for the first time, have discovered that the party now in power is Democratic only in name, and that we are in reality governed by a more corrupt and despotic oligarchy than that which ruled Venice in its worst days—men who will strike the more boldly and valiantly from the memory of the galling yoke of their former degradation. The candidate who gets that vote must not be one whose support will place these men in a false position; he must come forth fresh and free into the fight like themselves. Again, we must have a man who has the confidence of the mercantile community; for if the present policy of this Administration is to be continued and robbery is to be inaugurated as a part of our foreign policy, no merchant can sleep secure. Again, we must have, side by side with us, many of those gallant spirits that once animated the old Whig Party, who will do battle with us against the author of the slander upon the great statesmen of Kentucky, HENRY CLAY. [Great Applause.] Let us then, lay aside our prejudices. I understand that one of the fundamental principles of the American party is, "principles, not men"—that we will not chain ourselves to the car of any man's personal ambition, however renowned he may be. When, before, in the history of this country, has a Convention met under circumstances like these? When was ever such a foreign policy sought to be introduced? When, before, has a bleeding Senator, struck down in the discharge of his duty, called upon the nation to arise and expel from the halls of Congress, the bullies and ruffians that infest them? [Great applause.] When, before, have lawless herds been allowed to lay waste free territory? When, before, has the blood of our brethren, shed by citizens of this Republic, called to us from the ground to remove from the places of power those who are responsible for those outrages? [Applause.] The tide is rising, and we hope to see it swelling higher and higher from now till next November, when we shall carry every State in which the love of freedom lives. [Great applause.] We go into the contest nerved with the belief that the liberties of the people are in danger. The ballot-box is our hope in the present contest. By that we hope to be victorious, and thus avert a greater crisis when the rallying cry shall be the sound of the trumpet calling us to defend our own freedom at the mouth of the cannon. Let us, then, I repeat, lay aside our preferences. The delegates from Rhode Island come here to help choose the candidate who can secure the most votes. Our State is small, but Rhode Island, in 1656, as in 1776, and in all contests where the liberties of the people are concerned, will be first in the fight. [Great applause.]

Mr. NEWELL, of Massachusetts, said he had Irish blood in his veins, but he was as much a friend of Freedom as any other man in this Convention.

Cries of "Question," "Question."

The Convention ordered the question to be put.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, moved an adjournment.

Another Delegate opposed adjournment, because the Convention was going on right. When it began to go wrong, he would move an adjournment [Laughter.]

The question was taken on the resolution to go into a ballot, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey, moved to vote by States.

Gov. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, had understood that the vote was to be *per capita*. He contended that the motion to vote by States was not in order.

Mr. C. EDWARDS LESTER, of New-York, moved so to amend, as to authorize any State, which preferred it, to vote as a whole.

Gov. JOHNSON held that if any State had not sent full delegations to this Convention, she was not entitled to a full vote. He cited instances. The Anglo-Saxon would never consent to be governed where he had not a full representation. (Applause.) He had come into the Convention prepared to sustain any man who would uphold the cause of American Republicanism. (Great applause.) He was pledged to no man, and would not now pledge himself to any man. He had been sent here to represent the interests of a particular constituency, and he could only do that by his individual vote. He cautioned the Convention to avoid any attempt to do violence to individual sentiment. He wanted every man here to cast his vote for himself, and let us know what it is.

Mr. LESTER rose and withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GEORGE LAW said, it seemed to him that the Convention was getting into a debate under a misapprehension in relation to the New-York delegation. New-York came here for the purpose of harmonizing. She had no idea but that of harmony. [Long-continued applause.] She, of course, has her preferences, but there is no man in her delegation who will not unite upon any candidate who will produce harmony in our Councils. [Applause.] New-York will cast her vote in one way, her delegation voting as individuals, each man answering to his name as it is called, and voting for the candidate he thinks best for his own feelings and those of his constituents.

The motion to vote *per capita* was then put and carried with great unanimity.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, moved that the States be called, and that members of delegations vote by ballot. After some discussion the motion was lost.

THE CHAIR—The business of the Convention is now to nominate, not to talk.

FIRST BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

The Convention then proceeded to the *first informal ballot for President.*

The names of the States were called in order, and delegates answered to their names, each rising in his place and announcing his candidate.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Nathaniel P. Banks	43	Robert F. Stockton	14
John C. Fremont	34	Wm. F. Johnston	6
John McLean	19	Salmon P. Chase	5
Whole number of votes			121

[We give below an analysis of this and the succeeding ballots taken on Saturday.]

Mr. LESTER moved to adjourn until Monday, at 2 P. M.

Several amendments were proposed, and a general discussion ensued.

Gov. JOHNSTON argued that the Convention would make a fatal mistake if it adjourned over till next week. If the idea was a coalition with another body of our fellow-citizens, the mistake would be a fatal one. He desired it to be marked as his prediction here to-day that any movement which tended towards coalition with any other body of men would place this Convention in a false position and defeat the cause it had met to sustain. If such action were taken as should bear the appearance of coalition, there was not a newspaper in the hostile interest which would not seize upon the fact as a ground of assault upon those who had engaged in the work of this Convention, and the Convention might look for misrepresentations and calumnies without number. He hoped this Convention would make a nomination, and trusted that it would be such as would be acceptable to the entire people of this country who dissent from the policy and action of the Administration. If our friends at Philadelphia have the interests of the Union at heart, and he had no doubt they had, they would adopt our nomination, not as ours, but as their own. Now, each movement toward adjournment till next week, unless it occurred in the line of the regular business of this Convention, was a movement toward coalition. At Philadelphia there would undoubtedly be nominated a man who is sound upon the question of Americanism—in the broadest and widest sense of that term—sound upon the question of Freedom. This was all this Convention desired. He asked the Convention if it would nominate anybody else than the man who possessed those qualities? [Cries of "No, No."] If, then, it became necessary, in the ordinary course of things, if the Convention met again this afternoon, and found that it could not do its work this week, why, let it then stay over till next week, and finish it. That would be a perfectly legitimate proceeding. He, therefore, moved that the Convention take a recess till 4 o'clock, that it then meet, and go into another ballot, that it then proceed to indicate its choice for the Vice-Presidency if it was deemed necessary, and if night found the body still in session, and it was impossible to complete its business in that time, let it then adjourn over till next week. [Applause.] Then no man could say that the Convention had adjourned for the purpose of meeting any other body of men, [applause,] but it would be clear to every man that it had acted simply in the ordinary course of duty. If it adjourned in any other way, so as to prolong its sessions into another week, it would certainly be laid open to the charge of coalition.

Mr. LESTER rose and said, that after the eloquent exposition he had just listened to, he would withdraw his motion with more pleasure than he had offered it.

A motion to take a recess until 4 o'clock P. M., was then put and carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled a few minutes past 4 o'clock.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, moved a reconsideration of the vote to go again into another informal ballot for a candidate for the Presidency. He made the motion because the Convention was not full—many of the delegates had not yet arrived—and because he wished to hear from the delegates from each State, their reasons for their preferences.

The motion was lost.

The Convention then proceeded to the

SECOND BALLOT.

Banks	48	McLean	10
Fremont	36	Johnston	1
Stockton	20		
Whole number of votes			115

A third informal ballot was then taken, with the following result:

THIRD BALLOT.

Banks	46	McLean	2
Fremont	37	Johnston	15
Stockton	18		
Whole number votes			118

The President took the floor and suggested that time be allowed delegates to state the good qualities of their candidates.

The motion was carried.

Judge CONRAD said the men of Pennsylvania had a candidate who had not been presented, but it was his fault and not theirs. WM. F. JOHNSTON was recognized in Pennsylvania as the man who, arrayed against JAMES BUCHANAN, would carry every County which is open to the light of reason. With WM. F. JOHNSTON they could carry Pennsylvania. If Pennsylvania was lost, all was lost, and we were here beating funeral marches to the grave. If JAMES BUCHANAN be elected to the Presidency of the United States, he (the speaker) begged the Convention to remember that he is the pliant tool of Southern despotism. The election of JAMES BUCHANAN would but dig the grave of the Union which our fathers bled to establish. The speaker knew that Gov. JOHNSTON could carry Pennsylvania. He knew that Americans could carry that State. He had had the honor to receive the first majority rolled up by the Americans of that State, and he knew that the Americans of that day are Americans now. With such a candidate as Com. STOCKTON they could not fail in Pennsylvania. With such a candidate as WM. F. JOHNSTON they could not fail. They would be glad to have either, but would much prefer to have both. [Great applause.]

Mr. SPERRY, of Connecticut, presented Col. FREMONT as the candidate of that State. He was the first man who planted the American flag upon the shores of the Pacific. [Great applause.] He was offered as the candidate who had the true fire and grit which the course should have who comes freshly upon the course. [Applause.] No man can place his finger on any spot and say that this man has ever acted out his principles with any view other than that of a pure patriotism. He has had no selfish ends to secure. Take him if you can, and bring this fresh, young, strong war-horse to run against that old broken-down hack, JAMES BUCHANAN. [Great applause.]

Col. PERRY, of Kansas, spoke in favor of Col. FREMONT. Kansas' first choice was FREMONT and JOHNSTON. Her second choice was JOHNSTON and FREMONT. She did not care which way it was arranged.

Mr. ELLMORE, of Massachusetts, had the highest respect for all these candidates, but held on to BANKS.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, said Ohio men would like to *Chase* Democracy from one end of the land to the other. They would like to *Wade* after it. [Laughter.] But give the West the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, [great applause] and that great West will march up to the ballot-box and elect him President. [Applause.]

Mr. HOWARD, of California, said there could be no doubt that California owed a debt to Col. FREMONT; he was her decided preference; but still she would cooperate with her brethren in any honorable means to accomplish the ends desired.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, moved to proceed to a fourth informal ballot.

A motion to adjourn cut off debate, and the Convention adjourned to Monday at 12 M.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BALLOTS.

By States.

We give below a classification of the votes for President, by States, upon the three ballots cast on Saturday:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
MAINE—8 Delegates.			
Josiah Morrow	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Allen Schenck	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Rufus S. Stevens	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Benj. D. Peck	Fremont	Fremont.	Fremont.
N. G. Hitchborn	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
John S. Sayward	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—5.			
Anthony Colby	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
J. A. Dana	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Joseph P. Morse	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Geo. W. Riddle	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Jacob C. Ham	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
MASSACHUSETTS—14.			
W. S. Thurston	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
A. A. Richmond	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
P. W. Rugg	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
John Rogers	——	Fremont.	Fremont.
H. F. Wheelright	Fremont.	Fremont.	——
Josiah H. Temple	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
J. M. Churchill	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Rufus Ellmore	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
John Nesell	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Samuel Neal	Banks.	Banks.	Fremont.
Elihu C. Baker	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
John Prince	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Edwin F. Jenks	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Frederick Parker	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
RHODE ISLAND—4			
Thos A. Jenckes	Johnston.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Stephen Waterman	Johnston.	Fremont.	Johnston.
E. B. Pendleton	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Stephen N. Mason	Johnston.	Fremont.	Fremont.
CONNECTICUT—6.			
Lucius G. Peck	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Jas. E. Dunham	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Ezra Clark, Jr.	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
N. D. Sperry	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Edmund Perkins	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Orvis S. Ferry	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
NEW-YORK—35.			
At large } George Law	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
at large } Si as Seymour	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
1..D. D. T. Gordon	Banks.	——	Banks.
2..F. W. Walker	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
3..H. B. Wild	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
4..S. M. Stillwell	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
5..E. W. Andrews	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
6..C. Schaffer	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
7..R. Freemau	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
8..R. Mott	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
9..W. Durrin	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
10—C. A. Baker	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
11..G. A. Scroggs	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
12..C. Edwards Lester	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
13..A. R. French	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
14..S. H. Hammond	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
15..S. W. Crosby	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
16..J. B. Bayley	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
17..R. Barnum	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
18..J. W. Jerolamon	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
19..B. D. Ames	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
20..R Fradrich	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
21..E. C. Cattell	Banks.	Banks.	Fremont.
22..Ira Betts	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
23..F. W. Watotbury	Fremont.	Banks.	Banks.
24..G. O. Jones	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
25..S. Bradford	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
26..A. R. Marlett	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
27..Wm. Dunn	Fremont.	Banks.	Banks.
28..F. H. Ruggles	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
29..J. Wood, Jr.	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
30..A. Stevens	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
31..J. H. Graves	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
32..C. C. Bristol	Fremont.	Banks.	Banks.
33..F. W. Palmer	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
NEW-JERSEY—7.			
A. S. Livingston	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
J. M. Allen	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
J. H. Jones	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
Edmund Morris	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
Jas. Stuart	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
Wm. Halstead	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
C. W. Tolls	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
PENNSYLVANIA—27.			
At } W. F. Johnst'n	McLean.	Stockton.	Stockton.
Large } J. Williamson	McLean.	McLean.	Johnston.
1..James Ray	McLean.	Banks.	Banks.
2..O. H. P. Parker	McLean.	Banks.	Banks.
3..C Hinkle	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
4..C. A. Wallbun	McLean.	McLean.	Johnston.
5..Robt. T. Conrad	Stockton.	Johnston.	Johnston.
6..Park	——	——	——
7..J. W. Crowell	——	Stockton.	Stockton.
8..Wilson D. Stewart	Johnston.	Stockton.	Johnston.
9..Jons. Palderstein	McLean.	McLean.	McLean.
10..Geo. W Harris	McLean.	McLean.	Johnston.
11..H. C Caulkins	Stockton.	Stockton.	Johnston.
12..S. P. Case	McLean.	Stockton.	Johnston.
13..E. H. Rauch	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
14..Wm. S. Jessup	——	——	——
15..Edward Blanchard	——	——	——
16..Joseph Speck	Johnston.	——	——
17..George Lyster	McLean.	McLean.	Johnston.
18—D. L. Imbry	McLean.	McLean.	McLean.
19..Wm. A. Burleigh	——	——	——
20..John Covode	McLean	Banks.	Johnston.
21..R. M. Riddle	McLean.	——	——
22..J. H. Sewell	McLean.	McLean.	Johnston.
23..Jno. Ferguson	McLean.	McLean.	Johnston.
24..N. P. Sawyer	Johnston.	Stockton.	Johnston.
25..John Dick	McLean.	——	——
DELAWARE—1.			
Howard M. Robinett	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
INDIANA—1.			
Solomon Meredith	——	——	——
WISCONSIN—7.			
E. Hurlbut	——	——	Banks.
J. W. Wilson	——	——	Banks.
Jno. Lockwood	——	Banks.	Banks.
H. Daree	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
G. R. Walbridge	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
James Curry	——	Banks.	Banks.
B. E. Wood	——	Banks.	——
OREGON—2.			
Elias Pagsley	——	——	——
C. Brown	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
OHIO—23. (10 present.)			
Thomas H. Ford	McLean.	McLean.	Johnston.
Henry A. Spayth	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Joseph Bryant	McLean.	McLean.	Johnston.
Jno Scott	——	——	——
J. H. Baker	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
J. A. Briggs	——	Fremont.	Fremont.
David Heaton	——	——	——
W. L. Strong	McLean.	——	——
W. L. Snyder	McLean.	——	——
G. H. Ehle	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
CALIFORNIA—2.			
Wm A. Howard	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
E. C. Kemble	Fremont.	——	——
MINNESOTA—3.			
E. Webster	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
B Hale	Banks.	——	——
F. R. Bailey	Banks.	——	——
KANSAS—2.			
J. A. Perry	Fremont.	Fremont.	Fremont.
Thomas Stankland	——	——	——
MICHIGAN—6.			
A. M. Baker	Chase.	Stockton.	Stockton.
Chauncey Knapp	Chase.	Stockton.	Stockton.
Wm. E. Stelle	Chase.	Stockton.	Stockton.
Wm. Fuller	Chase.	——	——
M. A. McNaughton	Chase.	Stockton.	Stockton.
J. R. White	Chase.	——	——
IOWA—4.			
L. H. Webster	——	——	——
R. Long	Stockton.	Stockton.	Stockton.
C. Porter	Banks.	Banks.	Banks.
J. H. Lyon	Banks.	——	——

Loss of a Steamer on the Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 13.

By special dispatches we learn that the *Magnolia*, bound from Cincinnati to Nashville, with a large and valuable cargo, ran on the rocks at the foot of the Canal, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, and was sunk. The concussion was so great as to cause the entire cabin and boilers to slide overboard. Fortunately there were very few passengers on board. Capt. WM. F. FULLER and his crew, however, succeeded in saving all but one passenger, a young man named PHILLIPS, son of Mr. PHILLIPS, of the firm of JORDAN & PHILLIPS, iron merchants of this city. He was drowned. Mr. PHILLIPS was on his way to an iron furnace on Cumberland River with a number of laborers. The boat is a total wreck, but the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. She left here on Wednesday evening with a couple of barges in tow, taking over 400 tons of freight. She only had one barge in tow, we understand, when the accident occurred. The channel for some distance below the mouth of the Canal is very difficult to navigate at the present low stage of water, being bounded by rocks and bars. It is probable the weight of the barge dragged her too low down.

The *Magnolia* was built near Pittsburg, about three years since, by Capt. GEO. MOORE, of the steamer *Orb*, who sold her to Capt. JOHN THURSTON, of Arkansas. She is now owned by Messrs. DONALD CAMPBELL and JOSHUA YORKE, of this city, and is insured in two offices in Wheeling, for $32000. Her freight list and charges are insured for $5,000, in the Firemen's Office here. The value of the cargo is estimated at over $40,000, and is insured in the Washington, Firemen's, and other local offices, for over 15,000.

THE EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Further Particulars of the Assassination of James King, and the Proceedings of the Vigilance Committee.

Thrilling Scenes and Incidents.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

The steamer *Golden Age*, Capt. WATKINS, with the mails from the East of April 20, has not yet arrived, and great fears are entertained that some accident has befallen her. The steamer *America*, belonging to the Russian Government, Capt. HUDSON commanding, arrived here several days since, with dates from Panama to the 25th April, and reports everything quiet on the Isthmus. The detention of the *Golden Age* cannot, therefore, arise from any trouble at Panama;—great anxiety is felt in regard her. The *John L. Stephens*, advertised to sail this morning, met with an accident to her machinery, and notice was given yesterday afternoon that she would not sail until to-morrow noon, by which time it is hoped she will be in sailing order.

FROM the papers by this steamer you will learn what has been going on in our city for the last few days. It is hardly worth while for me to recapitulate, as the accounts in the steamer papers are so full. Since 1851, there never has been anything to stir up the people like the movements now going on. The attempt to assassinate JAS. KING, the Editor of the *Bulletin*, has filled the cup to the brim. As it is the last feather that breaks the camel's back, so was this deed the step fatal to the reign of thieves, murderers and assassins. The people have borne with them till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and have risen in their strength to crush the vipers that stung them. The "Vigilance Committee" of the days of '51 have again assumed the reins, and the work has commenced. Immediately after the attempt to assassinate the editor of the *Bulletin*, notice was given to the members of the old Vigilance Committee to meet; those who were here responded to the call, and steps were taken to reorganize.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

As soon as it was known that the list was ready for signatures hundreds rushed to the rooms and enrolled themselves. For three days a crowd of people besieged the doors, until over three thousand good and true men had pledged themselves to act under the directions of the Executive Committee composed of fifty of our most respectable citizens. The work of arming went quietly on, and their measures were taken so quietly that not one of the three thousand, except the Executive Committee, knew what the work was to be done or when. They were ordered to meet on Sunday morning, and it was only when they took up the line of march for the jail that they knew what was coming. Then commenced the rush of citizens for the heights in the vicinity of that institution. There was no noise, no confusion, not a sound, except the tramp of three thousand armed men, in whose faces one might read the determined character of the movement and of their readiness to execute without flinching the orders of those they had sworn to obey.

THE SCENE AT THE JAIL.

Of their subsequent movements—surrounding the jail, and of the distribution of the forces—you have full particulars. It was evident to the spectators that resistance to such a body of men would be madness on the part of the Sheriff and his (black) guards, consisting almost entirely of "shoulder strikers," who were trembling in their shoes, for no man among them knew at what moment his time would come, if it had not already. They had blustered, and jeered the crowd that gathered about the jail when JAMES CASEY was taken to it, taunting them, and urging them to try. They called out, "why don't you take it?" on the roof of the jail, after the troops had surrounded it. I noticed CHARLES P. DUANE, more commonly known as "Dutch Charley," well known in your City; when the Committe gave the order to those on the roof to vacate, he had the impudence to approach the ranks and offer his services—the only reply to which was "leave, Sir!" and as he passed through, for once his impudence forsook him, and his face blanched to an ashy paleness.

ORDERLY CONDUCT OF THE PEOPLE.

During the whole proceedings, not a sound was heard, except when CASEY was passed to the carriage. A cheer rose from the spectators, but a wave of the hand from one of the Executive Committee silenced the multitude, and from that moment not a voice was raised, not a sound heard. The same good order and stillness prevailed when CORA was taken from the jail an hour or two later.

So solemn a procession never before moved through the streets of San Francisco as that escorting CHARLES CORA to the Committee rooms. In front, on each side and in rear of the carriage, five hundred bayonets glistened in the sun, and the death-like stillness was broken only now and then.

CORA'S MISTRESS.

As the procession passed a carriage, a woman sprang from it with a wild and piercing scream, and attempted to reach the carriage containing the prisoner. It was BELL CORA, his mistress, who, with a woman's devotion, had clung to him during his trial and imprisonment, and had spent thousands in efforts to procure his release. She was restrained with all the the gentleness a child would have been, and placed in her carriage again.

BEARING OF THE PRISONERS.

As the solemn *cortège* passed a corner, a moment later, the window of the carriage was partially opened to admit air, and I saw CORA's face; his eyes were half-closed and a ghastly pallor overspread his countenance; he looked like death itself. I understand that on arriving at the Committee rooms he fainted. CASEY exhibited more "pluck," and if he is sentenced to death will undoubtedly die "game."

Whether the prisoners have yet been tried is not known, but the Executive Committee have been in session night and day. They number fifty, twenty-five of whom are constantly in session, and a guard of two or three hundred men are constantly under arms at the rooms, and as many more patrol the streets at night. A dragoon company, numbering nearly a hundred, armed with sabres and revolvers, are on duty at the present moment, and are now drawn up in line on Front-street. Companies armed with muskets are constantly passing, and the whole city presents a warlike aspect.

GEORGE LAW'S MUSKETS IN DEMAND.

Two thousand stand of the famous GEO. LAW's muskets are now in use by the Committee, and are hired for two months, for which they pay $5,000. Everything in the shape of a weapon that can be procured is in use, and I observed an old Nantucket whaling captain armed with a lance, a most formidable weapon at close quarters.

ALARM AMONG THE GAMBLERS.

It is said that there is a scattering among the gamblers and "shoulder strikers," evidently believing that San Francisco is no longer a healthy place for them. One of their number, NED MCGOWAN, boasted the other evening that there was not a man in the place that dared serve a notice on *him* to leave, and adding that he was "good for about twelve of them." Yesterday morning he left town in a hurry, and has not been seen here since. It is said that the Committee have a long list of the same style of gentlemen who will be invited to leave the place forthwith—it is also rumored that CASEY has avowed a determination to give the names of his confederates. The gambling houses have been closed, not a shutter has been opened for two days, and but few of the fraternity are seen in the streets. It is indeed a reign of terror to them. I have just learned that orders have been issued for every Company to hold themselves in readiness for duty at 12 o'clock to-day. Sacramento-street is crowded with people, and hundreds are gathered about "Montgomery Block," waiting with anxiety and suspense the announcements from time to time of the condition of Mr. KING who it is said has been failing since morning and it is thought that he cannot live the day out.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

All business is suspended, and although it is "steamer-day"—a time when all are called upon to "settle up," and everybody is busy, I have not seen any evidences of it in the shape of brisk young gentlemen with "that little bill." The Banks, usually so thronged the day before the steamer sails, are almost deserted—all are on the *qui vive*, expecting every moment that CORA and CASEY will be taken out and executed, more especially if Mr. KING should not survive through the day.

THE PRESS ON THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Every newspaper in the city and State has sustained the action of the Vigilance Committee, except the *Herald*. That sheet seems to be identified with the interests of the shoulder-strikers, and the morning after Mr. KING was shot, it came out with a garbled account of the matter, terming it "a shooting affair," and giving positive evidence of a leaning towards the side of the "rowdies." Over three hundred subscribers immediately withdrew their names, and all day there was a rush of its former patrons to withdraw their advertisements. It had, for a long time, been the paper in which the auctioneers advertised by agreement, and the main support of the paper was derived from that quarter; they held a meeting, and by universal consent withdrew their advertisements. The consequence was that the morning after the paper appeared in a most diminutive form, shorn of its fair proportions, and giving a practical illustration of the opinions of the people.

DEATH OF MR. KING.

Two o'clock P. M.—Mr. KING expired 30 minutes since. The bells are tolling, every store and place of business is closed, the streets are crowded with people conversing in whispers, and a gloomy cloud seems to hang over the whole city like a pall. CASEY's doom is sealed.

Four o'clock.—The flags of the shipping are at half mast, and on every side the buildings are draped in black, and crape streams from every window; armed men are marching through the streets, and an ominous stillness reigns throughout the city—and thus closes a day long to be remembered in San Francisco.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT.

Wednesday morning, 21.—Matters remain in about the same state;

PRESIDENTIAL.

Col. Benton Accepts the Nomination for Governor and Indorses Buchanan.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MISSOURI.

I have come to the determination, at this place, to accept the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor of our State, induced to it by no paltry calculation of the chances of an election, but wholly and entirely upon considerations of public good. The nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency determines my course in relation to the Governorship. I consider him the safest chance for preserving the peace of the country, now greatly endangered both at home and abroad, and believing him to be the best chance for peace, I hold it to be the duty of those who are in favor of that object to assist in his election; and for one, I shall do so—in a public capacity, if you invest me with one, and as a private citizen of Missouri, if not.

I proceed to the State immediately, first landing at Cape Girardeau, and then proceeding to other parts of the country. Your fellow-citizen,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, June 7, 1856.

Mr. Fillmore Accepts the K. N. Nomination —Correspondence.

From the Richmond Whig.

To the Editors of the Whig:

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed I send you for publication the official announcement to Mr. FILLMORE of his nomination, and his letter of acceptance.

Yours truly, ALEX. H. H. STUART.

[COPY.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1856.

To Hon. Millard Fillmore:

SIR: The National Convention of the American Party, which has just closed its session in this city, has unanimously chosen you as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States in the election to be held in November next. It has associated with you ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, Esq., of Tennessee, as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The Convention has charged the undersigned with the agreeable duty of communicating these proceedings to you, and of asking your acceptance of a nomination which will receive not only the cordial support of the great national party in whose name it is made, but the approbation also of large numbers of other enlightened friends of the Constitution and the Union, who will rejoice in the opportunity to testify their grateful appreciation of your faithful service in the past, and their confidence in your experience and integrity for the guidance of the future.

The undersigned take advantage of this occasion to tender to you the expression of their own gratification in the proceedings of the Convention, and to assure you of the high consideration with which they are yours, &c.

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART,
ANDREW STEWART,
ERASTUS BROOK,
E. B. BARTLETT,
WM. J. EAMES.
EPHRAIM MARSH,
Committee, &c., &c.

PARIS, May 21, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American Party which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for the Vice-Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice This must account for my apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I deemed it improper for me to interfere. But this unsolicited and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore, approving as I do, the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its nomination without waiting to inquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens in every part of the Union who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our Government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first years of its existence; and if possible to quiet that alarming sectional agitation, which, while it delights the Monarchists of Europe, causes every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

So estimating this party, both in its present position and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles, as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia—a copy of which you were so kind as to inclose me—holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe, and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and the hopes of the fathers of our Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and, with the blessing of Divine Providence, hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that I am, with profound respect and esteem,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Andrew Stewart, Erastus Brooks, E. B. Bartlett, Wm. J. Eames, Ephraim Marsh, Committee.

Letter from Judge McLean—The Missouri Compromise—Kansas Affairs.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

JUDGE HORNBLOWER TO JUDGE M'LEAN.

NEWARK, May 13, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Your communication to the *National Intelligencer* of December, 1847, has just been reproduced here, and I have now read it for the first time. I have been looking, with no little solicitude, for the decision of the Supreme Court in the case lately argued, involving the question of the constitutionality of the Missouri Prohibition; a question of great practical importance now, when the traditional policy of the country from the period of Independence, on the subject of Slavery, is sought to be overturned. Though it is a long time since I left the Bench and the active pursuits of the profession, and but a short span remains for me here, I continue to take great interest in the decisions of the Courts, and in the political questions of the day—especially such as relate to Slavery, which seems to override all other questions, and shape our entire national policy. I will feel greatly obliged to you if you will put me in the way of getting a copy of the decision as soon as it shall be made.

And now, as I am now on the subject, I must add a few words to unburthen myself, for I feel most deeply in the present crisis. Of course I do not offer on my own part, nor ask on yours, any intimation of opinion on the constitutional question now judicially before you, in advance of the judgment of the Court. I know too well what the proprieties of your position demand of yourself and of me to do so, and indeed your known views on this point, leave me, so far as you are concerned, nothing to fear, nor anything to desire.

The broad ground maintained by you in the communication to which I have referred, is quite satisfactory to me on that head. If your construction of the Constitution were enforced, we should have no more Slave States, nor any further extension of Slavery. But upon the great political question of the day—the admission of Kansas as a Free State—the issue now being made up for the decision of the great tribunal of the people, I feel at liberty to speak freely. You and I are natives of the same State—the little, but patriotic State of New-Jersey. Your birth was contemporaneous with the adoption of the immortal ordinance which prohibited Slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and secured freedom to the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; mine preceded that event several years. You were only planted on the frontiers to grow up among the hardy pioneers, with those young empires which have sprung up at your feet, as if by magic at the touch of the wand of Liberty; and I have lingered amidst the battlefields of Monmouth, of Princeton and of Trenton. Both have lived to see Slavery abolished in our native State, and both have witnessed from the beginning, the glorious results of the humane and patriotic policy of our fathers, so happily signalized by that beneficent and inspiring measure to which the free West is so deeply indebted.

With these results before us, nurtured and schooled as we have been among the men of the Revolutionary period, and animated, as I trust we are, by the true spirit of enlightened Christianity, we cannot look upon the scenes of violence, of bloodshed and of civil and fraternal war in Kansas, countenanced as they are by a faithless Administration, and a powerful but ruthless political party, without deep mortification and alarm, nor without burning indignation.

We need, my dear Sir, for this difficult crisis, at the head of public affairs, a wise, patriotic, well balanced, experienced, firm and self-reliant statesman, whose known qualifications and character may inspire universal respect and confidence with all right-minded men. With such a pilot I shall feel safe, and I am glad to see the public mind turning towards you. It is an augury of good. It is an evidence that the imminent dangers of the crisis are appreciated, for it is in times of storm and peril, that the fearful and the faithful naturally turn to such as you for safety. The present Congress ought not to adjourn without admitting Kansas as a Free State. You are on the spot, and as this is purely a political question, and partakes not at all of a judicial character, you may properly express your opinions and exercise your rightful influence in regard to it. The exigency demands that we overlook mere forms. When fraud and violence stalk abroad over one of the fairest of the heritages of freemen, and when it is sought to plant slavery in the virgin soil of that beautiful territory at the point of the bayonet, it is no time to talk of technicalities. The peace and honor of the country are not to be deferred to such considerations as these. The population of Kansas, before the beginning of another Congress, and possibly before the close of the present, will run up to 100,000, if the war of exclusion and extermination now going on there shall be suspended by so wholesome and patriotic a measure. But I must stop. If I should give way to my feelings, I should weary your patience. I hope my days may be prolonged to see this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, and then I may say, with a peculiar unction, my "*nunc dimittis.*"

Yours most respectfully and truly,
JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER.

REPLY OF JUDGE MCLEAN.

CINCINNATI, June 6, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Your eloquent and patriotic letter of the 13th of May was forwarded to me from Washington, and came to hand on my way to the West, when I had only time to acknowledge its receipt and my obligations for your warm expressions of kindness and confidence. Since then I have been engaged at my Circuit in Indianapolis.

You will have learned before this from the public papers that the Missouri suit to which your letter refers was continued to the December term and a re-argument ordered. Of course, I cannot now properly say anything in regard to it, but I must express my gratification in knowing that you are satisfied with my views, already publicly avowed, as to the Constitutional power of the General Government over the subject of Slavery in the Territories.

Your allusions to our native State and its battlefields and to the home of my adoption and the ordinance of 1787, so intimately connected with its history, bring to me grateful reminiscences.

For New-Jersey I have ever cherished a filial pride and regard; though limited in territory and population as compared with other of her sister States, she has at all times been strong in those high qualities which are only developed in an advanced stage of civilization, and has wielded a moral force superior to her relative political power. My father left Ireland a young man, and landed at Wilmington, in Delaware, at the dawn of the Revolution. He soon after became a citizen of New-Jersey, and occupying an humble position in the common walks of life, he aspired to no higher place than that of a private in the ranks of the revolutionary army, and bravely bore his part as a militia man in the battles of Monmouth, Princeton and Trenton. The memory of a father's service, however humble, in so glorious a struggle, may well be cherished by a son with proud satisfaction. I was born in your county of Morris, but after the close of the Revolution, my father, with his young family, settled in the Northwestern territory, where it has been my favored lot to grow up under the congenial influences of that immortal ordinance which has wisely guaranteed liberty forever to that beautiful region; and which her millions of peaceful and patriotic people will never cease to reverence as the foundation of their progress, prosperity and power.

It has been to me a source of the deepest regret and of the most painful apprehension for the safety of our institutions, to witness the growing indifference and hostility, developed more generally during the last few years, to this salutary principle of that great measure of JEFFERSON. Some, indeed, have ventured to question its constitutionality, although for near seventy years it has been the theme of eulogium with lawyers and statesmen of the highest eminence in all sections of the country, and has received the sanction of every judicial tribunal in which it has been discussed, and that, too, in the Slave States.

In these latter days Jack-a-lanterns, generated in the bottomless marshes of party politics, seem to allure quite as many followers as are found in the path illustrated by the purer and safer lights emitted from the precepts and examples of the sages of the revolutionary period, and political action seems to be directed rather by considerations of conceived party necessity, than by the suggestions of reason, justice and patriotic principle.

Occupying the position I do, it is not permitted to me to speak of the transactions in Kansas in their legal aspects; but I may say with you, that I contemplate the violence, bloodshed, and civil and fraternal war now transpiring there with mingled emotions of sadness, alarm and mortification. They are the fruits of that ill-advised and mischievous measure—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which, from the first, I have earnestly deprecated; and I have no hesitation in saying that the immediate admission of Kansas as a State into the Union under the Constitution already formed, commends itself to me as a measure of sound policy, and well calculated to bring peace to the territory and to the country.

With these views, I have not been backward in advising in all suitable ways, the adoption of that measure. There are several precedents which may be appealed to in support of it, and especially that of the admission of Michigan. It would do no injustice to my section of the country. It would powerfully tend to tranquilize the public mind, allay sectional jealousies, and bring the great mass of the people to the earnest support of the Constitution and the Union in their pristine integrity. The South would have no just cause to complain of it, and indeed ought freely and generously to yield it upon the altar of public good. Since the adoption of the Constitution, as many Slave States as Free States have been admitted into the Union; and the Slave States, while they have only about one-fourth of the white population of the country, embrace a much larger extent of fertile territory, with a more genial climate than the Free States.

No intelligent observer can fail to see that the tendency of our institutions is now rapidly downward, and all history and experience show that no free Government, with such tendencies, was ever arrested in its declining career without a revolution, either by a peaceful change of its policy and rulers, or by the bloody arbitrament of the sword. It is an axiom in government, as clear as any intuitive truth, that no free Government can rest upon any other than a moral basis. In this must consist its strength. How much of this foundation remains for our model Republic it will be well for the people, yet virtuous and enlightened, to ponder in season. If they do not see or appreciate their danger, it is in vain that they hold the powar to apply the corrective.

With the greatest respect, I am very truly yours,
JOHN MCLEAN.

Hon. J. C. HORNBLOWER.

Senator Hamlin's Withdrawal from the Democratic Party.

SPEECH DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Mr. HAMLIN—Mr. President, I rise for a purpose purely personal, such as I have never before risen for in the Senate. I desire to explain some matters personal to myself and to my own future course in public life.

SEVERAL SENATORS—Go on.

Mr. HAMLIN—I ask the Senate to excuse me from further service as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. I do so because I feel that my relations hereafter will be of such a character as to render it proper that I should no longer hold that position. I owe this act to the dominant majority in the Senate. When I cease to harmonize with the majority, or tests are applied by that party with which I have acted to which I cannot submit. I feel that I ought no longer to hold that responsible position. I propose to state briefly the reasons which have brought me to that conclusion.

During nine years of service in the Senate I have preferred rather to be a working than a talking member, and so I have been almost a silent one. On the subjects which have so much agitated the country, Senators know that I have rarely uttered a word. I love my country more than I love my party. I love my country above my love for any interests that can too deeply agitate or disturb its harmony. I saw, in all the exciting scenes and debates through which we have passed, no particular good that would result from my active intermingling in them. My heart has often been full, and the impulses of that heart have often been felt upon my lips; but I have repressed them there.

Sir, I hold that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a gross moral and political wrong, unequaled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and hardly equaled in the annals of any other free country. Still, Sir, with a desire to promote harmony and concord and brotherly feeling, I was a quiet man under all the exciting debates which led to that fatal result. I believed it wrong then; I can see that wrong lying broadcast all around us now. As a wrong I opposed that measure; not indeed by my voice, but with consistent and steady and uniform votes. I so resisted it in obedience to the dictates of my own judgment. I did it also cheerfully, in compliance with the instructions of the Legislature of Maine, which were passed by a vote almost unanimous. In the House of Representatives of Maine, consisting of one hundred and fifty-one members, only six, I think, dissented; and in the Senate, consisting of thirt-one members, only one member non-concurred.

But the Missouri restriction was abrogated. The portentous evils that were predicted have followed and are yet following along in its train. It was done, sir, in violation of the pledges of that party with which I have always acted and with which I have always voted. It was done in violation of solemn pledges of the President of the United States, made in his inaugural address. Still, sir, I was disposed to suffer the wrong until I should see that no evil results were flowing from it. We were told by almost every Senator who addressed us upon that occasion that no evil results would follow; that no practical difference in the settlement of the country and the character of the future State would take place, whether the act were done or not. I have waited calmly and patiently to see the fulfillment of that prediction; and I am grieved, sir, to say now that they have at least been mistaken in their predictions and promises. They have all signally failed.

That Senators might have voted for that measure under the belief then expressed, and the predictions to which I have alluded, I can well understand. But how Senators can now defend that measure amid all its evils, which are overwhelming the land, it not threatening it with a conflagration, is what I do not comprehend. The whole of the disturbed state of the country has its rise in and is attributable to that act alone—nothing else. It lies at the foundation of all our misfortunes and commotions. Had it not been done, that repose and quiet which pervaded the public mind then would hold it in tranquility to-day. Instead of startling events we should have quiet and peace within our borders, and that fraternal feeling which ought to animate the citizens of every part of the Union towards those of all other sections.

Sir, the events that are taking place around us are indeed startling. They challenge the public mind and appeal to the public judgment; they thrill the public nerve as electricity imparts a tremulous motion to the telegraphic wire. It is a period when all good men should unite in applying the proper remedy to secure peace and harmony to the country. Is this to be done by any of us by remaining associated with those who have been instrumental in producing these results and who now justify them? I do not see my duty lying in that direction.

I have, while temporarily acquiescing, stated here and at home, everywhere, uniformly, that when the tests of those measures were applied to me as one of party fidelity, I would sunder them as flax is sundered at the touch of fire. I do it now.

The occasion involves a question of moral duty; and self-respect allows me no other line of duty but to follow the dictates of my own judgment and the impulses of my own heart. A just man may cheerfully submit to many enforced humiliations, but a self-degraded man has ceased to be worthy to be deemed a man at all.

Sir, what has the recent Democratic Convention at Cincinnati done? *It has indorsed the measure I have condemned, and has sanctioned its destructive and ruinous effects.* It has done more, vastly more. That principle or policy of Territorial sovereignty which once had, and which I suppose now has, its advocates within these walls, is stricken down; and there is an absolute denial of it in the resolution of the Convention, if I can draw right conclusions—a *denial equally to Congress, and even to the people of the Territories, of the right to settle the question of Slavery therein.* On the contrary, the Convention has actually incorporated into the platform of the Democratic Party that doctrine which, only a few years ago, met nothing but ridicule and contempt, here and elsewhere, namely, that *the flag of the Federal Union, under the Constitution of the United States, carries Slavery wherever it floats.* If this baleful principle be true, then that national ode which inspires us always as on a battle field, should be re-written by DRAKE, and should read thus:

"Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
Where SLAVERY's soil beneath our feet,
And SLAVERY's banner streaming o'er us."

Now, sir, what is the precise condition in which this matter is left by the Cincinnati Convention? I do not design to trespass many moments on the Senate; but allow me to read and offer a very few comments upon some portions of the Democratic platform. The first resolution that treats upon the subject is in these words—I read just so much of it as is applicable to my present remarks:

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution."

I take it that the language in this far is language which meets a willing and ready response from every Senator here; certainly it does from me. But in the following resolution I find these words:

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress."

The first resolution which I read was adopted years ago in Democratic Conventions. The second resolution which I read was adopted in subsequent years, when a different state of things had arisen, and it became necessary to apply an abstract proposition relating to the States to the Territories. Hence the adoption of the language contained in the second resolution which I have read.

Now, Sir, I deny the position thus assumed by the Cincinnati Convention. In the language of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) so ably and so appropriately used on Tuesday last, I hold that *the entire and unqualified sovereignty of the Territories is in Congress.* That is my judgment; but this resolution brings the Territories precisely within the same limitations which are applied to the States in the resolution which I first read. The two taken together deny to Congress any power of legislation in the Territories.

Follow on and let us see what remains. Adopted as a part of the present platform, and as necessary to a new state of things, and to meet an emergency now existing, the Convention says:

"The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—non-interference by Congress with Slavery in States and Territories."

Then follows the last resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States."

Take all these resolutions together, and the deduction which we must necessarily draw from them is a denial to Congress of any power whatever to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. The last resolution denies to the people of the Territory any power over that subject save when they shall have a sufficient number to form a Constitution and become a State, and also denies that Congress has any power over the subject; and so the resolutions hold that this power is at least in abeyance while the Territory is in a Territorial condition. That is the only conclusion which you can draw from these resolutions. Alas! for short-lived Territorial sovereignty! It came to its death in the house of its friends; it was buried by the same hands which had given it baptism!

But, Sir, I did not rise for the purpose of discussing these resolutions, but only to read them, and state the action which I propose to take in view of them. I may, I probably shall, take some subsequent occasion, when I shall endeavor to present to the Senate and the country a fair account of what is the true issue presented to the people for their consideration.

My object now is to show only that the Cincinnat Convention has indorsed and approved of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, from which so many evils have already flowed, from which, I fear, more and worse evils must yet be anticipated. It would, of course, be expected that the Presidential nominee of that Convention would accept, cordially and cheerfully, the platform prepared for him by his party friends. No person can object to that. As there is no equivocation on his part about the matter, I beg leave to read a short extract from a speech of that gentleman, made at his own home within the last few days.

In reply to the Keystone Club, which paid him a visit there, Mr. BUCHANAN said:

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed on a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply JAMES BUCHANAN, I must square my conduct according to the platform of the party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it."

These events leave to me only one unpleasant duty, which is to declare here that I can maintain political associations with no party that insists upon such doctrines; that *I can support no man for President who avows and recognizes them; and that the little of that power with which God has endowed me shall be employed to battle manfully, firmly and consistently for his defeat, demanded as it is by the highest interests of the country which owns all my allegiance.*

The PRESIDENT—The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine to be excused from further service on the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

A Quiet and "Umble" Letter of Adhesion.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to accept your invitation to unite with the Democracy of New-York on Wednesday next in responding to the nomination of the distinguished statesmen whom the Cincinnati Convention have so unanimously presented to the Democracy of the Union for their support. In my judgment the ranks of the party do not contain two men more able and upright, or better fitted to the respective offices of President and Vice-President of the United States than Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

Accept my thanks for your kindness, and believe me to be respectfully and truly yours,
J. VAN BUREN.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1856.

Secretary Marcy swallows the Pill without Winking.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it is not in my power to accept your invitation to attend the Mass Meeting of the Democrats of the City of New York, to be held in the Park to-morrow evening to ratify the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Approving of the selection of the candidates made by the National Democratic Convention, I shall devote my best efforts to their success. It is also gratifying to perceive that these nominations are likely to have an auspicious effect upon the Democratic Party in the State of New-York. Although concurring in principles, it has unfortunately been divided in action, and consequently has suffered temporary defeats; but, cordially united, its consolidated strength wisely directed, cannot fail to insure success to the National Democratic ticket, as well as to restore to the State the signal advantages of a prudent and wholesome administration of its public affairs. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

What the Hards Think—A Poetical Epistle.

BINGHAMTON, June 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 7th, inviting me to address a meeting to be held in the Park to-morrow evening, to respond to the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for Vice-President of the United States, reached me yesterday, and approving as I do of the objects of the meeting, and desiring to participate in the proceedings, I shall avail myself of your kindness, if I can possibly extricate myself from a previous engagement, which I fear may be controlling. Lest this may prove so, and I be deprived of the pleasure of being with you, I send you this note. I cordially approve of the nomination, and although devotion to private pursuits for the last few years has withdrawn me from political channels, I shall endeavor, while others are contributing of their abundance, to cast in my humble mite to aid in insuring its success.

The country, my friends, which we all love, with institutions which we would gladly cherish, demands our best consideration. Its dearest interests are imperiled—its integrity is threatened. Where all should be peace and fraternal regard, we have strife and conflict and blood. The seeds of discord and heresy have been sown broad-cast over our fair and fertile land by the enemies of rational freedom, and great care and vigilance are requisite to root out and destroy their fruits. The storm which howls around us, and the waves upon which our bark is tossed will increase in rage and fury, until the slumbering Genius of Liberty shall, like the Saviour of men, be aroused from her slumbers, and cry to *Peace, be still!*"

The nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN will inspire the country with hope. Like the bow which looks out from the storm, it tells us that the turbulent elements will sink quietly to repose.

Mr. BUCHANAN was entitled to the Cincinnati nomination by reason of seniority among all the eminent names suggested in connection with the office. He was, too, clearly designed by public opinion and expectation, and was fortified by the united voice of his own proud and noble State, which had never been thus honored. He will be acceptable to the Democratic Party and to the whole people, because of his high personal character, his eminent abilities, his large experience, and, above all, his conceded statesmanship. The interests of the country and the feelings and spirit of the people demand the selection of statesmen and not politicians for the high places in Government. It was my good fortune to be associated with Mr. BUCHANAN about five years in the affairs of Government, and I had good opportunity to know of what I write.

The career of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, though less extended, has been honorable, brilliant and commanding. His name is a tower of strength at home, and he is respected as a Democrat of the National school, of fine talents and high promise, throughout the Union. His nomination was but just to himself, and alike honorable to his State and those who made the selection.

This ticket will be elected, but not without a struggle—it will be bitterly but unsuccessfully opposed. It will concentrate in opposition all the bad elements which the degenerate spirit of the times has suffered to breed in the hot-bed of faction—in the nursery of "false doctrine, heresy and *ism*." It will summon to its support and unite in one grand and powerful column, not only the entire Democratic strength of the Union, but a large class of citizens who, exempt from the associations of party, desire to see their beloved country occupy her own proud eminence among the nations of the earth; desire to see her great and diversified interests protected; to secure for her people the blessings of honorable peace and exemption from sectional feuds, and, finally, to see the blessings of a Constitutional Union perpetuated forever.

I have the honor to be sincerely and truly yours,
D. S. DICKINSON.

From Hon. Greene C. Bronson.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing could be better than the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and my heart will be with the great company which will assemble in the Park this evening, to respond to the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. We have a platform as broad as the Union, and candidates who are not only above reproach, but eminently qualified for the stations which they are to occupy. And besides, the foundation has been laid for the cordial re-union of all that is sound in the Democratic party, and the places of the few who have gone over to the enemy will be much more than filled by good citizens from other quarters, who see nothing but danger to the country in the movements of their former associates, and are resolved to stand fast by the Constitution. Let us hear no more by way of reproach about "Hards" and "Softs" and former dissensions, but buckle on our armor and contend manfully for the principles which lie at the foundation of the national compact. We shall then not only deserve, but shall achieve a noble victory.

Respectfully yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Massachusetts and Brooks—Letter from Geo. B. Loring.

The following letter is a copy of one sent by Dr. LORING, of Salem, one of the Democratic Delegates from Massachusetts to Cincinnati, in reply to a note from Rev. Dr. LOWELL, alluding to the late attack upon Mr. SUMNER:

SALEM, Monday, June 9, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have this hour reached my home from the West, and have had your note of the 6th instant laid before me. The kindness of its spirit, and its allusions to your regard for myself and my father, as well as to my intimacy with your son, induce me to reply to you in refutation of charges made against me, in reference to the unfortunate affair between Messrs. SUMNER and BROOKS. I am too much accustomed to public misrepresentations to allow myself to notice it—but I am happy to explain at any time my conduct to my friends, who may have been misled by statements presented by the press or by any other public method.

It is not true that either Col. GREENE, Gen. PRESLEE or myself invited Mr. BROOKS to dine with us. We met at table at Willard's Hotel accidentally, and both my friends and myself expressed great regret that the affair had happened, remarking, without dissent, that the place and mode of attack rendered it something more than a mere expression of indignation at words which were deemed abusive and insulting. I cannot but regret and condemn the course pursued by Mr. BROOKS, and I simply express opinions which I have heard from all parts of the Union and from members of every party, when I say that the phrases used by Mr. SUMNER in his speech are also inexcusable. They cannot be sanctioned by any person of right mind and pure taste. They brought their author down from the position he had previously held, unmolested and unharmed, as an eloquent and fearless advocate of the views of his party, to that level which is occupied by personal abuse and physical assault. When men give each other the lie, and charge each other with gross immorality, they have already gained the ground where more material weapons come into play. And they are usually considered to be ready to take the consequences. I think that you will agree with me that vituperation never aided a good cause, and never elevated a bad one.

When gentlemen complain that I did not call upon Mr. SUMNER while I was in Washington, they should remember that I have never stood in any relation to him, either public or private, which would warrant such an act on my part. It would have passed for no merit, in his mind, had I done so.

In expressing the above views I state what have uniformly been the opinions of myself and those with whom my name has been connected in this matter, and any other representation can grow out of party malevolence alone. And I am surprised that your long personal knowedge of me should not have been sufficient to assure you that in passing my judgment I could not be governed by either cruelty or injustice.

I shall use this reply to yourself as a reply to the public generally, who are using my name and those of my friends a little too freely, and far too unjustly in this affair.

With feelings of reverent regard,
I am respectfully your obedient servant,
GEO. B. LORING.

Rev. CHARLES LOWELL, D. D., Elmwood, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Winthrop on the Sumner Outrage and Kansas Affairs.

BOSTON, Monday Evening, June 2, 1856.

S. G. HOWE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I thank you for your polite invitation of this afternoon. I have just returned home—much earlier than I could have wished—from a short journey which the state of my health required, in order to fulfill special engagements which could not be postponed, and which occupy the whole of my time at this moment. Without any reference, therefore, to the precise purposes of the meeting to-morrow evening, I am compelled to say at once that it is out of my power to attend to it. I must beg you to excuse me, also, from being named as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting—having long since resolved not to render myself responsible for the doings or sayings of any meeting at which there was no chance of my being personally present.

I trust that it is not necessary for me to go to Faneuil Hall in order to be believed when I say that no one deplores more deeply than myself the distressing occurrences which have recently taken place both in Kansas and at Washington, and that no one would more gladly assist in relieving the personal sufferings and redressing the public wrongs which have resulted from them. Especially would I coöperate, with the utmost eagerness, with those who may be ready to propose and to sustain any just, practicable and Constitutional measures for arresting the progress of civil war in Kansas, and for restoring to the sons and daughters of Massachusetts, and of every other State, in that disvoted Territory, the security, peace and freedom which they are entitled to enjoy. I must be perfectly frank in saying, however, that I have no great hope that violent speeches, angry resolutions, or inflammatory appeal, will do anything towards accomplishing such a result. It is no time, in my humble judgment, for indulging in sweeping denunciations, indiscriminate and insulting reproaches, or clamorous challenges and defiances towards other sections of the Union.

On the contrary, beyond almost all other periods in our history, since we had a history as a united nation—unless we are willing to see that history brought to a bloody close and the volume shut forever—it is a time for the calmest, wisest, most collected and best considered words of which any man is capable. But unfortunately, though by no means unnaturally, after the agitating events which have so recently occurred and which are still in progress, we are hardly in a condition either to utter anything or to listen to anything which is not angry, violent and vindictive. I am not sorry, under these circumstances, that it has not been in my power to speak at all in relation to them. There may be a time for juster views and wiser utterances; while as to any taunts to which silence may have subjected me, they pass by me like the idle wind of which they are composed.

I am by no means disposed to reopen the issues of other years. But I cannot help thinking that if the gallant veteran, who ought at this moment to have been at the head of the nation, and who is still at the head of its army—whose presence has almost as often been the pledge of peace in scenes of strife, as it has been of victory on the field of battle—could be sent at once to Kansas, with full powers to command and enforce a cessation of lawless violence and conflict, and to put down the reign of terror in that region, the dangers which now threaten the peace of the whole country might still be averted. But if nothing is to be attempted but to send more men and more money, and more munitions of war into that Territory, in a heated and furious competition between the North and the South, you and I, my dear Sir, may not live to see the termination of a struggle from which nothing but disaster and downfall to Republican Liberty and to Human Liberty can result.

But I forbear from entering upon topics, on which I have neither time nor heart to enlarge. Let me only express my fervent hope and prayer that the meeting at Faneuil Hall may not fall short of the exigencies of the occasion in the moderation and wisdom of its councils; and that a spirit of comprehensive and christian patriotism, rebuking everything of public violence and personal wrong, bringing us all back into a temper of mutual forbearance, forgiveness and good will, may speedily reassert itself in all quarters of our land.

Believe me, dear Sir, respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

The Cincinnati Doctrine of "State Equality."

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 13.

This new doctrine is the most popular ever broached by a political party. In its application to our Territories it was formally suggested but a few months since. *Yet it already commands the cheerful, unhesitating and cordial assent of the Democracy of the country, who constitutes a majority of the people, and is, besides, approved by every man with a Southern heart in his bosom, no matter to what party he belongs.* Many men, loyal to the South, thought it unsafe to repeal the Missouri Compromise. They can think so no longer—for that compromise never did give satisfaction to North or South. The North violated it in the case of California, and originated a party (the Free-Soilers) whose motto was no more Slave territory. It was the fruitful parent of abolition, because it contained and asserted abolition. If Government might and could prohibit Slavery North of 36° 30', it might and should prohibit it in all the Territories. If Slavery was wrong and inexpedient in the Territories, it was equally wrong and inexpedient in the States. This compromise admitted in principle all that Abolition asked; but it only gave them a taste of blood, and *they* were dissatisfied. The South saw itself robbed by it, and was equally dissatisfied. There is no excuse left to any Southern man whatever to complain of the repeal of that Compromise. The Cincinnati Convention leaves no room to doubt that the principle of State Equality surpasses that Compromise in popularity, North and South, just as far as it excels it in justice and equity. Moreover, there is not one Abolitionist at the North that will accede to that Compromise any sooner than he will concur in the doctrine of State Equality. Those who are not Abolitionists, at the North, prefer this doctrine to the old Compromise.

We rejoice that the great issue in the canvass will turn on this doctrine, because IT WILL FORCE THE SOUTH INTO DEFENDING SLAVERY ON PRINCIPLE. She contends now for its equal extension with other social forms, and must contend, that *it is equally worthy of extension.* Her old grounds of apology and excuse will avail her nothing. She must examine history and statistics, and prove that slaves are as well provided for, as happy and contented in the general, as hired laborers. She can easily show, that they are better off in all these respects than hirelings, and, besides, far less addicted to crime. She must also show that slave owners are the equals in morality, piety, courage and intelligence, to bosses and employers. It will be easy to prove that they are their superiors. It will only remain for her to show that the Bible sanctions Slavery, and *her victory will be complete.*

The Democratic Candidates and the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

From the Richmond Va. Enquirer.

The nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE satisfies the scruples of those persons who contended that the Convention could in no way evade the issues raised by the repeal of the Missouri restriction. *Every candid man will admit that the Democratic candidates are thoroughly "identified" with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.*

In accepting the conditional nomination of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, Mr BUCHANAN was very careful to avow his hearty approbation of the principles of their platform, among which was *a distinct and emphatic indorsement of the repeal of the Missouri restriction.* In public speech, as well as in private conversation, he did not hesitate to declare himself to the same effect. In advance of the Cincinnati Convention, the Democracy were perfectly satisfied of Mr. BUCHANAN's sound and national position on all the issues of the day.

If, however, anything was wanting to "identify" Mr. BUCHANAN with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, it was supplied in the provisions of the platform *which indorse the measure in such unequivocal and emphatic language.* So far from betraying any reluctance to meet the issues presented in the platform, he at once planted himself upon it, in the most gallant and straight-forward manner. He did not even await the official notification of his nomination, but in a prompt and spontaneous sanction of the principles of the party, demonstrated the sincerity and heartiness of his convictions.

It was not Mr. Buchanan's fault that he did not assist in the repeal of the Missouri restriction. If it had been in his power to participate in the struggle, everybody knows that he would have espoused the interests of the South. Absent at the moment in the service of the Government, he lost no time after his return to the country, in confirming the settl

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1856.

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☞ The North American Convention cast three informal ballots for President on Saturday, and then adjourned until noon to-day On the first ballot NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., received 43 votes, and JOHN C. FREMONT 34 and a scattering vote was divided between McLEAN, JOHNSTON, STOCKTON and CHASE On the *third* ballot BANKS received 46 votes, and FREMONT 37. The New-York delegation cast its vote uniformly for BANKS, with one or two exceptions. The Pennsylvania representation was much divided, voting for McLEAN, STOCKTON, JOHNSTON and BANKS. New-Jersey voted straight on every ballot for Com. STOCKTON. The ballotings thus far, however, are wholly informal, and may be taken simply as an indication of the individual preferences of delegates upon a *per capita* vote; not as the definite action of the Convention. We publish a classification of the vote.

☞ We learn, by telegraph from Halifax, that a dreadful shipwreck has occurred at St. Pauls. Owing to some disarrangement of her compasses, the ship *Pallas*, from Cork for Quebec, went on the rocks, and seventy-two persons were drowned.

☞ The House of Representatives, on Saturday, received the resolutions of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts in relation to the Sumner outrage and Kansas affairs, and then adjourned to Wednesday. The Senate was not in Session.

Old Bullion.

Col. BENTON, it will be seen by his letter in another column, made haste to write from Cincinnati, proclaiming his determination to *support* BUCHANAN and run for Governor of Missouri himself. The Colonel is evidently inclined to play a sharp game with the Democracy of Missouri. Aiming at the overthrow of the ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW party there, he proposes to accomplish that object by using their own weapons. He goes for the Nebraska Presidential candidate in the hope that he can draw off their votes from the regular Nebraska candidate for Governor. If this is not the object he has in view, it is not easy to understand his position. There is not a man in the Union who has declared more emphatically or more explicitly his hostility to the principles of the Nebraska bill than Col. BENTON. When the subject was under discussion in Congress, he denounced it with all the vehemence and force which characterize his usual action. Of Squatter Sovereignty, which he styled a "nondescript fowl hatched from the marvelous golden egg," he said:

"Territorial sovereignty is a monstrosity, born of timidity and ambition, hatched into existence in the hot incubation of a Presidential canvass, and revolting to the beholders when first presented. I object to this shilly-shally, willy-wonty, dontycanty style of legislation. It is not legislative. It is not parliamentary. It is not manly—it is not womanly. No woman would talk in that way; there is no shilly-shally in a woman. Nothing of the female gender was ever born young enough, or lived long enough, to get befogged in such a quandary as this."

It would be a little curious to see Col. BENTON supporting a measure which he has thus denounced. But in the same speech he went on to say:

"Three dogmas now afflict the land, *videlicet, squatter sovereignty, non-intervention, and no power in Congress to legislate upon Slavery in the Territories;* and this bill asserts the whole three, and beautifully illustrates the whole three by knocking each one in the head with the other and trampling each under foot in its turn."

And every one of the three is in the Cincinnati platform,—that platform which Mr. BUCHANAN says is to be the rule of his conduct, which he approves from beginning to end, and —from which he cannot take, and to which he cannot add,—a *single plank!* It is impossible, therefore, for Colonel BENTON to support BUCHANAN with the slightest regard for his own consistency. When he announced his purpose to do so, in the letter from Cincinnati which we publish this morning, Mr. BUCHANAN had not made this declaration of his full and unequivocal approval of the Cincinnati platform; and Col. BENTON may very reasonably have presumed that he would not do so. He evidently intended, at that time, to represent Mr. BUCHANAN as *uncommitted* to the indorsement of the Nebraska bill which that platform contains. The *Union*, upon first hearing that he intended to support BUCHANAN, saw clearly that it was his purpose so to do; and we find in the *Union*, of Thursday, an article of three columns, denouncing Col. BENTON for his uniform opposition to the Nebraska bill, and *warning the Democracy against his misrepresentations of Mr.* BUCHANAN'S *position.* In that article the *Union* says:

"Immediately after the decision of the National Convention he [Col. BENTON] caused it to be announced that he would run for Governor against the Democratic nominee. *Already he and his faction denounce the Cincinnati platform.* The old game is to be played by them—in order, if possible, to throw Missouri into the hands of the enemy, and to defeat our candidates for President and Vice-President—viz.: *seeking to make the people believe that our nominees repudiate the Cincinnati platform.* That trickery is too stale and too transparent to deceive. Our nominee for Vice-President, when chosen, arose and announced his firm, heartfelt, and enthusiastic devotion to the platform; planted himself there with the zeal of a Kentuckian and the energy of a Democrat who is, heart and soul, for the Constitution and Union, State equality, individual rights, religious freedom and sound principles. The country knows that our nominee for the Presidency is no less enthusiastic, zealous, and devoted to the principles emblazoned on the banner which he has been unanimously chosen to bear at the head of the Democratic ranks.

Hence we have deemed it proper, thus early, to guard against the effort which will be made by the enemies of the Democracy to create the false impression that Col. BENTON'S errors and heresies are those of any portion of the party. We are aware that he and his organs have been insidiously at work for the last two months *to place Mr. Buchanan in a false position before the country.* We are equally well aware that no persons in the country were more indignant at that baseness than Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends, and they manifested their indignation in the Convention by voting, amid great applause, to expel the representatives of Bentonism from the Democratic camp. BENTON and his faction will seek to distract and divide the Democracy of Missouri. In that State a fierce struggle must ensue. Under the tried and true leaders to whom the Democracy there have intrusted their cause, we have no fear that Bentonism can again prevent the triumph of the Democracy.

It is said that Col. BENTON will make a speech, in a few days, for general distribution, in which he will labor to make the people believe that, *in denouncing the Cincinnati platform and supporting Buchanan and Breckinridge, he is correctly unfolding the issues and announcing the order of battle for the coming election.* We hesitate not to declare, in advance, that Bentonism is one thing and Democracy another—that when Col. BENTON propagates his heresies he speaks for himself alone—that the Democracy of the whole nation have *read him* and his faction out of the party, and consequently are not responsible for any thing which may come from that source."

Mr. BUCHANAN'S declarations, made since the nomination—of his devotion to the Cincinnati platform,—must render it absolutely impossible for Col. BENTON to support him on the basis here shadowed forth. That he will support him *with* the platform, we cannot believe. It remains to be seen what course he will pursue.

Pacific Inclinations.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York *Observer* is especially delighted with the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. He thus speaks of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9, 1856.

But in their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the Democrats have indeed been eminently fortunate—far more so than if they had taken General QUITMAN, a lucky soldier and a fillibuster. Here again the civil has prevailed against the military, and they have a fine young man in JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, whom *they will do well to elect.* From personal acquaintance with him, I can truly say he is an admirable youth, (for he can scarcely have passed 35 years, and looks youthful,) of *good moral habits and principles, religiously connected and pacifically inclined.*

It is worth while to understand what an old religious newspaper like the *Observer* considers "good moral habits and principles," and what it is to be "religiously connected and pacifically inclined," in the view of such a journal. As the only evidence of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S sentiments upon this subject which is at this moment accessible to us, therefore, we reprint the following correspondence to which Mr. B. was a party about two years since:

Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1854.

HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE—*Sir:* In the course of the debate in the House this morning, in reply to what I considered to be a legitimate criticism upon your argument, you asserted that what I said was false. I now call upon you to retract this assertion, or to make the explanation due from one gentleman to another. This will be handed to you by my friend, Mr. MAURICE, who is authorized to receive your answer, and to act for me.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. B. CUTTING.

Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Cutting.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 28, 1854

HON. F. B. CUTTING—*Sir:* Having received your note last night at a very late hour, I had no time to consult a friend to whom I would refer the Hon. Mr. MAURICE, to embrace the alternative offered by your note, and arrange the terms of our meeting, until this morning. My friend Col. HAWKINS will present this note, and act for *me* in the matter.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obt. servt., JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, March, 28, 1854.

HON J. C. BRECKINRIDGE—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning, in which you refer me to your friend Col. HAWKINS, "to arrange the terms of our meeting." My friend Col. MONROE, whom I have chosen for that purpose, will confer with Col. HAWKINS on the subject. I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,
F. B. CUTTING.

Col. Hawkins to Col. Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 29, 1854.

COL. JAMES MONROE—*Sir:* Below I submit the terms regulating the meeting between Hon. F. B. CUTTING and Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

The time of meeting shall be this afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock.

The place of meeting shall be at or near the residence of Mr. F. P. BLAIR, in the State of Maryland and about six or seven miles from the City of Washington.

The weapon shall be *the ordinary rifle, commonly known as the Western rifle,* which shall be charged with one charge of powder and one round ball.

The distance shall be sixty paces.

The parties shall stand erect, with their feet not more than twelve inches apart.

The weapons shall be placed in the hands of the principals by their respective seconds, cocked, with the butt to the shoulder, the muzzle pointing to the ground, not more than three feet from the left toe.

The word shall be given in the following manner: "Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire—one—two—three"—with a pause of at least a second between the words. Neither party shall be at liberty to raise his piece before the word "fire," or fire after the word "three." If the parties are ready, no response shall be given; if not ready, he will respond promptly, "Not ready."

Before the parties are armed, the word shall be given in blank by the second who has won it, in as nearly the same manner as it will be given when they are to fire.

The choice of position and the giving of the word shall be determined by lot—the parties holding the same position so long as the fight may continue. But previous to each fire, the seconds shall again cast lots for the word.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. T. HAWKINS.

Our purpose in reprinting these letters is simply to arrive at some definite notion of the *Observer's* standard of "pacific inclinations." It seems, then, that engaging in a duel and prescribing Kentucky rifles at sixty paces, comes up to the *Observer's* mark. The fact is noteworthy mainly as an evidence of the extraordinary change which has been produced on the public mind in regard to *fighting*, by the events of the past year or two. Two years ago no *secular* paper would have felt justified in pronouncing Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to be "pacifically inclined" upon such evidence as that we have given above. But now it seems to satisfy the leading organ of the Old-School Presbyterian Church upon that point. We presume this is due in some degree to the outrage perpetrated by BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER; for we notice that since this outrage the *Observer* has been much more belligerent than ever before. In the same number from which we have quoted above, we find an earnest and excellent article denouncing BROOKS as a *coward*,—and proving it by a very clear and explicit exegesis of the Code of Honor, and the application of its principles to this specific case. We copy from this exposition of the *Observer* as follows:

From the New-York Observer, June 11.

In the duel, the essential element of honor, on which the practice is professedly based, requires that no advantage shall be possessed by one party over the other. The suspicion of foul play is enough to destroy the character of the duelist among his peers. One of the parties may not wear arms with which the other is not provided. If the weapons are pistols or rifles they must be equally loaded, if swords they must be of the same length. Even the position of the parties must be fixed by mutual agreement or by lot. Neither may seize upon any circumstance, however trivial, to give him the slightest advantage over his adversary. His detection in such meanness according to the code of dueling, *might lead to his being shot down in his tracks.*

Now let us apply these principles, if they be correct, to the case in hand. B. proposes to avenge an insult which S. has offered to a relative. B. would challenge S., but he understands that S. will not fight a duel, and he therefore resolves upon inflicting corporal punishment. What would a man of courage and gallantry do under such circumstances? Would he not scrupulously avoid every action that would have the appearance of taking the advantage of his opponent? The fact that he would have challenged him is the proof that he admits his position of equality, and his title to all its rights. He would therefore select the time and place, and so arrange the circumstances of the attack, as to give his adversary the benefit rather than the disadvantage, and thus make the punishment the more humiliating. To take a man at a disadvantage is as dastardly as to attack a child or a woman. It is to attack without incurring the risk of being injured. It is the distinctive mark of the assassin. There is no *courage*, no *chivalry*, no *manliness* in such a deed. All the newspapers in the world could not invest such a deed with one particle of honor. "The offence is rank and smells to heaven." To justify, to palliate such a crime, is itself a crime, and a shame.

BROOKS arms himself with a weapon of sufficient weight to strike his victim to the earth at a single blow. He approaches him while engaged in literary labor, and so fixed at his desk that he could not rise on an instant. He gives him no time to extricate himself from this confined position, in which self-defence was impracticable, and *aggression* utterly out of the question. We have seen the desk, its situation, and Mr. SUMNER in it; we know where the assailant stood when he struck the first and stunning blow; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that *Mr. Brooks knew, when he chose that time and place, that Mr. Sumner could not get at him after the first blow was struck.* Mr. BROOKS was just as safe from all personal danger, *and he knew he was*, as if he had stood behind the door *and stabbed Sumner with a stiletto as he passed out.*

In all this we find nothing to mark a man of courage. *In all this we find everything that savors of cowardice.* We appeal to the instincts of all men of honor, men of nerve, men of courage, and we ask if this line of procedure commends itself to the applause of any high-minded, fearless man? We are altogether mistaken in our opinion of "South Carolina chivalry," if it does not yet repudiate this exhibition of PRESTON S. BROOKS. It is so utterly destitute of all the ingredients of honorable conflict, and so allied in its details to the cautious and stealthy course of the murderer, that the generous spirit of a truly brave man recoils from its justification.

Platforms and Men.

The St. Louis *Missouri Democrat* contained the following dispatch during the session of the Cincinnati Convention:

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

BUCHANAN will be nominated. The South is trying to kill him off with a platform; but the feeling here is "d—n the platforms," so they get the right sort of man, as platforms do not control Administrations now-a-days.

Upon which the *National Intelligencer* makes the following comment:

"What is here said of platforms is not more pithy than true."

Under ordinary circumstances this would be quite correct. Any man to be fit for the high post of President of the United States, should have independence enough to act upon his own convictions of what the good of the country requires, without regard to party platforms. This, however, is by no means the doctrine of the Democratic Party. Its candidates are expected to be merely its tools. The official organ of the present Administration, the *Union*, is very explicit upon this point. Speaking of President PIERCE, it says:

"He occupies the Presidential mansion by the voice of the *Democratic Party*, and while there the country expects him to advance the interests of the country by *promoting Democratic measures.*"

Mr. BUCHANAN, it seems, is to walk in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. He made haste immediately after his nomination, to repudiate his own personality,—to expel every thought or purpose of acting for himself, and proclaimed himself to be nothing but the *instrument* by which the Cincinnati platform is to be carried out. In the midst of his old friends and neighbors, where, if any where, a man might be expected to assert his personal character and his determination to act upon his own responsibility, Mr. BUCHANAN said:

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. BEING THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND NOT SIMPLY JAMES BUCHANAN, I MUST SQUARE MY CONDUCT ACCORDING TO THE PLATFORM OF THAT PARTY, AND INSERT NO NEW PLANK, NOR TAKE ONE FROM IT. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic Party."

The pithy remark of the *Democrat* about platforms, so cordially indorsed by the *Intelligencer*, will scarcely apply to such a case as this —however true it may be in general. With Mr. BUCHANAN the platform is everything and the man nothing.

Senator Hamlin.

Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, who has been for years a staunch supporter of the Administration, —who acquiesced even in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—at last abandons the Democratic Party. The Cincinnati Platform is too much for him. He finds himself fairly driven to the wall. His brief speech, which will be found in another column, expresses what very many members of the party must feel. It breathes the language of regret,—but of conscience and courage. It evidently costs him pain thus to renounce the party with which he has acted so long: but he demonstrates the utter impossibility of his remaining with it longer, except at a sacrifice of his principles and his self-respect.

Mr. HAMLIN says that he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But when it was carried, he acquiesced—being assured that practically it would make no difference in the character of the territory. Those assurances have proved to be unfounded. That repeal is at the bottom of the startling events which convulse the country; still he hoped that act would not be made a test of party fidelity. In that also he has been disappointed. The Democratic Convention at Cincinnati has indorsed it and sanctioned its ruinous and destructive effects. Nor has the party stopped here. They began with denying to Congress, and asserting for the people of the Territories, the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery. But, Mr. HAMLIN says, they have abandoned *this* position, and now contend that the people themselves have no right to legislate upon this subject until they form a *State* Constitution: and this, he adds, is equivalent to saying that "*the flag of the Federal Union*, under the Constitution of the Union, *carries Slavery with it wherever it floats.*" Against all such opinions Mr. HAMLIN enters his protest and proclaims his purpose to battle with all his might for the defeat of any party which holds them.

Senator HAMLIN acts in this manner just as Senators TOOMBS, BENJAMIN and others from the Slaveholding States have acted on the other side. They became convinced that the party to which they belonged was less reliable in the interest of Slavery than the Democratic Party. They accordingly abandoned the Whigs and went over to the Democratic ranks. This is the way Southern politicians have always done. Their political alliances and relations have always been held subordinate and subservient to Slavery. CLINGMAN, STEPHENS, JONES and many others, who are now the most rancorous and vehement champions of Democracy, but a few years since were just as zealous against it. Many Northern men suffer themselves uniformly to be cheated by their party politics into the betrayal of their principles. They cannot give up their old parties! Such men as CHOATE, WINTHROP and WASHINGTON HUNT,—while they profess to be opposed to the Extension of Slavery, make themselves the most efficient aiders and abettors of it, by clinging to the fossil remains of some old political party to which they once belonged. Such a course is childish and absurd. It can only result in the political death of those who follow it, and in the triumph of principles they profess to detest.

Senator HAMLIN'S action is much more sensible and much more manly. His speech is brief, pithy and conclusive. It will be read with general interest.

The Border Ruffians a few days since arrested our townsman JOHN UPTON, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Investigating Committee. He was soon released, at the solicitation of Mr. OLIVER. Mr. UPTON is a favorite here; if a hair of his head had been injured by the Ruffians, it would have quickened the too sluggish blood of our citizens.

Albany Evening Journal.

This is the same JOHN UPTON who was crushed under the baggage car of the train on the Hudson River Railroad at Spuyten Duyvil last Winter, but who refused to surrender charge of a quantity of coin which he was bringing to New-York. He is a man of true courage and of most sterling qualities. One of the Pro-Slavery witnesses examined by the Kansas Congressional Committee, said he would never have come there if he had known what questions they would ask him. He was asked if he did not come voluntarily. He replied—No; he was at Fort Leavenworth and was "nabbed by that *red-whiskered fellow*"—pointing to UPTON. The Committee made a good selection when they appointed him their Sergeant-at-Arms.

Hurrah for "Buck and Breck."

In case any of our readers should think the names of our candidates too long for familiar pronunciation, let them cut them short, and shout aloud for "*Buck* and *Breck!*"—*Wash. Sent.*

If they would like to be accurate in predicting the result, let them lengthen the last word a little. "Buck and *Break*" is precisely what the Pro-Slavery Party are about to do.

The Union of Softs and Hards—Letter from one Who Will Not Coalesce.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Democratic Party in the State of New-York is no longer divided. It is a "unit," though one of the oddest of *odd* numbers. At the ratification meeting, on Wednesday evening, JOHN VAN BUREN and AUGUSTUS SCHELL sat side by side together, and LORENZO B. SHEPARD apostrophized his rivals of the previous week at Cincinnati, in the "Where thou diest I will die," language of Naomi. The word "Know-Nothing" was tabooed out of respect for the feelings of the Hards, and Abolitionism was denounced instead of Free-Soilism to avoid giving offence to the Softs. If the "lion and the lamb" did not lie down together, the fox and the geese embraced most tenderly, without a feather of the latter being ruffled. There was very little enthusiasm for BUCHANAN and still less for BRECKINRIDGE, or even for Breckinridge coal, but there was abundance of "good feeling" and bad brandy. The Governor's room, at the City Hall, was turned into a grog room, where speakers and listeners, Hards and Softs, imbibed and embraced, vowing everlasting friendship—until after November next.

It is due to the more honest leaders of both sections of the New-York Democracy, to say that they took no part in Wednesday night's excesses. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, GREENE C. BRONSON, CHARLES O'CONOR, HORATIO SEYMOUR, JOHN COCHRANE, JOHN A. DIX, were none of them there, and a host of others abstained from participating in proceedings disgraceful in themselves and ruinous in their effects. Many retired from the platform after the resolutions had been read, and we venture to say that mournful disgust was the prevailing sentiment among thinking individuals who witnessed the rowdyism and disorder with which the support of Mr. BUCHANAN in the City of New-York was inaugurated.

The principal effort of the evening was undoubtedly the two hours' harangue of Mr. DOUGLAS, nor is it impossible that he intended it also to be the "great speech" of the campaign. It was devoted to proving that the Republican Party did not dare to do what they have never dreamt of doing; that the Democratic Party has not committed a single one of the acts which have discredited it; and that Mr. BUCHANAN had always been a consistent Douglas man upon the subject of Slavery. The "straw man" which Mr. DOUGLAS made for the occasion, he pitched into and demolished most ferociously amidst the wildest vociferations of his friends from the Five Points and kindred neighborhoods. The cannon, under the direction of the famous Captain ISAIAH, bellowed forth its admonitions what Slavery would do if it had the power; and the houses on Broadway and Chatham-street were shaken by reverberations of as foul sounds as were ever uttered in front of the City Hall.

It had been advertised that JOHN VAN BUREN was to be one of the principal orators of the evening; and he was then and there expected to recant his former errors, signify his adhesion to the Slavery platform enacted at Cincinnati, and seek to redeem himself from the odium of having wished to see Kansas a Free State. His old associates, however, do not seem to trust him; and, after lingering about in vain expectation of hearing his name called, he was permitted by Softs, as well as Hards, to withdraw unnoticed from the meeting. Excepting Mr. DOUGLAS, therefore, *not a single Northern man was permitted to be heard.* Mr. AVERY, of North Carolina; Mr. KING, a recreant Whig, from Maryland; Mr. WARD, of Georgia, and Mr. COBB were the speakers of the evening. The party which unanimously resolved, in 1850, that it was "opposed to the extension of Slavery in the Territories"—the party of Mr. DICKINSON, who declared that he would wish to stand on the frontier of the new Territories "with a flaming sword," to exclude Slavery therefrom—has sunk so low that it cries out for the dictation of slave-drivers, and refuses to listen to the voices of freemen!

Hards and Softs are, be it remembered, united. They have rushed into an unholy and disgraceful coalition, at the command of their masters in the Southern States, under penalty of losing all share in the spoils which the Democratic Party hope to dispose of during the next four years. Each section has swallowed its share in about equal proportions of the humble pie which was prepared for them at the Cincinnati Convention. They are welcome to such food if they can digest it, but the end, we rejoice to say, "is not yet."

I send you my name as a guarantee of the truth of my signature. A HARD DEMOCRAT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 151 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sound Dues Question Bequeathed to the next Administration—McLean and Hamlin.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 15.

Secretary MARCY has formally signified to the Danish Minister the purpose of the President not to make a forcible resistance to the collection of the Sound Dues, at Elsinore, for one year from the 14th inst., thus virtually bequeathing this question to the next Administration. Meantime the Dues will be paid under protest—never to be recovered, of course, by our merchants.

The pressure for McLEAN'S nomination at Philadelphia is becoming very strong here. HANNIBAL HAMLIN is recommended very strongly for the Vice-Presidency. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

Mr. THURSTON, of Rhode Island; Mr. DEAN, of Connecticut, and Mr. TRAFTON, of Massachusetts, severally presented the resolutions of those States in relation to recent occurrences in Congress and Kansas.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Political Matters.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT EASTON, PENN.

EASTON, Penn., Saturday, June 14.

The Republicans held a very large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court-House here last night. Col. ABRAHAM MILLER presided. Speeches were made by G. P. LOWRY, of Kansas; H. GREEN, S. C. COOK and W. H. ARMSTRONG. Resolutions were adopted expressive of a determination to resist, by every legal means, the aggressions of Slavery; hostility to the National Administration, condemning in the strongest terms the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and for appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

WM MCLEE offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present distracted state of the country, it behooves every man of eminence to define his position in reference to the questions which are now agitating the minds of the people of this great nation, and we, therefore, as the neighbors and personal friends of Ex-Governor REESER, call upon him to say whether he accepts the Cincinnati platform as his political creed, or will unite with those who oppose that platform, in his future political action.

The resolution was opposed by several friends of Mr. REESER, and finally withdrawn.

BUCHANAN MEETING AT LANCASTER, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 14.

A Buchanan ratification meeting was held at Lancaster, Pa., to-day. About 1,000 people and two brass bands were in attendance. Speeches were made by Col. RICHARDSON, of Illinois; Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, and Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi; but there was nothing new in them. The weather was hot, and the people enthusiastic.

News from Kansas.

THE AFFAIRS AT FRANKLIN AND PALMYRA—FORCIBLE SEARCH OF THE MAILS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 14.

A letter from Lawrence, 8th inst., says: Gov. ROBINSON and Messrs. BROWN, SMITH, DEITZLER and JENKINS are still confined at Lecompton, guarded by United States dragoons. Several ladies at Lawrence have been permitted to visit them, but gentlemen are not allowed to see them. It is reported that two Pro-Slavery men were killed in the skirmish at Franklin and several wounded; none of the Free-Sollers were killed or wounded. At Palmyra, no Free State men were killed and but three wounded; the loss of the Pro Slavery party was five killed and several wounded.

A number of wagons on the way to Westport were stopped and robbed of their contents, by persons not citizens.

It is reported that the mails have been forcibly searched at Franklin.

J. M. BARNARD, reported killed, is alive. About six thousand dollars worth of property, consisting of merchandise, horses and oxen, had been taken from him by the Free-State men.

Dreadful Shipwreck.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP PALLAS—SEVENTY TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

HALIFAX, Saturday, June 14.

The ship *Pallas*, Captain SPILLANE, from Cork to Quebec, with one hundred and twenty passengers, sighted the coast of Cape Breton, on the morning of the 30th May. In the afternoon it was discovered that the compasses varied from one another, and the course of the vessel was then shaped between Cape North and St. Pauls. At 10, P. M., she struck on the breakers at St. Pauls, and bilged, the sea washing over her. The passengers became panic-stricken, and rushed into the boats, which sunk almost immediately. Seventy-two persons were thus drowned. In the morning the Superintendent of the island sent off boats and rescued the remaining passengers. A vessel had left Sydney to convey them to Quebec. The ship is a total loss.

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 13.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived at this port. Her advices are unimportant. The ship *Diadem*, from New-York for New-Orleans, was on Loo Key during the night, but was got off by wreckers, and requires no repairs. She would sail when the salvage was paid.

Governor Clark at Honesdale.

HONESDALE, Penn., Friday, June 13.

Governor CLARK, of New-York, arrived here this morning.

Inundation of Jacmel—Loss of Life and Property.

Captain JORDAN, of the brig *Hobart*, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Jacmel, reports that on the night of the 21st ult., in consequence of heavy rains having fallen, almost without cessation, during the preceding three days, the stream called the Orange overflowed, inundating a portion of the town of Jacmel, and destroying between twenty and twenty-five houses. A large quantity of coffee was also washed away. Several persons were drowned, while the survivors, with great difficulty, escaped in boats that went to their assistance. Owing to this calamity, many of the inhabitants were in a state of complete destitution. The damage by the flood, not only in the city but in the interior, was very great. All the banana trees were uprooted, and, together with animals, &c., were washed into the River. The high roads had been almost obliterated, and inland travel suspended. As the storm in all probability extended throughout the Island, disastrous accounts from the interior are apprehended.

Arrival of the Emeu.

The British steamship *Emeu*, Captain LITTLE, from Havre on the 31st of May, arrived at this port yesterday. She brought nothing new.

☞ On Saturday afternoon, at about 5½ P. M., the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, hence for Stonington, when opposite the Navy Yard, ran into the steamtug *Three Bells*, causing her to sink immediately. It was supposed that no accident occurred to the *Plymouth Rock*, as she proceeded on her voyage.

☞ The latest accounts from Texas state that General HOUSTON had been dangerously ill, but had recovered.

BUSINESS NOTICES

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS FROM eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City, beside 15 second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, very superior; warranted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

To the Citizens of New-York.

It has been determined that the fund to furnish material aid to Kansas contributed at the meeting at the Tabernacle on Monday evening the 9th inst., and the other sums which may be added to that fund, shall be applied exclusively to supplying food to our brethren in that Territory who have been driven from house and home or prevented from putting in their crops by the invasions of armed marauders from without the Territory, or who have been otherwise reduced to destitution and suffering by the same cause. The distribution, whether of provisions or money, will be made in Kansas by a perfectly trust-worthy Committee, and the public may rely upon it that, so far as the utmost care and watchfulness can insure it, no part of their gifts for this purpose will be squandered upon undeserving or useless objects. On such grounds as these, the undersigned confidently appeal to the citizens of New-York for aid in this holy cause of charity and liberty.

Our brethren in Kansas are known to be already, many of them, in a state of great suffering for lack of food. Their homes have been devastated and their cattle stolen and slaughtered, while their fields are still unplanted, owing to the harassing and constant attacks of the Border Ruffians. Unless relief is provided, thousands of them must be in absolute want of bread and meat during the next Winter. Indeed, there is ample reason to believe that a part of the infernal scheme, of which they are the victims, is to drive them from the Territory by starvation.

Under such circumstances, we appeal to the heart of New-York. Give us the means to send food to these martyrs of liberty! Let all who have a mite to spare cast it into this sacred treasury. Small contributions as well as large will be gladly received and acknowledged. And let this metropolis, whose teeming wealth is in so great a degree derived from the Free West, now show her proverbial liberality toward the hardy pioneers who are struggling in Kansas to extend the area of her commerce, and the influence of that freedom by which she has grown so great and powerful. Contributions may be addressed to

ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.
HENRY A CHITTENDEN, No. 73 Broadway.
THADDEUS HYATT, No. 120 West Broadway.
WM CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-street.
WM C BRYANT, *Evening Post.*
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, *Courier and Enquirer.*
HENRY J RAYMOND, *New-York Times.*
CHARLES A. DANA, *New York Tribune.*

Or any other member of the following Committee:

William C. Bryant,	James H. Titus,
Geo. H. Andrews,	William Curtis Noyes,
Henry J. Raymond,	Gerardus Bovee,
Charles A. Dana,	Charles H. Marshall,
Jonathan I. Coddington,	James W Nye,
William Kent,	Edmund M. Young,
Robert Emmet,	Milton St. John,
William M. Evarts,	Edgar Ketchum,
J. W. Edmonds,	Dexter Fairbanks,
Joseph Blunt,	Charles Partridge,
David Dudley Field,	E. D. Culver,
Moses H Grinnell,	Charles W. Elliott,
William Allen Butler,	Theodore McNamee,
Thaddeus Hyatt,	Roe Lockwood.

HENRY A. CHITTENDEN,
No. 73 Broadway, Treasurer.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 513 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. BUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

RURAL FELICITY.—IF THERE BE ANYTHING more delicious in this world than to sit beside the girl you love on a mossy bank, beneath an umbrageous elm tree, on a fine June evening, with your arm around her waist, a copy of Moore's love songs in your hand, a straw hat upon your head, and a suit of the Summer clothes sold by SMITH BROTHERS, of Nos. 129 and 141 Fulton-st., upon your limbs—we should like to be made acquainted with the fact, that's all. To our thinking, such a situation would be a paradise.

RAILROAD IN FIFTH-AVENUE!—ALL CITIZENS who are interested as owners or otherwise, in FIFTH-AV. or WASHINGTON SQUARE, and who are opposed to extending LAURENS-ST. across the Square, preparatory to LAYING A RAILROAD THROUGH IT AND FIFTH-AV., are requested to attend before the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, at their Chamber, in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 16, at 3 o'clock.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 426 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 56 per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New York;
No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia,
and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by those made to use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856. }
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DR. LIG

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES ABRENFELDT,
No. 56 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N.Y.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
FRENCH PORCELAIN,
Dinner, tea and toilet sets—white gilded and decorated—porcelain vases, statuettes and card trays, in great variety; gilt shell work. China ware, terra cotta articles, &c. Also,
CUT-GLASS WARE,
from Bohemia and Belgium, such as water goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, finger-bowls, celery vases, decanters and wine bottles of different colors, engraved and plain. Also, the largest assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES,
JUGS AND VASES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
The French China ware sold in sets or separate pieces. Glass ware engraved to order of any desired pattern. Dinner sets decorated and imported to order on commission.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **The Empress Catharine**—Of Russia, once sent Voltaire a small ivory box, turned by her own hands. For many years the contents of this box remained a secret, until the death of the latter, when it was discovered to contain the *Russia Salve* that has of late become so popular, for the cure of chilblains chapped hands burns &c. Manufactured by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

☞ **The Quaker's Plot;**
AN ORIGINAL STORY,
BY LAURA J. CURTIS.
Look for it in
THE NEW-YORK SUN
of Monday, June 16,
PRICE, ONE CENT PER COPY.

☞ **A Word to Dyspeptics.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS is a sure remedy for dyspepsia in all its various forms, and general debility, having the highest testimonials ever given in favor of any medicine in the world.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

☞ **Auction Sale** of VALUABLE MONTAGUE-STREET LOTS, Brooklyn.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, June 18 these two valuable lots on Montague-st., commencing about 31 feet west of Hicks-st., and 50 feet east of the private street on which are to front the elegant houses of Messrs. Pierpont, Low and White. These lots overlook the city and bay and for beauty of position are unequaled. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache neuralgia, dyspepsia bilious disease general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Analytical System of Medicine.**—J. CLAWSON KELLEY, founder of this practice, will be in attendance at his office, No. 3 Nible House, 4th av., cor. the 16th, and remain till the 21st inst. All persons laboring under disease of any description, particularly of the lungs, liver or kidneys, are invited to call and inquire into its principles and the treatment of disease under them, which differs widely from all other systems. Consultation free.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy,**—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, and toilet articles, and every article of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **West-Side Paper, Twine and Cordage Warehouse.**—A. M. SNEDEKER & CO. have removed to the new brown-stone store, No. 48 Vesey-st., where they have a choice stock, which they will be pleased to show to their friends and the public. N. B.—Harvey and Bassett's books are with us for settlement.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Strawberry Festival**—Brooklyn.—There will be a Strawberry Festival, given under a tent adjoining the Car Station-av. M. E. Church, near Myrtle-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst. Tickets 50 cents each, proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

☞ **Soda Water.**—The public will please take notice, that the pleasantest and most healthful Soda Water is drawn from NICHOLS' Parent Fountains.
F. B. NICHOLS, Agent, No. 71 Pine-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The attention of the members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3, and others, is called to the notice of the sale of lots in Wakefield, under the head of Auction Notices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW METAL SEPARATOR—OR CRUSHER'S METAL SEPARATOR—Will be exhibited in full operation for a few days from 12 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 95 Maiden-lane, previous to its removal to the mines. This machine separates gold ores of all kinds, at the cost of a few cents per ton, and is also peculiarly adapted for copper, lead, &c. It will separate any substance having a different specific gravity of ten per cent. It will work in the dry diggings of California without water or quicksilver. It will separate crushed ores from all metals, and concentrate pyrites or any sulphuretted ores which carry gold and silver sufficiently pure for smelting. It is simple, portable and calculated to do a large amount of work, and not liable to get out of order. As this machine supplies the want so long felt by the practical miner, it is specially recommended to the notice of the mining interest. A company has been organized for the manufacture and sale of these machines and is now prepared to furnish and put them in operation at the mines, guaranteeing a perfect separation of the ores. Office of the New-York Mining Machine Manufacturing Company, No. 95 Pine-st.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at head-quarters, H. E. Kiell's Star Hotel, No 62 Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of firing a salute in commemoration of the declaration of the War of 1812; and they will also appear in full uniform on TUESDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, at head-quarters to visit Barnum's Museum to see the kind invitation of the managers, to witness "the Battle of Saratoga, as fought by our Revolutionary fathers." By order: H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.
N. B.—The Veteran Corps of Kings Co., under the command of Col. HARDENBROOK, are respectfully invited to join us.

ARMAGEDDON LECTURES—By Rev. E. E. PITTS, of Tennessee. This sublime discovery, the United States of America, foretold in the Holy Bible, and the conflict of Republicanism and Monarchy, in the last great battle of Armageddon, will be the subject of the lecture THIS EVENING, 16th inst., at the Tabernacle, Broadway. Genius, Patriotism and Piety, are widely commixed to the truthfulness of this theory and tens of thousands have listened to these eloquent lectures with bursts of admiration. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH—At the Broadway Tabernacle, THURSDAY EVENING, June 19, by J. B. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, &c.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Seats, by request, will be reserved for ladies.

A CARD.—The friends of JOSEPH BRUEN are requested to meet at the "Union Vista House," cor. of Grand and Forsyth sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 17th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of tendering to Mr. BRUEN a Complimentary Benefit.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—A large Esquimaux DOG strayed from the mahogany yard corner Washington and Frank'in sts., June 13. Wolf nose, short ears, very long hair, mostly white with black spots, and large tail carried up over his back. Answers to the name of Neptune.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is nearly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers: also by
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. W. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, ROCKWELL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. MORRISON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 165 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal Arrowsmiths throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $4 per dozen.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—At MANNING'S Office, No 16 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, for a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, viz.: professed and good plain cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, waiter girls and general housework servants; also several nice young girls. References procured direct from former employers. Male help of the best class always on hand. This Agency is permanently established under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished citizens.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as coachman or groom who has references of the best standing from gentlemen who can be seen in the City. He has no objections to the country, and will be found willing and obliging when called on. He is well versed in the treatment of horses. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English women; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, is capable of taking full charge of the kitchen; the other as chambermaid and waiter, is a competent waitress. Also a woman as wet nurse, who is healthy and respectable, her baby is two months old. All have references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first-class chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, by a respectable girl who lived 2½ years in her last place; and as a good cook and to wash and iron, by a very competent Protestant woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and fine washing, in a private family, and good reference given. Call at No. 425 Greenwich-st., for two days.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

SERVANT WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a small family; a Protestant woman; one who understands housework generally. None other need apply. Must come with good references. Address RANDOLPH, Piermont, N. Y.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store, 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business. One that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address J. B. M., office of this paper.

BOY WANTED—An active, trustworthy boy wanted in an office. One that can give good references. Apply at 10 o'clock this morning, at No. 69 Gold-st., second floor.

GOVERNESS.—A Swiss Protestant lady would like to spend the Summer in a family going to the country, as French governess; no salary required; the highest references given from the City. Address A. M., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

SERVANT WANTED—In a small family, a girl who understands housework generally. None other need apply. Must come with the best references. Call at 57 East 27th-street, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FRENCH GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—In a gentleman's family, to take charge of 2 children, 11 and 5 years old. She must be a Parisian. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A BASS SINGER—At present having charge of a choir, would like to change his situation; would prefer to sing in a quartette or would take charge of a choir. Address MUSIC, at this office.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway—1 book-keeper, 3 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen, and 3 boys for stores. Places procured for conductors, firemen, brakemen, men on steamers and railroads, &c.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, a cook, nurse, lady's maid, chambermaid, laundress, waiter girl and housemaid. All must be first class Protestant servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand st.

WANTED—A person (male or female) to play a melodeon in a church choir. Apply to GILBERT D. SMITH, No. 5 Cannon-st., New-York.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BAR-KEEPER WANTED.—Call at No. 15 Beekman-st. early Monday morning, June 16.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS.—Mrs. M. E. BARYE, of Virginia, No. 81 East 22d-st. House large, elegantly furnished, with large yard and garden attached, for use or boarders. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Convenient to 4th-av cars and Broadway stages.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and board at Nos. 64 and 66 Hammond-st. One parlor on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom attached on second floor; also, single rooms.

BOARDING.—A gentleman desires board in West 19th-st. He would prefer residing with an agreeable private family. Address MERCHANT, box No 2,676, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen with their wives, and a few single gentlemen can be accommodat with very desirable rooms and board, on most reasonable terms at No. 145 Lawrence-st., a few doors from Fulton-av, or address Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD AND TUITION.—Three or four little girls under ten years of age will be taken by a widow lady and daughter, residing in this pleasant and healthy village of Danbury, Conn. The kindest attention will be given to them; references of the first order will be given. Apply to No. 41 Vandam-st., to-day, (Monday.)

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Washington Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Will be vacant, in a few days, a single room on second floor; also a vacancy on fourth floor. Location convenient to the ferries, airy and pleasant for Summer; dinner 6½ o'clock. No. 47 Concord st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Two single gentlemen can obtain desirable front rooms, with a private family residing in 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Partial board (separate table) if required. References must be first class. Address Box No. 2,550 Post-Office.

BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., comfortable accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD—For a genteel and Christian family, No. 675 6th av., (Murray Hill.) Cars every 3 minutes.

FOUR OR FIVE HEALTHY CHILDREN WANTED—From 5 to 12 years of age, to spend the Summer months in the country, three hours' ride from Canal-st. They may enjoy all the physical advantages of a large farm, in a remarkably healthy location; large, airy rooms, and an abundance of plain, nutritious diet; while in their morals, rambles, (and lessons if desirable,) they will have the most kind and careful attention. Call on the lady to-day, at No. 274 6th-av., where the highest references will be offered.

A LADY RESIDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Will receive into her family two little girls to board and educate. She has had much experience in the management of children, and has every facility for giving them the advantages of a sound and accomplished education. The highest testimonials can be given. Address A. B. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Having more room than they require, would let a second story front room, with a bedroom attached, to a single gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife. There are no other boarders in the house. References required. Address COMFORT, Union-square Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARD—In a private house, Keyport, N. J., for a respectable family; easy access by steamboat, location pleasant, good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Particulars learned by addressing J. V., Keyport, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—One or two families may, by applying early, procure board at a private house overlooking the beautiful Lake Mohegan, 4 miles from Peekskill Railroad station. Inquirers will be answered by T. JONES, No. 247 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within accessible distance from the City, for a gentleman and wife and two children, of 12 and 7 years. Farm-house preferred. Best of references. address, stating terms, &c., E. J., Post Office, New-York.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by the day or week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

PURE SODA WATER TRIUMPHANT.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
The sale of the ROBINS' REFRIGERANT SODA FOUNTAINS has far surpassed the most sanguine anticipations—but the people are tired of drinking solutions of blue vitriol and copperas. The Robins' Fountain is the cheapest as well as the best fountain ever presented to the public. FOUNTAIN COMPLETE ONLY $40. Soda water costs quarter of a cent a glass. Address S. LOUIS, Soda Fountain Co., No. 158 William-st., New-York.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and *Columbia*, Cabanas Figaros, Regalia del Pere, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Famas, Cubargas, Cuffs, &c.; 10 per cent below market prices.
E. P. ROGERS, No 194 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COLONEL FREMONT'S LIFE!
"John Charles Fremont, the 'Pathfinder' of the Rocky Mountains;" a man who has opened to America the gates of her Pacific Empire.
A BOOK OF RARE INTEREST!
THE LIFE, EXPLORATIONS AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.
Beautifully illustrated from original Drawings.
"For thou wert of the mountains; they proclaim
The everlasting creed of liberty."—*Bryant.*
One volume, 16mo, cloth 75 cents
Col. Fremont is one of the most adventurous spirits that have appeared in our time. His romantic history will be illustrated from scenes taken in daguerreotype by himself, while on his great expeditions.
The work will be ready in a few days, and orders may now be forwarded to the publishers.
From Men of the Times.
Col. Fremont not only fixed the locality of that great South Pass of the Rocky Mountains through which myriads now press their way to California, but he defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology and meteorology of the country, and described the route since followed, and designated the points from which the flag of the Union is now flying from a chain of wilderness fortresses."
From the New-York Tribune.
Though young, and born poor, he has done more service, braved more peril, and achieved more reputation than any man of his years now living.
From the Boston Atlas.
In our hours of ease it is difficult to estimate justly the services and sacrifices of a man like Col. Fremont.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No 135 Washington-st., Boston.
And for sale by all booksellers and agents in the United States and Canadas.
Single copies will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cents.

KANSAS! KANSAS!!
NOW READY:
An Intensely Interesting Work, entitled
SIX MONTHS IN KANSAS,
BY A HIGHLY CULTIVATED LADY OF BOSTON.
She went to Kansas last September, and was there during all the earlier struggles of the pioneer settlers and describes, in the most graphic manner, the perils which surrounded them, and the sufferings which they endured. She gives, also, a most glowing picture of the country, its climate, surface, soil, productions, &c., &c. It is, in fact, just THE BOOK FOR THESE TIMES; for we all want to know all that can be known of the country and its suffering people.
Price 50 cents in paper; 75 cents bound in cloth.
WE SHALL ALSO ISSUE,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 14,
A SUPERB MAP OF KANSAS.
The only complete and thoroughly accurate and reliable Map, from actual surveys, which has yet been published.
Messrs. C. B. WHITMAN and A. D. SEARL, the authors, have been over the ground several times, and, with the assistance which they have received from other Engineers have produced a Map, both beautiful and in every respect full and accurate. Price 50 cents.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

DR. BEDFORD'S NEW WORK
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
By GUNNING S. BEDFORD, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the University of New-York. 8vo, 602 pp.
S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.
Price $3, by mail, free of postage.
From the Cincinnati Medical Journal.
The most valuable work on the subject ever presented to the profession.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
The mother anxious for her own health and that of her children will find it replete with invaluable instruction.
From the New-York Evening Post.
Full of practical information for parents and discusses with the ability of a master the various diseases incident to women and children.
From the New-York Observer.
The work should be in the hands of every mother.
From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
The book displays a great deal of research, and is well adapted to the general reader.
From the New-York Express.
Well would it be for all mothers, if they would heed the judicious counsel contained in this instructive volume.
From the Home Journal.
If its counsels, so plainly and eloquently put forth, were more generally followed, the beneficial consequences to the community would be incalculable.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR JULY, 1856.
The first Number of the Fifty-third Volume is now issued. The publisher would call attention to the magnificent engraving contained in this beautiful Number.
HALLOWED BE THY NAME,
Pronounced by all to be really a sweet and beautiful engraving.
GODEY'S UNRIVALED COLORED FASHIONS
In this department, as in all others, the LADY'S BOOK stands unrivaled, the Fashion plate in this Number contains models for ladies' and children's dresses.
THE AMERICAN SLIPPER.
To those in want of a really beautiful Slipper, the Publisher begs to call their attention to the pattern contained in this Number. It is truly American being composed of the beautiful colors of the American Flag. In addition to the above, the July Number contains pattterns for Work Bags, Card Baskets, Embroidery, Table Covers, Ottomans, Crochet, Fringes, &c., in all, 52 engravings. As this is the first number of a New Volume it is an excellent time to subscribe.
L. A. GODEY,
No. 113 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
The LADY'S BOOK, FOR JULY, is now for sale at the Bookstores.

DRY GOODS—CLOSING SALES.
AT C. G. HOOG'S, NO. 380 BOWERY.
Previous to removing to No. 703 Broadway, I am offering the following goods at an enormous reduction in price, (regardless of cost,) in order to effect an immediate clearance.
MERRIMAC PRINTS, 9d. per yard.
BAREGE DE LAINES, 9d. worth 1s. 6d.
BAREGE DE LAINES, 1s. worth 2s.
DE BEGES, fine quality, 1s.
LAGONS, from 6d. upwards.
BAREGES, 3d. worth 6d.
REAL INDIA SILKS, 4s. worth 5s. 6d., other styles equally low.
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, &c., much lower than the cost of production.
SHIRTING LINENS, 2s. worth 3s.
SHIRTING LINENS, 2s. 6d. worth 3s. 6d.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., at a great sacrifice.
HOSIERY, in every variety, from 6d. per pair.
STELLA SHAWLS, $3 50 worth $7.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.
The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.
EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

60 NIGHTS WATCHING FOR LIONS.
The Boston evening *Traveller* says, in notice of
THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD THE LION-KILLER:
"Gerard stood sentinel on the mountain side from sunset till daylight, listening for the jackal's bark that heralded the coming of the master, or carefully following him by his tracks under the light of the full moon to the half-finished banquet he had left on the previous night. Finally a royal game for the hunter to play and a pleasant tale for the reader who loves the chase as the noblest of all pastimes. Jules Gerard has spent 600 nights in the open air, watching for his noble prey, and has slain with his own hand upward of a score of Lions. His descriptions of the various contests are vivid, animated and picturesque."
GERARD'S ADVENTURES AMONG THE LIONS—Can be had at any bookseller's for $1 25.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
speaks thus favorably of
COZZENS' SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.
"It is an attractive book in every respect, and, though presented as a prose-work contains many passages imbued with delicate poetic feeling. Mr. Sparrowgrass, who is blessed with a wife and children, represents himself as taking them to dwell in the country, and pleasantly sets over 250 pages with an account of the haps and mishaps of such rurality. It is such a book as Geoffrey Crayon would recognize with delight, as mingling earnest though—right thought, with quaint fancy. The writer is a lover not only of the country, but of the great family of man. He has gentle, yet strong affections, and has large power of expression."
For sale at all Bookstores for $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No 119 Nassau-st.

NEW STORE—FRESH STOCK.
DESIRABLE GOODS—LOW PRICES.
J. P. BROWNER & CO., No 467 6th av., between 29th and 29th sts., invite the attention of the public to their new stock of domestic and imported dry goods, carpets and oil cloths, which they are prepared to offer at the lowest cash prices.
A large stock of heavy high lustre black silks just received from auction, from 20 to 25 per cent. below the usual rates.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.
"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits," by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal.* For sale at the author's office, No. 35 east 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

NEW MUSIC.—The Dying Husband. Words by Hill; music by Thomas Baker with a beautiful vignette, price 40c.; Camptown Races, with variations 30c.; Land of Dreams—a beautiful ballad—25c.; Louisa Schottisch, 10c.; La Amiquita, Waltz by F. W. Smith, 15c. The five pieces for $1, postage free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, publisher.
N. B.—Pianos and Melodeons, new and second hand, or sale at great bargains.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithographing executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

DRY GOODS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
A New Invoice of
LEGHORN HATS AND BLOOMERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LEGHORN FLATS,
From $1 25 to $1 35, worth from $3 to $5.
GENT'S LEGHORN HATS, at 2s. and 3s., worth 6s. and 8s.
GENT'S CANADIAN STRAW, at 1s. 6d., worth 6s.
As strange as these prices may seem,
THEY ARE NO HUMBUGS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
Contains
A NEW INVOICE OF
RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Forced into auction at a sacrifice.
RICH DRAPERY SETS, as low as $4.
RICH MUSLIN DRAPERY, 1s. per yard.
RICH LACE CURTAINS IN SETS,
At less than half the cost of importation.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S
BROWN-STONE STORE
CONTAINS
$200,000 WORTH OF RICH DRY GOODS,
Of Every Description,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION.
Most of which are offered at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK
Will please make a note of the location:
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, near 14th-st.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
Contains
THE REDUCTION OF
1,500 PIECES OF
RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, (lustre,)
From 6s 6d to 5s. per yard.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
THREE CASES RICH INDIA SILKS,
FIFTY CENTS PER YARD,
Richly worth six and seven shillings.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
500 RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS,
FROM AUCTION SALES,
PRICES VARYING FROM $3 TO $14.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS—CHOICE STYLES,
FROM AUCTION SALES.
Prices from $3 to $6.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
1,500 Pcs. RICH BAREGE DE LAINES—Chintz Colors,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

WHITE MARSEILLES AND BRILLIANTES,
For ladies basques.
A very superior assortment now on hand,
at BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway,
one block below St. Nicholas.

LINEN HALL, NO. 332 BOWERY.
JUST RECEIVED, $50,000 WORTH OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.
EGAN & CO. will offer for sale on TO-MORROW and the following days the above amount of goods, consisting of the following, viz:
5 cases—3,000 pieces of FRENCH LAWNS, from 10 to 25 cents per yard.
6,000 pieces of BAREGE DE LAINES, from 12 to 37 cents per yard.
6 pieces of FANCY PLAID SILKS, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
700 pieces of splendid wide BLACK SILKS, from 85 cents to $1 50 per yard.
60 pieces of LINEN SHEETINGS, from 55 cents to $1 per yard.
White TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards long, all linen, $1.
White TABLE CLOTHS, 2½ yards long, from $1 25 to $2.
300 dozen damask and snowdrop NAPKINS, from $1 to $1 50 per dozen.
300 WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS, from $5 to $30.
No second price. No damaged goods nor bankrupt stock.

$50,000 WORTH OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LINEN HALL, EGAN & CO., No. 332 BOWERY.
E. & Co. will open on to-morrow and the following days a splendid lot of plaid silks at 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 6s.; 10s pieces of Printed Muslins at 1s. per yard, worth 2s.
A splendid lot of 7-8 linens at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s 6d.; 100 pieces of Muslin de Laine at 1s. per yard.
The above goods have been received from auction, as also some French Marseilles Quilts at $2, worth $4.
N. B.—5-8 damask and snow drop Napkins, at $1 50 per dozen; warranted all linen. No damaged goods—no bankrupt stock—none of these humbugs.
This is a new store, and we are determined to sell low in order to secure a good and permanent trade.

REAL BLACK THREAD LACE GOODS,
Received by the *Washington.*
The latest novelties of the season, comprising
BAREGES, 3d worth 6d.
MANTELETS, with deep volants.
CHANTILLY and MALANCON SHAWLS and POINTS.
SQUARE DEMI and CARRE VEILS.
MARIE ANTOINETTES, BARBES, FICHUES, COLLARS, MANCHES, FLOUNCES, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS! BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.
GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lispenard sts., has now the largest and best assorted stock of Mantillas, suitable for City retail trade to be found in New-York. The lot embraces an immense variety of
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE AND LACE MANTLES.
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTLES.
And a splendid lot of
GUIPURE, CHANTILLY and other lace mantles. Mr. BRODIE invites the ladies to a comparison of his prices with those of others before purchasing.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON
For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK,
No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

SILKS—SILKS—SILKS.
Will be opened on MONDAY, June 16:
5 cases China Silks, at.....50c.
1 case French Silks, at.....62½c.
1 case Chene Plaid, at.....75c.
1 case Plaid, with Chene Stripe, at.....$1.
100 superb Robes, at.....$15.
The above goods have all been reduced fully 25 per cent.
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

BARGAINS IN PRINTED MUSLINS.
FRENCH JACONETS at 1s. per yard.
JACONET ROBES with 3 flounces, at $1 50 each.
ORGANDIE ROBES with 2 flounces, at $2 each
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
LANE & PORTER.
Having determined to close out their entire Stock, will offer, on MONDAY, the balance of their Mantillas at about half the usual prices.
BEAUTIFUL SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, $1 50.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 to $12.
CHANTILLY LACE, $12 to $15.
No. 72 Canal-st.

SILKS AT FOUR SHILLINGS PER YARD,
Worth 50c. to import.
Also very handsome at 5s. Cheap at $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PRINTED JACONETS.
5 cases English printed jaconets, at.....12½c
3 cases French printed jaconets at.....12½c
Will be opened
On MONDAY, June 16.
The ladies are solicited to examine these goods, as they are offered much below the market price. G. B. WILLIAMS
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
in the City,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade s's.

BAREGE ROBES,
Price of Ten Dollar

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

SATURDAY, June 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet but steady. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 51 bbls. Pearls, and 332 bbls. Pots, together 383 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full prices.

COTTON—Holders firmly adhere to their old claims, but though purchasers evince more willingness to operate, the reported business is not very extensive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour displays increased activity, but factors are generally eager sellers, and prices still favor buyers. The transactions since our last include about 12,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 00@$4 80
Ordinary State	4 95@ 5 10
Straight State	5 10@ 5 40
Favorite and Extra State	5 40@ 6 00
Inferior to good Michigan and Indiana	4 35@ 5 25
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 40@ 5 75
Common to Good Ohio	5 50@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 25@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 6 10
Extra Michigan	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 70@ 7 85
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 8 10
Fancy Genesee	6 05@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 40@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 60@10 00

Canadian continues dull and heavy, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,300 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 50@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is quiet and depressed. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $5@$8 75 and $10 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $5@$4 60 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 95@$4 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 20@$3 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better demand, but is less valuable. The sales since our last reach about 87,000 bushels, including inferior to prime. Canadian White, $1 31@$1 75; inferior Western do., $1 30; ordinary Western Red (club) $1 30; and some Southern White and Red on terms not disclosed. 13,000 bushels Rye brought 8.c.@91c. per bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Oats. Corn is unsettled. Sound lots are not plenty, and being in good request, they command pretty full prices. Other kinds are abundant, depressed, and languid. The sales since our last include about 60,000 bushels, at 32c.@47c. for unsound, heated and damp; 49c.@53c. for sound mixed Southern; 56c.@57c. for Southern Yellow; 56c.@58c. for round Yellow; 55c.@56c. for common to choice Sou hern White; 56c.@60c. for round White; and 49c.@53c. for sound Wes ern mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at 57½c @ 62c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that "there has been rather more activity manifested in the market, and during the fore part of the week sales of Buenos Ayres, &c., were made to a considerable extent, principally at a decline of about ½c. ₩ lb. Towards the close, however, the market assumed a firmer aspect, the last transactions being made at 24c. for Buenos Ayres. The receipts have been to a fair extent, and as most of the expected cargoes from Buenos Ayres have arrived, the receipts from that port as well as from Rio Grande for the next month will probably show a material falling off. The stock is large, embracing a great many common Hides, which have declined more than any other description, being late in the season to work to advantage, and holders, not wishing to store them during the Summer months on account of the ravages of the worms, force them on the market and sell them at the best offer. The receipts of the week have been 13,323 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 2,184 Savanilla, per *Winthrop*; 7,154 Porto Cabello, per *Tennessee*; 4,730 Buenos Ayres, per *May Queen*; 3,181 Vera Cruz, per *Flash*; 2,046 Maracaibo, per *Irma*; 1,012 African, per *H. Townsend*; 823 Aspinwall, per *Carolina*; 850 from Rotan, per *Haren*; 288 from West Indies and 26,888 coastwise, of which 24,194 were from California, making a total of 50,091 Hides. Sales are: 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs. at 24c. 6 mos. usual selection; 1,400 do. 23 lbs. at 23½c. 6 mos. less 1 ₩ cent. do.; 4,772 do. 22 lbs. at 24c. 7 mos. do.; 6,000 do. 21@22 lbs. at 23½c. 8 mos. adding 1 mo. int. usual selection; 1,000 dry Rio Grande do., 22 lbs. at 22c. 9 mos. do. low, do to East, 1,150 dry Maracaibo, 25 lbs. at 23c. cash, less 4 ₩ cent. usual selection; 2,375 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 19c.@19½c. 6 mos. do.; 3,500 dry California, 24@25 lbs. at 17½c. do. do.; 2,000 dry South Western, 20 lbs. at 16c. do. do.; 4,000 dry Texas, 20 lbs. at 16½c. 8 mos. do.; 1,800 dry Texas, inferior, 22 lbs. at 14c. 6 mos. as they run; 2,563 dry Porto Cabello, 22½ lbs. at 18c. 6 mos. rising and damaged; 375 dry Booked do. 23 lbs. at 17½c. do. do.; 500 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs. at 14½c. do. do.; 1,150 dry Southern, 17 lbs. at 13c.@14c. cash, do.; 300 dry African, 10 lbs., on private terms; 200 salt Tampico, 50 lbs. at 9c. 6 mos.; 8,000 green salted California, 50 lbs. at 8½c. 6 mos.; 264 dry Horse, 10½ lbs. at $1 50 each, cash less 4 ₩ cent; 14,100 lbs. Buenos Ayres Hide Cuttings at 3c. 6 mos. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *Mary Wilkins*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Orris*, from Orinoco, with 10,000, the *Addy Swift*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 169,800, as follows: 40,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 15,000 dry Rio Grande; 14,000 dry Orinoco; 14,200 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 5,600 dry Barcelona; 1,600 dry African; 9,300 dry Maracaibo; 2,600 dry Savanilla; 800 dry Chagres; 14,800 dry Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras;) 4,000 dry Vera Cruz; 4,500 dry St. Domingo and Port au Plate; 16,000 dry West India, Southern, &c.; 350 dry Honduras; 8,300 dry California; 340 dry Minos; 2,400 dry salted Sandwich Islands; 1,000 dry salted Maranham; 5,000 salted California; 8,000 salted Buenos Ayres; 300 dry and salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that "The receipts and sales have been to a fair extent during the week, leaving a moderate stock on hand. In prices there has been but little change, although they rather favor buyers. The light stock of Boots and Shoes in the hands of the manufacturers looks favorable for a continued active demand to the close of the season. The stock in the process of tanning is probably no larger than last year, and there will be no more than enough to supply the market. The increase for the demand for Leather is about equal to 100,000 Sides ₩ year, and most of this is supplied by the New-York market, as nearly all the large tanneries are located in New-York and neighboring States.

	Rembck.	Oak.
Receipts	67,000	6,600
Sales	57,600	8,000
Stock	45,500	7,300

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 33c.@34c.; do. good middle, 32c.@34c.; do. good heavy, 31c.@32c; do Spanish, good all weights, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 31½c.@32½c.; do. do. good middle, 32c.@33½c.; do. do. good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; do Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c. do. do. good middle, 24c.@24½c.; do. do. good heavy, 23c.@24c.; do. do. & B. A. damaged, all weights, 19½c.@21c.; do do. do. poor, do. 17c.@18c.; do. Slaughter, la rough, 24c.@26c., on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Is delivered.

MOLASSES—Market still poorly supplied and quiet, yet very firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in lively request at advancing prices, with sales reported since our last of about 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $19 25 for Mess, $16 ₩ for Prime Mess, and $16 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and fair request at 10¼c.@9½c. for Hams, 7½c.@8½c. for Shoulders; and 8½c.@9½c. for Rough sides, ₩ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10½c., as in quality. Lard is scarce and firm; sales since our last having reached about 300 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $7@$7 for Prime; $8@$9 50 for do. New Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do., and $12@$13 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 11c.@19c. for White and Yellow Ohio; 18c.@22c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—sales were made of 150 tcs. at $3 50@$4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up the week's business, thus: "GOAT—Have been in active demand this week, and large sales of Curacoa were made at about previous rates. The receipts comprise a few bales from Vera Cruz, which are also wanted until sales are 24,000 Curacoa at 56c.@57c. 6 and 8 months; 9,000 Tampico at 35c 6 months. DEER—Are in but little request for common Skins, white Foreign sell readily on arrival. Sales have been 4,500 lbs. Bolivar at 48c; 1,000 lbs. Porto Cabello at 50c.; 8,000 lbs. Creek Indian at 30c.; 1,000 lbs. Florida at 25c.; and 500 lbs Texas at 25c., all cash."

FREIGHTS—Were a little brisker, but otherwise, without variation. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@7d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d@3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s @4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@ 25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CALECHE COACH AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.—The coach is in good running order; also, a britzska and pair of horses to let for Summer to go in the country. Apply to MICHL. CAMPBELL, Stable, Columbia-st., near Clark-st., Brooklyn Heights.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Must be kind, very gentle, sure-footed, and accustomed to lady's riding. Address Box No. 2,598 Post-Office, describing the horse, and where he may be seen.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark brown Horse kind and true, suitable for any kind of work. Sold for want of use. Inquire at Nos 29 and 31 Gansevoort-st. any time from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., where the horse may be seen.

NO YELLOW FEVER!—NO CHOLERA!

Private dwellings, public institutions, hotels, ships, sinks, sewers, cess-pools, and all unhealthy localities purified with PRITZLOFF'S DISINFECTING FLUID! The generation and propagation of maligant epidemics is impossible under its influence.

The following testimonials selected will serve to show the estimation in which this article is held by parties who have given it a trial:

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, June 3, 1856.

MESSRS. MYERS & CO.—*Gents:* I have the pleasure of informing you that the officer under whose observation your experiment of removing the offensiveness of the cess-pool in Duane-st. was tried states his entire satisfaction with the result. Yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. MORTON.

ASTOR HOUSE, May 1, 1856.

MESSRS. MYERS & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Having used Pritzloff's Disinfecting Fluid for some time on our premises with great success, we cheerfully recommend it to the public as one of the best Fluids we have ever used.

(Signed) Yours, respectfully,

COLEMAN & STETSON.

No. 214 BROADWAY, April 25, 1856.

This is to certify that I have used Pritzloff's Disinfecting Fluid on my premises, and found it to be the only efficacious remedy ever brought before my notice. I have, unfortunately, for many years been subjected to unpleasant smells arising from rats and other causes, and have much pleasure to recommend your invaluable Fluid to the public.

I am, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. RADFORD.

ON BOARD SHIP "JAMES BAINES,"
Pier No. 16, North River, April 23, 1856.

MESSRS. MYERS & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Having used with great satisfaction, your Disinfecting Fluid, I deem it my duty, not only to yourselves, but to the public, in pronouncing it the greatest remedy for destroying offensive smell on board ships.

I am, gentlemen, yours, most respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. CONDANT,
Commander of Ship *James Baines.*

For sale, at wholesale, by MYERS & CO., Sole Agents, No. 46 Beaver-st., New-York; and retail by every respectable Druggist in the City. Price 50 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (64 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $5,500. Apply on the premises to CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport dépôt. The house is 42x36, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In Sing Sing, about 10 minutes' walk from the Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad; a neat cottage, with fine grounds and fine scenery, to let, with about five acres of ground, or the dwelling separate. Apply to L. R. KIPP, furniture dealer, in the village, near the Dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the dépôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 55 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 1,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL—The residence of the late John Wilkie, on the banks of the Hudson, is for sale, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent on the bills by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 83 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches. The building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 382 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 29th-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—Near the depôt, 14 acres, with splendid new 2-story frame octagon-shaped house, 50 by 50, with cupola and double piazzas all round; splendid view of the sound and surrounding country; fine apple-orchard; fruit-trees never-failing spring, which can be introduced in the house. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 79 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green Point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Chatsworth depôt and two miles from Mamaroneck depôt. The Second-avenue and New Rochelle Railroad will pass through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at E. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 69 Bowery.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE AT DEER PARK, L. I.—55 acres; 38 under a high state of cultivation, 12 wood, 5 meadow, large apple and peach orchard; grapes and garden fruits; an excellent 2-story frame house in good repair, 8 rooms, kitchen attached, barn, cribs, sheds, granary, wood and wagon houses, 38 miles from N. Y. and 2 from depôt, will be sacrificed with the crops for $3,000.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George Parker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT—The house and lot on the West side of Church st., No. 92, next to the corner of Reade, and adjoining the lot on the northwest corner of Chambers and Church sts; rented, and possession at any time. Also, the two story brick-front house and lot on the south side of Reade-st., No. 11, one lot west of the marble stores, and rear of No. 35 Chambers-st., now rented; possession given immediately. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE—A large store, and dwelling attached, the best location for business in the town, with one acre of land, fronting 415 feet on main road, 15 miles from N. Y., near three Railroad stations and landing, with or without stock; fruit of variety, in bearing; two barns, hay and coal scales, which pay for weighing hay $75 yearly; schools and churches within 300 yards; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. E. BIRD, No. 218 Front-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—At a great bargain, a neat cottage containing eight rooms with cellar, together with six lots of ground planted with shrubbery and fruit trees, in a tip-top neighborhood, very convenient to the cars, and every way a most desirable place. Is offered at the low price of $1,200, half on bond and mortgage; will greatly increase in value. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND COUNTRY SEATS—The East New-York and Unionville Co. will sell lots or plots ground, and built houses upon them, of any plan desired, at prices ranging from $800 to $1,000, on easy terms payment. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and 6 cent omnibus lines. Apply C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the Hudson River, of which it has a fine view, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Depôt, and 36 miles from New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FORTY-FIRST-STREET PROPERTY.—4 fine building lots, on this street; also, three 3 story houses on 33d-st.; will sell or exchange for good merchandise, dry goods, land warrants, good Western lands. Apply immediately. A. J. WORMS, No. 11, over Park Bank, Beekman-st.

$2,500.—FOR SALE,—Country house at Tarrytown.—Location is eligible. House is new, roomy and convenient. Lot 70x150 feet, with good garden, well, trees, shrubbery, &c. Prospect and scenery delightful. Adjoining land can be had if desired. Possession may be had at any time.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE—No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, two houses and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Lots 25x100 each. Houses 3-story, marble mantels, gas, under-cellar and 2 the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 69 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three new houses on the southerly side of 39th-st., near 3d-av. The houses are 22 feet wide by 50 feet deep. Lots 92 feet deep. Houses contain all modern improvements. Rent $350 each. For further particulars, inquire at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Within 15 minutes' walk from the Wall-st. Ferry, a neat two-story and attic brick house in good order. Rented to the same tenant for 4 years, for $231 per annum. Price $1,450, half on bond and mortgage. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 20 Courtland-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Eight beautiful lots of ground opposite a $16,000 house, near to the Fulton-av. Railroad, planted with the choicest fruit and in a first-class neighborhood, will be sold for the extraordinary low price of $2,800. A large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. This is a great bargain. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS—To exchange for City property, merchandise &c. Also, several Land Warrants to exchange for wild lands. A. J. WORMS, No. 11, over Park Bank, Beekman-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—On Elm-st., Newark, N. J., or to be exchanged for improved real estate or for personal property. They are situated near the proposed ship canal, for which the State has given a charter. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—with all the improvements. Location between 2d and 4th-avs., Bleecker and 25th-sts. Rent moderate. Address W. H. TAYLOR, Enterprise Insurance Co., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—The first-class three-story house No. 251 East 10th-st. It is in perfect order, replete with all the modern improvements. The first floor, cellar and three lofts, in store No 4 Stone st.

For terms apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal-st., or to K. E. KELLY, No. 45 Beaver-st.

HOUSE, BARN AND LARGE GARDEN TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Well stocked with fruit, about a mile from the steamboat landing. Apply to RAPELYE & WRIGHT, at Astoria, or JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A 3-story, brown stone front house handsomely and fully furnished, with modern convenience, No. 7 East 30th-st., 4th door from 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a two story house in a small family at a low rent, to a good tenant. Apply at No. 31 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In the pleasant village of Caldwell, New-Jersey. House contains eleven rooms, all in order; garden, plenty fruit, schools, churches, stores, &c.; 18 miles from New-York, or 55 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Apply to W. REIDGOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway, also, the desirable three story dwelling-house No. 143 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, the similar house No. 135 Hammond-st. All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET.—The Splendid Daguerrean Gallery, with Reception Room, No. 138 Chrystie. Rent $700 per annum. Also 2 Rooms on second floor, suitable for some light business. Rent $300 per annum. Also the Large Basement, about 63 feet deep, with rear entrance. Rent $324. Inquire on the premises

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE—Near his own residence will be let by the subscriber to a satisfactory tenant, on very favorable terms. House roomy and pleasant; fine views of East River and Long Island and shade and sea breezes, making it a cool residence, while very convenient to business. Inquire of D. BURNETT, President Citizens' Ins. Co., No. 67 Wall-st. and No. 58 Bowery.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A house centrally situated, containing 11 rooms, gas, furnace, range &c., well and completely furnished; will be let to a good tenant for 6 or 12 months. Address W., Box No. 49, New-Haven Post-Office, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the basement and sub cellar on the corner of College-place and Warren st., directly opposite the Hudson River railroad Station. Apply to CHILD, BOGERT & CO., No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 37 3d-av. The store is 75 feet deep, and is an excellent stand for Dry Goods, having been occupied for that business the last 10 years. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

STORE TO LET ON LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., 1,000 horse power and 150,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10 horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior cop per worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 115 Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SELF-INKING STAMP AND CARD PRESS.—This new and beautiful invention is now to be seen at the office of the advertiser. Letters, tickets, labels, envelopes, notes, paid checks, &c., can, by a single motion of the hand, be stamped with any required device. 1,500 to 2,000 copies can be taken without reinking, which is done in a few seconds. It is simpler, and can be made cheaper, than any stamp known, and will do the work twice or three times as fast. The rights will be disposed of on favorable terms. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7, third story.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store. In the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$15,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With this amount, in the Coal Commission business, established by a party of long experience, and can be largely extended to advantage. The business is perfectly safe and profitable. Unquestionable references given and required. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 1,506 Post Office.

IMPORTANT.—The proprietor, wishing to retire from the mercantile business, offers for sale his place, now occupied as a store and lumber yard, situated on Long Island, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of O. WILLETS & SON, No. 273 Pearl-st., New-York, or H. HALL, No. 25 Catharine-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The stock, fixtures, and good-will of a thread, needle and fancy store for sale cheap. A first-rate location. A good chance for a person with a small capital. Goods all fresh. Inquire at No. 27 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

$1,000—FLOUR.—Any one in a good Flour or Flour and Feed business wanting a partner with the above amount in cash, can hear of one by addressing JOHN, Box No 132 *Herald* Office. Name location, which will be confidential.

$6,000.—WANTED—A partner for a few months with this sum, in a safe and very lucrative business. Address Box No. 1,034, Post-Office.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.
A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $50, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $300 to $400 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.

W. OSB

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 New-York City 5 per Cent. Stock.
$299 New York City 5 per Cent. Water Stock, due in 1859.
$2,000 Milwaukie and Watertown 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$35,000 California State 7 per Cent. Bonds.....1,000 each
$15,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Hartford City 6 per Cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Miami County 7 per Cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds
$4,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per Cent. Income Bonds.....$1,000 each
$12,000 Flushing Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
6 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each
200 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company.....$50 each
50 shares New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company.....$100 each
238 shares Marble and Stone Carving Company, $10 each
2 shares North American Gutta Percha Company.....$100 each
12 shares United States Mail Steamship Company.....$100 each
100 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.....$50 each
10 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
3670 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852.
350 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.....$25 each
4 shares City Fire Insurance Company.....$70 each
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 19.

A. H. N. holds his regular semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—At No. 101 Amity-st, Brooklyn.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 17, 1856, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 101 Amity-st., South Brooklyn, (the second street south of Atlantic, and between Hicks and Henry sts.) the rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture in the above residence, consisting of elegant velvet tapestry carpets, rich parlor sofas, chairs, large pier mirrors, mantel ornaments, piano-forte, oil-paintings, French China and glass ware; oil-cloths, marble-top bureaus, mirror wardrobes, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, toilet China, &c., together with good kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st., N. Y., and at COLE & CHILTON'S, No. 269 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, to let, low, the above house, No. 101 Amity-st., three-story and basement brownstone front. Possession the day after sale of furniture.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. BOGART WILL SELL.—At 12 M., on the 16th day of June, inst., on the ground, under the direction of Cornelius A. Cooper, Purchasing Trustee of Industrial Home Association No. 3, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Wakefield, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour's ride from the City Hall, New-York. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, on the corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent., and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 15 per cent. on the 27th day of June, 40 per cent. within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Three per cent off for cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard-st. and Grand-st., superior solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, mahogany do. do., book-cases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, centre, side and sofa tables, hall stands, extension dining-tables, do. chairs, etageres, corner-stands, paillasses, mattresses, &c., making a handsome stock, well worthy the notice of buyers, as every lot must be sold to day advances. Catalogues at sale. Goods boxed and shipped, if required.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF A MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK. By THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 16 Spruce-st., on MONDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; by virtue of several executions will be offered for sale at the time and place above stated, a large assortment of very fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, buttons, and trimmings of the latest style and pattern, the stock of a first-class Broadway tailor; will be sold in small lots, without reserve for cash.

M. SHANDLEY, Constable.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer—No. 23 Bowery.

SALE OF THE STOCK OF A WATCHMAKER.—On TUESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, comprising gold and silver watches, a variety of gold jewelry tools, watch springs, &c., &c. Also, on account of former purchasers, gold and silver anchors, lepines and levers; gold pins, seals and seal rings, guard and fob keys, lockets, spectacles, glass cases, and a large lot of jewelry, too numerous to mention; a lot of silver and gold masonic jewels, &c., &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade.

J. J. WALDRON Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS &c.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock, a full assortment of white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware; also, the stock of retailer, consisting of beer, blue and c. ware, glass, tea trays, plated ware, table cutlery, clocks, tea sets, vases &c. Goods packed in the best manner for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—At auction, TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., in lots, from the shelves, 40 crates, all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, 159 packages glass ware, china tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 27, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 310 reserved building lots, centrally located at East New-York. East New-York is growing rapidly and is accessible at all hours by railroad and six-cent omnibus line. Sale peremptory and terms payment easy. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL—At the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, 18th of June, at 12 at noon, the valuable property known as No. 251 Elizabeth-st., situated on the westerly side of Elizabeth between Prince and Houston sts.

N. B.—Rented last year for nearly $1,000.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer—No. 23 Bowery.

SPECIAL SALE OF READY MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS AND FANCY GOODS—Will sell, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 10½ o'clock, cloths, cassimeres, silk vestings, satin do., Marseilles do., silk linings, coats, pants and vests, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY—June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of second-hand furniture, 5 painted chamber suites, with marble tops; also, a lot of silver plated britannia and crockery ware, fancy goods, &c.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 38 and 40 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, N. York) }

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS COMPANY ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIED. That the opening of the Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1856, on which day they will be opened at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place the whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid.

No installment will be required previous to the opening of the Books.

JOSEPH WALKER, }
WM. DENNISTOUN, } Commissioners.
EDWARD HAIGHT, }

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1856.

EXCURSIONS.

TENTH-STREET AND GREEN POINT FERRY.—Residents in the upper part of the City will find delightful pleasure ride by crossing the Green Point Ferry from the foot of 10th st., N. Y.—all pavements being avoided on the Long-Island side; the distance to Astoria being short of 4 miles, Flushing about 6 miles, with a variety of country roads intersecting the main one.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK, GREENE & MARLON, Proprietors.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 343 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN,
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

NOTICE.—From this date, N. LAWRENCE VAN ZANDT and WM. FREDERICK BARRY are members of our firm. WALDO, BARRY & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1856.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KINSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 85 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ON SALE,

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Basle,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Leipsick,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pau,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $138,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The proceeds now offered—$138,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Esq. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 330 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches.

2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet each opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—At an election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Jesse A. Marshall,	Benjamin S. K. Richardson,
Wm. M. Pullis,	Amos F. Hatfield,
James Murphy,	John S. Siney,
Wm. Tilden,	Timothy Townsend,
Hugh Smith,	Chester Lamb,
Charles S. White,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Jacob Campbell, jr.	

At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were chosen:

President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—WM. M. PULLIS.
WM. M. PULLIS, Sec'y and Treas'r.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1856.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.
BALLIN & SANDER.

SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, until the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $250,000, to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 20, 1854. For this loan, Assessment Bonds will be issued for 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Proposals to be directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 6, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 6, 9 and 12 months, in sums of $500 and upward. The money may be deposited with G. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 24 March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON,

Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage on real estate in the City of New-York, $11,250, in sums of $5,500 and $5,150. Security must be double in value amount of loan. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 1,209, Post-Office, with particulars of application.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Cogner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.

In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO., California-st.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
New City Hall, No. 83 Chambers-st. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD, G. HENRY KIP,
JAMES B. WILSON, JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE, BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT, THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS B. BROWN, JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK, ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNLS. VANDERBILT, JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTRY, JOSE GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. B. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 11, 1856.—The BANK OF VERNON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WEELEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County), must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

jul6'54-1aw2pM*

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MEACHAN'S BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled an "Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 13, 1856.—The BANK OF CAZENOVIA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway, }
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy. 84 10 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as $9 of Rape-seed oil, $13 of Whale, $26 47 of Sperm Oil, or $39 of Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does no congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, mechanical, binnacle and hand lamps; also, in signal and bowsmit lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship captains, ship supply men and others is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of

AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co.,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery also.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depot, No. 90 Water-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country, sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 165 Washington-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

And also directly through to the North and West, *viâ* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on MONDAY, June 9, leaving New-York by the steamboat *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat *Wyoming*, as above.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 10. Freight received at pier No. 2 North River, daily, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, will Suspending Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, to and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chic

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Captured Slaver.

In the case of the brig *Brannan*, recently arrested on the charge of being a slaver, and now lying at the Navy Yard, a claim of ownership was filed on Saturday in the United States Marshal's Office, by MAHUM J. FRAZER. He solicited the appointment of an appraiser of the ship and cargo, when it was stated bonds would be filed to wait the necessary legal inquisition. An application was made before Commissioner BETTS to discharge JOSEFFO PEDRO CUNHA, supercargo of the brig, on the ground of insufficiency of complaint in the affidavit upon which the arrest was made. Mr. CUNHA was discharged, but had hardly begun to taste the sweets of liberty when he was rearrested on a new complaint, and introduced to his previous quarters at Kings County Jail. Mr. CUNHA, in the interim, filed a claim for the money ($1,250) taken from the *Brannan*. Growing out of the possession of this money a discrepancy of instruction meanwhile exists between the United States Marshal and the United States District Attorney. The latter has instructed the Deputy Marshal having the money not to state the fact of possession, while the Marshal has threatened to discharge every Deputy Marshal, unless the one having the money makes it known.

The examination of the cargo of the *Brannan*, as continued on Saturday, revealed nothing further tending to criminate her as a slaver, than the statements heretofore given as to the brig's contents.

Dedication of the Central M. E. Church.

The Central M. E. Church, Seventh-street, (late Vestry-street.) was dedicated by Bishop JANES, yesterday. The Bishop preached from the words, "Ye are the salt of the earth, out if the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted," &c. The pastor, Rev. ALLEN STEELE, Rev. Messrs. MILBURN, FLOY, ORDON, HANGS, and other leading men of the denomination were present.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 309—57 men. 50 women, 117 boys, 85 girls. This is a decrease of 28 on the mortality of the previous week.

WEEKLY REPORT of the New-York Hospital, to June 13, 1856: Remaining on hand June 6, 278; admitted, to June 13, 49; discharged, cured or relieved, 53; died, 4; remaining at date, 270—males 231, females 49.

Dangerous.

The building on the corner of Murray-street and Broadway is considered in a dang rous position. The workmen who were engaged in demolishing it were not permitted to continue their work. The building has been fenced round to prevent accident.

☞ The *Ericsson* brings the news that the Royal Geographical Society have presented the Royal premium for this year (a massive gold medal) to Dr. KANE, for his Arctic researches. This is the fourth time that an American has received this medal within twelve or fifteen years. The first was presented to Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, for his researches in Palestine; the second to Col. FREMONT, for his Western explorations; the third to E. G. SQUIER, Esq., for his researches in Central America; and now the fourth to Dr. KANE.

☞ A bill has been presented to the Comptroller by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, for inserting a new nozzle into a pump, and fastening it with an iron brace. The sum charged for this job—which a private person could have had done for a couple of dollars—is $30, and it is sworn to as being correct.

☞ Nearly 800 fresh Mormons reached port on Saturday, per ship *Thornton*, from Liverpool. They came under the care of JAMES T. WILLIE, of Utah.

☞ The Treasurer of the Fund for the Cape de Verde sufferers acknowledges the receipt of $274.

Fires.

IN CLIFF-STREET—ACCIDENT.

The alarm for the Seventh District, about 11 o'clock Saturday night was caused by some papers taking fire in a closet on the fifth floor of store No. 27 Cliff street, occupied by Wm Partridge & Son, dealers in dyestuffs, dye woods, acids, &c. Damage trifling. Capt. Samuel Smith, of the Insurance Patrol, while exerting himself within the building to extinguish the flames, was precipitated from the fifth to the first story in consequence of the giving way of a banister. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and remained in that state for a long time.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

At 2¼ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of the house of Thos Barkley, corner of High Avenue and Twenty-First-street Damage about $50. Insured for $3,000 in the Irving Insurance Company.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday, Sabina Kelly and Sarah Riley, each about 16 years of age, and Ann Haley, a child of 11 years, were arrested in the Park as common prostitutes. The statements of Ann, made under oath, were astounding and disgusting.

The other girls also made affidavits corroborative of ANN's statement On the facts, Alderman CLANCY, before whom the young culprits were brought, sentenced Kelly and Riley as vagrants, each to 6 months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. The girl Ann was detained preparatory to being sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES—CHARGE OF CHEATING UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Three Germans, named Isaac and Henry Morris, and Julius Cohn, were arrested in this City on Saturday last, charged with being fugitives from justice in Maryland, where they stand charged with cheating by means of false pretences, to a large amount.

The accused parties, it appears some time since opened a clothing store in Baltimore, under the firm of "Morris & Brothers," and by false representations obtained goods on credit to the amount of $5,000 from Messrs. George P. Frink and William C. Shaw, of that city, which they disposed of and then made their escape with the proceeds An officer from Baltimore pursued them to this City. Sergeant Bogan was put on their track, and on Saturday he managed to arrest them.

They will be sent back for trial.

DESPERATE FIGHT—STABBING.

A desperate fight took place on Saturday night, between Pierce Britt, a lad of 19 years, living at No. 8 Elizabeth-street and Alfred Upson, residing at No 24 Pearl-street. During the affray, Britt, it is alleged, stabbed his opponent in the arm with a knife. For this he was arrested, yesterday, and brought before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him for trial, in default of $500 bail.

UNKNOWN DEAD.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River on Saturday. An inquest was held and a verdict of "death from unknown causes" rendered. Deceased was rather under the medium height, had dark brown hair and curly beard. He was dressed in black cloth frock coat and pants, and satin vest of the same color. Had several cards in his pocket, with name "W. Kennedy, tailor, Greenwich-avenue."

The body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, was found in the North River, at the foot of Pier No. 11, yesterday morning. No marks of violence were found on it. The verdict rendered was "that deceased came to his death by some cause unknown to the jury, supposed to be drowning."

An unknown woman was committed to the Essex Market Prison on Friday, in a gross state of intoxication. Two hours afterwards she was found dead in her cell. An inquest was held. Verdict "Death from intemperance."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A young lady named Caroline Gorman was struck by lightning on Thursday last, at her residence, No 69 West Thirteenth-street, from the effects of which she died on Saturday Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body The verdict of the jury was, "Death by the visitation of God."

STABBED BY A BOY

A schoolboy, named James Waddle, only 12 years of age, was arrested, on Friday, for stabbing one Officer McIntyre in the arm with a knife Justice CONNOR committed him for trial.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 521, 763, 764, 275, 788, 818, 803, 804, 805, 266, 586, 6, 53, 124, 243, 352, 324, 348, 479, 541, 534, 540, 687, 691, 709, 712, 715, 733, 758, 762, 815. *Part II*—Nos 529, 69, 640, 487, 90, 546, 589, 720, 719, 735, 741, 743, 747, 752, 807.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 627, 660, 681, 698, 705, 717, 725, 727, 728, 739, 747, 748, 749 754, 763, 779, 787, 789, 800, 805, 806, 814, 826, 832, 843, 843, 844, 851, 854, 856, 857, 861, 866, 869, 872, 877, 8 5, 896, 900, 903, 904, 916, 918, 939, 942, 943, 948, 956, 967, 970, 983

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 833, 22, 872, 830, 1000⅝, 1568, 1660, 674, 691, 779, 836, 839, 886, 884, 888.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 65, 66, 73, 77, 174, 181, 20, 64, 67, 71, 126.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

POLO, Ogle County, Ill., May 3, 1856.

C. L. HARMON & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion Safes:

In October, 1855, I purchased of you a Herring's Patent Safe, No. 12,781. On the 2d of April, ult., my store was entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter. The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol, spirits turpentine, and oil, rendering the heat excessively great, so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and wrought iron, such as stoves, nails, cast-iron shutters, &c., into an undistinguished mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the emergency.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES C. LUCKEY.

E. C. HERRING & Co., Green Block, Nos. 125, 127, 129 Water-street, New-York, sole Agents and Patentees of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

"There is a tide...,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
On such a full sea we are now afloat."

☞ The success of BRADY'S beautiful Ambrotype is now so firmly assured, that no assumed skepticism can shake the confidence of a discerning public, or turn aside the smallest fraction of that full tide of patronage which is rolling in upon him—

"Like to the Pontic Sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb."

They are made upon fine French-plate glass, over which is placed a corresponding glass, and the two are sealed together so as to be as firm as a single plate. They are not affected by dust, climate, or even ordinary acids, and consequently preserve a uniform expression or clearness. It is no wonder that they are the most popular pictures yet made. Call at No 205 or 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SAVE YOUR STRAWBERRIES.

From the Rahway Republican.

We commend to the special attention of families, hotel keepers, &c., an advertisement in another column, headed, "An Infallible Self-Sealing Fruit and Vegetable Can, &c." We fully tested this article last year, and found it then all it was represented to be, and as we understand it has been decidedly improved of late, we are very much under the impression that it must be now infallible, as the advertisement states. Our readers will do well to supply themselves with this invaluable article.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MASIN, M. D.

No. 87 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M. for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rev. Prof. GEO. SHEPARD, Bangor, Me., says:

"I find friends who, on my recommendation, are disposed to make trial of MRS. S. A ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, and there will have to be an agency in this place, as the demand will so increase as it becomes known."

Those wishing their gray hair restored to its natural color, &c., can buy of any Drug, Fancy Good or general merchant in U. S., Cuba, or Canada, or at the Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 355 Broome st., New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, this neat and thriving Theatre presents another most attractive and amusing bill of entertainment, viz: The beautiful drama of "Esmeralda" is to be revived, the grand and extensive pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star" is to be repeated, and the comedietta of the "Tailor of Tamworth" is to conclude the performance. This will certainly be a neat, instructive and amusing entertainment.

Advertisement.

THE SUMMER UNDERGARMENT

Which has been approved for years, made

EXPRESSLY FOR WARM WEATHER,

being light, elastic, durable, gently absorbing perspiration, and therefore cooling, is

RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO,

Call, examine and com are.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT AMERICAN PRIZE DRAMA.—"New-York Patriots or the Battle of Saratoga," so enthusiastically popular and entertaining, is to be repeated at Barnum's Museum, this evening. A capital piece is played this afternoon besides. The Living Skeleton is now at BARNUM'S. His arms and legs are the size of broomsticks only!

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS challenges the world to show under one roof a greater variety of boys' clothing than is now comprised in his Summer stock. All the newest fashions for boys will be found in his warehouse, and the prices will suit economical families. P. L. ROGERS,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WHEREVER CIVILIZATION has penetrated, these Pills are in demand. The stomach, the lungs, and the intestines, are the organs most assailable by disease in all climates and upon these the remedial action of this medicine is rapid, thorough and invariable.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that mind is a very potent agency in the aggravation or the cure of diseases. Phrenology would aid greatly in their diagnosis. Examinations with charts, and full written descriptions of character, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.—Accurate and beautiful Photographs of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE have just been finished, and can be seen at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PANAMA HATS.—A small lot of uncommon fineness, just received, and warranted the genuine *Panama*, which will out-wear any other straw hat, at prices from ten to fifty dollars.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERVESTS FOR HOT WEATHER.—If you want goods that keep you cool, and yet protect from chills, which are good and cheap, go to

RANKIN'S, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Slave Girl Sarah—Her Story Confirmed.

In the course of the exercises at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Mr. BEECHER said he would make a statement in which he thought all would be interested. Said he: I have understood from several who have spoken to me on the subject, that a rumor has been circulated in respect to the slave girl SARAH, who, by your liberality, was set free here lately, that we were deceived. It is reported that, to use the current phrase, "we were sold;" and I understand that a letter has been exhibited in New-York from a gentleman in Staunton, Virginia, her birthplace, contradicting her story. Now, I know that the appeal for Freedom, which her silence and tears made, was too keen and powerful to be let pass. I anticipated that attempts would be made to blunt the edge of it; and the only surprising thing is that they were not made sooner and more formidable. When I understood this I wrote to Washington, to Dr. BAILEY and Mr. JOSHUA GIDDINGS, from whom SARAH was sent to me, and told them that they must make good their statements to me; and on Friday or Saturday answers came assuring me anew of the truth of the narrative as it was related to you, and giving references and credentials which establish conclusively the facts. Mr. BEECHER recapitulated the facts of the case as substantiated by the investigation, which were as stated in the report of the case given in the DAILY TIMES two weeks since, and continued:

More than this, I have received a letter from the Slave-trader who was first instrumental in making arrangements for SARAH's purchase, complaining of my having put accounts of the case in the papers; for he seems to think, in his simplicity, that I wrote all the reports which have appeared and caused them to be published. He does not understand our freedom of the press. And he blames me because, he says, that, in consequence of the publications, he has been brought under suspicion of being an Abolitionist; thus revealing the fact, that in Old Virginia a man, a slave-trader by profession, cannot move to give freedom to one poor slave without being watched and compelled, for the first time in his life, as he says, "to keep close." Now, a man can scarcely ever tell a story without making some little error in detail. It may be, that in the narrative which I related here, there were some slight and unimportant inaccuracies; but the *great facts* were *true*. And they were not only true but irrefragable. I defy all to shake the evidence on which they were founded. If any man is desirous to do so let him try.

The Henry Clay Case.

The jury in the case of LOCKITT and wife against the owners of the *Henry Clay* came into the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, after having been out all night, when the Foreman stated that they were unable to agree, being equally divided as to a verdict. Judge ROCKWELL informed them very explicitly that it was their duty to agree, that the case had been tried once before, and must be disposed of. They were directed to retire and bring in a sealed verdict, when the Court was adjourned until Monday.

At about 8 o'clock P. M. of the same day the jury agreed upon a verdict, said to be awarding damages to plaintiffs.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 48 deaths for the week ending the 14th inst. Males, 26; Females, 22; Adults, 20; Minors, 28. *Principal Diseases*—Convulsions and Dropsy in the Head, 6 each; Consumption and Inflammation of the Lungs, 5 each; Inflammation of the Brain and Scarlet Fever, 3 each; Congestion of the Lungs, Croup, Debility, and Marasmus, 2 each.

The Sunday Ordinance.

In the Brooklyn City Court, Saturday, a judgment of $1,500 was obtained against FRANCIS SWIFT, keeper of a barroom in the Eastern District, for violations of the Sunday ordinance. The case will be carried up.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12, at No. 303 West 25th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr WILLIAM HOBKIRK, of Flushing, to Miss ANN RAE, both formerly of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12 by Rev. J. W. Taggart, Mr JAMES S. HASTIE to Miss ELIZABETH JANE HUNTER, of New York

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 12, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, NELSON L. NORTH, M. D., to Mrs. SUSANNAH BROWN.

At Geneva, on Wednesday, June 11, by Rev. Wm. B. Otis, ALMET SEKEL, of New-York, to Miss ALLIE CARMICHAEL, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, June 14, after a short and severe illness, CHARLES TOWNSEND WHITTEMORE, son of the late Henry S. Whittemore, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral exercises will take place this day, (Monday) at the residence of his mother, No. 128 West 15th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

In this City, on Sabbath, June 15, MARY AGNES WORTENDYKE, wife of Henry V. Hoagland, aged 44 years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 84 Tron-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, June 14, of cholera infantum, JOHN, infant son of John W. and Marion Bowden, aged 1 month and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 137 East 26th-st., this day, (Monday) June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 15, MARGARET, wife of James Daly, her No. 344 Elizabeth-st.

The friends of the family, those of her father, Edward Daly, and brother, Rev. Thomas Daly, Albany, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy

In this City, on Saturday, June 14, HENRY THOMPSON, youngest child of J. William and Margaret A. Neergaard, aged 14 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) from No. 117 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, at 5 o'clock A. M., after a lingering sickness, CHARLES FREDERICK, the infant son of Jane and Edward Wallis.

At Tarrytown, on Saturday, June 14, JOSEPH C COOPER, late of Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, in the 66th year of his age

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, John W., Thomas S., Charles Cooper, and Dorus Warren, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, James Moore, Tarrytown.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 14

$9,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	85¾	100 Harlem Railroad	17
3,000 Missouri State 6s	85½	6 Sixth av. Railroad	89
49,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bs	97	200 Reading Railroad	90¾
2,000 do	86⅞	do	b3 90½
7,000 Erie R. R. 1st 7's	91⅝	700 do	90½
1,000 do	91¾	100 do	90½
1,000 E. R.R.Cv. Bs '71	84⅞	100 do	90½
18 Bank of Commerce	109	300 do	s10 90¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	110½	5 Wis Lake Shore s. R.	71
10 Ohio Life & T. Co.	96	310 Mich. Cen. R. R.	95¾
185 Canton Co.	32	200 do	96¼
150 do	31⅞	100 do	b3 95¾
10 Nic. Transit Co.	11⅜	100 do	b30 96
300 do	11⅜	7 do	96
50 do	11⅜	5 do	96⅞
441 Penn. Coal Co.	161	50 do	96⅞
260 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 22	100 do	b30 95⅞
50 do	21¾	167 Mich So & N Ia R R.	96⅛
10 Mil. & Miss. R R.	83¾	10 Pacama Railroad	101¾
480 N. Y. Cent. RR.	91	200 do	101
350 do	91¾	50 Ills. Cen. Railroad	100
100 do	b7 91¾	400 Cl. & Pitts. R R.	b60 93
100 do	b30 91¾	116 do	92
170 Erie Railroad	56⅜	50 Ga. & Cin. R R.	b30 100¾
250 do	b10 56⅝	8 do	11 ¾
350 do	s30 56⅝	50 do	b60 111
450 do	b3 56⅞	630 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74¼
200 do	s10 56⅞	400 do	74¾
100 do	s15 56⅞	100 do	s3 74¾
1900 do	56⅝	900 do	b60 75
300 do	b60 56⅝	50 do	b3 74⅝
350 do	56⅝	500 do	74⅝
200 do	b3 56⅝	200 do	s30 74¼
150 Chic. & Rock Isl. R R.	91		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri State 6s	85¼	400 Erie Railroad	s3 56¼
6,000 do	85	50 do	s10 56⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s5 21⅝	50 do	s3 56⅛
100 do	s3 21⅝	400 do	s3 56⅛
100 Canton Company	b3 31¾	200 do	s15 56
10 N. Y. Cent. R.R.	91	250 do	s30 56
50 do	b30 91	300 do	56⅛
50 do	b30 91	100 do	s3 56⅛
392 Mich S. & N. I. R.	96¾	100 do	s3 56⅛
350 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	74¾	350 do	s10 56⅛
200 do	b3 74¾	Mil & Miss. R. R.	83
10 Panama Railroad	101	100 Harlem Railroad	14¾
50 do	100¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 95¼

MONDAY, June 16—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the week past amounted, in the Importation of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $3,729,131, against $1,505,150 the corresponding week last June. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,425,232, against $1,094,759 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, including $85,000 by the *Washington* for Southampton on Saturday, amounted to $1,106,849, against $1,807,098 same week in June, 1855. The *Arabia*, from Liverpool, is reported to have brought in $70,000. The California packet of May 21 delivered Gold Dust and Coin on Saturday to the value of $1,951,721. The balances in the Government office in this City on Saturday afternoon amounted to $9,876,491, against $11,412,821 at the close of the previous week, and $5,830,450 at the close of the corresponding week last June. The regular Sub-Treasury balance, included in the above, now stands $6,077,318. The difference between the Government disbursements and receipts during the week is $1,536,330. Of this, $400,000 went to the Philadelphia office in Coin. The remainder is more than equal to the shipments abroad. Without reference, therefore, to the California receipts, which did not reach here until Saturday, we look for no important change in the Bank reserve to be made up this afternoon; the probability is in favor of a further increase of the average, with the certainty of a much larger basis upon which to begin the present week. The last reserve was $16,166,179.

From the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1855, to the 1st inst., the monthly Custom-House tables made the total of the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of some small parcels of Foreign Coin.....$179,392,000
Add two weeks in June..... 7,792,364

Total to date.....$187,184,364
Against same time last year..... 145,499,188

Increase to date.....$41,685,176

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including the reexport of Foreign articles, amounted, according to the same tables, to.....$71,113,060
Add first week in June..... 3,631,909

Total to date.....$74,744,909
Against same in 1855..... 60,166,840

Increase to date.....$14,578,069

The Exports of Specie, for same period, amounted to.....$20,465,000
Add first week in June..... 1,268,889

Total to date.....$21,733,889
Against same time 1855..... 36,705,706

Decrease to date.....$15,028,185

The deliveries of California Gold from the first of the Treasury year to the 1st inst., were.....$37,756,515
Add two weeks in June..... 1,951,721

Total to date.....$39,708,236
Against same time last year..... 40,245,610

Decrease this year..... $537,374

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of domestic Produce, and of Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,711	$186,748	8,178	$161,970
Flour, bbls	5,847	23,878	45,307	200,055
Corn Meal, bbls	1,087	3,649	600	1,555
Wheat, bushels	—	—	73,770	116,760
Corn, bushels	76,691	37,140	62,135	36,766
Pork, bbls. and tcs	2,896	66,275	2,543	45,602
Beef, bbls and tcs	408	8,662	1,116	19,967
Total Produce		$371,052		$830,696
Miscellaneous		723,707		744,586
Total exp's for the week		$1,094,759		$1,425,232

The Money Market

exhibited more general ease, both on demand loan and for prime paper, than for any previous week of the season. It is even in better supply than last June; the unemployed deposits in Bank being $13,481,000 greater, and the Specie reserve $1,161,000 in excess of the corresponding week last Summer, while the movement of the Stock Board is comparatively inactive, and the Export of Specie only about two-thirds the usual demand for Foreign remittance at this time of the year. The consequence is, that for the moment, both the Banks and outside leaders find themselves unable to place the whole of their funds at satisfactory rates, and money is left with some of the Brokers as cheap as 5 ₱ cent., though it is not borrowed, properly speaking, below 6@7 ₱ cent., according to the character of the collateral security. The discount on first-class paper is 6@7 ₱ cent. for 30 to 60 days; 7 ₱ cent. 60 days to 4 months, city names. There is a marked disinclination to take hold of new funded negotiations, which adds to the general dullness of the Money and Stock movement. There is a slight improvement in State securities, and a steady moderate demand for the Bonds of the leading and prominent Railways like the New-York and Illinois Centrals and New-York and Erie. The dividend Road and Coal shares, such as do not enter into the active daily speculations at the Brokers' Board, are fairly supported, on account of the ease in Money and the near approach of the half-yearly or Summer dividends, and City Bank shares are very firm, and many of them at high premiums. The Scrip of the Illinois Central has been freely taken up at par on European orders. The fluctuations in the shares of the speculative Roads, such as Erie, New-York Central, Reading and Toledo have been influenced of late, more or less, by political news, and showed a decline of ¼@⅝ ₱ cent. on Saturday, on the advices from England by the *Arabia*, which point to some little feeling on the other side in reference to the pending diplomatic disputes, though thus far the concern in England appears to be mainly on account of a supposed warlike sentiment in the United States. Should the dismissal and return of Mr. CRAMPTON and the British Consuls be construed as confirmatory of such a sentiment here, in spite of Mr. MARCY's protestations to the contrary, the probability is we shall have by the steamer of the 11th of June, to arrive early next week, a considerable manifestation of resentment from the London press and of momentary alarm from the trading and financial quarters in England, though accompanied, it is hoped, by a dignified and courteous if not conciliatory, spirit from the Queen's Government. It is stated in a letter by the *Arabia* that Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS were in close and prolonged conferences on the relations of the two countries, though nothing was publicly known of the particular question in discussion. No party is seriously apprehensive of War, however the present ugly squabble is to be regretted on all sides.

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF PRICES.

	Saturday, May 31.	Saturday, June 7.	Highest Saturday, in week.	June 14
N. Y. Central	90¾	91¾	91¾	91
Erie	56¾	56⅞	57¼	56¾
Reading	89¾	91	92	90¾
Toledo	75	75¼	75¾	74¾
Galena	111⅝	112	112	110¾
Michigan Central	96¾	96¼	96¾	95¾
Southern Michigan	97¼	97	97¾	96¾
Panama	100	100¾	101	101
Illinois Centrals	86¾	87¼	87¾	86¾
Virginia	93¾	93¾	96	95
Missouria	84¾	85¾	85¾	85
Transit Company	12¾	12¼	12¾	11¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	63	63¾	63¾	62
Hudson River	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Rock Island	91¾	91¾	91¾	91
Milwaukee	84	84	84	83
Pennsylvania Coal	100¾	100¾	101	101

The Foreign Bill market ruled firm through the past week. There was a large business done for the steamer on Wednesday, at 109¾@⅞ on London, (principally at the inside figure,) and 5 francs 16¼ centimes to the dollar on Paris. For the Bremen and Southampton packet the demand was moderate. The traveling credits on Europe, and the circular notes taken out by tourists this Summer, consume a very large amount of Exchange. The packets average nearly or quite 200 first-class passengers each, and half a million dollars per week is not an extravagant estimate for the eight weeks from May 1 to July 1, for the expenses and retail purchases abroad of the pleasure and health-seekers. On the other hand, emigration from Germany and other parts of Europe is beginning to assume more activity, and a considerable amount of funds, partly in Specie, is thus brought in. The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States since the 1st of July, 1855, the beginning of the current Treasury year, to the present week, amount to 2,820,000 bales, at an average valuation of about $40 50 the bale, against 2,233,000 same period last year, at an average of $38 70. The aggregate difference in quantity and price is equal to an exchange of $27,793,000.

We have the most cheering accounts of the growing crops of Grain in the northwest and of both Grain and Cotton in the south and southwest. The Chicago papers report the prospect in the former such as to influence materially the prices for old Corn and Wheat, particularly the first, in that market, and the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 8th inst. says the crops of Cotton and Corn are abundant, the first "being in a sufficient state of forwardness to warrant the belief that receipts will pour in quite as freely and nearly as early as last season."

The Anthracite Coal trade, to the close of last week, was 257,703 tons behind the corresponding date last season, the Schuylkill deficiency being 140,158 tons, though this is being rapidly made up by the Reading Road. The following is the tonnage to present time from the Schuylkill and Lehigh:

	Present Season.	Last Season.
Reading Road	896,229	1,001,852
Schuylkill Canal	327,161	361,706
Lehigh Canal	246,328	314,050
L. Valley Road	43,949	Not r.
Total	1,513,767	1,678,207

The tonnage of the Reading last week was 47,627. There is very little doubt that this Company, as well as the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal, will come out of the season with a tonnage equal to last year, and at equally remunerating profits.

The City Comptroller transmitted on Friday last a reply to the resolution of the Board directing him to communicate with several Banks as to the matter of depositing the City funds. Replies from eleven of these Banks accompanied the communication. The Mechanics' Bank answers that it cannot state the interest which it would be willing to give, without a fuller knowledge of the amount and duration of the probable deposits. The Merchants', Manhattan, Phenix, Metropolitan, American Exchange, Shoe and Leather and Union Banks, and the Bank of New-York and of the Republic will be happy to receive the funds on deposit, but decline to allow any interest thereon. The Broadway Bank will receive the deposits and allow interest thereon at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, from the date of each deposit, and in the event of loaning money for the use of the City, the Bank will charge the then current rate of interest, not exceeding 7 ₱ cent. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

STATE OF TEXAS—TAXABLE WEALTH.

	Real	Personal	Total.
1852	$56,116,773	$47,687,292	$90,754,064
1853	59,956,619	59,998,502	99,155,114
1854	69,961,177	77,090,440	126,991,617
1855	90,671,126	90,850,825	143,521,451
Increase since 1852 in Slaves			$24,744,924
Land			35,554,864
Horses and Cattle			8,958,424
Other property			9,509 555
Together			$86,767,967

The Lands subject to taxation were in—

Year.	Acres.	Average value.
1852	37 888 892	87½ cents.
1853	39,175,858	1 00
1854	44,580,946	1 12
1855	45,893,869	1 26

MR. ALBERT NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 7.	LOANS. May 31.	SPECIE. June 7.	SPECIE. May 31.
Citizens' Bk	$4,243,709	$4,256,734	$2 138,48	$2,264,349
Canal Bank	1,645 [illegible]	1,630,048	1,064,553	926,315
Louisiana	2,745 817	2,926,413	1 676,80	1,734 648
La. State	4,123 [illegible]	4,158,394	1,781,117	4,593,006
Mech & Trds	869,434	975,923	392,243	418,580
Bk. of N. O.	1,410 495	1,356,641	24 [illegible] 2	410,019
Southern Bk	166,5 [illegible]	158,451	336,963	262 616
Union Bank	1,178,874	1,140,92	378 [illegible] 90	354,835
Total	16 439,39	$16,594,350	$7,904,596	$8,964 283
	Decrease	$160,88	Decrease	$159,672

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 7.	CIRCULATION. May 31.	DEPOSITS. June 7.	DEPOSITS. May 31.
Citizens' B'k	$3,130 635	$3 220 885	$3,492,966	$3,490,850
Canal Bank	1 245,230	1,216,700	1,167,754	1,128,195
Louisiana	943,189	956,609	3,116,783	3,313,572
Louis. State	1,729,305

New-York Daily Times.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

An Immense Gathering of Delegates and others.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM COL. FREMONT.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUSSING.

Great Unanimity in favor of Fremont.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

[illegible] IN THE CONVENTION

A Pacific Railroad Plank in the Platform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16.

There is an immense gathering of Representatives to the Republican Convention to meet here to-morrow. New-York has not only a full delegation of immediate representatives, but the largest concentration of eminences that I have ever seen at a National Convention. Indeed, it would be hard to find a catalogue of the leading representatives of the party who are not in Philadelphia. The only old familiar face that I miss here—and that is universally remarked—is that of SIMEON DRAPER. There are numerous inquiries, and something more than popular expressions of regret at his absence.

It is said that nearly all the old faces are here, and with them have come from all parts of the country the new levers that are moving the body politic—the young men of the Free States—the great body of active, ardent freemen, who have been repelled from the fossil specimens that are in nomination for the Presidency by the two branches of the Pro-Slavery Party. They are here asking to be represented on the ticket that the Republicans are to nominate. They have their choices of men; they express their preferences freely; but they close every indication of their favorite with the exclamation: "Give us a sound body test is of the present age of this day, and we shall be content, and will give old fogies a tumble down the banks."

There has been an active, energetic caucus of the merits and chances of the several names which are likely to be presented to the Convention. Last evening it seemed as though the lists were closed, and that FREMONT was the universal choice. This morning the friends of McLEAN made a rally, and brought all their forces to bear upon the delegates who were hourly arriving. The most active of them were Col. SCHOULER, Gen. WEBB, of New-York, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine. That fire gradually went out, however, and this evening there appears to be little left but a few smouldering embers.

The friends of CHASE also made some efforts, but, apparently, with little hope, or apparent determination to be successful.

PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, was making a few scattering fires, to force a division in favor of Commodore STOCKTON; but they, too, fell short of the mark.

There were all individual skirmishes, and not organized, concentrated batteries. Throughout, those who preferred FREMONT, BANKS, or BISSELL, kept their efforts in reserve; but towards evening, there became manifest a movement looking for a concentrated expression of State preferences.

The New-York delegation were called together at 5 o'clock. They organized by choosing GEORGE W. PATTERSON for Chairman, and HIRAM BARNEY for Secretary. The roll was called, and 85 delegates answered to their names.

It was first resolved that when the meeting adjourn it be until 9 o'clock to morrow morning, and that the place of any delegates who should not then be present should be filled by those who were here.

Mr. GRINNELL then moved that the delegation proceed to take an informal ballot for a candidate for President; that said ballot should be taken without any discussion of the claims of candidates, and should not be binding.

Mr. OLIN moved as an amendment, that any person receiving a vote of two-thirds of the delegation should be the unanimous choice of the State

These two motions brought on a discussion between Col. WEBB and LUMAN SHERWOOD of New-York, which necessarily involved the merits of those who might be brought forward.

Mr. GRINNELL, finding that a debate was ensuing instead of a ballot, withdrew his motion, and then the meeting adjourned without expressing the preferences of those who composed it.

I may say, however, that if Mr. SEWARD'S name had been before the delegation with any reliable assurances that he would consent to its use, he would probably have received every vote. His name not being before them, their second choice would be FREMONT, with the exception of perhaps two, and not to exceed three votes.

The Pennsylvania delegation are very much divided between CHASE, McLEAN, FREMONT and BANKS. Ohio is just as badly cut up. The Western portion is for McLEAN. There are some for FREMONT and some for CHASE. McLEAN would probably obtain the entire delegation, but for the prejudice against him in the Western Reserve, where they do not relish his decision in favor of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. They remind McLEAN'S friends of that decision with a good deal of bitterness.

The entire delegation from Iowa are for FREMONT. The Indiana delegation is divided between McLEAN and FREMONT, as are also the remaining Western States that I have not enumerated. The Californians are for FREMONT; so also are the delegation from Massachusetts. Judge HOAR is their Chairman. He would like SEWARD first, then FREMONT, then any one who will do the border ruffians ample and exact justice.

Senator WILSON is here, actively urging FREMONT, as is also Mr. Speaker BANKS.

VERMONT, New-Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island are unanimous for FREMONT—so that the friends of FREMONT closed the caucuses this evening with a decided and overwhelming majority. Whether they will hold fast what they have until to-morrow, remains to be seen. Decidedly I think they will.

The following letter, written by Col. FREMONT to the Committee under whose auspices the Free-Kansas meeting was held at the New-York Tabernacle in April last has been read here to-day.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for the honor of an invitation to a meeting this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and regret that other engagements have interfered to prevent my being present, I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object "to repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I am opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and upon principles sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it now exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am as if flexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits.

With the assurance of regard for yourselves,

I am very respectfully yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

To E. D. MORGAN AND OTHERS, Committee.

This is considered as full, explicit and of course satisfactory. It has decided the wavering, and confirmed his friends in their belief that he is a true and devoted friend of Freedom.

There is no decision expressed of preferences for Vice-President. Most prefer to wait the result of the balloting for President, and then to choose a candidate for Vice President from such locality as shall seem best entitled to a representation on the ticket. The names of Gov. JOHNSTON, Ex-Senator MEREDITH, and Gov. POLLOCK, of this State, have been mentioned. From New-England, we have Speaker BANKS and TRUMAN SMITH. From the West, there are mentioned Gov. FORD and Col. BISSELL.

I have heard that several of the most prominent and influential citizens of New-York have suggested the name of Hon FRANCIS GRANGER, of that State, in connection with the Vice-Presidency. I am reliably informed that Mr. GRANGER has lately expressed to gentlemen in Washington his determination to act in future with the friends of Freedom; that he has expressed a decided hostility to the movements of the Pro-Slavery men, and a purpose to leave the Silver Gray faction, to which he has heretofore given his support.

LATER.

Twelve o'clock P. M.—The unanimity in favor of FREMONT still continues. The nomination of Mr. BANKS by the North Americans in New-York it is thought will confirm the decision of this Convention for FREMONT. It is also thought that it insures the nomination of Mr. BANKS for Vice-President.

There are said to be representatives present from four of the Southern States, but they are representatives from small localities.

The Convention will be held at the Musical Fund Hall. Judge FREMONT, of New-York, will probably be the temporary President.

There will be an effort made to close up the proceedings to morrow evening, but I do not think it can be done.

The platform, if any is presented, will be very short, but explicit. One of the planks will be in favor of a railroad to the Pacific. LEO.

Southern Delegates to the Convention.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, June 16.

We were surprised at receiving this morning a call from several gentlemen, members of the Kentucky delegation to the Convention now meeting in this city. We were, we admit, somewhat astonished at the visit, having supposed, in accordance with the popular impression that there would be no delegation from any Southern or Slave State. We learn, however, that not only Kentucky, but a so Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, will be represented at the Convention, and that they will meet this evening at room No. 71, at the Lawrence Hotel.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS—DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met this morning in National Hall, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, a Presidential electoral ticket, and transacting such other business as the success of the Republican party in the State of Pennsylvania requires. The Convention is very well attended. The several districts are well, and apparently, ably represented. A temporary organization was affected, by the appointment of MR. HENRY G. CAREY, of Philadelphia, Chairman.

Mr. CAREY was chosen by acclamation, and, upon taking the Chair, returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him. He referred to the importance of the objects of the Convention, which he considered quite as grave as any that had occupied the public mind since 1776. Mr. CAREY said much depended upon the union and harmony of the delegates.

Col. ALLEN MCKEAN, Mr. RUSSEL ERRET, of Pittsburg, and Mr. GABA, of Erie, were selected to act as Secretaries.

The call of the names of the delegates was then commenced.

After the call was finished, Mr. JONES moved that a Committee of fifteen be appointed to nominate permanent officers.

This was amended to constitute one delegate from each Senatorial District the Committee. The amendment prevailed.

The Convention then took a recess for the purpose of selecting the Committee. Upon reassembling the Committee was announced

During the absence of the latter, it was proposed that HON. THADDEUS STEVENS should address the Convention, but he refused on account of illness.

Dr. ELDER was then called upon and addressed the Convention. He referred to the fact that he had been engaged in the Republican cause for fourteen years. He spoke of the fears that he had long since entertained of the effects of the encroachments of the Slave Power, and he regretted that experience had fully realized his worse anticipations, but he rejoiced that a strong feeling had at last been aroused in the North. He thought the South had gone far enough, but he believed it would not have gone half so far had it not been for the poltroonery of the North. He thought the South would expect no more Presidents from within its bounds. They must take Northern men, but they would first spot them all over before they used them for their own purposes. The Republican Party, he said, should teach the South that if patriotism in the South is Virginianism or Carolinaism, in the North it is Pennsylvanianism.

If, said he, the Democratic Party is successful in the coming struggle, another Washington would have to be created for the country, or his spirit would have to be incarnated in the masses. If the Republicans elect a President, he must be, in a measure, a sectional one; for the South, who have given us no Mason and Dixon's line to quarrel over, will have nothing northern to represent them. The speaker was a Union man, and he wanted a Northern man elected President; a conservative man, who would conciliate opposing parties and reconcile differences, while looking to the rights of the North. He wanted such an assurance given to the Anti-Slavery men of the South as would cause them to shake off the shackles by which they were crippled. [Applause.]

As regarded Anti Slavery, Dr. ELDER said he was free to say that his sympathies were for the white race. He thought that in a question where the interests of the two races, the one superior and the other inferior, were at stake, the former should be preferred. The speaker described the material of which the population of the United States is composed, and spoke eloquently of its strangely varied character and of its high destiny. He believed the Union was designed to be the United States of the united races of the world. He believed that the people of the United States were in the midst of an era of the greatest importance; he believed the age was going to call for more wisdom and more heroism than had yet been manifested in the history of the country. He urged such action on the Convention to-morrow as would save the Union, for the first time. This saving of the Union heretofore had been done by giving the bad child sweetmeats to bring it to terms; let us now save the Union by whipping the bad child into subjection. If we wanted to make the South respect us, we must show them our strength and firmness. That would check the spirit of bullying, and Northern people would not be molested, unless they could be caught pinioned by a desk in a chair. The speaker appealed strongly to Pennsylvania to put the right kind of a man upon the track—one who would combine all the strength of the opposition against the Southern platform. Without a complete concentration of strength, nothing could be hoped for. *Pennsylvania must dictate the President.* She had voted for every man who had ever been elected to that high office, and without her twenty-seven electoral votes for the opponents of the Democracy nothing could be hoped for. The speaker next gave a humorous view of what constituted the population and governing power of Pennsylvania. When at the Legislature in Harrisburg, last year, he was surprised to find that the Scotch-Irish face largely predominated—a very good stamp for Governors; but he thought it strange that a State so peculiarly German should be governed by men of that stamp; but a little consideration brought him to the conclusion that the German element—loving to attend to the farm, and let others make and execute the laws. But it was a common sense element; and although generally content to be governed, it was seldom content for a long time to be *mis*-governed; and to that fact he looked hopefully for results in November next. [Applause.] He was loth to speak of candidates, it would not be proper on the present occasion. And yet he would say that he believed it was due to Pennsylvania that her preferences for a candidate for the Presidency should be heard. It was all important to the success of the Republican Party that the people of Pennsylvania should be satisfied with the candidates of the Republican Party. He concluded with an appeal to them to do their duty.

When he had concluded, the Committee on Permanent Organization came in, and through their Chairman reported for President,

HON. JOHN ALLISON,

of Beaver, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, all of whom were elected unanimously.

On taking the Chair, the President said he had, for several months, felt that we were among troublous times. He felt that sectionalism abounded—that the people were inclined to forget the interests of the Union in their anxiety to secure the success of merely sectional interests. He was not there to denounce any portion of the Union. He had an interest in the success of every portion of it, and as such he trusted that the Convention that would meet on the morrow would be guided in their deliberations by a wise discretion, and that they would take such action as would meet with the approval of the entire Republican sentiment of the Convention. When the Chairman had concluded his remarks, Hon. Senator TAGGART, of Northumberland County, moved that the nominations made for State officers at Harrisburg, in March last, be unanimously confirmed.

A delegate moved that the motion be deferred until the afternoon session.

WM. F. CLARK, of Mercer, thought it was not well that such a motion should be sprung upon the Convention before it was well organized. He thought the Convention had something more to do than simply to indorse the action of the meeting at Harrisburg. He wanted that the National Convention should nominate, and then he wanted to know whether the candidates named at Harrisburg would stand by the nominations of the National Convention. And, besides that, there was all the machinery by which the State was to be carried, was to be arranged by the Convention and set in motion. Whether the candidates named at Harrisburg should or should not be indorsed by the Convention, he would not say; but he would say that no man should be nominated for a State office who was not pledged to stand by the nomination made by the National Republican Convention.

Mr. MOREHEAD came from a Republican constituency and was called upon by them to express himself in favor of the confirming nominations made at Harrisburg, but he would advise those who agreed with him to postpone action until the afternoon.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn and a committee consisting of one from each state was appointed to report a State Ticket.

After which the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after 3 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and the Committee on a State ticket reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention, having full confidence in the Republican principles, honesty and integrity of the following gentlemen, recommend them to the voters of Pennsylvania as candidates for the offices mentioned:

Thomas C. Cochran, of York County, Canal Commissioner.

Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong County, Auditor-General.

Bartholomew Laparle, of Bradford County, Surveyor-General.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The ticket is the same as that nominated at Harrisburg in March last.

The following were then chosen delegates at large to the National Republican Convention:

Delegate.	Alternate.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford	Hon. Wm. Jessup
Thomas Williams, of Allegheny	J. W. Morehead.
Hon John Dick, of Crawford	David Taggart.
John Allison, of Beaver	J. H. Hood.
James P. Verree, of Philadelphia	Charles Gibbons.
Hon. D. Maxwell, of Northumberland	J. Roberts.

On motion, the President was empowered to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of one from each Congressional District, and to report at the next meeting of the Convention.

There was some conversation concerning the preferences of Pennsylvania with reference to candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, but it was finally concluded that the best course would be to await the action of the National Convention.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Houses of Refuge Established by the Government of Bengal—The Almaden Quicksilver Mines—Appointments Confirmed—Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 15.

According to information received at the State Department, the Government at Bengal has established three houses of refuge for shipwrecked mariners thrown ashore on the Sunderbunds. Each house has a supply of biscuits, and a catamaran is attached to each.

An interesting and important case is pending in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, involving a claim to the Almaden quicksilver mines in California. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, one of the claimants, is largely interested.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the appointments of JOHN A. GODFREY as Consul to Guayamas, and ABSALOM F. HEDGES, as Indian Agent at Oregon.

Mr. SUMNER is at Mr. BLAIR'S country residence.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 16.

FREE SHIPS MAKE FREE GOODS.

Mr. BROWN submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to communicate a copy of the instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN on free ships making free goods, and Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter to LORD CLARENDON on the same subject.

MR CLAYTON ON KANSAS.

Mr. CLAYTON said it would be remembered he had carefully abstained from uttering, during the present session, one word calculated to add to the excitement growing out of the present distressing occurrences in Kansas. He had endeavored to conciliate all parties, in order that he might, on some suitable occasion, present a measure of harmony, justice and peace. He now rose for the purpose of making the proposition in the sincerity of an honest heart, desiring to propitiate no particular party, nor section. He would not present his bill as a partisan of any candidate for the Presidency, but like the sailor, he desired to go in a gang by himself. He was the representative of a little State (Delaware) which occupied middle ground between the Northern and Southern portions of the confederacy. The northern county of that State, with fifty thousand inhabitants, has scarcely one hundred Slaves. The Southern is as grossly Pro-Slavery as Georgia. The Middle County is the one which gave him his birth, and is conservative and fairly divided in opinion—but the whole of that little State is deeply anxious to preserve the Union and prevent rupture if possible. He had objections to Kansas coming into the Union now as a sovereign State.

One reason was, there is not a federal population of twenty thousand, exclusive of Indians and others, not taxed. There is a feeling in the North which, if suffered to continue, will result in serious injury to the common Union. He stated his objections both to Mr. DOUGLAS' and Mr. SEWARD'S bill, which propose the admission of Kansas into the Union, and referred to the latest accounts from that Territory asking shall we sit by when forty men were recently slain, and the excitement constantly increasing and towns sacked and plundered without endeavoring to avert this distressing and shameful condition of things? It is only by justice that peace can be restored.

Some laws in Kansas, continued Mr. CLAYTON, are palpably unjust and unconstitutional, and these it is the duty of Congress to repeal. One of them proclaims that no man shall vote until he swears to support the Fugitive Slave Law. He repeated that it was unjust and cruel towards one section of this Union and was insulting to any honorable man who differed from him regarding that law. It was a dangerous and unexampled precedent and contrary to the Nebraska bill. Another law of Kansas denies to any man the right to speak or print against the existence or legality of Slavery in that territory, and punishes those infringing the statute with hard labor in the penitentiary for not less than two years—it does not say how many more. This shows the disgraceful character of the act.

Mr. CLAYTON said he submitted his bill as supplementary to the act to organize Nebraska and Kansas.

The bill provides that the Secretary of State shall cause a census to be taken, making one thousand persons the basis for one Representative in the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, and two thousand for the upper. Legal voters must be *bona fide* residents of the Territory three months, and residents of their respective election districts one month before election. After the apportionment, the Governor is to issue his proclamation, directing the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, such election to be held not less than fifty nor more than sixty days after the date of the proclamation. No law shall remain in force violative of the great principle asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska bill relative to non-intervention on the subject of Slavery, or whereby the people shall be prohibited from a free and full discussion of their own domestic institutions or interests, or whereby said people shall be prohibited from advocating or denying the extension or propriety of prohibiting Slavery in the Territory, or be visited or threatened with any penalty or punishment, nor shall any test oath be required relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, or any other law of Congress. Trial by Jury shall be in accordance with the common law, and no challenge or objection to a Juror shall avail which is not authorized by the rules of the common law, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill provides that when the Territory contains 93,420 inhabitants the people shall be authorized to call a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution.

MR SUMNER'S CONDITION.

Mr. BUTLER caused to be read a letter from Dr. BOYLE, to him, complaining that the note of Dr. LINDSLEY, read at the instance of Mr. WILSON on Friday, did him injustice. Dr BOYLE says that Dr. LINDSLEY himself, on the 30th of May, informed him that there was not "much the matter" with Mr. SUMNER. Dr. BOYLE incloses a letter from Dr. MILLER, for the purpose of showing that Mr. SUMNER'S condition has not been so critical as has been represented by Dr. LINDSLEY.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. ADAMS made a speech in support of his bill proposing to extend the term of naturalization to 21 years, and exclude foreign criminals and paupers from voting, in order to prevent these and European serfs from controlling our actions, thus perilling our liberties. He said the South are more interested in this subject than the North, and essayed to prove the assertion by reference to statistics.

THE SUMNER OUTRAGE.

Mr. JAMES presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature condemning the assault on Mr. SUMNER by Mr BROOKS. He said while he had the honor to hold a seat in the Senate he should defend here or elsewhere if need be the freedom of debate.

Mr. BROWN remarked he had not seen on the part of any one an attempt to restrain the utmost freedom of debate. If a man departs from his legitimate sphere to make an attack upon another he must hold himself responsible and take the consequences.

Mr. SEWARD differed widely from Mr. BROWN as to propriety and courtesy. It is not the rights of individual members that are involved—States only are here represented. We are not persons or individuals, but we are the representatives of States, and wherever we forget our States and bring ourselves and interests, our rights and wishes, before this Assembly, we make as great a mistake as the tragedian who turns aside to perpetrate a jest in the tragedy which is being enacted. The Constitution prevents a Senator from being called to an account elsewhere than in the Senate for words spoken in debate.

Mr. BROWN replied, this was a controversy between individuals and not between States. If he were to inflict a gross personal insult on the Senator, as a man and a gentleman he would be responsible to him elsewhere, but not as a Senator.

Mr. SEWARD said the States and Union were deeply interested in having their opinions and policy maintained and defended by their representatives, and repeated that a Senator could not elsewhere be called to account for words spoken in debate.

Messrs. BROWN and REED opposed the printing of the resolutions.

Mr. TOOMBS differed from the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, and denied that the Constitution legalizes calumny and protects calumniators.

Mr. BROWN asked Mr. SEWARD whether, if any one should say the Senator from New-York could not open his mouth without uttering a falsehood, it would not be a personal insult for which the person so speaking should be held responsible.

Mr. SEWARD replied that everything which could be said against him had been said, but he had a philosophical rule which had served him through life, and which he thus expressed: "A modest, decent, well-bred man, will not offend me, and no other can."

The resolutions were ordered printed. Adjourned till Thursday.

Senator Butler's Vindication of his "Gallant Relative"—Senator Wilson's Reply—Mr. Sumner's Condition, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

Returning from Cincinnati, its crowd, excitement and babel, I find the Federal Capital excessively dull; nor is there likely to be any improvement until after the close of next week.

BUTLER ON HIS GALLANT RELATIVE.

Yesterday I listened to the close of Mr. BUTLER'S rambling speech in attempted vindication of the ruffian assault made by his "gallant relative" upon the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER, for words spoken in debate; and I propose brief reference to a few specimen bricks from his argumentative structure, for the purpose of exposing its general sophistry and unfairness.

AN EX PARTE CONFESSION.

Mr. BUTLER evidently did not like the reflection that Mr. BROOKS has been indicted; so he sought alleviation in the declaration that this indictment was founded upon *ex parte* evidence, "without even the finding of a magistrate." Let it not be forgotten that Mr. BROOKS was brought before a magistrate for examination, and that the reason why the assault was not then *proven*, with all its attendant circumstances of brutality, was that the defendant *confessed* the accusation, and left the magistrate nothing to do but find the case one deserving the attention of a Grand Jury. What a "blunder," then, Mr. BUTLER committed, when he asserted that his nephew had been indicted *without* the finding of a magistrate. The case *was ex parte* before that officer of the law, simply because the accused confessed all that was charged.

The Senator proceeded to suggest the course to be pursued by the petit jury who will try BROOKS,—stating that if he was on a jury under similar circumstances, while he would pronounce a verdict of technical violation of the statute, he would avail himself of the Higher Law, would justify the assault, and inflict the smallest possible amount of penalty. True "Judge" BUTLER did not venture to couch his Senatorial "charge" to the expected jury in precisely these words; but the terms used admit of no other meaning than that thus given. It remains to be seen whether the *lower* law judges of Mr. BROOKS' crime will accept his volunteer counsel.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUFFING BOSTON.

Mr. BUTLER deemed it highly important to show that he had not himself provoked the assault upon his political character which Mr. SUMNER had made in his late speech; and in this connection he poured out his eulogistic commendations of the Boston *Courier* for having come to his rescue with such alacrity, and for so boldly asserting that Senator SUMNER and not Senator BUTLER was the aggressor in the recent debate. Certainly such disinterested self sacrifice, such self immolation and self-stultification on the part of the *Courier*, eminently deserved the glad surprise, and the joyful grateful eulogy of the South Carolina Senator; but can the *Courier* afford to enjoy it?

CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!

Inconsistency of demeanor and of principle on the part of Judge BUTLER has long ceased to be a topic of general remark among those familiar with his course in the Senate; but the cool indifference with which he does or says a thing, and then holds it up as infamy and crime in anybody else, would be refreshing to a stranger, except for the melancholy reflection that he who is thus inconsistent is claimed as a star of Southern statesmanship and chivalry. Thus, after denouncing us all for believing BROOKS' own confession of guilt, (to say nothing of the other evidences before us,) ere the jury verdict of guilty had been already recorded against him, Mr. BUTLER proceeds to pronounce judgment upon Mr. SUMNER of having insulted and libelled him and the State of South Carolina,—assumes his charge to have been proven (when it is not even proven or confessed, but *denied*)—and upon that basis sustains the similar judgment pronounced by BROOKS himself, and the brute force penalty which he so ignominiously inflicted!

BUTLER COMPLIMENTS SUMNER.

And his justification for all this he finds in what he chooses to call Mr. SUMNER'S "personality," notwithstanding he has utterly failed to point out a single sentence in the speech of Mr. SUMNER containing an unpleasant allusion to BUTLER'S individual self,—every well aimed shaft, every merited sarcasm, and every aptly-applied figure, being directed against the *political* rather than the personal character and short-comings of the Senator from South Carolina. To establish the character of BUTLER'S claims to cast this stone, read his speech just closed, and find it (unless the Senator again, as on some former occasions, suppresses portions of the record) full of such expressions as "servile imitation of DEMOSTHENES"—"the only portion of his (SUMNER'S) speech which is good for anything,"—"he (SUMNER) would not be trusted with the conduct of any law case,"—and other expressions in which he charges "ignorance" upon the Senator from Massachusetts, and otherwise assails him in individual character.

"WE WILL SUBDUE YOU."

In closing his remarks, Mr. BUTLER spoke of SUMNER'S speech as such an one as he would not *dare* to make were the Union dissolved, because his section would then be in a condition to make war, (and have war declared against it, of course,) and would be held to its responsibility, &c., &c. That is to say, that whenever South Carolina's scheme of disunion shall have been carried out, it is the purpose of the South to exercise a wholesale censorship over the North, and to suppress absolutely all our liberty of speech and of the Press. In other words, that, in his murderous assault upon Mr. SUMNER, Mr. BROOKS was only practicing a little with reference to the general "we will subdue you" policy which they Slave power expects to adopt, so soon as the separation is effected, and the scheme of uniting Mexico, Central America and Cuba to the Southern Republic shall have been consummated. What better evidence do you need, men of the North, than this blundering self-betrayal of the ultimate purposes of the slave-drivers.

CHIVALRIC INUENDO—SUMNER'S CONDITION.

Just here let me notice the fact that, when Mr. BUTLER commenced his speech, he attacked Mr. SUMNER for being absent, insinuating his belief that he was not much hurt, and that, except for the purpose of making political capital, he might have been in his seat the next day after the assault. Is not this personality of the lowest grade!—or is it "chivalry!" I think the manly sentiment of the country will pronounce it insufferably mean, for no other word is strong enough to express the low malignity which such expressions betray. The letter from Mr. SUMNER'S physician, produced by Mr. WILSON, amply repels the contemptible insinuation. But let me add that I have called on Mr. SUMNER since my return. I find him exceedingly weak, and much reduced by his illness. Though blessed with physical vigor superior to most men, Mr. S. has become so weak that a half hour's ride is the utmost which he has been able to endure. To day he is much better, and hopes to be able to ride a distance of five miles into the country, where it is thought the pure air and perfect quiet will soon restore him to his seat in the Senate.

MR. WILSON ON REFINED GENTILITY.

Mr. WILSON, in his reply to BUTLER, administered a severe rebuke to him and to others on that floor, who have intimated that their kind treatment of Mr. SUMNER alone enabled him to enjoy social relations in Washington. After exposing the falsity of such assumptions as these—and showing that his colleague for his intelligence, education, and high mental and moral attainments was welcomed wherever gentility and refinement were honored, dismissed that part of the subject, with an expression of the hope that regret would not be had again to such mode of attack, remarking that gentlemen reared in refined and cultivated society, hardly ever use that sort of argument. Trusting that you can find room for liberal extracts from Mr. WILSON'S remarks, I will not attempt to repeat here his numerous quotations from Mr. BUTLER'S speeches, proving that the latter was the aggressor in the late controversy, by the frequent use, with reference to Mr. SUMNER and the State of Massachusetts, of bitter taunting words, uttered in a manner more contemptuous even than the harsh words themselves.

MR BUTLER FAILS IN RESPONSE.

Mr. BUTLER, in response, pleaded the "statute of limitations," and endeavored to assume the admission by Mr. WILSON that Mr. SUMNER'S strictures upon him were in retaliation for words uttered by him (Mr. BUTLER) two and four years ago, and *not* because of his speeches in the Kansas debate. That admission would be a very convenient one for Mr. BUTLER; but it was not made, and could not be. Mr. SUMNER'S speech was addressed to the "Crime against Kansas." He was dealing with Mr. BUTLER as one of the supporters of that crime; and his proofs that he was one of said supporters were drawn from BUTLER'S speeches in the Kansas debate. In thus dealing with him, Mr. SUMNER was perfectly justified; and the fact that Mr. BUTLER had so often, on previous occasions, poured out his personal vituperation upon the head of the Massachusetts Senator, certainly afforded ample reason why he should not spare him in the discussion.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

After Mr. BUTLER had concluded his reply to Mr. WILSON, Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, essayed the very stale device of publicly calling upon Mr. WILSON to say whether in one of his remarks he had intended to offer him (CLAY) a personal indignity. Mr. WILSON replied firmly that he had intended to speak in the strongest terms of condemnation of Mr. CLAY'S course, but that he never had any purpose of insulting anybody. I speak of this as a common device; and so it is. I have witnessed its employment so often that it has become to me perfectly disgusting. It is not long since Mr CLAY flared up at Mr. HALE, and asked the latter with air of brimstone and saltpetre: "Does the Senator mean me?" "Yes," was the prompt response, "I meant you;" and that was the end of it

THE PROPER RESPONSE.

I submit that the best way to meet the inquiry, whether insult is intended, where the question is evidently asked with the purpose of getting up a little fire-eating reputation for the questioner, would be to answer promptly in substance, thus: "I don't see anything insulting or improper in the language employed; if the gentleman questioning does, that is his look out, and the explanation belongs to him. I have none to offer." It is insolent to assume an insult where, clearly, no personality is intended, and such conduct ought to be treated with marked contempt. S.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, June 16.

The body of a man was picked up to-day by the fishermen, about three miles off the shore here. He is supposed to be about twenty-five years old. His height is about five feet eight inches. In his vest pocket was found a box, marked J. D. CHASE, watchmaker, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and a brown cameo bosom stud, marked, M. G. R. The body is in a preserved state, with the exception of the head, which is all decayed or eaten off.

Governor Reeder at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 16.

Gov. REEDER was to-day introduced by Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY to about one hundred of the leading business citizens of Boston, in the hall of the Union Bank Building. He made a short address relating to the political, social and financial interests involved in the struggle in Kansas. He will address a public meeting, to-morrow, to be held in Tremont Temple.

Gov. Clark at Honesdale, Penn.

HONESDALE, Penn., Monday, June 16.

Gov. CLARK and family have been visiting Honesdale for a few days as the guests of Z H. RUSSELL, Esq. They left this morning with a large party by a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Scranton, and will return on Wednesday. Gov. CLARK will be in Albany about the 20th.

Presentation of a Silver Salver to Hon. John P. Hale.

DOVER, N. H., Monday, June 16.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE was presented by Mayor PEIRCE, in the City Hall, on Saturday evening, with an elegant silver salver from the citizens of Dover, for his exertions in the cause of Freedom. Mr. HALE responded to the gift in an eloquent speech.

The Southern Mail.

THE INJURY TO THE STEAM-FRIGATE MERRIMAC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 16.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are received.

The injury to the U. S. steam-frigate *Merrimac* consisted of wearing away the plummer-boxes of the engine. The *Merrimac* had arrived at Key West, from whence the *Fulton* was dispatched to Havana for machinery.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 16.

A large meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held here on Saturday evening, to adopt measures for an appropriate reception to Mr. FILLMORE. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. FILLMORE were unanimously adopted.

New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Monday, June 16.

The New-York State Temperance Society holds its semi-annual meeting in the Capitol Building, on Wednesday, 18th inst., to convene at 10 A. M. Rev. Dr. TYNG will be one of the speakers.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives 82⅞; Reading Railroad 44¾. Long Island 12¾; Morris Canal 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad 46¼.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1481. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

A BOLT.

A STOCKTON SPLIT.

An Opposition Convention of the Splitters.

THE NORTH AMERICANS HARMONIOUS.

Nomination of Banks and Johnston.

Stockton and Kenneth Raynor Nominated by the Splits.

Conference Committee to go to Philadelphia.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PLATFORM.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, June 16.

The Convention reassembled, according to adjournment, at 12 o'clock to-day. The proceedings were of remarkable interest: the first thing in order being a split.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE NEW-JERSEY DELEGATION.

Immediately after the approval of the minutes,

Mr. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey, rose and begged leave to read a communication, announcing the withdrawal of Commodore STOCKTON'S name and of the New Jersey Delegation from the Convention. He proceeded to read the communication as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Being convinced from the proceedings of the Convention, that it is guided by the counsels, governed by the will, and that its action will be referred to the decision of the Republican Convention, which is to be held at Philadelphia, thereby violating the integrity of the American Party, and merging it into an organization which may prove to be nothing else but that of the Abolition Party; the New-Jersey Delegation have instructed me to withdraw the name of Roger F. STOCKTON from the list of candidates before this Convention. We do so, because having been ourselves elected as representatives of the American Party, and having nominated him as an ardent and illustrious member of that party, we do not feel authorized to subject his name or claims to any Convention avowing different, and it may be, hostile principles, and they beg leave to retire, and respectfully invite all who concur with us, to meet immediately at the Palace Hall, corner of Broadway and Walker-street.

After reading this document, Mr. HALSTEAD stepped up to the platform, handed the paper to the President, and then left the Hall, saying, "I beg leave respectfully to bid the Convention adieu." The entire New-Jersey delegation followed him. Their names are as follows:

A. S. Livingston,	James Stuart,
J. M. Allen,	William Halstead,
J. H. Jones,	C. W. Tolls.
Edmund Morris,	

Great confusion prevailed for some time.

THE CHAIR—I will not permit the proceedings to be interrupted. The officers will remove any persons who may hereafter be found creating a disturbance in this Hall.

When the delegation had retired.

GOV. JOHNSTON, of Pa., took the floor, and after animadverting briefly upon the conduct of the New Jersey delegates, went on to counsel harmony and unity in the action of the Convention. He hoped that it would make a nomination which would meet the approval of the Philadelphia Convention. His own name, he said, had been mentioned in connection with the office of President, but he desired to say that it must not stand in the way of the Convention in any manner whatever. He pledged himself that Pennsylvania would support any man who was nominated by this Convention, as the man best fitted to carry with him the strength of the friends of freedom. (Applause.)

Mr. CHAUNCY SCHAFFER desired to say a few words about Commodore STOCKTON. He believed that the gallant old Commodore needed to be saved from his friends. He generally took care of his enemies himself. [Laughter.] The speaker believed further that Commodore STOCKTON would not approve of the action which his delegation had seen fit to adopt. He said it was the Commodore's delegation. If it was not so, the Convention was not aware of the fact. In his judgment, the New-Jersey delegation had made a blunder, and he did not believe New-Jersey would approve their action.

Mr. SCHAFFER gave way for a moment, by request, to

Mr. WILLMARTH, of Penn

[illegible], 1; Fremont, 1.

After the vote had been announced, the following telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia was received by a delegate:

"You could not nominate so strong a man as Gov. JOHNSTON to carry Pennsylvania and the whole Free North."

BALLOT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Convention then ballotted for Vice-President; Wm. F. Johnston..... 59 Hannibal Hamlin..... 7
Thos. H. Ford..... 16 Anthony Colby..... 5
John C. Fremont..... 12 John Bell..... 1
Lewis D. Campbell.... 7 Chauncey Schaffer..... 1

Whole number of votes..... 109

The following is a classification by States of the vote for Vice President:

MAINE—Hannibal Hamlin, 6; Fremont, 1.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Fremont, 1; Colby, 2; Schaffer, 1.
MASSACHUSETTS—Johnston, 12.
RHODE ISLAND—Johnston, 3.
CONNECTICUT—Lewis D. Campbell, 6.
NEW-YORK—Johnston, 17; Colby, 4; Ford, 6; Fremont, 6; Hamlin, 1.
NEW-JERSEY—No vote.
PENNSYLVANIA—Johnston, 15; Ford, 1.
DELAWARE—No vote.
INDIANA—No vote.
OHIO—Johnston, 2; Ford, 6.
MICHIGAN—Fremont, 3.
WISCONSIN—Ford, 3; Johnston, 3; Fremont, 1.
ILLINOIS—Johnston, 1.
IOWA—Johnston, 1; Bell, 1.
CALIFORNIA—No vote.
OREGON—Johnston, 1.
MINNESOTA—Johnston, 1.
KANSAS—Campbell, 1; Johnston, 1.

Whole number of votes cast for Vice-President, 109.

The announcement of the choice of Gov. JOHNSTON was received with great cheering.

Judge CONRAD said he was called home, and must bid adieu to the Convention, but desired to say a word before he went in honor to the Convention's nominee for the Presidency. On behalf of Pennsylvania he begged leave to return the cordial and hearty thanks of the Keystone. He passed a glowing encomium upon Gov. JOHNSTON, and then retired from the house.

Ex-Gov. COLBY, of New-Hampshire, took the chair.

Gov. JOHNSTON was loudly called for, appeared upon the platform in response to the summons, and made a eloquent and effective address. He said no words were adequate to the expression of the deep feelings of gratitude which filled his heart at witnessing the confidence reposed in him. He returned his acknowledgments handsomely, however, and proceeded to lay down his platform. He believed in freedom of conscience, in liberty of opinion, in freedom of speech, in the freedom of the press, in free Territories and free States. [Immense applause.] He maintained further that a Government was intended for the general benefit of the community, and he was, therefore, favorable to the improvement of rivers and harbors [applause] wherever they were located. [Great applause.] It made no difference to him whether a river took its rise in a Southern gulf and flowed to a Northern lake, or flowed from the mountains of the North towards the waters of the South; he could see no such distinctions in the Constitution, and could see no right in protecting the harbors of our sea-coast and neglecting those upon our inland seas. [Applause.] He also believed that we could not have anything which would more greatly tend to bind together all sections and interests in the country than a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, [great applause,] and he believed likewise that the public money and the public lands would be better expended in the prosecution of this great national object than in fattening men who live upon the spoils of office. These doctrines he had entertained and advocated, and he would continue to support and maintain them. [Great applause.]

Lieutenant-Governor FORD, of Ohio, was next called out, and made a facetious speech. He admitted that many delegates had had much—very much—to sacrifice in agreeing upon a nomination; and he could not but admire the position of the delegation from New-York, who had their own cherished Mountain Oak, with timber enough in him to construct a ship of State which would carry us all safely over the troubled waves. [Applause.] But that delegation had come with a self-sacrificing spirit and united in the choice of a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts. With Mr. BANKS the speaker had no personal acquaintance, but his history showed that he was a man who had neither bend nor break in him. As to Gov. JOHNSTON, the speaker knew him well, and knew him as a long-tried friend, who was always to be found true and reliable. The two nominees were, besides, emblems of Young America, and were fit to battle with old fogyism. Gov. FORD told sundry moving anecdotes, ridiculed the achievement of the present Administration at Greytown, and declared that he had no fear of a dissolution of the Union because we of the North chose to stand up boldly in defence of freedom. The speech lasted for three-quarters of an hour, and the Governor's Western hits were received with great favor.

COMMITTEE TO CORRESPOND WITH THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The CHAIR announced the following Committee to open a correspondence with the Republican National Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, appointed under the resolutions reported by Mr. LAW on Saturday:

MAINE—Benjamin Peck.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—George W. Riddle.
CONNECTICUT—Ezra Clark, Jr.
MASSACHUSETTS—W. S. Thayer.
RHODE ISLAND—Edwin J. Nightingale.
NEW-YORK—George Law.
PENNSYLVANIA—R. M. Riddle.
ILLINOIS—N. C. Geare.
OHIO—Thomas H. Ford.
MICHIGAN—A. M. Baker.
WISCONSIN—John Lockwood.
IOWA—Charles Porter.
CALIFORNIA—William A. Howard.
MINNESOTA—E. Webster.
OREGON—C. Brown.
KANSAS—J. A. Perry and Thomas Shankland

Platform of Principles.

Gov. FORD, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following Platform of Principles:

I. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
II. Freedom of the ballot-box.
III. Freedom from foreign influence.
IV. Freedom of conscience.
V. Freedom of speech.
VI. Freedom of the press.
VII. Free Territory and Free Kansas—No advantage to Slavery from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.
VIII. The improvement of rivers and the construction and improvement of harbors, as well for the great lakes as on the ocean.
IX. The immediate construction of a railroad across American territory to the Pacific States, by such aid on the part of the Government as may be necessary to accomplish such result.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

The resolutions reported on Saturday were read again, and the last one, (recommending a permanent session this week till the Philadelphia Convention shall have decided upon a nomination,) was amended so as to read that the Convention adjourn until Thursday next.

A motion to adjourn until Thursday next, at 12 M., was then put and carried, and the Convention separated.

THE SPLITTERS' CONVENTION.

Organization at Palace Hall.

Stockton and Kenneth Raynor in Nomination.

The BOLTERS filed out of the Apollo amid the vociferous applause of the outsiders. They marched in line to Palace Hall, situated on the corner of Broadway and Walker-street, and after sundry explorations, found their way up to the top of the building, where an industrious washerwoman, viewing them in fearful astonishment, inquired the purpose of this innovation on her sanctuary. Being answered that they were in search of a room which had been secured for their use, she informed them that they had got into the wrong place. So they marched down stairs into the bar-room, where an enthusiastic gentleman proposed that they should organize and nominate candidates forthwith. But there being but about two dozen present at this time, including outsiders, a Committee was appointed to secure a place of meeting where their friends might know where to find them.

After waiting for some time about the corner, a place was secured in the room of American Chapter No. 6, immediately opposite the Apollo, which was soon occupied, and placards posted up indicating that

"The true American Convention meets here."

An organization was immediately proposed by Mr. J. BAYARD, of New-Jersey, who nominated as temporary Chairman Hon. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, of New-Jersey, who being unanimously elected, took the Chair and said that now he felt at home, because he found himself in an American Convention. [Cheers.] He had no speech to make. They had, he believed, expressed the will of the American people of New-Jersey. He was ready to receive any motion.

Col. W. A. BUTLER was nominated as Secretary, but upon a suggestion to wait until more delegates should arrive, the matter was postponed.

In the meantime, gentlemen were called upon to fill up the time by an expression of the sentiments which had called them together.

COL. JONES SPEAKS.

Col. JONES, of New-Jersey, then rose, was received with deafening cheers, and said: Mr. President, I can say on behalf of New-Jersey, that we are glad to be here. We come here free to act upon any exciting question of the day; and as to the question of Free-Soil, I believe that New-Jersey has always been found on the right side. [Cheers.] She has acted with the cause of Freedom. [Cheers.] But, Sir, it is known to you that I, at least, represent a district which is not an Abolition district; and it were far better for me that I had a mill-stone about my neck than face my constituents after having acted with an Abolition Convention. [Cheers.] I believe, Sir, that if we put up a candidate advocating American principles solely, the American people will rally round our standard. [Tremendous Cheers.] I believe that the fidelity of these principles will receive support from all the Union. The New-Jersey Delegation went to the Convention over the way, instructed to vote for Commodore STOCKTON; yet we all know, that if any other gentleman should receive the support of the Convention, if he were equally an advocate of American principles, we would just as soon surrender our preference and go for harmony and victory. But the moment that any other than an American standard bearer be selected, that moment our standard will fall, because the public will distrust us; and for one, I would rather that our flag should trail in the dust, in defeat, than that it should be polluted by contact with Abolitionism or Black Republicanism. [Cheers.] I say, Sir, we have a duty to perform without regard to consequences. Sir, you and I have stood side by side when this American movement was clothed with contumely, and scorned by the other great parties of the day. For years we have held our banner aloft, with the inscription, "Americans shall rule America," and on the principle that no Black Republicanism or Abolitionism is brought into the party. I am ready to stand with it in victory or defeat. [Cheers.]

A PENNSYLVANIA SPLITTER.

Mr. RAUCH, of Pennsylvania, was next vociferously called for, and after the cheers which greeted him had subsided said: Mr. President—When I came to this New-York Convention, I came with great reluctance, because I have been and can be nothing less than an American. [Cheers.] I hold, Sir, that the American principle is the grand corner-stone upon which we must rest, and if it fails we must fall with it. [Cheers.] We must ignore local questions, because they do not belong to the great principles of Americanism. [Cheers.] I say, then, I came to New-York with reluctance, because I suspected things would inevitably take this turn. Sir, I had retired from parties, feeling that I had no party but the American Party, and when that is destroyed I must go on my own hook. I believe, Sir, that I can employ my time more profitably in editing my country newspaper, than by coming to New-York and participating in a grand fizzle—[laughter]—and if I must go home and accomplish nothing, let me go home, and not have it said that I was among those who were put up on the auction-block and sold to the highest bidder. [Cheers and laughter.] If I would agree with this Convention over the way, I would deserve to have my nose flattened, my hair curled, and my lips thickened. [Laughter.] I believe in the honest impulse of the people—in the voice of the people, and not in the jugging of professed politicians. I can enjoy happiness and prosperity in feeling with the great heart of the American people. I felt it my duty to tell the Convention across the way that I must retire from that body, and whatever may be done now, I am hardly prepared to say that I can cooperate with you to any extent. I am perfectly ready to try, though, and see what we can do. [Cheers.] I do not know what may be the upshot of this business—this "bolt" from the "bolters," [laughter,] but no matter. I am heartily convinced, from my knowledge of the people of Pennsylvania, and I flatter myself that I understand them, that if that body ratify the nominations made in the Astor House yesterday, (laughter,) though they received the approbation of a hundred thousand Republican Conventions, when the ballot box has told its story, they will find that the people of that State will be recorded against them. [Cheers.] I am prepared to fling our banner to the breeze under a leader that never fails. [Cheers.]

SUNDRY OTHER SPEAKERS.

Colonel J. W. ALLEN, of New-Jersey, was the next speaker. He said—Mr. Chairman: I came to New-York expecting to find an American Convention, that was called to deliberate for the advancement of American principles, but I soon found that everything had been arranged, cut and dried, before the Convention met. [Laughter.] Every delegation was controlled by a very large gentleman of this City, [laughter,] and thus his consent was necessary before any measure could be advanced. When we presented our nominations we were referred to him, and asked what does he say? [Laughter.] Now, Sir, we all know that New-Jersey has not been accustomed to be dictated to by anybody. We have demonstrated that on the battle fields of Princeton, Monmouth and Trenton, [cheers;] and, Sir, the blood of our citizens has flown as freely as the waters of the rivers which meander through our State. But we will not be controlled by the political jugglers that control this Convention. We came to deliberate as to the best that can be done, and in that view we wished to forward the nomination of Commodore STOCKTON. [Cheers.] What was the objection to him? Was there a man in that Convention who did not believe that he was a good American? [Cries of "No, no."]

Part of the receding New York delegation here entered, and was received with deafening cheers.

Col. ALLEN proceeded: We were determined that New-Jersey, though she is Anti-Nebraska, should let them know that she was not Abolition, [cheers,] and when the day of trial comes, that they can boast of no more power in New Jersey than they had when they polled but sixty votes.

S. J. BAYARD, of New-Jersey, was the next speaker. He said: We were allured here to this New-York Convention by representations upon paper, written by the orders of those who control it now. We were allured here by representation that this was to be an American Convention, in which the first question and last question, and altogether, was the extension of principle, and opposition to the violation of the Missouri Compromise. We came here prepared to act in accordance with the wishes of the people of New-Jersey. But when I discovered that there were other views in the Convention, held by individuals professing to represent the same principles which I represented, I felt it my duty, as did a majority of the delegation from this city, to disunite with a party which did not represent the American sentiment, such as is really the sentiment of the people. I had it from the representatives of several States, that those who controled this Convention had undertaken to dictate, not only to the people of this State, but to the people of the United States. The speaker continued at some length to assert and comment upon what he stated to be a fact, that one of the candidates before the Convention over the way, had been assured of receiving the support of the Catholic vote.

A delegation from Delaware entered the room at this point, and was received with continued applause.

Mr. FRANKLIN then said that he observed another gentleman who had just entered the room, who had been designated previously as Chairman of the "Bolters," and he would resign the Chair to him. The change was unanimously approved of, when

Hon. CHAS. LIVINGSTON, of New-Jersey, took the Chair, and said: I was not present at the action of this body in seceding, but I am free to state that had I been present I should have concurred with them. I went there intending to be heard. I signed the call for this Convention, supposing it to be an American Convention, with a view that great principles were alone to be decided, and I came with my friends to see what was to be done. We have got to carry this question forcibly before the American people. We can show that our views are generous. We left the Philadelphia Convention not alone for the benefit of the North or of the South, but believing the great principle that "Americans should rule America." We were placed upon it when we fought the campaign of "'44," and I had the honor to be President of the first Fifth Ward Council, and we carried these principles throughout the campaign, and they have been dear to the hearts of every true American, and we shall be triumphant so long as we adhere to them; but no triumph will take place if we ignore them. We love our brethren of the North. I have no idea that any sentiments shall drive that section of the country to withdraw their names, and no act of ours should be done, except with a view to indorse the stand taken in 1820, and we come advocating what we have always regarded as sacred, and we shall advocate them because we believe them to be essential to the liberties of this country. We have it in our power to bring back the principles of the Republic, and turn back that current which has been so baneful to American prosperity, not caused by hordes from the neighboring State merely, but by the minions of foreign despotism; we have our battle grounds; the memories of many a struggle for freedom, and looking upon them we say, that whatever New-Jersey does she does openly and fearlessly. We have no favors to ask of the North or of the South, and in no event shall they be separated. We are not Abolitionists in New-Jersey, and that is why we differ with the action of this Convention, and we must refuse to act upon any platform that will cause us to be called Abolitionists. We will sustain the Union. The South has a right to hold slaves under the Constitution, and we in New-Jersey would rise to a man to protect them in the exercise of that right. [Cheers.] The speaker proceeded to show why the bolters were justified in seceding, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. PACKER, of New-Jersey, said that he was a delegate to the other Convention, but had left because he did not believe that it was an American Convention—[cheers]—and he did not intend to return. He had not had the pleasure to be with them when they left that Convention in a body, but his heart was with them. He was an Anti-Slavery man, but wanted to know how the American people were to get rid of Slavery. [Laughter.] He went on to describe at some length how he had been induced to join the American Party, and how his devotion to that party made it impossible for him to act with the other Convention, which proposed to unite with the Republican Party in its nominations, when that party was known to be directly opposed to Americanism.

Delegates from Illinois and Pennsylvania, here entered the room and were received with loud cheers.

Mr. JONES, of New-York, was the next speaker. He said he would not consume the time of the assemblage in making a speech, for enough of speech-making had been done already. He thought that they had better proceed to transact the business which had called them together, remembering the principles on which they had seceded from the Philadelphia Convention.

A delegation from Ohio entered at this time, and was received as cordially as the previous additions to the numbers of the bolters.

Upon motion of Mr. HALSTEAD, of N. Jersey, Mr. LONG, of Iowa, was elected temporary Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. ALLEN, of New-Jersey, the Chair was empowered to name a Committee of one from each State represented, to nominate officers for a permanent organization.

A delegation from Iowa here entered, and was received with much applause.

The Chair then announced the following Committee on Permanent Organization: Messrs. ALLEN, of New-Jersey; Colquit, of Maryland; Robins, of Delaware; E. O. Perrine, of Tennessee; Long, of Iowa; Ely, of Massachusetts; Rauch, of Pennsylvania; Dannenhower, of Illinois; C. S. Holder, of Georgia; C. B. Stuart, of Kentucky; Jos. Franklin, of New-Jersey.

COMMITTEE.

The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as a Committee to make nominations of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States: M. A. Bowling, of Ohio; E. O. Perrine, of Tennessee; A. B. Ely, of Massachusetts; M. Dannenhower, of Illinois; Colquitt, of Maryland; Hinckle, of Pennsylvania; Robinnete, of Delaware; G. O. Jones, of New-York; and Joseph Franklin, of New-Jersey.

The Bolters then adjourned to 4 P. M., to meet at National Hall, Canal-street.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 4 o'clock P. M., and Col. ALLEN, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the following names as permanent officers, which were unanimously adopted:

President.
A. S. LIVINGSTON, New-York.

Vice-Presidents.

J. B. Westbank, Penn.	A. B. Ely, Mass.
A. S. Robinett, Del.	R. Long, Iowa.
E. P. Norton, Ohio.	E. J. Williams, Ky.
W. W. Dannenhower, Ills.	W. P. Robeson, N. Y.
A. J. H. Duganne, N. Y.	

Secretaries.

C. W. Tolls, N. Y. E. J. Wood, N. Y.

The President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries then took their seats on the platform.

The Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, Mr. FRANKLIN, of New-York, presented the following report:

For President of the United States—ROBERT F. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey.

For Vice-President—KENNETH RAYNOR, of North Carolina.

The nominations were received with loud applause, and three cheers were given for each candidate. While the Committee on resolutions were preparing their report, Mr. HALSTED, of New-Jersey, was called on to address the meeting. The gentleman proceeded to remove his coat, cravat and shirt-collar, with an evident intention of spreading himself. While Mr. HALSTED was engaged in laying aside his wardrobe, a gentleman requested the audience to present their applause in the form of clapping of hands, instead of the usual demonstration with sole leather, to avoid kicking up a dust.

Mr. HALSTAD said he highly approved of the nomination just made. He had known Commodore STOCKTON at College, and had followed his subsequent career with close attention, and at every period of his history he had found him a man of great energy and decision of character, unusual sagacity, sound judgment, and withal an ardent American. Mr. H. reviewed the action of the Apollo Convention, and found no little fault with its dilatoriness, and its action in staving off resolutions. He alluded to Mr. BANKS, who, it was announced, had just been nominated at the Apollo, and declared that his soundness on the American question was not sufficiently established. As to Col. FREMONT, there was a still greater uncertainty clinging to him, and he was in many respects undesirable.

Mr. HALSTED appealed to Commodore STOCKTON's antecedents in the Senate and elsewhere, to show that neither Senator BUTLER or any other person could tread on his toes with impunity. If difficulties were to be settled with John Bull or Louis NAPOLEON, the Commodore was just the man for the emergency. The speaker went on for some time in the same strain.

Mr. JONES of N. Y. said that when he left his home and came to the Apollo Convention, he came prepared to go for Commodore STOCKTON—or bolt. In alluding to the nomination of Mr. BANKS, he declared that Mr. BANKS would not be the candidate of the American Party, after the meeting of the Republican Convention. Mr. J. said he applied the term Black Republican only to the clique of the Albany Regency. Whoever simply opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the contemptible course of the present Administration, which has brought the Republic to the verge of destruction, he could not stigmatize by that name. If the North should become fully abolitionized, the Roman Catholics of the country would go in a body with them. And if the South developes disunion, they will go with them. WILLIAM H. SEWARD is the leader of the former, in the North, and HENRY A. WISE of the latter, in the South.

Mr. JONES's remarks were received with much applause.

Mr. HILDRETH, (of New-York, stated that he was editor of the *Democratic Review*, undertook to unfold the origin of the union between the Northern Americans and Republicans. He said that FREMONT had only a newspaper reputation, and that the Mariposa Grant was the Golden Calf of those who urged his nomination. MILLARD FILLMORE was not regularly or honestly nominated. It was procured by the aid of $30,000 furnished by the Administration. [A VOICE—You lie—considerable sensation.] Mr. HILDRETH proceeded to explain. The Chairman inquired whether he (Mr. H.) knew this of his own knowledge, or only from hearsay?

Mr. H. acknowledged it was only from hearsay. The speaker had something further to say, and when he sat down,

A motion was made that the meeting now adjourn to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the Committee on Resolutions will be ready to report, and when Commodore STOCKTON will be present personally, or by letter, "to accept or decline the nomination."

Before the motion was put, Mr. PERRIN, of Tennessee, desired to explain why he and his friends stood on the same platform with MILLARD FILLMORE. He said he did not come here merely to act as delegate to the Apollo Convention; but if he had participated in its proceedings, with its notorious Abolition proclivities, had he dared to return to the State, under the shade of whose trees repose the bones of ANDREW JACKSON, if the American men did not frown him down, the women of Tennessee would whip him out of the State with their garters.

The tenor of the speeches delivered by the several gentleman was FILLMORE first and last, and cheers were frequently given with as much gusto for that gentleman and his political associate, as for STOCKTON and RAYNOR.

The motion to adjourn was now carried.

Seceders' List.

The following is a list of the Delegates who seceded and constitute the Splitters' Convention:

NEW JERSEY—A. S. Livingston, J. W. Allen, J. H. Jones, Jos. Franklin, WM. Halsted, James Stewart, C. H. Tolls—Seceders from Apollo Convention.
R. H. Bodine, Smith Bilderback, and others—From New Jersey.
NEW-YORK—G. A. Jones, A. J. H. Duganne, H. A. Hildreth, E. T. Wood.
MASSACHUSETTS—A. B. Ely.
ILLINOIS—W. W. Dannenhauer.
IOWA—R. Long.
DELAWARE—A. M. Robinett.
INDIANA—J. R. Colquit.
TENNESSEE—E. O. Perrin.

Caucus of the Committee of Conference.

The Committee of Conference appointed by the Apollo Hall Convention, met in caucus at the Astor House, last evening, and selected GEORGE LAW as their Chairman. Among other things, they resolved to leave for Philadelphia at 2 o'clock to-day, and to make the Franklin House, in that City, their head quarters.

The Stockton Seceders.

A few of the Stockton seceders were to be seen at the Astor House last evening. Their favorite man—the Commodore—was in this City yesterday forenoon. He left the Astor House for his home at 1 o'clock. The fact of his presence here would indicate that the New-Jersey delegation had acted with his consent, whether or not he accepts their nomination.

The Commodore was notified by telegraph last evening of his nomination. He will be in town again to-day, when, of course, he will signify his course of action.

Gov. Reeder's Stolen Letter.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to the publication in your paper, dated June 10, of what purports to be a private letter from Gov. REEDER to myself. This letter among others, was stolen, though I reserve all comments upon the act by which they were obtained until I can make them personally to the thief. The fact is that the letter is so much garbled as to convey in many places a different idea than that expressed in the original. It would be necessary to repeat the whole letter to show all the scratchings and alterations, and I confine myself to saying that this is an altered copy—(to suit the purposes of the thief,) and that I desire you so to state.

Very respectfully yours, G. P. LOWREY.

A. B. Street.

The following paragraph occurs in the New-York correspondence of the Boston *Transcript:*

ALFRED B. STREET, of Albany, is the most reliable and exact, the most observant and graphic of our descriptive poets. If there were more lovers of nature, people who habitually study her phases, forms and phenomena, STREET would be more read and admired. An eminent English publisher assured me that his critical reader, having examined the whole range of American popular verse, fixed upon STREET's *Frontenac* as the most thoroughly imbued with nature as she is in the new world. It is pleasant to see that, if unappreciated at home, STREET is recognised abroad. In SCHERR's *Select Translations of Modern Poetry*, much commended in Germany, among the few trophies of the American muse chosen as characteristic, and carefully rendered into Teutonic rhyme, is STREET's spirited and picturesque poem *The Settler*. KNICK.

THE KANSAS WAR.

VERY INTERESTING DETAILS.

Destruction of Ossawatomie.

In the Missouri *Democrat* of the 19th inst., we find the following:

The town of Ossawatomie was sacked on the 6th of June. Gen. WHITFIELD had marched toward that place with several hundred men, and was met by Col. SUMNER with United States troops, who ordered him to disband his men. This he agreed to do, and as far as was ascertained, did so; but one hundred and fifty of his party reassembled, and sacked the town of Ossawatomie, which was entirely defenceless, there being only eight men in the place. They pillaged every house but one, and took away everything they could make available, even to the finger and ear rings of the women. As usual, the horses belonging to the citizens were stolen, and the houses in several instances fired. Col. SUMNER also disbanded a force of Free-State men in the vicinity of the town of Palmyra, which, as soon as known to the Pro-Slavery men, was sacked and pillaged similar to Ossawatomie. Gov. SHANNON has gone to Leavenworth by way of Kansas, looking after SUMNER, who is performing the duty of the imbecile Governor.

It was currently reported that one of the McGEES had slain a prisoner in cold blood—a prisoner whom they had for some time in confinement, against the remonstrances of Col. BUFORD.

The self-styled Council of Leavenworth, which has been prescribing and driving away the Free-State men, without any process of law whatever, has been dissolved by Col. SUMNER's command. X.

OSSAWATOMIE, K. T., Saturday, June 7, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

Yesterday, at 5½ o'clock P. M., while our people were busily engaged upon their farms, a party of 150 men, from Westport, Mo., made a sudden attack upon our town, and a large number of horses were taken. Every house was sacked, and an attempt made to fire several of them. They also took a large quantity of rifles, shot-guns, &c. The mob then beat a hasty retreat, before the country could be aroused. If we do not receive aid from the outside soon, all the Free-State men will be sacrificed, as the followers of the "Barons" are waging a war of extermination, and all means of communication and retreat cut off. Yours, in haste, OSAGE.

A passenger recently arrived at St. Louis, furnishes the *Democrat* with the following additional particulars:

It appears that the greater portion of the men driven out under WHITFIELD returned to the Territory, and, together with a horse company of BUFORD's men, from Georgia, fell upon the Free-State town of Ossawatomie, on Friday night last, and sacked it. The following copy of a dispatch sent to Governor SHANNON for protection, explains the matter:

OSSAWATOMIE, K. T., Saturday, June 7, 1856.

To His Excellency, WILSON SHANNON, Governor of Kansas Territory:

SIR: In behalf of the citizens of this place, I am constrained to report to your Excellency that circumstances that have recently occurred at this place makes it necessary that at least one Company of U. S. Dragoons should be detailed, and permanently stationed here, for the safety and protection of the citizens.

On yesterday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a band of lawless men, numbering about 150, armed to the teeth, and many of them much intoxicated, entered our town and commenced the work of house-breaking and robbery, indiscriminately. Houses were plundered and many valuable goods and a quantity of money taken. Buildings were fired, but were fortunately extinguished without damage. About 16 or 18 horses were taken from before the eyes of the owners, among which were two from the U. S. mail coach running from Westport to Fort Scott. All the arms that could be found were forcibly taken. With great respect, I am, &c.,

JAMES HUGHES.

N. B.—The troops left here on the morning of the disturbance.

For my identity, I refer you to Capt. WOOD, United States troops.

Most of the men of the town were mustered at another point, expecting an attack in another quarter, and their absence was taken advantage of.

INCREASED EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY—GOV. SHANNON'S PROCLAMATION SPURNED BY THE BORDER RUFFIANS—CAPT. PATE'S EXPLOITS AND COURAGE—MOVEMENTS OF COL. SUMNER.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 13.

We learn, by passengers who arrived here yesterday on the *Polar Star*, that the excitement in the Territory is increasing, and that a field-battle probably took place on Tuesday or Wednesday, as on Monday and Tuesday mornings an unusual number of Missourians from Clay and Lafayette Counties entered Kansas, declaring their intentions to have a fight, and the Free-State men are known to be quite as anxious. He adds, "Governor SHANNON's proclamation is laughed at and spurned by the invaders, as is also its author. General WHITFIELD, who led a force of some two hundred Missourians against the captors of PATE last week, was intercepted by Colonel SUMNER and driven back. WHITFIELD and his men were much chagrined. SUMNER then liberated PATE and his company, who had surrendered without a fight. The fact is, PATE, in his correspondence to the *Republican*, had called the Free-State men of Lawrence cowards, and said they deserved to wear "hickory jackets," for not resisting the "law and order" operations of United States Marshal DONALDSON, at the sacking of that place. He then mustered a cavalry company, at Westport, of between 30 and 40 men, and proceeded into the Territory, announcing, before leaving, that he was "going to wipe out the Abolitionists." The next morning he is surprised by about an equal number of Free-State men *without* "hickory jackets." Capt. PATE turned pale, and straightway sent a flag of truce by two of his own men, accompanied by a Free-State man, whom they had gallantly taken a prisoner, (probably after a hard fight.) Capt. BROWN, of the Free State forces, retained the two Missourians, and sent back the Free-State man to tell Capt. PATE to come to him. PATE obeyed. BROWN told him he could have five minutes to march his men up and stack their guns, and deliver up their sidearms, and surrender their horses, or at the expiration of that time they must fight. PATE delayed not a moment, but ordered his men to dismount and stack up their arms, and they accordingly did so. They were then marched to a strong entrenchment in a ravine, where BROWN surprised his prisoners by presenting to them a reserve corps of about 200 men. They were retained in this place, when, at the request of Col. SUMNER, they were released. They acknowledge that they were well treated. When Col. SUMNER found BROWN and his prisoners, he read to both parties the proclamation of Gov. SHANNON placing the Territory under martial law. He then ordered BROWN's party to go quietly to their homes, and turning to PATE, said, "What business have you here, Sir?" PATE answered, "I am here by orders of Gov. SHANNON." "You are not, Sir," replied Col. SUMNER, and further remarked, "I saw Governor SHANNON yesterday, and your case was specially considered, and he asserts that you are none of his, are not here by his orders, and have no business here. You are Missourians, all of you, and when you crossed your State line you trampled on State sovereignty. Now go, Sir, in the direction from whence you came," and thus speaking, SUMNER waved PATE's party to leave. PATE, not grateful for being thus rescued from the hands of "murderous Abolitionists," turns round and blackguards Colonel SUMNER, and it is reported, has been unkind enough to send the Colonel a challenge. It is also reported a private in one of the Colonel's companies has taken up the matter, and gone out with PATE to answer the insult offered to his commander.

On Monday, as the troops were pouring into the Territory from Missouri, Gov. SHANNON was coming out. He stopped at the hotel at Westport, where one company dined—by marching in and taking possession of the table, driving the guests of the house from it, including His Excellency, Gov. SHANNON, and the Kansas Commissioners of the United States House of Representatives. They denounced the Governor's proclamation, swore they would take the life of SHANNON and would give battle to Col. SUMNER on the first opportunity. These declarations are freely expressed by the invaders.

A gentleman who left Lawrence on Sunday, reports that Col. SUMNER, at the head of about five hundred dragoons, passed through that place *en route* for the scene of difficulties. He purposed sending out scouting parties to Pottawatomie Creek, "Blanton's Bridge," Wakarusa, Hickory Point and Ossawatomie. Col. SUMNER, it is believed, will be able to prevent a conflict for the present, but unless reinforced, he and the Free-State men will be overpowed, as the greatest excitement exists in the border counties, and companies are mustering and marching daily. Companies were being mustered into service at Boonville yesterday. Free-State men are cut off from all communication with the interior, except they go in disguise and profess to be Pro-Slavery.

Mrs. ROBINSON arrived at Kansas City a week ago, and has not yet visited her husband for want of safe conveyance.

Gov. SHANNON was intending to leave for this city in the *Polar Star*, it was believed from fear of assassination, as he is severely denounced by both parties, but in view of the movement of fresh troops from Missouri into the Territory, was induced to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, where he would be safe.

Gov. ROBINSON, DEITZLER, BROWN and SMITH are strongly guarded at Lecompton by the United States troops, and if any serious demonstration is made, will be removed to Fort Leavenworth.

AN OFFICER OF THE CONGRESS COMMISSION IN TROUBLE.

The Kansas city correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing on the 6th of June, says:

Mr. JOHN UPTON, Sergeant-at-Arms to the Kansas Committee, was taken prisoner by the regulators, yesterday, and detained one day, while on his way from Westport to this city. He was traveling alone and came upon a camp of Col. BUFORD's men, who commanded him to halt and remain a prisoner with them.

Information of Mr. UPTON's arrest was conveyed to Mr. OLIVER, who set about immediately to procure his release, stating that it would not do to arrest one of their officers; better arrest every man in Kansas than him, for in Congress a fearful storm would be raised, and we should not hear the last of it. Mr. MORDECAI OLIVER, M. C., was successful in his attempt to free Mr. UPTON from custody. The released Sergeant-at-arms returned to Westport, and started again this morning for Lawrence, in company with Messrs. HUNT and JOHNSON, both of this city. Their carriage was again stopped by the Regulators, and HUNT and JOHNSON searched. Mr. UPTON was not again molested. After searching the gentlemen the following pass was given and the carriage allowed to proceed:

"Let the bearer pass, his wagon has been searched at this place.

WESTPORT, Mo. (Signed) Col. TREADWELL.
Per JOHN W. POWELL."

By using this pass they came through in safety. The following is a sample of the passes given to travelers by the celebrated SAM. SALTERS, (not SAM. LATTUE:)

"*Let this man pas i no him* two be a *Law* and ann abidin Sittisen.

(Signed) SAMUEL SALTERS,
depy sherf."

BATTLE OF BLACK-JACK POINT—EXPLOITS OF CAPTAIN PATE AND HIS SOUTHERN COMPANY, AS DETAILED BY HIMSELF.

Westport (June 9) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

My last letter but one was from Paola; there I proceeded to assist the United States Deputy Marshal in arresting the Pottawatomie Creek murderers. You must excuse a little personal explanation. I have a claim in the Territory, but business calls me here a great deal. I have teams, which, until the war broke out, hauled between this place or Kansas City and different parts of the Territory; but since the war excitement they have been kept here for safety. Thus much of my time is spent here. The company of which your correspondent is Captain, "Shawnee Sharp-Shooters," is composed principally of emigrants, many from Virginia and some from other Southern States, and a few of the best from Northern States. Now, Johnson County, Kansas, adjoins Jackson County, Missouri, and my company compose a part of the Jackson County militia.

Putting my command under the United States Marshal, we, led by Company C, United States Dragoons, Capt. WOOD, scoured the country for the murderers. They could not be found at the place where it was said they were fortified and prepared to fight. On the morning of Saturday, 31st May, the Marshal divided his forces, sending them in various directions. He ordered my company to Hickory Point and neighborhood. Saturday night we camped at Black Jack Point, near by, and remained there till Monday. On Sunday afternoon, four of my company, who were scouting, fell into the hands of the very party of assassins whom we were in search of. Two escaped to bring the news, but escaped narrowly—a shower of balls fell on all sides of them, as they galloped away. I at once prepared to be attacked, and selected a spot for camp near some ravines which were calculated to yield protection. A strict watch was kept all night, but no alarm was given. However, about an hour, by sun, the mounted guard on the South rode into camp, and gave notice of the enemy's approach. Although every man but the guards was sleeping, in five minutes all were in line but one or two. As the enemy came in sight, they were hailed and asked, "Who are you? What do you want?" This was repeated, but no answer came except bullets, and they came pretty thick. As soon as could be, the men were got in a near ravine, which protected them from the enemy's fire, but before this could be done effectually, five of my boys were wounded, viz.: R. A. WOOD, E. MCGOLDRICK, formerly of Georgia; JAS. MCGEE, of One Hundred and Ten Creek, K. T.; J. B. LAMBERT, late of Richmond, Virginia; and TIM CONELLY, who resides near the battle ground. WOOD shot in the throat, the ball passing through the lungs and out under the shoulder blade; MCGOLDRICK shot in the mouth—teeth and half the tongue carried away These two are thought mortally wounded, but are doing well. JAMES MCGEE wounded—getting well. LAMBERT shot through the shoulder—recovering, and CONELLY wounded in the thigh—convalescent.

At first the enemy squatted down in open prairie and fired at a distance of from three to four hundred yards from us. Their lines were soon broken, and they hastily ran to a ravine for shelter. Both parties being sheltered, less damage was done to either—none to ours after going into the ravine. Our tents were on a point exposed, and it was dangerous to go to them for anything; yet when anything in them or the wagons was needed, some of my brave fellows would have it at every hazard.

At one time we were in need of caps, which were in a bag in one of the wagons; M. B. HUST, a private, risked his life and got them, in spite of a hail storm of bullets, that whistled around him. HENRY JAMES, a young man of 19, son of Judge JAMES, the Sac and Fox Agent, proved himself a hero. No less than half a dozen times he risked his life for necessary things in the camp. In the ranks of the enemy, a young fellow more rash than wise, would jump up and crow exultingly, every few moments. Young JAMES stealthily crept to a tent nearest the enemy, and by raising

loud stampings in every part of the house, except the Chairman. (C. Robinson,) who remained silent a few moments, as though lost in deep thought; he at last spoke up, and asked the gentleman to withdraw his motion, and Riley said and signed it as a mere matter of form; all seemed silent, and seemed to wonder at the Chairman's course; another spoke up, and said he thought the resolution interfered with provisions already made. The Chairman said he thought not, *but, for reasons he cared not to give at present, he wished the gentleman to withdraw his resolution, and let them act upon it in a more private manner*; it was then withdrawn; this Committee, in assuming the government of the Territory, appointed two Governing Committees of three men each side of the Kansas River, whose duty it was to establish *post-offices, mail routes and mail carriers, for to carry and take care of all Free-Soil and Abolition mails, which was confined to the Territory; these two Governing Committees had the power to appoint persons who would arbitrate all difficulties arising in their respective districts; persons so appointed were subject to removal, and responsible to the Governing Committee for any neglect of duty or abuse of power*; in like manner the Governing Committees were responsible to the Executive Committee: all expenses of the above-named officials were to be borne by the Executive Committee, who would receive the necessary aid from the Eastern States and the Emigrant Aid Society of Boston; the Executive Committee issued orders for all Free-State men to give in to the Governing Committee all the statements they could which would effect anything in weakening the Pro-Slavery Party; I being further born in than any of the other two who were on the Council ten with me. I had all the statements to take of those north of me and any other direction that was convenient.

There were many who gave me their statements against the Legislature and private individuals. All those who gave me any statements had it in such language as was capable of being construed into a more dangerous meaning for the Pro-Slavery party than the real definition should be. Many of them told me they were making use of language that would make the *Pro*-Slavery party appear to the world more guilty than they in reality were, and no matter how false a meaning was put on their statements, they would be easy in conscience, if they could realize their object. Many told me that when called upon they were willing to swear that thousands of Missourians came over and voted, although I saw none; but admitted to me that they saw no Missourians vote, nor did they know of any who did.

I have heard A. H. Reeder incite the people to rebellion and bloodshed; while they listened to him as though he were one of the prophets and patriarchs of old.

I have heard men say, who appeared to take and hold a high position among the Abolitionists, openly boast that they had helped to run off negroes from the South into Canada; and hoped the day was near at hand when they would succeed in all their designs, and settle those gentlemen of color along the shores of Kansas, where they could make war on the institutions of the South—particularly of Missouri—till there would not be a slave left in it. Such are the principles of those who keep Kansas in a state of rebellion, and such are the men who are the leaders of the Abolitionists—leading them on to thievery, treason and death.

I have heard Judge Johnson, of the U. S. Supreme Court for the Territory, often instruct the people that, when called on to swear in the Territory, they might swear to what suited them, and they would not be perjured, as there was no law in the Territory.

While in Lawrence as delegate to the Convention of the Free-Statemen to be held at Big Spring, I heard many of the people say many of their people returned after the Spring election. There were a great many camps at Lawrence then. Some of those forming the camps told me that they would return to the States in the latter part of the Fall.

At the Fall and Winter election for a delegate to Congress, for a State Constitution and the formation of a State Government, the people had the same instructions publicly, in case of Indian or other troubles they might adjourn from day to day, and finally, to any other District in the Territory, to hold their election. But the private instructions were, if Pro-Slavery men attempted to vote, and were likely to have a majority, you must adjourn from day to day, and, finally, to any Free-Soil District in the Territory.

I heard many of the people in Lawrence curse the E. A. Society of Boston, and say if didn't pay them soon they would return to the States, for it had failed to pay them for some time.

I was told by several of the emigrants in Lawrence that the Emigrant Aid Society of Boston paid the expenses of all men who would come out to Kansas, to vote for it to be a Free State.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Westport correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* writes, on the 19th of June:

The last scene transpired, and the curtain fell on it yesterday afternoon. The Congressional Committee have adjourned. They left here and went to Kansas immediately—that is, HOWARD and SHERMAN did. Mr. OLIVER is still here. He came near having a personal difficulty with HOWARD just before adjournment, but I believe it passed off quietly. The closing testimony for WHITFIELD, given by Dr. WOOD, was very strong in his favor. Dr. WOOD for a long time acted with the Abolitionists, but when they began a rebellion he split from them. Having lived in Lawrence, he was prepared to give, and did give, a thorough history of the rebellion. He told when the first consignment of Sharpe's rifles came. On one occasion he reproved some of the leaders for taking such steps as, if successful, would overthrow the legally constituted code of the Territory. They replied that "Sharpe's revised code" was all the law they respected in Kansas, referring to their intention of resisting the law by force of arms—that is, with Sharpe's rifles.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 13.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. OLIVER, of the same Committee, accompanied them as far as Richmond, Mo., where he left them. The Committee were in Westport eight days. During their stay at these places, numerous bands from different parts of Missouri were making incursions into the Territory, and were engaged in arresting and driving out the settlers. SHANNON has been summoned to testify before the Committee, and had appeared in Westport for the purpose. As he came in from the West, a company of armed Missourians entered the territory from the East without exciting the least attention. SHANNON went to Kansas City with the Committee, and while he was there a company from Clay County, Mo., crossed the river on their way West, mounted and equipped for war.

The Committee have been pushing their investigation very quietly, but at the same time thoroughly. They go from this to Detroit, where they will remain several days. It is said that the testimony before them clearly proves that only eight hundred and fifteen of those whose names were on the census voted at the legislative election on the 30th of March, 1855, and that not over eleven hundred of those who voted made any pretensions to residence in the Territory. The whole vote cast was five thousand five hundred.

Pro-Slavery Circular.

To our Friends throughout the United States:

The undersigned, having been appointed Committees, by our fellow-citizens of the Counties of Leavenworth, Doniphan, and Atchison, in Kansas Territory, to consult together, and to adopt measures for mutual protection and the advancement of the interests of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas Territory, this day assembled at the town of Atchison, to undertake the responsible duties assigned us, and, in our present emergency, deem it expedient to address this circular to our friends throughout the Union, but more particularly the Slaveholding States. We would not officiously undertake to represent the whole Pro-Slavery Party, but, on this occasion, when every man is required at his post to protect his family, friends, and property from the attacks of bands of midnight Abolition assassins, it is impossible to call a general meeting of our party.

The time has arrived when prompt action is required, and the interior of Kansas can easily be supplied from the various points in the above named counties, they embracing our whole front on the Missouri River; the Pro-Slavery Party is the only one in Kansas which pretends to uphold the Government, or abide by the laws; our party from the beginning has sought to make Kansas a Slave State only by legal means; we have been slandered and vilified almost beyond endurance, yet we have not resorted to violence, but steadily pursued the law for the accomplishment of our objects, believing it the only proper course—and the party is still of the same opinion; twice have we been called out in large numbers to aid the officers in the execution of the laws, and under very aggravating circumstances, when, if our people had been willing to trample under foot the laws as our enemies do, we were in a condition to wage a war of extermination against all the enemies of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas. Yet we controlled ourselves, our enemies promising in future to obey the laws. Notwithstanding the many falsehoods circulated by the Abolitionists in and out of Kansas Territory, the day never has been that we were not able, legally and fairly, to outvote them; and, to-day, if all restraints and obligations to support the Government and abide by the laws were thrown off, and open war declared between the Pro-Slavery and all other parties in the Territory, could in less than a month rid ourselves of our last enemy, without the aid of a single outsider.

Let not these declarations, however, (although true to the letter,) prevent any one from coming to Kansas, who intends to become a citizen of Kansas, for we need all that will come; and remember, that in October next, our Representatives to the Legislature will be elected, and our enemies will make a desperate struggle. Bring your slaves with you. They are safe here. Abolitionists cannot steal them and get them out of Kansas.

We have proclaimed to the world that we recognized the principles of the Kansas bill as just and right, and although we preferred Kansas being made a *Negro Slave-State*, yet, we never dreamed making it so by the aid of bowie-knives, revolvers, and Sharpe's rifles, until we were threatened to be driven out of the Territory by a band of hired Abolitionists, bought up and sent here to control our elections, and steal our slaves and those of our friends in adjoining States. These threats made us prepare ourselves for whatever issue might be presented.

We are still ready and intend to continue so, if our friends from abroad stand by and sustain us. We are now in a condition that requires constant vigilance day and night. Our people are poor, and their labor is their capital. Deprive them of that, which we are now compelled to do, and they must be supported from abroad, or give up the cause of the South. The Northern Abolitionists can raise millions of dollars, and station armed bands of fanatics throughout the Territory, and support them, in order to deprive Southern men of their constitutional rights. We address this to our friends, only for the purpose of letting them know our true condition and our wants. We know that our call will meet ready, willing and liberal response. Since we left Lawrence, on the day of its surrender and humiliation, the Free State men have learned, we suppose, by the aid of Howard and Sherman, of the Congressional Committee of investigation, that our laws were all unconstitutional and void, and would be so declared by Congress; they have begun a regular system of midnight assassinations, robberies, and the whole catalogue of crimes, wherever they can find unprotected men, women, and children. Hence the absolute necessity of our people everywhere being constantly ready for any emergency; and in order to be thus, we need money, horses, provisions and ammunition, but with the money we, perhaps, can purchase all we need cheaper than our friends can supply us, except in Missouri.

From twenty to thirty of our people have fallen by the hands of fanatical abolitionists, without any pretended excuse, except that it was known they believed Southern people had equal rights with Northern in the Territories. They are being hunted up and brought to justice, and the blood of our slain people and the tears of their widows and orphans will continue to cry aloud for vengeance, until the last assassin and traitor is brought to justice. Their cry will not be in vain. We profess to be a law-abiding people and we practice what we profess, but when the law ceases to afford protection, and revolution, insurrection and bloodshed is forced upon us, we expect to be ready to meet that issue too. Thus far we have sustained the principles of the pro-slavery party in Kansas, peaceably—we prefer thus to continue, but if our party is to be put down, or civil war to follow, let it come—the sooner the better—we are ready to do our duty.

Heaven and earth are being moved in all the Free States to induce overwhelming armies to march here and drive us from the land. We are able to take care of those already here, but set our brethren in the States take care of the outsiders; watch them, and if our enemies march for Kansas, let our friends come along to take care of them, and if nothing but a fight can bring about peace, let us have a fight that will amount to something; send us the money and other articles mentioned as early as practicable, and if the Abolitionists find it convenient to *bring* their supplies, let our friends *come* with ours.

Arrangements having been made with Messrs. Majors, Russell & Co., Leavenworth, K. T.; J. W. Forman & Co., Doniphan, K. T., and C. E. Woolfolk, Atchison, K. T., to receive any money or other articles sent for our relief, and will report to the undersigned, and we pledge ourselves that it will be distributed for the benefit of the cause. Horses we greatly need—footmen being useless in running down midnight assassins and robbers

Leavenworth County—W. K. Murphy, Chairman; J. J. Clarkson, C. B. Morris, D. A. N. Grover, Hugh N. Moore.

Doniphan County—T. S. Kye, Chairman; J. F. Forman, C. L. Newman, A. Heade, J. S. Pemberton.

Atchison County—P. T. Abell, Chairman; J. A. Headley, A. J. Frederick, J. F. Greene, Jr., E. C. Mason.

ATCHISON, K. T., June 6, 1856.

O'Connell on Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In his recent lecture on the history of O'CONNEL, the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York related the following significant anecdote of his illustrious countryman:

"The first time I met him was in London, and I was introduced with a determination to have a struggle with him on a certain question—that was on the asperity, I thought, with which he spoke of certain social institutions in this country; and I told him, after the ordinary introduction, 'You are not surprised, Mr. O'CONNELL, that while you have many friends in America, you have some who are much displeased with certain of your public remarks.' And he asked, 'What?' 'Well,' I replied, 'they think you are too severe upon the institution for which the present generation, or the present Government of America, is by no means responsible—I mean Slavery.' He paused and said, 'It would be strange, indeed, if I should not be the friend of the slave throughout the world—I, who was born a slave myself.' He silenced me, although he did not convince me."

I recall this only to add another anecdote of a similar purport, proving what I deem the rectitude of O'CONNELL on the subject of Slavery.

In the year 1842 or 1843, O'CONNELL was on a journey through the South of Ireland. In passing through my native place, (Thomastown, County Kilkenny,) he favored my father with an interview. My father was accompanied by my youngest brother, then but 4 or 5 years old. After the customary salutation, O'CONNELL took my brother's hand in his, and with that tenderness of interest so peculiar to him throughout his stormy life, addressed the child, observing: "My fine little fellow, who is it that would live a slave?" My father replied: "His father, Mr. O'CONNELL, would not, and I trust in God my children will ever cherish similar sentiments." O'CONNELL placed his hand on my father's shoulder, and said: "My warm-hearted friend, I know you well,—admire your honesty and indorse your hope."

We are no longer slaves. Living in this Republic, we feel ourselves free,—free in fact, as in name. And as citizens of Irish birth, each one of us, with many of our countrymen in the United States, in expressing our sentiments, can use the words of the great man, whose genius emancipated the Catholics of Ireland: "It would be strange, indeed, if I should not be the friend of the slave throughout the world—I, who was born a slave myself."

Very respectfully,

MICHAEL HENNESSY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

Freemont for Freedom.

From the New-York Tribune, June 16.

[The following letter was written to a delegate to the late Convention at Syracuse, in this State. Its author, Mr. EDWARD C. KEMBLE, was an editor of the *Alta California* when it was the leading journal of San Francisco. He knows what he affirms; his statements are also fully confirmed from other sources, and we commend them to the public accordingly.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I learned from you incidentally during our conversation yesterday, that in the event of the qualifying of its Philadelphia Delegates for the Presidential nomination by the Syracuse Convention to-morrow, you should strenuously urge the presentation of Colonel FREMONT as its first choice, *provided* his "soundness" as an Anti-Slavery man could be duly shown.

I am totally ignorant of what the political friends of Col. FREMONT propose to offer in support of his eligibility for this position, either at the Convention or elsewhere, or what species or amount of affirmation will be necessary to prove him to be a fit leader for the Republican Party in the approaching campaign. But as an old companion in arms of FREMONT, and a steady and consistent friend of his ever since 1846, I cannot let the occasion go without the use of a friend's license, both for the Colonel (though without his knowledge) and with yourself.

Of those sterling qualities which especially commend him to the nation as the Man for the Crisis—his genius and acquirements, his high moral integrity, iron firmness and resolute will—I do not propose now to speak. These, with his whole life thus far, belong to the history of the country, and cannot be misconceived or overlooked by State, section or party. Only of his political associations and predilections will it be necessary for me to speak, and of these only as I know them.

From the period of his appointment by Commodore STOCKTON as first Governor of California to the present time, and through nearly all the vicissitudes of his distinguished career, I have been a personal witness to the fact of his thorough and steadfast fidelity to free principles. The Convention which framed the State constitution for California, resolved at its close into something like a caucus and nominating convention for the elections which were to follow. The enactment of the Slavery prohibition clause in that instrument, it was understood, had been done with the advice of Colonel FREMONT, and with a unanimity equaling that with which "involuntary servitude" had been rejected.

The choice of the delegates for our first United States Senator was JOHN C. FREMONT. And when the first State Legislature assembled six weeks after, that choice, from among a number of candidates chiefly from the South, was ratified by his election on the first ballot. He was the colleague that Winter in Congress, of our lamented friend, my associate, EDWARD GILBERT, of the *Alta California*, whose devotion to his party you well know, and it is one of my clearest recollections of their conjunction in this sphere that they were active sympathizers in the Anti-Slavery spirit which, indeed, a majority of our Congressional delegation at that time represented.

In the Winter of 1850–51, when Mr. FREMONT was presented for reelection to the United States Senate, he was defeated, as I have every reason to believe, by the Southern Democratic interest, which then began to look to a division of the State. There was, of course, no sectional issue avowed by the South, any more than there is at this time in this country, but it was implied and understood; and the successive elections then and since of Southern representatives to Congress from our State show something more than mere "accident of birth" and casual coincidence of principle.

What I have said—and it has been very hurriedly set down—I hope you will find sufficient for your own justification, should the action you anticipate involve the doubt you mentioned, and if you can allay the scruples of others by means so humble as my personal testimony, I hope you will not fail to do so, adding thereto your own verification of its genuineness and value. I remain very truly yours,

EDWARD C. KEMBLE.

Dr. STUART MORSE, Delegate to Syracuse Convention.

Political Intimidation—Reminiscences.

From the Newburyport Herald.

The Past is a lesson for the Future. The world is always a reproduction of itself; and the sacred record tells us, *there is nothing new under the sun.* Having spoken of the gross system of intimidation practiced at Washington, we ask leave to specify a little more articulately the fact stated in the late piece entitled *political intimidation.* The Senator addressed was the Hon. SAMUEL W. DANA—son of Rev. Dr. DANA, of New-Haven—who for a long period represented the Federalism of Connecticut in both Houses of Congress. He was in the minority, and had made a very spirited speech in defence of what he considered Northern rights. In some respects he resembled CHARLES SUMNER; he was a scholar, and perhaps carried a little tinge of scholastic pedantry into his public speeches. But he was a fearless and independent man, and he had dared on some exciting occasion "to beard the lion in his den." JOHN RANDOLPH was then in his glory; it was before his defection from the Jefferson Party. At the close of one of DANA's speeches, he felt himself insulted. DANA, though severe, was never low, or needlessly personal. But RANDOLPH was offended. They were both then, I think, members of the lower House. He came to DANA's seat, and, slapping him on the shoulder, said: "Sir, I hold you responsible for what you have said—you will hear from me again." "Very well," said DANA, "I am always glad to hear from my friends;" and then turning to an adjacent member, added: "I suppose I shall have to burn some powder with the gentleman." The challenge came after sunset Saturday night, and DANA returned the letter unopened, saying that, according to Connecticut reckoning, it was holy time—he could not conscientiously perform secular business on the Sabbath. A few days after, when a Southern member sneeringly asked when the Sabbath began, DANA replied: "Read the Fathers of the Church."

All this time he was sporting with the subject; but his determination was, as he used often to avow, to shoot down the man who should attack him with violence. This was the meaning of burning "some powder;" for he was accustomed to say—the plan is, first, to challenge the man—then to post or pound him—and then his influence is lost. "I," said he, "according to the demands of my constituents, cannot fight in the regular duello; nor is it according to my principles. I am not willing to lose my influence. What then remains for me but that I let it be known that I carry pistols, and throw myself on the eternal right of self-defence?" RANDOLPH never, I believe, renewed the challenge, and DANA was never attacked. The only harm he suffered was, when an invoice of books was supposed to be distributed, by vote of Congress according to each member's propensity or need, a volume of the FATHERS was assertively assigned to Hon. Mr. DANA.

DANA boarded in the same house with MILNER, when Mr. CLAY so arrogantly interrogated him. The writer of this article heard him, *i. e.* DANA, tell the story, long before it appeared in Dr. MILNER's life. It seems that MILNER was half a clergyman before he put on the canonicals—that is, he was a sober and conscientious man. He was somewhat disturbed by the prospective difficulty; and Mr. DANA said to him, "Sir, I have a pair of excellent pistols which are at your service. I hope you have a steady hand. Refuse the challenge, but meet the man, if he chooses to meet you." Mr. CLAY stopped wisely at the first interrogation. We cannot impute to HENRY CLAY a shadow of cowardice. He probably saw he had gone too far; the sympathy of his party would not have gone with him, had he pursued the subject. One reason—I say emphatically—ONE reason why he lost the Presidency was, his frequent resort to excessive intimidation. Even his friends feared him; and to be his hearty friend, you must be his inferior.

[L. W.—Rev. LEONARD WITHINGTON.]

From the Boston Traveller.

Dr. WITHINGTON's memory has not served him in reference to the case of Rev. Dr. MILNER, to which he alludes. Mr. CLAY did not in that instance "stop wisely at the first interrogation." He actually proceeded to a challenge, which MILNER refused because he had the courage to stand to the right. Mr. MILNER was a Federalist, and of course a political opponent of Mr. CLAY, who was at that time Speaker of the House. Upon a subject connected with the last war with Great Britain, Mr. MILNER made a speech in which he said many things unpalatable to the ruling majority. There was a disposition on the part of this majority to embarrass the freedom of debate; and the Speaker himself, with evident warmth of feeling, once or twice called Mr. MILNER to order. After having been twice thus interrupted by Mr. CLAY, Mr. MILNER used the following language: "I know, Sir, your powers, and those of the majority, too well not to feel the necessity of your authority, and therefore, although perfectly satisfied that I have made no observation inconsistent with a just freedom of debate, the rules of decorum, or parliamentary usage, I bow in submission to the *mandate* of the CHAIR." Mr. MILNER's speech was thus reported in a Philadelphia paper, and it was at this report that Mr. CLAY took offence. Suspecting Mr. MILNER to have furnished the report, Mr. CLAY addressed him a note from the Speaker's desk, and forwarded it by the Sergeant-at-Arms, inquiring of him whether he had furnished it. Mr. MILNER replied respectfully, denying Mr. CLAY's right to make such an inquiry, and his obligation to answer it. Mr. CLAY repeated the request, in a note written from his lodgings. Mr. MILNER, in reply, repeated that confirmed impressions of duty did not admit of his conceding the principle of Mr. CLAY's right to interrogate him in the matter in question; and he again declined to answer the inquiry. Upon this Mr. CLAY sent him a challenge. Mr. MILNER declined the call to the field—thus exhibiting both personal and moral courage, in setting the brutal but prevalent and powerful custom of dueling at defiance, and in adhering, under the intimidations of a most distinguished opponent, to the principle that no one should enforce from him what was not *his right.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Pulling Down a Landmark—A Slave in a Public School.

The Board of Education having at a late session decided to enlarge and improve old No. 5 in Mott-street, a grand reception and exhibition was held Wednesday afternoon under the direction of President GEEENE and the Principals of the various departments, Misses PURDY, SHEPARD and M. J. O'DONNELL, Esq. The house was crowded. No. 5 was established in 1822 by the Public School Society five years before the organization of the Fourteenth Ward, and while almost the entire City was below Grand-street. Mr. JOSEPH BELDEN was its first Principal. He was succeeded by the late Mr. JOSEPH MCKEEN, who was in turn succeeded by Mr. O'DONNELL, who has held his present position for the last ten years.

The first meeting of the Teachers' Normal School was held in No. 5 in 1835, under Dr. DAVID PATTERSON.

The Normal School was continued in this house for a number of years, until finally it was removed to the old Trustees' Hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets. No. 5 has twice been turned into a cholera hospital. It was used for holding the annual Fairs of the Public Schools down to the year 1853. We glean the above facts from the addresses of Messrs. GREEN and NEILSON, both of whom made many touching allusions to old memories connected with the house. The exercises by the pupils were conducted on a stage raised in the centre of the large room in the boys' department, which gave a fine view of the whole affair. The singing was unusually appropriate and interesting. "Coming through the Rye" was sung by Miss FRANCES LEVI, who was dressed in character in an admirable manner, and was called to repeat twice. The other exercises were designed with good taste and reflected credit on the school which will, for the last time, assemble this morning for the dismissal until the enlargements are made. It is the intention of Mr. O'DONNELL to have his highest class meet at his own house until the August vacation.

This much needed improvement—enlarging No. 5—has been brought about mainly by the exertions of Commissioner BOESE.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS EXAMINED.

The Primary Schools Nos. 25 and 26, in West Seventeenth-street, 39 and 48, in West Eighteenth-street, and 19 in West Twentieth-street, all in the Sixteenth Ward, have been examined and found in good condition. No. 49 is held in the basement of a Church, and might be in better quarters. The others are held in very comfortable buildings. No. 25, a Girls' School, under the care of Miss MCCORMICK, was the prize school in the foregoing list.

On Monday the colored Primary School No. 1, in West Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth Ward, was examined. This is an advanced Primary and ought to be reorganized with a Grammar School department, as the grade of the highest class was that of a very respectable Grammar School. Commissioner SMITH is moving to secure the erection of a new building for the accommodation of this School which has miserable quarters now. We found a little slave girl here named HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, whose owners keep her at school. There was one other slave child who had been freed by its grandmother. There were 150 girls and boys present, with four teachers.

How Much we are Worth.

The total value of the Real Estate owned by the Corporation of New-York City is the immense sum of $42,684,769 90. It is divided as follows:

Real Estate under lease	$797,000 00
Occupied by the Almshouse Department	1,700,000 00
Occupied by the Croton Aqueduct Department	15,474,000 00
Occupied by the Police Department	172,000 00
Occupied by the Fire Department	298,800 00
Occupied by the Board of Education	1,555,800 00
Markets	1,176,000 00
Parks	13,984,369 90
Common Lands	523,450 00
Ferries	1,617,000 00
Piers and Bulkheads	4,206,000 00
Sundry lots in New-York and Brooklyn	719,600 00
Land under water, &c	460,750 00
Sum total	$42,684,769 90

And yet, although the Corporation owns this vast amount of property, much of which is not used, the City last year expended nearly $20,000 for rents. Estimating the inhabitants of this City at 700,000, if the whole property were divided among them, it would give to each man, woman and child more than six dollars.

Crystal Palace and Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Where are our public spirited men? Why are they not taking steps to secure the Crystal Palace for our new Park? Why can we not have a Zoological Garden, similar to those in Paris and London? The Palace would afford accommodations for the animals in Winter; part of it could be made a Winter garden; it could be used for the Fairs of the American Institute, &c. A permanent collection of the fine arts could be made in part of it. The city might join in the enterprise, by giving it a location and freeing it from tax, &c., and reserve a weekly free day or low price day, and a privilege for free visits of the public schools, &c. Such an institution, properly managed, would be an acquisition to the city.

S.

Another Accident.

On last Thursday afternoon, as Mr. GEORGE W. SHIELDS, of No. 1 Livingston-place, (who was a passenger on one of the Fourth-avenue cars,) was getting off the car at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Union-square, in the front, the driver started the horses before he had time to get off, and he was thrown down with great force, his foot getting, by some means, across the track, and one or both of the wheels passed over his foot, bruising and injuring it very badly. It was at first feared that the injury might prove fatal, but it is now hoped he is in a fair way of recovery. He is still, however, confined to his bed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

COUP DE SOLEIL—EARLY DEPRAVITY.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Saturday at No. 137 Washington-street, upon the body of Wm. O'Brien, a boy 8 years of age. The father of deceased deposed his son was in the habit of frequenting the Brewery, corner of Cedar and Washington streets, and there getting drunk. He was frequently intoxicated, sometimes by the men giving him liquor, and sometimes he stole it himself. He was also in the habit of riding around the City with the draymen belonging to the Brewery; and on Friday last, while out with one of them in his cart, was sun-struck. The men took him into a store, and gave him brandy and water, but he died before morning. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from *coup de soleil.*"

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

On Friday evening, Mrs. Georgiana Harvey jumped in the river from the pier at the foot of Charlton-street, with her infant child in her arms. She and her child were rescued by some citizens who stood by, and she was taken to her home, No. 286 Mulberry street. Her husband said that she had become crazed by attending Spirit-rapping meetings.

DROWNED.

James Collins, 60 years of age, a native of Ireland, was drowned yesterday forenoon at the foot of King street, while attempting to recover his cap which was blown into the water. He was married and resided at No. 4 Hammersley-street.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

John Melledy, a boy 13 years of age fell into the dock at the foot of Pike-street on Saturday afternoon, and would have been drowned, had not Mr. John Butler, a caulker, who was at work near by, leaped in after him and caught him as he was going down the last time.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 521, 618, 568, 326, 657, 708, 815 5 8, 873, 874, 876, 878, 879, 880. *Part II*—Nos. 857 to 870 inclusive, 872.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 727, 738, 747, 752, 792, 836, 843, 861, 896, 948, 993, 999, 1000, 1007, 1009, 1018, 1014, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1026, 17, 1032, 1041, 1043, 1054, 1056, 1062, 1071, 1072, 1079, 1086, 1091, 1093, 1098, 1084, 1086, 1090, 1100, 1101, 1107, 1115, 1116, 1118, 1121, 1122, 1136, 1146, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1164, 1155, 1167, 1171, 1172, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1190.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 872, 22, 1000½ 836, 830, 691, 799, 855, 864, 868, 778, 427, 248, 429 to 435 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 73, 174, 181, 64, 71, 57, 99, 143, 161.

The Slave-Trade—Trial of Lasalla.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 16.

Before Judge BETTS.

Rudolph E. Lasalla was put on trial this morning, charged with being engaged in fitting out the brig *Horatio* for a slave voyage in 1854.

The case was opened to the Jury by Mr. Joachimssen. The first witness called was Mr. Ingraham, the Register Clerk at the Custom House, who proved the register of the brig in Mr. Lasalla's name, and on cross-examination proved the bills of sale from Fairbanks to Mr. Lasalla, and from Lasalla to one Feleyan Vasquez, which were recorded in the usual manner.

One of the crew of the brig was then called, and testified to the brig's taking on board a cargo of negroes and carrying them to Cuba. He was not cross-examined.

Mr. Webb, the next witness, testified that he supplied the brig with 14,000 gallons of water, and on cross-examination that he supplied it in the usual way.

Mr. Turner testified that Lasalla paid him the bill for the water furnished to the brig, in the latter part of October.

Mr. Phillips, a stevedore, testified that he stowed on board the brig water-casks, firewood, lumber, &c; that he knew no one in command of the vessel but Capt. Martin, and that Lasalla paid his bills.

On cross examination he said he left the bill at Lasalla's office for him to see if it was correct, and called again and got his pay.

Mr. Barnes testified that he furnished sixty or seventy water casks to the brig; that they were ordered by a tall man, a Spaniard, whom he did not know, and paid for by his check; that Lasalla came with the man to him and interpreted for him, as he could speak but little English.

Capt. Martin was then called, and Mr. McKeon said there was an indictment against him also, which he had principal his faith should be stopped, and he would, therefore, move to enter a *nolle prosi*. This was accordingly done. The witness then said that he left Havana in June with Lasalla before the brig sailed, the first one about fourteen days before; that he received a note which was shown to him from one of Lasalla's young men; I did not see Lasalla after that till after the vessel had sailed; I was unwell when she sailed, and I called to see him afterwards; I was seeking employment again; he had employed me before as master of the brig to superintend her outfit and repairs; he paid me at rate of $45 a month; he said she was to go to Loango, on the coast of Africa; I received instructions from him to take her round and anchor her in the North River; I did so, and anchored off the Battery.

The note was then produced, and admitted to be in Lasalla's hand-writing. It was then read by Mr. McKeon. It sent word that the vessel was ready to haul out at a certain hour, and that note was his answer.

Being cross-examined, he said: Capt. Bryan took me to Lasalla's office; I saw there a tall Spaniard named Ojes; I saw him several times; we talked about the brig; I supposed he was to become the owner of her; I cleared the vessel, but did not go in her; I introduced Capt. McGuire, who went in my place; Lasalla as interpreter employed me in presence of Ojes; he was to go in her as passenger; he and Lasalla talked together in Spanish when I was employed; their talk was about the vessel, as well as I could make out; I understood Spanish a little; there was a furnace went aboard, but it was about the time I left her, and I had nothing to do with her.

The case for the prosecution was then closed, and Mr. Gerard proceeded to open for the defence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

JEWISH REGULATIONS.

Hart et. al. vs. *Teffitta et. al.*—The plaintiffs, who are members of the Jewish Synagogue in Wooster-street, on Friday applied for an injunction restraining the trustees of the Synagogue from selling certain family lots in the burying ground.

It appears that the Church had a burying ground which was taken for the Central Park, and they then purchased of the B'nai Jeshurun, another Jewish congregation, a part of their burying ground on Long Island. That the trustees laid out in appropriating one-quarter of it to the members generally, and the residue in one hundred family plots, which they proposed to sell to the members at auction, setting them up at a minimum price and subjecting them to certain restrictions.

The plaintiffs complained of these restrictions, insisting that they should be submitted to the decision of the congregation, and that the family plots should be distributed in a different way.

J. W. Edmonds, for the Trustees, argued in opposition to the injunction; that the power over the burying ground belonged to the Trustees, who had exclusive control over the temporalities, and that the regulations they had adopted were in strict conformity to the tenets of the Hebrew Church.

Decision reserved.

Dyott for plaintiffs; Judge Edmonds for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Walters vs. *Larkin.*—This was an action for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff sold at auction a lot of household furniture for the defendant, who charged that the plaintiff at the sale promised parties to bid, and that in this way he (the plaintiff) bid off the property to said parties, when other bids of a larger amount were offered.

On this charge the plaintiff had the defendant arrested and held to bail. By reason of some mistake in the subpœnas issued, the case was dismissed when brought to trial, for want of prosecution. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant procured his arrest through maliciousness and want of probable cause. *Per contra*, the defence set up that the grounds were good and valid for the arrest. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Counsel for plaintiff, Henry Morrison, Esq. For defendant, John H. McCunn, Esq.

LONG ISLAND.

Extraordinary Proceedings—Pitching up for a Verdict.

The Jury in the case of LOCKITT against the owners of the *Henry Clay*, which occupied the attention of the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge ROCKWELL for eight days, was submitted to the Jury on Friday last, after an able and impartial charge by the Court. On Saturday morning they returned into Court and stated that it was impossible to agree upon a verdict, being equally divided in opinion, but after receiving some explanations they again retired with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict. At 3 o'clock P. M., of the same day, a verdict for defendant was agreed upon, signed, sealed, &c., as the law directs. Yesterday morning, after the opening of the Court, the verdict was called for, and upon polling the Jury, at request of Counsel, Mr. THOMAS BOOTH stated that was not his verdict, notwithstanding he had signed it. Judge ROCKWELL peremptorily ordered them again to retire, and not return until they had agreed upon something. At 2 o'clock the Jury asked to be discharged, on account of sickness in the family of one of the Jurors—the request was granted, and the case of the delinquent Juror, Mr. BOOTH, was turned over to the Grand Jury for treatment.

It is stated that the Jury arrived at the verdict they did on Saturday night, *by throwing up a penny and that it was a mere ruse so as not to be kept out over Sunday.*

Stealing a House.

THOMAS LAWLER, a resident of South Brooklyn, was brought before Justice SMITH, yesterday, on a complaint for grand larceny in stealing a house. It was alleged that defendant leased a lot on Columbia-street, and erected a house thereon, with the understanding that he was to pay an annual rent for the land and leave the house at the expiration of five years; that he had occupied the ground fifteen months, and no rent had been paid as agreed upon, and the owner caused his ejectment from the premises, and he then tore the house down and removed it. On the examination it was shown that LAWLER was not the lessee and he was accordingly discharged.

Sudden Death.

An elderly man, named JOSEPH DELANER, residing in Hamilton-avenue, on Sunday dropped dead in the street. He had witnessed a fight, and when the Police arrived he felt incensed at their interference, and got quite excited. Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday, when it was ascertained that he died from disease of the heart.

Body Found.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water, at the foot of North Fourth street, Brooklyn, yesterday, supposed to be the remains (from his dress) of a non-commissioned officer on board of some foreign ship-of-war. Coroner HANFORD held an inquest.

Boy Drowned in a Cistern.

On Sunday a boy 2 years old, named MICHAEL RYAN, residing with his parents at No. 125 Navy street, Brooklyn, was missed, and yesterday his lifeless body was found in a cistern in the rear yard of the house, where he had accidentally fallen and was drowned.

☞ Mr. HENRY OAKEY, for many years a well-known constable in the First Ward of Brooklyn, suddenly lost his reason on Sunday last, and most of the time since has been almost a maniac, requiring the care of several persons. Yesterday he obtained a pistol and attempted to kill Alderman CASROW, of the First Ward, and it was with the greatest difficulty he was prevented. Mr. OAKEY has suffered much from erysipelas in the head, and his present derangement is attributed to that.

☞ A large number of the employes, in the Civil Engineer's Department of the Navy Yard Brooklyn, were discharged on Saturday for want of money to pay their wages longer.

Markets—Correspondence Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

ASHES—Sell, in lots, at $7 for Pearls and $6 50@$6 62½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Demand limited.

COFFEE—Unchanged; sales light, including Java, at 14½c; Laguayra, at 13½c; Rio, at 11c@11½c; and St. Domingo, at 12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—In actively sought after, at advancing prices, with free sales, at 11¼c for Middling Uplands; 11½c. for do. Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other kinds. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With an ample supply and a diminished inquiry, the market for State and Western Flour closes with increased heaviness and languor. The

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1856.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamer *Niagara*, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter to Lord CLARENDON on the subject, "Free ships make free goods." Mr. CLAYTON submitted a bill supplementary to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which we have noticed elsewhere. Mr. JAMES presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, relative to the SUMNER outrage, which led to a lengthy debate. They were ordered printed, and the Senate adjourned to Thursday. The House was not in session.

☞ We refer to our special telegraphic dispatch for a graphic account of matters in Philadelphia yesterday, preliminary to the meeting of the National Republican Convention to-day. The preferences of the delegates seem to run with great unanimity in favor of FREMONT as the candidate for the Presidency.

The North American Convention.

A split occurred yesterday in the North American Convention. Immediately after the organization in the morning, the New-Jersey delegation presented a paper, declaring that they withdrew the name of Com. STOCKTON from the list of candidates before the Convention, and likewise withdrew themselves from further participation in the action of the body. They then left the Hall, and were followed by a slim representation from two or three other States. The Apollo Convention proceeded with its regular business, as usual, and on the tenth ballot gave a majority vote, which was afterwards made unanimous, for NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., for President. On the first ballot for Vice-President, WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, was placed in nomination. He was called out, and addressed the Convention with great effect. A Committee of Conference to correspond with the Philadelphia Convention was then appointed, and the body adjourned until Thursday. In the meantime the seceders organized a Stockton Convention on private account, made very long speeches, and then nominated ROBERT F. STOCKTON for President, and KENNETH RAYNOR for Vice-President. The proceedings of the two Conventions during the day furnished a theme of great debate. The North American Committee of Conference leave the City to-day for Philadelphia, to take counsel with the leaders in the Republican movement.

Old-Line Whigs and Douglas Democrats.

One of the rumored coalitions of the day comes to us from Washington in the shape of fusion between what are called "Old-Line Whigs" and the patent, Cincinnati-made Democracy, of the Douglas brand. The former are said to have concluded upon verifying their pretensions to consistent Whiggery, by enlisting in the ranks of the prescriptive foes of the Whig Party. Flying from the mitigated type of Radicalism exhibited by Democracy fused in Republicanism, they are about to fling themselves into the black, turbid whirlpool of Pro-Slavery agitation, whose every principle, as laid down in the platform, is at war with the Constitution and the Union.

For there are only three great principles at work in the contest, which the next Presidential Election will decide. The one represented by the Douglas Democracy is subversive, revolutionary, progressive: a progression tending, from strict constitutional construction, to an utter disregard of the Constitution; from the conservation of the Union for the sake of Freedom, to its dissolution for the sake of Slavery; from the faith of solemn compromises, to fraud, perjury and wrong; from peaceful and fraternal adjustment of difficult issues, to violence, bloodshed, anarchy; from civilization to barbarism; from religion to the denial of the Divine Supremacy in the affairs of the world. It is a progression moving with accelerated velocity away from the faith and practice of the fathers; setting up in their place dogmas and practices that threaten to defeat the results of primitive, self-sacrificing patriotism. This is the *progressive* element of the enacting conflict. There is also a second element of retro-active nature, that may be described as the restorative element. Its purpose is directly antagonistic to the progressive school just described. To bring back the Government to its early purport; to restore the ascendency of the Constitution and the normal balance between State and Federal authority; to replace the Democratic principle within the limits of law, and reason and social order; to promote human freedom, not slavery; education, not mental degradation; harmony, not discord; civilization, not violence, homicide, and the multifarious vices appendant to the crime of chattle servitude; religion, not an atheism worse than that of the Epicureans; these are the aims of the restorative element, than which none are more needful, sacred, obligatory. Achieved, the Republic is saved from the suicidal revolution to which the Douglas Progressives are urging it; defeated, disunion, civil war, and the wreck of the great world-watched experiment of self-government are the inevitable consequences. A third element is that which the Straight-Whig adherents of Mr. BUCHANAN think proper to style the *Conservative*. Were it proper, it would define that patriotic class of citizens, who, throwing themselves in the way of the Progressives, endeavor to check their mad and ruinous purposes. Discovering a vicious principle directing the policy of these men, a principle instinct with the germs of dissension and dispersion among elements otherwise coherent, the genuine Conservative would turn back far enough to eliminate it, and then hold firmly to the sounder doctrine erected in its stead. Indeed, none of the restorative prescriptions of Republicanism could fail of the hearty approval and support of the true Conservative. They are the very essence of salutary Conservatism. They furnish the only febrifuge for the acute inflammation with which the policy of Mr. DOUGLAS has infected the body politic. To this principle, from their neutral posture, we might suppose the misnamed Conservatives of the Straight-Whig sect would naturally resort. On the contrary, they attach themselves to the party of disorder, disorganization, revolution. They take service in a cause the triumph of which is civil war—a war already inaugurated, and to which every day adds its list of victims. They accept the Cincinnati platform,—for they accept Mr. BUCHANAN, who has declared that his individuality is sunk in that rescript,—and in doing so, they engage to go the whole length of the brutal warfare upon free men, free labor, and free utterance, which STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON, PIERCE, HERBERT, BROOKS, and SHANNON, are conducting with so much spirit. If this be conservatism, it is conservatism enslaved to the vilest uses of radicalism; bound to the service of social dissolution and loyal to the most formidable treason ever organized against the interests of human liberty. In choosing this position, if we are correct in supposing the choice to be already made, the Old Line Whigs have become the "Mountain" party of the Republic, the party of ultra-revolution and bloodshed.

It is to be hoped that no reflecting man, above the seductions of a noted name, will be misled by the illusory fiction of conservatism these gentlemen arrogate to themselves, to follow them in their extraordinary apostacy. We repeat, there is not one doctrine fundamental to the great popular, Republican, restorative movement of the free men and free laborers of the North, which is not thoroughly and only conservative. There is not one which does not tend to the redintegration of popular rights, constitutional principles, and the unity of the States. It is for the moment wholly retro-active in its aims. When the lost ground is recovered; when the opinions of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, MADISON, JEFFERSON, are restored to their merited authority, and the Government directed rather to the diffusion than to the restriction and suppression of liberty, than resuming the spirit of progress in its better significance, the Republicanism of America may deserve to be the model Democracy of the world. Outside of the Republican movement there is no hope of this result.

"Squaring Conduct."

Whatever may have been the inconsistencies of Mr. BUCHANAN, during the course of his political career, it must be acknowledged that he has always been perfectly consistent *with himself*. He has never shrunk from the responsibility of "squaring his conduct" to any conceivable set of principles, provided they were in furtherance of his individual interests.

Mr. BUCHANAN began life as a Federalist. He "squared" himself, in due time, to Jacksonian Democracy. His attachment to a Protective Tariff system is well known, and formed, for a period, a chief source of his popularity in his native State. As soon, however, as his aspirations were more extended, he squared himself over to Free-Trade, where he has unsteadily continued ever since.

On the Oregon question, Mr. BUCHANAN, during that agitation, was for "54° 40' *or fight*." As Secretary of State, under Mr. POLK, he "squared his conduct" according to the exigencies of the times, and went in for eternal amity with England, and the 49° boundary. We have had occasion, heretofore, to show how, in his relations to HENRY CLAY, the present candidate of the Democracy "squared his conduct."

Mr. BUCHANAN has just returned from the most important diplomatic mission which has been sent abroad during the Administration of President PIERCE. We shall have occasion, before long, to examine how he has "squared his conduct" in London. It may be proper, however, to remark now, that both on the Central American and the Enlistment question, no doubt can exist that the language of the London *Times* is justly attributable to him. It says:

"Is it or is it not the case that an American Minister comes to his short diplomatic sojourn among us with more or less of an intention to make as much of it as he can, and extract as much party strength out of it for himself as possible on his return to the scene of domestic politics? *Has he or has he not throughout his stay here an eye to his own improved position at home when he has left us? If he has, what so convenient as a little international quarrel, which can exhibit him to the American public as the champion of American rights and the opponant of British aggression?* Upon such a platform he can raise a considerable pretension to influence, importance and office—even the highest office—at home; and it is his own fault if he does not. It is not his function, then, to stifle and nip in the bud an occasion of international bickering. No; he should gently foster the rising dispute, genially elicit its strength, carefully superintend its growth, and fan the little flame till it has become a respectable blaze. It may be questioned how far this is exactly in accordance with the professed duties and formal design of a Minister sent from one State to another, and whether an Ambassador is properly sent abroad to promote animosities between the country which sends and the country which receives him, any more than he is sent, according to Sir HENRY WOOTTON'S dictum, *ad mentiendum reipublicæ causâ*. But the exigencies of domestic politics are urgent, and an American Minister's stay here is short."

He "squared his conduct," as usual, for the Presidency.

But, let us look at the Cincinnati platform. What does Mr. BUCHANAN say? He declares in substance that, if he had been asked his opinions upon the prevailing topics of the day, *previous* to the Convention, he would have given them "*as James Buchanan*," but that those opinions may not now be given. The dose has proved different, and perhaps more difficult to swallow, from what he had expected, but must make it go down as best he can, precisely as prescribed by the quack-doctors of the Democracy. He must, in fact, utterly repudiate his own private judgment, and "*square his conduct*" to suit the notions of those who nominated him. If language means anything, Mr. BUCHANAN has confessed to a change of views since the nomination. He could not have "*squared*" if he was "*square*" before; but, not having been so, he has been compelled, consistently with his past life, to whip round to suit the times and to take advantage of the circumstances in which he is placed.

The Douglas Democrats can, at least, boast that Mr. BUCHANAN has always been most apostolically, "all things to all men." There is not a principle, from Free-Soilism down to Pro-Slavery, from High Tariff to Free-Trade, from Conservatism to Filibusterism, which he has not advocated; and as he has been heretofore so he will continue to be, in the very nature of things, as long as he shall occupy a position upon the stage of American politics.

How England Will Feel!

The news of Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal was sent out, it will be remembered, by the *Fulton*, and must, ere this, have reached the English Government, whose answer is probably now on its return road, and might even reach us by the steamer due at Halifax on to-morrow or the day after. Though it appeared to us, from the outset, that the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON was imperatively due to those offended international laws on which our peace in periods of war mainly depends, still the hesitating and half-doubting action of our Government has given to a case, strong and clearly sustainable as it stood, a certain air of weakness. There never was a necessity for Mr. MARCY to call in his prosy old friends, PUFFENDORF and GROTIUS. The common sense of the country clutched the question at once, and saw, with its clear vision uncolored by diplomatic jesuitry and chicanery, that the laws of the country had been clearly violated, and that their maintenance required that Mr. CRAMPTON and the other smaller sinners connected with him must be dismissed. The length of period that has elapsed since the commission of the complained of acts, and the delicate and dexterous discussions with which the question has been surrounded, has, as in all such cases, rather wearied men of the matter and lessened its magnitude. The consequence is that an action which, if promptly taken, would have been not only justified universally here, but would have been sustained by the principal portion of the British representatives and people, coming as it now does after so long a period, and surrounded by so many other causes of irritation, is likely to create an ugly and disagreeable sore.

From the tone of the speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Lord ELGIN'S question, it is satisfactory to feel that there is no possibility of a rupture between the two countries. For although Lord CLARENDON, according to the rules of his order, ignored entirely the notion of Mr. CRAMPTON being dismissed, he must have been aware, and, indeed, evidently was, when he delivered his speech, that Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal was an accomplished fact. For some months that gentleman had abandoned all hope of remaining in his late position, and when called on was found, like the wise virgin, with his lamp trimmed and his baggage packed ready to depart across the Atlantic. Lord CLARENDON'S speech must, therefore, be taken as an indication of what may be the action of the British Government on learning that their minister has been dismissed. As far as we can gather from the straws floating on its current, we should not be surprised to hear of Mr. DALLAS' being interrupted in his present agreeable career of dinners at the Mansion House, visiting at the Palace and the Palmer poisonings, and other pleasant matters of that kind, and sent home to his reed birds and butter at Philadelphia. Lord CLARENDON seems impressed with the conviction that he and Mr. MARCY could settle the matter in five minutes over a glass of Malmsey or Madeira midway on ocean, as LOUIS NAPOLEON and ALBERT settled the Paris visit at Boulogne. The season is propitious for such a project. The *Adriatic* and *Persia* will be ready just in time, and the very novelty of the notion would awaken kindly emotions and incline men's minds to pleasantness and peace.

As we fear, however, that this pretty precedent will never find a place in diplomatic story, we apprehend the settlement of the dispute will be referred to some Plenipotentiary, intrusted with full power to represent the British Government. In such a case we believe even the ordinary usage might justify the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Mr. DALLAS. Indeed, public opinion in England seems to have so distinctly decided on this method as being the best adapted to soothe irritation and restore a kind relation, that the public press have already pointed to Lord ELGIN, as the man best fitted to undertake such a delicate duty. As far as the interests of this Country are concerned, Lord ELGIN would, perhaps, be the most favorable diplomat with whom we could deal. He is a man intensely ambitious of political distinction, and would strain every nerve to carry back in his plume the additional feather to those already acquired here, of having succeeded in settling, without much regard to how, a great international difficulty. Lord PALMERSTON is, however, far more likely to select Sir HENRY BULWER, who is a diplomat of his own creation, and in whose capacity he has a far stronger faith than that of Lord ELGIN. Sir HENRY BULWER'S experience in the Central American dispute will also recommend him for the position. But, whoever may be chosen as the instrument, we hardly doubt that the adoption of a special Plenipotentiary will be the means.

Banks of France and England.

The financial news from Europe, by the last arrival, is highly interesting, as advising the sudden reduction of interest, at the Bank of England, from six to five per cent. The measure was fully expected to take place in the course of the Summer, but not so soon. It appears that the ease in the discount market, outside the Bank, as well as the accumulation of specie within, came upon the Board of Management all at once; inducing an earlier action in regard to their own terms of accommodation than the business public anticipated. But now that the change has taken place, it is already discovered that a further reduction to four per cent. will probably be required in a month or two to conform the movement of the Bank to the rapid improvement in the tone of financial confidence and the general condition of the money market. Looking to such a result the private and Joint Stock Banking Houses in London are prudently rescaling the rates of interest by which they are to regulate their accounts with depositors, under this changed state of things.

The five per cent Bank rate was ordered on the 29th May, the festal day of Peace, set apart by the Government, and which was duly celebrated throughout the United Kingdom. A like change was even more summarily ordered by the Bank of France, two months before, on the first announcement of peace. *That* was deemed, at the time, by all prudent moneyed men and sound banking authorities outside of France and distrusted to some extent even in Paris, as a mere *political* movement fraught with mischief to the Bank. But the reverse effect proved the wisdom of the Imperial counsels, which advised, if indeed they did not demand, the step. The Bank began at once to accumulate Gold. That which she could previously buy at a round cost, but not keep on hand, was now brought to her coffers voluntarily in large sums, and comparatively without expense, and there retained by force of the popular confidence in the benignant reign of peace. And it is not a little remarkable that while the measure which was questioned in London was working such results in Paris, the reserve of the Bank of England continued to run down under six or seven per cent discounts, and was only checked by an unusual influx of Gold from Australia and the United States, cotemporaneously with the announcement that the working of the five per cent rule in the neighboring State had reduced, so to speak, the value of Gold in Paris. In other words, the Bank of France, by the complete restoration of confidence at home and the reduction of its own rate of interest at the moment of the announcement of peace, had made itself so strong in the precious metal as to be indifferent to extraneous purchases. This threw the bullion market for the heavy receipts from Australia and this country into the power of the English Bank. Its accumulation the week ending 24th May was about eight hundred thousand sterling, and the week following, in which the rate of interest was brought down to five per cent., very heavy additional purchases and voluntary deposits of bullion were made, the precise effect of which on the reserve, though known to the court of directors, was not to be made public until the *Gazette* announcement of the 6th June.

These facts are not adverted to as illustrative of the comparative wisdom of French and English banking; but rather to show, in some measure, the strides which the present Imperial rule in France has taken in the management of the finances of the country: for, after all, we must credit the step ordered on the first flush of excitement which attended the conclusion of peace, not to the Bank, but to its shrewd, though arbitrary master at the Tuileries. Such things were unthought of, or at least untried, by the first NAPOLEON. Great and brilliant as his combinations were in the field, and prompt and summary as he ever showed himself in the cabinet, he was a perfect novice on the Bourse and in the Treasury, compared with his sagacious nephew. And these have come to be, if they were not then, an essential element in the State. Their management during the late bloody and costly war with Russia, goes very far to make up the sum of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S unquestioned good fortune and success, if not his real greatness as a ruler.

Mr. Clayton on Kansas Affairs.

Mr. CLAYTON yesterday submitted to the Senate a bill supplementary to the act to organize Nebraska and Kansas, which provides for a census of the Territories, making one thousand the basis of representation in the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, and two thousand in the upper. No law shall remain in force violative of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, either relative to non-intervention on the subject of Slavery, or prohibiting the people from free and full discussion of their own domestic institutions or interests, or whereby they shall be prohibited from advocating or denying the extension of Slavery in the Territory. It provides, in fact, for the repeal of all the unjust and unconstitutional laws which have been forced upon the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas by the bogus Pro-Slavery Legislature, and against the possibility of their reënactment, under any circumstances.

Mr. CLAYTON prefaced the introduction of the bill by some forcible remarks, detailing the condition of affairs in the Territory, and the character of the laws against which the bill provides. He objected to the bills introduced by Senators DOUGLAS and SEWARD, providing for the immediate admission of Kansas, on the ground that the federal population is not yet sufficient. His bill provides for the admission when the population shall be 93,420.

The Limitation of Evil.

COLERIDGE said that "beyond three hundred and fifty pounds a year he considered money a real evil." Like many other wise saws this will be greatly improved by being inverted. A less amount than three hundred and fifty pounds a year would be considered by the majority of mankind as a real and most positive evil. Our City Fathers regard a limited income—let its amount be what it may—as an unlimited evil to be particularly eschewed.

The New-York Buchanan Ratification.

The *Pennsylvanian* of yesterday morning grows ecstatic over the BUCHANAN hullaballoo in front of our City Hall last week, and regards it a most gratifying evidence of the devotion of the New-York Democracy to the Cincinnati nominee, and of the harmonious fusion of the Hards and Softs. But the *Pennsylvanian* overlooks the little circumstance that not a solitary New-York Democrat opened his mouth on the occasion, at least not to say anything. It was the old joke of the play of *Hamlet* with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted. The Democracy of New-York kept out of sight and hearing, and permitted strangers to do all the speaking.

In the different accounts of the proceedings we find Mr. DOUGLAS and a number of Southern Slave-owners mentioned as having spoken, but *not the name of one citizen of the State—not a single individual who will participate in the election here, in November next—as having raised his voice on that occasion.*

The Democratic press are noisy in accusing their adversaries of sectionalism. We have yet to be told of a single instance, in the whole history of the country, which is more crude, revolting, and naked, than was exhibited in this City last Wednesday night. Thousands of individuals were called together, for the purpose of giving the indorsement of *New-York* to the proceedings of the National Convention which had been held at Cincinnati, yet the voice of *New-York* was suppressed, and its declarations of principle were made through the mouths of raving Southern secessionists.

The American Language.

Our learned countrymen, CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, B. A., has recently published, in London, an essay on Americanisms, entitled, *The English Language in America:* it is one of a series of papers published under the title of *Cambridge Essays Contributed by Members of the University.* But, after all that has been said about Americanisms, there are scarcely half a dozen words of a pure American coinage, the greater number of the so-called Americanisms being importations. The only genuinne American words which have become classical are *caucus* and *loafer*. We have an abundance of slang, which we may claim as our own, but our national genius has not shown itself in the invention of new words. The perversion of words from their original meaning, a process which is continually going on in all living languages, is a very different thing from the invention of new words.

The Countess Pepoli.

It is the mission of Counts to marry *prime donne*; at least all the *prime donne* who have visited us have had Counts for husbands. Miss ELIZA OSTINELLI, of Boston, married a Count as soon as she became a prima donna; and it is reported that Miss HENSLER, also of Boston, is engaged to a Milanese nobleman, a Count of course. The London papers, in announcing the engagement of Signora ALBONI, speak of her as "now Countess of PEPOLI." The Count PEPOLI accompanied ALBONI to this country.

A Card.

From the New-York Herald, June 14.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION AND JOHN C. FREMONT.—We learn that a Committee of the Massachusetts Delegation to the North American Convention, now assembled in the Apollo Rooms, called on Wednesday last on JOHN C. FREMONT, at his residence in this City, to question him as to his views on the American question. The Committee consisted of Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon. Mr. Davis, M. C. from the Sixth District, and Messrs. Sutton and Cary. Col. FREMONT received them kindly, and in answer to his interrogators, stated frankly that he approved of the main features of the American platform, and would carry them out honestly were he nominated and elected. Moreover, he would accept the nomination of the North Americans, even though he received no other, and would run as their candidate. The substance of the interview was taken down by the Committee in writing, for future reference.

A similar Committee was sent to N. P. BANKS, but he referred them to his past course as the best guaranty for his future action.

The above statement is false. No pledges were made by Col. FREMONT—none asked from him.

ELIHU C BAKER,
TIMOTHY DAVIS, } Of Massachusetts.
WM. SUTTON,

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Monday, June 16, 1856.

Terrible Conflagration in Cincinnati.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS—LOSS $30,000.

Immediately after rehearsal at the People's Theatre, yesterday afternoon, the stage-carpenter discovered fire at the northeast corner of the stage, near Mr. TILTON'S dressing-room, and extinguished it with a few buckets of water. Directly after, flames burst forth from several parts of the building simultaneously, and spread with such rapidity that all efforts to stay their progress were useless, and in less than half an hour the building was destroyed, together with two three-story buildings adjoining on Sixth-street, one occupied by R. BROCKMANN, as a coffee-house, and the other by W. C. REES, cutler. Above these buildings, on Sixth-street, are the dwelling of Mr. ALLEN HALE, and the wholesale boot and shoe manufactory of W. H. KING & Co., each of which had the roof burnt off. On Vine street, immediately below the Theatre, was a two-story brick building, known as the City Exchange Coffee-House, of which nothing is left but the walls.

The house adjoining the City Exchange, occupied as a residence by Mr. C. KIEFER, is much damaged in the roof and second story. A strong wind that was blowing at the time of the conflagration, contributed much towards impeding the exertions of the firemen. Mr. GEORGE WOOD, the lessee of the theatre, loses about $6,000 by this disaster. We are pleased to learn that the most of the valuable wardrobe of Mr. JAMIESON, costumer to the theatre, was not in the building at the time. The portion that was there, amounting in value to about $300, was destroyed. The loss on the building itself will be from $6,000 to $8,000—and is not insured. It is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate, at present, of the loss on the adjoining buildings, but it will not fall short of $30,000. The theatre was unquestionably set on fire.

The fire was first discovered at about 2 o'clock. The whole theatre was a mass of flame in a very short time, so combustible was the material of which it was built. Only the exterior walls were of brick; all else was of light wood and other tinder-like material. A gentleman who heard the alarm saw rising from the roof about as much smoke as would be emitted by a small chimney. In less than two minutes the whole building seemed a mass of leaping flame. The adjoining buildings caught before water could be got on. The heat became intense. Persons could hardly endure to pass along the opposite side of the street. Every pane of glass exposed in the second, third, and fourth stories of the Mechanics' Institute, was cracked by the heat, and the glass in houses on the north side of Sixth-street was also broken. Although the wind blew to the east, the roof and tower on the Institute caught three times, and from the water thrown on the tower, two hundred feet from the ground, arose a cloud of steam.

The streets were crowded with people. After the cornice had fallen from the north and west sides of the theatre, a portion of it remained on the north-west corner. An Irishwoman ventured under this, and just as she reached the corner, the staff staff and cornice broke off. Hundreds saw her danger and shouted; she retreated, but was struck to the earth. All thought she was killed, but she escaped with some slight wounds. About 3 o'clock the north wall fell outward, covering the street with brick, and burying the hose in the mass. In less than half an hour the west wall fell into Vine-street. At length, all the walls tumbled down to the first story. The west wall of BROCKMAN'S house was crushed in by the falling of the theatre. The firemen worked nobly, and performed feats of heroic daring. They fought the flames in a hand-to-hand encounter, carrying the hose into upper stories of the houses, where roofs were ablaze and rafters burning and burnt off. Towards night, thousands of people came to see the ruins. The work had been complete—homes had been destroyed, and the streets were strewn with the fragments.

MORE FIRES IN CINCINNATI.

[*By Telegraph.*]

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 16.

At a fire in this city, on Saturday night, the tin shop of WM. STEPHENSON & SON, and the stores occupied by WM. YOUNG, saddler, and JOSIAH PAUL, leather dealer, were destroyed. Loss, $20,000. Partial insurance.

At the same time a fire broke out on the corner of Western-row and George-street, destroying the large block occupied by ESTERN' boot and shoe store, JOSEPH FLETCHER, leather store; HOUSE & TALBOT, look manufacturers, and Mr. FOUSE, hat and cap manufacturers. Loss about $20,000. Mostly insured.

Who are Jews?

We have received a communication signed "*Sepevis*," complaining of the frequent mention of the fact that parties arraigned or accused of crime are *Jews*. It is urged, and justly enough that it is not right or proper thus to specify the religion of those parties or to attempt to create any prejudice against those of the same faith on this account. This is true. But we have never supposed that the term was used with any reference to the religious creed of the parties in question,—but merely to designate their nationality. His religious belief is certainly not the only characteristic of a Jew,—as these are Jews by birth who are Christians in belief. We desire, therefore, that it may be understood whenever the term is used hereafter, in our Police-reports or elsewhere in the TIMES, that no reference whatever to the religion of the parties is designed, but solely the designation of their nationality.

Precautions not Unnecessary.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a tremendous crash was heard, and a dense volume of dust seen to roll up from the corner of Murray-street and Broadway. A rush was made to the spot from all quarters, and it was soon ascertained that the old building known as "Peale's Museum," had fallen to the ground, leaving only a small portion of the rear, including the roof, standing. Fortunately, all the occupants had previously moved out, and the adjoining portion of Broadway had been fenced off so that no person was believed to be injured.

☞ Hon. LOTT M. MORRILL, of Augusta, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Maine, has given notice that he cannot support BUCHANAN and the Cincinnati Platform.

☞ A screw pile Light-House has been erected on the extremity of the shoal to the eastward from Wade's Point, at the mouth of the Pasquotank River, North Carolina.

French View of the Recognition of Padre Vijil.

The *Emeu*, which arrived at this port on Sunday evening, brought a day's later news from Paris. The Paris *Patrie*, of May 31, announces the reception of news from the United States, of the recognition of Padre VIJIL, but defers comment, it says, until President PIERCE'S Message to Congress shall have been received. The editor says that the United States, having now recognized the Government of Nicaragua, of which WALKER is the master spirit, they are inaugurating, in respect to Central America, a policy of annexation—a policy which, in its first operation, tears up and scatters to the wind the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. In this case the question is presented to Europe and the world, whether it is good, or just, or prudent to allow the nation that already extends its empire from the St. Lawrence to La Columbia, should possess itself likewise of the countries laved by the seas of the Antilles and the Mexican Gulf, with a monopoly of all the routes of transit to the Pacific, across and including the Isthmus of Panama. The question is one of importance—and "we hope, in due time," and in the proper place, it will be the subject of serious examination.

The *Patrie*, in an article on the relations of Spain with Mexico, says there is reason to believe that war will be declared against the latter power, if she does not make good the demands upon her for the liquidation of the bonds given to Spanish subjects, but now dishonored.

The Belgian Government has been officially invited to give its sanction to the Maritime clause of the Treaty of Paris.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the DAILY TIMES; from whom the Daily or Weekly can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 495 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11s per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

AHEAD OF ALL ITS COMPETITORS.—THE Universal popularity of LYON'S KATHAIRON is entirely unprecedented. It is acknowledged by all to be the most beneficial article for the hair ever made, and the most pleasant and agreeable also. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either as style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting has come and for other profitable work is close at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and in other cases, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz: that of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grades. Their tints and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.
LEARY & CO.,
Introducers and Leaders of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever put up at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already known, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.
S. C. HERRING & CO.

THIN SUMMER SUITS.....$2
Black Alpaca Suits.....6
Zephyr Cassimere suits.....10
White Marseilles Vests.....2
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—adapting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS FROM eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the City, beside 15 second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway.

SUMMER HATS.—LEASK CONTINUES TO SUPply everybody with his delightful Summer hats. The Straw Beaver, Panama, and Straw hats are just what gentlemen want these hot days. They are neat, elegant and cool. LEASK is always ready to see his friends at the old store, corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY.—$1 75 per day, or rooms separate from meals, as preferred. Centrally located on the corner of Houston-st., and has all the appointments of the highest priced hotels. Invites the attention of travelers.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

ELEGANT WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.—In the latest style; wedding envelopes, &c.; silver door-plates, extra heavy silver; seals and presses; cards printed from engraved plates, at short notice. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Established 1840.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Is Consumption Curable?**—We cannot doubt that in many cases of settled Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. WISTAR. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful.

☞ **Whalebone Skirts.**—The only object of a Whalebone Skirt is to give a proper graceful and elegant form to a lady's dress. Unless this is accomplished the article is entirely worthless. The ladies, by referring to FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHION FOR APRIL, will notice that E. & J. HOLMES, from actual experience, have been successful in producing this most desirable article; and that their *Improved Seamless Whalebone Skirt* meets the unanimous approbation of the ladies. They are light, pliable, easily adjusted and the only skirt which is equally adapted to the parlor, the street, and the crowd. At the bottom, (not all of bones which, when bending, is inconvenient and awkward, we have introduced a series of elastic cords, with sufficient stiffness and elasticity to keep the dress in its proper place, at the same time yielding and pliable adapting itself to any position. This cord is made under our own direction, and so twisted in manufacturing that it will not roll or curl when wet, and is warranted to wash without injury. In these goods every objection is overcome. E. & J. Holmes' name article is stamped *E & J Holmes' Improved Seamless Whalebone Skirt*, and may be found by the trade with EASTMAN, SHELDON & TOWNSEND, MILLS & RAY, E. MYGATT, Jr., & CO., E. W. COOK & CO., and others. Also in many of the retail establishments in the City.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the exercise which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system. C. R. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Analytical System of Medicine.**—J. CLAWSON KELLEY, founder of this practice, will be in attendance at his office, No. 3 Globe House 4th av., on the 16th, and remain till he 21st inst. All persons laboring under disease of any description, particularly of the lungs, liver or kidneys, are invited to call and inquire into its principles and the treatment of disease under them, which differs widely from all other systems. Consultation free.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—NOTICE.—The Reading Room of this Association will be closed on the day and evening of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 18th and 19th inst., it having been placed at the disposal of the New York Horticultural Society, for their Spring Exhibition. The Library will remain open as usual. By order of the Board.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES B. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 378 Broadway, No. 39 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 189 Atlantic-st., Nos. 178, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Paper, Twine and Cordage.**—A. L. BASSETT & CO. have removed to the new brown-stone store No 48 Vesey-st., where they have a choice stock, which they will be pleased to show to their friends and the public. N B.—Harvey and Bassett's books are with us for settlement. A. L. BASSETT & CO.

☞ **Levet's Wahpene**—An Indian Vegetable Preparation, will restore Gray Hair to its youthful appearance, and cure Baldness. Call at No 782 Broadway, New-York and see the Proprietor, who has been both gray and bald, with a perfect head of hair, by the use of WAHPENE.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. B. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **New-York Polytechnic Institute**—Corner 14th-st. and 8th-av. Parents of this institution and others who desire their sons to board in Rhode Island during the Summer, under my supervision, are invited to call at the Institute, or my residence, No 233 West 19th st.
WM. R. STOUGHTON, Principal.

☞ **Strawberry Festival**—Brooklyn.—There will be a Strawberry Festival, given under a tent adjoining the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, near Myrtle-av., on TUESDAY EVENING 17th inst. Tickets 50 cents each, proceeds for the benefit of the Church

☞ **Soda Water.**—The public will please take notice, that the pleasantest and most healthful Soda Water is drawn from NICHOLS' Patent Fountains.
F. B. NICHOLS, Agent, No. 71 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

MR. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM—Is requested to call on Messrs. ROSE & SKINNER, immediately, concerning a business matter
T. M. ROSE, No. 19 Jones-st.
C. L. SKINNER, No. 29 Cornelia-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—A middle aged widower, without incumbrance of very superior intellectual attainments, domesticated and social habits, owning a handsome home in this City, some $3,500 a year independency, seeks a congenial lady of refinement and indisputable respectability, whose pro. erty (which shall be settled on herself) might make life pass more delightfully. Any condescending to no lice the may rely on her letter being returned if required. Address, during one week, TRUTH, *Herald* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—EUGENIA VOLLANTE, Swiss autoress, her, will, on receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage stamps, send a delineation of any person's character; read, reveal future destiny; describe the one they will marry; success; business; lawsuits, journeys, &c. Address, with return stamp, General Post Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—Correspondence, with a view to marriage, is desired, by a gentleman who seeks only among the refined and educated for a helpmate, who is, like himself, in good social and pecuniary positions. Address, descriptive of real situation in life, for one month, WILLIAM, care of Aaron Swarts.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb dining rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first class Metropolitan Hotel.
Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Reason*, Leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May.
W. R. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

HAMILTON HOUSE, FORT HAMILTON, L. I.—The undersigned, having fitted up the two commodious houses, near the Ferry Landing, at Fort Hamilton, is now prepared to receive guests for permanent board or pleasure parties. The house is fitted expressly for families and single boarders, and the other as a hotel for transient visitors. Yachting parties will find this a convenient point to "come to," and be well provided for. Conveyance by land, *viâ* Brooklyn Cars to Greenwood, and from thence, stages to Fort Hamilton.
H. GREEN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,
D. A. CROWELL.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, SOLE AGENT,
No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c. &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS—EXHIBITION WORKS—Depôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st., New-York.
EVERY ARTICLE IS WARRANTED.
Every variety of small Fire Works for sale, such as Canton Crackers, Torpedoes, Rockets and Roman Candles.
Private Exhibitions from $50 to $250.
Public Exhibitions from $200 and upwards.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.
Those wishing Colored Fires and Exhibition work will please send in their orders as soon as possible as they have to be packed at the Laboratory.

FIREWORKS—NEW YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire crackers, canton rockets, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by
SADEAU & LOCKWOOD,
No. 209 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KANSAS! KANSAS!!
NOW READY!
An intensely interesting Work, entitled
SIX MONTHS IN KANSAS.
BY A HIGHLY CULTIVATED LADY OF BOSTON.
She went to Kansas last September, and was there during all the earlier struggles of the pioneer settlers, and describes, in the most graphic manner, the perils which surrounded them, and the sufferings which they endured. She gives, also, a most glowing picture of the country, its climate, surface, soil, productions, &c., &c. It is, in fact, just THE BOOK FOR THESE TIMES; for we all want to know all that can be known of the country and its suffering people.
Price 50 cents in paper; 75 cents bound in cloth.
WE SHALL ALSO ISSUE,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 14,
A SUPERB MAP OF KANSAS.
The only complete and thoroughly accurate and reliable Map, from actual surveys, which has yet been published.
Messrs. C. B. WHITMAN and A. D. SEARL, the authors, have been over the ground several times, and, with the assistance which they have received from other Engineers, have produced a Map, both beautiful and in every respect full and accurate. Price 50 cents
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

A PLEASANT COMPANION FOR TRAVELERS.
NOW READY,
THE MODERN STORY-TELLER.
THE BEST STORIES OF THE BEST AUTHORS.
12mo. 75 cents, cloth; 50 cents, paper.
A capital little volume for a leisure half hour, or to take into the country. It contains twenty-two stories, all worth reading, in large type, handsomely printed.
ON THURSDAY
MISS BREMER'S BERTHA
WILL BE READY.
In 1 volume. Price $1.
MARGARET MAITLAND OF SUNNYSIDE.
New edition is now ready. 75 cents.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

600 NIGHTS WATCHING FOR LIONS.
The Boston Evening *Traveller* says, in notice of
THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD THE LION-KILLER:
"Gerard stood sentinel on the mountain side from sunset till daylight, listening for the jackall's bark that heralded the coming of the master, or carefully following him on his tracks under the light of the full moon to the half-finished banquet he had left on the previous night. Such a royal game for the hunter to play and a pleasant tale for the reader who loves the chase as the noblest of all pastimes. Jules Gerard has spent 600 nights in the open air, watching for his robe peau, and has slain with his own hand upward of a score of lions. His descriptions of the various contests are vivid, animated and picturesque."
GERARD'S ADVENTURES AMONG THE LIONS—Can be had at any bookseller's for $1 25.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
speaks thus favorably of
COZZENS' SPARROWGRASS PAPERS.
"It is an attractive book, in every respect, and, though presented as a gross-work contains many passages imbued with delicate poetic feeling. Mr Sparrowgrass, who is blessed with a wife and children, represents himself as taking them to dwell in the country, and pleasantly fills over 250 pages with an account of the haps and mishaps of such rurality. It is such a book as Goldsmith or Irving would recognize with delight, as mingling earnest thought—right thought, with quaint fancy. The writer is a lover not only of the country, but of the great family of man. He has gentle, yet strong affections, and has large power of expression."
For sale at all Bookstores, for $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No 119 Nassau-st.

POPULAR—ENTERTAINING—USEFUL.
SEVENTH THOUSAND READY.
THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE GREAT WEST.
From the Buffalo Republic.
The work evinces great research, and a very extensive acquaintance with local history. The style is precisely what it should be in a work of this kind, neither too heavy nor too light, but easy, natural and entertaining. Mr Ferris, in short, has produced a work which we regard as every way an important addition to our historical literature, and one which is destined to have a very wide circulation
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
Nos. 25 Park row, New-York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn

NEW STORE—FRESH STOCK.
DESIRABLE GOODS—LOW PRICES.
J. P. BROWNER & CO., No 467 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., invite the attention of the public to their new stock of domestic and imported dry goods, carpets and oil-cloths, which they are prepared to offer at the lowest cash prices.
A large stock of heavy high lustre black silks just received from Auction, from 20 to 25 per cent. below the usual rates.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.
The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 9 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new, standard and miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address
EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—*From the Boston Medical Journal.* For sale at the author's office, No. 35 east 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

THE MUCH-TALKED-OF BOOK.
PIQUANT, GOSSIPING AND PERT
RACHEL AND THE NEW WORLD.
From the French of Beauvallet, one of the Rachel Company. For sale everywhere. Price $1.

NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED;" sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jac. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 35 cents. "THREE FLOWERS" by Liebich, (10 pages.) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.
A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros.
COOK & BRO., 463 Broadway, second door above Grand.

RARE CHANCE—To get back numbers of NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES to complete files for years of 1854-55-56, for sale. Apply at the subscription desk, or address H. F. TICE, at this office.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION—The Green Point M. E. Sabbath School will make their annual excursion on WEDNESDAY, (tomorrow) the 18th inst., to Fairy Grove Yonkers, with the steamboat AMERICAN EAGLE and elegant and capacious barge JEFFERSON. Leave Spring-st. dock at precisely 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets 25 cents; children half price. Tickets may be had at J. W. KELLOGG'S, No. 128 Canal-st.; JOHN COOK'S, No. 80 Canal-st.; J. G. ENGLEBRECHT'S, corner Broadway and Howard-st.; S. L. MALCOMBER'S, No 193 Grand-st.; G. C. DAVIS', No. 30 West Broadway, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S, No. 40 6th-av. By order of the Committee.
GEORGE C. DAVIS, Chairman.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at FORT HAMILTON each way. The substantial steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROWAN, will commence her regular trips for the Season (Sundays included) on and after SATURDAY, June 14, as follows:
Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.
Leaving Spring-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Leaving Pier No. 3 N. R. at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6¼ P. M.
Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.
C. J. DODGE, Agent.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BANQUET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 6 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $3, good for the 23d to 28th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River.
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

TENTH-STREET AND GREENPOINT FERRY.—Residents in the upper part of the City will find delightful pleasure rides by crossing the Grand or Fifth Ferries from the foot of 10th-st., N. Y.—all pavements being avoided on the Long-Island side; the distance to Astoria being short of 4 miles, Flushing about 6 miles, with a variety of country roads intersecting the main one.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to picnic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.
GREENE & MARLON, Proprietors.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Yesterday afternoon in Knickerbocker Stage No. 443, a WRITTEN ADDRESS, to which numerous signatures are attached. If promptly returned to JOSEPH FOWLER, No. 80 Beaver-st., a suitable reward will be given.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

LOST—On Sunday, in the neighborhood of 29th-st. and 9th and 6th avs., a GOLD BREAST PIN, set with gray hair, valuable to the owner as a memorial. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery, at No. 279 West 19th-st.

FOUND—In 27th-st., a GOLD PENCIL CASE, which the owner can have by applying at No. 31 Chambers-st., and paying for this advertisement.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday evening, in going from the corner of Catharine-st. and the Bowery to 24th-st., near 6th-av., a SINGLE STONE DIAMOND PIN. The finder, by leaving it with EGBERT C. HOWES, No. 14 Bowery, will receive the above reward.

DRY GOODS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
A New Invoice of
LEGHORN HATS AND BLOOMERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LEGHORN FLATS,
From $1 25 to $1 25, worth from $3 to $5.
GENT'S LEGHORN HATS, at 2s. and 3s., worth 6s. and 8s.
GENT'S CANADIAN STRAW, at 1s. 6d., worth 6s.
As strange as these prices may seem,
THEY ARE NO HUMBUGS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
Contains
A NEW INVOICE OF
RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Forced into auction at a sacrifice.
RICH DRAPERY SETS, as low as $4.
RICH MUSLIN DRAPERY, 1s. per yard.
RICH LACE CURTAINS IN SETS,
At less than half the cost of importation.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S
BROWN-STONE STORE
CONTAINS
$300,000 WORTH OF RICH DRY GOODS,
Of Every Description,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION.
Most of which are offered at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK
Will please make a note of the location:
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, near 14th-st.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
Contains
THE REDUCTION OF
1,500 PIECES OF
RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, (lustre,
From 6s 6d. to 5s. per yard.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
THREE CASES RICH INDIA SILKS,
FIFTY CENTS PER YARD,
Richly worth six and seven shillings.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
500 RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS,
FROM AUCTION SALES,
PRICES VARYING FROM $3 TO $12.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS—CHOICE STYLES,
FROM AUCTION SALES.
Prices from $3 to $6.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
1,500 Pcs. RICH BAREGE DE LAINES—Chintz Colors,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

WHITE MARSEILLES AND BRILLIANTES,
For ladies basques.
A very superior assortment now on hand,
at BEEKMAN & CO.'S., No. 473 Broadway,
one block below St. Nicholas.

LINEN HALL, NO. 332 BOWERY.
JUST RECEIVED, $50,000 WORTH OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.
EGAN & CO. will offer for sale on TO-MORROW and the following days the above amount of goods, consisting of the following, viz:
5 cases—3,000 pieces of FRENCH LAWNS, from 10 to 25 cents per yard.
6,000 pieces of BAREGE DE LAINES, from 12 to 37 cents per yard.
6 pieces of FANCY PLAID SILKS, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
300 pieces of splendid wide BLACK SILKS, from 85 cents to $1 50 per yard.
60 pieces of LINEN SHEETINGS, from 55 cents to $1 per yard.
White TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards long, all linen, $1.
White TABLE CLOTHS, 2¾ yards long, from $1 25 to $2.
300 dozen damask and snowdrop NAPKINS, from $1 to $1 50 per dozen.
300 WHITE GRAPE SHAWLS, from $5 to $20.
No second price. No damaged goods nor bankrupt stock.

REAL BLACK THREAD LACE GOODS,
Received by the *Washington*.
The latest novelties of the season, comprising
SQUARE SHAWLS, with deep volants.
MAN PELETS, with deep volants.
CHANTILLY and VALENCIENNES SHAWLS and POINTS.
SQUARE DEMI and CARRE VEILS.
MARIE ANTOINETTES, BARBES, FISHUES, COLLARS, MANCHES, FLOUNCES, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON—
For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK,
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. No. 32 Dey-st.

SILKS—SILKS—SILKS.
Will be opened on MONDAY, June 16:
5 cases China Silks, at.....5c.
1 case French Silks, at.....62½c.
1 case Chene Plaid, at.....75c.
1 case Plaid, with Chene Stripe, at.....$1.
100 superb Robes, at.....$15.
The above goods have all been reduced fully 25 per cent.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

BARGAINS IN PRINTED MUSLINS.
FRENCH JACONETS at 1s. per yard.
JACONET ROBES with 3 flounces, at $1 50 each.
ORGANDIE ROBES with 2 flounces, at $3 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS AT FOUR SHILLINGS PER YARD,
Worth 80c. to import.
Also very handsome at 5s. Cheap at $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PRINTED JACONETS.
5 cases English printed jaconets, at.....12½c.
3 cases French printed jaconets at.....12½c.
Will be opened
On MONDAY, June 16. The ladies are solicited to examine these goods, as they are offered much below the market price. G. B. WILLIAMS.
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
in the City,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAREGE ROBES,
Price of Ten Dollar Robes
Reduced to $8. Very handsome and cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP BAREGES—CHEAP BAREGES
300 pieces satin plaid bareges, at 25 cents per yard, will be offered for sale this week. These goods have been reduced from 3s. 6d. to 2s., in order to make an early clearance of the bare e stock. G. B. WILLIAMS.
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

CHEAP SUMMER SILKS—
Beautiful styles, in rich qualities,
4s. per yard, worth 6s
Rich and heavy silks that are sold everywhere for $1 per yard are offered at 75c.
Yard wide silks, in splendid qualities,
11s. per yard, worth $2.
Assignees' sale.
No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DRY GOODS—CLOSING SALES.
AT C. G. HOOK'S, NO. 380 BOWERY.
Previous to removing to No. 703 Broadway, I am offering the following goods at an enormous reduction in price, (regardless of cost,) in order to effect an immediate clearance.
MERRIMAC PRINTS, 9d. per yard.
BAREGE DE LAINES, 8d. worth 1s. 6d.
BAREGE DE LAINES, 1s. worth 2s.
DE BEGES, fine quality, 1s.
LACONS, from 6d. upwards.
BARIGES, 9d worth 2s.
REAL INDIA SILKS, 4s. worth 5s. 6d., other styles equally low.
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, TOWELLINGS, FLANNELS, &c., much lower than the cost of production.
SHIRTING LINENS, 2s. worth 3s.
SHIRTING LINENS, 2s 6d. worth 3s 6d.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., at a great sacrifice.
HOSIERY, in every variety, from 6d. per pair.
STELLA SHAWLS, $3 50 worth $7.

BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.
A magnificent assortment of every width, capes, coiffures, points mantillas, with flounces to match; also, veils, collars and sleeves. Paris embroideries, new and beautiful, at very low prices. Black crape collars and sleeves just received, and many other novelties.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS—PRICES REDUCED.—Linens, table-cloths, muslins, ginghams, de laines, challies, lawns, brown linens, boys' wear, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 52 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES.
Also her invoice of those
Very handsome Basques at 14s. Just received.
Also, very beautiful ones, from $5 to $15.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
Chantilly, Guipure and French Lace,
Antique and Plain Silk Mantillas.
Also, Antique and Lace in combination,
Are being received daily,
And sold at the Lowest Prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK CRAPE
AND GUIPURE SETS,
A new Invoice will be opened
THIS MORNING, of the above
Desirable articles,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

THE CARPET TRADE.
The immense stock of every description of Carpets kept by the subscribers, enables them (notwithstanding the recent large additional advance received per last steamer,) to continue to offer
SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS, at $1 37½.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1,
(woven not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY, $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 75c.
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, GOWQUA MATTING,
(Made expressly for their Retail trade &c., &c.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 12 PARK-PLACE,
Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from
MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Coleman-st., London,
Combining the
USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.

Every variety in Style, taste and make, of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
can always be seen at
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE.

AUCTION EMBROIDERIES,
Selling off at less
Than the Cost to Import:
Linen Handkerchiefs at half price;
Swiss and Cambric Bands
For Trimming Basques;
Also Fig Lace and Swiss Muslin
For Manufacturing Basques.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN GOODS.
The assignees of J. FRANCE, No. 703 Broadway, will offer on MONDAY next, the whole of his splendid assortment of linen goods, comprising SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
SHIRTINGS, NAPKINS,
&c., &c.,
At an immense sacrifice, in order to close this stock as much as possible, this being the last week of sale, the store being rented to other parties.
Damask Napkins, all linen.....8s. per dozen.
English Long Cloths.....1s., worth 1s. 6d.
12-4 Linen Sheeting.....7s. 6d., worth 10s. 6d.
Goods for boys' wear, equally cheap.
No. 703 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF AUCTION GOODS.
At A. G. COLBY'S, No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.
$15,000 worth of Silks from Auction, very great bargains.
$10,000 worth of Stella Shawls, from Auction, and sold very cheap.
$15,000 worth of Rich Embroideries, from Auction, some of the greatest bargains to be found in the City.
$500 dozen Cotton Hose—very great bargains.
The above goods are from auction, and will be sold—at decidedly great bargains.
ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st., cor. Eldridge.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs

PALM-LEAF FANS.
95 cases natural and round handle palm fans.
115 cases open and short Chinese fans.
10 cases French muslin and paper fans.
Just received and for sale by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

SATIN PLAID PRINTED FRENCH BAREGES,
At 2s. per yard.
All New Patterns.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERED CAPES AND BASQUES,
Just received,
Are offered at very low prices, the season being advanced: also, many other articles in lace and muslin
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 371 Broadway.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.—Great sacrifice in Mourning Goods from auction.
Black and White French Organdie Muslin, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
Black and White French Lawns, 12½ cents, worth 25c.
Barèges and Tissues, 18¾ cents, worth 31 cents.
Foulard Silks, $4 50 per dress.
Ladies call and see them.
W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JUST RECEIVED—5,000 yards Ribbons, at 6 cts. and 1s per yard; 1,000 net-work collars, a 2s., 2s 6d., 3s.; also, 500 Limerick lace collars, at 3s 6d.; straw goods at half price, and of every description and size; 3,000 pairs silk mitts, at 6 cts and upwards; embroideries, hosiery, &c., which you are invited to call and examine at KINZEY'S cheap lace and embroidery store, No 223 8th-av.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING.—By TAYLOR & PECK, 9 Chambers-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner. E. W. TAYLOR,
LEWIS M. PECK.

$2,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—The highest prices given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good left-off Clothing to dispose of can obtain the full value by sending their address to, or calling on, JAMES MORONEY, No. 479½ Pearl-st., near Chatham.

CLARETS, CLARETS, CLARETS—By the case or dozen, suitable for family and hotel use, at the lowest prices; wines of all descriptions, brandies, &c.; Scotch ales, London and Dublin porters, at UNDERHILL & MATTERSON'S, No. 430 Broome st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

TO MILLINERS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS AND FLOWERS at No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Balance of Spring stock selling off at cost. Remember the No. 154.
L. P. TIBBALS.

LADIES—You can buy single
STRAW BONNETS,
of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbunc e and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$28 00 to $100 00
Ladies' Ring, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....2 50 to 30 00 each
Ladies' Earrings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.....2 50 to 25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains 2 00 to 35 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....2 50 to 9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets.....7 00 to 80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings.....75 cents to 6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings.....3 00 to 20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings.....2 50 to 36 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles.....2 50 to 9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals 1 50 to 25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils.....3 00 to 15 00 each
Gold Pencils.....1 00 to 7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies.....1 50 to 15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....2 00 to 17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....2 00 to 18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.....1 75 to 10 00
Dismond Earrings, Pins, finger-rings and Crosses.....9 00 to 500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to 140 00
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

A. BARNARD—Gold and Silver Refiner, Assayer and Sweep Smelter, office No. 134 Fulton-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for sale; old gold and silver, coar

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with pure ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to

GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Sauger-ties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $4,000. Apply on the premises to

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 43x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DePEYSTER, No. 59 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUBURBAN VILLA SITES.—Two desirable half-acre lots, on opposite corners of Sanford-av. and Union-place. Flushing, and three others contiguous, are offered for sale under limited restrictions to the erection of genteel private residences. A separate lot, on lane in rear, reserved for a club stable. A sub-stratum of sand, affording complete drainage, admits of all the modern conveniences, and gas is taken in adjoining property; situation elevated, and only four minutes from the Railroad Depôt by flagged walk; communication by locomotive and steamboat to Fulton Market-slip in fifty minutes, seven times a day (Sunday excepted.) The new churches, handsome villas, beauty of the surrounding country, proximity to the Sound and Rockaway, and almost entire freedom from fever and ague, render Flushing one of the most pleasant, healthy and agreeably accessible retreats in the neighborhood of the City at all seasons.

Terms, five per cent. in cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for twenty years. Six months, free of interest, allowed for building. Apply to

S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel, being 83x60 feet in dimensions, and full basement, capable of containing 80 persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 5, 10 or more acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder, some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and utility none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of
JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.

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BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depôt at Bushwick, L. I., containing 28 or 30 acres of the finest land, delightfully situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and 4 bedrooms, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten Acres, with a splendid house, 48 by 31 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, statuary, marble mantels and grates, bath, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with deciduous and evergreen trees; barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Red Bank, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depôt, 26 miles from New-York.

A. J. BLESCKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st., N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 3 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to W. H. DENNIS, at Fishkill. JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE.—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 382 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 15 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—An excellent farm, of 51 acres, for sale low, to close an estate in Essex County, N. J., 16 miles from New-York. House two story, with large wing, extensive outbuildings, and fences in good order; a good apple orchard and garden, and a great variety of fruit. It is a very desirable location for a person doing business in the City. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 67 Cedar-st., cor. Broadway. Also for sale as above, a farm of 114 acres, with good improvements, 20 miles from New-York, and a country seat. House large and in complete order, as well as the grounds.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands fine views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites, and is about 20 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—Containing about 170 acres, situated in the Township of Lewisboro', Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 70 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $4,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 106 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—29½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 18 acres very choice land, together with an excellent frame 2-story house, 40x36, with wings, cupola and piazza, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion.

A. J. BLECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. STUDWELL, No. 334 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant country seat and farm, 14 miles from New York; the house large, land good, grounds beautifully laid out, and entire place completely stocked with every requisite. Apply to W. P. LIBBY, No 32 Park-row.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For City property, two houses and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Lots 25x100 each. Houses 2-story, marble mantels, gas, under-cellar and all the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 60 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three new houses on the southerly side of 25th-st., near 3d-av. The houses are 23 feet wide by 46 feet deep. Lots 92 feet deep. Houses contain all modern improvements. Rent $300 each. For further particulars, inquire at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE—In the pleasant and healthy village of Plainfield, N. J., a beautiful plot of ground containing about 3¾ acres of land, with a comfortable dwelling house of seven rooms, a good well of water near the door, with a number of fruit trees. Terms easy. For particulars, call on E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton slip, New-York, or STEPHEN VAIL, at Plainfield Depôt.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.—The house and lot on the West side of Church-st., No. 92, next to the corner of Reade, and adjoining the lot on the northwest corner of Chambers and Church sts; rented, and possession at any time. Also, the two-story brick-front house and lot on the south side of Reade-st., No. 11, one lot west of the marble stores, and rear of No. 35 Chambers-st., now rented; possession given immediately. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT—On the Hudson River, near Yonkers about 27 acres, with a superior house, porter's lodge, carriage house, &c. Grounds finely shaded. Half in park and half in cultivation. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

LOTS FOR SALE—On Elm-st., Newark, N. J., or to be exchanged for improved real estate or for personal property. They are situated near the proposed ship canal, for which the State has given a charter. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 443 5th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

$2,500.—FOR SALE,—Country house at Tarrytown.—Location is eligible. House is new, roomy and convenient. Lot 70x150 feet, with good garden, well, trees, shrubbery, &c. Prospect and scenery delightful. Adjoining land can be had if desired. Possession may be had at any time.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-av., next adjoining 14th-st., Rev. Allen Steel, Pastor. The Pews of this Church will be offered for sale on THURSDAY Evening, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The church will be open on Tuesday and Wednesday during the day, and on Thursday during the day and evening. Plans of the seating, with the prices of the Pews and terms of sale, can be obtained at the church.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COOKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE, BARN AND LARGE GARDEN TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Well stocked with fruit, about a mile from the steamboat landing. Apply to RAPELYE & WRIGHT, at Astoria, or JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—No 192 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has just been newly papered and is in good order. Rent moderate to a good tenant, and possession immediately. Apply at No. 95 9th-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A 3-story, brown stone front house, handsomely and fully furnished, with modern convenience, No. 7 East 30th-st., 4th door from 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 61st-s., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat and comfortably furnished house, with garden and stable attached, at Tarrytown, N. Y., two miles from the ferry. Rent moderate to a desirable tenant. Address T. F. B., this office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from South Ferry; it is in a good location and will be rented low to a small family. Address Box No. 3,554 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A first-class modern-built two-story and attic house, containing 13 rooms—in complete order; good garden, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees; choice location, commanding an extensive view of the Sound; five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, No. 37 Murray-st., or D. L. SCOFIELD, at Stamford depôt.

COTTAGE TO LET.—The two-story cottage built house, No. 24 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

BUILDING TO LET—To manufacturers, builders, &c., the large building and grounds, formerly used as a laundry, on the corner of Broadway and 57th-st. Inquire of C. & A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

FACTORY TO LET—With four floors, 20x35 feet each, and well lighted, can be let with or without steam power, possession given immediately. Apply at No 99 East 26th-st. JOHN GILL.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 16 Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the "School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 21st day of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for doing the work and furnishing the materials necessary for the erection of an addition to School-house No. 50, in 20th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and the carpenter work; and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as sureties for the performance of the contract.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.
ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Wednesday, the 19th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 12, in Madison-st., near Jackson, Seventh Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Parties sending in proposals will name their securities and residences.

JAMES P. BREMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WADE B WORRAL,
THOS. LAWLER,
} Building Committee of the Seventh Ward.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Lehigh White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE—LARGE 7 FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WILTON, VELVET CARPETING, SUPERIOR OIL-PAINTINGS, COSTLY FRENCH SATIN BROCATEL AND LACE CURTAINS, CHINA VASES, CHANDELIERS, WORKS OF ART, &c., &c. FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 100 East 23d-st. between 3d and Lexington-avs., the whole of the furniture, &c., contained in said house, all of which has been made to order, and but very little used. In the

PARLORS—Are splendid French plate mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, solid rosewood suite of richly carved furniture, rosewood marble-top, centre and side tables, elegant etagere, imported marble mantel clock, rich China vases, superior oil-paintings, by eminent artists; extra Wilton carpet, &c. In back parlor, rosewood cottage piano-forte, suite solid carved rosewood furniture in green plush, curtains, mirrors, tables, paintings, carpets, &c., to match front parlor.

LIBRARY—Rosewood library and secretary bookcases, oak and other chairs, lounge, paintings, carpets, &c.

HALL—Marble-top hat stand, Gothic chairs, side table, oil-cloth, paintings, ornaments, &c.

DINING-ROOMS—Oak extension table, oak chairs, sideboard, oval mirror, curtains, paintings, ornaments, China fire gilt dinner set, &c. tea set, ivory-handled cutlery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c.

BEDROOMS—Solid rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, secretary bureaus, wardrobes, dressing and work tables, 20 superior hair mattresses, carpets, clocks, &c. The house is carpeted throughout, and has rich and costly gas fixtures in every room, and replete with every other elegance. The proprietor of the above being about visiting Europe, every article in the house will be sold without reserve, and a deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from every purchaser to insure the delivery of the goods. Catalogues and cards of admission can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 85 Nassau-st., on Wednesday, 18th inst.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VILLA PROTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 23 and 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the premises, at CLAREMONT and BAY VIEW, situated between Claremont and Armstrong-place, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road, 2 miles from the Jersey City Ferry. Also, 3 or 3 LARGE AND DESIRABLE MANSIONS located on the same premises, possessing all the conveniences of rural and city life.

The above property was the home steads of JOHN V. and MICHAEL VREELAND, Esqrs., improved with elegant mansions and fruit trees of full growth, in great variety; also, a quince, pear and apple orchard, young trees in full bearing, Norway Spruce dotted over said grounds, and will worthy the attention of families desiring the luxury and elegance of rural life, with the convenience to business, as is afforded to merchants living in the city, up town, as far as Union-square. This property lies on the eastern slope of Bergen Hill, overlooking New-York Bay, through the Narrows to the sea, Staten Island, Long Island, New-York City, Jersey City and Hoboken, for miles, making one of the most splendid views and pleasant locations within 50 miles of New-York.

Omnibuses pass through the above places continually, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M., making convenient access to the City for those not desiring to keep their own horses and carriages. Season tickets furnished on application to the Auctioneer, to visit the property and return until the day of sale, free of charge, and on the days of sale the cars will take purchasers to and from the ground free of charge.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 30 per cent. on the 10th day of July, the balance on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. interest, payable in 3 or 5 years. Those buying and wishing to build within 2 years, will have the 40 per cent. returned to them on signing a contract for building, and the bond and mortgage at 5 or 7 years for all the purchase money. Maps at D. SCOTT'S, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

D. S. HOGAN, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, June 17, at 10½ A. M., all the elegant contents of the residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be sold at public auction. The goods consist of elegant rosewood parlor, plain and tufted suites, carved rosewood French bedsteads, beautiful rosewood centre tables with costly statuary tops; elegant velvet Axminster, and Brussels tapestry carpeting; large French plate pier and oval mirrors, plate and decanters, cut glass pier mirrors, mantel ornaments, piano-forte, oil-paintings, China and glass ware; oil-cloths, marble-top bureaus, mirror wardrobes, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, toilet China, &c., together with good kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st., N. Y., and at J. OGLE & SON'S Office, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, to let, now the above house, No. 101 Amity-st., three-story and basement brownstone front. Possession the day after sale of furniture.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., TOMORROW (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at Sales-room No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Sale of second-hand furniture, piano-forte, carpeting, paintings, mirrors, &c. Also, superior rosewood parlor suites, in French satin brocatel; sofas, reclining arm and rocking chairs; centre, card and sofa tables; library and secretary book-cases; solid oak and enameled chamber furniture; rosewood and mahogany do., en suite; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China and glassware, kitchen goods; hair and spring mattresses; palliasses, &c. Sale positive.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE—TO-DAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts, viz.—superior solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; mahogany do. do bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, centre, side and sofa tables, do. chairs, etageres, corner stands, paillasses, mattresses, &c.; making a handsome stock, well worthy the notice of buyers, as every lot must be sold by order of sale. Catalogues at sale. Goods boxed and shipped, if required.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½, at No. 79 Nassau-st., extensive variety, including new and second-hand furniture, piano-fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors, spring and hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, paintings and mirrors, second-hand and new desks, iron safes, cigars, counter, cases, fancy boxes, clocks, blinds, and chairs.

J. J. WALDRON Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS &c. — HENRY G EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock, a full assortment of white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware; also, the stock of retailer, consisting of best w. blue and c. ware, glass, tea trays, plated ware, table cutlery, clocks, tea sets, vases, &c. Goods packed in the best manner for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—At auction, TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st., in lots, from the shelves, 40 crates, all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, 15? packages glass ware, china tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 27, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 330 reserved building lots, centrally located at East New-York. East New-York is growing rapidly and is accessible at all hours by railroad and six-cent omnibus line. Sale peremptory and terms payment easy. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL—At the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, 18th of June, at 12 at noon, the valuable property known as No. 221 Elizabeth-st., situated on the westerly side of Elizabeth between Prince and Houston sts

N. B.—Rented last year for nearly $1,000.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

WIRE SIEVES, HARDWARE, CIGARS, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, assortment hardware, knives, forks, carvers, spoons scissors, axes, shovels, spades, double-barreled pistols, fireworks, &c., &c. Also, lead pencils, shirt collars, paper, soap, pipes, tobacco, brandy, cigars, wine, gin, rum, and other articles to suit retail trade.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,—At 4 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.—BOOK AUCTION.—A small quantity of books, &c., comprising from 300 to 400 volumes of new and popular publications, suitable for Summer reading, can be examined on the day of sale.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurances and Trust Company Bank.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK.
BROWN & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Must be kind, very gentle, sure-footed, and accustomed to lady's riding. Address Box No. 3,698 Post-Office, describing the horse, and where he may be seen.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Leipsic,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Ghent,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palmero,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $132,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at fixed rate of freight on board of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$132,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York, are in sums of $1,000 each, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 350 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or ouvlet to market, at from $500 per acre.

9¾ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and heading for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 6 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, feeding stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOI

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,137,449 21
Average amount of Specie	851,251 89
Average amount of Circulation	263,610 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,343,278 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$569,463 00
Average amount of Specie	53,433 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	314,105 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,964,834 49
Average amount of Specie	2,358,926 76
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	57,730 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,338,163 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,377,814 61
Average amount of Specie	1,708,678 95
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,491,062 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,175,631 56
Average amount of Specie	187,029 80
Average amount of Circulation	91,947 85
Average amount of Deposits	1,306,663 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,648,889 26
Average amount of Specie	442,277 91
Average amount of Circulation	264,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,931,887 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,565,641 66
Average amount of Specie	226,536 55
Average amount of Circulation	82,979 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,391,280 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 16th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,356,340 81
Average amount of Specie	1,024,272 99
Average amount of Circulation	93,532 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,376,653 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,893,113 37
Average amount of Specie	1,036,341 56
Average amount of Circulation	537,541 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,134,870 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,017,900 11
Average amount of Specie	151,987 99
Average amount of Circulation	174,142 00
Average amount of Deposits	863,038 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,441,313 39
Average amount of Specie	125,434 92
Average amount of Circulation	269,456 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,267,894 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner or Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$297,138 00
Average amount of Specie	21,247 98
Average amount of Circulation	132,230 00
Average amount of Deposits	210,533 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1856.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,338,280 60
Average amount of Specie	115,782 47
Average amount of Circulation	85,735 00
Average amount of Deposits	932,504 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$981,825 14
Average amount of Specie	38,193 47
Average amount of Circulation	129,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	491,196 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,495,557 33
Average amount of Specie	234,846 00
Average amount of Circulation	351,567 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,258,086 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

J. B. NONES, Commissioner or Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$724,321 34
Average amount of Specie	59,431 53
Average amount of Circulation	196,735 00
Average amount of Deposits	606,826 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,790,240 84
Average amount of Specie	293,379 86
Average amount of Circulation	38,587 54
Average amount of Deposits	1,510,575 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Book keeper of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Book keeper.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

W. C. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,206,886 38
Average amount of Specie	336,045 01
Average amount of Circulation	79,906 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,416,577 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,608,042 67
Average amount of Specie	240,689 48
Average amount of Circulation	84,874 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,568,092 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$503,383 00
Average amount of Specie	83,003 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,742 00
Average amount of Deposits	413,906 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,762,551 42
Average amount of Specie	303,429 49
Average amount of Circulation	132,249 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,613,302 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,286 29
Average amount of Specie	81,042 96
Average amount of Circulation	39,854 00
Average amount of Deposits	592,599 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$670,177 55
Average amount of Specie	108,758 15
Average amount of Circulation	116,731 00
Average amount of Deposits	535,906 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,374,435 10
Average amount of Specie	66,940 51
Average amount of Circulation	110,977 00
Average amount of Deposits	789,184 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,713,916 44
Average amount of Specie	168,441 19
Average amount of Circulation	134,419 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,136,842 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$434,314 00
Average amount of Specie	41,744 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,810 00
Average amount of Deposits	276,181 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$571,262 69
Average amount of Specie	43,799 79
Average amount of Circulation	113,612 00
Average amount of Deposits	502,856 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,040,844 46
Average amount of Specie	155,069 00
Average amount of Circulation	344,893 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,505,128 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,659,550 13
Average amount of Specie	6,991 53
Average amount of Circulation	32,864 18
Average amount of Deposits	3,457,525 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14 h day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$818,587 48
Average amount of Specie	115,943 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,475 00
Average amount of Deposits	702,018 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,457,943 61
Average amount of Specie	135,367 59
Average amount of Circulation	124,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,271,924 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

F. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,080,923 04
Average amount of Specie	791,317 18
Average amount of Circulation	360,854 44
Average amount of Deposits	2,591,425 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,155,009 83
Average amount of Specie	74,159 79
Average amount of Circulation	219,587 00
Average amount of Deposits	831,702 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 14, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$781,394 66
Average amount of Specie	51,608 21
Average amount of Circulation	126,843 00
Average amount of Deposits	547,937 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,228,409 85
Average amount of Specie	132,207 00
Average amount of Circulation	263,427 00
Average amount of Deposits	671,786 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,155,754 77
Average amount of Specie	273,983 66
Average amount of Circulation	105,639 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,540,044 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,186,195 92
Average amount of Specie	1,965,317 44
Average amount of Circulation	124,773 66
Average amount of Deposits	5,276,643 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,454,348 17
Average amount of Specie	338,772 70
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	115,291 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,964,902 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,750,728 74
Average amount of Specie	807,461 23
Average amount of Circulation	313,464 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,090,102 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,313,914 00
Average amount of Specie	133,266 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,731 00
Average amount of Deposits	903,846 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,679,273 45
Average amount of Specie	183,063 09
Average amount of Circulation	119,977 00
Average amount of Deposits	789,184 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$332,430 34
Average amount of Specie	11,909 63
Average amount of Circulation	26,449 00
Average amount of Deposits	173,283 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$424,821 55
Average amount of Specie	32,311 57
Average amount of Circulation	82,639 00
Average amount of Deposits	92,847 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$683,412 20
Average amount of Specie	89,364 67
Average amount of Circulation	169,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	786,883 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,587,127 68
Average amount of Specie	188,583 25
Average amount of Circulation	155,642 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,100,013 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$587,144 59
Average amount of Specie	44,298 07
Average amount of Circulation	113,541 00
Average amount of Deposits	374,687 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$94,.,7.9 00
Average amount of Specie	10,299 59
Average amount of Circulation	122,203 00
Average amount of Deposits	147,267 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$191,560 01
Average amount of Specie	10,299 59
Average amount of Circulation	122,203 00
Average amount of Deposits	147,267 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,394,967 08
Average amount of Specie	195,910 12
Average amount of Circulation	115,599 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,393,194 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$708,940 83
Average amount of Specie	44,81 504
Average amount of Circulation	167,908 00
Average amount of Deposits	493,308 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,371,703 66
Average amount of Specie	216,319 76
Average amount of Circulation	113,948 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,976,840 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1856.

THOS. J. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$697,631 00
Average amount of Specie	55,119 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,103 00
Average amount of Deposits	480,496 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARK

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

...ands in an unsuitable place, and is sur-...other buildings. A portion of ...in the attic; they are narrow, ...ventilation, and with a Sum-...roof right over them, must be al-...provision for their subsistence. The keeper's table, ...which they are informed the bills are paid by the City, ...accessible to such only of the prisoners as are able to ...for that privilege. The others are fed in their cells ...with the coarsest food (and even this is purely voluntary, and not called for by any requirement upon the keeper) in limited quantities. Altogether, the inmates of the Jail are immeasurably worse off than the convicts in the City Prison or Penitentiary—a condition of things so shocking to humanity, and so much in opposition to the spirit of modern legislation, that they feel it to be their duty to expose and denounce it. Respectfully submitted,

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Foreman.

The City Judge made a few remarks in response, and thanked the Grand Jury for their prompt attendance to the public business. The Court then adjourned for the term, there being no more cases ready for trial.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. COATES & CO.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Comoany; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 28th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,

ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives but particularly those who have tried all other physicians with out relief.

MRS. M. J. MARIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The grand pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," now being performed nightly at PURDY'S neat, comfortable Theatre, the "National," has created quite a sensation among play-goers. Some pretend to say that it is better done than by the "Ravels;" of this, we leave the spectator to judge. To-night it will be repeated, with the beautiful drama of "Esmeralda," and the comedietta of the "Angel of the Attic." Forming, together, the best entertainment offered in this City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—To deplete the system by bleeding and violent purging, is to deprive life's machinery of its motive power. These great remedies disinfect the blood and the secretions, cure external and internal complaints, by destroying their seeds in the vital fluids. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 63½c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits	$3
Black Alpaca Suits	$8
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	$10
White Marseilles Vests	$3

at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that mind is a very potent agency in the aggravation or the cure of diseases. Phrenology would aid greatly in their diagnosis. Examinations with charts, and full written descriptions of character, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PANAMA HATS.—A small lot of uncommon fineness, just received, and warranted the genuine *Panama*, which will out-wear any other straw hat, at prices from ten to fifty dollars.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Democratic Ratification Meeting—Accident—The Platform Not Sound.

The meeting of the Democracy in Brooklyn last evening to ratify the nominations made in Cincinnati, was most certainly a failure, when the great efforts made to make it large and enthusiastic are considered. By the aid of music, transparencies and a piece of ordnance at 8 o'clock, some five thousand people—men, women and children, were attracted to the Park surrounding the City Hall, where a temporary stand had been erected for the speakers. This number dwindled to nothing at a little past 10 o'clock, when the proceedings ended. The meeting was presided over by Hon. JESSE VANDERBILT, and was first addressed by Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, who was followed by LORENZO B. SHEPHERD and HORACE F. CLARK, Esqs.

The KANSAS difficulties, after one attempt, were alluded to very carefully. Not a single response was made to Mr. MURPHY when he upheld the Missourians in their invasions of KANSAS.

There was a lack of enthusiasm throughout the meeting, both in the audience and speakers, which showed plainly that the unterrified in Kings County are not united on the Platform presented to them.

While Mr. MURPHY was speaking the speakers' stand broke down, and all on it were precipitated to the ground. One gentleman, we regret to state—Capt. TAAFFT—had one of his legs broken just above the ankle joint, and others were more or less bruised. Capt. TAAFFT was taken to a drug store near by, where the bones were set by Dr. AYERS.

The stand was again erected, and while Mr. SHEPHERD was speaking it again fell, but this time, fortunately, no person was injured.

One old Democrat remarked that the breaking down of the platform was ominous, and he could not trust himself upon such a platform, and he thought others by next November, would regret that they had done so.

☞ School No. 5 in Brooklyn, which is situated on Myrtle Avenue, had lately the misfortune to lose a popular trustee from its board of supervisors, and still later, the principal of its male department. On Friday last, in the presence of a crowd of visitors, they had presented a handsome silver salver and cake basket to Mr. SEABURY, their late trustee, when some interesting exercises occurred. The plate was paid for by voluntary contributions from the primary scholars and the teachers of all the departments. The presentation speech by a pupil, Miss PRICE, delivered by the mountain Dr. CONKLIN, formerly principal of the school, and Mr. SEABURY responded very feelingly. Other addresses followed. Appropriate and well-executed music led by Miss PRINCE, assisted by Mr. WILDER on the violin, made the occasion a very pleasant one. The teachers in the Primary Department, where the presentation took place, are Misses SEABURY, HORTON, PARKS, PRINCE, DEVOE and VLIET.

NEW-JERSEY.

School Examinations.

The public Schools of Hoboken underwent an examination on Friday, in the public school building in Garden-street, under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools, EDMUND CHARLES, Esq. The examinations were pleasing to the spectators, and very satisfactory. Addresses were made by Mr. CHASE, a teacher in the City of Hudson, and by the Superintendent. The teachers are A. W. DODGSON, Principal, assisted by J. D. PITCHER in the Male Department, and Miss HALL, Miss QUIN, and Miss MAXWELL, in the Female Department. There will be a vacation during this week, during which time the teachers will attend the Teachers' Institute at the Court House in Hudson.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 16, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM M. WHITNEY to Miss AMELIA COOK, both of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 16, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. GEORGE B. NUTTING, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., to SUSAN ALICE, daughter of the late Louis Hodges, M. D., of Ontario County, N. Y.

On Sunday, June 15, by Rev. Mr. Collins, Mr. S. S. REED to Miss ELIZA A. WRIGHT, all of Flushing, L. I.

At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 11, at Prescott-place, by Rev. Robert Booth, Dr. J. AUGUSTUS SKILTON, of Troy, N. Y., to Miss HATTIE E. INGERSOLL, formerly of Cazenovia, N. Y.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 12, at the residence of Philip M. Price, Esq., by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell of New-York, WILLARD S. POPE, of Chicago, Ill., to HARRIET L., daughter of the late Emery Bissell, M. D., of Norwalk, Conn.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 9, ELEANOR PHILLIPS, wife of James P. Martin, aged 38 years and 11 days.

The body was taken to Westborough, Sullivan Co., N. Y., for interment.

☞ Sullivan County papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, June 16, of consumption, SARAH GREGORY, wife of Joseph E. McFarland, aged 35 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residences of her brother, John Gregory, corner 8th-av. and 22d st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, June 15, HANNAH SHELDON WHITTEMORE, wife of the late Thomas Whittemore, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 16, Mrs. JOHN VAN NOSTRAND, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 5 Strong-place, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Services at Christ Church.

At Yonkers, on Monday, June 16, LAWRENCE POST, Sr., aged 82 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Lawrence Post, Jr., Yonkers.

In this City, on Sabbath, June 15, MARY AGNES WORTENDYKE, wife of Henry V. Hoagland, aged 44 years.

Her friends and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 51 Trost-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 15, MARGARET, wife of James Gallagher, No. 240 Elizabeth-st.

The friends of the family, those of her father, Edward Daly, and brother, Rev. Thomas Daly, Albany, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, at 5 o'clock A. M., after a lingering sickness, CHARLES FREDERICK, the infant son of Jane and Edward Wallis.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 16.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	96¼	110	Erie Railroad	53¾
5,000	Missouri State 6s	85	50	do	b3 55⅞
5,000	do	84⅞	100	do	s3 55⅞
4,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	89¾	300	do	55¾
9,000	do	89	250	do	55⅞
2,000	Erie 1st, R. 88, '75	91¾	300	do	s3 55¾
5,000	E. R. R. C Bds '71	84¾	400	do	c 55¾
1,000	N. Ia. 1st m Goah.	85	350	do	b3 55⅝
16,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	86	50	do	b10 55⅝
4,000	do	85⅞	50	do	56 56¾
2,000	Ch. & R. I. Bonds	98	400	do	b60 55⅞
23	Amer. Exch. Bank	110½	800	do	s10 55¾
10	Commonwealth Bk	98	400	do	s3 55⅝
200	Nic. Trust Co.	s3 11	100	do	s15 55⅝
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	123	300	Harlem Railroad	18¾
100	Brk. City Land Co.	7	200	Ill. Central R. R.	99⅞
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	21¾	25	do	99¾
150	do	21¾	50	Mh. S. & N. Ia. R. R	b3 96
1486	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 90¾	10	do	s3 96
50	do	c 90¾	250	do	95⅞
100	do	s3 90⅞	100	do	95¾
225	do	s3 90¾	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110
500	do	b60 91	140	do	110¾
105	Reading Railroad	89⅜	1800	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	73¾
100	do	c 89⅝	60	do	s30 73⅞
250	do	b3 89⅜	100	do	s50 73¾
400	do	89¾	100	do	73⅝
100	do	s60 89⅞	100	do	s40 73¾
200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	95¾	25	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	91
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	105	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	83

BETWEEN BOARDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold, this day, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$3,000	New York City 5 ₰ cent. Stock, (issued for Central Park purposes) 92⅜
292	N. Y. City 5 ₰ cent. Water Stock, 1870 85
10,000	Hartford City 6 ₰ cent. Bonds 95½
2,000	Milwaukee and Watertown 1st mort. 8 ₰ cent. Convertible Bonds 79¼
25,000	California State 7 ₰ cent Bonds 75
15,000	N. Y. and New Haven 6 ₰ cent. Bonds. 77¾
12,000	Flushing Railroad, 2d mort. 43
4,000	Cleve. and Toledo 7 ₰ cent. Income bs. 72
10,000	Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 2d m. 50
200	shares Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Co. 50¾
50	shares N. Y. & Wash. Printing Tel. Co. 27
220	shares Marble and Stone Carving Co. 100
25	shares North Amer. Gutta Percha Co. 32
13	shares U. S. Mail Steamship Co. 27
100	shares Merchants' Exchange Bank. 105¾
15	shares Park Bank. 97½
$670	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852. 53
215	shares Enterprise Insurance Co. 20
4	shares City Fire Insurance Co. 20¾
20	shares Astor Fire Insurance Co. 101¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	86¾	300	Nicar. Trans. Co.	11
5,000	do	85⅞	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73½
1,000	do	85¾	100	do	s10 73¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3		300	do	b15 73⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	83 21¾	400	do	s30 73⅝
100	do	s4m 21	100	Reading Railroad	89⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	33½	400	do	s3 89¾
50	do	33	100	do	b7 89¾
400	Erie Railroad	s15 55⅜	300	do	89¾
450	do	55⅜	300	do	s15 89¾
100	do	s20 55⅜	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia.	95⅞
200	do	b3 55⅜	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	90⅝
200	do	s3 55⅜	100	do	b3 90⅝
100	do	b15 55⅜	50	do	b10 90⅜
300	do	b3 55⅜	100	do	bs 90⅜
100	do	s2 55⅜	10	do	90⅜
200	do	s8 55⅜			

MONDAY, June 16—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, June 14, present a further considerable increase in the general movement, based upon an accession of $1,248,501 to the Specie revenue, which has reached the unusual total of $17,414,680, with a rising average upon which to begin the business of the new week. The present increase is larger than generally anticipated, and is another manifestation of the course of the interior exchanges in favor of New York. The present stock of bullion in the Banks and Sub-Treasury in this city is larger by about six and a half millions of dollars than this time last year, and without prejudice to the revenue of the important cities of New Orleans and Boston, which, it will be noticed from the following memoranda, has also gone up:

STATEMENT OF COIN AND BULLION.

	June 14, '56.	June 16, '55.
In New-York Banks	$17,414,680	$14,978 559
New-York Sub-Treasury	9.876,491	5.830,450
Total Gold in the City	$27,291,171	$20,809.009
New-Orleans Banks	7,904,596	6,949,346
Boston Banks	3 802.546	3,598 651
Together	$38,998,313	$31,357,006
Increase over last June		$7,641,307

The exact changes in the present Bank Statement, compared with the previous average of June 7, are an

Increase of Loans	$693,450
Gain in Specie	1,248,501
Decrease in Circulation	69,517
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,552,986
Gross Deposits, June 7	$90,609,243
Less Average Exchanges	23,575,534
Leaving undrawn of the Clearances	$67,033.709
Gross Deposits, June 14	$91,602.245
Less Average Exchanges	22,915,550
Leaving undrawn of the Clearances	$68,586,695
Actual increase Deposits	$1,552.986

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 16, '56.	June 14, '56.	June 7, '56.
Loans	$93,100,385	$104,168,891	$103,474,921
Specie	14,978,559	17,414,680	16,166,179
Circulation	7,452.161	8,360,735	8,430,252
Deposits	77,849,454	91.602,245	90,609,243
Gov't Office, N.Y.	5.830,450	9,876,491	11,412,921

The Foreign Bill market for the Boston steamer this week opened firm to-day, and although the mail does not promise to be a large one, holders of both English and Continental Exchange are indifferent sellers except at extreme rates—London, 109⅞; Paris, 5.16¼. Some three-day bills on London were made at 110⅝ ₰ cent., and some transient Bank bills, 60 days, sold at 109¾. The Specie engagements for the steamer are about $600,000. The corresponding steamer from Boston this time last June carried out $811,000. Money keeps very easy, and now that Interest has also fallen in England, with the early prospect of still lower rates, there is less apprehension felt as to severe pressure in the Fall, on this side.

The advices from France by the propeller *Emeu*, are one day later than *via* England. The recognition of the Walker Government at Washington, the first accounts of which, without the President's Message on the subject, had been received, was exciting the attention of the Paris press. At Havre the Cotton market was dull.

The political cloud continues to disturb the Stock Exchange, and its influence, owing to the absence of general outside speculation, is made to override all the ordinary effects of an easy market for money, the increasing strength of the Bank movement and the very healthy look of our Foreign and Domestic trade. The additional decline to-day was ¼ to ⅜, and in some instances, 1@ 1¼ ₰ cent., the general market closing dull. A prominent operator, who is usually a heavy seller, was the principal buyer in the forenoon, and took a large amount of New-York Central and Reading on the reduced terms. The prominent changes since Saturday are thus indicated:

	Saturday, June 7.	Highest last week.	Saturday, June 14.	Monday, June 16.
N. Y. Central	91¾	91¾	91	90¾
Erie	56⅝	57¾	56½	55⅞
Reading	91	92	90⅝	89½
Toledo	75¼	75¾	74¾	73½
Galena	112	112	110¾	110¼
Michigan Central	96¼	96⅝	95⅞	95⅜
Southern Michigan	97	97⅜	96⅜	95⅜
Panama	100¾	101	101	100¾
Illinois Central	87½	87¾	86⅞	85⅜
Virginia	97¾	98	98	95
Missouris	85¾	85¾	85	84¼
Transit Company	12½	12⅝	11½	11
Cleveland & Pittsburg	63¼	63¾	62	62
Hudson River	33½	33⅝	33¼	32
Rock Island	91¾	91¾	91	91
Milwaukee	64	64	63	63
Pennsylvania Coal	100¾	101	101	100¾

RAILROAD TRAFFIC FOR MAY.

	May, 1856.	vs. May, 1855.
Illinois Central	$214,600	$121,400
Ohio and Pennsylvania	86,898	88,782
Norwich and Worcester	29,592	27,912
New-York and Erie	617,664	475,127

NEW-YORK AND ERIE—EIGHT MONTHS RAILROAD YEAR.

	1855-'56.	vs. 1854-'55.
October	$603,139	$541,429
November	535,616	491,492
December	589,969	454,431
January	402,818	427,336
February	362,719	340,751
March	455,256	507,090
April	613,669	506,597
May	617,664	475,127
Total	$4,180,850	$3,744,254
Increase in eight months		346,596

We find a summary statement in our last European files of the operations in 1855 of the noted French concern—the *Crédit Mobilier*. The capital stock, it will be borne in mind, is only $12,000,000, established in 1852. In three years the net profits were $5,600,000, or about 47 ₰ cent. The last year the Company subscribed $50,000,000 to the new French Government loan of $156,000,000. They subsequently offered for $75,000,000 additional on behalf of their English and German correspondents. Of course, only a very small portion of each bid could be awarded, owing to the competition among the French masses. They associated with the Western Railway of France, formed by the amalgamation of a number of small lines. They purchased outright $3,600,000 of the Bonds of this concern, and advanced largely on the shares. They made similar advances to the shareholders of the Eastern and Southern Railways, and sold for the latter $5,600,000 of their Bonds. They also undertook the loan of the Austrian Railways, representing a value of $16,500,000. This they successfully managed, besides taking the concessions to the St. Rambert, Grenoble, Ardennes, Rheims and Belgian lines. They next negotiated for the Pyrenean and Swiss Central and Western lines, and the Canal in Spain, from Saragossa to the ocean. The Paris Consolidated Omnibus Company and the General Maritime Company were their projects nearer home. The latter already employ sixty steamers and sailing ships, to be followed hereafter by transatlantic lines to the most commercial centres of North and South America. They have also carried out an amalgamation of all the Gas Companies in Paris, thus cheapening the consumption of light. On the programme for the year 1856, is an amalgamation of all the Salt works in France, and the Suez Canal or some other means of connecting the "East with French civilization." The French conquest in Algeria is to be utilized. At home, the great naval dépôts are to be extended; agriculture fertilized by closer alliance with commerce and manufactures; capital to be multiplied by association; and, in short, in the language of the annual report, "the benefits of credit extended by a successful and wise application of the fruitful principle of *mutuality* to all professions!" How this new and immense machine and its wide-spread schemes of finance are supported on the Bourse, will perhaps find an explanation in the following reference of the London *Times*, to the changed spirit of commercial pursuit and Stock gambling in France, as she is under the rule of LOUIS NAPOLEON:

"Among the signs of the times in modern Europe is the new addiction of Frenchmen to commercial pursuits, and the arts by which wealth is acquired. Within the last few years France was behind even her continental neighbors in all that relates to material enterprise. True, the skill of her manufacturers and the taste of her designers gave her the supremacy in some fields of production. The silks of Lyons, the furniture and jewelry of Paris, commanded the highest prices all over Europe and America. The capital was further enriched by the crowds which flocked from all sides to its gay streets, its cafés, and theatres. But France was still a country which served and attracted the rich only, and it is found that the rich of every land hold but a very small portion of its aggregate wealth. France, in spite of artistic genius, lagged behind. Her designers produced a pattern, and England copied it on some cheap material and inundated the world. France discovered a scientific principle, and in London or New-York it was developed into some twenty inventions, and transformed into wealth, credit, and national power. Germans and Belgians saw our railways, admired them, and covered their countries with a network of lines, while French diligencies continued to rumble along their two rows of poplars. All Europe had the electric telegraph before France would consent to abandon the old semaphores, which had brought to Paris the tidings of victories half a century ago. But it is difficult to know an individual thoroughly, it is more hopeless to dogmatize on the character of nations. Everybody thought the great fault of the Frenchman to be that he was a timid trader, content with small gains, afraid to trust his capital out of his hands, wanting speedy returns from a limited home trade, looking on a twelve-month as an eternity, and Australia or China as realms of another planet. How changed all this is now any one acquainted with the *bourgeois* of the present day will say. *There is hardly a waiter at a hotel who has not his little venture, or a workman of the Quartier St. Antoine who does not take an interest in the fluctuations of the Bourse.* War excites little enthusiasm, and victorious generals are received with a listless look, for Paris is industrial, speculative, intent on railways, mines and Government stock, far more even than the traditional metropolis of commercial Europe. Certainly this new impulse in its fullest developement is to be found in the Society of *Crédit Mobilier*, the report of which we published a few days since. The document is written in a style which Englishmen are not much accustomed to connect with a commercial report. Patriotism, philanthropy, aspirations for universal peace, and predictions of coming civilization, are mixed up with a recital of the Society's transactions and the statements of profit and loss."

How long this novel and gigantic scheme is to continue to move forward with its present apparent ease and success is not less questionable now than it was before the conclusion of the War, and the appearance of the brilliant report for 1855. At this distance, and even to the sanguine temperament of the American trader and financier, it seems charged with the utmost and most immediate danger of extravagant inflation to all concerned; not less to the real prosperity of France than to the credit of the management and the capital of the Company. Indeed, we have private advices by the steamer *Emeu*, arrived to-day from Havre, that one of the Administrators (or Directors) of the concern, M. PLACE, has failed for *eighteen million francs*; a good part of his losses by stock speculations being entailed on the *Crédit Mobilier*. Some of our Continental houses regard this as the beginning of the end of a scheme, which, in magnitude, if not in folly, has had no parallel since the bubble of JOHN LAW, a hundred and thirty years ago.

We are requested to direct attention to the proceedings of a meeting of the aggrived passengers on the California steamers, by way of Panama, which are made public through our advertising columns.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the bankrupt Knickerbocker Bank is called for Wednesday evening, 18th inst., at the Broadway House, corner Grand-street.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 14.

Names of Banks.	Av'e amt's of Loans & Dis.	Av'e amt's of Specie.	Av'e amt's of Circul'n.	Av'e amt's of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,127,449	$651,981	$933,610	$6,342,378
Atlantic Bank	548,448	59,433	98,196	304,105
Bk. of America	4,964,484	2,356,996	97,780	6,838,168
Bk. of Commerce	6,877,814	1,708,878	2,995	6,491,988
Bk. Commonwealth	1,176,631	197,060	97,047	1,305,068
Bk. of New-York	3,648,989	442,377	264,519	2,921,377
Bk. of N. America	1,585,8 1	226,598	82,979	1,394,220
Bk. of Republic	3,356,840	1,024,379	99,553	4,276,032
Bk. St. New-York	3 681,113	587,241	527,641	3,194,670
Bowery Bank	1,117,90	100,987	174,128	853,038
Broadway Bank	1,491,318	123,434	23,.495	1,287,893
Bull's Head Bank	3?7,138	31,247	122,830	3,1,688
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,38?,980	118,783	55,736	999,604
Chatham Bank	6?1,325	38,190	129,513	461,066
Chemical Bank	1,495,557	284,681	251,567	1,258,068
Citizens' Bank	724,901	59,431	196,738	606,936
City Bank	1,79 ,240	290,379	34,557	1,510,575
Continental Bank	2,3?3,098	8?3,045	73,698	2,410,677
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,?08,.42	24,.89	84,874	1,052,092
East River Bank	5?3,3?2	55,?02	98,?43	428,986
Fulton Bank	1,?63,551	3?3,420	139,249	1,613,393
Greenwich Bank	626,286	31,?42	39,504	592,593
Grocers' Bank	670,177	168,?88	87,582	585,906
Hanover Bank	1,3? 4,425	66,900	119,?77	789,184
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,?18,916	108,441	136,419	1,136,962
Island City Bank	634,3?4	41,?44	94,810	2?5,141
Irving Bank	571,3?2	43,?94	113,?13	802,876
Leather Manu. Bk.	2,?16,?44	155,?68	240,625	1,506,133
Manhattan Co.	4,?89,5?6	6?6,99	324,864	3,477,?85
Marine Bank	818,587	116,543	98,471	763,?13
Market Bank	1,467,943	125,867	194,?95	1,271,924
Mechanics' Bank	4,?6?,?28	791,817	389,954	3,581,425
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,185,0?9	78,15?	319,557	831,782
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	7?8,3 4	53,??	196,?48	547,?37
Mercantile Bank	2,156,?34	272,?63	101,?39	1,550,044
Merchants' Bank	4,1?8,1?5	1,?65,?17	194,?72	5,?76,643
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,454,3??	3?3,?72	115,?91	1,954,?02
Metropolitan Bk.	4,?5?,?8?	?07,461	313,444	5,0?1,?62
Nassau Bank	1,?3?,?14	132,?36	116,731	903,?16
National Bank	1,?7?,?73	188,?62	178,?34	1,138,?86
N. Y. County Bk.	338,430	41,?89	90,?49	173,?25
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	4?4,?21	2?,?11	84,?89	9?,?47
N. Y. Exch. Bank	191,5?9	10,?98	129,?06	147,?87
North River Bank	?53,4?2	?9,?? 4	169,?10	?85,?? 3
Ocean Bank	1,?87,?27	108,?88	153,?92	1,110,?13
Oriental Bank	?87,?44	44,?9?	113,?41	3?4,?87
Pacific Bank	?4?,?49	?8,?19	119,?34	6?3,?18
Park Bank	2,?94,?67?	195,?10	115,?89	1,3?3,?94
People's Bank	?0?,?9?	44,?15	127,?98	?02,?? 8
Phenix Bank	2,?71,? 3	3??,?19	113,?48	1,??6,?40
St. Nicholas Bank	?97,?81	?8,?19	?1,?02	46?,?86
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,?25 4 9	132,3 ?	?82,?27	671,?43
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,?01,?78	2?0,?75	1??,?34	1,4?4,?97
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,?86,?37	?76,?05	3?3,?84	?35,?89
Union Bank	2,?43,?49	3?5,?22	?00,?27	2,?87,?14

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$164,168,881	Circulation	$8,380,735
Specie	17,414,680	Deposits	91,6.2,245

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 16, 1856.

The aspect of our Stock market has scarcely changed since our last advices of the 10th instant. As a natural consequence of a disposition to abstain from operating, money is tending towards greater abundance, especially for loans on call. The same cause noticed a week ago maintains a vague uneasiness in the public mind as regards our dipomatic relations with England, and continues to exercise its influence in reducing considerably the amount of business, which for speculation and railroad shares has been limited, and at declining rates. The effect has been but little felt upon State stocks and investment securities, in which some transactions have taken place, as well for European as for American account. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have been active, closing at a decline of ⅜; Virginia 6s have been done to a limited amount at ⅝ ₰ cent. decline, and Tennessee 6s at ¼ advance. California 7s, redeemable in 1875, (new loan,) having been pressed for sale in large amounts, they have fallen several ₰ cent., selling at 7@7⅛. The first interest coupon on these (for eight months' interest) is due 1st January, 1857; after that the coupons are semi-annual. Indiana 5s are quoted ex interest 1st July. City and County Bonds—We notice a few retail transactions in St. Louis 6s, Chicago 6s and 7s, Detroit 7s, Milwaukee 7s, Wheeling 6s, (municipal,) and in Peoria 7s; the latter at a reduction of price. Railroad Bonds—At the Stock Exchange the only transactions of some amount, were in Erie 7s of 1875, at a rise of ⅜—and in Illinois Central Construction at a decline of 1¼ ₰ cent. At private sale some Memphis and Charleston 1st Mortgage, and Michigan Southern and Indiana (Sinking Fund) have been done without material alteration in prices. Railroad Shares—During the early part of the week, transactions were limited, with weakness in prices; to-day with more activity, the tendency downward. Money—Abundant from 5@7 ₰ cent. on call, principally at 6 ₰ cent. Paper, 7@9. Exchanges—With moderate business, are looking up. London, 109⅝@109⅞. Paris, 5.16¼@5.14⅞.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Monday, June 16, 1856.

Since our advices of the 10th instant, up to Friday, our stock market has continued firm, but very inactive. The political news, received on Saturday, from England, were not looked upon as placing beyond doubt the amicable settlement of the difficulties between the two countries, and counteracted the influence of the favorable money and commercial news, which, under ordinary circumstances, would undoubtedly have caused our stocks to rise, while at present we have to report an almost general decline. European orders for our stocks have again been very trifling. State Stocks—Sold to a larger extent than for some weeks past, Missouri closing at a decline of ½, Virginias at ¼ ₰ cent.; the new California Loan, due 1875, has been offered as low as 78; we hear even some sales at 75. City and County Bonds—Business continues on the same limited scale as noticed for some time in our circulars. Railroad Bonds—Fair transactions. Erie 1875 Bonds advanced ⅝; Erie 1883, ⅜; New-York Central 6s, 1½; and Illinois Centrals declined 1¾, and Erie 1871 Bonds, ¼. Railroad Shares—Erie was the only active Stocks during the week; all the other Stocks have been more or less quiet. Erie declined 1⅜; New-York Central, ⅜; Reading, 1¾; Michigan Central, ⅜; Michigan Southern, 1¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 1¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1; Galena and Chicago, 1½; Chicago and Rock Island, ⅜; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati sold at an advance of 1⅜. Money—Very abundant. Loans on call, 5@7. Discounts for first-class paper, 5@7; for names less known, 8@9; stock contracts, 8@10. Exchanges—Are active and have slightly advanced. London 109⅜@110; Paris, 5.17½@5.15.

MARIE & KANZ.

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New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1482. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND HARMONY.

THE ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

President, Henry S. Lane, of Indiana.

Speeches by the President, by Hon. Henry S. Wilson, Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Smith, and others.

List of Delegates to the Convention.

INTERESTING MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

MR. SEWARD'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 17.

The National Republican Convention, called to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, assembled to-day, at 11 o'clock, in the rooms of the Musical Fund Hall Association.

Full delegations were present from every Free State in the Union, and from the Territories of Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas. There were also several gentlemen present from Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky.

These alone make a large body of men. Representatives from the press are here in great numbers, as are also thousands of influential and prominent citizens.

The room engaged was entirely too small to contain the half of those who were entitled to places, as delegates and reporters.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the Hall as the delegates were assembling. As many of the noted men of the country came into the Hall, they were recognized and warmly cheered.

The entrance of the Kansas delegation was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of cheers.

Precisely at the hour appointed, Hon. E. D. MORGAN, of New-York, and the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, on behalf of that Committee, called the Convention to order.

Mr. MORGAN nominated for temporary President of the Convention, Judge ROBERT EMMETT, of the New-York Delegation, prefacing the nomination with the following remarks:

SPEECH OF MR. MORGAN.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION—Representatives of the Hope and Heart of the Union: The day and hour appointed for this meeting has arrived, and, in behalf of my associates of the National Committee, I now call this vast assemblage to order. In doing so, I may be indulged a moment. You are assembled for patriotic purposes; high expectations of you are entertained by the people. You are here to day to give direction to a movement which is to decide whether the people of these United States are to be hereafter and forever chained to the present National policy for the extension of human Slavery. [Cheers.] Not whether the South is to rule, or the North to do the same thing; but whether the broad National policy our fathers established and cherished, and which was forever maintained by them, is to descend to their sons, to be the watchword, the text, the guiding star of all our people. [Loud cheers.] Such is the magnitude of the question submitted to this Convention. In its consideration let us avoid all extremes, and plant ourselves firmly on the platform of the Constitution and the Union, [cheers,] taking no position which does not commend itself to the judgment of our consciences, our country, and mankind. [Cheers.] Of the wisdom of such a policy there need be no doubt, and against it there can be no successful resistance. [Renewed cheers.] I propose to you for temporary Chairman a distinguished citizen of the State of New-York—of a name standing high in the country's history as identified with Liberty and Freedom. I propose to you the name of Hon. ROBERT EMMETT as your Chairman. [Enthusiastic cheering, again and again renewed.]

The nomination was seconded and carried amid renewed applause and cheering.

Messrs H. GINNELL and Judge HOADLEY were designated by the chairman of the National Committee as a Committee to conduct Judge EMMETT to the chair.

The honorable and learned gentleman, in taking his place as temporary chairman, said:

SPEECH OF JUDGE EMMETT.

Gentlemen, delegates to the Republican Convention: I feel deeply the honor which you have just conferred upon me, and I return you my sincere thanks for it. Certainly it is owing to no merit of mine that I have been singled out for this compliment. Nothing beyond the zeal which I feel in the common cause that has brought us here together could possibly entitle me to it. [Cheers.] And in that respect I claim not to be behind any one of you. [Renewed cheers.] I can say that my antecedents have been all Democratic. [Cheers.] For fifty years I can consider that I have been united to that Party, until that Party left the only platform upon which I could remain with it. [Loud cheers.] Fellow citizens, the formation of a new party in a republic like ours, after an existence of eighty years, is a singular event in history, and one that, perhaps, will require explanation at the hands of the historian. It is one, however, that can only be justified by strong and irresistible causes; and the question here is, whether we, in organizing this new Republican Party in this country, at this late day, are justified by the causes which have induced us to form that organization. In the early days of this Republic, when our Government was founded, perhaps things were as favorable as now for the accomplishment of such an object, and even more so than ever existed in any part of the world, in any stage of its history. But there was one unfortunate element that created a difficulty, and that has been the cause and the source of our trouble from that time down to the present. It was early seen by the great men of that day, that it was necessary to make some provision to prevent that cause of trouble to which I have alluded, and which I will now name out, viz.: Southern Slavery [cheers] from becoming a cause of still greater evils to the country. Without exception, all the great men of that day foresaw and predicted that Slavery, although it could not be summarily and suddenly abolished, would die out in this country. All acknowledged that it was an evil. All acknowledged that it was the policy of the country gradually to get rid of it. That was the policy of that day. That policy led to the adoption of what was called the Missouri Compromise. Fellow-citizens: I feel that it is out of place in me or in any delegate occupying the situation of temporary Chairman here, to enter largely into these matters, because we are now in a process of transition to a state of organization, and it is not perhaps properly in place for me to go into a full statement of all the matters which are to be the subject of discussion here, and therefore I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible, and I beg your forbearance if I make any mistake in that respect, and that you will pass over any errors which I may commit in going beyond the line which properly ought to be prescribed to me in my present position. [Cheers.] I say that the Missouri Compromise was adopted in 1820 as the only measure that could give peace to this country. Slavery was here. It existed in the Southern States. It was not the wish either of the South or the North at that time that it should come into the Free States, that it should come further than where it was. Now, I grant that it possibly all were slaveholding—if there was no such element of discord—if there was no antagonism between Slavery and Freedom in this country, it might be a paradise—it might be a paradise with all Slaveholding States, though not such a paradise as I would like to live in, [cheers;] but, in its way, the elements of discord would not exist there. That, however, was not possible. Freedom, fortunately, had the larger share here, and Freedom would never permit Slavery to absorb her up, and to engross the whole of this fair Territory. [Cheers.] What was to be done, then? We could not make all the Southern States free at once. We had then to draw a line, and let it be understood that it was by that line, the Missouri Compromise, Slavery was to be limited, and that it should never extend north of it. Well, gentlemen delegates, that Compromise was respected, honored, lauded, upheld by all the people of this country until, unfortunately, a demagogue found his way into her councils, [loud applause,] who undertook to break down that sacred contract, entered into between the States of this Union, for purposes intended to prevent the very consequences which have followed from its repeal. Why, gentlemen, the incursion into Kansas was the logical result and effect of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We never could have been disturbed. [Cheers.] All the horrors that have since transpired there, as they have existed in Kansas since the irruption of the Missouri borderers there, may be traced directly and logically to that act. We have now met, then, for the purpose of resisting, as it possible, of crushing, the power and influence of the administration and the party to whom we are to refer for all those evils. [Loud cheers.] They have met in Cincinnati; they have been beforehand with us. There a Democratic Party of this country—(a name which, in spite of the late acts of the party, I have always honored and have always looked up to till I ceased to belong to it)—that great party, calling itself the Democratic Party, has met and adopted its platform. And a worse platform for a true Democratic platform I never read. [Loud cheers and laughter.] They repeat the cant about squatter sovereignty. Squatter sovereignty! what is it? Is it the popular will? If it is, it is a political syllogism. It is the popular will that must govern everything in this country. But the popular will must be exercised by the people when they are in a state of organization to do it. That is the meaning of the "exercise of the popular will." But squatter sovereignty, as applied to a Territory, is a fallacy, a delusion, and a snare. It was the extension of the great principle of "popular will" through this quaint idea of squatter sovereignty for the purpose of making it applicable to the condition of the Territory, and for the purpose of enabling, through that delusion, the quasi-squatters from Missouri, who came in there with their bowie-knives and revolvers, to control the elections, to say, "We are for the time being the sovereigns, and will not only control the elections, but we will make laws, bloody in their character, like the laws of DRACO, to rule this Territory forever. [Loud cheering.] Well, they adopted that platform, and they nominated, as their candidate, JAMES BUCHANAN. Now, gentlemen, I have known Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for forty years and upwards, intimately; and I say here, that some of the dearest and most cherished recollections of my life are connected with my associations with him. I would defend his personal character if assailed. But his political character—if I were not in deadly hostility to that I would not be here. [Loud cheers.] I don't complain of Mr. BUCHANAN because he has been a politician by profession from the time he became a man. There is nothing dishonorable in a man's being a politician by profession—I don't say "by trade." [Laughter and applause.] And although he is already in the field, I don't blame him for having been a Federalist once, [renewed cheering,] and for having said in the enthusiasm of the moment, (he was a young man at the time,) that if he thought he had one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. [Laughter and cheers.] That would do exceedingly for a Fourth of July oration to an audience assembled like that, and at that time. But I do blame him in that, after he had expressed his opinion in regard to the Missouri Compromise, after he had bowed in adhesion to it as every patriot of the day did, yet when he found certain men of his party breaking down that fabric of liberty, he had not strength enough to resist. I blame Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for having shown a want of firmness, a want of self-reliance, a want of adhesion to principle, and an over-zealous devotion to party in several acts of his life. And I take his very last act: his adhesion to this spurious platform of Democracy at Cincinnati. I ask no more than the very words in which he has sent in that adhesion, or in which he has expressed it, in his answer to the Committee who waited on him at Wheatlands. He acknowledges that he is no longer JAMES BUCHANAN, a free agent, with the right of expressing whatever will or opinion he may have of his own; but that he is bound to that platform and to every plank of it, and that he has no right or power to remove or alter one plank of it—an admission that he has allowed himself to be chained to the Juggernaut of Slavery, and that he will soon himself be dragged headlong by it. [Loud cheers.] I make all allowance, fellow-citizens, for the impossibility of a man in this country, who is a politician, who is a party man, of his having his own will, and carrying it out in all respects. It is, I allow, impossible. The very theory of our popular Government, by party, is the concession of the minority to the majority. Every man must concede something. No man can have everything in the arrangement of public affairs precisely as he would wish. But I do not understand how a man should, after the lapse of two or three years, make such a complete summerset as my friend JAMES BUCHANAN did on the subject of the Missouri Compromise, and tumble himself head foremost into the Cincinnati platform with as little scruple as he did. [Cheers.] Fellow Citizens: I am afraid I am tiring you with this discursive ramble. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Go on, go on."] I came here because my duty required me to come. My conscience told me that if I was able to get to Philadelphia I was bound to be here. [Cheers.] I appreciated the honor that was conferred upon me in being nominated a delegate, and I do now say, we being all assembled here, that no man in any country can boast at this moment of a higher position, or one more dignified, than that of a delegate holding a seat in this Convention. [Loud cheers.] We are here for noble and high and holy purposes. They may laugh at us. They may call us Black Republicans and Negro Worshippers. Woy, if they were not traitors and buffoons, they would find something better than that to apply to us. [Cheers and shouts of "That's it."] They may say that we mean to concentrate and gather under our wings all the odds and ends of parties—all the isms of the day. Be it so. Let them come to us with all their isms. We will merge them all in that great ism, patriotism. [Rapturous and prolonged cheering.] How can it be otherwise than that the Republican Party, represented here as it is, should combine in itself elements from the other parties that have existed in this country? How can it be otherwise, I ask? We find a large number of Democrats here, who have woke up, like myself, on the subject. [Cheers.] In 1848, I was simple enough to believe that some of the Democratic Party, in the State of New-York—some of the shining lights—some of the leading powers of the Party, were going to lead us on to that point of perfection in politics that we always hope to attain—that they formed a party that we could follow conscientiously. Well, we had a platform at Buffalo. I gave in my adhesion to it, and I confess I have seen no reason to change the grounds on which I gave that adhesion, from that day to this. [Cheers.] I was content to be called a Free-Soiler then. I am content to be called a Free-Soiler now. [Cheers.] Nay, more, fellow-citizens, I am proud of it. [Renewed cheers.] And if there was not another single man in the community, over all this broad expanse of country, who would avow himself a Free-Soiler, I would do it, and will do it to the day of my death. [Tremendous cheering.] I despise nicknames in politics. You call a man an Abolitionist. For what? Because he thinks that Slavery should be abolished? No, certainly not, for he will say he himself thinks it ought to be abolished. What then do yon mean by an Abolitionist? Oh, a political Abolitionist! [Cheers and laughter.] And that is the way a nickname is conferred. Now, I say this boldly, and I have no doubt that the hearts of my hearers at this moment respond to it: there is not a man—an honest man who understands his own rights, and the rights of others—and respects the immortal Declaration of Independence, who does not hope to see the day—not a hope perhaps which can be realized within the time allotted to any of us—but who hopes to see the day when such a thing as human bondage shall not exist in the world. [Vehement and long-continued cheering.] That is an honest Abolitionism. [Renewed cheers.] That is the Abolitionism which I avow, and which I am not ashamed to avow. [Loud Cheers.] I trust that day will come. I am not for convulsing our country with efforts to force it—to forestall it. Let God in his good providence bring it when it is right and proper that it should come. In the meantime are we to suffer from the existence of this evil? Are we to be paralyzed in our Free States here by those Slaveholders wielding all the power in the country, filling up every office, sending in their man invariably for President, making their men our Judges, sending their nominees away as our foreign Ministers, and, when we remonstrate, telling us, "Yes, doughfaces, we are doing that; we will do that; we intend, if you rebel, to subdue you—to crush you out!" [Cheers.] Men of the East, to you this taunt has been particularly directed; to you has this threat been made. I ask you—you who represent the blood that was shed at Lexington, at Dorchester Heights and at Concord—are you prepared to submit to such a taunt as that? [Loud shouts of "No, no!"] To such an insult as that? [Reiterated shouts of "No! no!"] To such a slur upon your political energy? [Continued cries of "No."] No, I am sure you are not. But, fellow-citizens, let us not get excited upon this point. [Laughter.] We come here to treat Slavery, not as a moral question. And let me be understood as emphatically suggesting the propriety of keeping up that distinction. Slavery is, so far as our functions are concerned with it, a political evil; and we do not come here to discuss whether, according to the great abstract principles of right and wrong, the laws of God and the behests of the Bible, Slavery be right or wrong. Whether it be moral or immoral, it exists here among us, and we must manage it as well as we can. We must repress it. We must prevent it from being, as its nature always urges it to be, aggressive. [Loud cheers.] We must keep it back. If we cannot restore the Missouri Compromise line by an act as solemn, and a great deal more honest as an act of legislation than the act by which it was repealed, we must find some way to do it. At this moment the fires of civil discord are raging in Kansas. At this moment, that doomed portion of our territory is suffering all the consequences from that act. Would to God that we had the power of enabling them by a more summary process than the election of a President, to get rid of their present evils. [Loud cheers.] And I am not without hope, fellow citizens, that that process is going on even now, [cheers,] and that we will get cheering news from Kansas yet. In the meantime, let us proceed, great party as we are, Constitutionally. Let us proceed to nominate a man as our candidate for the office of President, and another as our candidate for the office of Vice-President, and in doing that, let us observe what I have already alluded to. Each man cannot have his favorite. Each clique cannot have its favorite. We come here to make concessions. We come here to act in harmony. We come here to act unanimously in the cause, as I hope and trust we will. [Cheers.] And, although it is natural, and it is proper, that there should be preference for particular men, preference for a man is not the true principle upon which we should act in this Convention.

A VOICE—"That's it," and cheers.

We all agree in principle. Our object is victory, and it is a legitimate object. It is one which will redound with benefit to the country. At least we think so. If we succeed in defeating the nomination of the Democratic Party and electing our President, it would take infinitely more words than I could bestow on it, and more time than you, perhaps, would be willing to spend in listening to it, to enumerate all the blessings that would flow from it. All agreeing in principle, then, and all having one high, noble, patriotic purpose in view, I invoke and call upon the members of this Convention not to let their personal predilections for one candidate more than another interfere with an exercise of the general will of the Convention, founded upon the best information we have, founded upon the best lights that can shine upon us at present in regard to the availability of the man who is to lead us to victory. [Cheers.] Let us, then, fellow citizens, proceed to the good work; and I trust that the result will be that we will strangle this hydra of the Union which is now menacing our liberties and our peace; that we will extirpate this canker that is eating our very vitals, and extinguish the smouldering fire of treason and disunion that is under our feet at this moment, and which may burst forth in an instant and swallow up all the fair liberties which have been our boast and pride since the establishment of this Republic. [Cheers.] We are met here to avert and to prevent those consequences. We have a high duty to perform, and I am sure that at the close of this Convention the people will say with one acclaim, "Well done good and faithful servants!" [Vociferous and prolonged cheering.]

A Delegate named Mr. G. G. FAY, of New-Hampshire, for temporary Secretary of the Convention, and he was so appointed.

Mr. THOS. G. MICHELL, of Ohio, was appointed Assistant Temporary Secretary.

The President said he believed Rev. Dr. BARNES, of Philadelphia, was in the hall, and, if so, he wished him to open the proceedings with prayer, which was done.

After the Divine blessing had been invoked, the President said the first business in order was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

It was moved and carried that the Committee consist of one from each State and Territory represented, and that the members of it be appointed by the different State and Territorial delegations.

The States and Territories were then read. They were appointed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Maine.....Mark H Durnell	Ohio.....Austin A. Gunter
N. H.....Wm. M. Weed	Mich.....Gov. George A. Coe
Vermont.....J. E. Nicholson	Wis.....Hon. L. P. Harney
R. I.....Edmond Harris	Indiana.....Charles H. Test
Mass.....Hon. Simon Brown	Illinois.....J. D. Arnold
Conn.....Chas. L. Inglish	Iowa.....John W. Sherman
New-York...E. G. Spaulding	Ky.....James R. Whitlmore
N. J.....Dudley S. Gregory	Kansas.....S. M. Wood
Delaware...Lewis Thompson	Dist. of Col.....E. B. French
Maryland...Francis P. Blair	Minnesota.....J. B. Phillips
Virginia.....George Bright	Nebraska.....H. G. Bennett
Penn.....S. Steele Blair	

When the Committee on Credentials had been appointed, Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to prepare and report, for the action of the Convention, a platform of principles to be submitted to the people of the United States; that the member from each State be named by the delegates therefrom, and that all resolutions or papers offered in said Convention, in relation to said platform, be referred to the Committee thus appointed without debate.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to report at the earliest practicable moment, and that no ballot shall be taken for the President or Vice-President until after the platform shall have been reported to and adopted by the Convention.

A delegate suggested the propriety of laying the resolution on the table. The Convention, he said, was not yet organized, and he thought it would not be well to appoint so important a Committee until the organization should have been completed.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said no harm could come from the adoption of the resolution. This Convention differed from others, in the fact that there in reality were no contested seats. [Great applause.] The Convention was harmonious. There was no doubt as to who were delegates, and all the delegations had had the question of a platform before them and were as well prepared to appoint a committee then as they would be on the next morning. [Applause.] Therefore he thought they might as well appoint the committee then as any time. [Applause.]

A delegate moved that instead of one from each State there be two—lost.

Mr. E. B. FRENCH, from the District of Columbia, moved that that part of the first clause of the first resolution be made to read: "one from each State and Territory represented."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously, and the Committee was appointed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON A PLATFORM.

Maine.....Kelly Carter	Penn.....Hon. D. Wilmo
N. H.....Hon. David Clarke	Ohio.....Joshua R. Giddings
Vermont...Edward Kirkland	Mich. Hon. J. R. Christiancy
R. I.....Tomas Davis	Wis.....John S. Potter
Conn...Hon. Gideon Wells	Ind.....John P. Dufree
Mass.....E. Rockwood Hoar	Ill.....G. Steele Brown
N. York...Hon. Preston King	Iowa.....J. S. Reivell
N. J.....R. V. Wheipley	Cal.....John A. Wells
Del.....E. G. Bradford	Kansas.....H. Winchum
Maryland.....F. P. Blair	Dist. of Col.....J. Bigelow
Va.....John C. Underwood	Kentucky...G. D. Blakesley
Minnesota.....Gov. Alex. Ramsey.	

A delegate moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to report on permanent organization.

A delegate from New-York said, as there were no contested seats, it would save time if the several delegations would hand in their names to the Secretaries. There was actually nothing for the Committee on Credentials to do, and therefore he could not see the necessity of delaying the organization and business of the Convention until they could receive and report about one thousand names.

Some one here stated that there were contestants present from the City of Philadelphia, and that they all had their credentials with them.

It was here observed that the debate was not in order, and the various Delegations proceeded to appoint the following

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Maine.....Gen. M. Weston	Ohio.....Judge Hoadly
N. H.....Hon. L. Chamberlain	Mich.....Col. Thos. James
Mass.....Geo R. Russell	Miss.....M. M. Davis
Conn.....Charles Adams	Ind.....E. T. Rose
R. I.....William W. Hopping	Ill.....Col. Silas Allbridge
Vt.....Hon. Lyland Fletcher	Iowa.....R. L. G. Clark
N. York.....G. W. Patterson	Kansas.....Chas. Branston
N. J.....W. D. Waterman	Ky.....John Rinell
Del.....Thomas Walter	Cal.....Dr. V. W. Gread
Md.....Elias Fanley	Dist. Col.....Elias Clipbane
Va.....George Bright	Min. Ter.....H. B. Bennett
Penn.....G. Furnener	

Mr. BERGEN, of New-York, presented a resolution to the effect that the Convention be opened with prayer every day during its session, which was adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization here announced that the Committee were invited to meet at Jones' Hotel, in parlor No. 2, at 3 P. M., where they would be politely received and hospitally entertained. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, moved that a Committee, consisting of one from each State, be appointed as a National Committee, to act as such during the next four years.

An amendment was made, requiring the names to be reported to the Convention next morning.

A delegate suggested that the appointment of the Committee be deferred, as some of the delegations had not taken the matter under consideration. Appointing such Committee was usually the last business of Conventions, and he believed it would be well to defer it on the present occasion.

General VELIE, of Rensselaer County, N. Y., said there was a delegation here from a Council of one hundred who had repudiated the action of the Cincinnati Convention. They were friends of the late SILAS WRIGHT, and their Democracy dated back to the time of DANIEL B. TOMPKINS. [Applause.] They could not be tied to the car of Juggernaut, and therefore he moved that they be admitted to seats as honorary members in the Convention. [Applause.] They were of the Free-Soil men of 1844, and he thought they were entitled to seats.

A delegate from Wisconsin said he wished all who had come from abroad to help on the good cause could have admission. He knew of many who had traveled 1,500 miles for the sake of being present, and he hoped they would all be admitted. [Applause.]

Hon. JOHN ALLISON, of Pennsylvania, said there was present in the city a large number of delegates to the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, who were awaiting the action of the Convention, and he hoped they would be admitted to seats in the Hall.

Several delegates now spoke of the impossibility of accommodating many more than the regular delegates in the Hall.

Mr. HUELBUT, of New-York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, as it would be impossible to accommodate all who desired to enter.

After some debate, in which the New-Hampshire and other delegations declared their willingness to give up their seats, or hold those who wished to be admitted in their laps, rather than that they should be excluded, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn.

A delegate said that inasmuch as a motion had been made to admit the delegation from the Council of One Hundred, from New-York—a delegation from those who were the friends of SILAS WRIGHT—a man in whose tombstone there would be more force a century hence than there was in all the myrmidons at Washington—friends of a man who had declared that, with his consent, the army of the United States should never be used to put Slavery into Territories where it did not already exist, he hoped it would be passed, and that all others who had declared in favor of the principles of the party represented by the Convention would be admitted if possible. [Applause.]

The Maine delegation here declared that notwithstanding they had traveled a long way to attend the Convention, they would give up their places rather than that the delegation from the "Council of one hundred" should not have a place in the Hall.

After some additional declarations in favor of admitting all for whom room could be found, the Convention adjourned until 4 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, and reports from Committees being announced as first in order, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as officers:

PRESIDENT:
HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

A. P. Morrow, Maine.	A. Tubb, New-Hampshire.
H. Carpenter, Vermont.	C. J. Adams, Massachusetts.
J. Babcock, Rhode-Island.	C. F. Cleveland, Conn.
John A. King, New-York.	J. C. Hornblower, N. J.
J. Ritter, Pennsylvania.	S. Barr, Delaware.
P. T. Cobb, Maryland.	G. Rye, Virginia.
G. D. Blackett, Kentucky.	E. P. Spaulding, Ohio.
J. Beard, Indiana.	W. B. Archer, Illinois.
R. S. Bingham, Michigan.	W. D. McKnight, Wis.
J. Bigelow, Dist. Columbia.	F. Springer, Iowa.
F. E. Pomeroy, Kansas.	A. Ramsay, Minnesota.
H. B. Bennett, Nebraska.	F. P. Folger, California.

SECRETARIES.

Benj. B. French, Dist. Col.	Jocob Fussell, Md.
J. G. Blair, Maine.	John C. Underwood, Va.
Samuel Blaisdell, N. H.	Wm. S. Bailey, Ky.
Levi Underwood, Vt.	A. Sankey Latrey, Ohio.
Chas. R. Train, Mass.	W. O. Farrell, Ind.
Henry Howard, R. I.	Geo. Schneider, Ill.
Edgar S. Tweedy, Conn.	R. F. Johnston, Mich.
Isaac Dayton, N. Y.	C. C. Kuntz, Wisc.
Henry Race, N. J.	W. R. Bwyleton, Iowa.
Robert P. Knight, Pa.	R. G. Elliott, Kansas.
A. S. Raymond, Pa.	J. B Phillips, Minnesota.
Benjamin T. Bye, Del.	Geo. M. Hanson, Cal.

A Committee of three, consisting of E. C. LITCHFIELD of Ohio, G. W. PATTERSON of New-York, and S. A. PURVIANCE of Pennsylvania, was appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LANE.

He was conducted to the platform amid loud cheers. On taking the chair, he addressed the gentlemen of the Republican Convention and friends of freedom and freemen, and said the honor they conferred upon him transcended the ambition of the most deserving man in the Convention, and from his inmost soul he thanked them for the honor they had done to the gallant little State to which he belonged. The occasion was one of most importance, and the time was propitious: it was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. [Applause.] They had gathered in sight of Independence Hall with all its glorious revolutionary recollections. They were almost beneath the shade of those noble trees under whose young boughs their fathers gathered to institute a new, a liberal, a free Government. [Applause.] They were assembled during one of the most important crises that had ensued since the days of the Revolution. That day inaugurated a new era—American politics. It inaugurated a new era—the resurrection of the North. [Great applause.] Being a stranger in the city, he had experienced some difficulty in finding the place of meeting, but while looking about he discerned the flag of the Union floating from the house-top, and knowing that the only National Party in the country would be likely to gather beneath his ample folds, he had come to it and found his friends. [Applause.] But a word as to the objects for the attainment of which they had come together. They had gathered from a sense of a common danger. [Applause.] That was what had brought them together, and consequently they were there, forgetting their former party ties for the common good of all, and because of their sacred love of liberty. [Applause.] He had, in all probability, as much difficulty in breaking from his old party associations. He had been an humble, but earnest and admiring follower of the gallant and glorious HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. [Applause.] But from the time that he heard the Nebraska-Kansas swindle had been consummated, he had left the gallant CLAY in his tomb to follow principles which require the active support of all true men. [Applause.] Ah, when that act was perpetrated, how evident was it that HENRY CLAY was in his tomb! The name of Kentucky was not heard in clarion tones against the wrong.

A VOICE—She will be heard yet. [Applause.]

The speaker continued: Yes, he believed she would soon be heard. But a word as to the business of the Convention. First and most important before them was the vital principle of the Republican Party—the principle which they had met to sustain—no more Slave States and the admission of Kansas as a Free State. [Applause.] For that they were told that they were doing more than they had a right to do—that such a movement was momentous. What, he would ask, what foundation had our fathers—what guide had they when they gathered in Independence Hall and declared for Freedom? Why, rights which belong to man, rights that were born with man. [Great applause.] When the great Compromise was completed, it was said that all agitation on the subject of Slavery would cease. And so it was, until a set of beartless, brainless demagogues—DOUGLAS and the rest—disturbed it. [Applause.] And he called God to witness that he designed, and he hoped that all designed to meet the issue like a man. Such scenes had been enacted in Kansas as demanded from every freeman all his efforts against those who would perpetuate the principles of those who had disturbed that great compromise. Scenes had been enacted there which would have disgraced the Revolutionary times of France, which would have disgraced the worst days of the Middle Ages. These things had been done in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, and done through the connivance of the present weak and wicked Administration. The press—a free press—had been destroyed, and ruffians from the border of Missouri had gone over and given freemen bad laws, written in the blood of the freemen who were settlers there. Take a case from his own State. A young man had gone from there to Kansas with his wife and children. He had been stricken down because he had declared for freedom. His children were now friendless, for his wife was wandering about a maniac, and we were told that when we endeavored to prevent these things we were revolutionary. If we were, it was a revolutionary feeling sanctioned by God, and which all good men must follow. In that Territory the ballot boxes had been destroyed, and officers and laws had been forced upon freemen. And what of the laws? Why, they declared that if you spoke or published anything that encouraged Freedom you would be imprisoned in the Penitentiary. If you took a copy of the Constitution or of the Bible and read it there you would be imprisioned, for both were Anti-Slavery documents. [Applause.] They had all heard that the Missouri Compromise was intended to pour oil of the troubles of the nations, with reference to the subject of Slavery. The Democratic Party had declared they would not touch it. But what have they done? And again, what had they done at Cincinnati? Why, with an effrontery that bordered on sublimity they had again declared that they would not touch it. [Great applause.] Their declarations were like Dead Sea fruit—pleasant to the eye, but that turned to ashes on the lips. Now he would say a word concerning JAMES BUCHANAN. He had nothing to say against him personally, but he had much to say against his multitude of antecedents. When a young man Mr. BUCHANAN was a Federalist, and when the last flag of Federalism floated at Lancaster in Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCHANAN's was the last hand that held it there. His conversion was sudden, but the light that shone upon him was light from heaven. It was a peculiar light, received during the administration of the hero of New-Orleans. [Applause.] They were told by way of rebuke that HENRY CLAY, had he been alive, would have favored the Kansas-Nebraska Act. A slander more foul than had never been perpetrated against him when alive. Had HENRY CLAY been alive he would have been with the Republican Party there that day. [Applause.] His first speech made in Kentucky was in favor of a gradual emancipation of the Slaves. [Applause.] And when the Greeks were struggling for freedom, his voice was the first to encourage them and call for aid. All his words and all his acts were for Freedom. [Applause.] Then they were told that the great DANIEL WEBSTER would have favored it had he been living. It was not for them to call up the spirit of the great departed, and therefore he would only say to those who uttered such sentiments: let them beware how they slandered the dead. [Great applause.] They had met there to decide who should be elected the standard bearer, and whenever he should be named let them follow the banner, and be sure it would lead to victory. [Applause.] They could follow it, for in doing so they would be following the banner of the cross. They was announced ages ago when the Creator said: "Let us make man in our own image." As man was made in the likeness of God, every man had an aspiration after the eternal, and was conscious of there being a substance God within himself; and that image must not be crushed, however degraded, for God was there. There was a germ of immortality there which at some time, however remote, would emerge and shine as a star forever and ever. And it was this doctrine of the immortality of the soul that lay at the foundation of Abolitionism. [Loud cheers.] It might be said that such a doctrine would carry us into the Slaveholding States. True, but it did not follow that it demanded the exercise of any power save a moral one. He was standing here in Philadelphia, and might be allowed to quote the saying of FRANKLIN, who asserted that "he would go to the verge of the Constitution in favor of freedom." But he (the speaker) would not be satisfied with that—he would jump off the Constitution to promote the same object. If the old Shylock came here, whetting his knife on his shoe, he would be met by the declaration, that we would stand by the bond however hard it was, and that we would give him his pound of flesh, but not one drop of blood. [Cheers.] We were to look Slavery in the face, as our fathers looked the despotism of the British GEORGE in the face, and expel it in the same way from off free territories. [Cheers.] The Slavery talk about sectionality, and all that, was the sublimity of impudence. The men who charge the Republicans with sectionalism were themselves going through the country crying "Nigger, nigger," everywhere; and yet when the Republican party triumph, he wanted the South to be treated justly. Let her have her full share. But the North would stand for Freedom, and Freedom would be maintained. Heretofore this great country had been ruled by two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, and the North had been bowed down like an elephant to receive an ass' load, and staggered under their lash. Would they consent to endure that? [Vehement cries of "No, no."] He felt more and felt better—[laughter]—for this mighty gathering, brought together by a common impulse of patriotism, and beating with the same pulses of liberty, than he had ever felt before. They were now preparing for a storm though a bloodless conflict, and Slavery in this struggle must go over the precipice. They were afraid that they could not carry Pennsylvania. But they had no cause for such fear—for Pennsylvania would be sure to give them a majority under any circumstances; and no matter whether it was the great son of New-York who was to be their choice—[loud cheers]—or the noble son of Ohio, or the gallant FREMONT—[loud cheers]—or that venerable statesman clothed with the ermine that never knew a spot—he cared not who the standard bearer of the party was. They would unite to a man, and carry him triumphantly into the Presidential seat. [Loud and prolonged cheering and applause.]

A motion was again made to adjourn, but a delegate rose and moved that Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, be invited to address the Convention. The motion was enthusiastically adopted, and the honorable gentleman designated ascended the platform amid a perfect storm of cheering and applause, again and again renewed.

HON. HENRY WILSON'S SPEECH.

He said: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I need not say that this kind greeting is to me a source of gratification. I have been more accustomed to look into the stern faces of foes than to meet the kind glances of friends. [Cheers.] Sir, this convocation of the free men of the United States here to-day is a source of gratification to every lover of liberty on the North American Continent. [Cheers.] This is not the convention of a party—it is the assemblage of the freemen of the country of all political parties. [Loud cheers.] This, Sir, is a convention coming here to place in nomination a ticket, around which, we trust, the lovers of human liberty all over the country will gather without reference to the division of the past. Sir, our object is to overthrow the Slave Power of the country, now organized in the Democratic Party of the country. [Loud cheers.] The present Administration now embodies in itself the organized Slave interest of the Republic. Mr. BUCHANAN represents this day the Democracy of FRANKLIN PIERCE, for he had ceased to be JAMES BUCHANAN, and must square himself to the platform of the party. [Great cheers.] The Democratic Party, supporting this Administration—an Administration that has plunged this nation into a civil war—assembled in convention, adopted a platform dictated by the slave interest of the country, nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, and he ceased to be a Pennsylvania free man, and must square his conduct by the terms and conditions of that platform. [Cheers.] Now, Sir, we wish to defeat JAMES BUCHANAN, to overthrow that platform, to enthrone Liberty in the Government of this Republic. [Cheers.] Sir, the Republican Party, young, vigorous, fresh organized for liberty, cannot do it alone and unaided.

A VOICE—That is so.

The old Whigs of the country can make no successful organization to defeat that. The American Party is powerless as an organization, alone, to overthrow that power. Independent Democrats, men who follow the great doctrines of THOMAS JEFFERSON, who believe in pure, unadulterated progressive Democracy, that embraces in its affections the whole globe—this Democracy can make no successful effort alone for the overthrow of the Democratic Party; but, Sir, these men can unite and they can defeat that party, [Loud cheers, and cries of "They will do it!"] and I call upon the members of the Republican Party assembled here to-day to come here in the spirit of a lofty, self-sacrificing patriotism, and adopt a policy liberal and generous towards others, and lay the foundation for this union of all parties to save this Republic. [Loud cheers.] I call upon the Whigs—men who believe in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER—that we must seize the first, the last and every occasion to oppose the extension of the slave power. I call upon these Whigs to stand now by the doctrines of that great leader whom they followed so many years. [Cheers.] I call upon independent Democrats, on the men who have fought the battles of Democracy. But who have fought not the battles of Slavery—who have stood by the Democratic Party, but who can follow their black banner no longer—to come here and unite with us in this glorious effort. Come here and let us make a true Democratic Party, that shall represent the genuine Democracy of America. [Cheers.] And, Sir, I ask Americans—men who profess an exalted patriotism and love of country, and broad and expansive nationality—I ask them to come here and unite with us to save the first principles of American liberty—free speech, a free press, free soil, free Kansas. [Cheers, and a voice—"And FREMONT."] Then let us, one and all, of all parties, forget; and, in the words of WHITTIER, "Let us forgive—forgive, unite." [Loud cheering.] And then, gentlemen, coming here in this Party, willing to sacrifice all our personal feelings, let us join with each other from every State in the Union, and select a candidate round whom we can all rally, with the hope of winning a glorious victory. For myself, I would sacrifice any man and any friend on earth to un

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Threatening Aspect of our Relations with Great Britain.

Effect of the Recognition of Walker's Government.

HOW CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL WILL BE RECEIVED

Probability of a Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

Amnesty to Political Offenders in Russia.

COTTON DULL...BREADSTUFFS IMPROVED

Consols 94 1-8 a 94 1-4.

By the United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, arrived yesterday, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 4th inst.

The *Arago* left Havre on the 4th of June, and Cowes at midnight same date. She brings 175 passengers, the usual mails, $45,000 in specie, and 230 tons merchandise. The French steam-propeller *Ainos*, which left Havre dock June 3, for New-York, was at anchor off Havre when the *Arago* left, something being the matter with her screw. Forty of her passengers left and came by the *Arago*.

The *Atlantic* was telegraphed off Holyhead at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, June 4.

EX-President FILLMORE was passenger on board the *Arago* from Havre to Cowes, and will return to America by the *Atlantic*, leaving Liverpool June 11.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Hermann* arrived off Cowes, *en route* to Bremen, on the 31st ult.

The Royal Mail steamer *America* reached Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The yacht *Spirit* sailed on the 4th from Southampton to New-York, in charge of Captain COMSTOCK.

The Central American question was assuming a feature of considerable interest and importance in England. The news received by the *Hermann* and *America* having added not a little to the excitement previously existing, was the means of calling forth the literary powers of the various English journals.

The *Times*, in a leader of some length, scoffs at the idea of a war on the part of Spain with Mexico, and considers it more like a dream to amuse the imagination, than a serious incident in the sober domain of reality. It says that not a month would pass from the day that the first of the half-dozen ships which constitute the Spanish navy had driven into Vera Cruz the brig which constitutes the navy of Mexico, when swiftly and sharply the Government at Washington would intervene in the discussion and remove its solution to the bay of Havana.

The question of the Danish Sound Dues is at last to be brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that on the 6th inst. he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into their operation, and to consider in what degree they were detrimental to the commerce of the country.

The failure of M. HENRI PLACE, one of the administrators of the *Crédit Mobilier*, and until recently a member of the well-known banking firm of NOEL & PLACE, of Paris, had a depressing influence on the Paris Bourse. The liabilities are stated at about three-quarters of a million sterling, and to meet this enormous sum the assets available are exceedingly small. The *Crédit Mobilier* will, it is stated, be involved in the loss to a small amount only. The failure has been caused not from any sudden change in the value of securities, but from speculations of long standing—recent fluctuations at the Bourse having merely brought matters to a crisis.

On the 2d inst. Her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of a new Military College to be erected to the memory of the late F. M. Duke of WELLINGTON.

Although the poisoner, PALMER, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, yet many doubts existed in some of the English minds as to the actual proof of the poisoner's guilt. The medical profession are in part annoyed at the preference which was given to the testimony of some of the witnesses, and requests have been made to have the body of COOK exhumed, so as to make another analysis, it being guaranteed that if poison was administered it is possible of detection.

The great International Exhibition of Agriculture was opened at Paris on the 1st inst., and the show was crowded throughout the day.

No disturbances have resulted in London from the withdrawal of the military bands from the parks on Sundays. The people have obtained a substitute for their amusement, and private bands are in regular attendance.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 2d of June, says: "The difference between the French and Belgian Governments, which has led to a certain degree of estrangement between them, is, I am told, in a fair way of settlement; or, rather, is already settled as far as the Cabinets are concerned. The latter has engaged to bring in a bill to render more stringent the provisions of the law on the press. The great difficulty was in the Chamber, but the Belgian Government, it appears, makes sure of having a majority to pass the measure."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that the visit of the Emperor ALEXANDER to the King of Prussia is there considered a regular demonstration against Austria.

In consequence of the intelligence from the United States confirming the recognition of WALKER'S Government in Nicaragua, the funds had consequently declined. The closing prices on the 3d were, Consols for money, 94¼@94¼. For the 10th July, the last regular price was 9t@95½, and later transactions took place at a slight reaction. New Loan scrip 1¼ to 2 prem. Bank Stock, 216½@217½.

There was no alteration in the Corn market from previous rates.

The trade reports from the provincial towns for the week show a tendency to dullness which has been only partially checked by the reduction in the Bank rate of discount. The weather and the holidays were some of the causes which had interfered with business.

In the Evening Edition of the London *Times* of June 4, Consols for money are quoted at 94¼@94¼.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Flight of Fashionables—Paris Gossip—Story of Paris Life, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 26, 1856.

THE FLIGHT OF THE FASHIONABLES, AND THE BAPTISM.

The tri-color no longer floats from the dome of the Tuileries, and with the fall of this fashionable barometer, people begin to pack their trunks for the country. When the Court retires to St. Cloud, my lord and my lady go to their chateau in the Touraine, the Jockey Club and the dandy to the watering places of the Rhine, the merchant and the big grocer to the environs, and the journalist, the *littérateur*, the artist and the actor, to the valley of Montmorency. But the trunks will only be packed ready for a start after the 14th, the day fixed for the grand ceremony of the Baptism at Notre Dame. It would not do to miss so extraordinary a show as is promised us on that day. The details, it is said, will conform in every particular to those given of the Baptism of the King of Rome in M. THIERS' last volume on the Consulate and the Empire, just published.

Would it be an irreverence against the great name of M. THIERS to inquire if it was to add to the sale of his book that just at this moment so elaborate a programme of the ceremonies of 1811 is found thereto, and if it is a mere coincidence that all the journals of Paris simultaneously draw the attention of the public to the fact?

THE PRE-CATELAN.

All your readers must know something of the Bois de Bologne, the immense park which lies at the west-end of Paris, between the two Imperial residences of the Tuileries and St. Cloud; and they must have read something of the transformation it is undergoing at the hands of the Emperor. Until within two years it was a plain wood, without other ornament than straight roads, running at various angles; now we have magnificent lakes, rivers, islands and cascades, curiously cut rocks and romantic boats, fresh water sailors in tarpaulin hats, Swiss cottages buried in island foliage, swans and fishes, race courses, hippodromes, charming drives and graveled walks. Around the borders of the lakes and rivers we have miles of the new-fashioned iron chairs, where, for four sous, the *siesta*, (three sous without arms!) we can lounge in the shade, in full enjoyment of the breeze off the water and the dust off the road, and see the procession of passers-by. The extra-mural Bois de Bologne has thus become for the west-end Parisian an agreeable substitute for the intra-mural Champs Elysées. But here he must submit to the same crowd as in the Champs Elysées; he must here, as there, breathe an atmosphere already half-deoxydized by his neighbors' use, and loaded with tubercles and the decaying molecules of fashionable flesh and blood; for, unfortunately, city people in their promenades do not so much seek the fresh foliage, and the pure air of the wood, as the particular spot where fashion dictates that fashion is to go. They promenade not so much to see the wood, as to see who is at the wood.

But I commenced to talk about the Pré-Catelan. The Bois de Bologne, with all its perfections, still lacked something. That something has been discovered, and is rising from the earth like a Phenix, or a mammoth fungus, or a western city; the reader will choose his own similitude, so that it be a fast one. On a space of ground measuring fifteen acres, in the very centre of the wood, and within a few steps of the grand river, they are building an establishment which the Parisians, for once, can boast has not its like in any country. And great praise they take to themselves for the invention.

On this ground, called Catelan's Meadow, because it was here that CATELAN, the provincial troubadour, was assassinated, in the twelfth century, by the guards of PHILIPPE-LE-BEL, they are constructing a pleasure-garden, which promises to be a wonder. It will comprise a hotel, a restaurant, an immense shed for dispensing beer, a theatre, a concert-room, a puppet show room, a gymnasium, an electric telegraph, long ranges of booths constructed of vines, games of all sorts, bands of music *en permanence*, a photographic establishment, where horses, and ladies and gentlemen on horseback, can be taken, and I hardly know what else. All this is to be constructed in the best taste of our artists. The cost when finished will be about a million of francs. The concession was only obtained the 27th of last March, and portions of it will be opened to the public by the middle of June—an example of expedition which I am glad to cite in this country of routine and detail.

On the day when the concession was made by the Government to M. ERNEST BEER, there was not a single tree on the Pré-Catelan; to-day the interior inclosure contains three thousand flourishing shade trees, while the exterior is embellished with three thousand feet of lilacs; four or five hundred centenary chestnuts have been transplanted into the garden, which alone has cost a hundred and fifty thousand francs.

The enterprise is a gigantic one, but it will succeed,—the last one always does.

A STORY OF PARIS LIFE.

A few evenings ago I heard from ROGER DE BEAUVOIR, the well-known author of *La Cape et L'Epée*, and editor of the new *Gazette de Paris*, a strange history about one of his neighbors of the valley of Montmorency. A party of us were seated by moon light on the terrace of the charming villa of MRS. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, on the Champs Elysées, enjoying a cup of delicious black coffee, served by a man as black as the coffee, and much more shiny, whom our amiable and elegant hostess had the good fortune to pick up somewhere in one of her numerous voyages through Europe. Among DE BEAUVOIR'S listeners were two ladies well known to the literary and fashionable worlds—the Countess DASH and the Countess ROSCONI. The history itself was an illustration of that mysterious life which only finds an existence at Paris, and which, in this instance, acquires additional interest from the introduction of a name which has lately figured several times before the public in a way to heighten curiosity about everything that may be connected with it.

The following is the story: Three or four years ago there lived in the valley of Montmorency, twelve miles from Paris, a lady of wealth and beauty, who possessed one of the finest country residences in that charming locality. After a short residence there the people of the vicinity were surprised to see her build in the midst of the park, a tower of a singular shape, which mounted above the tree tops. But their surprise was heightened still more at seeing on certain days and at certain hours flags of different colors floating from the top of the tower. The signals were supposed to announce to a magnifying glass at some distance off the absence of an Argus, and the possibility of a visit. That, at least, was the conclusion arrived at by the curious neighbors.

Since then the lady in question has become a widow, the domain has been sold, and a lawsuit results which brings out the secret of the flags. The trial took place last week, and to the opposing lawyer are we indebted for the following facts: Madame STEPHEN HOWARD reigned for many years one of the handsomest women in high life at Paris. She had talents, accomplishments, and the beauty of the South, which is always admired at Paris. After 1830, all the new politicians which the revolution had found journalists, lawyers and so on, at Marseilles and other parts of the South where she was known, made her saloons their favorite rendezvous. Her reputation was immense. But fortune gradually forsook her; her compatriots, having become Ministers and grand personages, gradually allowed her to fall into distress, and thus, in 1838, after having successfully rivaled Madame RECAMIER by her illustrious connections, and the brilliancy of her *soirées*, she was reduced to the necessity of keeping a furnished hotel. She had fallen into a position which illustrated happily one of those impossible existences painted by BALZAC. She continued, notwithstanding the change in her circumstances, to cultivate high relations and to frequent the best society.

Happily for Madame HOWARD, a celebrated stranger, twenty times millionaire, a man whose intrigues, profligacies and prodigalities have been the talk of Paris for years—I mean Mr. HOPE—encountered her and aided her out of her financial difficulties. A former Receiver-General, the Baron ST. ARNAUD, undertook the office of administering the generosities of Mr. HOPE, and of securing their value at the Exchange.

With Mr. HOPE'S fortune as a provocation, a husband presented himself in the person of Mr. HOWARD; but in accepting him Madame fell into a position more or less compromising, since Mr. H. was divorced from a wife and child in England. But he brought her a large fortune, and with the interest which she drew from Mr. HOPE'S gift, she was enabled once more to surround herself with luxury.

It is exactly this interest, derived from Mr. HOPE'S money, and administered and managed by the Baron ST. ARNAUD, which is the cause of the present lawsuit. Madame HOWARD represents the baron as a speculator, who has managed, by pretended speculations on 'Change in their favor, to abstract the greater part of her fortune as well as that of her husband, on condition that he should pay them a regular income. But the Baron's lawyer tells a different story: His client, in a moment of tender passion, had consented to give every year to Madame H. a considerable sum of money; it was his money that bought the ground, that built the house, that erected the tower on which the flags were displayed, and it was for him that these curious signals were intended. She went even farther than this: This great lady of the fashionable world, who was received and respected everywhere, managed a disagreeable surprise by which the Baron ST. ARNAUD was compromised in presence of Mr. HOWARD, her husband, and who then, by being menaced with a scandalous trial before the Police *Correctionnelle*, signed to Madame an annual income of eight thousand francs, based on a fictitious capital of 120,000 francs.

It is now easy to comprehend the nature of the suit which is being unrolled before the tribunal. Mr. HOWARD is dead and the Baron refuses to pay the annual interest of 8,000 francs, and demands, at the same time, the annuling of the obligation. Madame, on her side, claims the capital and interest.

The affair is not yet decided. But one fact revealed on the examination of Madame HOWARD in regard to Mr. HOPE, since so much interest has been awakened in the public mind, lately, in regard to him, is worthy of quoting. Madame HOWARD was asked by the Judge where she got the 120,000 francs in question? She replied: "The first nucleus of my fortune came from an uncle who gave me 30,000 francs. The rest comes from a very rich man whose name I refuse to give here, and from whom I refused a considerable fortune—50,000 *francs annual income, and a house—I can swear it.* This gentleman, in quitting Paris, after my refusal to follow him, sent me by a third person a sealed casket, containing 100,000 francs in bank bills. I had refused so much that this gift, in appearance considerable, was but a trifle."

THE COUNTESS DASH.

I spoke above of the Countess DASH: does the reader know who this lady is or how she got so singular a name? Every one much acquainted with French literature, in which she holds a respectable rank, must have seen and remarked its singularity. While ROGER DE BEAUVOIR is relating the history of his quarrels with AUGUSTINE BROHAN, of the theatre Français, in regard to the rent of his house at Montmorency, Madame ROSCONI, the particular friend of the Countess DASH, takes me aside to relate how the Countess came to adopt the name by which she is now generally known.

In her earlier years, as it is yet easy to see, the Countess DASH was a beauty. She was in fact one of the belles of fashionable life. She first married the Marquis of ST. MARC, a man of great fortune at the time of his marriage, but who afterwards lost it nearly all by gambling and injudicious investments. The Marquis and his wife separated, as unfortunately too often occurs in Paris when adversity steps in, and the Marchioness was obliged to take up the pen to gain a living and maintain her position. But about this time the young Prince STURZA, son of the hospodor of Wallachia, who was in Paris, saw and fell in love with the Marchioness DE ST. MARC, and the sentiment being reciprocated, she accompanied the Prince to Bucharest, where they were married. Here the now Princess STURZA spent several years, during which time she was the belle at the court of her father-in-law, as well as at that of the Sultan. The young Prince spent enormous sums of money on his wife, but finally they separated, and the Princess was again left without money. She had no other resource but her pen, and this time seeing the necessity of seriously commencing a life of labor, she determined to adopt a *nom de plume*, which, while it still secured her the social position which her birth and her two marriages entitled her, would at the same time conceal her identity from the public. She had a friend who had a valuable dog, and this dog, much loved by the Princess, bore by some curious hazard the English name of "Dash." From this dog the "Countess DASH" took the name which is now so familiar in French literary circles.

After adopting her *nom de plume*, the Princess STURZA went to Constantinople, and, entering the seraglio of the Sultan MAHMOUD, there wrote a history of harem life, which is the best extant. She afterwards returned to Paris, and ever since has been engaged in literary pursuits. From the time this lady left France, to follow the Wallachian Prince, to the moment she left Constantinople, she never ceased to fill a large page in the current gossip of the times. Her life has been full of exciting adventures, and, now that personal memoirs are the *furore* of the day, the Countess could not do better than to favor the public with hers. After such a failure as that of Madame GEORGE SAND'S, the memoirs of the Countess DASH would make a sensation.

HOPE DEFERRED.

How fortunate you are not to have a *Loterie St. Roch* among you! For two long months have I carried, carefully folded in my pocket-book, like four hundred thousand other hopeful individuals, the precious little piece of blue paper that was to draw me on the 12th of May a prize of one hundred thousand francs. But the 12th of May, the drawing of the lottery, is postponed for three months? And we four hundred thousand individuals who went to bed the night of the 11th, dreaming golden dreams, which were to vanish so quickly into smoke, must commence to be poor again for three months! Only think of this disappointment; all Paris was in a fever, for it is not so easy to renounce a hundred thousand francs, when you almost feel it in your fingers.

And then the charming projects we must abandon on the spot. We should have taken a nice Summer residence at Enghein or Ville d'Avray; we should have taken a trip to Venice or on the Rhine; we should have sent a pair of diamond ear-rings to Mademoiselle LEONIE; we should have sent a big camelia in full bloom to Mademoiselle ***—a *white* camelia, remember; we should have paid our last quarter's rent; we should have given back to SMITH the five Napoleons he had the misfortune to lend us; we should have lent money to our friends; we should have bursted the faro bank at Baden; we should have the right of no longer saluting Mr. Thing in the streets. We should have re-bought the precious privilege of passing in broad daylight before the door of RENARD, the fashionable tailor; we should have married a young girl without fortune; we should have ordered four dozen pure linen shirts; we should have given ourselves the treat of shouting in the street, "*Vive la République!*" and individually we should have given ourself the coveted privilege of going to see our mother and sisters in the bosom of the great West; we should have given ourself the costly luxury of looking once more, after so long an absence, at the grand forests, lakes and rivers of the great Mississippi Valley, where we first saw life, and we would try to forget for a time the tumults of the artificial life we are leading; we should throw ourself for a time into the democratic element of free America, and forget imperial decrees and imperial babies, imperial baptisms and imperial reviews.

We implore the directors of the Lottery St. Roch, for the sake of the poor orphans whom it is intended to relieve, and for the sake of its four hundred thousand expectant patrons, not to deceive us again.

MALAKOFF.

OUR DISPUTE WITH ENGLAND.

Effect of the Recognition of Walker's Government.

From the London Times, June 2.

The Administration of General PIERCE has taken another step in that downward course to which it has resolutely addicted itself ever since its entrance upon official duties. As if the questions in dispute between England and the United States were not sufficiently embroiled already, the President has just decided on a measure the effect of which must necessarily be to complicate relations already grievously entangled, and embitter feelings on both sides of the Atlantic already needlessly and wantonly irritated. As the matter seems not to be perfectly understood, we will, in a very few words, state to our readers so much as may be necessary to enable them to appreciate the full significance of the untoward circumstance which has just occurred at Washington.

About six months ago a band of adventurers from the United States, under the command of a free-booter named WALKER, invaded the Republic of Nicaragua, with no claim or pretext that we are aware of, merely relying on the power of the sword and the superiority of might to right. Success crowned their efforts; they overthrew the existing Government, by what acts of blood and treachery it is not now necessary to state, and installed themselves, for a time at least, in the position of sovereigns of Nicaragua. But the neighboring States of Costa Rica and Guatemala became alarmed, and commenced an attack upon the American invaders, the success in which, according to the last accounts, had declared in their favor and against the piratical occupiers of the country. WALKER and his followers have appealed to force, and force seems on the point of deciding against them. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty binds the American and English Government alike not to occupy any portion of Central America, and this doctrine has been applied by America with the most unrelenting precision to our proceedings. It was therefore impossible for the United States to take any direct share in WALKER'S invasion without a most flagrant breach of existing treaties—nay, they are bound by every principle of international law to prevent, by all means in their power, the sending of any support to those of their citizens who are disgracing the American name by deeds of blood and rapine worthy of the most condign punishment. More than this, they have been, repeatedly, insisting, not only on the strictest observance of their neutrality laws, but on a respect for their sovereign rights, which obliges a very nation, in its conduct towards another, to consider not merely what is legal, but what may be agreeable and acceptable. No nation had ever bound itself by its own conduct and declarations to more scrupulous and even punctilious reverence for the rights and feelings of others. The course of the American Government, therefore, would seem to have been exceedingly plain—to have left WALKER and his followers to undergo the fate they so richly merited, and to take credit to themselves for the rigor with which they observed that neutrality and respected that treaty, which they accuse us of violating and disregarding. Unfortunately, however, the elections are at hand. There is a class of voters whom nothing would so much conciliate as identifying the Government of the United States with an enterprise such as that of WALKER and his associates. Between these two views the Government of General PIERCE has for some time balanced, but at last has taken and acted upon a resolution. The President has sent down to the Senate a message, in which he broadly professes the doctrine of recognizing a Government *de facto*, whatever its origin, and thus has no difficulty in concluding that the Government of WALKER is entitled to this recognition. Consequently, though there is now residing in Washington a certain Mr. MARCOLETA, representative of the late Government of Nicaragua, who protests loudly against the proceeding, the President has received the Ambassador sent by WALKER, and thus recognized his Government as one with which the United States may enter into alliance, and one in whose service her citizens may enrol themselves without any violation of neutrality. The effect of such a step will, of course, be to send to the assistance of WALKER and his associates hundreds of unquiet spirits from every part of the Union, and to involve the United States virtually, though not ostensibly, in war with Costa Rica and Guatemala.

The pretences on which this step has been taken are extremely flimsy and transparent. WALKER'S Government is for the moment in possession of power, and may therefore be called, by a straining of language, a Government *de facto*; but it is in imminent peril of being overthrown from day to day by the combination of neighboring States, who are waging against it a war of extermination, and it occupies such a position that no impartial Government, willing to hold the scales evenly between it and the Government it has supplanted, could have dreamed of recognizing its existence as an independent State. It is only commencing the struggle which must be successfully terminated before it has a right to claim foreign recognition. But ought the United States to be impartial in this matter? The Government of WALKER is founded by their own citizens, in defiance of the laws of their country and in contempt of the treaties by which that country is bound. Such men have no right to any favor—no, not even toleration, from a Government which understands its honor and its duty, and the Union would only be making a suitable reparation for the crimes of her citizens did she employ her forces to suppress the banditti who have taken possession of a friendly and unoffending State. The recognition of such a power is a melancholy proof of the state of political morality which could counsel such a step, and the impotence of considerations of right and justice to restrain the Government of the great Transatlantic Republic from the most dangerous and unjustifiable courses.

At the same time, the real nature of this proceeding must not be misunderstood. It is an alarming manifestation of the ideas that actuate the American Government, and leads to most disagreeable anticipations as to the possibility of an amicable solution of any dispute with men who seem to recognize no other law than their wishes and their passions. But it is no case of war, it is not even necessarily a ground of diplomatic complaint. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has not been in terms violated, and it may probably be expedient in the present critical state of the relations between the two countries rather to pass this matter by in silence than to incur the risk of introducing fresh difficulties into a discussion already sufficiently perilous, or give an excuse to those who are even now only too ready to seek an occasion of quarrel. If war do come, we must meet it as we may. Let us, at any rate, have the satisfaction of reflecting that this greatest of human calamities has not been precipitated by any undue sensitiveness or any avoidable interference on our part.

Probable Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse with England.

From the London Times, June 3.

The yet more recent intelligence which we have received from the United States leaves us little reason to doubt that the Government of General PIERCE will not stop short in the career on which it has embarked, but will follow up the reception of the Minister of General WALKER by the dismissal of the Minister of Queen VICTORIA. It is vain any longer to delude ourselves with the hope that wiser and more moderate counsels will prevail with a Government which has thrown off all pretence of adherence to the rules that regulate the intercourse of nations, and feels no degradation in allying the interests of the great nation, with whose destinies it is intrusted, to men exercising a trade which a few years ago any sanguine speculator on human progress would have pronounced to be an anachronism and an impossibility.

The same electioneering necessities which make the representative of a band of lawless free-booters a fit guest and companion for the chief magistrate of a Christian and educated Republic have decreed that, in spite of our earnest wish to atone for the offence we have unintentionally given, and our abstinence from anything which could by any possibility aggravate the dispute, we must undergo the indignity of seeing our Minister dismissed from the diplomatic circle at Washington for offences supported by testimony on which we should never dream of convicting the basest of mankind. The Presidential election must be carried, at whatever price, and it is deemed by the present Ministry better to plunge their Government into any amount of disgrace and their country into any degree of danger than to lose a single vote which may be gained by insolence to allies or union with criminals.

At this critical time nothing is more melancholy than the attitude of the American press; at least, of that portion of it which we have seen. It is either afraid to speak out at all, or, in order to catch the first breath of popular favor, involves itself in the most flagrant and glaring contradictions. Thus we are told in the same article in the New-York *Herald* that WALKER'S cause is desperate and certain to succeed, and in two successive articles that England cares nothing for Central America, that she will be glad to be rid of it, that she has sold the Mosquitoes to WALKER, and is chaffering with Honduras for the price of Ruatan, and that, true to her policy of aggression and violence, she is ready to fight to the death for these very possessions. One moment we have a blast of war, the next a song of peace; the President is first blamed, and then praised; now treated as a bold and successful statesman, now as a feeble and cowardly intriguer. We seek in vain for something on which to anchor our faith, something animated by a higher principle than that of the most momentary and groveling expediency, and we seek in vain.

Still, even the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, which must immediately succeed it, by no means imply a state of war, or are even necessary preludes. We may be at peace with America, though without any diplomatic representative; and, perhaps, at the point at which matters have arrived, the absence of an Ambassador may in some degree diminish the apprehension of danger. When one party is bent upon fixing a quarrel upon the other, the fewer points of contact they have the more likely is the desire of the more pacific party to be attained. The less they see of each other the less likely will the embers of smouldering discontent be to be fanned into a flame. Besides, with us time is of the very essence of the case. As war is threatened for electioneering objects, if the rupture is adjourned till the elections are over we are comparatively safe.

The American papers anticipate that, after a meeting which was to take place on the 2d of June for the purpose of naming a candidate for the Presidency, the fever in the blood of the Washington Cabinet would begin to subside. At any rate, when the Presidential election is over, we may reasonably conclude that the urgent necessity which is felt for a quarrel with England will be over too, and the new incumbents of office will turn their attention to filling up places, rewarding friends, and punishing enemies, and leave us, if they have left us at peace so long, in undisturbed possession of the blessing of which they now seem so anxious to deprive us. *Everything, therefore, combines to inculcate upon our Government a temperate (we had almost said a temporizing) policy*, which may give angry passions time to cool, selfish objects time to be realized, and popular good sense time to decide on the merits of the dispute.

We can assert our own dignity without peevish haste; nay, all the better that we do not feel driven to show an irritable or quarrelsome spirit. We must endure no insult, but we must not be eager or anxious in endeavoring to discover offence, even where it may perhaps be intended. It well becomes us, as the elder, and certainly not the less powerful State, to be slow to believe that any Government can deliberately intend to seek a quarrel with us, and, even if satisfied that this is the case, to leave them up to the very last moment the most ample opportunity of reconsideration and retreat from a position hastily and unadvisedly taken up. The consciousness that we are equal to any encounter that may be forced upon us may well teach us patience and long-suffering. Still it must be confessed, though recent events in the United States do not menace us with immediate war, and though a strong effort on behalf of their country made by those classes which take little interest in ordinary politics may, perhaps, still arrest the course of the Government, that each new account we receive shows more and more clearly the predominance of a spirit fatal to relations of permanent good-will and amity between the United States and any Government faithful to those principles and traditions of which England may not unreasonably boast to be the representative. We have to do with men who habitually subordinate foreign to domestic politics, and who have now finally deserted the safe and honorable course of trusting to internal growth and development to secure their greatness, and have embarked on the endless and restless career of territorial conquest and annexation. If we be so fortunate as to get over the present danger, we cannot, therefore, hope for a long respite. Some new nation may be found, weak, disunited and tempting—some new combinations of parties which can only be secured by raising anew the war-cry against England, until at last, in some unhappy moment, the pretence so often repeated will turn into grave earnest, and both nations will be condemned to walk in tears of blood—the one that she had advanced so far; the other that without dishonor she could recede no further.

Effect of the News from the United States on the Fund.

From the Times (Money Article) June 2.

The confirmation from the United States this morning of the recognition of the piratical Government in Nicaragua caused the funds to open at a further decline of three-eighths per cent., but a recovery almost immediately took place, which was in a great degree maintained throughout the day. * * * The fact that the Democratic nomination for the next Presidential term was to take place today, the 2d of June, at Cincinnati, rendered it probable, however, that a less violent course would soon be adopted, as after that date President PIERCE and his rivals will have less inducement to pander to the popular passions. Meanwhile, the nature of the arguments used to justify the recognition of WALKER is clearly seen. In professing to take legal proceedings against WALKER'S agents and followers at New-York, the Government had already denounced him as a pirate, and since that time nothing has occurred except his defeat in the war waged by the Costa Ricans in defence of their independence, and which has resulted in his being threatened with extermination.

It is, moreover, observed that the pleas of President PIERCE,—that the government of WALKER has been accepted by the people of the country, and that the United States recognize, without question as to their source or organization, all Governments that may be able to establish themselves,—are known by all the world to be incorrect. So far from the Government of WALKER having been accepted by the people, he could only maintain himself by shooting General CORRAL, the head of the Nicaraguan army, and by threatening with a similar fate every citizen who should be found by word or writing to have encouraged the slightest resistance to his band. It is also notorious that his only means of supplying himself with funds has been by levying contributions on all the inhabitants, foreign as well as native.

In relation to the readiness of the United States to recognize all established Governments without reference to their origin, it is pointed out that the Republic of Liberia, which has been recognized for years by all the leading Governments of Europe, has vainly sought the same advantage from the Cabinet at Washington,—the reason for the refusal being that its people belong to a colored race. These advices likewise recall attention to the circumstance that the speakers in the Legislature at Washington who have been most anxious to excite sympathy for WALKER, are Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS (the Secretary of War) and Mr. QUITMAN, the two strongest advocates of American repudiation. The enthusiasm on the subject at New-Orleans, whence hundreds of armed volunteers were rapidly embarking, was at the same time avowedly to be attributed to a desire for the extension of Slavery.

The Effect of Crampton's Dismissal in England.

From the London Times, June 4.

We have received fresh intelligence from the United States as to the progress of Ministerial opinion and resolution with reference to this country, and are sorry to find that the prospects of a settlement of the dispute seem more remote than ever. We fear that the letter notifying to this Government the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON may be every day expected in England. This event, which, seen through the mist of the future, was calculated to inspire the most gloomy apprehensions, seems to have lost a little of its magnitude as it comes nearer, and to be, after all, a not unendurable evil. Considering how much we have already borne—how we have apologized and respologized—how we have offered to refer our case to arbitration, and submitted to see that arbitration refused—how we have argued, expostulated, and remonstrated, and all to no purpose, we may well allow this incident to pass over with the rest. *We have, at any rate, in this case the melancholy satisfaction that we are able to make a complete reprisal, and that a fortnight after Mr. Crampton has ceased to represent us at Washington Mr. Dallas will no longer exercise his functions as Representative of the United States at the Court of St. James.* There will, however, be this remarkable difference between the two cases,—that Mr. DALLAS has been treated with all respect, while Mr. CRAMPTON will be ordered to leave the territory of the Union after having endured more than probably any British Representative in any foreign Court during the present century has been called upon to submit to. Not only has Mr. CRAMPTON been subjected to a virtual trial in the persons of Messrs. HERTZ and STROBEL, whose veracity he has publicly and solemnly disputed, apparently not without very sufficient reason, but a new method of annoyance has been discovered, by which it is sought not merely to give a color to his dismissal, but to affix an indelible stain on a hitherto spotless character, and to send our Minister back to England not only dismissed, but degraded. Mr. CRAMPTON has advisedly stated in his letters to Lord CLARENDON that Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. MARCY, and Mr. CASS have severally admitted to him that Ruatan is an undoubted British possession, with which America has not the slightest claim to interfere. This statement is met with denials more or less earnest from the different persons implicated by it. But, besides these, evidence is now produced that Mr. CRAMPTON has himself admitted the falsehood of his own statements. What answer our Minister may be able to make to these accusations we do not know. In the meantime it seems very difficult to believe that a man of experience and ability should make deliberately and advisedly official statements which he has felt himself, subsequently, when challenged, obliged to withdraw. Here are Mr. CRAMPTON'S own words in the very last letter of the blue-book on Central America: "It will be with in your Lordship's recollection that Mr. CLAYTON was informed by Sir HENRY BULWER, before the treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession; and Mr. CLAYTON has on various occasions since, in conversation with me stated that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica or any other British West Indian island." It seems incredible that such a statement can have been disavowed so soon after it was made, and under circumstances so critical, and yet this is now the accusation which is pressed against Mr. CRAMPTON, and which we have reason to believe the United States Ministry intends to support. We must hear both sides before we condemn any one, but to us it certainly looks as if, the attempt to injure Mr. CRAMPTON by the evidence of HERTZ and STROBEL having failed, some new device was to be hit upon in order to justify, in the eyes of the American people, the determination of the Government by some means or another to remove the representative of Great Britain. *At any rate, if Mr. Crampton only remains at Washington to be held up to the American people as a man perpetually striving to undermine them by intrigue, or traduce them by calumny; if an institution, introduced and devised in the interests of peace, is to be perverted for the purposes of mutual irritation and recrimination, it would seem far better that, for a time at least, diplomatic intercourse should cease, and, at any rate, that this ground of offence should be taken away from between us. The American Government is doing its utmost to reconcile us to the impending dismissal of our Minister, and to convince us that his absence, however much to be regretted in ordinary times, is now a less evil and danger than his remaining in a place where office seems so sure to be given and taken.*

Something more, apparently, than the denunciations of their Government, the debates of their Senate, and the accusations of their press, is necessary to convince the American people that they have fallen into the hands of men who are embarking on wild and dangerous courses, with no fixed object but their own immediate popularity, with no fixed principle but their reelection to office. It has become so entirely a part of the American practice—at least, of the practice of those possessed of cultivated minds and considerable properties—to stand aloof from the fierce struggles of politics, and to leave the game to be fought out by more ignoble hands, that they seem to have extended to foreign relations the same apathy which they exercise with regard to domestic affairs, and to feel great surprise that any one should think of treating their Government as the real and efficient exponent of the national will, instead of some fortuitous agglomeration of atoms whirled together by the inexorable vortex of party and political necessities, and possessing no other object in common than the desire to retain the prize they have won at whatever cost, and by whatever means. This view of their Government is repeatedly presented to us by educated Americans, and we are desired to turn from the violence of popular leaders and scheming politicians to the opinion of those great classes who comprise the wealth, the respectability, and the equilibrium of the nation. *All we can say is, that we have waited and appealed in vain; that step after step has the Government of General Pierce advanced in its career of violence and aggression, while no voice has been raised, no hand stretched out, to arrest a course so full of danger and discredit. America will not submit to arbitration, because she is determined to seize Nicaragua whether the true terms of the Clayton Treaty authorize the seizure or not, and every advance we make is sure to be met in a spirit which seeks grounds for provocation out of every effort to conciliate.* From the people of America, in whose name these things are done, but with whose consent and assent we firmly believe they are not done, we seek for aid in vain. They give their Government but little support, but they do nothing to control it, and by their Constitution they are unable to remove it. Under these circumstances, we can only reiterate the suggestions we have made before—that we should avoid all occasions of offence, withdraw all points of contact, and wait with patience to see whether the objects of the American Government may not be satisfied by something short of the last extremity.

Alarm of the Popular Press in England.

From the London Telegraph, June 2.

The question is a simple one, and easy of solution. Is it worth our while to expend several millions of money, sacrifice several hundred thousand lives, jeopardize our commerce, lose our colonies, impoverish our country, and grind down with almost unbearable taxes, imposts, and exactions, the hard-worked millions of these islands, all for one object, the retention of a Mr. CRAMPTON, formerly a Government clerk, as our Minister at Washington—a Mr. MATTHEW, formerly a sporting officer in the Guards, ejected for bribery from a seat in Parliament, and then a Governor of the Bahamas, which post he resigned in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his conduct, as our Consul at Philadelphia—a Mr. BARCLAY, who has held a snug berth for years as Consul at New-York, and who, during that period, must have amassed enough money to retire with competence for the remainder of his days—and, lastly, to retain a Mr. ROWCROFT, of whom we know nothing, as our Consul at Cincinnati?

For the purpose of retaining these four individuals as our accredited agents in the United States, against the express wishes of the American Government, shall England go to war with our powerful trans-Atlantic cousins? Surely the war just terminated by a disgraceful peace, which we were obliged to accept, ought to be a lesson to curb the overweening pride of our countrymen. As to the performances of our army, the least said the better. Our men were brave to a fault, and that is all that can be conceded to the service. As to the genius of our officers, it has been proved to be beneath contempt. We had not enough military tact to keep a brigade of horses from starving; and the entire staff of the British army—engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry—were unable to devise a scheme to place under shelter a squadron of dragoons in the field. Civilians could construct a railway in an enemy's country, several miles in length, but and shelter the navvies employed, feed their men, and perform their duties without one single instance of failure. Civil engineers did this, because they were practical men, and because they were not checked and curbed by spurred and plumed staff nonentities. If the construction of that railway had been left to the army, not one mile of it would be at the present moment finished; and, during the progress of that mile, some hundreds of men would have been flogged at the triangles by our Provost Marshals. So much for the proved military genius of our officers. As to our Navy, we had old Admirals suffering from the gout, living on port wine, and, in inspired moments, under the influence of the juice of Oporto, raving about "sharpening their cutlasses," boarding the Muscovite in his stronghold, and threatening to "bring him to," reluctant Russ, and make him fight! And how did we manage that fight. Our wooden walls battered down, at long range, Bomarsund; did not venture to Cronstadt,

truly patriotic portion of the American people—and the language which we have ever held, in perfect and cordial sincerity, with regard to the American people, entitles us to do so—to aid us actively in the preservation of the peace. They can do so, for they are the majority, and in the United States the majority is all-powerful. They need to do so, for the last step of President PIERCE demonstrates that as little confidence can be placed in his prudence as in his principles. When WALKER appeared to be carrying all before him in Nicaragua, President PIERCE refused to recognize him; now that WALKER appears to be tottering on the verge of destruction, President PIERCE receives his envoy. The man who can thus act in defiance of every dictate of prudence and common sense, may at any moment adopt measures that render war inevitable.

We assure our American friends that this conviction is already becoming operative here in England. Next mail will convey to them intelligence of fluctuations in our money market—fluctuations attributable solely to the aspect of our relations with America. And we can tell them more, that the great American merchants here, and the manufacturers with whom they deal, are already talking seriously of restricting their operations within such limits as may expose them to the least possible risk in the event of a war breaking out. Fully one-half of the evils that actual war could inflict on the two countries, are about to be incurred in a state of peace, from the mere unsatisfactory aspect of our relations with the United States. We call upon the true patriots in North America to assist us in putting a stop to this ruinous state of affairs.

Our sole object in these remarks is to impress both on Englishmen and Americans the ridiculous and criminal light in which the two countries would present themselves to the world by going to war for the paltry objects that are now agitated between their Governments. When we shall have succeeded in this—when the voice of both nations has compelled their rulers to discuss their differences rationally—we are prepared to enter upon that controversy. At present a word misapprehended might have a prejudicial effect, and therefore we abstain. For the same reason we have avoided the vulgar braggadocio in which some of our cotemporaries have been pleased to indulge about the might of England. We are, perhaps, more fully aware of the real strength of our country than these braggarts, but we know that, with a high-spirited and energetic people like the Americans, to talk of such matters at such a crisis is wantonly to add fuel to the flames.

War Between Spain and Mexico.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 28th ult.

The Government was determined to proceed with the greatest energy in the Mexican affair. At a Cabinet Council, held the day before, it was resolved to send to the Gulf of Mexico, independently of the naval forces detached from Cuba, two ships of the line, one frigate and one corvette, which are to be placed under the command of a distinguished naval officer. One of those ships is now ready to put to sea, and the Government has ordered that the other should be fitted out with all possible dispatch.

The Cabinet had held several Councils to decide on the course to be pursued with respect to Mexico. There is every reason to believe that Spain will declare war against that Republic, should the latter refuse to execute the stipulations of the treaty of 1668 in favor of the Spanish subjects whose claims had been solemnly recognized by the Mexican Government and confirmed by a Legislative vote.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

From the London Times, June 3.

* * * Our surprise was great when the intelligence reached us that Spain had just declared war against another country; and greater still when it was told us that the antagonist summoned by her to the combat was—Mexico.

A war of Spain against Mexico! It seems rather a dream to amuse the imagination than a serious incident in the sober domain of reality. We are carried back to the times of the conqueror CORTEZ and of his iron band—to the glories of the Indian kings and to their awful overthrow. The events of this conflict are familiar to us all in the animated recital of the great American historian, PRESCOTT; but they are things of another day. A Spanish invasion of Mexico cannot, surely, be connected with the progress of modern affairs. We miss all the incidents of grave reality in such a dream. It is intelligible enough that a band of stern warriors, armed with weapons novel to the untaught Indian, and mounted on animals which seemed to him as monsters from another world, should fill his breast with panic and confusion. Let us suppose a band of green warriors dropped on our planet from the moon, mounted on hippogriffs, and using weapons which would be to our Lancaster guns what the Lancaster gun is to the yew bow of Sherwood Forest; let us suppose these fearful strangers to touch the earth suddenly in Kent or the Weald of Sussex, muttering strange incantations, and demanding of us instant reverence for some unknown power, with death as the alternative. We should send for our great warriors and our great priests—for the Earl of LUCAN and the Bishop of Bangor; but what if they failed us in the hour of need? London might soon share the fate of the capital of ancient Mexico. Such is the idea of Spanish conquest in Southern America in bygone days; but what similarity is there between those distant times and our own? The Mexico of the Indian was not the Mexico of the half-caste, but the Mexico of the half-caste long since ejected the Spaniard from her soil.

The Mexicans of our day and the Spaniards of our day would descend into the arena with almost equal arms. Can the Spain of 1856 send forth from her shores an army which could compete with any reasonable chance of success with the modern Mexicans upon their own soil? We know what incredible efforts it required from France and England to transport their legions to the Crimea, and to maintain them there,—how prodigal was the expenditure of our treasure, how great the sacrifice of British and of French lives; and is Spain equal to a similar enterprise? We cannot perceive in her, under present conditions, even the remotest elements of success.

All the armed force the Spanish Government can muster is needed at home for the maintenance of order. Spain has no armed, no mercantile marine, worthy of serious account. It will be well for her if, with her utmost efforts, she can succeed in retaining possession of that magnificent island—the great jewel of the Antilles—which still owns the dominion of the Spanish flag. For defense she would have with her the sympathies of Europe—for attack she would stand alone. The only result of her efforts would be to cover the Spanish name in those distant regions with new confusion and disgrace, and to pave the way for foreign aggression in Cuba.

The Spaniard who admits into his dreams the wild fancy of regaining on the mainland of America that which, once lost, was lost to him for ever, reckons without the presence of an antagonist with whom he at least is unable to cope. Not a month would pass from the day that the first of the half-dozen ships which constitute the Spanish Navy had driven into Vera Cruz the brig which constitutes the Navy of Mexico, when swiftly and sharply the Government at Washington would intervene in the discussion, and remove its solution to the Bay of Havana. Far mightier interests are at stake just now in the West than any in which Spain bears part. Let her stand aside, if she be wise, and leave the arena clear to others who may be driven to descend into it, however much against their will.

The Italian Question.

AUSTRIAN CIRCULAR.

The Frankfort *Journal* publishes the following as the substance of an Austrian circular, addressed by Count BUOL to Austrian diplomatic agents abroad. It is a reply to Count CAVOUR's memorandum of the 16th of April:

"Like the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries, Count BUOL starts from the principle that reforms in Italy are much needed. but, as to the means of those reforms, comes to a conclusion diametrically opposed to Sardinian policy.

While the memorandum of the 16th of April seeks the cause of the evils in Italy's political treasures, which Austria and the Italian Sovereigns, who have called in that power to her aid, have recourse to to put down revolutionary excitement in Italy, the Austrian circular dispatch considers such a state of things as the immediate consequence of a secret and wide-spread propaganda which continues to act in Italy. Sardinia, the only Italian State, according to Count CAVOUR, capable of opposing a firm barrier to the revolutionary spirit, is designated in Count BUOL's note as the focus of this propaganda.

The Vienna Cabinet hurls back at that of Turin the accusations brought by the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries against Austria and the Italian States above mentioned. The circular observes that it is just possible that Sardinia is working the revolutionary spirit with a view to her own territorial aggrandizement.

It also points that the barrier opposed to a revolutionary movement in Italy is not erected by Piedmont, but that it is based on the Austrian system and on foreign occupation and attributes the bitterness of Piedmont against Austria and the above-cited Italian States solely to the obstacles which this barrier opposes to the projects which Austria attributes to Sardinia."

STATE OF ITALY.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 31st of May, says:

The publication by the *Hanoverian Gazette* of a circular, which was forwarded by Count BUOL to the Austrian diplomatic agents at the different European Courts soon after Count CAVOUR's note of the 16th of April, has greatly annoyed people in office, as the document contains the expression of opinions relative to Sardinia, which were not intended to meet the public eye. The Austrian Government attributes the "critical" situation of Italy to the political ferment caused by the recent language of the Sardinian Ministers and deputies, but such can hardly be the case, as travelers who have recently arrived from the Italian Peninsula, assured me that the inhabitants of the Roman and Neapolitan States are in almost total ignorance of what passes in Sardinia. One of the travelers alluded to, who is our fellow-countryman, states that there is a very general feeling of discontent in Italy, "but little chance of a serious outbreak," as the people well know that they cannot obtain the fulfillment of their wishes by force.

Some little authentic intelligence has also been received from Parma. The number of persons who have been arrested in that Duchy is between 150 and 160, and about 40 have been transported to the fortresses in Lombardy, but my informant was unable to say why the subjects of the Duchess LOUISA of Parma had been removed to Austrian prisons. The state of siege, which is no longer so strictly maintained as it was a fortnight or three weeks since, will be abolished "as soon as the political offenders have been tried,"—which, put into plain English, means that it is likely to be maintained for an indefinite period. The Parma *Gazette* not long since denied that there was an Austrian police in the Duchy, but the official paper is less well-informed than are some of the inhabitants of this city, who well know that the Director of the Police in the Ducal capital is M. FRANCESCONI, formerly a counselor of the Government at Milan.

Interesting from Russia.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL FUGITIVES.

Berlin (June 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

While at Warsaw the Emperor signed an amnesty for political fugitives and other emigrants, the nature and extent of which may be gathered from the following circular dispatch, which the Government has forwarded to its representatives abroad:

SIR: Numerous Polish fugitives having seen their errors, are penetrated with the desire to return to their country, but they hesitate to apply for the permission to return from the uncertainty as to the fate which awaits them here. The Emperor, our august master, is not by any means disposed to repel the wishes that proceed from a feeling which, however tardily it may show itself, has nevertheless a claim on his clemency. His Majesty the Emperor is willing generously to forget the whole past life of all fugitives that have long been under the influence of error, or have been guilty of offences, whether they be natives of the Kingdom of Poland or of the neighboring provinces of the Empire of Russia; he declares himself to be in mercy willing and ready to receive their submission, and to permit their return to their homes, without their being liable to any juridical prosecution or other examination. His Majesty permits them further, as soon as they have returned, to reenter upon all their civic rights, and those who during a space of three years shall have conducted themselves irreproachably will be admissible to the service of the State, in which they will have an opportunity of evincing their sincerity by making themselves useful to the country. The only persons that will be excluded from these benefits are such as have shown in their conduct an irreconcilable hostility to the Imperial Government, and still retain this feeling.

You, Sir, are empowered to bring this decision of His Majesty to the knowledge of the Polish absentees now resident abroad, and to receive the applications for pardon of those who belong to the above-mentioned category. You will have the goodness to receive all such applications as may be made to you, and forward them, in conformity with the settled course of business, to the proper authorities of the empire, or of the kingdom, according to the birth-place of the applicant, so that they may be laid before the Emperor for his supreme sanction

Receive the assurances, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

WARSAW, May, 27, 1856.

The first intimation of this amnesty having really been signed was given by the Emperor himself to the Polish nobility at the ball, which they had arranged in his honor at Warsaw on the 26th.

Americans in Paris.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of the American-European Express Exchange Company, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from 26th of May to 3d of June, 1856:

F. A. Napier, New-York, J. W. Tucker and family, New-York, Barnes L. Solomon, New-York. C. L. Sharpsteen, New-York, Anthony Dey, Jr., New-York, Chauncey J. Hawley, New-York, David P. Hilton, New-York, Mrs. M. Van Kleeck, New-York, Mrs. J. B. Hardenburg, New-York, J. Y. Wendell, New-York, Ward McAllister, New-York, F. Kühne and lady, New-York, Isaac Ames, New-York, P. Lorillard Ronalds, New-York, Thomas Hiller, New-York, M. Hartley, New-York, James Vandervoort, New-York, Philip Bissinger, New-York, Theodore Bedell, New-York, Samuel Beuhl, New-York, Mrs. R. Moulton, New-York, James D. Davis, New-York, B. Berend, New-York, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Grinnell, New-York, S. J. Sawyer, New-York, R. H. Berdell, New-York, Charles P. Berdell New-York, Edwin J. Dryden, New-York, Miss A. Houghmont, New-York, J. R. Dickson, New-York. John E. Gavit, Albany, C. A. Bremer, Albany. T. J. Grand, Philadelphia, Aug. Wilson, M. D., Philadelphia, R. T. Trefich, Philadelphia, T. W. Evans, Philadelphia, W. F. Bright, M. D. Philadelphia. Josiah Quincy, Boston, T. Johnson, Jr. Boston, John Chandler, Boston. W. M. Walker, Maryland; H. Hutchinson, Newark, N. J.; Jos. Bernard, Louisiana; E. Edwin Hall, Hartford; Carlton Bayley, Rock River; J. W. Easter, Baltimore; J. Wethered, Wetheredville; Mrs. Dr. J. Wilson, Cincinnati; Andrew D. White, Syracuse. Timon Finn, Syracuse; S. Brannan, San Francisco; Volney French, Wisconsin.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, June 3, 1856.

The weather continues very fine, but, with a firmer trade at Mark-lane yesterday, we had to-day a good consumptive inquiry for all articles of Breadstuffs. WHEAT sold to a fair extent at an advance of 2d.@3d. ₰ bushel on inferior qualities, and at Friday's prices for better descriptions. FLOUR was also in improved demand, and brought Friday's rates for a moderate quantity. INDIAN CORN—White in some little request at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ₰ qr. for New-Orleans; Northern Yellow and Mixed dull at 28s (@ 28s. 6d. ₰ qr. BEEF without change in value, and quiet. In PORK one or two sales of American at 85s. ₰ bbl.—as supplies increase a reduction will have to be submitted to. Buyers of BACON hold off until next week in expectation of their buying on rather easier terms, present prices being considered too high. LARD is in good demand, and scarce; fair refining quality has brought 55s. ₰ cwt. TALLOW steady for fine North American at 47s. 6d.@48s. In COTTON the market remains dull, and prices slightly favor the buyer this week. Sales yesterday were 8,000 bales, and to-day 5,000 bales—2,000 in the two days being for export or speculation. In Manchester there is very little doing. Middling Orleans (at Liverpool) is quoted at 6 3-16d.; Middling Mobiles and Uplands, 6 1-16d ₰ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Another Report.

SUGAR to-day was again in good demand, and extreme rates have been paid. Nothing done in MOLASSES. Of COFFEE, 470 bags Costa Rica realised 57s. 6d.@62s. 6d. ₰ cwt. TEA without alteration; common Congou 9d. ₰ lb. The transactions in RICE have been at rather irregular rates. 50 tons St. Domingo LOGWOOD sold at £5 7s. 6d. ₰ ton.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

SATURDAY, May 31.—Sales of Cotton to-day, 10,000 bales, (including 3,000 American on speculation and for export;) 1,000 Surat, 400 Brazil, 300 Egyptian, and 5,300 American to the trade. The market closed firm, at yesterday's quotations.

SUNDAY, June 1.—*America* arrived from Boston.

MONDAY, June 2.—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 American on speculation and export; 5,170 American, 1,200 Surats, 400 Egyptian, and 230 Brazil, to the trade. Market more plentifully supplied and without animation, at closing prices of last week.

TUESDAY.—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales; market inanimate.

LIVERPOOL, (evening) June 3.—In BREADSTUFFS a better tone in the market, and last week's prices fully maintained. PROVISIONS—Beef dull, and without change; Bacon in good demand, at full prices; Lard in good demand at 55s.@56s., but very little offering. TALLOW—Unchanged. RESIN has advanced, and 4s. 6d. is now asked for common.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.

Governor Reeder's Address at the Broker's Board, Boston.

From the Traveller, June 16.

By special invitation, over a hundred of the wealthiest and most influential of our merchants and other citizens assembled to-day, at the rooms occupied by the Broker's Board, in Union Building, for the purpose of hearing the presentation of the Kansas difficulty, and its remedy, by Governor REEDER. It is probable that a long time has elapsed since so many distinguished, wealthy and influential men of Boston were convened in such a meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Mr. WALLEY, of Roxbury, who, with a brief preface, introduced Governor REEDER to the audience.

Governor REEDER said the probability was that gentlemen were posted up, but, from his experience, he believed those engrossed in business were too apt to look upon the troubles in Kansas as not being near them, and as being mere transitory outbreaks. Here they were mistaken—for the whole was but the steady and persistent effort of men acting through others, with the view, not of subjugating Kansas, but Territory sufficient to constitute a dozen States, and giving it up to Slavery.

If Kansas became a Slave State, the territory beyond it would be more accessible to Slavery and less so to freemen; while, if we made it a Free State, all the territory next to the Pacific must be eventually preserved by freemen.—A region of country 1,800 miles wide, the fate of which must depend on the fate of Kansas. California was a Free State, but determined efforts were being made to constitute the southern part of it a Slave State.

If we lose Kansas and the rest of the territory westward to the Rocky Mountains, we will have New-Mexico completely isolated by Slave States, with no hope of constituting anything but three or four Slave States. Let all this take place, no man need to suggest the results which would follow, when Slavery thus held the reins beyond recall—the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade, the right to hold slaves *in transitu* through the Free States, the annexation of Cuba, Nicaragua, &c.

The political power of the North once thus lost, could never be regained. We had only preserved the equilibrium of power by great effort, and the last Free State added was only admitted after a severe contest; so that, once gaining the upper hand, Slavery would never surrender it.

Again, there was a constant surplus population, which always ran off into the West from Ohio to Iowa—a running over of society—and these waves were still going west from the whole.

It was true, that free and slave labor never could dwell together. Then, if Kansas fell, whither would the mechanic and laborer go? Supposing the Northwestern territory had been invaded and dedicated to Slavery, and all the region west of Pittsburg been dedicated to the negro—all the vast population would have been dammed up here, with consequent poverty, degradation, destitution and ignorance. If Kansas be the barrier established by Slavery, the overflow of double the number of States would be dammed back upon us.

We were all looking to the time when there should be one continuous line of freemen stretching across the Continent, until the foremost American pioneer should stand upon the borders of the Pacific, and look out upon India and China.

This question involved national glory; millions of wealth, flowing in when the great avenues of East India trade should flow over the Union. A free white laboring population, energetic and hardy, on that line, would accomplish all this in fifteen years. But give it up to Slavery, and its blighting influences, and the history of the Past proved that it would be an age before it took place.

With a different audience he would dilate upon these themes, but to this audience it was only necessary to furnish food for thought.

SUICIDE—On Saturday afternoon last, Mrs. TRABT, wife of MICHAEL TRABT, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Hudson River, at the foot of Union-street, Poughkeepsie. The body was immediately recovered. An inquest was held by Coroner TAYLOR, and the verdict was in accordance with the facts.

THE SPLITTERS' CONVENTION.

Ninety Persons and Six Delegates Present—Commodore Stockton Expected but Not Forthcoming.

THE COMMODORE THE CHOICE OF THE MEETING.

A Fizzle and an Adjournment Sine Die.

SECOND DAY.

The splitters from the North American Convention met again yesterday afternoon at National Hall, Canal-street. The attendance was perhaps 90, outsiders and all. Some excitement had been got up in expectation of Commodore STOCKTON's arrival. Shortly after 1 o'clock, Mr. A. S. LIVINGSTON, of New-Jersey, called the meeting to order.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio stated that he saw his name inserted in the morning journals as a Vice-President. He strongly objected to any such association with the meeting. He belonged to the American party, and as FILLMORE had accepted the nomination, he would, with all his power, support FILLMORE [Cheers.]

The President then called for the Report of the Committee on Resolutions, whereupon Mr. BAIRD of New Jersey, read the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The Convention which assembled in this City on the 12th of June, having departed from the original purpose for which it was called together, and made its final action subservient to and dependent upon the will of another organization, distinct and hostile to the American Party; and whereas, the entire delegations of New-Jersey and Delaware, and parts of those of New-York and Iowa, disapproving the course of the majority of said Convention, having left it, and invited delegations from other States to unite with them in an independent expression of the views of those Americans who condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, who are opposed to the present Federal Administration, in favor of freedom in Kansas, and in favor of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency who accord with them in principle, both with regard to the great doctrine that Americans should rule America, and in disapprobation of the atrocious violation of the compact of peace of 1820—therefore

1. *Resolved*, That as Americans we are unwilling to be absorbed by or rendered subservient to those who have been the allies of the foreign element and foes to the recognition of the distinctive principles of the American Party, and that we cannot look to them for, or receive at their dictation, our candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. But that those candidates can only be presented to Americans by representations of the American Party who acknowledge in all its obligations the doctrine that Americans should rule America.

2. That we are opposed to the present corrupt and imbecile Administration which has proved false to the principles which brought it into power, false to the cause of human freedom, to true democracy and every emotion of patriotism.

3. That the present Administration distinguished as it is for the ruthless proscription of the American born and by its preference for foreigners who swarm in the Government offices, deserves the unanimous condemnation of every American who toils for his daily bread.

4. That the encouragement extended by the party in power to the indiscriminate introduction of aliens, is a grievous wrong to the American producing classes, tending to reduce their wages to the European "ten cent" standard, and place in competition with our own American working man the degraded serf and pauper labor of the Old World.

5. That American labor and interests, are entitled to all the protection which is needful to defend them against aggression.

6. That such river and harbor improvements as are required for the protection of private property and the promotion of the National welfare, ought to receive the fostering aid of the Government.

7. That the great interests of foreign and domestic commerce, as well as the preservation of the Union, require the immediate construction of a railway connecting across the Continent, the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific.

8. That freedom of speech in the person of a Senator of the United States, by a ruffian attack, which would disgrace the minions of despotic authority, has been assailed on the spot where liberty and the law should protect it, and that if freemen cannot speak and legislate unless with arms on their persons, it is time that they should arm in defence of their rights.

9. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, perpetrated for the purpose of continuing in power the present Administration and its supporters, was uncalled-for by the people, North or South; that it is a breach of the National faith, and a violation of the National honor, and was designed to array one section of the country against the other; that it is an aggression upon Freemen and Free Territory, and that it cannot and will not be recognized as having valid authority—but that, notwithstanding the abrogation by law of that Compromise, it must and shall forever be considered as existing, and the Territory consecrated by it to Free labor must and shall forever so remain.

10. That the efforts of the present Administration and party in power to force, by outrage and violence and armed intervention, the institution of Slavery upon Kansas, are at variance with the Constitution and every principle of free government, and whether they may temporarily succeed or not, the people of the North demand, and all patriots at the South who feel bound by the honorable engagements of their predecessors will concede, that Kansas should be free.

11. That we have entire confidence in the principles and heroic character of ROBERT F. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, and that we present him to the people of the United States as an American candidate for the Presidency, who will, if elected, respect the Constitutional rights of all sections, while he possesses the intrepid will and the moral courage which will enable him, when necessary, to arrest any violation, by either section, of the rights of the other.

12. Praises KENNETH RAYNOR.

Mr. GEORGE O. JONES, of New-York, moved the adoption of the resolutions, which motion was unanimously carried, and three cheers given for Commodore STOCKTON.

Mr. ALLEN, of New-Jersey, said that, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the Convention adjourned on the previous day, they had been unable to communicate with their candidate, Commodore STOCKTON. They had telegraphed to him, however, and trusted that he would arrive in time to address the meeting before it adjourned.

Mr. RAUCH, of Philadelphia, then commenced to talk against time. It was difficult, he said, for him to make a speech for speaking's sake. He would venture to say why he thought that the standard which they had raised was destined to be invincible. Everything must have a start, and they now took the start for the true American Party. He believed that the sentiment of every man, who loved his country and had a common school education, was that Americans should rule America. He would a thousand times rather meet with a defeat under the present banner than be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, a pack horse to the political jugglers who were seeking to rule the country. He thought a great deal of GREELEY and THURLOW WEED, as intellectual men, but he could not consent to ride in their cars. The speaker said much more to the same effect.

When he sat down, Mr. BUTLER, of New-Jersey, moved that the Convention should adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, had some remarks to offer. He was a spectator of that wild scene, that hot bed of pollution, at the Apollo Rooms, which, he was happy to say, he quitted in disgust. He had listened to the resolutions, and indorsed them with all his heart. Every true American must feel his heart glow at the noble American spirit breathed in them. And much more (said Mr. WOOD) to the same purpose.

The President then stated that the motion to adjourn was next in order. He accordingly put the motion, which was carried, and the regular meeting adjourned, *sine die*. Thirty or forty persons still remained, who insisted on getting AUGUSTINE DUGANNE into the chair. That gentleman was not averse. He made a brief speech, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Americans in all sections of the country, without distinction of organization, do rebuke, and are opposed to, the infamous and corrupt measures which have characterized the course of the present Administration.

The thirty or forty individuals who remained, to represent "all sections of the country, without distinction of organization," rebuked the Administration, as requested by Mr. DUGANNE, by shouting "Aye." Mr. DUGANNE then vacated the Chair, and twenty persons left the Hall. The ten or fifteen that remained were disposed to call another meeting. But they didn't. The whole affair was a fizzle.

Tomatoes for Cows.

It is not too late, by any means, to still secure a large crop of Tomatoes. They may even be grown from the seed after this date, but the better plan is to procure a quantity of plants, and set them out in any spare corners of the garden and in the field. They may be planted between the rows of early corn or potatoes. It is needless to say anything in commendation of them as an article of human food, but we think they will yet be used extensively as food for stock. The proportion of solid nutriment furnished by this plant is not large, still it is not inconsiderable; and taking into account the great bulk obtained from a very small surface of ground, we have no reason to doubt the profitableness of tomatoes as food for cows, hogs, &c. A friend writes us that last season he boiled a bushel a day, with a little meal and some green pumpkins and squashes, and fed five cows upon the mixture. The result was a large increase of milk, and a peculiarly rich flavor and color of the butter. A friend at our elbow says he has fed tomatoes, both cooked and raw, to his cows, and with the happiest results.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Hudson River Association.

The Baptist Church, Strong-place, Brooklyn, was filled yesterday by an attentive audience, met on occasion of the anniversary of the "Hudson-River Association," when, among other matters, an eloquent and masterly sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of this City. His subject was, *The Priesthood of the Church*. Confining the significancy of the word "Church" to its legitimate application, as distinct from a nominal profession, he showed, very conclusively, that there is a close relation between correct notions as to the nature of *civil* liberty and due conceptions of *religious* freedom; that the doctrine which disowns the authority of a self-constituted priesthood is not only in accordance with God's word, but naturally, and of necessity, is the correct and inevitable foundation of civil freedom. The text justified the assumption that every *regenerate* person is spiritually a priest, and that though ministers have their appropriate duties, they have no authoritative preëminence either in matters of faith or obligation. "Ye, also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, a *holy priesthood*, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God, through Jesus Christ." The preacher observed that the opposite position, which is error, was confined to the Church of Rome.

The Association was then organized, and its sittings were continued over the day to terminate on Wednesday evening.

A Bit of a College Row.

A New-Haven correspondent informs us that another disturbance occurred between about thirty students of Yale College and the "Townies," or town's people, on Saturday night, in which several on both sides were injured. The fight originated in a quarrel between a Southern student and another young man, concerning the proper epithet which should be applied to PRESTON S. BROOKS in consideration of his assault on Senator SUMNER. One declared that he was a coward, and the other insisted that he was a gentleman. The dispute ended in a personal conflict between the parties and their respective partisans, which was arrested, as were many of the participants, by the Police.

The Open Drawbridge.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 17, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having read in your paper, as well as others, an account of a "Narrow escape on the Harlem Railroad," and having seen some remarks, such as "They should be compelled to stop every train before crossing the draw," I beg leave to state that every train *does* stop before crossing the bridge, both of the New-York and Harlem, and New-York and New-Haven Railroads; and also that they cross slowly enough to allow them to break up in a few moments, if necessary. There was, therefore, but little cause for the alarm prevailing in the train.

FORDHAM.

A Splitter Misunderstood.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 17, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your reporter misunderstood my remarks in the American ("Splitters") Convention. I did not say that "we must ignore local questions, because they do not belong to the great principles of Americanism." I only contend that the American question is the leading question, and must not be ignored by an American Convention, either by an evasive Platform, or the nomination of candidates who do not favor American principles. I agree with the great body of the people of the Free States, that Kansas must be a Free State, and that the "Compact of Peace" should be restored.

E. H. RAUCH.

The Veterans of 1812.

The veterans never let their patriotism die out. Yesterday they commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and in the evening went in a body to Barnum's Museum, to see patriotism done up in the "Battle of Saratoga"—the $500 prize drama. To-day they fire a salute and parade, in commemoration of the declaration of the war of 1812.

Terrible Loss of Life by Shipwreck.

By a telegraphic dispatch to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Quebec, 17th inst., it appears that the ship *Pallas* has been wrecked at St. Paul's Islands, and *eighty-two* of the passengers were lost.

Found Drowned.

The body of a man was picked up Monday afternoon at Robbins' Reef, and taken to Quarantine, (S. I.) He was about thirty-eight years of age, five feet eight inches high. Dressed with black frock coat, bombazine pants and vest; had $18 in gold and bills in his pocket.

☞ The award of premiums on the late trial of steam fire engines, was made in the Board of Councilmen on Wednesday evening, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on Friday evening. It was based upon the report of a Board of Engineers, appointed for the purpose by the Committee on Fire Department, of which Board each competitor was allowed to nominate one member, the Committee naming the fourth. In addition to the public trial already reported, each engine had a private trial before the examiners, and great pains were taken to make the examination thorough in all respects. The report awards the first premium to LEE & LARNED's, the second to BURNHAM's, the third to JAS. SMITH's machine. On the last trial of LEE & LARNED's engine, steam was raised to working pressure in 8¾ minutes, and then it threw an inch and three-eighths stream about 206 feet horizontally.

LAFARGE HOUSE.—A new marble-front hotel, erected upon Broadway on the site of one of the same name that was burned down two years ago, was opened on Monday last for the reception of guests. The Lafarge contains more than two hundred suites of rooms, and is designed to afford permanent accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. The furniture of all the principal apartments is of rosewood, of uniform style, and without any gilt decorations whatever. The parlors, dining, and tea rooms are very neatly frescoed. The entire cost of furnishing the house is stated at $100,000. The proprietors are Messrs. BURROUGHS & STONE, and the owner of the building Mr. LAFARGE.

☞ The new steamboats *George Washington* and *George Law*, intended for the South Tenth-street Ferry Company, are completed and ready for service. The engines and boilers were built by Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works.

Steam has been applied, and the engines work to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Engineer, Mr. WM. H. SKIDMORE. When will they begin to run? When will the terms of the contract be complied with? It is about time.

☞ The *George Law* brought home, on Friday, from Aspinwall, a little fellow, some 15 months old, found amid the wreck made by the late Railroad calamity there,—father and mother, and relatives, were all killed. No one knows the foundling's name or nation. He was picked up unhurt amid the maimed. Col. TOTTEN sent it to New-York, in care of the stewardess of the *George Law*.

☞ On Sunday evening, Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT was installed as pastor of the Central Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in Sixth-street, near Broadway. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, the charge delivered to the pastor by Rev. Dr. HARDENBURG, and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. DEWITT.

Board of Governors.

The Board met yesterday. The President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., was sufficiently recovered from his late severe illness to be able to attend.

A communication was received from the Warden of Randall's Island, furnishing the census on the 31st May, as follows: Boys 642, girls 259—total, 901. Of these, the number at school is 618, children too young for school, 57; in Hospital, 197; at Idiot Home, 29—total as before, 901. This is stated to be a *smaller* number than has been in the Institution during the past four years. Two of these boys have escaped lately.

A communication was also received from the Committee of the Medical Board at Bellevue Hospital, in reference to the rapid increase in the amount expended for extra diet. The committee, in a long report, say it is necessary and inevitable, but "propose for the future" to do what is the invariable rule in all European hospitals, namely: "that the visiting physicians and surgeons shall themselves order *from day to day*, at the *bedsides* of the patients, such extras as may be deemed advisable."

Upon which Gov. DRAPER remarked that such had been, and ought always to have been, understood as the rule.

Mr. R. G. Hatfield wrote, offering to make all necessary working drawings, and generally to superintend the proposed new erections on Blackwell's Island, at 5 per cent. on the amount expended.

There are NO lightning rods on RANDALL'S Island.

A patentee applied and was present to demonstrate to the Committee on Supplies the efficiency of his contrivance.

Another person proposed to exterminate *all the rats* on the Islands for $150. He catches them alive and carries them off, and wants no money unless the Committee are satisfied. He gets 25 per hundred for them, sold to the furriers. Gov. TITMARSH thought the proposal very economical. From one child it was lately difficult to separate a rat which had *masticated it severely*. Referred to Committee, of which Gov. TITMARSH is one.

A resolution of the Twelfth Ward School Officers was forwarded to the Board of Governors. It runs thus: "*Resolved*—That a Committee of three be appointed to wait on the Board of Governors, requesting of them the whole of the school building on Randall's Island, for the entire and exclusive use and control of the school held therein." They express a wish for a harmonious arrangement and increased facilities. Referred.

An unusual number of communications were read, and several appropriations were voted, but upon matters of no great public interest. Iron tanks were discussed, as preferable to wood, upon a resolution applying to the Lunatic Asylum. Which resolution was adopted.

A plan for a "lock-up" on Randall's Island was submitted by a Committee of the Board. It is intended for prisoners sent up there to work, and to accommodate a squad of 70 persons. Referred, to inquire the expense of working plans. Adjourned.

Number remaining week ending June 14: Bellevue Hospital, 581; Lunatic Asylum, 600; Alms-House 1,111; Penitentiary, 546; Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary, 28; Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse, 289; Penitentiary Hospital from Alms-House, 20; Workhouses, 498; Small-pox Hospital, 19; City Prison, 282; Second District Prison, 7; Third District Prison, 22; Randall's Island, 848; Randall's Hospital, 190; Colored Home, 321; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at nurse, 215; Total, 5,702; Decrease, 33. Number remaining June 7, 5,735; Number admitted, 1,162; Total, 6,897. Died, 16; Discharged, 1,054; Sent to Penitentiary, 118; Sent to State Prison, 7; Total, 1,195.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Teachers' Institute.

The Hudson County Teachers' Institute commenced its session at the Court House, on Monday morning. The teachers in attendance are from all parts of the County except Jersey City, in which there is no vacation of the Schools for this purpose. J. B. THOMSON, State Agent, is Conductor of the exercises. JAMES L. FISH and A. H. CHASE, are the Secretaries, and W. H. DICKSTADER, is the Treasurer. Three sessions are held daily. The morning session is from 10 until 12 o'clock, the afternoon session is from 2 until 5 o'clock, and the evening session commences at 7½ o'clock. The object of the Institute is the improvement of Teachers in their vocation. The evening sessions are devoted to lectures. The lecture on Monday evening was by J. B. THOMSON, whose subject was the qualifications of teachers. The lecturer last evening was Judge NAAR, of Trenton. On Wednesday evening J. N. MCELLIGOTT, LL.D., of Newark, will lecture; on Thursday evening, Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, and on Friday evening, Dr. PHILLIPS, State Superintendent of Schools.

Hoboken.

COMMISSIONERS OF ASSESSMENT.—The Hoboken Council, on Monday evening, appointed CHARLES T. PERRY, CHARLES SPIELMAN and RICHARD COLE, Commissioners of Assessment for the street improvements in Washington, Hudson, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth streets.

Jersey City.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—DAVID SCOTT, auctioneer, of Jersey City, sold 52 lots at auction, yesterday, at Danforth-place, 2½ miles from Jersey City, on the road to Bergen Point. The property was owned by Mr. DANFORTH, of New-York. The lots were 25 by 100 feet in size, and were sold in plots, at prices varying from $185 to $210 each, averaging about $200 each. Five fine dwellings were also sold. The prices indicate that real estate is rising in value.

English University Degrees.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 11th instant, is an article by Mr. C. A. BRISTED, in relation to the mooted point of the degrees of D. C. L. and LL. D., as conferred by the University of Cambridge. Mr. B. winds up by saying that "it would puzzle any one to find LL. D. in a Cambridge Calendar." Now I don't pretend to decide the question what LL. D. or D. C. L. confers on the possessor of either, but referring to my three copies of the Cambridge Calendar, (DEIGHTON'S Edition) for the years 1852, '53 and '54, I cannot find either among Masters, Professors, or Fellows, the letters D. C. L. appended to a name, but LL. D. appears in scores of places. All the Regius professors of the civil law are LL. D.'s from WALTER HADDON, appointed in 1550, to HENRY S. MAINE, in 1847. I am inclined to the opinion that the TIMES' critic of a certain book (out of which

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856.

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☞ The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, with Havre and Southampton dates to the 4th inst., four days later, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. We learn by this arrival that the news of the recognition of the Rivas-Walker Government had been received in England, and intelligence of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON was daily expected. We have devoted considerable space to the views of the British people on these events as expressed in leading London journals, and we comment upon their purport elsewhere in this morning's paper. There is little news of general interest. Spain is said to be preparing in earnest for a war with Mexico; the London *Times* ridicules the idea as preposterous. The Italian question remains unchanged. It is still discussed in the English papers, though, for the time being, it is superceded by the more engrossing topic of a threatened diplomatic rupture with the United States.

☞ The Stockton Convention in this City arrived at lame and impotent conclusions. It met again yesterday, with a slim show of Delegates, adopted a long series of resolutions, and experienced disappointment in the non-appearance of the Commodore, who was expected to make an address, but did not signify that he was aware of the demonstration in his favor. The resolutions adopted were Anti-Administration throughout. The proceedings, however, were wholly without significance.

Difficulty with England.

The arrival of the Havre steamer, which left Southampton on the 4th inst., has put us in possession of the leading London journals to that date, from which we can form a tolerably correct opinion of the effect which the positive announcement of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the three Consuls will have upon the British public, and the course which will be pursued by the ministry when the event is officially announced. The certainty of it had already been received, but without the dispatch of Secretary MARCY, giving the reasons in full for sending back the offending Minister. The worst and most irritating part of the news has reached them without the soothing and conciliatory explanations of our Secretary, and it has not produced any acrimonious or belligerent feelings, if we can accept the tone of the London Press as a correct indication of the popular sentiment; and when it shall be found that on the enlistment question we have no longer any cause of quarrel with the British Government, and that Mr. CRAMPTON was sent back on purely personal grounds, we have little doubt that there will be a perfectly satisfactory feeling, and that immediate steps will be taken for the re-establishment of diplomatic intercourse. The *Times*, it is true, intimates that Mr. DALLAS will be immediately dismissed as an act of reprisal, the moment that the official news of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON is received, and such an event may have been resolved on, to satisfy the public sentiment; but, if it should happen, it by no means follows that anything serious would follow as a natural consequence. The contrary is much more probable; and it is very evident from the tone of the British journals that a rupture of the friendly relations existing between the two countries is looked upon with the greatest alarm and horror, and as a thing not to be thought of as within the range of possibility, especially for such a trifling cause as the dismissal of an officer who has not the slightest claim upon the sympathies of the people. All other political subjects appear to have been swallowed up by the "American difficulty," but the stock market, which is always the most sensitive interest in such cases, and the first to indicate a feeling of panic, has scarcely been affected at all by the intelligence from this side of the Atlantic of the recognition of the PADRE VIJIL and the dismissal of the British Minister. And, as the feeling of Downing-street must at once spread to the "City," it is safe to infer that the ministry were not unduly excited by the rumors that had reached them.

The *Times* regards the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON as an electioneering manœuvre on the part of the President to secure the nomination, and thinks that, after the 1st of November, there will be no difficulty whatever in restoring friendly relations, and counsels prudence and caution. The action of the Cincinnati Convention will dispel all illusive ideas on this subject, and be sufficient to convince them, on the other side of the water, that threatening a war with England is not now the way to talk for Buncombe. Take the expression of the English journals altogether, they are far less blustering and belligerent than we had anticipated, though, as our readers are aware, we have never, for a moment, entertained the thought that there would be any war between the two countries, growing out of the enlistment difficulty, or the Central American question.

The Eternal City.

Every city in the world during some short period of the year sinks into repose, its inhabitants migrate into the country and its avenues of business and pleasure cease to throb with the brisk pulsation of social life. London in September and October becomes torpid; Paris, during the same period, takes a nap. Until within a few years New York was deserted in July and August, but ever since 1853, our great Crystal Palace year, our citizens have no sooner quitted us for their Summer excursions than a flood of country folk rush in to supply their places, and overflow the City with a new community. The round of life in New-York is therefore eternal. When the City goes into the country, the country comes into the City.

No proof of this can be afforded more convincing than the working of all places of public amusement. Even the "Eternal City" *par eminence*, collapses in the hot months, and all its inhabitants who can, abandon it to escape its malaria. But New-York never collapses. The constant tide of travel keeps its streets and hotels always full, and even the Italian Opera has found a generous support in mid-Summer. Such are the advantages of the position of New-York, whose prosperity knows no ebb; which is healthy at all seasons, and where the whirl and excitement of business may always be relieved by rational and enlivening amusements; where the cars of commerce incessantly empty into her lap the luxuries and wealth of all parts of the world. Mons. BEAUVALLET, the author of "Rachel in the New World," thinks it must be very easy to go mad in this country, an impression which he seems to have received on first landing in New-York. But, he did not remain long enough to become used to our rapid ways. Men are more liable to go mad from *ennui* than excitement, and that is a complaint which we never see among the fatal diseases enumerated in our bills of mortality.

Mr. Buchanan as a Fillibuster.

The following resolutions, respecting the future policy of the Democratic Party towards Central America and Cuba, were adopted by the Cincinnati Convention:

Resolved, That in view of such commanding interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers a passage across the oceanic Isthmus.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will expect of the next Administration that every effort be made to *insure an ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico*—to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which is emptied into its waters the products raised upon our soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people in our Western valleys and the Union at large.

As these resolutions were proposals couched in the most vague and ambiguous language, and may be made to signify anything and everything, according to the climate and interests for which they are intended, it is important to gather, as far as it is possible from past declarations, how they must necessarily be interpreted by the candidate of the Democracy for the Chief Magistracy of the country.

No one has forgotten the joint dispatch of Messrs. BUCHANAN, MASON and SOULE, under date Oct. 18, 1854, which forms the principal document of the famous Ostend Conferences. It is not our purpose to renew criticism, at this late period, of that remarkable paper; but simply to note down a few *facts* with which to refresh the memory of Democrats in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, who, fifteen months ago, recorded their determination never to support, under any circumstances, any of the men who had lowered the national reputation, as they charged Mr. BUCHANAN with having done, by the adoption of principles which they deemed so detrimental to the interests of the country.

The entire document to which Mr. BUCHANAN's signature was appended relates to the acquisition of Cuba, and consists of a long tissue of arguments in favor of the purchase and against the right of Spain to refuse to sell that island. "On this grave and important matter, submitted to their consideration, there had been," says the document, "a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments" between the three Ministers, which had "*resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion.*" "We have arrived," they say, "at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding —— millions of dollars." One third part of the purchase money was afterwards spoken of as "forty millions" of dollars, which made the blank space to be filled up one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. "BUT," continued Mr. BUCHANAN and his companions, "if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and *actuated by a stubborn pride and false sense of honor*, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then" ——what is to be done? For such a crime the ready mind of Mr. BUCHANAN had ready at hand a mode of punishment. The letter suggests, in view of that emergency, as follows:

"It will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our beloved Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, *then, by every law, human and Divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power. We fear that the course and current of events is rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe.*"

This may appear strong language, but it is nothing to what follows. The accredited Minister to the Court of St. James, with his associates, continues: "Should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish Government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, *no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people* AND GOVERNMENT *of the United States from taking part in such civil war, in support of their neighbors and friends.*" But even this is not the climax of fillibusterism which the famous letter before us inculcates. After treating of fillibusterism *per se*, and showing when and how it may properly be resorted to, it finally proceeds to show that right or wrong, fillibuster the citizens of the United States must and will. It says: "Should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt, *no human power could prevent citizens of the United States, and liberal-minded men of other countries, from rushing to their assistance.* * * It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution."

Let it be remembered, therefore, that if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elevated to the dignity of President of the United States, he accepts that office pledged not to interfere with any violation of the neutrality laws of the land which shall take place in furtherance of the scheme of annexing Cuba. Let it, moreover, be remembered that his only chance of attaining the highest office in the gift of the country, is from the hands of those in the South who repudiated his course a little over a year ago.

POLITICAL.

Seventh Ward Democrats—Split in the Camp—Custom-House Repudiated.

The Democrats of the Seventh Ward assembled, last night, at their head-quarters, No. 173 Madison-street, "for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club for the coming campaign." The rallying cry, of course, was BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and quite a respectable meeting, in point of numbers, was the result. Ex-Alderman TOM WOODWARD was called to the chair with tolerable unanimity of voices; JAMES H. CLARK and JOHN POYNTON being elevated to the honorable post of secretaries. A Committee of six was appointed to elect permanent officers, JOHN G. SHELEY in the Chair. Here a difficulty began. "Slippery Dick's" influence was said to predominate, and Custom-House ascendancy threatened the independence of the meeting. Nearest the doors, as in the distance of the horizon, commenced the low rumbling of thunder. The meeting was soon in a storm. The six Committee men nominated four of their own body. The Custom-House rode triumphant over the necks of the assembled scores of the unterrified, whose mutterings of dissatisfaction now became peals of mutiny. "No Custom-House domination," "No Slippery dictation," became the disunion cries of the evening, and the meeting broke up "in admired confusion," the malcontents, who were by large odds the majority, threatening to form another Club, and call another meeting.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—A dramatic version of RICHARDSON'S once celebrated but now forgotten novel of "Clarissa Harlowe" was produced here last night. It is a difficult thing to resuscitate an almost defunct literature; even the strong galvanism of the stage is sometimes thrown away in the effort. RICHARDSON'S novels fail to interest the present generation of readers, and it is only by tradition that we can form any estimate of the immense impression they made in their day. The stage, which deals largely in traditions, is the best means we have of going back to the past with some degree of interest. The journey is not so oppressive as it would be if narrowed to the confines of Minerva press volumes. The little drama played last night is quite good of its kind, and is certainly a most agreeable way of taking RICHARDSON. The incidents to be sure are hackneyed, and the dialogue trite and common-place—but these defective elements of the drama are by no means uncommon even in our own enlightened day, and in works of greater pretension than this.

That most unfortunate female, *Clarissa Harlowe*, is taken in hand at the moment she refuses to marry *Mr. Loawes*, according to her parents' bidding. She falls an easy prey into the hands of *Lord Lovelace*, (Mr. DICKENSON,) and goes through a series of virtuous struggles with that nobleman to the end, by which time he has become penitent. The first act is domestic and dull; the second is spiced with infamy of a decided character; the third is penitential and pathetic—winding up with the death of *Clarissa*. The character of the heroine was most ably sustained by Miss LAURA KEENE, and was redolent of those calm touches of native pathos which this lady knows so well how to bestow with consummate effect. The scene, with her parents, in the first act, was the least conventional, and, to our taste, the best portion of Miss KEENE's impersonation, although the preternatural dulness of the assisting dialogue rendered it extremely difficult of appreciation. There was so much nature; so much home-like impulse and tenderness, that if it were at all possible to escape the vapidity of the other characters it could be done here. The latter part of the play, although severe and somewhat hysterical, affords Miss KEENE a few more opportunities, which she never fails to improve.

Mr. DICKENSON, as *Lovelace*, was exceedingly careful, and went through the part with "neatness and despatch." There are peculiarities in this gentleman's voice and carriage which do not altogether accord with our ideas of the gay Lothario he was representing; but, making proper allowance for these drawbacks, he was really excellent, and with Miss KEENE fairly carried the success of the piece. There is but one other important character in this version of "Clarissa Harlowe," (which, by the way, is adapted from the French,) and this was cruelly neglected by Mr. GEORGE JORDAN. An actor should certainly learn a few words of his part before he goes on the stage—but Mr. JORDAN seemed to be of a different opinion last night. At one time the pauses and confusion were so intolerable that it seemed probable the piece would come to an abrupt termination.

The artists were called before the curtain at the end, and the play, which is done (says the play-bill) by "a lady of high literary attainments," may be considered a short success. It will run the season—which, we are sorry to say, will end on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A meeting of the shareholders of this establishment was held on Monday evening. The proposition made at the last meeting to raise $150 on each share, was again discussed, but no action taken in the matter. Many of the stockholders had not responded to the call, from simple inability to do so; they are in the country, and some of them in Europe. It was proposed to make a personal application to the shareholders, but these considerations rendered it improbable for the present. The $150 suggestion, therefore, remains in abeyance for a short time. In the meantime, a Committee of the Board of Directors is to inquire into the legal position of the building, and ascertain how and in what way the shareholders can be brought up to the scratch. There seemed to be a very general impression that the latter should be expected to do nothing—except keep their reserved seats. The Board is empowered also to let the house, if possible, for one year, and in such a way that a sale of the property shall not interfere with the lessee's rights. The lessee, however, will have to submit to the present infliction of shareholders, and will have to secure the best seats in the house for their accommodation. Mr. PAYNE, the last lessee, has been a heavy loser, and his successors will, we fear, be added to the catalogue. This gentleman, by the way, holds the lease until the 1st of October. It is proposed to let him off the conditions of it, if he will pay up all arrearages by the 1st of July next.

It really begins to look as if we should not have Italian Opera next Winter. No manager will, we fear, take the house on the present conditions for twelve months—unless, indeed, he has a very considerable reduction of rent. The term is not long enough, and leaves him no margin for loss. Nor does it induce him to go to the expense of engaging fresh artists in Europe for a campaign so short and unpromising. If we have Opera, it will undoubtedly be with the old stock artists.

The Committee of the Board of Directors will call another meeting so soon as they have found out how far the legal responsibility of the charter extends. Until then we must rest patiently, and hope fervently.

High Honors for the Ex-Lion.

The Aldermen and Councilmen of this great and miserably governed Metropolis, who are paid respectable salaries for feathering their own nests and soiling their reputations for life, have—Allah be praised—adjourned over till the 7th of July. But their Committees remain in occasional sessions, and are eminently successful in making themselves ridiculous. The Fillmore Reception Committee has been unusually happy in stultifying itself. If Mr. FILLMORE should be elected President, and every one of this Committee is not made a Cabinet member or a minister to Terra del Hung-bu-go, justice will make a bad failure and Flunkeyism go to bed without her deserts. As honest reporters of the Public's doings, we must not omit the record though we doubt not that small boys who roll marbles for a living will be insisting that they earn four dollars a day if these committee men do. So, then, be it recorded, that the Fillmore Reception Committee met again yesterday, Ald. BRIGGS in the Chair. The Sub-Committee that went down to see if accommodations could be had for the Ex-Lion if he should chance to arrive on Sunday, reported that the Island could not furnish accommodations good enough for so grand a K. N. who had so lately come from hob-nobbing with His Honor, the Pope of Rome, and consequently that either the Ex-Lion must not arrive on Sunday, or if he does, that he must be entertained at the Collins wharf until some hotel in town can be smugged enough and a bed properly warmed to receive him. It was agreed that as soon as the *Atlantic* shall be announced, the star-spangled banner of the St. Nicholas shall be given to the highfalutin winds, and the deep-toned cannon shall bellow out one hundred just such salutes as ISAIAH's gun has lately made familiar to our ears—the City, not Uncle Sam, paying the bill, however. The first day of the arrival will be devoted to the necessary work of washing up on the part of the Ex-President, and of sacrifices and offerings on the part of the devoted Committee. On the second day the three Old Line Whigs in town will be expected to look as cheerful as may be, and the glum handful of Original Jacobite K. N.'s must throw up their hats or forever despair of admission to the Custom-House. The Committee have not yet appointed the specific labors of their sub-Committees but we understand that one will spend all the second day in seeing that the St. Nicholas sheets are properly aired; another will feel it his special duty to sneeze if the great man takes snuff; another will devote himself to congratulating him upon the prospects of the election; another will keep his coat-collar well dusted; and still another will tell the people when to cheer if the Ex-President should repeat that speech beginning: "It is not me, my countrymen, but my office, you are honoring." The *Atlantic* is the honored craft that is to fetch over our Ex Lion. If she should arrive on Sunday, either Sunday will be postponed or the Reception.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Military Orders for Kansas—Gen. Gadsden—The Minnesota—Ratification Meeting Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 17.

No new military orders have recently been issued applicable to Kansas. The Executive Department have just reiterated to the authorities of that Territory, that there must be strict compliance with the programme of May last.

Gen. GADSDEN arrived here this evening, bringing the new Commercial treaty with Mexico.

The new national steamer *Minnesota* leaves here in two weeks for Philadelphia, to receive her rigging and armament.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting, called for this evening, and for which extensive preparations were made, was postponed on account of the rain.

Senator Butler and the Boston Courier—Personalities in Debate—Dullness of the Capital, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 15, 1856.

SUMNER AND BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER, in his reply to Mr. WILSON's speech on Friday last, caught at the puff which he received from the Boston *Courier* with the eagerness of a drowning man grasping a straw. The *Courier*, following in the track of some other presses equally uninformed, presented the idea that Mr. BUTLER has made only one speech in the Kansas debate, and that this one is a model of parliamentary propriety. And upon this basis of supposed fact a comparison is instituted quite unfavorable to the Senator from Massachusetts. It would be idle again to ask that the unparliamentary phrases in Mr. SUMNER's speech, so readily discovered by the Boston *Courier* and the Washington *Sentinel*, should be pointed out by the censors; for those who profess to see them know well that they cannot particularize them without exposing at once the fallacy of their own criticism.

THE CHARGE OF PERSONALITY UNFOUNDED.

It is quite enough that no one of the Senators whose personal animosity to Mr. SUMNER and his sentiments keenly sharpened their sensibility to anything he might utter, discovered a single opportunity to call him to order during the delivery of his magnificent speech. That speech aroused their bitterest hate, because it carried the shafts of unwholesome truths home to the very mark at which they were hurled. But nobody thought of deeming it personal, and therefore unparliamentary, until it became necessary to offer some palliation for the brutal and cowardly assault to which Mr. SUMNER was subjected. This is a point which should never be lost sight of for a moment, but should be pressed in every journal and by every speaker throughout the land who seeks to hold this outrage up to the just and indignant scorn of the community.

BUTLER HAS MADE MANY SPEECHES.

But I referred to this subject now, chiefly to say that the speech to which the Boston *Courier* refers, *is not* the only one which Mr. BUTLER has made in the Kansas debate. On the contrary, he has interjected something like a dozen shorter speeches into those made by other Senators at various times. It was thus that he well earned the credit given him by Mr. SUMNER, of being "omnipresent in this debate." A reference to the record will show that these interjectional speeches have been very frequent, and that *they* contain the repeated use of expressions so violent and vulgularly personal that the *Courier* would feel itself dishonored to quote them, except for the purpose of denunciation.

MORE CHIVALRY.

The *Courier* doubtless was not aware of this fact, but BUTLER was, and I leave the public to judge the character of that chivalric regard for justice and truth which could permit the Senator from South Carolina to accept the adulation which he knew sprang from ignorance of the facts. *He* knew that he had made other speeches of which the *Courier* editor was ignorant, and he could not honorably avail himself of the defence and the praise based upon such an evident misunderstanding of the facts. But no matter, the *end* to be sought was the crushing out of a fearless advocate of freedom, and the rescue from infamy of an individual who, without even reasonable provocation, had undertaken to meet argument by the exercise of club law. This end, of course, sanctified the means.

THE CAPITAL EXODUS.

Washington is excessively dull at present, not only because one class of politicians have gone to the conventions, and another to spend a few days vacation at home—but also because a crowd of strangers who spent the Winter and the Spring with us have also taken their flight, with the advent of Summer weather, to the watering places by the sea-shore, the various medicinal springs—where disease, fashion and gayety hold strangely harmonious carnival—or the still cooler mountains, and many a rustic retreat away from the haunts of the worldling and seeker after gay pleasure. These will not come again until the leaves fall beneath Autumn blasts; and the remainder of the session of Congress consequently will be relieved by no social gatherings. Business and debate will employ the hours; and the asperities of political life, unchecked by social influences, will grow apace. After the report of the Kansas Committee of Investigation shall have been discussed, there can be no doubt that the briefer the remainder of the session, the better for the public tranquillity.

ENCOURAGING TO ARTISTS.

Among the temporary sojourners who have recently left us, is Mr. T. W. WOOD, the New-York artist, to whose remarkable success among us I have heretofore adverted. He came here, I think, in December last, quite a stranger; and he has left behind him no less than 70 portraits ordered and painted while he was in Washington. I mentioned this fact a day or two since to an artist friend, whose unaffected surprise thereat suggested it to me as a fact worthy of public notice. Mr. WOOD has gone to ruralize, I understand, in the hills of his native Vermont; should he return here another season he will find not a few new subjects awaiting his pencil. S.

Buchanan and Breckinridge Ratification Meeting at Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Maine, Tuesday, June 17.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of this City and vicinity, was held here last night, to ratify the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES W. BRADBURY, Hon. SAMUEL H. BLAKE, BENJAMIN WIGGIN, GEO. P. SEWALL, and many others.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 17.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic ratification meeting was held in Faneuil Hall this evening. About 2,000 people were present. OLIVER STEVENS, President of the Common Council, presided. Speeches were made by Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Hon. BENJ. ROSS, of Philadelphia, Col. ISAAC H. WRIGHT, and others.

Resolutions were adopted ratifying the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, commending the Administration of President PIERCE, denouncing Know Nothingism; and also the attempts which have been made odium on the Democratic Party, in consequence of an assault made upon a Senator of Massachusetts, and to raise an act of personal violence to the dignity of a principle involving freedom of speech. The meeting dissolved about 11 o'clock.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 17.

It is estimated that from six to eight thousand people were present at the Democratic meeting held here to-day. Hon. JOHN S. WELLS presided, assisted by thirty Vice-Presidents and six Secretaries. Three bands of music were in attendance. Addresses were made by the President, by Hon. BENJ. RUSH, of Pennsylvania, Hon. HARRY HIBBARD, Hon. H. W. MORRISON, Col. JOHN H. GEORGE, Hon. C. L. WOODBURY, and others.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Cincinnati platform and the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The whole affair was one of the most enthusiastic and successful demonstrations ever made in New-Hampshire. Whenever the names of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE were mentioned cheer followed cheer.

The exercises of the day closed with a splendid exhibition of fireworks.

Governor Reeder at Boston and Cambridge.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 17.

Governor REEDER addressed an audience of about 3,000 people in Tremont Temple this afternoon, on the present state of affairs in Kansas and their remedy. He was received with great applause, and listened to throughout with marked attention. In the evening he repeated his address to the citizens of Cambridge.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 17.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated to-day by the citizens of Charlestown with much spirit. The programme included ringing of bells, firing of cannon and a fine military display.

News from Kansas.

PROSPECTS OF THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday June 16.

Capt. PATE writes to the *Republican* of this city from Kansas City, 12th inst., that comparative quiet reigns in the Territory, the United States troops having disbanded the unlawful military bodies, and, in cases where they have reassembled, taken their arms from them. Consequently there is no more fighting going on, and if nothing unlooked for occurs to derange the present state of affairs, peace will soon ensue.

Destructive Fires.

RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT BURNED AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 17.

The extensive rectifying establishment of HAUSEMAN, SMITH, & Co., together with the large commission houses of GILMAN & BERTHOLD, and BERMONDY & Co., were destroyed by fire this evening. Messrs. GILMAN & Co. lost almost their entire stock—insurance $55,000. BERMOND & Co. succeeded in rescuing most of their goods. BROWN & Co., insured for $10,000; loss $2,000. HAUSEMAN & Co., loss $30,000; insured for $20,000. The buildings belonged to Col. BEANT and R. A. SARIT, and were insured to the full value. The origin of the fire is unknown.

INDIANA PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL BURNED.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 17.

The Hospital of the Indiana Penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss to the State, and to Mr. PATTERSON lessee, fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 17—10½ P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool 5th inst., has not yet been signaled off this port. The weather is hazy, with a light South wind.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, June 17.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 17.

The United States steamship *Knoxville* has arrived from New-York.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Baltimore at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 17.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore* passed the Capes of Delaware this morning, at 6 o'clock, and will be at her berth in this city about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 4th inst.

☞ The body, noticed yesterday as having been drowned at Long Branch, was that of NEWTON SWANEY, of Brooklyn, who was drowned a few weeks since by the capsizing of a sail-boat near Fort Hamilton.

The Turf for 1856—Opening of the Fashion Course.

The racing has commenced in a manner to promise fine sport. The track and stands have been improved. The Club stand opposite to that of the Judges' is fitted up in a fancy style. To the left of the Club stand is that for ladies and strangers. Saloons, a reception room, dressing rooms, &c., have been abundantly provided. The weather was delightful yesterday, and, as there were two races on, an unusually large number of persons turned out to participate in the excitement. The track was in good order.

On learning that only two were to start out of the five, the betting men opened their batteries, at two to one on W. H. GIBBONS' ch. c. *Czar*, who won the race in two straight heats. Second race, *Adelina* was the favorite against the field, and won the race handily in two heats. We append the sweepstakes, purse, entries and results.

TUESDAY, June 17.—Fashion Stake, three years old, mile heats, subscription $500, forfeit, $100.

W. H. GIBBONS' ch. c. *Czar*, by *Tally-ho*, out of *Andromeda*, by *Andrew*.....1 1

P. MORRIS' br f. *Etiquetta*, by *Mariner*, out of *Fashion*, by imp. *Trustee*.....2 2

Col. WM. E. GARDNER names ch. f. *Ida*, by *Clarion*, dam by *Eclipse*.....Paid forfeit.

ROBERT R. MORRIS' br. f. *Margaret Morris*, paid forfeit.

W. J. SHAW's ch. f. *Etta*, by imp. *Trustee*, out of imp. *Gloviana*, paid forfeit.

Time—2:00—1:51½.

Same day, Club Purse $650, two mile heats, entrance ($100) to go to the second horse.

O. P. HARE's b. m. *Adelina*, by imp. *Glencoe*; dam by *Rodolph*, five years.....1 1

Col. GREEN's br. m. *Agusta*, by imp. *Ainderby*, out of *Princess Anna*, five years.....2 2

W. CLAY's b. f. *Balloon*, by imp. *Yorkshire*, out of *Heraldy*, four years.....3 3

C. LITCHFIELD's b. g. *Boris*, by imp. *Sovereign*; dam by imp. *Glencoe*.....4 4

Time—3:39—3:48.

Five Steamboats Burned at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 11th.

The steamboats destroyed at the Algiers landing last night were the *New Latona*, the *D. S. Stacy*, the *Delta*, the *Pista*, and the *Mary Bess*. We are glad to learn that the *Frank Lyon* and *Louis Whiteman* escaped, and that the total loss is much less than it was at first supposed to be. From all that we can learn the fire originated on board the *New Latona*, which boat was in charge of the Sheriff, and had two keepers on board. It is supposed that the boat was purposely set on fire, but by whom is not known.

Of the boats destroyed, only the *New Latona* and the *Stacy* were in the Sheriff's hands. On the *Latona*, as already mentioned, he had no insurance, and on the *Stacy* but $1,000. There was, however, an insurance by other parties of $6,000 on the *Stacy*, in the Crescent Insurance Company. We could not learn that there was any insurance on either the *Pista* or *Mary Bess*. The latter boat is owned by Captains OTWAY, MUGGAH and LYONS. On the *Delta* there was an insurance of $6,000, in the Louisiana Insurance Company.

The value of the several boats destroyed is put down in round figures as follows:

D. S. Stacy $12,000, *New Latona* $15,000, *Mary Bess* $10,000. *Delta* $16,000, and *Pista* $12,000.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—The weather lately has been guilty of most extravagant eccentricities, but our friend KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, intends regulating it by the production of one of his charming hats, the sight of which will fascinate the clerk of the weather as much as it does the fashionable gentlemen of our earth below.

[Advertisement.]

THE CANDIDATES.—Political eyes are anxiously turned toward Philadelphia; but they will find nothing to compare in beauty with the magnificent Ambrotype portraits made at BRADY'S. Every day adds to their fame, and every setting sun chronicles a new success.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This beautiful place of amusement is now the only one open on the east side of the City. 'Spite wind and weather, heat or cold, dull or brisk times, it is always full, and go when you will, an equivalent for your money is given in amusement. To-night, the new pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," with "Dominique" preceding and "Esmeralda" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

This Summer Suits.....$3
Black Alpaca Suits.....$6
Zephyr Cassimere Suits.....$10
White Marseilles Vests.....$2
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New discovery of Medicine and Pharmacy, by Mrs. HAYES, clairvoyant and healing physician, office No. 176 Grand-st., New-York City. Health restored in all cases, and from all diseases in which a cure is possible. Every consumptive person should consult Mrs. HAYES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 129 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on [illegible] page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 486 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11s. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depôts, No 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 32 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia,
and No. 5 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting houses and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 363 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver reserved from making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their fine finish only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

LEARY & CO.,
Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'dway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HOLT, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

MYSTERIES UNFOLDED WITHOUT CHARGE—TO THE MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.—Information not generally available, and of great importance to males and females in delicate health, will be sent in envelope to all persons applying for it and inclosing a three-cent stamp, to Dr. TRACY DELORME, Broadway Post-Office.

Ladies, if they prefer, may address the Doctor's wife—Mrs. Tracy Delorme.

POTICHOMANIE! POTICHOMANIE!—DURING the Summer months in the country, ladies will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation, far more expeditious and easier than Tapestry or Painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. The simplest glass vessel can be decorated to resemble the finest Painted China. Boxes containing two Vases, full instructions, and every article required, Price $5. CONTENT, NEARY & CO.,
No. 502 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR

☞ The Dublin correspondent of the London Times has the following concerning a couple of political exiles. Our folks haven't forgotten DILLON.

"Mr. JOHN DILLON appeared yesterday in the hall of the Four Courts, wearing his wig and gown. The Mowry Telegraph, (Orange authority,) thus speaks of the return of another of the gentlemen who took part in the troubles of 1848:

JOHN MARTIN reached Newry on Friday evening; and of the hands that have grasped his in the warmth of friendship, sure we are that not the least heartily pressed by him have been those of the many who were known to him to have repudiated 'Young Ireland' principles the more earnestly just because that to the infatuation which such principles engendered was ascribable the perversion of a generous-hearted and most useful country gentleman into an erring politician."

☞ At the Market-street Church, (Rev. T. L. CUYLER'S) last Sabbath, thirty-two persons were received into church-membership. The whole number who have joined since the commencement of the present revival, is over seventy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dyspepsia Cured.**—A fair trial of the Oxygenated Bitters will convince the most skeptical sufferer that this medicine has no equal in the world for the cure of this disease. Every Dyspeptic ought to know its value.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country-house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depôt, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the design of Mr. M. G. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. The central portion, containing about 160 acres, with all the buildings, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best condition of the physical and mental system.
C. E. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Tract Society.**—The *Independent* of this week will contain a verbatim report of the meeting of the Tract Society at the Brick Church, on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., with an Editorial review of the whole case. Also, full reports of the speeches at the collation of the American Congregational Union and other Anniversary Meetings.

Single copies can be had at the office, No. 21 Beekman-st., at 6¼ cents each. Subscription price $2 a year by mail. JOSEPH H. DADD, Publisher.

☞ **Strawberries, Strawberries,** or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.

Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.

Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.

Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—NOTICE.—The Reading-Room of this Association will be closed on the day and evening of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 18th and 19th inst., it having been placed at the disposal of the New-York Horticultural Society, for their Spring Exhibition. The Library will remain open as usual. By order of the Board.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **A Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival**—Will be held in the Lecture Room of the Eighth-st. M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of that Church. Tickets 75 cents; children under 12 years half price; doors open 7½ o'clock. The members of sister churches are cordially invited to participate in the delightful exercises of the occasion.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES E. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANFORD & CO., No. 158 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

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☞ **Hiles' Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown,** sold at HIGGERA. CARY & CO.'S, 616 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 170 Atlantic-st., Nos. 275, 277 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** aching, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. E. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

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☞ **Panama Hats**—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness—the only kind of straw hat which will wear for a life time—at prices from $10 to $50 each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Soda Water.**—The public will please take notice, that the pleasantest and most healthful Soda Water is drawn from NICHOLS' Patent Fountains.
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MR. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM—Is requested to call on Messrs. ROSE & SKINNER, immediately, concerning a business matter.
T. M. ROSE, No. 19 Jones-st.
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MATRIMONY.—A middle aged widower, without incumbrance, of very superior intellectual attainments, domesticated and social habits, owning a handsome home in this City, some $3,500 a year independency, seeks a congenial lady of refinement and indisputable respectability, whose property (which shall be settled on herself) might make life pass more delightfully. Any lady condescending to notice this may rely on her letter being returned, if required. Address, during one week, TRUTH, *Herald* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday evening, in going from the corner of Catharine-st. and the Bowery to 24th-st., near 6th av., a SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING. The finder, by leaving it with GILBERT C. HOWES, No. 14 dowery, will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—Lost from No. 220 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, a small Italian GREY HOUND DOG; whoever will return the same to the above place will receive the reward.

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BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and steel stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, rubbers, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, with excellent city reference. One does the plain cooking or the general work of a small genteel family; makes excellent bread and biscuit; washes and irons well, and is kind to children—wages $8. The other is 16, a neat sewer and good chambermaid; will do light washing, and is quick at the needle—wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most experienced nurse and seamstress; is competent to have the care of a babe from birth, and thoroughly understands the management of children. Is kind, attentive, patient, and willing to do all in her power to please. Highest references. Will be found trusty and faithful. Can be seen in the basement at No. 345 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very active, intelligent girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and to sew, and assist to wash and iron; is neat and tidy in her habits; can give three years' reference; will be found careful and desirous to discharge her duties faithfully; no objection to the country. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress, is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored woman, as laundress or chambermaid or cook in a small private family. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 33 Washington-square, from 11 till 7 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotchman, as coachman. Is married, without encumbrances, and has the best of recommendations. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young girl, as nurse or chambermaid, in a private family; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 231 Gold-st., Brooklyn, for four days, if not engaged sooner.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook by a thoroughly experienced woman, and as a chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl, who understands cooking, washing and ironing, in an American or German private family. Call at No. 136 29th-st., care of Mr. FRIDAY, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can see the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 26th-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $275 advanced for outfit.

AN ORGANIST WANTED—Either gentleman or lady, in a Church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Must be able to lead the singing and to give the very best of City references as to ability, character, &c. Address MUSIC, Williamsburg Post-Office.

GERMAN DRESSMAKER AND FINE SEWES.—A very respectable young German Protestant woman desires a situation, as seamstress only, in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing, cut and fit dresses. Can give the best of City reference. Apply No. 216 2d-st., second floor, for two days.

NURSE WANTED.—A young woman to take care of a child, and do plain sewing; she must be willing to go into the country and smart enough to travel with a family; best of references required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th st.

FOR NEWPORT.—WANTED, cook, lady's maid, chambermaid, seamstress, laundress, housemaid and kitchenmaid, waiter and footman; must be first class servants. Apply to No 149 Grand-st.

WET NURSE WANTED—Young and healthy, apply this morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock, at No. 37 East 21st st., near Broadway.

TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN WANTED—To go a short distance to the country; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Satisfactory references required. Inquire at No. 76 Clinton-place, after 12 o'clock.

CLERK—Wanted in an office; must write a neat, plain hand, be willing to make himself useful and content with a small salary. Address QUILL, *Times* Office.

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SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

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BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with parties board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

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BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND. A gentleman and his wife or 2 or 3 single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms, newly furnished, in a neat cottage on Vanderbilt-av., near the landing. Address A. C., office of the *Times*

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EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 east 12th-st., outdoors west of Broadway. Price $1.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.—The July number of this Young American Monthly (the first of the new series) will be ready on SATURDAY, June 21. It will contain one hundred pages, and will be embellished with upward of sixty-five beautiful original engravings. Dealers supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.—This is the title of a very interesting historical and descriptive article in the JULY NUMBER OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. It is also beautifully illustrated with twenty-six fine original engravings, including a view of the "First American Congress Listening to the Magic Eloquence of Patrick Henry, in 1774." Also, a magnificent view of "The New Chamber of the House of Representatives," from the original drawings of the architect, as it will appear with Congress in session, and many other engravings of equal interest. Dealers supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY.

ORNITHOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES—By John Cassin, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, illustrated with a number of beautiful original engravings, in the July number of THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING—Illustrated with eighteen amusing and interesting engravings in the July number of THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

MARY ELLERY, THE INDIAN CAPTIVE.—A thrilling story, beautifully illustrated, in the JULY NUMBER OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

JOHN McLEAN.—An interesting biography and fine portrait of this distinguished statesman appears in the JULY NUMBER OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—An interesting sketch of the life and character of this distinguished Senator, with a well-engraved portrait, appears in the JULY NUMBER OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

THE HANGING OF STEPHEN HALL BY THE TORIES.—A thrilling story of the Revolution, handsomely illustrated in the JULY number of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. It will be ready on Saturday next, and for sale by all news dealers

SWEATLAND'S ADVENTURE ON LAKE ERIE.—An exciting story of a deer hunt, beautifully illustrated in the JULY number of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

NICARAGUA AND GENERAL WALKER.—An interesting history of the Revolution in Nicaragua, with a sketch of the life and character of General Walker, appears in the July Number of THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. It is illustrated with a correct portrait of General Walker, and vignette illustrations representing the flag of Nicaragua, bearing the coat-of-arms of the State (five volcanoes,) together with Liberty fighting her battles, and Progress pursuing the Arts of Peace.

MAGGIE BELL—A sweet, simple, heart-stirring, original poem, which no one, old or young, can read without having the finer elements of his nature stirred, as the beating heart and moistened eye will testify. It is a spontaneous out-gushing of young genius—simple, natural, original—a harmonious chime of sweet-toned bells from beginning to end. It is illustrated with a number of original designs of exceeding beauty. It appears in the July Number of THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. An original illustrated poem of such rare merit is something new for a magazine, but it is sure to be appreciated. Dealers supplied by
ROSS & TOUSEY.

HISTORY OF PRINTING—Illustrated with numerous engravings, in the July number of THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

DRY GOODS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
A New Invoice of
LEGHORN HATS AND BLOOMERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LEGHORN HATS,
From $1 25 to $2 25, worth from $3 to $5;
GENT'S LEGHORN HATS, at 2s. and 3s., worth 4s. and 5s.
GENT'S CANADIAN STRAW, at 1s. 6d., worth 6s.
As strange as these prices may seem,
THEY ARE NO HUMBUGS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
Contains
A NEW INVOICE OF
RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Forced into auction at a sacrifice.
RICH DRAPERY SETS, as low as $4.
RICH MUSLIN DRAPERY, 1s. per yard.
RICH LACE CURTAINS IN SETS,
At less than half the cost of importation.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S
BROWN-STONE STORE
CONTAINS
$300,000 WORTH OF RICH DRY GOODS,
Of Every Description,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION.
Most of which are offered at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK
Will please make a note of the location:
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, near 14th-st.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
Contains
THE REDUCTION OF
1,500 PIECES OF
RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, (lustre,
From 6s. 6d. to 5s. per yard.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
THREE CASES RICH INDIA SILKS,
FIFTY CENTS PER YARD,
Richly worth six and seven shillings.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
500 RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS,
From Auction Sales,
PRICES VARYING FROM $2 TO $13.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
1,600 RICH STELLA SHAWLS—Choice Styles,
FROM AUCTION SALES,
Prices from $3 to $5.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN,
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16,
CONTAINS
1,500 Pcs. RICH BAREGE DE LAINES—Chintz Colors,
At One Shilling per Yard.

WHITE MARSEILLES AND BRILLIANTES,
For ladies basques.
A very superior assortment
now on hand,
at BEEKMAN & CO.'S.,
No. 473 Broadway,
one block below St. Nicholas.

DRY GOODS—CLOSING SALES.
AT C. G. HOOK'S, NO. 380 BOWERY
Previous to removing to No. 703 Broadway, I am offering the following goods at an enormous reduction in price, (regardless of cost,) in order to effect an immediate clearance.
MERRIMAC PRINTS, 9d. per yard.
BAREGE DE LAINES, 8d. worth 1s. 6d.
BAREGE DE LAINES, 1s. worth 2s.
DE BEGES, fine quality, 1s.
LACONS, from 6d. upwards.
BAREGES, 9d. worth 2s.
REAL INDIA SILKS, 3s. worth 5s. 6d., other styles equally low.
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, &c., much lower than the cost of production.
SHIRTING LINENS, 9c. worth 3s.
SHIRTING LINENS, 2s. 6d. worth 3s. 6d.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., at a great sacrifice.
HOSIERY, in every variety, from 6d. per pair.
STELLA SHAWLS, $3 50 worth $7.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN GOODS.
The assignees of J. FRANCE, No. 703 Broadway, will offer on MONDAY next, the whole of his splendid assortment of linen goods, comprising SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
SHIRTINGS, NAPKINS,
&c., &c.,
At an immense sacrifice, in order to reduce this stock as much as possible, this being the last week of sale, the store being rented to other parties.
Damasks Napkins, all linen.....8s. per dozen.
English Long Cloths.....18½ worth 1s. 6d.
12-4 Linen Sheeting.....1s. 6d., worth 10s. 6d.
Goods for boys' wear, equally cheap.
No. 703 Broadway.

THE CARPET TRADE.
The immense stock of every description of Carpets kept by the subscribers, enables them (notwithstanding the recent large additional advance received per last steamer,) to continue to offer
SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS, at $1 62½.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1.
(woven not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY, $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 75c.
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, COWQUA MATTING,
(Made expressly for their Retail trade &c., &c.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS! BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.
GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lispenard sts., has now the largest and best assorted stock of Mantillas, suitable for City retail trade to be found in New-York. The lot embraces an immense variety of
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE AND LACE MANTLES,
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTLES,
And a splendid lot of
GUIPURE, CHANTILLY and other lace mantles. Mr. BRODIE invites the ladies to a comparison of his prices with those of others before purchasing.

REAL BLACK THREAD LACE GOODS,
Received by the *Washington*.
The latest novelties of the season, comprising
SQUARE SHAWLS, with deep volants.
MANTELETS, with deep volants.
CHANTILLY and ALANCON SHAWLS and POINTS.
SQUARE DEMI and CARRE VEILS.
MARIE ANTOINETTES, BARBES, FICHUS, COLLARS, MANCHES, FLOUNCINGS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON—For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE L. CLARK,
No. 82 Dey-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

NEW STOCK—FRESH STOCK.
DESIRABLE GOODS—LOW PRICES.
J. P. BROWNER & CO., No. 467 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., invite the attention of the public to their new stock of domestic and imported dry goods, carpets and oil-cloths, which they are prepared to offer at the lowest cash prices.
A large stock of heavy high lustre black silks just received from auction, from 20 to 25 per cent. below the usual rates.

BARGAINS IN PRINTED MUSLINS.
FRENCH JACONETS at 1s. per yard.
JACONET ROBES with 3 flounces, at $1 50 each.
ORGANDIE ROBES with 3 flounces, at $3 each
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
in the City,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade s.s.

CHEAP SUMMER SILKS—
Beautiful styles, in rich qualities,
4s. per yard, worth 6s.
Rich and heavy silks that are sold everywhere for 5s. per yard are offered at 75c.
Yard wide silks, in splendid qualities,
11s. per yard, worth $2.
Assignees' sale.
No. 703 Broadway, near 4th-st

BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.
A magnificent assortment of every width, capes, coiffures, points, mantillas, with flounces to match; also, veils, collars and sleeves. Paris embroideries, new and beautiful, at very low prices. Black crape collars and sleeves just received, and many other novelties.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED CAPES AND BASQUES,
Just received,
Are offered at very low prices, the season being advanced; also, many other articles in lace and muslin.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 46 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Pearl Combs

PALM-LEAF FANS.
95 cases natural and round handle palm fans.
115 cases open and shut Chinese fans.
10 cases French muslin and paper fans.
Just received and for sale by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st.

DRY GO

DEATH, OR SLEEP?

A. R. A., MAY 10, 1856.

Is she dead, or sleeping,
Our dear babe, Regina?
She lieth in a rapt repose,
In her hand an early rose,
Fit to grace a queen!

By her bed we linger,
Thinking she will wake:
"She must wake," we say at last,
"And undo this dreadful Past,
Or our hearts will break!"

See! the hair is stirring
On her broad white brow:
There's a tremble in the rose,
And her drooping lids unclose—
She is waking now!

No! it was but fancy:
Our dead child, Regine,
Will not wake or stir again:
We have watched and wept in vain
For our little queen!

R. H. STODDARD.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times

TUESDAY, June 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, but steady.

COFFEE—Demand fair; prices firm; Java, 14¾; Laguayra, 11¾, and Rio, 10¾c.@11¾ ₰ lb.

COTTON—Continues in pretty active demand, at buoyant rates, including Middling Uplands, at 11¼c.; do. Gulfs at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other kinds in proportion.

FISH—Market generally dull; supplies moderate; demand limited; prices heavy and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western is tolerably active, but is rather infirm, the sales, since our last, embracing about 12,400 barrels, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 00@$4 85
Ordinary State	4 85@ 5 10
Straight State	5 10@ 5 35
Favorite and Extra State	5 35@ 5 90
Inferior to good Michigan	4 35@ 5 25
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 25@ 5 70
Common to Good Ohio	5 35@ 5 75
Fancy Michigan	5 25@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 75@ 6 00
Extra Michigan	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 70@ 7 85
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 8 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 20
Extra Missouri	6 50@10 00

Canadian continues dull and heavy, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,300 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 40@$7 70 ₰ bbl. Southern is quiet and depressed. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6@$8 75 and $10 25 ₰ bbl. Rye flour is inactive and lacks sales at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 95@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite freely dealt in at full prices. The arrivals are ample and enable factors to meet the prevalent vigorous inquiry. The sales since our last embrace about 64,000 bushels, including inferior to prime Canadian White, at $1 35@$1 77; ordinary Western White at $1 35; do. Red at $1 30@$1 32½; Ordinary to Choice Southern White at $1 4 @$1 79; good Southern Mixed at $1 45; and fair do. Red at $1 40 ₰ bushel. There was also disposed of a small lot of New Georgia White (the first lot received this season) at $2 ₰ bushel. It was considered a very good specimen. HECKER & BROTHERS, of the Croton Mills, were the purchasers. Yesterday's report of Wheat sales should have read 90 000 bushels. Rye is rare and held at 80c.@83c., as in quality, ₰ bushel; but it is inactive there. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is in lively request at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last of about 61,000 bushels at 41c. @42c. for unsound, heated and damp, 53c.@55c. for round mixed Southern, 57c.@60c. for Southern yellow, 58c.@60c. for round yellow, 58c.@60c. for common to choice Southern white, 58c.@62c. for round white, and 52c.@56c. for sound Western mixed, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 700 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Quiet, but stiffly held. Stock, nearly 170,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Only a few small lots changed hands to-day, at 6c.@9c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig still commands, in lots, $31@$32, usual credit, ₰ ton. Supply moderate; demand limited. Other kinds unchanged.

LATH—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LEAD—In moderate request at about former rates.

LEATHER—A pretty fair inquiry exists at old quotations, for domestic tanned sole. Nothing really new in other varieties.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Held above the views of buyers. No important movements. Stocks very light.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as previously quoted. Spirits Turpentine commands, in lots, about 37c. ₰ gallon. There is not so much of it offering, and factors seem less eager to sell.

OILS—Nothing new has occurred in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is in request at 78c.@79c. for large lots to arrive and on the spot, and 82c.@3c. for small lots, from store, ₰ gallon. But a very light amount is being offered for sale. Lard Oil inactive and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is irregular, but is cheaper and irregular, with sales, reported since our last, of 1,600 bbls. in lots, mostly at $19 for Mess, and $16½@$16¾ for prime Mess, and $16½@$16¾ for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and fair request at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Hams, 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Rough sides, ₰ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¼c.@10¾c., as in quality, ₰ lb. Lard is scarce and firm; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady. The sales since our last consist of 800 bbls., at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8 50@$9 for do. Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do; and $12@$13 for extra do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$19 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $13@$16 ₰ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 11c.@19c. for White and Yellow Ohio; 17c. @21c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 170 tcs. at $3 50@$4 37½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in good request, at previous full quotations, with sales of 1,300 hhds Cuba, &c., mostly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are active and buoyant. Stuart's varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf Sugar, 12¾c.; Crushed Sugar, 12c.; Ground Sugar, 11¾c.; Circle A, Crushed Sugar, 11¾c.

TOBACCO—Not much of a desirable quality can be procured. Hence, business is restricted, and prices are somewhat unsettled. The sales since Friday include 78 hhds. Kentucky and Maryaville, at 7¼c.@13¼c.; 113 cases Seed Leaf, at 6¼c.@18c.; and 85 bales Havana, on private terms, ₰ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold, chiefly at 27c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners were asking rather lighter rates, but the engagements were not very extensive, and no general improvement was established. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 2s 3d.@2s. 6d. asked ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₰ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Increase of Cattle in Ohio.

The report of the Auditor of State gives the following assessed values, showing the increase in three years:

	1853.	1855.	Increase.
Horses	401,696	624,746	55 per cent.
Mules	2,992	5,315	80 per cent.
Cattle	1,093,218	1,791,190	65 per cent.
Sheep	3,050,796	4,337,943	40 per cent.
Hogs	2,438,792	2,195,769	Decrease.

This shows a large increase in numbers of all sort except hogs, which decreased on account of the high price of corn, and increased facilities by railroad to get them to market.

The increase of money value of all other kinds of cattle appears by the following table equal to increase of numbers:

	1852.	1855.	Increase.
Horses	$16,853,736	$31,415 004	90 per cent.
Mules	129,787	363,125	140 per cent.
Cattle	10,497,858	18,962, 06	80 per cent.
Sheep	3 561,385	5,454,229	60 per cent.
Hogs	5 624,790	3,531,562	Decrease.
Aggregate	$31,293,754	$56 815,820	70 per cent.

While this is the aggregate of the State, the increase in value in some of the Counties remote from market is still larger. This is particularly the case in other Western States, where, previous to the extension of railroad, such bullocks as sell in New-York for $50 or $60 a head could be bought for $10 or $15 each.

The Cincinnati *Railroad Record* gives the following table of values of animal exports from Ohio:

	1852.	1855.
Horses	$ —	$ 500,500
Beef and Cattle	2,394,759	4,370,000
Pork, Lard, Oil and Hogs	7,994,299	9,180,000
Butter, Cheese and Tallow	75,000	940,000
Wool	2,100,000	3,000,000
Aggregate Export	$13,239,040	$17,995,000

This is about 32 per cent. of the assessed value of the animals.

The number exported may be set down as follows:

Cattle	125,000	Hogs	700,000
Horses	10,000	Sheep, Wool off	3,500,000

There is no doubt that railroads are rapidly producing a change in the culture of Ohio. The production of cattle, horses, sheep, hay, garden crops and fruits is all rapidly increasing, while the product of hogs and small grain is relatively diminishing.—*Toledo Blade.*

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 195 Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers, and also by
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can: $5 per dozen.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. B. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Heat and Our Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Soap Manufacturers.
FAY BROTHERS.....98 and 94 Monroe-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....238 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—11¼ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.
JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 56 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $6,500. Apply on the premises to
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Wesport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 2 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

FARMS.—Unimproved land, country seats, and village property for sale very cheap, 40 farms in Rockland and Westchester counties, N. Y., 3 to 20 acres, $75 to $1,700. 13 others, 30 to 120 acres, $2,500 to $13,000. 20 Farms in Orange and Sullivan counties, N. Y., 25 to 440 acres, $375 to $5,000. 30 Farms in Pike and Wayne counties, Penn., 25 to 400 acres, $250 to $6,000. 5 on Long and Staten Islands cheap. Splendid country seats at Astoria, Bloomfield and near Trenton, N. J. Village property at Piermont, Yonkers, Nyack, Haverstraw and other places. 50, 100 and 5,000 acres of the very best unimproved land in Orange and Sullivan counties, N. Y., also Pike and Wayne counties, Penn., about 50 to 70 miles south from New-York, at $5 to $8 per acre; it is first rate soil, healthy and good place for farming; the wood on it will sell for $12 to $30 per acre; wood will be taken in part pay for some of the land, at $3 per cord, only a short distance from the property. You may rely on finding all this unimproved land quite as good as land that is selling at other places for $30 per acre; it will make the very best farms, and is only 3 to 5 hours' ride from New-York. Some of the places have good mill powers, and cannot fail to rise in value fast. Some of the farms in Clarkstown, Rockland county, N. Y., will make good country seats; the fruit on them will pay interest on the cost. One of the farms in Sullivan county, with good mill power, can be managed so that it will not cost over $400 for 374 acres of good timbered and farming land. There are good roads, society, schools, stores, churches, hotels, post-offices by and near all the property. 4 extra good farms, in Michigan, and Ohio, cheap. 2 acres of the very best land, near Chamberlain's Railroad Station, Town of New-Buffalo, Michigan, $5 50 per acre. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st., New-York; office is open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have not time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.
THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 352 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 134 East 29th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides, delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. F. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, two houses and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Lots 25x100 each. Houses 3-story, marble mantels, gas, under-cellar and all the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 69 Gold-st., New York.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 106 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

CHOICE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class, three-story frame house, with all the modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and beautifully finished, on Oxford-st., near Fulton-av. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city. The house stands on a double terrace, 44 feet from the street; commands an extensive view of the water. Lot 200 feet, extending through to Portland-av. Two, four, or six lots, adjoining on the south, can also be had if desired. These grounds were graded, fruit, shade and ornamental trees planted by the present owner in 1845. Plenty of shade on the vacant lots, and all extend from street to street. The improvements on either side are first-class, and buildings range with this. House built during the past Summer, and walls thoroughly dried before cold weather. Terms easy, and immediate possession. Inquire of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., or address OWNER, Box No. 582 New-York Post-Office, for three days.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Several desirably located two-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwellings, Nos. 366 to 376 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.—modern finish, marble mantels, grates, ornamental cornices and centre-pieces, sliding doors, pump, courts, &c.; high ground—$3,600. Also, first-class house No. 5 Hoyt-st., near City Hall—all modern improvements. Will exchange for a smaller property.
A. RAINETAUX, No. 179 Broadway, Room No. 4.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 70 miles; containing 275 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER PARK, L. I.—55 acres; 35 under a high state of cultivation, 12 wood, 5 meadow, large apple and peach orchard; grapes and garden fruits; an excellent 2-story frame house in good repair, 8 rooms, kitchen attached, barn, cribs, granary, wood and wagon houses, 38 miles from N. Y. and 2 from depôt; for $3,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by private road from Green Point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Chatsworth depôt and two miles from Mamaroneck depôt. The Second-avenue and New Rochelle Railroad will pass through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at E. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 69 Bowery.

WESTERN LANDS.—Choice lands in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin, for sale, or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg property. Capitalists, and those intending to emigrate to the West, can obtain important information by applying to R. CLAGETT, Western Land Office, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP—Two very superior 3-story, basement and counter-cellar brick houses, 22x42 feet. Nos. 126 and 128 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond sts., containing range, furnaces, gas, &c. Price $6,000 each—$500 in cash, balance on mortgage. Rent $480.

Three very genteel 3-story and basement brick houses, corner of Degraw and Van Brunt sts. Price $3,500 each—$500 cash. Rent $250.
J. BULL, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT—The house and lot on the West side of Church-st., No. 92, next to the corner of Reade, and adjoining the lot on the northwest corner of Chambers and Church sts; rented, and possession at any time. Also, the two-story brick-front house and lot on the south side of Reade-st., No. 31, one lot west of the marble stores, and rear of No. 25 Chambers-st., now rented; possession given immediately. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $3,000—A country residence in Jamaica, near the depôt, beautifully laid out with fruit, forest, and shade trees, large garden, nice house, barn, &c. Any one in want of a choice place in complete order, in a beautiful locality convenient to the City, will call at the office of W. THOMAS, Architect, 4th floor, corner of Broadway and Barclay sts., from 9 till 4, this day or to-morrow.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—Near the depôt, 14 acres, with splendid new 2-story frame octagon-shaped house, 50 by 50, with cupola and double piazzas all round; splendid view of the sound and surrounding country; fine apple-orchard, first-rate never-failing spring, which can be introduced in the house. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Brooklyn; garden, grape vines, &c., &c. Will exchange for a small cottage not further than Morrisania. Address A. H., office of this paper.

LOTS FOR SALE—On Elm-st., Newark, N. J., or to be exchanged for improved real estate or for personal property. They are situated near the proposed ship canal, for which the State has given a charter. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-av., next adjoining 14th-st., Rev. Allen Steel, Pastor. The Pews of this Church will be offered for sale on THURSDAY Evening, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Church will be open on Tuesday and Wednesday during the day, and on Thursday during the day and evening. Plans of the seating, with the prices of the Pews and terms of sale, can be obtained at the church.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TWO LOTS WANTED—On a five-year lease or longer, suitable for a coal-yard. Address FRED., at the office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A first-class modern-built two-story and attic house, containing 15 rooms—in complete order; good garden, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees; choice location, commanding an extensive view of the Sound; five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, No. 37 Murray-st., or D. L. SCOFIELD, at Stamford depôt.

TO LET.—The two-story brick house No. 458 Greenwich-st., convenient to 6th and 8th-av. railroads, and about ten minutes' walk from the City Hall. The house has been painted and cleaned throughout; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or of WM. H. LEE, No. 159 Chambers-st., or No. 199 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—The two splendid rooms on the second floor of house No. 133 Canal-st., in complete order, newly painted and papered, suitable for any light business. Rent $300 per annum. Also, the large basement newly finished and in complete repair. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A new and convenient cottage, 14 miles from the City, near Riverdale, on the Hudson River Railroad; contains 14 rooms, with garden and stable attached, &c. Address JAMES E. BETTNER, Yonkers.

COTTAGE TO LET.—The two-story cottage double house, No. 24 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

BUILDING TO LET—To manufacturers, builders, &c., the large building and grounds, formerly used as a laundry, on the corner of Broadway and 57th-st. Inquire of C. & A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., 1,000 horse power and 150,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior cooper worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.
A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $300 to $400 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.
W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.—PIANOS made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Jacob Chickering, A. W. Ladd & Co., Hains Bros., and T. Gilbert & Co., at lower prices than ever before offered. Good second-hand pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE—An excellent new, Rosewood Piano-Forte, fully guaranteed, made by a piano-maker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold a'a decided bargain by the executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 163 West Broadway.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room, 7 feet front, by 3 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrumen: can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 82 6th-av., N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR S

AUCTION SALES.

FRANK B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE.—LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WILTON, VELVET CARPETING, SUPERIOR OIL-PAINTINGS, COSTLY FRENCH SATIN BROCATEL AND LACE CURTAINS, CHINA VASES, CHANDELIERS, WORKS OF ART, &c., &c. FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 100 East 22d-st. between 3d and Lexington-avs., the whole of the furniture, &c., contained in said house, all of which has been made to order, and but very little used. In the

PARLORS—An splendid French plate mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, solid rosewood suite of richly carved furniture, rosewood marble top, centre and side tables, elegant etagere, imported marble mantel clock, rich China vases, superior oil-paintings, by eminent artists; extra Wilton carpet, &c. In back parlor, rosewood cottage piano-forte, suite solid carved rosewood furniture in green plush, curtains, mirrors, tables, paintings, carpets, &c., to match front parlor.

LIBRARY—Rosewood library and secretary bookcases, oak and other chairs, lounge, paintings, carpets, &c.

HALL.—Marble-top hat stand, Gothic chairs, side table, oil-cloth, paintings, ornaments, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Oak extension table, oak chairs, sideboard, oval mirror, curtains, paintings, ornaments, China fire gilt dinner set, do. tea set, ivory-handled cutlery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c.

BEDROOMS—Solid rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, secretary bureaus, wardrobes, dressing and work tables, 30 superior hair mattresses, carpets, clocks, &c. The house is carpeted throughout, and has rich and costly gas fixtures in every room, and replete with every other elegance. The proprietor of the above being about visiting Europe, every article in the house will be sold without reserve, and a deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from every purchaser to insure the delivery of the goods. Catalogues and cards of admission can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 85 Nassau-st., on Wednesday, 18th inst.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW. (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st.—Large sale of superior custom-made cabinet furniture, French plate mirrors, piano fortes, parlor organ and iron furniture, to pay will sell, as above, to pay advances and close consignments, and to which we would invite the attention of the trade, country merchants and those about refurnishing. In the stock will be found everything requisite in the housekeeping line, viz.: Rich carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in brocatel, satin brocade and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, mirror doors and backs, centre and other tables, Turkish easy and rocking chairs, chamber furniture, in sets, of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, several sets of richly enameled marble-top chamber furniture, lounges and easy chairs, dining-room and hall suites, in great variety, rich pier, mantel and oval thick French plate mirrors, in gold gilt frames; iron furniture, viz.: bedsteads, hat stands, settees, piano stools, store stools, tête-à-têtes and spring-seat chairs. At 12 o'clock, several new and second-hand piano-fortes, parlor organ and piano stools. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods now ready for examination.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CENTRE CABINET FURNITURE—On THURSDAY (to-morrow), at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of JAMES B. COOK, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., embracing solid rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps, de laines and hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany and oak library and secretaire bookcases, do. de. side boards, do. etageres, do. extension dining tables, and chairs to match, do. hall-stands, corner-stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, centre, side and sofa tables, work tables, easy chairs, lounges, rockers, sofas, parlor, library, chamber and cottage chairs, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c.—the whole making a large stock of well-made furniture worthy the notice of strangers, dealers and consumers. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Wednesday) June 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of carved rosewood suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; mahogany do., in hair-cloth; rosewood etageres, corner-stands, &c.; rosewood and mahogany centre, marble-top centre, pier, and side-tables, mahogany tête-à-têtes in hair-cloth, sofa, sofa bedsteads, marble-top bureaus; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, &c; hair and spring mattrass, paillasses, &c.; oak, mahogany and and rosewood extension tables, &c., &c. Also, 2 large jeweler's show-cases with silver-plated sashes. Also counter-stools.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Sale of second-hand furniture, piano-forte, carpeting, paintings, mirrors, &c. Also, superior parlor suites, in French satin brocatel; sofas, reclining arm and rocking chairs; centre, card and sofa tables; library and secretary book-cases; solid oak and enameled chamber furniture; rosewood and mahogany do., en suite; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands. China and glassware; fancy goods; hair and spring mattresses; paillasses, &c. Sale positive.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO.—Will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., at Platt's Factory, Newark-st., Hoboken, the entire stock of an iron-railing manufactory, consisting of one eight-horse steam engine and boiler, shafting, pullies, belts, lathes, drills, planing machines, blowers, &c.; also, a number of work benches, anvils, forges, flasks, with a large assortment of tools; also, various patterns in wood and iron, with a variety of sundries used in the business. The whole to be sold without reserve. N. B.—For further information, apply to the auctioneers, at their office No. 38 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c.—EDW. SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 19, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a span of fine coach horses, 16 hands high, well matched, kind and gentle in either single or double harness; also, a Canadian horse, 14 hands high, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way, and is a first-rate saddle horse: also, several new and second-hand carriages.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & CO.—Will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., at the salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, a very superior rosewood billiard table, with cues, balls, maces, bridges and everything requisite for immediate use. The above is of the finest description; also one coupé rockaway, one rockaway capable of seating six persons, one top wagon, one coach.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—By TUNIS MORRELL, auctioneer, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., being the stock of those obliged to sell or to worse, sofas, tête-à-têtes, easy rockers and parlor chairs, extension dining-tables, carpeting, mirrors, paintings. Two rosewood piano-fortes at 12 o'clock, with other goods, &c., in large variety. Catalogues ready early.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF GROCERIES.—By BAILEY & SAVAGE, at No. 83 Cedar-st., WEDNESDAY, June 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., sugars, teas, mackerel, soap, prunes, molasses, &c.

ALSO—1 nearly new grocer's wagon and 1 top buggy.

AT SAME TIME—By order of the underwriters, 2 Italian marble mantels, damaged.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CARTS—STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES, &c., &c.—D. D. NASH, No. 298 Broadway, will sell at public auction, SATURDAY, June 21, 1856, at No. 104 7th-av, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of carts, street-sweeping machines, etc., well worth the attention of coal dealers, wheelwrights, contractors, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL—At the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, 18th of June, at 12 at noon, the valuable property known as No. 210 Elizabeth-st., situated on the westerly side of Elizabeth between Prince and Houston sts.

N. B.—Rented last year for nearly $1,000.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.—At auction on THURSDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 55 Beekman-st.—Fresh seasonable goods adapted to city and country trade, without reserve for cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL HOLD HIS WEEKLY SALE—Of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list includes a variety of good securities, to be sold by order of executors and others.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 43 and 45 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS—Of the great auction sale of 310 reserved building lots at East New-York, apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway. Sale on FRIDAY, June 27, at 1 o'clock, on the ground. East New-York is accessible at all hours by railroad and six cent omnibus lines, and is growing rapidly.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, @4 10 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as @9 of Rape-seed oil, @12 of Whale, @16 47 of Sperm Oil, or @39 or Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, camphene and hand lamps; also, in signal and bow-mast lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship captains, ship supply men and others, is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable: never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound! Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO, AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-on-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Basle,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsick,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Palmese,	Pau,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $123,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$123,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York, have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 830 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $600 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 900 tons of coal daily; 3 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which @30 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 38 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—At an election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Jesse A. Marshall,	Benjamin S. K. Richardson,
Wm. M. Pullis,	Amos F. Hatfield,
James Murphy,	John S. Siney,
Wm. Tilden,	Timothy Sweeney,
Hugh Smith,	Chester Lamb,
Charles B. White,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were chosen:

President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—WM. M. PULLIS.
WM. M. PULLIS, Sec'y and Treas'r.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1856.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 33 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1856.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
} Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo, Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, until the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a Loan of $250,000, to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 20, 1854. For this loan, Assessment Bonds will be issued for 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Proposals to be directed to A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 6, 1856.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 6, 9 and 12 months, in sums of $500 and upward. The money may be deposited with G. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. H. FALLS,
IRAD HAWLEY,	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHARLES MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
JONATHAN THORNE.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO.—The annual election of Directors will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, from 3 to 4 P. M., at their office No. 57 Beaver-st. An alteration of the Constitution has been proposed and will be voted upon by the stockholders at the same time.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st, open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5, and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. W. PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. BELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Miss, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12, '56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. KAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11'55-law2yW* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy19, '54-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 11, 1856.—The BANK OF VERNON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 12, 1856.—The BANK OF CAZENOVIA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—The Stockholders of the late KNICKERBOCKER BANK are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Broadway House on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be laid before the meeting. By Order of the Committee,

O. S. HANLEY, Sec. WM. S. HUNT, Chairman.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 55 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 337 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 30th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

KEEP YOUR HOUSES SWEET AND CLEAN.—PRITZLOFF'S DISINFECTING FLUID is a sure purifier, it having been tested by Geo. W. Morton, Esq., the City Inspector of Health, by Coleman & Stetson, Astor House, and by many others too numerous to mention. To be had at wholesale of MYERS & CO., Central Depôt, No. 46 Beaver-st., and at all respectable druggists in the City.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Tickets and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 171 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from those points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 8.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermedi

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

A Senator of a sovereign State on the floor of Congress for denouncing the crime against Kansas has been stricken senseless on the floor of the American Senate.

A VOICE—Three cheers for SUMNER. [Round of vociferous cheering, again and again renewed, greeted this demand.

A VOICE—Three groans for BROOKS. [A storm of groans and yells was elicited in response.]

Mr. WILSON resumed. We are not only fighting, he said, to save Kansas, to make a Free-State beyond the Missouri, but we are fighting to vindicate freedom of speech in the National Congress. [Loud cheers.] I see by telegraphic dispatches from Washington that the announcement is made when that question come up in the House the Southern gentlemen are to make threats and perhaps to execute them. [Shouts of "Let them dare. Let them dare."] Gentlemen, I believe that the men who represent you have made up their minds. [Vociferous cheers, and cries of Good, bravo."] I believe they are firmly resolved to speak their sentiments with entire and absolute freedom. [Renewed cheering.] I believe they have made up their mind to go where duty required them to go, vote as duty requires them to vote; and I believe they have made up their minds to defend their persons and their lives whenever—[Tremendous and long cheering]—whenever, wherever, however, and by whomsoever assailed. [Great cheering.] No, gentlemen, threats will not silence the free men of the North. We know we have behind us fifteen millions of free men—[cheers]—we know that if we fall in the exercise of our constitutional duties, and in defence of our constitutional rights, that gallant and true men all over the North will step into our places, and fill them better than we can do. [Loud cheers.] Sometimes troubles foreshadowed with no anxiety about affairs in Washington. We will take care of ourselves. [Thundering cheers.] We want to have it known all over the land that the representatives of the Northern freemen are ready to take care of themselves in the performence of their duty. [Cheers.] But while we make that resolution and adhere to it, in God's name, gentlemen of the North, resolve to do your duty and to blot out the Slave Power of the country. [Cheers.] We can do it; aye, and I believe in my soul we can do it. [Loud cheers.] But I feel here to-day that millions are looking with trembling anxiety upon the deliberations of this Convention. Disappoint them not, gentlemen, by any petty little interest in the division. Consult with each other in candor and in frankness, and then nominate a man upon whom you can unite with the most votes, and who is true to your principles. [Cheers.] If the bold, gallant FREMONT is your candidate—[enthusiastic cheering]—we will rally around him the young, the gallant spirits of the Republic; if MCLEAN—the learned MCLEAN—

A VOICE—Three cheers for MCLEAN. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for FREMONT. [An overwhelming shout that almost made the building shake was the response.]

Mr. WILSON: You are divided now in regard to your cheers for FREMONT and MCLEAN. After either of them receives your nomination I hope there will be no dividing cheers.

A VOICE—Take the vote now.

SEVERAL VOICES—No.

Mr. WILSON—Gentlemen—If you nominate the present Speaker of the House of Representatives—[cheers]—the first man who led us to victory, let us, all of us of the North, rally around him and sustain the liberty of our country.

A VOICE—Three cheers for BANKS. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. WILSON—If you nominate SALMON P. CHASE—[Great cheering]—one of the foremost men of the Republic—let us, all of us, rally around him and place him in the Presidential Chair, that he is so well qualified to fill. And, gentlemen, if in this Convention you should place your suffrages upon the foremost statesman of America, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Three bursts of frantic cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c., the whole assemblage rising *en masse*, with which WM. H. SEWARD's name was received, prevented the speaker from proceeding for several minutes.]

Mr. WILSON—Aye, gentlemen. I say the foremost statesman of America, and a man fit to lead the movement in which we are engaged. All of these men I believe to be true, to be reliable, to be fully with us in the movements in which we are engaged. And, gentlemen, whoever we may nominate from among them or others that I name. Let us, one and all unite, for our cause is the cause of Liberty and the cause of Patriotism. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness and for the attention with which you have listened to the few desultory remarks I have thrown out, and I close by saying that the freemen of the North have a right to govern this country, and we have assembled here to-day to take the Government of the Republic and to be the party of the Constitution of the Union, of union, of law, of order, and of property. Tremendous cheering, amidst which the honorable gentlemen resumed his seat. The Convention then adjourned to till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Convention has perfected its preliminary organization, and is prepared for the transaction of its legitimate business.

The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings of to-day. There were no contested seats to quarrel over: and there was no disposition to wrangle about candidates.

As the names of persons who have been prominent in the cause of Freedom were called out in the announcement of Committees, or as the authors of resolutions, they were greeted with loud and continued cheering. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, DAVID WILMOT, PRESTON KING, B. B. FRENCH, F. P. BLAIR and Geb. POMEROY, were promptly noticed, and received with such an outburst of congratulatory applause as they must have seldom heard.

The appearance of the delegations from Kansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia was the signal for the protraction of the cheering beyond any precedent that I have ever known.

The announcement of the attendance of a Committee of six, representing the one hundred Democrats who signed the New-York Circular, brought every member of the Convention to his feet. "There are no seats unoccupied," said somebody. "Let them come in with us," said Maine." "Send them to our side," said Vermont. "We'll take them on our laps," said New-Hampshire. "We'll carry them in our arms," said New-York. And so they were received as brothers.

Wisely, most of the afternoon session was passed in listening to speeches from prominent members of the Convention. The address of the President on taking the Chair was a magnificent flow of eloquence. It was a genuine offspring of the Great West, and had the freedom and freshness of the prairies. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, also made a brilliant and searching review of the professions and practices of the Pro-Slavery Party. He exhorted the Convention to harmony and devotion to the cause of Freedom, and in words of burning eloquence extorted the North to be true to Freedom and true to itself.

I see no cause to change my previously expressed opinion that Col. FREMONT will be the nominee of the Convention. He is decidedly the favorite to-night, as he was last night. In the references which General WILSON made to the persons who might receive the nomination, if the loudest applause, the most vociferous cheering, followed an allusion to Gov. SEWARD, the next favorite was FREMONT. The friends of Gov. SEWARD have withdrawn his name from the canvass, leaving Mr. FREMONT first.

The Pennsylvanians are the only delegation that cannot see their way clear. They remain divided among themselves, and apparently as far off from unanimity as when they commenced the comparison of notes.

The friends of BISSELL have some renewal of their hopes, founded upon the assumption that the McLean men will come to him when they give up their own man.

There are some who entertain the opinion that BANKS will be the nominee. That gentleman is here, but leaves for Washington to-night. I understand him to be decidedly averse to his own nomination, and still of the opinion that FREMONT should be the man.

And yet Gov. SEWARD may be induced to withdraw his declination. If he should, there cannot be a doubt that he would be nominated by acclamation. Such an event is not beyond the range of possibility—nay, it may perhaps be classed among the remote probabilities. Of one thing be assured—the Convention will present a unanimous front—not the jealous unanimity of the Cincinnati conclave, but a determined, bold, hearty unanimity. That fact crops out on every face you meet.

The Committee appointed by the North American Convention came on to-day, but they were not present in the Convention. J. A.

Meeting of the New-York Delegation.

The adjourned meeting of the New-York Delegation was held at the LA PIERRE House this morning.

On a call of the roll every Delegate answered to his name, with the exception of Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, one of the Delegates at large. In accordance with the resolution of last evening, the Delegates at large who were present substituted Hon. TIMOTHY JENKINS to fill the place made vacant by the absence of Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

After the call of the roll had been completed, there was some interchange of views. Mr. GRINNELL moved that the Delegates proceed to ballot for a candidate for President.

Mr. JOHN A. KING moved to amend that the vote be taken *viva voce*, and that Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD be nominated by acclamation.

This last motion prevailed at once, and the announcement was followed by the most enthusiastic cheering. These cheers were repeated again and again. After they had partially subsided, Hon. G. W. PATTERSON, the Chairman, rose to address his associates. He had a painful duty to perform, and one which he deeply regretted to have assigned to [illegible] There was no man in the country whom he would more earnestly desire to see nominated than WILLIAM H. SEWARD. He certainly was the first choice of the people of his district—he felt confident that he was the first choice of the people of the State of New-York, and indeed of the entire North. Under circumstances which would justify the presentation of his name, there could be no doubt that the pressure of the people would with one voice rally to his support. But the battle-ground of freedom was fought on the floor of the United States Senate, and we felt that its standard bearer should not be removed from the contest, or the scene of his labors be changed. Such was the feeling of the immediate personal and political friends of Mr. SEWARD. Such were the sentiments of that gentleman himself. Acting under these influences and guided by these sentiments, he had been authorized and instructed to withdraw the name of Mr. SEWARD, and in his behalf to decline the high honor which the representatives of the State of New-York had tendered to him.

Mr. JOHN A. KING, in a few terse, eloquent sentences, paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. SEWARD, and to the services which he had rendered to the cause of Freedom.

A motion was then made that the delegation proceed to ballot for a candidate for President. After some informal conversation, this motion was withdrawn, and the meeting adjourned. LEO.

Delegates to the Convention.

MAINE.

A. P. Morrill, Readfield.
Edward Kent, Bangor.
Freeman H. Morse, Bath.
T. Cushing, Frankfort.
Henry Carter, Portland.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. Amos Tuck, Exeter.
Abm. Weed, Sandwich.
Daniel Clark, Manchester.
Benj. Pettingill, Salisbury.
Levi Chamberlin, Keene.
Daniel Barstedt, Hanover.

VERMONT.

Hon. H. Hall, N. Bennington
H. Carpenter, Northfield.
Hon. E. Fairbanks, St. Johnsb'y
Wm. Skinner, Royalton.
Hon. L. Brainard, St. Albans.
L. Underwood, Burlington.

RHODE ISLAND.

W. W. Hoppin, Providence.
Byron Diman, Bristol.
Nicholas Brown, Providence.
Wm. M. Chace, Providence
R. G. Hazard, Fencedale.

MASSACHUSETTS.

T. D. Elliot, New-Bedford.
Simon Brown, Concord.
Artemas Lee, Templeton.
Chas. A. Worcester.
Moses Kimball, Boston.
Thomas Bartlett, Lowell.

CONNECTICUT.

Calvin Day, Hartford.
Benj. Silliman, New-Haven.
D. F. Robinson, Hartford.
Charles Ives, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK.

Philip Bordenkirer, Erie.
Moses H. Grinnell, N. Y.
Preston King, St. Lawrence.
Robt. Emmett, Westchester.
Charles Cook, Schuyler.

DELAWARE.

D. W. C. Littlejohn, Oswego
John A. King, Jamaica.
W. W. Leland, Queens.
D. Lloyd, Kings.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry Carter, Portland.

MARYLAND.

Hon. J. Dyer, Brooklyn.
A. Brandazee, N. London.
F. S. Wildmann, Danbury.

KENTUCKY.

Moses Pierce, Norwich.
Geo. D. ——, Wolcottville.
W. B. Hoyt, N. Fairfield.

[Communicated.]

A Unique Enterprise.

The burning of the *City of Newark* has been made the occasion by the *Herald* of another scandalous attack on the Staten Island Ferry Company. These attacks have now been persisted in for nearly a twelvemonth past, with an utter disregard of truth or justice in every instance, and unfortunately the Company, who have steadily refused to engage in newspaper controversies, are not the only sufferers; the people of the Island are injured in their property and business by these mendacious articles. The *Herald* of the 12th instant asserts that the *Hunchback*, one of the ferry boats, was peculiarly liable to take fire, "*that not a single life-preserver, or life-preserving stool was to be found on the boats of this line.*"

By personal inspection on *that day*, besides a number of life-preserving stools on that boat, were found about *forty* long benches, 12 feet in length, filled with granulated cork, considered far more effective in case of accident than either stools or boats. And, as in all other boats of this line, the *blowers*, frequent cause of fire, were taken out when the ferry changed hands, the fire-rooms paved with cast iron plates, laid on cement, and where necessary, the sides and ceiling lined with zinc or sheet iron. The boilers are covered with thick woolen felting, and that again with oil-cloth, and even the lamps, used for lighting below, have been replaced by port-lights or windows. This boat has also a bilge pump. Thus, even in case of fire, which, in view of the extraordinary precautions taken, seems almost impossible, any ordinary load of passengers would find ample means of rescue. As to the *Herald* man's remark of "*peculiarity of build*," liability to "displace boiler," &c., it seems to be nothing but a mere mixture of nonsense and malice. It was also stated a few weeks since that the *Columbus* was so rotten that she sunk at the wharf. An entire fabrication, but still sufficient to defeat a sale of that boat then negociating, although deemed good for 15 or 20 years' service as a steamboat by competent judges.

So also with all the statements in the same print referring to the controversy with the Comptroller. The Company have paid their rent regularly and promptly, and are ready at all times to execute a lease in accordance with the terms of sale: but this has been refused, and they have not yet been able to obtain a judicial opinion as to their rights, from delays, not arising on their side. Plans of Ferry-houses have been prepared for erection, at Whitehall, and at the Island, for a year past, the execution of which is only delayed by this refusal to grant the lease. And we are informed by some of the officers of the Company, that so far has this system of persecution been carried, even a part of the pier at Whitehall built some years since by and for the use of the ferry, when space was less important than at present, has been taken from them for a needless and impracticable purpose. The proprietors have been published as defaulters in their payments, and apparently every libel malice could invent has been invoked to their injury. While it is a notorious fact that they have much improved the ferry with greatly increased accommodations and trips, and with cheaper passenger transport—7 miles for 6 cents—than any Ferry, Railroad, or Omnibus in the City, at the same time, in view of the service and navigation, the boats, for safety, comfort and convenience, will challenge comparison with any other boats in these waters.

In accomplishing these ends both diligence and economy have been requisite, and, we are informed, no free tickets are given—the Directors and officers paying their fare as others do. But this commendable rule, it seems, has given offence in several quarters. Individuals attached to newspaper offices, however insignificant personally, sometimes seek revenge for such a deprivation through the columns of their paper; and, it is said, there is reason to suppose that in this case a congenial and consistent channel has been found for the disappointed seeker after black-mail. And thus is groundless alarm caused in the public mind, and accident rendered more disastrous to human life, by the panic so wickedly created.

One having some interest in the Island, a sufferer by this despicable warfare, and who speaks the opinion of many of his neighbors, submits these remarks as the result of a personal examination and direct inquiry, and pledges himself that the facts detailed may be relied upon.

And, if these things are true, who, it may well be asked, is safe from the vitriol-thrower?

SOUTHFIELD.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. COATES & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days. Yours, very truly,

ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—FOR LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN, E. D., June 13, 1856.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 6) Beekman-st., New-York.

Having used your cans last season for the purpose of preserving fruit and vegetables, we take great pleasure in testifying to their superiority over all others. We would advise all persons desiring to keep their fruits and vegetables, to give them a trial, as the best and cheapest means of preserving their fruit, &c.

A. & H. KEMP, Odeon Gardens.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that mind is a very potent agency in the aggravation or the cure of diseases. Phrenology would aid greatly in their diagnosis. Examinations with charts, and full written descriptions of character, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

At Richmond, on Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. Mr. Travis, MARY E., daughter of S. D. Stephens, Esq., to JOHN H. GAREITSON, all of Staten Island.

At Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Thursday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. P. Harrower, LYMAN M. WALDO, of Auburn, N. Y., to SUSAN A. GUNN.

☞ Auburn and Albany papers please copy

At Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. Mr. Coe, GEORGE B. FAIRFIELD, of this City, to SUSIE E. BENEDICT, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 9, ELEANOR PHILLIPS, wife of James P. Martin, aged 38 years and 11 days.

The body was taken to Wortsborough, Sullivan Co., N. Y., for interment.

☞ Sullivan County papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, June 16, ABRAHAM P. VOSBERGH, of the firm of Martin & Vosburgh, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 127 8th-av., corner 16th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 17, SARAH, widow of George Seaman, in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Gray, No. 210 East Broadway, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 17, suddenly, JOHN P. BEAUVILLE, a native of Bayonne, France, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 127 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

☞ Havana and French papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, June 17, of disease of the brain, LIZZIE, youngest daughter of George H. Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 215 Chrystie-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 17, HENRY RALPH, only son of Henry and Alice M. Ralph, aged 1 year, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 304 High-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In East Williamsburg, L. I., on Monday, June 16, of cholera, MARTHA TOWNSEND, relict of the late John Townsend, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, without further invitation.

At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Thursday, June 12, JANE, wife of Stephen Drury, Esq., in the 39th year of her age.

At Round Brook, N. J., on Tuesday, June 17, JOHN H. VOORHEES, Esq., aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 19th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Round Brook. The cars leave pier No. 2, North River, at 7¾ o'clock A. M., and will return to the City in time for those who may wish to attend the funeral and go back to the City the same day.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 17.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	85	750	Erie Railroad	55
2,000	do	84⅞	800	do	55
2,000	Cali. St. 7s, '78	95¾	100	do	s10 55
1,000	Virginia State 6s	95⅞	150	do	s30 55
4,600	Ind. St. 5s, ex int.	82¾	100	do	s60 55
10,700	City 6s, '59	98⅛	150	do	b10 55⅛
700	City 5s, '70	94⅜	100	do	b30 55⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	89¾	150	do	b60 55⅜
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s, e. in	100	100	do	s10 55⅜
1,000	E. R. R. Bds, 1875	91⅝	200	do	s30 55⅜
9,000	E. R. R. Bds, 1871	94¾	200	do	s3 55⅛
2,000	H. R. R. R. 2d Mtge	67½	150	do	s10 55⅛
7,000	Har. R. R. 1st Mtge	84	50	do	s20 55⅛
3,000	Har. R. R. 2d Mtge	77	50	do	s10 55⅛
11,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	86⅜	50	do	b60 55⅜
10,000	do	s30 85⅝	200	do	s60 55⅛
8,000	do	85⅜	450	do	s3 55⅛
4,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mtg	75⅜	300	do	s10 55⅛
16	Amer. Ex. Bank	116½	200	Harlem Railroad	10⅜
60	B'k of N. America	107	300	do	s10 16⅜
10	Hanover Bank	97¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 95⅜
20	do	97⅝	25	do	95⅛
5	Commonwealth B'k	98	6	do	95⅛
50	Nicar. Tran. Co.	s60 10⅜	100	do	95⅜
100	do	10⅜	25	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	95
6	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	193	1150	do	95⅛
300	do	s3. 131	100	do	s10 95⅛
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	21	100	do	b30 95⅛
300	do	20¾	100	do	b60 95⅛
56	do	20⅝	210	Panama R. R.	s3 103⅝
500	do	20¾	128	Illinois Cen. R. R.	89⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co.	170⅝	50	do	99⅜
6	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90	25	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	108
100	do	90⅛	225	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 110
50	do	s30 90	50	do	s3 109⅜
100	do	s10 90⅜	100	do	109¾
170	do	s3 90¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	s15 73½
50	do	s3 90⅝	400	do	s3 73⅝
550	Reading R. R.	89	1500	do	b15 73⅝
400	do	s10 89	140	New-Jersey R. R.	b3. 123
1000	do	89⅛	50	Hud. River R. R.	31⅜
200	do	s30 89⅛	10	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	83
100	do	b60 89⅜	10	do	82¾
50	do	s3 89¼	300	Canton Co.	b3 21¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia State 6s	95¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b30 61¾
51,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	86	100	do	b60 62
150	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 21	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b3. 110
50	Nicar. Trans. Co.	10⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 96¾
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	123	300	Erie Railroad	55⅜
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	93	100	do	s30 55⅞
100	do	s30 93⅝	100	do	s10 55⅞
100	do	94	200	do	s30 55⅞
100	do	9 1⅛	300	do	55⅞
100	Harlem R. R.	b30 16⅛	50	do	s10 55⅞
100	do	16⅜	100	do	56
100	Reading Railroad	89⅝	730	do	56⅛
100	do	s10 89⅞	100	do	b30 56⅛
100	do	90	100	do	b3 89⅝
400	do	s10 90	250	do	s3 56
200	do	s3 90	100	do	s10 56
700	do	s3 90⅛	200	do	b3 56⅜
400	do	90⅜	50	do	s3 56⅜
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	74⅛	100	do	b10 56⅞
450	do	s3 74	100	do	56⅞

TUESDAY, June 17—P. M.

The English political and commercial advices by the steamer *Arago*, at this port to-day, from Havre and Southampton, are to Wednesday evening, June 4. The comments of the London press and of the private banking letters on American affairs, by this arrival, were predicated on the probability that Mr. CRAMPTON would soon be sent home and Mr. DALLAS, perhaps, relieved of his mission to London. The advices from this side, by the *America*, to May 21, were to the purport that the Cabinet at Washington had determined on the former step, and that the New-York Stock Exchange had fallen 1@2 ₱ cent. in consequence. The responses from England are less warlike and, toward the people of the United States, less angry than might have been looked for, though we must say, from a careful reading of both the newspaper articles and one or two letters from intelligent and friendly sources, that the effect of the diplomatic squabble upon our commercial and financial, as well as social and political intercourse, is seriously to be deprecated. It will do mischief, we apprehend, temporary though we hope it may be, in various ways; the precise extent and nature of which it were needless to speculate upon, until the practical bearing of the difficulty upon our mutual mercantile and financial correspondence is more clearly indicated than at present. It is quite certain, however, that the inconveniences of restricted business confidence, if such are to follow the now more than probable suspension of diplomatic intercourse, could not come at a more opportune season than when the market for Money in both countries is tending to unusual ease and cheapness. And from the moderate and dignified spirit thus far evinced from the other side, and which, we are quite sure, will be appreciated, or at least not misconstrued, on this, the probability is that all will be well again, even as between the two Governments, long before the next active season of trade sets in.

The market accounts by this arrival are to the effect that there was a little more firmness in Breadstuffs, both at Liverpool and in France. Cotton quiet. The sales of the three days after the report by the *Arabia*, 23,000 bales. In London, Consols ruled after the sailing of the previous packet 94⅜@94⅝ for money, 95@⅛ for the July account, closing on Wednesday, 4th June, 94⅜@94¼. There was a fall of 1@2 ₱ cent. in some of the American Railway Bonds on sale in London. Business was done on Monday in Illinois Centrals at 77½@77⅝, and on Tuesday, 3d June, at 77⅛ ₱ cent.; in Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents, at 93½ ₱ cent. The other Bonds are marked without actual business—Illinois Central 6 ₱ cents sterling, 73@76; Free Lands, 82@84; New-York Central Sixes, 78@80; Sevens, ex coupon, 90@92; Erie Thirds, 83@85; Sinking Fund, 81@83.

The English news by the *Arago*, which was made public about 1 o'clock, after the adjournment of the early Session of the Brokers, caused a rapid recovery in the tone of the market, and higher prices by one ₱ cent. at the afternoon Board than ruled in the morning. Most of the selling the past few days has been of a speculative character, and the temper of the English press in regard to American affairs proving less belligerent than the *Bears* looked for, or even the *Bulls* expected, the reaction, while money is so very easy, is naturally more rapid and decided than the decline. Whatever may be the conflicting anticipations in regard to the advices yet to come from the other side, confidence is already so far reassured as to place anything more serious than a temporary suspension of diplomacy between the two Governments, without the pale of probability. The following are the changes on the Stock list from yesterday, to which we may add that a very free business was done in Erie and Reading at the advance, in the afternoon, the general market closing buoyant:

	Saturday, June 14.	Monday, June 16.	Tuesday, June 17.
New-York Central	91	90½	91½
Erie	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛
Reading	90⅜	89⅞	90⅜
Toledo	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜
Galena	110¾	110?	110
Michigan Central	95⅜	95⅛	96
Southern Michigan	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛
Panama	101	101⅛	100⅜
Illinois Centrals	86⅞	85⅞	86
Virginia	95	95	95½
Missouris	85	84⅞	85
Transit Company	11⅛	11	10⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	62	62	62⅛
Hudson River	33⅛	32	32¾
Rock Island	91	91	91⅜
Milwaukee	83	83	83
Pennsylvania Coal	101	100⅛	101

Foreign Exchange closed for the Boston steamer quite firm, and some of the leading Bankers advanced their rate to 110 per cent. on London, though the rise was not established on the business for this packet. Francs 5.16¼. Money without change from yesterday. The regular offerings at the Banks are moderate this week. Renewed confidence on the Stock Exchange may bring a little more activity in demand loans, as well as in outside orders for dividend paying shares and the leading Bonds and Railway Bonds.

The European news did not sensibly affect the general markets to-day. A fair business was transacted in Cotton at full prices. Flour sold freely, but was infirm. Wheat and Corn continued in active demand, the latter at advancing rates. Some New Georgia White Wheat brought $2 ₱ bushel. It was the first lot received this season, and was considered a very good sample. Pork declined 12¼c.@25c. ₱ bbl., and closed irregularly. Sugars were brisk and firm. Freights evinced no great activity, though shipowners claimed rather higher figures.

We are requested to state that Friday next is the last day for receiving proposals for the second mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, at the Ohio Trust Office, No. 27 William-street.

In our table of yesterday of the Erie Railroad traffic, for eight months, the gain on last year was made, by a misprint, $846,000, instead of $436,000.

Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12¼ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Latest Money News.

From London Times, June 4.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The English funds have been steady to-day, but the market was flat towards the close. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 94⅜ to ⅝, opened at 94⅜ to ⅝, and subsequently advanced to 94⅜ to ⅝, at which they remained up to near the official termination of business, when they experienced a decline of an eighth. For the 10th of July the last regular price was 95 to ⅝, and later transactions took place at a further slight reaction. The American question still continues to excite attention, and to check the buoyancy that would otherwise be looked for. To-morrow is settling day in Consols, and, as the amount of stock on the market does not seem to be so great as on the last occasion, the public having purchased steadily in anticipation of the effect to be produced in the appearance of prices by the deduction of the dividend, the arrangements in connection with it have passed off thus far without any material diminution of firmness. The scrip of the New Loan left off at 1⅞ to 2 premium.

The demand for money, both at the Bank and in the discount-market, although not excessive, is more active than was expected. The payments falling due to-morrow (the 4th of the month) are not thought to be unusually heavy.

Foreign securities have not varied in any great degree, but quotations were less firm in the later hours of business. In Turkish Six per Cents. transactions took place at 99¾ and ⅝ for the account. The Four per Cents. Guarantied were negotiated at 103⅝ and ⅝ for the account.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. in the Paris Bourse this evening were 74 francs, 10 cents for money, and 74 francs, 95 cents for the new account at the end of the month, showing a further decline of about an eighth. The liquidation just completed has been heavy, and between 13 and 14 per cent. has been paid to carry forward purchases of rentes. The recent failure of M. PLACE has caused some little uneasiness, and tended to embarrass the settlement, but the general confidence has not apparently been shaken. It is stated that M. PLACE was not elected a director of the *Crédit Mobilier* until a few weeks before his stoppage. The telegraphic accounts from the South of France this afternoon report a further rise in corn in consequence of the inundations.

At a meeting of the Bank of British North America held to-day, Mr. R. CARTER presiding, the dividend declared was at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, together with a *bonus* of 30 shillings per share, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The whole of the discussion was of a congratulatory character, the progress of business and the improved position of the establishment being the only topics brought under notice.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday afternoon, June 3.—Our Cotton market, to-day, has been rather quiet, the sales amounting only to 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, and in some instances buyers have had the advantage in prices. There has again been a good demand for Sugar, and extreme rates have been paid. Nothing has taken place in Molasses or Rum. Of Coffee, 470 bags Costa Rica, by auction, realized 57s 6d.@63s. 6d. ₱ cwt. The Tea market is without alteration; common Congou, 9d ₱ lb. The transactions in Rice have been at rather irregular prices; transactions have been 7,000 bags East Indian. In Dyewoods, 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood sold at £5 7s 6d. ₱ ton.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 4.

The market for Consols and Shares was quiet and firm for the greater portion of the day; but at the extreme close, there were some heavy sales of the former, and prices close about ⅛ ₱ cent. lower. Consols for account, June 4, 94⅛@94⅜; ditto July 10, 94⅞@95. For money 94⅜@94⅝. American news produces heaviness. Discount marked quiet, with a good supply of money.

Tea Market.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, April 6, 1856.

BLACK TEAS—We have to report an unusually limited business in these descriptions since the date of our last advices; and the few transactions which have taken place have been almost entirely confined to purchases for the Australian and Continental markets. Notwithstanding the continued indisposition on the part of buyers to operate to any extent at present prices, no material decline in quotations has yet been established, the Teamen refusing to submit to a reduction from the rates at which settlements were made last month. Purchases during the month are estimated at 16 chops Congou at Taels 10@12 for good ordinary to but middling and Hohow kinds; Taels 13@15 for Kaisows, and Taels 12¾@15 for Ningchow kinds. Scale of Congous finding is about 70 chops, consisting chiefly of inferior and common Ningchows. Kaisows are very scarce, and the best of the few offering, are held for higher prices than buyers seem at present inclined to pay. Common Congous, owing to the continued demand for native account, are still quoted at prices which quite prevent purchases for the American and English markets. Souchongs are in small supply, a few chops of common only are offering, and no settlements have been made during the month. Some 500 packages comprise the stock of Pekoes, and no transactions in them have taken place. Of Oolongs the stock is about 1,000 packages of common; and we hear of no sales since the China New Year.

GREEN TEAS—After the departure of the last mail, were taken little or no interest on American account; but as the few good and fine Teas comprised in the stock are held at very full prices, combined with the not very encouraging advices received by the last mail from the home markets respecting the common and medium qualities, operations have latterly been considerably checked, and during the past week or ten days but a small business has been done. Settlements for the month are stated at 52,000 packages, of which fully two-thirds are for American account. The stock on the market has lately been somewhat reduced (it is now estimated at 50,000 pkgs. in all) by purchases of low Taiping, Young Hysons, and Hyson Skins on native account for the Russian trade in the north; but there is still a considerable quantity of Taipings and common Yow-chow Teas remaining on hand, and the present state of the American and English markets offers little inducement to ship these descriptions although low rates would be accepted by the Teamen. It is difficult to form an estimate of the supply of Green Teas yet to arrive; some considerable disturbances, it is reported, have occurred in the Keang-si Province, interrupting the communication between some of the Tea districts and Canton, and that it is probable some 10,000@20,000 packages said to be chiefly good and fine Teas intended for the Canton market, will ultimately reach this port. We have little change to notice in quotations—holders of Moyune Teas continue very firm in their demands, and late settlements of these classes have been made at full prices. Common kinds remain nominally at about last month's quotations, but settlements might be effected at rather easier rates.

KING & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales. Quotations for Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c. SUGAR is quoted at 7¾c.@8¼c. MOLASSES—(re-boiled)—49c. FLOUR is dull, and selling for $6 62. CORN—

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1483 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Highly Interesting and Animated Debates.

Appointment of a National Executive Committee.

THE PLATFORM.

Action in reference to the North Americans.

Letters of Withdrawal from Judge McLean and Salmon P. Chase.

RESULT OF THE BALLOTING.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA

THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

NO BALLOT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18.

The Republican National Convention met again this morning in Musical Fund Hall. There was—if there was any change—a larger attendance of Delegates than during the first day; and the rear of the Hall, set apart for spectators, was crowded to excess. Soon after 10 o'clock the President declared the first business in order to be hearing reports from Committees.

There being none then ready to report, he said the National Committee, to consist of one from each State, might be appointed, which was done, as follows:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Joseph Bartlett, Maine.	W. S. Bagley, Kentucky.
G. G. Fogg New Hampshire.	Thos. Spooner, Ohio.
J. Z. Goodrich, Mass.	W. S. Judd, Illinois.
L. Brainard, Vermont.	J. Richie, Indiana.
Wm. M. Chase, R. I.	Zachariah Chandler, Mich.
Gideon Wells, Conn.	A. J. Stephen, Iowa.
E. D. Morgan, New-York.	J. H. Tooley, Wisconsin.
J. T. Sherman, New Jersey.	Cornelius Cole, California.
Thos. Williams, Pa.	M. L. Conway, Kansas.
G. D. Williams, Delaware.	M. S. Williams, Minnesota.
G. Harris, Maryland.	J. H. Shea, Nebraska.
G. Wright, Virginia.	Lewis Clephane, D. C.

The President now stated that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, the Chairman of the Committee, advanced amid applause, and said: I have been instructed by the Committee upon Resolutions to report to the Convention the following resolutions as a declaration of the principles and aims of the Republican Party:

This Convention of Delegates assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into Kansas,—and in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the condition of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved. [Loud cheers.]

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction—that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained. [Enthusiastic cheering.] That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territory those twin relics of barbarism.—Polygamy and Slavery. [Tremendous cheers and laughter.]

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their Territory has been invaded by an armed force,—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without process of law—that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated or encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present National Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and Humanity, we arraign that Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accomplices,—either before or after the fact—[laughter]—before the country and before the world; [loud cheering;] and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and sudden punishment hereafter. [Renewed cheers.]

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union with her present free Constitution, [loud cheers,] as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American Diplomacy—[cheers and laughter]—and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean—[great cheering] by the most central and practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad. [Loud cheering.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for California. [Renewed cheering.]

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and coöperation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all proscriptive legislation affecting their security. [Loud cheers.]

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen: You have heard the report of the Committee, what disposition will you make of it?

A VOICE—I would like to hear that again.

ANOTHER VOICE—I move that it be adopted.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Pennsylvania, rose and addressed the Chair amid much confusion and cries of "Question," "Question," "Hear him," "Hear him," "Free speech," &c., &c., and eventually, when silence was restored,

Mr. STEPHENS said—I heartily agree to every sentiment expressed in the platform just read. But there is a single line in it which will be misunderstood and fatal to our success if it remain. We must, if we would succeed, ask all who are with us on the question—which is with us deemed more important than any other—to unite with us; and, by leaving out the concluding paragraph of the report, I think we could accomplish—[Cries of read it—and it was read amid applause, which waxed vociferous, when the reading had been concluded.]

Mr. STEPHENS, continuing, said—The cunning enemy will misconstrue that. They will read it as if it were in opposition to the largest party in Pennsylvania. It will be made to read so as to affect dangerously our prospects, and therefore I trust it may be changed. I will not offer an amendment; but I trust the Committee will consider it carefully in all its bearing, and make such change of phraseology as will remove the liability to misconstruction.

A delegate moved to amend by dividing the resolution, and striking out the latter clause.

Another moved that it be recommitted.

Mr. SPOONER, of Ohio, said that although it might be offensive to a few in Pennsylvania, he could assure them that it was not offensive to Ohio. If they should strike it out they would give offence to a large portion of the citizens of Ohio. He held that no true American would object to the resolution as it had been reported, and he hoped it would pass as it was, without amendment. In conclusion he must say for Ohio that she required just such a resolution as that which had been read. It was just what was needed in that section of the country.

Mr. G. D. GAZZAM, of Pennsylvania, wished to say in reply to the gentleman who had preceded him, that he could see nothing in that resolution to find fault with. No gentleman in the house would say that it was not correct in sentiment, and would they say that they had no confidence in the people of the world. He trusted not, for if that was the state of the case, he had mistaken the men and the principles of the party.

Mr. BINGHAM—I propose to make such a modification of that last resolution as—[shouts of "no, no," "hear him," and confusion]—such a modification as will give satisfaction to every delegate in this Convention. I propose simply to change a word—[shouts of "read it again," mingled with calls for order.] I do it at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee. [Cries of "good".] I propose to strike out the word "proscriptive" and the word "affecting," so that the resolution will read this way:

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and coöperation of the men of all parties however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation affecting their security.

[Cheers and cries of "Question, question;" "That will do."]

Mr. CHAS GIBBONS, of Ohio, thought that the excitement that had been raised by the resolution was but momentary. He ventured to say that there was no party in the house who would deny the right of all residents of the country to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The objection had evidently been misunderstood. It was simply as to the phraseology, and the amendment proposed had removed that; and, now, if you will still further amend it, so that it will read, "without impairing the security of either," you will have accomplished everything.

Mr. BINGHAM moved the adoption of the amendment. It was adopted.

The President then put the question on the adoption of the platform, and it was adopted amid vociferous cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

There was seen great confusion in the Convention, the members rising and going to and fro congratulating each other upon their platform.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, cried aloud and said Illinois wished to be heard. He had a word to say. He did not wish to be silenced. He would ask them what they were doing. Had they not asked all to come and unite with them? Had they not asked the foreign-born citizen to come as well as the American born? [A VOICE—We have.] Then I will ask you if the resolution is right in sentiment and only liable to misconstruction, why have you changed it? There is not a passage even in the Bible that is not capable of misconstruction. Sir, Illinois is to be redeemed, and with that resolution we can redeem her. [Great applause.]

Mr. WILMOT—If the gentleman will yield the floor for a moment, and allow me to be heard, I will be under an obligation to him.

The gentleman addressed took his seat and

Mr. WILMOT proceeded. This resolution, he said, was drawn in the Committee with much care, and after very full deliberation. The word "proscriptive" here, as it struck me upon the suggestion made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, rather limited and narrowed that which followed than enlarged it, or gave it force. [Cries of "Good."] Therefore I did not suppose that any gentleman in favor of the resolution would object to the striking out of the word "proscriptive," and insert in place of the word affecting, the word "impairing." It does enlarge the resolution, but it avoids the use of a word which some gentlemen feared might be used to deceive and misrepresent our position. [The speaker then read the original resolution and the resolution as amended according to his suggestion.]

Mr. JAMES, of Illinois, said he had now heard what he had before desired to hear, and would ask that the Committee adopt this amendment without taking a vote of the Convention.

The Secretary read the following resolution, offered by Mr. JOHN A. SKELY, of New-York:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed immediately to take an informal vote for a candidate for President of the United States, to be supported by the Republican Party of the United States.

[Loud Cheers and cries of "Good."]

A delegate called for the question on the resolutions first.

REMARKS OF GEN. WEBB.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB took the platform in opposition to Mr. SKELY'S resolution. He said: I beg to occupy the attention of the Convention for a moment. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the Convention, I rise for the purpose of opposing the resolution which has just been introduced, simply because I think it is premature, and that once having acted informally, and produced a committal on the part of the gentlemen assembled here for a great and a holy work, it will be very difficult for any of us after that to do that which we have assembled to do. An informal ballot now is virtually doing our work for the rest of this session. And in order that we may not be called upon to do that work so hastily, so inconsiderately, and I fear, ultimately so injuriously to our country, I ask of you to bear in mind what it is that assembles together a Convention here the like of which has never before been witnessed in our country. [Cheers.] From the days that the Convention assembled in the Constitutional Hall here—that Convention that declared us a free people—there never has been such a Convention assembled for such a purpose or in such a crisis. The work that they did, we are sent here by the people to perpetuate. [Cheers.] And when they came to do their work, did they listen to those about them who said, "Do it hastily?" Take the solitary instance of the election of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Revolutionary army. It is a matter of history, gentlemen, that for three long weeks after GEORGE WASHINGTON had been selected in the hearts and the feelings of that Convention, they passed day after day and week after week, dispatching men to all portions of the country, inviting communication, stimulating interchange of opinion, asking everybody, "Are we right?" "Is he the man?" "Can we put the banner in his hands and thereby achieve that object for which we assembled?" [Cheers.] And are we wiser than our fathers?

VOICES—Yes, certainly. [Great laughter and confusion.]

Mr. WEBB—Gentlemen: I don't envy the complacency of the man who thinks he is a better patriot or a better man than those who gave us the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. Why, I ask, are we here? We are here because the country is in danger. We are here because a solemn compact, by which the curse of Slavery was limited forever to latitude 30° 30', has been violently disruptured, torn asunder, and the people of the North told "you shall have this matter forced upon you." Now what are the people doing? Our people loving order and loving law, and willing to abide by the ballot-box, come together from all parts of the Union and ask us to give them a nomination which, when put fairly before the people, will unite public sentiment, and, through the ballot-box, will restrain and repel this Pro-Slavery extension, and this aggression of the slaveocracy. What else are they doing? They tell you that they are willing to abide by the ballot-box, and willing to make that the last appeal. If we fail there, what then? We will drive it back, sword in hand, and, so help me God! believing that to be right, I am with them. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Good."] Now, then, gentlemen, on your action depends the result. You may, with God's blessing, present to this country a name rallying round it all the elements of the opposition and we will thus become so strong that through the ballot-box we shall save the country. But, if a name be presented on which we may not rally, and the consequence is civil war—yes, nothing more, nothing less, but civil war—I ask, then, what is our first duty? If every mind in this Convention was made up at this moment—if every man had one and the same feeling with all the rest—I would say to you: Gentlemen, as you love your country, as you love its peace, and hope for its future prosperity, do not act hastily. That which is good to-day is equally good to-morrow, and the next day, and if it will not keep till to-morrow or the next day, it had better not beldone. [Cheers.] I have no earthly object but the general good. I know there are people who think I have been acting against a particular man, because I have been acting for a man. Let me now tell you, after making this appeal to you, that most of the candidates before this Convention are unknown to me. It is well known, I believe, that I have opposed the nomination of one who I apprehend is the favorite or most of the gentlemen here. Why have I done so? From personal feelings? Why, I have never seen the gentleman. I never met him. And I am happy to stand here and say I never heard one word against him—not one solitary word. [Cheers.] If the Convention nominate him, I do not care what the divisions may be among you, I am the man to get up and move that we unanimously take him as our standard-bearer. [Loud cheers.] All I ask of gentlemen is, to do what we have been sent here for—to interchange public opinion. Have we got anything to give? How have we been heretofore? I have been in Conventions before, and we have always had something to give. We thought it fair and just to strive to get A, B, C or D, upon whom we thought to confer something. It is not so now. All our interchange of opinion may be public; and I may say we have nothing on God's earth to give. But we are looking for a man who will give us, and who will give the country something, and that something is success. Why is it there is no one among you to-day to raise the name of WM H. SEWARD? [Loud cheers, mingled with cries for question.] One moment. It is because they who are the most devoted of his friends, love their country better than any man. All men have said, "We love him; he is the best representative of our principles!" Yes, but because we are told he cannot carry Pennsylvania, we are at once sacrifice him upon the altar of opposition. [Cheers.] Then if gentlemen ask us in the same breath to take a man who is no stranger to Pennsylvania, we may say that justice to our friends, and justice to our principles will require us to make no such sacrifice. I make these remarks simply for the purpose of demonstrating that we of New-York and of all parts of the country have one common object, and that is, success; and that we can arrive at success by a free interchange of opinion to obtain which we should defer to a later hour, and a better hour, and after more conference, an informal ballot.

REMARKS OF GOV. KENT.

Gov. KENT, of Maine, said: I arise to speak simply to the question before the Convention. I think I perceive a determination on the part of the Convention to go immediately into an informal ballot. I am not going to reply to the gentleman who has just taken his seat; I agree with him, because I know that the Maine delegation requires more time. I think no harm can come from a short delay. We have not had sufficient time for conversation, and I had thought it might be well for us before going into a nomination to have a grand conference Committee, consisting of two from each delegation, [cries of "No, no,"] for the purpose of seeing exactly how they stand, and what action will best tend to secure success. We have come here for the purpose of uniting all, for a common object—against the encroachments of Slavery. [Applause.] If we would succeed we must unite all; and to do that it is absolutely necessary that in making choice of a standard-bearer we should make such a selection as will secure the greatest amount of support. I think, therefore, that it would be well to have a concurrence, and to that end I move that a Committee of Conference, consisting of two from each State, be appointed. [Cries of "No, no."]

Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, of New-York, said if they waited until to-morrow before balloting a large number of delegates would have gone home, and they would not secure so large an expression.

Mr. PUSEYANCE, of Massachusetts, desired to say that he was opposed to an informal ballot. He thought they were as well prepared to make a choice now as they would be a week hence. He was, therefore, in favor of immediate action.

There was now great confusion in the Convention. Many delegates called loudly for the question on balloting, while others shouted for delay.

Dr. ELDER, of Pennsylvania, arose and said: He had stood in the stores before. He had stood beside JOHN VAN BUREN in '48, [laughter,] and they overbore their opponents by the might of their right. The excitement was no evidence of disunion, it was only the effervescence of a mighty movement for harmony They must harmonize. Any delegate who could not abide by the will of the Convention, was, in the words of Mantalini, "so demm'd that he couldn't be any demn'der." [Great applause.] He confessed that he did not understand exactly what was wanted by some of the delegations. And therefore he thought it would be well that they should have a conference. The speaker, then, by way of amusement, went on to say that Pennsylvania was about to change her name to that of the Empire State. She intended to beat New-York [laughter] in business and population, and Illinois intended to beat Pennsylvania. [Laughter.] Pennsylania had sent them out her best Dutch blood, and now the rascals were coming back and bragging over their mother. [Applause.] He moved that the roll be called, and that each delegate as his name was called, should rise and tell what he had to say. Let them have a free conference by States, and make clean breasts to each other, and then it would be easier to say what action would be for the best.

A delegate from Ohio said they had had a conference of three days duration, and came no nearer a conclusion than they were before. He hoped they would take a ballot immediately.

Mr. FAY, of Ohio, said he had been satisfied that from the beginning a fraud had been perpetrated upon certain delegates; that there had been misrepresentations from first to last. [Great confusion and cries of "Question, question."]

The speaker was proceeding, when there were other cries—among which, "You are mistaken—you had better take that back," &c., were the most prominent.

Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, desired to say a word. He said: I have listened to this discussion, Mr. President, with a great deal of apprehension, and a great deal of pain. I came here to contribute my mite to the harmony of this Convention. He would ask members to consider that the enemy was listening and working, and that if they would succeed they must act with care. Of the resolutions which had been read, he had no more to say than that they suited him. They had adopted them with great unanimity, and he feared that any general concurrence, such as had been proposed, would tend to confusion rather than harmony. He would have them hold conferences out of Convention, and when they came in to confine themselves to action as much as possible. [Applause.] He believed that the members fresh from the people knew better what the people wanted than when they had been living from home. They were liable to certain manipulations, when long absent, which sometimes caused them to forget the wishes of those who sent them. He was therefore in favor of proceeding to ballot immediately. [The speaker retired amid lond cries of "Question, Question."]

Judge SPAULDING, of Ohio, after some time, succeeded in obtaining a hearing. He wished that a conference could be had, in order that greater unanimity might prevail. There had been several important changes during the forenoon, and he thought a conference was necessary before proceeding to ballot. [Cries of "No, no," and great confusion of tongues.]

Mr. ROOT, of Ohio, arose and said: I have the floor, and, whether you hear me or not, I will keep it. [Applause.] I want to say to my fellow-delegates that we of the country want to get away from hot and dismal brick walls, and get back to our own healthful homes. You have made a proposition here to the effect that each State delegation shall trot out its best orators. Now I say we are not in favor of that. We are not finished orators out West and we won't meet you that way, because we would have to cave in, but when you come to voting we can express our sentiments as well as any of you. If the gentlemen could give them any new light they were willing to listen to it, but all the new light they had received that day came from Washington, and it was a devilish suspicious light, too. [Applause.] Continuing, he said, we would be fools to meet you in making speeches. You could beat us at that, but we will meet you in voting,—but we will meet you where we can, and that is voting. I say vote! vote!! vote!!!

A motion was now made to adjourn, but it was lost, and again considerable confusion prevailed, during which a delegate moved to lay the motion to adjourn on the table. A motion which created some laughter.

Gov. RITNER, of Pennsylvania, wished the motion withdrawn for a moment, and it was withdrawn. After which, he remarked that while he believed Pennsylvania stood erect, she was now well represented in Congress with reference to the black spirit of Slavery; and while he was satisfied with what had been done, he thought something might be gained by delay—by meetings of the various delegations. For himself, he had no other desire than that the Convention should take strong ground in opposition to the extension of Slavery. [Applause.]

A motion to adjournment, to 3 o'clock, was now made, and when it was put, the Chair was inclined to think the Noes had it.

Gov. KENT came forward, amid considerable noise and disorder, and moved the following amendment:

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each of the states, and one from each Territory represented in this Convention, be appointed by the State and Territorial delegations, for the purpose of meeting for general conference and interchange of opinion this afternoon—[cries of "good," "no, no," "yes yes," and renewed confusion.]

Gov. KENT—You had better hear it through; you will get rid of me soon enough. [Laughter.]

—and that the balloting for the candidates for President and Vice-President be postponed to the meeting of the Convention to-morrow morning. [Cries of "no no."]

Gov. KENT—I will change that to the meeting this afternoon.

A VOICE—I call for the ayes and nays on that.

ANOTHER VOICE—By States. [Great confusion.]

Gov. PATTERSON, of New-York, said he understood the question before the house to be that they should proceed to an informal ballot. He was informed that the question was on the proposal for a coreference. The Governor, continuing, said he supposed it was on the adoption of a resolution to proceed to an informal ballot, but he had but a few words to say. He would say that there was a name whose nomination by the Convention would not only gratify the New-York delegation, but the people of the State. He alluded to Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Great applause.] In the intercourse we have had as delegates from New-York, they had with one united voice declared in favor of WILLIAM H. SEWARD for a candidate for the Presidency. [Great applause.] Nothing would have given the State of New-York more pleasure than to do honor to her favorite son. A son who had done good service as Governor of the State, and as a Senator in the Senate of the United States. But he had been requested to withdraw his name.

A VOICE—Not by WM. H. SEWARD.

THE SPEAKER—Yes, by a delegation—not by Mr. SEWARD himself. But the delegation took that course with a view to show that they were willing to sacrifice all for the cause in which they had engaged.

Mr. BUTLER, of Pennsylvania, called for the adoption of the resolution of Conference. The vote was taken and it was lost.

The motion to go into an informal ballot was now renewed and carried.

JUDGE M'LEAN'S WITHDRAWAL.

Judge SPAULDING, of Ohio—I am about to withdraw from this controversy the name of a man whom I have known for near 40 years, and a purer man or a better patriot does not live; and I do it by reading his letter just received:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

SIR: I have repeatedly declared, as some of you know, that I have no desire for the Presidency, and that I prefer my present position on the bench. From their partial estimate of my services and long experience in public affairs my friends have supposed that I might be able to contribute somewhat to the adjustment of the exciting questions which now agitate the public mind and threaten a dissolution of the Union. This consideration was presented to me as a reason why I should not refuse to permit my name to be used with the name of others for the office of Chief Magistrate, at least so far as to ascertain some indication of the public opinion and I consented with the understanding that I might withdraw it at any time without the imputation of unkindness to my friends. I feel as I ought, the high responsibility, the firmness, and the wisdom required to discharge successfully so momentous a trust as the chief executive office at the present crisis; and I feel brought to distrust my peculiar abilities for so eminent a charge. But my mind is made up. If elected, I would reform the Government and rest the executive power on the principles of the Constitution or fall in the attempt. [Cheers.] On no other condition could I accept the office of President. This involves no sectionalism, except that which arises from the independence of the State Governments and the fundamental cause of the Union. The time has arrived when a nomination has to be made for President. I perceive several names are to be brought before the Convention for that high office, and I desire to say to my friends that to accomplish the objects above expressed will require a hearty and a vigorous cooperation of all the elements of the Party about to make the nomination. And if that shall be likely to combine more strongly in favor of any other person, I wish my friends to withdraw my name without a struggle in the Convention. In such an event I shall have done all that can be required of me as a citizen, and I shall feel no reproach.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of the highest esteem, &c.,
JOHN McLEAN.

Judge SPAULDING continued: I now, Mr. President, in pursuance of the discretion invested in his friends by his letter, most respectfully ask leave to withdraw him from the canvass. [Great confusion and loud shouts of "No, No."]

A number of delegates rose and attempted to make themselves heard, but without effect.

Mr. T. G. MITCHELL, of Ohio, said he had another communication to read.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, after much effort, obtained a hearing, and said he might say that, after what had taken place, it was much desired by Pennsylvania that her delegates should have an hour for consultation. [Cries of "No, No," applause and confusion.]

The President declared this debate out of order, but if they chose to hear those letters they had a right to hear them. Eventually Mr. MITCHELL was allowed to proceed. He prefaced the letter with some remarks, in the course of which he referred to all the candidates. The names of FREMONT and SEWARD were loudly cheered.

The letter was as follows:

MR. CHASE IS WITHDRAWN.

COLUMBUS, June 12, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: As you will attend the Convention about to assemble at Pennsylvania for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency; and as it is possible that some friends of our cause, in common with yourself, will desire to submit my name to the Convention in connection with the first of these offices, it seems proper that I should explain to you, briefly and clearly, my own views in relation to the matter. I need not say that I should regard a nomination for so distinguished a position, by such a Convention as that which will assemble upon the 17th, as an honor not to be easily over-valued; but no one, perhaps, knows better than yourself how persistently and earnestly the labors of my political life have ever been directed to the promotion of the cause of freedom, progress and reform, of which I trust that Convention will prove itself a faithful guardian. The success of that cause is infinitely dearer to me than any personal advancement; and I shall look upon any nomination for any office, however exalted, if prejudicial to it, as a calamity to be dreaded and avoided, rather than a distinction to be sought and desired. [Cheers.] At the present crisis, especially, when the policy of the Slavery propagandists adopted by the existing Administration has been warmly sanctioned by the platform of the Cincinnati Convention recently assembled, when the Free State of Kansas desiring admission to the Union, is repelled by a party-majority, acting under the dictation of the slave power, and when the cries of our Free-State brethren in Kansas, insulted, oppressed, despoiled, and murdered, in every appeal for life and liberty are calling upon us for help, it would ill become any friend of liberty and justice to allow any consideration whatever to stand in the way of that complete union which is necessary for the redress of these wrongs. [Loud cheers.] I trust, therefore, that the generous friends who have been thinking or presenting my name to the Convention, will consider well the effect of such action upon our common cause. If, after duly weighing all the circumstances, they come to the conclusion that, under existing conditions, they will receive detriment through my nomination, I desire that my name may be withheld altogether from the Convention. If they come to a different conclusion, and come to present my name, let it be distinctly understood, as my request, that it may be at once withdrawn when it shall become manifest that the nomination of some other citizen will better unite the friends of freedom, and more surely tend to the establishment of our principles. I trust to your friendship for making these views known to our friends, especially to those in the Ohio delegation, and, should the occasion arise for it, in the Convention, I shall cheerfully abide by any action which, on consultation with your friends, you may think fit to take.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,
SALMON P. CHASE.

Mr. MITCHELL continued by saying that the occasion had now arisen when some of the friends of Mr. CHASE, through him as their mouth-piece, took the liberty of withdrawing his name from the canvass. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, desired to say a word. The consent of the Convention was given.

Mr. STEVENS said he had but one single word to say. He saw what the current of the Convention was, and he did not desire to oppose it; but he would ask them to be careful that the current did not sweep away their friends as well as their foes. The name, he might say the only name, which could have saved Pennsylvania, had been withdrawn. He meant the name of Judge MCLEAN—[cries of "No, no, not withdrawn]—and he feared that in consequence of that they would lose Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority. [Cries of "No, no."] Not that he would not vote with the party, but because he knew there was a very large number who were dissatisfied.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York, said: I do not rise before you at this hour to make a speech, but my heart is full of this cause, and I desire that we should act for the best. I am satisfied that the excitement we have had is but a surface excitement, which will do no harm; and I am satisfied that a short conference would result in good; and, for the purpose of giving time for consulsation,—especially with the Pennsylvanians,—I move that we adjourn until 5 P. M.

There were loud cries of "No, no," and "Make it 3 o'clock," during which the President put the motion to adjourn until 5, and declared it carried.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, the President announced that the Chairman of the Convention said he had received a communication from E. D. MORGAN, who had received it from the President of the Committee appointed by the North American Convention, which assembled recently in New-York, stating that, in pursuance of a resolution, they had been appointed to confer with the Republican Convention on the subject of nominations, with a view to some concerted action on the part of both Conventions.

Mr. MORGAN read the communication, as follows:

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1856.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman National Executive Committee:

SIR: The Committee appointed by the National American Convention, to confer with the Convention which meets to-day in Philadelpia, upon candidates to be presented for the offices of President and Vice-President, take pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of the proceedings of the National Convention upon the letter addressed to said Convention, through its President, by yourself.

The Committee transmit also a copy of the letter from yourself, with the request that said copy, together with the copy of the proceedings had thereon by the National American Convention, may be laid before the Convention which assembles this day in Philadelphia.

The Committee take this opportunity to say that they cannot doubt that the spirit of candor, conciliation and harmony which dictated the letter from yourself to the National American Convention, and which has been responded to in the same spirit with a perfect unanimity of sentiment, will also be responded to in the same spirit by the Convention at Philadelphia, and that its effect will be to give joy to the heart of every lover of Freedom throughout the land, and strike terror to the hearts of its enemies. Very respectfully,

GEORGE LAW.

WILDER S. THURSTON, Secretary.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, favored the reception of the communication, and moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to report upon it. He was strongly in favor of a union with all the friends of Freedom. He believed the North American Convention was actuated by the same feelings that warmed the Republican Convention. It was but right that that great party represented by the North American Convention should have one candidate on the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, said it pained him to be compelled to oppose the motion. The Convention had invited all to come in who were opposed to the present Administration. If a Committee were appointed to communicate with the North Americans, he should wish the Committee appointed to confer also with foreigners. He could not believe that the Chairman of the National Committee was authorized to open any such communication. He was there to speak for the German citizens of the United States as well as for American citizens. He therefore moved that the communication be laid on the table.

The motion was carried by a very large majority, and amid great exertions Judge SPAULDING of Ohio, withdrew his former withdrawal of Judge MCLEAN'S name amidst great confusion.

The Chairman then announced that a formal ballot was in order, and named Messrs OAKES, of Indiana, and MORGAN, of New-York, as tellers.

THE BALLOTING.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for President. The receptions of the various announcements from each of the States elicited, at first, conflicting exhibitions from the audience in the lobbies. Some hissed; some cheered; and the indications of feeling finally became so boisterous that a delegate got up and shouted "Order!" and the President stated that if there were enough police in the city the lobbies would be cleared if there was any more confusion. [Cheers.]

The following is a tabular statement of the result of the first and informal ballot:

States.	Fremont.	McLean.	States.	Fremont.	McLean.
Maine	13	11	Indiana	18	21
New-Hampshire	15	—	Illinois	14	19
Vermont	15	—	Michigan	13	—
Massachusetts	39	—	Wisconsin	15	—
Rhode Island	12	—	Iowa	13	—
Connecticut	18	—	Minnesota	—	3
New-York	33	2	Kansas	9	—
New Jersey	7	14	Nebraska	—	3
Pennsylvania	10	71	Kentucky	5	—
Delaware	—	9	California	12	—
Maryland	4	8			
Ohio	39	3	Totals	359	196

Virginia and District of Columbia declined to vote.

Oregon, Washington, Utah; New-Mexico and Missouri, blank.

By way of commentary on the ballots respectively cast as above, several delegates stated the motives by which they were influenced, and the instructions which they had received from their constituents.

New-York, in addition to her votes for FREMONT and MCLEAN, gave one vote for BANKS, two for SUMNER, and one for SEWARD.

A delegate from Michigan stated that her people had for their first choice the noble son of New-York, whose name had been withdrawn—Mr. SEWARD; but they were glad to cast their vote for the man FREMONT was—who was obviously the choice of the Convention. [Cheers.]

Wisconsin stated that her first vote was to have been cast for Mr. SEWARD, the second for Mr. CHASE, and the third for Mr. SUMNER; but those gentlemen being withdrawn, she willingly concurred in the general sentiment of the Convention by voting for FREMONT. [Cheers.]

When Kentucky was called, one of her representatives said that the name of that noble son of a noble State—SALMON P. CHASE—being withdrawn, she would cast her vote like the rest, for JOHN C. FREMONT. [Cheers.]

At this stage of the proceedings, a gentleman asked why the Territories were not called? It was very likely, he said, that if the Territories had supposed they would not enjoy the privilege of the States in this respect, they would not have appeared here at all.

The question of allowing the Territories to vote was put to the Convention, and carried by a large majority, amid loud applause.

Before the first ballot was completed, a delegate moved that the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT be made unanimous. [Loud cries of "No, no," mingled with calls for the "Question," "Put the motion," etc., etc.]

THE PRESIDENT—That motion will be in order when the vote is announced.

Several other gentlemen made the same motion, and with the same effect.

The balloting was then proceeded with, and the sum of the votes announced as above amid thundering cheers.

A Delegate from California moved that Mr. FREMONT be nominated by this Convention by acclamation. [Loud cheers.]

SEVERAL VOICES—"No;" make it unanimous by ballot.

Gen. J. W. WEBB thought there could be no difference of opinion with regard to what had been the sentiment of the Convention. When they did him the honor to listen to him this morning, he made a pledge which he was now very happy to redeem. This vote was informal. But if he could understand anything of the sentiment about him, it was intended to go into a formal vote merely for its formality. The same great cause, be he who he may who was to carry their banner, was dear to the heart of every man here. [Cheers.] Undoubtedly they had come to this Convention to express their judgments in the earnest way toat their feelings or their convictions may have prompted. And he for one felt that he had discharged his duty to his constituents, and he was willing to accord to every man that he too had, according to the best of his judgment, discharged what he deemed to be his duty to his constituents and his duty to his country. That being the case, the next thing to be done was to do unanimously that which a majority had determined upon. [Loud cheers.] And, as their principles were universal and their intentions honest, so let their motives be pure and their purpose unanimous. Let them proclaim to the world that they swore by their principles and by their platform; and, having placed J. C. FREMONT on that platform, to entreat of the Convention to give their unanimous vote. [Loud cheers.]

The President attempted to put the question, but the confusion was so great that he could not make himself heard.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in catching his eye, and obtaining silence. He said if he could add anything to the very excellent remarks of the gentleman from New-York, he would express his desire that they should present to the country the greatest possible unanimity in this nomination. He had not a doubt in his own mind that the vote which was here given as indicative of the feeling of this Convention, was the honest sentiment of the country. [Cheers.] He attributed to every delegate on this floor the same purity of purpose, the same earnest desire to accomplish the great objects for which the Republican Party was organized, that he claimed for himself, and he concurred most cheerfully in the nomination which had been indicated by the informal ballot. It did seem to him that it was not necessary to go into a formal ballot. [Shouts of "No, no," "Yes, yes," and renewed confusion.]

A VOICE—Let us stand right on the record.

Mr. WILMOT—If gentlemen are desirous of being right, as they say, on the record, then let them go on.

A Delegate again moved that the formal ballot be dispensed with. [Great disorder, and cries of "No, no."]

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, here rose, and in reference to the motion he had made at the opening of the afternoon session, to lay the communication from the North American Convention on the table, said he had made that motion from a serious conviction that they, (the Republicans,) as a great party, should hold no association, make no terms, have no arrangement, and enter into no understandings with any other political party. [Loud applause, cries of "Good," hisses and

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

False Reports—Disbanding of Free-State Forces—Road Robberies.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, June 6, 1856.

FALSE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

We have a few papers from the East to-night, containing telegraphic accounts of the burning of Lawrence, and other startling vagaries transmitted from Missouri officers, connected with the doings of the eventful 21st of May. Among the false statements I notice that the lightning line says that a battle had been fought in Lawrence, and a number killed on both sides; that the town of Lawrence was destroyed, that the hotel and printing-office in Kansas City were also destroyed, &c., &c.; but these

litions have, ere this, found their natural level, and you are settled down to cool conclusions. We are now as eager to learn what the States are about for us, as you were two weeks ago to know of our fate. A messenger arrived to-day from Illinois, who says "the States are all on fire" for Kansas. This comes to us like cool water upon the parched tongue. We are jaded and worn with excitement and suffering, and for weeks have been straining our eyes for a glimmering of the "Star from the East," that would radiate with a fadeless hope, upon many long-desponding hearts. We have its foretaste to-night, and feel in our marrow bones that THERE IS A NORTH.

THE DISBANDING OF FREE-STATE FORCES.

Yesterday, Colonel SUMNER, with one or two companies of his dragoons, went to the camp of our men near Prairie City, and told them he had recent orders from the President to act for the preservation of peace in Kansas, and that it was his purpose to disperse all bodies of armed men who had assembled for a warlike purpose, regardless of their nativity or politics. He therefore requested them to disband—to release all their prisoners taken from the enemy, and to return to them their horses and their United States arms, saying that he was going directly to the camp of General WHITFIELD to make the same requisitions. Our men at once complied in every particular; and Captain PATE with his party of twenty, who were our prisoners, was given up. Colonel SUMNER there took occasion, however, to say to him that he had no business here, prowling about the country, stealing horses and other property. He told him to go home to Missouri where he belonged, and not be caught in his way again. It is said the Colonel was very severe upon him, and told him some truths that he will probably forget to mention in his Missouri *Republican* correspondence. Before dispersing far, our men heard that General WHITFIELD's party were not intending to disband, and one of his captains was heard to say that he would fight Colonel SUMNER or anybody else, if necessary, to make Kansas a Slave State. A portion of our men kept on home—others lingered about in that vicinity yesterday to watch the movements of WHITFIELD. It was soon ascertained that after they were commanded to disperse, they went about five miles west, and while on the way stole five horses from Free-State men and took one man prisoner. The number of WHITFIELD's men is said to be 350. Colonel SUMNER was after him a second time at last accounts, on hearing that they had encamped again in regular military order. He was expecting trouble with them, and has ordered all his forces in this vicinity to join him at once, and the remainder at Fort Leavenworth are sent for; he also sent to Fort Riley for two companies to assist him. He regards WHITFIELD and his ruffian plunderers as arrayed against *him* now, as well as against us, and the dragoons are longing for an occasion to "pitch in" to them. The whole army seems to side with us strongly as they can as consistent military men. This is a source of great chagrin to SHANNON and his cohorts, and it would not be strange if he had them all indicted as *nuisances* by his royal court. Col. SUMNER has long been disgusted with SHANNON's proceedings, and he seems now to be in possession of authority to act independent of his petulant spirit.

Our men who returned last night, by SUMNER's orders, have started back again to-night for the camp, on hearing of the defiant position of the Whitfield mob. They are determined to hold on this time till the mob is driven out or cut to pieces, either with or without the aid of SUMNER, who claims to stand as mediator. There will be about two hundred in our camp to-night.

ROBBERIES ON THE ROAD.

All travelers from Westport to this place are robbed at Turkey Creek, seven miles this side of Westport, by a gang of about fifty, who have a camp near the road, and are led on by COLEMAN, the notorious murderer. Yesterday they even seized JOHN UPTON, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms for the Congressional Committee, and kept him over an hour, or until somebody intimated who he was, but, when they found they were buraing their own fingers, they were glad to give him up. To day they stopped the United States mail, and searched every passenger on board. Several teams have been robbed of everything, and in one instance they took horses and all. They even rob the rings from the fingers of drivers, and with drawn revolvers threaten to "blow them to h—l" if they speak a word. There is good evidence that the United States through mail from this point to St. Louis was opened yesterday morning at Franklin. What power can interfere with them, while they act as the posse of a United States Marshal? I have just heard of further robberies near Westport. In one instance a load of provisions was taken—money, horses, and all. If it should turn out that SHANNON was in the posse, what will be done with his proclamation?

A DRUNKEN GOVERNOR.

That same Governor who has rode from house to house so drunk that his South Carolina posse were obliged to hold him upon his saddle—taking horses, guns, pistols, or anything else he wanted, terrifying women and children, after letting loose upon us the offscouring of the whole South, and permitting them to sack our towns, steal our property, rob and murder our citizens,—all under the shield of his own authority,—now, when he finds a storm of indignation gathering blackness over his head, and an outraged and persecuted people rising to avenge their wrongs—at the hour when grace seems lost and compromise detested, the old, doted fool issues a gossamer proclamation to send to the world, hoping thereby to show to them that he has a soul to be saved. We will submit the question whether he has or not, whenever *both* sides of his case are heard in evidence. I have no idea that such men as BUFORD brought here will take any notice of his proclamation, and I doubt whether he ever intended they should, for he has provided a hiding place for them in the expression "Military organizations not authorized by the laws thereof,"—for these companies of plunderers have always contended that they *were authorized*.

I know that readers far away will be slow to believe such enormities, but *you must* believe soon, if not to-day. I suppose you will not believe that a United States Court ever declared Printing-offices and a Hotel public nuisances. But in my next I shall endeavor to give you such testimony as will place the fact beyond question. I have an opportunity to send by private conveyance, and will close with my letter half finished. RANDOLPH.

Saturday morning, June 7.—I have just heard from the two camps: WHITFIELD has 300 men, TOPLIFF about 150, and reinforcements are called for. All our men who have arms have gone, but we are not half armed. Summer is near by, but our courier does not know what position he takes of late.

RANDOLPH.

Aid from Illinois—Leavenworth—A Border-Ruffian Pass—Delegates to the Republican Convention.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 10, 1856.

Yesterday seven families arrived in town from Indiana and Illinois, having their own teams and outfit, which they took with them. They came through Iowa, and have been about four weeks on the way. They report seventy wagons, averaging nine persons to a wagon, on the way from Wisconsin, all prepared to live here one year—which would, of course, mean that they were fully armed. All who emigrate here in future should come by way of Iowa, and come in large parties. We have letters by last mail from Illinois of the most flattering character. If the entire North will perform what Illinois alone is promising us, we are secure—our rights are vindicated—Liberty is triumphant! The entire hope of the friends of Freedom, in and out of Kansas, hangs upon the fidelity of the Free States. As you prize our sacred cause, quit passing those slumbering, hullaboo resolutions, se expressive of congratulations and sympathy, and start at once your hardy emigrants by the hundreds, with sleeves rolled up, taking a hoe in one hand, a revolver in the other, thoroughly prepared *to build* and *defend* for themselves and posterity.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, 10 o'clock P. M.—After writing the above this morning, I was called by business to this place, which is a very cosy, cotton-wood little town, of about 150 houses. They are mostly built of wood—small in size—painted white—arranged in due order upon seven or eight streets—all new and good looking. But where are the men—where is the enterprise of a young city, less than two years old, with so many buildings? As I came into town I saw but few people to look at, as very naturally looked over the *immigrants* town. The large number of glaring "tilts" shows very conspicuously, by which I should judge that I was among a people that could read. Among the first that I noticed were—"Ocean Wave" and "Golden Gate." I conjecture they are typical of "life sketches," drawn "to order." I don't know I could enter the "Ocean Wave," in so high a latitude, without being accused of getting *high* myself; and, as for the "Golden Gate," I dare not try to enter that without a "pass" from Governor SHANNON. While speaking of a pass, I must give you one that is genuine. I copied it, *et literatim*, from the original:

"let this man pos for i ne him to be a law and abidin men SAMUEL SALTERS
depty. sherif douglas County."

This was given to a man after they had robbed him to prevent his being molested again. Of course he carries it, the same as others do brimstone, to avoid having the Missouri itch.

But a word more of Leavenworth. Everybody is complaining bitterly of the depression of business—there are not a dozen men in town at work, and like all other places in Kansas, a general blight has struck the prospects of the industrial classes. This social turmoil is like the waters of the troubled deep. Society feels insecure. No air-castles haunt the dreams of our business men, now, but we are determined to unite our interests more directly with Leavenworth in future. I am here, now, to arrange for sending all our freight in future to this place, instead of Kansas City. It is from ten to fifteen miles nearer, over a better road, and in every sense it is our duty to patronise a town in our own limits. The road from Lawrence to Kansas City is thronged with robbers, plunder everything, of late, that comes in their way, while to this place, the road is free from any such Administrative visitation.

As we have no papers now in Lawrence, I will inclose you a copy which explains itself, being unable to publish it here now before the Convention will meet at Philadelphia:

At the Republican meeting held in this city on the 3d day of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, the following persons, whose names we have not heretofore published, were appointed substitutes:

Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, J. M. Winchell, Wm. Hutchinson, C. H. Branscombe, Chas. Cranston, Thos. Shankland, C. B. Lines, Dr. Hunting, M. W. Delahay.

I go to Kansas City in the morning boat, and will write you from there if possible. Our friends here are believing the rumor that 600 men are now marching through Iowa. We will thank God to see them join our ranks. RANDOLPH.

Hopes in Kansas for Aid from the North—Present Position and Future Prospects of the Free-State Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

I have waited with deep anxiety the arrival of papers containing the expression of feeling from our Northern friends, occasioned by the shocking outrages upon the people of Kansas.

Thus far, I see nothing but resolutions of sympathy and indignation. I see nothing to satisfy me that the people of the North are ready to do their duty. I very much fear that they will rave with indignation, until the love of money, of quiet, and of the "Union," becomes predominant, and then fall back into their usual indifference.

I will not recite the daily outrages, many of which are blacker than the blackest of the most barbarous age—because if those already published do not bring us aid, nothing can. It is enough for me to say that robbery, plundering, and the most atrocious crimes, are increasing daily. The cruel reign of Slavery is fast choking out Freedom—the Pro-Slavery power is fast increasing, and a very few weeks must decide the fate of us who have so long endured what no other people but those of Kansas ever have endured.

I often ask the question, Where is the North? Is there left any patriotism, any sense of duty, any courage, among our friends in the North? If so, why not come to our rescue, and save us from immediate death? Men of the North! do you regard these appeals unworthy of your response? Do you not believe that we who make them know our danger and out fate? Will you not recognize us as fellow-citizens?

I will give our present position, and let you form your own conclusions.

There are probably four or five thousand Free-State men in Kansas, two thousand of whom have arms of some kind.

There are from one to two thousand Pro-Slavery men well armed. Besides these, there are nearly a thousand who have come to the Territory from the South, well armed, and determined to remain in the field until the Free-State men are driven from the Territory.

Besides this number, the State of Missouri has ten thousand enrolled to send here if necessary. And the South is determined to secure Kansas to Slavery, and very soon, too. Again, the General Government employs its troops to enforce the laws of the Territorial legislation, and thereby prevent the Free-State men from even protecting their own homes.

The Pro-Slovery party range over the country in large bands, committing all kinds of depredations; claiming to be the legally constituted militia, while if the Free-State men organize to defend their homes, they are disarmed by the Federal troops in obedience to the President's instructions to Colonel SUMNER.

What, I ask, can we do? One thing we shall be compelled to do: that is, to be driven from the Territory, those who escape death, and leave this fair land to the curse of Slavery.

You of the North and we of Kansas may hope for something better, but all will hope in vain, unless a few days bring us several thousand men from the North.

Ten thousand armed men before the 4th of July are required to save Kansas.

The whole result remains with you. If you regard the lives of your friends who have come here under the pledge of your protection,—if you regard it of any moment to check forever the progress and ravages of Slavery,—if you regard the perpetuity of this Government worth security,—if you regard your own honor worth maintaining, then send us immediate aid. All can be accomplished by prompt action. This may be regarded as idle talk, but I think almost two years' residence in Kansas gives me some insight into the immediate future.

I for one am willing to remain until the 4th of July, then I intend to take my seat in the House of Representatives. If we can be protected, the State Government will be set in motion and *maintained*.

I am determined for one to meet regardless of consequences; and if the Legislature is broken up by the enemy, and we find no men from the North here to stand by us, I shall give up all hope and leave Kansas, not for any Northern State, but for some more respectable Government.

It is the present intention of very many to remain until the Fourth of July, and then if no help is afforded us to leave the Territory forever. It is asking too much of a few bankrupt people to fight the national battle. We are willing to do twofold our part, but we cannot do all.

Our friends in the North must not think that the election of a Kansas man for President will save Kansas—that is too far off. The fate of Kansas will be determined in one month, and if it is once lost it cannot be regained. It is now within our reach, and will be until those who are here abandon it. Let politicians lay aside for once self-motives, and act like men—let them defend the right; let them by efficient action save Kansas, and save the country.

The enemy make no secret of their determination. They say they intend to drive every Free-State man from Kansas, and I regard it as certain that our party must be. Which shall it be? I appeal to those who profess to love Freedom for a reply. I hope one month will bring it. J.

Miscellaneous News.

THE FREE-STATE PRISONERS.

The Lawrence correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing on the 10th instant, says:

In my last letter from Leavenworth I stated that it was reported about town that ROBINSON had been hanged by a mob in Lecompton. The report was not true. ROBINSON, Messrs. BROWN, SMITH, DEITZLER and JENKINS are still confined at Lecompton in a canvas tent, guarded by United States dragoons. During their imprisonment several ladies of this city have visited them—gentlemen not allowed that privilege. WILSON SHANNON gave the ladies passes which admitted them into the prison-house. Within a few days he has become more strict, and refused to give some ladies permission to visit the prisoners. He is a mere tool of LECOMPT, DONALDSON and JONES, and is used by them for their foul purposes. It is he determination of this trio to render the situation of Governor ROBINSON and his fellow "traitors" as unpleasant as possible.

TRAVELERS STOPPED AT WESTPORT, MO.

Two wagons were stopped in Westport, Mo., a few days ago, while on their way to this city, searched and stripped of their contents, by persons not citizens of that town. The Congressional Committee were in session there at the time, and was very indignant at the outrage, and asked the perpetrators why they did not repeal the Constitution and be done with it. Several wagons have been stripped in the same way, for a few days past.

ANOTHER PRINTING PRESS DESTROYED.

A printing press was destroyed by the mob at Osawatomie. A paper was about to be published there. The press had just been brought in.

SHANNON LEAVES THE STATE.

At 4 o'clock on the 10th inst., SHANNON left Lecompton for Kansas City *en route* for St. Louis. Marshal DONALDSON left a few days previous. It is supposed these two worthies are on their way to Washington to hold a conference with PIERCE, JEFF. DAVIS & Co., and concoct a plan for the more effectual subjugation of the people, the total destruction of every vestige of constitutional liberty in Kansas, and the perversion of the testimony collected by the Congress Investigating Committee.

MAILS RIFLED AT FRANKLIN.

An old gentleman, a resident of Franklin, is reported to have said that he was in the Post-Office of that town a few days since, and saw the Postmaster, Mr. CRANE, give the keys of the office to some strangers. They entered the office and searched the mails. In that mail was a letter directed to you, which, it is presumed, will never reach your office. It contained the arrest of Mr. UPTON, Sergeant-at-Arms for the Congress Committee, by a party of SHANNON's footpads. He was finally released by the interposition of Mr. OLIVER, one of the Committee.

Letter from Gov. Robinson to Col. Fremont.

From the Tribune.

IN "DURANCE VILE," Camp near Lecompton,
Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 15th ult. is this day received. It would afford me much pleasure to visit the East at this time, but FRANK PIERCE has decreed otherwise. Last Fall threats were made against Lawrence, and our citizens and the people prepared for their protection, and the place was saved; but the citizens were indicted for *treason*, because the President's tools said they only "intended" to enforce a legal process, and we were accordingly armed against the United States Government. The President, in a message and proclamation, denounced us as traitors, and indorsed the bogus-officers in the Territory, and pledged them the service of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the militia of several states, to subdue the people of Kansas. In consequence of this action of the President, the people of Kansas desided to leave their towns and villages unprotected, and the President's tools to execute his will without opposition. About the 9th of last month I left for the East on business of my own, and I had no sooner left than the signal was given for the commencement of operations. I was detained by a mob at Lexington, Mo., an indictment found by a packed jury, and a proclamation issued, calling upon all who desired to destroy Lawrence to assemble, under the command of the United States Marshal. The people, not believing the President intended to outrage humanity, kept about their business, and offered no opposition to the officer's posse. They have, however, learned by bitter experience that there is no greater outlaw in this country than FRANK PIERCE, who, after arresting a few men and disarming the people, bombarded the town, blew up and burned the best hotel in the country west of St. Louis, with its furniture; destroyed two printing offices, burned my house, barn and outbuildings, with furniture, library, papers, wearing apparel, and everything inflammable; robbed and pillaged the whole town, carrying away and destroying tens of thousands of dollars worth of property belonging to the hard-working pioneers. The men belonging to the same posse, many of whom are enrolled as his militia, have since been robbing and plundering Free-State people wherever they could find them, till now the people have risen in their might and have commenced protecting themselves. Civil war now rages in Kansas, and nothing but the speedy suppression of those armed invaders under SHANNON, BUFORD & Co., can save the country from destruction. The people are driven to madness, and will bear no more outrages, even from the President of the United States. Judge G. W. SMITH, G. W. DEITZLER, G. JENKINS, G. W. BROWN and myself—all, save the last, the most quiet and the best citizens of Kansas, are now guarded in the open prairie by United States troops, under charge of *treason*, here to remain till next September, when, if they so decide, a Jury will be packed, a mock trial will be held, and we shall be hung. Such is now the state of affairs in Kansas. The people of Kansas have determined henceforth to protect their lives and property with their own strong arms, and it is to be hoped that the people of the country will approve their course, and place some man in the Presidential chair who will not rob, plunder and persecute the citizens of infant States, because they happen to differ from them in politics. The present of our beloved country is dark and ominous of evil, the *future* is in the hands of the free voters—of the sons of liberty. Very truly yours, &c.,

To Hon. J. C. FREMONT. C. ROBINSON.

Gov. Reeder on Kansas.

GREAT MEETING IN TREMONT TEMPLE.

The spacious Tremont Temple was completely filled, on Tuesday afternoon, with a large audience assembled to hear Gov. REEDER discourse upon the wrongs of Kansas. A great number of ladies were present, attracted by sympathy with the oppressed people of that Territory.

H. B. SARGENT, Esq., in a brief speech, introduced Hon. A. H. REEDER to the assembly. He was enthusiastically received, and kept the audience interested in an oration of nearly two hours' length. The following is an abstract of his remarks:

Gov. REEDER said that he felt very grateful at receiving so cordial and generous a welcome among a city of strangers, but nevertheless realized that it was more for the cause of Kansas that the assembly had gathered than from anything personal to himself. He then alluded to the day (the 17th of June,) the sacred associations and memories clustering about the soil of Boston, and deemed it fitting to speak on this occasion of the wrongs and in behalf of a people who were suffering greater injuries and more grievous oppressions than the men of '75.

He stated that he came upon a special mission from the people of Kansas to the people of the States, to make known the wrongs and oppressions under which they have labored—to warn the country of the designs and plans of their oppressors for the future; and to ask for such aid and protection as will save them from the lowest and most degrading Slavery—from the entire deprivation of the most obvious rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. He stated that he came as the representative of a political party—the Free-State Party of Kansas—and to do their work and execute their mission. It was a party that recognized none of the minor differences of political opinion. It had but one great doctrine in its creed, and that was Freedom for Kansas. Democrats, Whigs, Republicans, Native Americans, Foreigners, Abolitionists, Free-Soilism—all could come in without question, provided only they were ready to labor to dedicate Kansas to free white labor. This was the only test. Their creed was formed and proclaimed in Sept., 1855, on the virgin soil of Kansas, but a few years before unknown to the foot of the white man. As the representative of that party, he could interpolate notaing new into their creed. He could commit them to no party distinctions, which they had themselves repudiated. He came from them to speak to all the people of no narrow doctrine, but to preach great broad principles, which all parties in this great Republic can and should approve.

They had a story of wrongs to tell that had no parallel even in the experience of the fathers of '76, and it was almost impossible that any man could have any realizing sense of them by any means short of actual personal experience. He could scarcely hope to convey, by any language of his, an adequate idea of them.

He then proceeded to show that the people of Kansas are not only as absolutely deprived of all self-government, and all political rights and privileges, as the subjects of any despotism on the face of the earth, but that they are worse off than the serfs of Russia, or the subjects of European monarchs, in that they had no protection for life or property in their courts of law, which, instead of being the confident resort of the wronged and the oppressed, are in Kansas made the most odious and infamous instrument of outrage and oppression, where the most shameless perversions of truth, and law, and justice, were perverted, day by day, without a blush.

He showed at length how their invaders had, step by step, seized upon the legislative, the executive and the judicial power—how they had possessed themselves of every official station, large and small, to be used as instruments to carry out their work—how they had effectually stripped the people of the last privilege of a republican citizen, and the last vestige of self-government.

He contended that there was a deliberately devised and premeditated plan on the part of Missouri to make Kansas a Slave State by any means requisite to the object, and without regard to any consideration of right, or law, or justice. The justification of the means by the end was the only rule to which they consistently adhered, and the character of the means was never considered, except in the aspect of their efficiency. Upon the test of numbers of settlers, as provided in the Kansas bill, they found themselves defeated, and at once refused to abide by it; and trampling under foot the compact which they had so gladly made, and to which the North had so reluctantly consented, they resorted at once to force and violence, and availed themselves of the numbers and resources of an old settled country, which geographically held the key of the Territory, and was conveniently spread along our border. They thus took advantage—a cowardly advantage—of a weak and scattered and isolated people, and commenced the execution of a deliberate plan to make Kansas a Slave-State by force of arms and violence.

He then went on to explain how this deliberate plan was proven and demonstrated, and to show how it had progressed, step by step, towards its final consummation; how each movement had succeeded and had done its work; explained its details, and showed what had been done, and what yet remained to be done, and how certain it was that the plan would succeed and the work would be accomplished, unless the North arise in the majesty of its power and sweep the present Administration out of existence.

Deprived of protection for person or property under the laws, he vindicated the action of the Free-State men in forming a Constitution and asking for admission into the Union, and for this he claimed they not only had a warrant in the Kansas act, but in the precedents of admission of nine States into the Union. Mr. REEDER contended that the result of examination by the Commission of the House of Representatives would show that out of 5,500 votes cast at the first election but 1,160 were known to be citizens of the Territory, and only 800 were to be found on the census returns. By these returns eleven out of thirteen members of the Council, and twenty-two or twenty-three of twenty-six members of the Assembly, were elected by illegal votes. Of the importance of making Kansas a Free State, he argued that if it could not be secured to Freedom, it would be much more difficult to secure a range of four or five States adjoining, through to the Pacific. The course he proposed was to place 5,000 settlers in Kansas before November next, to act on the defensive, but to be able, if necessary, to protect themselves. This project he estimated would cost one million of dollars, and Massachusetts should furnish one thousand men or two hundred thousand dollars. One-hundredth part of what was demanded for the extension of Slavery in the purchase of Cuba, he believed would be sufficient to secure freedom to Kansas.

The New Kansas Bill.

From the National Intelligencer.

We place before our readers a summary of the "bill supplementary to an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," which was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, and which he prefaced by an able exposition of the condition of affairs in Kansas, and urged the necessity of prompt interposition on the part of Congress to arrest the evils which now encompass the peeeple of that Territory, and threatened disastrous consequences to the peace and safety of the Union.

The bill commences with a preamble reciting the thirty-second section of the Act to organise the Territories, with the proviso against the revival of any law or regulation on the subject of Slavery.

The first, second and third sections of the bill provide for taking a census of the people of the Territory of Kansas by Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States; for the apportionment of representation for the Legislative Assembly; and for the election of members of the said Legislative Assembly; the House of Representatives to consist of twice as many members as the Council.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no law shall be in force in said Territory violating or tending to the violation of the great principle asserted in the preamble to this act, or *whereby the people of said Territory shall be prohibited from free and full discussion of their own domestic institutions and interests*; or whereby said people shall be, by affirming or denying the existence or propriety of admitting or prohibiting Slavery in said Territory, visited or threatened with any penalty or punishment; nor shall any test oath be required as a qualification for any civil office or public trust, nor any oath to support any act of Congress or other legislative act be required of any attorney at law, solicitor, delegate or member of the Legislative Assembly, or any other officer under the laws of Kansas, or of any voter at any election in the said Territory. Trial by jury shall be as at common law, and no challenge or objection to a juror shall avail which is not authorized by the rules of the common law, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That *no person shall be a legal voter at any election in the said Territory of Kansas who shall not have been a bona fide resident of the said Territory three months* before the day of said election, and for one month a *bona fide* resident of the election district in which he shall offer to vote. No oath to *support the Fugitive Slave law*, or any other act of Congress, or of the Legislative Assembly, shall be required of any voter as a qualification; nor shall the prepayment of any tax be required of him as such a qualification; nor shall any Indian not recognized as a citizen by treaty be permitted to vote; no person offering to vote shall be presumed entitled to vote. And any person offering to vote at said elections without the qualifications required by this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars therefor, to be recovered by action of debt, or on the case, before any court or justice of the peace in said Territory.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of any State or States of the United States, or other person, *shall attempt by any means to overawe or intimidate any elector in any of the said election districts*, and thereby to prevent him from exercising the rights of a free and independent elector, agreeably to the spirit of the preamble to this act, or shall in any manner unlawfully prevent a qualified voter from exercising such right, each and every person so offending shall forfeit and pay *the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person who will sue for the same in an action of debt*, or on the case in any District Court of the United States in or for any district where such offender may be arrested.

Section 7 provides for the appointment of Commissioners of Election, and prescribes the oath to be taken by them.

Section 8 prescribes the place for the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and gives power to fix the future places of meeting.

Section 9 provides the mode of electing and assembling the members of a Convention to form a State Constitution whenever the number of inhabitants of the said Territory of Kansas shall amount *to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty*, in federal numbers, and fixes the boundaries of the proposed new State.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Convention shall be composed of Delegates from each representative district within the limits of the proposed state, and that each district shall elect double the number of delegates to which it may be entitled to representatives in the Territorial Legislature; and that at the said election of delegates all white male inhabitants, who shall have arrived at the age of 21 years, and shall have been actual residents in said Territory for the period of six months, and in the district for the period of three months next preceding the day of election, and who shall possess the other qualifications required by law for voters at other elections in Kansas shall be entitled to vote, and that none others shall be permitted to vote at said election.

Section 11 contains propositions to be offered to the Convention of Kansas in regard to the grants of the public lands for school purposes and for a State University, and in regard to a per centage of the proceeds of the public lands for public roads and other internal improvements. One of the conditions is that no land belonging to the United States shall be taxed by the Legislature of the State.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Agricultural Exhibition—A Grand Review—A Black Soldier at the Tuileries—Another Monument—Lamartine, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

THE BOVINE PROCESSION.

Paris is offered this week an unusual spectacle. The municipal law refuses peremptorily an entrance within the city walls to all cattle, sheep and pigs—on four legs. The surprise of the promenaders on the Boulevards was therefore great the other day, when the first installment of foreign cattle, for the Exhibition, made their appearance. The privilege denied to French cattle was suddenly relaxed in favor of the foreign—another example of French politeness to foreigners; and they were not even compelled to make their entry by the nearest or most unfrequented route to their destination, but, like Queen VICTORIA or VICTOR EMMANUEL, received all the honors of a triumphal march through the fashionable Boulevards. The French are so fond of street shows that such an occasion was not to be lost; and to them it does not matter whether it be a herd of Durhams and Southdowns, or a King or a Queen, so that the show be a curious one.

Since the first arrival, others have taken place two or three times daily, and thus the sight-seers have had a continual gala. It so happens that the dépôts at which nearly all the cattle arrive are in the same neighborhood, and far removed from that part of the city where they are to be exhibited,—and thus they are made to traverse the entire breadth of the city on the Boulevards. And this is a remark which applies happily to the introduction of other distinguished visitors, and leads one almost to believe that it was neither necessity nor accident that led the Government to place her dépôts so that all her principal visitors, whether kings or commoners, must pass through the finest part of the city in entering. Thus the English road brings in all England and the two Americas, which is not a small item,—small in monarchs, but large in commoners. The same dépôt serves for the Belgian road, which brings in the whole Northern part of Europe—numbering, with the German Confederation, more than thirty States. Then the Strasbourg dépôt, close by, brings in all Eastern Europe,—while the Orleans and Lyons dépôts, also in the same vicinity, brings in travelers from Spain and the Italian States. The dépôts are situated in the east end of the city, which is entirely occupied by workmen, and where no class of travelers ever stop.

The stock which has arrived for the Exhibition is certainly remarkable, and dressed in gala costume, and with enormous bells hung to their necks, make a novel display in the streets; but their drivers unquestionably carry off the honors of the occasion. With one herd you see specimens of the genuine Derbyshire herdsman, real unimported and unimportable John Bulls, in the traditional fustians, who appear less disturbed at the curiosity they excite in a foreign city than one would suppose. With another herd, all the way from Holland, you see specimens of the Netherlands Dutchman. In the Austrian deputation you see a variety of singularly clad peasants, whose costumes represent the various principal sections of that country. The Hungarians excited especial attention by the picturesqueness of theirs. And what is singular, they have brought to the Exhibition a larger variety of well-marked tribes of cattle than any other country.

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

Day before yesterday the Emperor got up a review of the garrison of Paris, almost without the knowledge of the people. More than sixty thousand men were under arms, and in the number was comprised the entire Imperial Guard, which remains permanently at Paris and in the fortifications which surround the city. The review was ordered for the benefit of the two young Princes who have been enjoying the hospitality of the Emperor, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, and the Prince OSCAR of Sweden. So sudden a movement of a large and well-prepared and well-disciplined body of troops, shows the power of the Chief of State in this country so long as he has the control of the army. The garrison of Paris is now composed of the *élite* of the army; a majority of the regiments have served in the Crimea and in Africa. With sixty-five or seventy thousand such men, who, as it is asserted, can be concentrated on one spot in the centre of Paris in two hours' notice, by means of telegraphs leading from the Tuileries to the different barracks and forts, what chance could there be for a successful revolution?

M. BAZANCOURT ON LORD RAGLAN.

You will have observed the angry feeling aroused in England by the work of M. DE BAZANCOURT on the Campaign in the Crimea. It is not that a Frenchman should criticise the military qualifications of Lord RAGLAN and his Generals, or the general conduct of the campaign, that this angry feeling is so suddenly awakened in England; but because the author was supposed to be acting by authority of the French Government, and that consequently his condemnations were adopted and confirmed by that Government. The reclamations of the English press were so violent on this subject that the French Government publishes an official note this morning in the *Moniteur*, which declares that M. DE BAZANCOURT, in the publication of his book, was not acting officially; that his appreciations are his own, and are in no way accepted by the Government.

This, as an act of international courtesy on the part of the French Government, is but just; but English susceptibility will find little consolation in the fact, since it is known as well in England as in France that the work of M. DE BAZANCOURT is very generally sustained by impartial and intelligent men in both countries, and since the book will and must be accepted as one of the, if not the principal, bases for future historians.

THE BLACK SOLDIER AT THE PALACE.

A few days ago, Marshal BOSQUET made his appearance at the palace of St. Cloud with two men, for whom he claimed the honor of a presentation to the Emperor. One was a tall, thin, African soldier, an Algerian subject of France, who was singularly maimed during the siege of Sebastopol. A bomb fell in the trenches where this man was at work, and where, if it had exploded, many men must have been killed or wounded. The man rushed to the bomb, seized it, and had already raised it high above his head to throw it out of the trench, when it exploded and carried away both of his arms, without doing him other serious injury.

The other man was a soldier of the line, a little Breton, who, like the jackal and the lion, had attached himself to the person of the tall African by pure affection, and served him as servant of all work. His life had been saved by the African in raising the bomb, and by a sudden inspiration he declared that his life should be devoted to him who had saved it. Thus he dresses and undresses him, feeds, shaves and combs him, and in short serves him as a pair of hands.

The object of the visit was to obtain the discharge of the little Breton from the service, in order that he might accompany to his home in Africa the wounded soldier. They were presented first to the Emperor, who subsequently conducted them to the Empress, and both their Majesties exhibited a lively interest in this strange couple. Of course the request of Marshal BOSQUET was granted, and the soldiers left the palace much richer than they entered it.

ANOTHER MONUMENT.

The old temple where LOUIS XVI., MARIE ANTOINETTE, and their family, were confined previous to the execution of these two sovereigns, has at length entirely disappeared, and a square is going to occupy its place. On this square it is proposed to build a monument to the memory of LOUIS XVI. and his Queen, a monument which shall recall the virtues and the sufferings of those unfortunate victims of the Reign of Terror. When the proposition was announced to the Emperor, it is said that he immediately gave his approbation, and added that his name must be placed on the stone as a token of his acquiescence in so laudable a work.

LAMARTINE AGAIN.

A Paris journal asserts that it will require near a million of francs to enable LAMARTINE to reclaim the homestead of his fathers, and adds that fifty thousand subscribers, of whom twenty thousand have already arrived, are on their way to bring him, with tears in their eyes, the needed million. The journal in question then makes a comparison in this wise: CHARLES GILLES required but thirty sous a day to keep from starving,—no more; and the public allowed him literally to starve to death! Twenty sous would have made him eat one day longer! Water always runs towards the river,—so do the poor posts. And this poor M. LAMARTINE has gained, it is said, at the point of his pen, in works of all sorts, furnished to the house of M. MILLAUD, more than five hundred thousand francs in a few years. It is even at that epoch that each snuff of tobacco offered by the illustrious poet to M. MILLAUD, (M. MILLAUD recounts the fact himself,) cost the latter ten thousand francs! And M. LAMARTINE, always magnificent, never spares his snuff.

THE WAY A POET WRITES PROSE.

A young and unknown poet addressed lately some beautifully written verses to VICTOR HUGO on the death of his daughter. He received from the great poet the following response:

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, May 9.

Your verses, Monsieur, are of those for which one does not thank the poet: one reads them and the eye fills with tears. What more can I say to you? Go to Villequier, near that tomb of which the road is closed to me; listen among the trees for that which is to others the noise of the wind, and which for me would be the voice of departed souls: that voice will tell you what I feel in my heart for you.

VICTOR HUGO.

MALAKOFF.

United States Agricultural Society.

The officers of the United States Agricultural Society, encouraged by the success attending the Boston show last Fall, and secured from loss by a guarantee subscription of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS among the citizens of Philadelphia, are now putting forth strenuous exertions to get up an exhibition the next Autumn that shall eclipse all former efforts of this Association, if it does not excel any one of the kind yet held in this country. We have not seen the Premium list, but from the official announcement that "over twelve thousand dollars will be offered not only for Domestic Animals, *but also* for Poultry, and the products of the Fruit-Garden, the Grain-Field and the Vineyard, and for Agricultural Implements and Machinery," we conclude the forthcoming Exhibition will be much less of a horse-racing affair than the last.

We notice that "a Local Committee of forty citizens of Philadelphia, representing the various branches of industry, has already been appointed to cooperate with the officers of the Society, in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition." Here will be a fair chance to test the comparative public spirit and efficiency of the citizens of Boston and Philadelphia, in getting up and sustaining an enterprise of this character. The latter will have decidedly the advantage, as they have the experience of the former as a guide, while the character of the Exhibition will probably be less objectionable, and there is little doubt but the weather will be more favorable—it can scarcely be worse.

The Exhibition will open at Powelton, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, October 7, and continue through the week. A printed copy of the Premiums, Regulations, &c., can be obtained by application to Mr. JOHN MCGOWAN at Philadelphia, Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, President, at Boston, Mass., and WM. S. KING, Secretary, at the same place.

West Point Graduates.

The following are the gentlemen who graduated on Tuesday last at the Military Academy at West Point. They are all entitled to the commission of Brevet-Lieutenant in the Army:

Cyrus B. Comstock, Mass.,	George D. Ruggles, N. Y.,
Godfrey Weitzel, Ohio,	Lewis Merrill, Penn.,
Cornelius Van Camp, Penn.,	Alfred T. A. Torbert, Del.,
George H. Elliott, Mass.,	Chas. W. Thomas, at large,
Junius B. Wheeler, N. C.,	James H. Hill, at large,
Ebenezer Gay, N. H.,	Edward L. Hartz, Penn.,
Samuel Breck, Jr., Mass.,	Clarence E. Bennett, N. Y.,
David McM. Gregg, Penn.,	William W. Averell, N. Y.,
Fred. L. Childs, at large,	Tim. M. Bryan, Jr., Penn.,
John V. D. Du Bois, N. Y.,	William B. Hazen, Ohio

NEW-YORK CITY.

Hints for the Ladies and Gentlemen who ride in the Stages.

If you are waiting for a particular stage to take you up, stop every one that comes along, and you will be sure at last to get the right one. This practice will especially commend you to the favor of the drivers and their passengers, and will be useful to all near-sighted persons.

If you discover that there are already "twelve inside," don't betray yourself, but rush up to the door and hasten in as if you thought the stage was empty. After the driver has started, you can lift your eyes and express astonishment that the 'bus is already full, and then you may beg pardon of those near you for intruding. If you are a lady, some weary gentleman will now rise and offer you his seat, which, of course, you will take; but you must not return him thanks for it, as thanks would imply that you received the seat by favor, not by right. If you are a gentleman, you may with propriety take your seat in the lap of the nearest lady.

After you are in the stage don't allow anybody else to get in. If you notice on the sidewalk a fat gentleman or a cook, or anything of that kind, signaling the stage, be on your guard. Bawl out lustily, "All full, driver! *Why* don't you go ahead?" At the same time casting an unterrified look at the hole in the roof, and commenting indignantly on the habit these rascally drivers have of stopping for everybody. This will interest your twelve associates and will show them that you are "some pumpkins, any how." But don't swear in the stage, especially if you are sitting on a lady's lap.

While riding in the stage on a hot day you must consider that the old story, "seats for twelve," is purely a myth. It never was intended that twelve individuals should be comfortably seated in a Broadway stage, with plenty of room for all the legs and elbows, skirts and bundles that belong to itinerant humanity. Four passengers on a side are as many as can be tolerated on a hot day. You must, therefore, frown indignantly upon each intruder that adds himself to this complement. The eleventh and twelfth intruders you must positively hate. Look daggers, as they enter, and don't move an inch! Count the red perspiring faces around you, and look daggers again! Repeat the daggers, intensifying them with random remarks about the horrors of a crowded stage on an awful hot day, until somebody gets out. In this way drive out as many of the passengers as possible, and you will have more room.

If you are a lady, you can drive out the superfluous passengers very easily, when assisted by a small child. The operation is as follows: Put the child next to a spruce bachelor in clean white pants, and let your dear Charley wipe his shoes frequently across the white pants, you begging pardon very naively each time, but allowing the "painful occurrence" to be repeated at the lad's sweet will. If this does not start the gentleman, just slip a pin under dear little Charley, or pinch him gently at the lower part of his back. This will make the little fellow restless. He will squirm every way, hop up and down, off and on, and fret every body into a nervous fever, which will not fail to drive all the poor Benedicts out of the stage.

Always claim a seat on the shady side of the stage, on a hot day, but indicate to every one that enters that there is plenty of room on the opposite side!

There is room in the stage for as many as can crowd in, on a rainy day, but it is advisable not to take a stage until you and your umbrella are thoroughly wet. As soon as you have squeezed into a seat, put your umbrella right into the shoe of your next neighbor and let it drain. When your neighbor discovers where the water in his shoe comes from, you can beg ten thousand pardons, and, as you remove the obnexious parashute, you may divert his indignation by inquiring if he can account for the milk in the cocoa-nut!

The ladies always flock to a stage on a rainy day. Gentlemen going down town in a hurry, at morning, or going up town hungry, at night, have then a rare opportunity to display their gallant breeding. They may take the ladies into their laps, ignoring their dripping-wet skirts, or they may give the ladies their seats, and favor themselves with a shower-bath on the steps.

It is well to insist that all the windows of the stage shall be closed on a rainy day. The incense that arises from the nineteen wet umbrellas, coats and shawls inside, is "grand, gloomy and peculiar!"

Don't think of stepping the stage until you have arrived exactly opposite the point at which you wish to alight. Then pull the strap, but not gently, with your hand. Throw one leg over it, and swing as heavily as possible until you draw the driver's foot through the hole in the roof. Then slacken up the strap, and get to your seat again, for you will need rest after such violent exertion.

It is not necessary to leave the stage immediately after it stops. Let it get under way again, then heave once more on the strap, and pitch into the driver through the hole, because he is in "such an all-fired hurry." You may then retire.

After the stage has been hove to, and not till then you'd better look into your pockets to ascertain if you have any means of paying your fare, which is 6¼ cents. It is not expected that you will find what you are looking for, until you have fumbled extensively into your four coat pockets, two breeches pockets, and three vest pockets. As the stage is standing still during this exploration, you will become the cynosure of all eyes, including the eagle-eye of Jehu, at the hole in the roof. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, you must conduct your exploration calmly and deliberately; for it is not worth while to impose upon yourself by that foolish haste, which will make you think a gold dollar to be a three-cent piece!

After a long search, during which your fellow passengers become very impatient, and Jehu begins to swear, you must confess that you have only a five dollar bill and a five-cent piece in your pockets. You may offer both of these to the driver, and he is always sure to take the half-dime. So you alight from the stage having made a twenty per cent. gain by the little operation.

If you are a lady, and discover, after fumbling in in your belt and port-monnaie, that you have neither the half-dime nor the five-spot—blush not, neither be discencerted. Leave your seat gracefully and trip out of the stage just as though you had a season-ticket. It may be well to raise your skirts a little higher than usual, as you sail out, in order to divert the attention of the gentlemen in the stage from the fact that you have not paid your fare! They will be delighted by the charming tableau, and will probably pass up a sixpence to the driver on your account.

Historical Society.

This Association held its "strawberry festival" on Tuesday evening, at the University, Gov. BRADISH in the Chair. Lieut. STRAIN, United States Navy, read a paper embracing the history of inter-oceanic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. Of course no new revelations are embraced in that history. The Lieut. alluded to the apprehensions entertained even in the time of the PTOLEMIES as to the consequences of uniting seas of varying level, but reiterated the well-known fact that the difference in the respective levels of the two great oceans is very slight. He thinks the best course for a Ship Canal would be the Panama route, as affording great facilities both for construction and transit, and the probable expense of $80,000,000.

Lieut. STRAIN detailed his appointment by Mr. DOBBIN to institute the necessary explorations. Some time being next occupied in reciting the adventures of Balboa and the incursions of the Spaniards into Peru, the Scottish Colony in Darien and subsequent matters.

He then resumed his personal narrative as Commander of the Darien Expedition. He complained of misstatements, by a previously unsuccessful explorer, in the *Algemeine Zeitung*, and quoted them for the purpose of refutation. He stated that none had volunteered with him in expectation of a peaceful transit. The Indians burned and deserted all on their route, yet to return for a supply of provisions, to the ship, was deemed unwise, even in face of so much hostility. Their maps were worthless; they crossed two ranges of mountains and then met the Indians in full force. Their guides deserted them when seven days' march from their ship. Their provisions were exhausted, though for some days they subsisted on what they found in deserted huts. They followed the course of a river. Ultimately this brave band reached the Pacific. Two were by an awful necessity left to perish on the way. The recital forms a most thrilling story, and was repeatedly cheered. Fifteen survivors of that expedition are now in the service of their country, three of them being present on this occasion. As to the results and value of this expedition the Lieutenant modestly left that to others, a matter that was well taken up by Mr. BANCROFT in proposing the thanks of the Society for this communication. He proposed that the foreign Corresponding Secretary open a communication with Mr. RITTER, of Berlin, to correct the erroneous statements that had been made in Europe. Mr. TUCKER and Mr. AVERY, the companions of Lieutenant STRAIN, were introduced and warmly greeted. The utmost excitement pervaded the assembly, especially during the relation of the Lieutenant's personal narrative.

Cupid at the Clerk's Office.

Cupid knocked at Uncle DAVID VALENTINE'S office door yesterday when the storm was at its height. Uncle DAVID'S man opened the door, let little Cupid in, and introduced him to Alderman BRIGGS. The Alderman inquired after his mother, but the little fellow hastened to communicate his business. He had arrested, he said, a gentleman who hailed from Westchester County, and a lady who ate, when at home, pumpkin pies in Connecticut—had brought them to that spot, wishing to make them over into the guardianship of Hymen, who wanted a couple of journeymen. The Aldermen immediately made out the proper forms, consigned the lady and gentleman to each other's tender mercies, and took a quarter eagle in full of all demands. The people of leisure who congregate in Mr. VALENTINE'S outer office accepted an Aldermanic invitation, instantly tendered, to "take drinks" at the "liquoring place" nearest the City Hall.

Ten minutes after their return Cupid knocked again with another couple. The Alderman again officiated and passed the couple over to Hymen. As they were retiring, one who loves "drinks" whispered to the bridegroom that a little something would be expected by the Alderman "for luck;" he confessed he hadn't "a red." So, they went forth into the storm, the twain one flesh—but with no umbrella. Whether the "V," that the second round of drinks cost the Alderman, will be allowed by the City Auditor, is an open?

American Tract Society.

The Executive Committee held its monthly meeting on the 15th inst. WILLIAM FORREST, Esq., in the Chair and OLIVER H. LEE, Secretary. Grants of money were acknowledged from France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, and grants of books were made for a native Library at Rutnagerry, among the Mahrattas, and for whale ships touching at the Micronesian Islands. Interesting intelligence was received of a village in Orissa, 200 miles from Cuttack, where many had been brought to the knowledge of Christ, chiefly by books; and of the success of labors in Fuhchaw and Shanghae, China, and among the Armenians of Turkey. There was also a call for new Tracts for Sardinia and Piedmont, and for Flemish Tracts for a large population in Belgium. A deficiency of receipts during the month had made it necessary to increase by about $10,000 the amount of notes given for printing paper due within 6 months, those notes now amounting to $22,713 38.

☞ The Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, Capt. EHLERS, which arrived on Tuesday evening from Hamburg, after a passage of 16 days, is the first of a new line of steamers, which will regularly ply between New-York and Hamburg, leaving each port on the first of each month. The *Borussia*, as well as the second vessel of the line, the *Hammonia*, was employed last Autumn and Winter in the service of the English and French Governments. They then proved their safety and their speed. These boats are owned in Hamburg, and are entirely the result of private enterprise, having no Government assistance of any kind. They sail under the Hamburg flag, but were built by the firm of Messrs. CAIRD & Co., Greenock. The dimensions of the *Borussia* are as follows:

Length of keel 297 feet, breadth on deck 41, depth of hold 28 feet, height of between-deck 8 feet. Nominal horse power 375, or actual power by the indicator 1400. Measurement 2,000 tons. The vessel is divided in ten water-tight compartments, and the distilling apparatus makes 40 hhds. of water per day. Consumption of coal 2 tons per hour.

The first cabins of these vessels are arranged for only a moderate number of passengers, and in all their arrangements are elegant and complete. The steerage is arranged upon a new plan with much attention to ventilation and light.

Hudson River Association.

This Association devoted Tuesday to the anniversary sermon, and to formal matters. Despite the rain, there was a pretty full attendance on Wednesday. Rev. Dr. LATHROP occupied the Chair.

On the subject of "colportage," Mr. LOVE, of this City, commented on a remark of Archbishop HUGHES, that "he did not fear all the Protestant heretic clergymen in Christendom, but these *cockroaches* (the colporteurs) were most pestiferous." The great importance of this instrument of evangelization was strongly dwelt on by this and successive speakers.

The report of the Association was read and adopted.

Mr. JEFFREYS, of Albany, was then heard in behalf of the Baptist State Convention.

The Executive Committee have concluded to dispense with agents during this year.

The claims of the Education Society at Hamilton were argued by Mr. TOLES. Want of sympathy with young men fitted for the ministry and for missions was much deplored by the speaker.

Rev. Mr. DODGE, Agent of the Foreign Missionary Union, then advocated the cause of Foreign Missions.

Various reports from Sunday-schools and churches were presented.

Rev Dr. BABCOCK then submitted the following resolution:

In view of the four million people in the United States of African descent, mostly in slavery, the others scarcely more than nominally free, in view of the distracting influence occasioned by their relation to the white race, and more especially in view of the religious condition of Africa, and the entire abandonment of that dark land by our Missionary Union, therefore

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Churches who are willing to make a collection for the Colonization Society, that they remit it to the New-York Auxiliary.

Upon which, Rev. Mr. BLACK, (colored,) of Williamsburg, rose to object to the resolution as unnecessary. He proceeded, at some length, to speak as though it were invidious to assign Liberia as the only resting place where black Christians could be tolerated. Many of them had strong objections to be sent thither, and the regulations there were not in accordance with the treatment proper for freemen. Proceeding in this strain, the hour of adjournment having arrived, and discussion seeming inevitable, the question was laid over until the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

Immediately after prayer, the foregoing resolution, introduced by Dr. BABCOCK, upon which some argumentation seemed threatened, was withdrawn. The Doctor said that he was not present officially from the Colonization Society, and did not withdraw the proposal on its merits, but because he had been informed by several brethren that there was not time to hear the argument.

The remaining business of the Convention demands no special mention.

By an error of the press, the word "not" was omitted in our report of Dr. LATHROP'S sermon. The sentence ought to have stood thus: "The preacher observed that the opposite opinion which is error is *not* confined to the Church of Rome."

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met yesterday. A communication was received from Dr. HAYES, Physician-in-Chief to the Marine Hospital, inviting the Board to visit the Institutions under his care. A day was fixed for the purpose.

Mr. Commissioner PURDY wished $50 to be appropriated for fireworks for the boys on Ward's Island for the forthcoming Fourth of July. This was agreed to.

The Board have leased to the Board of Education a suitable building on Ward's Island for the purpose of establishing a primary school for children of emigrants.

The Board then adjourned.

Emigrants arrived to June 11, 1856	42,353
Emigrants arrived since, to 18th	4,963
Total	47,316
To same date in 1855	57,530
Overdraft in Bank, Jan. 1, 1856	$63,031 07
Receipts to June 11, 1856	$93,489 90
Receipts since, to 18th	12,619 22—$106,109 22
	$43,078 15
Disbursements as per previous account, to June 11, 1856	$101,934 24
Sundry expenses, June 4 and 11	7,037 12
	$108,971 46
	43,078 15
Overdraft June 18, 1856	$65,893 31

Fires.

The alarm from the Fifth District about 11 o'clock, Tuesday night, was caused by a fire taking place in a basket in the store of Messrs. Strauss and Rosenheim, hosiery dealers, No. 108 Bowery. Trifling damage. The origin of the fire is not known.

IN TWELFTH-STREET.

The turpentine manufactory of Mr. James Conkwright, Nos. 14 and 16 West Twelfth-street, was on fire about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss about $400. No insurance. The fire originated from the boiling over of some composition.

AN ALARM.

The alarm of fire for the Eighth District, last evening, was false.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. THOMAS J. EVANS was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Blauveltville, New-York, on Tuesday, June 17, by the Presbytery of New-York. Prayer by Rev. EDWARD P. CRANE; Sermon by Rev. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. JOSEPH CORRY; Charge to the People by Rev. H. B. CHAPIN; Benediction by the new Pastor. The Moderator, Rev. ISAAC S. DAVISON, presided, and proposed the constitutional questions.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, June 19, 1856.

Yesterday was one of the most boisterous days of the season, and business was greatly restricted. The weather during the preceding portion of the week, however, was fine, pleasant and encouraging, and this, with other favorable circumstances, noticeably stimulated trade.

With a continuance of free receipts of Breadstuffs, and the arrival of further European news of an adverse tenor,—our market for Flour and Grain has been characterized by depression and languor, so far as regards prices,—though a lively inquiry has existed, especially for desirable parcels of Wheat, Corn and Rye, these being in most demand for shipment. Flour did not attract so much attention from exporters, but it was in fair request for home use. On Tuesday, the *Arago* arrived from Havre and Southampton, bringing four days' later intelligence from the Old World, and more encouraging accounts from the leading European markets for Breadstuffs. These favorably affected trade here, and it closed vigoreusly and buoyantly, with fewer sellers than buyers, at prevailing rates.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week comprised about 84,400 bbls. of Flour, 377,600 bush. of Wheat, 305,000 bush. of Corn, and 54,100 bush. of Rye, indicating a decrease of only about 21,170 bbls. of Flour, with an increase of about 113,600 bush. of Wheat, 56,900 bush. of Corn, and 8,600 bush. of Rye, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to about 105,570 bbls. of Flour, 264,000 bush. of Wheat, 248,100 bush. of Corn, and 45,500 bush. of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed, are shown to be about 73,250 bush. more than those of the preceding week.

The reported receipts (by river and railway, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, for the last week reached over 105,000 barrels of Flour, 160,000 bushels of Wheat, 203,000 bushels of Corn, 12,000 bushels of Rye, and 34,000 bushels of Oats, against about 95,000 barrels of Flour, 170,000 bushels of Wheat, 152,000 bushels of Corn, 14,000 bushels of Rye, and 12,000 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week; and about 124 000 barrels of Flour, 164,000 bushels of Wheat, 81,000 bushels of Corn, 21,000 bushels of Rye, and 30,000 bushels of Oats, during the week ending the 5th instant. The available supply of Breadstuffs here has been somewhat reduced by the very large transactions of the past week, and is now less extensive than when our last summary was prepared, though facters do not evince any inability to meet the current demand.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, nearly all descriptions of Wheat Flour close 20c. @25c. ₽ bbl. cheaper, but with returning vigor and buoyancy. Wheat is also 3c.@5c. ₽ bushel lower, but it is in very brisk request, and factors are steadily regaining what they previously lost. The bulk of the trade in Wheat during the week has been transacted by exporters, who are likewise represented as having made very free purchases of the same commodity at the leading Lake grain dépôts. Corn leaves off at a shade firmer prices, with a very moderate supply of sound parcels and a lively demand for such. Rye has advanced 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel. It is sparingly offered, White being in brisk request, mainly for shipment to the continent of Europe. Other descriptions of Breadstuffs rule about the same.

Cotton has been in active demand, and it has advanced ⅛c.@⅜c. ₽ lb. The latest European news was considered less favorable, and the market here closed tamely, though pretty firmly. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about 52,000 bales, against about 85,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 863,297 bales over those of last year. The total Exports so far this season are 704,734 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are 74,480 bales heavier than those at the same time in 1855.

Provisions show renewed activity and firmness, though they fluctuated considerably, both in demand and value, during the week. The supply of Hog products is very moderate. Other articles are pretty freely offered.

Groceries continue brisk and buoyant, save in those instances,—such as with Molasses,—where light stocks prevent a vigorous business.

The Dry Goods trade is devoid of animation, and the little demand that exists for desirable fabrics, domestic, as well as foreign, is generally met at the prices current earlier in the year.

Hay is plentier and 8c.@10c. ₽ 100 lbs. cheaper.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2000	2511	30	797	1026	543
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	309	62	145	4157	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	101	57	110	2974	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	80	100	40	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2000	3342	249	1092	8157	543
Last week	2414	4404	262	1065	8830	254

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1856	1866
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,511
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,184
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,242
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,852

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1314	.....	.....	230	283
Hudson River Railroad	884	.....	.....	.....	230
Hudson River Boats	266	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	64	58	797	756	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	782	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	191	Texas	—
Illinois	1127	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	253	Michigan	—
Indiana	15	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are about ⅛c.@¾c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	11¼c.@11¾c.	10¾c.@11¼c.
First quality	10¾c.@11¼c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	10c. @10¾c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	9¼c.@ 9¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality, few	9c. @ —	— @ 8¾c.
General selling prices	10¾c.@11c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Average of all sales about	10¾c.@11c.	10c. @10¾c.

These prices refer to the whole day's sales. The forenoon sales averaged fully up to 11c., as noted below.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@10¾c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

For a change we have had, what has been of rare occurrence for a year and a half past, viz. a stormy, unpleasant day for the principal cattle market of the week.

The butchers, however, had a still greater cause of unpleasantness than anything connected with the weather: they found themselves in the power of a strong combination among the owners. As our tables below indicate, most of the sellers were disposing of their own stock, and the game of two weeks ago was quite as well played to-day. Some of the more experienced of the western feeders and dealers have learned to hold on to their stock when the brokers manifest anything like an eagerness to sell on their own account rather than on commission, and they enjoyed the benefit of to-day's combination, and as a matter of course were not anxious to break it down. We heard some pretty hard scolding, to say the least, by those who wholesaled their animals at Albany and Bergen for $70 to $90, and saw them retailing at $80 to $100, and over, to-day. Not less than three-fourths of the cattle offered changed hands at least once after reaching tide water, before being sold finally to the butchers.

The average of all sales to-day we have put down above at 10¾c.@11c. Deduct two or three droves, and also the sales after 4 P. M., and the average would stand fully up to 11c.@11¼c. Several sellers of good droves say they disposed of nothing under 11c. We saw a few animals of the poorer quality which we think went at 9c.@9¾c. When we left the yards at 5½ P. M., a number of parts of droves, including some very good animals, were offered at 10c., according to our estimate of weights, though just previous we saw two or three pairs go for full 10¾c. More than one broker stated in our hearing that "they did not care how the last quarter of the drove went, they had made enough on the first half to stand a small loss."

There was a much larger number of cattle looked for, but the Eastern markets drew off an unusually large number.

We conversed to-day with several intelligent Western dealers, who all unite in saying that there is a good supply of cattle all over the West, and a large number of young animals *growing*. With the exception of an occasional episode—like that of to-day—we think a moderately fair price only can be expected, say 9¾c.@10c., for the general average, in this market.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Yd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	162.	Ohio.	Jacob P. Mouser.	John A. Merritt.
2.	100.	Ky.	Bartram & Allerton.	Owners.
3.	70.	N. Y.	Budlong & Carey.	Owners.
4.	112.	Ill.	Harris & Reid.	C. G Teed.
5.	116.	Ill.	Daniel Barnes.	Owner.
6.	65.	Ill.	Daniel Barnes.	C. W. Conger.
7.	50.	Ohio.	Mead & Holcomb.	Owners.
8.	70.	Ill.	Harris & Pratt.	Valentine & Martin.
9.	51.	N. Y.	W. H. Belden.	Owner.
10.	85.	Ill.	Harris & Jacoby.	T. Wheeler.
11.	61.	Ohio.	Wm. Rennick.	T. White & Son.
12.	88.	Ind.	S. M. Baker	Owner.
13.	88.	Ill.	Reed & Weaver	Owners.
14.	68.	Ohio.	Wm. Florence.	George Toffey.
15.	88.	Ill.	Bartram & Allerton.	Owners
16.	112.	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin.	Simon Ullery.
17.	108.	Ind.	.....	T. White & Son.
18.	75.	Ky.	George Ayrault.	Owner.
19.	90.	Ill.	T. M. Vail.	Owner.
20.	111.	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin.	Murray & Ullery.
21.	161.	Ill.	S. M. Baker & Son.	T. Wheeler.
22.	45.	Ohio.	Mead & Holcomb.	Owners.
23.	49.	Ohio.	John A. Merritt.	W. E. Wheaton.
24.	45.	Ohio.	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
25.	81.	Ohio.	Henry Heard.	Owner.
26.	27.	Ohio.	Shuster & Levi.	Owners.
27.	78.	Ky.	Westheimer, Bros.	Owners.
5*.	75.	Ind.	— McKee	J. H. Williams.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

HARRIS & REID brought in one drove of 112 Illinois steers, weighing about 740 lbs.; quality good. They were sold by C. G. TEED at 10¾c.@11c., according to quality; average full 10¾c., if not 11c.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN brought one lot of 112 Illinois steers; good quality; home weight 1,462 lbs. They were sold by SIMON ULLERY at about 11c., owners' estimate. The same owners had 111 of fair quality; home weight 1,850 lbs. They were sold (65) by MURRAY and 46 by ULLERY, at 10¾c.@11c.

BARTRAM & ALLERTON sold on their own account 100 Kentucky Cattle, purchased at Albany; quality fair; weight about 800 lbs. They averaged 11c.

The same sellers had a nice lot of 88 Illinois Cattle, weighing about 725 lbs., which also brought about 11c.

HARRIS & PRATT contributed 70 Illinois steers, weighing about 750 lbs.; quality good; sold by VALENTINE, MARTIN & WELLING, at 10¾c.@11c., owners' estimate.

GEO. AYRAULT sold on his own account, 75 Kentucky bullocks, brought in by GEO. BEDFORD. These were fed by SAMUEL H. CLAY, who deserves much credit for getting up such a drove as this. They were estimated to weigh full 850 lbs., and retailed out at $95. Forty of them brought over $100 each. They were all Durham grades and probably the best in the yards to-day.

W. E. WHEATON was selling for JOHN A. MERRITT, 49 Ohio steers, fed by BENS. STOUT, of Pickaway County; weight about 650 lbs.; quality fair—sellers said 10c., buyers 10¾c., was the price of about the medium lots. WHEATON said they must bring 11c. to quit cost.

JACOB P. MOUSER, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought in 102 fine animals, 97 steers and 5 heifers. Weight, 600 to 1,500 lbs, average home weight, 1,700 lbs. They were selling by JOHN A. MERRITT at 10¾c.@11c. They were carred at Columbus; freight to Cleveland, $30 ₽ car; Cleveland to Dunkirk, $32 ₽ car; Dunkirk to New-York, *vid* Erie Railroad, $96 ₽ car. Seven cars brought the 102 cattle.

S. M. BAKER brought in 115 Ohio cattle of mixed quality, weighing 600 to 750 lbs. They were sold by CULVER, HURD and HOFFMAN at 10c.@11c.

The pair purchased by ISAAC ANDERSON last week, which we estimated at 2,200 lbs. net, when killed weighed 2,294 lbs.—one of them 1,100 and the other 1,194 lbs. The two animals differed just 3 lbs. in live weight last Fall.

HARRIS & JACOBY brought in a drove of 85 Illinois steers, weighing about 675 lbs., fair quality, which they wholesaled to J. H. WILLIAMS in the morning at $69 50 ₽ head.

HENRY HURD was selling on his own account, 111 common Ohio animals, mixed quality, at 10c.@11c.

PURCHASE & WHEATON sold 45 Ohio steers at an average of 10¾c. These were purchased of WM. FLORENCE. Weight about 650 lbs.; quality about fair.

T. WHITE & SON sold for —— 109 Indiana cattle, very ordinary cattle, weight below 600 on the average—say 250 to 700 lbs. They sold out at various prices—say from $40 to $80, (except the smallest,) or 8c. to 11c.—average say 9c. If the owner paid freight and gave anything for the cattle at first, his profits will not be *enormous*. Any one sending such animals for *beef*, ought not to make anything. *Somebody*, however, bought them, and *somebody*, we suppose, will pick their bones, if they can be picked.

DANIEL BARNES was selling on his own account 116 Illinois cattle, purchased at Albany, fair quality. They were going off at 10c.@11c.

JAMES GILCHRIST sold on his own account 61 Ohio steers, averaging about 800 lbs., good quality. They averaged about $90, or over 11c. GILCHRIST thinks he sold some cattle quite as high at Bergen to Newark butchers.

S. A. HOLCOMB had 50 head of Ohio Steers, about 750 lbs., fair quality. Sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB, at an average of $82 50, or full 11c.

WM. RENNICK, of Pickaway Co., Ohio, sent in 61 pretty fair Steers, weighing near 800 lbs. which were held by T. WHITE & SON, at 10c.@11c.

BUDLONG & CAREY were selling on their own account 70 still Cattle, bought of STEWART, of Chittenango, Co., N. Y. Quality good. Live weight at Albany, 1,460 lbs. Thirty of the best were sold to BENJAMIN WEEKS, for $102 ₽ head. These weighed about 925 lbs., sellers' estimate. The rest of the lot were working off slowly at 10c.@11c.

J. M. VAIL sold on his own account 90 fine Illinois animals, weighing about 800 lbs., and in excellent flesh. ISAAC ANDERSON took the best pair at $235, which he estimates at 2,250 lbs. The seller says 2,300 lbs. The largest and fattest animals sell for less ₽ lb., in this weather than those much smaller. VAIL thinks the 90 averaged at full 10¾c. Several brought 11c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their side. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

The demand for *good* milch cows is better than the supply, and prices are up, say $2 to $5 ₽ head.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 30 milch cows, selling at $30 to $70. Demand good for better grades.

BROWNING reports 62 milch cows with calves, which sell at $35 to $70. Prices improved, especially for good stock. WM. VAN DYKE, of Schoharie County, N. Y., sold 29 to Long Island milkmen at $40 to $65. These were gathered in part in Otsego and Oneida Counties, and of very good quality.

CHAMBERLIN reports 57 cows with calves selling at $25@$60 for Common; $65@$75 for good; extras $80@$90.

O'BRIEN reports 100 cows with calves selling at $30 to $65, according to quality. Sales very dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

There is little change in the price of Veal Calves. They are if anything a little higher than last week.

ALLERTON reports 797 Veal Calves, which sell at 6¾c.@7c. ₽ lb., live weight; some poorer go for 6c. and occasionally lower, while some extras bring 7¼c.

BROWNING reports 145 Veal Calves, selling about ¼c. ₽ lb. lower than last week, with a prospect of a still further decline. MCGRAW sold 15 calves at this market for 6¾c.@7c., and some of the best, which were extra, brought 7¼c. These were about six weeks old.

CHAMBERLIN reports 110 Veal Calves selling at 6c. @6c. and 6c., according to quality.

O'BRIEN reports 40 Veal Calves selling at 6c.@6¾c., a very few extra bringing 7c. Sales rather dull recently.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₽ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

There is a large increase in the receipts of Sheep and Lambs, but the demand usually increases with the approach of hot weather. Of course, the irregular but high prices prevailing for a long time past, cannot be longer sustained, but we think they will rule considerably above last Summer, for the present at least.

ALLERTON reports 1,026 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are about $1 ₽ head lower; Lambs about the same. Sheep range from $3 to $9 for extras; when sold by weight they bring 6c.@7¼c. ₽ lb., live weight. Lambs are generally sold by the lot at prices varying from 8c. to 10c. ₽ lb., live weight.

BROWNING reports 4,157 Sheep and Lambs. This is a larger number than we have had at the market during the year. The nearest approach was on Feb. 20, when the receipts amounted to 3,280. The market was brisk, notwithstanding the large increase of receipts. There are, however, about 1,000 in the pens, this evening, including 543 arrived to-day, and not embraced in the 4,157. Ohio sends large numbers of clipped Sheep. Lambs begin to come in freely from this State, mostly in good order. The receipts were, principally, this week, viz.: On Monday 1,494, and on Tuesday 1,378.

CHAMBERLIN reports 2,974 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$4 ₽ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING, JUNE 18.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
25	$127 00	86	$395 25
47	249 00	352	1,806 40
96	453 50	72	325 50
102	462 25	40	177 50
37	160 25	81	343 75
28	122 50	143	656 00
25	119 75	47	223 75
48	241 75	71	318 50
42	179 25	57	262 62
44	179 00	124	527 00
98	409 75	76	285 00

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1856.

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☞ The Cunard steamship *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, with three days' later intelligence from Europe. We give elsewhere a telegraphic summary of the news. The impending difficulties between the United States and England continued to form the leading topic of discussion in the public prints. Nothing new had transpired, and no official notice had been taken as yet of the recognition of WALKER'S Government. The London journals had announced to their readers that Mr. CRAMPTON had been dismissed, though no positive information of the fact had reached England. By the *Atlantic*, which may be expected about Monday next, we shall probably hear that Mr. MARCY'S dispatch, in explanation of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, will have been received, and it will doubtless tend to calm the irritation and excitement felt by the British public for the punishment inflicted on their Minister and Consuls for the violation of our laws.

☞ We devote a large part of our paper this morning to reports of the proceedings in the Philadelphia Convention yesterday. It will be seen that Col. FREMONT was unanimously nominated for the Presidency after the first informal ballot, which gave him very nearly two-thirds of the whole vote. Nothing was done towards a nomination of a Vice-President, and the Convention adjourned to meet again this morning. The best spirit pervaded the assembly.

☞ The House of Representatives met again yesterday. A resolution was adopted inquiring of the President what measures had been taken to procure from POWERS, the sculptor, a work of Art for the Capitol extension. Mr. GROW declared, in reference to the letter lately published, purporting to be addressed to him by Gov. REEDER, that he had received no such letter from the latter. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, gave notice that on Monday he should endeavor to take up the report of the Select Committee on the SUMNER assault. The Senate was not in session.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans informs us of the appearance of the Spanish fleet before Vera Cruz, occasioning great excitement. The Spanish Minister there, in reply to a demand for the withdrawal of the fleet, declared that he came with pacific intentions so long as his demands were complied with, and that the fleet was under the control of the Captain-General of Cuba.

The Flag-Bearer of the Republicans.

"The Path-Finder of the Rocky Mountains," the chivalric JOHN C. FREMONT, the type and embodiment of the spirit of Young America, was yesterday afternoon nominated, on the first ballot, by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia, as their candidate for the Presidency, in the coming campaign. At the first trial he received nearly two-thirds of the whole vote of the Convention, and was then nominated by unanimous consent.

Such a degree of unanimity and enthusiasm as this, has had no example in the political history of the country, and it may be hailed as an omen of the manner in which the nomination will be received by the people of the Free States. The Convention which nominated Colonel FREMONT is one of the most remarkable that has ever assembled for a political purpose in this country, and it will, hereafter, be accounted an honor to have been a member of it. It was not a packed Convention composed of political wire-pullers seeking to advance their own interests, or to elevate their personal friends, but an assemblage of patriots having no object in view but the nomination of the most suitable man to be the successor of the present corrupt and unworthy head of the nation.

There are in the Convention a greater number of men eminent for their high moral character and political services than has ever before been seen in one body of a like character. They represent not one party only, but all the great political parties of the country, except that corrupt and dangerous one whose defeat and overthrow is the object they have in view. To accomplish this patriotic end, to give peace to the Union, to restore the integrity of the Constitution, to put down violence, corruption and fraud; to arrest the demoralizing tendencies of legislation, to prevent anarchy and civil war, to put limits to the aggressive spirit of the Slaveocracy, and save the country from foreign war, they have nominated the gallant and chivalric FREMONT as their standard-bearer in the Presidential campaign of 1856. We believe that their choice is one that will be approved by men of all parties, and all sections who are opposed to the Administration of PIERCE, and who have an earnest wish to defeat the election of the man who has sworn to perpetuate his policy. Though the nominee of the Republican Party has never been identified with any great political movement, and is the youngest man who has ever been nominated for the Presidency, he is so well known, and his romantic history is so familiar to the people of the whole country, that no one, on hearing his name now, will say, as they did of PIERCE, "Who is he?"

JOHN C. FREMONT was born in Charleston South Carolina, in January, 1813, and is, consequently, now in his forty-fourth year. On his father's side he is of French descent, and his mother was a native of Virginia. He was left an orphan when but four years of age, and has since fought battle with fortune, unaided by wealthy friends or family influences. He has been emphatically a self-made man, and his struggles and successes may be held up as examples for the imitation and encouragement of the youth of America. He received a good education at an Academy in Charleston, and became a teacher of Mathematics, in which he manifested so great a proficiency, that, after being employed by the United States Government, he was appointed a Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, and projected in 1812 that survey of the Rocky Mountains, the results of which have conferred upon him the brilliant reputation which has made his name a household word in every part of our widely extended Union. His romantic and hazardous exploits in his exploration of that great wilderness, which, up to his time, had been regarded as an almost impassable barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, form one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of modern voyages of discovery, and have placed his name among the list of the great heroes of the present century, whose exploits in the fields of scientific labor entitle them to the lasting gratitude of mankind. After his first great exploration, when he marked out the path which thousands of his countrymen have since followed on their way to the Eldorado of the West, he planned a new expedition across the Rocky Mountains to Oregon. The perils he encountered, and the sufferings he endured on this expedition are too well known to need rehearsing here. The history of this wonderful expedition is a narrative abounding in more romantic incidents than fiction has ever surpassed or reality equalled. In 1845, after his second exploration, he was again engaged in a third enterprise, not less important in its results than the others he had undertaken. After the conquest of California, in which he bore an important part, he abandoned the service of the Government, and became, as much as a man of his enterprising nature could, a private citizen. He made a survey of a third route across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Perils, disasters and sufferings again attended him, but success as usual crowned his persevering labors. He arrived in California after the Territory, which his labors had done so much to open to the world, had become a State, and was the first Senator chosen to represent her in the Senate of the United States. His history since is well known. He has been a man of the people; his labors have been for their benefit, and he now stands before them a candidate for the highest honor they have it in their power to bestow; and, if there is such a sentiment as that of gratitude in the public heart—if the people of the Free States have any admiration for high personal qualities, for perseverance, bravery, disinterested benevolence, generosity, heroism, for noble-mindedness, high attainments, and devotion to duty—if they prefer such qualities as these, which have been freely exerted for the public good, to the low acts of political chicanery and party subserviency, FREMONT will receive the united support of the Free States of the Union. If he has been a man of suffering, toil, and enterprise, he has also been a man of singular success. If he should suffer defeat now, it will be the first defeat he has known in his brilliant career.

The Ins and The Outs.

It is the experience of the chess-board that the party suffering himself to be kept in a defensive posture is pretty sure to be mated. The game of politics is like a game of chess. A party leader answers to the "king," with his limited move "squared" to a certain platform, liable to be checked, and, at last, check-mated by the adroitness of a skillful adversary. Mr. BUCHANAN, for instance, is, by his own confession, a wooden figure, hewn out of the planks of the Cincinnati platform, and with no faculty of motion beyond such galvanism as the wire-pullers of his party may charge him withal. And his party is in precisely that attitude of defence premonitory of defeat. They have a vicious policy and conduct of office to defend. They have to defend new doctrines subversive of Democratic ideas; they have to defend mainly, and to the best of their power, a tenure of office, to which, not only their avowed antagonists are unfriendly, but of which their non-office-holding associates are jealous and covetous. Among these circumstances the odds of the approaching contest are certainly unfavorable to the Administration.

In reality there are but two great parties in any popular Government, and they are the "Ins" and the "Outs." Between them lies an inert popular mass, a no-party, subject to the attraction of either pole, and flying to either as its temptations of reward are found to exceed the other's. The Pro-Slavery Party constitutes the "Ins" of our political scheme. They have all the offices and emoluments of the Government in their hands. The only means with which they could hope to act on the intermediate and doubtful class are no longer in the gift of the party; they have been paid out for services heretofore rendered, and are held, and, while the party remains in power, must be held by the recipients. The capital upon which the party should trade is squandered and exhausted. Secretaryships, missions, treasurerships, collectorships, and post-offices are all garrisoned by the "Ins," without a single vacancy upon which the unplaced mercenary can fix his eye, or for which he can bargain with the lightest prospect of success. Active aid from the outside, therefore, is not to be anticipated; there is nothing to buy it with. Upon their own exertions and influence with the great body of voters must the Custom-House officer and Postmaster rely for perpetuating a hold upon their cosy berths, and what that influence is worth, illustrated as it is by motives so patently selfish, it requires no cunning calculus to determine. An old Byzantine historian tells a story not mal-apropos to the occasion.

Once upon a time, when a formidable competitor for the Empire was marching upon Rome, the actual wearer of the imperial purple called about him the legions encamped in Campania and the cities of Latium, and harangued them upon the policy and need of defending the seven-hilled capital against the insurgents. "No," argued a veteran, speaking for the rest, "it is neither our need nor policy. All you once had to give for such salvation you have squandered upon your eunuchs, women and Pretorian cohorts; you have nothing left for us. Your rival has everything to give, and to him we go." It is needless to say that the Northern aspirant captured the city.

It is also needless to say that the opposition elements, now happily combined by the action of the Philadelphia Convention, have everything to gain, and the prospect of the largest wealth wherewith to pay, in the campaign we have entered upon. To those upon whom such sordid inducements are alone efficacious they have the whole resources of federal patronage to offer. In other contests, it may have been quite proper for the candidate to announce his want of enemies to punish. This fight, however, is *à l'outrance;* it is an attempt to drive from power, which they have grossly misused, men involved in the basest conspiracy against sound government and popular rights that ever threatened a Republic since the days of CATILINE. To such no quarter is due. The Republican movement is one of positive purposes. It will inaugurate sound and conservative principles, with sound and conservative men everywhere to practice and exemplify them. Without deliberately holding out any such bait for mercenary aid, the opposition will, in spite of itself, attract a formidable vote of this not very respectable description. Since the days when the influence of Gen. JACKSON ceased to be omnipotent, the value of this little secret has been repeatedly demonstrated. The "Ins" and "Outs" have changed places quadrennially. The "Outs" under Mr. VAN BUREN were the "Ins" under Gen. HARRISON; the "Outs" under Mr. POLK were the "Ins" under Gen. TAYLOR; and we should treat the monitions of history with unpardonable disrespect did we not anticipate that the "Outs" under FRANKLIN PIERCE are to be the "Ins" under his successor.

In calculating the odds, therefore, of the important game now playing, we shall do well to give the "expectations" of the opposition due weight. The holder of Democratic ideas, but of no office, must be a far more virtuous and disinterested personage than we take him to be, if he will serve in so graceless a cause, unreguarded and unrewarded. That is what the office-holding clique who managed matters at Cincinnati ask him to do. The Republican movement, on the other hand, involves in its very essence the elevation of good and true, laborious and worthy men, to the places now filled by the unworthy and untrue; and thus the allurements of power and place contend inevitably in its favor. The chances lean wholly to the latter.

The Immortality of Jokes.

Somebody was ambitious to write the songs of a nation, in preference to making its laws; but songs may die, and the tunes to which they were chaunted be forgotten; but jokes are immortal; there is no human production, no effort of genius, no inspiration that possesses such vitality as a witticism, and a slander in the form of a joke can be made more effective than the most brilliant invective, or the most eloquent poetry. SYDNEY SMITH, by a piece of jocose writing which contained hardly a grain of truth, has succeeded in making Pennsylvania a synonym for a dishonorable transaction in business; to the end of time the name of the Keystone State will stand for a broken promise. In a late number of that serious joker, *Punch*, we find the following poke at the State of Pennsylvania:

"AMERICA AND HER HONOR.

Mr. BUCHANAN, according to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, has just made a speech in Philadelphia, in the course of which occurred the following remark: 'But, there is an interest superior to all these considerations, and that is our national honor.' A very proper speech for a citizen of the United States to make, particularly in the capital of Pennsylvania. How many of the other repudiating States have paid up?"

Here is a notable instance of the truth of what we have said about jokes. As *Punch* appears to be a reader of the DAILY TIMES, let us inform that moral wag that Pennsylvania never repudiated a dollar of her debt; that she always paid up, and that even SIDNEY SMITH, who made such a row about his bonds, was only joking, and never lost anything by the State he slandered. Pennsylvania did, for two years and a half, and from sheer necessity, suspend the payment of interest on her bonds, but she never refused to pay up, and has continued to do so with as much promptitude as England has ever done, since she resumed the payment of her dues.

The Beef and Mutton Markets.

Our Live-Stock Market Report shows another temporary rise in the price of Beef, not owing to any scarcity of animals, (which seem to be abundant,) but to an adroit combination among the cattle-brokers, who managed to get into their own hands the greater portion of the 2,511 beeves brought to Forty-fourth-street during the present week. Such games cannot be played successfully very often, and it is well that it is so, for while they materially advance the price of meat to the butcher, and necessarily to the consumer, the producer derives no benefit. The cost of yesterday's combination to the butchers and citizens was probably equivalent to at least $8,000 or $10,000, or say ½c. to ¾c. per lb. on one-and-a-half to two million pounds of meat. The total City receipts amounted to 3,242, or a little over the average of 1855.

An old cattle dealer who has just returned from an extensive trip to the West, says "there is any quantity of good fat cattle now on hand, and plenty more growing."

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs the past week amount to 8,157, a large increase over the weekly receipts during the past six months.

Scene.—Castor and Pollux discovered taking the first ice-cream of the season at Bonnami's.

CASTOR—Whom would you call the most polite man of antiquity?

POLLUX—The Roman who to oblige his fellow-citizens jumped into a gulf, and was ever after called Quintus Courteus!

Both wildly demand sherry cobblers, which they eagerly consume. Astonishment of the waiters.

TABLEAU.

☞ A fine photograph of Col. FREMONT was taken in this City a few days ago. It is a capital picture, finished up in handsome style by Mr. ROOT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 11 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

A WORK OF ART FROM POWERS.

Mr. HARRISON introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what measures, if any, have been taken under the act of Congress, appropriating $25,000 to procure from HIRAM POWERS, the sculptor, some work of art to ornament the Capitol extension. Adopted.

THE BOGUS REEDER LETTER.

Mr. GROW said that for some days past there had appeared in the public prints what purports to be a letter from Gov. REEDER to him. In justice to Mr. REEDER, and to vindicate himself from an imputation of gross breach of confidence in publishing a private communication, he declared that no such letter had been received by him from REEDER on any sub ject whatever.

He made this explanation that the forgery may be known to the public.

Mr. PHELPS said the letter to which the gentleman just referred, was addressed to Mr. GROVE, of Kansas, purporting to have been written from this city, by Mr. REEDER, and in which allusion is made to the Wyandott Float.

Mr. GROW replied that his object was merely to clear himself from any connection with the letter.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, gave notice that he would on next Monday endeavor to take up the report of the Select Committee on the Sumner assault.

Adjourned.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

There was an immense gathering of the Democracy in front of the City Hall to-night to ratify the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Many ladies were present. Messrs. QUITMAN and WELLER alluded, with marked acceptance, to Territorial expansion, and Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, and others, addressed the assemblage. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Bonfires were lighted, rockets set off, and cannon fired.

State Temperance Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 18.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Temperance Society convened in this city to-day.

An address was read by Mr. E. C. DELAVAN, President of the Society.

On motion of AMAZA MCCOY, a Committee of nine was appointed to report business for the Convention.

During the absence of the Committee Mr. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention. Letters in furtherance of the objects of the Convention were read from the State Temperance Society of New-Hampshire, from Mr. BARTLETT, of Poughkeepsie, and B. JOY, of Tompkins.

Recess till 3 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M.

The Business Committee reported in part through their Chairman, AMAZA MCCOY.

The first resolution declares that 5,000 liquor bars were closed by the law when the Society last met, but that the decision of the Court of Appeals had caused a sudden and fearful increase of drunkenness.

The second resolution declares that as the law while in doubt effected so much, it would have achieved vast results if sustained—and that the history of prohibition in New-York alone proves the experiment successful.

The third resolution commends the opinions of the three Judges who sustained the law.

The fourth resolution declares that a majority of the people would be glad if the majority of the Court would resign.

The fifth resolution refers to the fact that the Court of Appeals overruled DILLON'S imported liquor doctrine unanimously.

The sixth resolution refers to the fact that the opinions of DANIEL LORD, and other lawyers, against any and every prohibitory law, as unconstitutional, were also unanimously overruled.

The resolutions were discussed till 6 o'clock P. M., when a recess was taken till 7 o'clock, to hear an address from Dr. TYNG.

At 7 o'clock Dr. TYNG was not present, but Dr. MARSH, of New-York, spoke in place of him.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, June 18.

DAVID DRISCOLL, of this city, in jumping from the Southern Express train, as it entered the city last evening, was caught under the wheels and fatally injured. He leaves a wife and family. He lived one hour after the accident.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed at noon, to-day, with 133 passengers for Liverpool and 21 for Halifax. She takes out nearly a million of dollars in specie.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Horticultural Show.

The Havadji, in making his bow, once asked in the words of the poet HAFIZ, "Of what use is a flower?" and the sage replied, "A flower is good to smell." "And I am good to smell it," quoth the poet, and forthwith regaled himself. So long as to-day lasts, all men and women in New-York may be as the poet HAFIZ. The Horticultural Show is open. Great tables are decked with a richer livery than men can contrive—contrive they never so wisely. Roses bloom freshly. Fuchias cluster thickly and fragrantly. The air in Astor-place has a spice of Oriental sweetness. The sombre walls of the old Opera House are made glad. The people, who pay *devoirs* at Flora's shrine, come away happier and better. Of flowers, the Society is full-handed. Of fruits, it has its share. Your mouth waters, and you cannot help it, as you gaze at heaps of luscious fruit, that tempt you as Eve tempted Adam with the pippin. You cannot help lingering fondly over Mr. CUMMING'S wonderful strawberry plant, which, less than a year old, hangs filled with two hundred berries, much in the same way as the Fat Boy of *Pickwick* lingers over the veal-patty, and cannot tear himself away from the contemplation of the oyster-keg. Only, strawberries are better than an oyster, and grapes seem aching to drop into your mouth, out of sheer sympathy with what they know you suffer.

It is getting to be a profitable thing to contribute to these quarterly receptions of Flora and Pomona. For not only are the finances of the Society that starts them much improved thereby, but there are generous friends who put down very responsible names for premium awards; besides which, the regular list of prizes is not to be slighted as a thing of small account. For instance—for the best Grapes, two bunches, Mr. ALEX. GORDON, a gardener in the employ of Mr. HOYT, gets the first premium, and is made happy because he and nature have beaten all the rest. For Strawberries, there was a compliment to Mr. CHRISTOPHER SCHMEIZ, gardener to Mr. ROGERS; for the best Fuchias, the award was made to JOHN HUMPHREYS, and he, too, is a gardener, who digs and toils, and has his reward for doing well. The Hunt Prize for Strawberries is awarded, this quarter, to ISAAC C. WINANS. The Alstyne Prize for Orchids is given to W. C. LANGLEY'S gardener, GEORGE HAMLYN. The Hunt Prize for the best Roses is passed over, by consent, to WM. A. BURGESS, of Glenwood; Mrs. HOLBROOK'S prize for the best Parlor Bouquet, to CHARLES ROSS; and the Hunt Prize, for the best Floral Basket, to JAMES PARK. A splendid assortment of Apricots and Pears and Apples, rich and plump, and such as you fall into temptation at sight of, has merited a silver medal as a special prize. It comes from Georgia. A collection of Ferns has brought a physician a special prize; his name is Dr. KNIGHT. Mr. WM. A. BURGESS has also a special prize for a fine specimen of Rose in pot.

In short, they who exhibit have no cause to complain. They who go to see, have much to be thankful for. They who manage the Institution have reason to hope that Mr. OSGOOD will draw, as they are very sure he will do to-night, many people to hear his eloquence on a flower, and to hope that fairer skies than those which hung over the City yesterday will favor them so long as the day abides. The Society has spared no pains to make a seemly show. Their friends will make them a sociable call, and feel glad afterwards that they went. There is nothing prettier than a flower, few things more enticing than the brilliant coloring and the graceful forms which delight us when the quarterly seasons roll round.

Anniversary of the Baptist Historical Society.

The Baptist Historical Society of the City of New-York celebrated its second anniversary last evening at the Second avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. LATHROP'S.)

After the usual religious exercises, DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., the President of the Association, delivered an address detailing the history of the Society during the two years of its existence. The object of the Society, he said, was to collect the literature, statistics and history of the Baptist Denomination from the earliest times to the present. He hoped that the archives of this Society, now in its infancy, might be filled with the lore of ages—a rich depository of learning for the use of posterity.

Mr. VALENTINE alluded feelingly to the death of Hon. ROBERT KELLY, who was a Vice-President of this Society, and an ornament to the sphere of life in which he moved.

Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON read a paper on the life and persecution of Mrs. ANNE HUTCHINSON. About the year 1638, a large number of emigrants arrived in New-England known as Non-Conformists. These were the founders of the Baptist denomination in America. Among them was Mr. ANNE HUTCHINSON, who was a martyr in the persuasion which she had embraced. Dissenting from the Puritans, she entered the pulpit and preached her belief boldly. Through the machinations of Gov. WINTHROP she was tried before a Court in Massachusetts, and cruelly persecuted, without being induced to surrender the tenets of her faith.

Mr. DAWSON'S description of the incidents of her trial, and of the events which followed it, was listened to with marked interest.

After he had concluded, a hymn was sung and the audience separated.

Common Council Committees.

Several Common Council Committees were in session again yesterday—never minding the storm. The Councilmen's Committee on Railroads agreed to report a resolution compelling the Eighth-avenue Railroad to extend their rails to Fifty-ninth street, so soon as the sewer and Croton mains now in course of construction in that Avenue are completed. They also agreed to present a resolution requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to lay the grooved rail in place of the "T" rail, (which succeeds in breaking so many carriages on the Harlem track,) below Forty-second-street. Also, to compel all the Harlem and New-Haven trains to let off passengers at Harlem. These companies have not studied the accommodation of the Harlemites during the past season, much more than the swamps and marshes thereabouts do the people's health. This resolution may be giving them a little more accommodation than they absolutely need, but after suffering from the other extreme it wouldn't be particularly unfair.

The Public Health Committee, which drives rather a slow coach, yesterday agreed to report in favor of a resolution to fill up any quantity of sunken lots up town. Some 200 of these pest-holes, half full of stinking water, dead cats and garbage generally, were specially reported to the Committee. If these are filled up, we suspect the authorities will find it somewhat difficult to accommodate in that vicinity the distinguished stranger, Yellow Jack, whom they have so urgently invited to enjoy the freedom of the City.

The Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen appointed to take charge of His Ex-Excellency Mr. President FILLMORE, and to show him up to the yearning multitude, did not meet yesterday. This we do not understand. The Chairman will not get the Consulship to Brandon, nor the second in honor the Collectorship, if such derelictions of duty occur again. Meet every day, gentlemen. Meet twice a day. Meet by moonlight. You know not the day nor the hour when the great man may loom up over Sandy Hook. The "early bird catches the worm"—though as to that, whoever walks in our parks now, early or late, may be insured a hat full of worms if he only have the gumption to hold it right.

That Slave Brig.

Slowly. These jobs are not to be done in a hurry. They don't pay as well if hurried up. The fees are a great deal better if the job is nursed. Our public officers are not ignorant of this golden rule, and so we may rely upon it, that the case of the slave brig *Braman* won't be settled for weeks and months yet. The appraisers yesterday, took the oath and go to work to-day. Mr. HENRY S. BRAMES and M. B. DE CURTIS REIS, gave bonds for the money ($1,195 40) taken from the brig, and the same was delivered to the supercargo of the *Braman* The excuse for doing nothing further yesterday was the storm.

☞ The Twenty-second Ward Hards had a grand gathering last night—just eleven enthusiastic persons being present, at a spot about half a block from the place advertised. What little they did, didn't pay for the trouble of our Reporter's going after it.

☞ The *Isaac Newton*, North River steamer, has been lengthened 50 feet, and is now over 400 feet long. She has also had a third deck added. There is not a larger river steamer on any of our inland waters, and probably not in the world.

☞ Chevalier HULSEMAN is among the visitors at West Point. The Chevalier should be cherished by Americans, as the man who increased the reputation of two of our greatest statesmen—DANIEL WEBSTER and EDWARD EVERETT.

☞ On account of the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the Veteran Corps did not fire the intended salute, postponing it until the 4th of July. They partook of a collation, however, served up by H. E. RIELL, at their head-quarters.

☞ We may expect that there will be a little more noise this 4th of July than last, and that some people will get "a leetie deader drunk" than then. Last year the City appropriated only $3,500 for these purposes; this year the figure stands at $5,000.

☞ After the 25th inst. any dog laying around loose without a muzzle on, will be liable to the pound and an ignominous death. The Mayor's order has been issued on the subject. So, puppies, look out.

☞ JOHN E. WHITE, Esq., was elected by a handsome vote last evening, Inspector of Fuel to the Board of Education, for the current year. This office selects all the fuel for all the public schools in the City.

☞ *Mem.* that the Committees of the Common Council don't get $4 a-day for attendance upon their sessions. Their labors are labors of love, and their fruits—so-so.

Board of Education.

The regular session of the Board was held last evening, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

A communication from the Fifth Ward was referred to the Committee on By-Laws; from the Thirteenth, to Committee on Warming and Ventilation; also, from the same Ward to Committee on Furniture; also, from the Fourth Ward, relative to No. 26, to Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses; from John Quinn and Eden Quinn, relative to Ward School No. 18, in Fifty first-street, to Committee on Finance.

A motion of Mr. WEBB relative to the payment of the teachers of Ward School No. 2, in the Seventh Ward, occasioned a long discussion. The difficulty arose from the fact that Mr. KIDDLE, the late Principal, had accepted a present from some of the pupils of the school, after he had resigned and entered upon the duties of Assistant Superintendent. Such presentations are illegal, and the President refused to sign the check. It was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

A resolution to close the Schools on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., was adopted, to allow teachers to attend the Normal School Commencement.

The nominations from the Thirteenth Ward of FREDERICK FITZPATRICK, GEORGE W. WEBB and GEORGE ROBERTS, as Trustees of said Ward, were referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

An application from the Fourteenth Ward for an appropriation for repairs, &c., on schools in said Ward, went to the Committee on Furniture, Repairs, &c.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of appropriating $40,000 for salaries of teachers.

A resolution to call on the Comptroller for $85,000 was adopted.

The contracts for the Tenth Ward, Seventh Ward, Ninth Ward, and the carpenter's contract for the Fifth and the Thirteenth Wards, were approved.

The reports of the Committee on School Furniture, in favor of advertising for proposals for furnishing No. 7 in the Tenth Ward, No. 18 in the Seventeenth Ward, No. 23 in the Sixth Ward, and No. 34 in the Thirteenth Ward, were adopted.

The question on Ward School No. 5, in the matter of the contract for carpenter's work, occasioned long discussion, which was terminated by a call of the House, and, a quorum not being present, the Board adjourned.

☞ The following is an extract from correspondence of ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

LEWES, June 18, 1856.

The steamer *E. J. Dupont*, from Baltimore, with 4,000 bushels Wheat, bound to New-York when off Jamaica River, at 1 P. M. of the 16th inst., damaged some part of her machinery, which also damaged the hull, and caused her to leak so much that she was run on the beach to avoid sinking, when she filled in about forty minutes. She is now in the breakers, full of water and very much strained. She is also settled aft, and to appearance will soon break in two. Captain CASE has contracted to have as much of the cargo, hull and materials saved as possible, Whatever is saved of the vessel and her appurtenances, will be sent to Philadelphia. The cargo will be sold at the wreck on account of the expenses of transportation, and the probability of its smoaking in bulk at this season. Insurance is at a great risk on the beach, and the expenses of protection would soon consume all.

ACCIDENT TO A SOUND STEAMER.

The steamer *Worcester*, of the Norwich line to Boston, yesterday morning received some damage to her larboard quarter guard, and her saloon cabin on the same side, by a lumber-loaded sloop, (name unknown) which drifted afoul of her while passing through Hell Gate, on her way to this City. The W. was motionless, waiting for other vessels in her course to pass by, when the sloop, from one side of her deck load becoming unbalanced, "milled" around and ran her bowsprit into the steamer's bow.

The pilots and others belonging to the steamer aver that the accident was unavoidable and that it was not the fault of either vessel. The sloop sustained no material damage, but a portion of the steamer's guard, with the after boat davit and six berths of the saloon, were carried away. The passengers had fortunately arisen from their berths having been warned of the approaching danger. There were nearly 300 on board—200 of whom were from Boston, and nearly 100 on their way to Kansas, as settlers.

Plowing Under Clover.

The latter part of the present month is the appropriate season for turning under most fields of clover, designed to enrich the soil for the next wheat or rye crop. Let no short-sighted policy tempt any one to lessen the supply of manure by grazing down such fields "just a little." Let the clover attain its full growth, and as soon as the blossoms are fairly set put in the plow. We have plowed under hundreds of acres of clover, always "finding our money in it."

Our practice has been to pass a roller—sometimes a harrow bottom side up—over the grass ahead of the plow, taking care to bend down the stalks in the direction in which the plow is to run. This tends greatly to prevent clogging under the beam.

Our clovered wheat fields have never been plowed a second time. There is no danger of turning the clover under too deeply. As it is plowed in when green and succulent, it will rot, no matter how deep it may be, and the further it is from the surface, the less danger is there of any loss from evaporation. The clover being all placed neatly and evenly below the surface, the ground lies at rest until a crop of weeds appear upon the surface, when they are harrowed down. When sowing time comes on, a thorough harrowing is given, care being taken not to disturb the underlying clover. As soon as the surface is well pulverized the seed may be applied by drill or broadcast. There is enough clover in the earth just below the surface to give the wheat plants a start, and the roots, gradually extending downwards, find a successive supply of nourishment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 496 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c. per yard, ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 56c. per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

AHEAD OF ALL ITS COMPETITORS.—THE UNIVERSAL popularity of LYON'S KATHAIRON is entirely unprecedented. It is acknowledged by all to be the most beneficial article for the hair ever made, and the most pleasant and agreeable also. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Read-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machine and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz: that of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our re'ail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

LEARY & CO.,
Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'dway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for Insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

MYSTERIES UNFOLDED WITHOUT CHARGE.—TO THE MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.—Information not generally available, and of great importance to males and females in delicate health, will be sent in a envelope to all persons applying for it, and inclosing a three-cent stamp, to Dr. TRACY DELORME, Broadway Post-Office.

Ladies, if they prefer, may address the Doctor's wife—Mrs. Tracy Delorme.

POTICHOMANIE! POTICHOMANIE!—DURING the Summer months in the country, ladies will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; for more expeditious and easier than Tapestry or Painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. The simplest glass vessel can be decorated to resemble the finest Painted China. Boxes containing two Vases, full instructions, and every article required. Price $5. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 542 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INstantly cleans KID GLOVES, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 542 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, envy of imitators. True to Nature, without a blush or injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved fire-proof and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 21, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful ease, and unequalled durability—fitting as a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, FROM EIGHT DIFferent manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second hand Pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

H. WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

SUMM

How about the Discovered Bananas?

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Interest taken considerable interest, as I have perceived in several periodicals of your journal, in the progress of the "Discovered Potatoes"—its marvelous increase, the "wonder" of the "learned men" of the Old World, and their astonishment of the New—you have been smart as a "hat-holder" between the two great rivals of Brooklyn and New-York, and watched their anxiety to serve the public—pretty much on the principle of the good Tammany Party of your late Common Council—you know is to fill their own pockets. But without proceeding tedious or crowding your valuable page I inquire whether you have heard what progress it is making among our farmers and gardeners, and up to the middle of June—how many layers (due to any luxurious runners) it has made—and what is the forlorn prospect of the vulgar Mercer Potato crop in competition with this great discovery (assisted, beyond (if some of the wiseacres are to be believed) to the introduction of steam, electricity, or even California itself, with all its vegetable marvels.

A NEW-JERSEY FARMER.

MORRIS, June 16, 1856.

We hear little of the present progress of the Chinese Yam. The *sale* season is over, and besides, people are too much absorbed in American "things" to give much attention to Furriners now-a days. This plant should have made its bow to the public on some other year than one in which the Presidential Election occurs. We are happy to assure our New-Jersey friends that they will probably be able to dispose of their Mercer's *this* year—we cannot promise as to the next.

Attend to the Evergreen Trees.

We observe that an unusually large number of evergreen trees and shrubs have been put out the present season. We are pleased to see this, and we know those who have planted them will never regret the time and expense, especially when the Winter season comes on, and they see their yards or lawns adorned with living foliage, while all else around presents a dull, lifeless aspect.

But these evergreen trees, so recently removed from their native beds, and in part robbed of their feeding, *drinking* organs or roots, should not be left to wither and die for want of moisture, to supply the waste by evaporation during these parching days. See to it that an artificial watering is given sufficiently often to keep the ground around the roots *damp*—not *wet*. These remarks apply to all trees recently transplanted.

Mulching all such trees, that is covering the ground above the roots with old hay, straw, long manure, weeds, or even muck, is a matter of the highest importance. A little labor expended in this way will be repaid a hundred fold. A good coat of any of these substances will keep the ground moist without watering, while their gradual decay will afford nourishment to the roots. Let this work be attended to *now*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A Man Demands very Unreasonable Services of his Wife Sometimes.**—He expects she will sacrifice herself, in many respects, to gratify his whimsical passions, and she is perfectly right in resisting such undue prerogatives. But we expect nothing more from RUSSIA SALVE than what we know it is prepared and able to accomplish, such as the cure of burns, scalds, wounds, sores, cuts, &c. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by REDDING & CO., No 8 State-st., Boston; and sold by all Druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

☞ **Deservedly Popular.**—We do our friends a real service in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as WISTAR'S BALSAM. We are all liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the WILD CHERRY.

☞ **To John C. Fremont.**

Champion of Freedom! hail to thee!
A million eyes with pride will flame
To see the Goddess Liberty
Adorn her standard with thy name;
That glorious flag of stripes and stars,
Borne westward with the daring band,
Through tempests and o'er mountain bars,
And planted on Pacific's strand.

Columbus of the golden West!
Art be returned from Salvador,
So thou, by jealousy oppressed,
The rush of honor traveled o'er.
But Time is just; and glory now
With busy fingers lovful weaves
A diadem to grace thy brow
Of myrtle boughs and laurel leaves.

Young Alexander of the age!
Lay thou aside the sword and shield,
Leave tempest's wrath and Indian rage
To serve upon a nobler field;
That field thy country's sacred soil—
The Canaan of the human race—
Made by the Revolution's toil
The Freedom's only dwelling place.

A splendid PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT of Col. FREMONT, just finished, may be seen at ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

☞ **Whalebone Skirts.**—The only object of a Whalebone Skirt is to give a proper graceful and elegant form to a lady's dress. Unless this is accomplished the article is entirely worthless. The ladies, by referring to FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHION FOR APRIL, will notice that E. & J. HOLMES, from actual experience, have been successful in producing this most desirable article; and that their *Improved Seamless Whalebone Skirt* meets the unanimous approbation of the ladies. They are light, pliable, easily adjusted, and the only skirt which is equally adapted to the parlor, the street, and the crowd. At the bottom, instead of bones which are exceedingly inconvenient and awkward, we have introduced a series of elastic cords, with sufficient stiffness and elasticity to keep the dress in its proper place, at the same time yielding and pliable adapting itself to any position. This cord is made under our own direction, and so twisted in manufacturing that it will not roll or curl when wet, and is warranted to wash without injury. In these goods every objection is overcome.

N. B.—Every genuine article is stamped *E. & J. Holmes' Improved Seamless Whalebone Skirt*, and may be found by the trade with EASTMAN, SHELDON & TOWNSEND, MILLS & RAY, E. MYGATT, Jr., & CO., E. W. COCK & CO., and others. Also in many of the retail establishments in the City.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, sensation, motion, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **A Card.**—The American Volunteer Company A desire thus publicly to return thanks to Mr. GREENWOOD, the proprietor of Barnum's Museum, for his very polite and courteous invitation to visit his place last evening to witness the beautiful patriotic play of the "Battle of Saratoga." It was a fine performance and reflected great credit upon the ladies and gentlemen of that establishment, who enacted the different parts. We desire also to thank the gentlemanly officials of the Museum, who made us very comfortable, and paid us every attention.

For the Company,
DAVID K. SEAMAN, Lieut. Commanding.

☞ **A Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival**—Will be held in the Lecture Room of the Building M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of that Church. Tickets 75 cents; children under 12 years half price; doors open 7½ o'clock. The members of sister churches are cordially invited to participate in the delightful exercises of the occasion.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are earnestly requested to attend a meeting, to be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at No. 163 Bowery. Those who have taken their bonds, especially, it is hoped, will be there to protect their interests.

JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNL A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Special Notice.**—An office for the Elizabethan Ale has been located at No. 120 Water-st. This pure and nourishing ale is delivered at $1 per dozen—37½ cents allowed on return of bottles. When used at breakfast, it dead of coffee, its effect upon the debilitated is surprising. Orders addressed ELIZABETHAN ALE DEPOT, No. 120 Water-st., promptly served.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Tooth Brushes!**—HAIR BRUSHES! NAIL BRUSHES!—Of English and French manufacture, just received per steamship *Arabia* and *Arago*.

GEORGE E. INGER & CO.,
Family Chemists, No. 390 Broadway.
Successors to T. T. Green.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 34 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay, New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.**—Extra large size in colors for only 5 cents, including a beautiful case equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts.

☞ **Tabernacle.**—SUMNER'S SPEECH, THIS EVENING. J. B. BROWN will read Hon. CHARLES SUMNER'S *Speech*, at the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—seats reserved for ladies.

☞ **Blackberry Brandy.**—Every family should keep it in Summer. If used on first symptoms of bowel derangement, sickness may be avoided. $1 per bottle, delivered. Orders by City Post promptly served.

JAS. BARLOW, No 120 Water-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Panama Hats**—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness—the only kind of straw hat which will wear for a life time—at prices from $10 to $50 each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 199 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MR. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM—Is requested to call on Messrs. ROSE & SKINNER, immediately, concerning a business matter.

T. M. ROSE, No. 19 Jones-st.
C. L. SKINNER, No 30 Cornelia-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, an excellent cook in meat pastry in all its branches, is a good baker and understands her business perfectly well; is a first-rate laundress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Call at No. 230 East 18th-st. 3d floor: front room. Can be seen for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a light colored woman, as cook and assist in the laundry; thoroughly understands her business. Also, by her son, a young lad, to wait or assist in a gentleman's house; would take moderate wages in one house; will go in the country; will be found faithful help. Highest reference can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, either as waiter and chambermaid or to do plain sewing, and to assist in washing and ironing. Satisfactory references given from her last place, No. 237 West 14th-st., between 8th and 10th Ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged American Protestant woman, as chambermaid or seamstress, or in a small family as both. Can be seen for one week at her present employer's, No. 124 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man and his wife, the man as gardener and the other as cook or laundress, or to live in the cottage and do the washing. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 378 1st av..

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant girl as plain cook in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call No 87 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., first floor, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, one as chambermaid and laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, and one as cook; also by a nice smart American girl of 15. Apply at No. 711th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in any capacity; is a rapid and experienced penman, and correct at figures. Address WM. R., this office.

GARDENER WANTED.—A Scotchman, German, or an American, who has had experience, and is a first-rate vegetable as well as flower gardener, may find a permanent place and good wages by addressing Box No. 1,475 Post-Office, New-York, stating references, &c. None need apply unless they can produce good evidence as to honesty, industry, sobriety, &c. A single man, or one with a very small family preferred. Also wanted, two or three good Protestant men, to assist in gardening.

WANTED—To go a short distance in the country a woman who has a first-rate education, a cheerful disposition and is healthy, as companion for a lady, and to assist in taking care of an invalid, and who would make herself generally useful; one who speaks French, plays the piano and sings, would be preferred. Apply this day at International Hotel, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., room No. 6.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Having some experience in compounding prescriptions, to fill a place in a store about 20 miles from the City. Apply at THOMAS & FULLER'S, No. 75 Maiden-lane.

YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To take care of two children four and six years of age, and do light chamberwork in a small family. None need apply except those who have a mild disposition, fond of children, and can bring good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 191 Hudson-st.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 1 book-keeper, 1 conductor, 2 clerks, 2 porters, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 coachmen, and 2 boys; places procured for firemen, men on steamers and railroads, brakemen.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS.—A young man, aged 24, suitably qualified, wishes employment affording an opportunity to study either profession. Address WM. H. COLLIE, this office.

SERVANT WANTED—In a small family a girl who understands housework generally. None other need apply. Must come with the best references. Call at 57 East 27th-street, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A girl of about 16 years, desires a situation as chambermaid, or to take charge of children, and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 173 Munroe-st., in the rear.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

GERMAN BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Must write a good hand and come well recommended. Salary $2 50 a week. Apply to

G. MILLER No. 8. Nassau-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and board at Nos. 64 and 66 Hammond-st. One parlor on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom attached on second floor; also, single rooms.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 92 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

ROOM AND BOARD.—A gentleman wishing a genteel, private home, can find a large-sized, nicely-furnished room, with gas and use of bath, below Bleecker-st and west of Broadway. Price of room $3, with partial board $5 50 per week. References exchanged. Address Mrs. A. *Times* Office.

BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., comfortable accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD—For a genteel and Christian family, No. 675 6th-av., (Murray Hill.) Cars every 3 minutes.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1½ miles west of the Southport Depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is on high and commanding ground, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and presents good inducements to those desiring Summer board. Sea bathing, fishing and sailing a short distance from the house. Inquire of R. K. FOSTER, on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen may obtain rooms on the second floor, with partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-s., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Beautiful, cool, and newly furnished rooms, a parlor and two sleeping rooms adjoining, and one single room, having all the modern conveniences, may be obtained permanently, without board, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. Address (with real name) WINTER, *Times* Office.

HOBOKEN.—A private family, having a pleasant front room unoccupied, would like to have a gentleman or a lady and gentleman to board. The house is situated at No. 16 Irving-place, upper end of Garden-st. For further particulars call.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Having more room than they require, would let a second story front room, with a bedroom attached, to a single gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife. There are no other boarders in the house. References required. Address COMFORT, Union-square Post-Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At No. 630 Broadway. Inquire as above.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to furnish and fit up Ward School No. 23, in City-Hall Place, VIth Ward—the furniture to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals will name the securities and their residences. The School-Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed to the public interest.

New-York, June 18, 1856.

By order of the Board of School-Officers of the VIth Ward.

WALTER ROCHE, THOMAS CLARKE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the VIth Ward.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 16, 1856.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE or at large in any street South of 42d st., without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which they were received, on payment of expenses.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Washington Heights Congregational Church will continue their Fair and Festival during THURSDAY and FRIDAY, day and evening, June 19 and 20, in Cuthell's Hall, corner 160th-av. and 156th-st., to aid in furnishing the church edifice now being built. Stages leave corner 23d-st. and Broadway every half hour.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M. BEAUVALLET'S AMUSING BOOK.

RACHEL AND THE NEW WORLD.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"I am delighted, finally, and above all, to have come back to my good city of Paris, for one may well talk and act as if there were only Paris—*and there never will be any place but Paris.*"

HIS OPINION OF NEW-YORK CABS.

"There were nine of us in a frightful yellowish vehicle, in which we were put almost by force, and were made to pay *one dollar* each to be taken from the dock of the *Pacific* to Broome-st.—about two steps. But what can you expect; there is no tariff in this model country; and it had pleased the coachman to ask us double or triple, we must have paid it. Charming specimen of American life."

HIS FIRST NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE.

"I lighted my candle, and perceived on my arms, on my legs, on my breast, a whole army of large, reddish *crickets* with enormous talons! a kind of insect for which even entomologists have no name. And these are not all; millions of musketoes of all sorts join the onset, and devour me with unequaled rage.

"I feel that my senses are taking leave of me. I act so, at all events; and I leap out of this too thickly populated bed, and take refuge on a huge trunk, on which I am far from feeling comfortable."

A CURIOUS NOISE IS HEARD.

"Suddenly a strange, unexpected noise, drowns the voices of the actors.

"One would say that a frightful storm had come on and that the rain was furiously beating against all the windows of the house.

"Nothing of the kind. The noise is produced merely by the innumerable copies of *'Les Horaces,'* translated into English, and all the spectators are turning over the leaf together.

"Nothing can be more comical than to hear this sudden rustling just in the middle of a passage.

"Nothing can be so diverting as the perfect concert in which all these papers are rustled.

"Mademoiselle Rachel does not think this *so very diverting.*"

HIS REMARKS ON RACHEL'S RECEPTION.

"Rachel in America! This seems to us something incredible, splendid, wonderful! It was, to our idea, an epoch that ought to have revolutionized the whole continent.

"Rachel in America! Why the Indian tribes should have talked it over in their savage forests.

"And instead of that, they receive her just as they have received ten or twenty other actresses!"

HE MAKES A DISCOVERY.

"One thing is positive, and we all perceived it that night—tragedy is not the least in the world to the American taste; it is a great deal too serious, a great deal too magisterial, and, above all, a great deal too cold for them.

At night, if they consent to shut themselves up in a theatre, they want gay, pleasant spectacles which divert them a little, and make them forget the labors of the day—pantomimes, comic songs, equestrian scenes, feats of strength, pretty dances, and pretty *danseuses*' especially—they ask for nothing more."

M. Beauvallet makes a flying visit to Boston and Philadelphia, and gives his opinions on our cities and institutions while passing through the country at the rate of 40 miles an hour—he sees everything "VERY CLEARLY," and states his views in a "MOST INGENUOUS MANNER."

Price $1. For sale everywhere.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

MISS BREMER'S NEW NOVEL

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., 321 Broadway, (up stairs,)

WILL PUBLISH ON THURSDAY,

HERTHA.

BY FREDERIKA BREMER.

Translated by MARY HOWITT. Authorized edition, with a special Dedication. 1 vol, 12mo. $1.

[*Extract of a Letter to Mr. Putnam, from the Author.*]

"MY DEAR SIR: The moment has come when I can fulfill the promise given to my friend A. J. Downing, and to yourself, that you should be the publisher of my first novel, after my work, 'The Homes of the New World.' * * * It is not of large size, but is, I presume to say, of no small import or narrow mind."

ALSO, NOW READY,

THE MODERN STORY-TELLER.

Comprising 22 capital stories, printed in large type—just the book for the country and for travelers. 12mo. 75 cents cloth; 50 cents paper.

MARGARET MAITLAND—A unique and beautiful religious tale—universally liked. 12mo. 75 cents.

COOPER'S NAVAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. New edition to 1856. 8vo. $2 50.

COGGESHALL'S HISTORY OF AMERICAN PRIVATEERS AND LETTERS OF MARQUE. Illustrated. 8vo. [Published for Subscribers.]

IN PRESS.

WILKE'S NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION ROUND THE WORLD. In 40 numbers and 5 vols., royal 8vo.

LIEUT. BURTON'S MECCAH AND MEDINAH.

BRAZIL AND LA PLATA. By Rev. C. S. STEWART, U. S. N.

WHO WILL WANT

THE GREAT WEST IN 1856?

The General Reader will want it!
The Pleasure Traveler!
Holders of Western Stocks!
Owners of Western Lands!
Those who are seeking their Fortunes!
Emigrants Young Men!
Ladies watching for the Main Chance!
Capitalists with Surplus Funds!
Those who love to go ahead!
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Those who have Children out there!
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—Will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at No 21 Avenue D, at 8 o'clock. It is expected that every member will be present. By order

FREEMAN HISCOX, President.

CHAS. S. PERLEY, Secretary.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The corner-stone of this Church, (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD pastor,) now being erected at the corner of 9th-av. and 53d-st., will be laid with appropriate religious exercises and addresses, THIS AFTERNOON, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock. All interested are invited to be present.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—An adjourned meeting of this Institute will be held, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH—At the Broadway Tabernacle, THURSDAY EVENING, June 19 by J. B. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, &c.

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents. Seats, by request, will be reserved for ladies.

THE COLUMBIAN PHYTHOLOGIAN SOCIETY—Will celebrate their semi-centennial Anniversary next THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at Wallack's Theatre. Exercises to commence at 6 o'clock.

THE GRADUATES—Of Mount Pleasant are informed that the annual Parade and Review will take place on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Appearance of the Spanish Fleet before Vera Cruz—History of the Difficulty between Spain and Mexico—Great Excitement throughout the Republic—Domestic Politics, &c.

We have dates from Mexico City to the 5th, and from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst.

The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz along with the newly-appointed Spanish Minister, has attracted the attention and called forth many comments on the part of the city press. The opposition papers seem to view the event as one fraught with much danger to the Government, and their regrets at the unfortunate rupture are about as sincere as the tears shed over the grave of a rich old miser, when the heirs are calculating the profits from their untimely bereavement. The liberal papers, however, are rather indignant at the display, which seems to throw a menace, in support of the demands of the Spanish Government.

The *Sociedad* declares that the Spanish Minister has been received officially. The other papers assert the contrary; and from all we can learn, he has not been recognised in his diplomatic capacity. It would be unfortunate if he should demand his passport; for he says that the fleet at Vera Cruz is under the orders of the Captain-General of Cuba. How, then, could the Spanish Minister take his departure, until orders had been received from Cuba for one of the steamers to leave Vera Cruz with him.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee*, writing from Mexico City, on the 5th of June, says;

We have just received a telegraphic dispatch from Vera Cruz, communicating the news of the arrival of the *Tezas* with important intelligence from the United States. It has not yet been published, but is posted up at the Lonja, and has created considerable excitement. Every one here considers war between the United States and England inevitable, and believes that the position of affairs is complicated by the arrival of a Spanish squadron before Vera Cruz.

A word or two on this subject. Some time ago a diplomatic convention was passed between the Mexican Government and Senor ANTONIO Y ZAYAS, Minister from Spain, for the settlement of the Spanish debt. Intrigues and jobbing distinguished this transaction; the reputation of the Spanish Minister was strongly assailed; he was accused of being bribed to include in the Convention certain debts which were not Spanish, and of having acted in complicity with a certain Spaniard named LORENZO CARRERA, who had been appointed to represent the creditors, and who contrived to reap a real and large profit from his agency. I cannot say whether these charges were well founded or not, but they are preferred by Spaniards themselves. A schism occurred among the creditors; complaints on both sides were dispatched to Madrid; ANTONIO Y ZAYAS was recalled, and replaced by Senor LOZANO ARMENTA, who, in his turn, had to give way to Mr. ZAYAS. In short the whole affair is a complete and inextricable imbroglio.

There is no doubt, however, that a diplomatic convention was agreed upon, and the Mexican Government, as a party to the contract, was bound to fulfil its stipulation, even though she found herself entwitted and overreached. Since the revolution, the Ministers of Finance, first PRIETO and then PAYNO, have assumed the right of reconsidering the convention. Payment was suspended; orders were issued to the holders of bonds to transmit their claims to the Treasury, and in default of compliance with these orders, forcible seizure would be made.

This is the real cause of the difficulty. CABRERA, after converting his gains into hard cash, left Mexico, and returned to Spain, where he fanned the flame of discord. The Spanish Cortes was the theatre of sharp discussion, and the Government at Madrid was forced to send a squadron to Vera Cruz to defend its rights.

The most curious feature in the affair is, that the Court of Madrid, while resolving to send a squadron to Vera Cruz, displaces its Minister, ZAYAS, for the second time, and appoints MIGUEL DE LOS SANTOS ALVAREZ as his successor. The new Minister arrived at the same time with the Spanish squadron, so that it would seem that arguments from the cannon's mouth are to be forthwith substituted for peaceful negotiation.

Great excitement exists. The Mexican Government holds that its dignity is insulted. It refuses, we are told, to receive ALVAREZ, under a threat of the guns of war steamers, and requires, as an indispensable condition, the departure of the hostile fleet. The Spanish minister, on the other hand, declares that he comes as a diplomatist, animated with pacific views so long as his propositions are accepted, and that he has nothing to do with the squadron, which is under the authority and control of the Captain-General of Cuba.

Here is the rub, and I fear the question will assume a very grave aspect. Spain has acted indiscreetly. She ought to have sent out her Minister alone, and kept her vessels in reserve, in case her *ultimatum* should have been refused. If the question is not settled by compromise, you may feel sure that Spain will get nothing. The Mexicans do not fear the Spaniards, though they hate them, in consequence of the constant support given by the Spaniards in Mexico to every abuse of power, and every act of tyranny. Mexico will oppose the Spanish squadron with her simple *vis inertiæ*, and the Spaniards will obtain no advantage. Such at least is my opinion.

With regard to domestic politics, there are fatal symptoms of dissension between the Cabinet and Congress. Mr. LAFRAGUA, Minister of the Interior, is cordially detested by a large number of representatives, who dislike his moderate views, and the policy based upon them. The organic statute recently published, and which is the work of LAFRAGUA, has been vigorously assailed in Congress by ESCUDERO. Should LAFRAGUA resign, harmony may be restored, but COMONFORT seems indisposed to part with him.

The discontented representatives had already begun to persuade Gen. ALVAREZ, the President *ad interim*. In this event, COMONFORT, being merely his substitute, would be divested of his authority. Congress would then be required to elect a President, and would have chosen DEGOLLADOS, or OCAMPO. To parry this expected blow COMONFORT has re-established the Privy Council; but as the former Council was opposed to his views, he availed himself of a subterfuge to modify it materially, assuming that the two offices of councilor and representative were incompatible, and displacing all who were deputies in Congress, and filling the vacancies with his most ardent advocates. The Council being thus reorganized, has authority to nominate a President *ad interim*, and Congress is reduced to a nullity in this respect.

But Congress is not disposed to be stripped of its rights. A proposition has been introduced declaring the decree of the 12th, which reorganizes the Privy Council, illegal. It was declared open to discussion. Meanwhile both parties, seeing a perplexing conflict at hand, have proposed compromises. It was agreed that the new Councilors should resign, and that Congress should refuse to accept the resignation of ALVAREZ. Thus far the difficulty is settled, but LAFRAGUA still remains in office, and Congress exhibits marked animosity towards him.

How it will terminate is somewhat doubtful. I think, however, that unless COMONFORT makes a *coup d'état, a la* CAVAILLOS, he will be completely subjugated by Congress.

The papers con[illegible] from every statement in the foregoing letter, and especially the hostile feeling evinced by the Mexican nation toward Spain.

Throughout the country tranquillity appears to prevail. The clergy are still incensed at the decree of intervention, and are endeavoring in various directions to foment insurrection, but without success.

The Indians are again becoming troublesome in Durango. The papers contain little else of interest.

General ALMONTE, so deservedly popular while Minister to the United States, has been appointed Minister to England.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER COWHIDING AFFAIR—A PISTOL DRAWN.

Another cowhiding affair took place in this City yesterday. It occurred, about 3 o'clock, in Beaver-street, and created a good deal of excitement in that vicinity. It was the work of a moment only, and, of course, as with all such affairs, a great many conflicting stories concerning it were soon in circulation.

The affair grew out of a communication published in the *Tribune* of Monday, to which Mr. S. Wood, brother of the Mayor, took exceptions. The communication in question was severe upon Mr. B. Wood and the Mayor, both of whom were alluded to in terms not complimentary. It accused the former of being engaged in an illicit traffic, to which the latter, if not directly interested, gave at least his consent.

Mr. B. Wood called at the office of the *Tribune* yesterday, and inquired the name of the author of the article in question. It was given him—the name mentioned (we are told) being that of J. S. Bradford, of No. 73 Beaver-street.

Mr. Wood then repaired to Beaver-street, where, meeting Mr. Bradford near Delmonico's Hotel, he accosted him with the inquiry, "Is your name Bradford?" to which the latter replied, "Yes, Sir, it is; and I know you." Mr. Wood thereupon brought his cowhide into play, when both clinched and a desperate tussle ensued.

The parties were finally separated, neither of them very badly injured, though blood was drawn.

During the *melee* a pistol was knocked into the street. Some say this pistol was drawn by Bradford when first accosted, while others say that Bradford knocked it from the hands of one of Wood's friends, who was about to fire it.

No arrest was made, nor any charge preferred before a Magistrate, and it is probable that none will be.

The following is Mr. Bradford's statement of the affair. The facts of the following statement were derived from Mr. Bradford himself:

MR. BRADFORD'S STATEMENT

Mr. Bradford was approaching his office from the opposite side of the street, when he saw Benjamin Wood on the steps of the office. Mr. Bradford having been in expectation of an attack, was armed for his defence with a revolver, which he had in the breast pocket of his coat, the coat being partially buttoned. Wood was standing on the steps, at a height some two feet above the sidewalk, having an umbrella closed in his left hand. As Mr. Bradford came up Wood asked him, "Is your name Bradford?" to which the reply was, "That is my name." At this Wood at once drew from his umbrella a sort of slung-shot, or short whip, with the loaded end an inch and a half in diameter; the other end seemed to be wrapped about his right hand. With this weapon Wood standing above on the steps, struck at Bradford's head, but the latter, carefully watching his antagonist's eye, received the blow on his left arm and retreated, endeavoring, at the same time, to draw his pistol with the other hand. This was retarded by the necessity of watching Wood, who followed him closely up, and of protecting his head from his murderous blows. The latter received several blows on his arm, which was severely bruised. Only one blow struck him elsewhere, glancing from his nose and reddening it considerably, but not breaking the skin. During this time an accomplice of Wood also followed Bradford closely, ready to give Wood all needful assistance. At last Mr. Bradford got out his revolver, but this was instantly knocked from his hand, when he at once closed with Wood and threw him into the gutter. At this moment the fellow who accompanied Wood came to his back and dragged Mr. Bradford off. Both parties then at once resumed their feet, after which no further blows were given on either side. During the whole affair no person interfered except Wood's accomplice.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

William Decker, a young man from North Adams, Massachusetts, accompanied a girl, named Lydia Ann Hood, to her lodgings in Park-street, and while there was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $6 88. Becker complained of this transaction to Officer McManus, of the Sixth Ward, who took Ann in custody to the Lower Police Court, and Justice OSBORNE committed her for trial.

Miscellaneous.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of George Breckner, who died from injuries received the day previous by a fall from the third story of No. 84 Greenwich-street. Deceased was a framer by trade. On Tuesday he was at work on the third story of the above-mentioned building leveling off the beams. While in the act of turning round he lost his balance and fell off the wall into the adjoining yard, a distance of 42 feet. He was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he soon after died. He was 37 years of age, a native of Germany, and resided in South Brooklyn. He leaves behind a wife and children.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS at the Twelfth Ward Station-house upon the body of James McCue, who hung himself on Monday to the limb of a tree in One-hundred and Twenty-second-st. between Avenue A and First-avenue. Deceased was employed as a laborer on Randall's Island, which he left a few days before his death to visit the City. He was addicted to intoxication. He was 50 years of age and a native of Ireland. Verdict: "Suicide by hanging himself on the 17th of June, 1856."

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 125, 137, 143, 144, 146, 153, 199, 205, 228 to 234 inclusive. *Part II.*—212, 213, 214, 216 to 227 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 873, 24, 1035, 736, 830, 864, 868, 790, 1858, 877, 886, 889, 87, 729, 747, 740, 753, 782.

Judge Davies will be at Chambers on Saturday next (21st inst) to attend to the settlement of orders, decrees, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1101, 1272, 1323, 1347, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1407, 1419, 1452, 1285, 1476, 1478, 1485, 1499, 1500, 1518, 1525, 1526, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1541, 1545, 1547, 1574, 1578, 1582, 1606, 1607, 1618, 1619, 1635, 1639, 1641, 1649, 1652, 1661, 1681, 1682, 1696, 1704, 1705, 1707, 1715, 1751, 1760, 1763, 1779, 1771, 1784, 1787, 1790, 1791, 1796, 1801, 1803, 1812, 1823, 1826.

The Slave-Trade Case—Not Guilty Again.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 18.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Rudolph E. Lasalla.*—The Jury were charged by Judge BETTS in this case at the opening of Court this morning. The law, as laid down for them, was the same as that charged in the case of Mr. Valentine, a short time ago: that they must find that the defendant fitted out the vessel as owner, master or factor, and with intent to employ her in the Slave trade; and that where certain facts would warrant a presumption of an innocent intent as well as a guilty one, the Jury were bound to take the presumption of innocence.

The Jury retired, and were absent for nearly an hour, when they returned, and the Foreman stated to His Honor that two or three of the jurors were desirous of asking the following question: "If the defendant was aware at the time of fitting out the vessel that she was to be engaged in the Slave-trade, does he come within the section of the act under which he is indicted?"

Judge BETTS answered: "He does only in case he acted in the capacity of master, owner or factor, having authority over her. The mere fact that he knew it as a merchant, as a bystander, does not bring him within this clause or the statute. He may be liable to a fine of $2,000, under another section."

The jury then retired, and almost immediately brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Judge BETTS said that their verdict had the approval of the Court, and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

For the prosecution—Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimssen. For the defendant—Mr. Gerard, Mr. Devereux and Mr. Van Schaick.

The United States vs. *The Brig Braman, &c.*—The sovereigns found on board this brig were this morning discharged from the custody of the Court, on the claimant, Mr. Da Cunha, giving bonds for their value.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS—June 17.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

A Mormon Case of Habeas Corpus.—An Englishman named James Jarvis, made application for a writ of *habeas* for three of his children, under the following circumstances: He is a native of Herefordshire, England; his wife left home with the three children, two girls, aged twelve and eight, and a boy five years old; the applicant learning that his spouse was about to settle among the Mormons at Salt Lake, instantly set out in pursuit of her, and arrived in New-York in time to seek the aid of the law in his desire for the restoration of his children. The applicant, who is a respectable looking man, is a farmer. It is said that the religious community to which he belongs furnished him with money to pursue his fugitive wife, and that the Government gave him a free passage to this country. The case was adjourned to Thursday morning, the children in the meantime to remain under the care of the Sheriff. The mother was unwilling to part with them, and clung to them, but they were separated.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE RUSSIAN CONTRACT CASE.

Perkins vs. *Lilenfield.*—The plaintiff sues the defendant to recover some $306,000, on an alleged contract to furnish a quantity of arms to the Russian Government. The defendant was arrested on Monday, on a charge of breach of contract, it being claimed that the defendant was an alien, and was about leaving the country. Yesterday the defendant made a motion to compel the plaintiff to file security for costs. This the Court granted, ordering the undertaking to be filed with one security.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

Five hundred and forty-three patients were treated in this Dispensary during the past month. *Diseases*—Of eye and ear, 42; of children, 67; females, 10; head and digestive organs, 132; skin, 22; vaccination, 125; surgical, 146. Total, 543.

During the month 1,533 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

☞ There was a special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education called for Tuesday evening, but no quorum could be obtained. The members who made their appearance discussed political matters for about an hour and then left for home. The majority were decided Republicans.

☞ Mayor HALL, in behalf of the city, on the 17th inst., subscribed for 20,000 shares of the Nassau Water Company's stock,—representing $1,300,000. The quill used was plucked from an eagle's wing, for this express purpose, and will undoubtedly long be preserved as a memento.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Store No. 28 Atlantic Dock, occupied by ALEX. WECKBECKER as a chemical store, was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was speedily extinguished, with a loss only of about $100.

Boy Drowned.

A boy 12 years of age, named MATTHEW ROBINSON, was drowned at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. His parents reside in Charles-street, near York.

Accident.

A little girl named HEAD yesterday was knocked down by one of the city cars at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Nassau-street, Brooklyn, and before she could be removed the wheels passed over her hand, cutting the fingers off at the second joint.

BOY DROWNED.—BALDWIN ROBINSON, aged 12 years, was drowned while attempting to get upon some spars in the water near the foot of Bridge-street, on Tuesday, about 12 o'clock. His body has not been recovered. He wore brown pantaloons and a white shirt. He resided at No. 13 Charles-street.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

In this Court, on Tuesday, James Daily, convicted of shooting at a man named Day, was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and to 6 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Day was driving the prisoner's cattle to a pound in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn when the offence was committed.

Terrance Farmer, indicted for an attempt at rape, was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The complainant being a woman of bad character the execution of the sentence was suspended.

Samuel Mitchell, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was tried and acquitted.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

John O. Sweetzer pleaded guilty to an indictment for exposing his person, and was fined $50

Terence Farrell, convicted yesterday of assault and battery, was fined $25.

Anthony Campbell was tried and convicted on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Sentence deferred.

George Bell, a policeman, was convicted on an indictment for assault and battery. Sentence reserved.

NEW-JERSEY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held on Tuesday evening,—Alderman DAVENPORT in the Chair. A petition for the opening of Montgomery-street from Warren to Van Vorst streets was presented and referred to the Committee on Streets. A recommendation was received from the Board of Education that a School building be erected in the Third Ward. The report of the late Board upon the Bergen Point Railroad was called up and read. The resolution granting the privilege of the route asked for was laid upon the table and the subject was referred to a new Committee, consisting of Aldermen Erwin, Insley, Thurston, Tilden and Wilson. An appropriation of $300 was made for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Dr. VONDY and Dr. DEBRIS were appointed city Physicians. The Board adjourned to meet this evening.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May.

W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

HAMILTON HOUSE, FORT HAMILTON, L. I.—The undersigned, having fitted up the two commodious houses, near the Ferry Landing, at Fort Hamilton, is now prepared to receive guests for permanent board or pleasure parties. One house is fitted up expressly for families and single boarders, and the other as a hotel for transient visitors. Parties will find this a convenient point to "come to," and be well provided for. Conveyance by land, *viâ* Brooklyn Cars to Greenwood, and from thence, stages to Fort Hamilton.

H. GREEN, Proprietor.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No 158 Waverley-place.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer.

HENRY HULL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.
A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $160. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. Ladd & Co.'s Pianos first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST.—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $140 to $250—worth from $300 to $600 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand tone and action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.

W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent sub wrestpiank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.—PIANOS made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Jacob Chickering, A. W. Ladd & Co., Hains Bros., and T. Gilbert & Co., at lower prices than ever before offered. Good second-hand pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—An excellent new, Rosewood Piano-Forte, fully guaranteed, made by a piano-maker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold a fa decided bargain by the executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 103 West Broadway).

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooms, No. 358 Bowery.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SUPERIOR STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by

WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—A cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand.

JAMES SCOTT.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the "School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 21st day of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for doing the work and furnishing the materials necessary for the erection of an addition to School-house No. 50, in 20th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and the carpenter work; and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as sureties for the performance of the contract.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.

ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Wednesday, the 19th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 12, in Madison-st., near Jackson, Seventh Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Parties sending in proposals will name their securities and residences.

JAMES P. BREMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WADE B. WORRAL,
THOS. LAWLER,
} Building Committee of the Seventh Ward.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 34, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett sts., according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
SANDY HIGGINS,
STEPHEN BROWER,
JOHN WARRENNER,
} Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—UNTIL SATURDAY, June 28, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the dredging out of Flushing Bay, for a steamboat channel, from Flushing to College Point, as per survey and map made by GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH, City Surveyor. The survey and map may be seen at POPPENHUSEN & KONIG'S, No. 44 Cliff-st., at which place said proposals will be received in writing.

EFFINGHAM W. LAWRENCE,
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER,
ISAAC PECK, Jr.,
} Committee.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the Village of Flushing, a dwelling house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library-dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to

GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River for sale.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $6,500. Apply on the premises to

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and 1 mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and containing parlor, music room, dining-room, library and bed room, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Whitlock Station, and 45 from New-York. The farm consists of 30 acres of very productive land, about 16 of which are now under crops—the balance is meadow, pasture, and wood land; an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, stable, wagon-house, &c., all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to

S. CARDWELL, No. 496 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 48 by 31 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, stattuary, marble mantels and grates, baths, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with deciduous and evergreen trees; barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Red Bank, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depôt, 20 miles from New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. L. DEMING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 18 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—28½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 18 acres very choice land, together with an excellent frame 2-story house, 40x30, with wings, cupola and piazza, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. STUDWELL, No. 3½ Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 53 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to view premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 26th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 9 mortising machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 3d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 352 West-st., or No. 65 East 26th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 26th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purdy's Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt, the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. F. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—An excellent farm, of 51 acres, for sale low, to close an estate in Essex County, N. J., 16 miles from New-York. House two-story, with large wing, extensive outbuildings, and fences in good order; a good apple orchard and garden, and a great variety of fruit. It is a very desirable location for a person doing business in this City. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., cor. Broadway. Also for sale as above, a farm of 114 acres, with good improvements, 20 miles from New-York, and a country seat. House large and in complete order, as well as the grounds.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of

WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson two beautiful sites and 50 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes walk from the depôt, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Barclay, Wetmore, Hemingway, &c.; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover, about two miles from Wing's station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE—LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WILTON, VELVET CARPETING, SUPERIOR OIL-PAINTINGS, COSTLY FRENCH SATIN BROCATEL AND LACE CURTAINS, CHINA VASES, CHANDELIERS, WORKS OF ART, &c., &c. FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell at auction THIS MORNING, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 100 East 22d-st. between 3d and Lexington-av., the whole of the furniture, &c., contained in said house, all of which has been made to order, and but very little used. In the

PARLORS—Are splendid French plate mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, steel and cover, solid rosewood suite of richly carved furniture, rosewood marble-top, centre and side tables, elegant etagere, imported marble mantel clock, rich China vases, superior oil-paintings, by eminent artists; extra Wilton carpet, &c. In back parlor, rosewood cottage piano-forte, suite solid carved rosewood furniture in green plush, curtains, mirrors, tables, paintings, carpets, &c., to match front parlor.

LIBRARY—Rosewood library and secretary bookcases, oak and other chairs, lounge, paintings, carpets, &c.

HALL—Marble-top hat stand, Gothic chairs, side table, oil-cloth, paintings, ornaments, &c.

DINING-ROOMS—Oak extension table, oak chairs, sideboard, oval mirror, curtains, paintings, ornaments, China five gilt dinner set, do. tea set, ivory-handled cutlery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c.

BEDROOMS—Solid rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureau, secretary bureaus, wardrobes, dressing and work tables, superior 10-wire mattresses, carpets, clocks, &c. The house is carpeted throughout, and has rich and costly gas fixtures in every room, and replete with every other elegance. The proprietor of the above being about visiting Europe, every article in the house will be sold without reserve, and a deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from every purchaser to insure the delivery of the goods. Catalogues and cards of admission can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 86 Nassau-st., on Wednesday, 18th inst.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

THREE YEARS' LEASE—Of the desirable first-class house, No. 100 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., will be sold at auction, THIS DAY, a 12 o'clock, on the premises. A lease for three years from 1st May, 1856, of the above house. The house is in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—Respectfully invite the attention of the trade, private families and country buyers, to their sale, THIS MORNING, at No. 100 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. For particulars see advertisements above.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, June 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,500 Bradford Coal and Iron Co. 6 ℘ cent. Bds.$500 each
$10,000 Great Western RR. 10 ℘ cent. Bonds..$1,000 each
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 ℘ cent. Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Sacramento City (Water Fund) 10 ℘ cent bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 California State 7 per Cent. Bonds, 1875..$1,000 each
$10,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
3 shares Continental Banking Association.....$1,000 each
75 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....$100 each
20 shares United States Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
15 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
50 shares Union Ferry Company.....$100 each
138 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
36 shares Mechanics' Bank.....$25 each
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
27 shares National Bank.....$50 each
40 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each
11 shares Fulton Bank.....$20 each
10 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
558 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.....$25 each
30 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Temper cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 23.

A. H. N. holds his regular semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Bread-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VILLA PLOTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 23 and 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the premises, at CLAREMONT and BAY VIEW, situated between Claremont and Armstrong-place, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road, 3 miles from the Jersey City Ferry. Also, 2 or 3 LARGE AND DESIRABLE MANSIONS located on the same premises, possessing all the conveniences of rural and city life.

The above property was the homesteads of JOHN M. and MICHAEL VREELAND, Esqrs., improved with elegant mansions and fruit trees of full growth, in great variety; also, a quince, pear and apple orchard, young trees in full bearing, Norway Spruce dotted over said grounds, and is well worthy of the attention of parties desiring the luxury and elegance of rural life, with the convenience to business, as is afforded to merchant's living in the city, up town, as far as Union-square. This property lies on the eastern slope of Bergen Hill, overlooking New-York Bay, through the Narrows to the sea, Staten Island, Long Island, New-York City, Jersey City and the Hudson River for miles, making one of the most splendid views and pleasant locations within 30 miles of New-York.

Omnibuses pass through the above places continually, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M., making convenient access to the City for those not desiring to keep their own horses and carriages. Stage tickets furnished on application to the Auctioneer, to visit the property and return until the day of sale, free of charge, and on the days of sale the stages will take purchasers to and from the ground free of charge.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent and Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 30 per cent on the 10th day of July, the balance on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. interest, payable in 3 or 5 years. Those buying and wishing to build within 2 years, will have the 30 per cent. returned to them on the signing a contract for building and a bond and mortgage at 6 per 7 years for all the purchase money. Maps at D. SCOTT'S, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

W. R. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 118 Nassau-st.—Large and superior custom-made cabinet furniture, French plate mirrors, piano fortes, parlor organ and iron furniture.—We will sell, as above, to pay advances and close consignments, and to which we would invite the attention of the trade, country merchants and those about refurnishing. In the stock will be found everything requisite in the housekeeping line, viz: Rich carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in brocatel, satin reps and damasks; rosewood etageres, mirror doors and backs, centre and other tables, Turkish easy and rocking chairs, chamber furniture, in sets, of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, several sets of richly enameled marble-top chamber furniture, lounges and easy chairs, dining-room and hall suites, in great variety, rich pier, mantel and oval thick French plate mirrors, in gold gilt frames; iron furniture, viz.: bedsteads, hat stands, settees, piano stools, store stools, tete-a-tetes and spring-seat chairs. At 12 o'clock, several new and second-hand piano-fortes, parlor organ and piano stools. Catalogues on the morning or sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL CABINET FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, (to-day,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of JAMES B. COOK, Esq., No. 664 Broadway, near Bond-st., embracing solid rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps, de laines and hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany and oak library and secretaire bookcases, do. do. side boards, do. etageres, do. extension dining tables, and chairs to match, do. hallstands, corner stands, bedsteads, washstands, centre, side and sofa tables, work tab es, easy chairs, lounges, rockers, sofas, parlor, library, chamber and cottage chairs, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c.—the whole making a large stock of well-made furniture worthy the notice of strangers, dealers and consumers. Sale positive, without regard to wea her. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK & Co.—Will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at the store, No. 33 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock, large sale of wines, brandies, sardines, cigars, imported direct, of fine qualities, viz: Heidsick Champagne, St. Julien Clare's; high grades Hungarian Wines, Port, Madeira, Sherries, pale, brown and golden Otard, Hennessey, S. O. P., Renaud & Goddard's Cognac Brandies, Champagne Cognac, 1841, distilled from the grape direct; Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Raspberry and Cherry Brandy, in cases and demijohns. All the goods are now in store and ready for delivery; also, 80,000 Havana and German Cigars.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGE, &c.—EDWARD SCHENCK & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a span of dark bay coach horses, 16 hands high, well matched, kind and gentle in either single or double harness; also, a family carriage, cost $800, and is nearly as good as new; also, a set of silver-mounted double harness, nearly new; also, a black Canadian horse, 14 hands high, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and a first-rate saddle horse; also, several new and second hand carriages.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CARTS—STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES, &c., &c.—D. D. NASH, No. 298 Broadway, will sell at public auction, SATURDAY, June 21, 1856, at No. 108 7th-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of carts, street-sweeping machines, etc., well worth the attention of coal dealers, wheelwrights, contractors, &c.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO.—(Office No. 195 Broadway)—Will sell at public auction, 300 reserved building lots at East New-York, on the ground, on FRIDAY, (June 27th,) at 1 o'clock. East New-York is accessible at all hours by Railroad and 6 cent omnibus line, and is growing rapidly.

W. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Varick-st., near Canal-st., by W. H. FRANKLIN & SON, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, bedsteads, beds and bedding, &c., &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT—With all the appurtenances, will be sold at auction at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, on FRIDAY, (to-morrow.) Sold without reserve.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 60 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20—at 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of furniture, &c., comprising mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, tapestry and Ingrain carpets, oilcloth, matting, new husk and hair mattresses, patent spring matressess, pier glasses, window shades, lace and damask window curtains, crockery, cutlery, silver plated ware, mantel ornaments, clocks, cooking, parlor and chamber stoves, &c.

Also, at 4 o'clock P. M., the stock and fixtures of a drug store, comprising counters, drawers, glass jars, lot of fancy labels, pestle and mortars, show bottles, &c.

At 1 o'clock, a rockaway wagon in good order.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHERMERHORN & CO.—Will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Platt's Factory, Newark-st., Hoboken, the entire stock of an iron railing manufactory, consisting of one eight horse-power steam engine and boiler, shafting, pulleys, belts, lathes, drills, punches, grind-stones, blower, &c. Also, a number of work benches, anvils, forges, flasks, with a large assortment of tools. Also, various patterns, in wood and iron, with a variety of sundries used in the business. The whole to be positively sold without reserve.

For further information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.—Will take place THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., being invoices from those disposed to sacrifice, consisting of choice articles. Catalogue contains full description. 2 rosewood piano-fortes, 2 hand carpets, velvet and Brussels carpetings, oil-paintings, mirrors, extension dining tables; bedsteads, rich and plain; marble-top, &c., bureaus and washstands; spring and curled hair mattresses, desks, 2 hand safe, clocks; furniture of all kinds for parlors, chambers, halls, dining-rooms, &c. Boxing, &c., furnished.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $250,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$125,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business in the run of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter Cagnons, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 320 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or could to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches.

2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 201 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 30 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issue 1 by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus G. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Hope,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel L. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Cester,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CUSHY, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an instalment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on effected from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payments of the instalment called as above, or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the beforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 6, 9 and 12 months, in sums of $500 and upward. The money may be deposited with G. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE OF RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STOCK OF "THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY AT ALBANY."—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed in and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act authorising the construction of a Bridge across the Hudson River, at Albany," passed April 9, 1856, do hereby give public notice that, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the said Act of the Legislature, they will receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Corporation thereby authorized to be created, under the name of "The Hudson River Bridge Company, at Albany," at the Rotunda of the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fifth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and the books will remain open through the business hours of the said day, as required by the aforesaid Act of the Legislature. Five dollars must be paid at the time of subscribing, on each share subscribed for, or such subscriptions cannot, by the terms of the said Act, be received. The Capital Stock of the said Corporation is limited, by the Charter, to five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated Albany, May 6, 1856.

M. H. GRINNELL,	CHARLES COURTER,
J. D. MONELL,	LEVI DIMMICK,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	RICHARD FRANCHOT,
JACOB GOULD,	DELOS DE WOLF,
P. V. KELLOGG,	HAMILTON WHITE,
WILLIAM KEEP,	ALBERT H. TRACY,
O. V. BRAINARD,	JAMES S. WADSWORTH,

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 83 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive.

The duties of revising or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
} Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN RWEN,	WM. H. FALLS,
IRAD HAWLEY,	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHARLES MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
	JONATHAN THORNE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN RWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE SAND KEY PORT CO.—The annual election of Directors will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, from 3 to 4 P. M., at their office No. 67 Beaver-st. An alteration of the Constitution has been proposed and will be voted upon by the stockholders at the same time.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY B. VENN, Esq., appoin ed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856. EXETER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

$5,000—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—Wanted on real estate in this City. Address K., Broadway Post-Office.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOFBORROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5, and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
CHAS. MILES,
} Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $5'0.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
} Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendant of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o26-'54-law2yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is herby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 11, 1856.—The BANK OF VERDON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 12, 1856.—The BANK OF CAZENOVIA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MCKEE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 20 per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois,

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual Dividend of 8 per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 30 to July 2. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba*, Cabanas, Figaros, Regalia del Reys, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Panas, Cubargas, Gifts, &c.; 10 per cent. below market prices.

E. P. ROGERS, No 164 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Tickets and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Dunleith, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and South-west, will Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expressess will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16,

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

said long were frequent for "Free speech, free Territory, free men, and FREMONT!"

The news of the nomination had scarcely been announced before a gun—a brass piece from the arsenal—announced from the Park the welcome news. Capt. DE BENY, the gunner, worked hard, and, before he ceased, 150 guns were fired. This display was by order of the Republican Central Committee.

Flags were hoisted upon several public buildings, and some houses were brilliantly illuminated, and in many instances fireworks were brought into play.

The nomination was everywhere regarded as one fit to be made. The Unterrified looked frightened, and the Republicans joyful.

Col. Fremont's Nomination at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 18.

One hundred guns were fired here this evening, on the announcement of Col. FREMONT's nomination for the Presidency. The Young Men's Republican Club brilliantly illuminated their Headquarters.

Delegates to the Convention.

Among the Delegates to the Republican Convention are the following, in addition to those published in this morning's paper:

INDIANA.
J. W. Wright, Indianapolis.
Chas. H. Test, Centreville.
Wm. G. Terrel, Lafayette.
H. S. Lane, Crawfordsville.
J. D. Dugress, Indianapolis
Wm. M. Dunn, Madison
W. Carpenter, Evansonville.
A. Lewis, Brownsville
W. M. Mollison, Browsers'e.
J. J. Cummins, Brownstown
Wm. Sharp, Vernon.
Jno. C. C. Barber, Madison
G. P. Buell, Lawrenceburg
J. H. Farquhar, Brookville.
J. J. Robbins, Greensburg.
J. B. Julian, Centreville.
M. L. Bung by, Newcastle
R. F. Claypool, Cornersville.
J. S. Flavery, Indianapolis.
James Ritchie, Franklin.
Joseph S. Miller, Danville.
Gen. R. Steele, Rockville
Dan. Sigler, Greencastle.
Benj. A. Allison, Spencer.
John Beard, ——.
Andrew Peters, Lafayette.
Wm. Bowers, Williamsport.
D. G. Rose, Laporte.
D. R Eralls, Penn.
T. H. Bringhurst, Logansp't.
M. Barlow, Milwaukee.
T. O. Howe, Green bay.
W. C Power, Warsaw.
W. Mitchell, Kendanville.
Sam. Fiama, Fort Wayne.
Jas. D. Murray, Kokomo.
Isaac Vanderwater, Marion.

KENTUCKY.
Wm. S. Bailey, ——.
Robert Cook, Roundstone.
C. M. Chas. Whitehall.
Wm. S. Bailes, Newport.
J. K. Whitemore, Newport.
W. H. W. Lake, Jessamy Ch.
John G. Fee Berea.
A. K. McWilliams, ——.
J. R. Badlegs, Russellville.
John Rimmel Roundstone.

WISCONSIN.
Rufus King, Milwaukee.
L. P. Harvey, Milwaukee.
H. Barlow, Milwaukee.
T. O. Howe, Green Bay.
Judge Newell Kenosha.
—— Chase, Racine.
J. F. Potter, Walworth.
M. M. Davis, ——.
W. D. Bacon, Waukesha.
S. W. Dean, Madison.
W. D. McIndoe, Warsaw.
C C Kuntz, Sauk City.
E. D. Horton, Milwaukee.
C. L. Skoles Kenosha.
I. K. Noyes, Barabo.

TENNESSEE.
Francis Kendall, Nashville.
Henry Jarvis, ——.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
T. O. Willington, Charles'n.
S. C. Bogart, Charleston.

MINNESOTA.
J. B Phillips, ——.
J. C. McKay, ——.

NEBRASKA.
H. B. Bennett, ——.

Meeting of the North American Delegates in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18.

A number of the delegates to the North American Convention now in session in New York, met at the Franklin House last evening for the purpose of considering the action of the Republican Convention, during the day, in refusing to receive the communication sent in by them.

Several of the delegates present seemed ready to take an extreme course, and put in the field candidates who were known to be strongly American in sentiment. After a while, however, a more sensible feeling predominated.

It was stated that the Republican Convention had laid their communication on the table under an erroneous impression of its import, and that when the matter came to be understood, the motion to lay on the table was reconsidered and referred, with an enthusiasm, which amounted to a satisfactory acknowledgement of an error.

Among those who counseled moderation with apparent effect were Hon. N. D. SPERRY, Mr. LUCIUS, G. PECK, and Mr. O. G. FERRY, of Connecticut.

At a late hour they were still in session. J. A.

Irving's Life of Washington.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Volume III., pp. 523. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & Co.

This volume includes the eventful years 1777 and 1778, and relates all that took place, in our War of Independence, from the great successes and good generalship of WASHINGTON in the Jerseys, to the starting of Sir HENRY CLINTON and a large British force to invade South-Carolina, at the close of 1778. The two years in question produced important results as respects the struggle for Independence—the surrender of a British Army under General BURGOYNE was of itself sufficient to render a campaign illustrious, particularly when we recognize it as the result of WASHINGTON'S previous military dispositions, and the brilliant triumphs of American arms at Stony Point and Paulus Hook, under WAYNE and HENRY LEE, ("Mad Antony" and "Light-horse Harry,") showed that our troops, when the occasion demanded, possessed the dash, the enterprise, and the chivalrous bravery of practiced soldiers, as well as the patience, the enduring courage, and the self-devotion which, from their first taking arms had so greatly and so constantly distinguished and characterized them.

Many illustrious names, now well known and highly honored by history, come across us in the present volume. Here we meet LAFAYETTE and STEUBEN, DE KALB and D'ESTAING, the gallant KOSCIUSKO, and other foreigners who drew their swords in aid of Liberty. Here on the other side, are CLINTON and CORNWALLIS, BURGOYNE and Lord RAWDON, with a glimpse of ANDRE. Here, also, are our own devoted officers—PUTNAM and STARK, SCHUYLER and ARNOLD, ETHAN ALLEN and CHARLES LEE, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and General GATES, Lord STERLING and ANTHONY WAYNE, with a long array of noble spirits who dedicated themselves to the advancement of the good cause. Among them, and above them, towers the lofty and noble character of WASHINGTON, weakly supported by Congress; subjected to the intrigues of a cabal against his honor and utility; often weakly served by officers jealous of his ability and reputation; more than once the object of slander, from those who should rather have vindicated him when attacked; sometimes thwarted by those under his command, whose duty was to have obeyed and seconded him; but through all difficulties, ever the same heroic character, patriotic—inflexible in his integrity—living down the slanders which assailed him—unmoved from the right path, even on the strongest provocation—never losing his equal mind—from first to last a true man, brave as his sword, keen as its edge, and admirable in its temper. Sorely tried as he was, during those two years, (by CONWAY, GATES and LEE,) WASHINGTON bore himself as one superior to personal assault. The true gentleness of his character, as well as its granite firmness, is repeatedly indicated on the pages before us. Personal traits, which constitute one of the charms of biography, are frequently introduced, with the grace and skill which so confessedly distinguish WASHINGTON IRVING'S writing, and tend to make the reader familiarly acquainted with the great hero of this historical record.

It would be easy to particularize passages, either of narration or description, which are well worthy of quotation or particular eulogy. We are compelled, from want of space, to do more than thus broadly generalize. Two points, however, we would draw attention to as the simple pathos with which the murder of Miss MACCREA is related, and the account of the manner in which ARNOLD was treated by Congress, in 1777, in having several officers, far his junior in standing, promoted over his head, on no sufficient ground. By-and-by, when we shall arrive at the history of ARNOLD'S treason, it will be well to bear in mind, (though nothing can justify an act so vile,) that ARNOLD long had rankling in his mind a feeling that he had been undervalued and slighted on this occasion.

The illustrations of the present volume are STUART'S portrait of WASHINGTON, taken in 1795, (now in the Boston Athenæum, and the most familiar likeness;) a daguerreotype of HOUDON'S statue of the hero, in the capitol at Richmond; and half-a-dozen plans, maps, and diagrams of battles. The portrait, we may add, is a very superior line-engraving by H. B. HALL.

As we anticipated, when last noticing this biography, Mr. IRVING, (who originally had hoped to complete it in three volumes,) has found it impossible, from the largeness of *material* and the importance as well as interest of the subject, to confine himself to that limit. He need not fear that this necessary expansion will be ungraciously received by his readers.

☞ J. R. LOVELL, Easton, Pa., is agent for the DAILY TIMES at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

☞ Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock P. M., in order that they may be properly classified and arranged.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Difficulty between the United States and Great Britain.

NEWS GENERALLY UNIMPORTANT.

Mazzini Coming to the United States.

COTTON LOWER....BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

Consols 94 1-2 a 94 5-8.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. WICKMAN, from Liverpool, about noon on Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*, arrived at Liverpool at 8:20 on the evening of the 4th inst.

The steamer *North America*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

The steamship *Propontes*, with the new submarine electric telegraph cable, which is to cross the Gulf of St. Lawrence and connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, sailed from London on the 2d of June. The cable will be laid down during the present month, and will form the first link in the London and New-York Submarine Electric Telegraph line, which it is confidently anticipated here will be in successful operation between London and New-York within 12 or 18 months.

The important insurance suit—The New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, *vs.* Lloyd's Insurance Company, London, has been settled, upon very advantageous terms to the Telegraph Company.

The American Difficulty.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, at Paris, writes: "I believe I am correct in stating that the French Government has used every effort to remove these unhappy complications, which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America. The Government of the Emperor will, I understand, continue to exercise its good offices in the same spirit of reconciliation, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon on the active alliance of France."

The arrival of the *Atlantic* was anxiously awaited, as Mr. CRAMPTON was expected to be on board, and when it was ascertained that he was not, considerable relief was manifest.

The London *Morning Post*, which has published several false report recently, respecting American affairs, caused a great excitement by making the following editorial announcement:

"The Government of the United States has intimated to Mr. CRAMPTON, its desire that he will forthwith quit the American Territory, and his Excellency, in consequence, has retired from his post, and arrived at Toronto, Canada." The *Globe*, and other journals, immediately contradicted the statement, and said it was merely a random statement by passengers per *Atlantic*.

On the succeeding evening, Mr. D'ISRAELI put the question direct to Lord PALMERSTON, who made a shuffling reply, to the effect that he understood so from an indirect source, but Mr. CRAMPTON not having himself said so, he (PALMERSTON) had no statement to make.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of HARDWICKE put a similar question, to which the Earl of GRANVILLE replied that the Government had no information on the subject.

Sir E. BULWER LYTTON said, in the House of Commons, that he would put a question to the Minister, on a subject of importance—namely, with regard to relations with the United States. The House would remember that some time ago he had withdrawn a motion of which he had given notice, on the Central American question, because the Government then stated that they had made an offer of arbitration to the United States, and that they were in daily expectation of a reply. Since that period, however, grave events had occurred. The proceedings of Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua had been recognized by the Government of the United States, which had sent a vessel of war there, he would fain hope for the purpose of observation, and there was by the last accounts from America every prospect of an invasion of the Mo quito Territory on the part of that Power, of which Gen. WALKER was the head and dictator, with the view of annexing it to Nicaragua, and the House would remember that this country was pledged to protect that Territory from external invasion. A grave responsibility devolved upon the Government, and he would ask, in this state of affairs, whether in the interval which had since elapsed, any steps had been taken to press the Government of the United States for a reply.

Lord PALMERSTON said: I am unable to give any definite answer to the question with which the honorable Baronet concluded his statement, namely: "What particular steps had been taken during the last few weeks to obtain an answer from the American Government with regard to the subject of arbitration on the Central American question."

I can only say this, that the American Government have been made fully aware of that offer having been made on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and we have not thought it necessary, as yet, to press, in any special manner, for a reply. With regard to the general tenor of the Honorable Baronet's observations, I quite agree with him, that in the present state of things between the two Governments, it would be inexpedient if the opinion of the Government was to be expressed. I have no hesitation in saying that I feel the interests of the country and the prospects of the permanent maintenance of amicable relations between this country and the United States, would be best promoted by the continuation of that forbearance, that judicious forbearance, which the House has hitherto shown.

Upon other occasions of somewhat similar character, when questions of importance were pending in reference to the last war, or to the negotiations by which it was concluded, this House has acted in a manner most honorable to its judgment, by abstaining from throwing any possible difficulties in the way of the Government, by entering into premature discussion of such questions. The questions now pending may be of a very grave character, and I hope, I sincerely hope, and not without good reason, that these discussions may terminate without any interruption to the peaceable relations between the two countries. [Hear, hear.] Whatever cause there may be for collision, it is to be hoped that the good sense on both sides of the water may prevent any unnecessary collision; but certainly discussion in this House which must be productive of a conflict of opinion—some too much upon one side and some too much upon the other—could not fail to be attended with injurious results. Now, I may be permitted, when upon my legs, to refer, though I am not quite sure whether the Honorable Baronet alluded to it, to a question put yesterday, whether Mr. CRAMPTON had retired from Washington. I stated that we had indirectly received information that such was the case. I learn from my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department that the information came by the Cunard steamer which left Halifax on the 22d of May. Yesterday evening there was another packet from New-York, which left there on the 24th. This packet did not bring any confirmation of the report of the 22d. We are therefore not in possession of any official information on the subject. [Hear, hear.]

THE EAST.

The dates from the Crimea and Constantinople are to the 21st ult., but nothing of importance had lately transpired at either place.

FRANCE.

The French papers are filled with accounts of destructive inundations. The Emperor's visit to Lyons and other scenes of the calamity, has gained him immense popularity. The extent of the disaster is very great. Five hundred houses were destroyed at Lyons, and one hundred and fifty at Avignon. At the latest accounts the waters were subsiding. Ten millions of francs had been voted by the Government for the relief of the sufferers, and the Empress had opened a subscription list also for their benefit. The Agricultural Show at Paris continued to be a great source of attraction. The liabilities of M. PLACE, bankrupt, director of the Crédit Mobilier, was estimated at eighteen million francs.

PORTUGAL.

The vine and potato crops were likely to fail from too much rain.

SPAIN.

The fleet to be sent to Mexico was reported to number eleven ships of the line, three frigates, two corvettes and four steamers.

ITALY.

A Paris dispatch states that the notes presented by France and Austria to the Neapolitan Government are nearly identical. No reforms are positively indicated by name but the general tone is urgent and pressing. Austria objects to foreign active interference, and hints that the present crisis has been planned by Sardinia, stating, however, that Austria has no desire to interfere with the liberal institutions of Sardinia. France, however, hints at an intervention should an outbreak take place in Naples or Sicily. In the British Parliament, Lord CLANRICARDE has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conference, and as his opinion that before the close of the session there must be a discussion upon the affairs of Italy. He added that he had reason to believe that both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian Territory.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has presented General MARMORA with an acre of valuable building land within the city of Turin.

MAZZINI announces his intention of withdrawing altogether from politics, and emigrating as a private citizen to the United States.

GREECE.

The King of Greece has asked the Infants of Spain in marriage for the heir to the Greek throne, and a favorable answer had been given by Spain. King OTHO was about to set out for Germany.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has been enjoying the hospitalities of the King of Prussia, at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has made the following diplomatic appointments: M. BUDBERG, Ambassador at Berlin to Vienna, replaced at Berlin by Baron BRUNOW; Prince DOLGOROUSKI, formerly Minister of War, Ambassador to Paris, and Count CHERETOWITCH Ambassador to London.

The Central Committee of the Polish Democracy have published a protest against the terms on which the Czar granted an amnesty to Polish refugees. They assert that in taking up arms for their national independence in 1830, they fulfilled a duty—not anything to be pardoned—and they could not now, without renouncing their countries claims, accept the title of pardoned rebels.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, Friday.—It is stated positively that Count CAVOUR will set out on another journey to Paris. The situation of affairs is considered critical.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—Russia protests against the admission of STOURZA to the Commission for rectifying the Bessarabian frontier.

The papers announce the death of Dr. MONK, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The *Times* City article, of Friday evening, says: "Although the statement of Lord PALMERSTON last evening, that he had received information of the fact of Mr. CRAMPTON's having been required to leave Washington, disappointed the expectations excited by private commercial letters received yesterday from New-York, the English funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at a slight advance. In the Stock Exchange there is a good demand for money; and in the Discount market there is a fair supply, at, in some instances, ¼ to ⅜ per cent. below the Bank terms. A payment of 20 per cent. on the new loan falls due on Thursday, and as this will absorb one million, the applications at the Bank are likely to increase during the next few days.

The *Times* has a leading article on the American question, but its object is chiefly to complain of those politicians in the United States who, though condemning the policy of President PIERCE's Cabinet, do not oppose it with sufficient energy.

The *Daily News* remarks upon the change which is taking place in public opinion in reference to the difficulties with America. There is still, it says, a universal dislike to the idea of a war with America, but doubts are beginning to arise in the minds of many whether our conciliatory department has not already been carried quite as far as prudence dictates, and whether President PIERCE and his Cabinet are not presuming too far on their knowledge of our desire for peace.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports a dull market, at a decline of 1-16d, on middling qualities and ⅛d. on fair, closing steady with but little speculative demand. The sales of the week amounted to 54,000 bales, including 6,750 to speculators, and 1,500 to exporters. The sales of Friday were about 8,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7d.; Middling, 6 2-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6 1-16d.; Uplands Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6d.; Ordinary to good Ordinary, 5¾d.@6¼d.; Inferior, 4¾d @5¾d. Some circulars quote Mobile Middling at 6½d., and Uplands Middling at 6 1-16d. The stock on hand was estimated at 677,500 bales including 538,000 American.

Manchester Market.

In Manchester a limited business had been transacted at former rates.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers Circular* reports a moderate demand for FLOUR at the quotations of the previous Friday, which were firmly maintained. WHEAT had advanced 1d.@2d. per bushel on the week, particularly on the better grades. CORN was firm at previous rates, with a moderate demand. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote Western Canal FLOUR at 30s@33s.; Ohio, 33s @ 34s. 6d.; Southern White CORN, 29s. Other circulars vary somewhat in their quotations, but generally call Western Canal FLOUR 28s.@31s.@33s.; Philadelphia, 34s @35s. 6d.; Baltimore, 35s @36s.; Ohio, 36s.; Canadian, 31s @36s.; Sour, 31s.@32s. Red WHEAT variously quoted at 9s @ 9s 3d., and 9s 3d. @10s.; White, 10s 6d @11s.; and 10s. 3d. @10s. 9d. White CORN—New Orleans, 28s. 6d.; Northern, 29s.; Yellow and mixed, 28s. The weather had been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market for BEEF unsettled, and slightly lower on the ordinary and middling sorts. PORK a little lower, owing to an accumulation of stock; sales of MITCHELL'S at 84s. BACON—Unchanged and in moderate demand; sales of the week, 2 25s at 52d @56d. LARD—In active speculative request at an advance of 1d.@1s.; sales at 56s. 6d, CHEESE—Unchanged in every respect. TALLOW—A shade lower—North American held for 44s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Broker's Circular.

POTASHES unchanged—business moderate; sales at 37s. @38s. No PEARLASHES in the market. Common ROSIN rather irregular. Sales of 4,000 bbls—fine in demand at 7s.@10s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE in improved request, at 22s. 6d. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales of 1,500 bbls, at 7s. 9d. @7s. 11d. Small sales of TAR at 13s 3d. Nothing doing in SPERM or WHALE OILS, and prices nominal. LINSEED OIL in retail demand at 32s. BARK quiet; Philadelphia, 11s. 6d.; Baltimore, nominally, 8s. 6d. SUGARS—All qualities had advanced, and the market closed firm at full prices. TEA well maintained, at 9d. for Congou. RICE firm at an advance of 6d. on East India. DYE-WOODS dull and tending downward, owing to large arrivals.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the IRON market firm. Bars quoted at £8@£9 5s; Rail £8 2s. 6d.@£8 7s. 6d.; Scotch Pig £4 15s.@£5. SUGAR firm at 1s. advance, with transactions to a moderate extent. White WHEAT selling at 70s.@74s.; Red 66s.@70s. FLOUR 38s.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the Money Market without change, and little or no fluctuation in Consols, which closed at 94¼@94⅝. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week to the extent of £25,000. The price of Dollars was not fixed. Bar Silver sold at 5s. 1d. Eagles 76⅝.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co report a "regular" market for American Stocks, at the following quotations:

United States Sixes, (bonds and stocks.)	103	@ —
Pennsylvania Fives, (bonds)	76	@ 77
Maryland Fives, (bonds)	88	@ 90
Massachusetts Fives, (bonds)	98	@ 99
New-York Central Sevens	91	@ 93
New-York Central Sixes	78	@ 80
Erie Railroad, First Mortgage	98	@100
Erie Third Mortgage	84	@ 86
Erie Convertibles	79¾	@ 81½
Erie Bond	81¾	@ 82½

Other Circulars report prices weak and transactions small.

The Latest Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Noon

Our market for BREADSTUFFS this morning was very strong, and exhibited an upward tendency, although Friday's quotations for WHEAT and FLOUR were not advanced. INDIAN CORN quiet, at 28s. for Yellow, and 28s. 6d. for White.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

COTTON—A slow sale, at the rates current on Friday.

A SUGGESTIVE HINT.—While F. C. WHIPPLE, a small light, gloomy orator from Howell was addressing the meeting at Detroit, last week, he touched upon the SUMNER and BROOKS affair, and finished his remarks upon that head by saying in substance, "that under all circumstances, he should prefer being in the place of BROOKS to that of SUMNER." A slight, faint applause followed upon which there came a general and ferocious hiss, so general, so prolonged, and so emphatic, that the valiant orator "crawfished" on the spot, hemmed and hawed, and said the meeting had misunderstood him."

LAND OFFICES CLOSED.—We learn from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* that all the Land Offices in Wisconsin have been closed until the lands granted for railroad purposes shall have been selected.

The Land Offices in Iowa have also been closed, so that the Territory of Free Kansas is the only spot where the tiller of the soil can turn his steps.

Parrish Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—JUNE 18.

Before Alex. W. Bradford.

Mr. O'Conor called Samuel H. Howard, who said that he resides at No. 63 East Fifteenth-street, and is Secretary of the Manhattan Gas Light Company; Henry Parrish was a stockholder in that Company; witness was called upon by Mr. and Mrs. Parrish, sometime after Mr. P.'s attack, to pay a dividend; this was previous to February, 1856; Mr. and Mrs. Parrish were in the carriage; witness took the receipt-book out for him to sign, but Mr. Parrish could not sign his name from inability; witness therefore refused to pay the dividend, but subsequently an arrangement was entered into with Mr. Kernochan, who executed a receipt; the dividend amounted to $292 50 for each six months until the stock was changed and increased; there now stand in Mrs. Parrish's name 117 shares of full stock and 117 shares of scrip stock, and the same number of each in Mr. Parrish's name; there were originally only 117 shares in Mr. P.'s name; the par value is $50 per share, and there has been paid in on the scrip stock $19 25; the market value is about $30 per share; Floyd Smith is the Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Howard's evidence here closed.

EVIDENCE OF MR. PARRISH'S WAITER.

Mr. O'Conor called Michael Quinn, who testified that he is a waiter at the Gramercy Park House, 43 years of age, a native of Ireland, and has been in this country eight years.

Quinn was a waiter from November, 1849, to December, 1849, in Mr. Parrish's house, and stated that Mr. P.'s first nurse was James Fisher, who is now in California; Fisher came about three days after Mr. P.'s attack, upon which he had been carried to third story; it was a month before he was able to leave his sick room; Quinn and Fisher carried Mr. P. down stairs in a chair; the witness knew Mr. Holbrook, and this gentleman was sitting in the library the day that the will was to be secured; Mr. P. at this time was affected in body, and appeared to have no control of his mind; perhaps he might say that Mr. P. was half dead and alive; Mrs. Parrish gave witness particular orders not to let Mr. Daniel Parrish, or any of his sons, or Mr. Dillon, his son-in-law, into the house; she said she did not want to see any of them; this was the day subsequent to the attack; Mr. D. Parrish and Mr. Dillon called and witness would not let them in; upon one occasion when Mr. D. Parrish called witness opened the door; he passed in and up stairs, after telling told that his brother was in a dying condition; Mrs P wanted to know who let him in, and told witness to be very particular next time he came not to admit him; this was a month after his attack; Mr. Henry Parrish had not been previously seen by Mr. Daniel Parrish to my knowledge, since his attack; Mrs. P. told me to go into the room and see what Mr. Daniel Parrish was doing; I did so, and observed that he had hold of his brother's hand, who was in bed; at this time Mrs. Parrish's brothers used to come in morning and evening to see him frequently; Mr. Richard Delafield brought Mr. Parrish block letters and laid them upon the table, but Mr. Parrish put his hand to them and threw them off, while the family resided in Union-square the dinner hour was four o'clock, and Mr. Parrish generally went every night to attend the Rackett Club next to Niblo's; he got home about one or two o'clock next morning; witness accompanied him some times, as Mr. Parrish was short-sighted; witness usually went to bed himself at ten o'clock, but left a lamp in the hall and the night latch fixed so that Mr. Parrish could get in; was at home when Mr. Parrish was brought in on the day of his attack, prior to which Mr. Parrish was always very sociable with witness.

Cross-examined—Witness said that he was paid his wages up to the day he left Mr. Parrish's house, and that Mrs Parrish gave him a written recommendation; witness was asked if he was hard of hearing, and replied that he had been told many things he did not believe; he never knew or found himself to be affected with deafness; Mr. Dillon asked witness if he would have any objection to come to Court; he answered "No;" Mr. Dillon sent for him, but he had previously talked with others; deponent has read none of the evidence in the case; to the best of his belief the physicians were not more intimate than the members of Mr. Parrish's household should not be admitted, and that the patient should be kept quiet at the time of the attack; witness being questioned closely regarding the language used by Mrs. Parrish as to admitting visitors, replied: "She told me she wanted to keep the house quiet, not to allow Mr. Parrish's family to come in, but her own children's she knew were not what other

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1484 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

[illegible] with the North Americans.

Balloting for a Vice-President.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WM. L. DAYTON, OF NEW-JERSEY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

Unanimity and Harmony Prevail.

A Young Men's National Convention to be Held in Harrisburg.

Grand Ratification Meeting at Philadelphia.

DOINGS AT TRENTON--SPEECH OF THE CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 19.

The Convention met again this morning, and the hall was crowded to excess. Soon after 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. LEVY, after which the President declared the first business in order in to be a consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a National Convention of Young Men in favor of Free Soil, Free Kansas, Free Speech, and FREMONT, meet at New-York in September next, under the call of the National Executive Committee.

The resolution was received with great enthusiasm and adopted unanimously.

A motion was then made and carried that the Convention go into an informal ballot for a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. WHELPLLY, of New-Jersey, proposed the name of Hon. W. L DAYTON, of the same State, as candidate for the Vice-Presidency, amid loud and reiterated cheering. With the consent of the Convention he read the speech of Mr. DAYTON, delivered at a recent Republican Convention over which he was called to preside, which (the speech) contained an indorsement of the sentiments of the Convention as to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the character of the present administration. He read as follows:

After thanking the Convention for the honor done him in his election as its President, he was glad to meet men of all parties assembled for the purpose of uniting in a movement to redeem the State and nation from political ruin. The debt of New-Jersey has been swelled by mismanagement until it has quite reached almost the limit fixed by our Constitution. The present National Administration was installed under circumstances of peace and prosperity. But now there is strife and bloodshed and rapine, and freedom of speech is stricken down in the Senate. This has been foreseen since 1850, and is the result of the domineering spirit of Slavery. He then reviewed the history and progress of the slave aggression, and pointed out the various submissions and compromises which the North has consented to for Southern advantage. Extensive territory has been added to this Confederacy which was stamped all over with Freedom. A portion of it has already been blackened by Slavery. The last compromise it was said healed the "five bleeding wounds," and all was to be peaceful when PIERCE commenced his administation. The lion and the lamb laid down together, but only long enough for the one to get the other by the throat. The South, aided by Northern doughfaces, has abrogated the Missouri Compromise and opened again this strife in our country. We may not be able to restore the Missouri Compromise, but an Executive and a Congress may be elected that will practically give effect to that enactment. He contended that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional. Slavery is supported only by positive law. The Constitution protects Slavery where it is, but it carries it nowhere. In conclusion, he urged harmonious action among the opponents of the present State and National Administrations. If this is effected, it is of little consequence who may come out of the Cincinnati Convention; whether it be PIERCE or DOUGLAS, or even BUCHANAN—who, who, it will be remembered, said that he had not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins. If we are united, we can vanquish our opponents. His speech was warmly applauded throughout.

Mr. FISHER, of Pennsylvania, said, I take the liberty of naming a man as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, who is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania. I mean DAVID L. WILMOT If you nominate him I have no doubt about Pennsylvania. If you nominate him I have no doubt Pennsylvania will ratify your nominations in November.

Hon. JOHN ALLISON, of Pennsylvania, said he had been requested to present the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. All he had to say about him was that he was the prince of good fellows, and had been an Old-Line Whig.

Col. WM. B. ARCHER said he would not detain the Convention but a moment. He had been acquainted with the man who had been named for 30 years. He had lived in Illinois 40 years. He had gone there when Illinois was a Territory, and had lived there until it had grown to be a populous and flourishing State. During thirty years of that time he had known ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and he knew him well. He was born in gallant Kentucky, and was now in the prime of life—just about 55 years of age—and enjoying remarkably good health. [Applause.] And, besides, the speaker knew him to be as pure a patriot as ever lived. He would give the Convention to understand, that with him on the ticket, there was no danger of Northern Illinois. Illinois was safe with him, and he believed she was safe without him. [Laughter.] With him, however, she was doubly safe.

Governor CLEAVELAND, of Connecticut—Can he fight?

THE SPEAKER—(Emphatically.—Yes! [Great applause.] Have I not told you that he was born in Kentucky? [Applause.] He's strong mentally—he's strong physically—he's strong every way.

Mr. JAY, of New-Jersey, said he was an Old-Line Democrat. He had always been a Democrat, until the present Administration, having thrown aside Democratic principles, he could remain with the party no longer. He had helped to elect PIERCE, for which he hoped to be forgiven. [Applause.] With DAYTON, of New-Jersey, on the ticket with FREMONT, he could work faithfully for its success, and he believed New-Jersey would ratify the nominations with a large majority. He was not opposed to Judge WILMOT; he was a good man; but, then, was it policy to nominate him? They had nominated one who had been a Democrat for the Presidency, and he thought it would be well to nominate a Whig for the Vice-Presidency.

Hon. Judge PALMER, of Illinois, said: I rise, like my friend from New-Jersey. I, too, have been an Old-Line Democrat, and am very sorry for my last vote. [Applause.] I rise to second the presentation of the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Vice-Presidency. I have known him long, and I know he is a good man and a hard worker in the field, although I never heard him—for when he was on the stump, I always dodged. He is my first choice; DAYTON, of New-Jersey, is the next, and DAVID WILMOT is the next. I admire Judge WILMOT, and I am going to name my next boy after him. [Laughter and applause.] We can lick BUCHANAN any way, but I think we can do it a little easier if we have LINCOLN on the ticket with JOHN C. FREMONT.

A Delegate from Massachusetts said he had received a dispatch from Massachusetts concerning the feeling there about the nomination, which he would read if the Convention wished to hear it. [A Cries of read it, read it."] He read as follows:

"Great rejoicing—got a good company—give us a good Vice-President—clear the track."

The dispatch was received with cheers, and when order had been restored, Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, of New-York, rose and presented the name of JOHN A. KING, for the Vice-Presidency.

RESPONSE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Hon. JOHN ALLISON, of Pennsylvania, rose and read the following record of action, adopted last evening, after the adjournment of the Convention, by the State Convention of Pennsylvania:

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Republican Convention, held in the Musical Fund Hall, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the principles declared in the resolutions constituting the platform of the National Republican Party, as accepted by the National Convention this day, meet the cordial approbation and will receive the hearty adherence of the members of this State Convention. [Loud cheers.]

Resolved, That this State Convention hereby give its earnest assent to the nomination this day made by the National Convention of JOHN C. FREMONT, [renewed and vehement cheers]; and as the the nominee of the party for the Presidency, we promise to him our united and most hearty support. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the President of this State Convention be requested to communicate these resolutions to the National Republican Convention.

J. HARRISON, President.

J. R. FRY, Secretary.

The communication was received with great applause.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, submitted the following report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions in reference to the platform presented to the Convention on behalf of the North Americans:

The Committee to which was referred the communication from the Convention assembled in the City of New-York has given to that communication respectful and deliberate consideration. Your Committee have had a full and free conference with the Committee appointed by that Convention. They came to no agreement or conclusion. The call for this Convention was addressed to all political parties, and consistently with this call the communication under consideration originated. Your Committee deem that it ought to be respectfully responded to, and would recommend that a Committee be appointed to address all the parties of the country with a view to elucidate the principles of action and to conciliate them for the great object to which the labors of this Convention have been devoted. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare such address.

The report and resolution were adopted unanimously.

The President then announced that the motion to proceed to an informal ballot was in order. It was put and carried, with the following result, Col. ARCHER, of Illinois, and Judge SPALDING, of New-York, acting as tellers:

FIRST INFORMAL BALLOT.

STATES.	Dayton. N. J.	Lincoln. Ill	Wilmot, Penn	King. N. Y.	Sumner, Mass.	Ford, Ohio.	Clay Kentucky.	Colamer. Vt.	Johnston, Penn.	Banks, Mass	Wilson Mass.	Pennington. N. J.	Carey, N. J.	Pomeroy, Kan.	Giddings, Ohio.
Maine	20	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. H.	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mass.	25	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
R. I.	8	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Conn.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-York	15	3	1	9	30	6	1	—	—	14	3	1	—	—	—
New Jersey	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penn.	28	11	31	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
Delaware	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	65	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Minnesota	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. Colum.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	259	110	43	9	35	7	1	5	2	46	7	1	3	8	2

Several Delegates now arose, and for the sake of unanimity recommended that the nomination be made unanimous.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUMNER, BANKS AND WILSON.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, said he had a communication to make from the Delegates of that State. Several of Freedom's sons in Massachusetts had been named in connection with this office the Vice-Presidency. He desired to be allowed to state in respect to each of them, how, so far as the Delegates could represent the feelings of Massachusetts, that Commonwealth and those individuals stand. At a meeting of the Delegation from Massachusetts, at an early period during the sittings of this Convention, a vote was taken on the subject of the Vice-Presidency, which showed a unanimous preference for her noble and distinguished son, N. P. BANKS, Jr. At that moment, a townsman—an authorized agent and friend of Mr BANKS—stated to the Delegation peremptorily, that, under no circumstances would Mr. BANKS consent, in the present state of affairs, that his name should be used in connection with that office, Since then a communication had been received from Mr. BANKS, by telegraph, in which he said: "Do not allow my name to be used for Vice-President."

The State of Massachusetts wanted, as the whole country wanted, the services of Mr. BANKS in his present distinguished situation. [Cheers.] No man could fill that office more acceptably; and he (Mr. ELLIOT) thought it was a cause of gratulation to them all that he (Mr. BANKS), feeling, as he did, determined rather to remain than to remove himself from that post of honor. He (Mr. ELLIOT) had it in charge, and was authorized in behalf of CHARLES SUMNER to withdraw his name from before this Convention in connection with the office of Vice-President. Massachusetts could not afford to lose CHAS. SUMNER from the floor of the Senate. [Vociferous cheers.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for SUMNER. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

Mr. ELLIOT—Heartily, Mr. President, do we thank you for this expression, not for SUMNER, but for the cause. Whether he stand on the floor of the Senate to embody the eloquence and declare the rights of the North, or whether he be stricken down from his seat by a blow from the South—in either position, the Commonwealth and the North are proud of the man. [Loud cheers.] In regard, Mr. President, to another gentleman who has also been voted for, HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, [enthusiastic cheering,] he has been among us since we have been in session here; he has been seen and heard by us; and it is known all round the room that he has been using his influence in favor of a gentleman—not himself by any means—and has peremptorily declined to enter ain the advances that have been made to him to allow his name to be put up as a candidate. I stand authorized by him to withdraw, without qualification, from the consideration of this Convention, his name also as in connection with that office. Now, Sir, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts having had her free, true, noble men, presented to you, and having withdrawn them, calls upon you to unite as one man in support of such a candidate as will secure to us a triumphant victory next November.

WITHDRAWAL OF WILMOT.

Hon. Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., said: The Pennsylvania delegation, after some consultation, have not been able to agree. They think it is not proper for them to present any name to this Convention. If they were to present any it would be that of D. WILMOT. But Mr. WILMOT has requested me, in these douots of Pennsylvania as to the propriety of her presenting a name, to withdraw his name from the canvass, as he did not desire to be voted for at all. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

WITHDRAWAL OF GOV. FORD.

Mr. ROOT, of Ohio, said that he felt called upon to state that this morning he had had a conversation with Gov. FORD of Ohio. Said he, (the Governor,) "The boys may be troubling you with my name. I want to fight. ROOT, don't let them buckle a knapsack on me. I can fight better light." [Cheers.] And besides, that they could not spare Gov. FORD; they wanted him for home consumption. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

FORMAL BALLOT.

On motion, a formal ballot was now taken, with the following result:

	Dayton.	Lincoln.	Banks.	King.	Ford.	Sumner.
Maine	24	—	—	—	—	—
New-Hampshire	15	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	15	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	39	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	12	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	10	4	4	—	—	—
New-York	61	14	—	1	1	3
New-Jersey	21	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	77	2	2 scattering.			
Delaware	9	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	6	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	68	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	39	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	33	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	18	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	12	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	15	—	—	—	—	—
California	12	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	9	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. Columbia	3	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	3	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—

When the vote of Delaware had been announced, a member of the Illinois Delegation arose, and said:

In behalf of the Delegation from Illinois, I beg leave to withdraw the name of that noble citizen, of our State, who has been proposed to you. [Cheers.] And in doing so, I take occasion to thank the gentlemen who have complimented him by their votes. Illinois asks nothing for herself in this contest. She is devoted to the cause, and I trust that the result of the next Presidential election will shew that her devotion has not been exercised in vain. [Loud and continued cheering.]

A delegate from Kentucky arose and said—Kentucky had cast a portion of her vote for DAYTON, and a portion for LINCOLN. They would now give all to DAYTON.

The subjoined resolution was submitted and passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed by the President to constitute a Committee to inform the nominees of this Convention for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States of their nomination, and request their acceptance of the same.

When the "State of Kansas" was called, the spokesman said: Kansas follows "manifest destiny," and casts her votes for WILLIAM L. DAYTON. [Cheers and laughter.]

Before the vote was announced, New-York and Illinois delegates asked that their votes be recorded unanimously for DAYTON.

A delegate from Connecticut also asked the same privilege for his State.

Dr. GARHAM, of Pennsylvania, rose to ask the same thing for Pennsylvania, but was informed that on delegate had not made up his mind. He declared that not less than 25,000 was due to FREMONT from Pennsylvania. He is stronger to-day than he was yesterday, [loud applause,] and he will be yet stronger to-morrow. The speaker was going on in glowing terms to predict the success of FREMONT and DAYTON, when the Chair stated that debate was not in order. A Californian rose in his place and announced that the Convention would be addressed by JOHN S. WELLS, of California.

The CHAIR said that was all *well* enough, but that the business in order must be gone through with. [Cheers and laughter.]

The Chairman announced that the Committee provided for by the resolution offered by the Committee on Resolutions would consist of Messrs. F. P. BLAIR, of Maryland; G. T. BROWN, of Illinois; and E. G. SPAULDING, of New-York.

The Chairman announced that a Ratification Meeting would be held at the Musical Fund Hall to-night, and he gave the names of a number of distinguished gentlemen who would address the gathering.

WM. S. PIERCE, Esq., the only dissenting Pennsylvania delegate, here rose and withdrew his dissent.

The result of the ballot was then announced: That WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, having received all of the votes cast—561—was the unanimous choice of the Convention.

When the nomination was made unanimous the whole Convention rose and gave nine hearty cheers.

Mr. FISHER, of Dauphin county, Pa., said that he had been informed by a Philadelphian to-day, that he had taken the sense of the hands in a manufactory of his, and every voice was for JOHN C. FREMONT.

An interval of shouting and laughing and talking succeeded, when a resolution was adopted that a committee of nine be appointed to inform Messrs. FREMONT and DAYTON of their nomination.

Gov. CLEAVELAND (who now took the chair) proposed that the assemblage give three cheers for the 31 Democrats of Pennsylvania who had taken this beautiful lead. [Vociferous and prolonged cheering.] That was only an indication of what they would see throughout the land. [Renewed cheers, followed by boisterous manifestations of approval and great confusion.]

Gov. CLEAVELAND—It is due to yourselves to keep satisfactory order. These gentlemen with the pens here will report every such exhibition, and they certainly ought not to have the privilege, if they esteem it a privilege, of making it appear that we have been disorderly.

A VOICE—There is no disorder in an overflow of the heart.

Gov. CLEAVELAND—I may be allowed here to state a fact which, doubtless, will be interesting to you. Since your action yesterday a German newspaper—I need not name it—has come out and hoisted the flag for JOHN C. FREMONT. This goes to show you that the current has set in the right direction, and that the men or party who attempt to stop it will only be overwhelmed for their pains. [Loud cheers.]

The editor of the German paper was now loudly called for. Mr. SCHNEIDER, of Detroit, came forward.

SPEECH OF MR. SCHNEIDER.

He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I came here as a delegate to represent the German population of Illinois, and I have to say for them that there is no people more strongly in favor of Freedom than the German population of the State of Illinois. [Applause.] And I know they will indorse the platform that has been adopted here, and the ticket that has been nominated, with all their hearts, with all their souls, and with all their strength. [Applause.] I intend to return to the West, and do all I can to get the German population to go to a man for the Republican platform and the Republican nominations. [Applause.] And I have not the least doubt that JOHN C. FREMONT will get a very large majority of the German vote throughout the county. [Applause.] A majority of the German papers have already come out in favor of him, [applause] and they all hope for the success of our glorious candidates. [Applause.] They hope for success because the question at issue is one of vast importance to the German citizens of this great country. We look upon the struggle as between slave-labor and free-labor, and a triumph of free-labor is of vital importance to the Germans in the United States. [Applause.] I think we shall triumph. I think I can say that the Prairie State will give at least 2,000 majority for FREMONT. [Applause.]

CALIFORNIA'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE NOMINATION.

Senator WELLS, of California, was called on to acknowledge, in behalf of that State, the nomination of FREMONT. He ascended the platform amid great applause, cheering and confusion. When silence was restored, he said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is my pleasure as well as my privilege, as the most youthful member of the California delegation, to return you the thanks of that State for the honor which you have conferred upon California by the nomination which you have made of JOHN C. FREMONT, as the standard bearer in this new revolution—for we live in revolutionary times. That word revolution carries me back to the original Revolution, which gave birth to the States of this confederacy.

In the dark hour of our fate the eye of the patriot was cast over the length and breadth of the land—for at that time a leader was wanted. The North had its noble and gallant leaders—the South also had its leaders. But, gentlemen, in that crisis the wisdom of that day fixed its eye upon a young Virginia Colonel—a Colonel who had got his education in the mountains in surveying expeditions, and in leading his troops against the common foe of the country. [Terrific cheers.] Gentlemen, we hail that fact as an augury in this contest. [Cheers.] We, under like circumstances, called upon to fight a battle—not of arms, but a social, civil, political battle—find ourselves under a similar necessity; and you, in imitation of the fathers of this country, have fixed your eyes upon Col. JOHN C. FREMONT—[cheers]—a man of military education, of personal courage, of daring adventure, of unblemished character—a man who, I will venture to say, with the field now before us, and the example of WASHINGTON in his eye, will become a second WASHINGTON by the redemption of his country. [Loud cheers.] California has been looked to in this contest. California knows JOHN C. FREMONT. He is, as it were, her foster father, her discoverer, her conqueror as against her foe, and her first representative in the Senate. With the name of JOHN C. FREMONT, and in view of the recent social and civil, and, I will say, political revolution, that has just occurred in California—part of which I have seen, and in all of which I have partaken—with that name under existing circumstances, and with that great measure of measures—that measure both of peace and of war—that measure which, more than all, furnishes to the country the material guarantees for the preservation of the Union—I mean the Pacific Railroad—[cheers and cries of, "You shall have it"]—with that name, I say—with the platform upon which we stand, I undertake to assert, in no spirit of exaggeration, that if the State of California can be carried by any human being on our platform, JOHN C. FREMONT can and will do it. [Vehement applause.]

It was soon announced that Mr. GRIMM, Editor of the Bellville *Zeitung*, was present, and would address the meeting. He was invited to speak.

REMARKS OF MR. GRIMM.

After some introductory remarks, he said, the Germans in this country had come here expecting to find freedom; they had found it, and they were willing and anxious to do their duty in preserving it. [Applause.] In the earnestness of their desires for freedom they had mostly, when they became citizens, united with the Democratic Party, believing from its name, that it was *the* Democratic Party; but as soon as they found that it was not; that it favored Slavery rather than freedom; as soon as they found that it was false to freedom and true to tyranny, they were with it no longer. [Applause.] The Germans had fought for freedom in Germany with the sword and with the pen, and here in their chosen land they were as ready to give their blood for it as they were when in the land of their birth. [Applause.]

RESPONSE OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. FRENCH, from Michigan, rose in the body of the hall and read the following telegraphic dispatch:

"One hundred guns are now being fired by the sailors of Detroit, for JOHN C. FREMONT. The news has crossed Lake Erie. The channel of the St. Clair flats is now open! [Laughter and applause.] This, the Delegate continued, was the first direct response from any State to the nominations of the Republican Convention. Michigan was a young, fresh, blushing maiden of only a few years of age, but she was rapidly developing into the rounded and beautiful proportions and charms of a maturer age. Unfortunately, however, she was not clean on the record. General CASS wanted to be President of the United States, and wrote that damnable Nicholson letter. Yet, after all, General CASS did not become President. Like Esau, he sold his birthright for a mess of pottage—and never got the mess of pottage. [Laughter.] FRANKLIN PIERCE was more fortunate—he received the thirty pieces of silver; and he [the speaker] trusted he would be as honest as Judas was—that he would return the silver, and then go and—[the remainder of the sentence was lost in the burst of laughter and applause with which this sally was greeted.] Henceforth and forevermore Michigan repudiates doughfaceism, in whatever shape it presented itself; and next Fall she would give a response not of a hundred guns, but of ten thousand majority. [Immense applause.]

Governor CLEAVELAND—Three cheers for the sailors of Detroit. [Vehement cheering.]

RESPONSE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. VAN DYKE, on behalf of New-Jersey, responded to the nomination of Hon. Mr. DAYTON of that State for the Vice-Presidency. He thought it was proper New-Jersey should be heard from for two reasons: New-Jersey, on the first ballot for President, gave a preponderance of votes for Judge MCLEAN. It was then said that, unless Judge MCLEAN were nominated, New-Jersey would bolt. He would like to see the man who had uttered that slander. [Cheers.] New-Jersey loved Judge MCLEAN because of his talents, his character, and because he was her own son. The sacrifice seemed to be necessary, however, and the victim was ready. When it was asked in the meeting of the Jersey delegates what was best to be done, and when the advice of the venerable man now sitting on the platform, (Judge HORNBLOWER,) was asked as to whom they should select, he proclaimed with an eye flashing fire, "I am a young American, and if we cannot get the man whom we prefer, I am willing to go for the great man whose star is now shining in the West. [Applause.] On that advice the delegation acted, disregarding all personal preferences for sake of the cause. And they were eminently satisfied with what they had done. They could not withhold their approval of the man who had not only chased the buffalo through the gorge of the Rocky Mountains, grappled with the grizzly bear in the mountain fastness, and planted the standard of the Republic over the remotest corners of the golden soil of California, but who could sit down and give us a manificent account of it all, and mark it down on the map for the instruction of every school-boy and school-girl. With FREMONT and DAYTON they would wake every echo in New-Jersey from the New-York line to the jumping off point at Cape May, and would set fire to the pine brakes along the Atlantic coast, the flame of which would spread to the banks of the Delaware—nay, over the Delaware, perhaps, and if those on the other side attempted to resist it, it would be at their serious peril. [Loud cheers.] This Convention had selected as its candidate for Vice-President one of New-Jersey's first sons—one who, if he had any equals, had certainly no superior in his native State, nor, he (Mr. VANDYKE) believed he might say, in the whole country. He was an able scholar, a true gentleman, a distinguished lawyer and an upright judge. And he was perfectly sound on all the great questions now agitating the country. [Loud cheers.] He (the speaker) felt called upon to acknowledge the magnanimity of Illinois in withdrawing her candidate for the benefit of the cause, and would merely say that if the same sacrifice had been demanded of New-Jersey, she was ready to make it, and none more ready for it than the victim himself. [Loud cheers.] Let the controversy go as it might, however, New-Jersey would not abandon the cause as long as there was a plank left in the Republican platform. They would all unite to nail their colors to the mast, and conquer or perish [Loud applause.]

Col. ARCHER, on behalf of Illinois, here arose and returned thanks for his State for the kindly disposition that had been shown towards one of her sons.

A resolution was now offered, as follows:

Resolved, That the next meeting of the National Republican Convention be held in Cleveland.

The resolution was adopted.

There were now loud and long-continued calls for JOHN P. HALE, who had entered the room.

A delegate announced that Hon. JOHN P. HALE was now in the Hall, and asked that he be invited to address the Convention.

Mr. HALE came forward in obedience to the call of the Chairman, amid enthusiastic cheers.

A delegate rose and moved that the next meeting of the National Republican Convention be held at Cleveland, Ohio.

[Loud cries of "No, no," "Leave that to the Committee."]

Another delegate suggested the propriety, when the Convention adjourned, of adjourning till they should meet again in Washington on the 4th of March next, to attend the inauguration of Mr. FREMONT. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF JOHN P. HALE.

Mr. HALE, when the noise subsided, spoke as follows:

Permit me to congratulate you, my friends, today, upon the spirit that you have manifested, and the unanimity with which that expression has gone forth. I believe that this is a Convention assembled not so much to decide who shall administer the Government, but shall there be a Government to be administered? [Loud cheers, and cries of "that's it!"] You have assembled not to say whether the Union shall be preserved, but whether, being preserved, it shall be a blessing to the people or a scorn and a hissing the world over. [Loud cheers.] Some men, my friends, have expressed surprise and astonishment at the situation of things in this country. But I confess that whatever other emotions fill my breast to-day, surprise or astonishment finds no place there. I am not more surprised to see the news that comes flashing over the telegraph day after day, and is conveyed to our ears and our eyes, than I shall be surprised next Autumn to see the ripened fruit following the buds of Spring and the bloom of Summer. No, my friends, we are living in the harvest-time of a Pre State-ery Democracy. They have sown their seeds; they have germinated, budded, blossomed, borne fruit; and now the historian is writing its history in the blood of our fellow-citizens on the plains of Kansas. [Loud cheers.] And it will go abroad writing its hideous picture on the heavens over our heads in the lurid light that flashes up from the burning dwellings of our own brethren, and the picture is heralded to the world by the screams of the mothers and children who have been ruthlessly driven from the home that the incendiary has laid in ashes. [Cheers.] And, my friends, the picture is not perfect until the faithful historian shall answer the question who has done it? I say the national Administration has done it and nobody else; and they are responsible to-day for it to the world, to the country, to Heaven, and to all posterity; one of your resolutions, I believe, recites the objects which our fathers said they framed the Federal Constitution for. One of these was to insure "domestic tranquility." Where is "domestic tranquility," to-day, in Kansas? Trodden under foot, and lawless violence stalking in its place. Another was to promote justice. Where is justice, to-day, in Kansas? Trodden under foot by violence. And where is Liberty? Why, my friends, if it be anywhere else, as I trust in God it is, it is not in Kansas; but if it be not in the Territories, where the Federal jurisdiction extends, it has at least free territory in your own hearts, [loud cheers;] and I am confident that, under its generous impulses, you will assemble as one mighty host, under the leader you have selected, to march forth in the coming campaign to a glorious victory. [Cheers.] My friends, I know it is bad taste for a man ever to indulge in personal allusions; but I think I have a right to indulge in one. Four years ago I had the honor of being nominated for President. [Cheers and laughter.] But my friends had told me that I had been in the minority so long that I made a most excellent candidate when they expected to be defeated, but when victory came they wanted another leader. [Laughter and applause.] They leave me still in the minority where I am. Well, my friends, what did we meet for? Can we unite? If we cannot, we deserve defeat. One old gentleman said to me, about a week ago: "Well, I don't know. I think if the Slave power takes one or two more screws upon us, it will bring the North together." [Loud cheers and laughter.] One or two more! Why, said I, if the North don't come together now, if they don't rouse themselves as one man, if they hear not all the voices which come to them from every quarter, they would not hear Moses and the prophets, neither would they be persuaded though they were screwed again. [Great laughter and applause.] Well, now, my friends, what is our prospect? I cannot speak for this whole country, but I have just come from New-Hampshire. They talk to you here, perhaps, about the preferences of the different States. We had no preferences there. We were for the cause. We were for liberty. We were for the great principles of the Constitution carried out faithfully, and no matter who might be the standard-bearer, we were the soldiers to the cause, and we were ready to fight under any true man. And it is, perhaps, true, my friends, that the hot impulses which are ready to wipe out whatever edium is fastened upon our State by its unfortunate connection with the present Administration, will rally our voters more readily and more cheerfully under the gallant man you have selected for President. New-Hampshire is small, I know, but I tell you she is sound to the core, and she will speak a language that will tower above the little voices she has been uttering for some time past as high as the mountains tower above the valleys. And so it will be with all New-England. Then we come to Pennsylvania. And what of her? It cannot be that this glorious Commonwealth, formed by the piety and nurtured by the patriotism of a Penn—it cannot be that this Commonwealth, with such a glorious beginning, with such magnificent prospects, with such a glorious future before her—it cannot be that in this great contest of the day, compared with which all other contests sink into comparative insignificance, that she is going to belie her glorious history, her rich memories, her dead patriots, her living fame, and bind herself to the car of Slavery. [Loud applause.] Oh, no, my friends, I don't believe it. Why, I should almost be afraid that the rumbling of the dry bones of the dead patriots of another age would come back to rebuke their recreant sons, before they would permit such a reproach as that to be fastened upon the land of their affections. It cannot be. We have nothing to do, my friends, but to go forward. The harvest is ripe for the sickle. God's blessings hang over us, only waiting faith in us to take them. That is all. [Loud and repeated cheers.] And, my friends, there is one glorious feature in this campaign, and that is, we fight it above board. We have got out of the bushes. We will have no more bush-fighting. We have had, with the blessing of Providence, the prayer of the old Grecian warrior answered in our own favor. When an unnatural mist came over him, he poured forth the whole energy of his warlike nature in one fervent supplication—

"Oh, God, dispel these clouds;
The light of Heaven restore;
Give me to see, and
AJAX asks no more."

These clouds are all dispelled. The mists that have enveloped us have rolled away before the brightening rays of the glorious sun of liberty and light. And it shines out over us all. Here are the two hosts: There is the host that has sworn to extend the mildew of Slavery over the whole land—and here is the army that opposes them. There is no mistake about it. There is an open field and a fair fight. The banners are as distinct as light and darkness. [Applause.] The word has gone forth; and from now to the final conflict every man has a duty for himself individually and collectively. [Cheers.] And what is that duty? Why, he is to be not only a soldier, but a missionary. He is to go forth to do battle himself and to encourage his neighbors to spread abroad the light—to tell him, in the good Providence of God, that the crisis which is to determine whether Liberty or Slavery is to rule the destinies of this country, has come. And, my friends, if there is any man here who has a brave heart in his bosom, I think he will thank God that it has come in his day. We had better settle it now, friends; possibly we may better settle it by the ballot than by the cartridge box. It is in our power now this year to settle this great question at the ballot box; and in doing it we shall achieve a victory which will tend to the progress of Liberty and the cause of Humanity and the destinies of Liberty as connected with this Government, and more glorious than when CORNWALLIS surrendered the last British army to the American hosts. For that victory, friends, I trust that we will go forward with one heart, and one purpose, and one generous resolve. The signs are all favorable. Intelligence is broadcast in this day; it cannot go fast enough through the ordinary modes of conveyance. We have enlisted the lightnings of Heaven, and they rush from place to place, flashing intelligence from mind to mind. And thus, having the good cause commended by every consideration that can address itself to the heart of the patriot or the Christian, let us, with firm hopes, generous purposes, and self-sacrificing fidelity to the cause, go forward, being assured that the sympathies of good men and the favor of a good God will crown our efforts with success. [Enthusiastic cheering, amid which the gentleman retired.]

SPEECH OF MR. DOESHEIMER.

He said: Gentlemen, I am startled by the greatness of the compliment under which I am introduced. The President says I am large and good looking, and withal a Dutchman. [Applause.] It is now more than 40 years since I came to this country, and little did I think when I arrived, that I should have to stand up in Buffalo at the present day to speak against Slavery. I have always been a Democrat. I thought the Democratic Party was the party of Freedom; and if, while I remained in that party, its creed contained anything in favor of Slavery, I did not understand it, for I have always been opposed to Slavery, and as soon as I discovered what favored it in the platforms and acts of the party and its leaders, I left it. [Applause.] I have been so long in this country that I have almost forgotten my native tongue. I have been more than 40 years in American society—not in American organizations. [Laughter and applause.] I have never been in secret political societies; and I not believe they will ever succeed in injuring an honest man. [Applause.] I have always been well treated by Americans wherever I have been—often, I have thought, much better than I deserved. The German population of the United States are, as has been said, opposed to Slavery; I am opposed to it; and I was grieved when I heard Mr. STEPHENS say that he did consent ing the State of Pennsylvania. When I think that she was the first to take me in her arms; that from her I received my wife; and that she is dear to me because of a multitude of fond recollections, I am sorry to hear any one even doubt of her certainty for freedom in the coming election. [Applause.] It would be sorely grieved, were I to return to my home with the impression that Pennsylvania would not give a majority for the ticket we have nominated. I know that most of the Germans of Pennsylvania are mainly in the right on the momentous question of Slavery; and if they need any help from me, I will say to my friends that I will come to Pennsylvania whenever they want me to aid in the good cause. [Applause.] But, Gentlemen, I have detained you too long, and I will now give way to my good friend, JOHN A. KING, who will tell you more that is good than I can, and do it in a much better style. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF JOHN A. KING.

He said his friend had left nothing for him to add, and had said what he had said in an admirable way. And yet as he had been requested to do so, he would say a word on behalf of New-York. They had come to the Convention for the purpose of uniting upon a standard bearer during the coming campaign. He had had his own preferences—he had thought that when they had an able statesman in New-York—one who had discharged his duties in all of the lofty positions he had been called to occupy, in an able manner—in such manner as to command the admiration of the whole country—it would be well to present his name to the Convention. He had hoped that the name of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New-

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Session Resumed at the Apollo Rooms.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

THE REPUBLICANS DENOUNCED.

Ill Feeling in the Convention—Bolts for Fillmore.

THURSDAY, June 19.

The North American Convention, which adjourned on Monday in order to give time to its Committee to coöperate with the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, resumed its session yesterday at noon, at the Apollo Rooms in Broadway. But few delegates were present at the morning session.

Ex-Governor COLBY, of New-Hampshire, called the Convention to order, and desired to know its pleasure.

Mr. C. EDWARDS LESTER moved an immediate adjournment, the Committee of Conference being still absent.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER announced the receipt of a dispatch from GEORGE LAW, which was read as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 19.

SILAS SEYMOUR, Astor House:

We leave this morning at 8 o'clock. Have a meeting this afternoon. Do nothing till we arrive *I think all will be right.* GEORGE LAW.

This dispatch was received with great applause.

Ex-Councilman WILD read a special dispatch to the DAILY TIMES, announcing the meeting of the Republican and North American Committees at the Franklin House, with speeches in favor of cordial union. [Great applause.]

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock

Mr. SCHAFFER—(*sotto voce*)—It takes a large pot a long time to boil. When it does boil, if it does boil over a little, that's to be expected! I advise this breathless throng to keep cool! [Laughter.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock with a large attendance.

In the absence of Governor COLBY, Mr. RICHMOND, of Massachusetts, took the chair.

Mr. GEORGE LAW, whose rising was the signal of a hearty burst of applause, reported, on behalf of the Committee of Conference with the Philadelphia Convention, that the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. THURSTON, was then engaged in preparing a report for presentation to the Convention.

The Convention awaited with patience the appearance of the Secretary.

Gov. JOHNSTON, the nominee of this Convention, for Vice-President, entered the room and was received with a round of cheers.

At 4¾ o'clock, Mr. THURSTON, Secretary of the Committee, made his appearance, but the report was not forthcoming. The members of the Committee were immediately invited to step up stairs for a fresh conference, and accordingly, retired from the hall in a body.

During the absence of the Committee, knots of delegates got together in different parts of the hall, to discuss the position of affairs, and for a few minutes there was some warm talking and a free expression of opinion. It was evidently the opinion of the majority that this Convention should stand upon its dignity.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour, the Committee descended to the hall and filed into their seats with Lieut. Gov. FOOD at their head.

Mr. THURSTON, Secretary of the Committee, then ascended the platform, received from Mr. LAW two or three sheets of paper, and proceeded to read the following

REPORT.

The Committee of Conference appointed by this Convention respectfully report:

That the Committee, in pursuance of the resolutions passed by this Convention, proceeded to the city of Philadelphia on the 17th instant, and reported themselves to the Republican Convention through Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. That the communication addressed to Mr. MORGAN was laid before the Convention assembled in Philadelphia, and was by that body laid upon the table by vote, until the Convention had nominated a candidate for President; that after said nomination, the Convention reconsidered its action and appointed a Committee to confer with your Committee; that a conference between the two Committees commenced at 9 o'clock last evening and continued until 2 o'clock this morning; that at said conference the name of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON was withdrawn as a candidate for Vice-President by his friends from Pennsylvania. That your Committee then represented to the Republican Committee that the American Convention had indicated its preference for Mr. BANKS, believing that he would be entirely acceptable to the American and Republican Parties. That after the rejection of Mr. BANKS by the Republican Convention, your Committee would respectfully ask the Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Vice-President who would be entirely acceptable to the American Party, and that it would refrain from passing any resolutions which would do violence to the feelings and principles of the American Party.

Sub-Committees of Conference were then appointed by the two Committees in relation to the Vice-Presidency; and a name was suggested to the Republican Committee by the unanimous voice of your Committee, which would be acceptable to the principles and views of the American Party.

Since the return of your Committee from Philadelphia, intelligence has been received that the Republican Convention has nominated a candidate for the Vice-Presidency without any regard to the wishes and views of the American Party.

GEORGE LAW, Chairman.

W. S. THURSTON, Secretary.

Before the question could be taken on the adoption of the report,

Ex-Councilman H. N. WILD, of New-York, rose in a state of high excitement, and bolted for FILLMORE. He made a very violent speech. Beginning, he asked: "Is Americanism played out?" [To which the lobby replied "No," "No Sir," "No Sir-ree!"] After the confusion subsided, the speaker resumed, inquiring—Are we men? Or are we to be treated as fools? [Cries of "No, no."] It was unfortunate for him that he had been caught in this whirlpool, where he had been made a fool of, with the rest of them. But he rejoiced to know that during all the debates which had occurred on this floor, not one word had been said against the fair fame of MILLARD FILLMORE. [Uproarious plaudits from the lobby.]

Mr. WILD was called to order, till the question was taken on the reception or the report. It was accepted, and the ex-Councilman of the Seventeenth resumed, with sundry fragrant remarks upon "stinking wrecks" of parties, and "the fall of this Convention for the benefit of designing men;" he quoted poetry to prove that

—"All is gone,
We watch our party's star decay," &c. &c.,

and then declared his belief that nothing remained but to go to work for MILLARD FILLMORE. [The lobby again assents.]

The CHAIRMAN—I have here no police force to enforce order in this body, but I appeal to gentlemen to act like gentlemen. We have met here, gentlemen, as a Convention of men *who repudiate the nomination of* MILLARD FILLMORE—[immense applause inside the railing; the lobby silent]—and for any gentleman to rise and advocate his claims on this floor is clearly not in order.

Mr. WILD—(to the Chair)—I've done, Sir, and I want to get out of here as fast as I can. He left.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, rose—He was glad to see the report of the Committee so correctly made, and was very sharp upon the treatment the Committee had received in Philadelphia. He denounced the Republican National Convention as a Convention of rowdyism, which had betrayed every principle of liberty. He charged the men who took part in that Convention with being traitors to liberty. On this floor, he said, he denounced the Convention at Philadelphia as a body composed of traitors to free Kansas; they cared nothing for Kansas; they cared nothing for American principles; they had insulted Americans by the last resolution adopted as a part of their platform. [Applause.] He denounced Mr. GIDDINGS for moving to lay the communication of the Committee on the table, and proceeded at length to animadvert upon the action of the Republicans; winding up with an earnest exhortation to his brethren to take such distinct and definite action as could not be misunderstood. [Applause.]

A delegate then rose in his place and read the following dispatch:

PITTSBURG, Thursday, June 19.

J. M. SWEET and ROBERT M. RIDDLE—American Convention.

The indignation of the Americans here is intense at the action of the Republican Convention. Adhere firmly to your true conservative position.

A. M. BROWN.
Secretary American Executive Committee, and many others.

The dispatch was received with cheers.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, of New-York, was the next speaker. He remarked that he did not want to make a speech, and, the question being the acceptance of the report of the Committee, of course little was to be said. He advised, in the first place, that the meeting should resolve to keep cool. He had never regretted acting too slowly in his life, and he thought that no Convention would ever suffer by being deliberative in its action. He would be frank to confess that he was disappointed at the turn things had taken in Philadelphia. The report of the Committee disappointed him. But, in the first place, he did not believe that the Republican Delegates at Philadelphia had acted in bad faith. He believed that they appreciated the honesty, the devotion to freedom, and the truth of the American Party, and desired, for the sake of liberty, to coöperate with that party. The nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, he believed, was a triumph of the Slavery Party. With that party it was *aut Cæsar aut nullus*, the Slavery of the nigger or a general burst up. Now, he was so opposed to those principles that if they had nominated his own father he should have been compelled to oppose them. He regretted to have to confess that by the action of the Republican Party at Philadelphia, JAMES BUCHANAN was made President of the United States. [Hisses.] Don't hiss at the truth. Let geese and snakes do that. He (the Speaker) was certain, that as things now stood, BUCHANAN would be the next President. FILLMORE was only nominated to drive the North into a better bargain with the South. FILLMORE could not carry a single Southern State. For himself, whatever others might do, he would not go back to MILLARD FILLMORE. The time had arrived for every man to stand firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. No, he would not go back to MILLARD FILLMORE. [Loud and continued cheering.] If the American Party of the Northern States wished to reunite their forces, and put up another set of men, he would be with them to the last. Let them be independent enough to nominate their own new candidates, and it would be a medicine for other parties, that would keep them from trying further experiments with the American Party. He believed that men could be found who, while thoroughly opposed to Slavery, would yet respect the rights of every State, and who would carry the field independent of any other party. But first let them adjourn for thirty days, and call a Convention on the plains of Trenton or Saratoga,—there to nominate their own candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency—a President who was not narrow minded, but who, sagacious like WASHINGTON, could choose a cabinet wise in itself. At any rate, let the meeting adjourn till to-morrow. He wanted to sleep; a little sleep wouldn't do anybody any hurt. They would then have more knowledge about many things than they had now. It was whispered about that BANKS had refused to accept the nomination. That might be only a rumor; but if it were true it would be easy to select another candidate. The colors of the American Party might still be nailed to the mast, and he did not believe they would be torn down, although they might be soiled in the conflict in which they were destined to take part. [Cheers.]

After a few remarks from Mr. NEAL, of Massachusetts, Mr. CAULKINS, of Pennsylvania, rose to speak. He was indignant at the conduct of the Philadelphia Convention, and announced his determination to go for FILLMORE.

About twenty persons here rose together, but the Chairman decided that Mr. WEBSTER, of Minnesota, had the floor. Mr. WEBSTER only wanted to adjourn till to-day. A gentleman rose to a point of order. What was the question before the meeting? It had not been spoken to. Nothing had been said concerning the report.

Mr. WEBSTER renewed his motion to adjourn.
Somebody seconded it.
Somebody else seconded it.
A third somebody seconded it.

Mr. NORTH, of New-Hampshire, stood upon his legs. He wished to know whether——

Mr. WEBSTER moved to adjourn. Several people seconded.

——whether the Committee had acted——

Mr. WEBSTER withdrew his motion to adjourn.

——acted in accordance with the second part of their instructions——

A gentleman, (not Mr. WEBSTER,) moved to adjourn.

——instructions in reference to a consultation with the nominees of the Convention?

The President said the business before the meeting was the adoption of the report. He put the question. The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. PERKINS then moved an adjournment, and accomplished what Mr. WEBSTER, of Minnesota, several times tried in vain. The meeting agreed to adjourn to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Sumner's Speech—The Pro-Slavery Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: My opposition to the Abolitionists has always bordered upon the acrimonious. Of all political parties, that has been almost hateful to me; and it has required all the reasoning of calm moments to restrain and curb my feelings within the bounds of Christian and gentlemanly propriety.

When the "Abolitionists" of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky were struggling for a "Free Soil" of their own, I watched their proceedings with an intense interest, and read their speeches with most earnest mental prayer, that they might succeed in delivering their country from the horrid Slavery described by themselves. Never shall I forget the words of a distinguished Virginian, Mr. LEIGH, now deceased. He had referred to the fact of the much more rapid increase of the blacks, in proportion, than the whites; and stated that in Lower Virginia the whites had actually decreased in number; and warranted by these unanswerable statements, he proclaimed to the world, from the Legislative Halls of the Old Dominion, that "the whites of the South have only one of four alternatives before them—either to send the blacks out of the country, or move out of it themselves; or else to butcher the blacks off, or be butchered themselves."

It was while these Southern States seemed on the point of adopting some remedy for the future, that the Northern Abolitionists, probably aroused by the arguments, sprang into political existence. I was not alone in feeling that while, upon abstract principle they were right in the main, yet, as Northern men, their measures were wrong; that they had no business to meddle with the matter as it then stood; that their noise could do nothing but evil; and that they were only marplots; and the result has proved them to be so. My own heart was shut against them, as I knew that of the South must be, nor was I singular in these views. At the time they commenced their career as a political party there was not, I venture to say, one hundred Pro-Slavery men residing north of Mason and Dickson's Line. All were Abolitionists in theory and heart; but those who, by their noise, claimed the title *par excellence*, were few indeed. The sagacious good feeling of the masses was against them. What other political party at the North has always been kept down? Mr. SUMNER, himself, is in the Senate by the help of Democratic votes. What other political party has been mobbed at the North? What other politicians, since the Tories of the Revolution, have been ridden upon rails at the North?

But Mr. BLAIR, recently editor of the *Globe*,—the Democratic organ of the Union, South and North,—says truly that the proceedings of the Abolitionists at the North were made a "pretext" at the South for Slavery aggression, and for political aggression upon the North; and that this aggression was stirred up and pushed on by the *Nullifiers* of the South. And yet prejudices here were as strong as ever against Abolitionists. It is also true that hundreds of thousands who were never Abolitionists were outraged by the peculiar provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. They did not like to be made "nigger catchers" for the South; they despised and hated the idea of men being appointed at the North as judges (Commissioners) between the black and his claimant, and then being paid five dollars if, after hearing the case, they should discharge the black, and ten dollars if they will send him into Slavery!

Why such a provision? Doubtless it was thought South of Pennsylvania, that creatures could be found North, by such a President as PIERCE,—and of course in the Democratic Party,—who would accept these offices upon such terms; and, for the additional five dollars, perjure themselves, and send negroes into Slavery, *right or wrong*. Beyond peradventure *that* was the object of this "sliding scale" of fees, for these Slave Judges. Any other explanation can only insult men's common sense.

It is also true that hundreds and thousands more, at the North, have been outraged by the rascally repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and yet prejudice against the Abolitionists has still continued so strong among us, that thousands would never have felt the least desire to read Mr. SUMNER's speech, and never would have done so, but for the treatment he has received.

I must plead guilty to this charge. I am sure I never should have read it but for that cowardly attack upon his person.

When that occurred, I thought it was time to look into the matter,—and, Sir, I am amazed. I hesitate not to say, that no speech made in Congress, since the days of WEBSTER and HAYNE, can compare with this of Mr. SUMNER's, for compass, force, and classic beauty; and as for personal abuse, there is no more of it than *facts* seemed to require; and not a tithe of it contained in the speeches of his opponents.

In truth, no candid man can rise from the perusal of Mr. SUMNER's speech without feeling in his heart that it was *not* for personal abuse that he was struck down, but *for telling the truth*. It was for using arguments and facts, which his opponents felt could not be answered; and for exposing falsehoods, fraud and knavery, beyond redress, that he suffered.

You have done well by republishing his speech, and you have done better by publishing it in connection with the replies to it, and his rejoinder; for these replies of DOUGLAS and MASON prove that what is said above is true. By them his opponents stand self-convicted, and if it was personal to compare them with Don Quixote and his Sancho, the personality was towards them, and those heroes of a tale have the most reason to complain.

The fact is, men have borne and can bear very well mere personal abuse, particularly if based upon false assumptions, for then they have well-grounded convictions that it will operate to their own benefit, and recoil upon the offenders; but nothing makes men so angry as having their knavery exposed, and being told of it in language too plain and forcible to be controverted. A gentlemanly tone and manner is then no palliation in their eyes: it sharpens the sting, and blood only can atone for the truth spoken, and to this it has come.

The question now is no longer one of Abolitionism. It is a question now of white Slavery—a question whether Northern men at Washington can speak the truth in argument; whether Northern men must themselves be slaves to the South, and basely submit to every indignity and injury their Lordships can heap upon us—even to blows

Such is the issue now, and I beg you will stereotype your SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES containing those speeches; put them in pamphlet form, in the neatest style, that they may be bound, preserved and read. Sell them by the thousand, just as they are, without a word of comment; let every elector be supplied, and he will make his own comments, pertinent to the case.

THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

Sketch of the Natives and Foreign Residents.

THE CAUSES OF THE LATE WAR.

Highly Interesting Narrative.

The following communication has been received from a gentleman who has a number of years been residing at the Fejee Islands:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From numerous inquiries which have been made of me concerning the causes of the late war at the Fejees, it has occurred to me that your readers may be interested to know the commencement of the disturbances between the foreigners residing there and THAKOBAU, who styles himself King of this group, though he does not rule over all the Islands, but only over a very small part of them. Still, he is the greatest of their chiefs, and has more authority than any among them;—indeed, his power over his own subjects is absolute.

THE KING OF THE FEJEES.

To judge from his appearance he is about forty-five years of age, handsome, finely formed, and though very haughty, has, when he chooses, the appearance and manners of a gentleman, if one may apply such a term to a savage. But under such a prepossessing exterior, there lies as cruel, black, and bleed-thirsty a heart as ever beat in human breast. Thousands, yes, tens of thousands, have been cruelly murdered by his command, many of them by his own hand. His own arm upraised the tomahawk, clave asunder the skulls of two of his brothers, brutally disfigured a beautiful young girl, his sister, by cutting off her nose, and other cruelties, because she indignantly refused to gratify his wicked, incestuous desires.

He is the most cruel cannibal in a land of cannibals, the most blood-thirsty of murderers and the greatest tyrant that exists in these beautiful, but benighted and savage islands.

THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF THE FEJEES.

The foreign residents of the Fejee Islands reside at the town of Lavuka, on the Island of Ovalau, distant from Bau the residence of the King twenty-five miles. The Island of Ovalau is twenty miles in circumference, hilly, mountainous and sterile in the interior, but lovely and fertile on the seaboard. On the eastern side are about twenty small towns, eight of them, to the northward of Lavuka, being subject to TAMAI-NI-KAI-PAPALAGI, (father of foreigners,) who is the chief of that place; and the remainder to the southward of Lavuka under the subjection of THAKOBAU, the King of BAU. Lavuka previous to the war was never tributary to him, though its inhabitants stood somewhat in awe of THAKOBAU, and always treated him with the greatest respect. In the interior of Ovalau, among the mountains, are several populous towns, the natives of which are very savage and treacherous.

Lavuka has always been the principal residence of the foreigners, and is the first place to which vessels repair, it having an excellent and safe harbor. Though not numbering many inhabitants it is an independent town, and aside from its dependencies on the Island, has several other towns subject to it. TAMAI-NI-KAI-PAPALAGI, the Chief, has always exhibited great friendship to foreigners, and the spacious house in which he resided, together with many belonging to the inferior Chiefs, were intermingled with the houses of the white residents.

On a bright moonlight night in November, which is the beginning of Summer, a small boat was discovered approaching the gravelly beach in front of the pretty little town of Lavuka. As it grated on the coral shore we perceived it contained two lads, thirteen and sixteen years of age, one of them a son of Mr. RYDER, a resident of Lavuka, who had been absent a month on a trading cruise. The boys were much exhausted, and had to be lifted out of the boat, they having since morning pulled thirty miles against a fresh breeze and head sea. When a little refreshed they gave the following account:

COMMENCEMENT OF THE OUTRAGES BY THE NATIVES.

The previous evening Mr. RYDER's vessel had anchored off the Island of Malacca, the natives of which had heretofore been considered friendly to the whites. In getting under way in the morning the vessel grounded on the shore reef, which was to leeward of her anchorage. It being half ebb-tide some hundreds of the natives waded off, and under the pretence of pushing the vessel afloat dragged her further up on the reef, and as the tide was fast receding she was soon high and dry. They then clambered on board, knocked down RYDER and his mate, threw them over the side on to the reef, and commenced their work of destruction and plunder. The cargo consisted of arrow root, *beche le mer*, turtle shell and salt meat, most of which, except the turtle shell, was wantonly thrown into the sea. The cabin, which was full of merchandise for barter, was soon plundered; and even the sails were torn into strips to be used in place of blankets. RYDER and mate, though much injured, were crawling over the reef towards the shore; when the two boys, seeing the savages busily occupied in their pillage, rowed away in the small boat, and after a hard day's pull had reached Lavuka.

MEETING OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS—MEASURES TAKEN FOR RESTITUTION.

The foreign residents (among whom was the writer) immediately assembled, and after sending for the chief, TAMAI-NI-KAI-PAPALAGI, it was resolved that we would no longer suffer the aggressions of the natives as we had heretofore done, but combine together to resist oppression, and for the future to take the punishment of all offenders into our own hands. It was also resolved that on the ensuing morning, at daybreak, all the foreigners should embark in our small cruising boats, (from eight to ten tons each,) and proceed to Malacca to rescue RYDER and his mate if they should still be alive, and demand restitution of such property as had not been destroyed. Accordingly in the morning we started, forty-two whites in our boats, and TAMAI-NI-KAI PAPALAGI with ten natives of Lavuka in a canoe. The wind not being very favorable, we did not arrive off the Island of Malacca till dusk, when the boats were so distributed at anchor, it being but a small island, as to surround it, so as to prevent the natives from escaping to the mainland in their canoes during the night. In the morning we armed ourselves, landed near one of the two towns on the island, marched up to it, and before its inhabitants could prepare for resistance we broke through their gates. The natives, though numbering six to our one, were much frightened, and promised if we would spare their lives they would give up their share of the plunder. This promise was redeemed but in part, and after a thousand equivocations and lies, the remainder we searched out in different hiding places in their houses and about the town. It was now 10 o'clock A. M. We sent a messenger to the other and principal town, demanding RYDER and mate, and the restitution of all the stolen property in their possession. We soon had the gratification of receiving and welcoming RYDER and companion, but no property of any value. RYDER stated, however, that the value of turtle-shell alone concealed by them amounted to some hundreds of dollars. During the middle of the day, while we were resting in the shade from the heat of the scorching sun, our messenger was continually going to and fro from the town, endeavoring to persuade the natives peaceably to restore their plunder, but their avarice proved stronger than their fear, and they obstinately refused to comply with our wishes. At 3½ o'clock we sent for the last time, saying that if all the property was not immediately sent to us, we should commence an attack upon them. The answer returned was "they had no property belonging to us." We,

A SHARP SKIRMISH.

therefore, loaded our firearms, strapped cartridge boxes to our waists, and marched in a body to the town—breaking through their gates, under a shower of musket balls and arrows. We had some hard work, and some hard blows and sharp fighting for ten minutes, when our adversaries cried for quarter, which was immediately granted; when we found that eighty out of their four hundred were dead, or severely wounded—while of our own party only six were wounded, and none of them dangerously so. We immediately collected all the property which Mr. RYDER recognized as his own, then fired the town, reëmbarked on board our boats, keeping a good watch during the night, and started next morning for Lavuka, where we arrived the same afternoon.

THE AMERICANS DRAW DOWN THE HATRED OF A POWERFUL CHIEF.

There was a distinguished and powerful chief, called "FEANI," from his having murdered the Captain of a French vessel some few years previous. He resided on a small island called Vewa, of which he was the principal chief, two miles distant from Bau, the home of the king. His influence was secondary only to that of THAKOBAU, and, though not having so much authority, had always been considered the most wily and treacherous of any of the chiefs in the group. At one time he invited two hundred natives of an adjoining town to visit him, which they did, and while engaged in feasting they were all murdered by FEANI and his treacherous followers. He has been the head executioner of THAKOBAU for a number of years, and they have gone hand in hand in increasing bloodshed and cannibalism.

Upon the occasion of our rescuing Mr. RYDER and compelling the natives to restore his property, FEANI, conjointly with the King, was much offended that we had asserted our rights, and complained that we had not made known the case to them, telling us that they would have punished the plunderers. Perhaps they would have done so by killing every native on the island of Malacca and securing the property for themselves. FEANI dictated a letter to us, filled with the most abusive language, even threatening our lives and those of the natives friendly to us. We immediately thought it advisable that a watch of four should be appointed to patrol the town, well armed, every night from 10 o'clock, until sunrise. On the third evening, at 9½ o'clock, before the watch was set, we were alarmed by a cry of fire. We seized our muskets and cartridge boxes, and rushed to the square in the centre of the town, expecting every instant to hear the yells of the savages belonging to the party of the King and the miscreant FEANI. There being several hundreds of pounds of gunpowder in every house, indeed in one of them a number of tons, there was no thought of saving anything but the lives of the women and children. This we thought we had done, but in the morning the half-burnt body of a boy was found clinging to one of the smoking pillars of a house. It was the embrace of death. A long, weary night was passed, anxiously listening for the war-cry of FEANI's followers, or of that of the mountaineers who, attracted by the blaze of our town, and always being ready to find an excuse for plunder, we feared might come down upon us in our unprotected state.

Daylight at last appeared, and the morning sun never shown upon a more wretched or motley looking group—one, his only garment a pair of trousers; another a pair of drawers and night cap; some barefoot and others hatless and capless, all black and begrimmed with smoke. But badly as we were clad, that little was our all. Some who twelve hours previously had been the owners of thousands, were now completely houseless and destitute. But there was no complaining, no sighing after what we knew was irretrievably lost, but a firm determination to resist our enemies, and if necessary, to shed our last drop of our blood among the smoking ruins of our late pleasant homes. We still were every moment expecting the arrival of the mountaineers to attack us, as heretofore we never could depend upon their friendship.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Soon after sunrise, as a friend and myself were walking along the beach, a short distance from the ruins of the town, we were surprised by the sudden appearance of KULI THAVA the principal chief of the mountaineers, followed by nearly a hundred of his tribe. They came over the rise of a hill by a different path from which they were expected, and when first discovered were too near for us to escape to the town. We examined the priming of our muskets, resolved that we would not die until we had seen some of the savages fall. My friend hurriedly told me to aim at the chief, and he would do the same at his immediate follower. We raised, our guns, and were on the point of pulling trigger, when we saw the chief throw down his club, and advance alone a few steps towards us, holding up his hands, and calling out to us to point our guns in a different direction. We took our muskets from our shoulders, when he again picked up his club, struck it three times violently on the ground, crying out, in a loud voice, "Who is the villain who has fired your town? I come as a friend to assist, to die with you. This club," striking again on the ground, "and the bodies of my people shall be a fence between you and your enemies. This club shall yet be lodged in the brain of the king." His followers then joined us, and we walked together to the town, where our friendly chief of Lavuka, and all the foreigners, were assembled to receive us. They, from the town, had witnessed our meeting with the mountain chief, and knew by the manner in which he had used his club that his intentions were friendly.

After some consultation, it was resolved that THAKOBAU and FEANI should no longer be considered as friends, and that we should prepare the fortifications and be ready to act on the defensive should we be attacked. During the day, the Chiefs of all the towns on the island, both those under subjection to the King and to the Chief of Lavuka, assembled near the ruins, and it appeared the universal desire that all should throw off allegiance to the King, and declare themselves an independent island; accordingly, the drums were beat, and OVALAU's day of tyrannical subjection was at an end.

VISIT FROM THE KING.

The following day the King came on from Bau, in a canoe, attended by near thirty of his followers. As soon as he was recognised by our friendly natives, they swarmed to the beach, in readiness to club him immediately he put his foot on land. But the foreigners, with difficulty, persuaded them that it would be best to hear what he had to say and then send him away. None of the Chiefs could be induced to see or converse with THAKOBAU. He said he was perfectly innocent regarding the fire; but we had the strongest proof against him, and he, finding his duplicity was of no avail, soon left us to return home. During his short stay, our natives were in the highest state of excitement, and it was almost a miracle that we were able to restrain them from killing THAKOBAU and his followers. As he was leaving we told him that our friendship was at an end, and that if he was wise, he would visit this island no more.

We again repaired to our fort, working all day and night, assisted by levies of natives from every town on the island. In the afternoon of the ensuing day, a messenger came down from the mountains, stating that FEANI was in their chief town with two of his brothers and three subordinate chiefs. (At this time the mountain chiefs were all with us.) The messenger stated that FEANI had brought a large amount of property with him, and word from the King that if the mountain chief would coöperate with him and massacre the whites, he would give him a large quantity of property and one of his daughters for a wife.

At dusk the mountain chiefs left us for their homes, and we passed the night in anxious suspense, fearing that they might be bought by the enticing promises of FEANI.

At about 10 next morning we were startled by the distant sound of the mountaineers yelling forth their hideous cries. At first we thought they had proved treacherous, and were coming to attack us; but as they drew near we saw they were bringing six dead bodies. FEANI, his two brothers and three friends; the mountaineers had killed them. We buried them—sorry, indeed, that so much blood had been spilled, but at the same time knowing that, if FEANI had been permitted to leave the island, our lives were in immediate danger. NABETI.

BOSTON, June, 1856.

FROM UTAH.

AFFAIRS AMONG THE MORMONS.

Indian Troubles—The Boundaries of Utah—Indian Names for Steamers—The Mormon sentiment on Slavery—A State Government—Public Lands—Mormon Society.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

All is quiet in Utah at present, but there is a small portentous cloud rising in the neighborhood of Green River. Some time during the past Winter a few members of SOW-ER-ET's band of Utahs went up into the Shoshonees' territory, and killed a Chief of the latter tribe, named TER-AR-TOR-SER, (White Horse,) and his two squaws, besides stealing his horses. Old SOW-ER-ET has been endeavoring to appease the anger of the Shoshonees by sending back the stolen property and offering what he considers a fair equivalent, in horses, for the three lives. Had not the murdered man been a Chief, the Utahs might have settled this difficulty, as they have many others with the same tribe, by the same proposed mode of reparation; but the Shoshonees, burning with vengeance, rejected the "peace offerings," and have raised the war cry of "indemnification by Utah scalps." Both parties are now preparing for violent hostilities, which will, however, be confined to the western portions of Utah and Oregon Territories. The Shoshonees are the largest in numbers, and the most inoffensive of the mountain tribes. SOW-ER-ET will, no doubt, be joined by the other Green River bands. I must express a wish that they will receive a lasting lesson, in the shape of a good whipping.

Speaking of Indians reminds me of the noticeable item from the seat of Indian war in Oregon, that the tribes engaged make a distinction between Americans and King GEORGE's men, leaving the latter unharmed. No doubt, this difference was more fully impressed upon the minds of the savages by the agents of the British Government during the Oregon boundary line difficulty. CATLIN, while traveling among the prairie tribes, twenty years ago, saw many medals in possession of the chiefs, bearing the bust and title of "GEORGE III.," and a date coeval with his name. The Indians were looking forward to the regeneration of their race, and a final extermination of the Americans from their lands, through the aid of King GEORGE, whom they believed to be still alive. They called themselves "King GEORGE's Men;" and CATLIN, at times, was only able to obtain favors from them by taking to himself the same appellation. In the southern part of this Territory several similar medals have been dug up among Indian ornaments. Through a knowledge of the Indian character, I am led to believe that these medals could only have come into the possession of the Utahs by capture or presentation, most probably the latter. The question naturally occurs, did not the British Government, during our Revolutionary struggle, attempt the grand scheme of combining the Indians west, as well as east, of the Missouri river into a general league against the Colonies?

BOUNDARIES.

The section in the Deseret Constitution, naming the boundaries of the future State, elicited but little debate in the Convention. But I think there is a strong probability of Congress prescribing considerable less territory to the new State than enumerated in its Constitution.

The most appropriate boundaries for Utah, or Deseret, as it may be called, would be Green River, and its continuation, the Colorado, on the east; the 37½ or 38th degree of longitude, on the west; the south-east corner of California, on the south; and on the north, by an irregular line, starting from and ending in the 42d degree of latitude, in order to include the Malad and Cache valleys, which the present boundary line intersects. These boundaries will include all the Mormon settlements except Carson Valley, and all the streams directly watering the valleys and fertile tracts within said boundaries, the entire control of which should belong to citizens of the same State, that no injuries to the farming interests may arise from a division of interests, where water is so essential in cultivating the soil. That would form the largest State in the Union, except Texas, though possessing considerable worthless land.

The territory on the west might include the three parks; and that on the east embrace Carson Valley and a large area of unexplored country. The reports of hasty travelers lead us to believe that the latter is nothing but a mere desert, but such is not the case. Mountaineers who have extended their peregrinations beyond the lines of roads, by their representations, give cause for believing that it is studded with fertile oases, or valleys. Two valleys, containing about 200 square miles of tillable land, and watered by fine streams, were discovered 200 miles nearly west of this place a year ago. There is a beautiful and ingenious Indian legend concerning the secretiveness of these oases, always supplied with large streams of fresh water, yet, through their sandy surrounding, hidden from discovery. The temperature of this portion of the present Territory of Utah is higher than any other part of the Continent in the same latitudes.

INDIAN NAMES.

I have ever been a stern advocate for the more frequent use of Indian terms in naming streams, towns, &c.; above all, I believe that the Territories should receive their names from some prominent tribe or geographical characteristic, expressed in the Indian tongue. With a desire of promoting a knowledge of the Indian names for the geographical features of this portion of our Union, I have been at considerable pains to obtain the most appropriate designation for what are, undoubtedly, the most natural subdivisions of Utah Territory: however, with but partial success. The Indians are not, strictly, generalizers in naming their territories; each stream, valley, and prominent mountain peak, of the country they inhabit has an appropriate appellation. Regions occupied by other tribes are known as the lands of the tribes in possession; but, as each tribe is designated by different nicknames among the neighboring tribes, no dependence is to be placed upon a tribal name not obtained from members of the tribe. The western subdivision is inhabited by the Piedes, the most primitive, and, after the Utahs and Shoshonees, the largest of the mountain tribes, the Bannacks, the Pauvans, the White Knives, (original name doubtful,) a few small tribes, but little known and offshoot bands of Utahs and Shoshonees; the Utah name for its most striking characteristic is Sowerboin, (desert, or a place where vegetation will not grow.) The eastern subdivision is inhabited, mostly, by various bands of Utahs; its appropriate appellation would be the Utah "Koo-tsin-te-weep," or the Shoshonee "Koo-tsin-sho-nak," both signifying "Buffalo Land." The Buffalo so interwoven with Indian history, will, unless efforts at domestication prove more successful, soon become like the Australian Dodo, a remembered existence; in the eastern section of the Utah Territory it formerly roamed in large herds, and many localities bear its Indian name. I admire the Mormon device of the "Bee-hive," but do not fancy the name of Deseret for reasons before given. As the honey-bee does not exist in Utah, there is no name among the mountain Indians for that insect. The name of Utah (the English meaning of which I have not been able to find out) would be best retained, and its citizens can call the cognomination "The Bee-hive State." Should a State ever be formed out of the Western portion of Oregon the large tribes of Shoshonees, (snakes,) almost entirely occupying that section, would be entitled to its name.

SLAVERY.

I presume, from the present position of parties in Congress, the question of Slavery will be made the test whereby all Territories seeking State Governments will be judged. I do not think Slavery will ever exist, to any great extent, in Utah, for the reason that it is yearly supplied with a large emigration of hard-fisted members of the faith, against whom general slave competition will not be allowed. The Mormons, I believe, consider the negro an inferior being, and think that, as his doom to Slavery is according to the decree of Jehovah, it is not unjust in principle. They further believe that there will be slaves in the future world. No doubt Southern Mormons will be allowed to bring their slaves into the State, as, at present, into the Territory; and the institution of Slavery will, undoubtedly, be legalized, but, under such restrictions and rules, that it will be divested of all its cruel and obnoxious features. Below I give a synopsis of the present Territorial law on the subject, substituting the word "slave" for "servant" in the original.

Any person bringing a slave into the Territory must file an authenticated certificate of such servitude from a court of record, with the probate court, which entitles *him and his children, or heirs*, to the service of the person so held, unless forfeited to the law; it must, also, appear that said slave came into the Territory of *his own free will*. Any master, or mistress, having carnal intercourse with a slave of the African race forfeits the slave to the Commonwealth; and any *white* person guilty of a similar act is subjected to a fine of from $500 to $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years. It is made the duty of a master to provide comfortable habitations, clothing, bedding, sufficient food and recreation for his slaves; and the duty of the slaves to labor faithfully all reasonable hours that his master may require. It is, further, the duty of the master to correct and punish his slaves with prudence and humanity. If the master is guilty of cruelty or abuse, or neglect to properly feed, clothe, or shelter his slave, the probate court may free the slave. A slave may be transferred from master to master by consent of the probate court, *provided*, the slave expresses *his consent* to the probate judge in the *absence* of his master; any person acting contrary, or taking the slave out of the Territory against his will, except a fugitive, is subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, and shall forfeit the slave to the Territory. It is, also, the duty of a master to send his slaves to school, not less than eighteen months, between the ages of six and twenty years.

This is a humane law, and, as far as I can discover, remedies all the plausible objections of the Abolitionists to the institution of Slavery.

Indian children sold by their parents, or Indian women and children sold as prisoners of war, may be retained and educated for a term not exceeding twenty years by a kind of apprenticeship benevolently regulated by a Territorial law.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

From her large population, and imperfect means of intercourse with Washington, Utah is certainly entitled to a State Government; and never did a Territory ask for admittance into the Union under fairer auspices. I conceive that the question of its inhabitants' religion is a matter beyond Congressional surveillance.

PUBLIC LANDS, &c.

For many reasons I think that the Utahians are entitled to a bounty of 80 or 160 acres of land to each male aged twenty-one or married. At the time the Mormons fixed upon this Territory for settling, it belonged to Mexico, which always liberally donated land to settlers; since its annexation the inhabitants have been expecting the Government to do them this act of justice. Through the patriotic aid of their own arms they helped to cut themselves off from the sure and easily obtained Mexican grants, and now must beg for miniature grants. We all know the cause which settled California with all its advantages. Without offers of very liberal donations, Oregon would have remained comparatively unoccupied at this moment; and yet, with all the fair offers, it is only settled along the sea shore, where the settlers can find a market for their productions, and easily and cheaply obtain those of other countries. New-Mexico has a donation to settlers, but its distance and qualifications prevent settlement to any extent. In Utah we witness a Territory, a thousand

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Paris Exhibition offered prizes for the best essays on Canada. Nineteen essays were sent in, one so illegible that the judges could not decipher it. Out of the remainder the local judges (at Quebec) selected three for the first prize, their merit being so equal as to render it most difficult to decide which was best. These three were then referred to Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor-General of Canada, (and himself a man of letters,) who assigned the first place to JOHN SHERIDAN HOGAN, of Montreal. This composition has been published, making an 8vo volume of 119 pages. There is a fine map of Canada, and a Chart showing the ocean-tracks from the New Word to the Old. Mr. HOGAN, in a comparatively contracted space, has given a view of the early condition and history of Canada, as well as a reliable, because authenticated, account of the products, prospects, resources, agriculture, trade, commerce, revenue, education, and religion of the Provinces. He treats, also, of the lake navigation, as well as the means of inter-communication by railway. Incidentally there is a good deal of political information. This is the best book, of any extent, yet published, on Canada as she was, is, and may be. (Montreal: B. DAWSON.)

Once upon a time, a dweller in Canada with the *nom de plume* of "Dinks," wrote *The Sportsman's Vade Mecum*, containing a practical treatise on the breeding, rearing, breaking, kenneling and conditioning of dogs. By and bye, EDWARD MAYHEW, a London veterinary surgeon, revised this work, adding a good deal about the management of dogs. The book, that is, "Dinks'" and MAYHEW'S, has now been issued here, edited by "Frank Forester," who, by the way, has not found it necessary to make alteration or elision in it. His editing consists, therefore, in indorsing the work in a preface of six lines! However, it is worthy the high praise he bestows on it, and its value is enhanced by the introduction of numerous spirited engravings. (New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.)

Rev. C. KINGSLEY, preacher, poet and novelist, has published, with illustrations by himself, a child's book, written for his own little daughters, bearing the name of *The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales.* These are the respective stories of Perseus, the Argonauts, and Theseus and Ariadne. It is delightfully written, and destined, we can see, to become very popular. By the way, on page 202, where "the Isle of Ierne" is mentioned, Mr. KINGSLEY puts a notequery as to whether Britain was meant. Considering that Ierne was one of Ireland's ancient names, there can be no doubt of the identity. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.)

The Island of Cuba is a volume containing Baron HUMBOLDT's notices of a visit to Cuba some fifty years ago, separated from his "Pennel Narrative," and presented to the world in a translation and notes, *addenda*, and a preliminary essay by J. S. THRASHER, who resided for some time on the island. Notwithstanding the clumsiness of accommodating a view of Cuba in 1801 to the actuality of 1856, this is a good book, literally crowded with information, and supplying a present want. It contains, also, a good map of the island of "manifest destiny." (New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.)

The first volume of *John Brougham's Dramatic Works*, with a portrait and biographical sketch, has just been issued. It contains the following pieces selected from *French's American Drama:* "Game of Life," "Love and Murder," "David Copperfield," "Temptation," "Game of Love," "Pocahontas," "Dombey and Son" and "Romance and Reality." All these are standard and popular plays—six of them wholly original—which is rather a novelty in these days of mere attempts at dramatic literature. (New-York: S. FRENCH.)

Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL, the writer of several popular works of fiction, has just brought out one, entitled *Reality, or the Millionaire's Daughter*, a domestic story of considerable interest, and with fewer improbabilities of plot and character than are usually presented in modern romance. The hero and heroine are especially well drawn, and, for the interest of the work, does not terminate with the usual nuptial *dénouement*. Their marriage life, with its lights and passing shadows, is very truthfully delineated. (New-York: C. SCRIBNER.)

The Boyhood of Great Painters, in two pocket volumes, is a work translated from the French. It includes Italian, Spanish, French and Dutch artists, from GIOTTO down to JAQUES CALLOT, and is well executed. We notice that, oddly enough, MOZART the musician is introduced among the painters, and that, by a double error of pen or press, SEBASTIAN GOMEZ is set down as having "died about 1789 or 1790,"—which is just a century later than the fact (New-York: D. & J. SADLIER.)

Village and Farm Cottages is a handsome 8vo, in which the requirements of American Village Homes are considered and suggested, estimates given of building and alterations, the cost reduced almost to a certainty, plans and designs supplied, and information given as to the selection of land, the description of cottage suited for each peculiarity of situation, and the laying out of grounds and gardens made easy. It is a work of very great value. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

Physiology and Calisthenics, by CATHERINE E. BEECHER, is intended for schools and families—not only for children, but for their parents. It may be described as physiology made easy. Not only is a great portion of the volume devoted to calisthenics, but an appendix contains a variety of calisthenic exercises, illustrated by numerous engravings. (New-York: HARPERS.)

A new and revised edition of *The Teacher*, by JACOB ABBOTT, (treating of moral influences employed in the instruction and government of the young,) has been published. A very interesting chapter is that on Mount Vernon School, containing the result of several years' personal experience, as instructors in one academy. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)

Married not Mated—a prose story by ALICE CAREY—is inferior in interest to her *Clovernook*, and has the further drawback of being carelessly written. Uncle Peter, with the tiresome details of his ailments, is very much of a bore. Rache, a sort of white Topsy, is the best character in the book, and even this is an exaggeration.—(New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.)

French's American Drama. The first volume, containing eight plays, (acting edition,) has been issued. It contains a new portrait of EDWIN FORREST, with a biographical sketch by WM. JAMES REES. Neatly printed, low-priced, and well edited, this series of dramatic works is well entitled to popular favor. (New-York: S. FRENCH.)

The Youth of the Old Dominion is a romance by SAMUEL HOPKINS, wherein POCAHONTAS and Captain JOHN SMITH figure very largely. The early records of Virginia have been carefully drawn upon, and the result is a historical novel of considerable merit and interest. The character of POCAHONTAS is particularly well drawn. (Boston: J. P. JEWETT.)

Berenice is a high-pressure novel, well written and earnest, the best part of which is an autobiographical sketch of the pains of childhood. There are two female suicides, a divorce, a seduction, a lady much in love with a man who is not her husband, and yet the book is not indelicate. (Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.)

Manhatta is the name of a six-canto Legend of the Hudson, by VAN BUREN DENSLOW, who has brought no small share of the imaginative faculty to the task. He is careless in his rhymes: in the very first stanza, for example, he puts *bore* as a rhyme to *bower*. (New-York: H. DAYTON.)

A translation of PROSPER MERIMEE'S story of Corsican manners, habits and passions, is very acceptable. The tale is full of interest, the point of which is the *vendetto*—preserved to this hour by the Corsicans. (Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.)

Poems, by B. HALLOCK, may be characterized as written with taste, considerable feeling, and an artistical skill in "building the lofty verse." We notice that his rhymes are generally very correct (New-York: BAKER & GODWIN.)

The Second Marriage, by CHARLES BURDETT, is a matter-of-fact romance of real life, purporting to be related by a medical man, and cleverly worked up to read very like an "o'er true tale." (New-York: C. SCRIBNER.)

Poems, by GOLD-PEN, have gone into a second edition on these prosaic times. They are all of a serious and contemplative cast, and contain many fine passages. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.)

Acceptance of Mr. Buchanan.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE—LETTER FROM THE COMMITTE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AND MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

LANCASTER, Friday, June 13, 1856.

SIR: The National Convention of the Democratic Party, which assembled at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in their name to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of the Union imposes.

The Convention, founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and, while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke your attention.

The Convention feel assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and esteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the Republic will give a moral guarantee to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquillity will be established; that the tumults of faction will be stilled; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely, but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and, especially, that your public experience and the confidence of your countrymen will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our confederacy and secure the prosperity of our people.

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of your fellow-citizens,

JOHN E. WARD,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
HARRY HIBBARD,
W. B. LAWRENCE,
A. G. BROWN,
JNO. L. MANNING,
JOHN FORSYTH,
W. PRESTON,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I certain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens, for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination, either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic Party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust that, in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic Party, by answering interrogatives, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that, in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall, therefore, confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And, in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution, and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of Domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic Slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles, as ancient as Free Government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within the limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing Slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, while it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression, and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic Party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it, therefore, asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist as long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by, upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves, with us, to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nemination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before the apple of discord, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication,—it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars, whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that, a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore his continued blessing upon our country, and that He may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph Tucker and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c., &c.

Another Note From Mr. Bristed.

PARIS, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In a former letter there was one point on which I felt tempted to remark, your speaking of "having an Oxford degree before you," as if that degree were something tangible—a written diploma, in short. This expression much puzzled me, as I had never supposed the English Universities gave *any* diplomas, and was certain, from personal experience, that they did not for the ordinary degrees of arts. Knowing, however, the danger of dogmatic assertions from imperfect generalization, I refrained from expressing any opinion on that point before making further researches into the matter. Having made such researches, I am now in a position confidently to affirm that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge do not give any written diplomas, nor can I discover that they *ever* did. If a degree is questioned in law, the Registrary, who is a notary public, proves it, and he *might* authenticate the degree by a notarial instrument which *might*, in a certain sense, be called a diploma. But this is only a hypothetical case, nor would such an instrument be a diploma in the ordinary sense. I, therefore, remain in a state of marvel as to the Oxford degree which you had before you.

In stating that the English University degree titles were initials of *English* words, I should have mentioned one exception, the medical degree, which is M. D., (*Medicinæ Doctor*,) both at Oxford and Cambridge.

All the degrees must originally have been expressed by Latin initials. The practice was probably changed at the Reformation. It certainly was with respect to the legal degree, the history of which is rather curious. Up to HENRY VIII., the title was LL. D., *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of *Laws*, that is, as you are doubtless aware, of civil and *canon* (or ecclesiastical) law. HENRY VIII. proscribed the canon law as *Romish*. Hence it became illegal to profess it, and the doctors called themselves D. C. L., *i. e.*, Doctors of Civil Law, exclusively. All privileges, however, which had belonged to the doctors before were expressly reserved to them, so that it would not only be *incorrect* to deny that a D. C. L. was equal to an LL. D., but it would even be technically *illegal*.

The Dublin University was founded at a time when HENRY VIII.'s difficulty about the Canon Law ceased to be of any importance, hence I presume the Doctors quietly took the old title.

Although the Cambridge Legal Faculty is exclusively one of Civil Law, and the *Downing Professor of the Laws of England* has no *official* connection with it, English Law has lately been taught to a considerable extent since the establishment of the new *Tripos* or examinations—say within the last five years. Hence there has recently been a tendency to call the Faculty by its old name, "Faculty of *Laws*," the plural having a *new* sense given it, *i. e.*, Civil and *Common* (or English) Law. It is possible, too, (and this will account for the *British Almanac's* discrepancy of nomenclature between Oxford and Cambridge,) that some Cambridge Doctors may recently have *called themselves* LL. D., which would be technically wrong, but virtually right in a certain sense, as they are Doctors of a University where two kinds of law are taught. And if, under the arrangements consequent on the University bill now in Parliament, the Downing Professor should become a member of the Faculty and an examiner for Law Degrees, there would be good reason for the University's changing its symbol to LL. D.; the *laws*, as above stated, having a new signification. At present, however, its legal Doctors are, and since HENRY VIII. have been, D. C. L. only.

Quære.—Does the symbol LL. D. *anywhere*, now-a-days, represent its *original* meaning? It certainly cannot do so in any Protestant country.

Your obedient servant, C. A. BRISTED,
B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

We decline to publish anything further upon this subject from any quarter. This seems to be the only mode of ending the controversy, which has already been pursued beyond its merits in our columns.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In order to afford a *peaceful* alternative to England for adjusting her present critical relations to this Government, as well as to absolve the *people* of the United States and its institutions from the reproach inevitably consequent upon the past maladministration of our national affairs, it is proposed that an invitation, voluntarily signed by individuals in all the principal towns and cities of the Union be forthwith sent to the British Government, soliciting the appointment on their part of a *Minister Plenipotentiary* to settle the questions between the two countries, that have been iniquitously complicated through the intrigues of a corrupt and selfish Administration.

This movement on behalf of humanity might be accomplished within a very short period by means of a simple organization in this City, and circular correspondence. Who can doubt its beneficent result?

PRO PATRIA.

A Remarkable Vision.

We make the following extract from a memoir of Dr. BOND, published in the *Christian Advocate:*

"About this time occurred a very extraordinary incident in the life of Dr. BOND, which we narrate, with great doubt as to the propriety of the publication. He very rarely mentioned it, and never ventured to designate or explain it. Its truth is, however, beyond question. The circumstances forbid the supposition of optical illusion, or temporary hallucination. There are those living who testify to such of the facts as were subject to observation, and the memorials of the transaction are yet distinctly preserved in the religious character of sons and daughters of some who were immediately affected by it.

Being on a visit to his father, he was deeply grieved to find the Church, which he had left in a state of prosperous activity, languishing, lukewarm and weak. His thoughts were much occupied with the subject, and, of course, it was the matter of earnest and frequent prayer. In this state of mind, one morning he was walking over the fields to a neighboring house, when suddenly he seemed to be in a room where a number of people were assembled, apparently for worship. The room he recognized as an apartment in the house of a neighbor, where a prayer-meeting was to be held on the evening of that day. Had he stood in the midst of it, he could not have been more conscious of the scene. There was nothing of the dim, or shadowy, or dreamy about it. He recognized the people, noticed where they sat and stood. remarked his father near the table, at which a preacher was rising to give out a hymn, and near the middle of the congregation he saw a man named C., for whose salvation he felt considerable anxiety, standing with his son beside him. While gazing with astonishment upon the scene, he heard the words, 'Go and tell C. that he has an offer of salvation for the last time.'

Naturally supposing that the too great concentration of mind upon one subject had induced some hallucination of the senses, Dr. BOND fell down on his knees, and besought God to preserve his reason. The scene, however, continued; it would not disappear or change in any of its particulars. In vain he struggled to dispel it, the voice yet repeated, with indubitable distinctness, "Go and tell C. that he has an offer of salvation for the last time." Yet how would he dare to deliver so awful a message! For a great length of time he struggled for deliverance from what he still considered an illusion. At length an expedient occurred to him, which he adopted. He had never been in the room in which he was apparently present, when it was used for a public religious meeting. He, of course, did not know how it was commonly prepared for such occasions. He therefore noted with great care the particulars of the scene. He saw where the little table for the preacher, the benches and chairs for the people, were placed. He noticed his acquaintances, and where they sat and stood, and when he was satisfied that he had possessed himself perfectly of these details, he said, 'I will go to this meeting, and if I find all things there to correspond with what I now see, it shall be as a sign from the Lord, and I will deliver the message.' Immediately the scene vanished, and he was alone in the green fields.

With a spirit indiscribably agitated, he returned home, where he found ladies, who required him to escort them a long distance, and it was somewhat past the hour fixed for the meeting, when he reached the awful place. During the day he had freely indulged the hope, that on his entrance into the room his trouble would disappear. He thought he had been the subject of an illusion, the fruit of an excited brain, and that a want of correspondence, immediately to be detected between the real scene and the one presented to his disordered fancy, would at once satisfy him as to the morbid character of his morning vision, and release him from the obligation of delivering the terrible message, with which he was conditionally charged. When he opened the door, however, he saw again, in all its minuteness of detail, the morning scene. In vain he searched the room for a variant particular. There sat his father in the designated place. The preacher at the table was rising to give out the hymn. In the midst of the room stood C., with his son beside him. Everything demanded that the message should be delivered.

After the preliminary exercises, he rose and stated the circumstances as we have related them, and then going to C., he laid his hand upon him, and repeated the words he had heard. The effect was indescribable. C. and his son fell down together and called upon God. An awful solemnity rested upon all present. Many cried for mercy, and from that time began a revival which spread far and wide; the fruits of which are yet seen, after many days."

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail Steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived on Wednesday night. She left New-Orleans on the morning of the 12th, and arrived at Quarantine at 11 P. M., making the passage from the dock at New-Orleans, including stoppage at Havana, in six days and fifteen hours, which it is believed is the shortest passage on record between the ports of New-Orleans and New-York *via* Havana.

There was nothing of interest stirring at the latter place. The Sugar market was quite active, and the transactions would have been equal to any of the season if exchange had been more favorable. The stock on hand was a trifle over 260,000 boxes; the prices are firm at a slight advance. Exchange on New-York and Northern cities 10@11 discount; London, 1¼@2 premium; North of Europe, 9½@11 discount. Freights to Falmouth and a market, £2 10s.@£2 15s.; Liverpool, £2 5s.; United States, boxes $1 37½@$1 50.

The machinery for the United States steamer *Merrimac* was completed on the 14th, and would be sent over to Key West in a day or two.

On the 18th, lat. 37° 25', long. 73° 56', passed bark *Fanny*, bound to the Southward.

The Spanish Fleet Before Vera Cruz—Mexican Affairs—The Merrimac—Health of Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

Our ships at Vera Cruz are waiting the arrival of coal from the Havana to get away, not having anticipated this want on leaving here—in Spanish style—no providence and always looking for Hercules.

The rebuff of COMONFORT was not calculated upon, but it was supposed that he would appreciate the demonstration, and "come down" with the dust. He has not done so, that we learn, and we are in a quandary. General MORALES RADA has not returned from Costa Rica. The last explanation given of the fall of Sebastopol by Spaniards—in verity and good faith—believing what they said—attributes the glory won with so much blood and gallantry to "the advice of General PRIM and the terrible effects of the Spanish uniform," he having counseled the Generals of France and England "to clothe several thousands of their soldiery in the uniform of Spain; whereby the impression would obtain that a Spanish contingent was in the field, and the contest hopeless." I supposed it a joke, but I found it seriously entertained by our Spanish "intelligence" and in high places.

The repairs of the propeller of the *Merrimac* will be closed to-day, and a vessel will be chartered to convey the pieces and the Chief Engineer, CHAS. SHOCK, Esq., to Key West.

The *Ocean Bird*, as advised here, did not bring any important dispatches from the State Department, to be forwarded by the acting American Consul to Key West, for Commodore PAULDING. The newly-appointed Consul for the Havana, from Mississippi, has not made his appearance. We have had more cases of fever, but isolated; the city is considered healthy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Harbor Improvements—Removal of Diamond Reef.

The work of removing Diamond Reef is being prosecuted with great vigor. Numerous canisters of powder, containing eighty pounds each, have been exploded on the surface of the rock. Diamond Reef lies at the north end of Governor's Island and extends about two hundred rods into the channel that connects the North and East Rivers. The depth of water on the reef where they commenced blasting was only 14 feet. In the channel of the North River it is about 60 feet and in the East River about 40 feet; so it may be readily perceived that these rocks have been a great obstruction to navigation in that portion of the bay in which they lie. The sight of one of these submarine explosions is a very imposing one. The water is thrown up 200 or 300 feet in the air, spread out like an immense fountain. The operations at Diamond Reef have been conducted on the plan of MAILLEFORT. By the old plan a great deal of time and labor were expended in drilling holes into the rock and then applying the powder so as to shatter it into fragments. By the plan used here, the expensive drilling apparatus and other tools being dispensed with, the powder is simply placed on the rock in tin canisters. It is then ignited by means of an electric battery, and the explosion which ensues, acting of course with the same force in a downward direction, which we perceive is exerted in throwing immense quantities of water to so great a distance upward, acts like an enormous mallet, *pounding* and *crushing* the rock into the narrowest possible compass, and forcing it down into the bed beneath it. In the harbor of New-York this operation requires a lesser degree of the motive power, because all the lower part of Manhattan Island and the bed of the waters that connect through the Narrows with the sea is a mere deposit of the ocean, and composed for the most part of sand. This formation is readily displaced, and gives room to the rock when it is forced down.

A New Presbyterian Church.

Yesterday the corner-stone was laid of a New Presbyterian Church, (Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., Pastor,) on Ninth-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street. Underneath the stone, and in an appropriate cavity, were deposited (in a case filled and sealed before the spectators,) a Bible, various other books and documents—a copy of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and other journals of the City. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS read the Scriptures, after Rev. Mr. BAILEY had opened the ceremony with prayer. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD then read a sketch of the history of the undertaking—the stone was deposited, a hymn was sung, and prayer and the benediction closed the services.

The edifice now being erected will be in the Romanesque style of architecture. The size of the building will be 66 by 91 feet, the central tower projecting 4 feet more in front, making the whole length 95 feet. The height above the pavement to the eaves will be 41 feet, and to the ridge of the roof 62 feet. The height of the spire will be 170 feet.

The accommodations for seating are calculated for a thousand persons. There will be a Lecture-room, school-room, infant-class room, session room and a study. The walls will be of blue stone, a slate roof, and surmounted by a *wooden* spire. But the excavations were made out of the solid *rock*, an approved material on which to build a church.

About $21,000 has already been secured to defray the cost, which is expected to amount to $40,000; the grant from Mr. BOORMAN being coupled with a condition that a church should be erected of not less cost than $30,000. The mason work is by C. H. TUCKER, the carpentry by W. S. HUNT, and the architect is, we understand, a brother of the pastor.

The history of the "Church" is soon told. The movement in which it originated dates from 1845, at the instance of several members of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. ROOSEVELT was appointed by the Presbytery to take charge of the district. Under his care a congregation assembled awhile in the Institution for the Blind. This ominous or significant arrangement was only temporary. Mr. BOORMAN granted them four lots on Thirty-second-street, on which was built a frame building. Ultimately the same gentleman gave them their present location, coupled with the condition before mentioned. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S connection with the party terminated in the beginning of this year, and on the 13th February their present pastor was installed with every prospect of perpetuity and usefulness.

The Hoboken Ferries.

Considerable inquietude and complaints are becoming general as to these Ferries. Petitions to the Common Council are circulating for signature in various localities, and are eagerly signed by multitudes of people.

The last boat during the Summer months from Hoboken for Christopher-street leaves at *seven* o'clock; another for Canal-street leaves a little later, and for Barclay-street somewhat later still.

Under these circumstances, if any decent person, residing above Canal-street, wishes to take his wife and seven small children to inhale the comparatively purer breeze on the Hoboken shore, in the evening when his work is done, he must remember and leave for home at seven or a little later, besides which, at that hour, on his arrival in New-York with his little charge, that is precisely the time when the omnibuses are full of people, hastening up town. If he stay later, he must cross nearer the Battery, and drag his wearied wife and little ones up to Christopher-street, or higher, as best he may.

Now the reverse arrangement ought surely to have been made—why should Barclay-street landing, the centre of a district almost filled with warehouses, be the last spot for the crushing of hundreds of people who live north of Canal-street, who would gladly spend an evening in Hoboken with their families but for this stupid impossibility?

The thing is evidently wrong. All other ferries run at least to 10 o'clock—many, all night.

The Russian Agent's Difficulty.

Mr. LEIDENFELDT, the agent in this City of the Russian Government, to procure arms, ammunition, &c., whose arrest for alleged breach of contract, in payment for some arms ordered, was published in the TIMES on Wednesday, was yesterday brought up for examination before Judge CLERKE, at Supreme Court Chambers.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., was Mr. LEIDENFELDT'S counsel, and Messrs. LOVEL & CHASE appeared as counsel for Mr. J. K. PERKINS, the prosecutor.

The evidence taken showed that Mr. LEIDENFELDT is a Captain in the Russian Army, and was, some time since, specially dispatched here as Commissioner and Agent of that Government, for the purpose of procuring ammunition and other army supplies. In his capacity as agent he had contracted for a quantity of Colt's pistols, which had been sent to Russia. He had likewise contracted largely with other parties for various munitions of war, and the same had been duly sent to his Government and paid for. As to the alleged contract with Mr. PERKINS, he denied any violation of contract on his part.

In the papers of the case it is alleged that the Russian Government, through Mr. LEIDENFELDT, contracted with Mr. PERKINS for 10,000 pounds of powder and 5,500 guns. The latter were still in the hands of Mr. PERKINS. It appeared that for the guns was to be paid $15 each. Mr. PERKINS had purchased United States muskets, and was waiting the sending of a model after which the rifles were to be made. The general terms of the contract were to have the rifles furnished with bands and bayonets, four grooves in each barrel, with the same double-sighted and the rods tipped with brass. The only point was the particular dimensions of the rifle, and the quality of the furnishing. What excited suspicion was the fact that the model was not sent by Mr. LEIDENFELDT. It was subsequently intimated, that peace having been declared, the munitions would not be needed. An intimation to this effect led to the service of the recent process upon Mr. LEIDENFELDT, and his arraignment before the Supreme Court. The amount claimed from Mr. LEIDENFELDT is $52,500.

The manner in which the service of a process was effected upon Mr. LEIDENFELDT by Deputy Marshal DE ANGELIS, is worthy of mention. Mr. DE ANGELIS, in whose hands the process was placed, was unable to find Mr. L.'s whereabouts through any of the ordinary channels of inquiry. As a last resort, he attended a meeting of the letter-carriers of the City, and by offering $25 to the party who would discover the place of residence of Mr. L., he succeeded in finding him at his boarding-house, No. 57 Bleecker-street. Mr. DE ANGELIS received a check of $1,000 for his trouble and for the successful issue in this matter.

Hail to the Hoops!

DICKENS, in the last number of *Little Dorrit*, makes a characteristic hit at those capacious whalebone skirts in which all the New-York, as well as the London, ladies are now environed.

At the dinner given to "Society" in the Harley-street establishment, he tells us how Mr. Merdle, the "Society" man, took down to the table "a countess who was secluded somewhere in the core of an immense dress, to which she was in the proportion of the heart to the overgrown cabbage. If so low a simile may be admitted, the dress went down the staircase like a richly brocaded Jack in the Green, and nobody knew what sort of small person it carried."

But we are not disposed to make a joke of these new envelopes of womanhood; and we beg to dissent altogether from DICKENS' ungallant caricature. We hope the ladies will not be frightened out of their hoops, nor suffer them to collapse in any degree. Indeed, we prefer to see them go on increasing in extent, even if it shall become necessary to widen the streets to accommodate their expanding robes! For, certainly, they are the most wholesome and sensible improvement in dress, which the ladies of our day have ever adopted. That cumbersome stack of ten, eleven and twelve cambric, quilted, flannel and corded skirts—which fashion required to support and swing the folds of a fashionable dress,—is now cast off, shed—as the chrysalis sheds its shell; and our fair Broadway promenader no more drags herself along with weary steps, heavily loaded, like a dry goods porter, but, buoyed by the whalebone cestus, sails away as airily as the emerging butterfly! She carries a lighter heart, as well as a lighter step and a lighter load, and she will bloom a Summer longer for every skirt that the hoops have compelled her to bequeathe to the past.

Blessings on the whalebone skirts! we say. But we must add to this orison, that we shall respectfully decline any service of plate that our lady friends may be disposed to present us on account of it.

That Open Draw.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statement made by "Fordham," in a communication which appears in the TIMES of to-day, though correct in itself, on account of its date is calculated to make a wrong impression concerning the trains of the Harlem Railroad. He states that "every train *does* stop before crossing the bridge, both of the New-York and Harlem and New-York and New-Haven Railroads." Now, while it is true that "every train *does* stop," since the almost miraculous escape from a second edition of the Norwalk catastrophe, but few, if any of them, *did* stop at the bridge previous to it. It is certain that if the 2.15 P. M. train of last Saturday had stopped, it would not have required all the force that could be mustered to stop the train within from 3 to 30 feet—distances given by different passengers—from the open draw. One thing is certain, there was a fault somewhere in the arrangements of the Company, and that fault should be speedily and securely remedied. Better lose ten minutes to each train every day, if that makes safety *certain*, than to even risk the chances of one against ten thousand of running into the river.

A COMMUTER.

The Jerseys.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have often heard persons speak of the Jerseys. The word occurs in the notice of the "Life of WASHINGTON," to-day, in your paper. Will you have the kindness to inform us how many Jerseys there are, and where the most of them are located? J. D. B.

☞ The Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward met on Tuesday evening, in the room of the Ward School in William-street. At a previous meeting Judge MCCARTHY, Alderman HEALY and Mr. LYNCH, had been appointed a Committee to select the site of a new schoolhouse. It is intended that the building, when erected, shall accommodate the children that now attend at Ward Schools Nos. 25, 26 and 27.

Judge FLORENCE MCCARTHY presented the Report of the Committee, stating that lots Nos. 73 and 75 Oliver-street had been selected, and that they might be purchased for $27,000.

Mr. JAMES SHEEHAN violently opposed the adoption of the Report. He said that Mr. KENARD, who was represented as the owner of the property, was a *myth*. No such man existed. He understood that the property had been purchased for the purpose of speculation. It had been bought for $17,000, and was now offered to them for $27,000. Mr. SHEEHAN said that "Kenard" is a French word, and gave its literal meaning.

Alderman HEALY rose, in a great state of excitement, to reply. He had no doubt that the remarks of Mr. SHEEHAN were directed at him. He (HEALY) knew nothing of the truth of the reports that had been circulated, but he had been given to understand that the property was bought for $24,000, giving the speculator the moderate (?) compensation of $3,000 when the sale was effected at the contemplated price.

Judge MCCARTHY hoped the report would be adopted. It must necessarily pass through the hands of the Investigating Committee of the Board of Education, and if there was anything wrong about it they would send it back for reconsideration. With regard to the mythical existence of Mr. KENARD, he thought there were many of that name to be found in the Directory. Perhaps it was Mr. CUNARD, of steamship notoriety, who was speculating in real estate. After some further debate, the report was adopted, Mr. SHEEHAN alone voting in the negative.

The Board then adjourned.

☞ The semi-centennial anniversary of the Pei thologian Society of Columbia College was held last evening at Wallack's Theatre. The building was filled to overflowing, like a generous wine-cup. Even the upper circle was crammed, but although it was undoubtedly astonished at its unusually fashionable visitors, we can hardly say that it had a vacant look. The speeches were very well delivered and still better applauded. Dodworth's band rivaled the orators in eloquent strains, and the noise of the ladies' fans, constantly in motion, nearly drow

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1856.

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☞ The North American Convention reassembled in this City yesterday, to receive the report of the Committee of Conference in relation to the results of their communication with the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The Committee, having been in session with the Committee of the Philadelphia Convention until a late hour on Wednesday night, did not reach town till late in the afternoon, and the Convention adjourned until their arrival. Mr. LAW, on behalf of the Committee, made a report which narrated the circumstances of the rejection and subsequent reception of the communication of the North Americans by the Republican Convention, but did not recommend any specific course of action. The feeling of the Convention was in some measure divided between indignation, a belief that the troubles had arisen wholly through misapprehension, and a desire for moderate, temperate and consistent action. The debates were somewhat warm, but before definite action could be taken on any point, the counsels of the more temperate party prevailed, and an adjournment took place until this morning; when it is supposed that the Convention will unite upon some basis of action which will strengthen their cause and tend to unite upon a common platform all persons who cordially desire a union of conflicting interests against the aggressions of Slavery. The Convention has deliberately refused to indorse the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE.

☞ The conclusion of the proceedings of the Republican National Convention will be found in this morning's TIMES, an adjournment, *sine die*, having taken place yesterday afternoon, after the nomination of WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The proceedings, yesterday, were characterized by the same overflowing enthusiasm which marked those of the day before. After the nomination the convention was addressed by a number of gentlemen, and a resolution was adopted for holding a Young Men's Convention, in September, at Harrisburg.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CLAYTON made an explanation, stating that he had been misrepresented by Lord CLARENDON respecting Central American affairs, and a discussion followed on the subject. Mr. BUTLER stated that Mr. WILSON, in his speech, had misrepresented the constitution of South Carolina. Mr. GEYER gave notice of a supplementary act to organize Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. DOUGLAS offered a resolution, which was postponed, fixing the adjournment of Congress for the 1st Tuesday in July. Adjourned to Monday. In the house there was no quorum.

The Nominations.

The same happy unanimity of sentiment which led to the almost spontaneous nomination of FREMONT as the people's candidate of the Free States for the Presidency, led, yesterday, to the nomination of that sterling and well-tried statesman, WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, for the office of Vice-President. That this is a nomination eminently fit to be made will be conceded by all parties, and we are persuaded that the Convention could not have selected a name out of the many eminent ones it had to choose from, which would have been better received, or be less objected to. Mr. DAYTON is an able lawyer, an experienced Senator, a consistent opponent of Slavery extension, an old conservative Whig, and a gentleman of unblemished moral character. He has been a Judge of one of the highest Courts of his native State, and has acquitted himself with credit in all the various positions in which he has served the public. While in the Senate or the United States he zealously opposed the Fugitive Slave law, and has always been on the side of Freedom. The nomination was received with great enthusiasm in the Convention, and it has been heartily responded to since. The people's ticket is now complete, the standard-bearers have been chosen, and it requires but a determined effort on the part of the opposition to the present demoralizing Administration, to elect them by a round majority. There are but two things to be accomplished in the present contest: either the present policy of the Administration is to be fastened upon the country four years longer by the election of BUCHANAN, or we are to be made free of such an incubus by the election of FREMONT. All other considerations must at once be laid aside. It is in the hands of the people of the Free States to decide which of the two to choose. The question is a momentous one; he North must either surrender itself into the hands of the Southern oligarchy, or exert its strength and be free. The Philadelphia Convention has nobly and patriotically sacrificed all minor considerations for the sake of insuring harmony of action among all the opposing parties to the Pierce and Douglas Democracy, and have chosen candidates who are every way worthy of the confidence of the people, while they cannot, personally, be objectionable to any party or faction.

The Music of the Union.

Keeping step to the music of the Union is a very fine phrase, which the Old-Line Whigs are very fond of using, just now, though what they precisely mean by it, unless it be to stand still, with their hands in the pockets of their pantaloons, while the discordant waves of disunion roll tumultuously over their heads, we cannot perceive. The *Commercial Advertiser* is very much puzzled what to do in the present emergency, and counsels caution:

"We have before us letters from some of the best and truest-hearted men that ever kept step to the music of the Union, making suggestions and inquiries respecting the future course of the Old-Line Whigs. If we must speak the honest truth in the matter, we are bound to say that we share the perplexity felt by the majority of our correspondents upon this subject. The great thing to be desired, if the remnant of the Whig Party is to survive the present changes and disruption of parties, is concert of action between the various companies and regiments of the Whig army. This is of the first and of vital importance, but unfortunately it is as difficult of accomplishment as it is desirable. There is no concealing the fact from ourselves or from our readers. Old-Line Whig journals and some of the Whig leaders recommend such concert of action; and probably we all feel that, could that be secured, it would give the party importance and influence in the approaching campaign, and prepare us for a more independent position hereafter. But the question 'How shall this be done?' remains yet unanswered."

The Old-Line Whigs are certainly in a very uncomfortable condition. Their chief organ says, if it "must speak the honest truth," as if such a thing were peculiarly an unpleasant thing to do, it is in a state of perplexity. Concert of action is the thing most desirable to the Old-Line Whigs, but what action shall they take? That is the problem which nobody can solve. The Boston *Courier* says:

"We would advise the Whigs to wait and look at the programme of the Presidential contest after it is fully developed, before making any rash promises or declarations or committing themselves to any political organization whatever."

So, to wait and do nothing, keep aloof from all parties and organizations, this is what is meant by keeping step to the music of the Union. The Old Line Whigs are exactly in the condition of the foolish virgins; all the oil in their lamps has been burned out, and they are left in utter darkness, and unable to see their way out of their difficulty. Really, it is a lamentable spectacle to see a parcel of well-meaning old gentlemen, who do not know what to do with themselves, who have been left behind in the onward march of events, and can be likened to nothing but some old worn-out coach horses, thrown out of employment by the introduction of railroads and steam locomotives.

The Panama Pathway.

We perceive in a communication from a distinguished member of the present English Administration, that the Government "has definitely decided to adopt the route from Suez by way of Pont de Galle" as the pathway of steam postal communication about at once to be established or rather restored between the parent country and her great Eastern Colonies of Australia and New-Zealand. We cannot conceive this determination to be other than one of those selfish but signal blunders constantly made by the British Government in search of some small interest.

It will scarcely be believed that not only was this special route not recommended by the Committee appointed to investigate the question some few years since, but was the one marked with particular disfavor, and against which the evidence of Sir EDWARD BELCHER, whose capacity to speak on questions of navigation no one will dispute, most decidedly bore. "In the event of adopting such a route," the distinguished navigator remarked, "you would have in most cases either the outward passage to perform before the wind, or the passage back dead against the wind; in either case with very heavy seas or with calm, as the case may be, and you are subject to be influenced by the different monsoons." He even specially pointed out that a steamer going to Cape Leeuwin would have to encounter even more hurricanes and more disadvantagous weather. Now, Cape Leeuwin, as a moment's glance at the map will show, must be passed to reach Bass' Straits from Cape Leeuwin, and all these obstacles encountered.

At the time that the Committee of the British Parliament investigated the question, the Panama route was almost unknown, no Railroad at the time having been constructed, and the project being deemed at best but visionary, and if ever accomplished certainly applicable to passenger traffic only, and unsuited to the transit of goods. Yet with all these disadvantages against it the Committee decided that this route "would afford a regular and rapid postal communication, securing to the passenger a voyage comparatively free from storms, and at the same time would bring the rising Colony of New-Zealand into the main line of communication.

Why, with such a report, the Government could have come to such a conclusion, appears strange, considering that the objections which we presume will be brought against the Panama route, of its preventing the inconvenience of transhipment and its passing through a foreign territory, are equally applicable to the Suez route.

But a tremendous change has come over the spirit of these routes since this report was drawn. The Panama Railroad now brings the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific within four hours and a half of each other, and makes a sort of short belt twining together these ocean twins. Experience has proved, too, that merchandise of every kind, including coals, can be carried over it at less cost than round Cape Horn. It is perfectly evident at a glance, in fact, that in no single point, whether it be speed, economy or comfort, can the passage by the Suez now adopted, even if the railway over the desert be completed, compare as a pathway with that across the Isthmus of Panama. In fact, Panama seems specially marked out as possessing every single qualification sought for by the British Committee of 1851. It embraces expedition, being several days shorter under the least favorable circumstances. It embraces certainty, the complete route being already accomplished, and a far larger extent of postal communication, gathering in as it does a vast range of commercial intercourse. Then to passengers it furnishes a greater expedition, economy and accommodation, and to merchandise passing between Australia and England greater cheapness of transit.

But an advantage still greater than these, it brings the rising colony of New-Zealend into the main line of communication, and provides for the West coast of America from Oregon down to Chili and Valparaiso.

There is but one part of this route which can even for a moment be considered experimental, and that is, the sea path from Australia to Panama, and, perhaps, as is known to every traveler, and as was experienced by those who crossed last year in the *Golden Age*, a more beautiful piece of sea-journey was never performed. The very sound of its name, the Pacific, is a type of its prevailing water character, and of the soft facilities afforded to its navigation by the steady breezes, regular currents, and Summer weather which prevail upon its bosom and make a passage over it a delight, relieved from all that makes the sea so sickening and formidable. Captain FITZROY, Captain BLACKWOOD, Sir EDWARD BELCHER, and other eminent sea-faring authorities examined before the Committee, picture it as the most perfect water prairie for navigation among the seas. Sir EDWARD BELCHER, indeed, states "that the breezes which blow in the Pacific push a vessel on far swifter than any breeze in the Indian Ocean, because the water is more smooth and the direction of the winds more favorable, and that he never knew a vessel on its waters, steaming head to wind under a breeze, make less average progress than eight knots an hour." Indeed, so soft and favorable are the winds on the Pacific, that very little coal is needed in propelling a steamer through its waters. But, if a coal dépôt is required between Panama and New-Zealand, the beautiful dominions of Queen POMARE, and many other fairy islands on the route, offer an asylum to a wearied vessel, where coal can be procured from Western America, New-Zealand, or Australia, without any deviation from the direct track.

Though little attention had been given at the period of this Commission to the Panama route by the Australian public, then weak and without that connection with America which the gold discoveries established, still, even at that time, its advantages were fully appreciated and acknowledged by the ablest statesmen of the colonies at that day. Sir JOHN STERLING for ten years Governor of Australia, said of this route before the Committee—"It provides accommodation for a traffic, and for passengers engaged in a line of traffic that is increasing every day. The commercial relations between Australia and the American coast are likely to become both extensive and active, and to require rapid and regular communication.

But beyond all these in importance stands the testimony of Mr. ROBERT LOWE, who represented Sydney for many years in the Colonial Legislature, and is now Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and principal thunder-forger in the great smithy of the London *Times*. He says: "My pecuniary interest in Adelaide is rather larger than in Sydney, and, therefore, I stand impartially between them; having considered the question as well as I am able, my impression is decidedly in favor of the Panama route."

Looking at this question in a broad and comprehensive light, it must be apparent that the Panama route is the one which above all others would best provide, not only for the interests of England, but that with which sooner or later it must become one, of the world at large. This policy of petty jealousy which dictates the adoption of this Suez route is small, and can be of avail but for a very short time. The more nations are twined together by such international links, the more difficult will become war, and the more useless and unsteady the despots who thrive upon the weaknesses of peoples. England may rest assured that nature will upset any such false settlement, and that the course she has now announced will never settle the Australian post and communication question. Its solution will eventually fall into the hands of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT or GEORGE LAW, or some other man of stout head and daring heart, who may inherit their capacity and enterprise.

American Honor.

A Wall-street correspondent writes us in reference to *Punch's* witticism about Pennsylvanian repudiation, which we alluded to yesterdy, and says: "Permit me, however, to remind you, that the State imposed a tax for two or three years, upon those Bonds, which seriously affected their value, and diminished the income of the foreign holders to the amount of five per cent. per annum."

The imposition of an income tax upon the dividends of a State Debt, though scarcely defensible except in time of War, or extreme domestic embarrassment, does *not* amount to repudiation in the sense employed by SYDNEY SMITH and *Punch*. If it did, England, herself, would be doubly guilty of the sin. She taxes the dividends upon her public debt seven per cent., and the onerous charge is to be continued to the full measure of this rate for a whole year, if not longer, after the conclusion of the peace. The Pennsylvania dividend, which should be five per cent., or $50 upon every $1,000 certificate, is reduced by the income tax 4.75 per cent., or $47 50 on every $1,000. British Consols, which nominally pay three per cent., are, by the same process, reduced to 2.79 per cent.

The Three F's.

There *is* something in a name when it happens to be a good alliterative one. Already we hear people shouting Free Soil, Free Speech, and FREMONT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beaver-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Policy of the Administration Regarding Kansas Affairs—Arrival of Gen. Whitfield, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

Notwithstanding the reports current that the Administration has changed its policy regarding Kansas, it has been satisfactorily ascertained that such is not the fact. The principles of the President's Message and Proclamation will be enforced, and the federal and local laws of the Territory maintained.

Gen. WHITFIELD, delegate to Congress from Kansas, arrived here this morning. He says, that if the Government would withdraw the troops from Kansas, the peace would be better preserved. He contemplates introducing a resolution in the House with that view. He reports that the Special Commission will return early next week, the $10,000 being exhausted.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

MR. CLAYTON AND LORD CLARENDON.

Mr. CLAYTON made a personal explanation, stating that he had been misrepresented by Lord CLARENDON in certain remarks made in the British House of Lords respecting Central American affairs.

Mr. CASS made some remarks supplementary to those of Mr. CLAYTON, and on the same subject.

Mr. PEARCE sustained the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. TOOMBS wished to have it understood that he did not agree with Mr. CLAYTON, that the Central American question was not a proper subject for arbitration. He could see no reason why it should not be left to an umpire.

THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BUTLER, in replying to Mr. WILSON's defence of Mr. SUMNER, relative to certain provisions of the Constitution of South Carolina, stated that Mr. WILSON had misrepresented the Constitution of that State altogether.

ANOTHER BILL TO ORGANIZE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. GEYER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill supplementary to the act to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

BOOKS FOR MEMBERS.

The House resolution for supplying new members with the usual number of books of a public character, was passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DOUGLAS offered a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the first Tuesday of July next.

Mr. WELLER thought the resolution had better lie over, as Congress, with a large amount of business before it, cannot possibly adjourn then, and would not likely be prepared to do so until the 15th of August.

The resolution was postponed.

Several bills of minor importance were then passed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

MR. LINDLEY AND THE UNION.

Mr. LINDLEY defended his political position from the strictures of the *Union* newspaper, saying that the latter was opposed to the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, and rather than that Mr. BENTON should have any influence with BUCHANAN in the event of his election, it would crush the Democratic Party in Missouri. Mr. LINDLEY vindicated the Benton Democrats, so far as their connection with his election was concerned and himself from charges of being tinctured with Free-Soilism.

No quorum. Adjourned.

News from Kansas.

MISSOURIANS NEAR LAWRENCE—MOVEMENTS OF COL. SUMNER—MORE NOTICES TO FREE-STATE MEN.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 18.

Mrs. BROWN, wife of the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and other passengers, have just arrived from Kansas. They left Lawrence on the 12th inst., and on the same day passed an encampment of 250 Missourians, three miles from Lawrence. They afterwards met with Col. SUMNER with a strong body of troops and a company of artillery, *en route* for Lawrence.

The Pro-Slavery Vigilance Committee, at Leavenworth, have renewed their notices to Free-State men to quit the Territory. Col. SUMNER warned them to desist and to commit no overt act.

WHITFIELD arrived at St. Louis on Monday, on his way to Washington.

Seventy-five men, being the first company sent by the Chicago Emigrant Aid Society, left this city last night for Kansas.

Trial of the Robbers of the American Express Company.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 18.

The trial of AYER, WHITE and KING, charged with robbing the American Express Company of $50,000 in gold, was commenced here to-day. Among the counsel for the prosecution are General NYE and THEODORE ROMEYN of New-York. For the defence, ELI COOK of Buffalo.

Canadian Politics.

NIAGARA, C. W., Thursday, June 19.

The Government candidate for Parliament in this District, Hon. J. C. MORRISON, has been elected by a majority of 180 over the Opposition candidate.

Killed by Lightning.

EASTON, Thursday, June 19.

MARTIN TENNEL was instantly killed by lightning at Lambertville, yesterday.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 19.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* arrived here from Halifax at about 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be despatched over the New-Haven Road by the early train to-morrow morning, which is due in New-York at about 5 P. M.

Launch of the New Steam-Frigate Colorado.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, June 19.

The screw steam-frigate *Colorado* was successfully launched this morning.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 19.

At our Cattle Market to-day 570 head of BEEVES were offered—prices falling. The whole number sold at rates ranging from $9@$10 75, net. Hogs in good demand—sales at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Inspection of Tenement Houses.

Yesterday Messrs. BREVOORT, DUGANNE and SHEA, members of Assembly, of the Tenant House Special Committee, accompanied by Mr. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and the Health Wardens of the First, Third and Fifth Wards, made a careful examination of the First, Third and Fifth Wards.

They began at the Emigrant Dépôt, Castle Garden. Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY was glad of the opportunity of demonstrating the proceedings of a fresh arrival. Nearly 300 passengers were then landing from the Bremen bark *Doretta*. They watched the second medical examination instituted by the physician in waiting as the strangers step ashore. They examined the baths and wash-houses, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.

In Broadway they found a large, handsome house, well furnished and kept in excellent order, that has been tenantless for ten years. The location is No. 55. The basement is "Russel's dining-room," occupied at a nominal rent. The owner, a Mrs. CRUGAR, refuses to let this magnificent house because her mother died in it.

Passing to the rear, in Greenwich-street, they encountered Mr. EDWARDS, the ex-Deputy Collector of Assessments. He had just alighted from a pony wagon. While driving it, he had very mysteriously lost his pocket-book containing notes to the amount of $5,000. But guardians of the public health cannot afford time to sympathize with ex-deputies who lose pocket-books, so they entered an emigrant boarding house.

The first place visited was No. 24 Greenwich-street. There were ten beds in each room, and the windows were, not only carefully closed, but the close smell indicated that it was a long time since they had been opened. There were forty beds in that house. That would not have been material only that the rooms were only eighteen feet square. CHARLES RAU is the presiding genius of the place.

No. 16 Washington-street was the next place visited. Entering by a dirty stairway they found themselves in a room not sufficiently large to swing a cat round by the tail—it was dingy dark and redolent of wood smoke and extremely filthy. The landlord gets $4 a month out of it. For the next room, $7 per month is wrung out of the miserable tenant. The ceiling was low, and the plaster falling—the floor had not been washed in the memory of the oldest inhabitant—there were two beds thrust into two little dark closets, and there were eight in that family, including three adult lodgers. Where they all slept we leave to the ingenuity of a powerful fancy.

The rooms in the next story rent for six dollars monthly. Of the third floor we can say nothing good. There were above sixty persons in that building, comprising twenty-three rooms. The rear building is in a horrible condition. It is owned by ex-Alderman GRIFFIN. For the first floor seven dollars is demanded, for the second six and a half, for the third, six. Each of these tenancies is fourteen feet by ten, and also two little dark closets which serve as sleeping holes, hardly big enough for an ordinary bed. The dirt on the stairway was half an inch think. There is a stable underneath the front building, and a groggery—the inevitable adjunct of a tenement house. The little space dignified with the name of a yard, was found to be wet, filthy, and unpaved. The tenants are all Irish.

There is a house of like description forming the corner of Washington and Rector streets. It is three stories high, 20 feet broad by 50 deep, and from this property the landlord extracts $90 per month in rent, or $1,080 per annum. Underneath it, in the cellar, was found a poor widow, named CATHARINE DUNLAVY. She has seven children, of whom five are too young to do anything. The poor creature took this "hole" in the hope of being allowed to sell a few things on the narrow sidewalk. There is no window, only an opening to admit the light. If any one feels dissatisfied with his own mercies, or particularly troubled to find a correct opportunity of doing good, let him visit this widow and help these children.

The visitors then examined the house. The lower story, of course, is a groggery, dignified with the name of a "sailor's boarding-house." The groggery department is rented for $30 per month. On the landing of the upper story, is nearly half a ton of ashes. There are about 40 persons in that house, chiefly Irish. About 40 persons pay, on an average, $7 a month for the use of each the four rooms on each floor. The owner is ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Trinity-place, a dark, miserable place at the back of Trinity Church, was next visited. Here an old Irishwoman vented on the visitors a volley of the grossest and most unfeminine blackguardism. She raved, cursed and swore like a fiend. They entered No. 46, which in former days had been a school-house. The inmate of one room states that she accommodates six lodgers nightly, and she pays $9 per month. How she stows them away is a puzzle. The other tenants are similarly accommodating. Seventy-six persons board in that house. The *property* is owned by a Mr. CORNELL, who is described as an "old politician," who has had the lease twenty years. It was in the next house that yellow jack made his appearance, and out of a cellar in so close proximity with the Church cases of cholera and SMALL-POX have been curiously extracted. All the buildings in this "Trinity" place are in a most dilapidated and filthy condition, totally unfit for the habitation of human beings.

Having had enough of the First Ward, the visitors passed to No. 131 Liberty-street in the Third. Lager-beer was sold in the cellar, said—but we cannot vouch for it—to be fabricated by soaking a brewer's apron in a hogshead of soft water. The stench was deadly. There was a separate rear building, separated from the main building by a yard four feet across, and into this spacious yard looked out twelve windows upon the dead wall in close proximity. Sixteen of these apartments are rented each at $4 50 per month.

The basement of No. 156 Greenwich-street was next examined. Ostensibly it is a lager-beer establishment, but the pictures, and the gaudy, flaunting girls, that ran to a dark hole on the entrance of unusual visitors, sufficiently demonstrated its character. One poor wretch, with the remains of some beauty, was being violently held down on the sofa by a great hulking fellow. She was suffering under a hysteric paroxysm, whether from drink or not, none inquired. The next cellar is similarly devoted. Peering cautiously into the back regions are some dark little closets each provided with a bed, as convenient a place for robbery and murder as for any other illegitimate purpose.

The next object of examination was of a far more pleasing character. We refer to a huge newly-erected tenement house, double, and with a rear building separated by a sufficiently spacious interval—Nos. 14 and 16 Leonard-street. Water is laid on to every floor, and the privies form an ascending pile of buildings in the centre of the yard—the arrangement being well contrived to insure equal cleanliness and comfort—galleries communicating with each floor of the rear and front buildings. There are 84 rooms and 42 families here. They are nearly all colored people, and we are happy to bear testimony to the general cleanliness, domesticity and quiet observable amongst them. The rents average $6 50, which includes a convenient little bedroom added to a room generally ten feet by twelve. The rear building is rather dark, from the close proximity of another building at its back.

A similar establishment, Nos. 42 and 44 Leonard-street, was visited. There are 88 rooms in the two blocks, front and rear. The owner lives South; the agent is a Mr. COVERT. We were told there are no Irish among them. A pretty English woman was found married to a black man. Her house, or rather her room, was as neat as herself.

The inspector promised to lose not an hour in demolishing a tumble-down filthy building at the back of No. 51 Worth-street, where in what was once the basement is an accumulation of human excrement enough to load a cart. We record it to insure its being done.

In No. 41 Worth-street (the invariable gin-shop in the basement) are 96 individuals—there are 68 rooms in the house (a few unoccupied) and 32 families—rents averaging $5 per month. All Irish, and few signs of comfort or cleanliness, but much of squalor and wretchedness.

But even this class of people ought not to be exposed to greater danger of being burnt to death than are other people. There is a house, No. 345 Greenwich, where live 200 people. The entrance way, a long passage, is not a yard wide, and there is a covered ladder like the hopper in a mill. This stairway or ladder in the yard is the only means of escape for two hundred people in the event of some tipsy fellow setting the place on fire. Even landed in the yard the long passage way to the street is just 30 inches wide. And so ended another day's tour of sanitary inspection.

Political.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward, was held on Wednesday evening, at National Hall, in Forty-fourth street. JOHN CROSSLEY, JR., President. The platform of the People's Convention was adopted as the platform of the Association. The nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT was announced, and received with repeated cheers. The officers were instructed to use their influence to organize immediately a Young Men's Fremont Club. A Committee was appointed to call a Ward Ratification Meeting, and to make arrangements that the Ward be fully represented in the County ratification meeting.

☞ Several Fillmore and—[what was the other man's name?] Clubs met last night, and talked over the melancholy prospects of the campaign. The general impression was, that Mr. FILLMORE would not decline to run unless urged by the Committee of Reception.

☞ The Democratic Republican Central Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. The chief subject under discussion was the election of a Chairman in place of the late ROBERT KELLY. But no conclusion was reached, and the Committee adjourned to the first Thursday of July.

TOM CORWIN IN THE FIELD.—The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Saturday, announces that Hon. THOS. CORWIN and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH will speak at Connersville, Ind., on the 28th inst., in favor of the Republican cause.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

Content- For Saturday, June 21.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION—Nomination of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency. Full Details of the Proceedings—specially reported for the DAILY TIMES. Speech of Senator WILSON, *in full*. The Platform of the Party, *complete*. Letters of Declination from Judge MCLEAN and Gov. CASS, Full List of Delegates to the Convention. A complete Record.

NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK—Proceedings complete up to the hour of adjournment on Monday. Speech of GEO. LAW. Coöperation with the Republicans.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Progress of the Civil War. Copy of the Indictments. The Pro-Slavery Circular. Latest Intelligence. The President's Letter to Col. SUMNER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA—Revolution in San Francisco. JAMES KING of William, Editor of the *Bulletin*, murdered by a Gambler. The old Vigilance Committee organized. Citizens in Arms. Full account of the disturbances, from our own Correspondents.

FROM EUROPE—Our Difficulties with England. Lord CLARENDON's Speech, in full.

THE PALMER POISONINGS IN ENGLAND—Conviction and Sentence of PALMER—Sketch of the History of the Man and his Iniquities, prepared expressly for this paper.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

SENATOR BUTLER'S REPLY TO SUMNER.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S GREAT SPEECH (in full)—He withdraws in Disgust from the Ranks of the Democracy.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Flag Bearer of the Republicans. Senator HAMLIN. Old-Line Whigs and Douglas Democrats. Mr. CLAYTON on Kansas Affairs. Platforms and Men. The New-York Buchanan Ratification. Old Bullion. Douglas Democrats Alarmed. Difficulty with England. The Beef and Mutton Markets.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock Market—Poll Evil in Horses—Plowing under Clover—Tomatoes for Cows—Attend to the Evergreen Trees—United States Agricultural Society. How about the *Discovery Estates*? Report of Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$8, or 80 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this day, will contain:

1. Proceedings of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia: Nomination of Col. FREMONT.
2. Proceedings of the North American Convention in New-York: Nomination of NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr.
3. Senator BUTLER's reply to Mr. SUMNER's speech.
4. News from Kansas.
5. The troubles with England—Latest by the *Americas*.
6. The San Francisco Revolution.

Besides articles on current topics, details of Domestic News, &c., &c.

☞ For sale at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6 cents per copy. Subscriptions $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 3s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

GENTLEMEN'S PEARL CASSIMERE HATS, OF Beautiful fabric; light and dark shade, and faultless model. WARNOCKS, Hatters, No. 293 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his licenses having expired*.
Dépôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 23 Walnut and No 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia,
and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GENIN'S CASSIMERE HATS.—A NEW VARIETY of the cassimere hat of an exquisitely delicate and becoming tint, extremely light and of the finest texture, has just been brought out by GENIN as a leading style for the present Summer. The shape, color and mounting of this elegant fabric are most attractive, and it is equally well adapted for riding, driving, the morning promenade or full dress. The first cassimere hats which obtained any popularity in this country were introduced by GENIN, and each successive issue has been an improvement upon the preceding, until in the one now offered perfection may be said to have been obtained.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 323 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.
We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.
Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.
Broadway, corner Duane st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting Bedspread and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. Sew Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.
LEARY & CO.,
Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

THIN SUMMER SUITS	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
Linen Raglan Coats	2 00

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

POTICHOMANIE! POTICHOMANIE!—DURING the Summer months in the country, ladies will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; far more expeditious and easier than Tapestry or Painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. The complete glass vessel can be decorated to resemble the finest Painted China. Boxes containing two Vases, full instructions, and every article required. Price $5. CONTENT, NEARY & CO.,
No. 502 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

MYSTERIES UNFOLDED WITHOUT CHARGE.—TO THE MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.—Information not generally available, and of great importance to males and females in delicate health, will be sent in envelope to all persons applying for it, and inclosing a three-cent stamp, to Dr. TRACY DELORME, Broadway Post-Office.
Ladies, if they prefer, may address the Doctor's wife—Mrs. Tracy Delorme.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION IN-stantly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO.,
No. 502 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artful, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart

A Palatable Diet for a Man Hard-Up.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is often a wonder to us Americans how a Frenchman can live at so little expense, and still enjoy as good health as if he had *meat* daily. The fact is, we eat altogether too much animal food; and if any one will try for a few months and eat meat only at dinner, I feel sure he will not desire to return to the strong diet. I was in France fifteen months, and ate nothing during that period for breakfast but *café au lait*, (i. e., coffee to the milk,) for which I usually paid *four cents*. They have two methods of preparing it, as far as I learned. The popular manner is, first, to make a decoction of coffee as strong as possible with water. Then add as much of this to boiled milk as you wish, and sweeten. Another mode is less troublesome, and to me gives a far more preferable dish. Take a quart of good milk, (for two persons for example,) and add just enough water to keep it from burning to the sauce-pan, stir in nearly a table-spoon full of good coffee, and let it boil slowly for five or eight minutes. I think boiling it slow gives it a richer flavor. Sweeten to the taste and eat it like bread and milk. Often people who do not relish it at first after a few trials become very fond of it. It is delicious when cold, and I would recommend it to farmers for a *field* drink, as it is good, cheap and nourishing.

For children and old people it is admirably adapted and is easily digested. A poor Frenchman said to me the other day, "I can most always earn enough to have *café au lait*, and if I must eat it three times daily every day in the year, *it always tastes good.*" A dish of this kind (i. e., with bread, milk, coffee, sugar and the fire) will cost a *citizen* about six cents for each person. But what is more than all, it is perfectly *healthy*, is always palatable and but little time is required to prepare it.

A. B. C.

The Kansas War.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, (Pro-Slavery,) writing from Kansas City on the 12th of June, says:

"All is now quiet—that is, comparatively quiet. No fighting going on. The United States troops are actively engaged in disbanding all unlawful military bodies. In cases where they have reassembled, all arms are taken from them. You can see the difference between the Free-State and Pro-Slavery parties in this, that the order to disband is at once obeyed by the latter and not by the former. For this reason no arms have been taken from the law and order party.

Rumors reach here, every day, of violence upon the Pro-Slavery settlers; but the evil is gradually curing itself. The Abolition Party is committing suicide—it is nothing but a disunion party. The programme is this: *To keep up a running fight until the whole country is involved in war.* This is their plan, as developed in various ways. The leaders have told it, and there can be no doubt as to its truth, and the plan came from the House of Representatives. The better class of Free-State men are anxious for peace, and to get peace they are willing to obey the law. The guerrillas and outlaws amongst them are all who do the deeds of murder and robbery; the responsible men see that they are ruined if they persist in treason and massacre, and are ridding themselves of the banditti. If nothing happens to derange things, we will soon have peace."

Mr. A. W. COREY, the agent of the Monticello Seminary, in Illinois, has been highly successful in his efforts to raise a fund for the enlargement of this Seminary. At the present time about $10,500 have been subscribed by the people of Alton and vicinity, and there is every prospect that the amount will be raised to $15,000.

Rev. T. P. FIELD, late of Amherst College, was installed Associate Pastor of the First Congregational Church, New-London, Ct., on the 5th. Sermon by Rev. Dr. STEARNS, President of Amherst College.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Invaluable.**—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Strawberries, Strawberries,** or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.

Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.

Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.

Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **Freaks and Frolics**
OF A VENTRILOQUIST,
BY HARRY COCKTON,
is published in the
NEW-YORK SUN OF THIS MORNING.
PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY,
or served at your house at sixpence per week.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of the Association are earnestly requested to attend a meeting, to be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at No. 163 Bowery. Those who have taken their Deeds, especially, it is hoped, will be there to protect their interests.

JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
COENS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **King's Cough Candy,**—for coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES B. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 35 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay, New-York; No. 160 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Elizabethan Ale**—Perfectly pure, nourishing, wholesome. Excellent for mothers when nursing and the debilitated generally. A small quantity at breakfast, instead of coffee, is remarkably invigorating and beneficial. $1 per dozen; 37½c. allowed for bottles. Office No. 120 Water-st. Orders may be sent by City Post.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. B. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Panama Hats**—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness—the only kind of straw hat which will wear for a life time—at prices from $10 to $50 each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for California, &c., per U. S. steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RACES.—FASHION COURSE, Newtown, L. I.—THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, June 20.—Race to come off at 1¾ o'clock P. M. Club purse $450; $30 entrance money to second horse; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

ENTRIES.

1. Jno M. Clay's b. f. *Balloon*, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Heraldry, 4 years. Dress—red, blue and white.
2. W. I. Shaw's ch. h. ——, by Boston, dam by Eclipse, 6 years. Dress—blue and white.
3. O. P. Hare's b. m. *Adalgisa*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by Rodolph, 5 years. Dress—blue and blue.

MODES OF REACHING THE COURSE:

1. Ferry to Green Point from 10th-st., thence by plank and shell road.
2. From Williamsburg, North 2d and Ewen sts., Penny Bridge and shell road.
3. From Williamsburg, North 2d to Newtown turnpike, plank and shell roads.
4. From Williamsburg, stages at all times.
5. Hell-Gate Ferry, Astoria road to Flushing.
6. Steamer *Island City*, Fulton Market Slip, to Flushing Railroad.

ADMISSION—Field, 50 cts.; Grand Stand, $1; Quarter Stretch Badges, $10.

Members who have not received their badges, may obtain them at the office at the Course.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1856.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE or at large in any street South of 42d-st. without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which they were received, on payment of expenses.

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Manufacturers of Planished Tin and Japanned Ware, No. 99 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer, and ironer—is a first-rate baker. She can be well recommended from her last place, where she has lived two years. She can be seen at No. 107 32d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, either as waiter and chambermaid or to do plain sewing, and to assist in washing and ironing. Satisfactory references given from her last place, No. 237 West 14th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman in a private family as chambermaid and laundress or general housewerker. No objection to the country. Apply Friday and Saturday in Corset store, No. 131 8th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As clerk in a wholesale grocery or provision store, by one who has an extensive acquaintance in New-York and Brooklyn, and could command a large trade. Address RANSOM, office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged American Protestant woman, as chambermaid or seamstress, or in a small family as both. Can be seen for one week at her present employer's, No. 134 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an Englishman and wife, without children, as gardener and groom, and house servant. Apply to the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

D. R. THOMASON, Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse and sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 209 West 22d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress. Can get the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in any capacity; is a rapid and experienced penman, and correct at figures. Address WM. R., this office.

GARDENER WANTED.—A Scotchman, German, or an American, who has had experience, and is a first-rate vegetable as well as flower gardener, may find a permanent place and good wages by addressing Box No. 1,479 Post-Office, New-York, stating references, &c. None need apply unless they can produce good evidence as to honesty, industry, sobriety, &c. A single man, or one with a very small family preferred. Also wanted, two or three good Protestant men, to assist in gardening

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, one or two ladies, of middle age and good address, respectably connected, having an extensive acquaintance among persons who take an interest in charitable institutions—those used to soliciting subscriptions for the above purposes preferred. Fair remuneration for services. References given and required. Letters addressed to DIRECTRESS, Box No. 2,569, Post-Office, will meet with attention.

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TO RULERS.—Wanted, a man to take the place of one who is going West he having filled the situation upwards of 12 years; the applicant must be competent to take the whole charge of the ruling department. Inquire of G. C. MANN, No. 74 Fulton-st.

A LADY—Is desirous of obtaining good situations for two women—the one as cook the other as waitress; the latter would prefer New-port, or some country place, for the Summer season; good recommendations given by their present employer this day. Apply at No. 36 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

WANTED—At No. 6 East Broadway, two competant men to bottle ale and soda water for a vault in Philadelphia: a dyer for a cotton factory in Connecticut, and a housekeeper for a private family in Hoboken, N. J. Charges moderate. GILLEN & CO.

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LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED.—A seamstress, a tailoress, cook, Protestant chambermaid, waiterman and boy. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand st. Also, wanted an office boy.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—Either colored or white, to do the washing, ironing and cooking in a small private family; must come well recommended with City references. Apply at No. 236 West 23d-st. None but those who thoroughly understand their business need apply. Inquire this day only.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—A neat, middle-aged, Protestant woman, to do the housework of a small family. Must be a good washer and ironer. Good City references will be required. Apply at No. 56 West 16th-st

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 18 years old, in a gent's furnishing store in Grand st. Address FURNISHING STORE, Times Office, stating as reference the name of the Pastor or Sunday-School Superintendent of the applicant

AN AMERICAN BOY WANTED—About fifteen years of age, in a custom-house broker's office, who can write a good hand and is willing to work. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock to WM. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 5 New-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Having some experience in compounding prescriptions, to fill a vacancy in a store about 20 miles from the City. Apply at THOMAS & FULLER'S, No. 75 Maiden-lane.

CLERK AND OFFICE BOY WANTED.—Two smart boys who write very well, and are willing to be useful, at moderate salaries, can call after 10 o'clock at No. 149 Grand-st.

PORTER WANTED—For a wholesale boot and shoe house; only such as are acquainted with the business, and can give reliable references, need apply at No. 47 Warren-st., up stairs.

TENOR SINGER.—A gentleman who has a good voice, and is a ready reader of music, desires a situation as a tenor in a first-class church. Address TENOR, *Times* office.

A FAMILY GOING TO CALIFORNIA—In need of a servant, may apply at the Bible House, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place, where they can find one that is honest and trustworthy. MRS. YORKSTONE, Sup't.

A LAWYER WANTING A BOY—In his office, may find a smart little fellow, about 13 years old, wanting such a place, by addressing J. H. TRIPLER, No. 396 Grand-st.

SERVANT WANTED—In a small family a girl who understands housework generally. None other need apply. Must come with the best references. Call at 57 East 27th-street, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl, German, Scotch or American, to do general housework. Apply at No. 103 West 13th-st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ON BOARD STEAMER JOHN HART—SATURDAY, June 14, 1856.—At a meeting of invited guests held on board the steamer *John Hart*, upon her return from a very agreeable trip around Staten Island, Mr. ANDREW HOOGLAND was called to the Chair, Messrs. THOMAS KIDNEY, of Illinois, F. B. HALL and WILLIAM ROWE, were appointed Vice-Chairmen, and W. H. DEAPER, Secretary.

After a few pertinent remarks by Rev. JOHN H. MANNING, Messrs. W. T. JENNINGS, W. MCGRATH, ROBERT W. STAMPER, M. A. D. ARENTS and others, the following resolutions were offered and respectively adopted by acclamation:

By Rev. JOHN H. MANNING—*Resolved*, That as the invited guests to the Grand Collation Excursion on the steamer *John Hart*, June 14, we would hereby express our high appreciation of the noble generosity of THOMAS HUNT, Esq., in affording to his friends not only the pleasure of a delightful sail enlivened by choicest music from SHELTON'S unrivaled band, but also a bountiful supply for the inner man.

Resolved, That in Messrs. GREENE and MARLEN, the proprietors of this boat, we recognize gentlemen who are assiduous in their exertions to please, and who, from their long experience in the business and attention in providing for the safety and comfort of their patrons, are well worthy of the unbounded confidence of the community.

By JEFFERSON BERRIAN, Esq.—*Resolved*, That the pleasure of this excursion has been greatly enhanced by the delightful music elicited from Miss LOUISA PAYNE; the urbane and generous manner with which she lent her great accomplishment to diversify the conviviality of the occasion, has levied a contribution upon the hearts of all her admirers. By order,

W. H. DEAPER, Sec'y. A. HOOGLAND, Chairman.

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Members and past members will procure their tickets before leaving the Armory By order.

EDWARD VINCENT, Commandant.
R. M. COOLEY, Orderly.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of all the associates is hereby called by the Directors to meet at No. 15 Crosby-st., on July 16, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive and act upon the report of the Committee to revise the by-laws, (appointed at the last annual meeting,) to adjourn from day to day until the purpose for which the meeting is called be accomplished.

FRAS. C. WEM

AGRICULTURAL.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

There never was a greater triumph, in a peaceful way, than that of the American Reaping Machines at the trial of Agricultural Implements, at the World's Fair in England, in 1852, and in France last Summer. When the Reaping Machines were on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, in London, their extraordinary appearance was the butt of the London and Continental journals; yet the moment they commenced operations in the field, against their competitors in Europe, their great superiority as harvesters was at once so manifest, that they immediately secured the good opinion of all present; and those very journals which had been the most forward to ridicule, were now, with becoming magnanimity and justice, the most prompt to praise.

Harvesting, or more properly Reaping and Mowing Machines, of a bungling and inferior kind, have been in use since the Romans down; but none ever worked so successfully, as far as we can ascertain, as to take the place of the sickle and the scythe, till they were manufactured by American genius. AMBLER, of New-York, was the first person within our knowledge, to get up a Mower which really worked successfully; and HUSSEY, (born and reared in Nantuck, Mass.,) now of Maryland, was the first to get up a Reaper. MCCORMICK, KETCHUM, ATKINS, (with a truly original addition of a self-raker—an admirable and highly ingenious thing in its way,) MANNY, DANFORD, BURRELL, SEYMOUR & MORGAN, (with a self-raker,) ALLEN, with a self-raker to his Reaper, and in high repute as a Mower, rapidly followed with greater or less improvements, while any quantity of abortions have been thrown out to the public—and others, which we understand are highly meritorious, are to make their first essays this season. All success to them, we say, and may they reap a harvest beyond their most sanguine anticipations.

Few of our readers are aware, perhaps, of the large number and great cost of reaping and mowing machines now made in the United States. It is calculated that upwards of ten thousand were manufactured last year, the value of which were at least one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and this amount will undoubtedly be largely increased the present year.

The saving to the farmers in labor, during the harvesting season, by adopting the use of these machines, cannot be less than six hundred thousand dollars; while the saving in hay, grain and straw, by being able to cut and cure both grass and grain just at the right moment, independent of a capricious and exacting gang of laborers, may be five to ten times this amount.

A Mowing Machine, properly made, spreads the grass as fast as it is cut, in the most perfect manner, and does this at about the cost of hand spreading alone; thus the farmer who cuts his grass with a Mower, really gets his work done for *nothing!* The use of the Reaper is equally advantageous to him.

As to the choice of a Mower or a Reaper, it is not our purpose to indicate a preference in these columns, as it might be deemed invidious. But, in answer to the question often asked, viz.: "What constitutes a good and serviceable machine," we should reply in a general way:

1. Strength and durability, coupled with compactness, simplicity of construction, and little liability to get out of order.

2. Light draft, and a required motion of not over two and a half to three miles per hour, so that oxen and mules, as well as horses, can be used. A faster pace than this in a hot day is distressing to the team; and if a single pair of light horses, mules or oxen, cannot draw the machine with ease, and at the same time cut a four and a half feet swath in heavy grass, then it is bunglingly made, and its gearing is not on good mechanical principles.

3. Close and even cutting; and the ability to work, when proper care is used, without danger of injury to the machine, among stones, hassocks, stumps and over a rough broken surface.

4. Knives should *never choke or clog*, even in the finest, wettest grass; and they should be able to cut it, lodged or tangled, as well as when it stands upright.

5. The machine ought to cut as well on salt and fresh meadows as on uplands, and to work as perfectly on hilly land up and down, or at an oblique angle, as on a level surface.

6. The machine should be so constructed that it can be driven over the field or along the road without the necessity of loading; and it should be perfectly safe for the driver to ride, and without danger of being thrown into the gearing or otherwise being injured.

Our observation the past season convinced us that such machines not only can be made, but are now made. Each one must exercise his own skill and judgment in selecting from the different kinds manufactured. There is, of course, a choice, but any one of half a dozen kinds now in market is better than no machine.

Cheap Watering a Garden, and Manuring it for Nothing.

Under the above head the *American Agriculturist* for June gives the following details of the Editor's own practice:

We have a kind of experimental plot of nearly one-fourth of an acre, upon which we have put out a large variety of seeds, roots, plants, &c., of both old and new varieties. As we did not get possession until after the 1st of May, and was then hindered by rains and other pressing business from working it for ten days more, most things put out had a late start. We added no stable manure, and the ground had never received but one slim coating. We procured a barrel of fine bones, (sawings from a factory,) which cost us, delivered, $3 75 per barrel. A small portion of this was mixed with soil, and put into the hills and drills with the seeds. The main manuring is still to be given as follows:

In one corner nearest to the house, we have sunk a pine hogshead; the top of it, from which the head is removed, is even with the surface of the ground. The removed head is used as a cover, a strip of board being nailed across the top, which projects from the sides far enough to prevent it from falling in, and at the same time answer for handles. The hogshead is an ordinary one in which crockery came packed, and which would not have held water were not the soil packed firmly around it, and not even then, if used for clear water. Into this hogshead *all liquids* from the house, from the kitchen, wash-room, and chambers are poured. The fine materials sifted from coal-ashes also go in the same common receptacle. The coarser cinders are dug into a piece of heavy clayey soil. The dish-water, including waste food, the soap-suds, urine, &c., all furnish rich fertilising materials. The alkaline "suds," and ashes, serve to keep down disagreeable odors. Should these arise in very hot weather, we shall add a trifle of chloride of lime. Probably 25 cents worth will serve for the whole season.

From this tub the roots of every plant in the garden will receive an occasional dose during the entire Summer. If the liquid gets too strong by evaporation, or by an unusual accumulation of strong liquids from the kitchen or chamber, it will be thinned by adding water from the cistern. The material is raised from the hogshead with a small bucket having a long handle nailed upon one side. From experiments of a similar character, we are quite sure our garden plot will need no other application to make it as flourishing as could be desired. The slops, instead of running from a sink-spout into a sluggish drain, to breed—if not a pestilence—at least a noisome stench, are by this means all got rid of conveniently and even neatly, and this alone will pay for all trouble, while our plants, trees, &c., will get *at least* twenty dollars worth of manuring for—NOTHING!

We are fully prepared by both experience and observation to strongly recommend this plan, or a similar one, to all. When we get time to erect our "home-made poudrette factory," we will describe that also.

Good News for Cultivators—Guano Falling.

We are glad to be able to announce to farmers, gardeners, &c., that the price of guano is coming down from the high rates at which it has been held during the past Spring. Our recent article on "Bones vs. Guano" has called forth a note from one of the leading guano houses in this City, stating that they will hereafter sell the genuine Peruvian Guano (in Government bags, with the agent's weight and seal upon them) at $55 per ton, or 2½c. per lb. for small quantities, and in larger amounts at a considerable further reduction. This is 8 to 12 per cent. below the recent rates. We suppose all regular dealers will accommodate their prices to the same scale.

The lateness of the season renders this announcement the more valuable, as there is no better fertilizer for stimulating or hastening forward crops.

The high prices prevailing for some time past have stimulated the labors of importers who manufacture spurious articles, and palm them off upon the public as genuine Peruvian; or, what is equally as merstricious, to brand their artificial compounds with some South American, African, or other foreign name, and by the aid of purchased certificates of "noted" chemists induce farmers to buy them as really more valuable than the long-tried and proved article from Peru. For our own part we would not pay half price for any of these compounds, however well backed by certificates. Particular caution is also requisite, even in purchasing that called "Peruvian." The only safe rule is to procure it from reliable dealers only, and to take nothing not put up in the Government bags, and as direct as may be from the agent of the Peruvian Government.

"Keep off the Grass."

Our "City farmers" *sometimes* get ahead of their country brethren. Here is an example to the point. All around the walks of our City parks we see posted in flaming capitals, "Keep off the Grass." Now we should like to see one of these great placards posted at every gate, bars, or other entrance to the farmers' *pasture fields*, just at this season—the phraseology to be altered a little, as follows: "Keep the Animals off the Grass." It is a pretty sure sign of bad management, if animals are seen roaming over the fields before the grass is so forward as to furnish an abundance of food. So long as they are kept entirely away from tasting green food, animals will not lose their relish for the dry. But let them out for a few hours, or suffer them to crop by the wayside, as they are driven to and from water, and for hours after they will scarcely touch their dry food.

Tramping upon the fields before the ground has been thoroughly settled, is very detrimental to the future growth of grass. The first shoots are tender and are easily killed, while they contain little nourishment compared with an equal weight or bulk of more advanced growth. It is economical to purchase dry food for a week or two longer, and let vegetation get a good start before an animal sets foot upon it.

Poll-Evil in Horses.

According to our own observation, this ailing is not so common among horses now as it was fifteen or twenty years since; still we frequently hear complaints of it, especially in the northern and western parts of New-York, and also in Michigan. A correspondent proposes a remedy, which we cannot vouch for, but he pronounces it infallible, and says he has both cured a number of his own horses and seen many others cured among his neighbors. He tried successive applications of alum, which occasionally succeeded, but finally hit upon spirit of sea salt, or muriatic acid, (called by chemists *hydro chloric acid.*) He first washes the sore clean with a strong suds made with Castile soap, after which he pours on half a dozen to a dozen drops of the acid, varying the quantity to the size of the sore. The acid eats or burns out the diseased flesh, giving the sore the red appearance of a fresh wound. If one application does not do this, he makes another, and even a third or fourth if necessary. It is then washed out with a new portion of the soap-suds, and left to heal. He is very confident that the remedy will prove speedily effectual—"no matter how long the running has been going on." We have seen some cases where this disease had eat down so far into the flesh and bones of the head, that we do not believe any acid could produce or induce a recovery; still the application can do little or no harm, and it may be worth a trial in any case.

Field Beans.

While Beans furnish one of the most nutritious articles of food, they are also one of the most profitable field crops,—at least we have found them so. They require little more care than corn; on the right kind of soils they are quite productive, and they seldom fail to meet with ready sale. They are excellent feed for most animals, especially when well cooked before feeding. The straw makes a good Winter fodder for sheep. We have found the smaller kinds to be superior to those of larger size—that is, for field culture.

Beans require a *dry, warm* soil. We have raised them where it was so dry and sandy that scarcely any thing else would grow. Our best Bean crops have been upon a thin, sandy soil, so filled with stones that it was exceedingly difficult to plow it at all; and where the earth over the limestone rocks was nowhere more than four to six inches deep. On one acre of such ground we planted the common white bean for ten years successively, and never failed of getting a remunerative crop, and often had a very profitable one. This plot was plowed, planted, and hoed, at odd spells, when it was so wet that no other ground could be worked.

Number of Seeds in Given Weights.

Mr. MELVIN stated, in a discussion at an English Farmers' Club, that, after several trials, he had found that

1 lb. of red clover, of good quality, gives per acre to each superficial foot.....	6¼ seeds
1 lb. yellow clover (*medicago lupulino*)....	6 seeds
1 lb. white clover.....	16 seeds
1 lb. rye grass.....	5 seeds

But, as a large number of the seeds sown do not vegetate, and many of the plants which come up die, it is necessary to sow much larger quantities than are specified; and Mr. M. recommends for an acre 8 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. white do., 2 lbs. yellow do., with one bushel of rye grass, which, by his computation, affords 100 seeds rye grass, 50 of red clover, 23 white, and 12 yellow clover, per superficial foot.

☞ The Chicago *Daily Times* says that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that foreign pearl barley is dutiable as a manufactured article. The following is a copy of the Secretary of the Treasury's letter to the Collector of the Port of Chicago:

"The reciprocity treaty provides for the admission to free entry of 'grain,' 'flour,' and 'breadstuffs.' By 'grain' is understood grain in its *natural state, not* manufactured; and by 'breadstuffs,' flour and meal. 'Pearl barley' is not a grain, understood as such by the treaty; nor is it a 'breadstuff' as flour and grain, but is clearly a manufacture from a grain, being 'barley deprived of all its investments, and afterwards rounded and polished in a mill'—(see the *United States Dispensatory*, page 390)—therefore, in the opinion of this Department, 'pearl barley,' not being considered a 'grain' or a 'breadstuff,' provided for as free by the reciprocity treaty, is liable to duty."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, June 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

COFFEE—Market rather quiet, but firm, as reported in our last.

COTTON—Is stiffly held, but it attracts less attention, as purchasers claim a reduction from previous quotations, and failing to secure this, they operate with much reserve.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is steadily improving. All desirable qualities are in good request at strengthening prices. The receipts of all kinds are moderate, being relatively lighter than the current sales; and with decreasing supplies and a vigorous demand, factors are obtaining higher rates. The sales, since our last, embrace about 16,400 barrels, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2.....	$4 25@$5 10
Ordinary State.....	5 10@ 5 50
Straight State.....	5 30@ 5 50
Favorite and Extra State.....	5 60@ 6 00
Inferior to good Michigan.....	4 60@ 5 25
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake....	5 50@ 5 95
Common to Good Ohio.....	5 60@ 5 95
Fancy Michigan.....	5 25@ —
Fancy Ohio.....	5 90@ 6 10
Extra Michigan.....	5 25@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	5 75@ 7 75
Extra Ohio.....	6 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee.....	6 15@ 6 45
Extra Genesee.....	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Missouri.....	6 50@10 00

Canadian is doing better, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,700 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 50@$8 ₰ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The sales, since our last, comprise about 2,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 10@$8 75, and $10 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 95@$4 for Brick-front and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 95@$4 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine. ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very actively inquired for, mostly for export, at decidedly better prices. The sales since our last comprise about 82,000 bushels, including poor to good ordinary Canadian white at $1 49@$1 55; Canadian red (club) at $1 47½; ordinary Western white at $1 40@$1 47; inferior to fair do. red at $1 25@$1 44; good to choice Southern white at $1 75@$1 85; and good to prime do. red at $1 50@$1 60. ₰ bushel. Sales transpired of 11,400 bushels Rye at from 80c.@83c. for Western, and 83c @85c for Northern, ₰ bushel. Oats remain as last noticed, salable and firm, at 36c @37c. for Ohio and Lake; 34c.@36c. for State; 32c.@33c. for Jersey and 30c.@32c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is quiet and rather languid. Desirable lots are not abundant. No other descriptions are in much favor. The sales since our last have been confined to about 49,600 bushels, at 44c @50c. for unsound, heated and damp, 51c.@56c. for sound mixed Southern, 57c.@59½c for Southern yellow, 56c.@58½c. for round yellow, 57c.@60c. for common to choice Southern white, 57c.@60c. for round white, and 53c.@56c. for sound Western mixed, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at 55c.@70c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—About 25 bales were sold to day, at 6c.@9c. ₰ lb

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request, and is steady, at $31@$32. usual credit, ₰ ton. Other kinds unchanged.

LEAD—The demand is fair, but holders are free sellers, and prices favor buyers. Galena, $6 87½@$7; Foreign, $6 42½@$6 75. ₰ 100 lbs.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Being very scarce, is inactive, yet firm. New Orleans, 56c.@58c; Porto Rico, 46c@47c; Cuba Muscovado, 39c.@41c.; and clayed Cuba, 35c.@37c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of no important movements in this line to-day.

OILS—Rule about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and declining. The sales since our last embrace about 700 bbls., in lots, at $19 for Mess, $16 50@$16 75 for Prime Mess, and $16 37½@$16 50 for Prime. ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and fair request at 5¾c.@10c. for Hams; 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; and 6¾c. for Rough Sides, ₰ lb. Bacon is still in very light supply and demand, at 10c.@10½c. ₰ lb. Lard scarce, needed, and rising; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₰ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of 400 bbls. at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 50@$13 for repacked do., and $13@$18 for extra do. ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$18 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ₰ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do. ₰ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6@9c ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 200 tcs at $3 37½@$4 87½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Attract rather more attention and are very firm. The sales reported since our last inclose about 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@8¾c., with 280 boxes Havana at from 8¾c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Some 15,000 lbs. prime were obtained at 10c. @10½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 720 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported mainly at 28c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker, and shipowners sought for higher rates, but did not generally secure them. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@7-32d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. asked ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₰ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ALFRED F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Niagara, via Boston. NEW-YORK, June 16, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 10th inst., *per Africa.* By the *Ericsson* and *Arabia*, we are in possession of Liverpool dates to 27th and 30th ult. A heavy market can be reported during the week past, prices having gradually yielded, owing in a measure to some delay in the receipt of the foreign advices, and their unsatisfactory nature when at hand. For shipment to both Great Britain and France, a fair inquiry has existed—the home trade having operated to a moderate extent. The market has been well supplied. Prices are 30c.@40c. lower on the week. Common to good State, $5 35@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Common to good Ohio, &c., $5 75@$6; Low to fair grades Extra Ohio, $6@$6 50; Extra Genesee $6 70@$8 70. Southern—Mixed to good brands, $6 10@$6 75; Favorite and Extras, $6 75@$8 75. Canadian—$6 65@$6 25 for Superfine, and $6 45@$7 75 for Extras. *Clearances from New-York, from June 10 to June 14, both inclusive:* To London, 752 bbls.; Liverpool, 24,476; Havre, 672; Rot'erdam, 300; South America, 7,520; West Indies, 1,398; British Provinces, 1,858

WHEAT—There has been less animation in the market during the past than the preceding week; a fair demand has, however, existed for shipment to Great Britain, with a continued inquiry for France. Common qualities having been in good supply and freely offered are heavy and unsettled in price, while prime descriptions are pretty firmly held, there being comparatively little in market. From most sections of the country the accounts in relation to the growing crop are of a very flattering nature. At the close there is more activity in the market, considerable purchases having been made in part to arrive. Western White, 140@142 lbs., $1 60@$1 65; Western Red and Mixed, $1 25@$1 60; Southern White, $1 60@$1 75; do. Red, $1 40@$1 60; Genesee White, $1 60@$1 75; Canadian White, $1 50@$1 77. *Clearances from New-York, from June 10 to June 14, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 74,778 bushels; Havre, 4,386.

INDIAN CORN—Prime shipping parcels have generally been in good request for export, and prices of such have slightly improved. Good to prime Southern Yellow can be quoted 57c.@59c. ₰ 56 lbs.; White, nominal; Southern and Western Mixed, 52c.@54c. *Clearances from New-York, from June 10 to June 14, both inclusive:* to Liverpool, 40,753 bush.; West Indies, 1,300; British Provinces, 600; South America, 2,800.

RYE—We have had a much more active market during the past week—purchases having been made to a good extent for the Continent. Can be quoted 81c.@83c. ₰ 56 lbs. *Clearances from New-York, from June 10 to June 14, both inclusive*—Dordrecht, 11,081 bush.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 10½d. ₰ bbl.; Grain 9d. ₰ bush., nominal. Liverpool, 2s. 3d.; 6d.@7d. Havre, 62½c.; 12½c. Antwerp, 2s. 6d; 6d.

BERNAY'S & COHEN'S PROVISION AND OIL CIRCULAR.

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, June 16, 1856—P. M.

Our last advices were per *Canada*, 2d inst., since which no general change of any moment has transpired in our PROVISIONS market. The demand for export is not very large, owing partly to the advanced season and partly to the high rates current here.

PORK—Opened rather tamely, but with a speculative feeling and large sales of Mess for future delivery, prices gradually improved, and close to-day unsettled at $16 25@$16 50 for Prime; $19 25 for Mess, and $18 50 for Prime Mess. The sales for future delivery were made at about $19 50 for early July; $18 50 for June and August; $17 for Sep ember; and $17 50 for October.

BEEF—Is only in retail demand, but firm at previous rates.

BACON—Remains inactive for want of supplies, wherewith to operate. A few arrivals found purchasers at 10¼c. @10¾c. for Clear, and 9¾c.@10c., for Ribbed Middles. Cut Meats are a trifle lower; Pickled Hams, 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, 7¼c @7½c. ₰ lb.

LARD—A larger supply brought into market, on account of the high rates, had the effect of depressing the article ¼c.@½c., but as the stock of strictly prime is very light and controlled mostly by a few strong holders, and the demand for export having increased under the *Arabia's* news, an advance has again been established. The closing rates are 10¾c.@11c. for strictly prime, and 10¼c.@11c. for No. 1.

TALLOW—The opening of the Russian ports has checked the inquiry for export altogether, and prices favor the buyer. The outside rate for prime city rendered is now 10c. ₰ lb.

BUTTER—An ample supply is daily arriving, and rates are barely supported. Grease Butter scarce at 10½c.@11c. ₰ lb.

FISH OILS—Remain dull and heavy at 74c.@76c. for Whale, and $1 70 for Sperm Oil; Linseed Oil—Nearly all arriving now has been previously sold. The sales of lots on the spot from first hands are limited to a few parcels at about 84c., while jobbing lots bring about 82c.@83c. ₰ gallon. Lard Oil is a trifle lower; Spring Pressed 83c.@87c., and Winter Pressed 85c.@90c. cash. Red Oil 58c.@60c. cash.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair demand at 60c.@62½c. for Arctic; 55c @60c. for Ochotsk; and 50c.@53c. for South Sea.

CUBA HONEY AND YELLOW BEESWAX—Are without change, the former 57c. ₰ gallon in bond, and the latter 27½c.@28c. ₰ lb.

HOPS—The transactions are only of a retail character at our previous quotations.

The Wool Trade.

The Milwaukee *American*, June 9, says:

"There has been some excitement created among producers by the appearance of numerous buyers from Eastern houses, which has led them to look for 3 to 5c. advance on last year's prices. Our oldest dealers refuse to yield to these demands, and trade has not been pushed ahead as fast as the excellent shearing weather would seem to indicate. The woo' sold the past week has been in small lots, and in quite poor condition. We anticipate that many of the largest clips will be picked up at extravagant prices by traveling buyers and agents. The disposition among dealers is to allow from 2 to 3c. advance on last season's prices. We quote unwashed at 18c @20c.; common, 25c.@27c.; half blood, 27c.@25c.; three-quarters, 29c.@31c.; full blood, 31c.@33c., and choice selected Merino, 34c.@36c. These prices are only for clean wool, and when full of dirt and grease the proper deduction is insisted upon by buyers. Some of the best clips of this County have sold the past week at 33@36c."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, 10th, says: "The shearing season is now passing; the receipts of the new clip may be expected to occur very soon. A brisk trade is indicated here by the arrival of quite a number of Eastern buyers, who though they make excursions into different portions of the State, make Cleveland their head-quarters. This is, doubtless, the best market for farmers; the competition between buyers being active and sufficient to insure the best going prices. We have no reported sales as yet, but from a comparison of views, believe that the following range of prices can be relied on as correct, for the present:

Common to quarter-blood, ₰ lb.....	25c.@33c.
Half-blood, ₰ lb.....	33c.@35c.
Three-quarter blood, ₰ lb.....	35c.@37c.
Full blood, ₰ lb.....	38c.@40c.
Fancy, ₰ lb.....	40c.@50c.

In giving these figures, we can confidentially say that buyers discriminate in favor of Wool which has been well cleansed, and clips which are perfectly washed and cleansed of impurities will command an advance upon the above quotations of two or three cents."

Wool Trade in the Interior.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* says that at the date of its last review "there were quite a number of wool buyers from the East in the market, who have since that time returned home. One house, which purchased quite largely last year, has also gone out of the market. Others, buying on large Eastern orders, have had some of their orders countermanded, and there seems to be a general disposition on the part of Eastern manufacturers to keep out of the market as much as possible for the present. One buyer, who has orders for $100,000 worth of wool, is limited to 35c. ₰ lb. for the best wools, with positive orders unless wools are to be bought at from 25c. to 35c. ₰ lb. not to buy. Other buyers think prices will range about the same as last year, from 25c. to 37½c. The receipts for the past week do not reach over 8,000 lbs. This has been received in small lots, and mostly in rather bad order. A few lots of ¾ blood have been taken, for which 32c @33c. was paid. Most of the lots, however, have been sold at under 33c."

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to E. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—Near the depôt, 14 acres, with splendid new 2-story frame octagon-shaped house, 30 by 50, with cupola, and double piazzas all round; splendid view of the sound and surrounding country; fine apple-orchard, first-rate never-failing spring, which can be introduced in the house. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—92½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 18 acres very choice land, together with an excellent frame 2-story house, 40x30, with wings, cupola and piazza, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Lndlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c, apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

REAL ESTATE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, deceased, late of the town of White Plains, Westchester County, where said property is situated. It consists of a hotel, being 38x50 feet in dimensions, and full basement, capable of containing 80 persons; suitable for school, seminary or country retreat; recently built and in good repair, possessing the advantages of all modern improvements; 5, 10 or more acres of land may be sold with the above described premises. The remainder, some 70 acres, will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. No property in this vicinity can compete; some of which has the most commanding view; in point of health, beauty and utility, none can surpass. Access unlimited. Churches and schools of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. All persons wishing village property, either public or private, will do themselves justice by giving this publication their attention.

PHŒBE CRAWFORD, Administratrix of
JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.
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CHOICE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first class three-story frame house, with all the modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and beautifully finished, on Oxford-st., near Fulton-av. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city. The house stands on a double terrace, 44 feet from the street; commands an extensive view of the water. Lot 200 feet, extending through to Portland-av. Two, four or six lots, adjoining on the south, can also be had, if desired. These grounds were graded, and fruit, shade and ornamental trees planted by the present owner in 1845. Plenty of shade on the vacant lots, and all extend from street to street. The improvements on either side are first-class, and buildings range with this. House built during the past Summer, and walls thoroughly dried before cold weather. Terms easy, and immediate possession. Inquire of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., or address OWNER, Box No. 582 New-York Post-Office, for three days.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 83 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 2 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 382 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 18 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands a fine views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites, and is about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with grass or crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson two beautiful sites and 50 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes walk from the depôt, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Barclay, Wetmore, Hemingway, &c; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER PARK, L. I.—55 acres; 38 under a high state of cultivation, 12 wood, 5 meadow, large apple and peach orchard; grapes and garden fruits; an excellent 2-story frame house in good repair, 8 rooms, kitchen attached, barn, cribs, granary, wood and wagon houses, 38 miles from N. Y. and 2 from depôt; for $3,000.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Chatsworth depôt and two miles from Mamaroneck depôt. The Second-avenue and New Rochelle Railroad will pass through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at E. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 69 Bowery.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT—The house and lot on the West side of Church-st., No. 92, next to the corner of Reade, and adjoining the lot on the northwest corner of Chambers and Church sts; rented, and possession at any time. Also, the two story brick-front house and lot on the south side of Reade-st., No. 11, one lot west of the marble stores, and rear of No. 35 Chambers-st., now rented; possession given immediately. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement house with four lots of ground, fruit trees, &c., situated in Adams-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, within three minutes' walk of the Myrtle-av. cars, or the South 4th-st. stages. Inquire of Mrs. MARSTON, No. 25 Tompkins-st., New-York, or of WM. W. MARSTON, corner of Bushwick and Myrtle avs., plank road, Brooklyn, Eastern District.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

JOHN MCKINSTRY.

TWO LOTS ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Northwest corner 35th-st. and 4th-av. Will exchange for a farm of 100 acres, situated near some depôt on Harlem, New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad. Apply to A. FLOCK, Fourth-av. Market, between 19th and 20th sts., from 7 to 12 A. M., or to Manhattan Land Office, No. 454 4th-av.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c, and 30 acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY

AUCTION SALES.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETING, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½, by catalogue, 109 lots of various staple and household articles, together with additional second-hand articles, including consuming articles, all of choice quality, which must be sold by order of various owners. By examining early, advantage may be gained, as description cannot well be given without a column. N. B.—Wholesale dealers can buy satisfactorily. At 12 o'clock, two rosewood piano-fortes at great sacrifice.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms No. 462 Broadway, below Grand-st., embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in various st les, and of the best workmanship; also, the usual variety to be found in a first-class warerooom. For particulars see catalogues at sale. The above has been removed for convenience of sale, and must be sold to pay advances.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO.—Will sell, on FRIDAY, June 27, at East New-York, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 300 reserved Building Lots situated on Atlantic, Fulton, Vanalcen, &c., ays. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and 6-cent omnibus lines. Apply for full particulars, at Office Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CARTS—STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES, &c., &c.—D. D. NASH, No. 298 Broadway, will sell at public auction, SATURDAY, June 21, 1856, at No. 108 7th-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of carts, street-sweeping machines, &c., well worth the attention of coal dealers, wheelwrights, contractors, &c.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER Auctioneer.

HOLIDAY NOTIONS, &c.—At auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey, corner of Greenwich, comprising an elegant variety of ladies' boxes, writing desks, toy pistols, double-barrelled do., table cutlery, silver ware, spoons, scissors, carvers, together with a lot of choice brandy, cigars, wine, &c., &c., in lots to suit buyers. Also, writing paper, envelopes, pencils, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BAGLEY & SAVAGE—Will sell, at their store, No. 83 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, wines, liquors, embracing an invoice of fine claret and Havana cigars; also, one grocer's wagon, nearly new; one top buggy, one no top do., one shifting-top buggy.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 443 Broadway, an entire Daguerrean establishment, including cameras, stands, chairs, pictures, showcases, oil-cloth, &c., including everything necessary for conducting the business.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 32 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed on the most approved modern fashion, with spacious halls and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

FILLMORE HOUSE.—The above-named Hotel was opened on the 14th inst. for the reception of guests. It was built the past Winter with reference to convenience and comfort—the rooms being large and airy. The house is very pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. The proprietor, who has for the past 12 years kept the Bellevue House, assures his friends and the public generally that special care will be taken to accommodate them in a manner satisfactory to themselves. WM. W. WAZARD, Newport, R. I.

The Fillmore House will be kept open late in the season, being well provided with fire places, and grates. Rooms may be secured by immediate application.

W. W. H.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment.

The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a-day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GA NUN, Proprietor.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Green wich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 153 Waverley-place.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the traveling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer.

HENRY HULL.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also, House-furnishing articles of every description, for sale very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE.
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE St.—The only story where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC—WILLIAM RAABE, Professor of Music on the Piano, and organist of St. James' Church, favorably known for years as an excellent teacher of the Piano and Singing, begs leave to announce to the public that he is prepared to receive a few more pupils. References of the highest respectability can be given. Applications for particulars will be received either at No. 701 Broadway, (Brensing's Music Depôt,) or at his residence, No. 53 Barrow-st., West side from Bleecker.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 82 Bowery, New-York, No. 288 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $2 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $300 a year.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 169 Mercer-st., New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suites at low prices, for cash, at the manufactory No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $122,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$122,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Harvey, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 330 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or equal to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 201 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 30 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 50 double houses for 50 families of miners, local, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending these Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 33 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $30 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 33 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th inst., being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the aforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—"new-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo, Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. H. FALLS,
IRAD HAWLEY,	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHARLES MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
JONATHAN THORNE.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in 6, 9 and 12 months, in sums of $500 and upward. The money may be deposited with G. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, bonds will be given, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1856.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE SAND KEYPORT CO.—The annual election of Directors will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, from 3 to 4 P. M., at their office No. 67 Beaver-st. An alteration of the Constitution has been proposed and will be voted upon by the stockholders at the same time.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NEW CITY HALL, Park, May 29, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that there is no such office as Collector of Arrearages on Personal Taxes, and that no person but the undersigned, or HENRY R. VENN, Esq., appointed for that purpose, to be found at this office, is authorized to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

COENING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A very handsome and stylish chestnut sorrel horse, 15 hands high, or a fraction over, perfectly sound, and eight years old. Is a very free traveler and good in single or double harness. Also, a good road wagon and light harness. The whole is the property of a gentleman who has no further use for them, and will be sold separately or together. Apply to D. S. JARVIS, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of 27th-st.

NEW FAMILY TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Made to order; taken for debt; sold low—the owner no use for it—$75; groceries taken in part pay. Apply to P. S. BROWN, 266 10th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOFBOROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5, and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PUILLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 12, 1856.—The BANK OF CAZENOVIA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—An annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, July 1, proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 36 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 5.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 18, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1848, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—and from and after the payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH McROBARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 30 day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 6th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds, Albany City Bonds, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad Bonds.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case.
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 236 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker.)
Edward Willetts, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn.)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall.)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence.)
Henry Barrow, (H. P. Barrow & Son.)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock.)
James G. Garner (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson.)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver.)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell.)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son.)
E. J. Dennell, No. 16 Exchange-place.
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis.)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall.)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis.)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall.)
L. B. Wyman, No. 32 Burling slip.
Matthew Mitchell, (Comstock, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway, New-York.
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.—Lately enlarged. Improved and renovated. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Parlor first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS, Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $200 to $400 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.

W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.—PIANOS made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Jacob Chickering, A. W. Ladd & Co., Hains Bros., and T. Gilbert & Co., at lower prices than ever before offered. Good second-hand pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RARE CHANCE—An excellent new, Rosewood Piano-Forte, fully guaranteed, made by a piano-maker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold at a decided bargain by the executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 103 West Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooom, No. 358 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED OBLIQUE SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 20th-st. and 9th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED his Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 176 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, with New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West.

For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expressers will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given, to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manoloosee, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 8:30 A. M.,

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

might be nominated. The manner in which these allusions were received gave unmistakable indications as to who was the favorite of the mass of the Convention.

Governor PATTERSON, of New-York, during this debate, withdrew the name of Mr. SEWARD, as he had previously done before the New-York delegation.

The Platform being constructed, a motion prevailed to proceed to an informal ballot for President. Before the call was commenced, Judge SPAULDING, of Ohio, desired a moment's delay. This granted, he read a letter from Judge MCLEAN, in which he gave to his friends the power to withdraw his name whenever, in their discretion, they should deem such a withdrawal desirable. The writer was understood to be opposed to the use of his name, though it was morally certain that he would be nominated on the first ballot. Judge SPAULDING, deeming this improbable, thought it his duty to withdraw Judge McLEAN. The name of Governor CHASE was also withdrawn.

This seemed to leave only one prominent candidate—Col. FREMONT. Under these circumstances, and having none of the favorite names left at their disposal, the Pennsylvania delegation renewed the motion previously made, that no ballot should be had until they had time for consultation. This was granted, and the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock.

During the time thus gained, the friends of MCLEAN renewed their efforts, and, on a general caucus, resolved that his name should again be presented to the Convention. This was accordingly done on the reassembling, and then the informal ballot proceeded. The result was a majority of one hundred and fifty-six for FREMONT.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was hotly resisted until the formal ballot was had, which was accordingly ordered. The result was that Col. FREMONT obtained every vote except thirteen from Ohio and thirty-eight from Pennsylvania.

Then came the motion to declare him unanimously nominated, and it passed with one universal shout of "Aye."

The strongest and most vociferous cheering followed this result. There were nine cheers given first, and then another round, and then another. The scene from the platform was the most exciting that I have ever witnessed. You looked down upon a sea of the most happy faces that ever assembled in a Convention.

Hardly had the unanimous vote been announced, before there was stretched across the entire length of the room, a large canvas, on which was inscribed "For President, JOHN C. FREMONT." As if by magic, there was thrown among the delegates a vast number of small American flags, having inscribed on them the name of FREMONT. These were caught up and waved over the multitude, and then broke out again that strong, enthusiastic cheering that had greeted the first declaration of the vote. It was in vain that the President attempted to stop that burst of feeling. The hearts of the strong men who had come up to choose their standard-bearer were in their cheers, and they could not be suppressed.

The storm of cheering having partially subsided, a motion was carried to adjourn until morning, and then the cheering went on again. They were taken up by the people in the streets, and so carried to the hotels, where they were repeated at frequent intervals. Indeed, there seemed to be no exhausting the lungs of "Young America."

Is it within the province of a correspondent to offer predictions? I think I shall venture upon one, at any rate, and that is, that the next President of the United States was yesterday nominated here in Philadelphia. There can be no mistaking either the purpose or the power of the men who have undertaken the war for Freedom. They have the old men for counsel, and the young men for action—the combination of experience and hopeful energy that must insure success. LEO.

DOINGS AT TRENTON.

Mr. Dayton's Acceptance of the Nomination.

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Delegates Returning Home.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the New-Jersey Delegates proceeded to Trenton, the residence of WM. L. DAYTON, the nominee for Vice-President, and were met at the Station by a large number of citizens.

A procession was formed, headed by the Trenton Brass Band, and bearing the national flag with the names of FREMONT and DAYTON inscribed on its folds, proceeded to Mr. DAYTON's house.

On the arrival of the procession, Mr. DAYTON appeared on the portico, and was received with immense enthusiasm.

He was addressed by ED. W. WHELPLEY, Esq. On behalf of the delegation, Mr. WHELPLEY said:

SIR: As the organ of the New-Jersey Delegation to that great Convention of the people of the United States which has just closed its deliberations at Philadelphia, I have the pleasant duty to discharge of announcing to you that you are the unanimous choice of that Convention as its candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people. It will in after times be one of the most pleasant recollections of my life that I had, as the organ of the delegation, the proud privilege, on behalf of New-Jersey, of presenting your name to the Convention, and of witnessing the hearty approbation with which it was received. You were, Sir, its unanimous nominee, in fact as well as in name. It is a nomination of which you may well be proud, for a more high-minded, patriotic body of men, never convened. All were actuated by one common purpose—to redeem the Government from the flagrant misrule under which it now groans, and restore its policy to that broad national platform on which it was placed by WASHINGTON and our Revolutionary fathers.

The Convention turned to you as one in every way qualified to bear your part well and faithfully in the discharge of this great duty. We felt that the Government, the Union, and the liberties of the people can be preserved and perpetuated to us and our posterity only by a firm adherence to the conservative national principles declared by that Convention. On that platform you may safely stand with us. Permit us to express the hope that this nomination will meet the same hearty approbation of the people as that so unmistakably manifested by the Convention. Receive, Sir, the hearty greetings of the Delegation, and, for the present, farewell.

When the applause that greeted Mr. WHELPLEY's remarks had subsided, Mr. DAYTON said that it was with feelings that he could not express that he had listened to the announcement just made. It was to him utterly unexpected. The unsolicited honor, however, he felt and duly appreciated, not on his own account only, but on behalf his State. It was an honor to Jerseymen. For the last few years, though engaged in the avocations of private life, he had been a not inattentive observer of the course of events. He could say with emphasis that his principles had not changed. He stood now in reference to the great leading issues of the country as in times past. He held that the Constitution protects Slavery where it is, but carries it nowhere—that in the language of the day, Freedom is national and Slavery sectional. He had carefully examined the platform of principles upon which the nominations took place, and to it, and all its parts, he could give a cheerful and cordial assent. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was, in his judgment, a most unwarrantable breach of good faith, pregnant with untold mischief, and to be remedied by every just and constitutional means in our power. Kansas had, as she deserved, his heartfelt sympathy. Her citizens and their rights had been trodden down in a manner unexampled in a free Government. Justice to her and to them demanded her admission as a free State of the Union. It was expedient and proper, too, he said, as a mode of calming down the exasperated feeling of the country by terminating its cause. The admission of California into the Union as a State—her unprecedented growth—outrunning and distancing his own most sanguine expectations, seem now to demand increased facility of communication. A roadway from the West to the *far* West will be a ligament binding to the Union both extremes. It will tend to consolidate more firmly the lasting Union of the States—a Union such as our fathers made, based on equality of rights. It will tend, too, to increase the interior commerce of the country, and to develop still more largely the resources of that magnificent State upon our Western borders. The improvements of Rivers and Harbors are specially appropriated by the Constitution to the General Government; and, whether our commerce floats upon our coast, our rivers or lakes, it is due to the lives of our citizens, as well as their property, that the Government should provide for their safety. He trusted that the people would lay aside all minor differences, and come up manfully to the work—yielding to one another freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, equality of rights; but claiming—nay, *exacting*—the same for ourselves.

In conclusion, he added that he had the honor to know the man selected by the People's Convention as the chief standard bearer for the ensuing campaign. He was a man of great intelligence, enlarged capacity and indomitable energy. The man who had so often ascended the heights of the Rocky Mountains, and looked into the then unknown depths of the great basin, was the very man to look to the heights and sound the depths of the political corruption of the times. He knew, too, the adversary, Mr. BUCHANAN. With him or with his associate, he could have no personal issues. Let us, as far as possible, soften the acerbity of the contest; let us have no controversy with persons, but platforms. It is a question not of men, but of principles; and these principles are to be finally settled in this campaign.

At the conclusion of Mr. DAYTON's remarks, the crowd sent up three hearty cheers for the ticket, which were followed by three cheers for Kansas, three for California, and three for New-Jersey.

The procession then re-formed, and returned to the Dépôt, where they met the down train to New-York. They were joined on the platform by all the delegates on board, and nine hearty cheers were given for the ticket, and three for New-Jersey, while the train remained at the Dépôt. One hundred guns were being fired during the same time.

Mr. DAYTON is about 50 years of age, of fine form and commanding appearance, and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits.

AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

At New-Brunswick another demonstration was made, the train being met by a number of citizens, and cheers given for the ticket.

Throughout the State the same enthusiasm was manifested, and, when the boat reached the dock at this city, three parting cheers were given for FREMONT and DAYTON.

Great Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

SPEECHES BY SENATOR WILSON, CHANDLER, OF MICHIGAN, AND OTHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 19.

The great Republican Ratification Meeting, called for this evening, assembled in Musical Fund Hall. The first speaker was Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, who claimed for that State the originating of the Republican Party in July, 1854. He compared the inflictions upon this country by the Administration of PIERCE to the plagues of Egypt. He looked upon the former as the visitation of God upon this land. What were the frogs and lice of Egypt compared with the myrmidons of the Administration sweeping over the fields of Kansas with bloodshed and fire, destroying life and property. The laws enacted were more damnable than civilized land ever before heard of. He was for sending five thousand emigrants to Kansas, with the implements of industry, to settle there and mind their own business, but, if disturbed, to give their assailants a claim to the soil of Kansas so permanent that the Archangel's trump alone could disturb it. The speaker bitterly denounced the "miscreants" at Cincinnati, who became as guilty as the Border Ruffians themselves by becoming the defenders of their acts.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Vermont, claimed that the Republican Party started in Vermont one month prior to the date of the establishment of the cause in Michigan.

Mr. BLAKEY, of Kentucky, said the Republican platform was signed by JEFFERSON in 1798, and urged rival claimants to stand back for Virginia and Kentucky had a prior claim.

Senator WILSON made a brief speech, in which he gave statistics of the Free and Slave States—the former with thousands of churches, school-houses, and institutions adorning the country; the latter cursed by Slavery, growing poorer and poorer, freedom of speech unknown, the working man degraded. The question is, shall free institutions be extended, or shall Slavery march onward and involve territories now free under the bane of Slavery? He urged young men to organize in aid of free speech and a free press, and determine that the Republican cause shall carry Pennsylvania. Give your votes and influence for Free-Soil, Free Speech, Free Territories, and FREMONT.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, made a stirring speech. He asserted that, by his reading of the Cincinnati Platform, the people of Kansas were declared to be incapable of deciding whether Slavery should exist there or not.

There was another large meeting in front of the Hall, which was addressed by General POMEROY, of Kansas; Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Responses to the Republican Nominations.

IN BROOKLYN.

The Republicans of Brooklyn fired 200 guns on Fort Green, yesterday—a salute to the nominations made in Philadelphia.

The Republican nominations give much satisfaction in this city, and many persons, heretofore identified with the Democratic Party, have signified their intentions of supporting the Republican nominees.

RONDOUT, Thursday, June 19.

One hundred guns were fired here at sunrise this morning, in honor of the nomination of FREMONT. The people received the news of his nomination with great rejoicing.

PORT JERVIS, Pa., Thursday, June 19.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day, in honor of the nomination of FREMONT.

THE TURF FOR 1856.

Fashion Course, Newtown, L.I.—Second Day, Thursday, June 19—Two Great Races.

FIRST RACE—*Association Stakes*—3 years' olds, subscription $300, forfeit $100, $300 added by the Club, mile heats.

WM. H. GIBSON's ch. g. *Nicholas*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Nanine Rodes*.....1 1
CALVIN GREEN's b. c. by imp. *Glencoe*.....3 2
R. TEN BROECK's b. f. *Princess*, by imp. *Sovereign*, out of *Reel*.....2 3
Time—1:55—1:57½.

SECOND RACE—*Jockey Club Stakes*—Subscription $200, forfeit $100, $1,200 added by the Club, four mile heats.

R. TEN BROECK's ch. s. *Piper*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Gipsey*, 4 years.....1 1
T. J. WOOLFOLK's ch. m. *Fairride*, by *Wagner*, out of *Ann Watson*, 5 years.....2 2
Time—8:17¼—8:19.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Horticultural Show Ended.

He, or she, whose Ideality was well developed, experienced great enjoyment last night. He, or she, who had not that organ, would scarcely have understood, and much less have appreciated, the speech with which the reverend gentleman who has made the name of OSGOOD a synonym for the beautiful in rhetoric, delighted the company who assembled to bid their quarterly adieu to the feast of flowers that the Horticultural Society spread before the New-York public.

Mr. OSGOOD's speech was the feature of the evening. It was late when he came, but the minutes slipped by, shod in velvet, while he talked. We want a column to do him a shadow of the justice that is due him, and we have only a paragraph:—for are not the interests of the nation at stake, and is not all the TIMES' available space peremptorily required to show what turn there was to the wheel of politics, here and there, yesterday? Mr. OSGOOD bloomed out at the same point of elevation at which the company had admired the expansion of a resurrection flower, which came as a bud and went away full-blown and exquisite. The orator was literally flowery. He reveled in sweet odors. To him the Verbenas sang deep bass, and the Violets and Fuchsias caroled soprano. As there were seven tints in the rainbow, and the octave in music, so the prismatic colors suggested the harmonic scale of nature. The gardener's life taught him self-denial, and brought out pleasant lessons of life's duties, and the clumsy pumpkin and spreading esculent asparagus were not forgotten, for they were all ornamental and held their place. The "flower-people" Mr. OSGOOD styled the plants that stood thick about him. The ferns were the old-fashioned folk; they who came with the earlier ages, and were older than Noah; they were of the fogy stamp, and brought forth and nurtured their young after a fashion different from the moderns. Dr. KNIGHT, who had the premium for these little fragrant, green "old fogies," came in for the speaker's praise, as he did for the Society's. His Orchids hung about the room, and it was impossible to help admiring them. Mr. OSGOOD looked upon the flower-garden as a spot for the recreation that the mind stands in need of, when it is warped with other cares. He grew pleasantly eloquent over the resurrection-flower and the South American rock-rose, and as he came down from his elevation carried away his reward in the shape of two splendid rose-bouquets. It should not be forgotten that he referred to the Georgian contributions of which we have before spoken, and declared that the Society was glad to interchange such civilizing civilities and so hard words with brethren who live the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. The speech was heard with great attention. The end of it was the signal for an Irish gentleman to go about putting out the lights, and that we took as a hint to leave, and left accordingly, first receiving from a friendly hand two bouquets which confronted us as we strolled down Broadway, feeling better that the Show had happened.

THE BRIG BRAMAN CASE.

Preliminary Examination of one of the Supposed Slavers.

A CURIOUS SCENE IN COURT.

Yesterday, at 11 A. M., before United States Commissioner MORTON, was commenced the examination in the case of JOSEPHE PRIMO DE CUNHA, one of the parties arrested on board the brig *Braman*, the alleged slaver, captured in the Narrows, on the 9th inst., and now lying at the Navy Yard.

E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant. Mr. MCKEON, the United States District-Attorney, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. BENEDICT moved the discharge forthwith of DE CUNHA, on the ground that no offence was charged in the complaint.

The District-Attorney contended that the proper place for such a motion was before Judge BETTS.

The Commissioner refused to entertain the motion, when the testimony in the case was entered upon.

An affidavit of Deputy-Marshal NEVINS was first read, setting forth the fact of a service of a warrant-arrest upon the captain and crew of the *Bramas*.

LOBENZO DE ANGELIS was next sworn and testified as follows:

I am one of the officers attached to the United States Marshal's Office; I have seen the defendant several times; the first I ever saw him, to my knowledge, was on the 9th of June, on board the brig *Braman*; the brig was, at this time, going down the bay towards Sandy Hook; it was between 12 and 1 in the afternoon; she was off the lower part of Staten Island; I had seen her before, lying at the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 49 and 50 East River; I first saw the brig some four or five days before the 9th inst.; she is a brig, full-rigged fore and aft; as she was going down the bay she was in tow of the steamer *Young America*; I chartered the steamboat *Only Son* and boarded her; I first boarded the *Young America* and then the brig; a man, calling himself Enrico, since ascertained to be DECASTRO, and CAPT. DELANO, were on the quarter-deck; there was a man at the wheel; Deputy-Marshal NEVINS, CAPT. FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Washington*, Lieut. Stanford, and Lieut. Lock and eight sailors and myself constituted the boarding party; I was induced to board the vessel because I suspected she was going to engage in the slave trade on the coast of Africa; there were nineteen persons on board in all; Captain Delano was the only American of the number; the others appeared to be Spaniards, Italians and Portuguese; the mate was an Irishman; after having boarded the vessel, I spoke to several on the quarter-deck, and inquired as to who the captain of the brig was; no one answered as captain; I asked three others standing near by, who the captain was; the only reply I got was that they didn't know the captain; I think De Castro was one of these last three who made this last reply, but am not positive; I then took hold of one of the men and asked him to point out the captain, and he pointed to Captain Delano, and Delano came towards me and said, "I am the captain;" I don't recollect asking any others what their position on the brig was; Captain Faunce asked for the manifest of the brig; Captain Delano stated that there was no manifest on board; Captain Faunce inquired how this happened; Captain Delano said he was told that he did not need any; I then asked Captain Delano for his papers; he said that he would get them for me; I went into the cabin with him and I got the papers which I have since given in the possession of Mr. Joachimsen, the Assistant District-Attorney; Capt. Delano asked me my business, and what the matter was; I told him I wanted to see his papers; I asked him who the owner of the brig was, and where his place of business was and where he resided; he said he could not answer either question, that he never saw him but once and that was in the street, but he thought he would know him if he should see him again; I then asked him where the vessel was bound for; he said to St. Thomas and thence to China; I asked him who he was consigned to in St. Thomas; he said he did not know their names; during this time there was constant private conversation going on between Captain Delano, Cunha and De Castro; Capt. Delano went to them several times; after I had had this conversation with Capt. Delano I then left the quarter-deck and went to Captain Faunce and asked him if he had seen any papers; Captain Faunce told me he had; I then went on the quarter-deck and had another conversation with the Captain; they were all standing in the middle of the quarter-deck; I asked him where De Costa was; he said at the Metropolitan Hotel; I asked him what was in the vessel and what he was going to take on at St. Thomas; he said he did not know what was on board, and did not know what he was going to take on board; he said he was merely employed as the vessel to St. Thomas; Captain Faunce said to him, "You told me you was going to Canton;" I said, "You told me China;" he denied mentioning Canton or China or Metropolitan Hotel; I have since ascertained the identity of De Castro; he was on the quarter-deck of the *Braman* at the time of the stopping of the vessel and the arrest of the parties on board; I found persons concealed in a part of the ship; Mr. NEVINS, the Deputy-Marshal, called for the crew-list, and to the mate to muster the crew; I saw there were seven on the list, and I asked if that was all the crew? the mate answered yes; I think it was the second mate; I said I thought I could find some more men, and I went into the forecastle; it was dark, but by feeling about I succeeded in finding five men; De Castro said that he had come on board; I told him that it should be well taken care of; the persons who were on the quarter-deck had been sitting, but got up as we boarded her; they had each of them arms; the officers were in uniform, but not the sailors.

CURIOUS EPISODE.

At this stage of the testimony a somewhat interesting episode intervened. The District-Attorney jumped suddenly to his feet and addressing the Commissioner, said: "The insolence of that man," (pointing to Mr. DE CASTRO who was sitting beside the defendant and who was also one of the parties arrested on the *Braman*, but now out on bail,) "must be stopped, if there is power in the Court. He has been insulting me ever since the opening of the Court, and I will endure it no longer."

THE COMMISSIONER—In what manner has Mr. DE CASTRO insulted you?

Mr. MCKEON—He had shaken his finger at me in a menacing manner.

Mr. DE CASTRO—I was only pointing out the District-Attorney to Mr. DE CUNHA.

THE COMMISSIONER—That seems a proper explanation.

Mr. MCKEON—Any scoundrel might make such an explanation. It is no such thing; he has been constantly insulting me, and I apply to the Court for his immediate commitment.

Mr. BENEDICT—I move for the commitment of the District-Attorney for contempt of Court in calling Mr. DE CASTRO a scoundrel.

Mr. MCKEON responded in quite extended remarks. Privately, he said, he did not care for the conduct of Mr. DE CASTRO; he was not afraid of him or any other man, but he would not allow the dignity of his office to be insulted. He closed with demanding an apology from Mr. DE CASTRO, and announced that if an apology was not directly made he should withdraw from further participation in the investigation.

Mr. DE CASTRO made no response.

The Commissioner repeated that he had seen nothing out of character in Mr. DE CASTRO's conduct, and called for a resumption of the testimony.

Mr. MCKEON immediately took his hat and left.

RESUMPTION OF THE CASE.

The examination of Mr. DE ANGELIS was directly resumed. His remaining testimony was mostly of a negative character. He declined answering (under advice, as he stated, of the District-Attorney) whether he expected to receive any pecuniary consideration for the part he had taken in effecting the arrest of the *Braman;* also as to whether he had expended any money to effect the arrest or hired the steamboat which he chartered for that purpose. He answered that he did not know the character of the papers he took from the *Braman*, as he handed the same to the District Attorney. The Captain told him, DE CASTRO had the ship's papers in his possession. He asked DE CASTRO to let him look at these papers and he refused, whereupon he searched him but found no papers pertaining to the ship as the Captain had stated. At this time he had no warrant or process against either the brig or the passengers. Like General JACKSON at New-Orleans, he took the responsibility of making the arrests.

The case here was adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

Parrish Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—JUNE 19.

Before Alex. W. Bradford.

Mr. O'Connor called Wood Gibson, who being sworn, said that he resided at No. 42 West-street; is a saddle and harness maker at No. 362 Broadway, and 63 years of age; knew Henry Parrish for twenty years; Mr. P. dealt with him prior to his attack, and since that time Mrs. P. has continued her patronage; Mr. and Mrs. P. came in their carriage, and witness' dealings were with Mrs. P. exclusively; Mr. P. had nothing to say by word, sign or motion; witness thought Mr. Parrish recognized him; he made out his bills in the name of Henry Parrish.

James Mulligan said he lived at No 125 Grand; is a horse-shoer at No. 127 Grand; the witness did work for Mr. Parrish.

Q—State what passed between you and Mrs. Parrish and Mr. Parrish at the time they called at your shop? A.—The last time there were at my shop was to pay a bill of shoeing; Mr. Parrish owned a vicious horse, and in consequence of his being so I paid a workman fifty cents extra for shoeing him; Mrs. Parrish objected to paying the fifty cents extra; she told me I shouldn't charge anything extra, she being a regular customer; I stated to her it was no interest to me, that I paid the man who had shoed the horse; Mrs. Parrish handed me the bill, and I pointed out the items; I handed it to Mr. Parrish; I think she stated he did not understand it.

Q—State the words Mrs. Parrish used? A.—Well, I don't know that I could state the exact words, but I thought they were rather unkind. Question repeated. I think when I made my statement respecting the charges, she told me that she understood them as well as I did, and did not wish to be imposed upon; the bill was paid.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 87 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss CUSHMAN, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., are to appear in the comedy of the "Maid of Munster." After which, Miss HATHAWAY and the strong company are to appear in Mlle. CELESTE's celebrated drama of the "French Spy," and the whole will conclude with the new and gorgeous pantomime of "Raoul; or, The Magic Star," in which Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss LANG and the pantomimists will appear.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.—To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist nature in her conflict with disease by re-vitalizing the blood, and expelling all morbid matter from the system. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 63¾c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Thin Summer Suits.....$30 00

Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 50
Check Marseilles Suits	6 00
White Buck Coats	2 50
Linen Raglan Coats	2 00

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Light, graceful, etherial, durable, comfortable and elegant are KNOX's Summer Hats. They command the attention of the "crowd" more than any other hats manufactured. They combine every good quality that is requisite in head-covering, and are just as cheap as they are good. No wonder, then, that in the City and in the country they are eagerly sought after. Sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

COL. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—A life size-photograph (the only one ever taken of the illustrious pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, and the standed bearer of the new Republican Party) is now on exhibition and may be seen at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's. It was taken last Friday, and is perfectly truthful and life-like.

[Advertisement.]

$15,000.—Wanted, a partner with this amount, by a party well acquainted with the business—the sale of a staple article on commission. Money required to make advances $10,000 to $20,000 a year can be realized. Unquestionable references given and required. The business is perfectly safe. Address "Commission," Box No. 1,506 Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At ROGERS', corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, you will find enough of clothing, of the latest Summer styles, to supply a moderate-sized State. There is not such a variety of styles in sizes elsewhere in New-York, and the prices are 40 per cent. under the market.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that mind is a very potent agency in the aggravation or the cure of diseases. Phrenology would aid greatly in their diagnosis. Examinations with charts, and full written descriptions of character, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREMONT'S PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—A life-size, taken last Friday, is now on exhibition, and may be seen at BRADY's, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF COL. FREMONT.—Photographic portraits of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT for sale at ROOT's gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 126 and 128 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

King's County Hospital.

Forty-five patients were received into this Hospital during the last month; 43 were discharged and one died. Total number remaining, 429.

Finding the Horse, but Leaving the Slave.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

A day or two since, a negro escaped from Maryland, and, to aid him in his flight, he took a young horse belonging to his master. He was captured in this city, to-day; but the officer found it impossible to detain both the horse and man—so he kept the horse, and let the man go. A reward of $300 was offered for the man—a "liberal reward" for the horse. The fugitive is probably ere this on the under-ground railroad.

From Salt Lake City.

A company of forty-five persons, under command of Capt. SMOOT, arrived at Atchison on the 9th. They left Great Salt Lake on the 22d of April. In the company were missionaries for different parts of the world, Chief Justice KINNEY and family, the United States Marshal for the Territory, and a number of merchants, together with G. A. SMITH, appointed to present the memorial to Congress for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union. For the first four hundred miles the country was almost destitute of grass.

At the South Pass they encountered a snow storm, which continued fifty-six hours. It was with difficulty that the animals could be kept alive by covering them with bedding and feeding them with breadstuff. There was plenty of grass in the Black Snake hills, though the grasshoppers were very numerous. The first emigrants were met at the South Fork of the Platte, and the party were not out of sight of emigrant wagons for four hundred miles. The emigrants are of a valuable class, taking with them a large quantity of stock. The officers of the military posts treated them with great kindness. All the Indians seemed friendly, except a band of Crayennes, who committed some depredations upon emigrants in the neighborhood of Little Blue.—*St. Louis Republican.*

BRISTOL BILL TURNED UP AGAIN.—Bristol Bill has been on trial at St. Johnsbury for his attempt on the life of Mr. B. N. DAVIS. The defence set up was "temporary insanity." Bill spoke for himself to the Jury for four hours and was likewise defended by able counsel. Verdict guilty. Sentence—seven years at Windsor.—*Middlebury (Vt.) Register, June 18.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 19, at the University Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Held, Mr. JOHN B. BEHRMANN, of this City, to Miss WILHELMINE JUNG, niece of T. C. Jung, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. J. P. Hovey, Mr. JAMES R. DAVIES to Miss MARY A. TAYLOR, daughter of the late Henry Taylor, Esq.

At Cold Springs, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, D. D., of Monticello, N. Y., Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, of Monticello, to Miss CYNTHIA J. WORDEN, of this City.

☞ Monticello and Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 19, of congestion of the lungs, MARY A., wife of CLEMENT FLINT, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the 23d-st. Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, of the firm of Yelverton, Walker & Sniffen, aged 39 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 12 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) on Friday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

At White Plains, on Thursday, June 19, ROBERT GLOVER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Church, White Plains, this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 19, Mrs. HANFORD SMITH, widow of the late Hanford Smith, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 8 Washington-place.

At Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, June 18, of dropsy, ANN HALL, relict of the late Dr. Philo Hall, of Lawrenceville, Ga., in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held in the First Congregational Church, Fairfield, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) 20 inst.

In Troy, Mich., on Sunday, June 15, CHARLES SUMNER, infant son of Mr. Sumner F. and Mary E. Evans, aged 2 months.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 19.

$4,900	N. Y. St. 5s, '58	100	260	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	91
2,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '60	100	250	do.....b30	91⅜
5,800	Virginia State 6s	95⅝	650	do.....b60	91⅜
5,000	do.....b15	95⅝	150	do.....b15	91⅜
8,000	do.....	95⅜	200	do.....s3	91⅜
8,500	Missouri State 6s	85	50	do.....s10	91⅜
1,000	City 6s, '58.....	96⅜	100	Harlem R. R....b30	16⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	93¼	100	do.....b60	16⅞
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.b30	86⅛	100	Hudson Riv. R..b60	33⅛
10,000	do.....	86⅛	100	do.....b30	33⅛
10,000	do.....s45	86	100	do.....b3	33⅛
12,500	do.....	86¼	20	Harlem R. R. Pref..	52
4,000	Cal. State 7s '70..	84¾	50	Reading Railroad...	90¾
2,000	do.....	85¼	100	do.....s30	90¾
20	Imp. & Traders Bk.	102½	100	do.....s60	90
52	Merchants Bank....	126	300	do.....s3	90
40	Mech. Bk'g Assoc....	103	500	do.....b10	90
25	Bk. of N. America..	107	1000	do.....b30	90¼
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	108	100	do.....s30	89¾
7	Park Bank.....	97¼	100	do.....	89¾
50	Bank of Commerce.	109¾	100	do.....s30	89¾
200	Gardiner Gold Co..	⅝	200	do.....s10	89¾
50	Manhattan Gas Co.	121	400	do.....	89¾
5	Wis. L. S. RR.....	70½	100	do.....b60	90
100	Penn. Coal Co..b10	100¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R..s60	95¾
300	do.....100	100¾	100	do.....b66	96¼
100	Cum. Coal Co...b60	21¼	350	do.....s5	96⅞
350	do.....	21¼	250	do.....b30	96
400	Erie Railroad.....	89⅞	100	do.....s90	96¾
100	do.....s5	89⅞	7	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	96¾
200	do.....s30	89⅞	225	do.....	96¾
25	do.....s30	89⅞	20	do.....b60	96⅞
50	do.....b10	89⅞	8	Panama Railroad...	102
650	do.....c	89⅞	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	62
350	do.....s5	89⅜	29	Cle., Col. & Cin. RR.	105
100	do.....s10	89⅜	10	Gal. & Ch. RR.....	110¾
700	do.....b60	89⅜	20	do.....	110¾
200	do.....s10	89⅜	100	Cle. & Tol. RR..b10	74⅜
200	do.....b30	89⅜	300	do.....b5	75
200	do.....b60	89⅜	80	do.....s5	74⅝
350	do.....s5	89⅜	300	do.....s10	74⅝
200	do.....s60	89¼			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$10,000 Gt. West. (Ill.) R. R. 10 ₰ cent. Bs.	83¼
$5,000 La Crosse 1st Mort. 8 ₰ cent.	85½@86¼
$2,000 Sacramento City (W. F.) 10 ₰ cent	17
$10,000 Cal. State 7 ₰ c. Bonds of 1875	72½
$8,000 Wabash Mort. 7 ₰ cent	50
3 shares Academy of Music	$290
75 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	59⅜
20 shares United States Mail Steamship Co	26
15 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	28
10 shares American Express Co	101
50 shares Union Ferry Co	95
36 shares Mechanic's Bank	114
27 shares National Bank	130½
40 shares Mechanics' Banking Association	103
11 shares Fulton Bank	143
10 shares Atlantic Bank	85¼
140 shares Enterprise Ins. Co. (hypothecated)	46
20 shares Lennox Fire Ins. Co	97½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Missouri State 6s	85½	200 Erie Railroad	89⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	89¾	200 do.....b15	89⅝
3 000 Erie R. R 1st m. b.	91⅜	100 do

New-York Daily Times.

NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY.

BANKS WITHDRAWN.

The Convention Declares for Fremont and Johnston.

EXCITING SCENES AT THE APOLLO.

FRIDAY, June 20—

The North American Convention met at the Apollo Rooms at 10 o'clock this morning, and, after an animated discussion, which continued for three hours, agreed upon an adjustment of their troubles by supporting FREMONT and JOHNSTON—Mr. BANKS withdrawing his name.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. RAYNER, of Massachusetts, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention.

MR. BANKS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, rose and said: In behalf of New-England, in behalf of the noble sons of the North and West, and in behalf of Mr. BANKS, I am authorized to withdraw his name from before this Convention. I withdraw, in his behalf and [illegible] from Massachusetts, that [illegible]. [Great applause.] Itself freely, and that the American Party is left to act upon its own responsibility, we believe that it is our duty as Americans to come up in a solid body to effect the overthrow of the present Administration. [Applause.] In behalf of Mr. BANKS and the Massachusetts delegation, we tender the thanks of Mr. BANKS to those who have supported him in this Convention; and we desire to say that we will give our undivided support to the ticket of FREMONT and JOHNSTON. [Tremendous applause.] I move you, therefore, Sir, that the ticket to be agreed upon by this Convention for the offices of President and Vice-President, be FREMONT and JOHNSTON. [Cheers.]

Mr. RICHARD MOTT, of the New-York Delegation, rose amid great applause to second the motion. He said this Convention had been treated with disrespect at Philadelphia, but he counseled the body *to return good for the evil that had been done them.* [Vociferous applause.] Let us show ourselves magnanimous. [Renewed applause.] To take this course now, will give us a position in the country which at least is an enviable one. By adopting this course, we can go before the people, feeling that we have done right at least. [Cries of, "Yes," and applause.] We can then go home to our constituents and tell them that if we were not able to present them our first choice, we give them, as our second choice, the man, and the only man, with whom we can defeat BUCHANAN. [Applause.] So far as this State is concerned, the speaker had no doubt that if this ticket were nominated, it would carry this State at least and the City of New-York at least. [Applause.] He contended that this Convention had but one course before it, and he trusted it would be considered an honest and commendable one.

GOV. FORD IS CONCILIATORY.

Gov. FORD, of Ohio, rose to speak, but was unable to proceed for a moment or two in consequence of a storm of applause which greeted his rising. He was desired to ascend the platform, and did so, and then proceeded in an eloquent and most effective strain to counsel concession and a union of all conflicting elements, for the overthrow of Popery and Slavery. The American Party has a great work to do, and that work is to spread Americanism and resist Slavery. (Applause.) The power of the Pope and Domestic Slavery are linked together (applause) and they have upon earth but one mission—the extinction of human liberty. The power of oppression is the same, whether it be foreign or domestic. Can we not combine for the overthrow of these powers of darkness? (Applause.) Men have before formed combinations to advance certain ideas, when upon all other subjects their opinions were as wide apart as the poles. Religious bodies unite in the work of tract distribution, to send the Bible to the heathen, to explore pagan lands, and no one thinks of inquiring who in those bodies is a Presbyterian, who an Episcopalian, who a Baptist, or a Methodist. They have come forward with a united purpose, and no man asks about their individual faith. Is it possible that the people of the North cannot unite for the overthrow of that hydra-headed monster—Popery and Slavery. [Applause.] I tell you that we *can.* [Great applause.] I tell you we *will* unite. [Uproarious cheering.] Politicians everywhere who oppose us in this will be compelled before the day of election to give way to the will of the people. [Applause.] We have done our duty, so far as offers of peace and union are concerned. It is true that our advances have been spurned, [applause,] and instead of being treated like gentlemen we have been treated like dogs. [Applause.] But, Sir, my policy in such cases as this, is expressed in the saying which is familiar to you, that "No gentleman will offend me, and no other man can." And now, after I have been with you for a year or more, you will give me leave to say that it has become our duty to declare—even if I bring upon us the charge of egotism—that the American Party claims credit for being the first to effect a union against the aggressions of Slavery. [Applause.] Let us inscribe upon our banners, and proclaim it to the enemies of Liberty everywhere, that the American Party was the first which proclaimed the principles of Freedom, [tremendous applause;] the first, anywhere, to hold that it has inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Whig Party has bidden high for Southern support. The Democrats have made bids for it. Every other party has bidden for it, till the American Party sprung up. That party has said to the South,—We can no longer serve you; and it was the first party that ever said this thing. [Applause.] We now come together for purposes of union, and wherever the word union is used, it means that concessions must be made, or no union can be effected. Let us forget the little insults that may be offered by foolish, erring men. [Applause.] Gov. FORD proceeded to say that he regretted the withdrawal of Mr. BANKS, but rejoiced that there was left upon the ticket as a JOHNSTON, with him as the head of the ticket, it would sweep the West. It was all that was wanted. The prairies of the West would be on fire at the mention of his name, in connection with the great purpose we desire to accomplish. [Great Applause.] In conclusion, the speaker heartily indorsed the nomination of FREMONT. [Applause.]

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, followed. Delegates had had a night to sleep over this affair, and the night had been tolerably cool. And, as this Convention was not a mob, and as they were cursed with one in a neighboring city, he trusted that gentlemen would keep cool and remain a deliberative body. The virtue of the American Party was that it was a party of union. It looked over the whole country, and sought to unite all who sympathized with American principles, for the common interests of a common country. He counseled temperate action, so as to put a cool blanket on the hot heads of the people of Philadelphia. He accepted FREMONT [Applause.

Mr. WATERBURY, of New-York, made a long speech defining his position, and alluding to the fact that he was one of the earliest members of the American organization, at a time when it was a matter of contumely to be an American. He closed by indorsing FREMONT.

Mr. SAWYER, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the name of Col FREMONT and insert that of ROBERT F STOCKTON. [Cries of "No, No."]

Mr. BAKER, of Massachusetts, gave in his adhesion to FREMONT.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to Mr. SAWYER's amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That, animated by a spirit of devotion to the country, we propose to accept and support the nominations of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia for the offices of President and Vice-President—Col. JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. L. DAYTON.

The question was taken on Mr SAWYER's amendment to insert the name of STOCKTON.

Lost, by an immense majority—probably six to one.

Mr. RIDDLE then pressed the consideration of his amendment, but, as it was not understood to have been seconded, the Chair declined to entertain the motion.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Connecticut, moved that the Convention go into a ballot for the choice of candidates for President and Vice-President. Carried, but subsequently reconsidered.

Several motions were made, and some confusion prevailed.

Mr. LESTER moved the previous question, which cut off debate.

FREMONT AND JOHNSTON.

The question then recurred upon the original resolution offered by Mr. ALLEN, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention nominate Col. JOHN C. FREMONT for President, and WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON for Vice-President, of the United States.

The resolution was adopted by a shout of aye! that might have been heard a block away.

The Chair declared the resolution *unanimously adopted*, and the announcement was received with a storm of plaudits. Every man in the room jumped upon his feet in an instant, cheer resounded after cheer, hats were waved, handkerchiefs flourished, and for a time there was a scene of tremendous uproar. When the Convention had hussaed itself hoarse, it sat down again, and the regular business proceeded.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. STERRY, of Connecticut, moved the appointment of an American National Executive Committee, which was [illegible] each D[illegible]

Maine.....[illegible]	[illegible]
N[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wis.....A. McVaughton.
[illegible]	Mich.....Jno. Lockwood.
[illegible]	Illinois...N. G. Geer.
[illegible]	Ohio.....E. E. Webster.
[illegible]	Cal.....Wm. A. Howard.
[illegible]	Oregon...E. Pumley.
[illegible]	Minnesota (Blank.)
[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee of five to draft an address to the Americans of the United States, and appointed as follows:

N. York...S. H. Hammond.	Penn.....[illegible]
Mass.....Josiah H. Temple	California.....[illegible]
Ohio.....J. A. Briggs.	

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY CANDIDATES.

The following Committee was appointed to notify the nominees of their nomination by this Convention.—Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, taking the place of GEORGE LAW, who declined to serve:

Ohio....Thomas H. Ford.	Mass.....Mr Allen.
N. York..Alex'r Stevens.	Conn.....J. E. Dunham
Kansas...Hon Shankland.	

Mr. LESTER.—I move that as soon as the business now before the Convention is concluded, we adjourn to the stump, and meet at the ballot-box. [Laughter.]

The Chairman put the motion, and it was carried with much merriment.

The Chairman then announced, on the strength of a telegraphic report, that Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, the most eloquent man since the days of PATRICK HENRY, had declared his determination to take the stump for Col. FREMONT. [Great cheering.]

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention was carried unanimously. Also, one to the New-York delegation for their cordial reception of the members of the body. Also, to the Press of the City for its reports of the proceedings.

And the North American Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for the ticket.

A STOCKTON SPLITTER REAPPEARS.

Immediately after adjournment,

Mr. GEO. O. JONES—one of the Stockton splitters—came upon the platform, and there was a rush to the end of the Hall of sundry dirty lads, who relieved their feelings by groaning LAW and cheering FILLMORE. Mr. JONES explained to this auditory that he wanted to clear Com. STOCKTON'S character, and proceeded to do so to the best of his ability.

After which, the crowd came away, and a vacant room was all that remained of the spectacle at the Apollo.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Formation of a Southern Commercial Association—Dr. Miller's Letter on Mr. Sumner's Condition—The Grand Jury and the Keating Murder, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

A few Southerners held a meeting here last night, to take into consideration the formation of a Commercial Association, the Constitution of which is to require members to pledge themselves to give the preference, in the bestowal of their business patronage, to those at the North who respect the sacred rights guaranteed to the South by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and, as far as practicable, to withhold their patronage from Abolitionists as enemies to the best interests of our common country. It is proposed to establish a business office in New York before the commencement of the Fall trade, the agent to take such measures as will effect the objects proposed. The publication of a periodical is likewise contemplated. Circulars will soon be sent throughout the South inviting the coöperation of Planters and business men. The subject will be brought before the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in Savannah in December next. This programme has been submitted to various members of Congress, both Northern and Southern, for their consideration.

Dr. MILLER'S letter, recently read in the Senate, was not intended to show, and does not show, that Dr. LINDSLY'S statement as to Mr. SUMNER'S health was not fully correct.

The Grand Jury will next week, make inquisition into the killing of THOMAS KEATING by Mr. HERBERT, of California, and the assault upon Mr. SUMNER by Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

One hundred and twenty-seven members were present.

No bills were passed. No quorum of voting members were present.

Mr CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that as next week had been set apart for the consideration of Territorial business, and as the report on the Sumner assault had not yet been printed, he should not move to take up the latter for consideration, until Monday, the 30th of June.

Adjourned.

News from Kansas.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS—PRO-SLAVERY AND FREE-STATE ACCOUNTS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 20.

The steamer *James H. Lucas*, just from St. Josephs, brings the intelligence that affairs in Kansas are assuming a milder aspect. Rumors of violence had almost entirely ceased,—the parties of armed men that ran riot through the Territory, having been either disbanded by SUMNER or forced to skulk in remote parts of the country.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Lawrence, June 18, states it is reported in Lawrence that six thousand Missourians are preparing to invade Kansas, and that SUMNER would meet them with two regiments and six pieces of artillery. This rumor is doubtless incorrect, as later dates than the 18th would have reached here were such a large body of armed men about to invade the Territory. The advices by the *St. Lucas* are probably much nearer the truth.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 20.

A private letter received here from St. Louis states that the recent reports of quiet in Kansas are a part of a plan to induce the Government to remove the troops from the Territory.

The Kansas Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 20.

The Convention of delegates from the various Kansas Aid Societies of the North, met in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, and effected a preliminary organization. The attendance was thin, in consequence of the recall, by the Eastern Association, of their delegates. Delegates were present from New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Kansas. Other States were heard from, and their delegates were on the way. New-England was not represented.

The Convention was in session this afternoon but transacted no business. It is holding off for the arrival of Messrs. REEDER and LANE.

Later—Governor REEDER has arrived here and will speak this evening. Mr. LANE and the Delegations from Illinois and Iowa, will be here to-morrow.

Serious Affray in a Lager Bier Saloon.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 20. 7

A serious affray occurred late last night at SEEGER'S Lager-Bier Saloon in the Western extremity of the city. A party of rowdies invaded the premises and were desperately repulsed by the Germans. One of the rowdies called Philadelphia Bob was mortally wounded, another had his skull fractured, another had his leg broken, and a fourth was badly wounded by a pistol-shot.

Shooting of the Mormon Leader, James J. Strang.

DETROIT, Thursday, June 19.

JAMES J. STRANG, the Mormon leader, was shot at Beaver Island on the 16th, by two of his former followers. He received three balls in the body, and a severe blow from a pistol on the head. STRANG was alive up to noon, 17th, but was in a very critical condition. The assassins had been arrested.

Responses to the Nomination of Fremont.

HUDSON, N. Y., Friday, June 20.

Our citizens turned out almost *en masse* this evening to ratify the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON. The gathering was one of the largest that has been witnessed here for many years. The enthusiasm was immense. Among the speakers was W. H. VAN WAGONER, the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith. One hundred guns were fired and Johnny Cook's Band, of Albany, discoursed excellent music

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 20.

General satisfaction is expressed here among the opponents of the Administration at the nomination of FREMONT. One hundred guns were fired in his honor last evening.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 20.

A Mass Meeting of American Republicans is called to convene in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening, to ratify the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 20.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night to ratify the nomination of Mr. FREMONT. Five thousand persons were present.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 19.

One hundred guns were fired here at sunrise this morning, in honor of the nomination of FREMONT.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, June 20.

A salute was fired here this afternoon in honor of the nomination of FREMONT.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, June 20.

FREMONT's nomination is well received here.

Buchanan Ratification Meeting in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Friday, June 20.

An immense assemblage surround the State House this evening, celebrating the nomination of BUCHANAN with cannon and fireworks, and other rejoicings.

Mayor DUNING and others addressed the Assembly. At least five thousand people participated in the demonstration.

The Testimonial to Mr. Sumner.

BOSTON, Friday, June 20.

The money (over $1,000) subscribed in this city to procure a silver vase, as a testimonial to be presented to Senator SUMNER, will be applied "to aid the recovery and security of freedom in Kansas," in accordance with the request of Mr. SUMNER, who has written a letter declining the proposed testimonial.

Col. Benton at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 19.

Col. BENTON arrived here to-day and took rooms at Barnum's Hotel. A public reception will be offered to him. He will speak at the Court-House on Saturday night.

News from South Florida.

A SOLDIER SHOT—SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN—ATTACK ON FORT DENAUD BY A BODY OF INDIANS.

From the *Tampa Peninsular*, of the 7th inst., we gather the following intelligence:

We understand that Col. MONROE has received instructions to furnish a guard for the stage, which he will do immediately, to the extent of his ability.

Corporal MANNING, of the United States Army, was shot by a sentinel at Fort Myers, a few days ago. He was attempting to pass the sentinel on his hands and knees, and failing to answer the challenge, was shot dead.

A passenger on the United States Mail steamer *Florida*, informed us that two companies were operating in the Gulf Hammock, in Levy county, in accordance with Gov. BROOME's instructions to Col. M. WHIT SMITH, and that Indian signs has been discovered within two miles of Cedar Keys.

On the evening of the 30th ult., CHAI, an Indian, who, with his wife POLLY, surrendered to Gen. HARNEY in 1840, and has been under the protection of the whites ever since, acting in the capacity of guide and interpreter whenever required, shot himself. We have heard no plausible reason assigned for this act, but presume he was troubled in mind, and chose this, as the Indians conceive, brave way of "shuffling off this mortal coil." This happened at a post a few miles below Punta Rassa. POLLY is now at Fort Myers.

We are indebted to JAMES ROBERTS for the following statement of an attack, made by a body of Indians, on Wednesday afternoon, the 28th ult., near Fort Denaud:

JAMES M. HARROLD and JAMES ROBERTS left the camp of the volunteers, which was within a few hundred yards of Fort Denaud, on the opposite side of the Caloosahatchee, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day above mentioned, for the purpose of driving up some beef cattle. They apprehended no danger, and were unarmed.

After crossing the river and going a short distance, they were suddenly fired upon by six Indians, who were concealed by some palmetto bushes. HARROLD received one wound in his right shoulder, and the horse he rode was wounded by three balls. A retreat was immediately commenced; an Indian attempted to stop HARROLD by catching his horse, but failed in the attempt. Both made good their retreat to the encampment. HARROLD is now in the hospital at Fort Denaud.

The Indians were but about fifteen yards distant from HARROLD and ROBARTS when they fired at them; they were seen distinctly by several men at Fort Denaud.

In consequence of a severe rain which was falling at the time, no trail could be discovered till next day, when it was struck some twelve miles from the scene of action. At a short distance it merged into a larger one; found a place where the Indians had encamped for the night, which indicated that there was a considerable number of them; pursued still further, when it was so augmented as to justify the conclusion that there were from 80 to 100 Indians. We have not learned why the pursuit was given up, but presume it was because of the inundated state of the country.

Shipwreck in the Gulf—Eighty-two Lives Lost.

From the Quebec Gazette, June 18.

Intelligence was received that the ship *Pallas*, Capt. SPILLANE, bound from Cork to this port, with emigrant passengers, was wrecked at St. Paul's Island, and that 82 lives were lost. The *Pallas* sailed on the 28th April with 136 steerage passengers, and had a good run to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the night of the 30th May, about 10 o'clock, during a thick fog, with moderate breeze,—the ship running at the rate of four and a half knots,—she struck on the south side of St. Paul's. The life-boat was got out, and every soul on board, as well as the baggage, might have been saved, but the passengers rushed into the boat, and no persuasion could induce any number of them to leave her. The boat in consequence was stove in, and all on board it were drowned. The master, and the remainder of the crew and passengers, stood by the wreck until morning, when they were safely conveyed ashore in boats from the Island. Capt. SPILLANE crossed to Sydney, and hired the schooner *Nazare*, to bring up the survivors to Grosse Isle, when they were transferred to the regular steamer, and arrived in Quebec yesterday afternoon. Seventy-nine passengers and three of the crew,—in all 82 lives,—were lost. The bodies of the three seamen and three of the passengers who perished were all that had been washed ashore, while those who were saved remained on the Island. We regret to learn that the poor sufferers by this disaster have lost everything they possessed. The vessel broke up soon after the Island boats had taken off the last passenger.

We have been favored by A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, with the following list of the passengers:

LOST.

James Crennen, Ellen Gorman and 3 children; Hannah Sullivan, Mary Barry, Ellen Barry, Johanna Crowly, Patrick Daly, Johanna Leahy and child; John Crowly, Bridget McCarthy, Denis Hayes, Kate Hayes, Mary Casey, Mary Closter, Hannah Crowly, Patrick Leary, John Sullivan, Mary Kearney and 3 children; John Murphy, John McCarthy, Eliza Hartnet, Denis Foley and 2 children; Edward Carroll, Daniel Leary, Tim. Leary, Kate Leary, Edward Hennessey, Johanna Sheeny and 2 children; Charles Foley, Daniel Lynch, Timothy Reardon, James Leary, Ellen Sheey and 4 children; Mary Loughnane, Bridget Enright, Johanna Enright, Mary Leary, Wm. Flanin, Ellen Hurly, Dennis Ready, Michael Ready, Mary Melony and child; Patrick Moriarty, Julia Keohane, T. Daly, Mary Daly and child; John, Kate, and Dora Ryan, (children); Daniel Dineen, Mary Ann Farrell, Susan Stone and 3 children; Martin Gleason, Wm. Richardson, John and Ann Flaherty, Mary Morony—Total, 79. Of the crew—one seaman, the cook, and a boy were drowned.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of the 14th instant, states that two boys, aged respectively 16 and 18 years, at school at Tuskegee, Ala., got into a fight on the 13th inst., when one of them, named WILLIAMS, drew a knife and cut the throat of his antagonist, named ASHLEY, from ear to ear, causing instant death. WILLIAMS was immediately arrested, but bailed by his father, who lives in Macon County. The body of ASHLEY was sent to his family, who reside in Montgomery County.

Letter from Hon. W. C. Rives to Hon. R. C. Winthrop, on the State of the Nation.

From the National Intelligencer, June 20.

CASTLE HILL, (Va.,) June 10, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I agree with you that the present condition of the Republic is such as to awaken serious solicitude and call for the best reflections of patriotic men of all parties, whether in or out of public life. Sections and factions are so much excited against each other, and public bodies have become so much heated with these controversies, mainly of their own creation, as well as by their personal quarrels, that the only appeal now seems to be found in the virtuous and intelligent masses of the people.

My observation of public affairs for more than the third of a century has satisfied me that the contentions which have from time to time disturbed the peace of the country, and more than once brought its institutions into peril, have been *gotten* up by politicians for party ends, not only without the concurrence, but against the wishes and sober sentiments of the great body of the people. Let the people, then, in their rightful sovereignty and without being trammeled by party leaders or party organizations, take counsel only of their own cool and unimpassioned judgments, and interpose the blended voice of reason and authority to *command the peace* between angry and excited factions. This it is which truly constitutes a *Republic*, the form of government delivered to us by the wisdom of our ancestors, in which the *public voice and the public interest* make the supreme law—distinguishing it from those spurious forms which, under a specious name and by a cunningly devised machinery, have ever had the effect of transferring the legitimate power of the people into the hands of a few interested party managers.

In regard to those deplorable events which have stained our border with fraternal bloodshed in civil strife, and desecrated the Capitol by a licentious grossness of speech and scenes of personal violence which bring shame on the cause of representative government, the sober masses of the people in every portion of the Union, I am persuaded, look upon them with stern disapprobation. In substituting a recurrence to physical force for the peaceful authority of the laws, and the coarseness of insulting denunciation for the dignity of rational and persuasive argument, they so far amount to a dissolution of Government and of civil society itself; and, unless some means can be found of arresting this unhappy commencement of intestine troubles, we have already entered upon a career of revolution, and that not a bloodless one, which must terminate in a violent disruption of the Union, with all its train of disastrous consequences to ourselves and to the world.

Fortunately, means of correction, and those of the highest efficacy, do exist. The remedy is in the hands of the independent and uncorrupted masses of the people. Let them *speak out;* let them hold *Law and Order* meetings in every part of the country, to the North and to the South, without regard to temporary and subordinate party distinction; let them frown down factions and revolutionary and personal violence in all its forms; let them set their faces against all recruiting or subornation of men by whatsoever name, to go to Kansas to settle, with Sharpe's rifle, or the musket, or the bowie knife, a question of local domestic policy which rightfully and exclusively belongs to the free and sovereign decision of the *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory, when they are duly qualified to form a Constitution of State Government for themselves. In the meantime let the Government of the Union be called upon to exert all its constitutional powers, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, to repress civil war, not merely in its overt acts, but in its incipient and preparatory movements.

In short, let good citizens everywhere, separately and collectively, justify, by their conduct and their language in upholding the cause of the public peace and the Union, what was so well said of our political system by one of the fathers of the Republic, that, in a moral sense, at least, "ours is the strongest Government on earth, where every man will, at the call of the law, fly to the standard of the law, and meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern."

Here, my dear Sir, I trust is common ground, broad and firm enough, on which sound patriots and sober men, both at the North and at the South, can stand shoulder to shoulder in a united and fraternal effort to restore peace to the country. It is ground on which you have already nobly planted yourself in your admirable letter to the Boston Kansas meeting, and where many of your fellow-citizens of the South, be assured, will stand firmly and zealously by your side. With respect to the *principles* of that measure, the immediate occasion of that unhappy renewal of the Slavery agitation which has poured all these waters of bitterness through the land, there may yet be honest differences of opinion between the North and the South. But these differences, if left to the arbitrament of reason and the calm and dispassionate consideration of the nation, will, I am persuaded soon be merged in a common sentiment of loyalty to the Union, on the basis of equal rights in all its members, and a frank and noble determination to live up to the Constitution in all its requirements.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which rendered the Kansas and Nebraska bill so unpalatable to the North, was, as you are aware, not asked for at the time by the people of the South or their Representatives in Congress. It was a measure brought forward, and, if I mistake not, largely sustained, from the North. But being a measure flowing, as the South has always believed, from the true spirit and sound construction of the Constitution, which had withheld from Congress any power, by a geographical line of discrimination or otherwise, to impose a restriction on Slavery in the Territories, either while remaining in their Territorial condition or coming into the Union as States, when the proposition was made from another quarter of the Union to abolish a discrimination, believed to be both unconstitutional and injurious to the just equality of the States, the South could not but accept and cordially sustain it by its vote. The repeal is now the law of the land; and, being but a return to the principles of the Constitution, after a temporary and forced deviation from them, the South can never agree to give it up.

Under these circumstances, the friends of the Constitution and the Union at the North will, I am sure, be disposed to look at this great question of organic law, involving the equal rights and mutual harmony of the two grand divisions of the confederacy, solely by the calm lights of reason, truth, and original plighted faith. Was the *Missouri Compromise* a derogation from the principles of the Constitution, and without any warrant in the letter or spirit of the fundamental compact of union between the States, as the South has always contended, and still believes? If it was, then surely all just men will say it ought sooner or later to have been repealed; and, the repeal having been made, that repeal should now stand. We invite our friends and brethren of the North to a careful and dispassionate revision of this paramount question of constitutional *right*, free from the prepossession of opinions and impressions which may have been hitherto formed without that full consideration due to so delicate and vital a matter in the economy of our complex political system.

I do not presume to offer any argument of my own upon it; but I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the recorded opinions, most thoroughly considered and argued, of a *statesman of venerable name*, who, from his large participation in the formation of the Constitution, his profound knowledge and long experience, and, above all, his serene and unimpassioned wisdom, was, by general consent, appealed to both at the North and the South as the living oracle of the Constitution. I can of course mean none other than Mr. MADISON. It so happens that, in his noble and dignified retirement, two or three years after he had closed his great public career, and in the very crisis of the Missouri agitation, which he looked upon with the solicitude of a statesman whose patriotism ever embraced the whole Union, he was applied to by Mr. WALSH, of Philadelphia, for his opinions on the various Constitutional questions involved in that memorable discussion. He answered the inquiries propounded to him fully and thoroughly, passing in successive review all those clauses of the Constitution from which the power in question was claimed, and on each one of them arriving at a negative conclusion, fortified by a clearness of statement and a simplicity and force of logic, not to speak of the weight of his personal testimony, which appeared to me to be absolutely irresistible. I am not aware that these opinions of Mr. MADISON have ever yet been given to the public. I therefore enclose a copy of them for your perusal, well knowing that they will receive from you that religious attention and respect which it is hoped they will obtain, at some future day, from the whole country.

I sincerely hope, my dear Sir, that in the further progress and final decision of these painful controversies there will be on all sides more of that spirit of moderation and forbearance, of mutual courtesy and respect which you have so properly invoked, and which can alone lead to a happy solution of questions so delicate. We have been of late rapidly and fearfully drifting into that geographical antagonism of parties which all good and wise men have so earnestly deprecated; and in which, when it shall have been consummated, what, Mr. MADISON impressively asks, is to "control those great pulsive masses from awful shocks against each other?" Passing events have given a solemnity to this prophetic warning which it is no longer possible to disregard, and which calls upon patriotic and reflecting men everywhere to unite in a strenuous and determined effort to exclude from the arena of sectional politics a question so fruitful of sectional strife, and to regulate it henceforward to those independent local sovereignties which alone have the rightful cognisance of it.

This effort, I trust, may yet be made in the spirit of peace, of ancient brotherhood, of hereditary deference and conciliation derived from the example and conduct of our fathers. Above all, let us, in the words of a great statesman of a kindred land, endeavor "so to be patriots as not to forget we are gentlemen." May we not hope, also, that the Press, which in this country exercises so potent an influence for good or evil, will prove itself worth of its high ministry by abstaining from language calculated to foment and inflame these unnatural prejudices and animosities which array one section of the Union against another, and gradually destroy all its moral ties? I have thus, my dear Sir, as private citizen, aspiring to no office or public distinction of any kind, but solicitous, as I shall be content, to see my country happy and glorious under whatsoever auspices may direct her destinies, ventured, upon your encouragement, to give you these my humble thoughts and prayers for her welfare, at a moment which seems full of uncertainty and peril.

I remain, most truly and faithfully your friend,
W. C. RIVES.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Boston.

The Turf for 1856.

NEW-YORK RACES—FASHION COURSE.—*Second Day.*—The racing on this day was very fine, the heats being closely contested and the betting spirited. The attendance at the track was again very fair, but the rain made the course heavy and precluded the prospect of fast time. The first race was for the Association Stake, 3 year old subscription, $800; forfeit, $100; $300 added by the Club, mile heats, in which were *Nicholas* I., CALVIN GREEN'S b. c., and *Prioress*; the latter was the favorite against the field, and although *Prioress* tried to make a show for the first heat, he was outfooted and *Nicholas* won both heats with apparent ease.

The second race was for the Jockey Club Stake, $1,800; four mile heats. The entries were *Pryor* and *Floride*. Before the horses made their appearance, the betting men commenced operations and thousands of dollars were wagered in every direction. *Pryor*, the favorite for several days past, had gone down in public estimation, while *Florida* had risen so that betting became even; and as this proposition found hundreds of willing seconds; on both sides large sums of money were invested. The race was a poor one first heat: with very little trouble a good start was effected, the mare with the lead for 3¾ miles, when *Pryor* passed her under a strong pull, won the heat without an effort running home well in hand in 8:17¾, the mare being about five lengths behind him; the result of this heat was apparent, and the race was looked upon as concluded. We heard but one bet offered, while the two were cooling out, and that was $100 to $5 that *Pryor* would win the second heat, and the race. He won with ease in 8:19.

SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, June 19—*Association Stake*—3 year olds, subscriptions $300; forfeit $100; $300 added by the Club, mile heats.

WM. H. GIBBONS, ch. g. *Nicholas*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Nannie Rhodes*	1 1
CALVIN GREEN, b. c. by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Princess Anne*	3 2
R. TEN BROECK, b. f. *Prioress*, by imp. *Sovereign*, out of *Reel*	2 dis.

Time—1:55—1:57¾.

SAME DAY—*Jockey Club Stakes*—$1,800, four mile heats.

R. TEN BROECK, ch. h. *Pryor*, by *Glencoe*, dam by *Medoc*	1 1
Mr. WOODFOLK, ch. m. *Floride*, by *Wagner*, dam by *Anne Watson*	

Time.	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First Mile	2:10	2:13
Second Mile	2:05	2:06
Third Mile	2:02	2:04
Fourth Mile	2:00¾	1:56
Total	8:17¾	8:19

NEW-YORK RACES—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Third Day, June 20, 1856.—Club Purse, $450, $60 entrance to second best horse. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

M. CLAY'S b. f. *Baloon*, by imp. *Yorkshire*, out of *Heraldry*, 4 years	1 1 1
O. P. HARE'S b. m. *Adalgisa*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by *Rodolph*, 5 years	2 2 2
W. H. SHAW'S ch. h. by *Boston*, dam by *Eclipse*, 6 years	dist.

Time—1:53—1:53; 1:54¾.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—[illegible]ING—Friday, June 20. Match $10,000, mile and [illegible], in harness.

H. WOODRUFF names s. g. [illegible]	2 1 1
D. PIPPER names b. g. *Brown Dick*	1 2 2

Time—2:31—2:34; 2:34¼.

The weather was delightful yesterday, and as there were two races, one on each Course, when we arrived at the track the friends of the turf were assembled in large numbers. In the running race, *Adalgisa* was the favorite, $100 to $10. In the trotting match, *Brown Dick* had the call, $100 to $60. The knowing ones were floored again, as *Rocket* won in the trot easy after the first heat, and all went home well pleased, but the losers, with their day's sport.

☞ The Graduating Class at the University are kicking up a bit of a row because they cannot rope into their way of thinking the Faculty, concerning the place where Commencement exercises shall be held. The Faculty don't want them to go into a theatre, holding that the large chapel of the University is amply convenient and commodious for that grand occasion. The Class pays all the expenses, and thinks it has a right to say where it shall win its bouquets. The Faculty are stiff, and the Class won't bend. They have had some loud talk about it, and the boys have uttered some threats. But, in view of the near approach of a Presidential election, we trust no powder will be wasted.

☞ The New-York and Erie Telegraph Line (Office No. 21 Wall-st.,) is now in perfect order, and working promptly between New-York and Dunkirk direct.

☞ The Kansas Committee, appointed at the Tabernacle meeting, acknowledges the receipt of $3,067 95.

☞ Mr. BROWN gives a second reading of SUMNER's Speech on Tuesday evening, at Clinton Hall.

Costa Ricans Killed in the late War—Designs of Walker to Invade Costa Rica.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Virgin Bay on the 8th ult., says:

"The whole number of Costa Ricans that came into this department at various times, from the 7th to the 24th ult., was 5,800. Their loss from the effects of the battle of the 11th ult. was near 1,100, and from sickness nearly 800 more, making a loss in all of between 1,000 and 1,800 since their arrival here and at San Juan. Gen. CANAS, the commander of the forces of the enemy, after MORA left, wrote a letter to Gen. WALKER, couched in polite and friendly terms, and in which he says that he (Gen. C.) has some twenty prisoners whom he will exchange for as many Costa Ricans, when they shall have recovered from sickness or wounds, but up to this date we have found none to take prisoners. Several who were found here and at San Juan, sick of cholera, were cared for by our men, but they are not considered as prisoners of war.

A message from high Costa Rican quarters, presented informally to Gen. WALKER a few days since, was rejected by the latter without opening, with the intimation that no proposition would be received from Costa Rica now. Subsequently, as this matter was discussed in presence of the General, one person remarked that MORA would now probably make a peace, when Gen. WALKER quickly replied, "not with *my* consent." This will afford a key as to what course he will take, now that the coast is clear, and the route to Costa Rica free from any opposing force. At present the army is being daily drilled in all the evolutions of attack and repulse, of battle and retreat, and thus perfected in all the movements of a well disciplined force.

Gen. Whitfield.

The arrival of Gen. WHITFIELD in Washington on yesterday put to rest the painful rumor that a collision had taken place between the troops under Col. SUMNER and a company of Missourians commanded by Gen. WHITFIELD. It was confidently asserted yesterday that a dispatch to this effect had been received, and the rumor was being used, like hundreds of others equally unfounded, to keep up the sectional agitation. We need hardly add that there has been no collision between Col. SUMNER and Gen. WHITFIELD, nor any danger of such an unfortunate occurrence. It is true that Gen. WHITFIELD went, in a private capacity, with a company, for the purpose of rescuing Capt. EATO; but, before reaching the place where he was detained, Col. SUMNER effected his rescue. Gen. WHITFIELD represents that there is now quiet in Kansas, and that there is no further danger of collisions.—*Washington Union.*

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS IN LOCKPORT.—A man who gave his name as THOMAS MCCARNELL, was arrested in Lockport, on Tuesday evening, charged with passing counterfeit bank notes. On examining his luggage, $950 of counterfeit bills were found, and $150 in good money. He was armed with a revolver and a bowie knife. The spurious notes purported to be upon the Commercial Bank, of Kingston, C. W., the Bank of

impolitic time, they laughed louder and encored more. The comedy was in the audience, not on the stage! "La Bourse" is destined to an immense success.

MALAKOFF.

The British Press on the Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

From the London Times, June 5.

The latest accounts from America seem to promise some respite from the ceaseless advance of the Government in the path of discord and aggression. Mr. CRAMPTON is, indeed, dismissed, but we are told that that act is no longer to be considered the first in the series of proceedings intended to force England to recede still further, and to humble herself dishonorably before a rival whom no apologies could satisfy and no professions of good will could conciliate. It seems to be necessary to recede somewhat from the grounds originally taken up, and to admit that HERTZ and STROBEL, the infamous witnesses upon whose testimony Mr. CRAMPTON's veracity is impugned and his character sought to be destroyed, cannot be relied on; and we are now therefore told that the accusation does not rest on the evidence of HERTZ and STROBEL, but "upon Mr. CRAMPTON's own admissions," as contained in a letter written by him, and produced at the HERTZ trial. On a former perusal of the trial the existence of any such criminating document had entirely escaped us, and we have therefore sought again for a letter of so much importance. The only documents which seem to have been produced in evidence bearing the signature of Mr. CRAMPTON were the two following:

Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

SIR: I shall be happy to see you at any time you may choose to call to day or to morrow. I am, &c.,
JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

The second is equally explicit:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1855.

SIR: With reference to our late conversation, I am now enabled to give you some more definite information as to the subject to which it related. I am, &c.
JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Now, it is very easy to say these letters contained admissions "which convict Mr. CRAMPTON," especially when the letters themselves are not produced; but we may ask any reasonable man who has read them, to say whether there is anything in the slightest degree criminatory in them. There is no insult to the majesty of the United States in desiring a man to call at the British Legation, nor yet in informing him that the writer is able to give more definite information on the subject of a late conversation. These letters are, on the face of them, perfectly fair and innocent, and need the exposition of credible testimony to give them any other sense. But that credible testimony is unfortunately not forthcoming; and, if HERTZ and STROBEL are not witnesses of sufficient veracity to fix Mr. CRAMPTON with any offence by their substantive testimony, neither can they establish with reference to these letters a construction leading to an inference unfavorable to his conduct. If these witnesses are believed, the letters are superfluous; if disbelieved, they are useless. This is now the second effort which has been made to shift the issue deliberately joined with reference to Mr. CRAMPTON. First, we are told that the case can be proved by undoubted testimony; next, that his own letters convict him; and thirdly, that his assertions are at variance with those of persons present at different interviews with him. It is a paltry and miserable game thus to trump up one after another against the Minister of a friendly State charges, accusations, and insinuations, in order to get an excuse for his dismissal, and thus to conciliate the support of men who can only be bought by a prospect of immediate war with this country. Mr. CRAMPTON may well claim an acquittal at the hands of the United States Ministry themselves, if these and such accusations as these are all that can be brought forward. The American press endeavors to persuade itself that England will be ready to appoint a successor in the place of Mr. CRAMPTON, and suggests that the three Consuls can be retained in their situations, by way of compromise. *In the first of these views we apprehend that the writers considerably overestimate the placability of the English Government and people.* We will not, on the one hand, offer insult or offence; but, on the other, we are not disposed meanely to submit to it. *Those who endeavor to persuade themselves that we shall learn the dismissal of Mr. Crampton without enforcing the retirement of Mr. Dallas are calculating upon an amount of endurance totally inconsistent with the character of Englishmen.* Did we believe that Mr. CRAMPTON had really been guilty of any offence against the United States, *there would need little pressure or remonstrance to induce us at once to remove him from the situation he would have dishonored;* but, if an attempt be made to sacrifice him to the emergencies of local politics, we shall feel that his quarrel is our own, and certainly not pass it over without distinctly marking our sense of the indignity.

From the London Post, June 5.

We deeply regret to have to announce that a course has been taken by the American Government which, although it is in no way equivalent to a declaration of war, evidently tends to diminish in a very serious degree the chance of preserving peace between the two nations. Our readers are aware that the Government of England, having first freely tendered to the United States, in the most candid and unreserved manner, a frank and full apology for any infraction of the American Neutrality laws which might, wittingly or unwittingly, have been committed by British agents during the late war, have not considered it consistent with justice to Mr. CRAMPTON, or with a due regard for the position of this kingdom, to accede to the further demand preferred by President PIERCE for the recall of our Minister.

The Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON at this point, however unwillingly, felt themselves constrained by justice, and therefore by their duty, to stop short in the path of concession; and the United States Government, on the receipt of this, the *ultimatum* of England, has directed Mr. CRAMPTON to withdraw from the territory of the Union.

That this is a most rash and intemperate step, at the present juncture, be the original merits of the questions at issue what they may, cannot, and we are convinced will not, be denied by the better and more considerate even of the people who live under the Government that have taken it. It is not easy in a country where public policy is swayed by such singular agglomerations of parties, and determined by such exceptional circumstances, as it is in America, to say what is the precise bent of public opinion; but, as far as it can be inferred, upon the present occasion, from the tone of the most influential of the journals of the United States, it is with us, opposed to the violent and provocative policy to which the Executive Government—somewhat mysteriously, as it seems to us—seeks to commit the American people. Irritating as that policy unquestionably is, *we shall, we doubt not, continue to maintain that conciliatory conduct*, and, at the same time, firm and dignified attitude, which we have throughout this untoward affair exhibited, in the hope that we may yet be able to prevent a further development of the apparently hostile disposition of the Government of the United States; nor is it unreasonable to expect that the other great nations of the civilized world will bring the influence of their opinion to bear upon the mind of the American population in such a manner as to check any further progress in those ill-judged demonstrations of aggression and of tendencies to war.

From the Post, (official.) June 6.

Mr. CRAMPTON has, as we announced yesterday, been desired by the Government of the United States to quit the Territory where he held the post of Minister to that body on the part of England. Lord PALMERSTON declared last night, in answer to Mr. DISRAELI, that the British Government had received, indirectly, an intimation to that effect; that they had learned that Mr. CRAMPTON had quitted Washington for Toronto—that they had received, as yet, nothing from him, and that they had, at present no further statements to make. There is, therefore, no doubt of the fact that the diplomatic relations between the two countries have, for the time at least, been rudely discontinued by the American Government. It remains to be seen whether on the circumstances which accompanied the retirement of Mr. CRAMPTON being more fully known, it will be thought advisable to resent the absurdity of their measure, not by playing the same cards which they have thrown on the board, but by intimating to Mr. DALLAS our regret that his own Government has made impossible his stay here in an official capacity. We do not know whether it will be thought right at once to meet, by a similar measure the affront which has been put upon us, or whether it will be deemed better to endure, as we can well afford to do, the insult offered as the climax of a long series of bitterness and wrong;—whether it will be thought better to fit our consciousness of strength, that we should make, from motives which will nowhere be misunderstood, this sacrifice also to our sincere desire to keep the peace. We are, without doubt, strong enough at this moment to do so. We can be moved by no false shame, by no foolish vanity in the matter. Whichever course we take, will be taken, not because we are angry, or because we are alarmed, but because it is the right course.

From the London Chronicle, June 6.

The object of PIERCE and his confederates is quite evident. They wish to impress the Americans with a high notion of their patriotism and courage. They are equally well aware that the English are high-minded enough to treat their coarse blustering with the contempt it deserves. Speculating, therefore, on our forbearance, they proceeded to extremities. They even hold out a bait to the Peace Party in this country to agitate against the Government, by offering to treat the Crampton affair as a question relating to an individual and not to the nation. The English Peace Party may prove base enough to catch at this opportunity, and may find abettors among men aspiring to rule the country. Will the nation at large indorse such a policy? Will the English people consent to see a meritorious public servant sacrificed, in order that profligate political adventurers in another hemisphere may attain their party ends? We believe that they will not. The whole question will be calmly reviewed. All the facts will be examined, sifted, and separated from the mass of calumnies by which they are surrounded. A fair and honest inquiry into the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON will be followed by an equally fair and honest verdict. If Mr. CRAMPTON be pronounced guilty of the charges preferred against him, no false national pride will impel the English people to sustain him against the just indignation of the Americans; but if, as is more likely, he shall be found to have acted with the honor that invariably characterizes the English gentleman, then any Government will be cordially supported that is prepared to vindicate in his person the national honor. The Americans cannot afford to go to war, and they know it well. The English do not desire it, but they are at this moment remarkably well prepared, and somewhat too prone. Hitherto, the conduct of our Government, in the face of recent privations and insults, has been dignified and politic, but forbearance may be carried too far. It is still an open question, whether the Emperor NICHOLAS would ever have dared to cross the Pruth if he had not seen, on the part of England, so manifest a reluctance actually to enter on war. Let us not commit the same error in dealing with the Americans.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, June 5.

The Earl of HARDWICKE asked for information from the Government on a subject of the greatest importance. Through the medium of a newspaper which was supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Government they had heard that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington had been summarily dismissed. Under these circumstances, perhaps, Her Majesty's Government would not feel surprised at his making the inquiry whether or not that report was an accurate one?

Earl GRANVILLE—I have not seen any such statement as that to which the noble Earl has alluded, and I can only say that I am not aware that any official information to that effect has reached Her Majesty's Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, June 5.

Mr. DISRAELI—Seeing the noble Lord at the head of the Government in his place, I take the opportunity of inquiring whether it be true that our Minister at Washington has quitted that capital at the request of the President of the United States; and, if that report be true, whether it is the intention of the Government to make any statement to the House to-day as to the relations at present existing between this country and the United States?

Lord PALMERSTON—Her Majesty's Government have received information indirectly of the fact to which the question of the right hon. gentleman has reference, that Mr. CRAMPTON had received his passports and had quitted Washington for Toronto. There has been nothing received from him as yet, and I have no further statement to make at present.

Will Mr. Dallas be Dismissed?

From the London Post, (Official,) June 6.

According to diplomatic etiquette—we may almost say according to uniform international usage—the dismissal of a public Minister by one State entails with it, as a kind of measure of retaliation, the dismissal of the public Minister of the State which has thought proper to adopt a course so extreme and so unusual. The Minister recently representing this country at Washington having received his passports, and being at the present time in the city of Toronto, as we yesterday exclusively stated, the summary dismissal of the American Minister at the Court of St. James' would appear to be the next step in that melancholy dispute which the Government of the United States is so anxious to perpetuate. To order Mr. DALLAS out of this kingdom as M. DE CHAUVELIN was ordered to depart in the year 1793, would be a perfectly justifiable measure on the part of the British Government. It would put a stop to all direct diplomatic intercourse between the two countries; but no doubt there would be found the Consuls of some friendly Powers who would, on both sides of the Atlantic, watch over the personal rights and commercial interests of British and American subjects. If this retaliatory measure should now be adopted, the inconvenience—however much to be deplored as a manifestation of uninterrupted friendship—would produce few practical evils. When the Duke DE SOTOMAYER ordered Sir HENRY BULWER to leave Spain, and the British Government, in return, ordered Señor ISTURITZ, the Spanish Minister, to leave England, we never heard that in either country any serious inconvenience was experienced by the subjects of the two Crowns. Etiquette as well as usage giving the British Government this right, *it next becomes an important question to consider whether, in the present conjuncture, it is one which should be instantly and sternly enforced.* We believe that except among the intemperate and violent portion of the population in the United States, the departure of Mr. CRAMPTON will be viewed with feigned regret, not only from his popularity, but from the cause which has led to his dismissal. *Mr. Dallas, during his short stay in this country, has omitted no opportunity of expressing the most cordial and friendly feelings towards England, and his departure would be regarded by the English people with equal regret*, not only as the unfortunate termination of a most fruitless and unavailing mission, but on account of the respect which his courtesy and merits have so largely and so deservedly inspired. The English people, *having no desire to engage in a contest with the United States*, would, we believe, if such a course were possible, be quite content still to permit the residence amongst them of the representative of the United States. Mr. PIERCE, whose tenure of office will in a few months expire, may naturally desire to bring matters to an immediate climax. If the British Government should adopt the dignified course to which we have adverted, not only the people of the United States, but the inhabitants of the civilized world, would see that England—*although never better prepared for war than at present—is careful to abstain from any step which may abet the interests of Mr. Pierce.* It must always be remembered, in the discussion of this question, that the President of the United States does not possess the prerogative of declaring war. Without the concurrence of the Senate, his personal inclinations comparatively deserve little regard or attention. But war, except for the purposes of annexation to carry out the MONROE doctrine, has no lasting popularity with the people of the United States. The South, with its cotton, is even more intimately connected in prosperity with Manchester than Liverpool with London. In the last war there were some of the States which actually refused to pay war taxes or to send their quotas of militia to serve with the American army, in consequence of the unpopularity of the contest with England. Are the commercial relations between the two countries less extensive than they were in the year 1812? Have reciprocity treaties, the repeal of the navigation laws, done nothing to bind together in closer connection the commercial interests of the two countries? In 1834 and 1835 an angry dispute arose between the United States and France on the subject of certain compensation due to American subjects for the confiscation of their property under the Berlin and Milan decrees. The same intemperate and blustering spirit which now distinguishes Mr. PIERCE's policy was then exhibited, but the storm blew over. Again, in the affair of the *Caroline*, and in the dispute concerning the Maine Boundary, the relations between this country and the United States bore scarcely a less disagreeable aspect than they do at the present moment. But by the exercise of temper, moderation, and discretion, both these questions were amicably settled. If, on consideration, Mr. DALLAS be permitted by the British Government to remain in this country, it must not be imagined that England is adopting a pusillanimous or cowardly course. Let the odium of completely separating the ties of friendship between the two countries be incurred by the hand of Mr. PIERCE alone.

A British View of the Effect of War upon the United States.

From the Daily News, June 6.

Yesterday we exhorted the English Government to act with prudence and forbearance; to-day we have to exhort the people of America to hold the hands of their Government. With the sincerest attachment to whatever is good in American institutions, we have steadily cherished a cordial respect for the citizens who form the real strength of the Republic; and this attachment and respect have ever disposed us to put the best construction on American acts, and to hope the best in every case of doubtful political appearances. But if the best citizens continue to allow themselves, as at present, to be misrepresented by their General Government, they will oblige us to speak of the Government as if it were the nation. If they desire peace as earnestly as we know that they do, they must exert themselves, immediately and vigorously, to restrain the clique of bullies and buccaneers at Washington and in Central America—in the centre and on the outskirts of their national territory—and provide a better Government next November. The world has had great patience with the braggartism of successive American spokesmen, in and out of the Administration; but there is a point beyond which the bad political morals and offensive international manners of these men cannot be endured. The true political posterity of the great men who founded the Republic should have long ago taken care of their national integrity and reputation. They gave way to disgust and discouragement, and to the difficulties imposed by their "peculiar institution;" and the consequence is, that a Government near its expiration—a Government despised and repudiated by almost every political party and every conscientious citizen in the States—has brought them to the verge of a war from which British moderation alone has thus far saved them, and from which they must now save themselves. They will do so. There will be no war. But precautions must be taken against a renewal of such a situation as the present, if the Republic of the United States is to preserve its rank among the nations which recognize the principles of international morality. The republic contains men—whole classes of men—who are on the highest level of civilization, in its highest sense of intellectual and moral development. It contains, also, men and classes of men who are below any civilization which in Europe is represented by political expression and action—a large proportion of them being actually European outcast adventurers, if not worse. The question now immediately pressing is, whether the better classes will allow themselves to be represented by the lower, taking the consequences of that representation; or whether they will speak and act for themselves, choosing State Legislatures, a Congress, and a Federal Administration, which may be a more true expression than any recent ones of the genuine American mind and will. If this is done, all may yet be retrieved. If it is not done, the further retrogression of the republic from its early principles and promise will be a melancholy spectacle to all good men. But in any case there will be at present no war.

The great cluster of the Northern States, from which, almost exclusively, the resources of men and money for a foreign war must be drawn, are not thinking of going to war with England. This is not enough: what is wanted of them is more vigorous thinking *against* going to war. When the close pressure of the crisis makes itself felt, the Northern men will hold Conventions like the celebrated Hartford Convention of 1814, which consisted of delegates from all the New-England States, met together to denounce the defects of the Federal Constitution, which permitted them to be forced into a war which they did not desire or care about, and by which they suffered cruelly. A sudden peace put a stop to their work of amending the Constitution. It will be finished now if the President threatens the Northern States with damage to their commerce, danger from their vicinity to Canada, a fearful cost of life and treasure, and the interruption of their agreeable relations with Europe. Before they submit to such evils they will inquire what it is all for; and then discovering that they are to carry on, by their men and money, a war incurred for the sake of the South—to extend the area of Slavery—it is not very likely that they will consent. Already there has been a declaration on platforms, from the pulpit, and in newspapers, that a war proclaimed by a President like PIERCE, for Slave-holding or filibustering purposes, (which are in fact the same thing,) would be at the same time a proclamation of the dissolution of the Union. The President himself seemed to be of the same opinion when he asserted, in his Message to Congress, the imminent danger of dissolution to which the great internal quarrel had brought the Republic. Since that time, the Northern States have poured a perpetual stream of free settlers into Kansas—the settlement of which is the chosen criterion of the strength of the President and his party on the one hand, and of the genuine American will on the other. As it is so, we glance aside for a moment to the condition of Kansas by the latest accounts. * * * *

The South has no mind to go to war with us. On the contrary, it is aghast at the thought. We need but refer to the "peculiar institution" which renders Southern citizens afraid of strangers, and absorbs their resources of men, and impoverishes them as to money; and to their long line of indefensible coast; and to their dread of annexation to CANADA; and to the value of their cotton trade with England. The best and wisest of them are aware, as they no longer conceal, that the "peculiar institution" must soon be given up; and the worst and weakest are aware that a war with England is not the way to preserve it.

Again, the Americans are not qualified for sustained warfare with any European nation. Whatever their filibusters may think, the Americans are not a military nation, but destined, if they could but see it, to a higher vocation. If invaded, as by England eighty years ago, they would command the world's admiration, now as then—not in a military sense, but on the higher ground of patriotic valor and devotedness, successful from the virtue of their cause. Their wars since the old Presidents died out have been of a deteriorating character. Their enemies have been barbarians or poltroons. They do not know what regular warfare is; and their institutions prevent their ever having any experience of it. Military and naval discipline are out of the question in their case, as is shown on every long march, and after every long voyage. Their naval officers are perplexed between lack of authority, and the necessity of devising substitutes for it; and American soldiers were punished, day by day, in the Mexican war, in ways which would excite an universal mutiny in the British army. Desertions are numerous beyond precedent; and the chief command of an American force—even in such small wars as those of late years—is a heart-breaking office for the boldest and steadiest man. WASHINGTON, with his force of devoted citizens, animated by the noblest patriotism, found the command of his desultory and shifting army a well nigh impracticable task. In the present case, when military practice has been weakening there as much as it has advanced in Europe, when there is no patriotic cause,—no principle of any kind—at stake, when the troops would be composed of the restless, insubordinate, adventurous and buccaneering element of the population, while the South could give no men and the North would pay no money, it is safe to say that the United States could not go to war with us. They must wait for a good cause. With a good cause, there is nothing ever to be achieved by men that they could not and would not effect. Without it, it is the best praise of them to say that they must fail. Their best men know it, and will act accordingly; and, being perfectly assured of this, we confidently assert that there will be no war.

For the present, we earnestly recommend it to our friends and brethren across the Atlantic to look to their President, during the short remainder of his term, and then to replace him by one whom they can securely accredit to us as the representative and interpreter of their mind and will. Some of us have known from the beginning that President PIERCE never was so; but their letting him pass as such has brought the two countries into a state of collision which will not bear repetition. Our American friends and brethren must look to this; for an established reputation for quarrelsomeness must doom any nation—and themselves above all others—to a course of retrogression, and a "manifest destiny" of decline.

The Emperor of Russia in Berlin.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, in giving an account of the Czar's late visit to Berlin, thus describes his personal appearance:

The Emperor hardly looks so old as he is—38; appears to be about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slight than stout, and by no means of the athletic form of his father; his countenance, when not deformed by the Prussian Lancer's cap, as I at first saw him, is expressive of mildness and goodness and a certain degree of conscientious perseverance. Possibly there may be at other times a greater appearance of imposing energy than it just now wears, for, according to all accounts, he suffers very much from the fatigue that his present position entails upon him. I have seen him again to-day twice, as he was returning from the Kreuzberg and shortly after as he was going out again to Porsdam. On each occasion he was seated in the corner of an open barouche, in the one instance with his brother MICHAEL, in the other with his adjutant seated on his right side and somewhat forward, so as to receive and return the salutes of the people. The object of the Emperor seemed to be to gain a little time and rest for himself by escaping unnoticed and unrecognized; and in by far the majority of instances he was successful, and long after that unostentatious young officer of Lancers had driven by the people remained standing and gaping for the Emperor. On each occasion he was attended simply by two mounted policemen, to clear the way, and followed by another open carriage with his adjutants and attendants, but with no guard of honor or escort.

THE CZAR AT THE OPERA.

I mentioned, yesterday, the Emperor's habit of drawing back from the tiresome, fatiguing honors thrust upon him wherever he goes. This was evidenced very plainly at the Opera on Saturday night. The royal state box, which here occupies the entire centre of the *premier tier*, was brilliantly lit up, and sprinkled with Court dignitaries in stars and orders and dashing uniforms, so that all eyes were kept turned in that direction, even for some time after the Emperor, accompanied by the King, had entered and taken their seats in a private proscenium box. As soon as he was noticed, however, the whole audience (which, by the way, was almost exclusively military) rose from their seats and gave him three rounds of cheering. The Emperor, evidently very much surprised at the warmth of the greeting, rose from his seat and turned towards the King, as if attributing this welcome to him, and appealing for information. The King, however, gave a deprecatory wave of the hand, which implied that not he, but his guest was the subject of the ovation, on which the Emperor bowed to the audience several times in acknowledgment. While the national anthem was being played by the orchestra, the Emperor remained standing at the King's side; and at the end of it the audience volunteered him three rounds more.

OBJECT OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

In various Paris letters I observe it mentioned that this visit of the Emperor of Russia to this Court is looked on as a political demonstration against the triple treaty of April 15. There is very little ground for this idea, as far as I can see, of the state of affairs. The real nature of the visit is that of a private and family event; the presence of so many distinguished persons here at the same time arises from the circumstances of the navigation of the Bay of Finland having been reopened just at the time that the Empress was paying her visit here, which of itself, in connection with the Emperor's visit to Warsaw, involved the latter's coming here just now if he was to come at all. As any alliance between Russia and Prussia of any more intimate kind than the mere amicable relations which are kept up in spite of many grievances felt on this side of the Russian frontier is totally out of the question, and least of all against England and France, from whose power Russia can no more shield Prussia than she can Russia, it is totally groundless to say that the demonstration which is inseparably connected with all visits of crowned heads is in this case directed against the triple treaty of April 15. On the other hand, there can be no doubt or hesitation in pronouncing it a demonstration on the part of Russia against Austria, not only for her joining in the late treaty, but also for her conduct towards Russia in the late war. The nature of this political demonstration is this—that it is an exhibition of the most intimate family and friendly relations to the Court of Prussia at the time when the relations to the Court of Austria have fallen to the zero of coolness. Further than this goes, I believe it would be incorrect to call it a political demonstration.

Terrible Inundations in France.

Paris (June 3) Correspondence of the London News.

I subjoin some later news from the flooded districts than is to be found in the Paris papers of this day. The *Moniteur du Loiret*, under date of Orleans, June 3, 5 A. M., says:

"Dispatches from Tours announce terrible disasters. The embankments of the river are carried away. All the valley of the Loire is inundated, and the Orleans Railway is broken up in several places. The following certain information has arrived at Orleans in the course of the night: At Ambroise three hundred men are hard at work, in the hope of sustaining the embankment which, gave way in 1846, but there is little hope of success. Below Amboise the embankment on the right bank, between Noissy and Vernon, has given way. The railway is flooded to a considerable extent, and the entire fertile plain, extending beyond Vouvray, is one vast sheet of water. A league lower down, and about two kilometres from Tours, the embankment on the left bank between Montonis and Tours, opposite Rochecorbon, has also been carried away. The railway is also flooded in this part. Through this breach the Loire will join the already swollen waters of the Cher, and the city of Tours will be in danger of a terrible catastrophe. M. DIDION, the Director of the Orleans Company, is blockaded with three trains in the neighborhood of Montlouis, communication with Tours being cut off in front of him, and with Amboise behind. The Paris and Orleans trains now only go as far as Blois. All traffic to Nantes and Bordeaux is entirely suspended. On the Central Railway a section of from three to five kilometres, beyond the Vierzon-bridge, between the communes of Saint Jean-le-Blanc and Saint-Cyr, is completely broken up. The Vierzen viaduct resists without any alarming symtoms. Forty Seine watermen and ten boats, sent from Paris by the Minister of the Interior to succor the drowning, have just arrived at the station.

At 5½ this morning the Loire had fallen 20 centimetres.

The Emperor arrived at Valence at 9¼ o'clock this morning, immediately visited the theatre of the inundations, there distributed relief to the victims, and then went to Avignon, where he arrived at 1.40 this afternoon. His Majesty entered Avignon in a boat by the Burlevon St. Rock. Two-thirds of Avignon are under water. Letters are sent off from the Post Office in boats. All the dispatches from the south say that the weather is very fine, but owing to the immense quantity of water that fell last week, the rivers are not yet everywhere subsiding. The Rhone at Lyons fell, however, fifty-two centimetres yesterday.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body on Monday, a bill according 2,000,000fr. for the sufferers by the inundations was adopted *séance tenante*, the deputies being unwilling to delay a single day their cooperation in affording relief in so great a misfortune.

The *Siecle* announces that it has opened a subscription at the office of the journal. The *rédacteurs* head the list with contributions to the amount of 1,805fr.

The *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* have also opened subscriptions. M. MIRES gives 20,000fr. in his own name, and 5,000fr. as the proprietor of the two journals.

A subscription was opened on the Bourse for the sufferers by the inundations. The Prefect of Police has put down his name for 1,000fr., and has written a circular to his agents, begging them to encourage subscriptions.

United States Seamen Deserting in England.

From the London Times, June 6.

In the *Times* of this day week we gave some particulars of an applieation made by a number of United States' masters to the North Shields' magistrates for authority to empower the police to apprehend and restore a number of their seamen who had absconded, and who were joining the British mercantile service. But as England is not upon reciprocity with the United States for the restoration of runaway seamen of either country for which the Cabinet at Washington is to blame as our Board of Trade is anxious such a treaty should exist—the authorities could not interfere, but recommended that Mr. HERBERT DAVY, the United States' Vice-Consul on the Tyne, should lay the whole of the circumstances before the American Minister in London, with a view to procuring an international treaty for the mutual protection of British and United States shipping in the respective ports. Mr. HERBERT DAVY is an American citizen, and it would have been imagined that, with a knowledge of the excitement that has been caused in the United States by the infringement, or supposed infringement, of the municipal laws of that country by British agents, he would have done nothing to compromise the laws of England. In the present relation of America to this country with regard to runaway seamen, a seaman may do what he likes with his labor if he can get ashore, and an American article of agreement cannot be enforced in any of our Police Courts or a man punished for evading it. Of course, any one apprehending a man in our streets as a deserter would be guilty of an assault, and liable to punishment. But it appears that previous to the last application to the magistrates several American seamen had been apprehended by the River Tyne Police and conveyed on board the vessels they had deserted from, though no sooner were they taken on board than they deserted again. The police, in thus setting at defiance the law they were sworn to maintain, had acted under the following guarantee:—"I, HERBERT DAVY, Vice Consul of the United States of America, do hereby authorize the River Tyne Police to apprehend all deserters from American vessels, and also, in cases where seamen refuse to do their duty, the captains may call the assistance of the River Tyne Police, for whose acts I am responsible. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office this 22d day of May, 1856. HERBERT DAVY, Vice Consul of the United States of America." This discussion of the subject may possibly lead to an international treaty between England and America, as between England and the other principal maritime countries of the world, for the mutual protection of the mercantile marine and the maintenance of discipline on board of ships in the respective ports of either country. The shipowners of the Tyne do not care much about the matter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, June 6, 1856—5 P. M.

We have to report a good business in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, at steady prices. SUGAR in demand, and 1s dearer. COFFEE, COTTON and BREADSTUFFS steady. MONEY is in fair demand at 4½@5 ₱ cent. CONSOLS leave off 94¾@94½ for money, 95@95⅛ for the account. The West India steamer just arrived brings $3,617,000, principally in dollars, the price of which is not yet fixed. Bar silver 5s. 1d. American Eagles 73s. 2½d.

LEAD—Inactive, and prices drooping. Common Pig £26@£25 15s.

COCOA—In demand, and 3s @5s. higher for the week. 5 bags Grenada sold from 47s.@51s. for grey to good red; 183 bags Trinidad brought 57s.@59s., and 250 bags St. Lucia 49s. 6d.@53s. for ord. to good.

COTTON—1,250 bales sold, during the week, at previous prices. At Liverpool the demand has rather improved; sales, for the week, 50,000 bales; middling Orleans 6¾d.

COPPER—Is flat and rates barely supported.

COCHINEAL—Flat. Of 365 bags, at auction, only a small portion sold at barely previous rates. Honduras Silver 3s 8d @3s. 9d. for middling to fair, with ordinary black from 4s. @4s. 2d. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. Mexican Black 4s.@4s. 2d.

COFFEE—Steady. Colory descriptions of Plantation Ceylon in good demand at full prices; 800 casks, 725 bbls. and bags have been offered at auction during the week, and mostly sold—fine ordinary to low middling from 59s. @67s., with middling from 62s 6d.@71s for bold, very colory 63s pkgs Mocha, middling quality, were withdrawn, there being little disposition to purchase. 1,340 bags good ordinary Native Ceylon were withdrawn; 500 bags have been sold by private contract at 56s. Of 5,680 bags Brazil at auction, about 1,500 sold—ordinary to fine Santos, 42s 6d.@48s. 6d.; Rio from 44s.@42s; ordinary to fine Bahia from 38s @49s.

At the CORN market on Monday there was no change of importance to notice; arrivals of Foreign continue moderate, and the fine old WHEAT is in good demand. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 36s. 2d. on 110,830 qrs. returned. To-day the market was firm, and WHEAT is @2s. ₱ qr. dearer. We quote White American WHEAT 76s.@48s, Red 66s.@76s. ₱ qr. FLOUR, 38s. ₱ bbl.

TEA—Without improvement. Common Congou, 9d.@9¼d. ₱ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales went off steadily. Castor Oil—Of 500 cases and 100 casks about half sold; fine Palma 52½d @56d; middling Seconds 50½@51½d.; Straw 49½d.@49¾d. Camphor—350 cases were taken in at 87s. 6d., there being no buyers a. that price. Kowrie Gum—Of 1,550 bags the sound portion was held from 29s 6d.@29s; sea damaged selling from 28s.@28s. Gum Olibanum—Is cheaper; 629 chests sold—middling and good Drop 44s.@48s. 6d. Quicksilver—Is. 8½d.@Is. 9d. India Rubber—In good demand; 807 pkgs. Singapore sold from 7¾d. @7¾d.

SPELTER—A good business has been done, at £23 17s. 6d. @£24.

HEMP—Russian is lower; 82 tons at auction, partly sold. Polish Rhine, £36 10s.@£31; St. Petersburg Clean, £29@£28 5s; Outsho', £27@£27 10s. Bombay—530 bales were mostly bought in from 42s@£22 10s. Jute—917,000 bales at auction, about half sold at rather better prices; common qualities 10s. ₱ ton dearer; low to good common £16 10s.@£3 5s; middling to fair, £14 12s. 6d.@£16 7s. 6d., with good bright at £20 5s.

In WHALEBONE, nothing doing.

INDIGO—In East India very little doing. The next quarterly sales are fixed for the 9th of July.

IRON—The market is steady, at £8 2s. 6d@£8 7s. 6d. for Rails, and £7@£8 5s. for Bars, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs firm, at 80s. 6d.@81s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

MOLASSES—100 puncheons Trinidad sold at 32s.

LINSEED—Sales of Calcutta on the spot have been made to a fair extent at 48s. 6d. to 50s; fine descriptions are held at 52s, and a few sales of Bombay are reported at 54s. A small cargo of Bessarabia on the coast has been taken for an outport at 52s, delivered. For distant arrivals the market is firm at 49s., delivered, for Azov average; best St. Petersburg selling at 45s., cost and freight.

LARD—We are without direct supplies, Western in bbls. and tierces 54s.@55s.

LINSEED CAKES—A considerable arrival of Boston in bags has been cleared off at 4₱ 12s. 6d., from ship.

OILS—The market for Fish is unaltered for common sorts; Sperm dull, and quotations nominal. Rape in demand, at advancing prices; good foreign Refined on the spot brings 48s.@48s. 6d., and Brown 46s. In Olive there has been more doing, chiefly in the lower descriptions. Gallipoli 58s.@61s. Malaga 44s.@45s. Barbary £13@£13. Linseed has advanced a little, the present value on the spot being 32s., and for last three months of the year 29s. 6d. Cocoa Nut dull, at 36s. 6d. a 37s. 6d.

RUM—In good demand, and about 1,000 casks have been sold at full rates. Jamaica 3s. 8d.@4s. 3d. ₱ gal. for common to good. Demerara and Berbice 2s 3d@2s. 4d. proof; and Leeward Islands 1s. 10d.@2s. 2d. proof.

RICE—Is not so active as at the beginning of the week. A cargo of 500 tons Arracan sold for a near port at 10s. for Necrauzie, and 9s. 9d. for Larong; and one of 10,000 bags Moulmein at 9s. 3d. 100 tons cargo Bengal sold at 8s. 1½d. ex-ship.

SALTPETRE—Holders have shown more disposition to sell, and about 3 000 bags Bengal have changed hands; 10 to 10 ₱ cent. refraction at 29s., and 8 to 2¾ ₱ cent. at 28s. 3d.@28s 6d., thus establishing a lower range of prices. In Nitrate of Soda nothing doing.

TIN—No alteration in English. Fine Straits, 138s, Banca, 140s.

SPICES—Pimento in good demand, and 500 bags at auction sold at 3½d.@4¾d.; and a large business has been done by private contract. 313 bags Zanzibar Cloves sold readily at ½d. advance, from 4¾d @4¾d. In Black Pepper scarcely anything doing. Ginger—245 bags African sold at 25s @25s. 6d., and 108 cases Cochin 48s.@49s.

SUGAR—There has been an active demand throughout the week from the trade, and laterly also on speculation; so that notwithstanding the large quantities brought forward by importers, prices have improved fully 1s. ₱ cwt. during the week, the greatest advance being still on the lower qualities. The sales of West India have been extensive, amounting to 5,700 hhds.; and 50,000 bags Mauritius and East Indian at auction nearly all found buyers; in addition to which about 20,000 bags have been sold privately at full prices. Foreign: the public sales of Muscovado have been large, viz., 900 hhds. 383 bbls. Porto Rico, and 569 hhds. 58 bbls Cuba Muscovado, nearly the whole of which sold at the above noted improvement. The principal sales by private contract comprise—10,000 bags clayed Manila at 42s.@43s. 6d.; 6,606 bags uncleyed at 42s 6d; 3,000 boxes brown and yellow Havana, No. 9, at 43s. 6d., (duty 19s. 9d.,) No. 11 at 44s., (duty 19s.;) 150 boxes white Havana at 38s., in bond; 3,500 bags brown Bahia at 39s.@40s. 6d.; and afloat a cargo of 2,000 boxes Havana, No. 11, at 39s. 3d. for Bristol.

TALLOW quiet at 46s. 9d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 47s. 6d. for end of year.

TURPENTINE—Rough has been sold at 8s. 7½d. @8s. Spirits in demand at 38s. for American in casks.

AMERICAN STOCKS—It is difficult to quote prices in the absence of buyers. United States's 6's Bonds, 1868, par, ex div., buyers. Massachusetts 5's Sterling 98@99. Maryland 6's Sterling offered at 98. Pennsylvania Inscriptions 73¾@74¾; Bonds 77@79. Pennsylvania Central Railroad 89@91. Illinois Central 75@77; Freeland 83@84. Michigan Central 8's 93, sellers. Panama 7's 94, sellers. Canada 6's 113.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per America.] LIVERPOOL, June 6, 1856.

We have to report a quiet business in COTTON during the past week, at a decline of 1-16d @⅛d. ₱ lb. in the lower and middling descriptions of American. The sales for the week ending last evening are estimated at 54,100 bales, speculators taking 6,780, and exporters 1,510 bales. To-day the business is called 7,000 bales, the market closing with a tolerably steady appearance at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 7; Fair Mobiles 6⅞; Fair Uplands 6¾d. ₱ lb; Middling Orleans, 6 3-16; Middling Mobiles, 6⅝; Middling Uplands, 6 1-16. Ordinary to Good Ordinary 5½@5¾; Inferior 4¾@5⅛. Total stock in this port 676,000 bales: American 535,000 bales: total stock same time last year 538,000 bales; American 344,000 bales. Import for the week 33,000 bales. The Manchester market is dull and spiritless, but prices are without much change.

There has been rather more doing in WHEAT and FLOUR at the full prices of last week. INDIAN CORN continues dull at the quotations. White Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 10d.; Red, 9s. 5d.@9s 11d.; ₱ 70 lbs: Western Canal Flour, 28s.@31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 35s.@35s. 6d.

PERSONALITIES AND AGGRESSIONS
OF MR. BUTLER.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
In the Senate of the United States, June 13, 1856.

Mr. BUTLER having concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday, assailing the State of Massachusetts and Mr. SUMNER—Mr. WILSON obtained the floor, and spoke as follows:

Mr. WILSON—Mr. President, I feel constrained, by a sense of duty to my State, by personal relations to my colleague and friend, to trespass for a few moments upon the time and attention of the Senate.

You have listened, Mr. President—the Senate has listened—these thronged seats and these crowded galleries have listened to the extraordinary speech of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, which has now run through two days. I must say, Sir, that I have listened to that speech with painful and sad emotions. A Senator of a sovereign State, more than twenty days ago, was stricken down senseless on the floor for words spoken in debate. For more than three weeks he has been confined to his room upon a bed of weakness and of pain. The moral sentiment of the country has been outraged, grossly outraged, by this wanton assault, in the person of a Senator, on the freedom of debate. The intelligence of this transaction has flown over the land, and is now flying abroad over the civilized world; and wherever Christianity has a foothold, or civilization a resting place, that act will meet the stern condemnation of mankind.

Intelligence comes to us, Mr. President, that a civil war is raging beyond the Mississippi—intelligence also comes to us that upon the shores of the Pacific lynch-law is again organized—and the telegraph brings us news of assaults and murders around the ballot-boxes of New Orleans, growing out of differences of opinion and of interests. Can we be surprised, Sir, that these scenes, which are disgracing the character of our country and age, are rife, when a venerable Senator—one of the oldest members of the Senate, and Chairman of its Judiciary Committee—occupies four hours of the important time of the Senate in vindication of, and apology for, an assault unparalleled in the history of the country? If lawless violence here, in this Chamber, upon the person of a Senator, can find vindication—if this outrage upon the freedom of debate finds apology from a veteran Senator—why may not violent counsels elsewhere go unrebuked?

The Senator from South Carolina commenced his discursive speech by an allusion to the present condition of my colleague, which I cannot say exhibited good taste. I know it personally to be grossly unjust, because I know that for more than twenty days—three weeks—Mr. SUMNER has been compelled to lie upon a bed of pain, from the effects of blows received by him here in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. BUTLER—The Senator will allow me to correct him. I was very delicate on that subject, and ventured no opinion of my own; I only alluded to the evidence of others.

Mr. WILSON—The Senator, I am aware, referred to the evidence of a medical person, who was accidentally employed in the early stages of the case, but who has not seen Mr. SUMNER lately. I have in my hands the testimony of his present medical adviser, a distinguished physician of this city, who has been selected for his known talents and character, and who *understands* his present condition. The Secretary will please to read his letter, which I now send to the desk.

The Secretary read as follows:

C-STREET, June 12, 1856.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries, I have to state that I have been in attendance on Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, as his physician, on account of the injuries received by him in the Senate Chamber, from the 29th of May to the present time—part of this time in consultation with Dr. PERRY, of Boston, and Dr. MILLER, of Washington.

I have visited him at least once every day. During all this time Mr. SUMNER has been confined to his room, and the greater part of the day confined to his bed.

NEITHER AT THE PRESENT MOMENT, nor *at any time since Mr Sumner's case came under my charge*, HAS HE BEEN IN A CONDITION TO RESUME HIS DUTIES IN THE SENATE.

My present advice to him is to go into the country, where he can enjoy fresh air; and I think it will not be prudent for him to enter upon his public duties for some time to come.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HON. HENRY WILSON. H. LINDSLY.

Mr. WILSON—Mr. President, this is the testimony of Dr. LINDSLY, known by members of the Senate and others around me to be an eminent physician of Washington. I will say that Mr. SUMNER, and Mr. SUMNER's friends, when he was first assailed, underestimated altogether the force of the assault. He is a man of great physical power, in full vigor and maturity, and in the glow of health. For a day or two after that assault he believed, and his friends believed, that he would soon throw off its effects; but time disclosed the extent and force of his injuries, while he was doomed to hours of restless, sleepless pain. Dr. PERRY, of Boston, a gentleman of great professional eminence, accidentally in Washington, expressed the strongest solicitude concerning his case. To his skill and advice I believe my colleague and his friends are under the deepest obligations. His testimony before the committee is the testimony of one who knows what he affirms. But I pass from this topic.

The Senator from South Carolina, through this debate, has taken occasion to apply to Mr. SUMNER, to his speech, to all that concerns him, all the epithets——

Mr. BUTLER—Not an epithet did I use—not an epithet.

Mr. WILSON—All the phrases which are calculated to disparage him and his speech.

Mr. BUTLER—Criticism, if you say so.

Mr. WILSON—I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. BUTLER—I say I used criticism, but not epithets.

Mr. WILSON—Well, Sir, I accept the Senator's word, and I say "criticism." But I say, in his criticism, he used every word that I can conceive a fertile imagination could invent, or a malignant passion suggest. He has taken his full revenge here on the floor of the Senate—here in debate—for the remarks made by my colleague. I do not take any exception to this mode. This is the way in which the speech of my colleague should have been met—not by blows—not by an assault.

The Senator tells us that this is not, in his opinion, an assault upon the constitutional rights of a member of the Senate. He tells us that a member cannot be permitted to print and send abroad over the world, with impunity, his opinions; but that he is liable to have them questioned in a judicial tribunal. Well, Sir, if this be so—he is a lawyer, I am not—I accept his view, and I ask, why not have tested Mr. SUMNER's speech in a judicial tribunal, and let that tribunal have settled the question whether Mr. SUMNER uttered a libel or not? Why was it necessary—why did the "chivalry" of South Carolina require that, for words uttered on this floor under the solemn guarantees of constitutional law, a Senator should be met here by violence? Why appeal from the floor of the Senate—from a judicial tribunal to the bludgeon? I put the question to the Senator—to the "chivalry" of South Carolina—aye, to "the gallant set," to use the Senator's own words, of "Ninety-Six"—why was it necessary to substitute the bludgeon for the judicial tribunal?

Sir, the Senator from South Carolina—and, in what I say of him to-day I have no disposition to say anything unkind or just, and if I utter any such word I will withdraw it at once—told us that, when my colleague came here, he came holding fanatical ideas, but that he met him, offered him his hand, and treated him with courtesy, supposing, as in other cases which had happened under his eye, that acquaintance with southern gentlemen might cure him of his "fanaticism." I believe that was the expression.

Mr. BUTLER—I have no disposition to say that the gentleman is going to put forth anything that is not correct. I do not know how Mr. SUMNER and myself were introduced. I did not undertake to say how that took place, but said, that our relations were for a time on the footing which I stated.

Mr. WILSON—So I understood the honorable Senator to say. I do not know how they were introduced: but I think the Senator said that for a time they had relations of an agreeable and pleasant character.

Mr. BUTLER—They were quite so.

Mr. WILSON—He gravely told us that his courtesy and attentions introduced Mr. SUMNER where he could not otherwise have gone. The Senator will allow me to say that this is not the first time during this session we have heard this kind of talk about "social influence" and the necessity of association with gentlemen from the South in order to have intercourse with the refined and cultivated society of Washington. Sir, Mr. SUMNER was reared in a section of country where men know how to be gentlemen. He was trained in the society of gentlemen, in as good society as could be found in *that* section of the country! He went abroad. In England and on the Continent, he was received everywhere, as he had a right to be received, into the best social circles, into literary associations, and into that refined and polished society which adorns and graces the present age in Western Europe. I do not know where any gentleman could desire to go, that Mr. SUMNER could not go without the assistance of the Senator from South Carolina, or any other person on this floor. Sir, we have heard quite enough of this. It is a piney-wood doctrine—a plantation idea. Gentlemen reared in refined and cultivated society are not accustomed to this language, and never indulge in its use towards others.

The Senator from South Carolina commenced his speech by proclaiming what he intended to do, and he closed it by asserting what he had done. Well, Sir, I listened to his speech with some degree of attention, and I must say, that, the accomplishment did not come quite up to what was promised: and that, without his assurance, the Senate and the country would never have supposed that his achievements amounted to what he assured us they did in this debate.

The Senator complained of Mr. SUMNER for quoting the Constitution of South Carolina; and he asserted over and over again, and he winds up his speech by the declaration, that the quotation made is not in the Constitution. After making that declaration he read the Constitution, and read the identical quotation. Mr. SUMNER asserted what is in the Constitution, but there is an addition to it which he did not quote. The Senator might have complained because he did not quote it; but the portion not quoted carries out only the letter and the spirit of the portion quoted. To be a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina it is necessary to own a certain number of acres of land, and ten slaves, or $750 of income. The Senator declared with great emphasis—and I saw nods, Democratic nods, all around the Senate—that "a man who was not worth that amount of money was not fit to be a representative!" That may be a good Democratic doctrine—it comes from a Democratic Senator, of the Democratic State of South Carolina, and received Democratic nods and Democratic smiles—but it is not in harmony with the Democratic ideas of the American people.

The charge made by Mr. SUMNER was, that South Carolina was nominally republican, but in reality had aristocratic features in her Constitution. Well, Sir, is not this charge true? To be a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, the candidate must own ten men—yes, Sir, ten men—and five hundred acres of land, or have $750 of income; to be a member of the Senate, double is required. This Legislature, having these personal qualifications, placing them in the rank of a privileged few, are elected upon a representative basis as unequal as the rotten-borough system of England in its most rotten days. That is not all. This Legislature elects the Governor of South Carolina and the Presidential Electors. The people have the privilege of voting for men with these qualifications, upon this basis, and they select their Governor for them, and choose the Presidential Electors for them. The privileged few govern: the many have the privilege of being governed by them.

Sir, I have no disposition to assail South Carolina. God knows that I would peril my life in defence of any State of this Union if assailed by a foreign foe I have voted, and I will continue to vote, while I have a seat on this floor, as cheerfully for appropriations, or for anything that can benefit South Carolina, or any other State of this Union, as for my own Commonwealth of Massachusetts. South Carolina is a part of my country. Slaveholders are not the tenth part of her population. There is somebody else there besides slaveholders. I am opposed to its system of Slavery, to its aristocratic inequalities, and I shall continue to be opposed to them; but it is a sovereign State of this Union—a part of my country—and I have no disposition to do injustice to it.

The Senator assails Mr. SUMNER for referring to the effects of Slavery upon South Carolina in the Revolutionary era. What Mr. SUMNER said in regard to the imbecility of South Carolina, produced by Slavery, in the Revolution, is true, and more than true—yes, Sir, true, and more than true. I can demonstrate its truth by the words and correspondence of General GREENE, by the words and correspondence of Governor MATTHEWS, General BARNWELL, General MARION, Judge JOHNSON, Dr. RAMSEY, the historian, Mr. GADSDEN, Mr. BURKE, Mr. HUGER, and her Representatives who came to Congress, and asked the nation to relieve her from her portion of the common burdens, because it was necessary for her men to stay at home to keep her negro slaves in subjection. These sons of South Carolina have given to the world the indisputable evidence that Slavery impaired the power of that State in the war of Independence.

The Senator told us that South Carolina, which furnished one-fifteenth as many men as Massachusetts in the Revolution, "shed hogsheads of blood where Massachusetts shed gallons." That is one of the extravagances of the Senator—one of his loose expressions, absurd and ridiculous to others—one of that class of expressions which justify Mr. SUMNER in saying that "he cannot ope his mouth but out there flies a humbug." This is one of those characteristics of the Senator which naturally arrested the attention of a speaker like Mr. SUMNER, accustomed to think accurately, to speak accurately, to write accurately, and to be accurate in his statements. I say that such expressions as those in which the Senator from South Carolina has indulged in reference to this matter are of the class in which he too often indulges, and which brought from my colleague that remark at which he takes so much offence. But enough of this.

Sir, the Senator from South Carolina has undertaken to assure the Senate and the country, to-day, that he is not the aggressor. Here and now I tell him that Mr. SUMNER was not the aggresser; that the Senator from South Carolina was the aggressor. I will prove this declaration to be true beyond all question. Mr. SUMNER is not a man who desires to be aggressive towards any one. He came into the Senate a "representative man." His opinions were known to the country. He came here knowing that there were but few in this body who could sympathize with him. He was reserved and cautious. For eight months here he made no speeches upon any question that could excite the animadversion even of the sensitive Senator from South Carolina. He made a brief speech in favor of the system of granting lands for constructing railways in the new States, which the people of those States justly applauded; and I will undertake to say that he stated the whole question briefly, fully, and powerfully. He also made a brief speech welcoming KOSSUTH to the United States. But beyond the presentation of a petition, he took no steps to press his earnest conviction upon the Senate; nor did he say anything which could, by possibility, disturb the most excitable Senator.

On the 28th day of July, 1852, after being in this body eight months, Mr. SUMNER introduced a proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act. Mr. SUMNER and his constituents believed that act to be not only a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a violation of all the safeguards of the common law which have been garnered up for centures to protect the rights of the people, but at war with Christianity, humanity, and human nature—an enactment that is bringing upon this Republic the indignant scorn of the Christian and civilized world. With these convictions he proposed to repeal that act, as he had a right to propose. He had made no speech. He rose and asked the Senate to give him the privilege of making a speech. "Strike, but hear," said he—using a quotation. I do not know that he gave the authority for it. Perhaps the Senator from South Carolina will criticise it as a plagiarism as he has criticised another application of a classical passage. Mr. SUMNER asked the privilege of addressing the Senate. The Senator from South Carolina, who now tells us that he had been his friend, an old and veteran Senator here, instead of feeling that Mr. SUMNER was a member standing almost alone, with only the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD,) the Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) and Governor CHASE, of Ohio, in sympathy with him—objected to his being heard. He asked Mr. SUMNER tauntingly if he wished to make an "oratorical display?" and talked about "playing the orator" and "the part of a parliamentary rhetorician." These words, in their scope and in their character, were calculated to wound the sensibilities of a new member, and perhaps bring upon him what is often brought on a member who maintains here the great doctrines of liberty and Christianity—the sneer and the laugh under which men sometimes shrink.

Thus was Mr. SUMNER, *before he had ever uttered a word on the subject of Slavery here*, arraigned, by the Senator from South Carolina, not for what he ever had said, but for what he intended to say; and the Senator announced that he must oppose his speaking because he would attack South Carolina. Mr. SUMNER quietly said that he had no such purpose; but the Senator did not wish to allow him to "make the Senate the vehicle of communication for his speech throughout the United States, to wash deeper and deeper the channel through which flow the angry waters of agitation."

Now, I charge here on the floor of the Senate, and before the country, that the Senator from South Carolina was the aggressor; that he arraigned, in language which no man can defend, my colleague, before he ever uttered a word on this subject on the floor of the Senate, and in the face of his express disclaimer that he had no purpose of alluding to South Carolina. This was the beginning: other instances follow.

Mr. SUMNER made, in February, 1854, a speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and I want to call the attention of the Senate to the manner in which he opened that speech. No man will pretend that up to that day he had ever uttered a word here to which any, the most cautious, could take objection. He commenced this magnificent speech, which any man within sound of my voice would have been proud to have uttered, by saying:

"In delivering my sentiments here to-day, I shall speak frankly, according to my convictions, without concealment or reserve. But if anything fell from the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. DOUGLAS,] in opening this discussion, which might seem to challenge a personal contest, I desire to say that I shall not enter upon it. Let not a word or a tone pass from my lips to divert attention from the transcendent theme—by the side of which Senators and Presidents are but dwarfs. I would not forget those amenities which belong to this place, and are so well calculated to temper the antagonism of debate; nor can I cease to remember and to feel, that, amidst all diversities of opinion, we are the representatives of thirty-one sister Republics, knit together by indissoluble ties, and constituting that Plural Unit, which we all embrace by the endearing name of country."—*Congressional Globe*, 1854; *Appendix*, p. 262

Thus, on that occasion, by those words of kindness, did he commence his speech, and he continued to the end in that spirit. The effort then made might be open to opposition by argument, but there is no word there to wound the sensibilities of any Senator, or to justify any personal bitterness. And yet this speech, so cautious and guarded, and absolutely without any allusion to the Senator from South Carolina or his State, brought down upon him the denunciations and assaults of the Senator, who now complains that his own example has been in some measure followed. I intend to hold that Senator to-day to the record. Yes, Sir, I have his words, and I intend to hold him responsible for them. I am accustomed to deal with facts, as that Senator will discover before I close.

A few days after this speech was delivered, the Senator from South Carolina addressed the Senate, then, as now, in a long speech running through two days. You will find his speech in the *Congressional Globe*, from the 232d to the 240th page.

Mr. BUTLER—What volume?

Mr. WILSON—Volume twenty-nine, first session, Thirty-third Congress, in the Appendix, from 232 to page 240. Sir, you must read that speech, read it all through, look at it carefully, consider its words and its phrases, to understand the tone he evinced towards Mr. SUMNER and towards Massachusetts and the Northern men who stood with him. I need not say that there were bitter words, taunting words in the speech. I was not here to listen to it, but we all know—and I say it without meaning to give offence—that the Senator from South Carolina is often more offensive in the manner which he exhibits, and he throws more of contempt and more of ridicule in that manner than he can put in his words; and he is not entirely destitute of the ability of using words in that connection.

On page 232 we have the insinuation that Mr. SUMNER is a "plunging agitator"—that is the phrase, "plunging agitator." That is a plunging expression. I think it is one of those loose expressions that brought down on the Senator the censure of my colleague the other day. Then we have another insinuation, that he is a "rhetorical advocate;" and then these words: "He has not, in my judgment, spoken with the wisdom, the judgment, and the responsibilities of a statesman." Now, Sir, I doubt the propriety of applying to members of this body such phrases as these—"plunging agitator," "rhetorical advocate," and then to say he has not shown "the wisdom, the judgment, and the responsibilities of a statesman."

On page 234 he says of Mr. SUMNER: "It seems to me that, if he wished to write poetry, he would get a negro to sit for him." That is his expression, and the report says it was followed by "laughter"—whether laughter at Mr. SUMNER, or at the refined wit of the Senator from South Carolina, I cannot say, not having been present.

On page 236 he again alludes to a remark by Mr. SUMNER, saying (to quote his own words) "which I think even *common prudence or common decency* would have suggested to him that he ought not to have made."

On the same page, again alluding to Mr. SUMNER, he says:

"Our Revolutionary fathers thought nothing of these *sickly distinctions* which gentlemen use now to make the South odious."

Again, on the same page, alluding to other remarks of Mr. SUMNER, he says:

"They may furnish materials for what I understand is a very popular novel—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*. I have no doubt they may do this, but I put it to the gentleman, *are his remarks true?*"

"Are his remarks true?" was the question, full of insolence and of accusation, put to Mr. SUMNER in the face of the Senate.

And again he says:

"They dealt some hard licks, *but they are not true as historical facts.*"

So you will perceive Mr. SUMNER was not the first man to raise this question of truth and veracity on the floor of the Senate.

On the same page the Senator from South Carolina made a misstatement of a fact, which was promptly corrected by Mr. SUMNER, and by Gen. SHIELDS, then a member of the Senate.

On page 237 there are insinuations made of "pseudo-philanthropy," and also insinuations of "*mere* eloquence—professions of philanthropy—a philanthropy of adoption more than affection." Yes, Sir, according to the Senator from South Carolina, the Senator from Massachusetts and those who think with him, have "adopted" their philanthropy—it is not the "philanthropy of affection but of adoption!" "A philanthropy that professes much and does nothing, with a long advertisement and short performance." These are expressive words, and the Senator from South Carolina would remember the use to which words, uttered with the peculiar forms which he affects, are anything but calculated to be complimentary to my colleague or any other Senator.

On the same page, allusions which, from the context, are in the nature of insinuations, are made against Mr. SUMNER and his associates, as to "those who stand aloof and hold up an ideal standard of morality, embiazoned by imagination and sustained in ignorance, or *perhaps more often planted by criminal ambition and heartless hypocrisy.*"

"Criminal ambition and heartless hypocrisy" are the terms used by the Senator from South Carolina, in application to Senators on this floor and to a large portion of the country which concurs with them.

On page 239 he tauntingly speaks of a "machine," in reference to the people who hold Mr. SUMNER's opinions, "oiled by Northern fanaticism." I do not know what kind of a machine that is—a machine "oiled by Northern fanaticism." The Senator who uses these phrases towards members of this body, and towards a section of the Union, is a Senator who tries to make us believe that he is a man who comprehends the whole country and all its interests, and who has nothing in him of the spirit of a sectional agitator! He takes great offence because my colleague holds him up as one of the chieftains of sectional agitation. I think my colleague is right; that the Senator from South Carolina is one of the chieftains of a *sectionalism* at war with the fundamental ideas that underlie our Democratic institutions, and at war with the repose and harmony of the country.

On page 234, he again talks about "sickly sentimentality;" and he charges that this "sickly sentimentality now governs the councils of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." Yes, Sir, the Senator from South Carolina makes five distinct assaults upon Massachusetts. Massachusetts councils governed by sickly sentimentality! Sir, Massachusetts stands to-day where she stood when the little squad assembled, on the 19th of April, 1775, to fire the first gun of the Revolution. The sentiments that brought those humble men to the little green at Lexington, and to the bridge at Concord—which carried them up the slope of Bunker Hill, and which drove forth the British troops from Boston, never again to press the soil of Massachusetts—that sentiment still governs the councils of Massachusetts, and rules in the hearts of her people. The feeling which governed the men of that glorious epoch of our history is the feeling of the men of Massachusetts of to-day.

Those sentiments of liberty and patriotism have penetrated the hearts of the whole population of that Commonwealth. Sir, in that State, every man, no matter what blood runs in his veins, or what may be the color of his skin, stands up before the law the peer of the proudest that treads her soil. This is the sentiment of the people of Massachusetts. In equality before the law they find their strength. They know this to be right, if Christianity is true, and they will maintain it in the future as they have in the past; and the civilized world, the coming generations, those who are hereafter to give law to the universe, will pronounce that, in this contest, Massachusetts is right, inflexibly right, and South Carolina, and the Senator from South Carolina, wrong. The latter are maintaining the odious relics of a barbarous age and civilization—not the civilization of the New Testament—not the civilization that is now blessing and adorning the best portions of the world.

On page 234, he says—

Mr. BUTLER—What year is that?

Mr. WILSON—The 24th and 25th days of February 1854. On page 234, he says:

"At the time of the passage of the law in Massachusetts abolishing Slavery, pretty near all the grown negroes disappeared somewhere; and, as the historian confesses it, the little negroes were left there, without father or mother, and with hardly a God; were sent about as puppies, to be taken by those who would feed them."

Mr. BUTLER—That is a quotation, though.

Mr. WILSON—Not exactly a quotation; but then he goes on to say:

"This is the truth;—slaves disappeared, not to be freemen, but slaves of Southern owners; and the proceeds went into Northern pockets."

Now, Sir, the Constitution of Massachusetts was framed, and went into operation in 1780. The Supreme Court decided that, by the provisions of that Constitution, slaves could not be held as boudmen in the Commonwealth. Slavery was abolished by judicial decision—abolished at once without limitation, without time to send men out of the State. It may be that some mean Yankee in Massachusetts—and God never made a meaner man than a mean Yankee—[laughter]—may have hurried his slave out of that Commonwealth, and sold him into bondage. But Massachusetts, by one stroke of the pen of the Supreme Court, abolished Slavery forever in that State, and the slaves became freemen. They and their descendants are there to-day—as intelligent as the average people of the United States, many of them being men that grace and adorn the State which by just and equal laws protects them in the enjoyment of all their rights—men whom I am proud here to call my constituents, and some of whom I recognize as my friends.

On page 236 he introduced statistics into his speech in regard to pauperism, insanity, and drunkenness, in disparagement of Massachusetts. This introduction called up Mr. EVERETT to respond for his State; and if gentlemen are anxious to know what he said, they have but to turn to the debates of that day and read the words of a man always to be comprehended, whatever his opinions may be.

On page 240 it will be found that the Senator from South Carolina asserts that Massachusetts has been an "anti-nigger State." This is the classic phrase of the Senator from South Carolina. He said that Massachusetts was an "anti-nigger State," and that "when she had to deal with these classes of persons practically, here philanthropy became very much attenuated." Attenuated philanthropy! These are the words of the Senator who never makes assaults, who is never the aggressor! They were in reply to a speech which made no personal assault upon the Senator or upon his State. These remarks were made in regard to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

And, again, still anxious to make his lunge at Massachusetts, on page 240 he repeats the accusation that Massachusetts "treated her little slaves as puppies."

To all these *personal* allusions of the Senator, Mr. SUMNER made no reply. He did reply for his State, and replied fully, as the occasion required, and in a manner contrasting, by its moderation and its decency, with that of the Senator from South Carolina. I have references to other passages in that speech by the Senator from South Carolina, but I shall not weary the Senate by quoting them. They are of the same nature and character. In this same speech, however, not content with assailing Mr. SUMNER, he went on to attack the honorable Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD,) and he compared him to "the condor that soars in the frozen regions of ethereal purity, yet lives on garbage and putrefaction!" This is the language of an honorable Senator, who prides himself upon his elegant diction, and whose friends plume themselves upon the exceeding care with which he turns his phrases in debate.

For some time I have been giving elegant extracts from a single speech of the Senator from South Carolina. I come here to another. On the 14th of March, 1854, he assailed the three thousand clergymen of New-England who had sent their remonstrance here against the passage of the Nebraska bill. He declared they "deserved the grave censure of the Senate." Sir, I have great respect for the Senate of the United States, and I have respect for these three thousand clergymen. I suppose they care more for their own opinions, and the approbation of their own consciences, than even for the grave censure of this Senate.

He then went on to make use of one of those loose expressions, for which Mr. SUMNER censured him the other day so severely. He employed this language: "I venture to say that they (the clergymen) never saw the memorial they sent;" thus directly charging the religious teachers of our country with palming on the Senate a spurious document.

To this attack of the Senator from South Carolina, and others, on the clergy of New-England, a portion of Mr. SUMNER's reply may be given as an illustration of the parliamentary character and perfect temper of his discourse:

"There are men in this Senate justly eminent for eloquence, learning and ability; but there is no man here eminent, except in his own conceit, to sit in judgment on the clergy of New-England. Honorable Senators who have been so swift with criticism and sarcasm might profit by their example. *Perhaps the Senator from South Carolina*, (Mr. BUTLER,) *who is not insensible to scholarship might learn from them something of its graces.* Perhaps the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. MASON,) who finds no sanction under the Constitution for any remonstrance from clergymen, might learn from them something of the privileges of an American citizen. Perhaps the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) who precipitated this odious measure upon the country, might learn from them something of political wisdom."

But this history of personalities is not complete. One of the greatest outbreaks is yet to come.

On the 26th June, 1854, my predecessor, Mr. ROCKWELL, presented a memorial, signed by four thousand citizens of Boston, asking for the immediate repeal of the fugitive slave act. That memorial was severely attacked, and Mr. SUMNER rose to vindicate it. He was followed by the Senator from South Carolina, who made a succession of assaults and insinuations.

Among other things, he characterized Mr. SUMNER's speech as "a species of rhetoric which is intended to feed the fires of *fanaticism* which he has helped to kindle in his own State—a species of rhetoric which is not becoming the gravity of this body." (*Cong. Globe*, vol. 28, part 2, page 1,516, 3d col.)

And again, on the same page, the Senator says:

"When gentlemen rise and *flagrantly misrepresent* history, as that gentleman has done, by a Fourth of July oration—by vapid rhetoric—by a species of rhetoric which, I am sorry to say ought not to come from a scholar—a rhetoric with more fine color than real strength—I become impatient under it."

Here, it will be observed, is a direct charge that Mr. SUMNER had *flagrantly misrepresented* history, that his speech was "vapid rhetoric," and a "Fourth of July oration." The Senator displays great sensibility because Mr. SUMNER charges him, in guarded phrase, with "a deviation from truth, with so much of passion as to save him from the suspicion of intentional aberration." And yet, with unblushing assurance, he openly charges Mr. SUMNER with *flagrant misrepresentation*, without any of that apology of passion which Mr. SUMNER conceded to him. Nor is this the first or the last time in which this Senator did this.

Again, on the same page, he insinuates that Mr. SUMNER was a "rhetorician playing a part." This is a favorite idea of the polite Senator. And yet again, on page 1,517, first column, he breaks forth in insinuations against Mr. SUMNER, as follows:

"I do not want any of these flaming speeches here—calculated to excite, merely—to feed a flame without seeing where it shall extend. No, Sir; do not let us involve the country in a contest to be decided by mobs, infuriated by the *flaming speeches of servile orators.*"

Then follows a passage which can only be appreciated by giving it at length:

"I have said I am perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to let the memorial be referred; but I wish to ask the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who presented it (Mr. ROCKWELL) a question: and I believe, from the impression which he made on me to-day, that he will answer it. If we have not the fugitive slave law, will the honorable Senator tell me that Massachusetts will execute the provision of the Constitution without any law of Congress? Suppose we should take away all laws, and devolve upon the different States the duties that properly belong to them, I would ask that Senator whether, under the prevalence of public opinion there, Massachusetts would execute that provision as one of the constitutional members of this Union? Would they send fugitives back to us after trial by jury, or any other mode? Will this honorable Senator (Mr. SUMNER) tell me that he will do it?

Mr. SUMNER—Does the honorable Senator ask me if I would personally join in sending a fellow-man into bondage? Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

Mr. BUTLER—*That is the prettiest speech that I ever heard.* [Laughter.] He has them turned down in a book by him, I believe, and he has them so elegantly fixed that I cannot reply to them. [Laughter.] *They are too delicate for my use.* [Renewed laughter.] *They are beautiful things*; made in a factory of rhetoric somewhat *of a peculiar shape* But I must be permitted to say, not of a definite texture. Now, what does he mean by talking about his not being a dog? [Continued laughter.] What has that to do with the Constitution, or the constitutional obligation of a State? [Laughter.] *Well, Sir, it was a beautiful sentiment, no doubt, as he thought, and perhaps he imagined he expressed it with Demosthenian abruptness and eloquence.* [Laughter.] I asked him whether he would execute the Constitution of the United States without any Fugitive Slave Law, and he answered me, is he a dog?

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator asked me if I would help to reduce a fellow-man to bondage? I answered him.

Mr. BUTLER—Then you would not obey the Constitution. Sir, (turning to Mr. SUMNER,) standing here before this tribunal, where you swore to support it, *you rise and tell me that you regard it the office of a dog to enforce it. You stand in my presence, as a coequal Senator, and tell me that it is a dog's office to execute the Constitution of the United States?*

Mr. PRATT—Which he has sworn to support.

Mr. SUMNER—I recognize no such obligation.

Mr. BUTLER—I know you do not. *But nobody cares about your recognitions as an individual; but as a Senator, and a constitutional representative, you stand differently related to this body.* But enough of this."

This attack upon Mr. SUMNER is without a parallel in the records of the Senate; but the Senator from South Carolina was not alone in this outrage. He was assisted, I regret to say, by other Senators; particularly by the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. MASON,) by the then Senator from Indiana, (Mr. PETTIT;) but I do not quote their words, for I am now dealing with the Senator from South Carolina.

To all these, Mr. SUMNER replied fully and triumphantly, in a speech which, though justly severe throughout, was perfectly parliamentary, and which was referred to at that time, and has been often mentioned since, as a specimen of the greatest severity, united with perfect taste and propriety.

The above imputation which had been heaped upon him, with regard to the Constitution, was completely encountered, and his position vindicated by the authority of ANDREW JACKSON, and the still earlier authority of THOMAS JEFFERSON. On this point no attempt has ever been made to answer him.

In the course of this speech, alluding to the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. SUMNER used words which now adopt, not only for myself on this occasion, but also as an illustration of his course in this controversy:

"It is he, then, who is the offender. For myself, Sir, I understand the sensibilities of Senators from Slaveholding communities, and would not wound them by a superfluous word. Of Slavery, I speak strongly, as I must; but thus far, even at the expense of my argument, I have avoided the contrasts, founded on details of figures and facts, which are so obvious between the Free States and 'Slaveholding communities;' especially have I shunned all allusion to South Carolina. But the venerable Senator, to whose discretion the State has intrusted its interests here, will not allow me to be still. God forbid that I should do injustice to South Carolina."

But the Senator from South Carolina was not to be silenced or appeased. He still returned to those personalities which flow so naturally and unconsciously from his lips. The early, bitter personal assaults were repeated. He charged Mr. SUMNER's speech with being "unfair in statement." This is one of the delicate accusations of the Senator. The next is bolder. He charged Mr. SUMNER as "guilty of historical perversion." Pray, with what face, after this, can he complain of my colleague? But he seems determined still to press this imputation in the most offensive form, for he next charges my colleague with "*historical falsehood*, which the gentleman has committed in the fallacy of his *sectional* vision." It would be difficult to accumulate into one phrase more offensive suggestions, and yet the Senator now complains that he has had administered to him what he has so often employed himself.

All these are understood to have been accompanied by a manner more offensive than the words. This cannot be preserved in the report, but the following passage may give even some idea of it:

I have said that the independence of America was achieved by the arms and treasure of slaveholding States I will never, in a parliamentary sense, be personal; *but I say that I convict him of historical falsehood. Dare you, Sir, look me in the face and deny it?*

Mr. SUMNER—Deny what?

Mr. BUTLER—That independance was won by the arms and treasure of slaveholding States?

The PRESIDING OFFICER, Mr. STUART in the chair.)—The Senator must address the Chair.

Mr. BUTLER—*He cannot and dare not deny it.*

Mr. SUMNER—Will the Senator yield the floor?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir, because I want to hear what you can say on that subject.

Mr. SUMNER—What I can say is very easily said, and, I think, is very decisive. When, in our history, we speak of slaveholding States, we mean those in which Slavery has been an established policy, and professedly an essential element in their civilization. This, I believe, is common. If not universal. Of such I spoke, when I spoke of slaveholding States—such as were regarded as slaveholding States at the adoption of the Constitution—which, in those days, were called Southern States, in contrast to the Northern States, sometimes called the non-slaveholding States. By slaveholding States, of course I mean States which were peculiarly, distinctively, essentially slaveholding, and not States in which the holding of slaves seems to have been the accident of the hour, and in which all the people, or the greater part of the people, were ready to welcome emancipation.

In this extract you will see something of the Senator's insolence in contrast with the quiet manner of Mr. SUMNER, who, while defending his position, was perfectly parliamentary.

Conclusion on Monday.

Foul Murder.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* writes from Clinton, Summit County, Ohio, on the 17th inst.:

"Our village is all excitement this morning in consequence of the murder of OSWALD SHEETER by ELOSSER SAULTER. The following appear to be the circumstances: Last evening Mr. SHEETER, Mr. HARTZ and a little boy, were sitting near the Chippewa Bridge, (one mile from Clinton,) talking, when Mr. SAULTE came up with his gun.

SHEETER wanted to know what he was going to do with his gun, as it was too late to see anything to shoot? In answer, SAULTER said that he'd be d—d if he wouldn't shoot him (SHEETER.) The three arose from where they were sitting, and SHEETER remarked that he guessed he would not shoot him. His words were hardly uttered when he received the whole charge in his stomach. Mr. HARTZ carried him to the nearest house, (SAULTER walking along with them,) where he expired at 3 o'clock this morning.

Mr. SAULTER is a coal digger in the Chippewa mines, and SHEETER a blacksmith at the same mines. Both have wives and children. Sometime previous there was some trouble between them, but deserving of no such treatment. They are both Germans. Other circumstances may come to light, but the prevailing opinion now is much against Mr. SAULTER."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Adjourned till Monday at 1 o'clock A. M.—no day calendar. *Part II*—Nos. 216, 217, 223.

The Parrish Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—JUNE 20.

Mr. O'CONOR calls

Michael Quinn, who, being sworn, says—I am a waiter at the Gramercy-Park House; I am about thirty-three years of age; I am a native of Ireland, and have been in this country about eight years.

Q—Were you employed in the house of Mr. Henry Parish, and in what capacity? A—Yes, as a waiter, from some time in November, 1848, to some time in December, 1849. I was living with Mr. Parish at the time of his attack, in 1848.

Q—Who was his first nurse? A—James Fisher.

Q—Where is he now? A—I am told he is in California.

Q—How soon after the attack did Fisher come to act as nurse? A—They were some days before they could meet with Fisher; the doctor was trying for him, and could not find him out; he came in about from three to five days

Q—In what part of the house was Mr. Parish's sick room before he got down stairs? A—He was carried to his own bedroom at the time of his attack; that room was in the third story.

Q—About how long was it before he was able to leave his room? A—To the best of my belief, it was about a month or six weeks before he left his bedroom.

Q—Did you occasionally see him, during that period, before he left his bedroom? A—Yes, on particular occasions.

Q—When Fisher wanted to have him moved from the bed, and back into the bed, I would be in his room; may be five times in one day and three in another day; may be twice at 12 or 1 o'clock at night.

Q—How did he get down stairs? A—The first we used to carry him in a chair down stairs.

Q—At that time how did you get him up stairs again? A—In the chair again.

Q—During that period, when you carried him up and down stairs in the chair, what room was he kept in down stairs? A—He used to come in the library, the basment room.

Q—How was he placed in the library? A—He used to sit on another chair—a big chair.

Q—In what was done with the transportation chair in the interval? A—Sometimes it was carried up stairs, and sometimes placed aside in the hall—no particular place.

Q—Was this method of taking him up and down stairs continued all the time you were there? A—No; he used to get up sometimes with

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Ericsson*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. CAMPBELL gave notice that he should not move to take up the report on the SUMNER assault until the 30th inst. There was no working quorum, and the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton in England.

The *America's* mails from Boston reached this City yesterday afternoon. Beyond the copious summary telegraphed from Halifax, there is little additional news to record. The London Press discusses at great length the questions now pending between this country and Great Britain. We give elsewhere a variety of interesting articles on the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. According to the *Times*, Mr. DALLAS will be compelled to withdraw as a measure of retaliation, but if we may judge from the language of the *Post*—said to be the organ of Lord PALMERSTON—we doubt much whether this step will be taken. The official announcement of Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal had not been received in England, but the fact that he had received his passports was positively stated in all the papers. The sentiment of the British people is unmistakable. A large portion justify the action of our Government; and those who feel sore upon the subject, or think that Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal was a measure unnecessarily harsh, deprecate a war between the two countries, and will never enter into one upon so trivial a ground. When Mr. MARCY'S last dispatch shall have been received, they will understand that the dismissal of their Minister on personal grounds cannot be regarded as an insult to their national dignity. On the whole, we regard the tone of the London press as much more moderate and conciliatory than might have been expected. War with England is not among the probable contingencies that will owe their origin to this endless Enlistment question.

The End of the War Panic.

From the tone and language of the entire British Press, in its comments on the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, it may be safely assumed that no serious difficulty with England can result from this cause. The unanimity of the English journals in declaring that war with this country on account of any of the subjects of difference which at present agitate the public mind of the two countries is not most undesirable, but impossible, is very remarkable. It is quite time, therefore, that the subject of war with Great Britain, at present, should no longer be regarded as a topic of discussion. There is no probability of any such event, nor hardly a possibility of it; the relations of the two countries do not admit of it; and though stock speculators, and that not very numerous class of operators who traffic in panics, may endeavor to keep up the excitement which has agitated the public more or less during the past nine months, may endeavor to revive the apprehensions of war, the common sense of the popular mind will revolt at any such idea. There can be no war between two such nations as England and the United States, which the people of the two two countries do not themselves approve, and, from the first commencement of the discussion about the Central American and Enlistment difficulties, there has not been the least glimmer of a belligerent feeling manifested on either side of the Atlantic. The English Press has entirely misconceived the true state of affairs over here, in supposing that our Executive has been aiming at a war with England to increase his popularity with the people and secure his reëlection. The people have not desired anything of the sort, and that part of the country where the President has looked for support, and upon whose votes he has depended, has been avowedly averse to a war.

But, if any such motive had influenced our Executive, it has ceased to have any force now. His fate has been sealed. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Neither the South nor the North desired his reëlection; he has been dismissed from the public service like an incompetent servant, because on trial he was found not to answer the purposes of his employers. His successor has been named, and the difficulties with England will be handed over to the next Administration to be adjusted. Our people will be too busy with domestic matters, preparing for the great struggle in November to have any time to give to foreign affairs of such small importance as the English difficulties. Mr. DALLAS may or may not be sent back, though we hardly believe that he will be, notwithstanding all that the London *Times* has said about it. It would be simply ridiculous for Her Majesty's Ministers to send back our Ambassador, as an act of retaliation for the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, unless three Consuls were also dismissed as reprisals for the dismissals of Messrs. PERCHAL, ROWECROFT and MATTHEW, and it can hardly be imagined that such an act as that would be thought of.

Col. Fremont and the North Americans.

The North American Convention, yesterday, as will be seen by the report of their proceedings, adopted Col. FREMONT as their candidate for the Presidency—Mr. BANKS having positively declined to accept a nomination. This prompt action is a high tribute to the popularity of Col. FREMONT, and affords significant evidence of the strong tendency towards *union* which pervades all those who are opposed to the perpetuation of the Pro-Slavery dynasty which is now supreme at Washington. Whatever may be their differences of sentiment on other subjects, the great mass of the People of the Free States are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the liberties of the country, and the stability of the Republic, depend upon checking, at the coming election, the aggressions and usurpations of Slavery. The more they sift the subject, the deeper will this conviction become; and we believe that, before the day of election shall arrive, all other issues will have been temporarily laid aside, and the whole force and power of the Freemen of the Republic will be brought to bear against BUCHANAN and the Slave Democracy. No man could have been found in the United States, better fitted to win such union than FREMONT. Fresh from the people,—unhackneyed in any of the arts and intrigues of professional politics—known universally for courage, endurance, high honor and a practical common sense equal to any emergency, and standing before the country upon this single issue, he is just the man to command confidence and crystalize into one solid mass, the popular elements of hostility to the Democratic ticket. There may be factions scattered over the country, held together by personal motives and stimulated to the work of mischief by personal malice; but we believe the 1st of November will find but two recognized candidates in the field, and that the great body of those who oppose BUCHANAN will have united upon FREMONT.

Nimrod Whitfield.

Gen. WHITFIELD, the Kansas Delegate, has returned to his place in Congress, doubtless greatly refreshed and reëdified by his two months' vacation. It was no unusual thing for the English Barons of old time to leave a session of Parliament now and then to indulge in a border fray, or to repress an insurrection of provincial *Jacquerie*, stimulated to violence by the sting of the tax and tithe collector. Now-a-days, when Parliament holds over to the sporting season, the honorable gentleman for Rottenboro' is quite apt to relieve the tedium of legislative duty by a week's shooting at his lodge in the North. WHITFIELD looks to these sound, old-fashioned precedents for his mirror of parliamentary conduct; only *his* specific relaxations consists in hunting down his constituents. Overcome by the ardor of legislative labors for the public welfare, he seeks recreation by heading a band of foreign marauders, sworn and interpledged to destroy the community he claims to represent; to burn their dwellings, rob their cattle-pens and hen-roosts, and shoot down ruthlessly any unlucky straggler who comes unharmed and unprotected into his power. There is something sardonically grotesque in the idea. So there is in the story of the French King, who beguiled his time by shooting his subjects from a second-story window. Your representative men are the same in all ages.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the seat of Gen. WHITFIELD is disputed. One object of this beneficent visit to his constituency was to complete the evidences of his title and qualifications to the place for which Gov. REEDER asserts a claim. What the qualifications of a Democratic Congressman are every body knows. WHITFIELD, taught by a Winter residence in Washington, has discovered them, and found his deficiency, and the need of perfecting his record, as the only means of defeating the pretensions of REEDER. RUST, the Democratic Representative from Arkansas, gave him a hint when he knocked an editor on the head it is true, in the streets of the capital. HERBERT, Democratic Representative of the CORRAS and CASEYS, of California, assisted to open his eyes, when he shot dead the man, KEATING,—only a waiter to be sure,—in the dining-room of his hotel. BROOKS, Democratic Representative of Palmetto chivalry, completed his enlightenment, by attempting to murder, and succeeding in beating senseless, a Senator unarmed and helpless. With such examples before his eyes, no wonder the delegate from Kansas distrusted the validity of his pretensions. Not a single scalp hung at his belt. Neither editor, waiter, nor Senator owed a death warrant to his zealous Democracy. He had produced no sanguinary proof of aversion, deadly and inappeaseable, to free speech. So he returned to Kansas, organized an extensive and permanent hunting party for the final extermination of Free-State men, and now reappears at the Capitol complete in all the standard requirements of his party. We submit that he is fairly entitled to his seat,—as justly so as RUST, and HERBERT, and BROOKS.

Perplexity of the Straight Whigs.

The condition of the Whigs, in the present crisis, is an extremely anomalous one; they have no candidate of their own in the field, and they cannot bring themselves to accept either of the three before the people. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* is dumb upon the subject, and ignores the whole subject of Presidential nominations; the Boston *Courier*, not having any candidate to put at the head of its columns, in a fit of sarcasm, runs up a flag with this once pregnant motto:

"In the dark and troubled night that is upon us, I see no star above the horizon promising light to guide us but the intelligent, patriotic and united Whig Party of the country."

But the united Whig Party of the country is among the things that were—it has gone to its grave like the great man who uttered the words above quoted. The intelligent Boston correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that the rumor of the Old Line Whigs having made an arrangement to join the Douglas Democracy is denied, so far as Mr. WINTHROP is concerned, though he has not deemed it worth while to make a public statement in reference to the matter. The *Commercial Advertiser* is still unable to decide in what direction its duty lies; but a short time will suffice, we have no doubt, to put all these now bewildered politicians on the right scent.

Diplomacy and Trade.

The mails by the steamer *America* bring some very emphatic evidences that the people and Government of England are exceedingly solicitous to avoid even the appearance of serious political trouble with this country; not from a craven fear of War or the mere apprehension of its effect upon their material interests for the time being, but from the sagacious and dignified calculation that the existing causes of trouble between the two States are not worth the sacrifices to which a resort to the last arbitration would subject the trade and commerce—to say nothing of their social and political relations—of both countries. This is a sensible view of the subject, which we are bound to respect.

The conclusion drawn from the comments of the English ministerial press on the certainty of Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal by our Cabinet is that England is called upon, in this emergency, and can well afford to be forbearing, and, in one sense, and that not an offensive one to the people of the United States, magnanimous, and that Mr. DALLAS, with whom the good people of London and the Queen and members of Her Majesty's Government are exceedingly well pleased, will *not*, by way of a retaliation which international etiquette would justify, be dismissed.

But placing the question upon the mere consideration of a temporary sacrifice of Trade, the magnitude of the figures involved is such as to give weight to the probable course of the English Government, when contrasted with the comparatively insignificant nature of the purely diplomatic difficulties in issue. The results of the mutual trade between the two countries, the last fiscal year, according to our own Treasury returns, are more than sufficient to cause every good citizen on both sides the Atlantic, to think twice before speaking once of the dreadful contingency of War. And these were, by no means, equal to the current operations of our mutual commerce, which, in the sum total, are beyond all former precedent; not less in the extent of the exchanges of our great staple products, one of which England could not probably do without, without immediate and certain danger of wreck to her first material interest, than in the amount of English fabrics taken for consumption on this side. We imported from the United Kingdom and her colonial dependancies, in 1855, the values of one hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars. Of these, nineteen millions were redistributed to other countries; leaving one hundred and ten millions British fabrics actually consumed in the United States. On the other side of this great account we sent off American products, exclusive of Gold, to England and her dependencies, one one hundred and twelve million of dollars. And we made London the settling point for forty-eight million dollars of our exchanges with the Continental and Peninsular States of Europe, and their India dependencies; with South America and with China, of which amount we paid forty-six millions by remitting American Gold. In other words, our trade to and through England was one hundred and fifty-eight millions, and from England and her Colonies one hundred and ten millions. To all which, the present fiscal year ending 30th inst., we may safely add full twenty-five per cent., making a grand total of about two hundred million dollars, against one hundred and fifty-eight in 1855; and with the important difference that the proportion of Gold sent from the country for the settlement of our exchanges in London will not be much over one half the proportion of last year, owing to the fact, equally important to the United States, that England has taken an amount of our great staples, particularly that of Cotton, which finds no precedent in any former year. The total in bales will not be far from nineteen hundred and fifty thousand, against fifteen hundred and fifty last year. The increased value will be equal to about twenty millions of dollars, corresponding substantially to the Gold which we shall save in our foreign exchanges.

With this brief statement before him, the American reader will scarcely fail to appreciate the magnitude of the issue between a diplomatic imbroglio and the material interests of international trade, however he may estimate the motives which may prompt England, in the existing emergency, to avoid in every honorable way an approach to the dread alternative of hostile collision. As between the two *Peoples*, we owe it in candor to say that the promptings of honor, in a quarrel of this nature, are not likely to be essentially different. When two such high-spirited nations, too near akin in blood and constitutional training to make the line of distinction very marked, come together either to settle a quarrel or fight it out, it would be the excess of folly to say that one, more or less than the other, would sacrifice to the mere interests of trade what in right of true chivalry should be held sacred to national dignity. But it may nevertheless be true that the two *Governments* may act upon rather different views of duty to the trade and commerce of their respective people, or rather, we should say, the one may hold itself more scrupulously bound to take care that no permanent harm or temporary interruption, or even unnecessary distrust for the moment, should come to these material interests, than the other. In the case of England, her Ministry probably hold that she cannot afford to risk a cause of detriment or uneasiness to Manchester and Liverpool and London. Her theory of Free Trade, after all, is not of that type which ignores the prudent protection of home labor or self-profiting commerce. She must provide cotton for her mills and food for her laborers, and herein she imposes a solemn duty upon her Ministers which, with our rulers, is not felt to have a parallel at Washington. They understand full well that we neither want cotton nor food, on the one hand, and that we can do without British fabrics, if need be, on the other; and although war would inevitably prove equally destructive to the foreign trade and commerce of both countries, it is to be apprehended that they sometimes act upon the presumption that they can better afford than any other Government to push even a diplomatic advantage to the verge of collision, when true magnanimity, as well as a careful concern for the trading classes of their own constituents, should suggest a more prudent and conscientious conduct. From the complexion of Ministerial opinion and purpose in England, as foreshadowed by the present arrival, the probability is, that the advantage which the undoubted right of the Enlistment Controversy gave to our Cabinet in the outset, and which if availed of at the time to dismiss the offending officials, both great and small, could not have been excepted to—or would not have been by any considerable portion of our own People at least—will be eclipsed by the preëminent spirit of conciliation and determined prudence, not to say magnanimity, on the other side.

The Young Candidate.

The responses to the Republican nomination, from all parts of the Free States, are hearty and cheering, and give the most encouraging assurances of success at the polls in November. After the excitement of the Convention a pause for rest would be most natural, but the enthusiasm manifested there gives no signs of abatement, and the Administration presses have not yet been able to discover any other weak point in the People's candidate for the Presidency than his youthfulness. But, if he has the necessary number of years required by the Constitution, what more could they desire? It is true that he is the youngest candidate for that high office who has yet been nominated for the Presidency, and that he is some twenty odd years the junior of the Cincinnati candidate; but he is already past the age when every great man known to history had made his mark, and there could not be a finer compliment paid to him than to object to him on account of his youth. The *National Intelligencer*, which is apt to be chary of its commendations, says of Colonel FREMONT: "The fact, is, though full young to be brought forward for the Presidency, he is a man of high qualities; modest, wise for his years, self-reliant, brave, collected and calm amid dangers."

Southern Retaliation.

On Thursday night last, as we learn by telegraph, a meeting of "a few" Southerners was held at Washington, having for its object the consideration of the propriety of forming a Commercial Association, the Constitution of which shall require a pledge from the members to bestow their business patronage in the North on those who respect what they are pleased to term "the sacred rights guaranteed to the South by the Constitution and Laws of the United States," and to withhold their patronage where practicable from Abolitionists, as "enemies of the country"—that is to say, of the "peculiar institution." This joke has been repeated so frequently that it now has the musty flavor of a real "Old Joe."

Amusements.

THE VARIETIES.—Miss LAURA KEENE, the talented, industrious and beautiful lessee of this establishment, takes her benefit to-night, and with it the season will close. The sterling comedy of the "School for Scandal" has been selected for the occasion, and the *caste* includes all the artists of the establishment that are of importance. A good deal of sympathy is expressed for Miss KEENE, and no better occasion than the present can be found for putting it into a practical and serviceable shape. She has displayed rare talent and energy during the past season, and deserves a kind remembrance. We notice that the entertainments are under the supervision of a Committee, and conclude from that fact that some interesting ceremonies will take place during the evening.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Com. Stockton's Circular Note.

The following note from Com. STOCKTON was circulated industriously among the delegates to the North American Convention:

PRINCETON, Friday, May 2, 1856.

SIR: In your paper of the 30th ultimo I perceive the following editorial remark; "We understand that a determined and well-understood movement in this State is in progress, looking to the bringing out of Com. STOCKTON as an independent candidate for the Presidency."

I was informed on my return to New-Jersey, after a short absence, that such a measure was in contemplation It has, however, been abandoned that it might not "complicate matters in the State still further."

You are correctly informed when you say, "Com. STOCKTON unequivocally condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise," *and I do hope that the people of New-Jersey will have an opportunity (not embarrassed by other issues,) to manifest their disapprobation of the indefensible violation of that* COMPACT OF PEACE.

Your obedient servant, R. F. STOCKTON.

Political.

The Fillmore Reception Committee (of the Common Council)—(who are not paid a penny for all their hard work!)—held its 157th session (we may have got the figure a leetle too high) yesterday afternoon in Clerk VALENTINE'S room. Councilman HUNT, who had enjoyed an interview with His Honor the Mayor, reported that His Honor had agreed to dispatch two policemen to Staten Island, to await the arrival of the *Atlantic*, to board the steamer on her coming, and give indubitable assurance to the Ex-Lion that he is going to have a reception "as is a reception." At this point their duty is fulfilled. The moment the telegraph announces from Sandy Hook that the great man and the *Atlantic* are coming, the Mayor will telegraph to the Station-house nearest each Committeeman the fact, and a small boy is to be dispatched post-haste to wake said Committeeman up. Said Committeeman is to tumble out of bed head foremost if convenient—but at any rate to tumble out, put on his Sunday suit and rally to the Collins wharf. Carriages, and all the little arrangements that will call for the expenditure of money, will be on hand. Some urged—and argued it for three-fourths of an hour—that they ought to get the Crystal Palace to receive Mr. FILLMORE in; but the subject being a good one to talk about it was postponed to the one hundred and fifty-eighth meeting. Gen. LLOYD is to be Grand Marshal of the Reception. Deputations from the F. and D. Clubs, and from Brooklyn, were on hand and were allowed a seat.

☞ At Academy Hall last night, the "Fillmore Reception Committee," composed of a delegation from each F. and D. club in town,—and generally a pretty young delegate at that—met an hour and a half after the time appointed. They settled it that the Club should walk with the procession, and if the Common Council will pay for the carriages, the Committee should ride. As to raising money, they concluded to postpone all that. The Central F. and D. Committee blundering into the room at 9¾ o'clock, Hon. P. NORTON, of Ohio, Dr. KIRBY, Jos. B. VARNUM, Jr., were called on for enthusiastic speeches.

☞ The Central Committee of the F. and D. interest had a meeting last night, and put a Reporter out. The other business transacted was not very important.

☞ A delegation from the Fremont and Dayton Central Committee stretched their banner over Broadway, in the latitude of Academy Hall, last night. The banner is a large one, being 52 by 19 feet. A pole on each side of the street, from which it is suspended, is 50 feet high. The Fillmore Reception Committee, through its Chairman, ordered them to desist from the undertaking, but having received liberty from the Street Commissioner, the order was not heeded.

Integrity of Governor Reeder.

CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The undersigned, Delegates from Kansas to the National Republican Convention, now in session in this city, in answer to frequent inquiries concerning the truth of certain rumors impeaching the fidelity of Ex-Governor REEDER to the cause of KANSAS, take this mode of expressing our unhesitating confidence in his devotion to the true interests of our unfortunate State, and our firm conviction that he will never intermit his efforts in behalf of Freedom; and our belief that when a man by long service, severe sacrifice, and exposure to personal peril, has fully proved his devotion to a great principle, the *friends* of that principle should not be too ready to credit rumors circulated by his enemies to his prejudice.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY,	WALTER OAKLY,
WM. F. CONWAY,	S. W. ELDRIDGE,
ASAPH ALLEN,	S. N. WOOD,
G. F. WARREN,	J. M. WINCHELL.

Normal Schools—Annual Commencement.

Doctor OSGOOD was reported as particularly eloquent at the recent flower show. It must, inanimate elegance could so inspire him, the floor of the Tabernacle presented last evening a parterre of animated grace and beauty that would have warmed the heart of a stoic and might have touched his lips with fire. It was a sight of which our City, our country may well be proud—flowers and jewels that in the highest and best acceptation deck the coronal of America.

About 700 young ladies dressed neatly and plainly in white, all of them teachers of the Ward Schools, occupied the floor of the building, while in the gallery and on either side of the organ, were seated 150 others, of the daily Normal School, who were preparing for the duties of teachers. The rest of the gallery round the building, and all other available space, was densely packed by spectators and friends. There were, also, present 80 males of the weekly Normal School, who are, also, training for duty.

After a short voluntary on the organ, Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., recited a portion of the Scriptures and engaged in prayer.

The following was the order of exercises:

Voluntary—Organ	George H. Curtis
Reading of the scriptures and Pray-	
er	Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D.
Hymn—Italian, (page 208.)	
Oration—Self-Education	George F. Wicks
Chorus—"Come with thy lute."	
Compositions—Self-Culture	Catherine Forbes
Greenwood	Eliza H. Barr
Chorus—"Thoughts of Home." (page 84)	
Oration—"The Paramount National Interest."	George B. Albro
Solo and Chorus—"Greeting to Spring"	
Compositions—History	Francis A Hollingshead
Poem, "What say the Winds."	Serena A. Goodwin
Chorus—"What are the wild waves Saying."	
Oration—Monuments	Thomas B. Sandford
Chorus—By Daily Normal School	
Song—The Haunted Stream	S. Victoria Walsh.
Composition—"The Last Tree of the For- ests."	Margaret J. Parr.
Chorus—"Tell me where do fairies dwell." (page 188.)	
Solo—"The Christian Graces"—Faith	Kate A. Egbert.
Oration—"Hope"	William A. Owen.
Solo—"The Christian Graces"—Hope	Joseph ine Rogers.
Composition—"The Soft Answer"	Jeanette Greig.
Solo "The Christian Graces"—Charity	Clara Ahrens.
Poem	Fred. M. Campbell.
Chorus—Tell me where is beauty found (page 189.)	
Solo—Scenes that are brightest	Josephine Rogers.
Compositions—(Lights and Shades	Margaret C. Cornell
"Judea"	Hannah E. Truss
Duet—"Hear me, Norma"	Victoria Walsh
	Kate A. Egbert.

Presentation of Diplomas—By WM H NEILSON, Chairman, in behalf of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools

Parting Song—By the Graduates.

Chorus—"O'er the far Blue Mountain," (page 112.)

Address—By AND. H. GREEN, President of the Board of Education.

Address—By HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., Assistant Superintendent.

Solo "Song of Home"	Jane Cunningham
Solo—"Blanche Alpen"	S. Victoria Walsh
Valedictory	Jarvis Jennings
Solo—"When the Swallows Home- ward Fly"	Kate A Egbert

Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow"—Old Hundred.

Benediction.

Of these it would be so invidious to particularize that we furnish the programme without comment. The speeches were not heard, and the written compositions, although beautiful, were lost, for unpracticed speakers and readers seldom speak so as to be heard in a crowd of five thousand people. Conversation was very general, and nobody seemed either to listen or care for what was intended to be said or recited. The singing formed the only attraction destined to ensure attention. It was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. So effective an army of soprano voices, and no inner and lower harmony—it seemed *base* that such should be the tenor of their way, or at least a pity. Many longed to hear those assembled voices supported by an adequate number of *tenors*, and a vocal base of corresponding solidity, singing some sublime composition, such as the "Hallelujah!" The effect would be prodigious. A great majority of the voices were of excellent quality, and they kept steadily together. Many of the duets and solos were exquisitely given.

The presentation of the diplomas formed an interesting ceremony. The heat was very oppressive, and there was a tremendous crowd. A sixty address, in rhyme, delivered by FRED. M. CAMPBELL, secured some attention.

Psi Upsilon.

The annual Convention of Psi Upsilon is to be held at Providence on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th of September. The oration will be delivered by SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, Esq., of the Brown University Chapter, and the Poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, Esq., of the Beta Chapter. There is prospect of a full delegation from each Chapter, especially the graduate members, who promise to turn out in large force.

☞ It was one of the days we read of, yesterday,—sweltering hot, very trying to fat folks and standing shirt collars. The dogs took the opportunity, on this last day of their liberty, to saunter about the corners in unusual numbers, and several we saw looking at the standing water in the gutters, as if earnestly debating whether it were not worth while to go mad and make the pound, or an ignominious death, a virtue as well as a necessity. For to-morrow is the day when the muzzle must be found upon every dog's snout, or he is liable to be impounded and killed the day thereafter, or sold at a bargain which should make any decent dog ashamed of himself. We are glad that the pound is going to be opened. It is one of the institutions, and strangers, in town, who are not satisfied with the number of puppies they meet in Broadway, would do well to visit it.

☞ Delmonico's old Hotel, in Broadway, looking out on the pleasant Bowling-green, and within a short walk of the Battery, has again opened its doors under a new name, a new face and new proprietor. It is called the Stevens House. It has undergone a thorough repair and most graceful embellishment in the *cuisine* department, and is under the proprietor and directorship of Captain O'GRADY.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Content For Saturday, June 21.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION—Nomination of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency. Full Details of the Proceedings—specially reported for the DAILY TIMES. Speech of Senator WILSON, *in full*. The Platform of the Party, *complete*. Letters of Declination from Judge MCLEAN and Gov. CASS, Full List of Delegates to the Convention. A complete Record.

NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK—Proceedings complete up to the hour of adjournment on Monday. Speech of GEO. LAW. Coöperation with the Republicans.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Progress of the Civil War. Copy of the Indictments. The Pro-Slavery Circular. Latest Intelligence. The President's Letter to Col. SUMNER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA—Revolution in San Francisco. JAMES KING of William, Editor of the *Bulletin*, murdered by a Gambler. The old Vigilance Committee organized. Citizens in Arms. Full account of the disturbances, from our own Correspondents.

FROM EUROPE—Our Difficulties with England. Lord CLARENDON'S Speech, in full.

THE PALMER POISONINGS IN ENGLAND—Conviction and Sentence of PALMER—Sketch of the History of the Man and his Iniquities, prepared expressly for this paper.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

SENATOR BUTLER'S REPLY TO SUMNER.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S GREAT SPEECH (in full)—He withdraws in Disgust from the Ranks of the Democracy.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Flag Bearer of the Republicans. Senator HAMLIN. Old-Line Whigs and Douglas Democrats. Mr. CLAYTON on Kansas Affairs. Platforms and Men. The New-York Buchanan Ratification. Old Bullion. Douglas Democrats Alarmed. Difficulty with England. The Beef and Mutton Markets.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock Markets—Poll-Evil in Horses—Plowing under Clover—Tomatoes for Sauce—Blight on the Evergreen Trees—United States Agricultural Society. How about the *Discovery Bureau?* Report of Herbert.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or $1 each copy.
25 copies for.....$20, or $0 80 each copy.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 NASSAU-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 303 *Broadway*, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our passionless cutter, had left our employment we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 476 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 62½ per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

AHEAD OF ALL ITS COMPETITORS.—THE UNIversal popularity of LYON'S KATHAIRON is entirely unprecedented. It is acknowledged by all to be the most beneficial article for the hair ever made, and the most pleasant and agreeable also Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

GENTLEMEN'S PEARL CASSIMERE HATS, OF Beautiful fabric; light and dark shade, and tasteful model. WARNOCKS, Hatters, No. 293 Broadway.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON.—GENIN opens the Straw Hat season for 1856 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty cannot be paralleled in New York. Besides the East India Hat, confined exclusively to his establishment, the assortment includes Lutins, Leghorns, Panama, Canton, English Brilliants, Brown and White Sennets and many other braids in the styles, shapes and sizes are as diversified as the fabrics themselves; the crowns varying in height and the brims in depth so that old and young have an equally wide field for choice. The Brown and White Sennet Hats, for young men and boys are particularly becoming and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer. To meet the wants of the clergy a very handsome Black Straw Hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S; and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, no style of face, no eccentricity of taste that has not been catered for in producing this superb assortment of Summer fabrics.

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a week is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S last improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linseys and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and liberal prices on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats, to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

LEARY & CO.,
Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'dway.

THIN SUMMER SUITS	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	4 00
Zebra Cashmere Suits	10 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
Check Marseilles Suits	6 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
Linen Raglan Coats	2 00

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

LOOK AT THIS.—TO THE WEARERS OF FINE Boots and Shoes—go to CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway, where you can get any kind of Boots or Shoes cheap, and better than at any other house in this City. Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children's Shoes by thousands, of every style in the world. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 391 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Get early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER HATS.—LEASK CONTINUES TO SUPply everybody with his delightful Summer hats. The drab Beaver, Panama, and Straw hats are just what gentlemen want these hot days. They are neat, elegant and cool. LEASK is always ready to see his friends at the old store, corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!
Of splendid Medallion Velvet Carpets,
CROSBY & SON'S MAKE,
Superb Velvets, 11s.; elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS, Gilt Cornices, Bands Pins, Braided Bands, Tassel Loops, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Table and Floor Oil-cloths, white and Buff Hollands, wholesale and retail, at WM. E. BROWN'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

LOVET'S WAHPENE.—AN INDIAN VEGETABLE Preparation, will restore Gray Hair to its youthful appearance, and cure Baldness. Call at No. 764 Broadway, New

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **John-street First Methodist Episcopal Church**—Located in John-st., second block east of Broadway.—Preaching TO-MORROW by, as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. By Divine permission there will be preaching in this Church every Sabbath morning and evening during the Summer months.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—Rev. P. MacGREGORY, D. D., will (D. V.) continue his services, each Sabbath on the *Apostolical plan of dealing with errors*, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Ministers and Christian friends of various Evangelical denominations are expected to assist, as usual, in the various exercises. All are invited to attend.

☞ **John-st. First M. E. Church.**—This Church is now closed, and the congregation lately worshiping therein will attend public worship on full for her notice in the Church belonging to Dr. PARKER's Church, West side of 4th-av. between 22d and 23d sts., on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. FOSTER will preach on the 22d instant in the MORNING, and Rev. G. S. HARE in the AFTERNOON.

☞ **St. George's Chapel.**—All strangers in the lower Wards of this City are respectfully informed that the Protestant Episcopal Church corner 7th and Beekman sts., is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. All the seats are free. P. S.—Old Country people will find in this Church a liturgy and service similar to those of the Church of England and Ireland. Rev. B. EVANS, Rector.

☞ **Rev. Henry Ward Beecher**—By request, will deliver a discourse next SABBATH EVENING, in Plymouth Church Brooklyn, on *Man and his Institutions*. It will be the repetition, in substance, of an Address recently delivered in Boston, in behalf of the Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West. T. BALDWIN,
Secretary Western Collegiate Society.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.** The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held at their rooms, No. 32 Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING (23d), at 8 o'clock. Subject of Essay—*Qualities of the Fruit of Missions*, by Rev. E. J. W. BECKLAND.
GEORGE P. EDGAR, Secretary *pro tem.*

☞ **Memorial Church**—Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. Sunday services, MORNING, 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock; EVENING, 8 o'clock. The Church is on the corner of Hammond-st., Waverley-place. Seats free.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—W. S. COURTNEY, of Pittsburg, an able expounder of Spiritual Philosophy, will discourse TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Mrs. A. J. DAVIS will lecture at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING at the same place, on *Religious Fanaticism*.

☞ **Rev. T. Ralston Smith**—Late Pastor of the Houston-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach at the Dutch Reformed Church in Tenth-av., opposite Amity-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The members of the church and congregation are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Dr. VAN ZANDT, Pastor of the Central Reformed Protestant Dutch Church on 9th-st., (near Broadway) will preach his Inaugural Sermon on SABBATH MORNING NEXT. The second service will be in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The services will be hereafter in the MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Reopening of Hedding M. E. Church**—12th-st. This Church having been closed for several weeks, to be refitted, will be opened for Divine service on Sunday, 22d inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN; at 3 and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D. Seats free.

☞ **Elder L. D. Mansfield**—Will preach in the Advent Mission Church, No. 34 Forsyth-st., north of Canal, late Walker-st. TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) the 22d inst., in the morning, afternoon and evening at the usual hours for public worship. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Dr. O. H. WELLINGTON will lecture TO-MORROW at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Lamartine Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-s. Conference at 10½ A. M. Circle for Spiritualists at 7½ P. M. Drs. W. WEST and A. G. FELLOWES are expected to be present and aid in these meetings.

☞ **A Sermon on the Death of the late William Steele,** for many years a Ruling Elder in the Canal st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Green, will be preached in that Church by his old friend and former pastor, Rev. Dr. MCCARTEE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Hoboken.**—Rev. Mr. ATCHISON, lately from Ireland, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. in the Town-Hall, S. W. corner of Washington and 1st sts., for the Associate Presbyterian Congregation of this place.

☞ **Bishop Snow, of Mount Zion**—Will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, in fulfillment of his mission of restoring all things, as foretold by Christ, Mat xvii: 11. Seats free.

☞ **Temperance Sermons.**—The next in the series arranged by the Temperance Alliance, will be preached in the Washington-st M. E. Church, Brooklyn, SABBATH EVENING, June 22, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th av. and 14th-st. Rev. E. J. HARRIS, of Alabama, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Pastor, Rev. ALLEN STEELE, at 3½ P. M., and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 7½ in the evening.

☞ **A Discourse on Free and Christianized Emigration and its Blessings**—Will be delivered in the Union Congregational Church, 4th st., between Avenues B and C, on SABBATH EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD.

☞ **Rev. James Prestley**—Will preach TO-MORROW, in the A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the Evening Lecture, same as last Sabbath Evening, viz.: *The First Created Man and Woman.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—Will Preach in the Sanctuary No. 108 1st st., at 7½ EVENING; and F. THOMAS, in the German Language, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Glory of the Latter Days*—Hosea, I: xi. Public invited. Seats free.

☞ **Livingston Ref. Dutch Church**—Northwest corner of 33d-st. and 5th-av. Pastor Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE. Public worship TO-MORROW at 10½ and 4½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 and 3. Citizens are invited to attend.

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. HENRY KIRK GREEN will preach, MORNING and EVENING, Sunday, 22d inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—First Service TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Second Service, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Sandels**—Of Chattanooga, Tenn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No 13 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 22. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Christianity and Slavery.**—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON will preach at the Tabernacle TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, on *the New Testament Code for Master and Servant.*

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B PERRIS will preach the Fourth of his Discourses to the Young, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts. Subject—*Character and Reputation.*

☞ **Religious Notice.**—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

☞ **First Free-Will Baptist Church**—Sullivan st., near Houston.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Rev. G. H. BALL, of Providence.

☞ **Lecture**—On SUNDAY EVENING, on the *Wrongs of Labor* (female) with illustrations, at Vale's Hall No. 1 Bowery (late Mechanics Institute.) A Free Library and Saloon attached. G. VALE.

☞ **Spiritual.**—Few U. CLARK and Lady, accompanied by Dr. A. G. FELLOWS, will speak in Brooklyn Institute, corner of Washington and Concord sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Vergnes' Electro Chemical Baths.**—Dr. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Professor VERGNES are in attendance, at No. 7 Broadway. They guarantee to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and all diseases arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

☞ **From $5 to $7 for Best French Patent Leather Boots**—Made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Fine French Soft Calf Dress Boots, with steel shanks, $4 to $5. Every style of gentlemen's Shoes, Gaiters, &c., ready-made or to order, of the best quality, equally low.

☞ **It is astonishing** what quantities of Soda Water and Cream Syrup RUSHTON sells, and it is all owing to his having the best and purest in the City; only at Nos. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay, and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Dr. H. E. Morrill, a skillful Physician of New-York City**—In his remarks on Dyspepsia, says: The most effectual medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo B. Green, and called the OXYGENATED BITTERS. I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular acceptation of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirit, and is rather sour than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "Bitters," the basis of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They no more impart real energy to the stomach than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am speaking obviates these objections.
SETH W. FOWLE & Co., No 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

☞ **Panama Hats**—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness—the only kind of straw hat which will wear for a life time—at prices from $10 to $50 each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 159 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Contractors.**—Proposals will be received at this office until the 25th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound, in addition to those advertised May 31st, viz.: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Lamar Rock.
The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Sea-Cliff Reef, and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office.
Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York. C. DUTTON,
Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Freaks and Frolics**
OF A VENTRILOQUIST.
BY HARRY COCKTON,
is published in the
NEW-YORK SUN OF THIS MORNING.
PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY,
or served at your house at sixpence per week.

☞ **Prepare to Laugh.**
For laugh you will, and heartily, too, when you come to read the
FREAKS AND FROLICS OF A VENTRILOQUIST.
How the imaginary dog frightened the Nervous Country Parson. How the ——— But get a copy of to-day's
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A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

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Kansas Bulletin.	Have Patience.
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June 21, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.	Cattle Market.
	Review of the Markets.
	Prices Current.

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NO. XXIX. READY THIS MORNING.
Burning of the People's Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Great excitement in San Francisco—view in front of the Jail—the Vigilance Committee taking possession of Cora and Casey.
View down Sacramento-street, San Francisco, California—showing the excitement in the street—from a Daguerreotype by R. H. Vance
Arrival of Casey and Cora at the Vigilance Committee Rooms, San Francisco, California.
Fashion Race-course—a bird's eye view.
Grand entrance to the Fashion Race Course.
The stables attached to the Fashion Race Course—exercising the Horses.
The Club House, Fashion Race-Course.
Interior of Prince's Stable.
Returning from the Races
View of the Golden Gate, San Francisco Bay, California.
Buchanan and Breckinridge Ratification Meeting in the Park, New-York.
San Francisco Bay, looking towards San Jose.
View of Dresden, Capital of Prussia.
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AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Large Overland Emigration to California—The Mormon Emigration to Salt Lake Valley—Influx of Settlers to Nebraska—Appearance at Omaha City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

Very few here imagined there would be much of an overland emigration to California this season, yet they were disappointed, for now, as I write, as has been the case for one or two weeks past, trains are almost constantly crossing the Missouri River here, and the road hence to Laramie *viâ* the thriving town of Fontenelle, is already dotted with the snail-like trains laden with families and provisions for the Golden State. I notice, however, that the men and families are generally from the West—Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio are sending large dele, gations thitherward. Occasionally, it is true, you see a few Eastern or Southern men, fond of adventure, and desirous of visiting the Valley of the Saints on this long, tedious, and monotonous journey of nearly 1,800 miles from the Missouri River, occupying nearly three months of travel. There is no trouble with the Indians apprehended. I am of the opinion that Gen. HARNEY's presence in the country will save many a train of emigrants from being killed and plundered. The Ogallallah and Brulé band of Sioux Indians, although unwilling to enter into the treaty of peace with Gen. HARNEY, know full well the danger of interfering with the whites upon the plains.

The large Mormon emigration expected to cros the plains to the land of their adoption in the beautiful valley of Salt Lake, has now begun to make it appearance here. Their trains are large and well supplied. Their distance to travel from hence i little upwards of 1,000 miles.

In addition to the very large emigration over th plains, not only *viâ* Council Bluff City, but point south of the mouth of the Platte, Nebraska is at tracting thousands of settlers to her beautiful Terri, tory. Of course Omaha City, as the Capital of the Territory, is the general rendezvous for Nebrask emigrants, yet Nebraska City, and every otherpoint in the country, is filling up rapidly. Property is advancing rapidly in this place, Nebraska City, Fontenelle, Brownsville, De Soto, and elsewhere. Very few, indeed, of this large emigration of settlers hither seem disappointed. Those, it is true, who came from densely timbered sections prefer more timber, yet nearly all agree that it is cheaper to grow it than spend years in clearing.

Omaha City presents the appearance of a frontier town in every sense of the word. Everything is high; emigrants are considered common plunder, and he who can bleed them most is of course the smartest. Liquor shops, &c., are abundant, and, as near as I can judge, doing a thriving business. Loafers and speculators on a small scale are also quite abundant, and yet Omaha is not so bad after all, for there are here energetic and progressive citizens who are pushing forward the work of improvement finely. Buildings are being erected which will be no discredit to our Eastern cities. Ladies fair grace our streets, who vie in point of beauty and refinement with any of earth's fair ones. The babies are as pretty as any one's, and the people generally as smart.

The passage of the Iowa Land bill, granting a large amount of lands to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, Davenport and Council Bluffs Railroad, Lyons and Missouri River Railroad, and Dubuque and Big Sioux Railroad, is a subject of rejoicing to Iowians and Nebraskians. It will be I predict the best thing calculated for the advancement and prosperity of both. The land offices in Iowa have been ordered to be closed until selections are made. The people rejoice and are glad.

The lands of Nebraska, or a portion thereof, will probably be in market this Fall. The health of the Territory is good, the weather fine, and crops in abundance will be raised this season. The waters are falling, and boats are constantly arriving here from St. Louis. J. W. P.

Extensive Conflagration in St Louis—Loss Estimated at $75,000.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, June 17.

About 8 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the rectifying establishment of HOUSEMAN, SMITH & Co., No. 134 North Second-street, and in about two hours that and the two neighboring houses were reduced to a mass of ruins. The house of W. S. GILMAN & Co., on the south, was the second that caught fire, and shared the same fate as the first. It was a large grocery and commission establishment, and had in store an immense quantity of valuable merchandise, all but a trifling amount of which was consumed.

After the fire had been in progress about an hour, huge volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the crevices in the eaves and roofs of the two buildings on the north, but by the exertions of the firemen the first one, occupied by BROWN, GODDIN & Co., was saved. The second one, however, occupied by BERTHOLD, BERNOUDY & Co., was entirely destroyed. It was an extensive commission house, but the most of the goods in it were got out uninjured. For some time it seemed certain that the entire block north of where the fire originated, would be destroyed, and that it was not, is attributable alone to the exertions of the various fire companies.

The building where the fire originated was a very large rectifying establishment, and there was an immense quantity of liquor in it, none of which was saved. We could not ascertain how the fire originated, but the rumor was that it was from the explosion of a large still.

The building belonged to Mr. T. A. SAPPY, and was insured, as were all the others. We could not learn last night, to what amount, nor in what offices. The building occupied by W. S. GILMAN & Co., was owned by themselves, and the one occupied by BERTHOLD, BERNOUDY & Co., belonged to Colonel BRANT, as did also the one south, and the two north. The amount of damage done it is impossible to compute at present, but it must be a great many thousand dollars.

Southern Repudiation of the Democratic Platform.

The Savannah *Republican*, speaking of the foreign policy embodied in the Cincinnati Democratic Platform, says:

"These resolves," a cotempary very justly remarks, "point so clearly to collisions with Foreign Powers, that the Virginia and several other Southern delegations strenuously opposed them; but they were put through, nevertheless, under the previous question. *They are palpably at war not only with the rights of nations entirely independent of our authority, but with the express stipulations of treaties.* Our faith is solemnly pledged by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty that we will not attempt to secure any 'control' over the Transit routes across the Isthmus of Darien; yet the first resolve quoted above, pledges Mr. BUCHANAN to make just such an attempt, and declares that "no power on earth should be suffered" to interfere with this policy. It is not our right to use and traverse the Isthmus that was asserted at Cincinnati, but our right to 'control' the passage, and to a 'preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it. This resolve is either empty bombast or it means war—a war for 'preponderance' in foreign countries, and 'control' over an important route in which the whole civilized world has a deep interest, and which is much nearer the possessions of Great Britain, France and Spain, than to any of ours. In the Gulf of Mexico, Great Britain, France, Spain and other European powers have very important possesions, while we have scarcely a foothold among its fertile and valuable islands; yet the Cincinnati Convention proceeded to resolve that '*our ascendency*' must be maintained there. Such talk is either wind or war."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are worth $7 25 for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs., but are scarce and quiet.

BEESWAX—Unchanged—1,500 lbs. American Yellow, sold at 30c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at steady rates.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, and prices are firm. The private sales, to-day, were limited,—including Java, at 14½c.; Rio at 11c.@11¾c.; and Bahia at 10c. ₱ lb. By auction, out of a catalogue of nearly 16,000 mats East India and Java there were sold but 7,951 mats, according to quality, from 10¼c @14½c ₱ lb.

COPPER—Unaltered.

COTTON—Displays much heaviness and languor. Factors freely offer their supplies at, in some instances, ⅛c. ₱ lb under Wednesday's quotations,—but this does not satisfy buyers, who are holding off for an easier market.

FISH—Continue quiet and depressed at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened rather vigorously, but subsequently lost its buoyancy, and it closed tamely and languidly, prices of some descriptions of Flour being a shade lower than those quoted in yesterday's report. The sales since our last comprise about 12 000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed rnags:

Superfine State	$4 25@$5 00
Ordinary State	5 00@5 25
Straight State	5 25@5 50
Favorite and Extra State	5 50@5 00
Inferior to good Michigan	4 50@5 25
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 40@5 80
Common to Good Ohio	5 50@5 95
Fancy Michigan	5 90@ —
Fancy Ohio	5 90@6 10
Extra Michigan	5 95@6 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@7 75
Extra Ohio	6 00@8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 15@6 45
Extra Genesee	6 50@8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@10 00

Canadian is unchanged, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,100 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and lower. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 10@$8 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $4@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $4 90 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is not so active, and it closes with decidedly less firmness. The sales since our last reach about 67,000 bushels, including very good to prime Canadian White, at $1 29@$1 32; good do. Red, (club,) at $1 60; Western Red, at $1 36@$1 39; inferior to very good Southern White, at $1 40@$1 80; do. Mixed, at $1 45@$1 65; do. Red, at $1 35@$1 38; and Jersey Red, at $1 60, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is steady, at 83c @84c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are salable and firm, at 38c.@37c for Ohio and Lake; 34c @35c. for State; 32c.@34c. for Jersey; and 37c.@39c for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled and depressed. Desirable lots are still rather scarce. No other descriptions find favor with the leading buyers. The sales since our last have been confined to 63,000 bushels, at 49c.@48c. for unsound, heated, and damp; 50c.@54c for sound mixed Southern; 52c @53c. for Southern Yellow; 54c @55c. for round Yellow; 57c @56c. for common to choice Southern White; 47c @55. for round White; and 50c.@54c. for sound Western Mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River purchased at 55c @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The stock is lighter, and prices rule firm; but the demand is spiritless, and the current transactions are unimportant.

HOPS—About 37 bales were sold, in lots, to-day, at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig remains in request, and is steady at $31@$32 usual credit, ₱ ton. Other kinds unchanged.

LATHS—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LEAD—Is rather quiet and languid, at yesterday's prices.

LEATHER—Has not varied essentially.

LIME—Rockland is worth 80c for common, and $1 12½c. for lump ₱ bbl., with a moderate supply and demand.

MOLASSES—Being still very scarce, is inactive, yet held with greater firmness. New-Orleans, 51c.@53c; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@42c.; and clayed Cuba, 38c.@39c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine is in more request, and is now worth 36¾c @37½c ₱ gallon. Resin is quiet, yet pretty firm

OILS—Nothing really new can be noticed in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is at 81c @83c. ₱ gallon, and is in fair demand. Lard Oil rules about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but it exhibits renewed firmness, with sales since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $19@$19 12½ for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for Prime Mess, and $16 37½@$16 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and fair request at 9¾c @10¾c for Hams; 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; and 8¾c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Bacon is still in very light supply and demand, at 10c @10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard scarce, needed, and rising; sales since our last reach about 450 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11c @11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of 250 bbls. at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do., and $12@$13 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 18c @19c. for Ohio; 17c.@18c. for common to very good State; 21c @23c. for Prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c @9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 500 tcs. at $3 37½@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quiet and somewhat nominal

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile purchased at old prices.

SPICES—Are in slack request at about previous quotations. By auction, to-day, sales were made of 357 cases Nutmegs at 82½c. @86c; and 137 cases Mace at 72c.@74c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Evince considerable activity and firmness with sales since our last of about 1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. bought at former rates.

TEAS—Rule quiet, yet tolerably firm.

TOBACCO—No change is discernable in the aspect of the market. Good selections of all kinds are extremely scarce and high leaving no room for speculation. The trade buy but sparingly. The sales since Tuesday include 61 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7¾c.@14c.; 319 bales Havana at 2c.@3c.; 33 bales new crop Manari Baracoa, on private terms; 256 cases reed leaf, at 6c.@16c., and 9 cases Florida, at 3c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 40 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison sold at 28c @29½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Seemed heavy, though not quotably easier. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d @7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. asked ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

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Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 182 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....288 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 73 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

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of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1,00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $15 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, construc ed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooom, No. 358 Bowery.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED his Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOSLER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

GREAT BARGAIN. The stock of house-furnishing goods in the store No. 127 Grand-st., East Brooklyn, together with the lease and fixtures, and a third route worth over $2,000 a-year, will be sold very low by the subscriber and the purchaser supplied with house-furnishing goods on the most advantageous terms. Apply to ROBERT LAVIS, 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 16, 1856.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE or at large in any street South of 42d st., without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which they were received, on payment of expenses.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TO ANGLERS.—A great reduction has been made by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 68 Fulton-st., in the price of their gold medal premium rods, reels, snells, lines and all sorts of the best Fishing Tackle—a full assortment of which will be found in stock at their establisnment, No. 68 Fulton-st.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba*, Cabanas, Figaros, Regalia del Reys, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Famas, Cubargas, Gifts, &c.; 10 per cent. below market prices.
L. P. ROGERS, No 124 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.—UP-TOWN CHEAP HAT STORE.—Hats, caps, carpet-bags, trunks and umbrellas, constantly on hand. Also, straw and fur goods in their season.
B. B. CHAPPELL, No. 489 3d-av.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—11½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.
JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Sauserties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centrepieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $5,500. Apply on the premises to
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x28, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and 1 mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 35 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace &c., and contains parlor, sitting room, dining-room, library and bed rooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 48 by 31 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, statuary, marble mantels and grates, baths, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with deciduous and evergreen trees; barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Red Bank, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depôt, 20 miles from New-York.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to
A. STUDWELL, No. 334 Pearl-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Westchester County, on the Chappequa Road, a few rods from the Somerstown Turnpike, on an eminence commanding a view of beautiful scenery; a pleasant and well finished house, 30x34, with 2 extensions, 22 by 13 and 18x 8 feet, every convenient, with excellent spring, well and rain water at hand; a desirable residence for citizen or farmer, being but 1 to 1½ hours from New-York, most all hours of the day, and 2½ miles from Sing Sing, where the expresses and other trains of the Hudson River Railroad stop. The grounds about the house are laid out with shade, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. A carriage house, grassery, and workshop and other outhouses, all newly new, large barns, with granary, stalls, cellar, &c., and water brought in yard for cattle, with 70 or 80 acres of rich farm lands, 12 in apple orchards of choice fruits, in full bearing, 6 or 8 in woods, the remainder in meadow, pasture and tillage. Also, a young peach and pear orchard, the whole in good order and repair. If the farm is considered too large, 50 acres can be bought, including the house, suitable for two families, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

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JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED his Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOSLER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

GREAT BARGAIN. The stock of house-furnishing goods in the store No. 127 Grand-st., East Brooklyn, together with the lease and fixtures, and a third route worth over $2,000 a-year, will be sold very low by the subscriber and the purchaser supplied with house-furnishing goods on the most advantageous terms. Apply to ROBERT LAVIS, 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 16, 1856.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE or at large in any street South of 42d st., without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which they were received, on payment of expenses.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TO ANGLERS.—A great reduction has been made by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 68 Fulton-st., in the price of their gold medal premium rods, reels, snells, lines and all sorts of the best Fishing Tackle—a full assortment of which will be found in stock at their establisnment, No. 68 Fulton-st.

HAVANA SEGARS—By steamships *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba*, Cabanas, Figaros, Regalia del Reys, Conchas, Londres, Operas, Dos Famas, Cubargas, Gifts, &c.; 10 per cent. below market prices.
L. P. ROGERS, No 124 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.—UP-TOWN CHEAP HAT STORE.—Hats, caps, carpet-bags, trunks and umbrellas, constantly on hand. Also, straw and fur goods in their season.
B. B. CHAPPELL, No. 489 3d-av.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—11½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.
JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 36 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Sauserties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centrepieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $5,500. Apply on the premises to
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x28, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and 1 mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 35 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace &c., and contains parlor, sitting room, dining-room, library and bed rooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 48 by 31 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, stat

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VILLA PROTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 23 and 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, on the premises at CLAREMONT and BAY VIEW, situated between Claremont and Armstrong-place, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road, 2 miles from the Jersey City Ferry. Also, 2 or 3 LARGE AND DESIRABLE MANSIONS located on the same premises, possessing all the conveniences of rural and city life.

The above property was the homesteads of JOHN M. and MICHAEL VREELAND, Esqrs., improved with elegant mansions and fruit trees of full growth, in great variety; also, a quince, pear and apple orchard, young trees in full bearing, Norway Spruce dotted over said grounds, and is well worthy of the attention of parties desiring the luxury and elegance of rural life, with the convenience to business, as is afforded to merchants living in the city, up town, as far as Union-square. The property lies on the eastern slope of Bergen Hill, overlooking New-York Bay, through the Narrows to the sea, Staten Island, Long Island, New-York City, Jersey City and the Hudson River for miles, making one of the most splendid views and pleasant locations within 50 miles of New-York.

Omnibuses pass through the above places continually, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M., making convenient access to the City for those not desiring to keep their own horses and carriages. Stage tickets furnished on application to the Auctioneer, to visit the property and return until the day of sale, free of charge, and on the days of sale the stages will take purchasers to and from the ground free of charge.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent and Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 30 per cent on the 10th day of July, the balance on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent, interest payable in 3 or 5 years. Those buying and wishing to build within 2 years, will have the 40 per cent returned to them on the signing a contract for building and a bond and mortgage at 7 per cent for all the purchase money. Maps at D. SCOTT'S, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE.—Two pianos, mahogany billiard table, several Wilton, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mattresses, mirrors, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st, the entire furniture of a family who are breaking up. Among this assortment are many first-rate articles of rosewood parlor furniture, in suites of rosewood in velvet and brocatel, several velvet Brussels and three-ply carpets, three French plate mirrors, one superior mirror-front wardrobe, one mahogany billiard table, two mahogany pianofortes, one of them a very good one, several fine mattresses, marble-top furniture, very superior French bedsteads and dressing bureaus, mahogany chairs and mahogany secretaries, office desks, black walnut, oak and curled maple chairs, extension tables, together with many articles not enumerated. Sale will be without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE—OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½, at No. 79 Nassau-st. TUNIS MORRELL will sell, by Catalogue, lots 4-4 and 6-4 wool, ingrain and Venetian carpets; sofas, easy rocking and parlor chairs; centre, mahogany and black-walnut extension dining tables; bookcases, bureaus, washstands; sofa, centre and fancy tables; hall stands, curled-hair mattresses, Spring mattresses, new and second-hand carpets, lounges and sofa bedsteads; Grecian Gothic and cottage bedsteads; rosewood-painted chairs, gilt frames; corner and side etageres; oak sideboard, mahogany-top do; rosewood and mahogany pianofortes, new and second-hand oval mirrors; black-walnut bureaus, bedsteads and chairs; mantel figures, counting-house desk, iron safe, feather dusters, clocks, piano stools, &c. N. B.—Goods packed and shipped, at reasonable charges. Also, superior refrigerators, all sizes, at factory prices.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE—TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious sale-rooms No. 442 Broadway, below Grand-st., embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in various styles and of the best workmanship; also, the usual variety to be found in first-class warerooms. For particulars see catalogues at sale. The above has been removed for convenience of sale, and must be sold to pay advances.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CIGARS AT AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, 70,000, (eight kinds of Havana and German,) sold in quantities desired—boxes of 500, 250, 100, and packages of 25. Dealers, &c., will attend promptly. An extensive sale of furniture follows, for which see other advertisement, this paper.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CARTS—STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES, &c., &c.—D. D. NASH, No. 298 Broadway, will sell at public auction, SATURDAY, June 21, 1856, at No. 108 7th-av, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of carts, street-sweeping machines, etc., well worth the attention of coal dealers, wheelwrights, contractors, &c.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 27, at East New-York, at 10 o'clock, on the ground, 330 reserved building lots, situated on Atlantic, Fulton, Vanalen, &c. avs. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and 6-cent omnibus lines. Apply for full particulars at office, No. 195 Broadway.

CATTLE SALE AT MOUNT FORDHAM—7 miles from the City Hall, New-York, by Harlem Railroad.—It should be borne in mind by those interested that L. G. MORRIS' great sale of improved breeds of domestic animals takes place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th and 25th days of June. Catalogues may be had of JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 31 Maiden-lane, giving a full description of each lot to be sold. There is also a time table on the cover of the catalogue as to getting to and from Mount Fordham. Sale positive rain or shine, and to commence at 12½ o'clock P. M., on the first day.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer a private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the "School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 1st day of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for doing the work and furnishing the materials necessary for the erection of an addition to School-house No. 50, in 20th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and the carpenter work; and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as sureties for the performance of the contract.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.

ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to furnish and fit up Ward School No. 23, in City-Hall Place, VIth Ward—the furniture to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Proposals will name the securities and their residences. The School-Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed to the public interest.

New-York, June 18, 1856.

By order of the Board of School-Officers of the VIth Ward.

WALTER ROCHE, THOMAS CLARKE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the VIth Ward.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 34, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett's sts., according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, ANDREW J. CASE, SANDY HIGGINS, STEPHEN BROOKER, JOHN WARRENNER, } Committee.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until the 5th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up of the Male and Female department of Ward School No. 7, Christie-st., Xth Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. By order of the Board of School-Officers of the Xth Ward.

DANIEL SLOTE, THEODORE A. WARD, CHARLES E. PIERCE, } Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—UNTIL SATURDAY, June 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the dredging out of Flushing Bay, for a steamboat channel, from Flushing to College Point, as per survey and map made by GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH, City Surveyor. The survey and map may be seen at POPPENHUSEN & KONGS, No. 44 Cliff-st., at which place said proposals will be received in writing.

EFFINGHAM W. LAWRENCE, WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, ISAAC PECK, JR. } Committee.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present Inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 30 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 13 miles, and at a freight of about 25 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New-York, Philadelphia or Boston.

LEWIS & UDENHEIMER & CO., Nos. 110 Broadway, New-York, 57 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 96 State-st., Boston.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NEW FAMILY TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP—Made to order; taken for debt; sold low—the owner no use for it—$75; groceries taken in part pay. Apply to P. S. BROWN, 265 10th-st.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KEENAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES: Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $128,000 of the 7 per cent, first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scrantom, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contracts for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$128,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York, have 22 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town site of Jessup, and Merchiston, and also the Coal under 330 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 30 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not tested. Mines with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed, half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Carlsruhe,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 38 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 24th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN, W. J. PECK, A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

D. F. ROBINSON, CALVIN DAY, GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New York; BLAKE, HOWE & CO., Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the beforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 13, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, IRAD HAWLEY, WM. F. GRIFFITH, ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. H. FALLS, GEO. A. HOYT, CHARLES MORGAN, THOS. W. PEARSALL, JONATHAN THORNE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE AND KEY PORT CO.—The annual election of Directors will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, from 3 to 4 P. M., at their office No. 67 Beaver-st. An alteration of the Constitution has been proposed and will be voted upon by the stockholders at the same time.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK,

No 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOCKERBOW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5, and less than $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., nea Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PHILLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10f.'55-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

422,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—An annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, July 1, proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 2. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 85 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

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W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this company, and 25 per cent. on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Director's.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois,

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 247 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 2 First-st. (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Denniston, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Albert, (Albert & Minturn.)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall.)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
R. M. Whitlock, (R. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson.)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Bro her & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son.)
E. J. Bonnell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornelius & Willis.)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George R. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON, & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations." *Courier.*

MUSIC—WILLIAM RAABE, Professor of Music on the Piano, and organist of St. James' Church, favorably known for years as an excellent teacher of the Piano and Singing, begs leave to announce to the public that he is prepared to receive a few more pupils. References of the highest respectability can be given. Applications for particulars will be received either at No. 701 Broadway, (Breusing's Music Depot,) or at his residence, No. 53 Barrow-st., West side from Bleecker.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $2 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & PANNING, Principals.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Day-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee,

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Captured Slaver.

Yesterday, Capt. HUNTER and Mr. HOLLAND, appointed as appraisers of the brig *Bremen*, the alleged slaver, made their appraisement of the brig at $6,000. The overhauling of the cargo of the brig was also completed yesterday. Nothing further was discovered tending to implicate the vessel as a slaver. The strongest point thus far made against her is the way in which the water casks were stowed in the hold. These were irregular in size, but by piling wood upon the smaller ones an evenness of surface was presented answering capitally for a slave deck. It appears, also, that some extra water casks were stowed away front and aft, where ballast is never put. The cost of the entire water, furthermore, was some $300, while ballast for the weight required could have been obtained for less than $50. The cargo has been placed in a storehouse, and if no one appears to claim it, the same will be sold in a few days. It is valued at about $1,000

DE COSTA, who claims to be the charterer of the vessel, was arrested late Thursday evening, while on a visit to Mr. DE CASTRO, in Eldridge-street Jail, who had been committed there out a short time previous.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The examination in the case of JOSEPHO PEDRO DE CUNHA, one of the parties arrested, was resumed yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., before United States Commissioner MORTON.

George Neale, was sworn and testified as follows—I am one of the United States Marshal's Deputies; I know the brig *Bremen*; I recollect her sailing from New-York on the ninth of the present month; I had seen the *Bremen* a few days before this time at Pier No. 49 East River; I saw her off the Battery the Sunday before she sailed; in consequence of information the Deputy Marshal De Angelis and myself, together with Captain Faunce, of the Revenue cutter *Washington*, seized the vessel on the ninth inst. and her captain, officers, passengers and crew, in all amounting to nineteen persons; of these nineteen persons seven acknowledged themselves as belonging to the crew; not one of them were American, at least so they told me; I boarded the vessel with De Angelis; on the quarter deck I saw De Castro; I heard Captain Faunce ask who the Captain of the *Brig* was; Captain Delano answered that he was the Captain; I asked Captain Delano the names of the persons on the quarter deck; he gave me several names, which I wrote down; among these names was the name De Cunha; he produced a passport of De Cunha, and said that he went as supercargo; I heard Captain Faunce ask Cap ain Delano for the manifest of the brig; Captain Delano said that he had none; there was no list of articles on board produced, to my knowledge; De Cunha made signs to me that he had money on board in the cabin; I went down with him, and he pointed out to me a large trunk and a carpet-bag which he said belonged to himself; he had the keys, but did not give them to me at that time; subsequently he gave me the key and I opened the carpet-bag in the presence of several witnesses; Mr. De Cunha was not present at the time; he was at Kings County Jail, where I had taken him immediately after the seizure of the brig; the carpet-bag contained $2,194 41 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, some cards like imitations of $5 gold-pieces, some rings, a hair brush and comb, and a pair of old boots; the boots were searched and found to contain some papers; Mr. Josehimsaen took the papers, I believe; the trunk had been opened before this time; there were papers, also, in the trunk; I did not see them, and did not know what they were; there were two revolvers on board, one dagger and one bowie knife in the cabin besides Mr. De Cunha, said nothing about his position and board; he spoke the word "passenger," and that was all he uttered; there was no passenger list on the brig; when we took her she was between the Quarantine and Fort Hamilton; I had no warrant against either the brig or any one on board of her; we went to seize the vessel under the direction of the District Attorney; Mr. De Cunha and the others arrested with him remained on board the brig the night after the seizure, the next morning I took them to the King County Jail; at that time I had a *capias* for Mr. De Cunha.

The evidence here closed for the day. Nearly an hour further was consumed in discussing the point of admissibility to bail of Mr. DE CASTRO, the party who gave such offence to Mr. MCKEON, the U. S. District Attorney, an account of which was given in the TIMES, in the proceedings before the Commissioner on Thursday. It appears after the adjournment of the examination, on Thursday, Mr. DE CASTRO was arrested on complaint of Mr. DE ANGELIS, that he was engaged in assisting to fit out the *Bremen* as a slaver, and that he was committed to Eldridge street Jail.

Mr. BENEDICT offered to bail Mr. DE CASTRO, and demanded immediate examination before Judge BETTS.

Mr. MCKEON said he would not allow bail unless Mr DE CASTRO would waive the right to, on examination, and admit that there was probable cause of his arrest.

Mr. BENEDICT would not consent to this.

Citation of law and precedent followed on both, and resulted in Mr. DE CASTRO being admitted, by the Commissioner, to bail in the sum of $2,500, to appear on Tuesday, for examination, before Judge BETTS.

Judge Capron to the Grand Jury.

Some very stupid blunders have been made by parties professing to state what Judge CAPRON said about the state of affairs in San Francisco—even charging him with having recommended the people of New-York to hand over to a Vigilance Committee our miserably managed Police affairs. We annex just what he did say in his late charge to the Grand Jury, and out of which have been tortured these misrepresentations:

The city of San Francisco has just experienced a crisis which should be a warning to this metropolis. The lovers of law and order in the Pacific State—and I know there are many such—have, for the second time, been driven to rise en masse, and come to the defence of the law against the machinations of the open defiance of swarms of ruffians, assassins and other desperadoes. But how did this fearful necessity arise? Having been once in that country, I feel competent to answer this question. The law abiding portion of the people were wholly intent on their merchandise and wholly neglectful of government. Not intending to make California their permanent home, they attended only to matters of money. The government was abandoned to the management of the worthless and vile. As a natural consequence of this inattention of the better portion of the community, the public offices were filled by unworthy incumbents, and offenders against the laws were permitted to go "unwhipped of justice;" crime increased, and transgressors waxed bold and reckless. After a time neither property nor human life were safe even in Sunday, and the people were driven by desperation to rise above the forms of law for their own protection against the consequences of their own criminal inaction of plain political duties. What other result could have been reasonably expected from such a cause? I have made this allusion to the recent demonstration in San Francisco, because it affords practical proof of the truth of my proposition, namely, that the only effectual guarantee of public order and of the security of personal rights is the prompt and certain punishment of crime, and that to ensure such prompt and certain action, citizens should take care that every serious infraction of the laws is brought to the notice of the proper authorities, and not only brought to notice but prosecuted. It will not be pretended that the citizens of San Francisco might not have avoided the crisis which has occurred. They possessed the physical as well as the moral power to have done so. This is proved by the fact that when they did rise in their might, they prevailed. Now, supposing they had, in times past, been more proper attention to public affairs, and had frowned upon crime whenever it was brought to their knowledge and employed but a fraction of time in the commendable business of putting in motion the courts of law against offenders, is it not clear that no such necessity as that which has happened need to have followed?

A Brave Boy.

A little fellow, seven years old, fell overboard from a steamboat which was taking out a Brooklyn Sunday-school party last Thursday. The tide was running very strong at the time, and there was great fear that he would be lost. A lad of twelve years named GEORGE SMITH, from No. 149 High-street, who had smuggled himself on board for lack of the funds to buy a ticket, plunged overboard, struck out boldly for him, caught the drowning boy, and at great peril of his own life kept his head above water until a boat from the steamer came to the rescue. It was voted unanimously that the brave lad had earned his passage. Mr. LEDLEY, the father of the boy that fell overboard, though a man in moderate circumstances, made a handsome present to the lad who had saved his boy's life.

Accident on the Ferry.

At twenty minutes past 9 o'clock the steamer *Onalaska*, of the Peck-slip and Williamsburg Ferry, ran into a row-boat containing two women, two men, and a boy. One named —— MURPHY, a boilermaker by trade, was not to be found after the accident, and he is supposed to be drowned. The others were picked up and taken to Williamsburg on the *Onalaska*.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A WARNING TO COUNTRYMEN.

Gentlemen coming from the country, (which means any place half a mile from New-York, including Philadelphia,) should never venture from their hotel after sundown, without first having read the Police report in the MORNING TIMES, by which they will learn how exceedingly necessary it is to avoid the blandishments of any and every lone female they may meet on the street.

A man named Flemming, a resident of Lynn, Mass., a town famous for its shoemakers and Know-Nothings, hadn't read the police reports in Thursday's TIMES, and on Thursday night he ventured forth from Lovejoy's Hotel perfectly satisfied that he was able to take care of himself, even though he had $105 in Eastern bills in his pocket. But Mr. Flemming, like many before, fell a victim to misplaced confidence.

He had not journeyed far before he was fallen in with by Ann Connor, a "countryman seeker," one who can easy a "greeny" afar off, and who, from long experience, knows just how to win his confidence and money.

Ann was very fascinating, and Mr. Flemming was pleased; so both proceeded together to the residence of Ann, in Elm-street, where Mr. Flemming staid a little while, and then left—left in despair, because he had lost his pocket-book and his $105 in Eastern bills. Of course, "nobody knew nothing" about it and everybody got mighty indignant at Mr. Flemming's modest intimation that his new-made acquaintance was not as honest as the day is long.

Mr. Flemming, meeting Policeman Farley, made a charge of theft against Ann, and the Policeman at once took Ann into custody.

Yesterday morning she was brought before Alderman CLANCY, acting Magistrate, who, Mr. Flemming failing to appear, committed her for future examination.

A LAWFUL TRANSACTION—A LAWYER CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Thos. G. Mareon, a lawyer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by a brother lawyer, named John B. Steele.

The prosecutor and complainant were engaged lately as opposite counsels in a case before the Marine Court. The Jury gave a verdict in favor of Mr Steele's client. Mr. Mareon then moved for a new trial, and made a sworn statement in support of such motion that Steele had during absence of the Judge spoken with members of the Jury while they were in their box deliberating on a verdict. This statement Steel asserts to be untrue, and hence prefers a charge of perjury against Mr. Mareon.

The accused gave $1,000 bail for examination.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

A man named Theodore Wyant, *alias* Wm. Proctor, was brought before Alderman CLANCY yesterday, on a charge of bigamy made against him by Isabella Whigham, of No. 138 Orchard-street. The complainant made affidavit that she was married to the accused not long since at Yorkville, he giving his name as Wm Proctor. Since that time she has learned that Proctor was married in 1851, under the name of Theodore Wyant, to Ellen Burke by Rev. Michael McCarron, of St Joseph's Church, Sixth-avenue.

The accused was held for a hearing.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Henry Edwards, a house-painter, 22 years of age, was brought before Justice FLANDREAU, yesterday, on a charge of burglary.

Mr. Lucien Hart and family, the occupant of No. 123 East Tenth-street, are at present absent from the City, and the house is at present unoccupied.

On Thursday night the neighbors discovered a light within the house. Thinking, all was not right they sent for a Policeman. Officer Knapp of the Eighteenth Ward, instituted a search of the premises, when he discovered the prisoner attempting to scale the yard fence. He seized him and took him to the Station-house. On searching him a piece of candle and some skeleton keys were found in his pocket. He was locked up for trial.

Miscellaneous.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A man was observed on Thursday night by two Policemen, to walk to the foot of Fortieth-street, and throw himself into the River. The Policemen after much difficulty succeeded in rescuing him. He gave his name as Amen Langden, and from his conversation it was evident that he was laboring under what is termed "religious insanity." He was taken to the house of his son, in Sixth Avenue.

MAD DOG.

A mad dog of the Newfoundland species rushed into the house No. 10 East Eighteenth street on Friday. After driving out all the inmates in terror, he began to destroy the furniture with his teeth. Capt. Walling, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, entered the house and put an end to the rabid animal's career by shooting him through the head with a pistol.

The Brick Church Property.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

The motion which was argued last week before Judges DUER and HOFFMAN, to restrain the Mayor, Comptroller and Commonalty from conveying the Brick Church property to Messrs. Wesley & Jones, will not be decided until re-argument is heard on the validity of the resolution of the Common Council, which was passed by the Board of Aldermen of 1854. as was not passed by the then Councilmen. It was the Board of Councilmen of 1856 who confirmed the action of the Aldermen of 1854 The matter will be further discussed at Judge DUER'S private residence on Monday evening next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Mills vs. *Forbes, &c.*—BRADY, J.—The Code sec 339 provides that when an appeal is perfected as provided by sections 335, 336, 337 and 338, the Court may in its discretion dispense with or limit the security to be given by sections 336 336 and 338, where the appellant is an executor &c., and thus, in effect, absolves the executor from the obligation to give security on an appeal where a good reason is assigned by him for such indulgence. It is true that the section referred to relates to appeals to the Court of Appeals but section 348 provides that on an appeal to the General Term no stay is perfected unless security be given *as upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals* or the Court, so order upon such terms as to security or otherwise as may be just, such security not to exceed the amount required on an appeal to the Court of Appeals. A statement of a want of assets, sufficient to pay the judgment would no doubt be regarded as a good reason why the security should be limited at least to the amount of assets disclosed. The object of the Legislature in my opinion, was to provide for just such a case as this, and to prevent the appellant executor from avoiding his bond by assuming, in the absence of the power of the Court, to limit his security, that the Legislature never designed that he should pay the judgment without regard to assets in his hands. They have by section 339 and 348 provided against that, and thus silenced him in that respect.

I think the manner in which the judgment is to be paid does not affect the primary liability of the sureties to the undertaking, although a compliance with the judgment in manner and form expressed may discharge them from all obligation. And a defence, alleging the application of all the property of the testator as directed by the judgment, would be good. I think although such property was in fact insufficient to discharge the judgment, and for the reason that the sureties under ake that the appellant will pay the judgment pronounced or affirmed by the Appellate Court, and cannot be called upon to do more than their principal was by such judgment ordered to perform. But, upon demurrer, such a view of the question cannot be available. Giving an undertaking without application to the Court as to security, and demurring, are admissions of the possession of assets sufficient to pay the judgment in the manner directed, and entitles the defendants to judgment.

I consider all the facts necessary to establish the defendant's liability alleged in the complaint, and that the demurrer is not well interposed. The defendants, however, have leave to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs. Ordered accordingly.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Mosanna H Worden, by her next Friend, vs. *John C. Worden*—Divorce granted and custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Before Judge Daly.

Henry W. Dolsen vs. *Paul Spafford*—Motion for new trial denied.

David W Clarke, &c, vs. *George Owens*—Order reducing bail to $500.

James Suen vs. *Sarah J. Barker*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days on payment of costs.

Eugene Smacks vs. *Aldridge Mishaw*—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

Samuel Ingersoll, &c., vs. *Jared W. Post, &c.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

John A. Ubsdell vs *Harmon R Root*—Order amending order of reference granted on the 3d of June inst.

W. F. Cole, &c., vs *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company*—Motion to set aside the judgment dismissing complaint granted, and cause restored to the calendar.

Bernard Clarke vs *H. Peterson*—Plaintiff's default entered.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Noah Norris.*—Consent and order to amend notice of appeal

Samuel Bailey vs. *John B. Taylor.*—Order of reference to benjamin W. Harvey, Esq.

Alexander Major vs. *Matthew Marshall.*—Judgment for plaintiff for the amount demanded in the complaint, less than the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—The subscriber invites special attention to an entirely new stock o. his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

For ladies, gentlemen and children. No other garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is. "They are admirably adapted to invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate." JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are new offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & CO.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARIN, M. D.

No. 87 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—On one of the last days of the week a most singular phenomenon was observed—a substance unlike any known bird, and too quiet in color for any meteor, slowly settling from skyward, in Broadway. When picked up and examined it proved to be hat, made some time since for LOUIS NAPOLEON, by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, which had evidently been brought over by a hurricane, and descended just where it was manufactured.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Thin Summer Suits.....$3 00

Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
Check Marseilles Suits	6 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
Linen Raglan Coats	2 00

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FERRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. COATES & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 28th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,
ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER UNDERGARMENT

Which has been approved for years, made

EXPRESSLY FOR WARM WEATHER,

being light, elastic, durable, gently absorbing perspiration, and therefore cooling, is

RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO.

Call, examine and compare.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY gives the patrons his regular Saturday nights' mammoth performance again this evening. The two great Dramas of "Esmeralda" and "The French Spy," with the grand extensive Pantomime of "Raoul or the Magic Star" intervening, are all three to be performed. Either one of which should fill any Theatre. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To keep cool in hot weather and yet avoid those dangerous chills, occasioned by sudden change of temperature, provide yourself with a suit of MCLANGHLIN'S celebrated Zephyr Merino Under-garments. Sold, wholesale and retail, at his Furnishing Dépôt, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FERRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Ambrotype is secured by letters patent, the exclusive right to use which has been purchased by TOMLINSON, No. 447 Broadway. All pictures made by this process are superior to anything of the kind in existence, and are of greater durability, and all statements to the contrary by interested persons are unmitigated falsehoods.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At ROGERS', corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, you will find enough of clothing, of the latest Summer styles, to supply a moderate-sized State. There is not such a variety of styles in sizes elsewhere in New-York, and the prices are 40 per cent. under the market.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that mind is a very potent agency in the aggravation or the cure of diseases. Phrenology would aid greatly in their diagnosis Examinations with charts, and full written descriptions of character, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Passing through the absorbents into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills, by their action on the blood neutralize the elements of disease.

[Advertisement.]

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE!—That famous $500 Prize Drama that is now the town talk, and that everybody is so crazy to see, is to be repeated to-day, both in the afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HARP PIANO, OR HARP DULCIANO.—A new and beautiful instrument, patented by ANTHONY KUHN Baltimore. The musical public are invited to call and see it, at WATERS' Piano-rooms, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.—A fine PHOTOGRAPH of the Republican candidate for President may be seen at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.—A PHOTOGRAPH of the Republican candidate for Vice-President on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JAMES BUCHANAN.—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT of the Democratic candidate for President has just been added to the collection of M. B. BRADY.

[Advertisement.]

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.—A PHOTOGRAPH of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President has just been added to the collection of M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MILLARD FILLMORE.—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT of the "American" candidate for President on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A. J. DONELSON.—A PHOTOGRAPH of the "American" candidate for Vice-President on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Copies of either of the above may be obtained at BRADY'S Gallery. On receipt of $3 by mail, they will be forwarded by express to any part of the country. No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROCKAWAY
PAVILLION
NOW OPEN.

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF COL. FREMONT.—Photographic portraits of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT for sale at ROOT'S gallery, No 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Greenpoint Republicans.

The Republicans residing at Greenpoint (Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn) assembled Thursday evening and fired thirty-two guns—one for Kansas—for the nominees, and immediately afterwards organized a Club, and elected the following officers:

President—CHAUNCEY PERRY.
Vice-Presidents—J. P. Hallet, J. N. Stearns.
Secretaries—J. C. Stearns, J. P. Davis.
Treasurer—J. Moore.
The Club then adjourned for one week.

Seamen's Friend Temperance Society.

By the annual report of this Society in Brooklyn, it appears that during the fourteen years of its existence, no less than 18,464 have been induced by members of this Society to sign the Temperance Pledge.

The number of signers last year was 954. Of this number 820 signed on board the U. S. receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Navy-Yard, and 134 in the Bethel, Main-street, Brooklyn.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: *President*—WM. BURNETT. *Vice-President*—WM. WALDEN. *Secretary*—THOMAS EASTON.

Accident.

A young lady, named MARY MCGREW, fell from one of the Brooklyn City cars on Fulton-street yesterday, by which she had one of her arms broken.

☞ The ladies of the Brooklyn Bible Society, on Thursday evening last, presented Engine Company No. 8, of Brooklyn, with a neatly bound copy of the Holy Bible.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY POLICE.—An ordinance was adopted by the Jersey City Common Council at its last meeting consolidating the day police and night watch into a day and night police force, to be composed of a Chief of Police, two Aids to the Chief, and twenty policemen—to be appointed by the Common Council. The pay of the Chief will be $800, of the Aids to the Chief $550, and of the policemen $500 each, per annum.

☞ The Common Council of Jersey City has appointed as new members of the Board of Education, to fill vacancies, A. A. HARDENBURG of the First JAMES FLEMING of the Second, HENRY A. GERENE of the Third, and ALEX. RAMSAY of the Fourth Wards.

☞ Alderman TYRRELL, recently reinstated in the Jersey City Common Council, has been appointed to fill all of the vacancies on Committees.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 19, at the Rutger-st. Church, by Rev. James McDougall, Mr. H. MCDOUGALL, of Huntington, L. I., to Miss EMMA T. COWPERTHWAIT, of this City.

☞ St Louis papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, June 14, by Rev. Dr. Millett, Mr. JOHN WILKINS to Miss MARY ANNE CAULFIELD, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, June 19, in the First Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. Phillips, RICHMOND L. PHILLIPS to HENRIETTA A., daughter of H. A. Cargill, Esq., of this City.

☞ Mississippi papers please copy.

On Thursday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, GEORGE G. HASTINGS of Brooklyn, to LAURA HELEN, second daughter of James L. Curtis, of this City.

At Dutch Kills, L. I., on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. Isaac S. Davison, of Bloomingdale, JAMES L. VAN ALST, of Newtown, to JOANNA M., daughter of Wm. Gosman, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, May 26, HIRAM JORDAN, aged 37 years, 7 months and 24 days.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 20, EMMA, eldest daughter of V. S. Voris, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Gates-av., corner of Franklin.

At Aurora, on Saturday, June 7, of consumption, GEO. W. FITCH, aged 36 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 20.

$1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '67..112		150	Erie Railroad...b60 57
10,000 Missouri State 6s. b5	500		do.....b3 57
1,000 do.....b6	55½	300	do.....b3 57
5,000 do.....s30	55⅝	100	do.....s3 57⅜
15,000 do.....s30	55⅝	300	do.....b10 57
2,000 Virginia 6s.....s30	96⅜	100	do.....b5 57
500 do.....s30	96¾	100	do.....b60 57⅛
5,000 do.....b5	55⅝	500	do.....57
5,000 City 6s.....s30	99¾	100	do.....b15 57
8,000 N. Y. C. R. R 6s.....99		100	do.....b30 57
17,000 Erie R. R. Bds '75	85	100	do.....s30 56⅞
4,000 H. R. Rd. 1st mtg.100		100	do.....s10 56⅞
2,000 Har. Rd. 1st mtg. 94		17	N. H. & Har. R. 121
2,000 Ill. Cen. 1st 6s.....86⅜		4.0	Reading Railroad...s30 91⅝
2,000 do.....s10	86⅝	500	do.....b30 91⅝
1,000 Ills Fd. Bs w. p. 93		200	do.....b30 91⅝
10 Bank of Commerce..108½		100	do.....91⅝
20 Park Bank.....97½		100	Mich. Cntrl & R 4m 96
20 Shoe & Leather Bk..107½		100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. 97
50 Ohio L. & Trust Co. 96⅜		100	do.....s1m 96
10 Rut. Fire Ins Co.... 80		100	do.....s30 96⅞
400 Canton Co..... 23		100	do.....s30 96⅞
300 Gardner Gold Co.... ½		500	do.....b30 97
5 Nicara. Transit Co.. 10		7	do.....96⅞
100 do.....s12m 10		50	Panama Railroad...102½
6 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.133		75	do.....1 2½
12 do.....122½		95	Ill. Cen. R. R.....99⅞
5 do.....123¾		300	Clev. & Tol. R.....75
53 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....91¾		100	do.....s30 75
5 do.....91¾		100	do.....s10 75
200 do.....b60 91¾		100	do.....b60 75⅞
210 Hudson River R. R. 33		100	Chic. & Rock I. R.. 91¾
200 do.....b3 33½		100	do.....b60 93
10 Galena & Chi. R. R 112		100	do.....b30 91⅞
60 do.....112¾		100	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 62¾
100 Harlem Railroad.....16⅞		87	Cin. Ham & Day. R. 60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia State 6s. 95⅜		100	Erie Railroad...b10 57
2000 do.....b3 96¾		100	do.....s15 56⅞
110 New-York Cen R.R. 91⅜		100	do.....s12 56⅞
100 do.....b30 91⅜		100	do.....s3 56⅞
100 do.....b60 91¾		100	do.....b7 56⅞
100 do.....s3 91¾		150	do.....b60 57
228 Gal & Chic. R. R..112¾		100	do.....56⅞
15 do.....112¾		100	do.....b15 56⅞
10 Cumberl'd Coal Co. 21¾		200	do.....s10 56⅞
50 Reading R. R...b60 9 3-4		150	do.....s3 57⅛
500 do.....9		5	Mich. C. R. R ex div. 92
100 do.....b7 90		100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 76½
100 do.....b60 90			

FRIDAY, June 20—P. M.

The foreign mails by the steamer *America* at Boston, from Liverpool, Saturday, April 7, were delivered at our Post-Office late this afternoon. As already reported by telegraph, the American question excited much attention, and was freely discussed in the Press, and to some extent in Parliament, though the advices from this side in regard to the positive dismissal of the British Minister were, at the time, of an unofficial character. There appears to be a general disposition evinced by the London and Liverpool Press, to attribute this step to the electioneering ends of the President of the United States at Cincinnati. The *European Times* remarks to this point:

"In the event of Pierce being 'thrown overboard' by the delegates, *all fear of war is over—for the present*; but should he succeed in the conference at Cincinnati, which we cannot but believe, we may indeed prepare for the worst. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the bold step which he has taken by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, so far from contributing to the end he has in view, is all but certain to defeat it.—that is, if wise and prudent, rather than vindictive and warlike, councils prevail; and we are borne out in this our estimate of the result, by old politicians who have long resided in the United States, and can judge with tolerable accuracy the feelings of the great mass of the people."

From a careful examination of our London files, particularly the *Morning Post*, the generally acknowledged organ of the present Ministry, we are led to conclude, not only that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton was believed to be certain, after the arrival out of the *Atlantic*, but that Mr. Dallas will *not*, in turn, be sent home. The spirit in which the dispatch of Lord Clarendon, of 30th April, was received by the press and people of this country has manifestly made its impression on the other side, and qualified, in a certain measure, the momentary indignation felt and expressed at the course of the Washington Cabinet.

The London Money Market was working easy; discounts 4½@5 ₱ cent. The arrivals of both Gold and Silver continued heavy, most of the Gold being retained in the country. The accession to the reserve of the Bank for week ending 31st May was equal to £4,125,000, and during the week following considerable purchases were made from Australia and the United States. The West India steamer delivered £3,617,000 in Silver and Gold. The Funds ruled steady, and advanced ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. after the announcement that Mr. Crampton would certainly be dismissed. The French Funds received a considerable shock by the failure of M. Place, one of the parties in the *Credit Mobilier*. The 3 ₱ cents. fell to 73.70, and the 4½ ₱ cents. 93. There was a subsequent rally, however, and the threes went to 74.60. *Credit Mobilier* shares closed 1,855 francs, after having attained 1,945 francs on the par of 500.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5.....	19,871,874	5,520,575	10,536,909
Jan. 12.....	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19.....	16,887,056	4,913,200	10,495,379
Jan. 25.....	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2.....	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,873
Feb. 9.....	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,612,739
Feb. 16.....	17,746,639	5,642,965	10,582,494
Feb. 23.....	19,425,515	5,848,816	10,575,392
Mar. 1.....	19,460,709	5,492,005	10,599,640
Mar. 8.....	18,928,328	5,764,620	10,393,416
Mar. 15.....	19,285,098	5,884,965	10,688,965
Mar. 22.....	18,495,297	5,836,745	10,872,711
Mar. 29.....	20,063,178	5,289,780	10,449,338
April 5.....	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,067,105
April 12.....	16,794,598	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19.....	15 929,363	3,668,600	9,875,732
April 26.....	15,975,189	3,630,455	9,732,180
May 3.....	15,446,266	3,430,575	9,806,881
May 10.....	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,592
May 17.....	16,710 812	4,156,575	9,801,865
May 24.....	16,336,046	5 081,960	10,553,894
May 31.....	14,012,418	5,686,680	11,394,656

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—JUNE.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
June.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Mon. 2	94¾	94¾	94¾

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1486 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RECEPTION OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

THE GRAND MARSHAL HOLDS A CONSULTATION.

Meeting of the Common Council Committee.

THE MEANS TO GO TOWARD SECURING THE ELECTION OF MR. FILLMORE.

Alderman Briggs Declares the Whole Affair a School-Boys' Farce.

COUNCILMAN MERRITT ILLUSTRATES THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PRO-SLAVERY AMERICANISM.

It is not often that a man is permitted to read accounts of the doings of those who have the arrangement of his obsequies in charge; and it is well that it is so, for a bare recital of their doings would be the death of any one to whom they sought to give a decent public burial. In this respect Mr. FILLMORE may be considered peculiarly unfortunate. If you doubt it, read the following report of Saturday's proceedings, which some kind friend will be sure to point out to him

THE GRAND MARSHAL'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. LOYD, having been appointed Grand Marshal of the day, felt it to be one of the duties belonging to his office to sit in the Library Room of the City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, and inform several persons who happened in, that he appreciated the honor that had been conferred upon him, and that if the Common Council Committee would only give him proper instructions, he would do his part of the melancholy business, as brown as a Dutch-grocery loaf. A Mr. SMITH was appointed Secretary of the meeting, (if such it could be called.) Why one bearing the name of SMITH was chosen was not stated publicly, but privately our reporter learned that from the fact that so many of that name had come to an untimely end, it was thought that the name of one of the survivors of that illustrious family would enhance the appropriate funeral gravity of the occasion. The General made a few eloquent, and consequently touching, remarks concerning the past services of his politically dead friend, and the six present, who had tears to spare, were about to shed them, when Councilman MERRITT appeared and shocked the sensibilities of the chief mourners by announcing that he had procured a splendid dapple gray mare, (or horse,) with a thundering long tail, which always stuck straight out behind when she was well under way. The Councilman described the tail of the animal by sundry imposing sweeps of his right arm—such as the gallant CLAY performed when covering the entire country with a single sentence. The gesture was not, of course, equal in grace and effect, but it was quite as long, and it frightened the mourners. But the General liked the "dapple;" and Councilman MERRITT, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, succeeded in satisfying the friends of Mr. FILLMORE that, for electioneering purposes, a tail was quite as necessary to the success of a candidate as a head; and he showed clearly that, in case it should rain, the mare's tail would be all that could be depended on to swell, or rather lengthen, the procession.

At this stage of the proceedings it was stated, with consistent gravity, that no bills would be paid at the St. Nicholas, but those contracted by Mr. FILLMORE. Councilman MERRITT was determined that the "suckers" should not "ring in" on the coming solemn occasion. An announcement which was *not* received with applause. A gentleman present, observing that Councilman MERRITT's announcement had heightened the solemnity of the occasion to an alarming degree, ventured upon an effort at tickling the risibilities of the mourners. Quoting from the last thirty-seven novels, by G. P. R. JAMES, with a slight and exceedingly appropriate modification, he said, in effect, that:

"On whatever day MILLARD FILLMORE, Pro-Slavery candidate for the Presidency, shall be authentically telegraphed as off Sandy Hook, two solitary policemen will be seen immediately thereafter wending their way down to the Narrows in a fast tow-boat, with the Fugitive Slave bill at its mast-head, for the purpose of welcoming the signer of the afore said bill to his native shores, and informing him that he has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by the Know-Nothing Party, because of their appreciation of the evidence given by him of his true and full appreciation of their principles by his lengthened visit and satisfactory "hob-nobing with his Holiness, Pope PIUS IX, and the most devoted of the Cardinals of Rome." This statement was producing its natural effect, when Alderman BRIGGS interrupted the current by declaring that he didn't like the idea of having a lot of Policemen in, or about, the procession, with their military uniforms on. Just as like as not MATSELL would appear at their head, and that would kill FILLMORE "as dead as a louse under an old woman's thumb nail." He, therefore, moved that the American Rifles be invited to aid in the reception of Mr. FILLMORE, which was adopted. The General then stated that he had made up a list of Marshals and Aids for the occasion. He was not exactly sure that they were all right on the "main question," and if they were not he hoped the gentlemen present would spot the doubtful ones. He then stated that he wanted five men from each Ward to act either as marshals or aids, but he had not yet succeeded in finding that number in a majority of the Wards. However, if his friends would render him the necessary assistance, he did not despair of finding as many as five in each Ward who would be willing to serve in a procession. He read over an average of about two from each Ward, and called for additions. But as there were but two or three Wards represented he received very few. Of those he read the political faith of several was doubted. It was argued that it would be better to put up with but one from each Ward, than that they should appoint those who would be mean enough to come out with a card in the papers next morning and declare they were *not* Fillmore men. Among those who were objected to, Mr. FORDHAM, of the Second Ward, was the most prominent. Councilman MERRITT declared that he judged of a man by the company he kept, and although Mr. FORDHAM was a good friend of his, he had seen him in respectable company several times lately, and consequently, he feared he had gone over to FREMONT and DAYTON.

It was concluded finally that Mr. FILLMORE might not arrive for several days yet, and that if he should not, there might possibly be time to find enough Fillmore men in the City who would serve as aids on the occasion of his reception; and with this the Grand Marshals' meeting closed. Alderman BRIGGS, Councilman MERRITT, and several others of the joint Committee on Reception, moved to the committee room, off Mr. VALENTINE'S office, for the purpose of considering and if possible arranging for the reception of Mr. FILLMORE. Their proceedings were interesting, if not important.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

It was near 5 o'clock when Alderman BRIGGS and Councilmen VAN RIPER, HUNT, and TAYLOR, reached the committee room, off Mr. VALENTINE'S office, and were seated cosily at the round table.

Councilman VAN RIPER took the Chair and remarked that the Committee had met for the purpose of hearing reports concerning the progress of arrangements for the mournful occasion.

THERE'S TO BE NO "RINGING IN."

Councilman HUNT said, that in order to prevent "suckers" from "ringing in," he had given the proprietors of the St. Nicholas to understand that no bills would be paid for anything that had not been ordered by either Councilman VAN RIPER or Alderman BRIGGS.

THE DRAPERY.

Councilman HUNT stated also, that the Committee on Crape had been down to the Collins Dock, where they had seen Mr. COLLINS, who had afforded every facility in his power, and allowed them to drape the entire dock if they were disposed to go to that extent. They had also obtained permission to plant two cannon on the bulkhead, with the privilege of firing minute guns while the procession is moving from the dock to the St. Nicholas.

ABOUT THE POWDER.

Councilman VAN RIPER asked how much powder the Committee intended to purchase.

Councilman HUNT thought that from 50 to 100 barrels would be enough.

Alderman BRIGGS thought the Committee ought to be governed a little by circumstances, as to the quantity of powder.

Councilman VAN RIPER said the matter of powder should be settled definitely. If it was not, the Committee would be button-holed by everybody to know what was to be done. He thought fifty guns would be enough to fire on the dock when Mr. FILLMORE should arrive, and one hundred would answer in the Park on the following day.

THE DRAPERY AGAIN.

The matter of drapery now came up again.

Councilman HUNT said it was an expensive article, and he thought the Committee should exercise a wise discretion. The room on board the vessel was very well fitted up already—quite as much as there was any need for—and he though the best and cheapest way would be to have a carriage down at the dock when Mr. FILLMORE should arrive, let the Committee wait upon him to it, and drive him straight to the St. Nicholas. There would then be no need of decorations, because Mr. FILLMORE would not be able to see them.

THEY'VE GOT A FLAG.

Alderman BRIGGS said that he was not on the Committee, but he had succeeded in finding out that they had bought a new flag to put upon the pole. He did not think one flag would be quite enough. In his judgment there ought to be five or six. Then he wanted a large piece of canvas with something painted on it in black letters, such as "Welcome Fillmore," or, "The Pride of New-York," or something or anything of that sort, that from its originality would be likely to attract attention. If they would go in for a canvas to string across the street, he knew a painter who could do the black letter work.

Councilman MERRITT said that might be going it a leetle too strong on canvas. He guessed that would cost a hundred and fifty dollars.

Councilman HUNT said the Committee 'd better look out. They had n't only but so much money to spend; and he did n't think 't would be well to spend it all on canvas.

Councilman VAN RIPER expressed it as his decided opinion that the Committee were going a good deal ahead of their means.

Councilman HUNT said they had only one thousand dollars to spend, and if they went it strong on canvas, they wouldn't have anything left to pay for carriages,—and then, besides that, Mr. FILLMORE'd want something at the hotel, which they'd have to pay for. He thought it would be just as well to let somebody else do the canvas business, and the Committee to confine themselves to the hospitality part.

MR. BRIGGS WANTS LIGHT.

AldermanBRIGGS—(with considerable emphasis)—What are you going to do with the money? I don't see how you're going to spend it, if you go on in this way! If you're going to spend it in drinking champagne and such things, I want it understood that I'm dead opposed to that. I want to go in on canvas, and things that'll make a show!

Councilman HUNT—You'll see how we'll spend it! Why, just as like as not Mr. FILLMORE 'll stay a week, and then what'll be the cost at the hotel? You'll find the money 'll go fast enough.

It was finally decided that the Committee on Crape should not expend much in drapery.

THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.

Councilman MERRITT—Now that you've got that fixed,—and I don't know that you've fixed it right, either,—I'd like to see some man picked out and invited to make a little speech to Mr. FILLMORE when he arrives on the dock. I don't mean to disparage the Committee at all, but I think some proper person ought to be appointed to say something right on the occasion.

Councilman TAYLOR—I guess some of the Committee can attend to that.

Councilman MERRITT—I don't mean to disparage the Committee, as I said before, and I may be a little weak on this point, but I *do* mean to say that I haven't got the vanity to think that I can do it proper—just as it ought to be done—and if any of the Committee thinks he is, why let him go it! I'm a plain man, you see, and I speak right out in meeting.

Alderman BRIGGS—That matter will be attended to well enough, I guess.

And here the subject was dropped.

THERE WILL BE FOUR CARRIAGES.

The question of the number of carriages now came up.

Councilman VANRIPER said, if we get carriages, why, we've got to ride the whole Common Council, and everybody else, and that'll take all the money we've got.

Councilman HUNT thought four carriages would be enough, but that matter was in the Committee's hands, and he didn't want to dictate.

Councilman TAYLOR said he was a good friend of Mr. FILLMORE'S—as good a friend as he had in the City—but he didn't want to spend money foolishly. He would not spend any more than could possibly be helped. He thought that if they hired more than four carriages they would have to hire more than fifty. In fact, there was no stopping place beyond four.

Councilman VAN RIPER said: We were appointed to take care of Mr. FILLMORE, and not to ride the whole Common Council. We'd better look out what we're about, because if we go too far, FLAGG won't pay it!

Councilman HUNT here stated again that the Committee would not be responsible for anything in the way of refreshments that was not ordered by either Councilman VAN RIPER or Alderman BRIGGS.

MR. BRIGGS GOETH IN FOR EFFECT.

Alderman BRIGGS—How about the decorations? I want to know how we can make a show in the streets.

Councilmen HUNT—The cabin of the vessel is beautifully fitted up, and if we put him in a carriage and take him straight to the St. Nicholas, I don't see the need of outside show.

Alderman BRIGGS—I don't care about *inside* show, I want to make a show *outside*, so as to bring out the people. That's the way to do it, and I don't see how you're to spend the money if you don't!

WHAT MR. FILLMORE WILL REQUIRE.

Councilman HUNT—Mr. FILLMORE will want something to eat at the hotel, and then he'll have to have a carriage to take him around; and it is our duty to see that he gets everything he wants to eat and drink.

THE CITY MONEY IS TO BUY VOTES.

Councilman MERRITT—Alderman BRIGGS says, "When are you a-going to spend the money?" Now I say, let him go in strong, and if he'll pay all it costs over one thousand dollars, I'll pay him all we fall short of that. The real question is, How is the money to be spent *so as best to help the election of Mr. Fillmore?* Now, if I was on the Carriage Committee, I'd attend to speakers from abroad, and other persons who might want to get acquainted with Mr. FILLMORE—who'll want to talk to him, and see what a fine, gentlemanly man he is. Now, I went into this campaign last January, and I aint going to eat, drink or sleep until he's elected! I'm in, soul and body and boots! I've given up business; depend altogether on mammy for a dinner, and I'm going in strong, I tell you!

Alderman BRIGGS—We want the money spent in things that'll tell best on the election. We want it spent in flags and banners, and them things. That's the way to do it, so as to get up an excitement. We fought to have a big piece of canvas strung across Canal-street, with something on it done in black, that'll make folks stare,—such as saying, "He's like Washington." Why, the way you are going on he'll be received like a common foreigner. That ain't the way things used to be done, when HENRY CLAY came to town. We want more'n one flag—why they'll think he aint got any friends—we don't want to follow BUCHANAN'S folks! that BUCHANAN affair was a dead failure.

Councilman VAN RIPER—Well, that affair was got up just as Mr. BUCHANAN wanted it, any how!

BRIGGS ON BUCHANAN.

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, then, BUCHANAN aint no politician, for that reception killed his party in this country, I'll bet! I go in for the flags, to bring out the people, as that's what'll elect him, and I'm in on his election!

Councilman VAN RIPER—We aint here to elect him; we're here to do the hospitality part.

AN ALDERMANIC CONSCIENCE. (!)

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, do as you please; I see I stand alone in this business, and I hope you'll always be as conscientious as you are now!

Councilman TAYLOR—I have always acted conscientiously, and I always mean to.

Alderman BRIGGS—I'm not so conscientious.

Councilman HUNT—I don't think we'd better go in on the flags. Let the outsiders attend to that.

BRIGGS ON POLICE.

Alderman BRIGGS—There's one thing I'd like to know,—it's about that military police force. I think it would be more suitable to have our Continental companies out. We don't want the Police going ahead with their military *customs*.

Councilman VAN RIPER—O! Yes, we do—we want them to arrest anybody that kicks up a row.

MERRITT ON FLAGS—SUNDAY IN THE WAY.

Councilmen MERRITT—So far as flags is concerned, I can borry three that I gave $5 a piece to buy in our Ward. I think everybody in Broadway will put out all the flags they can buy or borry; and then let's go to all the Clubs, and tell 'em to shell out. But the fact is, Sunday seems to stand in our way.

Councilman TAYLOR—Sunday don't stand in our way.

COUNCILMAN MERRITT GIVES A PASTORAL ILLUSTRATION.

Councilman MERRITT—Yes it does—you need n't tell me;—if hay stands out in the rain on Sunday it gets wet.

Councilman TAYLOR—Well, we're not here to get votes for Mr. FILLMORE on this occasion.

HE GIVES ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF HOW THE AMERICAN PARTY IS GOING.

Councilman MERRITT—Didn't you ever see young goslins in the Spring trying to pull a spear of grass, and they'd pull and pull, and wiggle and wiggle, and pull and wiggle, until bimeby it broke, and then over they'd go on their rumps. That's the way we're going now!

Councilman TAYLOR—What, on our rumps?

Councilman MERRITT—Yes.

Councilman TAYLOR—No, Sir—Americans don't go that way!

Councilman MERRITT—O yes, I know our party's all saints. It's too late to talk that way. The fact is, our folks like a little Champagne as well as the rest of 'em; but that's out of order. I say, give us some flags.

Councilman HUNT—We can show him up to the extent of one thousand dollars, but we can't go any further.

Councilman TAYLOR—I move that a Committee of two be appointed to go to other Committees concerning banners and canvas.

Councilman HUNT—I want to amend that so that we won't have to pay for them.

Alderman BRIGGS—I move we have a conference Committee, and we pay our share.

Councilman MERRITT—Don't put in the pay clause.

Councilman VAN RIPER—Well, the amendment is, to see them about stringing banners across the streets.

A KNOTTY POINT.

Alderman BRIGGS—That aint it! It aint banners—it is to have an arch.

Councilman VAN RIPER—Well, I don't see the difference.

Alderman BRIGGS—You've no right to discuss when you're in the chair.

Councilman VAN RIPER—I have a right to understand the question, and I have a right to discuss.

Alderman BRIGGS—Not in the chair.

Councilman VAN RIPER—Then I'll get out of the chair, and put BRIGGS in.

Which he did.

Councilman VAN RIPER having left the chair, said he was opposed to putting up flags and canvas. He thought the outsiders ought to do that. It was the business of the Committee to extend the hospitalities, and not to put up flags.

BRIGGS GIVES HIS OPINION FREELY.

Alderman BRIGGS—I'll go out of the chair to express my sentiments. Having left it he said: I don't want to delay this Committee, but I *do* say that this is the most schoolboy business I ever was in. I go in for putting up all the banners we can, and getting the others to do the same.

Councilman VAN RIPER—If I was one of the outside associations, and you came to me about flags, I'd tell ye to mind your own business.

Alderman BRIGGS—Don't interrupt me when I'm speaking.

Councilman VAN RIPER—I only remarked.

Alderman BRIGGS—You've no business to remark! If you want to remark, come out of the chair! This is the most schoolboy business I ever had anything to do with

Councilman TAYLOR—There are not enough here to make a school.

Alderman BRIGGS—If we had the Board of Aldermen here, it would be complete.

Councilman MERRITT—Now, BRIGGS, no aspersions on the Aldermen, if you please!

Councilman TAYLOR—We don't seem to be progressing very fast, and I move we adjourn.

And they did adjourn.

Later in the evening the General Committee met, but they made no progress.

Worthy of Imitation.

We have seen it stated that Rev. Doctor DEWEY has given all his earnings, as a lecturer, during the past Winter, to be expended in the improvement of his native village, in planting shade trees in its streets. If a few of the natives of this village, whom we could name, would but devote, not the whele, but a moiety of their Winter's income to the improvement of the streets, what a superb City New-York would be!

Testimonial of Slaves—Queries to the South Carolina Press.

1. If the slaves in Columbia, S. C., should express an opinion against BROOKS, what would be the consequences to them?

2. If called on to express an opinion in his favor, they should refuse, what then?

3. What is the precise amount of value to be placed on the opinion they are said to have expressed in his favor.

Z.

ARRIVAL OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

His Reception at the Collins Dock.

Address of Ald. Briggs on Board the Atlantic.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

About 10 o'clock last night the firing of fifty guns from the Collins' Dock, at the foot of Canal-street, North River, announced to all interested in the City, the arrival of the steamer *Atlantic* and Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President. In straggling scores a crowd began to assemble. By ones and twos the Committees of the Common Council, and the Reception Committee, consisting of one member from each Ward, reached the wharf. The day and the hour were unpropitious, but no one feared breaking the Sabbath. Before entering the gates of the dock many of them imbibed brandy at the nearest liquor-houses, to restore the courage which was lost by the action of Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, the President of the American National Club, on the preceding night, when he led half the Fillmoreites over to FREMONT. By-and bye the blue lights of the *Atlantic* were visible in the river; she fired guns and threw up rockets. She knew the value of her cargo, and especially of Mr. FILLMORE. Before she was got fairly into her slip, the crowd admitted within the gates, amounted to nearly two hundred persons, exclusive of thirty Policemen, who did vigilant duty. Mr. FILLMORE'S son arrived to greet his father, and was loudly cheered. Mr. JOHN VAN RIPER (not BENJAMIN) was also cheered. Alderman BRIGGS was cheered. Mr. ULLMAN somehow escaped cheering, which, on HORACE'S principle of *odi profanum vulgus* perhaps did not displease him. Several other notorieties of the Fillmore Party were scattered around, whom the crowdd id not honor.

Alderman BRIGGS first got on board the *Atlantic* by stealth, and prepared Mr. FILLMORE for the reception he was to get. This was twenty minutes before anybody else was allowed to go on board, and Mr. FILLMORE had just that time to prepare the few remarks he had to offer. When the Committee of the Common Council, the Committee of Reception from the various Clubs, and the Reporters, were admitted into the cabin, (not the ladies' cabin, but the dining cabin—the Alderman, by instinct, following the scent of food,) they found Mr. FILLMORE and Alderman BRIGGS standing *vis-à-vis*, and the Alderman proceeded to deliver the following address:

Mr. FILLMORE—In the name of New York and of this nation, I welcome you to your native shores. Your countrymen have watched your pilgrimage through the European States with intense solicitude, fearing that those natural calamities always impending over the living might deprive them of your valuable life, and overwhelm your country with universal sorrow; and I congratulate yourself and your kindred that you have passed the dangers of land and sea, and have returned in health and happiness to your native land; and above all, I rejoice that you will soon return to the White House, to remove the vermin that have gathered there, during your unfortunate absence from the national helm. Our country is blessed with all the climates and productions of nature, and with free institutions; and the Americans should kindle the fires of liberty and union in every vale and on every hill, on your safe return to again bless us with an administration that will enforce respect and obedience to our glorious flag wherever it waves, and restore unity and tranquillity and contentment to the farthest frontiers of our beloved country.

Then Mr. FILLMORE (who really looks all the better for his foreign travel, and the flattery he received from the ladies of the English and French nobility) proceeded to speak as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: This unexpected, but flattering, reception from the City of New-York, and my own native State, reaches a heart that cannot feel otherwise than grateful. It is true, Sir, that for more than a year I have traveled in foreign countries, but though absent from my own land, my heart has always been American, and the proudest day of my life is to be thus received by a City known in all parts of Europe,—for you cannot address the humblest citizen of the Old World who is not well acquainted with the reputation of New-York. I am proud to be a native of the State of New-York, but I am prouder still to be an American citizen. [Loud cheers.] Sir, you have been pleased to allude to my former services to my country. It is not for me to speak of them. They have already passed into history. All I can say is, that, as my friends have proposed my name as a candidate for the Presidency, they shall find me faithful and industrious, working for the country, and for all parts of the country. If there are those in the North who desire anything against the South, or those in the South who would take advantage of the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my part, I know only my country, and nothing but my country. It remains for me only to thank the Corporation of New-York for this reception, and for the kindness extended towards me.

A VOICE—And the people too.

Mr. FILLMORE—Yes, and the people too. I thank them heartily.

This speech being concluded, some few people were introduced to Mr. FILLMORE, amidst a terrific squeezing and scrunging, which would have tried the temper of anybody but an anticipative President. Mr. FILLMORE bore it all good-humoredly, and even smiled. His hearty face was bland and benignant. He smiled many times and would not seem fatigued. The other passengers, especially the ladies, looked as if they would like to get to their hotels, but still they were interested (chiefly the foreigners, to whom the whole affair was singular enough—we saw an Englishman busy with his note-book, and suspected him to be a popular author) and looked on with much admiration. The Committees, after a reasonable shaking of the EX-President's hand, clambered over the side of the steamer, and awaited Mr. FILLMORE. The gates were then opened, and the insiders within the gates, and the outsiders who were not admitted, formed five abreast, under instructions from Mr. VAN RIPER, (not BENJAMIN, who led half the Fillmore party over to FREMONT,) and marched to the St. Nicholas Hotel, followed by Mr. FILLMORE and the Committees in carriages. They cheered as they went, and drew forth into the street the late *habitués* of liquor saloons and lager-bier cellars. Good citizens, whose heads were in nightcaps, raised themselves in their beds and wondered why the night was invaded by such noises. They heard the shout—"FILLMORE for next President," and sank back incredulous on their pillows, a faint smile playing over their features. So the procession went up Canal-st. and along Broadway to the great Southern Hotel, where Col. LORING was stabbed by Dr. GRAHAM. There the Committee dismissed Mr. FILLMORE to a couch he was glad to reach, the crowd cheering and continuing to cheer for some time after he disappeared.

The Common Council Committee and the Committees of the various Wards, will, it is understood, wait upon him this morning. On Tuesday morning the same clubs will escort him to the City Hall, where the grand civic reception will take place.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

MR. CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL IN ENGLAND,

Conspiracy to Assassinate the Queen of Spain.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

COTTON QUIET---BREADSTUFFS FIRMER.

Consols 94 a 94 1-8.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Captain O. ELDRIDGE, from Liverpool 2 o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, June 11, arrived at a late hour last night.

Mr. FILLMORE is passenger by the *Atlantic*.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool 7 A. M. of Monday, the 9th. Notice of Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal was expected by the *Asia*, and a telegraphic statement from the Washington correspondence of New-York papers seeming to confirm it. The dismissal was received as a fact, and commented upon accordingly. It caused but little excitement, and Lord CLARENDON'S statement in the House of Lords, that up to the 27th of last month Mr. CRAMPTON had *not* received any notice to quit, caused still less. The London papers all have editorials on the subject. It is now argued that as Mr. CRAMPTON'S case is a personal one, there is no necessity to send away Mr. DALLAS, who, at the present moment, is the reverse of unpopular.

The *Times* exhibits its usual feeling towards the United States, and makes the letter of a "New Englander," in its columns, the peg on which to hang a great deal of what can only be described as abuse. The *Daily News* wonders that aggressive America should cite the annexation of India as a palliation of her own propensities—India being entirely an exceptional case not to be understood by strangers. (!) The *News* further says that it is with the Northern States of the Union that Britain should come to an understanding, for the Northern States would rather dissolve the Union than go to war with England! The *News*, however, thinks that the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS would serve no purpose except to ripen animosity. The *Morning Chronicle* thinks it "cowardly" to make a scapegoat of Mr CRAMPTON,—"a valuable public servant, for having only too faithfully done his duty." The *Morning Post* uses the American news merely as a means of administering a rebuke to the refractory members of its political party. The London *Morning Star* (organ of the Manchester men) has an admirable editorial setting forth the merits of the dispute in respect to Central America. As to Mr. CRAMPTON, the *Star* thinks that, to involve some fifty or sixty millions of people of the same race, language and religion, in desperate and deadly strife, in order to avenge the dignity of a CRAMPTON, is too great an absurdity to be for a moment entertained. Nay, indeed, it is pretty clear that, like the removal of one of those small insects which in tropical climates burrow under the skin, and irritate the whole surrounding flesh, this gentleman's expulsion from the United States will serve greatly to allay the inflammation which his presence has produced.

There is little general news by this arrival.

It is reported that an attempt has been made on the life of the Queen of Spain.

The inundations in France have done fearful damage.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Crampton's Dismissal and the Recognition of the Walker Government.

From the Times, June 11.

There are those who have no dignity at all, and do not pretend to it, as in the case of the man who, on being told that he was no gentleman, replied, "Who said that I was?" There are those, again, who have dignity, and wear it so naturally, and easily, and securely, that they have never any occasion to assert it. They can afford to pass over those trifles that must needs occur in the perpetual collision of social beings. There is, however, a third class that is neither the one nor the other; that is neither case-hardened against dignity, nor too noble for slight offence. The man who knows what is right, but has not the testimony of a good conscience, and who cannot forego an advantage of doubtful propriety, is always in a fidget. You may see it in his face, for if nobody else impeaches him he is ever defending himself from imaginary impeachment. No doubt he is making an excellent case for himself, only it would be a great deal better if he had no case to make. States are but aggregates of men. In the Old World we have occasionally had States oversensitive and resentful. Spain has taken offence, and Russia has taken offence; so also have some other States, if one could remember them, and have either sent back our Ministers or refused to receive them back, or made some objection to them. *But no State that we are aware of, ever fixed upon us a quarrel of this sort, except as a set-off against its own ill practices or degradation.* Self-defence always involves a degree of humiliation, and neither man nor State will undertake it but from the necessity of circumstances, of weakness, or of crime. Whatever the Americans may think of their own violent dignity and outrageous innocence, observers cannot help connecting these demonstrations with the habitual policy of their country. The weak point of their political morality is expressed by the significant word "annexation." It is a process as gradual and as regular as any husbandry or craft; as much a system as that by which the Roman Republic went on for centuries acquiring successively friends, allies, colonies, and provinces. Every weak country within reach of the United States is subject to a continual infusion of Americans, as adventurers, settlers, sympathizers, and ultimately, in large bodies, as invaders, always claiming to act in behalf of the people themselves, though in the end it is they who are the people. At present Mr. WALKER is at the head of a force consisting almost exclusively of American citizens, and his occupation of one independent State and invasion of another with a force virtually enlisted in the United States have been "recognized" by their Government. For our part, we are ready to take a very liberal view of this process. We do not quarrel with that apparent destiny which seems to mark out the greater part of the New World for democratic federations tending more or less to a general unity. It is natural enough that territories and peoples in the neighborhood of the United States should be leavened with their political principles, their commercial enerprise and their restless race. The other stages they pass through are also natural enough. But temptation and crime are always found in the direction of nature. Here, then, is the temptation of the American conscience, the blot of their history, the wound to their sensitivness. This is the imputation they are always ready to encounter. A painful self-consciousness is ever impelling them to claim a high standard in the matter of political sympathy. The result, of couse, is that they are excessively virtuous, when virtue is showy and cheap; but their virtue fails when it must be paid for. At the same moment they are magnanimously and obtrusively neutral in the battle of European liberty, and interfering with considerable profit in the States of Central America. They have strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel, for the gnat was not worth an acre or a cent, but the camel may bring them at least one new State.

This is only what we have often said of the quarrel, and, strange to say, the estimate is justified by the very letter of the result. The Government of the United States is forced, in spite of itself, to give up the question not only of municipal law, but of offended national dignity, and to vent its irritability in a personal objection to Mr. CRAMPTON. It cannot maintain, and does not maintain, that either the British Government or its Minister has done that which was first laid to their charge. But, as the quarrel began in pique, the offspring of pure sensitiveness, and as the pique survives, it must be satified. Mr. CRAMPTON must go. The President has promised that to his supporters, and he cannot back out of it. But

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

[illegible] Times, Monday, June 23, 1856. 2

[illegible] RESOLUTIONS

[illegible] to recognize an American Government who is [illegible] ing [illegible] persons [illegible] enlisted in the [illegible] of Kansas, and armed with [illegible] to New-Orleans. A [illegible] to carry on [illegible] recognition, the other [illegible] played off against [illegible] are the [illegible] characters always [illegible] the subterfuges to which [illegible] drives. A pompous [illegible] the whole enlistment controversy [illegible] obsolete, and the Government of the [illegible] falls back on the primary and [illegible] every Government to consult personal [illegible] admission of foreign Ministers. Though [illegible] is given up, yet the accused has [illegible] defence with unpleasant pertinacity. He is [illegible] in the main, but there is a mistake somewhere, [illegible] the language of the old epitaph, they cannot [illegible] why they don't like him, but this they know, [illegible] do not. Lord CLARENDON'S explanation is [illegible] mitted to be satisfactory, but there is an unsettled balance between Mr. CRAMPTON and some American gentlemen, and he must be dismissed for making himself disagreeable. To such a complaint it is difficult to reply. *The British Government cannot always that Mr. Dallas is disagreeable because Mr. Crampton is charged with being so.* It is not the custom for a great nation to take personal exceptions, and we never have dismissed foreign ministers except on public grounds. The United States has driven itself to this refuge of weakness by pretending a strictness of neutrality it never observed when interest stood in the way; nor is there another Government in the world that on the same day would receive a minister from Mr. WALKER and dismiss one from Her Britannic Majesty on purely personal grounds.

Mr. Crampton's Dismissal in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 9.

The Earl of CARNARVON—I wish to put a question to the Government on a subject which at the present moment is a source of great anxiety to the people of this country. It is reported that a packet has within the last few hours arrived from the United States, bringing intelligence of importance with regard to our relations with that country. I shall be glad if the noble earl will inform us whether any such packet has arrived, and give us full information as to the intelligence brought by that packet.

Earl GRANVILLE—I understand that the *Asia* has arrived, and has brought some news of a private character, which, however, is not quite intelligible. There is a report, on the one hand, that letters were received to the 27th of May, before the packet left, announcing the departure of Mr. CRAMPTON; and, on the other hand, we hear of a telegraphic message sent on the 28th, saying that there is no further news; but it is not quite clear to what the telegraphic message alludes, whether it means that there is "no further news" except the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, or that that dismissal had not taken place. The Government had received no communication on the subject. Letters, however, will arrive either to-night or to-morrow morning from Mr. CRAMPTON to the 27th, but until then the Government will be without authentic information.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 12.

Earl of CARNARVON—I inquired last night of Her Majesty's Government whether it was true, according to a rumor then in circulation, that a packet had within a few hours been received from the United States? My noble friend, the President of the Council, who was then in the House, stated that the Government had at that time received no official information from America, but he added that they expected news either last night or this morning. I think if the noble Earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will state whether any important intelligence has been received from the United States, and, unless it be such as it would be unfit to communicate, inform your Lordships of its nature, it would be acceptable to the House.

The Earl of CLARENDON—In answer to the noble Earl, I have to state that I received last night a letter from Mr. CRAMPTON, dated the 27th ult., and of the last moment saying that up to that hour he had received no intimation whatever of the intentions of the United States' Government. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 9.

Mr. DISRAELI—May I be permitted to inquire of the noble Lord the First Minister whether he has received direct information of the retirement of Her Majesty's Minister from Washington?

Lord PALMERSTON—No, Sir, I have received no information on that subject upon which any reliance can be placed. [Hear, hear.]

Conspiracy to Assassinate the Queen of Spain.

The Madrid Journals of the 4th of June report that considerable sensation had been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen. The following are some details of the affair given by the *Diario*:

"A man named REMONDO MARAUME organized a secret society three months ago, and a young carpenter was drawn into it. It having been resolved to kill the Queen, this young man was designated by lot to do the deed, and he was told that if he fired on her Majesty a sum of 2,000 piastres should be given to him, and that if he failed to do so he should be certainly put to death by his fellow conspirators. On the 26th ult., at the moment at which the carriage of the Princess of the Asturious approached the Calli del Arenal, a young man named FUENTES drew a pistol from his pocket, but a police agent seized his arm and prevented him from discharging the weapon. On being interrogated, he made known the facts above related. Just after his arrest REMONDO MARQUE went to the Palace, on pretext of making revelations respecting the conspiracy. No arms have been found in any house of the Calli del Arenal. MARQUEZ is a native of Almadenejos, in the Province of Ciudad Real. His political opinions have always been Carlist. He is a bold, enterprising man, and has been imprisoned for forgery.

The following are some details of the affair given by the *Nacion*:—"The military precautions which were taken on the 26th ultimo, on the occasion of the visit of the Queen to the Theatre del Principe, and which have given rise to a good deal of conversation, were, it appears, caused by the discovery of a plot to destroy the Queen in the Calli del Arenal, near the Calli de la Duda, as her Majesty was returning from the theatre. The government received the information on the previous day by means of an anonymous letter sent through the post. Some suggestions were given in it for baffling the conspiracy. The government afterwards learned that another attempt was to be made on the 29th, and it took some new precautions. What is curious is that the anonymous letter was written by the very man who was to have fired on the Queen with a pistol. He is a young married workman, named FUENTES. It results from his declarations, and from those of other persons who have been arrested, and who, like him, belong to the lower classes, that the chief of the conspiracy was an officer of the National Guard, named EDUARDO MARQUEZ, well known in the capital. This person has hitherto escaped capture, though it is said that he is secreted at Madrid. Amongst the papers found in his possession was a petition to enter the palace and speak to the Queen; he, it appears, obtained them by pretending that he was in a position to make disclosures respecting dark plots against the Queen.

The Inundations in France.

The *Journal de l'Indre et Loire* gives the following description of Tours on that day: The Rue Royal presents the appearance of a canal, and boats are plying on it incessantly, carrying relief to the unfortunate inhabitants who either would not or could not quit their houses. The Mall is like a torrent, and all sorts of things brought down by the Loire and the Cher are floating about it. The ornamental trees on it have been torn up. The Railway station, the centre of the commercial activity of the town, is still surrounded with water, as high as the windows. In the garden of the Prefecture opposite nothing is to be seen but the tops of the trees; the walls of the garden are thrown down. The Rues de Paris, de Bordeaux, and the Rempart, built on the old ramparts of the city, are under water. At every step we take we see the ravages of the waters, and from the Route de Grammont we perceive in all their horror the effects of the catastrophe in the adjacent country. As far as the eye can reach there is water. The inundations were not able to surmount the obstacle caused by the Route de Bordeaux, but they rose to a great height, and they were strewed with articles of furniture, clothing, and woodwork. The Pont de l'Archeveque threatens to fall in; the viaduct of the railway to Nantes, beaten with great fury by the waters, has been thrown down. Wherever the eye rests, it sees farms submerged, houses that cannot be inhabited for a long time to come, even if they can ever be inhabited again, *and on the heights thousands of victims grouped together without shelter and without food.* Even the dark and narrow streets of the old city, occupied by the lower classes, have not escaped. From the Rue Borgne to the commune of La Riche, from the Champ de Mars to the Mail, and from the Place d'Aumount to Saint Sauveur, is an immense lake, reaching in height to the first story of the houses. Such is the state of our city after five days of mental anxiety and indescribable calamities!

The accounts from Saumur of the ravages committed by the Loire and the Authion are even more distressing than those previously received. The pupils of the cavalry school of that place gave a fine example of courage and devotedness. They plunged into the water with their horses, and saved many invalids and infirm persons from certain death, and compelled the inhabitants to leave their dwellings. The clergy likewise displayed considerable energy, and effected much in combating the strange determination of the people to remain in their houses. A young curate swam to a man who was clinging to a tree, and succeeded in landing him in safety

PERSONALITIES AND AGGRESSIONS OF MR. BUTLER.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

In the Senate of the United States, June 13, 1856.

[*Continued from Saturday.*]

Other passages from the speech of the Senator might be quoted; but the patience of the Senate is well nigh exhausted by this long exhibition of personalities; therefore I will content myself with only one more. Here it is:

"I know, Sir, he said the other day, that all he said was the effusion of an impulsive heart; but it was the effusion of his drawer. Talk to me about the effusions of the heart! What kind of effusions are those which escape from tables—from papers—played like cards sorted for the purpose? They are weapons prepared by contribution, and discharged in this body, with a view of gratifying the feelings of resentment and malice—with a view of wounding the pride of the state which I represent, and through her to stab the reputation of the other Southern States. *But, Sir, we are above the dangers of open combat, and cannot be hurt by the assaults even of attempted assassination.*"

"We cannot be hurt by attempted assassination," exclaims the Senator from South Carolina!

Attempted assassination!

It ill becomes the Senator from South Carolina to use these words in connection with Massachusetts, or the North. The arms of Massachusetts are freedom, justice, truth! Strong in these, she is not driven to the necessity of resorting to "attempted assassination," either in or out of the Senate!

But the whole story is not yet told. I wish to refer to another assault made by the Senator, which I witnessed myself a few days after I took a seat in this body. On the 23d of February, 1855, in one of the last days of the last session, to the bill introduced by the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. TOUCEY,] Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment, providing for the repeal of the fugitive slave act. He made some remarks in support of that proposition. The Senator from South Carolina rose and interrupted him, saying, "I would ask him one question which he, perhaps, will not answer *honestly*." Mr. SUMNER said, "I will answer any question." The Senator went on to ask questions, and received his answers; and then he said, speaking of Mr. SUMNER, "I know he is not a tactician, and I shall not take advantage of the infirmity of a man who does not know half his time exactly what he is about." This is, indeed, extraordinary language for the Senator from South Carolina to apply to the Senator from Massachusetts. I witnessed that scene. I then deemed the language insulting,—the manner was more so. I hold in my hands the remarks of the Louisville *Journal*, a Southern press, upon this scene. I shall not read them to the Senate, for I do not wish to present anything which the Senator may even deem offensive. I will say, however, that his language and his deportment to my colleague on that occasion were aggressive and overbearing in the extreme. And this is the Senator who never makes assaults! But not content with assaulting Mr. SUMNER, he winds up his speech by a taunt at "Boston philanthropy." Surely no person ever scattered assault more freely!

I have almost done. But something has occurred this season which illustrates the Senator's manner. Not content with making his own speeches, he interrupted the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. GEYER,) and desired him to insert in his speech an assault on Massachusetts. Here are his words:

"I wish my friend would incorporate into his speech an old law of Massachusetts which I have found. It would remind my friend of an old league between the four New-England States, made while they were colonies, expressly repudiating trial by jury for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. They called them 'slaves,' too, or rather 'fugitive servants,' and they say they shall be delivered up on the certificate of one magistrate."

Here is another instance of the Senator's looseness of assertion, even on law, upon the knowledge of which he has plumed himself in this debate. Sir, there were no slaves in Massachusetts at that day. The law alluded to was passed in 1643. It was not until 1646, "three years afterward, that the first slaves were imported into Massachusetts, from the coast of Africa, and these very slaves were sent back to their native land at public expense. The following is a verbatim copy of the remarkable statute to which these Africans were returned to Guinea, at the expense of the Commonwealth:

"The General Court, conceiving themselves bound by the first opportunity to bear witness against the heinous and crying sin of man stealing, also to prescribe *such timely redress for what is past, and such a law for the future, as may sufficiently deter all those belonging to us to have to do in such vile and most odious conduct, justly abhorred by all good and just men*, to order that the negro interpreter, with others unlawfully taken, be, by the first opportunity, at the charge of the colony, for the present, sent to his native country of Guinea, and a letter with him, of the indignation of the Court thereabout, and justice thereof."

In the face of this act of 1646, the learned Senator from South Carolina wished his friend from Missouri to incorporate into his speech a false accusation against Massachusetts and the New-England colonies. And he went so far as to assert that this old law contained an allusion to "slaves," when the word "slaves" was not mentioned, and "servants" only was employed.

Sir, I might here refer to the assault made by the Senator from South Carolina on the Senator from Iowa, [Mr. HARLAN,] in which he taunted that Senator with being a clergyman, and modestly told him, in the face of the country, that "he understood Latin as well as that Senator understood English!"

Mr. BUTLER—I never taunted any gentleman with being a clergyman, and the Senator from Iowa will not say so. I said that I had respect for his vocation; but when he attempted to correct my speech, I put him right.

Mr. WILSON—Whether it was a taunt or not, the Senator disclaims its being so, and I accept the disclaimer; but I apprehend it was not intended as a compliment to the Senator from Iowa, or that it was received as such by that Senator, particularly when taken in connection with the other taunting assumption of the Senator from South Carolina, that he "understood Latin as well as that Senator understood English."

Thus has Mr. SUMNER been, by the Senator from South Carolina, systematically assailed in this body from the 29th of July, 1852, up to the present time—a period of nearly four years. He has applied to my colleague every expression calculated to wound the sensibility of an honorable man, and to draw down upon him sneers, obloquy and hatred, in and out of the Senate. In my place here, I now pronounce these continued assaults upon my colleague unparalleled in the history of the Senate.

I come now to speak for one moment of the late speech of my colleague, which is the alleged cause of the recent assault upon him; and which the Senator from South Carolina has condemned so abundantly. That speech—a thorough and fearless exposition of what Mr. SUMNER entitled the "Crime against Kansas,"—from beginning to end, is marked by entire plainness. Things are called by their right names. The usurpation in Kansas is exposed, and also the apologies for it, successively. No words were spared which seemed necessary to this exhibition. In arraigning the *crime*, it was natural to speak of those who sustained it. Accordingly, the Administration is constantly held up to condemnation. Various Senators who have vindicated this Crime are at once answered and condemned. Among these are the Senator from South Carolina, the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. DOUGLAS,] the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. MASON,] and the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. GEYER.] The Senator from South Carolina now complains of Mr. SUMNER's speech. Surely it is difficult to see on what ground that Senator can make any such complaint. The speech was indeed severe,—severe as truth—but in all respects parliamentary. It is true that it handles the Senator from South Carolina freely, but that Senator had spoken repeatedly in the course of the Kansas debate, once at length and elaborately, and at other times more briefly, and foisting himself into the speeches of other Senators, and identifying himself completely with the *crime* which my colleague felt it his duty to arraign. It was natural, therefore, that his course in the debate, and his position, should be particularly considered. And in this work Mr. SUMNER had no reason to hold back when he thought of the constant, and systematic, and ruthless attacks which utterly without cause, he had received from that Senator. The only objection which the Senator from South Carolina can reasonably make to Mr. SUMNER is, that he struck a strong blow.

The Senator complains that the speech was printed before it was delivered. Here, again, is his accustomed inaccuracy. It is true that it was in the printer's hands, and was mainly in type, but it received additions and revisions after its delivery, and was not put to press till then. Away with this petty objection! The Senator says that twenty thousand copies have gone to England. Here, again, is his accustomed inaccuracy. If they have gone, it is without Mr. SUMNER's agency. But the Senator foresees the truth. Sir, that speech will go to England; it will go to the Continent of Europe; it has gone over the country, and has been read by the American people as no speech ever delivered in this body was read before. That speech will go down to coming ages. Whatever men may say of its sentiments—and coming ages will indorse its sentiments—it will be placed among the ablest parliamentary efforts of our own age, or of any age.

The Senator from South Carolina tells us that the speech is to be condemned, and he quotes the venerable and distinguished Senator from Michigan, [Mr. CASS.] I do not know what Mr. SUMNER could stand. The Senator says he could not stand the censure of the Senator from Michigan. *I could*; and I believe there are a great many in this country whose powers of endurance are as great as my own. I have great respect for that venerable Senator; but the opinions of no Senator here are potential in the country. This is a Senate of equals. The judgment of the country is made up on the records formed here. The opinions of the Senator from Michigan, and of other Senators here, are to go into the record, and will receive the verdict of the people. By that I am willing to stand.

The Senator from South Carolina tells us that the speech is to be condemned. It has gone out to the country. It has been printed by the million. It has been scattered broadcast amongst seventeen millions of Northern freemen who can read and write. The Senator condemns it—South Carolina condemns it; but South Carolina is only a part of this Confederacy, and but a part of the Christian and civilized world. South Carolina makes rice and cotton,—but South Carolina contributes little to make up the judgment of the Christian and civilized world. I value her rice and cotton more than I do her opinions on questions of scholarship and eloquence, of patriotism or of liberty.

Mr. President, I have no desire to assail the Senator from South Carolina, or any other Senator in this body; but I wish to say now, that we have had quite enough of this asserted superiority, social and political. We were told, some days ago, by the Senator from Alabama, [Mr. CLAY,] that those of us who entertained certain sentiments fawned upon him and other Southern men, if they permitted us to associate with them. This is strange language to be used in this body. I never fawned upon that Senator. I never sought his acquaintance, and I do not know that I should feel myself honored if I had it. I treat him as an equal here—I wish always to treat him respectfully; but when he tells me or my friends that we fawn upon him or his associates, I say to him that I have never sought, and never shall seek, any other acquaintance than what official intercourse requires, with a man who declared on the floor of the Senate that he would do what HENRY CLAY once said "no gentleman could do"—hunt a fugitive slave.

The Senator from Virginia—not now in his seat, (Mr. MASON,) when Mr. SUMNER closed his speech, saw fit to tell the Senate that his hands would be soiled by contact with ours. The Senator is not here; I wish he were. I have simply to say that I know nothing in that Senator, moral, intellectual, or physical, which entitles him to use such language towards members of the Senate, or any portion of God's creation. I know nothing in the State from which he comes, rich as it is in the history of the past, that entitles him to speak in such a manner. I am not here to assail Virginia. God knows I have not a feeling in my heart against her or against her public men; but I do say it is time that these arrogant assumptions ceased here. This is no place for assumed social superiority, as though certain Senators held the keys of cultivated and refined society. Sir, they do not hold the keys, and they shall not hold over me the plantation whip.

I wish always to speak kindly towards every man in this body. Since I came here I have never asked an introduction to a southern member of the Senate, nor because I have any feelings against them, for God knows I have not; but I knew that they believed I held opinions hostile to their interests, and supposed they would not desire my society. I have never wished to obtrude myself on their society so that certain Senators could do with me, as they have boasted they did with others—refuse to receive their advances, or refuse to recognize them on the floor of the Senate. Sir, there is not a Cooley in the guano islands of Peru who does not think the Celestial Empire the whole universe. There are a great many men who have swung the whip over the plantation who think they not only rule the plantation, but make up the judgment of the world, and hold the keys not only to political power, as they have done in this country, but to social life.

The Senator from South Carolina assails the resolutions of my State with his accustomed looseness, as springing from ignorance, passion, prejudice, excitement. Sir, the testimony before the House committee sustains all that is contained in those resolutions. Massachusetts has spoken her opinions; and although the Senator has quoted the Boston *Courier* to-day,—and I would not rob him of any consolation he can derive from that source—I know Massachusetts, and I can tell him that of the one million two hundred thousand people of Massachusetts, you cannot find in the State one thousand—Administration officeholders included—who do not look with loathing and execration upon the outrage on the person of their Senator, and the honor of their State. The sentiment of Massachusetts, of New England, of the North, approaches unanimity. Massachusetts has spoken her opinions. The Senator is welcome to assail them, if he chooses; but they are on the record. They are made up by the verdict of her people, and they understand the question, and from their verdict there is appeal.

Mr. President, I have spoken freely—I shall continue always to speak freely. I seek no controversy with any man; but I shall express my sentiments frankly, and the more frankly because on this floor my colleague has been smitten down for words spoken in debate, and because there are those who, unmindful of the Constitution of their country, claim the right thus to question us.

After this speech, Mr. BUTLER indulged in some discursive remarks, and ended by saying:

I have no wish to indulge in these matters; but, as I suppose the Senator (Mr. WILSON) is to be considered in some sense the historian of his State, I desire to ask him how many battles were fought in Massachusetts during the Revolutionary war?

Mr. WILSON—I will answer the Senator. The battles fought in Massachusetts during the Revolution were few, because they were not necessary. Our Massachusetts men met the enemy at Lexington, at Concord Bridge, at Bunker Hill, and on the heights Dorchester. They would have met them on every spot in Massachusetts, but the enemy took good care, right early, to get and to keep out of that State. The Senator said yesterday, as I understood him, that "South Carolina had shed hogsheads of blood where Massachusetts had shed gallons" during the Revolution.

Mr. BUTLER—On the battle-fields of the two States.

Mr. WILSON—I heard no such limitation. I understood the Senator to mean that South Carolina has contributed hogsheads of the blood of her sons where Massachusetts had only contributed gallons to the Revolution. Sir, South Carolina furnished five thousand five hundred soldiers; Massachusetts sixty-nine thousand; and they drove the enemy, and followed the enemy, and met the enemy on the battle fields of the Revolution, from the northern to the southern boundaries of the Republic—from the St Lawrence to the St. Mary's. There were but few battles fought on the soil of Massachusetts, for the reason that the enemy thought it was safer to leave Massachusetts and go to South Carolina.

The British army thought it was not safe to be very near the battle-fields of Concord, of Lexington, and of Bunker Hill, and it left Massachusetts, and took good care to keep out of a Commonwealth where friends always find a welcome, and foes are apt to find a grave.

During the Revolution, a portion of the people of South Carolina, the GADSDENS, the RUTLEDGES, the LAURENSES, the SUMPTERS, the MARIONS, made as great sacrifices for the cause of independence as any patriots in any portion of the land; but the fact cannot be denied—and all these patriots, including even MARION, convict South Carolina of the fact—that she had a large class of Tories. There was a civil war in that State, and, more than that, thousands and tens of thousands of her sons sought protection under the British flag. When the army of GREENE was starving, the British army in Charleston was receiving all that the fertile valleys of South Carolina could produce, carry into Charleston, and exchange for British gold. When GREENE and his patriot army wanted oxen and horses to carry supplies, they were hustled off into the forest by people who had, to quote the words of General BARNWELL, "far greater attachment to their interests than zeal for the service of their country."

Mr. BUTLER—Let me ask the gentleman who fed GREENE's army at that time?

Mr. WILSON—"Who fed GREENE's army?" That army was hardly fed at all—at any rate it was but poorly fed and scantily clothed. I apprehend, Sir, that GREENE's army—like the school boys whistle that whistled itself—fed itself.

I have no disposition to assail the Senator's State. I should blush if I could say aught against the patriots of South Carolina, or ever cease to feel gratitude for their efforts—their prompt response to the patriots of my own State in the early days of the revolution; but, Sir, GADSDEN, BURKE, MARION, RAMSAY, BARNWELL, and the patriots of that period, have borne this evidence, that South Carolina was weakened in that contest by the existence of Slavery. That was what Mr. SUMNER charged, and on a former occasion demonstrated, and that, I take it, no man here or elsewhere can deny.

The Senator tells us that he has complimented the battle-fields of Massachusetts—the fields of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. That Senator, and the constituents of that Senator, can stand upon those sacred spots, and breathe something of the spirit of Liberty that makes them immortal. He can utter his sentiments—sentiments so little in harmony with the gallant dead that sleep beneath those hallowed sods; or the living who now guard them under the protection of law and a public sentiment nurtured and sustained by free speech. I should be proud to tread the battle-fields of South Carolina, hallowed by patriot blood. Yes, Sir, it would afford me intense gratification to stand upon those stricken fields so dear to every true American heart; but I do not know that I could do so without suppressing those cherished sentiments of liberty, for the vindication of which patriot blood was poured out at Camden, Guilford, Eutaw and Hobkirk Hill.

But all these allusions and reflections upon the history of the past afford me no gratification. I say to the Senator from South Carolina, that he, and I, and all of us, had far better turn from the past, cease to reflect upon the services of our States in the revolutionary era, and deal with the living questions which we must meet in this age—questions that have great issues, involving the interests of our common country and the rights of human nature. He, and I, and all of us here, ought to strive to settle these great issues for the good of our common country, and the whole people of the country, bond and free.

Mr. Buchanan's Record on Slavery—Virginian Opinion.

The best mode of arriving at the opinions and position of a candidate is by examining the language of his friends. Mr. IRVING, editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, who was a delegate at Cincinnati, made a speech at the Buchanan ratification meeting held at Lynchburg on the 12th of June, in which, after carefully examining the record, he indorses Mr. BUCHANAN on the following grounds:

So much for this record. There is nothing in it which impeaches his loyalty to the Constitutional rights of the South. There is much in it which establishes that loyalty. In fine, his record proves these important propositions:

1. That he did not indorse the Missouri restriction as one of a Committee at a public meeting in Lancaster, and that he never saw said resolutions until they were in print.

2. That he voted for Mr. CALHOUN's resolution declaring that any intermeddling with the domestic institutions of the States, under any pretext whatever, moral, political or religious, was subversive of the principles of the Constitution and tended to destroy the Union.

3. That he believed the powers delegated Congress should be exercised, not only not to destroy and weaken the domestic institutions of the States, but it was a *duty so to use the powers as to strengthen and uphold those domestic institutions.*

4. That he believed negro slavery is recognized in the Constitution, and that all attacks upon it are manifest violations of the constitutional compact, and also violative of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

5. That he believed the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the faith implied in the cession of Maryland and Virginia, give *just* cause of alarm to the slaveholding States, and tend to endanger the Union.

6. That he was in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

7. That he approved of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and would maintain them against any storm which might be raised to subvert them.

8. That he recognized no higher law than the Constitution of the United States, and believed in the equality of the States.

It is thus seen that the record of Mr. BUCHANAN, so far from being assailable on the constitutional rights of the South, is beyond the impeachment even of cavilling objectors, and that he has always contended for her equality in the Union. In fact, I know of no Northern politician, and but few of national reputation in the South, whose record is as stainless upon this important point. Besides the points stated above, Mr. BUCHANAN, while in Congress, voted

Against the transmission of insurrectionary documents in the mails.

He voted for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, which is a Slave State.

He sustained the annexation of Texas, which, also, added another Slave State to the Union, and, in fact, upon all subjects connected with the subject of Slavery consistently maintained a national, conservative position.

THE NEW-YORK FILLMORE NATIONAL CLUB DECLARES FOR FREMONT.

INTERESTING MEETING.

Speeches, Resolutions, and an Address.

The Fillmore American National Club met last evening, in National Hall, for the purpose of considering what position they should take in the Presidential campaign, now that all the candidates are in the field, and their platforms have been published.

At the hour announced for the meeting, the President, Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, called the meeting to order. In doing so he made the following introductory remarks:

GENTLEMEN: As President of the American National Club, I have called you together to-night. I have called you at the usual time of meeting, and I have called you upon business of the most vital character and importance. At a meeting held on the 8th of March last, you elected me to preside over this Club during the ensuing campaign. At that time you saw fit to refer to me, by most flattering resolutions, the concluding one of which uttered language to the effect that should I lead you would follow. I have no desire to dictate the course to be pursued by this Club; that is a matter you must agree upon yourselves; but what this agreement shall be is the object of my convening you now; in other words, I desire you to decide what party you will now side with, as matters stand in the present political crisis. For my part, I have decided to go over to the Republican Party. [Applause.] I have decided to go over upon the question solely of Slavery. [Loud applause.] I feel it our duty not to denounce the great American Party, but to take sides upon great national issues. If I bid adieu to you, I shall do so with great regret. If you cling to me and take the course I have resolved upon, I shall hold you to me with hooks of steel, and we will fight together valiantly and unyieldingly in the coming contest, for great and glorious principles. [Loud and continued cheers.] The Secretary will read some resolutions. If they meet the approval of the majority, the decisive step is taken, and action final. If a majority decide against them, then be this the will of the majority.

The Secretary hereupon read the following resolutions:

Whereas, An emergency exists in the political condition of the country, in which it is incumbent upon every citizen of the Republic to give expression to his views in regard to the reorganization of the Federal Government through the medium of a popular election; and

Whereas, The National Club of the City of New-York has ever been foremost in expressing its sentiments upon the political issues that have agitated the Union; therefore

Resolved, That the National Club of the City of New-York recognize in the aggressions of the South upon Northern interests—as exemplified in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which HENRY CLAY and his compatriots enacted to remain inviolate forever—in the bloody and cowardly attack upon a Northern representative in the United States Senate, to restrain freedom of speech, the inalienable prerogative of an American freeman—and in the cruel butcheries of Free-State American settlers in the Territory of Kansas, to facilitate the spread of an institution that is a blight and a curse to free people—an attempt on the part of the South to form and maintain a sectional party, the tenets of which are repugnant to the feelings of every true American freeman.

Resolved, That in view of our duty as Americans, who care more for the selection of good men to office who will exemplify our principles, than for the triumph of partisan organizations we will sustain for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential offices, to be filled at the next election, those candidates who represent principles most consistent with our opinions.

Resolved, That the American Convention which placed in nomination the names of FILLMORE and DONELSON—a Convention to the action of which we had looked forward as to an ark of promise in the political sky—in its concession to the South, whose aggressions have become intolerable, dictation of the principles by which its candidates are to be guided, if successful, has severed itself from the National American Organization, and thereby absolved us from the support of its nominees.

Resolved, That Freedom is national—Slavery sectional.

Resolved, That the People's Convention, lately held at Philadelphia, have enunciated the doctrine of the last resolution, and placed in nomination candidates who abide by its undying truth, and that, therefore, we will support the nominees of that Convention for the offices for which they are named, and will hereafter contend for the principles of Americans and freemen, in the elevation of FREMONT and DAYTON.

Resolved, That the name of our club may accord with the intention of our present organization, that the club be hereafter known as the "American Republican National Club."

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted several times by applause, and when they were offered they were adopted unanimously.

When the applause had subsided the President said that as he did not wish any member of the Club to be bound by his action, he had concluded to present an address in which he had embodied his reasons for the course he intended to pursue.

To the Members of the American Party:

As an act of justice to my associate members of the National Club, and that no wrong impression may go abroad, as regards myself, I conceive it my duty that I should come openly before the community and define my position in the coming campaign. I here publicly proclaim that I intend to support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, Colonel JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. L. DAYTON, upon one great principle it is against—the extension of slavery. In the American convention, convened at Philadelphia February 19, I here openly acknowledge that I was there as an American, devoted to its principles, and favorably inclined towards the South. In that body a portion of the Northern delegates stood firm and undivided, as a unit," against the aggressions of the South. I thought they were too extreme, that they allowed the question of slavery to be a paramount one; I felt annoyed at their acts; but I had not been in that Convention many hours when the South convinced me that she was the true tyrant; that she was the "parricide of the party I idolized," because she acknowledged no principle but self. I therefore returned back an altered man upon the subject of Slavery. Before I was indifferent, but I realized then, as I do now, that the question must be met, and I then determined to espouse the cause of justice and humanity. I therefore stand before this community not as a coward who dare not show his true feeling, but as an American citizen, proclaiming by true love of country and the union of these States, by voting aye or nay upon a national question, for "Freedom is national, and Slavery sectional." Whether the majority of this country is opposed to its extension or in favor of it, there is no conservative ground in the coming campaign. There was a time when that plea of conservatism would touch the human heart; but, using a vulgar expression, "that's played out." All must take a position. Slavery has divided the Democratic, the Whig and American Parties. Slavery has invaded religion—the pleasing fireside circle has often been marred by its discussion. No party with great principles can ever be again united with a noble front till it is met fairly, calmly, and by popular suffrage. I, therefore, in this fight, lay aside all other feelings, and side by side with the Democrats, Whigs, and all others, will I stand in this contest against the extension of Slavery. If in the Republican ranks I have any foes, I extend to them the hand of fellowship for the present; but when this question has been decided, I will return back to the ranks from which I emanated, conscious that I have done my duty as a citizen and a lover of my country. And, therefore, comrades, members of the National Club, associates of the last campaign—whom I have often tried and never found wanting—my companions in social and political life, in accordance with a resolution passed at our meeting, held on Saturday evening, March 8, after I had been unanimously elected your presiding officer for the coming campaign, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in the coming election wherever "he leads we are determined to follow;" and, also, by vote of Club, I, therefore, proclaim that hereafter the Club will be known as the "American Republican National Club of the City and County of New-York;" all calls will be in accordance with the above title, and to those friends who, perchance, will not be with us in this election, I can but say to them farewell, with deep regret—hundreds of your comrades have proclaimed that they will be with me in this great issue, and using their language, "not that they love the principles of the American Party less, but love the union of these States more;" all those who have not already reported themselves, and who are against the extension of Slavery, are requested to meet with us at our next meeting, of which due notice will be given: even gentlemen of all parties, and all creeds, in favor of Freedom—in favor of sustaining the South in her present Slave limit—but determined that Slavery shall not be extended, are invited to join our Club.

B. VAN RIPER, President National Club.

In the reading of the address there was frequent applause. Upon its termination three cheers were proposed and given, with the greatest enthusiasm, for the "American Republican National Club."

On motion, the address was adopted by the Club as expressing their sentiments; after which, the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening, at the same place, to make arrangements to join with the Republicans in their grand ratification meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening. Repeated and enthusiastic cheers for FREMONT and DAYTON were given before dispersing.

Mr. Fillmore will not Decline.

From the N. Y. Express.

We have the authority of a letter from MILLARD FILLMORE, received by the last steamer from Europe, for saying that *under no circumstances will he decline the nomination tendered him.* It was made by his friends, accepted from his friends, received without asking, acknowledged without counting the consequences of success or defeat, and desiring to serve his country and to avert the progress of error. Mr. FILLMORE writes that nothing but the wish of those who gave him the nomination will prompt him to withdraw his name.

The following is the extract above alluded to from Mr. FILLMORE's letter:—

"*In reference to the efforts which have been used to drive me from my course, they wholly misatke my character. It is true I did not desire the nomination; but my name has been placed before the public by my friends, and there it will remain regardless of consequences, unless they shall desire its withdrawal.*"

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

Conduct of the Pierce Administration.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

At the meeting held at Jackson, Cape Girardeau Co., June 18, 1856, Col. BENTON commenced by saying, that he was placed before the State in an unexpected character—that of candidate for Governor. He had not sought the nomination, nor accepted it until after long consideration, nor until he had reason to believe that he might be able to do some good. Peace was his object—both at home and abroad—and he considered the nomination of Mr BUCHANAN favorable to that object; and, therefore, that the exertions of others laboring for it would not be in vain.

He looked upon the place of candidate for Governor as being different from that of candidate for any other office. If elected, it was to be the head of the State, not of a party; and the reserve and decorum which the office would impose, should commence in the canvass, and a foundation be laid in the decency of the canvass for an impartial Administration. Acting on that belief, he should have nothing to say against the many parties into which the State was divided. He might praise his own, but he should have nothing to say against the others.

Col. BENTON, after some further introductory remarks, then took occasion to refer to the recent Convention at Cincinnati, where he had been present as a spectator. It was the first Convention he had ever witnessed in his life, and what he saw there, tended more than anything else to confirm the opinions he had long entertained respecting the working of such machinery. In the present instance it was gotten up for a purpose, and nobody was to be admitted who was not privy to that purpose, if the coalition of PIERCE and DOUGLAS could prevent them. Such was the object in hand—to defeat any national man who might present himself, and pass over the next Administration to the keeping of the present officeholders.

The result, however, was a great rebuke to the administration—the greatest ever administered to men in power. Four years they had been working the whole machinery of the Government to govern this Convention and secure themselves in power. They had a garrison of officeholders inside of the Convention, and a besieging army of the same gentry outside, all working for the Administration, on the principle of the ox which knoweth his master's crib; they had packed delegates to misrepresent the people; they had straw delegates, coming from States which could give no Democratic vote; they had a prætorian guard of officeholders and seekers from Washington City, who could give no vote, but could give that which could command votes; and with all this the Administration was miserably defeated. Some sixty odd votes was all that Mr. PIERCE received; and, deducting from these the interested and packed votes that he obtained, and his actual vote would be one or two dozen. Coming in upon twenty-seven States, he goes out upon as many. In fact, the unanimous shout given for Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination, was the unanimous shout for Mr. PIERCE's dismission.

Mr. PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS sent discretionary authority to withdraw them: they did not withdraw themselves, but sent discretionary authority to those who were upon the ground, and could see how the contest was going. It was a deathbed withdrawal, and done at the last gasp. It was perfectly well known that the majority did not mean to be defeated. The old game of the minority ruling the majority was not to be played again. Mr. BUCHANAN had received a majority of the votes fifteen times hand running; it was a fair nomination according to the Democratic principle, the majority to govern; also, according to the Whig principle, in whose conventions the majority governs the nomination. In that particular they are more democratic than the modern Democracy since they adopted the nullification rule of two-thirds. It was perfectly well known that the majority intended, on Friday, to offer a resolution in the Convention, that Mr. BUCHANAN, having received a majority, was duly nominated; and equally well known that the tens of thousands of good citizens meant to sustain that resolution. Mr. BUCHANAN never received the two-third votes: he lacked forty of it when the outside pressure compelled the withdrawal of the Administration, (for PIERCE and DOUGLAS were constantly considered as one, as the event proved them to be,) and Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated in a hurrah.

The withdrawals and the hurrah nomination, was a perfect *take-in* to the officeholders. It spoilt their game. They screamed out against it. Their game was to gain the merit of nominating BUCHANAN, if they could not defeat him. Defeat him was the first object, if not then turn the scale in his favor and demand the rewards. They had given in their private adhesion to his friends, and meant to go over in a body at the last critical moment, like the Saxon army at the battle of Leipsic. But they were taken by surprise, and after screaming against the withdrawals, were the loudest in their hurrahs for BUCHANAN; and the first to run into the streets, and proclaim his nomination, and congratulate the country upon it—all which they will doubtless have affidavits to prove to Mr. BUCHANAN's satisfaction, and *he will be very hard-hearted if he does not continue them all in their offices.*

All previous administrations, Mr. BENTON said, had forbid officeholders to interfere in elections; Whig or Democratic, all forbid it. This administration, on the contrary, commanded it. They required the whole corps to work in the elections, State and federal; and to attend the Convention, and the surplus work outside that could not get in; and they did it—but always laying an anchor to windward, to be able to fasten on the Buchanan ship, if it was able to outride the storm.

Mr. BENTON said he had seen how the Convention worked, and was more against such institutions than ever. The people ought to have a direct vote for President, as he had proposed years ago. There would be no safety for the purity of Government until they had such elections, and the people ought to take up the question in their counties, and have it pressed by instructions from the general assembly. At present the Conventions were filled by men who held office under the Federal Government, and who were forbid by the Constitution to be even electors.

He had given his opinion freely at Cincinnati, according to his long previous conviction, that *the state of the country required a new man*—one who had no hand in producing the state of things, and who might be relied upon as the best chance of saving the peace and harmony of the country. *That was the sentiment of the masses; they were all for peace, and believed that a new man was necessary to procure it* Those who had produced the present state of things were not the doctors to cure it.

He said he deemed Mr. PIERCE a ruined man from the day he made up his cabinet. He was himself a kind-hearted man, but too weak for the place. CUSHING and DAVIS were the ruling spirits—one a nullifier and sectionalist; the other a renegade Whig, an apostate Abolitionist, a neophite Democrat, and a Tylerite as long as TYLER had anything to give. He had known Mr. CUSHING as a leading Abolitionist, trying to keep Arkansas out of the Union, because her Constitution admitted Slavery, and as backing Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, in endeavoring to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, when they forced the Southern members to secede from the hall of the House in 1838. He had known him as the greatest enemy of the Democracy, making a speech against them divided into two and thirty heads—as many heads as there were points in the mariner's compass—in which there was a conglomeration of everything that had ever been said against them. He had known him as the enemy of the Sub-Treasury, of hard money, and the bitter reviler of JACKSON; and he could see nothing but ruin to an Administration of which he was the master spirit. He predicted for the Administration a total overthrow at the time. It had come overwhelmingly. He was abandoned by everybody—even his own officeholders—and went out about as he came in—unanimously! for the unanimous hurrah for the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN was the unanimous hurrah for the dismission of Mr. PIERCE. In his dismission was included that of his Cabinet; for five of them were reserved candidates, lying back to be taken up for President and Vice President after the two-thirds rule had killed off BUCHANAN. Mr. PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS constituted one interest, and the office holders labored for both of them, while preferring DOUGLAS, but taking care to give in private adhesions to BUCHANAN.

He said that the prostration of the Pierce Administration was the most complete that ever took place in this country. It was a rout and a carnage. Other Presidents had sought a reëlection, and had been defeated; but it was always by the opposite party, and against the full strength of their own. Mr. PIERCE has been rejected by his own party! an outcast of event in our country. *He has been routed in a style that no man was ever routed before in our country; and in a way to give it a mortifying publicity.* Deceived by his officeholders he had the folly to stand for a renomination, and was the hindmost in the race, and finally deserted by his own janissary crew of officeholders, and thus thrown overboard in a convention, for the packing of which, the whole patronage of the Government had been prostituted for four years. Mr. BENTON said he hoped to live to write their history.

Col. BENTON rapidly sketched the causes of the downfall of Mr. PIERCE, at the head of which causes he placed the disturbance of the peace of the country, *in destroying the Missouri Compromise*—a measure from which Mr. CALHOUN recoiled, because the attempt to destroy that Compromise would destroy the public peace. The destruction of the Texan Compromise was as flagrant as that of the Missouri Compromise; for it was a reënactment of the same, made twenty-five years afterwards, and in the same words, and by men who destroyed it. The chief authors of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had voted for the Texan Compromise, and were estopped by their own act in denying its constitutionality.

The extravagance of the Administration was dwelt upon by Col. BENTON—seventy to eighty millions expended annually, when the one-third of that sum was computed by Mr. POLK in the last year of his Administration, and after the acquisition of New-Mexico, California and Utah. He computed twenty-five millions a year to be enough, and it would be so under an economical Administration. But here all was extravagance—run mad extravagance in the increase of offices and salaries—in the increase of army and navy—in keeping up an enormous revenue of eighty millions, when the one third of it was enough.

He commented upon the appointments which the Administration had made, always with a view to influence the elections, State or Federal—to put up or put down some man—and to secure their own continuance in office. He particularly instanced their conduct in this State, where all the appointments had been made with a view to undermine one man—(himself)—where even the Post-Office in his own town was so disposed of as to render it impossible for him to use the office, and drove him to the use of ADAMS & Co.'s Express. In the end, PIERCE was well rewarded by all these office holders, who abandoned him at the Convention. Mr. B. spoke of the breach of promise about the Pacific Railroad, and the reduction of duties, as two eminent instances of violating their pledges to the public. He spoke of our foreign relations, and *the attempt of this Administration to pick quarrels with foreign nations—with Spain, with England, with France, with Denmark, and anybody for Central America.* It had proved itself to be an Administration adverse to peace at home and abroad, and had been discarded as such. The people wanted peace—peace at home, and honest peace and friendship with foreign nations.

Col. BENTON made it a point in his speech, on which he laid the greatest emphasis, that Mr. PIERCE had been defeated by his own party. All other defeated men were at least supported by their own party. They had at least the consolation of preserving the respect and confidence of their own friends. Mr. PIERCE is an exception, and the first in the history of parties. His own friends turn him out. He came in upon the Democratic Party, and he goes out upon it. He came in unanimously, and he goes out unanimously. Such a fact is the severest of all condemnations. No language could paint such a fall. It takes the fact itself to portray such a fate. Unanimously condemned by his own party after a four years' trial! History will have a new fact to record, and public men a new lesson to learn. An Administration cannot be compounded of renegade Whigs, apostate Abolitionists, neophite Democrats, turn-coat Tylerites, Nullifiers and Secessionists. The compound will not work, even if it did its best—much more when it did its worst—destroying the public peace at home, picking quarrels, indulging in run-mad extravagance, and prostituting all the patronage of the Government to rule the elections.

Mr. BENTON adverted to the unhappy condition of the country, distracted by intestine strife and sectional animosity—the North against the South and the South against the North—and the passions of men inflamed to such a degree that reason and judgment seemed to have lost their control. He was beginning to despair of keeping the Union together four years longer. It could not have been saved by those who had done the mischief. It could not be saved by a sectional President—by a President sectionally elected. Fortunately we shall have a President nationally elected—elected by votes from all quarters of the Union; a new man, who has had nothing to do with producing the present state of things; who has been called to supersede the authors of our calamities, and, of course, to restore the harmony which they have destroyed. Mr. BENTON wished him success in it, and would aid in the good work; but it was not a work of ease. Great would be the merit, and difficult the task, to restore the Union to its former fraternal feeling.

Freedom of Speech—Letter from a Distinguished Democrat.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Columbia County was held, a few days since, to express their sentiments upon the recent expulsion of Mr. F. H. RAY from the State of Virginia for having expressed sentiments of opposition to Slavery. Hon. LEVI PITTS presided, and a series of resolutions was adopted denouncing the act. Letters from C. H. BRAMHALL, Esq., of this City, and Judge HODGEMOOM, of Columbia County. The letter is eminently able and practical, and coming from one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, cannot fail to have a decided influence. We copy it as follows:

LETTER FROM JOHN T. HODGEMOOM.

GHENT, Wednesday, June 11, 1856

The Indian War in Washington Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Monday, May 19, 1856.

The flippant treatment that the Indian war here has received at the hands of your California correspondent, in your paper of March 8 last, has somewhat aroused the indignation of the farmers of this settlement. What was at first suspected is now clear as noonday—that all our efforts to build a home in the wilderness are frustrated, through our inability to make our wants known in that distant part of the States from which alone we can seek redress. On no other grounds can we account for the policy pursued with regard to this war, unless, indeed, the official source of information be tampered with for personal purposes.

This war has been threatening for a long time past. The combination of Indians against us assumed shape on the attempt of Gov. STEVENS to take from them their land by official treaties. I have no doubt the Indians thought them perfectly formal; but, as the formality seemed to them to confine itself to mere pen, ink and paper, I suppose they judged the equivalent insufficient. The war began with the murder of a white man, followed by that of the Indian Agent, who had threatened punishment. These events occurred last Fall, when troops were immediately sent from Fort Dalles. Their disastrous retreat is well known: they were surrounded by the enemy, and an express was sent to Fort Vancouver for assistance, which was at once responded to by the commander of that place. He started immediately with all the troops that could be spared, calling also on the Territories for volunteers. In the march of these troops, the Indians pursued their old policy of declining battle with a large force—trusting to their knowledge of the ground for chance ambuscade on some future opportunity. However, the troops, in concert with the volunteers, followed them well into the mountains, until the first snow-storms of Winter forbade a continuance of that line of march. That part of the country was, at any rate, cleared of Indians, and preparations were at once made for operations elsewhere, as well as for the occupation of the country by block-houses, &c. At this time, by some perversity of Fall, our troubles began. The most sudden change of plan ever recorded now took place. The troops were recalled into garrison, and the country, as far as concerned the regulars, again abandoned to the Indians. The volunteers alone, ill-fed and worse-armed, saved for a time the settlements, by continuing the campaign during the Winter, as at such time the enemy cannot recede into the mountain fastnesses, and his means of depredation are more limited.

The return of Spring again brought the beauties of Nature, but stained with the atrocities of savage man. Massacres took place in all parts of the Territories. That at the Cascades was sufficiently near to drive every farmer from his field into which he was hastening his Spring crop. For his food next Winter he must now trust to chance.

Do your readers attach to the word "massacre" its full meaning? It is not merely indiscriminate slaughter, but such savage butchery as, thank God, has long since disappeared from the enlightened portion of the world—lurking now only in the dark recesses of Indian crime—such atrocities as reach us but in whispers, never to be recorded by the pen. The race that committed them are passing away forever—let the remembrance of their deeds go with them. Twenty men, women, and children were the victims of the last-mentioned event. A block-house recently erected there saved the remainder. Apropos of this building, it is mentioned here that the officer who, seeing the dangerous nature of this mountain pass, ordered its erection, has been censured. The withdrawal of the troops left by him for the defence of this point, (by far the most important in the two Territories,) was the signal for the massacre. The block-house, held by about ten of the United States troops, was the sum total for the defence of the place.

Now, Sir, if infatuation is not the word by which to characterize these proceedings, there is yet another, perhaps a better—criminality. With our dead citizens lying around us in their bloody graves, we have not the heart to soften down our honest expressions into well-rounded periods, having their meaning refined away to nothing. But I am forgetting that the tone of the newspaper articles in your quarter, as representing general opinion there, assures us that what we suffer in mind, body, and estate, may be perfectly immaterial. Our call for help, in its long transit of so many thousand miles, will, I fear, be but faintly heard.

An expedition of the military has just started from Fort Dalles. They are to march along the Yakima country, and cooperate with another party of troops from the Sound, which will penetrate the Cascade range of mountains at the Natchez Pass. The combined force will traverse the country immediately east of the mountains. This plan of campaign is, of course, the proper one. It is exactly similar to that of last Fall—but six months too late. With an enemy doubled in numbers, with high-toned courage, and confidence generated by success over the whites, how can we hope for victory now, unless our force is considerably augmented? The number of the military is ridiculously small—six times the amount would hardly be sufficient. The Indian is never wanting in courage—it will yet be attested by many a daring deed; and for his prudence and caution, we have but to cast our eyes around the hills and see them crested with the signal smoke; distant fires tell the tale by night.

The sigh of regret will escape when one thinks how far otherwise it might have been had the campaign been continued last Fall. The long catalogue of victims and misery must bear with heavy responsibility on some one. It must reach its destination, however lofty the culprit's position, however extended the circles of official decorum which surround him.

The abandonment of the campaign last Fall followed the advent of Gen. WOOL in this country. Since then we settlers have been huddled together in block houses built by ourselves, keeping watch by night and day. We cannot look for assistance from Vancouver, as the force there is so small that they themselves incur imminent danger; so much so, that at one time the ladies of the garrison sought the protection of the Hudson's Bay Company's Forts, the military post being a long extent of detached buildings planned with no reference to defence.

The melting of the snow will in a short time open the mountain passes, when the residents of the block houses will incur great risks from Indian incursions. All precautions in their power will of course be taken; but the territory is unable to raise arms for a twentieth part of those wanting them. Another and more fearful danger lies like a mine in our very midst. In the very heart of Vancouver, a so-called friendly tribe of Indians, numbering sixty men, besides women and children, have been for some time encamped there. They were, to appearance, disarmed; that is, a few rifles and muskets were taken from them. Two sentinels keep guard, but their camp being open there is nothing to prevent their communication with the surrounding country—in fact parties of them are always to be found prowling about the town. Time after time Indians come in offering themselves as prisoners, and as often others are leaving. Thus their system of espionage is complete. The probability is well grounded that they have arms and ammunition concealed in the woods, and that they only await the proper moment for action. Remonstrances from the citizens on this subject have been made to the military, who, while admitting the danger, cannot take on themselves the responsibility of doing anything whatever to lessen it.

I will encroach no further on the space afforded me in your columns. Be assured I have over-colored nothing in this statement of our disasters. I fear the "worse remains behind." Next Winter looms like a cloud in the mind of many a man here. Food for his family is the problem to be anxiously solved. Every one in the country should be armed and in action, or prepared for it. We must expect nothing from the military, as in numbers they are miserably insufficient. If the operations are once limited to defence, we are lost. Defence in Indian war is defeat. We must march against our enemies or succomb to them. Yours,

A WASHINGTON SETTLER.

Sheep-Shearing Festival in Vermont.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

Yesterday, Mr. A. L. BINGHAM, of Cornwall, Addison County, in this State, held his annual public sheep-shearing. They sheared 88 full-blood French Merino ewes, one year old, that averaged as follows, viz.:

Average weight of the carcass.....76 lbs. 7 oz.
Average weight of the fleece.....11 lbs. 10 oz.

Also, 9 full-blood French merino bucks, one year old, that averaged as follows, viz.:

Average weight of the carcass.....94½ lbs.
Average weight of the fleece.....19 lbs. 7 oz.

Also, 15 half-blood French and Spanish Merino ewes, one year old, average as follows, viz.:

Average weight of carcass.....85 lbs.
Average weight of fleece.....13 lbs. 4½ oz.

I weighed the above myself and know it to be correct. Yours respectfully, W. S. LANE.

The first case of *coup de soleil* this season at Memphis, occurred on Saturday last. The sufferer was a deck hand on one of the steamboats at the landing.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Kansas Emigrant Aid Societies Convention at Cleveland.

FIRST DAY.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 20.

The Delegates to the Kansas Convention met at the Sons of Temperance Hall this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Convention was called to order by Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, of Albany, N. Y., in a brief, forcible and practical address; and upon motion W. H. STANLEY, of Cleveland, Ohio, was called to the Chair to act temporarily, and EDWARD JAY ALLEN of Pittsburg, and D. W. BROOKS of Cleveland, to act as Secretaries.

On motion of WM. BARNES, a Committee on Permanent Organization, to consist of five, was appointed by the President, and was as follows: W. BARNES, Albany, N. Y.; D. BALDWIN, Cleveland; G. W. TRLER, Medina; E. J. ALLEN, Pittsburg; H. C. GRAY, Pittsburg.

Pending said motion, D. WRIGHT, of Albany, N. Y., addressed the Convention at some length, urging deliberate and cautious measures on the part of delegates, deprecating all rash and hasty action, and asking that the aid for Kansas be placed—not upon the ground of hostility to the Federal authority—but upon such grounds as would enable the Conservative men of the North to act with and aid us; and urging upon the delegates the position that, in the great struggle for freedom, Kansas demanded not violence, but moral force—the moral force which would be derived from the fact of the North sending forth large bodies of men, not organized as military companies, but going out as actual settlers, prepared to locate permanently, securing to themselves the natural right that every man has to defend his own freedom.

Mr. WRIGHT deprecated all *political action*, and hoped to see the Convention take such a stand as would enable the Freemen of all parties to stand upon the same common platform. Mr. WRIGHT also stated that the views of Gov. REEDER and General POMEROY were similar to his own.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE, of Cleveland, assured the last speaker that the West did not advocate ultra measures. The disposition was to send forward only actual settlers, and to provide means to sustain them, if necessary, during any struggle which might take place between them and marauders from other States.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee on business.

Announcement was made to the Convention that Gov. REEDER, of Kansas, would arrive by the afternoon train.

Telegraphic dispatch received from the Tabernacle Committee of New York, requesting adjournment until the 9th of July.

Mr. HINE, of Kansas, introduced Mr. T. P. ELDRIDGE of Lawrence, Kansas.

Mr. C. G. FINNEY, of Kansas, was introduced to the meeting, and informed the Convention that he had left the camp of Col. LANE, near Iowa City, on Sunday. Col. LANE had a force of 400 men, and was waiting in camp until his company would amount to 1,000 men, when he would enter the Territory, and proceed to Topeka. A stage line will be started by the men of Kansas from Nebraska City to Tepeka, and will be maintained *at all hasards*. Heretofore supplies could not reach Kansas; hereafter, *the men of Kansas would show a better record.*

It was announced to the Convention that Dr. CUTTER, of Worcester, Mass., had passed through Cleveland, with a company of 40 men, to be followed by a company of 60 men. All the expenses of said company are to be defrayed by the city of Worcester, which had given 100 men to freedom.

On inquiry as to the course to be pursued by Col. LANE, Mr. FINNY said that Col. LANE held himself responsible to all Federal laws, and if a Marshal of the United States should demand his personal surrender, he should not resist, if the demand was made in a manner that would guarantee safe and honorable treatment. But if made by an armed horde of Missourians, he would stand upon his rights as an American citizen. In no case would the private arms of the men of Kansas be delivered up.

Mr. PHILPOT, from Kansas, urged prompt and immediate action in view of the imminent peril in which the free men of Kansas now stood.

Upon motion, the Convention adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Judge CASTLES in the Chair.

Mr. SPEER, of Kansas, addressed the meeting. Mr. S. left Kansas the last of May, since which time he had been soliciting men and money in the Counties of Medina, Cuyahoga, Lorain and Lake, Ohio. He reported an earnest sympathy with Kansas in all those counties, and a hearty disposition to unite in any plan of action that may be recommended by this Convention.

Mr. FINNEY, of Kansas, spoke in answer to the question—"What aid shall be offered to settlers to secure and pay for their claims?" The gentleman thought a fund should be raised to be loaned the settlers for this purpose. The gentleman spoke of the many sacrifices that settlers are making, and thought they richly deserved the sympathies and aid of their friends who remain at home. The settlers ask for no *gift*—they only need a loan until they may get a crop.

Mr. KEELER, of Cleveland, discussed further the same question. The gentleman suggested the appointment of a responsible Committee to attend to this particular business, with a member in every county in Kansas, to ascertain the needy and deserving in this matter. He thought many men of wealth would unite in loaning funds for such a purpose.

Delegates from Rockport and Oberlin told of what was doing in their localities for Kansas. Mr. SAFFORD, of Oberlin, urged the necessity of providing business that may support our men after they are upon the ground. The gentleman suggested the propriety of sending on mills, &c.

Mr. SPEER followed, urging the wisdom of sending on mills, machine shops, &c. The gentleman informed the Convention of the state of things in regard to the Government lands, when they will come into market, &c. He stated that a systematic effort is being made to drive Free-State men from their claims.

Col. NICHOLS, of Kansas, said that *money* to help men *pay* for their claims was not the thing needed. They want help to keep their claims from jumpers. It was idle to talk about claims, mills, &c., until men's lives and rights can be protected. Men will not plow when they expect to be shot in the furrow. They will not build houses, when the incendiary stands ready to apply the torch. The South must be met—and the question first settled, whether or not Free-State settlers have a right to go into Kansas! Ohio must send two thousand men—and at once—and the battle is won. And the men are ready. All that is now wanted is the money.

Dr. HOUGHTON, of Indiana, cautioned discretion and calmness, and regretted to listen to ultra suggestions. This meeting is organizing a movement for the North and the West, and we should move with prudence. We should send out men as *settlers*, not as *soldiers*. We should make no war upon the National Government, but simply propose to send emigrants, though the emigrants should go prepared to defend their rights as American citizens.

Dr. VINCENT, of Chagrin Falls, said the people of that section were ready to do their duty. The gentleman was for sending out "actual settlers," but he wanted "settlers" enough sent, that the South shouldn't be able to *settle* any more of them beneath the sod. The settlers should be supplied with plows, spades, &c., and farmers in Kansas need rifles and revolvers, a good horse and holsters.

A young gentleman from Salem, Columbiana County, said he was one of a company of twenty men in that town, who have banded together, and are about to emigrate to Kansas. The gentleman talked eloquently of the sufferings of Kansas, and of the duty of the North in this crisis.

Dr. VINCENT stated that GAMALIEL KENT, Esq., of Geauga County, one of the most substantial men of the county, was ready with one hundred men to emigrate to Kansas, whenever the necessary pecuniary aid should be rendered.

Gov. REEDER entered the Hall in the company of several friends, and was received with rapturous applause.

The Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as President of the Convention, Hon. ANDREW H. REEDER.

Governor REEDER, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention as follows: I thank you, my fellow-citizens, sincerely, for this demonstration of your kindness. I thank you on my own account, and for the sympathy it expresses for my down-trodden fellow-citizens of Kansas. I was a long way off when I heard of your meeting, twenty-four hours since, nearly every hour of which I have occupied with the journey. I have come for the sake of gladdening my eyes with the sight of a Convention of American citizens, met to consider the condition of the unfortunate citizens of Kansas. I come here to relate to you our circumstances. No man can realize the true state of things in that Territory unless he has learned it by cruel experience. You may suppose the accounts that reach you are exaggerated. Let me say to you that in the main the story has not been half told. There was so much exaggeration in the acts themselves that there was no room for exaggeration in their detail. Of these things I shall speak further at another meeting, in your city, where I am announced to speak in a few hours. I will only again now return you my thanks, and wish you God speed! The wrongs of the men who declared our independence, pale in the presence of the atrocities inflicted upon Kansas, where our people are reduced to a state of servitude far below the condition of the serfs of the Autocrat of Russia. There are no palliating circumstances. This allegation is true in letter and spirit. There are no people but who have more of the rights of freeman left them than these, the down-trodden, persecuted people of Kansas.

JOHN A. FOOTE thought the best way of helping Kansas, was to change the National Administration. The gentleman protested that he had no private ends to be benefitted by any political change. He had the great pleasure of hearing Mr. SUMNER's great speech, and there got fired up in this work. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a trick that would drive a horse-jockey from any ring of kindred tradesmen. That act, and the propriety of the forays of the Border Ruffians, and the justice of the Ruffian Laws, and the propriety of hanging the President of this Convention, are the issues of this Presidential contest. The gentleman called the attention of the Convention to the atrocious character of the claims now set up by the Slave Power, and sanctioned by the Democratic Platform. If Buchanan had been a saint all his life up to this time, he would make haste to repudiate him for taking his place upon that platform. The gentleman urged the overthrow of this Administration, and all who sympathize with its principles, as the first duty of all freemen. Mr. FOOTE concluded his spirited speech, which was much applauded, with an eloquent and graphic account of the scene in the Senate during the delivery of SUMNER's Speech.

Convention adjourned, to meet at Chapin's Hall in the evening, and at the same place to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

GOVERNOR REEDER IN CLEVELAND.

From the Cleveland Leader, June 21.

Chapin's Hall was crowded last night to its utmost capacity to listen to Gov. REEDER.

Hon. JOHN A. FOOTE was called to the Chair.

The Governor, on coming upon the stand, was received with rapturous applause.

The honorable gentleman thanked the audience for their kind reception. He said he came to plead the cause of Kansas, whose people are suffering unexampled oppression. He regretted his inability to do justice to his great cause, being exhausted and jaded from recent journeyings of 2,500 miles. He came to plead the cause of Republican Liberty, the cause of good government, the cause of justice, the cause of the stars and the stripes. [Cheers.] The gentleman proceeded to trace the parallel between the oppressed condition of the people of Kansas, and the serfs of Russia, showing by the comparison that the condition of the serf has far more of Freedom. The people of Kansas hold no right but at the pleasure of miserable Ruffians. They have no rights upon the highway, no safety under their own roof-tree. They have no courts of justice—no jury-box for their protection. The people of Kansas went to that beautiful country, confiding in the protection of the American flag, that in all foreign countries protects our citizens from all oppression. They went to Kansas under the solemn pledge that they were to be protected in the privilege of moulding their own institutions. But in violation of all these pledges—in violation of every principle of right and justice, the people of Kansas are trampled upon, and Slavery is to be *forced* upon the Territory.

The outrages in Kansas, the gentleman said, were no mere outbreaks—no mere accidents. They were events of a conspiracy; parts of a great scheme to subject Kansas, commenced in 1854, and steadily pursued.

The Investigating Committee have ascertained that at the first election, 1,100 legal votes were cast, while 4,400 were cast by Missourians! The gentleman gave many kindred facts in regard to the elections, and assured the meeting, that instead of these Ruffian outrages being exaggerated, the facts themselves were such exaggerations, that the most fanatical man in the world could not exaggerate them in the report.

The gentleman related the manner in which Jury-boxes are filled, and Free State Hotels, rendezvous for Free State emigrants, are indicted and destroyed. Then farther to break up Free State emigration, free presses are thrown into the river, and leaders are arrested for *Treason;* Free-State men are disarmed, their cattle shot down in their fields, that they may be unable to raise crops, their horses stolen, and every manner of outrage heaped upon them. All this is to discourage Free-State emigration, and drive out the freemen already there, that Slavery may be introduced. And the National Government, nor the Territorial Government, nor the Courts, afford any protection or redress. When an attempt was made to indict the murderer of BROWN, three of the murderers were placed upon the Jury! Let an attempt be made to call legal attention to a murder, and such a man would himself be murdered.

And these outrages will go on—fearfully successful thus far—until the grand object of these men is secured. The gentleman detailed the arrangements in regard to elections, the rights of voters, &c., so arranged as to shut out all Free-State voters. The details of this speech on all these points, ought to be in the hands of every voter in the country, and we regret exceedingly that our crowded columns this morning prevents our giving a fuller report.

The Governor concluded his earnest and very eloquent address, by referring to the greatness of the question at issue. He referred to the fact that Kansas is at the very centre of the continent—that stretching westward in an Empire, the inheritance of Freedom or Slavery. If we cannot save this one State, what hope have we for the States that are to lie beyond? If Kansas is lost, all is lost to the Pacific.

He said that Kansas alone was of vast importance to the Union. But it was not only for Kansas that this war was being waged. There is beyond that Territory region enough for six States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go. It is a contest for all of these States—for twelve Senators in Congress who will override the North, and usurp the freedom of every State in the Union. But this is not all. Further South is New-Mexico, which will, by these proceedings, be isolated from the North, and come into the Union under Slavery auspices, and the North will not be allowed to put a hand upon the first foot of that Territory as it comes into the Union. He said it was, then, a contest for the empire of almost a continent.

The great contest was not to be looked upon alone in its aspect of political preponderance, but in a far more important relation. The laborer was interested in the issue. Kansas is a rich country, well adapted to the purposes of the farmer; intended by God to be the home of the free white man who lives by the sweat of his brow. Land there, when our Northern country becomes filled with emigration and increase, they can go and lay the foundation of their future homes. The laboring classes of the South can't use it. No Slave State is full, or ever will be. They do not want it for the glory of our Government, but for political power. They seek to destroy its usefulness, and wrest it from the North, by which the free laborer of the North will be bowed down. Every laborer is interested because when our States of the North become crowded, those who emigrate to new lands benefit themselves, while they benefit those they leave behind.

There is another aspect in which to regard it. We are already talking about the Pacific Railroad. We are in pursuit of the East India and China trade, and look forward to the time when we can stand among our fellow-citizens by the waters that lave the shores of those lands. This great interest is to be accomplished over Kansas. Make this Territory free and the time will soon come. In fifteen years the North can and will accomplish the end. Make it into Slave States, and it will not happen for fifty years. If you want proof, go to the parched and dried fields of North and South Carolina, to the decayed State of Virginia. Read their history, note their progress and prosperity, and tell us how many years it would take such a people to compass such an enterprise.

Let Slavery triumph in Kansas, and soon the battle would be removed from the border to our own roof-trees and hearth-stones in Ohio. This sprit of Slavery-Propagandism must be met and conquered, or Slavery was the inheritance of all of us. We must place a physical force upon the soil of Kansas; not for aggression—not for treason—not for civil war—but for defence. We want 5,000 men upon the soil—with 5,000 more to back them if necessary.

The gentleman remarked that he stood before his audience an "indicted" individual—indicted for treason. But he had the consolation of the fact that most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were men indicted for the same crime. He was proud of indictment in such a cause—and was glad that he could hand the fact down to his children and his children's children.

Gov. REEDER is a fine, earnest-looking man, in the very prime of life. He makes no attempt at oratory—yet he is one of the most effective speakers we have ever listened to. He talks right on, like an earnest man, full of great, well-matured ideas, and has not a waste word or a feeble thought. Would to heaven that he might be heard by every honest voter in the country. God bless ANDREW H. REEDER and give him health and strength.

Mr. FOOTE, Judge TILDEN, and Mr. WRIGHT, of Albany, N. Y., followed in short and eloquent speeches, and at a late hour the great meeting broke up, with an earnest determination to avenge Kansas.

SECOND DAY.

By Telegraph.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 21.

The Kansas Convention reassembled this morning, with Governor REEDER in the chair, Mr. FOOTE being absent.

After prayer the Committee on Resolutions presented resolutions, pledging themselves to each other and to their suffering brethren in Kansas to exert themselves unceasingly to furnish needed aid, appointing five persons at Chicago as a Central Executive Committee, whose duty it should be to receive and expend the contributions in the manner best adapted to the wants of the settlers; making one from each State a contributing member of said Committee; including among the essential means of aid all persons intending to become actual residents, and willing to aid by all industrial means in making Kansas a Free State; charging the Executive Committee specially to make such application of the means at their disposal as will effect that object; requesting all associations to send the Central Executive Committee from time to time the funds at their disposal, and sub-organizations to send to the State Committee their funds to be forwarded to the Central Committee at Chicago; urging the formation of county and township organizations, and requesting the present Chicago Aid Society to act as a Central Committee.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: For President, Governor REEDER; for Vice-Presidents, Mr. Stanley, of Ohio; Mr. Wright, of New-York; Mr. Spear, of Kansas; and Mr. Foot, of Ohio. For Secretaries, Mr. Allen, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Brooks, of Ohio; Mr. Houghton, of Indiana.

Many citizens offer to subscribe large amounts. Gov. REEDER will be in Detroit to-night.

An afternoon session was held, but no important business was transacted. The Convention adjourned to meet again at Buffalo, July 9.

After the adjournment, General LANE and the delegates from Iowa and Illinois arrived. An informal meeting was held and plans discussed relative to the movements of four hundred emigrants now at Iowa City.

JO. KNOX, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Illinois, a Pierce elector in 1852, and life-long Democrat, has come out against BUCHANAN, and for a union of all the Anti-Slavery-Extension elements in the North against the Pro-Slavery party. His influence, backed by his eloquence, will be sensibly felt in the coming contest.

L. M. KENNET has signified his acceptance of the nomination of the American Party as their candidate for Congress for the St. Louis District.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City.

The United States Mail steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, from Mobile 15th, and Havana on the evening of the 17th, arrived here on Saturday morning. The run from Mobile to Havana was made in *forty-two* hours, and from Havana to this port in eighty-two hours—making the running time from Mobile to New-York in five days and four hours.

There is no news of importance from Cuba. Everything on the Island is quiet. No intelligence has been received from the officials sent to Costa Rica.

The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. SANDS, was off Havana on the 16th. Communicated with the shore and the U. S. Consulate, and then proceeded over to Key West. All well on board. Reports all right at San Juan.

The stock of Sugars on hand is 265,000 boxes; shipped last week, 40,000. The market is at a stand, but firm at last prices. Molasses scarce, and advance in price. Freights dull—more so than at last advices.

EXCHANGE—Sixty days' sight bills on all Northern cities from 9¾ to 11 per cent. discount; New-Orleans eight days' sight 7 to 8 per cent. discount; United States Gold Coin 4 per cent. discount.

The Asiatic Slave-Trade—Ballooning and Bull Fights—Naval Intelligence—News from Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 17, 1856.

Although Freedom shrieks, Hope has not bid farewell to Cuba. The British ship *Hope*, DEWAR, from Amoy and St. Helens, ninety-five days, arrived the 14th inst., with a cargo of four hundred and fifty two Asiatics, to supply our wanting hands of labor. They are fraudulently contracted for eight years' labor, and, as I have often stated, with the same violence and deception practiced upon the coast of Africa, they are gathered at the baracoons and forced on board the vessels that bring them here. The numbers arrived since the 10th of April, 1855, count 5,720. Of those previously introduced a large part have disappeared, and the same fate awaits those now being brought here. Mr. AGODIN is bringing all possible influence to bear upon his project for the introduction of forty thousand colonists from the coast of Africa—it is doubtful whether the Spanish ministry at Madrid can be bought to sanction the enterprise. They are well aware that if the privilege is awarded to this person, who is associated with all the old slave-traders of Cuba, and owes his own wealth to this traffic, or other like iniquity, it will be a cover impervious to British investigation, for the continuance of the slave-trade. That cargoes escaping vigilance will be entered as slaves, and those discovered will be declared apprentices or colonists, as the case may be. Of this, I have previously cautioned the benevolence of your country and of England, nearly three years since.

On Sunday we had a balloon ascension of extraordinary altitude. It is now becoming a common amusement with us, "*kiting*" with baloons. Also, a bull-fight at Belascoire; six bulls done to death most brutally—seven horses killed, presenting a disgusting spectacle while trailing their bowels in the dust; but the bravos from our "figurine" refinement and butcher rowdyism were long and loud. One man killed—so the display is pronounced the best of the season.

The *Susquehanna*, Commander SANDS, broad pennant of Commodore PAULDING, called off the port yesterday; sent in her boats for letters, meats, vegetables, fruits and refreshments. Took on board pieces of brass-work required for the propeller of the steam frigate *Merrimac*, and the Chief Engineer, WM. H. SHOCK, Esq., and left for Key West last evening. Nicaragua difficulties reported settled. WALKER preparing to take Greytown, as part of the domain of the State. Then comes the tug of—diplomacy!

Our Exchanges heavy. New-York and North, 9¼ to 11 discount. London, par to 1⅛ premium. New-Orleans, 8 days' sight to 7 to 8 discount.

Quaker, 42 hours from Mobile for New-York, 5¼ P. M. to-day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Colored Home.

The Colored Home, of this City, has two Anniversaries,—the one for the white people, patrons and friends of the Institution, was held June 4. The other, for the colored people generally, who may wish to assemble and congratulate each other and mingle their sympathies with the inmates of the Home, was held on Thursday, June 19, when hundreds came together—more than could be accommodated in the Chapel and ward adjoining, with an appearance which reflected honor upon themselves and upon the race to which they belong.

Rev. Mr. BLACK made the first prayer. Mev. Mr. RAY read a chapter in the Bible, and also the Report, calling special attention to some of the items of expenditure during the year—including $883 50 for wood and coal, $888 98 for meat, $2,077 42 for groceries, $3,302 45 for bread, $920 21 for other provisions and other expenses, making the sum total for the year $11,554 63.

Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, Rev. Mr. GARNETT, and Rev. Mr. WELLS, son of the First Directress in the Institution, were the speakers,—whose remarks happily recognized the objects of the Institution in providing a Home for the poor and needy, the lame, halt and blind, the diseased in body and soul, and the fact of attention paid to these varied wants by the Teacher, Matron, Physicians and Chaplain. The singing of the children awakened no little interest.

The total number in the Home during the whole, or part of the year, was 660. The number at the close of the year April 30, was 298. Total of deaths, 104. Ten of the inmates are blind. Many are aged and infirm, several of whom have spent their years of strength in Slavery, and whose children are still in bondage; no small numbers are far gone with consumption when brought here, to remain a few months, or weeks only, and then die.

The Colored Home is in debt some $2,000. Let the benevolent, in their charities, remember it.

☞ DELAROCHE's splendid picture of "MARIE ANTOINETTE going to Execution," which has been on exhibition for several weeks past at GOUPIL's, has been removed to Boston, where it will remain on view for some time. It attracted many visitors here.

The Missing Clipper Ships Driver and Ocean Queen.

The clipper ship *Driver* sailed from Liverpool on the 12th of Febuary last, with a crew of 22 men and 6 officers, together with 344 passengers, since which time she has not been heard of, and her owners give her up as lost. The *Driver* was a fine clipper, two years old, of 1,594 tons. She had on board a Liverpool cargo of dry goods and salt, and was fully insured. DANIEL OGDEN was the owner of the vessel, and TAPSCOTT & Co., the parties to whom the cargo and passengers were consigned.

The clipper *Ocean Queen* sailed on the 15th of February, from London, and was heard of at Portsmouth on the 17th of the same month, since which time all trace of her has been lost.

It is supposed that both vessels encountered the ice, which was then present in the Atlantic in such large bodies, and were foundered or broken in pieces during the violent storms so prevalent during all of last Winter.

The *Ocean Queen* was about six years old, and of 1,200 tons burden. She was owned by GRISWOLD, MORGAN & Co., and partially insured.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Driver*. The crew was shipped in Liverpool, and the owners have not as yet received their names:

OFFICERS.

Nicholas Hobberton.....Master.
D. M. Dunbar.....First Officer.
William Mooney.....Second Officer.
John Duffy.....Third Officer.
Eugene Lambert.....Steward.
William George.....Cook.

Fires.

IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.

A fire occurred in the dwelling No. 18 Roosevelt-street, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. It was put out with a few pails of water. No alarm was given.

IN THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.

The alarm for the Second District, at 12¼ o'clock, Saturday afternoon, was occasioned by a fire in a brick dwelling, situated in Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue. It was soon put out. Not much damage was done.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Sergeant MARSH, of the Eleventh Ward Police, died of apoplexy, in the Station House of that Ward, on Saturday morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Forty-nine deaths occurred in Brooklyn, during the week ending Saturday last. Males, 26; females, 23; adults, 18; minors, 31.

Principal Diseases—Consumption, 6; cholera-infantum, congestion of the lungs, inflammation of the lungs, 4 each; dropsy in the head, scarlet fever, 3 each; debility and marasmus, 2 each.

An Old Dodge in a New Shape.

Some of the Democratic Clubs in Brooklyn, on their banners have the name of BUCHANAN painted on a *green* ground.

☞ The body of an unknown man, apparently that of a sailor, was found yesterday morning in the water at the foot of Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn. A verdict of "found drowned," was returned by the Coroner's jury.

☞ The *Ericsson* met with a small accident to her machinery, on Saturday, which sufficed to detain her at her wharf until Sunday afternoon.

From the Beaver Islands.

A TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE—STRANG, THE MORMON LEADER, SHOT.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 20.

The U. S. steamer *Michigan*, Capt. CHAS. MCBLAIR, arrived at this port, yesterday, from the Upper Lakes. While she was lying at St. James, Beaver Islands, on the afternoon of the 16th inst., a tragical event occurred on shore, which will probably result in the death of JAMES J. STRANG, the well-known leader of the Mormon settlement at that place. We derive the following brief details from Capt. MCBLAIR:

It seems that Capt. MCBLAIR had occasion to send for STRAND on business, who, while on his way to the vessel, in company with the pilot, was waylaid, and shot down with pistols, by ALEXANDER WENTWORTH and THOMAS BEDFORD, two of his former followers.

He received three balls in his body; one striking the skull behind the ear, glancing, and passing out; one lodging near the upper maxillary bones of the face; and the third close to the spinal column. After he had fallen, one of his assailants followed up the attack by a violent blow of his pistol over his head, producing a severe contusion of his brow and left eye.

The wounds were dressed, as soon as circumstances admitted, by the surgeon of the steamer, Dr. MCCLELLAND, who continued in attendance upon him until the steamer left. The men, satisfied that they had taken his life, fled to the *Michigan* for protection against the fury of the Mormons. Their persons were at once secured, and they have since been delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Mackinac.

The *Michigan* left Beaver Islands at noon on the 17th, when STRANG was living and sensible, but thought to be in a very critical state.

Seven families, including those of the prisoners, and consisting in all of near thirty persons, Mormon seceders, thought it prudent to quit the Island, and took passage in the steamer to Mackinac.

The Germantown at Montevideo—Honor to whom Honor is Due.

U. S. SHIP GERMANTOWN, At Sea, May 2, 1856.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently seen in a New-York journal a paragraph copied from your paper of Feb. 21, or thereabouts, wherein it is stated that, at the close of the late sanguinary insurrection in Montevideo, when the Government troops charged upon the insurgents who had capitulated, I threw myself between them and thus preserved the latter from destruction. A sense of justice impels me to say that I was not present on the occasion referred to, and that it was Lieut. A. S. NICHOLSON who, with the marine guard of this ship, very properly interposed to prevent the massacre. I approved of his course, and thereby became responsible for the consequences, but the generous act was his own, and all the credit is due to him. Be pleased to make this known in any manner you like, provided the reparation be ample.

Your obedient servant,
W. F. LYNCH, United States Navy.

Important Discovery at the Lake Superior Copper Mines.

An *East and West* vein is now being wrought at the Phœnix and Copper Falls Mines that differs very much in some of its phenomena from those traversing the range on the Ontonagon. The veins in the latter district follow the geological formations in which they exist, and are mostly inclined with the same angle to which the strata of rock are tilted, while the vein discovered on Keweenaw Point cuts the strata in nearly a vertical direction, and its course longitudinally bears a little south of the course of the formation in the range. Mr. COX represents the lode as varying from ten to twenty feet in width, embraced on either side by well-defined walls with clay adherent, a well-known characteristic of all the productive veins of the country that run transversely through it.

The serious and protracted illness of Hon. JAMES G. HARDY, Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, resulted in his death, at his residence in Barren County, on Thursday. Gov. H. was a native of Virginia, but long a resident of Kentucky, where he had been a prominent Democratic politician. In the last canvass, however, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the KNOW-Nothing ticket.

The Indiana Bank of Madison informs its customers that after the 21st inst. small notes of banks outside the State of Indiana will not be received by that institution.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May.

W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape May.

"WALL HOUSE"—Corner 4th and South-5th sts., E. D. Brooklyn. (formerly Williamsburg.) This new and handsomely furnished house, is now opened for the reception of families, single persons and transient boarders. Its location is unsurpassed as a Summer residence, commanding a fine view down the bay, and from its open situation and high ground is quite free from the annoyance of insects. It has an advantage over other Summer resorts, being within 5 minutes' walk of 4 ferries, Peck-Slip, Division av., Houston and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York. Dinner 6 o'clock.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers and mailed for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS to one address.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.

10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.

25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ We have already alluded to the gross violations of duty of which some of our K. N. State officers have been guilty, in interfering with the duties of the State Engineer, and disorganizing his department. We are glad to learn from a paragraph in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, that there is a mode provided by the Constitution for remedying the discreditable and injurious state of things which this action has created. The Constitution authorizes the removal or suspension from office by the Governor, for a limited time, of the *Treasurer*, who is one of the parties to this gross usurpation. The *Atlas* says that the facts of the case have been laid before the Governor for his consideration. We have no doubt that he will exercise promptly and rigorously all the power conferred upon him by the Constitution, for the purpose of maintaining the several departments of the State Government in that salutary independence which was contemplated and provided by that instrument.

☞ In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, made a speech in condemnation of the Sumner outrage, and in defence of his State. Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, gave notice that he should reply on Monday. Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, condemned the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, terming them the filibustering platform of the Democrats. Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, urged the necessity of a union of the opponents of the Administration and those adverse to the extension of Slavery in the Territories, and spoke of Mr. FREMONT as the standard-bearer of Freedom.

The News from Europe.

The news by the *Atlantic*, which arrived last night, is up to Wednesday, the 11th inst. The *Asia*, which carried out Mr. MARCY's dispatch to Mr. DALLAS announcing the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, arrived in Liverpool on Monday, the 9th inst., but the news of the dismissal was not generally known, though the extracts from New-York papers giving telegraphic announcements from Washington that the event would certainly occur the next day, are extensively quoted. The leader of the *Times* of the 11th, on the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, seems to indicate that the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS would not take place as an act of retaliation for the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. The grounds on which the dismissal of the British Minister was made, being purely personal, there could not be any reprisal in the case of Mr. DALLAS, as he had been every way acceptable there. The announcement of the reception of the official dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON was not made at the time of the *Atlantic's* departure, yet it is evident from the tenor of the leader in the *Times* that the character of Mr. MARCY's dispatch to Mr. DALLAS was known.

We publish elsewhere some further particulars of the destructive inundations that have recently done so much damage in the south of France. The city of Tours has been almost destroyed, and the accounts from Saumur and Lyons are even more distressing than previously received. According to latest advices the Emperor was at Angers, where he found the havoc to be very great.

Considerable sensation had been created in Madrid by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen. Particulars will be found among our extracts.

There is no other news received by this arrival of any importance.

The chief point of interest in the commercial accounts by this arrival is the firmness in the Grain markets of England and France, owing mainly to the inundations in the last-named country. The French Funds fell 2 per cent. from the same cause, and the English sympathized to the extent of ⅛@¼ per cent. The American question also contributed to the instability of the London Stock Exchange, though no serious apprehensions were indulged on the subject. An overland mail from Australia advised an immense increase in the yield of Gold at the Victoria mines. The Cotton trade reported quiet.

Col. Benton.

In another column will be found the outline of a speech made by Col. BENTON at a ratification meeting recently held at Jackson, in Missouri. The Colonel is in a tight spot. He is running for Governor, and wants the vote of the Missouri Democrats to secure his election. He knows he cannot get them if he bolts the Party. So he goes in for Mr. BUCHANAN: but he does it evidently with a very faint heart. He denounces the Administration for its profligacy and corruption, and brands those who accomplished the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as having disturbed the peace of the country and plunged it into the most perilous agitation. Yet he suppressed all mention of the fact that the Cincinnati platform expressly *indorses* this repeal, and that Mr. BUCHANAN has in the most emphatic language ever used by a candidate for office *indorsed that platform!*

It is very clear that Col. BENTON surrenders the whole principle to which he professes adherence, when he supports BUCHANAN. We do not believe he can maintain himself in this position even in his own State. As to his pretence that BUCHANAN is a "new man," and therefore not identified with the Nebraska bill, it is scouted by the Democratic Party and Press from one end of the land to the other. What Col. BENTON says of the absolute necessity of having a *new man*, is perfectly true:—but it does not apply to his candidate in the least.

Ireland as she is.

The picture which travelers draw of the once renowned city of Bruges, with its sad, melancholy beauty, its population reduced one-third, its trade departed, its nobles fled, its streets all silent, and its glories those of the past, is a truthful type of the condition in which the famine of 1847 and 1848 left Ireland. The country itself was figured in the lean, ghastly forms which, with bowed-down bodies and crushed and broken souls, sought the traveler's alms on every highway. Ireland was but a shadow of the past. There were portions of the island—indeed, one might almost say the whole western portion, from Cape Clear to the wild highlands of Donegal—in which the traveler might go many days' journey and not see a house or man. Villages, which once lay scattered over the landscape like so many gay Gipsies' tents, were swept away. Valleys were cleared, the plough and spade were driven into exile, fair fields, bright gardens, and busy little communities were ruined and forgotten, and either primeval nature resumed its stern sway, or, where capital permitted, sheep took the place of men. A part of the Irish race mixed with the great stream of emigration to this country, and contributed to the bone and bawling in this Republic. Another part was absorbed in the great English manufacturing towns. Another part journeyed to that more distant country from which no traveler returns. In the plague itself, and in the condition in which it left the country wherever it cast its blasting breath, there was something black and terrible. Ireland at the time could have changed place with Athens and fitted in the ghastly frame of THUCYDIDES.

But the condition which made Ireland the prey of this devastating famine was the spawn of years of wrong, and its consequence—a disorganized social condition. Over other countries in a healthy state, this plague would have passed lightly, as the fever travels over the pure portions of a town and riots in the filthy lane which courts its foul embrace. The breeze laden with life when it roves its native wilds, collects in the pent-up city the seething exuvia of life and is heavy with the noisome seeds of death.

Indeed, the same powers everywhere which give life, inflict death; and horrible as such death often is when it comes, it brings still one element of resignation, that it never comes uncalled for, nor ever is sent in vain. The power of destruction has been poetically, because most truthfully, called nature's scavenger. It removes that which is in itself diseased or retards the progress of imperfect life. Those who attempt to continue existence in the midst of conditions that produce disease are extinguished. Death and destruction are not always bad. The vulture only obeys his appetite in clearing away carrion. The tempest, terrifying as it is, purifies the air.

So came, and with such effect, the Irish famine; in its presence horrible, in its consequences good. We are told how, by the correspondents of the London *Times* and by all our Irish files by the steamers, that Ireland enjoys, at this moment, a state of prosperity such as she has not ever hitherto seen in her troubled life. Her crops are luxuriant. The great staple of food, the potatoe, has parted with its palsy, and renewed its former health. Her old rotten landlords, whose core was more corrupted even than the potatoe, have been rooted out, and a new race, with the means and the civilized instincts necessary to discharge the duties of property as well as its rights, have taken their place. In fact, an era of at least comparative prosperity, has come at last to Ireland.

Nature, no doubt, worked this great cure, and was the surgeon who performed this great healing operation. Still, it would be unjust to omit to mention that one of the most just and prescient statesmen England has ever seen was her auxiliary. To Lord CLARENDON's clear vision in seeing the real remedy of the encumbered estates bill and his undaunted purpose in carrying it through, is largely due that golden time which Ireland is now enjoying. To aid this measure came at the moment the death of that chronic system of political agitation which grew out of bondage, and which, though provoked and justified by years of misgovernment, had the effect of retarding material prosperity by teaching the Irish people that their redemption was to be worked out by some imaginary Governmental good instead of their own right arm. Without personal independence, no other independence is possible. Whoever heard of a successful revolution in a workhouse? This system, which, after its great founder, O'CONNELL's death, grew into a great supernatural swindle, the rising of 1848 effectually squelched, and if the men who took part in it achieved no higher result, they contributed unconsciously to that which was the object nearest their hearts, the prosperity of Ireland.

They tested this ever-foaming boiler of Irish agitation, and it burst. It was mere froth and foam and fury, signifying nothing. Nor do we deem it the least just of those whirligigs which Providence in its own good time brings about, that with the returning prosperity of Ireland, there should also be returned to her those men of '48 who are admitted to be, even by their former foes, Irishmen, among the purest and noblest children to whom Ireland has given birth. Silly stories about Spain and places like that, do a great deal of mischief, but if ever there was a rising which in the gallantry and sacrifice of a few could redeem the poltroonism of many, it was that of '48. So strong is this feeling that our pleasure in witnessing the triumph of trumps in the restoration of these men to their native country, has been somewhat dimmed in seeing in the London *Times* that one of the purest and most distinguished of them was about to forsake our country and resume the practice of his profession at the Irish bar. Unfortunately our Irish fellow-citizens generally do not hold so high a place in the public esteem as will permit their or our losing a man like JOHN DILLON, who has done more in unostentatious nobleness of character, untiring professional industry, and unsullied citizen virtue, to elevate the reputation of Irishmen in this country than the legions of braggarts and bawlers who have maintained before an imaginative and credulous people a host of delusions which they had never the faintest notion of carrying to their end.

King Bomba.

Sardinia has, of late, occupied so prominent a place in the affairs of Italy, that the other states of the Peninsula have been thrown into comparative shade. It cannot be doubted, however, that one of the most important scenes in the revolution which is slowly but surely preparing in the kingdoms south of the Alps, will be enacted at Naples. There are even good reasons for supposing that the Bourbon dynasty will come to an end in the Two Sicilies whenever England and France shall give the sign, and it is surmised by many of the papers of London and Paris that such a sign will soon be given.

"Almost every telegraphic dispatch that arrives," said an English paper some time ago, "is eagerly consulted in the expectation that it will announce the commencement of disturbances in the South of Italy. The excessive tyranny of King FERDINAND, the undisguised hostility to him of the Governments of LOUIS NAPOLEON and Lord PALMERSTON, and the language of the English and French press, all combine in exciting the Neapolitans and Sicilians to make an appeal to arms." If the King of the Two Sicilies had been born to the position of a gentleman farmer, there is every probability that he would have filled respectably that position in life, been esteemed by his neighbors, and looked upon generally as a conscientious, though rather bigoted man. There are united, to much *bonhomie* in his character, the unteachableness and divine-right instincts of the Bourbon race, which, in a private condition in life, would have simply constituted an ultra conservative, opposed to all progress, but harmless, if not useful, as an individual politically irresponsible. Such qualities in a monarch, however, have laid the basis of principled tyranny, and led to the irreparable alienation of the hearts of his turbulent subjects.

In the year 1848, when King FERDINAND acquired the cognomen of *Bombatore*, he was, comparatively, an amiable, inoffensive sovereign. He was simply an Anti-Red Republican monarch, strongly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, and desirous of preserving the temporal sovereignty intact, both in his own dominions, and in those of the Pope. Since that period he has become gradually soured by the difficulties of his position. The peculiar relations he assumed, some time ago, toward, the Jesuits, have destroyed the cordiality which existed between himself and the Court of Rome; he feels menaced, in his prerogative, by Muratism, Republicanism, and Ultra-Montanism; and, deprived of the sympathy of every nation in the world, excepting Russia, he has had recourse to the last desperate means of retrieving his position—the iron hand of despotic tyranny.

It was hoped that the visit of the brother of the Emperor of Austria to Naples, which, it was said, was undertaken to convey remonstrances against the suicidal career of King FERDINAND, would have produced a permanent change in his policy. The last accounts that have been received from Italy appear, nevertheless, to justify the expression in a London paper, that "there is not, at this moment, so detestable a tyrant on the face of the earth as the King of Naples." Every one who is suspected of the slightest disaffection is incarcerated, and a petty reign of terror exists certainly not better than the epoch of indiscriminate whipping of old and young, rich and poor, innocent and guilty, noble and plebeian, through which Naples passed a few months ago.

It is not surprising, under such circumstances, that an insurrection in the Neapolitan States is looked for. The plan of a republic is not considered favorably, and would meet with opposition from France; but the aspirations of the MURAT family are said to be more decidedly encouraged than ever, if it can offer a candidate for the throne who shall meet with the approbation of LOUIS NAPOLEON. *The* Prince MURAT of the present time, is supposed, by those who know him, to be little fitted for the Herculean task of regenerating Italy; but he can easily be made to abdicate his claims in favor of some more efficient individual of his name. The pamphlet of Count SALICETTI—who, in the revolutionary period, was one of the Ministers of the King of Naples, and was afterwards a triumvir at Rome—still continues to be a text-book for South-of-Italy revolutionists. It boldly proposes that, with the aid of NAPOLEON III., King FERDINAND shall be, expelled from the throne of Naples, a MURAT be proclaimed sovereign, and promises that the latter will come forward, whenever he shall be called upon by the voice of Italy, although he prefers not to take the initiative.

It must, after all, be a mere question of expediency whether a MURAT or some other person shall be called upon to occupy the throne which is now so miserably filled; but, drowning men catch at straws, and there is little doubt that, in the great strait in which the patriots of Southern Italy are, to find a proper leader for the movement which is ripening they will be compelled to bow to the wishes of France and accept, in a measure, the dictation of LOUIS NAPOLEON. In that case, another portion of the past glories of NAPOLEON the First will be resuscitated, and the crimes of a Bourbon will be again the instrument of aggrandizing the family of the greatest usurper of modern times.

Pacific Inclinations.

The *Observer*, in reply to our remarks of a day or two since, concerning an indorsement of the "pacific inclinations" of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, which we found in its columns, speaks thus:

"The Editors of the DAILY TIMES are guilty of such a wrong as we find it very hard to reconcile with good principle, when they parade an extract from a Washington letter in our columns, *and attempt to hold us responsible for it as the opinion of this journal.*" * * *

We apprehend that the Editor of the *Observer* must have been laboring under some defect of eyesight when he read the article to which he thus alludes. In making the extract in question, we introduced it thus:

"The *Washington correspondent* of the New-York *Observer* is especially delighted with the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. He thus speaks of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE."

Here certainly is a sufficiently distinct statement of the fact that the paragraph was from the *Observer's* Washington correspondent. We designed no injustice to that paper, nor can we perceive that any has been committed. True, we afterwards alluded to the extract as the *Observer's:* but having just stated that it was from one of its regular correspondents, we can scarcely be suspected of having intended to convey any other impression.

We should have been a little more certain, if the *Observer* had been a little more explicit, as to its editorial opinion of its correspondent's position. That correspondent said that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was a man of "pacific inclinations." We expressed some surprise at this, coming from such a source,—as the only evidence upon that point, accessible to the public, so far as we knew, showed that Mr. B. had made haste to construe into a challenge a letter not designed to be so received,—had accepted it and prescribed *rifles* as the weapon to be used. We could not see in this any ground for the belief that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was entitled to special praise in the columns of the *Observer*, whether from its editors or correspondents, for "pacific inclinations," whatever other merits he might possess.

While it disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its correspondent, the *Observer* thus adumbrates its own:

"The TIMES knows that we are no friends of the duel, but we presume that HENRY CLAY, if now living, would be pacifically inclined, though he did fight. And Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, when challenged by a New-Yorker, ought, in our judgment, to have refused to fight; and when he yielded to that murderous code and accepted the challenge, we are not to defend him *for making such terms as to break up the duel*, instead of selecting pistols and making a murder or two more sure."

The *Observer* here intimates that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's object in selecting rifles was "*to break up the duel.*" If that be true, he is certainly entitled to the praise which its correspondent bestows upon him; and if it will adduce any satisfactory evidence of the fact, either from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself or those who acted with him in that affair, we will join heartily in the opinion of his "pacific *inclinations*," in spite of the appearances, which indicated "inclinations" of quite another sort.

We are glad that the *Observer* concedes Mr. CLAY to have been a man "pacifically inclined." The evidence of that fact is certainly much stronger than in the case of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. But, if we recollect aright, it was not sufficient to draw from the *Observer* an acknowledgment of this kind, until after it ceased to be of any use.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Storm—Loss of Life, Accidents, and Damage to Property.

During the severe thunder storm yesterday afternoon, an unfinished three-story brick building at the corner of Erie and North Second streets, Jersey City, was partially blown down. Four persons had taken refuge in it from the storm. One of these, a lad about fourteen years of age, son of JOHN MAXWELL, ropemaker, was instantly killed. Mr. JAMES BRANN, a young man who is preparing himself for a Roman Catholic clergyman, was so badly injured about the head that his life is supposed to be in danger. He was taken into the Catholic Church in Erie-street, where Dr. LUTKINS attended him, and he was thence taken home insensible. The others were slightly hurt. The building belonged to Mr. MEHAN.

A lad about six years of age was crossing Newark-avenue, below Henderson-street, and was prostrated under an unmanageable horse by the wind, and was run over and had his hip broken.

The frame of a building in course of erection in Monmouth-street, for PETER HALL, was thrown down.

A number of trees were blown down and shrubbery was damaged to a considerable extent.

During the storm a row-boat in which were four persons—a young man and three of his sisters—was upset off the Atlantic Gardens, in Hoboken. Alarmed by the storm, the young man rowed the boat alongside of a schooner, and the young women were getting on board when the boat capsized. They were rescued by the hands on board of the schooner. Three other boats were upset off the Elysian Fields, but no one was drowned. A number of trees were blown down in Hoboken. A large number of persons in the Elysian Fields were overtaken by the shower, and during the storm, and immediately after it, not less than a thousand persons, thoroughly drenched, made their way to the Ferry.

In the city of Hudson some damage was done to houses and shrubbery, but nothing of a serious nature occurred.

Fight at the Cunard Wharf.

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred on the Cunard wharf between persons belonging to the crew of the *Arabia* and others of the crew of the *Emue*. Chief of Police FARLEY arrived immediately afterwards and arrested three of the combatants. Others escaped.

☞ The ordination of Rev. J. W. DANIELS took place at Bushwick-avenue Church, Brooklyn, last evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. BAKER, D. D.; ordaining prayer by Rev. M. G. HODGE; charge to the candidate by Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, LL. D.; charge to the Church by Rev. S. REMINGTON; right hand of fellowship by Rev. J. Y. AITCHESON.

☞ A sermon on the death of the late WILLIAM STEELE, for many years a ruling Elder in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-street, was preached in that Church by his old friend and former pastor, Rev. Dr. MCCARTER, Sunday afternoon.

☞ It is said that JOHN VAN BUREN is about to wed the only daughter of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Speeches of Messrs. Colfax and Burlingame—Plain Talk to the Chivalry—Territorial Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22.

The speeches of COLFAX of Indiana, and BURLINGAME of Massachusetts, in the House, yesterday, excite universal applause. Mr. COLFAX drew a startlingly vivid picture of the indignity of the Kansas laws. Mr. BURLINGAME's defence of Massachusetts and denunciation of the Sumner outrage, were alike eloquent and defiant—telling the "chivalry" plain truths in a style indicative of a purpose to maintain them.

This week is expected to be devoted to territorial business. The bill for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State will probably be considered on Wednesday, when an exciting debate is anticipated. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

Mr. COLFAX opened by declaring that he should follow the example of southern members who claimed and exercised freedom of speech to the fullest extent. He then proceeded with an analysis of the Kansas Code, which he denounced as a code of tyranny and oppression, outrage and wrong, which would disgrace any legislative body, as it did the usurpers who enacted it. He designated Chief Justice LECOMPTE as the principal one of those who have plunged the Territory into civil war. He had emulated the bloodthirstiness of JEFFREIS—not merely to promote Slavery and to carry out the wishes of the Administration, but because he had a mighty pecuniary interest in sustaining the Legislature as a legal body. He read from the Code several valuable railroad charters granted to LECOMPTE and his associates, and also showed that one fifth of the entire code was devoted to grants of charters for toll-bridges, ferries, railroads, insurance and mining companies to their favorites, over 400 of whom (including ATCHISON, the United States District-Attorney, STRINGFELLOW and LECOMPTE) were thus made interested champions of their cause. He then designated seven violations of the organic law perpetrated by this Legislature, among which were changes in the official oath and extension of the terms of the present representatives from one year to twenty-two months; also five violations of the Constitution of the United States, showing that persons convicted by a Pro-Slavery jury, summoned by Sheriff JONES, not drawn by authority, (and from which Free-State men were excluded by law,) of having denied the right to hold slaves in the Territory are sentenced to two years' hard labor, not in a prison, but chained together in couples on the public works, with an iron chain and ball to their legs, and subjected to private hiring as servants to the rulers of the Territory. He also read sections establishing slave-flogging by patrols; suspending *habeas corpus* in trials for Freedom; requiring half the citizens to be under military orders on the general election day; allowing persons, merely inhabitants, to vote at general elections, but requiring six months' residence in corporation elections, and other sections. He then drew a contrast between the various provisions of the Criminal Code, showing that mayhem, rape, the abduction of a wife or child, and poisoning, (when the victim does not happen to die,) are regarded as milder crimes, and punished more leniently, than offences against slave property.

MASSACHUSETTS AGAINST SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BURLINGAME of Massachusetts, defended Massachusetts against general and specific charges, claiming that in all that constitutes the greatness she is the first State of the Union, and that her present performances are superior to her past patriotic recollections. He was sorry to find at the head of the list of her assailants the President of the United States, who had deliberately perverted history to eulogize the South at the expense of the North, and who had become the chieftain of sectionalism. Massachusetts believed, with South Carolina, the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, here asked Mr. BURLINGAME for his authority relative to South Carolina.

Mr. BURLINGAME, to prove his statement, cited the remarks of the Charleston *Mercury*, which spoke of the Fugitive Slave law as an infringement of one of the most cherished principles of the Constitution. In conclusion he referred to Mr. SUMNER's speech—to the purity and nobleness of its sentiments, and to the severity of its strictures against tyranny. He said Mr. SUMNER never had a personal enemy. His character was as pure as the snow which falls upon his native hills, and his heart was ever overflowing with kindness for every human being bearing the upright form of man. He was an accomplished scholar and a chivalric gentleman. A member of the House who had taken an oath to support the constitution stole into the Senate and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. KEITT—It is false. (Sensation.)

Mr. BURLINGAME replied, he would not bandy epithets. He was responsible for his own language only, and doubtless the gentleman was responsible only for his.

Mr. KEITT—I am.

Mr. BURLINGAME, after describing and severely condemning the assault upon Mr. SUMNER, asked: Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get authority for it? If we are not to have freedom of speech, what is all this Government worth? If we are to be called to account by some "gallant nephew" of some "gallant uncle," for saying something which does not suit their sensitive nerves, we want to know it. If the conflict is to be transferred from this peaceful and intellectual field, where the honors are equal and easy, we desire to know it. The time may come when Massachusetts may withdraw her representatives to her own bosom, when safety cannot be found for them under the flag of our common country. But, while her representatives are here, they will speak how and when they will, uncaring for the consequences, and, if they are pressed too long and too far, they will not shrink from defending the honor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the freedom of speech.

Mr. KEITT now sought the floor, but it was awarded to Mr. CARLILE, who refused to yield it.

Mr. KEITT gave notice that he should, on Monday, reply to some of the points of Mr. BURLINGAME's speech.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, condemned the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, or, as he said, the filibustering platform of the Democrats. FREMONT would not receive the electoral vote of any District except that represented by Mr. GIDDINGS. The contest is between Mr. FILLMORE, the candidate of the National Party, and Mr. BUCHANAN, who is supported by faction.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Maine urged the necessity of a union of the opponents of the Administration, and those adverse to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. He then examined the platform of the Cincinnati Convention in connection with the principles and antecedents of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic party. He said that it was an inexpressible relief to emerge from this dark and fetid atmosphere, reeking with shame and wrong, into the clear light and healthful breezes of truth and liberty. He spoke of Mr FREMONT as the standard-bearer of freedom in this contest—as a strong and true man whose aim it would be to maintain the principles of the Constitution and bring back the government to the policy of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. Mr. WASHBURNE triumphed in the faith—nay, in the undoubting conviction—that the proceedings of the Republican Convention would be sustained by a large majority of the American people.

Adjourned.

Political Matters.

MEETING OF THE OLD LINE WHIGS IN WASHINGTON —INTERFERENCE OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

The call for a meeting of Whigs, this evening, to consult on what course they were to pursue in regard to the Presidential election, attracted a large promiscuous assemblage. Mr. SEATON, of the *National Inteligencer*, was chosen chairman. A member of the American Party was proposed for Secretary, which occasioned the greatest possible confusion, showing that that Party were largely in the ascendant, and that but few Whigs who had stood aloof from all parties were present.

The Chairman pointedly rebuked the disorder.

Senator JONES, of Tennessee, took the stand, avowing himself a Clay and Webster Whig. He said that the Whig Party held the balance of power, and should consult and vote as would best subserve the interests of the country, and they could do this by observing a distinct organization, and acting as the ally of that party which they may agree to support. He was frequently applauded.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was enthusiastically called for. He had not proceeded far in laudation of Mr. CLAY, when, in response to a question, he said he belonged to the Know-Nothing Party.

He was greeted with cheers by the majority, and hisses by others.

Mr. CAMPBELL left the stand to give an opportunity to the Committee on Resolutions to report.

The resolutions recommend the Convention proposed by the Kentucky Whigs to be postponed till the last Wednesday in July, and that all sections of the country send delegates to deliberate upon the proper course to be pursued at the present crisis.

The resolutions were adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in response to the Know-Nothings, took the stand. He commenced speaking, when the gas was turned off; great confusion ensued, during which the assembly separated.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 21.

Mr. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN G. MILLER. Mr. DOUGLAS was nominated for the regular term. The former is a Democrat, and the latter an Old-Line Whig. Both received the nomination from the same Convention.

Responses to the Nomination of Fremont.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 21.

A Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting took place on board the steamer *Worcester*, on her trip from New-York last night. Hon. CHARLES HUDSON presided. Addresses were made by Hon. HORACE KIMBALL, Mass., Hon. DANIEL CLARK, N. H., Mr. PECK, Me., and others. The demonstration caused considerable enthusiasm among the passengers.

NANTUCKET, Saturday, June 21.

One hundred guns were fired here last night, in honor of the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON.

Railroad Accident from Expansion of the Rails.

BRANDON, Vt., Saturday, June 21.

The down mail train from Burlington was thrown from the track, this afternoon, one mile south of this place, and the engine and baggage car precipitated down an embankment. The fireman was badly hurt, but the passengers escaped without serious injury. Several of the cars were badly broken up. Expansion of the rails by heat is said to be the cause of the accident.

Direct Telegraphic Communication with Canada.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Saturday, June 21.

The submarine cable connecting this place with Prescott, Canada, was successfully placed in the St. Lawrence River this morning, thus putting New-York and Canada in direct communication. But 15 minutes were required to stretch the wire the entire distance—one mile.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 324 deaths in the City the past week. This is an increase of 15 on the mortality of the previous week, and considering the present very warm weather manifests a very gratifying state of the public health.

Probable Homicide—Shocking Brutality.

John W. Bennett, Captain of the Central Park Police, while on his tour of duty, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, discovered a man bleeding profusely and terribly bruised. His skull was cut open in two places, his body was terribly mangled, and altogether he presented a terrible sight. He was so much exhausted as to be scarcely able to speak. Fortunately the Captain had a wagon with him in which he lifted the wounded man, and conveyed him to Dr. Cecil, who dressed his wounds. The poor fellow fainted several times before anything could be elicited from him. When he had sufficiently recovered he stated that a man named Patrick Haley, aided by six other men and his wife, were the perpetrators of the brutal outrage upon him. He was not able to give any further particulars. The wounded man was then removed to his home in Manhattanville, in a state that leaves but little hopes of his recovery.

Capt Bennett at once procured warrants from Justice PIERSON for the arrests of the accused parties, all of whom he succeeded in arresting.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 476 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 1lls. per yard, ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 9s. per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

LOVE'S METAMORPHOSES.

BY JULIA CARY RHEINHART.

He was "a mere mechanic,"
And my father scorned his "suit"
(A check shirt and blue overalls)—
But who can love uproot?
I loved him for his manly worth,
And prized his virtuous health,
More dearly than the scented fops
Who wooed me for my wealth.
One Sunday—'twas a Sunday eve—
In rich attire he came;
His step was like the Arab steed's,
His eyes with love a flame;
My father scarce believed his sight,
He thought the change "a myth."
But blessed us, when George proudly said:
"I buy my clothes of SMITH!"

SMITH BROTHERS' one-price Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his patent *having expired.*

Depots, No. 125 Water-st., near Wall, New-York, No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

LEARY & CO.,
Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE! POTICHOMANIE!—DURING the Summer months in the country, ladies will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; for more expeditious and easier than Tapestry or Painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. The simple tea-set vessel can be decorated to resemble the finest Painted China. Boxes containing two Vases, full instructions, and every article required. Price $5. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

THIN SUMMER SUITS.....$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits.....4 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits.....10 00
White Marseilles Vests.....2 00
Check Marseilles Suits.....5 00
White Duck Coats.....2 00
Linen Raglan Coats.....3 00
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION instantly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 5s pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO.,
No. 502 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 223 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new styles of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

LOOK AT THIS.—TO THE WEAREES OF FINE Boots and Shoes—go to CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway, where you can get any kind of Boots or Shoes cheap, and better than at any other house in this City. Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children's Shoes by thousands, of every style in the world. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No 56 Wall-st. NEW YORK, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ARE Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 223 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Braided Bands, Tassel Loops, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Table and Floor Oil-cloths, white and Buff Hollands, wholesale and retail, at WM. H. BROWN'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

OIL-CLOTHS, OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. PER YARD, 4-4 Width.—All Wool Ingrain Carpets 2s. 6d. per yard. Tapestry, Brussels, 2s. per yard. Gold Shades, 6d. a pair, at LANDON'S, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

Hot as a toasted gridiron was the weather of Saturday and yesterday. The thermometer vacillated between 96° and 100°, and man and beast sweltered with dry throats and limp shirt collars. The muzzles of the dogs, which according to the Mayor's order, need not have been applied until Wednesday next, seemed to droop in the sun, though made of as ugly and stern a half-inch wire as ever dog endured. People who had nothing to do, did it with difficulty, under awnings, at street corners, and wherever there was the fancying of a breeze. Topics of general interest declined in popularity. Whether FILLMORE was received or not, ceased to be a matter of interest. Hot as a gridiron over a supernatural fire, almost, was the weather of yesterday.

But just as the hopes of the Fillmorites and the Buchananites are destined to be overtaken, and washed away by the deluge of popular opinion and by the result of the ballot-box, so came on, at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a terrific rain storm, accompanied with vivid lightning, and unusually loud thunder. The rain fell with such force and velocity that it bounded three feet from the ground, and was swept along twenty feet by the wind. It ascended into the air like dust, or grander, like the spray of Niagara. The bardiest men fled like ladies and succumbed under an awning, with a sense of suffocation like drowning. Not a dry thread remained on any human being who could not reach a shelter in exactly one minute and a half after the storm commenced. The Park poured forth its floods and Broadway became a river. The Celtic ladies who kept apple-stalls at the corners of streets were, in numerous places, deprived of their oranges and apples, which were caught in the vortex of the whirlwind that prevailed, and swept into indefinite indivisibility. They will probably be discovered by early urchins to-day. In half an hour the storm ended; fair weather again prevailed, and the thermometer had sank ten degrees. But everyboby felt that the chances either of FILLMORE or BUCHANAN had not improved. It is still hotter than we desire it as we go to press.

Mr. MERIAM has favored us with the following, indicating the exact state of the weather for the past three days:

The temperature on Friday, 20th, from 2 to 4 P. M., was at 90°; Saturday, 21st, at 3 and 4 P. M., 96°; Sunday, 22d, at 4 P. M., 98°; and at 5:10, 72°. This is very hot weather for the Summer solstice. The sun reached its greatest northing on Saturday morning. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Monday, 1 A. M., June 23, '56.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22.

It has been very warm here all day. At 5 P. M. the thermometer varied from 92° to 100°, according to position. It now (9 P. M.) stands at 90°.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 22.

The mercury to-day rose up to 95° in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 22.

The thermometer here indicated 98° in the shade this afternoon. The temperature was moderated towards evening by a gale of wind, accompanied by a sprinkle of rain.

Thirtieth Anniversary of the New-York Light Guard.

The New-York City Light Guard celebrated their Thirtieth Anniversary at the Astor House on Saturday evening. They partook of an excellent dinner; listened to speeches from Major-Gen. SANFORD, Capt. VINCENT, and a number of others, and in every respect the occasion was one of delight to all who attended.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—The subscriber invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

For ladies gentlemen and children. No other garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man safety; to all, health and comfort. DR VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is, "They are admirably adapted to invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate." JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 163 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MERIN, M. D.

No. 57 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cheap and pleasant Summer Cooking, with the Magic Atmospheric Stove, using alcohol or gas—perfectly safe, durable, and always reliable. No heat radiated in the room no smoke, no dirt, and in all respects the most efficient and convenient stove, for all kinds of cooking, ever invented, and just what is now wanted by private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, or single persons. See testimonials. Price from $4 to $10.

W. J. DEMOREST, Patentee,
No 375 Broadway, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

FREMONT'S WOOLLY HORSE.—Now that the great little Californian is to be elected President, a great curiosity will be felt about the woolly horse. For information apply to KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, where the assortment is better, and the prices are lower than at any other house in town.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Thin Summer Suits.....$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits..... 6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits..... 10 00
White Marseilles Vests..... 2 00
Check Marseilles Suits..... 6 00
White Duck Coats..... 2 50
Linen Raglan Coats..... 3 00

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

BUCHANAN DEMOCRATS, KEEP COOL!—There is no necessity of fuming over political questions this hot weather. Buy one of KNOX's superb Summer hats, at No. 212 Broadway and "keep cool!" Remember that only with a light and durable fabric on the head, you can hope to pass through July and August.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Unlike the mineral preparations that drive the virus of eruptions and sores into the vital organs, this marvelous Ointment discharges the poison before it heals the flesh. The Pill inevitably cure dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c, 62½c, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWS! STRAWS! STRAWS!!!—The old straw man never sold so great a quantity of the raw material as KNOX has, the past week, of his straw fabrics. Call in at No. 212 Broadway, and let us see what can be done to remedy the sweltering heat under which you have been so long laboring.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great sale at Bay View and Claremont, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point plank road, comes off to-day and to morrow, of 200 villa plots. Omnibuses run every 10 minutes, from 12 o'clock M to 2 o'clock P. M., passage free; start from Courtlandt street Ferry in Jersey City. Collation at 1 o'clock on the ground. Auction at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

[Advertisement.]

FALL OF PEALE'S MUSEUM.—SHERWOOD, who occupied the basement of the old Peale Museum, is about to dig out his fixtures from the ruins. KNOX, the hatter, was not concerned in the "smash up," but with his hats all safe, and better prepared for business than ever, is to be found at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong, and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The discoveries of FREMONT on the Rocky Mountains developed nothing more interesting than the peculiar tribe of beavers, from which KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, makes his Rocky Mountain Beavers, the finest style of hats in the world, and decidedly the most popular fabric of the day.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE—Prepared by Dr. C. D. GRISWOLD. This remedy has proved perfectly effectual in the cure of ague, is based upon a thorough knowledge of the disorder, is agreeable to take, invigorating and permanent in its effects, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. For sale by all druggists. LAZELL, MARSH & HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st., wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER OF KNOX'S MANUFACTURE IS WORTH HAVING.—If you think so, call upon him at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make your selection. His hats are unequaled, and so are his prices; the hats being peculiarly stylish, and the prices uncommonly low—a rare conjunction.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE RISE IN THE BEEF MARKET.—The efforts of interested speculators have produced the late sudden rise in the beef market. Fortunately the hat tariff is not affected, and KNOX, No 212 Broadway, is selling as low as ever, and there is no probability in the world that he will raise his prices above zero for anybody.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BUCHANANITES, FILLMOREITES, FREEMONTITES, AND BANKERS, ATTEND!—KNOX will supply all parties. His Summer hats are light, cool, comfortable elegant and cheap. Call on him, at No 212 Broadway, and if he does not succeed in making the lion and the lamb lie down together, he will perfect your appearance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pianos and Melodeons, from eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE "WILD" SUMMER HAT.—The adherents of FILLMORE should imitate the distinguished HORATIO N. WILD, and buy one of the KNOX hats, entitled by their manufacturer the "Wild" hat. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway, where the very best assortment of Summer hats in the City can be found at all times.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that mind is a very potent agency in the aggravation or the cure of diseases. Phrenology would aid greatly in their diagnosis. Examinations with charts, and full written descriptions of character, by Professor FOWLER, No. 208 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE "FREMONT" ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER.—A new article, but just as well adapted for the Americans as the Republicans. The only establishment where they can be procured is at KNOX's, corner Broadway and Fulton-street, and it is *the* place where you can expect to find a perfect assortment of Summer hats.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A rare bill of attraction is to be given at this prosperous theatre to-night, commencing with the revival of the "Blacksmith of Antwerp," to be followed by the grand pantomime of "Raoul," and concluding with the "Wizard Skiff."

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Country Druggists and Confectioners.—Pure Soda Water without sulphuric acid. ROBBINS' PATENT SODA FOUNTAIN AND WATER COOLER,

Make your own Soda Water at a cost of ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF A CENT PER GLASS,
For Soda, Ice and Syrups.
Price $40. Address
W. KING, No. 128 William-st., New-York.

☞ Curious Mode of Suicide.—In Paris, those tired of life have discovered a rather curious mode of stepping out; they eat a dozen or two of hard-boiled eggs, drink a quart of the sourest claret wine, and next morning they are found stone dead. Now, here is something a great deal more interesting in the way of experiments: Take a piece of silver, say a quarter of a dollar, get a box of RUSSIA SALVE, should you ever get scalded or burnt, or have sores, piles or bruises, you will be safe enough, and bless the memory of the inventor. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists, at 25c, 50c, and $1 per box.

☞ The Hair.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ To Cure a Cough—Buy a bottle of the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. We have more faith in this combination of Dr WISTAR'S than in any other remedy known, having witnessed its entire success in many cases of protracted cough.

☞ To Contractors.—Proposals will be received at this office until the 24th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound, in addition to those advertised May 23, ult., viz.: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Sugar Reef.

The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Sea-Flower Reef, and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office.

Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.—June 20, 1856. G. DUTTON
Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—One thousand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

Reports from the "Rifle Christians"

☞ A Very Interesting Series of Letters from a member of the Connecticut Company which left New-Haven, Conn., last April is now being published in the New York *Sun*. This is the Company whose rifles were subscribed for "in a Church," Professor SILLIMAN, Rev. Mr. BUTTON and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER contributing. The letters contain statements of the settlement of the Company, the difficulties met with, etc., etc. The first letter is published in the New-York *Sun* of MONDAY, June 23. Price one cent per copy. Served any where in the City or vicinity at sixpence per week

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by perseverance in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Strawberries, Cherries, Green Peas.—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association. The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held at their rooms, No. 32 Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, (23d,) at 8 o'clock. Subject of Essay—*Quala—the Fruit of Missions*, by Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND.

GEORGE P. EDGAR, Secretary *pro tem.*

☞ Hominy and Samp Reduced in Price.—Fifty cents (50 cents) per barrel lbs. from our recent prices, to take effect from this day.

DREW & FRENCH,
Phalanx Mills Dépôt,
No. 85 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ La Farge House, Broadway, New-York.—This new and beautiful first-class hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The location is the most pleasant part of Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and in the immediate vicinity of the most fashionable places of amusement. The rooms are large and airy, and so arranged that they may be connected in suites for families or used separately for single persons. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

STONE & BURROUGHS, Proprietors.

☞ Strawberries, Strawberries, or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.

Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.

Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose. Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PROVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Teeth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 109 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ To the Public.—In consequence of the great demand for our infallible Cans, and continually increasing sale, we shall have to ask the indulgence of our customers for a few days, when we shall be prepared to fill all orders promptly. TAYLOR & HODGETTS,
No. 60 Beekman-st., New-York.

☞ A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A Letter directed to George Jones from Fond du lac, Wisconsin, containing Drafts to the amount of $830, has been taken from the Post Office in this City, by mistake, as the same was intended for George Jones, *Daily Times*, and can be of no value to any one else as payment of said Drafts has been stopped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"LO THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!"
A SKETCH OF
THE LIFE OF HON. MILLARD FILLMORE,
THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE,
WILL BE FOUND IN
THE GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE;
OR,
THE CONTEST BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICAL ROMANISM.
BY MISS ANNA E CARROLL, OF MARYLAND.
One vol. 12mo, 385 pages Cloth gilt, $1 25. Full gilt, $2. It contains new and accurate steel portraits of FILLMORE AND DONELSON.

Also, of ERASTUS BROOKS, of N. Y.; E. B. BARTLETT and GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of Ky.; STUART, of Va.; BROOM, of Pa.; RAYNOR, of N. C.; PERRIN, of Tenn.; and of the authoress.

This book is an exposition of the Principles of the American Party, and the ends it seeks to accomplish.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.—In every State and County of the Union, to sell the GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE to whom the most liberal terms will be made on application to the Publishers.

Portraits of FILLMORE and DONELSON, on large heavy paper, suitable for framing, can be had at 12½ cents each. Address MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

FREMONT'S LIFE—AUTHENTIC EDITION
Will be published in a few days:
THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
JOHN CHAS. FREMONT.
With an accurate Portrait on Steel.
One neat 12mo. Price $1

The subscribers assure the public that this volume, prepared by an eminent literary gentleman, whose resources for the material and authorities are unequaled, will be the most reliable, and, we trust, acceptable biography of the eminent

EXPLORER, SCHOLAR AND STATESMAN,

whose recent nomination by the Republican Party for the highest office in the gift of the people has awakened a renewed interest in his wonderful career.

Orders should be addressed to

DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

DR. KITTO'S LIFE.
MEMOIRS OF JOHN KITTO D. D.,
Author of the "Daily Bible Illustrations," &c. Compiled chiefly from his letters and journals, by J. E. RYLAND, M. A. 2 vols 12mo $2.

"The name of Dr Kitto is now immortally associated with Biblical study and literature. The measure of his success is not more amazing in its amount than in the means by which he reached it. His life is as instructive as are his labors, and both combined present an unequaled picture of triumph over obstacles which have been rarely so surmounted, and over circumstances which few have consented to encounter, and which fewer still have mastered to such advantage.... What a contrast between the deaf and dumb pauper boy of 1819, wheedled into a workhouse to keep him from "hunger and fasting, cold and wakefulness," and the John Kitto of 1854, Doctor of theology, though a layman member of the Society of Antiquaries, editor of the Pictorial Bible and Biblical Cyclopædia, and author of the Daily Bible Illustrations. The interval between the two extremes was long as" sometimes very gloomy, as the poor boy grew up, with earnest resolution and strong faith in God."—*Dr Eadie.*

Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, New-York.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.
The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO'S great gift book sale, No. 449 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 99 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.
"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits," by JOHN BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

MORGAN'S "FREE-MASONRY."—A few copies for sale; old books, novels and engravings bought in any quantity; constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap, old and new works, and engravings for the parlor and scrapbook; we also sell old novels at one-half the publication price NAGLE & HICKS, No. 50½ Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee will meet at No. 663 Broadway THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.—Monday, June 23, 1856.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman.
WILLIAM PEEL,
GEORGE TEBWILLIGER, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD RALLY.—The Electors of the XVIIIth Ward in favor of the election of FREMONT and DAYTON are requested to meet at the "Gramercy," corner 20th-st and 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Fremont Club for the approaching campaign.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Will meet at No. 663 Broadway, at 8½ o'clock, instead of 8 o'clock, as notified.—June 23, 1856.

HENRY C. BOYD, Secretary.

SUMNER'S SPEECH!—Great Enthusiasm! By request of many up-town residents J. B. BROWN will give a second reading of SUMNER'S late speech, at Clinton Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, June 24. To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—EUGENIA VOLLANTE will, upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or its equivalent in stamps, send a delineation of character and future destiny from a specimen of handwriting, describe the one they will marry, success in lawsuits, journeys, &c. Address with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES FRECKLES ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn.

50 DINNER SETS—100 tea sets, 500 doz. richly cut tumblers, goblets, and wines; finger bowls, preserves sugar dishes, decanters, vases, mantel clocks and ornaments; 50 styles of chandeliers and gas fixtures, and a full assortment of crockery, being the stock late of J. STOUVENEL & Co., with new importations.

A. H. GOUGH, Agent, 357 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN SPRING GOODS.

In order to reduce the stock before the season closes, the following great sacrifices have been made. Many articles will be sold 25 per cent. below cost.

8s. SILKS; the very best quality, reduced to 6s.
7s. SILKS, elegant designs, reduced to 5s.
6s. SILKS, beautiful colors, reduced to 4s. 6d.
6s. INDIA SILKS, wide width and extra quality, 4s. 6d.
5s. 6d. INDIA SILKS, in every color, extra quality, 4s.
$10,000 worth of CRAPE and STELLA SHAWLS at a reduction of from $6 to $6 on each.
3s. FIGURED TISSUES and BAREGES, reduced to 2s.
2s 6d. PLAIN BAREGES, reduced to 1s. 6d.
2s. 6d. FRENCH CHALLIS, reduced to 1s. 6d.
1s. 9d. FRENCH CHALLIS, reduced to 1s.
2s. 6d. FRENCH LAWNS, the finest quality, 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d. FRENCH JACONET, the finest quality, 1s.
1s. 9d. FRENCH BRILLIANT, the finest quality, 1s.

The price is marked on every article in plain figures, from which no deviation will be made.

H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
Notwithstanding our extensive Sales of the past week,
Our stock of rich and elegant Mantillas remain unimpaired.
We are selling a beautiful Shawl-shaped Mantilla
For Ten Dollars
That cannot be purchased
At any other establishment
For less than $13.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
Of Embroideries,
To clean out the entire Stock.
Great bargains in Handkerchiefs.
Having marked down our stock of rich Embroideries to a very low figure, we are enabled to offer very great inducements to purchasers.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE POINTS AND SQUARES SHAWLS,
Also Lace Mantillas,
In great variety,
And at the lowest prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices of Summer Silks.
Silks selling for 4s., 5s., and 6s. per yard,
worth double the price nearly.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

PRINTED ORGANDIES—Jaconets and Lawns
Reduced 30 and 50 per cent. in price.
Also, Jaconet and Organdie Robes,
And Summer Goods of every description,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN DRY GOODS.
In order to clear out the entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the following articles have been reduced 33⅓ per cent. from regular prices;
MANTILLAS,
FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES,
JACONET ROBES
PRINTED BAREGES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGE DELAINES,
PRINTED CHALLIS,
Five cases CHINA SILKS, at 50 cents per yard.
Attention is particularly invited to this Stock before purchases are made made elsewhere. Goods will be freely shown, &c., &c.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway.
(Late LEADBEATER'S.)

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON—
For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK,
No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

THE RICHEST AND LARGEST
STOCKS OF GENUINE BLACK THREAD, CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE LACES
ever imported; (received by the *Arabia*;) comprising
POINT and BARGE SHAWLS,
(with and without flounces,)
MANTILLAS, FAUCHONS, BARBES, FLOUNCES, and EDGINGS, all widths, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
From Auction.
AT 18. 6D PER YARD
(Usual price 45 cents,)
A. T. STEWART, & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHALLIS AND MUSLIN DE LAINES
(SUMMER STYLES)
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD
A T STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK FILLET SHAWLS & MANTILLAS,
(Plain and Embroidered.)
Received by the *Arabia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS! BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.
GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lispenard sts., has now the largest and best assorted stock of Mantillas, suitable for City retail trade to be found in New-York. The lot embraces an immense variety of
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE AND LACE MANTLES.
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTLES.
And a splendid lot of
GUIPURE, CHANTILLY and other lace mantles. Mr. BRODIE invites the ladies to a comparison of his prices with those of others before purchasing.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.
Great continued sale for twenty-one days, of $45 000 worth of dress goods, shawls, mantillas, embroideries, and general domestics, attracts hundreds of customers daily at our spacious store, No. 94 Bowery. These extensive lots must be cleared at once for the benefit of creditors. No reserve will be made. Ladies, call early. Splendid bargains for little money, at the COMMERCIAL DRY GOODS EMPORIUM, No. 94 Bowery, opposite Hiram Anderson's Carpet Store.

LANE & PORTER
WILL OFFER, THIS MORNING,
PRINTED MUSLINS, at about half price.
300 pieces Printed Muslins, fast colors, 1s.
100 pieces beautiful Brilliants, only 1s.
French Jaconets, 1s. 6d.
NO. 72 CANAL-STREET.

PALM-LEAF FANS.
95 cases natural and round handle palm fans.
115 cases open and shut Chinese fans.
10 cases French muslin and paper fans.
Just received and for sale by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

100 PS. CHECKED & PLAID INDIA WASHING SILKS
For traveling dresses, 4s Striped and Plaid Silks, 5s. and 6s., worth 8s. Flounced Silk Robes—very cheap this morning at LANE & PORTER'S, 72 Canal st.

CLOSING SALES OF DRY GOODS—Removing to No. 703 Broadway. As the time is limited for selling off the immense stock of Dry Goods contained in this store, ladies would study their own interest by calling early, in order to secure the great bargains ever offered, as the whole amount must be sold without regard to cost. C. G HOOK,
No. 380 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES—Keep the hands perfectly soft and white, while engaged in the care of flowers, &c., are impervious to water—hot or cold—and can be used where any other glove would be ruined. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sale at all Rubber stores. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—By TAYLOR & PECK, No. 9 Chambers-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner. E. W. TAYLOR,
LEWIS M. PECK.

LINEN FANS! LINEN FANS!—CITY TRADE SUPPLIED.—Over 200 dozen, just opened, including every style of brown and black, plain and perforated, with a full assortment of dress fans and a general variety of French Fancy Goods For sale low, by
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer,
No. 5 Maiden-lane.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN GOODS,—$15,000 worth of damask table linens, shirting and sheeting do., huckaback and other towelings, &c., &c. A good chance for housekeepers to supply themselves at half the usual price, as the stock must be cleared out immediately, previous to removing to No. 703 Broadway.
C. G. HOOK, No 380 Bowery.

LANE & PORTER—Will offer for sale, THIS MORNING, their entire stock of barges at a great reduction
Satin stripe and plaid, 1s. 6d., 2s and 2s. 6d.
Fancy barege, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Robes, $5, $6 and $7.
No. 72 Canal-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS—Wishing to clear out their Spring and Summer goods, have greatly reduced the prices of Lawns, Barèges, Challis, Ribbons, &c., and an inspection will satisfy every one of the prices being unusually low. No. 60 Canal-st, and 47 Howard-st.

$2,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—The highest prices given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good left-off Clothing to dispose of can obtain the full value by sending their address to, or calling on, JAMES MORONEY, No. 479½ Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE, OR TRAVELING CLOAKS.—A full assortment will be opened on MONDAY, June 23, by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 426 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

REMSEN & BINGER'S BULLETIN
FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23,
OFFERS STILL
GREATER INDUCEMENTS.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
FROM THE FAR WEST
HAVE FORSAKEN THE LEGITIMATE CHANNEL,
AND BUY THEIR GOODS
at the
BROWN-STONE STORE
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
THE CHIEF ATTRACTION OF THIS WEEK
Is a splendid assortment of
RICH PLAID and STRIPE SILKS (lustre),
5s. 6d. per yard,
Original cost 95 cents.
500 STELLA SHAWLS, new designs,
Prices from $5 to $7.
Original Cost from $8 to $15.
800 SUPERB MANTILLAS, Paris styles,
from $3 to $12,
Original Cost from $5 to $20.
600 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, Recherché,
FIFTY CENTS PER YARD,
Duties paid, cost 68 cents.
7,500 Yards RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, Elegant Designs,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
Usually sold at 2s. 6d. per yard.
20,000 Yards PARIS PRINTED CAMBRICS,
At One Shilling per Yard,
Original Cost, Duties paid, 2s. 6d. per Yard.
FOR NURSAL COSTUME,
1,000 CANADIAN STRAW, (Gent's,)
At 2s. 6d., worth $1.
15,000 Yards MUSLIN DE SOU, Traveling Dress,
At 2s. 6d., worth 4s.
FOR MILLINERS' TRADE,
500 Boxes BONNET TRIMMINGS,
From 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
HOUSEKEEPERS
WILL NOTE THE GREAT BARGAINS
Offered at this establishment,
BOUGHT AT AUCTION

Murderous Affray in a Baltimore Lager-Bier Saloon.

From the Baltimore Sun, June 21

About 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon a murderous affray took place at and in the vicinity of JACOB SIMON'S lager-bier brewery, situated near the Frederick Road, a short distance from the western suburbs of the city, during which fire-arms and murderous weapons were freely used, resulting, it is feared, in the death of a young man who, it is generally believed, was entirely disconnected with the affair. Notwithstanding a number of arrests were made, and the parties held for the action of the Grand Jury, yet it will be difficult to present a statement of facts, in consequence of a want of witnesses to testify. It appears, however, that at the hour above named a party of seven persons went to Mr. SIMON'S establishment, and after frequent potations of liquor a quarrel ensued with the bar-keeper, named WM KAISER, and but a few minutes elapsed ere the party had left the house and were engaged on the road in fierce combat with KAISER, who had succeeded in rallying to his side a party of about thirty of his friends. Some of these were armed with guns, pistols, knives and clubs, as were their opposers, and they were used in a manner which evidenced a total disregard of life, resulting in the exchange of blows which maimed and disfigured the parties receiving them.

During the disgraceful affair a young man, aged about 26 years, and familiarly known to drovers in the vicinity of Mr. WILHELM'S establishment as "Virginia Bob," left Mr. WILHELM'S premises and moved up the road towards the parties, intending, as he said, to have something to do with the party. As he had been drinking very freely, and was exceedingly intoxicated, his friends at first gathered around and forced him away, but shortly afterwards he succeeded in going up, and moved towards KAISER'S friends. Supposing him to be one of their opponents they commenced throwing stones at him, at each volley of which he would jump in the road and shout aloud. He was, however, soon struck a violent blow with a paving stone, which knocked him senseless. As for the party who quarreled with KAISER, they were all more or less bruised and beaten. One of them, named NATHANIEL MCCAMMAN, was struck with heavy clubs repeatedly, and is now lying very low at his home in Duberry-alley, where he is receiving the professional assistance of Drs. DUNBAR and CROTZER. As for "Virginia Bob," he was carefully placed in a wagon, and under the direction of Policeman THOMAS BROWN conveyed to the Western station, where he now lies, with but slight hopes of his recovery. The fact is, that Dr. BEAR, who has perseveringly attended him ever since he was brought in, thinks that he cannot survive much longer. His injuries consist of a heavy blow received upon the right side of the head, attended with paralysis of the left side, three teeth knocked down the throat, one eye dreadfully bruised, and the entire body severely bruised, whilst the constant vomiting of blood indicates injury of an internal character. At a late hour last night he was quite insensible.

As soon as information of the affair reached the city the police of the western station went in search of the accused parties, and about 3 o'clock yesterday officers LEE, MILLER and BISHOP, assisted by night policemen JOHN ENGLISH and SAMUEL MEREDITH, succeeded in the arrest of WM. KAISER, THEODORE SEEGER, (said to be the son of the proprietor,) CHARLES HOULDEN, ADAM HUMMELL, JACOB HOLLER, JOHN MEINHART and JOHN PRAECHER. These were taken to the western station, and yesterday morning underwent a further examination before Justice BIXLER, which resulted in the discharge of MEINHART and PRAEGER, and the release of HOLLER in the sum of $500 security to answer. SEEGER, HOULDEN, HUMMELL and KAISER were held in the sum of $2,000 each. The bar-keeper was conveyed to jail in default of $2,000, and upon application made yesterday to release him, the Justice refused to receive any bail. MCCAMMAN'S injuries consist of seven bruises upon the head and lower portions of the body, his lip cut open, the end of one of the fingers of the right hand cut off, and the other fingers gashed severely.

Since the above was written, officers LEE, BISHOP, and JAMES, arrested DANIEL KAMMERHEGGAR and CHRISTIAN KAUBE, charged with being two of the parties who committed the assault upon MCCAMMAN. They were taken to his house and recognized by him as having assaulted him. Justice BIXLER committed them to jail in default of bail each in the sum of $1,000. E. L. ROGERS appeared as the counsel for the accused.

More Questions about the Dioscorea Batatas.

Our correspondent's note in Friday's DAILY TIMES has called forth several other inquiries and some answers. Here is one, as a sample:

OSSINING, N. Y., Saturday, June 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"A New-Jersey Farmer" wants to know the *present* condition of the Chinese Yam. I should like to second the inquiry. I planted one dozen more than a month ago, and have heard nothing of them since. I suppose that, being natives of China, they have started for home, as they have not made their appearance on *this* side of our planet.

Yours, &c. J. G. I.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

An unusually large number of arrests were made on Saturday, and consequently more business than usual was done yesterday at the Police Courts. Nearly all the cases, however, were of a trivial character.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN—A NOVEL WAY TO CATCH A PICKPOCKET.

Thomas Ryan and William Breen, boys, each about 16 years of age, were yesterday brought before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with picking the pocket of Philip Farley, a policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, while he was lying on the sidewalk in Grand street on Saturday night. The articles stolen from Mr. Farley's pocket were a policeman's star and one cent. The prisoners, in rummaging the officer's pockets attempted to escape, but greatly to their astonishment the apparently helpless man suddenly aroused, and seizing both by the collars, took them to the Station-house. The astonishment shown by the prisoners when taken to the Station-house was most amusing. They thought they had a drunken greeny, but found that they had been taken in by a Policeman, who, in citizen's dress, laid himself on the sidewalk as a trap for sneaking pickpockets.

One of the accused assured the Magistrate that his intentions were entirely honorable; that seeing the prosecutor lying on the sidewalk, he took him up and removed him to a cleaner place.

Notwithstanding this plea both prisoners were committed to answer in default of $200 bail each.

POCKET PICKING IN CHURCH.

John Williams, *alias* William Hatfield, was arrested yesterday, in St. Bridget's Church, Avenue B, where he was detected picking the pocket of Ellen Black of $5. The prosecutor testified, that while in Church she felt a hand in her pocket, and, turning suddenly round, seized the prisoner, who had been crowding against her. She held him firmly, and found her pocketbook and money on his person. A policeman, who was called, then took him in custody.

He was committed for trial by Justice WOOD.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Lyons, a boy only 17 years of age, was arrested, charged with picking the pockets of Mrs. Levi Rachell, of No. 76 1-2 Orchard-st, of a gold watch and other articles of jewelry, amounting in value to $115. The stolen property was found on the person of the accused, who was yesterday committed for trial by Justice OSBORNE.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.

Officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office, arrested on Saturday a man named James Slate, who stands charged with having stolen and sold a valuable horse from a gentleman living in Ulster County, in this State. The accused was committed preparatory to being sent back to Ulster County for trial.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

A woman named Catharine Foley was arrested in Washington Market on Saturday, for picking the pocket of Mrs Sarah Wilkinson, of Newark, N. J., of a portmonnaie containing $13. Kate was caught in the act by Officer Johnston, who found the stolen money in her possession. She was brought before Justice OSBORNE, who committed her for trial.

CAPTURE OF RIVER THIEVES.

Two young men, named Patrick Kearney and William Hare, were arrested on Saturday by Officer Barry, of the First Ward, for stealing a sail valued at $15, from on board the brig *Adamen*, of Providence, R. I. The arrested parties tried hard to escape, but the officer was too much for them. They were both committed for trial by Justice OSBORNE. A boat painted green and about 17 feet long, found with the arrested parties, is detained for an owner.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH FROM HARD WORK AND EXHAUSTION.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner PERRY, at No. 42 Second-street upon the body of John Ickers, a German, aged 23 years, who on Saturday sank down at his work (he was tiring wheels) and died from exhaustion from over-work and the heat of the weather. Deceased was in the employ of Alderman Fulmer, and was on Saturday cautioned against laboring so hard in such weather. He paid no heed to the caution and suffered in consequence a sudden death.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 24 Greenwich-street, upon the body of Wilhelmina Rapf, who died from sun-stroke. Deceased was employed as a servant. She was 19 years of age, and arrived from Germany on the 17th inst.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Maria Ferris, a German woman, was killed on Saturday by falling from the third-story of house No. 17 Forsyth-street, while asleep in a window. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner CONNERY.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A girl of the town named Sarah Hughes, residing at No. 337 Water-street, drank, on Saturday, a quantity of oxalic acid, for the purpose of self-destruction. Dr. Woodward, after some three hours' labor, succeeded in saving the girl's life.

A mad dog was killed on Saturday by a policeman, at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-street.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 1787, 1870, 1855, 1903, 1944, 1495, 1496, 659, 904, 302, 453, 454, 338, 547, 665, 521, 493, 591, 601, 475, 55, 603, 330, 259, 155, 491, 98, 446, 384, 1915, 588.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 145, 18, 60, 84, 144.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1000¾, 886, 830, 864, 6 8, 1828, 877, 886, 729, 747, 748, 753, 792, 412, 163, 674, 616, 672, 374.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Clerke, J.

BARNUM IN COURT ONCE MORE.

David S. Dunscom vs. *P. T. Barnum, impleaded with the Jerome Company*—A motion was made for a receiver in five suits entitled as above, in which the sum of $5,460 is claimed in the aggregate. The former receiver, J. S. Libby, was appointed.

Nothing new was elicited on the examination of Mr. Barnum. The questions were very general, referring to the general assignment, any previous disclosures, &c. D. P. Hall, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE TRANSIT COMPANY IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Hamilton vs. *The Accessory Transit Company*—A motion was made by D. D. Field for the appointment of a receiver to collect the assets and wind up the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company. Argument thereon is set down for Saturday next. Horace F. Clarke appeared for the defendants. The validity of General Walker's decree as to the Company will be put in issue in this case.

THE MARINE COURT—WHO IS RIGHT?

The People ex rel. The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Judges of the Common Pleas, &c.*—In a suit between Edward L. Davies and the City, both parties appealed from the decision of a single Justice of the Marine Court, the former to the General Term of the Common Pleas, the latter to that of the Marine Court.

In conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court, a writ of prohibition was granted at the instance of the City, forbidding the Court of Common Pleas from entertaining the appeal.

Obadiah A. Platt et al. vs. *The American Transportation Company*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiffs to abide the event.

In the matter of the Houston-street Presbyterian Church, (Third Free Church,) New-York City—Order denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present all the Judges.

Jesse Hoyt vs. *Henry Sheldon.*—Motion denied.

Wm. C. Lemon vs. *Ferdinand Sommetzpaher.*—New trial ordered.

John Trimble vr. *Geo. C. Andrews et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

Alex. Allen et al. vs. *John S. Williams et al*—Judgment affirmed.

Thos. B. Gunning vs. *Catherine R. Livingston.*—Report set aside.

Louisa Gibbs vs *Aaron S. Gibbs.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

John S. Lawrence vs. *Francis C. Lebrino.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Jos. Brainard vs. *Ely Hoppock.*—To be reargued in writing in eight days, upon the question whether the money actually received with policies can be recovered.

Sylvanus B. Stilwell vs. *John R. Staples.*—Motion for reargument denied.

John Webster vs. *Byran K. Stevens.*—Judgment for defendant.

Jos. H. Howard vs. *Theo. Martine et al.*—Judgment at Special Term affirmed with costs of appeal.

Geo Wood et al. vs. *John Orser, Sheriff.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Verdict to be corrected by a reference, unless parties agree on amount

State Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Samuel Mettler et al.*—Judgment on report of referee set aside. New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Thos. Martin vs. *Jas. P. McEvily et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Louis Switzer vs. *St. Marks Fire Ins. Co*—Judgment for defendants.

James P. Turner vs. *Matthias Corstens.*—Judgment on report of referee affirmed.

John T. Goodwin vs. *Bank of Commonwealth.*—Order of Special Term denying a new trial affirmed with costs. Judgment for plaintiff

Nathaniel McCready et al vs. *Job Wright et al.*—Order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Judgment for plaintiff.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, June 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are held at $ 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs; but they continue scarce and quiet. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 60 bbls. Pearls and 316 bbls. Pots—together, 376 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in pretty good demand at steady rates.

COTTON—Appears inactive and unsettled in price. Holders are reluctant to make the concessions claimed by purchasers. This circumstance effectually impedes business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is tolerably active and firm. The home inquiry is moderate, but a livelier demand exists for export. Prices opened languidly, but closed with considerable regularity, though buyers had any existing advantage. The receipts are large, and receivers are free sellers, but not at lower rates. The transactions since our last reach about 16,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 25@$5 00
Ordinary State	5 00@ 5 20
Straight State	5 20@ 5 40
Favorite and Extra State	5 40@ 6 00
Inferior to good Michigan	4 60@ 5 20
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 40@ 5 85
Common to Good Ohio	5 50@ 5 95
Fancy Michigan	5 15@ 5 25
Fancy Ohio	5 90@ 6 10
Extra Michigan	5 20@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 90@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 20@ 6 45
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	5 90@ 10 00

Canadian is unchanged, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern has not varied. The sales, since our last, comprise about 900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 10@$8 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 90@$3 95 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is still dull and heavy, as previously represented.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is not abundant, and this being the only description that is much inquired for, it rules pretty firm, while common and inferior lots are depressed and cheaper, being in very slack demand. The sales since our last reach about 73,000 bushels, including good ordinary Canadian white, at $1 57; prime Canadian red (Spring, from Chicago seed,) at $1 60; ordinary Western white $1 56; very ordinary to good do. red at $1 32@$1 47; Genesee red, $1 45; ordinary to very good Southern red, at $1 52½@$1 55; and fair do. white, at $1 70 ₱ bush. The small lot of new Georgia white, purchased a few days since by HEINER & BROTHER, of the Croton Mills, has been converted into Flour and is being offered at $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye is active and buoyant. The sales since Wednesday last reach about 44,000 bushels, closing at 82c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are steady at 36c.@37c. for Ohio and Lake; 34c@36c. for State; 33c.@34c. for Jersey; and 32c. @32c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled and depressed. Desirable lots continue rare, and are most needed. The sales since our last have amounted to 59,000 bushels, at 42c.@46c. for unsound, heated and damp; 50c.@51c. for sound mixed Southern; 56c@55c for Southern yellow; 54c@58c. for round yellow; 57c@60c. for common to choice Southern white; 57c@65c. for round white; and 50c.@54c. for sound Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 55c @ 75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains quiet at former prices.

HIDES—Mr. Hall informs us that "the firmness noticed in the last report has continued during the week, with a decided improvement in the demand, and sales which have been very large have reduced the stock to less than 100,000. Transactions have been principally in common hides, of which the market is now quite bare. In Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande there has been but little doing, owing chiefly to the firmness with which importers hold their receipts. The high cost of hides at River Platte (which by the latest advices was 22c. delivered on board, or nearly 27c. here) gives the Importers great confidence in holding their hides in anticipation of more remunerative prices in the fall. Most of the dealers are convinced that hides have reached their lowest price, which was the principal cause of the heavy demand during the week Salted hides are in good demand and prices firmer."

HOPS—About 20 bales were sold, in lots, to-day, at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is salable and steady at $31@$32, usual credit. Other kinds unchanged.

LATHS Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LEAD—Remains rather quiet and languid, at previous prices.

LEATHER—Mr. Hall quotes the market for domestic tanned sole bisker and firmer. We annex a summary of the week's business:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts of Sole this week, sides	6,600	7,900
Sales	80 000	7,800
Stock on hand	23,100	7,100

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales readily at our quotations: New-Orleans 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico 44c.@49c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@49c.; and clayed Cuba, 36c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine appear about the same; Spirits Turpentine attracts increased attention, and is worth from 37c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have not varied essentially.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, sales having been reported, since our last, of about 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $19@$19 25 for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for prime Mess; and $16 37½@$16 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. 3,000 bbls. Meat, deliverable in July and August, were likewise reported as having been sold, but particulars did not transpire. Cut Meats are in very moderate supply, and fair request at 9¼c.@10¾c. for Hams; 7¾c. for Shoulders; and 8¾c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Bacon is still in very light supply and demand, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard scarce, needed, and rising; sales since our last reach about 1,100 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11½c @11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of 500 bbls. at $7 25@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$12 for repacked do., and $12 50@$13 50 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$16 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are dull and easy, ranging from $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 18c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 8c.@9c ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 400 tcs. at $3 37½@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are brisk and firm, with sales, since our last, of about 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime were obtained, at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 29½c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued rather quiet, at old figures. For Liverpool Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. asked, ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Two ships, from Rio to London, Deals, at 45; a bark, from St. Stephen to Newry, Ire., on private terms; a ship, 1,000 tons, from City Point to Havre, Tobacco, 85s.; a bark, (1,600 bbls. Resin,) 8c.; one to Glasgow, Wheat, 8d., Flour, 2s. 6d.; a ship and a bark, from Newcastle, E., and a ship from Shields to New-York, Coal, 8s.; a schr., 120 tons, to St. John, P. E., with privilege of one other port, $1,200; a bark, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, 8c.; a schr., 145 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,300; a Br. brig to Newfoundland, $5 50—and back from Sidney, C. B., $3 50; a brig, 247 tons, to north side Cuba and back, two voyages, (with privilege of a third,) $1,650; and a ship, 900 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

Chicago Grain Trade—JUNE 11.

The Grain Market continues unprecedentedly dull and heavy. In WHEAT, as fully anticipated in our last report, there has been a still further and serious decline Last week closed with sellers offering freely at $1 10 for Spring on board, and with limited sales in small parcels at $1 05 in store. On Wednesday buyers receded to $1 in store, sellers coming down slow, and but little if anything doing. Thursday, market still heavier, and on Friday, prices fell to 95c. in store, to which sellers yielded, and seven cars stocked the market, and for parcels in the street numerous sales were made at 80c.@85c. Nothing whatever doing for shipment, and Winter lower and unsettled. Saturday some little doing at 80c.@85c. for common Spring delivered, and at 90c @95c. for choicest samples for milling, and moderate sales of Winter at $1 10@$1 12½ for Red, and $1 25 for White. Monday, sale of 3,500 bushels Spring afloat at 90c. Red Winter in lots to mill at $1 05, and 500 bushels White in store at $1 30. To-day scarcely anything doing. Sellers offer freely at 90c. for Spring in store, but no sales are reported. The decline for the week is from 18c.@20c., closing dull and inactive, with increasing receipts, decreasing shipments, and an ugly look generally.

In CORN we have to note, as before, considerable doing, though less than last week, and at still declining rates Last week closed at 35c. ₱ 56 lbs. in store, and a sale of 16,000 bushels at 35c ₱ 56 lbs. on board. As before remarked, the Corn market is principally sustained by buyers to fill contracts at previous higher figures, or for future delivery at rather better than present prices, depending upon views of parties. For immediate delivery there is scarcely anything doing for speculation, and with dull Eastern demand and discouraging prospects, very little Corn at present is actually wanted. The stock already moved forward has met with much delay in reaching a continually falling market, and some of it is reported in bad order. Consequent losses and failure to realize have cramped operators to a considerable extent, and compelled more or less sacrifices for means to hold or place in market. Meantime the never-to-be-dismayed firmness in the country, which was to bring all the world to its own terms, is fast giving way under the invincible laws of trade, which always sooner or later assert their supremacy, and the result which now bids fair to be realized is, that prices when the ice is once broken will go as much below as they have previously been above the fair saving figures. Shippers for extreme rates having failed to touch the highest point, will as usual get the lowest bottom. Within the last week we are advised of an offer to sell 40,000 bushels of Corn in the ear near Urbana and within three and a half miles of the railroad, at 5 cents ₱ bushel. Of course our market is not at present either very firm or very active. Receipts have increased and shipments have fallen off.

We quote nominal at 33c. ₱ 56 lbs., on board. The week closes extremely dull and heavy, with very little disposition to operate, and buyers limited to one or two "shorts," who having sold largely last week at higher prices, are now advantageously providing for their contracts. Were it not that the market, as remarked last week, is thus sustained, prices would be very apt to find a still lower level.

In OATS there is very little doing. The market is still lower, with a limited demand for city trade, at 25c.@26c., in bags, delivered. Nothing doing for export. RYE and BARLEY quiet.

FREIGHTS—Lower Lake rates on Grain are about the same as last noted, and indeed no change can now be expected unless for the better, as the figures touched bottom some time since, and it is quite a matter of indifference to vessels whether to load at present prices or lay up. The most saving course would probably be the latter. Corn is taken to Buffalo at 3c., and to Oswego at 7c. Other freights in proportion.

State Agricultural Exhibitions, 1856.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
Tennessee	Nashville	June 4— 5
Vermont	Burlington	Sept. 9—12
New-Jersey	Newark	Sept. 10—12
Canada East	Three Rivers	Sept. 16—18
Virginia	Wheeling Isla'd.	Sept. 17—19
Ohio	Cleveland	Sept. 23—26
Canada West	Kingston	Sept. 23—26
Am. Pomological Society	Rochester	Sept. 24—
Illinois	Alton	Sept 30, Oct. 3
Michigan	Detroit	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
New-York	Watertown	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
California	San Jose	Oct. 7—10
Connecticut	New-Haven	Oct. 7—10
United States	Philadelphia	Oct. 7—10
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Oct. 8—10
Iowa	Muscatine	Oct. 8—10
New-Hampshire		Oct. 8—10
North Carolina	Raleigh	Oct. 14—17
Georgia	Atlanta	Oct. 20—23
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oct. 20—23
Maine		Oct. 28—31
Alabama	Montgomery	Nov. 11—14
South Carolina	Columbia	Nov. 11—14

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $100 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANSING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 80 Wall-st., New-York, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proxim.

ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1856.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 23d June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC—WILLIAM RAABE, Professor of Music on the Piano, and organist of St. James' Church, favorably known for years as an excellent teacher of the Piano and Singing, begs leave to announce to the public that he is prepared to receive a few more pupils. References of the highest respectability can be given. Applications for particulars will be received either at No. 701 Broadway, (Breusing's Music Depôt,) or at his residence, No. 53 Barrow-st., West side from Bleecker.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify students for general or special business in the shortest possible time, and in the most satisfactory manner Gentlemen entering THIS DAY, may secure private instruction without extra charge. Regular terms $20.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $2 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale by the trade, ready ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES—HASKINS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, simplicity and perfect security against mosquitoes without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead and the net is so arranged that it fits closely to the bed by a rubber band and will contract and expand as necessity requires. For sale by

J. V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Wesport depôt. The house is 41x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 30 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated, 7 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

JOHN McKINSTRY.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. STUDWELL, No. 334 Pearl-st.

HEALTH, COMFORT AND ECONOMY.—Two desirable half-acre Villa Sites, on opposite corners of Sanford-avenue and Union-place, Flushing, and three others, contiguous, are offered for sale under temporary restrictions, to the exercise of good taste. Terms moderate. A sub-stratum of sand, affording complete drainage, admits of all the modern water conveniences, and gas pipes extend to the property. Fever and ague unknown in this locality. A lot on lane in rear reserved for a club stable. So favorable an opportunity for parties desiring to build near each other is seldom presented, and the property needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Four minutes from the depôt, and communication with the City in 50 minutes. Terms liberal. Apply to G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; any of the above articles will be sold separately applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 382 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 5½ miles from Rye Dep

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

A MEDICAL WONDER.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM

RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND NEURALGIA

in their most painful forms;

ALSO

Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Piles, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsy, Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,

are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the Times, Tribune, Herald, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 114, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any information in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

Mrs. Burton, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. Jarvis, Esq., No. 397 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. Wm. McClarren, No. 36 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. James McKee, whose office is at No. 46 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. Johnson, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. Rich, Esq., No. 23 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to twice their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Goodwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted five years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Goodwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 25 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. Barrow Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, and the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, as it which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $5 0. Further—the disease can not be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea or offends the palate, it renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION—Is a perfect pain-destroyer—an invaluable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Ague, Piles, &c. Diarrhœa and Cholera are usually cured by a single dose. For cuts and wounds it is superior to any other preparation.

Pains or weakness in any part of the system are always relieved.

Used internally, it is unequaled for spasmodic affections—headache, nausea, sea-sickness, cramps, and cholera morbus.

It possesses soothing, healing, and pain-destroying properties, unequaled by any other compound medicine.

Sold wholesale by the proprietor, A. H. FIELD, Providence, R. I., at his depot, No. 540 Pearl-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; BARNES & PARK; and R. HOYT & CO. Retailed by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; MONELL, corner 1st-av. and Houston-st.; THURMAN, corner Canal and West sts.; BAIGHT & HUDSON, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 70 elegant engravings, cloth gilt and four stamps. Mailed free, among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses: latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to evening; Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies he has mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Hudson-st.

And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $5 per dozen.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this city, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases, and for that of the throat and lungs, exclusively, at his conveniently located medical and surgical rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 8 till 9 o'clock, and from 5 till 8½ o'clock. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," books, antidotes, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Treatment also by letter, and medicines adapted to the case sent. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Counseling and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—And other unrivaled remedies arrest the ravages of disease, so frightful if allowed to exist, and shortly eradicate all the poisonous virus. Great attention to each case and a quick cure warranted. To the ladies, Dr. WARD'S PERIODICAL PILLS are recommended as an infallible remedy in monthly irregularities. Office, No. 26 Chatham-st.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtues, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, COSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

FORSTER ON CONSUMPTION, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, SIXTY PAGES, PRICE ONE DIME.

CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA;

A popular Treatise on the recent important discoveries relative to their cause, nature, and certain cure.

BY J. J. FORSTER, M. D.

In every portion of the learned Doctor's book, sound practical sense and great medical knowledge are displayed, and it is not unlikely that a considerable revolution in the treatment of Consumption and Scrofula will be effected by its publication. Every family should be in possession of this valuable work, which, by its extreme cheapness, is made accessible to every one.

For sale by ROSE & TOUSEY, wholesale agents, and at all bookstores, or will be mailed on receipt of THE CENTS, (post-paid,) by BRIDGMAN & CO., No. 156 Grand-st., New-York, to any part of the country.

NO REMEDY WAS EVER USED

FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE EYE That has effected such satisfactory results as the ROMAN EYE BALSAM. It acts like a charm, and never fails to afford speedy relief. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or incident to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restriction from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private seats for waiting.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Diseases of females exclusively treated by Dr. POWERS. Remedies for Female Derangements, from $1 to $5. In curing the numerous distressing complaints to which the sex is subject he is well known. Special irregularities and all obstructions removed by appropriate treatment. Office No. 20 Canal-st., corner Broadway. Room No. 3. Consultations either in person, or by mail, strictly confidential.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and We'nesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

H. LOOFBORROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5 and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent., and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS MILES }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., nea. Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,0.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the fund deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

jy16'54-law2y M

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—An annual election for Directors of this Bank and two Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, July 1, proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 2. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Nine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $210,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Halght, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Denniston, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lace & Hussey)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 23 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall.)
Edwd. Merritt, (Merritt, Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson.)
Richard P. Ruff, (Ruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. C. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Donnell, No. 10 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1820,
No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL, with accumulations, $5,439,000.

The stability of this Company cannot be questioned, having been in successful operation thirty-six years.

It is the duty of every person to provide for his family, and in no way can this be so surely effected as by Life Insurance.

Hundreds of families in the United States can testify that they have been placed in independent circumstances, owing to insurance in this Company.

Half premiums may remain on loan. Losses promptly paid. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Application for Insurance may be made to any of the Company's agents, or by mail

GEORGE M. KNEVITT,
Actuary for the U. S., No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

A. & T. TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $125,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now open to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed as a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$125,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plo's of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 250 acres more, with all their improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $500 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 3 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and heading for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and hall of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Aleppo,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mal a,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Nice,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 33 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
} Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo, Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered on transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. H. FALLS,
IRAD HAWLEY,	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHARLES MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS. P. PEARSALL,
	JONATHAN THORNE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the Interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered.

GILBERT L. WILSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE SAND KEYPORT CO.—The annual election of Directors will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, from 3 to 4 P. M., at their office No. 67 Beaver-st. An alteration of the Constitution has been proposed and will be voted upon by the stockholders at the same time.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 17, 1856.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Express Mail at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

[Continued from First Page.]

...ment opened at Lyons for the sufferers. A letter from Arles states that the extent of the country inundated in that neighborhood is at least twenty leagues. Although the waters are going gradually down, guns are still frequently heard in different parts round, as signals of distress from the inhabitants of the inundated houses. Boats are moving about in all directions to render assistance.

News from Russia.

The Hamburg *News* publishes a letter from Warsaw, which contains a report of speech delivered by the Emperor of Russia to the assembly of the Nobles on May 28, the day following the grand ball given by the nobility. The sentiments expressed by the Emperor were similar to those manifested in his first address, and he declared himself ready to do everything that lay in his power to develop the prosperity of Poland. His Majesty's address concluded, however, with a menace in this shape, "Be it known also to you, gentlemen, that when it is necessary I can punish, and will do so."

Insurrection in Arabia.

Advices from Alexandria of the 9th instant, received via Trieste, state that Arabia is in a state of insurrection. It has declared that it will no longer recognize the rule of the Sultan. The Governor of the Hedjaz holds out firmly, but is without relief or support.

The *Moniteur Orez* protests that there is no hostile feeling towards the Western Powers, but hopes a new constitution will be given to the country.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 11—P. M.

The *Daily News* publishes the following statement in a leading article, though without vouching for its accuracy. It is confidently stated that Mr. MARCY's reply to Lord CLARENDON will be in effect that the Cabinet at Washington regards the explanations and statements in his Lordship's last dispatch as sufficient to induce them to withdraw their demand for Mr. CRAMPTON's recall. The American Secretary, however, will add that his Government are of opinion that after what has passed Mr. CRAMPTON's power of usefulness at Washington has been exhausted. It is understood Mr. CRAMPTON will himself bring this dispatch out and tender his resignation.

Neither the *Times*, *Daily News*, nor *Post*, contain any reference to Mr. HORSMAN's resignation, and as the journal giving circulation to the rumor, avows the very slender grounds on which it rests, the paragraph is probably a newspaper canard.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 11.

The *Alma* sailed for New-York at daylight this morning, after having her propeller repaired. After proceeding as far as Cowes the feed-pipes broke down, and she has put back here again for fresh repairs.

Arrived at Liverpool June 11, ship *Alliance* from New-York.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From our own Correspondent.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, on Saturday, June 17, the day of the *Asia*'s sailing, remained dull, without change in prices from those quoted in Friday's Circulars, excepting that in American under 5½d. there was some irregularity. The day's sales were 5,000 bales, including 500 bales on speculation, and 500 for export. On Sunday the *Asia* arrived with advices from New-York to the 28th May. Monday June 9, the market continued heavy; low American being quite nominal in value, and all prices about the quotations of last week. Sales of the day 6,000 bales, including 500 for export. On Tuesday, 10th, the business was only 3,000 bales at prices rather favoring the buyer.

Sales of the three days, to Tuesday evening, were therefore 14,000 bales, including 1,000 for export, and 500 on speculation.

BREADSTUFFS dearer, Wheat 2d. to 3d. ₱ bushel, Flour 6d. to 1s. ₱ barrel, and Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. ₱ quarter advance over last week's quotations, but only a moderate amount of business was done at the advance. Red Wheat was quoted 9s. 3d. to 10s. 4d.; White 10s. 6d. to 11s., ₱ 70 lbs.; Western Canal Flour 30s. to 34s.; Philadelphia 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; Baltimore and Ohio 35s. 6d. to 37s. ₱ barrel; White Indian Corn 29s. 6d. for New-Orleans, to 30s. 6d. for prime Northern; Yellow and mixed 29s. ₱ quarter.

BEEF and PORK dull and unchanged. BACON in good demand at last quotations. LARD was firmer, from scarcity, and 58s. paid for good refining. TALLOW very quiet, at prices unchanged; fine North American 47s. 6d. to 48s.

A considerable lot of POTASHES was offered at 36s. 6d., and new at 37s. 6d., but were not taken. Pearls wanted, but none on offer. BARK very quiet, 10s. 6d. asked for Philadelphia, 8s. 6d. for Baltimore. RESIN sold freely at 4s. 6d. ₱ barrel. Nothing done in WHALE or SPERM OILS.

The Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise during the past week have been small. From foreign ports we have received 14,622 quarters WHEAT, 394 quarters BEANS, 490 quarters PEAS, 28,310 quarters INDIAN CORN, 16,837 sacks and 21,968 barrels FLOUR; and from Canada 482 quarters WHEAT and 3,979 barrels FLOUR. The exports in the same time comprise 2,772 quarters WHEAT, 1,937 OATS, 15,732 quarters INDIAN CORN, 331 loads OATMEAL, 2,083 sacks and 1,665 barrels FLOUR. There has been a healthy trade in WHEAT and FLOUR since this day week, at steadily improving rates, as our supplies are quite inadequate to meet the demand, and our stocks are therefore getting into a narrow compass. INDIAN CORN has also been in better demand, and an advance of 1s. ₱ quarter on yellow and mixed, and 2s. ₱ quarter on white generally established. The weather continues extremely fine.

At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and a good consumptive demand was experienced for WHEAT, at an advance of 3d.@4d. ₱ 70 lbs. on red, and 2d @3d ₱ 70 lbs. on white on the prices of this day week. FLOUR was also in request, and must be quoted 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl, and 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ sack dearer on the week. OATS and OATMEAL met with buyers to a fair extent, although holders insisted on 1d. @2d. ₱ 45 lb. and 1s. ₱ load more money. BARLEY and PEASE remained without change in value or demand; but Egyptian Beans must be quoted 1s. 6d. @2s. ₱ quarter dearer. There were not many buyers of INDIAN CORN present; however a fair business was done in Yellow and Mixed at 29s. ₱ quarter. White attracted considerable attention, and anything prime offering at 30s.@30s. 6d. ₱ quarter was readily disposed of.

A. F. & R. MAXWELL.

Important Grain Report.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The markets generally, without an active state of trade, have again evinced an upward tendency, and may properly be held as about 1s. ₱ quarter dearer. This turn in the sellers' favor appears more the result of a growing conviction of greatly-reduced stocks than of any foreign excitement, or any unfavorable anticipations respecting harvest; but the fact that the inundations in France, along the banks of the principal rivers, have put hundreds of square miles of the most fertile parts of the country under water, besides occasioning immense amount of damage to buildings, farm implements, stocks, and cattle, leaves no probability greater that England will be called upon yet to supply her neighbors with WHEAT to some extent. The markets in France hitherto have been less affected than events would seem to justify, though farmers have held their WHEAT with increased firmness—at 1s. to 1s. 6d. ₱ quarter improvement; and this has raised the price of FLOUR. As to America, the tone of her last advices is firm for both good WHEAT and FLOUR; and it begins now to be believed that not much fine quality can be expected on this side of harvest. This state of things corresponds with our last anticipations; and, though some liberal shipments have recently been made from New-York to the United Kingdom, it will be seen, by a review of what has been expected, as a total in the space of eight months since their harvest in WHEAT and FLOUR, for all Europe and other parts, that it is not more than equal to 1,500,000 quarters WHEAT; adding to which 750,000 quarters, in a like ratio, for the remaining four months of the year, will present the small figures of 2,250,000 quarters for all the world. For England alone it has been equal to about 900,000 quarters WHEAT for eight months, which for the four months remaining would make 400,000 quarters more expected by the 5th of September. But are we certain of this? And can Russia, the Danubian Principalities and Italy send us much in time? There are yet three months to harvest, and 2,000,000 quarters of WHEAT at least are wanted to meet them. It is well, therefore, that potatoes hold out, and remain plentiful in Ireland, where many of the CORN markets are nearly bare, which leaves the impression that all the INDIAN CORN that is coming is required. Floating cargoes have found a brisk sale, at full rates. Baltic WHEAT, 41s.; Saidi, 43s. to 44s.; hard Syrian, 44s. 6d.; soft Danubian, 50s.; Galatz, 56s. to 57s. 6d.; Kalafat, from 53s. to 56s. 3d.; maize, at from 28s. to 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Anconas, on its way here, 66s. Some Petersburg WHEAT has just arrived ₱ steamer, quality rather inferior.

Latest Money News.

[illegible]

The fall of nearly three-quarters per cent.,

which took place yesterday in the French funds, and which is attributed to speculation on the part of the Government to fund a considerable amount of Treasury Bonds, caused Consols to open this morning with diminished buoyancy. The first quotation was 93¾@¾, as that of last evening—namely, 94@94⅛—but they receded until there were sellers at 93⅞, rather more than recovered to 94⅛ @⅜, at which they closed. [illegible] in consequence of a further decline on the Paris Bourse, transactions again took place at 94@⅛. Consol Scrip left off at 3⅞@⅞ premium. Bank Stock, 217½@218½; Reduced, 94@⅝; New Three ₱ Cents, 94⅛@⅜; India Bonds, 3@6s. premium; Exchequer Bonds, 99; and Exchequer Bills, 5s.@8s premium.

Money continues abundant in the discount market, at rates about ¼ ₱ cent. below those of the Bank.

The final quotations of the French Three ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 71f. for money, and 71f. 50c. for the end of the month, showing a fresh fall of a quarter ₱ cent., which makes a total decline of 1¾ ₱ cent. within the past four days.

The *Merwesid* has arrived from Port Phillip with 37,000 ounces of gold, and 50,000 sovereigns, making a total of £298,000. The gold by the *Asia* from New-York is £158,000.

Laura Keene's Varieties.

There is no analyst who has studied human character with any care who will not admit that actors, if often gay and reckless, are only so to their own injury, and are always as a class kind and good at heart. No sorrow, or suffering, or sickness, has ever appealed to their often scanty purse in vain. No generous gallant action is to be done that they are not ever ready to step forward with a self-sacrifice which other professions of more pharasaic pretensions might imitate with effect. Indeed, we could not help feeling on Saturday evening, that in the generous, reckless *Charles Surface*, SHERIDAN drew, perhaps unconsciously, a picture of what the actor is, thoughtless in expenditure but true in feeling; and when the heart comes into play as when the picture of the old man, *Sir Joseph*, who had been kind and generous, came to be parted with, the better nature always with them rises and usurps the sway. So was it to a great degree in the scene of Saturday evening. The moment that danger and difficulty appeared to surround the lessee of the Varieties, all those little strifes to which managerial life is subject, were forgotten, and one and all of her company, from the first light comedian to the little call boy whom we spied in the corner of a scene, caught up the spirit of chivalry and gathered in protecting crowd around her plume. So was it last season, when we saw Mr. FORREST and Mr. DAVENPORT and many others we might name, flinging with generous heart all feeling of jealousy aside and joining in an ovation to a distinguished brother actor, who had done good service to their art, but had momentarily suffered from an unpropitious season. Such chivalrous actions confer honor alike on those who receive the tribute and those who confer it. And rejoicing most heartily as we do in any thing which elevates the character of art and artists, it was with a feeling of deep pleasure, indeed we might say emotion, we beheld the spectacle of Saturday evening last. It was one of which Miss KEENE and her company may feel justly proud, and the public, which ever loves what is glorious and gallant, for Monsieur le Publique is a fine, honest fellow, take him all in all, crowned the occasion with an overflowing house. It is stated that there were fifteen hundred dollars received; and as the Treasury is, after all, the most valuable channel into which popular exthusiasm can flow, we sincerely hope so.

Having said so much for the occasion, we are bound, in critic justice, however unpleasant to dim such a scene with even one dark word, to state that the "School for Scandal," chosen to grace the closing night, was in every respect a most unfortunate selection.

The audience, perfectly familiar not only with the text, but even with the artistic traditions of the comedy, drew largely on their sympathies with the occasion to overlook the faults of the performance. The powdered elegance, the masked and painted character, and the refined indelicacy of the society it represents, do not make up a picture that American actors can realize, or if they could, one which, perhaps so much to their credit, an American audience can thoroughly appreciate. The public here understand with their feelings more than with their intellect. Miss KEENE was lady-like but not brilliant as *Lady Teazle*. Mr. BASS played *Sir Peter* like a worthy soap boiler who had married a fashionable wife. Mr. JORDAN did not sparkle with the aristocratic champagne of SHERIDAN, but rather with the easy cock-tail of modern New-York Surfacedom, and the general tone of the work done by all was out of keeping with the powdered wigs they wore, which alone reminded us of those days of debauchery and national debt when GEORGE IV. was Prince of Wales, and which fast young Englishmen still remember as the good old times.

Doubtless the shadow of the coming event hung round the fair lessee and clouded her usual graceful brilliance, and with the fall of the curtain came that event, which was, after all, the main attractraction of the evening, Miss KEENE's farewell address. There were some allusions in it which we think might have been omitted with improvement, both to its grace and effect. Personal allusions, especially to artists in the same profession, are always in bad taste, and Miss KEENE may rest assured though they may wake a momentary bawl from persons whose sincerity is not worth a half hour's purchase, always lower art and give to it a rowdy air. Nor did the artist to whom she alluded ever indulge in them, though we believe from the transfer of a large portion of his company to her theatre under certainly hard circumstances, he sustained, this season, a heavy loss. The clever responses, too, to which Miss KEENE alluded, and the grave accusation of being a woman, which she states was brought against her, must have been built up in some evening dream, or rather, we fancy, were small giants raised up for the purpose of being fillipped down by her fair fingers, and giving her an opportunity of clothing herself with the powerful panoply of her sex. So far from the case being so, no manager or actress in in this country, or in London or Paris, where many of her sex have held the directing helm, have ever had, though she did not deem it worth mention, more generous consideration, faults more lightly glanced at, and virtues more gorgeously swelled, than Miss KEENE from the New-York Press—a delicate and almost partial distinction, to which she owes some at least of that prosperity which we rejoice to find have crowned her strong energy and will. For the rest, her address was admirably delivered, with a graceful and easy confidence, and in some passages with a sarcastic scorn, which amply justifies the creed of Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and strong ladies of that class, in the superiority of womas over man, and allays all apprehensions as to Miss KEENE's success in any sphere in which she moves.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—On such an occasion as this, when my feelings prompt me to give expression to my heart, I should be untrue to my own nature and to the many demands upon me at such a time, were I to hesitate to respond to your call. [Applause.] Heartily, most heartily, do I thank the public for sustaining us in our efforts—[loud applause]—through a perilous season—a season commenced under most discouraging circumstances. Yet something has been done. Since December last twelve new plays have been produced, and with so much success, that we have been able to extend and close our campaign prosperously. [Cheers.] In relation to recent circumstances, a brief allusion will suffice. I have stated the facts already in my letter to the public journals, which has called forth some very clever responses. I have been positively stated that I am a woman, [Laughter.] That I have [illegible] has not been profitable. That I have compromised with my artists for twenty-five cents in the dollar; and that unless I can meet the attack as a man, I had best own myself conquered. I plead guilty to the charge of being a woman, and hope I have brought no discredit on my sex by my appearance as a manageress. [Laughter and applause.] If the theatre has been so very unprofitable, I suppose I ought to feel grateful to those who are willing to [illegible] bargain. I am, however [illegible] (cheers,) and can in other instances excuse their motives in wishing to engross all of it, for who would not envy me the patronage which have showered upon me—a patronage exceeding my most sanguine expectations [illegible] my, whose kind good-will commenced my theatrical career, not only for the compliment of this evening, but for numerous other tokens of esteem—are so far satisfied with my fulfillment of their contracts, that they have not hesitated to engage with me for next season, assuring me of their determination to stand by my fortunes. [Loud applause.] With such able coöperation, should I hesitate to encounter any opposition with the spirit of a man—or rather of a gentleman? On this spot we have placed our flag, and, aided by your support, instead of owning a defeat, we boldly affirm that that flag shall not be struck. [Cheers.] Now, ladies, let me thank you for the powerful support which your gentle presence has so bountifully supplied. If the fragile form has not surrendered to the energetic will, it has been because, during the interpretations of passion, the heart-struggling *Camille*, the inperious *Marco*, the forsaken, despairing *Clarisea*, have drawn still, the low murmur of approval—those whispered acclamations from your lips, which are the highest rewards of artistic labor. Let me assure you that I do, and ever will, endeavor to deserve the continuance of your unbounded goodness to me. [Aplause.] Gentlemen, I am also indebted to you for that chivalrous appreciation of my efforts which ever distinguished the American character towards our sex, when engaged in advancing the interests of literature or art. I perceive, by your smiles, that I owe much to your good nature; and as you have given me much on the credit side of your books, I will try most earnestly to make a better account with you next season. [Loud cheers.] To my esteemed company for their invaluable aid, to my unrivaled musical director and his assistants, to my scenic artists and my mechanicians, to all my co-laborers, in every department, and "last, not least," to my stage manager, who has been a friend and father, I tender my warmest, sincerest thanks; and in their name and my own, till next September, I bid you a grateful farewell.

At the close Miss KEENE, like the Roman girl at the Vermanian gate, was almost overshowered with boquets, some of which, we are happy to learn, enclosed in their floral embrace a costly offering. The most amusing part of the speech was, perhaps, the faciel lucubrations and winks with which Mr. JOHNSTON punctuated Miss KEENE's sentences, especially when they seemed to drive home. At the close of Miss KEENE's address, there were terrific calls for Mr. JORDAN, who appears to be the *par excellence* popular pet of the theatre, which that gentleman acknowledged in a few manly sentences, in which he stated "that it had been hitherto imagined that an actor before being entitled to be considered "eminent," must have gone across the Atlantic and returned here with the brand of English approbation. To this rule he, at least, formed an exception. [Loud cheers.] A child of American soil, educated under American institutions, fostered and encouraged by American kindness and approval, he had risen to such place in his profession as he then held. [Loud applause.] He had only to say that the remembrance of this kindness would stimulate him to increased efforts to deserve it if possible in a higher degree, and until he next met them on the 1st of September he would simply say "Heaven bless them." When the applause with which Mr. JORDAN's address was received had subsided there were loud calls for Mr. JOHNSTONE, who is also a deservedly popular end, who, with his usual humorous vivacity, claimed himself as a second exception to the rule,

Mr. JORDAN had mentioned and vowed his determination to cling to the good ship LAURA KEENE while a plonk of the vessel was left. Again and again, calls came for Mr. HALL, who spoke a few words with much feeling. He appears to be all that Miss LAURA KEENE had picured him. And after Mr. HALL, came a serenade at the Bond street House, and after the serenade a supper at the theatre, and after the supper the presentation to Miss KEENE of some graceful souvenirs, and thus, amid merry speeches, and kindly words, and pleasant hopes for the future, the curtain fell upon LAURA and her labors for a time.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 18, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morton, CHARLES A. VAN DOREN to ANNA WOOD SMITH.

In Florence, Italy, on Monday, May 26, WILHELM SCHALL, Esq., of this City, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Thos. A. Vyse, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, June 21, JOHN BEADY, in the 43d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 46 Jay-st.

In this City, on Saturday, June 21, after a brief illness, JOSHUA MARSH, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 265 7th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, June 21, JULIA, only child of the late John Hunter Graham, of this City, aged 6 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 21.

$1,700 N. Y. St. 5s, '58..100	50	Erie Railroad.....b3	57		
2,000 Ill. Registered bs.110	100	do.....s10	57		
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 97	300	do.....s3	57		
10,000 do.....b60	97	500	do.....s30	57	
3,000 Virginia State 6s. 95¾	350	do.....b3	57⅛		
5,000 do.....b60	95¾	300	do.....	57⅛	
20,000 do.....b30	96	700	do.....s50	57	
1,000 Missouri State 6s. 85½	1200	do.....b30	57⅛		
15,000 do.....b60	85¾	50	do.....b15	57⅛	
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.s30	89¾	100	do.....b10	57⅛	
10 Bank of Commerce.119		100	do.....s10	57⅛	
40 Mech. Bkng. assoc..102		850	do.....	57⅛	
18 Metropolitan Bank..111½		300	do.....s30	57⅛	
5 Continental Bank..109		650	Reading R. R.....	90	
10 Park Bank.....	97½	300	do.....	90⅜	
200 Nica. Transit Co....	9	200	do.....b30	90¾	
100 do.....s10	10⅛	100	do.....s60	90	
50 Penn. Coal Co.....	101	300	do.....s3	90⅜	
200 Gardiner Gold Co..	⅜	200	Mich. C. RR. b6		
50 Del. & H. C. C..b10	122¾	200	do.....	b30	92
70 do.....	122⅝	20	do.....		91⅝
500 Cum. C. C.....s10	21¾	13	do.....		91¾
200 do.....b60	21¾	10	M. So. & N. Ia. RR. b60		97
500 Br. C. Ld. Co.....	7	100	do.....s3	96¾	
100 do.....	6¾	20	do.....	97	
150 N. Y. C. RR.....b30	91¾	280	Ill. Cent. RR.....	99⅞	
200 do.....b60	91¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. b30	63¾	
495 do.....	91¾	20	do.....	63	
100 do.....	91¾	10	Clev. C. & Cin. R....	106	
13 Chi. & R. I. R. R.....	91¾	10	Galena & Chic. R..	112⅝	
200 do.....b60.	92	20	do.....	113⅞	
40 Mil. & Miss. R....	84	500	Clev. & Tol. R...s30	74¾	
60 Hud. River R. R....	38	100	do.....	75⅛	
50 do.....b60	33¾	100	do.....b30	75⅞	
50 do.....b30	33¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri State 6s. 85¾	100	Nicar. Transit Co...	10
50 Canton Company... 22⅜	100	do.....	9⅞
100 Erie Railroad.....s6 57⅜	50	do.....	10
200 do.....s60 57½	40	Penn. Coal Co.....	101
100 do.....s30 57⅝	100	New-York C. R..b30	91⅞
350 do.....s8 57⅝	100	Reading R. R....b10	90¾
900 do.....s60 57	100	Panama R. R....s60.	104½
100 do.....b60 57⅞	5	do.....	105
100 do.....b30 57¾	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	96⅞
do.....s3 57¾	50	do.....b30	97⅝
200 do.....b7 57⅝	50	do.....	97
250 do.....s10 57½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b33	75⅝

MONDAY, June 23—A. M.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, June 11, arrived at this port last night, with money and market advices four days' later than by the previous packet. The news of the dismissal of the British Minister arrived out by the *Asia*, but was not officially known on the Stock Exchange at the closing of business on Tuesday, though generally believed in political circles. The Funds fell before the arrival of the *Asia* to 93⅝, but on Tuesday recovered to 94⅜, and finally closed 94@94⅜. The market was unfavorably influenced as well as by the fall of the French Bourse as the American question. In reference to the latter the *Morning Post*, Ministerial organ, repeats:

"That there is neither war nor cause for war; it is fairly a question of temper. The English people are on the best terms; the English Government is disposed to be most amiable and polite; the Washington Cabinet alone remains in the sulks, and till it comes to its better self we must bear with its pettish ways as well as we can. It would be folly to kick when all the dudgeon is on one side."

The inundations in France caused the 3 per cents to fall to 71.25, and other stocks in proportion. *Crédit Mobilier* 1,850 francs. The same cause stiffened the Corn Market. The damage to the crops was extensive. The floods had desolated at least thirty departments. The subsequent fine weather had given a little more confidence as to the crops. The English Grain markets were firmer; some authorities say 3d. on Wheat, 1s. on Flour and 1s. on Indian Corn. The Cotton trade both at Liverpool and Manchester rather dull; sales for the three business days 14,000 bales. In London, there was a revival of speculation in Sugars. The Money market easy, and discounts 4¾@5 ₱ cent. There was later news overland from Melbourne respecting an extraordinary increase in the production of Gold and the fact of large additional shipments to England

The quotations for American Stocks are firmer for Illinois Centrals, 77@79 for the 7 ₱ cents., 74 for the 6 ₱ cents., scrip 1 ₱ cent. discount, Free Lands, 85; New-York Central 6s, 78@80; 7 ₱ cents., 90@92 ex. div.; Erie Bonds, 84@85; Sinking Funds, 82½; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., 91 @98.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week show a large importation of Foreign Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $4,496,727, against $1,960,027 same week last year, and $8,376,476 same week in 1854. The entries of Sugars, alone, amounted to $755,394. The Exports of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, amounted to $1,626,407, against $1,282,503 same week last year. The Export of Specie, direct, was $295,394, including $201,652 by the steamer *Ericsson*, for Liverpool, on Saturday. There was no direct export same week last year. The shipment by the Cunard steamer from Boston on Wednesday was $600,625, the Gold being sent from this City by express. The shipment by the Boston steamer same week last June was $631,000. The total amount of Gold Coin and Bullion in the Government office in this City on Saturday afternoon was $9,961,069, against $9,876,491 at the close of the previous week. There was nothing received during the week from California, but, notwithstanding this fact, and the loss of $1,126,559 to Europe, the Bank reserve to be declared this afternoon is not likely to show any diminution from the previous statement, when the total stood $17,414,680, as the business of the week opened on a rising average. On the contrary, another increase on the unusually large total is not improbable. The California packet of the 5th June is now in her eighteenth day, and will be due by the close of the week. The stiffness of Foreign Bills, partly in anticipation of the 1st July dividends to be remitted for, and the ease and cheapness in Money, will probably induce pretty large shipments of Gold by the *Arabia* on Wednesday, and the *Arago* on Saturday, though $600,000 to $800,000 will be returned to the Banks on the Tuesday following, (July 1,) from the Sub-Treasury, in payment of the Federal half-yearly interest on Public Stocks. The Bank of the Republic held on Saturday $1,450,000 in Gold, of which about $300,000 is from the Commonwealth of Virginia, in anticipation of the half-yearly interest due July 1 on her Coupon and Sterling Bonds. The Merchants' Bank for the State of Tennessee, the Bank of America for the State of Kentucky, the Bank of Commerce for the State of Missouri, and the Ohio Trust for the State of Ohio, are also prepared for the half-yearly interest on the Public Stocks of these States respectively. Nearly all the State Stocks offered in the market the past week were in request at an advance of ¾ to 1 ₱ cent.

From the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1855, to the 1st inst., the monthly Custom-House tables made the total of the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of some small parcels of Foreign Coin.....$179,392,000
Add three weeks in June..... 12,289,191

Total to date.....$191,681,191
Against same time last year..... 147,459,215

Increase to date.....$14,221,976

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including the reëxport of Foreign articles, amounted, according to the same tables, to.....$71,113,000
Add three weeks in June..... 4,988,316

Total to date.....$76,101,316
Against same in 1855..... 61,399,343

Increase to date.....$14,701,973

The Exports of Specie, for same period, amounted to.....$20,465,000
Add three weeks in June..... 1,794,823

Total to date.....$22,259,823
Against same time 1855..... 36,705,706

Decrease to date.....$14,445,883

The difference in the value of the Cotton shipped abroad from the Southern ports since 1st July, 1855, to the present week, as compared with the previous fiscal year, is equal to an exchange of about $29,293,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales.....	3,283	$313,897	4,280	$218,572
Flour, bbls.....	4,592	45,479	54,321	334,476
Corn Meal, bbls.....	1,194	6,091	2,298	7,673
Wheat, bushels.....			146,540	236,868
Corn, bushels.....	97,854	104,613	16,684	11,718
Pork, bbls. and tcs...	3,322	57,258	1,333	21,198
Beef, bbls. and tcs....	1,843	31,019	882	13,013
Total Produce.....		$347,807		$843,764
Miscellaneous.....		884,696		723,643
Total exp's for the week.		$1,382,503		$1,633,407

Although the past week opened on a declining Stock Exchange, in consequence of the apprehension of unfavorable political news from England, this feeling was partially relieved by the arrival of the *Arago*, on Tuesday, and the subsequent accounts by the *America*, telegraphed from Halifax. The upward turn in prices continued to gain strength gradually to the close of business on Saturday afternoon, the last bids for the speculative, as well as the more substantial dividend paying Shares and Bonds, manifesting a general firmness in confidence. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, June 14.	Monday, June 16.	Tuesday, June 17.	Saturday June 21.
New-York Central.....	91	90½	91½	91⅜
Erie.....	56⅜	55¾	56¾	57¼
Reading.....	90¾	89½	90¼	90½
Toledo.....	74½	73¾	74¾	75¾
Galena.....	110¾	110¼	110	119¾
Michigan Central.....	95¾	95¾	96	91¾
Southern Michigan.....	96¾	95¾	96¾	97
Panama.....	101	100¾	100¾	105
Illinois Centrals.....	86¾	85¾	86	85½
Virginia.....	95	95	95¾	95¾
Missouris.....	85	84¾	85	85¾
Transit Company.....	11¾	11	10½	10⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburg..	62	62	62¾	63
Hudson River.....	33¼	32	32¾	33
Rock Island.....	91	91	91¾	91¾
Milwaukee.....	83	83	83	84
Pennsylvania Coal.....	101	100¾	101	101

The dividend on the Michigan Central is 5 ₱ cent. The Cleveland and Columbus July dividend is also 5 ₱ cent. The Milwaukee has declared 5 ₱ cent., though the books are not yet closed.

Reference was made in another part of the DAILY TIMES on Saturday, to the important influence of the supply of Cotton from this country to Great Britain, as affecting the question of the amicable political relations of the two countries The following table, which we reproduce from the official article on Cotton recently copied from the Washington papers, will illustrate the dependence of the manufacturing trade of the United Kingdom for supplies from this country, for the last fifteen years:

COTTON IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN—POUNDS WEIGHT.

	Total from All Countries.	From U. States.
1840.....	592,488,010	437,856,504
1841.....	487,992,355	358,240,964
1842.....	531,750,086	414,030,779
1843.....	673,193,116	574,738,220
1844.....	646,111,304	517,218,622
1845.....	721,979,953	624,655,412
1846.....	467,856,274	401,949,893
1847.....	474,707,615	364 599,291
1848.....	713 020 161	600,247,488
1849.....	756,469,012	634,504,060
1850.....	663,576,861	493,153,112
1851.....	757,379,740	596,638,992
1852.....	929.782.448	764,630,544
1853.....	895,266,780	658,461,796
1854.....	887.333,104	722,151,360
1855.....	721,917,340	564,773,440

The first steamer direct from this country to Lisbon sailed from this port yesterday morning. She is a screw propeller called the *Isle of Madeira*, owned by Mr. DE GONVEA LEAL, who goes out by this opportunity to complete his arrangements for the establishment of a regular steamship line between the United States and the Peninsular.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF THE LAKE CITIES.

	1840.	1850.	1855.
Buffalo.....	18,213	42,260	65,000
Cleveland.....	6,071	17,004	35,000
Sandusky.....	1,484	5,096	10,000
Toledo.....	1,223	3,819	15,000
Detroit.....	9,102	21,019	40,000
Chicago.....	4,470	30,963	80,000
Milwaukee.....	1,700	21,461	40,000
Aggregate.....	42,293	170,644	285,000

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. advertise as on private sale $100,000 Cleveland City Water Loan, of the original issue, 7 ₱ cents. Messrs. ATWOOD & Co. advertised to pay the July interest on the Real Estate Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 14.	LOANS. June 7.	SPECIE. June 14.	SPECIE. June 7.
Citizens' Bk.	$1,187,149	$1,178,760	$2,673,857	$2,668,096
Canal Bank.	1,000,000	1,005,004	989,049	1,064,558
Louisiana.....	2,277,737	2,245,617	1,800,737	1,672,600
La. State.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,897,747	1,781,117
Mech & Trds.	1,000,000	1,000,000	385,128	392,342
Bk. of N. O.	1,499,695	1,499,695	968,786	940,892
Southern Bk.	180,000	180,000	139,077	336,068
Union Bank.	1,160,948	1,178,874	899,464	878,590
Total.....	$14,306,196	$14,468,950	$7,927,785	$7,904,896
	Decrease.....$76,943		Decrease.....$196,511	

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 14.	CIRCULATION. June 7.	DEPOSITS. June 14.	DEPOSITS. June 7.
Citizens' B'k	$3,477,105	$3,130 535	$3,506.271	$3,492,965
Canal Bank.	1,169 130	1,245,330	1,097,169	1,167,754
Louisiana.	884 660	942,180	3 185,0 5	3,114,768
Louis. State.	1,689,000	1,729,208	3,727,973	3,940,882
Mech. & Tra.	418 640	418,515	755,177	864,078
B'k N. Orl's.	569,765	559,720	899,479	884,457
Southe'n B'k	212,495	233,595	214,223	212,701
Union Bank	627,815	572,580	1.163.537	981,487
Total....	$8,718,049	$8,854,649	$14 968,334	$14,661,146
	Decrease.....$116,600		Decrease.....$292,222	

BANKS.	Exchange. June 7.	Exchange. June 14.	Due Dist. Bank. June 7.	Due Dist. Bank. June 14.
Citizens.....	1,975,725	1,216 393	98,177	107,415
Canal.....

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1487. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN THE CITY.

How He Fared Yesterday—What He Said, and How They Set Him For His Daguerreotype.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

The dangers of the broad and deep Atlantic surmounted—the still greater dangers of a popular reception partly overcome, Ex-President FILLMORE went to his pillow yesterday morning, precisely at seventeen minutes past two o'clock. The Muse of History, into whose pages, (according to Mr. FILLMORE's statement on board the *Atlantic* at the Collins Dock, on Sunday night) his former deeds had passed, is able to chronicle, with great rejoicing, that he slept well.

Exactly at thirty-one minutes of nine o'clock A. M., Alderman BRIGGS, with reluctant knuckles, tapped at Mr. FILLMORE's door. We say with reluctant knuckles, because Mr. FILLMORE's condition demanded rest, while Mr. FILLMORE's friend demanded action. The Broadway daguerreotypists had been astir as early as 8 A. M. Nineteen of them, ambrotypists, lambrotypists, crayonists photographists, colored and plain, those who eschewed glass and those who swore by it,—the whole unbrotherly fraternity had already waited two hours to pay their respects to Mr. FILLMORE. Besides, and moreover, were not the Common Council coming with the Mayor at their head, and Recorder SMITH somewhere near the last joint of the tail? Was not Commodore PERRY coming? Did not the Whig General Committee desire a private confabulation with Mr. FILLMORE touching his belief in ghosts, and the resuscitation of the sages of Marshfield and Ashland? Were not friends innumerable coming? Did they not already stand at the door of the St. Nicholas, drenched by the torrents of rain that were descending? Alderman BRIGGS was justified,—we assert it in defiance of contradiction,—he was justified in awaking Mr. FILLMORE.

The Alderman's reluctant knuckles were not at first provocative of a reply. He had to rap sharply before the response came. Presently Mr. FILLMORE said "Ho!" and immediately afterwards, "Hollo!"

Alderman BRIGGS, not to be too familiar, did not reply *vive voce*, but chimed a medley on the door with his finger nails, alternating between "Hail Columbia" and "Carry me back to old Virginny."

Mr. FILLMORE, moved by the Alderman's patriotism, at once proceeded to dress himself.

Mr. FILLMORE being dressed, opened his door and shook cordial hands with Alderman BRIGGS. The Alderman led him down to breakfast, and Mr. FILLMORE remarked that the plain viands of the great Republic far surpassed the costly Lucullian dishes of monarchical Europe. Mr. FILLMORE took milk with his coffee, and called twice for the sugar.

Breakfast over, Mr. FILLMORE repaired to a room appropriated to his use, where he was immediately assailed with visitors. Mr. FILLMORE's right hand was shaken, according to our most accurate calculation, seven hundred and fifteen times before 12 o'clock, at which hour he proceeded, in pursuance of an extorted promise, on his tour to the various daguerreotypists in Broadway. Mr. FILLMORE is a patient man, for he sat to them all. He did not miss one, great or small. He left the reflection of his beneficent countenance in each renowned or unrenowned Gallery of Exhibition. Two carriages conveyed him and his friends, including Mr. JOHN VAN RIPER, (not BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, who led half the Filmerite Party over to FREMONT.)

Returning to the St. Nicholas at 4 o'clock P. M., Mr. FILLMORE found the parlors and ante-rooms filled with friends. We pitied him sincerely, for he had to talk incessantly.

Our reporter was not near enough to hear either questions or answers; but according to rumor, pretty widely circulated, they asked him what he thought of Europe. He said St. Paul's was great, St. Peter's greater, but his heart was American. They asked him if he had been to the South of France. He replied that popularly he knew no South, though he had planted his heart there, and its redundant foliage overshadowed all his early life. They asked him what he thought of Queen VICTORIA, and he said that it did him good to be presented to her; but while he would not deny that she was a lady, yet she would have been much more a lady if she had been born in any part of the United States, in South Carolina, for instance. They asked him about France, Switzerland, Italy, Paris, Rome, Venice, Genoa—the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum—the Etruscan Vases, and the tombs of Etruria, to all which interrogatories Mr. FILLMORE promptly answered that his heart was American, and that he knew no South and no North (The acknowledgement that he knew no North was very generally applauded.) They asked him what he would do for his friends, and he said, indefinitely, but with a look, of peculiar meaning, that he did not intend to be behind in that particular.

To-day at 11 o'clock A. M., Mr. FILLMORE will be paraded in procession from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Union square, and down Bowery to the Park. It is expected that every Fillmorite will cast fire-crackers out of his window, so that the number of FILLMORE votes in the portion of the City comprehended in the line of march may be duly counted and chronicled. Arrived at the City Hall, the Mayor will offer resolutions, and make a speech. Mr. FILLMORE will respond in a rather lengthened oration, of which the exordium was prepared in Italy, the day after he received the news of his nomination, and the peroration off the foggy banks of Newfoundland. The Fillmorites from all neighboring places will participate. It will be an imposing affair, and will terminate in champagne (limited to the Common Council) at the St. Nicholas.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the marshals and aids of the procession met in the City Hall, to make the final arrangements for the obsequies of the FILLMORE party to-day. The following is the official programme:

GRAND MARSHAL'S HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 227 Fourth-st., New-York, June 22, 1856.

By virtue of my appointment by the Common Council as Grand Marshal for the Reception of Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President of the United States, I hereby give notice that the Order of Reception will be as follows:

The line will be formed in open order at 11 o'clock precisely, on Broadway, the right resting on Spring-street.

Mr. FILLMORE's barouche and attending carriages will file between the ranks, the procession closing after them and marching en abreast up Broadway to Union square, round the square to and down Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Chatham-street and Park-row to the east gate of the Park.

All officers commanding military companies, clubs, &c., are requested to have their respective commands in their proper places at that hour, according to the following programme, for the purpose of escorting our distinguished guest to the City Hall where he will be received by his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council at one o'clock, and conducted to the Governor's room, where he will remain until two o'clock, to receive the congratulations of the citizens, after which he will be conducted to his quarters. The Aids and Marshals will appear at the quarters of the Grand Marshal at nine o'clock, A. M., this 24th inst., precisely. The Aids will wear citizens' dress, chapeau, small sword, scarf—red, white and blue, with baton.

Marshals will appear in citizens' dress, military sash, chapeau, and with baton. By order,

Gen. JOHN LLOYD, Grand Marshal.
ALBERT SMITH, Special Aid.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Grand Marshal and Aids.
Military Escort.
Mr. FILLMORE.
Reception Committees.
Common Council of New-York and neighboring Cities.
General Committee, &c.
Central Committee of the Fillmore and Donelson, and other Committees of Clubs.
Order of United Americans in numerical order.
Fillmore and Donelson Clubs.
Clubs and other Societies.
Citizens generally.

FILLMORE IN BROOKLYN.

The arrangements for receiving Mr. FILLMORE in Brooklyn (if he accepts) have been completed. He will be received at the Fulton Ferry, at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday by the joint committees of the Common Council and Young Men's National Club, who will escort him to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where he will receive his friends, and after ward dine at the Pierrepont House. At 9 o'clock a procession will be formed in the Park, and proceed to serenade Mr. FILLMORE.

LATER.

The Brooklyn Common Council Committee waited upon Mr. FILLMORE last evening, when he accepted an invitation to visit Brooklyn on Wednesday afternoon next.

He will be received about 3½ o'clock at the Fulton Ferry by the Committee, and escorted to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where he will receive his friends, and then partake of a private dinner at the Pierrepont House.

The 13th Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, several volunteer companies, and a large number of Fillmore and Donelson Clubs, will join in the escort.

Grand Buchanan Mass Meeting in the Twenty-first Ward.

The Custom-House Democracy of this City understand their constituency well. The Whigs who have passed away, and the Republicans of to-day were in the habit of depending, and do now depend entirely upon an enunciation and illustration of their principles for enthusiasm. Not so the Custom-House Democracy. They afford a large variety of entertainment, and seldom trust to a statement of their principles for applause. The Buchanan meeting, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, last night, was on the usual plan, but singularly enough it failed; although, judging from appearances, the arrangements should have commanded success.

The principal speakers were LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., and Mr. BUSTEED. Mr. SHEPARD's speech was one of those unusual efforts which, while they are not particularly objectionable to the party in whose defence they are made, are decidedly agreeable to the opposition—a delightful feebleness, which, to exhibit to perfection, requires great skill and indomitable perseverance. Mr. SHEPARD succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, for, from occasional pauses between sentences, he had evidently anticipated one or two interruptions in the form of cheers. What Mr. SHEPARD did respectably, Mr. BUSTEED tried to do by noise and froth, but as his hearers preferred the foam on the pewter pots over the way, he was obliged to close his remarks before he had succeeded in eliciting even one of the oblique compliments usually paid him on such occasions. When the performances were over, an Old Line Democrat remarked, with refreshing sincerity, "Old Buck is a dead cock in the pit."

That the arrangements may be understood by emulative Democrats elsewhere, we present the following tabular statement with the number of persons who participated in each. The number is given that the popularity of every branch of the entertainment may be known:

Burling tar barrels	2
Poking ditto	30
Leap-frog	28
Boxing	12
Wrestling	8
Hop-and-go-nimble	6
Under the platform, singing "Pop Goes the Weasel"	12
Noisy boys	40
Policemen chasing noisy boys	2
Listening to speakers	10
Cheering	00
Drinking over the way	All.
Total	170

Branch Again.

STEPHEN brings all his wormy energy to bear upon Mr. FILLMORE. He unpacks his trunk and waits for the Brandon mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My friends throughout the country will doubtless stare when they find that I'm not on the giddy Alps of Switzerland, or in the sequestered village of Altorf, the favorite abode of WILLIAM TELL. With my trunks packed, and my horses prancing, and the steamer firing, and while my kindred were weeping and wailing around me, in their last farewell, a powerful deputation alighted at my door, and, in tones that deeply moved my heart, conquered my resolution to expatriate my country. They assured me that, with my presence on this side of the Atlantic's waves, the election of FILLMORE was clearly manifest, and that they would persuade him to send me as minister to Brandon, with the privilege of flying visits to Geneva's delightful realms. Having formed an endearing friendship with the Rector, and Postmaster, and Parish Clerk of Brandon, in the fond memory of the past, I assured my friends that I would remain in my country until the inauguration of MILLARD FILLMORE and the reception of my passports to the Brandon mission, with all its honors and its dazzling outfit.

And now for an accurate and modest narrative of my services to the American cause on Sunday. On Saturday I took lodgings in the vicinity of the *Atlantic's* wharf, in Canal-street, to await her advent. For nearly two days, and beneath the pure midnight stars, I paced the streets and wharves in that locality, and at about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, the stirring reverberations of the *Atlantic's* cannon gladdened my anxious and palpitating heart. Directing the intrepid and chivalrous BRIGGS to rivet his eyes on me as the *Atlantic's* bows grazed the wharf, I leaped with great peril over her railing, imploring BRIGGS to extend his arms (as she, in her rebound, was receding from the wharf,) when, by a superhuman effort, and an elastic spring from BRIGGS, I safely bore him to the quarter-deck of the *Atlantic*, amid the deafening cheers of the passengers. Arm in arm we calmly walked to the cabin, where we found the coming President sitting alone with folded arms, and as mortified as the atmosphere during the recent oppressive heat. Having formed the acquaintance of Mr FILLMORE in Washington, through a distinguished Senator now reposing beneath his grassy hillock, I introduced Alderman BRIGGS, the incomparable Chairman.

When we
Happy and congenial three,

entered into spirited conversation, in which Mr. FILLMORE expressed his enthusiastic delight at his return to this noble country, that so deeply eclipsed the despotic and squalid regions he had gladly left in his eternal rear. Finding that he had seen but few American journals in Europe, in his rapid transit from point to point, I imparted a comprehensive sketch of what had transpired during his year's absence. When my narrative came down to the recent Conventions, his forehead warmed with a fertile and graceful and prolific dew, his expressive eyes bewitchingly enlarged, and gradually his entire face presented a solicitous, and brilliant, and beautiful, and glowing aspect. And when I told him of the unwonted ardor of the gallant Southrons, and of the unconquerable will of the heroic North-men to bear him on their shoulders to the most exalted abode of earth, (among twelve hundred millions of human beings,) a sweet, and gentle, and placid smile passed over his classic and beautiful face, like one of those thin white clouds we sometimes see at sunrise, that is sure to disappear as the glorious sun advances. With a passing allusion to the Brandon records—the removal of MATSELL, as an alien, by the Board of Aldermen—his retention in office by the Mayor and Recorder—his own official return as a native of the United States, now on the municipal archives to forever blast him—Perth Amboy—the fraudulent records of the Marine Court, by which he is now suspended as from a scaffold—and the swarms of aliens in the Navy-yards, Custom-Houses, and throughout the Departments, Municipal, State and National—with these passing allusions I closed my pleasing and memorable interview with our Ex and next President, which was of nearly an hour's duration, when the steamer being in the dock, and her passage plank extended, the Corporation associates of Alderman BRIGGS entered our jovial presence. Alderman BRIGGS then formally addressed Mr. FILLMORE, in behalf of the Corporation and the people, in a strain of fervid eloquence, which elicited a glowing response from Mr. FILLMORE.

I then escorted Mr. FILLMORE and the Committee to their barouche, and proud and gorgeous-colored Arabian coursers, fretfully impatient to bear their precious freight to the palace halls of Saint Nicholas. With a close of the carriage door, and a warm pressure of hands with the great American champion of '56, I bade him "Good night," with fervent aspirations for pleasant dreams, prior to his magnificent ovation on Tuesday, and the affectionate embraces of the Buffalonians on the margin of Erie's waters, amid the grateful murmurs of his native cataract.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Colonel Benton a Prophet.

One of the predictions with which Colonel BENTON was wont quite frequently to entertain his intimate friends, begins to acquire a degree of interest just now which does not ordinarily attach to the prophetic dreams of politicians, however eminent. In descanting upon the various talents and virtues of his son-in-law, Mr. FREMONT, than whom no person engrossed more of his pride or thoughts, he was always accustomed to conclude with the remark that the young hero was destined some day to be the President of this country; that he had just the qualities for a great President, and could not fail of reaching the eminence for which they so peculiarly fitted him.

These predictions, when made, were regarded, by many, merely as pardonable ebullitions of paternal pride, and nothing more; but the events of the last week, and the enthusiastic echoes which the nomination of Mr. FREMONT, at Philadelphia and in this city, have awakened in every quarter of the Union, justify the belief as well as the hope that the election in November will prove that Col. BENTON, if not a prophet, is, or at least once was, an excellent judge of the kind of timber from which Presidents are made.

It was not revealed to him, however, in any of his spiritual exaltations, that he would be of the number of those who would oppose the verification of his prophecy. That, however, is a circumstance which only renders the prophecy more marvelous.—*Evening Post.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Messrs. Keitt and Burlingame—No Challenge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

The rumor that a challenge is passing between Messrs. KEITT of South Carolina and BURLINGAME of Massachusetts is entirely unfounded. Mr. BURLINGAME has received no challenge, and according to the code, the *onus* of challenging clearly does not rest upon him. As it is perfectly evident that he has made up his mind to meet all the responsibilities of his speech, its wholesome truths will doubtless be kindly and silently appropriated by those for whom they were intended. S.

The "Sentinel" either Sick or Dead—Mr. Keitt and Mr. Burlingame.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

The *Sentinel* will not be issued to-morrow. It is said to be either sick or dead, from the neglect of certain friends who so ardently supported it immediately previous to the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. KEITT was prevented from replying to Mr. BURLINGAME to-day, owing to the debate in the House being strictly confined to the Territorial business pending, and objections to his doing so being raised by his political friend RICHARDSON.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

DR. BOYLE'S LETTER—MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION.

Mr. FISH presented a letter from GEORGE SUMNER, brother of Senator SUMNER. It states that the impression which might be drawn from Dr. BOYLE's letter, that the latter was dismissed from his attendance upon Mr. SUMNER on account of the character of his testimony before the House Committee was unfounded, as he did not know at the time that Dr. BOYLE was dismissed what his testimony before the Committee was. Senator SUMNER was suffering from high fever with his pulse at one hundred and four, and Dr. PERRY being willing to take charge of the case, Dr. BOYLE's services were no longer required.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. TOOMBS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas, to protect the exercise of the elective franchise in that Territory, and to provide for calling a Convention to frame a Constitution preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union. He desired to have some complete and final measures adopted for pacification in that Territory. In order to effect this the census should first be taken. This would take away all motive for either section of the Union to attempt to force people into Kansas, and thereby endanger the peace of the country, in order to promote a sectional advantage by having institutions made for the people of the Territory by a population who have no interest in the question. The bill also proposes to protect the freedom of the ballot-box, and to that end submits such questions to five Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, who shall cause an enumeration to be made, for the purpose, first, of having a proper distribution of representation, so as to give fair and equal representation to the population, very unequally distributed over the Territory. And, secondly, for the purpose of having a registry of all *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory. The bill provides that all male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age shall be registered as legal voters, and Kansas be admitted into the Union as a State with as little delay as practicable. As soon as a census is taken, and it shall be ascertained who are real inhabitants of Kansas, they shall proceed forthwith to the election of delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution. This election he would have take place on the first Tuesday in November. That would give sufficient time and allow four months residence to inhabitants, and would come on a day when the people of the different States would be prevented, in consequence of being occupied with the Presidential election, from even attempting to defeat the real wishes of the people of Kansas, by interfering with their election. This measure was liable, he said, to but one objection, and that not of principle nor expediency. It was solely as to the small number of inhabitants there. But that objection was waived by a considerable portion of the Senate and by a very large part of the people. Believing this proposition would meet with favorable reception, and be promotive of good, he should at an early day ask leave to introduce the bill.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILSON explained the error in the *Globe* report of his speech, of which Mr. BUTLER complained on Thursday. It occurred in consequence of his being absent from the city, and leaving another person to read the proof-sheets. The error did not occur in the uttered remarks.

REPLY TO MR SUMNER.

Mr. EVANS replied to Mr. SUMNER's remarks on South Carolina, vindicating her revolutionary history, and defending her domestic institutions.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS

This week being set apart, by previous agreement, for the consideration of Territorial business,

The bill to authorize the President to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas to be surveyed and marked was passed.

Mr. WAKEMAN gave notice of intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the act of 1813, prohibiting the introduction or importation of slaves.

The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government was considered. It is the same as that heretofore passed by the House, but lost in the Senate for want of time.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., proposed an amendment, requiring Oregon to have a population equal to the ratio of representation established under the last United States census.

A debate ensued, involving the question whether such a restriction should be imposed upon new States. Adjourned.

Return of Members—Probable Action in the Brooks Matter—Removal of the Capital—The Tehuantepec Route, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

RETURN OF MEMBERS—THE BROOKS ASSAULT.

Members of Congress, now that the Conventions are over, are returning hither in crowds; so we may expect a full House when the report of the Special Committee in relation to BROOKS' assault on Senator SUMNER is taken up. From present indications, I am induced to think the vote for the expulsion of BROOKS will be much stronger than anticipated; but not two-thirds of a full House. It is whispered, however, that some of Mr. BROOKS' friends will prefer his expulsion, to a decided vote ordering his imprisonment, which latter would force him to resign, whereas his expulsion would only lead to his immediate reëlection. In this view, it is not impossible that Democratic friends of BROOKS may abandon the Hall in sufficient numbers to leave a two-third vote in favor of a resolution of expulsion. I do not anticipate that result,—deeming it more probable that the Southern members of Congress will play a bold and desperate game of "brag" to the last, in the hope that they may frighten the North out of its propriety again, as they have on many a former occasion. I trust they will be disappointed; but if they are not, woe to the Northern man whose faltering loses the battle.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The excitements of the last few weeks have had a most disastrous effect upon real estate in this District, depreciating it at least twenty-five per cent with a still downward tendency. The cause is twofold. First, the failure of law here, and the license and impunity which attend crimes against the persons of Northern freemen have so disgusted Congress, that the removal of the capital to a Free State has become a point of fixed policy in the eye of a large majority of Northern members. The idea may seem wild; and, in all probability, this intimation of your correspondent will be scouted by many an opposition press; but I have no hesitation in predicting the removal of the Capital to the northwest at no very distant day, unless a revolution is effected in the public sentiment, the Judiciary and the Jury system of this District.

HOW TO BE EFFECTED.

It requires nothing to accomplish this but an agreement on the part of the New-England and Middle States to acquiesce in whatever new location for the Capital may be selected by the Northwest; and such an agreement will be readily entered into if the causes favoring the movement shall continue to exist. It is a mistake to suppose that the proposition will meet with serious opposition because of the cost of the public buildings here. That argument will not weigh a feather when placed against the necessity of securing the utmost freedom of speech and of the press at the National Capitol. Let those who doubt the sincerity or wisdom of this foreshadowing, mark its confirmation during the present session in the failure of all appropriations for carrying on the Water Works and various other projects for the improvement of this District. Either Washington must be revolutionized so as to become a fit repository of Freedom, or its public buildings will soon constitute a stone quarry for the benefit of the surrounding country. I predict not that which I *desire* to see accomplished,—for long residence in Washington has somewhat identified me with its material interests; I state what I see in the future, and what can only be averted in the way already suggested. Here is food for thought of which property-holders will do well to avail themselves. If they desire to avert the impending evil, let them begin by petitioning Congress for a reform of the District Judiciary, such as shall take it out of the hands of a partisan Administration, and devolve its control as well as its responsibility upon the people.

ACQUISITION OF THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

The statement that Mexico has proposed some arrangement by which the United States may become possessed of an exclusive route of inter-oceanic communication *via* Tehuantepec, is erroneous. There are, however, certain powerful interests at work in Mexico endeavoring to induce the Government to proffer the sale of such a route to the United States. These interests, I believe, have the aid and cooperation of the wealthy banker ESCANDON, the GAFAYS, and other business houses potential with the Government of the Republic of Mexico. Here, be a scheme finds favor on the ground of both material and political interests—material, because of the value which such a route would be to American commerce; and political, because the exclusive control of the Tehuantepec route by the United States would deprive the present Central American controversy with Great Britain of all its practical importance, by giving us a better means of inter-oceanic communication than that *via* Nicaragua, without the necessity of passing in the vicinity of the West India Islands, and the approach to which cannot be menaced even from England's usurped Ruatan possessions. Under such circumstances, PALMERSTON's purpose in refusing to maintain the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would be effectually defeated, as we would possess a short route to the Pacific, which, in time of war, could only be cut off by actual and effective blockade. It is probable that this scheme will be pushed. If a treaty of purchase of right of transit (*not* of territory) should be concluded, arrangements will doubtless be made, as they ought, for the appropriation of a portion of the money to the settlement of American claims against Mexico.

APPREHENDED DISMISSAL OF DALLAS.

I find some apprehension here that Mr. DALLAS will be dismissed by the British Government. This apprehension is based, *not* upon the idea that such a step is a proper consequence of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, but upon the supposition that the British Ministry will feel bound to manifest some outward token of resentment, be it ever so important. There is, however, not the slightest expectation that these dismissals will lead to anything more than a six-months' pouting fit, for the reason that no cause of war between the two countries exists, and for the further reason that while the United States don't *want* to declare war, the people of England won't let PALMERSTON fight, no matter how desirous he may be to enter again into that, to him, pleasant pastime. Should diplomatic relations be suspended, the inconvenience will be chiefly felt by traveling Americans in Europe, who will be unable to get invitations to public balls, levees, receptions, &c. All necessary business intercourse between the two Governments will be carried on meanwhile by the Consuls. Notwithstanding the apprehensions to which I have referred, I still adhere to my own conviction that Mr. DALLAS will not be sent home, or that if he is, it will cost PALMERSTON his place. The reason for a different course seems too childish to have effect.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER

Pedro VIJIL has left nobody here to represent the Government of Nicaragua during his absence; at least no such representative has presented himself to the President. S.

Disaster to the ship Golden Gate.

BOSTON, Monday, June 23.

The ship *Golden Gate*, DEWING, from New-York for Bombay, put into Pernambuco, May 24, in distress, having lost everything above her lower masts in a white squall, in latitude 60 N. She had her spars alongside, and would sail in about fourteen days.

Cricket Match at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, June 23.

At the cricket match here to-day between the Albany and the Utica clubs, Albany in the first innings got thirty runs and Utica fifty-seven. Albany in the second innings with three wickets to go down got seventy-six runs. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 23.

The Committee appointed to extend a welcome to Mr. FILLMORE, on behalf of Philadelphia, is to meet at the Astor House, New-York, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Welcome to Mr. Fillmore in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, June 23.

One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon in honor of the arrival of MILLARD FILLMORE.

Deaths by Drowning.

BOSTON, Monday, June 23.

JOHN FORBES, JOHN GOODE, THOMAS MCKENNA, and an English boy, name unknown, were drowned in the Harbor yesterday, in consequence of the upsetting of a boat.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Superior Court—Before Judge Duer.

We understand that the proceedings in the case of the application made on behalf of the people of the State for an injunction restraining the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from conveying the Brick Church Property to the parties who purchased it at auction, have at last been closed. Hon. S. B. CUSHING, the Attorney-General, came to the City a few days since, and after a careful inquiry became satisfied that he had been deceived by the parties who applied to him, and that the proceeding was not in the interest of the people of the City, but was an attempt on the part of individuals to extort money. He accordingly consented to the discontinuance of the suit, and an order to this effect was accordingly issued yesterday afternoon by Judge DUER.

A deed for the property, signed by the City Authorities, was delivered to the purchasers and immediately put upon record.

New Passed Midshipmen.

The following is a list of Midshipmen, of the date of 1850, who have recently passed their final examination at Annapolis, Md.:

John G. Walker, John G. Mitchell, Francis M. Ramsay, Charles F. Peck, Richard W. Meade, Jr., A. C. Izard, Marshall C. Campbell, Robert Boyd, Jr., Calvin F. Thomas, Charles C. Carpenter, A. J. McCartney, W. A. Kirkland, Wm. H. Dana, Edward E. Porter, George Bacon, J. Crossan Chaplin, L. Æ Beardsley, Wm. L. Bradford, Charles A. Babcock, Æneas Armstrong.

Class of 1849—Geo. Brown and C. E. Hawley, after Passed Midshipman H. A. Adams; R. L. May, after Passed Midshipman W. H. Ward; J. W. Scirk and George F. Morrison, after Passed Midshipman H. Garland.

The Empire City Regatta.

This Association met at Harlem on Monday.

"Heavily with clouds came on the day—"

—and when with us it rains, it *does* rain most unmistakably. At nine there was every indication of a soaking time. But by noon, the sky, though clouded, was indicative that the deluge had ceased, at least till sundown.

Perhaps the threatening aspect of the weather determined many to go to business instead of devoting the opportunity to enjoyment. That might account for the crowd not being quite so great as might have otherwise been expected.

The *Iolas*, with a band of music on board, brought up a goodly number of spectators. The shore near the Red House was lined with thousands of eager visitors, and at 2 P. M. there was every prospect of a lively affair. The first race was started at 2.27 P. M. At that hour it was slack water; the distance to be passed over was five miles, which was accomplished in 34 minutes and 57 seconds by the winning boat.

First Race, for four-oared boats—first prize, $150; second prize, $50; third prize, $10.

1. *W. H. Tarbox*, New York.
2. *Experiment*, Metropolitan Club, of Williamsburg.
3. *Flora Temple*, New-Jersey.
4. *Brooklyn Belle*, New-York.
5. *Falcon*, of Philadelphia.
6. *Americus*, of Green Point.

Tarbuss soon shot ahead and won, although *Americus* had a few lengths at starting. The winner kept his position during the whole race, *Experiment* lying close behind all the way. *Americus* gave in when the contest was half over, and presently *Brooklyn Belle*, disheartened, followed suit.

Time occupied by winner, 34:57; by the second boat, 35:16.

By this time the sun was shining brilliantly, and the heat was sufficiently intense.

The next was a race of five (two-pair sculls) boats. First prize, $25; second prize, $10; third prize, $3.

1. Isaac Wilkins,
2. Wm. Pigott,
3. Lime Kiln man,
4. Joseph King,
5. James Wessels.

A beautiful start; won by *Lime Kiln Man*, in 43 min. 15 sec *James Wessels*, second prize.

A dispute arose about turning, which was left to the decision of the five judges, who decided that the other three violated the conditions.

The third and last race was the most exciting of the three; champions, single pair of sculls. First prize, $50; second prize, $20; 3d prize, $5.

1. *Theo Uzell*, rowed by RAPPAHANICK.
2. *America*, rowed by STEPHEN ROBERTS.
3. *Brooklyn Boy*, rowed by THOS. DAW.
4. *Adopted Citizen*, rowed by ROBERT FAY.

Betting, RAPPAHANICK against the field,—ten to eight. RAPPAHANICK against DAW.

Away they go down the river. They make the turn; DAW is ahead. Now for the struggle of rusty arms; the air resounds with outories; they pass the Judge's boat; RAP is close behind him. The others follow at a respectful distance. They make the turn up the river. Passing the boat down again, DAW is still first, but he looks somewhat failing. RAP closely dogs his wake—and RAP has been pulling in a previous winning four-oared race to-day. (No. 1. *Tarbuss.*) They pass the Judge again much in the same position. DAW keeps it to the goal—RAP following him at a distance of half-a-dozen yards. Time, 43 minutes. A well-contested race; but no decision to-day, in consequence of some dispute about turning the stake. There was a sad amount of confusion among the boats on the river, the utmost difficulty being experienced in keeping the way clear in the vicinity of the Judge's boat. The evening was beautifully fine, and no accident marred the enjoyment of the day.

The Empire City and the Metropolitan are two separate clubs, that united gave this regatta. The first belongs to New York; the latter to Williamsburg. This is the first race the Clubs have given this season.

The Turf for 1856.

NEW-YORK RACES.—FASHION COURSE, L. I., Newtown.—The racing on the course terminated, on Saturday last, with, by far, the best running that has taken place for years. During the meeting, the attendance was large and extremely fashionable, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The grand stand was crowded, whilst the field presented a beautiful display of fashionable turn-outs. The interest of the scene was further enhanced by the number of ladies present. The race was for a purse of $900, three-mile heats, between ch. m. *Floride*, *Princeton*, *Sam Letcher*, and *R. A. Beery*. *Princeton* had the call against the field $100 to $80. After winning the first heat he was the favorite $100 to $50. *Floride* won the second heat, and race. The third heat was one of the closest contested we have seen in the North. For the heat they had an even start. The mare, however, took the lead, and kept up the running from the score, maintaining her position throughout the entire mile. On the second mile the pace was amended, but the mare continued to lead in fine style. As she came to the string well in hand, *Princeton* made several desperate efforts, and, on the half-mile turn, caught up with the mare. His backers thought he would win the heat, but she shook him off, and they entered on the home stretch, at a fearful pace, pretty well together. The mare gradually gained a little, and came in winner, by about three or four lengths, amid the shouts of her backers, winning the heat and race in 5:40½, which, considering the condition of the track, which was heavy and deep, was as fast a heat as ever was run on any track.

The racing commenced on Tuesday last, and there have been some of the best races we have seen for years. The weather was fine throughout, though rather too warm. On Wednesday there was no meeting, on account of the rain—the race being postponed until the next day.

The winners of the week have been *Czar* at mile heats, and *Adalgisa* two-mile heats. On Thursday *Nichuas* was the winner; same day, *Pryor* won the four-mile race, beating *Floride* with ease. Friday's race was mile heats—best three in five. *Balloon* won in three straight heats.

With the above races closed the first meeting of the Fashion Club; and we do but justice to remark that everything was conducted in good style.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—LAST DAY—SATURDAY, June 21.—Purse $900, (140,) to go to the second horse—three-mile heats.

T. J. WOODFOLK, ch. m. *Floride*, by *Wagner*, dam by *Glencoe*, five years old	3	1	1
J. M. CLAY, ch. h. *Princeton*, by *Yorkshire*, out of *Magnolia*, four years old	1	2	2
O. P. HAKE, ch. h. *Sam Letcher*, by *Wagner*, dam by *Mercoe*, five years old	3	3	dis
J. C. LITTLEFIELD, b. g. *Beery*, by *Sovereign*, dam by *Glencoe*, aged	4	4	dn

Time—5:50; 5:49; 5:40½.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Monday, June 23.—RUNNING—Match, $1,000; a single dash of five miles.

W. J. SHAW, names ch. m. *Unknown*	1
C. HOOD, names ch. m. *Atlanta*	2

Time: 1:5½.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., Monday, June 23.—TROTTING—Match, $1,000; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, names g. m. *Lady Rogers*	1	1	1
W. PEABODY, names g. g *Capt. Peters*	2	2	2

Time: 2:53, 2:48, 2:49.

The running was a very interesting affair. The friends of *Unknown* were on the track in full force, and put out their money at large odds. The day was fine, the Course in good order, and both nags appeared to have been well trained. *Unknown* won the race in the trot. On the Centreville the *Lady* was the favorite, and won in three straight heats.

LONG ISLAND.

Missing Boats.

A party of five, consisting of two men and three young females, ventured out in a small sail-boat from Gowanus Bay, Sunday afternoon, below South Brooklyn, and just as they had passed the Long Dock the squall struck the boat and the party were precipitated into the river. Three of them were borne down by the tide and drowned. The other two, a brother and sister, were saved. She sank twice, but he dived after her and brought her to the surface. The names of the parties saved, are EDWARD SULLIVAN, aged 22, and MARGARET SULLIVAN, aged 19. The names of the drowned are: ROBERT HANNA, aged 20; CATHARINE SULLIVAN, aged 14; and MARGARET CRANE, aged about 20. All lived in Van Brunt-street, South Brooklyn. HANNA was a marble-cutter, and would have been out of his time in a few months. CATHARINE SULLIVAN was the younger sister of those saved.

Besides the three persons already reported as drowned in Gowanus Bay during the squall of Sunday, two other boats out at the same time are missing, and the occupants supposed to be drowned.

The bodies of CATHARINE SULLIVAN and ROBERT HANNA, drowned in the Bay by the capsizing of a boat on Sunday evening, were recovered last evening.

Killed by Lightning.

Mrs. CATHERINE YORK, residing on Atlantic-street, between Vanderbilt and Underhill avenues, was instantly killed Sunday evening by lightning. She was seated near the chimney, holding a child about 8 months' old. The fluid passed down the chimney and struck her on the breast, blackening the skin and causing instant death. Her husband, who was sitting near her, and the child, escaped injury.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The English Press on Crampton's Dismissal.

Correspondence Between Great Britain and Costa Rica on Walker's Invasion.

The Inundations—The Walker Government—Brownson on Montalembert—Montalembert on the Monitear—De Witt's Washington—Lamartine's Debts.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

THE INUNDATIONS.

The inundations absorb all other topics. Making due allowance for French effervescence, there is still enough of truth in the reports which come to us to prove that the suffering of the cities and villages inundated is really frightful, and such as to awaken the liveliest sympathy in their behalf. It does not come within my province to give you details, which you will find so ample in the journals, but I could not well avoid an allusion to what constitutes for the moment the general "preoccupation."

The ready manner in which the Emperor obeyed the call for help is loudly applauded on every hand. The moment intelligence was conveyed to him

his estimation, sufficiently rewarded; and he cites, also, [illegible] in his public position as an officer in the Continental Army, he had managed by the time the war of the Revolution broke out to become one of the richest men of the Colonies. The fact that WASHINGTON refused pay for his services as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, does not prove to the reviewer that he lost sight at that moment of his pecuniary interests in his devotion to his country; for he attempts to show how WASHINGTON knew he should be a gainer by the sacrifice. The refusal of WASHINGTON, after the close of the war, to accept the continental money in payment of dues, furnishes the reviewer the subject of a fierce philippic against him. WASHINGTON claimed at the time that inasmuch as an encouragement to the issue of such worthless paper was an immorality and an injustice to the public and to the general interests of the country, it was his duty to set the example of refusing its acceptation. The reviewer refuses to believe in WASHINGTON's sincerity. He contends that the country was in a position in which she could have no other currency, and if WASHINGTON had really been magnanimous and patriotic, or in other words, if he had not been dominated by a feeling of avarice, he would have viewed his policy in another light.

In other particulars the reviewer of the *Monitor* pays that respect to the memory of WASHINGTON which every man at all acquainted with his exalted character never fails to do.

LAMARTINE'S DEBTS.

In a late letter I placed LAMARTINE's debts at one million francs. I find that a more reliable authority places them at two millions, incurred principally in maintaining through unproductive years the immense vineyards left to him by his father, vineyards which employed five hundred peor people whom M. LAMARTINE had to feed without return.

MALAKOFF.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton in England—The Probabilities of a Reprisal—Views of the British Press and People—The Central American Question, &c.

The London *Daily News* of the 10th instant, in discussing the probabilities of the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS, says:

"We are most averse to sending Mr. DALLAS away; we would make a precedent for his retention were it necessary, if his retention would be really useful; but there lies our difficulty. *Can he be retained with any prospect of real advantage to the two countries?* Would not his continued presence in a public capacity in London have a tendency to lower our own Government in the estimation of a large and powerful class, whom pride and passion may too largely influence, perhaps, but whose feelings are not to be disregarded altogether in a community really governing itself? Would not his retention produce on the other side, among the blatant and vulgar majority, a triumph that not only they had 'whipped the British,' but that we had quietly submitted to receive the 'whipping?' Would not his remaining here humiliate England in the presence of Austria, Russia and France, and so diminish our influence in the affairs of Italy, and in other questions of mighty European interest? These, and not glosses from GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF and VATTEL, are the real points for consideration.

To retaliate by sending away Mr. Dallas involves, however, one obvious danger; for, if to retain him is to give an immense advantage to the extreme party in the United States, which they will turn against England, to dismiss him may place in their hands a weapon they will also try to profit by. Diplomatic intercourse between the two countries once completely ruptured, as it would be by Mr. DALLAS' dismissal, who can say when it would be resumed again by the United States? The Democratic Party, sadly in want just now of additional means of diverting public attention in the Union from their domestic policy, may find the scarecrow they desire, in laying down and enforcing the doctrine of non-diplomatic intercourse with England, of neither receiving nor sending a public minister. There may be people who can see no danger in such a state of things; we are not of them. The friendships of Government have much importance on the relations that exist between every country. If we want an example of that truth, let us compare the different feelings with which Englishmen regarded France towards the close of LOUIS PHILIPPE's unfortunate reign, and the regard we now entertain for France and Frenchmen. Let us mark, too, the disastrous effect on Americans which these unhappy and wretched disputes between the two Governments are, day by day, producing. When we see and feel this, we certainly have no desire to witness non-intercourse between the two Governments adopted as a dogma by that party in the States which is predominant in the Union; for its adoption means simply the cultivation of national animosity, sure at last to ripen into war."

The London *Morning Post*, organ of Lord PALMERSTON, of the 9th of June, says:

"All that sagacity and dignified concession can do for the avertence of this catastrophe has been done, *and will continue to be done;* but the issue depends not, unfortunately, solely upon us, or our Government; and although we doubt very much whether it is the object of President PIERCE to push matters actually to the extremity which he appears to contemplate, it is evident that the steps which he has taken, and the language which has been used by his supporters, may produce an influence upon the reckless population who have drifted into Central America which may induce an accidental collision between the subjects of England and the United States that will take the question forcibly out of the hands of both Governments, and render the avoidance of war no longer possible. *In the possibility of this coming, in our opinion, the great danger to peace.* There is no justification for war between the two countries, for to talk seriously of the enlistment question as one is too absurd."

The *Times* persists in maintaining a belligerent attitude. In its issue of the 9th inst. that journal says:

"It matters little to us on the brink of a war, and already insulted and defied, that there are people in the States who feel more with us than with their own Government. Of course, we shall have to assert our own honor. We shall have to defend those whom we stand obliged to protect; and, *if the United States dismiss our Minister, we can no longer tolerate the presence of Mr. Dallas.* How much further matters will go no man can tell, nor is it a matter for our speculation. But if there are, as we believe, these respectable classes in the United States—if they have a sense of justice and honor—if the feeling which makes them despise office themselves should have any foundation in patriotism, now is the time for them to come forward and avert from two worlds the horrors of war. Should any disaster happen to their country, they will be the first and the principal sufferers, and will have merited all they have to suffer."

The Central American question has fallen into abeyance before the more exciting topic of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. The only London paper which makes mention of the subject is the *Star*, a penny journal, which throughout the controversy has taken a liberal and unbiased view of the whole affair. Quoting the article from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that prohibits the contracting parties from occupying or colonizing Central America, the *Star* of June 11 says:

"Now, does it not seem clear to any mind of ordinary intelligence and candor, that the above article forbids either Power to 'occupy,' or 'to assume or exercise dominion over' any part of Central America, including, among other parts, the Mosquito Coast? And yet there is the broad and undeniable fact before us, that at this moment—six years after the treaty was concluded and ratified—*Great Britain does still occupy and exercise dominion over the whole of that coast.* And on what plea do we justify this sacred breach of covenant? Why, on the plea that we keep possession of the Mosquito Coast, not in our own name, but in the name of his Majesty the King of the Mosquitos, over whom we have the right of protectorate, a right which we did not surrender by the terms of the treaty. But then, unfortunately for our case, this very evasion is provided against by the latter clause of the article, which binds the contracting parties not 'to make use of any protection which either affords or may afford to any State or people, for the purpose of occupying, or exercising dominion over the same.'

Now, really, with the knowledge that the whole world possesses of the summary manner in which our Government has treated, and does treat, the aborigines of other countries whose rights and territories it usurps whenever it suits its own convenience, without the smallest hesitation or compunction, we need not wonder if the Americans find it difficult to believe that the desperate tenacity with which we keep our hold on the Mosquito coast is to be ascribed wholly to our benevolent regard for the interests of the Indian. And, indeed, the deplorable condition in which these wretched people are permitted to remain after so many years of British protection may well throw a doubt over the sincerity of our philanthropic pretensions. Not the slightest attempt, so far as we know, has ever been made by the British Government to civilize or Christianize them. Three or four years ago, and it is probably the same still, not a school or a church existed through the whole of the Mosquito realm; but by a horrible profanation of a solemn Christian rite, the children are baptized amid indescribable orgies of license and lust by the Jamaica traders, on their periodical visitations to the coast.

Far be it from us to advise that the interests of these poor barbarians should be sacrificed in any way for reasons of State. If anything can be done to rescue them from extinction, and to raise them from their brutal state of degradation, in the name of humanity let it be done and done speedily; but let us not consent to play a solemn farce for our own purposes, at the expense of those wretched people, by investing them with titles of mock dignity, and employing our solicitude for them as a pretext for breaking faith and hazarding a deadly and internecine strife with a nation of kindred origin, language, and religion. Rather than incur the danger of one month's war with America, it would be wiser, aye, and cheaper, for us to carry the whole tribe to some West India Island, build for them palaces of marble, clothe them in silks and brocades, and feed them all the days of their lives with venison and champagne.

But we fear that the mischief is already done. By our affected scrupulosity and diplomatic stubbornness we have afforded a plausible pretext, if not a valid excuse to the American Government for the recognition of WALKER. For if we, in defiance of a solemn treaty engagement, can maintain our footing on the Mosquito shore under the pretence of protecting the Indians, *why should not the Americans acquire a similar footing in Nicaragua under pretence of protecting the Nicaraguans?*"

A correspondent under the signature of "New-Englander," in a letter to the London *Times*, says:

"It is evident, Sir, that English society is anything but favorable just now to America. Even as a stranger I hear rebuke of our sins on every side. Still, public opinion in England is just, and I am sure 'the other side' will be listened to. The tone prevailing on the recruiting question is the most remarkable to an American. The feeling seems to be that of a courteous gentleman, who has unwittingly injured his neighbor, and finds, after an apology, with injured feelings, that his apology is not accepted. America, of course, is the bully, who has not the courtesy to understand a gentleman's apology. Now, Sir, high-toned and edifying as such a position may be on the part of the English Government, we submit that facts hardly bear it out. It comes before an American very much as if a gentleman had sent a servant into a neighbor's garden with instructions to get fruit, if possible by the owner's consent; but, if not, by means which should not be strictly illegal, and the servant should commit a larceny; and then the gentleman, after a courteous apology, should be surprised and hurt that his neighbor did not consider the apology sufficient. The latter might very justly say that the instructions to the servant not to violate the law were of no account; he ought never to have been sent there. The act was an offence and an insult, and the only suitable apology was the punishment of the agent. And, as for the high tone of offended courtesy at the excuse not being received, it was an extremely ingenious interference of the *onus delicti* to the wrong party. So the case looks to us—the Americans. There is not a difference of opinion from Maine to California on the question; and I think you must admit, considering the unanimity of feeling in the States, that a gross violation had been committed, both of municipal law and of national courtesy, that the correspondence was conducted, and the steps were taken by the American Cabinet, with great moderation and courtesy. Certainly the insulting language of Lord CLARENDON with reference to 'Irish agitation,' and 'despotic measures,' were never in any like manner responded to by Mr. MARCY. It is a fact, furthermore, that the British agents, even after the apology of your Cabinet, still continued an underhanded recruiting in our cities, as you will see from the facts presented in the trials at New-York and Philadelphia; so that the whole proceeding—both the conduct of the instruments and the instructions of the principals—have awakened a profound distrust among our people of the good faith of the English Government towards America. If you will imagine, Sir, by some misfortune, a war arising between France and the United States, and a similar effort to be made in secrecy by our Government in Ireland and Scotland to obtain recruits, you will at once see how the attempt appeared to our people. There was a species of underhanded proceeding, and, at the same time, of disregard to comity in it, which certainly offended them."

The *Times*, in replying, avails itself of the opportunity to have another fling at this country. We quote from its issue of the 10th inst.:

"It is explained to us, as a mystery, that there is the greatest possible difference between the mob that carries the day in American politics and the good and wise people who look on with disgust; yet that from Maine to California there does not exist the smallest difference of opinion on the questions between England and America. This perpetual contradiction, this alternate flattery and rebuke, passes our comprehension. Is it the usual tone of the 'wise and good' Americans, dwelling like the gods of EPICURUS, neither caring nor cared for, in the sweet retreats and calm elevation of the Upper Ten Thousand? We frankly confess that the whole tone is so uncongenial to the British taste, so repugnant to that national spirit which leads every man to take a side among us, and allows nobody to boast of his indifference, that it does not lead us to hope better, but rather to fear worse, of the United States. In the name of truth, courage and justice, why don't the 'wise and good' men of the Union come forward, and either blow hot or blow cold? Why don't they tell us whether they want to pick a quarrel with us or to let us alone? Why don't they declare themselves on that perpetual adoption of new and more extravagant pretensions by the American Government, every President, apparently, making it his aim to rival MUNDOS with a new article of aggrandizement? These 'wise and good men,' who have not a word to say against what is done, but only indulge a few feeble sneers against the doers, seem to us a very helpless race. They do us no good whatever, and traduce their President, Government and people to very little purpose. We don't want them to abuse Mr. PIERCE, but we do want them to give him better advice, or to set a better example.

It is our duty to suggest to 'A New Englander,' and his fellow-citizens of the 'wise and good' class, a serious misgiving, for which his own letter supplies an illustration. In tracing Mr. WALKER's position and career he describes that great, if not wise and good man, as 'having been called in by one oppressed part of the population under one of those wretched Spanish-American Governments to free them from the tyranny of the other.' Further on, with prophetic import, 'A New Englander' says, Mr. WALKER is an adventurer of vast ambition, and may ultimately conquer an empire from those weak Spanish States.' Here we have a picture of long-settled American States in which the Europeans have so degenerated as to render them an easy prey to the ambition, energy, and skill of individuals. In fact, a large part of the population are no better than so many fat sheep waiting their turn to be devoured by the wolves. The latter, of course, are sure to spring up under such favorable circumstances, and they do the thing so well and plausibly that they cannot be called 'strictly Fillibusters.' What is strictly a Fillibuster, of course, is not easy to say, but if it is any comfort to the 'wise and good' Americans who sit still and hug their wisdom and goodness, we venture to predict that they will not be robbed and slain by mere Fillibusters. No, the future of America is glorious. She will be the mother of heroes in comparison with whom PIERCE is wise and WALKER a gentleman of modest designs. They will conquer empires out of those weak, wretched States, that now avowedly tolerate a Government which they condemn. That 'best portion' and 'larger portion' of the citizens which now condemns the conduct of the President in recognizing Mr. WALKER's government—which thinks it hasty, injudicious, and calculated to inspire just suspicions, yet which does nothing, will find its indolence and its pusillanimity duly appreciated by such men as WALKER. They are only biding their time. For our part, we have no interest than that such a change should be deferred as long as possible; and that is one reason out of many why we grieve to see this continual admission of American weakness and prostration of spirit side by side with other indications of the vastest ambition, the most daring adventure, and, we must add, the utmost unscrupulousness. When we see sheep and wolves, common sense tells us what must follow before long.

The British in Central America.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND COSTA RICA ON THE INVASION OF WALKER.

The correspondence which has passed since December, 1854, between the British Government and the late Mr. WALLERSTEIN, the Consul-General in London for Guatemala and Costa Rica, has just been laid before Parliament.

The earliest letter is one of the 9th December, 1854, in which he asks to be allowed to purchase two brass howitzers for the Republic of Guatemala, encouraged to do so, he says, by the courtesy and ready attention he had received on a previous occasion, in a similar application on behalf of Costa Rica. The reply is that her Majesty's Government have no objection. This was at the end of 1854.

A clear twelve-month afterwards—on the 22d December, 1855—there is a long letter from Mr. WALLERSTEIN to the Earl of CLARENDON, in which he explains the position of affairs in Central America, and the urgent need of British intervention to protect the Republic of Costa Rica against the aggressions of a band of "foreigners, by birth, habits and feelings, evidently actuated by projects of plunder, headed by a citizen of the United States of the name of WALKER, who had just been repulsed in a daring fillibustering attempt on the Mexican Province of Sonora." He observes, that looking at the important position of the Central American Isthmus between the two oceans, Great Britain, with her vast and distant possessions in the Pacific, must be interested, perhaps, more than any other State in upholding the integrity of the States of Central America, the importance of which, to her, must be little, if at all, inferior to that of Turkey, in a political as well as commercial view. He then says:

"The British Government appears, indeed, to have been always alive to any attempt of any foreign Power to subvert the independence of the Sandwich Islands, while it has maintained and guarded with care its small settlement of Belize—thus testifying that it looks beyond the mere requirements of the hour. The treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States in 1851 contains a further proof of this foresight and intelligence. That treaty was hailed by the States of Central America, and by no one of them more than by Costa Rica, as a security for their independence, and an encouragement for that peaceful industry which they had begun to cultivate. The State of Nicaragua alone, which had been long disturbed by foreign counsels and intestine struggles, formed a sad exception in this respect; but it has already discovered its mistaken policy, and is now paying for it; its dissensions have had the misfortune to introduce into the country a band of adventurers, who have usurped the power and authority of the Government of that Republic."

He then asserts that WALKER's band "are *bona fide* now all that exists of a Government of Nicaragua; and it is greatly to be apprehended that the consequence of this usurpation of the Government of Nicaragua will be that questions of Territory which have been in dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will be again revived and hostilely pursued in order to follow the designs of this band. The possession of one of the Central American States by these adventurers will therefore, in all probability, be speedily followed by an aggression upon another of them." He refers to the proceedings of KINNEY at St. Juan del Norte or Greytown, and his pretended claim to an extensive tract of country belonging to Costa Rica. He says these parties are obviously acting in concert for the purposes of spoliation, and that Costa Rica "has the greater cause to fear, because, as it has cautiously abstained from such appeals to the Government and people of the United States as have been made by some of the Republics of Central America, it has been regarded with more or less hostile feeling by the United States, and has been accused of being partially disposed towards the Government and interests of Great Britain." He states that Costa Rica, on its mountain fastnesses, can repel any invader, but that "its sea-coast is exposed to marauding expeditions, which may at any time be expected, and to which it can oppose no adequate naval resistance." He urges that such a band of lawless adventurers, as that led by WALKER, "acting under no Government, and under no recognized flag, having no character to sustain, seeking no other pretext for an attack than the defenceless state of the object of it," is the enemy of all nations, because its violence is opposed to every principle of public law. He, therefore, makes an earnest appeal to the British Government to adopt effectual measures for the protection of youthful and comparatively weak countries against this intolerable system of aggression. He reminds Lord CLARENDON that the port of Punta Arenas contains much British merchandise and shipping, and that Costa Rica was connected with Britain by a treaty of commerce in 1849.

A week later, on the 29th December last, this letter is followed by the Consul presenting to Lord CLARENDON a letter of equal length and of the same purport, dated San José, Nov. 8, from Don J. E. CALVO, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica. He describes, in very declamatory language, the outrages of Gen. WALKER's "band of freebooters," and the terror which they have spread; he states that the President of Costa Rica, though confident of its infernal defences, has great fears for the town and harbor of Punta Arenas, and he only asks that a single English or French ship of war may be stationed there to prevent any fillibustering attack. He expresses the willingness of Costa Rica to make a grateful return for that service, at whatever sacrifices in its revenues or commercial relations. A similar letter to this was at the same time addressed by Costa Rica to the Emperor of the French.

On the 12th of January Mr. WALLERSTEIN writes to the Earl of CLARENDON, having had an interview with him in the meantime; he dwells much on the internal improvement of Costa Rica, as mainly effected by British capital, and solicits the aid of a British ship-of-war to protect it, while he also asks sympathy for the people of Costa Rica. On the 22d January, Mr. HAMMOND replies from the Foreign Office, "that instructions will be given to the Admiral on the Pacific station to cause the coast of Costa Rica to be visited by Her Majesty's cruisers, for the protection of British interests."

On the 4th of February Mr. WALLERSTEIN expresses his hope "that the interests of Costa Rica will be included in this protection;" and he informs Lord CLARENDON that the fillibusters "have been in effect, if not ostensibly, aided by a ship of war of the United States in the port of Greytown, and that they are, therefore, directly or indirectly, countenanced in the territory of Nicaragua by the United States Government." We find no reply to this letter.

The remainder of the correspondence is about a request made in January to be allowed to purchase two brass mortars at Woolwich, for Guatemala, and 2,000 muskets for Costa Rica. This the British Government consented to, but a note appended to this paper states that neither of these articles have yet been issued from her Majesty's stores.

Mutiny on Board an American Ship.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Marseilles journals speak of the arrest of the entire crew of an American vessel, under the following circumstances. The clipper *Atalanta* left Marseilles for New-York on the 20th May with a crew of 21 sailors, composed chiefly of Italians. The men displayed from the commencement a mutinous disposition, which at last induced the captain, named MORTEL, to place the most mutinous in confinement. The ship was then off the coast of Valencia. Captain MORTEL, in order to try the intentions of the men, sent the crew to do something connected with the navigation of the vessel, but was not obeyed. The mate, on arguing with the men on their conduct, received several stabs with a knife, whilst the captain was maltreated and bound with ropes. The mutineers then took command of the vessel, and changed her course towards the Levant, but in passing by Marseilles they determined to anchor somewhere near the coast to get an additional supply of water and provisions. They accordingly signalled for a pilot, and one soon came on board. This latter was informed by the captain of the state of matters, and he promised to communicate with the officer of the American frigate *Constellation*, then at Marseilles. This was done, and forty marines speedily boarded the *Atalanta*, and ordered the mutineers to surrender. The latter took refuge in the rigging, but were pursued by the marines, who by dint of sabre cuts forced them to descend to the deck, where they were taken prisoners and conveyed to Fort St. Nicholas by the naval gendarmerie. So the matter remains at present.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Brazil.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR ON THE SLAVE TRADE—THE BUDGET—COFFEE TRADE—YELLOW FEVER.

By way of England, we have advices from Rio de Janeiro, to the 15th of May.

The Brazilian Parliament was opened on the 3d May. The Emperor's speech alludes to the slave trade in the following terms: "Notwithstanding all measures taken for the repression of the abominable trade in slaves, some adventurers have dared to try new speculations, but the vigilance of my Government, supported by public opinion, has frustrated them, as I hope it will always happen. The trade in slaves is completely done away with throughout the whole empire."

The budget for the years 1857 and 1858 had just been published. The debit and credit of the empire for the year are calculated at £4,001,999 3s. 4d. The home debt is computed to the 31st of December last as £8,815,960, and the foreign one at £5,839,900. The imports and exports in the years 1854 and 1855 are valued at £20,092,287 10s. 6d. Of this sum £5,207,908 belonged to Great Britain, £11,433,043 13s. 10d. to France, £81,136 10s. 7d. to the United States, and £741,215 15s. to Portugal and possessions. These results show, when compared with those of former years, a considerable increase in the export. The new Customs tariff was about to be published. The Minister, fearing that there would be a decrease in the receipts in consequence of a decrease in the duties on imports, intended re-establishing the duty of 2 per cent. on exports.

In coffee, the transactions on account of news from Europe being unsatisfactory, 48,000 bags were sold at a decline of about 200 reis; but the coffee-dealers were firm, and maintained the prices they asked. Two new banking companies had been proposed, and the shares all subscribed.

At Bahia yellow fever had but slightly decreased among the shipping. About five deaths occurred daily in the city, from cholera. The Bahia railway was to be commenced shortly. At the opening of the Provincial Assembly, the President urged the necessity of combination for the purpose of carrying out many improvements necessary for the welfare of the Province. The importation of free labor was considered the most essential.

News from Buenos Ayres.

BUSINESS—THE INDIANS—CONFIRMATION OF THE ELECTIONS—TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to April 30, and from Montevideo to May 3.

At Buenos Ayres commercial matters presented a healthy tone, and in consequence of the moderate importations the market had improved. Export produce accumulated slowly, and, with the exception of tallow, grease and horse-hides, the short supply had the effect of maintaining firm prices. In hides and wool prices have advanced from 10 to 12 per cent.

The Indians had desisted from their incursions, and it was hoped that the endeavors of M. LABGUIA to effect an arrangement with CALFUENZA, their Chief, would be successful. The elections of March 30 have been confirmed.

General URQUIZA had concluded, in the name of the Confederated Provinces, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Brazil.

News from Australia.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD—TRADE AT MELBOURNE—STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE—AFFAIRS AT BALLARAT, ETC.

Advices from Melbourne, via England are received to March 28.

The price of gold at Melbourne had risen to £3 18s. 6d. per oz.

The shipments from Melbourne in the week ending March 28 included 60,827 ounces of gold, and £10,000 in specie, by the Morning Star, bound to Bristol; and 45,672 ounces of gold, with £110,000 in specie, by the George Marshall bound to London. The amount of the shipments which had been made to England during five weeks is no less than 337,000 oz. of gold, and £350,000 in specie.

The gold fields are yielding more largely than ever, at the rate of nearly twenty millions sterling per annum. The produce of the first three months of 1856 was nearly double that of the corresponding period of 1855.

Trade at Melbourne continues steady; the balance is in favor of the Colony; the value of the exports for five weeks being £1,191,000, against an amount of £1,400,000 in imports. The price of all the necessaries of life moderate, and the want of laborers being generally felt, emigrants from England are invited to come out.

Melbourne having been deprived for 108 days of any advices from England, the Legislature of Victoria has been urged to take measures for the establishment of a regular and speedy steam-packet communication, and the sum of £75,000 has been voted for that purpose.

In New South Wales, as well as in the province of Victoria, it appears that the attempts to bring the constitutional system of responsible government into working order have not in the first instance been very successful.

There is also some intelligence from New Zealand, where, although the natives in the neighborhood of Taranaki were still in a disquieted state at the latest date of our news, the colony in general continues to enjoy as much peace and prosperity as the other provinces of the Australian group.

The Ballarat *Star* states that the gold on deposit there was 56,864 ounces, being a decrease since the previous week of only 2,000 ounces, while the escort had taken down no less than 28,472 ounces, of which 24,000 ounces were from Ballarat alone. The usual government escort was found insufficient to take this large quantity, and a portion of it was sent by the telegraph coach, under charge of four armed police. Nearly £13,000 in cash had also gone down, so that Ballarat alone had in one week contributed to the public resources of the colony upwards of £120,000. The *Star* adds, "Yet, withal, we have to beg and pray for many months before we can get a paltry £1,000 expended upon works of permanent utility to the district. When money was voted for our roads it was discovered to be too late for this season, and the contract, owing to the approach of Winter, is deferred for another six or twelve months. The Melbourne Government seems to treat Ballarat as some place beyond the pale of civilization, and refuses our demands for roads, a post-office, and an efficient magistrate, in order that we may retain our pristine simplicity of manners."

The Adelaide papers mention that in the Legislative Council, Mr. MACDERMOTT had moved an address to the Governor in favor of making Western Australia the penal settlement for convicts from South Australia. The motion was negatived.

MR. BURLINGAME'S SPEECH.

Defence of Massachusetts and Senator Sumner.

On Friday last, June 20, Hon. A. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, addressed the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will bear witness that I have not pressed myself upon its deliberations. I never before asked its indulgence. I have assailed no man, nor have I sought to bring reproach upon any man's State. But while such has been my course, as well as the course of my colleagues from Massachusetts, upon this floor, certain members have seen fit to assail the State which I in part represent, not only with words, but with blows.

In remembrance of these things, and seizing the first opportunity which has presented itself for a long time, I stand here to-day to say a word for old Massachusetts. Not that she needs it—no Sir; for in all that constitutes true greatness, in all that gives abiding strength in the great qualities of head and of heart, in moral power, in material prosperity, in intellectual resources and physical ability, by the general judgment of mankind, according to her population, she is the first State. There does not live any man any where who knows anything, to whom praise of Massachusetts would not be needless. She is as far beyond that as she is beyond censure. Members here may sneer at her—they may praise her past at the expense of the present—but I say, with a full conviction of its truth, that Massachusetts in her present performances is even greater than in her past recollections. And when I have said this, what more can I say?

Sir, although I am here as her youngest and humblest member, yet as her Representative I feel that I am the peer of any man upon this floor. Occupying that high stand-point, with modesty but with firmness, I cast down her glove to the whole band of her assailants. She has been assailed in the House and out of the House, at the other end of the Capitol and at the other end of the Avenue. There have been brought against her general charges and specific charges. I am sorry to add that not the least among her assailants is the President of the United States, who not only assails Massachusetts, but the whole North. He defends one section of the Union at the expense of the other. He declares that one section has ever been mindful of its Constitutional obligations, and that the other has not. He declares that if one section of our country were a foreign country, the other would have just cause of war against it. And to sustain these remarkable declarations, he goes into an elaborate perversion of history,—such as that Virginia ceded her lands against the interests of the South, for the benefit of the North—when the truth is she ceded her lands as New-York and other States did, for the benefit of the whole country. She gave her lands to Freedom because she thought Freedom better than Slavery; because it was the policy of the times, and events have vindicated that policy. It is a perversion of history when he says that the territory of the country has been acquired more for the benefit of the North than for the South. He says that substantially, Sir, out of the territory thus acquired, six Slave States and two Free States have come into the Union, with a pledge for four more, while but two have come into the Union as free, and one of these, as we all know, fought its way into the Union through a compromise degrading to the North.

The North does not object to the acquisition of territory when it is desired, but she desires that the complexion of that territory shall be free. If such a complexion had been given, how different would have been the fortune of the Republic to-day. This may be ascertained by comparing the progress of Ohio with that of any Slave State in the Mississippi valley. It will appear more clearly by comparing the Free with the Slave regions. I have not time to do more than notice them.

Freedom and Slavery started together in the great race on this Continent. In the very year the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, slaves landed in Virginia. Freedom has gone on trampling down barbarism and planting States, building the symbols of its faith by every lake and every river, until now the sons of the Pilgrims stand by the shore of the Pacific. Slavery has also made its way toward the setting sun. It has reached the Rio Grande on the South, and the groans of its victims and the clank of its chains may be heard as it slowly ascends the western tributaries of the Mississippi River. Freedom has left the land bespangled with free schools, and filled the whole heaven with the shining towers of religion and civilization. Slavery has left desolation, ignorance and death in its path. When we look at these things; when we see what the country would have been had Freedom been given to the Territories; when we think what it would have been but for this blight in the bosom of the country and the South, that the whole South—that fair land God has blessed so much—would have been covered with cities and villages and railroads, and that the entire country in the place of 25,000,000 of people, 35,000,000 would have hailed the rising morn exulting in republican liberty,—when we think of these things, how must every honest man: how must every man with any brains in his head, or heart in his bosom, regret that the policy of old Virginia in her better days, did not become the animated policy of this expanding Republic.

It is a perversion of history, I say, when the President intimates that the adoption of the Constitution abrogated the ordinance of 1787. It was recognized by the first Congress which assembled under the Constitution, and it has been sanctioned by every President from Washington down. It is a perversion of history when the President intimates that the Missouri Compromise was made against the interests of the South, and for the benefit of the North. The truth—the unmistakable truth—was, that it was forced by the South on the North. It received the united vote of the South. It was claimed as a victory of the South. Themen who voted for it were sustained in the South, and those who voted for it in the North passed into oblivion; and, though some of them are physically alive to-day, they are as politically dead as are the President and his immediate advisers. Not only has the President perverted history, but he has turned Sectionalist. He has become the champion of Sectionalism. He makes the extraordinary declaration that, if a State is refused admission into the Union, because her Constitution embraced Slavery as an institution, then one section of the country would, of necessity be compelled to dissolve its connection with the people of the other section. What does he mean? Does he mean to say that there are traitors in the South? Does he mean to say, if they are voted down, that then they ought not to submit? If he does, and if they mean to back him in the declaration, then I say the quicker we try the strength of this great Government the better. Not only has he said that, but members have said on this floor, again and again, that if the Fugitive Slave law—which has nothing sacred about it—which I deem unconstitutional—which South Carolina deems unconstitutional—if that be repealed, that this Union will cease to exist.

Mr. KEITT—I wish to know from the gentleman from Massachusetts by what authority he says South Carolina holds the Fugitive Slave law to be unconstitutional?

Mr. BURLINGAME—By the authority of the Charleston *Mercury*. Taking that paper from his pocket, Mr. BURLINGAME read:

"Of the action of Massachusetts in the abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law, we have no complaint to make. It was from the first a miserable illusion, and worse, in fact, for it *was an infringement upon one of the most cherished principles of the Constitution*, which provides that fugitives from labor, 'upon demand shall be delivered up,' but gives no power to Congress to act in this affair. The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides that 'the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States or to the people.' The clause above confers no power, but is the naked declaration of a right, and the power not being conferred results to the States as one of the incidents of sovereignty too dear to be trusted to the General Government.

Our Southern members strove for the passage of the law, and strove honestly; but it shows the evils of an unfortunate condition, that, in the urgency of our contest with an aggressive adversary, we lose our landmarks of principle—to obtain an illusive triumph we pressed the Government to assume a power not conferred by the instrument of its creation, and to establish a precedent by which in all after time it will be authorized to assume whatever right may have no constitutional organ of enforcement; and wearied with so many efforts to confine the Government to its limits of legitimate powers, we are pleased to have assistance from another quarter; and if the question shall be determined in her favor, we will sincerely rejoice in such a vindication of the Constitution."

That is my authority; but I do not wish to be interrupted. I say that it is not for the President and members on this floor to determine the life of this Union. This Union rests in the hearts of the American people, and cannot be eradicated; thence, whenever any body shall lift his hand to smite down this Union, the people will subjugate that body to liberty and the Constitution. I do not wish to dwell on the President, and what he has said. Notwithstanding all this perversion of history, notwithstanding his violated pledges, and notwithstanding his warlike conflicts at Greytown and Lawrence, his servility has been repaid with scorn. I am glad of it. The South was right. When a man is false to the interests of his own heart and to Freedom, he cannot be trusted with the delicate interests of Slavery. I cannot express the delight, the delicious delight, I feel in the poetic justice that has been done; but at the same time I am not unmindful of the deep ingratitude that has hurried him to ruin, and then deserted and left him alone to die. [Applause.] If I were not too much of a native American, I would quote the old latin,—*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*—speak nothing but good of the dead. I can almost forgive him, considering his condition, the blustering words he let fall the other night, when he went through the ordeal of ratifying the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN. He said that we had received nothing at the hands of the Government, save its protection and its political blessings. We have not certainly received any offices; and as to its protection and political blessings, let the silence above the graves of those who sleep in their bloody shrouds in Kansas answer.

There have been general and specific charges made against old Massachusetts. The general charge, when expressed in polite language, is, that she has not been faithful to her Constitutional obligations. I deny it. I call for proof. I ask when, where, how? I say, on the contrary, that from the time when this Government came from the brains of her statesmen and the unconquerable arms of her warriors, she has been loyal to it. In peace she has added renown; in war her sons have crowded the way to death as to a festival. She has quenched the fires of rebellion on her own soil without federal aid. And when the banners of nullification flew in the Southern sky, speaking through the lips of WEBSTER in old Faneuil Hall, she stood by JACKSON and the Union. No man speaking in her name, no man wearing her ermine or clothed with her authority, ever did anything, or said anything, or decided anything not in accordance with her Constitutional obligations. Yet the hand of the Federal Government has been laid heavily upon her. That malignant spirit which has usurped this Government through the negligence of the people, too long, has pursued her with rancor and bitterness. She has seen go down before its invidious legislation, her commercial interest; she has seen her commerce perish, and ruin like a devastating fire sweep through her fields of industry; but amid all these things, Massachusetts has always lifted up her voice with unwavering devotion to the Union. She has heard the Federal drum in her streets; she has protected the person of that most odious man, odious both at the North and the South—the slave hunter. She has protected him when her soil throbbed with indignation from the sea to the New-York line. Sir, the temples of justice there have been clothed in chains. The Federal Courts in other States have been closed against her, and her citizens have been imprisoned and she has had no redress.

Yet, notwithstanding all these things, Massachusetts has always been faithful—has always been loyal to the Constitution. You may ask why, if she has been so wronged, so insulted, has she been true and faithful to the Union? Sir, because she knew, in her clear head, that these outrages came not from the generous hearts of the American people. She knew that when justice finally should assume the reins of Government, all would be well. She knew that when the Government ceased to foster the interests of Slavery alone, her interests would be respected and the whole country be blessed. It was this high Constitutional hope that has always swayed the head and heart of Massachusetts, and which has made her look out of the gloom of the present, and anticipate a glorious future. So much in relation to general charges against Massachusetts.

There are specific charges upon which I shall dwell for a moment. One is, that she has organized an Emigrant Aid Society. Did you not tell Massachusetts that the people of Kansas were to be left perfectly free to mould her institutions as they thought best? She knew, and she told you, that your doctrine of squatter sovereignty was a delusion and a snare. She opposed it as long as she could here, and when she could do it no longer she accepted the battle upon your pledge of fair play, determined to make Kansas a Free State. In this high motive the Emigrant Aid Society had its origin. Its objects are two-fold: freedom for Kansas and pecuniary reward; and it is so organized that pecuniary benefit cannot flow to the stockholders except through the prosperity of those whom it aids. The idea of the Society is this: To take capital and place it in advance of civilization—to take the elements of civilization, the saw-mill, the church, the schoolhouse, and plant them in the wilderness as an inducement to the emigrant. It has never armed one man. It has never paid one man's passage to Kansas. It is not a political society. It never asked, though I think it should have asked, the political sentiments of any man whom it has assisted to emigrate to Kansas. It has invested $100,000, and it has conducted from Massachusetts to Kansas from twelve to fifteen hundred of the flower of her people. Such is the Emigrant Aid Society, and such its action. It is this Society, so just and legal in its origin and its action, that has been made the pretext for the most bitter assaults upon Massachusetts. Sir, it is Christianity organized.

How have these legal and these proper means been met by those who propose to make Kansas a Slave State? The people of Massachusetts would not complain if the people who differed from them should go there to seek a peaceful solution of the conflicting questions. But how have they been met? By fraud and violence, by sackings, and burnings and murders. Laws have been forced upon them such as you have heard read to-day by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. COLFAX,) so atrocious that no man has risen here to defend one single one of them. Men have been placed over them whom they never elected; and this day, as has been stated by the gentleman from Indiana, civil war rages from one end of Kansas to the other. Men have been compelled to leave their peaceful pursuits, and starvation and death stare them in the face, and yet the Government stands idle,—no, not idle,—it gives its mighty arm to the side of the men who are trampling down law and order there. The United States troops have not been permitted to protect the Free-State men. When they have desired to do so, they have been withdrawn. I cannot enter into a detail of all the facts. It is a fact that war rages there to-day. Men kill each other at sight on both sides. All these things are known, and nobody can deny them. All the Western winds are burdened with the news of them, and they

and I shall be pardoned—about the Speaker himself. He is my friend. For many and many a year I have looked to him for guidance and light, and I never looked in vain. He never had a personal enemy in his life. His character is as pure as the snow that falls upon his native hills. His heart overflows with kindness for every being having the upright form of man. He is a ripe scholar and a chivalric gentleman. He sat at the feet of CHANNING, and drank in the sentiments of that noble soul. He bathed himself in the learning and undying lore of the great jurist STORY, and the hand of JACKSON with its honors and its offices sought him early in life; but he shrank from them with an instinctive modesty. Sir, he is the pride of Massachusetts. His mother commonwealth found him adorning the highest walks of literature and law, and she bid him go and grace somewhat the rough character of political life. The people of Massachusetts, the old and the young and the middle-aged, now pay their full homage to the beauty of his public and private life. Such is CHARLES SUMNER.

On the 22d day of May, when the Senate and the House had clothed themselves in mourning for a brother fallen in the battle of life in the distant State of Missouri, the Senator from Massachusetts sat, in the silence of the Senate chamber, engaged in employments appertaining to his office, when a member from this House, who had taken an oath to sustain the Constitution, stole into the Senate—that place which had hitherto been held sacred against violence—and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. KEITT (in his seat)—That is false.

Mr. BURLINGAME—I will not bandy epithets with the gentleman. I am responsible for my own language; doubtless he is responsible for his.

Mr. KEITT—I am.

Mr. BURLINGAME—I shall stand by mine. One blow was enough; but it did not satiate the wrath of that spirit which had pursued him through two days. Again, and again, and again, quicker and faster, fell the leaden blows, until he was torn away from his victim, when the Senator from Massachusetts fell into the arms of his friends, and his blood ran down the Senate floor.

Sir, the act was brief, and my comments on it shall be brief also. I denounce it in the name of the Constitution it violated; I denounce it in the name of the sovereignty of Massachusetts, which was stricken down by the blow; I denounce it in the name of humanity. I denounce it in the name of civilization, which it outraged. I denounce it in the name of that fair play which bullies and prize fighters respect. What! Strike a man when he is pinioned—when he cannot respond to a blow! Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get your authority for that? God knows my heart. I desire to speak with kindness. I speak in no sort of revenge. I do not believe that member has a friend who must not, in his heart of hearts, condemn the act. Even the member himself, if he has left a spark of the chivalry and gallantry attributed to him—he himself must loathe and scorn the act. But, much as I reprobate the act, much more do I reprobate the conduct of those who were by and saw the outrage perpetrated. Sir, especially do I notice the conduct of that Senator recently from the free platform of Massachusetts, with the odor of her hospitality on him, who stood there, not only silent and quiet while it was going on, but, when it was over, approved the act. And, more, when he had time to cool—when he had slept on it—he went into the Senate Chamber of the United States and shocked the sensibilities of the world by approving it. Another Senator did not take part, because he feared his motives might be questioned, exhibiting as extraordinary delicacy as that individu who refused to rescue a drowning mortal, because he had not been introduced to him. [Laughter.] Another said that he had not spoken to him for two years, and yet if rumor be true, that Senator has declared that himself and family are more indebted to Mr. SUMNER than to any other man. Yet when he saw him borne bleeding by he turned and went on the other side. Oh! magnanimous SLIDELL! Oh, prudent DOUGLAS! Oh, audacious TOOMBS!

Sir, there are questions arising out of this which are far more important than those of a mere personal nature. Of those personal considerations I shall speak when the question comes properly before us, if I am permitted to do so. The higher question involves the very existence of the Government itself. If, Sir, freedom of speech is not to remain to us, what is the Government worth? If we from Massachusetts, or any other State—Senators or Members of the House—are to be called to account by some "gallant nephew" of some "gallant uncle," when we utter something which does not suit their sensitive nature, we desire to know it.

If the conflict is to be transferred from the peaceful intellectual field to one where it is said, "honors are easy and responsibilities equal," then we desire to know it. Massachusetts, if her sons and representatives are to have the rod held over them, the time may come—though she utters no threats—when she may be called upon to withdraw them to her own bosom where she can furnish to them that protection which is not vouchsafed to them under the flag of their common country. But while she permits us to remain we shall do our duty; we shall speak whatever we choose to speak, whenever we will, and how we will, regardless of the consequences.

Sir, the sons of Massachusetts are educated at the knees of their mothers in the doctrines of peace and good-will, and God knows we desire to cultivate those feelings—feelings of social kindness and public kindness. The House will bear witness that I have not violated or trespassed upon any of them; but Sir, if we are pushed too long and too far, there are men from the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts who will not shrink from a defence of freedom of speech and the State they represent on any field where they may be assailed.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

U. S. TROOPS OUT WITH ARTILLERY.

Interesting Details of Recent Events

Continued Depredations Throughout the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, June 12, 1856.

ATTACK ON PALMYRA.

On Monday night a party of Senator DOUGLAS' "subduing" posse made an attack on Palmyra, a town some fifteen miles southeast from this place. A company of United States Dragoons were near by and were informed of the attack, whereupon a party of *six* were detailed to disperse them. To these the ruffians refused to yield and another party of the troops were accordingly sent, before whom the valiant posse fled. The posse numbered sixty, and were mounted—"they declared that they had writs against persons in the town, and they were bound to have them."

MURDER, AND WHO DID IT.

On last Thursday a party of Gen. WHITFIELD's "Westport Regulators," who had once been dispersed by Col. SUMNER, and "had promised him upon the honor of gentlemen that they would return to their homes," took a Mr. CANTRELL prisoner. CANTRELL was formerly a Missourian, was a Free-State man and resided at Palmyra. His captors took him to their camp. Hardly had they got there when MILTON MCGEE, of Westport, and another person, took him a short distance into the wood and shot him dead. Another prisoner who was confined in their camp at the time CANTRELL was brought in, says that two persons took him a short distance from the camp and fired three shots at him. After the first and second shots he heard screams, but after the third all was quiet. These persons returned without the prisoner.

From other sources which find credit here, it is known that one of these persons was MILTON MCGEE, of Westport. MCGEE had a son taken prisoner and wounded in one of the "battles" which have lately taken place here. This fact enraged MILTON and he has threatened revenge. MCGEE is a man of influence and of reputed wealth. He has taken great interest in the affairs of the Territory, having attended to its elections, and more than once volunteered to aid in enforcing the Territorial laws. As he has testified his devotion to the "subduing cause," and shown his bravery and determination in enforcing it, by thus coolly butchering an unarmed and defenceless prisoner, we would suggest to DOUGLAS to move that he be presented with the thanks of the nation and a sword.

CANTRELL, THE MURDERED MAN.

CANTRELL was a married man. He came from Missouri here. His reputation among those well acquainted with him is that of a quiet, orderly man, and kind neighbor. It is reported that his wife has become insane, so badly has the circumstance weighed upon her. If so, then we have two maniac wives in Kansas, made so in consequence of the cold-blooded butchery of their husbands by the law-and-order—the *Administration men* of the border. Will PIERCE in his farewell message say: "Some little trouble has happened in Kansas, but not enough to call for the interposition of the Executive?"

Travelers from Westport report that there are seven dead bodies on Cedar Creek—or near there. One of these is the body of Mr. CANTRELL—the others have not been identified.

The highway between here and Westport is still closely guarded. Every person traveling that way is stopped and searched, and liable to be taken prisoner. No man, except a Pro-Slavery man, can come through with safety. The Ruffians appropriate not only the goods they find in the wagons, but wagons, goods, horses and the driver, if he interposes any objection.

OUR TRADE WITH KANSAS CITY.

In consequence of these acts, the highway between here and Kansas City is deemed closed. Our traders and citizens are looking towards Leavenworth City as a port of entry for them. Heretofore Kansas City has done all our forwarding and received nearly all our trade. Emigrants for the valley of Kansas and the southern part of the Territory have disembarked there, and either there or in adjoining towns have purchased their teams and all other articles necessary for their pioneer journey. To all this trade, if the influence now in operation is lasting, the merchants of Kansas City must bid farewell. We cannot submit to the outrages committed by their mobs, nor shall we patronise and encourage those who use the wealth our trade has given them, to enslave us.

ARREST BY DRAGOONS.

To-day a party of U. S. Dragoons visited town, headed by a Dr. HAMAN, and arrested a man named DAVID EVANS. A few days ago EVANS had a personal dispute with the Doctor—who is a Pro-Slavery man—upon matters growing out of the destruction of the town; the Docter justifying it and EVANS condemning it—which dispute ended by EVANS slapping his face. To-day the Doctor, who, by the way, is almost a stranger in town, comes clothed with the authority of a Deputy Sheriff, and, at the head of twenty U. S. Dragoons, made an attack upon EVANS, who, like a wise man, retreated before such an overwhelming force. While EVANS was running away, with the Dragoons in full chase, the Doctor commanded them to "shoot him!" which order they did not obey. EVANS, finding he could not run as fast as the horses, surrendered, and was taken by them to Lecompton.

Deputy Sheriffs and other officers whose duty it is to execute law are very plenty now. Any Pro-Slavery man can get a writ out against a Free-State man, be deputized as Sheriff, and, at the head of the U. S. troops, enforce it. *Coleman, the murderer of Dow, has been acting in that capacity, and it is a common rumor that Shannon has appointed him "Justice of the Peace!"*

RAVAGES OF BANDITTI.

We are constantly hearing of robberies. The surrounding country seems infested with bands of desperadoes, whose only object is plunder. This morning, a Mr. JOHN CLARY, who resides within five miles of town, while hunting for his cattle, was stopped by three men, who demanded his horse. CLARY made his escape by putting spurs to his horse. One of them fired upon him, but did not hit him. These depredations are not confined to the property of Free-State men—both parties have to suffer. Life and property stand upon equality—they are both insecure. If a Pro Slavery man murders a Free-State man, or robs him of his property, instead of rendering himself liable for punishment, he only increases his chance for *public honor*. If we are to believe the testimony given before the Committee, such men are the men selected for jurymen! It is all well enough, however; it is only a part, and a very effectual one, of the "subduing" operation.

THE COURT AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The Court is in session at Tecumseh, Judge BURRILL presiding. This Court will probably indict all the members of our State Legislature. Topeka, the temporary capitol under our State organization, is in the same county, and, therefore, within the jurisdiction of the Court.

A company of the U. S. Dragoons are stationed at Topeka, and on the Fourth of July, the day our Legislature meets, they will probably have an opportunity to immortalize themselves by arresting its members. We care not how soon it is made clearly manifest that this Missouri Territorial Government of ours is enforced and sustained by the bayonets of the United States. Take them away, and the concern is powerless.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, June 13, 1856.

GOVERNOR SHANNON FRIGHTENED.

SHANNON, who last Sunday started for St. Louis, on Wednesday returned as far as Fort Leavenworth. At Kansas City he heard of the gathering of larger bodies of his Missouri soldiery, who, probably in obedience to his declaration made before the destruction of Lawrence, viz.: "By G—d, the people of Lawrence want war, and by G—d they shall have it," were collecting together in order to finish a work then so gloriously begun. He heard some 4,000 or 5,000 had assembled, and that they, in utter disregard of his proclamation, and in defiance of Colonel SUMNER's command, were determined to come into the Territory and drive every Free-State man from it. With this news he hastened to Col. SUMNER, laid it before him, and, in connection with him, pretends to be doing all that he can to protect the settlers from the invaders. It is said, by those who have seen him, that SHANNON is very much alarmed. Has "Little Giant" stock fallen below par lately?

SHANNON AND SUMNER ARRIVE IN LAWRENCE.

SHANNON and Colonel SUMNER have just arrived in town, accompanied by SUMNER's aids. It is the first time SHANNON has visited town since the conclusion of peace, last December. Unfortunately for him, he can drink no whisky in the Free-State Hotel now. With SUMNER came three pieces of artillery, which, with forty troops, it is said, are to be stationed here. It is very kind in SUMNER to station them here, for our protection, as we need them very much, *now* that our most valuable property is destroyed. SUMNER and his Dragoons have now been in the field three weeks; since then the Free-State men, collected together in camps, have been dispersed, and some, we know not by what constitutional right, have been disarmed; prisoners taken by Free-State men have, at the command of the Dragoons, been delivered up, and their property also. The Dragoons have visited the camps of Pro-Slavery men, and taken their "*word of honor, as gentlemen*," that they would disperse, and then left them without enforcing the order. It was a party of these men who had promised to disperse, that took CANTRELL prisoner and then murdered him. It was a party of Gen. WHITFIELD's men who sacked and plundered Ossawatomie after the General, "upon his honor," had promised Col. SUMNER that his forces should disband, and return to their homes. The Dragoons closely watch the Free-State men and *see* that they disband;—if the same watchfulness had been displayed towards the ruffians under WHITFIELD and others, the bodies of seven men would not now fatten the buzzards on Cedar Creek, Ossawatomie would not have been pillaged, nor would the traveler between here and Westport been subject to robbery by the banditti of the border. Col. SUMNER, in excuse, this morning, said, "we cannot do everything at once." Let him, and let the Border Ruffian administration understand that the people of Kansas *will fight* if partiality is shown in this matter.

SUMNER'S COUNSELORS.

Col. SUMNER, when he was last here, had for an adviser, or companion, Dr. JNO. P. WOOD; now he has SHANNON. JNO P. WOOD is Judge of Probate for this County. He was in company with CLARK last December, when BARBER was murdered, and by those who know him is regarded as a fit companion for the "Douglas Banditti" assembled at Lecompton. The reputation of SHANNON is well known—in regard to both, we say that if such men are to be the counselors of Col. SUMNER, the people have as much to fear from him as from the Missourians.

A MESSAGE FROM CAMP.

A messenger has just arrived from the United States Camp at Palmyra to Col. SUMNER, bearing important dispatches. Immediately on its receipt the Colonel ordered the Artillery, which was then crossing at the ferry, to proceed with all possible dispatch to Palmyra, and, without finishing his dinner, started for the scene of trouble himself, in company with SHANNON. It seems, that on the night of the attack upon Palmyra, by the Border Banditti, they refused to disperse at the command of the officer—who, not having sufficient force of his own to compel them, divided his ammunition among the citizens, and requested them to aid him in defending the town. After this the banditti withdrew, promising to disperse. Dragoons were sent to watch them, to see that they did so, who, on their return, reported that the party kept continually dropping off, in companies of three or four, in every hiding place and thicket, and they believed they had seperated only to unite again. Since then the Border Banditti have assembled there again in larger numbers, threatening an attack upon the troops and town.

Some of our citizens have conversed with SHANNON this forenoon concerning the trouble, and have told him that if he needed assistance they could raise him a company of two hundred men. To this he replied, "That he did not know but he might have to use them, and, if he did, he would furnish them with arms." *It would be somewhat curious if Shannon should be compelled to call on the traitors and rebels of the Territory, "armed with their Sharpe's rifles, supplied by the Emigrant Aid Companies," to sustain the United States troops, and the last vestige of United States authority here, against the law-and order men of Missouri.* No such spectacle will be exhibited, however. Rumors of a reliable character announce the approach of persons to assist us from Iowa, and our State Government is to complete its organization on the 4th July. These facts, in connection with a desire on the part of the people to meet in convention at Topeka at the assembling of the Legislature to defend it if necessary, may account for the presence of so large a body of troops here at the present time. Lieut. MACKINTOSH insultingly told a band of our men whom he ordered to disperse, "*You have not to obey the Territorial Laws, and you may as well return to your homes and make up your minds to that effect.*"

The Court now in session at Tecumseh will indict the members of the Legislature, and the United States troops will if possible enforce the writs. This is the decree of the Administration and of their compeers in the Blue Lodges of Western Missouri. When that moment arrives, the five thousand Missourians who now blur the eyes of SHANNON will in a most remarkable manner disappear from his vision. We know that the Ruffians are gathering in numbers, but we also know that SHANNON has no fear from them—nor has the Administration.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The following interesting items I inclose to you.

A UNITED STATES PASS.

TECUMSEH, K. T., June 12, 1856.

The bearer, ROBERT HILL, is going from here to Kansas City and back. I hereby request all persons to refrain from molesting or detaining him; he must pass and repass.

I. B. DONALDSON, U. S. Marshal.

ROBERT HILL was robbed by the Administration footpad between Westport and Lawrence, of his team and money. He went to Lecompton to see SHANNON and DONALDSON. SHANNON was away, and DONALDSON took him in charge, but did nothing more than to give him this pass and a letter to Col. BOONE, of Westport, requesting him to use his influence to get the stolen property returned. This pass of DONALDSON's requests the persons who murdered the seven men whose bodies are on Cedar Creek, who sacked Ossawatomie, who attacked Palmyra, and who daily rob the travelers on the highway of their money, their horses and wagons, to let ROBERT HILL *pass and repass*. Is this not proof, positive, that the *United States authority* in this Territory has something to do with the outrageous crimes now committed?

A CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN CORRESPONDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, June 12, 1856.

Postmaster, Lawrence, Kansas Territory:

There were some men here yesterday trying to get men to go with them to the Territory, for the purpose of going to Topeka to burn it up. Now for God's sake send an express immediately up to that place, and get the people there to send for the United States troops to protect them. One of the men that was here was named WILLIAM DONALDSON, and he said that SHANNON had left the Territory and gone home, and left WOODSON as acting Governor, and that he would let the Pro-Slavery Party do as they please, and that now was the time to burn, kill, and drive every Free-State man from the Territory.

I am a Pro-Slavery man myself, but I want things done honorably, and give you the warning now. Do not delay, for they will be on Topeka in a very few days. Respectfully, JAMES BROWN.

This is not my proper name, but what I have said is truth.

The WILLIAM DONALDSON here spoken of, is the Auditor of the Territory, and the individual whom the bogus Legislature decided should fill the vacancy in the Territorial Council, caused by the resignation of M. F. CONWAY, Esq. He is simply a fair specimen or the officers of our Territorial Government, Executive and Judicial; and it is such a Government and such officers that the Dragoons of the United States are now enforcing upon the freemen of KANSAS. For us there can be, there is no hope, save in the election of a President more devoted to *Constitutional Liberty* than to *National Democracy*. Dare JAMES BUCHANAN say whether or not he incorses the acts of the Administration in Kansas? *Unless that man is defeated, Kansas is doomed!*

Pro-Slavery Meeting at Westport—A Row—Movements of Gov. Shannon and Col. Sumner—Continued Disturbances.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, June 13, 1856.

I returned last night from Leavenworth and Kansas City, and find, both at home and abroad, that the storm is by no means abating. The day I was at Kansas (the 10th) there was a public meeting at Westport, called for the "orderly citizens" of Jackson County, for the purpose of condemning the whole routine of outrages in the Territory, and disowning any part or interest in the matter. This seemed very strangely hypocritical to many of their own citizens as well as to me, and still more to their Southern friends, who had come to fight the battles of Kansas by their solicitation. However, the meeting was well attended, and they soon organized and reported a batch of resolutions prepared beforehand, denouncing, in strong language, the robberies and murders now so frequent along the border and even in their own county and town. Gassy speeches were also forthcoming to sustain the resolutions, in which they urged that this high-handed course was destroying their entire business, corrupting their morals, and ruining all their future prospects as a community. Their own fingers were beginning to burn by the very fires they had kindled, and now they must throw water to save their reputation.

Some Kentuckians attended the meeting to learn how the father would manage to disown the child, and at this stage of the meeting they "opened" upon the hypocrites, and gave some of the most forcible logic they ever listened to.

They told them them that they were not so lucky as to pass those resolutions and send them to the world as the sentiment of Jackson County; that the people of that County were as deeply implicated as any from the South; that they had been the very front of the whole invasion; that they had called the South to their aid, and now, when the consequences began to recoil upon themselves, they could not be allowed to skulk out from the responsibility, and say they frowned upon the whole matter. No. If that was their game, they would send Kentucky after them, and their double-dealing should be exposed. The debate became very exciting upon both sides, and ended in a row. They could not carry the resolutions, and only about half a dozen remained until they adjourned. So much for Jackson County hypocrisy.

Gov. SHANNON started several days since, intending to leave the Territory, but he came in contact with the robbers about Westport, and saw men robbed before his own eyes. He became alarmed more than ever for his own safety, and instead of going down the River took the first boat *up*, and threw himself—as report there says—upon Col. SUMNER for protection. I cannot vouch for its truth, however. Col. SUMNER is very actively engaged in calling all the force he can obtain into this vicinity. He arrived here yesterday with Gov. SHANNON, one company of dragoons and five pieces of artillery. He rides in much haste from place to place, and seems thoroughly woke up. He said at Leavenworth, when told that seventy-one of the ruffians had drawn their guns upon his men under Lieut. MCINTOSH, at Palmyra, that he would "send them to h—ll on the short line if he could get at them." He is evidently expecting to fight. We are all expecting the same. One Free-State man has been found dead near Palmyra. Robberies are taking place every day, and neither life nor property is safe anywhere until military force drives the mob out of Kansas. We hear of help near by. Thank God. RANDOLPH.

THE SUMNER AFFAIR.

What was said to Brooks by the Charleston Committee

The following cool correspondence is published in the Charleston *Mercury:*

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 26, 1856.

To Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Charleston, in their own behalf and in behalf of many others, beg your acceptance of the accompanying cane. It has been purchased with the contribution of the smallest coin in use by those who sympathize with and support you in the position you now occupy, in consequence of your recent chastisement of the Senator from Massachusetts. We are proud to say that we know of no one in this metropolis who does not share with you in the just indignation which the speech of that Senator provoked, and who does not approve the instinct which prompted you to the punishment of one whose scurrility should deprive him of Senatorial protection, as it has already taken from him Senatorial respect. His incendiary and treasonable orations are but the evidences of the length to which the toleration of irresponsible factionists will lead those whose love of country is lost in the desire to gratify selfish notoriety at any cost. *Your rebuke, it is hoped, will satisfy such men, that there are consequences besides those provided by law, for which they must prepare.*

It is not because this Senator has been pleased to advocate doctrines, the practical adoption of which would develop, as the least of its evils, a dissolution of the Union; nor because that in doing so he has exhibited a temper so selfish in its tendencies and indecent in its development as to cause every true lover of his country to regret that he sits in the Senate Chamber of the Union; but it is because he has dared, in contravention of all propriety, and with studied contempt of all decorum, to introduce our State in his debate, in terms so gross and insulting that no son of hers could have remained unmoved. In your case additional aggravation was found in the fact that the terms in which your venerable relative was referred to, made it your duty, in his absence, to punish the aggressor. You have put the Senator from Massachusetts where he should be. *You have applied a blow to his back. He has undergone the infamy of personal punishment. His submission to your blows has now qualified him for the closest companionship with a degraded class.* But any class, however degraded, will regard with indifference one who, noisy in the assertion of another's rights, is indisposed to assert his own.

With great respect, yours truly,

S. S. FARRAR,
JAMES GILLILAND,
A. CANADY,
E. J. DAWSON,
W. B. CARLISLE,
And others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 12, 1856.

S. S. FARRAR, Esq.:—*My Dear Sir:* I beg to tender my respectful acknowledgements to yourself and the gentleman associated with you, for the handsome cane received a few days since by express. The act which you are pleased to commend, *was the result of a sense of duty*—a duty which either of my colleagues would have cheerfully performed had they been in my precise situation. I accept the Palmetto cane as an evidence of the generosity of my friends in Charleston, *and not for any merit of my own.*

I have the honor to be, respectfully and truly, your friend and servant, P. S. BROOKS.

Mr. Sumner Declines the Boston Testimonial.

From the Boston Atlas, 20th.

At a meeting held last evening in Mercantile Hall, of the subscribers to the testimonial in honor of CHARLES SUMNER's recent speech in the Senate in favor of Free Kansas, Prof. F. D. HUNTINGTON was called to the Chair. He stated that the object of the meeting was to act upon a communication received from Mr. SUMNER. The Secretary then read the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: The papers speak of a token planned by you, in approbation of my recent speech, exposing the *crime against Kansas*. Pardon me, if in advance of any direct information, that I say to you frankly, that I cannot allow this flattering project to proceed further.

It is enough for me that you and your generous associates approve what I said. Such sympathy and support in the cause of which I am a humble representative, is all that I ask for myself or am willing to accept. But the cause itself has constant claims on us all. And I trust not to seem too bold if I express a desire that the contributions intended for the testimonial to me may be applied at once and without abatement of any kind *to the recovery and security of Freedom in Kansas.*

It was for this that I spoke in the Senate, and shall be proud to regard these contributions thus applied as my words hardened into deeds.

Believe me, my dear Sir, with much regard,

Very faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

CARLOS PIERCE, Esq.

A beautiful design of the testimonial which it had been proposed to offer Mr. SUMNER, was also submitted to the meeting. It was to have been a massive and elaborate silver vase, two feet in height. Upon its summit was a figure representing CHARLES SUMNER holding his Kansas speech in his right hand; on either side were the figures of Justice and Freedom, crowning him with a wreath of laurels. A winged genius sits at his feet, and is inscribing his name on a tablet; figures representing Victory are upon the arms of the vase, heralding the triumph of Freedom. Above the inscription to Mr. SUMNER, and in the centre, was the coat of arms of Massachusetts. On the foot of the vase was the coat of arms of the nation between masks and appropriate emblems of Liberty and Slavery. Although all were unwilling to abandon this favorite plan of expressing to Mr. SUMNER by a substantial token their sympathy and their support, yet they were of the opinion that his letter left them no choice in the matter, and after discussing many plans for the disposition of the funds already raised, the suggestion of Mr. SUMNER was unanimously adopted by the following Resolves:

That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to subscribe the amount of funds in his hands, to aid the cause of "*Freedom in Kansas*," in the name of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

That the subscribers be notified by the Secretary, of the above vote, and have leave to withdraw their subscriptions.

Shocking Tragedies in New-Orleans.

A LADY MURDERED, AND THE MURDERER KILLED.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, June 16.

About two months ago, an Irishman named EDWARD WISELY, a blacksmith in the employ of PATRICK IRWIN, went to the house of Capt. JOSEPH GIBSON, at the corner of Fourth and Apollo streets, and began abusing, in a very outrageous manner, an Irish servant girl employed there, with whom he was on terms of intimacy; Capt. GIBSON being absent at the time, in the pursuit of his calling as pilot on the river. Mrs. GIBSON interfered in behalf of the girl, requesting WISELY not to come raising a disturbance about the house while her husband was absent. WISELY thereupon abused her as foully as he did the girl, and left. When Capt. G. came home, his wife informed him of the matter, and he went after WISELY. The latter, so far from apologizing for his offence, swore that he would go wherever he pleased and talk as he pleased to anybody; upon which the Captain knocked him down. WISELY never openly resented the punishment; but soon showed that he sought revenge by assassination. The Captain several times, at night, found him lurking near his premises in a suspicious manner, and on one occasion detected him crawling after him, through the grass, on his hands and knees; each time, however, WISELY would vanish into the darkness, and the Captain was content to let him go.

On Saturday night the Captain was on a visit to a neighbor residing on Apolle-street, about a square below his residence, when he encountered WISELY there. He thought it best to make friends with him, if possible, and so spoke to him in a friendly manner, and suggested that it would be better to let bye-gones be bye-gones, &c. WISELY, however, rejected these approaches in a surly and skulking manner. Soon afterwards Mrs. GIBSON went to the house for her husband, and they started home, in company with a gentleman who was going the same way; it being about 11 o'clock. When near the corner of Fourth-street, the gentleman last alluded to turned and beheld WISELY hurrying up behind them with a big bowie-knife in his hand. He stopped and asked him what he wanted; WISELY told him with an oath it was none of his business. Mrs. GIBSON turned also, and exclaimed, "WISELY, what are you following us for? Go away!" WISELY immediately sprang at the Captain, and gave him a desperate cut in the right arm below the shoulder; the Captain jumped around, and the assassin aimed a second blow, which cut him in the left elbow; Mrs. GIBSON then jumped in front of her husband to protect him, when the assassin gave her a stab in the abdomen. By this time the Captain had drawn a little dagger, which, with the desperation inspired by the circumstances, he drove to the hilt in the assassin's heart. The assassin fell and died instantly without a groan; his own knife splitting his arm as he fell. The Captain then bore his wife into the house, (it all happened on the banquette in front of his residence,) and coming out, declared that he had killed the Irishman, and surrendered himself to a friend whom he met, requesting him to take him to jail. This the friend refused to do, seeing that the Captain had acted purely in self-defence. The Captain staid up, waiting on his wife, for some hours afterward, but had finally to go to bed. It is thought he will lose the use of his right arm, the flesh being cut through to the bone. Mrs. GIBSON's wound was pronounced mortal; and at noon yesterday, her physicians expressed the opinion that she could not survive till this morning.

WISELY fell on his face when stabbed. When he was turned over, he was perfectly stiff, and held the bowie-knife firmly grasped in his hand, so sudden had been his death. His weapon was a buck-horn handled affair, with a blade eight or ten inches long and two inches wide. The Captain's weapon was a small black handled dagger, the blade bearing these words: "Never draw me without reason, nor sheath me without honor."

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

From the N. O. Bee, June 16.

SARAH D. HIGGINS, a handsome young English woman, of about 21 years of age, was murdered at her residence in the Fourth District, on Saturday night last, at about 11 o'clock, by her husband, MICHAEL HIGGINS, an Irishman, to whom she had been married some three or four years. HIGGINS is a clerk in one of our large cotton houses. He is addicted to hard drinking, and is said to be remarkably vicious when drunk. Indeed, the circumstances of the flagrant murder which he has committed leave no doubt in our mind of the fiendishness of his propensities.

Upon the examination made before the Coroner, yesterday, it appears that he had gone home at the time in question, very drunk; that he called his wife, who was in bed, for a drink of water; that she replied there was water in a pitcher on the table; that he told her to get it for him immediately or he would shoot her; that upon this she was so frightened that she ran out upon the gallery of the house, pushed the door to after her, and stood against it in a stooping position, watching for him; and, that thereupon he placed the muzzle of a double-barreled shotgun, loaded with squirrel shot, against it, and fired through the door, lodging one of the charges in her abdomen, and causing a wound of which she died in about six hours.

It further appeared, upon the Coroner's examination, that when Mrs. HIGGINS had been shot, and a number of friends had assembled around her as she lay mortally wounded on a bed to which she had been conveyed, some one asked of HIGGINS why he did not go for a physician, and that he replied he was "going away and should never be seen or heard of again." Mr. T. W. ROBERT then remarked to him that he "ought to go for a doctor," upon which he started off with that gentleman, apparently for the purpose of getting one. He soon turned away, however, telling Mr. R. to go for the physician himself, went off to some place to get a drink, and in about an hour after, returned staggering to the scene of this murder. Here his brother, JOHN HIGGINS, met him, saying, as he advanced, "I wish you and that gun were in hell—you are always giving us trouble;" to which the murderer answered, "take care, or it may send you to the same place." He then went up to the bed on which lay his dying wife, and wanted to kiss her, but she refused the boon, turned from him and sternly bade him to depart. Here, for once, the kiss, that high test of affection, too often pandered as a trifle to the gratification of unholy appetency, rose to sublimated magnificence. The poor victim of inebriation could not thus endure to go. His susceptibilities quickened under the force of her denial, and in all the mendicity of mendacity, with phrase of "accident," he yet implored the boon. But it could not be given. She replied that he had a thousand times threatened her, and that he would yet get his just reward. As a last consolation, the murderer turned and kissed their only child, a little boy, and was soon after arrested.

Thus stands the fearful record: but it is incomplete. He has poisoned their chalice; and in the expiatory requirements of that inexorable law which, "passing not the trifler, bids e'en the drunkard die," must drink the potion he has poisoned, to its very dregs.

As further evidence of the extreme callousness of this being incarnate, he is said to have remarked to the physicians who were sewing up the wounds of his wife, that "such occurrences afforded them fine employment," and that it was well for them to happen once in a while, as it gave them practice.

Suspension of the State Treasurer.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

STEPHEN CLARK, Esq., the Treasurer of this State, has been suspended under charges by His Excellency Gov. CLARK. The Treasurer is, *ex officio*, a member of the Canal Board, and stands charged by Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND and State-Engineer SEYMOUR with having violated the law, in ordering two Division Engineers on the State Canals from the duties and stations to which they had been assigned by the State Engineer. The subordinate engineers, although appointed by the Canal Board, are placed by law under the sole control of the State Engineer and Surveyor. The act of Mr. Treasurer CLARK is, therefore, *clearly illegal*, and he is suspended by virtue of that clause in the State Constitution which provides that "He may be suspended from office by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear that such Treasurer has in any particular violated his duty." The Governor will, as directed in the same clause, appoint a person to discharge the duties of the office during the suspension of the Treasurer.

Inasmuch as the illegal act of Mr. Treasurer CLARK was evidently prompted by no other than partizan feelings, a circumstance attends his suspension which falls with just weight upon his party—the Fillmore Know-Nothings;—control of the Canal Board passes into other hands.

We applaud the decision of Governor Clark. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, but, unfortunately, nearly every Executive officer in the State is removed from his direct influence. He cannot, therefore, bring to his aid officers who will second his efforts to enforce the laws. It is only in case of direct violation or neglect of them by officials themselves that he can act. At a time when contempt for law is manifested in high places, everywhere, *the prompt and earnest rebuke of a delinquent should receive hearty approbation among all who prefer law to party domination.*

A Thousand Flowers.

From the Charleston Courier.

Thanks to the enterprise and sagacity of the proprietors and manufacturers, our readers have often been regaled through our columns with the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," the great American cosmetic and favored requisite of the toilet. On a recent visit to New-York, one of our editors took occasion to visit the main depôt and warehouse of the proprietors, W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, and the observations there enjoyed afforded new proof of the popularity and demand which this elegant yet cheap luxury has conciliated, as well as of the business sagacity and qualifications of its manufacturers.

The principal proprietor, Col. W. P. FETRIDGE, completed this Spring a long tour of business engagements South and Southwest, which resulted in advertising contracts for the current year to the amount of $56,000. This systematic and liberal advertising is adopted in order to introduce the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" in all regions and sections, and not merely to create or continue a demand generally. The demand at present equals 10,000 bottles per diem, for the filling, labeling and package of which about thirty females are kept busily employed at the main wholesale room above referred to. These rooms are supplied from the laboratory, at the rate of five barrels per diem, and the demand will soon require additions. Col. FETRIDGE has two simple maxims which govern his business.

1. Have something worth buying.
2. Let people know where it can be found.

And he carries these out with a success at once fragrant and encouraging. If any of our readers doubt the merits of the neat and now common preparation which has absorbed and transmitted chemically a pool of printer's ink, they need but try for themselves.

We should doubt the nosological condition of any organ which would not attune itself to harmony with such an appeal as is presented by this American *Attar*.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, June 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are readily bought at $7 57½ for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock light.

COFFEE—The market appears rather inactive, though firm, with sales of Java at 14½c.@15c.; Rio at 10¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Parties still differ about prices. Some factors are inclined to concede ⅛c. ℔ lb., but this abatement does not satisfy buyers. The sales are greatly restricted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by the favorable advices from Europe, per *Atlantic*, the market for State and Western Flour exhibits renewed activity and firmness; the sales since our last amounting to about 15,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 30@$5 10
Ordinary State	5 10@ 5 30
Straight State	5 30@ 5 50
Favorite and Extra State	5 50@ 6 20
Inferior to Good Michigan	4 70@ 5 25
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 50@ 5 95
Common to Good Ohio	5 60@ 6 10
Fancy Michigan	5 90@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	6 00@ 6 20
Extra Michigan	5 25@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 10 00

Canadian is improving, the sales since our last having amounted to about 940 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 50@$8 ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,560 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 15 @$8 75, and $10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 90@$2 95 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in lively request, and it has generally advanced 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel since our last, with sales of about 70,000 bushels, including very ordinary to good Canadian White at $1 52½@ $1 75; Western Red at from $1 25@$1 36; fair Southern White at $1

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, cents for single Copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single Copies.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, a letter was presented from a brother of Senator SUMNER, correcting an impression which might be drawn from Dr. BOYLE'S letter. Mr. TOOMBS gave notice of a bill providing for taking the census of Kansas, the protection of the elective franchise in the Territory, and the calling of a Convention to frame a Constitution preparatory to her admission as a State, and proceeded in an elaborate explanation of his plan. Mr. WILSON explained an error in the *Globe* report of his speech, and Mr. EVANS replied to Mr. SUMNER'S remarks on South Carolina. Territorial business occupied the attention of the House.

☞ Ex-President FILLMORE received his friends yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel in quite a private manner. A large number of citizens called to congratulate him on his safe return from Europe. With the exception of a brief carriage drive to some daguerreotype establishments to have his portrait taken, Mr. FILLMORE did not stir abroad. To-day is appointed for his great reception by the Common Council. The procession, cannon-firing, and speech-making, will doubtless occasion some excitement and a large crowd.

Political Degeneracy.

If evidence were needed of the demoralization of the Democratic Party, it could nowhere be easier found than in the influence of Senator DOUGLAS in its counsels. Four years ago, as the embodiment and expression of the so-called Young America Party, that restless schemer devoted himself to fillibusterism and manifest destiny as his political specialties. The six months preceding the Baltimore Convention of 1852 witnessed the most ardent advocacy among magazines and newspapers in the Democratic interest of Mr. DOUGLAS' claims to the Presidential honors, because on the great topics of land-stealing and external intervention he held the extreme doctrines so grateful to the rampant fillibusterism of the day. The *Democratic Review*, with Mr. GEORGE SAUNDERS for conductor, was especially laudatory of the "Little Giant," and particularly wild and aggressive in its thirst for territorial acquisition. Mr. DOUGLAS, in short, went into the Baltimore Convention as the candidate of the fillibusters, the champion of Cuban annexation and an indefinite extension of the area of nigger-driving freedom. How ignominiously his pretensions were treated, how contemptuously his dogmas and following were scouted, are facts to be remembered. The Party pronounced directly against the new ideas. They selected a candidate prepared to pledge himself to the strictest conservatism in all such matters, preferring the unknown virtues of FRANKLIN PIERCE to the very objectionable characteristics of his Western competitor. It is one of the very few redeeming traits of the Pierce Administration, that it has maintained the semblance of consistency with these positions. By no overt act has the Government committed itself to the schemer of the fillibusters, for it is only in the light of a previous hesitation to acknowledge the Walkerian *régime* of Nicaragua, that the final recognition acquires significance as exhibiting a disposition to abandon the established policy in favor of the utterly reckless system of ideas of which Mr. DOUGLAS has remained the advocate.

The Cincinnati Convention has completed the subjection of the party to this form of Douglasism, by adopting a platform identical with the principles for which Young America was scouted from that of Baltimore four years ago. The old numbers of GEORGE SAUNDERS' *Review* have been hunted up, and conned, and their mad extravagance accepted as the party text-book. DOUGLAS justly claims the platform as his own. His views are vital in it. Its Slavery-spreading, negro-driving presentation of Democratic policy touching internal affairs, and its piratical, land-thieving schedule for the foreign administration, are alike the progeny of his mischievous brain, and alike fraught with disturbance, domestic and external war, and evil in the direst forms, in the presence of which every interest of capital and labor, enterprise and industry, must stand paralyzed. And to such a programme the party and its candidate have "squared themselves." They have descended from the lofty ground so wisely assumed in the last Presidential canvass, to the low, squabbling, quarrelsome, knavish level of what was called "Young America," pledged themselves to the realization of its craziest conceptions, and will assuredly, if successful in securing the popular voice, carry out the pledge to the last letter. Mr. BUCHANAN, by his participation in the Ostend cabal, stands committed, antecedently to the platform, to undisguised fillibusterism. The men of largest authority in the management of the campaign are relics of broken-down parties, conspiracies and expeditions for the sequestration of lands belonging to friendly and allied Governments. There is no absurdity in supposing that the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, if he should be elected, will consist of such statesmen as SOULE, Gen. QUITMAN, GEORGE SAUNDERS, and DANIELS. There would be a manifest impropriety in choosing other than such for the purposes of the party. Conceive of Mr. MARCY in charge of the foreign portfolio, with a new leaf rubricated with fillibusterism, inserted agreeably to the creed of DOUGLAS and his fellows. It would be an inexcusable breach in the eternal fitness of things.

How any pacific and conservative Democrat, who took comfort and found peace in the platform of the party in 1852, can now follow it in its incalculable descent and deterioration, in its adoption of a programme incompatible with peace and social prosperity, in its submission to the dictates of one lawless, reckless, ruinous will, for objects strictly selfish and personal, is one of those mysteries in human nature we have no skill to solve. Identity of party name is, of course, powerful in its retentive influence upon the unreflecting; but party traditions are also powerful, and they, it might be imagined, would exert a higher influence upon those who do their own thinking, indicating that by successful demagogueism all that characterized the party, save its name, has been thoroughly eviscerated. Many indeed in New-York have acted upon this latter consideration, and refused to recognize the spurious coinage of Douglasism as the genuine gold of JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and the old Democracy. From such men there is hope. There are indications that there will be thousands of such everywhere, even where the internal features of the Douglas scheme fail to offend; and if so, we may still hope to preserve the Government from the insane misdirection which has infected and perverted the democratic sense.

Rising Young Men.

A leading London journal lately contained a jeremiad on the decay of parliamentary talent in England, as manifested in the lack of promising young men. At the present time, it appears, there is but one young man in all Great Britain who has had any public recognition, who possesses the talent which affords promise of future greatness in statesmanship. This promising youth, who, by the way, is verging upon thirty, is Lord STANLEY, son of the Earl of Derby. He is sufficiently promising to have been offered the responsible post of Secretary of the Colonial Department, on the death of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH last year, which he declined. He made a short speech in this City, seven years ago, on occasion of a dinner given at the Irving House on the election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency. Until the present period there was always a plentiful crop of promising young men in England who did not, however, always fulfil, in their maturity, the promise of their youth. PITT, and FOX, and CANNING, and PEEL, and MACAULAY, and DISRAELI, and BUTLER were all promising young men, and many of them were celebrated before they were thirty, as SHERIDAN, FOX and PITT. The latter was Prime Minister at twenty-two, and he commenced battling with that other promising young man, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, at an age when statesmen, at the present day, are in the swaddling clothes of political life. In this country we are entering on the era of young men, and it is well enough to remember that the nations of the earth have never been so well governed as when they have been ruled over by comparative youngsters. The Republican Party has given one assurance of its being thoroughly in earnest and full of life, energy and hope, by nominating as their candidate for the Presidency the youngest man that has yet had that distinguished honor bestowed upon him. The splendid career of many of the youthful statesmen of England, and of our own country, who, in early life, laid the foundation for the renown which made them in their later years to be regarded as the oracles of wisdom, should give us confidence in the fresh and unbroken genius of our own time. Dunces do not, like good wine, improve by age, and a feeble and vacillating young man never yet grew to be a forcible and consistent one. The manliness, the buoyant and generous confidence, and the indomitable perseverance which distinguished the early years of the Republican candidate are just those qualities which have always gained the popular heart and insured success in an appeal to the country. Col. FREMONT'S youth has been urged against him by many respectable journals, that can find nothing else to charge him with, while many others are twitting the Republicans with having deserted their old acknowledged leaders to bestow their favors upon a man of whom they know nothing. But all these objections to Col. FREMONT are alike frivolous, and easily disposed of. If he should be elected he will be just the age of WASHINGTON when he was appointed to the command of the Revolutionary Army.

Some eight years ago a publication was commenced in this City, entitled "a Gallery of Distinguished Americans;" how many numbers of it were published we do not remember, but among the portraits of the celebrated Americans which it contained was that of JOHN C. FREMONT. But it did not contain the portrait of JAMES BUCHANAN, who was then less distinguished than his present youthful rival. JACKSON, and TAYLOR, and FREMONT are the only men whose nominations for the Presidency have been based upon personal character, and effected by a fusion of parties; and, in the case of the first two there was at the time of their nomination the cry that they were untried and inexperienced. But they had evinced that rare quality of command, and those traits of character so preëminent in the Republican candidate, which the rare instincts of the people always recognize as indications of a genius for government.

Mr. Burlingame.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper a report of the speech of Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, made in Congress on Friday last. It is mainly a defence of his own State against the slanders which it has become fashionable for the champions of Slavery to heap upon her:—and in this respect it is exceedingly forcible and conclusive. The facts of history fully sustain the claims preferred on behalf of Massachusetts in this respect. At the close of the speech Mr. BURLINGAME brands in proper terms of reprobation the brutal assault upon Mr. SUMNER, and leaves no one in doubt of the course he will pursue when what he styles the *personal* aspects of that question shall come before the House. He was interrupted in this part of his remarks by KETT, the accomplice of BROOKS, who, with the evident intent of bullying Mr. BURLINGAME, pronounced his statement, that BROOKS approached SUMNER as Cain approached Abel, to be false. Mr. B. responded with the utmost coolness and firmness, and in language clearly intimating his purpose to meet these gentlemen upon their own ground. He is the last man upon whom this game of personal intimidation can be successfully played.

Dramatic Copyright.

When a man in this country invents a button, the State stretches forth her protecting hands and shields him and his button from the slightest trespass. He is the adopted of the Patent-Office. If people want to button themselves up with his particular button, they must pay him what he asks for it, for no one else dare make a button resembling this "patent self-adhesive Benedick shirt-button." The inventor waxes rich and fat on the proceeds of his manufacture, until his own buttons can no longer meet upon him.

As a slight contrast to this, we will turn to the poor author who invents a drama. He has labored hard upon it—put forth all the strength of his intellect upon it, and relies on it, perhaps, for the payment of certain debts, or a subsistence for a given time. He takes it to a manager, who reads, approves, and buys it. But alas! managers in this country are accustomed to give but small prices for original plays. The poor author gets, perhaps, three hundred dollars for a five-act piece, that in London would bring him three hundred pounds, and in Paris, as on a late occasion, forty thousand francs. But the price paid by the manager, though insignificant, is not the question. He pays, perhaps, as much as the piece is worth to him, in the present state of the dramatic market. One of the chief sources of emolument to the London and Parisian dramatists is the performance of their plays in the Provinces. The dramatists of London have formed themselves into a society called "the Dramatic Authors' Association," for the protection of their mutual rights. This body has fixed the tariff of prices which each member shall charge for the right of performing his plays, anywhere outside a circle drawn round London, having a radius of ten miles. Five shillings for each representation of a one-act piece, seven-and-sixpence for two acts, and so on, increasing up to five acts. The Association keeps a secretary, who is also a lawyer. Every Provincial manager is bound to furnish the secretary with a file of his bills of performance. From these the secretary makes out the accounts of every member of the Association, against the various managers, and collects the debts. Thus, to the English dramatist, a successful play is a source of perpetual emolument. The sums received for each representation may be trifling in themselves, but when we consider the large number of Provincial theatres scattered all over England, the sum in the aggregate must be very considerable.

Think with what envy our poor American author, before mentioned, looks upon this admirable and equitable protection of dramatic property on the other side! No matter how successful his play, his three hundred dollars is all that he can pocket. He dares not publish his dramas, for there is no dramatic copyright to protect him, and the instant he does so, piratical provincial managers pounce upon a copy and play the piece under the author's nose, without giving him a sixpence for his property. If he does not publish the piece, but reserves it in manuscript in the hope that the managers will purchase copies from him for their private use, the precaution is vain. Instances are known, we regret to say, of the prompters at the theatres where the original representation took place, having furnished provincial managers with copies of the plays it was their duty to protect, for pecuniary considerations. Should this not be resorted to, there is the treachery of the theatrical copyist for the provincial manager to fall back upon; and, lastly, if all other means fail, and the play is sufficiently popular to justify the expense, the provincial manager hires a short-hand reporter, who, after a couple of nights' attendance at the theatre, is enabled to make a verbatim copy of the original, down even to the stage directions.

Thus, if SHAKESPEARE had been an American, it would have been much more profitable for him to have made buttons than plays; unless, indeed, he turned manager, and sparing his own brains, lived on those of other men. For, although no dramatic copyright existed in the time of the great dramatist, a man's literary property was tacitly recognized, and there were other ways peculiar to the age of rewarding talent besides the mere profit derived from sale or performance.

The inference to be drawn from the brief contrast between the English and American dramatic author must be obvious. Common equity requires that the dramatist should have the same protection for his property as the button-maker. Why is it that the author who writes successful novels should have it in his power to make a fortune, while the one whose bent leads him to produce successful plays should be unrewarded? Newspaper critics wax indignant now and then, over the want of original dramas, native to the soil. In the name of Melpomene how can they expect men to labor all their lives when they know that instead of bread they will receive a stone? With the exception of politics, there is, perhaps, no more popular amusement in this country than the theatre. In our principal cities thousands flock every night to some such place of amusement, and are charmed and instructed. Out of all the money they pay at the doors of the different theatres to behold the drama of our poor American author, how much does he receive? Three hundred dollars, not a penny more!

It is not for want of having the grievance placed before them that no legislative action has been taken by the House of Representatives in this matter of dramatic copyright. A dramatist of eminence,—indeed, we may say, the only dramatist of eminence in this country, with the exception of Mr. BOURCICAULT,—(we mean the author of "Calaynos,") prepared, in conjunction with Judge CONRAD and Dr. BIRD, an act supplementary to the act known as the Copyright Act, which covered the entire ground, and secured to dramatic authors a protection for their works in this country, similar to that enjoyed by European authors; constituting, in fact, every *performance* of a play a publication. This act was placed in the hands of a Senator, at the beginning of the present session. What has become of this bill?

In the olden time authors looked towards statesmen with supplicating looks for what was called their "patronage," which consisted in accepting the dedication of a work, and giving the dedicator five guineas. Those terrible days of cringing Grub-street authorship are gone—but a nobler privilege of patronage still remains to the statesman. Authors no longer beg for guineas, and the patron, instead of bestowing paltry alms, now occupies himself with attending to their interests, and sustaining their dignity, in the high places in which his destiny has placed him. We trust this matter may receive early attention.

Significant.

We published, yesterday, the proceedings of the National American Club on Saturday night. This Club was organized some time since, and has been one of the most effective agents of the K. N. Party in this City. It numbered some 2,000 members, made up from the various City Councils; and has been under the active leadership of its President, Mr. VAN RIPER. On Saturday night—after the nomination of FREMONT by the Republicans and Americans, Mr. VAN RIPER, exercising a power expressly conferred upon him by the Constitution of the Club, announced his purpose to abandon FILLMORE and support FREMONT, and appealed to the Club to sustain him, or not—as they might see fit. He was unanimously sustained. This is a movement of a good deal of significance. It shows conclusively enough that the intelligent portion of the American Party see clearly that Mr. FILLMORE has no chance whatever of being elected, and that his being a candidate can serve no other purpose than to divide and weaken the opposition to the present Administration: and it also shows that the great mass of that party feel that the paramount issue of the canvass is the question of extending Slavery.

We have no doubt that, as the campaign progresses, this action of the National Club will be extensively imitated. Every day will draw off many from the FILLMORE ranks, who see no worthy object to be accomplished by adhering to a candidate whose chances are hopeless, and whose name is used only for factious ends. We should not be very much surprised if Mr. FILLMORE himself should eventually come to the same conclusion. When he has been in the country a little longer, he will be a good deal wiser.

The Laws of Kansas.

From the Washington Union.

The other prominent point of difference in the two platforms relates to the maintenance of the constitutional authority of the laws in Kansas. *The Democrats maintain that until the laws of Kansas are repealed, or are declared invalid by judicial action, they must be enforced and executed*, and that individual or associated resistance to them by force is to be regarded as *insurrection, or rebellion, or treason, and treated accordingly.* The Black Republicans assume to determine the invalidity of the Kansas laws without judicial investigation, and uphold their party in the Territory in insurrectionary and rebellious resistance to their execution. * * * * *

The laws of Kansas, passed in pursuance of the Constitution and the organic law of the Territory, are as obligatory as the laws of a State or Congress. The mode of testing their validity is the same in one case as the other.

If ever any point was established by evidence, this fact is proved—that what the *Union* styles "the laws of Kansas" are the enactments of a body of men, not elected by the people of Kansas, but *imposed upon them by force*,—in direct contravention of the Constitution and the organic law, and in open defiance of popular rights. This fact is notorious and undisputed. The *Union* itself does not deny it. It only claims that, in *spite* of this fact, these laws are as obligatory as the laws of the State or of Congress,—and that they must be enforced and executed, "until they are repealed, or declared invalid by judicial action." The remedy suggested, the *Union* knows to be impossible of application: for the same usurped power which made these laws, appointed the judges and thus controls their action. The Federal Government, too, has taken the side of the usurpers, and proclaimed its determination to enforce these laws. Troops in the regular service of the United States, paid out of the common treasury, are now in Kansas, executing these enactments of a spurious Legislature by the sword and bayonet. The people of Kansas are thus robbed of their dearest and most fundamental rights, by the force of ruffian invasion, backed by the Administration at Washington. *And this action of the Government is indorsed and upheld by the Democratic party.* The *Union* proclaims that it is the most important of the issues now before the country. The election of BUCHANAN will indorse and approve the "enforcement and execution" of that black and bloody code which Pro-Slavery violence has forced upon the people of Kansas. The election of FREMONT will brand and condemn it.

The Republicans have no cause, and no desire, to avoid this issue.

Political Rumors.

As a matter of course there are, in every political canvass, a thousand rumors afloat which have no foundation in truth. They cannot all be contradicted,—but some of the most important now current are worthy of notice.

It is not true that JOHN VAN BUREN has been offered the Secretaryship of State as a condition of bringing the Free Soil vote of '48 over to BUCHANAN. JOHN is not in the habit of undertaking what is impossible. Besides, that post will not be offered to any one, until it is known whether it would be accepted by Senator SICKLES.

It is not true that Mr. BUCHANAN has offered to make Mr. SOULE first Governor of Cuba. He thinks Gen. QUITMAN'S services will first be needed, and must first be requited.

It is not true that Col. FREMONT is a Jesuit, and holds a private *auto da fe* in his back kitchen,—roasting a heretic once a month.

It is not true that BUCHANAN ever let any Democratic blood out of his veins. He never had any occasion. *Ex nihilo, nihil fit.*

It is not true that the Hards at Cincinnati agreed to go for Senator WADSWORTH, of Buffalo, for Governor, in case of BUCHANAN'S nomination for President. They deny that any such terms were proposed.

The rumor that Mr. FILLMORE intends to resign has already been contradicted. We feel authorized to add that he is as resigned already as he ever expects to be; and that he intends to run, and he runs alone.

A Lady Dunn'd.

Our City has been thrown into a state of considerable surprise and excitement by a fact which has been recently brought to light, that a distinguished merchant of New-York has been for a considerable time done Browne out of a vast sum of money under some cunningly contrived charge which he had not the moral fortitude at once to confront and strike down. But in this, as in other matters, it is some consolation to reflect that we do not fare worse than our older and more enlightened neighbors on the other side of the Ocean. Indeed, we do not believe that on this side of the Atlantic a case of such infamous persecution as that which our English files present, would be for an hour permitted to stain the chivalrous character of our City.

There are few, we fancy, even in our City, to whom the name of Miss BURDETT COUTTS has not been made familiar by her immense wealth and the benevolent and sacred purposes to which she devotes it. It may be remembered that Miss BURDETT COUTTS was the youngest daughter of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, once celebrated as the Democratic pride of Westminster, but who in his latter days forsook, like FIELDING'S virgin, the love of his youth, and turned High Tory. There is a strange story current that Sir FRANCIS had his Radical faith first shaken by a London crossing-sweeper, with whom he used occasionally to converse in passing over now Stratton-street to the Green Park, on his way to the House of Commons. "What would be your remedy," said Sir FRANCIS to his crossings friend, "for the present imperfect condition of things?" "Why, divide all the property equally, certainly," was the answer. "But, in a few years," said Sir FRANCIS, "the superior thrift and industry and knowledge of some would raise a similar inequality; what would you do then?" "Why, divide again, of course," answered the sweeper. Sir FRANCIS went away musing, and in a few days after announced himself a Tory. His daughter, Miss BURDETT COUTTS, inherited nearly all her immense wealth from old COUTTS, a celebrated banking miser, who had amassed a large fortune, and married in his doting years Miss MELON, the celebrated actress, afterwards Duchess of ST. ALBANS. She was in her youth considered a pretty, playful girl, but always distrustful that offers were made to her money and not herself, she has refused the Sibyls hook of matrimony until now it is no longer presented. She had at one time the Duke of Newcastle, and, it was even said the Duke of Wellington, among her suitors. She is still a leading partner in the celebrated banking house of COUTTS & Co., from which house Miss GILES, who haunted MARIO over here, derived her auction copyhomen. Miss BURDETT COUTTS expends this large fortune in the encouragement of struggling merit in every art, and the relief of poverty, where the result of misfortune, not of fault.

She is now even beyond the autumn of her beauty, and most of her admirers have fled. One constant Irishman alone remains, a Mr. DUNN, who some twenty years since, under the influence of either Celtic poetry or punch, imagined that the lady had, either at the Opera or the Park, looked lovingly on him. From that hour he has never bated one jot of his devotion either to her person or purse. For the last few years he had been unheard of, and the world thought his heart had been either broken or hanged. But by the last fires he has again started from his seclusion and renewed his torment. We fancy if in this City, this Elvino true to love, would be transferred to the Tombs without any very protracted trial. In some matters, especially where the fairer sex are concerned, we are more despotic than our transatlantic friends.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The Broadway Theatre closed on Saturday evening. Mr. BLAKE has been the principal star for some few weeks, but has not succeeded in filling the benches in a very satisfactory manner. The season will recommence so soon as the building operations next door have been put into a satisfactory state.... BURTON is actively engaged in snapping up every atom of available talent for his new campaign. It is said that he has already secured the services of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. WALCOT, and Miss VINING; where he is going to take them to appears to be a very grave matter of discussion. Miss LAURA KEENE, who has possession of the Varieties, (and possession, as every one knows, is nine points of the law,) seems determined to keep it, and goes on making engagements for the next season without the slightest apprehension of Mr. BURTON or any one else.... One of the very best piano arrangements of the "Trovatore" music we have yet seen has just been published by W. HALL & SON. It contains all the gems of the opera, and is put together in a dramatic and highly effective manner, by Mr. C. VOSS. The same publishers have just issued a Nocturne (No. 1) by W. V. WALLACE, one of the most drowsy, summery efforts of a warm imagination that it is possible to conceive. The Nocturne is dedicated to RICHARD HOFFMAN, an admirable artist, who occasionally plays his own pieces, but somehow never publishes them. Considering the great scarcity of good piano-forte writers, it is a little remarkable that Mr. HOFFMAN, who has the stuff in him, does not display a little ambition in bringing it out. Modesty is all very well, but a man may be *too* modest.... GOTTSCHALK and LA GRANGE are meeting with triumphant success in their Concert tour. At Troy they had an overwhelming house, and the *Budget* says they must have cleared at least five hundred dollars. These great artists are worthy of all the distinction that can be shown to them.... OLE BULL was to give a grand Concert last night in Melodeon Hall, Cleveland, assisted by ADELINA PATTI, (vocalist,) MORINO, (barytone,) SHREIBER, (cornet,) ROTH, (pianist).... The spectacle of "Cherry and Fair Star" has just been produced at the Cleveland Theatre in a style of great magnificence.... The "Musical Two Hundred" of Albany will give a grand Concert on Thursday next. .... FIRTH & POND (who, by the way, have removed their Publishing-house to No. 547 Broadway) have just published BAKER'S "Laura Keene Schottische." It is a swingy, danseful piece, and is embellished with an excellent Lithograph of Miss KEENE.... The ROBINSONS are at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo. .... We regret to learn that Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS has met with a severe accident, which will probably prevent her appearing in public for some time. She had the misfortune to fall from a horse whilst riding in Utica, and has seriously injured her ancle. She has been forced to postpone her Western tour in consequence.... Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. BOURCICAULT) has created quite a *furore* in Boston. She crowds the Museum every night. In another week we shall have this charming actress at the Summer Garden—which, by the way, is destined to be *the* place of amusement this season.... Miss INCE is playing an engagement at the Rochester Theatre.... At the Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, lectures are being delivered on "Col. FREMONT'S Travels," illustrated with a panorama in four mammoth sections.... Mr. GUIDI gave a Concert on Thursday, in the Hall at Rochester, at which Mr. WILLIAM MASON assisted. His playing is described by the *Democrat* "as superb and quite unique." .... The closing performance of VESTVALI'S Opera campaign in Boston took place on Wednesday evening, but was not numerously attended. The programme consisted of an act from "Ernani," an act from "Romeo," an act from "Lucia," and an act from the "Barber." Signora VESTVALI will repeat the experiment at the Varieties Theatre shortly.... Mr. ALLAN IRVING, the excellent baritone, will visit England during the present Summer, but will return to New-York in time for the next musical season.

Amusements.

KELLER'S HALL.—A new series of tableaux will be given this week, and Signor ADONIS will also assist as the great Magician. He is said to be clever.

MUSEUM.—The prize drama is still in the ascendency, and will be played every night this week. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, the entertainments are light and varied, just suited to the weather.

READING.—Mr. J. B. BROWN will give a second reading of Mr. SUMNER'S speech this evening, at Clinton Hall.

☞ The Free Academy General Examination is to commence on the 30th of June, and to continue until the 8th of July. The public, who ought to be interested, are invited to attend. All of the classes are examined in all of their studies.

Yale College News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Friday, June 20, 1856.

The speaking for the De Forest gold medal, ($100,) came off here this afternoon. The College Chapel was filled with a very attentive audience during the whole performance. The speaking was of a high order, and the whole six pieces had been written with more than ordinary taste and ability. The judges awarded the medal to P. W. CALKINS, of Corning, N. Y.

☞ JOHN FROST, Esq., the renowned political exile, sailed last week in the *Amazon*, for London. He was one of the many who received a free pardon upon the promulgation of peace.

☞ A meeting of the Democrats of Hudson County was held last evening in the public square of Jersey City, to ratify the nominations and indorse the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

☞ The Long Island Railroad Company gave 200 poor Mission Sunday-School Children free passage in the cars to Jamaica, on Friday, and the President, M. MORRIS, gave the use of his grounds. Ladies and friends provided a noble repast, and the children had a day of fine enjoyment.

☞ Two four-story buildings on Ryerson-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, were unroofed during the gale Sunday evening. Considerable other damage was done to houses, awnings and signs.

Obituary.

We announce with deep regret the death of Hon. LUTHER STEARNS CUSHING. He died in this city yesterday, at the age of 53 years. In 1832, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, which office he held by reelection for twelve successive years. In 1844, he was elected a Representative from Boston to the Legislature, and the same year he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and continued to hold that office until 1848, when he resigned it, and was appointed Recorder of Decisions of the Supreme Court. He discharged the duties of this office until 1854. In February, 1845, he published a manual entitled *Rules of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies*, which is considered a standard authority in our Legislature; as much so as JEFFERSON'S manual is in Congress. He has also just published a very valuable work of more than a thousand pages, entitled *Elements of the Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies in the United States of America.*—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

BUSINESS NOTICES

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 303 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGUES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane st.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 476 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 6s. per yard, ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 4s. per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES MUCH diversity of opinion seems to prevail, but as to the merits of LYON'S KATHAIRON no difference of opinion can exist, for it is acknowledged by all to be the finest and most agreeable toilet article ever prepared. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Read-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting, tucking and for other profitable work is close at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

LEARY & CO.,

Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'dway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIN SUMMER SUITS	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
Check Marseilles Suits	4 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
Linen Raglan Coats	3 00

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all Improved Salamanders and other Safes.—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

LOOK AT THIS.—TO THE WEARERS OF FINE Boots and Shoes—go to CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway, where you can get any kind of Boots or Shoes cheaper and better than at any other house in this City. Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children's Shoes by thousands of every style in the world. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tender cies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

CAMPAIGN OPENED—GREAT EXCITEMENT among Politicians.—Kansas war thrown in the shade, by the rush for the inimitable Hats sold by LEASK, corner Chatham and Pearl sts., where "all the world and the rest of mankind" congregate daily to select just the kind of head gear that suits them. Hurrah!

SUMMER HATS.—LEASK CONTINUES TO SUPply everybody with his delightful Summer hats. The drab Beaver, Panama, and Straw hats are just what gentlemen want these hot days. They are neat, elegant and cool. LEASK is always ready to see his friends at the old store, corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ARE Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!

Of splendid Medallion Velvet Carpets, CROSBY & SON'S MAKE.

Superb Velvets, 11s. elegant Brussels 7s. 6d. per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, Sparkling and Still, very superior, warranted only the pure juice of the grape. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUSHTON'S PURE SODA WATER.

☞ The Drinkers of this Delightful Beverage are invited to call and examine our fountains in front of our stores (No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.) and be satisfied what we assert is true—that each and all our fountains we use are exactly like the sample they there see, (and no deception,) and also that all and every part of our apparatus is lined throughout with solid pure tin, (not washed). There is no other Establishment in New-York who have their fountains and appendages lined in this manner, although there may be some who have one or two of their fountains of some other material. What matters that, even if *all* of their fountains were of that same material, (instead of one or two out of, perhaps twenty or thirty,) and the remaining portions of their apparatus of brass merely washed, and not lined with the solid tin as they should be to guarantee their customers a pure and wholesome drink, in place of so much poisonous trash that is sold under the name of *Soda Water*.

FREDERI K V. RUSHTON.

☞ **Country Druggists and Confectioners.**—Pure Soda Water without sulphuric acid.

ROBBINS' PATENT SODA FOUNTAIN AND WATER COOLER,

Make your own Soda Water at a cost of

ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF A CENT PER GLASS,

For Soda, Ice and Syrups.

Price $40. Address

W. KING, No. 158 William-st., New-York.

☞ **The Oxygenated Bitters** is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility,—a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

☞ **Letters from Charles L. Brace**—The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society who is now on pedestrian tour through Norway and Sweden:

REPORTS FROM THE "RIFLE CHRISTIANS"

In Kansas—the Company which was supplied with Sharp's Rifles by subscription in a church in New Haven; and—

THE FREAKS AND FROLICS

OF A VENTRILOQUIST

—how he "did" the rise in the egg question and put some burglars into a churn, &c.

ALL THESE THINGS

besides the news of the day by telegraph and mail—the same as in the other morning papers—is published in THE NEW-YORK SUN, and is for sale every morning, or served at your house or place of business six times a week.

☞ **To Contractors.** Proposals will be received at this office until the 4th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound in addition to those advertised May 21, ult., viz.: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Smear Reef.

The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Seal Shoal, Tower Reef, and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office.

Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.—June 3, 1856. G. DUTTON,

Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, really recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

J. M. RING, Proprietor,

No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Resolved**—That the Whig General Committee of the City of New York meet at Concert Hall, No. 685 Broadway, at 7 o'clock P. M., and proceed to pay their respects to the Hon. Millard Fillmore, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That this resolution be published in the Evening Post, Courier and Enquirer, Tribune and Journal of Commerce.

JAS. BROOKS, } Vice Chairmen.
GEO. B. IRVING, }

PETER C. WALE, } Secretaries.
PETER LEMON, }

☞ **Strawberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Grapes or other fruit or vegetables may be preserved in perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S Patent SCLF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quart cans 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the city of Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOIT, Proprietors,

No. 391 Fourth-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **The Metropolitan Restaurant**, 5 Howard-st., corner of Broadway, is now open for the reception of visitors. The location is the most desirable in the vicinity, opposite Bond-st, and is one of the most fashionable places of amusement. The rooms are large and airy, and so arranged that they may be conducted in order for families or used exclusively for single persons. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

STOUT & BURROUGHS, Proprietors.

☞ **The Letters from the "Rifle Christians," now in Kansas.**—The company who were "armed with sharp's rifles" by subscription raised in a church in New-Haven last April—commenced in *The Sun* of Monday, June 23 will be continued on Wednesday, June 25. They are very interesting.

THE SUN is served by carriers anywhere in New-York or vicinity at six-pence a week—single copies One Cent.

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THE SUN is served by carriers anywhere in New-York or vicinity at six-pence a week—single copies One Cent.

☞ **King's Cough Candy**—for coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Johnes.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEWBEIN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 253 Broadway; No. 5 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 160 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism**, Pains, Stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potash, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Panama Hats**—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness, at prices from ten to fifty dollars each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO.,

No. 180 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A letter directed to George Jones from Fond du lac, Wisconsin, containing Drafts to the amount of $900, has been taken from the Post Office in this City, by mistake as he same was intended for George Jones, *Daily Times*, and can be of no value to any one else as payment of said Drafts has been stopped.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND DAYTON.—REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republican electors of the City and County of New York, the friends of Freedom in the Territories of the United States, of Free Labor, of Freedom of Speech in our national Councils, and of a Free Press; all in favor of establishing and maintaining the rights of our free and working-men, and their just claims to participate in the settlement and enjoyment of the unoccupied lands of the nation; all opposed to the contamination of the profligacy, despotism and imbecility of the present Federal administration; all in favor of supporting the Platform of Principles laid down by the Republican National Convention of the 17th June last, and in favor of a just, economical, energetic and responsible Administration of the General Government, are invited to a meeting at the New York Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th of June, inst., of

JOHN C. FREMONT, of California,

for President of the United States, and of

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New Jersey,

for Vice President, and to take such measures to promote their election as may be deemed advisable.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward.	Hon. Chas. Sumner.
Hon. Hamilton Fish.	Hon. Henry Wilson.
Hon. Lafayette S. Foster.	Hon. John P. Hale.
Hon. Lyman Trumbull.	Hon. Gov. Banks.
Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.	Hon. John Wakeman.
Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden.	Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana.

Kaufman and other distinguished speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

EDGAR RETHUM,

Chairman New-York City Republican Central Committee.

WILLIAM PEEL, } Secretaries
GEORGE TRAWILLIGER, }

Isaac Sherman, George W. Blunt, John P. Cumming, William Curtis Noyes, Charles W. Elliot, Thomas O. Berry, Archibald Hall, Lebbeus B. Ward, Charles S. Leigh, Luman Sherwood, Franklin J. Otterson, Edward Pepper, Merwin N. Jones, James Kelly, Amasa L. Case, James R. Taylor, Daniel L. Peters, Andrew Bleakley, Augustus P. Dow, William Allen, Daniel Willis, Charles Riddle, Sandford L. Macomber, Erastus C. Benedict, Joseph C. Hackney, George W. Pearce, David S. Scott, Jotham S. Fountain, John W. Edmonds, George W. Rose, Executive Committee.

ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman.

HENRY C. BOYD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1856.

ALL THE YOUNG MEN—Of all parties, who are willing to unite in the plan of calling a mass meeting of conservative young Americans, to decide upon a certain patriotic course of action, are invited to address the Secretary of the undersigned Committee.

ARNOLD SNEYKER, Chairman.

H. P. HALSEY, Secretary, 64 Bush-st.

SEVENTH WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB Will meet at No 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 24, at 9 o'clock, to join in the reception of Hon. Millard Fillmore.

ZOPHAR MILLS, President.

JOSEPH H GRAY Secretary

SUMNER'S SPEECH—The Second Reading of Sumner's Speech, by J. S. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, &c., will be given, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, at Clinton Hall, Astor place To accomodate uptown residents, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a very experienced laundress accustomed to serve in the first families and understands her business thoroughly, also a large number of experienced Protestant and Catholic servants, with reliable references. Cooks, nurses, waiter girls, &c., at MANSING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillery-st. near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED By two girls, of neat and tidy habits; one as general housemaid, in a small genteel family; makes good bread and biscuit; washes and irons in the neatest style; gives good City reference; wages, $8; will go a short way in the country; the other is 16, a good nurse and chambermaid, and a neat sewer; wages, $4; City reference. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and the management of horses, and has many years' experience in the business, and can produce good City reference from his last place. Can be seen by addressing S. N., No. 373 Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, also a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 199 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women; one as cook, one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter. Also, by two colored young women, as cook and chambermaid. Also, by an American girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West Washington-place, top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to mind children and do light housework; no objection to the country. Apply No 20 12th-st., between University-place and 4th-av., rear house.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse, seamstress, chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. The best of City reference given. Call corner 20th-st. and 1st-av., over the grocery store.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a dry goods Jobbing house, an experienced salesman, one who can command a large amount of near-by trade. Address Box No 735 Post-Office, with real name and address.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY—Wishes to obtain the services of a middle aged lady to take charge of his household and assume the care of his children lately deprived of their mother. To a suitable person a satisfactory compensation would be paid. The best of references given and required, and the lady must be in good standing in a Protestant Church. Address with real name or reference, H. W., Box 431 Post-Office.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A young Theologian, a graduate of one of the celebrated European Universities and who has already had a successful experience in teaching the French, (his native tongue,) English and Italian languages and literature, the Classics and Philosophy, &c., desires to obtain a situation as teacher or tutor in some family or school in the country. Apply to Mme. A. JURET, No. 133 Amity-st., from 4 to 6 o'clock.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A French teacher having received his diplomas in France and taught ten years both in France and New-York, would make an engagement with an institution in New-York. The best references given. Call at 4 P. M., or write to No. 73 Franklin-st. office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, to FARREGOU.

TO LAWYERS—A young attorney, who has had several years' experience in the most respectable offices in this City, desires to form a partnership connection with an established lawyer. He can present the most satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address L. H. W., at this office.

WET NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a young healthy woman, whose milk is ten weeks old; would prefer a child to nurse of about the same age. Apply at her present situation, No 25 West 23d st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

A GENTLEMAN—Graduate of Harvard and a finished Latin, Greek, French, and belles-lettres scholar, wishes to employ a few hours in the day in teaching the above branches. Address H., *Times* office

NURSE WANTED.—A neat and tidy Protestant woman who is thoroughly competent to take charge of young children. Apply at No. 61 London-terrace, 231-st. between 9th and 10th avs.

GIRL WANTED.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. One that can bring satisfactory recommendation from her last situation can apply at No. 325 West 19th st., between the 8th and 9th avs. None other need apply.

FIRST-CLASS COOKS—Laundresses, &c., are wanted immediately at No 149 Grand-st; also a woman to take charge of a house while the family is out of town.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, who writes a good hand. Address STUDENT, this office.

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MILLARD FILLMORE.—MEADE BROTHERS were honored with a visit from this distinguished Statesman yesterday afternoon. Magnificent Photographs were taken, which may be seen in the galleries No. 289 Broadway, 4 doors above Astor House.

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CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. R. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island

FILLMORE HOUSE.—The above-named Hotel was opened on the 14th inst. for the reception of guests. It was built the past Winter with reference to convenience and comfort—the rooms being large and airy. The house is very pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. The proprietor, who has for the past 12 years kept the Bellevue House, assures his friends and the public generally that special care will be taken to accommodate them in a manner satisfactory to themselves WM. W. HAZARD, Newport, R. I.

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HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No 158 Waverley-place.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

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Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to 80 00 each
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$25 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday, 21st inst., near the premises of D. Jacobus No. 138 Worcester-st., a GOLD WATCH, No 5,079, T. F. Cooper, maker, London. Also, Gold Chain attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at J. & W. MOIR'S, No 315 Hudson-st.

BLACK TRAVELING BAG EXCHANGED—On the 21st inst., in cars on Central Railroad at Utica. E. N. SPRAGUE, who took said bag by mistake, will please return it to C. W. DARLING, No. 60 Water-st., New-York, and receive his own.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $2,914 73, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

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JAMES CRAWFORD, Deceased.
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FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet from by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 33d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 372 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of the Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Suitable for a country residence, 44 acres, in the town of Greenburg, adjoining the residence of the late Samuel Howland. On the premises is a good house, (nearly new,) barn, wagon-house, brook, fish-pond, &c.; also, a good selection of fruit-trees, in full bearing. The place is equi-distant between the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad and 2½ miles from Irvington, 3 miles from Tarrytown.
If the place is not sold by the 26th inst., it will on that day be sold at auction. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Apply to JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown;
CHAS. DE REVERE, Tarrytown;
ROBERT RIKER, on premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands fine views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites, and is eight minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Parker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SITE FOR BUILDING FOR SALE—19 miles by railroad from the City; cars ply every few minutes; 1 mile from depôt, on an eminence of 60 or 70 feet, overlooking a flourishing town and a large extent of country. There are 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and lying in a position to be beautified and made the most desirable location in the country. Price, $3,000. For further particulars, apply to WM. MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement house, with four lots of ground, fruit trees, &c., situated in Adams-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, within three minutes' walk of the Myrtle-av. cars, or the South 4th st. stages. Inquire of Mrs. MARSTON, No. 25 Tompkins-st., New-York, or of WM. W. MARSTON, corner of Bushwick and Myrtle avs., plank road, Brooklyn, Eastern District.

FOR SALE—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson two beautiful sites and 50 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes' walk from the depôt, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Barclay, Wetmore, Hemingway, &c; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—Four beautiful brown-stone front buildings, cor. 7th av and 43d-st; also several buildings of first class, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Inquire or address B. M. FOWLER, No. 114 West 33d-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT—On the Hudson River, near Yonkers, about 27 acres, with a superior house, porter's lodge, carriage house, &c. Grounds finely shaded. Half in park and half in cultivation. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE
No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, two houses and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Lots 25x100 each. Houses 2-story, marble mantels, gas, under-cellar and all the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 69 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,900, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 196 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A new three-story and basement brick house and lot—a sacrifice, if sold this week—12-inch walls, marble mantels, stone stoop, iron railing. Best location. Inquire corner Lee-av. and Wilson-st., Brooklyn, East District.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story, basement, cellar and high stoop house, on 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21 feet front and 40 feet deep. Lot 100 feet. Price $5,200; rent $400. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av. Bill on the house.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A full-rigged yacht, in perfect order, about 26 feet long, with jib and mainsail, is a very fast sailer, and in complete order; will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Can be bought for $100, or a trifle less, for cash. Inquire of JARVIS JOHNSON, corner of West and Watts sts., where she may be seen.

SLOOP FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Sloop which will carry 100 tons, all in good running order; fit for a Market boat or to run East or South; she will be sold cheap on account of the owner going away in June.
B. BENNET, Sailmaker, No. 304 West-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FARM WANTED—WORTH FROM $6,000 TO $10,000.—For next season, or after the growing crops are in.—50 to 150 acres of well cultivated and well fenced land, suitable for grazing, dairy, gardening or general agricultural purposes, as near the City as possible, within 100 miles and of easy access, with a large house, old or new-fashioned, and necessary outbuildings, in good repair, and with an abundant supply of good water and the requisite proportion of woodland. Any party, broker or principal having a suitable place in a healthy and convenient situation, of easy access by railroad or water communication, to dispose of cheap for cash, in New-Jersey, on or near the line of the Central or Morris and Essex Railroad, or in any of the river counties, on either bank or within view of the Hudson—the west side and above West Point preferred—or in Orange or Ulster Counties, on the Wallkill or Shawangunk Rivers, Esopus or Rondout Creeks, or in the vicinity of Goshen, Chester or Middletown, New-York, or near the Erie Railroad line, will meet with prompt attention and a cash purchaser, by addressing "FARMER & CO.," at the *Times* Office, New-York City, with full particulars of location, quantity, quality and condition of land, size and condition of house, price per acre and whether the necessary information, a cheap, substantial farm, and large, well built plain house, in good repair, and nothing fancy or expensive, is what is desired; and, if necessary, the farming implements and stock, if suitable, would be purchased.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—In Brooklyn for a term of years, a moderate sized house in a good neighborhood. Would prefer one near the Fulton Ferry. Address Box 2,190 New-York Post-Office.

BOILER WANTED—An upright portable boiler, of four or five horse power. Address, naming price, Box No. 1,109 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—That elegant mansion at South Oyster Bay, all in complete order. It will accommodate a large family. The garden is planted and ice-house filled. It commands a fine view of the bay and ocean, with every facility for fishing, sailing and bathing. It is easy of access to the City, and will be let low for the season, or until next Spring. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 67 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 129 East 16th-st., with modern improvements; lot 116 feet deep, in the immediate vicinity, and west of Stuyvesant square; possession given on the 1st of July; rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 49 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET.—To a small, respectable family, the upper part, with rear basement, of a two-story house, No. 119 Varick st., near Broome-st.

MODERN BUILT COTTAGE TO LET—1¾ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. It will be rented for the season; the house is in perfect order, furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping; there is a large garden, well stocked with vegetables, berries, &c. Also barn room for horses and carriages. Possession given immediately. Apply to ROBERT READE, No. 163 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Near the City for the Summer Season and longer if not sold; a most delightful Summer retreat at Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall and overlooking Harlem River with a partial view also of the Hudson. House partly furnished. Rent $300 per month. For particulars, inquire of A. P. MAN or T. BAILEY, No. 84 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—In the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. A furnished cottage, with garden and fruit. Apply to W. WILSON, No. 5 Lafayette Place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—in the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; houses very superior: Nos. 95 and 97—consisting of four rooms, parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen; Croton wash tubs, iron sink, and good cellar room; neighborhood excellent and very pleasant. Inquire at the cottage in the rear. None but those who wish to live neat need apply.

LOFTS TO LET—At No. 96 Crosby-st., in the rear of Broadway, one door below Prince, 3 lofts, each 25x80, for manufacturing purposes or drill rooms, well lighted and adapted for any similar purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal.

SEVERAL LOTS OF GROUND TO LEASE—For one or more years, suitable for coal, wood, stone, or lumber yards. Location on 13th and 14th sts., between Avenues C and D. For particulars inquire at the Coal yard office of THOS. O'NEILL.

TO LET—In house No. 47 Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome, first floor four rooms, and second floor five rooms; Croton water on each floor; rent moderate. Inquire of EDWARD BUCK, butcher, No. 42 Washington-st.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of No. 104 Centre-st., with or without power; the room is 24x66 feet, well finished and lighted. Apply upon the premises.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., 1,000 horse power and 150,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior coener worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In first and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company, JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also, house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 850 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON SHAFT WANTED—From 14 to 18 feet long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, wrought or cast iron, round or square. Address W. OLIVER, this office.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. OEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VILLA PROTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 23 and 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the premises, at CLAREMONT and BAY VIEW, situated between Claremont and Armstrong-place, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road, 3 miles from the Jersey City Ferry. Also, 2 or 3 LARGE AND DESIRABLE MANSIONS located on the same premises, possessing all the conveniences of rural and city life.
The above property was the homesteads of JOHN M. and MICHAEL VREELAND, Esqrs., improved with elegant mansions and fruit trees of full growth, in great variety; also, a quince, pear and apple orchard, young trees in full bearing, Norway Spruce dotted over said grounds, and is well worthy of the attention of parties desiring the luxury and elegance of rural life, with the convenience to business, as is afforded to merchants living in the city, up town, as far as Union-square. This property lies on the eastern slope of Bergen Hill, overlooking New-York Bay, through the Narrows to the sea, Staten Island, Long Island, New-York City, Jersey City and the Hudson River for miles, making one of the most splendid views and pleasant locations within 50 miles of New-York.
Omnibuses pass through the above places continually, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M., making convenient access to the City for those not desiring to keep their own horses and carriages. Stage tickets furnished on application to the auctioneer, to visit the property and return until the day of sale, free of charge, and on the days of sale the stages will take purchasers to and from the ground free of charge.
TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 30 per cent. on the 10th day of July, the balance on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. interest, payable in 3 or 5 years. Those buying and wishing to build within 2 years, will have the 40 per cent. returned to them on the signing a contract for building, and a bond and mortgage at 5 or 7 years for all the purchase money. Maps at D. SCOTT'S, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER & CO.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.—TUESDAY, June 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $100,000 Convertible 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company. This is the balance of an issue of $600,000—all the rest of which have been sold in Europe. The payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, and is secured by a first lien upon the Road and upon 1,000 acres of valuable coal lands near St. Louis. The Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company is completed and furnished with ample equipment, and owes no floating debt whatever. It extends from Alton, passing by St. Louis 40 miles to Illinoistown, and is now worked in connection with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company. It is doing an excellent and profitable business in transportation and passenger traffic, and is delivering sufficient income from its coal field to alone pay handsome dividends to the stockholders. It has a paid-up capital of about $600,000—and, in addition, there has been expended upon it the proceeds of this issue of First Mortgage Bonds (none of which have been sold below par) $600,000, and the proceeds of an issue of Second Mortgage Bonds—$300,000. Besides its road equipments and real estate, the Company owns a valuable city privilege at St. Louis. These Bonds are due in 1873; they are convertible into the stock of the Company until 1858, and bear coupons payable 1st March and 1st September, in New-York. No better secured or more desirable Bonds have been offered to the public for investment.
$250,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Second Mortgage Bonds of Erie Railroad Company.
50 shares Atlantic Bank Stock, $100 each.
45 shares Merchants' Insurance Company, $50.
1 share Rutgers Female Institute, $100.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 University-place, corner 9th-st.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. All made to order, by Baudoine & Elleau. Consisting in part of—
PARLOR FURNITURE—Superb French plate pier glasses, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel; elegant crimson satin and lace window curtains to match; suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered with blue and white brocade; window curtains to match; Wilton velvet carpets; superb carved rosewood centre tables; carved rosewood piano-forte, made by Stodart; rosewood quartette tables; elegant Chinese vases; mantel and etagere ornaments of bronze, China, ormolu and parian; a superb parlor organ, plays 36 tunes, with flutes, bells, drums and triangles.
Also—A small and choice collection of original ancient and modern paintings, fine line engravings.
DINING ROOM—Carved oak sideboard, rich oak sideboard and buffet arm chairs, in reps; extension dining-table, extra wide and long; China dinner and tea sets; cut-glass ware, champagne goblets, wines, decanters, cutlery, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE—Carved mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; elegant carved mahogany wardrobe; 2 black walnut cottage bedsteads and bureaus, China gilt toilet sets, heavy curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, bedding; carved mahogany sofas, chairs, and arm chairs in reps and hair cloth, bookcases, &c.
Also, a large and complete assortment of kitchen furniture in good order.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TUESDAY MORNING, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in the four-story residence No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing a large and desirable assortment of first-class articles, such as solid rosewood parlor suites covered in satin, pier and centre tables, rosewood etagere, work-tables, lined with satin wood; large rosewood secretary, reception and easy chairs, covered in satin and moquet; large pier and oval French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, lace window curtains, China vases, clocks, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; velvet and Brussels carpets, solid oak extension table, cut-glass ware, China tea and dinner sets, solid silver ware, sofas, cushioned chairs, lounge, sofa bed, together with all the furniture in the bed-rooms, which contains full and complete sets, both in rosewood and mahogany; pure hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Sale positive.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE—Of a family declining housekeeping.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 148 East 12th-st., near 2d-av. The sale will include one superior rosewood 7-octave piano, and one do. 6-octave mahogany, in perfect order; two rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, centre tables, hall stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth in halls, chamber furniture, dining-room do., table cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. The above is in fine order, having been used but two months, and must be positively sold and removed from the premises on day of sale. For particulars, see catalogue at sale, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 442 Broadway.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALES of 1 rosewood and 1 mahogany piano forte, 1 mahogany bookcase, 1 mahogany sideboard, household furniture, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., by order of Henry Glackmeyer, assignee for William T. Jackson, one rosewood and one mahogany piano forte, one mahogany bookcase, one mahogany sideboard; also a quantity of second-hand furniture, and 2 rosewood parlor suites, mahogany and rosewood sofas, centre, card and fancy tables parlor, rocking, and easy chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Tuesday) June 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st. stock of a dealer of wines, brandies, cigars, &c. Consisting in part of choice old Otard Dupuy & Co. Cognac brandies, pale and dark; Old Duff Gordon and Amontillado, pale and brown sherries; Old Madeira, Queen's, Port, Heidsieck, and other favorite brands of Champagne; Chateaux and Margaux clarets; old Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, gin, rum, cordials, London porter, Scotch ale, &c., &c., together with an invoice of Havana and German cigars, the whole to be sold peremptory to close consignment.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF AN EXECUTION.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their store No. 32 Broadway, one pair dapple gray ponies, 9¾ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind, good travelers; can be driven by a lady. Also, one set of fancy double harness, made to order for ponies. Also, one fancy light wagon, new. The above will be sold without fail on that day, and are a desirable team for a gentleman's family. By order,
WM. THOMPSON, Constable Marine Court.
They are valued for $800.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—DEAGLER & SAVAGE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at No. 229 Spring-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of parlor suites in hair and brocatel, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus and marble-top washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, dinner and tea sets, crockery, &c.; cutlery, &c., &c.—together with a full assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, paintings, French mirrors, and rare articles of Chinese manufacture.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSE, WAGON, and HARNESS—TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., will be sold—One superior brown 5-year old Morgan mare, just from Vermont, and sound in every respect; was recently purchased for $400, an excellent saddle animal for a lady. Also, one superior light wagon, in excellent order, nearly new and very strongly and well built. Also, one single silver-mounted harness. The whole of the above will positively be sold, without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 50,000 superior cigars for retail, in packages and boxes of 100 and 250; extension dining tables, parlor and chamber furniture in large variety, two rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors, spring and hair mattresses, counting-house desks, iron safes, carpeting, iron bedsteads, sofa and lounge bedsteads, &c.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27—At East New-York, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 310 reserved building lots, situated on Atlantic, Fulton, Vansiclen, and Cava. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and six-cent omnibus lines. Apply for full particulars, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

J. F. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—At Auction, TUESDAY, June 24, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., large assortment of all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, glass ware, China, cutlery, Britannia silver-plated ware, &c. Goods packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have a regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New York, I shall sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the public Pound, 36th-st., near 3d-av., 4 sheats, 3 black sheep, three lambs.
JAMES M. ODELL, Pound-Master.

AUCTION SALES.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

LEGHORN HATS—FANCY ARTICLE.—AUCTION.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.
L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 86 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $128,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.
This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.
The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.
More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.
The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.
The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $250,000, of which $177,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.
The amount now offered—$128,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.
The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 23 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Esq., T. Reed and Wm. L. Brewer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:
2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 330 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $300 to $500 per acre.
9¾ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches.
2 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,218,056 41
Average amount of Specie..... 1,092,025 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 276,309 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,678,067 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $551,304 00
Average amount of Specie..... 49,976 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,053 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 373,416 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,010,792 42
Average amount of Specie..... 2,240,677 73
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America..... 54,763 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,580,153 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,501,593 45
Average amount of Specie..... 1,315,392 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,926,834 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,208,901 38
Average amount of Specie..... 274,837 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,358 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,336,884 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,574,025 90
Average amount of Specie..... 411,703 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 254,656 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,782,298 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,629,374 24
Average amount of Specie..... 184,555 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,538 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,373,775 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,610,021 49
Average amount of Specie..... 1,090,152 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,378 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,296,984 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,501,593 45
Average amount of Specie..... 1,315,392 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,926,834 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,208,901 38
Average amount of Specie..... 274,837 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,358 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,336,884 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,574,025 90
Average amount of Specie..... 411,703 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 254,656 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,782,298 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,629,374 24
Average amount of Specie..... 184,555 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,538 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,373,775 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,610,021 49
Average amount of Specie..... 1,090,152 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,378 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,296,984 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,501,593 45
Average amount of Specie..... 1,315,392 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,926,834 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,031,372 14
Average amount of Specie..... 108,441 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,960 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 874,812 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,449,827 09
Average amount of Specie..... 135,146 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 238,161 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,344,766 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $372,125 63
Average amount of Specie..... 19,348 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,179 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 175,178 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of June, 1856.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,326,179 10
Average amount of Specie..... 155,962 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,595 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 941,301 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of June, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $883,704 81
Average amount of Specie..... 28,567 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,309 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 434,369 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
D. RANDALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,466,154 33
Average amount of Specie..... 200,703 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 251,475 86
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,153,454 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $783,294 14
Average amount of Specie..... 58,562 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 202,335 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 621,554 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of June, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,813,979 39
Average amount of Specie..... 223,873 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 39,670 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,440,759 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
W. G. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,009,693 00
Average amount of Specie..... 376,388 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,995 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,521,109 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,612,409 10
Average amount of Specie..... 169,949 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,383 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,641,353 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the COMMERCE EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $515,775 00
Average amount of Specie..... 42,379 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 425,340 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,765,807 61
Average amount of Specie..... 301,121 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 138,342 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,496,949 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $939,350 11
Average amount of Specie..... 43,481 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 41,757 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 543,469 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $638,466 54
Average amount of Specie..... 141,899 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,106 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 572,642 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JOHN C. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,393,039 61
Average amount of Specie..... 97,733 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,729 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 834,084 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,735,906 50
Average amount of Specie..... 109,389 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,706 15
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,127,649 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $440,036 00
Average amount of Specie..... 40,686 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,700 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 266,426 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $573,646 35
Average amount of Specie..... 66,732 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,061 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 549,569 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,908,079 69
Average amount of Specie..... 143,288 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 223,617 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,524,499 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,559,739 95
Average amount of Specie..... 767,291 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 313,719 02
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,542,803 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $822,842 53
Average amount of Specie..... 70,026 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,288 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 708,344 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,140,920 70
Average amount of Specie..... 143,193 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,062 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,298,559 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,280,702 11
Average amount of Specie..... 372,490 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 372,690 77
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,659,734 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,189,146 15
Average amount of Specie..... 99,063 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,598 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 921,133 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 21, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $787,779 78
Average amount of Specie..... 50,517 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,535 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 537,764 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,210,988 57
Average amount of Specie..... 287,798 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,094 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,584,746 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
C. S. WESTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,325,457 93
Average amount of Specie..... 1,324,981 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 194,120 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,374,476 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,446,566 87
Average amount of Specie..... 413,564 97
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 117,983 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,921,595 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,429,144 53
Average amount of Specie..... 700,356 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 273,396 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,114,427 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,366,843 00
Average amount of Specie..... 182,909 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,387 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 939,961 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,718,041 46
Average amount of Specie..... 197,981 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 164,183 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,185,455 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of June, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $343,677 11
Average amount of Specie..... 11,180 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,432 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 175,377 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $426,869 62
Average amount of Specie..... 22,458 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 76,141 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 89,708 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $192,683 39
Average amount of Specie..... 10,276 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 181,101 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 141,936 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $985,857 19
Average amount of Specie..... 97,736 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 146,508 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 772,161 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. E. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,604,363 33
Average amount of Specie..... 120,861 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 164,473 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,147,658 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being of my affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $334,943 99
Average amount of Specie..... 34,721 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,136 17
Average amount of Deposits..... 369,421 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $92,708 63
Average amount of Specie..... 84,094 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,285 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 878,131 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,530,887 69
Average amount of Specie..... 169,216 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,959 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,570,264 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $733,715 97
Average amount of Specie..... 53,333 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 154,941 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 514,742 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,283,290 77
Average amount of Specie..... 475,756 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 179,110 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,193,286 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and bel

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Captured Slaver.

The examination in the case of JOSEPHO PEDRO DE CASTRO, one of the parties arrested on the alleged slaver *Brannan*, was resumed on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., before United States Commissioner MORTON.

Captain FAUNCE of the revenue cutter *Washington*, was the first witness called. He testified to the fact of the seizure, on the 9th of June inst., of the brig *Brannan* by himself with the cutter *Washington*, in connection with Deputy Marshals DE ANGELIS and NEVIS. He corroborated the evidence of the Deputy Marshal as to the statements made by Captain DELANO of the destination of the *Brannan* and his announcement of JOSEPHO DE CASTRO as the owner of the vessel. He stated that the outfit and cargo of the *Brannan* was that of a vessel bound on a slave expedition. The quantity of beans and rice on board, and the quantity of water casks, and particularly their arrangement in the hold, forming a slave-deck, he considered as indubitable evidence that the brig was intended as a slaver. Lieut. LOCKE, of the *Washington*, confirmed the statement and views of Captain FAUNCE. Further evidence was adduced showing the name *Brannan* of the brig had been re-written. The words *Brannan* and New-York, it was stated, had been newly painted, while underneath the word New-York was to be discerned the word Salem. The papers on board the brig, comprising charts of the coast of Africa and some documents written in the Portuguese language, were identified by the witnesses thus far examined and offered as evidence.

To-morrow the process of the seizure of the *Brannan* is returnable before the United States Circuit Court. It is probable a suit will then be entered against DE CASTRO, her alleged charterer, and the cause be set on the regular calendar. There has been as yet no further bail of the parties arrested on the brig, nor any claimants of the cargo of the vessel.

The Russian Agent's Difficulty.

On Saturday, before Judge CLERKE, at Supreme Court Chambers, the examination was resumed in the case of Captain Leidinfeldt, of the Russian Army, upon a charge of breach of contract in non-payment for 3,500 guns ordered by Mr. E. G. Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., in his capacity as commissioner and agent of the Russian Government. The examination lasted all day, but developed nothing new of interest in addition to the facts disclosed on the first day's investigation. The contract for the arms in question, with specification of the mode of their construction and terms of payment, was submitted by the plaintiff and accepted as evidence by the Court. An adjournment took place to Friday. It was arranged in the interim to go to Worcester, Mass., and see the guns, as also to obtain additional papers in the case. The amount involved in this suit, it will doubtless be remembered, is $52,500.

Closing of Primary Examinations.

The following Primary Schools have been visited by the Superintendents since our last notice.

No 54, in Twenty-ninth-street, in the Twentieth Ward, which is a mixed school, having five hundred girls and boys under charge of Mrs. SARAH K. WHITE, with eight assistants. The children are crowded into a miserable basement, under an old church, where six classes are taught in one room. The two highest classes, taught by Misses KNOWN and MEREDITH, were in excellent condition, with a large number of pupils ready for promotion. A new Primary building is the great necessity in this neighborhood.

No. 56, is a mixed school, Thirty-ninth-street, by the Tenth-avenue, is also in the Twentieth Ward. This is one of the largest Primary Schools in the City, and the building in which it is held, is, thus far, the best for the purpose in the City. It is capable of seating 1,200 pupils, comfortably. The number of girls and boys present on examination day—a very stormy day, too—was 750. Mrs. HANNAH G. PERETON is principal, and under her are eleven assistants.

The highest class was up to the full grade in all respects, and in some particulars beyond it. No. 56 is one of the very best primaries in the City.

Primaries Nos. 33 and 52 are held in the same building in Twenty-fifth street, near Madison-square, in the Twenty-first Ward. Both were found in good condition, but not very largely attended, owing to the opening of a Catholic school near by. Misses JULIA LISPENARD and LYDIA MOULTON are the principals in charge, each aided by two assistants. The order and reading was first-rate, and a fine class was found ready for promotion.

No. 57, is held in the upper story of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, in the Eighteenth Ward. There were over three hundred girls and boys present under the care of Miss M. B. COOLEY, with six assistants. The attendance is very irregular and the rooms are not over comfortable.

A new Primary building is much needed in this neighborhood, as a new building on Nineteenth-street, in this Ward, is crowded, and has already been obliged to turn away numerous applicants for admission. The attendance at No. 53 is over 700 girls and boys. There are eight class rooms and a large room for assembling in. The play grounds are spacious and comfortable. The stairways are too steep and dangerous for small children. New stairways should be erected specially designed for the smaller children.

No. 55, on Eighty-fourth-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, has very indifferent quarters, with about 185 girls and boys, under the care of Misses C. C. GRARY, MARY FICK and JESSIE MCGREGOR. It is in fair condition.

Primaries Nos. 29 and 30 on Stone-street, in the First Ward, are both under the care of Miss C. S. WHITLOCK, aided by five assistants. The class for promotion was in excellent condition, and the teachers received merited commendation for their faithfulness and success. The building is comfortable.

Nos. 5 and 18, on Cherry street, in the Seventh Ward, under the care of Miss C. M. GRIFFING and Miss MARY C. CRANE, with two assistants in each department, had about 225 girls and boys in attendance. These schools are to be closed after vacation, and the pupils transferred to Nos. 12 and 31, both of which are near by. A new Primary edifice is needed in the lower part of the Ward.

Colored Primary No. 3, on Second-street, in the Seventeenth Ward, is in good condition, with comfortable quarters. The advancement of the boys under Messrs. GEORGE H. GREEN and A. J. ELWELL, was meritorious. The girls of No. 2, in the same building, under Misses M. E. ROBBINS and ELLEN L. TREADWELL, were not as proficient, but made a fine display in needlework. Colored School No. 6, held in a dwelling-house on Broadway near Thirty-seventh-street, has an attendance of over seventy pupils, under the care of CHARLES L. REASON, was found in excellent condition, with every prospect of a well-organized school. A new first class edifice should be erected for the colored schools in this part of the City. Colored school No. 4, in One-hundred-and-seventeenth-street, is a small affair with one teacher, Miss NANCY THOMPSON, and thirty five boys and girls. Colored school No. 3, on Eighty-fifth-street, by the Eighth-avenue, under the charge of Miss GERTRUDE A. THOMPSON, has a similar attendance. This concludes the annual examinations of the primary schools for the current year. The results show a general advancement in the character and style of the schools, while it has developed many defects which require special attention, and a more stringent supervision than has been found practicable heretofore.

One of the marked defects is the employment of very young girls, who are only capable of *keeping* school without teaching beyond the bare routine, to take charge of the lower classes. In numerous instances where teachers of a mature age have charge a marked advancement is observable. The grade of scholarship is generally high enough in the required branches, but the want of experience and a knowledge of their duties seems to be a prevailing defect.

N. B.—There are a large number of bad boys who congregate in the vacant lots in the vicinity of No. 56, in Nineteenth street, who throw stones at the windows and otherwise annoy the school.

On Thursday afternoon, the girls of Grammar School No. 50 gave a reception, which was large y attended, and was made the occasion of announcing the appointment of Miss MARGARETTA L. MABSTON as Principal, in place of the late Mrs. JANE H. POLLOCK, deceased. Mr. NEILSON made a touching address upon Mrs. P.'s character and professional services. The large chapel was draped in mourning.

On Friday the officers of the First Ward made their annual examination of the various departments of [illegible].

The Primary was found to have a larger attendance than it had last year, with a marked improvement in tone and grade of the classes.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss HUTHWAITE, Principal, was found to be in the most satisfactory condition in all respects. The advancement in music, reading, and grammar, were very decided. The lady-like manners of teachers and pupils were noticeable; the Principal is a successful disciplinarian.

The Boys have also made successful progress in vocal music, and their spirited manner was specially noteworthy.

City Normal Schools.

There are three Saturday Normal Schools under the care of the Board of Education, the Annual Examinations of which, closed with the commencement held at the Tabernacle on Friday evening. On that occasion the following normal young gentlemen received their Diplomas as Graduates of the Male Normal School: George H. Albro, Ezra Beach, Frederick M. Campbell, Moulton Emery, Jarvis Jenkins, Patrick Leamy, William A. Owen, Hugh P. O'Neil, Thomas B. Sanford, George F. Wicks.

The graduates of the Female Normal School were awarded diplomas at the same time. Their names are Misses ELIZA H. Burr, Caroline Church, Julia S. Clark, Margaret C. Cornell, Caroline B. Cornell, Sarah A. Corwin, Sarah E. Crane, Mary B. Curry, Catharine V. Davis, Catharine J. Decker, Elizabeth A. Devereux, Anna M. Dunn, Amanda Edmonds, Olivia S. Edmonds, Catharine Fagan, Anna E. Falconer, Frances E. Feeks, Sarah Fisher, Catharine Forbes, Mary J. Gildersleeve, Serena A. Goodwin, Jeannette Greig, Ellen M. Hackett, Catharine Hannah, Mary E. Higgins, Mary E. Hinton, Susan Holbrook, Frances Hollingshead, Elizabeth F. Inness, Agnes Jackson, Hannah Jacobus, Mary E. Jenks, Alicia Kearney, Susan Kelly, Maria V. Kohler, Maria S. Lee, Mary J. Lennon, Charlotte M. Lufberry, Helen J. Mahan, Anna Mahoney, Margaret Miller, Lizzie K. McCrea, Lucy E. McDaniels, Martha McFarland, Madeline McKibbin, Emeline Olson, Margaret J. Parr, Josephine Sheldon, Elizabeth Tharp, Elizabeth Thurston, Margaret W. Tibbetts, Mary J. Tooping, Hannah F. Truss, Eliza Veitch, Isabella Veitch, Mary L. Winter and Janet Young.

One of these—Miss OLIVIA S. EDMONDS—has been engaged by the South Carolina Commissioners to take charge of the organization of the Public School System about being introduced in the city of Charleston. This fact was announced by Mr. HAZLETINE when, in course of the evening's exercises, Miss EDMONDS' name was called, together with the fact that she had already left for the scene of her new duties, under a salary of $1,000, which he considered a decided compliment to the Normal School of which Miss EDMONDS had been one of the most earnest and intelligent pupils. The total number of graduates was 66, or 10 gentlemen and 56 ladies, most of whom have already distinguished themselves as effective teachers.

In looking over the examinations and commencement exercises, we notice an entire omission of the name of the City Superintendent, whose legal duty it is to conduct all examinations of the schools under the care of the Board of Education, including the final awarding of all certificates to teachers. Why is this?

☞ Unless it is a candidate for the Presidency, no creature is so badly treated in our town as a fat and prime Green Turtle. He is laid upon his back for weeks for small boys to punch his exposed members with sticks, and for brutal men to squirt tobacco juice at his eyes. This treatment of the poor fellow may answer well as an advertisement for certain restaurants, but it would be more humane if, while lying on his back, to which awkward attitude he has "got used" we hope by this time, he could be protected by a wire net-work from the canes and umbrellas of large boys, and the extemporized punching-poles of smaller ones. Turtles are sadly treated—first kept stretched like martyrs for an advertisement, then cut in steaks and devoured by gluttonous Aldermen, then what was rejected by the eater, rehashed and stewed into soup, and then served up at last as food for reflection.

☞ The Old North Church in William-street is being thoroughly repaired inside. The only congregation there last Sunday was one of paint-boxes and brushes and workmen's tools. Pieces of the wall were fallen here and there, and altogether it presented a desolate appearance. We are glad to see that this old edifice has not decided to run the gauntlet of injunctions like its confrere the Brick Church. May its steeple never grow shorter.

☞ We see in Broadway windows a "seamless skirt," for ladies, advertised. Good. Anything that will make their skirts seem-less will be grateful to gentlemen, and to ladies, too, who have to pass through hoop-frequented streets. Who is the inventor? He deserves a service of plate—if he can afford to pay for it.

☞ The Church of the Messiah—Dr. OSGOOD'S, was closed for the season, yesterday. Extensive repairs are to be made on its interior before Fall. The congregation worship during the summer at "Al. Soule."

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 850, 864, 1828, 886, 183, 729, 747, 748, 753, 752, 412, 674, 692, 731, 127, 459, 90[illegible], 349.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos 144 50, 106, 172.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 1855, 1100, 302, 665, 521, 488, 603, 445, 294, 1915, 688, 844, 1819, 1706, 686, 687, 671, 672, 673, 674, 677, 676, 675, 686, 683, 684, 72[illegible], 686, 687, 690, 691, 692, 694, 696, 697, 698, 103, 704 706 to 719, inclusive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 32, 33, 58, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I. and II.*—adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Seabury vs. *Furlony.*—Injunction order vacated.

Marchant vs. *Dods.*—Order for receiver granted.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Darge vs. *Demarest.*—Referees' report confirmed.

Cole vs. *Cole.*—Motion denied.

Fetribone vs. *Post.*—Motion granted, on filing security in the amount of $3,000.

La Forge vs. *Fetis.*—Motion denied, with $10. Costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

MOTION THAT A RECEIVER BE APPOINTED FOR THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

A motion was yesterday morning made before Judge CLERKE to the effect that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the accounts, moneys, and affairs generally of the Accessory Transit Company, for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

The ground upon which the motion was made, is that Walker's decree is valid, and therefore binding.

Hon. David Dudley Field appeared for the applicant, and Horace F. Clarke, Esq., for the Company.

The argument was postponed until next Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

FILLMORE.—A life-size PHOTOGRAPH of MILLARD FILLMORE, the first ever taken, was yesterday added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Splendid AMBROTYPE PORTRAIT of MILLARD FILLMORE, made yesterday at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, on exhibition at the New-York Hotel and Astor House.

FILLMORE and FREMONT, BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, DAYTON and DONELSON.—Portraits, life-size, of these distinguished gentlemen on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Small PHOTOGRAPHS for sale, $3 each; $15 per dozen. Will be sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of remittance.

Not less than five hundred persons yesterday visited BRADY'S Gallery—the interest of his superb collection being temporarily enhanced by the recent additions of PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAITS.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MAHR, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York. (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Delicate females who are harassed and debilitated by complaints peculiar to their organization, are uniformly relieved by HOLLOWAY'S Pills. For hysteria, spasm, hot flushes, sick headache, pains in the back and loins, they are a safe and reliable remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The AMBROTYPE is patented, and is known as Cutting's patent. All pictures not made according to this process are worthless imitations. The genuine Ambrotype is the finest picture in existance, and is as enduring as the glass on which it is made. All impressions sought to be made to the contrary are false. TOMLINSON, of No. 447 Broadway, has the right of the City, where the public may rely upon getting an Ambrotype in all its beauty and perfection.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Thin Summer Suits.....$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits..... 6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits..... 10 00
White Marseilles Vests..... 3 00
Check Marseilles Suits..... 6 00
White Buck Coats..... 2 50
Linen Raglan Coats..... 2 00
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Although the warm weather has driven all the other Managers out of the field, Manager PURDY, by his excellent entertainments and good ventilation of his Theatre, still continues to do a prosperous and thriving business. To-night, "The Blacksmith of Antwerp," with the pantomime of "Raoul," and Drama of "Wizard Skiff" are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pianos and Melodeons, from eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

WAITES, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWS.—KNOX has his counters literally covered with [illegible] Gentlemen's Summer Hats, consisting of [illegible] Leghorns, Panamas, Sennit and [illegible]. Visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. H. H. Blair, Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHISON to Miss RUTH MILLER, both of this City.

At Irvington, N. J., on Monday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Bruen, GEORGE H. TAYLOR, of New-York, and JOSEPHINE D. HICKOK, daughter of William Hickok, Esq.

In Newark N. J., on Sunday, June 22, at the second Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. Dr. Abeel, JOHN C. TOMPKINS, of New York, to SARAH, daughter of Nicholas P. Terhune, of Hackensack, N. J.

At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., DAVID D. DENISON, of this City, to MARY, daughter of Theron Felter, Esq., of the former place.

At Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, June 17, in Christ Church by Rev. Mr. Van Antwerp, CHARLES T. CHESTER, of this City, to LUCRETIA L., daughter of John M. Roberts, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, June 22, after a lingering illness, MARGARET F., youngest daughter of Elis and Julia Potter, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 78 Sullivan st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of William T and Mary Agnes Allen, aged 1 year, 7 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No 81 Gouverneur-st., this day, (Tuesday,) June 24, at 3 o'clock P M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 21, JOHN WEBSTER, aged 58 years, a native of Yorkshire, Eng.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery. He was an affectionate husband and kind father.

His loss we deeply mourn.

Drowned, FRANCIS TEMPLE, eldest son of Bethuel C. and Julia Catharine Wheeler, aged 9 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 144 Charles-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Sunday, June 22, PAULINE daughter of James M. and Henrietta Constable, aged 2 months.

Her remains have been interred in Greenwood.

At Milwaukie, Wis., on Friday, June 20, LEONARD M. DAVIS, of Poughkeepsie.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 23.

$4,500 Indiana State 5s.. 82¾ | 80 Harlem Railr'd..b60 17¾
25,000 Va. State 6s..sim 95¾ | 150 Readi g Railroad.. 91
13,000 Mo. State 6s..... 86¾ | 250 do..... 91¼
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs..s60 87¾ | 300 do..... b60 91½
67,500 do..... 87¾ | 200 do..... b50 91½
5,000 do.....s30 87½ | 100 do..... 9[illegible]
25,000 do.....b60 87¾ | 100 do.....b30 91¾
10,000 do.....s3 87½ | 100 do.....s15 91¾
5,000 do.....s20 87½ | 300 do.....b30 91¾
20 Bs. of Commerce...b 9 | 500 do.....b10 91¾
5 Shoe & Leather Bk..107½ | 100 do.....s4m 90
100 Canton Company... 22½ | 500 Mic. Cen. R. R. s4m 93
200 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co..123 | 100 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.. 93
16 do.....123¾ | 430 do..... 93½
500 Cumberl. Coal Co.. 21½ | 650 do.....b60 93
200 do.....b30 21½ | 500 do.....b10 99
100 New-York Cent. R.. 91½ | 200 do..... 93¾
100 do.....b30 93 | 300 do.....b30 99½
20 do..... 91¾ | 100 do.....s4m 98
765 do..... 92 | 100 Panama R.....b10 105½
10 Galena & Ch. Railr.113 | 175 do.....s3 105
100 do.....b60 14 | 50 do..... 105½
100 Erie Railroad.....s3 57¾ | 295 Ill. Cen. R. R.....100
25 do.....57¾ | 500 Cl. & Pitts. R. R...s3 65
100 do.....s60 57¾ | 100 do.....b30 65
100 do.....s-0 57¾ | 100 do.....b30 65
200 do.....b30 58 | 400 Cl. & Tol. R. R..b10 76½
200 do.....s3 58 | 25 do..... 76¾
200 do.....b10 58¼ | 100 do..... 76¾
200 do.....s10 58¼ | 1600 do..... 77
400 do.....s30 58 | 100 do.....s10 77
700 do.....s60 58 | 100 do.....b60 77½
100 do.....b3 58¼ | 200 do.....s60 76¾
500 do.....s3 58¾ | 15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R 106
100 do.....s-0 59 | 160 Chi. & R. I. R. R.... 93
660 do.....b30 58¾ | 100 do.....b60 93
150 do.....b60 58¾ | 300 do.....b30 93

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Missouri State 6s. 87 | 100 Erie Railroad...b10 58¾
$6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. 88 | 300 do..... 58¾
50 Canton Company... 22¾ | 500 do.....b60 59
150 Penn. Coal Co.....1 1¾ | 500 do.....s3 58¾
10 do..... 100 do.....s10 58¾
50 New-York C. R..b60 92½ | 1400 Reading R. R...b10 91½
100 do.....b30 92¾ | 800 do..... 91¾
100 do.....b30 92¾ | 5-0 do.....b60 91¾
20 do..... 92¾ | 4-0 Mich. Cen. R. R..... 93½
400 do.....s3 93 | 50 M. So. & N. Ia. RR.s60 93½
500 do.....b6 93¾ | 10 do..... 93¾
250 Clev. & Pitts. R...s3 60 | 100 do..... 93¾
100 Erie Railroad...b10 58¾ | 300 do..... 93¾
100 do.....b60 59 | 100 do.....b10 93¾
250 do.....b30 59 | 10 Galena & Chic. R...113¼
200 do..... 58¾ | 100 Cleve. & Tol. R...b10 77½
300 do.....s30 58¾ | 150 do..... 77¾
500 do.....b10 59 | 300 do.....b30 77¾
400 do..... 58¾ | 150 Chi. & R. I. R.... 93
660 do.....b30 58¾ | 100 do.....b60 93
150 do.....b60 58¾ | 300 do.....b30 93

MONDAY, June 23—P. M.

The first very decided upward movement on the Stock Exchange since the present ease in money affairs set in was manifested to-day in an advance in some instances of nearly *two* ₱ *cent.* on the Railway share list, and ¾@1¼ ₱ cent. on State Stocks and the leading Railway Bonds. The rise was sudden and rapid on the publication of the English news by the steamer *Atlantic*, and the general appearance of a healthy confidence in the future at home. The near approach of the July dividends on many of the Stocks actively dealt in also contributes to the strength of the market. The Panama dividend, it is understood, will be at least 6 ₱ cent. for the half year, and the Michigan Southern 5 ₱ cent. The aggregate business of the Board, which continued active and firm through the day, amounts to 22,000 shares, and $230,000 in bonds, principally Illinois Centrals. There were private sales of Virginia Stock at 96⅛ cash, while seller's contract, 4 months, was taken at 95¾ ₱ cent. There was also a considerable Street business in Erie shares at the going rates. Nearly all the Roads participated in the advance. New-York Central was done as high as 93 in the afternoon. The President of the Road, Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, returned in the *Atlantic* from a European tour of eight or ten months. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE DAY.

	Monday, June 16.	Saturday, June 21.	Monday, June 23.
N. Y. Central	90¾	91¾	93
Erie	55¼	57¼	58¾
Reading	89½	90½	91¾
Toledo	73¾	75¾	77
Galena	110¾	112¾	113¾
Michigan Central	95¾	94¾	93
Southern Michigan	90¾	97	98¾
Panama	100¾	105	106¼
Illinois Centrals	85¾	86¾	88
Virginia	95	95¾	96¾
Missouri	84¾	85¾	87
Transit Company	11	10¼	10¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	62	63	65
Hudson River	32	33	33¾
Rock Island	91	91¾	93
Milwaukee	83	84	86
Pennsylvania Coal	100¾	101	101¾

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, June 21, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate a further increase in the general movement, as compared with the previous statement of June 14, including an accession to the Specie reserve of $457,325. The exact changes are:

Increase in Loans	$1,459,114
Gain in Specie	457,325
Decrease in Circulation	82,733
Increase in undrawn Deposits	1,794,515
The Gross Deposits, June 14, were	$91,602,245
Less Average Exchanges	22,015,550
Leaving undrawn after Clearances	$68,586,695
Gross Deposits, June 21	$93,715,837
Less Average Exchanges	23,334,627
Leaving undrawn	$70,331,210
Actual Increase	$1,794,515

The Specie reserve and the Deposits in Bank free of the interchanges through the Clearing House, were never so large as at present. Including the Sub-Treasury statement at the close of the week, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 23, '56.	June 21, '56.	June 14, '56.
Loans	$94,029,425	$105,626,995	$104,168,881
Specie	14,705,629	17,871,955	17,414,630
Circulation	7,335 653	8,978 068	8 360,735
Deposits	79,118,135	93 715,837	91 602,245
Gov't Office, N.Y.	6,588,000	9,961,069	9,876,491
Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury, June 23, 1855			$31,293,639
Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury, June 21, 1856			27,893,624
Increase			$5,599,995

The Money Market keeps easy. The holders of Foreign Bills are firm to-day at 109¼@110 on London, and 5.16¼ on Paris. The business thus far has not been heavy for Wednesday's steamer. As stated this morning, the *Arabia* on Wednesday and *Arago* on Saturday will both take large sums in Gold, though the exact or approximate engagements are not yet known in either case. Much will depend on the demand for bills to-morrow. The California packet of June 5 and the Sub-Treasury for the Federal dividends will afford a supply of over two and a half millions in the next seven or ten days. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $131,491, and disbursed $70,837, leaving the regular balance $6,272,658. The Gold accounts by the *Atlantic* from Australia are the most wonderful and important we have had since the discovery of the Victoria Mines in 1852. The estimate of the yield for 1856, *one hundred millions dollars*, or twenty millions sterling, would appear fabulous, were it not for the fact that in five weeks, from the 20th February to 28th March, nearly nine and a half millions were shipped from Melbourne to England alone; an average closely approaching *two millions a week!* The dispatch received in London from Trieste, where the overland mail had been received, is to the following extraordinary purport:

TRIESTE, Sunday, June 8.

By this arrival we have advices from Melbourne, *viâ* Ceylon, to the 28th of March. In the week ending the 28th of March the shipments of gold from Melbourne amounted to 60,827 ounces, and £10,000 in specie, by the *Morning Star*, to Bristol, and 45,673 ounces and £110,000 in specie by the *George Marshall*, to London. *The shipments to England, in five weeks, were 337,000 ounces of gold and £350,000 in specie. The gold fields were yielding more largely than ever—at the rate of nearly £20,000,000 per annum.* The produce of the first three months of 1856 is nearly double that of the corresponding three months of 1855, being close upon 700,000 ounces. Trade continued steady. The balance was in favor of the colony. In five weeks the value of the exports was £1,917,000, against £1,400,000 imports. The necessaries of life were moderate. Immigrants were wanted and invited. At Melbourne they had been 166 days without advices from England, and the Legislature had voted £75,000 ₱ annum to reëstablish a steam communication.

It will be borne in mind that the product of the Victoria mines in 1855 was $57,953,522, and of the California mines $58,111,446.

GALENA AND CHICAGO—YEAR ENDING MAY 1.

Surplus from previous year	$315,704
Traffic of the year, &c	2,324,648
Together	$2,640,402
Expenses	$1,238,250
Sinking Fund	35,000
Dividends 22 ₱ cent.	986,524
	$2,259,774
Surplus to new year	$380,628

	Miles.	Stock	Debt.	Traffic.	Dividends.
1850	15	$261,389	$175,939	$18,333	10
1851	42½	332,097	118,627	137,695	15
1852	62	444,198	99,145	177,928	15
1853	90	1 392,559	54,297	482,908	20
1854	130	2,+2,169	1,597,266	799,014	21
1855	197	4 324 8[illegible]0	2,42[illegible],222	1,5-6 710	17
1856	232	5,441,5[illegible]0	3,279,568	2,315,787	22

Added to length of Road in a year.....35½ miles
To Stock and Debt.....$1,959,046
Increased gross Traffic.....809,677
Increase of Dividends.....5 ₱ cent.
Increase of Surplus Profits.....$64,864

The New-York County Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

The *Atlantic's* news favorably affected the Produce Markets, to-day. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ barrel; Wheat, 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel; and Corn 1c.@2c, ₱ bushel. The export purchases were fair, though restricted by the difficulty of securing desirable lots and suitable shipping accommodations. The receipts were not large. Hog products also improved—closing vigorously and buoyantly. Cotton was dull; buyers claiming a reduction factors refused to grant. Groceries were moderately active and steady. Freights varied but little.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 21.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,318,056	$1,092,025	$278,309	$6,678,067
Atlantic Bank	651,3 4	49,976	98,655	822 416
Bk. of America	5,1[illegible],7[illegible]2	2,240,677	54,753	6,590,130
Bk. of Commerce	8,5[illegible],592	1,815,2-2	2,085	6,926,324
Bk. Commonw'th	1,208,901	274,+37	92,25[illegible]	1,329,954
Bk. of New-York	3,874,095	411,7[illegible]3	264,555	2,7-2,252
Bk. of N. America	1,6[illegible],3[illegible]4	1[illegible],556	80,638	1,373,775
Bk. of Republic	3,6[illegible],2[illegible]1	1,0[illegible],185	89,275	4,229,698
Bk. St. New-York	3,947,3[illegible]3	674,530	547,507	3,241,531
Bowery Bank	1,[illegible]31,572	108,442	173,960	874,913
Broadway Bank	1,449,227	138,146	233,067	1,244,766
Bull's Head Bank	274,136	19,39[illegible]	121,179	178 178
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,3[illegible],120	135,662	87,598	981,341
Chatham Bank	6[illegible],7[illegible]4	38,567	127,399	434,869
Chemical Bank	1,[illegible],156	2[illegible],705	261,455	1,153,453
Citizens' Bank	789,394	5[illegible],563	2[illegible],335	621,553
City Bank	1,813,979	228,672	39,670	1,[illegible],768
Continental Bank	3,001 681	376,893	7[illegible],9	3,501,849
Corn Exch. Bk	1,612 409	169,949	92,398	1,641,253
East River Bank	516,775	42,37[illegible]	94,285	425,840
Fulton Bank	1,765,8[illegible]7	301,121	12[illegible],342	1,59[illegible],940
Greenwich Bank	629,350	42,481	41,757	643,460
Grocers' Bank	628,486	141,886	89,106	573,642
Hanover Bank	1,[illegible],129	97,735	119,729	1,[illegible],484
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,735,906	109,89[illegible]	134,706	1,197,949
Island City Bank	44[illegible],036	4[illegible],886	95,700	366,426
Irving Bank	573,646	66,732	109,081	540,560
Leather Manu. Bk.	2,008,070	143,82[illegible]	238,617	1,534,499
Manhattan Co	4 649,739	757,302	3,3,719	3,543,903
Marine Bank	820,842	70,[illegible]36	97,288	708,[illegible]43
Market Bank	1,469 693	142,193	123,062	1,399,550
Mechanics' Bank	3,[illegible],639	726 461	372,869[illegible]	3,659,734
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,189,146	99,092	2[illegible],598	983,132
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	757,779	50,517	130,635	547,764
Mercantile Bank	2,[illegible],988	2[illegible],798	101,094	1,554,746
Merchants' Bank	4,325,457	1,[illegible],984	194,139	5,574,475
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2 446,566	412,584	117,983	1,921,698
Metropolitan Bk	5,029,143	700,566	233,268	5,104,427
Nassau Bank	1,2[illegible],843	162,8[illegible]9	114,387	990,061
National Bank	1,[illegible],[illegible]24	197,981	164,186	1,[illegible],466
N. Y. County Bk.	343,677	11,18[illegible]	91,432	175,379
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	436,[illegible]69	2[illegible],45[illegible]	76,141	89,7 8
N. Y. Exch. Bank	192,6[illegible]8	10 376	131,101	141,986
North River Bank	986,65[illegible]	97,736	166,[illegible]8	772,161
Ocean Bank	1,[illegible],[illegible]4	120,861	164,492	1,147,658
Oriental Bank	594,943	34,731	114,[illegible]6	369,421
Pacific Bank	920,748	94,[illegible]4	118,185	676,331
Park Bank	2,[illegible],[ill

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1488. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL.

THE FILLMORE RECEPTION.

SEVERAL HUNDREDS IN THE STREET.

A Piece of Canvas with Spirited Mottoes Displayed,

FRESH RUFFIANISM.

THE NATIONAL CLUB ROOM INVADED.

Several Speeches by Mr. Fillmore.

HONEST BRIGGS MAKES A CONFESSION.

Mr. Van Riper chased by a Thousand Men—but He's too much for them.

A Fremont Flag Stolen by the Enemy.

The civic reception of Ex-President FILLMORE took place yesterday. All his political friends in the City were also partakers of the pageant. As early as 2½ o'clock in the morning, the proceedings commenced with the tearing down of the large Fremont banner extended across Broadway, at the corner of Bond-street.

The delegates sent by the Fillmore Know-Nothings of Philadelphia, arrived on Monday, and waited upon Mr. FILLMORE at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. The small room was not full. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. HENRY D. MOORE, addressed Mr. FILLMORE, and he replied, saying that it was a source of gratification to return to his native land, whose institutions he had learned more devotedly to honor and love, after witnessing the operations of the despotic Governments of the Old World.

He had no power to express the gratification he felt at the reception with which his countrymen saw fit to honor him. He attributed it not to any merits of his own, *but rather to that* GOOD FORTUNE *which had followed him through life, and which had once elevated him to the Presidency of a great and free Republic.*

While he had been absent from his native land, the accounts of dissensions and divisions which had reached him through the press had been painfully perused. It is impossible to conceive the solicitude with which the indications in this country are watched in Europe.

Our country, having stood seventy years, has been a living example to the monarchs of the world, that man is capable of self-government. And every indication of dissension is hailed with delight by them, while it causes the lovers of liberty throughout the world to bow their heads in sorrow and in grief.

For God's sake, let us exercise forbearance in these trying times, and let us preserve unbroken this sisterhood of States.

When the people shall have disposed of me as they have a right to, I shall respond to the kind invitation to visit your beautiful city.

At the close of Mr. FILLMORE'S speech, DANIEL ULLMAN presented Mr. FILLMORE to the American General Council. He said

"They appear to pay their respects to you, and to show you what they will do in the Presidential campaign."

Mr. FILLMORE said:

"I am happy to meet you. It is a gratification I did not anticipate. I am happy to be met by Americans; for who is there so base that he would not be an American? I believe the results of the election will realize your hopes of success."

After the tearing down of the banner, the next thing in order was the "gathering of the clans" in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel. At 12 o'clock, the procession started, headed by Marshal LLOYD, his aids, and Wallace's Band. Then came ex-President FILLMORE, Alderman BRIGGS, and Councilman JOHN VAN RIPER, (not BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, who led half the Fillmore Party over to FREMONT,) in a coach, drawn by four horses. The rest of the procession followed, the whole cortege taking eight minutes to pass any given point We accurately counted all the individuals who walked in line, or were seated in carriages. Their exact number was nine hundred and thirty-seven, including the negro boys who carried ice-water for the band. A cannon was fired several times in the Park, when the head of the procession reached the gate on Chatham-street, and about five hundred people gathered on the steps, and in front of the City Hall.

As accurate reporters of the entire proceedings, we are compelled to say that a more miserable fizzle never was perpetrated in this City. The whole affair reminded us of FALSTAFF'S "Ragged Regiment." At the headquarters of the Fillmore Club, in Broadway, the following inscription was exhibited:

MILLARD FILLMORE.

"Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear."

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

"He knows the right, and dares the right pursue."

And that was the only inscription in the whole line of march. Scarcely a cheer broke the solemn silence of the funeral pageant. We are sorry for Mr. FILLMORE, for he is a man that we can hardly afford to lose, but he was led to his death yesterday. We have, henceforward, to say, "MILLARD FILLMORE, as Vice-President, succeeded ZACHARY TAYLOR, who died suddenly in the Presidential Chair in July, 1850. He was chiefly noted for signing the Fugitive Slave Bill. In 1856, after traveling for a year in Europe, he was nominated for President on the Native-American Ticket. His reception in New York, although aided by an appropriation made by the Common Council from the city funds, was a humiliating failure. Influenced by his own self-respect, and feeling what was due to his position, as an ex-President of the United States, he withdrew himself from the party which had so grossly insulted him, and retired, honored and honorable, into private life." We trust that we may be able to honor Mr. FILLMORE for ever after for his action in pursuance with this last suggestion. He is fallen into unequivocally bad hands. May he redeem himself speedily and effectually.

After his arrival at the City Hall, Mr. FILLMORE was accompanied to the Governor's room by the Committee of the Common Council. No sooner had he made his entrance into the apartment designed for his reception, than the clamorous crowd outside crushed through the Policemen in a solid mass, and by dint of elbowing and crushing, and its own momentum, precipitated itself on the guest and his immediate attendants, at the utter sacrifice of everything in the shape of order and decorum. After a time a Committee was improvised to wait on the Mayor to tender to Mr. FILLMORE a welcome on behalf of the City. When the Committee reappeared, the officers cleared an avenue immediately in front of the guest, and the Mayor advanced, amid applause, and addressing Mr. FILLMORE said, substantially, that in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York it became his duty to receive him on this occasion, and to tender to him a greeting on behalf of our citizens. They were ever ready to do public honor to those who, like himself (Mr. FILLMORE—not the Mayor) had filled eminent situations with fidelity and usefulness. In this instance they had an additional incentive to this act of public recognition in his personal qualities as a man, and as a fellow-citizen of their own State, who in all the walks of public and private life was well known to them as truthful and liberal in sentiment and conduct. In the paths of public duty they felt that he had never disgraced his State, nor shocked its conservative sentiment by favoring sectional agitation, or by appeals to the passions or prejudices of men. As such they had no reason to receive him in any other way than as a national son who had been truly mindful of national duties and principles. In this spirit he (the Mayor) bade him welcome back to his native country, and was happy to be made the organ of his reception.

The Mayor from an elegantly engrossed scroll read the resolutions of the Common Council on which this public reception was based, and concluded by saying that outside of his official position it afforded him not a little gratification to be made the medium of presenting them.

Mr. FILLMORE replied at some length, and appropriately. The facilities for reporting his speech were somewhat meagre—being nothing, in fact, but the brawny shoulders of an amiable Fillmorite, who kindly lent them for the nonce as a desk, but which were sadly wanting in the requisite of steadiness, for the crowd kept swaying to and fro in a most extraordinary manner.

As nearly as we could catch what he said Mr. FILLMORE spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR: This unexpected and cordial reception from the great commercial emporium of the United States leaves me without language to express the grateful emotions of my heart. I had hoped for a moment's leisure in which to arrange my ideas, but you, Sir, know, as well as others who are within the sound of my voice, that from the time that I landed upon my native shores to this moment I have scarcely found an instant that I could call my own. But, Sir, it is hardly necessary. I have known this City, and I have, as I thought, appreciated its importance. But really, until I traversed Europe, I was not so sensible as I have been since, of the great importance of this City to the United States, nor of the great importance of the United States to this City. [Loud applause.] You have been pleased, Sir, to refer to the fact that my political life has been of a conservative character. I regard it as the proudest pleasure of my life that I have ever been able to support conservative principles. We have received from our ancestors a Constitution and a country above all price, and above all value. [Loud cheers.] And the man who cannot sacrifice anything for the support of both is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of either. [Applause.] You know, Sir, for I had the gratification of expressing it to you in person, how highly I appreciate the stand which you took as the Chief Magistrate of this great City, in sustaining the laws. [Cheers.] And you know it, better than I can express it, Sir, that liberty can only exist in obedience to law—[Cheers]—that that country which is governed by *gens d'armes*, instead of being governed by law, knows not liberty. [Cheers.] I never was so delightfully impressed with this, Sir, as I have been since my return. It has been my fortune, during my absence in Europe, to visit most of the principal cities on that continent, and I only say what many within the sound of my voice know to be true, that there Government exercises its control over every subject of the kingdom in the same way as the master exercises his power over the slave. No man is permitted to go without the gates of their cities without having a passport. No man can enter another kingdom unless he presents his passport. I thanked my God that when I stepped on the shores of America my passport was not demanded. [Loud cheers.] Sir, your beautiful Bay has often been compared to that of Naples. It has been my good fortune now to look at them both. Italy, with its sunny skies, is a delightful region. Oh, that it had a Government like ours, and a people like ours to maintain it! [Cheers.] There are resemblances, Sir, between your beautiful bay and that of Naples, which is regarded as the most beautiful in the world. But when you have looked upon the blue waters, the surrounding country, and the city that rises in the distance, there the comparison ends. I entered that city, and had no sooner stepped upon its pavement than I was surrounded by thousands of beggars; but I had no sooner entered this city, and set foot upon its streets, than I was surrounded by thousands of freemen. [Loud cheering.] That, Sir, is the difference between Naples and New York. But, Sir, though New-York is a city that attracts the universal attention of Europe, we may well claim that it is but in its infancy Venice and Rome once shone forth with more greatness and splendor, perhaps, than New-York does now. But where are they now? The one is almost a waste, and the other a ruin. New-York is just emerging into greatness. And, Sir, if our people can only be consistent with themselves—if they can only keep in view the example which our fathers set them, and maintain pure and intact that Constitution which our fathers bequeathed to us, and this Union, which is our hope, then, Sir, I repeat, this City is only in its infancy; it has but commenced its great commercial career, and we can hardly imagine limits to its progress. England at present wields the destinies of the commerce of the world, and that is centred in London. But, Sir, if this country can maintain its own integrity and its own Union, there are those now within the sound of my voice who will live to see New-York what London now is. [Great applause.] Sir, I congratulate you that you are the Chief Magistrate of such a city. I congratulate my fellow-citizens, who are your subjects, that you have shown yourself equal to the burden that has been imposed upon you. I congratulate all of you, fellow-citizens, that you have shown a disposition, whatever may be your private opinions or political predilections, to stand by the Union of the country as the great anchor of our political safety. [Cheers.] Pardon me for these remarks. They are desultory, because they are unprepared. But I speak from my heart when I say that I tender to you, and to the citizens of New York, grateful thanks for this very unexpected honor. [Loud cheers.]

Cheers were then given for Mr. FILLMORE, Mayor WOOD, and Alderman BRIGGS. Subsequently, and at the cost of tremendous exertion on the part of the officers, Mr. FILLMORE was enabled to receive with some degree of regularity the friends and citizens who were introduced to him—a process he was no doubt convinced, before he had got through, would have been better honored in the breach than in the observance.

THE AMERICAN FILLMORE NATIONAL CLUB.

Ruffians Break Up the Meeting—The Lights Put Out—Mr. Van Riper Chased into the Street.

K. N. Notions of Freedom of Speech.

The adjourned meeting of the Fillmore National American Club took place last night at National Hall, Canal-street. The meeting, as our readers will remember, adjourned on Saturday night, when the President, Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, went over to FREMONT. Last evening, the members of the original Club again assembled, Mr. VAN RIPER in the Chair.

But long before Mr. VAN RIPER appeared, it was evident that a row was intended. The "boys" kept dropping in. Ugly customers from the Bowery were plentiful. All the elements of a free fight were in perspective. Whatever is low and degrading in New-York politics (it little matters to whatever party it attaches itself) was there in abundance, and determined to upset the original action of the Club.

As soon as Mr. VAN RIPER appeared in the President's chair, a violent shout of execration was raised. Loud cries arose for STOKELEY, the Vice-President. Then groans were given for Mr. VAN RIPER, and a dozen cheers for FILLMORE and DONELSON. The confusion of the meeting had already commenced.

Mr. VAN RIPER attempted to address the meeting. He said:

"If you come here for free and manly discussion, I will meet you face to face."

Such groans, as demons might consistently raise, burst from the crowd. "Put him out;" "Tear him down;" "Cut him in pieces;" "STOKELEY, take the Chair," were among the cries that resounded on all sides.

"Let me explain," cried Mr. VAN RIPER. "I appeal to you as a man speaking to men."

"You are no man," shouted the crowd.

Here Mr. DUGANNE jumped on the Reporters' table, and attempted to speak.

Mr. VAN RIPER called to order.

Mr. STOKELEY, the Vice-President, who stood shoulder-to-shoulder with Mr. VAN RIPER, and usurped all the responsibility of the Chair, moved that a Committee of five should be appointed to prepare resolutions. This motion was adopted with screams of applause.

Mr. VAN RIPER wished to know why he was not allowed to explain.

He was immediately assailed with cries of "Traitor," "Turn him out," "Drag him out," and then uprose a chorus of groans. Three cheers for FILLMORE followed. Then groans for VAN RIPER were renewed.

Vice-President STOKELEY begged the meeting to come to order. He trusted they would do nothing but what gentlemen should do.

Here the tumult, not unnaturally, redoubled itself.

STOKELEY—If our President has anything to offer—any explanation to give, let him be heard. Hear him as a man.

VAN RIPER—That is all I want. I ask nothing more. Let me be allowed to explain.

"You cannot explain" "You have no excuse" "Turn him out." "Tear him to pieces." "Cut him down." "Gouge his eyes out." "Kill him," screamed the crowd.

Mr. STOKELEY—I trust that no American will utter such sentiments. I hope that all Americans will hear him.

A VOICE—I wish to ask him if he didn't say in the Park, the other day, that he would sell this Club. Did not he say to Mr SPARKS that if anybody wanted this Club, they must pay for it?"

Mr. VAN RIPER—No, Sir.

THE VOICE—You are a d—d liar, you did.

It was then moved and seconded that Mr. VAN RIPER should be expelled from the Club. The motion was carried by the rowdies, amid the most tumultuous applause.

Mr. VAN RIPER—If you will allow me to explain, I shall be content. For two years I have shown fidelity to this Club. ["You lie,—you're a liar,—you are a d—d liar."] If I do not explain everything to your satisfaction, you may drag me—

The rest of the sentence was lost in a howl of execration, that reminded us of the starvation cry of Canadian wolves.

Mr. VAN RIPER—I was elected the Presiding Officer of this Club in 1855, and I toiled hard for the success of the American Party. [Hisses, as of a million of snakes.] I appeal to you as men to hear me. I belonged to the American party until two weeks ago, when I severed from them on the ground of slavery.

Here the hooting and hissing became ruffianly, and a violent movement was made toward the President. But at this time the fellows resisted the impulse.

Mr. VAN RIPER—I asked the Council for a ticket of withdrawal.

Cries of "You can't say no more!" "Shut up!" "You are a d—d thief!"

"Mr. VAN RIPER—I went to the Secretary of the National Club and asked him for the book——"

Shouts of "Give us that banner,"—"What has become of the banner?"—"Who licked in the policy shop to-day?"

Mr. STOKELEY—Don't convict him without hearing him.

Mr. VAN RIPER—I asked the Secretary for the book that I might notify every member in the City to attend last Saturday's meeting.

MANY VOICES—"You lie, you rogue." "You didn't notify us." "You are a thundering villain."

Mr. STOKELEY—Hear Mr. VAN RIPER, if you please. Let him have fair play.

Mr VAN RIPER—I told the Secretary that I would notify every member, so that if they were against me they could take such action as they pleased. He replied that they would not recognize me, so I called my friends together, and we formed a Club.

The cries at this point were redoubled. "Turn him out." "Gouge his eyes out." "Choke him." "Cut his throat," alternated with cheers for FILLMORE, and shouts of "Give us that banner."

Mr. VAN RIPER—If you desire any remarks in regard to that banner, appoint a Committee of Conference to meet me to-morrow night.

Cries of "We don't deal with traitors." "You are an infernal rogue."

Mr. DUGANNE again mounted the reporter's table and read the following resolutions:

THE RUFFIAN RESOLUTIONS—THEY PRONOUNCE FOR FILLMORE.

Whereas, By a subterfuge disgraceful to its authors and insulting to the intelligence of American citizens, the leaders of a self styled "Republican Party" have sought to abuse the public mind by proclaiming that the National Fillmore and Donelson Club of New York had transferred its support to the nominee of a sectional faction; and

Whereas, This Club regards with contempt the puerile effort of its late President VAN RIPER to bargain the votes of Americans for his own personal and pecuniary advantage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the National Fillmore and Donelson Club, here in mass assembled, do with one voice deny that the principles, party or platform of this Club is changed or modified.

Resolved, That we charge the "Republican" leaders of this State with a base and fraudulent attempt not only to mislead the people of the United States, but to deceive their own already misguided adherents in respect to the sentiments of New-York and other Northern States upon the great issues now before the country.

Resolved, That we charge upon the leaders of this "Republican" faction, that they have knowingly and willfully bribed and suborned "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort" to misrepresent and betray the American sentiment of New-York, by assuming to speak for the National Club of this City, which, to a man, indorses and supports, for President of the United States, MILLARD FILLMORE, and for Vice-President, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Resolved, That *we*, as the original, unchanged and unchangeable National Club, are devoted to the cause of the American Party, pledged to support the Union and our Laws, both North and South, and determined to sustain the nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, with ONE VOICE, one *time* of *action*, and one UNDIVIDED VOTE.

Resolved, That we recognize in the position and platform of the Administration Party a square, open and manly opposition, but that we abhor and despise the dishonest toadies of Black Republicanism, as unworthy of fair politics, based upon corruption and manufactured sentiment, sectional and nullifying in every respect, and dangerous to the peace of our common country.

Resolved, That the supporters of MILLARD FILLMORE in his native State recognize him to be the standard-bearer of the American National Party, as opposed to the Party of foreign elements and foreign interests; and that we will carry the State of New-York against JAMES BUCHANAN, as a rebuke to the imbecile and undignified administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Resolved, That the National Fillmore and Donelson Club of the City of New-York do issue the following address to the People of the Union, and that henceforth it be the National Central Fillmore and Donelson Club which represents the Fillmore Clubs of this City.

Resolved, finally, That we tender our thanks to the Black Republican faction for the favor which it confers upon the American Party, by relieving it of the marketable material that found itself out of place in our ranks.

After these resolutions were vociferously cheered, Mr. DUGANNE read a lengthy address to the American people, which was too trashy for publication.

Mr. OLIVER moved the adoption of the resolutions. A universal shout arose. Every ruffian tongue did its utmost.

Mr. VANDERPOOL of the Fifteenth Ward, then jumped upon the Reporter's table, elbowing Mr. DUGANNE off. He offered a resolution of his own to the effect that Mr. VAN RIPER should be expelled from the room. Mr. VAN RIPER, he said, had been paid $1,000 down to sell the Club to FREMONT, and had another $1,000 promised him.

Mr. VAN RIPER (with indignation)—I brand that man as an atrocious liar.

The ruffians could stand no more. Those near the platform leaped upon it, making for Mr. VAN RIPER with doubled fists and fingers prepared for eye-gouging. The Reporters' table was overturned. The President's desk was upset. The howl as of a den of ferocious beasts, scared honest people many blocks off. The gas was put out. Mr. VAN RIPER had some strong friends near him, who aided his escape. There was a general free fight. The gas being relighted, they rushed in every direction for VAN RIPER. They searched ante-rooms and closets. They hooted, hissed, and behaved only as indecent dogs could behave. We never saw humanity reduced so much below the level of the beasts before, and trust in all our lives never to see it so again.

But Mr. VAN RIPER, thanks to his friends, who turned off the gas, escaped. The Fillmorites chased him into Crosby-st., and there lost sight of him. The meeting broke up amid the wildest confusion, shouting for "FILLMORE," and screaming—"D——n the niggers."

On leaving the club room, the ruffians formed a procession, passed up Broadway to the St. Nicholas, shouting and cheering for FILLMORE and DONELSON, and groaning Mr. VAN RIPER.

The gathering in front of the hotel must have numbered several hundred persons, who, after considerable cheering, succeeded in bringing out Mr. FILLMORE, who said—

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am told that this is the famous American Club which has been sold out. [Cries of me one not sold.] Well, I am afraid you do not ratify that assertion. [No, no.] Fellow-citizens be not alarmed nor discouraged, the American cause has always had traitors (!) and always will. [Cheers.] But remember that though there was an ARNOLD there was also a WASHINGTON. [Cheers.] [A Voice—You shall be our WASHINGTON.] I say, then, be not discouraged. March forward in the cause which you have undertaken, true to the country, the Constitution and the Union, and all will be well. [Cheers.]

Mr. FILLMORE then retired, when Mr. E. O. PERRIN, after imploring some one to introduce him, succeeded in effecting his object, and made an energetic speech urging his hearers not to be discouraged because their banner had been cast into the camp of the enemy, (Mr. VAN RIPER has the flag of the National Club,) but emulat the ancient Spartans, who threw their banner into the camp of the enemy and then rushed in to rescue it and to victory. [cheers.] A. G. H. DUGANNE, was then introduced, and vainly endeavored to prevail upon the crowd to go home. After singing the ode which he had dedicated to Mr. FILLMORE, there were loud cries for ULLMANN, BROOKS, &c., when

Alderman JOHN H. BRIGGS was introduced, and said he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. FILLMORE would fill the next Presidential chair. He addressed an American Club who had expelled a traitor, who had tried to betray honest men while they were asleep. *He had no doubt that they would have killed him, if he had not escaped; and how he got out he did not know.* [Honest BRIGGS.] He was aware, however, that the traitor could creep through a very small hole. In conclusion, he proposed nine cheers for Mr. FILLMORE, which was responded to with three cheers; when a beardless young gentleman, with the insignia of the K. N.'s, made an abortive attempt to get the crowd to sing Mr. DUGANNE'S ode, when Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN was introduced, and said:

This American party, fellow citizens, is a most extraordinary party. [Cheers.] Its enemies declare time after time that it has died and perished ["No! No?"] but, like Roderick Dhu's men, its friends start up from rock and dale, mountain, hamlet, town, and city, through the length and breadth of these United States. Mr. VAN BUREN lately traversed this State and announced that there was no such thing as an American party in the State of New-York—that the party called the Softs would poll a vote of 50,000 plurality in the State election. Another man declares that the party rejoicing in the name of Republican, [groans], organized in September, 1854, at Auburn, on a disunion basis, [groans], would carry the State election by a majority! (I suppose they meant a plurality of 20,000 votes, [laughter] and that miserable, dark-lantern, midnight-cabal, Know-Nothing Party [laughter] would be found nowhere. But, when the election came, behold! the result was that the American Party, in the State of New-York, had a plurality of 7,000 or 8,000 votes [tremendous cheers] over any other party in the State. [Cheers.] Now, I wish to say something which I want the reporters to take down, for I want it to go to New-England, the Middle States, and to the patriotic South. I, DANIEL ULLMANN, profess to know something about the people of New-York State, for I have traversed its counties, and I firmly believe that the electoral vote of New-York will be given to MILLARD FILLMORE for the next President [cheers] and the American Party in this State is stronger now than ever it was. [Cheers.]

ULLMANN proceeded to argue that the Republican Party had not nominated a candidate who was an exponent of its principles, and asserted that Mr. FREMONT had voted in the Senate, in September, 1850, against the restriction of Slavery in the District of Columbia. He thought that CARSON would have been a better representative of the virtues which were claimed for FREMONT. Mr. ULLMANN proceeded at some length to expose the false assertion of Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1824, '5, '6 and '7, that Mr. POLK was a better Tariff man than HENRY CLAY, and concluded by asserting that the greatest Republic the world had ever seen would verify the assertion that Republics were ungrateful, if the American people should not deny the calumny, and refuse to elevate its author to the Presidency.

Mr. NORTON, of Ohio, and others succeeded, after strenuous efforts, in being introduced, after which Mr. DUGANNE and some friends went around the corner and procured some barrels, upon which they mounted, and the melancholy dirge prepared by the political poet, was sung with appropriate solemnity; and after expressions of condolence with Mr. FILLMORE, the meeting separated.

Political Matters Elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN BOSTON—GREAT ENTHUSIASM—SPEECHES BY MR. ELLIOTT, JUDGE HOAR, HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, June 23.

The nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON were indorsed by the Republicans of Boston and vicinity this evening. Delegations were present from some of the neighboring cities and towns. Bands of music were in attendance, rockets and other fireworks were used, the head-quarters of the Fremont Club and the office of the *Chronicle* newspaper were illuminated, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Faneuil Hall was packed at an early hour, and at 8 o'clock the assembly was called to order by Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, on whose motion JOHN S. TYLER was chosen President, and Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER and eleven others Vice-Presidents.

In returning thanks the President said the present state of affairs in the country demanded the holding of meetings by the people as much as in the days of Bunker Hill. For himself, he said he had been an old-fashioned, Old-Line Webster Whig. [Cheers.] He considered that in the present campaign, disregarding men, we must look solely to principles for success. He then introduced Hon. THOMAS G. ELLIOTT, Chairman of the Massachusetts Delegation to Philadelphia.

Mr. ELLIOTT, in giving an account of his stewardship as chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican Convention, alluded to the causes which necessitated the calling of the Convention, and animadverted severely upon the present Administration, saying if the policy now pursued by our Government should prevail in the future our loved Republic would soon be a by-word—a hissing and reproach throughout the civilized world. In relation to the manner of the nomination of FREMONT he gave the credit of great magnanimity to the New-York delegation in resigning their claims to put New-York's favorite son—WILLIAM H. SEWARD—in nomination. [Cheers for New-York.] He also complimented the Ohio and Illinois Delegations. In support of Mr. FREMONT he cited the nomination of Colonel WASHINGTON, over older officers in the Revolution to lead the patriots to victory. He was then an engineer, a civil engineer. [Cheers.] Just so in regard to the next Presidency we have done. We have nominated Col. FREMONT, a civil engineer, to lead us to victory in the coming campaign. He claimed that FREMONT lacked none of the qualities essential to make a good President. He then referred to the nomination of Vice-President, and said when the Convention came to that duty, then it was the Massachusetts delegation had to say, "hands off." There was CHARLES SUMNER [nine cheers] and HENRY WILSON, [nine more,]—but Massachusetts told the Convention she wanted CHARLES SUMNER and HENRY WILSON where they were, [cheers;] that CHARLES SUMNER occupied a better post in the Senate; that N. P. BANKS could do more for Freedom in the Speaker's Chair than as a nominee for the Vice-Presidency; and HENRY WILSON declines in person. Then, when the time for the nomination came, WM. L. DAYTON received it unanimously.

Judge HOAR was next introduced, and gave a graphic account of the proceedings of the Convention.

Resolutions indorsing the Philadelphia nominations were then read and unanimously adopted.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, on invitation, addressed the meeting. On taking the stand he was received with a storm of cheers. He said: These shouts assure me that the spirit of the Puritan fathers still pervades the bosoms of their descendants. Within these hallowed walls, where the infant form of Liberty was cradled, we are assembled to protect it now. Then it was a revolution of force—now it is a revolution by the ballot-box. [Cheers.] These shouts shall carry dismay into the heart of every Hunker Democrat in Massachusetts. [Cheers.] The question is not that the South shall be Abolitionized, but whether the whole free North shall be Africanized—not a question whether the slaves of the South shall be emancipated, but whether the Freemen of the North shall be made slaves; and he who is not ready for such a question would have been a cow-boy in the Revolution. [Cheers.] He characterized the Democratic Party as the Negro party, and as more sectional than all the Garrisonian Abolitionists in the North. [Cheers.] The Republican Party he said was founded on a constitutional basis. Let the North unite, and stand by the principles of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and ADAMS, and they can bid defiance to all other parties in the Union.

The meeting dissolved about 11 o'clock P. M. A great number, unable to get within the Hall, were addressed by various speakers from the steps in front.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER—HIS FULL INDORSEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 24.

The following letter from Senator SUMNER, intended for the American Republican demonstration in Faneuil Hall, last evening, was not received till this morning:

I am not strong enough for public speaking, even if I were strong enough for a journey to Boston. Besides, my duties in the Senate have the first claim upon me, and to them I must give my first returning strength. Therefore am I constrained to decline the invitation with which you have honored me. But I am strong enough to send from my present retreat a brief expression of my cordial concurrence in the nominations made by the People's Convention at Philadelphia, and also of the gladness with which I shall support them by voice and vote, with mind and heart. I have long honored Colonel FREMONT for his genius in geographical enterprise, for his manly fortitude, for his perfect integrity, and for his easy command of men—swaying to his own beneficent purposes even the savages of the forest, while Nature herself, in her Winter fastnesses, bowed before his march. It is well, at this moment, when a great crime is instigated and sustained by the National Government, that such a man, with a courage which will not be questioned, and with a sensitiveness to right which will not sleep, should be summoned to grapple with the wrong-doers. And permit me to say that I find no force in the objection that he has not been a politician.

Your candidate for Vice-President is worthy to enjoy the same enthusiastic support. As a lawyer, as a Judge, as a Senator, Mr. DAYTON has been conspicuous for character and ability, and I rejoice to believe that he will soon have a larger field of activity, where they will be employed for the good of our common country, while the Senate, which is the stronghold of human Slavery, will be compelled to receive as its presiding officer a representative of human freedom.

But better even than the candidates, is the declaration of principles under which we now go forth to conquer. Such a declaration, promulgated by such a Convention, is in itself the beginning of victory. Strong in its simplicity and truth in its mass, it must prevail just so soon as it is comprehended. It expresses objects which must enlist the conservative, and also must enlist the reformer, which must rally all who turn with respect to the example of the fathers of our country, and also must rally all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter future on earth. It proposes to save Kansas from the revolting usurpation which is now established in that fair Territory; and in this good work it joins issue with the slave oligarchy which now sways our whole country—so that in saving Kansas we shall necessarily overthrow this despotism, and save ourselves. For its support it appeals to all, without distinction of party, who love their country. It appeals to the Democrat, whose Democracy is founded on a recognition of human rights; it appeals to the true Whig, who is animated with that hatred of despotic power which inspired those who earliest wore the name. It appeals to the true American, who is ready to forget all other questions for the sake of union, to save liberty now endangered; and it appeals to the foreign-born, who, rejoicing in the privileges of American citizens, will not hesitate to join in this holy endeavor to vindicate them against the aggressions of an oligarchy worse than any tyranny from which they have fled.

In this contest there is every motive to union, and also every motive to exertion. "Now or never, now and forever." Such was the ancient war-cry which, embroidered on the Irish flag, streamed from the Castle of Dublin, and resounded through the whole Island, arousing a generous people to a new struggle for their ancient rights; and this war-cry may be fitly inscribed upon our standard now. Arise now, or an inexorable slave-driving tyranny will be fastened upon you; arise now, and liberty will be secured forever. CHARLES SUMNER.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 23.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD presided at the Republican Ratification Meeting, in this city, to-night. Resolutions were passed indorsing the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON, and the meeting was addressed by CALEB B. SMITH, CHARLES REMELIN, Judge HOADLEY, and others.

It is estimated that ten thousand persons joined in the procession, among whom were many Germans, with transparencies.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24.

The meeting of the Republicans here, this evening, to ratify the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON, was spirited. None of the leading Americans took part in the meeting.

MEETING OF THE BENTON DEMOCRACY IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 23.

The Benton Democracy met in mass meeting on Saturday evening to ratify the nomination of BUCHANAN. BENTON made a speech. According to the *Democrat*, ten thousand men were present, and great enthusiasm manifested. On the contrary, the *Republican* and *Intelligencer* state that the affair was a grand fizzle, and assert that not over fifteen hundred persons were present.

THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 24.

The General Assembly met at Newport this morning, but transacted no public business of importance. A United States Senator is to be chosen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Saturday's Debates—Mr. Burlingame's Speech—Gov. Reeder—Miami Valley.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22, 1856.

SATURDAY'S DEBATES.

I had not time to say anything in my letter of yesterday, of the able speeches delivered in the House, by Messrs. COLFAX, of Indiana, BURLINGAME, of Mass., and WASHBURNE, of Maine. The latter is an old soldier in the battle of freedom upon this field, and it is therefore only necessary to say of him, that he acquitted himself with his accustomed eloquence, earnestness, and ability. The other two gentlemen are new members of Congress, and have not before addressed the House in set speech. Mr. COLFAX chose for his subject the wrongs of Kansas, especially as embodied in the infamous laws enacted by the bogus Legislature of the Territory, and to the support of which, at all hazards, the present Administration and the Democratic Party have pledged their determined efforts. This speech should be made a text book in the approaching campaign—for it thoroughly dissects the laws in question, exposing all their outrage and villany, their suppression of liberty of speech and of the press, and their inauguration of every possible means of protesting and cherishing Slavery, to the exclusion of freedom. Mr. COLFAX well earned the many compliments his able speech has elicited.

A BOLD DENUNCIATION AND DEFENCE.

Mr. BURLINGAME addressed himself chiefly to a defence of his State of Massachusetts and to an indignant denunciation of the outrage recently committed upon Senator SUMNER by BROOKS, of South Carolina, for words spoken in debate. On both topics he was forcible and eloquent in the highest degree. The charges against the old Bay State, whether general or special, were met and repelled triumphantly, and the outrage in the Senate was characterized in language which, for intrepid boldness, has seldom been equaled in the halls of Congress. The chivalry winced visibly under it; but this was no case for brogadocia, as the speaker's air of cool and quiet determination clearly indicated: so he and the House were spared any new exhibition of overbearing insolence and assumed superiority. I think Mr. BURLINGAME has done a good work, and by his boldness, contributed largely towards that conquest of a place for which Northern men have been very rapidly educated during the last few weeks.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS KANSAS POLICY.

The President has found it necessary to cause it to be published that no change in his Kansas policy is contemplated. I do not, however, remember to have seen, anywhere, a denial of your editorial statement made a week ago, to the effect that he had yielded to the urgent advice of DOUGLAS and other Pro-slavery men, to bestow the person of KANSAS a little pending the election; and from some information which I have gathered confirming your statement, I venture to predict that the denial will not be made. Be assured that the Democratic leaders have become greatly alarmed at the excited state of feeling all over the North, and are employing all manner of means to lull the storm until they can get a new lease of power. At the same time, they will take good care that KANSAS and Freedom shall not permanently benefit thereby. If the President is not in the scheme how

WHY IS NOT GOV. REEDER ARRESTED?

happens it that GOV. REEDER is permitted to travel all over the country, making speeches for KANSAS, and raising money and other means for her defence? Several emigrants from Pennsylvania and other States, who are scarcely known outside the circle of their personal friends, are now under arrest in KANSAS on the charge of treason, for their participation in the Free State movement. Gov. REEDER is under indictment for the same offence. How happens it that he, one of the chiefs of the treason, if it be such, remains unmolested, while unknown subordinates languish in prison? The facts prove that the President dare not further outrage the sentiment of the North by even arresting, let alone "*hanging a traitor*," an operation the anticipation of which so filled DOUGLAS with joy a few weeks ago. Why should he do any more work for a party which repays him with scorn?

THE WEATHER—HINTS TO TOURISTS.

Whew! what a hot day this evening closes. The last twelve hours have been almost insufferable, and remind one despairingly of the cool sea-shore, and rustic rambles over rugged mountains, or through fertile valleys. By the way, I wonder how many of your readers include a trip over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in their Summer tours. For one, I never make the trip without seeing new and surpassing beauties in its wild mountain scenery, especially in the Cheat-River region. The Road is in excellent order, is conducted with great care, and in all its appointments affords the traveler whatever of comfort is possible in connection with railroading. The best way to enjoy the trip is to start from Baltimore in the morning, spend the night at Oakland, on the mountain-top, 2,700 feet above the level of the sea; and proceed to Wheeling on the second day, or to Benwood, four miles east of Wheeling, if it is desired to take the most direct road for Cincinnati, *viâ* the Ohio Central.

THE GREAT MIAMI VALLEY.

Another spot well worth visiting is the Great Mismi Valley in Ohio, traversed by a road from Cincinnati to Dayton *viâ* Hamilton. Here one may view a picture of quiet beauty in striking contrast with the rugged grandeur of the Alleghanies. The Great Miami Valley is well known as the garden spot of Ohio, and well it deserves the name if we may judge from the evidences of fertility presented by the luxuriant crops now standing on its soil. Tourists from this section of the country bound to the Falls of St. Anthony, will do well to take the Cheat River and the Miami Valleys in their route. Bah! How provoking to write on such topics, with the thermometer at 980, and no hope of escaping the bricks and mortar for months to come. S.

Arrival of the North Star from Southampton.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, Capt. HUNTER, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *North Star* left Southampton at midday on the 11th of June. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Atlantic*, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the same day.

The Franco-American screw steamship *Alma*, Capt. BOCANDI, also sailed from Southampton for New-York at daybreak on the morning of the 11th. This

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Queen of Roses—L'Autre Monde—An Odd Speculation—A French Forest in America—An Englishman in a Predicament—Last Night of Ristori, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

THE NANTERRE ROSIERE.

This year there was a crowd to see the crowning of the Nanterre *Rosière*. Her name was EUGENIE MESARD. In this family we have proof that virtue is hereditary, since the mother of EUGENIE was crowned in like manner twenty-five years ago. Nanterre is renowned for the virtue of its girls, and its cakes and butter. But its butter is not always irreproachable, (my landlady makes the insinuation,) its cakes are not always without spot, and as for the virtue of its girls, the gossips say that since railroads have almost brought the renowned village into Paris, it is with difficulty that the annual crowning *fête* is kept up.

It must be admitted that the *Rosière* of 1856 was not handsome; but then the French philosophers tell us that, in this country, beauty and virtue are incompatible attributes. And it was a discussion upon this very point that brought to Nanterre last Sunday at the crowning *fête* so large a crowd of *litterateurs* and journalists. One of the most *spirituel* of the literary band, an incorrigible sceptic, maintained the evening before in presence of his *confrères* that virtue is never beautiful, and offered to bet that the *Rosière* of Nanterre would confirm his physiological principle: these were the heathen's words—*physiological* principle. The bet was taken—with hesitation—and that is why so many literary gentlemen were present at the annual crowning of virtue at Nanterre. Alas! the *physiological* principle of our sceptic was found on this occasion but too true: the *Rosière* supplied the absence of physical graces with a bountiful share of frankness and good humor. She was handsome—morally.

WHAT NEXT?

I saw yesterday posted on the city dead-walls a bill headed in large Gothic letters, L'AUTRE MONDE, (the other world,) and with the Frenchman's idea that *L'autre Monde* meant America, I stopped short to see what had called forth such a waste of ink and yellow paper on account of that "other world." But the first lines taught me that it was really a question of the other world, without a pun. It was nothing more nor less than the advertisement of a mutual insurance company *for interments!* So many attempts have been made lately to inter the "other world," (*vide* Madame DE FONTENAY, and LOUIS BEUVALLET, and ALFRED D'ALEMBERT,) that such a poster was well calculated to arrest one's attention.

But see the philanthropy of the founder of this new company. For a small contribution, within the reach of almost every man, he can secure that which, when dead, he never had been able to secure when living—the undisturbed proprietorship of six feet of ground. With such an institution in successful operation, the *common ditch*, that terror of the poor, would be abolished, and so, notwithstanding the ambiguous allusion in the words *l'autre monde*, the author of it is entitled to a free pardon, in view of the humane character of his novel society.

But the following story must relate to one of his stockholders. Some months ago a rich banker lost his heart in the boudoir of a charming actress of the Varieties, as well known for her success off as on the stage. When her *fête* day arrived, the banker reflected seriously on the nature of the present he should make her; and imbued with the *Crédit Mobilier* and railroad ideas of the day, he bought and presented her a "perpetual concession" at the Cemetery of Pére la Chaise! It is unnecessary to say that the lugubrious and too practical intention of the banker cost him his place in the affections of the actress; for how could a young woman of twenty-five years, full of life and health, courted by the world for her beauty and her talent, receive in any other light than as an insult, or consistently carry in her pocket a post-mortem lease on eternity for a ground lot in the city of the dead?

ANOTHER ODD SPECULATION.

But if the society for insuring you against the chances of the public ditch after death is a novel idea, surely here is one still more novel. Such is the mania in France for new speculations that the public had believed the inventors run out; but the following, a little *décolletée* in other than French eyes, must be *the* last. I call your attention to it from a pure love of art and of progress:

A late number of the *Patrie*, ministerial journal, contains an advertisement in these words: "CLYSO-POMPE ELECTRIQUE, *quicker than thought*. Indispensable for persons traveling, or whom *sedentary* occupations oblige to remain much *seated*. (Naturally there are but few *sedentary* occupations which oblige you to remain *standing*.) By an apparatus as simple as ingenious, a single instrument may serve an entire family. Price 20 francs." (The address follows, which I omit, for fear the reader may suspect me of writing an advertisement.) Whereupon an editor of another journal, in a fit of enthusiasm, adopts the idea as the basis of a grand commercial operation, and proposes a joint-stock company. The company will have for object to found, by means of this *electric* instrument, an establishment of public utility, municipal, national, or even universal! From the Grand Central, the name with which our enthusiastic *confrère* has already christened, or rather baptized, the new establishment, ramifications will be sent into every house in Paris, so that simultaneously and at the same hour each family may be served; or, in the same way, with departmental branches, serve simultaneously and at the same hour all the families of France, or, indeed, the whole human family, by means of an immense central electric clyso-pompe, might fraternize simultaneously each morning in a mild *lavement universel*.

The editor who conceived this mighty project then indulges in some grave questions of State, which naturally flow from it. Would not peace between the nations of the earth be eternal, if every man carried in him the sentiments of mutual good-will, which such a communion would engender? What a vast field of meditations for a statesman! Public health and public spirits would return to their natural state. What joy every morning, when the notice of the happy moment is given! Each one seizes his branch, and—the operation must be performed in French, for it is a French invention—*une, deux, trois!—Boum!*

NOTICE GRATIS TO THE BALD.

The celebrated German Doctor, ZIBBERGMANN, for several years established in Russia, has just arrived in Paris, where he intends putting into practice his infallible system for regarnishing the human head with hair. The Doctor does not promise, by any of the old systems—such as the iodic pommades, frictions, &c.—to bring about his marvelous cures. He simply renders the hairless individual insensible with chloroform, after having chosen the color of hair required, and then, pricking the scalp full of orifices with a fine instrument, he inserts, by transplantation from another individual, the required quantity of hair. The hair is first dipped in a composition, which has the quality of making it grow in its new soil. Thus the patient, who went to sleep bald, awakens with a living wig, and all that without pain!

The Doctor could not have selected a better field for operations than Paris, and he will leave us a millionaire.

A FRENCH TOAST IN AMERICA.

A French journal tells a story of America that is worth sending back to you. A young Frenchman, lately arrived home from the United States, wishing to give his listeners an idea of Yankee prudery, says that after having lived some months there he received one day an invitation to a grand dinner given by a Yankee, pure blood, to some mutual friends—an American dinner, he said by way of parenthesis, which means abundant but detestable. It was in the country, the ladies had retired to promenade, they were at the champagne, they drank freely, the host was amiable, the company talked merrily and a little freely of the charms of the French ladies, when the host rose and with enthusiasm gave a toast: "To the beauties of both hemispheres!"

The toast was received with immense bravos, and the Frenchman, not to be behind his host in gallantry and politeness, rose in turn and proposed joyously: "To the two hemispheres of beauty!"

His toast, which he thought beautiful and excessively French, was received with blushes from the *convives*, and even the word "shocking!" was pronounced. He remained three months longer in the same city, but never after received an invitation from anybody!

AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PREDICAMENT.

An Englishman living forty miles from Paris was invited to town the other day, to dinner. With a carpet-bag in hand, filled with the necessary linen, he started for Paris, intending to arrive an hour before dinner-time and repair to the rooms of a bachelor friend to shake off the dust and to dress. But an accident happened on the road which detained the train till dinner-time. Our traveler took a cab, and, finding that he had no longer time to go to his friend's room, determined to make the best use of his time and change in the cab. But, he had got no further in the process than the repudiation of his most intimate garment when the cab was violently overturned on the macadam. A policeman rushed to the door of the cab and opened it just in time to lend assistance to a gentleman dressed only in the covering natural to every Englishman.

The policeman put him into another cab and conveyed him to the police-station for being culpable of a *shocking exhibition!*

LAST NIGHT OF RISTORI.

On Saturday night last the great *tragédienne* closed her season at Paris, preparatory to her departure for London, where she is to play to-morrow night. The closing piece was "Medée," and the ovation which the public offered her was something unheard of in the history of artistic triumphs. During the three months of her engagement at Paris she has made 150,000 francs, the first time in her life that her great talent has met a due reward.

MALAKOFF.

Public Sentiment in England Concerning America.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

FEELING TO AMERICA IN ENGLAND.

England is certainly rather hot just now for an American. One hears nothing about the United States but their sins. Everywhere, in all classes, the prevailing idea of America seems to be of a rapacious bully, who wants nothing so much as a quarrel and plunder. The tone on the Recruiting question is decidedly amusing. Following the lead of the *Times*, the press and the people have adopted a sort of high-spirited ground, one of courtesy, as of a gentleman who had unwittingly offended his neighbor, and now in the most generous manner apologized, which apology his neighbor was not gentleman enough to understand or allow. The moral superiority of this position is most edifying. We have occasionally tried to state the American view by an anology. "Suppose," we say, "that you had sent your servant into your neighbor's garden to pick his fruit, with strict instructions not to violate law, but to do it so as to escape a legal prosecution, and that while there, he had committed larceny, would a courteous apology from you be considered sufficient, and is it probable the sufferer would accept your excuse that you had instructed your servant not to violate law? And least of all, should you take on yourself a tone of grieved surprise that your excuse was not considered satisfactory! Might not your neighbor justly say that your instructions to your servant were of no account. *You ought never to have sent him there.* The act itself, if not an offence legally, was an insult. The only proper apology was the punishment of your agent."

On the Central American question, it must be acknowledged, appearances are strongly against us The English theory is, that our Government want Nicaragua and all Central America; that they have construed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to shut out troublesome rivals. With this view, WALKER has been either sent out by President PIERCE, or has been allowed to get men and arms from our cities, and now, when his fillibustering expedition has succeeded, the President acknowledges his Government, and will soon favor the annexation of Nicaragua as a State. This is the current idea here; and one must allow it is wonderfully borne out by circumstantial evidence. It is difficult to convince people that WALKER and the Clayton Treaty have nothing whatever to do with each other; and still more, that the former is an adventurer "on his own hook," and that the recognition is simply a political move with reference to internal party purposes. American stock, in fact, is very low, and it is difficult to raise it. Still, it is evident that nothing but the most extreme insults by our Cabinet will ever force the English Government to a war. All Mexico and South America might be annexed, before England would fight for them. With all our short-comings and sins, there is in the mass of the English people, a deep sympathy for us; a feeling of patient watching in our internal struggles and evils. There is a great heart-treaty way down, between the two nations, which will be a wonderful guard against future quarrels. And then this grand power of commerce and industry! This is the strongest antagonist of war. God grant that the passions of prejudiced men, and the plots of ambitious partisans, may never force us to break these bonds!

OCEAN STEAMERS.

It is important for the public to know how they can cross the ocean cheaply, and at the same time respectably. We have always believed that those immensely high prices for a ten days' ocean journey would not continue—and but for the encouragement given on both sides by Governments to the large steamers, we have long thought that competition there would have given us cheap and commodious vessels, as it has everywhere else. This result seems to have been at length attained. We have just crossed the ocean in 12 days and 22 hours, (the steamer having made a detour of 250 miles to avoid the ice, thus losing a day,) in as pleasant and convenient a steamer as we have ever made trial of, for $75—the *Edinburg*. The *City of Baltimore* arrived here, we believe, in 12 days—her price about $105. We have had no experience in the Collins line, but nothing in the *essentials* of the best steamers of the Cunard line can be surpassed by those of the *Edinburg*. There is certainly a little less of luxury at table, fewer ices, and salads and puddings—but these are things a traveler is as well without, and the $50 or $75 he pays for them might be much more pleasantly used when he lands. The company, too, on this Scotch steamer, to our mind, has been the most agreeable we ever encountered. Generally on an ocean-steamer each man wraps himself up in his sea-sickness and his plans, and the trip is the dullest of all mortal enterprises. So many dinners, so many walks, so much solitary confinement, and at length deliverance on shore! That is all. But here we had exhibited something like a common humanity. People meeting, as it were, for a pleasure-party on the old Atlantic, and each contributing something to the pleasure of the whole. Songs, speeches, stories, fun and sociality for the whole passage. These Scotch are really the best fellows for a social party that any nation furnishes. May the *Edinburg* have many more such jolly voyages as she gave us over the stormy waters!

C. L. B.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

Cities Desolated—Villages Destroyed—Houses Carried Away—Lives Lost—Thousands Ruined.

The inundations in the South of France, of which we have already published some accounts, have been unparalleled for their destruction of life and property. The subject has for some time absorbed the attention of Parisians, and large subscriptions are being raised and other measures devised for the relief of the sufferers. The Emperor has made the tour of the inundated districts, visiting Lyons, Valence, Avignon, Orleans, Tours, and other places, and his sympathy for the people and the prompitude with which he immediately came to their aid will doubtless tend greatly to increase his popularity. Some sketch of these inundations at the present time will not be uninteresting.

THE INUNDATING RIVERS.

The Rhone, which runs through Lyons and has caused there such extensive calamities, rises in Switzerland at the foot of Mont Furca in the Canton of Valais. From its source as far as Martigny a town situated at the commencement of the Great St. Bernard road, and which was almost entirely destroyed by the terrible inundation of 1818, the Rhone follows a southwestern course. At a short distance from Martigny, it suddenly turns to the northwest, and after passing through a narrow gorge throws itself by two branches into the lake of Geneva, and at about 12 miles further on enters the French Territory near the Fort de l'Ecluse, and forms the frontier between France and Savoy. The river in ordinary times is not more than 12 feet wide at Oberwald. Above the lake of Geneva it is 150 yards wide. On leaving the lake, and at its confluence with the Arve, it is 88 yards wide, and on entering France 175 yards wide. From its source to the Fort de l'Ecluse its fall is 1,496 yards. The Rhone, after quitting Switzerland, runs towards Lyons, and on passing through the lake of Geneva, is hemmed in on its right bank as far as below Cegsarien by the slopes of the Jura, and on the left bank as far as its confluence with the Ues by the Montagnes aux Vaches in Savoy. Between l'Ecluse and Genisseat, it runs through a narrow defile about 12 miles in length. After Genisseat, the mountains retire from the banks of the river until near Vienne, where they again approach it and continue so until its confluence with the Ardeche on the right, and the Durance on the left. After this, the banks become lower. The Rhone falls into the Mediterranean after a total course of 825 kilometres (about 515 miles.) It is navigable for about 315 miles. Its principal tributaries on the right bank are the Ain, the Saone, the Ardeche, the Ceze, and the Gard; and on the left, the Guier, the Isere and the Durance. The Saone, one of the largest rivers in France, rises in the Department of the Vosges in the arrondissement of Mirecourt. It traverses the departments of the Haute-Saone, the Cote-d'Or, and Saone-et-Loire, separates those of the Rhone and Ain, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons, after a course of about 280 miles. As far as its confluence with the Oignon, it runs through a narrow valley; it becomes navigable below Gray, and at about this point the situation of the country changes; the valley widens on its left bank, while on the right it is skirted by the slopes of the mountains of the Cotes-d'Or and of the Charolais. The principal affluents of the Saone are the Doubs and the Oignod, on the left, and the Ouche and the Azergue, on the right. The question of the overflow of the Rhone and the Saone has for a long time occupied serious attention. Without entering into the causes which may be derived from the laws of terrestrial philosophy, it is interesting to know the opinion on this subject of VAUBAN, one of the most celebrated men that France ever possessed. This superior engineer, on being consulted by LOUIS XIV. on the question of the overflow of rivers, gave it as his opinion that the most effectual means to prevent the recurrence of inundation was to always keep in a good state the depth and width of the beds of rivers and streams. COLBERT profited by this idea, and some years after issued an edict which obliged Governors of Provinces to keep the beds of rivers and streams perfectly clear and in good order; and there still exists a celebrated decree issued by the Parliament of Dijon, in 1698, which condemned the administration of the rivers and forests of Burgundy to a fine of 6,000 crowns for the benefit of the hospitals, for having neglected to clear out the bed of the Saone, and for having allowed it to get narrower in some places. These facts now possess great interest, and it would be curious to ascertain whether since the end of the 18th century, the narrowing of the beds of rivers has not had a very powerful influence in causing the repeated inundations.

LYONS.

At Lyons, according to latest accounts, numerous workmen were employed in cleaning out the streets which had been under water. Notwithstanding the numerous trenches which have been cut in every direction to accelerate the running off of the water, the streets on the left bank of the Rhone are very slowly becoming clear. Persons may, however, now find a passage throughout the greater part of this vast desolation, and the scenes which meet the eye at every step are of the most distressing description; ruins of houses which have partly fallen, heaps of broken furniture, and buildings of which one wall has fallen, and the looms, curtains, and bedding on the different floors thus laid open, are everywhere to be seen. The unfortunate sufferers cannot be prevailed on to desert the spot, but bivouac at the nearest point, and as the waters retire seek among the ruins some remnant of their property. Numbers of poor weavers may be seen watching with eager eyes for the retirement of the water in hopes that they may again get possession of the looms by which they earned bread for themselves and their families. All these searches for property are not, however, made without danger, for scarcely a moment passes without hearing the crash of falling roofs and walls.

All the streets as they become clear of the water are transformed into regular entrepots, where piles of furniture are collected. On every side may be seen fires at which some drenched and half-naked persons endeavor to cook some little provisions. At the mairie of the Guillotière, and at a number of other places in the city, a distribution of food and money is regularly made. The calm resignation which appears imprinted on every countenance is most extraordinary. Women are seen huddled together with their children, but not a sob or cry escapes them, and among those who are engaged in seeking for their property everything goes on without dispute or quarreling.

Almost all the large workshops near the banks of the Rhone have been destroyed, and the loss in machinery and merchandise will be enormous. Of all the pretty villas in the banlieue, belonging to the more respectable persons in business, scarcely one remains without serious damage to itself and garden. The Faubourg of the Charpennes, the great rendezvous on Sunday of the holiday-seeking citizens, is now nothing but a heap of ruins, and scarcely one-third of it exists. One of the localities in the neighborhood of Lyons which has the most suffered from the inundation is the Cité Napoleon, the fine avenue of which only a short time ago skirted by delightful country houses, is now dreadfully devastated. More than nine-tenths of the buildings have suffered most materially.

Near the road of Sacré-Cœur, outside the Chemin de Ceinture, a house partly destroyed may be seen standing in the midst of the water, which has been the scene of a curious incident. In an apartment on the second floor were two valuable pictures, one supposed to be a REMBRANDT and the other bearing the signature of ABEL DE PUJOL. These pictures were the principal property of the inhabitant of the apartment, who was obliged to fly from the house to save his life, and the danger was so great that no one at first would venture to the place to attempt to save the pictures. At length a Sergeant de Ville of the Brotteaux, named BOSQUIE, went in a boat with a M. COMBES, adjoint of one of the mairies, and at the risk of his life, succeeded in scrambling up to the second floor, and removing the two works of art, which he conveyed in safety to the Maire of La Guillotière.

A large mass of granite rock fell during Monday night on the site of the old Chateau of Pierre Scise, and cannot be calculated at less than from 1,800 to 2,000 cubic metres. A similar event took place about ten years ago. Since that period a great quantity of this perpendicular mass of rock has been removed, having been used as materials for the quays. A part of the recently-constructed fortifications has been damaged by the fall of this mass, and one of the houses situated on the quay below was violently shaken by the commotion, and had several windows broken. No accident, however, to life or limb was occasioned.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons gives the following among a number of other incidents connected with the inundations: In one house a whole family were so sound asleep that they did not hear the alarm given, and would have been drowned but for a dog who ran to the bed of his master, and pulled off the clothes with his teeth. Scarcely had they got out of the house when it fell. Another of those faithful animals was seen near the same spot scratching with its paws and uttering the most doleful cries. Its master had been buried beneath the ruins, and all attempts were vain to remove the animal from the spot.

The bridge of Rochemaure was washed away, and M. PRIVATE, the Mayor of the town, who was on it at the time, was drowned.

It is calculated that the loss in the crops in the Camargue alone will amount to 3,000,000f.

CHALONS AND MACON ON THE SOANE.

The accounts from the provinces of the Loire were distressing. Both the Orleans and Lyons lines of railway were broken up, and all traffic beyond a certain distance was stopped.

In approaching Chalons-sur-Soane (writes a correspondent from Lyons) the country had the appearance of an inland lake; but after passing Chalons, as far as the eye could reach, nothing but water was to be seen, dotted with tops of houses and bushy green willows, with long rows of poplars, looking like herons watching for fish. It was impossible to say where was the course of the river. Not a boat was to be seen except those landing furniture from the river. All the tea-gardens and Sunday restaurants had many feet of water round them. At Tournus the destruction of property was immense, and still as far as the eye could reach nothing was to be seen but water, besprinkled with roofs of houses and trees. Around Macon was a complete sea; and, as the river became narrower on approaching Lyons, the body of rushing water was tremendous, over throwing walls, houses, or whatever presumed to stop its progress, and so near the road or the chain bridges, that one expected to see all carried away. From Villefranche to Lyons the red flag of danger was hoisted all along the railway; in some places the sleepers of the way being loosened by the rain, while in other places there had been avalanches of earth and turf, which the workmen had much difficulty in clearing away.

ORLEANS.

At Orleans, at the Univers Hotel, the passengers had to let themselves down by sheets into the boats. Another narrow escape took place near Vichy, where two children were surprised by the rise, whilst fishing on a little island in the Allier. They had only time to climb into a high tree when the island covered. They remained in that terrible position from Thursday evening to Saturday morning, and the provisions they had taken with them were exhausted. No one dared to render them assistance, as to approach the spot was to encounter almost certain death. Three sailors from the Crimea, however, placed themselves in the boat and with the father of the children set off for the isle, followed by the prayers of all the inhabitants of the neighborhood. These intrepid men succeeded in rescuing the two children, and on returning to Vichy they were welcomed with enthusiasm.

BLOIS.

When the inundation became imminent in the neighboring districts, the inhabitants poured into the town, driving their cows and sheep before them, and carrying their children or their most precious effects in their arms. Floating rapidly down the river were to be seen trees, rafters, mattresses, articles of furniture, and objects of all kinds. Efforts were made to strengthen the dykes; not only all the soldiers of the garrison, but even thirty lunatics were called on to assist the inhabitants—(the lunatics worked with great zeal and intelligence.) But the waters rose above the parapets of the quays, and the dyke gave way, and the town was completely inundated. In some quarters the water was nearly twenty feet deep! "At present, says the *France Centrale* of the 4th June, the local paper, "all the lower quarters of the town are under water; the quays are covered, and boats have to be employed. The disasters are immense."

TOURS.

We have already published a description of the inundations caused by the Loire at this place. The *Journal de l'indre et Loire*, in its issue of the 7th inst., gives the following additional and latest particulars:

"The fall of the waters has commenced, and is proceeding slowly in the streets which run into the Mail; but in the Mail a rapid current still exists. The west side of the city has suffered as well as the east. Three-fourths of the Rues de la Grandière and Chanoineau have been invaded, but to-day only the lower part of the streets is submerged. All the Rues Saint Eloi and des Récollets were under water, but only portions remain so. The infantry barracks are still surrounded by large sheets of water. All the Rue des Villeperdue and part of that of La Riche were submerged, but the waters flowed from the Rue des Acacias into the Rue des Oiseaux. All these districts present a terrible scene of desolation; the waters have torn up the paving-stones, and still remain in the ground-floors and courtyards of some houses. The inundations have interrupted communications between this city and the communes of the department. It is consequently impossible to obtain information as to the total damage done, but the Prefecture has ascertained these facts:—The dykes of the Loire gave way at St. Mars la Pile, between La Varenne and La Daudière, to the extent of 100 yards, and at Amboise in the same place as in 1846. In this town the waters in some places rose as high as the first story of the houses, but no lives were lost. The bridge and all the village of Savonnières have been carried away, but it is not stated that anyone perished. At Brehemont the country is inundated, and one old woman, who obstinately refused to leave her residence, has been drowned. All the inhabitants of La Chapelle-aux Naux, which is inundated, have succeeded in obtaining refuge at Lignières. The commune of La Riche-extra is inundated, and enormous loss, but no death, has been occasioned."

AMBOISE.

The *Journal du Loiret* relates the following incident: M. DE LATAILLE, principal inspector of the railway, hearing that the waters were menacing in the direction of Amboise, proceeded to that town, accompanied by M. RATEL and M. RABUSSON, inspectors. On arriving within a few hundred yards of the station, he found a number of men employed in strengthening the dike of the Loire, which showed symptoms of yielding. He stopped his train, and went to give them some directions; but whilst he was speaking the dike gave way, and the waters rushed through furiously. The situation was terrible. M. DE LATAILLE and his two subordinates ran toward the station, and with difficulty succeeded in reaching it, so rapidly did the waters follow them. The inundation on reaching the station rose rapidly as high as the first story, and the three gentlemen had to seek refuge on the roof. The waters raged furiously around them, and in this horrible situation they had to pass the night. Their alarm was increased by seeing the goods station thrown down at a few yards from them. In the meantime the train left on the line was reached by the waters, and the engine-driver and stoker, to escape being drowned, climbed on the top of the locomotive. Even then they had water up to their waists, and in this pitiable plight they remained until 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were rescued in a boat. His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop of Tours went at the head of his clergy to the dikes, and worked vigorously with spade and shovel amongst the laborers in strengthening them. The *Moniteur* says that there is no record in history of such a direful catastrophe having ever befallen the city of Tours as that caused by the flood.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A VILLAGE.

The *Courrier de la Drôme* states that the hamlet of Bezundun has completely disappeared. In the evening the inhabitants of this place, which stands on the side of a highly cultivated hill, heard the houses cracking in an alarming manner, and they hastily fled. In a few minutes, after all, the houses were in ruins. The water from the late rains had saturated the ground so much that a landslip to the extent of more than seventy acres took place. Two houses which were standing close together, at a short distance from the hamlet, are now separated by a complete field. Some other houses, which were before standing on an elevated spot, are now in a complete hollow. The effect produced has been of the most extraordinary kind. One inhabitant of a house, who a few days ago had a small vineyard in front of him, has now a meadow.

NARROW ESCAPES.

A sawyer, who had been driven from his house in the Betteaux, succeeded after the water had retired in getting into the ruins of his house, in order to recover a sum of 500 francs which was in a cupboard. While doing so, the beams, which at first formed an arch over his head, gave way, and he was buried beneath a mass of rubbish. Some persons who witnessed what had occurred, succeeded in getting him out, but unfortunately with one arm broken, and his face severely cut. The father of a family, residing in the same neighborhood, was driven from his house, having merely time to save his wife and daughter. One he placed on an elevated spot, out of the reach of the water, and the second on a tree, and then got himself on another. There they remained for several hours, watching each other anxiously, with a foaming torrent rushing along below them, and expecting every moment to find one or the other disappear.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A curious phenomenon in the annals of hydrography has just taken place in the Beauce district (Eure-et Loire.) A ravine, called the Couade, which is transformed into a rivulet only about once every ten years, this year attained the proportions of a river. The waters of the forest of Orleans spread over the plateau which slopes towards the department of the Eure-et-Loire, ran off in absolute torrents, and that circumstance explains how certain high grounds, which are usually without watersprings, were inundated in the late visitation. These torrents in their turn swelled the Couade to an immense height. But the most curious fact connected with this sudden filling of the Couade is, that the fish were as abundant in it as in the Loire or the Loiret. This phenomenon may perhaps be explained by the rising of the water in the fishponds of the different chateaux, the flood gates of which were obliged to be opened, and thus let the finny inhabitants escape.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The universal excitement in Italy continues. Austria is taking measures of precaution. For example, single sentinels are no longer posted at different points of the towns—they are concentrated in the Corps de Guarde; in order to protect them from the knife, the only weapon left to the Lombards, they are placed behind grates of iron. In the mornings the police has much ado to remove from the walls inscriptions in honor of VICTOR EMANUEL and CAVOUR, and appeals to the Piedmontese.

The screw steamer *Propontis*, Capt. GOODWIN, was on the 11th inst. at Queenston, Ireland, where she was coaling, having on board the submarine electric cable, to be laid down between Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and Cape North, Cape Breton Island. The length of this cable is 85 miles, and its weight 170 tons. She has also on board the cable to be laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Formantino, New Brunswick—length 18 miles, and weight 30 tons.

We read in the Brussels *Indépendance*, "Russia, taking into consideration the daily increasing importance of its relations with China, has determined—the Court of Pekin having given its consent—to appoint a *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Government of the Celestial Empire, in the place of a simple Consul at Canton. Baron SOLVINSKI, a celebrated Chinese scholar, has been chosen for this post. He will reside one part of the year at Macao, and the other at Canton."

Accounts from Basle, Switzerland, give disastrous news of the effects produced by the late rains in that neighborhood. A part of the side of the mountain in the commune of Bokten has slipped, from being saturated with water. Several houses have been destroyed, and cultivated grounds have been covered with trees. The fruit trees have been much injured. The crop of cherries has been entirely destroyed.

A piece of mechanism has been invented in England which, on being placed under the weight of a common German clock, will at any given time in the morning ring a bell in a man's bedroom to call him up, strike a light and light a lamp, over which it is intended to place a small kettle, so that by the time he is dressed and down stairs there may be boiling water for a cup of tea or coffee!

A story is running the round of the English clubs to the effect that BARNUM has written to the Earl of Shaftesbury, inquiring whether it would be possible to induce the persecuted Italian Protestants, the Madiai, to visit America and be exhibited, and offering Lord SHAFTESBURY a commission on the profits on condition he interested himself in the undertaking.

A story is told in the English papers of an extraordinary accident to an Irish laborer, named PATRICK HAGGARTY, who, while romping with a widow woman in New-street, St. Phillip's, forced a needle which had been stuck in front of her gown so deeply into his person as to render an opration for its extraction necessary. The man died from the effects of the wound.

The Russian journal, *Le Nord*, published at Brussels, is, by a resolution of the Cabinet of Vienna, interdicted from circulation in the Austrian dominions. *Le Nord* has lately indulged in some free criticisms upon the policy followed by Austria during the war, and upon the conduct of the troops occupying the Principalities.

A letter from the Hague of the 5th says: "The accounts relating to the rise of our rivers are far from reassuring. The Rhine and the Wahal have overflowed their banks; and the cultivated ground and the meadows have suffered extremely, and many hopes will be disappointed.

The Dublin *Post* says that the sentence upon BATES will be mitigated. He and Sir JOHN PAUL are confined in Pentonville Prison; Mr. STEAHAN is in a different convict prison. When the latter two have been sent off to their final destination, BATES will probably be released.

The Roman Government is trying to raise recruits in Switzerland, but the higher pay of England has monopolized all the available volunteers. The Papal Government requires 10,000 men to complete its musters—and it will not be able to get them.

It has been rumored for some time that the usages of precedent are to be discarded, and that Mr. CHARLES KEAN is to be distinguished by an honor which has never yet in this country been conferred on a member of the theatrical profession.

The Dublin *Nation* states that three of the Irish political exiles, JOHN DILLON, JOHN MARTIN, and KEVIN O'DOHERTY, have this week arrived in Ireland, and that SMITH O'BRIEN may be expected there in the course of next month.

In South Shields, Eng., a young woman was cleaning a haddock, when she found two gold earrings inside it. How they got there is one of the mysteries of the ocean.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Persian representative in that city had assured M. THOUVENEL that a Persian Ambassador will be shortly sent to France.

In Chambery (Piedmont) a man has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for "blasphemy." He had asserted that the Virgin Mary had other children besides our Lord.

The Russian Government has given orders for reducing the *personnel* of the Finland fleet. A ukase orders that the colors of the disbanded militia shall be hung up in the cathedrals of the empire.

A treaty of Criminal Extradition has been signed between Holland and America, which is the first treaty of the kind that has ever been signed by the latter power.

Another planet has been discovered at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, by Mr. POGSON, the first assistant. It is a little brighter than a tenth magnitude.

The Pitcairn Islanders, the descendants of the victims of the mutiny of the Bounty, are to be transferred to Norfolk Island, the community having grown too large for the soil.

The Archbishop of Lyons has issued a mandate in which he attributes the inundations to the violations in his diocese of the law of his church respecting the observance of the Sabbath.

It is asserted that Prussia and Sardinia have both demanded to be admitted into the commission for reorganizing the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand has been acceded to.

The Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. MONK) died at Stapleton-quay on the 7th inst. He was accounted a Greek scholar of great eminence, and was a translator and editor of some of the old Greek poets.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh has been conferred on Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, the eminent divine and historian of the Reformation.

During his stay in Paris, Count DE BOUL, it is said, put his name down in upward of 300 ladies' albums, and attended fifty-one banquets.

A dispatch, dated Trieste, June 6, states that 13,000 Christians are about to be enrolled in the Turkish army.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin says:—Italy is agitating: from Etna to Ticino all is in a state of ebullition."

The horrible brigandage devastating Hungary and Croatia has compelled Austria to put large districts under martial law.

The small paper currency of Transylvania is so full of forgeries that business is nearly paralyzed.

The *Italia*, a weekly paper published in Genoa, has been seized *for a libel on St. Ignatius.*

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

The Rumor of Indian Hostilities—The People of Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CEDAR KEYS, Florida, Friday, June 6, 1856.

I have now been in Florida several months, and an opportunity has been afforded me of investigating all the troubles and apprehensions of the people in regard to the Indian difficulties. That there are Indians prowling about in the neighborhood of various settlements in the State, there cannot be a doubt; but it is equally true that the most exaggerated stories and unfounded reports find their way into the press throughout the country, both as to their numbers and their proximity to certain vicinities. Massacres have been committed, Indians have been seen, and a few killed; but that they are in such large force as is represented, or that they are spread over so vast an extent of country as is asserted, is not only a matter of doubt, but is actually not true. The Florida Militia (for the most part a band of disorganized deerslayers and adventurers) are at present employed by the State to search the hammocks and ferret out the foe. If they succeed, their employment ceases. If they report no foe to ferret out, the same result follows. It is their hope that they will be mustered into the service of the United States Government, and thus obtain a living by very easy means. From these people do the most astounding rumors originate. But they are as unfounded as they are astounding. In Florida, more than any other part of our country that I am acquainted with, do the lazy and needy abound. Any constant employment, with no work, is a God-send to these people; and an old Indian and a couple of squaws once caught sight of, is enough for the foundation of a rumor to excite the sympathy of neighboring States, and call the attention of the General Government to perils likely to accrue to settlers on the peninsula. The most intelligent portion of the community, however, are possessed with the right views on this point, and they will tell you candidly and without scruple all that I have just written. The Indians are not merely troublesome, but their barbarities are excessive; though not more so than those of the white men in the service of the State, if the opportunity but presents itself. Scalping seems to be the fashion on both sides. An old wretch (a captain, I believe they called him) passed up the coast some time since, on his way to Tallahassee, the capital, bearing with him as a trophy the scalp of an Indiam whom he had slain in cold blood, after he was wounded, and when lying on the ground. I saw this creature, and, to tell you the truth, if I had met him and an Indian in a lonely place, and both armed with rifles, I think I should have fled to the Indian for protection.

One meets with a Florida General, or Colonel, or something of that sort, occasionally, a swelling, consequential character, who means to meet the *enemy*,—for it is with this name they dignify a few Indians,—at all hazards. Yet you must either doubt his sincerity or wonder at his tactics, for he does not seem to put himself to the least trouble or inconvenience to do anything of the kind. In conversation he frees the State of its implacable foe, and catches BILLY BOWLEGS, the renowned Chief, by the hair, and hurls him to the other side of the Mississippi. But, in fact and in act, the services rendered appear to be few. He collects his "troops," and furnishes them with supplies, then scatters them. Soon come reports of Indians and their ravages, but no accounts of a battle or the capture of any. Thus do matters go on, from month's end to month's end, and it is hard to tell when there will be a change.

What may be the best course for the Government to pursue, I do not pretend to be sufficiently acquainted with the country to state; but it seems to me that a few light troops in the field, disencumbered and moving with alacrity, might, in the course of a very short time, bring the Indians to terms. They should be of sufficient number to have no apprehensions of an ambuscade, and of the army; not undisciplined, fighting, and shooting, and wandering about where they please, when they please and how they please.

Next to Generals, Colonels, Majors and Judges, the most numerous class of intelligent denizens of Florida seem to be the Presidents of railroads; not that they do not enjoy one of the above titles, but the latter is distinctive. For instance, General, or Colonel, or Major, or Judge So-and-so, creates but little emotion on his travels; but Colonel What's-his-name, President of the Cypress Swamp and Lime Sink Railroad, is a man of great importance, and one whose acquaintance is much ought after. Be not deceived, however. You must not suppose, because there are so many Presidents, that there are actually any railroads. On the contrary, there are as yet none at all deserving the name; but in embryo and on paper the State is clasped by an iron chain.

Wealthy planters, with numerous families and lots of *niggers*, also abound. They appear to be of about that class known in Virginia as "po'-white-foke." Their plantations are extensive, because land is cheap but uncultivated. Their children are noisy and uncleanly, and their "niggers" the most slovenly and vilest looking wretches it is possible to imagine. Their own houses are barns, their negroes' cabins hovels. Of course, each one of these planters and all his sons have their rifles, which they understand the use of, too, and their feelings are as bitter, and their conduct would be as merciless, towards the Indians, as the Indians towards the whites. Chief, warrior, brave, squaw or child, I sincerely believe, would receive the same treatment. This the Indians know, and hence the manner of their warfare. I hope I will not be understood as defending the atrocities of the savages, for such is by no means my intention—though there is much to be said on both sides, but more than I have either the time or inclination, at present, to trouble you with. The Indians should be driven out of Florida, and that as soon as possible, and inducements held out to emigrants from other States to settle here. A population of a better class is greatly needed to bring out the resources of this State.

It is, indeed, no fault of mine that I am unable to paint a fairer picture of the scenes presented to my view, and I regret it the more because

POLITICAL.

Repeal of the Missouri Compromise—Letter from a National Democrat.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I belong to that class of politicians known as *National Democrats*. I would uphold the States in the exercise of all their powers not delegated to the National Government, and amongst those reserved powers is clearly "the right by the States to regulate all their domestic relations." I would uphold that stipulation in the Constitution which gives the Slaveholding States the right, in making up their enumeration for representation, to count three-fifths of their slaves as inhabitants, although they are held as property, *because our fathers agreed to do so*. I would uphold that provision in the Constitution which gives to the owner of the slave who escapes from his service the right to follow him into a Free State, and retake and repossess him, *because our fathers agreed to it*. They agreed to it because they thought it better to form the Union with that covenant in the deed, than not to form it at all, as it probably could not have been formed without it. Whether the Northern States received a particular and specified equivalent for these concessions on their part, it is not necessary now to inquire. It is enough to know, that so is the compact.

Another compact was entered into, by which Slavery was not to go to the Territory northwest of the Ohio. This compact has been observed so far as regards the territory on this side of the Mississippi.

Another compact was made in 1820, to *compromise* and settle one of the sharpest sectional contests that has ever been entered into between North and South, by which compact, the State of Missouri, with a Constitution tolerating Slavery, was taken into the Union, with the right to be represented in the House of Representatives, and to place two members in the Senate.

All the States which are now Free States had then passed laws preparing the way for abolishing Slavery within their limits. When this proposition to admit Missouri as a Slave State was made, the Free States contended, amongst other things, that by the spirit of the ordinance or compact of 1787, excluding Slavery from the territory northwest of the Ohio, it should not go into Missouri That the Northern sentiment, as the people there by their own acts, and at great sacrifice had shown, was clearly against Slavery and its extension, and that it ought to be confined to the South, where it was contended that climate created a necessity for the labor of the African race, but that no such necessity existed in relation to Missouri; that if slave labor wanted a broader field than it had in the old States, there was ample room for its development Louisiana, Arkansas Territory and in Florida, which had been acquired the year before; that as slave labor and free labor could not go together, for the slave owner would not admit the white man, who tilled his own field, to a social equality with himself, it was closing Missouri, one of the fairest spots on the globe, against all immigration and settlement from the Free States, if she were admitted with a slave constitution; that a fair proportion of the Louisiana purchase should be left for settlement and ownership by settlers from the Free States; that the North had contributed its share, and much the largest share, to the national treasury for the purchase of the whole of the Louisiana territory; that the South's full share of it lay south of Missouri, and that Missouri and all north of it should be left for the North to settle in. The bill admitting it as a Slave State was brought to a "stand still." The South could not move without the votes of the North. A proposition was then made to compromise the difficulty as a business matter, involving not only a political aspect, but one of *property*. *This propositon did not come from the North.* The North was content as it was. Missouri could not be admitted without her votes. There was no constitutional restraint compelling the members to vote in the affirmative, even if the Constitution for the new State did present a republican form of government. The fact that their votes were required gave them the right to say *no*. Mr. CLAY then, as always, one of the most distinguished men of Kentucky, *a Slave State*, and at that time enjoying the confidence and the affection of the Democracy of the North, was fixed upon by the South to present the compromising proposition which he did in a bill admitting Missouri with her Slavery constitution, and with specified boundaries In the same bill, and *with equal binding force*, was a provision that Slavery should not be established in any part of the Louisiana territory purchased of France, which was situated north of 36° 30′ north latitude, but that it might be established in territory south of that line if the people elected to have it.

The members of Congress from this State and from New-England, generally, held out against the bill, unwilling to give up Missouri, which they thought rightfully belonged to the North in the division. But the strong influence of Mr. CLAY, and others from the Slave States, carried enough from the Middle and Western States to pass the bill, by which the whole of that beautiful country embraced within the limits of Missouri forever passed, substantially from the men in the Free States, and from their children and grand-children, as a country to settle in.

The people of the North submitted, consoling themselves that, although Louisiana and Arkansas were away, and Texas had been exchanged away for Florida and was also gone from them, yet they had got all the territory north of 36° 30′ for themselves and their offspring to settle upon *where the question of Slavery was never to be raised*. That part in the division of the whole property which they had in so large a proportion paid for, had been set off to them, and they had paid the South an equivalent and much more than an equivalent for it, in giving them all south of that line. But the North could not but feel, and have always felt, that in that division the South got the "Lion's Share." Texas has since been purchased back for the South, and we are this very year paying out of the public treasury, which treasury is so largely made up by the North, installments upon the ten millions purchase money, and submitting to a drain upon that same treasury of about a million a year, which is likely to be perpetual, to protect the Southern settlers there from the ravages of the Indians—ravages no more cruel nor half so formidable in power as those now enacting upon the Free-State settlers in Kansas by another class of ——.

To show how a Slave Constitution in a State is regarded by the man going to a new country to settle, the census of Missouri and Iowa for 1840 and 1850 furnish us a lesson. Settlement in Iowa had just commenced in 1840, when she had 43,112 inhabitants. In 1850 she had 192,214; increase, 345¼ per cent. in 10 years. Missouri in 1840 had 384,802. In 1850 she had 681,049, or 77 per cent. increase in 10 years; 67,000 of this increase in Missouri was in the City of St. Louis, due largely to the business from the Free States and Territories.

Still Iowa is the whole width of the State of Missouri further north, up the Mississippi, and, of course, so much further from market, and certainly no better land than Missouri. Lands in the same state of improvement are worth now from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more in Iowa than in Missouri—so that the emigrant from the Free States has, among others, great pecuniary inducement to settle in a country under a free Constitution.

Settlers began to go into Kansas from the Free States directly after the regiment of mounted riflemen and other troops opened the way through there on their march over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon in 1849. They went there to settle, confiding in the compact of 1820, never even dreaming that Slavery was ever to be talked of there. They found it a beautiful country, and invited their enterprising friends at home, who were going to the prairies to settle, to come there, and they pressed in there singly, and in companies, as they go to other new countries.

The settler there, the emigrant on his way, and the man at home preparing to start, were "thunder-struck" when they heard a law had passed Congress breaking up the compact of 1820, and sending them into a contest to win what they supposed they already had. But still they had no fears of the result, for they knew their strength, and they expected a fair field. They went to the polls to meet their neighbor settler with his ballot, but instead, met the stranger—the Missourian, with his ballot backed up with his knife and revolver to elaborate the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty." We know the rest: he was conquered—the country which had been purchased of the South, and paid for, was conquered back again for the benefit of the party who sold it and received pay for it. A Legislature was forced upon them, who have created a code of laws for this once ceded Territory which no free man can live under, nor was it intended he should.

Does the South expect we are to defend this measure and the atrocious acts that have grown out of it? Do the people there suppose the Democracy of the North are prepared to give up Kansas as a country for our children and children's children to go to settle, when it had been guaranteed to us and paid for? Do they suppose we can elect men to Congress unless they first give unmistakable assurances that they will go forever against admitting Kansas as a Slave State? Do they suppose that majorities can be carried here for President and Vice-President until it is known how they are to treat this question or until it is settled? Democracy at the North was never stronger than on the 4th March, 1853. It was never so weak as it has been since the passage of the Nebraska bill of 1854, and especially since the people from Missouri had taught the settlers in Kansas how to carry out the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," in which they tell their friends in Georgia and Alabama they have expended $100,000.

This view of the case will aid the South in determining how many men will be likely to be sent into the House of Representatives from the Free States at the next or any future election, who will vote to admit Kansas as a Slave State. It will also aid the honest people of the North in understanding how *national compacts* are to be observed in different parts of our confederacy, and that, too, where the consideration for the compact was paid down, and is still enjoyed. SARATOGA.

Card from Mr. Van Riper.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In perusing the columns of the *Evening Express* June 23, I was somewhat surprised to see the attack made upon myself by my once political friend, the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS; and I am surprised to think that after that *manly attack* I am not completely crushed—but, in the language of WEBSTER, "I still live." And wherein have I deserved this condemnation? Is it because I have espoused the cause of humanity and justice? Is it because, as an American citizen and freeman, I opposed the aggressions of the South? Is it because I am true to the principles of the Binghamton Platform, which was "aired" by JAMES BROOKS, and introduced into this world by the "Great I am" "ERASTUS?" Is it because I desire to practice what I preach? or is it in doing so, perchance, I may, with the assistance of others, be the cause of the brother's not getting a Foreign Mission. As regards the slurs about myself, I can only say that for once they have mistaken their man—for when I launched my frail bark (apparently) upon the turbulent wave of political strife and public criticism, I knew that my motto must be "Onward,"—enduring the attack of enemies, and receiving with modesty the applause of friends. I have buckled on my armor for Freedom, and, if we fall with FREMONT and cardinal principle, I will stand before the world erect,—"vanquished, but not treacherous,"—and the friends of Freedom will give me justice for my fidelity, as the American Party have done again and again. In 1854 my Council, unanimous, gave me a vote of thanks; in the last campaign, friends, foes, and honorable political opponents, awarded me justice—by making the Club and myself the subject of praise for our exertions. This man dare not deny it; if he dare, I brand him as no gentleman, for the united voice of the county candidates would hurl the slander back. But this BROOKS has good cause to complain. After the last Fall election was over I waited upon the State Officers elected, and asked that three out of the five Canal Board Inspectors might be awarded to the "National Club." It was granted. The Hon. Gentleman demanded the same number. He was informed that they had been promised to the "Club." And, allow me now to inform the public of this man's base ingratitude, —for he owed everything to the Club. His precise language: "What right had he to ask, for I am the great ERASTUS BROOKS, Sixth Senatorial Senator,' and I am, also, the 'Alpha and Omega' of the American Party in New-York." Fie upon such vanity!

Mr. Editor, I have intruded upon your columns. I have no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy. He has shewn his cowardice by attacking me, knowing as he does, that I have no control of a paper to reply—but that is in accordance with his present consistency. In Binghamton he was against the extension of slavery, and now is in favor of it. But in conclusion I assure this "Great-I-Am," and the party whose principles I still idolise, that my brave associates and self intend to fight this battle alone upon the "slavery question," and in doing so, we will "concentrate all the fire of youth, all the energies of our minds for the coming contest, and our deeds and fidelity to principle espoused, shall be like one continual flood, and our devotion like the mighty 'Pontic Sea,' will never know a retiring ebb," for it is the issue now before the country, and the ballot-box on November next will decide if I am right. "BUCHANAN OR FREMONT," must be the people's choice. B. VAN RIPER.

Central Republican Committee.

The Central Republican Committee held a meeting on Monday evening at the Republican Headquarters, No. 663 Broadway. EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., President of the Committee, occupied the Chair.

After some preliminary business, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. SHERWOOD, were unanimously adopted amid loud applause.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT for President, and WM. L. DAYTON for Vice-President of the United States, and we pledge them our most cordial and earnest support.

Resolved, That we approve of the platform of principles adopted at the Republican Convention held in the City of Philadelphia on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst., that we recognize in that platform the principles upon which our Government was founded and upon which it must and shall be perpetuated.

Some discussion was had concerning the Grand Ratification meeting to be held at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening.

Mr. CARTER, from the Second Ward, offered a resolution that when the Committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet with the American Republican National Club at National Hall, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of participating with that body in the ratification meeting.

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Committee then adjourned.

Letter from a Hard in Hudson.

HUDSON, Monday, June 23, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been a National Democrat all my life and a Hard at that, it would not appear to be consistent for me to support the same candidate for President that you do, but allow me to say that I am still a *Democrat*, and mean to act consistent. I mean now to speak of our own county. Our delegation were pronounced by the Cincinnati Convention to be mere outsiders, but for the purpose of getting their votes they were allowed in part to sit in the Convention. Let me ask every National Democrat what was the action of the Convention? Not content with uniting upon a broad, national platform, but the policy of PIERCE must be engrafted as a part of our creed; will the Hards of this State sanction this? Let them do so that please. I for one repudiate. Where is our DICKINSON who has sacrificed his position for whom we as *honest* Democrats have admired and labored for years? He is not available. This alone is enough to show me those that advocate the (now) Democratic doctrine have no confidence in its truth or propriety. Where is DOUGLAS? He is not the man. But they call us traitors if we do not subscribe to his principles. Thank God, we have freemen enough left to regulate this matter, and we mean to do it. In so doing, we will teach a lesson. If the principles are right, the men that advocate them are the only men we will support. We want no more dodging. The time has come when we as Democrats recognize the right of speech. We will not acquiesce in the striking down of any man while exercising this right. We go further: we feel indignant at such outrages, let it be whomsoever, Democrats or Whigs. We leave our old associates with reluctance, but many of us believe it is our duty so to do. Among those that have already joined in for FREMONT, are ABRAHAM F. MILLER, who has been twice elected Sheriff of our county. He was Chairman of the ratification meeting, of which you had a report. He is one of our most influential Democrats A. REYNOLDS, who has been one of our Democratic Councilmen for years. Mr. DICKSON, and others, were participators in the meeting. My opinion is J. S. ANIBLE, our postmaster, Mr. VAN DUSEN, an inveterate Hard, will all join in for FREMONT. If so, the old party in this county will make a pitiful show We will wait and see. A HARD.

The "Old Line Whigs" at Washington.

The *National Intelligencer* reports the meeting of the Old Line Whigs, held at Washington, on Saturday evening, noticed by telegraph. The following is Gov. JONES' speech:

Several of the intruders before alluded to then renewed their indecorous behavior, but were at length brought to something like order by the vigorous onsets and apt rejoinders of Gov. JONES to their unmannerly queries. In reply to a question whether he had not joined the American Party, Gov. JONES said that he should vote a Whig vote, that he had never yet bowed to power, and never should while he lived. He wanted to talk to Americans, to Americans not merely by title, but in fact, and of such latter sort he was as good an American as the best of them. And with respect to Democracy, a genuine Democracy, he claimed to be a Democrat, and as good a Democrat, in its just sense, as any man. He complained of the interruption and discord which prevailed in the meeting through the interference of persons to whom no invitation had been extended. He said the Whigs had permitted all the speech-making and rejoicing, and banner-fying of other parties that had been lately witnessed to pass without intruding even a word in opposition. Why then, when they themselves had retired to meet in fraternal converse on matters of importance to them, could they not be allowed to do so in quietness and peace? He knew the little remnant band of faithful Whigs were looked upon with contempt; he knew they were despised as a mere corporal's guard; but he nevertheless believed to the bottom of his heart that they were the nucleus of a party, and the only party which was destined at length to redeem the country from anarchy and confusion. For himself he should say he belonged to the Whig Party, the old Clay and Webster Whig Party, and they who called the meeting were Whigs, nothing but Whigs, and Whigs all over. Some one said the Whig Party was dead; if so, who killed it? [A person in the crowd said, Gen. SCOTT.] No, answered Gov. JONES, it was not Gen. SCOTT. That brave old soldier never killed any body but the enemies of his country. [Loud applause.] But he himself would answer the question who killed the Whig Party? He did not like to say it, but if he must, it was defection, the defection in part of those present who had left it for other organizations. Had you all stood firmly to your colors and not deserted the Whig standard in the day of trial, you would not now have to sing funeral dirges over the Whig Party. You should have kept the Whig banners flying and the Whig hosts marching. Why did you surrender? It was for a name, a pretext, a humbug. It was thirst for power; it was want of trust; it was an itching for some new organization, for office, for something better than the old and glorious name of Whig. For himself he would sooner enjoy the honor of being a member of the noble old Clay Whig Party than revel in the best place or the most valuable office in the gift of its enemies.

We are in a minority. We admit it, but it does not humiliate us. Our condition has in it inestimable advantages. The Whig Party is in a condition to be free, patriotic, candid; to act above all the allurements of place. We ask nothing; we expect nothing; we want nothing. We can vote for the Democracy, if we judge fit; we can vote for the Americans if we think that best; but this one thing is certain, however we may vote, it will be for what we honestly judge to be the best interests of our country. Whatever the manner of our vote, the vote itself will be given for our country and nothing but our country.

If I see fit to give my vote to the American candidates I shall do it; but if, on the other hand, I judge best to give it to the Democracy, then I shall do that. [A voice remarked, "that will be a bitter pill."] Yes, said Gov. JONES, it *will* be a bitter pill; but, bitter as it is, not half so bitter as to see the country under the control of the Republican Party. It will be a sweet morsel when taken for the purpose of saving the Union.

He repeated that he knew the present condition of the Whig Party was regarded with contempt. He knew it was in a minority as compared with the three other great parties into which the country is divided; but let this be known, that before the ides of next November it would be more terrible than an army with banners. It will hold the balance of power; it will save the country; and, above all, it will abolish abolition. Yes, said Gov. JONES, *sotto voce*, as to voting for the Republican candidate, I would vote for the devil himself first.

On the 4th of July the Whigs of this glorious Union would meet together in love-feast in Louisville. There they would mingle their hopes and fears; there they would counsel and consult with each other; and there determine, in view of the present exigencies of their common country, how to cast their vote. We shall go there, not as individuals, to be absorbed here or there, by this party or that, losing our identity as Whigs, but we shall go as a party, as becomes American freemen. Like the "Old Guard," we know how to die, but not how to surrender. We shall fight for our country, our whole country, and against every sectional party. We ask no reward for these services to our country; our object, and our only object, is to save *her*; and, this done, we will march back in our own glorious old organization, and with our colors flying, to our own camp.

Applause was given to many passages and very heartily followed the conclusion of this able speech, of which we present only the leading points.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, being present at the meeting, was called upon by many persons for a speech. There were, however, numerous dissentients. His remarks were very few. He said he had come merely as a spectator, but as one who had devoted twenty-five years of his life to the Clay and Webster Whig Party. He admitted that he had joined the Americans for what appeared to him good reasons. These reasons he was about to state, but at this moment the Committee on Resolutions entered the saloon and Mr. CAMPBELL desisted.

The preamble and resolutions were then submitted by the COMMITTEE.

Fremont in Delaware.

The following editorial from the Wilmington *Journal and Statesman*, the principal organ of the Fillmore ticket in Delaware, commends itself to the patriotism and good sense of the supporters of that ticket everywhere:

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—The Republican Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, has nominated JOHN C. FREMONT, of California, for the Presidency. Col. FREMONT, although comparatively a young man, fills a most important page in the recent history of this country. Bold, adventurous, prudent, and skilful has been his career as one of the pioneers of civilization beyond the Rocky Mountains, and although suffering privations and hardships almost unknown to humanity, he has evinced the greatest coolness and courage under them all, and has so conducted himself through every peril—civil and military—as to challenge to-day the admiration and confidence of a great and powerful party, in so far as to be its standard bearer in the political struggle before us.

The manner in which that nomination will be received by the country at large will be determined by the future; but be the development what it may, the Republican Party can congratulate itself upon having presented a clean man, free from all the issues and cliques which now disturb the harmony and safety of the Union. Mr. FREMONT is a safe man, a STRONG man, and, if wise counsels prevail, the good of the country consulted, and the opposition to Slavery propagandism should unite its strength, he will be a successful man; and our free and glorious Union will be once more, and we trust forever, placed beyond the reach of political demagogues and time-servers, who, to promote their own elevation, have boldly struck at the root of liberty, not only of person, but also of speech and debate.

It will be a happy day for this republic, if, by uniting on a single individual to fill the Presidential chair, the friends of Republican Liberty can secure tranquility and safety, at home and national respect and honor abroad. And to that end should all the opposition to the present imbecile Administration be directed.

If Pierceism, Douglasism and Ruffianism can be 'crushed out' in the coming campaign by the defeat of Mr. BUCHANAN—and they will be annihilated if he is defeated—then may the friends of equality and the Union give thanks to God for the deliverance of their yet free country from the bondage and disgrace which now hang ominously and with fearful foreboding over it."

"Give 'em Jessie."

From the Evening Mirror.

At an impromptu gathering of Fremonters up town, the other evening, an enthusiastic advocate of the Rocky Mountain candidate put it to the crowd, whether it were not better to send a man to the White House who had completed his humanities by marrying an accomplished woman, than to send there such a rusty old bachelor as BUCHANAN, whose domestic hospitalities could only be seasoned with the doubtful graces of some hired housekeeper? At this interrogatory, a gentleman present, who remembered the maiden name of Mrs. FREMONT, (JESSIE BENTON,) shouted "WE'LL GIVE 'EM JESSIE!" This felicitous double *entendre* only needs to be published to become the watchword of the campaign; and the *Mirror* takes the liberty of adding, that if the gallantry of the country demanded a Queen at the head of the nation, the lovely lady of the Republican nominee would command the universal suffrages of the people. She is a woman as eminently fitted to adorn the White House as she has proved herself worthy to be a hero's bride. The splendid compliment paid by BURKE to that ill-fated Queen of France whom he first saw as the Dauphiness at Versailles will apply to MRS. FREMONT. Beautiful, graceful, intellectual, and enthusiastic, she will make more proselytes to the Rocky Mountain platform in fifteen minutes than fifty stump orators can win over in a month.

Among the objects most sacredly cherished by the great Pathfinder are a magnificent sword presented him by the State of South Carolina; and a beautiful miniature of his wife, attached to a faded pink ribbon, the only thing of value preserved about his person when he first arrived in California. The Colonel keeps these souvenirs of love and glory in his library, locked in a glass case.

It has been blurted by some of the opposition press, that FREMONT commenced his career by "taking away an old man's daughter," in violation of the conventionalities of social life. But since the elopement of Helen of Troy, no man could have been more strongly tempted than FREMONT; and let old fogy fathers fret and fume as they may about these matters, the sympathies of the world always run with runaway lovers. Who has not shouted at the triumph of young Lochinvar, or trembled at the perilous flight of Lord Ullin's daughter, who could

——"Meet the rasing of the skies,
But not an angry father."

Surely "Young America" will think none the less of the gallant Colonel for his brilliant *coup d' amour*. Who will write us a "song for the occasion," to the tune of

"Jessie, the flower of Dumblane?"

THE WESTERN GERMAN PRESS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The *Daily Republicaner* has hoisted the name of FREMONT. The *Daily Volksblatt* also warmly supports the platform and ticket. The *Hochwaechter* and the *Zumgetwng*, weekly German papers, with a very large circulation in all the Western States, also support the ticket. The only German paper in the city which supports BUCHANAN is the *Volksfreund*, the organ of the Catholics.

WHAT WILL THE GERMANS DO?—The Newark *Mercury* says: The Newarker *Zeitung*, the organ of the German population of this city, has boldly and unequivocally indorsed the nominations of the Republican Party, in an article occupying over three columns of that journal, and written with the very highest degree of ability. It clearly and calmly presents the political questions of the time, gives a succinct history of our present political organizations, and favors the Republicans, as the only party in favor of Progress and Freedom. It states that the great body of the German population have acted with the Democracy in previous contests, not from a conviction that their policy was just, but because they did not recognize in any of the parties the doctrines of true Progress. The old parties are now destroyed, and a new party springing from the necessities of the times, but recognizing all the great and enduring principles for which the German element of the country has striven, has taken a front rank in existing organizations. It has drawn to it as a magnet all those progressive men of every party and opinion who recognize the cause of universal Freedom as the fit basis of action in a Republican Government. The *Zeitung* says that it has always vindicated the the interests of the German population, and has generally acted with them in political relationships, while retaining its full independence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Killing Off our Children—By Authority.

If the good people of New-York esteem it desirable to kill off nine-tenths of their small children, it must be confessed that they adopt measures admirably adapted to secure that result. If one walks in the upper Wards of the City any warm, cloudless day, the sense of sight and the sense of smell never fail to bear witness to their wisdom in this respect. There is a stench about the whole Seventeenth Ward that one recognizes as just the atmosphere to poison a baby in. In the Eleventh Ward it is not much better. And the east side of the Eighteenth is redolent of a precisely similar effluvium.

The streets are like pig-styes, the gutters issue an intolerable stench, and from almost every block the smell of butcher's offal and the stream of blood in the gutter keep one perpetually reminded that this part of the town is ruled by butchers, with whom considerations of health are supposed to be mere matters of gammon. Taking a walk through the central part of the city, though the odor that is everywhere present is very different, it testifies to a no less noxious condition of the atmosphere.

There are thousands of vacant lots, some of which, by filling in around them, have become basins; others, having been partially excavated and left, answer the same purpose of holding rain water. Into these ponds all the troublesome cats of the neighborhood that have experienced the poisonous properties of strychnine, all the dogs that took the short cut to death and avoided the pound—the carcases that even soulless butchers dare not sell from the shambles, and garbage unmeasured that has accumulated on account of the negligance of scavengers, find their way. While the rains are frequent, and these basins are kept full, their vicinity is barely tolerable. Though at all times, if one passes to leeward, he loses relish for his next meal, and is ready to consent that the sense of smelling is a nuisance. But when a week of drouth has evaporated most of their fluid contents, the stench is then past endurance, and whole blocks are infected with their deadly emanations. Around such places vagrant children are almost continually congregated—firing missiles at the carcasses, or with trowsers rolled up wading into the filthy mass. Intermittent fevers begin to prevail about these localities. Dysenteries, diarrhœas, unaccountable debilities, become exceedingly prevalent. Children that were never sick a day lose their appetite, pine away and die. Infants wilt like plants in close rooms, and perish by scores. Thousands of property lose a good reputation. Thousands of lives are lost, and thousands that live are demoralized and broken in constitution—all because our mock sanitary officers have not the intelligence or the enterprise to fill up these sunken lots, and drain these poisoned valleys. If we complain to these municipal authorities—though everybody confesses the need of reform—nobody seems to have the power. The Aldermen cannot work without joint action by the Councilmen, and they are powerless without the City Inspector's approval. You cannot fill up a single square rod of one of these pest-breeding hollows, although out of it were bubbling disease and death for the whole community, without getting a permit from the Board of Health; and, under any ordinary circumstances, it takes a fortnight to obtain that. This is really a serious matter; if the rainy season should suddenly cease, it is not possible but that a great mortality must result from the causes indicated. And if a few cases of yellow or of typhus fever, imported from abroad, should happen to be set down here, like a spark dropping into tinder, our whole City would be enveloped with a terrible epidemic.

Gentlemen of the Board of Health, cannot this state of things be remedied before it is too late?

Fires.

IN FULTON-STREET.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday night, a fire was discovered in the unoccupied building No. 147 Fulton-street, known as the Bay State Hotel. The firemen who were soon present in large force—extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The fire from all appearances was the work of an incendiary.

IN TENTH STREET.

At 9¾ o'clock on Monday night a fire occurred in the house of Mr. MORRIS KELLY, No. 249 Tenth-street. It was caused by a little boy setting fire to a window curtain, while playing with a light, and occasioned but a trifling damage.

IN FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

A quantity of varnish caught fire in the factory of C. W. LOWERRE, in Forty-fourth-street between First and Second avenues, and about $100 worth of property was destroyed. Two men who were employed in the factory were considerably burned during the fire.

Fatal Accident.

LOUIS CHRISTIAN, a carman in the employ of BADOLAY & LIVINGSTON, was instantly killed, at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, by two barrels of flour falling upon him from the third story of the store No. 93 Water-street. Deceased was a native of Germany, and 36 years of age.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 51, 52, 53, 73.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1915, 1885, 1100, 521, 493, 382, 384, 1619, 670, 671, 675, 676, 687, 696, 704, 272, 719, 695, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 726, 728, 729, 730, 731, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 740, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 750, 751, 755, 756, 757, 758, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, to 71 inclusive.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE—TEARING DOWN AND STEALING THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

The large Republican banner which hung in Broadway, opposite the rooms of the Central Republican Committee, was torn down and carried away between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday night.

The ruffians who perpetrated the outrage were seen in the act, and some of them were recognized by Mr. Joseph C. Pinckney, of No. 73 St. Mark's-place. Only one of the guilty party has been arrested, but the police are in search for the remainder.

Mr. Pinckney (himself a member of the Central Republican Committee) appeared before Alderman CLANCY, acting Magistrate at the Tombs, yesterday morning, and made affidavit that, while going up Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday morning, he observed that one end of the Republican banner which hung across Broadway near Bond-street, had been torn town, and that the two men whom he recognized as Jacob Gross and Aug. T. Howell were busily engaged in tearing down the remainder. Some twenty other men stood on the sidewalk near by looking on approvingly. And when the banner was finally torn down many of them assisted Gross and Howell in folding it up and carrying it away.

The party proceeded with the banner up Broadway and through Bond-street, to the eastern side of the town, followed by Mr. Pinckney. When the ruffian crowd had reached the corner of Houston and Chrystie streets, Mr. Pinckney addressing himself to Gross, said, "Well Jake, so you've got our banner?" To this Jake made no reply, but with a few of his gang quickly disappeared with the stolen banner around a corner.

Upon this affidavit warrants for the arrest of the parties named were placed in the hands of two of the officers who soon returned with Gross in custody.

A large number of pot-house politicians and sympathizers accompanied the prisoner into Court, and several "shysters" and "skinners" volunteered their aid to show that no offence had been committed, but that on the contrary the whole matter was a most excellent joke.

Alderman CLANCY, however, took a different view of the matter. He censured the outrage in strong and proper terms, and promised that he would exert himself for the punishment of the perpetrators of that outrage, and with that view instructed the officers to be vigilant in looking up and arresting Howell and all the parties concerned.

He then ordered Gross to find bail in the sum of $500. The bonds were furnished.

A search warrant was issued for the recovery of the stolen banner; but up to late last evening it had not been found.

It is hardly necessary to say that GROSS, Moulton and their companions are "national" and "Union-saving" in principle, and belong to a "Fillmore and Donelson Club."

This same banner (it cost over $100) has been since it was hoisted a great eyesore to the "Fillmore and Donelson Clubs." To avoid any trouble, the Executive Committee of the Central Republican Club erected a pole on either side of the street fronting their head-quarters, from which to suspend their "Fremont and Dayton" banner. Before doing this they asked and obtained permission of the Commissioner of Streets. Members of the Fifteenth Ward Fillmore and Donelson Club were greatly indignant, and spared no effort to accomplish the end in view. Finally, Chester Driggs, the grocer, who is owner of the property on which one of the banner poles front, complained to the Street Commissioner that the banner in question was a nuisance and demanded its removal.

The Street Commissioner issued at once the usual notice in such cases, ordering the banner to be removed within the space of ten days at furthest. This order the Executive Committee would have obeyed, of course, had they not been prevented by the ruffians who committed the outrage above described.

The Slave-Trade—Suits for Penalties.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 24.

Before Judge Betts.

The Court was occupied this morning with the trial of ten suits, brought by the United States against Gaspar Mauricio Cunha and nine others, who were the crew of the schooner *Falmouth*, to recover a penalty of $2,000 against each of them for employing, or aiding and abetting in employing, her in the Slave-trade.

Lorenzo De Angelis being put on the stand as a witness, Mr. Black objected—that he was interested in the result of the suit.

The witness said, on being asked, that he had received part of the fines and penalties already recovered, and if any more were received, he should expect to receive part of it.

Mr. Joachimssen said that made no valid objection. The witness also said that the reason why he expected to receive part of any thing that was recovered, was because he had already received his share of what had been received. Mr. Nevins and myself stopped the vessel and served the papers. The suit originated in what I have done. I understand that I shall have half of the penalties. The District Attorney is not under my direction in the suit.

Judge BETTS said that under the Statute the only parties who had a legal claim to the penalty would be the prosecutors of the suit. That the interest which the witness had spoken of was one which only went to his credibility.

Mr. Milliken who appeared for some of the defendants said he desired to ask some questions on the point.

To his questions the witness said that he had been told by the District-Attorney that he would be entitled to a share of the penalty, but never had been promised it.

The Judge said it would make no difference; such an agreement would not be binding on the United States.

The case then proceeded, and the witness said: I first knew these parties when we arrested the *Falmouth*, near Fort Hamilton, as she was being towed down to sea; it was between 5 and 6 A. M.; we went alongside and got on board; had to cut the hawser, as they would not stop; the men on board did not seem to be doing much of anything; some seemed to be putting wood away; the cargo seemed to have been put on board in a hurry; I asked who was the captain; they said they did not know; I asked for the ship's papers; they said they had none; I called the mate, Captain, first; he said, "me no Captain;" he could speak very little English; he is named Cunha; he is a seaman; the *Falmouth* is a topsail schooner of 165 tons; she had on board about sixty casks of water, very large casks; there were also rice, meal, bread, peas, codfish, potatoes, beef and pork; a very large quantity of provisions; the cargo was not stowed very regularly; it seemed to be stowed, some of it well and some put on in a hurry; there were two boxes, one containing a large kettle and one a cauldron; I should think the kettle would hold half a tierce of rice; there were a large quantity of spoons and pails; lumber also, joists, &c.; I was present at the sale of the vessel by the Marshal.

Being cross-examined, he said I don't know that these men were sailors; they seemed so; I spoke to all that were on the quarter-deck; they did not appear to speak much English—all foreigners; I should think it would require four or five men for such a vessel; none of these men said they were going to Africa.

To the District-Attorney—These two men that were discharged rushed to the cabin when we boarded; this man Cunha was present on the quarter-deck when the passenger said he was going to Africa; one of the crew was at the wheel and the rest on the main deck; it was Lopez who spoke of being a passenger; he said the words "passenger" and "Africa;" I recollect distinctly.

George Ninen, being sworn, said: I am one of the Marshal's officers who boarded the *Falmouth*; I took the names of the men on board at the time, but gave them to you; Gaspar Mauricio is the man they now call Cunha; I spoke to him; he did not seem to understand me very well; I asked him his name and where he was going; he said his name was Gaspar Mauricio, and he was going to Africa; I spoke to the crew; they pretended not to understand what I said; there was between 60 and 70 hogsheads of water, and the provisions as stated by last witness; a cauldron and kettle, and fire-brick and pipe, &c., some hundred boards and joists, &c.; no Custom-House papers were found on board of her; Cunha pointed out a carpet bag as his, containing clothing, which seemed to be seamen's clothes; there were some papers in it; I can't identify the papers; the pocket-book you show me looks like one of them; you took the papers.

Cross-examined—Mauricio told me since that he was a seaman by profession; I judged the others to be sailors because they lived in the forecastle, and from what they said; Mauricio said he was a passenger going to Africa.

Albert Rose was then called, and Mr. Joachimssen said there was a suit also pending against him which he would discontinue.

He said I am a Portuguese, a sailor and have been such 15 years; I was on board the *Falmouth*; a man asked me to go on board of her to take charge of her; I went on board Saturday and we were taken on Tuesday; we lay at the foot of Fourteenth-street; there was cargo on board of her when I went on board, barrels, boxes, &c.; more was taken in while I was on board; on Monday morning she was towed by a steamboat to Hell-Gate; got there about 8 or 9 A. M.; lay there all that day; I can't tell where we went from there, for I am a stranger here; about 9 o'clock in the evening a schooner came alongside and brought some boards and the rest of the cargo; she left about eleven o' lock at night; a steamboat then took us to a wharf and the casks were filled with water; I cannot say whether any men came on board there for I was in the hold; I came on deck after we left the wharf; I did not know who was captain or officer; I was not going to sea; I was coming back in the towboat; I don't know the man who hired me; he spoke English; the crew on board spoke Portuguese.

Cross examined—I was arrested and kept by the Marshal till now.

To the Court—The crew did not answer the Marshals when they came on board; I never asked where they were going.

Isaac W. Engand—I was on board the *Falmouth* when a search was made by the District-Attorney; I remember some papers were found—among shown some papers he said, "I recollect this printed form, and this memorandum book, also, these two letters; they were in the mate's carpet bag."

The persons on board were interrogated separately. Those who understood English, said they did not know—the others shook their heads; the District Attorney, after interrogating Cunha, said to him, "I see you are an old hand at this business," and he turned round and looked very savage.

Cross-examined—I am a reporter for the *Tribune*; I judged from his seeming to understand the remark of the District-Attorney that he understood English; the District-Attorney sent on board the *North Carolina* for a man who spoke Portuguese; the crew talked with him; they said they signed no articles; one of them told me he came on board from Sylva's, in Oliver-street; that he got his advance, twenty dollars, and came on board, but signed no articles and did not know where he was going.

Louis Tinelli—I am a Professor of Languages in this City; I read Portuguese; I saw Cunha at the District-Attorney's office; these two letters were read to him; he said he had written what was in them, but they were not in his handwriting, and how they got there he did not know.

He admitted the log-book and pocket-book to be his. He admitted his name was Da Cunha, and that he was mate of the bark *Donna Anna*.

The letters were then translated, by the witness, to the Jury.

The first one seemed to be addressed to some owner of a vessel on which he had served, but had no apparent connection with the case. The second was addressed to a lady in Lisbon, but nothing in it referred to the *Falmouth* or her voyage, unless it was where he mentioned having "been offered a voyage for a contraband."

The witness said that the letters seemed to be in different writings.

The prosecution then rested.

No witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. Black then proceeded to sum up the case for the defendants. The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—June 24.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

De Wolf vs. *Ole Bull*.—This is an action to re-

LONG ISLAND.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25 1856.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President, in response to a resolution asking for the instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN relative to the invitation to the British Government to enter into a treaty recognizing the principle that free ships make free goods, &c. A resolution was passed appropriating $40,000 for the purchase and restoration to the British Government of the ship *Resolute*, found derelict in the Artic Seas. Mr. GEYER introduced a bill supplementary to the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. HUNTER made a speech in reply to Senator SUMNER'S remarks relative to Virginia, and contended that the attack of BROOKS upon the latter gentleman was not a breach of privilege. Mr. SEWARD replied to Mr. HUNTER, and he was followed by "the uncle of his nephew." The subject occupied the remainder of the day. Territorial business was again the order in the House.

☞ The Republican Ratification Meeting to come off to-night at the Tabernacle bids fair to be one of the most imposing political demonstrations ever made in this City. Among the speakers who have been invited to be present on the occasion will be found the most prominent of those who have identified themselves with the cause of Freedom, many of whom have signified their intention to be present.

Judge Story on Slavery Extension.

The conservatives of the North, who so constantly deprecate "agitation," and point to the jurists and statesmen who opposed it, may perhaps take courage from a free perusal of the Life of Judge STORY, written by his son. They will find from its pages that, in his private correspondence, in his social converse and in his public action, he was as bitter a hater of Slavery extension as is Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, who was his friend and favorite correspondent.

When the Missouri question was agitating the country, Judge STORY, notwithstanding his high office, attended a town meeting in his native village of Salem, and made an eloquent speech *in favor of the absolute prohibition of Slavery, by express act of Congress, in all the Territories of the United States, and against the admission of any new slaveholding State, except on the unalterable condition of the abolition of Slavery.* He advocated his views as founded on the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of freedom by which the Government was originally inspired. Continues his son and biographer, on this subject:

"This was the only instance during his whole judicial life in which he was present at a political meeting or publicly engaged in the discussion of a political question."

Involving as it did a question not merely of party politics but of national policy and *Constitutional law*, striking at the very principles of the Government, darkening the whole future of an oppressed race, he felt that his duty to himself, his country and the world, required him to overstep the limits he had set for himself on ordinary occasions, and to throw the whole weight of his influence upon the side of liberty and law.

What an example and a lesson is here presented to the Old-Line Whigs and the Winthrops and Choates of Judge STORY'S State, who shrug their shoulders and shut their eyes and harden their hearts as the great Juggernaut of Slavery extension drives by their libraries covered with the blood of Kansas butcheries!

Of this speech by Judge STORY the papers of the day among other things remarked:

"Hon. JOSEPH STORY closed the discussion in a speech of great ability and interest. In the course of a most conclusive and elaborate argument in which he examined all the clauses of the Constitution and ordinances relating to the subject *he demonstrated the constitutionality of excluding Slavery from Missouri*, that the spirit of the Constitution, the principles of our free Government, the tenor of the Declaration of Independence and the dictates of humanity and sound policy *were all directly opposed to the extension of Slavery.*"

For those who are tender-toed upon the subject of Mr. SUMNER'S rhetoric, an extract from a letter dated in 1820 written by the Judge will show how the Butlers of *that* day ranted. Speaking of Mr. RANDOLPH, he writes:

"He abused all the Eastern States in the most bitter style. His speech was a very severe philippic and contained a great many offensive allusions. It let out the great secrets of Virginia and blabbed that policy by which she has hitherto bullied us and led us and wheedled us and governed us."

It is sometimes said that the views of this distinguished Jurist upon this subject were much modified after 1820. It is sufficient to again refer to his life and letters for a refutation of this averment. A quarter of a century afterwards, in 1845, when the Texas annexation scheme again brought up the Slavery question, he was again an "agitator."

He writes to his son, under date of January 25, 1845, from Washington, and says:

"The vote on the Texas question will probably be put to-day, and I entertain little doubt that in some shape it will pass. As usual, the Northern and Middle States will be divided: the South will unite. Pray do not ask me how all these things are brought about. I should blush to put on paper what my belief is. There are ample means to accomplish any ends in power and patronage."

In another epistle about the same date he says:

"If Texas is annexed, as I believe it will be, we owe it to the miserable time-servers in the North who fawn and crouch to the South, and love whatever crumbs fall from their table."

In a letter to his wife, after the measure had passed, he adds:

"What could be more disgraceful than the rejoicings in Boston on the vote for Texas in the House of Representatives. It is said that NERO fiddled while Rome was on fire, *and Massachusetts men now in like manner rejoice when their own State is to be reduced* to perpetual bondage to the Slave-holding States."

But Judge STORY died as he lived, a bitter opponent—a constitutional antagonist—of the Slavery extension power, and they who so worshipped his opinions in life, and his memory since his death, will do well to take lesson from his opinions on the great subject agitating the country. If that great jurist so warmly expressed himself upon the matters embraced by the Missouri Compromise and the Texas annexation, how indignantly would his voice have been heard at this crisis of Kansas Pro-Slavery revolution!

Abettors of Brooks.

The brutal assault of BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER cannot be regarded as an individual act for which the ruffian who committed it is alone responsible. He might plead in extenuation his outraged feelings, wounded through an attack upon his uncle and his native State. But the whole South made itself responsible for the assault by heartily approving it, as did the Democratic Party, both North and South, by refusing to condemn it. It is not the least remarkable circumstance connected with this disgraceful affair, that in every instance where the party, either in or out of Congress, has had to act in reference to the matter, it has exhibited a malignancy of feeling towards Senator SUMNER, perfectly in keeping with the rancorous enmity manifested by the bully who assaulted him. No man ever had a better opportunity to distinguish himself by a display of magnanimity towards an opponent than Senator BUTLER has had in replying to Mr. SUMNER; but we regret that he has not availed himself of his opportunities to display his chivalric sensibility. On the contrary, he has seized upon every opportunity to gratify a petty and malignant spirit of revenge towards his prostrate antagonist. The first medical attendant of Mr. SUMNER, who happened to be called in to dress his wounds, was a personal and political friend of BROOKS, and who, after attending upon his patient, offered to become one of the sureties, as we are informed on reliable authority, of the ruffian who committed the assault. Such a medical man as this was clearly not a suitable attendant upon the half-murdered Senator, and his services were very naturally and properly dispensed with. It was on the strength of a report of this professional gentleman, who, among his other qualifications, united that of landlord to EDMUNSON, BROOKS' friend and confederate, that Senator BUTLER declared in his seat that Mr. SUMNER was shamming illness, and that if he were an officer in the army he would be cashiered for deserting his post. Though Doctor LINDSLY, Mr. SUMNER'S physician, promptly denied the statement, yet Mr. BUTLER had the littleness to reiterate it, producing the certificate of Doctor BOYLE, the medical man in question. This last attack of BROOKS' uncle produced a decisive rejoinder in the shape of a letter from Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, the Senator's brother, which was presented in the Senate by Mr. FISH of this State. And now came another exhibition of that paltry spirit of malignity and unfairness which has distinguished one side of this painful business from the beginning. No opposition was made to the reading of the letter of Doctor BOYLE, at the request of Mr. BUTLER, but the letter of Mr. SUMNER was objected to by the Administration Senators, and, after a discussion, was only allowed to be read by a vote of 20 to 15. As the letter of Mr. SUMNER is a brief, but dignified and conclusive reply to the outrageous misrepresentations of his brother's assailants, we copy it in full.

LETTER FROM GEORGE SUMNER TO HON. HAMILTON FISH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20, 1856.

DEAR SIR: My attention having been drawn to the letter read in the Senate on Monday last, from Dr. BOYLE, the first medical attendant of my brother, and to the impression which it might convey, that his services were dispensed with by me, because of his testimony before the House Committee of Investigation—it seems proper that I should state and request you, on any fit occasion, to repeat my statement that there is no foundation whatever for such an impression.

When I wrote to Dr. BOYLE, on Wednesday, 28th May, to inform him that Dr. PERRY would attend my brother, I did not know what testimony he had given, and although since then I have heard allusions to his testimony, I have not, up to the present moment, either read or heard it read. My brother, at that time, was unable to act for himself, was in great pain, with fever, and his pulse at one hundred and four. Dr. PERRY, who, from his first visit on the preceding Sunday, had expressed to me his fears of a reaction, considered his condition on Wednesday so serious that he consented to remain in Washington until the crisis had passed, when he transferred the case to Dr. LINDSLY. Dr. MILLER was then consulted on the special surgical treatment of one of the wounds.

Since the 31st May, Dr. LINDSLY has been the sole medical attendant of my brother, and the only physician in a position to speak from actual observation of his case.

Let me say, in conclusion, that it is incorrect that Dr. BOYLE'S services were dispensed with either because of any testimony he may have given, or, as has been stated in other quarters, because of the fact that he offered before the examining magistrate to become the bail for Mr. BROOKS. With much respect, I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE SUMNER.

To. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, U. S. S.

Fusions for Fremont.

At all the ratifying meetings which have been held by the people to confirm the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON, there have been some remarkable fusions of hitherto irreconcileable elements, which afford most encouraging indications for the cause of Republican Freedom. At the ratification meeting in Boston, on Monday night, the presiding officer was not only an Old Line Whig, but one of the stanchest Webster men in Massachusetts, and among the speakers was Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, who has heretofore been the leading Democrat of his State. In all parts of the Free States similar fusions of the honest and intelligent members of all the old parties are taking place in favor of Freedom and FREMONT. The Philadelphia platform offers a broad staging upon which all true patriots can stand without jostling one another.

The Way they treat the Jew in England.

The statesman who undertakes in England to bring forward a measure for the admission of the Jews to the same rights and privileges enjoyed by other citizens of that country, simply dooms himself to the Sisyphian labor of rolling up each year to the House of Lords a measure which is quietly rolled back again. That august and venerable body, the British House of Peers, as a matter of principle, vote against any change in anything, and never yield to any pressure save fear. In the great question of Catholic Emancipation even, the memoirs of Sir ROBERT PEEL, just published, sufficiently justify the policy of O'CONNELL'S career, and show that that measure, as every other great popular achievement in England, was ceded not to conviction, but to terror. As it was with Catholic emancipation, so was it with Parliamentary reform and Free-trade. But in all these cases vast masses of the people were affected and moved. The Jews, on the other hand, though brilliant in brain, are small in number. They are not of sufficient power in the State to make a government risk its existence on the carriage of their freedom. We have little doubt, therefore, that the measure introduced by Mr. MILNER GIBSON for such alteration of the oaths as will admit the Jews into Parliament, without violation of their conscientious or rather honorable feelings, though it has gone through the House of Commons, will be, as it has been so often before, rejected by the House of Lords.

It is a strange fact that while the British Legislature is thus rejecting a measure which it states will "unchristianize Parliament," it is perfectly conscious that a majority of its leading representatives, including the present Premier, are at least not Christians, or at best but Christians unattached; that two of its most brilliant ornaments, Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. OSBORNE, though they will not make a sacrifice of self at the Hebrew altars, are circumcised Jews.

The refusal to admit the Jews to the same rights and privileges as other men, is founded precisely on the same principle as the Inquisition and other horrible institutions against which Protestants profess so deeply to revolt There may be a difference in point of severity between imposing political disability upon a man on account of heresy, and dooming him to a dungeon or a stake. But there is no difference in the principle that prompts the act.

Even if political expediency be considered, there is less ground for the refusal of full privilege in England to the Jews than any other sect. Roman Catholics are known to make all other interests, even the dearest national ones, subservient to the Church. Under the pressure of priests and women, it is ever so, even with the nobles of that persuasion. In England the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, who abound in the British Parliament, are known to cherish sentiments of deep conscientious hostility to certain religious institutions of the country. But, with the Jew, all these matters of conflict between Christian creeds are a subject of supreme scorn.

Indeed, there is no necessity to speculate upon abstract probabilities in this case. We have the example of what Jews are, when admitted to equal rights, prominently before us. DISRAELI is stated to have once remarked, at a *soirée* of Lord PALMERSTON'S, that most, if not all, the great governing minds of Europe were Jews, and he claims METTERNICH and GUIZOT as of his order. Be this as it may, we find that after the very first introduction of Christianity, and when it was still fresh and stainless from the fountain of its Creator, Jews sat alongside of Christians in the administration of civil affairs at Rome, with great advantage to her interests. In our own country, not to travel further, we find Jews in every walk, filling official and judicial stations, without deficiency of credit to themselves or of advantage to the public. The present Lord Mayor of London, Mr. SALOMONS, is a Jew, and, we perceive by our last files, he has been entertaining the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate of the established Church, who was quite ready to take an *equality* of turtle, though not of civil rights. The truth is, that it is chiefly the admirable character and conduct of those Jews who have been officially tried, which has saved the Jewish question from that irredeemable apathy and languor to which the British Legislature, like most others, are apt to dismiss a trite and worn subject, on which no strong popular feeling is brought to bear. Indeed, it forms no small element in our confidence of the final success of a measure securing political equality to the Jews that men like SALOMONS and MONTEFIORE should have stood in the battle's van.

Pratt vs. Buchanan.

The Boston *Post*, says:

"DANIEL PRATT, Jr., wishes the fact announced that No. 6 of the *Gridiron* has been published. We copy a couple of paragraphs from this number. The first exhibits a commendable self-reliance, and the second presents the author's method of avoiding a national calamity:

'*At Home.*—My Parents said to me one day about 10 years ago, you cannot be a HENRY CLAY or a DANIEL WEBSTER, for you have not had a college education—said I. I can be a DANIEL PRATT, Jr., and that is all I want to be.

D. P., Jr.'"

D. P., Jr., is a bit of a wag, and the *Post* did not happen to discover what a poke in the ribs he was giving, with the handle of his *Gridiron*, to Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. PRATT is not suspected of being overstocked with brains, and like some other unfortunate gentlemen, he cannot see why he should not become a tenant of the White House as well as another. But, if Mr. PRATT is not a brilliant of the first water, he has got sense enough to feel the necessity of a candidate for the Presidency preserving individuality. He is determinhd not to cease to be a man, and become a machine to be worked by a convention, if he is a candidate for a high office. He had read, no doubt, the humiliating declaration of the candidate of the Douglas Democracy, who said he was no longer an individual, but only the tool of a faction, and resolved that he would square himself by his own Gridiron, and be a man "for a' that and for a' that." PRATT could not be a HENRY CLAY or a DANIEL WEBSTER; he took the word of his parents for it and was reconciled by the excellent reason they gave for it; but he looked his destiny boldly in the face, and said he was content to be DANIEL PRATT, Jr. That he could be. Mr. BUCHANAN, on the contrary, was quite willing to resign his individuality; on receiving the joyful news of his nomination, he hastened to declare on the first occasion that offered itself, that he had ceased to be the individual JAMES BUCHANAN, and was nothing but the square of the platform of the Cincinnati Convention. D. P. Jr., rather had him there. Mr. PRATT'S "self-reliance" is very naturally sneered at by the *Post*, who could not commend such a quality without an implied hit at old Buck.

Freedom's Auspices.

It is a noteworthy, if not a significant circumstance, that the day of the assembling of the Convention which nominated FREMONT, Freedom's standard-bearer, is the same on which, exactly ten years before, he was chosen in a council of patriotic men to head an independent Republican movement on the shores of the Pacific. On the 17th of June, 1846, two days after the first hostile blow was struck against Mexico by the free settlers of California, the *Flag of the Bear* was raised in the captured Province of Sonoma, amid great rejoicings. With acclamations as loud and universal, Capt. FREMONT, then encamped at the Buttes, 150 miles north of Sonoma, was hailed as the leader of the revolution. On the 25th of June FREMONT entered Sonoma with his little party of mountain men, and then took place the junction of the Free Settler, or Bear Flag Party, with his own against the Mexican General CASTRO, who was advancing from the South to drive the Americans out of the country. The result of their coöperations was the liberation of California from the yoke of Mexican anarchy and misrule.

At the opening of another decade of years, in the same month and day on which American Freedom was inaugurated on the shores of another ocean, the same principles of resistance to the aggressions of a Slave-ridden Democracy, the same love of freedom of soil, and liberty of speech and person, unite in making choice of a leader for the independent republican hosts of America in a Presidential election, who is, with unanimity like that of the California free-settlers in the choice of their standard-bearer, hailed as *the same*. The Hour and the Man are alike auspicious! The name inscribed on the people's banner has once triumphed gloriously in the cause of freedom since it shone in the van of the Bear. Six years have passed since the State Constitution of California was framed. That event followed the raising of the independent flag just four years.

Americanism.

There was a very instructive manifestation of Americanism, or Fillmoreism, last night, at the National Hall in Canal-street, which will not, we should imagine, be likely to give the American candidate for the Presidency, who is now enjoying the hospitalities of the City, a very exalted opinion of his backers in New-York. The National American Club, of which Mr. VAN RIPER is President, had declared in favor of FREMONT and DAYTON, which so excited the wrath of the Fillmore men that they made a most ruffianly and desperate attack on the Club, last night, a full report of which will be found in another column. This is not a kind of Americanism which will be likely to commend itself to the people, or win over many new members to its ranks. It is quite as foul an assault upon freedom of speech and action as those lately committed in Washington, which have caused such universal indignation in all the Free States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mail Matter Crossing the Isthmus—New Move in the Kansas Business—Mr. Burlingame's Speech—Senators Trumbull and Wilson to be at the Ratification Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

Secretary MARCY has under consideration the law recently enacted by the Legislature of New-Granada, levying a duty of nearly 19 cents per ounce on all foreign mails transported across the Isthmus. This law is clearly violative of our treaty with Granada, and will be resisted.

Senator WELLER to-day indicated his purpose to move the recommittal of DOUGLAS' Kansas bill, and all the amendments proposed, to the Committee on Territories. The purpose of this movement is to propose some modification of the Kansas issue with reference to the interests of the Democratic Party in the pending campaign—DOUGLAS and company being badly frightened at their present position.

Mr. BURLINGAME'S speech continues the universal theme of conversation. It has completely backed the chivalry, and conquered a peace.

Senator TRUMBULL has started for New-York, to speak at the Ratification Meeting to-morrow night. He is worthy of the best audience that New-York can assemble. Gen. WILSON will probably leave in the morning. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

FREE SHIPS MAKE FREE GOODS

A message was received from the President in response to a resolution asking for a copy of the instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN, late Minister at England, on the subject of the invitation to the British Government to enter into a treaty similar to that between Russia and the United States recognizing the principle in favor of neutral commerce, that free ships make free goods, contraband of war excepted, and that the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation; and furthermore, that the parties shall apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

Mr. MARCY, among other things, says, that France was likewise invited to enter into a similar treaty, and that he apprehends no serious objection excepting from Great Britain; and but for her resistance to the principle that the neutral flag protects the property which it covers, if it be not contraband of war, it would long ago have been regarded as a well-established rule of international law. She has impliedly admitted its justice, by adopting it as the guide of her conduct in the present war with Russia. If it is fair towards neutrals to act upon it now, it will be difficult for her to devise good reasons for not observing it in all future wars.

In presenting this subject to Lord CLARENDON, August 30th, 1855, Mr. BUCHANAN says:—

"It is scarcely necessary to observe that the present proposal does not proceed from any apprehension that Great Britain will ever hereafter reverse the precedent she has so recently established. It has been solely dictated by a desire to give to the principle of Her Majesty's Government the solemn sanction of both Governments, and thus by their combined influence to recommend the adoption of them to other nations of the civilized world."

No response from France or England accompanies the President's message.

THE BRITISH SHIP RESOLUTE.

Mr. MASON introduced a joint resolution appropriating $40,000 for the purchase and restoration to the British Government of the ship *Resolute*, late of the British Navy, which was abandoned in the Arctic Seas, and found by the crew of an American whaleship, by whom she was brought to this country. Passed.

ANOTHER BILL TO ORGANIZE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. GEYER introduced a bill supplementary to the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and providing for the faithful execution of said act in Kansas, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

MR. HUNTER IN REPLY TO MR. SUMNER.

Mr. HUNTER replied to the allusions of Mr. SUMNER to the state of Virginia, and commented on the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the late assault. He knew of no previous instance in which the Legislature of any State had stepped forward to prejudge a case of this kind, and he thought it could result only in increasing the exasperation of that unfortunate sectional feeling which is now threatening the peace of the whole country, and endangering the perpetuity of its institutions. Massachusetts had nothing to say by way of rebuke to Mr. SUMNER for his offensive personalities, but so far from that, she had actually indorsed that speech, and thanked him for having made it. He [Mr HUNTER] repelled the attack of Mr. SUMNER on Virginia as being a State where human beings are bought as cattle at the shambles—where little children are sold upon the auction block, and a dungeon rewards the pious matron who teaches a negro to read the Word of Life. The foundation upon which the Senator from Massachusetts rested was the fact that Slavery and the Slave-trade existed in Virginia, that negroes were held in bondage, and liable to be sold from one place to another. But he (Mr HUNTER) argued that Slavery was the best condition for the colored race and that no community was to be blamed for the inseparable incidents of a necessary institution. He also essayed to prove that the attack of Mr. BROOKS upon Mr. SUMNER was not a breach of privilege, but merely a matter for the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of law.

MR. SEWARD IN REPLY TO MR HUNTER.

Mr. SEWARD, in reply to Mr. HUNTER'S argument relative to the BROOKS assault, said the remarks of the Senator had filled him with profound surprise and deep regret. When the assault was made, the personal and political friends of Mr. SUMNER were silent, and his colleague (Mr. WILSON) in a few calm and temperate words, simply stated the facts as they occurred. A motion was then made for raising a Committee to examine into the matter and report their opinion. Their report was concurred in by almost the entire Senate, and although the report was condemned by many at the North as not what ought to be done; yet he (Mr. SEWARD) was satisfied with it, and was glad to have the subject drop there, and not be again mentioned in the Senate, as freedom of debate had been vindicated. But, now the Senator from Virginia had taken a position contrary to the decision of three-fourths of the Senate, and a vast majority of the people of the country.

O MY PROPHETIC SOUL!—MY UNCLE!

Mr. BUTLER said, Mr. SUMNER was the first man who had ever abused his privilege as a member of the Senate to lay his profane hands upon the revolutionary history of one of the original thirteen States.

Mr. PEARCE, Chairman of the committee who investigated the assault on Mr. SUMNER, defended the position laid down in that report, and replied to Mr. HUNTER'S arguments against it.

Mr. HUNTER briefly rejoined.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

The bill establishing two additional Land Districts in Minnesota was passed.

Mr. WHITNEY introduced a bill to preserve peace and protect public property in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The consideration of the bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government was then resumed.

The Oregon bill was debated and laid aside.

The bill explanatory of the act of 1854, establishing additional land districts in Minnesota was passed. Adjourned.

The Business Transacted by the Court of Claims—The Cherokee Nation.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

It appears from the report prepared by Chief Justice GILCHRIST, of the Court of Claims, giving an account of the business transacted by that tribunal, that they hope to present to Congress before the end of the present session their final decision in one hundred and twenty-five cases, and they will have examined and ordered testimony in two hundred cases and drawn up nearly one hundred elaborate opinions as questions of law.

An Executive Message was communicated to each House to-day, asking further legislation, the better to carry out the Intercourse law in the Cherokee Nation, and keep therefrom white intruders, who put law and order at defiance; and also, to prevent interference by the functionaries of the Federal Courts with the decisions of the Cherokee Tribunals—thus invading the privileges of the Indians.

Kansas Affairs.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. SUMNER—ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE NEW SHERIFF OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 23.

A letter from Westport, June 17, to the *Republican*, says:

"Col. SUMNER has put the California and Santa Fé routes, and all the principal roads leading through Kansas, under blockade. He has driven BUFORD, JONES, SHELBY, and all leading emigrants desirous of becoming peaceable settlers, out of the Territory."

Another letter from Kansas City, 16th inst., says:

"Col. SUMNER intends to arrest every person under indictment in Kansas, and has declared that neither LANE nor anybody else shall come with an armed force into the Territory through Iowa, Nebraska, or other route, except over his dead body.

On the night of the 13th inst., an attempt was made to murder the new Sheriff of Douglas County, who lives at Franklin. Three men came to his house and fired into the window at his bed, then broke open the door, when the Sheriff shot one dead and the rest fled."

The same letter states that Col. SUMNER had received dispatches from Fort Kearney, giving him information that a band of Cheyenne Indians had joined a party of Sioux and had again proclaimed war. One white had been killed. Col. SUMNER immediately dispatched a company to Fort Kearney, from the camp near Westport

GOV. REEDER AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 24.

Gov. REEDER and suite, and Messrs. HOWARD, SEPERMAN, and UPTON, passed through this morning on their way East.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 24.

At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the stable of BARBER & DINGLEY, on Temple-street, from which it communicated to the Temple-street Church, the Codman House, the Casco House, all of which were destroyed, together with the wooden buildings in the centre of the square.

The fire then spread across Temple-street burning two or three wooden buildings on the southerly side, together with stores, occupied by WINSHIP, hatter; JACOB S. PAINE, music store; F. E. PRAY, tailor; and C. C. DYER, tailor; Muzzey's block, occupied by L. D. HANSON, shoe store; H. P. STOVER, dry goods; and J. COREY, dry goods; also the stores occupied by N. J. MITCHELL and MERRILL & QUIMBY. The goods from all the stores and the stock of most of the mechanics were saved. The fire (at 10 A. M) is still burning, but is confined to the above mentioned limit.

LARGE FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 24.

There was a fire here this morning, destroying a number of buildings, including H. N. GALE'S Grain Elevator, loss $10,000—no insurance. BARNEY CORNING & Co., Rectifyers, lost $12,000—fully insured in the Etna Company, Hartford; and some Coal and Lumber Yards. Total loss over $30 000.

BURNING OF A ROPE-WALK.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24.

The rope-walk of BALTUS PRUYN, and two dwellings adjoining, on Lumber-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. WM. PRUYN was severely if not fatally burned in endeavoring to rescue the property.

Escape of John W. Rand.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, June 24.

JOHN W. RAND, who was committed to Hunterdon County Jail for robbing the Lebertville Railroad office, escaped last night. It is supposed his wife, who saw him yesterday, gave him the tools by which he succeeded in gaining his liberty. A large reward has been offered for his re-arrest.

Prize Fight.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 24.

A prize fight between JOHN MACKAY, of Liverpool, and JOHNNY ROBERTS, of Chicago, took place at Baker's Island, near Salem, yesterday afternoon. They fought forty-seven rounds in fifty-two minutes, at the end of which ROBERTS was declared vanquished.

The Cricket Match at Utica.

UTICA, Tuesday, June 24.

In the Cricket match between the Albany and Utica Clubs, Albany was the winner by four runs.

Western Navigation.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 23.

The steamer *Aguella* from Pittsburg has passed into the Mississippi from Lake Michigan. The people of Green Bay had a celebration in honor of the event.

From Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS FOR CAPE MAY—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 24.

Nearly a thousand persons left here in the steamer *Boston*, this morning, to participate in the banquet, this evening, to be given in honor of the opening of the Mount Vernon House, at Cape May

Berths have been sold for over one hundred cabin passengers in the *City of Baltimore* for Liverpool. Mr. MATHEW, the late British Consul, returns home in her.

Accident to the Steamship Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 24.

The Canadian steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool for Quebec, put into Greenock, on the 11th of June, with her machinery disabled. She was to leave again in three or four days.

☞ The ship *Elvira Owens* sailed from Savannah on Saturday, with 321 emigrants for Liberia, 142 of which she received at Savannah.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 405 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

FANS, FANS—ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER, of newest and most fashionable patterns Silk, linen, elegant pearl bridal fans, with jet ornaments of the most distinguished varieties selected from Paris for ROGERS' new and extensive bazaar, and will be sold at importers' prices with every kind of fancy goods, toys, &c., as gifts and presents. H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depots, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 28 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia.
and No. 72 Walash-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linens and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machine and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, which was using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices
LEARY & CO.,
Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., New York, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONY, President.
D. F. CHEEK, Secretary

THIN SUMMER SUITS.
Black Alpaca Suits.....$12 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits.....10 00
White Marseilles Vests.....5 00
Check Marseilles Suits.....8 00
White Duck Coats.....3 50
Linen Raglan Coats.....5 00
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Nassau-st.

FAMILIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR the country and seaside, will find a new and large assortment of bathing dresses, hair, nail and tooth brushes, Lubin's and the Société Hygienique soaps and perfumery, and other English and French articles. Farina's finest brand of Eau de Cologne, at 680. E. HAYES & CO Family Chemists corner of Walker and Broadway, successor to T. T. GREEN.

PANTA'S HAT STORE.—WHO IS THERE THAT has not heard of this attractive establishment, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.? There is no place in this City where such an assortment of hats and caps can be found, and we believe that at any time PANTA could supply any army with hats and caps enough to last a year. Purchase a hat or cap at this place. You will find obliging and attentive clerks and moderate prices.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF Roots, for making his celebrated Root Beer.—The attention of druggists, hotel-keepers, private families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, without any trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles, at 25 and 50 cents each. General Depot, No 362 Lindson-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 8 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn.

SUMMER HATS.—LEASK CONTINUES TO SUPply everybody with his delightful Summer hats. The drab Beaver, Panama, and Straw hats are just what gentlemen want these hot days. They are neat, elegant and cool. LEASK is always ready to see his friends at the old store, corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—defying a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above

Departure of the Orizaba—One Hundred and Fifty Filibusters Off.

Yesterday at 3 P. M., the steamer *Orizaba* left her dock, foot of North Moore-street, for Nicaragua. There was a large crowd on the wharf evidently expecting something rich, but they were disappointed. Everything passed off quietly and in utmost order. Some one hundred an fifty who unhesitatingly avowed themselves as fillibusters walked openly upon the deck with no fear, before the eyes of two United States Deputy-Marshals, and one of Mayor Wood's policemen, who hovered conspicuously about the gang plank. Pe ce having been declared in Nicaragua and the indicted fillibusters having escaped scot free in the United States Circuit Court, they felt there was no reason to shiver at a Marshal.

It had been rumored that LYSTER and WALTERS, of the "original indicted fillibusters," but now more prominently before the public, as the parties that cowhided a Sunday editor, had left their bail to settle matters as best he could, and would be among the passengers. An attempt to prevent these two from getting off, it was stated, would be made, should they show themselves, and a jolly scrimmage was set down as sure. But the parties did not appear, and the jolly scrimmage did not take place. Major GEORGE B. HALL was the only one of the indicted fillibusters who left. When asked where the others were, he said, party were, who had manifested such zeal to some months ago, and complained so bitterly of detention by the U. S. District-Attorney and allies, he confessed that their ardor had greatly not entirely cooled. FARNSWORTH, he said, had got reinstated in the Custom-House, and was working very faithfully and contentedly. MORRISON had gone to Virginia to oversee niggers. CREIGHTON remained in New-York to fight for BUCHANAN. WALTERS and LYSTER were in New-Jersey, hopefully waiting a relaxation of Recorder SMITH's avowal to "give them Jesse," should they show themselves. Major HALL looked well and full of hope. He had no doubt but that opportunity would offer to make himself useful to Gen. WALKER. Walking about with the Major on the steamer, and his *compagnon du voyage*, was APPLETON OAKSMITH, Esq., who read the resolutions at the Walker meeting in the Park. Before the steamer started, several attempts were made in the throng on the wharf to get up a little political excitement, by proposals for cheers for the different Presidential candidates in the field. The proposition met no response. As the steamer was, however, leaving the wharf, a rouser was given for General WALKER.

The *Orizaba* had near four hundred passengers in all. Among them was Padre VIGIL, the Nicaragua Minister, who goes on account of his health. Gen. CHILDS, of California, went out as bearer of dispatches. The *Orizaba* arrived in New-York on her last return trip the first of the present month. The reason she has not returned earlier is that she could not connect with a steamer for San Francisco from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

THE AFFAIR OF THE ORIZABA AND CAPTAIN TARLETON, H. B. M. S. EURYDICE.

From the Washington Union, 23d inst.

It will be recollected that recently the public mind was much agitated by apprehensions of collision and trouble at San Juan del Norte, based upon an affidavit made by Captain TINKLEPAUGH, of the *Orizaba*, charging Captain TARLETON, of her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Eurydice*, with insulting the American flag by detaining the *Orizaba*, &c., &c. The Secretary of the Navy immediately ordered Commodore PAULDING, of the home squadron, to proceed to San Juan to institute inquiry. We learn that satisfactory dispatches have just been received at the Navy Department from the Commodore. It seems that Captain TARLETON was awakened in the middle of the night with an application from American citizens for the prosection of American property. To this application he promptly responded, proceeding at once with Capt. TINKLEPAUGH to the office of the Transit Company. Capt. TARLETON, it appears, then visited the *Orizaba*, to ascertain if there was any ground to justify his intervention in behalf of American interests; and soon satisfying himself that there was no case for intervention of a foreign officer, he retraced his steps immediately. Commodore PAULDING's flag was saluted by Capt. TARLETON promptly on his arrival in the *Susquehanna*, and the investigations and all that occurred clearly indicate that Capt. TARLETON had no instructions or disposition to interfere with our countrymen, but that he was improperly persuaded to act as he did by certain American citizens, whose names and motives it is unnecessary to mention or discuss.

How the Suburbans Keep a Strawberry Festival.

All-East Brooklyn turned out yesterday to attend a Strawberry Festival in Leffert's Park, given by and for Ward School No. 4, over which Mr. BARNES has presided for time out of mind. There were at least 2,000 people on the ground during the day, old folks and infants, male and female, "neighbor and relation." For a curiosity of the affair was, that the people all knew each other, and one was reminded much more vividly of a regular old-fashioned village Maying than of such a Strawberry Festival as stiff people hold in city churches, doing their flirting in an undertone and receiving congratulations in whispers as they swallow their refection. The school, itself, with its hosts of graduates, numbered some 800, who went out mostly in procession, preceded by a fine band. At 12 o'clock a table was spread with cold baked meats, sandwiches, oysters, &c., and every body was filled. At 3 o'clock the strawberries and ice-cream were served, and there was not an Oliver in all the multitude that wanted "more" when he retreated from the table. Scupping, dancing, waltzing, whandering, filled up the brief hours that were not spent at the table. The old folks entered into these sports quite as heartily as the young ones. We saw $400,000 up to his ears, with a lot of little ones playing "Copenhagen," and half a million was the leading spirit in a game of "oats, peas, beans and barley grows." About 4 o'clock a platform was filled with speaking men, and speeches from Commander BARNES, Superintendent BULKLEY, Commissioners ANTHONY, HARRIS and others, entertained the assemblage. Of all the pleasant days of this sort we have ever dropped in at, this one went a little ahead. The young 'uns won't study any less vigorously to-day for it; nor will the old 'uns regret the acquaintance they refreshed with their neighbors, and the strangers who were invited. *Encore.*

The Hughes' Printing Telegraph.

This wonderful invention, which is destined to effect a complete revolution in the Telegraph business, is now being subjected to the severest test at Boston, upon a wire upwards of five hundred miles long, and is found to realize the most sanguine expectations of the inventor and the owners of the Patent. There is found to be no practical difficulty whatever in working the instruments in perfect unison in a circuit of five hundred miles, and there is no reason to doubt but that they will work with complete success through a circuit of one or two thousand miles. Nor is there found to be the least difficulty in transmitting messages from opposite ends of the wire at the same instant of time—the two operators being thus enabled to exchange about twenty to twenty-five hundred letters per hour.

The mechanism of the Hughes machines is extremely simple, and can be manufactured for about $100 each. Mr. PHELPS, of Troy, the ingenious gentleman who has charge of the invention, has, however, since seen the machines worked in a long circuit, projected several important improvements, by which, without detracting anything from the efficiency of the instruments, they can be considerably simplified and cheapened. Any child who can read will be able at one hour's practice to transmit messages with perfect accuracy, and at a fair rate of speed. We understand the American Telegraph Company, who own the Hughes Patent, have decided to have the style of the instruments improved in accordance with the suggestions of their machinist, which will cause a delay of a very few days in introducing the invention to the public.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Country Druggists and Confectioners.**—Pure Soda Water without sulphuric acid, ROBBINS' PATENT SODA FOUNTAIN AND WATER COOLER,

Make your own Soda Water at a cost of
ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF A CENT PER GLASS,
For Soda, Ice and Syrups.
Price $40. Address
W. KING, No. 158 William-st., New-York.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **It is Astonishing**—What quantities of Soda Water and Cream Syrup RUSHTON sells, and it is all owing to his having the best and purest in the City only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **A Cure for Asthma.**—There are many well attested cases of cures of this distressing complaint by the use of the WILD CHERRY, as combined by Dr. WISTAR, in his famous COUGH BALSAM, which medicine has achieved a world-wide reputation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Letters from Charles L. Brace.**—The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, who is now on a pedestrian tour through Norway and Sweden:

REPORTS FROM THE "RIFLE CHRISTIANS"
In Kansas—the Company which was supplied with Sharp's Rifles by subscription in a church in New Haven, and—

THE FREAKS AND FROLICS
OF A VENTRILOQUIST.

—how he "did" the sage driver on the dog question and put some burglars into a chimney.

ALL THESE THINGS,
besides the news of the day by telegraph and mail—the same as in the other morning papers—are published in THE NEW-YORK SUN, at one cent per copy, or served at your house or place of business at sixpence a week.

☞ **To Contractors.**—Proposals will be received at this office until the 27th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound, in addition to those advertised May 23, ult., viz.: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Sugar Reef.

The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Sea-Flower Reef, and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office

Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.—June 20, 1856. G. DUTTON, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. To the dyspeptic, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, depression, or any other disorder of the organs of respiration, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Letters from the "Rifle Christians,"** now in Kansas—the Company who were "armed with Sharpe's rifles" by subscription raised in a church in New Haven last April—commenced in *The Sun* of Monday, June 23, will be continued on Wednesday, June 25. They are very interesting.

THE SUN is served by carriers anywhere in New-York or vicinity at six cents a week—single copies One Cent.

☞ **Strawberries, Strawberries,** or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of STRAFF'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.

Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.

Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.

Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 331 Pearl-st.

☞ **Letters from Charles L. Brace.**—The first of a series of Letters from CHARLES L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, who is now on a pedestrian tour through Norway and Sweden, is published in the New-York *Sun* of Tuesday, June 24, 1856. Price One Cent per copy; served anywhere in New-York or vicinity at sixpence a week.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, combs, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

☞ **Do not Believe**—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 1 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **To Capitalists.**—Chatham square property on the line of the Bowery Extension, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, June 30, consisting of that well known corner, bounded by Chatham-square, Bowery, Catharine and Division sts., which forms the greatest thoroughfare in the City, except Broadway and Fulton-st.

☞ **A Festive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, cor. John-st.

☞ **Panama Hats**—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness, at prices from ten to fifty dollars each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A Letter directed to George Jones from Fond du lac, Wisconsin, containing Drafts to the amount of $200, has been taken from the Post Office in this City, by mistake, as the same was intended for George Jones, *Daily Times*, and can be of no value to any one else as payment of said Drafts has been stopped.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND DAYTON.—REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republican electors of the City and County of New-York, the friends of Freedom in the Territories of the United States, of Free Labor, of Freedom of Speech in our National Councils, and of a Free Press; all in favor of asserting and maintaining the rights of our free artisans and workingmen, and their just claims to participate in the settlement and enjoyment of the unoccupied lands of the nation; all opposed to the continuance of the profligacy, despotism and imbecility of the present Federal Administration; all in favor of supporting the Platform of Principles laid down by the Republican National Convention of the 17th June inst., and in favor of a just, economical, energetic and Republican Administration of the General Government, are invited to assemble at the New-York Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia on the 18th of June, inst., of

JOHN C. FREMONT, of California,
for President of the United States, and of
WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey,
for Vice-President, and to take such measures to promote their election as may be deemed advisable.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward,	Hon. Chas. Sumner,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,	Hon. Henry Wilson,
Hon. La Fayette S. Foster,	Hon. John P. Hale,
Hon. Lyman Trumbull,	Hon. Guy R. Pelton,
Hon. Hannibal Hamlin,	Hon. Ab'm Wakeman,
Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden,	Hon. Henry S. Lane, of

Indiana Sigismund Kauffman, and other distinguished speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

EDGAR KETCHUM,
Chairman New-York City Republican Central Committee.
WILLIAM PEZL, GEORGE TERWILLIGER, } Secretaries.

Isaac Sherman, George W. Blunt, John P. Cumming, William Curtis Noyes, Charles W. Elliott, Thomas C. Berry, Archibald Hall, Lebbeus B. Ward, Charles C. Leigh, Luman Sherwood, Franklin J. Otterson, Edward Pepper, Merwin N. Jones, James Kelly, Amasa L. Care, James B. Taylor, Daniel L. Pettee, Andrew Bleakley, Augustus F. Dow, William Allen, Daniel Willis, Charles Riddle, Sandford L. Macomber, Erasmus C. Benedict, Joseph C. Pinckney, George W. Pearcy, David S. Scott, Jotham S. Fountain, John W. Edmonds, George W. Rose, Executive Committee.

ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman.
HENRY C. BOYD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the members of this Association remaining here do meet regularly on this and every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their old place, No. 163 Bowery.

J. S. BERRY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the afternoon of Saturday last, in the Hudson River cars, a Black Morocco WALLET containing a small amount of money, a flat safe key, and sundry memoranda, of no value except to the owner. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with SHEPHERD KNAPP, at the Mechanics' Bank.

BLACK TRAVELING BAG EXCHANGED—On the 21st inst., in cars on Central Railroad at Utica, E. N. SPRAGUE, who took said bag by mistake, will please return it to C. W. DARLING, No. 59 Water-st., New-York, and receive his own.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BOWLING ALLEYS AND BILLIARD SALOONS,

Two first-rate rooms at No 535 Broadway, adjoining the Prescott House for Billiards and Bowling.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the carriage making factory in High-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, 12 light wagons with tops, 4 do without tops, 3 two-seat wagons, &c., all in good order, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Locks.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, in some respectable private family, as seamstress or to assist in the chamberwork. Can do up fine muslins, understands all kinds of family sewing and shirts. The best of satisfaction as to character and respectability. Can be seen at No. 36 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of experience, who wish to go in one family in the country. One does plain cooking, good baking, washing, and ironing in the neatest style. The other will assist in the washing and ironing; is a competent family seamstress and waitress. The one takes $7; the other $6. Excellent city references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women; one a meat and pastry cook, or would do cooking, washing, and ironing, the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, can do fine clothes in the neatest manner. Any lady or family requiring such help will be pleased. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

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SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in some of the first families in the City, and best City references given. Address, J. W., No. 840 Broadway, for to day; would travel if required.

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WANTED—At No 766 Broadway, two book-keepers, two conductors, two clerks, two porters two bar-keepers, four waiters, two men to freeze ice cream, two coachmen, three boys for trades, two firemen, two brakemen, and men on steamers and railroads

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Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware, Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Cape May.

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The fine steamboats are in capital order and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GARNUN, Proprietor.

LA FAVORITA, GLEN COVE, L. I., is now open for the season. Parties wishing permanent or transient board, will find this one of the most desirable resorts. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Terms moderate. The steamboat *Croton* leaves Peck-slip New-York, every afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Inquire of DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Esq., New-York Post-Office, or of F. J. DAVIS, La Favorita, Glen Cove.

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TREMONT HOUSE—Corner 6th-av and 49th-st., opposite Crystal Palace.—This new and commodious hotel has a fine, airy and healthful location, and is at all times accessible by cars and stages, which pass the door. Its internal management will be found entirely satisfactory, and terms moderate.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

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A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
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A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new, superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250 worth from $200 to $300 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call to-day, for they must all be sold at some price.

W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTON, NEWTON & SHADBURYS, No 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, construced with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room 7 feet front, by 3 feet 6 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 82 6th-av., N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooms, No. 355 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Why do you pause? Go and procure
A flask of LYON'S POWDER. We cannot endure
The bugs crawling o'er us, when LYON can heal
All the insects' woes we mortals feel.

**DESTROY THE INSECTS

Correspondence Between Gen. D. R. Atchison and Amos A. Lawrence.

Below we publish an interesting correspondence between Hon. D. R. ATCHISON and AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq.

COTTAGE FARM, NEAR BOSTON, March 31, 1855

Hon. D. R. Atchison, Platte City, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to address you upon a subject in which I have no common interest with yourself, viz.: the settlement of Kansas. Since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the last Congress, this Territory has attracted the attention of distant not less than of the neighboring States, for it is evident that here must be decided the question unsettled now, whether there shall be slave or free labor over a vast region of the United States—you and your friends would make Slave States, and we wish to prevent your doing so. The stake is a large one, and the ground chosen. Let the fight be a fair one.

It is to secure this that I address you. Your influence is requisite to restrain your people from doing great injustice to actual settlers, and provoking them to retaliatory measures, the consequences of which would be most deplorable. I beg you, my dear Sir, to use your efforts to avert so great an evil

Let the contest be waged honorably, for unless it be so, no settlement of the question can ever be final. It is already reported here that large bodies of Missourians will cross over merely to vote, that they may gain this election as they did the last. But how delusive to suppose that settlers who have come from one to two thousand miles with their families, will acquiesce in any election gained by such means, or that any future election can be satisfactory which is not conducted according to the law. The advantage of proximity is yours. Your people can afford not only to be just but generous in this matter.

The repeal of the law which secured this Territory against the introduction of Slavery is considered by most men in the Free States to have been a breach of the national faith; and it is not unreasonable for those who have gone there for a home, to expect a compliance with the laws as they are. Those from New-England have gone there in good faith, and at their own expense. They are chiefly farmers, but among them are good representatives from all professions. Some have considerable property; but all have rights and principles which they value more than money, and I may say, *more than life itself*. Neither is there any truth in the assertion that they are Abolitionists. No person of that stamp is known to have gone from here—nor is it known here that any such have gone from other States. But opprobrium may make them Abolitionists of the most dangerous kind.

There has been much said in regard to an extensive organization here, which is wholly untrue. I assure you, Sir, that what has been undertaken here will be carried on fairly and openly. The management is in the hands of men of prudence, of wealth and of determination. They are not politicians, nor are they aspirants for office; they are determined, if it be possible, to see that justice is done to those who have ventured their all in that Territory. May I not hope, Sir, that you will second this effort to see that the contest shall be carried on fairly? If fairly beat, you may be sure that our people will acquiesce, however reluctant; but they never will yield to injustice. Respectfully yours,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

PLATTE CITY, MO., April 15, 1855.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—Your letter of the 31st March last has been received, and would have been answered promptly, had I not been absent for the last ten days.

Although I have no personal acquaintance with you, I have yet heard enough of your history and character to entertain a high regard for you. I doubt not that you are actuated by kind and noble impulses and generous sentiments; but, *upon the question of "Slavery,"* by a mistaken judgment.

You say that you have a "common interest with myself in the settlement of Kansas." This I admit; but your interest is not equal to mine. I live within a few miles of Kansas, and have a few slaves. You have none, (at least black ones). You have not the hazard of good or bad neighborhood to encounter. I have.

You say, "since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the last Congress, this Territory has attracted the attention of distant not less than of the neighboring States; for it is evident that here must be decided the question whether there shall be slave or free labor over a vast region of the United States, now unsettled. You and your friends would make Slave States, and we wish to prevent your doing so. The stake is a large one," &c. You are right in your conjecture *that I and my friends wish* to make Kansas in all respects like Missouri. Our interests require it. Our peace through all time demands it, and we intend to leave nothing undone that will conduce to that end, and can with honor be performed. If we fail, then we will surrender to your care and control the State of Missouri. We have all to lose in the contest; you and your friends have nothing at stake. You propose to vote or drive us from Kansas. We do not propose to drive you or your friends from that Territory; *but we do not intend either to be voted or driven out of Kansas, if we can help it;* for we are foolish enough to believe that we have as much right to inhabit that country as men from New-England. Neither do we intend to be driven from Missouri, or suffer ourselves to be harassed in our property or our peace, if we can help it. At least we will try and make you and your friends share some of our anxieties. There now exists no reciprocity between the Free and Slave-States. You and your friends can leave Massachusetts, and pass through and take up your abode in Missouri or Arkansas, and our people and our laws protect your persons and your property, not only from injury, but our hospitality and kindness save you from insult. How different from your State! I cannot pass through Massachusetts or any other Northern State, with my servant, without the certainty of having him or her stolen, myself insulted, and, perhaps, my life taken. There is no reciprocity in this. Yet we are supposed to be citizens of the same Republic. Our fathers fought side by side and formed an alliance, &c.

The fight shall be as free as the nature of the case admits. Indeed there should be no fight at all. I do not desire it: but, sir, if I am met by a robber in the highway, and he demands my purse or my horse, I will not stop to ask him whether he has a revolver, but will immediately resort to the use of my own weapons, and make the best defence I can.

Your people, you say, leave their homes thousands of miles distant, and come out of the ordinary course of emigration, for no other purpose, as they avow, but to exclude us from Kansas, and overthrow our institutions. Ah! to overthrow Slavery and establish Freedom, as they say.

At the election last Fall for delegate to Congress, it is a fact beyond controversy that many, very many, Northern men came from New England, New-York and other remote points, *to vote*, and for no other purpose; for not less than one hundred and fifty of them left for the East, together with their candidate, on the day after the election.

Now, was it right for the Abolitionists, one thousand miles off, to come to Kansas to vote as out of that Territory, and wrong for the people of Missouri, living in sight of her green hills and broad prairies, to go there to secure their homes? Answer this, if you please. "You say that my influence is requisite to restrain your (our) people from doing great injustice to actual settlers," &c. My influence shall be used to prevent injustice to all actual settlers who come to Missouri or Kansas to improve their condition, whether they be from the North or the South. But let the settlers be sure that they do not come with the express purpose of doing great injustice to us. If so, they deserve, and shall have no protection from me. The crusade, preached by PETER the Hermit, and headed by WALTER the Pennyless, was just, righteous and holy compared with the Northern crusade to Kansas and against Missouri and other Slave States. PETER complained of exactions, oppression and outrage upon the Pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre by Infidels. To redress these grievances he preached his Crusade, but you and your friends have no such grievances to complain of whatsoever, in the South or the Territories. When you come among us you are greeted as friends and treated as brothers, unless you come with the avowed purpose of doing wrong to us.

Now, sir, fanaticism preaches: the *Three Thousand Peters* of New-England and the *Abolition Battalions* of Walter the Pennyless, will, I doubt not, meet the fate of their prototypes. Indeed, they have already, to some extent, met it; you say that "proximity is ours, and that we can afford to be not only just but generous." We can and we will not only be just and generous—we will *protect ourselves*, and do the least possible injury to the persons and property of those who are neither just nor generous. For just and generous men will not come from Massachusetts to war upon the rights of men who never wronged them. You say that "the repeal of the law which secured this Territory against Slavery is considered by most men in the Free States to have been a breach of National faith?" The history of the country, the public records, show this to be a mistaken assumption. Did it never enter into the heads of men in the Free States, that the enactment of the law which was repealed was a gross violation, in the first place, of the National faith, and that the disgraceful "statute" should long ago have been expunged?

You say that "those who go from New-England to Kansas have gone in good faith, and at their own expense," &c. This may be, and I doubt not is true in many instances, for I do not for one moment suppose that you would knowingly misrepresent, yet you may not be fully informed. You further say, "neither is there any truth in the assertion that they are Abolitionists. No person of that stamp is known to have gone from here." Now, my dear Sir, we may not exactly agree as to the term "Abolitionist;" but I care not how this may be settled—a man coming from Massachusetts or South Carolina to settle in Kansas, with the express purpose of excluding slaveholders from that Territory, and, by means of his influence in that Territory, abolishing Slavery in Missouri, I regard as an "Abolitionist," and an enemy to justice and right and the Constitution and Union of these United States.

I respect a man who is willing to overthrow our Government, involve the United States with each other in civil war, that African Slavery may be abolished. So I would admire the man who would declare it wrong, and who would stake his life and his property on the proposition, that it was sinful and against God's law to butcher a calf or slaughter a lamb. The term "Free-Soiler" is to me far more odious than "Abolitionist." The one implies something of honesty, the other all of knavery and hypocrisy. I do not know what organizations you may have for the purpose of abolitionizing Kansas. But most assuredly we have seen in the Boston and other Northern papers, and heard from Northern men, that companies have been chartered, and by some of your Legislatures, the object of which was to colonize Kansas with Abolitionists.

And we have certainly seen notices of public meetings called to organize what they termed "Emigration Aid Societies," one of which had F. P. BLAIR for President. You say that "what has been undertaken here (Boston) will be carried on fairly and openly. The management is in the hands of men of prudence, of wealth and determination," &c. Now, my dear Sir, let me assure you that the management of our affairs here, to meet your movements in the North, is also under the control and direction of prudence and determination. We have not much wealth amongst us, but we have a sufficiency, and we will see that justice is done to your people and ourselves, and when we are fairly ruined by your power we will then acquiesce, but not till then.

In conclusion, I would say that you and your people are the aggressors upon our rights. You come to drive us and our "peculiar" institution from Kansas. We do not intend, cost what it may, to be driven or deprived of any of our rights. Missouri will never again compromise or concede. We are and intend to remain your equals. Since the war of the Revolution you have done nothing for the extension and glory of the Confederacy. In the war of 1812, except a few of your sailors, you did nothing. In the contest with Mexico, Massachusetts, with the exception of a mutilated regiment, was not in the war, and your peculiar friends did not aid in raising and equipping that regiment. When territory is purchased with our money and our blood, you are for monopolizing it. I may be somewhat unjust in the foregoing remarks, but such is my recollection of history. If I am wrong you can correct me. The sin of Slavery, if a sin, is ours, not yours. Your fathers sold their slaves, and ours bought them. If you consider Slavery in Missouri or Arkansas a grievance to you, say at once that we must free them or you will separate from us. Do this and you will act like honest men, and we will meet you half way. We cannot ever maintain this state of *quasi* peace and *quasi* war.

I have been informed that you have an income of $100,000. Let me suggest that you purchase $80,000 worth of negroes; come out to Kansas: feed and clothe your slaves well; give them employment; build for them and yourself good houses; improve their condition; build for yourself fine barns and stables; cover the prairies with wheat, hemp and corn; feed your cattle on a thousand hills; assist your poor neighbor; and my word for it, you will do more good for your race, both white and black, than you are doing or can do in Boston. I should be happy to have you for a neighbor; and you will find as much good among slaveholders as you have found among non-slaveholders. At least you will have tried an experiment. Your obedient servant,

DAVID R. ATCHISON.

St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes some very angry comments upon a paragraph contained in a letter from that city and published in our columns, concerning its commerce. We copy the following from its article, assuring the *Republican* that we have not the remotest desire to injure or misrepresent the business of St. Louis, and that we published nothing on the subject for which we had not what we supposed to be good authority:

"Instead of being depressed, the business of the last three months has exceeded that of the same time in any previous year, by a large per cent. Instead of large stocks of goods remaining on hand, purchased 'in view of the Kansas emigration,' our merchants have no more goods than they will have a market for, and they expect to see the whole of them sold before the Summer months pass by. The people of this city never were in so prosperous a condition as they are now. Every branch of commerce—every department of manufactures—every trade and calling—has been so well and fully employed, that they have desired nothing more. This has been the case ever since the opening of business in the Spring, and nothing can prevent its being continued throughout the year, and we honestly believe, for many years. More houses will be erected this year in St. Louis than in New York, in proportion to population, and while there are no houses in St. Louis 'to let,' there are thousands in New-York."

The Weather and the Crops.

TEXAS.

The Galveston *News*, of the 5th instant, says that "the present dry weather may, on the whole, be favorable to crops, if it does not continue too long, for we learn that it better enables our planters to get their cotton clean. The cotton crop is backward, but the general prospects are favorable for a good crop.

ALABAMA.

Since our last we have had some weather—considerable. On the nights of Thursday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, we had severe storms of rain, wind and lightning. Much damage is done to the growing crops both by the wind and an over supply of rain. The lightning struck several houses in town, but no serious injury was done—a large number of people were frightened, but nobody hurt. The late rains have swollen the creeks so as to make the mails very irregular.—*True American (Marion, Perry County, Alabama.) 12th instant.*

Our farming friends from the interior inform us they have been gathering their wheat crop for the last week or so, and in many instances the yield is spoken of in the highest terms, while in some others there is complaint that the yield is not good. Upon the whole, however, it is thought it will be an abundant crop, and that there will be no occasion for the importation of flour from other States, as the production will be sufficient to supply the demand of the country.—*Alabama State Sentinel, (Selma, Ala.,) 10th instant.*

The rains which have fallen generally and copiously throughout the country during the present week have been very gratifying to planters, although the wind, which has invariably accompanied them, has not added, in the slightest degree, to their acceptability. To run a plow through a cornfield at the present writing, would be about as practicable as to run it through a canebrake. However green cornstalks may be blown flat—so flat, to all appearance, that they can never rise—yet a favoring sun will bring them right side up, and none the worse for their temporary downfall.—*Autaugian (Ala.) 13th.*

For the last week we have had fine rains, and vegetation looks flourishing. The crops are very good, with the exception of being a little backward, which, perhaps, has proved beneficial to the farmer, as he has had ample time and good weather to kill the grass.—*Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, 10th instant.*

MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from our planting friends that the wheat crop will be smaller and much inferior to previous years. The cause is attributed to smut and insects. —*Grenada (Miss.) Republican, 7th instant.*

LOUISIANA.

LOCUSTS.—The Concordia *Intelligencer*, of the 12th instant, says:—

We are sorry to be informed that this scourge of ancient Egypt has appeared in our vicinity.

As far as we can learn, these depredators commenced their ravages in Texas the last of April and the beginning of last month, and have been moving eastward.

Less than a week since, some gentlemen, riding down from Texas Parish, past the "Maringo" plantation, some five or six miles above Vidalia, felt swarms of this insect coming like hail against their umbrellas. At first they thought them grasshoppers, but found them locusts. We know not their mission in Louisiana—what they are about, or what they intend to do.

Since writing the above, we are sorry to be informed that the locusts in our vicinity are far more numerous than we had anticipated. The fine, large cotton plantation owned by GEORGE BALSTON, Esq.—"The Waverley"—has had its crops materially injured by them already.

THE OHIO WINE CROP.—The Ohio wine crop is estimated at 500,000 gallons. The quantity bottled by Mr. LONGWORTH this season is 150,000 bottles, and with that added to his previous stock, he has now in cellar full 300,000 bottles, mostly quarts, of which 20,000 are Isabella. The demand rapidly increases.

☞ New wheat sold at Montgomery, Ala., on the 9th, at $1 50 ℔ bushel.

AMERICAN FLOWERS IN ENGLAND.—In connection with Cremore Gardens must be mentioned the collection of American flowers now on show in Ashburnham Park. Altogether, the collection forms one of the most magnificent specimens of floriculture ever brought together. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and the Princess MARY honored the private view on Monday with their presence; and the grounds during the afternoon were crowded with fashionable company. The exhibition will continue open for some time to come.—*London Press*

BREADSTUFFS FOR EUROPE.—The ship *Lancaster* cleared from Philadelphia for Liverpool on Wednesday last, with the following cargo, which is believed to be the largest cargo of breadstuffs ever cleared from that port; 4,399 sacks of Wheat, 5,170 do. Corn, 19,179 bushels Wheat, 11,259 do Corn, and 7,000 barrels Flour. The above is equal to 18,287 barrels Flour.

☞ The number of cattle that have passed over the Central Railroad during the month of May amounted to the enormous sum of 37,000. During he same period last year the whole number was ess than 28,600.—*Albany Argus.*

DEFALCATION.—The Dayton (O.) *Journal* states that DAVID CLARK, proprietor of the Dayton *Empire*, and the Treasurer of Montgomery County, is a defaulter to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars. It adds that notice of the default has, by order of the commissioners, been served upon those individuals who are securities upon the bond.

☞ The steamer *Brantford* cleared, a few days ince, from Toronto for Montreal with 10,000 bushels of wheat destined for Liverpool. The cargo will be transhipped at Montreal to the iron clipper *Mohawk*. The grain is owned by Thos. BRUNSWICK, of Toronto, who has also large quantities of flour in transit to Liverpool. So we learn from the Toronto *Globe*.

How to Prepare Strawberries for the Table.

Now that strawberries are abundant and extensively used by all classes, the following receipt for preparing them for the table cannot prove valueless:

"Place as many berries as will form one layer at the bottom of the dish, and sift some fine loaf-sugar over them: then place another layer and sift again. When there are five or six layers, cut a fresh lemon and squeeze all over them. Before helping, let them be gently disturbed, that they may have the benefit of the lemon-juice and sugar."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
TUESDAY, June 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 43¾ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow brought 27¼c.@28c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand continues moderate at essentially unchanged prices. Supplies, not large, but fair for the season.

BRICKS—In fair request, at steady rates.

CANDLES—Have not varied much. Stocks, pretty ample; demand, moderate; prices, supported.

COFFEE—Privately, a tolerably satisfactory business transpired, including sales of 600 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; some Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11¾c., and 2,800 bags Rio at prices ranging from 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. By auction, sales were made of 3,700 bags Rio at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Unchanged.

COTTON—Can now be obtained as low as 11c. for Middling Uplands, 11¼c.@11¾c. for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other descriptions; but the article is in limited request, buyers anticipating a still easier market.

FEATHERS—Are in light supply and fair demand, at full prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately active, at old figures. A fair inquiry exists for Mackerel, which are without change in value. Herring appear dull and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits considerable activity and buoyancy. The demand is fair for home use, and good for shipment, especially to French ports. The receipts from the interior are less extensive, and receivers are not over-anxious to realize. The sales since our last include about 14,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 50@$5 20
Ordinary State	5 20@ 5 40
Straight State	5 40@ 5 60
Favorite and Extra State	5 60@ 6 30
Inferior to Good Michigan	4 75@ 5 25
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 50@ 5 95
Common to Good Ohio	5 60@ 6 10
Fancy Michigan	5 20@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	6 00@ 6 20
Extra Michigan	5 25@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 10 00

Canadian is steadily improving, the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,400 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 55@$8 ℔ bbl. Southern is brisker and dearer. The sales, since our last, comprise about 3,900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 25@$8 75, and $10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 00@$2 95 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Quiet and somewhat nominal. By auction, sales were made to-day of about 2,500 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 87½@$3 50; and 1,800 boxes do. Oranges at $3 50@$3 87½ ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is still freely dealt in, chiefly by shippers, at tolerably uniform prices. The sales since our last add up nearly 90,000 bushels, including inferior to very good Canadian White, at $1 37½@$1 81; do. Red, (club) at $1 50; Western Mixed at $1 43; Ordinary to Good do. Red at $1 30@$1 47; and Southern Mixed at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Rye continues in good request at full rates. The sales since Saturday reach about 21,000 bushels, mostly at 83c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue to improve in demand and value. They now command 37c.@38c. for Ohio and Lake, 35c.@37c. for State, and 33c.@34½c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn, of desirable quality, is sparingly offered and is in good request at rising prices, with sales reported since our last of about 60,000 bushels at 44c.@46c. for unsound, heated and damp; 52c.@57½c. for sound mixed Southern; 58c.@60c. for Southern yellow; 58c.@60c. for round yellow; 58c.@66c. for common to choice Southern white: 58c.@65c. for round white; and 50c.@56c. for sound Western mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at 50c.@76c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Light receipts and reduced supplies induce greater confidence among factors, but only a limited demand prevails for most kinds, and prices are essentially unchanged.

HOPS—Sell slowly at 6c @9c. ℔ lb. Market fairly supplied and dull.

IRON—There were 100 tons Scotch Pig taken at $31@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—Inactive and somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—With a limited supply and demand, domestic-tanned Sole rules quiet, yet steady.

LIME—Rockland is at 80c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl. Demand moderate.

MOLASSES—Desirable lots are rare and needed at our quotations; New-Orleans, 52c.@54c; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@45c.; and clayed Cuba, 36c.@39c., ℔ gallon.

NEW-ORLEANS, June. 17.—MOLASSES—The rates still tend upward, and some 400 bbls. have been taken at 46c.@49c. ℔ gallon for fermenting to choice reboiled, the transactions including one lot of 129 bbls at the outside rate.

NAILS—Are salable and firm, as before quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is plentier and more inquired for at $2 87½@$3 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in pretty active request and is firm at 37c.@38c. ℔ gallon. Supply fair. Tar is nominally offered,—but is in slack demand at regular prices. Resin attracts increased attention and is now worth $1 62½@$1 65 for Common, ℔ 310 lbs.; and $2 50@$6 50 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch is dull and nominal.

OILS—Whale and Sperm rule quiet at old figures Olive is moderately inquired for and is steady. Linseed is still retailing freely at 82c.@83c. ℔ gallon; large lots are quoted at 80c. ℔ gallon, but scarce and inactive. Lard Oil ranges from 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon, with a dull and languid market.

PROVISIONS—Perk is decidedly brisker and dearer,—sales having transpired since our last of about 2,100 bbls, in lots, closing at $20 for Mess; and $17 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quite scarce, and in fair request, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Hams; 8c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Rough Sides, ℔ lb. Bacon is still in very light supply and demand, at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is scarce, needed, and rising; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of 400 bbls. at $7 25@$8 for Country Prime; $8@9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$12 25 for repacked do., and $12 50@$13 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands; $15@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 200 tcs. at $3 62½@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Dull and heavy, as previously represented.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile changed hands at former rates.

SUGARS—Are essentially unaltered; the sales since our last comprising about 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., mainly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 15,000 lbs. prime found buyers at yesterday's prices.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, but the inquiry is better, and prices are very firm; the sales since Friday include 64 hhds. Virginia at 7¾c.@12¾c., 24 hhds. do. at 7c.@8½c., 166 bales Havana (part for export,) on private terms, and 130 cases Seedleaf at 6¾c.@16¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 600 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison were effected at 36c.@31c., chiefly Ohio and Prison at 31c. ℔ gal.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported today at about previous rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. asked ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL & SON, 280 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 182 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....268 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....91 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, two houses and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Lots 85x100 each. Houses 2-story, marble mantels, gas, under-cellar and all the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 69 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 106 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City building lots, or a smaller house. House and lot south side of Second-place, between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 5. House—3-story, brown-stone, 25x56—with piazzas, grape arbors, &c. Apply to HARRISON & BURRALL, No. 24 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story, basement, cellar and high stoop house, on 55d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21 feet front and 40 feet deep. Lot 100 feet. Price $5,200; rent $400. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 138 Lexington-av. Bill on the house.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 41x38, newly painted and papered. The outbuildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.
JOHN McKINSTRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a new two story dwelling house, containing 6 rooms, besides pantry, closets, &c.; upon the grounds are a new barn, well, garden, and a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; the place is pleasantly situated, of about ten minutes' ride from the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad Depôt. A fine Park is laid out in front of the house, and set full of young, thrifty elm and maple trees. For farther information, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
JOHN ELWOOD, Norwalk, Conn.
WESTPORT, June 24.

$3,700.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Boston Turnpike, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon Depôt; a new and roomy house, containing 14 rooms and cellar, a stable and carriage house, and three-quarters of an acre of land. Possession immediately. Apply to M. K. COUZENS & CO., No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.
THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. L. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing machine do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 164 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 382 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in abundance. Will be sold cheap. Apply to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Suitable for a country residence, 44 acres, in the town of Greenburg, adjoining the residence of the late Samuel Howland. On the premises is a good house, (nearly new,) barn, wagon-house, brook, fish-pond, &c.; also, a good selection of fruit-trees, in full bearing. The place is equi-distant between the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad and 2½ miles from Irvington, 3 miles from Tarrytown.
If the place is not sold by the 26th inst., it will on that day be sold at auction. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Apply to JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown;
CHAS. DE REVERE, Tarrytown;
ROBERT RIKER, on premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK.—L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands fine views of Little Neck Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites, and is about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Larchmont depôt and two miles from Mamaroneck depôt. The Second-avenue and New Rochelle Railroad will pass through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at E. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 69 Bowery.

SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER PARK, L. I.—55 acres: 38 under a high state of cultivation, 13 wood, 5 meadow, large apple and peach orchard; grapes and garden fruits; an excellent 2-story frame house in good repair, 8 rooms, kitchen attached, barn, cribs, granary, wood and wagon houses, 38 miles from N. Y. and 2 from depôt; for $3,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 33 Walker-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Or exchanged in part for City property, 92 acres—possession to suit the purchaser—on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt. Buildings in good repair, house large, well shaded, commanding an extensive prospect of the Sound, &c.; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in abundance. Will be sold cheap. Apply to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 105 acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—At a great bargain, about 7 lots of ground situated on Pacific-st., near Nostrand-av., 20 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry, and very near to the Fulton-av. Railroad. The lots are planted with the choicest fruit, and in a first-rate neighborhood. Gas pipes are now laid in Pacific-st. Price $2,400, half on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN I. DRAKE, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A two-

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 University-place, corner 9th-st.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. All made to order, by Baudoine & Ellean. Consisting in part of—

PARLOR FURNITURE—Superb French plate pier glasses, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel; elegant crimson satin and lace window curtains to match; suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered with blue and white brocade; window curtains to match; Wilton velvet carpets; superb carved rosewood centre-tables; carved rosewood piano-forte, made by Stodart; rosewood quartette tables; elegant Chinese vases; mantel and etagere ornaments of bronze, China, ormolu and parian; a superb parlor organ, plays 56 tunes, with flutes, bells, drums and triangles.

ALSO—A small and choice collection of original ancient and modern oil-paintings, fine line engravings.

DINING ROOM—Carved oak sideboard, rich oak sideboard and buffet arm chairs, in reps; extension dining-table, extra wide and long; China dinner and tea sets; cut-glass ware, champagne goblets, wines, decanters, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Carved mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; elegant carved mahogany armoire à glace; black walnut cottage bedsteads and bureaus. China gilt toilet sets; heavy curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, bedding; carved mahogany sofas, chairs, and arm chairs in reps and hair cloth, bookcases, &c.

Also, a large and complete assortment of kitchen furniture in good order.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THURSDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Large and peremptory sale of superior made cabinet furniture, iron bedsteads, settees, 10 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, silver-plated tea sets, casters, knives, forks, spoons, &c., French Clock mantel and pier mirrors, in large variety, oil-paintings, &c. The Cabinet furniture consists of several rosewood suites covered in brocatel, plush, hair cloth, &c.; etageres, rosewood marble-top centre tables, pier do., one superior wardrobe, cost $275, made by Weeks, bookcases, rosewood writing cabinets, music stands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, en suite, plain and ornamented enameled chamber suites, spring horse hair mattresses and mattresses, Gothic and French bedsteads, oak buffets, sideboards, &c., suitable for dining-rooms, oak chairs, cane-seat and covered with reps, lounges to match, oak, mahogany and walnut extension dining tables, 12 and 14 feet long, superior make and finish, elegant Chinese bedstead, cost $300, large carved walnut library table, very valuable, parlor chairs, &c., together with a variety of French China tea ware, dinner sets, rich vases, clocks, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed for shipping on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following hypothecated bonds:

$16,000 Knox County Indiana 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable in 1875, interest payable in New-York on 1st March in each year.....$1,000 each

$30,000 Davies County Indiana 6 per cent bonds, redeemable in 1877—interest payable in New-York on 1st March in each year.....$1,000 each

Also, $19,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds due 1864.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE—Of a family declining housekeeping.—TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 East 12th-st., near 3d-av. The sale will include one superior rosewood 7-octave piano, and one do. 6-octave mahogany, in perfect order; two rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etazere, centre tables, hall stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth in halls, chamber furniture, family room do., table cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. The above is in fine order, having been used but two months, and must be positively sold and removed from the premises on day of sale. For particulars, see catalogue at sale, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 442 Broadway.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALES of 1 rosewood and 1 mahogany piano forte, 1 mahogany bookcase, 1 mahogany sideboard, household furniture, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., by order of Henry Glackmeyer, assignee for William T. Jackson, one rosewood and one mahogany piano forte, one mahogany bookcase, one mahogany sideboard; also a quantity of second-hand furniture, and 2 rosewood parlor suites, mahogany and rosewood sofas, centre, card, and fancy tables, parlor, rocking, and easy chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A BAKER'S STOCK AND FIXTURES: ALSO, 100 SHARES STAGE COMPANY STOCK.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 2, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 419 6th av., the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of flour, confectionery, bakers' implements, &c.; horse, wagon, harness, &c. Also, 100 shares stage company stock, sundry notes, and all the other property assigned to the subscriber by Franklin A. Collins for the benefit of his creditors. E. B. WESTON, Assignee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSES, WAGON, and HARNESS.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., will be sold—One superior brown 5-year old Morgan mare, just from Vermont, and sound in every respect; was recently purchased for $400, as excellent saddle animal for a lady. Also, one superior light wagon, in excellent order, nearly new and very strongly and well built. Also, one single silver-mounted harness. The whole of the above will positively be sold, without reserve.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, 3 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, 4 of which cost $350, each made by Haines & Brother, of New-York, of superior tone and finish, worthy the attention of the trade and those in want of good instruments; 2 made by Wm. Lindeman, 1 cost $250; also about 20 piano stools and covers, altogether forming the richest collection of piano-fortes offered this season. Now on exhibition, can be packed for shipping on the premises.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GILBERT S. SAVAGE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at No. 220 Spring-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of parlor suites in hair and brocatel, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus and marble-top washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, dinner and tea sets, crockery, &c.; cutlery, &c., &c.—together with a full assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, paintings, French mirrors, and rare articles of Chinese manufacture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., magnificent household furniture, consisting of richly carved rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel, velvet and hair cloth; do. marble- top bureaus, washstands, side and corner etageres, centre, sofa and pier tables; do. bookcases, secretaries, wardrobes, &c.; do. bedsteads, commodes, arm chairs, rockers, &c.; spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c.

CHARLES R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27—at East New-York, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 310 reserved building lots, situated on Atlantic, Fulton, Vanderbilt, and Cayg. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours, by railroad and six-cent omnibus lines. Apply, for full particulars, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

W. C. ALBEATUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY MORNING, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds and bedding, oil-paintings, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE—650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, THURSDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of WM. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

CONSTABLE'S SALE—OF A MERCHANT TAYLOR'S STOCK—By THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer, No. 16 Spruce-st., on THURSDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. By virtue of several executions, will be offered for sale, at the time and place above stated, a large assortment of very fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, buttons and trimmings, of the latest style and pattern, being the stock of a first-class Broadway tailor. Will be sold, in small lots, without reserve for cash. Sale positive. M. SHANDLEY, Constable.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New York, I shall sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the public Pound, 36th-st, near 3d-av., 4 sheats, 1 black sheep, three lambs.

JAMES M. ODELL, Pound-Master.

W. B. McDONALD'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, NO. 15 SPRUCE ST.—Out-door sales of Merchandise, Furniture, &c., attended to in any part of the City. Prompt returns made of all sales, and the utmost care taken in the storage of goods. W. H. McDONALD, General Auctioneer.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

LABORATORY, NORTH POINT, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to

THOS. DUNKIN, SOLE AGENT, No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton rockets, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by SADDLER & LOCKWOOD, No. 349 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., upstairs.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances (small the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Nice,	
Cairo,		Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 3 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 36 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No 1 Hanover-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the aforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. paid exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
St. LOUIS, May 1, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 Exchange-place.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS—Of the Company in this City, will be closed on and after the 30th inst., and remain closed until the 30th July, prox. The semi-annual interest of the 1st July prox., on the Bonds of the Company, and on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the Company, will be paid at this office on presentation of the proper Coupons. JOHN J. HILL, Reg.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—Of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL Co.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1854.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

COSKING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willetts, (Willetts & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Bro her & Weaver,)
D. Cromwell, jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Bennell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1856.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE or at large in any street South of 42d-st., without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND, on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which they were received, on payment of expenses.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 5.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 13, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH McROBARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Rai road Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order,

W. S. WARREN, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 20, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 14 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. Co.,
TERRE HAUTE, June 20, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will remain closed until after July 1. CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No 12 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company, due JULY 1st, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.

J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 3½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proxime. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. Co., 175 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 6th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK—JUNE 20, 1856.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5, and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued by J. BELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12, '56-lawtyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHS, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s27, '54-lawtyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
n22, '54-lawtyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11'55-lawtyW* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy19, '54-lawtyW

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—An annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, July 1, proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. R. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $2 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1855. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

New-York Daily Times.

Great Sale of Pure Bred Cattle at Mount Fordham.

FIRST DAY.

The sale at auction of Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS' seventh catalogue of pure bred domestic animals, commenced at Mount Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., yesterday morning. The fame of Mr. MORRIS as a breeder of cattle, sheep and swine drew together a large number of the prominent farmers of the country, and the picturesque beauty of his lands and residence attracted and delighted many ladies from this City and elsewhere. We would not for the world say a word against the presence of ladies anywhere, and do not wish to be understood as objecting to their presence at the sale yesterday, on personal grounds. But then we have, to some extent the interest of Mr. MORRIS at heart, in this particular; and, therefore, we have no hesitation in saying (and we say it boldly,) that gentlemen farmers from Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Michigan, and Vermont, and Massachusetts, and Canada West, can't attend to business in the presence of a score or more of the pretty women of New-York. They get nervous—their mind is distracted, and while they are halting between calculating the value of a pure breed, and admiring the ladies in their carriages near by, down goes the bull to somebody else at half his value—the very bull that that gentleman on the right of the auctioneer has traveled all the way from Canada West to purchase. He sees that he has lost it, and he bids a desperate sum in a desperate tone, but Mr. MILLER tells him he's too late, and that if he wants to secure an animal he must beware of temptation and keep his eye on the cattle-pen. The consequence of the attendance of the ladies is, therefore, an intense nervousness and loss of bulls on the part of the country gentlemen, and loss of cash on the part of Mr. MORRIS. But, after all, Mr. MORRIS has more money than he knows what to do with, and it's worth a whole herd of Devons to witness the effect of a galaxy of City beauty upon our sensitive brethren from the country. It is desirable, therefore, that a still larger number should be present to-day than yesterday, even if Pennsylvania should thereby find itself going home without a bull with a long pedigree.

The sale was advertised to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., but before Mr. MILLER mounted the stand, the party, numbering between two hundred and fifty and three hundred, after having wandered over the fields, were invited to partake of a dinner at the farm-house. The walk had prepared them to receive such an invitation with as much eagerness as a due regard for the proprieties would permit. No person declined. The ladies were conducted to the house, where they were sumptuously entertained, and the gentlemen, who could not refrain from enthusiastic expressions of admiration concerning Durhams, and minute details of the peculiar qualities of Devons, and Southdowns, and Berkshires, had free scope and more than they could eat and drink in the barn. When the duties of the table had been thoroughly and satisfactorily performed, the party returned to the field and examined the cattle, sheep and swine in the various inclosures; an examination which satisfied the best informed in such matters, that it was the largest and finest catalogue of pure bred animals ever offered at a single sale in this country.

The sale commenced with short horn bulls and bull calves. The first put up was "Romeo," a red roan, calved April, 1850, bred by Marquis of EXETER, Burghley House, Stamford; imported by N. J. BEGAR and L. G. MORRIS, and selected by Mr. MORRIS in 1853. He won the first prize as the best bull over three years old at the New-York State Fair at Saratoga in 1853; at the American Institute, same year, and at the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, in Boston, in 1855. The first bid was $500, and he was knocked down to REABUN & COUTTS, Lancaster, Ohio, for $600. The next was "Suffolk Hero," red, calved July 9, 1854, bred by N. J. BEGAR; got by "Marquis of Carrabas." The first bid was $300, and he was knocked down to GEORGE CLARK, Otsego County, N. Y., for $325. The next brought in was "Balconi," red; calved Nov. 4, 1854, bred by BEGAR, and got by "Balco." The first accepted bid was $240, and he was sold to JOSEPH HILTON, New-Scotland, Albany County, N. Y., for $245,—very low. "Marmion," roan, calved Oct. 2, 1855, bred by BEGAR, was the next animal sold. The first bid was $300, and after a brisk run he was knocked down to B. & G. G. HAINES, Elizabeth, N. J., for $500. His value was not in his age, but in the length of his pedigree, which can be traced back in a straight line to "one of the first families." "Jacintha's Romeo," a roan; calved Oct. 14, 1855, bred by MORRIS & BEGAR, came next. The first bid was $250, and on the seventh he was knocked down to Mr. JOHN HUNTER, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y. "Chester," red and white; calved Oct. 21, 1855, was put up at $250 and sold to DAVID BROOKS, of Avon, Livingston County, N. Y. "Orpheus," a roan; calved Dec. 22, 1855; bred by Mr. MORRIS, was put up at $300, and after an exciting rivalry, was knocked down to J. B. CRIPPEN, Cold Water, Michigan, for $675. His pedigree can be traced back to the times of the Druids. "Belmont," red and white, four months old, was started at $250, and sold to AMOS F. WOOD, Jefferson County, N. Y., for $375. "Stanley," red and white, calved February, 1856, was put up at $150 and knocked down to BENJAMIN WHITLOCK, Westchester County, N. Y., for $230. "Barrington White," calved March 5, 1856, went up at $140 and down to JOSEPH ORVIS, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., for $150. The "King of Algiers," two months old, red and white, and much talked about in the newspapers, was started at $350 and knocked down with great respect to ROBERT GERDON, Paris, Canada West, for $400. The Youthful King, was estimated to have cost over $2 per pound. A "Bailiff," red and white, was more highly esteemed than those gentlemen generally are. He was set up at $100, and knocked down to JOSEPH ORVIS, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., at $110. The "Bailiff" was calved May 15, 1856. The next was a lot of North Devon bulls and bull calves. The first put up was "Frank Quartly." $300 was offered immediately, and he was finally sold to Col. B. P. JOHNSON, of Albany, for $350. "Crusader," calved April 5, 1855, went over to GEO. D. PARISH, Burlington, N. J., for $165.

A very large stock yet remains to be sold. The sale will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when all who enjoy seeing fine animals, will do well to be present.

The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—GREAT TROTTING Match, $2,000; Tuesday, June 24; mile heats; best three in five.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Flora Temple* (in harness) 1 1 1
W. PERKODY, b. g. *Cascago Jack* (to saddle).... 2 2 2

Time.	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
Quarter	37½	36½	37
Half mile	1:13½	1:13¼	1:12
Mile	2:30¼	2:30	2:30

Flora was the favorite, $100 to $50; and she won very easily in three heats.

☞ A Young Men's FREMONT and DAYTON Club was formed on Monday evening, at Newark, New-Jersey.

A SLAVER IN PORT.—It was noticed the other day, in the proceedings of the United States District Court, that the schooner *C. F. A. Cole* had been libeled and condemned for being engaged in the slave trade. Some time in May last the schooner went ashore in the Chesapeake, at the mouth of the Potomac River, and was subsequently raised and brought up to this city by several pilots, who libeled her to recover salvage. No crew was found near her or known to escape from her, and on being raised and her bottom examined, five auger holes were found in it, showing that she was cast away intentionally.

She had also a slave deck and seventy casks of water on board, together with grated hatches and other unmistakable evidences of the illicit trade she had been pursuing. An information was lodged against her for the offence, and she was taken in charge by the United States authorities. The Court decreed one half her value to the pilots as salvage, and ordered her condemnation and sale for the offence against the laws. No one has come forward to to claim her, and it is not presumable that any one will do so. Having landed a cargo of slaves at some port in the West Indies her owners and crew escaped from her in the *Chesapeake*, casting the vessel away. [*Baltimore Sun, 24th.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A young married woman was murdered in a shanty near the mouth of Crow Wing River on the 10th inst., by a man named DICKS. Her husband, at the time the deed was committed, was absent at St. Anthony, where he was at work in one of the mills. A brother left that morning with a friend, who, with DICKS, had breakfasted with the family. The murder was committed soon after.

The condition of the body showed that the woman had been shot and then grossly outraged. The brother and friend returned late the following day, and on entering the shanty found the body of the woman lying upon the floor, weltering in her gore and her baby still alive by her side. Dicks was arrested, and such was the feeling against him that at one time it was feared he would be lynched.—*Chicago Journal.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Taxes.

This is the last day that taxpayers can examine and correct the assessment rolls. The Commissioner's office was very much crowded yesterday, and will be more so to-day, with those who have put off the job to the last.

A new set of books, with the assessments as corrected, will be written up immediately, to be sent in to the Comptroller by the 1st of July, who is required to transmit the same to the Board of Supervisors by the 9th of July, to be confirmed or amended, as the Board see fit. They then go to the Tax Receiver's office for collection of the amounts assessed, which occupies till the 1st of September. The amount of property, including real and personal estate, to be taxed for the ensuing year, will vary but little from that of last year. The real estate of the City set down for 1855 was $336,970 806, and the personal property at $150,022,412—making a total of $486,993,278. There has been an unusual amount of assessments remitted during the present year by the Common Council, which will prevent the total property returned as assessed being larger than last year.

The Captured Slaver—The Circumstances that are Suspicious—Persons Implicated.

The examination in the case of JOSEPHO PEDRO DA CUNHA, charged with being engaged in assisting to fit out the alleged slaver *Braman*, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner MORTON.

Translations from the Portuguese language of a number of accounts and letters found on board the *Braman* were first offered in evidence by the District-Attorney. There were seventeen letters in all, bearing dates, Benzuela and Equornova, on the coast of Africa, Lisbon, Havana, New-York, and other places not given. Those from Berguela bore the signature, John Perado Conivallo Braga, and were directed to J. L. S. Meachabo, Havana. Those from Equornova were signed Equedo Queveda Xavia, and were directed to Francisco A. Monbeiro and José Pedro Da Cunha, New-York. Those from Lisbon were signed Alexander J. C. Lopez, and were directed to Francisco A. Monbeiro, New-York. The letters from Havana were signed John Antonio Casal and J. P. Da Cunha, and were directed to Mr. D. Francisco and Mr. Xavia. The letters from New-York were signed L. W. Tinelli and J. P. Da Cunha, and were directed to different parties as above named. In some of these communications, it was alleged, there was reference to the Slave-trade, and implication of the correspondents and others as engaged in this business. The following extracts from the letters were held as indubitable evidence on this point:

BENZUELA, June 18, 1854.

Mr. J. L. S. MEACHABO, Havana—*Dear Friend—Sir:* By this opportunity goes a *carrier* which has taken *twelve packages*, marked on both sides, [here is a representation of a triangle, with a cross underneath,] which are consigned to you, and I hope you will take charge of them and dispose of them at the best prices. * * *

JOHN PERADE CONIVALLO BRAGA.

Another letter from and to the same party opens "by this goes a *carrier* and takes with him thirty *packages* marked, (same mark as above,) which are consigned to you, and I hope you will take them under your charge. I dispose of them for the best with respectable persons." * * * "Be very particular to sell the packages to respectable persons, so as to net the proceeds without delay."

A third letter from and to the same party begins as follows: "On the 18th of June, 1854, I shipped on board the hermaphrodite brig, of which you had charge, thirty *packages* marked (same mark as above) *One of them died on shore*, so that only twenty-nine were sent." The same letter subsequently spoke of "twelve packages with the *same mark* (mark as above) *on both the breasts.*

It was contended that in the letters also, and in all the letters submitted, where the same words occurred, the word *carrier* meant ship, and the word *packages* slaves.

Subsequent to the offering of the letters, the further hearing of evidence was entered upon.

John Helms testified to having examined the contents of the *Braman*; he had an inventory of the articles on board the brig, but had left it home, and would produce the same on the next day.

Lewis Brown, the cook of the *Braman*, was sworn through an interpreter, and testified to having been engaged to go as cook of the brig by the second mate; this mate told him the vessel was going to California; there was only one passenger on board, as far as he knew; he received $25 advance wages, and heard nothing about the brig's going to stop at St. Thomas.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

The French Bread Riot of 1848.

Last evening, at No. 160 Hester-street, some forty Frenchmen convened in commemoration of the memory of their countrymen killed in Paris in the insurrection of June, and memorable Bread Riot during the French Revolution of 1848. ALFRED PRILOT officiated as Chairman. Several speeches were made in the French language, by the Chairman and Messrs. PATES and TUPPER—French songs sung—German lager bier drank—and American cigars smoked. They had a good and social time, and it was late when the company dispersed.

☞ A spirited reception was given by the boys of Mr. J. H. PARTRIDGE'S Grammar School, No. 43, on Twenty-eighth-street, in the Twentieth Ward, yesterday, which was largely attended. The exercises were interesting, and the number of visitors large. The DAILY TIMES is filed in this school as a text-book on current events, and considerable advancement has been made in composition and in history as the first result. The order and style of the school was admirable.

[Advertisement.]

FILLMORE.—A life-size PHOTOGRAPH of MILLARD FILLMORE, the first ever taken, was yesterday added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Splendid AMBROTYPE PORTRAIT of MILLARD FILLMORE, made yesterday at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, on exhibition at the New-York Hotel and Astor House.

FILLMORE and FREMONT, BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, DAYTON and DONELSON.—Portraits, life-size, of these distinguished gentlemen on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Small PHOTOGRAPHS for sale, $3 each; $15 per dozen. Will be sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of remittance.

Not less than five hundred persons yesterday visited BRADY'S Gallery—the interest of his superb collection being temporarily enhanced by the recent additions of PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAITS.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Thin Summer Suits.....$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits..... 6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits..... 10 00
White Marseilles Vests..... 2 00
Check Marseilles Suits..... 6 00
White Buck Coats..... 2 50
Linen Raglan Coats..... 2 00
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT FALL IN GOODS.—To-day the buyers of goods have a holiday. CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, offer to-day their whole superb stock of goods at a discount altogether unparalleled. Many of the choicest goods of their stock—Silks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Tissues, De Laines, Lawns, Grenadines, Argentines, &c., are offered at a discount of thirty to fifty per cent. Among other great bargains, they will sell, this day, Barèges costing 25 cents to import, at 13½ cents per yard.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, PEAS, &C.—Persons who desire to preserve the above and other fruits in their natural flavor and freshness, throughout the year, can do so by using the infallible "Self-Sealing Can," fully and satisfactorily tested during the year past. Manufactured by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Importers and Manufacturers Planished Tin Ware, No. 60 Beekman-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—Cutting's patent sealed imperishable Pictures are made TOMLINSON, No 447 Broadway. All pictures not made according to this process are worthless imitations, and are a deception and a fraud upon the public.

[Advertisement.]

THE $500 PRIZE DRAMA.—The great American revolutionary production, New-York Patriots, or the Battle of Saratoga, the most successful American play ever written, is repeated this afternoon and this evening at BARNUM'S Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Life-boats are not more necessary at sea than this life-medicine. The exemption from scurvy and other scorbutic affections of the late exploring expeditions is attributed to the antiseptic action of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of the "Blacksmith of Antwerp," and the pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," are attracting large and fashionable audiences to this beautiful theatre nightly. Both will be repeated to-night, with the comedy of the "Angel of the Attic" Go see them. On Monday next an immense national piece is to be produced.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE—Prepared by Dr. C. D. GRISWOLD. This remedy has proved perfectly effectual in the cure of ague, is based upon a thorough knowledge of the disorder, is agreeable to take, invigorating and permanent in its effects, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. For sale by all druggists. LAZELL, MARSH & HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st., wholesale agents.

[Advertisements.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Salesmen, by acquainting themselves with the science of Phrenology, may better promote the interests of all parties, by judging at a glance, the true motives, dispositions and character of their customers. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives written descriptions, with practical instruction, daily, to all who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

THE "FREMONT" ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER.—A new article, but just as well adapted for the Americans as the Republicans. The only establishment where they can be procured is at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

A Fillmore and Donelson Club was organized in the Third Ward of Brooklyn last evening.

Extensive arrangements have been made to receive Mr. FILLMORE in Brooklyn this afternoon. A large force of military, firemen, and a number of civil societies will join in the proceedings.

Ratification Meeting.

The Republicans of Kings County will hold a ratification meeting in City Hall Park, Brooklyn, Friday evening next.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the building No. 5 Hamilton-avenue, occupied as a boarding-house and drinking saloon, and known as the "Atlantic Hotel," caught fire in the basement story and the inside of the building was very soon destroyed, leaving the bare walls standing. The building was owned by ANSON BLAKE and valued at $6,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. The lessee was Mr. RUSSELL LOSSEE, whose loss in furniture and fixtures is about $2,500, and upon which there was no insurance.

The Union Ferry Company rendered efficient assistance, by throwing water from one of Worthington's pumps on board one of the Ferry boats.

Bodies Recovered.

The bodies of all the persons known to have been drowned (three) in Gowanus Bay Sunday afternoon have been recovered.

Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in the Atlantic Dock yesterday morning. The deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, and was dressed in black. The body has been in the water a long time.

School Commissioner.

The members of the Board of Kings County Supervisors from the county towns—five in number—held a meeting yesterday, and elected Dr. JOHN CARPENTER, of New-Utrecht, School Commissioner.

INDIAN MURDER IN MINNESOTA.—On Thursday last a party of six Chippewas came to the house of MARMIN S. WHALLON, near Davis' Ferry, on the Minnesota river, where they had ascertained there was living a Sioux girl named SUSAN, about nine years of age. This girl was taken from the Indians six years ago, and resided in the Mission family at Kaposia till the Mission was removed from that place. In the afternoon of Thursday Mr. WHALLON's family made a visit to the house of a neighbor, near which Mr. W. was at work, and while there several of the Chippewas entered the house, seized the girl SUSAN, shot and scalped her, and then fled. She died almost instantly.—*St. Paul Pioneer, 19th*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. Jas. V. REEVES, of New-Granada, to Miss MARY ANN BIRMINGHAM, of this City.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. James Robins, of Philadelphia, CHARLES L. PEERKINS to ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel Nevins.

At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. Chas. Whitehead, his son, HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, of New-York City, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. FREEMAN, of Poughkeepsie.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Austin, S. WILLISTON BENEDICT, of New-York, to Mrs. ANNIE F. FARNSWORTH, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, CLIFFORD, only son of Joseph and Sallie Colgate, aged 1 year, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, William Colgate, No. 22 East 23d-st., on Thursday afternoon, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday night, June 23, of disease of the brain, WILLIAM JAMES, eldest son of Alexander and Isabella Brandon, aged 5 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 182 White-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, suddenly, WILLIAM LEWIS CHRISTIAN, in the 43d year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Morton, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also the members of said Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, of cancer, Mrs. ELIZA SMITH, wife of Jacob B. Smith, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the 7th st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In South Brooklyn, on third day morning, (Tuesday,) June 24, ELIZABETH C., daughter of Andrew and Rebecca L. Borland, of Saratoga, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 30 Cheever-place.

At Staten Island, on Tuesday morning, of convulsions, WALTER, second son of Andrew and Maria Louisa Hood, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 8 and 9 o'clock boats from New-York.

At Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., on Tuesday, June 24, ANN MARY, wife of the late Levinus Clarkson.

At Ridgefield, Conn., on Sunday evening, June 22, WALTER JONES, in the 26th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..June 24.

$2,500	Ind. State 5s....	88	1115	Erie Railroad.....	53¾
4,000	Virginia State 6s	97¾	50	do.....b4	53¾
1,000	do.....	97¾	700	do.....b60	53¾
5,000	do.....	97¾	150	do.....s15	53¾
5,000	do.....	98	150	do.....s30	53¾
33,000	Missouri 6s. 6s..	87½	100	do.....s10	53¾
20,000	do.....b30	87¾	300	do.....b30	53¾
14,000	Cal. State 7s. '75.	75	150	do.....b15	53¾
10,000	do.....s90	70	100	do.....b30	53¾
7,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	89	150	do.....	53¾
500	N. Y. C. RR 7s..10	3¾	100	Harlem R.....s90	17
1,000	Erie RR C. 8s.'71	86	50	do.....	17¾
1,000	H. & R. RR 1st Mt..	10	65	Gal. & Chic. R.....	113½
3,000	do.....	101	50	do.....b30	113¾
1,000	H. & R. RR 2d Mt..	89	214	Milwaukee & Miss R	88
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 8s.'66	80	1100	Reading R.....b30	91½
1,000	N. I 1st Mt. G. L..	88	700	do.....s30	91¾
16,000	Ill. C. RR. 8s....	88	950	do.....s3	91¾
5,000	do.....b60	88¾	1200	do.....b60	91¾
25,000	do.....b60	88¾	900	do.....b30	91¾
5,000	do.....s60	88	500	do.....	91½
90	Ocean Bank.....	94½	800	do.....b60	91½
40	do.....	96	500	do.....s30	91¾
10	B'k of State of N.Y.	106	900	do.....	91¾
10	Ohio Life & T. Co.	97½	110	do.....b10	91¾
20	do.....	97	10	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	98½
25	Albany Insur. Co.	110	165	do.....	98¾
15	Knicker. Insur. Co.	140	200	do.....	99½
25	Mich. Cen. RR. opg.	93	108	do.....b10	98¾
200	Canton Co.....b60	23	200	do.....b10	98½
20	do.....	22½	100	do.....s90	98
100	Nic. Tran. Co.....	10	315	do.....	98¾
100	do.....b30	10	50	do.....b30	98¾
30	Penn. Coal Co.....	101½	50	Panama R. R....b30	104¾
50	do.....	101¾	50	do.....s60	104½
300	do.....b60	102	400	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.b60	69¾
1100	Cum. Coal Co...s3	23	200	do.....	68
100	do.....b30	23	200	do.....b3	68
100	do.....b30	23½	100	do.....b30	68¾
200	do.....b60	23¾	100	do.....	68¾
100	do.....s60	22	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77¾
300	do.....b30	22	100	do.....b30	77¾
200	do.....b30	22¾	425	do.....	77¾
100	do.....b60	22¾	400	do.....b30	77¾
400	N. Y. Central Rail...	98	300	do.....b10	77¾
200	do.....	99¾	200	do.....s10	77¾
200	do.....	99¾	200	do.....s30	77
100	do.....b7	99¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R. b3	93
100	do.....b60	99¾	20	do.....b90	93¾
100	do.....b60	99¾	100	do.....b60	93
50	do.....b30	99¾	64	do.....s3	93
100	do.....b30	99¾	25	do.....	93¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R....b3	100			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$84,000 Mich. Sou. R.R. 7s, 1868..Int. add. 84¾@84¾
100,000 Belly. & Ill. R.R. 1st mtg..Int. add. 84¾@85¼
4,000 Clev. & Pitts. R.R. Conv..Int. add..... 76
1 000 N. Y. & Erie R.R. 2d mtg..Int. add..... 96¾
35 shares Atlantic Bank..... 84¾
1 share Rutgers Female Institute..... 52¾

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs..	88	50	M. So. & N. Ia. RR.b60	98¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R.6s..	89	21	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	88¾
22	Mech. Banking As..	102	25	do.....	88
100	Cumberl. Coal Co...	22	1300	Reading R. R...s60	91¾
100	do.....s30	21¾	300	do.....b3	91¾
100	do.....b3	22	100	do.....b50	91¾
200	New-York Cent. R..	99¾	500	do.....s9	91¾
10	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	78	400	do.....b3	91¾
200	Erie Railroad...s10	53¾	13	Cl. & Tol. R. R.....	77½
730	do.....	53½	40	do.....	77¾
100	do.....s60	53¾	25	do.....	77
100	do.....b3	53¾	100	do.....	77½
100	do.....s60	53½	200	do.....b30	77¾
100	do.....b30	53½	100	do.....b60	77¾
300	do.....	53¾			

TUESDAY, June 24—P. M.

Another large business was done on the Stock Exchange to-day. A further advance of ¼ @1 ₱ cent. was had in State Stocks and some of the Railway Bonds. In Road shares there was a considerable amount of realizing, as usual on a sudden and decided rise, after several weeks of dullness. We have reason to suppose that large private sales were made by Bull to Bear, at the extreme rates of yesterday, and this had the silent effect to diminish the buoyancy of the market. Erie, New-York Central, Toledo, and the two Michigan Roads, were ¼@½ ₱ cent. easier this afternoon. Milwaukee, Pennsylvania Coal, and Wisconsin Lake Shore, were ½@1 ₱ cent. firmer, and Reading quite steady, under heavy operations in the Stock. There was less business than yesterday in Illinois Central Bonds, but they were firm. For Virginia Six ₱ cents as much as 98 was paid for immediate delivery, and for Missouris 87¾, buyer 30 days. There was a good, free-going general market through the day, followed by a somewhat dull closing.

The Money Market continues to work very easy. There is more activity in demand loans among the Brokers, consequent on the improved movement at the Stock Exchange; but the offerings of mercantile paper outside of Bank are limited, and they are but moderate in the regular way of discount at 7 ₱ cent. The Importers are making considerable settlements at this season with their Bankers, and these, being added to the demand for remittances on account of the July dividends, have kept the rates for Foreign Bills very firm for the packet to-morrow, and have added to the Gold shipment which is likely to reach about $1,500,000. The *Alma* on Thursday and the *Arago* on Saturday will also take some additional sums, and the total for the week will probably more than equal the expected receipts by the California packet of 5th June. Allowing, however, for two and a quarter millions, the comparative result of the Export movement in May and June from this City and Boston will fall below that of last year; and the Banks enter July stronger in Specie, and with the use of $14,000,000 additional City Deposits and Country Bank balances.

The Board of Brokers have determined to omit their second meeting on Saturdays through the Summer months, and it is pleasant to hear that a movement is on foot among the leading banking and shipping houses for closing their offices at an early hour on the same day, to afford their employes an opportunity for recreation during the hot weather.

Mr. ISAAC TOWNSEND has been made Vice-President of the Bank of the State of New-York.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $142,278; paid out $60,540; and held at the close a regular balance of $6,304,395.

It appears that the Gold news from Australia, received in London a few days before the *Atlantic* sailed, had a more decided effect on the Funds than our Liverpool correspondent reported in his summary. The present quotation (94@94⅛) for Consols is *ex-dividend*, against 94⅜@⅝, by the previous packet, with the half-yearly dividend included; so that, allowing 1⅛ ₱ cent. interest off, there is an actual rise of 1 ₱ cent.

It is stated that the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, in declaring 5 ₱ cent. dividend for July, show a net earning of *nine per cent.* on their capital for the half-year, leaving the liberal surplus of 4 ₱ cent. to construction and contingencies. The Wisconsin Lake Shore Company will declare 4 ₱ cent. out of an earning for the half-year of 5 to 6 ₱ cent., the Road being completed. The Chicago and Milwaukee (Southern section of the Lake Shere line) will probably declare 10 ₱ cent. as from the opening. The Company have made some extensive dépôt purchases in Chicago, on an issue of $100,000 Income 10 ₱ cent. Bonds.

The general Markets to-day, were tolerably active. Breadstuffs continued in lively demand, mainly for expert, at rising prices. Receipts rather light. Pork advanced 50 cts. ₱ bbl., with a brisk inquiry, in part to fill contracts. Cotton ruled quiet and languid. Coffee and Sugars were in better request, at full rates. Freights appeared about the same.

Savings Banks of the State of New-York.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

From the official statements to the Legislature appears that the total deposits on hand on the 1st January last, was:

City of New-York	$34,138,575 25
City of Brooklyn	2,467,544 20
Remainder of State	5,506,642 22
Total	$48,112,764 67

The investments of the Banks at the same time, were:

	Mortgages.	Stocks.	Real Estate.	Cash, &c.
New-York City..	$12,487,592	$12,896,896	$715,468	$3,141,603
Brooklyn.....	1,406,137	863,442	63,460	312,033
Remainder State	2,632,287	983 763	163,068	1,940,945
Total.....	$17,026,006	$14,663,101	$942,186	$5,093,981

Showing the following totals:

New-York City	$29,539,949 00
Brooklyn	2,545,262 02
Remainder State	5,640,062 89
Total	$37,725,273 91
Deposits as above	36,112,764 67
Surplus	$1,612,509 24

The amount of deposits and of withdrawals during the year, were as follows:

	Deposits.	Withdrawn.	In. deposits
New-York City..	$12,498,273 20	$11,979,629 99	$507,643 51
Brooklyn.....	1,290,053 13	1,162,286 76	127,776 37
Remainder State	5,469,888 80	5,076,591 89	393,296 91
Total.....	$19,156,215 12	$18,277,508 34	$938,706 78

The number of depositors on the 1st of January, 1855 and 1856 were as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1855.	Jan. 1, 1856.	Inc. 1856.
New-York City.....	124,222	132 737	8,515
Brooklyn.....	11,900	13,062	1,162
Remainder State.....	27,870	30,422	3,152
Total.....	163,292	176,121	12,829

The whole amount of deposits on hand on the 1st of January being $36,112,764 67, and the number of depositors 176,121, shows an average amount of $205 04 to the credit of each depositor.

The following table will show the interest received during the year by the banks on their investments:

	On mortgages.	Other sec'ties	Total.
New-York City...	$881,941 94	$1,414,308 58	$1,696 250 52
Brooklyn.....	96,184 50	39,693 39	137,727 89
Remainder State..	166,853 29	126,517 43	293,400 72
Total.....	$1,146,959 73	$1,570,519 40	$2,117,379 13

The amount paid for interest by, and the expenses of the banks, were as follows:

	Int. paid	Expenses.	Total.
New-York City...	$1,478 170 90	$118,181 98	$1,596,3-2 88
Brooklyn.....	100,694 90	18,926 44	119,621 34
Remainder State..	223,973 73	32,279 54	256,253 32
Total.....	$1,802,839 53	$169,237 96	$1,972,077 54

Showing a profit on the business of the year as follows:

	Receipts.	Payments.	Deposits.
New-York City...	$1,696,250 51	$1,596,302 99	$999,947 64
Brooklyn.....	127,127 89	119,581 34	18,206 55
Remainder State..	293,400 72	256,253 33	37,147 40
Total.....	$2,117,379 13	$1,972,077 54	$145,301 59

The Legislative report of the business of the year 1854 included only the statements of the Savings Banks in New-York City and Brooklyn. In those cities the de

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1489. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

REPUBLICANISM.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of Fremont and Dayton.

Immense Concourse at the Tabernacle.

THREE MEETINGS AT ONCE.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Procession to Col. Fremont's Residence.

SPEECH OF COL. FREMONT.

EXPANSION OF THE PLATFORM.

MRS. FREMONT CHEERED BY THE PEOPLE.

Speeches of Judge Emmett, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Senator Trumbull, Attorney-General Kimball, and others.

Letters from Gov. Seward, Hon. Preston King, Hon. B. F. Butler, &c.

Unparalleled Enthusiasm—And no need for Tar-Barrels.

The REPUBLICANS OF NEW-YORK gathered in overwhelming numbers in and around the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON. At an early hour, crowds began to gather at the Tabernacle, and increased rapidly, until that spacious building was completely crammed. Full five thousand men were packed into the house when the hour arrived for the commencement of the proceedings. They blocked up the aisles; were wedged in among the seats; overflowed the platform; clung to the pillars; looked over one another's shoulders away up in the darkest corners of the galleries; peered over the heads of their fellows from the sills of the windows; preserved their good humor unimpaired amidst all the crowd and crush and jostle; and testified by the heartiest of all hearty plaudits their unqualified approval of the Candidates and the Platform. When the Tabernacle would hold no more people, the coming throng surged back and constituted itself into outside meetings. Two of these meetings were in progress at the same instant. One took post upon the steps of the Tabernacle, and the long covered-way, which leads to the door of the building, was densely packed with eager listeners. A second meeting was organized in front of the entrance on Broadway, and that thoroughfare underwent an hour's blockade. Speakers were abundant at all these meetings, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Counting together the number of persons in attendance outside and inside of the Tabernacle, it is a moderate estimate to say that Ten Thousand Freemen of New-York assembled yesterday to do honor to their ticket.

The call for the meeting was circulated only two days beforehand, yet the response was as large as we have ever seen on occasions where there were weeks of preparation. There was no need o banners, or fireworks, or transparencies, or any other of the appeals that savor of clap-trap and humbug. A single band of music was present in the Tabernacle, but it was not found necessary to draw a crowd by burning a speck of tar, by firing a big gun, nor by flashing out a ray from a Drummond light. The people came, and heard, and listened courteously, and went away pleased that they had been enabled to take part in a demonstration that was as full of spirit and purpose as an egg of meat.

The proceedings were opened in the Tabernacle at 8 o'clock P. M. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., called the meeting to order, and proposed

For President—THOMAS B. STILLMAN.

The nomination was ratified with great unanimity.

Mr. STILLMAN, on taking the Chair, said: I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the compliment you have paid me by elevating me to the position of Chairman of this meeting. I have only to claim your indulgent consideration for any imperfections of which I may be guilty while I occupy this Chair and preside over your deliberations.

Mr. ISAAC DAYTON then came forward, and read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, who were elected by acclamation:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Ward.	*Ward.*
1..Joseph Jameson, Joseph A. Gardiner.	12..Thomas Carnley, Geo. J. S. Thompson.
2..Edward Pepper, Joseph Manning.	13..Gilbert D. Smith, Sandy Higgins.
3..Robert B. Coleman, Andrew Jordan.	14..Sanford L. Macomber, Henry Senden.
4..Benjamin Sherwood, Henry H. Hewlet.	15..John J. Tyler, John H. Powers.
5..John Morton, Noah Worral	16..Henry Ivison, Ashael A. Denman
6..Noah L. Farnham, Pierro C. Van Wyck.	17..Benj. F. Pinckney, Hermann Raster.
7..Joseph B. Close, Robert Murray,	18..Henry Brewster, T. G. Churchill.
8..Henry Daved, Jonathan W. Allen,	19..John C. Hull, Enos Monrroe.
9..Daniel French, R. L. Jaques,	20..Johnson S. Fountain, Henry Camp,
10..Robert T. Hallock, Pine Hopkins,	21..Richard Mott, John D. Sherwood
11..William Gray, Daniel D. Wright,	22..Lebbeus B. Ward, John Ives,

SECRETARIES.

Robert J. Reid,	David R. Jaques
Hooper C. Van Vorst,	Henry B. Kent,
Thomas Doyle,	Wm. H. Anthon,
John Griffin,	Ogde Marian,
John Silcocks.	

The Chair announced that Judge EMMETT (temporary Chairman of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia) would report to the meeting the proceedings of the National Convention. [Loud cheers.]

JUDGE EMMETT'S SPEECH.

Judge EMMETT said that, as he was not in the programme, he should have to crave indulgence for any imperfections he might make in his report of the proceedings at Philadelphia. He had no materials for making any report, but he believed all had read and approved of the platform which was there adopted. [Great applause.] He had always had an opinion that political Conventions in this country were bad things, nor had his opinion changed with regard to Conventions got up by men in power for the purpose of perpetuating their rule. Such Conventions were generally so many frauds upon the popular will. But the Convention at Philadelphia was of entirely a different character. [Applause.] Every man who went there went for the purpose of uniting with his fellow-citizens in support of the same great, noble, glorious cause as that which has assembled us together on this occasion. [Applause.] He had never before seen a political gathering so respectable in point of character or numbers as that which had assembled at Philadelphia. That Convention had opened his eyes. It had convinced him that no man could hope to arrive at any correct conclusions with regard to the history of parties as they now exist in this country, without studying with great care the principles upon which the Republican movement is based. In the Convention at Philadelphia were assembled men of all political parties. There were Old-Line Democrats there, and old fashioned Jeffersonian Democrats they were, too—[applause,]—and there were Old-Line Whigs there, and men who had belonged to all the respectable parties of the country. He could give no idea of the concert of action which prevailed among the delegates to that Convention. Every man went prepossessed for his favorite candidate; but every man also went convinced that the only road to success was in concession and harmony. So strong was this spirit of concession, so complete the harmony which prevailed, that instead of spending a week in deliberation and discussion, as it was supposed would be necessary, the work was accomplished in two days, and the nominations which were made were ratified with the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm. [Applause.] The delegates from the different States vied with each other in preserving the harmony of the Convention. There was (continued Judge EMMETT) one name mentioned in connection with the Presidency which elicited shouts of enthusiasm. It was the name of a favorite son of New-York. [Great applause.] Allow me to name him. It was WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Tremendous cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, it is safe to assert that, had not his name been withdrawn at an early stage of the proceedings of the Convention, he would have been nominated by acclamation as our candidate for President. [Renewed cheers.] Mr. SEWARD has been charged with being a demagogue. He has been charged with ambition. His public acts are a sufficient refutation of the calumny. In all that he has done, he has given evidence of the purest patriotism and a profound love of his country. He is ambitious, but it is the ambition which should actuate the conduct of every lover of Freedom. [Great applause.] That matter, then, being settled, fellow-citizens, how shall I describe to you the manner in which the name of JOHN C. FREMONT was received. [Reiterated cheers and immense enthusiasm—the shouts for FREMONT entirely drowning the speaker's voice and preventing him from proceeding for several minutes.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for FREMONT.

The cheers were given with a will, and three more.

Judge EMMETT (resuming)—The rush that was made for FREMONT the moment his name was mentioned was, and still is, a mystery to me. That a body of men, who were versed in all the intricacies of politics, should have taken up a man who had no political antecedents, was a strange circumstance. But it was for that very reason that JOHN C. FREMONT [cheers] was taken up. It was because he had no political antecedents whatever. [Cheers.] It was because he was the representative of Young America. [Tremendous cheers.] It was because it was believed that he was better qualified than any of the old politicians, by those very reasons, to lead us on to victory. [Applause.] Any attempt to say one word against his nomination would have been useless. Any one who had uttered a word against him, might as well have attempted to stop the torrent of Niagara with a pitchfork. [Laughter.] But there was no disposition on the part of any one to oppose his nomination. [Applause.] He seemed to be the choice of the Convention by common acclaim, by common consent. It seemed to be the general feeling that FREMONT was the man for the hour.

A VOICE—He's wide awake! [Cheers and laughter.]

Judge EMMETT—(continuing)—I have, since I came back to New York, met one man who was very curious to know what JOHN C. FREMONT had ever done. [Laughter.] I didn't tell him what he *had* done—but there are some things he has *not* done. [Applause.] He had no hand in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. [Great applause.] He had no hand in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. [Renewed applause.] I think that's enough, fellow-citizens, [laughter,] for his negative qualities.

A VOICE—He had no hand, either, in the Ostend Manifesto. [Laughter.]

Judge EMMETT—He had not. I thank my friend for that suggestion. I will tell you what he has done. He conquered California with sixty-two men. [Great applause.] He has starved himself to feed his poor fellows. [Applause.] He not only went through his share of fatigues, and privations and hardships which his party endured, but he took a double share. [Applause.] That is the kind of man JOHN C. FREMONT is. [Uproarious cheering.] Many of you, my fellow-citizens, have read FREMONT's book. Did you find anything in his writings which would disqualify him for the office of President? [Cries of "No! No!"] There is another thing he did. He won the heart and hand of THOMAS H. BENTON's daughter. [Great laughter and three cheers for MRS. FREMONT.] I tell you that is no small feather in his cap, and that it is by no means a small item in the qualifications he possesses for being the President of the United States. [Cheers and laughter.] For I hold, in the first place, that no man who has not had the courage to marry a wife (laughter, and cries of "three groans for BUCHANAN,") has courage to fill a responsible office. Do you believe that the son-in-law of THOMAS H. BENTON is deficient in a knowledge of the political history of the country. ["No, No,"] JOHN C. FREMONT has taken his degree already by his marriage. I venture to say that his family connection with THOMAS H. BENTON has given him an opportunity, which he has improved, to render himself one of the best-informed politicians in this country. And he is as fresh as a rose this moment before you. [Laughter and applause.] He is not a hackneyed politician. He is unshackled by party obligations. He is unbound to any clique, and he is qualified to administer the affairs of Government as they were administered in better times, and as we hope they will be administered in the future. [Great applause.] So much for FREMONT. As soon, however, as we had got over the difficulty about the President, the same difficulty,—perhaps a greater,—was experienced in making our choice for Vice-President. There were in the minds of the members of the Convention many men of shining mark and great ability, whom they would have gladly seen elevated to the office. Foremost among these was Mr. BANKS. [Tremendous cheering.] I confess, fellow citizens, that I was at first in favor of taking up Mr. BANKS as the most available man—I believed he would be available because he was the man who led us on in our first triumph over our foe. [Applause.] But we were informed that he preferred to remain where he was, and we considered that he had received already the reward of his exertions, and we concluded that we might as well turn elsewhere—and that was the feeling of a great many in the Convention. The next man who rose before my mind, and before the minds of many others, was CHARLES SUMNER—

[The announcement of Mr. SUMNER's name was the signal for a burst of enthusiasm which could not have been one tittle heartier than it was; cheers were given again and again for SUMNER, with repeated groans for BROOKS.]

Judge EMMETT—And I may say in regard to Mr. SUMNER, that it was the wish of many persons that he should have been the candidate for Vice President. We believed that as "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," so every drop of blood that was extracted from Mr. SUMNER by the ruffianly assault of BROOKS, [groans for BROOKS,] would have been the seal of our success. But Massachusetts wouldn't part with SUMNER. Her Delegates said "No, we mean to send him back to the Senate again." [Cheers.] We said "We will elect him to preside over the Senate." "No," they said, "He shall go back to the Senate by our instrumentality alone, and not in any other way." I recollect, fellow-citizens, that it is narrated in the history of the Jews, that upon a certain occasion, they cut in pieces the body of a maiden, of their nation, who had been violated and afterwards murdered, and sent those pieces through all the tribes of their race to incite them to revenge. So would we have done had CHARLES SUMNER been nominated at our Convention. The blood which flowed from the wounds inflicted by the blows of BROOKS we would have scattered over the whole land and have roused every freeman to action from the mere exhibition of the outrage. [Applause.] But it is better as it is. His blood has already gone broadcast over the land. BROOKS [renewed groans] has received his reward in the voice of public execration, and SUMNER has received his, not alone in the expressions of sympathy which the assault upon him has excited, but in the guaranty it gives us that his career will not be eclipsed in splendor by that of any other man in the country. [Applause.] One word in regard to BROOKS——

A VOICE—Don't let us hear anything about him.

Judge EMMETT—Let us look at the case dispassionately. I hold that it is perhaps right in some cases for a man to take the law into his own hands—at least I thought so in the early part of my life, however wiser I may be now—[laughter]—and that a man may, under certain circumstances and in a good cause, be excused for not awaiting the tardy action of the law. But I say that any man who may be placed in such a situation is bound in the first place to consider whether he can do what he intends to do like a gentleman, and not in a cowardly manner. [Applause.] I do not say that Mr. BROOKS is a coward——

SEVERAL VOICES—"I do!" "He is!"

Judge EMMETT—I by no means feel disposed to style him a coward. I believe that a brave man sometimes commits blunders, and falls into errors. But this I may say—that Mr. BROOKS has not been brought up in the school of true courage.

VOICES—"That's it!"

Judge EMMETT—I believe that if he had taken time to think before he committed the assault, he would never have committed the deed, without, at least, giving his victim notice beforehand, and would not have struck a blow which incapacitated his opponent at once. I know nothing of the code of honor as practiced at the South, but I believe that none of those gentlemen who have approved of the conduct of Mr. BROOKS would have been willing to take his place. They declare that he did right, and applaud him for this deed as they would probably have applauded had an assassin killed LOUIS NAPOLEON but they wouldn't have done it themselves. [Laughter.]

Judge EMMETT here gave way for a moment, while Judge EDMONDS came forward and announced the arrival of Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee. The announcement was received with loud applause, and

Judge EMMETT resumed—Now, fellow-citizens, let me say that we closed our labors at Philadelphia by putting in nomination Mr. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President. [Applause.] Mr. DAYTON was comparatively unknown to the Convention. Nobody mentioned his name till SUMNER and BANKS had been withdrawn. But the moment his name was mentioned, it ran through the Convention like wildfire. It is needless for me to detain you longer. You know what we have done as well as I can tell you. You know our principles. You have read our platform. Do you approve of it?

[Loud shouts of "Yes, Yes," and three cheers.]

Judge EMMETT—In one respect our opponents will have the better of us. We are not as yet a political party. We are the great heart of the nation, if you please, rising up in our strength; but we lack the tactics that our enemies possess. There are some old soldiers in their ranks. [Laughter.] They go in for the spoils. That is all they think of. For them they strive and struggle. They say that we shall quarrel over the spoils, and that we cannot satisfy all. But we are easy in our minds on that score. [Laughter.] We are not like those old, hackneyed politicians who, while they keep one eye on the patronage of office, keep the other upon the spoils of office. They say one to another, as Sir John Falstaff said:

"Choose me the best office, good Justice Shallow."

And then:

"Rob me the Exchequer first,
And do it with unwashed hands."

I have no doubt that SHAKESPEARE had an eye to Democratic office-holders when he penned that passage. [Laughter.] Our opponents say we are sectional, that we are Abolitionists, that we seek to create disunion and dissension. We know that this is not true. We know that we are not seeking to create dissensions. We know that we are conservative. We know that we are the best friends of the South at this moment. [Cries of "That's it."] Gentlemen, it is charged that Abolitionism is a crime. It is a word of reproach which is used in this country against any man who is supposed to be at all affected by a feeling of opposition to Slavery. It does no man any harm to examine himself on this subject of the abolition of Slavery. [Applause.] It is one of those things in which, if we are too careful not to inoculate ourselves, it will, as a distinguished delegate remarked at the Convention in Philadelphia, break out all over in the natural way ['aughter,] and it is one of those things which we should never be afraid to look in the face, or to express our opinion upon. Applause.] I am not in favor of meddling with the institutions of the South where they now exist, where they are protected by the laws of the State, and where they form a portion of the social customs; [Cries of "That's the talk,] but, I think that the time will come when Slavery will cease to exist in this country; and I fervently and sincerely hope that that time is not far distant. [Cries of "So do we."] I believe that that time will come. I believe that there is an active principle now in operation which will carry that purpose into effect. A great duty is laid upon our shoulders; we owe the fulfilment of it to ourselves; we owe it to our country; we owe it to our posterity;—and if we are faithful to the trust reposed in us, our posterity will bless us yet, for the efforts we are making for its accomplishment. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WM. A. HOWARD was introduced amid vehement cheers. He said: When the Committee that I had the honor to be a member of, undertook the difficult and arduous duties assigned to them, of investigating the affairs, as far as they could, of Kansas, we decided that it was proper for us to pursue those investigations with as little prejudice as possible, and with all possible thoroughness and fairness. ["Hear, Hear," cheers, and cries of "Good"]—without favor or fear of any man or any men, and we found it necessary sometimes to act without reference to fear for ourselves. [Laughter and applause.] In order to discharge these most delicate, most important, and most difficult duties, we laid it down as a fundamental rule of conduct, that we would take no part in any public demonstration, that we would in no public manner express any views or any opinions with reference to any of these subjects, until we had closed our labors and put our seal to the record, as by it we were willing to live and die, and stand by it in despite of everything. [Loud cheers and cries of "Good."] We have steadily adhered to this purpose. Every one of us—at least, myself and my colleague, Mr. SHERWOOD, who constitute the majority of the Committee, [laughter and applause,] have steadily adhered to this rule, and acted upon this purpose; and I propose to do so to-night. We have some three or four days more labor to perform to close up this business, and until that is done you must hear no voice from me with regard to any of these matters about which there can be any difference of opinion among our fellow-citizens. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] But I confess that when I came in here and saw this "sea of upturned faces," although I never was an orator—never a man that could speak with much vehemence—[laughter]—yet, being a Western man, I have a soul in me—A VOICE—["And a backbone, too."]—and I confess I felt it was as much as I could do to hold back, for I found myself pulling off my overcoat before I really knew where I was. [Laughter and cheers.] But I am all right now. I cannot talk to you about Kansas affairs. I would like to address you on other subjects, but I have no strength. [Cries of "Go on."] No. I cannot go on. I lay on my back eight days at Detroit under the care of the doctor, in order to get to Washington, and the health thus restored I will not waste on you, I assure you. [Laughter and cheers.] I am here simply to make my apology, and to tender you my thanks for this cordial greeting. If we deserve anything it is well. If we don't deserve anything, we don't ask anything. We simply aimed to do our duty under all possible circumstances. If we succeed, we shall be glad of it. If not, it is too late to alter it now. But I may say this with regard to Kansas without entering on any discussion, or any question in discussion. I had read those accounts of outrages, of frauds, of invasions and violence. Many of them seemed to me like romance—like dreams. I thought, perchance, that the newspapers sometimes might have made glowing articles out of very common events. Previous to going there we took especial pains to provide ourselves with all the accounts of the sort that had ever been published. We got papers of different political views; we got files of them, cut them up, and made scrap-books of of them in order that we might get every paper that had ever been told about anything in Kansas. [Cheers.] We proceeded with our investigation, and with these lights and in this way, we pursued our course. All I have to say about it now is, that instead of a dreamy romance that might be partly true and partly false, those things away in the distance, that may have been thought to concern me but little, and perhaps accounted nothing to anybody else, became to me a most fearful, living reality—[loud cheers]—terrible in its far-reaching consequences, and cutting the heart and so warming the blood that I can hardly contemplate it. But enough. This is no longer a romance to me. It is, as I have said, a reality—a reality very near and very present. But I have no more to say about it. I thank you again, fellow-citizens, for your cordial greeting, and I trust you will see the propriety of my excusing myself from entering into further details. Mr. HOWARD retired amid loud cheers.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Judge EDMONDS then presented, amid enthusiastic cheering, again and again renewed, the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we accept the platform and the candidates of the Republican National Convention recently convened at Philadelphia, and will give them our cordial and earnest support, in the confident expectation that, through their instrumentality, peace and harmony will be restored to our people; the true principles of Freedom will be diffused abroad over the whole land, and the spirit of Proscription and Intolerance in every form will be effectually expelled from among us.

Resolved, That in common with the lovers of Liberty throughout the world, we have for years looked forward with anxious hope for the time when the avowal that "all men are by nature endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," should become a living reality to all the people; and supported by this hope—once strong, but daily growing weaker—we have submitted, at different periods of our national existence, to various measures, which were revolting alike to our love of Freedom and our sense of justice, but which promised a final and a happy end. At length, submission to such measures has ceased to be a duty, for that submission has but tended to the spread of Slavery, with all its swelling evils to the white man, and to the creation of a spirit of intolerance which has disturbed the public peace, been the cause of bloodshed, and invaded that freedom of thought and action which we have been fain to regard as the dearest birthright of every man among us.

Resolved, That the principle which lies at the foundation of the Pro-Slavery interest is, and must of necessity be, aggressive. We have therefore beheld it increasing largely the number whom it holds in bondage—violating and overthrowing the most solemn compromises—leading our public men to an unhappy but easy disregard of the most sacred pledges—threatening civil war—and converting even the seat of our Government into a scene of ruthless and violent invasion of the freedom of the press and of debate.

Resolved, That the manner in which a line of conduct so offensive has been welcomed and sustained throughout the whole slaveholding portion of the country, admonishes us that we have little more to hope from their forbearance; and that in ourselves alone are we to find any protection against the continued aggressions of a spirit which marks its progress with violence, and must attain its end in an intolerable bondage.

Resolved, Therefore, that we accept the issue between thraldom and Freedom thus forced upon us, and in accepting it we will not be unmindful of the spirit which once before prompted our people to pledge in the cause of Freedom life, fortune and sacred honor; nor that they who are thus warring upon us are our brothers still, heirs of the self-same heritage of Freedom with us, and members with us of the same national family. And while we pledge to the cause now first presented in distinct and palpable form before the country, our most earnest efforts, we do so with an abiding hope that we shall thus secure, in the end, harmony and happiness to all.

The Chairman then announced that the rallying song, copies of which had been distributed through the assemblage, would be sung to the music of the band, the audience joining in the chorus.

Several voices interrupted the presiding officer by demanding that the question be taken on the resolutions.

ANOTHER VOICE—Certainly, we will sing better after it. [Laughter.]

The question on the resolutions was then put and carried by an overwhelming "Aye!"

A gentleman then rose and led the meeting in singing the following verses:

RALLYING SONG.

TUNE—*The Marseilles Hymn.*

Behold! the furious storm is rolling,
Which Border-Fiends, confederates, raise.
The Dogs of War, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our infant cities blaze.
And shall we calmly view the ruin,
While lawless force with giant stride
Spreads desolation far and wide,
In guiltless blood his hands imbruing?
Arise, Arise, ye brave!
And let our war-cry be
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
FRE-MONT and VICTORY!

Oh, Liberty! can he resign thee
Who once has felt thy generous flame?
Can threats subdue, or bolts confine thee—
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
No! by the heavens bright bending o'er us!
We've called our Captain to the van—
Behold the hour—Behold the man!
Oh, wise and valiant, go before us!
Then let the shout again
Ring out from sea to sea,
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
FRE-MONT and VICTORY!

Hurrah, Hurrah! from hill and valley,
Hurrah from prairie wide and free!
Around our glorious Chieftain rally.
For KANSAS, and for LIBERTY!
Let him who first her wilds exploring,
Her virgin beauty gave to fame,
Now save her from the curse and shame
Which Slavery o'er her soil is pouring.
Our Standard Bearer then
The brave Path-finder be!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
FRE-MONT and VICTORY!

The effect with which the vast mass of persons present joined in the chorus was indescribable. The audience wrought itself up into a perfect furore, and as the last sounds of the concluding stanza died away in a volume of sound the echoes of which made the very building shake, the whole assemblage rose to their feet *en masse*, and joined in a burst of cheering again and again renewed, amid waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and frantic demonstrations of delight.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, was introduced by Judge EDMONDS as the colleague of Mr. DOUGLAS. He was received with vociferous cheers, followed by three groans for DOUGLAS. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Coming as I do from what a few years ago was the far distant West, where a great portion of my life has been passed, I should feel some hesitation in appearing before an audience in this the Commercial Metropolis of the Union and of the Western Continent, did I not know that you were all lovers of the same Constitution, and friends of the same Union, that we love and cherish in the distant prairies of Illinois. [Loud cheers.] It does my heart good to look round and over this vast assembly. I feel not unlike the inhabitants of Judea, when its shepherds of old went forth proclaiming glad tidings of great joy as they saw the star in the East. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] It was a token to them of liberty—eternal liberty beyond the grave. [Loud applause.] This meeting is a token—a harbinger of that liberty which I trust will be perpetual in America. The questions at issue, at this time, before the people of the United States, are questions involving your liberty and mine. There is no use in disguising the real question at issue in this contest. And it is only necessary that that question should be understood, and we shall have a unanimous vote almost throughout the country, in the South as well as in the North. [Loud cheers.] For I tell you that it is by a misrepresentation of the sentiment of the North, by falsifying the principles of those who oppose the spread of Slavery, that the South has been roused and united together, and banded in a sectional party as one man against the North. It is because this body which has falsely arrogated to itself the name of Democracy—[hisses]—by assuming a name to which they have no title, by pretending to advocate principles which they daily trample in the dust, that the great masses of the people of this Union are sought to be misled. [Cheers.] I have no appeal, gentlemen, to make to your passions or your prejudices. I am one of those who believe that the heart of the great mass of people of this country, North and South, is sound when they properly understand the questions at issue. [Cheers.] I believe they are loyal to the Union and to the Constitution under which we live. [Renewed cheers.] But I believe there is a vast deal of misapprehension abroad. I believe that a party is now banded together in the country, inscribing on its banners principles, which, if not suppressed, will be destructive to the liberties of the country; and I wish, in the remarks which I shall make this evening, to appeal to the judgment and the candor of every impartial man who listens to me while I endeavor to unmask the hypocrisy of this party, which I say has thus falsely assumed the name of Democracy and ought never to be called by that name. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] I, fellow-citizens, belong to that good old Democratic Party which believed in liberty of speech in protecting the rights of the people, in carrying on the Government under the Constitution as our fathers made and understood it. That Democracy I loved and cherished, and I was proud to be a member of it. [Cheers.] But not of that present party which has assumed the name—and to which I object—and for one I shall never call it by that name. I know there is something in a name. There is a poetry about it, and many persons have been misled by it, and I am sorry to see in our papers that the men now banded together to extend Slavery, to trample in the dust the most sacred guarantees of Freedom in our Constitution—I say I am amazed that any one understanding the question should ever apply to such a party, who are now showing themselves to be, instead of Democrats, tyrants and oppressors, the name of Democrats! [Loud cheers.] Now, I wish to treat them fairly, and let us inquire, first, what their views are. Have they put forward in their platform—do their leading men put forward in their speeches—Democratic principles? [Cheers and cries of "No."] Now, was it a part of the old Democratic creed that the Government should be economically or extravagantly administered? Which? [A voice—economically.] Well, this pretended Democratic Administration is expending more money every year, than any administration ever expended before, even in time of war. [Cries of "Good."] You are now in a time of profound peace, taxed more than seventy millions of dollars for these office-holders to fatten upon and carry the elections. Yes, to carry the elections; and that is the way that this poison is scattered over the land. It is by means of the money taken from your pocket and mine. For, you need not believe that these fat office-holders are not required to contribute from their earnings for the propagation of the falsehoods which are spread over the land. [Cheers and cries of that's a fact.] Well, again, what is the great principle that binds that party together? [A VOICE—Public plunder.] Public plunder some one says. I think so too. For we saw a few days ago a distinguished Whig gentleman, who had been a Whig all his life, and one of the most eloquent men in this land or any other, come out in the United States Senate and avow his adhesion to what he called the Democratic party, and he said that in doing so it required no change in principle or doctrine. And when he made the announcement, no sooner had he taken his seat, than the grand high priests of this party, arrogating that name, General CASS and Judge DOUGLAS, walked up and congratulated him, [cheers, laughter and hisses] and the next time we hear from the distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) is (and this occurred only a few weeks ago) in the Cincinnati Convention making a President for the Democracy. Now, I'll tell you what I think of this party. I wanted for a long time some name to apply to it, and to get rid of further explanation, and by your permission, I intend christening it to-night. [Shouts of "Good," and "Go ahead."] You all know that there is an animal remarkable for the burdens it can bear—an animal that submits to draw heavy loads and grievous burdens, but that is little cared for by its master; for, when they have no longer any use for it, they turn it aside on a poor pasture to starve and to die—I believe they call it the ass. [Laughter, and a VOICE—"The jackass."] Don't mistake me. I am not going to call this party jackasses at all; but, by a slight transposition of the word Kansas, (for that is the origin of the party,) for any man who swears fealty to the Kansas bill, no matter whether he may have been a Whig or an Abolitionist, or what not, all his life, so as he goes for the Kansas bill, or the principles of the Kansas bill, he is a good enough Democrat at once. Well, then, by a slight transposition of the letters that spell the word Kansas, you can make Nak-ass. I therefore shall, during my remarks this evening—so as to save explanation every time I have to speak of the party—use the terms nak-ass and nak-asses. [Laughter.] What, let me ask, are the principles of this Kansas bill? Let me treat the author of that bill fairly. And I ask you, as I state now what he states to be the principles of it in the Northern States, if I do not state it fairly? He says it involves the principle of self-government, and he appeals to the people of the North in its favor. I know he does it in the State of Illinois, and I presume he does it here. He tells them that the Kansas bill simply leaves to the people of the Territory the right to regulate their own affairs in their own way; and isn't that right? He says that that is what the Kansas bill does. And he asks the question: "Now, if Slavery is an evil, and the people of Kansas want Slavery, ought they not to have it; and if they don't want it ought they not to exclude it? And are not they the proper judges, and what do you want to interfere with it for? Why can't you let the people manage that themselves in Kansas?" Now, haven't I stated it fairly? That is a powerful argument, gentlemen. The only difficulty with that position is, that there is not a word of truth in it. [Laughter.] Let me tell you what is in that bill. Why, it says in so many words, it being the true intent and meaning of this bill not to legislate Slavery into any State or Territory—(they stick in State so as to confuse a little)—if they exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. That is what is in the bill. Now, is that true? ["No."] Leave the people perfectly free to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way! Now isn't it a part of the domestic affairs of the people in Kansas to choose their own Governor? Do n't you think it a part of your domestic affairs in New-York to choose your own Governor? [Cries of "Yes."] Well, you cannot do it if you go to Kansas, for the President of the United States appoints him. Why, fellow-citizens, when that bill was pending, this little stump speech, as Col. BENTON called it, which was thrust into the belly of the bill, was put in for no such purpose as Mr. DOUGLAS says; it was put in to be used at the four corners for electioneering purposes. There were men in Congress who saw that; and they thought they would test the sincerity of the framers of the bill. They accordingly proposed, as an amendment, that the people of Kansas,—you, when you go there, or your brothers, or your fathers, or your friends,—should have the right to elect their own governors. Who do you suppose voted for it? I'll tell you who did not vote for it. Every man who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill voted against it, and voted it down, except General SHIELDS, from my own State. And yet these men had the face to get up before the people of the North, and tell them, "Why, let the people of Kansas manage their own affairs as they please; what do you want to interfere with them for?" at the same time they would not let them elect their own Governor. Why, gentlemen, it is not only their Governor. It is just so with their judges. Even the clerk of a court cannot be appointed by the people of Kansas: for the President of the United States appoints the Judge and the Judge appoints the Clerk. The people cannot elect a Sheriff to perform any duties except to wait upon the Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. I know they have got some bogus sheriffs there; but the Marshals, by act of Congress, perform all those duties. You see that is not what they intended by the bill. "Ah! but we did intend this," they say, "we intended to let the people of Kansas regulate the subject of Slavery for themselves." Did they? Was that your intention? Was that your intention when, in order to get at it, you trampled under foot a Compromise which was made nearly 40 years ago? Did you violate that? Yes, and the very author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but a few years ago, in speaking of the Missouri Compromise, said it had an origin akin to the Constitution, and that no hand had ever yet been found ruthless enough to attempt to destroy it. [Cheers.] His was the ruthless hand that was stretched forward to drag it under foot. [Terrific groans.] And he says now, to the people of the North, that the people of the Territory shall have the right to regulate the subject of slavery for themselves. Well, I tell you he dare not say that in presence of the Southern Senators, on the floor of the Senate. I say he dare not say it there. Why, I tried him the other day. I asked him the question, and put it to him time and again. "Sir, do you mean to say, that under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the people of Kansas have the right, through their Territorial Legislature, to exclude Slavery while it is a Territory?" What do you think he answered? Why, he went to bobbing around, and bobbing around. [Laughter.] And where do you suppose he brought up? Why, he brought up in the Supreme Court room, and said it was a judicial question. [Laughter and applause.] A judicial question? I then put it to him, for I did not mean to let him shirk—What did you put this in your bill for? Why did you say that the people of the Territory have the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, if your bill did not mean it? Why did you not come out and state what it meant? Why was that put in? To that I got no answer. And yet, but a short time before, he had been proclaiming it aloud that he belonged to a National party, a party that advocated the same principles North that they did in the South, the same East that they did in the West—that knew no North or South, no East or West. But when you came to test him in the presence of the North and the South, the East and the West, he was as dumb as the man that never spoke. [Loud cheers.] Now, what is meant by that? I'll tell you how I understand it. In that same speech, which was made about four months ago, (and, no doubt, you have all read it,) he said the reason that I could not understand the Nebraska bill was that I was not a Democrat; all Democrats understood it alike. [Laughter.] Well, I brought some witnesses up, as I was not a very good Democrat in his opinion. I called up old Gen. CASS, who had said in his speech, a few days before, that the people in the Territory had a right, through their Territorial Legislature, to exclude Slavery at any time. He believes, you know, in popular sovereignty. That was a pretty good witness, I thought, at that time. Then I called to the witness stand Senator BROWNE, of Mississippi, and he said that the Kansas or Nebraska bill meant to confer upon the people of the Territory the right, when they formed a State Constitution, to have Slavery or not, as they liked. [Loud laughter.] Why, it is absurd, he says. How can that be? How did they get the power? We all contend, and that now is the doctrine of my colleague, we all contend that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and how, in the name of God, can Congress give to the Territory what it has not got? He looked upon it as an absurdity, and he stood between the two Democrats crosswise. [Laughter.] Now, he says, both of us have agreed to submit it to the court for decision. Did you ever hear of the case of a jury who, being sent to their rooms to decide on their verdict, and on being called back and asked if they had agreed, said "Yes," whereupon the clerk read the verdict: "We, the Jury, agree to disagree," while the Court reprimanded them and sent them back. I think it would be well to reprimand these gentlemen and send them home to reconsider the matter. [Cheers.] That is the great principle of the Nebraska bill. Why, he no more dare to make that Northern Speech in a Southern State, at any rate not before the Cincinnati Convention, than he would cut off his fingers. But again, how is that bill understood? What is the other principle in it? Why the South contends, and they are unanimous in that, that upon the idea of an equality in the rights of the States, a slaveholder has a right to migrate to any of the Territories, take his slaves with him and hold them as slaves so long as the Territory lasts. And they put it in this form: The Territories are the common property of the people of the Union. All have a right to go there alike, and it is unjust to the people of the Southern States not to allow them to take their property there, and hold it there as they hold it at home. I think that is fairly stating the position. I tried also to snake my colleague out of that hole. [laughter] but he took refuge again in the Supreme Court room; he did not want to prejudice the question when it came before the Supreme Court, and therefore he wouldn't give his opinion. [Applause.] Now that is the doctrine contended for. Look at its consequences. It takes Slavery not only into Kansas and Nebraska, but if the doctrine be true, it takes Slavery into every Territory—into Oregon and Minnesota as well as Kansas and Nebraska, because it argues upon that on the ground of equality of rights in the States. Then if you have a right to go into the Territories with your slaves, if you can go into one you can go into another; and this allows not only the right to take slaves into the Territories but also into the States, and the Southern citizen has just as much right to come to the City of New-York with his company of slaves, and hold them as slaves in your midst in spite of you, as he has to take them into Kansas. Now, I defy any man to find in the Constitution of the country any clause relating to equality of rights that does not apply as much to emigration from State to State as from State to Territory. But the truth is, he can take them into neither, and a moment's reflection will satisfy any of you of that fact. When an individual emigrates to another country or to a Territory, what does he take with him? Does he take the laws that he lived under at home with him? If he does, you will have as many laws in the Territory of the United States as there were tongues spoken in Babel. If every man were to do this, any person emigrating to the Territories from New-York might bring your local ordinances with him; but you would think it rather strange to be punished out

THE KANSAS WAR.

Another Invasion of Border Ruffians—Statement of John A. Bailey—More Robberies and Assassinations—Buchanan's Nomination Indorsed by Jones and his Retainers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

The town to-day is alive with awful rumors. The border ruffians who have heretofore received open encouragement and succor from the Administration by its agents in the Territorial Goverment, in defiance of the dragoons, whom an aroused Northern sentiment has driven the President to send here, *seemingly* for our protection, but in reality to enforce the Territorial laws, are pouring into the Territory in large numbers, murdering and robbing all those who differ from them in political opinions, or who will not purchase their life and property by enroling themselves in their piratical ranks. The blood runs cold at the recital of their outrages. They hesitate at no crime, and gloat over the prospect of plunder. No Free-State man, determined to adhere to his principles, falling into their hands, can expect to gain his liberty—*death alone awaits him.* The tortures inflicted upon their victims excel the cruelties of savage warfare, and equal in barbarity any account, however horrid or infernal, which the blood-red pagas of crime can show. For these acts, awful as they are, and damning as is the responsibility, the present Administration are accountable. Had these outrages been "nipped in the bud," had the Administration proclaimed, and charged the Federal troops to guard the Territory against invasion, at the first prayer of the "Squatters," instead of encouraging the ruffians by apologies founded in falsehood, published in the *Union*, and elaborately argued in special messages, Life, Property and Freedom would now be secure, and the country would not tremble upon the verge of *civil war*. Below I give you the statement of Mr. JOHN A. BAILEY, who resides within ten miles of this town, on the Santa Fé road. His statement will explain itself:

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. BAILEY.

I have been in the Territory fourteen months; I came from Penn, and now reside at Mud Spring, within a half mile of the Santa Fé road; I started last Tuesday morning for little Santa Fé, Mo., for provisions for myself and neighbors; I got as far as Bull Creek at about five o'clock in the evening; when I got there, a man named Coleman, whom I knew, as he had resided near me, stopped me, and told me I had better stop there for that night, and I unhitched my horses and fastened them for the night; there were about twenty men with Coleman; among them I recognized many of my neighbors; Mr. Jones, Buckley, Hagers, Runnells, Cummings and brother were there, all of whom lived near me; just after dark, when I turned in to go to sleep in my wagon, one of them called me to go after my horses; I got up and found they had been stolen, as the ropes which bound them were cut; I told them I would let them rest for the night, and they told me I could get them at the camp at Cedar Creek the next morning; they all seemed to feel bad about it, and said it was too bad for persons to steal horses from their friends so, and expressed the same sentiments in the morning, when three of them volunteered to go with me to the camp, to see if I could get them; we started on the way, and after going half way met a company of about two hundred men; soon as I approached them they took me prisoner, ordered me to dismount from the pony I had borrowed, put me in a wagon and placed a guard each side of me; after I had rode a little way they halted and the officers had a consultation; all that I heard of it was, Coleman said, "there may be treachery used;" they then drove about a mile and halted again, and told me to get out of the wagon, get on my pony, and go back to Westport; I got on my pony, and those three men who had volunteered to find my horses were sent with me to see that I did go to Westport: the two hundred men moved on and went over the rising ground; after traveling about one hundred yards the three men asked me for my money; I gave it to them without a word; they then told me to dismount: I did; one of them then raised his musket—a *United States musket*—to shoot me; I told him, "if you do shoot me you are shooting a better man than ever you were;" he then dropped his piece and said, "I wish you to take off them pants of yours, so they will not get dirty;" I told him they were mine as long as I was alive, and they could not get them until I was dead; *he then raised his musket and fired;* the ball hit me in the left side and passed along my back, and I fell; he then turned and struck at my head with the butt end of the musket; he did not hit me, but just grazed my head; at this stroke the other men rode off as fast as possible towards the main body of the men; he struck again and I caught the butt end in my right hand; he then jumped on me, on my head and face, but as he had on Indian slippers, he didn't injure me much; he then tried to jerk the musket from me and jerked me on my feet; I struck at him with my hand, and he let go the musket; he then ran back and called upon the others to halt; they kept on and he after them; when they disappeared, I turned and ran into the prairie and hid in the grass; In the course of three hours, I moved out of that, and wandered towards home; and about ten o'clock at night came to a branch where the road crosses running to Blanton's Bridge, and there I saw two sentries on horses; I passed so as not to be seen by them, expecting to get across at another place; I heard cowbells clinking and dogs barking, and thought I was coming to a dwelling, but in a short time I found that the noise moved and that there was no house there; I then moved towards the top of the grove hoping to go across there; there I heard the same noise; I then a little further up came upon their camp on the timber; it was nearly daybreak, and I moved away and hid in the grass where I could watch their actions; in the morning they were called in by the sound of cow-bells; while there, I heard a man cry out "are you going to hang me?" I heard nothing but two clinks of a bell; in about five minutes I heard a shot fired and boatswain's whistle, which I thought meant to lower; after this I heard six shots fired at intervals of five minutes; I heard no more until night came; at night I crawled out again and crawled about two miles; my side was so sore I could scarcely walk; I walked up to the Santa Fé Road and found that guarded; I went to the Wakarusa and remained hid there all day; whilst there a wagon passed me, which was stopped by five men; soon I heard a shot fired, after which I did not hear any noise from the wagon; when night came again I crawled away from my hiding place, and in the morning found my way to Dr. Still's house at the Blue Mound; during the three days I had nothing to eat or drink, except water from creeks; I heard them say they intended to drive out all Free-State men, and kill all they could in revenge for being whipped at Black Inck.

Dr. PRENTISS of this town examined the wound of the man, and found that the ball was lodged in the muscles of the back. I have conversed with the neighbors of Mr. BAILEY, some of whom are Pro-Slavery men, and they regard him as honest and truthful. The COLEMAN spoken of is the murderer of DOW. BUCKLEY and HAGERS were associated with COLEMAN in that murder, and composed a part of the famous posse of JONES when they arrested BRANSON last November. They each figured in the attack upon Lawrence, and were members of the Marshal's posse. After that glorious victory of the *law-and-order* party, they moved their families to Missouri, then returned to the Territory and engaged in the "*We-will-subdue-you*" war, encouraged by DOUGLAS and the Administration.

DRAGOON SHOT BY THE RUFFIANS.

This morning a detachment of dragoons came upon a party of Missourians at Turkey Creek and ordered them to disperse. The party outnumbered the dragoons more than two to one, and instead of dispersing fired upon them, killing one. The dragoons returned the fire and then fled. Col. SUMNER has ordered all his force to that point.

MAN HUNG.

A rumor is current in town stating that a man who had recovered two horses which had been stolen from him, in company with two Pro-Slavery friends, started from Westport yesterday for Tecumseh, where he resided. His friends came with him as far as the Missouri camp in order to insure his safety. That night they remained in the camp; in the morning he saw them *hang a man*. They adjusted the rope about his neck and hung him to a tree without any ceremony. The man dared make no inquiries, fearing if he did so that he would have to suffer in the same manner.

MAN MISSING.

A week prior to the destruction of Lawrence, a gentleman named PENN stopped at FISH'S, in the Shawnee Reserve, on his way to Lawrence. Hearing that the road was guarded by the Marshal's posse, who not only detained travelers but broke open their trunks, appropriating to themselves whatever therein suited their fancy, he accordingly left his trunk at Blue Jackets, while he proceeded on. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard from him.

RATIFICATION OF BUCHANAN'S NOMINATION BY SHERIFF JONES.

On Tuesday last the law-and-order men of Lecompton held a meeting and ratified the nominations made at Cincinnati. ELI MOORE, who is connected with the Land Office, presided. SAMUEL J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County, and Dr. A. RODRIGUE were among the Vice-Presidents. RODRIGUE is Postmaster at Lecompton; his son, in company with other law-and-order men, were caught while attempting to burn the house of Capt. WALKER, an active Free-State man who resides near them. We give you one of the resolutions passed by them:

Resolved, That we do *most heartily approve and indorse* the leading measures of the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, and have the utmost confidence in the *integrity* and *patriotism* of S. A. DOUGLAS, and while some of us may have preferred the nomination of one or the other of these able statesmen, yet we do heartily *indorse* the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, and look upon his election as necessary to the stability and safety of the Union.

We congratulate the Administration and Mr. BUCHANAN upon this generous indorsement. These law-and-order pirates, fresh from the destruction of Lawrence, whose dens are filled with plunder, stolen while *enforcing Administration law*, whose associates infest the highways, murdering and plundering all who favor Freedom, know full well who to indorse—*they indorse those who indorse them.* Kansas cannot hope for justice until these men are overthrown. The Democracy of the border all ratify the nomination. We can pledge to BUCHANAN the entire and hearty support of the Blue Lodge pirates of Western Missouri. C.

The Report of the Grand Jury Declaring the Free-State Hotel a Nuisance—Free-State Men Hung near Westport—Conflict Between Pro-Slavery Men and United States Troops.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, June 15, 1856.

This is my first opportunity to send you a copy of the "Report" of the Grand Jury of this county, in which the two printing offices and the Free-State Hotel of this place were declared nuisances. Probably there is not another instance on record where a District Court has been prostituted to purposes so ignoble and vile—so surprisingly opposite to all rule within the judicial code, and where ignorance and insubordination, under the garb of law, have joined in a crusade against the inherent rights of a free people, threatening death and extermination to all opposers. But here it is seen as it stands "upon the record," stripped of all extenuation or disguise. Many in the States are slow to believe the statements given by letter-writers and others, of the inhuman outrages we have suffered by mobs and robbers. I have seen those who would not believe when they first arrived that our hotel was torn down by a gang of pirates from the chivalric South, and thousands further away will be too incredulous to believe a United States Court ever gave authority to the same gang to remove it as a public nuisance. But here is the evidence, from an attested copy furnished me by the Clerk.

[COPY.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

To the Marshal of the United States for said Territory, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to arrest Andrew H. Reader, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, George W. Brown, Samuel N. Wood, George W. Deitzler, George W. Smith, and Gains Jenkins, if they shall be found within the District of said Territory of Kansas, and have them before the 1st District Court, 1st Judicial District of the Territory aforesaid, now sitting at Lecompton for the County of Douglas, if the said Court shall be then in session, and if not then, before the said Court of said Lecompton sitting, as aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of September next ensuing the date hereof, to answer an indictment by the Grand Jury of the said Territory for the body of Douglas County aforesaid, for high treason, in levying war against the United States, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and also against the peace and dignity of the said United States of America.

Hereof fail not at your peril, and have you then and there this warrant, with the manner of its execution. Witness, the Hon. Samuel D. Lecompte, Judge of one of said Courts, this, 14th day of April, *Anno Domini*, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

[SEAL.] Issued this, 20th day of May, A. D., 1856.
D. SCOTT BOYLE, Clerk.

Served the within warrant on George W. Brown, and have him now in my custody—May 20, 1856.
L. B. DONALDSON,
Filed May 31, 1856. United States Marshal.

I hereby certify that I have served the within writ on Charles Robinson, by reading the same to him, now in my custody, in the city of Leavenworth, and Territory of Kansas. I. B. DONALDSON,
by H. D. MCMAKIN, Deputy U. S. M.
MAY 25, 1856.

Served the within warrant, by deputy, on George W. Smith and Gains Jenkins, and have them now in my custody, guarded by U. S. troops.
MAY 24, 1856. I. B. DONALDSON, U. S. Marshal.

[COPY.]

The Grand Jury sitting for the "adjourned" Term of the First District Court in and for the County of Douglas, in the Territory of Kansas, beg leave to report to the Honorable Court, that, from evidence laid before them, showing that the newspaper known as the *Herald of Freedom*, published at the town of Lawrence, has from time to time issued publications of the most inflammatory and seditious character, denying the legality of the Territorial authorities, and advising and "commanding" forcible resistance to the same, demoralizing the popular mind, and rendering life and property unsafe, even to the extent of advising assassination as a last resort;

Also, that the paper known as the Kansas *Free State* has been similarly engaged, and had recently reported the resolutions of a public meeting in Johnson County, in this Territory, in which resistance to the Territorial law, even to blood, had been agreed upon, and respectively RECOMMEND THEIR ABATEMENT AS NUISANCES.

Also, that we are satisfied that the building known as the "Free-State Hotel," in Lawrence, had been constructed with the view to military occupation and defence, regularly parapeted and portholed for the use of cannon and small arms, and could only have been assigned as a stronghold for the use of cannon and small arms, and as a stronghold of resistance to law, thereby endangering the public safety and encouraging rebellion and sedition in this country, and respectfully recommend that steps be taken WHEREBY SAID NUISANCE MAY BE REMOVED.

OWEN C. STEWART, Foreman.

Such is the report of a full panel of Grand Jurymen in this far-boasted Italy of America—this land, rich in beauty and intelligence, spread out by the Creator to become the garden of his people. Can you believe yet that there is anything in the Kansas outrages to call you aside from your old Conservative landmarks? Can you believe yet that the people of Kansas are driven by stern necessity, rather than sinister or partisan considerations, to ask for your prayers and interposition? Can you believe yet that the Anglo-Saxon can be a barbarian, tenfold more inhuman and cruel than the flat-headed natives of the West? Can you believe yet that this Union is not worth preserving another hour, to be leagued with bandits and murderers, whose souls know no sweeter melody than the clanking of chains, and whose finest perception of justice is exhibited in the disfranchisement of free citizens? Can you believe yet that we are waging a holy crusade against a despotism more atrocious than was ever acknowledged by Charle III., or the "Czar of all the Russians?" Until you have these heartfelt convictions, there is little hope of a better day for Kansas or of peace to the common country.

The chapter of brutal outrages is fast extending to a volume. We have heard several reports recently that two or three Free-State men had been hung by the posse near Westport. I have seen men who say they saw two men hanging by the neck from a tree near their camp; still I am not fully prepared to credit the story. Some of our friends say nothing shall be believed in these times, until it is told nine times just alike by different couriers. Still I am prepared to state one thing as a fact, for I saw its unmistakable impressions with my own eyes. About one week ago a Free-State man was traveling near Westport, when he was taken by the robbers to the woods, a rope put round his neck and thrown over the limb of a tree. He was then drawn up and choked until he was unconscious, then they let him down and asked him if he would leave the country immediately if they would release him, to which he answered he would, for he saw death was inevitable should he refuse. He says he was then permitted to walk away, and as he was leaving he both saw and heard another man being treated in the same cruel manner, and he presumes he was killed, for his cries suddenly ceased.

The mob in the vicinity of Bull Creek have charged upon the United States dragoons and obliged them to retreat. One of the dragoons was wounded, but not fatally. Col. SUMNER is more aroused than ever, and has hastened all the forces he could spare to that camp. We are now hourly expecting further news from him, and if he is unable to drive back the demons, it is hoped he will call on "the people" to volunteer.

When at Leavenworth, last week, I saw a gentleman from Atchison, who says trophies of the sacking of Lawrence are very common in that town. He saw many of the doors trimmed with lace that was stolen from us, and he saw one lady inclose a piece of the same in a letter she was sending home to her friends at the South, as a memento of that day's achievements. They seem extravagantly proud of such relics.

The last Parkville *Journal* contains one of Ex-Gov. REEDER'S private letters to a friend in Lawrence, dated Feb. 14. This is another exhibition of their thieving spirit, for the letter was stolen by them from a private trunk on the 21st of May. It is supposed they have nearly all of REEDER'S private correspondence, as well as several thousand dollars' worth of notes, mortgages, &c., which supple JONES obtained by breaking open his trunk which was in the hotel. They are making all the mischief they possibly can by publishing these letters in their various *high-toned* journals.

Every number of their papers I have seen of late is but a tissue of unblushing falsehoods, and we compare their enormity only by their square inches. They have two at Leavenworth and two at Lecompton, and with these they do their utmost to poison the popular sentiment of the country, by heaping together their lying abominations. While they are thus favored, we are destitute of even one organ. We have no press left in Lawrence, and those at Topeka are useless for want of paper, as the proprietors have been unable to get any through from Missouri since the invasion. This throws the entire responsibility upon letter corresponpence. From this fact, they have a vigilant eye over us, and we have every evidence that our letters are frequently taken from the mails or detained. This has induced us to send mostly by private conveyance of late, and they seem to have a presentiment of this also, and it is said that the boats have been recently searched at Lexington. They seem to hold every gate to the Territory, and it is becoming no idle task to furnish you with letters. Capt. BROWN and seven or eight others, who have been under arrest at Ossawatomie for the past two weeks, were removed to Lecompton on Saturday, and are now in company with the "royal prisoners," guarded by the "regulars." BROWN is a raving maniac, and his friends consider it doubtful whether he is ever restored. A good man is lost to us. RANDOLPH.

Another Affray—Man Shot.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, June 17, 1856.

I have another item for you to-day. Last night, about 12 o'clock, a Free-State man, named HOPKINS, was shot by a Mr. HANEY, recently from Wisconsin, whose principles are considered questionable. The circumstances were these: Mr. HANEY had rendered himself rather obnoxious to some of our citizens, by his intimacy with the ruffian league of late, and, yesterday, HOPKINS and a few of his comrades—who, by the way, are egarded as an independent guerrilla gang, responsible to nobody, and despised by all—after drinking extravagantly through the day, made an attack upon the house occupied by HANEY, by bursting open the door—rushing into the room, and firing in all directions about the room. HANEY was lying upon a bed on the floor; his wife and children were in a similar position upon the floor, also. As soon as the firing commenced, Mr. HANEY partially arose, took a horse pistol lying near him, and deliberately shot the front man through the heart, who proved to be HOPKINS. He fell in the door-way and his comrades fled. The bed where the children were lying was set on fire by the discharging in two places. Mr. HANEY ran one-fourth of a mile in his night-clothes, hired a horse, and went to the camp of the dragoons at Franklin for aid. About twenty of them soon came, but his family removed to a neighbor's house, and there was no further difficulty. In the morning, Mr. HANEY, in company with a few dragoons, arrested Mr. JONAS COLBURN, for nobody knows what, as he had no papers whatever, and made no charges against him, and refused to tell him why he was arrested. COLBURN was taken to the Franklin camp, but by some hook or crook he is among us again to-night. This *Dragoon Government* is growing unpopular. Their conduct towards us to-day has been no better than that of any mob, in arresting one of our citizens for no crime, and seeking to retain him without any written process. "Union, Constitution and Law," were once a triune power, that could move heaven and earth when applied to the "body politic," but it is no longer formidable. RANDOLPH.

The Arms of the Free-State Men not given up.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

The statements which have been made relative to the giving up of their arms by the Free-State men at Lawrence appear to have been entirely erroneous. It is now ascertained that Gen. POMEROY surrendered no rifles, though a few were afterwards stolen by the Pro-Slavery *posse* from the houses which they sacked.

It was not intended to give up the cannon, but when they were demanded by JONES, he added that "he knew where they were; they were under that d—d tin shop," pointing to the store of Mr. JENKINS. As there were four cannon there, it was, of course, useless to attempt to defend them against eight hundred men, and Gen. POMEROY and Lieut. Gov. ROBERTS contented themselves with taking an official receipt for them, from JONES, as Sheriff. Three of the cannon were cracked and useless. The next day JONES sent word to Gen. POMEROY that he could have the cannon again by going or sending for them. L.

☞ Mayor WATERMAN, of New Orleans, in his inaugural address, makes allusion to the late political disturbances in that city, and promises to suppress any further manifestations. He says:

"To counsel the commission of acts of violence; to appeal to the worst prejudices of classes in moments of political excitement, and to attempt to array one portion of the community in an attitude of hostility to the other; to recommend the disregard of the solemn injunctions of the law, and the open violation of the statutes of the State, under the pretence of counseling self-protection; to exhort men to go armed, cannot fail to lead to scenes of outrage and wrong, disgraceful to a city, and utterly subversive of all security of life and property. Such counsels merit the unqualified condem, nation of all good men, and, I cannot but believe will fall unheeded upon the citizens of New-Orleans."

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE PRESIDENT DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, *Against* THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.

This cause was heard at the last April Term of this Court at Albany, before Hon. HIRAM DENIO, Chief Justice, and Hons. A. S. JOHNSON, G. F. COMSTOCK, WM. B. WRIGHT, WM. MITCHELL and F. HUBBARD, Justices; and was argued by Messrs. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES and GEORGE WOOD, (with whom was associated NICHOLAS HILL, Jr., Esq.,) for the defendants; and by Messrs. E. S. VAN WINKLE and DANIEL LORD, for the plaintiffs.

It was kept under advisement until the 17th June, 1856, when the following unanimous opinion of the Court was delivered:

COMSTOCK, J.—This is an action for damages founded on a certificate for eighty-five shares of stock in the defendants' corporation, issued to Alexander Kyle, upon the security of which the plaintiffs loaned to that person a sum of money; and the first inquiry naturally is, what was the force and effect of the certificate in his hands? The mode of presenting this inquiry most favorable to the plaintiffs is to consider it as free from the difficulty that there was no power in the Corporation, its Board of Directors, or any of its agents, to create the shares of stock in question. Assuming that the Corporation had stock at its own disposal, and that Robert Schuyler, as agent, had full power to sell it in market, and issue the proper certificates therefor, it is clear that any person dealing with him in good faith, and paying value, would become entitled to all the rights and privileges of a stock-holder, although the agent, by a secret fraud, intended the transaction to be for his own benefit, and used the funds which he received for his own private purposes. In such a case the acts of the agent being such as the Corporation was competent to perform, and strictly within the powers delegated to him, upon principles entirely familiar, the law would not permit third persons to suffer by a secret abuse of the trust.

But it is equally clear that no rights would be acquired by a party not dealing with the agent in good faith, and receiving a certificate of stock without paying any value therefor. To say that the original holder of such a certificate could not be admitted to a participation with the genuine and *bona fide* stockholders in the property, franchises and revenues of the Corporation, is a proposition so plain that it needs only to be stated. Such was the situation of Alexander Kyle, the original holder of the certificate now in question. To what extent he was implicated in the frauds of Schuyler is not material. The certificate is admitted to have been issued fraudulently and he paid nothing for it; on this ground it was in his hands spurious and void; and this is a conclusion which is reached without calling in question the power of the Corporation to create the stock, or of Schuyler as agent to issue the proper evidence thereof to a purchaser in good faith.

The certificate in the hands of Kyle was also void, for the reasons which will now be mentioned: 1. Schuyler, as the agent of the Company, had no power to issue a certificate for shares of stock, except upon the conditions precedent of a transfer on the books by some previous owner, and the surrender of that owner's certificate. He was the transfer agent merely, and his powers were expressly limited to that department of the business of the Corporation. He had no general certifying power, nor any power at all to certify, except as *incidental*, to a transfer of stock by its owner to some one else, and as an incidental power it could only be exercised upon the conditions named. 2. Neither the Board of Directors by whom SCHUYLER was appointed agent, nor the whole body of the Corporation had power to create the stock which the certificate issued to Kyle professed to represent; and if the stock itself could not be brought into existence by the whole power of the Corporation, the certificate issued as the evidence of its existence, and the right of the holder thereto was necessarily void. Upon the premises last stated the conclusion would be the same, even if Kyle had paid to the transfer agent the full value of the stock. He could purchase stock of any person who owned it, but he could not under any conditions obtain it from the Corporation or its agents, because there was none to be had, and none could be created.

Thus far I do not understand that my conclusions differ essentially from the views of the counsel who have argued the cause for the plaintiffs; and if I was not mistaken in regard to the general scope of their argument, they conceded the further result, that the plaintiffs, holding the certificate by transfer from Kyle have no rights as *Stockholders*, merely for the particular reason, that the stock cannot exist under the charter, the essential ground of the action in the view of the Counsel, being the injury sustained by dealing upon the faith of the false representation of stock which the certificate contains. The opinions however of the Judges in the Court below are before us for examination, as well as those of eminent lawyers who have not appeared upon the argument, and I think it proper to refer to these opinions for the purpose of bringing into view all the theories upon which it has been supposed the plaintiff's rights depend.

Mr. Justice HOFFMAN, in the opinion pronounced by him, holds that the certificate was not void, as transcending the powers of the Corporation in the creation of stock and issuing certificates therefor, or those delegated to Schuyler as the transfer agent. He, therefore, considers the obligation to be one which the defendants can perform, and ought to perform, according to its terms. He admits that the effect of an over-issue is to increase the number of shares, but not the actual capital; and, according to his view, the spurious certificates are to be made good by a reduction in the actual value of those that are now genuine. He holds, therefore, that the defendants were bound to admit to plaintiffs as stockholders, and to register their shares on the books accordingly; and that this suit depends purely and simply on the non-performance of that duty, after being requested to perform it. "Without a demand," he says, "and refusal to transfer, there would be no *ground of action whatever*."

Directly opposed to these views are those of Chief Justice OAKLEY. He holds the certificate utterly void, because it transcended the powers of the transfer agent, whose commission, he thinks, was special, and not general; and if the action depended on the validity of the certificate, he says, the following questions would have to be answered: 1. Whether the plaintiffs, as *bona fide* holders, could acquire any rights under it superior to those of Kyle, in whose hands it was void? And 2. Whether the plaintiffs can be considered as *bona fide* holders.

As to the last point, he inclines to think that the plaintiffs were bound to see that Schuyler, as agent, did not exceed his special powers, and, therefore, if they chose to deal in the stock without inquiring as to that fact, they took the certificate from Kyle at their peril. But the learned Chief Justice, nevertheless, holds the defendants liable, on the ground that the certificate was a false representation that Kyle held stock, when in truth he did not. He thinks that Schuyler, the agent, had an implied authority from the Company to make such a representation—an authority resulting from his constant habit of issuing certificates in the same form in the course of the regular business of the corporation. If, as he assumes, the certificate was void, tested simply by the authority given to the agent, and if, as he also assumes, the plaintiffs were bound to take notice of the want of authority, with deference, it appears to me that they are affected by the same considerations when they change the grounds of complaint to misrepresentation and fraud. Can an agent's authority to misrepresent in the course of a dealing be inferred, when it is admitted he has no authority to enter into the dealing at all?

Justices BOSWORTH and SLOSSON, if I do not misunderstand them, both admit, that there was no power in the Corperation to create the shares of stock which the certificate professes to represent, and that the instrument considered as a real representation of stock, was void for that reason; thus discarding the only ground upon which, in the opinion of one of their brethren, the action can be maintained. They nevertheless hold, that the suit is not founded upon the motion of misrepresentation and fraud, thus as distinctly rejecting the theory of the other. They appear to me to have found a middle ground of liability which is perhaps fairly expressed in the following language of Justice BOSWORTH: "The certificate," he says, "so far as any inferences can be drawn from its terms or appearance, purports to be and is as much the act of the defendants as any certificate that has been issued by the company representing genuine stock. The plaintiffs took it believing it to be what it purports to be, and their action is based on the theory that, as between them and the defendants, it is in judgment of law, *the act of the defendants;* and that the defendants are *estopped* from asserting the contrary, so far as the question of their liability for refusing to reimburse to the plaintiff the amount of their loan to the extent of the value of the stock is concerned." And again, he says: "The action is based on the assumption, so far as the right to be compensated in damages is concerned, that the company has given *an assurance* that Kyle owned the stock which the certificate represents stood to his credit on its books." The reasoning by which these results are reached is in substance, that the act of Schuyler in issuing the certificate was within the apparent scope of his powers, and therefore, although the contract was void because it transcended all the powers of the Corporation, and was impossible to be performed for the same reason, the defendant must, nevertheless, make it good *in damages* upon an *assurance* that it was valid, the assurance being a part of the contract itself. I confess my own impression to be that this reasoning is too refined. Admitting that the agent acted within the scope of the power delegated to him by the Board of Directors, I do not clearly see how certificates of stock which they themselves had no authority to issue, void in their origin and under all conceivable circumstances, can be made the basis of a liability ruinous to the genuine stockholders, by turning the spurious instruments into a *promise* or *undertaking* that the stock in fact existed.

The extreme difficulty which has been encountered in endeavoring to find a principle on which to rest the action, may be further illustrated by reference to the professional opinions which have been submitted to our examination. In one of them—certainly entitled to the very highest respect, the reasoning of which, I think, must have been in substance approved by Mr. Justice HOFFMAN—it is claimed that all the over-issued certificates are valid, so far as question of corporate power is concerned; that the multiplication of shares did not increase the capital stock, but merely reduced the value of the shares; that the acts of Schuyler, in issuing such certificates, were done within the scope of his authority as agent; and as a conclusion from these premises, that all the holders in good faith who had not already received new certificates in their own names were entitled to receive them, and so to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of stockholders. In another of these opinions, distinguished by great acuteness and force of reasoning, the clear and emphatic concession is made, that the defendants have no corporate right to create a valid title to a single share of stock beyond the prescribed number; that the Corporation, being prohibited from issuing more than thirty thousand shares, was, by necessary consequence, forbidden to recognize as a part of its stock, any share known to have been issued contrary to that prohibition, and consequently, that the Directors might refuse to recognize all shares which could be clearly traced to an origin in the over-issue. In respect to all such shares it is claimed, however, that compensation in damages must be made by the Corporation to the innocent holders who, by dealing in them, have suffered pecuniary loss. The issue of false certificates, it is insisted, was a failure of *corporate duty*, an act of *negligence*, by the Corporation, for which it is liable to the party injured. The Company, it is also said, is bound by an *estoppel* in favor of the innocent shareholder, and must either recognize him as a stockholder, or respond in damages as a wrong doer for withholding his apparent right.

If those who assert that this action can be maintained had been able to agree upon a reason for that opinion, there would be fewer propositions to discuss than I shall feel obliged to examine.

I have already stated in general terms my own conclusion to be on the side of the invalidity of the so called spurious shares, upon the ground of a want of corporate power to create them, and I will now give some further expression to my views on that queston. By the charter of this Railroad Company its capital stock was limited to $3,000,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each. It is admitted that the whole capital was subscribed and paid in, and that certificates of stock were issued representing the 30,000 shares actually subscribed and paid for. Now if it is plain, as all concede, that the capital could not be increased beyond the 3,000,000, it seems to me equally plain that no more than 30,000 shares could be created. Both are unalterably fixed by the charter; the capital, by expressing the aggregate amount, and the number of shares by expressing the amount of each. The whole capital is divided into shares of $100 each, and the mathematical result is 30,000 in all. Viewing the question, therefore, as one of abstract power, nothing appears to be wanting to a complete demonstration that additional shares could not be created. There is under the charter no more capacity to increase the nominal capital by multiplying the shares to an indefinite extent, than to increase the real capital by an actual subscription, indefinitely beyond the specified limit.

But it is important to observe that the question has other relations than those which belong to it as one of simple capacity and power. The 30,000 shares of original stock subscribed and paid for by the persons to whom the genuine certificates were issued, belonged to them in their individual right, and were as much their separate and individual property as any other possession which they could acquire. The entire capital was represented in the property and franchises of the Corporation, and the owner of each share was entitled to a fixed and unalterable proportion of that capital. And from this it follows that any attempts to create a greater number of shares by the issue of additional certificates, is not only a violation of the organic law of the Corporation, but a direct invasion of the contract between it and each holder of its original stock. Now while it cannot be denied that the value of every share may be reduced by misfortune or accident in the management of the business of the Corporation, or by the neglect and misconduct of its agents acting within their acknowledged powers, it is equally plain that this result cannot be effected by a change in the fixed proportion which each share bears to the aggregate number. It has been said that the limitation of the capital and the number of shares was imposed from considerations of public policy alone. This is not so. Those who asked for the charter, and proposed to invest their private capital in the enterprise which it contemplated, required such a limitation for their own protection; and every individual who subscribed and paid for shares of stock, must be deemed to have done so relying upon the charter for the safety of his investment.

The conclusion to which I am brought upon this question is not impeached by the consideration (if such is the fact) that there are shares and certificates of stock beyond the original limit which cannot be traced to an over-issue by the fraudulent agent of the Company. I know not how the facts may be in this respect, nor is it material to the argument. The Corporation may be compelled to respond to the holders of certificates, amounting in the aggregate to more than its capital, because it cannot distinguish those which are spurious and those which are genuine. Thus the number of shares to be recognized may be practically increased, not for the reason that all over-issues are not void, but because, in a given instance, the Corporation cannot show that the shares claimed are of that character. No question of this kind arises in the case before us.

I have also stated in general terms, as one of my conclusions, that the certificate issued to Kyle was void in his hands, upon the more special ground that the agent could not certify, except upon conditions which did not exist in respect to that transaction. I observe now further, that a third person dealing with Kyle, and taking from him a transfer of the certificate, doubtless had reason to suppose that it had been duly issued. Whether a dealing with him under that belief created new rights against the Corporation I shall presently examine. But Kyle himself dealt directly with the agent of the Company, and he knew the conditions had not arisen in which the power to certify depended. He knew this, because he surrendered no previous certificate, and had no transfer on the books or otherwise from any actual shareholder. Now, I do not understand it to be claimed, on the part of the plaintiffs, that the acts of the agent in issuing the spurious certificates were within any actual power which the Corporation ever attempted to confer upon him, since all persons proposing to deal in the stock were not chargeable with a knowledge of the extent and limit of his authority. He was known to be a transfer agent merely of existing and genuine shares, and in that character his name was signed to the certificate in question and all others. What is claimed I understand to be precisely this:—That the false certificates being regular on their face, and the same in form as those which were genuine, presented to third parties dealing in them, all the appearances of having been duly issued, although in fact, the agent had no authority to issue them, and although the exact extent of his authority was known. But these appearances were known to be false by those who dealt directly with the agent; and with that knowledge it is not pretended that they can assert any claim against the Corporation. Such was the situation of Kyle.

It is as well in this connection as any other to notice a special feature of the transaction which I think imparts neither strength nor weakness to the plaintiffs case. The facts as they appear in the finding of the Judge are, that Kyle received the certificate not for his own but the agents use, and having negotiated with the plaintiffs a loan by pledging it as security, paid the proceeds of the transaction over to the agent. But these facts were not known to the plaintiff. They dealt with Kyle as the owner. Upon that theory they have a right now to rely, and I understand them to do so. It is the best the case will admit of. If they choose to take the facts as they actually are, and to regard Kyle as a negotiator merely between them and the fraudulent agent of the Corporation, they would then stand in the position of an immediate dealer with the Agent, receiving from him a certificate of stock issued without authority; and this position, as I have shown, would be fatal to their claim. They justly prefer to be regarded, and I do regard them, as third parties, dealing with Kyle as the apparent owner of stock.

In order to keep in view the exact conditions of the general question, I think it proper to state the conclusions which I consider thus far established. They are as follows: 1. The certificate was void in the hands of Kyle, the first holder, because it was fraudulently issued, and he paid nothing for it. 2. It was also void in his hands because issued by an agent without authority, there being no surrender of a previous certificate, and no transfer to him on the books of actual stock, and this want of authority was known to him. 3. It was void because the stock it professed to represent had no existence, and could not exist under the Charter of the Company, all the powers of the corporation in the creation and issue of stock being exhausted. In respect to the conclusion last mentioned, it must be, and I think is conceded, that as a further result the certificate is void under all possible circumstances, so that no person, in whatever situation, can claim under it the rights of a stockholder, or damages on the ground of a refusal to admit him to such rights. As the law will not require the defendants to violate their charter by creating an excess of stock to supply this spurious certificate, so it will not furnish them in damages for refusing simply to be guilty of such violation. I consider this result so necessary and so evident as not to require further discussion.

I will proceed, however, to a more particular examination of the plaintiffs rights as the transferrees of Kyle, and giving them the most favorable view of the case, will consider the certificate as void in his hands only on the grounds that it was issued fraudulently without consideration, and without any authority contained in *the terms* of Schuyler's appointment as transfer agent. In this view the defendant's Corporation is regarded as *competent* to recognize the certificate, and if they are bound to do so, they must respond in damages upon their refusal. The question, therefore, will be, are they so bound, or to state it in another form, are the plaintiffs in a situation to assert any rights against the Company which Kyle, their assignor, did not possess.

By the Charter of this Corporation, the shares of its capital stock were made transferrable in such manner and in such places as the by-laws should direct, and the by-laws declared that all transfers should be made in the transfer-book, kept at the proper office, and where a certificate of the stock had been issued, that the same should be surrendered prior to the transfer being made. The certificate now in question, as all others, declared on its face the same conditions. This certificate has in fact never been surrendered, and no such transfer has ever been made. The plaintiffs on making their loan to Kyle took from him an assignment and power of attorney in blank, but paid no regard to the fundamental conditions on which alone a legal title to the stock could be transferred. Of these conditions of course they had notice.

I am aware it is common to deal in this manner in the stock of Corporate Companies, and I do not say that any rule of law or of public policy is violated by it. The dealer undoubtedly acquires an equitable title to the stock of his vendor, and if the vendor's title is open to no impeachment, he has a right to call upon the Corporation to clothe him also with the legal title by permitting a transfer to himself on its books, and to demand a new certificate in his own name. But the question here is, not whether the purchaser is clothed in equity with all the rights of the seller, but whether by a transfer not made according to the laws of the Corporation, he acquires new and superior rights as against the Corporation itself; in short, whether his title is good when that of his vendor was good for nothing.

So too it is common to deal in this manner with respect to obligations of every description. If extreme caution is exercised the purchaser will inquire of the maker of the obligation, and procure his admission of its validity and his assent to the transfer; and having done so, an estoppel will arise in his favor, not because he has invested his money in the purchase, but because he purchased after procuring such admission or consent and upon the faith thereof. Where there is no estoppel of this sort to rely upon, then the question whether the transferee of an obligation apparently sound and from the apparent owner, acquires any better right to enforce it than his assignor had, depends on the nature of the obligation itself. The general and familiar rule is, that he does not. If the instrument

such, I am persuaded, is not the use for which we should hold them chiefly intended.

The question is capable of some further elucidation by attending to the rules which have been settled in regard to the transferability of other instruments and the effect of transfer. A certificate of stock is in some respects like a bill of lading or a warehouse or wharfinger's receipt. Each is the representation of property existing under certain conditions, and the documentary evidence of title thereto. They are all alike transferable by indorsement and delivery, and the title to the property thus represented passes by such transfer. So far they resemble each other, but there are distinctions to be noted. Bills of lading and wharfingers' receipts are commercial instruments, and their transferability, or as it is sometimes termed, their "*quasi* negotiability," depends on the custom of merchants and the conveniences of trade. Certificates of stock are not commercial instruments, and the title to the property they represent passes in equity only by indorsement and delivery, where by any law or rule of the corporation the transfer is required to be made on the books. With these resemblances and these distinctions, if a bill of lading is not negotiable in the sense which must be contended for in the present case, there is much greater difficulty in affirming that such a quality belongs to a stock certificate.

In the great case of *Lichbarrow* vs. *Mason*, (2 Term Rep., 63; 5 id., 367.) it was held that the consignor of goods had lost his right of stoppage *in transitu*, when the consignee, holding the bill of lading indorsed in blank by the consignor, delivered it to a third person, who received it in good faith, and made advances upon it. This has been the settled rule ever since. But, in such cases, it is to be observed, the legal title to the goods has vested by the sale and consignment in the consignee, subject only to the peculiar and anomalous right of arresting their delivery, in the event of insolvency. If, therefore, before this right is exercised, the consignee transfers the bill of lading to another person, who takes it in good faith and for value, the latter acquires the title which his vendor had at the time of the transfer, and which the consignor cannot afterwards take from him, by stopping the goods before they have reached their destination. In this doctrine, which was settled after a very remarkable contest in the Courts of England, is contained all the negotiable quality that belongs to a bill of lading, and it requires but little discrimination to see that this is not negotiability in any just sense of that term. On the other hand, it has been held by the Supreme Court and the late Court of Errors of this State—*Sattus* vs. *Everett*, (15 *Wend.*, 475; 20 *id.*, 267)—that a bill of lading covering goods shipped, but made without the owner's authority cannot affect the owner's title, into whatsoever hands the instrument may come. So it has been lately held in the English Queen's Bench, (*Gurney* vs. *Behrend.* 3 *Ellis & Bl.*, 622,) that if a bill of lading is misappropriated, as if it be indorsed in blank by the consignor and sent to his correspondent, but not intending thereby to have it transferred, and the person receiving the bill transfers it for value, the title to the goods is not affected by the transaction. Lord Campbell, in delivering the judgment in that case, very explicitly denied the negotiability of such instruments. In *Covill* vs. *Hill* (4 Denio 323) Chief Justice Bronson had occasion to say, "If the master of a vessel after signing a bill of lading to the owner of the goods should give one to another person, it would confer no rights upon those who were misled by the false and fraudulent paper. See also *Thompson* vs. *Dominey*, (14 Mees & W., 402,) *Zachrisson* vs. *Ahman*, (2 Sand, 68,) *Commercial Bank of Rochester* vs. *Cole*, (15 Barb., 506.)

It is conceded that Kyle, the first holder of the certificate in question, could assert no title to the stock it appears to represent, and that in his hands it was spurious and void for all the reasons which have been mentioned. Before its transfer to the plaintiffs can be admitted to confer any better title upon them, it must be shewn to have not only all the negotiable qualities of a bill of lading, but others also which that instrument does not possess.

Testing this question therefore in any conceivable mode, whether by the express terms of these certificates, by their general nature and character, by the authority of adjudged cases, or by the most favorable analogies, I have no hesitation in saying that the doctrine contended for is entirely without foundation. It is mainly by assuming for these instruments the possession in a greater or less degree of the peculiar qualities of negotiable securities, that the plaintiffs claim to have acquired by transfer better rights than their assignor had; and as that assumption fails, this claim must fall to the ground.

It was also said on the argument that those certificates of stock are in the nature of general letters of credit, on the faith of which any one might act; and upon this idea it was insisted that the defendants are in some way bound by the obligation in the hands of the plaintiff. I am unable to see the analogy suggested. By attending to the mere definition of a letter of credit it will be seen there is no resemblance. Thus, in *McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary*, it is defined to be "a letter written by one merchant or correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the bearer with a sum of money." Or, to take the further definition of another writer, it is "an open or sealed letter from one merchant in one place, directed to another in another place, requiring him, that if the person therein named or the bearer of the letter shall have occasion to buy commodities or to want moneys, he will procure the same or pass his promise, bill, or other engagement for it, on the writer of the letter, undertaking that he will provide him the money for the goods, or repay him by exchange, or give him such satisfaction as he shall require, (3 Chitty, Com. Law, 286; *Bouvier's' Law Dictionary.*)

Now, while it may be the *effect* of a stock certificate to give the holder a credit, its terms do not request, invite or guarantee it. So the possession of property of any description, or of the evidence and muniments of title thereto, in their effect give to the possessor a credit with other men. In this sense every chose in action invites a credit in favor of him who holds it, and so do the title deeds of his real estate. Innocent parties may deal with him and be deceived. They may lend their money and lose it. Nothing more than this can be said of a certificate of the ownership of stock in a corporation. Regarded as a *promissory* instrument, imposing obligations to be performed by the artificial person which makes it, it is like any other chose in action, except as greater restrictions may be placed upon its transfer and sale. Regarded as a muniment of title, merely, it is like any other instrument by which title is manifested. But to say that like a letter of credit, it contains a request, express or implied, addressed to any one in particular, or to the community in general, to deal with or advance money to the holder, or that it contains any assurance or guarantee addressed to the dealer of the safety of the transaction, is in my judgment to confound plain and long settled distinctions.

I will now briefly examine the validity of the plaintiffs' title in another aspect, still keeping out of view, however, the absolute want of power in the Corporation to create the stock in question. It has been mentioned as one of the reasons why the certificate was void in the hands of Kyle, that Schuyler the agent was not acting within the scope of his powers when he issued it. The full effect of this particular objection upon the plaintiffs' rights as the transferees of Kyle, has not been considered. And I observe now, in the first place, that if upon a vague theory of negotiability (already examined) they could overcome the difficulties arising out of the fraud of the agent toward the Company as his principal, and out of the want of consideration, this objection would still have to be removed. It is obvious, upon a moment's reflection, that negotiability can impart no vitality to an instrument executed under a power where the agent has exceeded his actual or presumptive authority. Whoever proposes to deal with a security of any kind appearing on its face to be given by one man for another, is bound to inquire whether it has been given by due authority, and if he omits that inquiry he deals at his peril.

It is not denied that the plaintiffs, in taking the certificates in question, were chargeable with notice of the extent and limit of the powers of Schuyler as transfer agent. All that is claimed in their behalf is, that his act in issuing it was apparently and presumptively, although not actually, within his authority. Upon this ground it is urged, that according to the rules which govern the relation of principal and agent the defendants are bound in some way to make the obligation good. The extent of the authority, it is admitted, the plaintiffs knew, or were bound to know; but it was not known, they say, that the act done was not within such authority.

There are in the books many loose expressions concerning the distinction between a general and special agency. The distinction itself is highly unsatisfactory, and will be found quite insufficient to solve a great variety of cases. It is not profitable to dwell upon that distinction. Underlying the whole subject there is this fundamental proposition, that a principal is bound only by the authorized acts of his agent. This authority may be proved by the instrument which creates it; and beyond the terms of the instrument, or of the verbal commission, it may be shown that the principal has held the agent out to the world in other instances as having an authority which will embrace the particular act in question. I know of no other mode in which a controverted power can be established. But by whichever way this is done, it cannot be limited by secret instructions of the principal on the one hand, nor can it be enlarged by the unauthorized representation of the agent on the other. These principles, I think, are elementary.

But suppose an agent is authorized by the terms of his appointment to enter into an engagement or series of engagements on behalf of his principal, and while the appointment is in force, he fraudulently makes one in his own or a stranger's business, but in the form contemplated by the power, and which he asserts to be in the business of his employer, by using his name in the contract, can the dealer rely upon that assertion and hold the principal, or is he bound to inquire and to ascertain at his peril, whether the transaction is not only in appearance, but in fact, within the authority? According to the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of *The North River Bank*, vs. *Aymer*, (3 Hill, 262,) he can. There the agent was authorized to draw and indorse notes in the name and for the benefit of his principal. He drew various notes, which in their appearance were within the power, but really had no connexion with the business, of his principal. The plaintiff's Bank, which had the letter of attorney in its custody, discounted them, and it was held they could be recovered against the principal. Justice Cowen and Chief Justice Nelson delivered opposing opinions, in which the question is very elaborately discussed. The decision was reversed in the Court of Errors, but the case is not reported in that Court. If the reversal proceeded, as I suppose it must, upon a doctrine directly opposite to that held by the Supreme Court, then the case certainly suggests a limit of great importance to the liability of principals, the recognition of which would be decisive of the present controversy. So in *Grant* vs. *Norway*, (10 Com. Bench, 665,) it was held, after full discussion, that the master of a ship signing a bill of lading for goods not actually shipped, was not to be considered the agent of the owner of the vessel, so as to make him responsible to one who made advances upon faith of the bill. That is a strong case. The master is the general agent of the owner as to all matters within the scope of his duty and employment; and has unquestionable power to sign bills of lading for goods shipped; and every bill asserts, as it did in that case, that the goods are received on board. The act, therefore, judged by its appearance and the representation of the agent, was strictly within the power. But the principal was held not to be liable, because it was not so in fact. The doctrine of that case was affirmed by the English Court of Exchequer in *Hubersley* vs. *Ward*, (8 Exchequer Rep. 330, S. C., 16 Eng. Law and Eq. Rep. 551;) and again with great deliberation by the Common Pleas in *Coleman* vs. *Riches* (29 Eng. Law and Eq. Rep. 328.)

The distinction is not always attended to between the apparent *powers* of an agent and his *acts* apparently but not really within the power. An agent's apparent powers are those which are conferred by the terms of his appointment, notwithstanding secret instructions, or those with which he is clothed by the character in which he is held out to the world, although not strictly within his commission. Whatever is done under an authority thus manifested is actually within the authority, and the principal is bound for that reason. But it is obvious that an agent may clothe his act with all the *indicia* of authority, and yet the act itself may not be within the real or apparent power. The appearance of the power is one thing, and for that the principal is responsible. The appearance of the act is another and for that, if false, I think the remedy is against the agent only. The fundamental proposition, I repeat, is, that one man can be bound only by the authorized acts of another. He cannot be charged because another holds a commission from him, and falsely asserts that his acts are within it.

Cases may often arise which to a casual observation might appear to be within the principles stated, but which really are not. Thus an agent may be authorized to give notes for his principal in order to raise money to be used in the business of the latter. A third person may inspect the power, advance the money in good faith, and the agent appropriate it to his own use. In such a case, I should hold the principal responsible, not because the act of the agent *appeared* to be within the authority, but because the authority actually included the transaction. A power given to an agent to borrow money upon notes or otherwise, implies that the money may be paid to him, and so the whole transaction is strictly and literally authorized. But suppose the power to give the note is on its face conditional. It then has no existence until the condition has been fulfilled. To a confiding dealer who believes that the agent would not do an improper act, the note will certainly carry the appearance of due authority, but if it turns out that the conditions had not occurred, on which the exercise of the power depended, then he was trusting to the representation of the agent, and I think, must look to him alone. As the principal never authorized the transaction at all, he is bound neither by the contract, nor by the representation. If not by the former, then it is extremely plain he is not by the latter.

Connected with the observations last made, it is proper, though perhaps, scarcely necessary, to notice another doctrine which has been much urged, under some disguise, it is true, but in effect, that the very employment of an agent in situations of trust and confidence is a recommendation and certificate of his character, so that if he deceives others to their injury, the principal must make compensation. If by this it were only meant that where the agent is guilty of fraud or deceit in doing his employer's business, the latter is responsible, the doctrine is entirely true. (*Story's Agency*, §462 *and cases cited.*) But in all its other aspects and forms of statement, the doctrine is unsound. If the agent in dealing for his principal and within the power commits a fraud, the principal is liable; not upon the ground that he holds the agent out to the world as an honest man, but because the fraud enters into and is a part of the authorized transaction. If the agent deals dishonestly for his principal, it is in a just sense a wrong done by the principal himself, although unknown and unauthorized. But the dealing itself must be authorized. If the transaction is not within the power, then as the dealing is imputed to the agent personally, so necessarily are all the circumstances attending it, and all the means and instrumentalities by which the fraud is consummated. The power of the agent to charge his principal by doing a wrong must be traced directly to his authority, and it cannot be referred to an increased facility for imposing on the credulity of others derived incidentally from his appointment to a situation of trust. If the fraud consists in an over-representation of his power to act by which others are drawn into dealing with him, then it is a self-evident proposition, that a man can no more enlarge than he can create a power by such a representation.

Applying the principles which have been stated in this branch of the discussion, they are decisive against the plaintiff. If the Corporation had held stock, and Schuyler had been the agent to sell it and issue certificates therefor, a sale and a certificate issued by him would have been valid against his principals, although by a private fraud he applied the proceeds to his own use. The transaction with the purchaser, in all its branches, the sale, the certificate and the payments to him of the money, would have been not only apparently but actually within the powers. His misappropriation of the proceeds would have been a mere breach of trust relating to moneys in his hands, and upon the principles of trust his intention to misappropriate would not affect an innocent party.

But such were not the relations between Schuyler and the Corporation, nor was he held out to the world as standing in such relations. He had no power to sell stock at all, and none to issue certificates, except as incidental to a sale between existing stockholders; and then, it depended on the conditions precedent of a transfer on the books, and a surrender of a previous certificate for the same stock. The authority which he assumed to exercise, therefore, confessedly never had an actual existence, and within the principles which have been stated it never had an apparent existence. His appointment in its very terms, which all dealers are supposed to have been acquainted with, did not include his acts, and there is no pretence that the authority it conferred was ever enlarged by any holding out or recognition of such acts. All that can be said in behalf of the plaintiffs is, that the certificate itself implied a representation or assurance that it was issued within the power; in other words, that the conditions on which the power depended had been fulfilled. Even this representation, when closely scanned, was no more than an inference of the dealer that as the agent had no authority to certify except under conditions, those had been in fact performed. But the conclusive answer is, that the defendants never authorised any such representations. To say that they had would be simply saying that they authorized the certificate, because the representation was contained in that and existed nowhere else, and this would be assuming the very point in dispute. The representation or assurance, therefore, if such we can call it, was the unauthorized act of the agent. Upon this the plaintiffs naturally no doubt relied, and so, doubtless, the dealer did upon the bill of lading in *Norway* vs. *Grant*, (*supra.*) which contained an express declaration that the goods were shipped. The precise difficulty is, that they relied upon the appearance which the agent gave to the act, and by that they were deceived. They were under no deception as to the power in its real or apparent scope. Testing the question by any rule of agency with which I am acquainted, the defendants were not bound by the transaction.

If any one of the main conclusions at which I have arrived in this discussion, is sound, there is no remaining ground on which the action can be sustained. Viewing the certificate in question as unaffected by the want of power in the Corporation to create or recognize the stock it appears to represent, we have seen that it was void in its origin, because issued without consideration and in fraud of the defendants' rights. We have, also, seen that those objections were equally fatal to its validity in the hands of the plaintiffs, as the assignees of the first holder. It has been further shown that the instrument imposed no obligation or duty on the defendants, upon the more special ground that the act of Schuyler, in issuing it, was not within any authority which they ever, in fact or in pretence, conferred upon him as their agent; and, if this objection is sound, the further observation has been made and, I doubt not, assented to, that it cannot be overcome by allowing to the certificate the transferable quality and immunity which belong to negotiable paper. Unless these conclusions can be overthrown they are subversive of the entire ground of action.

The notion of estoppel which has been advanced in the argument, not as a distinct ground of liability, but blended with other principles, deserves by itself very little consideration. Every corporate as well as private obligation or instrument undoubtedly contains an express or implied representation of facts upon the faith of which innocent parties may deal. If it be a promissory note, value received, is a fact expressed or implied, and although the fact may not be so, the maker is bound to pay the obligation in the hands of an innocent third party, not upon any theory of estoppel, but upon principles peculiar to that species of security. Where the instrument is not negotiable, the maker may, as I have heretofore observed, be affected by an estoppel *in pais*, if it be transferred upon his representation of its validity, and the dealer acts upon that representation. But to say that he is estopped by the instrument itself simply because he made it, and a third party has dealt with it, is only asserting in another form that fraud, mistake, duress, illegality, want of consideration, or want of authority when the act is one of pretended agency is no defence. This would subvert the settled maxim that the assignee or purchaser takes subject to all equities between the original parties. It would also subvert another maxim which belongs to the doctrine of estoppel itself. That maxim is, that an admission or representation is no estoppel in favor of a stranger to whom it is not made, and whose conduct it was not expressly designed to influence. (3 *John's* cases, 101; 6 *Hill*, 534; 3 *Id.*, 215; 7 *Barb*, 644.) The result is, that before the principles of estoppel can be applied to this controversy, it must be asserted and proved, that a certificate of stock, differing from all other modes and forms of obligation used in the transactions of men, contains within itself a representation or admission of facts which any dealer, however remote from the original parties, may accept as addressed to himself, and intended to influence his conduct. For such a doctrine no authority has been cited, and it has no foundation in any principle hitherto recognized.

As I have once mentioned, a theory of the action prominently urged upon the argument assumed that the Corporation had no power to create more than the original three millions of stock, or to issue certificates for a greater amount. That this is so, I think I have demonstrated. But assuming these premises, it was then insisted that the certificate in question was therefore false, and that the action would be on this ground. The essential principle of the case in this view would be, that as the defendants, for want of corporate power, *cannot* recognize the certificate as the true representation of stock, and so respond to the engagement which it implies, they must make compensation in damages for the injury sustained in consequence of the representation regarded as false.

Now by presenting the *falsehood* alleged in the certificate and the consequent injury as the ground of the action, a plausible appearance is given to this view of the case. But it is essentially illogical. The falsehood, viewed in this aspect alone, really consists in a want of corporate power to enter into the engagement, and that instead of being a *cause* of the action is a serious difficulty to be removed. If an agent, irrespective of all questions arising out of the special limitations of his own authority as derived from the Board of Directors, cannot bind a corporation, or affect the rights of its genuine stockholders by the *terms* of an over-issued certificate, there is great difficulty in affirming that the result may be indirectly reached by thus changing the ground of liability. If a corporation has received the benefit of its agent's misrepresention or fraud in a transaction unauthorized by its charter, I will not say there is no mode of redress. I am not an advocate of the doctrine that a corporation cannot be responsible for a wrong, or may not in some form be liable when its agents enter into engagements which its charter forbids, and the benefits of the transaction can be traced to its stockholders, or are held for their benefit. But such is not the case before us. The Stockholders of this Corporation are in no wise connected with the misconduct of their Agent, nor have they been benefited by it. It is true they trusted him, but it is not alleged that they had not ample reasons for so doing. Conceding that Schuyler's authority, derived from his appointment as Transfer Agent by the Board of Directors, might apparently include his fraudulent acts, the difficulty is only removed one step further back. The Directors themselves were not the Corporation, but its agents only. It may be granted that they wielded all the corporate powers, but among those powers the one in question is nowhere to be found. It did not even have *apparent* existence. The argument concedes this absolute want of power, and I have yet to discover the principle on which the genuine stockholders can be made liable in any form for an attempt to exercise it, by any of their agents, for their own individual benefit.

But such a point need not be determined. Before reaching this ultimate question, the action fails upon the special grounds which have been examined at large. Conceding to the defendants the power, if they so elect, to recognize and perform the obligation under which their agent attempted to place them, then, if they are not liable upon their refusal to do so for the reasons which have been stated, it is extremely plain they are not if the power to do so is wanting. To say that their agent's false representation of stock which did not and could not exist can render them liable to dealers in the spurious certificates, when they would not be bound to recognize the same dealers if the stock in fact existed, and the representations were therefore true, involves a fallacy so evident that it needs only to be suggested. This is the error in the argument which places the defendants' liability on the simple ground that the certificate is a fraudulent representation of non-existing stock, the alleged fraud consisting in the statement of that falsehood alone. In this view of the controversy, the other fatal objections to the action are overlooked. If I have been successful in showing that the plaintiffs can have no title to the shares of stock mentioned in the certificate, for the particular reasons which have been given, then manifestly the non-existence of the shares, or the false assertion of their existence, is no ground of complaint.

In concluding, it is proper to say that the case of *The Bank of Kentucky* vs. *The Schuylkill Bank*, (1 Parsons' Select Eq. Cases, 180,) has not been overlooked. That case has been much relied on as an authority in point upon the general question before us, and it is certainly true that in the opinion delivered on pronouncing the judgment some principles were stated scarcely reconcilable with the conclusion to which we have come. In that case, however, the suit was brought by the Corporation against its own fraudulent agent, after it had recognized the spurious issue under an Enabling act of the Legislature: and in many essential circumstances the controversy differed from the present one. After a careful consideration, we are unable to yield to that decision any controlling influence upon the question now to be determined. We are all of opinion, that the judgment should be reversed and a new trial granted. Ordered accordingly.

A Copy. F. KERNAN, State Reporter.

Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge, Defendants' Attorneys; E. S. Van Winkle, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to those regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep& Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	2100	2783	27	495	497	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	318	55	69	4192	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	98	53	103	4173	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	104	87	63	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2100	3553	222	730	8862	
Last week	2000	3342	249	1092	8167	512

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,962
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,783
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,534
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,553
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,155

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lamb.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1669	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	934	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	27	495	497	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	959	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	68	Texas	106
Illinois	987	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	445	Michigan	—
Indiana	284	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	—	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	10¾c.@11c.	11¼c.@11¾c.
First quality	10c. @10¼c.	10¾c.@11¼c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@10c.	10c. @10½c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9a.	9¼c.@ 9¾c.
Poorest quality, few	8½c.@ —.	@ 9c.
General selling prices	9c. @10½c.	10¼c.@11¼c.
Average of all sales about	—c. @10c.	10¼c.@11c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

There could not be, at this season, a better day for selling cattle than this has been. The sun has not been visible, while not a drop of rain has fallen. The cattle appeared well—as well as those of such quality could appear. The general quality could not be ranked much above medium, though there were a number of quite good droves, and some excellent.

Although several of the sellers were owners, there was no effective combinations, and the prices were mostly regulated by the supply, which was just about enough to meet the demand. There were few buyers lingering in the yards after 5 P. M., and when we passed around the yards for the last time, at 5½ P. M., there were only here and there a few straggling animals—unmarked—less than a hundred in all.

The nominal decline in price from last week, for the same quality, was not far from ½c., but the less weights allowed by butchers, who dictated terms today, made the actual decline about ¼c. Some of the Brokers, who went in for high prices and bought at wholesale to retail on their own account, looked and talked a little "blue," and some of them, no doubt, felt blue.

Most of the droves were on the way during Saturday and Sunday, and suffered considerably. Several died from the effects of the heat. It is hardly worth while at this season to start very heavy cattle in high flesh, for they are sure to depreciate on the way, and are not in great demand here. Nor is there a demand for "scalawags;" they will not more to let them feed awhile. Animals of medium size, in good condition for killing, will continue to command remunerating prices we think.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	109..	Ohio..	Daniel Barnes	Owner.
2..	87..	Ohio..	Rennick & Shaff	J. A. Merritt.
3..	84..	Ill....	Caleb P. Everts	on...Mead & Holcomb.
4..	96..	Ohio..	Henry Hurd	Owner.
4..	79..	Ohio..	Henry Hurd	Owner.
5..	125..	Ill....	Geo. A. Toffey	Barney Bartram.
6..	74..	Ky....	S. P. Humphrey	W. H. Belden.
7..	97..	Ill....	David Allerton	Owner.
8..	44..	Ohio..	John Baker	George Ayrault.
9..	70..	Ohio..	Barney Bartram	Owner.
10..	60..	Ohio..	James Emerson	Sherman & Heag.
12..	106..	Texas.	Rennick & Delano	T. White & Son.
13..	63..	Ohio..	Purchased	Wheaton Owners.
14..	60..	Ky....	Geo. M. Bedford	T. Wheeler.
15..	74..	Ind....	Martin & Valentine	Owners.
16..	136..	Ohio..	Toffey & Gilchrist	Owners.
17..	64..	Ill....	David Allerton	C. W. Conger.
18..	21..	Ohio..	Jacob Litzle	Beach, Smith & Judd.
18..	48..	Ill....	Joseph McPherson	Beach, Smith & Judd.
19..	96..	Ill....	Jno. T. Alexander	S. Ullery.
20..	84..	Ill....	David Allerton	Owner.
21..	68..	Ill....	Harris & Reid	C. G. Teed.
22..	95..	Ill....	Alexander & Virgin	E. Murray.
23..	59..	Ky....	Benj. Westheimer	Owner.
24..	36..	Ill....	Jackson Trotter	T. Bloomer.
25..	31..	N. Y..	Jno. Carpenter	Owner.
26..	45..	Ky....	Budlong & Carey	Owners.
26..	18..	N. Y..	Jocelyn & Rome	Budlong & Carey.
27..	56..	Ill....	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
1*.	164..	Ind....	John Ferre	J. H. Williams.
2*.	70..	Ill....	Isaac R. Williams	J. H. Williams.
5*.	59..	Ill....	J. W. Robinson	J. H. Williams.
7*.	97..	Ill....	Wm. Harris	J. H. Williams.
9*.	64..	Ohio..	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
11*	111..	Ill....	Patterson & McLean	Culver, Hurd & Co.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

JNO. T. ALEXANDER contributed 96 Illinois Cattle of good quality—weighing nearly 800 lbs. on the average. They were sold by SIMON ULLERY, at 10c.@11c., average say 10½c.

GEO. A. TOFFEY had 125 Illinois Cattle, purchased of GILLETTE & Co. Quality fairish; weighs about 750 lbs. Sold by BARNY BARTRAM, about 10c., or a trifle over.

CALEB P. EVERTSON, of Vermillian County, Ill., brought in 84 smallish steers, a few larger size; average of drove 625 lbs., according to weight allowed by the butchers to-day. They were sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB at 9¾c.@10½c.

TOFFEY & GILCHRIST sold two lots from Madison County, Ohio, one of 105, purchased at Dunkirk of CLAYPOLE & SAWYER, and 59 of WILLIAM MORGAN. Quality medium; weight 500 to 1,000 lbs.; average 726 lbs. All sold at 9c.@11c.; average say 10c. @10½c.

DANIEL BARNES sold on his own account 109 Ohio steers, fed by Mr. CONNER of Fayette County. Weight 650 to 850 lbs.; average about 750 lbs. They averaged about $78 ₱ head.

PURCHASE & WHEATON purchased two droves, one of 56 Illinois Steers, and 65 from Ohio, which they bought of MARTIN & VALENTINE. These both were of fair quality, the Ohio the better of the two. These brought about 10½c., the others 10c. on the average.

JOCELYN & ROME, of Monroe County, N. Y., brought in 18 large Oxen, in fair flesh, but not very fat. They were going off very slowly, at 10c.@10½c. BUDLONG & CAREY, salesmen.

JOSEPH MCPHERSON contributed 48 Illinois Steers; quality very fair; weight middling, even at about 700 lbs. They were sold by BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, at 9½c @10c. Twenty-one others, of ordinary quality, came with this drove—sent by JACOB LITTLE, of Ohio—and were sold at Bergen, for about 9c.

RENNICK & DELANO brought in 106 Texas Steers, fed in Illinois for a year past. Quality middling; average weight in the neighborhood of 600 lbs. Sold by THOMAS WHITE & SON, at 9c.@10c.

HARRIS & REID brought in 68 Illinois Steers; about 700 lbs. average; quality fair. Sold by C. G. TEED, at 10c @11c.

JAS. EMERSON brought 60 Ohio Steers; fair to medium quality; average weight about 700 lbs. Selling by SHERMAN & HOAG, at 9¾c.@10½c.

EBASTUS WHEATON was selling for himself and purchased 65 steers from Pickaway County, Ohio, fed by S. C. LANGDON; a fair lot of smallish animals, say 675 lbs. The larger part of them were sold at about 10c. WHEATON is sure that the market is 1c. ₱ lb. less than last week.

BUDLONG and CAREY and Company with Capt. VAIL sold on their own account, 48 Kentucky steers and heifers as follows: 15 to E. KELLEY, for $1,603; 5 to BRYAN LAWRENCE, for $500; 6 to AMOS OSWOLD, for $600; 3 to HENRY KELLEY, for $321, and 18 to ISAAC ANDERSON to be weighed and paid for at 10½c. This lot were fed by ISAAC SHELBY, and sold to JNO. W. TAYLOR, who resold them at Albany. They were all Durham grades and show the value of this blood, which accounts in part for the high prices paid for pure bred breeding stock reported in another column.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their side. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

There is a fair demand for good Cows, but no very marked change in prices.

ALLERTON reports 27 Milch Cows, selling well, and good Cows in demand. Range of sales for the week, $30@$70. Most sell at $40@$55.

BROWNING reports 55 Milch Cows, selling at the prices of last week, that is $55 and $70 for the extremes.

CHAMBERLIN reports 53 cows with calves selling at $25@$30 for Common; $35@$45 for good; extras $50@$60.

O'BRIEN reports 87 milch cows selling at $30 to $60. Demand moderate.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S, and O'BRIEN'S.

ALLERTON reports 495 veal calves, which sell at 4½c.@6¾c., live weight; an occasional extra calf brings 7c. The demand about equal to the supply at these prices.

BROWNING reports 55 veal calves selling at 4½c.@6½c.; very extras would bring 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 103 veal calves selling at 5c. to 7c., as in quality.

O'BRIEN reports 63 veal calves selling at 5c.@7c., according to quality. None on hand—demand fair.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs are quite free. The general sales are from $2@$4 ₱ head. Some first quality go higher, while not a few bring less than $2 ₱ head. Poor slab-sided ewes, with little or no fat, such as we saw in considerable numbers, today, are hardly worth anything.

In order to get at the real price, we put several animals sold, to-day, upon the scales, and found that they varied from 4c.@5c. ₱ lb. *live weight*, according to quality.

ALLERTON reports 497 Sheep and Lambs. Prices are going down, generally ranging from $2@$4 50 ₱ head.

BROWNING reports 4,192 Sheep and Lambs. Market little altered from last week. A number in fine order came in from the northern part of Kentucky. The larger number came from Ohio.

CHAMBERLIN reports 4,173 Sheep and Lambs selling at $2 50@$5.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING, JUNE 25.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
71 Lambs	$287 50	9 Lambs	$42 75
30 Lambs	94 37	194 Sheep	648 37
51 Lambs	203 25	100 Sheep	402 00
28 Lambs	120 50	69 Sheep	282 25
76 Lambs	349 62	23 Sheep	93 25
4 Lambs	24 00	130 Sheep	669 00

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.	Sheep and Lambs.	Amount.
82 Sheep	$510 50	42 Sheep	$182 50
27 Sheep	91 75	105 Sheep	258 00
80 Sheep	333 25	194 Sheep	632 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

There is little or no change in the Hog market. A little scarcity.

ALLERTON reports no Hogs received. Good corn-fed Hogs would bring 6¾c., gross weight, if small size.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WARNOCK, Pork packers, (No. 266 Chambers-st.,) report Dressed Hogs selling: Corn-fed 8c.@8¾c.; Distillery Hogs 7¾c.@7¾c.; Live Hogs, corn-fed, 6¾c.;

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at one, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the officers of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, setting forth the objects of that body, and stating that they have been misrepresented by the Majority Report of the Committee on Territories. It was referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. FOSTER spoke against the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and in favor of excluding Slavery from all the Territories; after which, on motion of Mr. WELLER, the Kansas bill, with all the amendments proposed, was recommitted to the Committee on Territories. Territorial business occupied the attention of the House, and the session was principally spent in a debate on the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, with the Topeka Constitution.

☞ Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER, one of the Ten Governors of the Almshouse, indignantly denies having taken any part in the meeting at the National Hall on Tuesday night, and, in fact, states positively that he was not out of his own house on that night at all. The denial is most creditable to Mr. OLIVER, as is the feeling which he manifests at being accused of countenancing such an affair. But, we never stated that he was at the meeting, nor suspected so respectable a gentleman of taking part in such disreputable proceedings. Our reporter stated that "Mr. OLIVER moved the adoption of the resolutions," and as there is more than one man of that name in the City, we do not see any reason why Governor OLIVER should assume that he was the person alluded to.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

Rarely has New-York witnessed a more genial outburst of enthusiasm than that which attended the Ratification of the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON at the demonstration in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. The call for the meeting was issued only on Monday morning, but the response was overwhelming. Full ten thousand persons were present during the evening, and three meetings were in progress at one time—two distinct organizations having been effected outside of the building while the large meeting was scarcely half through its programme. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The slightest reference to the names of the candidates elicited shouts of approval, and the chorus of voices which joined in the singing of a rallying song made the walls of the Tabernacle tremble. The speakers were Judge EMMETT of New-York, Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee; Senator TRUMBULL of Illinois, Attorney-General KIMBALL of Ohio, and others. After the meetings separated, a grand procession was formed, which marched to the residence of Col. FREMONT, in Ninth-street. A brief and appropriate speech from Col. FREMONT ended the evening, and the throng separated at a late hour. We do not remember to have witnessed a popular gathering more respectable for character and numbers, or which gave more significant indications of a settled purpose and enthusiastic devotion to a great principle, than that which met on this occasion to ratify the Republican nominations. No ratification was ever more hearty or sincere.

Later From England.

The Canadian steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Greenock on the 13th instant, arrived at Quebec yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those received by the *Atlantic*. The news is unimportant. The London journals appear to have turned their attention to the domestic politics of this country, and discuss the present state of affairs in Kansas. The question now uppermost in the minds of our public, as to the probabilities of the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS as an act of reprisal for the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, still remains undecided. It would appear from a brief quotation from the London *Times*, that Government was waiting to receive all the testimony in the case, touching the conduct of the British Minister, before deciding what to do. If the evidence of Mr. CRAMPTON's guilt should be considered sufficient to warrant the action of our Government in sending him back, then Mr. DALLAS will be permitted to remain, but, if otherwise, then he will be dismissed. As this puts a new aspect on the affair, the question is now more complicated than ever, and leaves more room for doubt as to the final issue. But, let the decision be as it may, there is no probability of a war growing out of it.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was without change.

New-Haven Fraud—Important Decision.

The important Opinion recently pronounced at Albany, by the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, in the case of the famous New-Haven Railroad fraud committed by ROBERT SCHUYLER, occupies another page of this morning's paper. The decision reverses the opinion of the Court below, on the general ground that the certificate of stock upon which the action was based is void to all intents and purposes, as being in fraud of the charter, as representing that which had no existence in fact, and which could have none in law, and because there was no surrender of a previous certificate. In respect to this last point, all the cases growing out of the fraud do not stand upon precisely the same footing, and Justice COMSTOCK, who delivered the Opinion, observes that the Company *may* be compelled to "respond to certificates amounting, in the aggregate, to more than its capital, because it cannot distinguish those which are spurious and those which are genuine." But no question of the kind arose in the particular case adjudicated, where the Mechanics' Bank sued upon a certificate in the name of KYLE, to whom the Bank had loaned the money, and who had the certificate directly from SCHUYLER, without surrendering a previously existing representative.

We believe the Directors of the Company profess to have ferreted out every fraudulent certificate and part of certificate, though this may not prevent legal issue being joined in other actions by the defrauded parties as to the evidences and principles which governed the account, and to whom this important duty was confided.

Removal of the National Capital.

The proposition to remove the National Capital to a more central location is by no means a novel idea, or at all repugnant to the popular feeling. The recent disgraceful attacks which have been committed there on the freedom of speech and action, both in the halls of Congress and out of them, and which have been sanctioned by the representatives from the Slave States, have given a serious aspect to the subject, that entitles it to sober consideration. The Capital of the Union should be neutral ground, but now it belongs to the South, and representatives of the Free States are treated in it as though they were aliens and intruders. Every year's experience since the seat of Government was removed to the banks of the Potomac has served to prove the impolicy of its location there. It is an unhealthy spot in Summer, and, even if its location were central, the extreme heat of the Summer months would prevent its ever being a permanent residence, except for those whose connection with the Government compelled them to remain there. If the National Capital were now to be located, would anybody dream of fixing upon such a spot, or would the Free States consent that it should be placed upon soil that was polluted by the existence of Slavery? There is not, in truth, anything in our National Capitol to concentrate the affections or the pride of the people; there is no glory in its history, no associations connected with it beyond its ever-glorious name, to consecrate it in the memories of the people. It is not to an American what Paris is to France, or London to Britain. Everything in it has an inconvenient and temporary look, as though it were merely a make-shift until a better situation could be provided. People go to Washington as a penance, and hurry away from it as soon as their business has been accomplished. Even the elected heads of the nation, the occupants of the White House, and the members of the Cabinet who compose the *élite* of Washington society, during their term of office, leave no traces behind them. Washington society is a series of dissolving views, which keep vanishing into thin air. Everything there is transitory, unstable and fleeting. The Secretaries have no fixed homes, but live about in accidental spots, in boarding-houses and hired lodgings. The public offices are scattered about at inconvenient distances, and an air of neglect and unfinish pervades the whole jumble of houses and buildings, which look as though they had been extemporized for a special occasion, and were not intended as permanent abodes. There is a general feeling that the seat of Government is not to remain permanently hemmed in between Maryland and Virginia; and all that the nation has expended to build up a City in that unnatural location will not for a moment be considered when the time shall arrive, as it must ere long, for the removal of the Capitol to a central and permanent position. A fatality seems to have attended the erection of every public building in Washington, and great pains appear to have been taken to locate the various offices as inconveniently as possible, and to place them where they could be seen to the least advantage. The only exception is that of the Capitol, which is magnificently placed, and makes a superb appearance. Connecting itself with the President's residence by a noble avenue a mile in extent, an opportunity was offered for making one of the grandest streets in the world, by placing all the public edifices on this thoroughfare. The architectural effect of such an arrangement would have been imposing beyond conception, while it would have been of the greatest importance in facilitating the transaction of business. As it is now, Washington is an anomaly, a mixture of magnificence and meanness. A mighty nation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific has for its capital a loose, straggling village, in an out-of-the-way location, more than a thousand miles from the geographical centre of the country, and where the majority of the representatives of the people are unprotected by the laws, from personal assault, for an honest exercise of their legislative functions. Washington is, to all intents and purposes, as thoroughly Pro-Slavery as Richmond or Charleston, and as the people of the Free States have it in their power to remove the capitol, whenever they choose to do it, to a position where it will be better adapted to the exigencies of the Government, where the representatives of the people will be enabled to assemble together on terms of perfect equality, and the temperature of the climate will not render it unsafe as a residence at any season of the year, we are glad a beginning has been made towards a discussion of the subject, for we do not regard it as either desirable or probable that the national metropolis should remain in its present position many years longer.

Fremont Ratifications.

Republican ratification meetings are now being held in all parts of the Free States, and from every quarter come accounts of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the people to approve of the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON. There was a rousing meeting at Albany on Tuesday night, the largest and most enthusiastic that has been in the political Capital of the State. Among the orators on the occasion was General VIELE, of Troy, formerly a Democrat, but now an earnest and enthusiastic advocate of the principles which constitute the platform of the Republican Party, and of the candidates who stand upon that platform of Freedom.

Beef Abundant, and Cheaper Again.

Our Cattle Market Report shows a small increase in the supply of Beef Cattle, as well as of Sheep, during the past week, and a considerable decline in the wholesale price—equal to full 75 cents on the hundred pounds. As there was no effective combination among the Cattle Brokers, the butchers bought lower, while the producers obtained nearly as good prices as last week. The total City receipts were 3,558, which is 328 more than the weekly average for all of last year, and 1,398 more than the receipts for the week ending June 27, 1855. Of the 2,783 received at Forty-fourth-street the past week, Illinois furnished 981; Ohio 950; Kentucky 445; Indiana 285; Texas 106, *and only sixty-eight came from east of Ohio.*

Political.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, German daily, in Chicago, hoists the Republican flag and indorses FREMONT and DAYTON with great heartiness. The leading organs of the Germans are generally shaping the same course. We noticed the fact yesterday, that of all the German papers in Cincinnati, only one stands out for BUCHANAN.

The North Americans have a new organ at Salem, Ind., the *American Citizen*. It avows Know-Nothing principles, but with the Free-Soil plank overlaying all the others.

The Know-Nothings, in Louisiana, have appointed a State Executive Committee, headed by J. O. NIXON, of New-Orleans, as Chairman. A slim meeting of the K. N.'s indorsed FILLMORE.

MR. BUCHANAN.—One of the most striking facts of the present political campaign is the evident impossibility on the part of the opposition of finding throughout Mr. BUCHANAN's forty years' career as a public man, any personal point on which to attack him.—*Washington Star.*

If this be the case, it is a terrible thing to say. A man who could be forty years in political life and be so little of a personality as never to do anything to distinguish him from the mass, could not have much individuality to part with on becoming a candidate.

☞ Mr. FILLMORE said in his speech at the City Hall, that the difference between New-York and Naples was, that when he stepped on shore at the latter place he was surrounded by beggars, while here he was surrounded by freemen. But if his "good fortune" should ever take him to the White House, he will find himself surrounded by as many beggars (for office) as he found in Naples.

☞ Visitors are dropping in at Saratoga. The *Saratogian* starts its daily issue to meet the demand, and the lists of arrivals are tolerably full. They say mosquitoes are very enormous up there, and bite sharply. The water is as usual—good for those who like it.

☞ Bully BROOKS, it will be seen, has been honored with another presentation as a testimonial for his assault on Mr. SUMNER,—a presentation by the Grand Jury of Washington.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore in Brooklyn.

The ovation to Mr. FILLMORE, by the citizens of Brooklyn, yesterday, was not so large or as enthusiastic as we have seen heretofore to distinguished men, but it was of a flattering character.

He was received at the Fulton Ferry about 3½ o'clock P. M., by the Common Council Committee. While crossing the river a salute of 50 guns was fired from the Fulton-street wharf. Upon landing he was warmly welcomed by the large crowd of citizens there assembled, and was escorted to the City Hall. Here he was received by Mayor HALL, who made an appropriate address, which was responded to by Mr. FILLMORE.

After this, a gentleman stepped forward and presented Mr. FILLMORE with a gold-headed cane, on behalf of Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A.

The doors were then thrown open, and a large number of persons shook Mr. FILLMORE by the hand. He then passed into the Common Council Chamber, which was filled with ladies to welcome him. At the conclusion of congratulations here, he was escorted to the Pierrepont House, where he partook of a private dinner with a select party.

At 10 o'clock he was serenaded, and there was a display of fireworks in front of the hotel.

Mr. Fillmore Entertained by Ex-Mayor Kingsland.

Last evening, Mr. FILLMORE was entertained by A. C. KINGSLAND, Esq., at his residence in the Fifth-avenue, where he met a large number of the prominent citizens of New-York.

Mr. FILLMORE arrived about 10 o'clock, in company with the Reception Committee of the Common Council, having been detained by the demonstration in Brooklyn. Soon after, Mr. JOHN N. GENIN entered with the celebrated banner of the National American Club, which, he said, had been entrusted to him as umpire by Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, late President of that organization.

Shortly after Mr. FILLMORE appeared, the party was invited to an adjoining room, where a sumptuous entertainment was spread. Meantime the National American Club had arrived in the street opposite, and quite a large crowd had collected. Calls were made for Mr. FILLMORE, who soon appeared, and briefly addressed them from the balcony. Messrs BROOKS and NORTON were also called for and responded. The Club afterwards serenaded Mr. FILLMORE at the St. Nicholas.

Councilmen VAN RIPER, MERRITT HUNT and TAYLOR, and Mr. HERMIEL, will accompany Mr. FILLMORE to Buffalo, leaving on board the *Alida* for Albany at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. The party will be escorted to the boat by the 1st Company Continental Guard, Capt. HELME.

Movements of Mr. Fillmore.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 25.

Mr. FILLMORE will arrive in this City to-morrow evening, and leave again probably in the 11 o'clock express train on Friday for the West. He will stay in Rochester one night, and leave there by the Lockport route in the express train, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for Buffalo.

Colonization in Kentucky.

It has been claimed by the advocates of the Colonization scheme, that Southern masters are growing more liberal in their notions on emancipation. We find the following statements in our Kentucky exchanges:

NELSON GRAVES, of Woodford County, Ky., left, by will, twenty-five servants to be freed, and sent by the Kentucky State Colonization Society to Liberia. He gave them, by will, one half of his estate, $10,000.

JOHN GASS, of Bourbon County, Ky., left, by will, seventeen servants to be sent to Liberia by the same society, and gave them $2,000.

JOHN C. BROWN, of Shelby County, Ky., gave freedom to a woman and three children to go to Liberia with her husband, and their father.

MRS. ELIZABETH M. MORTON, of Shelby County, Ky., purchased two servants, men, of her children, and sent them to Liberia.

Miss SALLY LOGAN, of Shelby County, Ky., emancipates a woman and child to go to Liberia to her sister, who is married in Liberia, and was emancipated by her, and sent there a year ago.

HADEN EDWARDS, of Nelson County, Ky., freed a servant woman, and three children, and sent them to Liberia. He did a similar act four years ago.

E. R. ELLIOTT, Esq of Jacksonville, Ill., formerly of Muhlenburg County, Ky., emancipated six servants living in Muhlenburg County, and sent them to Liberia. He gave to them $650. Two years ago he did likewise.

E. D. WEIR, of Muhlenburg County, Ky., emancipated a servant man to go with his wife and children to Liberia. He has done such an act before.

J. W. HERNDON, of Simpson County, Ky.; J. M. C. IRWIN, of Fayette County, Ky., and EDWARD HOWARD, of Daviess County, Ky., each emancipated a servant to go to Liberia.

A colored man, a slave, was bought in order to refund the purchase money by his own labor to go to Liberia when his family went. He refunded the money, and went with his family to that new home.

The Kentucky Colonization Society sent to Liberia from Kentucky in the May expedition, sixty-seven emigrants. The Society will send out another expedition from Kentucky in November next.

EXHIBITION OF HORSES.—An exhibition of horses will be held upon the Fair Grounds of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, on the 3d [illegible] July.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Hanoverst., and 181 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner Considerably Improved in Health—Dunn, of Indiana, and the Admission of Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

Senator SUMNER came into town to-day considerably improved in health, although still much debilitated. It will probably be a fortnight ere he will be strong enough to resume his seat in the Senate.

DUNN, of Indiana, to-day, characteristically opposed the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State. The enemy joyfully appreciated the aid and comfort, although they evidently laugh at his reason, which was, in substance, that the Free-State officers are under indictment for treason.

Brooks Presented by the Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The Grand Jury to-day presented PRESTON S. BROOKS for assault and battery on Mr SUMNER. The latter appeared before the Jury and gave testimony.

General Smith as Gover or of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

It is unauthentically rumored here that General PERSIFER F. SMITH is to be appointed Governor of KANSAS in place of Governor SHANNON.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

THE MASSACHUSETTS EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the officers of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, setting forth the objects of that organization, and stating they have been much misrepresented by the majority report of the Committee on Territories. They say that their Society did not cause the troubles in Kansas, having never infringed any law nor interfered with the peaceful execution of it—that they have never invested a dollar in any munitions of war—that they have never sent persons to control elections in Kansas, nor hired any man except as a business agent to go there—that they have never paid the passage of a single emigrant, nor is it within the knowledge of the Company that any person has gone out under their auspices with any other views than those of settling and staying in the Territory. They also represent that their property has been destroyed by the recent outbreaks, and pray that the offenders may be brought to justice, and compensation be made for the losses and injuries they have sustained.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GREELEY.

Mr. JOHNSON took exception to some of Mr. SEWARD's comments yesterday on the conduct of Mr. REST in assaulting HORACE GREELEY some time ago.

Mr. SEWARD vindicated the correctness of what he had said according to the facts, so far as they were within his knowledge and recollection. He did not, however, at the time, remember the precise grounds on which the attack was made.

Mr. FOSTER alluded to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill at about the hour of midnight on the 25th of May, 1854. The darkness which then enveloped the earth yielded to the light of the coming day, but the darkness and gloom which had been caused by that bill did not pass away. It had been increasing until it now enveloped the land with a broad black shadow. Mr. FOSTER spoke with earnestness in defence of the Emigrant Aid Society, and vindicated Professor SILLIMAN, and Rev. Mr. BEECHER, and Mr. DUTTON. The meeting in New-Haven, in Mr. DUTTON's Church, was to bid farewell to their friends, who were about to leave for Kansas, and the arms furnished were merely for self-defence. It was a significant fact, that not one of that party who were thus furnished with SHARPE's rifles had ever been engaged in any of the disturbances in that Territory. If Professor SILLIMAN had no stone cast at him, except by those who had done more than he for the good of his race, he would be much more likely to attain the age of Methuselah than to suffer the martyrdom of Stephen. Mr. FOSTER maintained that over Slavery in the States the General Government has no power, and that where there was no power there was no responsibility and should be no intermeddling. The existence of Slavery in the Territories was an entirely different matter. Being unsuccessful in discovering what was the great principle in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he laid down what he conceived to be the true doctrine, namely, that Congress has exclusive power over the matter. If Slavery was right, he could be wrong. He would recommend that wherever Slavery existed in the Territories it be abolished, and wherever it did not that it should be forbidden.

Mr. BENJAMIN expressed his gratification at the tone and temper of Mr. FOSTER's speech, it being so different from what he had been accustomed to hear from those entertaining such opinions on the subject of Slavery. The matter had been discussed in a manner eminently becoming a Senator representing one of the sovereign States of the Confederacy.

THE KANSAS BILL RECOMMITTED.

On motion of Mr. WELLER, the Kansas bill, and all the proposed amendments, were recommitted to the Committee on Territories. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25

The House passed the bill authorizing the President to cause to be delivered, at the expense of the United States, to Utah and New-Mexico, such arms as they are entitled to under existing laws.

The bill establishing two additional Land Districts in Kansas was tabled by 26 majority.

Mr GROW said, on the 30th of May, 1854, an act was passed organizing Kansas as a Territory, and that the census of 1855 showed 2,905 voters, but at the election which chose the Legislature that enacted a code of laws for Kansas, there were 6,331 voters. These laws the people believed oppressive and wrong, and emanating from the usurpation of legislative power they are not bound by considerations of justice and right to submit to them. Senator CLAYTON recently declared these acts to be unexampled and palpably unjust and oppressive, and some of them unconstitutional, besides being insulting to honorable men who might differ from him on political questions. The people of the Territory, believing that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God, called a convention, in a Constitutional and legal way, and adopted a Constitution at Topeka. Mr. GROW gave a history of the attendant proceedings, and spoke of the difficulties in Kansas, and of the fruitless efforts of the Federal authorities to suppress them.

Mr. STEPHENS gave notice of his intention to submit a substitute for the pending bill to guard against all the evils of which Mr. GROW complained.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., said reason not passion ought to reign. We had passed through many scenes of disturbance since the adoption of the Constitution. The public mind was willing to come to a reasonable conclusion on the questions which have divided all sections of the country. The gentleman from Pennsylvania denounced the Executive for a failure to enforce the laws, or partiality in their execution, but some men in the South utter similar complaints. This furnished the highest evidence that the President has nobly done his duty to the entire country. This was not a time for recrimination, but if possible, a time to quiet the prevailing excitement.

He thought the bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr TOOMBS equitable and just, and based on a principle, so far as Slavery is concerned, on which all men who love the Union could unite. Mr. SMITH believed that both sections have acted imprudently regarding the Kansas difficulties, which are fast bringing into disrepute the fair fame of our Republic. The President has done all in his power to prevent insurrection and preserve the public peace, and he was gratified to know that the efforts of the Executive were likely to succeed; but Congress has done nothing, notwithstanding the recommendations of the President for the adoption of additional measures to secure tranquility.

Mr. GROW moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. DUNN said he understood Mr. GROW's design was to prevent the bill from being sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He hoped, however, that a bill involving so many important principles would be sent there, so that it might have the widest discussion. Experience had shown that it was the best place for that purpose. Amendments may there be offered, and fully debated. If what appeared in the newspapers were true, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas, and all gentlemen connected with the Government there, are under indictment for treason, which offence was not bailable. Suppose Kansas was admitted into the Union, what provision did the gentleman from Pennsylvania make for that state of affairs? Let the tribunals of the country take their quiet course. Talk of a dissolution of the Union!—it would be a mockery, in comparison with the revolution and bloodshed which would ensue under this condition of things. He would go far to establish Freedom in that Territory, but would oppose all measures to establish it by the subversion of our country. He was not to be moved by outside pressure or inside persuasion. Let this important measure go where other important bills go, and be there considered.

Mr. GROW said Mr. DUNN knew as well as any man that to send the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was to kill it effectually. Any man who would vote to send it there might as well vote against the bill directly. The question was whether the House was ready to relieve the people of Kansas from their present oppression by admitting them as a State. What right would thus be trampled down? As to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor being indicted for treason, the admission of Kansas into the Union would, perhaps, furnish a remedy, but, if not provision could be made to meet the case.

Mr. DUNN moved to refer—pending which the House passed a bill to establish a road from Fort Ridgley, Minnesota, to the south pass of the Rocky Mountains in Nebraska. Adjourned.

Keitt and Burlingame—Efforts to put Mr. Burlingame in a False Position—A Glance at the Code—Kansas, &c.

Specia Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June, 23, 1856.

HOLD ME, OR I AM DANGEROUS.

The scene in the House to-day, looked very like a farce. The order of the day was Territorial business; but Mr. KEITT, obtaining the floor, was about to address the House, when he was called to order by Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, who would not consent that he should speak except to the pending question. Of course, as Mr. KEITT intended to speak in reply to Mr. BURLINGAME, he was not permitted to proceed. I mistake very much the impression made upon the House when this scene was enacting, if it was not that Mr. RICHARDSON clearly understood before Mr. KEITT got up that he was to be restrained by means of a point of order. The truth is, that the Buchanan men are becoming very anxious to quiet matters in Washington. They have lost severely by the Brooks & Sumner investment, and are exceedingly anxious that none of their number shall take more stock in that sort of "fancy." PIERCE vows he was killed off at Cincinnati by the blows which fell on SUMNER's head, and BUCHANAN's friends see that if there is any one thing more certain than another to put the Pennsylvania batchelor under the political sod, it is a little more of personal violence and Congressional blackguardism.

A GLANCE AT THE CODE.

There is an evident purpose among the "chivalry" to put Mr. BURLINGAME in a false position. Mr. KEITT commenced the game on Saturday when he accused Mr. B of falsehood; and it has been prosecuted since by efforts to create the impression that BURLINGAME is bound to challenge KEITT, or confess that his boldness has been cowed by the South Carolinian's retort. I will not be accused of favoring the *code duello*, for I have too often, in times past, expressed the abhorrence with which I view it. And yet the experience of the last few weeks, I must confess, has somewhat modified my views, and compelled me to the conviction that it *may* be sometimes necessary to fight in behalf of a principle, rather than be assassinated for freely maintaining it. But, laying the moral question aside, we have a right to

ITS APPLICATION TO A CASE IN HAND.

hold Mr. KEITT to all the obligations of the Code, because he professes to recognize it. He must know that to rule of that Code is better settled than the one which declares that no man who considers offensive words to have been used with regard to himself, can throw the responsibility of a challenge upon the offending party, by calling the latter a liar, or by heaping other opprobrious epithets upon him. Thus, Mr. KEITT, being offended at Mr. BURLINGAME's remarks, did not change the issue, or place the responsibility of a challenge upon the latter by pronouncing his statement false, nor will he be able to do anything of the sort if, in the speech he contemplates, he shall employ all the bitter phrases of which the English language is capable to denounce and traduce the gentleman from Massachusetts. While Mr. BURLINGAME's expressions deemed offensive by KEITT remain unatoned, Mr. B., according to the Code, would be a blackguard to notice anything which Mr. K may choose to say of him. I certainly cannot undertake to say what would be Mr. BURLINGAME's course in the event of a challenge; but *until* he has declined one, Mr. KEITT is not entitled to the questionable credit of even having "backed him down" by superior physical courage. One thing is certain, no word of the eloquent and able speech of the young representative from Massachusetts will ever be abated or modified in the least degree, let the consequences be what they may. He is neither to be cajoled, flattered, nor bullied.

WASHINGTON ENTERTAINMENTS—SARCASTIC WIT.

By the way, it is a significant fact that a certain set of Southern members have freely patronized the shooting galleries, in this city, during the last few weeks. I have names—but it is, perhaps, not worth while to mention them, at present. Judge KELLOGG, a venerable citizen of Michigan, arrived in this city on Saturday evening. It was his first visit to the Federal Capital, and when the cars stopped he was a little uncertain where he was; but as he noticed that all the passengers were leaving the cars he followed suit. As he entered the main hall of the depôt, he saw a man engaged in casting another ferociously, all over the room. "When I was in Washington, this," says the Judge, "*I once I was in Washington*, this," exclaimed. The sarcasm of the remark is as biting as the wit is pungent.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Congress presented nothing of general interest today. About Wednesday it is supposed the bill for the immediate admission of Kansas is expected to be reached. Upon that we shall probably have a lively time. It can hardly fail in the House, but will be murdered in the Senate. The bill of which Mr. TOOMBS gave notice to-day, looking to the future formation of the State of Kansas, is the most favorable proposition yet offered, except that for the immediate admission of the State. But its fatal objection is that it perpetuates the evil already accomplished in Kansas, by driving out a host of the Free-State men who had settled in the Territory, but did not feel themselves competent to keep out Slavery when the Federal arm was raised to sustain it, and who were not content to live beneath the baleful shadow of the peculiar institution.

IT WAS NOT JUDGE COLLAMER.

I notice that some of the reports of the Philadelphia Convention set down Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, as having participated in its proceedings. This is erroneous, as Mr. CALLAMER was neither at the Convention, nor in Philadelphia. The remarks attributed to him were probably made by a Mr. CARPENTER, who was a delegate from the State of Vermont. S.

Fremont Ratification Meeting in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 25.

Several thousand citizens, composed of those formerly belonging to various political parties, met on "the green" to-night, with music, bonfires and torches, to celebrate the nomination of FREMONT. The principal speech made was by Hon. JAMES DIXON, United States Senator.

Old Line Whig Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 25.

The Old Line Whigs held a meeting here, to-night, which was largely attended. An entire Fillmore Delegation to the National Convention was elected without opposition.

Norfolk Municipal Election.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, June 25.

At the Municipal Election here yesterday, the Americans were victorious, carrying their ticket by 100 majority. FENLAY E. FERGUSON is elected Mayor.

The Union of the Hards and Softs.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 25.

The State Committees of the two sections of the Democracy met at Congress Hall, last evening, in separate rooms. The Softs sent to the Hards a proposition to unite in a call for a State Convention of one from each Assembly District, to nominate Presidential Electors and make a united organization, as recommended by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. The Hard Committee rejected the proposition, and proposed double Conventions, meeting at the same time and place, and continuing to represent the two organizations. It is understood that the Softs will respond by repeating their offer to unite under the Cincinnati resolution.

Fires.

TWO FIRES AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Wednesday, June 25.

At an early hour this morning, two fires occurred in this city simultaneously,—one destroying the cabinet warehouse, blacksmith shop, and a large quantity of unfinished furniture and lumber owned by Mr. MULFORD; the other consuming a barn in the rear of the Court-House. Both fires, it is believed, were caused by incendiaries.

BURNING OF THE MASSASOIT FLOUR MILLS AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Wednesday, June 25.

The Massasoit Flour Mills in this town were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000. Insurance $40,000. The mills were owned by Dr. N. DURFEE, and occupied by Messrs. CHASE and NASON.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 24.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here at an early hour this (Tuesday) morning.

Great Sale of Pure Bred Animals.

SECOND DAY.

The sale at auction of Mr. L. G. MORRIS' seventh catalogue of pure bred domestic animals, was resumed yesterday morning. The attendance was nearly as large as on the first day; and of those who were present, a large number were buyers. In addition to the Bulls sold yesterday, the following were brought in and sold as follows: "Balco," red and white, calved February 23, 1849, reared by THOS. BATES, of Kirklington, England; imported by L. G MORRIS and W. J. BEGAR, and the winner of the first prize as a bull over three years old at the New-York State Fair in 1854, was started at $100, and sold to VAN INGEN, Rahway, N. J., for $160. "Beswith's Boy," led out on the first day, was brought in yesterday, and knocked down to F. MORRIS for $240. The North Devon cows and heifers sold as follows: "Birthday," calved April, 1844; bred by Mr. JOHN AYER THOMAS, of Ditchet, Rose Ash, Devon, was knocked down to Mr. L. H. COLBY, of Grattan village, Tompkins County, N. Y., for $450. "Princess," calved 1847, bred by J. QUARTLY, was bought by F. MORRIS, of Westchester, for $340. The same gentleman bought "Virtue," calved October 8, 1848, bred by Earl LEICESTER, for $440. "Edith," calved October, 1848, bred by Earl LEICESTER, went to Mr. JOSEPH HILTON, New-Scotland, Albany County, for $300. "Princess 2d," calved JUNE 2, 1853, bred by L. G. MORRIS, was purchased for Hon JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois, for $375. "Birthday 2d," calved December 8, 1853, bred by L. G. MORRIS, went to F. MORRIS, for $325. "Princess 3d," calved April 1, 1854, bred by L. G. MORRIS, went to A. G. SUMNER, of Columbia, S. C., for $250. "Birthday 4th," calved December 8, 1854, bred by L. G. MORRIS, was knocked down to F. MORRIS, at $270. "Princess 4th," calved March 25, 1855, bred by L. G MORRIS, was purchased for Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois, for $265. "Rose," calved May 22, 1855, bred by L. G. MORRIS, was knocked down to Mr. HUNTER, of Westchester, N. Y., for $230. Of the North Devon bulls, "Prince," calved May 6, 1855, bred by L. G. MORRIS, was sold to Mr. BEZEBART, of Morrisania, for $150.

The Sheep and Lambs commanded the admiration of all, and brought very good prices. "Young York," a South Down buck, five years old, bred by JONAS WEBB, England, was knocked down to Mr. THORNE, of Dutchess County, N. Y., for $400. It is said to be the finest buck in the country. Fifteen Yearling bucks, sired by "Young York," brought from $50 to $140 each. There were about 190 head of South Down Ewes and Lambs, which brought all the way from $45 to $160 each. A fine lot of improved Essex Swine, brought from $15 to $30 apiece, according to age, form and condition. A lot of Berkshires sold quite as well. Others were sold; and the sale brought more, we are informed, than the owner expected. The proceeds of the sale could not have been less than $19,000; and the benefit to the country which will result from the spread of so many pure bred animals over the country, can hardly be calculated.

The sale was, so far as could be ascertained, entirely satisfactory to all.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 373 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. BOGERT, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 58. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES MUCH diversity of opinion seems to prevail, but as to the merits of LYON'S KATHAIRON no difference of opinion can exist, for it is acknowledged by all to be the finest and most agreeable toilet article ever prepared. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting is now and for other profitable work is close at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and in order as on the usual liberal terms. I. M SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.

Prices at which a fire-coat and pants can be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos 122 and 140 Fulton-st.:

Light Felt Beaver Coat and Pants	$12
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	15
Drab Kersey Beaver Coat and Pants	18
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	12
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants	$12 to 15
Blue Beaver Coat and Pants	14 to 18

Samples of our styles can be seen at our Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.:

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, June 7 1856. }

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S.

Scientific Collections in the Smithsonian Institution.

The *National Intelligencer* says:—"Few persons are aware of the great amount of fresh material for the illustration of Natural history and science that has been collected and is now stored at the Smithsonian Institution waiting for the hands of taxidermists, of whom, it seems to us, half a dozen could at once be profitably employed. The results of the valuable labors of Messrs. NEWBERY, COOPER, SUCKLY, and others, over barren regions of our vast interior, are fraught with interest, and if only the proper use be made of the information they obtained, great and pleasant to us, as a whole people, would be the fruits. The botany, zoology, climatology, and general Natural history of the regions that have become ours within the last fifteen years have received interesting accessions. Sundry highly valuable additions have been made to objects of horticultural and floricultural product, and in the province of zoology the habits and qualities of some animals so favorably ascertained as to make their domestication a matter of first-rate importance. It will be a great pity if the specimens in store at the Smithsonian Institution should long continue without being put up in their intended state, as in the very nature of things they must deteriorate, some with greater, some with less rapidity."

An English invention which reflects the back of the head on the toilet glass as perfectly as the face, consists of a brass telescopic rod attached to the top of an ordinary toilet glass, with a circular mirror suspended. When not required, the circular mirror is placed out of the way, so as not to interfere with the ordinary use of the glass.

Prof. CONRAD, of Wittemberg College, Ohio, estimates the number of Germans, or descendants of Germans in the United States at about 4,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Country Druggists and Confectioners.**—Pure Soda & Water without sulphuric acid. ROBBINS' PATENT SODA FOUNTAIN AND WATER COOLER,

Make your own Soda Water at a cost of ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF A CENT PER GLASS,

For Soda, Ice and Syrups. Price $40. Address W. KING, No. 158 William-st, New-York.

☞ **Origin of Quarrels.**—The sweetest, the most closing affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the rings and endrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in Summer; such is indeed the case; but RUSSIA SALVE cures burns, scalds, sores piles, &c. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and $1 per box.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—This peculiar medicine astonishes every sufferer from Dyspepsia, and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain, will never regret a trial of it. A few doses will give proof of its curative power.

☞ **To Contractors.** Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound, in addition to those advertised May 23, ult., viz.: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Sugar Reef.

The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Sea-Flower Reef, and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office

Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, June 21, 1856. G. DUTTON Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir of Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, finally recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Another Report from the "Rifle Christians,"**—In the shape of a letter from a member of the Company which left New-Haven for Kansas, in April last. This letter will be found extremely interesting, giving to the reader as they do, a very graphic description of what the Company has done and is doing in Kansas. The letters are published in the NEW-YORK SUN. One cent per copy, or served at your house at six cents per week.

☞ **Families about to Leave the City** for the country, are reminded that one week and large assortment of bathing sponges, hair, nail and tooth brushes, Lubin's and the Societie Hygienique soaps and perfumery, and other English and French articles, Farina's finest brand of Eau de Cologne at GEO. E. INGES & CO'S, family chemists, corner Walker-st., and Broadway, successors to A. T. Green.

☞ **Spalding's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, &c., 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Hall's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 88 Fulton-st., and at the office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **To Capitalists.**—Chatham square property on the line of the Bowery Extension, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, June 30, consisting of that well known corner, bounded by Chatham-square, Bowery, Harlaem and Division sts., which forms the greatest thoroughfare in the City, except Broadway and Fulton-st.

☞ **American Mothers while Nursing Require Extra Nourishment.**—This is universally admitted. For such the Elizavethan Ale is truly excellent, and also for the debilitated generally. Being perfectly pure, it is just as useful as the imported. Office No. 120 Water-st.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Managers**—Of General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society will be held at the Depository on THURSDAY, June 26, at 6 o'clock P. M.

C. R. DUFFIE, Secretary *Pro Tem.*

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by G. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Panama Hats**—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness, at prices from ten to fifty dollars each hat. For sale by A. LEON & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

LEE & CO.'S
WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS &c.,
NO. 309 BLEECKER STREET.

(NINETEEN MEDALS and other premiums awarded by the World's Fair, American Institute &c.)

Manufactured to order of any size and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or other devices required upon them

They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to, the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New York.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 51 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, COPE & CO., No. 178 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $5 per dozen.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALLOWNESS, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FEET, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—One thousand persons visited the Gallery of MEADE BROTHERS yesterday, to see the magnificent Photographs of the distinguished ex-President and two thousand other celebrities. Admission free. Pictures taken daily. No. 333 Broadway, 4 doors above Astor House.

N. B.—Photographs of M. Fillmore for sale singly or by the 100.

BRANCH OF RUDOLPH'S CONFECTIONERY.—The subscribers have opened for the accommodation of their friends and the public, a confectionery, at No. 80 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., where gentlemen can be supplied with confectionery, ices cakes, sandwiches, coffee and liquors, of the choicest qualities. STAUDINGER & WAGEMANN, Confectioners, No. 80 Nassau-st.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW AND CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the highest price paid for them, by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 94 Pearl-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is smart, neat and intelligent. Will be found in every way a desirable servant. No objection to a private boarding-house or the country. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S advertising Agency, No. 345 8th-av., near 36th-st., for two days. Highest reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country, (references procured direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn—which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; can make bread of all kinds; will be found trustworthy and careful; has lived with some of the best families in the City; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, No. 348 East 14th-st., third floor, front room, below the 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to take care of one or two children and do plain sewing and embroidery. Will go into the country. Can give good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., entrance in 13th-st. Mr. CHARLES WATERS.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, to travel with a family to Europe; understands hair-dressing perfectly; is in the habit of traveling, and never sea sick. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 31 Leonard-st., three doors from West Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who is a good, rapid penman, where honesty and industry will meet their due reward. A moderate salary accepted first year. Good references given. Address WORTH, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged Protestant girl, as plain cook, or is willing to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY—Wishes to obtain the services of a middle aged lady to take charge of his household and assume the care of his children lately deprived of their mother. To a suitable person a satisfactory compensation would be paid. The best of references given and required, and the lady must be in good standing in a Protestant Church. Address with real name or reference, H. W., Box 481 Post-Office.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION—(1847)—By E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 293 Broadway. A perpetual introducer at 1 or 2 per cent., serving the people with their money, filling all orders, vacancies and changes for checkholders, $5, $10, $15, &c., every dollar helping every patron, drawing interest and $50 to $100 compensation. No charge to pupils. Teachers and pupils' meeting daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock.

MAN WANTED—A sober, industrious man, that can take care of a horse, work in the garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a small farm near the City. A Scotchman preferred; to one giving satisfaction a permanent situation may be found. Address FARMER at the Office of this paper, stating name and where he can be seen.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Wanted, immediately, a thoroughly competent surveyor, to go at once, a short distance from the City for a limited time. Apply, with reference this day only, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to WM. HENRY WALLACE, at the office of CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 63 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—$50 to $100 will be given by the advertiser for a situation, out door preferred, with a moderate salary; references and secrecy; no agents need notice this. Address for three days, postpaid, PETER PAUL, this office.

GIRL WANTED.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. One that can bring satisfactory recommendation from her last situation can apply at No. 225 West 19th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. None other need apply.

NURSE WANTED.—A neat, cheerful and intelligent Protestant woman, who can give good references for capacity and amiable disposition, is wanted at No. 61 London-terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Apply this day (Thursday) before 2 P. M.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing out of the City, would employ a thoroughly educated gentleman, to take charge of the education of his children. Address E. F. S., New-York Post-office, Box 3 579.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, a spinner; also a chaser. None but good workmen need apply. Inquire of E. C. MOORE, No 207 Centre-st.

LAD WANTED—In a paper warehouse, about 14 years of age, one who resides with his parents, and can come well recommended, may address Box No. 2,025 Post-Office.

WANTED—Both ladies and gentlemen to learn a beautiful art entirely new, and is light and clean, will pay from $3 to $5 per day, easily learned requires only $2 capital to carry it on, salable in any city or town in the world. Taught at a low rate at No. 536 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A cook that will lend his employer $600, on good security; $5 a month more, with 6 per cent. per annum interest on the amount loaned. This is a good situation. Apply immediately at the Medical Pilot Office, No. 483 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A young Frenchman, about 16 or 18 years of age, who understands English; one who has worked in a woollen mill preferred. Apply at Room No. 3, No. 62 William-st., up stairs.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two book-keepers, two conductors, two clerks, two porters two bar-keepers, four waiters, two men to freeze ice cream, two coachmen, three boys for trades, two firemen, two brakemen, and men on steamers and railroads.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—2 conductors, 1 housekeeper, 1 book-keeper. Places obtained for men on steamers and railroads, barkeepers, boys to learn trades, 2 waiter girls for a hotel. Apply to GILBEN & CO., 6 East Broadway.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should call on S. PARKE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 31 East 13 h-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons, and families generally, are respectfully invited to call

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Six to eight single gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, and lodging, at an exceedingly pleasant house on Bergen Heights, facing the City of New-York, 1 mile from Hoboken and Jersey City; stages pass the door every hour; has a full view of New-York City, the Bay, Sandy Hook, and the surrounding scenery; the most unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

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BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A City family, having a large house and farm in Centreport, Long Island, have superior accommodations for a family, or a few respectable ladies or gentlemen. The place is surrounded healthy and free from mosquitoes and is beautifully situated on the bay near the Sound with good bathing, boating and fishing. Distance from the City three hours by railroad and stage or steamer. For particulars, call on Mrs. MEDHURST, No 549 Houston-st., or address Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, Box No. 1,180 Post-Office,

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1½ miles west of the Southport Depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is on high and commanding ground, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and presents good inducements to those desiring Summer board. Sea bathing, fishing and sailing a short distance from the house. Inquire of R. K. FOSTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—Can be obtained at Saugatuck Centre, half a mile from Westport Depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, in a healthy and pleasant location, bathing and fishing near the premises. Address Mrs. E. SHATTEE, on the premises.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with partial board, (full meals on Sunday) in a private family, pleasantly located near Vanderbilt Landing. References exchanged. Address J. L. R., No. 46 West-st., stating where an interview may be had.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A small family residing in 8th-st., near Broadway, would rent permanently—without board—a parlor and one or two adjoining sleeping rooms, or one single room. The house is newly and genteelly furnished, and has all the modern conveniences. Address, with real name, PILGRIM, *Times* Office.

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THE FIRST NUMBER FOR JULY IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY, and contains, in addition to a rare collection of Miscellaneous Tales, Sketches, &c., the opening chapters of a new Novel, entitled

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By the author of "BLANCHE DEARWOOD."

Having been connected with several leading Magazines of America for many years, and with unvaried success, the editor, or editress, was led to believe that a periodical wholly her own, to which her energies would be largely devoted, and wherein she could bring to bear the result of a large experience and intimate knowledge of the requirements of a popular Magazine, could not fail of meeting with something of that success which has always been awarded her, either as an author of books or co-editor of Magazines.

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In size and character it is entirely different from any other periodical, and inasmuch as illustrations will be made a specialty, the grade of the page is peculiarly adapted to the introduction of engravings of a large and imposing character. In this department great excellence will be arrived at, and novel features introduced.

A principal object will be to provide novels, tales and works of fiction, of a very superior character, such indeed as to give this magazine a distinguished reputation in this branch of literary effort. One or two serial novels will appear in its pages always from authors of celebrity, while the remainder of the articles in each month's issue will be complete in themselves—thus always affording the transient reader a supply of reading, independent of previous or succeeding numbers.

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In all its departments care, labor and attention will be bestowed, with the single object of making a superior publication, worthy of popular approbation and support.

CONTENTS OF THE JULY NUMBER FOR 1856.

LOST JEWELS By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. Author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Old Homestead," &c., &c. (With an Original Illustration by Dallas)

CHAPTER I—The Old Mansion-House.
CHAPTER II—The Hillside Adventure.
ALICE.
THE FALLS OF MINNEHAHA. (An Original Drawing by Dallas.)
STAYS AND SLIPPERS; A TALE.
TIME'S CHANGES.
LOVE IN '76; AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION. By the author of "Blanche Dearwood." (With an Original Illustration by Dallas)
CHAPTER I.
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CHAPTER III.
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THE SHADY SIDE. (With two illustrations.)
NELLIE'S ILLUSIONS.
THE SUMMER VACATION. (With an illustration.)
A STORY OF TWO LIVES.
THE DISAPPOINTED HUSBAND.
THE MAIDEN'S CONFESSION. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.
THINGS WE TALK ABOUT:
The Season of the Rose—Miriam—The World's Dissolution—Sympathy Perspective—Ramble on Weehawken Heights—Mrs. Sohn—A Model of a Love Letter—Young Authors—A Pleasant Metropolitan Picture—The Angel in the House.
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It would be impossible to give any adequate idea of this remarkable book, either by description or newspaper notices; but from all quarters it has received the most hearty commendation, and if any work of modern date has the power to fascinate the reader during the exciting times, that work is the adventures of Romaine in company with his charming Alice.

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RARE CHANCE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FOR SALE—From Jan. 1, 1855, to the present date. As a general news and political record it has no equal. Also, back numbers for the years 1854, '55, '56, to complete files. Apply at the subscription desk, or address H. F. TICE, this office.

MORGAN'S EXPOSURE OF FREEMASONRY.—A few copies for sale. Also, novels at half the publication price; old books, engravings, novels, autographs, bought and sold by NEAGLE & HICKS, No. 660½ Broadway. A large quantity of Engravings, large and small, for sale cheap. Books and Engravings bought in any quantity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRESH SUMMER BOOKS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

I.

ON THURSDAY:

WILSON'S WESTERN AFRICA.—Western Africa: Its History, Condition and Prospects. By Rev. J. LEIGHTON WILSON, eighteen years a missionary in Africa, and Secretary of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. With numerous Engravings. 12mo, muslin, $1 75.

Mr. WILSON is probably better acquainted than any other man with Western Africa and its inhabitants. During a residence of almost twenty years, he repeatedly visited all portions of the coast, mastered the principal languages of the natives, composed grammars and dictionaries, and published books in them. He has either written or furnished the materials from which have been elaborated some of the most valuable contributions that have been recently made to the sciences of Ethnology and and Philology. He is a careful and shrewd observer, and presents the results of his observations in an excellent style. His book is a valuable addition to our knowledge of a country which is rapidly rising in importance.

II.

ON SATURDAY:

CLARA; OR, SLAVE LIFE IN EUROPE. A Novel. With a preface, by Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. Large 12mo, Muslin. $1.

M. Haklander unites in himself several of the most striking qualities of our greatest cotemporary novelists. In graphic description of character in all the grades of society, and occasional pathetic power, he recalls Dickins; in the evolving of the story, when to all appearance, helplessly involved, he resembles Bulwer. His most celebrated work, *Europäische Sclavenleben*, is intended to exhibit a picture of all the stages of society, from the cellars through the *entresol* and the saloon to the garret, in order to prove that all else on earth have their own fetters, that the conventional chains of civilized life are even more galling than the rude fetters of the African, and that many a white slave would have something to envy in the lot of Uncle Tom. It is to be feared there is too much truth in this view of the effects of civilization; and in working it out, Haklander has evinced great dramatic power, and a thorough acquaintance with all the gradations of German Society. His picture of the ballet dancers, and their fearful subjection to the caprices of the public; of the ardent and impassioned Baron; of the restraints, dulness, and etiquette of the grand Ducal court, and of licentious life of the robbers cannot be exceeded in ability and force of drawing. The reputation and success of this work on the Continent has been unprecedented, and rivals that of Bulwer, Dickens, or Disraeli, in this country, or Cooper in America. A translation of this highly popular novel, if done by a kindred genius, would be one of the most popular works of fiction of our times.—Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart.

From the London Leader.

An original, varied, spirited story, boldly conceived, artfully constructed pleasantly told.

From the London Athenæum.

Some of Baron Von Brand's feats are told in a manner calculated to excite a strong interest. It will amuse any novel reader of any country.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Its interest is far superior to that of ordinary English tales, be it from a comparative novelty of the scenes and characters, and the clearness and vivacity with which they are described. As a representative of modern life and manners on the Continent, it deserves the high place it has attained.

From the Morning Post.

One of the most masterly and delightful works of fiction with which we are acquainted.

From the Atlas.

All the world will want to read this work.

III

ON SATURDAY:

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By the author of the "Head of the Family." "Olive." "The Ogilvies." "Agatha's Husband," "A Hero," &c. 8vo, paper; 50 cents.

From the London Spectator.

In "John Halifax" the author has made a considerable advance upon her previous works. The great source of interest is an improved and mature delineation, employed upon a somewhat unfamiliar subject. Every character is consistently conceived, and very truthfully delineated; the incidents the scenes, the still life, are painted with a power that sustains the attention of the reader.

From the London Athenæum.

The story is interesting. The attachment between John Halifax and his wife is beautifully painted, as are the pictures of their domestic life, and the growing up of the children. The strife between the two brothers, when they discover they are each attached to the same object, is vigorously drawn, and the conclusion of the book is beautiful and touching.

From the Examiner.

This is a very good and a very interesting novel. It is designed to trace the career from boyhood to age of a perfect man—a Christian gentleman, and it abounds in incident both well and highly wrought. Throughout is conceived in high spirit, and written with great ability, better than any former work, we think, of its deservedly successful author.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
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THE TRAVELERS' DEPOT—For MAPS, GUIDE-BOOKS, &c., &c., is RANNEY'S No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300.—CAUTION TO WATCH-DEALERS, PAWNBROKERS, AND OTHERS—Stolen, on the 25th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock M., from the office of B. PERREGAUX & CO., a dark blue leather box, 13 inches by 11, containing 59 gold and silver watches, also 16 watch movements, having nearly all the name of the firm above engraved on them. The above reward will be paid on return of the property, by applying at No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York. Below is the description of them, viz.:

No. 10,840, gold hunter, 18 kts., white dial, straight line lever. No. 10,865, gold hunter, straight line lever. No. 10,421, gold hunter, straight line lever. No. 10,856, gold hunter, 18 kts., white dial, straight line lever. No. 10,966, lever, 13 jewels. Nos. 10,335 and 10,339, two gold hunter levers 13 jewels. Nos 10,044 and 10,786, two gold hunter levers, 16 kts., white dials 13 jewels, engraved cases. Nos. 10,025 and 10,606, two gold hunter levers 18 kts., white dials, 13 jewels. No. 10,379 and 11,348, two gold hunter levers 14 kts. white dials, engraved cases. Nos. 10,538, 10,470 and 10,789, three gold hunters, 14 kts., brass caps levers, 13 jewels. Nos 10,960 and 11,741, two gold hunters, 18 kts., brass caps, levers, 15 jewels. No 10,944, open face, 18 kts., gold, straight line lever. No 24,061, hunter, 16 kts., gold, patent lever, full jeweled. No. 23,823, hunter, 14 kts., gold, patent lever, full jeweled. No. 24,918, hunter, 14 kts., gold, patent lever, full jeweled. No. 21,720, hunter, 14 kts., gold, patent lever, full jeweled, a large hunter, 18 kts., duplex, (winds up by motion.) No 7,638, hunter, 18 kts., chronometer, (winds on the cap) No. 10,497, hunter 18 kts., lever, brass cap, gold dial. No. 12,701, open face, 18 kts., gold case and cap, gold dial lever. Nos. 1 654, 1,666 and 1,693, three hunters, 12 kts., gold, brass caps, white dials. Nos. 10,105, 10,455, 15,488, 11,275, 11,253, 10,115, 10,333, 11,118, 12,018, 11,342, 10,482, 11,334, 12,004, 1,548, 11,315, 10,481, 16 open faces, 15 kts., gold, brass caps, levers gilt dials. No. 18,871, double time, independent second movement. Nos. 10,982, 10,811 and 11,329, three straight line levers, compensation balance movements. Nos 11,576 and 11,618, levers, 18 jewels, red cases, movements. Nos. 10,821 and 10,821, straight line levers, common movements. Nos. 15,838, 11,852 and 11,407, levers, 13 jewels, movements. No. 11,582, lever movements, brass cap. Four lever movements, in tin boxes. No. 11,649, hunter silver, brass cap, Tuppe time. Nos. 11,852, 10,093, 10,694, 11,393, 11,364, 11,166, 10,165, 7 hunters silver, brass cases 13 jewels. No. 3,419, silver hunter silver cap, 13 jewels. Nos 11,336 and 11,834 hunters, silver brass caps, (A. Perrot.) Nos. 11,018 and 11,022, gold hunters, caps, engraved cases

LOST—On the afternoon of Saturday last, in the Hudson River cars, a Black Morocco WALLET containing a small amount of money, a flat safe key, and sundry memoranda, of no value except to the owner. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with SHEPHERD KNAPP, at the Mechanics' Bank.

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BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—" FOSTER, DIXON, & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations."—*Courier.*

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NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Governors.

On Tuesday the Board met at Blackwell's Island, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The official statement for the week is: Number remaining June 21, 1856, at

Bellevue Hospital	587
Lunatic Asylum	599
Almshouse	1,121
Penitentiary	523
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	23
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	239
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	20
Workhouse	490
Small-Pox Hospital	19
Randall's Island	852
Randall's Island Hospital	191
City Prison	287
Second District Prison	7
Third District Prison	22
Colored Home	321
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	315
Total	5,696
Number remaining June 14	5,702
Admitted	811
Total	6,513
Died	20
Discharged	719
Sent to Penitentiary	78— 817
Total	5,696

The usual requisitions were read, occasionally eliciting commentary or abatement. Gov. SMITH complained that certain members of the Committees were not quite so punctual and regular in their meetings as was desirable. Some of the gentlemen to whom reference had been made defended themselves from the imputation.

A long discussion arose as to the necessity and propriety of employing Mr. Hatfield upon his offer of five per cent., (amounting to $5,000,) in the erection of a third story at Bellevue Hospital. Gov. DRAPER wished for information as to why great and expensive architectural skill was demanded. The Board ought to ask why Mr. Hatfield required a superintendant over the masonry, another over the carpentry. Where were the Board to stop? He thought the Committee had left too much to Mr. HATFIELD. Gov. TIEMANN said the question was, would it be more economical to let Mr. HATFIELD proceed, or suffer the work to be completed under Mr. RENWICK? If he had to erect such a building, he should employ no architect at all; but this was a public work. Gov. SMITH repudiated any imputation upon the Committee. In answer to the requisition of the Board, Mr. Hatfield had offered to do the work for what was a customary charge. However, he had agreed to do it for $2,500. That is, if no sub-architect or superintendant were demanded. The estimates were under $80,000—and he had only asked the usual fee. He had taken no advantage of the Board. The Committee stated they had no feelings in the matter, as to who might be employed, but whoever came in he ought to work from his own plans, and thus be deprived of the excuse of working from another man's plans in the event of any complaint being made. Gov. TIEMANN cited the case of an architect who was superseded, and who afterwards sued the party, and, but for the fact that his plan was not fully followed, he would have recovered in the suit.

On the question of the adoption of the report and resolution empowering Mr. Hatfield as architect—making, in fact, the compensation $2,000—the vote was unanimous.

The salary of Robert McDade, the driver of the sick wagon, and chiefly employed in carrying small-pox patients and the dead, was raised, on motion of the President, from $700 to $800 per annum.

Adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met yesterday, in Worth-street. According to the weekly official statement, the immigration is on the increase.

No. Emigrants arrived to June 18, 1856		47,316
No. Emigrants arrived since June 25, 1856		3,479
		50,795
To same date in 1855		66,536
	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in Institution, Ward's I.	1,342	2,413
No. inmates in Institution, Marine H.	151	161
	1,493	2,574
Overdraft, January 1, 1856		$63,031 07
Receipts to June 18	106,109 22	
Receipts since, to June 25	8,966 00	
	115,075 22	
		52,044 15
Disbursements as per previous accounts, to June 18	108,971 46	
No payments on June 18		
	108,971 46	
Overdraft		$56,927 31

There was no other than routine business transacted by the Commissioners. Several accounts were passed, and the subject of the supply of coal was taken into consideration. Adjourned.

The Captured Slaver—Opening Evidence for the Government—Strong Testimony.

The examination in the case of JOSEPHO PEDRO DA CUNHA, charged with being engaged in fitting out the alleged slaver *Braman*, was resumed yesterday before U. S. Commissioner MORTON.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, the first witness called, testified that he had been engaged as a missionary on the coast of Africa nearly twenty years; he was acquainted to some extent with the Slave trade; the principal point at which the business was carried on was Cape Lopez; Slave factories are called Baracoons; he had never been present when Slaves were sold to dealers, or seen negroes branded, he had seen ships that were reported to be slave ships, but had never seen negroes put on board of them; Palm oil is shipped in casks; there is pretty good water on the coast of Africa.

Alexander Isaacs testified to having seen Da Cunha come to the wharf where the *Braman* lay, accompanied by two gentlemen and two boys bearing a heavy trunk.

Capt. Abram Delano, Jr., next sworn, testified that he was Captain of the *Braman*; he first saw Mr. Da Cunha at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, about the 7th of the present month, in a private room; he was introduced as Captain to Mr. Da Cunha by Mr. Rosenburgh; Mr. Da Cunha was there represented to him as supercargo of the *Braman*; nothing but an introduction occurred at that time; Mr. Frazer introduced me to Da Cunha on the 25th of May previous, at the corner of Governeur-street and East Broadway; on Monday, the day the *Braman* sailed, I met Mr. Da Cunha and Mr. De Castro at Mr. Maclado's office; I accompanied them on board the *Young America*, by which we were conveyed on board the *Braman*; the first point after leaving the port of New-York, we were to make was Gardiner's Bay on the east end of Long Island; there we were to meet another vessel, which we were to know by a signal she was to give us; I was to take charge of the brig *Braman*, and to take her round to Gardner's Bay, to meet the other vessel; if no danger was to be apprehended, I was then to take from this vessel what she had, and take it on board the *Braman*; I was to take some provisions, a Six-pound cannon, six muskets and six swords; the provisions were beef, bread, pork, rice and liquor for the table; the object of going to Gardiner's Bay was to avoid being seized; as soon as I got these things on board I was to set sail for the coast of Africa; I was not to stop at St. Thomas, or any place on the way; I was to go direct to the coast of Africa, land Mr. Da Cunha as supercargo, and then go according to his orders; we were going for slaves; I purchased for my own use, the Chart of the Coast of Africa, found on board the *Braman*; I was to cross the line westward of the Cape de Verd Islands, run the southeast trades out, and then work up to the Coast of Africa; I had a white flag with a red ball in the centre, which I was to hoist, when I was off the Island of Cuba and not to run in unless the signal was answered from the shore; on reaching the Coast of Africa and having landed Mr. Da Cunha I was to stand off and on the shore according to the instructions of Mr. Da Cunha; I had about 70 casks of water on board and oil cask shooks. Mr. Pent, second mate, and four men were in charge of the vessel when I took the command on the 2d of June; these parties signed the articles after I came on board; six other sailors came on board the day we sailed; while the the *Only Son* was coming towards us the second mate told me there were six men concealed in the forecastle, who were to form a part of the crew when the brig got outside; none of the men on board were Americans; I was to receive about five thousand dollars for my services as Captain; after the slaves were landed at Cuba I was to be paid the money or a draft on a New-York house, whichever I chose; I have never been engaged in the Slave-trade; Mr. De Costa told me that Mr. Da Cunha and the second mate understood all about the business, and that the second mate was a good doctor; the muskets were to defend ourselves in case the vessel was attacked by negroes, or in case of a mutiny amongst the crew. The six pounder was to fire at the negroes if they came off in boats to molest us; the water was merely for ballast of the vessel; the breakwater across the deck was put there for the purpose of keeping the after part of the vessel dry so that the negroes might be kept dry; Mr. Da Cunha was to purchase the slaves; I heard him say that he had 245 sovereigns on board; after the vessel was seized Mr. Da Cunha threw a handkerchief with papers in it overboard; I was in the cabin and saw him get the papers; my letter of instructions from De Costa was in that bundle; the handkerchief was full of other papers.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. this morning.

Charge of Embezzling.

Mr. HORTON, United States Deputy Marshal, yesterday arrested WILLIAM NOONAN, charged with embezzling from the brig *Caroline* a quantity of merchandise, without paying duties upon them. A portion of the goods were found stowed at No. 64 New-street, and a portion at No. 20 Morris-street. The case will come up for examination to-day, before United States Commissioner STILLWELL.

The New Ward School in the Fourth Ward.

The Board of School Officers, of the Fourth Ward, held a special meeting on Monday evening, to receive the report of a Committee previously appointed to select a building to hold the sessions of the James-street School in until a substantial building can be erected for its accommodation.

Alderman HEALY reported progress on behalf of the Committee, and his report was laid on the table. A motion was then made to adjourn, pending which quite a stormy debate arose concerning the purchase of a site for the new School House. Mr. JAMES SHEEHAN asserted that the lots Nos. 73 and 75 Oliver-street, which had been selected by the Committee appointed for the purpose, were purchased by Mr. KENNEARD, for the purpose of speculation, for $19,580, and were now offered to the School Officers for $27,000, giving him a profit of $7,500 in the transaction. One of the Committee acknowledged that though this might be true the Committee had no complicity with any of the parties to the transaction.

A promiscuous debate followed, during which almost every one present had something to say. It was stated that one of the lots was sold to Mr. KENNEARD for $9,500, by Mr. MOORE, the owner, and the other for $10,000. It was asserted that Mr. SHEEHAN had affidavits in his pocket which proved the truth of his charges. The Board of Education will probably investigate the matter.

☞ Yesterday we saw a man wounded and bandaged, lying on a common cart without springs, being carried to the Hospital. Two policemen accompanied him, who seemed striving to render him as comfortable as his sufferings permitted. He was a laborer, who had fallen and injured himself, for life probably, while employed about a building which is erecting down town. Every day almost until it becomes too cold for such labor we shall see workmen injured in this way, or by exposure to the sun in Midsummer, borne to the City Hospital in the same manner. It is enough to kill a man in a delicate state to be borne, like the one we saw yesterday, on a dray without springs over the uneven stones of the by-streets. Why not get a spring cart, policemen?

☞ The lamp posts in Nassau-street have just received a new coat of paint, and in consequence a great many new coats went home last night a little too much like Joseph's many-colored one for the fashion.

[Advertisement.]

Correction.

A statement under the head of "Local News," in last evening's *Express*, in reference to what is there termed a "wholesale embezzlement," by a porter in our store, is so exaggerated, and by implication so unjustly reflects upon others, that a correction seems to be required at our hands. It is true that the colored man employed as a porter by us, has been recently detected in having stolen goods from our store at different times, but the statement that he had taken from $25,000 to $30,000, or any sum approximating to that amount, is an exaggeration so great that its resemblance to truth is very slight At the time of the arrest of the porter by Officer O'KEEFE, three embroidered cambric collars, identified as belonging to us, of the value of about four dollars, were found in his possession, for which he has been charged with petty larceny, and for want of bail for $300, committed for trial. No other property of ours was found upon him. He has, however, confessed to us that he has taken, from time to time, during the last three or four years, articles of property from our store, in small quantities, and to small amounts, and had made restitution to us by a transfer of property, so far as in his power.

So far as the statement reflects upon the character of other persons in our employ, it is simply false.

The contributor to the *Express* has undoubtedly been misled by the exaggerated statements of the porter; and, in justice to ourselves and others, we feel called upon to make this statement.

BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1885, 493, 384, 1619, 671, 696, 721, 730, 735, 760, 795, 1408, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 774, 775, 776, 778, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 797, 798, 801, 802, 803, 804, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 864, 1828, 412.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Adjourned to Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 65 to 72 inclusive, 44, 51.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

EMBEZZLING PORTERS.

A colored man, named Lewis Stryker, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Cashfield & Clark dry goods dealers, at No. 88 Liberty-street, was committed to the Tombs on Tuesday, charged with embezzling from his employers, at various times, a large quantity of lace, silk and other goods. A portion of the stolen property was found on the accused, who acknowledged the theft, and further stated that within the last five years he has stolen from his employers, between $25,000 and $30,000 worth of goods, all of which he disposed of at very low rates, to a receiver in Mulberry-street.

The porter has heretofore borne an excellent character, and so great was the confidence reposed in him by his employers, that he was actually deputized to watch for the thief by whom the constant robberies were committed. The depredations still continuing, Officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office, was called on, and he, after a long and patient work, succeeded in obtaining proof of Stryker's guilt.

With the proceeds of the plunder, amounting to about $5,000, the accused purchased Iowa land warrants. These, since his arrest, he has transferred to Messrs. Cashfield & Clark, who refused to prefer against him any other charge than that of "petty larceny." Upon this charge Alderman Clancey held him for trial, in default of $300 bail.

A young man named James Shay was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of having, about two months since, embezzled from Messrs. Goddard & Co., silk dealers in Park-place, by whom he was then employed as a porter, considerable quantities of silks, laces, &c., at various times, which he disposed of by hiring a boy at $6 per week to peddle them about the streets. The theft, it appears, was managed most shrewdly, and was for a long time undetected. At length Shay suspecting an arrest, it is said, fled from the City. A warrant was issued for him, and Officer Bowyer went to Boston and other places in pursuit of him, but without success. He recently received information, however, that Shay had gone to Philadelphia, where he formerly did business, and was living there under an assumed name. Word was at once sent to Philadelphia to arrest the accused, and detain him until an officer from New-York could go on after him. When this dispatch was received at Philadelphia, Officer David Smith of that city went in pursuit of Shay, and by much skilful manœuvring succeeded in arresting him, but not until he had had a desperate fight with him and one of his friends. Officer Bowyer then went after him, and on his arrival committed the accused to the Tombs.

CHARGE OF INDECENT ASSAULT.

Bruno Rogers, keeper of a thread and needle and candy store at No. 602 Fourth-street, was brought before Justice Wood, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with having several times during the present month committed indecent assaults upon the person of a child of nine years, named Mary E. Root, living with her parents, near the house of the accused. The last assault, it is alleged, was committed on the 21st inst., from the effects of which the child is now suffering severely.

The accused was ordered to find bail for a further hearing.

NOT THE SAME FARLEY.

The policeman, Philip Farley, of the Fourteenth Ward, who arrested two little boys the other evening on charge of picking his pocket of a brass star and one copper cent while he was lying in the street pretending to be drunk, is not the policeman Philip Farley, of the Reserve Corps. Each, we understand, wishes to maintain his own identity.

Miscellaneous.

MYSTERIOUS—PROBABLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A. P. Viasto, a daguerreotypist, was found yesterday morning, lying in an insensible condition on the floor of his daguerrian gallery, No. 423 Broadway. Physicians were at once called, who pronounced that Mr. Viasto was suffering from the effects of a dose of poison. Every effort was made to relieve him, but as it was thought the poison had taken deep hold of the vitals, the result could not be at once ascertained. He was alive last evening, though in a very low condition.

Mr. Viasto is a native of Greece, and a man of unusually fine personal appearance. He is financially in comfortable circumstances.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.

An Irish domestic named Mary Mott, 26 years of age, was yesterday morning found dead in her cell in the Essex Market Prison, having hung herself during the night. She was arrested and committed the previous day for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

SUPPOSED DROWNING.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the water, near Pier 14 North River, on Tuesday morning. Coroner Gamble was summoned to hold an inquest. No marks of violence were found on the body. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed drowning." Deceased appeared to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5½ inches in height, dark brown hair, laced bodice, cotton shirts, two cotton petticoats, light cotton figured calicoe dress, red and white cotton apron, dark cotton skirt, two gold rings on her fingers, red flannel petticoats,—one of the rings had on the initials "A F," red stockings, with cloth gaiters. Portions of the clothing, and the rings, can be seen at the Coroner's Office, in Chambers-street.

ACCIDENTS.

Milly Kelly was run over in Greenwich near Grove-street, by an ice cart, on Tuesday afternoon, and had one of her thighs fractured. She was removed to the City Hospital. Milly is a very dissipated woman and was grossly intoxicated at the time of the accident. She spends most of her time on Blackwell's Island, and only returned from the Penitentiary on Saturday last

A workman named Michael Cruger was badly burned yesterday afternoon, by falling into a vat of boiling sugar, in Evans & Co.'s Sugar Refinery in the Fifth Ward.

JOHN MARTIN fell from a ladder up which he was climbing to go aboard of the steamship *Marion*, now undergoing repairs at the sectional dock, near the foot of Rutgers-street, E. R. He was removed to the Hospital for medical treatment. His injuries are of a serious character.

FIRES CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS.

The examinations of Fire Marshall BAKER, show again and again that a great proportion of all the fires that occur in this City are the result of gross carelessness—a carelessness that no amount of reproof or warning appears able to diminish.

THE DANGER OF LEAVING A CANDLE BURNING ON GOING TO BED.

On Saturday, June 7, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of John Peterson, No. 48 Hamilton-street. The evidence showed that a young girl named Catharine Welsh slept upon a sofa in the said room. On awakening in the morning, she found a fire had taken place and in some way extinguished itself. She admitted leaving a piece of candle burning on a table fronting the looking-glass, on lying gown upon the sofa to go to sleep. The candle must have burnt down, and fallen out of the bottle in which it stuck. Some clothing which hung on the back of a chair, part of the table and cover, the back of a Bible, and window curtains and blinds, together with several other articles, were burnt, when the fire went out of itself.

Fires of this kind, which burn so much and then go out, are not of common occurrence. This case shows the danger of leaving a candle burning on going to bed. Had not the window been partly open at the time, the smoke would in all probability have suffocated the occupant of the room.

A CARELESS WORKMAN.

Many fires occur from carelessness of plumbers and tin roofers, in not taking sufficient care with their portable furnaces. John Byrns, plumber, employed by Mr. Thomas Carter, of No. 205 Bowery, on June 11 was sent to repair the Croton water pipes in the tenement house No. 178 Christie-street.

A fire was made in the portable furnace and placed upon the roof of the house; some lighted pieces of charcoal were blown out upon a piece of carpet lying upon the roof, which took fire, and when nearly consumed, was discovered and extinguished by the plumber. A short time after the roof of the house was discovered on fire. It appears that the heat of the burning carpet had melted the solder on the tin and set fire to the beams underneath.

Plumbers and tinsmiths should use more care in the use of furnaces, as in this instance it was only the fortunate early discovery of the fire which saved the building from destruction.

FIRE IN A BASKET—A REMARKABLE CASE.

On the night of the 17th June, about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the hosiery and fancy-goods store of Strauss, Rosenheim & Co., No. 108 Bowery.

The evidence shows that Mr. Strauss and Mr. Rosenheim left the store on that night to get some lager bier some 15 or 20 minutes before the fire was discovered. The alarm was given by the occupants of the basement. On breaking open the door a fire was found burning in a basket used for the deposit of goods. The basket was consumed and the flames had reached the ceiling, cracking the plaster. Just as the fire was put out, the owners of the store returned; neither of them could form an opinion as to how the fire occurred.

Mormonism Exposed—Mormon Funeral Sermon—Brigham Young's Preaching—Disgusting Details, &c.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. A. Peabody, Referee.

The People ex rel. Jervis W. Thomas agt. *James Thomas*.—This case went on at 9 o'clock this morning. Charles Edwards appeared for the relator, Latson and Lockwood for respondents. The following testimony was taken at Castle Garden:

Robert Murray sworn—The book which I have here is the register of emigrants by the ship *Thornton* on her last voyage; she names are in my handwriting; I recognize S. Ries and J. Thomas as having come in that ship; they are booked as J. Wies, from England, with three children, destination, Utah, cash means, none; and no connections in this country; J. Thomas and wife, from England, destination, Utah, cash means $6 50, and no connections in America; I have seen a large number of these Mormons arrive, and have come in contact with them; I have seen from 2,000 to 2,500 arrive here; I consider the treatment of their children very brutal indeed; I have seen a number of children dying and no attention paid to them, either before or after death; on one occasion I saw a fine child, about four or five years old; it was in the agonies of death for a whole day, and no person paid any attention to it whatever until I called the attention of the President of the German Society, Mr. Garrague, to it; these Mormons were Danes; I could not speak their language and requested Mr. Garrague to request the parents to take the child to a room for sick people, and they paid no attention to it whatever, until finally we called our own men and removed it there ourselves; the child died that night; on another occasion a ship arrived between Christmas and New-Years, with Mormon emigrants; there was a child died in the middle of the day in this Garden; after the death of the child, one of the elders of the Mormons mounted a box or chair, and addressed his brethren and sisters in these words: "All we can say about it is, we will have one less pig to feed;" I have heard the Mormons speak about having a plurality of wives; they have frequently tried to draw one into a discussion on the divine right of having a number of wives; have met with some who have told me how many wives they had; one man told me he had nineteen, another man told me he had nine; I can't say with regard to sexual intercouse; my attention has not been drawn to the subject except in these instances. (This whole evidence was objected to as being irrelevant.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood—I have been connected with the Garden since the 1st of August last; I saw no unkind treatment of the children in the charge of the respondent.

Barnard W. Gammon—I am a Sergeant in the United States Army; I have been among the Morgons in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory; was there eight months; had an opportunity to observe their conduct towards their children while there; I never saw anything wrong towards their children in the Territory; I have seen a great deal of bad conduct otherwise; I knew a brother to be married to his own sister; I knew Brigham Young to take her into his house, and he said she was married to Brigham himself; he said the time had not come for the brother and sister to be married to each other yet, but that it would come; she became so far advanced with child, Brigham had to send her back to her brother; I saw her child; her brother was sexton in the Temple; I have been introduced to Brigham and several of his wives, at a party at Judge Kinney's; he had 49 wives when I was there; they have connection with Brigham at his office, and stay all night with him; the women have children by him; I know a man, not far from Salt Lake City, who has three wives; by the last wife he had a child; the other two wives used to take care of that child while this other woman would take a yoke of oxen, go into the woods and cut a load of wood, and, perhaps, stay all night and bring it back; many of the women do this sort of labor barefoot and bareheaded; I knew seven of Elder Taylor's wives, and boarded in one of his wives' houses; they have very little employment for the children, and live very poorly and wretchedly; they are getting up schools: one of Elder Taylor's daughters went with us when we left; we took eighty or ninety, and could have taken as many hundreds, if we could have carried them away, for they were very anxious to get away; the youngest wife has to wait on the others; women do work fit for men; there are some very good people; those who wash for the Gentiles are cut of from the Church; they called us d—d Gentiles; Brigham himself gave us a general invitation to church one day; the women there are most of them very discontented; Brigham's own daughter-in-law tried to leave; are liable to have their throats cut if they do, or attempt to; I knew many of them, and a great many that I knew were anxious to get away; I have heard Brigham Young say in the pulpit, that when the d—d Gentiles came into the country they would go and open boarding-houses; he asked if they knew what they were; he said if you don't tell me, I will tell you, they are what I call w—e houses, maybe you don't know what a w—e-house is; it is a place where they keep women for men; he said Taylor was a d—d good son of a b—h, and he wished he was rotten in hell; I know a Mrs. Wheelock; she was married in England; came here with her father and family; she was a smart woman; Wheelock married two other women in Salt Lake City; from her own conversation he treated her badly; the women are treated as degraded persons; they are oppressed by the men and treated as menials; the children could not get away if they wished; the women are used for convenience; their doctrine is plurality of wives; I have heard Brigham Young say he would have his own children marry each other; he said it while preaching in the Tabernacle; a tenth of everything they have belongs to the Church; I went there in August, 1854. [Evidence objected to by the counsel for respondents.]

Wm. H. Caemerer—Am physician at the Garden; the Mormons have all passed my notice; have had no occasion to examine the children except in case of sickness; the children are dirty and filthy; have told the parents to wash them, and they have never done it; they leave here in the same dirty state they enter, and they have more deaths among them than the other ships; the other ships have scarcely any deaths; when they arrive their children are in a state of exhaustion and debility for want of food and cleanliness; they sometimes remain five or six days in a dirty state; I recollect one case of a child dying where the parties had left Castle Garden without knowing by whom or where the child was buried; in another instance I saw a child about to die, I inquired for the mother, but could not find her; the child died; am glad when they are out of the establishment; I don't recollect this woman. [Evidence objected to by opposite counsel.] Adj.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY,—11½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 3 stories high, with wings attached; 13 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in healthiness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.

JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and 1 mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music room, dining-room, library and bed room, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 55 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilites for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

JOHN McKINSTRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 48 by 31 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, statuary, marble mantels and grates, baths, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with deciduous and evergreen trees; barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Red Bank, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depôt, 26 miles from New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1¼ hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:

200,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.

Also, 100,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 25,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.

And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.

Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.

Apply to STOW & JAMISON,
Western Land and Farm Agency, No 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 352 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 30th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; highly situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands fine views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites, and is about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Chatsworth depôt and two miles from Mamaroneck depôt. The Second-st. house on New Rochelle Railroad runs through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at E. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 69 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Backer, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 72 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Or exchanged in part for City property, 92 acres—possession to suit the purchaser—on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt, Buildings in good repair, house large, well shaded, commanding an extensive prospect of the Sound, &c.; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in abundance. Will be sold cheap Apply to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling house, new out-buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MAUY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson, two beautiful sites and 50 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes walk from the depôt, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Barclay, Wetmore, Hemingway, &c; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT—On the Hudson River, near Yonkers, about 27 acres, with a superior house, porter's lodge, carriage house, &c. Grounds finely shaded. Half in park and half in cultivation. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful building site in Pacific-st., near Clove-road, 5 lots or more lots. Large full-grown shade and fruit trees now on the ground. Will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story, basement, cellar and high stoop house, on 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21 feet front and 40 feet deep. Lot 100 feet. Price $5,200; rent $400. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av. Bill on the house.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 42 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

YACHT FOR SALE.—Yacht ELLA, 17 tons, in complete order. Inquire at No. 4 Gold-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE For City property, two houses and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Lots 25x100 each. Houses 3-story, marble mantels, gas, under-cellar and all the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPEZ, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 99 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,800, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 196 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 86th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A country residence, in the immediate vicinity of the City, suitable for a large family, and easy of access. Address, with full particul

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

STOCKS AGR. BOARD AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$2,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. Bond.
$1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond.....One Bond
2 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each
100 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company.....$25 each
60 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....$50 each
60 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
30 shares Union Ferry Company.....$100 each
140 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company.....$100 each
100 shares New Creek Coal Company.....$10 each
60 shares St. Mark's Insurance Company.....$25 each
40 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.....$25 each
10 shares New-York Exchange Bank.....$100 each
36 shares East River Bank.....$38 each
$300 shares North American Trust and Banking Company.....$100 each
10 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
130 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each

Terms of Sale.—Five per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 30.

A. H. N. holds his regular semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board or Brokers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday.) June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 113 Nassau-st.—Large and peremptory sale of superior made cabinet furniture, iron bedsteads, settees, 10 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, silver-plated tea sets, casters, knives, forks, spoons, &c., French plate mantel and pier mirrors, in large variety, oil-paintings, &c. The cabinet furniture consists of several rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, plush, hair cloth, &c.; etageres, rosewood marble-top centre tables, pier do., one superior wardrobe, cost $275, made by Weeks, bookcases, rosewood writing cabinets, music stands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, en suite, plain and ornamented enamelled chamber suites, pure horse-hair mattresses and palliasses, Gothic and French bedsteads, oak buffets, sideboards, &c., suitable for dining-rooms, oak chairs, cane-seat and covered with reps, lounges to match, oak, mahogany and walnut extension dining tables, 12 and 14 feet long, superior masks and finish, elegant Chinese bedstead, cost $300, large carved walnut library table, very valuable, parlor chairs, &c., together with a variety of French China tea ware, dinner sets, rich vases, clocks, &c.

W. S MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday.) at 12 o'clock, 6 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, 4 of which cost $350, each made by Haines & brother, of New-York, of superior tone and finish, worthy the attention of the trade and those in want of good instruments; 2 made by Wm. Lindeman, 1 cost $550; also about 20 piano stools and covers, altogether forming the richest collection of piano-fortes offered this season. Now on exhibition, can be packed for shipping on the premises.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st.—Watches jewelry, &c., by order of Assignee, a large line of gold and silver hunting watches, by the best makers, Bretting frere, Arnold, Adams & Co., M. J. Tobias, Thos. T. Cooper and others. Also, a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting in part of breastpins, brooches, ear rings, finger-rings, sleeve buttons, studs, lockets, &c., the latest styles, and all warranted according to catalogue.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, a large stock of new and superior furniture, including parlor, chamber and dining-room suites of various styles, library bookcases, centre tables, sofa and side do., hall-stands, wardrobes, paillasses, mattresses, &c. The whole worthy the notice of buyers, and to be positively sold to pay advances. Also, one superior 7-octave piano-forte.

CHARLES R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27—at East New-York, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 310 reserved building lots, situated on Atlantic, Fulton Van-sicien, and Cavalry. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and six-seat omnibus lines. Apply, for full particulars, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY MORNING, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds and bedding, oil-paintings, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer, No. 216 Pearl-st.

TUESDAY, JULY 29—10 o'clock.—To be sold on account of whom it may concern, 956 Bliss' Patent Vice Attachments, with 2 extra clamps and screws. Will be disposed of without reserve for cash to pay advances.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

CONSTABLE'S SALE—OF A MERCHANT TAYLOR'S STOCK.—By THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer, No. 16 Spruce-st., on THURSDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. By virtue of several executions, will be offered for sale, at the time and place above stated, a large assortment of very fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, buttons and trimmings, of the latest style and pattern, being the stock of a first-class Broadway tailor. Will be sold, in small lots, without reserve for cash. Sale positive. M. SHANDLEY, Constable.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—HODGSON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—In JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Hardware Sale, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., will be found 100 dozen Hodgson's C. S. shovels and spades, to be sold for account of Underwriters, being damaged on the voyage of importation. Sale positive. Terms cash.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the carriage-making factory in High-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, 13 light wagons with tops, 4 do without tops, 3 two-seat wagons, &c., all in good order, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

W. H. McDONALD'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 15 SPRUCE-ST.—Out-door sales of Merchandise, Furniture, &c., attended to in any part of the City. Prompt returns made of all sales, and the utmost care taken in the storage of goods.
W. H. McDONALD, General Auctioneer.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No 98 William-st.

PISTOLS, PISTOLS, PISTOLS.—Colt's Pistols all sizes; revolvers all kinds; double and single guns, German and U. S. American rifles, bowie-knives, pocket cutlery, gun wadding, and every article in the sporting line, for sale by A. W. SPIES & CO., No. 91 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The newest and best assortment to be City; also, house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE.
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 859 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by gen'l agent for Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

IRON SHAFT WANTED—From 14 to 18 feet long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, wrought or cast iron, round or square. Address W. OLIVER, this office.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 68 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 250 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 35 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, 57 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 86 State-st, Boston.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

NOTICE OF RECEIVING SURSCRIPTIONS TO THE STOCK OF "THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY AT ALBANY."—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed in and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of a Bridge across the Hudson River, at Albany," passed April 9, 1856, do hereby give public notice that, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the said Act of the Legislature, they will receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Corporation thereby authorized to be created, under the name of "The Hudson River Bridge Company, at Albany," at the Rotunda of the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fifth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and the books will remain open through the business hours of the said day, as required by the aforesaid Act of the Legislature. Five dollars must be paid at the time of subscribing, on each share subscribed for, or such subscriptions cannot be received by the terms of the said Act, be received. The Capital stock of the said Corporation is limited, by the Charter, to five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Dated Albany, May 6, 1856.

M. H. GRINNELL, CHARLES COURTER,
J. D. MONELL, LEVI DIMMICK,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN, RICHARD FRANCHOT,
JACOB GOULD, DELOS DE WOLF,
P. V. KELLOGG, HAMILTON WHITE,
WILLIAM KEEP, ALBERT H. TRACY,
O. V. BRAINARD, JAMES S. WADSWORTH,

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 3 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the Stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $30 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 34-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst. at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 Exchange-place.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS—Of the Company in this City, will be closed on and after the 30th inst., and remain closed until the 20th July, prox. The semi-annual interest due 1st July prox., on the Bonds of the Company, and on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the Company, will be paid at this office on presentation of the proper Coupons. JOHN J. HILL, Reg.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—Of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendant of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-1aw2yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au10-'54-1aw2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 2. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. R. MEEKER, Cashier.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary corner of White and Centre sts.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY. NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 168 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
June 21, 1856.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. CO.,
TERRE HAUTE, June 20, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in and after July 1. The Transfer Books will remain closed until after July 1.
CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company, due JULY 1st, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.
J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from Land and Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proxime. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of 8½ per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 30th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 24, 1856.—FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, has been declared payable on and after the 1st July next. By order, A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK.—JUNE 30, 1856.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Denniston, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey.)
Edmund Carlisle, (Carlisle & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn.)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son.)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
B. M. Whitlock, (B. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner. (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson.)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son.)
E. J. Donnell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Bayer, (Bayer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George R. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gallard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury.
Augustus L. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Gerand Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUSHY, Secretary

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suites at low prices, for cash, at the manufactory No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 172 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road, or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from those points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
May 14, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

[Continued from First Page.]

Pending. FREMONT would be another in the list of apostolic Presidents. A worthy successor of WASHINGTON, MADISON, JEFFERSON and ADAMS. The Republican platform was a restoration of the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. Any person who objects to the one must object to the other. And he did not know any one who would do that but that individual whom BENTON called "Dirty dog PETIT, of Indiana." He went on to reprobate the system of Squatter Sovereignty in Kansas—that system which meant that the slaves should be in Kansas, and the sovereigns over in Missouri. The whole system of that Squatter Sovereignty was to make slaves not only of the negroes, but of the white settlers from the North. For his part, he would as soon be made a slave by the Czar of all the Russias as by thirty Squatter Sovereigns in Kansas. The issue of the present was broadly made up between the Border Ruffian Democracy, and the Republican Party. Upon that issue, the country had a fitting champion before them. We were often asked what Col. FREMONT had done? I will tell you, said the speaker what he has not done—He has never boasted as JAMES BUCHANAN has done, "that if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." He has never, as JAMES BUCHANAN did, given up the greater part of Oregon to the British. But he has given two new States to this Union. California he gave it once, when he explored it, and added it to the Union, and he gave it the second time when as rescued it from the Slave power. We are asked how we found Col. FREMONT. It is no mystery how we found him. The people know the man, as FALLSTAFF knew the true prince upon instinct. Beginning life as a poor, penniless boy, he has carved his own way to wealth and fame; and though comparatively young in years, he has done what in old Roman times would have made him First Consul, or has added a province to an empire. [Vociferous cheering.] The speaker then proceeded to denounce the Democratic Party. They were not Democrats. They gave Democracy the lie. Their real name was Border Ruffian Democracy. He used to belong to the Democratic Party himself, and he knew what it was. A great boast of that party had been and was, that it will last forever. If so, it is over. Louis, said the speaker, know one parallel case, that of the mummies of Egypt, which have lasted 3,000 years, heart, bowels, vitals, all out of them. And if the Democratic Party last much longer, it will only be in a *mummified* condition. [Great laughter and cheers.] He came from the West, and he must talk in a Western way. He would tell them what the present condition of the Democracy really was. A good house-wife had a goose, and this goose was bent upon hatching some young goslings. She wanted to sit. She kept cackling to sit. But the housewife thought she was not yet prepared for sitting. So, first she removed one egg, then another. Still the goose continued to sit on—until by and by the eggs were all gone—but still the goose sat on. Then the housewife put a stick or a stone or some such thing into the nest. And the goose sits there still. So the Democratic Party have had all their eggs, every thing taken away from them, and with that trick called the Kansas-Nebraska bill placed in their nest, they are sitting their still. [Laughter and cheers.] What were the qualifications of JAMES BUCHANAN? What had he done in his twenty years' of public life? Why—as Secretary of State to JAMES K. POLK he had surrendered the greater portion of Oregon to the English Government, and he was the only man who ever had surrendered any portion of American territory to a foreign nation. That, and the signing of the Ostend circular, were the only measures with which his name was ever identified. He, the speaker, would rather have a man fresh from the people. The promise was better with such a man, than with an old man who had been long tried and found wanting. He could assure the meeting that Ohio and the West would give their votes for JOHN C. FREMONT. Every electoral vote in the entire West would be cast for FREMONT. There would be no divisions there. Side by side with the liberal American, will vote the honest German, and, together, they will give FREMONT a majority that will astonish the nation. The very nomination of FREMONT had driven Border Ruffianism to the wall. There never was a political contest in the country that involved such vital consequences as the present. There had been an attempt by the present Administration to change the entire Constitution of the country. Shall they accomplish that? Would it be permitted? Was it for this that our fathers fought and bled? That the long line of Freedom's martyrs from the earliest days of the Revolution to the last blood shed in Kansas—was it for this that they fought and died? The Republican Party went not for men, not for office, but they contended for great principles. Let us resolve nobly to do our duty, our whole duty, and the country be safe.

When Mr. KIMBALL had concluded, the President announced that when the speaking should have concluded in the Tabernacle, the audience would join the thousands who were waiting outside, in a procession to the residence of Col FREMONT. [Cheers.] He then introduced to the audience Mr. HENRY GROW, of Illinois. Mr. GROW said he felt great delicacy in appearing before them at so late an hour, and particularly so, when so many eloquent speakers had preceded him. He did not appear simply because he desired to make a speech, but because he wished them to understand that Mr. TRUMBULL was the only man from Illinois who could speak in favor of the Republican cause. [Cheers.] He had helped to make Mr. TRUMBULL, [applause,] and as soon as the proper time came, he expected to aid in making another freeman to take the place of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Cheers.] But as the audience was anxious to join the procession, he would not delay them. He would only assure them in addition, that Illinois is safe for Freedom. [Applause.]

The audience now moved out and formed into

PROCESSION.

When the procession had been formed, with Col. PINCKNEY, as Chief Marshal, it was estimated that there were full eight thousand in the line, and several more on the sidewalk who were too anxious to get a good position before Col. FREMONT's residence, to wait for the line. Preceded by a fine band, the vast procession moved onward, and soon after 11 o'clock the head reached Col. FREMONT's in Ninth-street. For an hour afterwards all of the procession who could, crowded into the street between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, had been packed in, and when the band played "Hail to the Chief," Col. FREMONT went out upon the balcony to speak, and was received with nine tremendous cheers. A number of friends, together with the reporters, crowded upon the balcony, and during the pressure, the balustrade, feeling that it stood between the gallant colonel and the people, gave way in the quietest manner possible, and deposited itself in the area below, without injuring a single one of the hundreds who appeared as if standing directly in its range. The platform remained firm as a rock, and, being now large enough to stand upon with ease, the gallant colonel came forward again, and was again received with deafening cheers.

SPEECH OF COL. FREMONT.

When the cheering had partially subsided, he said:

Gentlemen, I thank you for your friendly call, and am happy to receive this enthusiastic expression of your devotion to the cause in which we are engaged. The enthusiasm you have manifested, and the soundness of the cause to which it is directed, give me great confidence in your final and complete success. If I am elected to the high office for which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the Government according to the Constitution, as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it, and in such way as to preserve both Liberty and the Union.

In my present relation to you, it is hardly proper that I should say more to-night, especially as you will hereafter expect me to communicate with you more fully; and I therefore content myself with again thanking you very warmly for your congratulations and the kindness you have manifested toward me.

When Col. FREEMONT had concluded, the cheering commenced again and was continued for several minutes. As it was dying away, a call for three more for MRS. FREMONT roused it again, and nine more like unto the most hearty of those that had gone before were given. Judge EMMETT came forward and said:

FELLOW-CITIZEN: We have now shown Colonel FREMONT the first detachment of the great army of Liberty; but even this grand demonstration is only a small representation of what is already in the field. It is ominous of the result of the coming campaign—the most important that has existed for many years. Col. FREMONT is sure to succeed in planting the flag of Freedom upon the White House, as he planted it in California. [Cheers and cries for MRS FREMONT.]

Judge EMMETT continuing, said, you know that such occasions are apt to disconcert ladies, and I hope you will not insist upon seeing her.

But they would not be satisfied until they had seen the wife of the next President, so, escorted by the Colonel, she appeared at the window, when nine more were given. After MRS. FREMONT had retired, the band performed an appropriate air, and the vast concourse returned slowly to their homes.

LETTERS.

The following letters were received:

LETTER FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, inviting me to attend a ratification meeting to be held by the Republicans of the City of New-York on the 25th inst., would be irresistible if the condition of the public business in Congress would suffer me to be absent so long from the National Capitol.

Every step of the Republican Party, since its inauguration, keeps time most truly with the accordant music of Liberty and the Union.

The proceedings at Philadelphia are marked with the wisdom, the dignity, the generosity, the conciliation, and the firmness which become an organization destined to correct existing deplorable evils of maladministration of the Government, and to restore it to the safer career which is marked out by the Constitution.

I subscribe, cheerfully to the basis adopted by the Convention, without wishing to add or subtract a principle or sentiment.

I know the candidates personally, by association in public life; and while I rejoice in welcoming them as fellow-soldiers under the Republican banner, I rejoice still more in being able to assure you, and all with whom my opinions have any weight, that each of those distinguished gentlemen is a man, who as a leader will be found not only able but also constant, steadfast and reliable in every event and under whatever circumstances may occur. Let them only be supported now, by the friends of Justice, Freedom and Humanity, with the zeal and energy which a correct view of the critical condition of the country cannot fail to inspire, and we shall within the next six months see the vulture of Slavery drop the bleeding Territory of Kansas from its talons and betake itself to its native climes for safety.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. Luman Sherwood, James Kennedy, Henry D. Sedgwick, Thomas S Berry, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Esqs., Corresponding Committee, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM HON. PRESTON KING.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

Luman Sherwood, Esq., and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your letter, inviting me to attend and address the meeting to be held in the City of New York on the 25th inst. It would give me great pleasure to be present at the meeting in New York, called to ratify the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. I rejoice in the organization of the Republican Party, upon the principles and basis of the old Republican Party, so clearly set forth in the platform unanimously adopted by the Convention at Philadelphia; I heartily approve the nominations there made, and although I shall not be able to participate in the proceedings of your meeting in New York, I shall, with right good will, give my vote at the election to FREMONT and DAYTON. Yours respectfully,
PRESTON KING.

LETTER FROM HON. B. F. BUTLER.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The state of my health will not permit a compliance with the invitation by which you have honored me, to address the meeting to be held, this evening, at the Tabernacle, to ratify the nominations, for President and Vice-President of the United States, made by the Republican Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia. But I shall be with you in spirit; for, in my inmost heart, I approve of, and rejoice in, all the proceedings of that Convention. The spontaneous and decided favor with which the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON have already been received, is a most cheering omen—I would fain hope, a sure presage—of success. That it may prove such; and that the impartial and beneficent sway of the Constitution, with the priceless blessings of union and justice, tranquility and Freedom, contemplated by its founders, may thereby be restored to us, is my earnest prayer.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully and truly, yours,
B. F. BUTLER.

To LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq., and others, Committee, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM BENJAMIN WELCH, JR.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 23, 1856.

Messrs. Luman Sherwood, James Kennedy and others, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: While making my grateful acknowledgments for your kind invitation to attend the meeting at the Tabernacle, on the 25th instant, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, I deeply regret that I shall not be able to be present on that interesting occasion. The entire action of that Convention meets my hearty approval. The platform is right; the candidates are higher; and both it and they shall receive my most cordial support in the coming canvass. For this time, at least, I shall act with those who, regarding the aggressions of the slave power as the all-absorbing issue of the campaign,—an issue forced upon us by the action of the Cincinnati Convention—are prepared to adhere to the doctrines of JEFFERSON, and to say that while they will not interfere with Slavery as an existing institution, they will resist its further extension, whether in Kansas, Nebraska, or Central America.

No man in the State, I care not who he is, can boast of stronger attachment to the Democratic organization than myself; but when that organization becomes the subservient instrument of the slave-power; when, in the face of God and man, it gets on its knees and rolls itself in the dust and subscribes to the doctrine that Slavery is national and Freedom is sectional, as it did at Cincinnati, may the Almighty palsy my arm if I support that organization. *I go for freedom.* Free myself, and appreciating the blessings of free institutions, I desire others to be as free as I am. And when I think of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, (with the obvious intention of making Kansas and Nebraska Slave States;) the conduct of the border ruffians; the approval of their conduct by an Administration which I aided, to the extent of my humble ability, to place in power, my indignation knows no bounds, and I feel that I am willing to join any body of men pledged to redress these wrongs. God be thanked that the Philadelphia Convention has so acted that there is hope in the future.

In Col. FREMONT, the candidate of that Convention, I recognize the hope of the country. Young, able and honest; closely identified with the best and brightest pages of our country's history—pages unstained by blood, but made enduring by heroic achievements and an unselfish devotion to the public welfare—he, of all men, thanks to the wisdom of the Philadelphia Convention, is the man for the crisis.

And now, it seems to me, an opportunity is presented to rebuke subserviency to the Slave-Power, and to vindicate the rights and sentiments of the Free States. For one, I shall embrace the opportunity, and, ignoring old associations, dear as they have been, heartily, and with an enthusiasm rarely felt before, go into the canvass for FREMONT and FREEDOM.

Meanwhile, I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. WELCH, JR.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

TWO IMPROMPTU GATHERINGS.

The covered avenue leading to the Tabernacle from Broadway early became one dense mass of half suffocated humanity, vainly struggling to force their way to the steps and gain admission to the overcrowded building. Many, finding the effort ineffectual, went away. As the pressure subsided, various cries arose, and measures were taken by active members of the Committee to organize an open-air meeting. Planks and barrels were soon provided, and ranged on the sidewalk in Broadway, for the time rendering the pathway impassable. In the meantime, Hon. C. C. LEIGH called another meeting to order on the steps of the Tabernacle, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. LUMAN SHERWOOD, who addressed the assemblage in an animated and eloquent strain. Others followed. Despite the roar of the noisy thoroughfare, passing carriages, and a band of music, heading the soldiery that had taken part in the Brooklyn Fillmore demonstration, and were now returning, he succeeded in being heard above the mingled din, the enthusiasm being pretty fairly divided between the speakers and their audience. Among others, Mr. MILLIKEN spoke earnestly and well. At the termination of his address, he introduced

Mr. MIX of Schoharie—We, said he, arraign BUCHANAN not for what he has done, but for what he very evidently would like to do. That gentleman had betrayed his real character very significantly. Did ever HENRY CLAY repudiate himself? Or did Old Bullion? The nominee of the Democrats had declared that he was ready to stultify his former self, that he might more completely identify himself with the party he was desirous to propitiate. But in this struggle it was not for us to look at men, but at principles, and the consistency with which men adhered to their professed principles. The people of New-York had seen a great ovation that day. It reminded him of a curious story: In the early history of steam navigation, an attempt was made to cast a huge boiler-plate in some little foundry in Centre-street. After a great deal of preparation, the melted metal was turned in upon the mould. But when, two days after, it was carefully opened, lo! and behold it was empty. The melted iron had vanished, and no one knew where. Long afterwards it was found in a solid and cold aggregate, deeply embowelled in the cellar of a neighboring house, and in shape not unlike that of an eagle despoiled both of his wings and his head. He thought it not unlikely that some future mineralogist might make a similar strange discovery in some natural excavation not far from Buffalo. [Laughter.]

Mr. CALVIN PEPPER, Jr., of Albany, was the next speaker. He eulogized Mr. FREMONT, and contended that there never was a time when ardent patriotism was more strongly demanded—not the patriotism of mere profession, that ended in talk, but in active coöperation with those who understood and carried out freedom of speech and freedom of action. He denounced the Slavery extension principles of the Democratic Party and of the administration. Some were idly saying, Oh! that we had lived in the time of the Revolution, what patriots would they have been! And yet the time might come when, through their irresolution and supineness, they would bitterly regret the consequences. They would have contended for Freedom *then*, so they say. But he was not afraid to assert that the man who was not for freedom *now*, is a mean renegade, and that is the coming struggle every honest man will be a Republican or he will be a traitor. This is no ordinary occasion; a great question is at issue, and it is: Shall American liberty be trampled on by the Slave power? Shall Kansas be subjected, against her will, and against the clearest principles of American freedom, to Southern influences and Southern domination? As to FREMONT, he was worthy of JESSIE, and JESSIE was worthy of him. In conclusion, he warned the people that the success of BUCHANAN was equivalent to the acknowledgment and perpetuation of Slavery.

At this juncture PETE MORRIS assumed the stage and sung a song (humorous enough) about the defeat of the British. This ended, Judge BIRDSALL, being loudly called for, addressed himself to the multitude. He inquired whether any good had resulted from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Could HENRY CLAY rise from the grave and observe what had been done, would he not denounce these men and urge all honest Americans to drive them from the direction or choice of the Administration at the point of the bayonet? It was well to recur to first principles, and while we venerated the fathers of the Constitution, it was well quietly to inquire what were the principles and the form of Government they had bequeathed to their country.

Other speakers gifted with less powerful lungs feared to make the attempt to be heard, and a few of the audience then succeeded in forcing their way within the building. Of course it was impossible to report these addresses very minutely. There was nothing of novelty but much of pertinency in the arguments used by successive speakers.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

WHAT THE LONDON PRESS SAY ABOUT IT.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Cotton Steady---Consols 99 3-8.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 25.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Greenock 13th inst., arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She brings dates from London to the 12th, and Glasgow to the 13th inst.

Great Britain.

The American Minister had an interview with Lord CLARENDON, at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday.

The *Daily News* again calls attention to the domestic troubles of America. The *Post*, in a leader on the serious aspect of the internal politics of the United States, says Kansas is but the field in which the great American question of Slavery is to be debated, most probably in arms; and so thoroughly is the vital character of the crisis understood in America, that there are many who hold that the postponement of the contest would be cheaply purchased by a foreign war as its only means of uniting the jarring States once more under the same banner.

The *Times* says: "There is, unfortunately, no longer any doubt that Mr. CRAMPTON is to be dismissed, and though the exact news of his dismissal has not yet reached us, we may certainly expect to receive information to that effect by the next arrival. At the same time that our Minister is dismissed, the exequatur will be withdrawn from three Consuls whom the American Government consider guilty of violation of their municipal laws."

Of the correctness of this intelligence, the *Times* does not pretend to express any doubt. "The American Government's intimation of its intention," it says, "is accompanied with the most profuse assurance of good-will and respect towards this country."

Mr. DALLAS, the *Times* is assured, is armed with the fullest powers to negotiate and finally settle the disputes connected with the Central American question, and if unable to come to an agreement the contracting parties are empowered, without further reference to America, to refer the question to the arbitration of some impartial third person, to be selected by mutual concurrence.

"As regards our retaining Mr. DALLAS," says the *Times*, "that question should rest entirely upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. CRAMPTON. If the latter be innocent, Mr. DALLAS ought not to remain, and if he be guilty no false pride should prevent us from acquiescing in his expulsion."

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. DISRAELI said if the Government did not go on with the army estimates, they might expect a discussion on our relations with the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said he would fix on Monday, if there was no objection, to discussion on the army estimates.

France.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Paris that the French Army will be further reduced 20,000 men.

Holland.

Three had been a Ministerial crisis in Holland, and the Premier, VANHELL, had resigned.

Commercial News.

LONDON, Thursday, June 12.

The last price of CONSOLS on Wednesday, 11th, was 94¾.

The Liverpool COTTON market is steady and sales moderate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ At a regular meeting of the Eucleian Society of the New-York University, held on Friday, June 13, the following resolutions were passed with regard to the recent decease of AUGUSTUS E. KING and A. OGDEN BUTLER. The allusion contained in them to bequests left by these gentlemen, is to $2,000 left by Mr. KING to his native town, and to $5,000 by Mr. BUTLER for educational purposes, and one-half of which was to the Eucleian Society.

Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned regret of the deaths of our late graduate members, Messrs. AUGUSTUS E KING, and A. OGDEN BUTLER. We feel in the event a deep loss received by our Society, of which they were honored members, and an unusual warning to each of us of the instability of life, and we tender to the relatives of our late friends the expression of our sincere strong sympathy.

Resolved, That, in the intentions of these gentlemen, so early formed, so fully and carefully carried into effect, to employ their means for the furthering of the cause of education, we recognize a spirit of wise philanthropy, which assures us that in their early deaths, not alone we, who knew and loved them, but the whole generation, though not knowing them, have sustained a loss.

Resolved, That, as members of the Eucleian, we accept with gratitude the kind intentions expressed by Mr. BUTLER in behalf of our Society, and pledge ourselves to such care and fidelity in the administration of his bequest as shall do justice to the benevolence of his purpose.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in our minutes, and communicated to the nearest relatives of Messrs. KING and BUTLER, and that they be published in the New-York DAILY TIMES and *Tribune*.

C. W. OPDYKE,
T. S. MOUNT,
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
} Committee.

Cruelty on Shipboard.

WM. WARD, first mate of the packet ship *Thornton*, was arrested, yesterday, upon a charge of severe punishment to JOHN MOORE, one of the crew of the *Thornton*. He was committed to Eldridge-street jail for examination.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery an laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Salesmen, by acquainting themselves with the science of Phrenology, may better promote the interests of all parties, by judging at a glance, the true motives, dispositions and character of their customers. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives written descriptions, with practical instruction, daily, to all who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT.—The sick of all nations, suffering under all phases of disease, have certified in every written language, to the infallibility of these matchless Pills as an aperient, alterative and restorative medicine.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The "Blacksmith of Antwerp" and "Raoul, the Magic Star," continue to crowd this pretty theatre nightly. Both will be repeated this evening, with the drama of the "French Spy." Great preparations are being made for Mr. N. B. CLARKE's new national drama, entitled: "The Battle of Brandywine, or the Green Riders of Santee," which, it is thought, will be one of the most powerful national dramas ever placed upon the stage. We understand Manager PURDY intends producing it next Monday, and that the box-sheet is fast filling up already.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FREMONT IS NOMINATED.—Well, everybody in favor of him should mount a "Rocky Mountain" beaver, or some hat equally well adapted to the season. Speaking of hats, whatever style you may want let KNOX furnish you with it. Nobody makes ha's to suit and to wear as well as he does. His charges are moderate, too. You will find him, surrounded by customers, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Teachers' Association.

A meeting of School Teachers of Hudson County was held June 19, at the Court-House in the City of Hudson, at which it was resolved to form a Teachers' Association. A Committee on a permanent organization was appointed, and they adjourned, to meet on the 26th inst. On the 20th the Association was organized by the choice of A. H. RYDER, President; A. L. MACDUFF, Vice-President; JAMES L. FISH, Recording Secretary; Miss M. BODWELL, Corresponding Secretary; H. E. JOHNSON, Treasurer. This Association will meet again on the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., in Hoboken.

☞ The persons who rescued a young man and his three sisters from a watery grave near Hoboken, on SUNDAY last, during the storm, were the captain and crew of the schooner *Henry Brown*, Capt. JOHN W. JAMES, of Hackensack. The hands were JOHN FROST, mate, GEO. LEWIS, steward, and GEO. BOWEN, seaman. They were offered money as a token of thanks for their heroism, but would not accept it.

Important from Central America.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following, as an extract of a letter dated Granada, June 1:

"We have just received a communication from the Government of Costa Rica, in which they acknowledge the Government of President RIVAS and General WALKER, considering the war at an end, and offering to become responsible for all the expenses of the war."

☞ The ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Jersey City, held their annual Strawberry Festival at Commercial Hall last evening.

The ladies of Trinity M. E Church, in Jersey City, are to hold their Festival at Commercial Hall, on Thursday evening, 26th inst.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, in Hoboken, held their Festival on Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The ladies of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Hudson, will hold theirs on Wednesday evening, at Miss GRAVES' Female Seminary, in the City of Hudson.

The St. Louis *News* of the 19th inst. says that it has to "record to-day the first arrival of Wheat of the crop of 1856. Troy (Illinois) has the credit of the first show of the new crop in this market; and, if the whole country turns out as good a quality as the Trojans present in their sample, there can be no starvation for one year, at least. The price paid was in the neighborhood of $1 50 per bushel.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, by Rev. John M. Macauley, HAMILTON A. COGSHEN to SARAH E., daughter of Richard Shilwell.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, H. ROBERT BUELL and CATHARINE A. ANDREUS, of this City.

In this City, on Monday, June 22, at the residence of Dr. R. S. Chapin, by Rev. S. S. Chapin, Rector of St. James' Church, Poquetanuck, Conn., Mr LYMAN R. CHAPIN, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss LOUISA C. CHAPIN, of New-Haven, Conn.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Haight, HENRY U. HEPBURN and LIZZIE S. EYTINGE, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 24, at Grace Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Rector of St. Peter's Church, CHARLES H. CURRIER add BERTHA, daughter of Isaac Cruse, Esq.

At Greenmount, Manhattanville, on Tuesday, June 24, by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, WILLIS J. POWELL, of St. Louis, Mo., to ALICIA S., daughter of Michael Kelly, Esq., of that place.

At Southold, L. I., on Wednesday, June 25, Mr. JAMES H. SCRIBNER, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY G. CONCKLIN, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, suddenly, WILLIAM LEWIS CHRISTIAN, in the 43d year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Morton, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also the members of said Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 25, at the residence of her aunt, No. 113 Forsyth st., HARRIET AUGUSTA, only daughter of Martha and the late William Hotaling, aged 8 years and 8 months.

The remains will be interred this day, (Thursday,) 26th inst., at St. Paul's Church, East Chester. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the above residence, at 9 o'clock A. M.

In this City, at No. 224 Thompson-st., ELBERT, eldest son of Austin and Emily Perry, of Southport, Conn.

His remains will be removed to the residence of his parents.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, ARTHUR LONGFELLOW, infant son of J. S. and Margaret Whitney, aged 13 mon hs.

Funeral from the house of the parents, No. 206 Degraw-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, Prof. PAUL A. ARADIE, Principal of the Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, E. D., in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend this funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., from Christ Church, Bedford-av., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 25.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	97½	6	Erie Railroad	50
5	Virginia St. 6s	100	97⅝	300	do	53⅛
5,000	do	97⅝	200	do	53⅝
11,500	Indiana State 6s	97⅝	100	do	53⅝
23,000	Missouri St. 6s	97⅝	500	do	53⅝
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	93	2	0	do	53⅝
25,000	City 5's '70	93⅜	2	0	do	53⅝
3,000	H. R. R. 3d M.	60	6	00	do	53⅝
33,000	Ill. C. RR. Bs	87⅜	97	5	do	59⅛
10,000	do	87⅜	100	do	59⅛
5,000	do	87⅜	2	0	do	58⅞
1,000	Ch. & R. I. Rs	98	100	do	58⅝
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mt. Line	86	100	do	58⅝
10	Commonwealth Bk.	98½	5	Mil. & Miss R	87⅛
10	Ocean Bank	95	25	do	87⅛
100	Nic. Transit Co.	10	13	do	88
100	do	9⅝	150	Wis. Lake Se. R.	79
5	Del. & Rari. C. Co.	123½	200	Reading R. R.	91⅝
300	Cum. C. & I.	21⅞	20	do	91⅝
400	do	23	200	do	91⅝
100	do	21⅞	60	do	91⅝
100	do	21⅞	400	do	91⅝
220	Penn. Coal Co	103⅛	500	do	91⅝
350	do	103⅛	300	do	91⅝
14	do	103⅛	500	do	91⅝
11	New-York Cent. R.	93½	190	Mich. Cen. R. R.	89
700	do	93⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	98
105	do	93⅝	6	do	94⅜
200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113⅜	10	do	94⅜
200	Cleve. & Toledo Rs.	76⅞	50	do	94⅝
200	do	76⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.	100
800	do	76⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	64⅞
100	do	77⅛	43	do	64⅞
200	do	77	100	do	64⅞
335	Ch. & R. Island RR	99⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri State 6s	87⅜	90	Erie Railroad	58⅝
1,000	do	87	250	do	58⅜
2,000	City 6s, '95	96⅞	10	do	58⅛
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	87⅜	100	do	58⅛
5,000	do	87⅜	100	do	58⅛
27,000	Metropolitan Bank	111	400	do	58⅛
20	Park Bank	98	100	do	58⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	21⅞	150	Reading Railroad	91⅝
14	New-York Cent R.	93⅝	200	do	91⅝
200	Panama R. R.	109	150	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	64⅞
100	M. So. & N. Ia. RR	9⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	93⅝
10	do	9⅜	50	do	93
500	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	77⅛	110	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	87⅜
100	do	77	100	do	88
100	do	77	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113⅜

WEDNESDAY, June 25—P. M.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived at Quebec at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing advices from London to the 12th inst. The political and Commercial news is very brief and unsatisfactory. No definite action had been taken on the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, but the matter was being discussed by the London journals. The last price of Consols on Wednesday, the 11th, was 94⅝; and the Liverpool Cotton market was reported steady, with moderate sales.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed for Liverpool, at noon to-day, with $1,568,309 in Gold, and a full complement of first-class passengers. The Foreign Bill Market closed something less firm than yesterday, 109¾@110 on London; 5.16¼ on Paris, though there is no disposition manifested among the leading Bankers to abate in their terms. Some few first-class transient bills were left over at 109⅜. The Money market is abundantly supplied, both by the Bankers and outside lenders, and the Stock Exchange is firmer, notwithstanding the use attempted to be made of the large shipment of Gold to repress speculation for the rise. Since the arrival of the *Atlantic* the Grain Market has been very active; exporters participating in the movement, which, for the week, is equal to 1,463,000 bushels, including Wheat, Corn, Rye, and the equivalent of Wheat in Flour. Of the last, the sales were 116,000 bbls. The receipts of the week are equivalent to 1,274,000 bushels. The Cotton Exports from the Southern ports, since 1st September last, the beginning of the Cotton Crop Year, to the present week, amount to 2,738,000 bales. To which we add 200,000 bales shipped from first week in July last to 1st September, to give a grand total of 2,947,000 bales for the Treasury or fiscal year, with two weeks in June yet to be reported in regular course of mail. Mr. WRIGHT's Circular, of yesterday, affords the following view of the

COMPARATIVE COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854	1853.
Receipts at the Ports.	3,414,000	2,589,000	2,767,000	3,163,000
Exports to G. Britain.	1,787,000	1,363,000	1,388,000	1,593,000
Exports to France	471,000	403,000	293,000	409,000
Ex. other For. Ports	484,000	246,000	291,000	536,000
Total Exports	2,758,000	1,909,000	1,972,000	2,338,000
Stock on hand	218,000	174,000	321,000	369,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	9,000	51,000	29,000	12,000
Exports to G. Britain	42,000	24,000	53,000	24,000
Exports to France	2,000	3,000	15,000	7,000
Ex. other For. Ports	9,000	2,000	6,000	3,000
Total Exports	53,000	29,000	74,000	34,000

There was less business transacted at the Brokers' Board to-day than on Monday or Tuesday. On the first call of the list, prices opened weak for the prominent Road Stocks at ¼@½ ₱ cent. off the State Stocks and Illinois Bonds, compared with the extreme rise; but as the sales of the day progressed, holders manifested firmer confidence, and sellers on contract were less eager to meet the demand at the decline. The general market closed strong, Erie, 58⅝; Reading, 91

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1490. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Albany Matters—The Case of the State Treasurer.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

I observe that special pains are taken in various quarters to falsify and misrepresent the facts in regard to the charges that are said to have been preferred against the State Treasurer. The organs of the K. N. Party, to which he belongs, are especially exercised in the matter, and are evidently alarmed at the prospect of his suspension. The character of some of their statements, and the general interest felt in the matter by all who are connected with the Canals, prompt me to give you a plain statement of the facts of the case.

You are aware that at the opening of the year the Know-Nothings had *six* out of the nine members of the Canal Board. The nomination of Mr. FILLMORE at Philadelphia, and the means by which it was accomplished, disgusted the State Engineer, Mr. SEYMOUR, who openly refused to support it. The other five members were a good deal excited by this refusal and were alarmed lest the Resident and Assistant Engineers on the line of the Canal should sympathize with the political views of the Head of that Department. They accordingly *removed* many of them from office and appointed *Fillmore* Know-Nothings in their places. This of itself was a wide departure from the practice of their predecessors, and was calculated greatly to weaken the efficiency of the Engineering Department, upon which the good management of the Canal very largely depends; and it was undoubtedly the cause of most of the difficulties experienced in the opening of navigation. But it was, nevertheless, within the *powers* of the Canal Board,—as defined in the following from Art. V., § 149, part 1, ch. 9 of the Revised Statutes:

"The Canal Board *may appoint* so many Division Engineers, not exceeding three, and so many Resident Engineers, not exceeding twelve, and so many First Assistant Engineers, from time to time, as they shall deem the public interests to require."

So far, all was very well. The majority had appointed a Mr. H. V. B. BARKER one of the Assistant Engineers, and a Mr. CHARLES another. Mr. BARKER was an active, efficient politician on the line of the Champlain Canal, and Mr. CHARLES possessed the same qualifications for efficiency on the western section of the Erie Canal. They had been *appointed* by the Fillmore majority on this account. But, unluckily for the success of their scheme, the law, as laid down in the Revised Statutes, after the clause quoted above, goes on to say:

"The *State Engineer and Surveyor shall prescribe and define the duties* of the said Engineers so appointed, and *shall assign a division of the Canals* to each Division Engineer corresponding with the division of each Canal Commissioner, and *to each Resident Engineer such sub-division of the Canals, and to the First Assistant Engineers, such location as he may deem proper.*"

Thus the State Engineer is expressly charged with the duty of assigning *locations* and *duties* to the Resident and Assistant Engineers appointed by the Canal Board. Mr. SEYMOUR accordingly assigned Mr. BARKER a station on the Erie Canal, and Mr. CHARLES one on the Champlain Canal,—having good reason to believe, as he explained to the Canal Board, that these assignments would be conducive to the public interests. *But they deranged the political plans and purposes of the Fillmore majority;* and they forthwith set themselves at work to devise means to counteract the orders of the State Engineer. The New-York *Express* and the Albany *Statesman* have both asserted that *the Canal Board* ordered a change of location; and that the Treasurer, in whatever he did, only acted as a member of that Board and by casting his vote. This is utterly untrue. No such action was ever taken, or proposed, or suggested in the Canal Board. The majority knew perfectly well that the Canal Board had no power whatever to interfere with the State Engineer's Department. They did not propose any such action. *But they drew up and issued the following letter of instructions to the Engineers:*

CANAL DEPARTMENT, May 15, 1856.

H. V. B. BARKER, Resident Engineer:

DEAR SIR: You will repair to the Champlain Canal, the office of which is at Waterford, and continue *there* to discharge the duties of Resident Engineer until further orders *from us.*

Respectfully yours,
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. S. CUSHING, Attorney General.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, Canal Comm'r.

And a similar order was issued to Mr. CHARLES. Here, it will be seen, they acted—not as members of the Canal Board—but in their capacity *as State Officers*:—and while the Books of the Department contain no record of their action, so as to convict them of illegal conduct, they supposed that the apprehension of removal from office would lead these Engineers to obey their instructions. And this proved to be the case. Mr. BARKER abandoned the residency to which he had been assigned by the State Engineer, and refused any longer to perform the duties which he enjoined. Mr. CHARLES did the same. The State Engineer found his action paralyzed, his Department in a state of disorganization, and all his subordinates refusing to do the duties which in pursuance of law he had assigned them. He reported the facts to the Canal Board, and asked for the *removal* of the recreant Engineers. *Without denying any of the allegations*, the majority refused to remove them. The State Treasurer avowed that he had joined in issuing the order, under which these Engineers had acted, and declared that he would uphold them in it.

Finding no possibility of restoring order and efficiency to his Department, the State Engineer made an affidavit of all the facts in the case, and laid it, together with copies of all the papers, before the Governor, for such action as he might deem it his duty to take. The Constitution, Art. V, § 7, contains this provision:

SECTION 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, *whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has* IN ANY PARTICULAR *violated his duty.* The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension of the Treasurer.

The Governor, I understand, has consulted legal counsel in the matter and has been assured that it is not only his *right*, but his *duty*, to exercise the power herein conferred. The language of the Constitution is very broad, and contemplates a "violation of duty *in any particular*." In the face of so specific and sweeping a clause, it is absurd to say that any particular *class* of duties was intended. It is said that this act was done by the Treasurer not *as* Treasurer, but as a member of the Canal Board. If this were true, it would avail nothing: for he is a member of that Board only as Treasurer and *ex officio*. But it is not true. The letter of instructions was signed "STEPHEN CLARK, *Treasurer*."

The K. N. papers represent this proposed action as a *political* trick. This is the old cry of "stop thief." The K. N. State officers have themselves been guilty of making the whole Canal management subordinate to their political purposes. They removed the State Engineer's subordinates exclusively for political motives; and the sole object of their attempted usurpation of his rights and interference with his duties, was to locate their political appointees where they could do the most political service. In their eagerness to promote their partisan objects, they lost sight of the law and put their foot into a trap which seems likely to spring upon them. It is not the first time the Engineer has been "hoist by his own petard."

I understand that the Governor has sent to the Treasurer, at his request, a copy of the papers, and has expressed a willingness to hear whatever he may have to say upon the subject. He has also informed him that, in view of the necessity of prompt action, he proposes to decide the case on Friday next.

Yours, SIGMA.

Loss of the Sloop F. H. Macy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

This morning, the sloop *F. H. Macy*, of New-York, laden with lumber, was wrecked off here. The lumber will be saved, but the sloop will be a total wreck. The owner, Mr. JOHN P. RHODES, and Capt. DOXY, came ashore at 11 A. M., with all hands safe.

PARTIES IN SUITS AS WITNESSES.—The law permitting parties in civil suits to testify as witnesses, went into operation yesterday, practically, in the Superior Court. The parties, as might be supposed possible, gave testimony of an entirely opposite character, yet the friends of the law thought they discovered in the uneasy position of the defendant, who lost his case, an evidence that it would work favorably in its results.—*Boston Post.*

The assessment returns of Indianapolis make a property valuation of $3,472,790 in lots; $1,892,153 in personal chattels.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Anti-Administration Caucus—Mr. Haven's Speech—The California Wagon Road—Commodore Vanderbilt and the Transit Company—General Smith—Shannon Instructed to Resign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

A Caucus of the Anti-Administration members of the House was held to-night, chiefly to consider the Senate's resolution fixing the day for the adjournment of Congress. It was agreed not to take the proposition up for consideration until after the Kansas question shall have been definitely disposed of.

In the House, to-day, Mr. HAVEN made an ingenious and mischievous speech relative to the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State—calculated, whether so intended or not, to confuse and embarrass the friends of Free Kansas. He urged the postponement of the pending bill until the Kansas Investigating Committee shall have reported facts necessary to a correct judgment, but betrayed the insincerity of his argument by declaring, in substance, that he had already made up his mind to vote against the bill. Of course, under such circumstances, his proposition fell dead upon the ears of true men.

Senator WELLER'S California Wagon Road bill passed the Senate without discussion. It will scarcely be reached in the House, as the Southern men will enforce the rules, and so prevent its consideration out of the regular order.

It is not true that anything is being done by Government in behalf of Com. VANDERBILT and the late Nicaragua Transit Company. Do not be deceived by efforts to revive that stock on pretence that Government intends to reëstablish the former rights of that Company.

The President has not tendered the Governorship of Kansas to Gen. SMITH.

It is said that SHANNON has been instructed by the President that he must resign. S.

Gen. Smith not to be Governor of Kansas—The Bill for the Admission of Kansas—The Steamer Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

The rumor that Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH would be appointed Governor of Kansas was untrue. It has been ascertained that the President has not even spoke to him on the subject.

Some of the Congressional friends of the bill for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution say if it passes in the House it will be by an extremely close vote.

The United States steamer *Minnesota* leaves tomorrow for Philadelphia, to receive rigging and armament.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate took up Mr. ADAMS' resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th of July.

Mr. SEWARD opposed the resolution. He thought the business of Congress was in no condition to allow the fixing of a day for adjournment, and especially at a time so early as had been designated. The real question of the day, Kansas, had not been taken up in the House, and even here it had only reached an intermediate stage. He could not consent to have the day of adjournment fixed until it is decided what plan shall be adopted for restoring peace in Kansas. There are other important subjects also, which ought to be disposed of, such as the Naval Board question, California Wagon Road bill, and Pacific Railroad bill. He was anxious to close the session before the heat of Summer became intolerable, but thought it better to wait until one or two, at least, of the most important subjects had been disposed of before fixing a day.

Mr. BROADHEAD favored the resolution. He did not believe Congress would adjourn until October, unless the time was fixed soon.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that all the questions alluded to by Mr. SEWARD had been thoroughly discussed, and there was no reason why a vote should not be had at an early day. No new light could be thrown upon them by further discussion. He should feel it his duty to ask the Senate, early next week, to take up the Kansas question and sit it out until disposed of. As to the Naval bill, the Senate was tired of the discussion on that. No member could command the attention of six Senators on that subject. One day for each of these measures was enough, and these bills could just as well be disposed of in two weeks as three months. To go on in the present way, with an oration one day, only to adjourn for another oration on the next day, the discussion might continue till doomsday without coming to a vote.

Mr. HALE quoted a remark made several years ago by Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, namely, "The business of a session would always be done in the last two weeks, no matter whether an earlier or later day be fixed for the adjournment." Senators say there is disorder in Kansas, and it is very probable the people of Kansas may say there is disorder in Congress. He thought there would be less danger of disorder in Kansas if Congress should adjourn. He would therefore vote for even an earlier day than indicated by the resolution. He had no hope that any good would be accomplished by this Congress. His trust was in the people. He wanted to adjourn and go before them with the great issues now dividing the public mind.

IF BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT DIE.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Judiciary to examine the laws regulating the succession to the Presidency in case of the death of both President and Vice-President, and in case they deem further legislation on the subject necessary, to report by bill or otherwise.

VIOLATING PARLIAMENTARY DECORUM.

The rules were amended so as to make it the duty of the presiding officer to call Senators to order whenever they violate Parliamentary decorum.

MILITARY ROAD.

A bill was passed for the construction of a Military Road from Missouri *via* Great Salt Lake City, to Carson Valley settlement, on the frontier of California, and for the establishment of military posts, and the sinking of wells thereon. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The bill to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution, was taken up.

Mr. DUNN said his object in moving yesterday to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole was not to embarrass action, but to insure action, and produce satisfaction, but as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GROW) thought such reference would kill the bill, he (DUNN) now proposed to let it remain for consideration before the House, with the understanding that a general debate shall continue until terminated by the previous question; then, members to be allowed to offer amendments and make five-minute speeches in explanation as provided by the rules. By this means the bill may be perfected.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me. asked Mr. DUNN whether he proposed any termination to the five-minutes' debate.

Mr. DUNN—Let the understanding be three days. Surely on a matter so grave this time is brief enough.

Mr. STEPHENS thought this would not accomplish the object. The three days might be taken up in calling yeas and nays. The bill should be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said to send the bill there would be to commit it to the tomb of the Capulets. He recollected a little more than two years ago, when Mr. CUTTING moved to refer the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which has brought so many troubles on the country, to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. RICHARDSON appealed to gentlemen not to permit it to go there as that would be equivalent to its defeat; and this position was likewise taken by the gentlemen from Georgia, (STEPHENS.)

Mr. STEPHENS replied that Mr. CAMPBELL mistook. He was not present at the time. The Kansas-Nebraska bill had nothing to do with bringing the troubles on the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, the tree is known by its fruits.

Mr. STEPHENS rejoined—Evil is not the fruit of that tree. He should speak of it hereafter.

Mr. CAMPBELL—So shall I.

Mr. STEPHENS—Send the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the majority can bring it before the House when they choose.

Mr. CAMPBELL reminded the House of the fact that when Mr. CUTTING moved thus to refer the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, said Mr. CUTTING sought, by this side blow, to kill the bill; and accused him of treachery, which difficulty came near being settled on the field of conflict.

Mr. DUNN said explicitly he never would vote for the bill in its present form. He wanted the measure secured, but surely not in the revolutionary form contemplated.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, made remarks confirmatory of the position of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio.

Mr. HAVENS said he was against the bill, unless it be essentially modified. He thought action thereon now would be premature. The House should first have the report of the Select Committee on Kansas affairs in order to determine the source of the present disorders in that Territory. He would favor no extreme measure. He wanted to meet the question on the broad basis of fact, governing his conduct without reference to the North or the South.

Mr. GROW gave notice that he will, on Saturday, move the previous question on the bill.

A BILL TO PUNISH POLYGAMY.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, providing a penalty of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than three years. He (Mr. MORRILL) said there was but one dissenting vote in the Committee, and the only difficulty was as to the power to legislate on the subject.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Territorial business.

Adjourned.

Political Matters.

AMERICAN MEETING AT EASTON, PENN.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, June 26.

The Americans held a mass meeting in the Square here this evening. Mayor GEO. FENLAY presided. Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, made an eloquent and able speech, and was loudly cheered.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Sumner outrage in strong terms, approving of the American Platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, expressing confidence in FILLMORE and DONELSON, and a determination to stand by them.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT IN CHARLESTOWN—THE BOSTON JOURNAL FOR FREMONT AND DAYTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 26.

At a meeting of the Bunker Hill American Council in Charlestown, last night, a resolution was adopted to sustain FILLMORE and DONELSON.

The Boston *Journal*, of this morning, comes out in a leading article for FREMONT and DAYTON.

COMMODORE STOCKTON'S ACCEPTANCE OF HIS NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 26.

The *American Banner*, published at Camden, announces that the Commodore has accepted of the nomination tendered him, and says that a letter from him will be published in an extra of that paper to-morrow, announcing the fact.

GEN. SCROGGS AND THE NORTH AMERICANS.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 26.

Gen. G. A. SCROGGS publishes a letter in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* this afternoon, repudiating the action of the North American Convention, and giving in his adhesion to FILLMORE and DONELSON.

ELECTION OF SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND POST PONED.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, June 26.

The caucus, after a most acrimonious debate postponed the Senatorial election to January, by the casting vote of the Chairman.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 26.

Judge IVES has declined the Democratic nomination for Surveyor-General of the State, and a Convention has been called, at Chambersburg, on the 6th of August, to nominate another candidate.

News from the Plains.

FURTHER TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS—INTERESTING ARMY NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 26.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived, bringing dates to May 31. The Navajo Indians continued their depredations, and it is thought the difficulties cannot be settled without resort to a strong military force, as an opinion seems to prevail among the Indians that their power is superior to that of the United States. The Apaches were also restive.

The military at Santa Fé had commenced the construction of new quarters for the officers and men of the Quartermaster's department. The work on the State House, Penitentiary and Surveyor-General's office, had also been commenced.

Lieutenants ADAMS, JOHNSON, WHISTLER, and JACKSON, have been detailed for the general recruiting service, and will leave the Territory in time to report themselves at Carlisle Barracks, Fort Columbus, by the 15th of July.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Captain SCAMMON and Lieutenant NORRISON adjourned *sine die* on the 13th.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 25.

We have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d inst. Considerable uneasiness is felt in Mexico with regard to the Spanish movements.

Fires at Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Thursday, June 26.

An unoccupied building belonging to Capt. HARLEM, situated on Parmer-street, was destroyed by fire last night. This makes the fourth fire in two nights—all the work of incendiaries. Considerable excitement exists among our citizens, and measures are being taken to establish a night police.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, June 26.

The General Assembly have elected SAMUEL AMES Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr. B. WATSON, Auditor.

Boat Race at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 26.

A great boat race took place here, this morning, and the St. John Oarsmen, the conquerors of the Bostonians last year, were beaten by a Halifax crew.

The U. S. Steamer Saranac at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 26.

The United States steamer *Suranac*, from the Mediterranean, is coming up the river.

Central America.

From the National Intelligencer.

It has been published in New-York papers of the 22d, and copied in the Washington *Union*, that Costa Rica had recognized the power of WALKER, given up the war, and offered to be responsible for all the expenses growing out of it. We are assured by persons in this city who are well informed, that this is a gross fabrication. On the contrary, we understand that Costa Rica is resolved on making war to the last against the foreign invaders of Central America, and that, according to the very latest advices from that country, the army was ready again to take the field as soon as the concerted attack by Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras might begin, which attack they expected would close in a few days the career of Gen. WALKER, whose forces, it is stated, were perishing by scores from cholera, yellow fever, and other endemic diseases.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

TWO AND A QUARTER MILLIONS EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK.

CORA AND CASEY HUNG IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Suicide of Yankee Sullivan.

MORE ARRESTS BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

A CONFLICT APPREHENDED.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 25.

The steamer *Granada*, from Havana, is coming up. An arrival at Havana from Aspinwall reports that the *Illinois* had left Aspinwall for New-York with the California mails of the 5th inst., $2,250,000 in treasure, and nine hundred passengers.

The *Granada* brings dates from San Francisco of the 5th of June, received at Havana.

CASEY and CORA were hung on the 22d of May—the same day on which Mr. KING was buried. Perfect decorum was observed throughout the proceedings.

The Vigilance Committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee SULLIVAN. The latter committed suicide in his cell, at the Committee Rooms, leaving a confession touching the elections in San Francisco.

The opponents of the Vigilance Committee attempted to hold a meeting on the 2d, to denounce the Committee, but it proved a total failure.

Several murders in the interior are recorded.

Rumors were circulated that Governor JOHNSON would call means into requisition to suppress the revolution, but nothing had been done as yet. These rumors, however, had created much excitement throughout the State, and word was sent from the interior that thousands were ready to march to the assistance of the Committee. Sacramento alone offered to furnish one thousand men.

The excitement was on the increase, and martial law had been declared at San Francisco.

The Committee were determined on carrying out these measures, and continued to make arrests. The opposition, however, were organizing, with seven hundred stand of arms. It was rumored they intended to attack the Committee Rooms, which were strongly guarded, with two cannon before the door loaded with grapeshot. All the journals, excepting the *Herald*, side with the Committee.

Indian hostilities in Oregon are partially suppressed.

A difficulty had occurred at Washington Territory, owing to an attempt made by Judge SAUNDERS to hold a Council during the existence of martial law. The Judge was arrested for safe keeping until peace should be established.

The health of San Francisco was good, and business moderate.

Arrived out at San Francisco ships *Sweepstakes, Sea Nymph* and *Empress of the Seas*, from New-York.

Advices from Costa Rica state that the army is disbanded. Cholera was raging fearfully throughout the State. Baron BULOW died of it while on his retreat.

Nothing important from Nicaragua.

News from Kansas.

COL. SUMNER RESTORING ORDER—INDIGNATION OF THE PRO-SLAVERY MEN THEREAT.

We take the following from the Westport (June 17) correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*, (Pro-Slavery:)

"Col. SUMNER has marched a body of troops down near this place, and put the California and Santa Fé roads, the principal thoroughfares leading into the Territory, under blockade. He has driven every body of Southern men, banded together for mutual protection, out of the Territory. Maj. BUFORD of Alabama, Gen. JONES of south Carolina, and Col. SHELBY of Mississippi, all heading immigrating parties who desire to become peaceable settlers, *he has escorted out of the Territory.* Not content with disbanding them, he has driven them off of soil to which they have a right, and on which they stand as sovereigns. SUMNER has usurped the sovereignty of Kansas; it is he who is now supreme. Let us hear no more of 'squatter sovereignty'—*it is Sumner sovereignty!* What right has he to say that I shall not stay in Kansas? Perhaps he has a right, which no one has disputed yet, to disband, and may hap to disarm bodies, but has he any rightful power to drive a man out of the Territory? Still we would not complain, if he treated the Abolitionists in the same way; *but that he wont do.* It is notorious that they are now under arms, pillaging and plundering; and SUMNER says, 'I can't find them.' He does not try to find them; it looks like he does not want to find them.

If SUMNER and SHANNON blockade the ways leading from Missouri, why don't they blockade the ways leading from Iowa? That is the question. If they drive Southerners out, too? That is the question.

The Pro-Slavery law and order men in Kansas, when they are outnumbered, are without protection. They must have it. They are law and order people, but cannot remain so if the law affords them no protection. They must soon protect themselves, and get their friends to help if the Government will not.

In the *Republican* of the 13th, several typographical errors occurred in my letters. You make my company "a part of the Jackson County (Mo.) militia," when it is a part of the Jackson County, *Kansas*, militia. I am afraid that some greedy Abolitionist will snatch that up as an "important admission of a Border Ruffian."

RENEWAL OF THE SIOUX WAR—SELF-DEFENCE.

The *Republican's* correspondent from Kansas City, writing on June 10, says:

"Col. SUMNER, encamped three or four miles from Westport, received a dispatch yesterday from Fort Kearney. A party of Cheyenne Indians, from the South, had joined a few Sioux and proclaimed war again. One white settler had been killed. Three Indians engaged in this murder were arrested by United States soldiers, from whom they endeavored to escape; one was shot dead and the others got away. This renewed their rage, and SUMNER was sent to for help. Yesterday a company was dispatched to Kearney from the camp near Westport. They left Fort Leavenworth this morning under forced march for the Indian country. So it appears that the Sioux war is not ended yet, and between Kansas, the Border Ruffians, Abolitionists and Indians, plenty of employment will be given to Uncle Sam's soldiers—that's one blessing at least, to make fat Dutchmen, lazy Irishmen and hot-headed young Southerners do something to get an appetite for their beef and bean soup.

"Col. SUMNER says that every criminal and person under indictment in Kansas, he will have arrested, and swears that LANE nor nobody else shall ever come armed into Kansas from the North, through Iowa, Nebraska, nor any other place, if he can help it; that if they do come, it will be over his dead body. Now, we haven't got much faith in SUMNER, but if he will do as he says it will be all right; if he is to interfere at all, he must keep down the law-breakers and Abolitionists, or things will come to a serious pass, more serious than he or anybody else abroad contemplates.

An attempt, three nights ago, was made to kill the new Deputy Sheriff of Douglas County, Mr. HANBY, who lives in Franklin. Three men came to his house and fired into the window, shooting at his bed. He narrowly escaped and got his gun. They then broke the door open, and as the Abolitionists were about to enter, HANBY shot one of them dead. The rest fled. This is the 'self-defence' of which REDPATH talks. Free-State men do nothing but in self-defence! Certainly."

Latest from Kansas.

MURDER BY INDIANS—REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GOV. SHANNON—RUMORED DEATH OF MR BROWN, AND FIGHT BETWEEN COL. SUMNER AND A PARTY OF MISSOURIANS—KANSAS EMIGRANTS FROM CHICAGO, ETC.

By Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 26.

Advices from Kansas state that WILLIAM GAY, the agent to the Shawnee and Wyandotte Indians was murdered by a party of Indians, on Saturday last Mr. GAY was accompanied by his son, who escaped severely wounded. On Monday, the murderers were still undiscovered.

It is reported that Gov. SHANNON has resigned the Governorship, to take effect on the 1st of July. The *Republican* intimates that if WILLARD P. HALL, of Missouri, be appointed in his place, peace will be restored in the Territory within thirty days.

It is rumored that Mr. BROWN, the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, has been killed. The report comes from Westport.

It is also reported that Col. SUMNER had a fight on the 19th inst. with a party of Missourians. He lost two men. Several were killed and some wounded on the other side; but the result was that Col. SUMNER drove the party back to Missouri and stationed troops to prevent their return. It is further stated that Col. SUMNER had refused to let a party of forty Southerners come from Westport to settle on their claims at Hickory Point where they had laid out a town.

It is likewise reported here that a company of about 80 men, who recently left Chicago for Kansas, had their Sharpe's rifles and revolvers taken from them at Lexington. It is said they were very insolent on board the boat, threatening what they would do under certain contingencies. No violence was offered to them.

A letter to the *Democrat* from LAWRENCE, of the 19th, says that Deputy Sheriff LANMAN, at the head of thirty dragoons, arrested on that day Mayor HOYT and JAMES LEGATE, and marched them to Lecompton. LANMAN had no papers, and on their arrival at Lecompton, Governor SHANNON refused to recognize his authority to arrest the parties; but Sheriff JONES, who stood by, seeing the dilemma of his subordinates, immediately prepared papers for the legal arrest of HOYT and LEGATE, and they were imprisoned.

Col. Fremont—A Remarkable Prophecy.

Dr. ROBERTON published an edition of *Xenophon's Anabasis*, in 1850. In the preface he gives the following account of the youth who was a member of one of his classes. It is a most interesting document, and shows how the character, which Col. FREMONT has ever exhibited, was formed, and illustrates the early development of the energy and talent that have borne him on through life:

"For your further encouragement I will here relate a very remarkable instance of patient diligence and indomitable perseverance.

In the year 1827, after I had returned to Charleston from Scotland, and my classes were going on, a very respectable lawyer came to my school, I think some time in the month of October, with a youth, apparently about sixteen, or perhaps not so much, (fourteen,) of middle size, graceful in manners, rather slender, but well formed, and, upon the whole, what I should call handsome; of a keen, piercing eye and a noble forehead, seemingly the very seat of genius. The gentlemen stated that he found him given to study, and that he had been about three weeks learning the Latin rudiments, and (hoping, I suppose, to turn the youth's attention from the law to the ministry,) had resolved to place him under my care, for the purpose of learning Greek, Latin and Mathematics, sufficient to enter Charleston College. I very gladly received him, for I immediately perceived he was no common youth, as intelligence beamed in his dark eye, and shone brightly on his countenance, indicating great ability, and an assurance of his future progress. I at once put him in the highest class just beginning to read CÆSAR'S *Commentaries*; and, although at first inferior, his prodigious memory and enthusiastic application soon enabled him to surpass the best. He began Greek at the same time, and read with some who had been long at it, in which he also soon excelled. In short, in the space of one year he had, with the class, and at odd hours with myself, read four books of CÆSAR, *Cornelius Nepos, Sallust*, six books of VIRGIL, nearly all HORACE, and two books of LIVY; and in Greek all *Græca Minora*, about the half of the first volume of *Græca Majora*, and four books of HOMER'S *Iliad*. And whatever he read he retained. It seemed to me, in fact, as if he learned by mere intuition. I was myself utterly astonished, and at the same time delighted with his progress. I have hinted that he was designed for the church, but when I contemplated his bold, fearless disposition, his powerful inventive genius, his admiration of warlike exploits, his love of heroic and adventurous deeds, I did not think it likely he would be a minister of the Gospel. He had not, however, the least appearance of any vice whatever.

On the contrary, he was always the very pattern of virtue and modesty. I could not help loving him, so much did he captivate me by his gentlemanly conduct and extraordinary progress. It was easy to see that he would some day raise himself to eminence. While under my instruction, I discovered his early genius for poetic composition in the following manner. When the Greek class read the account that HERODOTUS gives of the battle of Marathon, the bravery of MILTIADES and his ten thousand Greeks, raised his patrotic feeling to enthusiasm, and drew from him expressions which I thought were embodied, a few days afterward, in some well-written verses in a Charleston paper, on that far-famed, unequal but successful conflict against tyranny and oppression; and suspecting my talented scholar to be the author, I went to his desk and asked him if he did not write them; and hesitating at first, rather blushingly, he confessed he did. I then said: 'I knew you could do such things, and suppose you have some such pieces by you, which I should like to see. Do bring them to me.' He consented, and in a day or two brought me a number, which I read with pleasure and admiration at the strong marks of genius stamped on all, but here and there requiring, as I thought, a very slight amendment.

I had hired a mathematician to teach both him and myself, (for I could not then teach that science,) and in this he also made such wonderful progress that at the end of one year he entered the Junior Class in Charleston College, triumphantly, while others who had been studying four years and more were obliged to take the Sophomore Class. About the end of the year 1838, I left Charleston. After that he taught mathematics for some time. His career afterward has been one of heroic adventure, of hair-breadth escapes by flood and field, and of scientific explorations, which have made him world-wide renowned. In a letter I received from him lately, he expressed his gratitude to me in the following words: "I am very far from either forgetting you or neglecting you, or in an way losing the old regard I had for you. There is no time to which I go back with more pleasure than that spent with you, for there was no time so thoroughly well spent; and of anything I may have learned, I remember nothing so well and so distinctly as what I acquired with you.' Here I cannot help saying that the merit was almost all his own. It is true that I encouraged and cheered him on, but if the soil into which I put the seeds of learning had not been of the richest quality, they would never have sprung up to a hundred-fold in the full ear. Such, my young friends, is but an imperfect sketch of my once-beloved and favorite pupil, now a Senator, and who may yet rise to be at *the head of this great and growing Republic.* My prayer is, that he may ever be opposed to war, injustice and oppression of every kind, a blessing to his country, and an example of every noble virtue to the whole world."

Kansas State Committee.

A State Committee, the especial duty of which is to take charge and disburse moneys collected to aid the free settlers in Kansas, was organized at No. 22 Bromfield-street, yesterday, and consists of the following gentlemen: George R. Russell, Samuel G. Howe and William Ropes, of Boston; Linus Child, of Lowell; George A. Crocker, of Taunton; S. F. Lyman, of Northampton; and Dwight Forster, of Worcester.

It appears that about $17,000 has already been collected under this movement. Four gentlemen in this community have offered to give $5,000 each, providing that with this sum $100,000 shall be raised in the State. There is no doubt but that the sum will be contributed. It would not be strange if $200,000 should be gathered. The best thing that can be done for Kansas comes from the pocket.—*Boston Bee.*

On Monday, PATIENCE SPOONER, a pauper, and not of sound mind, stepped out of the bushes upon the track of the Vermont Central Railroad, near Jonesville, directly before an advancing train, and was instantly killed.

Death of a Distinguished Tourist.

On the 7th inst., died at Beaufort, N. C., after a brief illness, Capt. CHRISTIAN WULFF, of the Royal Danish Navy, aged 46 years.

Capt. WULFF belonged to a distinguished Danish family. His father was an Admiral in the service of that country, for many years at the head of the Naval Academy at Copenhagen, and known in the literary world by an excellent translation of Shakespeare, besides minor original productions. The son early engaged in the same service, and inherited the scholarship and literary tastes of the father. He earned distinction for his military services, not only from the hands of his own Sovereign, but also from the Emperor of Russia, who conferred a high degree of one of his military orders upon him. Without ever having visited this country before, he entertained for its institutions, its history and its people, a lively feeling of interest and sympathy, which had prompted him, some years ago, to publish a translation of BANCROFT'S History of the United States into the Danish language, thus making that excellent work accessible to his countrymen at large.

With such ties of sympathy already existing between him and the people of this country, he would hardly have needed this introduction to some of the best men of the land, with which, however, he was amply provided; and a most fruitful and refreshing exploration of these regions, the object of his dreams and aspirations was open before him, when a sudden and premature death carried him away from life, from a noble career, from a loving sister, who had been his faithful companion in his wanderings, and whose feelings and sympathies were most intimately blended with his; from a brother and sister at home who will not less deeply feel their irreparable loss; from his literary pursuits; from his country and his friends, who will cherish his memery as that of a high-minded officer, a faithful friend and parent, and a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word.

Colonel Fremont in the Country.

We are in the constant receipt of letters from all parts of the country giving the most glorious accounts of the manner in which the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON are received in the rural districts. A correspondent in Beenville, N. Y., says:

"The news of the nomination of Col. FREMONT for President, and Hon WILLIAM L. DAYTON for Vice-President, was received here on Thursday evening with the utmost joy by all lovers of freedom. Our young men gave expression to their appreciation of the nominations by firing a national salute.

The name of FREMONT seems to strike all classes of politicians as synonymous with victory. Even the few Slavery propagandists that maintain a sickly political existence here, can find nothing to say against Col. FREMONT, except that he is a young man. The answer given by Sir WILLIAM PITT to WALPOLE, in the British Parliament, when accused of the "enormous crime of being a young man," that he hoped "his follies would cease with his youth," may be appropriately made to this plea when FREMONT is compared to the old political hack from Pennsylvania.

In the rural districts we feel that Col. FREMONT is the man to whom patriots, everywhere, turn, as being peculiarly fitted for the times. That his noble qualities of energy and determined spirit, his pure heart and his past patriotic devotion to his country's glory, eminently qualify him to become President of this nation in this second Revolutionary struggle of patriots against tyrants."

Sketch of Washington.

The following personal description of WASHINGTON, copied from the London *Chronicle*, July, 22, 1780, gives, in some respects, a better notion of his personal appearance than anything we have seen elsewhere:

"General WASHINGTON is now in the 47th year of his age; he is a tall, well made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the small pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance; in a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher, with the talents of a General; candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit."

An Editor commenced the publication of a paper a few months since "in the woods, in a town without a name." The place is on the line of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad, and has recently been surveyed and christened Kilbown City, in

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Great Agricultural and Cattle Exhibition in Paris.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 9, 1856.

A PROMENADE AMONG THE BEASTS.

Never were beasts so royally lodged as those at the Exhibition. What would you think in the United States to see a cattle-show a fashionable promenade? What would you think to see your scented beaux and belle *crinolines* choose such an unfragrant locality for lovers' rendezvous? The English and the Flamands know how to cultivate beef-steaks, but they must come to France to have them "exhibited" and cooked. It is only the French who indulge in such superb hospitality as that we see offered the Durhams and the Southdowns at the Exhibition.

With the souvenirs of American cattle shows and American farm-yards yet fresh in the memory, I did not dare to think of making my first visit to the Exhibition in other than masculine company. We entered the immense Palace expecting to meet other odors than those exhaled from rose beds, and other noises than those of BERLIOZ' orchestra. But, on the contrary, we met rose beds and cacti, rhododendrons and jessamines, oranges and citrons, grass-plats and bouquets, fountains of gushing water and luxuriant trees. In the graveled walks, reclining on seats, we saw crowds of fashionable ladies eyeing with their glasses the promenaders; while at the side of all these attractions, under the galleries of the palace, reclining on soft beds of straw, were the animals we had come to see.

Such a collection of enormous, gigantic, frightfully overgrown specimens of the bovine race, it is safe to say, was never before seen. And you would suppose that in a collection of eight hundred of the male and seven hundred of the female species in the same inclosure, you would hear nothing but a confusion of bellowing and roaring that might rejoice your agricultural friends, but which would remind you of a tornado, or one of MEYERBEER'S operas. Not at all. The cattle are as well behaved as so many pet lambs. You hear only the jingle of the mountain bells and the soft music of the herdsman's horn, for these their guardians sound to charm the animals, and give them an illusion of their far-off home—an illusion which not only quiets them, but exercises a salutary influence on their health.

If you turn to the right on entering you find yourself at once in the midst of the best specimens of the Durham race which England could produce. And in examining these enormous square-grown animals you come to the conclusion that the science of crossing so as to produce the greatest amount and perfection of beef-steak cannot be pushed any further. Under the west gallery you find the Ayrshire breed, pure black, without horns and larger still than the Durhams and Herefords. Under the south gallery we find the Fribourgoise race, a large and fine race, and the various tribes of eastern Europe. These include the tribes of Hungary and other Austrian provinces on the Danube, which afford the greatest number of varieties. A few domesticated buffaloes are included in this lot; but the specimens which attract the greatest attention are the long-horned cattle. These animals carry long, straight, or nearly straight, and very pointed, horns, which measure a yard in length. They are white, tall, and not heavy. The herdsmen in this part of the Exhibition, on account of the long distance they have come, their picturesque costumes, the decorations of their animals and their herdsmen's instruments, attract as much attention as the animals.

Further along under the same gallery we come to the Emperor's stock and the stock belonging to the State, for the State also owns cattle. The Emperor exhibits four head only—but these are remarkable. For the information of curious readers, I should mention that there are twelve State bulls. The other day, when the Empress visited the exhibition, the proprietor of half a dozen fine animals forgot in his enthusiasm the questionable character of such a present, and offered his finest one to her Majesty. She gracefully accepted the gift, and the same animal now figures as number twelve in the catalogue of State animals mentioned above.

In the Flemish department we find some of the most remarkable cattle in size, color and form, in the Exhibition. Their color is a rich dark bay. Near by, in the Normandy stalls, there is always a crowd around a Norman bull of a stature and of a height of shoulder which surpass the imagination. They call him the beast of the Apocalypse. A French woman near us exclaims, "Well, I hope we'll have plenty of good beef-steaks this year!"

In the basins of two of the fountains of the nave we see two of the systems of pisciculture in operation. Fish of all ages are seen, from the egg up to eighteen inches in length. Some of the learned fish from the College of France are also to be seen here, but they do not sing as *Charivari* asserted, nor do they dance on their tails to the music of a band. This is, however, one of the most curious, practical and instructive parts of the Exhibition.

The four galleries of the Palace are occupied by light agricultural and domestic machines, agricultural products, garden decorations and models. The extent and variety of this collection are immense. The English machines, as usual, are the best, while the most complete collection of the earth's products, crude and prepared, is that from the French Colonies, arranged by the order and at the expense of the French Government.

On the outside of the building, a dozen long and wide sheds cover an immense number of sheep, hogs, goats, geese, turkeys, chickens, ducks, guineas, pigeons, rabbits, deers, large agricultural instruments, and novel inventions, for domestic purposes.

In the sheep department, it is again the English who carry off the honors. But, in the French collection which represents Rambouillet, there is a ram belonging to the State, called *Cincinnatus*, who is the "lion" of this part of the Exhibition. The Zoölogical Society, of London, I am told, have offered ten thousand dollars for him—an offer which shows you that he must be a ram *hors ligne*, as the French say.

In the porcine department, I believe it is Normandy that has drawn the largest number of first prizes. This department, without being remarkable, yet presents some fine specimens. A Norman sow, weighing nine hundred and sixty pounds, attracts the most attention. Her four pigs have been sold at forty dollars each.

The Implement department is large and important. In this figures the American Reapers and Threshers, and, I believe, a few other less important machines. MCCORMICK'S Reaper only drew a second premium, (the highest on Reapers), while PITT'S Thresher drew the first premium. There is evidently some special reason for this distribution of prizes, which will no doubt be explained on Wednesday, the day when the distribution and the closing takes place.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

The mere mention of an American department in the Great Universal Agricultural Show, must make you think of ALEXANDER VATTEMARE, for who else than he would have taken the trouble to get up an American department with nothing to represent it? Who else could have done it but the indefatigable VATTEMARE? And where else could the necessary articles have been found than in his universal museum of international exchanges? It is true there is not much of it, this American department, but there is enough to entitle it to the name, and to give to Mr. VATTEMARE the blue ribbon and the gold fringe which constitutes him a Commissioner, and introduces him into the aristocratic circle of gentlemen farmers and jurymen. But what do you suppose constitutes the American department? A small jar of rice, another of cotton, some essence of cinnamon and peppermint from New-York, all remains of the last Exhibition, some agricultural books, mostly from New-York, and some specimens of woods, cut and labeled like books, and which I blushingly saw a woman mistake for books. This collection bears over it the words United States, but happily it is in a corner where Holland exhibits some of her most ancient specimens of cheese, and the public do not remain long in that vicinity. The collection joins frontiers with Mexico, and the two share the burden of Mr. VATTEMARE'S name as Exhibitor.

MR. VATTEMARE ON FLAGS.

If I cannot approve of Mr. VATTEMARE'S collection as a representative of the agricultural products of the United States, I can at least approve of the decided stand which he took in insisting that the Stars and Stripes should be found interlaced with the others in the building. The Government of the United States was not represented officially till Mr. VATTEMARE presented himself with his wheelbarrow full of essences and fine books, and even then they objected to giving the American flag a place in the building. But Mr. V. insisted, and finally gained his point. The flag now appears conspicuously in a dozen places in the building, and will be particularly conspicuous over the throne on the day of closing. The United States is a great agricultural country; it has done a great deal for agriculture, even in Europe—and if it was so far away as not to be well represented in the Exhibition with its products, it was at least entitled to have its position recognized in the display of its flag. Mr. VATTEMARE is entitled to our thanks for his persistency on this point.

MALAKOFF.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. George G. Dunn in a Tight Place—The Slave-Trade—Army News—Mr. Burlingame's Speech.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

DUNN ON ADMISSION OF SLAVE STATES.

Mr. GEORGE G. DUNN, of Indiana, appeared upon the boards again in the House, yesterday, and got wedged into a rather tight spot. The bill to authorize the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government was under consideration, when a discussion ensued between Messrs. DUNN and GIDDINGS, drawn out by a question propounded by Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, who wanted to know whether the gentlemen would vote to admit Oregon with a Pro-Slavery Constitution. With some difficulty, Mr. GIDDINGS compelled Mr. DUNN to a direct answer to query whether he would vote for the admission of *any* State with a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and Mr. DUNN intimated circumstances under which he *would* so vote. It is important at this time to know just where men in the Free States stand upon this question of Slavery, as presented to Congress in the course of practical legislation.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Mr. WAKEMAN has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the act for the suppression of the Slave-Trade. The existing law directs its penalties only against the "Agent, Factor or Master" of a Slaver. Mr. WAKEMAN'S bill proposes to hold equally responsible all parties implicated, directly or indirectly, in promoting the nefarious traffic.

INTERESTING ARMY NEWS.

The following extracts from a private letter from Texas are interesting:

"An expedition to consist of two squadrons of the 2d Cavalry, one from Fort Mason and one from Camp Cooper, with Col. ROBT. C. LEE in command, will assemble on to the 18th of June, to go in search of SANACO'S band of Camanches, and to proceed against them as enemies. SANACO is one of the head chiefs of the Camanches, but he has obstinately refused to come into the reservation on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, for the reason that Major NEIGHBORS, Indian Agent, has refused to acknowledge more than *one* chief to the tribe. KETUMSEH has been for many months living with his band at the reservation, and many efforts have been made to get SANACO to come in, but he says he is a big chief and he will not go to any place where his authority over his band is not recognized. He must have with him some thirty to forty lodges, and, perhaps, the same number of fighting men. It has always struck me that Major NEIGHBORS could have arranged the matter of *rank* with these Chiefs in such a manner that they would have been both satisfied.

SANACO has always been considered a good man. He has made frequent visits to the military posts, and as he has been well received he will be surprised to hear that he is to be "wiped out" whenever he may be caught.

The 2d Cavalry have been very busy this Summer, and the inhabitants feel a perfect security from Indians. As many as five parties are out at one time from Fort Mason alone. The country around will be rapidly settled if the troops remain here.

The country is suffering much here for want of rain. Fine crops of Corn were expected, but for more than three weeks no rain has fallen, and everything is looking badly for the farmers.

BURLINGAME'S SPEECH.

Mr. BURLINGAME'S speech is having a great run here, and already nearly one hundred thousand copies have been ordered for distribution. It has exactly hit the mark. S.

Fillmore and his Friends.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The destruction of a large banner suspended in front of the Central Republican Committee Rooms is one evidence of many of the disorderly temper and tendencies of the pretended supporters of Mr. FILLMORE. What it has hitherto been the peculiar business of the Bowery appendages to the Democracy, the ruffian rag-tag and bob-tail of Sixth Ward politicians, is assumed by the conservative friends of the very respectable Ex-President. The deliberations of the recent Convention of Free-Soil Americans were repeatedly interrupted by the riotous behavior and hootings of these people. Whenever an opportunity presented itself, shouts for FILLMORE and DONELSON were interpolated, with groans for prominent Republicans. So again and again at the various ward meetings and ratification meetings of both the leading parties. So the other night, when the President of the National Republican Club owed his life to the prompt intervention of his friends, and an agile escape. In all these cases the disposition to disregard the obligations of decency and order, and the restraints of law, is openly manifested. A mode of warfare which the Loco-Focoism of other days grew ashamed of and abandoned, and which Captain RYNDERS and his club utterly scorn, is adopted by these eminently pacificatory, union-loving, conciliatory gentlemen, who manage matters for the Philadelphia Pro-Slavery candidate. A glance at the beardless striplings, full-grown rowdies, and others of these riotous interlopers is sufficient to assure the spectator that they are not doing the disgusting business through favor or affection for the cause; but wholly at the instigation, and possibly for the pay of, persons who choose to remain in the background.

If ever an unfortunate elderly gentleman of mild temperament had occasion to pray for salvation from his friends, Mr. FILLMORE is he. The meagre and spiritless demonstration of Tuesday must have shown him how inconsiderate and impolitic were those pretended adherents who exposed him to so conspicuous a mortification. And the class of persons who, in his name and for his sake, offend public decency and order, by disturbing the proceedings of political meetings, can hardly compensate him for the loss of those solid, genuinely conservatively men, who formerly upheld his Administration, but are now satisfied that the only hope of repressing revolution, civil war and disunion, lies in repressing the aggressive schemes of the Slaveholders, in whose hands the EX-President is a most serviceable instrument—most serviceable, because by remaining a candidate he contributes his utmost to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the realization of a platform big with domestic dissension and foreign quarrels. It must not be forgotten, however, that, as a fresh arrival, Mr. FILLMORE has much to learn. Perhaps it may occur to him, without any particular aid to reflection, that it is a most unbecoming part to play for a statesman, whose fame rests solely on the maintenance of one solemn compromise to assist in the annihilation of another still more solemn; and that they are no true friends who thrust him into the ungracious leadership of short-boys and rowdies, the example of DAVID ATCHISON to the contrary notwithstanding. Most clearly, Mr. FILLMORE is badly advised, badly friended and badly followed.

COL. BENTON AT ST. LOUIS.

The Ipecac Platform at Cincinnati—The Convention a Cohort of Political Eunuchs—Buchanan "A Fair Nomination"—Pierce, Douglas and Cushing Put Through—Our Disputes with England—The Republican Platform.

The following is a complete and revised report of the speech delivered at the Buchanan ratification meeting at St. Louis, on Saturday evening, June 21, 1856:

After the enthusiastic cheering which his appearance upon the stand excited, had subsided, Col. BENTON said:

CITIZENS: I appear before you in an unexpected character—that of candidate for the Governorship of the State of Missouri. It was a place which I had not sought, but which I felt bound to accept in the present condition of the country—its peace greatly endangered both at home and abroad, and the services of all good citizens required to aid in preventing the double calamity of civil and foreign war. The nomination for President made at Cincinnati, encouraged me in the hope of seeing these calamities averted, and has chiefly contributed to my present course. I will assist the new President (for I look upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S election as certain) in doing, what I am sure he will do, that is to say, all in his power to preserve the peace of the country, at home and abroad, and to restore the fraternal feelings between the different sections of the Union—now so lamentably impaired.

I shall have to make some speeches, but not such as are usually made in a political canvass. Attacks upon the opposite party or parties usually constitute the burden of such speeches; they are proper in other canvasses, but not commendable in a canvass for the Governorship. If elected, the candidate becomes the Governor of the State, not of a party, and should so demean himself as to give evidence of an impartial administration, and assurance of a respectful intercourse with all who may have occasion, or who may feel an inclination, to call upon him. Acting upon these principles, I shall make no disparaging reference to the parties opposed to me. I shall applaud my own party—the same which, twenty years ago, gave an exalted Democratic character to the State—but say nothing derogatory of others. In standing where I have stood for forty years in this State, and for all my years of manhood before I came to the State, I sufficiently show the preference which I give to my own without impugning or disparaging others.

I merely say that sectional, or one-idea parties, have always received my opposition—far more than the Whig Party, which, being national, and resting on a broad foundation, was the same with the Democratic in the ultimate object—the general good—though differing about the means of obtaining it. With these few remarks I say nothing more about parties, nor shall I say anything about myself. I rely upon a long public life, full of incident, to answer every question that concerns me—merely reminding my fellow-citizens that I am not a man of changes—that what they have known me in the past, I am still in the present, and expect to be in the future. I proceed to speak of the public affairs, now more troubled and disordered than I have ever known them.

Citizens, I take for my text the farewell words of the Father of his country, addressing his last advice to the children over whom he had watched and guarded, and from he was about to be parted forever. Four years ago we seemed to have attained the highest point of our harmony and felicity. We were in the full enjoyment of WASHINGTON'S wish. The harmony and fraternal affection of the Union was complete. The felicity of the people, both politically and socially, was at the highest. A President was elected with unparalleled unanimity—twenty-seven States out of thirty-one voting for the same man. Two-thirds of each House of Congress corresponded in sentiment with the President—showing a unanimity in the national councils never before witnessed at the accession of a new Administration.

The commencement of the session of Congress—1853-'54—was a political millennium. Universal harmony prevailed. A brotherly feeling pervaded the two Houses. National good will, and a desire to do well the public business, was the temper of all. It seemed that nothing could ruffle or mar the universal good feeling which prevailed. Two members from the Free States tried it and failed. They delivered their customary harangues upon the evils of Slavery; their harangues fell dead upon the floor—and were not repeated. They died out under the cold and silent indifference of the House. Abolition agitation was dead—extinct under public opinion and the laws of the land, which had settled it everywhere, and left not an inch of territory on which the question of Slavery could be raised.

It has been circulated that the Compromise Measures of 1850 settled it; it is a mistake; it was settled before; and the merit of that session was, not that of settling any question, but that of not disturbing what the laws had already settled. Its non-interference was non-interference with law, and the lesson which it taught was, the wise lesson to let the laws alone. There was not an inch square of territory at that time in the Union on which the Slavery question was not already settled by law. Look over the map of the Union and you will see it. In the remnant of the north-west territory above Wisconsin, it was settled by the Ordinance of 1787; in the former Province of Louisiana it was settled up to the Rocky Mountains, and out to the British line, by the Missouri Compromise line of 1820; in Oregon, it was settled by the organic territorial law of 1848; in New-Mexico, Utah, and California, it was settled by the laws of Mexico; in the District of Columbia, it was settled by the laws of the States from which the District had been acquired. This constitutes the entire extent of the United States territories at that time—all quiet under the operation of existing laws, and no way to open the Slavery question anywhere, except by repealing some of these laws; and that was a thing which the Congress of 1850 would not do—and did not do. Attempts were made to repeal the Mexican Anti-Slavery laws in New-Mexico, Utah and California; Congress refused to do it. Attempts were made to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean; Congress refused to extend it. Attempts were made to confirm the Mexican laws by the Wilmot Proviso; Congress refused to adopt the proviso. It would pass no new law upon the subject of Slavery, because, to do that, would require the repeal of some existing laws, and thereby reopen the Slavery question. Congress refused to pass the Wilmot Proviso, because the Mexican laws in the territories to which it was applied had already abolished Slavery there, and the proviso, while unnecessary in itself to the object of its friends, was pestiferous by reopening the Slavery agitation. At the Session of 1850, and before it commenced, the question of Slavery legislation had been foreclosed throughout the whole extent of our territories; foreclosed by previous legislation; and Congress refused to reopen the question by repealing, abrogating or altering in any way that previous legislation.

This was the state of the Slavery question, and the Slavery agitation, when the first Congress met under Mr. PIERCE'S administration in the session 1853-'54. The agitation was dead; legislation was closed up upon it; there was no way to reopen the question but to abrogate, or repeal, some existing law; no way to get up agitation but by breaking down law, and that was done. A bill was brought in to abolish the Missouri Compromise line, pretexed upon the principles established by the legislation of 1850. The pretext was a libel upon the legislation of that year, and especially upon the memory of Mr. CLAY, who had taken a prominent part in that legislation. It was assumed by the authors of the repeal that that legislation established the principles of non-interference with Slavery in Territories. It was an assumption without foundation—contrary to the fact—and contradicted by recorded history.

The principle established, so far as any principle could be established by negative action, was exactly the contrary! exactly the principle of not interfering with existing laws! exactly the principle of not reopening the Slavery agitation by altering or repealing any law that had foreclosed the subject; and that was the principle declared in the platform of 1852. And thus the pretext for the repeal of the Compromise was just as unfounded and gratuitous as the act itself was deplorable and mischievous.

No, citizens! the authors of that repeal find, not justification, but condemnation in the legislation of 1850. And the further pretext (for a bad cause requires many pretexts, and even contradictory and inconsistent ones) the further pretext that the compromise was unconstitutional and void, is just as gratuitous and unfounded, and flagrantly contradicted by the previous conduct of its authors, all of whom are upon the record, in votes or in speeches, for the validity of that compromise up to the time of the plot to destroy it. They had voted for it on the Oregon Territorial bill of 1848—in the California bill of 1850—in the Minnesota Territorial act—and, above all, in the Texas Annexation Resolutions of 1845. * * * * * * *

The reënactment of the Missouri Compromise at the admission of Texas, was an era, and a resting point of our Slavery legislation, and as such was often referred to, and relied upon by our public men, and commended to perpetual observance. It was called the "Texan Compromise," and was considered a confirmation of the first one, and a new one within itself. In that light it was treated, on a solemn occasion, by President POLK. In his message approving the Oregon Territorial act in 1848—the last year of his Administration, and which act prohibited Slavery in Oregon—he took occasion to refer to the "Texas Compromise," and to present it as an independent measure, growing out of the same circumstances, and the same spirit, which had produced the Missouri Compromise; and, like it, not to be violated without endangering the Union. In the message he said:

"When Texas was admitted into our Union, the same spirit of compromise which guided our predecessors in the admission of Missouri, a quarter of a century before, prevailed without any serious opposition. The joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March the first, 1845, provides, 'That such States as may be formed out of said Territory lying south of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of the territory north of said Compromise line, Slavery (or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.'"

And having thus quoted the act, and shown that the Texas Compromise, like its great predecessor, also settled a great Slavery agitation, Mr. POLK goes on to class the two compromises together, to invoke equal perpetuity to each, and to foretell equal dangers to the Union from the violation of either—saying:

"Ought we now to disturb the Missouri and Texas Compromises? Ought we, at this late day, in attempting to annul what has been so long established and acquiesced in, to excite sectional divisions and jealousies—to alienate the people of the different portions of the Union from each other—and to endanger the existence of the Union itself?"

To this impressive appeal, I, as your representative, when the portentous question was legislatively put in the session of Congress 1853-'54, answered No! but a majority in Congress answered, Yes! and with that answer of the majority has come every evil deprecated by Mr. POLK—jealousies, divisions, animosities, sectional hate, danger to the Union; and the country rapidly separating into two geographical parties, enraged against each other. For that answer I lost the favor of my State, and regretted it—regretted the loss of a favor I had so long enjoyed, but not the vote. Of that I am proud! and would not revoke it this day for the honors of the earth. [Great applause.] [Loud cries of no! no! you did not lose their favor.] But I lost the office, which was the sign of the favor.

I know the scheme of those who contrived the deed, and the hard work they had in bringing some of its subsequent champions up to the sticking point. It was a plot for political power, hatched by politicians unknown to the people, and intended to make Presidents, by welding the Slave States into a unit upon the Slavery question, governing the nomination by two-thirds rule, and procuring from the Free States, by dint of federal patronage, the twenty-nine votes which were necessary to carry the election. This was the plot, and hard was the work to get it along. The bill was reported without the repealing section; the fault of the omission was laid upon a copying clerk, although the report with accompanied the bill declared the omission, and stated the reason for it—and although one of the party declares he forced the author to put it in. Then hard work to pass it—menacing the aspiring, coaxing the weak, seducing the venal.

Indemnity in public offices was openly promised to those who would betray their constituents—a promise which has been faithfully kept; and the only one of all that it made, which has been kept by this Administration. Witness the violated pledges about the Pacific Railroad, the reduction of duties, and a long list of others. Finally, the deed was done—the deed from which Mr. CALHOUN recoiled; but the harvest has not been reaped. The President and his file leader took the field for the reward; they both entered the lists at the Cincinnati Convention, and were both miserably defeated—repudiated by their own party—the first instance of a President so repudiated in the history of our country.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION AND ITS COHORT OF POLITICAL EUNUCHS.

I went to Cincinnati to be near the Convention—the first one I ever approached. I went to see how things were done, and to assist a little at a safe nomination. I found a garrison of office-holders inside of the Convention, and a besieging army of the same gentry on the outside of it. Packed delegates were there, sent to betray the people. Straw delegates were there, coming from the States which could give no Democratic vote. Members of Congress were there, although forbid by their duties from being at such a place. A cohort of office-holders were there, political eunuchs in the federal system, incapable of voting for the smallest federal office, yet sent there by the Administration to impose a President upon the people.

It was a scandalous collection, excluded by the Constitution from being even electors of the President, and yet sent here to vote for the Administration—and to vote upon the principle of the ox that knoweth his master's crib—upon the principle of the ass that knoweth the hand that feedeth him. Bullies were there from the Custom-House and the Five Points in New-York—all with the approbation of the Administration; for the office-holders would not be there (absent from their duties, and drawing their pay,) without the consent of their employers. It was a scandalous collection. The members of Congress were in the double breach of their duties. They were neglecting their legislative duties, and doing what they had been interdicted from doing.

Thirty years ago the nominations of Presidential candidates was taken from Congress on account of the corruption which it engendered, and given to Delegates, intended to be fresh from the people and to obey their will; and the nomination removed from Washington to Baltimore, to get out of the reach of President-making members. But these members followed to Baltimore, getting proxies from some Delegate when they could get no appointment from the people; and to get rid of them, to get entirely beyond their reach—the Convention itself was removed from Baltimore to Cincinnati.

Vain effort to escape them. They followed on to Cincinnati. They broke up Congress to get to this forbidden place. Surely the new President will be very hard hearted if he does not remember them when he comes to the distribution of office. From Washington City came a new corps, never before put upon such service—the officeholders in the City, clerks in the departments—heads of bureaus—men who have no vote in any Federal election—political hybrids, unable to act a man's part in any election, but sent to Cincinnati, as a life guard, to support the administration.

Such was the composition of nearly one half of the whole Convention—Custom-House officers, postmasters, salaried clerks, packed delegates, straw delegates, political eunuchs, members of Congress, District-Attorneys, Federal Marshals. The place in which they met, and which had been provided by a packed Administration Committee, was worthy of the meeting. It was a sort of den, approached by a long narrow passage, barricaded by three doors, each door guarded by armed bullies, with orders to knock down any person that approached without a ticket from the Committee—and a special order to be prepared with arms to repulse the Missouri Delegation which came to vote for BUCHANAN—a repulse which they attempted, and got themselves knocked down and trampled under foot.

THE DEN IN WHICH IT WAS HELD.

This den had no windows by which people could look in, or see, or the light of the sun enter—only a row of glass like a steamboat skylight, thirty-five feet above the floor. It was the nearest representation of the "black hole" in Calcutta, and like that hole had well nigh become notorious for a similar catastrophe. The little panes of glass above were hung on pivots, and turned flat to let in air. A rain came on, drove into the den, and, to exclude it, the panes were turned up. Smothering! smothering! was the cry in the den; and the glass had to be turned up again. Over this place was a small box for the admission of spectators, its approach barricaded and guarded, and entrance only obtained upon tickets from the same packed Committee—and to whom they gave tickets was seen when the first votes were given for BUCHANAN, and when each State that voted for him was hissed—even Virginia; and the hissing only stopped by a threat to clear the galleries. Such is the pass to which the nomination of President is now brought.

HOW BUCHANAN WAS NOMINATED.

But this is a view of only one side of the convention—the Administration side of it. There was another side—a majority—on the contemplation of which it was pleasant to dwell; substantial men, real delegates, fresh from the people, and anxious to do their will, and the best for the country. They were the majority, but paralyzed by the two thirds rule, and cheated and out-manœuvred in the preliminary steps on which the result may often be made to depend, by the old intriguers who had everything "cut and dry" for the occasion—committees packed, officers fixed, rules prepared, platforms drawn up. It was not until it came to the dead vote that they stood for anything; then they gave their votes for BUCHANAN; but the minority held a veto upon that nomination in the nullification two-thirds rule, which was invented to enable the minority to govern the majority; and that game, so successfully played before, was intended to be played again.

From the first, BUCHANAN had the majority on each ballot, fourteen times successively. An adjournment was had, and the utmost anxiety prevailed on the subject of what the night might bring forth. The most sinister rumors prevailed; it was clear that the old game was to be played—the majority baffled, worried, tired out; and then some pet, held in reserve by the old intriguers, suddenly produced as the compromise candidate. The majority in the Convention, and, still more, the many ten thousands of good citizens on the outside of it, were determined that that game should not be played; and the resolution was taken to defeat it by a decided step.

It was resolved that, if the minority persevered in this game the next day, a resolution should be offered declaring that Mr. BUCHANAN having received the majority of the votes, was duly nominated according to the Democratic principle that the majority was to govern, and to proclaim him accordingly. This was the determination, and the balloting opened on Friday morning in a way to bring that determination to a test. Mr. PIERCE was withdrawn, and his vote of sixty, which would have nominated Mr. BUCHANAN, was given, not to the majority, but to the minority. It was evident, then, that the old game was to be played out—that PIERCE and DOUGLAS were in concert, and that the majority were to be defeated. Several ballotings were had, when the inside commotion and the outside pressure became irresistible. DOUGLAS was withdrawn, as PIERCE had been, and BUCHANAN was nominated in a hurrah.

It was a complete take-in to the office-holders, (especially those from Missouri,) who intended, if they could not kill off BUCHANAN, to elect him—to vote for him at last, when voting against him would no longer keep him down—crossing over like the SAXON army at the battle of Leipsic; deciding the fate of the day, and claiming for reward their own continuance in office. The sudden explosive nomination frustrated their plan—put an end to the attempt to kill off BUCHANAN—and left the trimmers without the merit of saving him. But they could not give up the chance for the spoils, and they shouted loudest, and were the first to run into the streets and proclaim his nomination; and will be among the first to demand reward. The defeat of the Administration has been complete and overwhelming, and of the most mortifying kind. It is a defeat of his own party, a repudiation by his own friends.

THE UNPRECEDENTED DEFEAT OF PIERCE BY HIS OWN PARTY.

No President, seeking a second election, has ever been so repudiated before. Several, so seeking, have been defeated by their adversaries, but no one has been defeated by his own party. The elder Mr. ADAMS was defeated by the Democratic Party, then called Republican; the younger Mr. ADAMS was defeated by the same party; Mr. VAN BUREN was defeated by the Whigs. But each of these gentlemen had the consolation of having preserved the respect and confidence of his own party. Not so with Mr. PIERCE. He is repudiated by those who had exalted him. After four years' trial he is condemned and thrown away—the victim of his advisers. It is the most humiliating termination of a public career that ever was witnessed. His whole vote was some sixty—only five dozen out of near three hundred; and if from these are deducted the intrusive votes which ought not to be counted—those of the office-holders, the packed delegates, the straw delegates, the members of Congress, and the complimentary votes which were begged for him, to lessen the shame of the miserable defeat—if all these were deducted, as they ought to be, he would be left without a single vote—left to go out as he came in: with the unanimous consent of his party. What a fate for a man who came into office upon twenty-seven States, with two thirds of each House of Congress, and the united Democracy of the whole Union! After all, the result was due to the *place* where the Convention was held. If it had been in Baltimore, where the outside pressure would have been on the other side, the office-holders would have carried the day.

Let it not be forgotten that the *place* governed this nomination—the place convenient to the solid men of the country; but that cannot be relied upon to save future nominations. The old intriguers—the permanent professional President makers—will not be caught in such a place again. They will go where the farmers cannot come; and there is no safety except in the amendment of the Constitution, and giving to the people a direct vote for President. Already it is reported that they go next time to Charleston, S. C., where no western farmers can get at them. If you ask how can this be known now? I answer, very well. Each Convention now appoints a committee of its own body, thirty-one in number, to sit from four years to four years, and manage everything. These committees do the cheating in the recess of the Conventions.

Such a fall announces the most deplorable Administration which our country has ever seen; and such is the fact. At home and abroad—in all its acts and policy, both foreign and domestic—flagrant misconduct has been the order of the day. The field of its bad acts is too large to admit of a full survey on an occasion like the present; I can only seize and present the most prominent, taking those which concern our home affairs first—the foreign afterwards; but, first, I must show who I mean by the Administration, for it by no means consists of all whose names compose it.

BENTON'S ACCOUNT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH PIERCE.

In the first place, then, I do not mean Mr. PIERCE, I leave him out entirely. He is a kind man, tender-hearted, and will cry for anybody's sorrows; but he has neither head nor nerve, and is as helpless in the hands of his managers as a babe in the arms of its nurse. I have to give a signal instance of this helplessness as which concerns yourself as well as myself, and which admits of no question because I was a party to it, and know what I say. Mr. PIERCE sent for me soon after his inauguration, desiring me to call upon him the next evening at 8 o'clock. I went according to the request. He told me he wished to speak to me about the Missouri appointments, and know if they could not be put off for a while? I answered, yes—that they were all four years' appointments, and to be out of themselves in the course of the Spring and Summer—that I despised the business of removing men who were doing their business well, and whose terms would soon expire, and had rather wait for the vacancy to come of itself. He replied, that these were exactly his own sentiments; and it was readily agreed that the appointments should stand over until my return from Missouri, which would be in six weeks.

On this agreement, thus volunteered by himself, I left the city, and in two weeks was followed by a list of the appointments—and you know what kind of appointments they were—all made from my enemies, and to work in the election against me—a thing which they have faithfully done, and are still doing. Even the post-office in my own town was so filled as to render it impossible for me to use it, and drove me to the resource of sending my correspondence through ADAMS & Co. This is what happened between the President and myself, and is one of innumerable instances to prove his nullity in his own administration. I did not get angry with him for it. I knew he was sincere at the time he spoke with me, and pitied his inability to keep his own word voluntarily given. I expressed no resentment, because I knew they would not let him do as he wished; but self-respect required me to avoid his house—and I have not been there since. Still we meet handsomely when accident brings us together, sometimes meeting in evening rides, when the respective hats immediately rise high in the air—sometimes on foot, in an evening walk, when we rush to the salutation, and so pressingly that an observer might suppose it was a pair of old bosom friends—Damon and Pythias—just getting together again after a long and cruel separation.

HIS OPINION OF MARCY AND THE CABINET.

In the next place, I do not mean Mr. MARCY. He leaves himself out by permitting others to dominate in his department, and by publicly agreeing to what he privately condemns. I leave out also the Secretaries of the Treasury, of the Interior, of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, and only condemn them for remaining in a Cabinet in which they are without influence, and sharing the odium of measures of which they have no part in the paternity. This brings me to the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General, who, with an outside force of determined nullifiers, are the whole Administration. But little need be said of the Secretary of War. He is a martinet, puffed up with West Point sciences, dogmatical and pragmatical, within his circle; but that circle is a narrow one, and he moves uncontrolled within it. He is an avowed secessionist.

Of the outside force of nullifiers still less remains to be said. They govern when they please, and always in the same style—by presenting a menacing front. Of all these the Attorney-General is the master spirit. He is a man of talent, of learning, of industry—unscrupulous, double sexed, double gendered, and hermaphroditic in politics—with a hinge in his knee which he often crooks, "that thrift may follow fawning." He governs by subserviency; and to him is deferred the master's place in Mr. PIERCE'S cabinet. When I heard that he was to come into the cabinet, I sat down Mr. PIERCE for a doomed man, and foresaw the swift and full destruction which was to fall upon him. I had known Mr. CUSHING as an Abolitionist, voting against Arkansas because she was a Slave State, and backing SLADE, of Vermont, in the attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. I had known him as a Whig, attacking the Democracy and all their measures—and as a Tylerite auctioneering offices for TYLER as long as he had an office to go to the hammer. I could have no faith in an administration so led, and foretold its calamitous fate from the moment it was seen who was to be in it.

Now for their acts:

1. The violation of the Missouri and Texas Compromises. With the facts of this violation, its wicked and corrupt intent, and foul means of getting it done, and its disastrous and bloody consequences, you are all sufficiently acquainted; and I only name it to give it its place at the head and front of all the evil measures of this administration.

2. Prostitution of the whole appointing power to electioneering purposes. This was openly done from the first moment of its existence. Appointments were wholly made with a view to affect the elections, State and federal, and to operate for or against particular men; and for this purpose the most unfit characters would be taken in preference to the best. You know how it was in this State; and as it was here so it was everywhere. Nullifiers and free soilers, apostates and renegades, all were fish in their net. One single qualification was requisite, that of working in the elections; and the only preference seemed to be shown was in favor of those who had been most violent against this Union. On that principle an editor was taken and sent into Egypt—not into bondage, as better men have been sent there—but as Consul-General of the United States, which editor had published a daily paper in Washington city for three years, wholly devoted to the separation of the Slave from the Free States.

3. Unfit appointments on foreign missions. This is a mortifying head of accusation against the present Administration. Never were such men sent abroad to represent our country!—men without a particle of the knowledge which diplomacy requires, and even without manners—without knowing how to behave in company—mere political demagogues, to reward them for services past, and services to come, at the Federal and State elections. They send such abroad in order to give them indemnity for past services at the polls, and to enable them to come back and recommence their partisan labors. Formerly, the United States Ministers were the pride of our country, and the admiration of the Courts to which they were sent. Talented, educated, replete with knowledge, polished in manners, modest, virtuous; such were formerly our ministers abroad.

What a contrast are those we now send abroad? What a contrast to the Rufus Kings, the John Marshalls, the Albert Gallatins, the John Quincy Adamses, the Pinckneys of South Carolina and the Pinckney of Maryland, the Henry Clays, and the long list of splendid names which grace our diplomatic annals. Such appointments as this Administration makes—I speak of the mass, for there are a few exceptions,—are not only a disgrace, but an injury to our country. They injure our national reputation. They degrade us in the eyes of foreign nations. They injure the whole character of republican government. Many of them not only of bad manners, but bad morals.

Only think of that DALE OWEN, who published a newspaper, and wrote a book, to abolish the institution of marriage, and to persuade men and women to live together like the beasts of the field. He is sent to a foreign court for his election services, and must convey the idea wherever he goes, that the United States is a whole nation of Mormons, returning to the state of forest animals. But if he must go, he has certainly gone to the right place. They sent him to Naples, where his doctrine may meet with less abhorrence than in any other part of the civilized world. And all these missions are multiplied to the greatest possible extent—sending these unfit men to places where they have nothing to do, even if they could do anything—merely to give them pay—and where many of them, by their vulgarity and misconduct, are excluded from social intercourse, and confined to the privileges which the treaties secure them, and left to the low company which their manners and tastes require.

4. Extravagant expenditure is the characteristic of this Administration.

to our merchants to cease paying the dues after the 16th of April last, assuming the right to abrogate the existing treaty; the Danish Government gave notice that it would collect them as usual, under the treaty; and the Administration, finding out that it had no right to abrogate the treaty, and besides that Copenhagen was not Greytown, gave orders to their merchants to pay, but to make protestations to the contrary, and to warn the Danes that the Government would try to get back the money; and so stands this affair, which would be ridiculous, if it did not threaten the peace of two most friendly nations.

And now, why this Quixotic attempt to liberate the Baltic Sea? It is not our sea; it is not appurtenant to our continent; it is wholly European; and Europe, which pays the dues, has precisely two hundred times as much interest in it as the United States has—sending exactly two hundred ships to our ports into it. Why this Quixotism? Simply for a time—for notoriety—for the glory of a war with a small power. How different the conduct of real statesmen in times past. Mr. ADAMS' Administration made the Danish treaty now in force. Mr. WEBSTER improved it when Secretary of State under TYLER, getting the dues reduced on our staple articles, and obtaining a stipulation to place us on the footing of the most favored nation, and to give us the benefit of every reduction which should be made in favor of any other nation.

That was statesmanship—contrasting as sense with folly—as justice with rapine—with the conduct of this Administration, picking a quarrel with Denmark to liberate a European sea; and ready for a war to abolish moderate duties in the Black Sea, while keeping up enormous duties at home, contrary to a public pledge to reduce them. But enough of this folly and madness; and these who may wish to understand the whole subject will find it, fully but briefly set forth, in the second volume of the *Thirty Year's View*.

OUR QUARRELS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS, &c.

But Great Britain is the power which our bellicose Administration deem most worthy of their prowess, and with which the attempts to pick a quarrel are most lively and incessant. She barely escaped a brush with us on account of the Africanization of Cuba; and now we have the Monroe doctrine, the Bulwer Treaty, the Mosquito coast, the Bay of Islands, the Ruatan Island, the Nicaragua Canal, the recruitment question, and the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. Heavens, what a list! and all the product of a few months, in a season of profound peace. The details of these quarrels are too tedious to be gone over, but a notice of the most prominent will show the folly and insignificance of the whole.

And first, of the Monroe doctrine, so incessantly quoted, and so ignorantly and mischievously applied. It is assumed to be a doctrine by virtue of which the United States are bound to stand guard over the two Americas, from Canada to Patagonia, and repulse all intruding colonies from the boundaries of each Power. It is assumed to be a doctrine of forcible protection, and the United States the protector. The individual must know but little of Mr. MONROE, or his Cabinet, to suppose such a doctrine could come from them. No! they were not the men to meddle with other nations' affairs—not the Quixotes to regulate their neighbors' concerns—by force of arms. They were men of reason, peace and justice. They laid down the Monroe doctrine for themselves, and invited other American States of Spanish origin to adopt it each for itself, and to maintain it, each by itself, and by its own means, within its own limits.

This was the doctrine as laid down by Mr. ADAMS in his instructions to our Panama ministers, as may be seen in the first volume of the *Thirty Years' View*. Far from standing guard over these American States, and protecting them with our arms, they were not even allowed to expect assistance from us; and every assertion of the doctrine to the contrary is a libel upon Mr. MONROE and his cabinet; and, besides, is an ignorance of our constitution, which would not have allowed them to bind us to the waging of such wars, even if they had been witless enough to attempt it—which they were not.

Well, it is by virtue of this doctrine, thus converted into an armed protectorate over the two Americas, that we must fight Great Britain in Central America. And for what? Why, for the meaning of a word in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which its authors cannot agree about. The English proposed to leave it to arbitration; our administration refused, on the ground that no impartial arbitrator could be found. Then the English offer to leave the choice to ourselves, binding themselves to abide absolutely the decision of our own arbiter, be it what it might. To this offer they had returned no answer at the last accounts. This is one of the causes of war—not only a fit subject for arbitration in itself, but even for chance, a lot decision, a proper subject to be decided by lot, by tossing a quarter of a dollar into the air, with the cry, "*Heads, I win; tails, you lose*," for it is a case, I think, in which the loser will be the winner, especially if we should be the loser. This is one of the causes of the cherished war.

Then come the Bay of Islands, the Ruatan Island and the Mosquito coast. They are a bone of contention. The British have them, and we propose to drive the British out. What for? To take them ourselves? I hope not. With respect to the Mosquito coast, God knows we have mosquitoes enough in our country, without annexing a whole kingdom of them. And as for Ruatan and the Bay of Islands, who but a good geographer can tell where they are? All I know about them is that they out towards the Equator, the other side of Cuba, and might furnish a *point d'appui* to a filibuster invasion of that island. Now I am against filibustering and annexing, and am willing that the British should remain forever in these places. They were once the haunt of pirates, and might become so again if the British were to leave them.

NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

But the canal of Nicaragua—the ship canal across the continent at that point—and the construction and protection of which forms the staple of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and subsidiary to which is the whole quarrel about Central America. Now the canal in itself is a good thing, and very desirable to be made, but by any power in preference to ourselves. When made it is for public use, and its makers will have its care and expense, and no more use of it than others. I would not own it—no more than I would own the Straits of Gibraltar, or the Isthmus of Suez. I have two special objections to our ownership or guardianship over that canal. It would be a foreign work, requiring a fleet at each end to guard it; and forts at each end to shelter the ships; and troops at each end to protect the forts.

Two powerful fleets, each strong enough to fight Great Britain, (for that is the object,) two sets of forts to shelter great fleets, and two powerful armies to man the forts: such is the expense point of view of this protectorate and guardianship over the Snip Canal of Nicaragua. I am against meddling with it. Let others make it. We shall have the use of it in time of peace, without the cost of its care in time of war. But I am against our meddling with it for another reason. That Ship Canal is the antagonist of our own road to the Pacific! It is the antagonist of a national road through our own land to our own California. It is the antagonist of that road, and intended to make the high seas the only, and the perpetual line of communication with California—to make the Atlantic ports continue to be forever what they now are—the entrepots of California trade and travel—the sole points of departure and return for all trade and travel between the two sides of our Continent—between the thirty States on the Atlantic and in the Valley of the Mississippi and the golden State of California.

Now, I am against all that monopoly. Fair play is pretty play. Let the Atlantic States have all the advantages which the sea gives them; let them continue to go to California by sea, or any route they please—by Panama, by Cape Horn, by the Nicaragua Lake, and the ship canal when it is made. Let them use all these routes, and have prosperous voyages on all the routes. But let us who live inland, and own land all the way to California, and are almost half way there—let us have a road on the land; and not for ourselves only, but for all—for the Atlantic cities as well as for the interior—for the North and South as well as for the centre; for a central road suits.

The present Administration is the deadly enemy of this central route. It is for anything in preference to this route—for an outside road north, along the frozen latitude of 49°; for an outside road south, along the burning sands of Sonora and Sinaloa; for a foreign water route through Central America, seven thousand miles round; and it is for this foreign route that we have all the quarrel with England about the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, the Mosquito Coast, the Ruatan Island, the Bay of Islands, and the Nicaragua Canal; and it is for this also that we have the libellous perversion of the Monroe doctrine.

Enmity to this road and prostituting the powers of the Government to defeat it, is one of the great offences of this Administration—an offence against the whole Union, but especially against the State of Missouri, the natural route for the road, and along which it is already one-third built—from the Atlantic coast to the centre of this State, and where it would be in communication with all the railroad lines and all the steamboat navigation of the thirty States on this side of the Rocky Mountains. But this is a large subject, and will require a full speech to itself, which it shall receive.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

The crowning of all these attempts to pick a quarrel with Great Britain is in the recruitment question, and in the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. This crown to the work is the labor of Mr. CUSHING, whose fitness to make foreign war, or to guard domestic rights, may be seen in his own account of his mission to China, and in his speeches in Congress justifying the British attack upon the steamboat *Caroline*, under the flag of the Union, and moored to our shore—boarded by stealth, her crew slaughtered in their sleep, and the vessel set on fire, and, wrapt in flames, sent plunging over the Falls of Niagara with the dead and dying on board. All that CUSHING justified; for which he was scourged upon the spot by WILLIAM O BUTLER, of Kentucky, and who took the scourging as a man would who knew he deserved all he got, and was thankful he got no more; all of which may be seen in the second volume of the *Thirty Year's View*.

This is the man to stand guard over American rights—to pick a quarrel with Great Britain when she has done us no harm, and has made apologies for the mere technical offence which she may have committed. The case was this: Our Atlantic cities were full of unnaturalized foreigners, most of them her former subjects. She wished to recruit them for the Crimean war—but to do it without violating our laws—getting them to go to her own territories, and there enlist. Afterward objection was made; and instantly the practice was stopped, and apology made for any unintentional wrong. There was no harm done us. The only danger of harm was that Russia might resent it as aiding her enemy, in violation of our neutrality.

That would have been a serious complaint, but Russia never made it; the war was over before the recruits (if any) could get to the Crimea; and now peace has long been made. Russia and England are friends, and we must pick a quarrel with England on account of Russia—Russia herself having no quarrel with Great Britain, and no complaint against us. That was the only harm apprehended, and it never occurred. As for taking such people away as she was endeavoring to get, I should think their loss no damage to us; and that irrespective of their foreign birth. I hold that any man, native born or foreign, who would quit the United States—where good wages, comfortable living, and independence are in the reach of all—and go six thousand miles to the Crimea, to lead the life of a British soldier, for sixpence a day; I hold the loss of any such men would be no damage to our country, go as many of them as might.

For this Mr. CRAMPTON is dismissed. No, not Mr. CRAMPTON, but the British Government. For he only did what his Government directed, and what it has justified and assumed. This is very different from dismissing a Minister for an act of his own; it is an insult to the British Government; it is a challenge and defiance to it. It is a just cause of resentment; but the danger is passed. The Administration which dismissed Mr. CRAMPTON have themselves been dismissed!—ignominiously so!—by their own party—that is to say, the sound men of their own party, and the whole power of the country. The whole country has dismissed that Administration. They have no party, no adherents, no support. Their own janissary guard—the venial officeholders—have deserted them—"*from their ruined fortunes slunk all away*"—and crouched at the feet of the conqueror. And to finish this universal desertion, they have deserted themselves—fled from their own solitude—and given in their adhesion to the people that whipped them.

This must satisfy Great Britain, and restrain her feelings, until the new Administration can restore peace and friendship with her. She has been greatly outraged, not only in the act of dismissing Mr. CRAMPTON, just done in the nick of time for the Cincinnati Convention, where (maugre the presence of the two Administration champions, Capt. RYNDERS and TOM HYER) it had a contrary effect; besides this act, the official papers, even including the President's Messages to Congress, all contained insulting expressions towards Mr. CRAMPTON and his Government—all dictated by CUSHING. Shame that such a man should have been placed in a situation to insult a gentleman, much less to pick a national quarrel with a great nation, and undertake to play off here his tactics of the Chinese mission.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM COMPARED TO A DOSE OF IPECAC.

Citizens! I have told you of the attempts to kill off Mr. BUCHANAN in the Convention under the two-thirds rule; there was another attempt, of a different kind, to do the same thing. It was with a platform—a patibulary structure—with a rope over the head, and a trap-door under the feet—and so contrived that if he got on it, he was strung up in the North; if not, he was laid out at the South. His friends found out the game, and determined to mount it, be it what it might. They said the President does not swear to platforms, but to the Constitution; and, besides; it is lawful to fight fire with fire. It was concocted by the old janissaries, and produced at the moment the balloting was to commence—so as to make disorder in the ranks; but the trick failed. It was received in a tempest of emulous applause, and extolled to the skies. I asked one of the most vociferous of these applauders, how he could swallow such stuff? He answered promptly, "*as I do specac! to puke it up again.*" It was a New-Yorker, of course, who gave that *naive* answer; and I am sure his stomach would feel the cleaner after the relief.

Citizens! this business of making platforms is a new invention, unknown to the Old Democracy, who had no platform but the Constitution—no aim but the public good; and they are generally the work of demagogues who have no thought of the Constitution—no thought of the country—no thought of anything but to get office, and keep it—changing for that purpose with every change of Administration—and swearing to every creed that runs an hour. It has been my prerogative to kick over these platforms. I was bred in a political school in which they were unknown. The Constitution was the only platform known in my school—and the only one to which I swear. If one is made beyond the Constitution, it is surplusage; if short of the Constitution, it is void; if the same, it is superfluous. In any event, then, these platforms are, to me, useless—to many pestiferous—to their authors, stocked-cards, which they throw away when the game is won.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I have one more accusation to make against this Administration; it has broken up all political parties founded on principle; it is the author of the fractional parties which now spangle our political firmament, like those fragments of a bursted planet to which the astronomers give the name of asteroid. It is the author of them all, and finds retributive justice in the scorn with which they treat it. It is unnecessary for me to speak of these parties: I adhere to my own and support it, and that to the exclusion of all the rest. One only I allude to—one with which the name of a member of my family is connected, and in reference to which some persons who judge me by themselves, (a favor which I most earnestly decline,) attribute to me a sinister connection. I will not answer such insinuations by words, but by conduct. [Great applause.]

Now, when has it ever happened that I have been influenced by family connection, or even by my own interest? What office have I ever got for one of my family? What appointment have I ever got for myself? No, citizens! I am above such considerations. I am above family, and above self, when the good of the Union is concerned. From first to last I have been for my country, and mean to continue for it. I have made many sacrifices for it, and am making a great one now in standing this canvass. The good of the Union alone brings me out. Clouds overhang our foreign relations; sectional hate prevails at home; our own State is the theatre of a commotion which disturbs us at home, and injures our character abroad. Peace is my object—the sunshine of peace for the State and for the Union—and the aid of all good men is solicited in obtaining it.

We have a fair nomination for the Presidency—a man who can be nationally elected, and whose aims must be national. He will need support. He is not going to repose on a bed of roses, but rather on the thorny pillow. Our country is in a deplorable condition. Fraternal affection gone—sectional hate engendered—extreme parties in the ascendant. Violence overspreads the land; we open no paper without seeing blood. The whole country seems to be without Government, and the Territories are so: Kansas in civil war; Utah in revolt; New-Mexico worse off than under the Spanish viceroyalty; Oregon carrying on Indian wars for itself; and a State—California—driven to the resource of voluntary associations of citizens for the protection of life, liberty and property.

The present Administration, in violating sacred compromises, is the author of all the violence and disorders which overspread the land. I foresaw and foretold it at the time; and strived against it. Prevention was my remedy; that having failed, a cure of the disease must be attempted. The people have rightly judged that the authors of the disease are not physicians to cure it. They have called in a new doctor, and we must help him in the application of all the remedies he shall prescribe.

CITIZENS: The eyes of Europe and America are upon this election, not as it concerns men, but as it concerns the great questions which alarm and agitate the country. It represents the principle of peace—of order, law and justice, at home and abroad. Europe and America knows that fact; and as the election goes, so must be their opinion of the continuance or cessation of the present deplorable state of things.

Letter from a Traveled American.

We publish the following letter, not on account of the valuable information it contains, but as an average example of the style of thought and expression common to the class of politicians which the writer represents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I take your paper, not that I would sustain you in your ruthless assault on the citizens of Kanses so repeatidly—and urged the Northern vagabonds (Abolitionest) to go to Kanses to create a civil war and murder and plunder innocent men and women, and distress the whole country. but to know the veews of that infamas party through you—do you not see hell in all of it, & horrors stairing you full in the face, when you advocate butchery of the Southern men to gratify some base political move—Are we not corrupt enough without adding more to the flame—Do you suppose One Hundred thousand negro worshipers can rule millions of freemen to partake of their butchery. if so you are wofully mistaken. We go for the Union as it is with more slave States if nessary but there are no slaves to cultivate them, unless we import yankeys from Massachusetts. She is as black as midnight. But to my astonishment the other day while in Boston—I found 20 to one Abolitionest, when I accidentally met one at dinner, and bore down on him as I would on a traitor, murderer or pirot. I was alone, but feard nothing, for I advocated the Union—and death to Abolitionest. and to my astonishment 20 men gathered around me. and as I had followed the sea over 30 years, I could tell them much of the misorys of Europeans and of the West India Islands which are going to decay evry day for the want of slaves. And now, can you tell us what has become of thousands of slaves captured by England and sold at Cuby for a term of 21 years, and all the English officers get an ounce a head, or $17 each on them, for pocket money. Have they taken any away from there since 1828 or previous to that date. I was there eight months in a Rhode Island ship as mate at that time and saw several cargoes sold in that way. *All died I suppose*—so the English will say. Away with your negro candidate, it is no go. Death and hell to them all. RHODE ISLAND.

You dare not publish this letter. I hope it will do good, and may God guide you in the right path.

Republicanism in Columbia County.

At a meeting recently held at Chatham, Columbia County, in this State, to give utterance to the feelings of the citizens on the expulsion of Mr. RAY from Virginia, for having spoken in favor of Freedom, the following letter was read from C. H. BRAMHALL, Esq., of this City, heretofore a leading member of the Democratic Party:

LETTER FROM C. H. BRAMHALL.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have received yours of the 3d inst., inviting me to address the citizens of Chatham, and its vicinity, on Saturday the 14th inst., on the late aggressions and outrages of the slave power, and especially, on the late attack upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, and the freedom of speech, in the person of your respected townsman, Mr. RAY, for no other offence than the courteous, but manly expression of opinion, in debate, while peacefully sojourning in the State of Virginia. I am sorry to say that circumstances which I cannot control will prevent a compliance with the invitation which you so urgently press upon me.

But although compelled to decline the invitation I trust that I may be pardoned the expression of a hope that the citizens of Chatham and its vicinity will calmly consider the causes which have led to the events which now call them together. The outrages that have recently been perpetrated in Kansas—at Washington and elsewhere, are but the *effects* of certain *causes*—the *effects* lie upon the surface and are visible to all. The CAUSES lie deeper, far beneath the surface, and require to be dug up out of the dirt and rubbish of our political history, and exposed to the light of day. While I do not assume to enlighten, or to advise, I nevertheless feel that it is due to my friends in Columbia, and especially my Democratic friends with whom I have acted for the last twenty-five years, that I should declare the reasons which impel me to withhold from the Democratic Party my countenance and support, at least so long as it occupies its present position on the question of human freedom. I have been a Democrat all my life, *because* I believed that the Democratic Party best represented the great doctrine of human freedom, and the political equality and brotherhood of man, as taught by JEFFERSON and the fathers of the Republic. I may have been deceived—but such were the professions of that party until lately. I believed them, and took them upon trust.

* * * * * * *

It is a common, but superficial remark, that Slavery would long since have been abolished in the old Slave States where slave labor had ceased to be profitable, but for the unwise and intemperate agitation of the subject, by the Abolitionists of the North. This is a great mistake. Other and deeper influences were at work to produce that result. The rapid increase in the production and market value of Cotton, and the opening up, from time to time, of new and more fertile States and Territories to Slavery, augmented the demand for slave labor and the value of slave property,—and the once fertile lands of Virginia and other old Slave States, now worn out and exhausted by slave culture, could be made available only for the rearing of human chattels for the new markets thus created. As slave labor rapidly wore out and exhausted the soil in the old Slave States, the South became clamorous for more Slave Territory and more Slave States, and the slave-producing States were equally clamorous for new slave markets.

The Indians were driven out of Georgia under JACKSON, and out of Florida under VAN BUREN; TEXAS was acquired and a war waged against Mexico under POLK, for the acquisition of more Territory to be added to the area of Slavery.

These Indian wars, the acquisition of Texas, and the war with Mexico, including the money paid to Mexico and Texas, have cost this nation more than $400,000,000, three-fourths of which were paid by the Free States—all—all, for the purpose of extending the area, not of Freedom, but of Slavery. Thus have the stupendous wealth and the gigantic power of this great nation been exerted, not alone for the extension of the domains of Slavery, but to strike down a neighboring Republic whose fair and fertile lands were coveted for the same purpose. Thus have we gone on, opening new States and Territories to Slavery, ipersessing the demand for Slave labor and Slave property—augmenting its value, *and protracting indefinitely the period of its duration in the old States.*

At the close of the Revolution, all were Abolitionists, but that did not trouble the South. The President of the Abolition Society of the State of New-York, JOHN JAY, was appointed Chief Justice of the United States by President WASHINGTON, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The President of the Abolition Society of the State of Pennsylvania, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, held the offices of Postmaster General and Minister to France under the Confederation. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a member of the Abolition Society of New-York, was WASHINGTON'S Secretary of War, and he was confirmed by the Senate. The South did not complain of Abolitionists then—nor until long afterwards, when Slave property had quadrupled in numbers and value, and when it was sought by CALHOUN, to make Slavery an element of political power.

CALHOUN is the father of sectionalism in this country. He first tried to unite the South against the North on the tariff; failing in that, he tried it on Slavery, and succeeded. And from the day when CALHOUN was made Secretary of State under President TYLER, the slave power has been the paramount, ruling power of the nation. From that day to this, all the powers of Government, in all its departments, executive, legislative, judicial and administrative, have been executed in abject and cringing subjection to the Slave Oligarchy. From that day to this, every candidate for political honors, of high or low degree, has basely bowed the neck, and bent the knee, in fawning sycophancy to the power behind the throne.

And what, it may be asked, is this Slave Oligarchy, that it should assume to rule this nation of 27,000,000 of men claiming to be freemen? It consists of 347,000 slaveholders, owning 4,000,000 of human beings as property, and constituting a despotism more absolute and more revolting than any known to the world, civilized or uncivilized, in any period of its known history—selling men, women and little children upon the auction block—separating forever husband and wife, parent and child—and degrading the white race, in point of civilization and humanity, to the level of the slave.

To say nothing of the black race, it degrades and demoralizes the white. If we compare the Free States with the Slave States, the disastrous effect of Slavery upon the social, moral and political condition of the white race will be at once fully realized. If we contrast New-York with Virginia, Massachusetts with South Carolina, or Michigan with Arkansas, in the number of Schools and Churches, the facilities, the efficiency, and the results of educational, moral and religious training—in the progress made by each in the elements of material prosperity, in the arts of peace and civilization—and the amount and value of the products of human industry, the results cannot but carry conviction to the minds of all.

I prefer to leave every one to institute the comparison for himself; and fortunately the census taken every decade, places the necessary information within the reach of all.

It has been said that in this country "Cotton is King." That it rules the foreign policy and every department of our domestic Administration is, alas! too true. Let us inquire by what right this power is exercised. The census of 1850 shows that the entire market value of the Cotton crop of that year was.....$136,000,000

Tobacco	19,000,000
Sugar	35,350,000
Rice	10,000,000
Total	$200,350,000
Indian Corn	$360,300,000
Wheat	247,400,000
Hay and Fodder	160,000,000
Pasturage	143,000,000
Milk, exclusive of that used for Butter and Cheese	100,000,000

From this it will be seen that the crop of Indian Corn alone is worth nearly three times the Cotton crop of the South—and $160,000,000 more than the aggregate of the four principal crops of Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar and Rice. The Wheat crop is nearly double the Cotton, and $47,000,000 more than the Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar and Rice. The Hay and Fodder, $20,000,000 more than the Cotton. The Pasturage is $7,000,000 more than the Cotton—and in short, the entire Cotton crop of the South is worth but little more than the surplus milk of our cows, exclusive of that used for butter and cheese.

Such, in brief, are a few of the characteristics of Slavery and the Slave Power, which in the brief period of our young history, has grown from diminutive stature to gigantic magnitude—from extreme weakness to overpowering strength—until it is now prepared to combat with Freedom for the mastery of Empire. In 1848 Slavery laid her black and brawny hand upon the North, and commanded silence—and the North resolved not to agitate. In 1850, in compliance with the demands of the Slave Power, the Fugitive Slave bill was passed, in plain violation of the Constitution—in open disregard of humanity—and in defiance of the law of God. In 1852 the Slave Oligarchy again commanded silence at the North, and was obeyed. In 1854, in submissive obedience to the same power, the solemn compact of Freedom, entered into thirty-four years before, was repealed, and the door of Western Empire was again opened to Slavery. And yet again the insolent mandate goes forth from the South to the North—be silent! A Northern Democratic President, and his Northern followers, repeat the shameful mandate—be silent! Then goes forth the decree of Judge KANE, the American Jeffries, pliant tool of power, that the slaveholder may bring his human property into the Free States, in spite of our Constitutions and Laws, and hold them as property, and with all the attributes of property, as long as he pleases, *in transitu*. Then the drunken, brutal, savage hordes of Slavery pour over the western borders of Kansas, with whisky, bowie-knife, and revolver; drive the peaceful settlers from the polls; seize the ballot boxes—elect a Pro-Slavery Legislature, of non-residents—and establish a code of laws for the people of the Territory, disfranchising every man who is less brutal or inhuman than the perpetrators of these outrages. To refuse obedience to these monstrous usurpations is declared by the President, and his Chief Justice, LECOMPTE, and by the assembled wisdom of the Democratic Party at Cincinnati, TREASON. Be silent! While the wail that is borne to our ears on every Western breeze, tells us of brothers murdered, and sisters outraged, on the plains of Kansas. Be silent! While Northern men are driven out from Kansas and from Virginia, and Northern Senators ruthlessly stricken down in the National Capitol, for daring to refuse obedience to the insolent mandate.

Against outrages so monstrous—crimes so infamous—treason against God and man so shameless and unblushing, words of reason and conciliation are out of place. It is no time to pass resolutions. It is the time for *action*—immediate, united, resolute and determined action is imperiously demanded. The issue is forced upon us and we must meet it manfully. We must make our election between FREEDOM and SLAVERY, and make it now. It is not a question of the Abolition of Slavery—but the Abolition of Freedom. Shall Freedom live? Or shall it die? Very respectfully, yours, &c.

C. H. BRAMHALL.

To E. G. WILBUR, J. G. VAN VALKENBURGH, and others, Committee of Arrangements.

Political Items.

At the great meeting held in Boston on Monday evening, to ratify the nominations made at the Philadelphia Convention, Mr. SWIFT, one of the speakers, enlivened the proceedings with a joke or two. The following is from the report of the Boston *Journal*: "He spoke of Col. FREMONT, and of the taunt which the Boston *Post* has thrown out against him, that he has been obliged, in his explorations, to live on dog's flesh. This he did, the speaker remarked, in the service of his country, and the people begin to think it is time for him to change his diet. They proposed that he shall eat dog's flesh no longer, but that he shall live on venison, and if he was not mistaken a fine old *Buck* would be served up for him about the 7th of November next."

The Buffalo *Express* says: "The man who, in the Spring of 1840 should have said that GENERAL HARRISON would be elected, almost by acclamation, would have been laughed at as a fool; yet the sneers of that candidate's opponents were turned into weapons against themselves, and HARRISON went in on a wave of hard-cider. So may it be with FREMONT. Already the Opposition press are talking sneeringly of the explorer, and ridiculing him by reference to mules and snow shoes. Let them beware, lest on mules and snow-shoes he march into the White House."

GENERAL HOUSTON.—The Huntsville *Presbyterian* says Gen. HOUSTON has been confined to his bed for two weeks, from catarrh. The attack has been very severe, but he is now slowly recovering. The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* says that, in passing through that place, on his recent return home, "Gen. HOUSTON gave the indication of a total want of confidence in the success of the present American Party, and a total disinclination to support either the platform or the nominee. The party to whom he allied himself for great and noble purposes, has become the tool of selfish politicians, to whose schemes he cannot lend the sanction of his name and influence."

A grand FREMONT and DAYTON ratification meeting was held in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday evening; at the appointed hour, our large hall was densely thronged, and about 400 being unable to gain admission, organized outside; Mayor SMITH was called to the Chair. The meetings were addressed by Judge CULVER, and Mr. BURR, of N. Y., and Messrs. D. G. SCOTT, and A. B. WOODRUFF, of this city; all were enthusiastically received. The Philadelphia Platform, Resolutions and Candidates, were confirmed by unanimous vote.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Monday says: "This morning a ballot for President was taken among the members of the Corn Exchange, at their room, at the corner of Second and Gold streets. The result was as follows:

For Fremont.....27
For Fillmore.....12
For Buchanan.....11

There were 61 persons present. Of these, 11 conservatives declined voting."

FILLMORE IN FLORIDA.—The Old-Line Whigs of Florida lately adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That having undiminished confidence in MILLARD FILLMORE as a statesman and a patriot, who has been tried and found faithful to the Constitution, and duly appreciating his high and distinguished abilities, we will cheerfully support him for the Presidency.

The *Pennsylvanian*, the special organ of "Old Buck," says: "It is a melancholy confession to make, but the Democracy is generally defected by Black Republicanism, or is disorganized by Free-Soilism within its own ranks. For illustration, what New-England State would sustain by its vote a sound platform like ours of the 4th of March? Would New-York even?"

An exchange paper says: There is a suit pending before the highest tribunal in the land, in which principles of the utmost importance to this country and its institutions are to be settled. The suit is entitled "The People *vs.* The Nigger Driving Democracy." For the plaintiff, JOHN C. FREMONT; for the defendant, JAMES BUCHANAN. The decision will be given in November.

A Fremont ratification meeting was held in Chicago, on the 19th inst., and the *Democrat* says: Democrats were there, Whigs were there, foreigners were there, Catholics were there, Protestants were there. Indeed, it would puzzle us to tell who were not there.

The *Boston Atlas* says: "The *Post* parades the names of sundry Old-Line Whigs of this City, "who have declared themselves for BUCHANAN." As most, if not all, declared for PIERCE nearly four years ago, we do not think the announcement in the *Post* a very startling sign of the times.

The Albany *State Register* and the New-Haven *Journal*, Know-Nothings, have hoisted the names of FREMONT and JOHNSON, the nominees of the late North American Democratic Convention, held in this City, for President and Vice-President.

JO. KNOX, one of the Illinois Pierce electors in 1852, in a public meeting recently held at Rock Island, came out openly in favor of the Republican candidate.

Judge E. DAVIS, of Macon, Georgia, elected last October on the Know-Nothing ticket as a representative from Bibb to the Legislature of that State, has come out for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Herald*, heretofore a leading Know-Nothing paper, has come out from that organization, and run up the name of JAMES BUCHANAN for President.

The eloquent "Poughkeepsie Blacksmith" is holding a series of Freedom meetings in his big tent in Columbia County.

A Mass State Convention of Free-State men will be held at White Rives Junction, Vermont, on the 2d of July.

The Madison County *Reflector*, heretofore a Democratic paper, is out for FREMONT.

American Artists in Rome.

From the Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

ROME, Monday, May 26, 1856.

Our Winter visitors have all left us, and the hotels and lodging-houses are comparatively tenantless, the public galleries, halls and museums are well nigh deserted, the decaying old ruins, so recently thronged by thousands of the curious and inquiring from every quarter of Christendom, are again as silent and solitary as desolation should be; and hackmen, porters, and valets de-place go about the streets mourning for want of employment. Yet one does occasionally encounter a small group of strangers, with the never-fatiguing and ever-distinguished red-covered Murray in hand—the most indispensable traveling companion in the world—pursued by beggars, who have a discriminating eye, and hopefully watched by the unemployed shopmen as they pass. Rome is never, in fact, wholly without visitors, and there are just now here some twenty or thirty American travelers. Among them is Mr. EMERSON, the educator, of Boston, who is making botanical researches in Italy, Rev. R. STORRS DICKINSON and lady, of Philadelphia, Mr. WHITNEY, of West Jersey, &c.

Mr. CRAWFORD leaves to-morrow, May 27, for the United States, whither Mrs. C. and family preceded him a few weeks since, on a visit to her friends. The model of his noble colossal statue of JAMES OTIS, for the Mt. Auburn Chapel, is just completed, and will be in the hands of the marble workmen during his absence. The twelve models of the colossal sculptures for one of the pediments of the Capitol at Washington are also completed, and will be shipped this week for the United States, to be put into marble there. The artist's designs for bronze doors, assigned to him by the Government, are now in the hands of his workmen. The bas-reliefs comprise a pictorial history of the Revolution, commencing with the death of PUTNAM and ending with the battle of Yorktown. The most prominent events in the life of Washington are also included in the panels. Admirable as are all these works, which have been conceived and put into form in an incredibly brief period, they will, if one may hazard a prediction from his miniature sketch in plaster, be surpassed by his colossal statue of America, which is to surmount the Capitol in bronze. This fresh, purely American conception of the goddess of Liberty is, in expression and costume, the very presentment and express image of our western notion of the inspiring deity. Greek grace and American vigor are here charmingly blended.

The equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, recently cast in bronze at Munich, for the Virginia Monument, will probably accompany the artist across the Atlantic. Four statues remain to be made to complete the work, which will be the largest, and we may reasonably hope, the grandest monument ever created in memory of eminent worth; and the artist will justly share in the glory and perpetuity of the achievement. He has won for himself a proud place in the history of the noblest arts of design. Mr. ROGERS is celebrating the history of COLUMBUS and the discovery of the New World, in a series of bas-reliefs for one of the mammoth doors of the national Capitol, that will delight the country. He has also just completed a fine portrait statue of JOHN ADAMS, for the chapel of Mount Auburn.

A young Jerseyman, Mr. DOANE, son of the Bishop, is preparing here for the Roman priesthood, and has donned the picturesque costume of his order, of which you have no example in the United States. Several priests from America were present at the celebration of the *fête* of *Corpus Domini* on Thursday, but none of them have assumed the costume of the Italian priesthood.

Professor DANA, of Yale College, delivered an address at Brewster's Hall, New-Haven, in which he gave an interesting outline of the advantages of science, and urged the importance to the world and especially to Connecticut, of liberally endowed Scientific Schools.

Periodicals for July.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

There are several papers here, richly illustrated. Of these, the most curious is a history of the Great Seal of the United States, the design of which, after various attempts by JEFFERSON, (with hints from ADAMS and FRANKLIN,) DU SIMITIERE, a West India Frenchman; a Committee of the Congress in 1779 and 1780; CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary of Congress in 1782; and WILLIAM BARTON, was suggested, much as it now appears, by Sir JOHN PRESTWICH, an English baronet. Engravings of the different designs, as well as of the Seal itself, make this pleasantly written paper very interesting. Of a far different character, but also full of interest, is a reprint of JOEL BARLOW'S poem of "The Hasty Pudding," with clever original illustrations, full of character and life. WILSON'S "Western Africa," Lions and Man-Eaters, and "Little Dorrit," are also set off with engravings, and there are fashion-plates and a two-page set of caricatures, as usual. The story of a hypochondriac, entitled "A Queer Case," is a lovely novelette, and "My Legacies" also reads well. Specimens of DANIEL WEBSTER'S table-talk are rather common-place, and the story of Mrs. FITZHERBERT, (given here as "Maria, a lost Queen of England,") literally comes a day after the *fair*, having already been related, almost *ad nauseam*, in divers reviews, magazines and newspapers. The Editor's Drawer is better than usual. The interest of "Little Dorrit" is on the increase.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS.

This monthly periodical has advanced to its twentieth part—each complete in itself. In the number for July, entitled "Rambles Among the Alps," Mr. ABBOTT gives the details, set off with thirteen engravings, of a fortnight's tour in Switzerland. An instructive, as well as entertaining narrative it is.

MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY.

Here is a new candidate for public favor edited by a lady. Her whose novels, called *Fashion and Famine* and *The Old Homestead*, have met with great success. She opens her magazine with the commencing chapters of a new story of her own, entitled "The Lost Jewels," the scene being in the vicinity of New-York. This tale promises well, and so does a Revolutionary tale, entitled 'Love in '76," (by the author of "Blanche Dearwood,") which has many good features, local and characteristic. Of the poetry, the best is "The Maiden's Confession," by Mrs. STEPHENS. Most of the illustrations are by DALLAS, a clever artist; of these "The Falls of Minnehaha" is the best. The faces of the hero and heroine of "Love in '76" are very feeble and weak—particularly the lady's, who has only the dim outline of a profile. One the whole, for its artistical and literary merit, this new periodical (which is well printed, large-sized, and extremely low-priced) deserves a popular reception. The stories called "Stays and Slippers," "Nellie's Illusions," and "And a Story of Two Lives," are unmistakably *English*; the reader would not peruse them with less pleasure had he received some indication which would have enabled him to distinguish the *copied* from the *original* papers. We have to add that Mrs. STEPHENS has had the good sense to exclude crotchet, embroidery and fashions, from her promising periodical.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

Here is the first number of a new series. The shape has been judiciously altered from small 4to to 8vo, and other decided improvements commenced. Among the more striking articles is a historical and descriptive account, with a great many good engravings, of the Capitol at Washington; an illustrated paper, by Mr. CASSIN, on the Ornithology of the United States; and a sketch of the origin, progress and present state of Wood-Engraving. These are able articles. The remainder of the Magazine (including biography, prose-fiction and poetry) is not much above the dead level of mediocrity. On the whole, this periodical promises well. We should think better of it if it avoided self-praise. Its own laudation of one of its illustrated poems, and its self-praise, so strongly "laid on," in the first part of the "Editor's Olio," (to say nothing of the ludicrous announcement that it would uniformly consist of "a hundred pages, *allowing four pages for the cover*,") might have been advantageously omitted, and can only be excused, for once, on the charitable plea of editorial inexperience. It is for the readers, and not the conductors, of a periodical to say which portions of it deserve special commendation.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

This Magazine, devoted to Literature, Science, and Art, in connection with the broad principles of uns

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for Ten Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Morning, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at twelve o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rate as the DAILY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. ADAMS' resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th of July was taken up and discussed very fully, but without any definite action. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on the Judiciary to examine the laws regulating the succession to the Presidency in case of the death of both the President and Vice-President, and report if they deem further legislation necessary. The rules were amended so as to make it the duty of the presiding officer to call Senators to order when violating parliamentary decorum. A bill was passed for the construction of a military road from Missouri to Carson Valley Settlement. In the House, the bill to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution was taken up, and after considerable discussion Mr. GROW gave notice that he would move the previous question on Saturday. A bill was reported from the Committee on Territories, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, to punish and prevent Polygamy in the Territories. It provides for a penalty of $500, and imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years.

☞ We publish in another part of this morning's paper the speech of Col. BENTON at the Buchanan ratification meeting held last Saturday evening in St. Louis. The speech commends itself at this time to the attention of every one, and will be read with great interest. Col. BENTON chiefly devotes himself to the Pierce Administration, upon whose acts and policy, foreign and domestic, he makes a fierce onslaught. In his own peculiar way, he also attacks the Democratic platform, and the Convention lately assembled at Cincinnati. It is a mystery how he can support the man who has "squared himself" to that platform, and who was chosen by the assembly he so heartily abuses.

☞ The subscriptions for Kansas, in Boston, have reached a handsome amount. Four gentlemen in that city have offered to give $5,000 each, on condition that the sum of $100,000 be raised in the State of Massachusetts. Similar movements are in progress in different sections of the country, and the indications are that a large sum will be realized for the aid of the struggling Free-State men in Kansas.

☞ The R. M. Steamship *Asia*, which was to leave Liverpool on the 14th, with European advices three days later than those brought by the *Atlantic*, and two days later than those by the *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec, had not been signaled at Sandy Hook up to the time of going to press.

Important from California.

The steamer *Granada* arrived at New-Orleans from Havana on Wednesday, and, through an arrival at the latter port from Aspinwall, reports that the *Illinois* is now *en route* for this City with the California mails of the 5th of June and two millions and a quarter in treasure.

The news from California is important. CASEY and CORA, the murderers of RICHARDSON and KING, were hung on the 22d of May. The excitement after this event seems to have increased rather than otherwise. The Vigilance Committee arrested several desperate characters, and, among others, Yankee SULLIVAN, well known in these parts. SULLIVAN did not wait for the doom he anticipated, but hung himself in his cell. In the meantime an opposition party had been raised to the Committee, and organized itself with seven hundred stand of arms. A general conflict was apprehended, and San Francisco has been placed under martial law. Governor JOHNSON does not seem to have taken any steps as yet to suppress the revolution.

From Kansas.

By telegraph from St. Louis we have received some interesting news from Kansas. The Territory is still in a most disturbed condition. It is reported that Col. SUMNER lost two men in an engagement with a party of Missourians on the 19th inst. Several of the Missourians were killed and wounded, and were finally driven back across the border. Col. SUMNER has taken steps to prevent large bodies of armed men of either side from roaming about the Territory, committing any and every depredation they choose, and for this a great cry is raised against him by the Border Ruffian press. We have further reports that Mr. BROWN, the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, (which establishment was destroyed in the sacking of Lawrence,) had been killed. Our telegraphic dispatch does not state how or when this occurred, and the story, therefore, must be confirmed before it can be believed. The probabilities are that it is incorrect, though we know full well that one who has worked so energetically in the cause of human freedom would receive but little mercy at the hands of its enemies in Kansas, if their power was commensurate with their will. It is also stated that Gov. SHANNON had resigned the Governorship of the Territory. This, too, would seem to require confirmation.

The Revolution.

Mr. SUMNER'S speech has given rise to some controversy as to the relative share borne in the Revolutionary struggle by the Northern and Southern States, especially by South Carolina and Massachusetts. The members of Congress from the former State seem highly indignant that any one should insinuate that it contributed a smaller number of men than the latter in that contest. The following statement of the number of troops, both regulars and militia, furnished by each State during the war, which was prepared under authority of Congress soon after the close of the contest, is conclusive upon this point:

	Regulars.	Militia.
New-Hampshire	12,496	2,093
Massachusetts	68,007	15,145
Rhode Island	5,908	4,284
Connecticut	32,029	7,702
New-York	18,331	3,304
New-Jersey	10,726	6,055
Pennsylvania	25,322	7,327
Total Free States	172,819	45,910
Delaware	2,317	376
Maryland	13,912	4,127
Virginia	25,668	5,620
North Carolina	7,263	—
South Carolina	6,417	—
Georgia	2,679	—
Total Slave States	58,256	10,123

This statement, which is official, certainly does not sustain the claims presented so clamorously on behalf of South Carolina.

How we Stand in England.

England has but just crawled out of a great war, nobody knows how to the present moment and nobody positively can tell why. Some say Russia could not carry it on; some say that the Czar took a sudden fancy for peace, and others say numerous other things of numerous kinds; but that she crawled out of one war, and, if not prevented by public opinion, would drift into another, is certain. It is now stated, with positive certainty, in club circles in London, and, indeed, we have little doubt, from private advices of the fact, that the Parliamentary Session of Great Britain will close on the 24th of July. Lord PALMERSTON'S object in thus arranging for his early deliverance (for Parliament seldom prorogues until the middle or end of August) from such feeble semblance of a constitutional check as the present British House of Commons affords, may be interpreted in two opposite ways. It may be either indicative of his complete sense of the utter insignificance of our present quarrel with England, or of its serious importance. In either case, Lord PALMERSTON does well to get rid of Parliament. In the one case he avoids all those provoking queries and speeches of over-zealous Englishmen, which often do much mischief. In the other he becomes, for six months, the uncontrolled Van Amburg of the British lion. It is strange that while, during the sitting of Parliament, there is hardly any country on the globe, including our own, so subject to public opinion as England, there is none, during the recess, so completely under the despotic influence of the Government of the hour.

Lord PALMERSTON is manifestly desirous to get the whole direction of this difficulty into his hands. He is in every sense eminently an actor, and is said, during the few evenings before the steamer started, to have counterfeited cough to awaken the sympathies of the House, on the principle of the sacred Roman who pretended to have one leg in the grave until he was elected Pontiff, when he kicked the Cardinals out when they came to congratulate him, and took full sway into his own hands.

In the meantime, his reply to Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER'S question on the American difficulty was so moderate in tone and still more so in delivery, and so confiding in character, and so altogether reassuring, that the impression among the commercial members of the British House of Commons was quite exhilarating, and the members from the manufacturing districts not only rushed off, as our advices tell us, to correct lugubrious letters previously dispatched by the Cunard steamer to Boston, but the decided peace tone towards the American people extended even among the agriculturists. We see in one of the London journals that a deputation from the bucolic county of Buckinghamshire waited on Mr. DISRAELI, the leader of the opposition party in the House of Commons, with a request that he would not permit a rupture between England and the United States. "Naw don't let us have no war with Mereky, Master DUZERLY," said the husbandman who led the deputation.

We have little doubt that Lord PALMERSTON, in taking the question into his own hands, by an early prorogation of Parliament, has made a wise move and will render all difficulties more easy of solution. The accounts from here since CRAMPTON'S dismissal, will also wear a pacific tendency.

With respect to the settlement of our difficulty, there are various suggestions in the public press. Some, we find, suggest a royal run across the Atlantic, a notion largely favored by the Directors of the Canada Great Trunk Railway, whose shares would naturally be stimulated by the appearance of VICTORIA upon the bridge over the St. Lawrence, christened after her name. Of course, if she got so far, we would have her over the border, cutting the Central American knot with her own fair fingers. In the meantime, until matters are settled, let us indulge the reflection that more unlikely things have come to pass.

Walker's Position.

If we are to place any reliance upon late accounts from Niacaragua, the Rivas-Walker Government may be considered as permanently established. The United States steam Frigate *Susquehanna*, from San Juan on the 8th inst., arrived at Key West on the 17th, and reports that the Republic of Nicaragua is enjoying a profound peace. We had previously heard that a combination was effected by the States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras for the purpose of invading Nicaragua, but this rumor was premature if not altogether unfounded in fact. Fortune seems to fight for WALKER and the cause he advocates. We have seen that Costa Rica—though her soldiers evinced no lack of courage, but on the contrary were successful in almost every engagement—has been sorely worsted in the contest with Nicaragua. She lost, through cholera, more men than she can well replace, and, forced to retreat from the Territory she invaded, she is now fully occupied with domestic troubles and in dread of an immediate revolution. We learn, moreover, by telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans, published elsewhere, that the cholera still continues to make fearful ravages among the Costa Ricans, and that one of their best officers, Baron BULOW, had fallen a victim. Guatemala next took the field with 3,000 men; but the Guatemalian army is decimated by the same fell disease, and before an engagement takes place, it is forced to return home, reduced (so it is asserted) to some five hundred men. It is not likely that, for some time at least, another attempt will be made to invade Nicaragua. San Salvador and Honduras are now said to be friendly to WALKER, and if the latter, under these circumstances, can raise sufficient money to carry on his Government and pay his troops, his power and position my be regarded as more firmly settled than those of the neighboring States.

Obstacles in California to a Pacific Railroad.

Differences of opinion concerning a subject of so momentous interest as a Pacific Railroad, and the most expedient route for it, may well be considered excusable when it is recollected that our fellow-citizens in California have found it next to impossible to decide upon the best mode of constructing a simple wagon road from the ocean to the Eastern boundary of their State. Precisely as the States on this side of the Rocky mountains speak of a railroad, do the counties of California reason with respect to a wagon road. The people of the North of California desire a Northern route; of the centre a central route; and of the South a Southern route. Some think it should be done exclusively by private enterprise; others that private enterprise, with a little assistance from the State, might build a toll road; and, again, a third party advocates that the State should construct the entire road, and let it be free. A bill was introduced, as may be recollected, early last year, in the California Legislature, to open a road from Sacramento Valley to Carson Valley, and the Committee to whom it was referred made a report which began with the declaration that its members had been unable to agree unanimously upon any particular route.

The total distance from Sacramento City to the Great Salt Lake is not more than five hundred and fifty miles. Carson Valley, which is already beginning to be densely settled, is the half-way house between the Pacific and the capital of Utah. All parties in California have been agreed upon the necessity of a broad, well-constructed thoroughfare from the Pacific to the East. It is demanded by immigration; it is necessary in order to establish a land connection between the eastern and western extremities of the Union; and even the safety of the Pacific States, in time of war, would be hazarded without it. Nevertheless, the State of California is still so new and unsettled, its mountain gorges and lands are so little explored, and its water places and deserts are so little known, that this first step, of the most indispensable character, towards internal improvement, has yet to be completed.

Among the principal routes contemplated with favor by California, is what is called Noble's Pass. The distance through that pass, from the Sacramento Valley to the Humboldt, is about two hundred and fifty miles. The height of the pass is represented, however, to be between four and five thousand feet above the level of the sea; it is very far north, and the United States Mail Agent, at Salt Lake, Major CORPONING, has held the opinion that snow would render it impassable during the greater portion of the year. Beckwith's route, from Maysville, by Bidwell, into the American Valley, is another spoken of; but it is thought that it would need much expenditure and subsequent care to make it such a road as is necessary for traveling purposes. A third route from Maysville is also condemned by many, on account of the great amount of labor which would be required to make it serviceable. The next route discussed is one up the South Fork of the American River, through Johnson's Cut-off and Hope Valley, into Carson Valley. The country through which this route passes must be, from all descriptions, exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, and well watered and timbered. This route holds the highest place of any in the estimation of Californians. The advantages of it were placed by the Committee of the Legislature on Roads in the most favorable light, and it will doubtless one day be finished; but unfortunately the work, here also, will be colossal, and will involve the outlay of large sums of money. It is, in some placas, over eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, and for a distance of several miles can only be rendered at all practicable by expensive side-hill grading. In one place, the fall, in six miles, is thirteen hundred feet. This route is the shortest between the East and West, and, if a small part of the way requires immense labor, the rest presents fewer obstacles. The snow is bad for only seven miles, and the route to Salt Lake City can be continued on, from where it would cease, better than from any other point.

Other routes beside those mentioned have been discussed by California speculators and legislators. The principal one seems to be another central route, leaving Sacramento and passing by Diamond Springs, Eldorado County, on or near the old Carson track, into Carson Valley. It is certainly most important for the interests, not only of the State of California, but also of the whole Union—especially now that a large body of citizens, East and West, are favorable to the construction of a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean—that the means of land communication with the East in the State itself, should be facilitated as much and as rapidly as possible. It is evident, however, that the difficulties of constructing a simple wagon road from Sacramento Valley to the frontier have been found next to insuperable. It is equally clear that more enlightened views are entertained in California than anywhere else, with respect to the means of effecting an overland communication between the West and East. It is impossible to read the discussions which have taken place in the California Legislature and the public press of San Francisco and Sacramento, without feeling admiration of the enterprise and patriotism of American citizens on the Pacific Coast, and acknowledging the probability that nature will eventually yield to skill and energy, and intercourse be established across the Rocky Mountains by expedient means, and at the least possible cost.

Strychnia.

The poisoner PALMER appears still in England to throw every other candidate for notoriety in the shade. Even MERCY and PUFFENDORF are nowhere alongside of PALMER. And until he is put out of the way there is little chance for ordinary individuals like PIERCE and CRAMPTON coming fairly on the scene. Go where you will over London, strychnine is said to stare you in the face; and, as we have been informed by a passenger in the *Atlantic*, many of the placards advertising reports of the trial are in the shape of apothecaries' bottles and glasses, of as many hues as the ladies' dresses on a gala night. On every advertising board in London the spasmodic drug flames with a glaring hideousness, and in every drawing-room and tap-room the evidence is discussed. The brother of the prisoner, a clergyman of the Established Church, has written some letters to the Chief Justice, of so monstrously absurd a character as to take from them all effect. He pictures his brother—acknowledgedly guilty of many crimes—even if innocent of this, as a SOCRATES, a SOLON, a CAUIS MARIUS, CATO, and so forth. The public, however, entertain no moral doubt whatever of his guilt. The only question is, and it is raised in many quarters, is as to the legal difficulties in the way of arriving at this result. The fairness of Lord CAMPBELL'S charge, and other matters, are dwelt on, but the main grounds relied on by those that endeavor to shake public confidence in PALMER'S guilt, are the admitted fact that no strychnia was found in COOK'S body, and the principle that no man who by *possibility* may be innocent should be doomed to the death of a murderer, and that the *possibility* of PALMER'S innocence is not disproved.

These questions, as matters of legal and medical interest, assume an importance beyond the Palmer case and its excitement, and as they may be raised any hour with us, deserve some discussion. Is a man not to be found guilty, or if found guilty not to be executed, unless the proofs are such as to exclude the possibility of his innocence? If such an axiom of criminal jurisprudence were established, there would not be one in fifty cases in which conviction could be brought home. But all the legal lights of England and the legal periodicals, which all enter largely into this case, entirely concur in the opinions of Lord CAMPBELL, Baron ALDERSON, and Mr. Justice CRESSWELL, that such is not the rule of law. The universally recognized principle is, that the question of a man's guilt or innocence, like any other question which cannot be demonstrated as a mathematical truth, depends on the preponderating power of evidence. If, in calmly weighing the whole balance of testimony, there is a reasonable or a probable doubt, the prisoner is entitled to it, but he is only so entitled when reason and probability are so. If a man is murdered by a stab on the highway, and in his neighborhood is found a man who has manifestly a motive in his death, who purchased a dagger the day on which he was killed, and which dagger is found on him stained with blood, it could be argued with equal reason as by those who advocate PALMER'S legal innocence, that he might have been near at hand with another object; that he might have bought the dagger for another purpose, and that the blood might have been the blood of a dog, or some other animal. Such is possible, but neither reasonable or probable. The circumstantial evidence is admitted to have told with overwhelming effect in the Palmer case, against any theory of innocence. No attempt was made to disprove that he had applied £2,000 of COOK'S money to the payment of the claims of his pressing usurers; no explanation given of the strychnine proved to be purchased on the evening of COOK'S death; none of his eagerness, an hour after death, to get COOK coffined; none of his tampering with the jars about to be sent to Dr. TAYLOR, or of his offering to bribe the postboy to upset them; of his inquiries as to whether strychnine was found; of his inducing the Postmaster to open Dr. TAYLOR'S letter in the Post-Office, and his presents to the Coroner. In fact, every single development, however simple, points to the prisoner's guilt, and requires some possibility, both improbable and unreasonable, to get over.

Then as to the medical evidence and the great point relied on of strychnine not being found. It was stated by all the medical men examined, including the highest in England, save two whose professional weight of character was inferior, that the symptoms exhibited by COOK were incompatible with any death save that by strychnine.

But then comes the question, the strychnia not being found, is it or is it not possible to administer strychnia so that it shall produce death, and yet leave no residue unabsorbed in the system? Strychnia, it is admitted on all hands, can be discovered if administered in large doses—but can it be adjusted to such a delicate dose as to do the work of destruction and no more? This is a chemical question to which our great medical luminaries here might direct their keen analysis, with interest to themselves and advantage to mankind. In England, it appears from the evidence of Sir B. BRODIE, HERAPATH, and others of their great medical men, that science has been unable to follow hitherto in all its delicate tracings, this strange and mysterious agent of death. How is this wondrous alchemy wrought which transforms in a moment life into death? We quote, however, from *The Lancet*, the legitimate organ of the Medical profession, the following opinion on the chemical portion of the case:

"The mere finding of a deadly poison, such even as arsenic, prussic acid, or strychnine, in the contents of the stomach or in the tissues after death, cannot be conclusive evidence that the subject died from the poisonous action of the substance found. Chemical evidence can only be complementary and corroborative of the medical and pathological evidence. Chemical evidence must, therefore, occupy the second rank. It is true, that in inquiries upon which rest the life or death of a prisoner, we are anxious to draw light from every source, and to keep up evidence of every kind. Juries, and the public generally, look for the material demonstration of the poison in the dead body. They are disposed to over-rate the importance of this demonstration, and even to place it before the evidence derived from the observation of the symptoms and the morbid appearances; in which they are decidedly wrong."

In the meantime, the hero of this horrid story, which distances all the fancies of BULWER'S romance, awaits his doom with that perfect self-command he has maintained throughout. As this Borgia of the betting ring made a tool of CHESHIRE, the postmaster, a mere cully of COOK, a dupe of Dr. BAINFORD, and a partisan of even the Coroner WARD, with a versatility of resource and power which throw Jonathan Wild and such heroes into the shade, so even now, in the crisis of his fate, has he contrived to produce a sympathy in certain very hardened, and a belief in certain very weak-minded men, that the sentence upon him is the result of prejudice, not the fruit of justice.

A Sailor Reciprocity Treaty.

Reciprocity treaties are equitable in their nature, confer equal advantages on the contracting parties, and serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and amity between the nations which enter into them. Many are the treaties of this class to which England and America have put their hands, and affixed their seals. Reciprocity treaties having relation to the interchange of commodities, to the restoration of fugitives from justice, to the privileges of the citizens of either country while sojourning in the other, have been often made and renewed by the British and United States governments. But there is one species of reciprocity treaty which those Governments have never yet entered into—that having relation to the seamen who man the commercial navies of their respective countries. A case however has recently occurred in England, which demonstrates that such a treaty is imperatively demanded by the shipping interests of both nations, and that its execution cannot be much longer deferred by either the British or American Government.

Several seamen, evidently British-born, who had contracted in American ports for the voyage out and back, having absconded from their ships at North Shields, in the River Tyne, and violated their engagements, a number of American captains made application to the North Shields' magistrates for authority to empower the police to apprehend and restore the delinquents. To this application, however, the magistrates in question refused to accede. There was no reciprocity treaty in existence, they said, between England and the United States, relative to the restoration of runaway seamen, and, consequently, they could not interfere in the matter. But, though the North Shields' magistrates would not grant the required authority, they nevertheless condescended to recommend to the American captains, on dismissing their case, that Mr. HERBERT DAVY, the United States Vice-Consul on the Tyne, should lay the whole circumstances of it before the American Minister in London, with a view to procuring an international treaty for the mutual protection of British and United States seamen, and shipping in the ports of the respective countries.

Whether Mr. HERBERT DAVY, United States Vice-Consul on the Tyne, has yet acted on the above excellent suggestion, we are not informed; but we are quite confident that the sooner such a treatry is consummated the better will it be for American as well as English interests. For in the present relation of the two nations what protection or remedy have the ship-owners and ship-masters of either against seamen who abscond from service, and violate their contracts, while in the ports of the other country? Under the present anomalous, abnormal, and do-as-you-please system, an American captain may engage hands in New-Orleans, or New-York, for a voyage to London and back; he may have the articles of agreement drawn up in the most stringent and binding manner, and may compel every man engaging to put his signature thereto in the presence of witnesses; but what does all this circumspection avail him on the other side of the ocean? Of what validity are those engagements, or those articles of agreement, or those sailors' signatures, there? The moment the seamen set foot on English ground those fetters and formalities become powerless, and the crew acquire the liberty of remaining faithful to their engagements, or proving false to them, at their pleasure. In the present state of the law, an American article of agreement cannot be enforced in any English Police Court, or an absconder from an American ship punished for evading it; and whoever would presume to apprehend any such person in an English street, as a deserter, would be guilty of, and liable to prosecution for, an assault. Will the United States Government suffer the American ship-master to remain longer in this unprotected, defenceless, and disagreeable condition? Will the British Government refuse to become a party to a treaty which will save British ship-masters from the same annoyances and injuries on this side of the Atlantic which their American brethren are doomed to endure on the other?

The British Government will certainly not decline to enter into such a treaty with the United States, and we cannot perceive why the American Government should have any objection to become a party to it. Respect for the rights of seamen, whether British-born or natives, in the American service, need not deter our Government from acceding thereto. The right to violate lawful contracts is not the *legitimate* right of any man; and the treaty may be so framed as to give ample protection to ship-masters and ship-owners, as well Brittsh as American, without trenching in any way on the *legitimate* rights and liberties of seamen. It should empower the Courts of both countries to *set aside* the contract whenever the sailor can *prove* that he has been oppressively and cruelly treated during the outward voyage; and on no account should it have any application to men who *not* being under contract, abandon the service of one country for that of the other. With these restrictions we consider that a Sailor Reciprocity Treaty would prove not less advantageous to America than to England, and that it ought to be entered into by both Governments with equal alacrity.

☞ We have received Buenos Ayres papers to the 9th of May, but find in them nothing that would interest our readers.

We hear of the following sums recently contributed to make Kansas free: $3,000 in Taunton; $800 in Raynham; $300 in Clinton; $300 in Duxbury, Ct. In Wisconsin, $3,500 at Janesville. $500 at Dalton. $500 at the Women's Aid Meeting in Chicago.

LE VERRIER, the Director of the Observatory of Paris, has named the last new planet, the fortieth of the series discovered by M. GOLDSCHMIDT, "Harmonia," in honor of the conclusion of Peace.

Arrangements have been made by a party in Boston to erect another hundred houses in Chelsea. This is in addition to those already begun or being completed in that town.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUBSBURY, No. 426 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 3s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 439 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls, games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 439 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF $1 50 each. Can be had by applying at the Cashier's Desk, *Daily Times* Office. Also, CENTS in 50-cent packages.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no *longer makes or sells* the celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, *his license having expired.* Depôts, No. 128 Water-st., New York, and No. 28 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machine and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and in other cases, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can undersell us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
Prices at which a fire-coat and pants can be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 139 and 140 Fulton-st.:
Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants.....$18
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants.....15
Drab Kersey Beaver Coat and Pants.....13
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants.....12
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants.....$12 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants.....14 to 16
Samples of our styles can be seen at our Warerooms, Nos. 139 and 140 Fulton-st.:

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
Thin Summer Suits.....$6 00
Black Alpaca Suits.....6 00
White Duck Suits.....6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits.....10 12
White Duck Coats.....2 00
White Marseilles Vests.....2 00
White Drilling Pants.....2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet.....3 50
Brown Linen Pants.....75

POTICHOMANIE—BEAUTIFUL ART—DECORating Glass to resemble finest painted China, very easy, cost trifling, materials for sale accordingly. Books containing two vases, instructions and every article required, $5. Trade and schools supplied. JOUVET'S PREPARATION FOR CLEANING KID GLOVES WITHOUT SMELL.—Rub lightly and the dirt instantly disappears; can be worn immediately; one bottle cleans 50 pairs. Price 50 cents. Try it before buying. Sold by all druggists. CONTENT, NEARY & CO.,
No. 502 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF Roots, for making his celebrated Root Beer.—The attention of druggists, hotel-keepers, private families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, without any trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles, at 25 and 50 cents each. General Depôt, No 363 Hudson-st.

SUPERB SHOES.—THE MANUFACTURE OF LADIES' shoes has become in this country, less a trade than an art; and a collection of the finest styles would fill a show case as beautiful as anything in the Crystal Palace. CANTRELL, No. 338 Bowery, has probably done as much to bring the shoe trade to perfection as any man in America, and his stock of ladies' boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., is matchless.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—LADIES STAYING AT the St. Nicholas and other hotels, wishing gaiter boots and shoes, can find for themselves or families a large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HATS.—LEASK CONTINUES TO SUPply everybody with his delightful Summer hats. The Drab Beaver, Panama, and Straw hats are just what gentlemen want these hot days. They are neat, elegant and cool. LEASK is always ready to see his friends at the old store, corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!
Of splendid Medallion Velvet Carpets,
CROSBY & SON'S MAKE.
Superb Velvets, 11s; elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LOVET'S WAPHENE—AN INDIAN VEGETABLE Preparation, will restore Gray Hair to its youthful appearance, and cure Baldness. Call at No. 761 Broadway, New-York, and see the Proprietor, who has been both gray and bald, with a perfect head of hair, by the use of WAPHENE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, unexcelled by others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING.—THE Summer Clothing now at Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st., are as cheap as they are well made and fashionable. We recommend those of our readers in want of elegant garments, to cultivate the acquaintance of its proprietor, E. DEGROOT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS' modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos, from $30 to $140; melodeons, from $40 to $125.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, very superior; warranted only the pure juice of the grape.
BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

TRAVELING CLOAKS.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. T. Hands the finished (Ticknor & Lothrop, of Boston, have published) from the German of BERNHATZKI, the novel called, *The Holly; or, The Sheepfold on the Waters*, a tale of humble life on the coast of Schleswig. Independent of its religious character, this story has claims to popularity, as containing some incidents graphically told, and some picturesque descriptions. [illegible] most powerful and impressive is the account of the great and disastrous flood, which, in February, 1825, had nearly swept away the *Hallig* (or islet) of Nordstrandischmoor, on the western coast of Schleswig. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

Knowledge is Power, by CHARLES KNIGHT, (the well known English author and publisher,) has been republished, "revised and edited, with additions," by DAVID A. WELLS, of New-York. It is a book full of interest—but *not* KNIGHT'S; for Mr. WELLS has largely modified, rewritten, and even wholly omitted much of the original matter. This is a step beyond the ordinary editorial duty, and Mr. WELLS should, at least, have indicated his portion of the book, as distinguished from the author's. His omitting to do so has not improved the work. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

The Ingoldsby Legends, with illustrations by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK and JOHN LEECH, have been issued, in two volumes, (the original London edition is in *three*,) by WILLIS P. HAZARD, of Philadelphia. Written by that wit, and companion of wits, Rev. R. H. BURHAM, the popularity of these lively volumes has been nearly unprecedented. The Memoir of the author, prefixed to the legends, is very entertaining and crowded with anecdotes of THEODORE HOOK, SYDNEY SMITH, and other men of the time.

Mr. GEORGE P. MARSH, formerly U. S. Minister to Turkey, has published a small volume, (*The Camel, his Organization, Habits and Uses*,) with a view of giving popular instruction respecting that patient and useful quadruped, "the ship of the desert," which is about being introduced, with a view to being acclimated, in this country, with the aid of the present Secretary of War. The volume contains a great deal of information, pleasantly and plainly communicated. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

FREEMAN HUNT, founder and Editor of *The Merchant's Magazine*, a standard commercial periodical of value and interest, has put together, in a volume of 500 pages, a collection of Maxims, Morals and Miscellanies, for merchants and men of business, which he calls *Worth and Wealth*. It is an entertaining as well as a practical and instructive book, and is worthy of extended circulation, particularly among those who are entering into the business world. New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

The Life of the late Rev. Spencer Houghton Cone, long known and highly estimated, as an exemplary and eloquent Baptist preacher, has been written by one of his sons. As the record of a good man's life, worthy of respect and veneration, it is well that such a memorial should be given to the world. The biographer evidently holds no very practiced pen. If he did, he would have eschewed the awkwardness of repeatedly speaking of Dr. CONE, as as "Spencer H." A fine portrait illustrates the volume. New-York: LIVERMORE & RUDD.

Theodosia Ernest; or, the Heroine of Faith, is scarcely a religious novel, seeing that it has scarcely any story. It contains, chiefly in the way of dialogue, a large amount of discussion on the subject of Baptism. The writer, who appears well read on this controversial question, takes the part of those who prefer immersion to sprinkling, and declare infant baptism not to be warranted by the Word o God. Nashville: GRAVES, MARKS & RUTLAND.

The first volume of *The Rise of Canada*, by CHAS. ROGER, of Quebec, contains a history of "the Provinces," *ab initio* to the close of Lord DALHOUSIE'S Government in 1824. Mr. ROGER, who is a very plain-spoken man, has brought industry and research, as well as ability and tact, to the composition of this work. We hope soon to welcome, and notice at greater length, the second volume, bringing the narrative down to the present time. Quebec: P. SINCLAIR.

Six Months in Kansas, relating what took place there under the eye of the author, (a lady,) from September, 1855, to April, 1856, is readable, and professes to be authentic. The writer is a decided politician, speaking of President PIERCE as "that most *unmitigated calamity* Heaven ever suffered upon earth." The italics are not ours, but indicate the feminine emphasis and antipathy! Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

Trifleton Papers, a series which appeared in a Boston paper in 1855-6, have been collected into a small duodecimo, and have sufficient stamina to survive in this new state of existence. They are desultory, of course, but two or three pleasing stories run through them, the threads of which are agreeably and artistically collected at the close. Boston: WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL.

There be two Richmonds in the field. In plain words, the New-York reprint of LOCKHART'S *Ancient Spanish Ballads* has been followed by a Boston one, containing a fine portrait of the author, after PICKERSGILL, the English artist. It also has an original Memoir. The edition is very handsome and complete. Boston: WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL.

HERMAN MELVILLE'S *Piazza Tales*, taken as a whole, will not augment his high reputation. "Benito Cereno" is melodramatic, *not* effective. The sketches of the "Encantadas" are the best in the volume. The opening sketch is full of freshness and beauty. The author of "Typee" should do something higher and better than Magazine articles. New-York: DIX & EDWARDS.

Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour, undoubtedly the best, because the truest and most graphic book of its class ever written, has just been republished here, with colored illustrations, by JOHN LEECH, the crack artist of *Punch*. Albeit a "sporting" novel, it contains nothing which might not be read aloud in a drawing-room. New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

The Tangletown Letters contain a story of modern society, related in rather a desultory manner, and rather cleverly illustrated with several wood engravings. What may be called the story proper, is told with feeling and effect, but the episodal matter weighs heavily on the work. Buffalo: WANSER, MCKIM & Co.

Gabriel Vane; His Fortune and his Friends, by the author of "Dovecote," has more pretension than ability. Here and there are snatches of good writing, but the story and its characters, (apparently suggested by strong admiration of DICKENS,) are not above the ordinary level. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Vagabond Life in Mexico consists of adventures romantic and commonplace, by a wanderer in that country. It is well-written, lively and amusing with occasional glimpses at the leading celebrities of Mexico. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The loss occasioned by the recent fire in Portland, Me., has been variously estimated at from $100,000 to $300,000.

STATE ROOM IN COLLINS' STEAMSHIP SAL'RIC—To sell July 19.—A passage ticket and a first-rate stateroom, No. 58, for sale. The seller, being prevented from leaving at that time, would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Hidden lane.

☞ **Permanent Cure in all affections** of the throat and lungs are constantly being made by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Great as is its reputation, its works are greater. Many physicians speak of it in the highest terms.

☞ **A National Land-Reform Convention**—Will meet in Albany, at the Capitol, on the 3d and 4th of July next. A general invitation is extended. Reform papers throughout the country are desired to [illegible]

JOHN WIDDT, DANIEL CAMLEY, BEN. PRICE, GERRIT SMITH, K. A. BAILEY, J. R. C. POVLER, WM. ROWE, J. K. INGALLS, FRANCIS SMITH, WM. GOODELL, F. D. CURTIS, L. A. HINE, WARREN CHASE, H. H. VAN AMRINGE, HUGH T. BROOKS, R. B. MCDONALD.

JUNE 20, 1856.

☞ **To Contractors.**—Proposals will be received at this office until the 30th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound, in addition to those advertised May 23, ult., viz.: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Sugar Reef.

The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Sea-Flower Reef, and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office.

Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.—June 20, 1856. G. DUTTON, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

G. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Public Deceived**—In the purchase of various Cans, (in imitation called self-sealing,) which are made by various parties—solely to sell.

SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, when used according to directions, are certain to preserve effectually any kind of Fruit or Vegetable, (in a fresh state,) and are always warranted by the seller to fully answer the purpose.

None genuine except those having, in cast letters on the cap, SPRATT'S PATENT.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **Strawberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 321 Pearl st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **A Lawyer** of New-York, leaving this City on Monday morning for the West, on business, will receive and transact promptly any collections or other business committed to his charge. He will pass through Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points on the Mississippi between St. Louis and St. Paul, and through Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota generally. Address W. H., *Times* Office.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO., No. 45 Nassau-st.

☞ **To Capitalists.**—Chatham square property on the line of the Bowery Extension, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, June 30, consisting of that well known corner, bounded by Chatham-square, Bowery, Catharine and Division sts., which forms the greatest thoroughfare in the City, except Broadway and Fulton-st.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 39 Fulton-st, and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 69 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway corner of John-st.

☞ **Panama Hats**—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness, at prices from ten to fifty dollars each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—If the old gentleman who called at the house of Robert Pride, in this City, about 32 year ago, is living, and will communicate his name and residence, he will greatly oblige a relation who wishes further information. Address G. D. PRIDE, care of Aaron Swartz, Chatham square Post-Office, New-York City.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF Mr. ABRAHAM H. SEE, late publisher of *Graham's Magazine*, the undersigned would be happy to hear from him, in reply to several letters.

WM. BOWE, West Hoboken.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged Protestant woman, as an excellent cook in meat and pastry in all its branches; understands her business perfectly well; is a first-rate laundress and good baker of all kinds of cake and jellies; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 230 East 14th st. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent domesties, (Protestants,) one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other is a nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Any family requiring persons of this class will call at No. 271 Bowery. No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very experienced girl; call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who is a good, rapid penman, where honesty and industry will meet their due reward. A moderate salary accepted first year. Good references given. Address WORTH, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in a wholesale business, as clerk or porter; speaks English, French and German; can give satisfaction for honesty. Direct a note to Mr. JULIUS WIELE, No. 298 Houston-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter. Also by two colored young women, as cook and chambermaid, or nurse. Also by a nice girl of 14. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter or chambermaid, or to do general house work, by a respectable young German girl. Apply at No. 200 Spring-st., corner Sullivan-st., during to-day. (Friday.)

LIBRARIAN WANTED—One who can devote his attention to the Library of an institution, and efficiently represent the officers of the Society at its rooms or be studying for the ministry preferred.

The position would be desirable to any one who wishes to continue a course of study, as its duties will be light, and leave ample time for this purpose. Address LIBRARY, Box No. 52 Post-Office.

MAN WANTED—A sober, industrious man, that can take care of a horse, work in the garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a small farm near the City. A Scotchman preferred; to one giving satisfaction a permanent situation may be found. Address FARM HOUSE, at the Office of this paper, stating name and where he can be seen.

PLACE WANTED.—A respectable young girl desires a place in a Christian family. She would take care of children or assist at the needle and chamberwork. Her board and clothing would only be required in compensation for her services. References exchanged. Address HOPE, office of this paper, for one week.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—Gentlemen wishing a confidential private watchman can be suited by applying in corset store No. 134 8th-st., near 6th-av. Has been in a similar situation. The very best City reference can be given for honesty and capability. Apply Friday and Saturday.

$1,000 A YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,551 New-York.

NOTICE—TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &c.—The subscriber (from Canada) wishes to obtain a situation as traveling agent for Canada for some drug or patent medicine house in this City. Reference given as to character and ability. Address C. F., Rainbow Hotel.

GIRL WANTED—A Protestant, to take care of Children; she must be tidy, cheerful and intelligent, and willing to go in the country during the Summer. Apply at No. 63 17th-st.

BOY WANTED—In a manufacturer's office, in Wall st.: a boy about 15 years of age. He must come well recommended and write a fair hand. Salary first year $100. Address C. H. C., *Times* office.

COPYIST.—A young lady, writing a fine legible hand, and well educated, would like some copying to do at her residence. She would insure satisfaction. Address D., *Times* Office.

COOK WANTED—A capable woman, to do plain cooking, and as first-rate washer and ironer; the best City references required. Apply at No. 44 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED.—An assistant, graduate of Yale preferred, chiefly for the English branches. Pleasant situation; $400 salary. Apply to AUG. F. RITCHY, West Bloomfield, N. J.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing east of the City, would employ a thoroughly educated gentleman, to take charge of the education of his children. Address E. F. B., New-York Post-Office, Box 3,579.

TO THEATRICAL COSTUMERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—Employment is wanted by two respectable young women, who are skilful and tasteful upholstering seamstresses. Apply at No. 2 Pitt-st.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A gentleman of experience, who can influence a large city or country trade, and with good City references, is desirous of making an engagement with a good house as salesman. Address WHOLESALE GROCER, Office of this paper.

WANTED—A young Frenchman, about 16 or 18 years of age, who understands English; one who has worked in a woollen mill preferred. Apply at Room No. 3, No. 62 William-st., up stairs.

WANTED THIS DAY—A first-class cook, nurse, lady's maid and butler. The highest wages given. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A few experienced salesmen at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

HOTEL CLERK WANTED.—A middle-aged man, of good address, may apply or address ROBERT L. BUCKLIN, Getty House, Yonkers.

GIRL WANTED—A smart girl, to do the housework of a private family. Apply at 351 West 29th st.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 5 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 2 piano tuners, 3 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 boys, men on steamers and railroads, 6 girls as waiters, 2 laundresses, 3 for housework, 2 kitchen girls

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

RECIPE—By means of which any farmer, merchant, mechanic or clerk, can clear $3 per day, without interfering with regular business. Sent (post-paid) to all who enclose one dime to J. MILLER, Goshen, Conn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Six to eight single gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, and lodging, at an exceedingly pleasant house on Seven Heights, facing the City of New-York, 1 mile from Hoboken and Jersey City; stages pass the door every hour; has a full view of New-York City, the Bay, Sandy Hook, and the surrounding scenery; the most unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bath-room at a fair price. Location must be between 38th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,189 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 32 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1½ miles west of the Southport Depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is on high and commanding ground, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and presents good inducements to those desiring Summer board. Sea bathing, fishing and sailing a short distance from the house. Inquire of R. K. FOSTER, on the premises.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; the location is delightful: is very convenient, nearly opposite Washington-parade Ground.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles shaped, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.; Agent Naponoch Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—A cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by gent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

IRON SHAFT WANTED—From 14 to 18 feet long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, wrought or cast iron, round or square. Address W. OLIVER, this office.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $25 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 13 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

LABORATORY, NORTH POINT, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to

THOS. DUNKIN, SOLE AGENT, No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, cantor rockets, double-headers, toss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 209 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between JESSE J. DAVIS and CHARLES H. RODGERS, in the Piano-forte Action Moulding business, is this day dissolved. The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, No. 212 6th-st., near Avenue C, and execute all orders to the entire satisfaction of his patrons.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856. JESSE J. DAVIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Our friends and the public are informed that on and after the 1st July next we shall associate with us SAMUEL A. BANKS, under the firm of BRAINARD, GEFFROY & CO., and that the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry will be continued at the old stand, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

BRAINARD & GEFFROY.

COPARTNERSHIP—$100,000 wanted to base a great financial enterprise of large profits. Address Y. V. Z., at this office.

DENTISTRY.

W. DALRYMPLE,

LATE ASSOCIATE OF DR J. PARMLY, IN THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY, Has removed from No. 5 to No. 19 Bond-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the afternoon of Saturday last, in the Hudson River cars, a Black Morocco WALLET, containing a small amount of money, a flat safe key, and sundry memoranda, of no value except to the owner. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with SHEPHERD KNAPP, at the Mechanics' Bank.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M. P. BROWN, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUY YOUR BOOKS AT PRICE'S BOOKSTORE, AND GET HARPER'S MAGAZINE GRATIS.

THE FRIENDS OF A YOUNG MAN—Residing in Brooklyn, who is supposed to be guilty of some little indiscretion with regard to business men within the last few days, are anxious to see the parties thus injured, by way of making a settlement. Address O. B., No. 138 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GET IT AND READ IT.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

HOW TO BE RICH;

OR,

A KEY TO HONEST WEALTH.

BEING A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO Farmers, Professional Men, Mechanics, Merchants, Clerks, Factory Operatives, Apprentices, and all Laborers,

BY ASHER L. SMITH.

"The road to wealth is as plain as the road to market."—*Ben Franklin.*

CONTENTS:

1. How much makes a Man Rich.
2. The Principles of Saving.
3. Facts and Figures.
4. Illustrations and Instances.
5. The Principles applied to Farming.
6. Good Farming and Bad.
7. Hints to a Young Farmer.
8. A few words to professional men.
9. To Mechanics, Clerks, &c.
10. Encouragement for Poor Boys.
11. Blundering into and out of Fortune.

APPENDIX.

The Prairie of Indiana and Illinois.
Biographical Sketch of Henry L. Ellworth.
Enjoyments of Wealth and Health.
Remarkable cases of Longevity.
Health and Habits.
Hints to Mechanics and Workmen.
Importance of Punctuality.
Uses of Civility.
Moral Courage.
How to be Rich.
Hon. Stephen Allen's Pocket Piece.
Farmers' and Gardeners' Table.

Price 25 cents in paper covers; 37½ cents in cloth.

E. D. LONG, No. 121 Nassau-st., and all Booksellers.

Copies Mailed on receipt of price. Address as above.

1,000 Agents wanted.

The morning came and we learned it all—
It came like a shadow, it came like a pall,
And we thought how wretched she must be,
The child of our heart, the joy of our life,
Away on the sea with Clarence Lee,
Not as a maiden, not as a wife.
* * * * * * * *
They left your chair in the same old spot,
The little table beside the cot;
They watched the vines with tender care,
And the flowers still grew as when you were there,
And for many a day, and many a year,
They waited with little of hope to cheer,
While their eyes grew dim with the secret tear;—
But she never came!—and the old yew tree
Will shadow but two, instead of three.

From MAGGIE BELL, in the July number of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. Everybody is delighted with this Monthly. It contains

SIXTY-SIX MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS.

EXTRA SHEET OF THE NEW-YORK SUN.

Owing to the great demand for the back numbers of the *Sun*,

Containing the so much talked-of Story of

FREAKS AND FROLICS

OF A

VENTRILOQUIST.

and the supply having been entirely exhausted, an EXTRA,

CONTAINING THE WHOLE OF IT AS FAR AS PUBLISHED,

Will be issued THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at 12 o'clock.

PRICE TWO CENTS EACH.

Thus, those who have been unable to get the back numbers, will be enabled to have the Story as far as published.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 439 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way solid gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

EXTRA SHEET OF THE NEW-YORK SUN.

Owing to the GREAT DEMAND for the *back numbers of the Sun*, containing the so much talked of story of

FREAKS AND FROLICS

OF A

VENTRILOQUIST.

And the supply having been *entirely exhausted*, an EXTRA,

CONTAINING THE WHOLE OF IT AS FAR AS PUBLISHED, Will be issued *THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,)* At 12 o'clock.

PRICE, TWO CENTS EACH.

Thus, those who have been unable to get the back numbers will be enabled to have the story as far as published.

Five years had gone, I homeward came,
I had won honor, fortune, fame,
And with a high and manly pride
I came to claim thee as a bride.
I sought thy homestead, Maggie Bell—
The twilight shadows deeper grew;
I crossed the brook, I passed the dell,
And soon thy cottage came in view.

From MAGGIE BELL, the beautifully illustrated original poem, in the July number of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. Everybody is delighted with this Monthly, which is embellished with SIXTY SIX MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS.

THE PLOUGH, LOOM, AND ANVIL.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND RURAL ECONOMY IN GENERAL.

Also, taking cognizance of manufactures, the mechanical arts, improved machinery, labor-saving implements, useful patents, commerce, mining, and whatever relates to agriculture. A work for every farmer and for all others living by the industrial pursuits.

The Eighth Volume commences with July. Traveling agents wanted. Local agents handsomely compensated. Address J. A. NASH and M. P. PARISH, Editors, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

'Twas yonder thy father's cottage stood,
Close by the brook side, close by the wood;
The great old barn, with the roof so tall,
The old hay-loft above the stall,
The mossy well, the old stone wall,
The sanded floor, and the oaken hall
Where we danced together in rustic ball,
I remember them well. I remember them all.

From MAGGIE BELL, the heart-stirring original illustrated poem in the July number of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. Everybody is delighted with this interesting monthly which is illustrated with SIXTY-SIX MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS.

CALL AND LEARN THE TERMS FOR NEW **BOOKS,** AT PRICE'S BOOKSTORE, No. 3 EVERETT HOUSE, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

Fourth-av cars pass the door.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HENRY BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., ½ doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

CHEAPER

Than ever.

At PRICE'S Bookstore, No. 3 Everett House.

NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED!" sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jac. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful.) 35 cents. "THREE FLOWERS," by Liebich, (10 pages.) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.

A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros.

COOK & BRO., 463 Broadway, second door above Grand.

MORGAN'S EXPOSURE OF FREEMASONRY.—A few copies for sale. Also, novels at half the publication price; old books, engravings, novels, autographs, bought and sold by NEAGLE & HICKS, No. 500½ Broadway. A large quantity of Engravings, large and small, for sale cheap. Books and Engravings bought in any quantity.

RARE CHANCE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FOR SALE. From Jan. 1, 1855, to the present date. As a general news and political record it has no equal. Also, back numbers for the years 1854, '55, '56, to complete files. Apply at the subscription desk, or address H. F. TICE, this office.

BRUCE'S MAMMOTH ILLUSTRATION OF THE RUSSIAN WAR—On two miles of canvas, will shortly depart for Australia, therefore we would advise those who have not yet visited this gigantic work of Art to call early or it will be gone. Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's.

THE TRAVELERS' DEPOT—For MAPS, GUIDE-BOOKS, &c., &c., is RANNEY'S No. 196 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HAMBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PRICE'S BOOKSTORE

4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Clarendon.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, cartes, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

Sales of the past week, [illegible]

Our stock of silk and Barege Mantillas remain unimpaired.

We are selling a beautiful Shawl-shaped Mantilla For This Week That cannot be purchased At any other establishment For less than $18.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP MANTILLAS! CHEAP MANTILLAS!

300 Handsome Mantillas reduced to $3 each.
700 Richly Trimmed, 20s., 22s., $3 and $3 50.

An endless variety of all our Richest Novelties, at a great sacrifice.

Several hundred of Moire Antique Mantillas, at a great reduction, $3 50, $4, $4 50 and $5 each.

In order to clear out all before the 4th of July, prices have been greatly reduced, and bargains can be had.

JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine st., Four doors from Monroe.

EMBROIDERED BASQUES, EMBROIDERED BANDS, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Sets, Embroidered Collars, Embroidered Sleeves, All selling off very cheap By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLEARING OUT OF EMBROIDERIES.

We have marked down our stock of Embroideries, and are selling them at 25 per cent. less than the cost to import, including some very handsome Worked Linen Hdks., at 5s. worth $1 each. BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON—For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 29 Dey-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

1 case black and white French Organdies, 12½c., worth 31c.
1 case black and white French Lawns, 12½c., worth 25c.
1 case blk. and white Tissues and Barèges, 18¾c., worth 31c.

TAKE NOTICE.—A super or quality of black CANTON CRAPE for dresses, at a very low price. Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms.

W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE:

OR,

TRAVELING CLOAKS.

A full assortment just received by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 445 Broadway.

CLOSING SALES FOR THE SEASON.

Rich colored Moire Antique Mantles $6.
Rich colored Silk Antique Mantles, $4 50.
Rich Black Silk and Lace, from $4 50 up.

No. 58 Canal-st.

BELL'S

BLACK GUIPURE LACE SHAWLS and MANTILLAS, cheap, at No. 58 Canal-st.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN—Prices at which a fine Coat and Pants can be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.:

Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	$12
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	15
Drab Kers

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boundary-Line Commissioners.

The Commissioners to "fix" the boundary between New-York and Connecticut got to work last week. The object of the Commission is to survey the line, discover as far as possible the old landmarks, erect new ones where necessary, and locate the line where there is a dispute concerning it.

In the very old times, as will be remembered, the Dutch of New-York claimed up to the Connecticut River. In 1664 the first formal line was run. It struck from Mamaronck Creek, N. N. W., till it crossed the parallel of latitude that bounds Massachusetts on the south; but as this gave, in the northwest, a corner to Connecticut, even west of the Hudson River, it was speedily set aside. In 1689, a line was established, giving New-York a strip 20 miles wide to the east of the Hudson for the whole width of Connecticut. But the towns of Stamford and Greenwich wished to be in Connecticut, and to humor them it was agreed to take a gore enough from Connecticut to the north of those places to keep the balance even. Hence the zigzag line that separates the "Land of steady habits" from the Empire State.

But for many years the landmarks have been very dim, and much difficulty has occurred from the lack of their plainer definition.

The Commissioners, who are the following gentlemen: BENJ. FIELD, S. D. BACKUS, Esq., and Col. TARBELL, on the part of New-York; and Mr. HOLLY, of Stamford, and Mr. WHITING, of Litchfield, on the part of Connecticut, are already discovering many curious things. At Port Chester, they found a man whose house is in Connecticut; but he has excavated a burrow under the line into New-York, where he can sell rot-gut with perfect impunity, and beyond the reach of the Connecticut liquor lawyers. At another place they found a house directly on the line—the old man's bedroom was in Connecticut, the young man's in New-York. So they vote and pay taxes in both States. Some others they found who declined to pay taxes anywhere, on account of their undefined position, and town collectors and county treasurers avoid prosecuting them, knowing that the game is not worth the candle.

The line was last surveyed and run in 1725. The surveyors then marked trees on the route, buried charcoal and made certain inscriptions on the rocks. Six miles above Port Chester, upon a point somewhat in dispute, a little discovery revealed, yesterday, the almost obliterated marks upon large trees. A quantity of charcoal was found under the surface, and "G. R." engraved roughly on a moss-covered rock.

General Theological Seminary.

Yesterday was commencement-day at the Seminary. There was service at St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth-street, which was pretty fully attended. Thirteen students received the last sanction at the hands of the assembled Bishops. There were present Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey; Bishop DELANCEY, of Western New-York; Bishop CHASE, of New-Hampshire; Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana; Bishop POTTER, of New-York, and Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island. The introductory part of the morning service was conducted by Rev. Mr. VAN RENSALAER, of New-York; the latter part by Rev. R. B. CROWES, of New-Jersey.

During the service, Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, delivered the Annual Address. It related to the pastoral office—its duties and responsibilities.

The administration of the Holy Communion closed the services.

Col. Fremont Uninjured.

A rumor was in circulation, yesterday morning, that Col. FREMONT had sustained considerable personal injury, resulting from the giving way of the balustrade of the balcony of his residence, just previous to the delivery of his speech to the thousands who assembled to congratulate him on Wednesday evening. One of our reporters called on the Colonel yesterday, at his house in Ninth-street, and learned that the report was wholly without foundation.

The balustrade, which in its fall was broken into several pieces, was broken into still further fragments by the people, and taken away for mementoes of the occasion.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at the Councilmen's Chamber. The meeting was private as all the meetings of the Board are. It was understood that the subject under consideration was the condition of the streets of the City in their bearing upon the public health. A Committee was appointed to report at the next meeting, the streets demanding immediate attention. It was stated that the Police Captains are at present, under instructions of the Board, having the streets of their respective Wards looked through to report the condition of the same to the Board. The Committee appointed are to make the captains returns the basis of their report.

Exterior Line of Jersey Shore.

The Harbor Commissioners on Wednesday took a survey of the New-Jersey shore from Newark Bay to Stephen's Point, with a view to "fixing" upon the boundaries for the exterior harbor lines along this shore. They took the steamer *Corwin*, and were accompanied by Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, and Lieut. DAVIS, of the U. S. Coast Survey. They first proceeded through Kill van Kull Buttermilk Channel, thence to Stephen's Point, and down to Newark Bay. They took careful soundings on the entire route. Several further visitings and soundings will be necessary before the precise establishment of the lines can be agreed upon.

Concerning Perjury.

A meeting was held at the University, on Wednesday night, to consider the means of checking the wholesale perjury which is committed in our Courts.

MORTIMER DEMOTT, Esq., presided, and CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Esq., acted as Secretary. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the subject, and report at a future meeting.

Mr. GEORGE WOOD, Ex-Recorder TILLOU, and other eminent lawyers, were placed on the Committee, of which Mr. ROOSEVELT was appointed Chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

Summer Recreations.

The congregation and friends of St. Bridget's (Catholic) Church went on an excursion, on Tuesday last, in the steamer *America*, to Dobbs' Ferry. On arriving on the pleasure ground, they were kindly received by many of the most prominent citizens of Dobbs' Ferry, who did everything in their power to make their visit agreeable. At dinner, in the evening, speeches in response were made by Messrs. BARRY, CROWLEY, and others. The party returned to the City about 9 P. M., highly delighted with the day's recreation.

The Hughes Printing Telegraph—Correction.

By the new and wonderful Printing Telegraph Instrument, invented by Mr. HUGHES, two operators, at opposite ends of a continuous wire, five hundred miles, or more, in length, are enabled to exchange simultaneously from twenty to twenty-five thousand letters per hour, and with unerring accuracy. Our statement, yesterday, that the capacity of the instrument was twenty-five *hundred* letters per hour, was an error.

☞ A line of cars that runs from Boston into one of its suburbs has been furnished with a "smoking car" whereon all smokers are treated as if they were gentlemen. This the Bostonians think is a great advance. But we are ahead of them. On the front platform of any of our City or the Brooklyn cars smoking is not prohibited.

We have seen ladies often, and some gentlemen, trying to look disgusted when the flavor of bad cigars come drifting in clouds through the open door of the car on a sultry day, where a breath of fresh air is a godsend, but at such times we always feel disposed to advise them to grin and bear it. This is a free country, and every vagabond who chooses to smoke as out can do so—provided he stands on the front platform. Some people cannot see why that is any more tolerable than smoking half way down a car where only half the inside passengers would be offended; but some people are naturally very stupid.

☞ In our issue of yesterday, the name of DUDLEY PEET should have been added to the list of Secretaries of the Fremont and Dayton Ratification Meeting at the Tabernacle.

☞ The Mount Washington Collegiate Institute had its Thirteenth Annual Exhibition last evening at Hope Chapel, where a great crowd was collected, of course.

☞ There is a company of nine Shakers from New-Lebanon, now in town, among whom is Mr. EVANS, who has become somewhat known here by his lectures on the principles of the sect. They are to have a meeting at Stuyvesant Institute to-morrow evening, and in Military Hall, at 3 o'clock on Sunday. At these meetings they will sing, but will not have any dancing.

☞ Miss KELLY's Grammar School, No. 48, in Fortieth-street, gave a reception on Wednesday. The number of visitors was unusually large, and the exercises, which commenced at 2 P. M., were very interesting. The rooms were handsomely decorated. The singing was particularly pleasant.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1865, 3082, 3175, 1828, 2395, 2628, 1969, 750, 1107, 2131, 1938, 2955, 3117, 3180, 3078, 2897, 3182, 521, 1393, 2634, 3062, 1347, 2935, 2616, 3161, 3162.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 671, 721, 760, 1408, 363, 770, 771, 772, 774, 776, 781, 782, 786, 789, 797, 793, 794, 797, 798, 801, 802, 803, 804, 807, 808, 809, 810, 812, 815, 816, 817, 818, 445, 796, 748.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 66, 32, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 54, 51, 78.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER HEAVY CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT—ARREST OF THE OFFENDER AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.

Mr. C. Friedenburgh, pawnbroker, in East Broadway, came to the office of the Chief of Police late on Thursday night, and stated that he had a clerk in his employ by the name of Thomas Lebolp, whom he suspected of robbing him at different times of a large amount of property, among which were several gold watches, several valuable shawls, silk dresses, pistols, and a number of other articles.

Upon this information, Officer Masterson set out in search of the suspected party and the property supposed to have been stolen. After several hours pursuit he found Lebolp asleep in his bedroom at No. 159 Chrystie-street. Another young man, his room-mate, by the name of Hiram Cohen, was with him. Both were taken into custody, (it was then about 1 o'clock in the morning,) and conveyed to the office of the Chief of Police. Upon searching Lebolp the following articles were found, which were identified by Mr. Friedenburgh as his property:

One gold watch and chain.
One gold pen and pencil case.
One gold chased finger ring.
One pair gold sleeve buttons.
One small breastpin.
Two gold watch keys.
$26 in money.

In his bed were found between 50 and 60 forged duplicate pawn tickets, copied from Mr. Friedenburgh's book, by Lebolp. These tickets would have drawn the goods they represented if presented for such purpose. Also a lot of keys, supposed to be duplicates for a safe draw, &c. When Lebolp was asked about these things he seemed very much annoyed and offered to guarantee Masterson half the property which he hoped he could obtain by them. Upon questioning him further he said the keys were to fit Friedenburgh's safe which he meant to rob on Thursday night. He said further, that he had everything nicely arranged for the successful issue of his plans, and that *he had an infernal machine—a torpedo arrangement—with which he meant to blow up the place after he made his exit.* He mentioned as his accomplice a young man named Jacob Rathfele, to whom he said he had given several gold watches to dispose of by sale or otherwise.

Rathfele was found and arrested at No. 26 Rivington-street, at about 12 o'clock yesterday.

In the course of the day Officer Masterson visited most of the different pawn-shops in the City, in search of more of Mr. Friedenburgh's property, and succeeded in finding and identifying the following articles:

Some powder, two gold watches, one silk dress, two large shawls, three coats, three pairs surveyor's compasses, one spy-glass, two leather valises.

Lebolt's room was searched again yesterday, and in it, at the back of a picture frame, was found a Bank book, on the Bowery Savings Bank, with deposits to the amount of $100 marked therein. This money he admitted was the proceeds of his plunder. He was asked to tell candidly what amount of property he had thus far succeeded in getting belonging to his late employer, and he replied that he supposed between $2,000 and $3,000. He further stated that Rathfele had instigated him to the whole of this crime.

Both prisoners were placed in charge of Officer Masterson.

They will have an examination to-day.

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING.

A young man, named Joseph O'Connell, was yesterday arrested by Officer Marsh, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of false pretences. It is alleged that on the 3d inst. the prisoner called upon the firm of Messrs Willard, Tilt & Co., No. 16 Maiden-lane, and represented that he was in the employ of Messrs. Vose, Livingston & Co., shipping merchants, No. 9 South William-street, and that he wished to purchase some goods for them. Believing this story they let him have goods to the amount of forty dollars on credit, but afterwards they learned that he was not what he represented himself to be. He is also charged with obtaining chess and chess boards to the value of $8 25, by means of similar false and fraudulent pretences. On these accusations he was committed to the Tombs by Alderman CLANCY. O'Connell resides with his parents in White-street.

REVOKED HIS LICENSE.

An insolent hack-driver, named Sidney Smith, had his license revoked yesterday by Marshal Stevens, at the Mayor's office. Smith, it appears, was in the habit of soliciting passengers at the Railroad Depôt in Thirty-first-street, and that he had insulted various persons there. When asked for his name and number, he refused to give them, and, it is alleged, threatened the life of the complainant. For *such* conduct he well merited the punishment he received.

THE BANNER THEFT.

The Republican banner, stolen a few nights since from Broadway, has not yet been found. Augustus T. Howell, another of the party identified as participating in the outrage, has given bonds in the sum of $500 for trial. We trust justice, prompt and full, will be done to all engaged in the ruffianly transaction.

Miscellaneous.

A. P. Vlasto, the daguerreotypist, died yesterday morning at the City Hospital, from the effects of the poison taken by him the previous day. Coroner HILL held an inquest upon the body. The Jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by taking some narcotic poison."

Deceased was, as already stated, a native of Greece. His age was 38 years. He was not married. Financial difficulties led to the rash act.

ACCIDENT IN CENTRE-STREET.

The front wall of the partly demolished building in Centre-street, occupied by the Congregation of St. Phillip's (Colored) Episcopalian Church, fell at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, burying beneath it and seriously injuring one of the workmen, named John Egan. The wounded man was removed to the City Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Harriet Sweet, a young woman, attempted suicide, Wednesday night, at No. 131 Worth street, by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. She was yesterday morning placed in charge of Dr. Covil, the physician of the prison. Hopes were entertained of her recovery.

GAS EXPLOSION.

The gas meter in the basement of Boyle & Bishop, No. 96 Fulton-street, exploded between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but caused little damage. No person was injured. Gas fitters were preparing the pipes when the accident occurred.

THE CAPTURED SLAVER.

Captain Delano's further Evidence—Charge against the Claimant of the Vessel.

The examination in the case of JOSEPHO PEDRO DA CUNHA, charged with being engaged in fitting out the alleged slaver *Braman*, was resumed yesterday, at 11 A. M., before United-States Commissioner MORTON.

Captain Delano, of the *Braman*, was recalled, and his examination continued—He testified that all the water on the *Braman* was not necessary for ballast; Mr. Frazer told him that the schooner that was to meet the *Braman*, near Gardiner's Bay, was a sloop running between New-York and New-London; saw the Captain of this sloop at Mr. Frazer's, but had forgotten his name; at the time of my introduction to him, only Mr. Frazer, beside myself, was present; the Captain of the sloop said, at the time, that he furnished supplies frequently for vessels fitting out for a slave voyage.

The District-Attorney here stated, that by the records of the United States District Court, the name of Manuel B. Frazer, the party alluded to in the evidence of Captain Delano, appeared as the claimant of the *Braman*. He inquired of the opposite counsel if the said Mr. Frazer resided at present in New-York.

Mr. Benedict said he was unable to inform the District-Attorney.

The District-Attorney said it was important the proceedings should not be defeated by a fictitious person representing himself as the owner of the *Braman*.

Mr. Benedict remarked, that he could make no statement whatever as to the whereabouts of Mr. Frazer.

The District-Attorney responded, that the Government would make some effort to find him.

Captain Delano resuming—Mr. Da Cunha was to arrange for buying negroes on the Coast of Africa, and I was to obey his orders; flags were to be brought to me by the sloop; there were to be flags of England, France, Spain, and Portugal; some charts of the Coast of Africa, which Da Cunha had previously used, were to be brought to the *Braman* by the sloop; after leaving Gardiner's Bay, I was then to cross the line in the longitude of 30°, then take the variable winds and stand for the Coast of Africa; this was to escape cruizers on the Coast; Mr. Frazer wanted me to take in salt water at St. Thomas and exchange it for fuel; I told him it was cheaper and easier to take in fresh water before starting, and he took my advice; Mr. Frazer resided at No. 21 Gouverneur-street, and was one of the firm of Oakes & Joseph, spar-makers, No. 486 Water-street; the signature and claim on file is the handwriting of Mr. Frazer; several papers were produced and identified by witness; the first purported to be a letter of instructions to sail to St. Thomas, and was to be shown in case the *Braman* was seized in port or Gardiner's Bay; the next was a charter party, signed by Fraser and De Costa, chartering the vessel by Frazer to De Costa for one year; Mr. Frazer informed him that this was intended for a *ruse*; witness added that they wanted him to go to sea without the usual Custom-House papers; he said he would not go without the papers, because if the vessel was seized on the Coast of Africa, and he had no register, she would certainly be condemned; it was for this reason that this charter party was given him that he might have no difficulty at the Custom-House; Mr. Frazer told him that should he have any difficulty at the Custom-House to send a note to Mr. De Costa, and they would send him a fast steamboat that had taken out vessels on similar expeditions before, to take him out to sea.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 25.

Before Judge Betts.

SLAVE-TRADE—PENALTIES AGAINST THE CREW.

The United States vs. *Gaspar Mauricio Cunha.*—These suits were continued this morning. Mr. Joachimssen summed up the case for the prosecution, and Judge BETTS then charged the Jury. He told them that the prosecution must make out their case, and that the defendants were not required to make out their defence. That the true meaning of the statute was that to find a verdict against the defendants it must appear that they had prepared the vessel for a slave voyage, and that they must so prepare her as to have that power over the vessel which would make her liable to forfeiture, which a stranger having no authority over her could not do; if the prosecution claimed that they were in any other character than that of seamen, they must show it, as the presumption was that they were seamen. That if they were only on board to navigate the vessel, even though they were so willingly and with knowledge of the character of the voyage, they were not liable to the penalties of this act. The act of 1800 was passed to meet such cases. That on the evidence there was nothing to affect any of the crew except Cunha; and it was for them to say whether under the law as it had been laid down to them, he was liable to the penalty.

The Jury, after a short absence, brought in verdicts for the defendants in all the cases, and they were accordingly ordered to be discharged.

INDECENT PAINTINGS—STATUETTES.

The United States vs. *Six Packages containing Apothecaries' Utensils, &c.*—This was a case brought to forfeit the packages, under the act prohibiting the importation of any "indecent and obscene print, painting, or engraving." The articles appeared to be small painted statuettes, the indecency and obscenity of which were very manifest, but it did not appear so plainly that they were either prints, paintings, or engravings. The Jury, by consent, rendered a verdict for the United States, and the counsel proceeded to argue a motion in arrest of judgment founded upon that law point. Judge BETTS reserved his decision.

For the United States Mr. Joachimssen; for the claimants, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The General Term of the Supreme Court met yesterday to review some decisions, but owing to the insufficiency of certain papers, it adjourned without transacting any business.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Slosson.

George McAllister vs. *Pond, Gilman & Mack.*—This was an action by the plaintiff, as assignee of Clarke & Co., of New Haven, to recover an alleged indebtedness of $10,000. The complaint contained what, among lawyers, was called the money counts under the system of pleading prevailing before the Code. The defendants obtained a Chamber order requiring the plaintiff to show cause why the count for goods sold and delivered, for money lent and advanced, for proceeds of goods consigned and sold, and upon an account stated, should not be stricken out, with costs, and a further order staying plaintiff's proceedings. After consideration, the Court denied the motion, giving $5 costs to the plaintiff. For the defendants, Ward & Doolittle; for the plaintiff, Cephas Brainerd.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John Layoni Ragin vs. *Jacob Emanuel Gazolie.*—Motion to set aside, and vacate order of arrest, granted.

Samuel Ingersoll, Jr. vs. *Jared W. Post, &c.*—Motion to set aside default without costs to either party.

James Maginn vs. *Thomas Kearns.*—Consent and order to strike cause from the calendar.

Hartford County Quarry Company vs. *John Pendleton.*—Order for Commission.

Michael Harrison vs. *The Mayor and others.*—Motion to dismiss proceedings so close lien granted.

Garret D. Clark vs. *George W. Purdy.*—Order of reference to Thomas Boese, Esq.

Sarah Jane Wilson vs. *John R. Wilson.*—Petition and order appointing next friend.

Joseph C. Dorr, &c., vs. *John Hanrahan.*—Attachment ordered.

Fisher A. Hervins vs. *The Waterbury Jewelry Company.*—Order removing cause to the United States Circuit Court.

Thomas Duffy vs. *Alice Duffy.*—Divorce granted.

Henry W. T. Male vs. *The Accessory Transit Company.*—Attachment ordered.

Charles Graham vs. *William Bartly, &c.*—Order directing issue to be joined.

LONG ISLAND

Festivals, Pic-Nics, &c.

Four or five thousand people from East Brooklyn and Bedford went over to Brevoort's Grove on Wednesday, on their great Annual Floral Strawberry Pic-Nic. This is an improvement upon the Maying parties—for, whereas, on a Maying, they choose a little lassie and crown her as Spring, at this June feast it is the custom to select from the crowd the woman who has the highest vote as the Queen of Beauty, and crown her as Summer.

Public School No. 8—over which Mr. REEVE presides—had a holiday on Wednesday, which they spent pic-nicing at Tillytudlem. To reach that classic spot, they took a steamer at Montague Ferry, at 8 A. M.—an early hour—and sailed up the North River some thirty miles before heading downward again. They had a good time, of course, with strawberries enough and all the fixings to comfort the 600 little folks and 400 large ones, who constituted the company. Commissioner ANTHONY, Superintendent BULKLEY, and others of the Board of Education, being along, gave it a "by-authority" character.

Republican Meeting in Brooklyn.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican electors which crowded the rooms of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club in Fulton-avenue, near Oxford-street, on Tuesday evening, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: WILLIAM PEET, President; S. Baldwin Chapman, Vice-President; D. Lansing Lambert, Recording Secretary; S. Alpheus Smith, Corresponding Secretary; A. B. England, Treasurer. Addresses from the President and FREDERICK A. LANE, Esq., were received with great applause, and it was unanimously resolved to hold regular meetings at the rooms every Tuesday evening till the election in November, when all willing to near the principles of the Republican Party discussed are invited to attend.

Fatal Accident.

A young son of JOHN KERRIGAN, residing at No. 27 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by falling down a flight of steps.

Suicide.

A woman, named MARIA HOAB, residing in Prince, near Tillary-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide, Wednesday night last, by taking an overdose of Laudanum. No cause is assigned for the act.

☞ The cane which Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE received in Brooklyn on Wednesday, was presented by Washington Camp, No. 2, Junior Sons of America. It was stated in some of the reports that it was presented by Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A.

School Excursion.

The pupils of Miss WINSER's School on Wednesday had their annual pic-nic and May-Queen Festival, in Leffert's Park. They were accompanied by a number of the parents and friends, who participated with the little ones in their sports, and seemed for the time like children, but "of larger growth." The Queen—a beautiful young lady—and her pretty courtiers were loudly applauded for the spirit with which they enacted their allotted parts in the ceremony of the Coronation. The Park being favorable for the occasion, both old folks and young folks enjoyed the fun hugely.

WHAT IT COSTS A WOMAN TO WHIP A MAN.—Mrs. JANE A. PENTLAND appeared in the Kings County Court of Sessions, on Wednesday, before Judge MORRIS, and pleaded guilty to an indictment for cowhiding a person named BALDWIN, in Brooklyn, a few weeks since, and was fined $25, which she paid.

Her second and alleged abettor, Mrs. GHILDS, pleaded not guilty, and her trial was set down for September next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Commencement at Princeton, N. J.

Mr. CHESTNUT, of South Carolina, who had been announced as the annual orator before the Literary Societies, being absent through sickness, professor MOFFAT took his place, and pronounced a discourse upon "A Liberal Education, and the Beneficence of its Aims and Influences."

The Annual Commencement took place on Tuesday, when seventy-five members of the Graduating Class received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, June 26, match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF names *g. g. Uncle Sam*..... 1 1 1
W. PEABODY names *bl'k m. Grow Queen*..... 2 2 2

Time—First heat.	Second heat.	Third heat.
Quarter..... 43	43	42
Half mile..... 1:24	1:24	1:23
Mile..... 2:54	2:50	2:47

This race, which has been talked of for some time, came off yesterday afternoon. *Uncle Sam* was the favorite $100 to $40, and won the race in three heats. There was a goodly number present to witness the trotting.

Same day, match for $400; mile heats, between g. g. *Tecumseh* and b. m. unknown. The former received forfeit.

Death of a Member of Congress.

Hon. THOMAS H. BAYLY died on Monday afternoon last, of consumption, at his residence in Accomac County, Va. The deceased was a prominent member of the Democratic Party, and sustained a very high position in both political and social relations. He was a representative to Congress from the Accomac District for several years, and was elected to the present session, but in consequence of ill health occupied his seat but a few days in December.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Weather and the Crops.

Travelers from the West report that the drouth has been very severe for a month past, and should it continue much longer the grain crops would suffer quite materially.

The wheat crop, as a whole, still promises a good average yield, both in quantity and quality. Indian corn is thus far less promising, owing to the cold weather, but it is not too late for it to recover, and make full amends by a rapid Summer growth.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 24th inst., says that "There were several heavy showers yesterday afternoon, which appeared to extend a considerable distance into the interior. This rain was much needed—the intensely warm weather having parched the ground to the material injury of the grass and oat crops. Wheat is being harvested in this vicinity, and the yield is reported to be very fine. Corn is short, but healthy, and promises well. With seasonable weather, and moderate rains, there will be a large crop."

The Louisville *Courier* of the 25th inst. says that: "The present season, so far, has been remarkable for the unequal distribution of rain. In most of the States, so far as we have been able to learn, rains have generally been seasonable and abundant. In some portions of the South and West, including part of Tennessee and Northern Ohio, there has been a superabundance of wet; but, taking a wide and general view, the crops are promising. With few exceptions, resulting from the cold, dry Spring, and from the insect, the wheat harvest is coming in well, and will prove above an average.

There is a region of country, embracing an area of two or three hundred miles in diamer, of which Louisville occupies nearly its centre, now visited by a drouth almost beyond any former parallel at so early a period in the season. Within the last three weeks we have traveled over the most of this dry section. Some portions of it have been visited by slight showers, which have proved of signal benefit to the wheat, and had greatly improved the appearance of the oats; but in many portions the oats and hay will prove a total failure.

In Switzerland County, Indiana, celebrated for its hay, we understand that many meadows are so short that there will be no attempt made to cut them.

We saw a letter, a few days since, from a gentleman in Preble County, Ohio, the centre of the great flax-growing region, which states that there has been no rain in that region since the 8th of December, 1855, and that the Spring rains are a total failure, and the meadows are entirely dried up, and that flaxseed will not equal a fourth of a crop. Corn, however, even within this dry region, generally is of good color, and has withstood the drouth better than any other crops, and, with timely rains now, the yield will be but slightly affected. Potatoes still continue to look in a tolerable thriving condition, but without rain soon, the crop will be materially cut short.

Wool Trade of the Interior.

The Wool market since our last has fluctuated somewhat, and, contrary to our expectations, higher prices than were paid last year have been realized. The receipts at this point by teams have been rather light, not reaching over 2,500 lbs. for the week. For some of this Wool as high as 37½c., 38c., and 39c. ₱ lb. was paid. These lots, however, were very fine Wools, and in good order. Other lots coarse Canadian Wools have been purchased as low as 24c. and 25c. ₱ lb. In some of the country towns still higher prices have been paid than here, and the receipts in most places are large. The Jackson *Citizen* says: "The Wool market is becoming quite lively, and prices range from 30c. to 40c., according to quality. The chip will not probably be as large as last year, on account of the hardness of the Winter and the great amount of disease and mortality among sheep which prevailed in the early Spring." The Marshall *Statesman* says: "But little Wool has been brought into market previous to Saturday last, when there was quite a rush. There seems to be but little competition among purchasers, and we understand that Money is scarce, with but little prospects of remittances from the East. Buyers are paying from 28c. to 37½c. ₱ lb. The Adrian *Watchtower*, under date of to-day week, says: "Wool has fairly commenced coming in. During the past week the receipts have averaged about 6,000 lbs. daily, until to-day, (Saturday,) when they have probably exceeded 8,000 lbs. The total receipts then for the week amount to about 38,000 lbs. Prices range from 28c. to 38c., according to quality." The Ypsilanti *Sentinel* says: "Wool arrives moderately, and sells at from 30c. to 38c., corresponding grades rating a few cents higher than last year, as we predicted." We hear also from private sources that at Pontiac during the first of the week as high as 42c. was paid, but later in the week the highest price paid was 37½c. The coarser Wools have already found a market, and those yet to come are generally the better grades. At the present time the indications are, that the highest prices have been paid, and that a reaction in the market has commenced. The Hamilton Wool Company, who usually buy upwards of 100,000 lbs. of Wool ₱ year, and generally pay the highest prices, withdrew from the market a week since, probably anticipating a reaction. One of the largest buyers in Detroit, who has been traveling through the State during the week, informs us that he has purchased over 150,000 lbs. of full half to three-quarter blood Wools, in fine order, for none of which has he paid over 35½c. ₱ lb., and the lowest figure was 32c. Judging from these things as to the future prices, we should say that the following quotations, which we published some days ago, are as high as the market will bear: Common, 25c.@27c.; Quarter-blood, 27c.@29c.; Half-blood, 29c.@32c.; Three-quarter-blood, 32c.@35c.; Full-blood, 35c.@37½c. Choice Merino, full-blood, and in extra condition, will bring a trifle over these prices.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser, June 23.*

Cotton Trade of Texas.

The Galveston *Civilian*, June 14th, says: "Although we have now fully entered upon the dull season, and the rivers are down, cotton continues to come in pretty freely still—the weekly receipts being equal to an average in the Winter. The receipts of the season thus far exceed those of the whole of last year; and should they continue at the present rate until the close of the year, they will amount to 100,000 bales at this port alone. Less than half the crop of the State finds egress through this port; and the export of all Texas, the current year, will probably reach 250,000 bales. The remunerative prices which have prevailed throughout the season show clearly that our planting and business interests have been greatly advanced. There never has been a year of more substantial progress in Texas than the present."

Pork in Louisville.

The estimated stock of Pork in Louisville, Ky., is set down at 28,000 barrels of all descriptions, which, for the season of the year, is a very heavy stock.

A quantity of new white wheat was received at St. Louis on Friday last, from Troy, Madison County, Ill., the first of the incoming crop, and sold $1 50.

One of the resources of Minnesota is from the sale of lumber, from which it is estimated that $3,600,000 will be received this year.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS.—The canines captured by the dog catchers are undergoing some interesting experiments at the general depôt, Twenty-second and Chesnut streets, before being handed over to the manufacturer of oil and buttons. Two young physicians, Drs. WALTON and SCHOLES, are endeavoring to obtain a more thorough knowledge of digestion, by experimenting with the dogs condemned to death. Those selected as martyrs to science, are fed upon meats, bread, &c., and then allowed to exist from a half to two hours. After killing them the stomach is removed, and the work of digestion noted, as well as the time employed in the interesting operation. Experiments were also made to ascertain the effects of strychnine and chloroform, as an antidote. One dog, just as he was to all appearances in the last agony of death, from the effects of this poison, had chloroform administered to him, and in a few minutes he entirely recovered and ran about as if nothing had been given him. He was afterward killed by a second dose of poison.—*Phil. Ledger,*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, June 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Command $7 50 for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts and supply light.

COFFEE—The demand is improving, and prices are generally very firm.

COTTON—Factors claim full prices, but purchasers are reluctant to accede to their terms, and, in consequence, business is restricted.

EARTHENWARE—The market remains quiet, but firm, with fair receipts, and pretty well assorted stocks.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour evinces less animation, though not really less firmness. The high claims of shipowners impede operations. The sales since our last reach about 10,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2.....	$4 50@$5 25
Ordinary State.....	5 25@ 5 50
Straight State.....	5 50@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State.....	5 75@ 6 55
Inferior to Good Michigan.....	4 85@ 5 30
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 60@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio.....	5 70@ 6 20
Fancy Michigan.....	5 30@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio.....	6 15@ 6 25
Extra Michigan.....	5 50@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin.....	6 00@ 7 35
Extra Ohio.....	6 25@ 8 05
Fancy Genesee.....	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Genesee.....	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri.....	6 75@ 10 00

Canadian is quiet, yet steady, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,100 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 75@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern appears less active, but is very firm. The sales, since our last, comprise about 2,200 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 50@$7 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 90@$2 95 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of about 1,560 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 50@$3 12½; 2 600 do. Oranges at $3 25@$4 43¾, ₱ box; 140 cases Bordeaux Prunes at 12c.@12½c.; and 26 eighth bbls. do. at 6½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and less inquired for. Prices lean in favor of buyers, especially for inferior, ordinary and mixed qualities, these being most abundant, whites really desirable lots are in light supply and held pretty firmly. The sales since our last amount to about 61,000 bushels, including ordinary to good Canadian White, at $1 62½@$1 76; do. Mixed, at $1 52½; do. Red, (club,) at $1 50; Western Red, at $1 27@$1 45; inferior to fair Southern White, at $1 36½@$1 67; and do. Red, at $1 52½@$1 58 ₱ bushel. 11,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Northern Rye brought 84c@86c., respectively, ₱ bushel. Subsequently higher rates were claimed, but buyers held back. Oats continue in good request and are stiffly held, at 38½@39c. for Ohio and Lake; 36c.@38c. for State; 33c.@35c. for Jersey; and 30c.@33c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn attracts considerable attention at full prices; supply of sound very moderate. The sales since our last amount to about 29,000 bushels at 45c.@47c. for unsound, heated and damp; 52c.@57c. for sound mixed Southern; 58c.@60c. for Southern yellow; 57c.@59c. for round yellow; 58c.@66c. for common to choice Southern white: 55c.@65c. for round white; and 60c.@66c. for sound Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River purchased at 50c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are now pretty brisk and firm, at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Very quiet at old rates.

LEAD—Unchanged; 34 tons Foreign sold on private terms.

LIME—Rockland is in good demand, and is steady at 80c. for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is still greater than the ability of factors to meet, and prices tend upward. New-Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@46; and clayed Cuba, 36c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Crude Turpentine are in fair request at full previous rates. Spirits Turpentine is in better supply, and can now be procured at 36¾c.@37½c. ₱ gallon. Demand, fair. Tar is inactive and nominal.

OILS—Appear in limited request, at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at rising prices, with sales reported of about 2,000 bbls., in lots, mostly at $20 50 for Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for Prime Mess; and $17 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite scarce, and in active request, at 10c.@10¾c. for Hams; 8c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Rough Sides, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce, and needed, at full rates; sales since our last reach about 600 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of 450 bbls. at $7 25@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$12 25 for repacked do., and $12 50@$13 50 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately, at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 500 tcs., at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Attract less attention and are rather easier, the sales since our last having been confined to about 750 hhds. Cu

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on SATURDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 78 Houston-st., near Dey Dock, to close the business, the entire large stock of hardware, cutlery, American and English (house and ship carpenters) tools, &c., contained in the above store; also the shelving, glass cases, counters, desk, iron safe, &c. Terms—approved indorsed notes at 90 days for sums of $100 and upwards. N. B.—The stock is in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the city trade and country dealers. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—OF THE BALANCE OF A GROCER'S STOCK, BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.—BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 83 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of groceries, consisting of coffee, in bags, Oolong and Young Hyson teas, in caddies and chests, sugars, brown and white, soaps, starch, sweet oil, in baskets, raisins, superfine flour, molasses, rice, &c., &c., and a fine assortment of cigars and liquors. Cash advances upon consignments.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CLOTHING.—BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell on SATURDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 83 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., a general assortment of Summer clothing, upon which advances have been made, consisting of coats, vests, pants, &c., &c., and also furnishing goods, compsiing hosiery, gloves, cravats, &c., &c. Cash advances upon consignments.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

BRANDY, WINE, CIGARS, &c., AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, pale family and chemical soap, green and black teas, adamantine candles, almonds, nuts, &c., with claret wine, champagne, brandy, aromatic gin schnapps, in cases, cigars, tobacco, &c.; also, elegant desks, boxes, linen shirt collars, writing paper, lead pencils, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, a large stock of new and superior furniture, including parlor, chamber, and dining-room suites, of various styles; library bookcases, centre-tables, sofa and side, do.; hall-stands, wardrobes, paillasses, mattresses, &c. The whole worthy the notice of buyers, and to be positively sold to pay advances. Also 1 superior 7 octave piano-forte.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27—At East New-York, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 310 reserved building lots, situated on Atlantic, Fulton, Division, Vanderbilt, &c., avenues. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and 8 cent omnibus line. For full particulars apply at office of Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular Sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 26 and 28 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

W. H. McDONALD'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, NO. 15 SPRUCE-ST.—Out-door sales of Merchandise, Furniture, &c., attended to in any part of the City. Prompt returns made of all sales, and the utmost care taken in the storage of goods.
W. H. McDONALD, General Auctioneer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Rai road Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order,
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new series of stock, April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND—A semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July, will be payable on and after the 1st inst. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per sent. on the capital of this Bank ($2,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
June 21, 1856.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. CO.,
TERRE HAUTE, June 20, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in and after July 1. The Transfer Books will remain closed until after July 1.
CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company, due JULY 1st, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.
J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proxims. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 337 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 24, 1856.—FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, has been declared payable on and after the 1st July next. By order,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK.—JUNE 20, 1856.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER
ROOF, FLOOR and ARCH LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblenz,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Nice,	
Cairo,		Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $30 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 38-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per sent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, in payment of the installment called as above; or this interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.
J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission,) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.
D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York; BLAKE, HOWE & CO., Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.
BALLIN & SANDER.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (IND.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.
A. WORTH, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive propositions for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First-class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 5d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.—Of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,
—THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 13, 1856.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered.
GILBERT L. WILSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors,
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a certain promissory note, dated May 24, 1856, payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, 4 months after date, to the order of Thomas H. Robbins, for $1,000, signed by John Brower. Said note is fraudulently withheld from the owner, and will not be paid at maturity. For further particulars, inquire of ROBBINS, VAN TYNE & CO., No. 20 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The coupons of $200,000 of this loan due on the 1st of July, 1856, will be paid at maturity by
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Due July 1, 1856, on the City of Wheeling Bonds, issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on and after that date.

$5,500—$4,000, $2,000, TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage, on first-class improved property, in this City only. Will be loaned on lots if approved, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 351 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOFBOROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. B. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 2.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant wall-made suites at low prices, for cash, at the manufactory No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

MEDICAL.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.
DR. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York,
Specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

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Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

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MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

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Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Tenement Committee.

Yesterday this Committee, present Messrs. SIRIA, BENVOORT and DUGANNE, assembled at the City Inspector's Office, to resume their weekly explorations among the reeking filth and unsavory smells of the City. Some of the Committee, it was feared, owing to the political toils of the previous day, would not be present. Alderman BRIGGS, of the Common Council Health Committee was not, and a suspicion gained credence that he had gone to consign Mr. FILLMORE to "the embraces of the Buffalonians, on the margin of Erie's waters." On the previous tour, the Committee walked, and the State had no bills to foot. Yesterday a general caving in on the subject was evinced, and all agreed that it would be bootless to attempt it under such a temperature. Hence two carriages were soon procured, and the Committee set out, accompanied by R. C. DOWNING and the reporters.

At No. 8 Clarkson-street, where the first stop was made, the prospect was enchanting. You could smell the place a long way off, and the scent had all the characteristics of a *bona fide* tenant-house savor. The front building was a tenant-house, and the middle building the same, and the rear one of all was a tenant-house too. Three houses on a lot, say 30 feet by 100, and just room enough for the people there to get out into the street! Why should human beings be huddled up in this manner, worse, if possible, than the poor cattle on freight cars, when there are thousands of vacant lots below Fortieth or Twentieth streets? But it is hardly worth while to grow pathetic or choleric over this single instance, when there are hundreds of cramped-up, damp and desolate hovels even much worse, spread all over the City. Preaching at the Five Points, or in the cathedrals of the Fifth-avenue, wont afford a remedy. Public opinion must awake to these dreadful evils, and demand from the legislature some enactment which shall alleviate, if it does not entirely eradicate. There is plenty of heaven's pure air and limpid Croton on this island, the poor's inalienable right, and they ought to enjoy all the blessings derivable therefrom. The owner of these premises, as is frequently the case, is a non-resident, and employs an agent to supervise and collect the rents, not venturing to smock his own callous feelings by a personal inspection of the accommodations of his tenants.

The Committee next rode around to No. 4 Hortis-street, where is a five story tenant-house, the rear of which is distant about a dozen feet from another fronting on Greenwich-avenue. There was no fault to find in particular with anything seen here, with the exception of the water-closets, which were either very badly managed, or improperly constructed. After leaving this place a halt was made at No. 23 West Thirteenth-street, the Reception-house of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, where the party was received by Mr. PEABODY, the Superintendent. This is the down-town office, where children are admitted preparatory to being sent to the Asylum, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street. About seventy children below 14 years of age, were here yesterday, looking neatly dressed, healthy and contented. The rooms from top to bottom exhibited a remarkably cleanly appearance, owing, in a good degree, as Mr. PEABODY said, to their stringent rule of removing all dirt to the appropriate receptacles. He thought if this practice would prevail in tenant-houses generally, they might be kept in a much less filthy condition. Children are sent to the Reception-house by their parents, in many cases; but usually they are those brought before committing magistrates for petty offences, and placed under the care of the Asylum. After remaining here from one to three weeks, they are removed to the Asylum up town, and from thence conveyed in companies twice a year, chiefly to the West, where they are bound out to farmers and others for a term of years. Mr. PEABODY stated that there was a great demand for the children of the Institution, and that applications were left with them for five times the number they are now able to supply. About five-sixths of these admitted to the Asylum are of foreign birth.

After looking through a tenant-house at the foot of Amos-street, and also a workshop, still standing, of the old State Prison thereabout, the Committee agreed to postpone further labor for the day, and adjourned to Thursday next, when they will brace their nerves to encounter the odors of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards.

The Cigar Trade.

A meeting of cigar-makers was held last evening, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets—HENRY OVERAS presiding. It was arranged to have a Convention in the City on the 2d of next July. The main object is to effect the defeat in Congress of the bill some time since presented by Mr. JAMES, of Rhode Island, calling for an alteration of the rates of duty upon tobacco.

Strawberry Festival.

The young ladies of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince-street, entertained themselves and friends with strawberries and cream, speeches and dancing, last evening, in the basement of the Church. The object of this effort was to aid in repairing the church edifice.

Probate of Henry Parrish's Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT—TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

Before A. W. Bradford.

DR. DELAFIELD'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Cutting, counsel for Mrs. Parish, called *Mr. Edward Delafield*, who, having been duly sworn, testified—I am a physician; reside at No. 2 East Seventeenth-street; I have practised in this City forty years; am the brother of Mrs. Susan M. Parish; am sixty-three years of age, and was formerly Professor of Midwifery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; I am also one of the Physicians of the New-York Hospital, and one of the Surgeons of the New-York Eye Infirmary; I am now Vice-President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; I am still engaged in the active practice of my profession in this City; Dr. Thomas M. Markoe has been my associate and partner for the last eight years.

I first became acquainted with Mr. Henry Parish a year or two before his marriage to Mrs. Parish; that marriage took place in 1828; my sister was residing with my mother before, at the time and after her marriage; my mother's residence was then in Park-place, in Summer at Hellgate; Mr. and Mrs. Parish continued to reside with my mother for a year or two at her house; Mr. Parish built the house in Barclay-street, to which they went to housekeeping; after their marriage they still had their Summer residence with my mother, until her death, at the country residence of my brother Henry at Hellgate; my mother died about seventeen years ago, as near as I can recollect; subsequent to her death Mr. and Mrs. Parish still continued to have their Summer residence at the same place, which was owned by my brother Henry; my acquaintance and intercourse with Mr. Parish were of the most intimate kind, I being constantly at his house; this extended over the time subsequent to his marriage and prior to his attack; there was no interruption of our intimacy or friendly relations in the slightest degree, at any time.

Mr. Parish's conduct towards my mother, from the period of his marriage to her death, was like that of her own son; the relations between them were of the closest and most intimate kind; there was no interruption of these relations; Mr. Parish's relations towards my brothers were always of a kindly description, and I remember no interruption of them at any time; previous to his attack probably no week elapsed without my being at Mr. Parish's house; from the time of his marriage I became his medical attendant.

Before his attack his health was generally good, though he had slight seizures threatening apoplexy. He was also affected with cataract, through which he became entirely blind; subsequently he recovered his sight, I having performed an operation for cataract. This complaint was hereditary; I operated on his father. Henry Parish at length completely recovered his sight. I met Mr. Daniel Parish at Henry Parish's very seldom, if at all, either before or after the attack. I was friendly with Mr. D. Parish, have attended him and his daughter, Mrs. Dillon, for several years, from her marriage to the present time. Mr. Parish's mind before the attack was good, not quick in preception or resolve, but he was very decided in his determinations after they were made.

I was in the City when I heard that Mr. Parish was attacked; I drove immediately to Wall-street, where he was attacked, found him in Mr. Prime's office and my brother with him; Dr. Van Rensselaer and Mr. Brown, the sexton of Grace Church, were there; I found that Mr. Parish had been attacked with a fit of apoplexy, and he was beginning to recover from the first shock; my first object was to get him home; he was placed in my own carriage, which was a coach, and driven home; this was done mainly with the assistance of Brown, the sexton, who accompanied me to Union-square; he went upon the box; when we arrived at the house he was carried to his bedroom on the third floor; he soon began to exhibit confused consciousness, and we shortly discovered that his right side was paralyzed; he recovered somewhat rapidly from this condition, so that about the first of August I considered him out of immediate danger.

I then was out of town for a fortnight, at my country place on Long Island, leaving him in charge of Dr. Francis, Dr. Johnston, whom I had called in consultation immediately after the attack, and my partner, Dr. Markoe, who had also attended him from the beginning, a good deal more than myself; we were in the habit of consulting with him a greater part of the time till I left town, by night and visit to by day, and of his visiting at the house a good deal; on my return, about the middle of August, I found Mr. Parish much improved, and he continued to improve irregularly up to about the first of October.

Before I left Mr. Parish, on the first of August he was necessarily kept exceedingly quiet, and no visitors allowed in his room; I think we gave orders generally to that effect; I believe no one but his wife and attendants were admitted; after that, Daniel Lord and others, who had special business with Mr. Parish, were admitted to see him; Mr. Parish began to sit up about the middle of August, to use his left hand, head, &c., but could not speak; by October, I think, he must have begun to walk, with assistance, and to be taken down stairs; his bodily health was all the time improving, and, from the fact I stated that he had begun to walk, the improvement must have been material; I remember that the paralyzed leg improved somewhat rapidly within this time, gained considerable power; the paralyzed arm very little.

The disease was called hemiplegia; the paralyzed parts were effected by defect of motion, not of sensation. On the first seizure of Mr. Parish, blood was taken from his temples by cupping and sharp counter irritants applied to the skin of the head, and in its neighborhood.

The treatment afterwards I cannot give from memory, but probably used an active purgative like croton oil; but afterwards mainly depended upon strict diet and absolute quiet.

Up to the 1st October Mr. Parish had improved to a great extent, and I then entertained hopes of a recovery of speech and the recovery of the use of his right arm, to a much greater degree than were ever realized.

Shortly after the 1st of October he was attacked with new and very alarming symptoms; severe pain in the bowels, frequent and unavailing attempts at evacuating the bowels, and retention of urine took place; he continued suffering severely at intervals until after some days a discharge of exceedingly offensive matter took place from the bowels; this was repeated from time to time until about the middle of October, he in the meantime having become exceedingly exhausted with the severe attack; a large slough was suddenly discharged from the bowels, but remained attached within, so that it could not come away for several days longer; it was eventually thrown off with discharges of the same offensive character from time to time, until about the end of the month, as near as I can remember.

This slough, on examination, proved to be a portion of the lower bowel itself, which had become gangrenous or mortified, and was then thrown off from the body; he continued suffering severely at night, but exceedingly comfortable by day, until the end of the month, by which time most of the symptoms of his attack had disappeared; a small slough was thrown off at some later period, within a week or two after the end of the month, and small quantities of matter were discharged from time to time.

The fecal discharges during part of the time were entirely suspended by necessity; in the earlier stages of the attack we had succeeded in obtaining evacuations by the eye water; at a later period, the evacuations were entirely suspended.

The disease was a rare and extraordinary case; it must have been *intus suscepto*, i. e., the falling of an upper part of the bowel down into the caliore of a lower part. This could only be cured by the simple efforts of nature, separating, by the progress of gangrene the part which had fallen down, and uniting at the same time the edge of the upper part of the fallen bowel.

The danger of this disease is exceedingly great, and the recovery of Mr. Parish was hardly to be expected. If the union between the parts of the bowels had not taken place, a discharge of the contents of the bowels into the general cavity of the abdomen, and, consequently, general peritoneal inflammation and death would have resulted. Any disturbance of body or noise might interfere with the uniting process, and thus add to the patient's danger. Dr. Markoe and I were the constant attendants of Mr. Parish, during his disease in October; our attendance during a large portion of the time was almost incessant, and a number of the nights one of us stayed in the house.

After the crisis of this disease was passed Mr. Parish regained health in most respects rapidly, but continued to suffer very much at night especially, so as to require the frequent use of anodynes to allay pain.

From the time of recovery until the time of his death, Mr. Parish had a number of attacks distinct from his general disease, but generally depending upon its cause; he had one or more attacks of cholera morbus, severe attacks of inflammation of the lungs, and at one time, an abscess formed under the angle of the jaw, which became so large as to threaten suffocation, &c.

At one time, however, his general health became perfectly good; this was not later than January, 1853. He continued to improve till the end of 1854, and perhaps for six months after that; at all events, till January, 1855; that is, he continued to improve in all general respects; the power of using the paralyzed leg improved, I may say the whole time, but the arm which gained somewhat during the first six months, afterwards entirely lost its power.

After this period he became more heavy—less inclined to move—more inclined to sleep, but still a fair, good, general health. For about seven weeks before his death he began to fail in health and strength, without any definite symptoms, but during the latter part of the time the lungs became the seat of distress, and difficulty of breathing was a prominent symptom. This difficulty increased to within a few hours of his death, and he then quietly sank away and died without any special suffering.

After the recovery from the immediate attack he seemed to see as well as at any time after the operation on his eyes; this continued for about eighteen months or two years; he then began to complain of his eyes, so as to induce me to make trials from time to time whether it was necessary to change his spectacles; he saw well enough during the best of this period to read with some ease, and in making these trials I did it by ascertaing whether or not he could read print of a certain size.

I discovered, however, that apparently the difficulty was not so much injury to the sight of which he complained as the flowing of motes before his eyes; this symptom, however, disturbed him so much as evidently to excite great alarm in his mind lest he should become blind; and during this period he never saw me without complaining of his eyes, so much so that I proposed to him to call other medical gentlemen to see him on that subject with me, to which he eagerly assented, showing the greatest satisfaction when I proposed; this difficulty, however, of which he complained, seemed gradually to subside, and I presume the sight must eventually have become somewhat diminished, from the fact he laid aside the habit he was previously in of looking over the newspapers, and papers generally, which I would occasionally see him examining.

Mr. Parish's hearing was always good, so that persons, taking for granted sometimes that he was deaf, and screaming to him, worried and disturbed him very much. His other senses—taste, touch and smell, were not affected.

In the first instance, the right leg had very little power; he was enabled only to aid himself slightly with it in standing; by degress as he improved, he walked with the assistance of a crutch, a servant aiding him on one side, and his wife, with her foot, acquired a remarkable knack of lifting up his foot so as to enable him to walk; he continued gradually improving until it was no longer necessary for others to lift the paralyzed foot, and eventually he even walked a few times, and occasionally without any assistance—I mean from any other persons; but, at the best, with the exception of these few times, he required a person to assist him; he must at one time have used a crutch without a person to aid him a good deal.

The power of his right leg was restored, so that he could dispense with the aid of others in raising the foot, within the first year of the attack; I don't know the date. The power of speech was mainly abrogated on his first attack, and at any time from that moment to his death, he never was able to use more than a few monosyllables.

The monosyllables in most common use were yes and no; when in pain he would not unfrequently exclaim, oh dear! oh dear!—that was a common ejaculation; and at one period during the first year when he had recovered to a great degree, and we were every day hoping that he might speak again, there were a few words pronounced, which I do not remember, and they were not repeated.

Mr. Parish made efforts, from time to time, to a considerable degree to speak; he evidently showed anxiety to speak, and tried to; the use of monosyllabes continued through the greater part of his illness, and died away so gradually that I cannot tell when they did cease, but it must have been only a few months before his death; after Mr. Parish was restored to his ordinary health, I visited him almost every day for four years; during a large portion of his chronic disease I endeavored to enforce a somewhat strict regimen—abstinence from wine and other stimulants—not entire, and mainly reducing the amount of animal food, and restricting it as much as possible; and this was the more necessary in his case, as in his best health, before his attack, he took a great deal of food—was very fond of food; and after his recovery from his first attack, his appetite came up to his former standard.

For the first few years he was more amenable to advice in these particulars, than when in good health previously to the attack; but gradually he became less and less under control, and in fact during the latter year or two, I found it made so little difference when he indulged in his own way, that I ceased to urge it upon him.

During the disease his nervous system became very much impaired, rendering him irritable, more easily excited than before, and to a certain extent changing his disposition.

All his emotions became more easily excited, for instance; when a former friend would see him for the first time after his illness, it excited him sometimes to a violent paroxysm of weeping. Before the attack he was a pleasant, rather a joyous man in his disposition; fond of frolic, loved lively and gay conversation, anything that excited a laugh. His cheerfulness of temper was entirely changed from his previous condition—he became habitually unhappy; his countenance always wore an unhappy expression, and it was a very rare thing to see him smile.

The cause of this sadness appeared to me obvious; it was his condition and despair of recovery, more especially of the powers of speech.

When from time to time I would endeavor to encourage him by giving him a hope of eventually recovering, he uniformly would shake his head in the most despairing manner, and now and then, but more rarely with a melancholy kind of smile that was almost distressing to witness. I expected at one time he would recover the power of speech, from the effort which he then made to speak, which, as I have already stated, in a few instances succeeded; but as time went on, these efforts gradually and entirely ceased.

The change in his disposition after the attack was not sudden, nor so remarkable in the early months of his disease; but by degrees he became more and more irritable; [illegible] attribute always to a [illegible] the simple fact of constant difficulty in making himself understood. Again, I may explain [illegible] in his case, as in the case of all mutes, the attempt to make up for the want of the power of speech, by violent gesticulation, was constantly made, and this gesticulation gives the appearance of anger, when none is felt.

There was nothing remarkable in the intimacy and affection of Mr. and Mrs. Parish up to the attack; he exhibited no want of affection; he was always amiable, kind, indulgent, exceedingly; he was not a man of sentiment, but I should say that perhaps the first part of my answer comes as near right as possible—there was nothing remarkable; there was the ordinary amount of affection of husband and wife as between most married couples.

With regard to Mrs. Parish, she was undeviating in her devotion to her husband during his entire illness, in every possible mode which could be expected of a good wife; she would occasionally be disturbed, and her nervous system, from long-continued watching and distress, as well as his, would sometime be acted upon; in this respect, however, exhibiting no more than the common indirmities to which human dispositions are liable; as to Mr. Parish, for some time there was no remarkable change, but he gradually became nervous, more irritable, and especially as in the matter of diet, it was necessary to cross his inclinations very frequently and very constantly, and his wife was necessarily the instrument through whom all those crosses were inflicted, he frequently betrayed anger, and exhibited it by violent gesticulation, but it quickly passed away, and he would relapse into his ordinary condition.

Before the attack, Mr. Parish was in the habit of having his own way, and not being influenced by his wife, but nevertheless he was an indulgent husband. After the attack, so far as she had influence at all it became gradually lessened, which I attributed to the fact already stated of the necessity under which she was placed of constantly crossing him.

Mrs. Parish was very fond of society and mingled freely in it before the attack of Mr. Parish, after it her habit was utter exclusion from society, and entire devotion to her husband.

Very little of the time during his illness was Mrs. Parish absent from his presence; her health broke down after some years so seriously, her spirits were so much impaired by this constant devotion that I, as a physician as well as brotner, and the rest of our family, constantly urged her to partake of amusements, to go into society, and to allow other persons to administer to the wants of her husband; but our efforts had not much success.

Mr. Parish saw a great many visitors after he had recovered from his first attack; it was the habit of the house for persons to come in much on Sunday evenings; at some period, I can't fix it, after his illness, they saw company on New Year's day; Mr. Parish would be in the room, and see any person that called, as Mrs. Parish did; upon another similar occasion, on New Year's day, he remained in the library, on the first floor, with the door open, so that every person who passed up stairs saw him, and his particular friends stopped going up, or returned and would speak to him.

Still later, Mrs. Parish once or twice during the holidays would have company, generally her own connections and intimate friends, not large parties; Mr. Parish would always be present on these occasions and receive many of the persons whom he knew, shake hands with them; he evidently recognized all those with whom he was acquainted, and showed a special pleasure in seeing some of them.

If they were persons with whom he was well acquainted and fond of, the expression of his countenance would indicate pleasure; younger members of the family would often enter the room and not be much noticed; older persons, those he felt much interest in, would uniformly receive more attention. Sometimes he would pay marked attention to the conversation, and feel greatly interested in it.

Old Dr. Wheaton, of the army, was a great favorite of his, and, when in town, would talk with him about everything; Major McDonald of the army was often there, and I remember a striking instance of the interest Mr. Parish took in his conversation.

He was detailing many particulars about the fortifications around the harbor, which this last four months we have all been interested in and anxious about; he went into the affair in so interesting a manner, that all general conversation ceased, and we all listened to him; Mr. Parish paid the strictest attention, although it was a long conversation; and upon one occasion, when one of the younger members of the family, somewhat interrupted this detail, by commencing a conversation in an under tone with Mrs. Parish, Mr. Parish checked it in a manner that was somewhat angry and impatient; the young man did not fully appreciate the difficulty, and resumed the conversation after a few minutes, and it was met by a similar check.

This occurred during the latter part of the evening, and as Major McDonald was about to leave the room, Mr. Parish beckoned to Major McDonald to return; made him understand that he wished him to return; he did not return; Mr. Parish then looked at the Major and then at his wife again and again in a manner which all that were accustomed to him perfectly understood; this was Saturday night, and we understood him to request him to dine the next day; Mrs. Parish then asked him the question directly, Do you wish the Major to dine with you to-morrow? to which he answered by repeatedly making affirmative nods with his hand, and showing much satisfaction; he also made some little sounds at the time, which I cannot describe; similar things I witnessed time and again, but this happened within a few months, and I recollect it in detail.

I never doubted but that Mr. Parish understood my questions and conversation about his disease. I judged that he did from his expression of countenance, much by gestures of assent or dissent, and somewhat by the words yes and no, which he began to use. In my medical treatment I assumed these answers as a part of the information upon which I based that treatment.

JUNE 25.—Judge Sherman appears for Ann Parish and Mrs. Sherman.

Edward Delafield, being further examined, said: He often found Mr. Parish, after his attack, engaged reading the newspaper, also his business papers, and, as a general rule, intelligently and understandingly. Mr. Parish had great fear of becoming blind. Mr. Parish, in presence of Dr. Delafield, tried to write, but never could get further than what was construed to mean the word "wills." The doctor has an impression—not, however, a positive one—that, upon seeing these characters on one occasion, Mrs. Parish somewhat suddenly exclaimed "Wills," with a good deal of emotion, as if it were an unexpected, starting thought to her. This was about the 1st August. Witness endeavored to induce Mr. P. to write with his left hand. His attempts were partially successful, but the operation became tiresome to Mr. P., and he declined further attempts. On one occasion, Mr. Parish being attacked with a spasm, Dr. D. sent for his brother, Mr. Daniel Parish, who obeyed the summons. Mr. P.'s spasms occurred during a period of five or six years. In 1850 they were most frequent; in '51, '52 and '53 they gradually diminished in frequency; in '54 and '55 they occurred at long intervals; Dr. D. said that within a short time after his attack Mr. P. understood him; the condition of his mind became gradually better, and during a greater part of the time he considered his intelligence of what was said to him clear, and his power of communicating assent or dissent equally so; D. D. was aware that at a period prior to the 29th August the execution of a testamentary paper by Mr. P. was under consideration.

Q.—Did you, during that period, give consideration to the condition of his mind in reference to the subject of the execution of a testamentary paper by him? A.—I did.

Q. Did you form any, and if so, what judgment in reference to his mental condition for the execution of a testamentary paper?

[Mr. O'Conor objects to the question as incompetent. The objection is sustained.]

Dr. Delafield testified that from October 1850, to Mr. Parish's death, he considered him as possessing a great degree of intelligence, as fully capable of understanding everything that was said to him, and of being able to answer, as far as could be done without the power of speech, with the exception of the last two or three weeks of his life.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor, and nothing further material to the case elicited.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Buck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one smilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The beautiful entertainments announced at this favorite theatre tonight cannot fail attracting a large audience. Miss HATHAWAY is to appear in her great character of *Vanderdecken*, in the "Flying Dutchman;" Mr. J. H. ALLEN and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, in the beautiful drama of the "Muleteer of Toledo;" and added to this will be the pantomime of the "Rose of Sharon." Look out for the wonderful new national drama of "The Battle of Brandywine," which is to be brought out on Monday next.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—By a special *ukase* of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted into the public hospitals throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the Ointment as the best dressing for wounds. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

THE NOMINATIONS.—We have nearly enough of Presidential nominations—one or more to a State—on record to fill the column of the old Yankee militia squads—all officers and no privates. But it is a happy thing to know that the people generally "do their own things," and when they [illegible], a hatter there is no competition. Mr. [illegible], of No. 513 Broadway, has long ago been nominated and elected hatter to the million.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE—Prepared by Dr. C. D. GRISWOLD. This remedy has proved perfectly effectual in the cure of ague, is based upon a thorough knowledge of the disorder, is agreeable to take, invigorating and permanent in its effects, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. For sale by all druggists. LAZELL, MARSH & HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st., wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Salesmen, by acquainting themselves with the science of Phrenology, may better promote the interests of all parties, by judging at a glance, the true motives, dispositions and character of their customers. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives written descriptions, with practical instruction, daily, to all who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

ALPACAS AND DRAP D'ETES.—The largest, handsomest, best-finished stock of alpacas and drap d'été coats, pants and vests in New-York may be found at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Alpaca suits $6.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The celebrated zephyr merino under-garments, first introduced to the public by MCLAUGHLIN, will now be found in great variety, for men and women, at his shirt and furnishing establishment, No. 369 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray. Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

PRESERVING FRUITS.—By using our Infallible Self-sealing Cans (as the experience of the past year testifies) fruits can be preserved in their natural flavor. Call and examine. TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers, No. 60 Beekman-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

Diabolical Attempt to Upset a Railway Train —A Railway Officer Fired at.

From the London (C. W.) Free Press.

On Thursday evening last, after dark, one of the most determined attempts was made to upset a train on the Great Western Railway that has ever occurred in Upper Canada. The following particulars have been furnished us by the Chief of Police: On the evening named, two men, who were strangers in that locality, entered the sentry box of the track Inspector at the Mosa station and inquired whether the next train due would be a mail or a freight. The Inspector replied that he was not able to afford the necessary information, and the fellows went away.

A short time after their departure the Inspector heard persons speaking a few hundred yards off, and listening attentively he was led to believe that an attempt was being made to tear up the rails. He approached the men and when within thirty yards of them he was fired at, the shot taking effect on the right side. The Inspector returned the fire by discharging his gun, and the scoundrels immediately decamped. The belief exists that a gang of robbers were lurking in the neighborhood for the purpose of upsetting the mail train proceeding east, and robbing the passengers and mail car during the confusion which would attend the upsetting of the train. A description of two of the fellows has been forwarded to the authorities along the line, and we hope that the ends of justice will be accomplished. One of the rails was removed at the time that the Inspector made his appearance.

Prosperity of Nebraska—Emigration from Kansas.

Our Nebraska Correspondent, writing on the 8th inst., says: "The emigration to this Territory thus far is immense—far greater than any one anticipated. Nebraska City, Omaha City, Fontenelle and, indeed, every place of any importance, are crowded to an overflowing; so much, indeed, that one can now hardly find a place to lay his head. The excitement in Kansas is, as I anticipated, causing hundreds to emigrate hither from there. Property of all kinds is advancing rapidly. Some proprietors will realize large amounts this season from the sale of lots. Large crops of corn, potatoes, &c., have already been put in the ground by our farmers. Teams and prospecting parties are daily traveling over the country, looking out advantageous locations where to settle and locate for life. Iowa land speculators, now that their land offices are closed, are running over into Nebraska. The lands here will probably be in market by September, and already have hundreds of declaratory statements of preemptors been filed.

The U. S. District Court, June Term, for the First District of Nebraska, met at the thriving town of Fontenelle last week, but little business on docket. The health of the country is excellent."

Fall of a Building—Miraculous Escape of the Inmates.

From the Richmond Whig, June 25.

Yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the extensive furniture warehouse of Messrs. HABLISTON & BROTHER, fronting on Governor-street, and running back to Twelfth, fell to the ground with a terrible crash, involving the destruction of an immense amount of property, but, we are happy to state, no loss of human life. The first warning the inmates received of impending danger was the rattling of glass, falling from the upper windows. Mr. CHARLES HABLISTON was standing near the front part of the store in company with two ladies. They immediately rushed out, and had scarcely reached a place of safety, before the massive walls toppled and fell. The workmen, of whom there were several, employed in the third story, heard the noise of the falling glass, and sprang out of an open window, and most of them escaped without injury. The calamity was caused, it is said, by the undermining process going on for the purpose of erecting another building. The walls were regarded as perfectly safe, and hence, no care had been taken to make them secure. The precise amount of loss cannot as yet be ascertained. The building was erected some four years ago, at a cost of some $12,000, and belongs to the estate of the late WM. MITCHELL.

A prize fight for $200 came off on Baker's Island, near Salem, Monday, between JOHN MACKAY, of Liverpool, and JACK ROBERTS, of Chicago. Thirty-five rounds were fought, when ROBERTS was forced to retire, having his eyes closed with bruises and blood, and presenting altogether a mangled specimen of humanity. The police happened to be "know-nothings" as to the disgraceful affair, and no arrests were made.

A German residing in Indiana killed himself on Friday last, by a violent blow on the groin from a shingle which he was shaving and which slipped from his hold.

On Sunday, in Buffalo, a boy 12 years old, while undressed for bathing, was attacked by a bull-dog and almost torn to pieces. He is not expected to recover.

The steamer *Jas. H. Lucas, en route* from Kansas City to St. Louis, collapsed a flue on the 17th inst. The cook was killed and five persons seriously scalded.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, at No. 122 East 12th-st., by Rev. Dr. Millett, Mr. CHRISTIAN Y. STEVENS to Miss JANE WALLACE CAMPBELL all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., of Newburg S. H. INGERSOLL to ANNA, daughter of the late Capt. John A. Pierce, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, at the house of the bride's brother, by His Honor Mayor Wood, Mr. WALTER HYATT to Miss JOSEPHINE MARSHALL, daughter of Jonathan Marshall, deceased all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 241 Jay-st., by Rev. Mr. Hogarth, Mr. WILLIAM MACNAUGHTON to EMELINE HOE, daughter of Giles S. Ely, Esq.

In Yonkers, on Thursday, June 26, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, H. M. AFOUA, of New-York, to KATE A., daughter of Benjamin Brown, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 26, D. EDGAR POTTER, son of the late Lyman Potter, of New-Orleans, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 113 Willow-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Berkshire N. Y., on Friday, June 20, of consumption, MARGERY B., beloved wife of Henry S. Gardner, aged 22 years.

☞ Chicago and Milwaukie papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, Prof. PAUL A. ARADIE, Principal of the Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, E. D., in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., from Christ Church, Bedford-av., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock [illegible]—June 26.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	87¾	
10,000	do	89	87
5,000	Virginia 6s, 5s	60	97¼
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.		88
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		88
9,000	Ill. Frid. Bs. wtp.		89
18	Metropolitan Bank		111¾
10	Ocean Bank		95
600	Nic. Trans. Co.		s3 9¾
200	do		c 10
500	do		9¾ 10¼
100	Brun. Valley L. Co.		b30 7¾
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		b60 123¾
5	do		123¾
300	N. Y. Central R. R.		b60 93
100	do		s90 92¾
100	do		s60 92¾
90	do		92¾
300	Erie Railroad		b30 59
300	do		b3 59
100	do		b45 59
200	do		b10 59
50	do		b10 59
100	do		b20 59
20	do		58¾
100	do		s60 58¾
700	do		s3 58¾
500	do		c 58¾
200	do		b60 59¼
100	do		b30 58¾
250	do		c 58¾
200	do		s10 58¾
200	Erie Railroad		b30 58¾
500	do		58¾
200	do		b30 58¾
100	do		58¾
1,000	T. R. & A 2d mt.		77
200	Nic. Transit Co.		b60 1¾
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		123
110	Pennsyl'a Coal Co.		101¾
100	do		bo1 102
500	Cumber. Coal Co.		23
400	do		b30 22½
300	New-York C. R.		s60 92¾
100	do		b% 92¾
100	do		b30 92¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		b60 93
100	do		92¾
100	do		92¾
100	do		92¾
200	do		b3 59
100	do		b45 59
100	do		b10 59
100	do		b20 59
100	do		58¾
100	do		s60 58¾
700	do		s3 58¾
500	do		c 58¾
200	do		s10 58¾
200	Erie Railroad		b30 58¾
500	do		58¾
200	do		b30 58¾
100	do		58¾
1,000	T. R. & A 2d mt.		77
200	Nic. Transit Co.		b60 1¾
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		123
110	Pennsyl'a Coal Co.		101¾
100	do		bo1 102
500	Cumber. Coal Co.		23
400	do		b30 22½
300	New-York C. R.		s60 92¾
100	do		b% 92¾
100	do		b30 92¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		b60 93
100	do		92¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Cleveland and Pitts. R. R. 7s, int. added	71
9,000	Cal. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1875, int. added	70
10	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	35
50	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	30
100	shares New Creek Coal Co.	91
80	shares New Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.	107
40	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	99¾
20	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	99¾
5,40	shares Enterprise Fire Ins Co.	15½
10	shares New-York Exchange Bank	97½
36	shares East River Bank	90¾
1300	shares N. Am. Trust and Banking Co.	$3@$3 50
10	shares Atlantic Bank	80
120	shares Mechanics' Banking Asso.	101¾@102¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500	City 6s, '59	100	
5,000	Ill. C. & R. Bs.	b60	88
4,500	E. R. R. 2d mt.	bs	98¾
1,000	T

New-York Daily Times.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Grand Republican Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

KINGS COUNTY AROUSED.

SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Speeches by Hon. A. J. Berry, Hon. Rollin Sanford, Hon. G. H. Andrews, and others.

There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering of the people of Kings County in and around the City Hall Park last evening, in response to the following

CALL:

The Republican Electors of Kings County and all others in favor of the freedom of debate in our National Councils, and the admission of Kansas with her present free Constitution, and opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to the present imbecile, tyrannical and unfaithful Administration, and in favor of the principles adopted by the People's Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, are requested to meet in the City Hall Park on Friday evening, June 27, to ratify the nomination of

FREMONT and DAYTON.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Lyman Trumbull,
Hon. Abijah Mann, Hon. H. J. Raymond,
Wm. Evarts, Esq., Gen. James W. Nye,

and other distinguished speakers have been invited to address the meeting. By order of the Republican General Committee.

JOHN G. BERGEN, Chairman,
S. ALPHEUS SMITH, } Secretaries.
WM. PEET, }

A very large platform had been constructed in front of the City Hall steps, and another near the lower end of the Park, for the accommodation of speakers and reporters; but if there had been three more, and three times as many speakers, each would have had larger audiences than could have heard distinctly what they had to say. The Park was literally crammed, and Fulton-street on one side, and Court-street on the other, were filled with those who desired to take part in the ratification of the doings of the Republican National Convention; and all were in a high degree enthusiastic.

Soon after 8 o'clock, Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., called the meeting in front of the main stand to order, and nominated Hon. A. J. BERRY for President. The nomination was well received, and Mr. BERRY was appointed unanimously. Mr. WILLIAM HUNT then read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and when they had been appointed the organization was as follows:

President—Hon. A. J. BERRY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wards	Wards
1..Hebard Ford, Horace H. Claflin.	11..Thos. J. Jones, Wessel s S. Smith.
2..K. B. Mosrell, Richard Bradley.	11..Edward A. Lambert, Richard H. Manning.
3..R. D Silliman, Dan'l C. Robbins.	12..William Avens, Henry Jenkins.
4..Francis B. Stryker, Francis O. Vandewater.	13..Wm. Wall, Geo. Ricard.
5..Aaron Slater, John Cammeyer.	14..Wm Weeks, Peter Shute.
6..Geo. Curtis, Freeman Hunt.	15..Dan'el Manjer, Wm M. Jones.
7..Wm. A. Cobb, J. R. Foys, Joshua Dewey.	16..Nathan Cropsey, Henry Olmans.
8..Henry Kent, Geo. W. Hunt.	17..Chauncey Perry, Chas E. Hilliard.
9..Henry Poerum, John T. Anderson.	18..Samuel M Meeker, Thomas W. Field.
	19..Horace M Warren, Frederick Fobels.

New Utrecht—Jeremiah Van Brunt, Timothy Nostrand.
Flatbush do—James Dimmars, Andrew B Hodges.
Flatbush—Tunis J. Bergen, Philip S. Crook.
Gravesend—Benj. G. Hitchings, Jacobus A. Voorhies.
New-Lots—Jacob Rapelyea, Peter Rapelyea.

SECRETARIES.

Benjamin V. Abbot,	E. T. Rile,
Walter Nichols,	Frederick Sherwood,
Henry E. Morrell,	R. C. Moffat,
Joshua B. Griffin,	Julius Brainard,
John Brock,	Peter Ronget.

When the organization had been completed, and the band in attendance had played a patriotic air, the President came forward and spoke in substance as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In consequence of the confusion which was permitted on the stand, it was impossible for the reporters to hear much of what was said. The President was understood to commence by tendering his thanks to the audience for the favor they had shown him in selecting him to preside over so large a concourse of men, brought together by a common interest in the most important question of the day. He thanked them sincerely for the opportunity thus afforded to him of expressing his opinions on the subject concerning which every citizen felt it a duty to take a position. He stood there in common with many others for the purpose of sustaining that Democracy which JEFFERSON inaugurated. He stood there as the advocate of that Democracy which had been disgraced and defiled by those who retained its name and pretended to labor for its perpetuation. [Cheers.] He was there to sustain principles that required no dark lanterns to illuminate them—principles openly declared and worthy of the most cordial support. [Applause.] It might be said by some of his fellow citizens that he was a traitor to his party, [cries of no! no!] but he defied them to bring a single man who could say that he had even deviated from correct principles, [cries of "That's so"] He had met with them to sustain freedom of speech; and freedom of the press, [applause] and civil and religious liberty. [Cheers.] It appeared to him as if it were but yesterday that he stood as a candidate for an office to which he was elected by the then Democratic Party. From that office he believed he had retired without a blemish. Nevertheless he had been deceived concerning the principles of that party. In Kings County he had had an opportunity of examining and comparing the principles and acts of that party, and he had satisfied himself that they were very far from the true democracy of the earlier days. [Cheers.] And the applause of his hearers satisfied him that many others had arrived at the same conclusion. [Applause and cries of "There are."] After speaking generally of the principles and objects of the Republican Party, he concluded by expressing his belief that there was not a man in all that vast assembly who would not sustain them. A remark which elicited three hearty cheers.

After music by the band, the President stated that the next business in order would be the report of the delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, which would be made by

HON. ROLLIN SANFORD.

Mr. SANFORD came forward while the audience were cheering the announcement of his presence, and when quiet had been restored he presented a comprehensive statement of the doings of the Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, which was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded the report was adopted unanimously.

At this point of the proceedings, the several Ward Clubs entered the Park with banners, designating the different Wards to which the belonged, as follows:

FIRST WARD
FREMONT ASSOCIATION.
"GO IT, JESSIE."

When the Clubs had taken their positions, Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY came forward and read the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the principles expressed in the resolutions of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and to the maintenance of these principles, at all times, in all places, and at all hazards, we pledge to each other, and to the lovers of Liberty and the Constitution, throughout the country, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

2. *Resolved*. That we welcome the nominations of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON, as the spontaneous expression of the popular will in favor of Free States, Free Territory and Free Speech, and as an unmistakable condemnation of the infamous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, its authors, advocates and abettors, both at the North and the South, and of the outrages sanctioned by the Federal Administration and its adherents in Kansas and Washington, in furtherance of that nefarious scheme, and we pledge to those nominations our undivided and steady support.

3. *Resolved*, That the recognition by a great political party of the dangerous and dishonest doctrines of the Ostend Manifesto and the nomination to the office of President of one of these conspirators against the peace, not of this country only, but of the world, attended as his election would be, with the elevation to power of his fellow conspirators who were chiefly instrumental in procuring that nomination, should fill the minds of all good men with indignation and alarm, and combine them in opposition to that party and its candidates, as the enemies of our peace and the betrayers of our honor.

4. *Resolved*, That the assumption by the Convention which met at Cincinnati, of the name of "The Democratic Party," is a falsehood and a fraud, and we would commend to them the more appropriate and descriptive title of "*The Society for the Propagation of Slavery in Foreign Parts*"

5. *Resolved*, That while in the cool repudiation of the present wicked and imbecile Administration, even by its own *Overseers* and *Masters*, we recognize without displeasure, the appropriate reward which servility must always receive at the hands of those to whom it can be no longer useful, we do not consent that the same Overseers and Masters shall perpetuate their power by a mere change of overseers and tools, to be hereafter set aside with the same contemptuous indifference.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the unalterable purpose of the Republican party to preserve and defend the Constitution alike against avowed enemies and treacherous friends; with unshaken loyalty, to stand to the last by the Union of these States; to prevent the enslavement of territory now free; to expose and resist all schemes to appropriate the blood and treasure of the people to the acquisition of new Slave territory, with the purpose of forming it, with the Southern States of this Union, into a separate Republic; and that we will hold the States of this Republic to their allegiance, duties and responsibilities, under the Federal Constitution, by persuasion, if possible—if necessary, by force.

The reading of the resolutions was often interrupted by applause and cheers, and they were adopted unanimously.

The Rallying song was then sung; and Mr. GEO. H. ANDREWS was introduced by the Chairman amid vehement cheers.

SPEECH OF MR. ANDREWS.

He made an excellent speech which was very imperfectly heard at the Reporter's table, and what was heard had to be written in the dark. He said, he presumed he was known to but few of them by name, but he could tell them that his name was not BROOKS. [Laughter and cheers.] It had been his privilege to be present at the Philadelphia Convention, of which they had had a graphic report from their representative, Mr. SANDFORD. But there were some of the scenes and some of the incidents that occurred there which, perhaps, might not have a fitting place in an address on subjects so serious and so grave, and so earnest in their truthfulness, as those to which reference had already been made, but which it might not be inappropriate for him to refer to here. In looking about for a Vice-President the question arose as to who the man should be; and while they were in deliberation an aged gentleman came forward, representing the State of Illinois, and addressed the assembly in favor of his friend, Mr. LINCOLN, of the same State. Mr. LINCOLN was known to but few of the gentlemen present; but after the gentleman by whom he was supported had described all his virtues and capability, and was about to leave the stand, a delegate rose, and, with great seriousness and quietness said: "There is one question I should like to ask Col. ARCHER, the speaker from Illinois. He has depicted to us in glowing terms the virtues of Mr. LINCOLN, but there is one thing that I must be satisfied about before I can vote for him: 'Can he fight?' [Cheers.]

Never sprang an arrow from the bow of an archer with greater vivacity and energy than did that old gentleman spring from the floor and shout, "He will." [Renewed cheers.] The vast assembly burst into a cheer that almost rent the very heavens.

And had not the time come now for us to ask the same question, when our Senators are struck down in the Senate Chamber, when *Cains* are abroad, and one is shattered on the brow of a man who is himself the emblem of personal and political purity. [Loud cheers for SUMNER, followed by frightful groaning for BROOKS.] There was present a gentleman in the Philadelphia Convention as a delegate, whose name, when he was announced as one of the Committee on Credentials, elicited a most thundering cheer. It was a name which was familiar to the ears of this audience, and the mention of which would meet with a cordial response in their hearts—the name of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. [Loud cheers.] And he, too, was the victim of another KANE. [Cheers and laughter.] And as Mr. SUMNER suffered from the hands of one CASS, and was confined to his bed, and subjected to medical treatment for the injuries thus inflicted, the other man was deprived of his natural and inalienable right of life, of liberty, and of the pursuit of happiness by another Kane; he was incarcerated within stone walls, torn from his family at a period when it was most distressing to him to be absent from the partner of his bosom. And if either man suffered more than the other, it was he upon whom was inflicted that outrage under the sanction of judicial office. He (Mr. ANDREWS) did not know that he could make his speech in the mild, the amiable, and the moderate tone which they had heard. They had been told upon all hands that nothing could be said against JAMES BUCHANAN; that he was a very respectable man, that he was a very sober man, and consequently, that he must be regarded with great care and with great deference. He did not participate in that feeling. He was not disposed to let Mr. BUCHANAN pass with impunity, when he and those about him were heaping abuse upon the Republican candidate, or belying their (the Republicans) principles, or denouncing their platform. This was not a time to be mealy-mouthed in dealing with a man and his principles. And who was JAMES BUCHANAN, and what had JAMES BUCHANAN done that he presented himself before them and asked for their suffrages? It was true that he had lived long, and so did a donkey. [Cheers and laughter.] Might his shadow never grow less, and might he live a thousand years. But still, if he were a second Methusaleh it would not, unless he possessed some other virtue, present any claim on their favorable consideration. If he had lived long he had but consumed more of the good things of this earth; he had fattened the more out of the public crib. And while he sat with his feet under the mahogany of the Emperor NICHOLAS, one of the greatest tyrants the world ever saw; and while he was hobnobbing with my Lord PALMERSTON and my Lord CLARENDEN, and the count this, and the lord that, what was FREMONT doing? Their opponents said that he was living on grasshopper cakes and mule soup [Cheers and laughter.] In regard to JAMES BUCHANAN, a man who had been clothed in purple and fine linen every day, and now in the shades of Lancaster had retired, he trusted to spend in peace the remainder of his days, he (Mr. ANDREWS) called upon them not to drag that man of so many years and some infirmities from that peaceful abode. [Loud applause and laughter.] There was another feature in Mr. BUCHANAN to which he was compelled to call their notice. He was grieved to do so. It was painful to point to a man who had lost a limb, a hand, an arm, or a leg. But Mr. BUCHANAN's infirmity surpassed all these. It was simply this—that he had no backbone. [Loud cheers.] He trusted that they would not make the application of that remark that some people had done; he did not mean to refer to anything peculiar in Mr. BUCHANAN's physical relations in life. [Laughter.] But Mr. BUCHANAN was a man who is worked by strings. When the Federalists had him they pulled the string, and he said if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. And so it was when he became a Democrat, and so it was when he stultified himself by his statement to Lord CLARENDON, that he would have much pleasure in transmitting to his Government the dispatches which were subsequently flung indignantly into the face of his Lordship. It was his (Mr. ANDREWS') fear in trusting JAMES BUCHANAN, that he had not resolution and courage, and firmness and boldness, and individuality of character enough to enable him to sit at the helm of affairs, and to pilot our bark with safety. Would they trust a man like that? [Cries of "No, never."] He was not the man who could be trusted—a man who takes his color from every object with which he is brought into contact, and who changes his tone with every passing gale. They wanted firmness, they wanted resolution, they wanted energy, they wanted self-denial, they wanted courage, they wanted boldness, they wanted youth. And these were the attributes of the man who was presented for their suffrages here. [Loud cheers.] It was a matter of great distrust with those who approached three score years and ten, that there are young men in the world, and that they claim their part, and take an active share in modifying the future course of our country. Who were the men who had achieved the greatest results, and accomplished the greatest objects on the face of the earth? Was NAPOLEON an old man? Was ALEXANDER the Great an old man? Had any of the conquerors of the old world reached their three score years and ten before they made their mark upon the world? Mr. BUCHANAN was too old to learn. He had begun nothing. He had ended nothing. He had left nothing even in the middle that was happily arranged. [Great laughter.] He had nothing to show to the present age, nor to posterity. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] But he (Mr. ANDREWS) found himself most unhappily situated in treating this branch of the subject, his remarks having all a political bearing. [Laughter.] That, certainly, was far from his purpose on so grave an occasion as this. They had met, not to praise CÆSAR, but to bury him. [Laughter.] And he, (the speaker,) in his own humble degree, might be supposed to be preaching JAMES BUCHANAN's funeral sermon, but they would interrupt him with these unseemly shouts of laughter. [Laughter.] There were some measures with which Mr. BUCHANAN's name was connected that deserved attention. Who was the Secretary of State who claimed 54° 40' or fight, and then had to back down to 49° and slink? Under what Administration, and who formed part of it, was it, that a pass was given to SANTA ANA, the most active enemy that this country ever had during the Mexican war? It was under POLK's Administration, and BUCHANAN part of it. While SCOTT and FREMONT were contending against the enemy, POLK and BUCHANAN were giving him aid and security! They (the Republican Party) had a standard bearer who was in every way worthy of their efforts and suffrages. The first COLUMBUS discovered these shores. The second Columbus of the Plains had conquered a new country, and his discoveries had been second only in importance to those of the first. He had scaled the Rocky Mountains, but it was for us to place him on an eminence still more glorious than he had already attained. [Cheers.] FREMONT had planted the standard of our country higher than it had ever been planted before. Our standard, as citizens of the State of New-York, was *Excelsior*, still higher! And it would be for him to plant it, not upon a physical eminence, but upon a moral eminence, from which all the nations of the earth should see it, and bow down before it. [Cries of "Good, good" and cheers.] The flag which Col. FREMONT bore—the flag which was the companion of his perils, and which witnessed his trials and his triumphs, was here, and would now be unfurled.

[The veritable flag with which FREMONT made his entry into California, was now spread in front of the platform, amid vehement and prolonged cheering, during which the speaker retired.]

Mr. HADDEN was the next speaker. He said there had been many political questions agitated in the country, and this was not the first time he had engaged himself in such agitations. But never before was there a time when his heart was so enlisted in any cause as in the present contest. Never was there a time when a political party was so unanimous, so numerous, and so hearty in their action. It was not a question of dollars and cents, of this party or of that party. It was a question of liberty. Our opponents tell us that we are engaged in the cause of Abolitionism. It is not so. We are not all Abolitionists here. Abolitionism alone could never call together such a meeting as this. Our design is to keep Slavery within its present limits, and to prevent it from extending into territory where it does not exist. If we are aroused now, it is because the South has thrown a firebrand among us. What is the remedy? To have no more compromises with them. We must not be cheated twice. Only a fool can be cheated the second time. If you know a man will cheat you, you will take care not to make a second bargain with him. The Democratic Party reminded him of a play that he had seen, in which the principal actor can see nothing in anything. He visited the Tower of London,—there was nothing in that. He visited the Louvre at Paris,—there was nothing in that. And Rome—there was nothing in that. And he looked into the crater of Vesuvius,—there was nothing in that. So the Democratic Party, talking of the mighty revolution which is now overspreading the country, tell us there is nothing in it. But let them wait a little while, and they will find there is a great deal in it, for before we have done with them, we shall bury them deeper than the ruins of Pompeii.

Loud cries were raised for BEECHER, who was not present. Alderman HUNTLEY was then introduced to the meeting. He denied that the Republican was a sectional party. It never had been, and never would be sectional. The South taxed them with violating the rights of the Southern States. They had not done so, and if they had it would have been no more than a retaliation for the conduct of the South, which had broken a solemn pledge made with the North, that Slavery should never be sought to be introduced into new territory. The South now seeks to keep you and your children forever out of Kansas, for you know that you cannot work with slaves. ["Never, never."] Our nigger worshippers, as they are called, will only work with free people. And as working men themselves, they do not desire any close alliance with those who will not clean their own boots, or make their own clothes, or do any needful thing for themselves, but who rely entirely on Slave-labor, and who even have to send their sons to the North to be educated. Would to God we could keep them here, and make them such as we are ourselves. And these are the men who are going to subdue and subjugate us. They do not understand the difference between us and them. We do not murder schoolmasters and break the heads of men of learning. Those are luxuries peculiar to Southerners, who wish now to place us under their dominion.

THOS. H. REDMAN was the next speaker. He did not appear until after cries for "BEECHER" had been raised for several minutes. When at last he arose to speak, he said that he had read in naval books that when a ship had lost her masts and her men, the cry was "Beach her." He was certain that the cry for BEECHER to right did not argue that the Republican ship was off a lee shore. He passed a severe review on the Pierce Administration, and said that BUCHANAN if elected would be no better than PIERCE, and denounced all the present leaders of the Democratic Party, DOUGLAS, ATCHISON, QUITMAN, BROOKS, and the rest of them, as a "cohort of political eunuchs," as BENTON had rightly styled them. To rid ourselves of them, there was only one course to choose, and that was to vote for FREMONT; the contest lay between BUCHANAN and Mr. FREMONT, for he would not mention Mr. FILLMORE, as he did not think he was in the case at all. We all know what FREMONT had done; but BUCHANAN was principally noted for the Ostend manifesto, which was the most dangerous and atrocious document in the history of the country.

After a few remarks from Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, the meeting gave several hearty cheers for the Fremont ticket and then dispersed. Shortly before this dispersion, some Fillmorites, who had been wilfully disturbing the peace, were arrested by the police and taken to the Station.

AT THE SECOND STAND.

The crowd was so great by 8½ o'clock, that not one half could hear the speakers at the first stand, and accordingly a second meeting was organized.

On motion of WM. PEET, Esq., I. W. KNAPP, Esq., was called to preside, and after a few remarks, introduced Mr. STEARNS, of Brooklyn, who was followed by Ald. R. H. HUNTLEY, GEORGE KIMBALL, of Flatlands; HENRY R. PEARSON, WM. PEET, S. S. BROAD, WM. H. GALE, Mr. FULLER, of New-York; GEO. H. ANDREWS, and others.

At the commencement of this meeting a few Buchanan and Fillmore men secured a position near the stand, and attempted to interrupt the speakers by continually cheering for FILLMORE and BUCHANAN. They kept it up until the Chief of Police, with a *posse* of the First District Police, appeared and arrested a few of the leaders, after which there was no further disturbance.

The remarks of the speakers—some of whom announced that they had acted heretofore with the Fillmore Party—were well received, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. GALE during his remarks, displayed the flag placed at the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains by Col. FREMONT, and it was several minutes before the speaker was able to proceed. Cheer upon cheer filled the air.

At about 11 o'clock the meeting here adjourned with three cheers for FREMONT and Victory.

☞ A meeting of the Free-Soil organization of 1848, in Jersey City, was held last night, at Iroquois Hall, to take action in reference to the Fall campaign. The Association was dissolved, and immediately reorganized as a Republican Club, for the purpose of supporting FREMONT and DAYTON. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting.

☞ The Republicans of Vermont will meet in State Convention at White River Junction, on Wednesday next, for the nomination of State officers, &c.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A grand dramatic gala night takes place here this evening. It is given for the benefit of a very worth widow lady, who in her more prosperous days extended very many acts of kindness to the profession. All the principal artists now in the City have volunteered for the occasion, and the evening's entertainment will be undoubtedly of the best. Mr. BURTON, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, Mr. WALCOT, Miss RAYMOND, Mad. LOVARNY, Miss ROSALIE DUPAND, Mrs. LESDERNIER are among the volunteers.

☞ Mr. MATTHEW, late English Consul at Philadelphia, left for England, in the *City of Baltimore*, on Wednesday afternoon.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Capt. Ditchett, of the Fourth Ward Police, yesterday arrested Martin Mahon, on a warrant charging him with forgery.

It appears that in May last a check on the Mercantile Bank, in favor of D. K. Martin or order, and purporting to be drawn by Frederick Hudson, of the *Herald*, was inclosed in a note and directed to Mr. Brady, the daguerreotypist, with a request that it might be cashed, as a matter of accommodation, to "D. K. Martin, Assistant Editor of the *Herald*." This note was delivered by a boy. Mr. Brady not being in when the note arrived, it was opened and read by his assistant, who, recognizing the name of Mr. Hudson, and believing the matter correct, cashed the check. It was subsequently ascertained that the check was a forgery, and that no such person as D. K. Martin was in the employ of the *Herald*.

One *Edward Cushing* deposed to Justice CONNOLLY, before whom the accused was brought, that some time in May he saw Mahon filling out a check at his lodging in the Globe Hotel, and that at a later hour of the same day he saw him write a note, at Stonecall's Hotel in Fulton-street, and deliver the same to a boy with instructions to give it to Mr. Brady, and to say that it came from one of the editors of the *Herald*.

Upon these statements the accused, in default of bail, was committed to the Tombs for examination.

Miscellaneous.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

A man named Wm. Montgomery, residing at No. 147 East Twenty-sixth-street, was sun-struck yesterday forenoon, while engaged flagging the sidewalk, corner of Bleecker and Perry streets. He soon recovered.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of Pat. Brennan, who came to his death from the effect of injuries received from the upsetting of his cart, on the 24th of May last. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and aged 35 years.

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THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

NEW PARTIES ARRESTED.

Statement of one of the Crew of the Schooner Altivie.

Negro-Capturing—Barracoon Life—Branding—Treatment on Shipboard and Consignment to Slavery.

THE GEN. PIERCE CONDEMNED.

On Thursday, BAZILLIO DE CUNHA REIS, of the firm FIGANIERE, REIS & Co., of this City, was arrested on a charge of being engaged in the slave-trade, in having fitted out the schooner *Altivie*, alias *Onward*, which sailed from this port in March last to the Coast of Africa. Mr. REIS was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, G. J. FIGANIERE, his partner, and GEO. W. SHERWOOD becoming his sureties. This is the schooner that was suspected of being intended as a slaver before she left New-York, and at whose secure departure it will be remembered there was such marveling and discomfit at the District-Attorney's Office. The United States Deputy Marshals had arranged to seize her, and were only waiting for her to get her clearance papers from the Custom-House; but waiving this formality, and taking advantage of a foggy night, she managed to glide off securely to sea. The affidavit upon which the above arrest was effected, was made by ANDREW WILSON, one of the crew of the *Altivie*. He has furnished our reporter with the following detailed account of his connection with the *Altivie*, and the present manner of carrying on the Slave-trade on the Coast of Africa, together with the stratagems of the owners and captains of vessels sailing from the United States, to get crews to man their vessels.

MR. WILSON'S STATEMENT.

I arrived in Boston in July, 1855, from a three years' whaling voyage; the money in which I had been paid off—as the wages of sailors generally do—soon disappeared, and I was obliged to go, again, to sea; I engaged as seaman on board the schooner *Mary E. Smith;* the Captain told me the vessel was going to Montevideo, South America; we were not many days out before I discovered that the destination of the vessel had been misrepresented to me, and that, instead of going to South America, she was bound to the coast of Africa on a Slaving expedition; I found that the same imposition had been practiced upon nearly all the crew; the second mate, among the rest, was imposed upon; the Captain tried to smooth the deception over; said he was obliged to take this course, otherwise it would be nearly impossible to make out a crew. As the best satisfaction he could offer, he promised us all good wages; this latter proffer acted as a salve to most, for the pay promised seemed fabulous in amount; the agreement with ordinary seamen was $600, to go to the coast of Africa and thence to Cuba, from which place the passage of each would be paid home; in addition to this, each was to have the privilege of taking two negroes to Cuba to sell; sailor that I was, I had too much of the New-England blood in my veins to sell myself to engage in the slave traffic; as I was situated, however, I could do nothing else but seemingly acquiesce; the second mate, I ascertained, felt as I did.

Before reaching the coast of Africa, some lumber on board was converted into a slave deck, and everything prepared for the negroes' reception. Great care was taken to keep out of the way of vessels. There were several kinds of flags on board, of different countries, to hoist as was deemed most judicious. Guns and munitions for defence were on board to use in case of attack or other emergency. The *Mary Smith* landed at Cape Padron, on the coast of Africa, and immediately set about getting a cargo of slaves.

Before the entire cargo was taken on board, the second mate and myself deserted the ship and went to a slave factory, or barracoon, as it is generally called, eight miles south of Cape Padron; we here represented the cause of our desertion was cruel treatment from the Captain of the vessel we had left; the *Mary Smith* soon sailed, and it was lucky that, in the case of the mate and myself, principle overcame avarice, for the schooner, as I have since learned, was subsequently captured by a Brazilian man-of-war, off Brazil, where the Captain and crew are at present imprisoned; the barracoon where the mate and I were received, was under the charge of a Mr. Farré, who was employed as the agent of a large merchant in Lisbon, Portugal; shortly after my arrival here the mate died; I tarried there two months and a half, and during this time had full opportunity to learn the manner in which the traffic in negroes is carried on.

This barracoon, like all other barracoons on the coast of Africa, was situated in a spot as little liable to observation from the sea as possible this was to prevent the detection of the locality by cruising vessels along the coast; the barracoon was a roughly-constructed affair, and comprised two apartments, one for the negro males and the other for the women and children; each apartment was over four hundred feet long, by thirty feet wide, with a space intervening of about seventy-five feet. Each structure was raised somewhat from the ground to prevent damage from the inundations to which the land near the sea shore is liable. The sides and roofs were thatched. In the two buildings, I was told, there were sometimes one thousand negroes. The number depends upon the luck of getting in a stock, and the frequency of slavers landing on the coast. The way the negroes are obtained is by a regular system of traffic. Parties are trained to it who do nothing else, but forage the country and steal negroes. They bring them to the barracoons and receive in exchange beads, calico, brass bracelets, old muskets, or rum. The price allowed for a stout, able-bodied negro is about $8, and for women and children from $3 to $4, payable in goods. No children are bought less than six years of age. Such is the instruction for strong ornaments and rum, that parents sell their own children to the slave-factors, and husbands their own wives. The negroes, during their stay at the barracoon, are kept chained in gangs of from eight to twelve. An iron clasp is placed around the neck of each negro, and chains attached to these clasps, so the parties are linked together. They make the negroes work some, but keep them chained together while at work. The work they have to do, however, is trifling. At this place the nearest water was three miles off, and it was no small labor to bring the water necessary for drink. Beans, rice and maddock was the principal food given the negroes. The latter is a root that grows there, and it is made into a sort of soup. No one but a negro could eat it.

Within a day or two after being brought to the barracoon the negroes are branded. Each barracoon has its own peculiar brand mark and chooses its places for impressing the brand. The more usual place is on the right breast. Sometimes it is on one of the arms or the back, or one of the thighs. The instrument of branding is always the same—a heated iron, with the brand stamp cut in it, like a post-office stamp.

During the time I was here, I tried to get away to go to St. Paul de Loando, where I might see the American Consul; but the agent would not allow me to leave the barracoon. Although he received me kindly at first, he afterwards changed his manner. He was a very dark, sly Spaniard, and it was impossible to get his confidence. One would not think of confiding anything to him. I saw he evidently regarded me with suspicion, and I only sought to avert his anger. I knew if provoked he would as soon make way with me as he would with a negro. He went heavily armed, and while I was there, shot one negro dead for disobedience of his orders.

At the end of two months and a half time, a slave ship came to Cape Padron some eight miles above, and her Captain and some men came to the barracoon to buy a cargo of negroes. This slaver was the *Altivie* from New-York. A cargo of 400 negroes was bargained for, the price paid for the men; those in the best condition was $60. For the women and children was paid from $30 to $40 each. Mr. FREEZ arranged with Captain MYERS, of the *Altivie*, to have me go with the Captain. It was not at my solicitation, although I was anxious to get away. My hope was that I might get off in an English cruising vessel. As it was I did not venture to make any show of opposition, but went on board the vessel and entered upon duty as a seaman. The *Altivie* was a schooner of 160 tons, well built, and a fast sailer. The negroes were quickly stowed on board; the major part were compactly huddled in the hold. Accommodations on deck were afforded for the women and children. There was here fresh air, but the condition of those in the hold was awful. They had to lay in spoon-fashion, and were not permitted to stir out. A tolerable supply of food was afforded, but water was sparingly dealt out. The vessel directed its course to Cuba; it landed at Santa Nearia, a desert island; during the passage 100 of the negroes died; the vessel was 40 days reaching this island; here they sold the negroes to parties from Cuba who were there in a vessel awaiting a cargo; some prime fellows fetched $800 each! immediately after the sale the *Altivie* was set on fire and burned; the vessel lay here 8 days; meanwhile the Captain went over to Trinidad to get passage to the United States for himself and crew, but as the charge for the passports was $6,000 he concluded to go without them; I heard there that a great deal of money had been made out of passport-money, the whole matter being very handsomely systematized for the purpose; the Captain finally arranged with the Captain of the brig, Wm. Heath, to bring the crew on to New-York, at which port we landed on the 24th of May last.

Mr. WILSON, who tells the above, is detained as a witness in the Tombs. Other parties, the Captain, officers, &c., of the *Altivie*, have not yet been arrested, though warrants have been issued for their apprehension.

The Brig Gen. Pierce Captured by a Portuguese Man-of-War—Her Crew not Americans.

The following letter, received by District-Attorney MCKEON from Secretary MARCY, has been in our hands some time. We have refrained from publishing it hitherto, by request, lest it should prevent some arrests that justice may require to be made:

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
LOANDO, Monday, March 3, 1856.

SIR: On the 18th ultimo the Portuguese brig-of-war *Serra do Pillar*, under command of Capt. J. M. d'S. RODORALHO, captured as a prize an unknown brig, off Old Benguela. The following are the particulars of this circumstance, which becomes me to communicate to you for your intelligence.

The brig-of-war above-mentioned on the morning of the above capture espied a sail close under the land. The *Serra do Pillar* immediately stood for her, but very soon after the land breeze failed them and both were becalmed. About two hours afterward a strong breeze sprung up. The chase then commenced with vigor to the southward.

The suspicious brig then hoisted American colors. The Portugese brig-of-war proving a faster sailing vessel, in three hours and one half was close aboard of her; at this period the brig showing American colors kept off, and those on board apparently tried to run the vessel on shore, but did not succeed, as the *Serra de Pillar* cut her off, and sent a boat on board of her in command of a lieutenant. This officer wished to see the papers of the vessel to prove her nationality, as the said vessel was within the boundary lines of the Portuguese possessions. The crew of the vessel said they had no papers. With this information the lieutenant returned to the *Serra do Pillar*, and in company with Capt. RODORALHO and a small force, boarded the suspicious vessel. Capt. RODORALHO made the same demand to see the papers, but with no further success. He then ordered the vessel's hold to be examined, and found a slave deck and every other preparation made to receive a cargo of slaves. He then asked under what authority they maintained the American flag still hoisted; no explanation was given, but shortly afterwards it was lowered, and a Portuguese flag hoisted in its place, at which Capt. RODORALHO pronounced her his prize, and proceeded with her to this port, where they arrived at noon on the 21st ult.

On the 23d ultimo, the Prize Court was assembled for the purpose of proving whether she was a lawful prize or not. On the 25th, the Court was again in session, when I had the opportunity of being present, in company with Sir GEORGE JACKSON, H. B. M.'s Commissioner. One of the crew, a Brazilian by birth, was brought to the stand, and after going through the usual oaths, "to say nothing but the truth," he said, in answer to a number of questions put to him by the President of that body, that he and his shipmates were duly shipped at New-York to go on a voyage to sea, and supposed that it was to be on a legal one, by one of the shipping-masters of that City, and that he, in company with others, embarked on board of a steamer and proceeded down the harbor and was put on board of the vessel which laid there at anchor. Shortly afterward three other persons came on board, when they weighed anchor and put to sea. Those three persons proved to be the captain, mate and one passenger. He further said that the captain's name was DON BENITO DENZANZ. When about ten days out, the crew were ordered down to work in the hold, to build a slave deck, and then for the first time they discovered the nature of their voyage. In answer to a question if he knew the owner or owners of the vessel, he said he did not, but supposed from what he had heard that she belonged to a company of Portuguese residing at New-York, and who are the owners of many other vessels. During the voyage every preparation was made to receive a full cargo of slaves. Only once during the passage they had occasion to hoist a flag, and then the American flag was made use of. They arrived on the coast, at the place previously described, on the 17th ult., and on the following morning a sail was discovered seaward, which proved to be the Portuguese brig *Serra do Pillar*. No one knew on board of the vessel whether she left New-York with or without her papers. The witness further stated that during the passage her name was erased from her stern. He did not know her name, nor any of her crew, in consequence of none of them knowing how to read or write, and not being familiar with the English language. He said that during the voyage she was called the *Star of New-York*, but it was not her right name. He said he heard her real name was *General Pequeno*, and is my opinion the witness confounded *General Pequeno* with *General Pierce*, a vessel that has been suspected before at Rio de Janeiro, under the command of JACINTHO DENZANZ, (a well known slave dealer,) who was suspected of planning a further slave-trade expedition, and a brother to this BENITO DENZANZ. At Sir GEORGE JACKSON'S office, I saw a correspondence between HENRY F. HOWARD, the English Minister at Rio de Janeiro, and Mr. ANTONIO PAULINO SIMPO D'ASSEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, dated April 11, 1854, wherein the latter informs the former that Don BENITO DENZANZ in either the *Guerra* or *Frizano*, two slave vessels, had shipped a cargo of slaves at Novo Redondo, and that the said Don BENITO had long been engaged in the slave-trade. His brother, JACINTHO DENZANZ was strongly suspected (as I have said before) at Rio de Janeiro, about May 18, 1854, of planning a slave expedition on board of the American brig *General Pierce*, of which he was the owner, and at that period it was the general opinion that her destination might be the Coast of Africa. Mr. HOWARD communicated this suspicion to Mr. FRONEDALE, then United States Minister at Brazil, who immediately informed the commander of United States ships-of-war for their guidance. Commodore SALTER, commanding United States Squadron, received an offer from Admiral HENDERSON of the British squadron, to place at his disposal the steam vessel *Rifleman*, to assist or coöperate with any United States cruiser he might detach, to watch the *General Pierce*. Commodore SALTER, wishing to frustrate any design of DENZANZ, accepted the coöperation of Admiral HENDERSON. The *General Pierce*, it thus seems, was then the subject of much attention at Rio de Janeiro, by the American, English and Brazilian officials. Another point, which makes me strongly suspect this vessel to be the *General Pierce*, is, that she answers to the description given of her, viz: That she is a full-rigged brig of about two hundred tons measurement, and that she was at New-York about the time this vessel is reported to have left there.

The Prize Court assembled again on the 27th ult., and fully condemned her as a legal prize to the *Serra do Pillar*, and her crew continued to remain in prison until the trial in the Judicial Court should take place, which, I understand, will be as soon as convenient. I do not think there are, from appearances, any true Americans among her crew, for if there had been undoubtedly they would have applied for protection, as they have had abundant opportunity for so doing. Should they apply, every exertion of this commercial agency will be used for their protection.

Trusting you will find this suitable to your request of this morning, I remain your most obedient serv't,
(Signed) AUG. ARCHER SILVA,
Acting U. S. Comm

cate the advice given by them to Parliament, and lay the dispatch on the table. He thought it right to mention that he had received an intimation respecting the opinions of Mr. MARCY, in reference to the question of Central America. He stated that there were certain points on which a reference to the arbitration of a third party might be satisfactorily resorted to; but it was his opinion that the whole question with reference to Central America might be settled by direct negotiation between the two Governments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 13.

Mr. DISRAELI wished to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Government, whether information had now reached him that diplomatic relations between Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and the Government to which he was accredited had ceased, and whether, also, he had learned that the exequatur had been withdrawn from several of the British Consuls in the United States, and if the statement was true whether he would then be prepared to state to the House what course the Government intended to pursue under the circumstances.

Lord PALMERSTON, said the noble Lord at the head of the foreign department, late in the evening of the day before last, had received from Mr. DALLAS two dispatches addressed to Mr. DALLAS, by Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the United States, one on the subject of the recruiting question, and the other on the subject of Central American affairs. The question of the right honorable gentleman referred to the first, and to that, therefore, he should confine his observations. It appeared from that dispatch that the United States Government was perfectly satisfied with the explanations offered by Lord CLARENDON in regard to the course which Her Majesty's Government had pursued on the subject, but whilst they deemed those explanations as perfectly settling the question as far as the Government was concerned, they nevertheless, for reasons which they alleged, and from documents of which they sent copies, did not express themselves satisfied with the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers at Washington, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New-York, and expressed to Mr. DALLAS their intention of delivering his passports to Mr. CRAMPTON, and of withdrawing the exequaturs from the three consuls. The House would feel that, until the Government had considered the matter, he could not give an answer as to what course it was their intention to pursue.

Mr. H. BAILLIE asked whether the noble Lord would fix a day on which he might bring on the motion of which he had given notice. If the noble Lord would fix a special day for the discussion, he did not wish to interfere with the estimates on Monday.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was desirous of giving every reasonable facility to the Hon. member to bring on this motion; and if it was not convenient for him to bring it on on going into supply on Monday, he would give him the choice of Thursday and Friday next.

Mr. M. GIBSON understood the noble Lord to state, that Mr. DALLAS had made a communication with regard to Central America a well as to the recruiting. He wished to ask the noble Lord whether he felt it his duty to acquaint the House whether the second communication contained the answer to the proposal to submit the difference to arbitration, or if not whether he would state what was its purport.

Lord PALMERSTON said it would require to enter into long detail to give explanations on the subject, but the main point of the statement was that the question might be amicably settled by negotiation between the two Governments.

Mr. M GIBSON again rose and pressed the noble Lord to say whether, in case direct negotiation failed between the two Governments, the Cabinet at Washington would refuse to submit to arbitration? [Hear.]

Lord PALMERSTON replied they would not. [Hear.]

Mr. H. BAILLIE accepted the offer of the noble Lord, and selected Thursday to bring forward his motion.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the honorable member would state before that day what the motion was that he proposed to bring under the consideration of the house.

Mr. DISRAELI asked the noble Lord whether he would lay the dispatches from America on the table of the House before Thursday.

Lord PALMERSTON said that must depend upon his reply to the dispatches.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 13.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he wished to make a few observations with reference to the statement of Lord PALMERSTON on this subject. It appeared that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, had been furnished with his passports, and desired to leave the United States, and that Mr. DALLAS, this American Minister, of the Court of St. James, had been furnished with certain instructions with respect to the Central American question to the effect that negotiations between the two Governments were desirable, and that if necessary arbitration should be resorted to. He (Lord J. RUSSELL) did not at all wish to find fault with his noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury for not giving further information to the House on this subject, but he did feel that we had arrived at a most critical state of affairs, and he thought that the House ought to have further information. He intended, on Monday next, when the Army Estimates came before the house, to ask Lord PALMERSTON to furnish the house with some information as to the course which Her Majesty's Government intended to pursue on the American question. It was not desirable that any discussion should take place in that house upon the subject, and he could not but regret that while the house had been silent upon it, it had been taken up by some of the newspapers, in which had appeared articles calculated to make an impression highly unfavorable to the continuance of peace between England and America. [Hear, hear.] He was persuaded that that house and the whole nation earnestly desired the continuance of that peace. [Loud cheers.] He thought it was desirable that his noble friend should state at an early opportunity what were the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject, and he should, therefore, on Monday next, before the house went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, ask his noble friend what was the course which Her Majesty's Government intended to pursue with regard to Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister at this Court, and whether the Government intended to enter into the negotiations proposed by the American Government.

Mr. Dallas to be Dismissed.

From the London Post, (Government Organ.)

We have reason to believe that any doubt which remained upon the public mind as to the statement which we made ten days ago, of the approaching expulsion of Mr. CRAMPTON from the territory of the United States, is now definitely removed. The United States Minister in London has, we understand, communicated to Her Majesty's Government the determination of the Cabinet at Washington to hold no further diplomatic intercourse with Mr. CRAMPTON, and to withdraw the *exequatur* from the three Consuls who are alleged to have infringed the laws of the Union. This declaration, we believe we may state, is accompanied by offers ostensibly conciliatory, inasmuch as Mr. DALLAS has received authority, if we retain him here, to treat with full powers concerning the questions at issue in Central America, and in case of non-agreement with Lord CLARENDON, to refer the matters to an arbitrator to be jointly agreed upon.

The American Government has thus, in the rash enforcement of its policy, taken the dangerous step of insulting England, accompanying the outrage by an offer which is intended to bribe us into quiet acquiescence.

This is the real purport of this act, so conciliatory in appearance, but in appearance only. Substantially it is of no value, because the American Government must be well aware that it is impossible for the Cabinet of the country to discuss any matters with Mr. DALLAS whilst Mr. CRAMPTON is forcibly suspended from his functions in the United States.

We maintain that neither this country nor Mr. CRAMPTON, in his capacity of representative of this country, has done anything to justify this extreme measure; and we cannot, consistently with what is due either to the country or to Mr. CRAMPTON, consent to accept a specific and direct insult for the sake of a pretended equivalent in the shape of a concession of an arbitration of the Central American question, which is a matter standing entirely upon its merits, and totally unconnected with Mr. CRAMPTON, or with any of the acts imputed to him.

Under these circumstances, there is but one course which the country can expect from Her Majesty's Government. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton must be followed by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas.

The Crampton and Central American Disputes—Special Powers Conferred on Mr. Dallas.

From the London Times, June 13.

We learn by the last advices from the United States that the dispute between them and the English Government is rapidly passing into a stage which will necessitate a speedy decision on the whole question. We are no longer permitted to doubt that the Government of General PIERCE considers itself compelled by the exigency of its present position to inflict upon the Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON, and through them upon the British nation, some act of direct defiance and hostility which may at once vindicate to its supporters its character for spirit and resolution, and enlist on its side in the coming elections all those unsettled and revolutionary elements which exert so powerful and so injurious an influence over the turbulent councils of the American Democracy. There is, unfortunately, no longer any doubt that Mr. CRAMPTON is to be dismissed, and, though the exact intelligence of his dismissal has not yet reached us, we may certainly expect to receive information to that effect by the very next arrival. At the same time that our Minister is to be dismissed the *exequatur* will be withdrawn from the three Consuls whom the American Government considers as guilty of a violation of its municipal law or sovereign rights, or of both. Of the correctness of this intelligence we cannot, unfortunately, pretend to express any manner of doubt.

The circumstances, however, with which this decision is attended are well worthy of the most careful consideration. If we are rightly informed, the American Government accompanies the intimation of its intention to dismiss our Minister and our Consuls with the most profuse assurances of good-will and respect towards this country—assurances, the sincerity of which would be indubitable were they not attended by acts which harmonize so ill with protestations of respect and amity. The voice is certainly the voice of Jacob, but the hands are still the hands of Esau. It has become necessary to the American President and his Cabinet to make against Great Britain a demonstration of a decided character, and that demonstration must be made, at whatever cost and at whatever sacrifice. At the same time, the notification of their intention to dismiss the Minister and Consuls is accompanied by conciliatory advances which really seem intended as far as possible to mitigate the effect of the offence they are determined to give. The expulsion of Mr. CRAMPTON is no longer, we believe, justified exclusively on the evidence of the discredited witnesses, but this is confirmed, as it is contended, by that of other witnesses, who serve to prop up the sinking credit of the original informers; and certain statements of Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. CRITTENDEN, and other members of the Senate, distinctly charging Mr. CRAMPTON with falsehood in the version given by him to Lord CLARENDON of conversations which had passed between him and those gentlemen, are also relied on.

But this is not all. Mr. DALLAS, *the present American Minister here, is, we are assured, armed with the fullest powers to negotiate and finally settle the disputes connected with the Central American question;* and, if unable to come to an agreement, the two contracting parties are empowered, without further reference to America, to refer the question to the arbitration of some impartial third person, to be sustained by mutual concurrence.

These are, no doubt, great concessions, and serve, we think, to show that, however desirous the American Government may be, for their own purposes, of inflicting upon us some signal mark of their displeasure, they do not wish to push the point to such an extremity as would force upon us an appeal to the sword. They only claim the right to dismiss our Minister and Consuls, and are willing to offer us any equivalent in their power for so unfriendly a proceeding. In order that we may abstain from dismissing Mr. DALLAS, they invest him with vast powers of negotiation and compromise, such as we can hardly expect to obtain from any succeeding Minister. As Lord CLARENDON wrote to the American Government in the most courteous terms, but refused the concessions which it demanded, so the American Government writes to Lord CLARENDON in terms equally courteous, but equally firm on the main point of disagreement.

What, then, is to be our course in a situation so difficult and so novel? Shall we retain Mr. DALLAS, because the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON has been accompanied by much conciliatory language, and some real and important concessions? We apprehend this question will be best answered by another. Has Mr. CRAMPTON been guilty of such misconduct as authorizes the American Government in dismissing him summarily and at once from his position as Minister at Washington?

The English Government must fairly decide for themselves upon the guilt or innocence of their accredited servant. In such a decision they are liable to be misled by two very different sets of considerations. The pride of consistency, the natural wish to maintain a position once taken up, and the praiseworthy desire to protect the agent whom they have trusted, all point one way; while the love of peace and the anxiety to avail themselves of the proffered settlement of the Central American question tend with equal force in a contrary direction. All the advice we can offer is, to weigh the matter fairly and dispassionately, without fear or favor—to decide justly and to act resolutely. If Mr. CRAMPTON be entirely innocent—if the charges preferred against him by the American Government be untrue—if in the judgment of his official superiors he still be worthy of their confidence, no consideration whatever should induce them to submit to the insult offered to them in person, and to retain at the Court of Her Majesty the representative of a country which has so far forgotten what is due to the dignity of her representative. If, on the other hand, the American Government shall succeed in proving either that Mr. CRAMPTON *has misrepresented the weight of the evidence against him, or has been guilty of the prevarication charged upon him* by Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. CRITTENDEN, we trust that no false pride, no unwillingness to admit the possibility of his having been in the wrong, *will prevent us from acquiescing in an expulsion which he will then have most richly deserved*, though it may have been inflicted for very different purposes than the vindication of national honor.

We are strong, and it is the privilege of strength that it need stoop to no injustice and no meanness—that it need fear no misconstruction from yielding to reasonable complaints, and shun no consequences from resisting unreasonable aggression.

From the London Times, June 14.

If there ever was an occasion on which the boldest might wish to be silent, it is when on the eve of a collision between two worlds, and what is worse, two peoples of the same race and tongue, there arrives a message of the gravest import, which must be replied to, yet which admits of no simple and consistent construction. We have no reason to believe that there exists any private clue to the enigma with which American diplomacy is trying the ingenuity and the courage of our statesmen.

The American Government takes the very strong act of dismissing our Minister and three Consuls. By the side of this strong act it has sent what is described as a most conciliatory document, expressing itself fully satisfied with the course taken by the British Government, and hoping that the dismissal of the Minister and Consuls will not be taken amiss. If the dismissal was for one thing, and the accompanying civilities for another—if there were only a difference of tone between an act and a document that happened to be contemporaneous, that at least would be intelligible. But they are upon the same subject.

The American Government has always maintained that our Government has been implicated in the proceedings of its Minister and Consuls. If it has now given up that charge, this is the first time, and, without the document before us, we are at a loss to imagine in what words it has done this. But whatever be these words, by whatever contrivance of courtesy it acquits our Government of the charge, it is impossible to disguise the fact that the dismissal of the Minister and the Consuls is the actual reply to the explanations of our Government, the actual result of the controversy, and the thing which the American Government all along threatened and we deprecated.

As for the effect on the world at large, not only upon the great theatre of nations, but, what is more important, the two peoples immediately concerned, an act must have infinitely more weight than any quantity of words. It is a very old and tautinar saying that speech makes small impression compared with a startling spectacle. But in this case we are not even allowed to suppose that the American Government has our conciliation very much at heart, as a final object. It is a far more natural construction of this double policy that it wishes to persuade us into suffering an insult.

It wishes to dismiss our representatives, and so take a verdict in its favor, without any inconvenient consequences. It would assume the power to boast that it had done to us what we ventured not to do in return. But that is not the whole of the complication. Together with an act of insult, and words deprecatory of our resentment, there arrives also a communication offering a prospect of settling our Central American differences, and assenting to our proposed arbitration. Thus, amid courtesies and hopes, there is a sort of lure held out that if we will take a defeat upon one question, we may possibly obtain a settlement upon the other.

When one has to encounter strange, unintelligible, and compromising conduct, one has to choose commonly between two ways of meeting it. The first recommends itself on the score of discretion, and even charity. It is that we should attempt to make the best of it, to hope for the best, to do for the best; that we should yield and comply if we possibly can; that we should look for any loophole to escape from an impossible position, and strike a bargain, in which we must not expect to have entirely our own way.

No doubt, such a course is often possible and wise but it is never safe, unless it comes in the form of a comprehensive offer, or from some one qualified to make such an offer and conclude upon it; or on some occasion in which all the questions at issue may be reviewed and decided. In the present instance, we see nothing at all but a move as in a game of chess, where the player is committed to nothing but the move, and every subsequent step in the game is left to his own supreme discretion.

The American Government has dismissed our Minister and Consuls for a reason which our Government maintains to be no reason. That is the only substantial part of the move. That the American Government has done it in such a way as to induce us to take it as quietly and patiently as possible is a minor affair, and of course, is to be expected. The question is whether we can accept such a rebuff. *The more logical course is to reply in the very terms of our antagonist's move.* He has dismissed our representative with the utmost possible civility, and in the entire confidence that we shall not be offended. We can, if we please, do the same.

We can let Mr. DALLAS return to the United States with the assurance that we have no ill-will to them, and only regret that they have put a wrong construction on our conduct. *Mutatis mutandis*, there is not a word in the communication reported from Washington that may not be returned in the most cordial spirit. Of course, we would very much rather that the controversy advanced step by step nearer to a solution, but it is the American Government that leads it the other way. The American Government tell us that our Minister and Consuls have become disagreeable to them through their connection with a disagreeable affair.

Mr. DALLAS is, personally, an agreeable man, but he has been made the channel of the intelligence that Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls have been dismissed. This, of course, must make his presence painful to this country. Such might be called the logical mode of replying to the last move on the American side. That move has been made with much art, and the reply should be made with not less. These are the two courses open to our Government, and we presume it to be now anxiously engaged in the choice between them.

VIEWS OF THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES ON THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION AND ITS PROPER SOLUTION.

From the London Morning Star, (Cobden's Organ,) June 14.

The American Government, adhering firmly to its conviction that Mr. CRAMPTON and the incriminated consuls have been proved, on unimpeachable evidence, to have violated the neutrality laws of the Union, refuses any longer to recognize them in their official capacity. This decision is accompanied by fresh proofs of their complicity, resting on the sworn testimony of men whose characters our Government cannot possibly impugn. At the same time, however, Mr. DALLAS is invested with plenary powers to deal with and settle the matters at issue in regard to Central America; or, in case the contracting parties are unable to come to an understanding, to call in, with the consent of our Government, some competent third party to whose arbitration they shall be referred. There is thus the most convincing proof given of a friendly and conciliatory disposition towards this country; while a golden opportunity is afforded such as, if lost, is never likely to recur, for adjusting questions which all reflecting men feel, if left much longer unsettled, to be pregnant with contingencies of future peril. How this overture has been received by our Government is not yet known. That they can be guilty of the incredible infatuation of rejecting an offer conceived in a spirit so generous and fair, and hazard the enormous interests that are at stake on a mere point of false honor or diplomatic etiquette, it is difficult to believe. And yet, if we may attach any value to some very oracular utterances of the morning organ of the Government, appearances evidently point to that conclusion. It tells the world, with that air of mock solemnity which these semi-official journals are apt to assume, that "the American Government has taken the dangerous step of insulting England, accompanying the outrage by an offer which is intended to bribe us into quiet acquiescence."

* * * Let it be distinctly observed that the proof of Mr. CRAMPTON's complicity in acts involving a breach of the American law does *not* depend upon the uncorroborated testimony of the scamps whom he employed. *It depends upon documents in his own handwriting produced in a court of justice, the genuineness of which he and Lord Clarendon have in vain been challenged to deny.* It is most unfortunate that the people of this country always receive the facts on which they have to form their judgments upon questions of the most vital moment to them and their children colored and distorted by those who have an interest in deceiving them. We defy any honest man to read the evidence adduced by the American Government to prove conduct on the part of Mr. CRAMPTON most unworthy of his high position, and most derogatory to the dignity and good faith of this nation, without being compelled to say, "Guilty, upon my honor."

We repeat it, the people of this country must take the matter into their own hands, if they do not wish to see themselves involved in the most unnatural and calamitous war that ever dishonored the annals of any nation. The House of Commons is neglecting its high duty at this momentous crisis. Yielding to the preposterous jargon about the danger to the public service always put forward by a Minister anxious to evade inconvenient discussions, they will put off, week after week, the solemn and searching investigation which the magnitude of the interests at stake demands, until irrevocable mischief is done, and their remonstrances are too late. Unhappily, a large portion of the press is diligently playing the Ministerial game by implicitly adopting *their* version of events, and on the strength of that heaping insult and indignity upon the Government and people of the United States, which aggravates ten-fold the dangers of a deadly rupture.

From the Liverpool Times, June 14.

The Enlistment question has now been narrowed into a mere personal affair between Mr. CRAMPTON and the President and his Cabinet,—a clever electioneering manœuvre on the part of General PIERCE, who will take credit for the very bold step of dismissing Mr. CRAMPTON, in the hope that it may lead to no ulterior results; while, at the same time, he will appear to the American public in the act of throwing down the gauntlet to England, and this apparently valiant bearing may probably secure for him what he so ardently desires—a chance of reelection. As the object of this stroke of republican policy is obvious to all who are not willfully blind, our Government would be fit inmates for Bedlam if they did not see that a war between the two countries, under such circumstances, would be reduced to this miserable interrogatory—shall Mr. PIERCE have another four years' lease of power? The mountain in labor has brought forth a mouse. As the Cincinnati Convention, which is to decide the fate of Mr. PIERCE, meets about this time,—the first or second week in June,—this notable expedient will not probably be known throughout the United States before the arrival of the *Asia*, which sails this day; but, in the meantime, it is probable that the ruse will have worked the end in view, and that a President who plays so admirably the part of Bobadil may be the choice of the Convention. A nomination, should it be made, secured by a stratagem so paltry, will be amply revenged at the ballot boxes in November.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES ON THE FUNDS.

From the London Post (City Article) June 13.

The best face has, thus far, been put upon American affairs. It has been generally the policy of the trading community to affect to believe that there is no chance of a disastrous issue to the pending disputes between the Governments of England and the United States. It cannot be denied, however, that very great anxiety is felt in many quarters in connection with the very unpleasant and unsatisfactory state to which the political relations of the two countries have been reduced. This fact is sufficiently proved by the impatience manifested for the arrival of later and more definite intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic.

WOULD FRANCE JOIN ENGLAND IN THE EVENT OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES?

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* say:

"A private letter from Washington mentions, among other things, that the American Government are anxious to ascertain the disposition of the French Government, or rather of the French Emperor, under these circumstances, and what part, if any, they will be likely to take in our quarrel. The Washington Cabinet is inclined to believe that France will maintain strict neutrality in the event of war breaking out; and, in fact, that she will not draw the sword so long as the honor of France remains untouched. In truth, I believe the opinion of that Cabinet to be, that, even were France disposed to do otherwise, she cannot do so. The eagerness with which she accepted peace with Russia is well known and appreciated at Washington, and the explanation of that desire is in her comparative exhaustion from offensive warfare. The terrible catastrophe of the inundations, which have laid waste more than fifteen departments; the probability of scarcity occurring for the third year consecutively; the mania of speculation, which is so enormously developed in the country; and the gigantic but unsafe projects of the Crédit Mobilier, which must inevitably lead to a fearful commercial crisis; even the fact of the great outlay necessary to keep down the price of bread in Paris at the cost of the rest of France; the possible exigencies of other great towns should the apprehended scarcity and consequent dearness of food be realized, and the general discontent produced by those concurring circumstances, are, I have reason to believe, duly weighed by the Cabinet of Washington, in the conclusion it may draw of the impossibility of France taking an active part with England. What weight ought to be attached to these considerations, and how they may be justified by events, it is not for me to say; but, for one reason or the other, it is believed at the other side of the Atlantic, that, if battle there be, we shall have to fight it by ourselves."

British Naval Expedition to the American Coast.

The following appears in the naval and military intelligence of the *Times* on Wednesday, the 11th:

Her Majesty's ships *Nile*, 91, Capt. MUNDY; *Shannon*, 51, (new screw frigate;) the *Pyiades*, 21, Capt. D'EYACOURT; and the *Cossack*, 21, Capt. FANSHAWE, have been telegraphed to prepare for sea ("foreign service") with all possible dispatch. Their destination is believed and currently reported to be North America. The *Cossack* has had orders for some days, we have been informed, for Halifax, and this, we doubt not, is the intended destination of the squadron now so instantaneously ordered to prepare for active service. The *Arrogant* had received instructions to fit out for the conveyance of the British Ambassador and staff from England to St. Petersburg, but she has now returned the fittings and supplied their places with something more substantial. Last evening, at 6¾ o'clock, the *Arrogant* steamed through Spithead and down the Channel under sealed orders.

The *Shannon* is not yet commissioned, but was yesterday put in hand to be prepared for a crew with the utmost dispatch, and a vast body of artificers were set upon her to expedite her readiness. All the commanders of the gun-boats at Portsmouth were also called to the Port Admiral's yesterday morning—it is rumored, to receive instructions for having their respective vessels ready for active service at telegraphic notice. When these vessels sail, there will be upon, or on their way to, the North American and West India stations the following fleet: *Nile*, 91, Captain G. R. Muncy; *Powerful*, 84, Captain Massie; *Boscawen*, 70, (flag,) Captain Glanville; *Imaum*, 72, Commander Morrish; *Pembroke*, 60, Captain Seymour, C. B; *Cornwallis*, 60, Captain Wellesley, C. B.; *Eurydius*, 51, Captain G. Ramsay, C. B; *Amphion*, 34, Captain Chads; *Vestal*, 26, Captain T. P. Thompson; *Eurydice*, 26, Captain Tarleton, C. B; *Termagant*, 24, Commodore Kellett, C. B.; *Cossack*, 21, Captain Fanshawe; *Pylades*, 21, Captain D'Eyncourt; *Arachne*, 18, Commander Ingefield; *Malacca*, 17, Captain Farquhar; *Falcon*, 17, Commander Campion; *Archer*, 15, Captain Heathcote; *Mariner*, 12, Commander Bate; *Esniegle*, 12, Commander Lambert; *Arab*, 12, Commander Pearse; *Daring*, 12, Commander Napier; *Buzzard*, 6, Commander Dobbie; *Argus*, 6, Commander Purvis; *Basilisk*, 6, Commander Grofton; *Scorpion*, 6, Master-Commander Parsons; *Hermes*, 6, Commander W. E. Gordon. Only one-third of the above are sailing ships; the steamers, although mounting but few guns, mount the heaviest carried, and good crews. The *Nile*, *Pembroke*, and *Cornwallis*, are screw line of-battle ships; *Eurydice* is the heaviest first-class frigate; *Termagant*, *Cossack*, *Pylades*, and *Malacca* are the heaviest class of corvettes, carrying 68 and 84 pounders. The *Vestal* and *Eurydice* are heavily armed "donkey" frigates; the *Amphion* is a heavily armed frigate. The 12 gun sloops are the newest, and most efficient of their class, all carrying long 32's; and the 6-gun steamers are mounted with bow, stern, and broadside guns of the heaviest metal and longest range; and if a flotilla of gunboats be taken into consideration, about 80 of the heaviest and newest guns of the longest range may be added to the computation.

The light squadron of despatch boats and gunboats, under the command of Captain WATSON, C. B, in the Impériouse, of 51 guns, and comprising, of the first-named class, the *Wanderer*, the *Victor*, the *Ringdove*, the *Lapwing*, the *Pioneer* and the *Intrepid*; and, of the Second class, the *Starling*, the *Janus*, the *Beaver* and the *Drake*, all arrived in Falmouth on Sunday, and will fill up with coal and provisions immediately, in consequence of the receipt, on that day, of an Admiralty telegraphic dispatch, which was communicated to the Commodore, then off the port, by one of the gunboats. The evolutions of the past week have embraced sailing, steaming, gunnery, and various other exertions, which are now suspended, as it is surmised that these ships will all proceed to the American coast forthwith. The *Mohawk* and other steamers are expected to join at Falmouth.

The screw corvettes *Cossack*, 21, and *Tartar*, 21, left Spithead on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 11th, for Halifax; and the *Pylades*, 21, followed the same evening; the *Nile*, 91, sailed next.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS TO CANADA.

A correspondent writes: "In addition to the troops on their passage, or under orders for Canada, it is intended by the Government to augment the army in that Province by 5,000. This number will include two regiments of cavalry, each 350 strong, 4 batteries of field artillery, and the remainder infantry regiments, and a battalion of the 60th Rifles: a detachment of the Land Transport Corps, numbering 400 drivers and 120 artificers, are held in readiness to embark for the same destination."

Five million rounds of Minié ball cartridges are in course of preparation at Woolwich Arsenal, and are about to be dispatched to make up deficiencies in the supply with which the British troops are provided at the present moment in Canada. A considerable quantity of this ammunition has been prepared and stored in the floating magazines, at the rate of 62,000 rounds per day, preparatory to embarcation for Toronto. Other foreign stations are to have their exhausted stocks of ammunition restored in like manner.

The Voice of Liverpool and Manchester on the Dispute with the United States.

Address of the Liverpool Reform Association

TO THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: In the present critical position of our international relations, we, the COUNCIL of the LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION deem it our duty to address to you a few words of friendly remonstrance, in the hope that our doing so may be the initiation of such an expression of the national determination, on both sides of the Atlantic, as will serve to convince those to whom we have respectively deputed the management of our affairs, that, whatever they may wish or propose, they cannot, and they shall not transform the people of two nations so closely united as yours and ours into deadly and unrelenting enemies. We take up this question on higher grounds than are afforded by financial or mercantile considerations only, though their importance can hardly be over-rated; and we believe that the sentiments we are about to express are those entertained by our fellow-countrymen of the commercial and industrial classes, almost without exception. May they be reëchoed in the same spirit.

There is a rumor of war between us! For a long time past your diplomatists and ours have been corresponding, with more or less of acrimony and superciliousness on either side. We confess frankly that, hitherto, we have paid no attention, or very little, to their disputes. Do not attribute this apparent neglect to indifference. It has arisen partly from a sort of foregone conclusion that, whatever they might say or do, a quarrel between you and us, to be brought to the mortal arbitrament of arms, was, in the nature of things, all but impossible; and partly from the fact that our system of diplomacy, aristocratic both in its instruments and objects, is secret in its operations. The theory of our rulers is that the making of treaties, whether these relate to peace or to war, is a branch of the royal prerogative, with which we (the people) have no concern beyond finding the means for their observance,—not even the right to know what is doing until all is done, and we are irrevocably bound by their stipulations. We aim at the reversal or modification of this very slavish theory, and hope to accomplish it by and by. In the meantime, permit us to observe, that your appeal to the sword, were we of one blood, of one family, and of one religion—our sons, by long-continued emigration, are spread over your soil, and you have made them happy by every domestic endearment!—a higher than human destiny has made our interests identical and interwoven the prosperity of the one State with the prosperity of the other, we are, therefore, placed among the nations in a position to show what national friendships may accomplish, where rivalry is directed to a common good, and where success is equally shared between the rivals. And shall war be permitted to sever us! Shall battle and bloodshed, conflagration and the sword, be allowed to divide those whom God and mutual interest have made one; and to convert into national enemies, brethren by blood, by race and by religion? In the name of humanity and civilization—in the name of our common Maker and of His holy faith, which both nations profess to believe and practice, we say no! There is no sacrifice of time of wealth, and of influence, that we would not be ready to make to prevent so dire a catastrophe among mankind—a catastrophe that we believe would more directly tend, than any other possible event, to throw the world back into the barbarism of the feudal ages, and to furnish despotism with a plausible pretext for banishing every form of constitutional Government from the face of the earth.

We implore you, therefore, brethren, in the name of all that is sacred and valuable among mankind, to employ such methods as your own judgment shall aprove of restraining your Government in any warlike tendency that it may have exhibited; assuring you that we on our part will exert ourselves to the utmost of our power to produce a similar effect upon the Government of the British crown. We believe that much of the dispute that now imperils the peace of the two countries has arisen in mistake, and not in design—and we further believe that a calm and quiet survey of the question will, even at last, lead to a satisfactory solution of every difficulty, and to the removal of every cause of contention and complaint. This, we are convinced, may best be done by submitting the whole case to the arbitration of some power friendly to both parties; and while such a course would avoid the havoc, the cost and the disgrace of war, it would tend to make our union firmer than ever, and through our example to exhibit the superiority of constitutional liberty and of the Christian faith to the civilized world. We, therefore, brethren, implore you to exert your utmost influence with the Government of the United States in favor of the method of averting the calamities of war, assuring you, with all solemnity, that we will do the same, to the fullest extent of our power, with the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and, sincerely praying that our mutual efforts may be attended with complete success, we remain yours, in the bonds of inseparable national friendship.

Execution of Palmer the English Poisoner.

Correspondence of the Liverpool Times.

STAFFORD, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

This morning—indeed we may say from a late hour last evening—thousands, and if the space would have admitted, tens of thousands, were anxious to witness the last moments of this notorious culprit. Notwithstanding that the rain fell most heavily during Friday, Friday night, and this morning, every place where the least glimpse of the sad and harrowing spectacle could be witnessed, was occupied—fabulous sums having been given for tickets for the platform, and for a seat at the windows from whence a view could be obtained.

The gallows was erected outside of the jail, immediately in the front of the entrance, and opposite the County Court. The available space for the immense number congregated on the occasion, was not at all to accommodate the immense masses who were in the town, and who, up to the very minute of the fatal bolt being drawn, continued to arrive.

The streets were one mass of puddle, and all the visitors were drenched through to the skin, by the deluge of rain that fell about 7¾ o'clock this morning. The crowd in front of the fatal instrument of death was most terrific; but the able and efficient arrangements made by Captain Hatton, the chief of the County Constabulary, who had a large force at his command, prevented any very serious accidents. At this time, a number of devoted men, from various parts of the crowd, were addressing the multitude in suitable terms, exhorting them to take warning by the sad sight of a fellow-being about to be launched into eternity, and amend their ways, while a great number of Sunday School scholars were engaged in delivering religious tracts among the people.

As near 8 o'clock as possible, the sound of the bell of the church commenced tolling, and soon after the prison doors were thrown open, and the mournful procession was seen approaching the fatal drop. Rev. J. H. GOODACRE led the way, reading the funeral service, and was followed by the miserable culprit, WILLIAM PALMER, who was then in a few moments about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He was not much altered in his appearance since his trial. Major FULFORD, the governor, and the keepers who have had the charge of the condemned, with the executioner, filled up the rear. The chaplain took his place on the right of PALMER, and proceeded with the reading of the service, while the executioner was adjusting the rope and placing the cap over his eyes. He then for a moment stepped back, the fatal bolt was withdrawn, and WILLIAM PALMER, the surgeon of Rugeley, was launched into eternity, to meet his Maker for the murder of JOHN PARSONS COOK.

The culprit was dressed in the prison costume. He mounted the scaffold with great firmness, and died with scarcely a struggle. During the night, nor up to the time of his death, has he ever confessed to the awful crime for which he has suffered.

The crowd soon began to disperse, and, as is usual on such occasions, the press were to be admitted within the precincts of the jail, to be informed of the particulars that it may be advisable to place before the public, which, should there be any, we shall communicate in a future edition.

HEARING OF PALMER BEFORE EXECUTION.

STAFFORD, Friday evening, June 13.

This evening Rev. THOMAS PALMER, Mr. GEORGE PALMER, solicitor, and Miss PALMER, arrived at the jail to take their final leave of their brother. Each of them, separately, spent a considerable time with the prisoner, and, as well may be imagined, was greatly affected, the sister particularly so. The prisoner no longer maintained the extraordinary self-possession which has characterized him both before, during, and after his trial. He was occasionally moved to tears, but he quickly recovered himself. Rev. THOMAS PALMER earnestly entreated the prisoner to confess, if he were guilty; but he firmly and distinctly replied, "I have nothing to say, and nothing I shall say." The interview between the parties occupied upwards of two hours, and the last of the visitors finally took leave of the prisoner at about 9¾ o'clock, though they did not leave the jail for some time after.

MORBID STATE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Great efforts have been made to provide places from which the execution can be witnessed. The road opposite the jail being narrow, a very small part of the thousands who will enter Stafford to witness the execution, can hope to catch a glimpse of the gallows; and every available space commanding a view, any recess from the front of which a glance of the scaffold could possibly be commanded, was fitted up with a platform, and the charge for admission to some of the front seats is as high as a guinea for each person, while half a guinea was the ordinary rate, back places being obtainable for less sums. In the County-road slates have been removed from the roof of one house and the top boarded over, to afford a standing-place from which the execution could be witnessed.

At Rugeley, during the great fair last week, the visitors were more numerous than recollected on any former occasion; and most of them gratified their curiosity by inspecting WILLIAM PALMER's house, and the grave of poor COOK. The pebbles in front of PALMER's house were carried away as momentos, we presume, of the visit; and it was almost ludicrous to observe the anxiety which some visitors displayed to secure a twig from the yew tree which grows near COOK's grave. To show to what an extent this morbid feeling has been carried, we may mention that a young man, of apparent respectability, who has visited the town recently, could not be satisfied unless he slept in the bed in which COOK died, and he remained over Sunday, in order that he might sit in WILLIAM PALMER's pew, and use the books he formerly used! During the present week, many strangers have visited Rugeley; and yesterday especially, persons coming to Stafford to witness the execution called at Rugeley on their way, or went over to that town expressly to view the place made so notorious by the publication of the trial.

Address to the People of America from the Citizens of Manchester.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: We venture to address you under a deep feeling of solemnity, occasioned by the perilous conditions into which the relations of our two great countries have been thrown, by the mistakes or the misconceptions of our respective Governments. Whatever may be the errors of either or both of these Governments, we cannot forget that we have to do with a people who, for domestic enlightenment, commercial enterprise, and political importance, take rank among the first nation upon earth; and who, by expansion, increase of population, and Christian philanthropy, promise at no distant period to attain the highest degree of influence among the Governments of the civilized world. A brotherhood of race, and a community of interests, have sprung up between our two nations, more intimate, more continuous, and more comprehensive than the world has ever seen before. Never in recognized history were two great communities so closely allied by blood, or so intimately blended by their common interests; and never before was it given to the world to witness a union where so much was involved of the wealth, the prosperity, and the happiness of distinct States, each having its separate Government, and being under the control of its own independent laws. We are, therefore, all the more alive—and allow us to add, tremblingly alive—to whatever may affect this union, and interrupt the harmony that has so long existed between us to our reciprocal advantage, and we believe to the benefit of the whole world. Providence has made us mutually dependant—so much so, indeed, that whatever would seriously injure the one, would, to an equal extent, seriously injure the other. As the direct consequence of this providential arrangement, we are equally interested with yourselves in the material that is grown in your fields, the shipping that conveys the cargoes to every market of the universe, and in the endless trains of relationships that the most princely commerce of the world has interwoven between us for its own auxiliary support. In a word, we are of one blood, of one family, and of one religion—our sons, by long-continued emigration, are spread over your soil, and you have made them happy by every domestic endearment!—a higher than human destiny has made our interests identical and interwoven the prosperity of the one State with the prosperity of the other, we are, therefore, placed among the nations in a position to show what national friendships may accomplish, where rivalry is directed to a common good, and where success is equally shared between the rivals. And shall war be permitted to sever us! Shall battle and bloodshed, conflagration and the sword, be allowed to divide those whom God and mutual interest have made one; and to convert into national enemies, brethren by blood, by race and by religion? In the name of humanity and civilization—in the name of our common Maker and of His holy faith, which both nations profess to believe and practice, we say no! There is no sacrifice of time of wealth, and of influence, that we would not be ready to make to prevent so dire a catastrophe among mankind—a catastrophe that we believe would more directly tend, than

or Parani, about three leagues to the eastward of Cape Quilate, and ended by carrying the crew of the *Hymen* ashore in captivity. Governor BUCHTA, in his report of the occurrence, eulogises in the warmest terms the noble and disinterested conduct of a Moor, called MOMOZITO, a chief of the tribe of Senisid, who has rendered prominent services in providing for the immediate safety of four of the *Hymen's* crew, furnishing a guard for the protection of the stranded property, and laborers to assist at the salvage operations instituted under the personal superintendence of the zealous Governor of Melilla.

MOMOZITO has furthermore assured Colonel BUCHTA that he will procure the prompt release of all the captives, and that the persons and property rescued from the pirate horde of BENIBUGLLAFAR should be delivered up, without ransom or reward, to the British authorities who may be sent to receive them.

Upon receipt of this intelligence I lost no time in communicating all the details to the Governor of Gibraltar, to whom I dispatched a special express suggesting that his Excellency should cause one of Her Majesty's war-steamers to be dispatched to Melilla direct, at which place, by action in concert with Governor BUCHTA, whose benevolent, opportune, and valuable exertions in this affair are certainly beyond all praise, the requisite measures could be adopted for the rescue of the captive crew of the *Hymen*, and the recovery of the plundered property. I have, &c.,

WM. PENROSE MARK, Consul.

To the Secretary of the Marine Department London.'

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of The American European-Express and Exchange Company, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from 3d to 11th June.

Sam'l Riker, New-York.	John B. Hall, New-York.
N. A. Destichan, N. Orleans.	Ernest Miltenberger, N. O.
L. I. Arman, New-Orleans.	W. H. Brown, Erie.
Philip Justice & lady, Phila.	Alfred Waller, New-York
J. Cameron Shaw, N. Y.	Maxwell Woodhull, N. Y.
E. Tucker Blake, Wash'ton.	H. Levy & daughter, Mo.
C. R. Goodwin, New-York.	Wm. Bourne, New-York.
C. W. M. Cane, New-York.	Thos. Craig, New-York.
Henry S. Huntington, N. Y.	W. W. Chapin, Providence.
John W. Fox, Jersey City.	Edgar Edmonds, N. O.
A. G. Penniman, Baltimore.	R. Macdonald, New-York.
John S. Perry Albany.	George Jacques, Worcester.
Wm. Allen, New-York.	J. Van Sickel, Phila.
W. R. Whitehead.	J. T. Blacklock, Charleston.
Mrs. Wilson and family, Cinn.	P. Rowe, New-York.
Dr. M. H. Wells, New-York	Dr H. M. Humphrey, N.Y.
J. Chase Orem, Baltimore.	W. S. Hopkins, Baltimore.
J. B. L. Smith, Cincinnati.	James L. Wire, New-York.
J. J. Griffin and family, N.Y.	J. Baremore and lady, N. Y.
J. G. Burnap, Mass.	S. Thayer and nephew, Cinn.
Alberton Blight, Phila.	H. H. Furnese, Philadelphia.
W. D. Greene and lady, N.Y.	H. F. Cox, Wisconsin.
G. K. Tuckerman, N. Y.	R. Howland, Cayuga.
James H. Woods, N. Y.	A. Van Bergen, Jr., N. Y.
H. K. Corning, New York.	C. R. Robert, New-York.
H. H. Cohen and daughter, St. Louis	E. C. Corning, New-York.
	G. Sloper and lady, Boston.
J. H. Sleeper, Boston.	Wm. C. Cheeks, New-York.]
Jas. Swaim, Philadelphia.	J. G. Corlett, Baltimore.
J. R. Timby, Syracuse.	J. W. Seymour, New-York.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 14.

According to the *Brokers' Circular*, published by authority, on Friday evening, June 13, the Liverpool COTTON market continued extremely dull, with irregular rates prevailing, until Wednesday, the 11th, when an improved demand imparted greater firmness,—which was sustained on Thursday,—and on Friday the market closed firm, without any material change from last Friday's quotations for American descriptions, except the fair and better grades, which are reduced ¼d. ₰ lb. Sales of the week 45,230 bales, including 8,560 on Speculation, and 3,000 for Export. Sales on Friday, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for Speculation and Export.

Fair Orleans.....6⅞d.	Middling Mobiles....6 1-16d.
Middling Orleans...6 3-16d.	Fair Uplands.....6⅝d.
Fair Mobiles.....6⅞d.	Middling Uplands....6d.

In Manchester, also, within the past day or two, there had been more doing at better rates.

By the *Atlantic* the Liverpool market for BREADSTUFFS was reported steady, with a moderate business in WHEAT at 2d ₰ bushel advance. FLOUR 6d. dearer, and INDIAN CORN more active at 1s. ₰ quarter over previous rates. Since then the weather had been somewhat broken, and although the imports had been large, little or nothing had been landed. The tone of the trade had therefore been firm for all articles. At Friday's market, quotations were as follows: WHEAT in fair consumptive demand at the full prices of Tuesday, say Red Wheat 9s. 6d. @10s. 6d.; White, 10s. 3d.@11s. ₰ 70 lbs. FLOUR in limited demand without change in price; Western Canal 30s.@33s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Philadelphia, 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; Baltimore and Ohio, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ₰ bbl. INDIAN CORN, in fair request at a further advance of 6d. to 1s. ₰ quarter, namely, White, 30s.@31s. 6d.; Yellow and MIXED, 29s. 6d. ₰ quarter.

The sales of BEEF during the week (at Liverpool,) had been to a very limited extent—only 400 tierces—without change in prices, and there continued to be a disposition to press inferior kinds at low rates. PORK continued very dull and slow of sale,—buyers holding off under the expectation of purchasing at lower rates when the shipments at sea should come to hand; average quality on the spot was freely offered at 80s. BACON continued in moderate demand at former prices, but buyers having more choice, required a reduction of 6d.@1s. ₰ cwt. on ordinary qualities. LARD had been in good demand, and still scarce; 200 tons sold on the spot at the advanced rate of 60s.@63s., and for forward delivery at 51s. 6d.@54s. ₰ cwt. These prices on the spot had only been attained from the circumstance that the whole stock was in the hands of one holder. Only small sales of TALLOW at 47s. 6d.@49s. ₰ cwt. for North and South American.

Of ASHES 200 bbls. were sold at 34s.@37s. for Pot, and 41s. ₰ cwt. for Pearl. No sales reported of TURPENTINE, but of TAR 3,000 bbls. American at 13s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE were in fair request, at 32s. 6d @32s. 6d. ₰ cwt. A moderate business had been done in LINSEED OIL at 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. Nothing done in FISH OILS. There had been more inquiry for RESIN, and about 6,000 bbls. were sold, at 4s 5s.@4s. 6d. for common, and 8s.@9s. 6d. for fine; the market, however, closed less actively. Sales of Philadelphia BARK were made at 10s. 6d., but Baltimore was offered at 9s., to arrive, without finding buyers. SUGAR had been in speculative demand and closed firmly, at 6d.@1s. ₰ cwt. advance. No sales to notice in MOLASSES or RUM. COFFEE, at auction, sold well, supply being limited. RICE active and dearer, Carolina 25s. 6d. Large arrivals of DYEWOODS had depressed the market.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, June 13, 1856—5 P. M.

We have no change of importance to notice in the PRODUCE markets this week, but there is a good demand for the principal articles of consumption. The MONEY market is easier. CONSOLS leave off 93⅞@94 for account. The price for the late arrival of DOLLARS is fixed at 5s. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 2½d.

COCOA—Quiet. 644 bags Trinidad part sold at 56s. @59s. Of 796 bags Granada, a few sold from 42s. 6d.@56s. for ordinary gray to good brigut red.

COFFEE—The demand is very moderate, and prices have a downward tendency.

COCHINEAL—Rather easier. 151 bags chiefly sold. Honduras Silver, 3s. 8d.@4s.; Mexican Black, 4s.@ 4s. 1d.; Honduras Black taken in at 6s.

TALLOW—Quiet at 45s. 9d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 45s. 9d.@46s. for the last three months of the year.

COTTON—Steady. Sales for the week 2,080 bales. At Liverpool the demand has rather improved. Middling Orleans, 6 3-16d. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—About 150 puncheons Antigua sold at 22s.@22s. 6d.

DRUGS, &c.—Gum Olibanum—420 cases at auction all sold briskly, fair yellow and pale drop, 46s.@49s. 6d.; fair dark, 35s.@36s. 6d., and very dark, 22s.@ 25s. 6d. Gum Dammer—45 cases good and fine pale brought from 61s.@64s. 6d. Shellac—100 chests, 50 cases and 115 bags, chiefly sold from 62s. 6d.@65s. for good orage, and 45s.@46s. for middling liver. Gambier—100 tons sold for arrival at 18s. Myrabolanes—240 bags good quality sold at 10s.@10s. 6d. India Rubber—Para rather dearer—of 208 bags half sold; 195 bags Calcutta sold at 7¼d. for middling.

COFFEE—Steady; 1,134 casks, 1,066 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon at auction, mostly sold at about previous rates; 77 pkgs. Mocha went from 72s.@ 75s. 6d. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st inst., compared with the corresponding period last year

	1855. Imports.	1856.
	lbs.	lbs.
Chief Ports of Europe	255,700,000	301,000,000
Great Britain	295,000,000	367,500,000
Total	550,700,000	668,500,000
	1855. Stocks.	1856.
	lbs.	lbs.
Chief Ports of Europe	71,800,000	64,000,000
Great Britain	151,200,000	197,800,000
Total	223,000,000	261,800,000

TIN—English in good demad. Banca, 138s.@139s; Straits, 136s.@137s. SPELTER—Firm at £23 17s. 6d. @£24.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Investments are checked by political uncertainty, and when sales are forced low rates must be submitted to.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Attempted Consolidation of the Hards and Softs.

It is known to our readers that the two Democratic State Central Committees, representing the Hards and Softs, have been in session for several days in Albany, endeavoring to unite the two branches of the party, in support of BUCHANAN and the Cincinnati Platform. The attempt proved unsuccessful. The following correspondence embraces the history of the entire negotiation:—

THE SOFTS MAKE ADVANCES, AND PROPOSE A STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

To Samuel Fowler, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee:

SIR—The Democrats of this State, to whichever of the organizations existing since 1853 they have belonged, looked to the Cincinnati Convention as the great and impartial tribunal which must settle their unfortunate differences, and in whose decision all must, in a spirit of common patriotism, acquiesce. That body in its deliberations and action, was obviously guided by a strong desire to restore harmony and union among the Democracy of New York. Hence its admission of an equal number of each delegation, and its omission to express any preference in respect to regularity or orthodoxy, for one section over the other. Hence, also, the unanimous adoption of the strong injunction to re-union, contained in the following resolution, offered by a distinguished delegate from Pennsylvania, after her favorite and honored statesman had been nominated as the Presidential candidate of the Democracy of the Nation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention, relating to the conflicting delegations from the State of New-York, be stricken from the record thereof; and that we earnestly recommend to both delegations, here present, to unite in a call for a single State Convention, to nominate an electoral ticket and ticket for State Officers.

It is clearly apparent that the Democratic sentiment of this State responds no less cordially to this recommendation of the delegated Democracy of the Union, than to the excellent nominations and sound platform of the National Convention. The Democratic masses of New-York are already rebuked and animated by a common impulse, and it only remains to remove the embarrassment of conflicting organizations. As the State Committee of one of these organizations, we recognize with high satisfaction this restoration of fraternal relations; and yield a prompt and willing obedience to the letter and spirit of the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention.

For the purpose, therefore, not only of giving efficiency to the Democratic feeling of this State, but also of extending to the Democracy of the whole Union the emphatic assurance of the enthusiastic, energetic and united cooperation of the Democrats of New-York in the great struggle now pending, and tendering to them the aid of thirty-five electoral votes for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, we propose to the Committee of which you are Chairman, (in the language of the resolution of the National Convention,) *to unite in a call for a single State Convention*, to be composed of one Delegate from each Assembly District, to nominate an Electoral ticket and a ticket for State officers—such call to be addressed to the whole Democracy of the State, irrespective of past divisions, and to provide that the District Conventions for the selection of Delegates be held on the joint call of the District Committees of the two organizations, and that such Convention be held at Market Hall, in Syracuse, on the 3d day of September next, or at such other time or place as may be agreed on by the two Committees.

In asking you to make known this communication to the Committee of which you are Chairman, we respectfully request you to express to its members the pleasure which we experience in cooperating with them in the removal of the last remaining obstacle to a common organization and a cordial union of the Democrats of New-York, to a restoration of their ascendancy in the State, and to their participation in the labors and honor of achieving a brilliant Democratic victory in the nation.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee now in session.

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

P. CAGGER, Secretary.

THE HARDS REJOICE THAT THE SOFTS LIKE THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM, BUT THEY PREFER TWO CONVENTIONS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

To Dean Richmond, Esq., Chairman Democratic State Committee, &c.

SIR: Your letter of this date addressed to me as "Chairman Democratic State Central Committee," was received at the moment of the organization of the Committee of which I am Chairman, and immediately laid before that Committee. I am directed to express to you, and to the Committee of which you are Chairman, the gratification which is felt at the prospect of bringing to a close the dissensions which have for years past disturbed the action of the Democratic Party of New-York, and destroyed for the time being its power. *Approving, as we all do cordially, of the platform of national principles, laid down at Cincinnati*, and heartily sustaining the nominations there made, it only remains to consolidate the Democracy of New-York into one harmonious body, in order, as we trust, to insure its triumph at the next election.

The mode in which that union is to be effected, although it may admit of some difference of opinion, ought not to lead to any serious disagreement amongst brethren of the same faith. The opinion of *your* Committee is, that the best mode is by a call of *one* Convention. This opinion seems to be derived from the language of the resolution on this subject, passed by the National Convention, and to which your communication expressly refers. But the Committee of which I am Chairman, is of the opinion that the full intent and meaning of the National Convention was to urge upon the Democracy of this State united action, and a merging of their present separate organizations. The exact mode in which these two organizations are to be merged was not considered by the Convention, nor could it have intended to recommend any mode of union which would conflict with the well-known and established usages of our party, and the principles of its organization. The State Committee has no power beyond that conferred by the State Convention which appointed it, authorizing it to sit in its recess, and to call future Conventions. The Committee of which I am Chairman, while they fully coincide in the view expressed in your communication, as to the expediency of cordial, united action, and are ready to adopt any legitimate measures tending to so desirable a result, yet have no hesitancy in saying that it is due to the Democratic masses whom they represent, that the act of consolidating the Democracy of the State, should be performed by their Delegates, assembled in their respective Conventions for that purpose. The Conventions, thus assembled, will represent the entire party, and will be guided by the expressed will of their constituents, as well as by a due regard to the wishes of the National Convention as expressed in their resolution.

The Committee of which I am Chairman is therefore of the opinion that the preferable mode is, that *each Committee call a State Convention of its section of the Democracy*, to be held at the same time and in the same city or town, where they can nominate one electoral ticket and a ticket for State officers, and then put forth their candidates as the nominees of the United Democracy of New-York. To show clearly that the end to be attained is a consolidation of the party, each call for a Convention should, in the opinion of this Committee, state in express terms that it is intended that in this mode a *single nomination of Electors and State Officers shall be made, upon which the whole Democratic Party of the State will unite.* This mode will prevent all strife in the choice of delegates; whereas an election of delegates to a *single* Convention would excite no small degree of cotention in every election district of the State. The rivalry of factions which all have hoped was appeased, would be reawakened; excited feelings would necessarily enter into the canvass for Delegates; the gains and losses of one or the other section would be carefully noted; and labor, such as should be exerted only in the election of our ticket, would be expended in useless and unworthy strife among Democrats themselves. Thus at the very outset, a fruitful source of disunion and division would exist.

It is desirable that all such conflicts should be avoided; and we confidently trust that the mode we suggest will best promote the permanent consolidation of the Democratic Party in the State.

These being the views of the Committee of which I am Chairman, that Committee *requests your concurrence in calling such State Conventions at an early day*, in the mode we propose, that the Democracy which we respectively represent may, as soon as possible, present a consolidated front in the present political contest. A sub-committee consisting of AUBURN BIRDSALL, EDWIN DODGE and NATHAN T. ROSSITER, has been appointed to confer with your Committee, in fixing the day and place for holding such Conventions, and to agree upon the form of the respective calls for the same.

SAM FOWLER, Chairman.

EDWIN HOES, Secretary.

THE SOFTS ARE VERY MUCH ASTONISHED AND DECLARE THEIR BELIEF THAT THE HARDS DON'T WANT TO UNITE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

To Saml. Fowler, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, &c.:

Your communication of last evening has been fully considered by the State Committee, of which I am Chairman. They regret to learn from it not only that the proposition of the National Democratic Convention "to call a single State Convention to nominate an electoral ticket and ticket for State officers," does not meet your approval; but that you doubt your power to comply with such mandate; and that, indeed, as you express it, your Committee "has no power beyond that conferred by the State Convention which appointed it, to sit in its recess, and to call future Conventions."

We cannot, of course, attempt to dispute the extent of your authority.

It is sufficient for us, however, so far as our action is concerned, to know that *the National Convention granted this power*, and to believe that the Democratic masses of the State will cordially respond to its exercise. It was the assurance that the decision of the National Convention would terminate the conflicting organizations of the Democracy of New-York, and that the party would thenceforth be united, that controled the voice of that body, and our cheerful acquiescence in its decision. It was conceded by the representatives of both sections, at Cincinnati, that the Convention had the power to require a single organization in this State. The tenor of the resolution and the history of its adoption show this. The Convention was confident of its power; and the two delegations gave assurance of their acquiescence. Judge BRADLEY, referring to this resolution, declared in behalf of one delegation, "that they honestly agree to act as they believe to be the wish of their brethern throughout the Union." Mr. LUDLOW, on behalf of the other delegation, responded to the resolution in the same spirit. The Committees were appointed, five from each delegation, for the purpose of devising measures to carry into effect the resolution of the Convention, who unanimously agreed upon the following call:

CINCINNATI, ——.

To the Democratic Electors of the State of New-York:

The National Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Cincinnati, having completed its labors by the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and ——— for the Vice-Presidency, and recommended that the Delegates representing the State of York at the Convention should unite in the call of a State Convention to nominate an Electoral ticket and a ticket for State officers.

The undersigned, in pursuance of such recommendation, hereby make a call for a Convention to assemble on Thursday, the first day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market Hall, in the City of Syracuse, to nominate a Electoral ticket. And the undersigned request the respective State Committees to make the necessary calls for the joint action of the several organizations in the several Districts and Counties in the State, to carry the foregoing recommendations into effect.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to recommend to the Democratic Electors of New-York a most hearty and active support of the candidates of the Democratic Party; it being evident that the perpetuity of Democratic principles in that State is entirely dependent on their good faith and fidelity.

This call was signed by the members of the delegation headed by HORATIO SEYMOUR and communicated to the antagonistic delegation. That delegation did not respond to it, but an assurance was given that the two State Committees would be convened to unite in such a call. Under that assurance we are assembled, and you will pardon us for expressing our surprise that your Committee, called to repair this omission of the Delegation, should discover, on assembling, that it too had no power to comply with the direction of the National Convention.

The objection which you urge to a single organization may be avoided, we believe, by the exercise of conciliatory feelings, and by a subordination of all sectional and personal wishes, to the desire to secure the success of our candidates and our cause. This feeling has already had the effect of uniting the party in a single organization in many districts and counties in the State. Your proposition to call two Conventions will create the necessity for reviving these conflicts, and indefinitely perpetuating them. You will pardon us for calling your attention to the fact that *your proposition holds forth no assurance of even an ultimate union of the party; but that it organizes anew and systematizes and perpetuates the conflicting organizations.* It proposes simply a coalition. We regret that you have not informed us where the Committees are to derive the power to call two Conventions, and to pledge themselves to coerce their constituencies into the selection of a common ticket. No such power has been intrusted to us, by our constituents, or by the National Convention. Such a coalition, instead of concluding the party conflicts in this State, *would take us back to the condition in which we stood at the outbreak of the division in 1853, when two separate Conventions meeting at the same time and place, united in the nomination of Judges of the Court of Appeals, but divided on other candidates*, and initiated that conflict of organizations which was carried through years of antagonism and disaster to the tribunal of the National Convention for its final arbitrament and decision. By that decision we propose to abide. The Democrats of the State we believe are willing to rest upon it, as the settlement of past differences and the basis of future political action. We should gladly suggest to you, if we knew the extent of your power, such modifications of our proposition as would meet your objections, keeping in view always the requirement of the National Convention, that there should be *one* State Convention; and if any such present themselves to you, we beg you to state them to us, assuring you of our cheerful concurrence.

We inclose to you in conclusion a copy of the call agreed to by the Committee of both sections at Cincinnati and made in pursuance of the decision of that body. We trust you will, upon consideration, concur in it with such modifications as you may suggest, and that the union of the party in this State may be consummated in the manner provided by the representatives of the great Democracy of the Union, in whose cause we are all enlisted and whose chief candidate, the statesman of Pennsylvania, all true patriots in this dark crisis of the country desire to see placed in charge of the helm of State.

Respectfully yours,

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

THE HARDS COMPLAIN OF THE ELABORATE CHARACTER OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, June 26, 1856.

Dean Richmond, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, &c.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th inst. has been received and laid before the Committee of which I am Chairman, as has also been the report of the Committee of Conference raised by this Committee. You must allow me to say that the Committee of of which I am Chairman came here with the strongest anxiety to harmonize and consolidate the Democratic masses of New-York, with a view to unity of organization and action in the future; and it was not anticipated that the two Committees were to communicate only by labored diplomatic notes. Your formal note, immediate upon our organization, was received with surprise. We expected a free, friendly, and informal Conference, in order to devise the best mode of attaining the end which we supposed all had alike in view. *We have been here three days, and nothing has been effected but the production of two studied communications from the Committee of which you are Chairman*, the first of which was answered by me, but we do not think the object to which we wish to direct our efforts will be promoted by a continuance of that sort of discussion and negotiation. We wish to see harmony in the action of the entire Democratic masses of New-York, without reference to the past, and we will not consent to engage in any irritating correspondence whatever. We therefore shall not answer your letter *in extenso*, and will only say that we understand the National Convention to have advised strongly the union of all true Democrats in this State, but without attempting to prescribe the form in which the two organizations should act in attaining that object. The National Convention recommended in terms, that the two delegations from this State to that body should unite in a call for one Convention; but no one pretends that these delegates had any such power, and it is most obvious that all the National Convention had in view was, that united action in the Democratic Party in New-York should be attained in such mode as might be found practicable by the several State Committees. So much for what the Convention advised, and which we shall exert ourselves to carry out in good faith.

We understand what was done, or attempted, by the two delegations at Cincinnati, very differently from what is stated in your letter; but we forbear to enter upon that subject, as being foreign to practical moment, and a recurrence to which would tend rather to irritation than to union in action among those who profess perfect harmony in principle.

We have stated the mode which we think best calculated to secure this united and cordial action; but, for the purpose of obviating your objections, and in a spirit of concession and harmony, the Committee of which I am Chairman *propose to unite with the Committee of which you are Chairman, in calling a Convention, to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District—one to be chosen by each organization, in separate meetings.* This mode will obviate the objection urged by you, to calling two Conventions, and will devolve upon all the delegates, when assembled, the duty of consolidating the party. And we submit that by this mode neither organization would be disfranchised of its just and full representation, and all conflict in the primary meetings would be avoided.

You will permit me to add that the Committee of which I am Chairman is very desirous to close its session, and to see measures of union in successful progress; and we ask to learn the final determination of your Committee as soon as practicable.

SAM. FOWLER, Chairman.

THE SOFTS ARE SURE THAT THE HARDS ARE ONLY PLAYING POSSUM—AND DEMAND A CATEGORICAL ANSWER.

ALBANY, June 26, 1856.

Samuel Fowler, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

SIR: We have laid your communication of this morning before the Committee of which I am Chairman. They have carefully considered your proposition, together with the reasons upon which it is based, *and they cannot concur in it.*

You propose, it is true, a call for a single Convention, but you couple it with the proposition that the Delegates to the Convention shall be chosen by each organization in the State in separate meetings.

Your proposition, therefore, contemplates a *continued separation of the Democratic electors of the State.* It is, in effect, a plan to assemble two distinct Conventions, chosen by two hostile organizations, acting for and responsible to them alone, in a single body.

The Committee of which I am Chairman cannot but believe that a further division of the Democratic Party would be an inevitable result of the adoption of your proposition. In a majority of the Assembly districts of this State but one organization now exists. In a portion of these districts the section which your Committee represents has that organization. In others of these it is with that section of the Democratic Party which this Committee represents, and in others of them the organizations are combined. In all of them we have a united party, and you will remember that forty members of the Assembly were chosen at the last election by these united organizations.

Your proposition contemplates the creation two organizations in each of these districts, thus increasing the evil which it is our purpose to allay and abate. *In effect you propose to disorganize more than one-half the State in order to organize the rest.* This Committe does not know any usage of the Democratic Party, nor can they imagine any salutary principles upon which minorities in the districts mentioned ought to have conferred upon them the powers of the majorities. It is evident to them that the welfare of the Democratic Party in the State can be better promoted by a cordial and magnanimous exercise of the majority principle hitherto undisputed in our political history.

In those districts where the organization represented by your Committee has majorities, it is of right entitled to the delegate, and this Committee earnestly assures you that they will employ every measure in their power to procure the zealous and hearty support of that organization in these districts by those belonging to their section of the Democratic Party—on the other hand, they think they require no unreasonable thing when they ask your Committee to take the same course in the organization which they represent.

The Committee on which I am Chairman does not object to the choice of two delegates from each district. They have been informed that the Committee of Conference appointed by them advised the Committee of Conference appointed by your Committee, that they were willing to agree to such a proposition if both delegates should be chosen in each district by an electoral body to be *composed of all persons who approve the Cincinnati Platform* and support the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. With such a proposition this Committee would most cheerfully concur, and thus they conceive, happily terminate the labors of the respective Committees.

It is proper that this Committee should state that they cannot assent to the proposition of your Committee; that the delegations at Cincinnati had no power to unite in a call for a single State Convention; they conceive that the National Convention had authority to bestow such power, and that the acceptance of that power by both delegations, and the agreement to exercise it, implied in the act of acceptance, and by other acts, stated in my communication of yesterday, imposed upon them respectively an obligation to exercise it, not only directly, but also through the agency of the respective State Committees. But, without alluding further to the question of power, is not the recommendation of the National Convention in itself so judicious as to call for its execution by us upon its own apparent reason? The Committee of which I am chairman respectfully urge your Committee to that course, in the confident belief that *all who desire the triumph of Democratic principles in the State of New-York, will rejoice at a decision which gives the most complete assurance of their success.*

Do me the favor to communicate to the Committee over which you preside the assurances of the respect and esteem of those whom I represent.

Respectfully yours,

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

THE HARDS CONGRATULATE THE SOFTS ON THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM, AND ANSWER CATEGORICALLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 26, 1856.

Dean Richmond, Esq., Chairman Democratic State Committee:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have laid your last communication before the Committee of which I am Chairman, and that *this Committee, after due consideration, are unable to perceive any reason for a change of the views which they entertain*, and which have already been communicated to you in reference to the proper mode of uniting and consolidating the Democratic Party in this State. The Committee deeply regret that the Committees which represent the two Democratic organizations, *standing as they do upon the same national platform of principles*, pledged to support the same Democratic National ticket, and representing constituencies animated by one and the same patriotic desire for Democratic victory, should have failed to agree upon the best practical mode of producing united political action. Having been three days in session, the Committee whom I represent are anxious to return to their homes, and purpose to adjourn at 6 o'clock P. M. of this day.

The Committee of which I am Chairman avail themselves of this opportunity to express to you, and the Committee of which you are Chairman, sentiments of the highest respect.

Respectfully yours, SAM. FOWLER, Chairman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Dedication.**—The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near the 8th-av., New-York, will be dedicated to the worship of God on SABBATH NEXT, the 29th inst. Rev. Bishop JANES will preach the dedicatory sermon, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remaining services of the day will be as follows: preaching at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON, by Rev. H. MATTISON, the late pastor; and at 7½ in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. FOSTER, the newly-appointed minister.

☞ **St. George's Chapel.**—All strangers in the lower Wards of this City are respectfully informed that the Pro-tem-tant Episcopal Church corner of Rutgers and Cliff sts., is open for Divine Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All the pews are free. P. S.—Old Country people will find in this Church a Liturgy, and service similar to those of the Church of England and Ireland. Rev. B. EVANS, Rector.

☞ **Jefferson Assembly Rooms**—Corner of Greenwich and 6th avs. Dr. JOHN THOMAS will resume his lectures to the public attending in the above place on SUNDAY MORNING, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, demonstrating from the Scriptures the establishment of a kingdom in the Holy Land, which is to break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms, and itself to stand forever.

☞ **John-st. M. E. Church.**—This Church is now closed, and the congregation lately worshipping therein will attend public worship, until further notice, in the Chapel belonging to Dr. PARKER'S Church, west side of 4th-av., between 23d and 23d streets, on Sundays, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. HARE.

☞ **Sunday Evening Lecture**—At Vale's Hall. No. 1 Bowery, corner of Division, (late Mechanics' Institute,) by G. VALE, on the *Aspects and Prospects of the United States.* All parties interested in the Presidential election are invited to attend. The Hall will be open for lecture or debate every evening during the contest.

☞ **Is Romanism Christianity?**—Rev. P. MACMENAMEY, D. D., aided by clerical and other Christian friends of various denominations, will (D. V.) continue the services conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, in Spring-st. Hall, No 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

☞ **Rev. R. E. Pope**—Of Illinois, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, 29th inst., 10½ and 7½ o'clock, in the First Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Come and hear.

E. S. YOCUM, Pastor.

☞ **Hoboken.**—Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR will preach for the Associate Presbyterian Congregation of this place TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, southwest corner of Washington and 1st sts. The Hall will be open at 6½ and 3½ o'clock, for the meeting of a Bible class.

☞ **Williamsburg**—Rev. B. PETERS will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, by request, from these words: *Whoso believeth on the Son hath life, but whosoever believeth not the Son, shall not see life, and the wrath of God abideth on him.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts

☞ **Bedding M. E. Church.** 17th-st., near 2d-av. Professor TIFFANY, of Dickinson College, will preach in this Church next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Baptist Churches.**—Shall our members disgrace the church by compelling men to spend a large part of the Sabbath day with their horses and carriages, and thus violate the commands of God?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Haight**—Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Nativity, (Ludlow-st., near Grand,) TO-MORROW EVENING. A collection will be taken to assist this mission.

☞ **Thirtieth-street Methodist Church**—Between 8th and 9th avs. The newly appointed Pastor, Rev. A. C. Foss, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON and EVENING.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**—(N. W. corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.) Rev. E. N. ZABRISKIE, Pastor.—Public worship TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 3½ o'clock. The seats are free and all are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ **Mr. Snow, of Mount Zion**—Will preach the Word of the Kingdom, at Union buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Subject: *The Time and Manner of Christ's Second Coming.* Seats free.

☞ **A Discourse on our Fathers and their Principles**—Will be delivered in the United Congregational Church of 4th-st., between Avenues B and C, SABBATH EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church:** in John-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ **Rev. R. McCartee, D. D.,** Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st. between 7th and 8th avs., will preach TO-MORROW, June 29, —10½ o'clock A. M., 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject, *The Bruised Reed.*

☞ **Elm-place Congregational Church**—Rev. W. L. PARSONS will preach in the Elm-place Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday.) Services, morning 10½ o'clock, afternoon 4 o'clock, evening 8 o'clock. The Church is on the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Seats free.

☞ **By Request**—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will repeat his Discourse on the *Divinely Appointed Freedom of the Pulpit, the Senate, and the Press*, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **S. B. Brittan**—Will lecture on SUNDAY MORNING, (to-morrow,) in Dodworth's Academy Hall, at 10½ o'clock. Subject:—*The injustice of the Church and State in its treatment of the dangerous and criminal classes.*

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find the worship of God conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts., as in their own country. Rev. JOS. SANDERSON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Thirtieth-street M. E. Church,** between 8th and 9th-av., Rev. A. C. Foss, (new) Pastor—Preaching at the usual hours every SUNDAY. The seats in this church are all free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th-av. and 14th-st. Rev. Dr. D. W CLARK will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ALLEN STEELE at 4 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JOSEPH HOLDICH at 8 P. M.

☞ **Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. JOHN WILEY, recently appointed Pastor of this Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. George B. Ide, D. D.**—Of Massachusetts, will preach in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, (cor. of 35th-st.,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—DR SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass. —*Dear Sir:* I feel it to be due to you to say that a young lady, a member of my family, had been suffering for several years under a bronchial affection, and the disease had made such progress notwithstanding the best medical aid had been consulted, that great fears were entertained that the disease with her, as with so many others, might speedily terminate in death. I was induced, through the persuasion of a friend, to try your DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; and after she had taken three bottles, she felt entirely relieved of the attack.

Very respectfully yours, J. F. MULLEN.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau street.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning, at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the U. S. Mail steamship *Arago*, which will leave this port for Southampton and Havre, at 12 o'clock, to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill, authorizing the President to cause the Southern boundary of Kansas to be run and marked, was passed, as were also the bills respecting the harboring of deserters and enlistment of minors, and establishing two additional land districts in Minnesota. A message was then received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, and, after the customary eulogies and the passage of resolutions of condolence, the Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House no business was transacted, in consequence of Mr. BAYLY'S death.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing Liverpool and London advices to the 14th inst.—three days later than those received by the *Atlantic*, and two days later than those by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec, of which we only published a brief telegraphic summary. The chief feature in the news is that great excitement continued to prevail in England in relation to the pending dispute with this country. On the 15th inst., Lord CLARENDON, in the House of Peers, and Lord PALMERSTON, in the Commons, announced the reception of Mr. MARCY'S dispatch to Mr. DALLAS, giving information of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the three British Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The matter was then under the consideration of the Government, and, up to the time of the *Asia's* departure, no intimation had been given as to the course it intended to pursue. By the next steamer we shall probably learn what action the British Ministry will take; for, after Lord PALMERSTON'S announcement in Parliament that Mr. CRAMPTON had been dismissed, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave special notice that on the Monday following he would move an inquiry into the intentions of the Government with regard to Mr. DALLAS.

In the absence of any official information on the subject, we have little to guide us in forming an opinion as to whether the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON will be followed by the retirement of Mr. DALLAS. We have all along held, and still continue to hold, that such a retaliation will not be made. In the copious extracts from the London papers, published in this morning's TIMES, it will be seen that, with the exception of one journal, none express the belief, or even the wish, that this step should be taken; while many, on the other hand, view the whole question in as fair a light as we could wish, and look upon the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON as a personal matter between him and our Government. The London *Post*—which, if it be the organ of the Government, is certainly not the organ of the people—pretends to believe that our Government has insulted England, and, alluding to the powers alleged to have been conferred on Mr. DALLAS for settling the vexed questions, says that "this is only a bribe accompanying the outrage." Upon the dictum of a journal that displays such an eager desire to pervert facts and rouse bad passions, we can place but little reliance, and, therefore, when we see it assert that "the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON must be followed by that of Mr. DALLAS," we must look elsewhere for confirmation of so grave an assertion—and this is not to be found. The *Times* is certainly not over consistent in its comments. It seems to have two opposite objects in view—one to state the whole case fairly and satisfy the mass of the English people, the other to gratify the pique of some of its readers, who imagine that the honor of their country has been insulted, and that the insult should at once be avenged. The language of the *Times* is in some respects offensive, and its tone is not calculated to conciliate, but its perception of the point at issue is clear.

We have spoken of the feeling of the people of England on this question, and now, more than ever, it is manifest that, whatever be the differences between them and us on the merits of the pending controversy, they are determined that there shall be no war. In the Press—among those journals more closely representing popular opinion—but one sentiment prevails,—a sentiment carried so far as to justify our Government completely for dismissing Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls. It is a noticeable fact, too, that when Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose in his place in Parliament and said "he was persuaded that the House and the whole nation earnestly desired the continuance of peace," his remarks were received with loud applause. In confirmation of this view of public feeling in England, the citizens of Liverpool and Manchester have severally addressed the people of the United States, and have solemnly protested against the action of Ministers who would attempt to plunge the two nations into war. We publish these two documents elsewhere, and commend them to the perusal of those who in this dispute have anticipated more than a newspaper or diplomatic contest. While they breathe the friendliest disposition towards us, they evince a manly independence and a determination that the people will not be led blindly into war. We have on more than one occasion expressed our conviction that when the enlistment question came to be discussed and thoroughly understood, the common sense of the people of England would point out to them that the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON was the only course which our Government, under the circumstances could, with any propriety or self-respect, pursue. The result has justified our expectations. The bungling manner in which the Pierce Administration has done *its* duty has tended to increase the excitement and create ill-feeling, but it has not done enough to save Lord PALMERSTON from defeat, if he should by any hostile demonstration attempt to drag the two countries into a ruinous and groundless war.

It will be seen that a large English fleet has received orders to sail immediately. The destination is not known, but a rumor prevailed that it was for the American coast. This matter will, doubtless, be explained as other similar events have been explained before.

The United Democracy.

It will be seen by the correspondence which we copy from the Albany *Argus and Atlas* of yesterday, that the Hards and Softs, have decided to hold separate Conventions for State nominations. The fact looms out clearly from the correspondence between the State Committees of the respective sections, that both have returned from Cincinnati heartily disgusted with the action of the National Convention. It is apparent that the rank and file of the Hards will not vote for Mr. BUCHANAN, and it is equally sure that many respectable Softs in the Western part of the State will go for FREMONT. We shall see rich times when the two Conventions meet to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The tone of this correspondence, which was managed by DEAN RICHMOND for the Softs, and by SAM FOWLER for the Hards, is amusing. The Softs make the first advances,—rejoice at the restoration of the old harmony,—profess their devotion to Democracy, and invite the Hards to join them in calling a State Convention. The Hards respond with equal cordiality—congratulate the Softs on the hearty adoption of the Cincinnati platform,—profess a strong eagerness for the consummation of the nuptials, but suggest that, as the ceremony is not yet complete, they should meet separately and *then* proceed to harmonize. The Softs wax slightly indignant and suggest that the Hards are shamming—that they do not want harmony after all. The Hards respond by congratulating the Softs on the Cincinnati platform, and add that they will be very happy to unite *separately!*

Thus endeth the first lesson. It is clear, probably, to themselves, by this time, that the Softs, in their extreme eagerness to get back into the party, have bartered away their principles without making sure of the "mess of pottage" they expected in return. We venture the prediction that at least *two* members of their State Central Committee, and 40,000 of their rank and file, will repudiate the Cincinnati Pro-Slavery Platform, and vote for FREMONT.

A National Taste in Great Britain.

NAPOLEON was said to have banished Madame DE STAEL from Paris through jealousy of her being sometimes able to make some people there talk more of her than of himself. Had he been for the last month in England, and equally potential, he would have deported PALMER the poisoner to the end of the earth, or doomed him at once to that fate which, as will be seen elsewhere, had, before the departure of the last steamer, fallen on him. We read in the accounts of the execution that express trains were run to the place of execution teeming with people, all simply driven on by a foul, prurient curiosity to look on a murderer of the deepest and darkest dye and uninspired with one single human or Christian feeling. The picture presented at an English execution is something horrible to dwell on, and unfolds a chapter of social ulceration which makes one wonder how the country on whose heart it riots can long flourish. At the Greenacre murder, whose scene was so terribly drawn by DICKENS, there were gathered a crowd of some twenty thousand people, early the night before—great ghastly limbs of London life, brutal soddened animals, with eyes glaring with drink, and heads a jungle of vermin, to watch, in filthy orgies through the night, the coming of the solemn sight—a man with murder on his hands going before his Maker. All night, among that crowd, were men hawking with ghastly mirth and joke, "Greenacre tarts," and "Greenacre puddings," and "Greenacre schnapps;" women, often young, and made for much that was pure and beautiful, were rolling about in the embrace of men, and the air was full of obscene shouts and blasphemous outrages on the Deity. So it was with the Manning murders, some years after. But these might be taken, it was said, as types of the lowest class.

But here in this horrid Palmer business, where the crime concerns a higher class, we find the same lust to grope into the smallest trifles, to gratify that prurient appetite for horrors which seems to have seized upon the whole country from end to end. It is not this time the spawn of the alley, and the stew where poverty breeds and nourishes crime, that comes forth. It is the gentlemen of the 'Change and of the turf, who we are told bet largely on the event—as we believe English 'Change-men and turf-men would bet on the lives of their mothers if they could find any one to take an interest in the result. Great sums, we are told, were laid at Tattersall's—a spot in London where sporting men congregate at a particular hour—upon the Rugely "Ragantino" winning by a neck or losing by a head, those being the two stock puns in this particular poison pleasantry. And when the morning came they poured in thousands down by the trains some hundred miles to gather round the scaffold. The house where PALMER lived, we are told, was surrounded by gaping hundreds, and stones and pebbles borne off as memories of the spot, to be set into Palmer brooches and pins for young Englishmen and maidens to wear. Even the bed in which COOK was murdered was slept in at an enormous charge by one ambitious youth.

Can anything be more terrible in a Christian land? Surely, such penalties are not inflicted to gratify a coarse revenge or feed a foul and prurient appetite, but as an example to prevent others from the commission of crime. Has this public execution of notorious criminals that effect? Was there one man in that gaping crowd that swayed and swung in agony of curiosity around the foot of Stafford Jail, that drew from it one holy or health-inspiring instinct? Nay, by all accounts, there was somewhat of that sympathy which is always felt by ignorant and unthinking masses for a man who dies what is termed in the slang of crime—*game*. Jack Shepherd and Blue Skin and Turpin are rather popular heroes. In this case, too, as is almost always the case with cool, deliberate murderers, like PALMER, the terrible personage, the tale of whose deeds was thrilling a whole country, and suspending the ordinary functions of an entire people of every rank and grade, was the most unmoved of the whole mass. At the closing hour, as from the first, no terror or entreaty, not even the horrid yell which rose as he appeared, could wring from him any manifestation of weakness incompatible with the iron nerve and cool self-control he has throughout evinced.

Let us hope, at least, that this PALMER poisoning may open the eyes of England's rulers to the horrors of these public hanging shows. Even as a matter of terror, mystery is a far more powerful agent on the human mind, and inflicts on a multitude a far deeper and more abiding feeling of fear. The murderer, too, is stript of that horrid hero-halo with which a prurient public fancy surrounds him. And here, when this terrible penalty has to be inflicted, we find in the quiet solemnity, uninruded on by idle or brutalized crowds, with which our executions are carried out, not only a procedure far more becoming to a Christian country, but one also, we believe, far more efficacious in inspiring bad men with a terror of committing crime.

The Naval Candidate.

Com. STOCKTON, in a long and discursive letter, has accepted the nomination for the Presidency which was tendered him by the bolters from the North American Convention in this City. The Commodore states that he accepts because he believes it to be his duty, considering all the circumstances, and because he receives the nomination as a compliment to his well-known Americanism. If, however, the American Party can be united on Mr. FILLMORE, on the platform of a strict adherence to the Missouri Compromise and the line of 36° 30', he expressly reserves the privilege of withdrawing at the moment that event happens. The Commodore has great hopes of a union of the American Party, dislikes the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and cannot abide the Republican platform. He claims to stand as the representative of pure Know-Nothingism, and labors through a column to avow his principles, so that nobody shall misunderstand him. It will be remembered that the meeting which put the Commodore in nomination, was composed almost wholly of the New-Jersey delegation, who seceded from the North American Convention, with but two or three additions from other States. The whole number present was probably forty.

The Kansas Committee.

The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the causes of the disturbances in Kansas, and the manner in which the elections of that Territory have been conducted, have nearly closed their labors. Gen. OLIVER, the Administration member, remained in Missouri, and at the last accounts was holding conference with the leading Border Ruffians. Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, the other two members, reached this City on Wednesday, and completed their testimony yesterday by taking the evidence of some officers of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, who happened to be in the City.

Their Report is nearly finished, and will be a document of unusual value and interest. The testimony taken will probably fill over 1,000 printed pages. In their report they have digested all this immense mass of evidence,—making from it a complete history of everything of a political character that has occurred in Kansas, clearly and perspicuously arranged and accompanied by references to the evidence by which each statement is sustained. The Report itself will probably fill 15 or 20 columns of the TIMES.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, Congress and the country will have, in this document, an authentic and official history, sustained by unimpeachable evidence, of one of the most audacious and remarkable Conspiracies ever known in the history of a free government.

The Report will be presented to Congress at the earliest moment possible,—probably on Monday or Tuesday next. We trust due care will be taken to secure its being promptly printed.

Republican Ratification at Newburg.

There will be a Fremont Ratification meeting at Newburg to-morrow night, at 6. P. M. Among speakers will be Gen. KIMBALL, of Ohio; Gen. JAMES, of Milwaukee, and A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., of this City.

Political.

In Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the enthusiasm for FREMONT is tremendous. Among from 300 to 500 passengers on a Mississippi boat, all voted for FREMONT, a day or two ago.

The young men of Ohio are making arrangements for four Free-Soil mass meetings in different parts of the State.

JOSEPH KNOX, a PIERCE Elector in 1852, has taken the stump for FREMONT in Illinois.

A large meeting to ratify the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON was held at West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday. It was the largest political gathering ever known in that place. The candidates and the platform were enthusiastically indorsed.

☞ Scientific schools are gaining in favor. The last catalogue of the University of North Carolina shows a list of forty-four students in the Scientific Department of that institution; all from Southern States. They are candidates either of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science. A fifth year entitles the student to the degree of A. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Effort to Get a Vote on the Kansas Bill —Brooks' Trial—Minister at Buenos Ayres.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27.

An effort to get a vote on the Kansas bill is expected to be pressed to-morrow, but it is doubtful whether it will succeed, as several of its friends doubt the policy of pressing it now.

The trial of BROOKS is expected to commence on Monday.

JAMES A. PEDEN has been confirmed as Minister resident at Buenos Ayres, and ROBERT FITZPATRICK as Secretary of Legation. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF KANSAS.

The Senate considered and passed the House bill authorizing the President to cause the Southern boundary of Kansas to be run and marked.

HARBORING DESERTERS.

Also, the bill respecting the harboring of deserters and to protect the public interest in regard to the enlistment and discharge of minors.

LAND DISTRICTS IN MINNESOTA.

The House bill establishing two additional land districts in Minnesota passed.

DEATH OF MR. BAYLY, OF VIRGINIA.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Hon. Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia.

Mr. MASON spoke in exalted terms of deceased, and offered resolutions of respect and condolence.

Mr. CASS paid a fitting tribute of respect.

Mr. SEWARD—In 1840, before I had personally met THOMAS H. BAYLY, and when he was yet young, I encountered him in a controversy conducted by him in the Legislature of Virginia, and by myself, as the Executive Magistrate of New-York, and I felt his ability and power, while I was also compelled to acknowledge his manliness and dignified bearing. In 1850 we met here, prepared, I think, by mutual respect, to be courteous adversaries. We remained in that relation towards each other until last December, when he, departing with a forlorn hope to Cuba, but deeply impressed that his disease had already become incurable, took his thoughts off from earth and its ambitions, and fixed them upon a higher sphere, its mysteries and its promises. I then became his friend. I would not intrude on the solemn offices now performed here, with so much propriety and justice by his immediate associates, further than to add the testimony of one whom the world regards as a stranger—and may possibly have considered an enemy—to the deceased, to the truth of the highest praises which have been bestowed upon this eminent Virginia statesman. He was a man of practical ability, of genius and of magnanimity. Let no one censure me for throwing a simple wild flower among the wreaths that gather upon the bier that is pressing before us and opening our own way towards that scene where we all,—whether we shall have parted here as friends or enemies,—shall meet again in presence of the common Father and Judge of all men.

Mr. MASON'S resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27.

DEATH OF MR. BAYLY.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. BAYLY, pronouncing a high eulogium upon his public and private character, and offering the customary resolutions of respect.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, Mr. COBB, of Georgia, and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, spoke in similar terms of their deceased friend.

The resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

The Adjournment of Congress—The Admission of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27.

There is no prospect of the House concurring in the Senate's resolution passed yesterday, for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th July.

An effort will be made to-morrow in the House to force a final vote on the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

News from Kansas.

GOV. SHANNON NOT RESIGNED—THE INDIAN TROUBLES—THE CHICAGO EMIGRANTS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 27.

Gov. SHANNON arrived here last night. He authorizes the *Republican* to state that he has not resigned. He came to St. Louis to meet his wife, and will return to Kansas in the course of the week. He reports all quiet in the Territory.

A letter to the *Republican*, from Westport 24th inst., says a meeting was held there on Sunday, to denounce the murder by the Indians of the agent, GAY. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the Governor of Missouri, informing him of the murder and asking him to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. Thirty-five citizens of Westport, the letter states, subscribed $750, in sums of from $10 to $50 each, for the purpose of offering a suitable reward for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

The Chicago company of emigrants disarmed at Lexington on Sunday, were aboard the *Star of the West*. When the boat landed, a committee of citizens came aboard and informed the captain of the object of their visit. He introduced them to Mr ANDREWS, the President of the company, who stated in reply to the demand of the Committee, that he had seventy-six men under his charge, who were going to Kansas to settle; that each one of them had a gun, and they were determined to keep them. The Committee replied that they were satisfied that the intentions of the party were hostile, and that they were recruits for the Lane and Reeder party in Kansas; and the people of Lexington were determined that they should not pass unless they gave up their arms. After considerable parleying it was agreed that the arms should be taken ashore and placed in the custody of a responsible merchant, to be restored when the present difficulties in Kansas shall be settled. The arms were then produced from various parts of the boat, and proved to be Hull's carbines, all loaded, and with bayonets attached.

Political Matters.

MR. FILLMORE AT UTICA.

UTICA, Friday, June 27—8 P. M.

Mr. FILLMORE has just arrived here. He was received by a crowd of citizens, and conducted to Baggs' Hotel, where he dined. The Ex-President was welcomed to the city by M. M. JONES, Esq., in a neat speech, and Mr. FILLMORE responded in his usual vein.

COMMODORE STOCKTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 27.

Commodore STOCKTON'S letter of acceptance says: "I will not let the Union slide if my body can stop its motion." He adds: "I accept the nomination as a compliment to my inflexible American sentiments, and as a duty I owe to those Americans who so firmly adhered to their American sentiments, with the express understanding, however, that if the American Party can be united on Mr. FILLMORE on such a platform as I now occupy, I may be at liberty at any time thereafter to withdraw this acceptance."

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, June 27.

A large and enthusiastic Fremont ratification meeting was held at Deering Hall, in this city, last evening. It was addressed by Ex-Gov. KENT, Senator HAMLIN, and other distinguished speakers.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 27.

A Fremont ratification meeting was held here last evening, in which 3,000 persons participated.

Arrival of the Submarine Cable to connect Newfoundland with Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Friday, June 27.

The steamship *Proponis*, from London with the submarine cable for the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, to be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, arrived at Sydney on Tuesday, 24th inst.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 27.

The heat and closeness of the atmosphere during yesterday was relieved at 2 o'clock this morning by a severe thunder shower of short duration. At East Boston one house was struck by lightning, doing considerable damage, and a large unoccupied building blown down. The vividness of the lightning and the force of the wind caused much alarm in the suburban towns, but no great damage was done.

Payment of Interest on City of Pittsburg Bonds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Friday, June 27.

The interest on the Coupon Bonds, issued by the City of Pittsburg to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company, due July 1, will be promptly paid at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

The Latest Markets by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 14—4 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BREADSTUFFS very firm. PROVISIONS without change. COTTON—Some speculative inquiry, based upon the official news of Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal. Quotations for some qualities ⅛d. higher. Sales to-day 15,000 bales; 8,000 on speculation.

LONDON, Saturday, June 14—P. M.

Consols for Money closed this afternoon at 94@ 94⅛.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Squabbling Committee—No Fourth of July.

A meeting of the Committee appointed from the Aldermen and Councilmen to arrange for the Fourth of July was called for yesterday, at 3 P. M. Four of the members of the Councilmen Committee and one from the Board of Aldermen were in attendance. They waited over an hour—during which the purlieus of the City Hall were scoured several times, but no sixth member came or could be found, so as to constitute a quorum for business. Several dealers and constructors of pyrotechnic ware, who were present anxiously awaiting the job of making the fireworks, felt seriously disappointed at the want of a quorum. The members of the Committee present talked and laughed over the matter, and esteemed it a rich joke, and wondered how long the absenteeism would be kept up. The following letter was read and laughed at as a very funny document:

OFFICE OF CLERK COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL, THURSDAY, June 26, 1856.

C. T. M'CLENACHAN, Esq., *Dear Sir:* Having received a notice signed by you to attend a meeting of the Special Committee on the Celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, on Friday next, the 27th inst., the undersigned, appointed on said Committee on behalf of the Board of Aldermen, decline attending any meeting, or participating in any manner, with what purports to be the Special Committee, until a proper organization thereof.

(Signed) CHARLES FOX,
HIRAM CORWIN,
PETER FULLMER.

This epistle was called out by the fact that the Councilmen and one Alderman at a previous meeting met and *chose a Councilman* Chairman of the Joint Committee. The Aldermen whose names appear above, kick at this want of respect to the superior dignity of an Alderman, while the Councilmen express their determination to adhere to their organization. It is probable that neither party will knuckle to the other. The result *may* be, no Fourth of July celebration on the part of the City this year, a saving of $5,000 to the City.

The Inundation in France.

A meeting of French residents of the City was held yesterday, at 3 P. M., at Delmonico's, (corner Chambers-street and Broadway,) to take further action for the relief of their countrymen in France suffering from the late great inundation. M. E LARTHILLON presided, and, in taking the Chair, made some remarks touching the object for which they had convened. Many of them, he said, knew personally of the sufferings and losses to which their countrymen were subjected from inundation. The present was a case that called for their special sympathies, and, he believed, would be responded to cordially and generously. After some further remarks, a Committee was appointed to receive contributions, as follows:

Rodad, No. 60 Wall-street.	Leclerc, No. 102 First-street.
Fiset, No. 6-9 Broadway.	Theriot, No. 149 Broadway.
Guillaume, No. 27 Park place.	E. S. Schmitt, No. 46 Dey-st.
Chambor, No. 38 Reade-st.	Aston, No. 70 Ninth-street
Gourd, No 26 Park-place.	Laselle, No. 73 Franklin-st.
Vogdi, No. 6 Tenth-street.	Pueguet, No. 11 Bank-st.

The Committee was empowered to name a Sub Committee of Americans, and other nationalities, to receive contributions of those of their own countrymen desiring to contribute to this object. Mr. L. BECKET, of No. 24 Exchange-place, was chosen Treasurer. The funds raised should be sent in by the 1st of July, as far as possible, that they may be sent by the next steamer to France. It was announced that $771 75, received for this object at the office of the *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, had been sent that day by the *Emeu*, to France, directed to the General Committee, at Paris, for distribution.

Shakers in Town.

The nine Shakers—three brethren and six sisters, according to the Shaker vocabulary—who are in town, held a meeting last evening in Stuyvesant Institute. About a hundred were present to hear them. Some remarks were made by Mr. EVANS and by a sister, concerning the peculiarities of the sect, who lived out at New-Lebanon. But the singing, chanting, or whatever it may be, produced the greatest effect upon the audience. It was not accompanied by the dance, which at home is its almost universal accompaniment.

Superior Court.

The Trial Term of the Superior Court yesterday adjourned *sine die*. The General Term will be held the greater part of next week for rendering decisions. During the last Trial Term of this Court alone, some two hundred and sixteen cases were disposed of, some of which were quite heavy commercial suits, and some—quite small potatoes.

Nothing of any interest occurred there yesterday.

☞ Alderman BRIGGS went up to Albany with Ex-President FILLMORE. Being recognised by the boys he made them a capital speech, which, perhaps, was a little too figurative. The truth is getting its growth rapidly as it travels. We made the turn out at Brooklyn, on Wednesday, a pretty fair one, but we couldn't talk like this. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am glad to see the Capitol of the Empire State, surrounded by good square Americans. [Cheers.] I am satisfied that you will do your duty like Americans when it comes election time, and carry this City by a sweeping majority for the nominee of the American party for the Presidency—MILLARD FILLMORE. [Prolonged cheers.] I am satisfied that all the American boys will do their duty. [Cheers, and "Yes we will."]

Why, in the City of Brooklyn, yesterday, we turned out upwards of 20,000 of the square-toed American boys to receive our noble guest. [Prolonged applause.] Why, gentlemen, we haven't hardly begun to fight the enemy yet; we'll make them tremble in their boots before we are through with them. [Cheers.] All we have to do, in order to succeed, is to stand and work together, for "in union there is strength," you know. [Cheers.]

The Alderman then retired.

☞ Strawberries have been very abundant this year, and even yet continue cheap. In the street they were sold yesterday afternoon at two cents the basket, and good ones, too. Of course this is only the street price when the sun is getting low.

☞ The boys allow a good deal of capital to float about the streets unemployed yet. Though the dog-law is in operation, a good many pups go unmuzzled yet. It is capital weather to develope hydrophobia.

☞ There was a lame "furriner" out yesterday with a dilapidated broom cleaning the streets of this great and glorious City. We suspect "the authorities" are alarmed.

Stationery for the City Fathers and Uncles.

The Alderman Committee on Repairs and Supplies met yesterday and voted to concur with the Councilmen, in awarding the contracts sent in by the Comptroller, for furnishing stationery during the present fiscal year for the Common Council, Board of Supervisors, Board of Health, and various department and offices of the Corporation. The cost of stationery for the present year is about $12,000. In 1855 it was $15,000, and the year previous, $27,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 405 Broadway, next Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11s. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 6s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 303 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear.

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, coatings and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HOGAN, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment, we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane-st.

FANS, FANS—ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER, of newest and most fashionable patterns. Silk, linen, elegant pearl bridal fans, with jet ornaments of the most distinguished varieties, selected from Paris for ROGERS' new and extensive bazaar, and will be sold at importers' prices with every kind of fancy goods, toys, &c., as gifts and presents. H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES MUCH diversity of opinion seems to prevail, but as to the merits of LYON'S KATHAIRON no difference of opinion can exist, for it is acknowledged by all to be the finest and most agreeable toilet article ever prepared. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—DR PRINCE, of Brooklyn, Proprietor, and Prof. VERGNES are in attendance at No. 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and all diseases arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF $1 50 each. Can be had by applying at the Cashier's Desk, *Daily Times* Office. Also, CENTS in 50-cent packages.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
THE EXCHANGE OF THE HOTEL IN NEW-YORK,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st.,
ESTABLISHED BY THE WILL OF JAMES SMITHSON.

To afford to the nevans, the liberal, the statesmen of the age, the citizens of the United States and travelling foreigners here accommodations of the first order in one of the most central and costly locations of the metropolis at less prices than in vogue at other establishments of equal rank not similarly endowed.

In execution of this design the establishment is conducted at a stated price per day for rooms and board, or for rooms only, with meals as ordered at the option of the guest. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

GENIN'S CASSIMERE HATS.—A NEW VARIETY of the cassimere hat, of an exquisitely delicate and becoming tint, extremely light, and of the finest texture, has just been brought out by Genin as a leading style for the present Summer. The shape, color and meaning of this elegant fabric are most attractive, and it is equally well adapted for riding, driving, the morning promenade, or full dress. The first cassimere hats which obtained any popularity in this country were introduced by Genin, and each successive issue has been an improvement upon the preceding, until, in the one now offered, perfection may be said to have been obtained.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. The season for quilting has set in, and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.

Prices at which a fire-coat and pants can be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 132 and 140 Fulton-st.:

Drab Felt Beaver Coat and Pants	$20
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	18
Drab Kersey Beaver Coat and Pants	16
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	15
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants	$13 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants	14 to 16

Samples of our styles can be seen at our Warerooms, Nos. 132 and 140 Fulton-st.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail trade, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their fine and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices.

LEARY & CO.,
Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'dway

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 65 and 68 Fulton-st.

Thin Summer Suits	$8 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	3 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	3 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS NOW declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 683 BROADWAY, is filled with goods from Calcutta, China, Japan, and other foreign countries, not to be found elsewhere in this City. Real India Pineapple goods, Madras handkerchiefs, fans, &c. Ladies are cautioned not to purchase any article called Pineapple until they examine the above. Milliners and others desiring samples can have them per mail, in every shade or color, plaid or plain.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF Roots, for making his celebrated Root Beer.—The attention of druggists, hotel-keepers, private families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, without any trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles, at 25 and 50 cents each. General Depot, No 363 Hudson-st.

SUPERB SHOES.—THE MANUFACTURE OF LADIES' shoes has become in this country, less a trade than an art; and a collection of the finest styles would fill a show case as beautiful as anything in the Crystal Palace. CANTRELL, No 536 Bowery, has probably done as much to bring the shoe trade to perfection as any man in America, and his stock of ladies' boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., is matchless.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 256, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

FRUITUAE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 256 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!
Of splendid Medallion Velvet Carpets,
CROSBY & GOULD'S MAKE.
Superb Velvets, 11s.; elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great trade is being made by KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 261 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

CAMPAIGN OPENED—GREAT EXCITEMENT among Politicians—Kansas war thrown in the shade, by the rush for the inimitable Hats sold by LEASK, corner Chatham and Pearl-sts., where "all the world and the rest of mankind" congregate daily to select just the kind of head gear that suits them. Hurrah!

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True

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HOW TO BE RICH;
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A KEY TO HONEST WEALTH.
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Farmers, Professional Men, Mechanics, Merchants, Clerks, Factory Operatives, Apprentices, and all Laborers,
BY ASHER L. SMITH.

"The road to wealth is as plain as the road to market."—*Ben Franklin.*

CONTENTS:

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2. The Principles of Saving.
3. Facts and Figures.
4. Illustrations and Instances.
5. The Principles applied to Farming.
6. Good Farming and Bad.
7. Hints to a Young Farmer.
8. A few words to professional men.
9. To Mechanics, Clerks, &c.
10. Encouragement for Poor Boys.
11. Blundering into and out of Fortune.

APPENDIX.

The Prairie of Indiana and Illinois.
Biographical Sketch of Henry L. Ellsworth.
Enjoyments of Wealth and Health.
Remarkable cases of Longevity.
Wealth and Habits.
Hints to Mechanics and Workmen.
Importance of Punctuality.
Uses of Civility.
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Hon. Stephen Allen's Pocket Piece.
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A new Adam and Eve in a new Eden, their fortunes and pursuits are narrated with the utmost spirit and in a style delightfully fresh and piquant.

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Mr. PARKMAN has already distinguished himself in the field of authorship. His "Conspiracy of Pontiac" is one of the most valuable and readable contributions to American History. This, his first attempt at novel writing, proves him to be a worthy rival of Cooper, Paulding and Simms. The story is full of incident, the plot well contrived and executed, and the characters life like. We found ourselves constrained by the interest of the book to read it through at a sitting, and were sorry when the pleasure with the hope that the author might soon entertain us with another work of equal attraction.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st, Boston.

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THE INDEPENDENT.
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CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.
Step to the Captain's Office and Settle
On which Side is Peace?
OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
Kansas Bulletin.
General Convention of Vermont.
OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE
Religious Anniversaries.
Lord John Russell on the Study of History.
Letter from Italy.
Letter from Boston.
The Claims of Caesar and of God
Two Roads.
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To my Countrymen.
A True Statement.
The Platform.
Young Presbytery.
LITERARY RECORD
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC SUMMARY.
Experiences in Death.
The New-School Assembly and its Delegates.
Republican Candidate.
The Ominous Man.
Praying and Voting.
Death of Rev. Asa Cummings, D. D.
Cole's "Voyage of Life."
Cheering for Kansas.
Commercial and Financial
FAMILY READING.
"Down the Brightly-Flowing Vale"
The Saviour at Nazareth.
Under which King, Bezonian?"
The Mayflowers.
SELECTIONS
The Language of Maps.
Responsibility.
No Fiction.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
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CHARLES A. DANA—The man who fixed up the famous HOT CORN STORIES for publication in the *Tribune*, after somebody else wrote them, is not, and never was, connected with the NEW-YORK LEDGER. See list of the LEDGER'S leading contributors in another part of this paper.

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"Well," said PIERCE, "I think that BOWNER is a wise man to adhere to that determination. I would much rather have his position to-day than either mine or yours. But I must say good bye, for this is LEDGER day, and my wife is always impatient until I return with her pet paper."

"Thank Heaven! I have no wife," muttered BUCHANAN, as he bought a copy of the paper, "I can have the first reading of my LEDGER myself."

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BEST! BEST! BEST! BEST! BEST! BEST!

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FRESH SUMMER BOOKS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
HAVE NOW READY:
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PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
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From the London Examiner.

This is a very good and a very interesting novel. It is designed to trace the career from boyhood to age of a perfect man—a Christian gentleman, and it abounds in incident both well and highly wrought. Throughout it is conceived in high spirit, and written with great ability, better than any former work, we think, of its deservedly successful author. There is much delicate pathos, there are charming touches of nature scattered about, there are many pictures—moor scenes, home scenes, scenes of lovers in the beech-wood, or of the death of the beloved in a quiet chamber—represented with great truth.

From the London Spectator.

In "John Halifax" the author has made a considerable advance upon her previous works. The great source of interest is an improved and masterly execution, employed upon more substantial matter. Every character is consistently conceived, and very truthfully delineated; the incidents, the scenes, the still life, are painted with a power that sustains the attention of the reader.

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The story is interesting. The attachment between John Halifax and his wife is beautifully painted, as are the pictures of their domestic life, and the growing up of the children. The strife between the two brothers, when they discover they are each attached to the same object, is vigorously drawn, and the conclusion of the book is beautiful and touching.

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All the world will want to read this work.

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FINE PRINTS,
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The great sale of 21 days continued THIS DAY, Saturday, June 28, being the eighth day of sale.
GREAT ATTRACTION!!
This day we offer all the magnificent Silk Tissues, Grenadines, Robes, Lawns, Barèges, Dotted and Embroidered Muslin, Dress Patterns, with embroideries, 50 per cent below their real value. The attention of ladies and the public generally we respectfully solicit.
MONDAY'S SALE will consist of general Dry and Domestic Goods. We have neither time nor space to enumerate prices, &c., but respectfully invite immediate inspection of the whole stock, amounting to $45,000 gross amount.
Observe, only 12 days more sale to close out for benefit of creditors. Commercial Dry Goods Emporium, No. 94 Bowery, opposite Hiram Anderson's carpet store, No. 99.
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Call attention to their stock of printed muslins and barèges, which will be offered this morning at a still greater reduction from former prices.

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TRAVELING CLOAKS.
A full assortment just received by
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Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants.....15
Drab Jersey Beaver, Coat and Pants.....18
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants.....13
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants.....$13 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants.....14 to 18
Samples of our styles can be seen at our warerooms Nos. 123 and 140 Fulton-st.

MANTILLAS, $4 50.
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above 9th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

STEAM ON THE H. R. ROAD—On the 4th-av. and 32d-st., the time for the removal of the same to 42d-st., by the ordinance passed by the Common Council, expired on the 27th June, inst., which is not regarded by said company. Therefore will all property owners and those injured by the same, please to meet at No. 9 East 33d-st. at 8 o'clock P. M., on 28th June, inst., to devise a plan to have said ordinance fully executed.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE No. 5, A. P. A., are requested to attend a special meeting, at their lodge rooms, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, June 28, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July in Albany. Members of other lodges intending to go with Jackson Lodge, will please be in attendance.
J. GREEN, R. S.

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NEW FAMILY TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP—Made to order; taken for debt; sold low—the owner no use for it—$75; groceries taken in part pay. Apply to P. S. BROWN, 265 10th-st.

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THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.—When Woodworth sung so sweetly in praise of "the old oaken bucket," it was before the days of modern inventions. Now, the country people have "kicked the bucket," and draw water from their wells with a chain. To think of chaining up the water in this land of liberty! We may yet read of
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Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 116 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can; $5 per dozen.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAPPED HANDS, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY—13½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in health unless and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.
JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 39 Wall-st., basement.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and 1 mile from the depôt at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bed-room, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. R. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x38, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Stuyvesant Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well-built modern house, with furnace, bath room hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more if desired. For particulars inquire of J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil Depôt, or on Monday, between 9 and 12, at No. 374 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.
JOHN MCKINSTRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 45 by 31 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, statuary, marble mantels and grates, baths, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with residence and evergreen trees; barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Red Bank, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depôt, 24 miles from New-York.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1½ hours' ride by the New York and New-Haven Railroad from the City. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 166 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 50 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Westchester County, on the Chappequa road, a few rods from the Croton turnpike, on an eminence commanding a view of beautiful scenery: a pleasant and well finished house, 30x34, with two extensions, 22x18 and 18x9 feet; very convenient, with excellent spring, well and rain water at hand; a desirable residence for citizen or farmer, being but 1 to 1½ hours from New-York, most all hours of the day, and 2½ miles from Sing Sing, where the expresses and other trains of the Hudson River Railroad stop. The grounds about the house are laid out with shade, ornamental fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. A carriage house, with granary and workshop and other out-houses, all nearly new. Large barns, with granary, stalls, cellar, &c., and water brought in yard for cattle; with between 70 and 80 acres of rich lands, 12 in apple orchards of choice fruits in full bearing, 6 or 8 in woods, the remainder in meadow, pasture and tillage. Also a young peach and pear orchard, the whole in good order and repair. If the farm is considered too large, 50 acres can be bought, embracing the buildings, orchards and woods; or 30 acres with the buildings, 3 of the orchards, and about half of the woodland. Inquire further of GEO. W. THORNE, No. 331 Pearl-st., New-York; or of J. T. COCKS, Stage Proprietor, Sing Sing Depôt; or on the premises. If not sold before, it will be sold at auction on the premises, July 12, 1856, notice of which will be given in the New-York *Daily Times* and Westchester *Herald*, of July 8, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 25th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separately. Inquire on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 352 West-st., or No. 66 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 24th-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together or in parcels to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands fine views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites and is about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Chatsworth depôt and two miles from Mamaroneck depôt. The Second-avenue and New Rochelle railroad will pass through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at E. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 69 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Or exchanged in part for City property, 92 acres—possession to suit the purchaser—on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt. Buildings in good repair, house large, well shaded, commanding an extensive prospect of the Sound, &c.; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in abundance. Will be sold cheap. Apply to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 36 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt, and four miles south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of
WALTER CORLIES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange place.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAND FOR SALE—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The iron mines have been opened, and very profitably worked. Improvements—Several houses, a large steam-engine, &c., &c. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL,
No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT—On the Hudson River, near Yonkers about 27 acres, with a superior house, porter's lodge carriage house, &c. Grounds finely shaded. Half in park and half in cultivation. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful building site in Pacific-st., near Clove road, of 6 or more lots. Large full-grown shade and fruit trees now on the ground. Will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story, basement, cellar and high stoop house, on 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21 feet front and 40 feet deep. Lot 100 feet. Price $5,250; rent $400. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av. Bill on the house.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 161.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 161 Broadway, 2d floor.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, two houses and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand aves., Brooklyn. Lots 25x100 each. Houses 3 story, marble mantels, gas, water-cellar and all the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOPEZ, No. 4 Jay-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 69 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—For good furniture or pianos, a three story English basement house, in Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from the ferry, price $5,000; $2,725 can remain on mortgage. Address W. D. Box No. 1189 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—The 3 story house No. 129 Greenwich-av. Has been put in good order, painted inside and out, gas, &c., and is ready for immediate occupation. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 15 Greenwich-av.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 46½ by 31½ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 57 by 38 inch bed; and 1 ditto 50 by 30 inch bed. For terms and further particulars apply to A. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 36th sts.; farms and chance lands in New-York, New Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—At low rents, and possession immediately. The following desirable dwelling-houses, all of which have just been painted and repaired throughout, viz.: The large five-story house or hotel on the corner of broome and Elm sts., near Broadway. Also, the three-story house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also similar house No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich. Apply to
R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The snug two story frame-house, No. 146 High-st., a nice clean neighborhood, ten minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries, will be let to a good tenant, until the 1st of May next, or longer, if required. For particulars, inquire of E. BROWN & SON, No. 27 Fulton-slip, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3 story brick house No. 79 East 16th st., with modern improvements; lot 115 feet deep, in the immediate vicinity, and west of Stuyvesant-square; possession given on the 1st of July; rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—The three-story and basement brown stone front house in Rapelye st., two doors from Henry, with gas fixtures, vestibule door and all the modern improvements, in complete order. Inquire of HENRY DALLY, Esq., next door.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 191 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping room, 4 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $270. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE TO LET IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A desirable cottage house, containing 8 rooms large garden, filled with fine shrubbery, choice fruit, vegetables and flowers. If desired, a portion of the furniture can be had with the house. Possession immediately. Apply to H. AITKIN, No. 165 Washington-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR RENT.—The SHAW ESTATE, a large and airy cottage, with an acre of pleasure grounds, directly fronting Touro Park, the most desirable location in the town. Apply to Box No. 24, Newport, R. I.

NO. 42 BOND-STREET, BROOKLYN, TO LET.—The 2d and 3d floors of house at the above number; 6 rooms on each floor; in a nice quiet neighborhood, within 20 minutes' walk of the South and Wall-st. Ferries, adjacent to the railroads; rent $18 for the 2d and $16 for the 3d floor. Apply on the premises to JAMES WATERSON or EDWARD J. MCGEAN, No. 19 William-st., room No. 26.

TO LET.—Possession 1st of July, front and back rooms, 2 bedrooms, No. 313 Broome st.; 6 rooms, No. 116 Columbia-st.; floor apartments of 3 and 3 rooms in different parts of the City. Rent low. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 438 Houston-st.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—To small American families, floors through, consisting of 5 rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On reasonable terms, to a family without children, in a beautiful location, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th-st.

LOFTS TO LET—At No. 96 Crosby-st., in the rear of Broadway, one door below Prince, 3 lofts, each 25x80, for manufacturing purposes or drill rooms, well lighted and adapted for any similar purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100; 30 windows each. Inquire at the Hat Factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

SEVERAL LOTS OF GROUND TO LEASE—For one or more years, suitable for coal, wood, stone, or lumber yards. Location on 13th and 14th sts., between Avenues C and D. For particulars inquire at the Coal yard office of THOS. O'NEILL.

TO LET—And possession given immediately. The stores and apartments in the four-story brick houses on the east side of the 8th-av. between 50th and 51st-st. Also a cottage fronting on 50th-st. next to the corner of 8th-av. The rents will be low to good tenants. Apply to H. BATES, No. 721 8th av.

TO LET.—Nice rooms at No. 311 Delancy-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works foot of East 24th and 25th sts., 1,000 horse power and 160,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior cooper worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE—To persons of a small capital, the most useful, practical invention of the present age. State and County Rights for sale at very low rates, and on the most accommodating terms. Demorest's Portable Magic Gas and Alcohol Atmospheric Stove combines more advantages and presents greater inducements for a safe investment than any patent that has been issued for many years, which can be readily seen by an examination of its claims. The practical results by those who have them in use fully confirm them as the most efficient, convenient and economical cooking and heating apparatus ever introduced to the public. Office of the Patentee No. 375 Broadway, up stairs.
A rare chance for an enterprising man to make a large amount of money on a small investment.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 60 Cliff-st.

$5,000 TO $25,000 WANTED—In a well-established business that can double said amount yearly; is pleasant, legitimate, and invites inspection. A partner with said amount can be secured as the business progresses. Address S. ATKINS, New-York, or apply personally at No. 135 Fulton-st.

$1,000.—A GENTLEMAN FROM THE WEST—Has the facilities for commencing a great enterprise in this City, from which several thousand dollars can be realized. He wants a party with this amount to join him. Call on CRAFT & CO., 14 Pine-st.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a country store, well established in a pleasant and rich farming community, but few miles from railroad. Address HOWARD, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between JESSE J. DAVIS and CHARLES H. RODGERS, in the Piano-forte Action Moulding business, is this day dissolved. The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, No. 212 6th-st., near Avenue C, and execute all orders to the entire satisfaction of his patrons.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856. JESSE J. DAVIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Our friends and the public are informed that on and after the 1st July next we shall associate with us SAMUEL A. BANKS, under the firm of BRAINARD, GEFFROY & CO., and that the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry will be continued at the old stand, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.
BRAINARD & GEFFROY.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as chamber maid and waiter or child's nurse. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 7 Washington place, corner of Mercer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As English governess, or would take care of an invalid lady; no objection to travel. Inquire immediately at No. 274 6th-av. where the highest references will be offered.

TO CITY PRINCIPALS.—A graduate of College who has had several years experience in teaching in and near New-York, desires to effect an engagement for either the whole or part of his time during the next year, in a respectable institution in New York or Brooklyn. Best of references given. Address EDUCATOR, *Times* Office.

PLACE WANTED.—A respectable young girl desires a place in a Christian family. She would take care of children or assist at the needle and chamberwork. Her board and clothing would only be required in compensation for her services. References exchanged. Address HOPE, office of this paper, for one week.

$1,000 A YEAR.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,551 New-York.

NOTICE.—TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &c.—The subscriber (from Canada) wishes to obtain a situation as traveling agent for Canada for some drug or patent medicine house in this City. Reference given as to character and ability. Address C. F., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—In a manufacturer's office, in Wall-st.; a boy about 15 years of age. He must come well recommended and write a fair hand. Salary first year $100. Address C. H. C., *Times* office.

TEACHER WANTED.—An assistant, graduate of Yale preferred, chiefly for the English branches. Pleasant situation; $240 salary. Apply to AUG. F. NITCHY, West Bloomfield, N. J.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing out of the City, would employ a thoroughly educated gentleman, to take charge of the education of his children. Address E. F. B., New-York Post-Office, Box 3,579.

TO THEATRICAL COSTUMERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—Employment is wanted by two respectable young women, who are skilful and tasteful upholstering seamstresses. Apply at No. 2 Pitt-st.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A gentleman of experience, who can influence a large city or country trade, and with good City references, is desirous of making an engagement with a good house as salesman. Address WHOLESALE GROCER, Office of this paper.

TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOYS WANTED—About 17 years of age. Apply from 8 to 9 A. M. ENO, ROBERTS & CO. No. 107 Liberty-st.

SEXTON WANTED—For a Presbyterian Church in the upper part of the City. Address Box No. 4,214 Post Office, New-York.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To do cooking, washing and ironing, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 202 West 23d-st.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 3 piano tuners, 3 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 boys, men on steamers and railroads, 6 girls as waiters, 2 laundresses, 3 for housework, 2 kitchen girls.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

RECIPE—By means of which any farmer, merchant, mechanic or clerk, can clear $3 per day, without interfering with regular business. Sent (post-paid) to all who enclose one dime to J. MILLER, Goshen, Conn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Six to eight single gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, and lodging, at an exceedingly pleasant house on Bergen Heights, facing the City of New-York, 1 mile from Hoboken and Jersey City; stages pass the door every hour; has a full view of New-York City, the Bay, Sandy Hook, and the surrounding scenery; the most unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 28th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison-av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—The subscriber has one set of large rooms to spare, for a family, in his farm mansion, near Glen Cove, which may be had on immediate application, either by letter or in person, to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 14 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and his wife, in a delightful location. References required. Apply at No. 1 1st-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—Occupying a first-class house in South Brooklyn, in a peculiarly cool and healthful situation, (convenient to the South Ferry, cars to it and Fulton pass every 10 minutes,) and commanding a view of the Bay, having two rooms vacant, would receive a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. Address A. H., Box No. 3,695 Post-Office, New-York. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—Can be obtained at Ramapaugh, Orange county, half a mile from Westport Depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, in a healthy and pleasant location, Bathing and fishing near the premises. Address Mrs. E. SHAFFER, on the

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on SATURDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Houston-st, near Dry Dock, to close the business, the entire large stock of hardware, cutlery, American and English (house and ship carpenters) tools, &c., contained in the above store; also the shelving, glass cases, counters, desk, iron safe, &c. Terms—approved indorsed notes at 90 days for sums of $100 and upwards. N. B.—The stock is in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the city trade and country dealers. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Saturday) June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 54 Canal-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, rosewood etageres, corner stands, carved rosewood marble-top, centre, pier and side tables, mahogany do., secretary, oak and black walnut extension tables, mahogany and rosewood marble-top bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, mirrors, paintings, &c., &c.

WM. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, BRITANNIA AND PLATED GOODS—By WM. SHIRLEY, MONDAY, June 30th, 10 o'clock, at No. 432 Hudson-st., next door to St. Luke's-place. Le Roy-st., an absolute sale of a stock worthy the notice of retailers and grocers. Also, 20 barrels glass tumblers, &c. Those wanting bargains would do well to attend. Terms at sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY—June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 65 High-st., between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

MAHOGANY PARLOR FURNITURE—Window curtains, splendid linen damask table cloth, extra length. Also, chamber and kitchen furniture.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 3 and 5 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Sunday, June 22...	Saturday, June 21...6 P. M.
Monday, June 23...7	A. M. Sunday June 23...5½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 24..8	A. M. Monday, June 23...11 A. M.
Wednesday, Je. 25.6½	A. M. Tuesday, June 24..12 M.
Thursday, June 26.9½	A. M. Wednesday, Je. 25.12½ P. M.
Friday, June 27...10½	A. M. Thursday, June 26..1½ P. M.
Saturday, June 28..1	P. M. Friday, June 27....2½ P. M.
Sunday, June 29...1	P. M. Saturday, June 28..4½ P. M.
Monday, June 30...1½	P. M. Sunday, June 29...3 P. M.
	Monday, June 30...5½ P. M.

Also, the very light draft steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. COELIES, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday, and a few other days—See her card.

FOR SHREWSBURY,—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, June 24..	7½ A. M. Tuesday, June 24..12 M.
Wednesday, Je. 25.	8 A. M. Wednesday, Je 25. 1 P. M.
Thursday, June 26.	9 A. M. Thursday, June 26 2 P. M.
Friday, June 27....10	A. M. Friday, June 27... 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 28.	3½ P. M. Sunday, June 29... 3 P. M.
Monday, June 30..	6 P. M. Monday, June 30... 3 P. M.
Monday, June 30..	5 P. M. Tuesday, July 1.. 7 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Commencing SUNDAY, April 13. The new steamer METAMORA, Captain WILLIAM PERRY, will leave New York, from pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Piermont, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Landing at Amos-st. each way. Passengers for Peekskill will land at Verplanck's Point. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Peekskill.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Frost, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—The Steamer ALIDA, Capt. ROE, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at Cozzens, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers, Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND
EXCURSION
UP THE NORTH RIVER.

To Sing Sing, Nyack, Tarrytown, Piermont, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) during the season. Touching at Amos-st.

The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. FROST, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8:45 o'clock, landing as above. Returning.—Will leave Sing Sing at 1 P. M.; Nyack, 1:30; Tarrytown, 2; Piermont, 2:15; Dobbs' Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:35; Yonkers, 3; arriving in New-York at about 4 o'clock. This excursion for families and parties will be found the most agreeable one out of New-York, affording a fine view of the river, the different towns at which the boat lands, giving persons the opportunity of stopping at either of the above landings until the boat returns. Fare for the excursion—To Yonkers and returning to New-York, 25 cents; to all the landings above, and returning to New-York, 50 cents. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st., back office.

GRAND PIC-NIC AND COTILLON EXCURSION OF NEW-YORK LODGE No. 3 A. F. A.—On TUESDAY, July 1, 1856, to Fairy Grove. The splendid steamboat AMERICA and barge MERCHANT have been engaged. The steamboat will leave 23d st., E. R., at 6 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st., E. R., at 6¾; Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6¾; Broome-st., E. R., at 7; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 8; Spring-st. at 9, where the barge will be in waiting; Amos-st. at 9¼ o'clock; 10th-st., N. R., at 9¾. The charge in the two last landings is on account of going up the River, as we were disappointed in Mount Herman. Tickets, $1, to be had of the Committee or at the landings on the morning of the Excursion. HUGH GEARY, Chairman.

JOHN C. WILEY, Secretary. JAMES HERON, Treasurer.

Robertson's Brass and Cotillion Band have been engaged.

NEWARK BAY GROVE—SITUATED FOUR MILES SOUTH OF JERSEY CITY.—This grove is composed of about twenty acres, and the trees are of the most stately and magnificent growth, and directly on the bank of the mirror-like Newark Bay. Pic-nics and other parties from New-York by chartering a steamboat can reach this splendid rural paradise by passing round Bergen Point, thereby having a good view of Staten Island and the surrounding country. The water being shoal in front of the Grove and Pavilion, a gondola, Captain CURRIE, carrying about eighty persons, will be in readiness to convey parties on shore. For arrangements, apply to Capt. HARRIS, Proprietor.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BAY QUIET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 4 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $3, good for the 23d to 26th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River.

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.

GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to furnish and fit up Ward School No. 23, in City-Hall Place, VIth Ward—the furniture to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals will name the securities and their residences. The School Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed to the public interest.

New-York, June 18, 1856.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward.

WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Build-
THOMAS CLERKE, } ing and Furniture of
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } the VIth Ward.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 84, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett sts., according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
NANCE GOGGINS,
STEPHEN BROOKER,
JOHN WARRENNER, } Committee.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until the 5th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up of the Male and Female department of Ward School No. 7, Christie-st., XIth Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. By order of the Board of School-Officers of the XIth Ward.

DANIEL SLOTE,
THEODORE A. WARD,
CHARLES E. PIERCE, } Committee.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New York Dispensary, corner of Wills and Centre sts.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Milan,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Nice,	
Cairo,		Pau,	
		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 26 35-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1856, and on five dollars from Dec. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:

200,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
5,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.
Also, 10,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 25,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.
And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.
Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.

Apply to STOW & JAMISON,
Western Land and Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the aforementioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURG, June 23, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio, 6 per cents. issued to this Company.

JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 23 William-st., June 24, 1856.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered.

GILBERT L. WILSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 18, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURY RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTIBONE, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILROAD STOCKS, OR WESTERN LAND WANTED—In exchange for a beautiful residence 20 miles up the North River. Abundance of fruit and vegetables. Five minutes' passage every hour to depot and steamboat landing. Possession immediately. Price, $4,000. Address H. R. RESIDENCE, *Times* office.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The coupons of $200,000 of this loan due on the 1st of July, 1856, will be paid at maturity by

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Due July 1, 1856, on the City of Wheeling Bonds, issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on and after that date.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SON, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON, & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations."—*Courier.*

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $3 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same *pro rata* on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 80 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. (10) on the six months' business, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. CO.,
TERRE HAUTE, June 20, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in and after July 1. The Transfer Books will remain closed until after July 1.

CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company, due JULY 1st, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.

J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an instalment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The instalment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois,

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 24, 1856.—FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, has been declared payable on and after the 1st July next. By order, A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK—JUNE 20, 1856.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 231 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.

H. LOCKERBY, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10d.'55-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

423,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 29th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 472 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—All moneys deposited on or before the 7th of July will date from the 1st. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 2.

L. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK.—JUNE 27, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 8. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suites at low prices, for cash, at the manufactory No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, Newburgh, New York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Express cars will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 8.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *viâ* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *viâ* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL.—SAILING DAYS.—Day Express via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15. Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:20 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

Rev. Dr. McCLURE, immediately after his recent return from Europe, where he had been occupied for some months in important duties, as Secretary for the Foreign Department of the American and Foreign Christian Union, made a full report to the Board of Directors, at a meeting called for the purpose. The Board unanimously expressed their high gratification in listening to his statements, and considered it important that a meeting be held in this City, at which the substance of these statements might be given to the public.

Arrangements have accordingly been made for such a meeting, to be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev Dr. CHEEVER's,) in Union-Square, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Dr. McCLURE will then give some account of the present condition of Papal Europe, with special reference to the question of Religious Liberty.

Political.

The North American National Executive Committee request Americans everywhere to hold aloof from all ratifications, for a few days, when they expect all will be made fully satisfactory for a union upon principles which shall require no sacrifices which American patriots would not freely make for Union and victory.

☞ There was a great turn-out at National Hall last night, where the Empire Club has its head-quarters. The great speech of the evening was from JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., who addressed "the friends in red shirts, wet shirts and ruffled shirts," in a style that was highly appreciated. Mr. BUSTEED followed him. Mr. COLEMAN, of Philadelphia, brought the house down with his "Go on" song.

☞ Though the wind was north all yesterday the weather was intensely hot. It is seldom that we get such wind and such weather together on the same day.

Fires.

IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

At 6¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling, No. 142 East Twenty-Eighth, occupied by Mrs. MOTT. Damage about $500.

AN ALARM.

The alarm for the Eighth District, at 10¾ o'clock, was occasioned by the accidental burning of a tar-barrel, corner of Washington and Robinson streets.

IN ROOSEVELT STREET.

At 8¾ yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 112 Roosevelt street. It was put out with a few pails of water. No alarm was given.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the otherwise disturbing influences of the varieties of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Nor is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums, at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, from eight different manufactories, making the largest assortment in the City; besides a large number of second-hand Pianos, with and without the Æolian, and will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Music at reduced prices.

The HORACE WATERS' Pianos, says the New-York *Evangelist*, are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.

[Advertisement.]

FRECKLES.—Of all the effects that exposure of the skin to the air or sun produces, the most disagreeable is called *freckles*, or *tan*. If spread over the entire surface of the parts exposed, it is called *tan!* If scattered at intervals, *freckles*. The finest skins are the most subject to them. "*The Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" contains properties which will remove these disagreeable stains, and also prevent their appearance. It is at the same time perfectly harmless, allays all tendency to inflammation, and renders the complexion fair and beautiful. This world-renowned article is for sale by all druggists, and the price only 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the plan of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, simple, and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Summer Undergarment which has been approved for years, made expressly for warm weather, being light, elastic, durable, gently absorbing perspiration, and therefore cooling, is RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO.

Call, examine and compare.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will afford the only opportunity of witnessing the beautiful drama of "The Blacksmith of Antwerp" and pantomime of "Raoul," as both must necessarily be withdrawn to make room for the great National Drama, which is to be produced on Monday. Therefore improve the present evening. "Flying Dutchman," "Raoul" and "Blacksmith of Antwerp." Go early, for be assured the National will be crowded to-night.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 135 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE CAHAWBA'S QUICK TRIP.—Six days and a half from New-Orleans to New-York is unprecedented. But quick as it was, on landing her passengers all rushed to KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, for new hats, there being a report current that some of his richest styles were rapidly running out. His stock is fuller than ever.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dyspepsia, the national complaint of this country, vanishes before the searching, purifying and tonic influence of this irresistible medicine. The Pills act simultaneously upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels.

[Advertisement.]

FILLMORE'S DEPARTURE.—The Ex-President went homeward on Thursday morning, well pleased with the New-Yorkers and himself. It is scarcely necessary to say that he wore a hat from KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, or that everybody admired the charming appearance of all the KNOX's, used by his friends on the occasion.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fishermen, gunners, yachtmen, country loungers and members of the stay-at home club should patronize KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. His stock of hats is enormous and his prices are very low. There is no reason why any portion of New-York should be badly hatted while KNOX is purveyor of head-gear.

[Advertisement.]

THE BROOKLYN RECEPTION.—One of the enthusiastic admirers of FILLMORE who went over to the reception without "dressing up" was completely redeemed in personal appearance by a hat from KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, an illustration of the fact that no part of a man's dress is so noticeable as the hat.

[Advertisement.]

I NO WAR WITH ENGLAND.—KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton, is glad of it. Military chapeaux will not be wanted, and the demand for his celebrated "Peace Hat" will continue. Meanwhile there will be continued war among the fashionables for the possession of his choice new styles, until all are supplied.

[Advertisement.]

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM.—The enthusiasm at the Republican meeting at the Tabernacle was immense; but it was nothing to that for KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and his superb hats, designed expressly for the campaign. By the time the campaign is over KNOX will be unanimously elected Hatter-General of the Union.

[Advertisement.]

THE "WILD" HAT.—The indomitable WILD—the great Know Nothing Wild—the famous HORATIO NELSON WILD—must be very popular, for KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, has sold this week over four hundred of the "Wild" hat, and the order for the coming weeks will be probably quite up to that mark, or beyond it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS' warehouse at this moment contains an assortment of boys' clothing that cannot be matched in the United States. The styles are fresh from Paris; the prices astonishingly low. Parents are invited to inspect the stock. P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., opposite *Herald* and *Sun* offices.

[Advertisement.]

FILLMORE, FREMONT, BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, DONELSON AND DAYTON.—The political friends of these candidates should secure the six Panama Hats, now at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, for them. From $100 each upwards. It is as well to say that in case of necessity, they can be duplicated, by leaving order.

[Advertisement.]

SKY ROCKETS, ROMAN CANDLES, TORPEDOES, CRACKERS AND KNOX HATS.—Get your Fourth of July Hat at once. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, has a splendid variety and sells cheap. While high-price Summer Hats are in the market, no one has any excuse for being sunburned, and if men's wives scold, who blames them?

[Advertisement.]

THE "EXCURSION" HAT.—Leave your Rocky Mountain Beaver at home when you leave the City, and take with you one of KNOX's comfortable Excursion Hats. They are just the articles for roughing it. KNOX is to be found at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, with a splendid assortment, and prices lower than the lowest.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Salesmen, by acquainting themselves with the science of Phrenology, may better promote the interests of all parties, by judging at a glance, the true motives, dispositions and character of their customers. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives written descriptions, with practical instruction, daily, to all who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

ALPACAS AND DRAP D'ETES.—The largest, handsomest, best-finished stock of alpacas and drap d'été coats, pants and vests in New-York may be found at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Alpaca suits $6.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, PEAS, &c.—The above delicious fruits can be preserved in original flavor, by using the infallible Self-Sealing Can, thoroughly tested by thousands the past year, and acknowledged the best can in use. TAYLOR & HODGETTS, manufacturers, No. 60 Beekman-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—CUTTING's Patent, Sealed, Imperishable pictures are made by TOMLINSON, No. 447 Broadway. All pictures not made according to this process are worthless imitations, and are a deception and a fraud upon the public.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK PATRIOTS; OR, THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA—Will be repeated this afternoon at Barnum's Museum, as well as this evening. This is the great $500 Prize Drama written for the Museum, and is the most popular piece ever presented to the public.

[Advertisement.]

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.—A magnificent Photograph of WILLIAM L. DAYTON was taken yesterday at ROOT's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ New Market Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, Brooklyn, was formally opened on Thursday evening, when Mr. BENNETT gave a Strawberry Festival to his promising Mission School. The scholars of this school, all neatly spruced up for the occasion, occupied front seats, and after enjoying a full supply of strawberries, cream, cake, and the and so-forths, and hearing up manfully under a speech or two, were filed out in procession to their head-quarters. After their departure, the seats were removed, and the large company fell to promenading, flirting, eating, &c., according to everybody's own sweet will. Later in the evening, Rev. Mr. PORTER presented a wreathed *hoop* to the bachelor proprietor of the hall, and Mr. MOORE responded for himself. A band enlivened the occasion and prevented any gaps in the evening's entertainment.

Accident.

A laboring man, named WILLIAM SHAUGHNESSY, had one of his legs fractured yesterday, in Greenwood Cemetery, by the falling of a bank of earth under which he was at work. The Eighth Ward Police took the injured man to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

☞ The Brooklyn Heights Seminary had its commencement last evening. Original songs, odes, reading of reports and compositions, presentation of diplomas, and an address by the Principal, constituted the features of the occasion.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 26, by Rev. T. L. CUTLER, of Market st. Church, Mr. JOSIAH CORNWALL, of Milford, Conn., to Miss ANNA E. DAVIS, late of Stamford, Conn.

In this City, on Thursday, June 26, by Rev. John DOWLING, Mr. GEORGE LANE to Miss AMELIA R. POWERS, both of this City.

On Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. D. Tully, Mr. BYRON RICE, of Syracuse, to Miss EMMA L. SANFORD, of Ballston Spa. By the same, on the same day, Mr. ORLIN MEAD, of Albany, to Miss JENNIE C. RICE, of Glen's Falls.

At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, June 26, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. J. H. TYNG, JOHN H. WALLACE and ELIZABETH FRANCES, daughter of Thomas W. Garnlss.

On Tuesday, June 24, by Rev. A. H. Wright, Mr. JOHN HAY to Miss CATHERINE NICHOLSON, both of Kelso, Scotland.

☞ Kelso *Chronicle* please copy.

At Greenwich, Conn, on Monday evening, June 16, by Rev. Dr. Joel H. Lindsley, DANIEL M. MEAD to LOUISA S., eldest daughter of Col. Thomas A. Mead, all of Greenwich.

At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, June 26, in Wooster-place Church, by Rev. Dr. Hamner, COLEMAN BENEDICT, of New-York, and MARY A., daughter of James Cleland, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 26, JANE, wife of Ruins Nodyne, aged 30 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Jackson Engine Company, No. 24, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 113 Christopher st., at 2 o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, June 27, PHEBE HAYNES WOODRUFF FITZ RANDOLPH, wife of Joseph Fitz Randolph in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 339 Washington-st., on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In North Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 26, after a sudden and severe illness, CLARISSA L., wife of Daniel Pomeroy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 57 years.

Funeral services at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Saturday,) at the house of Mr. Freeman, in Prospect-st., near the Brick Church. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves Jersey City at 2:40 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 27.

$1,000	Tenn. 5s, '63, '68	91¾	270	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾
16,000	Virginia State 6s	97¼	100	do	b60 93
50,000	do	b30 97¾	100	do	93¼
19,000	Missouri State 6s	87¾	200	do	s10 93¾
10,000	do	s30 87	600	Reading Railroad	92¾
2,000	do	94¾	100	do	93¾
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88¾	1200	do	b5 93¼
2,000	do	c 88¾	400	do	b30 93
10,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.	s60 87¾	1000	do	91¾
10,000	do	b30 87¾	16	Panama Railroad	105
2,000	E. R. R. U. 6's, '71	98¾	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	93
7,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtge	77	50	do	b30 93
20	Com'th Bank	98	550	do	opg 93¾
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	103¾	5	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	93¾
500	Nicarag. Transit Co.	10¾	50	do	b30 93¾
250	do	b5 p ⅌ c 10¾	50	do	Monday 93¾
100	Penns Coal Co.	b60 107	900	do	93¼
150	Cumberl. Coal Co.	23	50	do	Monday 93¾
175	Canton Company	22	100	Cleve. & P'g R. R.	64¾
1750	Erie Railroad	59	600	do	65
1600	do	b10 59¾	100	do	64¾
300	do	b10 59¾	10	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	113¾
150	do	59½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77½
300	do	c 59¾	200	do	b5 77¼
100	do	59¾	150	do	b60 77½
1600	do	58¾	100	do	77¾
300	do	b30 59	25	do	77
600	do	b30 59¾	50	do	77
400	do	b60 59½	200	do	b10 76¾
150	do	s10 58¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b60 93
600	do	s30 58¾	50	do	92¾
100	do	b5 58¾	25	do	92¾
100	do	s15 58¾	50	Harlem Railroad	17

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. 5s, '63, '68	93¾	100	Erie Railroad	s60 58¾
14,000	Missouri State 6s	87½	300	do	b30 59
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	b30 87¾	300	do	b60 59½
7,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	84¾	100	do	s10 59¾
24	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b5 92¾	100	do	b5 59
200	Reading R. R.	sw 59	100	do	b15 59
25	Mich. Cent R. R.	99¾	250	do	s3 59
500	Cumber. Coal Co.	23	500	do	b5 59¼
500	do	23¼	50	do	s30 58¾
200	Erie Railroad	s30 58¾	300	do	b30 59¾
400	do	58¾	50	Third-av. Railroad	89
100	do	b30 59¼	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	b30 77
200	do	b20 59	100	do	b50 77
1050	do	s3 58¾	100	do	76¾
100	do	s15 58¾			

FRIDAY, June 27—P. M.

The steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool Saturday, June 14, arrived at this port early this forenoon, reporting that the political discussion on the American question had assumed more warmth with the reputed ministerial journals, while the Government itself manifested no unkind feeling in the answers of Lords CLARENDON and PALMERSTON to Parliamentary queries on the subject. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Liverpool and Manchester people were taking an active interest on the side of peace and quiet, and should the question assume a party contest it is not unlikely that the Tory or Conservative Party in Parliament will also take ground against any serious disturbance with the United States. The private banking and mercantile letters are of a somewhat contradictory tenor. The timid express the apprehension that M. DALLAS will be sent home as a retaliatory measure, and the English fleet on the American coast and in the West Indies, greatly strengthened. Others are of opinion that the Government will do nothing in a hasty or unkind spirit, and this view we understand to be supported by passengers who came out in the *Asia*. The English Funds were scarcely, if at all, affected by the official announcement in Parliament that Mr. MARCY's dispatch had been communicated to the Government by Mr. DALLAS. Some holders of American Stocks, particularly Government and State issues, were a little alarmed, and offered them down 1@2 ⅌ cent., though this only occasioned new buyers to purchase freely at the reduced figures. The well-advised London Circular of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. presents the following view of the general markets in England, which are firm both for Cotton and Breadstuffs. In France, we may add, the Funds are steadier, and confidence is recovering from the effects of the inundation in the south of the Empire. The Three ⅌ Cent. Rente, 72; Crédit Mobilier, 1,845 francs.

LONDON, Friday, June 13, 1856.

No news has, since the date of our last circular, transpired respecting the political relations of this country with the United States, beyond a rumor that Mr. DALLAS has communicated to our Foreign Secretary that the United States Government have suspended political relations with Mr. CRAMPTON. This proceeding, although in some measure anticipated, has given rise to a feeling of disappointment, and caused a little more anxiety to be felt respecting the probable future position of the two countries towards each other. Under the influence of an abundant supply of Money, our Government Securities have, notwithstanding the uncertainty attending the American question, continued to advance. We quoted Consols in our last circular at 95¼ for the July account, including the interest. They have since touched 94½, ex interest, but are again rather flatter, and we now [Friday P. M.] quote them at 93⅞@94. There has been no further reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount—at present 5 ⅌ cent.—but the current rate in Lombard-street has been about a quarter ⅌ cent. under that rate; and Money has been readily obtainable on loan on Government Securities, at 4@4½ ⅌ cent., notwithstanding the payment yesterday of an installment of £1,000,000 on the late loan. The transactions in American securities continue limited. United States 6 ⅌ cents were sold in the early part of the week at 102¼, but are now lower. Maryland Sterling have changed hands at 89¾. Illinois Central Railway Construction Bonds, 6 ⅌ cent. have been sold at 74; 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds at 77¾@78¼; shares at 1¾ discount. Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds, at 73@73¾; Erie 3d mortgage at 84; and New-York Central 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds at 91¾. The market for Cotton in Liverpool has improved towards the end of the week. The sales will amount to about 45,000 bales, the market closing very firmly. The transactions in Manchester continue on a very limited scale. Prices of both goods and yarns are in favor of the buyer. Large orders are, however, on hand, awaiting a favorable moment for execution. There has been an improved feeling and a large business doing in our Corn markets; prices of everything are rather higher. In the absence of any extensive new orders for Railroad Iron, prices are barely maintained. Yours truly, ROBT. BENSON & Co.

The circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE on American Stocks, says:

"The state of our relations with America is at present the absorbing topic, and the longer the settlement is deferred the more uneasy are people becoming lest by some unhappy chance the two countries should get embroiled in war. The news brought by the *Asia* of the almost certain dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON did not produce any bad effect on our Funds, it being reported at the same time that Mr. DALLAS has full powers to settle the whole dispute, but the intelligence that our Government is increasing the force of its fleet on the West India station, and that large supplies of ammunition are being sent to Toronto, has produced a more uncomfortable feeling. The effect is prejudicial to American Securities, not only by stopping investment, but inducing sales at anything like existing quotations, though as yet holders are not seriously pressing them. United States 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1868, have been sold at par; ex July Coupon, Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Stock and Bonds, are freely offered at lower rates. In Railroad Bonds transactions have been very limited, and, though quotations remain about the same, there are many sellers and few buyers."

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,586,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,913,200	10,425,312
Jan. 26	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,872
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,613,719
Feb. 16	17,743,682	5,643,365	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19,495,515	5,848,816	10,575,392
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,493,005	10,599,649
Mar. 8	18,928,328	5,764,690	10,550,410
Mar. 15	19,285,028	5,884,865	10,568,565
Mar. 22	18,495,297	5,836,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,068,178	5,289,780	10,449,333
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,067,105
April 12	16,794,528	3,895,040	10,098,667
April 19	15,929,368	3,668,600	9,875,733
April 26	15,975,189	3,630,455	9,732,130
May 3	15,446,266	3,450,875	9,806,881
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,582
May 17	16,710,812	4,156,675	9,901,865
May 24	15,386,046	5,081,960	10,553,304
May 31	14,012,418	5,686,680	11,484,656
June 7	14,353,306	5,982,735	11,688,418

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—JUNE.

June.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 7	shut	shut	93¾	94	94	
Mon. 9	shut	shut	93¾	94¾	94¾	
Tues. 10	shut	shut	94	94¾	94¾	
Wed. 11	shut	shut	94¾	94¾	94¾	
Thur. 12	shut	shut	94¾	94¾	94¾	
Fri. 13	shut	shut	93¾	94¾	94¾	

The Bank of France shows on its June official exhibit a Specie revenue of 286,296,196 francs, equal to an exchange at sight of 5 francs 10 centimes to the dollar, to $54,396,000. The lowest point touched last Fall was thirty-eight million of dollars. Since the May statement, the following changes have taken place:

	June 1854.	May, 1856.
Specie in Bank	293,596,194f.	293,146,424f.
Discounts	382,825,091	423,756,319
Advances on French Funds	116,841,336	118,418,208
On Railroads	57,980,450	54,916,750
Capital and Profits	104,180,750	104,980,750
Circulation	413,979,650	416,291,850
To French Treasury	108,469,181	99,225,760
Deposits	175,617,156	168,469,987

There was a large business done at the Stock Exchange, to-day, particularly in Erie shares, which were sold at the Board to the amount of nearly 13,000 shares, and in the Street and by private contract, half as much more. The price opened at 59; then went to 59¼; it subsequently declined under a false interpretation of the English financial news to 58½@⅝, and, in the afternoon, sold at 59@59¼ again, closing 59¼@⅝ ⅌ cent. The other Roads sympathized at the close, and were generally firm and ¼ ⅌ cent. dearer than yesterday. Reading was active at 92@92¼@91¾. The list of Bonds was not especially marked, though the sales aggregate $160,000, principally Virginias, at 97½, buyer 60 days, and Illinois Centrals at 87½, seller 30 and 60 days. The market closed firm, and with a strong speculative feeling in Erie, which, as usual, determines, in a good measure, the temper of the Street.

For the *Arago* steamer sailing to-morrow for Southampton and Havre, Foreign Bills were done at 5.16¼@5.15 on Paris, and 109⅛@110 on London; the former quite firm. The Gold shipment will be from $500,000 to $700,000. The Money market is easily supplied at 6 ⅌ cent. on loan to Brokers, and 7 ⅌ cent. on approved mercantile paper, 60 days to 4 months. There is some long bills offering at higher rates quite easy, say 7½@9 ⅌ cent., 6 months, first-class names. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $165,307, paid $225,614, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,094,365.

We understand that the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company have made a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. on the full stock of the Company, payable on the 1st of August, and that the dividend days of that Company have been fixed at the 1st days of August and February, each year, according to a design some time entertained. Construction Stockholders of that Company have the option to receive the interest due them on the 1st of July, at the rate of 8 ⅌ cent. per annum, or to surrender the certificates therefor on or before the 19th day of July and receive full stock certificates instead—in which case they will receive the dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. now declared (in lieu of interest) and full dividends hereafter. The option to make such exchange will cease on the 19th of July, and the construction stock can only be converted afterwards according to its terms.

We are requested to call attention to the half-yearly Interest advertisement of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Pa., Railroad, and to state that the upper division of the Road, from Scranton to Kingston, Pa., was opened, for business, on the 24th inst. The work on the lower division, from Kingston to Bloomsburg, or Ruperts, is in progress, and it is expected to be completed before the 1st of January next. This Road connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Scranton, of which latter it is an extension.

Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co., Bankers, Broadway, advertise as lost or stolen from the mails in Europe, July coupons to the value of about $7,000. The description and numbers are given to the public, and the payment stopped in case of presentation by third parties.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street, will pay, on July 1, the half-yearly interest on the Bonds of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and the Bonds of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegany, Pa., and Counties of Starke and Rockland, Ohio, issued to this road.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,312,095, against $1,352,281 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,124	$358,323	3/1	$57,775	133	$35,234
Man. of Cotton	556	124,181	117	23,387	33	14,192
Man. of Silk	579	122,289	70	62,454	87	22,751
Man. of Flax	181	52,897	8	1,764	20	4,689
Miscellaneous	273	121,968	162	22,177	5	2,330
Total	2,813	$1,144,538 167,557	658	$167,557	317	$68,046 1,144,638
Total entered		$1,312,095	Total market'd			$1,213,184

The General Markets, to-day, were not affected by the news per *Asia*. Cotton was firmly held, but ruled quiet. Flour evinced less activity, with equal steadiness. Grain was in lively demand and favored factors. Receipts of Breadstuffs ample. Provisions varied little. Coffee and Molasses were in good request at full rates. Sugars were brisk and rising. The Louisiana crop advices are against anything near even the most moderate average yield. Speculation is at work in Cuba, and in nearly all our own markets, to secure a monopoly of supplies, and the anticipated result is a restricted consumption, at very high prices. Freights were less animated; rates, however, retained their firmness.

In a card to the Bondholders of the Buffalo and New-York City Road, Mr. A. D. PATCHIN, of Buffalo, former President, states unqualifiedly, that every bond issued, or purporting to be issued by the Company, was for value received *by the Company*, the consideration being equal nearly to 85 cents on the dollar.

The present proprietor of the Astor House, Mr. STETSON, is desirous, as we are informed, that any person holding obligations, whether due or to mature, against the late firm of COLEMAN & STETSON, should forward to him a statement of the same, with particulars as to date, amount and nature of the debt.

The books for subscription to the capital stock of the Albany Bridge Company were opened at Albany on Wednesday. Up to noon the subscriptions amounted to 3,350 shares of $100 each, of $335,000 out of the $500,000 required.

The New-Haven Fraud.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your editorial comments yesterday upon the decision of Judge COMSTOCK, relative to the over-issued stock of the New-Haven Railroad Company, you say: "We believe the Directors of the Company profess to have ferreted out every fraudulent certificate and part of certificate." Since the fraud was discovered, I have read many communications upon the subject, and have been surprised that every one seems to take it for granted that all the good and bad stock are easily distinguished, and I even saw it stated in one of the daily papers, about the time of the greatest excitement, "that the Company had secured the services of a noted book-keeper who had traced out and separated *all* the bad issue from the good." Having had some little experience as Transfer Clerk in an institution of this City, I flatter myself that I understand pretty well the *modus operandi* of these matters, and can prove to you, I think, that it is impossible for any one to separate *all* the bogus stock from the genuine. Let me give you an example: Suppose Mr. A. gives an order to his broker for 100 shares of stock. The broker, perhaps, not finding it all in one lot, buys say 25 shares of one person, which we will call bad stock—the remainder he makes up of *good*, and receives a certificate for the whole 100 shares, signed by the President of the Company. Mr. A. in a few days wishes to sell part of his stock, and transfers to Mr. B. 25 shares, giving up the old certificate. He receives a new one for 75 shares, and Mr. B. another for 25 shares. Now, Sir, who can say which holds the 25 shares *bad* stock? You see it is impossible to determine. Or as another instance: Suppose Mr. A. has two or three certificates of good stock, and he purchases 10 shares more, which afterwards proves to have been *bad*. Wishing, as many do, all their stock in *one* certificate, he receives one from the Company, after giving up all he holds. Now if he subsequently sells a part, is it the *bogus* or *genuine*? I am aware that the greater part of the "over-issued" stock was hypothecated in large amounts, and of course can be easily traced; but during so long a time as SCHUYLER's frauds were being perpetrated, and the great number of transfers which must necessarily have been made during that time, I think it certainly an anomaly, if no transactions similar to the examples I have given had happened. Excuse me for trespassing so much upon your time; but if these suggestions are of any value, you can use them as you desire. E. P. W.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Scarce and unsold at $7 00@$7 62½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Fair demand at full prices. Factors do not press their supplies on the market. Java, 14½c. @14¾c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11¼c.; Rio, 10¾c.@11¼c; St. Domingo, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, yet pretty stiffly held. Buyers want to secure supplies at lower rates, but factors reject these.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature; sales having transpired since our last of about 11,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 50@$5 25
Ordinary State	5 25@ 5 50
Straight State	5 50@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 6 25
Inferior to Good Michigan	4 85@ 5 20
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 50@ 6 00
Common to Good Ohio	5 70@ 6 20
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	6 15@ 6 25
Extra Michigan	5 50@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00@ 7 85
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 8 05
Fancy Genesee	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 10 00

Canadian is quiet, yet steady, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,500 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 75@$8 ⅌ bbl. Southern appears inactive, but is very firm. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 50@$8 75, and $10 25 ⅌ bbl.

New-York Daily Times.

Yankee Sullivan No More.

Yankee SULLIVAN has gone to his last account. His last round is fought. His name passes away from among the ranks of the active "Fancy." Like many of the "fighting men," SULLIVAN had enough in him to make a smart man; but as it was, he was smart and shrewd only in a bad way. The recent revolution of affairs in San Francisco has caused him to put an end to his days, by his own hands, while he was yet in the vigor of life.

SULLIVAN'S name appeared so often in years past in the columns of New-York newspapers, and he was engaged in so many "affairs" while residing in this City, that he may be considered as a character local to New-York. He was a native of Ireland, was born about 1807, began a career of vice and profligacy very early, and was transported to Sydney for a felony committed in England, and managing to make his escape, arrived at Sag Harbor, L. I., in the ship *Hamilton* in 1839 or '40. He had a reputation as a prize-fighter before he came to this country. His muscle was hardened, his tactics his own, his tricks nobody's but his; so he was a favorite with "the fancy" very soon after his arrival. As was to be expected, he soon made his way from Sag Harbor to New-York; hired a small place in Division-street, and there established a rum-shop to which he gave the appellation, suggestive enough, of the "Sawdust House." Presently, when his fame went abroad, his enemies "backed" an Englishman named VINCENT HAMMOND, and SULLIVAN and HAMMOND arranged a "set-to," which came off near Philadelphia on the 2d of September, 1841. The stakes were $100 a side. There were eight rounds. SULLIVAN won easily. The fight lasted for only ten minutes, and HAMMOND was badly punished. Then came the fight between TOM HYER and COUNTRY MCCLUSKY; and after that a new challenge to SULLIVAN from one SECOR. These two met accordingly on Staten Island, in January, 1842, to damage each other as much as in them lay, for $800 a side; SULLIVAN again winning—though only after a struggle of seven rounds. On the 29th of August, SULLIVAN met BULL at Hart's Island, for a purse of $300, and was a third time the conqueror in the space of thirty-five minutes. SULLIVAN was called "Yankee" because in one of his English fights he went into the ring with the American flag wrapped about his loins. By this name of "YANKEE SULLIVAN" he was generally known among the sporting men on both sides the water.

His most celebrated "mill" was that in which THOMAS HYER was his antagonist. This fight, after great preparations on both sides, took place at Rock Point, Maryland, on the 7th of February, 1849; the stakes being $10,000. It will be remembered that this contest created a marked excitement over the country, and large sums changed hands in bets upon the issue. It is needless to say that HYER beat SULLIVAN badly, after a contest of seventeen minutes. In fact, "Yankee's" pluck in standing up to a man a third larger than he, and in every way ponderous, was matter of no small comment at the time. SULLIVAN betook his bruised carcass to Havana to recruit; came back to New-York after his wounds were healed, opened another liquor-shop in Chatham-street, which went by the name of "Sullivan's House," and fell back into his old ways. In October, 1853, he had another fight, at Boston Corners, with JOHN MORRISSEY,... who figures in the BAKER trial. SULLIVAN went to California in 1850, soon after the breaking out of the gold fever, but remained there only a short time. He returned to this City, where he remained until the year 1854, and he then took up permanent residence in California, with the exception of a brief stay at the Sandwich Islands. His California career was degraded and vicious. He was concerned in the ballot box "stuffing" in San Francisco, at the time that CASEY, the murderer of KING, was implicated in that transaction; and was regularly engaged in the gambling operations in which has originated the existing state of things in San Francisco.

Not more than a year and a half ago, SULLIVAN was married in San Francisco, and he leaves a widow and infant child.

It was the fear of summary measures in regard to himself which impelled the unhappy man to take his own life. It seems to have been understood that the Vigilance Committee intended only to banish him from the State, not to inflict extreme punishment upon him; but the terrible scenes of the revolution at San Francisco worked upon SULLIVAN'S mind to that extent that he put an end to his existence in prison. With a common case-knife he severed the main artery of the left arm, and was found dead upon his bed. It is a sad history. Sadder still, there are several people left of a similar kidney, who are likely to do as much mischief, and much in the same way as did Yankee SULLIVAN.

Drink made SULLIVAN insane. When overcome by liquor, he was furious against everybody, never distinguishing friend from foe. At bottom, however, as with one or two others of the same class, there was some good feeling, much overlaid by rascality and very difficult to be discerned; but still it was well to know that there was a kernel under a thorny husk.

Colonization.

Rev. JOHN SEYS, a special agent of the Colonization Society, has sailed from Savaunah for Liberia, in the ship *Elvira Owen*. He goes out charged with the commission of examining the interior of the country, with a view of establishing receptacles for emigrants in the higher regions, back of Monrovia, where the fevers are not prevalent, and where the new-comers may struggle with little discomfort against the tribulations of acclimation.

The following interesting analysis of the passenger list of the *Elvira Owen* is furnished by the Savannah papers. It will be observed that two sets of colored emigrants are liberated slaves, who have received handsome bequests from their former masters:

Of the emigrants, 2 were from Litchfield, Ct.; 4 from Maryland, free; 5 from Virginia, liberated by will of Mr. Noel; 49 from Virginia, liberated by will of Mr. Kelly, and by him furnished with $15,000; 9 from Norfolk, Va., free; 12 from Halifax, N. C., liberated by will of Mr. Simmons; 29 from Kentucky, liberated by will of Mr. Graves, and by him furnished with $14,800; 38 from Kentucky, liberated by sundry persons; 7 from Missouri, liberated by Mr. Fullerson; 7 from Gallatin, Tenn., liberated by Mr. Barr; 2 from Tuscaloosa, Ala., liberated by will of Lincoln Clark; 5 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by will of Mr. Martin; 2 from Columbus, Ga., free; 34 from Winchester, Tenn., liberated by Mrs Sharp; 14 from Columbus, Miss., liberated by Mrs. Holderness; 1 from Adairsville, Geo., bought himself; 4 from Augusta, Ga., free; 2 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by Mrs. Bryson; 3 from Augusta, Ga., liberated by Mrs. Marks; 19 from Rocky Plains, Ga., liberated by David Floyd; 1 from Columbia, Tenn., liberated by Judge Kennedy; 41 from Gwinnett County, Ga., liberated by will of Geo. M. Watters; 3 from Savannah, Ga.; 1 from Raleigh, N. C.; and two citizens of Liberia who had come to this country on business."

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* says that for about six weeks there has been an alarming epidemic among the horses in that section, and not only there, but in all parts of New-England. Fourteen horses have been taken with it in Manchester. The *Mirror* says: "They are taken suddenly, without any apparent cause, with shivering and very hard breathing. In half an hour, in severe cases, horses become almost powerless, all action of the bowels and stomach ceases, though the appetite does not wholly depart. The disease is congestion of the lungs. It does not generally terminate fatally if attended to in season. The sickness lasts from eight to twelve days.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1492 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. News Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

All the Members of the Kansas Committee in Washington—Majority and Minority Reports.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

Mr. OLIVER having returned, all the members of the Kansas Investigating Committee are now in Washington. Messrs. SHERMAN and HOWARD have just completed their report, and will probably submit it to the House to-morrow. The presentation of the minority report will be deferred a few days.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

Messrs. HOWARD and SHERMAN, of the Kansas Investigation Committe, have arrived.

DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. STEPHENS, having the floor, intimated his desire to offer a substitute.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Obio, asked him to accept as an amendment thereto, in effect to repeal so much of the Kansas act as declares void the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. STEPHENS—I do not accept it.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I suppose not.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, said Mr. STEPHENS' proposition was a side blow to kill the Kansas Bill.

Mr. STEPHENS denied this, expressing his desire that the latter should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He vindicated the Kansas-Nebraska act, and condemned the movements of the Northern people to thwart the policy of that measure. He said the pending bill admitted on its face that the Topeka Constitution was formed against law and order. He was inclined to think the real object of this movement was not so much to get Kansas into the Union as a Free State as to kindle the fires of civil war in the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in the course of his reply to Mr. STEPHENS, said he would prove that JEFFERSON denied the constitutional power to acquire territory, and could produce the original manuscript of a letter written by JEFFERSON a few years before his death, in which he not only approved of the Missouri Compromise, but in express terms admitted the power of Congress to exclude Slavery. This letter he intended to have lithographed to accompany his speech. He denied that the Kansas-Nebraska bill carried out the provisions of the Compromise measures of 1850, arguing the constitutionality and expediency of excluding Slavery from the Territories.

Messrs. CAMPBELL and STEPHENS repeatedly interrupted each other for explanations regarding the controverted points on Slavery.

Mr EVANS, of Texas, was in favor of admitting Kansas as soon as practicable, without regard to the number of inhabitants, providing a fair election could be had. He would send thither General SCOTT to secure such a result. He contended that popular sovereignty was an egregious error, because no people could exercise sovereign power till they had acquired complete jurisdiction over the soil.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont contended that the Administration must be held responsible for the present agitation, and argued against the extension of Slavery into the Territories.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, expressing a wish to strike down what has led to the present disturbances and restore things to where they were previous to the Kansas Nebraska act, offered an amendment substantially to restore the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. GROW, of Penn, moved the previous question.

Mr. WALKER, of Ala., made an unsuccessful motion to adjourn, and then moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by 70 against 101.

The demand for the previous question was sustained by 98 against 68.

The main question was then ordered, that the bill be the first business in order on Monday.

Adjourned.

The House Bill for the Admission of Kansas—Mr. Dunn's Logic—Mr Haven Astray—The Senate Rules Amended, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26, 1856.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.

The House of Representatives has at last got fairly at work upon the bill for the admission of Kansas, with a reasonable prospect of being able to pass it in the shape reported from the Committee on Territories, notwithstanding the treachery of a very few of those who *profess* to be Free-State men, but have never failed, since the commencement of this session, to throw all their influence in favor of the enemy.

Mr. GROW opened the debate yesterday in a clear, manly speech, setting forth the circumstances under which the people of Kansas formed their Constitution and made application to be admitted into the Union, and briefly stating why this application should be favorably received.

GEORGE G. DUNN AND HIS LOGIC.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, as I have already indicated, did not miss the opportunity while within the camp of the friends of Free Kansas, to strike a blow for the Pro-Slavary opposition. He was opposed to the bill, forsooth, because the officers of the State Government proposed to be recognized by it are under indictment for treason! That is to say, he refuses, as a law maker to redress the wrongs of Kansas and her champions of Liberty, because, at this precise hour, those wrongs are weighing upon them! Because a usurping Administration, sustaining the iniquitous laws of a fraudulent Territorial Legislature, has declared the State Government illegal, and arrested those who attempted to establish it, therefore a professed friend of freedom, representing a freedom loving constituency in the State of Indiana, refuses as a legislator to decide between the Administration and the accused Free-State men, —refuses to loose their chains by taking the only step by which it is possible *at once* to blot out the stupendous scheme of fraud which has been perpetrated against the interest of the Freemen of Kansas, and to restore to them the right of legitimate self-Government! Can Mr. DUNN satisfy his constituents that his course is sensible, practical and honest? If yes, he is more fortunate than other Indianians here believe.

SOLOMON G. HAVEN ASTRAY, AS USUAL.

Mr. HAVEN, too, has again found himself compelled to go with the enemy. How strange it is that he always finds it necessary to "go in a gang by himself," and yet that his "gang" invariably pulls on the far end of the rope manned by the enemies of Freedom. He, like Mr. DUNN, wants the consideration of the pending bill postponed. The whole North is alive to the necessity of immediately rescuing Kansas from the oppression she now suffers. The whole North is fully satisfied that Missouri and not Kansas elected the Legislature which has imposed upon the Territory a despotism worse than Russian. But Mr. HAVEN is wiser than the people he represents, and wont open his ears to the evidence that long since impelled the honest instincts of the people to a verdict of guilty against those accused of trampling down all law and natural right in Kansas. He wants more light; and joins Mr. DUNN in the desire that the bill should be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Do

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

not these gentlemen *know* that such a reference inevitably smothers the bill? Do they not know that once referred it can never be reached again, because it will require a two-thirds vote, to take it up ahead of the hundreds of bills already upon the Calendar? Do they not know that if they can succeed in carrying this reference they will have done all that the Administration men ask, hope or desire? Can they suppose that specious professions of their purposes will prevent the country from looking directly to the *results* of the action they are advocating, and holding them accountable for those results, instead of judging them by their professions. Let it no more be said that HAVEN and DUNN act with the opposition to the Administration. Their consultations and their actions are with the enemy, and with them they should be counted at all times henceforth. They have a perfect right to pursue their present course. That is a matter between themselves, their consciences and their constituents. But it is important that the latter should understand the course of their representatives, and settle with them accordingly. That's all.

A TRIUMPH ANTICIPATED.

I trust that the mischievous movements of these gentlemen will not seriously embarrass the friends of the bill, now that it is known just where they are. Much of Mr. HAVEN'S argument in favor of postponement was calculated to mislead some of our friends; but his unfortunate admission that he was against the bill anyhow, and was not likely to vote for it under any circumstances, opened the eyes of true men at once, and destroyed the influence which his argument might have had except for this apparently accidental betrayal of his insincerity. As near as can be estimated now there is a majority of at least six and probably ten for the bill, if a decision can be had upon it without much further delay. There is no reason why the vote should be deferred, for the subject has been debated all through the session, and further discussion will elicit no new ideas, or affect the result in the slightest degree. It is to be hoped the bill will be pressed to a vote by Monday at latest.

LICENSE AND LIMITS OF DEBATE.

In the Senate to-day a somewhat interesting discussion occurred upon a report, made by Mr. STUART, of Michigan, of sundry amendments to the rules of the Senate, relating chiefly to the subject of restricting the license of debate. The report proposed several amendments, which, if adopted, would put it in the power of a partisan presiding officer to cut off a speaker upon pretence of being out of order, just as often as it should suit a partisan purpose to do so. The Senate, to its honor be it said, was unwilling to commit itself to the work thus blocked out for it, but—following the suggestions of CLAYTON, CRITTENDEN and SEWARD—confined their action to the adoption of a single amendment making it the *duty* of the presiding officer of the body to call a Senator to order when transgressing the rules of the Senate, or the Parliamentary law. Heretofore, at least since Mr CALHOUN presided over the Senate, it has been held that the President of the body could not himself call a Senator to order, except upon application of another Senator.

AN INCONSISTENT CRITIC.

How inconsistent public men often are, at the very time when they deem themselves freest from any such suspicion. Thus to-day, Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, who certainly is not often betrayed into personalities upon the floor, while speaking upon the proposed amendment of the rules, took occasion to condemn what he deemed personality in Mr. SUMNER'S recent speech, at the same instant became a subject of his own strictures, by declaring his belief that Mr. SUMNER intended to provoke a personal assault, and desired that it should be made even while he was upon the floor. It strikes me that this was rather personal on the part of the Senator from Louisiana,—unless the locality from which he hails relieves him from all suspicion of such an inconsistency.

AN ELEMENT OF REAL MANHOOD.

Mr. TOOMBS, in the course of a few remarks, presented a new idea which I suppose is not patented, and therefore may be repeated for your edification. He says whenever a company of "*real* men,—none of your shams," are thrown together for the considerations of questions upon which they differ, they were sure to fight. To illustrate his idea he went away back to the days of CONSTANTINE, and said that the first body of Christians, which ever assembled, battered each other's noses all about the question of the adoption of a Greek dipthong. The argument you perceive is, that the bull-dog quality of the readiness to enter into conflicts of violence and blood for the enforcement of a sentiment, or principle, or faith, is a constituent part of true manhood. It may be questioned whether the Georgia Senator's affirmation is not to be taken with just the qualification which we attach to the story that a Georgia costume is a standing shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

S.

Movements of Mr. Fillmore.

ARRIVAL AT LOCKPORT—HIS RECEPTION AND THE SPEECH OF GOV. HUNT.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, June 28.

Mr. FILLMORE reached Lockport at 10 o'clock this morning. He was received at the depot by a large number of citizens, on horseback and in carriages, with a company of military and music. A procession was formed, and Mr. FILLMORE conducted to the American Hotel, where he was received by Gov. HUNT, who welcomed him home, and said: "While our citizens recognize in you an eminent citizen who has attained the highest distinction by virtue of integrity, ability, and an honest zeal in the service of his country, they feel a just pride in those free institutions which develop manly energies, the true passport to public honors. It has been your lot to bear a conspicuous part in national history, and to act upon important measures which have excited deep interest and produced grave conflicts of opinion These differences ought not, among liberal reflecting minds, and surely will not be permitted to weaken the sentiments of respect so justly due to your public character and private virtues. If, by some healing miracle, the disturbing questions which have proved so fruitful in domestic strife, could to-day be terminated by restoring the basis established during your administration of the Government—if all the evils engendered by the subsequent departures from that policy could now be blotted out from history, no one can doubt that a large majority of the American people, of all parties, and in all sections of our common country, would truly rejoice, and indulge in brighter hopes of the permanence of our national liberty, our union, and independence." [Applause.]

Mr. FILLMORE, in reply, deprecated the disturbance of measures alluded to by Gov. HUNT, and expressed the hope that the people would take such a course as may be considered best calculated to restore tranquillity and preserve the harmony of the Union. He deprecated the undue exercise of foreign influence in the Government, and declared in favor of self government by the people, and against any unjust, illegal interference of States with the affairs of other States or of the Territories.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. FILLMORE proceeds to Buffalo at 3½ P. M.

HIS ARRIVAL HOME—RECEPTION BY THE BUFFALONIANS.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 28.

Mr. FILLMORE'S reception was the greatest public demonstration that ever transpired in this city. Early in the morning the stores and public buildings were lavishly decorated with flags and banners and devices in the best taste imaginable. Main-street was perfectly covered with ornaments in the shape of flags. Nearly every building for seven or eight squares was decorated. The shipping in the harbor had bunting flying at their mast-heads.

Mr. FILLMORE arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, *viâ* the Falls road. The procession formed at the dépôt. It was composed of military, the city firemen, the Board of Trade, and private citizens. It was half-an-hour in passing a given point. It paraded through the principal streets to Niagara square, where a stand was erected. After reaching the platform thirteen young ladies, dressed in white, came forward, and each presented Mr. FILLMORE with a bouquet. H. W. ROGERS then delivered an address on behalf of the citizens, welcoming Mr. FILLMORE home. Mr. FILLMORE replied, thanking them for the compliment bestowed by his fellow-citizens, without party reference, and reverting to his tour in Europe, contrasting the condition of that continent with this, adding, he received congratulations, not as a party affair, but as from old friends, whom he had known for thirty years. He closed by thanking his friends for the cordial manner with which they had welcomed him home.

He then retired to his residence, escorted by the military, and cheered by the large crowd present. The streets were perfectly crowded, but everything went off in perfect order.

The American Party in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 28.

There is considerable excitement in the American Party in regard to the State Convention of Tuesday next. At a large meeting in Charlestown last night the attempt to sell out the party to the Republicans was denounced, and the delegates were instructed to go for FILLMORE. In other places Fillmore delegates have also been elected, but in Newburyport an American meeting has ratified FREMONT. The Fillmore men say that if the Springfield Convention indorses FREMONT they will bolt and organize anew for the Presidential campaign.

Sinking of the Steamer Moderator.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 27.

The steamer *Moderator*, from Pittsburg with a cargo of dry goods, struck on a snag, 85 miles below here, last night, and sank immediately. No lives were lost. The loss on the vessel is not known.

Assassination at Hyde Park.

HYDE PARK, Penn., Saturday, June 28.

Mr. P. STEPHENS, Justice of the Peace at this place, was shot dead this afternoon, near here, whilst riding in a carriage. WM. W. JONES, who was with him at the time, says he was so frightened that he did not stop to look for the murderer. The deceased leaves a family.

The Expected Steamer at Quebec.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 29—9 P. M.

The steamship *North America* is now over eleven days out from Liverpool for Quebec, and is fully due. Efforts have been made to-day to communicate by telegraph with Quebec, but, owing probably to storms East of this, we have been unable to accomplish it.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 29.

The thermometer to-day, ranged from 90° to 100° in the shade. There was a heavy thunder storm at Portland, to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 29.

The thermometer here, to-day, stood 98° in the shade, and 96° in the steeple of the State House—an elevation of 100 feet.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 29.

Thermometer, 95° to 98° in the shade.

Amusements.

The SUMMER GARDEN (there is something cool and grateful in the name) will be opened on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, under the direction of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT. This dramatic retreat, it may be well to mention, stands on the spot formerly occupied by Mr. WALLACK'S theatre, and externally presents very much the same appearance. The name of Garden is justified by certain floral attributes which will shed their gentle influence o'er the hole where you pay your fifty cents. You leave commerce and the world behind the moment you have secured your ticket, and plunge at once into a wilderness of bloom laden exotics. You are surrounded by all those beautiful, love-provoking things which the imaginative *Claude Melnotte* pictured to the too sanguine *Pauline*. Fountains, flowers, flutes, fragrance and figures (in the coolest of marble) intoxicate the senses with delicious combinations. In that portion of the Garden, devoted to dramatic purposes, every attention has been bestowed on a proper amount of ventilation. A huge fan (worked by powerful machinery, and suspended from the roof) wafts perfumed gales to the hot brow of the visitor. This contrivance, simple in itself, has been admirably applied, and will entirely obviate any unpleasant consequences from extreme heat. A number of new pieces, never played in New-York, will be produced during the season, such as the *Phantom*, (said to be the most intense drama in the language,) *Lafayette*, *The Chameleon*, *The Cat Changed into a Woman*, &c., &c. The company are, Mr. BOUCICAULT, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, Mr. F. B. HOWE, (Boston Theatre,) Mr. KALTON, (Philadelphia,) Mr. BURNETT, (Baltimore,) and others. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Miss JESSIE MACLEAN, Miss ADA CLARE, Miss THOMPSON, Mrs. JOHNSTONE, and others. The Orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, and will be composed of the best musicians in the City. It is intended to make a feature of this department.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-night the Ravels revive LEBMAN'S great spectacle of the "Elf King," and, in addition, give a variety of excellent Summer entertainments. Miss EMMA STANLEY—an artist of great merit—has been engaged by Mr. NIBLO, and will shortly appear in a novel entertainment.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The performances, to-night, will consist of the "Battle of Brandywine," the "Magic Barrel" and the "Hole in the Wall."

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM enters on his term of management to-night, and produces SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy of "Macbeth" for the occasion. The company engaged by Mr. BROUGHAM is remarkably good,—much superior to any company hitherto engaged at this house. He deserves success, and will, doubtless meet with it.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Still the Prize Drama This patriotic play will be peculiarly seasonable during the present week, and will, doubtless, draw overflowing crowds. "New-York Patriots" every night; various entertainments in the afternoons. To-day, at 2 o'clock, an entirely new piece, written by a gentleman of this City, will be produced. It is called "I Prefer the Widow."

KELLER'S TABLEAUX.—These admirable entertainments are still continued at the Empire Hall. New Tableaux are added every week, and nothing is neglected that can contribute to the enjoymant of an Art evening.

The Dusseldorf Gallery and the Egyptian Museum are institutions which should never be neglected. They are superior to anything of the kind on this Continent.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An attractive bill is offered here to-night—the principal piece being "London Assurance," in which Mr. and Mrs. CAISE wil appear.

Musical, Dramatic, and Art Items.

The Mendelssohn Union, a young and flourishing association, will give its fourth and last *soirée* of the season at the City Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening, when MENDELSSOHN'S music to RACINE'S "Athalie," with other selections, will be performed under the direction of Mr. MORGAN....The celebrated composer W. V. WALLACE has met with a severe affliction, arising, it is supposed, from over-work. He has become almost totally blind, and is now under the first medical treatment of London. He has been advised to return to America, and will probably do so in a very few weeks. Mr. WALLACE has been busily engaged during his sojourn in Europe in completing two operas, which will be produced in Paris and London next Fall. The application has resulted in this dreadful calamity. It is hoped, however, that repose and the pure air of America will restore his vision....RISTORI has made a great success in London in the "Medée." The papers are very enthusiastic about her, but she does not displace RACHEL in the Temple of Fame. She is looked on as the equal of that great actress....The Silesian papers speak of a new wind instrument, which has lately been produced at Glogan; it is played upon through the nose instead of the mouth, and, according to the Silesian critic, gives a "melodious, melting, heart-rejoicing tone," to which no other wind instrument played in the usual way has yet attained....THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the "new" Botticelli, one of the latest purchases by Sir C. EASTLAKE, is an old copy, the head having been twice painted in and out.... Among the pictures lately sold by Messrs. CHRISTIE and MANSON, a sunset, by CUYP, went for 265 guineas; a landscape, by VAN DER HEYDEN and VAN DER VELDE, for 294 guineas; a sea-piece, by VAN DER VELDE, 210 guineas; "The Egg Dance," by TENIERS, 660 guineas; a "Last Supper," by ALBANO, 110 guineas; and "The Castle of Bentheim," by RUYSDAEL, 1,210 guineas....Mr. BRAHAM has returned from Lisbon. While crossing the Bay of Biscay he delighted his fellow-passengers and crew by singing his father's famous song, "The Bay of Biscay, O!".... Mme. RISTORI is said to be 150,000 francs the richer for her last Paris season of three months.... Covent Garden Theatre, it is very currently reported, and we believe with great show of truth, will by next season be rebuilt and completed. The building is very far less injured by the recent fire than is generally supposed; the external shell will need very little renovation, and the basement vaults, of great extent and utility, are almost unharmed...It is rumored also that MEYERBEER is engaged on a work for the Royal Italian Opera, which will inaugurate the new opera house...."Le Fanfaron des Vices," the new comedy, by MM. DUMANOIR and BIEVILLE, just produced at the Theatre Gymnase, of Paris seems to be yet another picture of the life no man ought to live, and of the people no man should live among. It is said by M. JANIN to have succeeded.... ....LOLA MONTEZ has been getting into one of her usual difficulties in Australia, but has not succeeded in getting out of it with her customary tact. She thought fit to bully the manager of a theatre before his wife's face. The latter fired up at the insults heaped on her husband, pitched into the fair LOLA and gave her a most scientific and satisfactory thrashing. LOLA had to send for a roll of sticking plaster and the doctor. What is worse than this, the manager's wife thirsts for more satisfaction, and is longing to have another turn. Poor LOLA walks in the shadow of a mighty cowhide....The *Literary Gazette*, which is rather famous for discovering mare's nests, informs its readers that a vine-dresser of Albano, near Rome, is said to have found in a vineyard the celebrated ring of POLYCRATES. It is asserted that the possessor has been offered fifty thousand dollars for it by an Englishman, but has declined it, expecting to make a more profitable bargain with the Emperor ALEXANDER.... A statute of BUSKE by Mr. THEED, and of CURRAN by Mr. CARKW, will be placed in St. Stephen's hall. The price of the new figures will be £1,000 each....Italian journals announce the purchase (at Milan) of three pictures by PIETRO PERUGINO for the National Gallery. They also express a hope that "the administration of the N. G have been happier in their purchase *this time* than when they bought the Paul Veronese"....Some curious paintings have been discovered on the walls of Hadleigh Church, Essex, the oldest being of the thirteenth century, the latest of the fifteenth. Among them is a representation of the legend of St. George and the Dragon, with all the accessories necessary to the full comprehension of the story.... The "Kissing Polka" is said to be the rage in London. A cool and refreshing sort of dance for the watering places, we should think....The Sacred Harmonic Society give their last *soirée* this evening at Dodworth's Saloon....VESTVALI (who was to have commenced a series of operatic entertainments to-night) is quite sick, and unable to appear in public....It is rumored that LAURA KEENE and Mr. BURTON have come to terms; it is also rumored that LAURA KEENE is negotiating for the purchase of another place, (BUCKLEYS' new hall,) for giving theatrical entertainments; it is further rumored that neither of these rumors is correct....TALBERG, the pianist, will arrive here in the Fall, and give a series of concerts prior to his departure for England.... They have a Spanish dramatic company in San Francisco. A programme before us contains two pieces, "Tio Caniyitas," a comic opera, and "Muerto, Diabilo y Guerrero," a farce....LA GRANGE and GOTTSCHALK gave a concert at Buffalo on Friday.

Arrival of the Alma.

The steamship *Alma*, from Southampton on the 14th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Asia*.

New-York Conference of the Methodist Church.

This body of ministers adjourned June 25, after a session at Bridgeport of one week. Some of the more prominent clerical appointments for the year are the following:

William H. Norris, Presiding Elder of the New-York district; Forsyth-street Church, R. M. Hatfield; Cherry-street Church, W. P. Corbit; Willett-street, W. McAlister; Second-street, S. W. King; Allen street, H. Bangs; Norfolk street, J. E. Searles; Ninth-street, J Henson; Seventh-street, B. Pilsbury; Thirty-seventh-street, H. Husted

Brooklyn—Sands-street, John Miley; Washington-street, Charles Shelling; York street, C. Kelsey; First-place, J. H. Rylance; Pacific-street, J. Kennedy; Carlton-avenue, J. B. Wood; Summerfield Chapel, J. M. Reed; South Second-street, J. S. Mitchell; North Fifth street, C. T. Mallory; South Third street, L. C Cheney; South Fifth-street, E. L. Janes; Flushing, T. H. Burch; Hempstead, H. J. Fox.

Bridgeport District—E. E. Griswold, Presiding Elder; New-Haven District, A. Nash, Presiding Elder; New-Haven, First Church, M. L. Scudder; John-street, J. Pegg, Jr.; George-street, W. F. Collins; Hartford, L. S. Weed; Middletown, W. C. Hoyt.

Dr. Wheden and Dr. Floy both of this Conference, are the editors, the first of the *Quarterly Review*, and the latter of the *National Magazine*.

The paper sent down from the General Conference recommending an alteration of the Discipline, so as to allow the ordination of Bishops for Africa, was non-concurred in, by a vote of 88 in favor to 59 against it.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Slaver Braman.

To-morrow the libel against the alleged slaver *Braman* is returnable before the United States Circuit Court. Although appraisers of the vessel were appointed on a promise that the ship would be bonded, no bond has yet been filed by the alleged claimant. Nor has any claim been put in for the cargo. Unless action is taken to-day, the vessel and cargo will have to be forfeited to the Government and those who seized the vessel. The value of brig and cargo, it will be remembered, is estimated at $7,000.

City Mortality.

The total number of deaths in the City for the week ending the 28th inst., was 374—viz: 67 men, 68 women, 117 boys, 120 girls. This is an increase of 48 on the mortality of the previous week. One death from cholera is reported. There were 8 deaths from violent causes. Considering the sudden changes in the weather, and the intense heat of the past few days, our City sanitary condition is not unsatisfactory.

☞ We have seen the gold medal presented by the Howard Association of Norfolk, to Dr. GEORGE FREDERICKS of this City, one of the six physicians who went to the relief of the sick in that place, when the pestilence of 1855 was raging. The medal is a little larger over than a $20 gold piece. On one side are three figures, representing Faith, Hope and Charity, and the inscription, "Presented by the Howard Association of Norfolk, Va." On the other side is seen the Good Samaritan, and the inscription, "I was sick, and you visited me;" Math 25, 36—with the name of the recipient.

☞ There are no people in the world, not even the Arabs, who treat their horses more humanely than the New-York cartmen. The latest invention which their ingenuity has devised for the comfort of their beasts is a portable awning suspended over their backs to prevent Phœbus, who, in oldan times, was fond of horses, from wooing their animals too warmly. The steeds, although they seem ambitious enough, make no objection to being thus thrown in the shade. It is a pity that stage proprietors cannot provide for their horses with equal care.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 28.

Before Judge Whiting.

The People, on the relation of J. Finch, vs. *The School Commissioners of the Twenty-second Ward.*—This was a proceeding to compel the defendants to sign a warrant for payment of teachers. The Commissioners objected to paying the bill on account of its including the amount allowed a female teacher who is a sister of a School Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward. The Commissioners contend that she had been appointed in violation of a rule of the Board of Education, which prohibits the appointment of relatives of the School Trustees within the fourth degree. The Commissioners professed a willingness to sign a warrant for the other teachers. It was contended, in answer to this objection, that the rule forbidding the appointment of relatives did not relate to those legally in office, who were entitled fully to all the rights and privileges incident to their offices, including promotion and transfer to other schools; that the young lady in question in this proceeding, was not "appointed," but merely "transferred" from one school to another, and that the Board of Education had interpreted their own rule by declaring it inapplicable to transfers from one school to another. The Judge said that the main question was whether mandamus was a proper remedy in the case, and that he was bound to carry out the rule of the Board of Education in its spirit, and not to nullify the rules which, whether right or wrong, they were authorized to make, but this might be an exceptional case. Decision reserved. F. O. Door, for relator; R. H. Shannon, for defendant.

A Reformed Dutch Church is now in the process of erection in Chicago. This will be the only edifice belonging to that denomination in the city.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Two Millions and a Half in Treasure.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO

EXECUTION OF CASEY AND CORA.

SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

THRILLING HISTORY OF EVENTS.

INTERESTING FROM OREGON

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, CHINA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Markets.

The United States mail steamship *Illinois*, C. S. Boggs, Esq., U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 8:40 on the evening of the 19th, and arrived at Kingston, Ja., at 9:20 A. M. on the 22d. Left Kingston at 4:30 P. M. same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 4:15 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. She brings the California mails of the 5th instant, $2,270,868 in treasure, on freight, and 924 passengers.

The *Golden Age* left San Francisco June 4, at 2 P. M., with 932 passengers and $2,657,418 on freight, ($397,235 of which was for England, and $10,833 for Panama,) and arrived at Panama at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 18.

Died June 27, at 9 A. M., A. WHITTEMORE, aged 22 years, of Georgia, of bilious remittent fever.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express, and to the Expresses of FREEMAN & Co., WELLS, FARGO & Co., and G. H. WINES & Co. for papers received with great dispatch.

We are also indebted to Mr. E. H. MITCHELL, purser of the *Illinois*, for special favors.

List of Treasure per "Illinois"

Drexel & Co.	$60,000	Wender & Adams	12,500
Wells Fargo & Co.	240,000	Schuble & Rose	11,000
Metropolitan Bank	10,000	Wm Haller & Co.	12,000
Order	14,000	Wm. Appleton & Co.	12,000
Wm Rose & Co.	126,000	Wellington & Abbott	11,000
C Morgan & Co.	160,000	James Lo'ee	10,000
Duncan & Sherman	80,015	E. A. Stern & Co.	8,000
Bowland & Aspin'll.	72,870	Flamburger & Bro.	8,150
James Patrick	71,000	Jno. Durand & Co.	7,000
Pan Americo	55,000	Baker & Morrill	7,000
Ulmer & Feisenb'm.	51,000	Thain & McKeone	4,500
F Kelly & Co.	50,000	A. E. & G. E. Tiffan.	4,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	36,500	Myer Levy & Co.	3,000
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	25,000	Henry Stribling	2,021
T Watson & Sons	25,000	Thomas Fitch	2,000
Newhouse & Spratz	26,000	Mechanics' Bank	1,700
J. Von Hoffman & Co	21,000	Morgan & Ha haway	1,000
Wm. Sellgman & Co.	20,000	Various small all.	
Carey & Co.	20,000

in every direction to search for the fugitives, and all the outlets of the city were guarded to prevent an escape, if the criminals were still in the city. Warrants were procured and all suspected houses searched, but without success. Steamers were sent to overhaul vessels leaving the port. One schooner, the *Francisco*, reported to have McGOWAN on board, was chased outside the Heads, and a tremendous excitement was kept up all day as the coast telegraph from hour to hour reported the probabilities of the chase. The vessel was at last overhauled, but the steamer returned without the game.

MORE ARRESTS BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The day after the execution the movements of the Vigilance Committee evidenced plainly that the work of purification had but just commenced. Carpenters were set to work fitting up cells in the upper rooms of the stone building used as the United States Appraiser's store—loads of bedding and a large cooking-stove were carried into the building, and a heavy triangle swung from a frame on the roof, a stroke upon which could be heard in the farthest corner of the city. None were allowed to enter the building without the password. Presently an armed detachment marched into Montgomery-street, arrested BILLY MULLIGAN, one of the Sheriff's deputies; MARTIN GALLAGHER, ballot-box stuffer; and YANKEE SULLIVAN, ditto, and prize-fighter. Other arrests speedily followed, until, last Saturday, the cells contained eight or ten of the worst characters in the city.

SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

On Saturday, 31st May, at about 11 o'clock, another tale of horror was on everybody's lips. SULLIVAN had committed suicide in his cell, by severing an artery in his right arm with a dinner knife. In the morning he had complained to his guard of horrid dreams. He thought a rope was fastened about his neck—that he stood upon the drop—that he was swung off, and woke up almost strangling, with a cold perspiration on his brow. The guard assured him he was not to be hung—that he was to be sent out of the country only. He said he knew it—but that he deserved to die—acknowledged dreadful crimes, and then lay down on his bed again. When his breakfast was carried in he was found dead. SULLIVAN had asked the protection of the British Consul—but Mr. AIKEN returned him word that the British lion would not roar for such as he—that if he took charge of him he should send him to Sydney in irons, from whence he was an escaped conviet. SULLIVAN was an inspector or judge of the election when CASEY was stuffed in as Supervisor of the County.

MORE EXCITEMENT.

The night before SULLIVAN's death, it was reported that the Governor was about to issue a proclamation against the people of San Francisco—that a *habeas corpus* was to be served upon the Committee by the Supreme Court for the delivery to it of the prisoners—that the guns were to be demanded—and that Gov. JOHNSON had asked assistance from Gen. WOOL, and from the U. S. ship-of-war *John Adams*, now in port. On Saturday morning, these rumors began to assume consistency, and the whole force of the Committee was at once placed under arms. The streets were cleared for two blocks on both sides of the Committee's prison. Six additional heavy brass pieces were mounted, and swivels loaded with grape were placed on the roof. Two large pieces of cannon were placed so as to sweep Sacramento-street. These guns were guarded by 100 French with muskets. Two more guns, guarded by a hundred of Sharpe's rifles, pointed down Davis-street to the Steamboat Landing. A stroke on the triangle would have called 10,000 men to arms. But news shortly arrived that the Governor had been unsuccessful with Gen. WOOL at Benicia, and had given up the intention of calling out the military divisions in support of the laws. Judge TERRY, however, issued a writ for the person of BILLY MILLIGAN, but the Sheriff was not allowed to enter the rooms, and got the cold shoulder from the Executive Committee.

ARREST OF CHARLES P. DUANE.

Sunday, June 1, was another exciting day. CHARLES P. DUANE, late Chief-Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department, was seized and taken to the Committee Rooms. He made some resistance, and there being a considerable show of a rescue, the triangle was struck, causing an immense sensation all over the city. The military were at once under arms, the squares cleared, and horsemen with drawn swords kept the streets clear in the vicinity. DUANE's friends saw how futile an attempt at rescue would prove, and so dispersed. DUANE was noted as a brawler in New-York previous to 1849, when he shot two of his own kidney, with whom he had a quarrel. He was acquitted, I believe, on the ground that he acted in self-defence. In 1851, he picked a quarrel with the managers of a French ball in Clay-street, and killed one of them on the floor of the ball room. He was tried, but got off, somehow, and afterward attempted the life of one of the jurors, who expressed the opinion that he ought to have been hanged. In 1852 he was elected Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, and, as far as that went, served a couple of years or more with considerable credit. But he is said to have lately lapsed into rowdyism, and it is believed the Committee have not arrested him without excellent cause.

On Monday, June 2, two more arrests of noted villians were made. In the house of one of them, WOOLLY KEARNEY, was found a plain made, and apparently honest ballot-box, but, on closer scrutiny, it was found to be a very curiously contrived machine. It had slides on both sides and bottom, chiseled out so as to hold in the crevices several hundred ballots. These slides could be freely operated upon, notwithstanding that the box might be locked and sealed. By pressing upon a spring, as many *prepared* ballots as necessary might be ejected into the main body of the box during the process of counting!

ATTEMPTS AT AN OPPOSITION MASS-MEETING.

The *Herald* of Monday contained a call for a "mass meeting of the friends of Law and Order," at 2 o'clock on the Plaza. At that hour, some six or eight thousand had assembled at the place designated. The meeting was called to order by Judge CAMPBELL, who mounted a platform close to the flag-staff, amid the hisses, yells, and catcalls of more than three-quarters of the assemblage. Various gentlemen, all lawyers, essayed to address the crowd, but the opposition was so overwhelming, that the meeting was soon broken up. When Col. BAKER, who had defended CORA for the murder of General RICHARDSON, attempted to speak, the uproar was tremendous. Placards were raised over the heads of the multitude bearing taunting inscriptions: One read "BELLE CORA—$10,000," in allusion to the fee this courtesan is said to have paid the Colonel. Another bore a picture of BELLE, with "BELLE CORA, the angel," painted underneath, in allusion to Col. BAKER's encomiums upon her angelic devotion to her paramour after the murder. Other placards read: "Vigilants! come outside!" A man, mounted on a lamp-post, held up a tin cracker-box, inscribed on its sides, "Patent ballot-box." During the meeting, one of the speakers thought the "stars and stripes ought to float over the only loyal assemblage that San Francisco had known since the usurpation of the laws." The flag went up 120 feet high, over the heads of the few around the speakers' rostrum—but just as he was commencing an invocation to it, the block gave way, and the flag floated majestically off, alighting upon the heads of the Vigilants. A tremendous cheer arose, and nothing more could be done after. So the meeting dissolved—the originators of it fully convinced, I should suppose, that "Law and Order," as they interpret it, is at a large discount in this City."

Tuesday was a very quiet day. The Committee were industriously at work, hearing evidence in the cases of the prisoners in its charge. The streets were left open to business, only a few guards being stationed at the door of the rooms to prevent intrusion on the part of improper persons. In the evening a report gained credence that a Proclamation had been received, and would be issued on the morrow, declaring the city under martial law.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Yesterday morning the proclamation of Gov. JOHNSON was published in all the papers, declaring San Francisco "in a state of insurrection." Orders were also published requiring Major-General SHERMAN to call out the divisions under his command, and for all citizens of San Francisco City and County between the ages of 18 and 45 to enroll themselves into military companies of not less than fifty nor more than eighty men each, and to choose their officers. The Committee received the Proclamation very quietly. There was no apparent movement on their part during the day, save that a few dray-loads of additional arms were deposited in the armories of the respective divisions. New members were, however, enrolling themselves all day as fast as their names could be taken. At night the guard was doubled—300 men relieved each other every three hours until morning.

This morning, Thursday, the papers are discussing the effect of the Governor's Proclamation. The *Herald* and *Sun*, two daily papers in opposition to the Vigilants, say Major General SHERMAN will have 3,000 men ready for duty by sunset. It is certain, that not more than 100 men have reported themselves ready for duty at the Adjutant-General's Office. It is known, however, that companies are secretly organizing in various parts of the city in obedience to the Proclamation. It is also understood that the Governor has called out the third, fourth and fifth divisions. On the other hand, the army of the Vigilants will consist of at least 7,000 to 10,000 men, well armed, before night. It is believed that if the men of the mountains respond to any military call, it will be to that of the people, and not to the Governor. But no matter what comes of it—the Committee will not lay down their arms till the work is finished. One thing will be rather in their favor—they have plenty of money, while the State is "hard-up." Civil war is bad—but the people of San Francisco rather try its chances than submit longer to the shoulder-striking crew who have governed us the past four years.

MARRIAGE OF CORA.

CORA, the murderer of Gen. RICHARDSON, was married to BELLE CORA, his former mistress, about half an hour before his execution. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest, in the Committee's rooms. His body was given up to BELLE, and buried in the Catholic Cemetery at the Mission Dolores, on Saturday, May 24. His coffin was a magnificent one, and a considerable number of carriages followed him to the grave. CORA was supposed to be possessed of about $30,000 in property, but it is ascertained he left very little.

EDWARD MCGOWAN,

who is indicted as an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. KING, was tried in Pennsylvania some years since, and sentenced to the State Prison for robbing the Chester Bank. After serving out a part of his sentence, he was pardoned by the Governor, and came to San Francisco in 1849. Here he was made a justice, and for two or three years dispensed a base imitation of that article—to the highest bidder. His talents and great cunning soon found especially adapted to political rascality—and the bullies and blacklegs acknowledged him as the head of their corps. He was generally selected to preside at their primary political meetings, and was always a delegate to the County and State Conventions. "Hon. Judge MCGOWAN" sounded so respectable! In part requital for his eminent political services, he was made Commissioner of Emigration, but although the amount of cash he fingered during his official term was very large, the strong box of the Treasury was never made one dollar the richer from this source. French women and draw-poker were so expensive! About six months since, a daughter of *la belle France* came near losing her life by the explosion of a torpedo, placed in front of her chamber door, and the Honorable Judge was generally suspected to have been the author of the ingenious plot to get his mistress into a better world. MCGOWAN is very respectably connected in the Atlantic States, which is a great pity, as he is sure to swing, if caught.

CASEY'S FUNERAL.

CASEY's body was given to Engine Company No. 10, of which he was foreman. Every engine house in the city was draped in mourning for Mr. KING, save No. 10. As soon as CASEY was hung the whole front of this house was covered with black crape. The funeral took place on Sunday, the 25th, under direction of the Company. Every effort was made to get up a demonstration against the Committee on the occasion. Free carriages were furnished to families who would join in the procession. Horses were at the service of those who who would join in the cavalcade. All efforts were futile, however, to get any persons of passable respectability into the *corteye*. In all, about 700 followed the body to the Mission Cemetery. Of these at least nine-tenths were Irish and the balance shoulder-strikers. The whole force of the Committee was under arms the whole day, but no disturbance occurred.

THE BULLETIN

has steadily increased in circulation and business since its founder's death. THOS. S. KING, the brother of James, who held a lucrative place in the Custom-House, resigned it, and now wields the editorial pen of the people's press. His editorials bear a remarkable semblance to those of his lamented brother. He possesses all the latter's moral and physical courage. The rowdies have not gained much by the change.

THE KING TESTIMONIAL.

The contributions to this fund for the support and education of Mr. KING's children already amount to $28,000. At least $40,000 will be raised. Mr. KING expressed a wish just before he died that his children might be educated in California. A gentleman of the Vigilance Committee, S. P. DEWEY, Esq., has donated to Mrs. KING a beautiful cottage house, and she will go into it this week. She bears her misfortunes with great resignation.

EFFECT OF THE REVOLUTION ON BANKING.

Yesterday, most who had accounts with LUCAS, TURNER & Co. withdrew their deposits. General SHERMAN, of St. Louis, Major-General of the First Division, who issued the Governor's orders calling out the troops, is the head of this banking firm.

GENERAL NEWS.

The great topic has completely overshadowed all other matters and interests. In fact, there is little else talked of besides the revolution. Affairs in the Indian country remain in *statu quo*. General WOOL is at Benicia.

The speculation in flour is not likely to be a paying one. The operators have shipped this week about 30,000 bbls. to Australia, in order to create the impression, I presume, that there is a great foreign demand, so that home buyers may bite sharper. Eighteen thousand barrels of this went last week in the clipper *Carrier Dove*.

Business of all kinds in the city is dull, except operations in firearms and powder. The miners were never doing better. I append you some statistics of products, exports and population, which I take from yesterday's *Chronicle:*

"The export of treasure in May was very large, amounting to no less than $4,575,408, which, added to that of the preceding four months—$14 692,876—makes a total for the year thus far of $19,268,284. We expressed the opinion, some time since, that the export of gold this year would ascend to if not exceed fifty millions, and we think that the chances are now decidedly favorable to the amount exceeding that sum. Our exports, other than treasure, in May were comparatively small, having been of no greater value than $102,511, which, added to those of the preceding four months, make a total for the year of $1,260,644. Included in the exports of the month were 1,500 flasks quicksilver, valued at $56,250; there was exported previously 8,289 flasks, valued at $327,076 66; the total export of this metal, therefore, for the first five months of 1856, was 9.896 flasks, worth, at the Custom-House value, $383,326 66.

The arrivals at this port in May, from all quarters, were 113 vessels of 38,769 tons, and the departures during the same period were 92 vessels of 32,572 tons.

The amount of freight moneys payable upon the cargoes of vessels arriving in May from Atlantic, domestic and foreign ports was $366,824, and for the year thus far the amount is $2,441,489.

The accessions to our population by arrivals seaward in May were about in the same ratio as has been maintained for six months past. The departures of male adults were in excess of the arrivals by 421; the arrival of female adults were in excess 417, and of children 257 of the departures, leaving a net gain during the month of 453 souls. The net gain during the preceding four months was 2,691, and that for the year is accordingly 3,144 souls, all told.

P. S.—It is rumored this morning that all the prisoners in the hands of the Vigilance Committee have been shipped to Melbourne by the *Carrier Dove*, which sailed at 2 o'clock A. M.

F. W. R.

Newspaper Accounts.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF CASEY AND CORA.

From the Alta California, May 23.

While the last tokens of respect were being paid to the memory of Mr. KING, at the Church, a very different proceeding was going on at the rooms of the Vigilance Committee. It had been determined to postpone the execution of these persons until Friday, but a report of such a character as led the Committee to believe that an attempt to rescue the prisoners would be made by an organization, at the time of the funeral, when they thought the rooms would only be partially guarded, gained circulation, and it was finally determined to complete the work, and relieve themselves of their anxiety and suspense, by carrying out the judgment which had already been pronounced.

Notwithstanding the great gathering at the funeral, the rooms of the Committee were surrounded by about 20,000 people, who had got an intimation of the proposed execution, and hurried to the spot.

The most formidable guard was arranged, which embraced all the arms of the Committee, consisting of about 3,000 stand of muskets and two field pieces. The streets in the immediate vicinity of the rooms were cleared by the soldiers, and the bristling bayonets that were displayed in every direction made the scene one of great solemnity. One of the field pieces was planted so as to command Davis-street from Sacramento-street, and the other so as to command Front-street. At about 1 o'clock, workmen were seen preparing the dreaded gallows in front of the Committee room, and this preparation drew together an immense throng.

THE GALLOWS.

The plan to carry out the execution of the death penalty upon the prisoners was very simple, yet convenient. The rooms of the Committee are in a two-story granite building, and a platform was extended from each of two front windows of the second floor, extending about three feet beyond the line of the building, and provided with a hinge at the outer line of the window-sill, the extreme end being held up by means of a cord attached to the beam, which projected from the roof of the building, and to which the fatal rope was also attached.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

About one o'clock the prisoners were brought to the windows, in view of the multitude, dressed in their usual costume, and mounted the platform, having their arms pinioned. They both appeared to be firm, and but little affected by the dreadful fate that awaited them. Before placing the rope upon their necks an opportunity was given them to speak to the people assembled, when Casey said:

GENTLEMEN: I hope this will be forever engraved on your minds and your hearts. I am no murderer. Let no man call me a murderer or an assassin. Let not the community pronounce me a murderer. Let not the *Alta*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Globe*, which papers have so pitifully denounced me; let them not stigmatize me as a murderer in their daily and weekly papers, nor send my name to the States as a murderer, for I never did murder, nor attempt to commit murder. Let no editor dare to slander my name or memory. Gentlemen, I am no murderer. My faults are because of my early education. Where I belonged I was taught to fight, and that to resent my own wrong was my province. If you see a funeral train to-morrow, let no one dare say that there goes the body of a murderer. This I have done, but I am no murderer. When I have departed hence, dare not you nor any of you call me a murderer, nor send my name to the world as one. I have an aged mother, and let her not hear me called a murderer or an assassin. I have always resented wrong, and I have done it now.

Oh! my poor mother, my poor mother; how her heart will bleed at this news. It is her pain I feel now. Tais will wring her heart, but she will not believe I am a murderer. I but resented an injury, my poor mother. Oh, my mother, God bless you!

Gentlemen, I pardon you, as I hope God will forgive you, as I hope he will forgive me—Amen! Oh! my poor mother! Oh God, have mercy on me. My Jesus, take care of me. Oh God, with accumulated guilt of 28 or 30 years, have mercy upon me—my poor mother!

At the conclusion of these remarks he seemed to grow weak, and was unable to stand without support from those standing by him. Father GALLAGHER was by his side as his spiritual adviser, and constantly telling him to stop speaking and pray. He also offered him the cross, which he kissed several times. When the noose was placed about his neck he was deeply affected and nearly fainted away, and would have fallen off from the scaffold but for those who supported him.

CORA did not say a word, or desire to. He stood upon the scaffold during CASEY's speech perfectly unmoved, and when the rope was put around his neck he was as unconcerned as before. He also pressed the cross to his lips often during his last moments.

THE LAST MOMENT.

At 20 minutes past 1 o'clock, everything being ready to carry out the designs of the executioners, the signal was given and the cord that held up the outer end of the scaffolds, or platforms, was cut upon the roof of the building, and the doomed men were both launched into eternity, and suspended between the heaven and the earth. They were dropped about six feet, and expired apparently without any struggling, save a few motions of the lower limbs. During this solemn and awful ceremony a perfect stillness and silence was observed by the vast throng who were spectators to the scene. The Guards and many of the citizens who were near uncovered their heads during the execution.

REMOVAL OF THE BODIES.

The bodies were allowed to hang until 2¼ o'clock, or 55 minutes in all, when they were cut down and taken into the lower room of the building, and afterwards handed over to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest upon them. The members of Crescent Engine Co. No. 10, of which he was a member, requested the custody of the remains of CASEY, and the request will be granted after the inquest.

DRESSED IN MOURNING.

Soon after the execution the house of the above Fire Company was dressed in mourning emblems in respect to JAMES P. CASEY, who had just expired upon the gallows, and who had formerly been Foreman of the Company.

DISMISSAL OF THE TROOPS.

The work of death being ended, the body of armed men who had acted as guards on the occasion were all drawn up in line on Sacramento-street, extending from Davis-street to Sansome-street double file, and were reviewed by the superior officers. They exhibited a proficiency in the use of arms, and the positions and movements of soldiers, which were truly creditable, and gained for themselves the commendation of thousands of spectators. After this review, they countermarched down to the rooms, and entering one door stacked their arms, and out another door, and mingled with the citizens as usual.

PARTICULARS OF THE SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

From the Alta California, June 1.

A new flame was added to the excitement about 11 o'clock, by the announcement that JAMES, *alias* Yankee SULLIVAN, had committed suicide in his cell at the Committee Rooms, where he was confined. People went hurrying to and fro about the streets, and Madam Rumor, with her thousand tongues, at once began to circulate imagined causes of the death of SULLIVAN, and the enemies of the Committee were ready to hear and believe the report of murder, as alleged by some shallow brain, and retailed by others equally silly or knavish. Soon after the death of the prisoner we were waited upon by a couple of gentlemen of the Committee, who were indorsed by the seal of that body, which they bore upon a written document from its officers, who gave us a statement of the facts concerning his death, so far as are or can be known.

From them we learn that during his confinement he has been quite uneasy as to the disposition which would be made of him, and has been restless—eating but little. During all his confinement he has been very penitent for his conduct, and expressed a determination to reform if he should be liberated. He has made a free and unreserved confession of all his crimes and rowdyism, and disclosed, as far as possible, the connection of his accomplices. He has been assured, ever since his arrest, that he should not be hung, as the Committee would not execute any man for a crime that the law of the land would not do the same for. He had great reluctance about going to Sydney, and frequently begged of a member of the Committee to intercede to have him sent to New-York. He promised the member that if he could be sent to the Atlantic States he would avoid large cities, go back into the country, and give up fighting and the use of liquor. He was very anxious that he might be sent alone, as he said his old associates would kill him for the revelations he had made. He seemed to fear transportation with the other prisoners there, and some rowdies not yet captured, as much as he did death itself. The Committee man agreed to do what he could for him, but could not promise to secure all that he asked.

Yesterday morning, at 5½ o'clock, he called to the guard who stood without the door of his cell, and asked for a glass of water. After drinking, he said he had experienced a most horrible dream, and went on to relate it. He thought he was arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced and executed. He heard the footsteps of the soldiers approaching to bring him out to the gallows; felt the rope drawn about his neck; imagined he dropped, and while hanging in imagination he awoke, and called for the glass of water. The guard cheered him up, and assured him that he need not fear an execution, as the Committee had already agreed to send him out of the State. He was left to himself again, and at 8½ o'clock, when his breakfast was brought to him, he was dead and cold. Physicians were at once sent for, and they pronounced life extinct, and were of opinion that he had been dead some time. He was lying upon his bed, and the knife with which the deed was committed was lying just beneath his right hand, from which it had apparently dropped. The knife was a common table knife, with a German silver blade and handle of same material, and was quite dull—as much so as ordinary knives of this character. The means resorted to produce death was to make an incision upon the left arm, near the elbow, and cutting the fleshy part of the arm down to the bone, laying open a horrid wound. Two large arteries were completely severed, and death must have ensued speedily, and without a single struggle—at least such was the opinion of the physicians.

Information of the death was given to the Coroner, and he removed the body and the knife to his office, where it was exposed to the view of the public. A line was formed, and passed in and out of the room continually from 12 o'clock until 5, when the door was closed. It was estimated that at least ten thousand persons went in to see the remains of this widely-known individual.

SULLIVAN'S CONFESSION.

[The written statement of "JAMES SULLIVAN" is lengthy and minute, and only portions of it can be divulged at present; and as several of the parties implicated are not yet arrested, it is thought best to leave names in blank.]

Last September I was living at the Presidio House, on the road to the fort. The general election was held there, and the ballot box for that election was kept at that house.

Myself and —— were elected that morning judges of the election. —— was at the same time elected inspector. On the morning of the election day —— rode out to the Presidio House and called me up stairs, and offered me four or five hundred dollars (I forget now which; he did not have the money with him; but said he would give it to me after the ballots were counted) to change the returns and throw out —— and ——, and bring in a large majority for —— and ——. I asked him where the money was, and he said he would get it ready when the polls were closed. —— was one of the clerks of the election. He then went into the room where the ballot box was and wrote out a return, electing —— and —— by a large majority, nearly as many as all the votes of the precinct. ——, ——, a man called ——, —— and myself were in the room while —— was writing this return. Neither myself nor the others knew what —— was writing; but when he had made up some two hundred votes returned for —— and —— I saw the paper and saw what he had written. I then took the paper away from him and tore it up. I knew that, though he promised, he wouldn't pay. He made no resistance. This was in the morning, and before the votes were all polled or any of them counted.

About 11 o'clock A. M., and after —— went away to the city. —— came and called me out of the door down by the fence, and said he would be ruined if —— did not get elected. He offered me three hundred dollars—one hundred dollars each for ——, and myself, if we would give —— a large majority. He held it all in his hand, in twenty dollar gold pieces. I refused. —— and —— came out to us just then, and he repeated his offer to all of us. They wanted to accept, but I wouldn't let them. The reason why I wouldn't consent was, I didn't want —— to beat; he acted wrong to me in 1850.

When I was out doors in the evening, after I had finished talking with ——, I saw somebody at about one hundred or one hundred and fifty yards up the road, and I walked up to him and found it was ——. He promised I should have five hundred dollars to give —— all the votes I could. I told him I would take it. He then left me and went away. I saw him a few days afterwards and asked him for the money, and he said —— had given the money to ——, and he understood that —— shared it equal with ——.

The first money I received the day of the election was from Mr. ——, about 6½ o'clock in the morning. He gave me ten dollars, and promised after the election was over to give me ninety dollars more, if I would "see Mr. —— through." —— the candidate for —— came out in the course of the morning, and gave me twenty dollars for ——'s money, to electioneer for him. —— also gave me two hundred dollars to work for ——. A man whose name I don't know at all gave me thirty-five dollars to work for ——. He was a fine-looking man; he came apparently from the city. In the afternoon, a tall man, who was then a policeman, came out and gave me a paper on which was written, "Mr —— will give you two hundred and fifty dollars, and don't let —— cheat him out of his votes."

Two days after the election I got $150, but I don't now remember whether from —— in person or not. I shared this with —— and —— equally. Some time afterwards —— and myself went to ——, himself and got the other $100 from him. I gave —— his share but I would not give any to ——, because he cheated me and got the $500 —— paid, and wouldn't share it. —— came to me several times during the day, and was very urgent to elect —— and ——, and to beat —— and ——. All that came to me ——, almost and every one else wanted to elect ——. Most of them wanted that more than anything else. I think his election must have cost him immense sums. —— always went for the money he paid biggest. * * * I refused —— every time; the last time was out on the fence, then when I said I wouldn't, he got very mad, and said I was a G——d d—d scunk. I went away a little ways, when —— and —— came up and talked with him awhile. I heard —— say "SULLIVAN won't do it," and then —— said, "what the h—l is he more than any other man. He is only one man here."

* * * The second day after this election, —— and —— came to me in the street, in front of GALLAGHER's drinking saloon, and —— said, let us put —— in the returns and elect him instead of ——. I said. "I don't care, anybody but ——; you make out the returns and I'll sign them." They went away; the next day, or two days, I won't be sure which, I went out to the Presidio and signed the returns. —— afterwards told me that his election cost him five hundred dollars. —— and —— didn't tell me anything about it; I suppose they thought I would want a share.

The next day, being the second day after the election was over, I went to —— saloon and met —— and —— there. I think now that I was mistaken in saying that it was the second day after the election; it must have been the third day; it was late, nearly or quite dark. They took me into the corner of the room; —— sat on the table by the window, but couldn't hear what was going on between us. —— and myself were put on very good terms just then. They then told me that —— and —— had been round to all the polls and had got ——'s majority reduced down so that about five hundred votes would beat him and elect ——. They said that we three (myself, —— and ——) could make a thousand dollars, if we would give ——majority enough to elect him. They said —— and the others had reduced ——'s votes in the other Wards; all they thought would be stood; but they hoped to get some more off in the Eighth, and we could make a thousand dollars, if ours would make up enough to beat him. I told them I had pledged myself to —— and ——, that —— should have the benefit of every vote that was polled for him; that I wouldn't back out for a thousand dollars or any other sum, and that I couldn't, because I had already carried a paper to —— on which I had put down in my own handwriting every vote that —— had received.

I think it must be a year or more ago that I was in Sacramento; I saw —— in the Orleans Hotel; he asked me to take a drink; afterwards went over to a gunsmith, and he took the caps off of one of his pistols and put fresh ones on, and I asked him what it was for; he told me he was going to take care of —— the "wing—shoot him; he said —— had abused him, and —— and ——, in a speech at a meeting, and it had fallen to his lot to kill him.

He persuaded me to go over back with him to the Orleans, and we sat on a sofa there, and I talked with him a long time; I told him he would surely be hung, and talked to him about his mother, and at last he began to cry, and the tears began to roll down his cheeks; and when I saw that I got his pistol away from him, and I took him with me down to the river bank and I fired the pistol into the water. I fired it all off, and I and —— then went to the steamboat, and I brought him with me down to San Francisco.

I went back to Sacramento in the next boat. I never had any difficulty with —— or —— before this, nor afterwards until about five months, when I came down to San Francisco. They attacked me with —— and ——, and almost killed me. I know, at least I always thought, they did it because —— told him I wouldn't let him kill ——.

The publication of the above portion of Yankee SULLIVAN's confession or statement is authorized by the Executive Committee.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO CITY, June 3, 1856.

Whereas, Satisfactory information has been received by me that combinations to resist the execution of legal process by force exist in the County of San Francisco, in this State, and that an unlawful organization, styling themselves the Vigilance Committee, have resisted by force the execution of criminal process, and that the power of said county has been exhausted and has not been sufficient to enable the Sheriff of said county to execute such process: Now, therefore, I, J. NEELY JOHNSON, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws thereof, do hereby declare said County of San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and I hereby order and direct all of the Volunteer Militia Companies of the County of San Francisco, also all persons subject to military duty within said county, to report themselves for duty immediately to Major Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN, commanding Second Division California Militia, to serve for such term in the performance of military duty under the command of said SHERMAN until disbanded from service by his orders. Also, that all Volunteer Military Companies now organized or which may be organized within the Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Divisions of this State; also all persons subject to military duty in said military divisions, do hold themselves in readiness to respond to and obey the orders of the Governor of this State, or said SHERMAN, for the performance of military duty in such manner, and at such time and place as may be directed by the Governor of this State. I further more order and direct that all associations, combinations or organizations whatsoever, in said county of San Francisco or elsewhere in this State, in opposition to, or in violation of, the laws thereof, more particularly an association known as the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, to disband, and each and every individual thereof yield obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the State, the writs and processes of the Courts, and all legal orders of the officers of this State and of the County of San Francisco. (Signed) J. NEELY JOHNSON.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

During the past fortnight Trade has been moderate, but very uniform. Our citizens have given much of their time and attention to the great local question—the reformation and correction of the evils caused by the loose and equivocal administration of our laws.

Our receipts of Merchandise continue very heavy, but, in view of the comparatively small number of vessels now on the way, holders continue firm, and rates are very well maintained.

BREADSTUFFS have attracted less attention, and sales to the Interior are very light, but prices continue firm. The ship *Carrier Dove* has taken on board 17,041 bbls. FLOUR for Melbourne. The *Alexander* takes 10,000 bbls. to Sidney, and the *Trident* has an order for 450 tons for same place. Shipments are also made to China, &c. These, with the fact that our crops are in part a failure, give confidence to holders that they will realize good prices on stocks in hand, but we would advise our friends abroad not to predicate on high prices for future shipments hither. We quote domestic at $12 50@$13 ₱ bbl., Gallego and Haxall, $15 50, and slow. CORN MEAL has been taken up at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl. for Brandywine.

COFFEE—Has remained quiet and unchanged. Considerable parcels have come to hand from Manila and Java, but no important sales have been made. We quote Rio at 12½@13, Costa Rica 14, Manila 14; Java 14@15. Present stocks in market about 3,611,000 lbs., viz.: 1,580,000 lbs. Rio; 875,000 lbs. Manila; 756,000 lbs. Java, and 650,000 lbs. Sundries—generally broken lots—Costa Rica, &c.

COALS—Were somewhat dealt in after sailing of last steamer, and prices were nominally $22 50@$23 50 ₱ ton for Lackawanna, but some parcels being offered, the price gave way to $21@$20, and is now unsettled. The stoppage of the Nicaragua Steamship Line has had a material influence on the price and prospects of Coal.

CANDLES—Have been pretty freely dealt in at previous rates, 27½c.@28½c. for ordinary to fair, and 30c.@31c. for choice. No sales of Sperms—nominally 40c.@41c.

CORDAGE—Sales small sized and assorted Manila at 15½c.@16c., ₱ lb. Stocks heavy.

COTTON—Domestic goods are unchanged. Brown Drills and sheetings at 8½c.@8½c.

CEMENT—Rosendale has come to hand very freely, and is very dull at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

FISH—Cod, prime quality, in drums, is worth 6c.@6½c.—in fair demand. No. 2, Mackerel, in half bbls., $6 25@$6 75; No. 1, Ketts, $8 75@$4. Fat, No. 2, pay best.

OILS—Sales 7,500 gallons Crude Polar at 75c.@80c.; 3,500 gallons boiled Linseed at $1 30@$1 35, in tins; 2,000 cases Marseilles Olive at $4 25@$4 87½ ₱ doz. Olive have been heavy during past fortnight. "Plagniol" is the favorite mark.

PROVISIONS—Have come to hand in considerable quantities, and have been freely dealt in. Prices are generally well maintained, and prospects very fair. Pork has been taken very readily at $23@$24 for Mess, and $25@$26 for Clear. Hams are less active, at 14c.@16c. for choice, in brine, and 20c @21c. for "Billings." Bacon Sides are in fair request, at 17c. @17½c. for extra Clear, in hhds. Lard has slightly declined. Sales, kegs at 16½c.@18c., and 10-lb. tins at 17¾c.@19c. Butter is firm, but quiet, at 45c.@47½c. for choice New-York, in double packages. Cheese is nominally 16c. for choice Ohio, in tins. No sales reported.

RICE—Has commanded much attention, and fluctuated considerably. "Carolina" is in very light supply, and small sales are made at 19c.@18c. China, Java and Manila have come to hand in large parcels, and, there now being on the way from China 12 vessels, (aggregating near 10,000 tons register,) with large parcels of Rice in each of them, we must expect a decline and continued low prices. In Carolina none but prime head Rice should be shipped. Stock of all grades, in market, about 3,000,000 lbs.

TEAS—Have come to hand in large parcels, and, with very light demand, prices are nominal.

SUGARS—Have come in freely, but prices have remained firm, and the tendency is slightly upward. Refined is much inquired for and is quick at 12¾c. for bbls., and 12¾c. for half bbls., cash. New-Orleans, fair, 11c., in hhds.; China, No. 1, 8¾c.; Java, No. 18, 9c.@9¾c. Total present stocks of raw now in market is about 5,732,000 lbs., viz: 400,000 lbs. New-Orleans, 1,637,000 lbs. Java, 2,065,000 lbs. China, 1,250,000 lbs. Manila, and 350,000 lbs. I. I., and sundries. Stock of refined estimated variously from 18,000 to 20,000 bbls.

SPIRITS—Are very quiet. American Whisky dull at 52½c.@53c.—stocks immense. American Brandy, 70c.

SUNDRIES—BEANS—White, worth 10@11 in half-bbls.; Chili Bayos, 8½@7¾, in sacks. Dried Apples are slow sale at 9¼@10¾ in half bbls, sliced peaches [illegible] very light supply, good [illegible] would fetch 20 ₱ box. Nails are still commanding, and very slow at 4½@5c for assorted [illegible]. Naval Stores are in excessive supply. Tar [illegible] at $5, Pitch at $5, Resin at $4, spirits turpentine slow at 70@71½ in tins. We have 18 months' supply. Matches in sound wood boxes in excessive supply and dull at 80@90 ₱ gross. Oysters in cans in good demand and sales regular at 8½@10½ ₱ dozen. Pickles and preserved case goods still accumulating and very dull sale. Yeast Powders—Preston's and Merrill's in good demand at $32@$33 ₱ gross.

EXCHANGE—Is unaltered, though it is proposed by some parties to advance rates, in consequence of the advance in specie freights to New-York. Prime bills are now 3 ₱ cent. prem. for sight on New-York and par for 90 days—on London 47d.

FREIGHTS—The *Carrier Dove* has loaded 17,041 bbls. Flour for Melbourne at $1 12½ ₱ bbl., and the *Alexander* takes 10,000 bbls. at $1 ₱ bbl. to Sydney. Ship *Star of the Union* is chartered to load here for New-York at $12,000 and all expenses paid. The *Lookout* sails this week for New-York with full cargo.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

San Francisco Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1856.

FLOUR—Sales from first hands of 2,160 qr. sacks Oregon City Mills at $13 25; 1,200 do. do., San Jose at $13 25; jobbing sales of 110 bbls. Gallego at $15 50; 350 qr. sacks Fowler's Self-Raising at $15; 100 do. Bromley's at $15; 300 do. Magnolia Mills, 600 do. Alviso and 100 do. Domestic at $13 50; 40 cases Suffolk Mills at $15 ₱ 200 lbs.

CORN MEAL—75 half bbls. Eastern, sweet, jobbing at $9 50 ₱ bbl.

BARLEY—200 sacks sold at 4½c., and 50 do. at 4¾c.

BRAN—150 sacks sold at 2½c.

OATS—Sales of 275 sacks at 4c; 196 do., in 3 lots, at 4¾c.

HAY—10 tons new Hay sold at $36.

ONIONS—Sales of 46 sacks new at 2¾c., and 30 do. do. at 9c.

POTATOES—320 sacks, jobbing at 2½c.; 200 do. at 2¾c.; 270 do. at 3c., and 150 do., old, at 4½c.

RICE—450 mats No. 1 China Rice sold 8¾c.

MUSTARD SEED—3,000 lbs. Mustard Seed sold at 3¾c.

SUGAR—200 half bbls. Crushed at 12¾c.

LARD—25 cases Jewell & Harrison's, in 10-lb. tins, sold at 19¾c.

BUTTER—30 firkins choice Eastern sold at 46c.

CLARET—75 cases Bordeaux sold at $3 30.

LUMBER—100 M. first Oregon Red Wood Lumber sold at $24.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, May 22, by Rev. Mr. Brierly, Capt. Joseph S. Garcia to Miss Elizabeth B. Baird, both formerly of Lynn, Mass.

In Sacramento, May 22, by Rev. S. G Phillips, Mr. Henry Dalrymple to Miss Delphine Parker.

In the Presbyterian Church, Oakland, May 25, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, Mr. John Luth, of Hamburg, Germany, to Miss Louisa Reier, of Hanover, Germany

futed by the immense mass of evidence which is now being compiled here, and which fully establishes the culpability of the natives and of the authorities, as well as the extreme inability of this Government to protect the Isthmus, and the passengers and treasure against the lawless negro desperadoes who infest it.

Two French vessels of war have visited our port, the *L'Ambuscade* and *Lavoisier*; the former has sailed for Punta Arenas, and the latter remains keeping the *St. Mary's* company. As yet no United States vessels of war have reached Aspinwall, except the *Susquehanna*, which touched in there on the 5th instant, and, after remaining a few hours, sailed for San Juan, without even sending a boat ashore, very much to the chagrin of every American there.

The French Consul has got himself into disgrace here among his countrymen, and the officers of the French vessel of war, by the duplicity of his conduct recently, respecting the late massacre. He has already been removed from this post by his Government, and is to proceed soon to Cobijo. His absence will not be regretted.

The Governor gave a ball here recently in honor of the French vessel of war in port, to which the commander and officers of the *St. Mary's*, as well as every foreigner in the place, were invited; as might be expected, not a single foreigner attended, except two, who are, I believe, both naturalized citizens of this country. It was a sad cut to the Governor, but it served him right, for it was a poor time to establish his popularity by a public rejoicing so soon after he had been the means of sacrificing the lives of so many of our countrymen.

By the recent mails from Bogota, we have received a law, passed in Congress and approved by the Senate, taxing our mails twenty cents an ounce for the privilege of crossing the Isthmus—this would amount to the snug little sum of two and a half millions annually, taking the last six months as an average, but I suspect uncle Sam will scarcely stand being fleeced so heavily, especially as the law appears to be in direct opposition both to the Treaty and the Railroad Contract.

We have not much local news here, as there is nothing doing except in politics,—the elections are to come off in a few days, and I should not be surprised to see a grand row, if the whites give any opposition to the success of the negroes in putting forward their candidates. The fact is, we have a regular nigger Government on the Isthmus at present, and it is likely to become rather more so by and by.

We had a break in the general monotony a few evenings since by a private theatrical performance at the residence of the British Consul, WM. PERRY, Esq., which came off in excellent style, and was the best thing of the kind I ever attended here.

The Railroad Company are busy putting up their new iron bridges—the large one over the Gatun River will shortly be completed, and will be a fine structure. That over the Chagres River has not been commenced yet, though it is about time it was up.

The British Steam Navigation Company are, I learn, about to move their agency to Callao, on the 30th inst., after which time the days of sailing of their steamers hence will be altered to the 13th and 27th.

The negroes continue to hold their nightly meetings unmolested outside the walls, where they freely discuss the overthrow of white rule on the Isthmus.

From Costa Rica, we learn that the cholera is raging throughout that country. Baron BULINI, the commander of part of the forces which invaded Nicaragua, was cut off by it, and out of the 2,500 troops under charge of MORA, who marched upon Rivas, but 400 returned to their homes, the majority having fallen victims to this terrible scourge.

Our Southern news is of no great interest.

The Republic of Chili continues in peace; a Treaty of Peace has been concluded with the Argentine Republic. A treaty fixing the Consular relations between Chili and this country has been exchanged. The line of railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago will be opened on the 18th September as far as Limache.

The ROUSSETT family are succeeding remarkably well in Valparaiso, and are already taking steps to erect a new theatre there. The Corn and Provision markets are unusually high. Congress meets on the 1st June.

In Bolivia peace has been effectually established. The yellow fever was making some progress in the provinces of Onsasugos and Munecas.

From Peru we learn that the yellow fever was disappearing. The Congress has removed from Lima to Chorillos, on account of the sickness. A law of amnesty has been issued recognizing the various ranks of the persons serving under the Echenique Administration, and granting their pensions. Fresh extraordinary powers for six months have been accorded to General CASTILLA, strengthening his Dictatorship with authorization to imprison suspicious persons, search private dwellings, suspend judges, &c.

Revolutionary movements continue to break forth, and there was no stability in the existing state of things.

The editor of the *Panameno*, of this city, died on the night of the 17th instant, after a lingering illness. HASTA LUEGO.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

TREATY WITH THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION—CONSULAR RELATIONS WITH NEW-GRANADA—RAILWAYS—MOVEMENT IN THE MINT—REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer arrived at Panama on the 18th of June, with advices from Valparaiso to the 15th of May.

The Republic of Chili continues enjoying the advantages of tranquillity.

The important treaty of friendship and commerce, which establishes the most ample mercantile liberty between Chili and the Argentine Confederation, has been duly exchanged in the capital, and is to be henceforth considered as a law in both countries.

The treaty fixing the Consular relations between this Republic and New-Granada was also exchanged on the 9th. The Commissioners for this important act were Sr. D. ANTONIO VARAS, Minister of State, and D. ANDRES LAISECA, General Consul of New-Granada. Both representatives, desirous of adding a new tie to the friendly intercourse which binds the two countries, availed themselves of this opportunity for entreating the President to grant a full pardon to JUAN AVENDANO, a native of New-Granada, who had been condemned to death for account of taking part in the horrible mutiny of Juan Fernandes, and who was actually expiating his crime in the penitentiary, the sentence passed on him having been commuted.

As to material progress, we can announce, with security, that the line of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway, as far as the town of Limache, will be opened to the public on the 18th of September next. The principal difficulties of the work are found between these two points, such as the great bridges which it has been necessary to construct, and without which it was impossible to give impulse to the following work. All requisite measures being taken to surmount these obstacles, without sparing any sacrifices, the works along the rest of the line will advance as rapidly as the public and the Directors may desire.

The movement in the Mint, during the month of April last, has been as follows:

Gold coined	$168,695 00
Bullion in process	394 425 00
Bullion on hand	486,000 00
Advance on bullion	75,000 00
Paid on advances	75,810 15
Old coin received	162,613 27

A society of a peculiar capacity purposes to write a general history of the moral and material progress of Chili, showing it in every light, as the best answer that can be made to such as publish false accounts of the country's situation, viewing it through the distorting medium of their prejudices.

"The work of Mr. GILLIS, U. S. Navy," says a Valparaiso journal, "presents this great defect, which is very strange in him, as he had the best opportunities of studying our customs, and yet he has preferred misrepresenting them. His stories have given rise to the general indignation of both natives and foreigners in the country, and they have been reckoned as a libel, which obscures all the merit his scientific operations here may have possessed."

Señor Dr. MANUEL CARVALLO, ex-Minister of Chili in Washington, has been honored by his Goverment with the charge of compiling the penal code of the Republic, and he has already presented the first book, treating of crimes and punishments in general. Great changements are not introduced in the code, but a remarkable classification is made of the punishments adopted, which, in itself, considerably betters our penal system.

The Municipality of Santiago, desirous of lighting the streets of the Capital with gas, has invited the several companies who would obtain the privilege to present proposals, fixing the 15th of June next for the decision—the proposals to be based on a calculation of 400 lights, and the promise to obtain from Congress authorization for the introduction, duty free, of all instruments and machinery requisite for the undertaking, also for extending the privilege to a great number of years, if those which the present law allows should not be considered sufficient.

Nothing remarkable has taken place in mining industry. Corn and other articles of first necessity and national produce, continue at high prices in the market.

The session of Congress will be opened on the 1st of June, and several important measures tending to promote the welfare of the country will be presented for its consideration.

Bolivia.

RESTORATION OF PEACE—RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER, ETC.

Peace has been completely established in this Republic. Gen. CORDOBA'S Administration proves, up to the present moment, worthy of the support of the nation. The Committee for compiling the Codes of Law was installed at Sucre on the 1st of April, and several projects for internal improvements are mentioned as engrossing the attention of Government and the various towns. The yellow fever was making some ravages in the Provinces of Onsasuyos and Muñecas. The citizens who stood by Government during the last revolutionary attempt have been rewarded with a medal of honor.

Peru.

TRADE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—CASTILLA'S DICTATORSHIP.

The trade with Bolivia is still active, notwithstanding the extensive importations effected in la Paz and Cochabamba. Importations in Arica have been made by the following vessels: *Bella Cubana* from Bordeaux; *Mary Goodell*, from Boston; and *Hom*, from Callao. The *Rapide*, from San Antonio, imported a cargo of wheat. The *Hiawa* had been dispatched for Hamburg with produce of the country, and the *Favorite* was to sail in a few days. There was an incessant arrival of produce from the interior; particularly copper barrilla, and the stock of this article in Arica amounted to 50,000 qq.

The fever had disappeared from Iquique.

The National Convention continued its sessions, and, on account of the fever prevalent in Lima, it had removed to the bathing place of Chorrillos together with the Government, but not before increasing the members' daily allowance from eight to twelve dollars. A law of complete amnesty has been issued, ordering the ranks of such persons as served under General ECHENIQUE'S Administration to be recognized, granting them pensions, and also awarding such military pensions as the law allows to the widows and children of those who perished in defence of the Government during the campaign. All the stupid decrees of the Previsory Government are therefore annulled.

But, at the same time, fresh extraordinary powers for six months have been accorded to General CASTILLA, strengthening his dictatorship with authorization to imprison persons, search private dwellings, suspend the functions of judges, &c. Some military disturbances had taken place in Chincha and Chiclayo, but they had been put down.

However, revolutionary attempts continued to burst forth, and no confidence was reposed in the stability of the present state of things.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

SALE OF REAL PROPERTY—PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS FOR HONOLULU.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 10th of May, one week later.

A series of resolutions was passed the House of Representatives, complimenting Hon. W. L. LEE.

Four town lots had been sold at auction at good prices. The property belonged to the estate of S. REYNOLDS. The "Punchard lot" sold for $12,985; the "Store lot" for $6,330; the "Crown lot" for $5,500; the "Pitman lot" for $1,000, and the buildings on all the lots for $2,560.

A law has been passed for the building of an inter-island steamer, at a cost not to exceed $60,000.

A charter has been given to a company under the name of the "Hawaiian Flower Company."

The Legislature had voted $6,000 for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor.

News from Central America.

WALKER ENDEAVORING TO TREAT WITH SAN SALVADOR—CONDITION OF THE NICARAGUAN ARMY—COL. KINNEY—NEWS FROM COSTA RICA—DEATH OF BARON BULOW.

The British West India mail steamship *Clyde* reached Aspinwall late on the evening of the 6th instant, with dates from Greytown to the 5th. There was no communication with Costa Rica, and consequently there are no mails from that Republic. A report was brought by the *Clyde* that a revolution had broken out among the Costa Ricans, but the correctness of this we very much doubt.

It is stated that WALKER had sent a special Commissioner to Salvador to treat with that State, but that he was sent back immediately, without effecting anything satisfactory.

We have been unable to learn the present whereabouts of WALKER.

A schooner with forces for the Walker army had reached Greytown from New-Orleans.

Provisions continue scarce and high at the latter place.

Several of WALKER'S army who had left their leader, came down to Aspinwall on the *Clyde*, we are told, in most miserable condition.

Col. KINNEY remains in Greytown, and is making no progress towards improving his condition.

Affairs generally, so far as known, were in a wretched state throughout the country.

The *Eurydice* still remained at her post in the harbor of San Juan del Norte. The *Daniel Webster* had reached there from Aspinwall on the 5th inst.

We have no late news from Costa Rica beyond the intelligence that the army was disbanded, and the cholera was raging throughout the State.

The death of Baron BULOW, Chief Engineer of the Republic, is reported. The Baron died of cholera, whilst on his return with the army from Nicaragua

News from China.

TRADE—FAILURE OF NYE BROTHERS AND COMPANY—THE REBELLION—DEPREDATIONS OF CHINESE PIRATES—HORRIBLE MASSACRE AND CANNIBALISM.

Advices from Hong Kong are to the 16th of April. At Canton trade is on the revival, and although there are various rumors of anarchy existing in the surrounding country, it will not probably tend to the interruption of foreign commerce. The main object of certain insurgents is the punishment of the head men and leaders of villages for past cruelties.

The *Friend of China* says that the tea exports from Shanghae has fallen off in one year twelve millions of pounds; the exportation having been directed to the port of Fuh-chow-fu. Mr. SHERMAN, editor of the *North China Herald*, is dead.

The failure of NYE BROTHERS & Co. is upon a far grander scale than was at first supposed, and in amount has rarely been equaled. At a meeting held at Canton on the 8th instant, the assignees, on data furnished by Mr. NYE himself, report the "approximate estimates of the assets of the firm to be about $1,400,061 81, and the liabilities to be about $3,564,021 19. It is, however, to be remembered that these totals are only apparent, and it may the amount of the liabilities will be increased, and that of the assets lessened, when final accounts are received from various distant correspondents."

A letter from Shanghae dated April 8:

Rumors and reports from the north and west continue to be very contradictory, and the true state of things in the central provinces it is impossible for any one at this distance to detail. In many places disorder is the order of the day. Now we have reports of sixty thousand men who had risen in rebellion, coming to the Imperial Generals to lay down their arms; next we have rumors of their making overtures to join the Insurgents; and again, of their taking an independent attitude. All these reports are, perhaps, true in part.

At Nanking and Chin-kiang no decisive advantages would seem to have been gained by the Emperor's forces; and great multitudes of the people are distressed alike by both Imperialists and Insurgents. At Sa-chan some apprehension of disturbance exists.

In and around Shanghae peace and quiet prevail; commerce is reviving, and the prospects of the husbandmen are very encouraging. Piracies have decreased, but many freebooters are still abroad, every now and then a few of them fall into the hands of the authorities, and are very summarily dealt with. Some of these wretched creatures were marched out the city last week, and executed on the south side.

The following list of depredations by Chinese pirates, is published:

On the 13th of March, a fishing boat was plundered off Ty-chow.

On the 14th, a number of men landed at Tchingwan, plundered a house, and carried off a sampan with two men.

On the 18th, a stone boat was seized by pirates, and taken to Fak-loo, near the Lema, where two of her crew escaped by jumping overboard.

On the 20th, a fishing boat was taken by two junks off Chek-chu, and plundered. Three of her crew were badly wounded.

The same day, a market boat was plundered of her cargo of pigs, eggs, &c., by two junks in the Lyu-moon.

A pullaway boat was cut adrift from astern of a vessel in harbor on the night of the 24th, and pillaged.

On the 27th, lorcha No. 30 was attacked and plundered by five private junks in the Cap-suy-moon.

On the 1st April, a fishing boat was captured near Tam-koon-tow, by three pirate junks.

On the 9th, another fishing boat, with her crew, was carried off by two pirate junks, from the same neighborhood.

The same day, a trader was plundered about midday off Soo-kun-poo; and a comprador's boat was seized at the same place about 2 A. M., taken to the Cap-suy-moon, and plundered.

From the Maulmain *Advertiser* of Feb. 28, we take the following brief account of the massacre of part of the crew of a China junk by the Andaman Islanders:

A China junk, named *Fui Goon*, bound from Pinang to the Nicobars and Bassein, arrived off town on Tuesday evening last, with the following melancholy story. She left Pinang on the 2d of January last for the above places, with a crew of thirteen men. Strong currents and contrary winds prevailing, she could not make the Nicobars, and even lost her reckoning for Bassein. When out of the latitude of the Nicobars, she came upon the Little Andaman Islands, where the whole crew attempted to affect a landing for water. Out of the thirteen men, three landed, while the others remained in the boat. The savages, hitherto hid, now sprang upon their helpless victims, tore them limb from limb, and then devoured them. Those in the boat seeing this shoved off to the junk, and set sail direct for this port.

News from Madeira.

THE JAMESTOWN AT MADEIRA—LIST OF HER OFFICERS—AFFAIRS AT MADEIRA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP JAMESTOWN,
FUNCHAL, Madeira, Sunday, May 18, 1856.

This ship arrived here on the 16th inst., twenty days from Porto Praya, having encountered strong N. E. trade winds for the most of the passage. The United States brig *Dolphin* left Porto Praya on the 25th ult., bound on a cruise down the coast of Africa. Officers and crew all well.

The United States ship *St. Louis*, was at Porto Praya when we left, and was expected to leave on or about the 28th ult. for this place. Officers and crew all well.

The Island of Madeira looks very well, but the grape crop is still a failure. They have suffered from very heavy rains during the past Winter, and the weather has been unusually cold. Most of the strangers have returned home, and the next packet will take what few remain. There are a few American ladies here. No American vessels in port. The weather now is delightful, and everything looks green and fresh.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Jamestown*:

THOMAS CRABBE, Commander-in-Chief; James H. Ward, Commander; Jas. F. Armstrong, Lieutenant, (flag;) T. H. Patterson, Lieutenant; Geo. M. Ransom, Lieutenant; Julian Myers, Lieutenant; John E. Hart, Lieutenant; E. P. Williams, Lieutenant; Geo. Clymer, Fleet Surgeon; T. M. Taylor, Purser; W. L. Shuttleworth, Captain of Marines; C. W. Thomas, Chaplain; S. R. Swain, Assistant Surgeon; John L. Heylin, Commodore's Secretary; H. B. Johnson, Commander's Clerk; John McKinley, Acting Boatswain; Wm. Cape, Gunner; James R. Smith, Carpenter; Wm. N. Maull, Sailmaker; H. B. Conklin, Master Mate; V. H. Voorhees, Master Mate; C. W. Lawrence, Master Mate.

News from the West Indies.

We have full files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 11th of June. The intelligence is not of the slightest interest.

On the 27th of May the Governor of Jamaica left in the steamer for England. Major General BELL was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor to administer the affairs of the Island during Sir HENRY'S absence.

The celebration of peace and the anniversary of Queen VICTORIA'S birthday had been celebrated with great demonstrations of joy.

The severity of the May seasons had abated. The damage sustained by the heavy rains in all parts of the island had been incalculable. To ascertain its full amount will occupy much time. Fine weather had set in. Strong sea—or if we may be permitted the license of coining a word—anti-fever breezes prevailed beneficial to general health.

News from Havana.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. MCGOWAN, from Havana, arrived at this port on Saturday. The *Philadelphia* left New-Orleans June 20, arrived at Havana June 23, and left at 7½ P. M. of same day for this port. The *Philadelphia* landed $75,000 in silver at Havana, and brings $100,000 in silver to this port. The health of Havana still continues good. The U. S. Mail steamship *Empire City* arrived at Havana at 6 P. M. of the 23d inst.

News from New-Mexico.

DIFFICULTY WITH THE NAVAJO NATION—PROBABILITIES OF A SETTLEMENT—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We have files of the Santa Fé *Gazette* to the 31st May.

The general court-martial for the trial of Captain SCAMMON and Lieut. MORRISON adjourned on the 30th April, and the members left for their homes.

Major KENDRICK and the Navajo agent, Capt. DODGE, have had several conferences with the principal men of the Navajo nation, in relation to the outrages near Puerco, committed by a party of their tribe. They profess to be willing to make good the loss of sheep which, it will be recollected, amounted to some ten or twelve thousand, a part of which, however, has already been returned. They offered to give three peons for the three Mexicans killed. This offer, of course, could not be entertained, and the impression was left that with neither promise would they comply, unless upon the exhibition of a large military force in their country.

The perpetrators of the robbery and murders are among the principal men of the nation, or nearly allied to them, and it is thought in consequence the demand for their surrender will not be complied with until the nation is thoroughly humbled by measures of the most stringent character. The expeditions heretofore made by the American forces into the Navajo country have been so abortive that another of a similar character will do more harm than good; and it is very probable that if inadequate attempts are made against them now, the Utahs will make common cause with them. Should the Navajos, however, be thoroughly humbled, rich and powerful as they are known to be, the example will not be lost on all the other tribes in New-Mexico. We trust, however, they may see the necessity of complying with the requisitions made upon them, by a timely surrender of the criminals—by so doing much waste of property and loss of life will be spared them.

The warriors of the Navajo nation capable of taking the field number at least two thousand men, and we think the military strength of this department should be increased, particularly in the mounted arm of the service.

The *Gazette* of the 26th says:—

We suppose there is now no longer a hope that the difficulty with the Navajos will be settled without a resort to military force, for, instead of their complying with the demand made upon them recently, they have committed another offence of a similar character. On the night of the 15th inst., a party of them attacked the sheep rancho of JOSE YGNACIO MONTOYA, near Pena Blanca, killed the mayor-domo and wounded four others, one of them mortally. They also took from the rancho three hundred ewes, the property of MONTOYA. The Indians were followed by a party of twenty-five Mexicans, and overtaken at El Valle; two of them killed, and nearly all the sheep recovered. The scalps of the Indians were brought in as vouchers for the faithful execution of the work.

From this it will be seen that blood has been shed on both sides, in consequence of which, we think there is not the least probability of an amicable arrangement of the difficulty. A question with the Navajos of a similar character existed when Gov. MERRIWETHER came into the Territory, for which his Excellency thought proper, with a dash of the pen, or wave of hand, to relieve the Indians of all accountability. On the 3d of May, 1853, some three months before the arrival of Gov. MERRIWETHER, the Navajos killed RAMON MARTIN, near Chamita, robbed the rancho and took with them all the stock and two Mexican boys.

The military at Santa Fé have commenced the construction of new quarters for the officers and men. Capt. EASTON was also constructing quarters for the Quartermaster's Department. The work upon the State House was about being commenced, and work upon the Penitentiary and the Surveyor General's office was also commenced.

The Grand Jury of the County of Bernalillo have presented Gov. MERRIWETHER for his inefficient management of the Territory.

On the 5th inst., Gen. GARLAND, with his staff, Major THORNTON, Captain EASTON and Lieut. CRAIG, left for Fort Stanton. Major SMITH, Paymaster, will probably intersect the party at Albuquerque on his return from Fort Defiance, and accompany it to Stanton.

A general-court martial will be held at Fort Stanton immediately after the arrival there of the above-named officers.

We understand Gen. GARLAND has detailed the following mounted troops, company "F," First Dragoons, under the command of Lieut. MERCER, to take post at Fort Thorn; company "I" same regiment, Brevet-Major GRIER, Lieuts. WILLIAMS and PINDER, to take post at Fort Union.

The latter company awaiting the arrival at Fort Thorn of company F, which has been detailed to leave Fort Union, its present station, at once.

We also learn that the stations of Doctors LEATHERMAN and IRWIN have been changed; the former transferred from Fort Defiance to Fort Union, the latter from Fort Union to Fort Defiance.

No news from Major KENDRICK since our last issue, as to the condition of affairs with the Navajos. We still hope that all difficulties with that nation may be amicably arranged, for a war with them, at this time, would be a serious misfortune.

The *Gazette* of the 17th says: Lieuts. JOHNSON and IRWIN arrived in town on the 10th inst. The former on his way to Taos, the latter to Fort Defiance.

We learn that Major SMITH, Paymaster, reached Albuquerque on the 10th, returning from Fort Defiance, and intended joining Gen. GARLAND, who left Albuquerque that day for Fort Stanton.

Company F, 1st dragoons, under the command of Lieut. MERCER, passed Delgado's on the 13th inst., en route for Fort Thorn.

Information has been received from Major KENDRICK, commanding Fort Defiance, as late as the 2d inst., who represents the condition of affairs with the Navajos, growing out of the raid committed by a party of that nation on the Pecos in March last, as unchanged. The Indians have not, as yet, complied with their promise to turn over all the sheep taken at that time, although a part has been delivered, nor is it believed they will do so, unless upon the exhibition of a strong military force in their country; for the sentiment prevails among the Peladoes, who constitute the larger portion of the nation, that their power is superior to that of the United States.

It is not strange that this should be their honest conviction, from the fact that the combined military strength ever witnessed by them, in point of numbers, falls short of their own strength in the proportion of about one to six.

The *Gazette* of the 31st of May says:

Lieut. JOHN ADAMS, First Dragoons, arrived in the city on the 21st inst., with his family, on his way to the States.

Lieut. ADAMS is detailed on the general recruiting service for the army, and will continue on such duty for two years. We learn, further, that Lieuts. JOHNSON, of First Dragoons, WHEELER and JACKSON, Third Infantry, are also detailed for the same duty, and will leave the territory in time to report themselves at Carlisle Barracks and Fort Columbus, New-York, by the 15th of July next.

General GARLAND and party returned from Fort Stanton on the 24th inst. While there the General had an interview with BARANQUITO, a Mescalero chief, whom he met with about eighty of his people, men, women and children. BARANQUITO expressed himself anxious to remain at peace with the whites, and said that the ox killed a short time ago, was killed by some of his men who were forced to the act by starvation, but that the men had never returned to him, nor did he know what had become of them.

Lieut. CRAIG arrived on the 26th inst., *viâ* Albuquerque. He came from Albuquerque to this city in seven hours and a half—distance seventy miles. Good traveling.

On the 14th inst., it was reported to Capt. EWELL, commanding Los Lunas, that the Indians were plundering on the Puerco. Thinking it probable they might be found there, the Captain took Lieut. RANDAL, and with twelve dragoons, his entire available force, went to the point where they were said to be, viz., about twenty-five miles in the direction of the Sierra Ladrones. After crossing the Puerco the Captain found the trail of about twenty Indians driving off oxen, but too far ahead for him to be able to overtake them without pursuing into the Indian country, and his force was too small to venture so far. The Indians told the Mexicans that they were Miembres Apaches. There were two parties of about twenty each, they killed two oxen, and ran off about thirty belonging to the people living below Los Lunas and Belen.

Information from Major KENDRICK has been received as late as the 16th inst. The Navajos are planting quite as much now as in former years.

The Major has appointed the last day of May as the time when he shall expect to receive compensation for the stolen sheep mentioned in our former issues, for which purpose he is to meet the chief men of the nation at Laguna Negra. In the meantime his efforts for a restoration of the stolen sheep will continue to be pressed.

Colonel MILES arrived in the city on the 24th inst., and Colonel FOUNTLEROY on the 26th. They are members of the Court-Martial in the case of Major BLAKE.

Senator Seward on Free Discussion.

The Attack of Rust upon Horace Greeley.

In the Senate on Wednesday, an animated debate took place between Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, and Mr. SEWARD, arising from the vindication which the former gentleman deemed proper to make of the conduct of his colleague RUST, in the assault upon Mr. GREELEY. Mr. JOHNSON said of RUST:

"He is a member of the House of Representatives of this country. He is my colleague in that branch of Congress. *He is a gentleman*, and is certainly one of the most uniformly magnanimous, generous, and highly honorable and true men that lives upon the whole wide earth. I have known him from my earliest manhood, and during his earliest youth, and this is my experience with reference to him during the whole time."

Mr. SEWARD replied to Mr. JOHNSON'S vindication of RUST:

"In the course of the debate yesterday, it will be recollected that the honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) alluding to the matter of Mr. SUMNER, stated as a matter of grievance against the State of Massachusetts, that she had converted what had been a personal difficulty, into a public matter, or she had taken a course which had that tendency. I went on to show that Massachusetts was not so responsible for having converted what he had called a personal quarrel into a public one, and that the fact of the assault on Mr. SUMNER having become a public question, or subject of so great magnitude, resulted from its nature, circumstances, and antecedents, and a foresight of the consequences which must follow it. By way of illustrating rapidly as thoughts occurred to my mind, its nature and circumstances, antecedents, and consequences of that assault, I spoke of the fact that an editor of a newspaper had been assaulted without sufficient preliminary notice to put him on his personal defence, and beaten down in one of the avenues leading to the Capitol, for the assumed offence of words written concerning what had been done by a member of the House of Representatives in his official capacity. * * * * *

I remember, I was going on to illustrate, two or three years ago, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was before the Senate, I entertained a very bad opinion of that bill—an opinion about as bad as any Senator or citizen can entertain of a measure which it is his duty to oppose. In addressing the Senate, I found it necessary to characterize the measure in strong terms; but I guarded myself against imputing any such character whatever to the author of the measure or its motives. I did so, precisely for the reason that I had no doubt myself at the time, that the author had no unpatriotic or unjust motives, and I conceded to him, precisely as I claimed for myself, integrity of motive, as I do every other person engaged in public duties. I freely concede the same purity of motives to the colleague of the Senator (Mr. RUST) in the transassaction referred to, although that transaction is not at all remembered by me. He is entitled by his position to that acknowledgment. I can readily believe his character to be just what is given him by the Senator, for I know he is a man of truth and high honor, while I am personally unacquainted with his colleague (Mr. RUST.) I have therefore, not sanctioned the article of which he complains, and I have no reason for doing so now.

That is my understanding of this whole case. In the first place, taking the account which I had received of the transaction, the assault made was without sufficient preliminary notice. As a question of fact, if the circumstances remain as then understood, my opinion is the same still. If not so—if the facts are misunderstood, it will be modified according to the circumstances if more or other notice than I had understood was given.

In regard to the other branch of the question, I consider the article of which complaint is made of the editor of the *Tribune* as being in bad taste, excessive, extravagant and severe. I regarded it, however, as not an attack on the motives or the character of the member who had introduced the measure which was condemned, although I may have been in error on that subject. So I thought that the assault on him was a sufficient excuse in that way. Beyond that, the honorable Senator knows, and everybody knows, that it is my judgment, my opinion, my rule of action, that the interests of justice, of right, and of truth, require freedom of the press, and freedom of speech and debate, and that whatever errors may be committed in the exercise of that freedom, they are counterbalanced in their effects by the good which results from discussion. *I think, as all the world knows I do, that it is not right for any person, citizen, or Member of Congress, or in any official station, to resort to personal retaliation for the vindication of character assailed in debate, or through the press.*

This being so, the transaction appeared to me one which was inexcusable. I referred to the fact, however, as a historical one. I neither made nor implied, nor intended, any reflection on the assailant in that case, but simply gave it as it was understood by me, as one of the antecedent circumstances by operation of which, with other causes, deeper and wider interest had been excited concerning the transaction between Mr. SUMNER and Mr. BROOKS."

Bill for the Suppression of Polygamy.

The following bill, for the Suppression of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States, was introduced by Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., in the House of Representatives, on Thursday. The penalties are severe:

A BILL to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction.

Whereas, It is admitted that polygamy is permitted by the municipal regulations of one of the Territories of this Union, and is sought to be justified on the ground that this abomination in a Christian country is a religious rite of the inhabitants of said Territory; *and whereas*, no principle of self-government or citizen sovereignty can require or justify the practice of such moral pollution; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, being married and an inhabitant of any Territory of the United States or other place over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, shall intermarry with any persons, or cohabit with any person or persons, or live with any person or persons as partners acknowledging conjugal relations, the former husband or wife being alive, he, she or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding $500, and be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years; *Provided*, nevertheless, that this section, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent him or herself one from the other for the space of five years, the one of them not knowing the other to be living within that time, nor to any person or persons who shall be at the time of such marriage divorced by competent authority, or to any person or persons whose former marriage, by sentence of competent authority, shall have been declared void.

PRESIDENTIAL.

MR. FILLMORE'S POSITION—SPEECHES IN THE CANVASS.

At Newburg, on Thursday, in reply to a complimentary address, Mr. FILLMORE spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEWBURG: Accept my cordial thanks for this unexpected but hearty greeting. My friend has introduced me as the standard-bearer of the American Party, and a friend of the Union. For the former position, I am indebted to my friends, who have, without my solicitation, made me their standard-bearer in the coming campaign. But I confess to you that I am proud of the distinction. I confess, also, that I am a devoted and unalterable friend of the Union. I have no hostility to foreigners; I have witnessed their deplorable condition in the old country, and God forbid that I should add to their suffering by refusing them an asylum in this. I would throw the gates wide open, and invite the oppressed of every land to partake of the blessings of our laws and country; I would only exclude from this emigration the pauper and the criminal. I would give free toleration to every creed; but while I did this, I would, for their sakes as well as ours, declare that Americans should rule America. [Cheers.] They should have the benefit of equal laws—but neither their education nor knowledge of our institutions qualify them to govern America. [Applause.] The failure of every attempt to establish a free Government in Europe is demonstrative of this fact. But if we value the blessings which Providence has so bountifully showered upon us, it becomes every American to stand by the Constitution of this country, and to resolve that, independent of all foreign influence, Americans shall and will rule America. [Loud and long applause.]

I feel, fellow-citizens, that I need hardly allude to the importance of maintaining this Union. I see the National flags floating from yonder heights, which marks the consecrated spot where WASHINGTON had his head-quarters. There was performed an act of moral heroism, before which the bravest deeds of ALEXANDER pale, and with which the greatest achievements of BONAPARTE are not to be compared. [Immense cheering.] It was there, on that sacred spot, now shaded by the flag of a free Republic, that WASHINGTON refused a crown. [Great applause.] It was there that the officers of the Army, after our independence had been achieved, made him the offer of a crown, which he indignantly repelled. I am sure that I need not urge upon you who live in sight of that flag, the importance or duty of following the Farewell Advice of the Father of his Country, to maintain the Union of the States as the safeguard of our liberties at home and the bulwarks of our defence against attacks from abroad. [Cheers.]

Again I thank you most sincerely for this cordial welcome to my native soil. [Cheers.]

MR. FILLMORE AT ALBANY—HIS DENUNCIATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

At Albany, Mr. FILLMORE responded to an address from Mayor PERRY in the following terms:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This overwhelming demonstration of congratulation and welcome almost deprives me of the power of speech. Here nearly thirty years ago, I commenced my political career. In this building I first saw a Legislative body in session—[Cheers]—but at that time it never entered into the aspirations of my heart that I should ever receive such a welcome as this, in the capital of my native State. [Cheers.]

You have been pleased, Sir, to allude to my former services and my probable course if I should be again called to the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. [Cheers.] You all know that when I was called to the executive chair by a bereavement which overwhelmed the nation with grief, that the country was unfortunately agitated from one end to the other upon the all-exciting subject of Slavery. It was then, Sir, that I felt it my duty to rise above every sectional prejudice and look to the welfare of the whole nation. [Applause.] I was compelled to a certain extent to overcome long-cherished prejudices, and disregard party claims. [Great and prolonged applause.] But in doing this, Sir, I did no more than was done by many abler and better men than myself. I was by no means the sole instrument, under Providence, in harmonizing those difficulties. [Applause.] There was at that time noble, independent, high-souled men, in both Houses of Congress, belonging to both the great political parties of the country,—Whigs and Democrats,—who spurned the character of selfish party leaders, [cheers,] and rallied around my Administration, in support of the great measures which restored peace to an agitated and distracted country. [Cheers.] By the blessings of Divine Providence, our efforts were crowned with signal success, [cheers,] and when I left the Presidential chair, the whole nation was prosperous and contented, and our relations with all foreign nations were of the most amicable kind. [Cheers.] The cloud that hung upon the horizon was dissipated; but where are we now? Alas! Threatened at home with civil war, and from abroad with a rupture with our peaceful relations. I shall not seek to trace the causes of this change. These are the facts, and it is for you to ponder upon them. *Of the present Administration I have nothing to say*, and can appreciate the difficulties of administering this Government, and if the present executive and his supporters have with good intention and honest hearts made a mistake, I hope God may forgive them as I do. [Loud and prolonged applause.] But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon the country for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow-citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility.

The agitation which disturbed the peace of the country in 1850 was unavoidable. It was brought upon us by the acquisition of new territory, for the government of which it was necessary to provide Territorial Administrations. But it is for you to say whether the present agitation, which distracts the country and threatens us with civil war, has not been recklessly and wantonly produced by the adoption of a measure to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good. [Cheers.]

Sir, you have been pleased to say that I have the union of these States at heart. This, Sir, is most true, for if there is one object dearer to me than another, it is the unity, prosperity, and glory of this great Republic—and I confess, frankly, Sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, Sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and the South, on the most exciting of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and organized military array.

But this is not all, Sir. *We see a political party, presenting, candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free-States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States.* Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? [Cheers.] Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that *our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?* [Cheers.] Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him in making his appointments? If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice-President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him? These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. *Suppose that the South having a majority of the Electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment.* [Applause.] And do you believe that your Southern breth

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, (printed on Thursday,) of every week, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of Markets of all kinds, and interesting Editorials and other matter made up from the Daily. In the pending political canvass it supports the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems essential to the welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.* RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau street.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the DAILY TIMES; from whom the Daily or Weekly can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

☞ In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the entire session was occupied in the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived by a vote of 101 to 70, and it was made the first business in order to day.

The News by the Illinois.

By the arrival of the mail steamship *Illinois*, we have received full details of the important events that have recently occurred in San Francisco. The excitement consequent upon the great popular rising, reported by previous steamers, continued unabated. As every one anticipated, CASEY and CORA, the murderers of KING and RICHARDSON, were executed by order of the Vigilance Committee, and, as if to render the proceeding more awfully impressive, it was done on the same day that the murdered KING was consigned to his grave. The labors of the Committee did not end here. Numerous arrests followed, and among others, that of the notorious Yankee SULLIVAN, who, to avoid the felon's doom that he dreaded, committed suicide in his cell. According to latest advices the other arrested parties had been shipped to Australia. In the meantime an opposition to the Vigilance Committee was organized. This party called for a mass meeting in the Plaza of those who were in favor of maintaining "the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the State," but when the time arrived the speakers were received with such a storm of hisses and groans that it was found impossible to proceed, and the meeting turned out a complete failure. The popular feeling in San Francisco, and, indeed, throughout the State, is unmistakeable. It seems to be the general desire, with but slight exception, that the Vigilance Committee should make some further examples, and continue its organization until the purification of the ballot box shall have been secured and a radical reform shall have been wrought in the City Government. The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the County of San Francisco to be in a state of insurrection, ordering the Committee to disband, and calling out the militia, but it does not appear that much respect or any obedience has been shown to this official document. The particulars of all these events, as given in the graphic and comprehensive letter of our San Francisco correspondent, and in the accounts by local journals transferred to our columns, will be read with deep interest.

There is nothing new to record in the history of the Indian outbreak in Oregon. For the present, at least, hostilities have been suspended. In the absence of active operations and more exciting themes, our correspondent furnishes us with a sketch of some past events in the war, and at the same time draws a deplorable picture of the condition to which these disastrous troubles have reduced this lately flourishing Territory.

In our columns this morning there will also be found some miscellaneous and interesting news from South America, Central America, New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands, and China. The intelligence received from Nicaragua by way of Panama is brief and not very specific as to dates or facts. The point at which WALKER's head-quarters were established was not known. San Salvador, it is asserted, had refused to treat with WALKER, and had sent back his envoy. Cholera was making fearful havoc in Costa Rica, Baron BULOW being among the number of its victims.

The "Revolution" in California.

The summary proceedings of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco may very properly be called a revolution, though there is nothing of a rebellious or political character in the constitution of that revolutionary tribunal. It was not against the Law that the Committee rebelled, but against the lawyers. The quiet, respectable, and conservative inhabitants of San Francisco had become disgusted with the conduct of the lawyers and the judiciary, and were justly alarmed at the impunity with which wealthy villains committed their nefarious crimes. The atrocious assassination of one of the leading citizens of the State who had courageously exposed the rascalities of some of the disreputable rowdies who had fastened themselves upon the Gold State, aroused a spirit of revenge, and awaked the long dormant power which had once before been put forth in the defence of the public safety, and the Committee of Vigilance immediately renewed its existence, and summary justice was dealt to two great offenders against the law of God and man. Of course all right thinking men will condemn Lynch Law, but, when there is no other law on which peaceable citizens can rely for protection, what shall be done? It is difficult to decide at so great a distance from the scene of disturbance: and it is unfair to make comparisons between a new State, composed of such an ill sorted and turbulent a population as they have to contend with in California, and an old and comparatively well-regulated a community as our own. A murder by a mob is no less a murder than if committed by an individual, and the Committee of Vigilance, in the eye of the Law, are as guilty as the wretched men whom they put out of existence. But the Law's eye often blinks at offences which are morally proper, and it will do so in this case. The immediate effect of the action of the Committee of Vigilance will be to rid California of a gang of desperadoes, and to exert a wholesome influence in the next elections, which may materially change the political complexion of the State. But we doubt if criminal lawyers will exhibit any less eagerness to defend wealthy criminals than they have done before.

Mr. Fillmore's Position.

For the first time in the canvass,—for the first time indeed since he ceased to be President,—Mr. FILLMORE in his speech at Albany on Friday last, referred to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the agitation which the aggressions of Slavery have aroused, and the uprising of the people of the Free States against them. His position as he has now defined it, is precisely what it has been represented to be by those who conceded the purity of his personal character, but who could not regard him as the man for President in the present crisis. He has no word of rebuke for the domineering insolence, and the audacious ambition of the champions of Slavery extension. He "has *nothing to say* of the present Administration:" though he insinuates that *possibly* the repeal of the Missouri Compromise may have been effected "to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good." Upon these points he is either silent or apologetic. But he denounces openly and with emphasis the great movement of Freedom in self-defence. He brands the uprising of the people of the Free States, against the tyranny they have suffered and the still greater tyranny with which they are threatened, as a treasonable movement, certain to end in a dissolution of the Union. He goes farther than this. *He denies the right of the people of the Union to elect a President, except with the concurrence and assent of the Slaveholding States.* He declares that if the Free States should vote unanimously for FREMONT, the South would not submit. "Can the Republicans," he says, "have the *madness* or the *folly* to believe that *our Southern brethren would submit* to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?" That a man in Mr. FILLMORE's position should ask such a question as this, is certainly astounding. Pray, why should "our Southern brethren" *not* submit? Mr. FILLMORE goes beyond the South itself in uttering threats on its behalf. Not even the most rabid champion of Slavery, in or out of Congress, has ever yet hinted at such a course of action as Mr. FILLMORE proclaims and justifies. Not a solitary Southern paper has intimated that the South will not "submit" if Col. FREMONT should be elected President. It is mortifying that any Northern man should be found pusillanimous enough to proclaim such a sentiment in advance.

Mr. FILLMORE attempts to fortify this most extraordinary position by an appeal to the North:

"Suppose that the South having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have Slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. *Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment.*'

Upon what basis Mr. FILLMORE makes this remarkable declaration, we find it impossible to conjecture. Most assuredly the North has never given any occasion for so bold an impeachment of its loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. On the contrary, it has uniformly and promptly acquiesced in every enactment constitutionally made, however repugnant to its interests and its rights. And we are confident that the last thought that would enter the mind of any Northern man, if the South having the power should elect a Southern President, would be *resistance* to his authority. Mr. FILLMORE has no warrant in fact, or in common sense, for his most extraordinary declaration that the North would not submit. And he has just as little for the assertion that the South would not submit to the election of a President by the votes of the Free-States alone. If the South desire to prevent such an exclusive choice, let them join in the election of FREMONT themselves. We have the same right to ask this of them, that they have to demand of us the abandonment of the man who represents our principles and will protect our rights.

But Mr. FILLMORE desires to know how a President so elected can select his Cabinet and distribute the patronage of the Government. He intimates that he can appoint nobody from a slaveholding State. We should like to know *why* not. Does Mr. FILLMORE apprehend that nobody can be found in the South who would take office under such a President? His own experience should have taught him better. Neither he nor any other man will live long enough to see fat Federal offices go begging in Virginia, or in any of the Southern States. But we will tell Mr. FILLMORE what would be the effect of the election of a Republican President upon the South, in this respect. It would bring into the Federal service *a class of men in the Southern States who are now excluded* by the Slaveholding Oligarchy, because they cannot be made the tools of its audacious schemes. It would thus instantly release the Southern mind from the thraldom in which it has so long been held. And the result of such a bestowal of the Executive patronage would be to create a sound and healthy public sentiment in the Southern States, upon this and every other subject. Men then would dare to speak their sentiments, and to act upon their own convictions of duty; and, instead of witnessing a compulsory and cringing worship of Slavery, as the only institution worth preserving in this republic, we should see it taking its proper place:—we should see it fairly canvassed by Southern men:—and we might then hope for a restoration of common sense in the discussion of its political, social and economical relations. The cry of dissolution, which Mr. FILLMORE seeks to revive, has ceased to have any terror for Northern men. They have seen the base uses it has been made to serve, and are no longer to be deceived or misled by it. It is the stale device of men seeking under cover of it to carry Slavery into every Territory, and to place all Federal power in the hands of Slaveholders to be wielded for the promotion of their interests and the accomplishment of their ends.

We are glad that Mr. FILLMORE has made this frank and open avowal of his deep hostility to the movement of the Free States against the aggressions and the extension of Slavery. It puts it out of the power of his supporters to continue the game they were beginning to play with some success, of representing him as equally reliable with FREMONT upon this great issue.

The Popular Will.

While ministers of both this country and England chafe over small differences and diplomatic distinctions, it is pleasant to feel that the heart of the people of both nations beats in unison. Whatever rulers may think or do, it is evident that the people of America and England, not the mere bar-room politicians, but the men who make the sinew and create the glory of both lands, are determined that there shall be peace. For two nations who, whatever may be their little family quarrels, stand in the frontage ground of the world's freedom, and maintain the banners of free altars, free thought and free speech over the earth, to go to war would be not only a folly but a madness. At such a conflict the despots of the earth might well clap their hands and sing a pæan, for it would do more in one short year to check the march of progress than all their intrigues and machinations for a century could effect. Indeed, this conviction appears to have struck home to the heart of every man who loves the happiness and advancement of his kind.

In England we find that while ministers are hesitating what action to pursue, and parties are endeavoring to turn every difficulty to some selfish account, the people are stepping forward and clutching with giant grasp the matter into their own keeping. Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, one of the most distinguished merchants and men in England, a near relative of the eminent statesman of that name, and second to none in commercial standing, has taken the lead, and at the head of his brother merchants in Liverpool, has entered a protest against any rupture with this country. As the steamer left the fire was spreading. Meetings had been called of the men of Manchester and Leeds and Birmingham—the brave toilers out of whose sweat and sinew England has hewn her wealth, and we have little doubt that in a few weeks the working classes from one end of England to the other will have built up a wall of fire around the bond of a common commerce which now unites their country and this, from which no ministers can snatch it.

From some knowledge of opinion in this country, we have little doubt that this feeling is reciprocated by the same class here. There is no greater blunder than that made by so many traveling and surface-seeing Englishmen, of mistaking the noisy froth on the top of the stream for the calm, still current of public opinion which flows silently but powerfully beneath. The talk of the bar-rooms of the United States is one thing, the thought of the homes of the United States is another. And among this latter, in which the opinion of a nation ever dwells, there is a strong and solemn sense, we believe, of the evil not alone to the two countries, but to the world at large of a war between the United States and England. Noisy politicians, to whom tumult of any kind is life, never count the cost, but men who love their country and kind, and have some stake in the prosperity of both, have counted it and know what such a war would mean.

It were well, however, that this feeling found expression. We feel sure it has only to be called on to come forth. England has spoken through her commercial and working classes, and magnanimously taken the lead. Why not our commercial and working classes imitate the example, and send forth an echoing protest on this side against all mention of war? It is not from any apprehension of a difference between the two countries, we make this suggestion, for we have none. To dream, for a moment, that two great brother nations could be drawn into war, and make a holiday for despots, merely for the mistakes of half-a-dozen over-zealous or bungling officials, would be the most absurd of delusions. It is as an expression of the real feeling of the commercial and working classes, that we would rejoice in such a protest as that we now commend to our merchant and industrial community.

The Course of Col. Benton.

Certain of our more imaginative cotemporaries are struggling severely to show that the determination of Col. BENTON to support the Cincinnati ticket, is a serious blow to the hopes of Republicanism. They assume that the nomination of Col. FREMONT was made with special reference to securing his "gallant relative," and that the non-adhesion of the latter overthrows our most elaborate calculations. It needs but a word to extinguish this nonsense. There was never the slightest reason to believe that Mr. BENTON would advocate the election of Col. FREMONT to the Presidential chair. He had never intimated any disposition to do so. There were a thousand reasons that obviously dictated a posture of absolute neutrality from first to last, and on that neutrality, no doubt, many counted, not as an element of strength in the Republican ticket, but as a direct, logical result of the position upon political issues which Mr. BENTON has occupied for the ten years past, and as a natural tribute to his own consistency. Disappointment in this particular may painfully lessen confidence in the wisdom of the venerable statesman, but need bate no jot of any true man's heart or hope in the cause of which the younger and more vigorous mind of his son-in-law is the expositor.

Outside of Missouri, it is, perhaps, superfluous to say, the influence of Col. BENTON's position is purely moral and exemplary. Let the reader test the matter thoroughly by perusing the speech of the great Missourian, given in the DAILY TIMES of Friday, a speech designed to serve as the overture to the canvass in Missouri, for the choice of Governor and Congressmen. It is a masterly arraignment of the interior and external policy of the actual administration, no single point escaping, every act sharing its due censure, and the whole coming in for as violent invective as ever passed the ex-Senator's lips in his more sanguine and impulsive years.

The abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, the bombardment of Greytown, the semi-serious treatment of fillibusterism, the generally aggressive and war-provoking conduct of diplomatic representatives, the use and distribution of patronage, the inflectious corruption of every department of Government, the evils and abuses of party conventions; all these points are worked with the hand of a master, strong in grouping and composition of his subjects, and enforced with so hearty an earnestness and eloquence that the indignant reader feels himself hurried and heated along to the unavoidable conclusion that the party and the men concerned in these manifold treasons against the republic and its welfare, should be at once and forever hurled from power; that a period should forthwith be put to a many-headed policy so pregnant with mischief; that the platform and the party upon it were better sunk ten thousand fathoms deep, than floated into the capital and the Presidential mansion. Such, however, is not the argument or the meaning of Colonel BENTON. He turns a short corner when actually in broad sight of his destination. From these damning postulates he insanely concludes that the good of the country requires the government to remain in the same mischievous hands; that all the honors and emoluments in the gift of the people should be poured upon the devoted heads of the wrong doers and their accessories; that JAMES BUCHANAN, who declares himself merged in the Cincinnati Platform, with its cordial indorsement of the Pierce Administration, of the Compromise violation, of the plans and conspiracies of Fillibusterism, of the system of official corruption and caucus management, of federal assumptions of State rights, is the only candidate before the people deserving their support and confidence. It is wholly out of the question for any sane man to adopt any such violent *non sequitur*. Herein the most devoted admirer of the gallant old Colonel must decline to follow him. It is as if an Attorney-General, in summing up an unanswerable case of high treason, deformed with murder, and treachery, and wantonness of the most repulsive shapes, should appeal to the Jury after his outburst of indignant declamation, not to punish the criminal with the utmost rigor of the law, but to renew his opportunities for the commission of crime, to furnish his hands with the deadly weapon, and lay bare the defenceless throats of the people before him.

In the bounds of Missouri, of course, it matters not at all for the cause of Republicanism what Col. BENTON may say or do. There the cause of Freedom has nothing whatever to lose, or to hope for. We know very well, that by acting there in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN, the veteran orator is not acting against Col. FREMONT, were he inclined to do so. We know that his estimate of his distinguished son-in-law's abilities and fitness for the most elevated and exacting duties, is too frequently recorded to admit of denial or modification at this late date. These things are enough to know. And for the rest we shall do well if, pardoning this unaccountable eccentricity, we turn our faces reverently from the old man, veiling the last sacrifice to party prejudice in the memory of past services and past independence.

Home Affairs.

Now that all our great political parties have got through with their saturnalia for the Summer, at least as far as the City is concerned, and Mr. FILLMORE has had his reception and gone West, and there is nothing to distract the attention of the Common Council in the shape of a public show, we hope that the Aldermen and Councilmen will have a little time to bestow upon the sanitary condition of the City which is of infinitely greater importance to our citizens than any of the prominent subjects of discussion which have recently monopolized public attention. The City, at present, is unusually healthy, for the season, but its condition is not such as to hold out encouraging expectations that it will remain so much longer, as the intensity of the heat increases; and every consideration of humanity, and regard for the property of our citizens demand that instant steps should be taken to put the streets in a state to resist the almost certain visitation of infectious diseases. It is not owing to any precautions or any sanitary regulations on the part of our City authorities that we have been saved from the spread of pestilential diseases, but to the splendid natural advantages we possess in the position of our City; advantages which ignorance, misrule, and bad laws cannot wholly neutralize. Mayor WOOD, in his last message, was at great pains to exhibit our lack of proper defences against the approach of a hostile fleet; but the enemy we have most cause to fear the approach of, comes in an unseen and insiduous form, and will find no defences against his approach, but every encouragement for his visitation.

It would be well for some of our City legislators to make an estimate of what the cost would be to the City if the yellow fever should make its appearance in our midst even for a week, and then compare with it the trifling expenditure required to keep the City in so cleanly a condition that the spread of disease would not be possible. But, putting aside the possibility of such a dread calamity as the introduction of the yellow fever, there are other diseases, and fevers nearly as fatal, which are the sure result of a lack of cleanliness, which should be guarded against. And, above all is it the duty of our City authorities that the streets are put in such a condition that the people shall not be driven from their houses to escape a fetid atmosphere, which is destructive of comfort even if it be not deadly in its immediate effects on health. The extreme heat of the past three days makes it imperatively necessary that there should be immediate steps towards a thorough purification of the City.

Lives of [illegible] Candidates.

If the proverbial [illegible] of the book-publisher do not fa[illegible] now, we may gather some idea of the [illegible]sive popularity of Mr. FREMONT and [illegible]tial competitors, by reference to the [illegible] numbers of lives of each supplied to [illegible]market. Five or six of our largest book [illegible]manufacturers drive their presses day and night [illegible] extended biographies of [illegible] of the Rocky Mountains. [illegible] crowd the columns of the daily papers. [illegible] engaged upon the biography of JAMES BUCHANAN, and where that eminently exciting and romantic story may be found by the anxious inquirer, are points upon which the newspaper furnishes no information; and we are left to the supposition that nobody wants what nobody supplies. It is very easy to suggest that everybody knows the great facts in the career of the illustrious Pennsylvanian, and that no recital of them is needed. But the truth is precisely otherwise. Nobody we have yet encountered pretends to know one great fact in Mr. BUCHANAN's whole public existence. The world thirsts to discover what single notable act is associated with his name; what signal thing he has achieved to entitle him to the gratitude and confidence of the country; whereon is based the reputation for wise and conservative statesmanship, on the strength of which he is addressed to the people. His life is known, but all these things are unknown quantities in the equation of his political career, and so must remain.

Col. FREMONT, with his bold undertakings and gallant, useful, and practical achievements, has, for ten years past, filled the public eye, and attracted the public admiration, Enough has been seen of his stirring and various career to create an appetite for minuter detail. Hence the call for biographies. They may, with propriety, bear the title of "The Life and PUBLIC SERVICES of FREMONT;" the Life of BUCHANAN can, with no propriety, assume the latter phrase. All these things the bookmaker understands, and the reader understands; and so ten thousand biographies of the "Great Explorator" will be called for, where one pamphlet Life of the Politician will suffice.

Scroggs for Fillmore.

Among the most important acquisitions of the Fillmore Party, during the past week, are the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this City, and General GUSTAVUS SCROGGS, of Buffalo. In the course of General SCROGGS' letter of adhesion, he makes the following kind remarks, in alluding to the American Convention in New-York:

"Whilst they all, as I believe, esteem and honor Mr. FILLMORE as much as any other man, and have as much, and many of them more confidence in him than any other man that could be named, they honestly believed that there was NO CHANCE FOR HIS ELECTION."

"Amusing."

Our grave cotemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*, says its editorial embarrassments in choosing a presidential candidate were "amusing, as much as annoying." The embarrassments of the *Commercial* have been rather amusing to others, but we had no suspicion of their being amusing to itself.

☞ The waters of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan were connected last week, through the Fox River improvement. The *Aquilla*, the first steamer that has made the passage, made her appearance at Green Bay on Monday. The guests marched ashore under a salvo of artillery, and went in procession to the United States Hotel, where the Mayor of the city made a speech. The Green Bay people are greatly elated at the prospects of enlarged trade and new facilities of intercourse which this improvement opens up to them.

The Fourth of July Common Council Committees—The Councilmen Determined to have a Fourth of July

The Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen, appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July, were called to have another meeting last Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was a full attendance of the Councilmen of the Committee, but only one of the Aldermen was present. It was resolved not to wait for more Aldermen, but to proceed on their own hook, and under their previous organization, despite the Aldermen's threats not to come in unless a different organization was agreed upon. Councilman BARNEY took the chair, and in doing so, suggested that a few Aldermen, by their pride and contumacy, could not postpone the Fourth of July, nor turn aside the determination of invincibles like themselves. He said that they would hear the report of Committees upon which a majority of Councilmen had been appointed, and where the Aldermen were in the majority and no reports were ready, they would make new appointments from themselves.

Councilman COOPER, from the Committee on Fireworks, reported that they had selected the following places for the exhibition of fireworks, and agreed to pay the amounts affixed for the same:

City Hall Park	$600
Tompkins Square	450
Madison-square	400
East Broadway and Grand-st.	200
Five Points-square	250
Jackson-square	400
Hamilton-square	200
Lamartine-square	300
Yorkville	250
Carmansville	150
Mount Morris	350
High Bridge	150

The Committee to engage music for the different parks, and to see to the erection of platforms for the musicians, being comprised of Aldermen who were absent, the Committee on Fireworks, on motion, was authorized to take these duties upon themselves. The Chairman was commissioned to have printed 2,000 tickets of admission to the City Hall on the evening of the Fourth, to be distributed among the members of the Common Council and their friends.

It was voted to give $250 to the Veterans for their Fourth, when resolutions were passed, requesting the Comptroller to pay no bills incurred for the celebration of the Fourth, unless signed by a majority of the Joint Committee, and that no moneys be appropriated for refreshments.

An adjournment took place to Wednesday, to complete further arrangements.

The Inundation in France.

A meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, at DELMONICO's, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, of the Committee of twelve appointed at the meeting of French residents of the City held on Friday to raise funds for the relief of their countrymen suffering from the late inundation in France. Mr. M. G. LENTILHON presided. It was stated that Mayor WOOD had been called upon, to ascertain whether he would do anything officially in aid of the object for which they had convened. He had promised his personal assistance, but upon consultation with the French Consul he did not think it necessary at present to take any official action. The following adjunct Committee was appointed to coöperate with their own Committee in raising funds:

Fernando Wood,	Edward J. Warren,
Chas. W. Foster,	John Wilmerding,
A. Weldrum,	Isaac Bell, Jr.,
Ogden Hagerty,	Lewis Curtis,
Samuel Fox,	L. Delmonico,
Joseph Fowler,	Leopold Biermith.

A Committee, consisting of the officers of the meeting, was chosen to wait on the Mayor and notify him of his appointment, with instructions empowering him to add such names as he saw fit.

The moneys contributed should be sent in or handed in by the 15th of July, that they might be forwarded in the next steamer to France.

The Public Health.

The following statistics show the number of deaths in the City for the 26 weeks, or first half year of 1856, just ended, with an exhibit for the corresponding periods of the years 1854 and 1855:

Weeks.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Weeks.	1854.	1855.	1856.
1st	493	471	367	14th	359	441	416
2d	478	418	314	15th	400	479	422
3d	500	467	324	16th	418	479	397
4th	442	427	375	17th	477	444	378
5th	491	511	326	18th	472	466	388
6th	496	456	377	19th	484	487	384
7th	557	550	377	20th	504	497	357
8th	464	541	397	21st	539	504	331
9th	494	522	360	22d	415	500	367
10th	483	491	374	23d	418	488	337
11th	499	515	404	24th	480	466	399
12th	513	485	361	25th	457	512	314
13th	436	498	421	26th	447	541	378
Total					11,907	11,861	9,[illegible]

An encouraging diminution, it will be seen, is presented in the returns of mortality of the present year thus far, as compared with the two previous years. This fact, gratifying as it is, cannot be attributed to vigilance on the part of the Street Commissioner or other City officials. It is to be feared that with the present filthy condition of the streets, and increasing hot weather, a different comparative view will be presented of the six months to come. For next month the number of deaths will doubtless greatly increase over the present month. July is the month of all others most fatal to children. To show the increase in the mortality of July over June, the following table is added of the comparative deaths among children for those two months, in 1854 and 1855.:

	1854.		1855.	
	June.	July.	June.	July.
Of and under 1 year	552	1278	473	1246
Between 1 and 2 years	173	452	187	346
Between 2 and 5 years	159	249	181	196
Between 5 and 10 years	70	95	64	83
Between 10 and 20 years	84	141	49	67
Total	1038	2210	954	1738

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 416 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 5s. per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, NO. 343 Broadway, would call attention to their assortment of goods for gentlemen's Summer wear

We have in store and are constantly receiving all the most desirable styles of black and colored cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which we make up with all the style that has so long distinguished our house.

Some of our customers being under the impression that Mr. HUGHES, for some years our pantaloon cutter, had left our employment we would say that he still continues with us and will be glad to serve his friends.

Broadway, corner Duane st.

FOLEY, THE WELL-KNOWN GOLD PEN MANUfacturer, of Broadway, has invented a new style (Patent-Elastic) Bank Pen. These Pens are made in a peculiar manner, (both short and long nibs.) They have a cut or slit on both sides of the nib, which gives them an excellent spring, and writes easy just like the old goose quill. We have used FOLEY'S Gold Pens in the TIMES Office for a long time, and find them superior to all others.

THE KNIGHT'S SOLILOQUY.
Translated from the Spanish of Pedro de Castro y Anaya.

"I would not change my fate in them,
For all the world, beside,"—
'Twas thus, with an enthusiast's voice,
The young Orlando cried.

You think he spoke of ladies fair,
Whom he'd been toying with—
But he spoke, sir, of those tailors rare,
The matchless BROTHERS SMITH.

For cheapness, durability,
For texture, taste and style,
Compare their goods with other goods,
And at the difference smile.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The *only Salamander Safe* made, and the
BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring *no longer makes or sells* this celebrated Fire Proof Safe, *his license having expired.*
Depôts, No. 125 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
No. 23 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high speed Machines. For season for quilts, tuckings and for other profitable work is close at hand and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind can be proved by the testimony of those using them, and if in need of a Machine can be exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
Prices at which a fire-coat and pants can be had at SMITH BROTHERS', Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.:

Drab Felt Beaver Coat and Pants	$12
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	15
Drab Kersey Beaver Coat and Pants	10
Blue Felt Beaver Coat and Pants	12
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants	$13 to 15
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants	14 to 18

Samples of our styles can be seen at our Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.:

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

Thin Summer Suits	$6 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable houses in the City.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 455 BROADWAY, is filled with goods from Calcutta, China, Japan, and other foreign countries, not to be found elsewhere in this City. Real India Pineapple goods, Madras handkerchiefs, &c. Ladies are cautioned not to purchase any article called Pineapple until they examine the above. Milliners and others desiring samples can have them per mail, in every shade or color, plain or plaid.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 256 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; MR. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history by their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting as a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THERE IS NO PLACE WHERE ALL-WOOL INgrain carpets are sold at 3s. 6d. per yard; oil-cloths, any width, 3s. per yard; tapestry, Brussels, at 5s. per yard; superfine (double extra) 6s. CROWDED at LASDON'S New Carpet Establishment, No. 574 Hudson-st., near King.

KEEP COOL ON THE FOURTH.
For which purpose be in season for the patent double ICE PITCHERS, at the store of LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.

READY-MADE SHIRTS, ALL SIZES, SUPERIOR make, warranted to fit. Also, three-ply linen collars, in every variety of pattern and quality. Low prices, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, very superior; warranted only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

PRINTERS and others out of the City desiring STEREOTYPE CASTS for printing, will be supplied, and the price stated on application

Specimen copies of the Engraving will be sent on the receipt of five postage stamps.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings.

☞ PRINTING of every description for political meetings.

☞ **Cure that Dreadful Burn.**—We call the attention of the public to this great and valuable remedy, RUSSIA SALVE, for curing burns, scalds, sores, chilblains, cuts, corns, &c. This unrivaled ointment will not only relieve but speedily cure where all other means have failed. Under its influence the most dangerous sore is healed. It is an article worthy the attention of all persons in the community; it is vigorous in restoring old wounds to perfect restoration, and in its application has never been known to fail. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c. and $1 per box.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; BING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **To Liquor Merchants, Distillers,** Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; cham agne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, platina, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

☞ **Sick Headache and Debility**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are worthy the attention of all who are afflicted with these or any other symptoms arising from a weakened and deranged state of the digestive system.

☞ **The Rocky Mountain Fremont Club of Brooklyn.**—An adjourned meeting of the above named Club will be held at their rooms, Frankl[illegible] Building, No. 164 Orange-st., corner of Fulton, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 30, 1856, at 8 o'clock P. M., when an election of permanent officers will take place. The young men of Brooklyn, friendly to the cause of Freedom, and the election of Fremont and Dayton, are invited to attend and join the Club.

O. W. NICHOLS, President pro tem.

E. M. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

☞ **Strawberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $3 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 321 Pearl st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Public Deceived**—In the purchase of various Cans, (in imitation called self sealing,) which are made by various parties—solely to sell.

SPRATT'S PATENT CANS when used according to directions, are certain to preserve effectually any kind of Fruit or Vegetable, (in a fresh state,) and are always warranted by the seller of the answer be purpose.

None genuine except those having, in cast letters on the cap, SPRATT'S PATENT.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lobu's extracts, Low's brown windsor and other soaps, puffs boxes, perfumery, dressing and fine combs, variegated articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms by

RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 45 Nassau-st.

☞ **To Capitalists.**—Chatham-square property on the line of the Bowery, for cession, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, June 30, consisting of that well known corner, bounded by Chatham-square, Bowery, Catharine and Pell sts., which forms the greatest thoroughfare in the City, except Broadway and Fulton-st.

☞ **Bill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 58 Fulton-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 95, 317 and 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **New-York Harmonic Society.**—The last concert of this society for the season will be given at Rodworth's Room, THIS EVENING, June 30, 1856. Tickets, 50 cents to be had of the members and at the door. See programme.

☞ **Fancy Shirts for Traveling**—In great variety. Also, superior white dress shirts made to order at short notice, at reasonable prices at

A. E. SHAW & ROUNDS, No. 329½ Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—If the old gentleman who called at the house of Robert Pride in this City, about 32 years ago, is living, and will communicate his name and residence, he will greatly oblige a relation who wishes further information. Address G. D PRIDE care of Aaron Swarz, Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York City.

REMOVAL.

SEWING MACHINES.—The GROVER and BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, better to accommodate their increased business have removed to the large and convenient store, first floor, No. 495 Broadway, St Nicholas' Book. The most complete and perfect stock of Sewing Machines, Machine Silk, Thread and Needles, will be always found here, and all invited to call and examine for themselves.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 378 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and BULL'S EYE LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New York.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAPS, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HAIR, TOOTH, AND NAIL BRUSHES—Lubin's Jockey Club and Hygienique Cleansing Perfumery, Pomades and Soaps, &c., &c., at GEO. E. INGER & CO.'S, successors to Thos. T. Green, corner Walker-st and Broadway,

FAMILY CHEMISTS.

INGER & CO., refiners and manufacturers of the Tasteless Castor Oil.

BRANCH OF RUDOLPH'S CONFECTIONERY.—The subscribers have opened for the accommodation of their friends and the public, a confectionery, at No. 80 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., where gentlemen can be supplied with confectionery, rich cakes, sandwiches, coffee and liquors, of the choicest qualities. STAUDINGER & WAGSMANN, Confectioners. No. 80 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

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REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 442 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Scotch women: one to cook, wash and iron, or as experienced nurse and pastry cook; the other as handmaid; the one to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or any kind of upstairs work. Both are thoroughly experienced in their work, will be found prompt and obliging. Can furnish highest City references. Can be seen at the basement of No. [illegible] 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, as regular seamstress and nurse; the other to take charge of a baby or young children, and assist in the needle; can give excellent City reference—would prefer to live out of the country; wages $7. The other as chambermaid, or good nurse—would go with a family to Europe; wages $4. Can give excellent City reference. Please address No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As [illegible] in the City or country by an English lady. Will give the best recommendations; is fully competent to teach French, Music and the English Branches; would like to go to a private family of kind, agreeable family, where she could feel at home. Call or address GOVERNESS, at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore. Is very fond of children.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference, would have no objections to do general housework. Call at No. 87 Crosby-st., in the rear, up stairs; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young girl, as waiter, in a small family, or nurse, and to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing; is capable of fulfilling either of the above situations; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 264 23d-st., four doors west of 9th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; no objection to the country. Apply at W. B. POSTS, No. 23 Waverley-place; good recommendation given; to be seen for two days.

TO CITY PRINCIPALS.—A graduate of College who has had several years experience in teaching in and near New-York, desires to effect an engagement for either the whole or part of his time during the next year, in a respectable institution in New-York or Brooklyn. Best of references given. Address EDUCATOR, *Times* Office.

$1,000 A YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to Manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,551 New-York.

CLERK WANTED—That can loan his employer $600 on good security; $5 a month salary, and interest for the use of the money; this is a good situation, as the clerk will have entire charge of the business. Call immediately at the Medical Pilot Office, No. 483 Broadway, room No. 7.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—High wages and first-rate situations are offered. Also, men and boys are wanted for brickyards, farms, and other places. Apply at Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue or 145 Bowery.

C. MASON.

NOTICE.—TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &c.—The subscriber (from Canada) wishes to obtain a situation as traveling agent for Canada for some drug or patent medicine house in this City. References given as to character and ability. Address C. F., *Times* Office.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business can hear of a permanent situation, with good wages, by applying at No, 48 Murray-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing out of the City, would employ a thoroughly educated gentleman, to take charge of the education of his children. Address E. F. B., New-York Post-Office, Box 3,579.

TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOYS WANTED—About 17 years of age. Apply from 8 to 9 A. M. ENO, ROBERTS & CO. No 107 Liberty-st.

SEXTON WANTED—For a Presbyterian Church in the upper part of the City. Address Box No. 4,214 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 3 barkeepers, 2 pianomen, 3 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 boys, men on steamers and railroads, 6 girls as waiters, 2 laundresses, 3 for housework, 3 kitchen girls.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—PROFESSED COOK—Lady's maid, laundress, seamstress, and waiter. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S FERRE, 17 years established in the business agency removed to No 51, East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, at No 39 (Clinton-place) 8th st., a few doors west of the 5th av., large, airy and handsomely furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen; families visiting the City for a few days, or a week, can be accommodated. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Montoe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 58 East 16th st

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a good and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 18th and 34th sts., and Broadway and Madison av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and his wife, in a delightful location. References required. Apply at No. 1 1st place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—At No 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, his wife, two children (of 4 and 7 years) and nurse, two large rooms required, in a healthy and retired location, within one hour of the City by railroad, or two hours by steamboat. Address Box No. 1,967 Post-Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBUR, Park House, Washington-st

HOTELS.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J. The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor,

D. A. CROWELL.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
EXHIBITION WORKS,
DEPOT AT J. H. HARLEY'S,
No. 34 John-st.,
One door from Nassau st., New-York.

Customers are informed that great pains have been taken this year by Mr. HADFIELD in preparing his FIRE WORKS.

HIS
COLORED FIRES

Are more various and beautiful, and the subscriber is prepared to furnish Exhibitions to any extent, and will pay every attention to orders addressed to him

EVERY ARTICLE IS WARRANTED.

He would also call attention to the following certificate from the celebrated Dr. Chilton:

I have analyzed four samples of mixtures for Colored Fires Red, Blue Green and Yellow, manufactured by JOHN W. HADFIELD, and find them to be different in composition from those generally used. There is nothing in these compositions that will render them liable to spontaneous combustion.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Every variety of small FIREWORKS for sale, such as CANTON CRACKERS, TOADLEDOES,
ROCKETS AND ROMAN CANDLES,
Of all sizes. Also, many new articles designed by Mr. HADFIELD.

Descriptive Exhibition Catalogue will be sent to parties who may wish

Private Exhibitions from $5 to $25.

Public Exhibitions from $50 and upwards.

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Those wishing Colored Fires and Exhibition work will please send in their orders as soon as possible, as they have to be packed at the Laboratory.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to

THOS. DUNKIN,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c.—may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire crackers, canton rockets, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD,
No. 349 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. BOULDS, Jr.,
No. 97 John-st., up stairs.

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The People's Cheap and Authorized Campaign Edition. In Press and will be ready in a few days.

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RAISING THE VAIL; OR SCENES IN THE COURTS. 12mo, Cloth. Price $1.

This work has been pronounced one of the most unique and curious volumes that has been published for many years. Its oddity of style, the peculiar ideas of the author, the singular anecdotes which he introduces, which are of themselves amusing, while they serve to instruct—all combined, are sufficient to make it one of the most readable books of the present day. In it will be found portraits of well-known court-officers, &c., together with a full exposé of the Stool Pigeon business, as it has been carried out in the different cities of the Union.

Address orders to
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WORKS ON WATER-CURE.

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Hydropathic Encyclopedia, $2 50; Family Physician, $2; Domestic Practice of Hydropathy, $1 25; Water Cure in Chronic Diseases, $1 25; Children, their diseases and management, $1; Consumption, its Prevention and Cure by Water Treatment, 75 cents; Hydropathic Cook Book, 75 cents; Fruits and Farinacia the Proper Food of Man, $1; Lectures on Life and Health, $1 25; Midwifery and the Diseases of Woman, $1 25; Physiology, Animal and Mental, 75 cents; Water Cure in America, $1; WATER-CURE JOURNAL, $1 a year. To be had at No. 308 Broadway.

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of this day, contains, in addition to the California News the usual News by Telegraph, Marine Intelligence, and General News of the Day:—

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Democratic Platform.	Fillmore's Pledge.
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Thus, those who have been unable to get the back numbers, will be enabled to have the Story as far as published.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 402 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $200, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 402 Broadway, New-York.

IN PRESS:

AFRICA'S MOUNTAIN VALLEY.

By the author of "Ministering Children." (From all-

CLARA HOWARD; OR, THE HEART'S YEARNINGS FOR THE UNSEEN AND ABIDING
THE ADOPTED SON, TRUE HEROISM, &c.
TALES OF SWEDEN AND THE NORSEMEN.
LEE'S LECTURES ON INSPIRATION, &c.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., 4 doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED;" sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jac. Bott, (very beautiful and beautiful,) 35 cents. "THREE FLOWERS," by Liebich, (10 pieces,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.

A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros

COOK & BRO., 483 Broadway, second door above Grand.

MORGAN'S EXPOSURE OF FREEMASONRY.—A few copies for sale. Also, novels at half the publication price; old books, engravings, novels, autographs, bought and sold by NEAGLE & HICKS. No. 500½ Broadway. A large quantity of Engravings, large and small, for sale cheap. Books and Engravings bought in any quantity.

THE TRAVELERS' DEPOT—For MAPS, GUIDE-BOOKS, &c., &c., is RANNEY'S No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and steel pens, stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inksands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE RIDGWAY PRIZES.—The New-York Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children, will make the second annual distribution of these prizes, (Books and Silver Medals,) at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on TUESDAY, July 1 at 4 o'clock P. M. HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Common Schools, will award the premiums. There will be recitations and singing by the children; and addresses by Rev. H. HIGHLAND GARNETT, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY and Mr. JUNIUS C. MOREL. All who feel interested in the education of colored children are invited to attend. Admission free.

EDWARD FELIX,
PHILIP A. WHITE,
JAMES M'CUNE SMITH,
Committee.

AT A MEETING OF SEAMEN—Held on the 28th of June, at Shakespeare Hotel, prepara ory to carrying a meeting at said hotel on Thursday, July 3, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for the passage of a bill granting extra pay to those officers, seamen and marines who served in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we do hereby invite the cooperation of the officers who commanded us in the Gulf of Mexico, and all others interested, to be present at said meeting.

PHILIP J. DOWNEY, Chairman,
ALONZO GUTIERRE, Secretary

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH—At the corner of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn, will be laid, with appropriate services, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock (or if it should storm, on the next fair day.) Bishop JANES, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, and Rev. Dr. FOSTER are expected to perform the services.

CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the new edifice, now erecting in State st., near the corner of Bond-st., Brooklyn, for the congregation of St. Peter's Church, will be laid with appropriate ceremonials THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

THE EXAMINATION OF WARD SCHOOL No. 37, 67th st., Yorkville, by the school officers of the Ward, will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July. The patrons of the School and the friends of education generally are invited to attend.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—An adjourned meeting of the FREMONT CLUB will be held at the Gramercy House, corner of 20th st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock, to complete its organization. By order of the Chairman.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE FIFTH WARD. As well as all others friendly to the election of FREMONT and DAYTON, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth Ward (RILEY'S) Hotel, on business of importance.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. Also India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to rest for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Barclay-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

H. B. CLAFF & CO.

Have made the following tremendous reduction in Spring and Summer Goods, that the whole may be disposed of before the season closes;

An elegant shawl-shape Mantillas, extra quality and richly trimmed, only $5 50; reduced from $8.

1,000 Moire Antique Mantillas, full trimmed, $4 and $5; reduced from $8.

1,000 [illegible] Mantillas, handsomely trimmed in a variety of fashionable styles, $3 and $3 50; reduced from $5.

5s. New Silks, fashionable styles, 3s. 6d.
7s. New Silks, fashionable styles, 4s. 6d.
6s. New Silks, fashionable styles, 4s. 6d.
6s. India Silks, best quality, 4s.
2s. 6d.—Barèges reduced to 1s. 6d.
2s. Barèges, slightly imperfect, 1s.
2s. 6d.—French Printed Organdies, 1s. 6d.
2s. Jaconet Printed Organdies, 1s.
2s. Challies, a large assortment, 1s.

The above goods were purchased at auction during the present season, and are offered at prices that must insure a speedy sale.

ONE PRICE ONLY. H. B. CLAFF & CO.,
No. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
Of Embroideries,

To clean out the entire Stock.

Great bargains in Handkerchiefs.

Having marked down our stock of rich Embroideries to a very low figure, we are enabled to offer very great inducements to purchasers.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No 473 Broadway,
Having Marked Down their Entire Stock
Of Summer Dress Goods,
Will have the Pleasure
of Giving some very Great Bargains
To Purchasers THIS DAY.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY!

The great sale of 21 days continued THIS DAY, Saturday, June 28, being the eighth day of sale.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

This day we offer all the magnificent Silk Tissues, Grenadines, Robes, Fawns Barèges, Dotted and Embroidered Muslin, Dress Patterns, with embroideries, 50 per cent. below their real value. The attention of ladies and the public generally we respectfully solicit.

MONDAY'S SALE will consist of general Dry and Domestic Goods. We have neither time nor space to enumerate prices, &c., but respectfully invite immediate inspection of the whole stock, amounting to $35,000 gross amount.

Observe, only 12 days more sale to close out for benefit of creditors. Commercial Dry Goods Emporium, No. 94 Bowery, opposite Hiram Anderson's carpet store, No. 99.

D. L. JOHNS.

THE CARPET TRADE.

The immense stock of every description of Carpets kept by the subscribers enables them (notwithstanding the recent large additional advance received per last steamer) to continue to offer

SUPER OR ENGLISH VELVETS.....$1 37½
SUPERIOR ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. 1 00
(Woven not printed.)
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY.....$1 00
SUPERFINE INGRAIN.....75
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, GOWQUA MATTING, (made expressly for our retail trade) &c., &c. &c., &c. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AUCTION GOODS—GREAT BARGAINS

And tremendous and increasing rush at
COLBY'S, No 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

For the next ten days great bargains at COLBY'S. During which time an immense stock of Silks and Shawls will be offered to the public, at a very great sacrifice.

Also, an immense lot of Lawns, Robes, Barège De Laines, Prints, Cotton Shirting and Sheeting, Linens, Towelling, Quilts, Draperies, Embroideries, of every style and description, very low. Hosiery, Gloves &c., &c.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!! Shawls! Shawls!! Shawls!!!

COLBY, ANDREW & COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

LANE & PORTER

Invite the attention of ladies to their stock of MANTILLAS, which will be offered this morning at unprecedented low prices.

SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, $4 50.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 to $8, usually sold at $10 and $12
CHANTILLY LACE, $10, to $20, very cheap.

Also a full assortment of mourning mantillas at about half price. The entire stock must be cleared out to make room for alterations in our store early in July.

No. 72 Canal st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF EMBROIDERIES.

No. 703 BROADWAY.

Needleworked bands.
Needleworked collars.
Needleworked Collars and Sleeves, in sets.
Needleworked Cambric breakfast sets.
Needleworked handkerchiefs &c., &c.

All of the finest Paris and Nancy manufacture, for which the store of J. FRANCE & CO. were so justly celebrated, will be offered on MONDAY and during the week, at an enormous sacrifice to close stock.

By order of the assignees, No. 703 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT OF MANTILLAS.

The subscriber's stock of
Imported and own manufacture
MANTILLAS
Have been still further reduced in price.

The alterations and enlargement intended to be made on the premises, will have to be positively commenced by the middle of July, rendering it necessary to clear off the whole of the stock prior to that date. GEO. BULPIN,
Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.

Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Taffety Silk Mantillas,
Moire Antique Mantillas
Mantillas of Every Description,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON
For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK,
No. 83 Dey-st.

CLARK'S
SPOOL
COTTON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COLUMBIAN HALL.

The great sale of Dry Goods will commence at the above establishment on MONDAY, June 30, and will continue until the 15th of August next. This presents a rare opportunity for the ladies of New-York, and vicinity, to obtain BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

as the whole of this stock has been marked down fully 33⅓ per cent. from regular prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOURTH OF JULY MANTILLAS.

Ready on and after

NEW-YORK CITY.

How to Get a Better House.

It is fair to presume, reader, if you live in a house of your own, that you would like a little better one,—one with higher walls, larger parlors, ampler bedrooms, and the modern conveniences more conveniently arranged. If you do not have a better one, it is your own fault, for certainly you have every facility for obtaining your wish, and this is the way.

First, get your house insured—well insured,—up, at least, to its full value, in a safe company. Then, get an Irish servant girl,—preach to her twice a week on the necessity of being careful about setting the house on fire. This will show well in your trial before the Fire-Marshal. Have a pine box to put ashes in, placed in the back basement. Some slovenly people keep their ash pan or barrel out in the yard, but this is very unsightly. Put it under a wooden staircase. You can easily conceive the advantages of such neatness. About bed time charge the girl to take a candle in and see that there is no fire in the barrel. If she is sleepy, she will not be likely to see the fire, and the candle may do the job for you. If you have gas in the house, and you perceive a smell, overhaul the meter with a lighted candle. This sometimes answers an excellent purpose. Insist upon having the stoves cleaned before the servant goes to bed at night—it saves so much time kindling fire in the morning. Have plenty of glass lamps for burning fluid; tell the girl to be very careful in the use of them Of course, she will be. But still, it is not impossible she may trip in descending the stairway, when the lamp will break and the burning fluid scattered over the floor will be pretty likely to secure you a change of residence. Charge all the members of your family to fill their lamps only at daylight, but encourage them to make it the last job done in the day, which will insure their being filled six nights out of seven after dark. Thousands of new houses are obtained by this simple precaution. Use a two or three-tubed lamp, and if the wick falls out of one of them, keep dark about it. When the fluid gets low and the hot vapor begins to rise through the empty tube, you may confidently calculate upon an explosion which shall be purely accidental, of course.

But much can be done with your gas chandeliers and brackets. Before the first fly comes and long after the last one has gone, keep the chandeliers draped in some thin gauze stuff for the sake of preserving them in handsome condition. Where taste will tolerate it, festoon the walls above with cut paper. This makes the chances ten times greater.

The best place for gas brackets, as every lady will tell you, is by the side of the pier glass, coming out from the window sill; the windows of course you will decorate with lace curtains, oil shades, and so forth. The moment you have lighted the gas in one of these brackets, hear someone call from below, and don't stop to see whether the window is open far enough for the balmy south wind to drift the lace curtain directly into the flame. If your House is as well constructed for the purpose as most of them are, you may be sure that you will have a visit from the firemen before bed-time. A joint in the bracket is a great convenience, specially if it be one which allows the gas to burn unheeded when it is crooked up against the wood-work.

Much can be done with matches. Wax matches burning on wooden mantels bring a great deal of money out of the hands of the avaricious insurance companies into the pockets of the people. So never be without them, and encourage their use. If rats and mice are plenty, leave the matches lying around loosely and they may do the job for you.

But the common wooden matches are still more invaluable. Keep them in wooden boxes. It is a good thing to let the baby have them to build log cabins with. When you strike a light with them never mind where you throw the burning ends. It is well, if you have a wooden fireboard, to leave open the hole for the stove-pipe in it. If waste paper be thrown in there that will be a particularly good place for them. Leave loose matches lying on the chamber floors, in the kitchen, anywhere that they are likely to be trod upon with heavy shoes. When striking a light and the sliver breaks, as many frequently will do in succession, don't look to see what becomes of the dipped end—presume that it has fallen upon the marble hearth, and do you hurry down to tea.

Remember, that to have the light shine directly in your eyes from gas-burners, is exceedingly injurious to the delicate organs of sight. Of course, you will fit up all the burners with shades. Some prefer glass, but glass costs something. Some prefer tin, but tin ones can be broken after awhile. Better use paper shades. They are made for the purpose, are sometimes beautifully ornamented, and have served to give thousands of families new homes. If your house is heated by a furnace in the cellar, ask no questions as to the position of the registers, nor make any noise about it if the wood-work that surrounds them sometimes gets hot enough to boil eggs on. Don't be an old maid, prying into such minutiæ, and disturbing the sensibilities of the household.

Do you smoke! And have you never found how like stealing an hour from Heaven it is to lie upon your bed smoking a fragrant Havana until you fall asleep? Try it often—and, to make the grand result more sure be free with your matches, of which every pocket should have an abundant supply.

Encourage your women to read themselves asleep at night—it certainly is an enlightened enjoyment, and is quite likely to secure the new house, although the reading accomplished under such circumstances will be of no particular service to any body. During the Summer avoid the folly of heating your walls by carrying your cooking-fire into the chimney. Better turn the stove-pipe out of the back window. It keeps the house cooler. A great deal can be done with stove-pipes. When one runs through a wooden partition don't use those ugly earthern cylinders nor sheets of tin, and, if possible, bring the paper hangings close up to the pipe on every side.

If you follow these rules, we greatly err if we do not truly prophesy, that before Summer is out, you will enjoy the pleasure of receiving a handsome policy upon your fire insurance premium.

And in these days of easy credit, you are no true son of a Yankee, if, with hard cash for your old house in hand, you cannot build as fine a one as you could desire, (with all the modern improvements,) and not a mortgage worth mentioning left to encumber it.

Litters for the Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your suggestion of employing a spring cart, instead of a common cart, for the conveyance of the unfortunate laborer, so frequently wounded whilst engaged at the erection or demolition of buildings, might be greatly improved on by recommending the adoption of litters, one of which to be kept at each Station-house in the City. These litters, made of willows, like baskets, are in general use in the larger European cities, and provided with a mattress and curtains, and carried by the means of two long poles fastened to the sides of the litters and resting on the shoulders of four men. This simple method would prevent a great deal of suffering to the unfortunate victims of the numerous accidents occurring in our City, who are now jolted over the uneven pavement, and often exposed to a scorching sun or a pouring rain, as the writer had occasion to see three times during the last week. HUMANITY.

Mechanics' Institute.

A meeting was held, last evening, at the new rooms, No. 18 and 20 Fourth-avenue. An association was organized, styled the "Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute." Mr. Clinton Roosevelt delivered the inaugural address, after which the following gentlemen were chosen officers—President, Clinton Roosevelt; First Vice-President, James Rogers; Second do., Geo. W. Glaze; Third do., J. B. Whitman; Corresponding Secretary, D. B. Lockwood; Receiving Secretary, Joseph Hatdock. Regular meetings will be held on Monday evenings of each week.

Dinner to John Brougham!

On Thursday afternoon, a large number of American and Irish gentlemen, friends of Mr. John Brougham, the eminent actor and dramatist, gave him a sumptuous dinner at the Astor House, as a mark of their esteem for his professional merit and private worth, and to inaugurate his becoming lessee and manager of the Bowery Theatre. The Chair was occupied by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., with Junius T. Stagg, Esq., as Vice-Chairman. The evening passed off very pleasantly, with any amount of lively speeches and entertaining songs.

☞ Keeping cool by means of large fans worked by steam is coming into general use in restaurants, which are apt to be uncomfortably warm in stores where gas has to be burned by daylight, and in many offices that do not specially lack either daylight or fresh air. It is a capital arrangement.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ABDUCTED FROM HER PARENTS—LITTLE MAGGIE HOUSE.

We published the fact some five weeks since, that a little girl, named Margaret House, had been abducted from the residence of her father, William House, at No. 118 MacDougal-street, by a German cabinet maker, named Martin Haseman *alias* Hoffman.

Little Maggie being well known in the neighborhood of her residence, her strange abduction created considerable excitement. Every effort was made by the police of this City to find the fugitive Hoffman, and restore little Maggie to her home, but their efforts were unavailing.

An advertisement in the Times and another paper of this City brought information the other day from a kind-hearted German at Cleveland, Ohio, that little Maggie and her abductor were then at that place. It so happened that the day this information was received a storm prevented any telegraphic communication with Cleveland, but Maggie's brother started at once for that place, but on his arrival there Hoffman had left, failing to meet his engagements with a cabinet-maker, for whom he had engaged to work.

He ascertained that his sister had been heard to express a desire to return to her parents, but was pacified by her abductor, since which nothing further has been heard of either.

Hoffman resided in this City some months. He speaks broken English, is short necked, with high, square shoulders, sandy hair, partially bald-headed, full beard and moustache, and with an unmistakable German look. His step is short and quick, and his whole manner bustling. He has a wife and two children in Berlin, Prussia.

Since his departure for this place many misdemeanors of which he has been guilty have been brought to light.

We have ascertained that at his first boarding-house in Cleveland, he told the family that little Maggie was his daughter, and on being asked how it was she only spoke English, and not German, he stammered, saying: "She is my step-daughter." Soon after this he took the child away, but since then the man has been seen in the streets of Cleveland with cabinet-makers' tools in his arms, which signifies that he is at work in that neighborhood.

The little girl sews and writes with the left hand, has auburn hair inclined to red, which she sometimes wears in curls, has blue eyes and very fair skin.

Before leaving the boarding-house, she expressed a wish to go back to New-York, but was pacified and hurried away "to be in time for the cars."

It is only reasonable to suppose that Maggie House, (the child referred to,) in her lonesomeness, must have written to her father, but she would not know the necessity of a stamp in prepayment, in which case her epistle would remain a dead letter. Will postmasters please note this? read such letter—communicate to the proper authorities, that Hoffman may be arrested and held, the child protected, and information conveyed to Messrs. Smith & Dodd, No. 138 Superior-street, Cleveland, Ohio—who would feel amply paid for the trouble they have been put to, could they see how the mother's heart appreciates their kindly aid and sympathy, to recover their lost Maggie.

A case seldom happens which appeals to the kind and good, with a stronger claim for the recovery of a lost, loved one, than the one we now record.

We are authorized to say, that any reasonable expense incurred by arresting Hoffman, protecting the little girl, or communicating, by telegraph, to William House, No. 118 McDougal-street, New-York, will be made good.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—DEATH BY A BLOW FROM A BILLIARD CUE.

A homicide took place on Saturday evening at the saloon corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty first-street.

While a party of men were engaged at billiard-playing at the above place, about 8¾ o'clock, some words arose between Jacob Town and George Lisiton, when the latter struck Town a powerful blow on the temple with a billiard cue, knocking him senseless to the floor.

Town was at once removed to his residence, No. 94 West Twenty-fourth-street, where, despite medical aid, he died at 4¾ o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

Lisiton was taken in custody by officer Farrington of the Twentieth Ward, and brought before Justice Flandreau, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed him to prison.

Town is a native of Germany.

The Coroner was notified, and the result of the inquisition will be known to-day.

BUSY TIMES.

The Police Magistrates had a very large number of prisoners before them yesterday. Nearly all the charges, however, were of a trivial character, originating mostly from intoxication.

Miscellaneous.

THE CORONERS' SLATE.

The Coroners' slate had a dozen entries on it yesterday, and, as a consequence, the Coroners and their doctors had a hard day's work.

SUICIDE.

Among the inquests held was one upon the body of Edward Hunn, aged 60 years, who jumped into the River from the steamer *King Philip*, while being conveyed to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant. He attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, on the 27th inst., at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets. He had no friends.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

James Belger, a child of eight years, while playing at the Amos-street dock, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fell into the water and was drowned. The body was removed to the residence of his father, No. 198 Amos-street, where an inquest was held. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

The other inquests were not of public interest.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

LIEN OF MATERIAL MEN—PRIORITIES—MORTGAGES IN POSSESSION—SHERIFFS.

George Burkbeck et al. vs. *The Steamboat Alida.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover for work, &c., done by the libelants in repairing the shaft of the steamer in August, 1855, while she was running on the North River.

The claim was opposed by a Receiver, appointed in an action in the New-York Superior Court, representing the owners, mortgagees in possession, and Sheriffs who had levied upon the boat; and the Receiver objected that the libelants could have no priority of lien either over mortgagees in possession, or over the Sheriffs who held her under their levies.

But the Court held that as the boat was by consent of the Sheriffs running in her regular employment, they could not be in a better position than the owners, as against whom the boat would be clearly liable for repairs ordered by the Master, as these were; although, as his Honor intimated, a different rule might prevail if the express notice of the levy had been brought home to the libelants.

The Court also held that mortgagees in possession had no higher rights than the owners of the boat; which were only enough to put the libelant upon proof of his claim and his lien—and as these were here established without contradiction, a decree was ordered for the libelant for $984, the amount of his bill with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Marbury. For the claimant, Mr. Bonney, the Receiver, in person, and Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Van Vleeck.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, June 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, but firm. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 89 bbls. Pearls, and 483 bbls. Pots, in all 572 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of this morning, says that—"The demand for Quercitron Bark has fallen off, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 40 hhds. No. 1 at $35 ₮ ton, but buyers now refuse to pay this figure. Tanners' Bark is dull, and prices have declined. Sales of Spanish at $14@$14 25 ₮ cord, and Chestnut at $11."

COFFEE—Demand, moderate; prices, unchanged.

COTTON—Is inactive and irregular, parties still disagreeing about prices. Some factors are disposed to accept 11⅛c. for Middling Uplands; 11⅛c.@11½c. for Middling Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₮ lb., but purchasers are reluctant to pay so much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits decidedly more vigor, with less extensive receipts, and a lively general demand. The sales since our last reach about 15,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 65@$5 35
Ordinary State	5 35@ 5 60
Straight State	5 60@ 5 85
Favorite and Extra State	5 85@ 6 50
Inferior to Good Michigan	5 00@ 5 40
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 70@ 6 10
Common to Good Ohio	5 75@ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	5 50@ 5 70
Fancy Ohio	6 20@ 6 30
Extra Michigan	5 70@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 10@ 7 35
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 8 10
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is improving, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 80@$8 ₮ bbl. Southern is also doing better. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 50@$8 75, and $10 25 ₮ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $2 90@$4 35 for Fine and Superfine ₮ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 90@$2 95 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₮ bbl. The latter brings $15 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Appears quiet, at about former quotations. Sales were made, by auction, of 3,200 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 12½@$1 31¼, and 400 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 56¼@$2 81¼ ₮ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and a shade dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 72,000 bushels, including inferior to fair Canadian White, at $1 45@$1 67½; Western White at $1 40@$1 65; poor to choice Western Red at $1 29@$1 40; ordinary Genesee White at $1 62½; and very good Southern White at $1 80 ₮ bushel. Two handsome samples of new Wheat were exhibited on 'Change, to-day. One was from Jonesboro, Ill, and was considered a first-class article. The other was from North Carolina. It was deemed quite a favorable specimen. There were 12,500 bushels Rye sold at from 83c.@86c. ₮ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 39c @40c. for Ohio and Lake; 37c @39c. for State; 34c.@37c. for Jersey; and 30c.@34c. for Southern, ₮ bushel. Corn attracts considerable attention, at rising prices; supply of sound continues very moderate. The sales since our last amount to about 30,000 bushels at 46c.@49c. for unsound, heated and damp; 52c.@60c. for sound mixed Southern; 60c.@63c. for Southern yellow; 59c.@63c. for round yellow; 58c.@66c. for common to choice Southern white; 58c.@65c. for round white; and 50c.@60c. for sound Western mixed, ₮ bushel.

HAY—There were 900 bales River purchased at 50c.@70c. ₮ 100 lbs.

HAIR—The market is quiet, with a moderate demand from dealers. Sales are 26,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres mixed, on private terms.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull says, that the market continues firm, with an upward tendency in prices, and all the Hides which have been offered at last week's prices have been readily taken by the trade, and on some descriptions an advance of 1c. ₮ lb has been paid. But few are now offering at present prices as importers feel confident of obtaining an advance in the Fall on the Hides in store. Transactions, although moderate, have been fully equal to the receipts, which have been on a very limited scale. A parcel of 9,600 Orinocos were bought on speculation, at fully 2c. ₮ lb. above last sales. The receipts this week of Ox and Cow Hides amount to 26,713, of which 21,661 were from foreign ports, and 5,052 coastwise, as follows: 14,032 Orinoco, ₮ *Correo;* 1,669 dry and 2,800 salted Ox and Cow, and 90 Horse Hides from Buenos Ayres, ₮ *Mary Wilkins*; 2,011 Curacoa, ₮ *Sirius;* 993 Aspinwall, ₮ *E. Drummond;* 156 from West Indies, and 5,052 coastwise. Sales are: 2,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 20¾ lbs. at 25c., 8 months, usual selection; 1,700 do. do., 21 do., at 25c., 6 do., do., 2,850 do do., 21½ do., at 25½c., do. do.; 944 G. S. Buenos Ayres, (to go East,) 46 do., at 12½c., do. do., 9,616 dry Orinoco, 20 do., at 21¼c., do. do., 2,076 dry salted Sandwich Island, 28 do., at 14½c., 6 mos., rejbad and water damaged; 700 dry Chagres, 16 do., 20c. @20½c., do do; 2,011 dry Truxillo, 20 do., at 30½c., do., do., 340 dry St. Thomas, 23½ do., 13c., do., as they run; 400 green salted Western, 65 do., at 9c., do. do.; 3,500 dry Texas, at 23@25 do., 17c.@18c. cash less 5 ₮ cent., do.; 219 dry Porto Rico, at 14c., do. 4½ do. do.; 372 dry Jamaica, 20 do., at 13c.@14½c., 6 mos., do.; 357 dry Porto Cabello, 25 do., at 18c do., do.; 122 dry Rio Hache, 19 do., at 18c., cash less 5 ₮ cent., do; 600 dry Southern, 18 do., at 15c. cash, do., do.; 200 green salted Bermuda, 60 do., at 8¾c., cash, less 4 ₮ cent., do.; 6 bales Buenos Ayres Kip and Slunks, 23c., 6 mos. To arrive shortly at this port: The *Velocidade*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 Hides; the *W. R. Kibby*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 Hides; the *Sullivan*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 Hides and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 92,400, as follows: 36,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 14,000 Dry Rio Grande; 24,000 Dry Orinoco; 300 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 1,000 Dry Maracaibo; 300 Dry Chagres; 4,000 Dry Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras;) 4,500 Dry St. Domingo and Port au Platte; 3,000 Dry West India, Southern, &c.; 300 Dry Honduras; 2,500 Dry California; 8,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 400 Dry and salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse.

HOPS—The sales changed hands at 6½c.@9½c. ₮ lb., mostly within the range.

IRON—Remains very quiet at old rates.

LEAD—Is still unchanged in demand and value.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull states that the demand continues good, although at this season we usually expect a very quiet market. The sales are about equal to the receipts; the Eastern manufacturers, having no surplus of stock on hand, are obliged to purchase for immediate consumption. With our present light stock and the season for the Western demand fast approaching, we cannot expect any heavy accumulation of stock. Oak tanned is steady and prices firm.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	55,300	4,400
Sales	55,000	5,500
Stock	23,400	6,000
Stock same time last year	78,000	

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 33c.@34c.; do., good middle, 33c.@34c.; do., good heavy, 31c @32c.; do., Spanish, good all weights, 36c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25½c.; do., do., good middle, 25c.@25½c.; do., do., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c.; do., do., good middle, 24c.@24½c.; do., do., good heavy, 20c.@21c.; do., do., and E. A., damaged, all weights, 19½c.@21c.; do., do., do., poor, all weights, 13c.@15c.; do., Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@29c. On 6 months credit.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 80c for common, and $1 05½ for Lump, ₮ bbl. Demand moderate.

MOLASSES—In good request, at full and buoyant rates.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new in this line.

OILS—Generally dull and heavy, at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, decidedly lower and declining, with sales reported since our last of about 850 bbls., in lots, mostly at $20 for Mess; $17 25 for Prime Mess; and $17@$17 12½ for Prime, ₮ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 9¾c.@10¾c. for Hams; 8c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c. for Rough Sides, ₮ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₮ lb. Lard is scarce, and needed, at full rates; sales since our last reach about 400 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12c. ₮ lb. Beef is pretty active, though at strengthening prices; the sales since our last consist of 950 bbls. at $7 50@$8 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$12 25 for repacked do., and $12 50@$13 50 for extra do., ₮ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$18 ₮ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ₮ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately, 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c. @19c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₮ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 6c.@8¾c. ₮ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 300 tcs., at $3 75@$4 50 ₮ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up the week's business, thus: "Goat—The market is dull, as most of the manufacturers have already laid in their stocks. I have only to notice a sale of 25 bales Mexican at 34c. 6 mos. The stock in first hands is light.

Deer—The market continues firm for prime parcels, and the demand is fair at the annexed quotations.

Sales are 43 bales Bolivar City at 48c.; 3,200 lbs. Missouri at 25c.@26c.; 1,700 lbs. (inferior) do. at 21c.; 500 lbs. Texas at 23c.@25c. cash. I quote:

Deer.	Goat.
San Juan....50c.@55c ₮ lb.	Tampico.....32c.@35c. ₮ lb.
Augustura...42c.@48½c.	Curacoa.....56c.@57c. ₮ lb.
Sisal.....50c.@52c.	West India.18c.@36c. ₮ lb.
Missouri.....27c.@3 c.	Buenos Ayres30c @35c. ₮ lb.
Texas & Arkansas....22c.@26c. cash.	6 mos."

SUGARS—Continue in good demand at the full and buoyant rates given in our last.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were disposed of at 20c.@21c. ₮ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were active and rising. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₮ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₮ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9¼d. ₮ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₮ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₮ tc. Heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₮ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Bic to London, at £5; one from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, (without restrictions as to port,) £5; a ship hence to Glasgow, Grain, 8d. in ship's bags, and Flour, 2s. 9d.; a bark to Havre, Wheat 15c., and Flour 62½c.; one hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber $14, and 5 ₮ cent. primage—thence to Falmouth for orders, to a port in the United Kingdoms, or to New-York, £3 2s. 6d.; a brig to Curacao and back, about 60c. ₮ bbl.; a brig, 200 tons, to Pensacola, $700, and back to New-York, Timber $10 50, and Boards $8; one hence to Brother's Island and back, Guano, $7 ₮ ton; one, 130 tons, to Rio Hache and Curacao and back, $1,250; a ship to load with the cargo of Cotton from the wrecked ship *Sea Lion*, at Bermuda, for Havre; a brig, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, and a schooner to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, on private terms.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st,
Agent Napanoch Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company, JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

STEAM ENGINE—Rack Lathes, Standing Press, Gilding Presses and Steam Heating Pipes for sale cheap. A fifteen-horse power engine and boiler, little used; the above articles for sale at No. 170 Water-st., New-York.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 95 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

FLAGS, FLAGS.—American Ensigns, all sizes, constantly on hand. Also, Flags and Banners of every description made to order. Orders from the country promptly executed. CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 95 South-st.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE—With 20 acres of good land for sale, 19 miles from the City; access unlimited; the situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery; house modern in style: has two fronts, verandah, piazzas, &c. and is in the most complete order; it contains a drawing room, 28x15, library, dining-room, seven sleeping rooms, a kitchen above ground, good cellar, &c.; the garden is ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubs, neat graveled walks, grape arbors, &c.; and fruit trees in abundance; the land is thoroughly drained and in the highest state of cultivation; out-buildings extensive and in good order; price, including crops, $7,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., or CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 26th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 26th-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 322 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 29th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 35 or 38 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilites for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well-built modern house, with furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more if desired. For particulars inquire of J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil Dépôt, or on Monday, be tween 9 and 12, at No. 374 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new, and the land good. Price $1,000, which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 166 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 3 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c, apply to us on the premises.
THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS & LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
Roes Cottage, Yonkers, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant country seat and farm, 14 miles from New-York. House large, land good, grounds beautiful, fine mountain and landscape views. Place stocked. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to W. P. LIBBY, No. 32 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The advertiser would like to obtain a first-class house and lot, not too heavily incumbered, in this City or Brooklyn, provided he could turn in his country residence towards the payment. Said country place contains about 70 acres, with a good substantial house, barns, plenty of fruit, &c.—distance from the City about 1½ hours. This place will prove a safe and profitable investment for any one. Any further information may be had at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 10¾ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Bankers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Dépôt, and four south of Poughkeepsie. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of
WALTER CORLIES.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad dépôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

A PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $200 down, and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for 7 years. It is a new, elegant brick house, 7 rooms, marble mantel, iron balcony; stages pass the door, genteel neighborhood. None but genteel persons need apply. Inquire No. 463 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

$1.800 FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN YORKVILLE—82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 225 feet from 4th-av. House 21x37, containing 12 rooms, lot 25x102 2 inches. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story, basement, cellar and high stoop house, on 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21 feet front and 40 feet deep. Lot 160 feet. Price $5,200; rent $400. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av. Bill on the house.

ASTORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1 mile from the village; large house and stable, with 2 acres of ground, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE.—A large store, and dwelling attached, the best location for business in the town, with one acre of land, fronting 415 feet on main road, 15 miles from N. Y., near three Railroad stations and landing, with or without stock; fruit of variety, in bearing; two horses, hay and coal secured which pay for it; rent only $75 yearly; schools and churches within 300 yards; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. E. BIRD, No. 218 Front-st.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FARM WANTED—WORTH FROM $6,000 TO $10,000—For next season, or after the growing crops are in.—50 to 150 acres of well cultivated and well fenced land, suitable for grazing, dairy, gardening or general agricultural purposes, as near the City as possible, within 100 miles and of easy access, with a large house, old or new-fashioned, and necessary outbuildings, in good repair, and with an abundant supply of good water and the requisite proportion of woodland. Any party, broker or principal having a suitable place in a healthy and convenient situation, of easy access by railroad or water communication, to dispose of cheap for cash, in New-Jersey, on or near the line of the Central or Morris and Essex Railroad, or in any of the river counties, on either bank or within view of the Hudson—the west side and above West Point preferred—or in Orange or Ulster Counties, on the Wallkill or Shawangunk Rivers, Esopus or Rondout Creeks, or in the vicinity of Goshen, Chester or Middletown, New-York, or near the Erie Railroad line, will meet with prompt attention and a cash purchaser, by addressing "FARMER & CO.," at the *Times* Office, New-York City, with full particulars of location, quantity, quality

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. Bond.
$2,500 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds.....$500 each
$4,000 Miami County (Ohio) Seven per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
16 shares Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
2 shares New-York City Paint Company (hypothecated).....$1,000 each
50 shares Great Western Railroad (hypothecated).....$100 each
20 shares Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad (hypothecated).....$50 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
39 shares New-Amsterdam Insurance Company.....$25 each
38 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balances before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 3.

A. H. N. holds his regular semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in the four-story residence No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing a large and desirable assortment of first-class articles, such as solid rosewood parlor suites covered in satin; pier and centre tables, rosewood etagere, work-tables, lined with satinwood; large rosewood secretary, reception and easy chairs, covered in satin and moquet; large pier and oval French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, lace window curtains, China vases, clocks, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; velvet and Brussels carpets, solid oak extension table, cut-glass ware, china tea, and dinner sets, solid silver ware, sofas, cushioned chairs, lounges, sofa bed, together with all the furniture in the bed-rooms, which contain full and complete sets, both in rosewood and mahogany; pure hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Sale positive.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., 79 Chatham-st.—Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 3 Pine-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; mahogany sofas in hair cloth, window curtains and shades, suites carved rosewood parlor furniture covered in brocatel and crimson plush, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, etageres, hatstands, suites enameled cottage furniture, rosewood armoire à glace, bedsteads, sheets and counterpanes, mahogany wardrobes, oak extension dining-tables, French plate mantel and pier glasses, cane-seat chairs, bureaus, washstands, &c., bronze candlesticks, crockery and glass ware.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—B. T. LEEDS will sell on MONDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in house No. 402 Broome-st., consisting of one rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by C. Gilbert, a first-rate instrument; two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, cutlery, silver ware, all kinds of furniture too numerous to mention, and the house to let; possession immediately. Inquire on the morning of the sale, of the Auctioneer. The house contains 18 rooms. Sale positive.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF CENTRE FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 443 Broadway, below Grand-st., embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in hair cloth; library and secretaire bookcases, centre and side tables, hall-stands, and every article usually found in a first-class saleroom. Sale peremptory for cash to pay advances.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES—Five hundred cases closing out sale for summer goods on TUESDAY, July 1, 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Dey-st., comprising a large assortment adapted to the season. Also, an assortment of all kinds for private sale.

A. D. GALE & CO., No. 49 Dey-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, BRITANNIA AND PLATED GOODS—By WM. SHIRLEY, MONDAY, June 30th, 10 o'clock, at No. 422 Hudson-st., next door to St. Luke's-place, Le Roy-st., an absolute sale of a stock worthy the notice of retailers and grocers. Also, 30 barrels glass tumblers, 9c. Those wanting bargains would do well to attend. Terms at sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., large sale of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, 100 pkgs. glass, China tea sets, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive, rain or shine.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOORBORROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 27, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered a Semi-annual Dividend to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of July next. Dividends not called for will be credited, and draw interest same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by G. W. WESTERLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.
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MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 452 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—All moneys deposited on or before the 7th of July will date from the 1st. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 8. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn freely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory, of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances (small the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 96 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Florence,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Seville,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Bale,	Geneva,	Mal'a,	Smyrna,
Berlin,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Berne,	Hamburg,	Marseilles,	Strasbourg,
Beyrout,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bologna,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Bordeaux,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Bremen,	The Hague,	Moscow,	Venice,
Breslau,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.
Carlsruhe,	Liege,	Pau,	
Cairo,		Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. R. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO.,
California-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 26 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 2d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in this City July 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office. We are informed by the Mayor of the city of Sacramento that the bonds maturing on the 1st of July, 1856, will not be paid, but that they will be required to be forwarded to the city of Sacramento, where new bonds will be issued in lieu thereof, at par, payable twenty years from that date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both interest and principal being payable in New-York.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURG, June 23, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of July next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

The Bonds of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., and of the Counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio, 6 per cents, issued to this Company.

JAMES MARSHALL, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK—Will pay the interest Coupons, due 1st July, on the following Bonds:

New-Albany City (Indiana) Bonds.
New-Albany and Sandusky City Junction Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Albany and Sandusky City Junction Railroad Real Estate Bonds.
City of Kenosha (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Kenosha and Beloit Railroad Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order,

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Western or Illinois Division) will be paid on and after the 1st of July, in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, (Tontine Building,) No. 88 Wall-st. By order.

E. D. HAMMOND, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, (Luzerne) County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox, will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y., June 28, 1856.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CIN. R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY—Due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., in New-York.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.—Will be paid on the capital stock of the Great Western (Miami) Insurance Company at their rooms, Great Western Building, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st., on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The coupons of $200,000 of this loan due on the 1st of July, 1856, will be paid at maturity by

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Due July 1, 1856, on the City of Wheeling Bonds, issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on and after that date.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Rai road Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order,

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner of Grand and Willet sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been declared from the earnings of the road for six months ending the 30th inst.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid on and after July 1 at our office.

The transfer books will be closed on MONDAY, 23d instant, and remain closed until July 3 inclusive.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—(Wisconsin, Lake Shore Railroad,) No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 28, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on the 10th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th day of July, both days inclusive. Payment will be made to the holders of stock registered in New-York at this office, and to the holders of stock registered at Milwaukee, at the office of the Company at Milwaukee. By order of the Directors. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, June 25, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of five per cent. from the earnings of this company, to the 21st of May last, has been declared this day, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company, on the first day of July next. Payment to be made in the bonds of the company, payable on the first day of July, 1867, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent., on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on the first of August next. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($2,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1856. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10

EDWIN G. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. CO.,
TERRE HAUTE, June 20, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in and after July 1. The Transfer Books will remain closed until after July 1. CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company, due JULY 1st, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.

J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The Installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois,

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($650,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1st. Transfer Book will be closed from June 30 until 16th of July. By order of the Board, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proxime. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Grocers' Bank, New-York, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1856. By order of the Board. H. D. WILLIAMS.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 7th of July next. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 24, 1856.—FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, has been declared payable on and after the 1st July next. By order, A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK.—JUNE 30, 1856.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine six year-old bay horse, with an entire new chaise and harness, suitable for a physician or private gentleman, will be sold for approved paper if any accommodation to the purchaser. Address W. ALLEN, Box No. 844 Post-Office.

GROCERY WAGON FOR SALE—Nearly new and will be sold cheap. Apply at the Livery Stable No. 4 Rivington-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 75 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Rockland Passenger at 8.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.
Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *via* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers at the low rates quoted. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*, *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge. Leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 6 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER.

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Shakers of Lebanon.

Nine of the Shakers of Lebanon—six sisters and three brothers—held service in Military Hall, yesterday afternoon and evening. The weather being very warm, there was not a large attendance; those who were present, however, and particularly those of the table-rapping persuasion, seemed much interested. The services consisted of singing and speaking. The hymns were in commendation of virtue and on the rewards which follow a life spent void of offence, and they were sung to such tunes as are common where the entire congregation is desired to take a part. The speaking member endeavored to contrast what he called the old and the new systems; or that order which originated with the first Adam, in which procreation was right and desirable, and the order that was inaugurated by what he termed the second Adam—a spiritual order, in which procreation was a sin. After many quotations from the New Testament, showing that Christ and his disciples led celibate lives, and a reference to the favor with which celibacy is viewed in the Roman Catholic Church, he claimed that, in addition to these proofs, nature gave unmistakable evidence of the fact that procreation thrives best among the lowest and most unintellectual of the human race, and that it was not compatible with a high degree of spirituality. For those who desire to become acquainted with all the distinctions of Quakerism, they have tracts which they distribute gratis at the close of their services.

Trinity Methodist Church—Dedicatory Exercises.

Yesterday the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, was dedicated to Divine worship by Bishop JANES. The edifice is 65 by 99 feet, and is built mainly of blue stone. The building and furniture cost $45,000, and the parsonage $6,000, which, together with $14,000 for the site, makes the total cost amount to $65,000. Many of the leading Methodist ministers were present, among whom we observed Bishops WAUGH and JANES, and Rev. Messrs. BANGS, FOSTER, CARLTON and HARRIS, of the Ohio University.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop JANES, from 1st Corinthians, 16th chapter, 8th and 9th verses; "But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great and effectual door is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries."

The rev. gentleman, in his introductory remarks, said that Paul considered Ephesus the most advantageous city, to be an inviting field for ministerial enterprise. The idea which he developed and deduced from the text was, that large cities are important and inviting fields of Christian labor, and in prosecuting religious enterprises in them there are many hindrances to success. Rev. H. MATTISON, the former pastor of this congregation, delivered his farewell discourse in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. FOSTER, the newly-appointed minister, preached the evening sermon. The majority of the pews have already been sold.

The Weather—Its Effects.

The thermometer, yesterday, scored not far from "100°," and kept close to that mark nearly all the day. Although not quite "the warmest day ever felt," as many averred it to be, it was certainly as warm as any person, born in the Temperate Zone, would ever wish it to be. We speak from experience, and feelingly.

One man, an English emigrant, died from the effects of the heat, in Washington-street; and many others were struck down from the same cause.

In Brooklyn, also, several persons were prostrated by heat, but in each case the parties recovered, by the prompt application of proper remedies.

We verily believe that a residence in the vicinity of the North Pole is not so very unpleasant after all. A pleasure trip thither would pay the getters up.

The Newsboys.

The Newsboys' Institution is flourishing, a dozen or twenty boys lodging there nightly. In Winter, when the snow and ice are on the earth and in the air, the lads come up more strongly in numbers. Now, the nights are warm, and the hour of closing the place is extended to 10 o'clock P. M. We dropped in for a moment last evening, and found "the Professor" on hand to entertain visitors. He is a smart lad, and likes to be made much of. Mr. TRACY, who has charge of the Lodging-House, is in Milwaukee, with thirty boys in charge, for whom places have been found on Western farms. The Lodging-House occupies its old quarters at the top of the Sun building, and is always happy to see its friends.

The Police Department.

The Police Commissionors met on Saturday, and gave their attention to hearing applicants to fill vacancies upon the Police. There are nineteen vacancies, and for the places there were some five hundred applicants, representing as many nationalities as there were places to fill. Each applicant in turn is marched in before the Commissioners, and a series of interrogatories put to him. As reporters are not admitted, the nature of all the interrogatories it is impossible to give. How they stood upon voting is doubtless a leading inquiry. Successful applicants can answer this question.

☞ It is rumored that the District-Attorney and Mr. BRADY have agreed to allow the trial of BAKER to take place at Hudson. In this case the trial will come off early in December. The Court has as yet made no order in the case.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE, of the Brown Stone Store, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, would announce to the ladies of this City and its suburbs, and to all strangers visiting or about to visit the City, in accordance with their usual custom at the approaching close of the business season, but in time for those who are preparing for their Summer excursions, that they have determined

TO CLOSE OUT AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY AND DRESS GOODS.

In adopting this course they are perfectly satisfied with the loss they must sustain in this general reduction of prices as it gives them the advantage of presenting to their patrons at each successive season an ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

and, actuated by these considerations, they have during the past week marked down in plain figures $100,000 WORTH OF RICH FANCY AND DRESS GOODS, AT LEAST 40 PER CENT.

This, taken into consideration with the fact that these goods are no bankrupt or long accumulated stock, but of the latest importation,

BOUGHT AT AUCTION,

At an immense loss to importers,

Many of which did not realize 50 per cent. on the original cost, shows most conclusively that it is worthy of the attention of all those who are purchasing or anticipate purchasing during the Summer.

To attempt to enumerate each article, and the immense sacrifice caused by the GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

would require almost herculean labor; therefore, the simple announcement of the fact must convince a stranger, as it does their present patrons, of what they may expect in the way of

BARGAINS DURING THE PRESENT SALES

The custom of opening the store at 9 o'clock A. M., and closing at 5 o'clock P. M., in this instance will be dispensed with, in order to enable those who, either from convenience or choice, prefer—during the excessive heat—the cool of the morning or shades of evening to make their purchases. The store will be opened, as usual,

FROM SEVEN O'CLOCK A. M. TO NINE O'CLOCK P. M., DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS!

after which time this store will be closed until the 1st of September.

REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS, TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery and laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to retain that universal fluid encountered on a journey. More is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with at country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We are gratified to announce to our readers a Cathartic Pill, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated Physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that anything from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—*Racine Com. Adv.*

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be a grand gala time at this favorite Theatre. Flags flying, cannon roaring, rockets flying in honor of N. B. CLARKE'S new and powerful national patriotic Drama, entitled "The Battle of Brandywine, or the Green Riders of Santee," which is to be produced in most gorgeous and magnificent style this evening. The pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" will follow, and the entertainments conclude with the Farce of "A Hole in the Wall." The Box Book, we understand, has been opened for the week.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, from eight different manufactories, making the largest assortment in the City; besides a large number of second-hand Pianos, with and without the Æolian, and will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Music at reduced prices.

The Horace Waters' Pianos, says the New-York *Evangelist*, are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—FOR LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Summer Undergarment which has been approved for years, made expressly for warm weather, being light, elastic, durable, gently absorbing perspiration, and therefore cooling, is RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MEDINO. Call, examine and compare. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TO AVOID BEING SUN STRUCK.—In the South, to avoid coup de soleil, they place a piece of damp cotton in the hat, between its crown and the wearer's head. This precaution taken, you may walk in the hottest sun with impunity. But those light, easy, tasteful and economical hats sold by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, need no such cottonings. His hats are all so made as to produce the same excellent effect without it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
White Duck Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Duck Coats	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
White Drilling Pants	2 00
Alpaca Coats, trimmed with silk and velvet	2 50
Brown Linen Pants	75

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young-Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The clock in Sperry's Building, No. 338 Broadway will be stopped for a few days to enable us to substitute one of greater dimensions and superior finish that we have just completed. We expect to have the new one in operation at the end of the week, when we invite our friends and the public to call and examine it. H. SPERRY & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOLEY, the well-known Gold Pen Manufacturer, of Broadway, has invented a new style (Patent Elastic) Bank Pen. These Pens are made in a peculiar manner, (both short and long nibs) They have a cut or slit on both sides of the nib, which gives them an excellent spring, and writes easy, just like the old goose-quill. We have used FOLEY'S Gold Pens in the TIMES Office for a long time and find them superior to all others.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. This matter is neutralized by the disinfecting operation of the Ointment. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS' warehouse at this moment contains an assortment of boys' clothing that cannot be matched in the United States. The styles are fresh from Paris; the prices astonishingly low. Parents are invited to inspect the stock. P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., opposite *Herald* and *Sun* offices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND

Fremont Clubs in Brooklyn.

The Republican young men of Brooklyn have organized a club, under the name of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB, and have taken rooms in the Franklin Buildings, on the corner of Fulton and Orange-streets. The rooms are to be open every night, and be well supplied with plenty of papers and public documents for the instruction of its members. There will be a public meeting once a week for discussion and oratorical efforts. The temporary officers are G. W. NICHOLLS, President, and E. M. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were sixty-eight deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last. Males, 38; females, 30; adults, 24; minors, 44.

Principal Diseases.—Consumption, 9; convulsions and marasmus, 6 each; small-pox, 5; cholera infantum, dropsy in the head, 3 each; congestion of the lungs, croup, typhoid fever, dropsy, 2 each.

☞ The Common Council of Brooklyn, by resolution, have directed the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to put additional cars on the Flushing-avenue and on the Hamilton-avenue routes, and also to run their cars on the Hamilton-avenue road until 12 o'clock every night—all for the better accommodation of the public.

Sudden Deaths.

JOHN RAFFERD, painter, residing at No. 26 Carll-street, Brooklyn, just after dinner yesterday, seated himself in an out-building, and not returning to the house as soon as was expected, a member of his family went after him and found him dead, sitting upright. Deceased had enjoyed his usual health up to the time of his death. It is supposed that he died from apoplexy.

A little child, three months old, died suddenly at 124 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Policeman Beaten.

A party of intoxicated Irishmen got into a fight on Saturday night, in Little-street, Brooklyn, when the Second District Police interfered, and several of the officers were severely beaten. The ringleaders were finally secured, and locked up to answer.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Dikeman-street, yesterday morning. Deceased was about 5 feet 7 inches high, 30 to 35 years of age, and had on black pants, heavy boots, blue shirt, white woolen under-shirt, hair black, with side whiskers. There is a scar on the left side of the neck, and India ink marks on the fingers. The body can be seen at the dead house, Canton-street.

Political.

A Fillmore and Donelson club has been organized in the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn. The following officers elected: *President*—JOHN A. BOOTHELL. *Vice-Presidents*—Jeremiah Carver, Charles Cogswell, C. N. Rivenburg. *Recording Secretary*—L. H. Hart. *Corresponding Secretary*—L. Duhone, Jr. *Treasurer*—A. W. Silkworth.

Body Recovered.

Yesterday morning the body of WM. BLACKWOOD, of No. 23 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, who mysteriously disappeared about three weeks since, was found at the foot of North Second-street, E. D., in the East River. Coroner HANFORD held an inquest, when a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Horse Thieves.

Two men were arrested in Earle's Hotel, New-York, yesterday morning, by Officers MATHEWS and VAN WAGNER, of Brooklyn, on a charge of hiring horses and carriages at different stables in Brooklyn, and disposing of them for their own benefit. The accused parties, who have a great variety of names, were brought to Brooklyn and committed to answer.

☞ The Brooklyn Heights Seminary, Prof. A. GRAY, Principal, held its fifth anniversary on Friday evening, at the Seminary Building, Nos. 88 and 90 Montague-street, Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., President of the Trustees, presiding. Reports on the several departments of study and compositions of the graduating class were read by A. H. DANA, Esq., Rev. Mr. BUDDINGTON and Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D. Diplomas were conferred on twenty-two young ladies, and the exercises interspersed by the singing of three original odes, composed by members of the graduating class. The reports and compositions gave evidence of thorough discipline in the course of study. This is designed to embrace four years' time, approximating to that of our Colleges for young men. When a third building, now in progress, is completed, the whole Institution will have 75 feet front by 60 feet depth, having an elegant stone front, with garden and recreation grounds in the rear, and will have cost upwards of $60,000. Rev. Dr. SPEAR is associated as teacher of Intellectual and Moral Science, and Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., gives an annual course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity.

The evening was closed by a pertinent and eloquent farewell address to the graduates by the Principal.

STATEN ISLAND.

☞ The Richmond County Gas Light Company have made a contract with Messrs. BUCKNELL & BRICK, of Philadelphia, and DWIGHT of this City, to construct their Works, with eight miles of pipe, extending from Mariner's Harbor to a point about one half-mile south of the residence of WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq. The contractors promise to "*light up*" on or before the first day of December next, and to construct "*Model Works.*"

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, June 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Snig, Mr. ISAAC T. WILLIS, of Brooklyn, to Miss ANNIE C., daughter of Duncan Haggart, Esq., of this City.

At Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, June 26, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, of New-York, CHAUNCEY CLARK and CARRIE M., eldest daughter of Frederick Goodell, Esq., of Staten Island.

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH COOPER, widow of the late Richard Cooper, of Canal st.

In this City, on Sunday, June 29, JAMES L., infant son of James L. and Catharine Stewart, aged 2 months, 1 week and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 81 7th-st.

At Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 25, AMELIA, daughter of Cortlandt and Mary Ann Palmer, aged 2 years and 10 months.

In this City, on Sunday, ROBERT S., son of Peter T. and Frelove O'Brien, aged 4 years, 9 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 6th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 29, of apoplexy, JOHN RAFFORD, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the Long Island Lodge, No. 43, I. O. of O. F., and Joppa Lodge, Free Masons, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Carll st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Sunday morning, June 29, MARY, daughter of Anning S. and Julia A. Chittenden, aged 6 years 7 months and 25 days.

At Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday, June 28, while in the employ of Mr. John Dickinson, WILLIAM BLACK, native of County Donegal, Ireland, aged 26 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JUNE 28.

$5,500 Ohio St. 6s, '56	100	200 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	92¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s b10	87¾	10 Milw. & Miss. Rail.	87
1,370 City 6s, '58	96	130 Panama Railroad	105
7,500 N. Y. C. R. 6s	103	250 do	s30 104½
1,000 Erie R. R. 8s '75	93½	75 Galena & Chic. R.	113½
1,660 E. R. R. Cv. 8s '71	86¾	600 Erie Railroad	b10 53¾
45,000 do	86	1050 do	c 53¾
1,000 H. Riv. R. 3d mt.	67½	2600 do	53¾
18,000 do	67¾	100 do	s15 53¾
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	86½	100 do	s10 53¾
4,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	90	50 do	b5 53½
5,000 do	s30 88¾	900 do	b10 53½
10,000 do	b60 88¾	100 do	b30 53½
5,000 N. Ia. 1st M. G. L.	86¾	1500 do	b10 60
1,000 Chic. & Rk. I. Bds. c	98¾	1200 do	b30 60
25 Ocean Bank	96	300 do	s60 59¾
25 Canton Co.	22¾	15 do	59¾
500 Nic. Transit Co.	s30 10	900 do	b10 60
10 Ble. Cy. Ld. Co.	b10 7	640 do	59
20 Man. Gas Co.	123	550 do	b3 60
5 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	123	1150 do	59¾
5 do	123¾	50 do	b14 60
100 Pa. Coal Co.	101¾	100 Reading Railroad	b30 92
500 Cum. Coal Co.	22¾	1400 do	s3 92
100 do	s30 22¾	2050 do	s30 92¼
100 do	b60 22⅞	300 do	s30 93
600 do	b60 23	135 Mich. Cent. R. R.	opg 93
350 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93	25 do	s10 93
50 do	s60 93⅞	100 do	b30 93⅛
100 do	b60 93¾	500 do	93¾
50 do	c 93⅞	400 do	b30 93¾
100 Clevel. & Tol. Rail.	77¾	18 Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.	98¾
225 do	77	350 do	98⅝
350 do	77½	100 do	b60 98¾
200 do	b60 77¾		

MONDAY, June 30—A. M.

The past week in Wall-street was one of increased movement and higher prices in the Stock market, and also in the amount of both the exports and receipts of Gold. The general Foreign Trade shows an import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,527,969, against $3,611,345 same week last Summer. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,226,280, against $938,641 same week last year. The Export of Gold, including $688,000 by steamer *Arago* for Havre on Saturday, amounted to $2,493,755, against $1,338,893 same week last season. The deliveries of California Gold by steamer *Illinois* on Saturday amounted to $2,270,868, against $1,678,000 same week last season. The Government office in this City held on Saturday afternoon, to the credit of all its accounts, Gold to the amount of $10,351,434, against $9,961,069 at the close of the previous week. This increase of $390,365, added to the export, as above, would make an apparent difference to the Bank reserve of the week of $2,884,120—the California shipmennt not having reached Bank until late on Saturday. But the average loss on the statement to be made up this afternoon, compared with the previous exhibit of $17,871,955, is not likely to reduce the sum total below $16,000,000, with $2,270,000 from California to be added at the beginning of the new week.

From the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1855, to the 1st inst., the monthly Custom-House tables made the total of the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of some

small parcels of Foreign Coin	$179,392,000
Add four weeks in June	15,817,160
Total to date	$195,209,160
Against same time last year	151,007,660
Increase to date	$44,138,500

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including the reëxport of Foreign articles, amounted, according to the same tables, to $71,113,060

Add four weeks in June	6,214,546
Total to date	$77,327,546
Against same in 1855	62,337,984
Increase to date	$15,989,562

The Exports of Specie, for same period, amounted to $20,465,000

Add four weeks in June	4,288,578
Total to date	$24,753,578
Against same time 1855	38,044,599
Decrease to date	$13,291,021

The deliveries of California Gold from the first of the Treasury year to the 1st inst., were $37,756,515

Add four weeks in June	4,222,589
Total to date	41,979,104
Against same time last year	41,924,030
Increase this year	$55,074

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:—

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	4,130	$189,092	3,891	$303,579
Flour, bbls	3,694	35,094	53,350	338,413
Corn Meal, bbls	592	2,135	1,270	3,546
Wheat, bushels	1,485	3,564	141,283	231,450
Corn, bushels	103,623	106,015	36,440	22,163
Pork, bbls. and tcs	492	8,083	736	13,404
Beef, bbls. and tcs	502	9,341	376	4,997
Total Produce		$333,324		$810,480
Miscellaneous		615 317		415,750
Total exp's for the week		$948,641		$1,226,230

The rise on the official Stock list at the Brokers' Board during the week, is equal to 2⅝ ₱ cent. on Erie shares, with which the other Roads sympathized to the extent of 1@1½ ₱ cent. State Stocks also improved 2 ₱ cent., and there was a better business done than usual of late, in Railway Bonds of established currency at an advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent. The general market closed very firm on Saturday, and the particular movement in Erie reached a degree of speculative excitement which is without a parallel since the early part of February last, when 60 ₱ cent. was reached for a day or two. The transactions in this Stock on Friday, including private sales, were scarcely short of 20,000 shares, and on Saturday, although the business of the day closed at 1 o'clock, the sales were over 15,000 shares. The Board list alone, for the two days, records 24,000 shares. The price left off 59½ ₱ cent. after 60 ₱ cent. was paid. There is a Street rumor that the French speculators in Paris, who revolve around the famous *Crédit Mobilier*, have sent out large orders for the Stock, but we trace no other authority for this than the accidental circumstance that one of the partners of the Continental firm of MARIE & KANZ, who are the heaviest buyers of Erie, is now in Paris. Undoubtedly, however, the movement is backed by strong parties, as it is encouraged by a traffic on the Road this month which will far exceed that of any previous June. The Western Road shares, and New-York Central and Reading are all firm, and the speculation which set in last Monday looks like extending itself through the next week or two.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR TWO WEEKS.

	Monday, June 16.	Saturday, June 21.	Monday, June 23.	Saturday, June 28.
N. Y. Central	90¾	91¾	93	93
Erie	55½	57½	58⅝	59⅜
Reading	89½	90½	91¾	92
Toledo	73½	75½	77	77¼
Galena	110¾	112¾	113¾	113½
Michigan Central	95½	94¾ ex d93	ex d93¾	93¾
Southern Michigan	95¾	97	98½	98¾
Panama	106¾	105	105¾	105
Illinois Centrals	85¾	86¾	88	88½
Virginia	96	95¾	96¼	97¾
Missouris	84¾	85¾	87	87¾
Transit Company	11	10½	10¼	10
Cleveland & Pittsburg	62	63	65	65
Hudson River	32	33	33¾	33½
Rock Island	91	91¾	93	92¾
Milwaukie	83	84	86	87
Pennsylvania Coal	100¾	101	101¾	102

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. remove to-day to their new and superb Banking House on the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, opposite the Custom House, and only one block from Wall-street. The banking room is on the first floor, and beside being one of the most comfortable and commodious establishments for the business in New-York, is fitted up with a taste in design and ornament and a completeness in the interior arrangement, that reflects the highest credit upon the opulent firm who are to occupy it.

The Phenix Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. The North River Bank a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable in the Income Bonds of the Company. The Great Western Insurance Company have advertised to pay 7 ₱ cent. interest on their capital on or after 1st July. The Ohio Trust Company at their New-York office will pay the July interest on the bonds of the city of Wheeling, issued to the Hempfield and Marietta Roads; on the bonds of Sciota County; town of Elyria; city of Dayton; Dayton Township; Clay, German, Orange, Monroe, and Salem Townships, all in Ohio; on the bonds of the Cincinnati Gas Company; and on the bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg and Hillsboro' Roads. The Ohio State interest is paid by S. T. BULL, Transfer Agent at the office of the Ohio Trust. Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. pay the July interest on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad mortgage bonds. The bonds of the cities of Pittsburg and Alleghany, and of the counties of Stark and Richland, Ohio. Also, the semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The coupons on the six ₱ cent. bonds of the city of Covington. The semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds and the real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company. The semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company. The bonds of the State of Indiana for banking purposes. The bonds of Chillicothe for the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds of Harmer, Ohio, for the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, for the Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad. The bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, for the Columbus and Xenia Road. The bonds of Green County, Ohio, for the same. The bonds of Ross County, for the Marietta and Cincinnati Road. The bonds of Athens County, Ohio, for the same. The bonds of Washington County, for the same. The semi-annual interest on the bonds of the City of Pittsburg, and the bonds of the County of Alleghany. The semi-annual dividend of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The July interest on the bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, will be paid by the Bank of the Republic. The Madison County Alabama Bonds, July interest, will be paid at the Bank of America.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—YEAR'S BUSINESS TO JUNE 1.

To balance of this account, June 1, 1856	$236,737
To receipts of Road from June 1, 1855	2,878,321
Total	$3,115,058
Dividend June 15, 1855, 4 ₱ cent.	$240,980
Dividend Dec. 19, 1855, 6 ₱ cent.	361,860
Operating and interest account	2,045,457—2,648,297
Balance to credit of Income account	$466,761

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Passengers	$555,917	$1,246,409	$1,497,554
Freight	673,019	900,446	1,209,924
Miscellaneous	50,475	68,428	92,661
Gross earnings	$1,579,412	$2,215,283	$2,800,142
Expenses	903,944	1,335,627	1,571,817
Net earnings	$675,468	$879,656	$1,228,6 4

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place on Monday at 12¼ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

From the National Intelligencer.

There has been some difficulty amongst purchasers of sugar in understanding the cause of the high price maintained by this article of necessity for some time past. This is explained by Mr. SLIDELL's movement in the Senate, on Thursday last, on the subject of giving aid to the sugar planters of the United States. Mr. SLIDELL stated a fact of no small importance to the country at large. He said that the sugar crop of Louisiana for several years past has fallen off from four hundred and sixty or seventy thousand hogsheads to, probably, this year not more than one hundred and twenty thousand hogsheads. One cause which gives rise to great apprehensions on the part of the planters of Louisiana is the supposed deterioration of the cane. It cannot be planted from the seed, but must be reproduced from the cane itself, which germinates from the eyes. It is necessary to introduce new plants, and to do this conveniently vessels must pass directly to where the cane is to be planted, so as to avoid frequent handling, which destroys the eyes of the cane. The Senate, in view of this information, very readily passed, on Mr. SLIDELL's motion, a joint resolution to authorize vessels so to pass without unloading at New-Orleans. Mr. S. also asked an inquiry, which was granted, that the Committee on Agriculture report upon the expediency of making a specific appropriation for the importation of seed sugar-cane for gratuitous distribution to the planters of the United States.

As this is a subject of general interest to the country, it is to be hoped that no constitutional impediments will be allowed to thwart a purpose so decidedly beneficial and expedient. Secretary DOBBIN, with a commendable solicitude on this subject, has suggested the idea that our ships of-war might, without detriment to the public service, bring home specimens of cane, and he has given instructions to that effect. Mr. BROWNE, the able Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau, has also made some valuable suggestions on the subject.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 21.	LOANS. June 14.	SPECIE. June 21.	SPECIE. June 14.
Citizens' Bk.	$4,184,917	$4,198,180	$2 221,189	$2,072,857
Canal Bank.	1,584,520	1,589,099	853,572	839,040
Louisiana	3,094,776	2,977,723	1,684,166	1,820 727
La. State	3,974,823	4,025,698	1,846,853	1,847,747
Mech & Trds.	839,586	860,416	235,846	245,128
Bk. of N. O.	1,442,842	1,420,685	240,360	303,736
Southern Bk.	153 936	180,936	160,890	129,077
Union Bank	1,099,855	1,100,545	544,853	439,464
Total	16,325,246	16,355,196	$7,587,538	$7,707,785
	Decrease	$29,951	Decrease	$120,246

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 21.	CIRCULATION. June 14.	DEPOSITS. June 21.	DEPOSITS. June 14.
Citizens' B'k	$3,116,775	$3,077,105	$8,429,929	$3,506,271
Canal Bank.	1,146,850	1,169 130	977,780	1,097,169
Louisiana	1,137,619	684,669	2,930,588	3,185,055
Louis. State	1,840,935	1,659,000	3,460,508	3,737,973
Mech. & Tra.	392,966	418,840	734,669	755,177
B'k N. Orl's.	577,945	569,665	854,476	899,479
South'n B'k	263,695	212,435	169,327	214,223
Union Bank	639,810	627,415	1,009,676	1,163,537
Total	$8,743,684	$8,718,049	$15,566,653	$14,968,334
	Increase	$25,635	Decrease	$832,371

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

BANKS.	Exchange. June 21.	Exchange. June 14.	Due Dist. Banks. June 21.	Due Dist. Banks. June 14.
Citizens	946,266	1,216 362	133,342	107,415
Canal	940,978	963,656	155,336	192,